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A

STANDARD DICTIONARY

OF THE

English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, AND IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE, THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF ALL THE WORDS AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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VOLUME II.—M TO Z

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M

M m M m M m

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

M, m, em, *n.* [EMS, M's, or *Ms*, emz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the thirteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ꟽ. A sign of vocal resonance in the nose with lip-closure, as in *am*, or lip-opening, as in *ma*, sometimes syllabic, as in *spas'm*, *yes'm*. It is called a nasal, a labio-nasal, a continuous consonant, a liquid, and sometimes a semi-vowel.

Similar mouth-movements with the nose closed make *b*, as in *ab*, *ba;* or, if the vocal cords are separated, *p*, as in *ap*, *pa;* so that *m*, especially opening *m*, readily changes to *b* or before a surd to *p;* as *limm* > *limb*, *num(m)er* > *number*, *Thom(m)son* > *Thompson*, *consumption;* and *b* or *p* often changes to *m* before a nasal (*m*, *n*), Latin *summus*, sum, < root *sup-er*, *somnus* < *sop-io*, sleep. For relations with other labials, see B, F, P, V. *M* is most closely related to *n*, the lingual nasal; *m* before linguals, or final, often changing to *n*, as Latin *eundem* < *eum*, Greek final *n* < *m*, as Greek *naun* = Latin *navem*, ship; *n* before labials changing to *m*, as *impress* < *in* + *press*.

M is uniform in sound in English words, but in French it is often a sign that the vowel before it is pronounced with nasal resonance. In the pronunciation of this dictionary this French sign is printed n̂. Initial *m* is in native English words followed by a vowel; in some other languages *mb*, *mn*, *mr* are found: in English words corresponding the *m* is silent, as in *mnemonics* (Greek), or an English vowel is supplied, as in *mina*, Greek *mnâ;* *mortal*, Sanskrit *mṛita*.

M is eighth in frequency of the consonants and twelfth of all the single sounds in English, averaging 3.06 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.]

Capital M is from Lat. Gr. M < Early Greek Μ < Phenician 𐤌 <Egyptian hieratic 𓄡 < hieroglyph 𓅓. The hieroglyph represented an owl. The runic ᛗ = M is called *mann*, man. It is the twentieth letter of the futhorc. For the lower case, black letter, and dates and the like, see A.

The history of the character is represented as below:

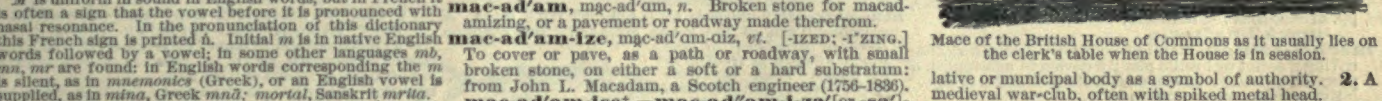

Hieroglyphic Owl. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) [m] Meter. (2) [m] Minute. (3) With an apostrophe (M'), Mac. See MAC. (4) [M] In organ-music, manual. For other abbreviations, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation, 1,000, or, when written with a dash over it (M̄), 1,000,000. (2) In the form *μ*, the thousandth of a millimeter. (3) In logic: (*a*) The middle term of a syllogism. (*b*) [m] In certain figures of syllogism in mnemonic words, a metathesis or transposition of the premises indicated by the preceding letters. (4) In old English law, manslaughter: branded on the thumb of one convicted of manslaughter and given benefit of clergy. (5) [m] *Mech.* Mass. **4.** *Print.* Same as EM. See EM, 2.

—**M roof**, a roof formed of two parallel ridges, so that the cross-section is like a broadened M.—**M teeth**, double saw-teeth shaped like the letter M.

ma†, *vt.* To make.

ma†, *a.* & *adv.* More. **mo**†; **moe**†.

ma[1], mä, *n.* Mother. In English it is a child's abbreviation of *mama;* in Oriental countries, a respectful appellation for a woman.

ma[2], *n.* [Polynesian.] A sling made of braided fibers.

ma, *conj.* [It.] *Mus.* But; as, *ma* non troppo, "but not too much."

maa, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A mew; gull.

maad†, *pp.* of MAKE, *v.* Made.

maa'lin, mä'lin, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] **1.** The merlin. See illus. under MERLIN. **2.** The kestrel.

ma'am, măm, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (mam, *S. W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Contraction of *madam;* a respectful address to women, corresponding to *sir* in the case of men: used commonly after another word or a phrase, or alone when employed interrogatively: in the United States, corrupted into *'m* (*yes'm*), *mam*, *mārm*, *mēm*, and in Great Britain into *'m*, *mem*, *mum*, etc. **2.** [New Eng.] A dame; mistress; as, a school-*ma'am;* a *ma'am*-school.

maar, mär, *n.* A volcanic crater formed by an explosion of steam without any eruption of lava.

The *maars* are of still rarer occurrence, and represent the antithetic phase of volcanism. G. K. GILBERT in *Bul. Philos. Soc.* vol. xii, p. 351. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '93.]

[Cp. Ice. *marr*, AS. *mere*, lake.]

maa'ra-shell", mä'ra-shel", *n.* A large ornamental univalve (*Turbo margaritaceus*) of the South Pacific.

maa'shu, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as MASHA.

maat†, *a.* Same as MATE. **mat**†.—**maat**†, *vt.* & *vi.*

mab, mab. [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *vt.* & *vi.* To dress negligently, as in a mob-cap: WRSP in a hood. See MOB and MOBILE.

mab'ble‡; **mab'le**‡. **II.** *n.* A slattern. [Up. MOB[2], *n.*]

Mab, *n.* In English folk-lore, the queen of the fairies: perhaps originally in an old meaning of *queen*, i. e. *Ma'am Mab*, but as found in literature *Queen Mab*, in the sense of sovereign. Shakespeare makes her a midwife to men's fancies. [< W. *mab*, child.]

O then, I see, *Queen Mab* hath been with you.
She is the fairies' midwife.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act i, sc. 4.

mab'by, mab'i, *n.* [Barbados.] An intoxicating drink distilled from potatoes. **mob'by**†; **mob'ee**‡.

Mab"i-no'gi-on, mab'i-nō'ji-on, *n.* *Folk-lore.* A collection of four Arthurian romances, embodied in the 12th century, and with seven other prose tales embraced in the Red Book, or Hergest, a Welsh manuscript of the 14th century: published with English translation by Lady Guest in 1838, who extended the name to all the tales. [W., children's tales.]

ma-bo'lo, ma-bō'lō, *n.* [Philippine Islands.] A tree (*Diospyros discolor* or *Mabola*) of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*), cultivated in the East and West Indies; also, its quince-like edible fruit, which in some places is called *mangosteen*.

Mac-, *prefix.* Son: in names of Scotch or Irish origin: often written *Mc*, *Mc*, or *M'*; as, *Mac*cullough; *Mac*Gregor; *Mc*Donell; *Mc*Kinney; *M'*Gill. [< Gael. *mac.*]

Ma-ca"ber-esque', ma-kā'[*or* -kă']bėr-esc', *a.* *Art.* Pertaining to or like the dance of death or dance of Macaber. See DANCE. [< F. *macabre*, < Ar *makbara*, funeral chamber; cp. LL. *Machabæorum chora*, dance of the Maccabees.]

ma-ca'bi, ma-cā'bī, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The ladyfish.

ma-ca'co, ma-cā'cō, *E. W.* (-kē'cō, *C. I.*), *n.* [Madagascar.] **1.** One of various lemurs, as the ring-tailed lemur. **2.** The kinkajou. **ma-cau'co**‡.

ma-ca'co-worm", ma-cā'co-wŏrm', *n.* The maggot of an œstrid or bot-fly (*Dermatobia noxialis*) found in Mexico and South America, and which burrows in the skins of animals and of men. See illus. under DERMATOBIA.

mac-ad'am, mąc-ad'ąm, *n.* Broken stone for macadamizing, or a pavement or roadway made therefrom.

mac-ad'am-ize, mąc-ad'ąm-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To cover or pave, as a path or roadway, with small broken stone, on either a soft or a hard substratum: from John L. Macadam, a Scotch engineer (1756–1836). **mac-ad'am-ise**‡.—**mac-ad"am-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.*— **mac-ad'am-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

ma-caque', ma-cac', *n.* A cercopithecine monkey of the genus *Macacus*, of stout form, with muzzle considerably produced and large ischial callosities; as, the Javan *macaque* (*M. cynomolgus*); the Tibetan *macaque* (*M. tibetanus*). See illus. under BONNET-MACAQUE. [F., < Afr. *macaquo.*] **ma-ca'co**‡; **ma-ca'cus**‡; **ma-ca'gno**‡.

ma-ca'ri-an, ma-kē'ri-an *or* -cg'ri-an, *a.* Blessed.

Still talk of a trip to the Islands *Macarian!*
LOWELL *In the Half-Way House* st. 7.

[< Gr. *makarios*, blessed.]

Ma-ca'ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a sect of Monothelites (7th century), founded by Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch. **2.** One of the followers of the Egyptian monk Macarius the Elder, or of the Alexandrian monk Macarius the Younger (4th or 5th century).

mac'a-rize, mac'a-raiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To pronounce happy; felicitate; bless.—**mac'a-rism**, *n.* A beatitude.

mac"a-ro'ni, mac'a-rō'ni, *n.* **1.** An Italian paste made into slender tubes from the flour of hard, glutinous wheat mixed with water. **2.** A medley; something extravagant or fanciful. **3.** An exquisite or fop.

This fellow would turn rake and *macaroni* if he were to stay here a week longer. GARRICK *Bon Ton* act i, sc. 1.

4. *U. S. Hist.* One of a body of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War, who wore a showy uniform. **5.** A crested penguin (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*). **6.** [Archaic.] A fool; a buffoon. See MACAROON, 3. [< O. It. *maccaroni*, < *maccare*, bruise, < L. *macero*, soften.] **mac"ca-ro'ni**‡; **mach"**[or **mack"**]**e-ro'ni**†.

mac"a-ron'ic, mac'a-ron'ic, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or using a mixture of strange, distorted, or foreign words and elements so arranged as to form a burlesque composition; hence, jumbled; mixed; as, *macaronic* verse. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like macaroni. **3**†. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or dandy. **mac"a-ron'ic-al**†.

mac"a-ron'ic, *n.* A macaronic poem; hence, an incongruous medley or jumble.

mac"a-roon', mac'a-rūn', *n.* **1.** A small cake made of pounded almonds, white of egg, and sugar. **2**†. Same as MACARONI, 3. **3**†. A buffoon. [< F. *macaron*, < O. It. *maccaroni;* see MACARONI.] **mac"a-ron'**†; **mack"a-roon'**†; **mak"a-ron'**†.

ma-carte', ma-cārt', *n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** The rope attached to a hackamore. **2.** A lariat made of horsehair.

ma-cart'ney, ma-cārt'ng, *n.* A fireback pheasant. [< Lord *Macartney*, who introduced it into England.]

mac'a-ry-bit"ter, mac'a-ri-bit'ėr, *n.* [W. Ind.] A shrub (*Picramnia Antidesma*) of the quassia family, from which the negroes obtain an infusion for the cure of colic and other troubles. Called also *majo-bitter*.

Ma-cas'sar, ma-cas'ar. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the district of Macassar, in the island of Celebes. **II.** *n.* Macassar oil. See OIL.

ma-casse', ma-cas', *n.* In sugar-making, the secondary horizontal roller on the feed side in a sugar-mill: distinguished from the *king-roller* and the *side roller* proper.

ma"ca-va'hu, mä'ca-vä'hū, *n.* [Braz.] A South-American squirrel-monkey (*Callithrix torquatus*).

ma-caw', ma-cō', *n.* A large tropical or subtropical American arine parrot having naked spaces around the eyes and a very long wedge-shaped tail. *Ara macao* is the **red-and-blue macaw**. *A. ararauna* is the **blue-and-yellow macaw**. See illus. under ARA. [< Braz. *macao.*] **ma-ca'o**‡; **mac-ca'o**‡; **mac-caw'**‡; **mac-kaw'**‡; **moc-kaw'**†.

—**ma-caw's bush"**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A woolly, spiny weed (*Solanum mammosum*) with inversely pear-shaped yellow berries: called *apple of Sodom* in the southern United States.—**m. tree**, *n.* A tall, stout, prickly-stemmed, wing-leaved tropical American palm (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa* or *fusiformis*). Its wood, fruit, and leaves are valuable for various uses. It is often cultivated for ornament in conservatories, and is called also **macaw palm** and *gru-gru*. See GRU-GRU. **mac-kaw's tree"**‡.

Mac"ca-be'an, mac'a-bī'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jewish dynasty of the Maccabees (2d century B. C.), especially to Judas Maccabeus. **Mac"ca-bæ'an**‡.

Mac'ca-bees, mac'a-bīz, *n.* Either of two books of the Apocrypha, giving Jewish history under the Maccabees.

mac'ca-boy, mac'a-boi, *n.* A finely ground rose-scented dark snuff, originally made from tobacco grown at Macouba, Martinique. **mac'co-boy**‡; **mac'cou-ba**‡; **mac'cu-bau**‡; **mac'ou-ba**‡.

mac"ca-lu'ba, mac'a-lū'ba, *n.* A mud-volcano.

mac"ca-ro'ni, *n.* Same as MACARONI.

Mac"chi-a-vel'li-an, *a.* & *n.* See MACHIAVELLIAN.

mac'co, mac'ō, *n.* [It.] An 18th-century gambling-game.

mace[1], mēs, *n.* **1.** A club-shaped staff of office usually borne before officials or displayed on the table of a legis-

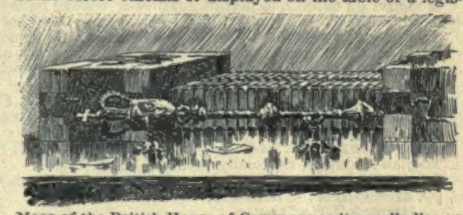

Mace of the British House of Commons as it usually lies on the clerk's table when the House is in session.

lative or municipal body as a symbol of authority. **2.** A medieval war-club, often with spiked metal head.

With mighty *maces* the bones they to-brest.
CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Knight's Tale* l. 1755.

3. A mace-bearer.

There are two or three *maces*, . . . in legal court suits.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 1, p. 33. [E. & L. '86.]

4. A carriers' knobbed mallet for softening hides. **5.** In billiards, a flat-headed rod in use before the introduction of the bridge. **6**†. A mace-reed, bulrush, or cat-tail. [OF., < LL. *matia*, mallet; cp. L. *mateola*, mallet.]

—**mace'-bear"er**, *n.* A public or corporation officer who carries the mace.—**m.-proof**, *a.* **1.** Able to resist the blows of a mace. **2**†. Safe from arrest.

mace[2], *n.* An aromatic spice made from the dried membranous covering, the arillode or false aril, of the nutmeg-seed, the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. See illus. under NUTMEG. [< F. *macis*, < L. *macir*, < Gr. *maker*, an East-Indian spice.] **ma'ces**†.

—**red mace**, the arillode of *Myristica tingens*.—**white m.**, the arillode of *M. Otoba*.

mace[3], *n.* **1.** An Asiatic unit of weight. See WEIGHT. **2.** A Chinese monetary unit. See COIN. [< Malay *mās*, < Sans. *māsha*, a bean.]

mace[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MEASE.

Mac"e-do'ni-an, mas'g-dō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the ancient empire or the modern Turkish province of Macedonia. **II**[1]. *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Macedonia.

Mac"e-do'ni-an[2], *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the followers of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople (4th century), holding that the Holy Ghost was only a creature or a divine influence.—**Mac"e-do'ni-an-ism**, *n.*

ma-cene', ma-sīn', *n.* *Chem.* A volatile compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the oil of mace.

ma'cer, mē'sėr, *n.* **1.** A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, an officer who attends the courts and executes their orders. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A swindler.

mac'er-ate, mas'ėr-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] **1.** To reduce to a soft mass by soaking or digestion; steep almost to a solution. **2.** [Archaic.] To make lean; mortify by fasting; harass. [< L. *maceratus*, pp. of *macero*, soften.]—**mac'er-a"tor**, *n.* One who or that which macerates; a vessel for macerating. **mac'er-a"ter**‡.

mac"er-a'tion, mas'ėr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of steeping; a softening by digestion or infusion. **2.** *Pharm.* The process of infusing a solid in a liquid to extract its medicinal qualities. **3.** Mortification of the flesh; reduction to leanness or weakness.

—**mac"er-a'tum**, *n.* *Pharm.* The product of maceration.

mach, macht. Match, matched. PHIL. SOC.

ma-chæ're-dont, ma-kī'[*or* -kē']ro-dent, *a.* Having very large trenchant teeth as in the machærodus; saber-toothed.

Ma-chæ"ro-don-ti'næ, ma-kī'[*or* -kē']ro-den-tai'nē *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An extinct subfamily of feloid carnivores with very large trenchant upper canines; saber-toothed tigers. [< MACHÆRODUS.]

—**ma-chæ"ro-don'tine**, *a.* & *n.*

Ma-chæ're-dus, ma-kī'ro-dus *or* -kē'ro-dus, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Machærodontinæ*. **2.** [m-] [-DI, *pl.*] A saber-toothed tiger. [< Gr. *machaira*, sword, + *odous*, tooth.]

ma-chai'ro-man"cy, ma-cai'ro-man'si, *n.* Divination by means of a sword or dagger. [< Gr. *machaira*, sword, + -MANCY.]

ma-che'te, mą-chē'tē, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A heavy cutlas used by natives of tropical America.

A way must be opened with the *machete*, a formidable half knife, half cleaver, carried by the peasants for general uses on the plantations, and which served also as their weapon in the strife.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [H. '83.]

ma-chette'‡. **2.** An ophidioidean fish (*Congrogadus subducens*). **ma-tchet'**‡; **ma-tchette'**‡.

Mach"i-a-vel'li-an, mak'i-a-vel'i-an, *C.* (-vīl'yan, *W. Wr.*; -vī'li-an, *E. I. S.*). **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Machiavelli (1469–1527), or to the unscrupulous principles explained in his treatise "Del Principe"; hence, crafty or cruel in politics; treacherous; double-dealing. **II.** *n.* A follower of Machiavelli.

Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave

—and out of his Christian name [Niccolo] a synonyme for the Devil. MACAULAY *Essays, Machiavelli* p. 20. [A. '80.]

Mac″chi-a-vel′i-an or **-vel′li-an‡**; **Mach″i-a-vel′i-an** or **-vel′lic†**.

—**Mach″i-a-vel′lism**, *n.* The political doctrines and principles of Machiavelli; justification of the means by the end; in politics, "despotism of the Prince, sustained by cunning, unrestrained by morals."

The fact still remains that, in substance, what we now term *Macchiavelism*, abounding as it does in heinous offences against abstract morality, was by no means then [in Bacon's time] considered as altogether and essentially immoral.
G. S. MORRIS *British Thought* ch. 5, p. 123. [S. C. G. '80.]

Mac″chi-a-vel′lism or **-vel′ism‡**; **Mach″i-a-vel′ism, -vel′i-an-ism**, or **-vel′li-an-ism‡**.—**Mach″i-a-vel′lize†**, *vi.* To practise Machiavellism.

ma-chic′o-late, mə-chic′o-lēt, *vt.* [-LA″TED; -LA″TING.] To furnish with machicolations. [< LL. *machicolatus*, pp. of *machicolo*, < OF. *machicoller*, < *machicolie*, machicolation, perhaps < *mesche*, MATCH, wick, + *coulis*, a flowing, < *couler*, < L. *colo*, filter.] **mach′e-colet†; match′colet†.**

mach″i-co-la′tion, mach″i-co-lē′shun, *W. Wr.* (mē-chic-o-lē′shən, *C. I.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An opening between a wall and a parapet, formed by building out the latter on corbels, to permit missiles or boiling liquids to be dropped upon an assailing enemy. A corbeled parapet or gallery with a series of such openings is sometimes called a *machicolation-gallery*. **2.** The act of showering missiles on an attacking party through such openings. **mach″i-cou′lis‡.**

ma-chin′al, mə-shīn′əl, *E. W. Wr.*[2] (mak′i-nəl, *C. Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* Relating to machines. [< L. *machinalis*, < *machina;* see MACHINE, *n.*]

mach′i-nate, mak′i-nēt, *v.* [-NA″TED; -NA″TING.] **I.** *t.* To plan or devise, especially with evil intent; plot.

II. *i.* To lay plots; plan mischief. [< L. *machinatus*, pp. of *machinor*, < *machina;* see MACHINE, *n.*]

—**mach′i-na″tor**, *n.*

mach″i-na′tion, mak′i-nē′shun, *n.* The act of contriving a secret or hostile plan; a device to accomplish a purpose, especially an evil one; a deep or artful design.

Synonyms: see ARTIFICE; PLOT.

ma-chine′, mə-shīn′, *v.* [MA-CHINED′; MA-CHIN′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To work with a machine; subject to the action of a machine; effect by machinery. **2.** To furnish, as a drama, with a plot.

II. *i.* **1.** To be employed in or upon machines or machinery. **2.** To serve as a dramatic device or machine. [< F. *machiner*, < L. *machinor;* see MACHINATE.]

ma-chine′, *n.* **1.** Any combination of inanimate mechanism for utilizing or applying power. Specifically: (1) A construction for mechanical production or modification, generally complicated, and involving more than one mechanical principle, as an arrangement of gears, cranks, connecting-rods, etc.

Machines are frequently named (1) from their use; as, **air-machine** (for forcing pure air into a mine and drawing out the foul), **damping-m.** (a paper-wetting machine), **mortising-m., screw-cutting m.;** or (2) from the thing made or acted upon; as, **cord-m., cork-m., cornice-m, cotton-m.**

(2) A simple mechanism, as a lever and fulcrum, screw and nut, or crank and axle. (3) [Local, U. S.] A fire-engine. (4) [Gt. Brit.] Any vehicle, as a coach or gig. (5) In many trades or vocations, the construction principally used, or typical of the trade, as among railroad men a locomotive, in athletics a bicycle, and among shoemakers a stitcher. **2.** One who acts without purpose or in a mechanical manner. **3.** An ancient theatrical contrivance, originating in Greece, by which a change of scene was indicated or a supernatural being or action introduced: applied figuratively to the plot of a work of fiction. **4.** The organization of the powers of a complex body other than mechanical; as, the *machine* of government.

An army is not a popular organization, but an animated *machine*, an instrument in the hands of the Executive for enforcing the law. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 386. [A. '75.]

5. [U. S.] Specifically, an organization within a political party, controlled by practical politicians, in which discipline and subordination are maintained principally by the use of patronage, as in distribution of offices and contracts. [F., < L. *machina*, < Gr. *mēchanē*, engine.]

Synonyms: see APPLIANCE; TOOL.

Compounds, etc.:—**ma-chine′-bolt″**, *n.* A bolt having a square or six-sided head, and a relatively fine thread on its shank. See illus. of COUPLING-BOLT, under BOLT†, *n.*—**m. gun**, see GUN.—**m.-head**, *n.* A head, as for a violin or similar instrument, having worms and pinions, instead of pegs, for tightening the strings.—**m.-made, m.-planed, m.-sewed**, etc., *a.* Made, planed, sewed, etc., by a machine.—**m.-man**, *n.* One who attends to or runs a machine, especially, in England, a printing-machine. **m.-minder‡.**—**m. ruler. 1.** A machine for ruling paper. **2.** A somewhat similar machine for subdividing scales.—**m.-screw**, *n.* A fine-threaded screw suitable for use in iron.—**m.-shop**, *n.* A workshop for making or repairing machines.—**m.-tool**, *n.* A machine for doing work with cutting-tools, or one utilizing minor tools in performing the actual work, as a lathe, planing-, drilling-, rabbeting-, or tenoning-machine; also, a forming-machine: opposed to *hand-tool*. Called also *engine-tool*.—**m.-twist**, *n.* A three-thread twist used especially with the sewing-machine.—**m.-work**, *n.* **1.** Work done by machinery; distinguished from *hand-work*. **2.** Articles made by machinery.—**to run with the m.** [Slang, U. S.], to follow a fire-engine to fires.

mach″i-neel′, *n.* Same as MANCHINEEL.

ma-chin′er, mə-shīn′ər, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who operates a machine; machinist. **2.** [Archaic, Eng.] A coach-horse.

ma-chin′er-y, mə-shīn′ər-i, *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine or engine, or a number of machines and kindred appliances, taken collectively; as, the *machinery* of a watch; the *machinery* is driven by a turbine wheel.

As *machinery* is improved and elaborated, its cost tends to put small capitalists out of competition.
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 10, p. 224. [S. '88.]

2. Figuratively, any combination of means working together; a complex system of appliances; the arrangements for effecting a specific end; as, the *machinery* of government. **3.** [Archaic.] The supernatural or other means by which the catastrophe of a classical drama was brought about; hence, the plot and incidents in a work of fiction.

Whatever *machinery* he employs, he must take care not to overload us with it, not to withdraw human actions and manners too much from view. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xlii, p. 429. [E. D. '17.]

[< F. *machinerie*, < *machine;* see MACHINE, *n.*]

ma-chin′ist, mə-shīn′ist, *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs machines, or is versed in their design or construction or in the use of metal-working tools. **2.** [Rare.] One who tends a machine. **3.** *U. S. Navy.* An engine-room artificer or helper. **4.** [U. S.] A machine politician.

There was a struggle between the thoroughly '*machinist*' section of the party and the section less loyal to the machine and more loyal to public morality.
GOLDWIN SMITH in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., '92, p. 347.

ma-chin′ize, mə-shīn′aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] To organize the powers of; systematize.

mach′i-nule, mak′i-niūl, *n.* *Surv.* An instrument for measuring an angle of 90°. [Dim. < L. *machina;* see MACHINE, *n.*]

ma′cho[1], mā′cho, *W.* (mē′cō, *C.*), *n.* [California.] A mullet (*Mugil mexicanus*).

ma′cho[2], *n.* [Sp.] A he mule.

mach′o-pol″yp, mac′o-pol″ip, *n.* *Zooph.* A zooid modified to serve a defensive function, as in the nematophore of a cœlenterate.

Hamann explains the contents of the nematophore as a modified polyp, for which he proposes the designation '*machopolyp*.' I adopt this view. VON LENDENFELD in *Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.* Oct., '83, p. 250.

[< Gr. *machē*, fight (< *machomai*, fight), + POLYP.]

ma′ci-es, mē′si-iz *or* mg′ci-ēs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Emaciation; mesenteric consumption of infancy.

ma-ci′gno, mg-chī′nyō, *n.* [It.] A grayish-yellow or bluish-gray silicious sandstone from the Upper Eocene of the Italian Alps.

mac′i-lent†, *a.* Lacking flesh; lean.—**mac′i-len-cy†**, *n.*

mac′in-tosh, *n.* Same as MACKINTOSH.

mack†, *n.* An old game played with clubs.

mack′er-el, mak′ər-el, *vi.* To go on a voyage for mackerel; fish for or catch mackerel.

mack′er-el, mak′ər-el, *C. I.* (-ql, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A scombroid fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common *Scomber scombrus* of the North Atlantic is from 12 to 18 inches long, steel-blue above barred with blackish, and silvery beneath. Mackerel move in great schools, are carnivorous and predatory, and are among the most important of food-fishes.

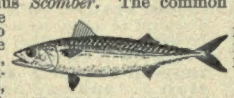

The Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*). 1/12

2. Any scombroid fish, as the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) and the spotted mackerel (*Scomberomorus guttatus*). **3.** A fish like or likened to a mackerel; as, the hardtail or yellow *mackerel* (*Caranx chrysos*). **4.** [Austral.] A carangoid, the scad. [< OF. *makerel*, < LL. *macarellus*, < L. *macula*, spot.] **mack′-a-rel‡; mack′er-ell†; mack′rell†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**mackerel-back sky**, same as MACKEREL SKY.—**mack′er-el-bait″**, *n.* [Newfoundland.] Jellyfish.—**m.-bird**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wryneck.—**m.-bob**, *n.* A four-pointed fish-jig, for catching mackerel when baited up close to the vessel.—**m.-cock**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The Manx shearwater.—**m.-diver**, *n.* A tern.—**m.-guide**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The garfish (*Belone belone*).—**m.-scout†**.—**m.-gull**, *n.* The razorbill.—**m.-latch**, *n.* A clamp for fastening the inner end of a fishing-line.—**m.-midge**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The young of the rockling, a gadoid fish: formerly regarded as a distinct species.—**m.-mint**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*). **2.** [Eng.] The food of mackerel, mainly small fishes.—**m.-pike**, *n.* A saury or scomberesocoid fish.—**m.-plow**, *n.* An instrument for creasing the sides of poor mackerel to improve their appearance; a fatting-knife.—**m.-rimmer†**.—**m.-pocket**, *n.* A pouch of netting suspended in the water, for keeping mackerel alive. Called also *mackerel-spiller*.—**m.-scad**, *n.* A carangoid fish (genus *Decapterus*).—**m.-scales**, *n. pl.* Hard, small cirro-cumulus cloudlets, usually slightly angular to the horizon.—**m.-scout**, *n.* The mackerel-guide.—**m.-shark**, *n.* A porbeagle, especially the West-Indian *Isurus dekayi*.—**m. sky**, cirro-cumulus cloud-formation with cloudlets arranged in such a way as to suggest the back-bone and ribs of a fish, or composed of rounded and isolated nubicules without any fleecy texture.

The term 'dappled sky' . . . might refer to the other form of cirro-cumulus known in Northern Europe as '*mackerel-sky*.'
R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 106. [A. '87.]

—**m.-spiller**, *n.* A mackerel-pocket.

—**mack′er-el-er**, *n.* A person or a boat engaged in the mackerel-fishery. **mack′er-el-ler‡.**

mack′in†, *n.* Marykin: used in the oath *by the mackins*.

mack′i-naw, mac′i-nō, *n.* **1.** [Northwestern U. S.] (1) A large sharp-ended bateau, formerly extensively used by traders and explorers: named from Mackinaw in Michigan, where it originated. Called also *Mackinaw boat*. (2) A thick heavy blanket used by Indians, lumbermen, etc.; a Mackinaw blanket.

A Mackinaw.

2. [U. S.] A hat plaited from coarse straw.—**Mackinaw trout**, the lake-trout. See illus. under NAMAYCUSH.

mack′in-tosh, mak′in-tesh, *n.* **1.** A garment, particularly an overgarment or cloak, made water-proof by the application of a solution of india-rubber.

She hardly at first took note of a man in a white *mackintosh* whom she saw riding down the street. T. HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* bk. v, ch. 51, p. 375. [H. '92.]

2. Thin rubber-coated cloth: used also attributively. [< *Mackintosh*, the inventor.] **mac′in-tosh‡.**

mack′ish, mak′ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stylish. **mack′er-ly‡.**

mack′le, mac′l, *vt.* [MACK′LED; MACK′LING.] *Print.* To make a blurred impression of.

mack′le, *n.* *Print.* A spot or blemish; also, a blurred impression by bad presswork. [< F. *macle*, < L. *macula*, spot.] **mac′le‡; mac′ule‡.**

mack′nin-ny†, *n.* A puppet-show.

mac′le, mac′l, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A twin crystal. (2) Chiastolite. **2.** Same as MACKLE. **3.** Same as MASCLE. [F., < L. *macula*, spot.]

Mac-leay′an, mac-lē′ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to William S. Macleay, a Scottish naturalist; as, the *Macleayan* or quinary system of classification.

mac′led, mac′ld, *a.* **1.** Spotted or checkered, like chiastolite. **2.** Twinned, as a crystal. **3.** *Her.* Same as MASCLED. **mac-lée′‡.**

Mac-lur′e-a, mac-lūr′ē-ə (-liū′rē-ə, *W.*), *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Maclureidæ*. **2.** [m-] A fossil gastropod of this genus. [< William *Maclure*, geologist.]

Mac″lu-re′i-dæ, mac′lu-rī′i-dī *or* -rē′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Macluritidæ*.

mac-lure′ite, mac-lūr′ait, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A deep-green to black pyroxene. (2) Same as CHONDRODITE. **2.** A fossil macluritoid shell. [< William *Maclure*, geologist.] **mac-lur′ite‡.**

mac-lur′in, mac-lūr′in, *n.* A pale-yellow crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{19}H_{10}O_8$) contained in fustic. Called also *morintannic acid* and *morin jaune*. [< William *Maclure*, geologist.]

Mac″lu-rit′i-dæ, mac′lu-rit′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Lower Silurian family of gastropods, generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*, having a depressed spire and wide umbilicus, and thick pancispiral operculum with internal apophyses. **Mac″lu-rī′tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< William *Maclure*, geologist.]

—**mac-lur′i-tid**, *n.*—**mac-lur′i-toid**, *a.*

Ma′con†, *n.* Same as MAHOUND.

maç″on-né′, mas″ən-nē′, *pp.* [F.] *Her.* Marked as with joints in masonry, as in a castle. **ma′soned‡.**

mac′ou-ba, mac′ū-bə, *n.* Maccaboy: the more correct but less usual spelling. **mac′cou-ba‡.**

macr-. See MACRO-.

mac-rad′e-nous, mac-rad′ə-nus, *a.* Characterized by large glands. [< MACR- + Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

mac″ra-mé′, mac″rə-mē′, *C.* (-rā′mā, *E.*; mac′rə-mē, *W.*), *n.* A fringe or trimming of knotted thread or cord; knotted work. [< It. *macrame*, perhaps < Ar.]

mac-rau′chen, mac-rē′ken, *a.* Characterized by a long neck. [< Gr. *makrauchēn;* see MACRAUCHENIA.]

Mac″rau-che-ni′i-dæ, mac″rē-ke-nī′i-dī *or* -rau-ke-nī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A Tertiary South-American family of ungulates having an almost uninterrupted series of 22 teeth in each jaw, molars rhinoceros-like, and incisors with infolded enamel as in horses, and 3 toes to each foot. **Mac″rau-che′ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *makrauchēn*, long-necked, < *makros*, long, + *auchēn*, neck.]

—**mac-rau′chene, mac″rau-che′ni-id**, *n.*—**mac″rau-che′ni-i-form″**, *a.* Having the form of a macrauchenild.—**mac″rau-che′ni-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

mac″ren-ceph-al′ic, *a.* Same as MACROCEPHALIC.

mac′ri-of, *n.* Same as MACKEREL.

macro-, macr-. Derived from Greek *makros*, long, large: combining forms. [For words beginning with *macro-* not found in this group, see vocabulary place.]—**Mac″ro-bi-ot′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of arctiscans having an oblong oval body, no palpi, and a globular pharynx with masticatory lamellæ. **Mac″ro-bi′o-tus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mac″ro-bi′o-tid**, *a.* & *n.*—**mac″ro-bi′o-toid**, *a.*—**Mac″ro-cam′e-ræ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A tribe or subtribe of a larger sponge-group with large chambers.—**mac″ro-cam′e-rate**, *a.* **1.** Large-chambered. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Macrocameræ*.—**mac″ro-car′pous**, *a.* Large-fruited.—**mac″ro-chæ′ta**, *n.* *Entom.* One of certain bristles, or large stiff setæ, on the thorax and legs of some *Diptera*.—**mac″ro-chei′li-a**, *n.* The state of being macrochellous.—**mac″ro-chei′lous**, *a.* Having large or enlarged lips.—**mac″ro-chei′rous**, *a.* Same as MACROCHIROUS.—**mac″ro-chem′ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to macrochemistry.—**mac″ro-chem′is-try**, *n.* The chemistry that has to do with the properties and relations of compounds other than those which are considered through the microscope: opposed to *microchemistry*.—**mac″ro-chi′ra**, *n.* *Terat.* Excessive development of the hands. **mac″ro-chei′ra‡; mac″ro-chei′ri-a‡; mac″ro-chi′ri-a‡.**—**Mac″ro-chi′res**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order or suborder of ægithognathous birds with the terminal or hand portion of the wing longer than the proximal, as in swifts and humming-birds.—**Mac″ro-chi-rop′te-ra**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Frugivora*.—**mac″ro-chi-rop′ter**, *n.*—**mac″ro-chi-rop′ter-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**mac″ro-chi′rous**, *a.* Having large hands.—**Mac″ro-cho″a-ni′tes**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of nautiloidean cephalopods with long septal funnels.—**mac″ro-cho′a-nite**, *a.* & *n.*—**mac″roc-ne′mi-a**, *n.* The state of being macrocnemic.—**mac″roc-ne′mic**, *a.* Having long legs.—**mac″ro-coc′cus**, *n.* One of certain large bacteria or cocci.—**mac″ro-co′li-a**, *n.* The state of being macrocolous.—**mac-roc′o-lous**, *a.* Characterized by long limbs.—**mac″ro-co-nid′i-um**, *n.* *Bot.* A large conidium. Compare MICROCONIDIUM.—**mac″ro-cyst**, *n.* **1.** A large cyst or spore-case. **2.** An intercalated resting-stage assumed in the young plasmodia of *Myxomycetes* by swarm-spores under unfavorable conditions, such as lack of warmth and moisture. Compare MICROCYST.—**Mac″ro-cys′tis**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of gigantic laminariaceous seaweeds, the only species being *M. pyrifera*, of the southern hemisphere, which often attains a length of several hundred feet.—**mac″ro-dac′tyl.** **I.** *a.* Macrodactylous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Macrodactyla* or of the *Macrodactyli*.—**Mac″ro-dac′ty-la**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A tribe of clavicorn beetles with long tarsi.—**Mac″ro-dac′ty-li**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ornith.* A former division of grallatorial birds with long toes, as in jacanas, rails, etc. **2.** *Entom.* The *Macrodactyla*.—**mac″ro-dac-tyl′i-a**, *n.* The condition of having long fingers. **mac″ro-dac′ty-lism‡.**—**mac″ro-dac′ty-lous**, *a.* Having long toes. **mac″ro-dac-tyl′ic‡.**—**mac″ro-di-ag′o-nal.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or parallel to the long diagonal. **II.** *n.* *Crystal.* The longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems.—**mac′ro-dome**, *n.* *Crystal.* A dome parallel to the macrodiagonal. See illus. under BRACHYDOME. **mac″ro-do-mat′ic‡.**—**mac′ro-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having large teeth. **II.** *n.* A large-toothed animal.—**mac′-ro-dont-ism**, *n.*—**mac′ro-gas″ter**, *n.* An individual having a large belly.—**mac″ro-glos′sate**, *a.* Having a long tongue or tongue-like organ. **mac″ro-glos′sin(e)‡.**—**mac″ro-glos′si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive development of the tongue; prolapsus of the tongue.—**Mac″ro-gloss-si′næ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of pteropodoid bats with a very long tongue and low narrow molars. **Mac″ro-glos′sus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mac″ro-glos′sin(e)**, *a.* & *n.*—**mac″rog-nath′ic**, *a.* Having unusually long jaws; prognathous. **mac-rog′na-thous‡.**—**mac-rog′na-thism**, *n.* The condition of being macrognathic. **mac″rog-nath′i-a‡.**—**Mac″ro-lep′i-dop′te-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of lepidopters, including the butterflies and larger moths: opposed to *Tineina* or *Microlepidoptera*.—**mac″ro-lep′i-dop′ter**, *n.*—**mac″ro-lep′i-dop′ter-ous**, *a.*—**mac″ro-lep′i-dop′ter-ist**, *n.* A student of the *Macrolepidoptera*.—**mac″ro-me′li-a**, *n.* *Terat.* The condition of having some member unusually developed. **mac-rom′-e-lism‡.**—**mac″ro-me-rit′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a granitoid structure of rocks that is discernible by the naked eye: opposed to *micromeritic*.—**mac″ro-mol′e-cule**, *n.* A compound or multiple molecule.—**mac″ro-my′e-lon**, *n.* The medulla oblongata.—**mac″ro-my′e-lon-al**, *a.*—**mac″ro-no′si-a**, *n.* *Med.* Any chronic or prolonged disease.—**mac″ro-nu′cle-us**, *n.* *Biol.* A large nucleus, especially the larger of two nuclei, as in infusorians.—**mac″ro-pet′al-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having large petals.—**mac″ro-pho′nous**, *a.* Loud-voiced; stentorian.—

mac″roph-thal′mic, *a.* Having large eyes. **mac″roph-thal′mous**†.—**Mac″roph-thal′mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Ocypodidæ*. **Mac″roph-thal′mus,** *n.* (t. g.) —**mac″roph-thal′mid,** *n.*—**mac″roph-thal′moid,** *a.*—**mac″ro-phyl′lin(e,** *a. Bot.* Consisting of extended leaflets or leaf-like expansions.—**mac″ro-phyl′lous,** *a. Bot.* Large-leaved.—**mac-ro′pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of vision in which objects appear magnified.—**Mac″ro-pi′na,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Macropodinæ*. —**mac″ro-pin(e,** *a.*—**mac″ro-pin′a-coid,** *n. Crystal.* A pinacoid parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes. See illus. under BRACHYDOME.—**mac″ro-pin″a-coid′al,** *a.*—**Mac′ro-pi″per,** *I.* (**Mac-rop′i-per,** *C.*), *n.* A small genus of Pacific-island shrubs of the pepper family. The root of *M. methysticum* is the ava or kava of the Polynesians.—**mac″ro-pleu′ral,** *a.* Having long pleura, as certain trilobites.—**mac′ro-prism,** *n. Crystal.* A prism whose intercept on the macrodiagonal is greater than unity. See illus. under BRACHYDOME.—**mac″ro-pros′o-pous,** *a.* Having an abnormally large face.—**mac″ro-pros′o-pus,** *n.* One having a great face; specifically, in the cabalistic system, a name of Kether, the Crown, the first Sephira, father of all. See SEPHIRA. —**mac-rop′ter,** *n.* An animal having long fins or wings. —**Mac-rop′te-res,** *n. pl.* The *Longipennes*.—**mac-rop′ter-ous,** *a.* Having long wings. **mac-rop′ter-an**†.—**mac″ro-pyr′a-mid,** *n. Crystal.* A pyramid whose intercept on the macrodiagonal is greater than unity. —**Mac″ro-rham-phos′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of hemibranchiate fishes with a compressed body, bony plates anteriorly, a tubiform snout, and a short spinous dorsal; trumpet- or snipe-fishes. **Mac″ro-rham-pho′sus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mac″ro-rham-pho′sid,** *n.*—**mac″ro-rham-pho′soid,** *a.* & *n.*—**mac′ro-rhin(e,** *a.* Having a long or large nose. **mac″ro-rhi′nous**‡; **mac″ror-rhi′nous**‡.—**mac-ros′cel-es,** *n.* An individual having long legs.—**mac″ro-scel′i-a,** *n. Terat.* The condition of having long or large legs.—**Mac″ro-scel-id′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An African family of dilambdodont insectivores with saltatorial hind limbs and tibia, and fibula ankylosed below; jumping shrews. **Mac″ro-scel′i-des,** *n.* (t. g.) **Mac″ro-scel′i-dæ**‡.—**mac″ro-scel′i-dan,** *n.*—**mac″ro-scel′i-did,** *n.* —**mac″ro-scel′i-doid,** *a.* & *n.*—**mac-ros′cel-ous,** *a.* Having abnormally long legs.—**mac-ros′ci-an.** **I.** *a.* Having a long shadow. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of the arctic or antarctic zone.—**mac″ro-sep′al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having large sepals.—**mac″ro-sep′tum,** *n. Zooph.* A large fertile septum, as in corals.—**mac″ro-si′phon,** *n. Conch.* The large horny internal siphon of certain cephalopods.—**mac″ro-si-phon′u-la,** *n. Conch.* The larval stage of certain cephalopods when the macrosiphon appears. —**mac″ro-si-phon′u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a macrosiphon.—**mac″ro-si-phon′u-late,** *a.* Having a macrosiphon.—**mac″ros-mat′ic,** *a.* Having the organs of smell largely developed, as most mammals.—**mac″ro-so-ma′ti-a,** *n.* Excessive size of the whole body. **mac″ro-so′mi-a**‡.—**mac″ro-so′mic,** *a.* Having an unusually large body. **mac″ro-so′mous**‡.—**mac″ro-so′mite,** *n.* A large primary somite or metamere.—**mac″ro-so-mit′ic,** *a.*—**mac″ro-spo-ran′gi-o-phore,** *n. Bot.* An axis or axial organ bearing macrosporangia.—**mac″ro-spo-ran′gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium containing macrospores. Called also *megasporangium*. **mac″ro-spo-range″**‡.—**mac″ro-spore,** *n.* A relatively large spore. (1) *Bot.* One of the asexually produced (female) spores of certain vascular cryptogams.

The spores [in *Pteridophyta*] are in most cases of one kind, but in certain genera there are large spores (*macrospores*), and small ones (microspores). BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 470, p. 362. [H. H. & CO.]

(2) *Protoz.* One of the larger of the two kinds of anisospores.—**mac″ro-spor′ic,** *a.*—**mac″ro-spo′ro-phyl,** *n. Bot.* A leaf bearing macrospores. **mac″ro-spo′ro-phyll**‡.—**Mac″ro-ste-lin′i-æ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A section of polygastric cystonectous siphonophores with the trunk of the siphosome tubular.—**mac″ro-ste-lin′i-an,** *a.*—**mac-ros′to-ma,** *n.* **1.** *Terat.* An abnormal extension of the mouth toward the ear. **2.** [M-] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Macrostomidæ*.—**mac′ro-stome,** *n.* A gastropod having a shell with large mouth, as an ear-shell.—**mac″ro-sto′mi-a,** *n.* Congenital fissure of the lips.—**Mac″ro-stom′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians with an anterior female and posterior male orifice and simple pharynx.—**mac-ros′to-mid,** *n.* —**mac-ros′to-moid,** *a.*—**mac-ros′to-mous,** *a.* Having an abnormally large mouth. **mac″ro-stom′a-tous**‡.—**mac″ro-sty′lo-spore,** *n.* A large stylospore.—**Mac″ro-the-ri′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Chalicotheriidæ* in part. **Mac″ro-the′ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mac′ro-there,** *n.*—**mac″ro-the′ri-id,** *n.*—**mac″ro-the′ri-oid,** *a.*—**mac′ro-tone,** *n.* Same as MACRON.—**mac-ro′tous,** *a.* Large-eared.—**mac′ro-ty″pous,** *a. Mineral.* Characterized by a long form. [C.] —**mac″ro-zo″o-go-nid′i-um,** *n. Bot.* A large zoogonidium. **meg″a-zo″o-go-nid′i-um**‡.—**mac″ro-zo′o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A large zoospore. **meg″a-zo′o-spore**‡.

mac-ro′bi-an, mac-rō′bi-ɑn, *n.* One who lives long, especially over a hundred years; one of the Biblical characters who lived to great age; a macrobiote.

mac″ro-bi-o′sis, mac″ro-bi-ō′sis, *n.* [Gr.] Longevity.

mac-ro′bi-ote, mac-rō′bi-ōt, *n.* One who or that which is long-lived. [< Gr. *makrobiotos*, long-lived, < *makros*, long, + *bios*, life.]

—**mac″ro-bi-ot′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to long life. —**macrobiotic art,** the art of living long.—**mac″ro-bi-ot′ics,** *n.* The art of producing longevity.

mac″ro-ceph-a′li-a, mac″ro-sef-ā′li-ɑ *or* -ʃ′li-ɑ, *n. Med.* The quality or state of being macrocephalous: said especially of a fetus.

mac″ro-ceph-al′ic, mac″ro-sef-al′ic, *a.* **1.** Having an unusually large head or brain; specifically, having a cranium of a capacity of over 1,950 cubic centimeters. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* Same as PROCEPHALIC. [< Gr. *makrokephalos*, < *makros*, large, + *kephalē*, head.]

mac″ro-ceph′a-lism, mac″ro-sef′ɑ-lizm, *n.* The state or quality of being macrocephalic. **mac″ro-ceph′a-ly**‡.—**mac″ro-ceph′a-lous,** *a.* **1.** Macrocephalic. **2.** *Bot.* Large-headed: said of a dicotyledonous embryo when the cotyledons are confluent into a larger head-like mass.—**mac″ro-ceph′a-lus,** *n. Med.* One having an unusually large head.

mac′ro-cosm, mac′ro-cezm, *C. I. S. W.* (mē′cro-, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The great world; the universe or cosmos exterior to man, as opposed to man, the *microcosm*.

Matter in particle and planet, mind and *macrocosm*, is quick with spirit. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table-Talk, Conscience* bk. ii, p. 159. [R. BROS. '77.]

2. The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related, or of which he forms a part. [< MACRO- + Gr. *kosmos*, world.]

—**mac″ro-cos′mic,** *a.*—**mac″ro-cos-mol′o-gy,** *n.* Description of the macrocosm.

mac′ro-cyst, mac″ro-dac′tyl, etc. See MACRO-.

mac″ro-go-nid′i-um, mac′ro-go-nid′i-um, *n. Bot.* A large gonidium. **2.** *Protoz.* An individual of normal size regarded as equivalent to an egg-cell, as in certain flagellate infusorians. [< MACRO- + GONIDIUM.]

mac-rol′o-gy, mac-rol′o-gi, *n.* Long speech with little sense. [< LL. *macrologia*, < Gr. *makrologia*, < *makros*, long, + *legō*, speak.]

mac′ro-mere, mac′ro-mir, *n.* One of the larger of the two kinds of cells resulting from the division of teloleci-thal eggs: opposed to *micromere*. [< MACRO- + Gr. *meros*, part.]

—**mac′ro-me″ral,** *a.*—**mac″ro-mer′ic,** *a.*

mac-rom′e-ter, mac-rem′ē-ter, *C.* (mɑ-crēm′-, *W.*), *n.* An instrument like a sextant, for measuring distant objects by means of two telescopes. [< MACRO- + -METER.]

mac′ron, mac′ren, *C. E.* (mē′cren, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* In orthoepy, a straight line (—) placed over a vowel to show that it is long: opposed to *breve* (⏑). [< Gr. *makron*, neut. s. of *makros*, long.] **mac′ro-tone**‡.

mac″ro-nu′cle-us, etc. See MACRO-.

mac′ro-pod, mac′ro-ped. **I.** *a.* Having large or long legs or feet. **II.** *n.* A macropod animal, especially a spider-crab. [< Gr. *makropous*, < *makros*, large, + *pous*, foot.] **mac-rop′o-dan**‡.

—**mac″ro-po-di′a-n,** *n.* The macropodous condition. —**Mac″ro-po-di′a-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Leptopodiidæ*. **Mac″ro-po-di′a-n,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mac″ro-po-di′a-n,** *a.* & *n.*—**Mac″ro-pod′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of diprotodont marsupials, especially those having 6 sharp upper incisors and 2 larger lower ones, enlarged saltatorial hind legs, and long tail: including kangaroos, etc. **Mac′ro-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mac-rop′o-did,** *n.*—**mac-rop′o-doid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Mac″ro-po-di′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Macropodidæ*, especially those of large size with upper incisors nearly level; kangaroos and wallabies.—**mac-rop′o-din(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**mac-rop′o-dous,** *a.* Having abnormally large feet; large-footed, as a plant-embryo in which the hypocotyl is greatly enlarged, or a leaf that has a long footstalk. **mac-rop′o-dal**‡; **mac′ro-pous**‡.

mac″ro-pro-so′pi-a, mac″ro-pro-sō′pi-ɑ, *n.* Monstrosity characterized by excessive size of face. [< Gr. *makroprosōpos*, long-faced, < *makros*, long, + *prosōpon*, face.]

mac″ro-scop′ic, mac′ro-scop′ic, *a.* Visible to the naked eye; megascopic: opposed to *microscopic*. [< MACRO- + Gr. *skopeō*, view.] **mac″ro-scop′ic-al**‡. —**mac″ro-scop′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mac′ro-style, mac′ro-stɑil, *a. Bot.* Long-styled. [< MACRO- + Gr. *stylos*, column.] **mac-ros′ty-lous**‡.

mac′ro-tin, mac′ro-tin, *n. Chem.* Cimicifugin.

Mac-ru′ra, mac-rū′rɑ, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of decapods, especially a suborder having a long abdomen and a tail with lateral appendages or rhipidure, as lobsters and shrimps. [< MACR- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] **Mac-rou′ra**‡.—**mac-ru′ral,** *a.*—**mac-ru′ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**mac-ru′rous,** *a.*

Mac-ru′ri-dæ, mac-rū′ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of gadoidean fishes having a long tapering tail, and long second dorsal and anal united with the candal.

Mac-ru′rus, *n.* (t. g.) [< MACR- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] —**mac-ru′rid,** *n.*—**mac-ru′roid,** *a.* & *n.*

mac-ta′tion†, *n.* The killing of a sacrificial victim. —**mac-ta′tor**†, *n.* **1.** An immolator. **2.** A murderer.

mac′tra, mac′trɑ, *n. Conch.* **1.** A mactroid bivalve, especially of the genus *Mactra*, as the sea-clam. See illus. under SEA-CLAM. **2.** [M-] A genus typical of *Mactridæ*. [< Gr. *maktra*, kneading-trough, < *massō*, knead.]

Mac-tra′ce-a, mac-trē′sē-ɑ *or* -trɑ′ce-ɑ, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Mactridæ*, especially as a suborder. [< MACTRA.] —**mac-tra′ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**mac-tra′ceous,** *a.*

Mac′tri-dæ, mac′tri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves having an equivalve shell with an external marginal ligament and an internal one fitting into a triangular fossa or shelf in each valve. [< MACTRA.] —**mac′trid,** *n.*—**mac′troid,** *a.*

ma-cu′ca, mɑ-cū′cɑ, *n.* [S. Am.] A tinamou (*Tinamus major*).

mac′u-la, mac′yu-lɑ, *n.* [-læ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] A spot, as of color on the skin; fleck; blotch. [L., spot.]

—**solar macula,** a sun-spot.

—**mac′u-lar,** *a.* Marked with spots. **mac′u-lous**‡. —**mac′u-late,** **1.** *vt.* To spot; fleck; stain. **II.** *a.* Spotted; stained; defiled.—**mac″u-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of spotting, or a spotty condition. **2.** The marking of a spotted animal or plant. **3.** A soiling; defilement.—**mac′u-la-to″ry,** *a.* Sullying; defiling.—**mac′u-la-ture**†, *n.* **1.** A sheet spoiled in printing; hence, waste paper. **2.** Blotting-paper.—**mac′u-lose,** *a.* Full of spots.

mac′ule, *c.* & *n.* Same as MACKLE.

mad, mad, *v.* [MAD′DED; MAD′DING.] **I.** *t.* To make furious; madden.

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 19.

II. *i.* **1.** To act madly; be furious; rave; rage.

The little being that had set the world *madding*.
IRVING *Alhambra, Legend of the Rose* p. 276. [G. P. P. '65.]

2†. To become insane. **madde**†.

mad†, *pp.* of MAKE, *v.* Made.

mad, *a.* [MAD′DER; MAD′DEST.] **1.** Disordered in mind; lunatic; insane; crazy. **2.** Subject to an overmastering emotion; excited intensely or beyond self-control; inflamed or infatuated, as with jealousy, terror, or grief. Specifically: (1) Strongly moved by desire or curiosity; eager; infatuated.

Mad for party, sect and gold.
WHITTIER *To My Old Schoolmaster* st. 5.

(2) Wild with animal spirits; extravagantly gay.

The *maddest merriest* day. TENNYSON *May Queen* st. 1.

(3) Distracted with trouble or anxiety; as, *mad* with grief. **3.** [Colloq.] Angry. **4.** Uncontrollable, as an animal through rage or disease, especially rabies. **5.** Proceeding from or indicating a disordered mind; rash; as, a *mad* project. **6.** Tumultuous or uncontrollable in movement or action: said of things; as, a *mad* torrent. [< AS. *gemād*, < *ge-* (generalizing) + *mād*, mad.]

Synonyms: see INSANE.

—**like mad,** as if mad; furiously; recklessly; as, to drive *like mad*.—**mad′doc″tor,** *n.* [Colloq.] A physician who treats lunatics; alienist.—**mad′headed,** *a.* Hot-headed; rash.—**to run** or **go mad,** to become suddenly insane.

mad[1], *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Anger. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Madness; intoxication.—**mad′ap″ple,** *n.* The eggplant.

mad[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A maggot or worm. **made**†.

Mad″a-gas′can, mad′ɑ-gas′cɑn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar; Malagasy.

Mad″a-gas-ca′ri-an, mad′ɑ-gas-kâ′ri-ɑn, *a.* Of or belonging to Madagascar and the archipelago adjacent; as, the *Madagascarian* region in natural history.

mad′am, mad′ɑm, *vt.* To accost as madam.

mad′am, *n.* **1.** My lady; mistress: a title of courtesy once applied to women of the highest rank, now to all who are respectable, but especially to those who are mistresses of establishments or advanced in life.

In the United States *Mrs.* is sometimes applied to the junior married women of a family, while the principal or eldest one of the same name is addressed as *madam*. See MA′AM. **2.** [Eng.] A woman; as, she's a proud *madam*. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] The mistress of a household; as, you must ask the *madam*. [< F. *madame*, < L. *mea domina; mea*, f. s. of *meus*, my, < *me*, me; *domina*, see DAME.]

ma″dame′, mɑ-dɑm′, *W.* (ma-dām′ *or* mad′ɑm, *C.*), *n.* [MES′DAMES′, mē-dām′, *pl.*] Madam: the original French form, often used in English, especially in the plural. Compare DAME, DONNA, and LADY. In the United States a woman who carries on business under a French style is commonly called *madame*.

mad′am-town″†, *n.* The finest town in any country.

mad″a-pol′lam, mad″ɑ-pol′ɑm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fine cotton cloth sold in India: first made at Madapollam.

ma-dar′, mɑ-dār′, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A shrub (*Calotropis gigantea*) whose root-bark and concrete juice are much used medicinally in India. Its inner bark yields the strong fiber known as *yercum*. **2.** An allied species (*C. procera*) of western Asia and eastern Africa. **mu-dar′**‡; **mud-dar′**‡.

mad″a-ro′sis, mad′ɑ-rō′sis, *n. Pathol.* The loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes, through disease. [< Gr. *madarōsis*, < *madaō*, be bald.]

mad′brain″, mad′brān′. **I.** *a.* Harebrained; prodigal; ungoverned. **mad′-brained″**‡. **II.** *n.* A rash or turbulent person; a madcap.

mad′cap″, mad′cap′. **I.** *a.* Extravagant in behavior; given to wild follies; adventurous; rattle-brained. **II.** *n.* A person who acts in a rash or giddy manner.

mad′den, mad′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive mad; inflame with passion; excite violently; craze; incense.

Maddened by the joy of a sudden deliverance.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 165. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

II. *i.* To become mad; act wildly; rave. **madde**†.

mad′der, mad′er, *vt.* & *vi.* To dye with madder.

mad′der, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Rubia*, of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*); especially, *R. tinctorum*, an Old World perennial, somewhat shrubby, and rough hairy herb, resembling the common bedstraw. **2.** A tinctorial extract from the root of the *Rubia tinctorum* and similar plants, used in dyeing and as a pigment in many lakes. The coloring principle is alizarin, now made also synthetically. [< AS. *mædere*, madder.]

The Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*).
a, the fruit.

—**Bengal madder,** *Rubia cordifolia*. Called also *Indian* or *East-Indian madder*, and *munjeet*.—**mad′der-bloom″,** *n.* A refined dyestuff made by macerating and steeping commercial madder, allowing it to ferment, washing to extract the sugar, then drying, grinding, and pressing the solid matter. Called also *fleurs de garance*, *flowers of madder*, and *refined madder*.—**m.-color,** *n.* Any pigment containing coloring-matter derived from madder, as brown madder, madder carmine, and madder orange. **m.-pigment**‡.—**mad′der-wort″,** *n.* Any plant of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*).—**wild m.,** either of two European species of madder (*R. peregrina* and *R. Mollugo*), the latter naturalized in the eastern United States.

mad′ding, mad′ing, *a.* **1.** Being or growing mad; delirious; raging; wild.

Through every brain
The domination of the sprightly juice
Spreads high conceits to *madding* Fancy dear.
WORDSWORTH *Ecclesiastical Sonnets* pt. ii, XX.

2†. Foolish.—**mad′ding-ly,** *adv.*

mad′ding, mad′ing, *n.* A mad freak; folly.

mad′dish, mad′ish, *a.* Rather mad.

mad′dle, mad′l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To muddle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be perplexed. **2.** To rave.

mad′dock†, *n.* A maggot.

made, mād, *pa.* **1.** Fabricated; produced, especially artificially; concocted; as, *made* ground; a *made* dish. **2.** Assured of fortune; successful; as, a *made* man. **3.** Well broken or trained, as a hunting-dog. [Pp. of MAKE, *v.*]

—**made′-up″,** *a.* **1.** Artificial; fictitious; as, a *made-up* complexion. **2.** Completed; finished.

made, *a.* [Scot.] Tired out; exhausted.

made, *n.* Same as MAD[2].

Mad″e-cas′see, -gas′sy, *a.* & *n.* Same as MALAGASY.

mad′e-fy†, *vt.* To make moist or wet.

—**mad″e-fac′tion**†, *n.* **mad″e-fi-ca′tion**†.

Ma-del′ra, mɑ-del′rɑ, *C.* (-dē′rɑ, *I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A Portuguese island or group off the northwest coast of Africa. **2.** A wine made in Madeira. See WINE.

—**Ma-dei′ra-nut″,** *n.* The English walnut.—**M.-vine,** *n.* An ornamental herbaceous climber (*Boussingaultia baselloides*) of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), from the Andes, with entire, fleshy, broadly cordate-ovate, short-petioled leaves, and long clusters of fragrant whitish flowers. Called also *Mexican vine*.—**M.-wood,** *n.* Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahogoni*). See illus. under MAHOGANY.

—**Ma-del′ran,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madeira.

mad′el-pa-roo′wa, mad′el-pg-rū′wɑ, *n.* [Cingalese.] A fishing-boat of Ceylon: with bamboo roof called *padji*.

mad″em-oi-selle′, mad′em-wā-zel′ *or* mg′d'mwg′zel′, *n.* [F.] **1.** Miss: the French appellation for unmarried women. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The silver perch.

madge[1], maj, *n.* A leaden hammer.

madge[2], *n.* **1.** The magpie. **2**†. A barn-owl. **madge's how″let**†; **madge′-ow″let**†. [Form of *Mag*; see MAGPIE.]

mad'house″, mad'hous″, *n.* A lunatic asylum: formerly the usual designation.

Ma'di-a, mē'di-ą *or* mą'di-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of North- and South-American coarse, heavy-scented herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*) — the tarweeds — with entire or toothed glandular viscid leaves and axillary and terminal heads of yellow flowers that close in sunshine. A Chilean species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds, known as *Madia oil*. [< Chilean *madi*, tarweed.]

mad'id, mad'id, *a.* [Rare.] Moist; watery. [< L. *madidus*, < *madeo*, be wet.]

ma'dir, mā'dir, *n.* A subordinate Turkish official.

mad″is-te'ri-um, mad'is-ti'ri-um *or* -tē'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument used for pulling out hairs; tweezers. [< Gr. *madistērion*, < *madizō*, pluck bare.]

mad'joun, mad'jūn, *n.* Same as MAJOON.

mad'ling, mad'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mad person.

mad'ly, mad'li, *adv.* In an insane manner; insanely; hence, with frenzy; recklessly; wildly; intensely.

mad'man, mad'man, *n.* An insane man; one deranged or frantic; a lunatic; maniac.

mad'ness, mad'nes, *n.* **1.** Mental derangement; insanity; dementia; lunacy; as, anger is a brief *madness*. **2.** Extreme folly; headstrong and unreasoning conduct; unbounded or ungovernable passion; frenzy; distraction.

Synonyms: see ABERRATION; INSANITY.

ma-don'na, mą-den'ą, *n.* **1.** My lady; signora: an old Italian form of address equivalent to *madam*. **2.** [M-] Hence, the Virgin Mary; also, a painted or sculptured representation of the Virgin, usually with the infant Jesus.

Raphael's Madonna of the Chair. (Uffizzi Gallery, Florence.)

The Assumption is a noble picture, because Titian believed in the *Madonna*. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 3, p. 242. [W. & S. '60.]

3. A kind of poplin made in part of alpaca-wool. [It., < L. *mea domina*; see MADAM.] **ma-don'a‡.**

mad'o-qua, mad'o-cwą, *C. E. I., or* mā'do-cwą, *W.* (ma-dō'-cwa, *Wr.*), *n.* [Abys.] An Abyssinian antelope (*Neotragus saltianus*) about 12 inches tall, one of the smallest of antelopes. Called also *Beni-Israel*, *hegoleh*, and *om-digdig*. **mad'oque‡.**

The Madoqua (*Neotragus saltianus*).

mad'or, mad'ęr, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A cold sweat.

mad'push, *a. & n.* Same as MADBRAIN.

ma″dragueʹ, mą'drągʹ, *n.* [F.] A huge labyrinthine pound-net used in the Mediterranean tunny-fishery. **ma-dra'gą‡.**

ma-dras', mą-drąs', *n.* A large bright-colored silk-and-cotton kerchief. [< *Madras*, in India.]

—ma-dras'-work″, *n.* Embroidery on a madras, emphasizing the pattern.

Ma-dras'a, mą-dras'ą, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Moslem seminary or college. **Ma-dras'ah** or **-sa‡**; **Ma-dris'sa** or **-seh‡.**

mad're-gal, *n.* Same as MEDREGAL.

ma'dre-perl, mā'drę-pėrl, *W.* (mad're-, *C.*), *n.* [Poetic.] Mother-of-pearl.

Mad″re-po'ra, mad″rę-pō'rą, *E. I. W.* (mą-drep'o-rą, *C.*), *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Madreporidæ*. **2.** [m-] A reef-coral of this genus. See illus. under CORAL. [< MADREPORE.]

Mad″re-po-ra'ce-a, mad″rę-po-rē'sę-ą *or* -rą'ce-ą, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Madreporaria perforata*.

—mad″re-po-ra'ce-an, *a. & n.*

Mad″re-po-ra'ri-a, mad″rę-po-rē'ri-ą *or* -rą'ri-ą, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order or suborder of zoantharians with calcareous cœnenchyma, embracing all the coralligenous hexactinians. They are generally divided into the suborders *Madreporaria perforata*, *M. fungida* or *synapticulata*, and *M. aporosa*. [< MADREPORA.] **—mad're-po″ral**, *a.* **—mad″re-po-ra'ri-an**, *a. & n.*

mad're-pore, mad'rę-pōr, *n.* A madreporoid coral; also, any perforate stone-coral. [< F. *madrépore*, < It. *madrepora*, coral, < *madre* (< L. *mater*), mother, + Gr. *pōros*, soft stone.]

As the wild spice-trees waste their fragrant stores,
In leafy islands walled with *madrepores*
And lapped in Orient seas. HOLMES *Musa* st. 3.

—mad″re-po'ric, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a madrepore; madreporiform. **2.** Of or pertaining to a madreporic plate or madreporite; as, *madreporic* canals. **—madreporic plate** (*Echin.*), an aboral, interradial porous plate admitting water to the ambulacral system, as in starfishes. Called also *madreporic tubercle* and *madreporite*. **—Mad″re-po're-dæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of perforate madreporarians, especially colonial forms increasing by gemmation and with cœnenchyma spongy, reticulate, and slightly distinct from the porous coralline-walls. **—mad″re-po'rid**, *n.* **—mad″re-po'roid**, *a.* **—mad″re-po're-form**, *a. Zoöph.* Having the appearance of a madrepore; minutely perforate. **—mad're-po-rite**, **1.** *a.* Madreporarian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fossil madrepore. **2.** *Echin.* The madreporic plate. See illus. under SHIELD-URCHIN. **—mad″re-po-rit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing madreporites; as, a *madreporitic* rock.

mad'ri-er, mad'ri-ėr, *C. I.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (xiii), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A heavy beam or plank. Specifically: (1) A flat wooden beam used in a mine to support earth, or at a moat-bottom to support a wall. (2) A thick iron-plated plank covering the mouth of a petard and fixed with it on the place to be breached. (3) A plank covered with tin and earth for defense against fire. (4) A timber forming the chief part of a gun-carriage; hence, the mounting of any gun or mortar.

mad'ri-gal, mad'ri-gal, *n.* **1.** Originally, a shepherds' song. **2.** A short amatory or pastoral song in iambic meter, from six to thirteen lines long, running usually upon three rimes. **3.** A love-ditty. **4.** A vocal composition more elaborate than the glee, in five or six parts, composed with counterpoint and formal harmony, and set to a pastoral lyric or love-ditty. [F., < It. *madrigale*, < *mandra*, flock, < L. *mandra*, < Gr. *mandra*, fold.]

—mad″ri-gal-et'to, *n.* [It.] A little madrigal.

—mad″ri-ga'li-an, *a.* Relating or belonging to madrigals. **—mad'ri-gal-ist**, *n.* One who makes or sings madrigals. **mad'ri-gal-er** or **-gal-ler‡.**

Mad″ri-le'ni-an, mad'ri-lī'ni-ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madrid, Spain. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Madrid. [< Sp. *Madrileño*, < *Madrid*, Madrid.]

ma-dri'na, mą-drī'ną, *n.* [S. Am.] The leader of a train of pack-mules: usually a mare. [Sp., godmother.]

ma-dro'ña, mą-drō'nyą, *n.* A large handsome evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) of northern California (a shrub farther south), with shining oval or oblong leaves, dense racemes of white flowers, and dry yellow berries, eaten by the Indians. Called also *madroña-tree* and *drone-tree*. [< Sp. *madroño*.] **ma-dro'ño‡** [Sp.].

mad'stone″, mad'stōn″, *n.* [U. S.] A stone popularly supposed to cure hydrophobia. Such stones, usually of the size and shape of an egg, are superstitiously preserved as heirlooms in some parts of the United States, because they are believed to absorb venom.

mad'weed″, mad'wēd″, *n.* A bitter perennial American herb, a species of skullcap, with a smooth, upright, much-branched stem and small blue or rarely white flowers: named from its once supposed efficacy in hydrophobia. Called also *mad-dog skullcap* and *heal-dog*. See SKULLCAP.

mad'wort″, mad'wūrt″, *n.* **1.** Any species of the genus *Alyssum*, especially the rock-alyssum. **2.** A European annual (*Asperugo procumbens*) of the borage family, called *German madwort*.

mae, mē, *a.* [Scot.] More.

mæ-an'drin(e, **-dri-nin(e**, etc. See MEANDRINE, etc.

Mæ″an-drin'i-dæ, mī″[*or* mē″]an-drin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Mæandrininæ* as a family.

Mæ″an-dri-ni'næ, mī″[*or* mē″]an-dri-nī'ni *or* -nī'-nē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subfamily of *Astræidæ*, especially those increasing by fissiparity and having excess of serial growth, as in brain corals. See illus. under CORAL.

Mæ″an-dri'na, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mæander*; see MEANDER.]

Mæ-ce'nas, mę-sē'nas *or* -cē'nąs, *n.* [MÆ'CE-NA'TES or MÆ-CE'NAS-ES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A patron who endows or otherwise fosters the arts. **Me-ce'nas‡.**

It may engage them to be *Mecenates* and patrons of arts.
W. PETTY in *Barnard's Journal of Education* vol. xi, p. 202.

[< L. *Mæcenas*, Mæcenas, patron of Horace and Vergil.]

mæg'bote″, mag'bōt″, *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* Compensation paid for injury done by slaying a kinsman. [< AS. *māga*, relative, + *bōt*, compensation.] **mag'bote″‡.**

mael'strom, mēl'strǫm, *n.* **1.** [M-] A famous whirlpool or current between the islands Moskenäsö and Mosken, off the coast of Norway, fabled to suck in and swallow up vessels, whales, etc. It is simply a violent current, navigable at high and low tide if the wind is not blowing directly against it. **2.** Figuratively, any resistless or overpowering movement, influence, or power that ruins those who come within its reach; as, the *maelstrom* of crime; a *maelstrom* of passion. [< Norw. *maelstraum*, < *mala*, grind, + *straum*, stream.] **male'strand†; mal'strom‡.**

mæ'nad, mī'nad *or* mē'nad, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A bacchante. **2.** Hence, any woman beside herself with frenzy or excitement. [< L. *mæna(d-)s*, < Gr. *mainą(d-)s*, < *mainomai*, rave.] **me'nad‡.**

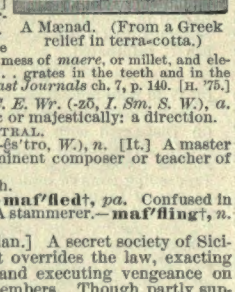

A Mænad. (From a Greek relief in terra-cotta.)

—mæ-nad'ic, *a.* Like or characteristic of the mænads; raging; frenzied; bacchantic. **me-nad'ic‡.**

Mæ'ni-dæ, mī'ni-dī *or* mē'ni-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes, especially those with a fusiform shape and very protractile upper jaw. **Mæ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *mainē*, small sea-fish.]

—mæ'nid, *n.* **—mæ'noid**, *a. & n.*

ma'e-re, mā'ę-rē, *n.* [Afr.] Millet, the seed of the sorghum (*Sorghum Halepense*).

By giving Morrwa a good large cloth he was induced to cook a mess of *maere*, or millet, and elephant's stomach. . . . *Maere* . . . grates in the teeth and in the stomach. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 7, p. 140. [H. '75.]

ma″es-to'so, mā″es-tō'so, *C. E. Wr.* (-zō, *I. Sm. S. W.*), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Majestic or majestically: a direction.

maes'tral, *n.* Same as MISTRAL.

ma-es'tro, mā-es'trō, *C. I.* (-ēs'tro, *W.*), *n.* [It.] A master in any art; especially, an eminent composer or teacher of music.

ma-feie'†, *adv.* By my faith.

maf'fle†, *vi.* To stammer. **—maf'fled†**, *pa.* Confused in intellect. **—maf'fler†**, *n.* A stammerer. **—maf'fling†**, *n.* A simpleton.

Ma'fi-a, mā'fi-ą, *n.* [Sicilian.] A secret society of Sicily, originally political, that overrides the law, exacting blackmail for protection, and executing vengeance on any one who injures its members. Though partly suppressed by the government since 1875, many of its members having been driven to emigrate, it is more formidable than the Neapolitan Camorra, and largely influences elections and conditions of labor and employment. Compare CAMORRA. **Maf'fi-a‡.** **—Ma″fi-o'so**, *n.* [-SI, -SĪ, *pl.*] A member of the Mafia. **Ma'fi-ote‡.**

ma'fors†, *n.* **1.** A women's cloak. **2.** A monks' scapular.

ma-fur'ra-tree″, mą-fur'ą-trī″, *n.* A large tree (*Trichilia emetica*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), of southeastern Africa and Madagascar. Its fruit is used in the toilet and its seeds in medicine.

mag', mag, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To worry or harass. **II.** *i.* To scold; nag.

mag², *vt.* [Slang.] To steal and sneak away with. **magg‡.**

mag', *n.* **1.** The magpie. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse. **magg†.**

mag², *n.* [Slang.] Conversational power; chatter.

mag³, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A halfpenny. **2.** [Scot.] A servant's fee; gratuity. **maik‡; make‡.**

mag'a-dis†, *n.* **1.** A Greek lyre of twenty strings, arranged in octaves. **2.** A monochord.

mag'a-dize†, *vi. Anc. Gr. Mus.* **1.** To play on the magadis. **2.** To play in octaves.

ma'gart, *n.* A ship.

mag″a-ri'ta, mag'ą-rī'tą *or* -rī'tą, *n.* In medieval times, a Christian apostate, especially one embracing Mohammedanism. [LL., < Gr. *magaritēs*, < *magarizō*, defile.] **mag″-a-ri'tes‡.**

ma'gas, mē'gas *or* mą'gąs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The bridge of a cithera. **2.** A fret of a lute or similar instrument.

mag″a-zine', mag'ą-zīn', *v.* [-ZINED'; -ZIN'ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To store up or accumulate for future use. **II.** *i.* To edit or manage a magazine. **—mag″a-zin'ist**, *n.* A contributor to magazines. **mag″a-zin'er‡.**

mag″a-zine', *n.* **1.** A house, room, or receptacle in which anything is stored; by extension, the collection of things so stored.

Congress will perceive, that valuable *magazines* both of provisions and forage may be laid up in the upper settlements on the Connecticut river. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. 12, 1778* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 66. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

Specifically: (1) A strong building for storing gunpowder and other military stores. (2) *Naut.* A storeroom for gunpowder aboard ship. (3) The chamber supplying fuel in a magazine stove. (4) The cartridge-chamber of a repeating rifle. **2.** A periodical publication, generally issued monthly, containing stories, sketches, essays, and the like, and often illustrated. The "Gentleman's Magazine," issued in London in 1731, was the first published. [< OF. *magazin*, < It. *magazzino*, < Ar. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, storehouse.] **—mag″a-zine'-dress″**, *n.* A woolen dress worn by workmen in powder-magazines. **—m.-screen**, *n.* A curtain used in war-ships for the protection of the magazine, having in it an aperture through which ammunition is served.

mag-da'la, mag-dā'lą, *C.* (mag'da-lą, *E. W.*), *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{39}H_{31}N_4Cl$) derived from naphthylamin, used to dye silk. Called also *naphthalene red*. [< *Magdala*, in Abyssinia.]

mag'da-len, mag'da-len, *n.* A repentant harlot: in allusion to Mary Magdalene, of the New Testament, improperly identified by tradition with the "woman which was a sinner" of Luke vii, 37–50. **mag'da-lene‡.**

mag″da-le-ne'um, mag'da-lę-nī'um *or* -nē'um, *n.* An asylum or hospital for magdalens. [< MAGDALEN.]

Mag″da-le'ni-an, mag'da-lī'ni-ąn, *a.* Belonging to the archeological epoch typified by the remains found in the deposit of La Madeleine, on the river Vézère, France. This station has furnished a great number of antlers and bones ornamented with figures of horses, reindeer, fish, and even of elephants and mammoths.

mag-da'le-on, mag-dā'lę-en, *n.* **1.** A pill or other medicine prepared with bread-crums. **2.** A roll of plaster. [OF., < Gr. *magdalia*, crum, < *massō*, knead.]

mage, mēj, *n.* One who practises magic arts; a magician. [F., < L. *magus*, < Gr. *magos*, magician, < *Magos*, a Magus, prob. < Zend *maz*, great.]

Mag″el-lan'ic, maj'el-lan'ic, *C.*[1] *S. W. Wr.* (mag'-, *C.*[2] *E. I.*) (xiii), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who died in 1521.

ma-gen'ta, mą-jen'tą, *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff derived from anilin, usually the hydrochlorid or acetate of rosanilin. Called also *anilin red*, *ponceau*, *rosein*, *rubin*. [F., < *Magenta*, in Italy, it having been discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta.]

magged, magd, *a. Naut.* Frayed or worn: said of a rope.

mag'gie, mag'i, *n.* [Scot.] The guillemot.

mag″gi-mon'i-feet, mag'i-mon'i-fit, *n.* [Scot.] A centiped.

mag'gle†, *vt.* To mangle.

mag'got, mag'ǫt, *n.* **1.** The larva of a fly; a footless insect-larva; a grub. **2.** Figuratively, a whim or fancy; as, to have a *maggot* in the head.

He was a harmless crittur . . . but queer. Ay, he was full o' *maggots*. J. M. BARRIE *When a Man's Single* ch. 1, p. 16. [H. '89.]

[< W. *maceiad*, < *magu*, breed.] **mag'get†.**

—mag'got-pa″ted†, *a.* Crotchety. **mag'got-y-head″ed†.**

—mag'got-y, *a.* **1.** Infested with maggots; fly-blown. **2.** [Rare.] Having strange fancies; whimsical. **mag'got-ish‡.** **—mag'got-i-ness**, *n.*

ma'ghet, mā'get, *n.* Any one of various plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with white ray-flowers, as the daisies, etc. **mai'thes‡.** [Cp. Flem. *maghet*, maid.]

Ma'ghra-bin, *n.* Same as MOGRABIN.

Ma'gi, mē'jī *or* mą'gī, *n. pl.* [MA'GUS, mē'gus *or* mą'gus, *sing.*] [L.] **1.** The learned and priestly caste of the Medes and ancient Persians, and later of the Zoroastrians: probably originally an Accadian priestly caste that became among the Medes and Persians the keepers of the sacred things, tutors of the kings, philosophers, augurs, and astrologers. They are first referred to in the use of *Rab-mag* in Jer. xxxix, 3, 13. See MAGIC.

The priesthood of this sect [fire-worshipers] were called mobeds or *magi*.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* ch. 7, p. 88. [G. P. P. '87.]

2. Hence, any Oriental sages; specifically, the wise men who came to worship the Infant Savior. *Matt.* ii, 1, 2.

—Ma'gi-an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Magi. **II.** *n.* One of the Magi. **—Ma'gi-an-ism**, *n.* **1.** The creed and cult of the Magi: essentially a worship of the elements. **2.** The dualistic religion and philosophy of the Parsees; Zoroastrianism.

mag'ic, maj'ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of magic; possessing supernatural or superhuman powers; acting through occult agencies; necromantic; sorcerous; enchanting.

Come, bring thy wand, whose *magic* power
Can wake the troubled spirits of the deep!
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Address to Fancy* st. 1.

2. Effected by magic; produced by occult supernatural agency; magical; as, *magic* structures. **3.** Acting like magic; wonder-working; as, *magic* influence. [< L.

magicus, < Gr. *magikos*, magical, of the Magi, < *Magos;* see MAGE.]

Synonyms: see MAGICAL.

—**magic circle**, a series of eight concentric circles, which, when divided by radii, have their sections thus made labeled with numbers in such manner that, after the fashion of the magic square, a constant total shall result from adding those in each circle and row.—**m. lantern**, a device for throwing pictures on a screen, consisting of a source of light, a lens or mirror to concentrate the light on one side of a transparent painting or photograph on glass, and a system of lenses placed in front of the illuminated picture to cast an enlarged image of it on the screen. The light and its accessaries are commonly enclosed in a close box, from which projects a tube containing the lenses. Called also *projecting lantern*.—**m. square**. **1.** Numbers arranged in a square in such manner that the sum of the horizontal, perpendicular, and diagonal rows is constant, as in the example, where the constant sum is 15. If the properties of a magic square remain the same when the bottom line is transposed to the top, or the left-hand column to the right margin any number of times, it is said to be *perfect;* otherwise, *imperfect* or *ordinary*. **2.** By extension, a similar square in which the products of the rows are the same, or one in which letters are so arranged that a word or phrase can be read in various directions.—**magic-tree**, *n.* An evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Cantua buxifolia*) of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*), formerly used by the natives of Peru on festive occasions for decorating their houses.—**m. wand**, a magician's wand.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

mag'ic, *n.* **1.** Any pretended or supposed supernatural or occult art: a generic term for all occult arts. Specifically: (1) The pretended art of putting into action the power of spirits; especially, the pretended art of producing preternatural effects by bringing into play the action of supernatural or spiritual beings, of departed spirits, or of the occult powers of nature.

But while *magic* was used primarily to denote the study of the more sublime parts of knowledge, it came at length to signify a science of which the cultivators, by the help of demons or departed souls, could perform things miraculous.
K.-P. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 297. [SH. & CO. '78.]

(2) The practises, ceremonies, etc., connected with this art. (3) The practise of the black art; dealings with the devil; sorcery; necromancy. **2.** Sleight of hand; legerdemain. **3.** Any agency that works with wonderful effect; the enchantment of beauty, art, or the like; as, the *magic* of her glance. [< OF. *magique*, < LL. *magica*, prop. f. of L. *magicus;* see MAGIC, *a.*] **mag'yk**†; **mag'yke**†.

—**black magic**, same as MAGIC, *n.*, 1 (3).—**celestial m.**, a magic that, through the spirits, was supposed to give the planets an influence over man.—**natural m.**, the working of apparent wonders through the agency of natural laws.—**superstitious** or **goetic m.**, incantation of demons in accordance with a supposed express or implied compact with them.—**white m.**, innocent and beneficent magic, involving no compact with Satan.

mag'ic-al, maj'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to magic; produced by or as by magic; magic.

Synonyms: magic, *Magic* is applied more commonly to the powers, influences, or practises, while *magical* is more frequently used of the effects of magic; we speak of *magic* arts, a *magic* wand, but of *magical* effect, a *magical* result; the *magic* art of Circe produced *magical* transformations of her victims. In many cases, however, the choice between the two words is determined by euphony, or, in poetry, by meter.

—**mag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ma-gi'cian, mə-jish'ən, *n.* **1.** An expert in magic arts; a sorcerer; necromancer; wizard.

The Decemvirs passed a law condemning *magicians* to death. A similar law was early enacted in Greece; and, in the days of Demosthenes, a sorceress named Lemia was actually executed.
LECKY *Rationalism in Europe* vol. i, ch. i, p. 42. [A. '88.]

2†. A Magian. [< F. *magicien*, < LL. *magica*, magic; see MAGIC, *n.*]

ma-gil'p, mə gil'p, *n.* A mixture used as a vehicle for oil-colors, usually composed of a pale drying-oil and a turpentine varnish, such as mastic. **mac-gilp'**†; **ma-gilph'**†; **me-gel'lup**†; **me-gilp'**†.

Mu'gism, *n.* Same as MAGIANISM.

ma-gis'ter, maj'is-tər or -gis'tər, *n.* [L.] Chief; master: a scholastic title intermediate between *bachelor* and *doctor;* now used only in the phrase **magister artium** or **artium magister** (master of arts). See MASTER.

mag"is-te'ri-al, maj'is-tē'ri-əl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; like or befitting a master; commanding; authoritative. **2.** Hence, having an air of authority; dictatorial; oracular; pompous. **3.** Pertaining to a chemist's or alchemist's magistery. [< LL. *magisterius*, < L. *magister;* see MASTER, *n.*]

Synonyms: see DOGMATIC.

—**mag"is-te'ri-al**, *n.* Same as MAGISTERY.—**mag"is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*—**mag"is-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.* Magisterial character. **mag"is-te"ri-al'i-ty**†.

mag'is-ter-y, maj'is-tər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** An authoritative statement or exposition; a magisterial decree. **2.** A masterwork or chief production; specifically, in alchemy, the transmutation of metals; the philosopher's stone; also, a sovereign remedy; panacea. **3.** *Chem.* A compound, as a precipitate, formed when two liquids are mixed and differing in character from either: a term used by the older chemists to distinguish compounds of unknown composition from known preparations, as extracts, etc., and preserved in the phrase *magistery of bismuth*. [< LL. *magisterium*, < L. *magister;* see MASTER, *n.*] **mag"is-te'ri-um**†; **mag'is-tral**†; **maj'es-ter-y**†.

mag'is-tra-cy, maj'is-trə-si, *W.* (-trē-si, *C.*), *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a magistrate. **2.** Magistrates collectively.

mag'is-tral, maj'is-trəl, *a.* **1.** Like a magistrate or magister; imperious or pedagogical; magisterial. **2.** *Pharm.* Specially compounded or prescribed; not kept in stock. **3.** Having sovereign power as medicine. **4.** Chief; as, the *magistral* line. See MAGISTRAL, *n.*, 1. [< L. *magistralis*, < *magister;* see MASTER, *n.*]

—**magistral method**, a schoolmasters' method of inculcating truths by authority, authoritative teaching.

—**mag'is-tral'i-ty**, *n.* Magistral character; authority; dogmatism.—**mag'is-tral-ly**, *adv.*

mag'is-tral, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* The line from which the positions of the various members of a fortification are determined. Called also *magistral line*. **2.** *Metal.* Pulverized copper pyrites, roasted in free air, for amalgamating silver ores by the patio process. **3.** *Eccl.* A prebendary or canon of a Spanish cathedral, whose office is to preach or teach. **4**†. A sovereign medicine or remedy.

mag"is-trand', maj'is-trand', *n.* [Scot.] In the University of Aberdeen, a student in his last year.

mag'is-trate, maj'is-trēt, *n.* **1.** One clothed with public civil authority; an executive or judicial officer.

The term is most commonly applied to civil officers exercising large discretionary power, especially to administrative chiefs, as governors, prefects, mayors, etc., and to justices of the peace and other local and minor judicial functionaries whose authority to restrain people of their liberty is most obvious, as a committing *magistrate*, police *magistrates*, district *magistrates* in India, and stipendiary *magistrates* in England.

Few republican States have invested a single *magistrate* with such large powers as the American President. E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* first series, essay xii, p. 375. [MACM. '75.]

2. Usually, when unqualified, a minor local justice; as, to be examined before a *magistrate*. **3**†. Magistracy. [< F. *magistrat*, < L. *magistratus*, < *magister;* see MASTER, *n.*].—**chief magistrate**, the highest civil officer, as a president of a republic, or a sovereign.

—**mag"is-trat'ic, mag"is-trat'ic-al**, *a.*

We might enquire into the vexations . . . that are produced by the dreams of greatness or *magistratical* vanity. WILLIAM GODWIN *Political Justice* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. i, p. 788. [ROB. 1793.]

—**mag'is-tra-ture**, *n.* Magistracy; government.

mag'ma, mag'mə, *n.* **1.** Any soft doughy mass. **2.** *Geol.* (1) The molten mass within the earth's crust, the source of igneous eruptions. (2) The glassy base of an igneous rock. **3.** *Pharm.* (1) The residuum obtained after expressing the juice from fruits; pomace; as, *magma* of grapes. (2) The settlings remaining after treating some substance with a liquid solvent or menstruum. (3) Any crude mixture or amalgam of mineral or organic matters in a state of paste for use as a salve. **4.** A confection. [< Gr. *magma*, < *massō*, knead.]

—**mag-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the magma of igneous rock.

Mag'na Char'ta, mag'nə cär'tə. [L.] **1.** The Great Charter: the charter of English liberties, dated June 15, 1215, but actually sealed (not signed) and delivered June 19, 1215, by King John, at Runnymede, on the demand of the barons of England. This instrument, solemnly declaratory of the rights of the people, has for more than six centuries been regarded as the basis of English constitutional liberty. Among its more important provisions were exemption from arbitrary arrest, trial by a jury of one's peers, a provision that justice should be neither sold, denied, nor delayed, and the protection of life, liberty, and property from unlawful deprivation.

2. By extension, any fundamental constitution that secures personal liberty and civil rights.

mag-na'li-a, mag-nē'li-ə *or* -nā'li-ə, *n. pl.* [LL.] Great events or deeds; as, Mather's "*Magnalia*."

mag-nal'i-ty†, *n.* A great deed; consummation.

ma-gnan'e-rie, mə-nyän'ə-ri, *n.* [F.] The culture of silkworms; also, an establishment for rearing silkworms.

mag-nan'i-mate†, *vt.* To make great-souled; ennoble.

mag"na-nim'i-ty, mag'nə-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul; generosity in sentiment or conduct toward others; exaltation above envious, cowardly, vindictive, or selfish motives; loftiness of character or action; large-heartedness. [< L. *magnanimitat-is*, < *magnanimus;* see MAGNANIMOUS.]

The President, in giving to his most powerful and most distinguished rival (Chief Justice Chase) the greatest place which a President ever has it in his power to bestow, gave an exemplary proof of the *magnanimity* and generosity of his own spirit. STEDMAN AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 17, p. 402. [C. CO. '90.]

mag-nan'i-mous, mag-nan'i-məs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by magnanimity; elevated in soul; generous in treating or judging others; great- or high-minded; scorning what is mean or base.

Mighty of heart, mighty of mind — *magnanimous* - to be this, is indeed to be great in life: to become this increasingly is . . . to advance in life. RUSKIN *Sesame* lect. i, p. 65. [W. & S. '65.]

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal; unselfish: as, *magnanimous* candor. [< L. *magnanimus*, < *magnus*, great, + *animus*, soul.]

Synonyms: see GENEROUS.

—**mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

mag'nate, mag'nēt, *n.* **1.** A person of rank or importance; a noble or grandee; one notable in any sphere; as, a city *magnate*. **2.** Specifically, a member of the upper house of the Hungarian, and formerly of the Polish, parliament. [< LL. *magnat-is*, < L. *magnus*, great.]

mag"ne-crys-tal'lic, mag'nē-kris-tal'ik, *a.* Relating to the action of crystallized bodies in presence of a magnet. [< MAGNET + CRYSTAL.]

mag'nes†, *n.* A magnet.

mag-ne'si-a, mag-nē'shi-ə (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and as a laxative, consisting of magnesium oxid. It can be made by burning magnesium or by igniting certain of the magnesium salts. [LL., < L. *Magnesius*, Magnesian, < Gr. *Magnēsios*, < *Magnēsia*, district in Thessaly, whence the mineral was brought.]—**magnesia alba**, a light, white, hydrous magnesium carbonate prepared by pulverizing the mineral magnesite, or by chemical means; used in medicine as an antacid. Called also *magnesii carbonas*.

mag-ne'sian, mag-nē'shian, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing magnesium. **mag-ne'sic**‡.

—**magnesian limestone**, same as DOLOMITE.

mag'ne-site, mag'nē-sīt, *C. J. W.* *Wr.* (-zīt, *E. S. W.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, compact, vitreous, white to brown magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Called also *giobertite*, *breunerite*, *brownespar*.

mag-ne'sium, mag-nē'shium, *C. E. W.*² (-zhi-əm, *W.*¹ *Wr.*), *n.* A light, malleable and ductile, silver-white metallic element, used chiefly in the form of ribbon or powder to produce a brilliant light by its combustion, as in signaling, photography, or pyrotechny. See ELEMENT. [< MAGNESIA.]

—**mag-ne'sium-lamp"**, *n.* A lamp for burning magnesium.—**m. sulfate**, same as EPSOM SALT.

—**mag-ne"si-o-fer'rite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic to submetallic, iron-black, magnetic magnesium ferrite ($MgFe_2O_4$), crystallizing in the isometric system and belonging to the spinel group. **mag"no-fer'rite**:.

mag'net, mag'net, *n.* **1.** A body possessing that peculiar form of polarity found in nature in the lodestone; a body capable of exerting and being acted on by magnetic force.

Every such body has at least two opposite points or poles, each of which attracts one pole and repels the other of any other magnet. Poles that are all attracted or all repelled by the same pole (hence called *like poles*) repel each other; those affected oppositely by the same pole (called *unlike poles*) attract each other. The resultant of the forces exerted by one magnet on a second at any point causes the latter to set in a fixed direction. A magnet induces magnetism in other bodies capable of becoming magnets, especially iron or steel, and therefore attracts them, but it exerts its peculiar action only upon bodies which have magnetic properties. The earth acts like an immense magnet, of which the respective poles are within the arctic and antarctic circles, and hence causes a magnet to point nearly north and south. The end that points north is called the *north, north-seeking, austral, positive*, or *red pole;* the other, the *south, south-seeking, boreal, negative*, or *blue pole*. See AUSTRAL; BOREAL.

Magnets are either (1) *natural*, when, like the lodestone, they are found already magnetized, or (2) *artificial*, when magnetism has been given to them by placing them in the field of another magnet or in that caused by an electric current. See ELECTROMAGNET. They are *permanent* when their magnetism remains after they have been removed from the exciting field, and they are then said to have *coercive force;* otherwise they are called *magnetic substances*. It is possible that all substances are slightly magnetic, but practically the only permanent magnets are made of steel and iron, and the only magnetic substances are soft iron and some of its oxids, and in less degree nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. See MAGNETISM; PARAMAGNETISM; DIAMAGNETISM.

A bar of iron, when placed within a helix, through the wire of which a current of electricity is flowing, becomes a powerful *magnet*. C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 4. [S. '90.]

Ages ago, in Magnesia in Asia Minor, were found certain hard black stones which possessed the remarkable property of attracting to themselves bits of iron and steel. These the ancients called *magnets*, from the name of the locality in which they were found.
PARK BENJAMIN *Age of Electricity* ch. 6, p. 69. [S. '86.]

Some magnets are named (1) from their form; as, **bar magnet** (a straight bar), **bell-shaped m.** (a cylinder slotted on opposite convex sides), **club-footed m.** (of U-shaped core with a magnetizing coil on only one pole), **horseshoe** or **U m.** (with adjoining poles), **tubular m.** (of iron-clad horseshoe make with one prolonged tube-like pole); or (2) from their use or purpose; as, **compensating-m., controlling-m., damping-m.** (arresting vibration), **deflecting-** or **directing-m., overload-m., receiving-m.** (being either a relay-magnet or the coil-surrounded magnet of a telegraph receiver), **regulator-m.** See also FIELD-MAGNET.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which excites love, desire, ambition, attention, etc.; a person or thing exercising a strong attraction. [< L. *magnet(-)s*, < Gr. *magnēs*, < *Magnēsia*, Magnesia.] **mag'nes-stone"**†.

—**anomalous magnet**, a magnet having more than two free poles, the apparent extra one being made up of two consequent poles.—**axial m.**, a solenoid with a straight core.—**compound m.**, a magnet built up of a number of simple ones.—**mag'net-coil"**, *n.* A coil of insulated wire or other conductor around a core that becomes an electromagnet by the passage of an electric current through the coil.

mag-net'ic, mag-net'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a magnet or magnetism. Specifically: (1) Being a magnet; having the properties of a magnet. (2) Susceptible of being attracted by a magnet; especially, magnetizable by induction but having no coercive force. See note under MAGNET. (3) Of or pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. **2.** Having or exerting a moral attractive force; possessing personal magnetism; as, a *magnetic* person.

There are natures which we call *magnetic*. People cannot help being drawn to them and following where they go. JAMES STALKER *Imago Christi* ch. 17, div. iv, p. 329. [A. & S. '90.]

3. Of or pertaining to mesmerism or animal magnetism. [< L. *magnet(-)s;* see MAGNET.] **mag-net'ic-al**‡.

Phrases:—**magnetic circuit**, the whole extent of a magnetic line of force, forming a closed curve: analogous to an electric circuit in some respects.—**m. or hypnotic crisis**, any abnormal nervous state brought about by hypnotism.—**m. force**, a force that, at any point where it is exerted, tends to make one pole of a magnet move in one direction, and the other pole in the opposite direction, and thus to make the magnet itself point in the direction along which the force acts. This direction defines, at each point, a certain line called a *line of magnetic force*. (See illus.) Such a force may be exerted or produced either by a magnet or by an electric current.—**m. screen**, a shell of soft iron cutting off a magnetic needle from the influence of a magnet.—**m. shell**, a sheet or layer of magnetic particles having all the north poles in one of its flat surfaces and all the south poles in the opposite one.—**m. shield**, a hollow iron case in which a watch is permanently kept to screen it from derangement by external magnetism.—**m. tick**, a faint click heard when a substance is magnetized or demagnetized. Called also *magnetic click*.—**m. whirl**, the lines of magnetic force which surround the circuit of an electric conductor.

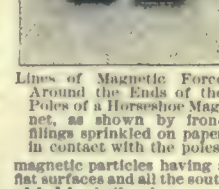

Lines of Magnetic Force Around the Ends of the Poles of a Horseshoe Magnet, as shown by iron-filings sprinkled on paper in contact with the poles.

—**mag-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**mag-net'ic-al-ness**, *n.* **mag-net'ic-ness**‡.—**mag"ne-ti'cian**, *n.* One versed in magnetism. **mag'ne-tist**‡.—**mag-net'ics**, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.—**mag"net-if'er-ous**, *a.* Producing or exhibiting magnetism.

mag-net'ic, *n.* A substance that has or may be given a magnetic field, or which, when in a magnetic field, ranges itself with its longest axis parallel to the force-lines, as iron, steel, nickel, and cobalt. Called also a *paramagnetic*, and distinguished from a *diamagnetic*. **mag-net'ic-al**†.

mag'net-ine, mag'net-in, *n.* **1.** A hypothetical imponderable substance assumed to be the medium of magnetic phenomena. **2.** A compound of cement and some magnetized material, used in magnetic belts, etc.

mag"net-i-po'lar, mag'net-i-pō'lər, *a.* Showing magnetic polarity. [< L. *magnet(-)s* (see MAGNET) + POLAR.]

mag'net-ise, etc. Same as MAGNETIZE, etc.

mag'net-ism, mag'net-izm, *n.* **1.** That quality or agency by virtue of which certain bodies are productive of magnetic force or susceptible to its action; that unknown cause to which magnetic force is due.

According to generally received ideas, the molecules of a magnetizable body are permanent magnets, whether the body is magnetized or not, but before it is magnetized their poles point in every direction, thus neutralizing one another, and increasing magnetization causes their axes to become

more and more nearly parallel. The cause of this molecular magnetism, according to Ampère's theory, is a closed electric current flowing around each molecule. This is accepted by many as a working hypothesis. See MAGNET.

Unlike light, heat, and stataeal electricity, *magnetism* affords no phenomena immediately addressed to the senses.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ° 784, p. 514. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Physics.* The science that treats of the laws and conditions of magnetic force. **3.** The sympathetic personal quality that attracts or interests; attractiveness.

What is more delightful than personal *magnetism?* It is the charm of good fellowship as of good writing. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, Emerson* p. 36. [R. BROS. '73.]

4. Animal magnetism. See MESMERISM. [< L. *magnet-is;* see MAGNET.]

—animal magnetism, mesmerism: so called from the unproved and unprovable theory that the body is the seat of a system of magnetism analogous to that of the globe, and accounting for the mesmeric phenomena.

Mesmer . . . argued as follows: A needle is placed in harmonious relation with the system of the universe by being magnetized, for then it fulfils an orderly function and points always in one direction; by an analogous property the human body is placed in harmonious relation with the universe around it, this property is *animal magnetism. Quarterly Review, Mesmerism and Hypnotism* July, '90, p. 236.

—sidereal m., the supposed influence of the stars on the sick.— **terrestrial m.,** the magnetic properties of the earth considered as a whole.

mag″net-ite, mag′net-āit, *n. Mineral.* A massive, granular, metallic or submetallic, iron-black, brittle, magnetic ferrous ferrite (Fe_3O_4), which, when pure, contains 72 per cent. of iron, crystallizing in the isometric system: an important ore of iron. Called also *lodestone.* [< MAGNET.] — **mag″net-it′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to magnetite.

mag′net-i″za-bl(e, mag′net-āi″zə-bl, *a.* That can be magnetized. **mag′net-i″sa-bl(e‡.**
— **mag″net-i″za-**[or **-sa-]bil′i-ty,** *n.*

mag″net-i-za′tion, mag″net-i-zē′shun, *n.* The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized. **mag″net-i-sa′tion†.** — **magnetization of light,** the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field.— **residual m.,** induced magnetism retained by steel or hard iron after removal from the inducing field.

mag′net-ize, mag′net-āiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a magnet of, permanently or temporarily; develop magnetic properties in; as, iron *magnetized* by an electric current. **2.** To attract or stir by sympathetic personal influence; captivate. **3.** To mesmerize.

II. *i.* To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic. **mag′net-ise‡.**
— **mag″net-i-zee′** or **-see′,** *n.* A mesmerized person.— **mag′net-i″zer** or **-ser,** *n.* **1.** That which induces magnetism, as a lodestone. **2.** A mesmerizer.

magneto-. Derived from MAGNET: a combining form. **—mag′net-o-bell″,** *n.* An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is itself a magnet, and hence is alternately attracted and repelled when the electromagnet is excited by the alternating current of a small magneto-electric machine: used chiefly as a telephone call-bell.— **m.-electric, m.-electrical,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced or affected by magneto-electricity.— **m.-electricity,** *n.* **1.** Electricity generated by the inductive action of a magnet or magnets: distinguished from *electromagnetism.* See INDUCTION. **2.** The science that treats of the phenomena and principles involving both electricity and magnetism: more commonly called *electromagnetism.* — **m.-electric machine,** a machine in which the rotation of a coil of wire near the poles of a permanent magnet induces a current of electricity in the coil: distinguished from a *dynamo-electric machine,* in which there is an electromagnet; abbreviated sometimes into *magneto* or *magneto-machine.* Compare DYNAMO.— **m.-electric telegraph,** a telegraphic system in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines and not by voltaic batteries.— **m.-faradic apparatus,** a small magneto-electric machine for producing intermittent currents for the electric treatment of diseases.— **mag-net′o-gram,** *n.* The record made by a magnetometer.— **mag-net′o-graph,** *n.* **1.** A recording magnetometer. **2.** A magnetogram.— **mag″net-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of magnetism. **-mag′net-o-ma-chine″,** *n.* Same as M.-ELECTRIC MACHINE. **m.-instrument‡.**— **mag″net-om′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring magnetic force by a torsion balance.— **mag″net-o-met′ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or measured by the magnetometer.— **mag″net-om′e-try,** *n.* Measurement of magnetic force by means of the magnetometer.— **mag″net-o-mo′tiv(e,** *a.* Acting magnetically: distinguished from *electromotive.*— **m.-optic,** *n.* Relating to magneto-optics.— **m.-optics,** *n.* The branch of electro-optics that treats of the action of a magnetic field on light-rays. - **mag-net′o-phone,** *n.* An instrument for counting the number of breaks in a circuit by the pitch of the musical note given out by a telephone in such circuit: used in studying the distribution of the magnetic field of a dynamo.— **mag′net-o-point″er,** *n.* The index or hand of a magneto-electric dial telegraph.— **m.-printer,** *n.* A printing-telegraph operated by a magneto-electric machine.— **mag-net′o-scope,** *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the presence of magnetic force-lines without measuring them. **2.** A clairvoyant, or clairvoyant apparatus.— **mag′net-o-tel″e-graph,** *n.* Same as M.-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.— **m.-telephone,** *n.* A telephone in which a magnet is used: the ordinary form. See TELEPHONE.— **mag″net-o-ther′a-py,** *n.* A method of treating disease by applying magnets.— **m.-transmitter,** *n.* **1.** A magneto-telephone. **2.** A magneto-electric machine for producing currents used in telegraphy.

mag′net-od, mag′net-od, *n.* Magnetism. [< MAGNET + OD¹.]

mag″ni-fi″a-bl(e, mag′ni-fāi′ə-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified or extolled.

mag-nif′ic, mag-nif′ic, *a.* [Rare.] Illustrious; magnificent. [< F. *magnifique,* < L. *magnificus,* < *magnus,* great, + *facio,* make. **mag-nif′ic-al‡; mag″ni-fique″†.**
— **mag-nif′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mag-nif′i-cat, mag-nif′i-cat, *n.* The hymn of the Virgin Mary, taken from Luke i, 46–55: named from its opening Latin word; also, the music to which it is sung. It has formed a part of the vesper service of the Western Church from an early period, and in the Oriental Church is a canticle sung at Orthros or Lauds. In the Anglican churches it can be used as one of the chants at Evening Prayer. [L., < *magnificat* see MAGNIFY.]

mag-nif′i-cate†, *vt.* Same as MAGNIFY.

mag″ni-fi-ca′tion, mag″ni-fi-kē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or degree of magnifying.

Either he beheld a tremendous *magnification* of things, or else that other mendid not attach common importance to them. GEO. MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* ch. 39, p. 349. [R. BROS. '88.]

2. In a telescope or microscope, the number of times that the length or any other linear dimension of a body observed is apparently multiplied when seen through the instrument: in microscopy implying also increase of penetration. Called also *magnifying power.* **3.** The act of extolling or glorifying. [< LL. *magnificatio(n-),* < L. *magnifico;* see MAGNIFY.]

mag-nif′i-ca-tiv(e, mag-nif′i-ca-tiv. **I.** *a.* Tending to magnify. **II.** *n. Gram.* A word that, by formation or use, is expressive of increased, unusual, or considerable size: opposed to *diminutive.*

mag-nif′i-cence, mag-nif′i-sens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being magnificent; the exhibition of greatness of action, character, intellect, wealth, or power; brilliant or imposing appearance; display of grandeur; splendor.

The old Egyptians have left behind them monuments of industry and power, before which all European *magnificence* is confessed to fade away. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 30, p. 95. [S. M. '80.]

2. A title of courtesy in ancient Rome: applied also to high university officials in Germany. **3†.** Munificence. [F., < L. *magnificentia,* < *magnificus;* see MAGNIFIC.]

mag-nif′i-cen-cy†, *n.* **1.** Magnificence. **2.** A magnificent thing.

mag-nif′i-cent, mag-nif′i-sent, *a.* **1.** Grand or majestic in appearance, quality, character, or action; splendid; extremely fine or good; befitting the great, as in deeds, manners, or surroundings; great in effect, promise, or import; as, a *magnificent* prospect, pearl, heroism, plan, etc.

These considerations are apt to make one entertain a *magnificent* idea of the British spirit and love of liberty.
HUME *Essays, On British Gov't* p. 32. [W. L. & CO.]

2. Exhibiting magnificence; characterized by splendor; luxuriously fine; as, a *magnificent* style of living. [< L. *magnificent-,* compar. stem of *magnificus;* see MAGNIFIC.] — **mag-nif′i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

Synonyms: see GORGEOUS; GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY.

mag-nif′i-co, mag-nif′i-cō, *n.* [It.] **1.** A noble of the Venetian republic: an old title of courtesy. **2.** A lordly personage; one who affects state or splendor.

mag′ni-fi″er, mag′ni-fāi″ər, *n.* One who or that which magnifies; specifically, a magnifying optical instrument.

Bigotry and national aversion are powerful *magnifiers* of every object of dispute. GIBBON *Rome* vol. vi, ch. 60, p. 51. [P. S. & CO.]

mag′ni-fy, mag′ni-fāi, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **1.** To increase the apparent size of; cause to subtend a larger visual angle, as by means of a microscope. **2.** To exalt in description or praise; extol; glorify. **3.** To cause to seem greater or more important in any way; give or have an extravagant notion of; exaggerate; as, to *magnify* difficulties.

People who are engaged in any party, or have advised any measures, are apt to *magnify* the numbers of those they would have understood as approving their measures.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 140. [L. '84.]

4. To increase the magnitude of; enlarge. [< F. *magnifier,* < L. *magnifico,* < *magnus,* great; and see -FY.]

Synonyms: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE; PRAISE.

—mag′ni-fy″ing-glass″, *n.* A convex lens that operates to increase the apparent size of any object viewed through it.— **to magnify oneself** (*Script.*), to manifest a spirit of haughtiness.— **to m. oneself against** (*Script.*), to treat disdainfully or with pride.

mag-nil′o-quent, mag-nil′o-cwənt, *a.* Characterized by magniloquence; hence, vainglorious.

He [Caius] wrote most *magniloquent* letters to Rome.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 73. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

[< L. *magnus,* great, + *loquent(l-)s,* ppr. of *loquor,* speak.] **mag-nil′o-quous†.**
— **mag-nil′o-quence,** *n.* [Rare.] Pompous or bombastic style; grandiloquence. **mag-nil′o-quy‡.**— **mag-nil′o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

mag-nip′o-tence, mag-nip′o-tens, *n.* [Rare.] Strength to do great things; great power.

To stretch the languid bulk and thew
Of love's fresh-born *magnipotence.*
PATMORE *Angel in the House, Betrothal, The Lover* st. 2.

[< L. *magnus,* great, + *potentia;* see POTENCE.]

mag-nis′o-nant†, *a.* High-sounding; turgid.

mag′ni-tude, mag′ni-tūd, *n.* **1.** Great or uncommon size or extent; greatness; vastness; hence, grandeur; importance. **2.** That which is conceived of as measurable. (1) Something of measurable extent, as a line, a surface, or a solid. Called also a *geometric magnitude.* (2) Any physical quantity that admits of measurement: properly only directed or vector quantities, as velocity or force. **3.** The property of having size; amount of measurable extent; real or apparent size.

Of absolute *magnitude* we can frame no conceptions. All magnitudes as known to us are thought of as equal to, greater than, or less than, certain other magnitudes. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. ii, pt. vi, ch. 13, p. 173. [A. '90.]

4. *Astron.* The brightness of a star expressed on a scale in which the brightest are numbered one, and the faintest visible to the naked eye six. **5.** Largeness in respect to relation, influence, or effect; consequence; as, the *magnitude* of the crisis alarmed him.

Some crimes, by their *magnitude,* have a touch of the sublime.
CHANNING *Works, Annex. of Texas* p. 759. [A. U. A. '83.]

6. *Pros.* The length of a foot or syllable expressed in terms of the metrical unit. [< L. *magnitudo,* < *magnus,* great.]

Synonyms: bigness, bulk, dimension, extent, greatness, hugeness, immensity, largeness, size, vastness.—Antonyms: diminutiveness, littleness, pettiness, slightness, smallness.

—apparent magnitude, the angle, linear or solid, subtended by a line, surface, or body, as seen from some point.

Mag-no″li-a, mag-nō′li-ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of highly ornamental trees or shrubs of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*), with evergreen or deciduous leaves and large handsome flowers. There are about 15 species, natives of North America and subtropical Asia. *M. glauca* is the fragrant sweet-bay, white bay, or laurel-magnolia; *M. acuminata,* the cucumber-tree or mountain-magnolia; *M. Umbrella,* the umbrella-tree; *M. macrophylla,* the great-leaved magnolia, etc. Many large-flowered Japanese species are in cultivation. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [< *Magnol,* a French botanist.]

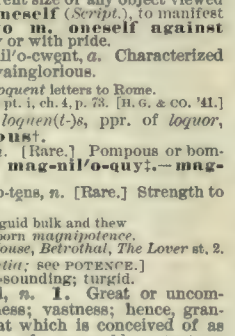
Laurel-magnolia (*Magnolia glauca*).
a, the fruit, with seeds hanging by an extensile thread.

Mag-no″li-a′ce-æ, mag-nō″li-ē′sē-ī *or* -g′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the magnolia family — often aromatic, with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, and large solitary axillary or terminal flowers with calyx and corolla colored alike, in 3 or more rows of 3 each. It embraces 4 tribes, 13 genera, and about 85 species. [< MAGNOLIA.]
—mag-no″li-a′ceous, *a.*

mag-nop′er-ate†, *vt.* To cause to increase.

mag′no-phone, *n.* Same as MICROPHONE.

mag″no-sel-la′ri-an, mag″no-sel-ē′ri-ən, *a. Conch.* Having large sutural saddles, as certain ammonites. [< L. *magnus,* great, + *sella,* saddle.]

mag′num, mag′num, *n.* **1.** A wine-bottle of twice the ordinary size; also, the quantity such a bottle will hold. **2.** [MAG′NA, *pl.*] The largest bone of the wrist; the os magnum. [L., neut. s. of *magnus,* great.]

mag′nus†, *n.* Manganese as used in decorating pottery.

mag′ot, mag′ət, *C.*[1] *E. I. W. Wr.* (ma-gō′, *C.*[2]), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Art.* A Chinese or Japanese grotesque figure in porcelain, faience, bronze, wood, or ivory. **2.** A Flemish genre picture: applied in contempt by Louis XIV. **3.** The Barbary ape.

mag′pie, mag′pāi, *n.* **1.** A garruline corvoid bird of *Pica* or a related genus, having a very long and graduated tail. The common European magpie (*P. pica* or *caudata*) has iridescent black plumage with the scapulars, belly, sides, flanks, and inner web of the flight-feathers white. It is often tamed and taught to speak, and is noted for its thievishness. The magpie of western North America is a variety (*hudsonica*). *P. nuttalli* is the yellow-billed magpie of California. *Cyanopolius cooki* is the Spanish blue magpie; a similar species (*C. cyanus*) is found in Asia.

The American Magpie (*Pica pica,* var. *hudsonica*).[1/18]
a, the nest, of sticks, partly enclosed and showing structure. [1/30]

2. [Austral.] A crow-shrike resembling a magpie; as, the Australian *magpie* (*Orœaca cristata*). **3.** A strain of the domestic pigeon bred to the coloration of a magpie. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] *Mil.* In rifle-shooting at a target with four divisions, a shot that strikes in a division next to the outside ring: so called from being signaled by a black-and-white disk. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A bishop: so called from his black-and-white robes. **6.** [Slang, Eng.] A halfpenny. Called also *mag.* [< *Mag* (for *Magot,* < F. *Margot,* for *Marguerite,* Margaret, < L. *margarita,* pearl, < Gr. *margaritēs,* < *margaros,* pearl-oyster; cp. Per. *murwari,* pearl) + PIE, the bird.]
mag′got-pie″†; mag′got-y-pie″†; mag′ot-pie″†.
—mag′pie-di″ver, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The smew.— **m.-finch,** *n.* A spotted seed-eating apermestine bird of the genus *Spermestes,* of Africa and Madagascar.— **m.-goose,** *n.* The Australian swan-goose.— **m.-lark,** *n.* An Australian prionopoid bird (*Grallina picata*), mostly blue-black above and white below, with the tail wholly and the wings partly white.— **m.-maki,** *n.* The ruffed lemur (*Lemur macaco*).— **m.-moth,** *n.* The gooseberry-moth, of pied coloration.— **m.-perch,** *n.* [Tasmania.] A cirrituid fish (*Chilodactylus vizenarius*).— **m.-robin,** *n.* A dayal.— **m.-shrike,** *n.* **1.** A tanagrine bird (*Cissopis leverianus*) of northern South America, closely resembling a magpie in colors and form. **2.** The magpie-lark.

mag′ra, mag′rə, *n.* [Austral.] A contrivance in which aboriginal mothers carry their infants on their backs.

mags′man, magz′mən, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A street swindler; confidence-man.

ma-gua′ri, mə-gwä′ri, *C.* (mg′gwə-ri′, *W.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American stork or ciconiine bird (*Euxenura maguari*), white, with a black forked tail.

ma-guey′, mə-gwē′, *C. I.*[1] (mag′wē, *E. I.*[2] W.), *n.* The American aloe (*Agave Americana*). See illus. under CENTURY-PLANT. [< Mex. *maguei.*] **ma-guay′†.**

Ma′gus, mē′gus *or* mg′gus, *n.* Singular of MAGI.

Mag-yar′, maj-är′, *C., or* med′yer′, *W.*[2] (mag′yär, *E. I.* W.[1]; mad′yär, *S.*; -jär. *Wr.*), *n.* [Hung.] **1.** A member of the Hungarian race that appeared in Europe in 884. The Magyars are believed to be of Turanian blood, and are probably descendants of the ancient Scythians. **2.** The language of the Magyars, belonging to the Ugric branch of the Finnic class of Uralo-Altaic languages; Hungarian.
—Mag-yar′, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Magyars.

mag′y-da-re†, *n.* Laserwort.

Ma″ha-bha′ra-ta, mg′hä-bä′rə-tə, *n.* [Sans.] An ancient Hindu epic or collection of poems of 110,000 couplets, reciting the dynastic wars of the Pandava and Kaurava of northern India, with extensive interpolations of legendary religious, moral, and scientific dissertations: supposed to date from 500 B. C., and ascribed with the Puranas and Vedas to the mythic author Vyāsa. **Ma″ho-bha′ra-tam‡.**

Ma″ha-de′va, mg′hä-dē′və, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The great god; Siva: his title as he is worshiped by the Saivas.

Ma″ha-de′vi, mg′hä-dē′vi, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* Durga or Parvati, the wife of Siva.

ma″ha-kal′pa, mg′hä-kgl′pə, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* A great kalpa: the unit by which past and future time is said to be computed by the Indian gods.

ma′ha-leb, mä′hə-leb, *C.* (mə-hä′leb, *I. W.*; mē′ha-leb, *Wr.*), *n.* A European cherry-tree (*Prunus* or *Cerasus Mahaleb*), or its fruit. Walking-sticks and stems for tobacco-pipes are made from the young shoots, and a perfume is extracted from the flowers and leaves. [< Ar. *mahleb.*]

ma′ha-ly, mä′hə-li, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A female salmon.

ma″ha-ra′ja, } mg′hä-rä′jə, *n.* **1.** A great Hindu
ma″ha-ra′jah, } prince: the title of some native rulers; as, the *maharaja* Sindia; the *maharajahs* of Indore and Travancore. **2.** A prominent religious teacher of

the Hindus, especially a chief of the sect of Rudra Sampradayi. [< Sans. *mahārāja*, < *mahā-*, great, + *rāja*, prince, king.]

ma″ha-rif′, mä″hä-rif′, *n.* An antelope (*Hippotragus bakeri*) of Central Africa, mouse-colored, with pencilled ears and black shoulder-stripes. **ma″a-riff′**‡.

ma′ha-seer, mä′hä-sīr, *n.* A fish, the mahsīr.

Ma′hat, mä hut, *n.* [Sans.] The great one, or intelligence; the first production of nature, according to the Hindu Sānkhya philosophy, itself productive of other principles. Called also *Buddhi*.

The first product of Pradhāna . . . is, both according to the Sānkhya and Pauranik doctrines, the principle called *Mahat*, literally 'the Great,' explained in other places, as . . . the production of the manifestation of the qualities. *Vishnu Purana* tr. by Wilson, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 29, note. [TR. & CO. '64.]

ma-hat′ma, mä-hät′mä, *n.* [Sans.] In Brahmanism, an adept of the highest order; literally, great-souled one: properly a title of respect.

Now it is declared to be a fact that a community of Buddhist 'Brothers' called *Mahâtmas*, are living at this moment in the deserts of Tibet.

MONIER WILLIAMS *Buddhism* lect. x, p. 248. [J. M. '89.]

ma′ha-white, mä′hä-hwoit, *n.* [New Zealand.] A mugiloid fish, the sea-mullet (*Agonostomus forsteri*).

mah′bub, mä′bub, *n.* A silver coin of Tripoli. See COIN.

Mah′di, mä′di, *n.* The Mohammedan Messiah; the last of the Imams, whom the Mohammedans believe will reign in the last days, temporally and spiritually, and convert the world to Islam. The Shiahs believe that the Mahdi has lived; certain sects of them say that he is hiding and will reappear; but the Sunnis believe that he is yet to appear. Many have claimed to be the Mahdi, especially Mohammed Ahmed (1843–'85), who raised an insurrection in the Egyptian Sudan in 1883. **Mah′dee**‡; **Meh′dee**‡.

According to Mahommedan tradition, the true *Mahdi*, that is, 'the Guided-rected,' . . . was to make his appearance in the thirteen-hundredth year of the Hegira, namely, 1883.

Gordon and The Mahdi ch. 5, p. 25. [VIZ. '85.]

[< Ar. *mahdī*, leader, < *ma-* (formative) + *ehdī*, guide.]

—Mah′da-vi, *n.* One who believes that the Mahdi has appeared and is in hiding. **Mah′di-an**.—**Mah′dism**, *n.* The belief in the Mahdi. **Mah′di-ism**;—**Mah′dist**, *n.* **1.** A Mahdavi. **2.** A follower of a Mahdi, especially of the Egyptian Mahdi.

Ma-her′ni-a, ma-her′ni-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubby herbs of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*), often grown in greenhouses for the profusion of their fragrant red, violet, or yellow nodding flowers. *M. inflorata* is the best-known species. [Transposition of *Hermannia*, < Paul *Hermann*, botanist.]

mah′eym+, *n.* Mayhem.

mahl′stick″, mâl′stic″, mōl′-, *n.* *Art.* A staff, one **maul′stick″**, yard or more long, with a leather or wooden ball at one end, used by painters to support and steady the right hand while using the brush. It is held in the left hand, with the palette and brushes, while the ball rests lightly against the frame or canvas. [< G. *mahlstock*, < *malden*, *malen*, paint, + *stock*, stick.]

mah′mal, mä′mal, *n.* [Egypt.] A richly ornamented litter with a pyramidal top, borne on a camel as an emblem of royalty in the annual pilgrimages from Cairo or Damascus to Mecca. **mah′mil**‡.

ma′hoe, mä hō, *W.* mä hō, *C.*, *n.* **1.** Any one of various tropical trees, chiefly of the genus *Hibiscus*; especially, *H. tiliaceus* and *H. elatus*. **2.** The bast of any of these trees, used for cordage, etc.

ma-hog′a-nize, ma-heg′ą-nāiz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI′ZING.] To stain or grain in imitation of mahogany.

ma-hog′a-ny, ma-heg′ą-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A large tropical American tree (*Swietenia Mahogoni*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). **2.** Any one of various trees yielding a wood similar to the true mahogany. **3.** The hard, fine-grained, reddish or yellowish-brown wood of *Swietenia Mahogoni*, much used for cabinet-work. Called also *Madeira-wood*.

The Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahogoni*). *a*, the flower. *b*, partly open fruit.

The mahogany that comes from the West Indies is called *Spanish mahogany*, and includes the finer-grained and handsomer varieties of the wood; that from Central America is called *Honduras mahogany* or *bay-wood*; and that from Mexico, *Mexican mahogany*. Among the varieties of the wood sought by cabinet-makers, etc., are *curl-wood* or *curly mahogany* (marked with little oval knots of a different shade from the body-wood), *caterpillar* or *crotch-curl m.* (marked with whitish lines or passage sprigs), *bastard m.* (marked with shades of color producing the effect of festoons and wreaths), *veiny m.* (marked with longitudinal veins), *scattered m.* (marked with transverse wave-lines).

4. A table, especially a dining-table, made of mahogany. **5.** A drink made of gin and molasses. [< S. Am. *mahogoni*.]

Phrases, etc.: **—African** or **Senegal mahogany**, *Khaya senegalensis*, of the bead-tree family. **—Australian m.**, the jarrah. **—bastard m.** **1.** W. Ind. *Maytenus* or *Ilicioides apetala*, of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). Called *bastard locust* in Jamaica. **2.** [Austral.] The jarrah. **—Indian m.**, the red-wood-tree (*Soymida febrifuga* of the Coromandel coast, the toon-tree (*Cedrela Toona*), and the chittagong-wood (*Chickrassia tabularis*), all three of the bead-tree family. **—Madeira m.**, same as CANARY-WOOD. **—ma-hog′a-ny-birch″**, *n.* The black birch (*Betula lenta*). **—m. color**, *n.* A reddish or yellowish brown. Called also *mahogany-brown*. **—m. gum**, *n.* The jarrah. **m. gum tree**; **m. pine**, *n.* Same as JARRAH. **—m. tree**, *n.* **1.** The *Swietenia Mahogoni*, or any other species of mahogany. See illus. above. **2.** A mahogany table, especially a dinner-table.

ma-ho′li, ma-hō′li, *n.* [S. Afr.] A large-eared long-leaping lemuroid (*Galago maholi*), of Central Africa.

Ma-hom′ed-an, **Ma-hom′et-an**, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.; formerly the common forms. [< F. *Mahométan*, < LL. *Mahomet*, Mohammed, < Ar. *Muhammad*, Mohammed.]

—Ma-hom′ed-an-ism, **Ma-hom′et-an-ism**, *n.* **Ma-hom′et-ist**, ma-hom′et-ist, *n.* Rare. A Mohammedan. **Ma-hom′ter**+. **—Ma-hom′et-ism**, *n.* Mohammedanism. **Ma-hom′et-ry**‡.

ma-hone′, ma-hōn′, *n.* A large Turkish vessel. [< F. *mahonne*, < Turk *maghana*, barge.] **ma-hon′net**+.

Ma-ho′ni-a, ma-hō′ni-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of evergreen shrubs, now usually included in *Berberis*. An Oregon species (*M. or B. Aquifolium*) with blue acid berries is often cultivated. [< Bernard *M'Mahon*, a patron of botany.]

ma-hoo′hoo, ma-hū′hū, *n.* [Afr.] The square-mouthed rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros simus*).

Ma′ho-ri, *n.* Same as MAORI.

Ma-hound′, ma-haund′ *or* mā′haund, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Satan; an evil spirit.

What shape is that, so very grim, and black as any coal!
It is *Mahound*, the Evil One, and he has gain'd my soul!
HOOD *Demon Ship* st. 8.

2+. [m-] A monster; also, a pagan idol or god. **3**+. Mohammed, or a Mohammedan. [< OF. *Mahon*, < Ar. *Muhammad*, Mohammed.] **Ma′houn**‡; **Maw′houn**+.

ma-hout′, ma-hout′, *C.* (mä hūt, *E.*; ma-hūt′, *I. S. W.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] The keeper and driver of an elephant.

The *mahout* sits on the elephant's neck and guides him with his feet. LADY DUFFERIN *Viceregal Life* ch. 1, p. 19. [J. M. '90.]

[< Hind. *mahāut*.]

ma-hout′‡, *n.* A strong woolen fabric formerly made for Mediterranean markets.

Mah-rat′i, ma-rąt′i, *n.* The language of the Mahrattas, one of the living dialects of the Hindu class of Indic languages. **Mah-rath′i**‡; **Ma-ra′thi**‡.

Mah-rat′ta, ma-rąt′ą, *n.* **1.** A member of an ethnic division of the Hindus in southwestern and central India, now under British rule. **2.** Same as MAHRATI. [< Hind. *Marhatā*, < Sans. *mahā-rāshtra*, great country, < *mahā-*, great, + *rāshtra*, country.] **Mah-rath′a**‡; **Ma-rhat′a**‡.

mah′sir, mä′ser, *n.* [E. Ind.] A barbel (*Barbus mosal*) common in the hill-country of India, having very large scales (25 to 27 along the lateral line). It is the principal game-fish of Indian rivers, and often exceeds 100 pounds in weight. **mah′seer**‡; **mah′sur**‡.

Ma′hut, *n.* A fiend; the demon who instigates theft.

Ma-hu′met-an+, **-ism**+, Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

mah′wa, mä′wą, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A large East-Indian tree (*Bassia latifolia*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*); also, *B. butyracea*, of the same region. Both are butter-trees, and are cultivated for their flowers, seeds, and timber. The flowers of *Bassia latifolia* are eaten raw, dried, or preserved, and a fermented liquor is made from them.

2. A butter or oil made from the seeds of the mahwa-tree. See BUTTER. **mah′va**‡; **mah′wah**‡; **moh′wa**‡; **mow′ha**‡.

Mai′a, mā′ą *or* mē′ya, *C. W.*[2] (mē′i-ą, *E. W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** *Crust.* (1) A genus typical of *Maiinæ*. (2) [m-] A spider-crab of this genus. **2.** [m-] A bombycid moth (*Eucraonia maia*). [< Gr. *maia*, large kind of crab, < *maia*, old woman.] **Ma′ja**‡.

Mai-a′ce-a, mē-ē′ *or* mē-yē′se-ą *or* -ą′ce-ą, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Maiadea*. [< MAIA.] **—mai-a′ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mai′an, *a.* & *n.* Same as MAIOID.

maid, mēd, *n.* **1.** Any unmarried woman; specifically, a virgin. **2.** A young unmarried woman, or a female child; girl; maiden. **3.** A female servant. **4.** [Eng.] One of various animals. (1) The female of certain skates, especially of the gray skate (*Raia batis*). (2) The maiden-skate. (3) The twait-shad. **5**+. A virgin man or youth; also, a young man. [< AS. *mægth*, maiden, ult. < root of *mæg*, be strong.] **mayde**+.

—maid child (Rare), a young girl; a girl. **—M. Marian**, or **Maid′-mar′i-an**. **1.** A character in morris-dances and other ancient sports, at first a May queen, afterward a grotesque buffoon; hence, an impudent, masculine, or unchaste woman. **2.** One of the dances of the morris-dancers. **—m. of all work**, a female servant who does the general work, or all the work, of a household. **—m. of honor**. **1.** A female attendant upon an empress, queen, or princess. **2.** [U. S.] The special attendant of a bride at a wedding ceremony, distinguished from *bridesmaid*. **3.** A variety of cheesecake. **—m.-of-the-meadow**, *n.* A spiræa, the double meadow-sweet (*Spiræa Ulmaria*). **—m.-pale**, *a.* As white or pale as a young or timid maid. **—m. servant**, a female servant.

mai′dan, mī dan′, *n.* [Per.] In Persia and India, a public plaza or parade-ground, hence, an open space. **mei′dan**‡.

maid′en+, *vi.* To act or speak in a maidenly manner.

maid′en, mēd′n, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a maiden; consisting of maidens.

That form of *maiden* loveliness.
'Twixt childhood and 'twixt youth.
SCOTT *Bridal of Triermain* can. 3, st. 38.

2. Of the nature of a maid; never having had sexual intercourse; virgin; unmarried: rarely said of a man; as, a *maiden* aunt. **3.** Of or pertaining to the first use or experience; initiatory; unused; unsullied; untried; as, a *maiden* sword; a *maiden* trip.

It's well if I can remember a little inapplicable Latin to adorn my *maiden* speech in Parliament six or seven years hence.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 16, p. 156. [H. '59.]

—maiden name, the name that a married woman bore before her marriage. **—m. over** (*Cricket*), see OVER, *n.* **—m. stakes**, the stakes upon the first race run by young horses.

maid′en, *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman, especially one who is young; one who is still a virgin: a maid. **2.** [Archaic.] A female servant; handmaiden.

Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a *maiden* unto the hand of her mistress, so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God. *Ps.* cxxiii, 2.

3. Something untried or unused, as a horse that has never run a race. **4.** *Cricket.* Same as MAIDEN OVER. See OVER, *n.* **5.** A rude kind of beheading-machine, used in Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries. **6.** [Scot.] (1) A brush used by a blacksmith in watering his fire. (2) The last grain cut by the reapers in harvesting. **7.** An apparatus for washing linen. [< AS. *mægden*, < *mægth*. MAID.

—maid′en-like″, *a.* Like or characteristic of a maiden. **—m.-meek**, *a.* Meek as becomes a maiden. **—m.-nut**, *n.* The inner of two nuts on the same screw or bolt. **—m.-pink**, *n.* A European pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), sparingly naturalized in the United States, with solitary rose-colored or white flowers. **—m.-plum**, *n.* Any one of several evergreen West-Indian trees of the genus *Comocladia*, of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*). They abound in a clammy juice which becomes a permanent black dye after exposure to the air. **—m.-rent**, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A pecuniary fee required of tenants of certain manors payable to the lord on the marriage of a tenant's daughter. **—maiden's-blush**, *n.* **1.** A pink rose; a blush-rose. **2.** A geometrid moth (*Ephyra punctaria*). **—maiden's-honesty**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Virgin's-bower (*Clematis Vitalba*). **2.** The plant honesty (*Lunaria*). **—m.-skate**, *n.* The thornback ray. **—m.-tongued**, *a.* Having a sweet, pleasant voice like that of a maid. **—m.-widowed**, *a.* Widowed before the consummation of the marriage.

maid′en-hair″, mēd′n-hār′, *n.* A very delicate and graceful fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) with an erect black stem, common in damp rocky woods; also, *A. Capillus-Veneris*. Venus's-hair, rare in the United States, but often cultivated. **maid′en's-hair″**‡. **—maid′en-hair″-grass″**, *n.* Quaking-grass (*Briza media*). **—m.-tree**, *n.* Same as GINGKO.

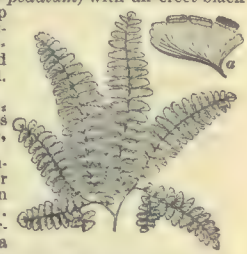

The Maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*).
a, section of frond, showing the edge curled over to form the indusium. (Compare illus. under FERN and STIPE.)

mai′den-head, mēd′n-hed, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being a maiden or virgin; maidenhood. **2.** The membrane that partially occludes the vagina in early life; hymen: when unruptured, considered a proof of virginity. **3**+. The state of being unimpaired; first use.

maid′en-hood, mēd′n-hud, *n.* **1.** The state of being a maiden or virgin; virginity. **2.** [Rare.] Freshness; newness. **maid′en-heid**‡ [Scot.]; **maid′en-hode**+; **maid′en-ship**+.

maid′en-ly, mēd′n-li, *a.* Befitting or like a maiden; gentle; modest; reserved; as, *maidenly* conduct; a *maidenly* blush. **maid′ly**+.—**maid′en-li-ness**, *n.*—**maid′en-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]

maid′hood, mēd′hud, *n.* Virginity.

maid′kin, mēd′kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little maid.

mai-eu′tic, mē-yū′tic, *a.* [Rare.] Aiding in childbirth; hence, helping to bring forth or educe ideas and truths: said of the Socratic method.

The interrogative or *maieutic* method of Socrates was specially fitted to accomplish this end [understanding a subject], by constraining the person questioned to give his thoughts a definite shape and order. MCCOSH *Logic* pt. 1, § 88, p. 60. [C. & BROS. '71.]

[< Gr. *maieutikos*, < *maia*, nurse.] **mai-eu′tic-al**‡.

mai-eu′tics, mē-yū′tics, *n.* [Rare.] The art of facilitating the bringing forth of ideas from the mind of a pupil by a series of pertinent questions.

mai′gre, mē′gĕr, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of flesh or its juices: said of dishes used by Roman Catholics in abstinence; as, *maigre* food. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or being a fast; as, a *maigre* day. **3.** Thin; lean. [F. (OF. *megre*); see MEAGER, *a.*]

mai′gre, *n.* A sciænoid fish, especially the European *Sciæna aquila*, 3 to 6 feet long, taken as food and for sport, noted for its peculiar noises. [< MAIGRE, *a.*] **mai′gert**.

mai′hem+, *n.* Same as MAIM and MAYHEM.

Mai′i-dæ, mē′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of maioidean crabs, especially *Malinea* with eyes retractile in orbits: spider-crabs. [< MAIA.] **—mai′id**, *n.*

Mai″i-ne′a, mē″i-nī′ą *or* -nē′ą, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A legion of maioidean crabs with the carapace oblong and rostrate and basilar joints of antennæ below the eyes. [< MAIA.] **—mai″i-ne′an**, *a.* & *n.*

maik[1], mēk, *n.* [Slang, North. Eng. & Scot.] A halfpenny.

maik[2], *n.* [Scot.] An equal; a mate. **make**‡.

mai-kel′, mal-kel′, *n.* [S. Am.] The conepatl.

mai-kong′, mal-kong′, *n.* [Guiana.] The crab-eating dog (*Canis cancrivorus*).

mail[1], mēl, *vt.* [U. S.] To entrust to the post-office to be sent by mail; place in a mail-box; post.

mail[2], *vt.* **1.** To put a coat of mail or armor on for the protection of the body; protect with or as with mail: usually in the past participle; as, a *mailed* warrior. **2.** [Archaic.] To bind the wings of; pinion. **3.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To stain or spot, as underwear from contact with armor: a survival of former ages, when a man's linen would be indelibly marked with rust-stains from wearing mail or armor.

mail[1], *n.* **1.** The governmental system for conveying and delivering letters, parcels, etc.; hence, restrictively, the person or conveyance that carries such matter, or the bag in which it is placed for conveyance. **2.** Matter in general that is conveyed by post, collectively; that which is sent by post at a particular time or by a special route; as, the *mail* is in; foreign *mails*. Compare POST; POSTAL.

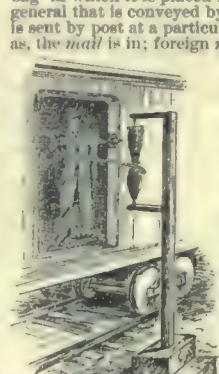

Mail-catcher.
The picture represents a train, advancing to the right. The mail-catcher is extended, by depression of the handle, to the position shown, so as to catch the mail-bag suspended beside the track; the instant it is caught, the operator will raise the handle and bring the bag within his reach.

Bushels of *mails* had been sent, and every packet but one, containing three letters, had been lost. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 449. [S. '90.]

3. A bag or trunk used or adapted for carrying clothing, etc. [< F. *malle*, < LL. *mala*, bag, prob. < Ir. & Gael. *mala*, bag.]

—closed mail, mail-matter sent in sealed bags through one or more intermediary countries. **—mail′-catch″er**, *n.* A device consisting essentially of a movable arm by which mail-sacks are caught and deposited in a rapidly moving postal railway-car. **—m.-chute**, *n.* A tube connecting different stories of a building, through which mail-matter is dropped. **—m.-master**, *n.* A person who has charge of the mail. **m.-guard**;—**m.-pouch**, *n.* A leather mail-bag with lock. **—m.-sack**, *n.* A canvas mail-bag used for papers and parcels. **—open m.**, a mail sent to an intermediary country for distribution and reforwarding to the country or countries of destination. **—through m.** (*Postal Service*), mail intended for the terminus of the route or points beyond, or for some given distant place: opposed to *way* or *local mail*.

The following self-explaining compounds have also been used: **m.-bag**, **m.-boat**, **m.-box**, **m.-car**, **m.-carrier**, **m.-cart**, **m.-coach**, **m.-matter**, **m.-room**, **m.-route**, **m.-stage**, **m.-steamer**, **m.-train**.

mail[2], *n.* **1.** Armor consisting of chains, rings, or scales, worn by the ancients and in the middle ages; by extension, any kind of armor; any strong covering or defense, as the shell of a turtle.

The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven *mail*.
MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 5.

Then came the sleet storms when the trees bent and creaked under glittering *mail* of ice. HARRIET B. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* ch. 23, p. 274. [O. & CO. '69.]

2. The eye of a twine-heddle in a Jacquard loom. **3.** *Naut.* A piece of chain network used for rubbing off loose fibers from ropes. **4.** The part of a clasp that receives the spring. H. *Dict.* **5.** [Scot.] Iron-stain on underwear. See MAIL[2], *v.*, 3. **6**†. A scale, ring, or link in a coat of mail. **7**†. A spot, especially on a bird's feather; hence, a speckled feather. [< F. *maille*, < L. *macula*, spot, net.]

—**banded mail**, mail of the 13th century arranged in bands about the body and limbs.—**mail'cheek**, *n.* A mail-cheeked fish.—**m.-cheeked**, *a.* Having the cheeks armed as if with a coat of mail; specifically, having the third suborbital bone extending across the cheeks to the preopercle, as sculpins and rockfishes.—**m.-clad**, *a.* Clad with mail.—**m.-coif**, *n.* Same as COIF, 1 (3).—**m.-hood**, *n.* A Persian and Circassian hood worn over the steel cap.—**m. hose**, chausses of chain mail.—**m. net**, a kind of woven net.—**m.-quilt**, *n.* A quilted defensive garment.—**m.-shell**, *n.* A chiton.

Mail.

1. A medieval warrior in mail (hauberk). 2. Structure of 11th-century Russian chain mail.

mail[1], mēl, *n.* **1.** A mallet. **2.** A French game similar to chicane. [F., < L. *malleus*, hammer.]

mail[2], *n.* [Orkney.] A weight. See WEIGHT.

mail[3]†, *n.* **1.** A former French and English coin. See COIN. **2.** Rent, especially dues unlawfully extorted; blackmail. **maille**†; **maillet**†.

mail'a-ble, mēl'a-bl, *a.* That may be sent by mail.

mail'aid†, *n.* [Scot.] A hunting-bag.

mailed, *pp.* Mailed. PHIL. SOC.

mailed, mēld, *a. Zool.* **1.** Having a defensive armor, as scales; loricate. **2.** [Scot.] Spotted with stain, as from rust.

mail'er, mēl'er, *n.* A mailing-machine.

mail'ing[1], mēl'ing, *n.* The act of depositing something to be sent by mail.

—**mail'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for printing addresses upon or affixing printed addressed labels to newspapers, etc. Called also *addressing-machine*.—**m.-table**, *n.* A table at which letters, etc., are distributed to receptacles marked for different points of destination.—**m.-tube**, *n.* **1.** A pasteboard tube in or around which to send engravings or like fragile matter by mail. **2.** A mail-chute.

mail'ing[2], *n.* Any kind of chain mail; hence, in art, a representation of a garment of mail.

mail'ing[3], *n.* [Scot.] A rented piece of ground; farm; homestead. **mail'ing**†.

maim, mēm. *vt.* To deprive (a person or animal) of any part or member of the body without which his or its capabilities are in any way diminished; hence, to deprive of any necessary part; disable; injure; impair.

We perceive in every man's life the *maimed* happiness, the frequent falling, . . . the struggle of Right and Wrong, in which the strong often succumb and the swift fail.
THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. ii, ch. 37, p. 423. [L. '79.]

[< OF. *mehaigner*, maim.] **main**†.

—**maim'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**maim'ed-ness**, *n.*

maim, *n.* **1.** Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, so as to render a person less able to take care of himself; privation of any necessary part; a crippling; mutilation. Compare MAYHEM. **2**†. A hurt or wound of any kind. **3**†. A blemish; defect.

Mai"mak-te'ri-on, mē'mak-ti'ri-on, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

maimd, *pp.* Maimed. PHIL. SOC.

Mai-mon'i-de'an, mai-men'i-dī'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabbi Maimonides (1135–1204), a Jewish theologian, commentator, and philosopher, born at Cordova, Spain, but passing his life in Egypt, or to his reforms in tradition and doctrine, largely embodied in his commentary on the Mishna.—**Mai'mon-ist**, *n.* A follower of Maimonides.

main†, *vt.* To furl, as sails.

main, mēn, *a.* **1.** First or chief in size, rank, importance, strength, extent, etc.; principal; chief; leading; as, the *main* building. **2.** Being concentrated or undivided; unqualified; full; as, by *main* force.

Yet with *main* strength his strokes he drew.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 24.

3. [Prov. Eng.] Angry. **4**†. Mighty; powerful; vast. **5**†. Essential; important. [< OF. *maine*, *magne*, < L. *magnus*, great; associated with MAIN[1], *n.*]

—**main work**, the principal work of an enclosed and fortified place; the enceinte.

main[1], *n.* **1.** The great sea as distinguished from its arms; the high sea; ocean; hence, any broad extent or expanse; especially, a broad sweep of land, or the mainland as distinguished from islands: used also figuratively. **2.** A chief conduit-pipe or conductor, as for conveying water, gas, electricity, or the like. **3.** Violent effort; strength: chiefly in the phrase **might and main.**

• She will swallow a wonder by mere *might and main*.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 56.

4. [Prov. Eng.] The thick part of meat. H. *Dict.* **5.** [Archaic.] The chief part; gross; bulk. **6**†. The chief or most important point. [< AS. *mægen*, power, < *mæg*, I am able.]

—**forcing main**, any main or pipe delivering water under pressure.—**for the m., in the m.**, for the most part; in the greater part.—**hydraulic m.**, a horizontal main in a gas-works, containing water through which the gas from the retorts is conveyed by means of pipes so as to remove the ammonia.—**main'-beam"**, *n.* The greatest transverse measurement of a vessel.—**m.-boom**, *n. Naut.* The spar that extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail.—**m.-brace**, *n. Naut.* The brace attached to the main-yard.—**m.-center**, *n.* A shaft on which a working-beam vibrates in a beam-engine.—**m.-chocks**, *n. pl.* The chocks at the head of a whale-boat, forming a groove for the line to run through.—**m.-couple**, *n.* The chief truss of a roof.—**m.-deck**, *n.* **1.** The gun-deck of a war-ship. **2.** The middle portion of the upper deck of a merchantman.—**m.-hatch**, *n. Naut.* The hatch near the mainmast.—**m.-hold**, *n.* The middle part of the hold of a vessel.—**m.-keel**, *n. Naut.* The true keel, as distinguished from the false keel.—**m.-link**, *n.* In a steam-engine, a principal link in a parallel motion.—**m.-pendant**, *n. Naut.* The pendant fixed to the top of the mainmast. See PENDANT.—**m.-pin**, *n.* **1.** A vertical pin on which a wagon-axle turns; a bolster-pin or king-bolt. **2.** A main crank-pin of a locomotive, receiving one end of a connecting-rod.—**m.-post**, *n.* The stern-post of a vessel.—**m.-rigging**, *n. Naut.* The rigging of the mainmast.—**main'roy"al**, *n. Naut.* A sail carried on the mainroyalmast.—**main-roy'al-mast"**, *n.* The upper part of the maintopgallantmast.—**m.-sheet**, *n.* The sheet that secures the mainsail when set.—**m.-tack**, *n.* The weather-clew of a square mainsail.—**main'top**, *n. Naut.* A platform at the head of the lower mainmast and the rigging attached to it.—**main"top-gal'lant-mast"**, *n. Naut.* The mast next above the maintopmast.—**main'top"-mast"**, *n. Naut.* The mast just above the lower mainmast.—**main'top"-sail"**, *n.* A square sail bent to a yard on the maintopmast; next above the mainsail of a square-rigged vessel. See illus. of SHIP.—**m.-wales**, *n. pl.* The lower wales or strong outside planking of a wooden ship from the keel to the ports of the gun-deck.—**m.-yard**, *n. Naut.* The lower yard on the mainmast.—**straight m.**, in incandescent-lamp distribution, the conductor that distributes the current from the feeder-ends to the district to be lighted.

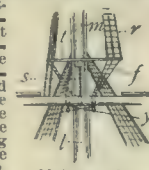

Maintop of a Vessel.

f, futtock-shrouds; *l*, mainmast; *m*, topmast; *r*, topmast-shrouds; *s*, sling of lower yard (*y*); *t*, maintop.

main[2], *n.* **1.** A match of several battles at cock-fighting. **2.** A hand or throw of dice. **3.** A shovel for coin used in a counting-room. **4**†. A hand. [F., < L. *manus*, hand.]

main, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Exceedingly; mightily; extremely; as, *main* glad.

main, man, *n.* [F.] *Archeol.* Hand: used in some French compounds and phrases common in English.—**main"-de-fer'**, man'-de-fer', *n.* [F.] An iron gauntlet or covering of several pieces for the hand and arm.—**m.-gauche**, *n.* In former use, a dagger, held in the left hand, with which to parry sword-thrusts.

maʃna, *n.* Same as MINA[2].

main'ful†, *a.* Powerful.

main'land, mēn'land, *C.* (-land', *W.*), *n.* A principal body of land, as opposed to islands; a continent: with the definite article.—**main'land-er**, *n.* [Rare.]

main'ly, mēn'li, *adv.* **1.** For the most part; principally; chiefly; as, he is *mainly* a writer. **2**†. To a great degree; greatly. **3**†. Forcibly; strongly.

main'mast", mēn'mąst', *n.* The principal mast of a vessel: the second mast from the bow in all vessels except yawls, galliots, and ketches.

main'or, mēn'ęr, *n. Law.* **1.** Formerly, a thing stolen; stolen property found on the thief.

A thief was taken with the *mainour*, that is, with the thing stolen upon him. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iv, ch. 23, p. 307.

2. The act or fact of theft; as, taken in the *mainor*. [< F. *manœuvre*; see MANEUVER.] **main'our**†.

main'per-na-ble†, *a. Law.* Bailable.

main'per-nor†, *n. Law.* One who is bound as surety for another to produce him before the court to answer all charges whatsoever. **main'per-nour**†; **meyn'per-nour**†.

main'prise†, *vt.* To set (a prisoner) free on recognizance with sureties for his appearance as required. **main'-prize**†.—**main'pri"sert**, **main'pri"zer**†, *n.*

main'prise†, *n. Law.* **1.** The receiving into friendly custody by his surety one who would otherwise be imprisoned. **2.** A writ commanding the sheriff to take bail, where he has refused to do so, or where the offense is not bailable by him or other inferior authority. **main'prize**†.

mains, mēnz, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The principal or home farm.

main'sail", mēn'sēl', (mēn'sl, *Naut.*), *n. Naut.* In a square-rigged vessel, a sail bent to the main-yard; in a fore-and-after, the large sail carried on the mainmast. See illus. of SHIP.

main'spring", mēn'spring', *n.* **1.** A principal or driving spring of a mechanism; as, the *mainspring* of a watch or a gun-lock. See illus. under WATCH. **2.** The most efficient cause or motive; as, the *mainspring* of an enterprise.

main'stay", mēn'stē', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope leading from the mainmast-head forward, to stay or support the mast in that direction. **2.** Hence, a chief support or dependence.—**main'stay"sail"**, *n.* A sail sometimes set on the mainstay.

main'swear", *vi.* Same as MANSWEAR.

main'sworn"†, *a.* Forsworn.

main-tain', mēn-tēn' *or* men-tēn' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold or preserve in any particular state or condition; keep from falling, declining, or ceasing; support; as, to *maintain* one's reputation; to *maintain* an equilibrium of forces. **2.** To supply with means of support; provide for; sustain; keep up; as, to *maintain* a family.

Our subsidies and open support have enabled Abdur Rahman Khan to *maintain* himself against his many enemies.
L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 684.

3. To support by reason, assertion, or argument; vindicate; affirm: often loosely used for *retain*.

It is not enough to believe what you *maintain;* you must *maintain* what you believe, and *maintain* it because you believe it.
WHATELY *Bacon's Essays, Annotations* essay i, p. 10. [L. & S.]

A man once said to his friend, at the end of a discussion, 'I *maintain* my opinion, for all that.' 'Excuse me,' was the rejoinder, 'you retain your opinion.'
E. S. GOULD *Good English* ch. 4, p. 75, note. [W. J. W. '67.]

4. To hold possession of; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a post. **5**†. To indicate; represent.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To bear oneself; behave. [< F. *maintenir*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *teneo*, hold.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE.

—**main-tain'ing-wheel"**, *n.* A going-wheel.—**main-tain'a-ble**, *a.*—**main-tain'er**, *n.* One who maintains.—**main-tain'or**, *n. Law.* A person guilty of the offense of maintenance. **meyn-ten'our**†.

main-taind', *pp.* Maintained. PHIL. SOC.

main'te-nance, mēn'tę-nans, *n.* **1.** The act of maintaining, in any sense; as, *maintenance* of a family; *maintenance* of a cause. **2.** That which supports or sustains; means of support. **3.** *Law.* The officious intermeddling in a suit by one who has no concern in it by assisting or maintaining either party, with money or otherwise. **4**†. Behavior; bearing. [F., < *maintenir*; see MAINTAIN.]

main'te-nant-ly†, *adv.* Straightway.

mai'oid, mē'oid *or* mā'yeid, *C.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Maiidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Maiidæ*; a spider-crab. [< MAIA + -OID.]

Mai-oi'de-a, mē-oi'dę-ą, *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of crabs with the carapace narrowed forward, regions upheaved, and buccal cavity quadrangular. [< MAIA + -OID.] **mai-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mair, mār, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] More.

maire, mēr, *n.* [F.] The chief executive of a French commune. See COMMUNE.

mai'son-dewe†, *n.* Same as MEASONDUE.

maist, mēst, *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* [Scot.] Most; almost.

mais'ter, mes'tęr, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A master.

mais'ter-ful, *a.* Masterful; imperious.

maist'ly, mēst'li, *adv.* [Scot.] Mostly.

mais'tresse†, *n.* A mistress.

mais'tri, mes'tri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native foreman or master workman; also, an artisan. **mais'tree**†.

mais'trie†, *n.* Mastery; skill. **mais'trise**†; **mais'try**†.

mai'thes, mē'thes, *n.* Same as MAGHET.

mai'tre, mē'tr, *n.* [F.] A master.—**mai'tre de cha"-pelle'**, a choir-master.—**m. d'hôtel**, a butler.

mai"trise', mē'triz', *n.* [F.] **1.** A cathedral or collegiate school in France for educating singers. **2.** Formerly, in France, a trade guild or corporation.

maiz, *n.* Maize. PHIL. SOC.

maize, mēz, *n.* A tall and stout grass (*Zea Mays*) extensively cultivated as a food- and forage-plant; also, the grain produced by the plant, used as food for both men and animals; Indian corn: in the United States usually called simply *corn*. See illus. under CORN. The plant, unlike most grasses, has two kinds of flowers, male and female, distinct on the same stem, the male in a panicle on the top called the *tassel*, and the female in a spike called the *ear*. The *silk* consists of the pistils of the female flowers. Compare CORN. [< Sp. *maíz*, < W. Ind. *mahiz*.]

—**maize'-bird"**, *n.* A marsh-blackbird. **m.-thief**†, **—m.-eater**, *n.* A South-American icteroid bird (*Pseudoleistes virescens*).—**m.-smut**, *n.* A parasitic fungus (*Ustilago Maydis*) that preys on Indian corn.—**m.-yellow**, *n.* A yellow like maize.

ma-jes'tic, ma-jes'tic, *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; august; grand; as, *majestic* verse.

Although *majestic* in appearance, Mr. Webster was not really a very large man; in height he was only about five feet ten inches.
BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 79. [W. A. H. '86.]

maj"es-tat'ic†; **ma-jes'tic-al**†. [Rare].

Synonyms: see AUGUST; GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY.

—**ma-jes'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ma-jes'tic-al-ness**, *n.* **ma-jes'tic-ness**‡ [Rare].

maj'es-ty, maj'es-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of a person or thing that inspires reverence or awe in the beholder; exalted dignity of character or mien; grandeur; sublimity; as, the *majesty* of his presence. **2.** A title of address or dignity given to reigning sovereigns: current in England since the time of Henry VIII.; hence, royal state or rank. **maj'es-ty-ship**‡ [Rare].

In England the Queen is directly addressed as "Your Majesty," or "Madam"; letters are addressed "To the Queen's Most Excellent (or Gracious) Majesty."

They who jest with *Majesty*, even in its gayest mood, are but toying with the lion's whelp, which, on slight provocation, uses both fangs and claws. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vol. ii, ch. 41, p. 288. [H. M. & CO.]

3. [M-] *Art.* A representation of the Savior throned in glory, surrounded by the cherubim and the symbols of the four evangelists. He is in the act of benediction, and is encircled by the vesica piscis and nimbus. **4.** *Her.* An eagle represented as crowned and holding a scepter. **5.** [Archaic.] The canopy of a hearse. [< F. *majesté*, < L. *majestā(t-)s*, < *majus*, neut. compar. of *magnus*, great.]

ma'jo‡ or **ma'joe-bit"ter**, *n.* Same as MACABY-BITTER.

ma-jol'i-ca, ‡ mą-jol'i-cą, mā-yō'li-cą, *n. Ceram.* A **ma-lo'li-ca**, ∫ variety of earthenware coated with an opaque white enamel and decorated in colors. It was probably originally introduced into Italy from Majorca, and it attained its greatest perfection there during the 16th century. Modern majolica, which imitates the older ware, is coated with a colored enamel and decorated. Called also *faience*, *Rafaello ware*.

In the Middle Ages, Italy produced, under the general name of *majolica*, some of the most beautiful specimens of the ceramic art which the world has seen.
EASTLAKE *Hints on Household Taste* ch. 9, p. 222. [O. & CO. '77.]

[< *Maiolica*, for *Majorca*, one of the Balearic Isles.]

ma-joon', mą-jūn', *n.* An intoxicating confection of India, prepared from bhang, flour, sugar, ghee, and other ingredients. [< Ar. *majun*.] **ma-jun'**‡; **ma-jun'**‡.

ma'jor, mā'jęr, *vi.* [Rare.] To affect the air or military bearing of a major.

ma'jor, *a.* **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of territory, income, etc.

The *major* part of the people were in a short time prevailed with, but many very obstinately refused.
CLARENDON *Hist. Rebellion* vol. i, bk. i, p. 178. [W. & L. '27.]

2. Greater in dignity or importance; of primary consideration; principal; leading. **3.** *Mus.* Standard or normal; containing a major third, sixth, and seventh: opposed to *minor*, *diminished*, and *augmented;* as, a *major* interval or scale; a *major* chord or triad. See phrases; also CHORD; INTERVAL. **4**†. Being of age. [L., compar. of *magnus*, great.]

—**major key**, a key in which one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven make major seconds, and three and four and seven and eight make minor seconds. The effect of music in such a key is more cheerful than that in a minor key.—**m. offense**, a greater criminal offense which includes a lesser, as murder includes assault.—**m. second**, a second between whose tones is a difference of pitch of a step. See illus. under INTERVAL.—**m. sixth**, a sixth of four full steps and a half step.—**m. term** (*Logic*), the term of a syllogism found in the predicate of the conclusion.—**m. third**, a third of two steps.—**m. tonic**, the first tone of a major scale.

ma'jor, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer. **2.** *Law.* One who is of age. **3.** *Mus.* The major mode or a major chord; major keys collectively. **4.** *Logic.* The first or major premise of a syllogism; the premise containing the major term.

This verse is, in fact, the *major* of a syllogism, the minor of which follows. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament*, *Rom.* ii, 1.

5†. A mayor. [F., < L. *major*; see MAJOR, *a.*]

ma'jor-al-ty†, *n.* Mayoralty.

ma"jo-rat', mą'zho-rą', *n.* [F.] **1.** The right of primogeniture: so called in several European countries. **2.** Formerly, in France, entailed property attached to hereditary titles. The right of entail was finally abolished in France in 1849.

ma'jor-ate†, *vt.* To increase.—**ma"jor-a'tion**†, *n.*

ma'jor-ate, mā'jęr-et *or* -ęt, *n.* [Rare.] The rank, office, or commission of a major.

Ma-jor'can, mą-jēr'can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, one of the Balearic Isles. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca. **Mal-lor'can**‡; **Ma-lor'-quine**‡.

ma″jor-do′mo, mā″jer-dō′mō, *n.* The steward of a house, especially of a royal household.

His Charles V.'s taste, but not his appetite, began to fail, and he complained to his *majordomo* that all his food was insipid.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. i, ch. i, p. 123. [H. '62.]

[< Sp. *mayordomo*, < L. *major*, elder, + *domus*, house.]

ma′jor-gen′er-al, mā′jer-jen′er-al, *n. Mil.* An officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general, and above a brigadier-general. In the United States army there are three major-generals, the senior of whom is the ranking officer. His command in time of peace is that of a department, and in war of a division or something higher. His rank is indicated by two stars on his shoulder-straps or epaulets. Compare GENERAL, and see illus. under SHOULDER-STRAP.

—**ma′jor-gen′er-al-ship**, *n.*

Ma′jor-ist, mā′jer-ist, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who held the doctrine that good works are necessary to salvation, formulated by the German theologian Georg Major (1502–'74). The Formula Concordia (1577) decided good works necessary as a fruit of faith, but not as a condition of justification.—**Ma″jor-is′tic**, *a.*

ma-jor′i-ty, ma-jor′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** More than half of a given number or group; the greater part; as, the *majority* of the company left the room. **2.** The amount or number by which one group of things exceeds another group; excess; as, a small *majority*. Compare PLURALITY. **3.** The age at which the laws of a country permit a person to manage his own affairs; full age. **4.** Same as MAJORATE. **5†.** Superiority. **6†.** Ancestry. [< LL. *majoritat-is*, < L. *major*; see MAJOR, *a.*] —**to go over to or join the majority**, to die.

ma′jor-ship, mā″jer-ship, *n.* **1.** The office of major; majorate. **2.** Majority.

ma-jun′, *n.* Same as MAJOON.

ma-jus′cule, ma-jus′kūl, *n. Paleog.* A capital letter: originally written separately but afterward cursively, and then replaced by the new cursive developed out of the minuscule.

The old *majuscule* cursive, which had become formless and illegible, was afterwards replaced by a new cursive developed out of the minuscule. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 149. [S. P. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *majuscula*, f. of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major*; see MAJOR, *a.*] **ma-jus′cu-la**, [-L.E, *pl.* —**majuscule writing**, writing in or by capitals.

ma′ka, mä′ka, *n.* [Sans.] A complex figure represented as half fish and half gazel.

ma′ka-ble, mā′ka-bl, *a.* That may be made.

make, māk, *v.* [MADE; MA′KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to exist; call into being or distinct existence; be the author of; produce. (1) To form out of nothing; create; as, God *made* the heavens and the earth.

Newton did not *make* the law of gravitation by discovering it.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. iv, p. 100. [O. & CO. '78.]

(2) To form out of given materials; give new or specific form to; manufacture; fashion; construct; as, to *make* a dress or an idol; they *made* the flowers into a garland; a well-*made* house.

The beaver *makes* its hole, the bee *makes* its cell; man alone has the power of creating. The mason makes, the architect creates.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, sermon xii, p. 233. [H. '70.]

(3) To form with special design or adaptation; as, the earth was *made* for the abode of man.

Take the truth, lady — you are *made* for truth.
BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* act ii, l. 135.

(4) To form and put forth; compose; deliver; utter; as, to *make* a poem or speech.

Dr. Channing *made* the prayer. SEDGWICK in Mary E. Dewey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick, Letter of Oct. 28, '35* p. 247. [H. '71.]

2. To cause to be or become; produce by agency, influence, or instrumentality; bring about; effect; accomplish; occasion; as, careful tillage *makes* good crops; wealth *makes* many men selfish; they *made* a long voyage; to *make* a discovery, or a compromise; to *make* acquaintances.

In this sense the verb is often followed by a noun forming an expression equivalent to the corresponding verb; as, to *make* a journey, an experiment, a contribution, instead of to journey, to experiment, to contribute. It may also be followed by an adjective or participle, meaning to bring into a state or condition indicated by the modifying word; as, he *makes* her happy; to *make* an occurrence known.

I assert confidently that it is in the power of one American mother to *make* as many gentlemen as she has sons.
MARION HARLAND in *Christian Advocate* Dec. 17, '91, p. 6.

An act of love *makes* the soul more loving.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xiv, p. 168. [H. '72.]

3. To cause by compelling or constraining power; force; induce; as, we *made* him apologize.

We have just enough religion to *make* us hate, but not enough to *make* us love one another.
SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 515. [W. P. N. '71.]

4. To cause to be seen or appear; make evident; represent to be; as, you *make* him a fool.

Nature *makes* no distinctions in persons.
HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. iii, p. 92. [T. R. M. '76.]

5. To put forward or furnish as the result of investigation or research; as, he *made* the desired proof. **6.** To gain possession of or come upon; obtain or attain as a result of effort; procure; gain; as, the manufacturer *makes* most when wages are highest, for the wage-earners are his best customers. **7.** To pass over, as a distance; traverse; as he *made* thirty miles. **8.** *Naut.* To come in view of; arrive at; as, to *make* land or port.

In *making* the coast of North Carolina we now know that they *made* the most dangerous and difficult coast on the American shore.
E. E. HALE *United States* ch. i, p. 37. [HALT. '87.]

9. To obtain or determine as a result of calculation or deliberation; decide to be; reckon; as, he *made* the height twenty feet. **10.** To constitute as an essential or suitable element, ingredient, or part; supply material for; fill the office of; serve for; amount to; compose; as, wine is *made* of grape-juice, cotton *makes* cool clothing; a good boy *makes* a good man; one and one *make* two.

I always *make* one of the company I am in.
ADDISON *Spectator* May 29, 1711.

11. To put into desired or desirable form or condition. (1) To prepare for use; arrange; as, to *make* a bed, one's toilet, etc. (2) To draw up in legal form, execute, as a will or note. (3) To bring to successful issue; as, his fortune is *made*; also, to render famous or independent; as, he is *made*.

There is a perilous period in the lives of great men, namely, the time when they begin to feel that their position is *made*, that they have no more rivals to fear.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 4, p. 96. [S. '74.]

12. To bring to completion; fill out by being added; as, another week will *make* a year. **13.** To reach as a conclusion; conclude; think; as, what do you *make* of this? **14.** [Rare.] To inform beforehand; apprise. **15.** [Archaic.] To bring to bear upon; render effective or profitable. **16.** [Archaic.] To purpose to do; be about. **17†.** To contribute.

II. *i.* **1.** To proceed in some direction; tend; move; with *at* and *toward*, etc.

He . . . was . . . *making towards* the door.
LILLO *George Barnwell* act iii, sc. 2.

2. To have effect; be advantageous; contribute; with *for* or *to*.

There is an Eternal Power that *makes for* righteousness; there is also an Eternal Power, not ourselves, that *makes for* beauty, and this is the only unerring critic of poetry.
JOSEPH COOK *Heredity* lect. ii, prel., p. 29. [H. M. & CO.]

3. To act or appear in a certain way; show oneself; as, to *make* free. **4.** To flow toward land, as the tide; rise, as water; as, the tide *makes* fast.

The tide began to *make*; at a later hour, retreat . . . would be impossible. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 271. [G. P. P. '63.]

5. [Archaic.] To interfere; only in the phrase *to meddle and make*. **6.** To come into existence; appear; form.

My recent companion, Mr. Greenfield, . . . has been fortunate in securing several good guides who will assist him in an attempt to reach Kodiak Island by crossing Alaska Peninsula before the ice *makes*.
A. B. SCHAUZ in *New-York Tribune* Dec. 12, '90, p. 3, col. 3.

[< AS. *macian*, make.]

Synonyms: become, bring about, bring into being, bring to pass, cause, compel, compose, constitute, constrain, construct, create, do, effect, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, frame, get, make out, make up, manufacture, occasion, perform, reach, require, shape. *Make* is essentially causative; to the idea of cause all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE, *n.*). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *create*, as in *Gen.* i, 31, "And God saw every thing that he had *made*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the idea of *compose, constitute;* as, the parts *make up* the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. See COMPEL; PRODUCE; RENDER; (make acquainted) INTRODUCE; (make a beginning) BEGIN; (make better) AMEND; (make clear) INTERPRET; (make haste) ACCELERATE; (make known) ANNOUNCE; DISCLOSE; INFORM; (make out) INTERPRET; (make prisoner) ARREST; (make up) ADD; (make void) ANNUL; CANCEL; (make worse) AGGRAVATE.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH.—**Prepositions:** make *of*, *out of*, or *from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; made *with* hands, *by* hand; made *by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.

Phrases:—**to make a figure**, to present a ridiculous or striking appearance.—**to m. after**, to attempt to catch; follow.—**to m. against**, to conflict with; be injurious to.—**to m. and break** (*Elec.*), to close and open an electric circuit.—**to m. at**, to attack.—**to m. believe**, to pretend.—**to m. fun of**, to ridicule.—**to m. headway**, to make progress; advance.—**to m. land** (*Naut.*), to sight the land; said of a vessel at sea.—**to m. little** (or **nothing**) **of**, **1.** To depreciate. **2.** To do with ease. **3.** To comprehend slightly (or not at all).—**to m. ment** [Colloq., Western U. S.], to cure meat out of doors.—**to m. merry**, to be jovial or joyful; feast.—**to m. much of**, **1.** To consider as valuable or admirable; treat with affection or esteem. **2.** To consider of great consequence; as, to *make much of* an undertaking.—**to m. no difference** or **matter**, to be of no consequence.—**to m. no doubt**, to feel assured.—**to m. nothing for**, to give no force or aid to.—**to m. oath** (*Law*), to swear formally.—**to m. off**, **1.** *Naut.* To pare off and put (whale-blubber) into barrels. **2.** To leave suddenly. See MAKE, *v.i.*—**to m. off with**, to carry off.—**to m. one's way**, **1.** To advance; proceed. **2.** To achieve success.—**to m. out**, **1.** To obtain a clear understanding of; find out; decipher; as, to *make out* an inscription. **2.** To establish by evidence; as, to *make out* a case. **3.** To furnish in full; as, to *make out* a sum of money. **4.** To draw up or fill out in proper form, as legal papers or a report. **5.** To be successful.—**to m. over**, **1.** To make anew; put into new form; as, to *make over* a gown. **2.** To transfer the title of; as, to *make over* an estate in trust or fee.—**to m. ready** (*Print.*), to prepare a form for printing, as by underlaying and overlaying.—**to m. sail**, *Naut.* **1.** To set sail or start out. **2.** To spread more sail.—**to m. shift** [Colloq.], to manage.—**to m. sure**, to be certain.—**to m. sure of**, to secure or win positively.—**to m. the most of**, to use most advantageously or to the furthest extent.—**to m. up**, **1.** To collect into a sum, mass, or aggregate; gather together; as, to *make up* a parcel. **2.** To compose as ingredients or parts; as, to *make up* a prescription. **3.** To supply a deficiency in; as, to *make up* an amount. **4.** To bring to a definite conclusion; settle; as, to *make up* one's mind. **5.** To make good; compensate for; as, to *make up* a loss. **6.** To arrange for settlement; adjust; as, to *make up* accounts; to *make up* a quarrel. **7.** To fabricate, as something deceitful or untrue; as, to *make up* a story. **8.** *Print.* To arrange, as lines, into columns or pages. **9.** To enumerate; count. **10.** To rouge, powder, or disguise the face, etc., as an actor. **11.** To repair, as a hedge. **12†.** To fortify; prepare.—**to m. up a lip**, to pout.—**to m. up for**, to supply by an equivalent; compensate.—**to m. up to**, **1.** To come near to. **2.** [Colloq.] To make a show of affection or friendliness toward.—**to m. water**, **1.** *Naut.* To leak. **2.** To urinate.—**to m. way**, **1.** To progress. **2.** To give room.

'*Make way* for Liberty!' he cried;
Made way for Liberty, and died!
MONTGOMERY *Make Way for Liberty* st. 1.

—**to m. with**, to concur or act with.—**to m. words**, to multiply words; dispute.

make[1], *n.* **1.** The manner in which parts or qualities are grouped to constitute a whole; constitution; structure; shape; as, a man's physical or mental *make;* the *make* of a garment.

To my natural *make* and my temper Painful the task is I do.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, iv, st. 3.

2. The operation or product of manufacture; as, foreign *makes* of cloth. **3.** The amount produced; yield; as, the *make* from a furnace. **4.** *Elec.* The closing or completion of an electric circuit.—**on the make** [Slang], intent upon making money; greedy for gain.

make[2], *n.* Prov. Eng. A long-handled tool or implement for uprooting plants, weeds, grass, or the like.

make[3], *n.* Same as MAIK[1] and MAIK[2].

make′bate″, māk′bāt″, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant, Jacob's-ladder; also, the *Jasminum fruticans*. **2†.** One who excites quarrels and contentions. [< MAKE, *v.*, + BATE[2], *n.*, abbr. of DEBATE, *n.*] **make′-strife″†**.

make′-be-lieve″, māk′-bē-lēv′, *a.* Pretended; imagined; unreal.

make′-be-lieve″, *n.* A mere pretense; imaginary thing; sham. **make′-be-lief″†**.

ma′ker game″, māk′gām″, *n.* [Rare.] A butt of ridicule; laughing-stock.

make′-hawk″, māk′-hôk′, *n. Falconry.* A hawk flown with young ones to teach them their work.

make′less†, *a.* **1.** Without a mate. **2.** Matchless.

make′-peace″, māk pēs′, *n.* [Rare.] A peacemaker.

ma′ker, mā′ker, *n.* One who makes, in any sense: common in compounds; as, king*maker;* shoe*maker*.

Great workers and great thinkers are the true *makers* of history.
SMILES *Character* ch. i, p. 33. [H. '72.]

Specifically: (1) [M-] The Creator: usually with a possessive pronoun.

The ocean is not so full of currents as is the heart of our *Maker* with delight, in the contemplation of his own works.
W. ADAMS *Thanksgiving Memories* ch. 3, p. 40. [S. '73.]

(2) A manufacturer. (3) *Law.* The one who signs a promissory note. (4) [Archaic or Obs.] A poet. [< AS. *macian*, make.]

—**ma′ker-up″**, *n. Print.* One who arranges composed type, cuts, etc., in columns or pages.

make′-read″y, māk′-red′i, *n. Print.* **1.** The operation of making ready a form for printing. **2.** The result thus obtained; as, the *make-ready* is poor. **3.** A paper sheet on which are pasted the overlays for a form.

make′shift″, māk′shift′, *a.* Having the character of a temporary resource.

Lax, *makeshift* work, from the high conspicuous kind to the average and obscure, is allowed to pass unstamped with the disgrace of immorality.
GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* ch. 16, p. 189. [H. '79.]

make′shift″, *n.* **1.** Something adopted as a temporary contrivance in any emergency. **2†.** One who resorts to shifts or tricky expedients. **3†.** A receiver of stolen goods.

make′sport″†, *n.* A makegame.

make′-up″, māk′-up′, *n.* **1.** The arrangements or combination of the parts of which anything is composed; an aggregate of qualities; as, the physical or mental *make-up* of a man.

Analyze the *make-up* of a thing and we find only tensions of force — its hardness, its weight, its shape, its color.
W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 11, p. 141. [S. C. G. '90.]

2. *Print.* (1) The arrangement of composed type in pages, columns, or forms, as in imposition. (2) A maker-up. **3.** The manner in which an actor prepares himself to assume a rôle, especially the disguising of the face, or the change of appearance so effected; also, the materials used in the operation; hence, any similar disguise.

make′weight″, māk′wēt′, *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to increase weight; hence, an unimportant person or thing used to fill up a deficiency.

Now, as in the time of Brennus, the sword is the ultimate *make-weight* in the scale of justice.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 1, p. 2. [C. & H. '90.]

2. Something used to adulterate a substance, at the same time increasing its weight, as white clay in flour.

ma′ki, mä′ki, *E.* (mak′i, *C.*; mē′ki, *I.*; mä′ki, *W.*), *n.* [Madagascar.] A lemur; as, the ring-tailed *maki* (*Lemur catta*); macaco. See illus. under LEMUR.

ma″ki-mo′no, mg′ki-mō′no (mak-i-, *C.*), *n.* [Jap.] Anything rolled up; specifically, a long picture or writing kept rolled up and not hung. Compare KAKEMONO.

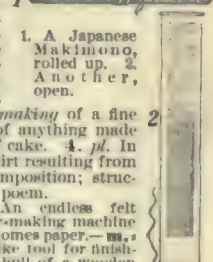

1. A Japanese Makimono, rolled up. 2. Another, open.

ma′king, mē′king, *n.* **1.** The act of causing, fashioning, or constructing; workmanship. **2.** Possibility or capability of development or improvement; that which contributes to improvement or success; as, he has the *making* of a fine character. **3.** A quantity of anything made at one time; as, a *making* of cake. **4.** *pl.* In coal-mining, the slack and dirt resulting from work in the mine. **5†.** Composition; structure; make. **6†.** Poetry; a poem.

—**ma′king-felt″**, *n.* An endless felt blanket in that part of a paper-making machine where the pulp practically becomes paper.—**m. iron**, *n.* A grooved chisel-like tool for finishing a calked seam, as in the hull of a wooden vessel; a horsing-iron.—**m.-off**, *n.* See TO MAKE OFF, under MAKE, *v.*—**m.-up**, *n.* **1.** Reconciliation. **2.** The bringing of distilled spirits to the strength called proof.

mak′na, mak′na, *n.* [Bengal.] An elephant without tusks.

ma′ko, mä′kō, *n.* [New Zealand.] A porbeagle or isurold shark (*Lamna glauca*).

ma′kwa, mg kwo, *n.* [Chin.] A short outer jacket introduced into Chinese costume by the Manchu Tatars.

mal, mal, *n.* [F.] Evil; disease: obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness).

mal-, *prefix.* Bad; ill; wrong; evil; imperfect: signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French: opposed to *ben-, bene-, eu-, ev-*. [< F. *mal-*, < L. *male-*, < *malus*, bad.]

The following words are substantially self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning 'defective' or 'evil':

maladaptation	malconformation	malinfluence
maladjustment	malconstruction	malnutrition
malassimilation	malexecution	

ma′la[1], mā′la *or* mg′la, *n. Entom.* One of the paired masticatory ridges, appendages of the maxillæ. [< L. *mala*, jaw, < *mando*, chew.]

ma′la[2], *n.* Plural of MALUM.

Mal′a-bar″ nut, mal′a-bār″ nut. The fruit of an East-Indian shrub (*Justicia Adhatoda*) of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*): reputed to be medicinal.

mal″a-bath′rum, mal′a-bath′rum, *n.* The dried leaf of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. Malabathrum*. Called also *Malabar leaf*. [< Gr. *malabathron*.]

mal″a-ca-tune′, *n.* Same as MELOCOTON.

Mal′a-chi, mal′a-cqi, *n.* The last of the minor Old Testament prophetical books, by Malachi, a prophet of the Restoration, foretelling the coming of Elijah. [< Gr. *Malachias*, < Heb. *Malakhi*, lit. 'my messenger.']

Mal″a-chi′i-dæ, mal′a-cqi′i-dē *or* -ki′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles related to *Lampyri-*

dæ, but with antennæ inserted laterally on the front and 5 or 6 ventral segments. **Mal"a-chi'us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *malakos*, soft.]

—**mal"a-chi'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**ma-lach'i-oid**, *a.*

mal'a-chite, mal'ə-cait, *n.* *Mineral.* A green basic cupric carbonate ($H_2Cu_2CO_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, found usually massive, rarely in crystals, and sometimes as an incrustation. It has an adamantine to vitreous luster on crystalline faces, and is silky when fibrous. Called also *green mineral*.

Malachite Formed as an Incrustation.

Malachite . . . varies in colour from emerald to grass-green, and exhibits all degrees of transparency down to perfect opacity. It takes a high polish, and when in large masses is cut into tables, snuff-boxes, vases, etc.

WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

[< L. *malache*, < Gr. *malachē*; see MALLOW.]

—**blue malachite**, same as AZURITE.

mal-a-a'ci-a, mal-ē'shi-ə *or* -ş'ci-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** A depraved appetite for food, common in pregnancy. **2.** The softening of a tissue, as of the muscles: usually in composition; as, *myomalacia*. [< Gr. *malakos*, soft.]—**mal-ac'ic**, *a.*

mal"a-cis'sant†, *a.* Softening; relaxing.—**mal"a-cis'sa'tion**†, *n.* The act or process of softening.

malaco-, **malac-**. Derived from Greek *malakos*, soft: combining forms. — **Mal"a-cob-del'la**, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Malacobdellidæ*. **2.** [m-] A nemertean of this genus, parasitic in various mollusks.—**Mal"a-cob-del'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of nemerteans with an anterior edentulous mouth and a posterior suctorial disk.—**mal"a-cob-del'lid**, *n.*—**mal"a-cob-del'loid**, *a.*—**mal"a-co-derm**, *n.* **1.** One of the *Malacodermata*, as a firefly. **2.** One of the *Malacodermata*, as a sea-anemone.—**Mal"a-co-der'ma-ta**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A suborder of zoanthularians with soft tissues and not coralligenous; sea-anemones.—**mal"a-co-der'ma-tous**, *a.* —**Mal"a-co-der'mi**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Lampyridæ*.—**Mal"a-co-der'mi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Lampyridæ*.—**mal'a-coid**, *a.* Of a soft or mucilaginous texture.—**Mal"a-co-no-ti'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A tropical Old World subfamily of *Laniidæ* with soft fluffy feathers on the back. **Mal"a-co-no'tus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mal"a-co-no'tine**, *a.* & *n.*—**Mal"a-cop'o-da**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A class or grade of tracheate arthropods with a worm-like unsegmented body, numerous pairs of stumpy legs, and a pair of antennæ: *Onychophora*; *Protracheata*; *Peripatidea*.—**mal'a-co-pod**, *n.*—**mal"a-cop'o-dous**, *a.*—**Mal"a-cop'te-ri**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Malacopterygii*.—**mal"a-cop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**mal"a-co-sar-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Softening of the muscles or of the muscular system.—**Mal"a-co-scol'i-ces**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Molluscoidea*.—**mal"a-co-scol'i-cin(e**, *a.*—**mal"a-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid softening, as of the brain.—**Mal"a-cos-te'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of intomous fishes with a claviform body, blunt snout, very deeply split mouth, rudimentary opercular bones, and posterior opposite dorsal and anal. **Mal"a-cos'te-us**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mal"a-cos-te'id**, *n.*—**mal"a-cos'te-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**mal"a-cos'te-on**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the bones.—**mal"a-cos'tome**, *n.* The mouth of a mollusk.—**mal"a-cos'to-mous**, *a.* Soft-mouthed, as toothless fishes.—**Mal"a-cos'tra-ca**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A subclass of crustaceans essentially agreeing in the number of segments, including the decapods and tetradecapods.—**mal"a-cos'tra-can**, *a.* & *n.*—**mal"a-cos'tra-cous**, *a.*—**mal"a-cos"tra-col'o-gy**, *n.* Crustaceology; carcinology.—**mal"a-cos"tra-co-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**mal"a-cos"tra-col'o-gist**, *n.*—**mal"a-cot'o-my**, *n.* The anatomy of molluskes.—**mal"a-co-tom'ic**, *a.*—**mal"a-cot'o-mist**, *n.*—**Mal"a-co-zo'a**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Molluscs*.—**mal"a-co-zo'ic**, *a.*

mal'a-co-lite, mal'ə-co-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-gray, grayish-green, or whitish calcium-magnesium pyroxene. [< MALACO- + -LITE.]

mal"a-col'o-gy, mal'ə-cel'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of molluskes, especially with reference to their soft parts. Compare CONCHOLOGY. [< MALACO- + -LOGY.] **mal"a-co-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**mal"a-col'o-gist**, *n.*

Mal"a-cop"te-ryg'i-i, mal'ə-cep'tę-rij'i-ai *or* -rig'i-i, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes, especially those having distinct anterior vertebræ, a mesocoracoid, air-bladder with pneumatic duct, and abdominal ventrals, as herrings, salmonids, etc. [< MALACO- + Gr. *pteryx* (*pteryg-*), wing, < *petomai*, fly.]—**mal"a-cop'te-ryg'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**mal"a-cop'te-ryg'i-ous**, *a.*

mal"a-co-toon', *n.* Same as MELOCOTON.

mal"ad-dress', mal'ad-dres', *n.* Awkwardness or rudeness in speech or manner; lack of politeness or tact.

mal"ad-min"is-tra'tion, mal'ad-min'is-trē'shun, *n.* Bad or vicious administration, especially of public office. **male"ad-min"is-tra'tion**†.

mal"a-droit', mal'ə-dreit', *a.* Clumsy or unskilful through lack of adroitness; awkward; bungling.

Synonyms: see AWKWARD.

—**mal"a-droit'ly**, *adv.*—**mal"a-droit'ness**, *n.*

mal'a-dy, mal'ə-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any physical disease or disorder, especially a chronic or deep-seated one. **2.** Mental disease; in a wider sense, any disordered condition, mental or moral.

Love's a *malady* without a cure.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii. l. 110.

[< F. *maladie*, < *malade*, sick, < L. *malē*, badly (< *malus*, bad), + *habitus*, pp. of *habeo*, have.]

Synonyms: see DISEASE.

ma'la fi'de, mē'lə fai'dē *or* mą'lə fī'dē. [L.] In bad faith; treacherously; deceitfully: opposed to *bona fide*.

mal"a-fi'ges, mal'ə-fai'jes, *n.* Probably the stormy petrel: a sailors' name. [C.]

Mal'a-ga, mal'ə-gə. *n.* **1.** A wine made in Malaga, Spain; also, a variety of this wine made in California. See WINE. **2.** Any grape grown near Malaga, as the muscatel; any large, oval, white grape.

Mal"a-gas'y, mal'ə-gas'i. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar. **II.** *n.* (1) A native of Madagascar, especially one of the Hovas, or the tribes of Madagascar collectively. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, under MAN. (2) The dialects of Madagascar, belonging to the Malayan branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. Compare MONGOLIC. [< native name of *Madagascar*.]

Mal"a-gash'‡; **Mal"a-gass'**‡.

ma-lag'ma, mə-lag'mə, *n.* [L.] *Med.* An emollient poultice; a cataplasm.

mal"a-hack', mal'ə-hac', *vt.* To hack or cut hurriedly or clumsily.

Ma-la'ic, mə-lē'ic, *a.* Same as MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

mal"aise', mal'ēz', *n.* [F.] Uneasiness; indisposition: falling short of disease, but sometimes premonitory of it.

mal"ense'†; **mal"ese'**†.

Ma-lai'si-an, *a.* Same as MALAYSIAN.

mal-am'ate, mal-am'ęt *or* mal'ə-męt, *W.*, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of malamic acid.

mal"am-eth'ane, mal'am-eth'ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{13}NO_4$) formed when ethyl malate is saturated with ammonia and allowed to stand. [< MALAMIC + ETHANE.]

mal-am'ic, mal-am'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to malamid. [< MALIC + AMIC.]—**malamic acid**, a hypothetical acid ($C_4H_7NO_4$) intermediate between malic acid and malamid, known only in combination.

mal-am'id, } mal-am'id, -id *or* -oid, *n.* *Chem.* An
mal-am'ide, } amid of malic acid ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$) formed by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of ethyl malate, and metameric with asparagin. [< MALIC + AMID, AMIDE.]

mal'an-ders, mal'ən-dərz, *n.* *Veter. Surg.* A scaly disease on the hock and at the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse: in the hind leg called *sallenders*. [< F. *malandre*, < L. *malandria*, malanders.] **mal-an'dri-a**‡; **mal'lan-[-len-** or **-lin-]ders**‡.

—**mal-an'drous**, *a.* Affected with malanders.

mal'a-pert, mal'ə-pərt. **I.** *a.* Bold or forward from lack of proper respect or modesty; impudent; saucy.

Encouraging these *malapert* knaves to rebel against us!
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 30, p. 246. [P. & C.]

II. *n.* A saucy person. [OF., < *mal-* (see MAL-) + *apert*, open, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperio*; see APERIENT.]

—**mal'a-pert-ly**, *adv.*—**mal'a-pert-ness**, *n.*

mal"ap-pro'pri-ate, mal'ap-prō'pri-ēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To misappropriate.

mal'a-prop, mal'ə-prop, *a.* [Rare.] Malapropos: in allusion to Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," who uses words inappropriately.

mal'a-prop"ism, mal'ə-prop'izm, *n.* Grotesque misapplication of words; also, any word thus misapplied.

Except in Pericles, Prince of Tyre, there is little low comedy in Shakespeare which amuses us less than the *malapropisms* of these gentry. A. LANG in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '91, p. 69.

mal-a"pro-pos', mal-g'prō-pō', *a.* Out of place; unsuitable; inappropriate. [< MAL- + APROPOS.]

—**mal-a"pro-pos'**, *adv.*

Mal-ap"ter-u'ri-dæ, mal-ap'tgr-ū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of nematognathous fishes with only an adipose dorsal, short anal, posterior ventrals, and a caudal electrical apparatus; electric catfishes. **Mal-ap"ter-u'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MALACO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing (< *petomai*, fly), + *oura*, tail.]—**mal-ap"ter-u'rid**, *n.* —**mal-ap"ter-u'roid**, *a.* & *n.*

ma'lar, mē'lər *or* mg'lər, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the cheek or the cheek-bone. [< L. *mala*, cheek, < *mando*, chew.]

—**ma"lar-i-max'il-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the malar or cheek-bone and the supramaxillary.

ma'lar, *n.* *Anat.* A bone that unites the upper jaw with the bone in front of the ear; the cheek-bone. See illus. under CRANIUM.

mal'arde, *n.* Same as MALLARD.

ma-la're, mə-lē'rī *or* -lg'rē, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY.

ma-la'ri-a, mə-lē'ri-ə *or* -lg'ri-ə, *n.* **1.** Any foul or unwholesome air; especially, morbific exhalations arising from swamps or effluvia from the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. **2.** A condition of malaise or disease produced by such air or exhalations; also, a fever so produced, characterized by alternating chills, fever, and sweating; chills and fever; malarial fever.

The almost complete extinction of *malaria* in England, and its decrease in sections of America, have been brought about by proper drainage and cultivation of the soil, also by the wise preservation and planting of trees. J. C. CUTTER *Physiol.* ch. 6, p. 111. [L.]

[< It. *mal' aria*, bad air, < L. *malus*, bad, + *aër*; see AIR[1], *n.*]

—**ma-la'ri-al**, *a.* *Med.* Caused by, affected with, or of the nature of malaria; as, *malarial* districts; *malarial* diseases. **ma-la'ri-an**‡.—**malarial fever**, same as MALARIA, 2.—**ma-la'ri-al-ist**, *n.* *Med.* One who makes malaria and malarial disease a special study.

—**ma-la'ri-ous**, *a.* Containing malaria, or producing malarial disease.

ma"la-sha'ga-nay, mä'lə-shä'gə-nē, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A sciænoid fish, the fresh-water drum.

mal'ate, mal'ēt *or* mē'lēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of malic acid.

ma'lax-age, mē'lax-ēj, *n.* The kneading and mixing of clay for fictile ware or pottery.

mal'ax-ate, mal'ax-ēt, *C.* (mə-lax'ēt, *W.*), *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] To knead to softness; soften. [< L. *malaxatus*, pp. of *malaxo*, < Gr. *malassō*, < *malakos*, soft.]

mal'ax‡.

—**mal"ax-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of moistening and softening; especially, the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters.—**mal'ax-a"tor**, *n.* A mixing-mill, as a pug-mill or mortar-mill.

Ma-lax'is, mə-lax'is, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of terrestrial orchids. *M. paludosa* is the bog-orchis of northern Europe. [< Gr. *malaxis*, softening, < *malassō*; see MALAXATE.]

Ma-lay', mə-lē', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays; Malayan.—**Malay apple**, an East-Indian and Malaysian tree (*Eugenia Malaccensis*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), or its fruit. The latter is large and quince-shaped, and has an apple-like smell and a wholesome and agreeable pulp.

Ma-lay', *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago. See MALAYAN, and plate of RACES OF MANKIND, under MAN.

The *Malays* are of an exquisite bronze, gleaming in the sun like burnished gold. E. BISLAND *Flying Trip* stage v, p. 122. [H. '91.]

2. The language of the Malays; especially, the Malayan proper, a dissyllabic tongue belonging to the Malayan section of the Malayo-Polynesian family. See MALAYAN. **3.** A variety of domestic fowl. See FOWL, and illus. under COMB. [< Malay *Mālāyu*.]

Ma"la-ya'lam, mä'lə-yä'ləm (mal-ə-, *C.*), *n.* A Dravidian dialect, sister of the Tamil, spoken from Cape Comorin northward. [Malayalam.]

Ma-lay'an, mə-lē'ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Malacca or the Malay race, their country, or their speech; specifically, noting a section of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages — including Malay, the languages of the Sub-Malayan groups east and west, Negrito or Melanesian, and Malagasy.—**Ma-lay'an**, *n.*

Malayan peoples and languages are: 1. Malay, or Malayan proper — Orang-Malāyu, Orang-Banāwa, Orang-laut, in Malacca. 2. Sub-Malayan West — Atyeh, Batta, Rejang, Lampung, Java, etc. 3. Sub-Malayan East — Bali, Madura, Celebes, Borneo, etc. 4. Northeast branch — Philippines, Sulu, Formosa. 5. Southwest branch — Madagascar, Hova, Betsimisaraca, Sakalava. A. H. KEANE in Stanford's *Australasia* app., p. 599. [S. & S. '79.]

Ma-lay"o-Pap'u-an, mə-lē'ō-pap'u-ən, *a.* Of mixed Malay and Papuan blood: often called *Alfuro*.

Ma-lay"o-Pol'y-ne'sian, mə-lē'ō-pel i-ni'shiən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the brown peoples of the Indian and Pacific oceans, including Malays and Polynesians, and excluding Australians and Melanesians. The family of languages spoken by these peoples extends throughout the island-area from Madagascar to Easter Island and from Hawaii to New Zealand. It is characterized by great phonetic and grammatical simplicity. See MALAYAN; POLYNESIAN. **Ma-la'ic**‡; **Ma-lay'ic**‡; **Malay"-Pol'y-ne'sian**‡.

Ma-lay'si-an, mə-lē'si-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the special area (Malacca and adjacent islands) called Malaysia. **2.** Same as MALAYAN. **Ma-lai'si-an**‡.

mal'bouche"†, *n.* Scandalmongering.

mal'brouk, mal'bruk, *E. W. Wr.* (mal-bruk', *C.*), *n.* A mangabey monkey, especially *Cercocebus cynosurus*. [< F. *malbrouc*, said to be a cor. of *Marlborough*.]

mal'chust, *n.* A short sword.

mal"con-ceived'†, *a.* Ill-conceived.

mal'con-tent", mal'cən-tent', *a.* Exhibiting a restless discontent; dissatisfied, especially with affairs of government; disaffected and restless. [F., < *mal-* (see MAL-); and see CONTENT, *a.*] **mal"con-tent'ed**‡; **male'con-tent"**†. **mal"con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**mal"con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*—**mal"con-tent'ly**, *adv.*—**mal"con-tent'ment**, *n.*

mal'con-tent", *n.* One who is dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs; especially, one rebellious against constituted authority. **male'con-tent"**†.

The *malcontents* who either openly or secretly sided with Shays were equal in number to the friends of the state government.
H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.*, *1750–1859* tr. by J. J. Lalor, ch. 1, p. 45. [CAL. & CO. '76.]

Mal"da-ni'i-dæ, mal'də-nai'i-dī *or* -ni'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms having no gills, mouth directed forward and edentulous, and biserial feet, the upper with thin tufts of bristles. **Mal-da'ne**, *n.* (t. g.)—**mal"da-ni'id**, *n.*—**mal-da'ni-oid**, *a.*

male, mēl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by having organs for procreating young or producing spermatozoa for the impregnation of an ovum or ova; of or pertaining to the sex so characterized; as, a *male* mammal.

With their woman's hair dishevelled over their stern *male* features. OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, The Shore* st. 3.

2. Made up of men or boys; as, a *male* quartet. **3.** Productive; fruitful. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Having stamens, but no pistil; staminate: said of flowers or plants. (2) Adapted to fertilize but not to produce fruit: said of certain organs; as, stamens are *male* organs. **5.** Noting some implement or object having a mate or correlative known as *female*; specifically (*Mech.*), adapted for entrance into a correlative part; as, a *male* die. Compare FEMALE, 4. [OF., < L. *masculus*, < *mas*, a male.]

Synonyms: see MASCULINE.

—**male die**, the inner one of a pair of dies.—**m. incense**, frankincense in drops, thought to be the best kind. —**m. order**, the Doric order in architecture, as being the sturdiest and most rugged.—**m. rimes**, those in which only the last syllables rime.—**m. screw** (*Mech.*), a screw with outside (or male) threads corresponding to the inside grooves of a female screw.

male[1], *n.* **1.** A person or animal of the sex having organs for procreating young or producing spermatozoa. **2.** *Bot.* A plant with only staminate flowers, or one that in the work of reproduction furnishes only the material for fertilizing the germ provided by the female.

—**male'spir"it-ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the spirit of a man; masculine; courageous.

male[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A sandpiper, the knot.

male[3]†, *n.* A bag; portmanteau.

male"ad-min"is-tra'tion†, **male"con"for-ma'tion**†, etc. Same as MALADMINISTRATION, etc.

mal-e'ate, mal-ī'ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of maleic acid.

Male-branch'ism, mgl-brānsh'izm (mal'branshizm, *E.*), *n.* The system of Nicholas Malebranche (1638–1715), a philosopher of the psychological school. Its leading principle in gnosiology is the mystical doctrine that mind can not know anything external except as it perceives it in God, who is the place of spirits. Compare OCCASIONALISM; CARTESIANISM.

mal"e-di'cent†, *a.* Prone to speak evil; slanderous.

—**mal"e-di'cen-cy**†, *n.*

mal"e-dict'†, *vt.* To heap maledictions upon; curse. [< L. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledico*, < *male* (see MALADY) + *dico*, speak.]

mal'e-dict", mal'ę-dict', *E. W.* (mal'ę-dict', *C.*), *a.* [Archaic.] Accursed. **mal"e-dict'ed**†; **mal'e-dight**††.

mal"e-dic'tion, mal'ę-dic'shun, *n.* An invocation of evil; evil speaking; the calling down of a curse or curses; a cursing; imprecation: opposed to *benediction*.

No one, however, presumed to meddle with his [Shakespeare's] remains so awfully guarded by a *malediction*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon* p. 324. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< F. *malédiction*, < L. *maledictio(n-)*, < *maledico*; see MALEDICT.]

Synonyms: see OATH.

mal"e-dic'to-ry, mal'ę-dic'to-ri, *a.* Relating to or giving forth maledictions or cursing.

mal"e-di'sant†, *n.* A maledicent person.

mal"e-fac'tion, mal'ę-fac'shun, *n.* An offense against the laws; a criminal deed; crime; wrong.

mal"e-fac'tor, mal'ę-fac'tər (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who commits a flagrant offense against law; a criminal. **2**†. One who injures another: opposed to *benefactor*. [L., < *malefacio*, do evil, < *male* (see MALADY) + *facio*, do.]

—**mal"e-fac'tress**, *n.* A female malefactor.

male'-fern", mēl'-fern', *n.* A fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*) producing a crown of handsome bipinnate fronds.

ma-lef'ic, mə-lef'ic. **I.** *a.* Occasioning evil or disaster; mischief-making; as, *malefic* emanations. **II.** *n.* *Astrol.* An ill-omened planet or star. [< L. *maleficus*, < *malefacio*; see MALEFACTOR.] **mal"e-fi'cial**†.

—**ma-lef'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lef'i-cate, ma-lef'i-kēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To bewitch. **mal"e-fi'ci-ate**†.—**mal"e-fi"ci-a'tion**†, *n.*

mal'e-fice†, *n.* Evil-doing; witchcraft.

ma-lef'i-cent, ma-lef'i-sent, *a.* Causing or doing evil or mischief; mischievous: opposed to *beneficent.*

Saturn . . . was probably a *maleficent* if not a malignant deity. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Saturn* p. 267. [C. & W. '83.]

[< L. *maleficus;* see MALEFIC.] **mal"e-fi'cient**†. —**ma-lef'i-cence, mal"e-fi'cence**†, *n.*

mal"e-fi'ci-um, mal'e-fish'i-um *or* -fi'ci-um, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Any wrong-doing; injury; tort.

male"for-ma'tion†, *n.* Malformation.

mal-e'lic, mal-ē'lic, *A. W. Wr.* (mē'lī-ic, *C.*; mal'e-ic, *E.*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from malic acid. [< MALIC.] —**malei'c acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_4$, metameric with fumaric acid, formed on the dry distillation of malic acid.

ma-le'la, ma-lel'a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] A movable toothed appendage of the outer stipes of the second pair of jaws in myriapods. [Dim. of L. *mala,* jaw, < *mando,* chew.]

mal-eu'gine†, *n.* Evil devising; guile. **mal-eu'gin**†.

mal'e-o, mal'ē-ō, *C.* (mē'lī-ō, *W.*), *n.* [Celebes.] A mound-bird or megapod (*Megacephalon maleo*), black above and roseate-white below, having the neck and head bare, the latter with a helmet-like protuberance.

male-o'dor†, *n.* Same as MALODOR.

male-prac'tice†, *n.* Same as MALPRACTISE.

male-sworn'†, **mal-sworn'**†, *a.* Forsworn.

mal'et†, *n.* A small bag or portmanteau.

mal'e-tolt, mal'ē-tōlt, *n.* An exorbitant or unjust tax or toll formerly laid in France and England. [< OF. *maletolte,* < LL. *mala tolta; mala,* < L. *malus,* bad; *tolta,* tax, < L. *tollo,* raise.] **mal'e-tote‡.**

male-treat'†, **-ment**†. Same as MALTREAT, etc.

ma-lev'o-lence, ma-lev'o-lens, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being malevolent; disposition or inclination to injure others; malicious hostility; ill will.

The *malevolence* of the Witches sometimes was restricted to the minor satisfaction of causing the objects of their hate to swallow pins, crooked nails, cinders, refuse, and trash of all sorts. J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Sorcery or Witchcraft* p. 594. [C. & W. '77.]

2. [Rare.] Anything done through ill will; a malevolent act. Compare BENEVOLENCE. [< L. *malevolentia,* < *malevolent-s;* see MALEVOLENT.]

Synonyms: see HATRED.

ma-lev'o-lent, ma-lev'o-lent, *a.* **1.** Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; disposed to injure others, or to rejoice in others' misfortunes; ill-disposed.

Of the *malevolent* affections, there are two: emulation and resentment. CUDWORTH *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. ii, app. i, § 34, p. 901. [S. '74.]

2. *Astrol.* Ill-omened; inauspicious. [< L. *malevolent-s,* < *malus,* bad, + *volo,* wish.] **ma-lev'o-lous**†.—**ma-lev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lev'o-lent, *n.* A malevolent person.

mal-e'yl, mal-ē'il, *n.* *Chem.* The anhydrous acid radical of malelc acid. [< MALEIC + -YL.]

mal-fea'sance, mal-fē'zəns, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The commission of an act that is evil or unlawful. Compare MI-FEASANCE; NONFEASANCE. **2.** Wrong-doing in general: a wrongful act. [< F. *malfaisance,* < *mal* (< L. *malus*), bad, + *faisant,* ppr. of *faire* (< L. *facio,* do.]

mal"for-ma'tion, mal'for-mē'shun, *n.* Any congenital irregularity in the formation or correlation of parts in an organism; irregular development; hence, any defective formation. **male"for-ma'tion**†.

Persons who are born deaf and dumb . . . may have no *malformation* of the organs of Speech. W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 84. [A. '74.]

mal-formed', mal-fôrmd', *a.* Characterized by malformation; badly formed or made.

mal-grace', mal-grēs', *n.* [Rare.] Lack of grace; ungraciousness.

May these [the gentles bred] not see in us some *malgrace* which it needs the gentleness of Christ to get over and forget, some savagery of which we are not aware? MACDONALD *Weighed and Wanting* ch. 4, p. 8. [H.]

—**mal-gra'cious**†, *a.* Ungracious.

mal-gra'do†, *adv.* Notwithstanding.

mal'gre†, **maul'gre**†, *n* Same as MAUGRE.

mal'i-as'mus, mal'i-as'mus, *n.* *Veter. Surg.* An affection of the skin occasioned by parasitic animals. [< Gr. *maliasmos.*] **dod'ders‡; ma'lis‡.**

ma'lic, mā'lic *or* mą'lic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from apples. [< L. *malum,* apple.]

—**malic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_5$) with a pleasant acid taste, contained in the juice of many sour fruits and some plants. When derived from natural sources it rotates the plane of polarization, but it is inactive when artificially prepared, thus affording a remarkable example of physical isomerism.

mal'ice†, *vt.* To bear malice toward; hate.

mal'lce, mal'is, *n.* **1.** A disposition or intent to injure another or others for the gratification of anger, jealousy, hatred, revenge, or the like; active malevolence.

You do not know how the people of this country bear *malice:* it is the least of some of them that they can keep a stone in their pocket seven years, turn it at the end of that time, keep it seven years longer, and hurl it, and hit their mark at last. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 7, p. 111. [H.]

2. *Law.* A deliberate intention to do evil with or without personal ill will; a wilfully formed design to do another an injury. **3**†. An evil act or influence. **4**†. Badness. [F., < L. *malitia,* < *malus,* bad.]

Synonyms: see HATRED.

—**express malice,** actual malice; deliberate design to injure another, evidenced by external circumstances, such as proceeding upon a plan, previous threats, and lying in wait. —**implied m.,** legal or constructive malice; malice inferred from a deliberate act, though no particular enmity be proved, as when a man kills another without provocation.—**m. prepense,** a deliberate purpose of wrongdoing; an evil, wicked intent. See AFORETHOUGHT.

mal'i-cho'†, *n.* Villainy. **mal'le-cho'**†.

ma-li'cious, ma-lish'us, *a.* **1.** Harboring malice, ill will, or enmity; having a deliberate intention to injure others; intending or determined on evil; spiteful. **2.** Resulting from or prompted by malice; as, *malicious* gossip; a *malicious* arrest. [< F. *malicieux,* < L. *malitiosus,* < *malitia;* see MALICE.]

—**malicious abandonment** (*Law*), desertion, as of a wife by her husband, without just cause.—**m. mischief,** the wilful injury or destruction of property from ill will toward its owner or from mere wantonness.—**m. prosecution,** the procuring of indictment or arrest of another from improper motives and without probable cause. —**ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

mal"i-co'ri-um, mal'i-cō'ri-um, *n.* The woody rind of the pomegranate: an old medicinal name. [L., < *malum,* apple, + *corium,* skin.]

mal"i-den"ti-fi-ca'tion, mal'ī-den'ti-fi-kē'shun, *n.* An erroneous identification.

ma-lif'er-ous, ma-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing harm or disease; not healthful; as, a *maliferous* climate. [< L. *malum,* evil (< *malus,* bad), + *fero,* bear.]

ma-lign', ma-loin', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To speak evil of, especially to do so falsely and severely; defame.

We will not, then, *malign* our river as gross and impure while it can glorify itself with so adequate a picture of the heaven that broods above it. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Old Manse* p. 16. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2†. To regard or treat with malice.

II†. *i.* **1.** To speak or write calumniously. **2.** To bear malice. [< F. *maligner,* < L. *maligno,* < *malignus;* see MALIGN, *a.*]

Synonyms: see ASPERSE; REVILE.

ma-lign', *a.* **1.** Having or expressing an evil disposition toward others; harboring bitter hatred or enmity; malicious: opposed to *benign.* **2.** Tending to injure; pernicious; specifically, in astrology, unpropitious. **3.** [Rare.] Malignant; virulent. [< F. *maligne,* < L. *malignus,* < *malus,* bad, + √ *gen* of *gigno,* produce.]

—**ma-lign'ly**, *adv.*

ma-lig'nan-cy, ma-lig'nan-si, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being malignant; malice. **2.** *Pathol.* Tendency to a fatal issue; virulence. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* The state of being a malignant or Royalist. **4.** *Astrol.* The character of calling forth harm; unpropitiousness. **ma-lig'nance**‡.

ma-lig'nant, ma-lig'nant, *a.* **1.** Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity; viciously bent on doing harm or evil; exceedingly malicious: said of persons or mental states. **2.** Evil in nature or tending to do great harm or mischief: said of things. Specifically: (1) *Med.* So aggravated or intense as to threaten life; virulent; as, *malignant* scarlatina. (2) *Astrol.* Boding ill; threatening.

Sure there's a fate in plays, and 'tis in vain
To write, while these *malignant* planets reign.
DRYDEN *To Mr. Southerne* l. 2.

3. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin. [< L. *malignant-s,* ppr. of *maligno;* see MALIGN, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONIOUS.

—**ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lig'nant, *n.* **1.** A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the crown during the Cromwellian epoch; a Cavalier or Royalist.

Sir Edward Hungerford . . . required admittance . . . into the [Wardour] castle, to search . . . for cavaliers and *malignants,* as the royalists were called by the enemy. E. LODGE *Portraits, Blanche Somerset* in vol. iv, p. 285. [H. G. B. '50.]

ma-lign'er, ma-loin'ėr, *n.* One who maligns.

ma-lig'ni-fy, ma-lig'ni-fī, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to be malign or malignant. [< L. *malignus* (see MALIGN, *a.*) + -FY.]

ma-lig'ni-ty, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* **1.** The state, character, or quality of being malign; violent enmity; animosity; maliciousness. **2.** Destructive tendency; extreme harmfulness; virulence; malignancy; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer. **3.** An evil or malign thing. [< F. *malignité,* < L. *malignitat-s,* < *malignus;* see MALIGN, *a.*]

Synonyms: animosity, hatred, ill will, malevolence, malice, maliciousness, malignancy, rancor, spite, virulence. See HATRED.

ma'lik, mā'lik, *n.* [Ar.] In India and central Asia, the chief of a village or part of a village.

Mal'ik-ite, mal'ik-āit, *n.* A member of that one of the four great orthodox Mohammedan schools of doctrine founded by the Imam Malik. Malikites are most numerous in Arabia. See IMAM, *n.*, 2.

ma-lin'ger, ma-lin'gėr (XIII), *vi.* *Med.* To feign sickness; act the malingerer. [< F. *malingrer,* suffer, < *mal-* (see MAL-) + OF. *haingre* (< L. *aeger*), sick.]

—**ma-lin'ger-er,** *n.* One who feigns or induces sickness to avoid service or to shirk duty.—**ma-lin'ger-y,** *n.* The habit or disposition of one who malingers, especially a soldier or sailor.

ma-lip'e-des, ma-lip'ē-dēz *or* -dēs, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The fourth and fifth pairs of head-appendages of chilopods. [< L. *mala,* jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*), FOOT.]

—**mal'i-ped"al**, *a.*

ma'lis, mā'lis *or* mą'lis, *n.* [Gr.] Same as MALIASMUS.

mal'i-son, mal'i-sun (-zn, *W. Wr.*; -zėn, *C.*), *n.* [Poet.] A malediction or curse: opposed to *benison.*

And frenzy to my heart was given
To speak the *malison* of heaven.
CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 13.

[OF., < L. *maledictiōn-*); see MALEDICTION.] **mal'e-son**†.

mal'kin, mâl'kin, *C. E.* (mô'kin, *I. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A mop or sponge attached to a jointed sponging-staff for ordnance. **2.** A mop; especially, a bakers' mop for cleaning an oven. **3.** A kitchen-maid; hence, a common woman; slattern.

For when had Lancelot utter'd aught so gross
Ev'n to the swineherd's *malkin* in the mast?
TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 44.

4. A scarecrow representing a woman. **5.** A cat. Compare GRIMALKIN. **6.** [Scot.] A hare. **7**†. Maid Marian. See MAID. [Dim. < ME. *Mal,* Moll, short for both *Mary* and *Matilda.*] **mau'kin‡; maul'kin‡; maw'kin**†.—**mal'kin,** *a.*—**mal'kin-ly**†, *adv.* Slatternly. **maw'kin-ly**†.

mal-ko'ha, mal-kō'ha, *n.* A Ceylonese cuckoo (*Phænicophaes pyrrhocephalus*).

Mal'kuth, mal'kuth, *n.* *Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

mall, môl, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as MAUL.

mall[1], môl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A maul. **2.** A war-hammer; also, the head or blunt end of such an implement. **3.** Same as PALL-MALL. **4**†. A blow. [< OF. *mal* (< L. *malleus*), hammer.]

mall[2], mal *or* mel (XIII), *n.* A level shaded walk; public walk, as in a park.

There is a little attempt at a *mall,* with double rows of trees, under that wall, where lovers walk, and ragged handsome urchins play. WARNER *Saunterings, Outlines* p. 214. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< MALL[1], 3; cp. PALL-MALL.]

mall[3], *n.* A court. See MALLUM. [< LL. *mallum;* cp. Goth. *mêl,* writing.]

mal'lan-gong, mal'an-gong, *n.* The duck-mole.

mal'lard, mal'ard, *n.* **1.** The common wild duck (*Anas boschas*) of the northern hemisphere, the original of the domestic duck. **2.** Originally, the drake of *Anas boschas.* [< OF. *malard,* < *male;* see MALE, *a.*] **mal'arde‡.**

The Mallard. [1/12]

mal'lard-ite, mal'ard-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A finely fibrous, colorless, hydrous manganese sulfate ($MnSO_4 + 7H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< E. *Mallard,* a French mineralogist.]

mallD, *pp.* Malled. PHIL. Soc.

mal"le-a-bil'i-ty, mal'ę-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being malleable. **mal'le-a-bl(e-ness‡.**

mal'le-a-bl, -ise, -ize. Malleable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mal'le-a-ble, mal'ę-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking or cracking: said of metals; hence, susceptible to the shaping power of surrounding influences; pliant.

She was one of those *malleable* characters who are subject to any one's bidding. DINAH M. CRAIK *Head of the Family* ch. 4, p. 41. [H.]

Copper is so *malleable* that a workman can hammer out a kettle from a solid block. J. D. STEELE *Physics* ch. 1, p. 20. [A. S. B. '78.]

[< F. *malléable,* < LL. *malleo;* see MALLEATE.] **mal'li-a-ble**†.—**malleable iron,** see IRON.

—**mal'le-a-ble-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To render malleable. **mal'le-a-ble-ise**‡.

mal'le-al, mal'ę-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the malleus.

mal'le-ate, mal'ę-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To shape into a plate or leaf by beating; hammer: said of metal. [< LL. *malleatus,* pp. of *malleo,* < *malleus,* hammer.]

mal'le-a'tion, mal'ę-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of malleating. **2.** *Pathol.* A form of chorea characterized by a beating with one hand on the other or on the leg. **3**†. Malleability.

mal'lee, mal'i, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** Any one of several scrubby species of *Eucalyptus* in the desert regions of South Australia and Victoria, especially *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa.* **2.** See MOLLY[3].

mal'lee-bird', mal'i-bėrd', *C.* (mal-lī'-, *W.*), *n.* An Australian mound-bird or megapode (*Leipoa ocellata*), resembling the brush-turkey, with completely feathered head and expanded tail. It is gray and brown, variegated with black, white, and buff.

Mal-le'i-dæ, mal-lī'i-dē *or* -lē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of monomyarian bivalves, especially those having a linguiform byssiferous foot, subcentral adductors, and inequivalve shell nacreous inside and with prismatic outer layer, as hammer-shells and pearl-oysters. [< MALLEUS.]—**mal-le'id**, *n.*—**mal'le-oid**, *a.*

Mal"le-if'e-ra, mal'ę-if'ę-ra, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The mammals as a superclass. [< L. *malleus,* hammer, + *fero,* bear.]—**mal-le'i-fer**, *n.*—**mal"le-if'er-ous**, *a.*

mal'le-i-form", mal'ę-i-fôrm', *a.* *Zool.* Hammer-shaped. [< L. *malleus,* hammer, + -FORM.]

mal'le-ma-ro"king, mal'ę-ma-rō"king, *C.* (mal'le-mār'o-king, *E.*; -mar'ok-ing, *I.*), *n.* A visiting and carousing of the seamen of an ice-bound whaling-fleet; a mollie. [< MALLEMUCK.]

mal'le-muck, mal'ę-muc, *n.* **1.** A small southern albatross, as *Diomedea melanophrys.* **2.** The fulmar petrel. [< G. Sw. *mallemucke.*] **mal'le-mock‡; mal'le-moke‡; mal'mock‡; mol'ly-mawk‡; mol'ly-mock‡.**

mal'leu-ders, *n.* Same as MALANDERS.

mal-le'o-lar, mal-lī'o-lar, *F.* (mal'ę-ō-lar, *C. Wr.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near a malleolus.

mal-le'o-lus, mal-lī'o-lus *or* -lē'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** One of two pointed processes that project downward from the bones of the leg, one on each side of the ankle. See illus. under TIBIA. **2.** *Bot.* A shoot cut half through at the point where it is bent into the ground; layer. [< L. *malleolus,* dim. of *malleus,* hammer.]

mal"le-o-ra'mate, mal'ę-o-rē'[*or* -rą']met *or* -mēt, *a.* Having mallei attached by unci to rami, as certain rotifers. [< L. *malleus,* hammer, + *ramus,* branch.]

mal'let, mal'ęt, *n.* **1.** A wooden hammer or light maul. **2.** In specific uses, a light hammer, frequently of metal. [OF., dim. of *mal;* see MALL[1], *n.*]

—**automatic mallet,** a dental plugging-hammer, having a reciprocating plunger: usually operated by power.

mal'le-us, mal'ę-us, *n.* [-LE-I, -lę-ī *or* -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the small bones of the middle ear in mammals, attached to the membrana tympani, whose vibrations it transmits to the incus. See illus. under AUDITORY. **2.** *Helminth.* One of the lateral, calcareous, typically hammer-shaped pieces of the mastax of a rotifer. They serve to crush the prey on the incus or anvil. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [M-] A genus typical of *Malleidæ.* (2) A bivalve of this genus. **4.** Same as WAR-HAMMER. [L., hammer.]

mal'lo-cho'ri-on, mal'o-cō'ri-en, *n.* *Embryol.* The primitive chorion of mammals, characterized by villi. [< Gr. *mallos,* wool, + CHORION.]

Mal-loph'a-ga, mal-lef'ą-gą, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order or suborder of ametabolous insects with mandibulate mouth, valvate labium, shovel-shaped head, and flat body; bird-lice. [< Gr. *mallos,* wool, + *phagein,* eat.]—**mal-loph'a-gan**, *a.* & *n.*—**mal-loph'a-gous**, *a.*

mal"lo-pla-cen'ta, mal'o-pla-sen'ta, *n.* *Embryol.* A non-deciduate placenta having villi uniformly distributed over its surface, as in cetaceans and many ungulates. [< Gr. *mallos,* wool, + PLACENTA.]

mal'low, mal'ō, -ōz, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus **mal'lows,** (*Malva.* The most common mallow in the United States is the **low** or **dwarf mallow** (*M. rotundifolia*), a prostrate weed in gardens and dooryards, with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disk-like fruits called *cheeses* by children. The **high mallow** (*M. sylvestris*), the common mallow of England, is erect and several feet high. The **curled mallow** is *M. crispa;* the **muskmallow**, *M. moschata.*

2. Any plant of the mallow family; especially, the **Indian mallow** (*Abutilon Avicennæ*), a weed 4 feet high, with large, heart-shaped, taper-pointed, velvety leaves: called also *velvetleaf;* the **marshmallow** (*Althæa officinalis*), a tall perennial in the borders of salt marshes, very mucilaginous, and sometimes used in medicine; the **rose-mallow**, any plant of the genus *Hibiscus,* especially *H. Moscheutos,* the swamp rose-mallow (called also *mallow-*

rose), the **tree-** or **sea-mallow** (*Lavatera arborea*), a shrub of southwestern Europe, and the **glade-mallow** (*Napæa dioica*). See NAPÆA, and illus. under DISCOTHALAMATE. **3.** Any one of several plants not of the mallow family, but resembling some member of it; as, the **Jews'-mallow**, an Asiatic plant (*Corchorus olitorius* or *C. capsularis*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), the young shoots of which are used in Syria and Egypt as pot-herbs, and which in India and elsewhere furnishes the jute fiber of commerce. [< AS. *malwe*, < L. *malva*, < Gr. *malachē*, < *malakos*, soft.]

—**mal'low-wort"**, *n.* Any plant belonging to the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*).

malls, malz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The measles.

mal'lum, mal'um, *n.* [LL.] [Archaic.] Among the ancient Frankish Teutons, a public council or court; the place where such assemblies were held. **mall**‡; **mal'lus**‡.

malm, mäm *or* mēm, *vt.* **1.** To mix (clay and lime) for brickmaking. **2**†. [Low.] To handle with dirty hands. **maum**†.

malm, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Consisting of malm, as chalky land. **2.** Sedate; peaceable; also, soft; mellow. In this sense spelled *maum*.—**malm'y**, *adv.*

malm, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* (1) [M-] A whitish limestone of the Upper Jura of Germany. (2) A whitish calcareous loam (Cretaceous), occurring in the southern counties of England, used for brickmaking when containing or mixed with clay and sand. Called also *malm-rock* and *malmstone*. **2.** *pl.* Bricks made of natural or artificial malm. Called also *malm-brick*. [< AS. *mealm*; cp. Goth. *malan*, grind.] **maum**‡.

mal'ma, mal'mą, *n.* [Siberia.] The Dolly Varden trout.

mal'mag, mal'mag, *n.* A lemur (*Tarsius spectrum*). See illus. under TARSIER. [F., < the Madagascan name.]

mal'marsh, mal'märsh, *n.* Same as MALLEMUCK.

mal"mi-gnatte', mal'mi-nyat', *n.* A venomous theridiid spider (*Latrodectus malmignattus*). [Cor. of *marmignatto*, the Corsican name.]

mal'mock, *n.* Same as MALLEMUCK.

malm'sey, mgm'zę, *n.* **1.** A rich sweet wine made now mostly in the Canary and Madeira islands and in Spain. See WINE.

Every one has heard of the famous *Malmsey*, . . . produced from the malvasia species of grape — a luscious wine, which with age becomes somewhat spirituous and has all the character of a fine liqueur. H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port and Madeira* ch. 3, p. 174. [W. L. & CO. '80.]

2†. A kind of grape. [< F. *malvesie*, < It. *malvasia*, < mod. Gr. *Monembasia*, Malvasia, < Gr. *monē embasia*, single entrance, < *monos*, single, *en*, in, and *bainō*, go.]

mal-ob"ser-va'tion, mal-ob"zęr-vē'shun, *n.* Incorrect observation.

What are called 'delusions' and 'hallucinations' furnish a further instance of *Mal-observation*.
T. FOWLER *Inductive Logic* ch. 6, p. 259. [CL. P. '89.]

mal-o'dor, mal-ō'dęr, *n.* An offensive odor. **male-o'dor**†; **male-o'dour**†; **mal-o'dour**‡.

mal-o'dor-ous, mal-ō'dęr-us, *a.* Having a disagreeable smell, literally or figuratively; obnoxious.

Voltaire . . . had no special turn, like Gibbon or Bayle, . . . for extracting a *malodorous* diversion out of grossness or sensuality.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 143. [A. '72.]

—**mal-o'dor-ous-ness,** *n.*

mal'o-fu, mgl'ō-fū, *n.* [Afr.] The juice of certain species of palm, called *palm wine*. **mal'a-fu**†; **mal'a-mu**‡.

We supposed them to be dancing and enjoying their palm-wine, the delicious and much-esteemed *malafu*. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 290. [H. '79.]

ma'lon, mē'lon *or* mg'lon, *n.* [New Hebrides.] A mound-bird of the genus *Talegallus*.

mal'o-nate, mal'o-nēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of malonic acid.

ma-lon'ic, ma-lon'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from malic acid.—**malonic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4O_4$) obtained by oxidizing malic acid with potassium dichromate, or synthetically by the action of alkalis on cyanacetic acid.

mal'on-yl", mal'on-il", *n. Chem.* The anhydrous acid radical ($C_3H_2O_2$) of malonic acid, contained in compounds derived from that acid. [< MALONIC + -YL.]

ma'loo, mä'lō, *n.* [E. Ind.] A gigantic East-Indian shrub-by climber (*Bauhinia Vahlii*), often 300 feet long, climbing over the tops of the highest trees and winding so tightly about their stems as to cause their death. Its tough fibrous bark is made into ropes for suspension bridges. Called also *maloo-climber*.

Mal'o-pe, mal'o-pī *or* -pē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Mediterranean annual herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), with entire or 3-cleft leaves and showy violet or rose-colored flowers, prized in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [L., mallow.]

Ma"lo-Rus'sian, mā"lō-rush'ąn, *n.* A Little-Russian. See RUSSIAN. [< Rus. *Malorossiya*, < *malisi*, little, + *Rossiya*, Russia.]

The *Malo* or Little *Russians*, amounting to 17,241,000, . . . are found in the southern governments, and extend to the Black Sea.
W. R. MORFILL *Russia* ch. 1, p. 5. [G. P. P. '90.]

mal'pais", mgl'pē', *n.* Rough, clinkery lava.

Between Grant and Bluewater the road crosses a wide expanse of *malpais*. C. E. DUTTON in *House Ex. Doc.*, '85-'86, *Mount Taylor* ch. 2, p. 129. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '86.]

[< F. *mal pays*; *mal* (< L. *malus*), bad; *pays* (< L. *pagus*), country.]

Mal-pi"ghi-a'ce-æ, mal-pī'gi-ā'sę-ī (-pig-i-, *C. E.*) *or* -gē'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs — the malpighiad family — often climbing, with usually simple opposite entire leaves and hermaphrodite pentamerous flowers. It embraces 4 tribes, 52 genera, and about 600 species, mostly natives of the tropics. **Mal-pi'ghi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Malpighi*, an Italian anatomist.] —**mal-pi"ghi-a'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to plants of the order *Malpighiaceæ*.—**malpighiaceous hairs,** hairs fixed by the middle and tapering both ways, as in the *Malpighiaceæ*.—**mal-pi'ghi-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the *Malpighiaceæ*.

Mal-pi'ghi-an, mal-pī'gi-an, *W.* (-pig'i-an, *C. E. Wr.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Marcello Malpighi (1628-'94), an anatomist and botanist of Bologna.

—**Malpighian body** or **corpuscle.** *Anat.* **1.** One of numerous structures found in the cortical substance of the kidney, each consisting of the dilated extremity of a uriniferous tubule investing a tuft or glomerulus of blood-vessels. **2.** One of the spherical lymphoid nodules that surround the arterioles of the spleen; a splenic corpuscle.—**M. glomerulus** or **tuft,** the convoluted tuft found within a Malpighian corpuscle.—**M. layer,** the deeper, softer layer of the epidermis, comprising the active cells; the rete mucosum.—**M. pyramid,** a primitive lobule of the kidney, consisting of a series of uriniferous tubules converging toward a single papilla. See illus. under KIDNEY.—**M. vessel,** one of the tubular diverticula of the hindgut functioning as excretory organs, as in insects.

mal"po-si'tion, mal'po-zish'un, *n.* A wrong or faulty position. **male"po-si'tion**†.

Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles.
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 20. [A. '81.]

mal-prac'tise, mal-prac'tis, *n.* **1.** Improper treatment or management of a case of disease or of injury, or such treatment as produces injury or is illegal or immoral, as in the promotion of feticide.

From both a medical and legal point of view it may arise either from wilfulness, negligence, or ignorance, and subjects the offender to penalties in either or both categories according as error or criminality is proved.
2. Improper or immoral conduct; objectionable practise.

It is the *malpractice* of the courts to confine evidence and discussion to the bounds of apparent relevancy.
POE *Tales, Marie Roget* p. 62. [P. & C.]

male-prac'tice†; **mal-prac'tice**‡.

mal-pres"en-ta'tion, mal-prez'en-tē'shun, *n. Obstet.* Such presentation of the child at birth as to hinder or endanger labor.

mal"pro-pri'e-ty, mal'pro-prai'ę-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of tidiness; slovenliness.

mal'stick", *n.* Same as MAHLSTICK.

mal'strom, *n.* Same as MAELSTROM.

malt, mēlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause (grain) to germinate artificially, by moisture and heat, and become malt. See MALTING, 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To be changed into or become malt: said of grain. **2.** [Humorous.] To drink malt liquor.

malt†, *3d per. imp. ind.* of MELT, *v.*

malt, *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with malt.

malt, *n.* **1.** Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat. See MALTING, 1. **2.** Malt liquor. [< AS. *mealt*, < *meltan*, melt.]

—**blown malt,** malt that has been distended by sudden heating.—**malt'-barn"**, *n.* A malt-house.—**m.-drier,** *n.* An apparatus for drying malt to arrest germination.—**m.-dust,** *n.* Refuse or spent malt.—**m.-extract,** *n.* An aqueous extract of malt concentrated to the thickness of honey and used in medicine for malnutrition and debility. Proprietary articles, some of them with added ingredients, are sold for similar purposes.—**m.-floor,** *n.* **1.** A floor on which grain is spread to be germinated in the malting process; also, the amount of grain so spread each time. **2.** The perforated drying-floor of a malt-kiln. **malting-floor**‡.—**m.-horse,** *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull, stupid person.—**m.-house,** *n.* **1.** A building in which grain is made into malt. **2.** A building for storing malt.—**m.-kiln,** *n.* See KILN.—**m.-mad,** *a.* Maddened by malt liquor; drunken.—**malt'man,** *n.* A maltster.—**malt'mas"ter,** *n.* A head or chief maltster.—**m.-surrogate,** *n. Brewing.* Any substitute for malt, as corn or rice.—**m. tea** (*Brewing*), a liquid infusion of malt.—**m.-turner,** *n.* An apparatus for turning malt on the drying-floors.—**malt'worm"**†, *n.* A drunkard; tippler.

mal'ta-lent, mal'ta-lent, *n.* [Archaic.] Ill will; ill humor; malice.—**mal"ta-len'tive**†, *a.* Angry.

malt'er, mēlt'ęr, *n.* A maltster.

Mal-tese', mel-tēs' *or* -tēz', *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, its inhabitants or language, or to the Knights of Malta, who from 1530 to 1798 were masters of the island.

—**Maltese cross,** an eight-pointed cross formed by a combination of four arrow-heads joining at their points: the token of the Knights of Malta. See illus. under CROSS, *n.*, and plate of DECORATIONS, figs. 5, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 29, 33, 34, 36, 40, etc.

Mal-tese', *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Malta, or the people of Malta collectively. **2.** The language of Malta, a mixture of Arabic and Italian. **3.** A Maltese cat. **4.** A Maltese terrier.

mal'tha, mal'thą, *n.* **1.** A thick mineral pitch, probably formed by the drying of petroleum. **2.** Any similar preparation used by the ancients as a cement, stucco, or mortar. [L., < Gr. *maltha*.]

Mal'the, mal'thī *or* -thē, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Maltheidæ*. [< Gr. *malthē*, name of a fish.]

Mal-the'i-dæ, mal-thī'i-dī *or* -thē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of pediculate fishes with a depressed body, well-developed hidden opercular bones, and branchial apertures in upper pectoral axils, as in batfishes. [< MALTHE.]—**mal-the'id,** *n.*—**mal-the'oid,** *a. & n.*

mal'the-i-form", mal'thę-i-fôrm', *a.* Having the form of a fish of the genus *Malthe*. [< MALTHE + -FORM.]

Mal-thu'si-an, mal-thiū'si-ąn, *C.* (-zi-ąn, *E. I. S.*; -zhan, *W.*; -shan, *Wr.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Rev. Thomas R. Malthus (1766–1834), an English writer on political economy, or his theories. He held that population tends to increase faster than the means of support, unless checked by a scarcity of the necessaries of life or by some other cause, as war, voluntary restraint, etc. He investigated methods of securing the proper balance, and proposed the introduction of social and moral restraints.

—**Mal-thu'si-an,** *n.*—**Mal-thu'si-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Malthus; also, the harsh economic theories that have grown out of them.

Malthus gives no sanction to the theories and practices currently known as *Malthusianism*.
T. KIRKUP in *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. vii, p. 2. [L. '93.]

malt'in, } mēlt'in, -in *or* -in, *n.* The starch-convert-**malt'ine,** } ing ferment of the diastase contained in malt; also, one of several medicinal preparations derived from malt.

malt'ing, mēlt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making malt or of becoming malt. The process is essentially as follows: the starchy material, either barley, wheat, rye, oats, corn, rice, or potatoes, is allowed to germinate so that its constituents may be made more soluble and suitable for fermentation. This is accomplished by first *steeping* the material in cold water; second, *couching* it on a dry floor; third, *flooring* it to stop germination by turning over and over at a reduced temperature, and finally *kiln-drying* at a temperature from 90° Fahr. to 400° Fahr.
2. [Rare.] A malt-house.

malt-on'ic, mēlt-on'ic, *a. Chem.* Obtained from maltose.—**maltonic acid,** same as GLUCONIC ACID.

malt'ose", mēlt'ōs", *n.* A hard, white, crystalline sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}+H_2O$) formed by the action of malt on starch, which rotates the plane of polarization to the right. It is isomeric with lactose, and resembles dextrose.

mal-treat', mal-trīt', *vt.* To treat ill, unkindly, roughly, or abusively; ill-use; abuse. **male-treat'**†.

mal-treat'ment, mal-trīt'mgnt, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse. **male-treat'ment**†.

malt'ster, mēlt'stęr, *n.* One whose business is making or dealing in malt.

Walpole . . . was able to satisfy the most reasonable among the brewers and *maltsters* that their interests would not really suffer by the proposed resolutions.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 251. [H. '85.]

malt'y, mēlt'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, resembling, or derived from malt.

mal'ū-a, mal'u-ą, *n.* [Fiji.] To-morrow.

Malua is now an Anglicised word in the [Fijian] group.
The Field [London] Jan. 11, '79, p. 30, col. 3.

mal"u-lel'la, mal'yu-lel'ą, *n.* An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the second pair of jaws of a myriapod. [Double dim. of L. *mala*, jaw, < *mando*, chew.]—**mal"u-lel'lar,** *a.*

ma'lum, mē'lum *or* mg'lum, *n.* That which is evil or wrong; an evil. [L., neut. of *malus*, bad.]—**malum in se,** that which is inherently wrong.—**m. prohibitum,** that which is wrong because prohibited by law.

mal'ure†, *n.* Misfortune.—**mal'ured**†, *a.* Unfortunate.—**mal'u-rous**†, *a.* Wretched; evil.

Mal"u-rī'næ, mal'yu-raī'nī *or* -u-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of muscicapoid or turdoid birds, typified by certain Australian species, but not distinctly characterized. **Ma-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *malakos*, soft, + *oura*, tail.]—**mal'u-rine**(*e*, *a. & n.*

Mal'va, mal'vą, *n. Bot.* A genus of hairy herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), having palmately lobed or dissected leaves and usually axillary purple, red, or white flowers with 5-parted calyx with a 3-leaved involucel at its base. See MALLOW. [L.; see MALLOW.]

Mal-va'ce-æ, mal-vē'sę-ī *or* -vą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or trees — the mallow family — with alternate palmately nerved leaves and regular flowers, the calyx valvate, and the corolla convolute in the bud with numerous monadelphous stamens. It embraces 4 tribes, 64 genera, and 800 species, found in all parts of the world. [L., *f.* pl. of *malvaceus*, like mallows, < *malva*; see MALLOW.]—**mal-va'ceous,** *a.*

mal"va-si'a, mal'vą-sī'ą, *n.* **1.** Any of several wines, formerly that which was exported from Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea. See WINE. **2.** A variety of grape from which malmsey is made. [It.; see MALMSEY.]

mal"ver-sa'tion, mal'vęr-sē'shun, *n.* Evil, improper, or fraudulent conduct, especially in public office or places of trust; misconduct. [F., < L. *male*, badly (< *malus*, bad), + *versatio(n-)*, turning, < *versor*, freq. of *verto*, turn.]

In Turkistan proper two high officials have been tried and found guilty of peculation and *malversation*, and have been sent to hard labour in Siberia for fifteen years. E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan, Russian Progress* in vol. i, p. 17. [S. '85.]

mal'voi-sie, *n.* Same as MALMSEY. [F., < It. *malvasia*; see MALMSEY.] **mal'vai-se**†; **mal'va-sy**†; **mal'-ve-sie**†; **mal've-syet**; **mal'vy-sey**†.

mal'wa, mäl'wä, *n.* [Afr.] An African intoxicant made from fermented millet and ripe bananas. **mar'wa**‡.

mam[1], mam, *n.* [Colloq. or Vulgar.] Mama.

mam[2], *n.* Ma'am; madam.

ma-ma', } mą-mä' *or* mä'mą (XIII), *n.* Mother: a **mam-ma',** } term of familiar address and endearment, used especially by or in talking to children.

And *Mamma* in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap.
C. C. MOORE *Visit from St. Nicholas* l. 7.

[Repetition of infantile syllable *ma*.]

mam'ble†, *vi.* To mumble; mutter. **mam'el**†.

mam-bri'no, mam-brī'nō, *n.* A medieval iron hat, said to derive its modern name from its likeness to the barber's basin in "Don Quixote." [< *Mambrino*, a legendary Moorish king. Don Quixote takes the barber's basin for his enchanted helmet.]

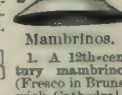

mam'e-lon, mam'ę-lon, *n.* A low rounded hill or mound: from its resemblance to a woman's breast.

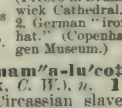

The ground is of a higher level than the adjoining plain, a *mamelon* without being a pronounced escarpment. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. xiii, ch. 2, p. 166. [R. & H. '90.]

Mambrinos.
1. A 12th-century mambrino. (Fresco in Brunswick Cathedral.) 2. German "iron hat." (Copenhagen Museum.)

[F., < *mamelle* (< L. *mamma*), breast.]

mam"e-lu'co, mgm'ę-lū'cō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A mestizo.

The child born of white and Indian parents is neither white nor Indian, but a *mameluco*.
AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 9, p. 297. [T. & F. '68.]

[Pg., < Ar. *mamlūk*; see MAMELUKE.] **mam"a-lu'co**‡.

mam'e-luke, mgm'ę-lūk (mam'ę-lūk, *C. W.*), *n.* **1.** In Turkey, a male servant: usually a Circassian slave. **2.** [M-] One of a celebrated cavalry corps that originated in a body of slaves sold by Jenghis Khan to the sultan of Egypt in the 13th century. They ruled that country until 1517, and were part of the army until 1811, when most of the corps were massacred by Mehemet Ali. [< F. *mamaluc*, < Ar. *mamlūk*, slave, < *malaka*, be owned.] **mam'a-luke**‡; **mem'look**‡.

mam'e-rit, *n.* A pagan temple.

ma-mil'la, mam'il-la-ry, mam'il-la"ted, etc. Same as MAMMILLA, etc.

Mam"il-la'ri-a, mam'i-lē'ri-ą *or* -lą'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of globose or oval cacti covered with spine-bearing tubercles, from between which come the flowers. [< L. *mamilla, mammilla*; see MAMMILLA.] **Mam"-mil-la'ri-a**‡.

mam'ish†, *a.* Effeminate; foolish.

mam-ma'[1], *n.* Same as MAMA.

mam'ma[2], mam'ą, *n.* [MAM'MÆ, mam'ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The milk-secreting organ of a mammal, with its associated structures; a breast, udder, or bag; especially, the human breast; the mammary gland.

Mammals, again, are marked off from Birds and Reptiles by the presence of *mammæ*, as well as by the form of the occipital condyles. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 11, p. 308. [A. '72.]

[L., breast.]—**mam'mæ-form,** *a.* Mammiform.

mam'mal, mam'ąl, *n.* A vertebrate animal whose female has mammæ, or suckles its young; one of the *Mammalia*. [< LL. *mammalis*, < L. *mamma*, breast.]

mam-mal'gi-a, mam-mal'ji-ą, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the breast. [< L. *mamma*, breast, + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

Mam-ma'li-a, mam-mā'li-ą *or* -mą'li-ą, *n. pl. Zool.* A class of vertebrates whose females have milk-secreting

TYPICAL HEADS ILLUSTRATING RACE-STOCKS OF MANKIND.

Eurafrican.

1. Greek (Aryan).
2. Latin (Aryan).
3. Anglo-Saxon (Aryan).
4. Breton (Aryan).
5. Persian (Aryan).
6. Afghan (Aryan).
7. Armenian (Aryan).
8. Hebrew (Semitic).
9. Hindu (Aryan).
10. Hungarian (Magyar*).
11. Syrian (Semitic).
12. Kabyle (Hamitic).
13. Russian (Aryan).
14. Georgian (Caucasic).
15. Basque (Euskaric).
16. Arab (Semitic).
17. Circassian (Caucasic).
18. Abyssinian (Hamito-Semitic).

Asian.

19. Mino (Sibiric).
20. Japanese (Sibiric).
21. Chinese (Sinitic).
22. Tibetan (Sinitic).
23. Burmese (Sinitic).
24. Tamil (Dravidian).

American.

25. Iroquois.
26. Plains Indian (Sioux).
27. Pueblo, of Zuñi.
28. Amazona (S. Am. Indian).
29. Patagonian.
30. Eskimo, of Alaska.

Insular and Littoral.

31. Melanesian (Negritic).
32. Australian (Australic).
33. Hova (Malayic).
34. Malay (Malayic).
35. Papuan (Negritic).
36. Maori (Malayic).

Austafrican.

37. West-African (Wolof).
38. Sudanese (Negro).
39. Akka (Negrillo).
40. Zulu (Bantu).
41. Hottentot (Negrillo).
42. Bushman (Negrillo).

* The Magyars are of mixed Aryan and Sibiric blood, though commonly classed as Sibiric.

SCHEMES OF RACES OF MANKIND.

I. Classification Based on General Ethnological Grounds, according to Dr. D. G. Brinton, with some Exceptions Noted in Parentheses and References.[9]

Race.	Branch.	Stock.	Group.	Peoples (extinct peoples in italics).
Eur-af'ric-an (Caucasian).	South Mediterranean.	Hamitic.	Libyan.	*Amorites*, Berbers, *Etruscans*, *Getulians*, Kabyles, *Libyans*, *Mauritanians*, *Numidians*, Riffians, Tuaregs.
			Egyptian.	Copts, Fellahs.
		Semitic.	East-African.	Afars, Bedjas, Bilins, Danakils, Gallas, Khamirs, Somalis.
			Arabian.	Arabs, Bedouins, Ehkilis, *Himyarites*, *Nabotheans*, *Sabeans*.
			Abyssinian.[6]	Amharis, Ethiopians, Gheez, Harraras, Tigrinas, Tigris.
			Chaldean.	Arameans, *Assyrians*, *Carthaginians*, Israelites, *Phenicians*, Samaritans, Syrians.
	North Mediterranean.	Euskaric.	Euskaric.	*Aquitanians*, Basques, *Cantabrians*, Euscaldonac, *Ligurians*(?), *Picts*(?), *Sards*, *Siculi*.
		Aryac (Aryan).	Celtic.	Bretons, *Celtiberians*, *Cymri*, *Gauls*, Irish, Manx, Scotch Highlanders, Welsh.
			Italic.	French, Italians, *Latins*, *Oscans*, Portuguese, Rumanians, *Sabines*, Spanish, *Umbrians*, Wallachians.
			Illyric.	Albanians, *Illyrians*, *Japyges*(?), *Thracians*.
			Hellenic.	Greeks, *Lydians*, *Macedonians*, *Pelasgi*, *Phrygians*.
			Lettic.	Letts, Lithuanians, Old Prussians.
			Teutonic.	East-Teutonic — Danes, *Goths*, Scandinavians, *Suevi*, *Vandals*. West-Teutonic — *Angles*, Anglo-Americans, Dutch, English, *Franks*, Germans, *Saxons*.
			Slavonic.	Bulgarians, Croatians, Czechs, Montenegrins, Poles, Russians, Servians, Wends.
			Indo-Iranic.	Iranic (Eranic) — Armenians, *Bactrians*, Baluchis, Persians. Indic — Gipsies, Hindus, Hunzas.
		Caucasic.	Lesghic.	Avars, Kurins, Laks, Udes.
			Circassic.	Abkhasians, Circassians.
			Kistic.	Karaboulaks, Tush.
			Georgic.	Georgians, Laze, Mingrelians.
Aust-af'ri-can (Negroid).[2]	Negrillo (Dwarf Negroid).		Equatorial (Pygmy).	Akkas, Dokos, *Kimos* (of Madagascar), Obongos, Tikkitikkis, Vouatoaus.
			South-African.	Bushmen, Hottentots, Namaquas, Quaquas.
	Negro.[1]		Nilotic.	Baris, Bongos, Dinkas, Kiks, Nuers, Shillaks.
			Sudanese.	Akras, Battas, Bornus, Haussas, Kanoris, Ngurus.
			Senegambian.	Banyums, Foys, Serrerus, Wolofs.
			Guinean.	Ashantis, Dahomis, Fantis, Krus, Mandingoes, Veis, Yorubas.
	Negroid.		Nubian (Lametan).	Barabras, Dongolowis, Monbuttus, Nubas, Nyam-Nyams, Pouls, Tumalis.
			Bantu.	Barolongs, Basutos, Bechuanas, Bengas, Congoese, Damas, Duallas, Herreros, Kafirs, Ovambos, Sakalavas, Suaheils, Wagandas, Zulus.
A'sian.[8]	Sinitic (Sinian).		Chinese.	Chinese.
			Tibetan.	Bhotanese, Ladakis, Nepaulese, Tibetans.
			Indo-Chinese.	Anamese, Burmese, Cambodians, Cochin-Chinese, Siamese, Tonkinese.
	Sibiric.[4]		Tungusic.	Manchus, Tunguses.
			Mongolic.	Kalmuks, Mongols.
			Tataric.	Cossacks, Huns, Kirghiz, Turcomans, Turks, Uzbeg, Yakouts.
			Finnic.	Esthonians, Finns, Karelians, Lapps, Livonians, Magyars, Mordvins, Ostiaks, Samoyeds, Ugrians, Voguls.
			Arctic.	Ainos, Chukchis, Ghiliaks, Kamchatkans, Koraks, Namollos.
			Japanese.	Coreans, Japanese.
In'su-lar and Lit'to-ral (Interoceanic).[3]		Negritic.[2]	Negrito.	Aetas, Mantras, Mincopies, Sakaies, Schobaengs, Semangs.
			Papuan.	Papuans, New-Guineans.
			Melanesian.	Fijians, Loyalty-Islanders, New-Caledonians, etc.
		Malayic.[8]	Malayan.	Battaks, Dyaks, Hovas (of Madagascar), Javanese, Macassars, Malays, Sumatrese, Tagalas.
			Polynesian.	Maoris, Micronesians, Polynesians.
		Australic.	Australian.[2]	Australians, Tasmanians.
			Dravidian.[7]	Dravidas — Canarese, Khonds, Malayalas, Tamuls, Telugus, Todas. Mundas — Bhillas, Hos, Kohls, Minas, Santals.
A-mer'i-can.[5, 8]			Arctic.	Aleutians, Eskimos.
			North-Atlantic.	Athapascans, Algonkins, Caddoes, Dakotas, Iroquois, Muskokis, Shoshonees, Tinneh, etc.
			North-Pacific.	Californians, Haidahs, Pueblos, Tlinkits.
			Mexican.	Aztecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, etc.
			Inter-Isthmian.	Mayas, etc.
			Columbian.	Barbacoas, Chibchas, Chocos, Cunas, Mocoas.
			Peruvian.	Aymaras, Kechuas, Puquinas, Yuncas.
			Amazonian.	Arawaks, Caribs, Cariris, Panos, Tapuyas, Tupis.
			Pampean.	Abipones, Araucanians, Calchiquis, Patagonians, Yahgans.

[1] Another classification divides these into (1) *True Negroes*, including *Nubians* (classified above with the Negroid), *Nigritians* (including generally the Nilotic and Sudanese), *Senegambians*, and *Guineans*, and (2) *Mixed Negroes*, including Fan, Fula, Tibbu, and Masai. [2] Another classification includes all the Negritic groups, with the Australian, in a variety of the Negroid race called *Oceanic Negroid*. [3] The Interoceanic race excludes those groups classified as Negroid. See previous reference. [4] Sometimes divided as *Ural-Altaic*, including the first four groups, *Coreo-Japanese*, the sixth group, and *Asiatic-Hyperborean*, the fifth. [5] See also table of linguistic stocks, under American. [6] Sometimes classed as *Hamitic* or as *Hamito-Semitic*. [7] Sometimes classed as *Asian* or made a separate race. [8] The yellow Asian, the Malayic, and the American races are sometimes classed together as *Mongoloid*. [9] For linguistic classification, see language.

II. Classification Based on the Character of the Hair, as Prepared by the Smithsonian Institution.

Ulotriches (Woolly).	Lophocomi (in Tufts).	I. Papuans, *Homo Papua*.	1. Negritos.	
			2. Papuans.	
			3. Melanese.	
			4. Tasmanians.	
		II. Hottentots, *Homo Hottentotus*.	5. Hottentots.	
			6. Bushmen.	
	Eriocomi (Fleecy).	III. Kafirs, *Homo Kafer*.	7. Zulu Kafirs.	
			8. Bechuanas.	
			9. Congo Kafirs.	
		IV. Negroes, *Homo Niger*.	10. Tibboo Negroes.	
			11. Sudan Negroes.	
			12. Senegambians.	
			13. Nigritians.	
Lissotriches (Smooth).	Euthycomi (Straight).	V. Australians, *Homo Australis*.	14. North-Australians.	
			15. South-Australians.	
		VI. Malayans, *Homo Malayus*.	16. Sundanese.	
			17. Polynesians.	
			18. Madagascans.	
		VII. Mongolians, *Homo Mongolus*.	19. Indo-Chinese.	
			20. Coreo-Japanese.	
			21. Altaians.	
			22. Uralians.	
		VIII. Arctics, *Homo Arcticus*.	23. Hyperboreans.	
			24. Eskimos.	
	Euplocomi (Curly).	IX. Americans, *Homo Americanus*.	25. North-Americans.	
			26. Central-Americans.	
			27. South-Americans.	
			28. Patagonians.	
		X. Dravidas, *Homo Dravida*.	29. Deccanese.	
			30. Singalese.	
		XI. Nubians, *Homo Nuba*.	31. Shangallas.	
			32. Dongolese.	
			33. Foolahs.	
		XII. Mediterraneans, *Homo Mediterraneus*.	34. Caucasians.	
			35. Basques.	
			36. Semites.	
			37. Indo-Europeans.	
		Half-breeds.		

mammæ to nourish their young, embracing man, all warm-blooded quadrupeds, bats, seals, cetaceans, and sirenians. The skull is peculiar, on account of the lower jaw being composed of simple ramī articulating directly with the cranium, the brain is highly developed and its hemispheres united by commissures, and generally the body is clothed with hair. The *Mammalia* are divided into the subclasses *Ornithodelphia* or *Prototheria*, the monotremes; *Didelphia* or *Metatheria*, the marsupials; and *Monodelphia* or *Eutheria*, the placentals.
[< LL. *mammalis;* see MAMMAL.]

mam-ma'li-an, mam-mē'li-an *or* -mg'li-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia*. **II.** *n.* A mammal.

mam"ma-lif'er-ous, mam"a-lif'ẹr-us, *a.* Containing remains of mammals, as various geological strata. [< MAMMALIA + L. *fero,* bear.]

mam-mal'o-gy, mam-mal'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Mammalia;* therology. See ZOOLOGY and MAMMALIA. [< MAMMALIA + -LOGY.]
—**mam"ma-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to mammalogy.—**mam-mal'o-gist,** *n.* A student of mammals.

mam'ma-ry, mam'a-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mamma or breast, or the mammæ.
—**mammary gland,** the milk-gland, which in a woman forms the bulk of the breast or mamma.

mam'mate, mam'et *or* -ẹt, *a.* Having mammæ or breasts. [< L. *mammatus,* < *mamma,* breast.]

mam'me-a"ted;.

mam-ma"to-cu'mu-lus, mam-mē"[*or* -mg"]tō-kū'mi-lus, *n.* A cumulous cloud the base of which hangs in festoons. [< L. *mammatus* (see MAMMATE) + CUMULUS.]

mam-mee', mam-mī', *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A large tropical American fruit-tree (*Mammea Americana*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*). A spirituous liquor is distilled from the flowers. **2.** The fruit of this tree, about the size of a coconut, angular, with a leathery outer skin and an edible, sweetish, aromatic pulp containing from 1 to 4 large seeds, used in making oil and in medicine.

mam"mel-lière', mam"el-lyār', *n. Archeol.* **1.** A steel plate in two pieces attached to the hauberk to protect the breast. **2.** A circular piece on the breastplate, to which the helmet, sword, or dagger was secured by a chain. [< F. *mammellière,* < *mamelle,* breast; see MAMELON.] **mam"-e-lière';.**

mam'mer†, *vi.* To stammer; hesitate. **mam'mer-ing†,** *n.* A state of doubt or perplexity. **mam'mer-y†.**

mam'met, -rous, etc. Same as MAUMET, etc.

mam'mi-chog, *n.* Same as MUMMYCHOG. **mam'mi-chug';.**

mam'mie, *n.* Same as MAMMY.

mam'mi-fer, mam'i-fẹr, *n.* A mammal. [< L. *mamma,* breast, + *fero,* bear.]—**Mam-mif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Mammalia*.—**mam-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Having mammæ or breasts; mammalian.

mam'mi-form, mam'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a breast or nipple. [< L. *mamma,* breast, + -FORM.] **mam'mi-formed;.**

mam-mil'la, mam-mil'a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A nipple or teat. **2.** Any nipple-like or teat-shaped structure or protuberance. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A nipple-like protuberance on the surface of a plant, as in the nipple-cactus (*Mamillaria*). (2) The apex of the nucleus of an ovule. [L., dim. of *mamma,* breast.]

mam'mil-la-ry, mam'il-ẹ-ri, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mammilla or a mamma. **2.** Studded with or composed of breast-shaped or rounded projections, protuberances, elevations, concretions, or the like; as, a *mammillary* mineral: a *mammillary* prairie. [< L. *mammilla;* see MAMMILLA.] **mam'mil-lar;.**

mam'mil-late, mam'il-ẹt, *vt.* To shape like a breast or a nipple.

By the effects of ice-grinding, rocks are smoothed and polished, rounded and *mammillated*.
G. F. WRIGHT in *Edinburgh Review* Apr., '92, p. 303.

mam'mil-late, mam'il-et *or* -ẹt, *a.* **1.** Having a mammilla, mammillæ, or nipple-like processes, as the palp of an insect or the apex of a univalve shell. **2.** Mammillated. [< L. *mammilla;* see MAMMILLA.]
—**mam'mil-la"ted,** *pa.* **1.** Furnished with rounded protuberances or with wart-like projections; as, a *mammillated* plant. **2.** Shaped like a nipple; as, a *mammillated* projection.—**mam"mil-la'tion,** *n.*

mam-mil'li-form, mam-mil'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a mammilla; papilliform. [< L. *mammilla* (see MAMMILLA) + -FORM.] **mam'mil-loid;.**

mam-mi'tis, mam-mī'tis *or* -mī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the female breasts; mastitis.

mam'mock†, *vt.* To tear as with the teeth; munch; mangle; mumble. **mom'mick†.**

mam'mock, mam'ọk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A shapeless or broken piece; fragment; chunk, scrap.

I say, cut him to *mammocks* on the spot!
SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 99. [T. & F. '58.]

mam'mo-dis, mam'o-dis, *n. pl.* Plain East-Indian muslins. < Hind *mahmūdī,* a fine muslin.]

mam-mol'o-gy, mam-mol'o-ji, *n.* Same as MAMMALOGY.

Mam'mon, mam'ọn, *n.* **1.** The Syrian god of riches; riches and worldliness personified. See *Matt.* vi, 24.

Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 9.

2. [m-] The spirit of avarice; also, riches.

Mammon of unrighteousness means the god whom the unrighteous worship—wealth.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. xxii, p. 792. [H.]

[LL., < Gr. *Mammōnas,* < Syr. *māmōnā,* riches.]
—**mam'mon-ish,** *a.* Devoted to Mammon; absorbed in money-making.—**mam'mon-ism,** *n.* Devotion to the acquisition of wealth; worldliness.—**mam'mon-ist,** *n.* One actuated by mammonism.—**mam'mon-ite;.**—**mam"mon-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to mammonism.—**mam'mon-ize,** *vt.* To inspire with a spirit of mammonism; make mammonish.—**mam"mon-i-za'tion,** *n.*

mam'mose, mam'ōs, *C. E. E. I. Wr.* (mam-mōs', *W.*), *a.* [Rare.] Mammiform.

mam'moth, mam'ọth, *a.* Resembling a mammoth in size; huge; colossal; gigantic; as, *mammoth* trees.

mam'moth, *n.* A very large extinct (Pleistocene) elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) closely resembling the Indian elephant, with coarse outer hair and close woolly under-hair and enormous tusks, usually much curved. See illus. in next column. Remains of mammoths have been found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, in some places, as in northern Siberia, embedded in ice, with the flesh, skin, and hair intact. Their tusks, carved, have been found in caverns in the south of France.
[< Rus. *mamantŭ,* < Tatar *mamma,* earth; their remains being found buried in the earth.]

mam'mo-thrept†, *n.* A child reared by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child.

mam'moxed, mam'ọxt, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Seriously injured; mangled; mutilated. Compare MAMMOCK.

mam'mu-la, mam'yu-lạ, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] A small conical protuberance; specifically, one of the large spinnerets in a spider. [L., dim. of *mamma,* breast.]

mam'my, mam'i, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Mother; mamma. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A colored nurse or foster-mother of white children. **3.** [Eng.] Grandmother. **mam'mie;.**

mam'my-chug, *n.* Same as MUMMYCHOG.

ma'mo, mā'mō, *n.* [Hawaii.] **1.** The sickle-billed sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*). **2.** A cloak made principally of the golden-yellow feathers from the back of the mamo.

ma-moo'di, mā-mū'di, *n.* A Persian money of account; once a silver coin. [< Ar. *mahmūdī,* < *mahmūd,* praised.]

ma-moul', ma-mūl', *n.* [E. Ind.] Immemorial or established custom; customary law; usage; prescription.

The *Mamoul* of meal-time knows no caste or country.
J. W. PALMER *The New and the Old* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 301. [R. & C. '59.]

ma-mool';, ma-mul';.
—**ma-moul'ee,** *a.* Prescribed by custom.

mam'pa-lon, mam'pa-lon, *n.* [Malay.] A small semi-aquatic otter-like viverroid carnivore (*Cynogale bennetti*) of Borneo and adjacent regions. **mam'pe-lon;.**

mam'uque†, *n.* A fabulous Oriental wingless bird.

mam'zer, mam'zẹr, *n. Jew. Antiq.* A child born of a union forbidden by the Mosaic law. [< Heb. *mamzēr.*]

man, man, *vt.* [MANNED; MAN'NING.] **1.** To supply with men, especially with a sufficient number for service, defense, or the like; place men at, on, or in; furnish with the full force or complement; as, to *man* a vessel, a gun, a breastwork, or a yard.

It was a wall, carefully constructed, with scarp and counter-scarp. . . . well *manned* by the best troops, the sentinel on the ramparts day and night. G. ST. CLAIR *Buried Cities and Bible Countries* ch. 1, p. 76. [T. W. '92.]

Would Lindley Murray permit me to say that I saw one barge *manned* by ten women? THOMAS W. KNOX *Overland Through Asia* ch. 17, p. 199. [AM. P. CO. '76.]

2. To supply with strength for efficient action; make courageous: often used reflexively; as, to *man* oneself.

The sentinel was *manned* by these hearty words.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 110. [T. & F. '62.]

3. [Rare.] To accustom to the presence or handling of man; tame; as, to *man* a hawk. **4†.** To wait upon; attend; escort. **5†.** To furnish with a servant or other attendants. [< AS. *mannian,* < *man,* man.]
—**to man the yards** (*Naut.*), to go aloft, or to send men aloft, to reef, or to furl the sails, or to stand on the yards by way of a salute or for parade.

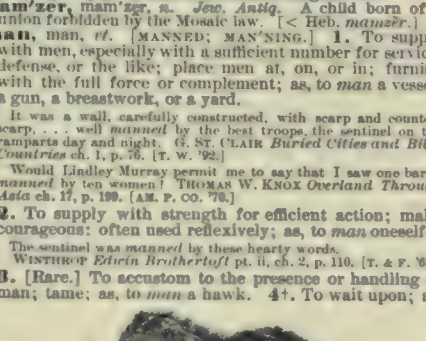

Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*). 1/125 Mastodon (*Mastodon arvernensis*). 1/100

man, *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A rational animal of the genus *Homo;* a human being; an individual of the human race, as distinguished from a beast; in zoology, a primate mammal (*Homo sapiens*) representing a special family, *Hominidæ,* having the brain and brain-case relatively large as compared with the face, the body erect in locomotion, and the great toe not opposable. See HUMAN KINGDOM; plate of RACES OF MANKIND.

Man, according to Mivart, shares with the animal (1) the functions of animal life and instinct, (2) a power of sensation and of faint reproduction of sensations in imagination [fantasy], sensuous memory and dim sense-perceptions, (3) a power of organic inference, (4) appetites, sensuous emotions, and emotional language, and (5) organic volition. He is distinguished from the mere animal by (1) abstraction, (2) intellectual perception, (3) self-consciousness, (4) reflection, (5) intellectual [rational] memory, (6) judgment, (7) intellectual synthesis and induction, (8) ratiocination, (9) intellectual intuition, (10) higher (or intellectual) emotions or sentiments, (11) rational language, and (12) a true power of will. See MIVART *Philosophical Catechism* § 4, p. 22.

In truth, though the ethnologist does regard *man* as an animal, he must never lose sight of the fact that that animal is *man*.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 23, p. 575. [MACM. '65.]

First of all we can demonstrate an ape from every strip of hide. . . . Indeed, the distinctions between *man* and the ape reach so far, that almost every fragment suffices for a diagnosis.
VIRCHOW *Transact. Victoria Institute* vol. xxiv, p. 202.

2. The human race; human beings collectively or in general; mankind; as, the interests or rights of *man*. **3.** An adult male of the human kind; one who has attained full growth, or passed the age of puberty, or come to years of discretion, or reached his legal majority: distinguished from *woman, boy,* and *youth*.

Man is used adjectively, meaning 'adult male,' in such phrases as *man milliner, man servant,* often erroneously written as compounds (*man-servant,* etc.).

The *man* was no more than the boy writ large, with an extensive commentary. GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 8, p. 128. [H.]

4. The male part of the race collectively or in general. **5.** A male person who possesses the qualities or virtues appropriate to the stronger sex, a manly person.

The elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was a *man*!'
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act v, sc. 5.

6. Manhood; being; soul; as, a noble work engrosses the whole *man*. **7.** An adult male servant, follower, dependent, or vassal; a male person under one's control or direction; as, he was no man's *man*. **8.** [Archaic or Colloq.] A husband.

Her *man* had been married before. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, letter cclxvi, p. 254. [S. '83.]

9. Any one, indefinitely; a being of any kind spoken of as a person; one. **10.** A figure, disk, or the like moved about in some games, as chess or checkers.

The very draught-boards and *men* which the old Egyptians used to play on are still to be seen.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 12, p. 307. [A. '81.]

11. Sir; fellow: a familiar address, often expressing impatience or depreciation.

Why, *man,* he doth bestride the narrow world. Like a Colossus.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act i, sc. 2.

12. *Naut.* A ship or vessel: only in composition; as, a *man*-of-war; an Indiaman. [< AS. *man.*] **min;** [Dial.].

Synonyms: see MANKIND.

Phrases, etc.:—**man'ape",** *n.* **1.** An anthropoid ape. **2.** A hypothetical ape-like progenitor of the human race.—**man-at-arms,** *n.* A soldier, especially of medieval times.—**man-bound,** *a. Naut.* Detained by shortness of crew: said of a vessel.—**man child,** a male child.—**man-engine,** *n.* Same as MINING-ENGINE, 1.—**man-fashion,** *adv.* [Vulgar, U. S.] After the manner of the male sex; like a man.—**man Friday,** a person devoted or subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant of that name; a factotum.—**man-fungus,** *n.* Same as EARTH-STAR (*Geaster*).—**man'han"dle,** *vt.* To move by man-power without mechanical aids; hence, to handle with roughness, as in anger.—**man-hater,** *n.* A person who hates mankind; a misanthrope; also, a hater of the male sex.—**man milliner,** a man engaged in millinery or dealing in other articles of female costume: often used contemptuously.—**man of arms†,** a man-at-arms.—**man of straw.** **1.** One put forward as an irresponsible tool or as a fraudulent surety. **2.** A fictitious antagonist, or a false assumption sophistically demolished in argument.—**man-of-the-earth,** *n.* The wild potato-vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*). See POTATO.—**man-orchis,** *n.* A common European orchid (*Aceras anthropophora*): so called from the fancied resemblance between its lip and a man hung by the head.—**man-power,** *n.* **1.** The normal rate at which a man does mechanical work, about 1/10 horse-power. **2.** A mechanism by which the force of a man may be used in driving machinery.—**man-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope serving as a hand-railing, as at a gangway.—**man servant,** a serving-man; adult male servant.—**man'slay"er,** *n.* One who kills a human being, or commits manslaughter.—**man'steal"er,** *n.* A stealer of men; kidnapper; slaver.—**man'steal"ing,** *n.*—**man-trap,** *n.* **1.** A place or structure dangerous to human life, as an insecure trap-door, a frail building, or the like; also, a place of temptation, as a gambling-house.

If I were off in the country, or anywhere out of sight of your *man-traps*, I could keep sober as a judge. T. S. ARTHUR *Three Years in a Man-Trap* ch. 23, p. 284. [E. P. C.]

2. [Eng.] A contrivance formerly used to catch trespassers on private grounds: now unlawful.—**man'way",** *n.* **1.** In coal-mines: (1) A passageway for the use of the miners only. (2) An air-shaft; a chute. **2.** [Eng.] A manhole.—**man'-wor"thy,** *a.* [Rare.] Befitting a man; as, a *manworthy* act.—**red man,** an American Indian, or the American Indians collectively.—**second man,** the one next to the master, captain, or head man in authority, as the mate of a New England fishing-vessel.—**the grand man,** humanity or mankind as a whole; also, heaven: a Swedenborgian and positivist conception.—**the sick man,** Turkey or the Turkish empire, as having chronic financial and political troubles and apparently nearing dissolution: an epithet which the czar Nicholas first applied in 1853.—**to a man,** unitedly; unanimously.—**white man.** **1.** A male of the Caucasian race. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An honest fellow; one of the right sort.

man'a-ble†, *a.* Marriageable: said of a woman.

man'ace†, *n.* Menace.

man'a-cle, man'a-cl, *vt.* [-CLED; -CLING.] To put manacles on; handcuff; shackle; hence, to constrain. PHIL. SOC.

He is *manacled* just at the formative period of life, in books, lectures, exercises, examinations, as in fetters felt even in sleep.
W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* ch. 1, p. 14. [H. '70.]

man'a-cle, *n.* One of a connected pair of metallic instruments for confining or restraining the hands; a handcuff: usually in the plural. [< F. *manicle,* < LL. *manicula,* dim. of L. *manicæ* (pl.), handcuff, < *manus,* hand.] **man'i-cle†.**

Synonyms: see FETTER.

man'a-cus, man'a-cus, *n.* [-CI, -sī *or* -cī, *pl.*] A South-American manakin of *Manacus* or a related genus. [< MD. *manneken;* see MANIKIN.]

man'a-cyt, *n.* The manatee.

ma-na'da, ma-nā'da, *n.* [Sp.] A herd or drove, as of cattle or horses, specifically, in California, of breeding-mares.

man'age, man'ej, *v.* [MAN'AGED; MAN'A-GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control, regulate, or direct the movements or working of by manipulation; wield or use efficiently; as, to *manage* an engine. **2.** To direct or conduct the affairs of; have the executive administration of, as business.

Some of the mining camps of California, in the early days of the gold fever, were better *managed* than any city of the Union today. HABBERTON in *The Chautauquan* Feb., '91, p. 631.

3. To guide or restrain by address; lead into or keep in a desired state or mood by persuasive or other arts; make tractable.

The hardest thing possible to *manage* is a fool.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Comics* p. 95. [H. & BT. '82.]

4. To effect or carry out by action, effort, or skill of any kind; bring about; contrive; also, to fashion; handle.

Lear and the Merchant of Venice were popular tales, but are so excellently *managed*, that both are the representations of men in all countries and of all times.
COLERIDGE *Works, Shakspeare* in vol. iv, p. 65. [H. '58.]

II. *i.* To carry on, direct, conduct, or regulate business or affairs; devise ways and means for doing something; as, don't mind me, I can *manage*. **men'age†.**

Synonyms: see GOVERN; REGULATE.
—**man'age-less,** *a.* [Rare.] Unmanageable.

man'age†, *n.* **1.** Management. **2.** Behavior. **3.** Manège. **4.** A riding-school. [< F. *manège,* < It. *maneggio,* horsemanship, < *mano,* < L. *manus,* hand.] **men'age†.**

man'age-a-bl(e, man'ej-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being managed, controlled, or handled; easily manipulated or governed; tractable; docile.

Synonyms: see DOCILE.
—**man"age-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**man'age-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*

man'age-ment, man'ej-mẹnt, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or manner of managing, carrying on, directing, treating, or conducting; administration; direction; superintendence; as, the *management* of a house; the *management* of one's voice.

Economy, whether public or private, means the wise *management* of labour: and it means this mainly in three senses: namely, first, applying your labour rationally; secondly, preserving the produce carefully; lastly, distributing its produce seasonably.
RUSKIN *A Joy For Ever* lect. i, p. 7. [G. A. '80.]

2. The skilful or prudent use of means to accomplish a purpose. **3.** The act of bringing anything under control; as, the *management* of a disease.

> And lovers, of all creatures, tame or wild,
> Can least brook *management*, however mild.
> COWPER *Retirement* l. 252.

4. Those, collectively, who manage any undertaking, business, institution, or the like; managers or directors collectively. **5†.** A transaction; negotiation.

Synonyms: see CARE; DISPOSAL; ECONOMY; INFLUENCE; OVERSIGHT.

man'a-ger, man'ą-jėr, *n.* **1.** One who manages; especially, one who has the control of a business or a business establishment; a director.

> In a joint-stock company, all depends upon the *manager* or agent. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 67. [MACM. '74.]

2. An adroit schemer; intriguer.

Synonyms: see MASTER.

—**man'a-ger-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female manager.—**man"a-ge'ri-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a manager or management, especially of a theater. —**man'a-ger-ship**, *n.* The office or place of a manager.

man'age-ry, man'ą-jė-ri, *n.* [Archaic.] Manner of using; a husbanding; management.

man'a-ging, man'ą-jing, *pa.* **1.** Having the general management, conduct, or direction of something; acting as the responsible executive head of an establishment, business, or department; as, a *managing* editor. **2.** Careful or judicious in management or planning; economical; frugal; as, a *managing* housekeeper. **3.** Scheming; intriguing; artful.

> *Managing* women, the ornaments of their sex,—women who order everything for everybody, and know so much better than any person concerned what is good for their neighbours.
> THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 201. [L. '79.]

man'a-ging, *n.* Management.

Man'a-heim, man'ą-hėm, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The earth. See MIDGARD. **Man'heim†**; **Man'na-heim‡**.

> Between the two [Muspelheim and Niflheim] is *Mannaheim* (the world of man). R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 187. [S. C. G. '79.]

man'a-kin, man'ą-kin, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American piproid bird. The middle and the outer toe are partially united. The plumage is often brilliant with blue, scarlet, crimson, and other tints. The tail in some species is short, while in others some of the feathers are much elongated.

2. Same as MANIKIN. [Var. of MANIKIN.]

ma'nal, mā'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the manas.

man"a-no'say, *n.* Same as MANINOSE.

man'as, man'ąs, *n.* [Sans.] The "common sensorium," receiving the impressions of all the senses; the thinking principle in man, sometimes identified with the heart.

> *Manas* is the seat or dwelling of the Atma, the self, which dwells there without the *Manas* knowing it: the *Manas* is the body of the Atma. *Brihadaranyaka Upanishad* 3. 7. 20.

—**ma-nas'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the manas.

man"a-tee', man'ą-tī', *n.* A herbivorous manatoid sirenian mammal of the Atlantic shores and rivers within the tropics, having a broad oval tail, and the fore limbs in the form of flippers; a sea-cow; specifically, *Manatus americanus*, of tropical America. Compare DUGONG. [< Sp. *manatí*, < W. Ind. *manati.*] **man'at†**; **man"a-tī'‡**; **man'a-tin‡**.

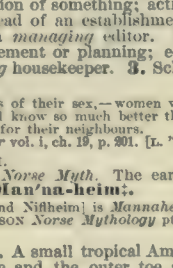

The Manatee (*Manatus americanus*). 1/64

Ma-nat'i-dæ, mą-nat'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of sirenians, especially those having a rounded caudal fin, molars with two transverse ridges, and incisors rudimentary or deciduous; manatees; *Trichecidæ*.

Man'a-tus, *n.* (t. g.) [< MANATEE.]—**ma-nat'id**, *n.*—**man'a-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

ma-na'tion†, *n.* An emanation; flux.

ma-nav'el, mą-nav'el, *vt.* & *vi.* [Slang.] *Naut.* To steal, as small stores. **ma-nar'vel†**.

ma-nav'el-ins, mą-nav'el-inz, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Extra supplies or odds and ends of food, etc.; scraps; perquisites. **ma-nar'vel-ins‡**; **ma-nav'a-lins‡**.

man'bote†, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Pecuniary compensation or amends for a man slain. **man'worth†**.

man'ca, man'ca, *n.* [LL.] A coin, the mancus.

man-can'do, mūn-cūn'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a falling or weak manner; with lessening of tone; decrescendo; calando: a direction used especially in an already soft passage or slow movement.

manche, mānsh, *E. I. W. Wr.* (manch, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bearing supposed to represent a hanging sleeve or a sleeve with a pendent end. **2.** The neck of a stringed musical instrument, as of a guitar. **3†.** A sleeve. [F.,< L. *manica* (pl.), handcuff, sleeve, < *manus*, hand.] **e-manche'‡**; **manch‡**; **maunch‡**; **maunche‡**.

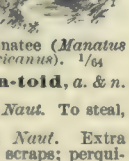

Manche.

man'chet, man'chet, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A small loaf of fine white bread: used also as an adjective. **2.** *Her.* The representation of such a loaf.

man-chette', mān-shet', *n.* An ornamental cuff of various styles. [F., dim. of *manche*; see MANCHE.]

man"chi-neel', man'chi-nīl', *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*), having an acrid milky juice and an apple-like fruit reputed to be poisonous. Called also *poison-tree*, *upas of America*. **2.** The wood of the tree. [< F. *mancenille*, < Sp. *manzanillo*, < *manzana*, apple, < L. *Matianus*, Matian, < *Matius*, a Roman gens.]

bastard manchineel, a West-Indian tree (*Cameraria latifolia*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with properties somewhat like those of the true manchineel.

Man-chu', **Man-choo'**, } man-chū', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria, east of Mongolia and north of Corea), or their language.

Man-chu', **Man-choo'**, } *n.* **1.** One of the Manchu people that conquered China in the 17th century.

> The Mongols are essentially a nomadic race, while the *Manchus* are an agricultural or a hunting people, according to the part of their country they inhabit. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 44. [S. '83.]

2. The native tongue of the Manchus, belonging to the Mongolian branch of Ural-Altaic languages. **Man-chow'‡**; **Mant-choo'‡**.

man-chu'[2], *n.* A one-masted freight-vessel with a square sail, used on the Malabar coast. [< Pg. *manchua*. < Malay *manchu.*] **man'chu-a‡**.

man'ci-pa-ble, man'si-pą-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of alienation by mancipation only. See MANCIPATION, 1.

man'ci-pate†, *vt.* **1.** To sell; alienate. **2.** To enslave; bind. **3.** To emancipate.

man"ci-pa'tion, man'si-pē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* (1) The alienation of property by sale and transfer with legal formalities; also, the formalities required for such transfer. (2) The formality of thrice selling a son, by which the father gave him his freedom. **2†.** Slavery. [< L. *mancipatio(n-)*, delivery, < *mancipo*, deliver, < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.]—**man'ci-pa-to-ry**, *a.*

man'ci-ple, man'si-pl, *n.* A steward, especially of an English inn of court or college. [< OF. *mancipe*, < L. *manceps* (*mancip-*), < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.]

Man-co'na bark. Same as DOOM-BARK. See BARK[2].

man'cus, man'cus, *n.* [AS.] An Anglo-Saxon coin and money of account. See COIN. **man'ca‡**; **man-cu'sa‡**.

-mancy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *manteia*, divination, < *mantis*, prophet, < *mainomai*, rave.

mand†, *vt.* To command. **maund†**.

maund†, *n.* A demand.

Man-dæ'an, man-dī'ąn *or* -dē'ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandæans or Mandæism. **II.** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of an ancient sect of Gnostics still existing in Babylonia, who combined Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity with the ancient Babylonian worship. [< Mandæan *mandā*, knowledge.] **Men-dæ'an‡**; **Men-da'ite‡**.—**Man-**[or **Men-**]**dæ'ism**, *n.*

man-da'mus, man-dē'mus *or* man-dā'mus, *vt.* To command by a mandamus; issue a mandamus to or against.

man-da'mus, *n.* *Law.* A writ originally (in England) of royal prerogative, now a writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction, and directed to subordinate courts, corporations, or official persons, commanding them to do some particular thing therein specified that appertains to their office or duty. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. of *mando*; see MANDATE.]

man'dant, man'dant, *n.* A mandator. [< L. *mandant(-s)*, ppr. of *mando*; see MANDATE.]

man"da-rin', man'dą-rin', *C.*[1] *E. I. W. Wr.* (man'dą-rin, *C.*[2]), *vt.* To produce a yellow or orange color in (fabrics made of animal fiber) by the action of dilute nitric acid. It is decomposition rather than dyeing.

man"da-rin', *n.* **1.** A Chinese official, either civil or military: a title given by foreigners indiscriminately. *Mandarin* is not a Chinese word, but one that has come to be used by foreigners when designating any Chinese official of whatever rank. The recognized official grades are nine, each rank being distinguished by its specific official regalia, a conspicuous part of which is what is sometimes called the "mandarin-button," which is not a button, but a jewel, often of great value, worn, under precise regulation, as a colored ball at the apex of the official hat, thus: *1st rank*, a ruby (red transparent); *2d rank*, polished coral (red opaque); *3d rank*, a sapphire (blue transparent); *4th rank*, lapis lazuli (blue opaque); *5th rank*, crystal (white transparent); *6th rank*, polished opalescent shell (white opaque); *7th rank*, plain burnished gold (yellow brilliant); *8th rank*, wrought gold (yellow opaque); *9th* (lowest) *rank*, wrought silver (blank opaque). **2.** [M.] The official language of China, as distinguished from local dialects and the book-language. **3.** A bit of mandarin porcelain. See PORCELAIN. **4.** A mandarin orange. See ORANGE. **5.** An orange or reddish-yellow dyeing-color. **6.** An Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*), related to the North-American wood-duck, with feathers on the neck of the male forming a ruff. [< Pg. *mandarim*, < Malay *mantrī*, < Hind. *mantrī*, councilor, < Sans. *mantrin*, < *mantra*, counsel.]

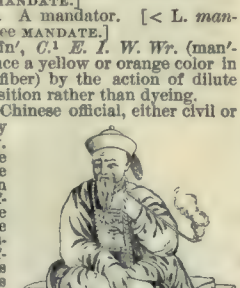

A Mandarin. (*Malpiere.*)

—**man"da-rin'ate**, *n.* **1.** The office, dignity, jurisdiction, or district of a mandarin. **2.** Mandarins in collective sense.—**man"da-rin'ess**, *n.* A female mandarin.—**man"da-rin'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a mandarin.—**man"da-rin'ism**, *n.* The system of government by mandarins; the combined characteristics and customs of mandarins.

man"dat', mān'dā', *n.* **1.** *F. Hist.* One of the promissory notes issued by the Directory (1795–'99) as currency and a substitute for the assignats, based upon the value of the national domain.

> In the subsequent issue of *Mandats* an attempt was made to fix the price of land in *mandats*, but this scheme also failed.
> JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. ii, ch. 18, p. 63. [J. F. '83.]

2. *F. Law.* A mandate or order; a commission, power of attorney, or grant of authority. **3.** A check or draft. [F., < L. *mandatum*; see MANDATE.]

man'da-ta-ry, *a.* Same as MANDATORY.

man'da-ta-ry, man'dą-tę-ri, *n.* **1.** One who undertakes, without compensation, to do service for another with regard to property placed in his hands by the other.

> If the *mandatary* undertakes to carry the article . . . he is responsible only for gross neglect, or a breach of good faith.
> KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xl, p. 569.

2. Any agent or attorney acting for another.

> The chastisement of crimes belonged in an especial manner to the Sovereign as representative and *mandatory* of his people.
> H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 10, p. 382. [H. H. & CO. '87.]

3. One to whom a mandate or order is given; especially, one who has received from the Pope an order to bestow a benefice. **man'da-to-ry‡**.

man'date, man'dēt, *n.* **1.** An authoritative requirement, as of a sovereign; a command; order; charge.

> Otho the Great . . . created popes, and deposed them, by his sovereign *mandate*. W. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* ed. by Prescott, vol. i, § 3, p. 202. [L. '64.]

2. A judicial command; especially, a precept from an appellate court directing what shall be done by the subordinate court in an appealed case.

> Towards the close of Adams's term, Georgia had bid defiance to the *mandates* of the Supreme Court.
> T. ROOSEVELT *Thomas H. Benton* ch. 5, p. 113. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3. A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service with reference to property committed to his charge.

> *Mandate* is when one undertakes, without recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed.
> KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xl, p. 568.

4. *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope ordering that the person named shall have the first vacant benefice in the gift of the person addressed. [< L. *mandatum*, < *mando*, order, < *manus*, hand, + *do*, give.]

Synonyms: see BEHEST; LAW.

—**mandate money**, **m. Thursday**, see MAUNDY.

man-da'tor, man-dē'tęr, *n.* **1.** One who gives a mandate; a director. **2.** *Law.* A bailor of personal property; one who requests service of another in the care of the bailor's goods without compensation for the service. [L., < *mando*; see MANDATE.] **man'dant‡**.

man'da-to-ry, man'dą-to-ri, *a.* *Law.* Expressive of positive command, as distinguished from merely directory; as, a *mandatory* statute. [< LL. *mandatorius*, < L. *mandator*; see MANDATOR.] **man'da-ta-ry‡**.

man'da-to-ry, *n.* Same as MANDATARY.

man'del-ate, man'del-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mandelic acid.

man-del'ic, man-del'ic, *a.* Obtained from bitter-almond oil. [< G. *mandel*, ALMOND.]

—**mandelic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$) formed when bitter-almond oil is heated with hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids; phenylglycolic acid.

man'del-stone", *n.* Same as AMYGDALOID. [< G. *mandelstein*, < *mandel*, ALMOND, + *stein*, stone.]

mand'e-ment†, *n.* [Archaic.] A commandment.

mand'er, mānd'gr, *vi.* To maunder.

mand'i-ble†, *a.* Demandable.

man'di-ble, man'di-bl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The lower jawbone, or its equivalent. See illus. under SKULL. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Either the upper or the lower part of the beak of a bird. (2) Either of the upper or outer pair of jaws of an insect or other arthropod. See illus. under INSECT. (3) Either the upper or the lower part of a cephalopod's beak. [< LL. *mandibula*, jaw, < L. *mando*, chew.]

—**man-dib'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a mandible; as, the *mandibular* arch of the fetal skull. **man-dib'u-la-ry‡**.—**Man-dib"u-la'ta**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* **1.** A section of true insects with biting jaws, as beetles. **2.** The *Mallophaga*.—**man-dib'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Having a mandible or mandibles; fitted for biting or mastication; as, a *mandibulate* vertebrate or insect; a *mandibulate* mouth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Mandibulata*. **man-dib'u-la"ted‡**.—**man-dib'u-late**, *n.* One of the *Mandibulata*.—**man-dib'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a mandible; fitted for biting; as, the *mandibuliform* maxillæ of an insect.—**man-dib"u-lo-hy'oid**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone or arch.—**man-dib"u-lo-max'il-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mandibles and the maxillæ.

man'dil, man'dil, *n.* An ornamental kerchief used by Moslems. [OF., < L. *mantile*, < *manus*, hand, + *tela*, web.] **man'deel‡**; **man'del‡**.

man-dil'ion†, *n.* A loose and usually sleeveless outer garment worn by soldiers in the 16th and 17th centuries. **man'dil‡**; **man-dil'ian†**.

Man-din'go, man-din'gō, *n.* [-GOES, *pl.*] **1.** One of a negro race widely scattered on both banks of the Niger. **2.** The language of the Mandingoes, as yet unclassified. **Man-din'gan‡**.—**Man-din'gan**, *a.*

man'di-oc, **man"di-o'ca**, *n.* Same as MANIOC.

man'dle-stone", man'dl-stōn", *n.* Same as AMYGDALOID.

mand'ment†, *n.* A commandment.

man-do'la, man-dō'lą, *n.* *Mus.* A large mandolin. [It.; see MANDOLIN.] **man-do'ra‡**; **man'dore‡**.

A Mandolin.

man'do-lin, **man'do-line**, } man'do-lin, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having an almond-shaped sounding-body, and metal strings arranged like those of a violin, and tuned in pairs, sometimes as shown below. It is played with a plectrum. [< F. *mandoline*, < It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, forms of *pandura*, < LL. *pandura*, < Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings.] **man"do-li'na‡**.—**man'do-lin'ist**, *n.* One who plays on the mandolin.

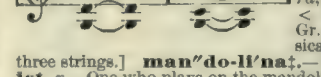

man'dom, man'dum, *n.* [Rare.] The human race.

man-dor'la, man-dōr'lą, *n.* [It.] *Art.* An almond-shaped or oval panel or opening, often containing a work of art, such as Christ or the Virgin in glory. See AUREOLE, VESICA PISCIS, and illus. under GLORY.

man'drag-on†, *n.* Same as MANDRAKE. **man'drag†**.

Man-drag'o-ra, man-drag'o-rą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of Mediterranean stemless herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), with very thick roots, whence comes the mandrake of commerce. **2.** [m-] [Archaic.] The mandrake. **3.** [m-] An infusion of mandrake-root.

> The warm morning sunlight has been *mandragora* to her, and she is sleeping. G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 71. [H. '72.]

[< L. *mandragoras*, < Gr. *mandragoras*. mandrake.] **man-drag'o-ret‡**.

—**man-drag'o-rite**, *n.* One who is habitually under the narcotic or intoxicating influence of mandrake.

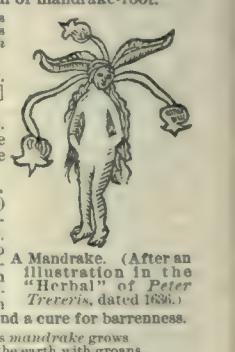

A Mandrake. (After an illustration in the "Herbal" of *Peter Treveris*, dated 1526.)

man'drake, man'drāk, *n.* **1.** A plant (*Mandragora officinalis*) all parts of which contain a narcotic poison, or its fleshy root. The latter is often forked and so thought to resemble a human being, and is fabled to cry out when pulled up. It grows in the Mediterranean regions, and has been considered there an aphrodisiac and a cure for barrenness.

> Teach me where that wondrous *mandrake* grows
> Whose magic root, torn from the earth with groans,
> At midnight hour, can scare the fiends away.
> And make the mind prolific in its fancies.
> LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act 3, sc. 5.

2. [U. S.] A common woodland plant (*Podophyllum*

peltatum, conspicuous for its large 7- to 9-lobed peltate leaves; the May-apple. **3.** [Archaic.] A diminutive or grotesque person or image; also, an image of the human form in a mandrake- or bryony-root. **4.** *Her.* A root forked and twisted, crowned with leaves and berries. [Cor. of MANDRAGORA.] **man'drag-on†.**

Leaf (under surface) and Flower of American Mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*).
a, rootstock; *c*, fruit.

man'drel, man'drel. *n.* **1.** A shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. (1) The headstock-spindle of a lathe, bearing the chuck or the piece to be rotated. (2) A circular-saw arbor. (3) A boring-bar or reaming-bar. (4) A hardened steel spindle, with centers in each end, upon which hollow work is driven for the purpose of turning its exterior. Mandrels for lathes are named from some feature of mechanism; as, **adjustable mandrel, expanding m., screw m.** (having a screw-thread), **traversing m.** (having lengthwise motion).

2. A smooth hard cylindrical or conical core about which wire may be coiled or metal objects forged, or metal or glass objects cast.

3. A pattern or form against which metal-work is pressed in spinning. **4.** A miners' pick. [< F. *mandrin*, < L. *mandra*, < Gr. *mandra*, stall.] **man'der-il†; man'dril‡** [incorrect form].

An Expanding Mandrel, shown as though mounted in the lathe.
e, expanding mechanism; *t*, lathe-tool; *w*, work being turned.

—flexible mandrel, an advancing spiral wire coil about which thin soft-metal tubes may be bent without flattening them. **—man'drel-lathe"**, *n.* See LATHE.

man'drill, man'dril. *n.* A large and ferocious West-African baboon (*Cynocephalus maimon*), having enormous canine teeth and bony prominences on the cheeks, covered with a longitudinally ribbed naked skin, deep-blue with a central scarlet line. Compare CHACMA. [Perhaps < MAN + DRILL³, *n.*]

man'du-cate, man du-kēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To chew; masticate. < L. *mandūcātus*, pp. of *mandūco*, < *mando*, chew.] **—man'du-ca-bl e**, *a.* [Rare.] That may be chewed or eaten. **—man"du-ca'tion**, *n.* Mastication. **—man'du-ca-to"ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or used in chewing.

man-du'cus, man-dū'cus. *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A comic actor or character wearing a mask that could be made to represent a person chewing or grimacing; also, the mask itself. [L., < *mando*, chew.]

man'dy-as, man di-as, *n.* Gr. *Gr. Ch.* A long loose mantle, worn by members of monastic orders.

mane, mēn, *vt.* Scot. To bemoan. **—mane**, *n.* Moan.

mane, *n.* The long hair growing upon and about the neck of certain animals, as the horse and the lion. [< AS. *manu*.] **—mane'fāiret**, *n.* Armor for a horse's mane. **—mane'-sheet"**, *n.* A covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

—maned, *a.* **1.** Having a mane; jubate. **2.** *Her.* Having a mane different in tincture from the rest of the body. **—mane'less**, *a.* Having no mane.

man'eat"er, man'-it'ėr, *n.* **1.** An animal that devours human beings. Especially: (1) A tiger or a lion. (2) A large shark with trenchant teeth, especially an isurid (*Carcharodon rondeleti*). **2.** A cannibal. **3.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The hellgrammite. (2) A hellbender or mud-puppy.

ma-nège', mą-nēzh', *vt.* [MA-NÈGED'; MA-NÈG'ING.] To train, as a horse.

ma-nège', mą-nēzh' (XIII). *n.* **1.** The art of training and riding horses; horsemanship. **2.** A school of horsemanship; place where horses are trained. [F.; see MANAGE, *n.*]

ma'neh, mē'ne *or* mā'ne (man'e, *C.*), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew weight. See WEIGHT.

man'gen"glue, man-fungus, etc. See MAN.

man'e-quin, man'ę-kin, *n.* Same as MANIKIN.

ma-ne'ri-a, mą-nē'ri-ą *or* -nē'ri-ą, *n.* A mixed mode in Gregorian music. [LL., = MANNER¹, *n.*]

ma-ne'ri-al, *a.* Same as MANORIAL.

ma'nes, mē'nīz *or* mą'nēs, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The spirits of the dead; especially, the spirits of dead ancestors and friends, regarded and worshiped as protecting divinities; also, the shade of any deceased person. **2.** The lower world considered as the home of departed spirits; also, the punishments there inflicted.

Manes is differently used by ancient authors; sometimes it is taken for the infernal regions, and sometimes it is applied to the deities of Pluto's kingdom. LEMPRIÈRE *Class. Dict.*

[L., < OL. *manus*, good.]

ma-net'ti, mą-net'ti, *n.* *Hort.* A variety of rose giving a favorite dwarf stock for budding. **ma-net'ta†.**

ma-neu'ver, ‖ mą-nū'vėr, *v.* [-VERED, -VRED; -VER-ING, -VRING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make methodical movements or changes of position; put through evolutions; as, to *maneuver* troops. **2.** To bring into a certain situation or state by a maneuver or maneuvers.

The achievement was the triumph of a strategist, not the success of a general. . . . He had simply *maneuvered* the enemy out of position. STODDARD AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. v, ch. 19, p. 341. (c. 1900.)

3. [Rare.] To manipulate.

II. *i.* **1.** To make movements or changes of position in the disposition or exercise of military forces or warvessels; perform military or naval evolutions; as, to *maneuver* for a good position. **2.** To make adroit or artful moves; manage affairs by strategy; intrigue; as, to *maneuver* for information.

The neighbor went home in a state of great delight, having by skilful *maneuvering* actually obtained a glimpse of the pearl-colored silk. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance. Two Old Ladies* p. 82.

[< F. *manœuvrer*, < *manœuvre*; see MANŒUVRE, *n.*]

ma-neu'vre‡; ma-nœu'vrer‡.

—ma-neu'ver-er, ma-nœu'vrer, *n.* **1.** One who maneuvers. **2.** A special form of rudder.

ma-neu'ver, ‖ ma-nœu'vre, ʃ *n.* **1.** A movement or change of position in the disposition or exercise of troops or war-vessels, as for a tactical purpose or for display; a military or naval evolution. **2.** Any dexterous or artful move or proceeding; a shrewd step; designing act; trick; stratagem. [< F. *manœuvre*, < LL. *manuopera*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *opera*, work.] **ma-neu'vre‡; ma-nœu'vre‡.—ma-neu'ver-line"**, *n.* A temporary line of military operations.

ma-neu'verd, *pp.* Maneuvered. PHIL. Soc.

man'ful, man'ful, *a.* Having or characterized by a manly spirit, especially by courage and perseverance; brave; noble; courageous: usually of actions; as, a *manful* resistance. Compare MANLY.

Synonyms: see MANLY; MASCULINE.

—man'ful-ly, *adv.* **– man'ful-ness**, *n.*

mang, mang, *n.* [Dial.] A mixture; mong.

mang, *prep.* [Scot.] Among.

man'ga, man'gą, *n.* [LL.] *Ecol.* A case or covering, as for a cross, often richly wrought.

man'ga-bey, man gą-bē', *n.* A West-African cercopithecine monkey (genus *Cercocebus*). Called also *white-eyelid monkey*. [< *Mangabey*, in Madagascar, of which Buffon supposed it to be a native.] **man'ga-by†.**

man'gal, man'gal, *n.* In Turkey and the Levant, a brazier for burning charcoal. [< Turk. *manghāl*, *mankāl*.] **man'kal‡.**

man'gan, man'gan, *n.* Same as MANGONEL.

mangan-, ‖ Derived from MANGANESE: combining
mangano-, ʃ forms chiefly in self-explaining names of minerals, the prefix indicating the presence of manganese; as, *manganapatite*; *manganocolumbite*; *manganhedenbergite*; *manganocalcite*; *manganomagnetite*.

—man"ga-no'site, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous emerald-green manganese oxid (MnO_2), crystallizing in the isometric system. **—man"ga-no-stib'i-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A small granular, greasy, black manganese-arsenic antimonate ($Mn_{10}(Sb,As)_2O_{15}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

man'ga-nate, man'gą-nēt, *n.* A salt of manganic acid. **man"ga-ne'sate‡.**

man'gan-ei"seu, man'gun-ū'zn, *n.* [G.] Same as FERROMANGANESE.

man"ga-nese', man'gą-nīs', *C.*¹ *W.* (-nīz', *C.*² *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A hard, brittle, grayish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. Manganese occurs abundantly in nature, chiefly as oxids, of which the dioxid (pyroluxite) is the most common. It is used in the manufacture of glass and paints, and in chemical manufactures.

Black oxide of *manganese*, a substance long used to decolorise glass, and called magnesia nigra, from its resemblance to the loadstone, was formerly included among the ores of iron.
WATTS *Diet. Chem.*

[< F. *manganèse*, < It. *manganese*, < L. *magnes*, MAGNET.] **man'ga-ne'si-um‡; man-ga'ni-um‡.**

—manganese copper, manganese bronze. See BRONZE. **—man"ga-nese'-glaze"**, *n.* A dark-colored glaze which receives its color from an oxid of manganese.

—man"ga-ne'si-an, *a.* Containing or consisting of manganese.

man"ga-ne'sious, man'gą-nī'shius, *a.* Same as MANGANOUS. **man"ga-ne'sous‡.**

man-gan'ic, man-gan'ic, *C. F.* (man-, *E. J. W. Wr.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from manganese in its highest valence. **man"ga-ne'sic‡.**

—manganic acid, a hypothetical compound (H_2MnO_4) known chiefly by its salts, as potassium manganate.

man'ga-nif'er-ous, man'gą-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese. [< MANGANIUM + L. *fero*, bear.] **man"ga-net'ic‡.**

man'ga-nite, man'gą-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic dark steel-gray to iron-black manganese hydroxid ($HMnO_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also *acerdese*, *manganglimmer*.

man'ga-nous, man'gą-nus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its lowest valence.

man"ga-roo', man'gą-rū', *n.* [Austral.] A flying phalanger (*Petaurus sciureus* or *P. breviceps*) with fine soft fur.

mang'corn", mang'kōrn', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye. **meng'corn"†; mong'corn"‡.**

mange, mēnj, *n.* A skin-disease resembling itch, affecting the dog, horse, cow, etc.: usually caused by a parasitic mite. [< OF. *mangue*, itch, < LL. *manducatus*, what is eaten, < L. *manducus*; see MANDUCATE.]

—mange'-mite", *n.* A mite that burrows in the skin and causes mange, as a demodicid. **m.-insect‡.**

man'gel-wur"zel, man'gl-wūr"zl. *n.* A large-rooted variety of the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*, var. *macrorhiza*): cultivated for feeding stock.

Mangel wurzel, . . . having been obtained by the improvement of the Sea-Beet (Beta Maritima), . . . preserves some of its original peculiarities even under a cultivation which has materially modified its form.
H. TANNER *Science Agric. Practice* ch. 58, p. 288. (MACM. '87.)

[G., < *mangold*, beet, + *wurzel*, root, < *wurz*, WORT, plant.] **man'gold‡; man'gold-wur"zel‡.**

man'ger, mēn'jėr, *n.* **1.** A feeding-trough or -box for horses or cattle, in a stable or the like. **2.** *Naut.* A space at the forward end of a vessel partitioned off to prevent the water that enters the hawse-holes from washing aft over the deck. [< F. *mangeoire*, < *manger*, eat, < L. *mandūco*; see MANDUCATE.]

man'ger-ing†, *n.* Doubt; perplexity.

man'ger-y†, *n.* The act of eating. **man'ger-let.**

Man-gif'e-ra, man-jif'ę-rą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic trees of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), with alternate entire leathery leaves and terminal panicles of small flowers. *M. Indica* is the mango-tree, which furnishes one of the most highly esteemed of Indian fruits. [< MANGO + L. *fero*, bear.]

man'gle¹, man'gl, *vt.* [MAN'GLED; MAN'GLING.] **1.** To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting, bruising, and crushing; make torn or ragged wounds in; lacerate; as, a *mangled* corpse. **2.** Figuratively, to make a blundering performance or treatment of; mar in beauty, form, or effect; botch; ruin; as, he *mangled* his part in the play; a *mangled* essay.

It is not uncommon to see a good cause *mangled* by advocates who do not know the real strength of it.
JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, letter xvi, p. 104. (B. M. '51.)

[ME. *mangelen*, freq. of *manken*, < AS. **mancian* (*bemancian*), mutilate, < L. *mancus*, maimed.]

Synonyms: see BOTCH; REND¹.

man'gle², *vt.* [MAN'GLED; MAN'GLING.] To smooth with a mangle; calender.

man'gle, *n.* A machine for smoothing or pressing fabrics, articles of clothing, etc., by passing them between or under rollers. [< D. *mangel*, < LL. *mangonum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.]

—man'gle-rack", *n.* A rack having two opposing faces with which a toothed pinion meshes, first against one side, then the other, imparting reciprocating motion to the rack: so called because the mechanical principle involved was first made familiar in the mangle. **—m.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having on its face a rack-like arrangement of teeth in a double curve so that it may receive alternating rotary motion from a pinion.

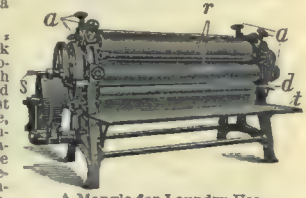

A Mangle for Laundry Use.
a, *a*, adjusting pressure-screws; *d*, doffer-roll for delivering cloth, *r*, pressure-rolls, covered with wool to absorb moisture; *s*, steam-pipe for heating internal cylinder; *t*, receiving-table.

man'gle-bark", man'gl-bārk", *n.* The bark of the mangrove-tree.

man'gler¹, man'glėr, *n.* One who or that which mangles; specifically, a meat-chopping machine.

man'gler², *n.* One who works with a mangle.

man'go, man'gō, *n.* **1.** The fruit of *Mangifera Indica*. See MANGIFERA. Like the apple of the temperate zones, it varies greatly in shape, size, color, and flavor, being sometimes large, fleshy, and luscious, at others small, tough, stringy, and tasting like turpentine.

The *mango* in some of its many varieties, is esteemed as one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. W. SAUNDERS in *Rep. Sec. Agric.*, '69, *Plants* p. 133. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

2. The tree producing the fruit. **3.** A pickled green muskmelon. **4.** Same as MANGO-BIRD, **2.** [< Malay *mangga*.]

—man'go-bird", *n.* **1.** The yellow oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*) of India. **2.** A humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*). **—m.-fish**, *n.* A small Indian golden-colored polynemoid food-fish (*Polynemus paradoxus*) having the pectoral rays free and filamentous. It appears in rivers to spawn at the time of the ripening of the mango-fruit (April and May). **man'gold, m.-wurzel**, *n.* Same as MANGEL-WURZEL. **man'go-nel**, man'go-nel, *n.* A military engine formerly used for throwing stones and other missiles.

The *mangonels* and petraries, and other implements for battering walls, . . . were ready.
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* ch. 32, p. 283. [P. & C.]

[OF., < LL. *mangonellus*, dim. of *mangonum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.] **mag'nel†; man'go-na†.**

man'go-nism†, *n.* The art of showing off worthless articles advantageously. **—man'go-nist†**, *n.* **—man'go-nize†**, *vt.* To show off to advantage; polish up for sale.

man'goose, *n.* Same as MONGOOS.

man'go-steen, man'go-stīn, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian tree (*Garcinia Mangostana*), about 20 feet high, with opposite, nearly horizontal branches. **2.** The reddish-brown fruit of this tree, about the size of an apple, having a thick, fleshy rind, and a white, juicy pulp of a delicate sweet and acid flavor. [< Malay *mangusta*.] **man'go-stan‡; man'go-stine‡.—false mangosteen**, an East-Indian tree (*Diospyros Embryopteris*).

man'grove, man'grōv, *C. W. Wr.* (man'-, *E. J. S.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A tropical tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, of the mangrove family (*Rhizophoraceæ*), especially *Rhizophora Mangle*, which grows in muddy places on low coasts. Besides throwing out numerous roots from the lower part of the stem, it sends down long, slender, aerial roots from the branches, like the banian-tree, and even roots from germinating seeds still hanging to the tree.

The Mangrove-tree (*Rhizophora Mangle*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, a spray of leaves.

2. A shrub of the genus *Avicennia*, of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), similar to *Rhizophora* in habitat and growth. Its two principal species are the black mangrove (*A. nitida*) and the white (*A. tomentosa*). [< Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.]

—man'grove-cuck"oo, *n.* A cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) frequenting mangroves of the West Indies, Florida, etc. **—m.-hen**, *n.* [W. Ind.] The clapper-rail. **—m.-oyster**, *n.* An oyster that grows upon mangroves, as in Florida and the West Indies; tree-oyster. **—m.-snapper**, *n.* A sparoid fish (*Lutjanus griseus*), dark-green above and reddish below, common along shore near the mangroves of the West Indies, etc.

man'gy, mēn'jl, *a.* [MAN'GI-ER; MAN'GI-EST.] Affected with the mange; scabby; hence, unkempt; untidy. **—man'gi-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] **—man'gi-ness**, *n.*

man'gy, *n.* The kusimanse.

man-hā'den, *n.* Same as MENHADEN.

man'han"dle, man'ha"ter, etc. See MAN.

man'head*, *n.* **1.** Manhood. **2.** Human nature.

man'heid, man'hīd, *n.* [Scot.] Manhood, courage.

man'hole", man'hōl", *n.* **1.** An opening by which to enter a boiler, tank, sewer, aqueduct, or the like, for cleaning, repairing, or inspecting. **2.** A chamber in an electric subway entered by such an opening. **3.** A niche for refuge, as in the side of a railway tunnel. **4.** In Pennsylvania coal-mines, a small passage furnishing ingress and egress to miners.

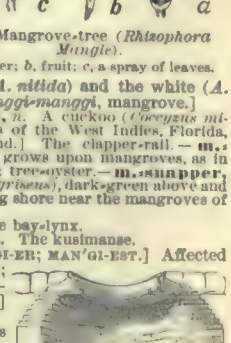
Manhole in an Electric Subway, New York.

man'hood, man'hud, *n.* **1.** Manly qualities collectively, as courage, bravery, resolution, honor, and the like; manliness; as, the intemperate destroy their *manhood*.

It is only from Christ's most perfect *manhood* that we rise to the best thought of his divinity.
TAYLER LEWIS *The Divine Human* ch. 1, p. 6. [C. & BROS. '60.]

2. The state of being of age; man's estate; as, to arrive at *manhood*. **3.** The state of being man, or a human being as distinguished from other animals or beings.

man'hod†.

ma'ni, mŭ ni, *n.* [Tibet.] The six-syllable prayer continually repeated by Buddhists: so called from its most prominent word.

ma'ni-a, mē'ni-ą *or* mą'ni-ą, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A form of mental unsoundness or insanity usually characterized by derangement of the intellectual powers, shown in hallucination and delirium, and by passionate emotional excitement; often, raving or furious insanity; madness; loosely, insanity in general. Compare INSANITY.

It has been well said that in acute *mania* the nervous organism is burning itself out too fast.
GRANT ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* ch. 29, p. 168. [F. & W.]

2. A strong, ungovernable desire; an overmastering passion; also, colloquially, a wide-spread infatuation; craze; as, a *mania* for stealing; a *mania* for rare books. [L., < Gr. *mania,* < *mainomai,* rage.]

Synonyms: see INSANITY.

—**mania a potu,** mania proceeding from prolonged excess in the use of alcoholic drink.

man'i-a-ble†, *a.* Docile; manageable.

ma'ni-ac, mē'ni-ac. **I.** *a.* Affected with mania; violently insane. **II.** *n.* *Pathol.* One afflicted with mania; a person raving with madness; a madman. [< L. *mania;* see MANIA.]

Synonyms: see INSANE.

ma-ni'a-cal, mą-nī'ą-cal, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or affected by mania; characteristic of a maniac.

Synonyms: see INSANE.

—**ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ma'ni-a-cy, mē'ni-ą-si, *n.* [Rare.] Mania.

man'i-cate, man'i-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* *Bot.* Covered with a thick mass of entangled hairs so densely interwoven as to be removable like a skin. [< L. *manicatus,* sleeved, < *manicæ;* see MANCHE.]

Man"i-che'an, } man'i-kī'ɑn, *a.* Of or pertaining to
Man"i-chæ'an, } the Manicheans or Manicheism.

The church might not be willing to adopt the *Manichean* doctrine that man's body is the work of the Demon, and that the soul as partaking of the substance of God was engaged in an eternal war with it, and should abuse and mortify it on principle.
H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 2, p. 42. [L. '67.]

Man'i-chee†; **Man'i-che"ist**‡.

Man"i-che'an, } *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of the Per-
Man"i-chæ'an, } sian Manes; a believer in Manicheism. **Man'i-chee**‡; **Man'i-che"ist**‡.

Man'i-che"ism, } man'i-kī"izm, *n.* A dualistic re-
Man'i-chæ"ism, } ligious philosophy, originating with the Persian Manes, Mani, or Manichæus, and taught from the 3d to the 7th century, in which light and goodness, personified as God, are represented in conflict with chaos and evil. See quotation under MANICHEAN, *a.*

Manichæism seems to have been the result of an effort to incorporate into the Christian system some features of the Persian and Gnostic philosophies.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 116. [N. & P. '77.]

Man"i-che'an-ism‡; **Man"i-chæ'an-ism**‡.

man'i-chord, man'i-cōrd, *n.* *Mus.* The clarichord or clavichord. Called also *dumb spinet.* [< OF. *manicordon* (F. *manichordion*), < Gr. *monochordos,* having one string, < *monos,* single, + *chordē,* string.] **man"i-chor'don**‡.

man'i-cle†, *n.* Manacle.

man'i-con†, *n.* A species of nightshade.

man'i-cure, man'i-kiūr, *v.* [-CURED; -CUR'ING.] [Recent.] **I.** *t.* To take care of or treat (people's hands and nails); as, to have one's hands *manicured.*

II. *i.* To do the work of a manicure.

man'i-cure, *n.* **1.** One whose business is the care and treatment of the hands, especially the finger-nails. **2.** The care or treatment of hands and finger-nails. [< L. *manus,* hand, + *cura,* care.]

Man'i-dæ, man'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The only family of squamate edentates; pangolins or scaly anteaters. [< MANIS.] **Ma-nid'i-dæ**‡.— **ma'nid,** *n.*

ma'nie†, *n.* Madness; insanity; mania.

man'i-fest, man'i-fest, *vt.* To make plain to sight or understanding; show clearly or distinctly; make obvious; display; exhibit; as, to *manifest* a desire. [< F. *manifester,* < L. *manifesto,* < *manifestus;* see MANIFEST, *a.*]

Synonyms: see DISPLAY.

—**man'i-fest"a-bl(e**‡,— **man"i-fes'tant,** *n.* [Rare.] A person who makes a manifestation.— **man"i-fes'ta-tive,** *a.* [Rare.] Such as is manifested.— **man'i-fest"ed-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of having been manifested.
—**man'i-fest"er,** *n.* [Rare.]

man'i-fest, *a.* **1.** Plainly apparent to sight or understanding; evident to the senses; free from obscurity or doubt; plain; clear; obvious; as, a *manifest* error. **2**†. Plainly convicted; detected. [< L. *manifestus,* < *manus,* hand, + *-fendo* (in *offendo, defendo,* etc.), strike.]

Synonyms: apparent, bare, clear, conspicuous, distinct, evident, glaring, indubitable, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, plain, transparent, unmistakable, visible. See CLEAR; NOTORIOUS.—Antonyms: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen, unthought of.

—**manifest destiny,** a destiny certain of fulfilment or regarded as inevitable: a future clearly foreseen as surely to come to pass; as, the *manifest destiny* of the United States, a phrase much used by political orators about the middle of the 19th century.

—**man'i-fest-ly,** *adv.* Plainly; clearly; evidently.
—**man'i-fest-ness,** *n.* Plainness; obviousness.

man'i-fest, *n.* **1.** A document required of the master of a merchant vessel for the information of customs officers, giving the separate items of the vessel's cargo, the ports of lading and destination, the names of consignees, a list of passengers and their baggage, and other items. **2.** Loosely, a way-bill of lading. **3**†. A manifesto.

man"i-fes-ta'tion, man'i-fes-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of manifesting or making plain to the eye or the understanding; a disclosure or display; a revelation; as, the *manifestation* of a purpose; force in its various *manifestations.* **2.** That by which something is manifested; a revealing agency; as, electricity is a *manifestation* of force.

The miracle is not a greater *manifestation* of God's power than those ordinary and ever-repeated processes [of nature]; but it is a different *manifestation.*
TRENCH *On the Miracles* ch. 2, p. 11. [A. '72.]

[< L. *manifestation(n-),* < *manifesto;* see MANIFEST, *v.*]

Synonyms: see APOCALYPSE; MARK.

man"i-fes'to, *vi.* [Rare.] To issue manifestoes.

man"i-fes'to, man'i-fes'tō, *n.* [-TOES, *pl.*] A public declaration, especially of a person or body clothed with authority or leadership, making announcement, explanation, or defense of intentions, motives, principles, or past or contemplated courses of action; any proclamation; as, a prince's *manifesto;* a *manifesto* of a political leader.

It [the President's message] is rather a *manifesto,* or declaration of opinion and policy, than a step toward legislation.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 53. [MACM. '88.]

[It., < L. *manifestus;* see MANIFEST, *a.*]

man'i-fold, man'i-fōld, *vt.* To make more than one copy of at once, as in a typewriter; as, to *manifold* a letter.

man'i-fold, *a.* **1.** Of great variety; of various or many kinds; numerous; as, *manifold* kindnesses. **2.** Manifested in many ways, or including many acts or elements; existing in great abundance; bestowed with great liberality or on many occasions; as, *manifold* love or forgiveness. **man'y-fold**‡.

Action is one; but thought is *manifold.*
HAZLITT *Spirit of the Age, Coleridge* p. 39. [D. & J. '59.]

[< AS. *manigfeald,* < *manig,* many, + *-feald,* -fold.]

Synonyms: see COMPLEX; MANY.

—**man'i-fold,** *adv.* By a great deal; many times.
—**man'i-fold-ly,** *adv.* In a manifold manner.

man'i-fold, *n.* **1.** A copy, as of a letter, made by manifold writing. **2.** That which is complicated or composed of many parts; an aggregation. **3.** Hence, specifically: (1) *Math.* A number of objects related together under one system. (2) In the Kantian philosophy, the sum or aggregate of particulars furnished by the senses that have not yet been unified by the understanding. **4.** A tube with one or more inlets and two or more outlets, for connecting one or more pipes with several; a T branch; header. **5.** *pl.* The manyplies.
—**man'i-fold-pa"per,** *n.* Carbonized paper for duplicating impressions of any manuscript.

man'i-fold-ed†, *a.* Having many folds.

man'i-fold"ness, man'i-fōld"nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being manifold; multiplicity; variety. **2.** *Math.* (1) A general concept of magnitude, including various special concepts as the aggregate of all points, constituting space. (2) The number of different prime factors a number contains.

man'i-form, man'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the shape of a hand. [< L. *manus,* hand, + -FORM.]

ma-ni'glion, ma-nil'yun, *n.* A handle, or one of two handles, formerly cast on a cannon. Compare DOLPHIN. [< It. *maniglione,* < *maniglio,* bracelet, ult. < L. *manus,* hand.]

man'i-graph, man'i-grof, *n.* A device for multiplying copies of writings or drawings. [< L. *manus,* hand, + -GRAPH.]

Man'i-hot, man'i-hot, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American, mainly Brazilian, herbs or woody plants of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), growing from fleshy, tuberous roots, with alternate, long-stalked, palmately divided leaves and monœcious flowers.

The greater portion of the food of the natives of tropical America is derived from two species of the genus, *M. utilissima,* the bitter cassava, and *M. Aipi,* the sweet cassava, which also supply the tapioca of commerce. Brazilian or Ceara rubber is the product of *M. Glaziovii. M. utilissima* is sometimes known as *Janipha Manihot.* See illus. below.

man'i-kin, man'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A model of the human body for exhibiting anatomical structure and the position of the various organs and members, or for practical instruction in certain obstetrical operations, the application of bandages, etc. **2.** A model of the human figure for artists' use; a lay-figure. **3.** A little man; pygmy; dwarf. [< F. *mannequin,* < MD. *manneken,* dim. of *man,* man.] **man'a-kin**‡; **man'e-kin**‡; **man'e-quin**‡; **man'ni-kin**‡.

ma-nik'i-on, mą-nik'i-en, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* A eucharistic vestment; epimanikion.

ma-nil'a, } mą-nil'ą, *n.* **1.** A cheroot made in Ma-
ma-nil'la[1], } nila, capital of the Philippine Islands. **2.** The fiber of a tall perennial herb (*Musa textilis*) of the same genus as the banana; Manila hemp. When dressed it is of two qualities, the finer being made into handsome shawls, the coarser into ropes.
—**Manila copal,** copal obtained from the *Vateria Indica.* Called also *Indian copal.*— **M. paper,** a wrapping- and inexpensive writing-paper made of Manila hemp.

ma-nil'la[2], *n.* **1.** A ring worn as an ornament on the arm or leg, especially among the African savages. **ma-nil'**‡; **ma-nil'io**‡. **2.** A ring or horse-shoe-shaped piece of copper or iron, until recently used as money among various West-African tribes. [< Sp. *manilla,* < LL. *manilla,* < L. *manus,* hand.]

Manioc.
1. Root of the manioc (*Manihot utilissima*). 2. Manioc-strainer used by the Indians of Guiana — a bag through which the poisonous juice is squeezed from the grated root by pressure exerted by a weight at the end of a pole.

ma-nil'la[3], *n.* In the game of solo, the seven of trumps. [Cp. MANILLE[1].]

ma-nille'[1], mą-nil', *n.* In the games of omber and quadrille, the highest card but one. [F., < Sp. *matilla,* perhaps < L. *manus,* hand.]

ma-nille'[2], mą-nil', *n.* Same as MANILLA[2], 1.

man'i-nose, man'i-nōz, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The soft claim. [< Am. Ind. *mananosuy.*]

man'ny-nose‡.

man'i-oc, man'i-ec, *C. E. F. I.* (mē'ni-ec, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The product or the plant of the bitter or the sweet cassava. See MANIHOT. **man'di-oc**‡; **man"di-o'ca**†; **man"di-oc'ca**‡; **man'i-hoc**‡; **man"i-oc'ca**‡. **2.** [W. Ind.] The mangrove-cuckoo. [< Pg. (Braz.) *mandioca.*]

man'i-ple, man'i-pl, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* An ornamental band or strip worn on the left arm as a vestment by the clergy of the Roman Catholic and sometimes of the Anglican Church; originally a linen napkin or handkerchief. See illus. under DALMATIC. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the Roman legion, containing, exclusive of officers, 60 or 120 men, according to the class of troops. The legion contained 10 cohorts of 3 maniples each. Compare LEGION, *n.* **3.** [Archaic.] Any small body of soldiers. **4.** [Rare.] A handful. [OF., < L. *manipulus,* handful, < *manus,* hand, + √ *pal* in *plenus,* full.]

man'i-plies, *n. sing.* & *pl.* Same as MANYPLIES.

ma-nip'u-lar, mą-nip'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to manipulation or handling; manipulatory; as, *manipular* work. **2.** Of or pertaining to a maniple. [< L. *manipularis,* < *manipulus;* see MANIPLE.]

ma-nip'u-late, mą-nip'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To operate on or work with the hands; especially, to handle dexterously or skilfully; perform nice operations on or with; as, to *manipulate* the keys of a piano; to *manipulate* a broken limb. **2.** To influence artfully the action or result of; arrange deceptively; tamper with; as, to *manipulate* voters; to *manipulate* figures or facts.

We cannot *manipulate* the law of value so as to make things exchange otherwise than in the ratio of supply and demand, without losing more one way than we gain another.
W. G. SUMNER *Protection* lect. v, p. 62. [G. P. P. '77.]

II. *i.* To operate or work with the hands; use the hands, as in scientific experiments, mechanical processes, mesmeric operations, etc. [< LL. *manipulatus,* pp. of *manipulo,* < L. *manipulus;* see MANIPLE.]

ma-nip"u-la'tion, mą-nip'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of manipulating; especially, nice or skilful use of the hands.

In men the limbs, which among lower vertebrates are almost wholly organs of locomotion, are specialised into organs of locomotion, and organs of *manipulation.*
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 165. [A. '72.]

2. Adroit or skilful management; fraudulent or deceptive treatment or management; as, the *manipulation* of a caucus.

ma-nip'u-la-tiv(e, mą-nip'yu-lą-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to manipulation; adapted to or performed by manipulation; as, *manipulative* power or work. **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry**‡.

ma-nip'u-la"tor, mą-nip'yu-lē"ter, *n.* **1.** One who manipulates. **2.** That which manipulates, or by which manipulation is performed. Specifically: (1) A machine or device for exercising or rubbing the body. (2) The transmitter of a dial-telegraph system. (3) A device for holding a plate, used in photographic processes. (4) *Metal.* A machine for moving and turning over hot billets or blooms of iron or steel in the process of rolling. (5) An instrument used to place a deaf pupil's tongue in the proper position for pronouncing elements of speech.

Ma'nis, mē'nis *or* mą'nis, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Manidæ.* **2.** [m-] An edentate of this genus; a pangolin. [< L. *manes;* see MANES.]

Man'isk†, *a.* & *n.* Same as MANX.

man'i-to, } man'i-tō, -tū, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Among the
man'i-tou, } Chippeway Indians of the Algonkian stock, a spirit or spiritual being; any person or object endowed with spiritual power; a fetish; an amulet. **man'i-tu**‡.

Manitou and Oki meant anything endowed with supernatural powers, from a snake-skin or a greasy Indian conjuror, up to Manabozho and Jouskeha.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 79. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

man'i-trunk, man'i-trunk, *n.* *Entom.* The prothorax. [< L. *manus,* hand, + *truncus,* trunk.]

man"jar-blan'co†, *n.* [Sp.] Blanc-mange.

man'kal, *n.* Same as MANGAL.

man'kin[1], man'kin, *n.* [Rare.] A manikin.

man'kin[2], *n.* Mankind.

man'kind"†, *a.* **1.** Masculine; manlike. **2.** Ferocious.

man"kind', man'kaind', *n.* **1.** The whole human species; human beings collectively.

Mankind is really the sum of the men of various races existing at any moment. W. S. LILLY *On Shibboleths* ch. 1, p. 5. [C. & H. '92.]

2. Men collectively, as distinguished from women. **3**†. Humanity; kindness. **man'kin**†; **mens"kind'**†.

Synonyms: humanity, humankind, human nature, man, men, the genus *Homo,* the human race, the human species.

Manks, *a.* & *n.* Same as MANX.

man'less, man'les, *a.* **1.** Having no man or men. **2**†. Inhuman; unmanly.— **man'less-ly**†, *adv.*

man'like", man'laik', *a.* Like a man; having the qualities proper (1) to the human race, (2) to the male sex, or (3) to manly character.

Synonyms: see MANLY; MASCULINE.

man'ling, man'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A little man.

man'ly, man'li, *a.* [MAN'LI-ER; MAN'LI-EST.] **1.** Possessing qualities characteristic of a true man, as bravery, resolution, etc.; free from boyishness or womanishness; becoming to a man; as, a *manly* person; *manly* acts.

Every virtue of the higher phases of *manly* character begins in this;—in truth and modesty before the face of all maidens; in truth and pity, or truth and reverence to all womanhood.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. iii, p. 122. [W. & S. '65.]

2†. Charitable; humane.

Synonyms: manful, manlike, mannish. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or it may be substantially equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful,* especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle, *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* boy or woman.
—**man'li-ly,** *adv.* **man'ly**‡.— **man'li-ness,** *n.*

man'-made", man'-mēd', *a.* Made or invented by man.

man'na, man'ą, *n.* **1.** The divinely supplied food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness.

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna:* and it was like coriander seed, white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey. *Ex.* xvi, 31.

2. Hence, figuratively, divine food; spiritual nourishment. **3.** A sweetish substance obtained from incisions in the stems of various trees or shrubs, especially the stems of the manna-ashes (*Fraxinus Ornus* and *F. rotundifolia*) of southern Europe. The best quality, or "flake manna," comes from incisions in the upper part of the stem; the inferior, "manna in sorts," from the lower part. It is a mild laxative. [< AS. *manna,* < L. *manna,* < Gr. *manna,* < Heb. *mān,* manna.]
—**Australian manna,** same as MELLITOSE.— **Hebrew m., Jews' m.,** or **m. of Sinai.** **1.** Manna obtained from an Arabian variety of the common (European)

tamarisk-shrub (*Tamarix Gallica*, var. *mannifera*), of the tamarisk family (*Tamariscineæ*). **2.** Another kind obtained from a low spiny bush (*Alhagi camelorum* or *Hedysarum Alhagi* of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). Called also *camel-thorn* or *camel's-thorn*.—**Madagascar m.**, see DULCITE.—**man'na-croup"**, *n.* **1.** Hard, unground portions of wheat-kernels, separated from the flour by bolting. Compare SEMOLINA. Called also *manna-groats*. **2.** The grains of manna-grass with the husks removed.—**m.-grass**, *n.* Any one of several perennial marsh-grasses of the genus *Glyceria*, especially *G. fluitans*, floating manna-grass, one of the best fodder-grasses for swampy meadows. In Prussia and Poland its seeds are collected and sold for food.—**m. gum-tree**, a lofty Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus rimmalis*).—**m.-insect**, *n.* A scale-insect that by its puncture produces manna, as *Coccus manniparus* of the tamarisk.—**m.-lichen**, *n.* Any one of the several lichens used in Oriental countries for food, especially *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*, which in Armenia and Algeria are blown by the wind into heaps and then gathered by the Arabs.—**m.-oak**, *n.* The *Quercus mannifera* of Kurdistan, the leaves of which yield a manna-like exudation.—**m.-seeds**, *n. pl.* Manna-grass seeds. Called also *Poland manna* and *Polish manna*.—**Persian m.**, same as HEBREW MANNA, 2.

man'naed†, *a.* Honeyed.

man'ner[1], man'gr, *n.* **1.** The way of doing anything; method of procedure; mode; as, done in the best *manner*.

The *manner* in which a man enters a drawing-room may be unexceptionable, while his manners are very bad.
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 13, p. 325. [S. C. G. '77.]

2. The demeanor or bearing peculiar to one; personal carriage; mien; address; as, a genial *manner*.

The manners of both Byron and Shelley were perfect, the easy, unassuming *manner* of well-born and brought-up English gentlemen, though Shelley's was simpler.
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 769.

3. *pl.* General modes of life or conduct; especially, behavior: when unqualified, often signifying polite, civil, or well-bred behavior; as, a person without *manners*.

Manners are the happy ways of doing things; each once a stroke of genius or of love,—now repeated and hardened into usage.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Behavior* p. 135. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

4. Usual or ordinary practise; habit; custom; also, characteristic style in literature or art; as, after the *manner* of the ancients; in Raphael's well-known *manner*.

Milton's *manner* is very grand. . . . But it is *manner*, nevertheless, as is proved by the ease with which it is parodied, by the danger it is in of degenerating into mannerism whenever it forgets itself.
LOWELL *Among my Books, Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 184. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

5. Sort or kind: often plural in sense; as, all *manner* of herbs, *i. e.*, all sorts of herbs. In Old English *of* was frequently omitted after *manner* used in this sense. [< F. *manière*, < *main* (< L. *manus*), hand.]

Synonyms: appearance, aspect, carriage, demeanor, deportment, fashion, habit, look, method, mien, mode, practise, style, way. See ADDRESS; AIR; BEHAVIOR; CUSTOM.

Phrases, etc.:—**by any** or **no manner of means**, under any or no circumstances whatever; in any or no possible way.—**in a m.**, to a certain degree; somewhat, so to speak.—**man'ners-bit"**, *n.* A portion left in the dish for the sake of good manners.—**to make one's manners** (Colloq.), to make a polite salutation, as a bow, or a lifting of the hat.—**to the m. born**, familiar with something from birth: improperly quoted *manor*.

—**man'ner-hood**†, *n.* Manner; custom.—**man'ner-less**, *a.* Lacking manners; ill-mannered.

man'ner[2], *n.* Same as MANOR.—**man'ner-y**†, *n.*

mān'ner-chor, man'gr-kōr, *n.* [*G.*] A chorus, choir, or singing society composed entirely of men.

man'nered, man'grd, *a.* **1.** Having manners or polite ways: in compounds noting manners of a particular kind; as, *rough-mannered*.

There is a great deal in this rough-hewn, boisterous, not very exquisitely-*mannered* century, from which the whole class of dilettants and fine gentlemen turn aside.
PETER BAYNE *Essays, Hugh Miller* in first series, p. 355. [S. & L. '57.]

2. Characterized or affected by mannerism.

man'ner-ism, man'gr-izm, *n.* Constant or excessive adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity, as of action or conduct, or more especially of literary or artistic treatment.

The maker's mark, when it is too prominent, constitutes what is called *mannerism*.
GLADSTONE *Homer* ch. 13, p. 142. [MACM. '78.]

—**man'ner-ist**, *n.* A person addicted to mannerism.—**man"ner-is'tic**, *a.*—**man"ner-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

man'ner-ly, man'gr-li, *a.* Having or exhibiting good manners; polite or well-behaved; respectful; as, a *mannerly* youth; *mannerly* conduct.

—**man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

man'ner-ly, *adv.* With good manners; politely.

man'net†, *n.* A manikin.

Man'ni-an, man'i-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as MANX.

mann'id, man'id, *-id* or *-eid*, *q. Chem.* A deliquescent sirupy compound ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) formed when mannite is deprived of two molecules of water. It readily absorbs moisture from the air and returns to mannite. [< *mann-*, in MANNITE, + *-id*, *-ide*, in ANHYDRID, ANHYDRIDE.

man-nif'er-ous, man-nif'gr-us, *a.* Bearing or causing the secretion of manna, as a shrub, tree, or manna-insect. [< L. *manna* (see MANNA) + *ferre*, bear.]

man'ni-kin, *n.* Same as MANIKIN.

man'ning†, *n.* **1.** The work of a man for a day. **2.** The act of supplying with men. **3.** The accustoming of birds or animals to the presence of strangers.

man'nish, man'ish, *a.* **1.** Putting on the airs of a man; resembling a man; aping manhood; masculine; as, a *mannish* woman or boy; *mannish* voices. **2**†. Resembling or characteristic of a human being; belonging to mankind. **3**†. Fond of men's society, as a woman. [< ANS. *mennisc*, < *mann*, man.]

Synonyms: see MANLY; MASCULINE.

—**man'nish-ly**, *adv.*—**man'nish-ness**, *n.*

man'nite, man'īt, *n.* A slightly sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), found widely distributed in nature, as in celery, sponges, sea-grasses, and especially in the dried sap of the flowering ash. [< MANNA.] **man'nit-ol**: **man'ni-tan**, *n.* A sweet, slightly deliquescent sirupy compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) obtained from mannite by boiling with strong hydrochloric acid.—**man'ni-tate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of mannitic acid.—**man-nit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from mannite.—**mannitic acid**, an amorphous gummy compound ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) formed by the oxidation of mannite under the influence of platinum black.—**man'ni-tose"**, *n.* An amorphous sirupy compound ($C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$) formed with mannitic acid when mannite is oxidized in the presence of platinum black.

man'nock, man'ęc, *n.* [Rare, Scot.] A little man; manikin.

ma-nœu'ver, **ma-nœu'vre**, Same as MANEUVER.

man'of-war', man'-ōv-wār', *n.* [MEN'-OF-WAR', *pl.*] **1.** An armed vessel belonging to a navy or military marine; especially, one of considerable size: not a specific term.

Paul Jones's . . . familiarity, too, with armed vessels, and the command of numerous crews, must have furnished him with all the information essential to the management and discipline of a *man-of-war*.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 24. [H. '78.]

2. [Local, Eng.] A pillar of coal in a coal-mine.

—**man-of-war bird** or **hawk.** **1.** A frigate-bird. **2.** One of other sea-birds, as a skua or albatross.—**man-of-war's man**, a seaman serving on board of a government vessel of war.—**Portuguese man-of-war**, a pelagic physalioid siphonophore, especially *Physalia arethusa* of the Middle Atlantic.

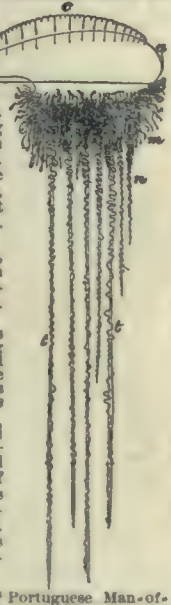

Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia arethusa*).
a, blunt end of air sac or pneumatophore, supporting the community; *b*, open end; *c*, crest; *m*, bunches of single individuals; *n*, a tentacle contracted; *t, t*, tentacles expanded. (*Agassiz.*)

man'old, man'old. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Manidæ*.
II. *n.* One of the *Manidæ*. [< MANIS + -OID.]

ma-nom'e-ter, ma-nom'ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the elastic pressure of gases; an accurate pressure-gage. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of blood in the vessels, capable of being applied to the cut end of a divided artery. [< Gr. *manos*, rare, + *metron*, measure.]

man"o-met'ric, man-o-met'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made with the manometer or some similar device; as, *manometric* experiments.

man"o-met'ric-al‡.

—**manometric flames**, tongues of flame seen on viewing in a rotating mirror a gas-flame pulsating by rapid alternation of pressure due to the action of sound-waves on the gas that supplies it. Called also *Koenig's flames*. See illus. below.

man'or, man'gr, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The landed estate of a lord or nobleman. Specifically: (1) In old English law, a tract or district of land granted by the king to one as lord, with authority to exercise jurisdiction over it by a court-baron. (2) In Anglo-Saxon times, a thane's or lord's estate, having on it a community of serfs or villeins.

William I. . . . possessed no fewer than one thousand four hundred and thirty-two *manors* in different parts of the kingdom.
LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 33. [E. C. '25.]

2. [U. S.] A tract of land originally granted as a manor, and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity, for a life or lives, or for a long term of years, with a reservation of rent in money, services, or kind.

In some of the colonies, especially in New York, before the Revolution, grants were made with full manorial rights and incidents, both under Dutch and English government. When feudal tenures were abolished in the State, the manorial proprietors contrived a form of deed by which rents and services similar to those abolished were preserved. See ANTIRENTISM. Compare PATROON.

3†. The jurisdiction of right of a court-baron with the accompanying privileges. **4**†. A dwelling. **man'er**†. [< F. *manoir* (inf. used as a noun), < L. *maneo*, dwell.]

man'ner-y†; **man'o-ry**†.

—**man'or-house"**, *n.* The residence of the lord of a manor; the manorial mansion. Called also *manor-seat*.

man'-or"chis, man-power, etc. See MAN.

ma-no'ri-al, mo-nō'ri-al, *a.* Of, relating to, or constituting a manor; as, a *manorial* court; *manorial* lands.

man'o-scope, man'o-skōp, *n.* [Rare.] A manometer. [< Gr. *manos*, rare, + *-scope*.]—**ma-nos'co-py**, *n.* The science of determining the density of gases and vapors.

ma-no'ver-y†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Strategy employed to take game unlawfully.

man'quell"er†, *n.* A man-killer.

—**man'quell"ing**†, *n.*

man'red†, *n.* Vassalage. **mau'rent**†.

man'root", man'rūt', *n.* A species of morning-glory (*Ipomœa leptophylla*) of the western United States, with an immense root, erect or ascending stem, linear leaves, and funnelform pink-purple corolla.

man'sard, man'sārd, *n.* **1.** A Mansard roof. See ROOF, *n.*

One may be familiar for years with the reception-room of his neighbor, and never suspect what is directly under his *mansard*.
ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* letter iii, p. 16. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. A room within a Mansard roof; attic. [After its inventor, *Mansard*, a French architect.] **man'sart**‡.

manse, mans, *n.* **1.** A clergyman's house, especially in the Scotch Presbyterian churches; a parsonage.

Nor . . . had the Old *Manse* ever been profaned by a lay occupant until that memorable summer afternoon when I entered it as my home.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 12. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Formerly, a landholder's residence, usually including the land attached. [OF., < LL. *mansa*, < L. *maneo*, dwell.]

man'ship†, *n.* Manhood.—**man'ship-ly**†, *adv.*

man'serv"ant, *n.* See MAN SERVANT, under MAN.

man'sion†, *vi.* To reside; dwell.

man'sion, man'shun, *n.* **1.** A large or handsome dwelling; specifically, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Young Sharley's visits at Lady Huntingdon's London *mansion* brought him into intimate relations with the Methodistic leaders of the day.
ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 19. [C. & P. '59.]

2. *Astrol.* One of the 12 divisions of the heavens; a house. **3.** According to Oriental and medieval astronomers, one of the 28 divisions of the heavens occupied by the moon on successive days.

Because the Chaldean astronomy has not the twenty-eight lunar *mansions*, it is commonly assumed that this way of dividing the zodiac was never used by them.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Origin of Week* p. 236. [C. & W. '83.]

4. [Obs. or Poet.] Any place of abode; a resting- or tarrying-place. [OF., < L. *mansio(n-)*, < *maneo*, stay.]

—**man'sion-house"**, *n.* The house in which one resides; a dwelling-house; especially, a stately residence; mansion; specifically, in England, the official residence of a lord mayor, as in London and some other cities.

A New England *Mansion-house* is naturally square, with dormer windows projecting from the roof, which has a balustrade with turned posts round it.
HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 5, p. 78. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

—**man'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Having residence; residentiary.—**man'sion-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] An abiding; residence.

man'slaugh"ter, man'slō"tęr, *n.* The killing of a man or of men by man; homicide; in law, the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied. It may be committed voluntarily, as in a sudden passion, or involuntarily, as the result of criminal carelessness, or as an incident in the commission of some wrongful act. Compare HOMICIDE; MURDER. **man'slaught**†; **man'slaugh"ter**†.

man'suete, man'swit, *a.* [OF.] [Rare.] Mild; tame; kind.

man'sue-tude, man'swe-tūd, *n.* [Archaic.] Accustomed gentleness or mildness; tameness.

I love to bring the aborigines [birds] back to the *mansuetude* they showed to the early voyagers.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Garden Acquaintance* p. 22. [O. & CO. '71.]

man'swear", man'swār', *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To swear falsely; commit perjury. **main'swear"**‡.

man'ta, man'tą, *n.* **1.** A coarse cotton cloth used by the lower classes of Mexico for clothing: applied specifically in the Rocky Mountains to the canvas covering of the load of a pack-animal. **2.** A devil-fish or gigantic ray. See illus. under DEVIL-FISH. **3.** *Mining.* A sack of ore; also, a placer. [< Sp. *manta*, blanket, < LL. *mantum*, < L. *mantellum*; see MANTLE, *n.*]

Mant-choo', *a.* & *n.* Same as MANCHU.

man'teau, man'tō *or* mąn'tō', *n.* [MAN'TEAUS or -TEAUX, *pl.*] **1.** A cloak or mantle worn by women; any mantle. **2**†. A woman's gown. [F., OF. *mantel*]; see MANTLE, *n.*]

man'to-gown"†; **man'tu-a-gown"**†.

man'tel, man'tl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The facing, sometimes richly ornamented, about a fireplace, including the usual shelf above it; also, the shelf. See illus. under CHIMNEY.

man'tel-piece"‡. **2**†. A cloak. [OF., cloak, shelf ("In old fireplaces the mantel slopes forward like a hood," SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*); see MANTLE, *n.*] **man'tle**†.

—**man'tel-board"**, *n.* The mantel-shelf.—**m.-set**, *n.* A set of decorative objects to be placed on a mantel-shelf.—**m.-shelf**, *n.* The shelf forming a usual part of a mantel.—**man'tel-tree"**, *n.* A beam forming the lintel of a fireplace; also, an arch serving the same purpose.

man"te-lé', man'tę-lē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having the upper angles of the field cut off as if a mantle were thrown over it and the ends drawn back; party per chevron, extending to the top of the escutcheon. **man"tel-lé'**‡.

man'tel-et, man'tel-et (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small mantle worn by women; formerly, a short mantle or cloak worn by knights. **man'tel-line**†. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A screen or shield, as in an embrasure, to protect the defenders. (2) A movable roof to protect a besieging party; a vinea; cat-castle; sow.

His heavy guns, with their *mantlet* protection, were pushed forward, and opened fire on the walls.
ARCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ch. 2, p. 43. [F. & W. '89.]

3. A movable shelter used by hunters. **4**†. A scarf or veil; cointise: often as a heraldic bearing. [OF., dim. of *mantel*; see MANTLE, *n.*] **man'tlet**‡.

man"tel-let'ta, man'tel-let'ą, *n. R. C. Ch.* A sleeveless vestment reaching almost to the knees, worn by various church dignitaries. [< It. *mantelletta*, = OF. *mantelet*; see MANTELET.]

man'tes, man'tīz *or* -tēz, *n.* Plural of MANTIS.

man'tic, man'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to divination or soothsaying, or the supposed inspired condition of a soothsayer; prophetic; as, *mantic* frenzy.

I fixed the various rules of *mantic* art,
Discerned the vision from the common dream.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 595.

[< Gr. *manikos*, < *mantis*; see MANTIS.] **man'ti-an**‡.

man'ti-core, man'ti-cōr, *n.* **1.** A fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail: represented also on heraldic bearings. **2.** A monkey named by Arbuthnot, but not identified, and perhaps imaginary. [F., < L. *mantichora*, < Gr. *manticho̊ras*, for *martichoras*, < Per. *mardkhora*, man-eater, < *mard*, man, + *khaur*, eater.] **man'ti-chor**‡; **man'ti-cor**‡; **man'ti-ger**‡.

Man'ti-da, man'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of orthopters, especially those with a long body, very long prothorax, and raptorial fore legs; mantises. See illus. below. [< MANTIS.]—**man'tid**, *a.* & *n.*

man-til'e, man-tal'ī *or* -tī'lē, *n.* [L.] A eucharistic vestment; a maniple.

man-til'la, man-til'ą, *n.* **1.** A woman's light cloak or cape, often of silk or other costly material.

The lady . . . permitted the donor to arrange the *mantilla* upon her projecting and bony shoulder-blades.
SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 18, p. 189. [D. F. & CO.]

2. A veil or head-covering of lace worn by women, especially in Spanish countries and parts of Italy. **3.** Any short mantle. [Sp., < L. *mantellum*; see MANTLE, *n.*]

man'tin, man'tin. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To stutter. **II.** *n.* Stuttering; imperfect articulation.

man'tis, man'tis, *n.* [MAN'TIS-ES or MAN'TES, *pl.*] **1.** A mantid orthopterous insect. The mantises are noted for the manner in which, as if praying, they carry the very large spinous fore legs when waiting for their insect prey. *Phasmomantis carolina* is the common mantis of the United States. Called also *johnny cockhorse*, *praying-mantis*, *praying-insect*, *rearhorse*, and *soothsayer*.

Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*).

In Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly, so noted for its curious forms, a pink *mantis* has been discovered that resembles a pink orchis so closely that it is difficult to distinguish them.
C. F. HOLDER *Marvels of Animal Life* ch. 12, p. 147. [S. '85.]

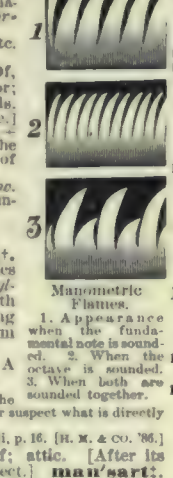

Manometric Flames.
1. Appearance when the fundamental note is sounded. 2. When the octave is sounded. 3. When both are sounded together.

2. [M-] A genus typical of *Mantidæ*. [< Gr. *mantis*, prophet, locust, < *mainomai*, rage.] —**man'tis-crab"**, *n.* Same as MANTIS-SHRIMP (1).—**m.-shrimp**, *n.* A crustacean with the aspect of a mantis or praying-insect. (1) A squillid. (2) A specter-shrimp or caprellid.

Man-tis'i-a, man-tis'i-ą, *n.* A genus of evergreen East-Indian plants of the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), cultivated in greenhouses for their peculiarly shaped purple-and-yellow flowers, which are known popularly as *opera-girls* or *dancing-girls*. [< MANTIS, the flowers being fancied to resemble this insect.]

Man-tis'pi-dæ, man-tis'pi-dē *or* -dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of planipennine neuropters related to the *Hemerobiidæ*, but with raptorial fore legs close to the head and resembling mantises. **Man-tis'pa**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MANTIS.]

—**man-tis'pid**, *a.* & *n.*—**man-tis'poid**, *a.*

man-tis'sa, man-tis'ą, *n.* **1.** A work or treatise supplementary or additional to another on the same subject. **2.** *Math.* The decimal or fractional part of a logarithm: so named as being added to the integral part or characteristic. [< L. *mantissa*, addition.]

man-tis'tic, *a.* Same as MANTIC.

man'tle, man'tl, *v.* [MAN'TLED; MAN'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To cover with or as with a mantle; conceal; disguise.

II. *i.* **1.** To overspread or cover the surface of something; as, a *mantling* blush. **2.** To become covered, overspread, or suffused; as, a goblet *mantling* with foam.

A slim and lovely young girl, with cheeks *mantling* with health and roses. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 83. [H.]

3. To spread out the wings, as a hawk; specifically, to stretch out a wing over the outstretched leg: used also figuratively.

The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings, *mantling* proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 439.

man'tle, *n.* **1.** A loose garment usually without sleeves, worn over the other garments; a cloak. **2.** Anything that clothes or envelops; hence, figuratively, whatever covers or conceals; as, a *mantle* of darkness.

Night at length came, and drew her friendly *mantle* over the contest. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 307. [H. '51.]

3. *Anat. & Zool.* Some covering or concealing part or organ; as, the *mantle* of the brain, the general surface of the cortex, which conceals the island of Reil. Specifically: (1) *Conch.* The variously modified flap or folds of the membranous covering of a mollusk. It secretes the shell. See illus. under LAMELLIBRANCHIATE. (2) *Ornith.* The back, scapulars, and folded wings, when distinguished by color, as in gulls. (3) *Ascid.* The tunic. **4.** The outer covering of a wall. **5.** The outer masonry of a blast-furnace. **6.** A sheath of clay laid over a wax model, forming a mold when the wax is melted out. **7.** A pipe or close conduit leading water from a forebay to a water-wheel. **8.** *Arch.* A mantel. **9.** A device, as a conical wire network covered with some highly refractory earth or earths, that becomes luminous when exposed to a flame: an essential feature in some regenerative burners. **10.** Same as MANTLING, 2 and 3. [< AS. *mæntel* (or OF. *mantel*), < L. *mantellum*, cloak, < *manus*, hand, + *tela*, web, < *texo*, weave.]

—**man'tle-an"i-mal**, *n.* A tunicate.—**m.-cell**, *n.* One of a layer of cells that compose the mantle-layer or tapetum of the archespore in many cryptogams.—**to take the m.** or **the m. and ring**, to take a vow of perpetual widowhood.

—**man'tled**, *a.* Provided or protected with a mantle or mantelet.—**man'tler**, *n.* One clad in a mantle; one wearing no clothing but a mantle.

man'tling, man'tling, *n.* **1.** A cloth suitable for mantles. **2.** A layer of exhausted shale spread over a heap of alum-containing shale, to prevent the escape of volatile products, as sulfur, during the calcination process. **3.** *Her.* A representation of a mantle or cloak of fur, often depicted conventionally, as a background to a shield; a cointise or lambrequin. The mantling of a commoner is usually red lined with white fur.

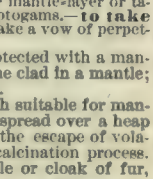

A Shield with Mantling.

Arms of the ancient lords of Milton, in Yorkshire, England.

man'to, man'tō, *n.* [Sp.] In mining, a layer or stratum, specially a stratum that contains gold in paying quantities.

man'to-gown"†, *n.* Same as MANTEAU.

man'told, man'teld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mantidæ*. [< MANTIS + -OID.]

man-tol'o-gy, man-tel'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] Divination; soothsaying. [< Gr. *mantis* (see MANTIS) + -OLOGY.]

—**man-tol'o-gist**, *n.* [Rare.] A soothsayer; diviner.

man'toun†, *n.* [Sp.] A shawl or wrap. **man'toon**†. [C.]

man'tra, mąn'trą (man'trą, *C. E. I.*), *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A formula or charm used in Hindu invocations, usually consisting of the name of some deity or a short address to him. **2.** A Vedic hymn; also, the matter, collectively, constituting the first division of the Veda. See BRAHMANA.

The gifts bestowed on holy men, the alms
And temple offerings made, the *mantras* sung.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 13.

man'strap", **man'wor"thy**, etc. See MAN.

man'tu-a, man'tu-ą (XIII), *n.* **1.** A woman's loose cloak, worn about 1850.

A little lady in a deep mourning *mantua*. EDMUND GOSSE *Gossip in a Library, Love and Business* p. 152. [L. CO. '91.]

2†. A gown worn by women, especially one having an open front: a manteau. **3**†. A rich silk formerly made at Mantua, Italy. [Cor. of MANTEAU.]

—**man'tu-a-ma"ker**, *n.* A dressmaker.

Man'tu-an, man'tu-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mantua in Italy. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

man'ty, man'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A mantle; gown.

Ma'nu, mą'nū (man'ū, *C. E. I.*), *n.* [Sans.] **1.** *Hind. Myth.* (1) A mythic sage fabled to have sprung from the self-existing god Brahma. (2) One of fourteen mythical ancestors of the human race. **2.** The supposed author of the legal code of the Vaisavas, which is still the highest authority in Indian law-courts. Its date is uncertain, but in its present metrical form it is post-Buddhistic. The latest translation is by Bühler in the "Sacred Books of the East."

—**Manu period**, see MANVANTARA.

man'u-al, man'yu-ąl. *a.* **1.** Done, made, or used by the hand; of, relating to, or affecting the hand; as, *manual* expertness; *manual* employments.

Necessity compelled the people to make many things which their poverty would not allow them to buy, and *manual* labor, especially in the New England provinces, was dignified from the beginning. LOSSING *United States* fourth period, ch. 11, p. 176. [T. B. '83.]

2. [Rare.] Having hands. [< F. *manuel*, < L. *manualis*, < *manus*, hand.] **man'u-a-ry**†; **man'u-el**†.

—**manual alphabet**, the letters made by the deaf and dumb with the hand in conversation. See illus. under GESTURE-SPEECH.—**m. of arms** (*Mil.*), regulations for and drill in the precise and methodical handling of arms.

—**man'u-al-ist**, *n.* One who performs manual labor.—**man"u-al'i-ter**, *adv. Mus.* With the manuals.—**man'u-al-ly**, *adv.* With the hands; by hand.

man'u-al, *n.* **1.** A compact volume; handbook. Specifically: (1) A compendium containing the essentials of a subject; elementary text-book; primer.

Q. Mucius Scævola, Pontifex, is said to have published a *manual* of the entire Civil Law.
H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 2, p. 39. [H. H. & CO. '87.]

(2) A code of rules; hand-guide. (3) A church service-book. **2.** In an organ or other musical instrument, a keyboard or a key to be played by the hands: opposed to *pedal*. **3.** *Mil.* A systematic exercise in the handling of some weapon; as, the *manual* of the saber.

It is said that Napoleon could go through the *manual* of the common soldier better than any man in his armies.
MUNGER *On the Threshold* ch. 1, p. 11. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

4. [Rare.] A hand fire-engine: distinguished from one worked by steam.—**man'u-al-key"**, *n.* A key on any organ-manual, as opposed to one on the pedal board.

man'u-a-ryt, *a.* Same as MANUAL.

man'u-a-ryt, *n.* **1.** A consecrated glove. **2.** A workman.

ma-nu'bi-al†, *a.* Pertaining to spoils; captured in war.

ma-nu'bri-um, mą-nū'bri-um *or* -nū'bri-um, *n.* [-BRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* Some part or process like or likened to a handle. (1) The part of the sternum with which the first pair of ribs articulates; the presternum. See illus. under BONE. (2) *Ornith.* The median process from the anterior angle of the sternum. (3) The handle of the malleus. (4) *Zooph.* The axial portion of the medusa hanging from the summit of the umbrella and having the mouth at its extremity. **2.** *Bot.* A cylindrical cell borne on the center of each of the eight shields that compose the globular antheridium of the *Characeæ*. Each manubrium projects into the cavity of the antheridium and bears long, coiled, many-celled filaments. **3.** In technical uses, a handle or haft, as of an organ-stop. [L., handle, < *manus*, hand.]

—**ma-nu'bri-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a manubrium; resembling a handle.—**ma-nu'bri-a"ted**, *a.* Having a manubrium, as a bird.

man"u-cap'tion, man'yu-cap'shun, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Same as MAINPRISE. [< LL. *manucaptio(n-)*, < L. *manus*, hand; and see CAPTION.]

man"u-cap'tor, man'yu-cap'tęr, *n.* One who stands bail for another.

man'u-code, man'yu-cōd, *n.* A bird of paradise of *Manucodia* or a related genus, of New Guinea and Australia, with glossy steel-blue plumage, remarkable for its loud and clear voice. [< Malay *manuk-dewata*, bird of the gods.]

man"u-duc'tion, man'yu-duc'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] A guiding or leading by the hand. [< LL. *manuductio(n-)*, < *manuduco*, lead by the hand, < L. *manus*, hand, + *duco*, lead.]

man"u-duc'tor, man'yu-duc'tęr, *n.* [Archaic.] A guide; leader; in medieval music, a choir-leader who beat time with his hand. **man"u-du'cent**†.

man"u-fac'to-ry†, man'yu-fac'to-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Leading or guiding; serving as a guide.

man"u-fac'to-ry†, *a.* Pertaining to manufacturing.

man"u-fac'to-ry, man'yu-fac'to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place or building where anything is manufactured or regularly made. **2**†. The act of manufacturing. [< L. *manus*, hand, + FACTORY.]

man"u-fac'tur-al, man'yu-fac'chur-ąl *or* -tiūr-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacture; a better form somewhat used for *manufacturing*. See FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 3, p. 45. [S. '78.]

man"u-fac'ture, man'yu-fac'chur *or* -tiūr, *v.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or fashion by working on or combining material; form or produce by some industrial process; fashion by hand or machinery: especially when done in considerable quantities and as a regular business; as, to *manufacture* cotton goods; to *manufacture* furniture.

On a little elevation a half-mile outside the walls [of Jaffa] is a cluster of wooden houses, which were *manufactured* in America.
C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 1, p. 7. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. To work or fashion by labor into useful or desirable forms; form or make into something; as, to *manufacture* leather into shoes; to *manufacture* rags into paper. **3.** To fabricate, as that which is not genuine; create by artifice; simulate; counterfeit; as, to *manufacture* praise; to *manufacture* public opinion.

All great force is real and elemental. There is no *manufacturing* a strong will.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Fate* p. 28. [H. M. & CO. '78.]

II. *i.* To engage in producing something by industrial art; form products by any process; elaborate.

Synonyms: see MAKE.

—**man"u-fac'tur-er**, *n.* One who manufactures; a person engaged in manufacturing as a business.—**man"u-fac'tur-ing**, *pa.* Pertaining or devoted to manufacture. Compare MANUFACTURAL.

man"u-fac'ture, *n.* **1.** The operation of making articles for use by working on or combining material; the production of goods, etc., by industrial processes or art; as, the *manufacture* of lace.

To six men . . . is to be awarded the distinction of having established the cotton *manufacture* as one of the mightiest of the world's industries.
G. M. TOWLE *Heroes of Invention* ch. 7, p. 71. [L. & S. '90.]

2. Anything made by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively; also, figuratively, the product or result of any process; as, silk-*manufactures*.

Mr. Adams in a plain suit of black, made entirely of American *manufactures*, ascended to the speaker's chair and took his seat.
W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams* ch. 7, p. 152. [D. MI. & CO. '51.]

[< LL. *manufactura*, making by hand, < L. *manus*, hand, + *facio*, make.] **man'u-fact**†.

ma-nu'ka, mą-nū'ką, *n.* A very abundant New Zealand shrub (*Leptospermum scoparium*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*). Its twigs are used for rustic brooms, and its leaves by the bushmen for tea: hence it is often called *tea-tree*.

ma'nul, mā'nul, *n.* [Tatar.] A wildcat (*Felis manul*) of central Asia, having soft yellowish fur and a black-striped head.

man"u-mise'†, *vt.* Same as MANUMIT.

man"u-mis'sion, man'yu-mish'un, *n.* The granting of liberty to a bondman; emancipation; liberation.

Under certain circumstances the master's inviting his slave to sit down with him at table, did itself constitute the act of *manumission*. TRENCH *Notes on the Parables, Talents* p. 224. [A. '72.]

[F., < L. *manumissio(n-)*, < *manumissus*, pp. of *manumitto*; see MANUMIT.]

man"u-mit', man'yu-mit', *vt.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] To set free from bondage; liberate from servitude, as a slave; emancipate; free.

Manumit . . . owes its existence to a peculiar Roman custom—of dismissing, namely, with a slap of the hand a slave made free.
W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 130. [S. '74.]

[< L. *manumitto*, < *manus*, hand, + *mitto*, send.] **man"u-mise'**†; **man"u-miss'**†; **man"u-mize'**†.—**man"u-mit'tor**, *n.*

man'u-mo"tiv(e, man'yu-mō"tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being moved by hand.

man'u-mo"tor, man'yu-mō"tęr, *n.* A small carriage constructed to be driven by the hands of its occupant; used mainly by invalids. [< L. *manus*, hand, + MOTOR.]

ma-nur'a-bl(e, mą-niūr'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of enrichment by manure. **2**†. Capable of being cultivated.

ma-nur'age†, *n.* Cultivation.

ma-nur'ance, mą-niūr'ans, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The applying of manure. **2.** [Archaic.] Cultivation. **me-nur'ance**†.

ma-nure', mą-niūr', *vt.* [MA-NURED'; MA-NUR'ING.] **1.** To apply manure or fertilizing substance to; as, to *manure* a field. **2**†. To cultivate by manual labor; also, to improve by culture. [< F. *manœuvrer;* see MANEUVER, *v.*] **me-nure'**†.—**ma-nur'er**, *n.*

ma-nure', *n.* Any substance applied to soil to render it more fertile, as dung, decaying animal or vegetable matter, and certain minerals. **ma-nur'ing**‡.

The good effect of a *manure* should be twofold. 1. Its mechanical effect upon the texture of the soil. 2. Its inherent value in plant food. P. M. AUGUR in *Rep. Am. Pomol. Soc.*, '87 p. 85.

—**ma-nure'-dis-trib"u-ter**, *n.* A vehicle with a mechanical attachment for spreading manure evenly over the ground. **m.-spreader**‡.—**m.-drag**, *n.* A drag or hook used in moving and landing manure.—**m.-drill**, *n.* A contrivance for scattering or distributing over a field pulverized or liquid manure.—**m.-fork**, *n.* A fork of from four to six tines, slightly curved, and with either a long handle or a grip-handle.—**m.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A manure-drag. **2.** A manure-fork.—**m.-loader**, *n.* A form of horse-fork used in loading manure into a wagon.

ma-nure'ment†, *n.* Cultivation.

ma-nu'ri-a, mą-nū'ri-ą, *n.* An East-Indian land-tortoise (*Manuria fusca*). [Of E. Ind. origin.] **ma-nou'ri-a**‡.

ma-nur'i-al, mą-niūr'i-ąl, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of manure.—**ma-nur'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

ma'nus, mē'nus *or* mą'nus, *n.* The hand. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* The terminal part of the thoracic limb; the hand or fore foot. (2) *Entom.* The tarsus of the front leg or brachium. (3) *Crust.* The prehensile organ, claw, or chela. (4) *Rom. Law.* Authoritative control; dominium: said of persons rather than of things, as of the wife or children being in *manu* of the husband or father. [L., hand.]

man'u-script, *vt.* [Rare.] To write with the hand.

man'u-script, man'yu-script, *a.* **1.** Written by hand, with a pen or the like; as, a *manuscript* work.

In the library of the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, a *manuscript* plan of a great monastic establishment was found . . . in the 17th century. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 5. [D. M. & CO. '83.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or composed of manuscripts; as, a *manuscript* library. **man'u-script"al**†.

man'u-script, *n.* **1.** Matter written by hand with a pen, stylus, or the like; a composition in handwriting or typewriting, as distinguished from one that is printed: abbreviated MS., plural MSS. **2.** Specifically, a roll or book written before the invention of printing. Manuscripts are generally written on papyrus, leather, parchment, or vellum, and may be in a roll (volumen) or in book form (codex). They may be either autograph, in the handwriting of the author, or apograph, a transcript by a scribe. The oldest extant manuscripts are Egyptian papyri, the most ancient being the Prisse papyrus, now in Paris, found in a tomb of the 11th dynasty, which is computed to be nearly 4,000 years old. The earliest surviving Greek and Latin manuscripts are of the 1st and 2d centuries A. D. Compare PALIMPSEST. [< LL. *manuscriptum*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *scribo*, write.]

man"u-ten'en-cy†, *n.* Maintenance.

Man-van'ta-ra, mąn-vąn'tą-rą, *n.* [Sans.] A Manu period, consisting of 72 divine Yugas, and ruled over by a special Manu. The present is the 7th Manvantara, ruled over by Manu Vaivasvata. Explained by the so-called Eastern Buddhists as the "outbreathing" of the creative principle; the period of cosmic life, which lies between two pralayas; a day of Brahma.

Man has a *manvantara* and pralaya every four-and-twenty hours, his periods of waking and sleeping; vegetation follows the same rule from year to year as it subsides and revives with the seasons. The world too has its *manvantaras* and pralayas.
A. P. SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* ch. 11, p. 171. [TR. & CO. '83.]

Man-wan'ta-ra‡.

man'ward, man'wȯrd, *adv.* In the direction of man; toward man; used also as an adjective.

There is in all Eastern religions, whether we look Godward or *manward*, a stern separation from the common feelings and interests of mankind. DEAN STANLEY *Addresses and Sermons in Am.* ser. i, p. 109. [MACM. '83.]

Manx, manx, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, its people, or their language. **Manks**‡.

—**Manx shearwater, petrel**, or **puffin**, the common shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*).

Manx, *n.* **1.** The language of the people of the Isle of Man, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic mother tongue. Called also the *Manx dialect*. **2.** In a plural sense, the people of the Isle of Man.

The *Manx* are an earnest, simple folk, rather silent under emotion, and far too sincere to hide feeling with jesting. AMELIA E. BARR *Christopher, Master of Rushen* p. 159. [D. M. & CO. '88.]

3. [m-] The Manx shearwater. [< *Man*, Isle of Man.]

Manx'man, manx'mąn, *n.* A male native or inhabitant of the Isle of Man.

Manx'wom"an, manx'wum"ȯn, *n.* A female native or inhabitant of the Isle of Man.

man'y, men'i, *a.* [MORE; MOST. *Obs. superl.* MAN'I-EST.] **1.** Constituting a large number; numerous; as,

many pleasures. **2.** Indefinitely numerous: used especially with *too*, with the interrogative *how*, and with *as* and *so* in expressions of comparison; as, *too many* mistakes; *how many* people? *as many* people *as* came.

Days are *as many* and as long as duties.
A. McKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. xvi, p. 308. [D. L. CO.]

3†. Much. H. *Dict.* [< AS. *manig*, many.]

Many followed by *a*, *an*, or *another* indicates a great number thought of singly, and qualifies a singular substantive; as, *many a* misfortune. Without a noun following, *many* may be considered an indefinite pronoun.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head. SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 89. [H. '55.]

Many is much used with participles and participial adjectives to form self-explaining compounds; as, *many-armed*; *many-faced*; *many-headed*; *many-hued*.

Synonyms: divers, frequent, manifold, multifarious, multiplied, multitudinous, numerous, sundry, various.—**Antonyms:** few, infrequent, rare, scarce, uncommon.

Compounds, etc.: —**man'y-mind″ed**, *a.* Showing changes of mind, changeable in opinion; fickle; versatile.—**man'y-root″**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Ruellia tuberosa*) of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*), with showy blue flowers and tuberous roots reputed to be emetic. It is found in the West Indies, Mexico, and the southwestern United States. —**m.-sided**, *a.* Having many sides, as an object. Hence, figuratively: (1) Capable of being considered from many points of view; embracing many questions or subjects; as, a *many-sided* subject. (2) Having training, information, or ability in many directions; not narrow; versatile.

Schiller's nature was direct and simple rather than profound and *many-sided*. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 106. [S. '82.]

—**m.-sidedness**, *n.*—**man'y-wise″**, *adv.* In many or various ways. —**man'y-ways″**;—**not m.** [Slang, not much.]—**so m.**, the same or nearly the same number of; as, the soldiers plundered like *so many* savages.—**too m.** **1.** A number too great. **2.** [Colloq.] Too strong; too able; too skilful, as, I was *too many* for him.

man'y, men'i, *n.* **1.** The greater number of the people; the masses; the common people; also, a crowd; multitude: with *the*; as, *the many* demanded his death. **2.** Any large number; a considerable number: preceded by *a* or *an* and followed by *of*, expressed or understood; as, *a* great *many of* us; *a* great *many* people.

The phrase *a many* was formerly common.

Eels a *many* I've ate, but any So good ne'er tasted before!
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Knight and Lady* st. 17.

[< AS. *menigu*, < *manig*, many.]

ma'nyer, *n.* Mania; madness.

man'y-plies, men'i-pliz, *n.* The third stomach of a ruminant, whose lining membrane is raised into many closely set longitudinal folds; psalterium; omasum. See illus. under RUMINANT. [< MANY, *a.*, + PLY, *n.*]

man″za-nil'la, man'za-nil'a, *n.* [Sp.] A dry and light sherry. See WINE.

Fine *manzanilla* up to its fourth or fifth year has a fragrant floral bouquet, which, combined with its singular freshness of flavour, causes it to assimilate . . . to good Rhine wine.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* ch. 2, p. 25. [W. L. & CO. '76.]

man″za-ni'ta, man'za-ni'ta, *n.* Any one of several shrubs or small trees of the western United States, species of bearberry (*Arctostaphylos*). Especially: (1) *A. pungens*, the **California manzanita**, 20 to 30 feet high in the lowlands, only a small shrub on the mountains, with reddish fruit in a short raceme and a very hard, heavy, mahogany-colored wood. (2) *A. glauca*, the **great-berried manzanita**, with fruit three-fourths of an inch in diameter. [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, apple.]

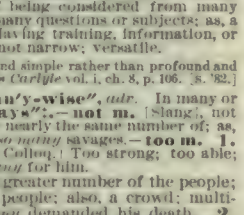

A Manzanita.
a, tree of *Arctostaphylos glauca*. *b*, flowering branch of *A. tomentosa*.

ma'o, mä'o, *n.* **1.** An Asiatic measure of length. See MEASURE. **2.** An Asiatic measure of surface. See MEASURE. **mau†**; **mou†**; **mow†**.

ma″o-ma'o, mä'o-mä'o *or* mä'o-mä'o, *n.* [New Zealand.] A stromateoid fish (*Neptotichthys violaceus*).

Ma'o-ri, mä'o-ri, (1) W. ma'o-ri, *L.*; mä'-, *S.*; mau'ri, (2) *E. S.*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the aborigines of New Zealand or to their language. [< New Zealand *maori*, native.]

Ma'o-ri, *n.* **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand, belonging to the Polynesian branch of the brown Indo-Pacific race. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN. **2.** The language of the aborigines of New Zealand, belonging to the Polynesian branch of Malay-Polynesian languages. **Ma'ho-ri†**.

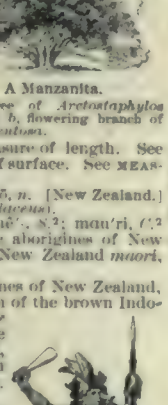
A Maori Warrior.

maor'mor, mär'mōr, *n.* In early Scotland, a hereditary magistrate and administrator of a certain territory. Under the feudal system the earl was the successor of the Celtic maormor, who was first a tributary king, and afterward a hereditary judicial officer. [Gael., < *maor*, steward, + *mor*, great.] **mor'maer†**.

map, map, *vt.* [MAPPED; MAP'PING.] **1.** To make a map of, as the surface of a country; delineate in a map. **2.** Hence, to plan in detail: usually with *out*; as, to *map out* a course or a policy.

You think how good a life you will lead, and you *map out* great purposes. D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* ch. 4, p. 52. [S. '52.]

map¹, *n.* **1.** A representation, usually a plane projection, of any region or expanse; a chart; specifically, a delineation of land or land and water, showing the extent and relative position of geographical features, and conveying topographic or other information.

Maps have different names according to the information they are made to convey, as *political*, *physical*, *hydrographical*, *meteorological*, *relief*, *contour*, *geological*, *ethnological*, *historical*, and *statistical*.

2. Figuratively, any exact delineation or representation.

Language as [was] called a *map* of the science and manners of the people who speak it.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 28. [S. '73.]

[< F. *mappe*, < L. *mappa*, napkin.] **mappe†**.

—**isogonic map** (*Electr.*), a map or chart showing isogonal lines. See illus. under ISOGONIC. —**map'-li″chen**, *n.* A lichen (*Lecidea geographica*) so called from the appearance of the thallus.—**map'-measurer**, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances other than in straight lines on a map.—**map'-projection**, *n.* A map or method of representing a sphere or part of a sphere on a plane. See PROJECTION.—**map'-turtle**, *n.* An American pond-turtle or emydid (*Malaclemmys geographicus*) with maplike markings on the shell.

map², *n.* Dial., Eng.] A mop.

—**map'ple**, *n.* A small mop or broom of twigs.

ma-pach', mä-päch', *n.* [Mex.] The raccoon.

ma'ple, mē'pl, *n.* Any tree of the genus *Acer*, or its wood. All the species, over eighty in number, are confined to the north temperate zone; nine or ten are native in the United States, and others have been introduced from the Old World for ornament and shade. The principal species in the United States are: the **hard maple** or **sugar-** or **rock-maple** (*A. saccharinum*), the principal source of maple-sugar, etc., and of most of the **bird's-eye** or **curled maple** of the cabinet-makers; the **white** or **silver maple** (*A. dasycarpum*); the **red** or **scarlet maple**, or **swamp-maple** (*A. rubrum*); the **black maple** or **sugar-tree** (*A. nigrum*), possibly a variety of sugar-maple; the **striped maple**, **whistlewood**, or **moosewood** (*A. Pennsylvanicum*); the **large-leaved** or **California maple** (*A. macrophyllum*); and the **mountain-maple**, a tall shrub (*A. spicatum*) with terminal clusters of greenish flowers. Species of other countries are: the English **field-maple** (*A. campestre*); the **sycamore-maple** (*A. Pseudo-platanus*); the **Norway maple** (*A. platanoides*); the **Tatarian maple** (*A. Tartaricum*); the **Japan maple** (*A. Japonicum*). The **ash-leaved maple** or **ash-maple**, more properly called *box-elder*, is not a true maple, but of the allied genus *Negundo*, being *N. aceroides*. See illus. under BOX-ELDER. [< AS. *mapel*, in *mapel-trēow*, maple-tree.]

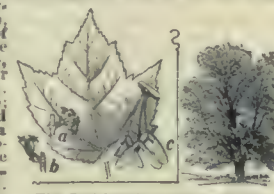

The Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*).
a, staminate flowers; *b*, pistillate flowers; *c*, the fruit.

—**ma'ple-cup″**, *n.* A cup or bowl made of maple; a mazer.—**m.-disease**, *n.* A disease in various species of maple, manifested in spots on the leaves caused by a fungus (*Phyllosticta acericola*).—**m.-honey**, *n.* The thick residue of sugar-maple sap left after evaporation and crystallization.—**m.-sirup**, *n.* A sirup obtained by boiling down sugar-maple sap or melting maple-sugar. **m.-molasses†**.—**m.-sugar**, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporating the sap of the maple.

map'like″, map'lik', *a.* Resembling a map: said especially of certain lichens.

mappe'monde″, map'mond', *n.* [F.] A map of the world. **mappe'mounde″†**.

map'per-y, *n.* The art of designing maps; the study or use of maps.

map'pist, map'ist, *n.* One who makes maps.

ma'qua-hui″tl, mä'kwa-hwē'tl, *n.* [Mex.] A two-handed weapon with blades of obsidian, used by the early Mexicans. **ma'qua-ui″tl†**.

ma'qui, mä'ki, *Ch.* (-kwē, *W.*; mak'wi, *E. I.*), *n.* [Sp. (Chile).] An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Aristotelia Maqui*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), used in Chile in making musical instruments, the tough bark furnishing the strings. A wine useful in malignant fevers is made from its purple acid berries.

mar, mär, *vt.* [MARRED; MAR'RING.] To injure, especially by doing physical harm or damage to; make imperfect or faulty; deface or disfigure; impair; spoil; ruin; as, to *mar* a picture; to *mar* one's enjoyment.

The love of gain never made a great Painter, but it has *marred* many.
W. ALLSTON *Lectures on Art* p. 168. [B. & SCR. '50.]

[< AS. *myrran*, injure.] **marre†**; **merre†**.

Synonyms: see BEDAUB; BOTCH; HURT.

mar¹, *n.* A disfiguring mark; blemish; injury.

mar², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small lake; mere.

mar'ra', mär'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] The large, hare-like Patagonian cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

Mar'ra², *n.* Sans. *Hindu Myth.* The ruling spirit of evil; the tempter. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 19.

mar'a-bou¹, mar'a-bū', *C.* (mar'a-bū', *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, especially the African *Leptoptilus crumeniferus*, whose soft white lower tail- and wing-feathers are used for trimming bonnets and dresses. **2.** A plume from the marabou. **3.** A white silk that can be dyed without being freed from gum. [F., < *marabout*; see MARABOUT¹.] **mar'a-bout‡**.

A Marabou (*Leptoptilus crumeniferus*). [1/30]

mar'a-bou², *n.* [Louisiana, U.S.] [F.] The progeny of a mulatto and a griffe, five-eighths negro.

Mar'a-bout¹, mar'a-būt, *C. S.* (mā'ra-būt', *I.*; mar'a-būt', *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* A Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of northern Africa, revered as a saint by the Berbers. [F., < Ar. *morābit*, hermit, < *ma-* (formative) + *ribat*, religious house.] **Mar'a-boot‡**.

mar'a-bout², *n.* Same as MARABOU¹.

mar'a-can, mar'a-can, *n.* [Braz.] A macaw.

mar'a-cock, *n.* Same as MAY-POP.

ma'rah, mā'rä *or* mä'rä, *n.* [Heb.] Bitter water; anguish. **ma'ra'**.

ma'ral, mā'ral *or* mä'ral, *n.* The Persian red deer (*Cervus maral*).

ma-ram'ba, ma-ram'ba, *n.* [Afr.] A sweet wine made from a species of banana.

ma-ra'mi, ma-rä'mi, *n.* [Austral.] An astacoid crustacean genus (*Astacopsis*).

mar'a-na-tha, mar'a-nā'tha *or* mar'a-nath'a (XIII), *n.* See ANATHEMA MARANATHA.

ma-ra'no, mä-rä'nō, *n.* Sp. A Jew or a Moor who, during the persecution by the Spanish Inquisition, publicly professed Christianity, but privately adhered to his own religion.

mar'ant, mar'ant, *n.* Any plant of the family *Marantaceæ*.

Ma-ran'ta, ma-ran'ta, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs of the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), with fleshy tuberous rootstocks, sheathing leaves, often highly ornamental, and a terminal inflorescence. A large portion of the arrowroot of commerce is supplied by the tubers of *M. arundinacea*. See illus. under ARROWROOT. [< *Maranta*, a Venetian botanist.]

Mar″an-ta'ce-æ, mar'an-tē'se-ē *or* -tā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order of monocotyledonous plants, now included in *Zingiberaceæ*. [< MARANTA.]

—**mar″an-ta'ceous**, *a.*

ma-ra're, ma-rā'rē, *n.* [New Zealand.] A labroid fish (*Coridodax pullus*).

ma-ras'ca, ma-ras'ca, *n.* [It.] A small black variety of the European wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), peculiar to the Dalmatian mountains.

ma″ra-schi'no, mä″ra-skē'nō, *W.* (mar'as-kī'nō, *C. E. I. Wr.*), *n.* [It.] A cordial distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry flavored with the bruised pits. **ma″ra-squi'no†**; **ma″ra-squi'no‡**.

Ma-ras'mi-us, ma-ras'mi-us, *n.* A large genus of fungi, allied to *Agaricus*, with a thin, leathery, umbrella-shaped pileus, usually found on fallen leaves and stems. They wither rather than decay, reviving in moisture. Some species are edible, the fairy-ring mushroom (*M. oreades*) being the best-known. [< Gr. *marasmos*; see MARASMUS.]

ma-ras'mus, ma-raz'mus, *n.* *Pathol.* A gradual and continuous wasting away of the bulk of the body from some morbid cause. [< Gr. *marasmos*, < *marainō*, waste.] **ma-rasm'‡**.—**ma-ras'mic**, *a.* Relating to or affected with marasmus.—**ma-ras'moid**, *a.* Resembling marasmus.

Ma-ra'thi, ma-rä'thi, *C.* (ma-rath'ɑi, *E.*), *n.* Mahrati.

Ma-rat″ti-a'ce-æ, ma-rat'i-ē'se-ē *or* -ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of eusporangiate ferns—the ringless ferns—having scaly rhizomes, and large, coarse, much-branched fronds with stipules and boat-shaped spore-cases produced from a group of epidermal cells. It embraces 4 genera and about 100 species, confined to the tropics. **Ma-rat'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< J. F. *Maratti*, Tuscan botanist.]—**ma-rat″ti-a'ceous**, *a.*

ma-raud', ma-rôd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To invade for the sake of booty; ravage; plunder: said of irregular incursions.

It [the frontier] was *marauded* by merciless bands of savages, led in some instances by Frenchmen.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 20, p. 212. [G. P. P. '63.]

II. *i.* To rove about plundering or robbing; go in quest of plunder; make pillaging expeditions. [< F. *maraud-er*, < *maraud*, rogue, perhaps < L. *malus*, bad.]

ma-raud', *n.* [Rare.] A plundering by marauders; foray.

ma-raud'er, ma-rôd'er, *n.* A rover or an invader in quest of booty; one of a foraging party; a plunderer.

mar″a-ve'di, mar'a-vē'di, *C.* (-vā'di, *W.*), *n.* **1.** A former Spanish coin and money of account, the smallest in use. See COIN.

A reward of 10,000 *maravedis* had been promised to the person who should first discover land, and ninety pair of eyes were strained that night with looking. FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 430. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

A Maravedi of Charles III. of Spain. (Actual size.)

2. An ancient gold coin of Spain: named from the dynasty under which it was first struck. See COIN. [< Sp. *maravedí*, < Ar. *Murābitin*, a Moorish dynasty of Spain.]

mar'ble, mär'bl, *vt.* [MAR'BLED; MAR'BLING.] To stain or color in imitation of the veining or variegation of marble, as paper or book-edges.

mar'ble, *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of marble; as, a *marble* basin; a *marble* portico. **2.** Stained or veined in imitation of variegated marble; marbled; as, a *marble* book-cover. **3.** Having qualities resembling those of marble, as coldness, hardness, or purity.

Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way
Amongst innumerable stars.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 564.
For his best Monument is his spouse's *marble* breast.
DRYDEN *Death of Lord Hastings* l. 107.

mar'ble, *n.* **1.** A stone composed mainly of calcium carbonate or of calcium and magnesium carbonates, of such color and texture as to be of value for building or for ornament.

In color marbles range from pure white through all shades of gray to black. Yellow, pink, red, violet, drab, and green are also common. The grays and blacks are due to carbonaceous matter, the others mainly to iron oxids. Color and susceptibility to high polish are the chief essentials. Rocks of this nature are more or less metamorphosed limestones.

Marble is variously distinguished by special names: (1) from its structural features or resemblances; as, **bird's-eye marble**, **black-and-gold m.**, **brocatelle-m.** (resembling coarse tapestry), **calico-m.**, **forest-m.**, **landscape-m.**, **madrepore-m.**, **ruin-m.**, **saccharoidal m.** (having a texture like that of loaf sugar), **serpentine-m.**, **shell-m.**, **statuary-m.**; (2) from the locality whence it is derived; as, **Carrara m.**, **Numidian m.**, **Parian m.** (one of the most famous of ancient statuary-marbles), **Siena m.**, **Tennessee m.**; or (3) from its use; as, **statuary-m.** (white saccharoidal).

2. A sculptured or inscribed piece of this stone: usually in the plural; as, the Arundelian *marbles*.

Collections of marbles are named (1) from their collectors or donors; as, the **Elgin marbles** (obtained chiefly from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin in 1801 and now in the British Museum; (2) from the spot where they were found; as, the **Æginetan m.** (see illus. under ÆGINETAN), **Pergamene m.** (now in Berlin). See PERGAMENE.

3. A little ball made of this stone or other hard substance, as baked clay, glass, or porcelain, used in play. **4.** *pl.* A boys' game played with such balls. **5.** Same as MARVER. **mar'bel‡**. **6.** A printers' imposing-stone. [OF., < L. *marmor*, < Gr. *marmaros*, < *marmairō*, sparkle.] **mar'bel†**; **mar'bre†**; **mar'bul†**.

Marble is an element of various mainly self-explaining compounds; as, **marble-breasted**, **m.-cutter**, **m.-hearted**, **m.-scourer**, **m.-worker**.

—**mar'ble-edged″**, *a.* Having marbled edges: said of a book.—**m.-paste**, *n.* A white porcelain paste used for casts of statuary.—**m.-thrush**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The missel-thrush.—**mar'ble-wood″**, *n.* A large East-Indian tree (*Diospyros Kurzii*), yielding a variegated gray-and-black wood, susceptible of a fine polish and used in cabinet-work.

—**mar'ble-ize**, *vt.* To color or vein in imitation of marble; marble.—**mar'bling**, *n.* Marking, mottling, or coloring resembling that of marble.—**mar'bly**, *a.* Resembling or containing marble.

mar'bled, mär'bld, *pa.* **1.** Veined, clouded, or variegated like marble. **2.** *Zool.* Variegated with different colors; clouded.

Geckos are *marbled* like the walls and rocks on which they run. GRANT ALLEN *Colours of Nature* ch. 10, p. 197. [H. M. & CO.]

3†. Made of or largely of marble.

mar'ble-head"er, mär'bl-hed'gr, *n.* [New Eng.] The fulmar **mar'ble-head"**.

mar'bler, mär'blgr, *n.* One who marbles or works in marble.

mar'blet, mär'blet, *n.* A South-American iguanoid lizard (*Proctotretus marmoratus*). [< MARBLE.]

mar-bri'nus, mär-brī'nus *or* -brī nus, *n.* A cloth of the 15th and 16th centuries, resembling marble in appearance. [LL., < OF *marbre*, marble; see MARBLE.]

marc[1], märc, *n.* F.] Solid refuse remaining from grapes or other fruit after pressing, as in wine- or oil-making.

marc[2], *n.* Same as MARK[2], *n.*

mar'ca, mär'ca, *n.* A coin, the mancus. See COIN. [LL. and It. for MARK[2], *n.*]

mar-can'do, mär-cän'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Marking the time or expression; distinct.

mar'cant-ant†, *n.* A merchant. **mer"ca-tan'te**†.

mar'ca-site, mär'ca-suit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, bronze-yellow, brittle iron disulfid (FeS_2), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is a dimorphous form of common pyrites, and is called *white pyrites*. [< F. *marcassite*.] **mar'cas-site‡**; **mar'cha-site**†.

—**mar"ca-sit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of marcasite. **mar"ca-sit'ic-al‡**.

mar'cas-sin, mär'ca-sin, *C.* (mär-cas'sin, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* F.] *Her.* A young wild boar with tail hanging down, used as a bearing.

mar-ca'to, mär-cä'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Marked; emphasized.

mar'cel-ine, mär sel-in, *n.* [F.] A thin silk used especially for lining women's garments. **mar'cel-line‡**.

Mar-cel'li-an, mär-sel'i-an. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcellus, a bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor (4th century). **II.** *n.* A follower of Marcellus, who taught that the Logos had no personal existence before the incarnation.

Mar"cel-lin'ist, mär'sel-lin'ist, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Marcellina, a female Gnostic teacher of Rome in the 2d century. **Mar"cel-lin'i-an‡**.

mar-ces'cent, mär-ses'ent, *a. Biol.* Withering; withered; specifically, in botany, withering without falling off, as the corollas of heaths, etc. [< L. *marcescent-s*, ppr. of *marcesco*, withier, < *marceo*, withier.]

mar-ces'ci-ble, mär-ses'i-bl, *a.* Liable to wither.

Marc-gra"vi-a'ce-æ, märc-grē"vi-ē'se-ī *or* -grg"vi-g'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A former order of polypetalous plants, now referred to the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. [< G. *Marcgraf*, a German naturalist.] — **marc-gra"vi-a'ceous**, *a.*

march[1], märch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move with measured or regular steps, or in a dignified or stately manner; cause to move together in military fashion; as, to *march* soldiers; to *march* an army. **2.** To force to go according to order, or under authority or guidance; as, he *marched* the culprit off to prison.

II. *i.* To walk with measured or regular steps, as a soldier; move together steadily with timed and equal steps, as an army or a procession: sometimes used humorously or mockingly: as, the boy *marched* up to the master. [< F. *marcher*, < LL. *marcus*, hammer.] **merk**†.

march[2], *vi.* **1.** To form a march or border; lie contiguous; adjoin.

The southern borders of the three States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, *march* with its northern border. N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* ch. 3, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. To be a neighbor; neighbor. [< AS. *mearcian*, < *mearc*, border.]

march[1], *n.* **1.** The act of marching; an advance by measured and regular steps; movement together on foot and in time, as of soldiers; a stately, dignified walk. **2.** A movement, as of soldiers, from one stopping-place to another; also, the distance thus passed over; as, they made a long *march;* a *march* of 30 miles. **3.** Onward progress; advance; as, the *march* of events. **4.** *Mus.* A piece of music intended or suitable for regulating the movements of persons marching: usually in common time, as opposed to a *quickstep*. **5.** A drum-beat or bugle-call sounded as a signal for soldiers to march. **6.** In weaving, one of the laths resting on loom-treadles. **7.** In euchre, the taking of all five tricks by one side; as, to make a *march*. [< F. *marche*, < *marcher;* see MARCH[1], *v.*] **merk**†.— **march'-move"ment**, *n. Mus.* A rhythmical movement characteristic of or adapted to marching. — **rogues' m.**, music played in derision of a person when he is expelled or driven away in disgrace, as from a military body or community.

March[2], *n.* The third month of the year, containing 31 days, during which the sun enters the sign Aries. See CALENDAR. **Marche**†.

March, which was the first month in antiquity, was named so after Mars, the god of war. . . . The Saxons called it Lenct-Monath, because the days now began in length to exceed the nights. Lenct also means spring; therefore, it was their spring month. W. HOWITT *Book of the Seasons* p. 72. [C. & L. '31.]

[OF., < L. *Martius*, < *Mar(t-)s*, Mars, god of war.]

— **March'mad"**, *a.* Greatly excited; excitable; rash.

march[3], *n.* A boundary between adjacent territories; frontier; also, the region or district lying along a boundary-line. In history the word is applied especially to the border regions of England and Wales, and England and Scotland. In Scotland it is applied to the boundaries or boundary-marks between lands or estates.

[< AS. *mearc*, border; cp. OF. *marche*, border.]

Synonyms: see BOUNDARY.

— **Lords of the Marches**, certain noblemen to whom estates were given on the English frontiers on condition that they defended the country against aggression. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. abolished the office. Called also *Lords Marchers of England*.— **march'-ditch"**, *n.* A ditch forming a boundary-line or landmark.— **march'-land"**, *n.* Land along the boundaries of adjacent countries; border-land.— **m.-line**, *n.* A boundary-line between two countries.— **march'man**, *n.* A man dwelling on a march or frontier, especially on the marches between England and Wales or Scotland.— **m.-treason**, *n.* The betrayal of a border or march, or of any of its interests, to the enemy.— **m.-ward**, *n.* A warden of the marches.

mar'chand†, *n.* Merchant. **mar'chand**†; **mar'chaunt**†.— **mar'chan-dise**†, *n.* Merchandise.

Mar-chan'ti-a'ce-æ, mär-can'ti-ē'se-ī *or* -g'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts. They are terrestrial, usually perennial, thallose plants with globose capsules elevated on peduncles. There are 13 genera and about 25 species in North America. See illus. under LIVERWORT. **Mar-chan'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Nicholas *Marchant*, a French botanist.] **Mar"chan-ti'e-æ‡**.

— **mar-chan'ti-a'ceous**, *a.*

mar'chaund†, *n.* Merchant.— **mar'chaund-ise**†, *n.*

march'er[1], märch'gr, *n.* One who marches.

march'er[2], *n.* An officer or a lord who formerly defended the boundaries of a territory.

mar'chet, mär'chet, *n.* A fine in money formerly paid to a lord by a tenant for the privilege of disposing of a daughter in marriage. [< LL. *marcheta*, < AS. *market;* see MARKET.] **mer'chet‡**.

march'ing, märch'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of MARCH, *v.* — **march'ing-mon"ey**, *n.* Additional pay given to a soldier or an officer when on the march.— **m. orders**, orders to march.— **m. regiment.** **1.** A regiment in active service. **2.** [Eng.] A regiment liable to receive marching orders; a regiment of the line, as distinguished from the Guards.

mar'chion-ess, mär'shun-es, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** A woman having in her own right the rank corresponding to that of a marquis. **3.** [Eng.] A size of roofing-slate measuring 22 inches by 11. [< LL. *marcionissa*, f. of *marchio(n-)*, prefect of the marches, < *marcha* (< OHG. *marcha*), boundary.] **mar'chion-isse**†.

mar'chis-ate†, *n.* Same as MARQUISATE.

march'pane", märch'pēn", *n.* **1.** A confection made of nuts, sugar, and the white of egg, formerly very popular in England.

Especially the confection known as *marchpane*, in which the explorer lights upon filberts, almonds, and pistachio nuts buried in sugared cake, hath left a pleasing memory in my mind. WALTER BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '91, p. 131.

2. Hence, a dainty. [< OF. *marcepain*, < L. *Martius*, of Mars, + *panis*, bread.]

marcht, *pp.* Marched. PHIL. SOC.

mar'cia, mär'chia, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A march.

mar'cian†, *a.* Same as MARTIAN.

Mar'cian-ist, mär'shun-ist, *n.* See MASSALIAN.

mar'cid, mär'sid, *a.* **1.** Wasted or shrunken; withered; lean; emaciated. **2.** Producing or attended by emaciation or wasting, as a disease. [< L. *marcidus*, < *marceo*, withier.] — **mar-cid'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being wasted, withered, or emaciated.

Mar'cion-ite, mär'shun-uit, *n.* A member of a sect formed by Marcion, a heretical leader in Rome in the 2d century, and lasting till the 7th century. They accepted no Scriptures but 10 Pauline epistles and a gospel altered from Luke, rejected the doctrines of the incarnation and resurrection, and taught a form of dualism, maintaining that the God of the Jews was different from the God of the Christians. They practised an extreme asceticism, forbidding marriage, and the use of meats and of wine even in the eucharist.

[< LL. *Marcionita*, < L. *Marcion*, a Gnostic of the 2d century.] — **Mar'cion-ite, Mar"cion-it'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcion, the Marcionites, or their doctrines.— **Mar'cion-i"tism**, *n.*

Mar'cite, mär'suit, *n.* Same as MARCOSIAN.

Mar'co-brun"ner, mär'co-brun'gr, *C.* (mär'co-brun'gr, *E. I.*; -brün'gr, *W.*), *n.* A German wine produced near Wiesbaden. See WINE. [< G. *Markobrunner*, < *Markbrunnen*, a fountain near Wiesbaden.]

mar'cor, mär'cgr, *n.* [Rare.] A wasting or withering away; leanness; emaciation. [L., < *marceo*, wither.] **mar'cour‡**.

Mar-co'si-an, mär-cō'si-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the 2d century, followers of Marcus, a teacher of reputed magical powers. **Mar'cite‡**.

Mar'di gras", mär'di grä'. [F.] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of the carnival: celebrated in some places as a holiday and with great merrymaking and revelry.

mare[1], mär, *n.* **1.** The female of the horse or other equine mammal. **2**†. A hag; demon; imp. H. *Dict.* [< AS. *mere*, mare.] **mere**†.

— **mare's nest**, a discovery that at first seems important, but turns out to be a fraud or hoax.— **mare's-nest**, *vt.* To make absurd discoveries.

mare[2]†, *n.* Oppression in sleep; incubus: now only in the compounds *nightmare* and *daymare*.

mar'é-chal†, *n.* A kind of hair-powder.

Maré'chal Niel, mär'shul nīl *or* mgr'e-shgl' nī'el'. [F.] A large deep-golden yellow fragrant rose. **Marshal Niel‡**.

ma're clau'sum, mē'rī clō'sum *or* mg'rē clou'sum. [L.] *Inter. Law.* A closed sea; a sea or a portion of the sea subject to the jurisdiction of a particular nation, as distinguished from the "open" sea (*mare liberum*), which is free to all nations.

mar'e-kan-ite, mar'ę-kan-uit, *n. Petrol.* A variety of obsidian occurring in rounded globules. Called also *pearlstone, pearlite*. [< *Marekanka*, in Siberia.]

Mar"em-mese', mar'em-mīs', *a.* Of or pertaining to Maremma, a region along the coast of Tuscany, Italy, of great fertility, but extremely unhealthy in the warm season, or to the miasma exhaled from this region.

ma-re'na, ma-rī'na, *n.* The lavaret. [< G. *moräne*, prob. < Lake *Morin*, in Prussia.]

mar'e-o-graph, mar'ę-o-grgf, *n.* An instrument that automatically and continuously records the tidal changes in the level of the sea at any point; a recording tide-gage. [< L. *mare*, sea, + -GRAPH.] **mar'i-graph‡**.

— **mar"e-o-graph'ic**, *a.*

Mar"e-ot'ic, mar'ę-ot'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the salt lake or marsh Mareotis, near Alexandria, Egypt, or to its neighborhood.

ma'res, mā'riz *or* mg'rēs, *n.* Plural of MAS[1].

mar'e-schal†, *n.* A marshal.

mare's'-tail", mārz'-tēl", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A perennial aquatic herb (*Hippuris vulgaris*) of the water-milfoil family (*Halorageæ*), with unbranched stem, entire linear leaves in whorls, and minute flowers in their axils, each flower having but a single sepal, stamen, pistil, ovary, cell, and seed. **2.** *Anat.* The cauda equina. **3.** Long fibrous cirrus clouds, supposed to indicate rain.

mar'fire", mar'fair", *n.* [Local, Eng.] Marine phosphorescence.

mar'ga-rate, mär'ga-rēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of margaric acid.

mar'ga-ret, mär'ga-ret, *n.* The magpie; madge. [< *Margaret*, < L. *margarita;* see MARGARITE.]

mar-gar'ic, mär-gar'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling pearl; pearly. [< MARGARITE.] **mar"ga-rit'ic‡**.

— **margaric acid**, a fatty compound ($C_{17}H_{34}O_2$) obtained by saponification of natural fats, now known to be a mixture of chiefly stearic and palmitic acids.

mar'ga-rin, mär'ga-rin, *n.* A fatty compound contained in certain animal fats and vegetable oils, now recognized as a mixture of stearin and palmitin. [< MARGARIC.] **mar'ga-rine‡**.

mar"ga-ri'ta, mar'ga-rai'ta *or* -rī'ta, *n. Gr. Ch.* **1.** The vessel holding the consecrated bread or oblate. **2.** A portion of the oblate put into the eucharistic cup to typify the union of Christ's body and blood. [< Gr. *margaritēs;* see MARGARITE.]

mar'ga-rite, mär'ga-rait, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A micaceous, pearly, grayish- or pinkish-white, translucent silicate ($H_2CaAl_4Si_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *pearl-mica*. **2.** *Petrol.* A curved line of globulites looking like a string of pearls. **3.** *Gr. Ch.* Same as MARGARITA. **4**†. A pearl. [F., < L. *margarita*, pearl, < Gr. *margaritēs*, < *margaros*, pearl-oyster.]

— **mar"ga-ri-ta'ceous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl; pearly; nacreous. — **mar"ga-rit'ic**, *a.* Same as MARGARIC.— **mar"ga-ri-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Pearl-bearing.— **mar'ga-rite**, *n.* A fossil pearl-bearing shell. — **mar'ga-rit"o-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by means of pearls.

Mar"ga-rod'i-dæ, mär'ga-rod'i-dī *or* -rō'di-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralid moths. **Mar"ga-ro'des**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *margarōdēs*, pearl-like, < *margaron*, pearl, + *eidos;* see -OID.]— **mar"ga-rod'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **mar'ga-ro-doid**, *a.*

mar'ga-ron, mär'ga-ren, *n. Chem.* A white fatty crystalline compound derived from margaric acid, of which it is the ketone, by distillation with an excess of lime. [< MARGARIC.] **mar'ga-rone‡**.

mar'ga-rous, mär'ga-rus, *a.* Same as MARGARIC.

—**margarous acid**, a compound resembling margaric acid and similarly derived, but now known to be a mixture.

mar'gar-y-ize, mär'gar-i-uiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To impregnate, as wood, with copper sulfate to prevent decay. [< J. J. L. *Margary*, inventor of the process.]

mar'gate-fish", mär'gēt-fish", *n.* [Florida, U. S.] A pearl-white hæmulonoid food-fish (*Hæmulon album*) of the Gulf of Mexico. Called also *maggot-fish, margaret-grunt, market-fish*, etc.

mar'gay, mär'gē, *n.* [Braz.] One of various South- and Central-American striped and spotted wildcats, especially the long-tailed *Felis tigrina*. **mar'jay‡**.

marge, märj, *n.* [Poet.] Same as MARGIN.

No Dryad, Faun, or Nereid Preserves its haunts in charge,
Or watches o'er the myriad Of flowers about its *marge*.
JOSEPH O'CONNOR *The Fount of Castaly* st. 3.

[F. (< L. *margo*), brink.]

Synonyms: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.

—**marged**, *a.* Having a margin; bordered.

mar'gent†, *vt.* To place on a margin, as of a page; margin.

mar'gent, mär'jent. **I.** *a.* Marginal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A marginal note; gloss. **2**†. A margin; border. [Var. of MARGIN.]

mar'gin, mär'jin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a margin or margins; form a margin or border of; border; as, *margined* with verdure. **2.** To enter or place on the margin of a sheet, as a note or comment.

II. *i. Brokerage.* To deposit margin with a broker. [< F. *marginer*, < L. *margino*, < *margo* (*margin-*), border.]

mar'gin, *n.* **1.** A space along an edge or a bounding line; a border; an edge; a verge; brink; as, the *margin* of a leaf or of a river; specifically, the blank space on the edge of a printed sheet. **2.** An allowance, an excess, or a reservation, for contingencies or changes; as, a *margin* for unforeseen expenses. **3.** Range or scope; as, a *margin* of action.

The power of intelligent choice of what is good can only be exercised when a *margin* of free activity is secured to the child from the first. SULLY *Hand-book of Psychol.* ch. 20, p. 401. [A. '87.]

4. *Com.* The difference between the cost of an article and its selling price. **5.** *Brokerage.* (1) A sum of money, or its value in securities, deposited with a broker to protect him against loss in buying and selling for his principal, in transactions in stocks, grain, oil, etc. (2) A deposit by each of two brokers between whom there is a contract, when one is "called" by the other, the deposit lying subject only to joint draft while the contract endures on which the margin has been called. [< OF. *margine*, < L. *margo* (*margin-*), brink.] **mar'gine**†.

Synonyms: beach, border, boundary, brim, brink, confines, edge, limit, lip, marge, shore, skirt, verge. See BANK; BOUNDARY.

—**mar'gin-draft"**, *n. Masonry.* The plain-dressed portion of the face of a hewn block next its edge.— **m.-line**, *n.* In ship-building, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing-transom, and about 5 inches below it, at which place terminate all the butts of the bottom planks abaft.

mar'gin-al, mär'jin-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a margin; written, printed, or situated on the margin; as, *marginal* space; *marginal* notes. **2.** *Bot.* Having a clearly defined nerve parallel to the border, and some distance from it: said of leaves in reference to their nervation. [< L. *margo* (*margin-*), border.]

— **mar'gin-al-ly**, *adv.* In or on the margin, as of a book.

mar'gi-na'li-a, mär'ji-nē'li-ą *or* -ng'li-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** Marginal notes. **2.** *Spong.* Spicules forming a collar round the osculum.

mar'gin-al-ize, mär'jin-al-uiz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To supply with marginal notes. **II.** *i.* To make marginal notes.

mar'gin-ant, mär'jin-ant, *a. Bot.* Becoming marginate. [C.]

mar'gin-ate, mär'jin-ēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To provide with a margin or margins; margin. [< L. *marginatus*, pp. of *margino;* see MARGIN, *v.*]

mar'gin-ate, mär'jin-et *or* -ēt, *a.* Having a margin, especially one of a distinct character or appearance. **mar'gin-a"ted‡**.

mar'gined, mär'jind, *a.* Having a margin; marginate; in botany, having a distinct projecting margin or wing, as an elm-fruit.

Mar"gi-nel'la, mär'ji-nel'ą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Marginellidæ*. **2.** [m-] A gastropod of this genus. [Dim. of L. *margo* (*margin-*), border.]

Mar"gi-nel'li-dæ, mär'ji-nel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A tropical family of rachiglossate gastropods, especially those having a simple siphon, wide multicuspid median

teeth, and an oval or obconic polished shell with a long narrow mouth and plicate columella. [< MARGINELLA.]

Mar″gi-nel-la′ce-a‡.

—**mar″gi-nel-la′ce-an,** *a.*—**mar″gi-nel′lid,** *n.*—**mar″gi-nel′li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a marginellid.—**mar″gi-nel′loid,** *a.*

mar′gin-i-ci″dal, mär′jin-i-sī′dal, *a. Bot.* Splitting at the margin: said of the dehiscence of capsules, when the carpels separate by the disjunction of their united margins, and at the same time break away from the partitions, as in the common morning-glory. See illus. under DEHISCENCE. [< MARGIN + L. *cædo,* cut.]

Marginicidal Dehiscence. *p,* partition; *v,* valve.

mar′gin-i-form″, mär′jin-i-fôrm′, *a.* Like a margin or rim. [< MARGIN + -FORM.]

mar′gin-ing, mär′jin-ing, *n.* **1.** Margins in general. **2.** The peculiar marking, coloring, or configuration constituting a margin.

mar-go′sa, mär-gō′sa, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian beadtree (*Melia Azadirachta* or *Azadirachta Indica*). The Hindus make a stomachic toddy from its sap, and from its fruit extract an oil for burning and other domestic purposes. The tree is closely allied to the pride-of-India (*Melia Azedarach*). Called also *nim* or *neem.*

mar′grave, mär′grēv, *n.* Formerly, the lord or governor of a German mark, march, or border, and later a nobleman corresponding to the English marquis: an English spelling of the German *markgraf,* a title now extinct. [F., < G. *markgraf,* < *mark,* border, + *graf,* count, prob. < LL. *grafio,* count, *graphio,* tax-exactor, < Gr. *graphō,* write; but cp. Goth. *gagrēfts,* decree.] **mark′grave†.**

—**mar′gra-vate,** *n.* The territory of a margrave. **mar-gra′vi-ate‡.**

mar′gra-vine, mär′gra-vīn, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

mar′gue-rite, mär′gg-rīt, *n.* Any one of several flowers of the aster family (*Compositæ*); especially, the common garden daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and the oxeye daisy of the fields (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*: see illus. under OXEYE DAISY); also, sometimes, the China aster (*Callistephus Chinensis*). [F., also *marguerite;* see MARGARITE.]

Mar″gy-ri-car′pus, mär″ji-ri cär′pus, *n. Bot.* A South-American genus of evergreen shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*). See PEARLBERRY. [< Gr. *margaritēs* (see MARGARITE) + *karpos,* fruit.]

mar′i-age†, *n.* Marriage.

mar′i-al-ite, mar′i-al-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, sodium-aluminium chlor-silicate ($Na_4Al_3Si_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system, and belonging to the scapolite group.

Ma′ri-an[1], mē′ri-an *or* mg′ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus. **2.** Pertaining to Queen Mary of England (reigned 1553–'58), daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon.

In 1554 many English Protestants had fled from their country under the Marian persecution.
E. E. HALE *United States* ch. 3, p. 42. CHAUT. '87.

[< LL. *Marianus,* < *Maria,* Mary.]

—**Ma′ri-an-ism,** *n.* The worship of the Virgin Mary.—**Ma′ri-an-ist,** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an order of religious knights, called knights of the Holy Virgin, formed at Bologna, A. D. 1233, to protect the helpless during the troubles between the Guelfs and Ghibellines.

Ma′ri-an[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman general Caius Marius (157–86 B. C.) or to his party.

Ma′ri-an, *n.* An adherent of Marcy, Queen of England.

mar′ibe′, *n.* [E. Ind.] A demon; monster.

ma-ric′o-lous, ma-ric′o-lus, *a.* Inhabiting the sea; pelagic. [< L. *mare,* sea, + *colo,* inhabit.]

mar′id, mar′id, *n.* [< Ar.] *Moham. Myth.* An evil spirit of the most powerful class, leader of the Jinn. See JINNEE.

mar′ie†, *v.* To marry.

mar′ie†, *n.* A mate; companion.

mar′ie†, *interj.* Same as MARRY, *interj.*

mar′i-et, mar′i-et, *n.* A species of bellflower, either the canterbury-bells (*Campanula Medium*) or the nettle-leaved bellflower (*C. Trachelium*). Called also *Marian's violet.* [< F. *mariette,* dim. of *Marie,* Mary.]

ma-rig′e-nous, ma-rij′e-nus, *a.* [Rare.] Produced in or by the sea. [< L. *mare,* sea, + -GENOUS.]

mar′i-gold, mar′i-gōld, *n.* Any one of various plants with golden-yellow flowers, especially of the two genera *Calendula* and *Tagetes,* of the aster family (*Compositæ*).

The common garden or pot-marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) has oblong, acute, mucronate, sessile leaves with usually double orange-colored flowers. The French and African marigolds (*Tagetes patula* and *T. erecta*) have pinnately divided leaves, and deeper tints in their flowers. The bur-marigold and the water-marigold (*Bidens cernua* and *B. Beckii*) grow in wet places and ponds in the United States, while the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) is found in the British grain-fields. All the preceding belong to the aster family, but the fig-marigold, which is any species of *Mesembryanthemum,* a South-African genus, belongs to the fig-marigold family (*Ficoideæ*); while the marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), common in swamps in the United States, and sometimes called *cowslip,* belongs to the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*).

[< the Virgin *Mary* + GOLD.]

—**mar′i-gold-finch″,** *n.* The golden-crested wren or kinglet.—**m. window** (*Arch.*), a rose window.

mar′i-got, mar′i-get, *n.* A small West-African lake fed by the overflow of a river. [< F. *marais,* marsh, < L. *mare,* sea.]

mar′i-graph, *n.* Same as MAREOGRAPH.

—**mar″i-graph′ic,** *a.*

mar″i-ki′na, mar′i-kī′na, *n.* [S. Am.] The silky marmoset (*Midas rosalia*) of Columbia. Called also *lion-monkey, silky tamarin,* and *silky monkey.* See illus. under MARMOSET. **mar′i-kin‡.**

ma-rim′ba, ma-rim′ba, *n.* [Pg.] A kind of xylophone, made in various forms, often with calabash resonators: used in South Africa and Central America, adopted by the Portuguese, and by them carried to Brazil and popularized among the Indians there. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

mar″i-mou′da, mar′i-men′da, *n.* [Sp.] A tropical American spider-monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

mar″i-nade′[1], mar′i-nād′, *n.* **1.** A liquor or pickle flavored with wine, spices, and herbs, in which meat and fish are placed before cooking, to improve their flavor. **2.†** Pickled meat or fish. [F., < *marin;* see MARINE.]

mar″i-nade′[2], *n.* A West-Indian cake made of palm-cabbage.

mar′i-nage†, *n.* Skill in navigation; seamanship.

ma-ri′nal, ma-rī′nal, *C.* (-rā′nal, *E.*), *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the sea; saline; bitter.

mar′i-nate, mar′i-nāt, *vt.* [-NA′TED; -NA′TING.] To pickle or salt and preserve in oil or vinegar, as fish; prepare with marinade. [< MARINADE[1].] **mar″i-nade′‡.**

ma-rine′[1], ma-rīn′, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sea or matters connected with the sea; native to, existing in, or formed by the sea; intended for use at sea or in navigation; pelagic; oceanic; nautical; naval; as, *marine* currents; *marine* law; *marine* vegetation; a *marine* almanac; *marine* geological beds. [< F. *marin,* < L. *marinus,* < *mare,* sea.]

Synonyms: see NAUTICAL.

—**marine belt,** the three-mile limit. See LIMIT, *n.*—**m. engine,** a steam-engine specially designed for the propulsion of a steam-vessel. It varies in form, being constructed with a view of occupying a small space, but commonly has upright cylinders, and is often arranged for the working of steam by expansion.—**m. league,** three geographical miles.—**m. metal,** a sheathing-material for ships, usually an alloy principally copper.—**m. railway,** an inclined railway from the shore into the water, up which to haul vessels for inspection or repair.—**m. surveyor,** one who inspects and surveys vessels in connection with insurance and repairs.

mar″i-né′[2], mar′i-né′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Ending in the tail of a fish, as a sea-lion. **ma-rined′‡.**

ma-rine′, *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on a war-vessel; one of a body of naval troops. **2.** Shipping, or shipping interests, generally; a system or department of navigation or naval affairs, especially in France; as, the world's *marine;* the merchant *marine;* the French minister of *marine.* **3.** A sea-picture or -painting. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] An empty bottle. **5†.** The seashore.

—**commercial marine,** the seagoing vessels and other implements used in the transaction of commerce and trade on the high seas; the facilities for the carrying trade on the ocean. Called also *mercantile marine.*—**military m.,** the fleet maintained by the state for war purposes; the navy.—**tell that to the marines, that will do for the marines,** expressions of disbelief, referring to the supposed ignorance and credulity of the marines, as landsmen on shipboard.

mar′i-ner, mar′i-nėr, *n.* One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor; seaman; in law, any person employed in the naval service or merchant marine. In the law relating to nuncupative wills the term *mariner* includes all connected with the ocean service, from a cook to an admiral. 1 TUCKER p. 44. [< F. *marinier,* < *marin;* see MARINE.] **mar′i-neer†; mar′ri-ner†.**

—**master mariner,** the captain of a merchant or fishing vessel.

mar′i-ner-ship†, *n.* Seamanship.

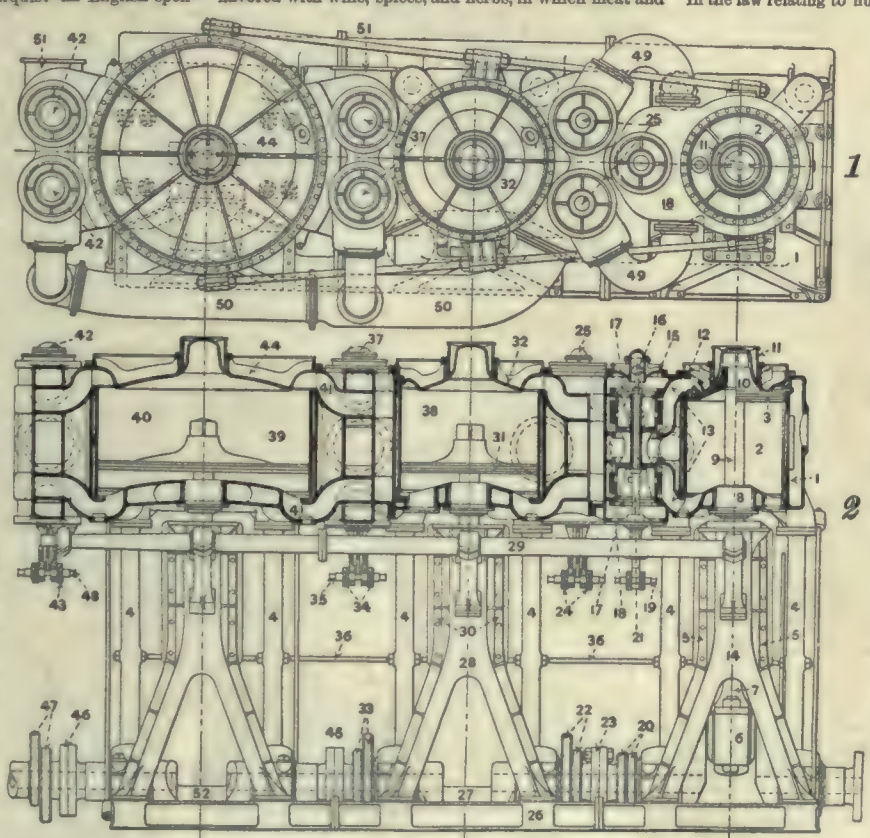

The Triple-expansion Marine Engine of the United States Cruiser Columbia.
1. View from above. 2. Side view, with cylinders, etc., in central vertical section.

The parts on the right constitute a high-pressure engine, those in the center an intermediate engine; and those on the left a low-pressure engine. The steam first enters the high-pressure cylinder (2) from the valve-chest (18), is used once, and then passes by the pipes 49, 49 (made large to admit a large amount of steam within a short time), to the intermediate cylinder (38), where the steam is again expanded and passes by the pipes 50, 50 (made very large), to the steam-chests 37 and 42, for use in the low-pressure cylinder (40). All the cylinders tend to drive the long crank-shaft (at the bottom of illustration) by means of the connecting-rod 7 and cranks 27 and 52, the last two connecting-rods not being shown.

1. Steam-jacket of high-pressure cylinder. 2. High-pressure cylinder. 3. Piston packing-rings. 4. Frame-column at back. 5. High-pressure piston-rod guides. 6. High-pressure connecting-rod stub-end. 7. High-pressure connecting-rod. 8. High-pressure stuffing-box. 9. High-pressure piston-rod. 10. High-pressure piston. 11. High-pressure manhole-cover. 12. High-pressure cylinder-head. 13. High-pressure steam-ports. 14. Front column. 15. High-pressure steam-chest cap. 16. Counterbalance piston. 17. Piston-valves. 18. High-pressure valve-chest. 19. Eccentric-rod bearings, high-pressure link. 20. High-pressure eccentrics. 21. Valve-stem. 22. Intermediate cylinder-eccentrics. 23. Coupling between high and intermediate crank-shafts. 24. Intermediate pressure valve-links. 25. Intermediate steam-chest cap. 26. Bed-plate. 27. Intermediate crank. 28. Intermediate column. 29. Reversing-shaft. 30. Intermediate piston-rod guides. 31. Intermediate piston. 32. Intermediate cylinder-head. 33. Low-pressure eccentrics. 34. Low-pressure valve-links. 35. Low-pressure eccentric-rod connections. 36. Stay-bolts. 37. Low-pressure steam-chest cap. 38. Intermediate cylinder. 39. Low-pressure piston. 40. Low-pressure cylinder. 41. Low-pressure admission-ports. 42. Low-pressure steam-chest cap. 43. Low-pressure valve-links. 44. Low-pressure cylinder-head. 45, 46. Couplings on crank-shaft. 47. Low-pressure eccentrics. 48. Eccentric-rod connections, low-pressure valves. 49 Steam-pipes from high-pressure to intermediate cylinder. 50. Steam-pipes, intermediate to low-pressure cylinder. 51. Exhaust to condenser. 52. Low-pressure crank.

Ma-ri′nism, ma-rī′nizm, *n.* Excess of literary mannerism, such as characterized the Italian poet Marini (1569–1625) and his school; extravagance in metaphor, etc.

—**Ma-ri′nist,** *n.* A poet of Marini's school.

ma-ri″no-ra′ma, ma-rī′no-rā′ma, *C. E. I.* (mar′i-, *W.;* -rē′ma, *Wr.*), *n.* [Rare.] A panoramic representation of marine scenes or views. [< L. *marinus* (see MARINE) + Gr. *horama,* view, < *horaō,* see.]

Ma″ri-ol′a-ter, mē″[*or* mg″]ri-el′a-tėr, *n.* A worshiper of the Virgin Mary. Compare MARIOLATRY.

Ma″ri-ol′a-try, mē″[*or* mg″]ri-el′a-tri, *n.* The worship of Mary, the mother of Christ: an opprobrious term used by some Protestants of the veneration of the Virgin by Roman Catholics. See DULIA; HYPERDULIA. **Ma″ry-ol′a-try‡.**

The sentiment of chivalry united with the ecstatic reveries of the cloister had produced *Mariolatry.*
H. A. BEERS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 1, p. 19. [CHAUT. '90.]

[< Gr. *Maria,* Mary, + *latreia,* worship, < *latron,* hire.]

mar″i-o-nette′, mar′i-o-net′, *n.* **1.** A puppet moved by strings, as on a mimic theatrical stage, to imitate human or animal movements. **2.** A mechanism in a ribbon-loom suggesting the movements of a stage-marionette. **3.** A bufflehead. [< F. *marionnette,* for *Mariolette,* dim. of *Mariole,* small image of Virgin Mary, < *Marie,* Mary.]

Mar″i-po′sa lil′y. Same as BUTTERFLY-LILY.

mar′i-put, mar′i-put, *n.* [Afr.] The zorfl. **mau″ri-pi′ta‡.**

mar′i-schal, mar′i-shal (mär′shal, *J.*), *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A marshal.

mar′ish, mar′ish. [Poet. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Marshy; boggy; also, growing or found in marshes, as plants. **II.** *n.* A marsh; fen; moor. [< OF. *mareys,* < LL. *mariscus,* < MLG. *mersch,* marsh.] **mar′eis†; mar′esh†; mar′eys†; mar′ice†; mar′resse†.**

Ma′rist, mē′rist *or* mg′rist.

I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or dedicated to the Virgin Mary. **II.** *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic order devoted specially to instruction and foreign missions.

mar″i-ta′gi-um, mar′i-tē′ji-um *or* -tg′gi-um, *n. Feudal Law.* **1.** The right that the lord of the fee or guardian in chivalry exercised of disposing of his ward in marriage. **2.** A dowry or portion given with a daughter on her marriage. [LL., = *maritaticum;* see MARRIAGE.]

mar′i-tal, mar′i-tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a husband or to the marriage relation as it affects the husband.

He always gave his wife as direct an answer as he would another lady. He was not given to *marital* brevity.
MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* ch. 1, p. 15. [D. L. CO.]

2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial. [< L. *maritalis,* < *maritus,* husband, < *mas* (*mar-*), male.]

—**marital rights,** rights accruing to a husband by virtue of the marriage relation.

mar′i-ta″ted†, *a.* Having a husband.

mar'i-time, mar'i-tim. *C.*[1] *W. Wr.* (-toim, *C.*[2] *I. S.*) (AIM), *a.* **1.** Situated on or near the sea; bordering on the ocean; characterized by pursuits, interests, or power at sea; as, *maritime* cities. **2.** Pertaining to the sea or to matters connected with the sea; marine; as, *maritime* jurisdiction. **3.** *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the seacoast. [F., < L. *maritimus*, < *mare*, sea.] **mar'i-tim'**; **ma-rit'i-mal**†; **ma-rit'i-male**†; **ma-rit'i-mate**†.

Synonyms: see NAUTICAL.

mar"i-to-nu'cle-us, mar'i-to-niū'clę-us, *n. Biol.* The nucleus of an ovum after its union with the male pronucleus. [< L. *maritus* (see MARITAL) + NUCLEUS.]

— **mar"i-to-nu'cle-ar**, *a.*

mar"i-tu'ri-ent†, *a.* Desirous of becoming a husband.

mar'jay, *n.* Same as MARGAY.

mar'jo-ram, mär'jo-rum, *n.* Any one of several perennial herbs of the genus *Origanum*, of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with nearly entire leaves, dense oblong spikes of flowers, and colored bracts. The principal ones are the sweet or knotted marjoram (*O. Majorana*) and the pot-marjoram (*O. Onites*), both cultivated for seasoning in cookery, and the wild marjoram (*O. vulgare*), naturalized in the United States, which yields the oil of thyme. [< F. *marjolaine*, < LL. *majorca*, < L. *amaracus*, < Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.] **ma'jo-rant**†; **mar'je-rom**†; **mar'jo-ran**†.

mark, märk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make, put, or leave a mark or marks on; distinguish or designate by a mark or sign; as, to *mark* linen.

The body [of the Dalmatian] is generally white, *marked* with numerous small round black or reddish-brown spots.
W. YOUATT *The Dog* ch. 2, p. 53. [L. & A.]

2. To indicate by serving as a mark or sign of; constitute a mark of recognition on; designate; characterize; distinguish; as, a building *marks* the place; his cruelty *marked* him as a brute. **3.** To produce by means of a mark or marks; make by writing, drawing, etc.; as, to *mark* one's initials on a page. **4.** To register or enumerate; keep account of; as, to *mark* the points made in a game. **5.** To award marks indicating relative rank or standing to; as, to *mark* a pupil perfect. **6.** To select as if by placing a mark upon; as, to *mark* one for destruction. **7.** To pay special attention to; give heed to; notice; regard; as, *mark* my words.

I love to wander on thy pebbled beach,
Marking the sunlight at the evening hour.
BARRY CORNWALL *Marcian Colonna* pt. iii, can. 7, st. 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To pay special attention; give heed; take notice; specifically, in shooting, to note the place where a bird alights. **2.** To keep score or tally, as of the points of a game. [< AS. *mearcian*, < *mearc*, mark.] **market**†; **merk**†.

Synonyms: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; INSCRIBE; OBSERVE. Compare synonyms for MARK, *n.*

Phrases: — **to mark down.** **1.** To set or note down by writing or making marks. **2.** To mark at reduced rates, as goods or prices. — **to m. out.** **1.** To draw a plan or outline of; as, to *mark out* a plot of ground; to *mark out* a course of action. **2.** To settle upon or select as if by placing a mark on; as, to *mark out* certain ones for promotion. **3.** To obliterate by means of a mark; cancel. — **to m. time.** **1.** To indicate marching-time by raising and putting down the feet alternately without advancing. **2.** To beat the time of music, as with the hand or foot. — **to m. up**, to mark at a higher rate, as goods or prices.

mark[1], *n.* **1.** A visible trace, impression, or sign produced or left on any substance, as a line, scratch, dot, scar, spot, stain, or blemish; any physical peculiarity produced by drawing, indenting, stamping, or other process or agency; as, a chalk-*mark;* tool-*marks;* a *mark* of deformity.

By the *mark* of his little sooty feet, they could see he had never been off the hearth-rug.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 11, p. 70. [MACM. '72.]

2. Specifically: (1) A symbol or character, as a stamp, brand, or device, made on or attached to something to identify, distinguish, or call attention; as, a logger's *mark;* a proprietary *mark* on goods; an assayer's *mark* on precious metal. Compare HALL-MARK. (2) A cross or other character made instead of a signature by one who can not write; as, to make one's *mark.* (3) A number or character by which excellence, defect, or quality is registered; as, a demerit-*mark;* a high *mark* for scholarship.

If he makes no slip, and he has been carefully crammed, the examiner has to admit that he has got his *marks.*
F. HARRISON in *Popular Science Monthly* Feb., '89, p. 544.

3. An object serving to guide, direct, or point out, as a boundary, a course, or a place in a book. **4.** That which indicates the presence or existence of something; a characteristic; an evidence; a symptom; in logic, a distinguishing feature or character; as, politeness is a *mark* of good breeding; *marks* of decay; malice aforethought is a *mark* of murder.

Aspiration is a *mark* of imperfection. A. A. LIPSCOMB *Studies in the Forty Days* study i, p. 20. [S. M. P. H. '84.]

5. That which is aimed at, or toward which effort is directed; something shot, fired, or thrown at, as a target; that which one strives to attain or achieve; as, to shoot at a *mark;* he missed his *mark.* **6.** A proper bound or limit; standard; also, rarely, the utmost limit or capacity; as, to go beyond the *mark;* the performance was not up to the *mark.* **7.** That which attracts or has claims upon observation or notice; distinction; eminence; as, a person of *mark.* **8.** A token or badge of rank, honor, or office; as, *marks* of royalty.

Nothing excited the anger of the sturdy teamsters more than the sight of a carriage [in 1784]. To them it was the unmistakable *mark* of aristocracy.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 68. [A. '83.]

9. A license to make reprisals. See MARQUE. **10.** *Naut.* A strip of cloth or the like knotted or twisted into a lead-line at certain intervals. See LEAD-LINE. **11.** An observing or noting; attention; heed. **12.** *Eng. Hist.* A piece of land held in common by a body of kindred freemen, either cultivated or used as common pasturage or as ground for a village community. **13.** [Rare.] An object of attention or regard; an example followed; a model; hence, feeling or manifestation of regard; respect. **14**†. Image or likeness; hence, offspring; descendants. [< AS. *mearc*, mark.] **marke**†; **merk**†.

Synonyms: badge, characteristic, footprint, impress, impression, indication, line, manifestation, print, sign, stamp, symbol, symptom, token, trace, track, vestige. See AIM; CHARACTERISTIC.

Phrases, etc.: — **by the mark**, etc., see LEAD-LINE. — **God save** or **bless the m.! save the m.!** ejaculations of deprecation, irony, scorn, or humorous surprise. Formerly, on making a good shot, a bowman would exclaim "God save the mark!" meaning "God protect the mark from being hit by another's arrow, which shall displace mine." The phrase was used ironically of a bad marksman, and hence as a general expression of scorn, etc. — **high-water m.**, the limit of high tide; also, figuratively, the very highest degree or point. — **low-water m.**, the limit of low tide; also, figuratively, the very lowest degree; the lowest point. — **lubbers' m.**, the lubber-line. — **mark'-boat"**, *n.* A boat anchored to mark a special point, as in racing or nautical surveying; a stake-boat. — **m.-tooth**, *n.* A horse's tooth that indicates the animal's age by its markings. — **m.-white**†, *n.* The center of a target. — **mark'wor"thy**, *a.* Worthy of mark or note. — **Plimsoll's m.** (*Ship-building*), a mark required by British law on the outside of a vessel's hull to show how deeply she may be loaded; load-line. — **stray m.**, a mark on a log-line indicating the beginning of the part of the line that is counted in measuring a vessel's speed. — **to make one's m.** **1.** To make a cross or other character as a substitute for one's signature. **2.** To become eminent or distinguished; gain a position of influence. — **to toe the m.**, to stand so that the toes touch a certain line; figuratively, to do one's whole duty; face the consequences.

mark[2], *n.* **1.** A silver coin and monetary unit of Germany. See COIN. **2.** A former silver coin of Scotland. See COIN.

About the same time Margaret Dickson, a widow, had to pay two *marks* for having 'spits and roasts at the fire in time of sermon.'
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Sunday* p. 305. [C. & W. '83.]

A Scottish Mark of Charles II., 1669. 1/2

3. An Anglo-Saxon money of account. See COIN. **4.** A unit of weight used in most European countries before the adoption of the metric system, and in England during the Anglo-Saxon period. See WEIGHT.

He accordingly sailed with a fleet for the Orkneys, opened negotiations with Turf-Einar and accepted as 'blood-atonement' sixty *marks* in gold. H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* ch. 5, p. 69. [G. P. P. '86.]

[< AS. *marc*, weight.]

Mark[3], *n.* A book of the New Testament, the second of the gospel narratives, written by Mark, the intimate friend of the apostle Peter, especially for Romans, and laying stress on the activity of Jesus as the almighty worker and conqueror.

mark[4], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Darkness. — **mark**, *a.* Murky.

mark'a-ble†, *a.* Remarkable.

marked, märkt, *pa.* Brought prominently to notice; distinguished as by a mark; conspicuous; prominent; noticeable; as, *marked* attention; a *marked* illustration.

— **mark'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a marked manner.

mar-kee', mär-kī', *n.* A large field-tent; a marquee.

mark'er, märk'gr, *n.* One who or that which marks. Specifically: (1) One who keeps the score or tally of a game. (2) In English educational institutions, a monitor who calls the roll at certain exercises; also, in the United States, a teacher who keeps record of recitations, conduct, etc. (3) In shooting, a man stationed to observe and point out where flushed birds alight. (4) A careful observer; hence, rarely, a marksman. (5) Any device used to keep score in games. (6) A sewing-machine attachment for making a crease on cloth. (7) *Agric.* An implement for making marks on the ground to indicate the position of rows or hills of plants, etc. (8) A signal-flag or -lantern hung at the rear of a railroad-train. (9) A book-mark. (10) *Mil.* (*a*) Formerly, a soldier who constituted the pivot around which a column wheeled, or who marked the direction of an alinement. (*b*) One who indicates the hits and misses of soldiers at target-practise. [< AS. *mearcere*, < *mearcian;* see MARK, *v.*]

mar'ket, mär'ket, *v.* **1.** *t.* To take or send to market and sell; offer for sale in a market; deal in; sell; as, to *market* vegetables. **II.** *i.* To buy, sell, or deal in a market; order or bargain for provisions or goods.

mar'ket, *n.* **1.** A place where merchandise is exposed for sale. Specifically: (1) An open space or a large building in a town or city, generally with stalls or designated positions occupied by different dealers, especially such a place for the sale of provisions; as, a stall in the *market.* (2) A private store for the sale of provisions; as, a meat-*market.* **2.** The state of trade as determined by prices, supply, and demand; traffic; sale; as, a brisk *market;* there is no *market* for fruit.

The value at any particular time is the result of supply and demand, and is always that which is necessary to create a *market* for the existing supply.
MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 259. [A. '83.]

3. A locality or country where anything can be bought or sold; place where any commodity is in demand; as, the South-American *markets.*

Great Britain never did anything to promote the independence of the South American States, and she acknowledged it only when it was necessary to secure a *market* for her manufactures.
C. COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 211. [A. S. B. '46.]

4. A gathering of people for private purchase and sale as distinguished from an auction; as, the hours of *market.* **5.** *Eng. Law.* A franchise founded on a royal charter or grant authorizing the holding of a public market. **6.** The value of a thing as determined by the price it will bring; value in general; worth. [< AS. *market*, < L. *mercatus*, < *mercatus*, pp. of *mercor;* see MERCHANT.] **mer'cat**†; **mer'cate**†; **mer'ket**†.

— **mar'ket-bell"**, *n.* [Eng.] A bell rung at the beginning and close of market-hours. — **m.-court**, *n.* [Eng.] A court for trying misdemeanors committed in the market. — **m. crier**, a public crier in a market. — **m.-cross**, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held: often an important monument in European towns. — **m.-farming**, *n.* The growing of garden-vegetables for the market; market-gardening. — **m.-garden**, *n.* A garden in which vegetables and small fruits are cultivated for market. — **m.-gardener**, *n.* — **m.-gardening**, *n.* — **m.-geld**†, *n.* The toll of a market. — **m.-Jew**, *n.* The chough. — **m.-lead**, *n.* Lead ready for market. See MARKET-POT. — **m.-maid**, *n.* **1.** A woman who brings things to market. **2.** A maid servant who offers herself in a market for hire. — **mar'ket-man**, *n.* A man who buys or sells in a market; marketer. — **m.-master**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An officer who supervises markets and administers the market laws. — **m.-pot**, *n.* The last pot in desilverizing lead by the Pattinson process: so called because it contains the marketable lead.

Market is used adjectively and in self-explaining compounds; as, **market-basket, m.-day, m.-hours, m.-place, m. price, m. rate, m.-town, m. value, m.-wagon, m.-woman.**

mar'ket-a-bl(e, mär'ket-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Suitable for sale; fit to be marketed; in demand; as, *marketable* provisions; a *marketable* commodity. **2.** Current in markets; as, *marketable* prices. — **mar"ket-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **mar'ket-a-bl(e-ness**†.

mar'ket-er, mär'ket-gr, *n.* A person who buys or sells in a market.

mar'ket-fish"[1], mär'ket-fish', *n.* A marketable fish; especially, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds.

mar'ket-fish"[2], *n.* The margate-fish.

mar'ket-ing, mär'ket-ing, *n.* **1.** Goods or supplies obtained or exposed for sale in a market. **2.** The act of attending or buying or selling in a market.

mar'khor", mär'kōr', *n.* [E. Ind.] A goat (*Capra falconeri*) of the mountains of northwestern India, having enormous spiral horns. **mar'khoor"**†; **mar'kur"**†.

mark'ing, märk'ing, *n.* **1.** A mark, or an arrangement of marks; characteristic coloring; as, the *markings* of a shell. **2.** The act of making a mark.

— **mark'ing-ink"**, *n.* An indelible ink for marking clothes. — **m.-iron**, *n.* A branding-iron. — **m.-machine**, *n. Metal-working.* A machine for raising the edges of coin-planchets before reeding them. — **m.-nut**, *n.* The nut of an East-Indian tree (*Semecarpus Anacardium*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*). It yields a black juice that, mixed with quicklime, makes an indelible ink. Called also *marsh-nut, Malacca bean.* — **m.-plow**, *n.* **1.** A plow for turning slight furrows, as in crossing off land for tree-plants, or as a guide in corn-planting. **2.** An ice-plow used for marking.

mark'ing-ly, *adv.* With close attention; observantly.

mar'kis†, *n.* Marquis. — **mar'kis-esse**†, *n.* Marchioness.

mark'let†, *n.* Distinguishing mark; badge.

mark'man, märk'man, *n.* [MARK'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* One of a community occupying a joint holding, or mark, of land. See MARK[1], *n.*, 12. **2**†. A marksman.

mark'mote, märk'mōt, *n.* A council of markmen. [< MARK[1] + MOTE, MOOT, meeting.]

marks'man, märks'man, *n.* [MARKS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who shoots at a mark, with reference to his skill; when unqualified, one who shoots skilfully.

No *marksman* could surpass him in the dexterity with which with his bullet he would strike the head of a nail at the distance of many yards. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* ch. 2, p. 42. [D. M. & CO. '72.]

2. [Rare.] A person who makes his mark instead of signing his name. — **marks'man-ship**, *n.* The skill or art of a marksman.

marks'wom"an, märks'wum'an, *n.* [-WOM'EN, *pl.*] A woman who shoots, or is skilled at shooting, at a mark.

markt, *pp.* Marked. PHIL. SOC.

marl[1], märl, *vt.* To fertilize or spread with marl; apply marl to. **marle**†.

marl[2], *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To wrap, as a rope, with spun-yarn, twine, or marline, knotted at each turn. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To ravel, as silk. H. *Dict.* [< D. *marlen*, < *marlijn;* see MARLINE, *n.*] — **marl'ing-hitch"**, *n. Naut.* A hitch used in marling. — **marl'ing-spike"**, *n.* A marlinespike.

marl[3]†, *v.* To marvel.

marl[1], *n.* A deposit of amorphous calcium carbonate, clay, and sand, in various proportions, characterized usually by the more prominent ingredient: a valuable fertilizer; as, clay *marl;* sand *marl;* shell *marl.* [< OF. *marle*, < LL. *margila*, dim. of L. *marga*, marl.] **marlet**†; **merl**†; **merle**†.

— **greensand marl**, a valuable mixture of greensand and clay. — **marl'-brick"**, *n.* A fine quality of brick used in the fronts of houses; a cutter. — **m.-stock**. — **m.-slate**, *n.* A variety of marl somewhat consolidated and fissile. — **marl'stone"**, *n.* An argillaceous ferruginous limestone, forming the Middle Lias of England.

— **mar-la'ceous**, *a.* Resembling, having the nature of, or containing marl.

marl[2], *n. Angling.* The fiber of loosely webbed peacock-feathers, used in tying artificial flies. [< MARL[2], *v.*]

marl[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Marble. **2.** A marble used in play. — **marled**, *a.* [Scot.] Marbled; variegated; mottled.

marl'ber"ry, märl'ber'i, *n.* A small evergreen tree (*Ardisia Pickeringia*) of southern Florida, the West Indies, and Mexico, with short terminal racemes of small flowers succeeded by persistent berries.

mar'le-on, *n.* Same as MERLIN.

mar'li, mär'li, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Ceram.* The rim of a plate or dish, as distinguished from its bowl. **2.** Same as QUINTAIN.

mar'lyt.

mar'lin, mär'lin, *n.* [U. S.] A godwit or curlew. (1) The marbled godwit; also, the black-tailed godwit. (2) The Hudsonian curlew. [Var. of MERLIN.]

mar'line, mär'lin, *vt.* [MAR'LINED; MAR'LIN-ING.] To wind with marline, etc.; marl.

mar'line, *n.* A small rope made of two strands loosely twisted together: used for winding round ropes, cables, etc.

From the lower staples to the upper ones firmly stretch strings of tarred *marline.*
F. BRILL *Farm-Gardening, Straw Mats* p. 33. [O. J. CO. '84.]

[< D. *marlijn*, < *marren*, bind, + *lijn*, line, < L. *linea;* see LINE[1], *n.*] **mar'ling**†.

Marlinespikes.

mar'line-spike", mär'lin-spaik', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A tapering sharp-pointed iron pin used in marling, separating strands of rope in splicing, etc. **2.** [New Eng.] A jaeger, with reference to the shape of the central tail-feathers. **mar'ling-spike"**†; **mar'lin-spike"**†.

marl'ite, märl'ait, *n.* A variety of marl that differs from common marl by remaining solid on exposure to air. — **mar-lit'ic**, *a.*

mar'lock, mär'lǫc, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To sport or frolic.

mar'lotte, mär'let, *n.* A women's loose outer garment or gown, of the 16th century. [= Sp. Pg. *marlota.*]

marl'y, mär'i, *a.* [MARL'I-ER; MARL'I-EST.] Resembling or of the nature of marl; consisting of or abounding in marl.

mar'ly, *n.* Same as MARLI.

marm, märm, *n.* [Vulgar.] Madam; mistress: a corruption of *ma'am.*

Marm Lawson was not a duchess; but she was *Marm* Lawson. The '*Marm*' itself was a title. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romances, Average and White Villeins* p. 107. [B.]

mar'ma-lade, mär'ma-lēd, *n.* A preserve or confection made by boiling the pulp of fruit, especially of bitter or acid fruits, with sugar to the consistency of jam. [< OF. *marmelade,* < Pg. *marmelada,* < *marmelo,* quince, < L. *melimēlum,* < Gr. *melimēlon,* sweet apple, < *meli,* honey, + *mēlon,* apple.] **mar'ma-let**†; **mar'me-lade**†; **mer'ma-lade**†.

—**mar'ma-lade-plum",** *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree (*Lucuma mammosa*) of the star-apple family. Called also *marmalade-tree.* **2.** The fruit of this tree, a pulpy egg-shaped drupe, from 3 to 5 inches long; so called from the resemblance to marmalade in taste and appearance.

—**mar'ma-la"dy,** *a.* [Rare.] Like marmalade.

mar"ma-ro'sis, mär"ma-rō'sis, *n. Geol.* The conversion of sedimentary limestone into marble by metamorphism. [< Gr. *marmaros;* see MARBLE.] **mar"mo-ro'sis**‡.

mar'ma-tite, mär'ma-tait, *n. Mineral.* A ferriferous variety of sphalerite. [< *Marmato,* in Colombia, S. Am.]

mar'mo-lite, mär'mo-lait, *n. Mineral.* A thin foliated, brittle, pearly, greenish variety of serpentine. [< Gr *marmaros* (see MARBLE) + -LITE.]

marmor-. Derived from Latin *marmor,* marble (see MARBLE): a combining form. —**mar"mo-ra'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.—**mar'mo-rate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Marbled; having veins or shades of color distributed as in marble. **2.** Overlaid with marble; marbleized. **mar'mo-ra'ted**;.—**mar"mo-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** A covering or incrusting with marble; a marble casing, as for a building. **2.** A variegating, veining, etc., in imitation of marble.—**mar"mo-ra'tum,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A cement of pounded marble and lime: used by the ancients to build terrace walls, etc. **2.** A tin amalgam for filling teeth. **3.** A mixture of white of egg and quicklime.—**marmoratum opus,** a hard finish of plaster of Paris and marble-dust, capable of a fine polish.—**mar"mor-stir'to,** *n. Art* An Italian 18th-century process of imitating marble by dusting walls or ceilings, covered with adhesive material, with marble-dust in ornamental patterns. FAIRHOLT *Dict.*

mar-mo're-al, mär-mō'rē-al, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling marble. [< L. *marmoreus,* < *marmor;* see MARBLE.] **mar-mo're-an**;.

—**mar-mo're-al-ly,** *adv.*

mar'mose", mär'mōs', *n.* [F.] One of various small pouchless opossums of the warmer parts of America, as *Didelphys marina.*

mar'mo-set", mär'mo-zet' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small South-American midoid monkey, having a non-prehensile tail and soft, woolly hair, often tufted on the head or ears; a squirrel-monkey. **2**†. Any small monkey. **3**†. Hence, an ugly little fellow. [OF., puppet, < LL. *marmorelum,* marble figure, < L. *marmor;* see MARBLE.] **mar'mo-zet"**†.

The Common Marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*). 1/5

mar'mot, mär'met (XIII), *n.* **1.** A stout, short-tailed, burrowing sciuroid rodent of the genus *Arctomys.* The typical marmot (*A. marmota*) is found in the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathians. *A. monax* is the woodchuck. **2.** A related arctomyine rodent, as a prairie-marmot or prairie-dog, a spermophile or pouched marmot. **3.** The Cape hyrax. [< F. *marmotte,* < It. *marmotto,* < L. *mus montanus,* mountain mouse.] **mar-mot'to**†.

—**mar'mot-squir"rel,** *n.* A spermophile; sousliK.

ma'ro, mä'rō, *n.* MA'ROES, *pl.* [Tahiti.] A robe; specifically, a coronation-robe.

Mar'o-nist, mar'o-nist, *n.* A disciple or student of the poet Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro).

Mar'o-nite, mar'o-nit, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a Christian sect dwelling in the mountains of Lebanon and in Syria, and considering themselves a distinct nation. They speak Arabic, and are governed by a patriarch elected by themselves and confirmed by the Pope. [< *Maron,* Syrian monk (A. D. 400.)]

ma-roon', mə-rün', *n.* **1.** *t.* To put ashore and abandon (a person) on a desolate coast or island.

11. *i.* [Southern U. S.] To camp out several days for pleasure in a retired place or on a shore; go on a prolonged picnic; as, a *marooning* party.

ma-roon', *a.* Having the color maroon; dull- or dark-red. [< F. *marron,* chestnut, chestnut-color, < It. *marrone,* chestnut.] **ma-rone'**†.—**maroon lake,** a clear, durable lake prepared from madder.

ma-roon'1, *n.* **1.** A dull-red color; a semi-neutral color composed of black mixed with red (see SOLAR SPECTRUM); popularly, brownish red or dark claret-color.

The flowers of the elm, of a dark *maroon,* and the crimson flowers of the red maple coming before their leaves, are an important element in the earliest bloom of the wood. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Woods-scenery* p. 58. E. & L. '83.

2. A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from a substance formed in the manufacture of magenta. **3.** A large, sweet chestnut of southern Europe, called also *French* or *Italian chestnut,* much used as an article of food and in confectionery; marron. **4.** A piece of fireworks used to imitate the report of a cannon. **ma-rone'**†; **maroon'**†.

ma-roon'2, *n.* **1.** One of a class of negroes, chiefly fugitive slaves or their descendants, living wild in the mountains of some West India islands and of Guiana. **2.** A person left alone on an island, as for punishment. Called also *marooner.* **3.** [Southern U. S.] A camping-out excursion. [< F. *marron,* < *simarron,* < Sp. *cimarron,* wild, < *cima,* mountain-top, sprout, < L. *cyma,* sprout, < Gr. *kyma;* see CYMA.]

ma-roon'er, mə-rün'ər, *n.* **1.** A fugitive slave; a maroon 2. [Southern U. S.] One who goes on a mahooning excursion. Compare MAROON, *ri.* **3.** Same as MAROON2, 2.

mar"o-quin'†, *n.* [F.] Morocco leather. **mar"roquin'**†.

ma-rotte', mə-rot', *n.* [F.] A fool's bauble.

mar'plot", mär'plot', *n.* One who by meddlesome interference mars or frustrates a design or plan.

But what is the use of my taking the vows and settling everything as it should be, if that *marplot* Hans comes and upsets it all? GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 387. [H. '76.]

marque, märc, *n. Law.* See LETTERS OF MARQUE, under LETTER. [F., < MHG. *marc,* border.]

mar-quee', mär-kī'. *n.* **1.** A large field-tent, especially one for the use of an officer; also, any large tent or wooden structure temporarily erected, as on the occasion of a large gathering.

Ayoub's great *marquee* had been precipitately abandoned, and the fine carpets covering its floor were left.
ARCH. FORBES *Afghan Wars* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 331. [S. '92.]

2. The outer flap or roof of a fly-tent. [< F. *marquise,* canopy, < *marquise,* f. of *marquis;* see MARQUIS.] **mar-kee'**‡.

mar'quet-ry, mär'ket-ri, *n. Art.* Inlaid work of ornamental woods, or of woods interspersed with stones of various colors, ivory, metal, mother-of-pearl, etc. See BUHL. **mar'ket-ry**‡; **mar"que-te-rie'**‡.

Specimens of ancient Egyptian stools and chairs, some beautifully inlaid with *marqueterie* of ivory and various woods, may be seen in several European museums. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* ch. 8, p. 298. [H. '92.]

[< F. *marqueterie,* < *marque;* see MARQUE.]

mar'quis, mär'kwis, *n.* A title of rank or honor, applied to a nobleman next in rank below a duke, and above an earl, count, or graf. Marquises were originally commanders of the marches, the first one in England to bear the title being the marquis of Dublin, created in 1385. The wife of a marquis is a *marchioness.*

The persons who had command there were called lords marchers, or *marquesses,* whose authority was abolished . . . [A. D. 1536] though the title had long before been made a mere ensign of honour. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 397.

[< F. *marquis,* < LL. *marchensis,* < *marcha* (< OHG. *marcha*), border.] **mar'quess**‡.

—**mar'quis-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a marquis.

—**mar'quis-ate,** *n.* The rank or dignity of a marquis. **mar'quis-dom**†; **mar'quis-ship**†.

mar"quise', mär'kīz', *n.* [F.] **1.** The wife of a French marquis. **2.** A style of sunshade, fashionable about 1850. [C.]—**mar'quis-ess**†, *n.* A marchioness.

mar'ram, mar'um, *n.* Same as BEACH-GRASS. [< Norw. *marhalm,* < Ice. *marr,* sea, + *hālmr,* straw.] **mar'rum**‡; **mar'um**:.

marre, *n.* Same as MURRE1.

mar'rer, mär'gr. *n.* One who mars or injures.

mar'ri-a-ble†, *a.* Marriageable.

mar'riage, mar'ij, *W. Wr.* (-ĕj), *C.*), *n.* **1.** The act of marrying, or the state of being married; ethically considered, in Christian countries, a mutual and voluntary compact, properly based on mutual regard and affection and suitably ratified, to live together as husband and wife until separated by death. Its main design is to constitute the family, for the preservation of moral and social purity, the continuance of the race, the training of the young for the duties of life, etc.

Marriage . . . is only the seal which marks the vowed transition of temporary into untiring service, and of fitful into eternal love. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. ii, p. 100. [W. & S. '89.]

2. *Law.* (1) The civil status of a man and a woman lawfully united in the relation of husband and wife; wedlock.

The common law of England (and the like law exists in America) considers *marriage* in no other light than as a civil contract.
JOSEPH STORY *On the Conflict of Laws* ch. 5, § 108, p. 194. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

(2) The act, ceremony, or procedure by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted; the lawful joining together of a man and a woman who mutually agree to live together as husband and wife so long as both shall live. **3.** In feudal law, the power possessed by a guardian in chivalry of disposing of his minor ward in matrimony. **4.** A wedding; a nuptial celebration; as, you are invited to the *marriage* of my daughter. **5.** Sexual transactions of plants.

The *marriage* of the flowers spots the meadows and fringes the hedges with pearls and diamonds. THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass., Mar.* 5, *'59* p. 35. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

6. In the game of bezique, the combination of a king and queen in one hand. **7.** Figuratively, any close union.

Beauty is the happiest *marriage* between the invisible and the visible. It may be termed the joyfullest look of God.
G. H. CALVERT *Essays Æsthetical* essay i, p. 20. [L. & S. '75.]

8†. A marriage vow. [< F. *mariage,* < LL. *maritaticum,* < *maritus;* see MARRY, *v.*]

Synonyms: conjugal union, matrimony, nuptials, union, wedding, wedlock. *Matrimony* denotes the state of those who are united in the marriage relation; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is extensively used for the state as well. *Wedlock,* a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony. Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea.—**Antonyms:** bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood.—**Prepositions:** marriage *of* or *between* two persons; *of* one person *to* or *with* another; *among* the Greeks.

Phrases:—**civil marriage,** a marriage solemnized as a civil contract, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical marriage considered as a sacrament.—**common-law m.,** marriage by mutual consent, without ecclesiastical or civil ceremonies, such consent being evidenced by the writings, declarations, or conduct of the parties; consensual marriage.—**m. articles,** an agreement respecting property, made and signed by persons intending marriage, as the basis of a marriage settlement.—**m. flight,** in bee-culture, same as WEDDING FLIGHT.—**m. license,** an official permit issued pursuant to statutory requirements authorizing the marriage of the persons therein designated.—**m. lines** (Colloq., Eng.), a marriage certificate from the officiating priest or magistrate.—**m. portion,** property given to a woman at marriage.—**m. settlement,** an arrangement made by persons intending marriage and in consideration thereof, whereby certain property is secured as a provision for the wife, or the children (if any) of the intended marriage, and sometimes for the husband.—**prohibited degrees of m.,** the degrees of consanguinity or affinity between persons within which their marriage is prohibited by law.—**Scotch m.,** same as COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.

mar'riage-a-ble, mar'ij-a-bl, *a.* Fitted by age, physical condition, and mental capacity, and under no legal disability for entering the married state; capable of marriage. The common law recognizes the age of 14 years in the male and 12 years in the female as marriageable age; but the matter is specifically regulated by local statute.—**mar"riage-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or condition of being marriageable.—**mar'riage-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* Suitableness for the married state.

mar'ried, mar'id, *pa.* **1.** Pertaining to marriage; connubial; conjugal; as, the *married* state. **2.** Having a spouse; united by or as by matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man.

The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea,
And *married* nations dwell in harmony.
BRYANT *After a Tempest* st. 5.

mar'ri-er, mar'i-gr, *n.* One who marries.

mar'rock, mar'ec, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] An auk. (1) The razorbill. (2) The murre. (3) The puffin. **mar'rot**‡.

mar-roon', mə-rün', *I. W. Wr.* (mar'un, *E.*), *n.* **1.** *Pyrotechny.* A paper shell filled with powder and fired by a quick-match: used to imitate the report of a cannon. **2.** The color of a chestnut. **3.** A large chestnut of southern Europe. Called also *maroon.* [F.; see MAROON, *a.*]

mar-roon'†, *n.* See MAROON. **mar-rou'**†.

mar"ro-quin', *n.* Same as MAROQUIN.

mar'row1, mar'ō, *vt.* [Rare.] To fill with marrow or fat; glut.

mar'row2, *vt.* [Local, Brit.] To associate; match.

mar'row†, *a.* Soft; tender.

mar'row1, *n.* **1.** A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones, containing fat and red and white corpuscles; the medulla of bones. **2.** The interior substance of anything; hence, the best part; essence; pith; as, the *marrow* of a discourse.

The pith and *marrow* of a Nation
Drawing force from all her men.
LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 11.

3†. The interior of a plant or fruit. [< AS. *mearg,* marrow.]

—**mar'row-bone",** *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] One's knees; as, down on his *marrow-bones.* **3.** A large bone used to make a rhythmical accompaniment by beating.—**m. cell,** *n.* One of the cells in marrow, especially one of the large round leucocytes characteristic of marrow.—**spinal m.,** the spinal cord: erroneously supposed to have a structure similar to the marrow of bone.—**vegetable m.** (*Bot.*), a species of squash (*Cucurbita ovifera*) by some regarded as a mere variety of the pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo,* var. *ovifera*), pale greenish-yellow, oval, ribbed, and about 9 inches long, with a soft, fine-grained texture.

—**mar'row-ish,** *a.* Of the nature of marrow.—**mar'row-less**1, *a.* Destitute of marrow.—**mar'row-y,** *a.* Fat and rich; full of marrow; pithy.

mar'row2, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A mate or companion; one of a pair; a match.

—**mar'row-less**2, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Not a match or pair. **2.** Matchless; unequaled.

mar'row-fat, mar'o-fat, *n.* A large rich kind of pea.

Mar-ru'bi-um, mar-rū'bi-um, *n. Bot.* A large genus of perennial often hairy herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with rugose crenate leaves and many-flowered axillary whorls of small white or purple flowers. The common hoarhound (*M. vulgare*) is the best-known species. See illus. under HOARHOUND. [L., hoarhound.]

mar'ry, mar'i, *v.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite (a man and a woman) in matrimony; perform the ceremony of joining (a couple) in marriage; constitute as husband and wife; as, the clergyman *married* four couples. **2.** To accept in marriage, as a husband or wife; take in matrimony; espouse; as, she *married* him for love.

When I *marry* a flirt I will buy second-hand clothes of a Jew.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Sea Coal* p. 58. [S. '90.]

3. To dispose of in wedlock; give away in marriage; as, he wished to *marry* his daughter to a rich man. **4.** To unite in a close union, as by marriage; as, let youth and beauty be *married;* in brewing, to *marry* new and old yeast. **5.** To fasten end to end, as ropes, so that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block.

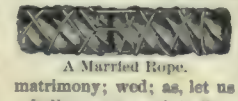

A Married Rope.

11. *i.* To enter into the conjugal state; contract matrimony; wed; as, let us *marry.*

In Norway, no couple is allowed to *marry* until it can be proved that the man and wife possess jointly a certain amount of money.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 143. [MACM. '74.]

[< F. *marier,* < L. *marito,* < *maritus,* husband, < *mas* (*mar-*), man.]—**mar'ry-ing,** *pa.* Able and disposed to marry; as, a *marrying* man.

mar'ry, *n.* [Colloq.] A marriage.

mar'ry, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or asseveration: a corruption of *Mary,* or *by Mary* (the Virgin).

A friend! Horatio cried, and seem'd to start—
Yea *marry* shalt thou, and with all my heart.
COWPER *Epistle to Joseph Hill* l. 29.

mar'ry-muffe"†, *n.* **1.** A coarse cloth for men's clothes. **2.** A garment of the 17th century.

Mars, märz, *n.* **1.** The fourth planet in the order of distance from the sun, and next outside the earth in orbit. Symbol ♂.

Mars resembles the earth more closely than any other planet, and it is apparently subject to similar weather-conditions and changes of seasons. Its year is 687 terrestrial days, and its day 24 hours, 37 minutes, 23 seconds. Its diameter is a trifle more than half that of the earth, and its surface a little more than one-quarter. Its surface, which has been mapped, is sometimes supposed to be more than half land of a prevailing red tint, excepting at the poles, which are white, as if covered with snow, and is marked by peculiar canals or straits. Mars has two moons, Deimos and Phobos, revolving in 8 and 30 hours respectively. Its mean distance from the sun is more than 141,000,000 miles.

Among the superior planets, *Mars* is the only one that exhibits a marked phase, which resembles that of the gibbous Moon.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* ch. 12, p. 204. [A. '89.]

2. *Rom. Myth.* The god of war and of fertility, the reputed son of Juno, reverenced by Romans and Latins above all gods but Jupiter; assimilated by the later Romans with the Greek Ares. **3.** *Her.* Red or gules when blazoning is done by planets, or ruby in terms of precious stones. Symbol ♂. **4**†. In alchemy, iron. [L., Old L. *Mavors,* Mars.]—**Mars colors,** brown, orange, red, or yellow pigments artificially prepared from earths, and colored by iron oxid.

Mars-de'ni-a, mȧrz-dē'ni-ȧ *or* -dē'ni-ȧ, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of mostly twining shrubs of the milkweed family *Asclepiadaceæ*, mainly of the East Indies and tropical America. *M. tinctoria* of Burma yields a blue dye like indigo, and several species, especially *M. tenacissima*, yield a valuable fiber. [< William *Marsden*, an English author of a history of Sumatra.]

Mar"seil"laise', , mȧr"sē'lyē', -lyēz' (-yēz', *W.*; **Mar"sell"laise',** fem., ‿-sē-lyēz', *C.*; -lēz', *C.*²). [F.] **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marseilles, the chief Mediterranean seaport of France. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Marseilles. **2.** *fem.* The Marseillaise hymn, the national hymn of the French republic.

In June, 1792, fifteen hundred men, wearing red caps and armed with muskets and swords, marched from Marseilles to Paris singing Rouget de l'Isle's song, which thus came to be known as the 'Marseillaise,' and which above all other songs ever written has stirred the hearts of men.
C. C. Coffin *Building the Nation* ch. 3, p. 55. [H. '63.]

Mar-seilles', mȧr-sēlz', *n.* A heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern. [< *Marseilles*, in France.]

Mar"se-ni'i-dæ, mȧr"sę-nī'i-dē *or* -nī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Lamellariidæ*. **Mar-se'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **mar"se-ni'id,** *n.* **mar-se'ni-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

marsh, mȧrsh, *n.* A tract of low wet land, usually with rank vegetation; miry land; swamp. [< AS. *mersc*, < *mere*, pool.] **mash**‡ [Dial.].

Compounds: **—marsh'-as"pho-del,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The bog-asphodel (*Narthecium Americanum*). **2.** [Eng.] The nearly allied *N. ossifragum*. **—m.-beetle,** *n.* The cattail (*Typha latifolia*). Called also *marsh-pestle*. **—m.-bellflower,** *n.* An American herb (*Campanula aparinoides*) with slender triangular stems, lance-linear leaves, and small white flowers. **—m.-blackbird,** *n.* An American agelæine blackbird, especially the redwing (*Agelæus phœniceus*). **—m.-cinquefoil,** *n.* A bog-plant (*Potentilla palustris* or *Comarum palustre*) of the northern United States and British America, with pinnate leaves and purple flowers; marsh-fivefinger. **—m.-cress,** *n.* A common herb (*Nasturtium palustre*) in wet places and shallow water, with pinnately lobed leaves, numerous small flowers, and ovoid or ellipsoid pod. **—m.-crocodile,** *n.* The mugger. **—m.-deer,** *n.* A South-American deer (*Cariacus paludosus*). **—m.-elder,** *n.* **1.** The high-water shrub (*Iva frutescens*). **2.** The cranberry-tree (*Viburnum Opulus*). **— m.-fern,** *n.* A delicate shield-fern (*Aspidium Thelypteris*) with lanceolate pinnate fronds, common in marshes. Called also *lady-fern*. **—m.-fever,** *n.* Malarial fever; fever and ague. **—m.-fivefinger,** *n.* Same as MARSH-CINQUEFOIL. **—marsh'flow"er,** *n.* A handsome British aquatic plant (*Limnanthemum nymphæoides*) with large yellow fringed flowers. **—m.-gas,** *n.* Methane (CH_4): found in marshes. **— m.-grass,** *n.* Any grass growing in marshes; specifically, any grass of the genus *Spartina*; cord-grass. **— m.-hare,** *n.* A hare (*Lepus palustris*) found in the swamps of the southern United States. **— m.-harrier,** *n.* A harrier (*Circus*), especially the European *C. æruginosus*, which seeks snakes, frogs, and other prey in and about marshes. **—m.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** The American harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), the adult males of which are bluish-gray above, the female and young brown, all with white tail-coverts. **2.** The European marsh-harrier. **—m.-hen,** *n.* **1.** One of various rails and gallinules; as, the fresh-water *marsh-hen* (*Rallus elegans*); the salt-water *marsh-hen* (*R. longirostris*). **2.** The coot (*Fulica americana*). **—m.-land,** *n.* Wet, marshy, or boggy land. **— marsh'mal"low,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* See MALLOW. **2.** A sweetmeat or confection made from the marshmallow. **—m.-marigold,** *n.* A conspicuous plant (*Caltha palustris*) in swamps and wet meadows, often used in spring as a pot-herb. Called also *cowslip*. See CALTHA. **—m.-nut,** *n.* Same as MARKING-NUT. **—m.-peep,** *n.* The least sandpiper. **—m.-pennywort,** *n.* A European herb (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), with peltate leaves. Called also *water-pennywort*. **— m.-pestle,** *n.* Same as MARSH-BEETLE. **—m.-plover,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The common snipe. **2.** The pectoral sandpiper. **—m.-quail,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The meadow-lark. **—m.-robin,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The towhee-bunting. **—m.-rosemary,** *n.* **1.** A seaside perennial herb (*Statice Limonium*) of the leadwort family (*Plumbaginaceæ*), with thick and stalked radical leaves, naked stems, branching into panicles of lavender-colored flowers, and a thick, woody, strongly astringent root used medicinally. Called also *sea-lavender*. **2.** The moorwort (*Andromeda polifolia*). **—m.-samphire,** *n.* A species of glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*): an English name. **—m.-snipe,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The common snipe. **—m. St.-John's-wort,** a perennial American herb (*Elodes campanulata*) of the St.-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*), with small close clusters of flesh-colored flowers, growing in swamps and ditches. **—m.-tackey,** *n.* A pony bred along the marshy coast of the southern United States. **—m.-tea,** *n.* Same as LABRADOR TEA. **—m.-tern,** *n.* The gull-billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*). **—m.-tit,** *n.* A European titmouse (*Parus palustris*). **—m.-trefoil,** *n.* Same as BUCKBEAN. **—m.-wren,** *n.* [U. S.] An American wren that breeds in salt marshes, as the short-billed marsh-wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*), and the long-billed *C. palustris* of the eastern United States.

Short-billed Marsh-wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) and Nest, and Head (*a*) of the Long-billed Marsh-wren (*C. palustris*). 1/6

mar'shal, mȧr'shal, *v.* [MAR'SHALED or -SHALLED; MAR'SHALING or -SHAL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrange or dispose in an orderly manner; drill or review; array; as, he *marshaled* the parade with skill. **2.** Hence, to take the direction of; manage or discipline; train; as, *to marshal* one's thoughts. **3.** To lead (something) in the capacity of marshal; guide or usher; as, the bell-wether *marshals* the flock. **4.** On English railways, to arrange (freight-cars) in proper order for stations. **5.** *Her.* (1) To group (two or more coats of arms) in one escutcheon to indicate family alliances or official rank. (2) To associate (certain accessories, as the crest, mantling, etc.) with a coat of arms, so as to render it complete in details. **II.** *i.* To gather and arrange themselves, as armies; come together; assemble.

The clouds are *marshalling* across the sky.
MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Meditations* st. 1.

Synonyms: see ARRAY.

—mar'shal-er, mar'shal-ler, *n.*

mar'shal, *n.* **1.** An officer charged with the regulation of ceremonies, preservation of order, points of etiquette, etc.; specifically, in some societies, an officer who preserves order, has the care of the society's property, and takes general charge of initiatory ceremonies. **2.** [U. S.] (1) A ministerial officer of the United States courts (one for each judicial district), whose duties resemble those of sheriffs in State courts. (2) In some States, the head of the police force in a city. **3.** A military officer of high rank; a field-marshal. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* Originally, a groom or master of the horse; afterward, as king's marshal under the feudal system, a judge in courts of chivalry; an inspector of arms, encampments, and retainers in times of war; the regulator of processions, precedence, armorial bearings, standards, and ensigns. **5.** [Eng.] In some universities, an officer who attends the chancellor. [< OF. *mareschal*, < LL. *marescalcus*, < OHG. *marahscalh*, groom, < *marah*, horse, + *scalh*, servant.]

—marshal of the King's (or **Queen's**) **Bench** [Eng.], formerly, the jailer of the prison at Southwark, known as King's or Queen's Bench.

— mar'shal-cy, *n.* The office or dignity of a marshal. **mar'shal-ship**‡. **—mar'shal-man,** *n.*

mar'shal-sea, mȧr'shal-sē, *n.* [Eng.] The court or seat of a marshal; specifically [M-], a prison formerly in Southwark under the authority of the knight marshal.

—Court of Marshalsea, a court (abolished in 1849) formerly held before the marshal and steward of the sovereign to administer justice between the sovereign's domestic servants, etc.

marsh'bunk"er, mȧrsh'bunk'ȧr, *n.* The mossbunker. **marsh'bank"er**‡.

marsh'fish", mȧrsh'fish", *n.* The bowfin.

marsh'ly†, *a.* Marshy.

Marsh's test for arsenic. See TEST.

marsh'wort", mȧrsh'wȯrt", *n.* The small cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*).

marsh'y, mȧrsh'i, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a marsh; wet or boggy; as, a *marshy* path. **2.** Produced in or growing in a marsh.

No wandering meteor now, no *marshy* fire,
Leads on my steps.
LANDOR *Thou Hast not Rais'd, Ianthe* l. 3.

—marsh'i-ness, *n.* The state of being marshy.

Mar'sic, mȧr'sic, *a.* *Rom. Hist.* Belonging or relating to the Marsi, a Sabellian tribe active in the Social War (90–88 B. C.). [< L. *Marsicus*, < *Marsi*, a tribe of Sabines in ancient Italy.] **Mar'si-an**‡.

Mar-sil'i-a'ce-æ, mȧr-sil'i-ē'sę-ī *or* -g'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants growing in mud, with a slender creeping rootstock, long-petioled filiform or 4-parted leaves, and sporocarps borne on peduncles at their base. There are 2 genera and about 50 species. **Mar-sil'i-a, Mar-sil'e-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Count F. L. *Marsigli*, an Italian naturalist.] **Mar-sil"e-a'ce-æ**‡. **—mar-sil"i-a'ceous, mar-sil"e-a'ceous,** *a.*

Mar"si-po-bran'chi-i, mȧr"si-po-bran'ki-ī *or* -i, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A class or other division of vertebrates with an imperfect skull, no lower jaw, and six or more sacciform gills on each side: including lampreys, hags, etc. See illus. under LAMPREY. [< Gr. *marsipos*, bag, + *branchia*, gills.] **Mar"si-po-bran"chi-a'ta**‡.

—mar'si-po-branch, mar"si-po-bran'chi-ate, *a.* & *n.*

Marsupial Bones in the Pelvis of an Opossum.
p, pubis; *l*, ilium; *m*, *m*, marsupial bones; *c*, cotyloid cavity; *s*, sacral vertebræ; *t*, caudal vertebræ.

mar-soon', mȧr-sūn', *n.* [Canada.] The beluga or white whale. [< F. *marsouin*, < OHG. *meriswin*, < *meri*, sea, + *swîn*, hog.]

mar-su'pi-a, *n.* Plural of MARSUPIUM.

mar-su'pi-al, mȧr-siū'pi-ȧl, *a.* **1.** Having a marsupium or pouch for retaining the young. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Marsupialia*. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a marsupium or pouch; as, a *marsupial* or epipubic bone. [< L. *marsupium*; see MARSUPIUM.]

—marsupial frog, a frog with a pouch for receiving the eggs or retaining the young, especially a South-American tree-frog of the genus *Nototrema*, as *N. marsupiatum*.

The Marsupial Frog or Pouched Toad (*Nototrema marsupiatum*).

mar-su'pi-al, *n.* One of the *Marsupialia*.

Mar-su"pi-a'li-a, mȧr-siū"pi-ē'li-ȧ *or* -siū'pi-g'li-ȧ, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of mammals, coextensive with *Didelphia*, having a pouch in which the female retains her young some time after birth; including opossums, kangaroos, wombats, etc. [< L. *marsupium*; see MARSUPIUM.] **Mar-su"pi-a'ta**‡.

—mar-su"pi-a'li-an, mar-su'pi-an, *a.* & *n.*

mar-su'pi-ate, mȧr-siū'pi-et *or* -ēt. **I.** *a.* Same as MARSUPIAL, 1. **II.** *n.* A marsupial.

mar'su-plite, mȧr'siu-pȧlt, *n.* A fossil crinoid (genus *Marsupites*) of purse-like form. [< L. *marsupium*; see MARSUPIUM.]

mar-su'pi-um, mȧr-siū'pi-um *or* -siū'pi-um, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A pouch-like invagination; as, the *marsupium* cerebri, formed by the pia mater between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Specifically: (1) A brood-pouch or external receptacle for carrying young or eggs, as in seahorses, shrimps, penguins, etc., especially that formed by the infolded skin on the abdomen of marsupials, and in which the young are retained and nourished from the teats. (2) The pecten of a bird's eye. **2.** *Pathol.* A sack or bag used in fomenting some portion of the body. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A purse. [L., < Gr. *marsipion*, dim. of *marsipos*, pouch.]

mart†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To trade in or with. **II.** *i.* To traffic.

mart¹, mȧrt, *n.* **1.** A place of public traffic; a market.

The Assyrians showed an aptitude for trade; and Nineveh in the eighth and seventh centuries was a busy *mart*. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. i, div. i, § 2, ch. 2, p. 47. [I. B. & CO. '85.]

2†. Traffic. [Contr. from MARKET.]

mart², *n.* **1.** Martinmas. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A beef or other animal slaughtered at Martinmas time. [Abbr. of MARTINMAS.] **mairt**‡.

mart³†, *n.* Battle; war; also [M-], Mars, the god of battle.

mar"ta-ba'ni, mȧr"ta-bā'ni, *n.* A rare green porcelain mentioned in the "Thousand and One Nights."

mar'ta-gon, mȧr'tą-gen, *n.* [F.] An Old World Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium Martagon*) with purplish-red flowers and darker spots than the American; the martagon lily. Its bulbs are used as food by the Cossacks.

mar'tel, mȧr'tel, *n.* **1.** A hammer; especially, a martel-de-fer. **2.** *Her.* A hammer as a bearing. [F., < L. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus*, hammer.]

—mar'tel†, *v.* **— mar"tel-de-fer',** mȧr'tel-dę-fer', *n.* A hammer and pick united, used by horse-soldiers in the middle ages to fracture armor. It was generally hung at the saddle-bow. A long-handled martel-de-fer was used by infantry in defending walls or attacking cavalry. **—mar'tel-ine,** *n.* A little hammer, especially a marble-workers' hammer having a pointed peen.

mar-tel'lo tow'er. An isolated circular tower of masonry, usually two-storied and bomb-proof, erected on a coast for defense against invasion. Such towers were originally constructed in the 16th century on the coasts of Italy for defense against pirates. The name is probably derived from Mortella Point, in Corsica, where one long withstood an English cannonade in 1794. Subsequently similar ones were erected on the coasts of England and Ireland, in anticipation of an invasion by Napoleon.

mar'ten¹, mȧr'ten, *n.* **1.** One of various musteline carnivores of northern regions, yielding a valuable fur, as the beech-marten, the pine-marten, and the American marten or sable. **2.** The fur of a marten. **3.** [Austral.] A dasyuroid marsupial of the genus *Phascologale*. [< F. *marte*, < LL. *martus*, of Germanic origin; cp. OHG. *mart*, AS. *mearth*.] **mar'tern**†; **mar'trin**†.

mar'ten², *n.* Same as MARTIN¹.

mar'text", mȧr'text", *n.* One who mars or impairs a text; hence, a blundering preacher.

mar'thy, mȧr'thi, *n.* [Hudson's Bay.] The burbot.

mar'tial, mȧr'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to war or military operations; suitable to war; warlike; as, a *martial* spirit; *martial* music.

And as the mind is pitched the ear is pleased
With melting airs or *martial*, brisk or grave.
COWPER *Task* bk. vi, l. 3.

2. Connected with war or the operations of an army: opposed to *civil*; as, *martial* justice. **3.** [M-] Pertaining to Mars, the Roman god of war, or to the planet named for him. **4**†. *Old Chem.* Like iron; chalybeate. [< L. *martialis*, < *Mar(t-)s*, Mars, god of war.]

— mar'tial-ism, *n.* Warlike qualities. **— mar'tial-ist,** *n.* A warlike man; fighter; warrior. **mar'tial-man**†. **— mar'tial-ize,** *vt.* To render warlike or martial; as, to *martialize* a people. **— mar'tial-ly,** *adv.* **— mar'tial-ness,** *n.*

Mar'tian, mȧr'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Mars, either the Roman god of war or the planet; as, the *Martian* moons.

mar'tin¹, mȧr'tin, *n.* **1.** One of various swallows, especially one with the tail less forked than the common swallows; as, the European house-*martin* (*Hirundo* or *Chelidon urbica*); the purple *martin* (*Progne subis*) of the United States; the common *martin* (*Hylochelidon nigricans*) of Australia.

The Purple *Martin*, like his half-cousin the King-Bird, is the terror of Crows, Hawks and Eagles. ALEX. WILSON *Am. Ornith., Purple Martin* in vol. ii, p. 410. [C. BRO. & CO. '28.]

2. Some bird likened to a true martin, as a king-bird or bee-martin, a chimney-swift or black martin. [< *Martin*, man's name, < F. *Martin*, < LL. *Martinus*, < L. *Mar(t-)s*, Mars, god of war.] **— mar'tin-swal"low,** *n.* The European house-martin.

mar'tin², *n.* **1.** A stone-faced perforated plate or runner, used for grinding and polishing stone. **2**†. An ape.

mar"ti-net'¹, mȧr"ti-net' (XIII). *n.* A strict disciplinarian; a stickler for form and etiquette.

It [an examination] may even be unfair and unjust in proportion to its minuteness and fullness, if it is conducted in the narrow or inhuman spirit of a school pedant or *martinet*.
PORTER *American Colleges* ch. 2, p. 76. [C. C. C. '70.]

[< *Martinet*, a very strict French general.]

— mar"ti-net'ism, *n.* The strict principles of a martinet; rigid adherence to discipline.

mar'ti-net², mȧr'ti-net, *n.* **1.** In former nautical use, a small furling-line on the leech of a sail. Called also *martnet*. **2.** A scourge of leather thongs once used in France.

In . . . female reformatories [in France] refractory girls were punished by whipping, . . . and the instrument used was the *martinet*, a scourge of leather thongs. W. M. COOPER *Flagellation and the Flagellants* ch. 31, p. 316. [WM. R.]

[F., a scourge; cp. MARTEL.]

mar'ti-net'³, *n.* [F.] Same as MARTIN¹, 1.

mar'ti-net'⁴, mȧr'ti-net', *n.* A tinamou, as *Rynchotus rufescens* or *Calopezus elegans*. [Cp. Sp. *martinete*.]

mar"ti-ne'ta‡.

mar'ti-net'⁵†, *n.* **1.** A medieval stone-throwing engine. **2.** A kind of water-mill.

mar'tin-gale, mȧr'tin-gēl, *C. E. I.* (-gȧl, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Harness.* A strap for holding down a horse's head, attached to the girth under the belly, and passing between the fore legs to the bit or nose-band, or dividing at the chest, and terminating in two rings through which the reins pass. See illus. under HARNESS. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A lower stay for a jib-boom or flying-jib boom. Called also *martingale-stay*. (2) A vertical spar under the bowsprit, by which the head-stays may be guyed down. Called also *martingale-boom* and *dolphin-striker*. **3.** *Card-playing.* In gambling games, the method of doubling one's stake after every loss. [F., < *Martigal*, inhabitant of *Martigues*, town in France.] **mar'tin-gal**‡.

Mar'tin-ist, mȧr'tin-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of the Chevalier St. Martin, a French religious enthusiast of the 18th century. **2.** A participant in the attack on prelacy in the Marprelate controversy of 1588–'89.

—Mar'tin-ish†, *a.*

mar'tin-ite, mȧr'tin-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, or slightly yellowish, hydrous calcium phosphate ($H_6Ca_{13}P_8O_{33}$), pseudomorphous after gypsum, or else crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

Mar'tin-mas, mär'tin-mas, *n.* A festival in honor of St. Martin of France (about 316–400), that took the place of an old pagan festival, and was celebrated Nov. 11: now not commonly observed. [< St. *Martin* (see MARTIN[1]) + MASS[2], *n.*] **Mar'tle-mas‡.**

—**Martinmas summer** [Archaic], a period of warm weather shortly after Martinmas.

mar'tire†, *n.* **1.** Same as MARTYR. **2.** Torment; martyrdom.

mar'tite, mär'tait, *n. Mineral.* An iron-black submetallic ferric oxid (Fe_2O_3) found in isometric crystals and believed to be a pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite. [Perhaps < L. *Mart-is,* Mars.]

mart'let[1], märt'let, *n.* **1.** Same as MARTIN[1]. **2.** A swift. [Cor. of MARTINET[3].]

mart'let[2], *n. Her.* A martin or swallow without feet: used as a bearing, a crest, or a mark of cadency to designate the fourth son.

On the one [banner] was depicted the cross and five *martlets,* the device of Edward . . . the Confessor. BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [R. & S. '67.]

Martlet as a Crest.

[< OF. *merlette,* dim. of *merle,* blackbird, < L. *merula,* blackbird.] **mer'li-on‡; mer'lotte‡.**

Mart'lug-man, *n.* Same as BUCKTAIL. [< "*Martlug's* Long Room," where they habitually met.]

Mar-tyn'i-a, mär-tin'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of American herbs of the pedaliad family (*Pedaliaceæ*), with thickish stems, opposite long-petioled heart-shaped leaves with clammy pubescence and heavy odor, and large violet flowers producing a long-beaked capsule in fruit. The species, especially *M. proboscidea,* are known as *unicorn-plants.* See illus. under UNICORN-PLANT. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus.

The *martynia* . . . is an annual. The pods are used principally for pickling.

P. J. QUINN *Money in the Garden* ch. 7, p. 166. [O. J. CO. '85.]

[< John *Martyn,* professor of botany at Cambridge.]

mar'tyr, mär'tėr, *vt.* **1.** To punish with death on account of religious belief, especially because of one's Christian faith; put to death because of one's maintenance or advocacy of some cause; as, he *martyred* the saints; our *martyred* president.

There may be those who are able to imagine that men who have been literally *martyred* in this cause have faced their death for the sake of the paltry coppers they collected to keep body and soul together. WM. BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 250. [F. & W. '91.]

2. To pursue with cruelty; put in grievous distress; also, to treat in a way that unwittingly tends to injury or death.

Her father, as it proved, had *martyred* his poor child to an inordinate desire for measuring his land by miles instead of acres. HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 13, p. 225. [T. & F. '51.]

3†. To slay. [< OF. *martirer,* < *martir,* martyr, < LL. *martyr;* see MARTYR, *n.*]

mar'tyr, *n.* **1.** One who testifies with his blood to his faith; one who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specifically, one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religion.

We fancy that, if the days of persecution were to return, we should be able to display the courage of the *martyrs,* though at present our faith is cooled almost to indifference. WIBERAN *Sermons on Moral Subjects* ser. viii, p. 147. [D. & J. S.]

2. One who dies or suffers for principle, or sacrifices all for a cause; as, a *martyr* to the pursuit of gain.

The *martyrs* of literature who pursued their path through hopeless poverty to ends of the highest value to mankind, have been scarcely less memorable than those of religion. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 497. [A. '83.]

3. One who suffers much or long, as from misfortune or ill health; as, a *martyr* to rheumatism. **4.** A wooden box with perforated bottom, used in grape-pressing. **5.** An instrument of torture by pressure, formerly used. [< AS. *martyr,* < LL. *martyr,* < Gr. *martyr,* witness.]

—**mar'tyr-ess,** *n.*— **mar'tyr-ly†,** *a.*

mar'tyr-dom, mär'tėr-dum, *n.* **1.** The condition or fate of a martyr; submission to death or persecution for the sake of faith or principle. **2.** Protracted or extreme suffering; grievous affliction; distress; torment; as, this suspense is *martyrdom.* **3†.** Slaughter. [< AS. *martyrdōm,* < *martyr* (see MARTYR, *n.*) + *dōm,* condition.]

mar'tyre†; mar'tyr-ship‡.

mar'tyr-ize, mär'tėr-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to martyrdom; make a martyr of.

It is a grievous mistake to suppose that the study of natural science *martyrizes* the more ethereal faculties of the soul. YOUMANS *Hand-Book of Household Science* intro., p. 16. [A. '57.]

II†. *i.* To become a martyr. [< F. *martyriser,* < LL. *martyrizo,* < *martyr;* see MARTYR, *n.*]

—**mar"tyr-i-za'tion,** *n.*

mar"tyr-ol'o-gy, mär"tėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** A biography of a martyr or martyrs; history of martyrs.

The survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in *martyrology.* MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 594. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. A catalogue of martyrs; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, a list of martyrs, with brief biographies, following the order of their anniversaries.

The Protestants have a *martyrology* longer far and no less honorable than that of the Roman Catholics . . . HOOPER *Catherine of Aragon* ch. 24, p. 463 [S. '91.]

[< LL. *martyrologium,* < Gr. *martyrologion,* < *martyr,* witness, and see -OLOGY.] **mar'tyr-o-loge†.**

—**mar"tyr-o-log'ic, mar"tyr-o-log'ic-al,** *a.*— **mar"tyr-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in martyrology; one who writes of martyrs.

mar'tyr-y†, *n.* The spot where a martyr suffered or is buried, or a chapel erected there.

mar'um, mar um, *n.* Same as BEACH-GRASS.

Ma'rut, mä'rut, *n.* Same as MARUTAS. A storm-god.

The wind, thought of either as a single personality named Vāyu, or as a whole assemblage of moving powers . . . and impersonated as *Maruts,* or "Storm-gods."

MONIER WILLIAMS *Hindŭism* ch. 2, p. 23. [P. Y. '77.]

mar'vail†, *v., n., & a.* Same as MARVEL.

mar-ve'dit†, *n.* Same as MARAVEDI.

mar'vel, mär'vel, *v.* [-VELED or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING. **I.** *t.* **1.** To be astonished and perplexed because of (something); wonder at or about; as, he *marveled* how the apple got within the dumpling. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] To impress as a marvel or wonder; surprise; chiefly in impersonal use; as, it *marveleth* me much.

II. *i.* **1.** To be affected with wonder, astonishment, or admiration; be surprised or amazed.

I can but *marvel* at your choice
To hear our poet's words through my poor borrowed voice.
WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* second interlude, st. 12.

2†. To seem wonderful. [< OF. *merveiller,* < *merveille;* see MARVEL, *n.*]

mar'vel†, *a.* Wonderful.

mar'vel, *n.* **1.** That which excites wonder, astonishment, or admiration; a prodigy.

The Book of Ser Marco Polo concerning the Kingdoms and *Marvels* of the East' is one of the most famous and important books of the Middle Ages.

FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 284. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. [Rare.] The emotion that is aroused by something astonishing or wondrous; wonder. [< OF. *merveille,* < L. *mirabilia,* < *miror,* wonder.] **mar'vail†; mer'vaile†; mer'vaille†; mer'veile†.**

Synonyms: see PRODIGY.

—**mar'vel-mon"ger,** *n.* A dealer in marvelous things; one addicted to the telling or writing of marvelous stories.

—**m. of Peru,** *n. Bot.* Same as FOUR-O'CLOCK.

mar'veld, *pp.* Marveled. PHIL. SOC.

mar'vel-ous, mär'vel-us, *a.* Of a character to excite astonishment or amazement; singular; wonderful: formerly used also as an adverb; as, a *marvelous* story; a *marvelous* good painter.

I thought of Chatterton, the *marvelous* Boy,
The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride.
WORDSWORTH *Resolution and Independence* st. 7.

[< OF. *merveillos,* < *merveille;* see MARVEL, *n.*] **mar'vel-lous‡; mer'vailes†; mer'vel-lous†.**

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY.

—**the marvelous,** that which is beyond experience, understanding, or credibility; the improbable.

The human mind is at all times fond of *the marvellous.*
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter i, p. 2. [J. M. '38.]

—**mar'vel-[l]ous-ly,** *adv.*— **mar'vel-[l]ous-ness,** *n.*

mar'ver, mär'vėr, *vt. Glass-making.* To shape or roll on a marver. **ma'ver‡.**

mar'ver, *n. Glass-making.* A polished slab or table, originally marble, but now usually iron, with rounded concavities, upon which a balloon of molten glass gathered on the end of a blowpipe is rolled to make it cylindrical or spheroidal. [< F. *marbre;* see MARBRINUS.] **ma'ver‡.**

mar'wa, *n.* Same as MALWA.

mar'y†, *n.* Marrow.—**mar'y-bone"†,** *n.* Marrow-bone.

Ma'ry†, *interj.* By Mary: an oath. See MARRY. **Ma'rie†, ma'ry-bud"†,** *n.* Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).

Ma'ry-mas, mē'ri-mas, *n.* **1.** A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary. **2.** The day on which the festival is held; Annunciation day, March 25. Called also *Lady day* and *Marymas day.* [< Virgin *Mary* + MASS[2], *n.*]

ma'ry-sole", mē'ri-sōl". *n.* [Local, Brit.] The smear-dab.

Ma'ry's ship. A type of cirro-stratus cloud.

mas[1], mas, *n.* [MA'RES, mē'riz *or* mą'rēs, *pl.*] A masculine plant or animal; a male. Its symbol in botany and zoology is usually the character ♂. [< L. *mas,* male.]

mas[2], *n.* Master: an abbreviation.

Mas-ar'i-dæ, mas-ar'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of wasp-like diplopterygian hymenopters with antennæ clavate or knobbed. **Mas'a-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. Gr. *masaomai,* stick out the lip.]

—**mas-ar'id,** *a. & n.*— **mas'a-roid,** *a.*

ma-sa'ro, ma-sä'rō, *n.* [Afr.] A small piece of currency consisting of one bead of the variety known as soft.

The currency employed [at the market of Ujiji] consists of cloths . . . and beads, principally 'soft,' which are like black and white clay-pipe stems broken into pieces half an inch long. One piece is called a *masaro* and is the lowest piece of currency that will purchase anything. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '79.]

mas-ca'gnite, mas-cą'nyait, *n. Mineral.* An incrustating, vitreous, yellowish, pungent, bitter ammonium sulfate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Mascagni,* its discoverer.] **mas-ca'gnin‡.**

mas'cal-ly, *a. Her.* Same as MASCULY.

mas'ca-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.

Mas"ca-rene', mas"ca-rin'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the islands of Mauritius, Reunion, and Rodriguez, in the Indian ocean, called collectively Mascarene Isles. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of these islands.

mas'ca-ro, mas'ca-rō, *n.* A paint used by actors for the eyebrows, etc. [C.] [< Sp. *mascara;* see MASK, *n.*]

mas'ca-ron, mas'ca-ron, *n.* A grotesque mask; specifically, in decorative art, a grotesque face, human or animal, employed, in the Roman and later classic styles, in decorating the keystones of arches or of vaults, vase-handles, fountain-spouts, door-knockers, and the like. See MASK, *n.* [F., < It. *mascherone,* large mask, < *mascera,* mask, < Ar. *maskharat;* see MASK, *n.*] **mas"che-ro'ne‡.**

mas'cle, mas'cl, *n.* **1.** A lozenge-shaped plate used in scale armor or the like. **2.** *Her.* A lozenge voided so that the field shows through.

The coat of arms, too, has these *mascles* of the Bethunes. WM. BLACK *Stand Fast, Craig-Royston* ch. 6, p. 103. [H. '91.]

A Mascle.

3†. A mackle. [OF., < L. *macula,* spot.]

mack'le‡; mac'le‡; mas'kle†.

—**mas'cled,** *a.* Formed of mascles; displaying mascles.— **mascled armor,** medieval armor made of mascles.

mas'cle-less†, *a.* Immaculate.

mas"con-né', mas"con-nē', *a. Her.* Made to represent masonry or brickwork, as a field, charge, or crest. [< F. *maçonné;* see of Fawkes, of MASON, *n.*] **ma'soned‡; ma'son-ry‡.** Yorkshire.)

mas'cot, mas'cot, *n.* [Colloq.] Something that is regarded as bringing good luck to the possessor; a person or animal thought to afford good luck by its presence; as, the club left their *mascot* at home, and lost the game. [< F. *mascotte,* < PT. *mascoto,* witchcraft.] **mas'cotte‡.**

mas'cu-lar, mas'kiu-lar, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the stamens; staminate; male. [< L. *masculus;* see MALE, *a.*]

mas'cu-late†, *vt.* To make manly.

mas"cu-lé', mas'kiu-lē', *a.* Same as MASCULY.

mas"cu-li-flo'rous, mas'kiu-li-flō'rus, *a. Bot.* Bearing male flowers. [< L. *masculus* (see MALE, *a.*) + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

mas'cu-lin, -ly, -ness. Masculine, etc. PHIL. SOC.

mas'cu-line, mas'kiu-lin, *a.* **1.** Having the distinguishing qualities of the male sex, or pertaining to males; specially suitable for men; distinctively manly; virile: opposed to *feminine;* as, *masculine* energy.

As applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, bold, etc., especially when used of looks, dress, or manners; as, a *masculine* face or voice; but to say she acted with *masculine* courage and decision is commendatory.

2. *Gram.* Being of the male gender, whether natural (as in the English language) or grammatical (as often in the classic and Romance languages). See GENDER. **3.** [Archaic, except in Bot.] Male; staminate. [< L. *masculinus,* < *masculus;* see MALE, *a.*]

Synonyms: male, manful, manlike, manly, mannish, virile. Compare synonyms for MANLY.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for FEMALE.

—**masculine numbers,** the odd numbers.—**m. rime,** a rime in which the accent and rime fall on the final syllable only. Compare FEMININE RIME.

—**mas'cu-line-ly,** *adv.*— **mas'cu-line-ness, mas"cu-lin'i-ty,** *n.*

mas'cu-line, *n. Gram.* The masculine gender, or a word of this gender: opposed to *feminine* and *neuter.*

mas"cu-lo-nu'cle-us, mas'kiu-lo-niū'clę-us, *n. Embryol.* The male nucleus. [< L. *masculus* (see MALE, *a.*) + NUCLEUS.]—**mas"cu-lo-nu'cle-ar,** *a.*

mas'cu-ly, mas'kiu-li, *a. Her.* **1.** Covered with mascles, as a field. **2.** Having a mascle-shaped opening, as a cross. See MASCLE. [< F. *mascle;* see MASCLE.] **mas'cal-ly‡; mas"cu-lé'‡.**

mase†, *v. & n.* Same as MAZE.

ma'sed-ness†, *n.* Mazedness; confusion.

mas'e-lin†, *n.* Same as MASLIN. **mas'e-lyn†.**

ma'ser†, *n.* Same as MAZER.

mash, mash, *vt.* **1.** To crush or beat into a mash or pulp; reduce to a soft state, as by bruising; as, *mashed* potatoes. **2.** To convert into mash, as malt or grain or a mixture of such, by infusing in hot water, as in brewing or distilling. **3.** [Slang.] To flirt with or win the affection of (one of the other sex). **mesh†; mesh†.**

mash[1], *n.* **1.** A mass of something beaten into a soft state, or mixed in water so as to soften; specifically, a mixture, as of meal, bran, or turnips, and water, for feeding cattle. **2.** *Brewing.* Crushed or ground grain or malt, or a mixture of such infused in hot water to produce wort.

The difference between sweet *mash* and sour *mash* is that in sweet-*mash* whisky yeast is used to start the fermentation and in sour-*mash* whisky the process is what is called 'mashed back,' that is to say, a portion of the fermenting *mash* is put back into the new *mash* to start the fermentation, so that no yeast is ever used in the sour-*mash* distillery except to start the house at the beginning of the season.

GEO. B. SADLER in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Dec. 7, '93.

3. [Slang.] One of the opposite sex who is the object of affection or fancy; a lover or sweetheart. **4.** [Scot.] *Mining.* A two-headed hammer used in breaking coal. **5†.** A mess. [< AS. *māx-* in *māxwyrt,* mash-wort; cp. MIX, *v.*] **masche†; mesh†.**

—**mash'-cool"er,** *n.* A stirring-trough for hastening the cooling of mash or wort.—**m.-machine,** *n.* A brewers' machine for pulping mash before steeping. **m.-pulper‡.**—**m.-tub, m.-vat,** *n.* A brewers' tub or vat in which the malt is steeped. **m.-fat‡; m.-tun‡.**—**m.-wort,** *n. Brewing.* Wort from which the mash has not been removed.

mash[2], *n.* [Hind.] *Bot.* An East-Indian species of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*).

mash[3], *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A marsh.

mash[4], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A mesh.

ma'sha, mą'sho, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Hindu weight-unit for gold, equal to 8¾ troy grains: originally the weight of the bean *Phaseolus radiatus.* **man'sha‡.**

mash-al'lah, mash-a'lą, *interj.* [Ar.] As God wills: an exclamation in use among Mohammedans.

mash'er, mash'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which mashes; specifically, in brewing, any machine for making a mash. **2.** [Slang.] One who impertinently seeks to impress or win the admiration of the other sex; a sentimental fop; dude; as, a scented *masher.*

mash'ie, mash'i, *n.* A variety of club used in golf. See illus. under GOLF. **mash'y‡.**

The *mashie* may be said to be a hybrid growth. But a few years back it was almost unknown. Now its use is universal.

H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Badminton Library, Golf* p. 67.

mash'ing, mash'ing, *n.* **1.** A beating or crushing into a mash. **2.** The operation of making a mash by infusion, or the substances mixed in the process.—**mash'-ing-fat"†, m.-tub,** etc., same as MASH-FAT, etc.

ma'ship†, *n.* Mastership.

mash'lin, mash'lin, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Mixed grain. **mash'-lim‡; mash'lum‡.**

mash'y, mash'i, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; in a mashed or crushed condition; as, *mashy* fruit.

mas'jid, mas'jid, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan mosque. **mes'-jid‡; mus'jid‡.**

mask[1], mąsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover (the face, head, etc.) with a mask; disguise with a mask.

And Famine, like a murderer *masked* and cloaked,
Stole in among the garrison. ALDRICH *Judith* pt. i, st. 1.

2. To hide or conceal as with a mask; disguise.

It is not an uncommon thing for error to be so *masked* in plausible general terms as to impose upon those who use them. R. S. FOSTER *Philos. Christian Experience* lect. i, p. 9. [H. & E. '90.]

3. *Mil.* To hide or conceal (something) behind a natural or artificial covering; as, to *mask* a battery.

II. *i.* **1.** To put on or wear a mask; assume a disguise.

Slight objects are magnified, and a range of mounds will often *masque* as a group of goodly hills.

G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 73. [H. '72.]

2. [Archaic.] To masquerade. [< F. *masquer,* < *masque;* see MASK, *n.*] **masque‡.**

Synonyms: cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, hide, masquerade, pretend, screen, shroud, veil. See HIDE.—**Antonyms:** betray, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, exhibit, explain, expose, lay open, make known, publish, reveal, show, tell.

mask[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To infuse or be infused.

mask, *n.* **1.** Anything used to cover or disguise the features; a covering for the face, with apertures for seeing, breathing, etc. Specifically: (1) A papier-maché, linen, or other false face, such as is worn at a masquerade. (2) A covering fitted to the face to secure an application for the complexion; a face-mask. (3) *Class. Antiq.* An artistic covering for the face, of painted linen, furnished with holes for eyes and mouth, used by Greek and Roman actors in comedy and tragedy. These masks were

so molded and painted and had the hair and beard so arranged as to represent many different types of men and women, slaves, etc. Adaptations of them, such as the domino and the false face, have been common down to the present day for women and sometimes for men at balls and theaters, etc. See illus. below.

The first Italian actors wore *masks*. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Pantomimical Characters* in vol. ii, p. 296. [SH. & CO. '62.]

(4) *Surg.* A linen bandage applied over the face, as in cases of scalding. **2.** A protection for the face; a face-guard: often made of stout wire; as, a fencing-*mask*; a grinders' *mask*. Compare illus. under FACE-GUARD. **3.** *Art.* (1) A reproduction, as in stone, metal, terra-cotta, or any plastic material, of a face or a face and neck, often used as a gargoyle, an antefix, a keystone of an arch, etc. (2) Same as DEATH MASK.

The art of moulding *masks* in a paste resembling papier-maché was early known to the Egyptians, and such a *mask* of the dead is not unfrequently found at the head of mummy cases. EBERS *Uarda* tr. by Clara Bell, vol. i, ch. 22, p. 311, note. [W. S. G. '80.]

4. Figuratively, something designed to conceal the emotions, sentiments, etc.; a pretense or subterfuge.

Behind his satiric *mask* he [Thackeray] concealed the manliest tenderness, and a reverence for everything in nature that is good and true. H. A. BEERS *Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 203. [CHAUT.]

5. A party or ball where the participants are masked; a masquerade. **6.** A play or dramatic spectacle, formerly in vogue, in which actors personated mythological deities, shepherdesses, or personifications of the virtues.

The *Masque* in England was a dramatic species, occupying a middle place between a Pageant and a Play. It combined dancing and music with lyric poetry and declamation in a spectacle characterised by magnificence of presentation. J. A. SYMONDS *Shakespeare's Predecessors* ch. 9, p. 317. [S. E. & CO. '84.]

7. One who wears a mask; a masker. **8.** *Mil.* (1) A screen of brush or the like for hiding a battery from the

Masks.

1. Mask of Tacana Indians of northern South America. 2. Mask of New Caledonians. Compare LARET. 3. Mask of a female actor in ancient classic tragedy. 4. Mask of male actor in the same. 5. Comedy mask of ancient satyr-drama. (From a wall-painting.) 6, 7. Japanese masks, used in the medieval lyric drama of "No."

enemy. (2) A redoubt protecting the caponiere of a permanent fortification. **9.** *Zool.* Any formation or coloration about the head suggesting a mask; a capistrum; specifically, the enlarged labium or lower lip of a larval dragon-fly. [< F. *masque*, < Sp. *mascara*, < Ar. *maskharat*, buffoon, < *sakhara*, ridicule.] **masque‡.**

Synonyms: see DISGUISE; PRETENSE.

Compounds, etc.: —**mask'-ball"**, *n.* A ball where the dancers wear masks. **masked ball**‡.— **m.-crab**, *n.* A corystoid crab with mask-like markings on the carapace, as the European *Corystes cassivelaunus*.—**mask'flow"er**, *n.* Any one of several Peruvian dwarf frutescent herbs of the genus *Alonsoa*, of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*); especially, *A. linearis*, called in Peru *ricaco* or *ricarco*, which means *mask-flower*. It is but a span or a foot high, and has terminal racemes of obliquely rotate scarlet flowers, each having at the base a black spot. It is often cultivated in greenhouses.—**m.-house**†, *n.* A place where masks are worn; a playhouse.—**m.-shell**, *n.* A triton (genus *Persona*) having a curiously twisted aperture.—**m.-wall**, *n. Fort.* The scarp-wall of casemates.—**the man in the iron m.**, a famous prisoner of the time of Louis XIV. (1638–1715), who wore a black velvet mask, and has been variously conjectured to be Louis's twin brother, a natural son of Anne of Austria, and one of others of lesser note.

mas'ka-longe, mas'kȧ-lonj, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.

masked, mȧskt, *pa.* **1.** Having the face covered with or as with a mask; concealed or disguised; as, a *masked* maneuver. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PERSONATE. **3.** *Zool.* (1) Having the head or face marked as if wearing a mask. (2) Larval. **4**†. Confounded; bewildered.

—**masked crab**, a mask-crab.— **m. diver**, the puffin. —**m. pig**, a domesticated Japanese pig (*Sus pliciceps*) with a deeply furrowed face.

mas'keeg, mas'kig, *n.* [Western Canada.] A swamp. [C.] [Ojibway.] **mas'keg**‡; **mus'keg**‡.

mas'kel†, *n.* A kind of lace.

mask'er, mȧsk'gr, *n.* **1.** One who wears a mask, as at a masquerade. **2**†. A mask. **mas'quer**‡.

mask'er-y†, *n.* A masker's disguise; a masquerade. [< F. *masquerie*, < *masque*; see MASK, *n.*]

mas-kette', mas-ket', *n.* A mask or representation of a face, formerly worn not on the face, but as an ornament. [C.]

mas'kin†, *n.* The mass or eucharist. **mes'kin**†.

mask'ing, mȧsk'ing, *n.* The act of wearing a mask; masquerading.—**mask'ing-piece"**, *n. Theat.* A portion of scenery used as a screen.

mas'ki-nonge, mas'ki-nenj, *n.* A large North-American pike (*Lucius* or *Esox masquinongy*) of the Great Lake region and the Northwest, much esteemed as a game-fish. It attains a length of 8 feet. [< Algonkian *maskinonge*, < *mas*, great, + *kinonge*, pickerel.] **mas'ca-longe**‡; **mus'kal-longe**‡; **mus'kel-longe**‡; **mus'kel-lunge**‡.

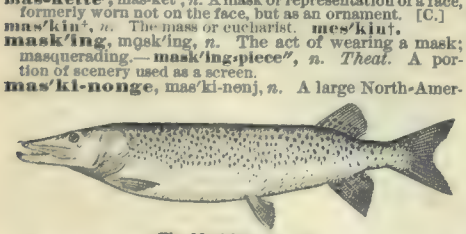

The Maskinonge. 1/24

mas'kin'-pot", *n.* [Scot.] A teapot. **mas'kin'-pat"**‡.

mask'old, mask'ȯld, *n. Archeol.* A face carved in wood or stone, as in ancient Mexican and Peruvian sculptures. [< MASK, *n.*, + -OID.]

maskt, *pp.* Masked. PHIL. SOC.

mas'lach, mas'lac, *n.* [Turk.] *Med.* An excitant, containing opium, much used in Turkey.

mas'lin†, *a.* Made of the metal maslin; as, a *maslin* pan.

mas'lin‡, mas'lin, *C. E. W.*² (maz'lin, *J. W.*¹ *Wr.*), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye. **mas'e-lin**†; **mas'e-lyn**†; **mast'lin**†; **mes'lin**†.

mas'lin²†, *n.* A mixed metal, resembling modern brass, or a pan or vessel made therefrom; a brass drinking-cup. **mas'e-lyn**†; **mas'lyn**†; **mast'lin**†; **mes'lin**†; **mes'lyn**†.

mas'nad, *n.* Same as MUSNUD.

ma'son, mē'sn, *vt.* To construct and arrange in stone-work or brickwork, as a wall; build by masonry; as, to *mason* up a cellar; a well-*masoned* wall.

ma'son, *n.* **1.** A mechanic whose occupation is the laying of brick and stone in building; one who has charge of or contracts for masonwork; also, sometimes, one who works or dresses stone for building; a stone-cutter. **2.** A member of the order of freemasons.

Man and wife one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a *mason*. DOUGLAS JERROLD *Caudle Lectures, Caudle a Mason* p. 33. [H. & H. '71.]

3. A bee, as of either of the genera *Osmia* and *Chalicodoma*, that rears its young in caves of mud or in mud-lined cavities, often bored in wood by itself. [< F. *maçon*, < LL. *macion-*), < OHG. *mezzo*, mason.]

—**ma'son-bird"**, *n.* A bird that builds its nest wholly or mainly of mud.—**m.-moth**, *n.* A moth whose larva makes an earthen cocoon.—**m.-shell**, *n.* A carrier-shell. —**m.-wasp**, *n.* A wasp, as of the genus *Odynerus*, that constructs its cells of small pellets of mud.—**master m.**, a freemason who has been raised to the third degree.

ma'soned, mē'snd, *a. Her.* Same as MAÇONNÉ.

ma'son-er, mē'sn-gr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bricklayer or mason.

ma-son'ic, mȧ-son'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to freemasons or freemasonry. **2.** Pertaining to the art of masonry.

To understand . . . the Doric order, we must not regard it as a merely *masonic* form. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 232. [D. M. & CO.]

—**masonic lodge. 1.** A room in which a body of freemasons habitually assembles. **2.** The body thus assembled.

ma'son-ry, mē'sn-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The art or work of constructing, as buildings, walls, etc., with regularly arranged stones or bricks; the occupation or skill of a mason. **2.** That which is built by masons; sometimes limited to that made of stones or stones and mortar, as distinguished from *brickwork;* also, that which is made of materials such as masons use, or in style and method suggestive of masons' work.

Its [Matterhorn's] form is more remarkable than that of other mountains, . . . because it is built of more massive and durable materials, and more solidly put together: nowhere have I seen such astonishing *masonry*. F. V. HAWKINS in Tyndall's *Hours of Exercise* ch. 3, p. 40. [A. '71.]

3. Freemasonry. [< F. *maçonnerie*, < *maçon;* see MASON, *n.*] **ma'son-e-rie**†.

—**blue masonry**, freemasonry so far as it is concerned with the degrees of entered apprentice, fellow-craft, and master mason, formerly the only degrees practised by the craft. Called also *ancient craft*.

ma'son-work", mē'sn-wŭrk', *n.* That which is made by masons, as a structure of stonework; masonry.

ma-soo'ka, mȧ-sū'kȧ, *n.* [Florida.] A fish, the spot.

ma-soo'lah-boat", mȧ-sū'lȧ-bōt', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large, many-oared East-Indian surf-boat, standing high out of the water and having its planks sewed together with fiber; a chelingo. **ma-su'la-boat"**‡; **ma-su'lah-boat"**‡.

Mas'o-ra, mas'o-rȧ, *C. Wr.* (mȧ-sō'rȧ, *J. W.*), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A collection of criticisms and marginal notes to the Old Testament, made by Jewish writers previous to the 10th century. It is written in Aramaic, and was first printed at Venice in 1525. **2,** [m-] The tradition relied on by the Jews to preserve the Old Testament text and the basis of the Masoretic book from corruption. **Mas'o-rah** or **-reth**‡; **Mas'so-ra** or **-rah**‡.— **Mas"o-ret'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Masora or its compilers; connected with the system of the Masora. **Mas"o-ret'ic-al**‡; **Mas"so-ret'ic** or **-ic-al**‡.

Mas'o-rite, mas'o-rait, *n.* One of the Jewish writers who assisted in the compilation of the Masora.

The *Masorites* . . . were the first who distinguished the books and sections of books into verses. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. ii, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 144. [L. & G. '68.]

This great enterprise was due to a body of trained scholars, who were called the *Massoretes*, or 'possessors of the tradition.' ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 282. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

Mas'o-ret or **-rete**‡; **Mas'so-rete** or **-rite**‡.

masque, *v.* & *n.* Same as MASK.

mas"quer-ade', mas'kgr-ēd', *v.* [-A'DED; -A'DING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cover up or conceal as with a mask; as, to *masquerade* vice.

II. *i.* **1.** To take part in a masquerade, or wear a mask or disguise. **2.** Figuratively, to assume a disguise; appear or attempt to appear in a character other than one's own; as, he *masquerades* as a millionaire.

Surely no system should be held accountable for what another may have done, *masquerading* in its name. STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. vii, p. 213. [RAN. & S. '84.]

mas"quer-ade', *n.* **1.** A social party composed of persons masked and costumed so as to be disguised: usually a dancing-party.

But the long pomp, the midnight *masquerade*,
With all the freaks of wanton wealth array'd.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 259.

2. A false showing; concealment by false pretenses; disguise; as, a politician's *masquerade* of greed. **3.** The costume of a masquerader.

A seaman in a savage *masquerade*.
BYRON *The Island* can. 2, st. 20.

4. A changeable silk. **5.** A sham battle of mounted men, peculiar to Spain. **6.** A form of dramatic representation formerly in vogue. See MASK, *n.* [F., < Sp. *mascarada*, < *máscara;* see MASK, *n.*]

mas"quer-a'der, mas'kgr-ē'dgr, *n.* A person who masks or engages in masquerades; also, a person or thing that appears in any disguise.

mas'rite, mas'rait, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, hydrous aluminum-iron sulfate, containing also manganese, cobalt, and masrium oxids: discovered in Egypt in 1890.

mas'ri-um, mas'ri-um, *n. Chem.* An element announced in 1891 as having been discovered in the mineral masrite. The symbol is Ms, its atomic weight near 228, but as yet it is known only through its salts. [< Ar. *Mas*, Egypt (?).]

mass¹, mȧs, *v.* **I.** *t.* To form or gather into a mass; collect into close relation; bring together; as, to *mass* one's forces.

It may be stated as a rule, that small flowers should never be *massed* together. PETER HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* ch. 26, p. 181. [O. J. CO. '87.]

II. *i.* To collect or come together in masses; as, the soldiers *massed* at the fork of the road.

Synonyms: see CONCENTRATE.

mass², *vi.* [Rare.] **1.** To celebrate mass. **2.** To attend mass.

mass¹, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of things that collectively make one quantity; a collection of homogeneous particles or objects; as, a *mass* of water, earth, or rubbish.

It is much easier to govern great *masses* of men through their imagination than through their reason.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 267. [A. '73.]

2. An aggregation of matter into one coherent whole: a body of concrete matter; a lump; as, a *mass* of stone.

Till very lately no one even entertained the idea that that continent [Greenland] was buried under one continuous *mass* of ice, with scarcely a mountain-top rising above the icy mantle.
JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* ch. 23, p. 377. [A. '75.]

3. The principal part of anything; greater portion; as, the *mass* of the audience. **4.** Extent of volume; bulkiness; size; also, sum; as, the mountain's *mass*. **5.** *Physics.* The measure or expression of quantity of matter in a body as indicated either by its weight or by the amount of force necessary to produce a given amount of motion in the body in a given time.

Mass and *weight* are confounded by many because *weight* is an indication of *mass*. They are distinct in meaning, *mass* being that quality which is the condition of inertia. The *mass* of a body is not altered by taking it from one place to another where the intensity of gravity is different, as from the equator to the poles; its *weight* is altered by so doing. Compare WEIGHT.

The *mass* of the sun is about one fourth greater than that of a globe of water the same size.
C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* intro., p. 17. [A. '81.]

[< F. *masse*, < L. *massa*, < Gr. *mâza*, barley cake.]

Synonyms: aggregate, body, bulk, heap, lump, matter, substance, total, totality, whole. See AGGREGATE; COLLECTION; HEAP; HOST.

—**in mass**, or **in the mass**, as a whole; taken together. —**mass'-a"re-a**, *n.* Twice the area swept over by the vector of a moving particle, multiplied by the mass of the particle: a term used by Clerk Maxwell.— **m.-center**, *n.* The center of mass. See CENTER.—**m.-velocity**, *n.* The velocity of a disturbance multiplied by the density of the substance through which it is propagated.—**the masses**, the great body of the people exclusive of the wealthy or privileged; the common people.

mass², *n.* **1.** The celebration of the eucharist or Lord's Supper as a sacrament instituted by Christ and as a sacrifice presenting the true body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine; the holy communion and its celebration: the name used in the Roman Catholic Church. The word was retained in the first Prayer-book of the Church of England (1549), but excluded from the second (1552); and its use has been recently revived by some High-church Anglicans.

A *mass* amongst Christian men best begins a busy morning.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 32, p. 265. [P. & C.]

2. A service that includes the holy communion and its liturgy; the office for celebration of the eucharist or Lord's Supper. **3.** A feast-day or festival in Christian churches: used only in composition; as, Christ*mas*, Martin*mas*, Michael*mas*, etc. **4.** *Mus.* A musical service consisting of five or more parts of the liturgy, usually rendered in connection with the mass. The parts are usually the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei, and sometimes include an offertorium.

We want a people's *Mass*, one that they can sing with heart and soul. *The Church Times* [London] Oct. 9, '91, p. 953, col. 4.

[< AS. *mæsse*, < LL. *missa*, < L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.] **masse**†; **mess**†; **messe**†.

Phrases, etc.:—**high mass**, a mass accompanied with full ceremonial, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon.—**low m.**, the ordinary form of mass said by the priest without music.—**mass'-bell"**, *n.* Same as SANCTUS-BELL.—**m.-book**, *n.* Same as MISSAL.—**m.-day**, *n.* A Sunday, feast-day, or the like, on which high mass is celebrated.—**m. for the dead**, a mass said or celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church after the death of a person, praying for the release of his soul from purgatory.—**m.-priest**, *n.* At first, a secular priest; in later times, one employed in a special chapel to say masses only. —**pontifical m.**, mass celebrated by a bishop in official vestments.—**private m. 1.** Low mass. **2.** A mass in which the priest communicates alone.—**requiem m.**, a mass for the repose of a soul, or the music for such a mass. —**votive m.**, a mass not rubrically required, but said at the option of the priest.

mas'sa-cre, mas'ȧ-kgr, *vt.* [-CRED; -CRING.] To kill with indiscriminate violence, with attendant circumstances of cruelty, and in a manner contrary to the usages of civilization: said especially where the victims are human beings, incapable of much resistance, and considerable in numbers; as, all the captives were *massacred*.

Synonyms: see KILL.

—**mas'sa-crer**, *n.*—**mas'sa-croust**, *a.* Pertaining to massacre.

mas'sa-cre, *n.* **1.** The unnecessary and indiscriminate killing of human beings, without due process of civil or military law, as for revenge or in savage warfare, and especially where much resistance is impossible; wholesale murder; as, the *massacre* of St. Bartholomew's day. **2.** By extension, the reckless slaughter of a great number of animals; as, the *massacre* of buffaloes. **3.** *Her.* A bearing consisting of deer's antlers with a portion of the skull attached. [F., < LG. *matsken*, hew.]

Synonyms: butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter. A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre*, nor so coldly brutal as *butchery*, but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life: "as for Saul, he made *havock* of the church," *Acts* viii, 3. *Carnage* (Latin *caro, carnis*, flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as *carnage* does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle, as when we say the enemy was repulsed with great *slaughter*, or the *carnage* was terrible.

—**massacre of the innocents** (*Script. Hist.*), the massacre of the children of Bethlehem. *Matt* ii, 16.

mas″sage′, mgs-säzh′, *vt.* [-SAGED′; -SA′GING.] *Therap.* To subject to manipulation or intermittent stress, pressure, kneading, slapping, rubbing, etc., as the muscles or other parts of the body; as, to *massage* a patient.

mas′sage[1], mas-ëj′ *or* mgs-säzh′ (XIII), *n. Therap.* A system of remedial treatment consisting of manipulating a part or whole of the body by percussion, etc.

The term *massage* is used as the generic name for external manipulations which are employed for the purpose of affecting the nervous and muscular system and the general circulation.
H. C. WOOD *Therapeutics. Massage* p. 20. [L. '89.]

[F.. < *masser* (< Gr. *massō*), knead.]

mas′sage[2]*, n.* Message.

mas′sa-gier′, *n.* Messenger.

mas-sa′gist, mgs-sä′zhist, *n.* One who makes a business of massaging; a masseur or masseuse.

Mas-sa′li-an, mas-sā′li-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a Christian sect of Syria in the 4th century, which came to be known as "*Euchites*, after their principle of perpetual prayer, or *Choreutæ*, after their habit of dancing, or *Adelphiana, Lampetiana, Marcianists, Eustathians*, etc., after their various leaders." **2.** See MESSALIAN, 1.

mas″sa-sau′ga, mas′ə-sô′gə, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of various small dark-colored, highly venomous rattlesnakes of the western United States, especially the prairie-rattlesnake (*Sistrurus tergeminus*).

mas″sé, mgs′sē′, *vt.* [MAS′SÉED′; MAS′SÉ′ING.] To subject to massage; massage.

mas″sé′, *n.* In billiards, a stroke with a cue held perpendicularly, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to describe a curve; usually done for the purpose of circling around a ball which is in the way. Called also *massé-shot*. [F., < *masser*, make a massé-shot, < *masse*, cue, < L. **mattea*; cp. *matteola*, mallet.]

mass′er, mgs′ər, *n.* [Rare.] One who celebrates a mass.

mas-se′ter, mas-sē′tər, *C. F.* (mas′ə-tər, *E. I. Wr.*), *n.* A powerful masticatory muscle passing from the zygomatic arch to the lower jaw. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< Gr. *masētēr*, a chew, < *masasmai*, chew.]

—**mas″se-ter′ic, mas-se′ter-ine,** *a.*

mas″seur′, mgs-sûr′, *n.* [F.] A male massagist.

—**mas″seuse′**, *n.* A female massagist.

mas′si-cot, mas′i-cot, *n. Chem.* Lead monoxid; litharge. [< F. *massicot*, < *masse*; see MASS[1], *n.*] **mas′ti-cot**.

mas″sif′, mgs-sēf′, *n. Geol.* **1.** The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. **2.** A diastrophic block, or any isolated central independent mass. [F.; see MASSIVE.]

Mas-sil′i-an, mas-sil′i-ən, *a* Belonging to Marseilles, ancient Massilia (Massalia). Compare MARSEILLAIS.

mass′i-ly, *adv.* Massively.

mass′ive, -ly, -ness. Massive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mass′ive, mgs′iv, *a.* **1.** Constituting or forming a large mass; of considerable bulk and weight; ponderous.

Thy *massive* limbs Are strong with struggling.
BRYANT *Antiquity of Freedom* st. 2.

2. Belonging to the total mass of anything; as, the drug had a *massive* effect. **3.** *Mineral.* Being without definite crystalline form. **4.** *Geol.* Having no joints or divisions; compact; homogeneous. [< F. *massif*, < *masse*; see MASS[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see LARGE.

—**mass′ive-ly,** *adv.*—**mass′ive-ness, mass′i-ness,** *n.*

mass′-meet″ing, mgs′-mēt′ing, *n.* A public meeting to which every one is privileged to go; usually for the discussion of some question of common interest.

mas-soo′la-boat″, *n.* Same as MASSOLAH-BOAT.

Mas′so-ra. Mas′so-rite, etc. Same as MASORA, etc.

mas′su-la, mas′yu-lə, *n.* [L.E. -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** In heterosporous ferns, a spherical mucilaginous mass formed by the breaking up of the epispore, which encloses a number of microspores. **2.** In flowering plants, a group of united pollen-grains that are all the product of a single mother-cell. [L., dim. of *massa*; see MASS[1], *n.*]

mass′y, mgs′i, *a.* Consisting of a mass or masses; having much bulk and weight; ponderous; massive; big; as, the elephant's *massy* skull.

mast[1], mast, *vt. Naut.* To furnish with a mast or masts; erect or fix in place the masts of.

mast[2], *vt.* To cause to feed on mast, as hogs.

mast[1], *n.* **1.** A stick or spar of round timber or tubular iron or steel, set upright in a vessel to sustain the yards, booms, sails, etc. Lower masts are usually stepped on the keelson of a vessel, and set slightly raking toward the stern, sometimes they are made in one piece, but more commonly in several pieces bound together, being then called **made, built,** or **built-up masts.** The principal parts of a mast are the head, hounding, housing, neck, and heel. Above the lower mast of a sailing ship comes the **top-mast,** and above that again, the **topgallantmast** and **royalmast,** the two latter generally in one pole. The position of each mast is further indicated by a prefix, as **foremast, foretopmast, foretopgallantmast, foreroyalmast; mainmast, maintopmast,** etc.; **mizzenmast, mizzentopmast,** etc. The foremast, as its name indicates, is in the fore part of the ship, the mainmast is in the center, and the mizzenmast is nearest the stern. **Trysailmasts** are sometimes attached to the lower foremast and lower mainmast of a sailing ship. See illus. under SHIP.

I undertake, withouten *mast* or sail,
Yet shall I save her, and thee and me.
CHAUCER *C. T. Miller's Tale* l. 345.

2. The upright pole of a crane or derrick. **3.** By extension, any large pole. **4.** The upright shaft of a handbrake. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.]

Phrases, etc.:—**at the mast,** at the mainmast, on the spar-deck, the place where official interviews are held in the United States navy.—**mast′-arm″,** *n.* An arm projecting from a mast or pole, and carrying an arc-lamp. See illus. under LAMP.—**m.-cont,** *n. Naut.* A canvas cone over the wedges around the mast, to keep water from passing down through the mast-hole in the deck.—**m.-hinge,** *n.* A socket for readily stepping and unstepping a boat's mast.—**m.-hole,** *n. Shipbuilding.* A hole in a vessel's deck, through which the mast passes.—**m.-hoop,** *n.* A hoop for strengthening a mast or for attaching a sail.—**m.-house,** *n. Shipbuilding.* A structure in which masts are made or worked upon.—**mast′ing-house″,** *n.*—**m.-lining,** *n.* A vertical canvas strengthening piece on the after side of a topsail, above its center of height, to preserve it from chafing against the mast.—**m.-pocket,** *n.* The supporting pocket at the lower end of a derrick-mast.—**m.-prop,** *n.* A spar to support a vessel's mast when she is careened.—**m.-rope,** *n.* A rope for hoisting a topmast or the like.—**m.-step,** *n.* A vertical socket, as on a keelson, to receive the foot of a mast.—**m.-trunk,** *n.* A boxing in a small vessel, in which the mast stands.—**military m.,** a very stout mast-like structure on a war-vessel, designed to carry a turret, observation-tower, etc.—**single-spar** or **singletree m.,** a mast in one piece, as distinguished from a built-up or made mast.—**sliding-gunter m.,** a boat's mast made in two pieces, the upper sliding up and down the lower by hoops.

A Military Mast.
l, lookout; *s*, searchlight; *t*, turret.

mast[2], *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees; acorns and like tree-nuts. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.]

—**mast′-tree″,** *n.* A tree producing mast; a mastwort; sometimes, specifically, the cork-tree (*Quercus Suber*).

—**mast′y,** *a.* Full of mast; fattened.

mast-. See MASTO-.

mas′ta-ba, mas′tə-bə, *n. Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong building used as a mortuary chapel and place of offerings, with sloping sides and flat top, covering the mouth of a sepulchral pit: the earliest type of Egyptian tomb. See illus. below.

The body of the *mastaba* is from 20 to 40 inches thick of mud and brickwork, with a foundation of brickwork, about a foot deeper all round the edge.
PETRIE *Tanis, Nebesheh and Defenneh* ch. 8, p. 37. [TR. & CO. '88.]

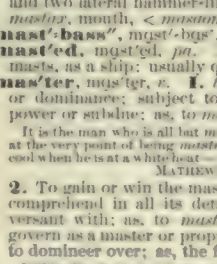

A Mastaba. (*Adamy.*)

mas-tad″e-ni′tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as MASTITIS. [< MAST- + Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

mast-al′gi-a, mast-al′jī-ə, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the mammary glands. [< MAST- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

mast-at′ro-phy, mast-at′rō-fi, *n. Pathol.* Gradual wasting of the mammary gland. [< MAST- + ATROPHY.]

mas′tax, mas′taks, *n. Helminth.* The muscular pharynx of a rotifer, typically containing a median incus or anvil and two lateral hammer-like portions or mallei. [< Gr. *mastax*, mouth, < *masaomai*, chew.]

mast′-bass″, mgst′-bgs″, *n.* The black bass.

mast′ed, mgst′gd, *pa.* Furnished with one or more masts, as a ship: usually qualified; as, *three-masted*.

mas′ter, mgs′tər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring under control or dominance; subject to mastery or authority; overpower or subdue; as, to *master* one's temper.

It is the man who is all but *mastered* by his excitement, but who at the very point of being *mastered* masters himself — apparently cool when he is at a white heat — whose eloquence is most conquering.
MATTHEWS *Words* ch. 6, p. 164. [S. C. & CO. '76.]

2. To gain or win the mastery of so as to render useful; comprehend in all its details; become thoroughly conversant with; as, to *master* Greek. **3.** To control or govern as a master or proprietor; rule or manage; hence, to domineer over; as, the foreman *masters* the shop.

It'll be fine fun to see how you'll *master* your husband and never raise your voice above the singing of the kettle all the while.
GEORGE ELIOT *Silas Marner* ch. 11, p. 146. [BLACK.]

II. *i.* **1.** To improve with age, as liquor. **2.** [Rare.] To excel; as, *mastering* skill.

Synonyms: see ACQUIRE; ATTAIN; CONQUER; GAIN; LEARN.

mas′ter, *a.* **Exercising authority or control; having the** mastery; chief; as, a *master* workman.

—**master builder.** **1.** A contractor who employs men to build. **2.** One who has charge of building operations; a foreman or architect.—**m. workman.** **1.** A foreman or skilled mechanic. **2.** [U. S.] The highest officer in the Knights of Labor organization.

mas′ter[1], *n.* **1.** A male person who controls or has authority over others; a man who has charge of or dominance over something; a ruler; as, I am his *master*. **2.** Specifically: (1) The principal of a school. (2) An employer. (3) The owner of a slave.

At the commencement of the struggle, many of the slaves adhered to the cause of their *masters*.
S. G. GOODRICH *Lights and Shadows of Am. Hist., Toussaint L'Ouverture* p. 184. [T. B. & CO.]

(4) The head of a household. (5) *Naut.* The captain of a merchant vessel.

As the *master* is the confidential agent of the owners, he has an implied authority to bind them . . . by contracts relative to the usual employment of a general ship.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlvi, p. 161.

3. One who can control or dispose of something at pleasure; an owner; as, *master* of one's time or purse. **4.** One who is familiar with all the details of a profession, science, etc.; one skilled in an art or trade; as, a *master* of oratory.

I can always leave off talking when I hear a *master* play!
BROWNING *A Toccata of Galuppi's* st. 9.

5. One who has charge of some special thing, place, or business; as, *master*-at-arms; pay*master*. **6.** The presiding officer of a masonic lodge of a master's degree. **7.** [M-] A young gentleman; a boy; as, *Master* Tommy Smith. **8.** An honorary title; as, grand *master*; *master* of arts. Specifically: [M-] (1) A scholastic title and rank between bachelor and doctor; commonly abbreviated; as, *M. A.*, *M. S.* (see DEGREE). (2) In Scotland, the title of a viscount's (or baron's) eldest son. **9.** [Vulgar, Eng.] A husband. **10.** [Archaic.] Mister. **11**†. *Card-playing.* In bowls, the jack. [C.] [< OF. *maistre*, < L. *magister*, < *mag-* in *magnus*, great.] **mais′ter**‡ [Scot.]; **mes′ter**‡ [Prov. Eng.].

Synonyms: boss, captain, chief, commander, despot, director, employer, foreman, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, monarch, overseer, owner, prince, principal, proprietor, schoolmaster, sovereign, teacher. See CHIEF.
—Antonyms: assistant, attendant, dependent, drudge, inferior, menial, retainer, serf, servant, servitor, slave, subaltern, subordinate, valet, waiter.

Compounds, etc.:—**little masters,** a group of pupils and followers of Dürer, celebrated in the 16th and 17th centuries for their delicate work on wood or copper, for purposes of illustration.—**mas′ter-at-arms′,** *n.* A petty officer on a man-of-war who performs police duty, has charge of prisoners, enforces order on the berth-deck, and has authority over the ship's corporals.—**m.-chord,** *n. Mus.* The dominant chord.—**m. in chancery** (*Law*), an officer in equity courts whose duty is to inquire into and report on matters of fact referred to him, and to perform such other acts as are specially directed by statute or by the court.—**m.-joint,** *n. Geol.* The most prominent one in a system of joints in a rock.—**m.-key,** *n.* A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set, the regular keys of which are not interchangeable.—**m.-lode,** *n.* The most productive lode of a district.—**m. of the horse. 1.** [Eng.] The third great officer in the British court, having the management of the royal stables. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* An official appointed by a dictator as his chief assistant and commander of the cavalry.—**m. of the rolls** [Eng.], a judge of the Court of Appeals, ranking next after the Lord Chief Justice of England, who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and the records of the Court of Chancery.—**m.-sinew,** *n.* The gastrocnemial tendon of a horse.—**m.-spring,** *n.* A principal spring in a machine or the like.—**m.-strap,** *n.* A strong steel strap used in wood-bending machines to relieve the strain on the fibers of the wood.—**m.-stroke,** *n.* **1.** An action or achievement worthy of a master; a capital performance; as, a *master-stroke* of craftiness. **2.** *Art.* An important or controlling line in a picture, etc.—**m.-tap,** *n.* The original tap of any screw, never used in actual work, but kept as a standard of measure.—**m.-touch,** *n.* The touch or handiwork of an expert; a masterly touch; as, formed by a *master-touch* of nature.—**m.-wheel,** *n.* The principal wheel in a machine, particularly if a driving-wheel.—**old masters,** the celebrated painters of a few centuries ago, especially those of the Renaissance period.—**past m. 1.** In many social and beneficial organizations, one who has held the office of master. **2.** Hence, one who has thorough experience in something; as, a *past master* of deceit.—**the Master,** in the Christian church, a designation of Jesus Christ.—**to be m. of oneself,** to have one's passions or emotions under control.—**to be one's own m.,** to be free from the dominance or control of any one else.

mast′er[2], mgst′gr, *n.* A vessel with a certain number of masts: used only in composition; as, a four-*master*.

mas′terd, *pp.* Mastered. PHIL. Soc.

mas′ter-dom, mgs′tgr-dum, *n.* Power of mastery; predominance; dominion. **mas′ter-dome**†.

Fight then with shafts of silver, and o'ercome,
When no force else can get the *masterdome*.
HERRICK *Money Gets the Masterie* l. 2.

mas′ter-ful, mgs′tgr-ful, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics or force of a master; able to control; also, having the spirit of a master; arbitrary; as, a *masterful* officer.

The Plantagenets and Tudors were rulers full of *masterful* qualities.
J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 7, p. 105. [S. '90.]

2. Indicative of the power, or skill, or temper of a master; showing mastery; as, a *masterful* speech. **mais′ter-ful**†; **mays′ter-ful**†.

—**mas′ter-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mas′ter-ful-ness,** *n.*

mas′ter-hood, mgs′tgr-hud, *n.* The condition of having the mastery or being a master; mastership.

A man by art and practice shall at least obtain such a *masterhood* over words as to express all that he thinks, in phrases that shall be easily understood.
TROLLOPE *William M. Thackeray* ch. 9, p. 194. [H. '79.]

mas′ter-less, mgs′tgr-les, *a.* Destitute of a master; ungoverned or ungovernable.

Those tumultuous thoughts, that did before use like *masterless* hell hounds, to roar and bellow, and make an hideous noise within me.
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 50. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

—**mas′ter-less-ness,** *n.*

mas′ter-ly, mgs′tgr-li, *a.* Characteristic of or done like a master; exhibiting great skill or ability; also, befitting a master; masterful or domineering.

There is a time for *masterly* inactivity and a time for *masterly* action and energy, and a wise man does not choose to sleep when he knows that an enemy is threatening to set fire to his house.
L. GRIFFIS in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 679.

mais′trous†; **mas′ter-ous**†; **mas′trous**†.

—**mas′ter-li-ness,** *n.* The quality or condition of being masterly; ability or skill in controlling.

mas′ter-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a masterly manner; with the skill of a master.

mas′ter-piece″, mgs′tgr-pēs″, *n.* A work showing the hand of a master; a superior production; capital performance; chef-d'œuvre. **mas′ter-work″**‡.

Shylock is one of those inconceivable *masterpieces* wherein the poet's skill is forgotten in the perfection of the work.
H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 304. [B. & SCR. '48.]

mas′ter-ship, mgs′tgr-ship, *n.* **1.** The state or character of a master of any kind; specifically, the office of master of a school.

I break your bonds and *masterships*, And I unchain the slave.
EMERSON *Boston Hymn* st. 14.

2. Masterly skill or ability; superiority; preeminence; domination. **3.** A masterpiece.

mas′ter-sing″er, mgs′tgr-sing′gr, *n.* Same as MEISTERSINGER.

mas′ter-work″, *n.* Same as MASTERPIECE.

mas′ter-wort″, mgs′tgr-wûrt″, *n.* Any one of several herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), especially the European ones, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, *Astrantia major*, and *A. minor*. Of plants in the United States sometimes called masterwort the principal ones are the cow-parsnip and the goutweed, the latter introduced from Europe.

mas′ter-y, mgs′tgr-i, *n.* **1.** The condition of having the power and control; dominion; command.

The society of Jesus aspired to the *mastery* of all New France.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* ch. 13, p. 165. [L. B. & CO. '86.]

2. The knowledge or the skill of a master; the attainment of superior skill; as, a *mastery* of language.

The most exquisite performer that ever swept the sounding lyre had not a more sovereign *mastery* over its powers, than Mr. Henry had over the springs of feeling and thought that belong to a jury.
WIRT *Patrick Henry* ch. 3, p. 91. [D. & J. '59.]

3. Superiority in contest; upper hand; victory; preeminence; ascendency. **4**†. A contest for superiority. **5**†. The philosopher's stone. [< OF. *maistrie*, < *maistre*; see MASTER[1], *n.*] **mais′trie**†; **mais′try**†.

Synonyms: see ASCENDENCY; DOMINION; INFLUENCE.

mast′ful, mgst′ful, *a.* Abounding in mast.

mast-head′, mgst-hed′, *vt. Naut.* **1.** To raise to or display at the masthead, as a flag. **2.** To send to the top of a mast for punishment.

mast'head", mast'hed', *n. Naut.* **1.** The head or top of a mast, especially of a topmast. See illus. under MAIN-TOP. **2.** The highest point of a mast, especially of the topmast.

With clear daylight the signal to engage was flying from the *mastheads* of the 'Formidable,' Rodney's ship.
FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 3, p. 32. [L. '88.]

3. A sailor acting as lookout at the topmast-head; a masthead lookout.

mas'tic, mas'tic, *a.* Sticky; adhesive; gummy.

mas'tic, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small evergreen tree (*Pistacia Lentiscus*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), found in the Mediterranean region. Called also *lentiscus*. **mas'tic-tree"**‡. **2.** *Chem.* A quick-drying cement made by mixing litharge and linseed-oil with sand and lime. **mas'tic-ce-ment"**‡. **3.** A liquor common in the Orient, usually made from grape-skins and flavored with gum mastic. [F., < L. *mastiche*, < Gr. *mastichē*, < *mastizō*, chew.] **mas'tich**‡; **mas'tick**†. — **Barbary mastic,** a deciduous tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*). — **mas'tic-herb"**, *n.* Same as HERB-MASTIC. — **Peruvian m.**, *Schinus Molle*, a shrub of the same family as the common mastic. Called *pepper-tree* in California, from its pepper-flavored berries. — **West-Indian m.**, *Bursera gummifera*, of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*).

mas"ti-ca'dor, mas'ti-cā'dōr, *n.* [Sp.] A bit for the mouth of a horse that champs his bit. **mas"ti-gn'dor**‡.

mas'ti-cate, mas'ti-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** To crush or grind (food) for swallowing, especially with the teeth or their equivalents; chew. **2.** To prepare for use, as crude rubber, with a masticator. [< LL. *masticatus*, pp. of *mastico*, < L. *mastiche;* see MASTIC.]

— **mas'ti-ca-bl(e**, *a.* — **mas'ti-ca"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who masticates. **2.** A machine for masticating, especially one for cutting and kneading crude rubber or gutta-percha. **mas'ti-ca"ter**‡.

mas"ti-ca'tion, mas'ti-kē'shun, *n.* The act or process of masticating. [< LL. *masticatus;* see MASTICATE.]

And mortal men ne'er clear'd a dish With nimbler *mastication*.
CAMPBELL *Friars of Dijon* st. 5.

mas'ti-ca-to"ry, mas'ti-ca-tō'ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in mastication; adapted for chewing; as, the *masticatory* mouth of a bee.

mas'ti-ca-to"ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Any substance that is chewed to increase the secretion of saliva.

mas'tich, *n.* Same as MASTIC.

mas-tic'ic, mas-tis'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to mastic.

mas'ti-cin, mas'ti-sin, *n. Chem.* A viscid compound ($C_{40}H_{62}O_2$) contained in gum mastic, which becomes brittle when dried, and remains undissolved when the gum is heated with alcohol. **mas'ti-cine**‡.

Mas"tic-u'ra, mas'tic-ū'rą, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of rays with a whip-like tail and no true caudal fin, including sting-rays, etc. [< Gr. *mastix*, whip, + *oura*, tail.] — **mas'tic-ure**, *n.* — **mas"tic-u'rous**, *a.*

mas'tiff, mąs'tif, *n.* One of an old British breed of large dogs, valued as watch-dogs; also, one of other similar large dogs, as the Danish *mastiff* or great Dane. See DOG, and plate of DOGS, fig. 12.

Accounts . . . are given of the English *mastiff* . . . by the Romans. W. YOUATT *The Dog* ch. 1, p. 24. [L.]

[< OF. *mestif*, mongrel, < L. *mistus*, pp. of *misceo*, mix.] **mas'tive**†; **mas'ty**†; **mes'tiff**†.

mas'tiff-bat", *n.* A bulldog-bat.

mas-tig'i-um, mas-tij'i-um *or* -tig'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of two telescopic anal organs in certain caterpillars, used to repel the attacks of ichneumon-flies. [< Gr. *mastix* (*mastig-*), whip.]

mas"ti-go-bran'chi-a, mas'ti-go-bran'ki-ą, *n.* [-Æ, -I *or* -Ē, *pl.*] *Crust.* A branchial lash; a flabellum. [< Gr. *mastix*, whip, + *branchia*, gills.]

Mas"ti-goph'o-ra, mas'ti-gef'o-rą, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Flagellata*. [< Gr. *mastigophoros*, < *mastix* (*mastig-*), whip, + *pherō*, bear.] — **mas'ti-go-phore**, *n.*

mas"ti-goph'o-rous, mas'ti-gef'o-rus, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*. **2.** [Rare.] Carrying a whip or scourge. **mas"ti-go-phor'le**‡.

Mas"ti-gop'o-da, mas'ti-gop'o-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Infusoria*. [< Gr. *mastix* (*mastig-*), whip, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **mas'ti-go-pod**, *a. & n.* — **mas"ti-gop'o-dous**, *a.*

mas'ti-gure, mas'ti-giūr, *n.* An agamoid lizard (genus *Uromastix*) of Asia and Africa, having a tail with bands of spinous scales. [< Gr. *mastix*, whip, + *oura*, tail.]

mast'ing, mąst'ing, *n.* Disposition of masts in a vessel. — **mast'ing-sheers"**, *n.* A hoisting device for placing masts in position or for removing them. See SHEERS. **m.-shears**.

mas-ti'tis, mas-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mammary gland, occurring in pregnant or parturient women. [< Gr. *mastos*, breast.]

mas'tix†, *n.* A scourge.

mast'less[1], mąst'les, *a.* Lacking a mast, as a ship.

mast'less[2], *a.* Producing no mast; as, a *mastless* oak.

mast'lin†, *n.* Maslin.

masto-, **mast-**. Derived from Greek *mastos*, the breast; combining forms. — **mas"to-car"ci-no'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the breast. — **mas"to-chou-dro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumor formed in the breast. — **mas"to-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Neuralgic pain in the breasts. **2.** Milk-abscess; broken breast. **mas-tod'y-nyi**. — **mas-tol'o-gy**, *n.* Mammalogy. — **mas"to-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **mas-tol'o-gist**, *n.* — **mas"to-me'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Vicarious menstruation from the breasts. **mas-ton'cus**, *n. Pathol.* Tumefaction of the nipple; tumor of the whole breast. **mas-to"pi-on'cus**‡. — **mas"to-occip'i-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. **mast"oc-cip'i-tal**‡. — **mas"to-pa-ri'e-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. — **mas-top'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the mammary gland. **mas"to-pa'thi-a**‡. — **mas"tor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Excessive flow of milk; hemorrhage from the breast. — **mas"to-scir'rhus**, *n. Pathol.* A hard cancer of the breast. — **mas"to-spar-go'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Extreme distention of the breasts with milk. — **mas"to-syr'inx**, *n. Pathol.* Fistula in the breast. — **mas"to-the'ca**, *n.* A fold of the skin in which the teats are situated, as in marsupials.

mas'to-don, mas'to-den, *n.* **1.** An extinct elephant, having the molar crests mammilliform or nipple-shaped with the cement in the intervening valleys atrophied; a mastodontine. Some of the species had tusks or incisors in the lower jaw in addition to those in the upper. They extended over most parts of the world, and are found in the Neocene and Pleistocene. See illus. under MAMMOTH, and chart of GEOLOGICAL HISTORY, *2 a*, for the skeleton. **2.** [M-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Mastodontinæ*. [< MAST- + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

— **mas"to-don'ic**, *a.*

Mas"to-don-sau'ri-dæ, mas'to-den-sô'ri-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of labyrinthodonts. — **mas"to-don-sau'roid**, *a.*

Mas"to-don-sau'rus, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mastodonsauridæ*. **2.** [m-] [-RI, *pl.*] A labyrinthodont of this genus. [< MASTODON + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

Mas"to-don-ti'næ, mas'to-den-toi'nî *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct subfamily of elephantids; mastodons. [< MASTODON.] — **mas'to-dont**, *a. & n.* — **mas"to-don'tic**, *a.* — **mas"to-don'tin(e**, *a. & n.*

mas'toid, mas'toid, *a.* **1.** Nipple-like or breast-like; as, the *mastoid* process.

This field sloped gently towards the village from a *mastoid* or breast-shaped hill. L. P. DI CESNOLA *Cyprus* ch. 2, p. 66. [H. '78.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated near the mastoid process; as, the *mastoid* antrum; *mastoid* cells. [< Gr. *mastoeidēs*, < *mastos*, breast; and see -OID.] **mas-toi'dal**‡; **mas-toi'de-al**‡; **mas-toi'de-an**‡.

— **mastoid process,** a conical prominence of the temporal bone situated behind the ear, serving for the attachment of muscles. See illus. under TEMPORAL BONE.

— **mas"toi-di'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mastoid process. — **mas-toi"do-hu'mer-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the humerus.

mas'toid, *n.* The mastoid process.

mas"toi-da'le, mas'toi-dē'lî *or* -dą'lē, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY. [< MASTOID, *n.*]

mas"to-me'ni-a, etc. See MASTO-.

mas'tress†, *n.* Mistress.

mas'tur-bate, mas'tur-bēt, *vi.* [-BA'TED; -BA'TING.] To practise onanism; commit self-abuse. [< L. *masturbatus*, pp. of *masturbor*, perhaps < *manus*, hand, + *stupro*, pollute, < *stuprum*, defilement.]

— **mas'tur-ba'tor**, *n.* — **mas'tur-ba-to-ry**, *a.*

mas"tur-ba'tion, mas'tur-bē'shun, *n. Pathol.* Onanism; self-abuse. — **mas"tur-ba'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or being a result of masturbation.

mast'wort", mąst'wūrt', *n.* Any plant of the oak family (*Cupuliferæ*).

mas'tyf†, *n.* Same as MASTIFF. **mas'tist**; **mas'ty**†.

mas"u-el', *n.* A war-mace. **mas"su-elle'**†.

ma-su'lah-boat", *n.* Same as MASOOLAH-BOAT.

mat[1], mat, *v.* [MAT'TED; MAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mass, knot, interweave, or twist together; entangle or felt into a mat.

A group of oaks and chestnuts, *matted* thick with wild grapevines. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 448. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. To cover or overspread with mats; as, a *matted* floor. **II.** *i.* To become flattened, knotted, or tangled; as, the hair *matted*.

mat[2], *vt. Metal-working.* To produce a dull or dead surface on, as metal.

mat[1], *a.* Presenting a lusterless surface; as, a *mat* metal. [< G. *matt*, dim., < LL. *mattus;* see MATE[2], *v.*]

mat[2]†, *a.* Same as MATE.

mat[1], *n.* **1.** An article woven from fiber, rushes, wire, etc., or plaited with rags, rope, etc., or knotted with yarn, wool, etc., or made of some perforated or corrugated material, as rubber, and devoted to various household uses.

Mats are used for wiping the shoes upon, or merely to cover and protect the floors; on tables, for protecting the cloth; in Eastern countries, for beds.

'Bless us,' cried the mayor, 'what's that? . . .
Only a scraping of shoes on the *mat?*'
BROWNING *Pied Piper* st. 4.

2. Anything resembling a mat in appearance; as, a *mat* of hair. Specifically: (1) The closely worked portion of lace. (2) A coffee-sack or cover for a tea-chest made of matting. (3) An annular pad to protect the head and steady the burdens borne upon it. **3.** *Naut.* Old rope, or the like, used to protect rigging from friction. **4.** *Hydraul.* An interwoven structure for protecting the face of a river-bank or other hydraulic working; a mattress. **5.** In picture-framing, a plate or card in which a picture is displayed, and which surrounds the picture as a border. **6**†. Matting of rushes or straw. [< AS. *meatta*, < L. *matta*, mat.] **matte**†; **natte**†.

Compounds: — **mat'-boat"**, *n.* A large flatboat consisting of a platform supported on scows, used for the making and sinking of brush mats along river-banks, etc., in the making of revetments. — **mat'-braid**, *n.* A thick, coarsely woven trimming or binding, as for heavy garments. — **mat'-grass**, *n.* Beach-grass. — **mat'-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook used in drawing pieces or strips of rags through a linen groundwork, in making drawn mats or rugs. Called also *rug-hook*. **2.** An implement for weeding a garden. **3.** A mat-pole having a hook. — **mat'-pole**, *n. Hydraul. Engin.* A long pole used in handling mattresses in river-jetties.

mat[2], *n.* **1.** A lusterless or dull surface in a metal, produced by a method of finishing. **2.** See MATTE, *n.*, 1. **3.** A tool for finishing a metal surface so as to produce a mat appearance. **matt**‡.

mat"a-chin'†, *n.* A masked dancer armed with sword and buckler; a dance performed by such dancers, or the mask worn by them. **mat"a-chine'**†; **mat"ta-chin'**†.

Mat'a-co[1], mat'ą-cō, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Mat'a-can**‡.

mat'a-co[2], *n.* [S. Am.] A three-banded or tolypeutine armadillo, especially *Tolypeutes conurus*. **mat'a-cho**‡.

mat"a-dor', mat'ą-dōr', *C. Wr.* (mat'ą-dōr, *E. I. W.*), *n.* **1.** One who slays; specifically, in bull-fighting, the man chosen to kill the bull by stabbing him in the neck with his sword. **mat"a-dore'**‡.

The *matador* is a great artist. Strong nerves must combine with quickness, and great experience, to form an accomplished *matador*. DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. v, ch. 5, p. 46. [A. '71.]

2. *Card-playing.* In skat, any of the four knaves, reckoned as the highest trumps; in the old games of quadrille, ombre, or solo, any one of the three best trumps, spadille, manille, and basto. Called also *matt*. **3.** A game of dominoes in which the pieces are not matched, but placed so that the sum of the spots on adjacent ends is always seven; also, in this game, a double-blank, or any of the three dominoes bearing seven spots. [Sp., < *matar* (< L. *macto*), kill.]

ma"tæ-ol'o-gy, *n.* Same as MATEOLOGY.

mat"a-fun'da, mat'ą-fun'dą, *n.* An engine of mediæval warfare used for throwing stones by means of a sling. [LL., seemingly < Sp. *matar* (see MATADOR) + L. *funda*, sling.] **mat'a-fund**‡.

mat"a-gasse', mat'ą-gas', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shrike or butcher-bird. **mat"ta-ges'**‡.

mat'ai, mat'ai, *n.* [Maori.] A valuable timber-tree (*Podocarpus spicata*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), allied to the yews; common in New Zealand.

ma-ta'ko, mą-tą'kō, *n. pl.* [Afr.] Brass rods used as coins by certain African tribes.

They knew . . . the number of *matako* (brass rods) they were worth, whether of savelist, florentine, unbleached domestic, twill, stripe, ticking, blue and white baft.
STANLEY *Congo Free State* vol. ii, ch. 26, p. 22. [H. '85.]

ma"ta-ma'ta, mą'tą-mą'tą, *W.* (mat'ą-mat'ą, *C.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American chelyoid turtle (*Chelys matamata*), having a very broad depressed neck with foliated appendages, tube-like snout, and rough bossed carapace.

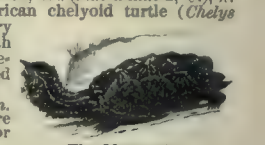

The Matamata.

ma-tan'za, mą-tan'zą, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A place where cattle are slaughtered for their hides and tallow.

mat'a-pi, mat'ą-pi, *n.* [S. Am.] A pliable basket so formed that, when filled with grated manioc and hung up with a weight at the bottom, it presses out the poisonous juices. See illus. under MANIOC.

match[1], mach, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put with another, or to put together as mates or companions; as, an ill-*matched* pair. **2.** To unite as equal or similar; hence, to compare; set up as rivals or competitors; as, to *match* pugilists. **3.** To make suitable, harmonious, or equal; proportion, fit, or adapt; as, to *match* the timbers of a building.

To *match* our spirits to our day And make a joy of duty.
WHITTIER *Our River* st. 9.

4. To make or select so that two or more are exactly alike; as, to *match* a piece or pieces of goods in kind and color.

That lovely southern shore [Florida] . . . has a winter climate more enchanting than any that Europe can offer; to *match* it one must seek the Madeira Islands or Algiers.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 1, p. 15. [H.]

5. To be the equal of; oppose with success; be able to contend with; as, can the horse *match* a 2.20 trotter?

II. *i.* **1.** To be of similar or the same size, character, or quality; harmonize; fit; as, the twins *match* perfectly. **2.** To be united, as in matrimony; as, let beggars *match* with beggars. **3**†. To contend; fight.

Synonyms: see COMPORT.

— **match'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for cutting tongues and grooves in the edges of boards so that they will fit or match together.

— **match'a-bl(e**, *a.* — **match'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

match[2], *vt. Naut.* To disinfect or purify, as a vessel's hold, by burning stick sulfur therein.

match[1], *n.* **1.** One similar or equal in appearance, position, quality, or character; a suitable or fit associate; a possible mate; as, the hat is a *match* for the cloak.

His [Philip of Spain's] magnificent expectations made him, in the opinion of the world, the best *match* in Europe.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 36. [L. '80.]

2. A person who is the equal of another in ability, strength, character, position, etc.; one able to cope with or oppose another; a peer; as, he met his *match*.

A politician weakly and amiably in the right is no *match* for a politician tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success, Grit* p. 69. [O. & CO. '71.]

3. A contest of skill, strength, etc., or an agreement to enter a contest; as, the terms of a cricket-*match*.

I have . . . been told that at leaping *matches*, as the performer makes his spring, many of the spectators, generally men and boys, move their feet. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 1, p. 35. [A. '73.]

4. A marriage or mating, or an agreement to marry or pair; a pairing or coupling; as, the birds make *matches*. **5.** *Founding.* A casing of hard sand, block of plaster, or the like, for guarding any deficiency in the matching or joining of the parts of a mold. **6**†. A bargain; agreement. [< AS. *gemæcca* (< *gemaca*), companion.]

Compounds: — **match'-board"**, *n.* **1.** A board that has a tongue on one side and a corresponding groove on the other. **2.** A match-plate. — **m.-cloth**, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth. — **m.-coat**, *n.* A coat made of match-cloth. — **m.-head**, *n.* A matching-head. — **m.-hooks**, *n. pl.* A pair of hooks one of which engages the other. — **m.-plane**, *n.* One of a pair of planes used to tongue and groove boards. — **m.-plate**, *n.* In founding, a board or plate placed between the parts of a two-part flask and on the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed and rammed up, the plate being then removed to permit the halves of the pattern to come together. — **m.-rifling**, *n.* A method of rifling a gun-barrel, particularly for long-range shooting. — **m.-terms**, *n. pl. Gram.* A pair of terms that agree or correspond, as two antecedents or two consequents, or the corresponding terms of two ratios. — **m.-wheel**, *n.* A gear-wheel that will mesh with another. **mesh-wheel**‡.

match[2], *n.* **1.** Any article manufactured for the purpose of starting or communicating a fire. Specifically: (1) A splinter of soft wood tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction.

Some matches are named from the substance of which their tips are principally composed: as, **phosphorus-match**, **sulfur-m.** Previous to the invention of the **friction-match**, the chemical match was used for producing fire and the sulfur-match for communicating it; before these, tinder, flint, and steel.

In 1832, a true friction *match* containing phosphorus was brought into use. J. H. APPLETON *Beginner's Hand-book of Chemistry* ch. 23, p. 202. [CHAUT. '88.]

(2) A slow-match. (3) A quick-match. **2**†. A musket with a match-lock. **3**†. A lamp- or candle-wick. [< OF. *mesche*, < LL. *mixa*, wick, < L. *myxa*, < Gr. *myxa*, nozzle of a lamp.]

Compounds, etc.: — **black match**, see AMADOU. — **chemical m.**, a match that ignites when the combustible mixture, usually sulfur, sugar, and potassium chlorate, is dipped into acid. — **match'-box"**, *n.* **1.** A box for storing matches. **2.** *Mil.* A match-pipe. — **m.-line** or **-cord**, *n.* A slow-match in the form of a cord. — **m.-pipe**, *n.* A metal tube formerly carried by soldiers bearing match-locks, to protect the lighted match and to screen it from view. — **m.-safe**, *n.* A receptacle for matches. **m.-pot**‡. — **m.-staff**, *n. Gunnery.* Formerly, a staff to hold a slow-match. — **m.-wood**, *n.* **1.** *Match-making.* (1) Wood suitable for making matches. (2) Splints ready to be tipped. **2.** Figuratively, any wood reduced to splinters.

match'er, mach'ėr, *n.* One who or that which matches. — **match'er-head"**, *n.* A rotating head, bearing cutters, in a matching-machine. **match'ing-head"**‡.

match'less, mach'les, *a.* **1.** That can not be matched or equaled; having no match or rival; peerless.

A *matchless* scene, a *matchless* night.
A tide below, a moon above. READ *Venice* pt. iii, st. 8.

2†. Having no mate; unpaired.

—**match'less-ly**, *adv.*—**match'less-ness**, *n.*

match'-lock″, mach'-lec', *n.* An early form of gun-lock in which a lighted match, as of cotton wicking, was pressed against the powder in the pan.

match'lock″, *n.* A musket with a match-lock.—**match'lock-man**, *n.* A medieval soldier armed with a matchlock. See illus. under BALDRIC.

match'ly, mach'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Precisely alike.

match'-ma″ker[1], mach'-mē'kgr. *n.* One who makes or plans matrimonial matches; one who aids to bring about marriages.—**match'-ma″king**, *a.* & *n.*

match'-ma″ker[2], *n.* One who makes matches for lighting or kindling.—**match'-ma″king**, *a.* & *n.*

mate[1], mēt, *vt.* [MA'TED; MA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To join or place as companions; match or marry; unite. **2.** [Rare.] To vie with; rival; match oneself against.

The snow-bird *mates* the snow with its whiteness.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 14, p. 350. [T. & F. '63.]

II. *i.* To be united, associated, or placed as mates; especially, to be joined in sexual companionship; as, the lion and tiger will sometimes *mate*.

Synonyms: see COMPORT.

mate[2], *v.* [MA'TED; MA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** In chess, to checkmate. **2†.** To daunt or confound; defeat; overcome; as, to *mate* the courage of a man.

It is worthy the observing, that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak, but it *mates* and masters the fear of death.
BACON *Works, Essays. Of Death* in vol. i, p. 262. [H. G. B. '71.]

II. *i.* **1.** In chess-playing, to effect a mate; as, that move will *mate*. **2†.** To be confounded. [< F. *mater*, < *mat*, dull. < LL. *mattus*, < Per. *māt*. confounded.]

mate†, *a.* Confounded; exhausted; slain; dead; overthrown.

mat†; **mat**†.

mate[1], *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; comrade; much used in composition; as, a *playmate* or a *schoolmate*.

All that a man has, will he give for right relations with his *mates*. EMERSON *Essays, N. E. Reformers* in second series, p. 220. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. One that is paired or mated with another; a partner or companion, as in matrimony; one of two associates; as, this woman shall be my *mate;* these gloves are *mates*. **3.** An equal in a contest; a match; as, the honest are not *mates* for the crafty. **4.** *Naut.* (1) An officer of a merchant vessel, ranking below a captain. If there are several, they are known as *first mate, second mate*, etc. (2) An assistant to a warrant-officer of the navy; as, a boatswain's *mate;* a sailmaker's *mate*. **5.** *U. S. Navy.* An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion. [< AS. *gemaca*. mate.]

—**mate'less**, *a.*

mate[2], *n.* In chess, a checkmate.

ma'té, mä'tē, *n.* An infusion of the prepared leaves of a Brazilian holly (*Ilex Paraguayensis*), much used as a beverage by the South-Americans; also, the prepared leaves, or the tree itself. It is called *Paraguay tea, Jesuits' tea*, and *yerba*. The infusion contains the same active principle (theïn) as ten and coffee, but not their volatile empyreumatic oils. [8p., vessel in which the herb is infused.]

mate'las-sé', mat'la-sē' (mat-las'ē, *C.*). [F.] **I.** *a.* Having raised designs similar to quilting; said especially of silk goods. **II.** *n.* A silk-and-wool dress-goods of French manufacture, exhibiting designs in relief.

mat'e-lote, mat'g-lōt, *n.* A stew of fish in wine and oil, with herb seasoning. [F., < *matelot;* see MATROSS.]

mat'e-lotte, mat'g-lot, *n.* An old sailors' dance, resembling the hornpipe. [F., < *matelot;* see MATROSS.]

mate'ly, mēt'li, *n.* *Her.* See CRÉ.

ma″te-ol'o-gy, mē″te-el'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] A vain discourse or inquiry. [< Gr. *mataiologia*, < *mataios*, foolish (< *matē*, folly); and see -OLOGY.] **ma″te-ol'o-gy**‡.

mat″e-o-tech'ny†, *n.* Any unprofitable science.

ma'ter, mē'tgr *or* mg'tgr, *n.* [MA'TRES, mē'trīz *or* mg'trēz, *pl.*] **1.** Mother: used in numerous Latin phrases. **2.** *Anat.* One of two membranes of the brain, the dura mater and the pia mater: so called because they were supposed to originate the brain. [L., mother.]

—**ma'ter dol″o-ro'sa** (*Art*), the Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother, sometimes with one sword, sometimes with seven swords in her heart, in allusion to the seven sorrows she endured (*Luke* ii, 35).—**ma″ter-fa-mil'i-as**, *n.* The mother of a family.

mat'ere', *n.* Matter, subject; business.

ma-te'ri-al', *v.* To produce from material; materialize.

ma-te'ri-al, mg-ti'ri-gl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to matter; formed or composed of matter; having a corporeal existence; physical; as, a *material* substance.

We cannot think of substance save in terms that imply *material* properties. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 162. [A. '82.]

2. Pertaining to matter in a corporeal relation. (1) Touching things of corporeal interest; affecting the physical nature; as, there is a *material* cause for ill health. (2) Pertaining to the body or the appetites; corporeal; sensual; as, the *material* pleasures of life.

His gross *material* soul at once could find
Somewhat in her exceeding all her kind.
DRYDEN *Cymon and Iphigenia* l. 135.

3. Partaking as if of the substantiality of matter; pertaining to the subject-matter; having value or importance; of much consequence; weighty; essential; as, a *material* aid to study; *material* evidence.

There exists a *material* difference between a soldier and a butcher, though killing be a business common to both.
COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* ch. 1, p. 125. [W. A. T. '60.]

4. *Philos.* & *Logic.* Pertaining to matter as opposed to form; relating to the common or undifferentiated in thought or in being; pertaining to objects as merely things, or to the individual as opposed to the general; as, a *material* cause; *material* fallacy. **5†.** Replete with matter or good sense. [< LL. *materialis*. < L. *materia*, matter.] **ma-te'ri-al‡**; **ma-te'ri-oust**.

Synonyms: see IMPORTANT; PHYSICAL.

—**material cause**, see CAUSE. —**m. fallacy**, a fallacy in the matter or thought, rather than in the logical form. See FALLACY.

Material Fallacies are such as occur when there is no fault in the reasoning process, and the conclusion does follow from the premises. Hence called *Material*, because they lie not in the form, but the matter of the Syllogism.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 6, p. 161. [L. '67.]

—**material** or **materially right**, see RIGHT.

ma-te'ri-al-ness, *n.*

ma-te'ri-al, *n.* **1.** That of which anything is composed or may be constructed; matter or its analogue considered as a component part of something; as, the *material* for making a chair; *material* for a sermon. **2.** Specifically, the matter that forms or may form a component part of some material structure, as a machine or a building; often in the plural; as, a treatise on the strength of *materials*. **ma-te'ri-all**†.

In making their rude implements, the *materials* used by savages are what they find ready to hand, such as wood, stone, and bone, but they cannc extract metal from the ore, and therefore belong to the Stone Age. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropol.* p. 24. [A. '81.]

Material was rarely used till within the last hundred years. In the case of anything made up of a single substance, to speak of its *materials* was likely to mislead. It was this consideration . . . that gave us *material*.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 306. [S. '73.]

—**raw material**, articles of commerce in a partially manufactured condition, or which may be used for or in the manufacture of other industrial products; as, logs are the *raw material* from which lumber is made, and lumber is a *raw material* used in house-building.

ma-te'ri-al-ism, mg-ti'ri-gl-izm, *n.* **1.** The denial of any immaterial part in man, or in the universe outside of man, or in both these; in philosophy, the theory of cosmology that accounts for the universe, embracing man and the systems of nature and the supernatural, by matter alone, or by matter and motion, or by matter, motion, and force: opposed to *spiritism*.

Perfect materialism (matterism) affirms that there is but one substance in the universe, and that that substance is matter. Imperfect materialism may admit either (1) a spirit in man but none in the universe (no God), or (2) a spirit in the universe but none in man. The theories vary all the way from the crude form of Cabanis and Moleschott, that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile, up to what is scarcely distinguishable from spiritism. Compare SPIRITISM; SPIRITUALISM.

2. The tendency to have undue regard for material and present interests or comforts; devotion to bodily and material necessities or desires; as, *materialism* is observable in the modern politician. **3†.** Material substance collectively; matter.

ma-te'ri-al-ist, mg-ti'ri-gl-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in the doctrine of materialism.

Buddhists are all *materialists* at bottom; what they call spirit is but a refined form of matter.
J. HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* ch. 2, p. 31. [B. C. & CO.]

2. One who takes interest only in the material or bodily necessities and comforts of life. **ma-te″ri-a'ri-an**†.

—**ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *a.* Of or pertaining to materialism; materialistic.—**ma-te'ri-al-is'tic**, *a.* Of the nature of or marked by materialism. **ma-te″ri-al-is'tic-al**‡.

ma-te″ri-al'i-ty, mg-ti'ri-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being material; physical as distinguished from psychical nature; corporeity; also, a material existence; matter or body; a substance composed of matter; as, the soul is not a *materiality*. **2.** The quality of being material or essential; importance; as, the evidence has great *materiality*.

ma-te'ri-al-ize, mg-ti'ri-gl-giz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endow with a bodily form or nature; invest with material characteristics; render perceptible by the bodily senses; as, an idea of Watt was *materialized* in the steam-engine. **2.** To consider only under materialistic conceptions; regard as matter; reduce to matter; as, that philosophy *materializes* the Deity. **3.** To render actual and observable; realize. **4.** To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things; render material, common, coarse, immoral, or vulgar; as, he is *materialized* into a sot.

It is pleasant to see that in Germany, and even in this country, amidst the rude *materializing* pressure of the age, Homerology does not cease to flourish.
GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchronism* intro., p. 8. [H. '76.]

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To take perceptible or substantial form; be developed into something tangible; be realized and come into observation; as, the expected success failed to *materialize*. **2.** *Spiritualism.* To assume a material and bodily form; as, the spirits partially *materialized*. **ma-te'ri-al-ise**‡. —**ma-te″ri-al-i-za'tion**, **ma-te″ri-al-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

ma-te'ri-al-ly, mg-ti'ri-gl-i, *adv.* **1.** In a material and important manner; to a considerable degree; as, our interests are *materially* affected. **2.** In essence or substance as distinguished from non-essential form; as, that mode of action is *materially* wrong.

But as it does not *materially* affect our argument, we prefer, for simplicity's sake, to use throughout the popular mode of expression. SPENCER *Universal Progress* ch. 1, p. 43. [A. '64.]

3. In relation to a thing as bodily or material; from a physical point of view; as, to care *materially* for the blind.

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca, mg-ti'ri-g *or* -tē'ri-g med'i-cg. *Med.* **1.** The branch of medical science that relates to medicinal substances, their nature, sources, mode of administration, and effects upon the animal economy. **2.** The substances employed as remedial agents. [L.; *materia*, matter; *medica*, f. s. of *medicus;* see MEDICAL.]

ma-te″ri-a'ri-an†, *n.* A materialist.

ma-te'ri-ate‡, *va.* **1.** Consisting of matter; material; **ma-te″ri-a'ted**†, bodily. **2.** *Philos.* United with matter; materialized; realized.—**ma-te'ri-ate**†, *n.* A material substance or object.—**ma-te″ri-a'tion**†, *n.*—**ma-te'ri-a-ture**†, *n.* Materialization.

ma-té″ri-el', mg-tē″ri-el'. *C.* (ma-tē″ri-el, *E. Wr.*; mg'tē″ri-ĕl', *W.*). *n.* [F.] Materials collectively; commonly used regarding military matters, and opposed to *personnel;* as, the *matériel* of an army (that is, all the horses, guns, baggage, ammunition, etc.).

ma-te'ri-es, mg-ti'ri-iz *or* -tē'ri-ēz, *n.* [L.] Material of which anything is made or formed, or which is regarded as peculiarly causative: only in technical use; as, the *materies* of cholera.

ma-ter'nal, mg-tgr'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to a mother or to motherhood; experienced or felt by a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* pride.

Kant never spoke of her [his mother] to the end of his life without the utmost tenderness and acknowledgement of his great obligation to her *maternal* care. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Kant* in vol ii, p. 238. [T. & F. '56.]

2. Connected with or inherited from one's mother; coming through the relationship of a mother; as, he has the *maternal* temperament; a *maternal* grandfather. [< L. *maternus*, < *mater*, mother.]

—**ma″ter-nal'i-ty**, *n.* Motherhood.—**ma-ter'-nal-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a mother, or through a mother; on the mother's side.

ma-ter'ni-ty, mg-tgr'ni-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being a mother. **2.** A hospital or portion of a hospital used for lying-in; a maternity hospital: from an adjective use. **3.** [Rare.] Female ancestors. [< F. *maternité*, < LL. *maternita(t-)s*, < L. *maternus;* see MATERNAL.]

mate'ship, mēt'ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a mate or companion. **2.** The position or authority of one holding the office of a mate.

ma-te'te, ma-ti'te, *n.* [Afr.] A water-cane or reed. It grows 20 feet in height and 2 inches in diameter. **ma-ti'te**‡.

Like the enclosure round the palace courts and quarters, each avenue was fenced with tall *matete* (water cane) neatly set very close together in uniform rows. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 199. [H. '78.]

mat'fel-on†, *n.* The knapweed. **mat'fel-lon**†.

mat'-grass″, mat'-gras', *n.* Any one of several grasses adapted by their network of roots to bind together sandy soils, as beach-grass, of the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe, and two Old World grasses, sea lyme-grass and nard.

math, mgth, *C.* (math, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* A mowing, or that obtained by mowing: now only in *aftermath* and *lattermath*.

It [the advertisement] announced that the after or latter *math* of the Severn Ham was to be sold by order of the trustees—172 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches of grass in all.
QUILLER-COUCH in *Harper's Monthly* July, '91, p. 274.

[< AS. *mæth*, < *māwan*, mow.]

math″e-mat'ic-al, math'g-mat'ic-gl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics; treating of quantities, as space, weight, and distance; as, *mathematical* science. **2.** Based on or conformed to the principles of mathematics; demonstrably correct; rigidly exact; precise; as, *mathematical* conclusions.

He had a way of reducing all action to dry, hard, *mathematical* system, with very little poetry about it.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, College* p. 222. [S. '64.]

3. Used in or connected with the science of mathematics; as, *mathematical* instruments. **4†.** Geometrical. **5†.** Pertaining to astrology or magic. [< L. *mathematicus*, < Gr. *mathēmatikos*, < *manthanō* (√ *math*), learn.] **math″e-mat'ic**‡ [Rare].

—**mathematical unity**, the number one.

—**math″e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**math″e-ma-ti'cian**, *n.* **1.** One who has a thorough knowledge of mathematics. **2†.** An astrologer.—**math″e-mat'i-cize**, *vt.* & *vi.* To subject to mathematical treatment; perform mathematical calculations.—**math″e-mat″i-co-log'ic-al**, *a.* Subjecting logic to the laws of mathematics; as, a *mathematicological* system.

math″e-mat'ics, math'g-mat'ics, *n.* The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols; the science that treats of the measuring of quantities and the ascertainment of their properties and relations.

Mathematics embraces *pure mathematics*, treating (1) of number (arithmetic and algebra) and (2) of space (geometry), and *applied mathematics*, used in all the physical sciences (see PHYSICAL), and in logic and economics. In both pure and applied mathematics the treatment may be (1) by *synthesis* or (2) by *analysis*. See these words.

The *mathematics* are mere evolutions of necessary ideas. . . . By no other means could the mind be so effectively apprised of the distinct existence, the firmness, and the stern necessity of principles.
BUSHNELL *Work and Play* ch. 3, p. 88. [S. '81.]

math″e-mat'ic‡ [Rare].

math'e-meg, math'g-meg, *n.* A catfish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the Saskatchewan river. [Prob. N. Am. Ind.]

math'es, math'ez, *n.* [Prov.] The common mayweed.

ma-the'sis, ma-thī'sis *or* -thē'sis, *n.* [Archaic.] Learning; especially, knowledge of mathematics. **ma-the'sy**†.

The sublime discoveries of Newton, and, together with these, his not less fruitful than wonderful application of the higher *mathesis* to the movements of the celestial bodies, and to the laws of light, gave almost a religious sanction to the corpuscular system and mechanical theory.
COLERIDGE *Works, Theory of Life* in vol. i, p. 380. [H. '58.]

[LL., < Gr. *mathēsis*, < *manthanō* (√ *math*), learn.]

mat'hook†, *n.* A mattock.

Math'u-rin, math'yu-rin. *n.* A member of a monastic order, founded in the 12th century, that devoted one-third of its revenue to liberation of Christians held captive by Mohammedans. Called also *Trinitarian* and *Redemptionist*. [< Church of St. *Mathurin*, Paris.]

mat'i-cin, mat'i-sin, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter compound contained in matico-leaves, from which it is obtained by distillation. **mat'i-cine**†.

ma-ti'co[1], ma-ti'cō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Peruvian shrub (*Piper angustifolium* or *Artanthe elongata*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), the hairy leaves of which are used as a styptic: known in South America as *soldier's-herb*. **2.** A Peruvian species of *Eupatorium* (*E. glutinosum*), but of different properties.

mat'i-co[2], *n.* Same as MATACO[2].

mat'ie, mat'i, *W.* (mē'ti, *C.*), *n.* [Local, Eng.] A cured fat herring in which the roe or milt is undeveloped. **mat'y**‡.

mat'in, mat'in, *a.* Of or belonging to the morning.

mat'in[1], *n.* **1.** *pl.* One of the canonical hours of morning worship, or the service held at this office. See CANONICAL HOURS.

And sone I herd the bell to *matins* rynge.
JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND *King's Quhair* can. 1, st. 11.

2. Hence, a musical arrangement of the matin service, or any morning song: usually in plural form.

Bird of the wilderness, Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy *matin* o'er moorland and lea!
HOGG *The Skylark* l. 3.

3†. Morning. [< F. *matin*, morning, < L. *matutinum*, prop. neut. of *matutinus*, early, < *Matuta*, goddess of dawn.]

ma″tin[2], mg'tan', *n.* One of a French breed of dogs resembling the mastiff. [< F. *mâtin*, ult. < L. *mistus;* see MASTIFF.] **ma″tin'dog″**‡.

mat'in-al, mat'in-gl, *a.* Pertaining to matins or the morning.

And heard In some thicket the *matinal* chirp of a bird.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 5, st. 9.

[F., < LL. *matutinalis*, < L. *matutinus;* see MATIN[1], *n.*]

mat″i-née′, mat′i-nē′ *or* mg′tī-nē′, *n.* **1.** An entertainment (especially theatrical) or reception held in the daytime, formerly early in the day, but now usually in the afternoon. **2.** A dress designed for wear during the morning. [F., < *matin;* see MATIN[1], *n.*]

ma′ting, mē′ting, *n.* **1.** The act of pairing or taking a mate, as birds; hence, marriage. **2.** *Fishing.* The uniting of the crews of two vessels, as for the capture of a whale as joint property.—**ma′ting-time″**, *n.* The season when animals mate; the breeding-season.

mat′lock-ite, mat′lec-ait, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, yellowish, transparent to translucent lead oxychloride (Pb_4OCl_6), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Matlock*, in Derbyshire, England.]

Ma-tra′li-a, mą-trā′li-ą *or* -trą′li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival celebrated annually on June 11, in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta.

mat′rass, mat′ras, *C. E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.* (mą-tras′, *W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A long-necked round-bodied glass vessel for distilling and digesting; a cucurbit; bolt-head: sometimes small, of hard glass, for blowpipe analysis.

It was a small *matrass*, as one of the elder chemists would have called it, containing a fluid, and hermetically sealed. HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. 7, p. 205. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2†. A glass vessel inverted over plants to protect them from the weather. [< F. *matras*, < L. *matara*, pike.]

mat′ress†, *n.* A mattress.

ma′tri-arch, mē′tri-ārc, *n.* **1.** *Anthrop.* Among primitive peoples, one who is at once the mother and ruler of a tribe or race: corresponding to *patriarch*. **2.** The wife of a patriarch. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *archos*, ruler, < *archō*, rule.]

—**ma″tri-ar′chal**, *a.* Of or peculiar to a matriarch or matriarchy; based on descent in the female line.—**ma″tri-ar′chal-ism**, *n.* The government by a matriarch; the foundation of a social system on descent in a female line.—**ma″tri-ar′chate**, *n.* In primitive tribes, the offices and powers of a matriarch.—**ma′tri-arch″y**, *n.* Government based on mother-right or descent reckoned in the female line.

Mat″ri-ca′ri-a, mat′ri-kē′ri-ą *or* mą′tri-cą′ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of widely distributed herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*), frequently strong-scented, with finely divided leaves and single or corymbed heads with white rays and yellow disk-flowers. *M. Chamomilla* is the wild camomile, a name by which the two or three introduced species are known in the United States. [< L. *matrix* (*matric-*), womb; see MATRIX.]

ma′trice†, *n.* Same as MATRIX.

mat′ri-ces, mat′ri-sīz. (*C.*[1] *W.* (mē-trā′sīz, *C.*[2]), *or* L. mą-trī′ces, *n.* Plural of MATRIX.

mat′ri-cide, mat′ri-said, *n. Law.* **1.** The killing, especially the murdering, of one's mother.

It was the Senators of Rome who thronged forth to meet with adoring congratulations the miserable youth who came to them with his hands reeking with the blood of *matricide*.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 1, p. 7. [E. P. D.]

2. One who kills his mother. [Def. 1 < L. *matricida*. Def. 2 < L. *matricidium*. Both < L. *mater*, mother, + *cædo*, kill.]—**mat′ri-ci″dal**, *a.*

ma-tric′u-la, mą-tric′yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A register or roll, especially that of a college or university. **2.** *E. C. Ch.* A roll of the clergy connected with a religious institution. [LL., dim. of *matrix* (*matric-*), public register; see MATRIX.]

ma-tric′u-lant, mą-tric′yu-lant, *n.* An applicant for matriculation; a candidate entering upon the membership of a university, society, or the like.

ma-tric′u-late, mą-tric′yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA″TED; -LA″TING.] **I.** *t.* To admit to membership, as in a society or college, by enrolment; as, to *matriculate* students.

He [Hugo de Groot] was *matriculated* at Leyden at the age of eleven. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 22, p. 402. [H. '74.]

II. *i.* To gain admittance to membership, as in a university or society, by entry on the roll.

Tom Brown . . . went up to *matriculate* at St. Ambrose's College. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* intro., p. 13. [P. & CO.]

[< LL. *matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculo*, < *matricula*, dim. of *matrix*, public register, < L. *matrix;* see MATRIX.]—**ma-tric″u-la′tion**, *n.* The act of matriculating, or the state of being matriculated.—**ma-tric′u-la″tor**, *n.*

ma-tric′u-late, mą-tric′yu-let *or* -lēt. **I.** *a.* Enrolled or admitted to membership, as in a college or society; as, a *matriculate* student. **II.** *n.* One who is so enrolled. [< LL. *matriculatus;* see MATRICULATE, *v.*]

mat″ri-her′it-age, mat′ri-her′it-ēj, *n.* Inheritance on the mother's side. [< L. *mater*, mother, + HERITAGE.]

—**mat″ri-her′it-al**, *a.*

mat′ri-moigne†, *n.* Matrimony. **mat′ri-moine**†.

mat″ri-mo′ni-al, mat′ri-mō′ni-ąl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to matrimony or the marriage state; connubial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* differences. **2.** [Rare.] Obtained through marriage. **mat″ri-mo′ni-ous**†.

Synonyms: bridal, conjugal, conjugial, connubial, hymeneal, hymenean, nuptial, sponsal, spousal.—**Antonyms:** celibate, single, unespoused, unwedded.

—**mat″ri-mo′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

mat′ri-mo-ny, mat′ri-mo-ni, *n.* **1.** The union of a man and a woman in marriage; the state or condition of being married; relation of wedlock; as, the holy estate of *matrimony*. **2.** The act of marrying; as, the ceremony of *matrimony*. **3.** A game played with cards by five or more persons. **4**†. A partner in marriage. [< OF. *matrimonie*, < L. *matrimonium*, < *mater*, mother.]

mat′ri-moyne†; **mat′ry-mo-nye**†.

Synonyms: see MARRIAGE.

mat′ri-mo-ny-vine″, *n. Bot.* An ornamental shrub (*Lycium barbarum* or *vulgare*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), from the Old World, with long and slender trailing or hanging branches overspreading trellises, walls, etc., greenish-purple flowers, and oval orange-red berries. Sometimes improperly called *jasmine*.

ma′trix, mē′trix, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W. Wr., or* mat′rix, *C.*[2], *n.* [MAT′RI-CES or MA-TRI′CES, *pl.*] **1.** That which contains and gives shape or form to anything; as, a plaster *matrix* for a cast.

The criminals found in the Bowery are of the stunted, half-starved type of which the tenement house is the *matrix*.
J. RALPH in *Century Magazine* Dec., '91, p. 235.

(1) *Anat.* The uterus or womb. (2) *Biol.* The ground-substance in which cells are produced; intercellular substance; hence, the formative cells from which a structure grows; as, the *matrix* of a nail or of a tooth. See illus. under CARTILAGE. **2.** A mold in which anything is cast or shaped, or that which encloses like a mold. Specifically: (1) *Die-sinking.* A steel instrument with an engraved or depressed design, from which the punch that strikes the die is formed; loosely, the punch itself.

Each coin struck from a pair of dies not only resembles the *matrix* or original pattern from which the dies were struck, but resembles every other coin manufactured from the same original pattern. W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* p. 20. [MACM. '79.]

(2) *Stereotyping.* A papier-maché, plaster, or other impression of a form, from which a plate for printing may be made. (3) *Type-founding.* The part of a mold that forms the face of a letter.

To Schoeffer is attributed . . . the invention of casting types of metal by means of a *matrix*.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Printing* in vol. i, p. 380. [S. '64.]

(4) *Stamping.* The concave die in a drop-press. (5) *Geol.* The impression or mold of the exterior of a fossil, crystal, or other mineral left in the containing rock when a fossil is removed, or the mass in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; gangue. See illus. under ALMANDITE.

The species is described from . . . a gutta-percha impression of the exterior obtained from the *matrix* of the same individual.
J. HALL AND R. P. WHITFIELD in *Geol. of Ohio, Silurian Fossils* in vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 127. [N. & M. '75.]

(6) *Dentistry.* A rubber strip used as a dam in filling side cavities. (7) *Bot.* A place where anything is generated or formed. [E.]

3. *Math.* An arrangement of symbols in a rectangle, having columns, rows, and diagonals. [LL., < L. *matrix*, breeding animal, < *mater*, mother.] **ma′trice**†.

ma′tron, mē′trŏn, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W. Wr.*, *or* mg′trŏn (mat′rŏn, *C.*[2]), *n.* **1.** A married woman, especially a mother; also, a woman of established age and dignity. **2.** A housekeeper, particularly of a public institution. **3.** A female superintendent of a charitable institution. [< F. *matrone*, < L. *matrona*, < *mater*, mother.]

—**mat′ron-age**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being a matron. **2.** Matrons collectively.—**mat′ron-al** (XIII), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron.—**Ma″tron-a′li-a**, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The festival of Juno Lucina, celebrated March 1 by the Roman matrons.—**ma′tron-hood**, *n.* The state of being a matron.—**ma′tron-ize**, *C.*[1] *W.*[2], or **mat′ron-ize**, (*C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, *vt.* **1.** To render matronlike. **2.** To chaperone. **ma′tron-ise**†.—**ma′tron-like**, *a.* Characteristic of a matron; like a matron; elderly.—**ma′tron-li-ness**, *n.* Matronly character.—**ma′tron-ly**, *a.* Matronlike; elderly.—**ma′tron-ly**, *adv.*—**ma′tron-ship**, *n.* The place or responsibility of a matron, as of a public institution.

mat″ro-nym′ic, mat′ro-nim′ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the name of one's mother.

mat″ro-nym′ic, *n.* **1.** A name taken from the mother's side or derived from the maternal name. Compare PATRONYMIC. **2.** *Gram.* A matronymic designation. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

ma-tross′†, *n. Mil.* Formerly, a gunner's assistant. [< D. *matroos*, sailor, < F. *matelot*, < Icc. *mōtunautr*, < *matr*, meat, + *nautr*, companion.]

mat′-rush″, mat′-rush′, *n.* The cosmopolitan great or lake bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*): extensively used in Europe for making floor-mats, chair-seats, etc.

mat′su, mat′su, *n.* A large pine (*Pinus Massoniana* or *Sinensis*) of China and Japan, in the latter of which it is the most common of all trees, and is called also *kouromatsou*. Its tough durable wood is used for furniture and indoor work. The roots, burned with the oil of *Brassica orientalis*, furnish the Chinese lampblack. Called also *Japanese pine*. [< Jap. *matsū*, pine.]

matt, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as MAT[2].

mat″ta-ges′†, *n.* A matagasse. **mat″ta-gess′** or **-gesse′**†.

mat′ta-more, mat′ą-mōr, *n.* In Eastern countries, a cavern or other underground place for storing grain. [< F. *matamore*, < Ar. *metmur*, cavern for storing corn.]

matte, mat, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Metal.* An impure metallic product containing sulfur: obtained in the smelting of the sulfids of different metals, especially copper. Called also *regulus*, *white metal*. **2.** Same as MAT[2], *n.*, 1. **matt**†.

mat′ted[1], mat′ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered or protected with mats or matting; as, *matted* floors. **2.** Tangled or twisted like the fibers of a mat; as, *matted* hair.

mat′ted[2], *pa.* Presenting a dull, lusterless surface; as, *matted* steel; *matted* glass.

mat′tent, mat′ĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Spoiled by sprouting: said of grain.

mat′ter, mat′ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To approve of. **2**†. To care for or regard.

II. *i.* **1.** To be of concern or importance; signify; as, it *matters* little who arrives first.

What does it *matter* where I was born,
Or whether my parents were rich or poor?
NOAH BARKER *Answer to Biographer* st. 1.

2. To form or discharge pus or matter, as a sore.

Synonyms: see INTEREST.

mat′ter, *n.* **1.** That which makes up the substance of anything, especially of material things, and which constitutes the material universe; corporeal substance; as, *matter* is composed of atoms. See def. 3, and STATES OF MATTER, below.

Our first knowledge of spirit and *matter* is obtained from an intuitive, or immediate, cognition of our own souls and our own bodies. E. J. HAMILTON *Mental Science* p. 286. [C. & BROS. '85.]

2. The material of which a thing is composed or which enters into its formation; the constituent parts of a thing; as, what *matter* is put into this mixture?

We do find in the primitive rocks just those mineral *matters* which now exist in our soils. H. TANNER *Sci. of Agric. Practice* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 14. [MACM. '81.]

3. *Philos. & Physics.* The form of being or substance that is characterized by extension, inertia, weight, etc., or, in general, by the properties cognized through the senses and contradictory to those of spirit; extended substance.

In philosophy matter has been very variously regarded, as the permanent possibility of sensation, as force manifesting itself in attraction and repulsion, etc.; but the view of the common-sense school of philosophy is substantially that given in the definition above. The *properties of matter*, as revealed through perception, have been distributed—as suggested by Descartes, developed by the Scottish school, and stated by Sir William Hamilton—into three classes: (1) *Primary properties*, those by which material objects are related to space, embracing (*a*) those that belong to bodies as occupying space, including *extension*, *divisibility*, *density*, *ultimate incompressibility*, and (*b*) those that belong to bodies as contained in space, as *mobility* and *situation*. (2) *Secundo-primary properties*, those by which one material object acts on another, appearing as resistances (*a*) from *contraction*, as *gravity* and *cohesion*, and (*b*) from *repulsion*, as *elasticity*. (3) *Secondary properties*, those by which material objects are related to the nervous organism, embracing (*a*) those of special sense, as *color*, *flavor*, *sound*, and *odor*, (*b*) those of general sense from foreign causes, as *heat* and *electricitium*, and (*c*) those of general sense less directly from foreign causes, as the power of inducing sneezing or horripilation, or of setting the teeth on edge.

The many theories of the ultimate constitution of matter fall into two classes: (1) those that regard it as made up of atoms, and (2) those that regard it as a homogeneous plenum. The atomic theory in some form is now generally accepted by scientific men, though some conceive the atoms as mere centers of force endowed with inertia (the Boscovich atom theory) and some as whirls or vortices in a fluid ether (Sir William Thomson's vortex-atom theory). The latter is in effect a combination of the atomic and plenum hypotheses. See ATOM; MOLECULE.

4. The essential part of anything; that which constitutes the essence, pith, or substance of a particular thing; as, the *matter* of a discourse.

In all his [Bacon's] writing it is the *matter*, the real thing that he wanted to say, that was uppermost.
R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ch. 9, p. 202. [H. '84.]

5. Something indefinitely or approximately conceived of; an amount not exactly stated; as, it sold for a *matter* of fifty dollars. **6.** Something thought of indefinitely that is or may be an object of or material for thought; as, a *matter* of form; household *matters*. **7.** Hence, any subject that occupies the attention or calls for consideration; a subject for discussion or feeling; as, a *matter* of dispute; a sorrowful *matter*.

The dullest street of the most prosaic town has *matter* in it for more smiles, more tears, more intense excitement, than ever were written in story or sung in song. HARRIET B. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* ch. 8, p. 123. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

8. Something of moment and importance or consequence and significance; a worthy ground of consideration; as, it is no *matter* what happens. **9.** A condition of affairs or state of circumstances, especially if unpleasant or unfortunate; a cause of difficulty; trouble; as, something is the *matter* with the machinery.

When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the *matter*.
C. C. MOORE *A Visit from St. Nicholas* l. 10.

10. *Metaph.* (1) Anciently, and with some moderns, that which literally combines with form so as to produce individual things; the permanent and undifferentiated element given or assumed as a basis for change or development: opposed to *form;* as, *matter* and form constitute body. (2) In the Kantian philosophy, the outward or sense element in cognition, that furnishes a basis for the reflection and thought that give it form; the content of experience. (3) Extended solid substance: opposed to *spirit*. **11.** *Logic.* The thought, or material of thought, as opposed to the *logical form*. **12.** *Pathol.* The discharge from a wound or sore; pus.

The left lobe of the cerebellum was entirely converted into a bag of purulent *matter*. ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt. i, § 5, p. 123. [C. & L. '31.]

13. *Print.* (1) Type that is set or composed: when it is yet to be printed from or to be electrotyped termed **live matter** or **standing matter**; when ready for distribution, as after use, **dead matter**. (2) Material to be set up; copy. **14.** *Law.* See IN RE. **15**†. An inducing cause or reason. **16**†. Wood. [< F. *matière*, < L. *materia*, stuff.] **mat′er**†; **mat′ere**†.

Synonyms: see MASS.

Phrases, etc.:—**for that matter,** as far as that circumstance is concerned.—**m. of course,** something expected to follow in the natural course of things.—**matter-of-course,** *a.* Following as an expected conclusion or natural result; as, a *matter-of-course* refusal.—**m. of fact.** **1.** Something that has actual and undeniable existence or reality. **2.** *Law.* A proposition that is or might be proved by evidence.—**m.-of-fact,** *a.* Closely adhering to facts; not diverted by the fanciful or imaginary; holding fast to absolute realities; as, a *matter-of-fact* story; a *matter-of-fact* man.—**radiant m.,** that which constitutes the residual atmospheres of high vacua; matter in the "fourth state." See next phrase.—**states of m.,** the three states in which matter is known to exist, namely, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. See SOLID; LIQUID; GAS; and compare CRITICAL POINT. Some physicists acknowledge a "fourth state of matter," being that discovered by Crookes in high vacua, where, according to his explanation, each molecule of the residual gas moves in a relatively long path before it collides with another.—**what's the m. with** (something or somebody)? [Slang], what objection is there to?—implying that there can be no objection.

Derivatives:—**mat′ter-ate**, *vi.* [Colloq.] To form or discharge pus or matter.—**mat′ter-ful**, *a.* Full of matter; pregnant or pithy; mattery.—**mat′ter-less**, *a.* Devoid of matter; lacking in substance or food for thought; as, a *matterless* sermon.—**mat′ter-y**, *a.* **1.** Full of matter; as, a *mattery* sore; *mattery* discourse. **2.** [Rare.] Productive of matter or pus.

mat′ter-ism, mat′ĕr-izm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that denies the existence of spirit and affirms that matter is the only entity in the universe.

mat′ter-ist, mat′ĕr-ist, *n.* One who maintains that the universe is composed entirely of matter and that there is no spirit, and that mind itself is but the result of a special combination of material elements.

Mat′thew, math′iū, *n.* A book of the New Testament, the first of the gospel narratives, written by the apostle Matthew especially for the Jews, and presenting Jesus as the Messiah of prophecy.

mat′tie, *n.* Same as MATIE.

mat′ting[1], mat′ing, *n.* **1.** A coarsely woven fabric, as of rushes, straw, or bamboo, used as a floor-covering, for packing, etc. **2.** A picture-mat. **3.** *Naut.* Interwoven rope or yarn for preventing chafing.

Matting is named (1) from the material of which it is made; as, **coconut matting, grass m.;** or (2) from the place or country where made; as, **India m.**

—**mat′ting-loom″**, *n.* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof. *Am. Mech. Dict.*

mat'ting[2], mat'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making dead or dull, as a surface. **2.** A lusterless surface, particularly on metal.—**mat'ting-tool"**, *n.* A tool for roughening, dulling, or deadening metal surfaces.

mat'tock, mat'ŭk, *n.* **1.** A tool resembling a pickax, but having blades instead of points, set in different planes: used in digging and loosening the soil.

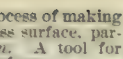

A Mattock.

So far as British words have entered into the English language at all, they have been words . . . such as *mattock*, which are likely to have been used by agricultural laborers.
S. R. GARDINER *Student's Hist. England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [L. G. & CO. '90.

2. [Eng.] A pick having but one arm, and that ending in a chisel-edge. [< AS. *mattoc*, < W. *matog*, hoe.]

mat'hook†.

mat'toid, mat'oid, *n.* A monomaniac characterized by stupidity. [< LL. *mattus*, dull (see MATE[2], *v.*), — -OID.]

There is a class of congenital paranoiacs common in Italy, whom Lombroso designates as *mattoids*, and speaking of the effect of prize stimulation on their inventive stupidity, he tells us that twenty-five per cent. of the competitors for a statue of Victor Emmanuel were *mattoids*. *Literary Digest* June 11, '92, p. 9.

mat'tress, mat'res, *n.* **1.** A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, cotton, moss, or the like, and usually quilted or tacked together at intervals to prevent the stuffing from shifting about, to be used as a bed. **2.** Any contrivance for taking the place of a mattress; as, a woven-wire *mattress*. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A mat woven of brush, poles, etc., used in protecting embankments, forming dikes, jetties, etc. [< OF. *materas*, < LL. *matratum*, < Ar. *matrah*, < *taraha*, throw down.]

mat'ress†; mat'tress†.

—**spring mattress**, a set of springs united in a frame for use under a mattress in a bed.

mat-tul'la, mat-tul'ä, *n.* A fibrous membrane in palmtrees at the base of the leafstalk, either on its side or between it and the stem. Called also *reticulum*. [Dim. < L. *mattia*, mat.] **ma-tul'la‡.**

mat'ty, *a.* Local, Eng. Same as MATIE. **mat'y‡.**

mat'u-rant, mat'yu-rant, *n.* *Med.* A medicine that promotes the maturation of an inflammatory tumor or abscess. **mat'u-ra-tive‡.**—**mat'u-rant**, *a.*

mat'u-rate, mat'yu-rēt, *v.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To promote or perfect the suppuration of, as a boil. **2.** [Rare.] To bring to a ripe condition, as a tree.

Though a man be plunged in wickedness, yet would he be glad to be thought good, which may strongly argue the intentions of the soul to be good, though unable to *maturate* that seed that is in it.
OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Of Evil in Man* p. 84. [R. & B. '32.]

II. *i.* **1.** To suppurate or form pus; proceed to suppuration. **mat'ter-ate‡.** **2.** [Rare.] To ripen. [< L. *maturatus*, pp. of *maturo*; see MATURE, *v.*]

—**mat'u-ra-tive.** *F. W. Wr.* (**ma-tur'a-tive**, *C. E. Ly. a.* **1.** Assisting or producing maturity. **2.** Same as MATURANT.

mat"u-ra'tion, mat'yu-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The formation of pus; coming to a head; as, the *maturation* of a boil. **mat"ter-a-tion‡.** **2.** The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness.

The *maturation* and expulsion from the ovary of an ovum.
J. H. KELLOGG *Plain Facts, Menstruation* p. 89. [J. S. '91.]

[F., < L. *maturation-*), hastening, < *maturo*; see MATURE, *v.*]

ma-ture', ma-tūr', *v.* [MA-TURED'; MA-TUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assist or promote maturity in; cause to ripen; as, light and heat *mature* the flowers.

Great sorrows *mature* the heart of the young as frost *matures* the grain. D. DORGE in *Atlantic Monthly* May, '92, p. 663.

2. To develop to a conclusion; bring to completion; as, to *mature* an idea. **3.** *Med.* To bring to the point of suppuration, as an abscess.

II. *i.* **1.** To arrive at a state of perfect development, as an animal or plant; become ripe; as, vegetation *matures* early in southern climates. **2.** Figuratively, to attain a high state of development, by reason of age, experience, etc.; as, the mind *matures* by culture. **3.** *Com.* To become due; as, the note *matures* on the 10th. [< F. *maturer*, < L. *maturo*, < *maturus*, ripe.]

—**ma-tur'a-ble**, *a.*—**ma-tur'er**, *n.* [Rare.]

ma-ture', *a.* **1.** Having become completely developed; perfectly ripe; as applied to persons, having attained full development of one's character and powers; as, a *mature* thinker; *mature* grain. **2.** Highly developed; approaching perfection; as, *mature* affection.

And now the neglected violin was taken up once again, but this time with *maturer* powers and settled intentions.
HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* ch. 4, p. 111. [F. & W. '92.]

3. Thoroughly elaborated or arranged; fully digested or considered; complete in detail; as, a *mature* scheme. **4.** *Com.* Due and payable; matured; as, the obligation is *mature*. [< L. *maturus*, of full age.]

Synonyms: see RIPE.

—**ma-ture'ly**, *adv.*—**ma-ture'ness**, *n.*—**mat"u-res'cent**, *a.* [Rare.] Becoming mature.

ma-tu'ri-ty, ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* **1.** The condition of being mature and developed; a state of ripeness; as, the plan has reached *maturity*.

'In the infancy of nations,' said Montesquieu, 'man forms the state, in their *maturity* the state forms the man.'
LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind, Psychology* in third series, vol. i, ch. 9, p. 165. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

2. *Law.* (1) Full development of body, mind, and character; sometimes, puberty.

As physical *maturity* is marked by the ability to produce offspring, so mental *maturity* is marked by the ability to train these offspring. SPENCER *Education* ch. 3, p. 163 [A. '89.]

(2) The time fixed in the instrument itself for the payment of a note or bond; as, paid at *maturity*.

A bill or note must be presented for payment at its *maturity* or the indorsers are not held.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, ch. 8, p. 223. [L. B. & CO.]

3. The age at which a student finishes the course and leaves a German gymnasium. [< L. *maturitat-*s, < *maturus*, mature.]

The age of entrance is nominally nine; but various reasons combine to make the age of leaving or '*maturity*' greater than this would bring about. *The Academy* New York] vol. iii, p. 488.

ma-tu'ti-nal, ma-tū'ti-nal *or* mat'yu-tai'nal (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to morning; occurring before noon; early.

Having accomplished their *matutinal* devotions, they lighted their pipes and allowed others to do the work. A. C. KOLLMEYER *Letters from Hell* trans., letter xxiii, p. 269. [F. & W. '85.]

[< L. *matutinalis*, < *matutinus*; see MATIN[1], *n.*]

ma-tu'ti-na-ry‡.

mat'u-tine†. *I. a.* Matutinal. **II.** *n. pl.* Matins.

mat'weed", mat'wēd', *n.* Same as MAT-GRASS.

—**hooded matweed**, a grass (*Lygeum Spartum*) of the Mediterranean region.—**small m.**, a worthless Old World moor-grass (*Nardus stricta*); nard.

mat'work", mat'wŭrk', *n.* **1.** Anything made after the manner of a mat; matting. **2.** *Arch.* Nattes.

mat'y, mat'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native under-servant; a house-servant.

matz'oth, mats'ōth, *n. pl.* Disks of unleavened bread. [< Heb. *matstsōth*, pl. of *matstsāh*, unleavened.] **mat'sos‡.**

mau, mau, *n.* The tsetse-fly. See illus. under TSETSE-FLY.

mau-ca'co, mô-cā'co, *n.* [Malagasy.] One of various lemurs, as the ring-tailed lemur. See illus. under LEMUR.

maud, môd, *n.* [Scot.] A gray plaid, shawl, or wrap, usually of wool. **maude‡.**

maud'le†, *vt.* To cause to be maudlin or besotted.

maud'lin, môd'lin, *a.* **1.** Made foolish by drinking intoxicating liquor; befuddled and silly. **2.** Foolishly and tearfully affectionate; supersentimental; gushing. **3†.** Weeping. [< *Maudlin*, contr. of *Magdalen*. Mary Magdalene is represented by artists as weeping.]

Synonyms: see BESOTTED; DRUNK.

—**maud'lin-ism**, *n.*

maud'lin, *n.* **1.** A European species of yarrow (*Achillea Ageratum*). **sweet maudlin‡.** **2.** The costmary or alecost (*Tanacetum Balsamita*). [Contr. of *Magdalen*.] **maude'line‡.**

maud'lin-wort", môd'lin-wŭrt', *n.* The oxeye daisy.

mau'gre, mô'ger. *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

But, *maugre* all these untoward incidents, the rooks have, upon the whole, a happy holiday life of it.
IRVING *Bracebridge Hall, The Rookery* p. 290. [G. P. P. '61.]

[OF., in spite of, < *maugre*, spite, < *mal* (< L. *malus*), ill, + *gret*, pleasant thing, < L. *gratum*, < *gratus*, pleasant.] **mau'ger†; mau'gree†; maul'gre†.**

maul'gre†, *vt.* To challenge; defy.

maul'gre†, *n.* Spite; ill will. **maw'gre†.**

maul'kin, *n.* & *a.* Malkin. **maul'kin‡; maw'kin‡.**

mauk'y, *a.* Same as MAWKY.

maul, môl, *vt.* **1.** To pound or bruise with or as with a maul; handle roughly; abuse or maltreat. **2.** To split by means of a maul and wedges; as, to *maul* logs. [< OF. *maillier*. < LL. *malleo*, < L. *malleus*, hammer.]

maul[1], *n.* A heavy wooden hammer; a beetle. [OF., < L. *malleus*, hammer.] **mall‡.**

—**iron maul.** **1.** A maul with an iron head and having in its striking face recesses to receive wooden disks. **2.** A shipcarpenters' two-handed hammer, having one end pointed for the purpose of driving spikes below the surface of a timber.—**m. and wedges** U. S., the wood-choppers' tools: used colloquially to express a man's whole possessions.

maul[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Clayey or sticky soil.

maul[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A moth.

maul[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The high mallow. **maule‡.**

mau'la, mau'lä, *n.* [Ar.] A Moslem sage. **mol'lah‡.**—**mau'la-na**, *n.* A learned man; in Mahratta countries, a schoolmaster.—**mau'la-vi**, *n.* A teacher of Arabic or Islamic doctor of divinity. Compare MUJTAHID. **maul'vi‡.**

Mau'li, mau'li, *n.* [E. Ind.] One of an East-Indian Mohammedan sect that permit the drinking of wine. Its present spiritual head is Agha Khan, of Bombay.

maul'ing, môl'ing, *n.* [Colloq.] A severe beating.

maul'ingoal", môl'ing-gōl', *n.* *Football.* A contest for the ball when it has been carried over the goal-line but has not yet been touched down.

maul'oak", môl'ōk', *n.* The California live-oak.

maul'stick", *n.* Same as MAHLSTICK.

maum, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as MALM. **maulm†.**

mau'met†, *n.* An idol; from the ignorant belief that the Mohammedans worshiped idols. **mam'met†; maw'met†.**—**mau'met-rous**, *a.* Idolatrous; anti-Christian; originally, Mohammedan. **mau'met-rous†.**—**mau'met-ry†**, *n.* Mohammedanism; idolatry. **maw'met-rise†.**

maum'ish†, *a.* Silly; nauseous. **mawm'ish†.**

maun, mân, *vi.* [Scot.] Must.

mau'na, mâ na. [Scot.] Must not. **maun'na‡.**

maun'be", mân'bi', *n.* [Scot.] An act of necessity; literally, must be.

maunch†, *vt.* To munch.

maunch, *n.* Same as MANCHE. **maunche‡.**

mau'ri-ple", *n.* Same as MANCIPLE.

maund[1], *vt* To command **maund†.**

maund[2], *vi.* [Slang.] To beg.—**maund'er†**, *n.* A beggar.—**maund'ing**, *n.* A begging.

maund[1], mând, *W Wr* (mând, *C. W.*[2]), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A basket. **2.** A basketful: used as a measure by Cornish fishermen. **mawn†.**

maund[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight of about 80 pounds.

maun'der, môn'der, *C. S. W.*[2] (mân'der, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a grumbling or incoherent manner.

II. *i.* **1.** To talk incoherently or foolishly; murmur or grumble; drivel; as, to *maunder* like an idiot. **2†.** To beg. [< MAUND[2], *v.*, < OF. *mendier*, < L. *mendico*, beg, < *mendicus*, poor.]—**maun'der-er**, *n.* **1.** A grumbler. **2†.** A beggar.

maun'dril, mân'dril, *n.* *Mining.* A double-pronged pick used in mining coal. [Cp. MANDREL.]

maun'dy, mân'di, *n.* **1.** The religious ceremony of washing the feet of others, especially of inferiors: in commemoration of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ: still practised in Austria, the emperor himself each year performing the operation. **2.** [M-] The service connected with such ceremony. **3†.** The communion. **4†.** A commandment. [< OF. *mandé*, < L. *mandatum*; see MANDATE.] **man'die†; mawn'dee†.**

—**Maundy Thursday**, the day before Good Friday, commemorating the last supper of Christ with his disciples, also the washing of the disciples' feet by the Savior. **Mandy Thursday‡.**

maun'gy†, *a.* Mangy.

Mau-ran'di-a, mô-ran'di-ä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, climbing by the slender petioles, with heart-shaped triangular leaves and handsome purple, white, or rose-colored flowers. They are highly prized in ornamental cultivation. [< Dr *Maurandy*, Spanish botanist.] **Mau-ran'dy-a‡.**

Mau-resque', *n.* Same as MORESQUE.

Maur'ist, môr'ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of an offshoot of the Benedictine order that existed in France in the 17th and 18th centuries: named for St. Maur.

Mau"ri-ta'ni-an, mô"ri-tē'ni-an *or* -tą'ni-an, *a.* *Anc. Hist.* Belonging or relating to Mauritania, inhabited by the Mauri or Maurusii (modern Moors). **Mau"re-ta'ni-an‡.**

Mau"ri-ta'ni-an, *n.* A member of the Mauritanian (Moorish) race. **Mau"re-ta'ni-an‡.**

Mau-ri'tius-weed", mô-rish'us-wēd', *n.* A lichen (*Roccella fuciformis*) yielding the dyestuff archil. [< *Mauritius* island, named after the Dutch stadtholder *Maurice*.]

Mau"ro-lic'i-dæ, mô"ro-lis'i-dē *or* -lic'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of iniomous fishes with a scaleless claviform body and lateral dentigerous supramaxillaries. **Mau-rol'i-cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [After an Italian naturalist *Maurolico*.]

—**mau"ro-lic'id**, *n.*—**mau-rol'i-cold**, *a.* & *n.*

mau"so-le'um, mô"so-lī'um, *n.* A tomb of more than ordinary size or architectural pretensions, especially a grand monumental structure: so called from the splendid tomb erected at Halicarnassus, 352 B. C., in memory of King Mausolus of Caria by his widow Artemisia. [L., < Gr. *mausōleion*, tomb of Mausolus, < *Mausōlos*, Mausolus.] **mau'sole†.**—**mau"so-le'an**, *a.*

In a lonely valley, about a mile from Cairo, stand the tombs of the Mamelukes: these are *mausolean* palaces of great beauty.
E. WARBURTON *Crescent and Cross* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 52. [W. & P. '45.]

maut, môt, *n.* [Scot.] Malt.

mau'ther, mâ'thgr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An awkward rustic girl. **mod'der†; moth'er†.**

mau"vaise' honte, mō"vēz' ônt. [F.] Shamefacedness.

mau"vaises' terres, mō'vês' ter. [F.] *Geol.* See BAD LANDS, under LAND.

mau"vais' su"jet', mō"vē' sü"zhé'. [F.] One who is good for nothing; a scamp; hard case.

mauv-an'i-line, { mōv-an'i-lin, -lin *or* -lîn, *n.* A

mauv-an'i-line, { coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3$) obtained from anilin oil in the arsenic-acid process for the manufacture of magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet. [< MAUVE[1] + ANILIN, ANILINE.]

mauve[1], mōv, *n.* **1.** A delicate purple or lilac. See SPECTRUM.

The sprouting buds of the hawthorn . . . present exquisite tints of pink and *mauve*.
GRANT ALLEN *Colours of Sense* ch. 4, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

2. *Chem.* Mauvein sulfate, a purple dyestuff: so named in 1856 by its discoverer, W. H. Perkin, but subsequently called *mauvein*. [F., mallow, < L. *malva*; see MALLOW.]

mauve[2], *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] The laughing gull.

mauve'in, { mōv'in, -in *or* -în, *n.* A coal-tar dye-

mauve'ine, { stuff ($C_{27}H_{24}N_4$) obtained by oxidizing anilin, containing toluidin. It produces violet. It was the first anilin dye introduced into commerce, but is now seldom used. Called also *anilin purple*, *mauve*, *mauvein*, *Perkin's violet*, etc. [< MAUVE[1].]

mauv'ine, mōv'in, *a.* Of a rosy lilac or purple. [< MAUVE[1].]

ma'ver, *v.* & *n.* Same as MARVER.

mav'er-ick, mav'gr-ic, *vt.* [Western U. S.] To brand (a maverick or stray animal); hence, to secure illegally or dishonestly; as, to *maverick* a claim.

mav'er-ick, *n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** An unbranded animal, particularly a calf: named from Samuel Maverick, a Texan cattle-raiser, who refrained from branding his stock. **2.** Something obtained dishonestly, by appropriating to one's own use, as unbranded cattle or unoccupied land.

ma'vis, mā'vis, *n.* The European song-thrush or throstle. [< F. *mauvis*, prob. of Celt. orig.; cp. Breton *milfid*, *milvid*.] **ma'vish‡** [Dial. or Obs.].—**ma'vis-skate"**, *n.* A British skate (*Raia oxyrhyncha*).

Ma-vor'tial, ma-vôr'shial, *a.* Pertaining to Mars; martial. [< L. *Mavort-*s, Mars.]

maw, mâ, *vt.* [Scot.] To mow, as hay.

maw[1], *n.* **1.** The craw of a bird.

Nature . . . has . . . provided for the conveyance of seeds from clime to clime, in the *maws* of certain birds.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Book-Making* p. 99. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. The stomach: vulgar as applied to human beings. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish; sound. **4†.** Appetite; inclination. [< AS. *maga*, stomach.] **mawe†.**

—**maw'-bound"**, *a.* Costive; constipated.—**maw'-seed"**, *n.* The seeds of the opium-poppy as food for cage-birds, especially during molting. **maw'-skin**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The rennet, as used for curdling milk, etc.—**maw'-worm**, *n.* **1.** Any intestinal worm found in the stomach; specifically, a roundworm. **2.** A bot.

maw[2], *n.* [Scot.] A mew; gull. **mau‡.**

maw[3]†, *n.* An old game at cards.

mawk[1], môk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A maggot. **mauk†.**

mawk[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A slattern. **mawks‡.**

—**mawk'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

maw'kin, *n.* Same as MALKIN.

mawk'ish, môk'ish, *a.* Productive of disgust or loathing; sickening or insipid; as, a *mawkish* lover.

The poets who thus snivel in rhyme generally labor under the hallucination that their *mawkish* fooery finds sympathizing hearers. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Croakers* in vol. ii, p. 119. [A. '49.]

[< MAWK[1], *n.*, < Ice. *madhkr*, maggot.]

Synonyms: see FLAT.

—**mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**mawk'ish-ness**, *n.*

mawk'y, môk'i, *a.* **1.** Mawkish. **2.** Maggoty.

maw'met or **-ry†**, **mawm'ish†.** See MAUMET, etc.

maw'mouth, mâ'mouth, *n.* [U. S.] The calico bass.

mawp, môp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

max-il'la, max-il'ä, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the jaw-bones, especially of the upper jaw. See illus. under SKULL. **2.** One of the pair or pairs of jaws of an arthropod. There are commonly one pair in insects and two in crustaceans. [L., < *mac-* in *macero*, soften.]

Max"il-la'ri-a, max'i-lē'ri-ä *or* -lą'ri-ä, *n.* *Bot.* A very large genus of epiphytal orchids with beautiful ringent and fragrant flowers produced from pseudobulbs. They are abundantly cultivated in greenhouses. [< L. *maxilla*; see MAXILLA.]

max'il-la-ry, max'i-lą-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the jaw or a maxilla; as, *maxillary* artery.

max'il-lar‡.

max'il-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A maxilla or jaw-bone.

—**max"il-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing maxillæ.—**max-il'li-form**, *a.* Having the structure of a maxilla.—**max-il'li-ped**, *n.* *Crust.* One of the limbs modified to serve as masticatory organs, and situated behind the maxillæ: a foot-jaw or jaw-foot; gnathopodite.—**max-il"li-ped'a-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having maxillipeds.

maxillo-. Derived from Latin *maxilla*, the jaw-bone (see MAXILLA); a combining form.—**max-il"lo-ju'gal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the maxilla or upper jaw and the ma-

lar bone.—**max-il″lo-man-dib′u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both upper and lower jaws.—**max-il″lo-pal′a-tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw and the palate; as, the *maxillopalatine* process in birds. **II.** *n.* A maxillopalatine process.—**max-il″lo-phar″yn-ge′al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw and the pharynx.—**max-il″lo-pre-max′il-la-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the maxilla and the premaxilla.—**max-il″lo-tur′bi-nal,** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the maxilla and the turbinate bones of the skull. **II.** *n.* A thin, scroll-like bone that articulates with the upper jaw-bone; the inferior turbinated bone.

max′im, max′im, *vt.* To form or to state as a maxim.

As it is *maximed* of the elements, that . . . none are heavy in their proper places, so nothing is a burthen as God did first design it. FELLTHAM *Resolves. Divine Providence* p. 130. [H. & B. '32.]

max′im, *n.* **1.** A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition, usually as derived from experience; a principle accepted as true and acted on as a rule or guide; as, the bishop's *maxim* was "Serve God, and be cheerful."

It is a favourite *maxim* of mine that history, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, lect. i, p. 1. [MACM. '85.]

All people of broad, strong sense have an instinctive repugnance to the men of *maxims*, because such people early discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by *maxims*. GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* bk. vii, ch. 2, p. 442. [H.]

2. In Kantian thought, a subjective principle (*i. e.*, not having objective validity), theoretical or practical.

Maxim and regulative principle, in the critical philosophy, are opposed to law and constitutive principle.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 302. [SH. & CO. '78.]

3. [Archaic.] A self-evident truth; axiom. **4.** Same as MAXIMA[1]. [< F. *maxime*, < LL. *maxima* (sc. *propositio*, premise), < L. *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great.]

Synonyms: see ADAGE.

—**max′im-mon″ger,** *n.* Same as MAXIMIST.

max′i-ma[1], max′i-ma, *n.* *Mus.* In medieval notation, the longest note in use; equivalent to two longs, or four breves. Called also *a large.* [L., f. s. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great.]

max′i-ma[2], *n.* Plural of MAXIMUM.

max′i-mal, max′i-mal, *a.* Of the maximum value; being the greatest or the highest possible.—**max′i-mal-ly,** *adv.* To the supreme degree; to the greatest extent.

max′imed, max′imd, *a.* [Rare.] Given in maxim form; formulated as a maxim; illustrated by means of maxims.

Max-im′i-an-ist, max-im′i-an-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a branch of extreme Donatists. Compare PRIMIANIST. [< *Maximianus*, their leader.]

Max″i-mil′i-an, max′i-mil′i-an, *C. E.* (-mil′yan, *W. Wr.*), *n.* A Bavarian gold coin, having the value of about $3.25, or 13*s.* 6*d.* sterling. [< *Maximilian*, name of various Bavarian rulers.]

Max″i-mil″i-a′na, max′i-mil′i-ā′na *or* -ä′na, *n.* A small genus of Brazilian palms often attaining the height of 100 feet, with a crown of leaves from 30 to 50 feet long. *M. regia* is the inaja- or jagua-palm of the Amazon. [< *Maximilian*, prince of Neuwied.]

max′im-ist, max′im-ist, *n.* One who indulges in sententious utterances; a lover of maxims.

max′i-mize, max′i-maiz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MI′ZING.] To raise to a maximum; increase the full capacity of.

Codify, *maximize*, and minimize may be specially mentioned from among the numerous useful expressions with which Bentham has enriched our language.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 317, note. [S. '73.]

The only question of economic importance connected with the whole subject of money is, how to *maximize* the convenience of its form and minimize the variation of its value.
G. GUNTON *Social Economics* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 161. [G. P. P. '91.]

[< L. *maximus;* see MAXIM.] **max′i-mise‡.**

—**max″i-mi-za′tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of raising to a maximum. **max″i-mi-sa′tion‡.**

max′i-mum, max′i-mum, *a.* The greatest possible; as, a *maximum* speed

It is at the equator and the poles that the great system of ocean and aerial currents produces its *maximum* effects. The influence becomes less and less as we recede from these places.
JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* ch. 2, p. 44. [A. '75.]

max′i-mum, *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The greatest quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned in a given case or under fixed conditions. **2.** A value of a varying quantity that is greater than any neighboring value, so that any change must involve a diminution. Compare MINIMUM.

His [Schwabe's] observations showed unmistakably that there is a pretty regular increase and decrease in the number of sun-spots, the interval from one *maximum* to the next being not far from ten years. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 5, p. 144. [A. '81.]

[L., neut. s. of *maximus;* see MAXIM.]

may[1], mē, *vi.* To participate in the festivities or keep up the customs of May-day; begin the month of May by gathering flowers: only as a verbal noun in phrases such as *to be* or *go a-maying.*

Upon the morn they took their horses with the queen, and rode *a-maying* in woods and meadows, as it pleased them.
BULFINCH *Age of Chivalry* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 118. [J. E. T. '71.]

—**may′er,** *n.* A participator in the May-day festivities; one who goes a-maying.—**may′ing,** *n.* The celebrating of May-day by the gathering of flowers, or otherwise.

may[2]. *v.* [MIGHT, *imp.*] [This verb, which is irregular and defective, having no participles or infinitive, is usually classed as a purely auxiliary verb, but in many senses it has a quasi-auxiliary and in some an independent force.] **1.** To have permission; be allowed; have the physical or moral opportunity; as, you *may* go; you *might* have seen his love in what he did.

When a poor wretch was under the ban of the Church, no tradesman *might* sell him clothes or food — no friend *might* relieve him — no human voice *might* address him. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, lect. i, p. 35. [S. '72.]

2. To be contingently possible; as, it *may* be; you *may* get off, although you do not deserve it. In this contingent sense of the word *may*, it is frequently used to form the compound tenses of the subjunctive or potential modes of other verbs. (1) In substantive clauses, preceded by *that;* as, I feared *that* he *might* have met with an accident. (2) [Rare.] In conditional clauses; as, I care not what the cost, so you *may* live. (3) In concessive clauses; as, you *may* possess the skill, for all I know. (4) In clauses expressing a purpose; as, he died that we *might* live. **3.** To chance, or be by chance: used elliptically: as, be the pain what it *may* (or *may* happen to be), the operation must proceed; what *may* be your name?

Come what *may*, I have been blest. BYRON *Giaour* st. 33.

4. To have power or ability; be competent: used in this sense with the meaning *can*, a word frequently substituted; as, fight as best you *may*, the victory will be his; *might* I but tell you as a friend!

Landor *might* have constructed a grand historical romance, or a respectable novel, but he never attempted either.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 11, p. 47. [O. & CO. '76.]

5. Denoting earnest desire: used in apostrophes and exclamations; as, *may* success be yours!

Oh, *may* I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence.
GEORGE ELIOT *Oh, May I Join* l. 1.

6. *Law.* To have liberty or power to: sometimes (in the construction of statutes) held to mean *must*, as imposing obligation.

New States *may* be admitted by the Congress into this Union. It is objected that the word '*may*' imparts power, not obligation; a right to decide; a discretion to grant or refuse. PINKNEY in *Am. Oratory, Missouri Question* p. 329. [C. R. & H. '68.]

[< AS. *mæg*, be strong.]

—**may be,** or **it may be,** same as MAYBE, *adv.*

May[1], *n.* **1.** The fifth month of the year as at present constituted (during which the sun enters Gemini), consisting of 31 days: considered in America the last month of spring, in Europe the first month of summer.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting, Waiting for the *May.*
D. F. MACCARTHY *Summer Longings* st. 1.

2. Figuratively, the springtime of life; youth.

And though, good friend, with whom I dine,
Your honest head is gray,
And like this grizzled head of mine,
Has seen its last of *May.*
THACKERAY *Last of May* st. 4.

3. [m-] *Bot.* (1) English hawthorn. **May′-bush″‡.**

What time she walks beneath the flowering *May.*
T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* pt. i, div. i, st. 9.

(2) Certain species of spiræa; as, Italian *may.* **4.** The May-day festivities. **5.** [Eng.] An Easter examination held at Cambridge University. [< F. *mai*, < L. *Maius*, < *Maia*, goddess of growth, < √ *mag* in *magnus*, great.]

Mey†.

Compounds, etc.: —**Italian may** (*Bot.*), the *Spiræa hypericifolia*, or St.-Peter's-wreath, and pride-of-the-meadow (*S. Filipendula*).—**May′-ap″ple,** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The ovoid oblong yellowish fruit of a North-American plant, the mandrake (*Podophyllum peltatum*). Called also *hog-apple.* See illus. under MANDRAKE. **2.** The plant itself. The rootstock is cathartic. **3.** The May-pop. **4.** [U. S.] Same as HONEYSUCKLE-APPLE.—**May′-beetle,** *n.* **1.** A cockchafer. **May′-bug‡; May′-chafer‡. 2.** [Southern U. S.] A June-bug (*Lachnosterna*).—**May′-bird,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The bobolink. (2) The knot. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The whimbrel. **3.** [Jamaica.] The wood-thrush.—**May′-blob,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*). **May′-blobs‡.**—**May′-bloom,** *n.* The blossoms of the hawthorn.—**May′-blossom,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The lily-of-the-valley.—**May′-bush,** *n.* Same as MAY[1], 3.—**may′-cock″,** *n.* [Local.] The black-bellied plover.—**May′-day,** *n.* The first day of May.

May-day seldom looks Up in the country as it does in books.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, vi, st. 3.

—**May′-dew,** *n.* The morning dew of May, or strictly of the first of May: formerly supposed to possess remarkable properties, such as whitening linen and preserving beauty. —**May′-duke″,** *n.* A variety of the common cherry: corrupted from *Médoc.*—**May′-fish″,** *n.* A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*), common in shallow bays.—**May′-flow″er,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The trailing arbutus. See illus. under EPIGÆA. **2.** [Eng.] The hawthorn or may; the cuckoo-flower; the marsh-marigold.—**May′-fly,** *n.* **1.** An ephemerid insect, which in the larval state inhabits water and is long-lived, and in the adult state merely propagates its kind and soon dies. See illus. under EPHEMERIDÆ. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A caddis-fly (*Sialis lutaria*). **3.** An artificial fly in imitation of the May-fly.—**May′-fowl,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whimbrel.—**May′-game,** *n.* **1.** Sport or play such as one might be expected to indulge in on May-days; hence, sport generally; boisterous fun; frolic; jest.

Like early lovers, whose unpractised hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts.
DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* l. 212.

2. A make-game; a trifler.—**May′-gowan,** *n.* [Scot.] A Mayflower, or May-daisy.—**May′-haw,** *n.* A hawthorn (*Crataegus æstivalis*), growing on the edges of ponds and rivers from South Carolina to Louisiana, whose globular, red, juicy fruit ripens in May and is used for jellies. Known also as *apple-haw.*—**May′-hill,** *n.* A trying time: so called from the impression that May is a bad month for invalids.—**May′-lady,** *n.* The queen or lady of May in May-games. —**May′-lily,** *n.* The lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).—**May′-lord,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as LORD OF THE MAY.—**May′-morn,** *n.* Life and vigor.—**May′-pole,** *n.* **1.** A pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, etc., around which dancing took place on May-day. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An ale-stake. **3.** A stove plant (*Spathelia simplex*) of the quassia family (*Simarubaceæ*), from Jamaica, with large spreading panicles of red flowers. Called also *mountain-pride* and *mountain-green.*—**May′-pop,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] The fruit of the passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*). Called also *May-apple.*—**May′-queen,** *n.* A May-lady.—**May′-skate,** *n.* The mavis-skate.—**May′-sucker,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The harelip sucker.—**May′-thorn″,** *n.* **1.** The hawthorn. **2.** [Local, New Eng.] A tin horn for a small boy to blow on May-day.—**May′-wine,** *n.* A drink consisting of light white (usually Rhenish) wine in which sprays of woodruff and slices of orange and pineapple are steeped: named from the month of May, in which the woodruff flowers. Called also *May-drink.*

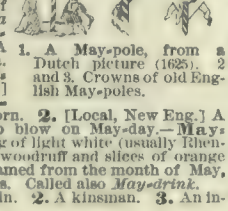

1. A May-pole, from a Dutch picture (1625). 2 and 3. Crowns of old English May-poles.

May[2]†, *n.* **1.** A maid; a virgin. **2.** A kinsman. **3.** An individual.

may[3]†, *n.* Power by which to do; might.

Ma′ya, mä′yo, *a.* Of or pertaining to a stock of Central-American Indians, especially to the Quiche tribe of that stock, which formerly possessed a certain degree of civilization and a system of writing, or to their language (still current). **Ma′yan‡.**

The *Mayan* legends and the few manuscripts preserved tell of nothing but wars and conquests, struggles and defeats.
SUSAN HALE *Mexico* ch. 8, p. 82. [G. P. P. '89.]

Ma′ya[1], *n.* The Maya stock or language. See AMERICAN.

Ma′ya[2], *n.* [Hind.] **1.** The personified active will of the Creator. **2.** Illusion personified as a celestial maiden, taking the place of the older Avidyā or nescience.

Ma″ya-ca′ce-æ, mē″ya-kē′se-ī *or* mä″ya-cē′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of moss-like aquatic monocotyledonous herbs — the mayaca family — densely leafy, with narrow sessile pellucid leaves and an axillary naked peduncle terminated by a solitary perfect triandrous white flower. There is one genus, *Mayaca*, with 7 species, all American. [Prob. from Guiana name.] **Ma-ya′ce-æ‡.**

—**ma″ya-ca′ceous,** *a.*

may′be, mē′bē, *a.* [Rare.] Possible; doubtful.

may′be, *n.* Something that may possibly arise or occur; a speculation; uncertainty.

The *may-be* for me, not the must-be.
OWEN MEREDITH *Apple of Life* st. 9.

may′be, *adv.* It may be or happen that; perhaps; probably; possibly. [< *it* MAY BE.]

may′cay, mē′kē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A domestic goat of Mysore, India. **may′kay‡.**

mayde†, may′den†, *n.* Maid, maiden.

May-en′ci-an, mē-en′si-an, *n.* *a.* A division of the Miocene Tertiary typically developed in the Mainz (or Mayence) basin. [< *Mayence* (Mainz), in Germany.]

May′-fly″, etc. See MAY[1].

may′hap, mē′hap, *adv.* It may chance or happen; very likely; peradventure; perhaps. [< *it* MAY HAP.]

may′hem, mē′hem, *n.* *Crim. Law.* The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or of injuring any part of a man's body so as to render him less able in fighting to defend himself or annoy his adversary: extended by modern statutes so as to include the disabling, disfiguring, or mutilation of the body generally. [Old form of MAIM, *n.*] **mal′heme‡.**

mayn†, mayne[1]†, *n.* Same as MAIN[1].

mayne[2]†, mayn′y†, *n.* Same as MEINY.

mayn′te-nance†, *n.* Behavior.

may″on-naise′, mē″en-ēz′, *C.* (mg″yo-nēz′, *W.*), *n.* [F.] A sauce or salad-dressing consisting of the raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive-oil to the consistency of a thick cream and flavored with vinegar or lemon-juice and condiments to taste; also, any cold dish of which this dressing forms an essential constituent, as lobster. Bayonne is claimed as the birthplace of the mayonnaise; and it is therefore said that the sauce should be known as *bayonnaise.*

may′or, mē′ėr, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation.

In England the mayor is elected annually, holding office from Nov. 9. In the city of London the mayoralty has been an institution for 700 years; and there its possessor has the title of *Lord Mayor.* England has until recently had only one Lord Mayor out of London — the Lord Mayor of York. Now the mayors of Liverpool and Manchester have been raised to this dignity. Ireland has two Lord Mayors — at Dublin and Belfast; Scotland has four — at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen. In Scotland the office is held by the provost. In the western United States many villages are incorporated as cities, each with a mayor.

The *Lord Mayor* of London . . . is not only a Right Honourable as well as a *Lord Mayor*, but he is also the representative of royalty in the City.
Illustrated London News June 24, '93, p. 752, col. 3.

[< F. *maire*, < LL. *major*, < L. *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.]

—**may′or-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty.—**may′or-ess,** *n.* The wife of a mayor.—**may′or-let,** *n.* A petty mayor.—**may′or-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a mayor.

may′or-al, mē′ėr-al, *n.* The conductor in charge of a mule-team; also, a head shepherd.

The *mayoral's* whip could only reach the second span. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 34, p. 406. [G. P. P. '56.]

may′or-al-ty, mē′ėr-al-tī, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The office of a mayor, or his official term of service. [< OF. *mairalte*, < *maire;* see MAYOR.] **ma′jor-al-ty†.**

ma″yo-raz′go, mg″yo-rath′gō, *n.* [Sp.] The right of the eldest-born to inherit property; majorat.

May′-queen″, etc. See MAY[1].

mays′tow†, *v.* May thou.

mays′triet, *n.* Mastery. **mais′tryet†; mays′tryet†.**

may′weed″, mē′wēd″, *n.* A disagreeably strong-scented and acrid weed (*Anthemis* or *Maruta Cotula*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), common by roadsides, with finely dissected leaves and solitary terminal heads of flowers with yellow disk and white rays. Called also *dog-fennel, wild* or *stinking camomile, dillweed,* etc.

Mayweed . . . has been introduced from Europe and is naturalized throughout the cultivated regions of the country, its particular place of growth being along roadsides, paths trodden by cattle, and pastures. F. V. COLVILLE in *Rep. Sec. of Agric., '89, Noxious Weeds* p. 384. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

may′wort″, mē′wūrt″, *n.* A British species of bedstraw (*Galium cruciatum*) with yellow flowers. Called also *crosswort.*

Maz′a-gan, maz′a-gan, *n.* An early and hardy variety of the English bean (*Vicia Faba*), originally imported from Mazagan, Morocco.

ma-zame′, ma-zām′, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The Rocky Mountain goat. **2.** The pampas-deer. **ma-za′ma‡.**

maz′a-pil-ite, maz′a-pil-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A black tinged with red hydrous calcium-iron arsenate ($H_{12}Ca_2Fe_4As_4O_{26}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< the *Mazapil* district, in Mexico.]

maz′ard†, *vt.* To brain, as with a blow on the head.

maz′ard, maz′ard, *n.* **1.** A European wild cherry (*Cerasus* or *Prunus avium*), small and dark.

The *mazzard* cherry is a lofty, rapid-growing pyramidal-headed tree. Its fruit is small, dark brown or black, with a sprightly flavor and slight bitterness. It is the original type of all the heart varieties.
P. BARRY *The Fruit Garden* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 115. [S. '52.]

2†. A mazard bowl; a muzer. **3†.** The jaw; the skull; the head. [Var. of MAZER.] **maz′zard†.**

maz″a-rin-ade′, maz′a-rin-ēd′, *n.* [F.] A pamphlet or satire directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602–'61), minister during the minority of Louis XIV.

Meantime the press teemed with pamphlets and satires against him [Mazarin] — the famous *Mazarinades*, few of which, however, attained the dignity of literature.
Chambers's Encyc. vol. vii, p. 104. [L. '91.]

maz″a-rine′, maz′a-rīn′, *vt.* [-RINED′; -RIN′ING.] To decorate or border, as with lace. **maz′a-rin‡.**

Maz″a-rine′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin (1602–'61), or named from him.—**Mazarine Bible,** see

BIBLE.—**M. blue,** a rich blue, named after Cardinal Mazarin.—**Mazarine hood,** a fashionable head-dress, adorned with lace, worn in the early decades of the 18th century.

maz″a-rine′, maz′a-rīn′, *n.* **1.** Same as MAZARINE BLUE. **2.** A certain method of dressing fowls. **3.** A small dish when placed in a larger one. **4**†. A gown of Mazarine blue, formerly worn by common-councilmen; a Mazarine gown. [< Cardinal *Mazarin.*] **maz′a-rin**‡.

Maz′da, maz′da, *n.* [Zend.] According to the Zend-Avesta, the creator of the world. See AHURA-MAZDA. **Maz-dā′o**‡.

—**Maz′da-ism,** *n.* Same as ZOROASTRIANISM.

In Media, . . . the sacerdotal schools of the Magi, and the dualistic element (gods struggling with demons) developed and pushed to the extreme; finally ending in a well-ordered dualism, called *Mazdaism* from the name of the supreme god, Ahura-Mazda, or Zoroastrianism, in remembrance of its legendary founder Zoroaster. PERROT AND CHIPIEZ *Art in Persia* trans., ch. 1, p. 11. [C. & H. '92.]

Maz′de-ism‡.—**Maz′di-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mazda or Mazdaism. **Maz″da-yas′ni-an**‡; **Maz′de-an**‡.

maze, māz, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To astonish, surprise, or perplex greatly; confuse; bewilder; amaze.

I am half *mazed* with trembling joy within
And noisy wassail round.
KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* act i, sc. 3.

II†. *i.* **1.** To be astonished or perplexed, be bewildered. **2.** To wind about perplexingly. [Cp. Norw. *masa,* pore over something, lee. *masa,* chatter.] **mase**†.

—**ma′zed-ness**†, *n.* **ma′sed-nesse**†.

maze[1], *n.* **1.** A winding and turning; an intricate and confusing network of paths and passages; a labyrinth; hence, intricacy; a state of general disorder: an involved condition of affairs; a state of bewilderment.

We then pressed on, threading our way through a *maze of* streets. W. WARE *Zenobia* ch. 3, p. 72. [JAS. R. '65.]

2. Embarrassment; uncertainty; perplexity; confusion. **3**†. A confused notion; an extravagant idea; a mistake. **4**†. Anything designed to confuse or entangle; a snare; a deception. **5**†. Wonder; curiosity; astonishment. **mase**†.—**maze′-finch″,** *n.* The chaffinch.

mazE[2], *n.* Same as MEASE, 1.

maze′ful†, *a.* Wonderful.

maz′e-lin†, *a.* & *n.* Same as MASLIN.

ma′zer, mē′zėr, *n.* **1.** A bowl, goblet, or drinking-cup, originally made of maple or other hard wood, and often richly ornamented and rimmed with silver or gold.

Fifty years ago there would have been none of these things, but treen platters; of arras none, and but one poor silver *mazer* for all his plate. W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '91, p. 126.

2†. The maple or other hard mottled wood of which these bowls were made. **3**†. Same as MAZARD, 3. [< Ice. *másurr,* maple-wood.] **ma′ser**†; **maz′ard**†.

—**ma′zer-dish″,** *n.*—**m.-tree,** *n.* The common maple of Great Britain (*Acer campestre*). **ma′ser-tree″**;.—**m.-wood,** *n.* **1.** Same as MAZER, 2. **2.** Gutta-percha.

maz′e-rin†, **-rine**†, *n.* A drinking-bowl or porringer.

ma′zi, mē zi, *n. pl.* [Turk.] Galls.

maz″o-cac-oth′e-sis, maz′o-cac-oth′ē-sis, *n.* *Obstet.* Malposition of the afterbirth. [< Gr. *mazos,* breast, + *kakos,* bad, + *tithēmi,* place.]

ma-zol′o-gy†, *n.* Mammalogy.

—**maz″o-log′ic-al**†, *a.*—**ma-zol′o-gist**†, *n.*

ma-zol′y-sis, ma-zol′i-sis, *n.* *Obstet.* The separation of the afterbirth in child-bearing. [< Gr. *mazos,* breast, + *lysis,* a loosing, < *lyō,* loose.] **ma-zal′y-sis**‡.

maz″o-path′i-a, maz′o-path′ē-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A disease of or originating from the placenta. [< Gr. *mazos,* breast, + *pathos,* suffering; see PATHOS.]

ma-zur′ka, ma-zūr′ka, *C.* (-zūr′ka, *E. W.*), *n.* **1.** A lively round dance resembling the polka, intended for four or eight couples, based on the Polish national dance. **2.** The music of such a dance. [< Pol. *mazurka,* < *Mazur,* a native of Mazovia, Poland.] **ma-zour′ka**‡; **ma′zy,** mē′zi, *a.* Of the nature of a maze; intricate; tortuous; perplexing; deceptive; as, a *mazy* statement.

The waves their channel make
In windings bright and *mazy* like the snake.
BYRON *Lara* can. 1, st. 10.

—**mazy pack** [Prov. Eng.], a parish fool.

—**ma′zi-ly,** *adv.* In a mazy fashion; in a confused or perplexed manner; tortuously.—**ma′zi-ness,** *n.*

me, mī, *n.* *Philos.* Same as EGO: with definite article: opposed to *the not-me.*

The whole principle of practical or moral philosophy, then, is easily deduced from the original activity of *the me,* as the absolute, the self-determined existence. J. D. MORELL *Speculative Philosophy* ch. 5, p. 426. [C. & BROS. '73.]

me, *pron.* The person speaking, myself, regarded as a grammatical object; *me* being the objective case (embracing accusative and dative of Old English, classic, and various other languages) of *I,* the pronoun of the first person; as, he loves *me;* give it to *me.*

Go where glory waits thee,
But while fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember *me.*
MOORE *Go Where Glory Waits Thee* st. 1.

The old dative *me,* without the preposition *to* or *for,* survives in some idiomatic forms; as, bring *me* a book (bring a book *to* me); buy *me* a book (buy a book *for* me).

In early English the dative *me* was used with forms of the verb *to be* and an adjective; as, *me* were liefer, or *me* liefer were (it would be liefer, or more pleasing, to me). [< AS. *mē,* me, used as dat. of *ic,* I.]

me†, *indef. pron.* Any person, indefinitely; one.

meach, meach′er, meach′er-y, meach′ing. Obsolete or dialectic forms of MICHE, etc.

mea′cock″†. **1.** *a.* Timorous; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A cowardly person. **me′cock″**†.

mead[1], mēd, *n.* **1.** A fermented liquor composed of one part of honey dissolved in three of boiling water, to which malt, yeast, and spices are added; metheglin. **2.** [U. S.] A drink, usually made of sirup of sarsaparilla and water impregnated with carbon dioxid. [< AS. *medu,* mead.] **meth**‡; **methe**‡.

—**Odin's mead,** the mead that Odin carried away from the giant Suttung, the inspiration of poetry.

mead[2], *n.* Poet.] A meadow. [< AS. *mǣd,* meadow.]

mead′er, mēd′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mower.

mead′ow, med′ō, *n.* **1.** A tract of low or level land, usually producing grass which is or may be regularly mown for hay; particularly, in America, such land when of marshy nature or near a river or other water.

Along the level parts of New England and the adjacent country, wherever the rivers were languid in their course, and partially inundated, their banks in spring were frequent natural *meadows* not covered by trees. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Primitive Forest* p. 2. [E. & L. '81.]

2. Grass-land in general, whether used for grazing or for the raising of hay. **3.** *Fishing.* A feeding-ground of gregarious fish, as cod. [< AS. *mǣd,* meadow.]

Compounds, etc.:—**floating meadow,** flat meadow-land capable of being readily flooded.—**mead′ow-beauty,** *n.* [Am.] Any plant of the genus *Rhexia,* of the melastoma family (*Melastomaceæ*); especially, *R. Virginica,* a low perennial herb of the United States, with square stem, opposite 3-veined leaves, and bright purple 4-parted flowers; deer-grass.—**m.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bobolink.—**m.-brown,** *n.* A satyrid butterfly, as *Hipparchia janira.*—**m.-campion,** *n.* Same as RAGGED-ROBIN.—**m.-clover,** *n.* Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*).—**m.-cress,** *n.* The cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*).—**m.-foxtail,** *n.* An excellent pasture-grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*) in wet meadows, resembling timothy, but with shorter, softer, and earlier-flowering spikes.—**m.-gown,** *n.* Marsh-marigold.—**m.-grass,** *n.* Any one of various species of *Poa, Eragrostis,* and *Glyceria,* suitable for pasture or hay.—**m.-hay,** *n.* [U. S.] Any one of various sedges, especially species of *Carex,* growing in wet meadows and cut for hay in default of true grasses. Called also *swale-hay.*—**m.-hen,** *n.* **1.** The American coot. **2.** The American bittern. **3.** The clapper-rail.—**m.-land,** *n.* Same as MEADOW, 2; meadows collectively.—**m.-lark,** *n.* An American icteroid bird (genus *Sturnella*), especially *S. magna,* brownish or grayish above marked with black and yellow beneath and with a black crescent on the chest.—**m.-mouse,** *n.* An arvicoline rodent, as the American *Arvicola pennsylvanicus.* See illus. below.—**m.-mussel,** *n.* The ribbed mussel (*Modiola plicatula*) found in North-American salt marshes.—**m.-ore,** *n.* Same as BOG-ORE.—**m.-parsnip,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Any one of various coarse perennial herbs of the genus *Thaspium,* of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). Called also *alexanders* and *golden alexanders.* **2.** Eng.] The cow-parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*).—**m.-pea,** *n.* A hardy European perennial (*Lathyrus pratensis*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), affording excellent pasturage.—**m. pepper-saxifrage,** see MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE.—**m.-pink,** *n.* **1.** Maiden-pink (*Dianthus deltoides*). **2.** Wild pink (*D. Armeria*). Called also *Deptford pink.*—**m.-pipit,** *n.* A titlark or pipit, especially *Anthus pratensis.* **m.-tit-ling**‡.—**m.-queen,** *n.* Same as MEADOW-SWEET.—**m.-rue,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Thalictrum,* of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*); especially, in the United States, early meadow-rue (*T. dioicum*), tall meadow-rue (*T. polygamum*), and purplish meadow-rue (*T. purpurascens*). These are delicate perennial herbs with ternately compound leaves having stalked leaflets, and dioecious or polygamous flowers in ample panicles.—**m.-saffron,** *n.* A European plant (*Colchicum autumnale*) resembling true saffron. Called also *autumn crocus* and *naked-lady.*—**m.-sage,** *n.* A European species of sage (*Salvia pratensis*) with large bright-blue flowers in long spikes, sometimes used instead of the common sage.—**m.-saxifrage,** *n.* Any one of several European herbs—not true saxifrages, but of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*)—with finely dissected leaves; especially, *Silaus pratensis,* which is called also *pepper-saxifrage* and *meadow pepper-saxifrage,* and two or three species of *Seseli.*—**m.-snipe,** *n.* **1.** The pectoral sandpiper. **2.** Wilson's snipe.—**salt m.,** low ground which, by reason of occasional flooding from extraordinary tides, produces coarse grass that is useful as hay, salt-grass.

The Meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*). ½

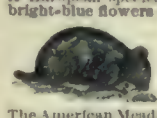
The American Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola pennsylvanicus*). ½

mead′ow-er, med′ō-ėr, *n.* One who cultivates meadow-land, especially with the aid of irrigation.

mead′o-wink, med′ō-wink, *n.* The bobolink.

mead′ow-sweet″, med′ō-swēt″, *n.* Any one of several plants of the genus *Spiræa,* especially *S. Ulmaria* and *S. salicifolia.* **mead′ow-wort″**‡.

mead′ow-y, med′ō-i, *a.* Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling meadows; full of meadows. **mead′y**‡.

Hedge-rows, so closely set with growing timber that the *meady* opening looks almost like a glade in a wood. MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, Nutting* in vol. i, p. 46. [T. & F. '53.]

mea′ger†, **men′gre**†, *vt.* To emaciate.

mea′ger, [mē′gėr, *a.* **1.** Deficient in or destitute of **mea′gre,**] quantity or quality; insufficient; scanty; insignificant; as, *meager* pay.

But if the soil is rich, and the population *meager,* and yet there is distress, the place to look for the causes is in the artificial arrangements of man.
W. G. SUMNER *Protection* lect. v, p. 52. [G. P. P. '77.]

2. Deficient in or scantily supplied with fertility, strength, or richness; unproductive; as, *meager* soil.

Political Economy has demonstrated . . . that the national industry must be *meagre* and profitless in its results if it has not capital or concentrated wealth to cooperate with it.
F. BOWEN *Political Economy* ch. 1, p. 14. [S. '89.]

3. Wanting in flesh; thin; emaciated; lean; spare.

Lifting with *meagre* hands A dying head.
CAROLINE SOUTHEY *Pauper's Death-Bed* st. 4.

4. Moistureless; dry and rough to the touch, as chalk. **5.** Adapted to Lent; Lenten; sparing; fast-like. [< OF. *megre* (< L. *macer*), lean.]

Synonyms: barren, emaciated, feeble, gaunt, jejune, lank, lean, poor, skinny, spare, starved, starveling, tame, thin. See BALD.—**Antonyms:** bonny, bouncing, burly, chubby, corpulent, fat, fleshy, hearty, obese, plump, portly, round, stout.

—**menger day,** a fast-day.

—**mea′ger-**[or **-gre-**]**ly,** *adv.*—**mea′ger-**[or **-gre-**]**ness,** *n.*

mea′ger[1], *n.* The malgre. **mea′gre**‡.

mea′ger[2], *n.* [Canada.] A spent salmon. **mea′gre**‡.

meak†, *n.* A long-handled hook, used in gardening.

meak′er, mēk′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A minnow.

meak′ing, mēk′ing, *n.* *Naut.* The process of running old oakum out of the seams of a ship before inserting new. [< MEAK; cp. AS. *mēce,* sword.]

—**meak′ing-i″ron,** *n.* A form of grooved chisel used in the above process. **ma′king-i″ron**‡.

meal[1], mēl, *n.* **1.** *t.* To grind coarsely: said of grain and other materials. **2.** [Rare.] To sprinkle or mix with meal. **II.** *i.* To yield or be plentiful in meal: said of grain; as, the oats *meal* well this year.

—**meal** or **mealed powder,** a very fine dust-like gunpowder produced by passing the granulated powder through sieves.—**meal′ing-stone″,** *n.* A stone used in grinding meal by hand.

meal[2]†, *vt.* To furnish with meals; feed.

meal[1], *n.* **1.** Comparatively coarsely ground grain.

Less quiet far is the place within,
Where the falling *meal* o'erruns the bin.
PHŒBE CARY *Dovecote Mill, The Mill* st. 5.

2. Unbolted wheat-flour; chop. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A sand-bank. [< AS. *melu.*] **mele**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**Indian meal** [U. S.], see INDIAN.—**meal′-ark″,** *n.* [Scot.] A receptacle for meal.—**m.-beetle,** *n.* A tenebrionid, the adult of the meal-worm.—**meal′ber″ry,** *n.* The bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*).—**m.-bread,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Bread formed of good ground (as opposed to sifted) wheat.—**m.-cooler,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance for cooling meal as it is ground.—**m.-hopper,** *n.* A contrivance whereby, in a distillery, meal is conveyed to the mash-tub.—**meal′man, meal′mon″ger,** *n.* One who deals in meal.—**m.-moth,** *n.* A pyralid moth (*Asopia farinalis*) whose larva feeds on meal.—**m.-offering,** *n.* Same as MEAT-OFFERING.—**m.-tub,** *n.* A tub or other suitable receptacle for meal.—**m.-worm,** *n.* **1.** The larva of a tenebrionid beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor,* destructive to flour, meal, etc. **2.** *Angling.* A meal-bred grub prepared as bait for ground-fishing.—**round m.,** coarsely granulated meal.

meal[2], *n.* **1.** The portion or quantity of food taken either at one of the regular times for refreshment or upon occasions of hunger, to satisfy the appetite; the substance of a repast; as, he takes three *meals* a day.

The usual Arab *meal* was brought to us, . . . large wooden bowls and platters filled with boiled fragments of mutton swimming in melted butter and sour milk. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 95. [G. P. P. '52.]

2. The occasion of a repast; the time of taking a meal; as, I saw him at *meals.* **3.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The yield of milk from one cow at one time. Called also *meltith.* [< AS. *mǣl.*] **mele**†.

—**meal′-pen″ant, m.-pendant,** *n.* *U. S. Navy.* A red pennant hoisted during the meal-time of a ship's company.—**m.-time,** *n.* The habitual time for eating meals.

meal′er[1], mēl′ėr, *n.* A wooden implement for mealing gunpowder.

meal′er[2], *n.* [Colloq.] One who takes his meals at a boarding-house, lodging elsewhere.

meal′ie, mēl′i, *n.* **1.** [S. Afr.] An ear of maize or Indian corn: used especially in the plural; as, a bushel of *mealies.*

Two, who stamped '*mealies*' in a wooden block, held the great stampers in their hands. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 39. [R. BROS. '88.]

2. *Angling.* A meal-worm. [< MEALY.]

meal′i-ness, mēl′i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mealy, or of being dry and delicate to the touch. **2.** The quality of being mealy-mouthed.

meal′man, etc. See MEAL[1], *n.*

meal′y, mēl′i, *a.* **1.** Having a resemblance to or the qualities or taste of meal; farinaceous.

Sweet varieties [of pears], and such as are inclined to become *mealy,* are entirely worthless when ripened on the tree.
P. BARRY *The Fruit Garden* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 355. [S. '52.]

2. Overspread or besprinkled as with meal; pale-colored; of anemic appearance; specifically, in botany and entomology, having the appearance of being covered with meal; farinose. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Mealy-mouthed.

—**mealy bug,** a coccid or scale-insect, especially of the genus *Dactylopius,* covered with a flour-like substance, as *D. adonidum,* which infests hothouses, and *D. destructor,* a pest of the Florida orange.—**meal′y-mouth″,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The willow-warbler.—**m.-mouthed,** *a.* Afraid to express facts or opinions plainly; speaking with indefiniteness, softness, or insincerity.—**m.-mouthedness,** *n.*—**m.-tree,** *n.* The British wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*).

mean[1], mīn, *v.* [MEANT, ment; MEAN′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intend as a matter of present effect or expression; have in mind; aim at and desire; as, he *means* it as a kindness.

Life is *meant* to be active; and books, though they give the action to future generations, administer but to the holiday of the present. BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 213. [L. '88.]

2. To intend to accomplish in the future; purpose; design; as, when do you *mean* to go?

How well I know what I *mean* to do
When the long dark autumn evenings come!
BROWNING *By the Fireside* st. 1.

3. To signify, or wish to signify; give to understand; indicate; import; denote; as, he *means* that all is over; the presence of Napoleon *means* victory. **4**†. To mention; express.

II. *i.* **1.** To have disposition or intention; be minded, or have purpose: rare, except with an adverb; as, he *means* well (elliptical for "means to do well"). **2.** [Rare.] To have a fixed intention, thought, meaning, or idea. **3**†. To speak; talk. [< AS. *mǣnan,* mean.] **meane**†.

Synonyms: see IMPORT; PURPOSE.

—**mean′er,** *n.* One who means.

mean[2]†, *v.* **I.** *i.* To moan; mourn. **II.** *t.* To bewail.

mean[3]†, *vt.* To conduct; demean.

mean[1], *a.* **1.** Low in grade, quality, or condition. (1) Of humble antecedents and estate; ignoble; humble; vulgar: said of persons, relations, etc.; as, a man of *mean* extraction. (2) Indicative of or suited to low rank; inferior; poor; shabby: said of things; as, a place of *mean* surroundings.

My father's house being of that rank that is *meanest.*
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 29. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. Low in mind, character, and spirit. (1) Lacking magnanimity or honor; lacking spirit or courage; base; ignoble; disobliging; petty; as, how *mean* a thought! (2) Miserly in expenditure; stingy; sordid; as, he's the *meanest* man I know. **3.** Worthy or thought worthy of no respect; of little or no account; despicable; contemptible; as, no *mean* battle will he have to fight.

To me the *meanest* flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st. 11.

4. Of little value or efficiency; inferior; poor; as, a man of *mean* ability. **5**†. Common. [< AS. *mǣne,* wicked; cp. *mān,* false, and *gemǣne,* common.] **meane**†.

Synonyms: see BAD; BASE; COMMON; DISREPUTABLE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE.

—**mean′-born″,** *a.* Of humble origin.—**m.-spirited,** *a.* Having a mean spirit; base.—**m.-spiritedness,** *n.*

The quality or state of being mean-spirited —**m. white** (Southern U. S., a white man who, being without property, was considered by negro slaves as inferior to them in social standing; a poor white. —**to feel m.** (Colloq., U. S.), to feel guilty of ungenerous or dishonorable conduct; feel "small."

mean², mīn, *a.* **1.** Intermediate as to position occupied; between extremes; equidistant from given limits.

I prize, I praise a *mean* estate — Neither too lofty nor too low.
JOSHUA SYLVESTER *A Contented Mind* st. 4.

2. Intermediate as to size, degree, or quality; moderate; medium; middling; average; as, of *mean* weight.

The *mean* specific gravity of the whole earth is twice that of the heaviest rocks.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 22, p. 129. [CHAUT. '90.]

3. Intermediate as to time; intervening; as, in the *mean* while. **4.** *Math.* Having an intermediate value between two extremes or among several values of quantities that are based upon some given law of succession; average; as, the *mean* distance covered daily. [< OF. *meien*, < L. *medianus*, middle, < *medius*, middle.] **mene**†.

Phrases:—mean clef (*Mus.*), the C clef, the clef formerly appropriated to the alto and tenor, the intermediate parts of a quartet. —**m. distance,** the mean of the greatest and least distances of a planet from its center of motion; the semi-major axis of an elliptic orbit. **m. line** (*Crystal.*), a bisectrix, the acute and obtuse bisectrix respectively forming the first and second mean lines.—**m. longitude,** the celestial longitude which a planet would have at any time on the supposition that it went from pericenter to pericenter again with a constant angular velocity.—**m. moon,** a moon supposed, for purpose of calculation, to revolve round the earth with a fixed angular velocity and in the same time as the real moon.—**m. place.** **1.** *Astron.* A point, either fixed or in uniform motion, such that in the long run a body affected by a varying motion is as much on one side of it as on the other. **2.** *Logic.* A place which, with regard to the things to be proved, partly agrees and partly differs.—**m. position** (*Fencing*), an intermediate position of the wrist between pronation and supination, the thumb being above the fingers.—**m. proportional,** the square root of the product of any two numbers; the second of any three quantities in continued proportion.—**m. sun,** an imaginary sun having uniform motion which in the general average and the long run keeps it as much in advance of the true sun as behind it.—**m. time,** time reckoned by the mean sun, and therefore on the basis of a perfect equality in the duration of days, as opposed to *apparent time* or *sidereal time*.

mean, *n.* **1.** The middle point or state between two extremes; the intermediate in quality, position, or degree; hence, avoidance of excess or extremes; moderation; medium; as, the happy *mean*.

Simplicity is the *mean* between ostentation and rusticity.
POPE *Homer's Iliad* pref., p. 23. [R. & S.]

2. *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between several quantities, especially the average, or arithmetical mean; as, my *mean* of daily work beats yours. **3.** *pl.* The medium through which anything is done; the process adopted in order to attain an end; the subservient or secondary agency; instrumentality; as, he employed powerful *means*; by *means* of his influence.

What direful woes the hapless man attend,
Who in the *means* sees life's supremest end!
SAXE *Money King* st. 10.

4. *pl.* Money or property as a procuring medium; available resources; wealth; as, a man of *means*. **5.** A plan or method of procedure; measure.

As indicating instrument or agency *mean* has the same significance both in singular and plural, and is almost invariably used in the latter; but it is often then construed as a singular noun; as, that *means* was effective for a cure.

6. Specifically: (1) *Logic.* The middle term in a syllogism. (2)† *Mus.* (*a*) An intermediate voice or part. (*b*) Same as MEAN CLEF. (*c*) An alto in a string band. (*d*) The second and third strings in a four-stringed viol, respectively called the *small* and *great means*. (3)† Interim; mean time. (4)† A go-between; an intermediary; a mediator. **meene**†.

Synonyms: see AGENT; APPLIANCE; PROPERTY.

Phrases:—arithmetical mean, the quotient of the sum of two or more quantities divided by the number of quantities; the average.—**by all means,** without hesitation; certainly; as, ride *by all means*.—**by any means.** **1.** In any manner possible; somehow; at all.

Men anxious about their souls have not been *by any means* the least skilful in providing for the wants of the body. LOWELL *Among my Books. New England* in first series, p. 287. [O. & CO.]

2. Same as BY ALL MEANS.—**by no manner of means,** most certainly not; not for any consideration.—**by no means,** on no account; certainly not.—**geometric** or **geometrical m.,** the square root of the product of two given numbers.—**golden m.,** a wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.—**means of grace,** divine ordinances, through which as vehicles God communicates grace. Lutheran theology recognizes but two as strictly such, the Word and the sacraments.—**quadratic m.,** the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities.

me-an'der, mē-an'dėr, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To wind about; turn or flow round. **2.** To make tortuous; form into meanders. **3.** To survey roughly, as a district, by noting the bearings, distances, etc., of different prominent points with respect to the path followed.

II. *i.* To wind and turn while proceeding in a course; flow circuitously.

We speak of *meandering* streams, and find a new interest in a common word when we discover that the crooked river Meander, in yonder valley, gave it to our dictionary.
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 40, p. 422. [AM. P. CO. '71.]

me-an'der, *n.* **1.** A tortuous or winding course; a zigzag or rambling movement; hence, a maze; labyrinth; perplexity; as, the *meanders* of the law.

Her journey back was rather a *meander* than a march. It had no straightness; no purpose.
HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* bk. iv, ch. 44, p. 315. [H. '92.]

2. An intricate variety of fretwork; the fret- or key-pattern of Greek border-decoration: often seen on classic robes and vases, and executed in color on the faces of cornices, etc. **3.** The path followed in making an approximate survey of a plot. [< L. *mæander*, < Gr. *maiandros*, < *Maiandros*, a river in Asia Minor.]

—**me-an'der-line",** *n.* *Surv.* A line forming the course of a meander in surveying.

—**me-an'dered,** *pa.* Formed into mazy passages; of labyrinthine character; also, ornamented with meander.—**me-an'dri-an,** *a.* Winding; full of turns.—**me-an'dri-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a flexuous or meandering way.—**me-an'drous,** *a.* Winding; tortuous.

me-an'dry†.

Me"an-dri'na, mī"an-drī'na *or* mē"an-drī'na, *n.* **1.** The genus *Maandrina*. **2.** [m-] A coral of this genus.

me-an'drine, mē-an'drin, *a.* **1.** Meandrous. **2.** Gyrate. **mæ-an'drine**‡.

—**me"an-drin'id.** *n.* One of the *Mæandrinidæ*.—**Me"an-drin'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* Same as MÆANDRINIDÆ.—**me"an-drin'i-form,** *a.* Having the appearance of a meandrina.—**me-an'dri-noid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mæandrinidæ*.

mean'el, mīn'el, *n.* A colored spot on a white horse.

meane'liche†, *a.* Moderate.

mean'ing, mīn'ing, *pa.* Significant; expressive; suggestive.—**mean'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**mean'ing-ness,** *n.*

mean'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is intended; object; purport; intention; aim; end.

Hell is full of good *meanings* and wishings.
HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* prov. 176.

2. That which is signified; the sense of any observation or utterance; signification; force; acceptation; import.

Look for the artist's *meaning* in his picture; strive to find out what he is saying to you. J. C. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ch. 9, p. 112. [CHAUT. '89.]

3†. Power of thinking; knowledge. **me'nyng**†.

Synonyms: see DRIFT.

—**mean'ing-ful,** *a.* Full of meaning.—**mean'ing-less,** *a.* Having no meaning.—**mean'ing-less-ly,** *adv.*—**mean'ing-less-ness,** *n.*

mean'less†, *a.* Done without means or instrumentality.

mean'ly¹, mīn'li, *adv.* **1.** In a manner indicative of or connected with a low condition of life; without dignity or rank; as, *meanly* matched; *meanly* born.

E'en mighty monarchs oft are *meanly* born
And kings by birth to lowest rank return.
DRYDEN *Sigismonda and Guiscardo* l. 557.

2. In a manner showing a low grade of character; ungenerously; contemptibly; sordidly; as, it was *meanly* done. **3.** In a manner showing insignificance of value or appearance; shabbily; as, he was *meanly* clad. **4.** With a judgment of depreciation; with a low estimate or opinion; as, do not think *meanly* of your neighbors.

mean'ly², *adv.* [Rare.] In moderate or middling degree; moderately; indifferently; partially.

mean'ness, mīn'nes, *n.* The condition, state, or quality of being mean, in any sense; want of rank or dignity; want of honor; want of qualities entitling to respect; want of generosity and liberality; want of worth or appearance of worth; also, action or conduct exhibiting littleness or baseness.

mean'ort†, *n.* Demeanor.

means, mīnz, *n.* Plural of MEAN. See MEAN, 3 & 4.

meant, ment, *imp. & pp.* of MEAN, *v.*

mean'time", } mīn'tīm", mīn'hwīl", *n.* The inter-
mean'while", } val between two given times; the intervening time: properly written as two words.

He lingered for several months at his former post. In the *mean time* he sent his military secretary . . . to attend to the dispatch of business. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 339. [G. P. P. '63.]

mean'time", } *adv.* During the interval between two
mean'while", } given times; in the intervening time.

mear¹†, *vt. & n.* Same as MERE.

mear², mir, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A mare. **meert**.

mears'man†, *n.* Same as MERESMAN.

mease¹, mīs, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.* (mīz, *C.*² *E. I.*² *Sm. W.*²), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A measure of 500 herrings. **maze**‡.

'Nine *maze*—not bad for the first night,' said Dan to Ewan.
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 10, p. 66. [A. '88.]

2†. A measure or allowance.

mease²†, *n.* A dwelling-house.

mea'sel-ry†, *n.* Leprosy.

mea'sle¹, mī'zl, *n.* **1.** The scolex or bladder-worm of a tapeworm found in meat, especially of *Tænia solium*, producing measles in swine. **2.** Any excrescence or protuberant growth upon a plant or tree. [Sing. of MEASLES.] **mea'zel**‡.

mea'sle²†, *n.* A leper. **mea'zel**†.

mea'sled, mī'zld, *a.* Affected with measles; measly.—**mea'sled-ness,** *n.*

mea'sles, mī'zlz, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An acute infectious disease of the human body, following an incubation of from 10 to 14 days.

It affects chiefly the bronchi, and is characterized by catarrh of the air-passages, acrid watery discharges from the nose, and an eruption of small slightly elevated dots, isolated or in small crescentic patches. The disease is apt to induce pneumonia or violent diarrhea. Called also *rubeola* and *morbilli*.

2. A disease affecting swine and cattle, caused by the presence of larval tapeworms in the flesh. **3.** A disease of trees, the leaves of which become blighted with spots. **4.** Plural of MEASLE, 1. [< D. *maselen*, measles, < OD. **masc*, *masche*, spot.]

—**confluent measles,** scarlet fever.

mea'slings, mī'zlingz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The measles.

mea'sls, *n.* Measles. PHIL. Soc.

mea'sly, mī'zli, *a.* **1.** Affected with measles; as, *measly* pork. **2.** [Low.] Not fit to be touched; good-for-nothing; contemptible; as, a *measly* wretch.

mea'son-due"†, *n.* A religious house; monastery; hospital. **mai'son-dieu"**†; **mes'san-deu"**†.

meas'ur-a-bl(e, mezh'ur-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to measurement; capable of computation.

Space is *measurable;* hence Geometry. Force and space are *measurable:* hence Statics. Time, force, and space are *measurable:* hence Dynamics.
SPENCER *Recent Discussions* essay vii, p. 162. [A. '73.]

2. Being in accordance with or limited by circumstances; hence, limited; slight; moderate; as, with *measurable* severity. See MEZURABL. [< F. *mesurable*, < LL. *mensurabilis*, < *mensuro;* see MEASURE, *v.*] **mes'ur-a-ble**†.—**meas'ur-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

meas'ur-a-bly, mezh'ur-a-bli, *adv.* In a measured or measurable manner; appreciably; hence, in moderation; temperately.

It has been the custom to regard Cyrus as the founder of the Persian empire. This is only *measurably* true.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* ch. 7, p. 86. [G. P. P. '87.]

meas'ure, mezh'ur *or* -yūr, *v.* [MEAS'URED; MEAS'URING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, capacity, or dimensions of by applying a rule or standard; take the dimensions of; compare with a fixed standard; as, to *measure* a field or the tonnage of a vessel.

Linear distance is measured by finding the number of times and fractions of a time a unit distance is contained in it. Areas and solid bodies are similarly measured by comparison with a unit area and a unit solid, which are commonly the square and the cube of the linear unit.

Beyond the score or so of stars which have a measurable parallax, there is no known way of *measuring* the stellar distances.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 472. [H. '87.]

2. Hence, to estimate by comparison with something else, or by a mental or imaginary standard; form an opinion of; weigh; judge; value; as, to *measure* one's strength with that of a foe; he *measured* him at a glance. **3.** To serve or be taken as, or be capable of expressing, the measure of.

Distant music-bells, with voices fine,
Measured the midnight hours.
ALEX. SMITH *To* ——— st. 6.

4. To allot or mark out in stated quantities; set apart by measure; apportion: sometimes with *out;* as, to *measure out* food. **5.** To traverse as though measuring; pass through or over; cover; as, to *measure* a dozen miles per day. **6.** To adjust by a prescribed rule or standard; proportion; gage; as, to *measure* one's coat according to his cloth.

All provident princes *measure* their states
According to their power.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *False One* act i, sc. 1.

7†. To govern according to measure or rule; regulate.

II. *i.* **1.** To take the measure of anything.

We must love our neighbor to get his love,—
As we *measure*, he will mete.
ALICE CARY *Best, to the Best* st. 3.

2. To show, on measurement, an ascertained value or extent; as, the table *measures* 6 feet by 4. [< F. *mesurer*, < LL. *mensuro*, < L. *mensura;* see MEASURE, *n.*] **mes'ure**†.

Phrases:—to measure one's (own) **length,** to fall prostrate; be thrown down at full length.—**to m. swords,** to compare swords, as before a duel; hence, to fight with swords; figuratively, to enter into rivalry.

meas'ure, *n.* **1.** The extent, quantity, capacity, volume, or dimensions in general of anything, as ascertained by a certain rule or standard.

After this manner he made the ten bases: all of them had one casting, one *measure*, and one size. *1 Kings* vii, 37.

2. A standard of measurement. **3.** Hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award; as, let him be judged by his own *measure;* "we will not boast of things without our *measure*."

Where money is the *measure* of worth the wrong persons are always uppermost. FROUDE *Short Studies, Reciprocal Duties* in second series, p. 232. [S. '72.]

4. A system of measurements; a series of measure-units determined by law or fixed by custom; as, apothecaries' *measure;* cloth-*measure*.

Most nations have regulated the standard of *measures* of length by comparison with parts of the human body.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 274.

5. That by which anything is measured or ascertained; an instrument or vessel of measurement; as, a yard *measure;* a pint *measure*.

Ordinary laboratory service requires no other *measures* than such as are fitted to ascertain the bulk of liquids and gases.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* § 3, p. 74. [C. & L. '31.]

6. The act of measuring or making a number of measurements for a definite purpose; measurement.

She [Mrs. Mill] was in nothing more valuable to my mental development than by her just *measure* of the relative importance of different considerations.
MILL *Autobiography* ch. 7, p. 253. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

7. A quantity determined by a fixed standard, or an indefinite amount capable of measurement; as, a *measure* of meal; the *measure* of my skill, my strength, my days. **8.** A quantity allotted or meted out, in relation to the standard of measurement; as much as a vessel of measurement will hold; as, full *measure*. *Measure* itself, in this use, is sometimes a definite standard.

And Solomon's provision for one day was thirty *measures* of fine flour, and threescore *measures* of meal. *1 Kings* iv, 22.

9. Known or ascertainable extent or degree; reasonable limits; moderation; as, beyond *measure;* within *measure*. **10.** A certain proportion; relative extent, amount, or intensity; degree; as, a *measure* of allowance should be made.

'Ah, curiosity, curiosity!' the lady replied. 'I think our mother Eve bequeathed that quality in quite as bountiful *measure* to her sons as to her daughters.'
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 754.

11. A specific act or course of procedure designed as a means to an end; an expedient; method; step; specifically, a legislative bill; as, foolish *measures;* a party *measure*.

The true motto for a party is neither '*measures*, not men,' nor 'men, not *measures*,' but *measures* in men—*measures* which are in their blood as well as in their brain and on their lips.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* essay iii, p. 70. [O. & CO. '71.]

12. That which makes up a sum or total; the full or sufficient quantity; as, "Thou hast granted us the *measure* of our desires"; the *measure* of one's days.

To fill up the *measure* of his misfortunes, his own followers began to plot against his life.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 373. [G. P. P. '61.]

13. *Math.* Any quantity regarded as a unit and standard of comparison with other quantities; a quantity of which some other given quantity forms an exact multiple; as, the greatest common *measure*. **14.** *Mus.* (1) That division of time, containing a specified number of beats, by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (2) The portion of music lying between two barlines. (3) Rate of movement; time; rhythm. **15.** *Poet.* (1) Same as METER. (2) A rhythmical period. (3) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a colon, period, or meter. [C.] **16.** *Dancing.* (1) A slow and stately dance, with measured step, such as the minuet.

Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act i, sc. 1.

(2) [Rare.] Any graceful succession of steps proceeding by regular interval, especially if to the accompaniment of music. **17.** *pl. Geol.* A series of related strata, having some common feature: scarcely used except in such terms as *coal-measures, lead-measures*.

Insects . . . first appear amid the hard, dry, flowerless vegetation of the Coal *Measures*, and in genera suited to its character.
HUGH MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* lect. i, p. 81. [G. & L. '57.]

18. *Fencing.* The separating distance between fencers.

as determined by the length of reach. **19.** *Print.* The width of a page or column, usually given in ems; as, the *measure* was 22 ems pica. [< F. *mesure*, < L. *mensura*, < *mensus*, pp. of *metior*, measure.] **mes'ure**†.

Synonyms: see CRITERION; METER.

Phrases: **—above or beyond measure,** to an inexpressible extent; excessively. **—ale'meas"ure,** *n.* Same as BEER-MEASURE. See BEER. **—angular m.,** the system of units adopted for the measurement of angles or arcs. By the common system the circumference of a circle of which the vertex of the angle to be measured is the center, is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts, or degrees (360°), each degree being usually subdivided into 60 minutes (60′), and each minute into 60 seconds (60″). See CIRCULAR MEASURE, below. **—apothecaries' m.,** a fluid measure of which the fluid ounce is the unit, and the other denominations the minim or drop, drachm and pint. See table below. **—barren measures,** coal-measures without workable seams. **—circular m. 1.** The measure of angles used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal to the radius. **2.** Same as ANGULAR MEASURE. **—cloth m.,** *n.* See CLOTH. **—common m. 1.** Same as COMMON DIVISOR. **2.** *Mus.* Duple and quadruple rhythm; 𝄴 or 𝄵: common time. **—compound m., rhythm, or time** *Mus.*, a measure consisting of 2, 3, or 4 groups of accents. See def. 14 (*c*), above. **—cubic m.,** the system adopted for measuring volume, especially of solids, of which the unit is the cube of the linear unit. **—decimal m.,** any measure expressed in terms of a decimal system. **—double m.** (*Building*), the quality of being molded on both faces: said of a window or door. **—dry m.,** a system of measure used for all goods that are not liquid sold by measure, as corn, fruit, salt, and coal; its unit is a gallon of 268 cubic inches. See table below. **—fish m.,** a system used in the sale of herrings in parts of Great Britain and Ireland. **—fluid m.,** *n.* Same as APOTHECARIES' MEASURE. **—greatest common m. of any given quantities,** the highest number of which each quantity is an exact multiple. **—imperfect m., rhythm, or time** *Mus.*, formerly, all measures not triple. **—in a m.,** to some degree. **—in m.,** in moderation. **—liquid m.,** the system of units customarily adopted in the measurement of liquids, a gallon being the standard, and the pint being divided into gills, and not ounces as in the case of apothecaries' measure. See table below. **—long or linear m.,** a system of measures of length, especially that of which the unit is the yard. **—m.-and-a-half,** *n. Building.* The quality of being molded on one side only: said of a door or window. **—meas'ure-moth",** *n.* A geometrid. **—m. of a number or quantity.** *Math.* **1.** Any number or quantity which is an exact divisor of any other given number or quantity. **2.** Any quantity the parts of which are or may be made proportional to the parts of another quantity, so that the magnitude of the one can be determined from that of the other when a proportion is given. **—m. of capacity,** dry or liquid measure, or a measure having equivalent value for dry and liquid purposes. See table below. **—m. of curvature,** the average curvature at any given portion of a curve or surface. **—m. of solidity,** same as CUBIC MEASURE. **—m.-sign,** *n. Mus.* Figures in the form of a fraction following the signature of a piece, the upper figure indicating the kind of measure and the lower figure the value of the note regarded as a unit.

SIMPLE-MEASURE SIGNS.

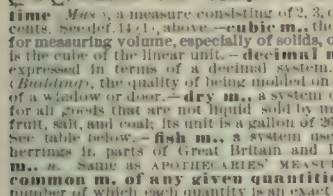

COMPOUND-MEASURE SIGNS

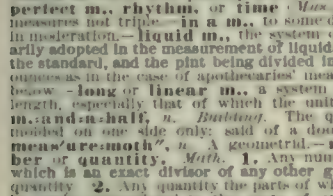

An important improvement in compound-measure signs, showing more simply and directly both measure and beat-note, has obtained some foothold. It is as follows:

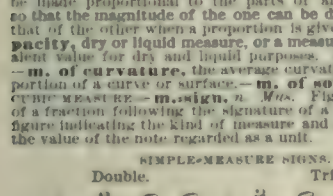

If the dotted eighth were a beat-note, that would be shown in the same way. This plan avoids all confusion between sextuple measure and compound double. See COMPOUND and SEXTUPLE.

—metric m., same as METRIC SYSTEM. **—net m.** (*Arch.*), measure in which no allowance is made for finishing or for the waste of material. **—out of m.,** beyond due measure; immoderately. **—single m.,** the quality of being square on both sides: said of a door or a window. **—small m.** (Local, U. S.), a quarter of a peck; two quarts. **—square m.,** a system of measures applied to surfaces, of which the unit is the square of the linear unit. **—surveyors' m.,** a system of measures used by surveyors, of which the unit is the chain. **—to take measures,** to take steps; adopt a course; provide means. **—to take one's m., to take the m. of,** to take the measurements of a person, or of part of him, as of his foot, for a boot; hence, to gage the points and character of a man; form an estimate of him.

Men *take each other's measure*, when they meet for the first time, and every time they meet.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Behavior* p. 150. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

—to tread a m., to dance a measure. See def. 16, above. **—to use hard measures,** to employ harsh, unjust, or oppressive treatment. **—wine-m.,** *n.* Same as LIQUID MEASURE. **—within m.,** reasonably; moderately. **—without m.,** without reason or moderation.

The following table and notes exhibit such current measures as are reported by reliable authorities to be in use throughout the world. The table also includes many historic measures. Modern measures now in disuse and those of medieval times are occasionally given (see TOISE). As many measures are equally well known under several names (see COVID), separate entries are made of these, in alphabetical order, wherever they are likely to be sought. Those less known will be found in the notes at the number corresponding with that appended to the tabulated name. In calculating the national equivalents, fractional lengths and quantities have been reduced to lowest terms. Quantities within parentheses in 4th column show U. S. or Brit. value, a strictly national equivalent not being available. Whenever necessary, exact fractions have been replaced by simpler ones that are nearly equivalent; thus, $\frac{78}{100}$ is given as $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{23}{29}$ as $\frac{3}{10}$, etc. The metrical equivalents have been given only to two places of decimals, a unit being added in the second decimal place whenever the third exceeds 5. Authorities differ as to exact value in metrical equivalents beyond the decimal point. Some variations will therefore be found, hardly ever exceeding, however, from one to three hundredths of the metrical unit represented. The superior figures used in the table indicate that further information is given in the notes appended. A comprehensive grouping of metrical measures will be found under METRIC SYSTEM.

TABLE OF MEASURES.

NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents. National.	Equivalents. U. S. or Brit.	Equivalents. Metric.
ab'dat	Eg.	len.	1/3 kadam	5.06 in.	.13 *m.*
a-cæ'na[1]	Gr.†	len.	1/30 orgyia	3.37 y.	3.08 *m.*
a-cæ'na[1]	Gr.†	sur.	100 s. pous	11.37 s. y.	9.50 s. m.
ac'e-tab'u-lum[2]	Rom.†	cap.	1/6 cyathus	.12 pt.	.07 l.
a-cha'na[3]	Gr.†	dry	45 medimnos	65.08 b.	23.64 hl.
a'cre[4]	U S; B.	sur.	4 rood	160.00 s. r.	.40 ha.
ac'tus	Rom.†	len.	12 dec'mp'da	38.80 y.	35.48 *m.*
ac'tus quad'ra-tus	Rom.†	sur.	4 clima	1.24 ro.	12.60 a.
ac'tus sim'plex	Rom.†	sur.	4 4/5 scrup'm	50.17 s. y.	41.95 s. m.
a-dou'lie[5]	Bom.	dry	1/16 parah	.20 b.	7.05 l.
a'dy[6]	Madr.	sv.	1 Mal. foot‖	10.46 in.	.26 *m.*
a'dy[6]	Mal.	sur.	1/576 s. kali	.76 s. f.	.075 s. m.
a'len[7]	Den.	len.	2 fod	4.24 s. f.	.63 *m.*
a'len[8]	Den.	sur.	4 s. fod	4.24 s. f.	.40 s. m.
al'mud[9]	Turk.	liq.	2/25 Eg. girba	1.38 g.	5.23 l.
al-mu'de[10]	Sp.	dry	1/24 cuartilla	.18 b.	4.58 l.
al-mu'de[11]	Pg.	liq.	2 alquier	4.30 g.	16.28 l.
al-quier'[12]	Pg.	dry	8 oitava	.38 b.	13.39 l.
al-quier'[13]	Pg.	liq.	1/6 almude	2.15 g.	8.14 l.
am mat'[14]	Bab.†	len.	6 qats	1.72 ft.	.52 *m.*
am-mo'mani[15]	Cey.	dry	8 parahī	5.60 b.*	203.31 l.
am'pho-ra[16]	Rom.†	liq.	2 urna	5.78 g.*	26.26 l.
am-pho'reus[17]	Gr.†	liq.	1 1/2 keram'n	8.67 g.*	39.39 l.
an-da'zel[18]	Turk.	clo.	8 ouroubī	2.14 ft.	.65 *m.*
an-gu'la[19]	Hind.	len.	1/4 guz	.75 in.	.02 *m.*
an-gus'ta	Per.†	len.	6 yava	1.07 in.	.03 *m.*
an'ker[20]	U S; B.	w.	5/9 runlet	10.00 g.	37.85 l.
a'pet[21]	Eg.†	cap.	10 honun	.67 c. f.	.02 c. m.
a-por'rhy-ma[22]	Gr.†	cap.	1/2 saites‖	1.33 g.	6.06 l.
a-ras'nī	Per.†	len.	2 vitasti	1.78 ft.	.54 *m.*
ar'deb[23]	Abys.	dry	10 madega	12 b.	4.22 l.
are[24]	U. S.	sur.	1193 3 s. y.	.02 ac.	100.00 s. m.
ar'e-pen'nis[25]	Gaul†	sur.	1/2 jugerum	.31 ac.	12.59 a.
a-rou'ra[26]	Gr.†	sur.	100 pechys	.68 ac.	.27 ha.
ar-ro'ba[27]	Sp.	liq.	8 az'mbre	4.26 g.	16.14 l.
ar-shin'[28]	Turk.	len.	24 parmack	2.46 ft.	.75 *m.*
ar-shin'[29]	Turk.	sur.	2 625 Eg. k'r't	.67 s.y.	.56 s. m.
ar-shin'[28]	Turk.	cub.	1 (1 17/20 c. ft.)	.55 c.y.	.42 c. m.
ar-ta'ba[29]	Per.	dry	8 colluthun	1.85 b.	65.19 l.
ar-ta'ba[29]	Per.†	cap.	48 capetis	2.06 c.f.	58.33 l.
as'pa-ra'sa	Per.†	len.	360 arasnī	214.00 y.	195.68 *m.*
as'ta	Malac.	len.	3/4 depa	1.50 ft.	.46 *m.*
aum[30]	Brit.	w.	30 gallon	36.02 g.	136.34 l.
aune	Haïti	len.	3 7/10 pied‖	3.89 ft.	1.18 *m.*
a-zum'bre	Sp.	liq.	1/4 cantar	.53 g.	2.02 l.
bâáh	Eg.	rd.§	1/4 cassaba	2.02 y.	1.85 *m.*
bal'il	C.G.H.	dry	6 gantang	1.27b.*	46.00 l.
bam-boo'[31]	Bur.	len.	7 sandong	4.28 y.	3.91 *m.*
bam-boo'[31]	Java	dry	1/4 gantam	.09 b.	3.17 l.
bar-ril'[32]	Arg.	liq.	32 frasco	20.08 g.	76.01 l.
ba-rique'	Mart.	liq.	1 9/10 hl.	50.00 g.	189.26 l.
bar'ley-corn'	U S; B.	len.	1/3 inch	.03 ft.	.01 *m.*
bar'rel[33]	U. S.	dry	11 peck	2.75 b.	96.90 l.
bar'rel[34]	U S; B.	liq.	43 1/2 gallon	36.00 g.*	163.57 l.
bar'yd[35]	Ar.	rd.§	4 farsakh	12.00 m.	19.31 km.
bath[36]	Heb.†	liq.	1/10 homer	8.50 g.	32.17 l.
ba'zu	Per.†	len.	2 arasnī	3.57 ft.	1.09 *m.*
be'ma[37]	Gr.†	len.	1 3/8 pechys	2.53 ft.	.77 *m.*
ber'r[38]	Abys.	rd.§	1/3 farsang	1.05 m.	1.69 km.
bes[39]	Rom.†	len.	2/3 pes	7.76 in.	.20 *m.*
bea[39]	Rom.†	sur.	2/3 juger'm	.40 ac.	16.79 a.
bes[39]	Rom.†	dry	2/3 sextar.	.01 b.	.36 l.
big'gah[40]	Ben.	sur.	20 cottah	.33 ac.	13.38 a.
bis'wa[41]	Ben.	sur.	1/20 biggah	80.00 s.y.	66.87 s. m.
bo-coy'	Cuba	liq.	89 28 arroba *a*	36.00 g.	136.27 l.
boll	Scot.	dry	34 5 bushel*	4.00 b.	136.72 l.
bolt	U S; B.	clo.	32 Eng. ell	40.00 y.	36.58 *m.*
bor'rel[42]	Madr.	len.	1 24 kole	1.21 in.	.03 *m.*
bosh'ka[43]	Rus.	liq.	40 vedro	108.23 g.*	491.54 l.
bo'ta[44]	Pg.	liq.	26 almude	111.80 g.	423.18 l.
bo-tel'ha	Sal.	liq.	2 25 almude‖	1.54 pt.	.63 l.
bot'tle[45]	Brit.	w.	1 6 gallon*	1.33 pt.	.76 l.
bra'za[46]	Arg.	len.	2 vara	1.89 y.	1.73 *m.*
bu[47]	Jap.	len.	10 rin	.12 in.	.03 dm.
bu	Jap.	sur.	6 s. shaku	5.88 s. f.	.55 s. m
buck'et[48]	U. S.	dry	2 peck	0.50 b.	17.62 l.
bush'el[49]	U S; B.	dry	2,150 2/3 c. I.	.97 b.*	.35 hl.
butt[50]	U S; B.	liq.	126 3 gallon	108.00 g.*	490.58 l.
cab	Heb.†	cap.	4 log	4.75 pt.	2.24 l.
ca'bal-le-rt'a[51]	Hond.	sur.	1 1/4 faneg'a *a*	2.09 ac.	84.56 a.
ca'ble's l'th[52]	U S; B.	len.	100 fathom	200.00 y.	182.88 *m.*
ca'dee[53]	Mor.	len.	7 7/10 pie‖	1.68 ft.	.51 *m.*
ca'dos	Gr.†	liq.	12 chous	8.67 g.*	39.39 l.
caf-fi'so[54]	Alg.	dry	16 tarri	9.01 b.	317.47 l.
ca-jue'la	C Rica	dry	1 24 fanegal	.47 b.	16.56 l.
can	Siam.	liq.	4 leeng	.32 g.	1.20 l.
ca-na'da[55]	Pg.	liq.	4 cuartillo *a*	.36 g.	1.36 l.
can-da'ca	Madr.	dry	12 1/2 garce	11.13 b.	392.18 l.
can'dy[56]	Mal.	len.	1 1/2 Ben. c'vid	2.35 ft.	.72 *m.*
can'dy[57]	Bom.	dry	8 parah	26.64 b.	937.98 l.
can'non-shot dis'tance[58]	U S; B.	dis.	1 league	3.00 m.	4.83 km.
can'tar[59]	Sp.	liq.	2 4/5 cuartilla	4.26 g.	16.13 l.
ca-pe'tis	Per.†	cap.	1/48 artaba	74.40 c. l.	1.22 l.
caph	Heb.†	liq.	1/8 hin	2.50 pt.	1.18 l.
ca-pi'cha	Per.	dry	2 chenica	1.58 g.*	5.24 l.
ca-pi'tha	Bab.†	cap.	1/15 muris	132.00 c. l.	2.16 l.
ca-raf'fe[60]	Trip.	liq.	1/6 barbaia	.46 g.	1.74 l.
car'ga[61]	Mex.	dry	2 fanegal	5.15 b.	181.46 l.
car'load[62]	U. S.	dry	94 6 chald.	340.00 b.	119.80 hl.
car'reau'	Haïti	sur.	1 F. are	60.00 g.	227.11 l.
cask	Cyp.	liq.	30 velt	60.00 g.	227.11 l.
cass	Cyp.	liq.	1/10 almud *b*	1.25 g.	4.73 l.
cas-sa'ba[63]	Eg.	rd.§	2 bâáh	4.05 y.	3.70 *m.*
cas-sa'ba[63]	Ar.	sur.	1/400 feddan‖	17.65 s.y.	14.75 s. m.
caw'nie[64]	Madr.	sur.	24 mauney	1.32 ac.	53.41 a.
ce-la'min[65]	Sp.	dry	4 cuartillo	.68 pk.	5.98 l.
ce-la'min[65]	Sp.	sur.	1/12 faneg'a	.13 ac.	5.26 a.
cen-tare'[66]	U. S.	sur.	1 s. meter	1.19 s.y.	.01 a.
cen'ti-li"ter[66]	U. S.	dry	61/100 c. I.	.001 pk	.01 l.
cen'ti-li"ter[66]	U. S.	liq.	17/50 fluid oz.	.202pt.	.01 l.
cen'ti-me'ter[66]	U. S.	len.	8/125 foot	.3941n.	.01 *m.*
cen'ti-me'ter[66]	U. S.	sur.	1/10000 s. foot	.155s.i.	.0001s.m
cen'ti-me'ter[66]	U. S.	cub.	.27 fluid dr.	.061c.i.	1.00c.cm.
cen'ti-stere[66]	U. S.	dry	61027/100 c. I.	.284 b.	.01 c. m.
cen'ti-stere[66]	U. S.	liq.	61027/100 c. I.	2.64 g.	.01 c. m.
cen-tu'ri-a	Rom.†	sur.	100 hered'm	124.58 ac.	50.35 ha.
cha'har	Bom.	sur.	120 biggah	73.20 ac.	29.6 ha.
chain[67]	U S; B.	sv.	100 link	22.00 y.	20.12 *m.*
chain[68]	U S; B.	sur.	16 s. rod	484.00 s. y.	404.58 s. m.
chai vai	Anam	len.	6 ngu	16.00 y.	14.63 *m.*
chal'dron[69]	U S; B.	dry	9 coom*	36.00 b.	12.68 hl.
cha'o	Chin.	liq.	1/10 cho	.01 g'l.	.07 cl.
cha'rac	Per.	len.	3/4 zar	10.26 in.	.26 *m.*
chat'tack[70]	Ben.	sur.	1/16 cottah	4.84 s. y.	4.03 s. m.
chat'tack[70]	Ben.	dry	1/8 khoonke	.08 pt.	.01 l.

[1] For other abbreviations, see Abbreviations, in Appendix.

REFERENCE-MARKS USED IN THIS TABLE.

* British measure
† ancient measure
§ ordinary measure of length extended
‖ For value of measure mentioned, see note
** Used prior to the metric system
†† See vocabulary definition
‡‡ See METRIC SYSTEM

a = Spanish (q. v.) *e* = Javanese (q. v.) *i* = Finnish (q. v.)
b = Turkish (q. v.) *f* = Singalese (q. v.) *j* = Roman† (q. v.)
c = Hindustani (q. v.) *g* = Russian (q. v.) *k* = Danish (q. v.)
d = Portuguese (q. v.) *h* = Moorish (q. v.)

Name.	Country	Class.	Equivalents. National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
chai'tack[21]	Madr.	liq.	2 1/16 Cey. seer	.02 g.	.07 l.
che me[2]	Gr.†	liq.	2 Koch'i'n	.02 pt.	.01 l.
che mi ca	Per.	dry	4 seat'r'o	.29 g.*	2.62 l.
chet-ver[1]59	Rus.	dry	1/64 ch't'v'rt	.35 b.	26.43 l.
chet'verti[24]	Rus.	dry	2 osmina	6.00 b.	211.44 l.
cheuk	Chin.	dry	1/100 kop-shi	.01 pt.	.005 l.
cheung[25]	Chin.	len.	10 chih	3.65 y.	3.34 m.
cheung[25]	Chin.	sur.	100 s. chih	12.47 a. y.	10.42 s. m.
chih[5]	Chin.	len.	10 tsun	1.09 ft.	.33 m.
chih[5]	Chin.	sur.	1/25 s. pu	.128 a. y.	.10 s. m.
chih[5]	Chin.	cub.	(1/30 c. y.)	1.31 c.f.	.04 c. m.
chin'ik[79]	Turk.	dry	1/4 Kilo	.25 b.	8.81 l.
cho[6]	Jap.	len.	60 ken	118.90 y.	108.72 m.
cho	Jap.	sur.	10 tan	1.62 ro.	16.38 a.
cho	Chin.	liq.	1/10 ho	.06 g'l	.70 cl.
chou nix[4]	Gr.†	dry	2 xestes	.03 b.	1.09 l.
cho'mers[82]	Heb.†	dry	10 ephah	11.02 b.	388.30 l.
cho ros[3]	Heb.†	liq.	10 bath	85.00 g.	321.75 l.
chous[84]	Gr.†	liq.	6 xestes	2.89qt.*	3.28 l.
chu deo	Cey.	dry	1/1000 amo'm	.50 pt.	.24 l.
chu pa[85]	Sum.	dry	1/4 culah	.06 pk.	.58 l.
chu pa	Malac.	liq.	1/4 gantang	2.00 pt.	.95 l.
cli'ma[86]	Rom.+	sur.	1/2 uncia	376.49 s. y.	314.79 s. m.
co'bre	Chin.	len.	1/10 cheung	1.17 ft.	.36 m.
co hi	Siam	liq	40 sesti	13.3b b.	471.46 l.
co hi	Siam	liq.	1/50 can	13.38 g.	50.63 l.
col-lu'thum[87]	Per.	dry	1/8 artaba	.23 b.	8.15 l.
con'ches	Gr.†	cap.	1/8 cyathos	.04 pt.	.02 l.
con che	Gr.†	cap.	1/4 cotyle	.12 pt.	.07 l.
con'dy-los[89]	Gr.†	len.	2 daktylos	1.52 in.	.04 m.
con'gi-us	Rom.+	liq.	1/8 amphora	.72 g.*	3.28 l.
coom	U. S.	dry	2 strike*	4.00 b.*	145.32 l.
coph'i-nos	Gr.†	cap.	1 1/2 aporrhyma	2.00 g.	7.57 l.
co'rah	Ben.	len.	27/25 covid	3.42 ft.	1.04 m.
cord[90]	U. S.	cub.	8 cord ft.‖	4.74 c.y.	3.62 c. m.
co'ros[91]	Phe.†	cap.	30 saton	12.84 c.f.	.36 c. m.
coss[92]	Hind.	rd.§	2,000 guz	1.14 m.	1.83 km.
coss[92]	Hind.	sur.	4,000,000 s. guz	1.29 s. m.	3.34 ha.
cot'tah[23]	Ben.	sur.	1/20 biggah	80.00 s. y.	66.87 s. m.
cot'y-le[94]	Gr.†	cap.	6 cyathos	.48 pt.	.23 l.
cot'y-le[94]	Rom.†	cap.	2 quart'rius	.48 pt.	.23 l.
co-va'do[95]	Mor.	len.	3/4 pic	1.65 ft.	.50 m.
co'vid[96]	Ben.	liq.	1/8 guz	1.50 ft.	.46 m.
co'vid[97]	Ben.	sur.	1/20 chatt'k	.24 s.y.	.20 s. m.
cow rie	Hind.	sur.	4 sq. hath	1.00 s.y.	.84 s. m.
co-yang[98]	Java	dry	200 gantam	17.89qr.*	52.00 hl.
cran	Scot.	dry	26 3/8 gallon*	34.00 g.	121.12 l.
crush'ka[99]	Rus.	dry	10 tsarki	2.16 pt.*	1.23 l.
cuar-til'la[100]	Sp.	sur.	25,000 s. vara	5.16 ac.	208.79 a.
cuar-til'la[101]	Sp.	dry	1/4 fanega	.40 b.	14.09 l.
cuar-til'la[102]	Sp.	liq.	1/4 cantar	1.06 g.	4.01 l.
cuar-til lo[103]	Sp.	dry	1/4 celamin	.17 pk.	1.41 l.
cuar-til'lo[103]	Sp.	liq.	1/4 azumbre	1.06 pt.	.50 l.
cuar'to	Par.	liq.	1/4 frasco	.80 qt.	.72 l.
cu'ba-[04]	Abys.	liq.	1/25 Trip.m't.	.27 g.	1.02 l.
cu'bit[105]	U. S; B.	len.	6 palm	1.50 ft.	.46 m.
cu'bi-tus	Rom.†	len.	1 1/2 pes	1.45 ft.	.44 m.
cu-er'do	P. Rico	sur.	2,250 Sp. vara	.40 ac.	16.18 a.
cu'lah	Sum.	dry	4 chupa	.25 pk.	2.11 l.
cu'le-us	Rom.+	liq.	40 urna	115.61 g.*	525.27 l.
cul'sey	Bom.	dry	16 shye	14.12 b.	497.52 l.
cu'ly	Madr.	sv.	24 ady	6.97 y.	6.37 m.
cur'ba[106]	Afr.	liq.	(5/24 barrel*)	7.50 g.	28.39 l.
cy'a-thos[107]	Gr.†	liq.	3/8 oxyb'p'n	.08 pt.	.04 l.
cy'a-thus[108]	Rom.+	cap.	2 ligula	.08 pt.	.04 l.
dain[109]	Bur.	rd.§	1,000 bamboo	2.43 m.	3.91 km.
dak'ty-lo-doch'me[110]	Gr.†	len.	2 condylos	3.00 m.	.08 m.
dak'ty-los[111]	Gr.†	len.	1/6 condylos	.76 in.	.02 m.
dam	Anam	rd.§	2 ly (road)‖	.55 m.	.88 km.
dan'da[112]	Hind.	len.	4 hath	6.00 ft.	1.83 m.
day's jour'ney[113]	Heb.†	rd.§	19 1/4 S.d'ys'j'y	16.95 m.	27.27 km.
dec'a-li'ter[114]	U. S.	dry	610.23 c. f.	.284 b.	10.00 l.
dec'a-li'ter[114]	U. S.	liq.	610.23 c. f.	2.64 g.	10.00 l.
dec'a-me'ter[114]	U. S.	len.	32.81 foot	393.70 in.	10.00 m.
dec'a-me'ter[114]	U. S.	sur.	1,076 43/100 s.f.	119.60 s.y.	100.00 s. m.
dec-are[115]	F.	sur.	1/10 hectare	.24 ac.	10.00 a.
dec'a-stere[116]	F.	sol.	353 4/25 c. f.	13.08 c.y.	10.00 c. m.
de-cem'ped'a[117]	Rom.+	len.	2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 m.
dec-lare[118]	F.	sur	1/10 are	12.00 s.y.	10.00 s. m.
de'ci-a-ti'no[119]	Rus.	sur.	2,400 s. sach'e	2.70 ac.	109.24 a.
dec'i-li'ter[120]	U. S.	liq.	100 c. cm.	.01 pk.	.10 l.
dec'i-li'ter[120]	U. S.	liq.	3 1/9 50 fl. oz.	.08 g.	.10 l.
dec'i-me'ter[120]	U. S.	len.	10 cm.	3.94 in.	.10 m.
dec'i-me'ter[120]	U. S.	sur.	11/100 s. foot	15.50 s.i.	.10 s. m.
dec'i-me'ter[120]	U. S.	cub.	1 liter	61.02 c. i.	1.00 c. m.
dec'ta-stere[121]	F.	cap.	1 hectoliter	3.53 c.f.	.10 c. m.
de'do[122]	Pg.	len.	1/12 palmo	.72 in.	.02 m.
de-gree'[123]	U. S; B.	len.	20 league	60.00 m.	96.55 km.
de-kap'ous	Gr.†	rd.§	1 3/5 orgyia	3.37 y.	3.07 m.
de'pa[124]	Malac.	len.	4 asta	6.00 ft.	1.83 m.
des-sert'-spoon'	U. S; B.	ap.	1/2 fl. oz.	2.00 dr.	7.40 c. cm
dha[125]	Bur.	len.	7 sandong	4.28 y.	3.91 m.
dha[125]	Bur.	sur.	49 s. sand'g	18.30 s.y.	15.30 s. m.
di'au-los	Gr.†	rd.§	2 stadion	404.73 y.	369.96 m.
di'chas	Gr.†	len.	2 doron	6.07 in.	.15 m.
dig'it[126]	Heb.†	len.	1/4 palm‖	.75 in.	.02 m.
dig'i-tus	Rom.†	len.	1/4 palmus	.73 in.	.02 m.
di-o'te	Gr.†	liq.	9/10 keram'n	5.18 g.	19.42 l.
djer'il	Turk.	sur.	22/3 Eg. fed'n	2.47 ac.	99.95 a.
djez'la	Zan.	dry	(72 1/2 b.*)	7.30 b.	257.22 l.
djo	Jap.	len.	10 shaku	3.30 y.	3.01 m.
doch'me[127]	Gr.†	len.	2 condylos	3.03 in.	.08 m.
dol'i-chos	Gr.†	rd.§	2/5 paras'ges	1.38 m.	2.22 km.
do'mum[128]	Turk.	sur.	40 s. pace*	111.11 s.y.	92.87 s. m.
do'ron[129]	Gr.†	len.	2 condylos	3.03 in.	.08 m.
do'tl	Afr.	clo.	2 shukku	1 y.	3.66 m.
dram[130]	U. S; B.	ap.	1/8 fl. oz.	60.00 min.	3.70 c. cm
drop	U. S; B.	ap.	1/480 fl. oz.	.02 dr.	.06 c. cm
dul'me	Rus	len.	12 linia	1.00 in.	.02 m.
dund[131]	Hind.	rd.§	1/1000 krosa	8.00 ft.	2.44 m.
el[132]	U. S; B.	clo.	1 3/8 bolt	1.25 y.	1.14 m.
eph'ah[133]	Heb.†	dry	1/10 homer	1.11 b.	39.11 l.
es-ta'dal	Sp.	len.	2 estado	3.70 y.	3.38 m.
es-ta'dio	Pg.	rd.§	1/8 miliha	281.60 y.	.26 km.
es-ta'do	Sp.	len.	1/8 est'd'l	1.85 y.	1.69 m.
et'to[134]	Sum.	len.	1/6 hailoh	1.56 ft.	.47 m.
etz'ba	Heb.†	len.	24/25 digit	.72 in.	.02 m.
fan	Chin.	len.	1/10 tsan	.13 in.	.33 cm.
fan	Chin.	sur.	24 s. pu	72.00 s.y.	60.18 m.
fa-ne'ga[135]	Sp.	dry	4 cuartilla	1.60 b.	56.38 l.
fa'ne-ga	Sp.	sur.	12 celamin	1.59 ac.	64.34 a.
fan'ga[137]	Pg.	dry	4 alquier	1.52 b.	53.56 l.
far'sakh[138]	Ar.	rd.§	1/4 baryd	3.00 m.	4.83 km.
far'sang[139]	Abys.	rd.§	3 berri	3.15 m.	5.07 km.
fath'om[140]	U. S; B.	len.	4 cubit	6.00 ft.	1.83 m.
fath'om	Brit.	cub.	216 c. ft.	8.00 c.y.	6.12 c. m.
favn	Den.	len.	3 alen	6.18 ft.	1.88 m.
favn	Den.	sur.	36 s. fod	4.24 s.y.	3.55 s. m.
favn	Den.	cub.	216 c. fod	8.74 c.y.	6.68 c. m.
fed'dan[141]	Eg.	sur.	24 kerat	1.04 ac.	42.08 a.
fer-ra'do	Pg.	sur.	1/3 geira	605.00 s.y.	5.06 a.
fer'ren	Musc.	liq.	34 sidio	7.92 g.	30.00 l.
fin'ger[142]	U. S.	len.	1/6 yard	4.50 in.	.11 m.
fir'kin[143]	U. S; B.	liq.	10 4/5 gallon	9.00 g.*	40.87 l.
fir'lot	Scot.	dry	1/4 boll	1.00 b.*	36.33 l.
fjer'ding-kar	Den.	dry	2 ott'gkar	.98 pk.	8.46 l.
flas'ke	Den.	liq.	3 paegle	1.27 pt.	.60 l.
fod	Den.	len.	1/6 alen	1.03 ft.	.31 m.
fod	Den.	sur.	1/100 s. rode	1.06 s. f.	.10 s. m.
fod	Den.	cub.	1728 c. tomme	1.09 c. f.	30.87 c. dm
foot[144]	U. S; B.	len.	1/3 yard	12.00 in.	.30 m.
foot[145]	U. S; B.	sur.	1/9 s. yard	144.00 s.i.	9.29 s. dm
foot[146]	U. S; B.	cub.	1728 c. inch	.037 c.y	.03 c. m.
for'tin[147]	Turk.	dry	4 kilo	4.00 b.	140.94 l.
fou'te	Rus.	len.	12 duime	12.00 in.	.30 m.
fou'te	Rus.	sur.	1/49 s. sachine	144.00 s.i.	9.29 s. dm.
fou'te	Rus.	cub.	1/343 c. sach'e	1.00 c.f.	.03 c. m.
fras'col[48]	Arg.	liq.	1/32 barril	5.04 pt.	2.37 l.
fu	Chin.	liq.	17/25 ho	11.84 g.	44.80 l.
fu'der[149]	Den.	liq.	4/5 stykfad	197.83 g.*	8.98 hl.
fur'long[150]	U. S; B.	rd.§	1/8 mile	40.00 r.	.20 km.
fur'long	U. S; B.	sur.	1/64 s. mile	10.00 ac.	404.69 a.
gad'da[151]	Ar.	liq.	8 nusfiah	1.66 g.*	6.28 l.
gal'lon[152]	U. S; B.	dry	1/8 bushel	4.00 qt.	3.78 l.
gal'lon[153]	U. S; B.	liq.	231 c. inch	277.3c.i.*	3.78 l.
ga'ma	Per.†	len.	3/5 arasni	1.07 ft.	.33 m.
gan'ta	Man.	dry	1/25 kaban	.44pk.*	3.99 l.
gan'tam[154]	Java	dry	8 bamboo	5.72 g.*	25.98 l.
gan'tang[155]	C.G.H.	dry	1/5 balli	2.02 g.*	9.20 l.
gan'tang	Malac.	liq.	4 chupah	1.00 g.*	4.54 l.
ga'rah	Afr.	clo.	15 shukku	30 y.	27.43 m.
ga-ra'va[156]	Syria	dry	1 4/5 makuk	4.99qr.*	14.50 hl.
gar'ce[157]	Madr.	dry	80 parah	139.53 b.	49.16 hl.
gar'netz	Rus.	dry	1/8 tsch'tv'ka	.37 pk.	3.17 l.
ga'sab	Eg.	len.	4 pic	3.37 y.	3.08 m.
gav	Per.†	liq.	2 p'r'th'ka	7.29 m.	11.73 km.
ga-va'da	Madr.	rd.§	12 70/100 coss c	14.58 m.	23.47 km.
ge-i'ra	Pg.	sur.	8 ferrado	1.00 ac.	40.47 a.
ger'ra	Minor.	liq.	3/4 Sp. arroba	3.18 g.	12.03 l.
gez[158]	Per.	len.	16 gireh	1.14 y.	1.04 m.
ghe'ri-ah	Ben.	len.	9/10 covid	2.25 in.	.06 m.
gill[159]	U. S; B.	liq.	1/8 quart	.25 pt.	.12 l.
gir'ba[160]	Eg.	liq.	12 3/4 almud b	17.61 g.	66.66 l.
gir'eh[161]	Per.	len.	1/6 ouroub	2.56 in.	.06 m.
go	Jap.	cap.	10 shaku	.38 pt.	.18 l.
gon[162]	Anam	len.	10 that	213.16 y.	194.91 m.
gon'ghau	Jap.	dry	1/6 ischiom.	.95 pk.	8.46 l.
gon'ghau	Jap.	liq.	1/6 ischiom.	2.22 g.	8.40 l.
gra'dus[163]	Rom.†	len.	1 1/2 cubitus	2.42 ft.	.74 m.
ground	Madr.	sur.	1/25 cawnie	.05 ac.	2.02 a.
gun'ta	Hind.	sur.	4 s. pole*	121.00 s.y.	101.15 s. m.
guz[165]	Hind.	len.	1/2000 coss	3.00 ft.	.91 m.
guz[165]	Hind.	sur.	4 s. hath	1.00 s.y.	.84 s. m.
guz[165]	Hind.	cub.	8 c. hath	1.00 c.y.	.76 c. m.
gyes[164]	Gr.†	sur.	1 ploughgang	60.00 s. f.	5.57 s. m.
hac'i-en'da	Mex.	len.	8,780 hectare	33.908 m.	878.00 k.
ha'i-loh	Sum.	len.	2 etto	3.12 ft.	.95 m.
hal-vot'ting	Den.	dry	1/6 ottingkar	.08 b.	1.06 l.
ham'ma[166]	Gr.†	len.	62/3 kalamos	22.96 y.	21.00 m.
hand	U S; B.	len.	1 1/4 palm	4.00 in.	.10 m.
hank	Brit.	len.	7 skein	840.00 y.	768.10 m.
hao	Anam	liq.	1/6 tao	6.22 g.*	28.26 l.
har-ba'ta[167]	Trip.	liq.	48/100 mataro	2.29 g.*	10.42 l.
har'da-ry	Madr.	rd.§	1/5 gavada	2.73 m.	4.39 km.
hasch	Tkst.	len.	1/2 Rus. sach'e	2.33 ft.	.71 m.
hath[168]	Hind.	len.	1/4 danda	1.50 ft.	.46 m.
hath[168]	Hind.	sur.	1/4 cowrie	2.25 s. f.	.21 s. m.
hath[168]	Hind.	cub.	1/6 c. guz	3.37 c.f.	.09 c. m.
hatt	Turk.	len.	12 nocktat	.10 in.	.25 cm.
hec'tare[169]	U. S.	sur.	10,000 s. m.	2.47 ac.	100.00 a.
hec-tels'	Gr.†	dry	8 choinix	.24 b.*	8.75 l.
hec'to-li'ter[170]	U. S.	dry	10 decaliter	2.84 b.	100.00 l.
hec'to-li'ter[170]	U. S.	liq.	10 decaliter	26.42 g.	100.00 l.
hec'to-me'ter[170]	U. S.	len.	10 decameter	109.36 y.	100.00 m.
hec'to-stere[170]	F.	sol.	10 decastere	130.79 c.y.	100.00 c. m.
hek'tos	Gr.†	sur.	162/3 kalamos	189.37 s. y.	158.30 s. m.
hek'tos[171]	Gr.†	dry	16 xestes	.24 b.*	8.75 l.
he-mi'na[172]	Gr.†	cap.	1/2 xestes	.48pt.*	.27 l.
he-mi'na[172]	Rom.†	cap.	2 quartarius	.48pt.*	.27 l.
he-re'di-um[173]	Rom.†	sur.	2 jugerum	1.21 ac.	50.36 a.
hex-ap'o-des	Gr.†	len.	3/5 dekapous	2.02 y.	1.85 m.
hex-ap'o-des	Gr.†	sur.	36 podes	4.09 s.y.	3.42 s. m.
hi'de	Brit.	liq.	6/32 s. mile	100.00 ac.	40.46 ha.
hin[174]	Heb.†	liq.	12 logs	1.68 g.	6.36 l.
hip'pi-kon	Gr.†	rd.§	2 diaulos	809.20 y.	739.92 m.
ho	Chin.	liq.	5 tau	9.25 g.	35.02 l.
hogs'head[175]	U S; B.	ale	63 gallon	52.47 g.	238.47 l.
ho'mer[176]	Heb.†	dry	10 epha	11.11 b.	391.47 l.
ho'mer[177]	Heb.†	liq.	10 bath	85.00 g.	321.75 l.
hon	Eg.†	cap.	8 ro	29.20 c.i.	478.50 c. cm
ho'nun	Eg.†	cap.	4 hon	.07 c.f.	2.00 c. dm
ich'chu	Jap.	sur.	10 ittan	2.46 ac.	99.55 a.
ij'je	Jap.	sur.	30 subo	119.08 s.y.	99.54 s. m.
ik'je	Jap.	len.	1/10 jo	2.32 y.	2.12 m.
inc[178]	Ir.	len.	1/20 ken.	2.08 y.	1.90 m.
inch[179]	U S; B.	len.	12 line	3.00bar.	25.40 mm.
inch[180]	U S; B.	sur.	1/144 s. foot	.11 s.y.	9.45 s. cm
inch[181]	U S; B.	cub.	1/1728 c. foot	.04 c.y.	16.39 c. cm
in'tion	Eg.†	dry	21/25 c. inch.	.06 pk.	.55 l.
in'tion	Eg.†	liq.	32 17/50 c. in.	1.12 pt.	.53 l.
is'chio-mas-sc	Jap.	dry	2 gonghau	1.91 pk.	16.80 l.
is'chio-mas-sc	Jap.	liq.	2 gonghau	4.44 g.	16.80 l.
itch'i-gau	Jap.	dry	1/6 gonghau	.19 pk.	1.68 l.
itch'i-gau	Jap.	liq.	1/6 gonghau	.44 g.	1.68 l.
it'tan	Jap.	sur.	10 ijje	.24 ac.	9.71 a.
it'to-mas-see[182]	Jap.	dry	10 ischiom.	4.77 b.	168.08 l.
it'to-mas-see[183]	Jap.	liq.	10 ischiom.	44.40 g.	168.08 l.
jak'tan	Guin.	len.	163/5 palmo d	4.00 y.	3.66 m.
jak'tan	Guin.	sur.	1/300 Pg. geira	16.00 s.y.	13.38 s. m.
jam'ba	Malac.	sur.	1/400 s. orlong	16.00 s.y.	13.38 s. m.
jan'kal	Sum.	len.	1/6 etto	9.36 in.	.24 m.
ja'obi[184]	Ben.	len.	1/5 ungiee	.25 in.	.63 cm.
je'rib[185]	Per.	sur.	1,000 s. zar.	1.07 ro.	10.82 a.
jo	Jap.	len.	10 shaku	3.30 y.	3.01 m.
jod	Siam	rd.§	1/25 roenung	168.26 y.	153.84 m.
ju'ger-um[186]	Rom.†	sur.	2 actus quad.	2.49 ro.	25.18 a.
jum'ba	Malac.	len.	2 asta	4.00 y.	3.66 m.
ju'reeb[187]	Hind.	sv.	60 sv. guz‖	55.00 y.	50.29 m.
ka'ban	Man.	dry	25 ganta	2.75 b.*	99.90 l.
ka'dam[188]	Eg.	len.	1/6 pic	1.26 ft.	.38 m.
kad'dah	Eg.	dry	1/6 malouah	.21 pk.	1.93 l.
ka'dum[189]	Madr.	rd.§	7 nalliv'i	11.20 m.	18.02 km.
kaf'fis[190]	Tunis	dry	19 Mor.tem'n	14.54 b.	512.23 l.
ka-hoon'[191]	Ben.	dry	137/10 soallee	42.44 b.	14.95 hl.
kal'a-mos[192]	Gr.†	len.	1 3/5 orgyia	3.37 y.	3.08 m.
kal'a-mos[192]	Gr.†	sur.	100 s. pous	11.37 s.y.	9.50 s. m.
ka'li	Madr.	len.	1 Mal. foot‖	10.46 in.	.26 m.
ka'li[194]	Mal.	sur.	576 s. ady	48.65 s.y.	40.66 s. m.
kan	Java	liq.	1/500 legger	2.64 pt.	1.25 l.
kan'de[195]	Den.	liq.	2 pot	3.40pt.*	1.94 l.
ka'neh	Heb.†	len.	9/10 reed	2.87 y.	2.62 m.
ka'ni	Madr.	sur.	67/100 cawnie	.76 ac.	30.75 a.
kan'nor	Fin.	dry	1/32 tunna	.07 b.*	2.59 l.
ka-ri'ka[196]	Hind.	dry	1/40 Mad.g'ce	3.49 b.	122.97 l.
kas'bu[197]	Assy.†	rd.§	30 us	3.52 m.	5.66 km.
ka'thu-ah	Ar.	len.	1/6 cassaba‖	2.10 y.	1.92 m.
kat'tah	Ben.	sur.	80 Hind. guz	80.00 s.y.	66.89 s. m.
kee[198]	U. S.	cub.	12.96 c. yard	350.00 c.f.	9.91 c. m.
ke'le	Eg.	dry	2 roubouh	4.04 g.	15.29 l.
ken	Jap.	len.	6 shaku	1.98 y.	1.81 m.
ke-ra'mi-on	Gr.†	liq.	8 chous	5.78 g.*	26.26 l.
ke'rat[199]	Eg.	len.	1/4 abdat	1.25 in.	.03 m.
ke'rat	Eg.	sur.	1/24 feddan	.17 ro.	1.74 a.
ke'rat	Eg.	dry	9/100 kaddah	.11 pt.	.05 l.
ke'up[200]	Siam	len.	12 niou	9.99 in.	.25 m.
kha-hoon'[201]	Ben.	dry	16 soallee	49.52 b.	17.45 hl.
khet	Eg.†	len.	40 pac. met.	20.00 y.	18.29 m.
khoon'ke[202]	Ben.	dry	1/16 raik	.16 pt.	.07 l.
kib'rath-a'retz	Heb.†	rd.§	1,343 2/3 reed	2.42 m.	3.89 km.
kil-aire'[203]	F.	sur.	1,000 are	24.71 ac.	10.00 ha.
kil'der-kin[204]	U S; B.	ale	1/2 barrel	18.00 g.	68.13 l.
ki'lo[205]	Turk.	dry	4 chinik	1.00 b.	35.24 l.
kil'o-li'ter[206]	U. S.	liq.	1,000 liter	28.38 b.	1.00 st.
kil'o-li'ter[206]	U. S.	liq.	1,000 liter	264.17 g.	1.00 st.
kil'o-me'ter[206]	U. S.	len.	1,000 meter	.62 m.	10.00 hm.
kil'o-me'ter[206]	U. S.	sur.	10,000 are	247.10 ac.	100.00 ha.
kil'o-stere[206]	F.	sol.	1,000 stere	1308 c.y.	100.00 dt.
king[207]	Chin.	sur.	10 mao	1.55 ac.	62.71 a.
kish	Chin.	sur.	60 kung	.15 ro.	1.56 a.
kis'loz	Eg.	dry	22 1/2 roubouh	4.84 b.	170.54 l.
knot[208]	Brit.	len.	121/100 mile	9.21 fur.	2.43 km.
koch'li-a'ri-on[209]	Gr.†	liq.	1/6 cheme	.008pt*	.46 cl.
koh	Chin.	cap.	1/10 shing	.01 g.*	.04 l.
ko'ku	Jap.	dry	10 to	4.96 b.*	179.89 l.
ko'ku	Jap.	liq.	10 to	39.70 g.*	179.89 l.
ko'le[210]	Madr.	len.	24 borrel	2.42 ft.	.74 m.
kon'che	Gr.†	liq.	2 mystra	.04 pt.	.02 l.
koo'lah	Sum.	dry	13/10 kab'o	.47 pk.	4.22 l.
kop'-shi'	Chin.	dry	1/10 shing-shi	.14 pt.	.07 l.
kop'-tsong'	Chin.	liq.	10 shing-ts'g	1.30 g.	4.91 l.
kor[211]	Heb.†	dry	10 ephah	11.00 b.	387.60 l.
korn'last[212]	Den.	dry	179 4/5 skieppe	10.53qr.*	30.61 hl.
kronch'ka[213]	Rus.	liq.	1/10 vedro	.32 g.	1.20 l.
kro'sa[214]	Hind.	rd.§	1,000 dund	1.51 m.	2.43 km.
ku'ba[215]	Abys.	liq.	3/200 Eg. g'ba	.27 g.	1.02 l.
ku'li	Madr.	sur.	64 Hind. guz	64.00 s.y.	53.49 s. m.
kunch[216]	Hind.	rd.§	877/100 coss	10.00 m.	16.09 km.
kung	Chin.	sur.	1/60 kish	3.02 s.y.	2.53 s. m.
kung	Chin.	sur.	25 s. chih	3.00 s.y.	2.50 s. m.
ky'a-thos	Gr.†	liq.	2 konche	.08 pt.	.04 l.
la-bor'	Mex.	sur.	100 faneg'as a	156.00 ac.	63.18 ha.
lan	Bur.	len.	4 sandong	2.44 y.	2.23 m.
last[217]	U S; B.	dry	10 quarter	80.00 b.*	28.19 hl.
la'stre	Arg.	dry	15 fanega‖	58.35 b.	20.56 hl.
lath'ach	Heb.†	dry	5 ephah	5.51 b.	194.15 l.
lea[218]	Brit.	len.	120 yard	360.00 ft.	109.73 m.
league[219]	U S; B.	dis.	1/20 degree	3.00 m.	4.83 km.
leeng	Siam	liq.	1/4 can	.64 pt.	.30 l.
leg'ger[220]	Java	liq.	475 rand	160.00 g.	605.64 l.
le'gua[221]	Arg.	len.	600 vara‖	.32 m.	.51 km.
le'gua[222]	Arg.	sur.	5000 sitio	12.50s.m.	323.75 kl.
le'tech	Heb.†	dry	5 epha	5.50 b.	193.80 l.
leu'ga[223]	Rom.†	len.	62 1/2 actus	1.38 m.	2.22 km.
li	Chin.	rd.§	1800 chih	654.00 y.	598.02 m.
li'bra[224]	Sp.	liq.	1/4 azumbre	.13 g.	.49 l.
li-chas'	Gr.†	len.	1/4 dichas	7.59 in.	.19 m.
lig'u-la	Rom.†	cap.	1/4 cyathus	.04 pt.	.02 l.
line[225]	U S; B.	len.	1/4 bar.	.08 in.	2.03 mm.
li'nha	Pg.	len.	12 ponto	.09 in.	2.29 mm
li'ni-a[226]	Rus.	len.	1/12 duime	.08 in.	2.03 mm.
li'ni-e[227]	Den.	len.	1/12 tomme	.08 in.	2.03 mm.
link[228]	U S; B.	sv.	1/100 chain	7.92 in.	.20 m.
li'no	Par.	sur.	1/78 fanega a	.02 ac.	.81 a.
lip	Chin.	len.	1/10 fan	.01 in.	.25 mm.
li'ter[229]	U. S.	dry	61/50 c. inch.	.11 pk.	1.00 c. dm
li'ter[229]	U. S.	liq.	88/100 quart*	1.06 qt.	1.00 c. dm
load[230]	U S; B.	cub.	40 c. ft.	50.00c.f.*	1.13 c. m.
load[231]	Brit.	dry	5 quarter	40.00 b.*	14.53 hl.
lof[232]	Rus.	dry	37/80 osmina	1.85 b.	65.19 l.
log[233]	Heb.†	liq.	1/12 hin	.14 g.	.53 l.
ly[234]	Anam	clo.	1/10 phan	.02 in.	.50 mm.
ma-de'ga[235]	Abys.	dry	1/10 ardeb	.05 pk.	.42 l.
mai'sur hard'a-ry	Hind.	rd.§	31/5 coss	3.64 m.	5.86 km.
ma'kuk	Syr.	dry	250 roti	22.02 b.*	8.00 hl.
ma-lo'uah[236]	Eg.	dry	2 kaddah	1.01 g.	3.87 l.
man-za'na[237]	Hond.	sur.	10,000 s. vara‖	1.72 ac.	69.60 a.
mao[238]	Anam	len.	10 sao	79.91 y.	73.07 m.
mao	Chin.	sur.	1/10 king	.15 ac.	6.07 a.
mao'ney[239]	Madr.	sur.	1/24 cawnie	.05 ac.	2.23 a.
mapp	Bom.	dry	1/4 shye	.22 b.	7.75 l.
mar'cal[240]	Madr.	dry	8 puddee	1.39 pk.	12.32 l.
mar'ha-la	Ar.	rd.§	8 farsakh	24.00 m.	38.62 km.
mar'is	Bab.†	cap	15 capitha	1.15 c.f.	32.57 l.
ma-ta'ro[241]	Trip.	liq.	2 1/5 harbaia	6.16 g.	23.32 l.
mau	Anam	sur.	100 s. sao	1.32 ac.	53.42 a.
maund[242]	Ben.	dry	2/5 soallee	1.24 b.	43.70 l.
maund[243]	Madr.	liq.	10 3/4 seer f	3.25 g.	12.30 l.
me-ca'te	Hond.	len.	24 vara‖	22.00 y.	20.12 m.
mec-de'ma	Ar.	dry	1/8‖ temani	2.25 pt.	1.06 l.
med-im'nos	Gr.†	dry	6 hektels	1.44 b.*	52.53 l.
me-din'no	Cyp.	dry	27/100 b.*	2.13 b.	75.05 l.
me'io[244]	Pg.	dry	1/6 alquier	.19 b.	6.69 l.
me'ter[245]	U. S.	len.	1/10 decam.	39.37 in.	10.00 dm.
me'ter[245]	U. S.	sur.	1/10000 ha.	10.76 s.f.	.01 a.
me'ter[245]	U. S.	cub.	10 hectol.	35.31 c f.	100.00 dl.
me-tre'tes[246]	Gr.†	liq.	12 chous	8.67 g.*	39.39 l.
mi'il	Den.	rd.§	4,000 favn	4.68 m.	7.53 km.
mile[247]	U S; B.	rd.§	1,760 yards	8.00fur.	1.61 km.
mile[248]	U S; B	sur.	64 s. fur.	640.00 ac.	259.00 ha.
mil'ha[249]	Pg.	rd.§	8

Name.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents. National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
mil'li-me'ter[253]	U. S.	len.	1/10 cm.	.039 in.	.001 *m.*
mil'li-me'ter[253]	U. S.	sur.	1/1000000 a.	.00155 s.i.	.01 ha.
mil'li-stere[253]	F.	dry	1 c. dm.	61.02 c. i.	0.001 kl.
min'im[254]	U. S; B.	cap.	1/480 fl. oz.	.02 dr.	.06 c.cm.
mo'di-us	Rom.†	dry	16 sextarium	1.92 g.°	8.75 l.
mo'io	Pg.	dry	15 fanga	23.02 b.	811.13 l.
mon-kel'zer	Per.	len.	7/10 gez	2.34 f.	.71 *m.*
moo'lum[255]	Madr.	len.	3/5 kole	1.50 ft.	.46 *m.*
moot[256]	Ben.	len.	4 unglee	3.00 in.	.08 *m.*
mo'rah[257]	Hind.	dry	1/5 puti	1.35 b.	47.57 l.
mor'gen	C.G.H.	sur.	8.44 rood°	2.11 ac.	85.39 a.
mu'di[258]	Madr.	dry	33/5 marcal	1.28 b.	45.11 l.
muhd[259]	Mor.	dry	64/5 teman	5.18 b.	182.52 l.
mul	Den.	rd.§	4,000 lavn	4.68 m.	7.53 km.
mutch'kin	Scot.	liq.	1 pint°	4.00 g'l	.47 l.
myr'i-a-li'ter[260]	F.	dry	3534 25/100 c. ft.	275.12 b.°	10.00 kl.
myr'i-a-li'ter[260]	F.	liq.	3534 25/100 c. ft.	2,641.8 g.	10.00 kl.
myr'i-a-me'ter[261]	U. S.	len.	10,000 meters	6.21 m.	10.00 km.
myr'i-a-me'ter[261]	U. S.	sur.	24,711 43/100 ac	38.6 s. m.	10,000.00 ha.
mys'tron	Gr.†	liq.	1/20 koneche	.02 pt.	.01 l.
nail[241]	U. S; B.	clo.	1/20 Eng. ell	2.25 in.	.06 *m.*
nal'li-val'li[262]	Madr.	rd.§	1/7 kalum	1.60 m.	2.57 km.
neut	Eg.†	len.	4 cubit	2.29 y.	2.09 *m.*
ngu	Anam	len.	5 thuoc	3.52 y.	3.22 *m.*
ngu	Anam	sur.	1/9 s. sao	7.11 s.y.	5.94 s.m.
nion[263]	Siam	len.	1/25 sok	.79 in.	.02 *m.*
nion[263]	Siam	cub.	1/100 thanan	.58 c.i.	9.50 c.cm
ni-ran'ga	Hind.	rd.§	240 hath	100.00 y.	91.44 *m.*
nock tat	Turk.	len.	1/12 hatt	.01 in.	.02 cm.
nog'gin	Scot.	liq.	1 gill°	.25 pt.	.14 l.
nul[264]	Turk.	rd.§	1.3307 10arsh.	.62 m.	1.00 km.
nus-fi-ah[265]	Ar.	liq.	16 vakia	1.68 pt.	.79 l.
nus-for'bah[266]	Trip.	dry	3.60pk.°	3.35 l.	.95 hl.
oc'tave	U. S; B.	w.	1/8 pipe	158 1/4 g.	59.62 l.
oh'ra[267]	Zan.	len.	1/3 Eg. pic	1.87 ft.	.57 *m.*
o'li-phi	Eg.†	dry	2 Inion	.12 pk.	1.06 l.
o'li-phi	Eg.†	liq.	2 inion	2.24 pt.	1.06 l.
o'ka[268]	Turk.	liq	1/44 aimud	.17 g.	.64 l.
oko'-tha-pal'	Bur.	len.	20 bamboo	85.50 y.	78.18 *m.*
ol'luck[269]	Madr.	dry	1/5 puddee	.02 pk.	.19 l.
o'mer[270]	Heb.†	dry	1/10 houer	1.10 b.	39.11 l.
or bah[271]	Trip.	dry	1/4 tem'n A	19 b.	6.71 l.
or gvi-a[272]	Gr.†	len.	1/24 xylon	2.02 y.	1.85 *m.*
or'loug	Malac.	sur.	400 s. jamba	1.32 ac.	53.42 a.
or'tho-do'ron	Gr.†	len.	11/10 ilchas	8.35 in.	.21 *m.*
os-mi'na	Rus.	dry	2 pajak	3.00 b.	105.72 l.
ot'tin-gar[273]	Fin.	liq.	100 1/10 stoff *g*	4.15 g.	15.71 l.
ott'ing-kar	Den.	dry	2 halvot'g	.06 b.°	2.11 l.
ounce	U. S; B.	ap.	1/16 pint	8.00 dr.	29.57 ml.
ou'rouh[274]	Per.	len.	2 girreh	5.12 in.	.13 *m.*
ou-ta'va	Pg.	dry	1/8 alquier	.19 pk.	1.67 l.
ox'o-ho-ved	Den.	liq.	6 anker	59.29 g.	224.43 l.
ox-y ba-phon	Gr.†	cap.	1/12 kyathos	.12 pt.	.06 l.
pace[275]	U. S; B.	rd.§	5.00 ft.	5.00 ft.	1.52 *m.*
pace[276]	U. S; B.	sur.	.25 s. f.	2.77 s.y.	2.32 s. m.
pa'e-gle[277]	Den.	liq.	1/4 pot	.42pt.°	.24 l.
pa-jak'[278]	Rus.	dry	2 tsch'tv'k	1.49 b.	52.47 l.
pa'kha	Sum.	cap	1/120 tûb	.96pt.°	.55 l.
pa-nais'te[279]	Gr.†	len.	2 condylos	3.04 in.	.08 *m.*
pa-letz'	Rus.	len.	1/8 duline	.50 in.	.01 *m.*
pal'gat[280]	Bur.	len.	1/16 taim	1.00 in.	.02 *m.*
pal'li-gat	Ben.	dry	1/8 maund	.15 b.	5.28 l.
palm[282]	U S; B.	len.	3/4 hand	3.00 in.	.08 *m.*
pal'mi-pes	Rom.†	len.	1 1/4 pes	1.21 ft.	.37 *m.*
pal'mi[283]	Pg.	len.	2/5 pe	8.64 in.	.22 *m.*
pal'mo[284]	Pg.	sur.	1/5 pe	.52 s. f.	.05 s. m.
pal'mo[285]	Pg.	cub	21/4 pes	27.02 c. f.	.76 c. m.
pal'mus	Rom.†	len.	3 uncia	2.91 in.	.07 *m.*
pal'mus ma'jor	Rom.†	len.	3 palmipes	8.74 in.	.22 *m.*
pa'rah[286]	Bom.	dry	5/4 candy	3.83 b.	117.34 l.
par'a-sang[287]	Per.	rd.§	6,000 zar	3.88 m.	6.24 km.
par'a-san'ges	Gr.†	rd.§	3/4 milia	3.45 m.	5.55 km.
par'a-thah'ka	Per.†	rd.§	30 asp'r'sa	8.64 m.	5.86 km.
par'mack	Turk.	len.	12 hatt	1.23 in.	.03 *m.*
pas'sus	Rom.†	len.	2 gradus	4.85 ft.	1.48 *m.*
pe[288]	Pg.	len.	1 1/4 palmo	1.08 ft.	.33 *m.*
pe	Pg.	sur	1 1/4 sq. pol'g'a	1.17 s.f.	.11 s. m.
pe	Pg.	cub.	1.728 c. pol'g'a	1.27 c.f.	.04 c. m.
pe'chys	Gr.†	len.	1 1/5 pygon	1.52 ft.	.46 *m.*
pe'chys me'tri-os	Eg.†	len.	1/40 khet	1.50 ft.	.46 *m.*
peck[289]	U S; B.	dry	537 55 c. i.	554 55 c. i.	8.81 l.
perch[290]	U. S; B.	len.	5 1/2 y.	16.50 ft.	5.03 *m.*
perch[291]	U. S; B.	sur.	30 1/4 s. y.	272.25 s. f.	25.29 s. m.
per'ti-ca[292]	Rom.†	len.	2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 *m.*
per'ti-ca	Rom.†	sur.	100 pes quad.	94.12 s.f.	8.74 s. m.
pes	Rom.†	len.	1 1/5 pal.major	11.64 in.	.29 *m.*
pes quad ra'tus[293]	Rom.†	sur.	1/100 scrup'in	.94 s.f.	.09 s. m.
pes sca-ter'ti-us[294]	Rom.†	len	1 1/5 cubitus	2.42 ft.	.74 *m.*
pfung	Den.	sur	32 tonde'd	43.6 ac.	17.64 ha.
phan[295]	Anam	clo	10 ly	.25 in.	6.35 mm.
pi be	Den.	liq	27 1/20 oxeh'd	122.50 g.	463.70 l.
pic[296]	Eg.	len	2 kadam	2.53 ft.	.77 *m.*
pic[297]	Eg.	sur.	2 925 kerat	6.05 s.f.	.56 s. m.
pi-e'[298]	Sp.	len.	1 200 milla	11.13 in.	.28 *m.*
pi e[299]	Sp.	sur.	1/9 s. vara	.86 s.f.	.08 s. m.
pi-e'	Sp.	cub	1/27 c. vara	.80 c.f.	.02 c. m.
pied[300]	U. S.	clo.	32 E. ell	40.00 y.	36.58 *m.*
pied du Roi[301]	F.	len.	1 toise	1.05 ft.	.32 *m.*
pin	Eng.	liq	1 barrel°	4.50 g.°	20.44 l.
ping	Chin.	dry	8 shih-shi	17.42 b.	612.90 l.
pint[302]	U S; B.	dry	1/64 bushel	.06 pk.	.47 l.
pint[303]	U S; B	liq	1/8 gallon	.50 qt.	.47 l.
pint	U S; B.	ap.	16 fluid oz.	.12 g.	.47 l.
pi pa[304]	Pg.	liq	1/2 tonelada	111 gl.	420.28 l.
pipe[305]	U S; B	w.	126 gallon	100.95 g.°	476.95 l.
pleth'ron[306]	Gr.†	len	1/25 hamma	33.72 y.	30.83 *m.*
pleth'ron[307]	Gr.†	sur.	10,000 s. f.	2.295 ch.	29.00 s. m.
po	Chin.	len.	1/3 chih	1.07 y.	1.53 *m.*
point[308]	U. S.	len.	1/216 in	.0138 in.	.32 mm.
pole[309]	U S; B	len	5 1/2 y.	16.50 ft.	5.03 *m.*
pole[310]	U S; B.	sur	30 1/4 s. y.	272.25 s. f.	25.29 s. m.
pol'le-ga'da	Pg	len	1/12 pe	1.08 in.	.03 *m.*
pol'le-ga'da	Pg	sur	1/144 s. pe	1.15 s.i	.01 s. m.
pol'le-ga'da	Pg.	cub	1/1728 c. pe	1.27 c.i	20.81 c. cm
pol'lex[311]	Rom.†	len	1/16 digitus	.97 in.	.02 *m.*
po lon-ne-toff'	Rus.	liq	1/2 stoff	1.60 pt.	.76 l.
po lon-ne-dro	Rus.	liq	1/2 vedro	1.62 g	6.12 l.
pon'to	Pg	len	1/12 linha	.01 in.	.25 mm.
pot[312]	Den	dry	1/4 skleppe	1.70pt.°	.97 l.
pot[313]	Den	liq	4 pargle	1.70pt.°	.97 l.
pot'tle[313]	Brit.	dry	1/4 peck	.06 b.	2.27 l.
pot'tle[314]	Brit.	liq	2 qt	.60 g.	2.27 l.
pous	Gr.†	len	1 1/5 spithame	1.01 ft.	.31 *m.*
pous	Gr.†	sur.	1/100 acæna	1.02 s.f.	.09 s. m.
pu[315]	Chin.	len.	5 chih	5.45 ft.	1.65 *m.*
pu[316]	Chin.	sur.	25 s. chih	3.00 s.y.	2.51 s. m.
pud'dee[317]	Madr.	dry	8 olluck	.17 pk.	1.53 l.
pul-ga'da[318]	C. Rica	len.	1/36 vara	.91 in.	.02 *m.*
pun'cheon[319]	U. S.	liq.	84 g.	69.97 g.°	317.96 l.
pu'ti[320]	Hind.	dry	2 karika	6.98 b.	246.05 l.
pyg-me'	Gr.†	len.	11/2 pous	1.14 ft.	.35 *m.*
py-gon'	Gr.†	len.	11/2 pygme	1.27 ft.	.38 *m.*
qa'nu[321]	Bab.†	len.	6 ammat	10.33 ft.	3.15 *m.*
qat[322]	Bab.†	len.	5 uban	3.44 in.	.09 *m.*
quar[323]	Rus.	liq.	1/8 stoff	.10 g.	1.10 l.
quart[324]	U S; B.	dry	1/8 peck	.08 b.	.95 l.
quart[325]	U S. B.	liq.	2 pt.	.25 g.	.95 l.
quar-ta'ri-us	Rom.†	cap.	1/8 sextarius	.24 p.°	.14 l.
quar'ter[326]	U S; B.	clo.	4 nail	9.00 in.	.23 *m.*
quar'ter[327]	U S; B.	dry	2 coom°	8.00 b.°	291.00 l.
quar'tern[328]	Brit.	dry	1/4 peck	.06 b.°	2.27 l.
quar'tern	Brit.	liq.	1/4 pint	.12 qt.°	.14 l.
quar'tes	Major.	liq.	1/30 quartin	1.10 g.	4.16 l.
quar'tin	Major.	liq.	6 1/4 quartes	7.17 g.	27.14 l.
qui'ba[329]	Tunis	dry	11/5 teman A	.94 b.	33.12 l.
quo	Anam	sur.	2 mau	2.64 ac.	106.84 a.
rahf[330]	M'd'g.	len.	(183 5/8 dm.)	6.56 ft.	1.86 *m.*
ra'lk	Ben.	dry	1/4 pallie	.04 b.	1.41 l.
rand	Java	liq.	1/475 legger	.34 g.	1.28 l.
ras'ta	Rom.†	len.	2 leuga	2.76 m.	4.44 km.
re'beh	Eg.	dry	12 3/4 uebal	4.46 b.	157.14 l.
reed[331]	Heb.†	len.	6 cubit	9.17 y.	2.90 *m.*
ri	Jap.	rd.§	36 cho	2.43 m.	3.91 km.
ri	Jap.	sur.	3,840 ac.°	5,958.m.	15.54 s. km
rin	Jap.	len.	1/10 bu	.01 in.	.25 mm.
ro	Eg.	cap.	1/8 hon	3.65 c. i.	59.81 c. cm
rod[332]	U S; B.	len.	5 1/2 yard	16.50 ft.	5.03 *m.*
rod[333]	U S; B.	sur.	30 1/4 s. yard	272.25 s. f.	25.29 s. m.
rod[334]	Brit.	cub	1,000 c. ft.	37.07 c.y.	28.34 c. m.
rode[335]	Den.	len.	10 fod	10.30 ft.	3.13 *m.*
rode[336]	Den.	sur.	100 s. fod	11.79 s.y.	9.85 s. m.
roe'nung[337]	Siam	rd.§	2,000 vouah	2.39 m.	3.84 km.
rood[338]	U S; B.	sur.	10,890 s. ft.	.25 ac.	10.12 a.
rope	Brit.	len.	20 ft.	6.66 y.	6.09 *m.*
ro'tl[339]	Syr.	dry	1/350 makuk	.08 b.	2.82 l.
rou'bouh[340]	Eg.	dry	2 malouah	2.02 g.	7.74 l.
run'let[341]	U S; B.	w.	3/4 tierce	18.00 g.	68.13 l.
sa	Assy.†	len.	2 qanu	3.60 y.	3.29 *m.*
sa	Eg.†	cap.	10 Theban	2.50 c.y.	1.91 c. m.
saah[342]	Mor.	dry	1/12 ueba	.25 b.	8.81 l.
Sab'bath-day's jour'ney[343]	Heb.†	rd.§	1/20 day's j'y	.87 m.	1.40 km.
sa-chi ne[344]	Rus.	len.	7 foute	7.00 ft.	2.13 *m.*
sa-chi ne[344]	Rus.	sur.	1/2400 deciat.	49.00 s.f.	4.55 s. m.
sa-chi ne[344]	Rus.	cub.	343 c. foute	12.70 c.y.	9.71 c. m.
sack	Brit.	dry	12 pk.	3.00 b.°	109.00 l.
sa-i'tes[345]	Phe.†	cap.	1/20 coros	.43 c.f.	.01 c. m.
sal'tus	Rom.†	sur.	4 centuria	498.15 ac.	201.46 ha.
san'dong[346]	Bur.	len.	22 palgat	1.83 ft.	.56 *m.*
san'dong[346]	Bur.	sur.	1/49 s. dha	3.36 s.f.	.31 s. m.
sao	Anam	len.	3 ngu	7.99 y.	7.30 *m.*
sao	Anam	sur.	9 s. ngu	64.00 s.y.	53.49 s. m.
sar'a-ko-wa'ja	Rus.	liq	40 vedro	130.00 g.	492.09 l.
sat[347]	Siam	dry	1/40 sesti	.08 pk.	.29 l.
schot'nos[348]	Gr.†	rd.§	1 paras'ges	3.45 m.	5.55 km.
scru'pu-lum[349]	Rom.†	sur.	100 pes quad.	10.46 s.y.	8.74 s. m.
se	Jap.	sur.	30 bu	176.40 s.f.	16.39 s. m.
se'ah	Heb.†	dry	1/3 ephah	2.83 g.	10.70 l.
seam	Brit.	dry	2 coom	8.00 b.	281.89 l.
sec'ond[350]	U S; B.	ang.	1/60 minute	.29 m.	.47 km.
sec'tion	U. S.	sur.	1/36 t'wnship	640.00 ac.	259.00 ha.
seer[351]	Bom.	dry	1/4 pallie	.04 b.	1.41 l.
seer[352]	Cey.	liq	1 quart°	1.20 qt.	1.14 l.
sel	Chin.	dry	1/5 ping	3.47 b.	122.27 l.
sen	Siam	len.	20 vouah	42.00 y.	38.41 *m.*
ses-cun'ci-a	Rom.†	sur.	1/2 uncia	376.49 s.y.	314.79 s. m.
ses'tl	Siam	dry	1/4 sat	1.34 pk.	11.63 l.
sex-ta'ri-o	Per.	dry	1/4 chenica	.04 pk.	.32 l.
sex-ta'ri-us	Rom.†	dry	1/16 modius	.96pt.°	.55 l.
sex-ta'ri-us	Rom.†	liq	1/24 urna	.96pt.°	.55 l.
sex-ting'kar	Den.	dry	1/8 halvot'g	.12 pk.	1.06 l.
sex-ting'kar	Fin.	liq	5 Rus. stoff	2.07 g.	7.83 l.
sha'ku[354]	Jap.	len.	4/25 inc	11.88 in.	.30 *m.*
sha'ku[354]	Jap.	sur.	1/6 bu	.98 s.f.	.09 s. m.
sha'ku[354]	Jap.	cap.	1/10 go	.15 g'l	.01 l.
shik'-shi[355]	Chin.	dry	1/8 ping	2.18 b.	76.81 l.
shing'-shi[356]	Chin.	dry	91/10 kop-shi	.08 pk.	.70 l.
shing'-tsong[357]	Chin.	liq.	90 fu	.13 g.	.49 l.
shi'ta	Anam	liq.	2 hao	12.45 g.°	56.52 l.
sho'o[358]	Jap.	cap.	1/10 to	.40 g.°	1.76 l.
shtoff[359]	Rus.	liq.	1/8 vedro	.41 g.	1.54 l.
shuk'ku	Afr.	clo.	1/9 dotl	2 y.	1.83 *m.*
shye	Bom.	dry	1/16 culsey	.88 b.	31.01 l.
sid-i-o	Musc.	liq.	1/24 ferren	1.54 pt.	.88 l.
sim'pu-lum	Gr.†	liq.	1/12 keramion	7.70 g.	29.15 l.
si'no	Arg.	sur.	1/5000 legua	69.12 s.y.	57.77 s. m.
skeln[360]	Brit.	len.	1/4 hank	120.00 y.	109.73 *m.*
ski-ep'pe[361]	Den.	dry	1/4 pot	3.83 g.°	17.39 l.
ski-ep'per	Den.	sur.	270 2/20 rode	.68 ac.	27.51 a.
so-si'lee	Ben.	dry	1/16 khahoon	3.09 b.	108.88 l.
sok[362]	Siam	len.	1/4 ken	1.58 ft.	.48 *m.*
son[363]	Bab.†	len.	60 qanu	206.39 y.	188.72 *m.*
span[364]	U S; B.	len.	1/2 cubit	9.00 in.	.23 *m.*
spin'dle[365]	Brit.	len.	18 hank	8.59 m.	13.81 km.
spith'a-me[366]	Gr.†	len.	11/11 orth'd'n	.76 ft.	.23 *m.*
square of floor'ing[367]	Brit.	sur.	111/100 s. y.	100.00 s. f.	9.29 s. m.
stack of wood	Brit.	cub.	4 c. yd.	108.00 c. f.	3.06 c. m.
sta'di-on[368]	Gr.†	rd.§	100 orgyia	202.18 y.	184.98 *m.*
sta'di-um	Rom.†	rd.§	5/36 actus	202.00 y.	184.81 *m.*
stath-mos'	Gr.†	rd.§	5 paras'ges	17.23 m.	27.74 km.
ste'kar	Rus.	liq.	1/64 ankerl	4.06 g.°	18.43 l.
step[369]	U S; B.	len.	50 in.	2.50 ft.	.92 *m.*
stere	U. S.	sol.	1000 c. dm.	35.32 c.f.	1.54 l.
stof[370]	Rus.	liq.	1/4 vedro	.41 g.	1.00 kl.
sto pa	Pol.	liq.	117/100 fouteg	1.17 ft.	.36 *m.*
stoup	Brit.	liq.	1/4 gallon	4.00 pt.	2.27 l.
strike[371]	Brit.	dry	1/2 coom	2.00 b.°	.72 hl.
stub'chen	Den.	liq.	1/24 pot	3.30 qts.	3.74 l.
styk'fad	Den.	liq.	1/24 ender	247.30 g.°	11.23 hl.
su bo	Jap.	sur	1/30 tsubo	3.96 s.y.	3.31 s. m.
su'kat	Sum.	cap.	1/10 tub	1.45 g.°	6.60 l.
suk'lum	Assy.†	len.	1/12 qanu	5.40 in.	.14 *m.*
sun[372]	Jap.	len.	10 bu	1.20 in.	.03 *m.*
su si	Assy.†	len.	1/2 palm	.18 in.	4.50 mm.
ta'ble-spoon'	U S; B.	ap.	1/2 fl. oz.	4.00 dr.	14.79 c. cm
tac[373]	Anam	len.	10 fanl	1.30 in.	.03 *m.*
talm[374]	Bur.	len.	18 palgat	1.50 ft.	.46 *m.*
ta ma[375]	Eg.†	cap.	1/4 apet	2.70 c.f.	.08 c. m.
ta'nan	Siam	dry	1/20 tang	.50 pt.	.24 l.
tang	Siam	dry	20 tanan	1.25 g.	4.78 l.
tan'gin	Mor.	dry	1/4 muhd	1.28 b.°	46.08 l.
tank	Brit.	cap.	111/9 barrel	400.00 g.°	18.17 hl.
tan'-tsong[376]	Chin.	liq.	10 shing-ts'g	1.37 g.	5.17 l.
ta'o[377]	Anam	liq.	2 hao	12.45 g.°	56.52 l.
ta'phach	Heb.†	len.	3 4/5 digit	2.87 in.	.07 *m.*
tar'ri	Alg.	dry	1/16 cafliso	.56 b.	19.73 l.
tat'ta-my	Jap.	len.	3/5 djo	2.08 y.	1.90 *m.*
tau[378]	Chin.	dry	3/80 sei	.87 pk.	7.67 l.
tau[379]	Chin.	liq.	1/3 ho	1.12 g.	4.26 l.
tchar'ka	Rus.	liq.	1/100 vedro	.26 pt.	.12 l.
tching	Chin.	liq.	68 teke	1.48 pt.	.70 l.
tchung	Chin.	liq.	21/5 yu	42.78 g.	161.93 l.
tea'cup'	U S; B.	ap.	3 fl. oz.	24.00 dr.	88.72 ml.
tea'spoon'	U S; B.	ap.	1/6 fl. oz.	1.00 dr.	3.70 ml.
te'ke	Chin.	liq.	1/16 fu	12.58 g.	47.61 l.
te'man[380]	Mor.	dry	1/4 ueba	.76 b.	26.78 l.
tem'poh	Sum.	len.	1/4 jankal	2.84 in.	.06 *m.*
te'nah[381]	Hind.	sur.	2,500 s. guz	2.07 ro.	21.04 a.
teng[382]	Bur.	dry	.05 Bom. seer	.84 b.°	30.82 l.
tet'ar-ton	Gr.†	cap.	2 oxyb'p'n	.24pt.°	.14 l.
tha	Bur.	len.	7 sandong	4.27 y.	3.90 *m.*
tha'nan	Siam	cub.	100 c. niou	57.87 c.i.	948.33 c.cm.
thang'sat	Siam	len.	3 truong	21.32 y.	19.49 *m.*
The'ban[383]	Eg.†	cap.	10 apet	6.75 c.f.	.19 c. m.
thread[384]	Brit.	len.	1/80 skein	1.50 y.	.14 *m.*
thu'oc[385]	Anam	len.	1/10 truong	2.11 ft.	.64 *m.*
ti-be'ri	Mor.	dry	2/25 teman	.06 b.	2.11 l.
tierce[386]	US; B.	w.	42 gallon	34.94 g.°	158.98 l.
tip'pree	Bom.	dry	1/8 seer	.02 b.	.70 l.
to	Jap.	cap.	10 shoo	3.99 g.°	18.14 l.
toise[387]	F.	len.	6 p'ds de roi	2.10 y.	1.92 *m.*
tom'me	Den.	len.	1/12 fod	1.03 in.	.03 *m.*
tom'me	Den.	sur.	1/144 s. fod	1.06 s.i.	6.84 s.cm.
tom'me	Den.	cub.	1/1728 c. fod	1.09 c.i.	17.86c.cm.
ton[388]	U S; B.	cub.	11/25 c. yard	40.00 c.f.	1.13 c. m.
ton'de[389]	Den.	dry	8 skleppe	3.95 b.	139.18 l.
ton'de[390]	Den.	liq.	4 3/4 c. fod	34.71 g.	131.07 c.dm
ton'de-land[391]	Den.	sur.	14,000 s. alen.	1.36 ac.	55.03 a.
to'ne-la'da[392]	Arg.	dry	1/2 lastre	29.20 b.	10.29 hl.
to'ne-la'da[393]	Pg.	liq.	2 pipa	1223.60 g.	4846.39 l.
tou	Chin.	cap.	10 shing-ts'g	1.13 g.	4.27 l.
town'ship	U. S.	sur.	36 section	36.00s.m.	9,324.00 ha.
tri-teu'	Gr.†	dry	1/3 medimnos	.47 b.	16.56 l.
tru'be-hu'ash	Mdg.	dry	12 voule	.11 b.°	4.00 l.
tru'ong	Anam	len.	10 thuoc	7.10 y.	6.49 *m.*
tryb'll-on[394]	Gr.†	liq.	1/2 xestes	.48pt.°	.27 l.
tsan	Chin.	len.	1/10 chih	1.32 in.	.03 *m.*
tsar'ki[395]	Rus.	dry	1/10 crushka	.22pt.°	.12 l.
tschet-ver'ik[396]	Rus.	dry	4 tsch'tv'ka	2.98 pk.	26.24 l.
tschet'verk[397]	Rus.	len.	4 verschok	7.00 in.	.18 *m.*
tschet-ver'ka[398]	Rus.	dry	2 garnetz	.74 pk.	6.34 l.
tschet'vierl[399]	Rus.	dry	2 osmina	6.00 b.	211.42 l.
taun[400]	Chin.	len.	10 fan	1.31 in.	.03 *m.*
tu	Chin.	rd.§	250 li	92.89 m.	149.47 km.
tub	Sum.	cap.	10 sukat	14.53 g.°	65.98 l.
tun[401]	U S; B.	w.	252 gallon	209.89 g.°	953.89 l.
tung	Sum.	len.	4 halloh	4.16 y.	3.80 *m.*
tun'na	Fin.	dry	63 kannor	4.50 b.°	168.49 l.
tunn'land	Fin.	sur.	56,000 s. f.	1.15 ac.	46.54 a.
tus'soo	Bom.	len.	1/16 cubiti	1.13 in.	.03 *m.*
u'ban	Bab.†	len.	1/5 quat	.69 in.	.02 *m.*
u-e'ha[402]	Mor.	dry	4 temen	3.04 b.	107.12 l.
un'ci-a[403]	Rom.†	len.	1 1/4 digitus	.97 in.	.02 *m.*
un'ci-a[404]	Rom.†	sur.	5 actus simp.	250.98 s.y.	209.85 s. m.
un'glee[405]	Ben.	len.	1/4 hasth	.75 in.	.02 *m.*
un'gu-lum	Madr.	len.	1/24 Hind. g'z	1.50 in.	.04 *m.*
ur'na	Rom.†	liq.	4 congius	2.89 g.°	13.13 l.
us	Assy.†	rd.§	60 sa	216.00 y.	197.51 *m.*
va'kl-a	Ar.	liq.	1/16 nusñah	.12 pt.	.05 l.
va'ra[406]	Sp.	len.	3 pie	2.78 ft.	.85 *m.*
va'ra[407]	Sp.	sur.	9 s. pie	7.74 s.f.	.72 s. m.
va'ra[408]	Sp.	cub.	27 c. pie	20.56 c.y.	15.71 c. m.
ved'ro	Rus.	liq.	100 tcharka	3.25 g.	12.30 l.
velt	Maur.	liq.	1/30 cask	2.00 g.	7.57 l.
ver'schok[409]	Rus.	len.	1/4 tsch'tv'k	1.75 in.	.04 *m.*
vers[410]	Rus.	rd.§	500 sachine	.66 m.	1.06 km.
ver-su'ra	Apul.†	sur.	3/5 hered'm *j*	.50 ac.	20.23 a.
ver'sus[411]	C'p'a†	len.	100 pous	30.07 y.	27.50 *m.*
ver'sus	C'p'a†	sur	3/10 juger'm	.19 ac.	7.55 a.
vi-tas'ti	Per.†	len.	10 angusta	10.70 in.	.27 *m.*
vou'ah	Siam	len.	1/20 sen	2.10 y.	1.92 *m.*
vou'le	Mdg.	dry	1/12 trubah'h	.04pk.°	33.00 cl.
wey[412]	U. S.	dry	5 quarter	40.00 b.	14.09 hl.
win'dle[413]	Brit.	dry	1/4 peck	3.50 b.	9.93 l.
wine'glass°	U S; B.	ap.	2 fl. oz.	16.00 dr.	59.14 ml.
wis'wu-sa[414]	Bom.	len.	3/25 Hind. g'z	4.48 in.	.11 *m.*
wrap	Brit.	len.	1/7 hank	80.00 y.	73.15 *m.*
wu'sa	Bom.	len.	2 3/5 Hind. g'z	2.49 y.	2.28 *m.*
xes'tes	Gr.†	cap	2 hemina	.96pt.°	.55 l.
xy'lon	Gr.†	len.	3 pechys	4.55 ft.	1.39 *m.*
yan[415]	Chin.	len.	10 cheung	36.46 y.	33.33 *m.*
yard	U S; B.	len.	36 in.	3.00 ft.	.91 *m.*
yard[416]	U S; B.	sur.	1,296 s. i.	9.00 s.f.	.84 s. m.
yard[417]	U S; B.	cub.	46,656 c. i.	27.00 c.f.	.77 c. m.
ya'va	Per.†	len.	1/6 angusta	.18 in.	5.00 mm.
yenk'-shi	Chin.	dry	1/8 kop-shi	.06 pt.	.03 l.
yin[418]	Chin.	len.	10 chay	36.45 y.	33.32 *m.*
yo'jan[419]	Hind.	len.	4 krosa	6.05 m.	9.73 km.
yot	Siam	rd.§	4 roenung	9.55 m.	15.36 km.
yu[420]	Chin.	sur.	100 s. cheung	1.08 ro.	10.52 a.
yu	Chin.	liq.	18 tau	20.13 g.	76.20 l.
yu-ga'da[421]	Sp.	sur.	50 faneg'a	79.35 ac.	32.11 ha.
zah[422]	Tunis	dry	1/10 temanA	.08 b.	2.82 l.
zar	Per.	len§	4 charac	8.42 ft.	1.04 *m.*
zar	Per.	sur§	1/1000 jerib	1.29 s.y.	1.08 s. m.
za'tu[423]	Mdg.	dry	100 voule	1.00 b.	35.24 l.
za'vah[424]	Madr.	dry	1/20 marcal	.03 b.	1.06 l.
ze'reth	Heb.†	len.	11/2 digit	8.60 in.	.22 *m.*

[1] akainat; akenat. [2] ††. [3] achane‡ (Per. and Bœotian). [4] A circular ac. = 235.50 s. f. in diameter. ††. [5] adowly‡. [6] adl‡. [7] alm‡. [8] All Danish measures of length have corresponding surface or square measures. [9] Usually for oil. almu‡; meter‡. [10] Mexico = .21 b.; Paraguay (grain, lime, salt, etc.) = 13 b.; Canary Islands = .15 b. almud‡; celemin‡. [11] Brazil = 8.44 g.; Salvador = 4.54 g.; Madeira = 4.68 g.; Lisbon = 3.70 g.°; Oporto = 5.6 g.° almuda‡. [12] Brazil (dry) = 1.03 b. cantaro‡; pote‡. ††. [13] Varies from 2.13 g. to 3.31 g. cantaro‡; pote‡. ††. [14] Hebraic (sanctuary) = .57359 y.; (Talmudic) = .47799 y. ammah‡. [15] amomam‡. [16] = quadrantal = 1602.62 c. i. (Greek keramion). ††. [17] = amphoreus metretes = 1½ keramion. [18] cloth. Variously valued, from 25.70 in. to 27 in. endasch‡; endesl‡; endeza‡; endrasl‡; Indise‡; plet. [19] At Calcutta. ungulum‡. [20] Russia = 8.12 g.°; Denmark = 8.24 g.° [21] = 1,168 c. i. beshat. [22] Bœotian system, the aporryma being = 4 choinix. [23] At

sowah = .33 b.; Cairo = 5.20 b.; Alexandria = 7.69 b.; Damiad ardeb rice, Egypt = 11.18 b.* [24] §§. ††. [25] arepenus†. [26] = 3280.2 s. y. arura†. [27] oil = 3.32 g. Bolivia and Peru = 8.04 g. (wine and spirits); Cuba and Venezuela = 4.26 g.; San Domingo = 4.11 g.; Honduras = 3.50 g. (oil 275 g.); Canary Islands = 3.54 g.* Arroba mayor (Spain) = 4.26 g.; arroba menor (oil) = 3.32 g. arrabe†; arrowa†; cantara†. [28] Persia: arshin arisch = 38.28 in.; arshin schah = 31.46 in.; Russia = 28 in. archin†; arshine†. [29] The ancient Persian measure of capacity = 3.570 c. i. Ancient Egypt (Ptolemaic) = 1.10 b.—a working equivalent to the Attic *metretes*, 2 apet or $\frac{5}{8}$ tama. The Roman artaba = $\frac{1}{72}$ Greek xestes and Roman sextarius. In the old Syrian system = 8.710 c. i., the bath-artaba being = 2,220 c. i. arta†; artaba†. [30] Hock and Rhenish wine. [31] The modern Pegu measure = 4.30 y. Bantam capacity = .09 b.; Madagascar = .06 b. bamboo†; bambu†; dhai†. [32] Mexico = 20 g.; Greece 16.33 g.; *barril*: Ionian Islands = 19.21 g.; *barril*: Cuba (honey) = 6 g.; Tripoli = 17.12 g. [33] apples. ††. [34] U. S. wine-measure also given as = 31½ g. (26.24 g.*); U. S. beer-measure = 2 kilderkin = 36 g. (29.94 g.*); Brit. liq. gallon = 36 g.* = 43.21 g.; water for ships = 36 g.* The London measure for various wines is from 30 to 36 g.; Brit. Honduras = 27.50 g. ††. [35] Egypt = 13.78 mile. [36] Josephus is authority for 2,300 c. i., 10 bath being given as = 41 Attic or Sicilian medimnos or modius. [37] haploun = .84 y.; diploun = 1.68 y. [38] Turkey 1.03 m. [39] beeas†; beesis†. [40] Bombay = .61 ac.; Bengal = .33 ac.; based on the guz or cubit; applied to any area from 1,500 sq. yds. to an acre. beegah†. ††. [41] measure of land and signification of proprietary right to an estate, the biggah being 20 times the size of the biswa and considered as a whole. To own 5 biswa is = ¼ of a village, 20 biswa or 1 biggah representing the whole area or village. [42] At Travancore. [43] botschkat†; caskà. [44] Spain (oil) = 127.79 g.; (wine) = 127.89 g. [45] wine, U. S. (mean) = .19 g.; malt liquor, U. S. (mean) = .20 g. In British liquid measure, 6 nominal quart bottles = 1 gallon, each containing 1½ pt. = .76 liter. [46] Spain = 1.83 y.; braza reale = 2.23 y. An old Spanish surface-measure = .00076 acre. brazadat†. [47] boo†. [48] chalk. ††. [49] U. S. (official) = 35.239 liter; Brit. (Mendenhall) = 36.3477 liter. [33] U. S. bushel = 32 English bushel nearly. The standard supplied by the Federal gov't to States (adopted in several) is the ⅛ b. The U. S. standard b. = a cylinder of 18.5 in. internal diameter and 8 in. in height, and when heaped the cone must not be less than 6 in. high, containing, for a true cone, 2,747.715 c. i. The British imp. b. = 1.2837 c. f. The U. S. standard b. is to the imperial standard bushel as 32 to 33, nearly; shipping (imp.), 2,218.19 c. i. = 1.03 U. S. b.; heaped coal = ½ sack. For other bushels, see WEIGHT. ††. [50] Of ale = 3 barrels*; Lisbon and Bucellas wine = 117 g.*; water for ships, 110 g.* [51] Guatemala = 4 manzana = 400 vara (q. v.); Nicaragua = 64 manzana (q. v.). ††. [52] In the merchant service, varies from 100 to 140 fathom or more. As a maritime measure, 100 or 120 fathom. See CABLE. [53] Varies from 19 to 23 in. Usually about 20.92 in. cade†; codo†; covado†; covid†; dhraa†. [54] Tunis (dry) = 14.07 b.; Tripoli = 9¼ and 11 b.; Valencia (Sp.) = 6 b.; Malta (oil) = 5.50 g. (see KAFFIS, in table). canz†; (dry). [55] Brazil (Rio) = 36 g. canhada†; cavada†. [56] ††. [57] Seringapatam (dry) = 11.15 b.; Madras (liq.) = 74.46 g. [58] The extreme range of modern guns is, for heavy mortars, 6 m.; heavy guns, about 13 m. In arbitration or legal proceedings = marine league = 3 geog. m. [59] In Aragon = wine arroba. Also known as *arroba mayor*. cantara†. ††. [60] Naples = .19 g. ** See WEIGHT. [61] Barcelona = 5.12 b.; Crete, 4.32 b.**; Milan = 4.67 g.** The Sp. carga (liq.), mean = 42.94 g., Barcelona (oil) = 32.65 g. See WEIGHT. [62] ††. [63] As a road-measure = 1/500 mile of 1.15 m.; Arabia = 1 rod = 2 paces = 4.20 y. For surfaces = 4 s. pace = 144 s. ft. = 17.65 s. y. gassabat†; kassabah†; kassaba†. [64] In the Carnatic, legal, = 1 ac.; usual = 1.18 ac. casseney†. [65] Canary Islands (surface) = .04 ac.; (dry) from .05 b. to 18 b. [66] 1/100 part. §§. ††. [67] Old Scotch = 74.4 ft.; Roman (actus) = 24 Roman pace or 120 Roman ft. of 1.013 Eng. ft.); Ptolemaic Phileterian and the Greek chain (amma) = 60 local ft. (of 1.013 Eng. ft.); Ar. (10 gasab) = 120 local ft. (pic). The metric chain = 20 meter. ††. [68] Ramsden s. chain = .22 rood; Gunter's s. chain .40 rood; Ar. s. chain = 1.46 rood. ††. [69] ††. [70] Calcutta. chattac†. [71] Seringapatam (grain) = .002 b. (milk) = .02 g. chattac†. [72] chamat. [73] tchetverik†; tschetverik†; tschetwerik†. [74] chetvierti; tchetvert†; tschetvert†; tschetvierti; tschetwert†. [75] Canton = 4.10 y.; Pekin = 3.64 y. The s. cheung always = 100 s. chih. chang†; ch'eung†. [76] Official chih 13.125 in. For surveyors and engineers = 12.7 in.; commercial, Canton = 14.76 in. (varies a little); itinerary chih = 12.17 in. The chih = 10 tsun = 100 fan. chek†; chik†. [77] Mathematical = 1/100 s. cheung. chek†; chik†. [78] Mathematical. chek†; chik†. [79] chenikt. [80] chu†. [81] In the Æginetan, Spartan, and Bœotian system = ¼ aporryma = 1/6 cophinus = 100 c. l. In the usual Greek system (dry) = 70 c. l. Taking the Æginetan choinix at 1.515 l., the Attic at 1.094 l., and the l. at 61.02705 c. i., the Æginetan c. = 92.45 c. l.; Attic = 66.76 c. l. [82] The earliest Hebrew system gives kor (dry), and homer (wet) each as 23,000 c. l. cor†; kor†. [83] In Phenician and old Carthaginian system = 22.200 c. l. corus†. [84] The chous of the Gythium monument is larger. It is = ⅙ Bab. maris or ¼ of the Syr. artabe, tempore Alexandri, *t. e.*, 15.26 l. or 13.44 qt. [85] Singapore and Prince of Wales' Island = ¼ gantang of 2.45 b.* chupah†; (liq.) chupak†; quart†. [86] 3,384 s. f. sescuncia†. [87] collothon†. [88] ††. [89] condylos†; kondylos†. [90] wood. ††. [91] Phenician and old Carthaginian system 22,200 c. l. [92] Madras = 3.65 m. cost, hoodary†; kos†. [93] Calcutta. kattha†. [94] In the old Syrian system = 20.74 c. l.; later or Seleucidan = 22.26 c. l.; Æginetan = 23.12 c. l.; Attic (dry and liq.) = 16.7 c. l.; Gythium, in the southern Peloponnesus = 57.19 c. l. C., of the Kleopatra tabel = .41 l.; Veterinary c. = .33; Ptolemaic = .27; Alexandrian = .25; physicians' = .20. Besides these were the Theban c. and others. The kotyle of the monument of Gythium = (actually) .988 l. cotyla†; hemina†; kotyle†; trybilon†. ††. [95] Portugal = 25.97 in.; Goa = 26.80 in.; Brazil = 25.56 in. cadrec†; codo†; dra'a†. [96] Bombay = .50 y.; Madras = .52 y.; Ceylon = .51 y.; average, Brit. India = .50 y.; China = .39 y.; Java = .75 y.; Malacca = .50 y.; Arabia (Mocha) = .33 y.; Siam = .50 y. hasta†; hath†; haut†. [97] Varies greatly in value. [98] Sumatra (minimum) = 49.52 b.; (maximum) = 149.83 b.; Bantam (rice) = 147.56 b.; Batavia (rice) = 62.45 b.; Malacca and Siam = 90.81 b.; Amboyna = 55.34 b. Koyangt. [99] Kronchka†. [100] quartillho†; quartillha; quartillho†. [101] Castile = 1.55 pk.; Argentine Rep. = .97 b. quartilla†. [102] Toledo (wine) standard = 1.06 g.; (oil) = .83 g. quartillat. [103] dry; Costa Rica = .12 b.; Mexico = .05 b.; liq.; Chile = 1.16 qt.; Mexico (wine) = .48 qt.; (oil) .53 qt.; San Domingo = .51 qt. quarillho†; quartillho†. [104] Cuba (of honey) = .62 c. in. kuba†. [105] Batavia = .27 in.; Masulipatam = 19.08 in. (probably); Bombay = 18.08 in.; Surat (matting) = 20.88 in. The Hind. hath is translated cubit. Burmese cubit = 15 to 20 in. Anciently subdivided into two spans = 6 handbreadths or palms = 24 finger-breadths or digits. Among the ancient Arabs and Chaldeans = 2.10 ft.; Babylonians = 24 in. (nearly); Egyptians (royal cubit) = 20.64 in.; Greeks = 18.16 in.; Persians (royal) = 21.19 in.; Romans = 17.4 in.; ordinary Hebrew = 19.52 in.; sacred cubit of Moses = 24.75 in. [106] 7/9 to 18 g. palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. [107] In the Attic or usual Greek system = 2.8 c. l. cyathus†. [108] cyathos†. [109] At Rangoon. tatug†. [110] dochme†; doron†; palaiste†. [111] dactylos†. [112] fathom†; staff†. [113] Among the Jews, ordinarily, 30 m.; when traveling in companies, only 10 m. Jahn's estimate = 33 m. 172 y. 4 ft.; that of Herodotus = 150 and 200 stade or furlong (about 600 ft.). For the Roman army, from 20 to 24 m. derec yom†; mahalac yom†. [114] §§. [115] Not in general use. dekarat. ††. [116] Wood and coal. myrialiter†. §§. ††. [117] pertica† (length); scrupulum† (surface). [118] Not in general use. ††. [119] declatina†; dessatina†; dessiatinet; dessyatine†. [120] §§. [121] Wood and coal. Same as HECTOLITER. §§. [122] Spain = .68 in. [123] Equatorial degree = 69½ statute m. (nearly). At the equator = 68.702 m.; at the poles = 69.396 m. Ancient Roman = 68.95 m.; angular = 60 minutes. ††. [124] depah†; depoh†; gochih†. [125] bamboo†; bambout. [126] Anciently = 1/24 cubit. Roman digitus = .726 in. [127] daktylodochme†; doron†; palaiste†. [128] Termed a land-measure. [129] daktylodochme†; dochme†; palaiste†. [130] See WEIGHT. ††. [131] 1,000 yojan, a Hind. road-measure varying from 6 to 7 m. [132] Irish ell = 1.25 y. Flem. = ⅘ y.; Fr. = 1⅕ y.; Scot. = 37.2 in. ††. [133] According to Josephus = 8.6696 g.; Rabbinist estimate = 4.4286 g. bath†. ††. [134] Anam = .18 in. [135] Mexico = 2.58 b.; Argentine Republic = 3.89 b.; Chile = 2.57 b.; Costa Rica = 11.35 b.; Guatemala and Salvador = 1.50 b.*; Paraguay = 1.55 b.; Uruguay = 7.78 b.; Cuba = 1.60 b. ††. [136] Varies in Spain from .92 ac. to 1.59 ac.; Canary Islands = ⅛ ac.; Salvador and Venezuela = 1.73 ac. [137] Lisbon = 1.53 b.; Oporto = 1.94 b. [138] Egypt = 3.44 m.; Persia = 3 geog. m. parasang†. [139] agasche†; agasha†. [140] Nearly equal to a man's height. [141] Arab. = 1.46 ac. Various Egyptian values. Average = 1 acre. The unit of land-measure in Egypt. fedan†. ††. [142] In Hind. = 8 barleycorn = 1/24 dund. digit†; digitus†. ††. [143] Alexander gives: ale (Brit.) = 9.77 g.; beer (Brit.) = 10.99 g. See WEIGHT. [144] The foot (U. S.) is stated officially to be = .304801 meter. Jackson gives the foot of the English commercial system as = .3047075 meter. Malta = 11.17 in.; Cape of Good Hope = .97 of ordinary foot. For Malabar foot, see ADY, in list. ††. [145] U. S. (official) = .09290 s. meter. Jackson gives English system as = .0929467 s. meter. Finland = 129 s. i. [146] U. S. (official) = .02832 c. meter or kilolitre. English = .02829107 c. meter. (Jackson) 1/40 load rough timber (Brit.); 1/50 load squared timber (Brit.); 1/50 load planks (Brit.); 1/42 shipping ton of timber (Brit.); (1/40 in U. S.) 1/95 ton of ship displacement (Brit.); of water = 6.23 g. In St. Domingo, 100 c. f. = 121.18 (U. S.) cord foot (U. S.) and foot of wood = 16 c. f. [147] Smyrna = 5.82 b. [148] Paraguay = .8 g. Uruguay and Mexico = 2.50 qt.; Brazil, 2.24 qt. [149] Germany = from 213 g. to 151 g. ** [150] Old Scotch and Irish = ⅛ of respective miles. [151] cuddy†; gudda†. [152] = ½ peck = ⅛ bushel. Metrical (dry and liquid alike), U. S. (official) = 3.78543 liter; Brit. (Mendenhall) = 4.54346 liter. ††. [153] = 16 g'l = 8 pt. = 4 qt. See note 152. The standard (U. S.) is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of 7 in. internal diameter and 6 in. in height, and is to the Brit. (imperial) as 5 to 6, nearly. ††. [154] At Bantam, Batavia = 2.11 g. [155] At Bantam = .37 b.; Borneo = .74 b.; Hind. (mean of 11) = .15 b. [156] garavah†. [157] Pondicherry = 108.97 b.; Ceylon = 140.40 b.* garsah†. [158] Ar. = .69 y. Royal, Per. = 1.08 y.; ordinary = .69 y. See GUZ, in table. gers†; geza†; gezor†; guerzet; guezat. [159] U. S. = .1184 liter (Clark); Brit. = .141929 liter (Jackson). Old Scotch = ¼ mutchkin. ††. [160] quirbeht. [161] Turkey = 1.61 in.; Bengal = 2.25 in. gheriah†; gira†; guirah†. [162] Cloth. [163] pes sestertius†. [164] 60 to 100 ft. broad; length customary Homeric. [165] Minimum = .65 y.; maximum = 1.18 y.; mean of 67 guz measures = .91 y. Bengal = 3 ft. Surveyors' guz = .92 y.; imperial s. guz (Bengal) = 1 s. y.; Bombay = .56 s. y.; cubic guz has general value of 8 cubic hath. goesa†; gujah†. [166] Forty royal cubits. It appears in the Ptolemaic system of Eg. as schoinion, and as a sur. measure = 441 s. m. or 527.44 s. y. [167] Oil. For pomade = 2.07 y.* herbaia†. [168] Bengal = 18 in.; Madras, from 18 to 19 in.; Bombay, from 14 to 23½ in.; Burma, from 19 to 20 in. covid†; cubit†; haut†. [169] hectaire†; hektar†; hektare†. §§. ††. [170] §§. In measuring wood and coal, the hectoliter is termed, in France, etc., *decistère*. The bulk of a hectoliter is about that of a barrel. A square hectometer is about the size of a baseball-field. §§. [171] hekteus†. [172] cotyle† (see note 94); kotyle†; trybilon†. [173] 54,285.27 s. f. [174] Josephus gives value as 1.4449 g.; the Rabbinists as .7381 g. [175] Ale and beer. Wine = 63 g. (1⅛ tierce). The British hogshead of 54 g. (old measure) = 52 g. 1 qt. 1 pt. and 3.55 g'ls imperial. British: claret and madeira = 46 g.*; port = .57 g.*; sherry = 54 g.* [176] In the earliest Hebrew system = 23,000 c. l.; Babylonian = 23,800 c. l. cort; gomert. ††. [177] Josephus gives as = 86.696 g.; according to the Rabbinists = 44.286 g. ††. [178] inkt. [179] U. S. (official) = 25.4001 mm.; British (Jackson) = 25.3923 mm. [180] U. S. (official) = 6.452 s. cm.; British = 6.448 s. cm. (1296 s. i. = 1 s. y.). U. S. (official) = 16.387 c. cm.; British = 16.372 c. cm. (46,656 c. i. = 1 c. y.) [181] ittomassec†; sjoo†. [182] Liquid value of capacity measure in the series of itchigan, gonghan, and ischlomassc. ittomassec†; sjoo†. [183] At Calcutta. jow†. The principal surface-measure of Persia: = 1,000 to 1,066 s. zar of 40.95 in. = 1,294 to 1,379 s. y. [184] = 27,116.10 s. f. ††. [185] A linear measuring-chain or -rope. In Persia the jerib (or jureeb) is a surface-measure (see note 185). In Hind. the s. of jureeb is biggah (Balfour). [186] Third in the series of kerat, abdat (derah, deraa, dhra'a), and cassaba (gassaba, gasab) (q. v.). [187] A special unit. The distance that can be walked in an "Indian hour." [188] See CAFFISO in table, and note 54. 191 At Calcutta. Represents 2,986⅔ lb. weight of grain (see WEIGHT). kahun†. [189] acsenat; decapous†. [190] Square of kalamos. Same variants. [191] At Chingleput. [192] Norway = .51 g. **. [193] Anciently known as *cubic cubit*, or *ghonahasta*. [194] kaspat. [195] Siam = 37.84 in. [196] Submultiple of the pic. [197] keub†. [198] Varies from 37 to 50 g. kahoon†; kahun†. [199] koonket. [200] Disused. [201] U. S. custom-house, 19 g.; Brit. (beer), 22 g.; water for ships, 18 g. [202] This name also used for kilogram in the metric system. Egypt, 4.69 b.* (Alexandria); Rumania, ** = 12.34 b. [203] §§. [204] = 6 s. y. [205] ††. [206] cochliarion†. [207] At Travancore. [208] In the earliest Hebrew system = 23,000 c. l. [209] 99 c. f. = 84.24 b.* [210] crushkat. [211] Sanskrit equivalent to *coss*. [212] In Liberia = 1.79 pint.* cuba†. [213] stage†. [214] Russia = 11.54 qr.*; Denmark = 86.84 b.; Finland (barley) = 126.28 b.; (oats) = 140.31 b.; (rye) = 112.25 b.; Portugal = 92.06 b.; Cape of Good Hope (wheat) = 58.24 b.*; northern Europe (mean) = 95 b. (grain). [215] Cotton and silk yarn. For linen yarn = 120 thread = 10,800 in.; worsted yarn = 80 thread = 2,880 in. rapt; skeint. ††. [216] Spain = 6,160 y.; Portugal = 6,760 y.; Honduras and Nicaragua = 6,666⅔ vara (see VARA). Marine league = 6,075 y. In Egypt. farsakh†. [217] Arrack. Amsterdam, ** = 133.75 g. [218] Mexico and Paraguay = 5,000 varas = 2.60 m.; Salvador = 12,29 m.; common legua of Spain = 8.4245 m.; marine = 3.4590 m.; Portugal (legoa) = 3.8885 m. liguat. [219] Mexico = 4.34 acre. [220] leuca†. [221] Oil. [222] For artificers (.0833 in.)*; ordinary, 1/10 in. ††. [223] Mexico = 2.75 in.; Spain = .08 in. linea†. [224] Line, linea, linka, and linie have similar values, but different multiples. [225] 1/100 of 22 yards (4 pole) = Gunter's chain. [226] §§. [227] Round timber or rough = 40 c. f. Load of hewn or squared timber or of planks = 50 c. f. (U. S. & B.). tonā. [228] ⅛ last of 80 b.* [229] Mean of 5. Maximum (Riga) = 1.94 b.; minimum (Reval) = 1.12 b. [230] 1204 g. (Josephus); .0615 g. (Rabbinists). In the Phenician and old Carthaginian system = 31 c. l.; earliest Hebrew = 32 c. l. [231] Road = .27 m.; cloth = .02358 in.; builders' ly = .01918 in. [232] At Gondar = 1/20 ardeb; at Massowah = 1/24 ardeb. [233] = ½ ronbouh or rub. [234] = 1/24 caballeria (Republic of Honduras, as distinct from colonies of that name). [235] = 150 thuoc (Cochin-China). [236] For variation in value, see CAWNIE in list, and note 64. [237] At Masulipatam = 1.61 pk. markat†; mercalt. [238] Oil. matart. [239] = 1/20 candy. At Baroach and Gujerat (sesame) = .59 g. [240] Oil. At Baroach and Gujerat (oil) = 5.52 g. [241] Varies from .17 b. to 24 b. **. [242] §§. [243] amphorius†; cadust. [244] = 80 chains = 320 rods = 63,360 in. Geographical m., admiralty knot, or nautical m. = 1.151 statute m.; Irish = 2,240 y.; Scotch = 1,984 y. The old Roman m. = 1.617 y. ††. [245] London square m. = .8973 s. m. = 2,500 s. chain at 32°. [246] Marine milha = 1.15 m. [247] = ½ farsakh or league. [248] Marine milha = 1.15 m.; Argentine Republic, Salvador, and Venezuela = 1.15 m. [249] ††. [250] §§. [251] drop†. [252] From the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of a tall man. Average = 19⅛ in. cubit†; hath†; mulum†. [253] = 4 fingers. hand†. [254] Mean measure. Local values vary. [255] At Mangalore = 1.30 b. [256] almud†; mud†. [257] The myrialiter, for wood and coal, is called *decastère*. The myriameter = about one side of a township or 1/1000 of the earth's quadrant. §§. [258] Cloth. ††. [259] = the distance usually walked in an "Indian hour" (24 minutes). nalivalit. [260] niu†; ntw†. [261] kilometer†. [262] At Mocha. Variants as in note 266. [263] nasshat; nasforbat; nasforbah†; noosha†; nushat. [264] At Muscat. [265] = 1/128 kilo of wheat, according to Jackson. See WEIGHT. [266] Also stated to be 11.719 c. l. ollock†; olluk†. [267] According to Josephus = .8669 gallon. The Rabbinists estimate = .4428 g. gomer†. [268] Olympian orgyia = 2.10 and 1.95 y.; Ptolemaic and Philetærean = 2.31 y. [269] **. Russian measures generally used. [270] Cloth. Turkey = 3.21 in. ooroubt. [271] Short step or pace, British infantry, is 21 in.; the slow step or pace = 30 in., as in quick time; stepping-out pace = 33 in., as in double time; side step or pace = 12 in. ††. [272] 3,600 s. l. [273] paegle†; pagel†; poegel†. [274] = ½ osmina. pajok†. [275] Mean value in East Indies = 1 in. paulgat†; pulgat†; pulghat†. [276] daktylodochme†; dochme†; doront. [277] Bombay = .16 b. pallie†; palat; pylt. [278] Hebrew and Assyrian = 3 in. (also stated as 3.648 in.); Netherlands = 3.94 in. [279] Spain = 8.35 in.; Argentine Rep. = 8.53 in.; Brazil = 8.56 in.; Balearic Isles = 7.70 in.; Malta = 10.90 in.; Carrara (marble-work) = 9.59 in. [280] Spain = .48 s. f. [281] Brick and stone-work. [282] Ceylon = .70 b.* Madras = 1.74 b. chunam†; para†. [283] "An hour's walk for a horse"; Persia† = 4.15 m. farsakh†; farsang†. [284] Architects' = 1.11 ft. [285] = ¼ bushel = 16 pint = 8 quart = 2 gallon. U. S. peck = ¼ of the Winchester bushel of 2,150⅖ c. i. [286] polet; rod†. [287] = .00625 ac. [288] decempeda†. [289] pes quadratus†. [290] gradus†. [291] Architects' = .19 in. See FAN, at WEIGHT. [292] Road = 29.09 in.; builders' and analagous uses = 29.53 in.; cloth = 25.51 in.; native = 22.37 in.; Nile pic = 9.02 in.; Morocco = 26 in.; Abyssinia = 27 in.; Algeria = 24.92 in.; Tripoli = 26.42 in.; Tunis (silk) = 24.88 in.; Turkey = 24.84 in.; Arabia = 18.96 in. Usually divided into 8 robs or robi. [293] Abyssinia = 5.06 s. f.; Persia = 4.88 s. f.; Aleppo = 4.93 s. f.; Cyprus = 4.86 s. f. [294] Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Puerto Rico = .91 ft.; Argentina = .94 ft.; Curaçao, Havana, and Mexico = .93 ft. The Italian pie ** varied from 11 to 20 in. [295] Italy, from .93 s. f. to 3.49 s. f. **. [296] bolt†. [297] Haiti = 12.78 in. [298] Winchester standard = .01556 b. [299] The Winchester pint = (U. S. measure) .50 qt.; (Eng. measure) = .4164 qt. Old Brit. (beer) = .1526 g.; old Scotch = .45 g. Full metric value, U. S. = .4734 liter. [300] Spain (oil) 34½ arroba = 95.44 g.*; Madeira (wine) = 110 g.; Bahia (rum) 134.89 g.; (molasses) 187.34 g.; Brazil = 132.09 g. [301] Bordeaux (brandy) = 99.59 g.; Cognac (brandy) = 152.78 g.; Brit. (ale) 117.19 g. **. butt†; piece†; puncheon†. [302] Estimated at 1,213 in. and 1,245 in. [303] Greek system stated as 10.268 s. f. [304] France (generally) = .0074 in. **. [305] Cheshire (Eng.) = 8 y.; Eng. forest = 7 y.; woodland = 6 y.; Irish = 7 y. **. perch†; rod†. [306] = ¼ Indian revenue gunta. [307] uncia†. [308] krug† (liquid); pott† (dry and liquid). [309] The old measure = .00197 b. less. [310] The old measure = .1008 g. less. [311] gochih†. [312] kung†. [313] measure†; puddy†. [314] Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Puerto Rico = 12 pies. [315] Jamaica (rum) = 102.02 g. butt†; pipe†. [316] burnum†. [317] Based on cubit of 20.63 in. Assyria (Senkereh tablet), based on cubit of 21.6 in., = 64.8 in. [318] Sexagesimal system, based on cubit of 20.63 in. [319] quort. [320] The liter U. S. = 1.0567 quart. [321] Scotch = .89 g. **. Paris = 49 g. **. [322] = ¼ English y.; = ⅛ Flemish ell = 1/6 English ell = 1/6 French ell. Used also for ribbon. [323] = 1/6 wey = 1/10 last. [324] = ¼ of a stone = ⅛ bushel. [325] In Tunis only. [326] North Madagascar = 7.74 ft.; South = 3.87 ft. [327] Ezekiel's reed or rod = 3.65 y. [328] perch†; pole†. [329] perch†; pole†. [330] A rod of brickwork = 16½ ft. × 16½ ft. × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic ft. = 11⅓ cubic yard. [331] Norway = 9.74 ft. **. [332] Norway = 9.71 s. f. **. [333] roenengt. [334] A circular rood (Brit.) = 117.75 s. f. [335] At Aleppo. rottal†. [336] rob†. [337] rundlet (Brit.); same as KILDERKIN. [338] At Algiers. saa†; sahat. [339] "2000 paces, or about 6 furlongs from the wall of the city." [340] sacheent; sagenet; saginet; sashen†; sasken†. [341] Gr. saites = 2.66 g. = 12.12 l. [342] royal cubit†; sandaung†; saundaung†. [343] Egypt† = 4.15 m. (uncertain). Valuation given in table has been substituted for 2 parasanges = 8.89 m. = 11.09 km. (the original entry), as a better-established equiv. for which 32, 40, 60, and 120 stadium are also given. This will explain seeming discrepancies in cross-references. schoinat. [344] The square of the standard 16-foot measuring-rod. decempeda quadratat. [345] 1/3600 degree. [346] See WEIGHT. [347] At Colombo. [348] **. [349] Linear and square foot. shako†. [350] At Pekin. [351] "The dry-measure shing." sheng†; tchingt. [352] "The liquid-measure shing." sheng†; tching†. [353] shoi; sjoo†. [354] shtoft. [355] Cotton and silk yarn. lea†. [356] For coal and salt, 4.82 g. skoeppe†. [357] sawk†. [358] 7,430 in. [359] Bengal = 9 in. quartert. [360] Cotton and silk yarn. [361] = 12 daktyli. [362] Used for builders' work. [363] aulos†; stadiost; stadium†. [364] pace†. [365] osmushka†; shtof†; shtoff†; stof†. [366] = ¼ quarter. [367] sung†. [368] tak†. [369] At Pegu, Lower Burma. [370] A submultiple of Theban = 4,672 c. l. [371] In the liquid or *isong* series. [372] shita†. [373] taot. [374] taot. [375] Arabia (Mocha) = 2.81 b. tement; tomand†. [376] 200/250 s. jerib. [377] basket†. [378] "The great Theban measure." [379] Cotton and silk yarn. [380] thuok†. [381] = 168 qt. = 336 pt. [382] Unit on which the meter is founded. [383] Of shipping. See WEIGHT. [384] Of grain = 3.83 b.*; coal = 4.68 b.*; oil = 28.92 g.* tont. [385] tont. [386] Also stated as 1¼ acre. [387] Portugal = 41.43 b. [388] Spain = 255.78 g.; Rio Janeiro = 264.18 g. [389] In usual Greek (Attic) system = 16.64 c. l.; system of Gythium = 58 c. l. cotyle; heminat; kotyle†. [390] tcharkat; tscharka†; tscharkey†. [391] tchetverik†. [392] tchetverkt; [393] tschetverka†. [394] chetvierti. [395] At Pekin. At Canton = 1.48 in. [396] Old Brit (beer) = 263.69 g. [397] Egypt = 1.40 pk. huebat; ouebah†; webat; whibat. [398] pollex†. [399] The as to which this uncia belongs is the jugerum. [400] "A thumb-breadth." In southern India = 1⅞ in., or the distance from thumb-joint to tip of nail. ungulum†. [401] Bolivia = 32.90 in.; Brazil = 43.31 in.; Chile = 32.91 in.; Colombia = 31.50 in.; Cuba = 33.38 in.; Mexico = 32.99 in.; Peru = 32.91 in.; Venezuela = 33.38 in.; Paraguay = 33 in.; Brit. Honduras = 32.75 in.; Curaçao = 33.37 in.; Argentine Rep. = 34.12 in.; Honduras = 33.08 in.; Costa Rica = 32.88 in.; Portugal = 43.28 in. [402] Honduras = 1.90 s. vara = 1 s. y. Mexico (vara cuadrada) = .84 s. y. [403] Usually for solids. [404] verchok†; vershoc†. [405] werst†. [406] The versus belonged to the decimal system of Campania and Umbria. According to Hyginus 3⅓ versus = 1 Roman jugerum. versus†. [407] load†. [408] Wheat, barley = 180½ b.; beans = 220 ⅔. [409] At Malwah. Surat = 4.88 in. [410] yin†; yut. [411] = 1/4084 s. chain = 1/4320 rood = 1/43560 acre. [412] 21.683 b.* [413] yan†. [414] Variously estimated, from 4 to 7 Eng. m. [415] = 1/6 king. [416] At Madrid = 35.07 ac.; Valencia = 6.16 ac. [417] sast. [418] = 162⅔ bambu†. [419] At Masulipatam.

meas'ured, mezh'urd, *pa.* **1.** Ascertained or computed by rule or standard; determined, adjusted, or proportioned by rule. **2.** Hence, uniform; slow and stately; rhythmical; deliberate; as, with *measured* step.

> You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
> With *measured* beat and slow.
> LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* st. 3.

3. Restrained within bounds; moderated; limited; as, to speak in *measured* tones.

meas'ured-ly, mezh'yurd-li, *adv.* [Rare.] With deliberation.

meas'ure-less, mezh'ur-les, *a.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense. —**meas'ure-less-ly,** *adv.* —**meas'ure-less-ness,** *n.*

meas'ure-ly†, *adv.* Moderately.

meas'ure-ment, mezh'ur-mĕnt, *n.* **1.** The act of measuring; mensuration; hence, computation; determination by judgment or comparison.

> The principle of compensation is that which lies at the foundation of the common law *measurement* of damages.
> PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 8, § 3, p. 442. [L. B. & CO.]

2. The ascertained result of measuring; the dimensions, size, capacity, or amount, as determined by measuring.

> De Nonville, with an eye of skill,
> Took *measurement* of slope and hill.
> W. H. C. HOSMER *Yonnondio* can. 1, st. 12.

3. A system of measures or measuring, as applied to any district or trade; as, the distance by Irish *measurement.*

Phrases:—builders' measurement (*Naut.*), the shipbuilders' system of computing tonnage; giving results about double the legal or registered tonnage.—**m. goods,** light goods which in transit are charged by bulk, as opposed to heavy goods which are charged by weight. **new m.** (*Naut.*), a system adopted by the United States Congress in 1864 for computing the cargo-carrying capacity of a vessel.

meas'ur-er, mezh'ur-ẽr, *n.* One who or that which measures. Specifically: (1) One who measures commodities in market. (2) One who measures work on buildings with a view to determining a contractor's compensation. (3) An officer, known as the *meter*, who formerly measured coal and woolen and other goods in the city of London. (4) A measuring-worm. (5) An instrument specially adapted for measuring.

meas'ur-ing, mezh'ur-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of MEASURE.

—**meas'ur-ing-cast",** *n.* A cast or throw that so nearly equals a predecessor that exact measurements only can tell which is the better.—**m.-machine,** *n.* A machine for measuring lengths, as a cloth-measuring machine.—**m.-worm,** *n.* Any geometrid caterpillar that progresses by alternately looping and straightening its body as if measuring. Called also *looper, inchworm, spanworm,* and *geometer.*

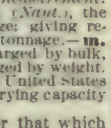

1

Measuring is the first element of many compounds, partially self-explaining; as, **measuring-chain** (a surveyors' or engineers' chain), **m.-faucet, m.-funnel, m.-glass** (graduated), **m.-pump, m.-tape, m.-wheel** a wheelwrights' circumferentor, or an odometer), etc.

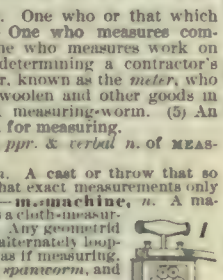

2

A Measuring-machine.

1. Cloth-measuring machine, showing dials connected with a toothed wheel below. 2. The same mounted for use. As the cloth is rolled up it rotates the toothed wheel and the length rolled is shown on the dials.

meat, mit, *vt.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] To furnish with food; feed.

> His shield well lined, his horses *meated* well.
> HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Chapman, bk. n, l. 336.

meat, *n.* **1.** The flesh of vertebrate animals used as food; sometimes limited, colloquially, to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to poultry, game, fish, frogs, turtles, and the like; as, butchers' *meat.* **2.** Anything eaten for nourishment; solid food of any kind; victuals; hence, figuratively, that which sustains and comforts; as, *meat* and drink; "my flesh is *meat* indeed"; "my *meat* is to do the will of him that sent me."

> Labour not for the *meat* which perisheth, but for that *meat* which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you.
> *John* vi, 27.

3. The edible part of anything, especially of food that has to be picked out or detached, as from a shell: sometimes used in the plural; as, the *meat* of an oyster; walnut-*meats*; the *meat* of an egg. **4.** The act of taking a **meal; partaking of food or meat; as, labor first, then** rest and *meat.*

> And David said unto Jonathan, Behold to-morrow . . . I should not fail to sit with the king at *meat.*
> *1 Sam.* xx, 5.

5. [Local.] Animals collectively, regarded as food; as, *meat* is killed every Friday. **6.** [Archaic.] Meal; flour; as, a *meat*-offering. **7**†. Dinner, regarded as the chief meal, and typical of food in general. [< AS. *mete*, meat.]

mete†.

Compounds, etc.:—dark meat, such part of the flesh of poultry and some game, as the legs of chickens and turkeys, as, on being cooked, does not become white.—**light or white m.,** the flesh of the breast and wings of some kinds of poultry or game, which, after being cooked, appears white, as in the case of chickens, turkeys, partridges, and some grouse.—**meat'-bird",** *n.* [U. S.] The Canada jay.—**m.-chopper,** *n.* An implement adapted for chopping or mincing meat.—**m.-crusher,** *n.* An instrument for making steak tender by passing it between corrugated rollers.—**m.-earth,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Soil.—**m.-fly,** *n.* A flesh-fly.—**m.-form**†, *n.* A form adapted for the accommodation of several at table.—**m.-hunter,** *n.* A poot-hunter.—**m.-knife,** *n.* A knife with a tang of the full width of the handle, the latter being formed by two flat wooden pieces riveted to the tang.—**m.-maggot,** *n.* The larva of a fleshfly.—**m.-offering,** *n.* A Hebrew sacrificial offering of fine flour or first fruits with oil and frankincense.—**meal'-of"fer-ing,—m. pie.** **1.** A pie of which the chief ingredient is meat. **2.** Local, New Eng.] A mince pie.—**m. pudding,** a pudding of which the chief ingredient is meat.—**m.-rocker,** *n.* A curved-bladed meat-mincing knife, having a handle at each end, and used with a rocking motion.—**m.-safe,** *n.* A receptacle for storing meat: walled with perforated zinc or wire gauze.—**m.-salesman,** *n.* A vender of meat; specifically, an agent for the sale of carcasses from cattle-raisers to retail butchers.—**m.-screen,** *n.* A screen for reflecting the heat upon the back of meat that is roasting before a fire.—**m.-tea,** *n.* A high tea, or substantial tea at which meat is served.—**m.-tub,** *n.* A pickling-tub, used in salting meat.—**to hang up m.** [Colloq., U. S.] (*Hunting*), to kill game, it being usual to let it hang for a time before cooking.—**to sit at m.,** to sit at table.

me-a'tal, mg-ē'tal *or* -ā'tal, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a meatus; of the nature of or like a meatus, or open duct.

meat'ed, mīt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having meat: chiefly used in composition; as, a coarse-*meated* fish. **2**†. Fed; fattened; foddered.

meath†, **meathe**†, *n.* Same as MEAD[1].

meat'i-ness, mīt'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being meaty or like meat, especially of abounding in nourishment or food, intellectual or physical; hence, pithiness.

meat'less, mīt'les, *a.* Lacking meat; foodless; hungry. **mete'les**†.

meat'rife, mīt'rīf, *a.* [Scot.] Abundantly furnished with food.

me-a'tus, mg-ē'tus *or* -ā'tus, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] A conspicuous passage or canal; as, the auditory or the urethral *meatus.* [L., passage, < *meo*, go.]

—**me"a-tom'e-ter,** *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the urethral meatus.—**me-at'o-scope,** *n.* *Med.* A speculum used in examination of the urethral or other meatus. **me-at'u-scope**‡.—**me-at'o-tome,** *n.* A surgical instrument used in enlarging the urethra and in other urethral operations.

meat'y, mīt'i, *a.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] Full of meat; having meat-flesh as opposed to fat. **2.** Having the characteristics of or a resemblance to meat. **3.** Figuratively, having the essence of the meat; nourishing; hence, pithy.

meaw†, **meawl**†. Same as MEW, MEWL.

mea'zel†, *n.* Same as MEASLE.

mea'zle†, *vt.* To mizzle or mistle.

meb'be, meb'ē, *adv.* [Dial.] Maybe.

me'bles†, *n. pl.* Movables.

me-ca'te, mē-cā'tē, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** [Southwestern U. S.] A hair rope, or one made of the fiber of maguey, used for tying animals, etc. **2.** A square measure, about one-tenth of an acre.

mech'al†, *a.* Adulterous; base.

mech'a-meck, mech'a-mec, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] The wild potato-vine (*Ipomœa pandurata*).

me-chan'ic, mg-can'ic, *a.* **1.** Mechanical; machinal; as, the *mechanic* arts.

> A brain which, without being slow or *mechanic,*
> Does more than a larger less drilled, more volcanic.
> LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 36.

2. Supporting the materialistic view of the universe; atomistic. **3.** [Archaic.] Like or pertaining to a mechanic; hence, common; vulgar. [< OF. *mecanique*, < L. *mechanicus*, < Gr. *mēchanikos*, < *mēchanē*, machine.]

me-chan'ic, *n.* **1.** One skilled in the mechanic arts or exercising a mechanical employment; one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc.; a handicraftsman; an artisan. **2.** One who works as though he were a machine, by force of habit, and without intelligence: used contemptuously. **3**†. Mechanism. **4**†. Mechanics.

Synonyms: see ARTISAN.

me-chan'ic-al, mg-can'ic-ql, *a.* **I.** Of or pertaining to mechanics on the physical side; in accordance with the laws of physics. **1.** Relating to or of the nature of mechanics or mechanism; in accordance with the laws of mechanics; as, *mechanical* arts.

> It is certain that the power which has provided intelligence and conscience cannot be the ordinary *mechanical* or the chemical, or even the vital powers.
> MCCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, pt. ii, div. iii, p. 185. [S. '90.]

2. Produced by machine or machinery; as, *mechanical* products. **3.** Resulting from the employment of mechanism; operated by machinery; as, a *mechanical* sweeper. **4.** Recognizing only physical forces and laws; materialistic, as a theory or philosophy.

> Lotze for a quarter of a century has opposed the *mechanical* theory of life.
> JOSEPH COOK *Heredity* lect. iv, prel., p. 90. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

5. Noting merely quantitative, not molecular or atomic, change in matter: distinguished from *physical* or *chemical.*

> *Mechanical* philosophy teaches that all the simple Mechanical powers are six in number, namely, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw. A. MACARTHUR *Education and Manual Industry* ch. 13, p. 259. [A. '88.]

6. Depending upon trial or experiment, as opposed to theory or scientific authority, as a geometrical construction obtained by instruments alone.

II. Of or pertaining to mechanics with reference to the human agency involved or considered. **1.** Having inventive or constructive talent; skilled in mechanics; as, a *mechanical* genius. **2.** Doing the work of a mechanic; having to do with tools or machines; as, a *mechanical* dentist. **3.** Operating as if a machine or machinery; doing or done involuntarily, by mere force of habit; not instinct with life; artificial; also, failing to show independence of thought; slavish; as, *mechanical* acting; *mechanical* instruction. **4.** [Archaic.] Of or relating to the working class; common; vulgar.

Phrases:—mechanical construction of a curve, a construction due to a mechanical contrivance.—**m. effect,** an effect produced by mechanical contrivance; work produced with the regularity and effective power of a machine.—**m. philosophy,** same as CORPUSCULAR PHILOSOPHY.—**m. powers,** the mechanical contrivances that enter into the composition or formation of all machines—the lever (with its derivatives, the balance, wheel and axle, funicular machine, and pulley) and the inclined plane (with its modifications, the screw and the wedge); as originally used excluding the balance and the funicular machine.—**m. work,** the work of moving a body through space against the resistance of a force.

me-chan'ic-al, *n.* **1.** *pl.* India-rubber goods used about machinery. **2.** [Rare.] A mechanic.

me-chan'ic-al-ize, mg-can'ic-ql-aīz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] [Rare.] To make a mere machine of.

me-chan'ic-al-ly, mg-can'ic-ql-i, *adv.* **1.** According to the rules of mechanics; as, work *mechanically* good. **2.** By mechanical power; as, *mechanically* elevated. **3.** Automatically; by rule; without thought or purpose; as, he spoke *mechanically.* **4.** In a manner denoting change of position without change in structure or chemical constitution; as, *mechanically* mixed.

me-chan'ic-al-ness, mg-can'ic-ql-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mechanical.

mech'a-ni'cian, mec'a-nish'an, *n.* One who understands and applies the principles of mechanics; a designer or maker of machinery; hence, a mechanic.

> No man probably ever bought a watch without looking into its works with an air of great intelligence, though none but a *mechanician* is any wiser for his survey.
> COOPER *Redskins* ch. 9, p. 139. [S. & T. '57.]

me-chan'i-cize, mg-can'i-saiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make a machine of.

me-chan"i-co-chem'ic-al, mg-can'i-cō-kem'ic-ql, *a.* Of or related to both mechanics and chemistry: said especially of those phenomena that necessitate in their explanation the application of the laws of both mechanics and chemistry, as electricity, magnetism, and galvanism. [< MECHANIC + CHEMICAL.]

me-chan'ics, mg-can'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies. It is subdivided into (1) *statics* and (2) *dynamics* or *kinetics*, according as the forces do or do not so balance each other as to produce no motion of the body on which they act; or into (1) the *mechanics of rigid bodies* and (2) *hydromechanics* (including *hydrostatics* and *hydrodynamics*), according as they act upon rigid bodies or fluids. The special branch of hydromechanics that treats of gases is called *pneumatics.* Properly mechanics also includes *acoustics.* See the italicized words.

> The laws of *mechanics* show that the sum total of rotary motion in a system can never be increased or diminished by the mutual action of its separate parts.
> S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 506. [H. '87.]

2†. The science of machinery, or the theory of machines.

Phrases:—analytic mechanics, mechanics treated by algebraic formulas.—**animal m.,** the branch of mechanics that treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion as applied to the human body. For example, the principle of the lever is applied to the arms, powers and fulcra being respectively represented by bones, contractile muscles, and joints, while the weight or resistance is referred to the weight of the body or of individual limbs.—**applied m.,** the principles of mechanics as applied to the construction of machinery (**practical m.**) and to art generally.—**celestial m.,** the science of the motions of the heavenly bodies as deduced from their mutual gravitation.

mech'a-nism, mec'a-nizm, *n.* **1.** The structure or means of action of any mechanical contrivance; the sum and arrangement of interdependent parts in a machine of any kind; machinery, or a system of machinery.

> A human organism with all its parts perfect, and all its parts in harmonious action, is a splendid *mechanism* which can never cease to awaken admiration and wonder.
> WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 53, p. 306. [CHAUT. '90.]

2. *Kinematics.* An ideal machine; a combination of movable bodies constituting a machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements. [W.] **3.** A system of means and appliances which constitute a working agency; as, the *mechanism* of an engine; the *mechanism* of society. **4**†. Action according to mechanical principles. [< LL. *mechanisma*, < Gr. *mēchanē*, machine.]

Synonyms: see APPLIANCE.

mech'a-nist, mec'a-nist, *n.* **1.** A designer or constructor of machines, or an expert in the mechanic arts; a mechanician. **2.** *Philos.* A believer in atomism or the materialistic philosophy; one who denies an overruling intelligence in the universe.

—**mech"a-nis'tic,** *a.* Relating to mechanists; of the nature of mechanism.

mech'a-nize, mec'a-naiz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] To make mechanical; construct mechanically; work out the mechanical details of (a design or idea); mechanicize. **mech'a-nise**‡.

> The artisan is restless and dissatisfied, he is *mechanised*, he finds no interest in his work. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* p. 93. [D. M. & CO.]

mech'a-ni"zer, mec'a-nai'zẽr, *n.* **1.** One who constructs mechanically. **2.** One who makes mechanical order or system the basis of his theories. **mech'a-ni"ser**‡.

mech'an-o-graph, mec'an-o-grqf, *W.* (mg-can'o-grqf, *C.*), *n.* A copy, especially of a work of art, produced by mechanical process on a machine. [< Gr. *mēchanē*, machine, + *graphō*, write.]

—**mech"an-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to mechanography; copied or reproduced by mechanical process. **2.** [Rare.] Pertaining to mechanics.—**mech"an-og'ra-phist,** *n.* A maker of mechanographs.—**mech"an-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of copying or reproducing a writing or work of art by mechanical process on a machine.

mech"an-ol'o-gy, mec'an-el'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The knowledge of or a treatise on mechanics or mechanism.

> The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style. DE QUINCEY *Hist. and Crit. Essays, Style* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 102. [T. & F. '53.]

mech"an-o-mor'phic, mec'an-o-mōr'fic, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a mechanism or machine, or setting forth such resemblance; as, a *mechanomorphic* God.

> It is still a more curious notion of dignity that rejects the anthropomorphic, and substitutes therefor a *mechanomorphic* theory. WHEDON *Essays, Haeckel's Atheism* p. 265. [P. & H. '87.]

mech"an-ur'gy, mec'an-ūr'ji, *n.* [Rare.] The department of mechanics that treats of machines in motion. [< Gr. *mēchanourgia*, < *mēchanē*, machine, + *ergon*, work.]

Mech'i-tar-ist, *n.* Same as MEKHITARIST.

Mech'lin, mec'lin. **I.** *a.* Belonging to or made at Mechlin (Malines) in Belgium; as, *Mechlin* lace. (See illus. under LACE. **II.** *n.* Mechlin lace.

—**Mechlin embroidery,** Mechlin lace.

mech-lo'ic, mec-lō'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from meconin. [< MECONIN + CHLORIN.]

—**mechloic acid,** a crystalline compound obtained by the action of chlorin on meconin.

me-cho'a-can, mg-chō'a-can, *I. W. Wr.*[2] (-cō'-, *Sm. Wr.*[1]), *n.* An inferior kind of jalap obtained from the tuberous roots of a species of the bindweed family (*Convolvulaceæ*), variously represented to be *Batatas Jalapa, Ipomœa Jalapa,* and *Convolvulus Mechoacan.* The roots are called **Mechoacan roots,** from Mechoacan, Mexico, near which they are found.

me-cis"to-ceph'a-lous, mg-sis'to-sef'a-lus, *a.* Having a cephalic index of 69 and under. [< Gr. *mēkistos*, superl. of *makros*, long, + *kephalē*, head.]

Meck-e'lian, mek-ī'lian, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by J. F. Meckel (1781-1833), an anatomist of Halle, Germany.—**Meckelian** or **Meckel's cartilage,** the cartilaginous bar that temporarily forms the skeleton of the mandibular arch in the fetus.

meck'i-as, mek'i-as, *n.* [Ar.] A measuring-instrument, particularly the nilometer at Roudhah. **meg'y-as**‡.

me-com'e-ter, mę-cem'ę-tęr, *n.* *Surg.* A graduated compass for measuring the length of new-born infants. [< Gr. *mēkos*, length, + *metron*, measure.]

me-con'ic, mę-con'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from poppy. [< Gr. *mēkōnikos*, of a poppy, < *mēkōn*, poppy.] — **meconic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_4O_7$) with which morphin and other alkaloids are combined in poppy-juice; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of such alkaloids.

— **mec'o-nate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of meconic acid.

me-con'i-din, } mę-con'i-din, -din *or* -dĭn, *n.* An
me-con'i-dine, } amorphous alkaline unstable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$) contained in opium. [< MECONIC.]

mec"o-nid'i-um, mec'o-nid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A peculiar sporosac resembling a poppy-capsule on the summit of the gonangium in some hydroids. [Dim. of Gr. *mēkōn*, cuttlefish's ink-bag, poppy.]

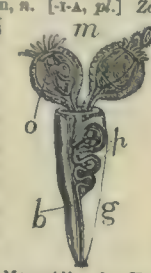

Meconidia of a Hydroid (*Gonothyræa hyalina*).
g, gonanglium; *m*, meconidia; *o*, an ovum; *b*, blastostyle; *p*, gonophores in process of development.

me-con'i-nin, } mec'o-nin, *n.* A col-
mec'o-nine, } orless, crystalline, neutral compound ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$) contained in opium and regarded as the anhydrid of meconic acid. Called also *opianyl*. **mec-o-o'ni-a‡**; **mec"o-ni'na‡**.

— **mec"o-nin'ic**, *a.* Of or obtained from poppy-juice. — **meconinic acid**, a compound known only by its salts, which are formed by decomposing meconin.

me-co'ni-old, mę-cō'ni-oid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from meconium. [< MECONIUM + -OID.]

me-co'ni-um, mę-cō'ni-um, *n.* **1.** The first feces of a new-born child. **2†.** Opium. [L., < Gr. *mēkōnion*, < *mēkōn*, poppy.]

— **me-co"ni-or-rhe'a**, *n.* An improperly heavy discharge of infantile meconium.

mec"o-noph'a-gism, mec'o-nof'ą-jizm, *n.* The act or practise of eating opium; the opium habit. [< Gr. *mēkōn*, poppy, + *phagein*, eat.]

— **mec"o-noph'a-gist**, *n.* An opium-eater.

Me-cop'te-ra, mę-cop'tę-ra, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Panorpatæ*. [< Gr. *mēkos*, length, + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] **Me-cap'te-ra‡**.

— **me-cop'ter**, *n.* — **me-cop'ter-ous**, *a.*

med'al, med'al, *vt.* [Rare.] To dignify with the gift of a medal; confer a medal upon.

med'al, *n.* **1.** A piece of metal, commonly circular, with the head or effigy of a person struck upon it, or engraved with a figure, scene, or allegorical group.

Medals in this sense are *commemorative* or *official*, and are not intended for currency. They are either struck or cast, the side containing the head or principal part being called the *obverse*, the other or less important side the *reverse*. The medallic art reached its height in Italy in the 15th century, in the medals of Vittore Pisano, or Pisanello, which were almost equaled by those of the Nuremberg and Augsburg schools of the Renaissance and by the French medals. Medals are now chiefly bestowed for naval or military services or for merit. See plate of DECORATIONS.

These *medals* [souvenir spoons] . . . are generally of silver, sometimes with gold bowl, but seldom all of gold.
MARCUS BENJAMIN in *Appleton's Annual Cyc.*, '91 p. 802.

2. An ancient coin, especially any large Greek silver coin of notable beauty, such as the 4th-century decadrachm of Syracuse. See plate of COINS, fig. 15. [< OF. *medaille*, < L. *metallum;* see METAL, *n.*]

Compounds: — **med'al-cup"**, *n.* A goblet ornamented with inlaid medals. **m. tankard‡.** — **m. machine**, *n.* A carving-machine for copying on an enlarged or reduced scale medals or similar art-works in relief.

Derivatives: — **med'al-et**, *n.* A somewhat diminutive medal: frequently so called, however, when as large as an English half-crown or American half-dollar. The name is applied also to the small medals, worn by Roman Catholics, bearing representations of saints. **med'al-let‡.** — **me-dal'lic**, *a.* — **med'al-ur"gy‡**, *n.* [Rare.] The art of designing, engraving, and striking medals and coins. **med'al-lur"gy‡.**

med'al-ist, med'al-ist, *n.* **1.** A collector of or dealer in medals; a person skilled or curious in medals.

The sculptor, however, to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him [Mars] what the *medalists* call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand, and a shield in the other. ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy* in vol. v, ch. 12, p. 271. [SWAN '04.]

2. A designer or engraver of medals. **3.** The recipient of a medal awarded for services or merit. **med'al-list‡.**

me-dal'lion, mę-dal'yun, *n.* **1.** A large medal: applied also to subjects painted, drawn, engraved, or sculptured, and set in circular or oval frames, or to architectural ornaments of this character decorating an entablature or a façade. **2.** Hence, sometimes, a coin. Compare MEDAL, 2. See plate of COINS, fig. 5. **3.** Any ornamental design resembling a medallion, as a figure in a carpet. See illus. under PATEN. [< F. *médaillon*, < *médaille;* see MEDAL.]

— **me-dal'lion-car"pet**, *n.* A carpet containing a prominent central design, of medallion pattern.

me-dal'lioned, mę-dal'yund, *a.* Decorated with one or more medallions.

med'dle, med'l, *v.* [MED'DLED; MED'DLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To participate or interfere officiously; interpose impertinently in the affairs of another; touch or handle a thing or the concerns of others unnecessarily and without request: frequently followed by *in* or *with*. To take kindly concern; take part or notice: usually followed by *with*. **3+.** To mix; mingle; be mixed. **II+.** *t.* To mix; mingle. [< OF. *medler*, *mesler*, < L. *misceo*, mix.]

Synonyms: see INTERPOSE; MIX.

— **to meddle or make** (Colloq.), to have concern; be engaged. as, do not *meddle or make* with them.

med'dler, med'ler, *n.* One who meddles; an officious busybody; an intruder.

med'dle-some, med'l-sum, *a.* Given to meddling; officiously inclined; interfering; intrusive.

There is a certain *meddlesome* spirit, which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 56. [G. P. P. '61.]

Synonyms: intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious. The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. See INQUISITIVE. Compare synonyms for INTERPOSE. — **Antonyms**: modest, reserved, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive.

— **med'dle-some-ness**, *n.*

med'dling, med'ling. **1.** *pa.* Interfering; officious; meddlesome. **II.** *n.* **1.** Interference with business not one's own; impertinent busying of oneself with other people's affairs. **2+.** Mingling in close conflict; fighting.

Synonyms: see INQUISITIVE; MEDDLESOME.

— **med'dling-ly**, *adv.* In a meddling manner.

mede[1]†, *n.* Same as MEAD[1].

mede[2]†, *n.* Same as MEED. — **mede'ful†**, *a.* Meedful.

Mede, mēd, *n.* A member of the ancient Aryan race who founded the Medo-Persian empire, ruled at Ecbatana, and conquered Babylon. They practised Magism. [< L. *Medus*, < Gr. *Mēdos*, < Zend *Māda*.]

Me-de'o-la, mę-dē'o-lą *or* -dē'o-lą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), the only species being *M. Virginiana*, the Indian cucumber-root of the eastern United States. [< L. *Medea*, < Gr. *Mēdeia*, Medea, a sorceress.]

medi-. See MEDIO-.

me'di-a[1], mī'di-ą *or* mē'di-ą, *n.* *Anat.* The middle coat of a vessel. See illus. under COAT. [< L. *medius*, middle.]

me'di-a[2], *n.* Plural of MEDIUM.

me'di-a[3], *n.* Same as MEDIAL, *n.*

me'di-a-cy, mī'di-ą-si, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mediate or acting as medium. **2.** Mediation.

me'di-ad, mī'di-ad, *adv.* Toward the median plane of an animal. [< L. *media*, f. s. of *medius*, middle, + *ad*, to.]

me"di-æ'val, **-ism**, **-ly**, etc. Same as MEDIEVAL, etc.

me'di-al, mī'di-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the middle, as in position or character or in calculation; mean; as, *medial* station; *medial* earnings. **2.** *Spiritualism.* Of or pertaining to a medium; as, a *medial* communication. **3.** Median. [< LL. *medialis*, < L. *medius*, middle.]

— **medial line**, a line whose length is the square root of the product of that of two other given lines.

me'di-al, *n.* *Phon.* The sonant-mute group, *g*, *d*, *b* (γ, δ, β), conceived and named as intermediate between the surd or smooth group (*c*, *t*, *p*) and the rough or aspirate group (*gh*, *dh*, *bh*, *kh*. *th*, *ph*). **me'di-a‡** [-DI-Æ, *pl.*]; **mid'dle‡**.

me"di-a-lu'na, mē'di-ą-lū'ną, *W.* (mī'di-ą-lū'ną, *C.*), *n.* [Sp.] A pimelepteroid food-fish, the half-moon (*Cæsioscoma californiensis*).

Me'di-an[1], mī'di-ąn. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Medes or Media. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A Mede. **Me'dic‡**.

me'di-an[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the median plane; as, a *median* dorsal stripe. (2) *Bot.* Situated in the plane of the bract and axis. [< L. *medianus*, < *medius*, middle.]

— **median line**, **1.** *Anat.* An imaginary longitudinal line on the surface of the body between the opposite symmetrical halves. **2.** *Geom.* A line drawn through any angle of a triangle to the middle point of the opposite side. **3.** *Climatology.* The central line of a trade-wind's average course. **4.** *Crystal.* Same as MEAN LINE and BISECTRIX. — **m. plane**, **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* That plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves. **2.** *Bot.* A vertical plane passing through the middle of the inferior and superior sides, and, if prolonged, through the center of the axis; anteroposterior plane: ascribed to a flower or other structure at the side of the axis. — **m. point** (*Geom.*), the point of intersection of the three median lines of a triangle. — **me'di-an-ven"tral**, *a.* Mediventral.

me"di-a-nim'ic, mī'di-ą-nim'ic, *a.* Mediumistic. [< MEDI- + L. *animus*, mind.]

me'di-an-ly, mī'di-ąn-li, *adv.* In a position at or near the middle.

me'di-ant, mī'di-ant, *n.* *Mus.* The third tone of a diatonic scale: so called because midway between tonic and dominant. [< It. *mediante*, < LL. *median(t-)s*, ppr. of *medio;* see MEDIATE, *a.*]

me"di-as-ti'nal, mī'di-as-ti-nal *or* -nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mediastinum. [< MEDIASTINUM.]

me"di-as-ti'num, mī'di-as-tai'num *or* mē'di-as-tī'num, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A membranous septum or cavity situated between two principal portions of an organ; especially, the folds of the pleura and the intervening space that separate the right and left lungs. See illus. under PLEURA. [L., neut. s. of *mediastinus*, being in the middle, < *medius*, middle.] **me'di-as'tin(e)‡.** — **me"di-as-ti'nal**, *W.* (**me"di-as'ti-nal**, *C.*), *a.*

me'di-ate, mī'di-êt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by interposition or intervention; effect by negotiating as an agent between parties; as, to *mediate* a peace. **2.** To settle or harmonize by intervention; as, to *mediate* strife. **3.** To bring some mediate agency between; correlate by something intervening.

As pure thought in itself is ruled by the law of identity, its going beyond itself at all must be *mediated* by perception, and its going beyond itself a priori must be *mediated* by a priori perceptions.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 279. [MACM. '89.]

4+. To assist or further by mediation.

II. *i.* **1.** To interpose between two parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them; act as a mutual agent or friend; intercede; arbitrate; as, to *mediate* between hostile states. **2.** To be intermediate; occur or be situated in a mean relation or position. [< LL. *mediatus;* see MEDIATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see INTERPOSE.

me'di-ate, mī'di-et *or* -êt. *a.* **1.** Serving as or being a means or medium; acting more or less as an intervening agency; indirect; secondary; as, a *mediate* cause. **2.** Effected or occurring as a result of means; not immediately derived or perceived; due to indirect or median agency; as, *mediate* knowledge.

Dr. Thomas Reid has the merit of overthrowing the theory of *mediate* perception — that is, the theory of perception through the agency of ideas intervening and bridging the space between matter and mind. J. ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* ch. 8, p. 55. [A. '66.]

3. Situated between extremes; intermediate; as, a *mediate* future state. [< LL. *mediatus*, pp. of *medio*, divide in the middle, < L. *medius*, middle.]

— **me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **me'di-ate-ness**, *n.*

me"di-a'tion, mī'di-ê'shun, *n.* **1.** The state or action of anything mediating between two things; intervention; interposition; the act of mediating; agency between parties at variance with a view to their reconciliation; intercession; as, *mediation* between conflicting claims.

About the middle of the last year the Scotch had made an offer of their *mediation* between the contending parties in England. LUCY AIKIN *Court of Charles I.* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 210. [C. & L. '33.]

2. In Gregorian music, the main part of the melody lying between the intonation and the ending; in an Anglican chant, the first cadence: the conclusion of the first half of the chant.

me'di-a-tive(e, mī'di-ą-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to mediate; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mediation.

me'di-a-tize, mī'di-ą-taiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] **1.** To reduce from a direct to a mediate relation: said of certain German states (and their princes) deprived of a direct part in the government of the empire by being annexed or subordinated to other states, while retaining a nominal sovereignty and local governmental powers.

A *mediatised* Prince is an unhappy victim of those Congresses which, among other good and evil, purged with great effect the ancient German political system.
DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 309. [L. G. & CO. '53.]

2. [Rare.] To mediate. **me'di-a-tise‡.**

— **me"di-a-ti-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.*

me'di-a"tor, mī'di-ê'tęr, *n.* One who mediates; any agent that stands or goes between; especially, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; as, the Emperor of Russia offered his services as *mediator*.

Christ is a great *mediator*: a peace-maker between God and man. BARNES *How Shall Man be Just?* § 7, p. 104. [P. B. P.]

[LL., < *medio;* see MEDIATE, *a.*]

— **me'di-a"tor-ship**, *n.*

me"di-a-to'ri-al, mī'di-ą-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; serving to mediate. **me'di-a-to-ry‡.** — **me"di-a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

me'di-a"tress, mī'di-ê'tres, *C. E. I. S. Wr.* (mī'di-ê'tress, *W.*), *n.* A female mediator. **me"di-a'trix‡.**

The friendship of course lasted as long as the jovial old *mediatrix* was there to keep the peace.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 106. [L. '79.]

med'ic, med'ic, *a.* Medical.

med'ic[1], *n.* [Colloq.] A medical student.

med'ic[2], *n.* Any one of several plants of the genus *Medicago*, especially *M. sativa*, the purple medic or lucerne. See illus. under LUCERNE. [< OF. *medique*, < L. *medica*, < Gr. *mēdikē*, f. of *Mēdikos*, Median, < *Mēdoi;* see MEDE.] **med'ick‡.**

med'i-ca-bl(e, med'i-cą-bl, *a.* *Med.* Capable of relief or cure by medicine; not incurable.

Med"i-ca'go, med'i-kē'gō *or* -cę'gō, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mostly low herbs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with pinnately trifoliolate leaves, the leaflets toothed, and clover-like flowers giving rise to a scythe-shaped, incurved, or variously coiled pod. *M. sativa* is the lucerne or alfalfa cultivated for green fodder (see illus. under LUCERNE); *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonesuch; and *M. maculata*, the spotted medic. All have been introduced in the United States. [< L. *medica;* see MEDIC[2], *n.*]

med'ic-al, med'ic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to medicine or the practise or profession of medicine; engaged in practising medicine, or having to do with medicine; as, a *medical* treatise; a *medical* school.

Hospitals . . . are the greatest schools of *medical* science.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 98. [A. '73.]

2. Having curative properties; medicinal; as, a *medical* plaster. [< F. *médical*, < LL. *medicalis*, < L. *medicus*, < *medeor*, heal.] — **med'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

med'ic-al, *n.* **1.** A small vial made from thin and soft glass tubing. **2.** [Colloq.] A physician.

med'i-ca-ment, med'i-cą-męnt, *n.* *Med.* **1.** Any substance for the cure or alleviation of disease. **2.** Healing agency, tendency, or power; as, the *medicament* of careful nursing.

I remember to have cured a disconsolate widower, who obstinately refused every other *medicament*, by a strict course of geology.
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* vol. i, pt. ix, ch. 5, p. 367. [L. '73.]

[< L. *medicamentum*, < *medicor;* see MEDICATE.]

med"i-ca-men'tal, med'i-cą-men'tal, *a.* *Med.* Having healing or curative properties; remedial. **med"i-ca-men'tous‡.** — **med"i-ca-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-cas"ter, med'i-cas"tęr, *n.* An ignorant physician; quack. [< L. *medicus*, physician, < *medeor*, heal.]

med'i-cate, med'i-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] *Med.* **1.** To treat medicinally. **2.** To tincture or impregnate with medicine; as, to *medicate* vinegar.

If they [the Breakfast-Table papers] are *medicated* with a few questionable dogmas or antidogmas, the public has become used to . . . much rougher treatment.
HOLMES *Professor* pref., p. 5. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

[< L. *medicatus*, pp. of *medicor*, heal, < *medicus;* see MEDICASTER.]

med"i-ca'tion, med'i-kē'shun, *n.* The process of medicating or of being medicated; medical treatment.

In her long course of *medication* she had picked up certain professional phrases, which she used with amusing seriousness.
HOWELLS *Dr. Breen's Practice* ch. 4, p. 65. [O. & CO. '81.]

med'i-ca-tive(e, med'i-kę-tiv, *a.* *Med.* Possessing curative properties; medicinal.

med'i-ca"tor, med'i-kê'tęr, *n.* One who or that which medicates; specifically, in surgery, an appliance by which to apply a remedial agent at a deep-seated part.

Med"i-ce'an, med'i-si'ąn, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Medici, a noted family of Tuscany (1360–1743).

— **Medicean library**, the Laurentian library.

me"di-cer'e-bel'lar, mī'di-ser'ę-bel'ęr, *a.* Lying along the middle of the cerebellum, as the anterior inferior cerebellar artery. [< MEDI- + CEREBELLAR.]

me"di-cer'e-bral, mī'di-ser'ę-brąl, *a.* Situated near the middle of each cerebral hemisphere, as the middle cerebral artery. [< MEDI- + CEREBRAL.]

med'i-cin, *v.* & *n.* Medicine. PHIL. SOC.

me-dic'i-nal, mę-dis'i-nąl, *a.* *Med.* **1.** Having medicinal qualities; adapted to heal or mitigate bodily diseases; as, *medicinal* springs. **me-dic'i-na-ble†.** **2.** [Archaic.] Relating to medicine; medical.

— **me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-cine, med'i-sin, *vt.* [Archaic.] To treat or cure by medicine.

med'i-cine, med'i-sin *or* med'i-sin (XIII), *n.* **1.** A substance possessing or reputed to possess curative or remedial properties; as, a fever-*medicine;* a *medicine* for a cold.

Medicines may be either solid or liquid, and are broadly classed as **internal** or **external medicines**, from their method of use, and **simple** or **compound medicines**, according as they contain one or many ingredients. Plants and minerals are the source of most medicines, some of which are active poisons when taken in larger doses.

2. The healing art; the science of the preservation of health and of treating disease for the purpose of cure. **3.** Among North-American Indians, anything supposed to influence the gods favorably; a charm.

The young Indian thenceforth wears about his person the object revealed in his dream, or some portion of it. . . . This, in the modern language of the forest and prairie, is known as his '*medicine*.'
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 71. [L. B. & CO. '72.]

4†. Remedy; healing. **5†.** A physician. [< OF. *medecine*, < L. *medicina*, f. of *medicinus*, of a physician, < *medicus;* see MEDICASTER.]

—med'i-cine-bag", *n.* A pouch carried by an Indian medicine-man, containing the charms and other apparatus of his magical arts; any receptacle for magical remedies or charms.—**m.-chest**, *n.* A chest for holding medicines.—**m.-lodge**, *n.* A tepee or lodge in an Indian village devoted to mystic ceremonies.

A Medicine-lodge of the Navajo Indians.

—**m.-man**, *n.* Among savages, a witch-doctor or exorcist, who professes to cure disease by sorcery or incantations.

The *medicine-man* was the religious dignitary, his influence over the tribe being that of fear rather than of awe and spiritual dignity. CHAS. MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 7, p. 164. [S. C. G. '88.]

—patent m., a medicinal compound or preparation the exclusive right for the making and sale of which has been secured by letters patent.

"di-ci-ne're-a, mĭ'di-si-nĭ'rē-ą *or* mē'di-ci-nē'rē-ą, *n.* [Recent.] The cinerea, or gray matter, of the lenticula and claustrum of the brain. [< MEDI- + CINEREA.]

med'i-cis, med'i-sĭs, *n.* A wrap of tulle or blond-lace for the shoulders and chest, worn early in the 19th century.

med'i-co, med'i-cō, *n.* [It.] A physician.

med"i-co-chi-rur'gic-al, med'i-cō-kĭ-rūr'jic-al, *a. Med.* Relating to both medicine and surgery; as, a *medicochirurgical* society. [< L. *medicus* (see MEDICAL) + CHIRURGICAL; see SURGICAL.]

med"i-co-le'gal, med'i-cō-lī'gal, *a. Med.* Relating to the application of medical science to questions connected with the administration of justice. [< L. *medicus* (see MEDICAL) + LEGAL.]

med"i-com'mis-sure, med'i-com'i-shūr, *n. Anat.* The middle or soft commissure of the brain, connecting the optic thalami. [< MEDI- + COMMISSURE.]

med"i-cor'nu, med'i-cōr'nu, *n.* The middle or temporal cornu of either lateral ventricle of the brain. [< MEDI- + CORNU.]

med'ics*, *n.* The science of medicine.

me"di-du'ral, mĭ'di-dĭū'rul, *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle portion of the dura; as, the *medidural* or middle meningeal artery. [< MEDI- + DURA.]

me-di'e-ty†, *n.* A middle part or state; also, moiety; half.

me"di-e'val, mĭ'di-ĭ'val, *C. W.* (med'i-, *I. S. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Belonging or relating to or descriptive of the middle ages; as, *medieval* art; the *medieval* period. See MIDDLE AGES and DARK AGES, under AGE.

The *mediæval* age is almost as comprehensively, almost as graphically, portrayed in the Divine Comedy as the heroic age of Greece in portrayed in the Iliad. PETER BAYNE *Two Great English Women, Essay on Poetry* p. 24. [J. C. & CO. '81.]

[< L. *medius*, middle, + *ævum*, age.] **me"di-æ'val‡.**

Phrases:—medieval architecture, the series of styles that were employed in western Europe from the 4th to the 16th century, developed from a logical combination of columnar with arcaded and vaulted construction, the vault being especially elaborated. The style attained its best form in France in the 13th century. The earliest conspicuous example of the adoption of medieval architectural principles is in the palace of Diocletian, at Spalato, Dalmatia.—**m. art**, works of art executed during the period between the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 475–'6) and, roughly speaking, the beginning of the 16th century, except in Italy. The period was preceded by the periods of classical and semiclassical art, and followed by the art of the Renaissance at the revival of learning. It is full of Christian feeling, and excels in decorative effects, in the minor fine arts of illumination, utensil-making, etc., and in great architecture, exhibited especially in ecclesiastical structures.

me"di-e'val-ism, mĭ'di-ĭ'val-izm, *n.* The spirit or practises of the middle ages; the flavor or general tone of medieval life; devotion to the ideas or traits of the middle ages. **me"di-æ'val-ism‡.**

—me"di-e'val-ist, me"di-æ'val-ist, *n.*

med'i-fixed", mĭ'di-fĭxt", *a. Bot.* Fixed by the middle, as an anther. [< MEDI- + FIXED.]

me"di-fur'ca, mĭ'(*or* mē')di-fûr'cą, *n.* [-cæ, -sĭ *or* -cē, *pl. Entom.* A branching vertical process of the endosternum, to which the muscles of the middle legs are attached. [< MEDI- + L. *furca*, fork.]

—me"di-fur'cal, *a.*

me'dine, mē'din, *n.* A small Egyptian coin. See COIN. [< F. *medin.*] **me-di'no‡.**

Med"i-nil'la, med'i-nĭl'ą, *n.* A large genus of East-Indian erect or climbing shrubs of the melastoma family (*Melastomaceæ*), with opposite or whorled fleshy 3- to 9-nerved leaves, and large pendulous racemose clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. They are among the most prized of greenhouse plants. [< D. J. de *Medinilla* y Pineda, a governor of the Ladrone Islands.]

me'di-o, mē'di-ō, *n.* [Sp. (Cuba).] A small Cuban coin.

There is no coin in Cuba less than the *medio*, 6¼ cents.
R. H. DANA *To Cuba and Back* ch. 7, p. 60. [T. & Y. '59.]

medio-, medi-. Derived from Latin *medius*, middle; combining forms.—**me"di-o-car'pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle of the carpus; as, the *mediocarpal* articulation.—**me"di-o-col'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle of the colon; as, the *mediocolic* artery.—**me"di-oc'ra-cy**, *n.* Government or control by the middle class.—**me"di-o-dor'sal**, *a.* Situated in the middle of the back.—**me"di-o-fron'tal**, *a.* Situated in the middle of the frontal lobes of the brain; as, the *mediofrontal* convolution.—**me"di-o-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* Situated in the middle of the occipital lobe of the brain; as, the *mediooccipital* convolution.—**me"di-o-pal'a-tine**, *a.* Situated in the middle of the palate.—**me"di-o-pec'tus**, *n. Entom.* The medipectus.—**me"di-o-pon'tin(e**, *a.* Situated near the middle of the pons Varolii; as, the *mediopontine* arteries.—**me"di-o-sta-pe'di-al**, **I.** *a.* Connecting the stapes or expanded base of the columella with the other parts of the columella; as, the *mediostapedial* main part or shaft of the columella in birds and reptiles. **II.** *n.* The mediostapedial part.—**me"di-o-tar'sal**, *a.* Occurring in the middle of the tarsus; as, the *mediotarsal* articulation.—**me"di-o-trans-verse'**, *a.* Transmedian.—**me"di-o-ven'tral**, *a.* Situated in the middle of the ventral surface of the body.—**me"di-ox'u-mous†**, *a.* Intermediate.

me'di-o"cral, mĭ'di-ō"cral, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of medium length: said of antennæ when about as long as the insect's body. **2†.** Mediocre.

me'di-o"cre, mĭ'di-ō"kęr, *a.* Of only middle quality; having only a moderate degree of excellence; ordinary; commonplace; as, *mediocre* talents. [< L. *mediocris*, < *medius*, middle.]

me'di-o"cre, *n.* **1.** A monk under forty years of age, who is exempted from some parts of monastic obligation or duty. **2.** [Rare.] A mediocre person.

me'di-o"crist, mĭ'di-ō"crist, *n.* One who is mediocre.

me"di-oc'ri-ty, mĭ'di-oc'rĭ-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being mediocre; medium or merely commonplace ability or condition.

It was not in his nature to be superlative in anything; unless, indeed, he was superlatively middling, the quintessential extract of *mediocrity*. GEORGE ELIOT *Amos Barton* ch. 5, p. 46. [H. '76.]

2. One who is mediocre; as, he is barely a respectable *mediocrity*. **3†.** A moderate course or disposition.

me"di-pec'tus, mĭ'di-pec'tus, *n. Entom.* The mesosternum. [< MEDI- + L. *pectus*, breast.]

—me"di-pec'to-ral, *a.*

me"di-pe-dun'cle, mĭ'di-pę-dŭn'cl, *n.* The middle peduncle of the cerebellum, connecting it with the pons Varolii. [< MEDI- + PEDUNCLE.] **me"di-pe-dun'cu-lus‡.**—**me"di-pe-dun'cu-lar**, *a.*

me"di-sect', mĭ'di-sect', *vt.* To cut through the middle. [< MEDI- + L. *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]

—me"di-sec'tion, *n.*

Me'dism, mĭ'dizm, *n.* The adoption of Persian principles and furtherance of Persian interests; hence, from the Greek point of view, a treacherous want of patriotism.

med"i-ta-bund'†, *a.* Pensive.

med'i-tant, med'i-tant, *n.* [Rare.] One who meditates.

—med'i-tant†, *a.* Meditating.

med'i-tate, med'i-tāt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To plan in the mind; contrive; intend.

He *meditated* curse more dread,
And deadlier, on the clansman's head.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 11.

2. To fix the mind upon; think about continuously; contemplate; consider; as, to *meditate* a kindness. **3.** [Rare.] To observe with vigilance; watch intently.

At the doors of their cliff-retreats, sit sagely the cormorants, and *meditate* the passing Howadji.
G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 45, p. 307. [H. '51.]

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in continuous and contemplative thought; dwell mentally on anything; study any subject or idea; think seriously; ruminate; cogitate.

A Buddhist . . . never really prays, he only *meditates* on the perfections of the Buddha and the hope of obtaining Nirvâna.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 6, p. 76. [E. & J. Y.]

2. To think with view to a plan or action; devise and look forward: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *meditate upon* a scheme. [< L. *meditatus*, pp. of *meditor*, consider.]

Synonyms: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.

med'i-ta"ter, med'i-tē"tęr, *n.* One who meditates.

Lear is the most tremendous effort of Shakespeare as a poet; Hamlet as a philosopher or *meditater;* and Othello is the union of the two. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Dec. 29, '22.

med"i-ta'tion, med'i-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of meditating; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; continuous thought; as, *meditation* calms the mind.

Chance had nothing to do with the invention of the modern steam-engine. It was the product of *meditation* and experiment. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 11, p. 311. [A. '76.]

2. Specifically, thought or contemplation having for its subject the correction of one's life, or the formation of resolutions tending toward this object; sometimes, as an act of public devotion, the leading of the thoughts of others, as by a discourse. **3.** A literary or musical theme treated in a meditative manner. [OF., < L. *meditation-*, < *meditatus;* see MEDITATE.] **med'i-tance†.**

Synonyms: see REFLECTION.

—med"i-ta'tion-ist, *n.* The author of a meditation. See MEDITATION, 3.—**med'i-ta"tist**, *n.* [Rare.] A person given to meditation.

med'i-ta-tiv, -ly. Meditative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

med'i-ta-tiv(e, med'i-ta-tiv, *a.* **1.** Disposed to meditation; of a quiet and thoughtful disposition; given to serious reflection or gentle musing; as, a *meditative* poet. **2.** Proceeding from meditation; of or pertaining to meditation; as, *meditative* methods.

Meditative poetry is perhaps that which will finally maintain most power upon generations more thoughtful. DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets. Wordsworth* p. 40. [T. & Y. '59.]

[< LL. *meditativus*, < L. *meditor*, ponder.] **—med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**med'i-ta-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*

Med"i-ter-ra'ne-an, med'i-tę-rē'nę-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea. **2.** *Ethnol.* Inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean; white; Eurafrican; Caucasian. The stocks are the Aryan, Caucasic, Semitic, Hamitic, and Euskaric. **3.** [m-] Enclosed nearly or wholly by land, as a sea.

There was once a shallow *mediterranean* sea of brackish water, separated entirely from the existing Mediterranean.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. 1, essay ix, p. 457. [A. '85.]

4+. Inland. [< L. *mediterraneus*, midland, < *medius*, middle, + *terra*, earth.] **med"i-ter-rane'†**; **med"i-ter-ra'ne-ous†.**

Med"i-ter-ra'ne-an, *n.* **1.** The Mediterranean Sea. **2.** One who lives in a Mediterranean country.

The hair of the *Mediterraneans* is not so long or so cylindrical in section as in the Mongolians.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 1, p. 13. [S. C. G. '88.]

me"di-tho'rax, mĭ'di-thō'rax, *n. Entom.* The middle thoracic segment. [< MEDI- + THORAX.]

—me"di-tho-rac'ic, *a.*

me"di-tul'li-um, *n.* [LL.] *Bot.* Same as DIPLOE, 2.

me'di-um, mĭ'di-um, *a.* Middle; mean; intermediate in quantity, quality, or degree; mediocre; as, a man of *medium* ability.

—me'di-um-sized", *a.* Being of middle size.

me'di-um, *n.* [ME'DI-UMS or ME'DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that acts or serves intermediately; a secondary or proximate agency by or through which a primary agent acts; an intervening instrumentality; as, air is a respiratory *medium;* the morning paper is a news *medium;* a despatch by the *medium* of the telegraph.

Among other variety of *media*, God thus employs old truths themselves, as the instruments of a new revelation.
TAYLER LEWIS *The Divine Human* ch. 3, p. 33. [C. & BROS. '60.]

2. *Spiritualism.* A person believed to be possessed or controlled by the personality of some person who has died, so as to speak or act from the intelligence of that person; also, one whose organization supplies the psychic force used by spirits in materialization. **3.** Specifically: (1) *Physics.* The ether through which light and heat pass; also, any substance, as the air, through which sound is conveyed by vibration; hence, any liquid or fluid in which animals live and move.

A *medium* is any space or substance which light can traverse.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 502, p. 482. [W. W. '90.]

(2) *Paint.* A liquid vehicle, as oil, which gives fluency to the pigment. (3) In the study of bacteria, any substance sterilized by heat in which germs are developed. **4.** That which occupies a middle position; something between extremes; an intermediate object or state.

It was a speech intended to excite their ardor, but restrain their cruelty; a difficult *medium* to attain with Indian warriors.
IRVING *Washington* vol. iii, ch. 9, p. 90. [G. P. P. '61.]

(1) *Math.* A mean. (2) *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. (3) A certain size of paper between demy and royal. See PAPER. (4) Hence, a printing-press suitable for working medium paper: used mainly in compounds noting presses suitable for fractional sizes of such paper; as, a quarter-*medium;* half-*medium.* (5) An average. [L., neut. s. of *medius*, middle.]

—circulating medium, a money currency.—**ethereal m.**, an entity possessing elasticity and inertia supposed to fill all space, the vibrations of which constitute light and radiant heat.—**isotropic m.**, a transparent substance having optical or electrical properties the same in every direction; an optically or electrically homogeneous medium.—**plastic m.**, an intermediate substance between soul and body, and capable of conveying impressions and influences from the one to the other: a doctrine of certain philosophers.

—me'di-um-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualist mediums or their practises.—**me'di-um-ship**, *n.* The state or condition of being a medium.

me'di-us, mĭ'di-us *or* mē'di-us, *n.* [-DI-I, -di-ī *or* -ĭ, *pl.*] **1.** The middle finger of the hand; the third digit of the manus. See illus. under HAND. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A break in the chanting monotone, as at the end of a clause. (2)† An alto voice or part. [< L. *medius*, middle.]

Me'dize, mĭ'dīz, *vt. & vi.* [ME'DIZED; ME'DI'ZING.] To affect with Median or Persian principles; favor the cause of the Persians, as some Greeks. **Me'dise‡.**

Medj-id'i-e, mej-id'ĭ-ę, *n.* **1.** A Turkish order of knighthood. See plate of DECORATIONS, fig. 30. **2.** A modern Turkish silver coin equivalent to 20 piasters. See COIN. [< Turk. *mejidī*, < *mejid*, glorious.] **Medj'i-di‡.**

med'l, -ld, -sum. Meddle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

med'lar, med'lar, *n.* A small spreading European tree (*Mespilus Germanica*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), or its fruit. The latter, resembling a very small apple, with the calyx-lobes on the summit well developed and permanent, is hard and bitter when ripe, but becomes agreeably acid on beginning to decay.

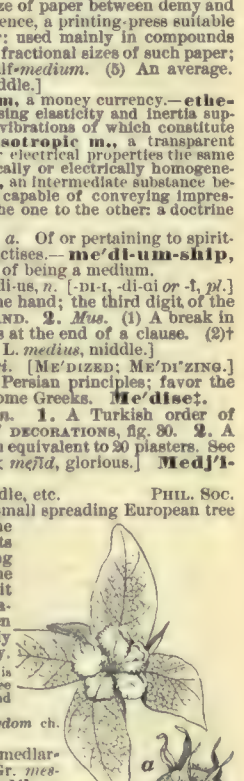

Leaves, Flower, and Fruit (*a*) of the Common Medlar.

The timber of the *medlar* is very hard and durable. The tree is also rather a slow grower and lasts to a very great age.
W. RHIND *Vegetable Kingdom* ch. 34, p. 328. [B. & S.]

[< OF. *medler*, < *mesle*, medlar-fruit, < L. *mespilus* (< Gr. *mespilon*), medlar-tree.] **med'lar-tree"‡; med'le-tree"†.**

—Japan or **Japanese medlar**, see LOQUAT.—**med'lar-wood"**, *n.* The hard wood of several species of the genus *Myrtus*, of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), found in Mauritius and its vicinity, as *M. orbiculata* and *M. mespiloides.*—**Neapolitan** or **Welsh m.**, a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus Azarolus*), hardy as far north as Christiania, Norway. Its acidulous fruits are used for preserves.

med'ley†, *vt. & vi.* To mix; mingle. **med'ley†.**

med'lee†, *a. & n.* Medley.

med'ley, med'le, *a.* **1.** Mixed; confused. **2.** Of mixed colors, as a coat.

med'ley, *n.* **1.** A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, usually incongruous; a heterogeneous group; hodgepodge; jumble; mixture: commonly used contemptuously; as, a *medley* of noises; a *medley* of ideas. **2.** Especially, a composition of different songs or parts of songs arranged to run as a continuous whole, usually with abrupt or grotesque transitions. **3.** A cloth woven from yarn of mingled colors: properly including blue and black. **4†.** A mêlée; fight. [< OF. *medlee*, orig. f. pp. of *medler;* see MEDDLE.]

Mé-doc', mē-dec', *n.* A French table wine; also, a similar wine of California. See WINE.

Me"do-Per'sian, mĭ'dō-pęr'shun. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Medes and Persians; as, the *Medo-Persian* empire. **II.** *n.* A member of the Medo-Persian race.

med"or-rhe'a, med"or-rĭ'ą *or* mē'dor-rhē'ą, *n. Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the genitals; leucorrhea; gleet. [< Gr. *mēdos*, bladder, + *rhoia*, a flowing.] **med"or-rhœ'a‡.**

med'ow, *n.* Meadow. PHIL. Soc.

med're-gal, med'rę-gal, *n.* An amber-fish.

med'rick, med'rĭc, *n.* [U. S.] A tern. **mad'rick‡.**

med'ri-nack, med'rĭ-nac, *n.* [Philippine Islands.] A coarse fiber obtained from the sago-palm, used for inferior textiles. **med'ri-naque‡.**

me-dris'sa, *n.* Same as MADRASA.

me-dul'la, mę-dul'ą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The inner portion of an organ or part; as, the

medulla of the kidney. Specifically: (1) The marrow of long bones. (2) The pith of a hair. (3) The spinal cord, or medulla spinalis. (4) The medulla oblongata, or continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. (5) The endosarc of a protozoan. **2.** *Bot.* The pith: (1) In exogens, the inner central columnar mass of parenchymatous tissue. (2) In lichens, the middle layer of tissue composing the thallus. (3) In fungi proper, the central tissue within the rind of the fungus-body. [L., < *medius*, middle.]

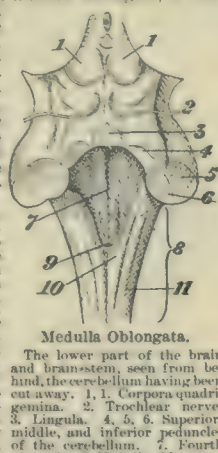

Medulla Oblongata.

The lower part of the brain and brain-stem, seen from behind, the cerebellum having been cut away. 1, 1. Corpora quadrigemina. 2. Trochlear nerve. 3. Lingula. 4, 5, 6. Superior, middle, and inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. 7. Fourth ventricle. 8. Medulla oblongata. 9. Calamus scriptorius. 10. Clava. 11. Restiform body.

—**me-dul'la-ted,** *a. Anat.* Provided with a medullary sheath: said of nerve-fibers. —**me-dul'lin,** *n.* The cellulose or lignin found in the medulla or pith of certain plants, as the lilac, sunflower, etc. **me-dul'line:.**—**me-dul'li-spi'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the medulla spinalis or spinal cord. —**med"ul-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of bones. —**med"ul-li-za'tion,** *n. Pathol.* The softening of the bones from inflammatory disease of the bony substance: osteitis. —**me-dul'lo-en"ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the spinal cord and the brain.—**med'ul-lose,** *a. Bot.* Having the character or texture of pith.

med'ul-la-ry, med-ul-ę-ri (xiii), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the medulla, especially the medulla oblongata; containing marrow; marrow-like; as, *medullary* cancer; *medullary* membrane. **2.** *Bot.* Containing, composed of, or relating to the medulla or pith. [< LL. *medullaris*, < L. *medulla;* see MEDULLA.]

—**medullary canal** or **tube,** the canal formed in the embryo by the closure of the medullary groove. Within it are developed the brain and the spinal cord. See illus. under LAMPREY. —**m. furrow** or **groove,** a groove formed in the blastoderm of the embryo at an early stage, and from which the brain and spinal cord develop. —**m. layer,** in lichens, the medulla. —**m. rays. 1.** *Anat.* Extensions of the tubules of the kidney into the cortical substance, giving the appearance of radiations. **2.** *Bot.* The vertical bands or plates of cellular (parenchymatous) tissue proceeding from the pith to the surface, and characteristic of the species of exogenous plants. They are primary when they extend from pith to cortex, and secondary when they are of less extent than the primary.—**m. sheath. 1.** The semi-liquid fat-like matter that surrounds the axis-cylinder of many nerve-fibers. See illus. under NERVE-FIBER. **2.** *Bot.* A thin zone of vascular (woody) tissue immediately surrounding the pith in exogenous stems.

me-du'sa, mę-diū'sə, *n.* **1.** [M-] *Myth.* That one of the three Gorgons whose head was cut off by Perseus and afterward fixed on the egis and the shield of Athena. Compare EGIS. Her hair was composed of serpents, and her head had the power of changing to stone any one who looked on it. **2.** [ME-DU'SÆ, *pl.*] A jellyfish; a free-swimming hydrozoan, especially a discophoran; as, covered-eyed *medusæ*, or discophorans; naked-eyed *medusæ*, or hydroid gonophores.

Medusæ . . . were sailing by in prodigious numbers. . . . The common names for these curious and beautiful creatures are sea-nettles and sea-jellies. Around Boston Harbor the common people call them sun-fish. Our Pilot called them sun-squalls, which obviously is a derivation from the German name for them, schirm-quallen, which means 'umbrella-jellies,' and is highly descriptive of the animal. R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 4, p. 28. [C. S. & CO. '64.]

[L., < Gr. *Medousa*, prop. f. of *medōn*, ruler, ppr. of *medō*, rule.]

—**me-du'sa-bud",** *n.* A budding growth from a hydroid stock, which may develop into a medusa; a rudimentary medusa. —**Medusa's-head,** *n.* **1.** A basket-fish. **2.** An existing crinoid (*Pentacrinus caput-medusæ*).

Me-du'sæ, mę-diū'sī *or* -diū'sē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of hydrozoans, especially the *Discophora.* [Pl. of MEDUSA, 2.] —**me-du'sal,** *a.*—**me-du'san, me-du'si-an,** *a.* & *n.*

me-du'si-form, mę-diū'si-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a medusa; medusoid. [< MEDUSA + -FORM.]

me-du'site, mę-diū'soit, *n.* The fossilized cast of a medusan or supposed medusan. [< MEDUSA.]

me-du'soid, mę-diū'soid. **I.** *a.* Resembling a medusa or jellyfish; medusiform; acalephoid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medusiform gonophore of a hydrozoan.

The gonophore presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body called from its resemblance to a medusa or jelly-fish a *medusoid.* HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 3, p. 116. [A. '88.]

2. Any medusa. [< MEDUSA + -OID.]

mee, mē, *n.* [E Ind.] A tree (*Bassia butifolia*). See MAHWA.

mee'bos, mē'bos, *n.* [S. Afr.] Salted and dried apricots. The apricots are placed in very salt water for several days, and the skins and stones are then removed and the pulp pressed flat and dried; for the table it is preserved with sugar.

meech, meech'er, meech'ing, etc. Obsolete or dialectic forms of MICHE, etc.

meed†, *vt.* **1.** To merit; deserve. **2.** To repay; reward.

meed, mēd, *n.* **1.** That which is awarded on account of desert; especially, a reward of merit; recompense; due.

My dearest *meed*, a friend's esteem and praise.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 1.

2. [Rare.] A present; douceur; bribe. **3**†. Personal worth; merit; excellence. [< AS. *mēd*, meed.] **mede**†. —**meed'ful**†, *a.* Worthy of meed.—**meed'ful-ly**†, *adv.* According to meed.

meek†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make meek or mild; soften. **II.** *i.* To submit. **meek'en**†; **meek'en-ing**†.

meek, mēk, *a.* **1.** Of gentle and long-suffering disposition; of peaceable temper; as, "Gentle Jesus, *meek* and mild." **2.** Submissive; compliant; yielding.

'Blessed are the *meek*'—what! those spiritless fellows with white faces, that go about afraid to say their souls are their own!
H. W. BEECHER *Pulpit Pungencies* clxxxi, p. 110. [C. & CO. '60.]

3. Not haughty or proud; modest; humble; unostentatious. [< Icc. *mjūkr*, meek.] **meke**†.

Synonyms: see HUMBLE; PACIFIC.

Meek is the first element in various self-explaining compounds; as, *meek*-eyed, *meek*-spirited, etc.

meek'ly, mēk'li, *adv.* In meek fashion; forbearingly; submissively; modestly; humbly; tamely.

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And *meekly* with my hatchet nature bore.
BRYANT *The Future Life* st. 5.

meek'ness, mēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being meek; gentleness of disposition; forbearance; submission to the divine will; humility. **meek'head**†.

Almighty God intends not to lead us to Heaven by hard questions, but by *meekness*, and charity.
IZAAK WALTON *Lives, Robert Sanderson* p. 369. [S. M. '64.]

meel†, *n.* A meal.

meer†, **meere**†, *a.* Same as MERE[1].

meer†, *n.* Same as MERE.

meere†, *vt.* To bound. **meer**†.

meer'kat, mēr'kat, *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** A yellowish ichneumon (*Cynictis penicillata*). **2.** The suricate.

Meer'sa, *n.* Same as MIRZA.

meer'schaum, mēr'shōm *or* mēr'shoum (xiii), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A compact, soft, white hydrous magnesium silicate which when dry will float in water: used chiefly for carving into tobacco-pipes, cigar-holders, etc. Called also *sepiolite.* **2.** A pipe made of this mineral.

The *meerschaum* is but a poor affair until it has burned a thousand offerings to the cloud-compelling deities.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 5, p. 115. [o. & co. '71.]

Meerschaum, named from the old notion that it is petrified sea-foam, comes chiefly from Asia Minor, though found also in Spain, Moravia, and the United States.
[G., lit. sea-foam, < *meer*, sea, + *schaum*, foam.]

meese†, *n.* Same as MEASE[2].

meet, mēt, *v.* [MET; MEET'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from an opposite or different direction); as, to *meet* a stranger on the road. **2.** To come to and touch or unite with; become contiguous to or joined with; as, the Ohio and the Mississippi *meet* each other at Cairo. **3.** To be, act, or take place in conformity with; be suitable to; come up to; as, you have *met* my wishes in all things. **4.** To discharge by paying; satisfy, as an expectation or desire; as, the bank has *met* all demands. **5.** To come to and oppose; encounter; collide with; as, when Greek *meets* Greek, then comes the tug of war. **6.** To answer with good or strong arguments; refute; as, every allegation has been *met.* **7.** To come upon as a matter of personal experience; enjoy or suffer personally; meet with; also, to come to (one) as a personal experience; as, he *met* his misfortune like a man.

The first thing, then, that *meets* us in studying Shakespeare's mind, is, his wonderful depth, and clearness of vision. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. ii, p. 42. [B. & SCR. '48.]

8. To come into personal intercourse with, especially for the first time; become acquainted with; as, I *met* her at the seashore. **9.** To come into the same place with, so as to bring some business under consideration; as, the plenipotentiaries *meet* each other to-day; he *met* his lawyer yesterday.

II. *i.* **1.** To come together; congregate in one place; gather; assemble; as, Congress has *met* at Washington.

Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, *meet* we must.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 10.

2. To come together as from opposite or different directions; approach each other so as to reach the same spot or place; as, the dogs *met* on the bridge; the two sides of a triangle *meet* at an angle. **3.** To come together so as to touch each other or form a junction or union; as, the belt will not *meet* around me; the Atlantic and the Mediterranean *meet* at Gibraltar.

The sun had sunk where sky and ocean *meet*,
And each might seem the other.
MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 4, st. 6.

4. To come together in conflict or opposition; contend; fight; as, the English and French *met* at Waterloo. **5.** [Archaic.] To agree exactly; balance; come out correct; as, the sales and the accounts *meet.*

The intransitive verb is often conjugated with *to be* as an auxiliary instead of *to have;* as, we are well *met.*
[< AS. *mētan*, < *mōt*, meeting.] **mete**†.

—**to meet half-way,** to compromise; make mutual concession.—**to m. the ear,** to be told in terms; be stated explicitly; as, a deeper meaning than that which *meets the ear.*—**to m. the eye,** to be apparent or immediately visible; become discernible.—**to m. up with** [Southern U. S.], to come across; come up level with; overtake.—**to m. with. 1.** To join in company. **2.** To chance on; find; hence, to experience, encounter, or be subjected to. **3.** To oppose; engage; encounter. **4.** To obviate; remove: a Latinism.—**well met,** an expression of greeting: opposed to *ill met*, as used by Shakespeare.

meet, *a.* **1.** Suitable, as to an occasion, purpose, or the like; becoming; adapted; as, *meet* for food.

'Tis *meet* that we render praises because of this yield of grain.
MARGARET J. PRESTON *First Thanksgiving Day* st. 1.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Even: followed by *with;* as, to be *meet with* an adversary. **3**†. Proper; own. **4**†. Equal. [< AS. *mǣte*, measured, fit, < *metan*, measure.] **mete**†.

Synonyms: see APPROPRIATE.

—**meet'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Fitly; appropriately. **2.** Reasonably; measurably.—**meet'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being meet; suitability; fitness; propriety.

meet[1], *n.* **1.** An assembling together; specifically, an assembling of huntsmen prior to the hunt.

A Roman *meet* is a little less businesslike than the same thing elsewhere; there is a little more dawdling, a little more conversation when many ladies chance to have come to see the hounds throw off.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* ch. 4, p. 40. [MACM. '88.]

2. The company assembling. **3.** The rendezvous, or place of assembly.

meet[2]†, *n.* An equal. **mete**†.

meet†, *adv.* Meetly.

meet'e-les†, *n.* Same as METEL.

meet'en†, *vt.* To make meet or fit.

meet'er[1], mīt'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who meets. **2.** [Rare.] A participant in a meeting.

meet'er[2]†, *n.* A meter.

meeth, mīth. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Sultry. **II.**[1], *n.* Moist heat.

meeth[2]†, *n.* A landmark; mete. **meith**[1].

meeth[3]†, *n.* Mead, a drink made of honey. **menthe**†.

meet'ing, mīt'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming together; an assembling. **2.** An assembly of persons, as in a convention or a congregation; as, a town *meeting.*

In the *meeting* of the town, its taxes were voted, its affairs discussed and settled, its agents and public servants annually elected by ballot, and abstract political principles freely debated.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, epoch ii, ch. 25, p. 327. [A. '83.]

3. Specifically: (1) [Eng.] An assembly of Quakers for worship, or any assembly of any other body of nonconformists. (2) [U. S.] Any assembly for worship. **4.** A junction; conflux; as, the *meeting* of river and sea. **5.** A duel. **me'ting**†.

Synonyms: see ASSEMBLY.

—**meet'ing-house",** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A house used as a place of public worship: specifically (1) for Quakers; (2) for any other body of nonconformists. **2.** [Rural, U. S.] Any house of worship: now largely displaced by *church*, except among the Quakers.—**m.-post,** *n.* One of the two stiles in canal or river lock-gates, which adjoin when the gates are shut. Called also *miter-post.*—**m.-seed,** *n.* [New Eng.] Any aromatic or pungent seed, as fennel, caraway, or dill, taken to counteract the effects of drowsiness in church.

meet'ing-er, mīt'ing-ęr, *n.* [Eng.] A regular meeting-house goer: used disparagingly of nonconformists.

me-fit'ic, me-fit'is. Mephitic, etc. PHIL. Soc.

meg-, mega-, megalo-. Derived from Greek *megas*, large: combining forms. *Meg-* or *mega-*, in physics, is also prefixed to a unit of measure to signify that it is taken a million times.—**meg"a-bac-te'ri-a,** *n. pl. Biol.* The larger forms of bacteria.—**meg"a-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Large-headed; specifically, having a cranium with a capacity exceeding 1,450 cubic centimeters **meg"a-ceph'a-lous‡.**—**me-gac'e-ros,** *n.* The Irish elk. **me-gac'e-ro-tin(e,** *a.*—**me-gac'e-rous,** *a.* Having very large horns.—**meg"a-chi'lic,** *n.* A leaf-cutting bee.—**meg"a-chi'lous,** *a.* Large-lipped. **meg"a-chei'lous‡.**—**Meg"a-chi-rop'te-ra,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Frugivora.* —**meg"a-chi-rop'ter,** *n.*—**meg"a-chi-rop'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**meg"a-chi-rop'ter-ous,** *a.*—**meg"a-coc'ci,** *n. pl. Biol.* The larger form of cocci.—**meg'a-cosm,** *n.* Same as MACROCOSM.—**meg"a-cou'lomb,** *n. Elec.* A million coulombs.—**meg"a-cra'ni-a,** *n.* Unusual size of the cranium.—**meg"a-cra'nous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a capacity, in males, of 2,120 to 2,270 cubic centimeters, in females of 1,850 to 1,950 cubic centimeters: said of a skull.—**Meg"a-der'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Paleotropical family of animallivorous bats, having the intermaxillaries reduced and separated by an interval, and the ears with tragi. **Meg"a-der'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Meg"a-der'ma-ta‡; Meg"a-der-mat'i-dæ‡.**—**meg'a-derm, meg"a-der'mid,** *n.*—**meg"a-der'moid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Meg"a-der-mi'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Megadermidæ*, with a nose-leaf. **Meg"a-der-ma-ti'næ‡.**—**meg"a-der'mine,** *a.* & *n.*—**meg'a-dont,** *a.* Large-toothed; specifically, having a dental index above 44.—**Meg"a-dri'li,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A group or order of lumbricomorph worms with a capillary network of blood-vessels on the nephridium; earthworms. —**meg"a-dril'ic, meg-a-dril'ous,** *a.*—**meg'a-dyne,** *n.* A million dynes.—**meg'a-erg,** *n. Elec.* A million ergs. Called also *megerg, megalerg.*—**meg"a-far'ad,** *n. Elec.* One of the larger measures of electrical capacity, amounting to a million farads; microfarad.—**meg-ag'na-thous,** *a.* Large-jawed.—**meg'a-gram,** *n.* A million grams. **meg'a-grammet.**—**Meg"a-lai'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A tropical family of picoidean birds; scansorial barbets. **Meg"a-lai'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Meg"a-læ'mi-dæ‡.**—**meg"a-læ'**[or **-lai'**]**mid,** *n.*—**meg"a-læ'**[or **-lai'**]**moid,** *a.*—**meg'a-leme,** *n.* A scansorial barbet.—**meg'a-lerg,** *n.* Same as MEGAERG.—**meg"a-leth'o-scope,** *n.* An instrument used for viewing pictures. It contains a magnifying lens. —**meg"al-lan'toid,** *a.* Having a large allantois.—**meg"a-lo-car'di-a,** *n.* Unusual largeness of the heart. —**meg"a-lo-car'di-ac,** *a.*—**meg"a-lo-car'pous,** *a.* Large-fruited.—**meg"a-lo-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a large head. **meg"a-lo-ceph'a-lous‡.**—**meg"a-lo-ceph-a'li-a,** *n.*—**meg"a-lo-co-nid'i-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* Non-sexual spores in fungi, intermediate in size between microconidia and macroconidia.—**meg"a-lo-cor'ne-a,** *n.* Unusual size of the cornea of the eye.—**meg'a-lo-cyte,** *n.* A large blood-corpuscle found in the blood of human beings in cases of anemia.—**Meg"a-lo-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic and Mesozoic family of conchacean bivalves, having a very thick equivalve shell with umbones curved forward and a very wide cardinal area in each valve bearing 1 or 2 teeth. **Meg'a-lo-don,** *n.* (t. g.)—**meg"a-lo-don'tid,** *n.*—**meg"a-lo-don'toid,** *a.*—**meg"a-lo-don'tous,** *a.* Having large teeth.—**meg"a-lo-go-nid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* Same as MACROGONIDIUM.—**meg'a-lo-graph,** *n. Drawing.* A camera lucida for drawing on an enlarged scale from microscopic or kaleidoscopic originals.—**meg"a-lo-graph'i-a, meg"a-log'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The drawing of pictures to a large scale. **2**†. *Arch.* A painting representing the history of gods and heroes: used in interior decoration.—**me-gal'o-nyx,** *C.* (**meg"a-lon'yx,** *W.*), *n.* A fossil (Pleistocene) mylodontoid edentate with a long interval between the first and second teeth.—**meg"a-lo'pa,** *n. Crust.* A late stage in the development of a crab in which the adult form is approximated, but the abdomen retains appendages and is extended backward as in the lobster, and the eyes are very large.—**meg"a-lo-pho'nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Loud-voiced; loud-sounding; of imposing sound. —**meg"a-lop'ic,** *a.* Having large eyes; of or pertaining to a megalopa.—**meg"a-lop'o-dous,** *a.* Having abnormally large feet.—**meg"a-lop'o-list,** *n.* A principal city; a metropolis.—**meg'a-lops,** *n.* **1.** *Crust.* A megalopa. **2.** A tarpon.—**meg"a-lop'si-a,** *n.* An affection of the eyes which causes objects to appear enlarged.—**meg"a-lop'sic-al,** *a.* Affected with megalopsia.—**meg"a-lop-sy'chy,** *n.* [Rare.] High-mindedness; magnanimity.—**Meg"a-lo-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of fox-like *Canidæ*, with 3 tubercular upper molars and very large ears. **Meg"a-lo'tis,** *n.* (t. g.)—**meg"a-lo'tin(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**Meg"a-mas-tic'to-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* The *Calcispongiæ.*—**meg"a-mas-tic'to-ral,** *a.*—**meg'a-me'ter‡, meg'a-me'tre,** *n.* A million meters.—**meg-am'e-ter**[2]**,** *n.* **1.** An instrument used by astronomers in determining longitude. **2.** [Rare.] A micrometer.—**meg'a-mil,** *n.* A million mills.—**meg"a-mu-pere',** *n.* A million amperes.—**Meg"a-neph'ri-ca,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A branch of earthworms without a network of excretory tubules.—**meg"a-neph'ric,** *a.* —**meg'a-phone,** *n.* An appliance for enabling persons to converse from a distance of about two miles, without a connecting wire. It consists of two large funnels for collecting the sound-waves, which are then conducted to the ear through flexible tubes. A speaking-trumpet is usually added to the apparatus.—**Me-gaph'y-ton,** *n.* A genus of fossil ferns from the Paleozoic, known only by their stems, which are marked by two opposite longitudinal rows of large leaf-scars.—**meg'a-pod. I.** *a.* Having large feet, as the mound-birds. **II.** *n.* A mound-bird; an Australian jungle-fowl. **me-gap'o-dan‡.**—**meg'a-pode,** *n.* A megapod.—**Meg"a-po-di'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An

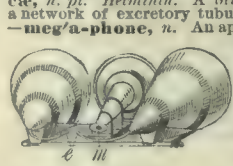

A Megaphone.

e, ear-tubes of the two conical receivers; *m*, mouthpiece of the speaking-trumpet.

Australian family of peristeropods; mound-birds or megapods. **Meg"a-po'di-us,** *n.* (L. g.) **Meg"a-pod'i-dæ;.—meg"a-po-di'id,** *n.*—**meg"a-po'di-oid,** *a.*—**me-gap'o-lis',** *n.* The principal or largest city of a country, metropolis.—**meg"a-pro-so'pi-a,** *n.* Unusual size of the face.—**meg"a-pros'o-pous,** *a. Craniom.* Noting a skull in which the capacity of the face, in males, is 730 to 78[illegible] cubic centimeters, in females, 580 to 625 cubic centimeters.—**Me-gap"te-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of bakenopter id whales; humpbacks. **Me-gap'te-rus,** *n.* (L. g.) **me-gap'ter-in e,** *a.* & *n.*—**Meg"ar-rhi'za,** *n.* A genus of plants of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), now generally referred to *Echinocystis.*—**meg'a-sclere,** *n. Spongy.* A large spicule of the supporting skeleton of a sponge.—**meg-as'cle-ron‡.**—**meg"a-scle'rous,** *a.*—**Meg"a-scle-roph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Spongy.* A tribe of choristidan sponges without microscleres.—**meg"a-scle-roph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**meg"a-scop'ic,** *a.* Same as MACROSCOPIC.—**meg'a-seme,** *n. a. Cryptogam.* Having an orbital index above 89; said of a skull. **II.** *n.* A megaseme skull.—**meg"a-se'mi-a,** *n.* Roundness of the orbits of the eye, the height being 89 per cent of the width.—**meg'a-spo-range",** *n. Bot.* A preferable name for *macrosporange.* **meg"a-spo-ran'gi-um;.—meg'a-spore,** *n.* Same as MACROSPORE.

Seeing that the correct and far preferable terms *megaspore* and microspore are used by Berkeley, Areschoug, Carpenter, and others, it is difficult to understand how 'macrospore' can ever have got into general use. BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Bot.* intro., p. 7. (L. & C. '89.)

—Meg-as'the-na, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Archencephala.* **—meg'as-then'ic,** *a.*—**meg"a-stome,** *n.* A univalve shell with a large mouth.—**meg"a-syn-thet'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Same as POLYSYNTHETIC.—**meg'a-therm,** *n.* A plant requiring much heat and moisture, such as are found combined only within the tropics or in warm moist valleys within thirty degrees of the equator; the mean temperature should not be below 68° Fahr. The term was proposed by De Candolle in 1854, for plants of the first physiological group.—**Meg"a-thyr'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods having arms disposed in a dieciform manner and shell with one or several septa to which the brachial lamellæ are attached. **Meg-ath'y-ris,** *n.* (L. g.)—**meg-ath'y-roid,** *a.*—**meg-ath'y-roid,** *n.*—**meg'a-type,** *n. Phot.* An enlarged positive photographic picture.—**meg-au'lic,** *a.* Having a large aulus; of or pertaining to the *Megaulax.*—**Meg-au'li-ca,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates with the aula large and cerebral hemispheres extended horizontally or undifferentiated, including teleostomes or typical fishes, selachians, and myzonts.—**meg'a-volt,** *n. Elec.* One million volts.—**meg"a-zo'o-spore,** *n.* Same as MACROZOOSPORE.

Me-gæ'ra, me-jī'rə *or* -gē'rə, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Greek goddesses of vengeance or Furies. See EUMENIDES; ERINYS. [L., < Gr. *Megaira,* < *megairō,* grudge, < *megas,* great.]

Meg"a-le'si-an, meg'ə-lī'si-ən *or* -lē'si-ən, *a.* Relating to or in honor of Cybele, as, the *Megalesian* games. < L. *Megalesius,* < Gr. *Megalēsios,* < *Megalē,* "the Great," an epithet of Cybele, f. a. of *megas* (*megal-*), great.] **Meg"a-len'si-an;.**

meg'a-lith, meg'ə-lith, *n.* A huge stone; specifically, a large unhewn or hewn stone such as is found in the so-called Cyclopean masonry. [< MEGA- + -LITH.]

meg"a-lith'ic, meg'ə-lith'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to megaliths, or stones of unusual size used in architecture; as, *megalithic* monuments.

—megalithic masonry, masonry in very large stones, whether wholly or partly rough, as in many prehistoric townwalls in Greece and Italy, or so exactly hewn that a knife-blade cannot be inserted in the joints, as in other ancient Greek and Italian walls and much Egyptian monument. **—m. monument,** a prehistoric structure of large unshaped or partly shaped stones erected either as a sepulchral monument or as a memorial of some event. Such remains are plentiful in France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Sweden, there are some in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, but none in eastern Europe; and they are common also in northern Africa, parts of Asia, especially India, and in South America, but not in North America. Megalithic monuments, especially those in Britain and Brittany, are sometimes called *Druidical circles, stones,* etc., from a mistaken popular notion that they were erected by the Druids. See BILLITHON; CROMLECH; DOLMEN; KISTVAEN; MENDIR; TRILITHON.

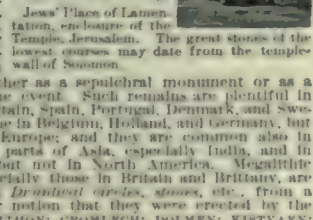

Megalithic Masonry.
Jews' Place of Lamentation, enclosure of the Temple, Jerusalem. The great stones of the lowest courses may date from the temple wall of Solomon.

We know from Cæsar that a priestly order called Druids existed in Britain; and from Tacitus that Suetonius Paulinus found Druidism in the island of Mona or Anglesea, but no early writer mentions them in connection with any *megalithic monument.* Their worship was conducted in groves, and when the Roman general cut down the forests of Mona he destroyed the temples of the Druid.
J. D. CHAMPLIN *Cyclopedia of the Coach* ch. 9, p. 125. (S. '86.)

meg"al-o-car'di-a, etc. See MEG-.

Meg"a-lop'te-ris, meg'ə-lop'tē-ris, *n.* A genus of fossil pinnate ferns, from the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous of North America, with pinnate fronds divided into stalked leaves with broad, subcute, tapering midrib, and close nervation resembling that of *Neuropteris.* [< MEGALO- + Gr. *pteris,* wing.]

Meg"a-lo-sau'ri-a, meg'ə-lō-sô'ri-ə, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles having the brain-case unossified in front, no ossified alisphenoids, and the pubes directed forward and united at the ends. **Meg"a-lo-sau'ri;. meg'a-lo-saur,** *n.*—**meg"a-lo-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Meg"a-lo-sau'rus, meg'ə-lo-sô'rus, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Megalosauridæ.* **2.** [m-] A dinosaurian of the genus. < MEGALO- + Gr. *sauros,* lizard.]

Meg"a-lo-sau'ri-dæ, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of megalosaurians, especially those with vertebræ biconcave, pubes slender, and feet 4-toed.—**meg"a-lo-sau'roid,** *n.*—**meg"a-lo-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

meg"a-lo'tin,e, meg-am'e-ter, etc. See MEG-.

Meg-a'ri-an, meg-ā'ri-ən *or* -a'ri-ən, *a.* Of or relating to Megaris, in ancient Greece, or to its Sicilian colony.

Meg-ar'ic‡. **Megarian school,** a school of philosophy founded at Megara, about 400 B. C., by Euclid, identifying being with good, and that with reason, wisdom, and God: a continuation of the Eleatic school modified by the Socratic philosophy.

Meg-ar'ic, meg-ar'ic, *n.* An adherent of the Megarian school.

meg'a-ron, meg'ə-ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Homeric Antiq.* **1.** A large common hall where men dined. **2.** The Homeric palace. **3.** The cella or sacred chamber of a temple, as at Delphi and elsewhere. [< Gr. *megaron,* large room, < *megas,* great.]

meg'a-scope, meg'ə-scōp, *n.* **1.** A form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen. **2.** *Phot.* An enlarging camera. [< MEGA- + -SCOPE.]

—meg"a-scop'ic, meg"a-scop'ic-al, *a.* Visible to the naked eye, or to the eye aided by a lens of very slight power. **mac"ro-scop'ic‡.**—**meg"a-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

me-gass', *n.* Same as BAGASSE. **me-gasse'‡.**

Meg"a-the-ri'i-dæ, meg'ə-thə-ri'i-dē *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct American family of gigantic sloth-like edentates with 10 upper and 8 lower prismatic teeth and with a long tail. **Meg"a-ther'i-dæ‡.—meg'a-there, meg"a-the'rid** or **-ri-id,** *n.*—**meg"a-the'ri-oid, a.** & *n.*—**meg"a-the'roid,** *a.*—**Meg"a-the"ri-i'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Megatheriidæ* with molar teeth very deeply implanted and always bilophodont.—**meg"a-the'ri-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

Meg"a-the'ri-um, meg'ə-thi'ri-um *or* -thē'ri-um, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Megatheriidæ.* **2.** [m-] A gigantic extinct sloth-like edentate of the lowly roof. See CHART OF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY (2 d) for skeleton. [< MEGA- + Gr. *thērion,* wild animal.]

A Megatherium, as restored by Hutchinson. [145]

meg'a-therm, meg'a-volt, etc. See MEG-.

meg'erg, *n.* Same as MEGAERG.

Me-gil'lah, meg-gil'ə, *n.* [-LOTH, *pl.*] [Heb.] The book of Esther, one of the five rolls (Megilloth) on which were written respectively, for use in the synagogues on special festivals, the Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; the last called *Megillah* by way of eminence. SMITH *Dict. of Bible* articles *Bible* and *Esther.* (L., B. & C. '63.)

me-gilp', *n.* Same as MAGILP. **meg-gel'up‡.**

meg"is-to-ceph'a-lous, meg'is-to-sef'ə-lus, *a.* Having an extremely long cranium. < Gr. *megistos,* superl. of *megas,* great, + *kephalē,* head.] **meg"is-to-ceph'al'ic‡.**

meg'ohm", meg'ōm", *n. Elec.* One million ohms. [< MEG- + OHM.]

me'grim, mi'grim, *n.* **1.** A headache, the pain being confined to one side of the head; a sun-pain. **2.** *pl.* Dulness; depression of spirits.

We call our *megrims* the melancholy of a sublime soul.
BULWER-LYTTON *Paul Clifford* ch. 18, p. 131. (R. & S. '67.)

3. *pl. Veter. Med.* Congestion of the brain in the horse; shown by a sudden attack of giddiness and subsequent unconsciousness. [< F. *migraine,* < L. *hemicranium,* < Gr. *hēmikrania,* < *hēmi-,* half, + *kranion,* head.] **hem"i-cra'ni-a‡; mi"graine'‡; mi'gram‡.**

me"he-de'het, mē'hē-dē'het, *n.* The water-buck.

Mei-bo'mi-an, mī-bō'mi-ən, *a.* Discovered by or pertaining to the German physician Heinrich Meibom (1638–1700).—**Meibomian glands,** glands of the eyelid that secrete a lubricating material.

mei'dan, *n.* Same as MAIDAN.

mei'kle, *a.* & *n.* Same as MICKLE. **mek'ill‡.**

He sings The sacred lays, his weekly lesson, conn'd
With *meikle* care beneath the lowly roof.
GRAHAME *The Sabbath* l. 119.

meine'†, *vt.* To mix or mingle. **menge'†.**

meint'†, *pp.* of MIND, *v.*

mei'uy†, *n.* An army or retinue; attendants; household; crew. **ma'gnie'†; mea'ny'†; mel'nie'†; me'ny'†; mey'ne'†; mey'nee'; mey'ny'†.**

Mel'a-cene, mel"a-hip'pus, etc. Same as MIOCENE, etc.

mel'a-nite, *n.* Same as MIONITE.

mel-a-o'sis, mel"a-stem'o-nous. Same as MIOSIS, etc.

meir, mir, *n.* Scot. A mare. **mear'‡ meere'‡.**

meire, *n. Her.* Potent counter-potent.—**meir"ré',** *a.*

mei'sje, mē'zhi, *n.* [S. Afr.] A young girl.

meis'ter, mais'ter, *n.* [G.] Master.

meis'ter-sing"er, mais'ter-sing'er, *n.* [G.] One of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the successors of the minnesingers. **mas'ter-sing"er‡; meis'ter-säng"er‡.**

meith, mith, *n.* Scot. A boundary; a mark or hint.

mei-u'rus, *n.* Same as MIURUS.

mel"zo-seis'mal, mel'zo-sais'məl. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the maximum destructive force of an earthquake. **II.** *n.* Same as MEIZOSEISMAL CURVE. [< Gr. *meizōn,* compar. of *megas,* great, + *seismos,* earthquake, < *seiō,* shake.] **mel"zo-seis'mic‡.**

—meizoseismal curve, a curved line connecting the points of the maximum destructive energy of an earthquake-shock around its epicentrum.

meke', *v.* & *n.* Meek.

mek'é, mek'ē, *n.* [Fiji.] Any native ceremonial dance.

mek'ist, mek'ist, *W.* (-tar-ist, *C.*; me-kit'a-rist, *E.*), *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Roman Catholic Armenian monastic and literary order, founded by Mekhitar da Pietro (1676–1749) in 1701, at Constantinople, for the moral and religious improvement of the Armenians and the reconciliation of the Armenian Church with the Roman, but established since 1717 in the island of San Lazzaro near Venice, and having branches elsewhere. The order is devoted chiefly to the translation and publication in Armenian of the best works in the European languages. **Mech'i-tar-ist‡.**

mel-, melu-, See MELANO-.

mel'ach, mel'ac, *n.* [Ar.] A dish made by the Arabs from pounded meat and durra-meal with soup.

mel-ac'o-nite, mel-ac'o-nīt, *n. Mineral.* An earthy variety of tenorite, a scaly, black or grayish-black copper oxid (CuO), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< MELA- + Gr. *konis,* dust.] **mel-ac'o-nī'sa‡; mel-ac'o-nise‡.**

me-la'da, mē-lä'də, *I. W.* (-me-lē'da, *C.*; mel'a-da, *E.*), *n.* [Sp.] The uncrystallized, uncrystallizable mixture of sugar and molasses that comes from the vacuum-pans in sugar-making. **me-la'do‡.**

mel-æ'na, mel-ī'nə *or* -ē'nə, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The vomiting and purging of black matter; black vomit. **2.** Hemorrhage of the intestines. [< Gr. *melaina,* f. of *melas,* black.] **mel-e'na‡.**

me'lah, mi'lä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fair; a gathering of Hindus, partly for religious purposes and partly for trade, often attended by vast numbers. **me'la‡.**

mel'ain, mel'ən, *n.* The dark coloring-matter of the liquid of the cuttlefish. [< Gr. *melaina;* see MELÆNA.]

mel-ai'no-type, *n.* Same as MELANOTYPE: incorrect form.

mel'am, mel'am *or* mā'lam, *W.*, *n. Chem.* An insoluble, amorphous, buff-colored compound ($C_6H_9N_{11}$) obtained by distilling ammonium sulfocyanate at a high temperature. [< MELLONE + AMMONIA.]

Me-lam'bo bark, Malambo bark. See BARK[2].

mel-am'in, *I.* mel-am'in, -in *or* -īn, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_3H_6N_6$) having basic properties, formed when a cyanamid is heated to 150° C. Called also *cyanuramid.* [< MELAM.]

mel-ampe', mel-amp', *n.* An auriculoid shell (genus *Melampus*) common in brackish places.

mel-am'pode†, *n.* Black hellebore.

mel-am'pus, mel-am'pus, *n.* [-PI, -pūs *or* -pī, *pl.*] [U. S.] A small auriculoid gastropod (genus *Melampus*), as *M. bidentatus,* common in the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. [< Gr. *Melampous,* Melampus, a physician, < *melas,* black, + *pous,* foot.]

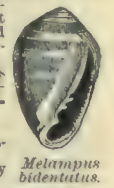

Melampus bidentatus.

mel"am-py'rin, mel'am-pī'rin, *n.* Same as DULCITE. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black, + *pyros,* wheat.] **mel"am-py'rine‡; mel"am-py'rite‡.**

melan-. See MELANO-.

mel'an-æ'mi-a, -æ'mic. Same as MELANEMIA, etc.

mel-an'a-goguet, *n.* A purge, formerly used for black choler or vitiated bile.

mel"an-cho'li-a, mel'an-cō'li-ə, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Mental derangement characterized by excessive gloom and depression, and usually accompanied by a tendency to brood over a single subject, and sometimes by paroxysms of insanity.

Acute Idiopathic *Melancholia* presents itself in three degrees of intensity: (1) simple depression of feeling, (2) depression of feeling with delusion, (3) depression of feeling with mania or delirium.
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 105.

2. Melancholy. [LL.; see MELANCHOLY.]

mel"an-cho'li-ac, mel'an-cō'li-ac. *n. Pathol.* One affected with melancholic insanity; a hypochondriac.

mel"an-cho'li-an†. **I.** *a.* Melancholic. **II.** *n.* A melancholiac.

mel"an-chol'ic, mel'an-col'ic, *a.* Of melancholy temperament; characterized by melancholy; low-spirited; downcast; sad.

The *melancholic* person suffers impediments to depress and dishearten him, and a corresponding effect is produced on the physical frame. ELAM *Physician's Problems* p. 245. (L. & S. '89.)

[< L. *melancholicus,* < Gr. *melancholikos,* < *melancholia;* see MELANCHOLY.] **mal"en-col'ik†.**

mel"an-chol'ic, *n.* **1.** A melancholiac. **2†.** Lowness of spirits.

mel"an-chol'ic-al-ly, mel'an-col'ic-əl-i, *adv.* In a melancholy manner. **mel"an-chol'i-ly‡** [Rare].

mel'an-chol-y, mel'an-col-i, *a.* **1.** Morbidly gloomy; sad and downhearted; profoundly depressed in spirits; dejected.

For this reason the Superstitious are often *melancholy,* and the *melancholy* almost always superstitious.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 46, p. 151. (S. M. '80.)

2. Suggesting, inducing, or promoting melancholy; dismal; doleful; gloomy; as, a *melancholy* occurrence.

The nightingale's song is not in itself *melancholy,* . . . but coming, as it does, in the night time, . . . it becomes *melancholy* in the finer sense of the word, by the combined overshadowing of the hour and of thought. LEIGH HUNT *Imagination and Fancy, Milton* p. 234. (S. E. & CO. '83.)

3. Afflicted with melancholia; hypochondriac. **4.** [Rare.] Addicted to mournful meditation; pensive.

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL.

mel'an-chol-y, *n.* **1.** A somber or depressed mental condition; excessive gloominess or sadness, especially when habitual or protracted; low spirits; dejection; despondency.

Melancholy commonly flies to the future for its aliment, and must be encountered . . . by diminishing the range of our views.
SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 123. (H.)

2. *Pathol.* Melancholia; hypochondria. **3.** [Rare.] Pensive contemplation; serious and sober reflection. **4†.** Ill feeling; irritation. [< OF. *melancolie,* < LL. *melancholia,* < Gr. *melancholia,* < *melas* (*melan-*), black, + *chole,* bile.] **mal'en-col-yet; mel'en-col-yt; mel'en-col-yet.**

Synonyms: see GRIEF.

—mel'an-chol"i-ness, *n.* Melancholy state or disposition. **—mel"an-cho'li-ous,** *a* Characterized by or expressive of melancholy; melancholy; somber. **—mel'an-chol-ist†,** *n.* A melancholiac. **—mel'an-chol-ize,** *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make melancholy. **II.** *i.* To become melancholy.

mel-an'chrus, mel-an'crus, *n. Med.* A person affected with black jaundice. [< Gr. *melanchroos,* < *melas,* black, + *chroa,* hue.]

Mel"anch-tho'ni-an, mel'anc-thō'ni-ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the German reformer Philip Melanchthon (1497–1560). **II.** *n.* A follower of Melanchthon in his distinctive theological views. See SYNERGISM.

mel'an-col-y, *a.* & *n.* Melancholy. PHIL. Soc.

Mel"an-dry'i-dæ, mel'an-drī'i-dē *or* -drī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles having the fore coxal cavities open behind, the middle coxæ little prominent, antennæ not folding in grooves, and thorax laterally margined. **Mel-an'dry-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MELAN- + Gr. *drys,* oak.]

—mel"an-dry'id, *a.* & *n.*—**mel-an'dry-oid,** *a.*

mel"an-e'mi-a, *I.* mel'an-ī'mi-ə *or* -ē'mi-ə, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood in which the vessels contain an unusual quantity of dark coloring-matter. [< MELAN- + Gr. *haima,* blood.]—**mel"an-e'mic, mel"an-æ'mic,** *a.*

mel"an-eph'i-dro'sis, mel'an-ef'i-drō'sis. *n. Pathol.* A severe epidemic disease attended by profuse dark perspiration; prevalent in England in 1486. [< MELAN- + EPHIDROSIS.]

Mel"a-ne'sian, mel'ə-nī'shən. *C. W.*[1] (-zhən, *E. W.*[2]; -si-ən, *I.*), *a.* Of or belonging to Melanesia, a collective

name for the islands between New Guinea and Fiji, or to its inhabitants or language.

Mel″a-ne′sian, mel″ɑ-nē′shun, *n.* **1.** A native of Melanesia, of mixed Maori or Polynesian and Papuan blood. **2.** The language of Melanesia, especially of the negroid races of the Pacific ocean. Compare NEGRITO; NEGROID; OCEANIAN. [< *Melanesia*, < Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black, + *nēsos*, island.]

mé″lange′, ¦ mē″lŏnzh′, mel′ɑnj, *n.* A mixture or **mel′ange,** ¦ medley; also, a literary miscellany. [F., < *mêler* (< L. *miscĕo*), mix.]

mel-a-ni-an[1], mel-ē′[or -ɑ′]ni-ɑn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Melaniidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Melaniidæ*.

mel-a′ni-an[2], *a.* Black; negroid; Ethiopian: said of one of the chief divisions of mankind, Huxley's Ulotrichi. [< Gr. *melas*, black.]

mel-an′ic, mel-an′ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to or resembling melanotic disease; melanoid. **2.** Black; negroid. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black.]

Mel″a-nil′i-dæ, mel″ɑ-nɑi′i-dē *or* -nĭ′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A fresh-water family of rostriferous tænioglossates, especially those with a single gill of rigid leaflets, and verge behind tentacles, mantle fringed, shell turreted, and operculum corneous. **Mel-a′ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., blackness. < Gr. *melania*, < *melas* (*melan-*), black.]

Mel-a′ni-a′ce-æ‡.

—**mel-a″ni-a′ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**mel″a-ni′id,** *n.*—**mel-a′ni-oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**mel-a′ni-i-form″,** *a.* Having the appearance of a melaniid.

mel-an′i-lin, ¦ mel-an′i-lin, -lin *or* -lĭn, *n.* A crys-**mel-an′i-line,** ¦ talline coal-tar compound ($C_{13}H_{13}N_2$) obtained synthetically, as by heating anilin with cyanogen chlorid. Called also *diphenylguanidin.* [< MEL- + ANILIN, ANILINE.]

mel′a-nin, mel′ɑ-nin, *n.* The black pigment contained in various animal tissues, as the skin of the negro, the retina of the eye, and the hair. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black.]

mel′a-nism, mel′ɑ-nizm, *n.* Abnormal development of dark coloring-matter in the skin, feathers, etc.: opposed to *albinism.* [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black.]

mel″a-nis′tic, mel′ɑ-nis′tic, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting melanism.

mel′a-nite, mel′ɑ-nɑit, *n.* *Mineral.* See GARNET. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black.]—**mel″a-nit′ic,** *a.*

melano-, mel-, mela-, melan-. Derived from Greek *melas* (*melan-*), black: combining forms.—**mel″a-no-car″ci-no′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* Melanotic or black cancer.—**Mel″a-noch′ro-i,** *n. pl.* The dark-skinned or brunette subdivision of the white or Caucasian race.—**mel″a-no-chro′ic,** *a.* Brunette; having dark hair, skin, and eyes; specifically, of or relating to the Melanochroi.—**mel″a-no-chro′ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* Phenicochroite.—**mel″a-noch′ro-ous,** *a.* Dark-skinned. **mel″a-noch′rous‡.**—**mel″a-noc′o-mous,** *a.* Black-haired.—**Mel″a-no-den′dron,** *n.* A monotypic genus of trees of the aster family (*Compositæ*). *M. integrifolium* is the black cabbage-tree of St. Helena.—**mel″a-no-gal′lic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from a black modification of gallic acid.—**melanogallic acid,** a black ulmic compound obtained when gallic acid is rapidly heated to 250° C. Called also *gallohumic acid* and *metagallic acid.*—**mel″a-noid,** *a.* Looking black or dark; as, a *melanoid* cancer.—**mel″a-no′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Any darkly discolored morbid mass. **2.** A black tubercular growth or tumor; melanosis.—**mel″a-no-path′i-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by increase of dark coloring-matter, usually in patches. **mel″a-nop′a-thy‡.**—**Mel″a-nop′si-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A fresh-water family of rostriferous tænioglossates with a single gill of rigid leaflets, verge behind tentacles, mantle not fringed, and shell turreted. **Mel″a-nop′sis,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mel″a-nop′sid,** *n.*—**mel″a-nop′soid,** *a.*—**mel″a-no-sar-co′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor containing a black or dark coloring-matter.—**mel′a-no-scope,** *n.* A pair of spectacles with compound light-violet glasses superposed on dark-red, by which to examine and distinguish among substances that give red spectral bands.—**mel″a-no′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* An organic disease in which the part affected is converted into a black, hard substance, around which ulcers form; black degeneration; black cancer.—**mel″a-nos′i-ty,** *n.* A tendency toward blackness, as of complexion; swarthiness.—**mel′a-no-sperm,** *n.* *Bot.* A plant belonging to the *Melanospermeæ*.—**Mel″a-no-sper′me-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large group of olive-green or olive-brown seaweeds, now distributed among several groups, as *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*: obsolescent.—**mel″a-no-sper′mous,** *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having dark spores or seeds. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Melanospermeæ*.—**mel′a-no-te′kite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, black, opaque lead-iron silicate ($Pb_2Fe_2Si_2O_9$) found massive.—**mel″a-not′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to melanosis; melanic; melanistic.—**mel″a-not′ri-chous,** *a.* Black-haired.—**mel′a-no-type,** *C.* (**me-lan′o-type,** *W.*), *n.* [Rare or Obs.] *Phot.* **1.** A ferrotype. **2.** A glass negative backed with black and shown as a positive. **mel-ai′no-type†.—mel′a-nous,** *a.* Having a dark complexion; swarthy: opposed to *xanthous.*

mel-an′ter-ite, mel-an′tẽr-ɑit, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive pulverulent, vitreous, green, translucent, sweetish, astringent, hydrous ferrous sulfate ($H_{14}FeSO_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *green vitriol, copperas, luckite.* [< L. *melanteria*, blackness, ult. < Gr. *melas*, black.] **mel″an-te′ri-a‡.**

mel′anth, mel′anth, *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the melanth family (*Melanthaceæ*), now included in the lily family (*Liliaceæ*). [< MEL- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

—**mel″an-tha′ceous,** *a.*

mel′a-nure, mel′ɑ-nūr, *n.* A sparoid fish (*Oblada melanura*). [< MELAN- + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

mel″a-nu′ri-a, mel″ɑ-nū′ri-ɑ *or* -nū′ri-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* A disorder characterized by the passing of dark urine; an excess of pigmentary matter in the urine. [< MELAN- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **mel″a-nu-re′sis‡.**

mel″a-nu′ric, mel″ɑ-nū′ric, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to melanuria. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urea.—**melanuric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4N_4O_2$) produced when urea is moderately heated for some time.

mel′a-phyre, mel′ɑ-fair, *n.* *Petrol.* A Pretertiary basalt, usually altered. [< MELA- + Gr. *porphyritēs*; see PORPHYRY.]

mel″a-ro′sa, ¦ mel″ɑ-rō′zɑ, *n.* The bergamot orange (*Citrus Bergamia*); also, probably, a variety of the lime (*Citrus Limetta*): so called from their fragrance. **mel″la-ro′sa,** ¦ [< It. *mela* (< Gr. *mēlon*), apple, + *rosa* (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

mel-as′ma, mel-as′mɑ, *C. F.*[2] *W.* (mę-laz′mɑ, *F.*[1] *S. W.*), *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease showing morbid dark discoloration in spots; Addison's disease; liver-spot; moth-patch. [< Gr. *melasma*, black color, < *melas*, black.]

mel-as′mic, mel-as′mic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to melasma. **II.** *n.* Melasma.

mel-as′ses†, *n.* Molasses.

mel-as′sic, mel-as′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from molasses. [< F. *melasse*, molasses, < Sp. *melaza;* see MOLASSES.]

—**melassic acid,** a dark-colored insoluble compound ($C_9H_{10}O_5$) formed when glucose is heated with aqueous solutions of the alkalis.

Mel-as′to-ma, mel-as′to-mɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mainly tropical Asiatic flowering shrubs of the melastomad family (*Melastomaceæ*). Several are in cultivation for ornament. [< MELA- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

Mel-as″to-ma′ce-æ, mel-as″to-mē′sę-ē *or* -mɑ′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or trees—the melastomad family—erect or rarely climbing, with opposite branches and opposite 3- to 9-nerved leaves and spicate or paniculate clusters of often showy, not rarely blue, flowers. It embraces 13 tribes, 133 genera, and about 2,500 species, mainly tropical South-American. [< MELASTOMA.]—**mel-as″to-ma′ceous,** *a.*

mel-as′to-mad, mel-as′to-mad, *n.* Any plant of the melastomad family (*Melastomaceæ*). **mel′a-stome‡.**

Mel-chis″e-di′cian, mel-kiz″ę-dish′ɑn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect of the 3d century, which paid divine honors to Melchisedec as superior to Christ. **Mel-chiz″e-de′cian‡; Mel-chiz′e-dek-ite‡.**

Mel′chite, mel′cɑit, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of the members of the Greek Orthodox Church who adhered to the councils of Ephesus (431) and Chalcedon (451), and submitted to the edict of the emperor Marcian in confirmation of their decrees: a term used by the Monophysites and Nestorians. **2.** A member of an Eastern church, in communion with the Roman pontiff. [< Gr. *Melchitēs*, < Syr. *malkāyē*, royal, < *melek*, king.]—**Mel′chite,** *a.*

meld, meld, *vt.* In the game of pinocle, same as TO DECLARE, in bezique. See DECLARE. [< G. *melden*, announce.]

melt‡.—**meld,** *n.* A group of cards to be declared or melded. **melt‡.**

mel′der, mel′dẽr, *n.* [Scot.] The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist. [< Ice. *meldr*, < *mala*, grind.]

mel-dom′e-ter, mel-dem′ę-tẽr, *n.* An apparatus for determining fusing-points by the degree of electrical incandescence of a platinum resistance-wire required to melt the substance tested. [< Gr. *meldō*, melt, + *metron*, measure.]

mele†, *n.* **I.** *t.* To assemble. **II.** *i.* To talk; also, to twitter, as birds.

mele[1]**†,** *n.* Same as MEAL[1].

mele[2]**†,** *n.* Same as MEAL[2].

Mel″e-ag-rid′i-dæ, mel″ę-ag-rid′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of gallinaceous birds; turkeys. **Mel″e-a′gris,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *meleagris*, guinea-fowl, < *Meleagros*, son of Œneus.] **Mel″e-ag′ri-dæ‡.**—**mel″e-ag′rid, mel″e-ag-rid′id,** *n.*—**mel″e-ag′ri-doid, mel″e-a′groid,** *a.*

Mel″e-ag″ri-di′næ, mel″ę-ag″ri-dɑi′nē *or* -dī′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Meleagrididæ* as a subfamily of *Phasianidæ*. [< MELEAGRIS.] **Mel″e-ag-ri′næ‡.**

—**mel″e-ag′ri-din(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**mel″e-ag′-rin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

mêl″lée′, mê″lē′, *n.* **1.** A general hand-to-hand fight; an affray; a tourney between several combatants.

Two things displeased Cedric in this speech. It contained the Norman word *mêlée*, (to express the general conflict,) and it evinced some indifference to the honour of the country.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 8, p. 80. [P. & C.]

2. That part of the game of halma where the pieces of the two players occupy the same part of the board. [F., < OF. *medlee;* see MEDLEY.]

mel-e′na, *n.* Same as MELÆNA.

mel′ene, mel′ēn, *n.* A colorless, crystalline, waxy, solid hydrocarbon ($C_{30}H_{60}$) of the olefin series, obtained when beeswax is distilled. Called also *melissene* and *melissylene.* [< MELISSIC + ETHYLENE.]

Mel-e′tian, mel-ē′shun, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** An anti-Arian follower of Meletius, bishop of Antioch, about A. D. 361. The Meletians were a strong middle party between the more obscure Eustathians, mentioned by Athanasius as the orthodox party in Antioch, and the Arians. **2.** A follower of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt, and founder of a sect that flourished during the 4th and 5th centuries.

mel′e-tin, mel′ę-tin, *n.* Same as QUERCETIN. [< L. *mel*, honey, from the color of its crystals.]

me-lez′i-tose″, mę-lez′i-tōs″, *n.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) isomeric with cane-sugar, obtained from the exudation of several varieties of larch, as the *Pinus Larix, Larix Cedrus*, etc. [< F. *mélèze*, larch, + MELITOSE.]

meli-. Derived from Greek *meli*, honey: a combining form.

Me′li-a, mī″li-ɑ *or* mē″li-ɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of mainly Asiatic trees of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), with alternate pinnate or 2- or 3-pinnate leaves and a large axillary paniculate cluster of white or purple flowers. *M. Azedarach*, the pride-of-India, bead-tree, or Indian lilac, is the best-known species. [< Gr. *melia*, ash.]

Me″li-a′ce-æ, mī″li-ē′sę-ē *or* mē″li-ɑ′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs—the bead-tree family—with alternate exstipulate simple or compound leaves and paniculate clusters of small 4- or 5-parted flowers, with numerous stamens combined into a long tube. It embraces 4 tribes, 37 genera, and 550 species, mainly natives of the warm portions of Asia and America. [< MELIA.]—**me″li-a′ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*).

Me′li-ad, mī′li-ad *or* mē′li-ad, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph who cared for flocks and fruits. **2.** [m-] *Bot.* Any plant of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). [< Gr. *Mēliades*, nymphs of fruit-trees or flocks, < *mēlon*, tree-fruit or sheep.]

Mel″i-an-tha′ce-æ, mel″i-an-thē′sę-ē *or* -thɑ′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small order of polypetalous trees or shrubs sometimes united with the *Sapindaceæ*. There are only 3 genera and 10 species. **Mel″i-an′thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MELI- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]—**mel″i-an-tha′ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Melianthaceæ*.

Mel″i-be′an, mel″i-bī′ɑn, *a.* In rhetoric and poetry, alternately responding; amebean: named from Meliboeus, a shepherd character of Vergil's first eclogue.

Mel″i-bœ′an‡.

mel′ic, mel′ic, *a.* Suitable for singing, or meant to be sung: said of poetry. Compare ELEGIAC and IAMBIC. [< Gr. *melikos*, < *melos*, song.]

Mel′i-ca, mel′i-cɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial grasses, of about 30 species. [It., great millet, < L. *mel*, honey.]—**mel′ic-grass″,** *n.* A plant of this genus.—**purple melic-grass,** the European purple moor-grass.

mel″i-ce′ri-a, mel″i-sī′ri-ɑ *or* -cē′ri-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* A pustular eruption forming honeycombed scabs; honeycomb tetter. [< Gr. *melikēron*; see MELICERIS.] **mel″i-ce′ra‡.**

mel″i-ce′ris, mel′i-si′ris *or* -cē′ris, *n.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumor containing a substance resembling honey. [L., < Gr. *melikēris*, < *melikēron*, honeycomb, < *meli*, honey, + *kēros*, wax.] **mel″i-ke′ris‡.**

—**mel″i-ce′rous,** *a.*

mel-ic″ra-to-ry†, *n.* A drink of mixed water, honey, etc.

mel-if′er-ous, *a.* Same as MELLIFEROUS.

mel″i-gei′on, mel′i-jɑi′ęn, *n.* *Pathol.* An offensive discharge from ulcers, with fragments of dead bone. [Appar. < MELI- + Gr. *geios*, earthy.]

mel′i-lite, mel′i-lɑit, *n.* A vitreous, white to yellowish or brown calcium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum silicate, $(Ca,Mg)_8(Al Fe)_2Si_3O_{19}$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< MELI- + -LITE.] **mel′il-lite‡.**

mel′i-lot, mel′i-lot, *n.* Any one of several clover-like herbs of the genus *Melilotus;* especially, the common or yellow melilot or true sweet clover (*M. officinalis*) and the white melilot (*M. alba*), the latter being called also *Cabul* or *Bokhara clover.* The blue melilot (*M. cærulea*) is used in Switzerland for flavoring cheese. [OF., < L. *melilotos*, < Gr. *melilōtos*, < *meli*, honey, + *lōtos*, lotus.]

mel′i-lot′ic, mel′i-lot′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the melilot.—**melilotic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) contained in the leaves of the common yellow clover (*Melilotus officinalis*).

Mel′i-lo′tus, mel′i-lō′tus, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of annual or biennial herbs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), fragrant in drying—the sweet clovers—with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and slender racemes of small white or yellow flowers. *M. officinalis* and *M. alba* are now naturalized in many parts of the world. [< L. *melilotos;* see MELILOT.]

Me-li′næ, mę-lɑi′nī *or* -lī′nē, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A subfamily of musteloid carnivores, especially those with a depressed form, straight toes, large blunt claws, much inflated auditory bullæ, and last upper molars enlarged; badgers. **Me′les,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., badger.]

—**me′lin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

me′lin-ite, mē′lin-ɑit, *n.* See EXPLOSIVE.

mel″i-noph′a-nite, mel″i-nof′ɑ-nɑit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, transparent, brittle sodium-calcium-glucinum fluosilicate ($NaCa_2G_2FSi_3O_{10}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Gr. *mēlinos*, of a quince-yellow, + *phainomai*, appear.] **mel′i-phane‡.**

me′lio-rate, mī′lio-rēt, *v.* [-RA″TED; -RA″TING.] **I.** *t.* To make better or improve, as in quality or social or physical condition; make less painful or more endurable; ameliorate; as, to *meliorate* the lot of the poor.

The Celts, like other people, are to be *meliorated* rather by developing their gifts than by chastising their defects. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Study Celtic Lit.* intro., p. 9. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

II. *i.* To grow better; improve. [< LL. *melioratus*, pp. of *melioro*, < L. *melior*, better.]

Synonyms: see AMEND.

—**me′lio-ra″ter, me′lio-ra″tor,** *n.*

me″lio-ra′tion, mī″lio-rē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of meliorating, or the condition of being meliorated; improvement.

Incapacity of *melioration* is the only mortal distemper.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 111. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. *pl.* *Scots Law.* Improvements made by a tenant, for which in some cases he may claim compensation.

me′lio-rism, mī′lio-rizm, *n.* **1.** The improvement of society by means practically bettering man's physical being and environment, as opposed to ethical or religious means; dynamic sociology. **2.** *Philos.* A modified optimism, teaching that the world is neither the best nor the worst possible, but susceptible of improvement or actually improving, through the evolutionary struggle as tending to good: introduced by George Eliot to express a mean between optimism and pessimism. [< L. *melior*, better.]

me′lio-rist, mī′lio-rist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to meliorism. **me″lio-ris′tic‡.** **II.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of meliorism.

I am not, however, a pessimist,—I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *meliorist.* That as a race, and as a profession, we are gaining, I don't doubt. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours* third series, intro., p. 27. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

me″li-or′i-ty†, *n.* The state of being better.

Mel″i-phag′i-dæ, mel″i-faj′i-dē *or* -fɑ′gi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Australian family of cinnyrimorphic passerines; honey-eaters. **Mel-iph′a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MELI- + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]

—**mel-iph′a-gan, mel″i-phag′id,** *n.*—**mel″i-phag′i-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**mel-iph′a-goid,** *a.*

Mel″i-pha-gi′næ, mel″i-fɑ-jɑi′nē *or* -gī′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Meliphagidæ*, including the typical honey-eaters. [< MELIPHAGA.]

—**mel-iph′a-gin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

mel-iph′a-gous, mel-if′ɑ-gus, *a.* Honey-eating; mellivorous. **mel-liph′a-gous‡.**

mel′i-pult†, *n.* A device for extracting honey.

mel-is′ma, mel-is′mɑ, *n.* *Mus.* A melody or air; a melodic flourish; a cadenza. [< Gr. *melisma*, < *melizō*, sing, < *melos*, song.]—**mel″is-mat′ic,** *a.* *Mus.* Melodious; adorned with flourishes; as, *melismatic* singing.—**mel″is-mat′ics,** *n.* *Mus.* Singing that is melismatic or adorned with flourishes, trills, etc.

Mel-is′sa, mel-is′ɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of hardy Old World plants of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with dentate leaves and a loose few-flowered inflorescence of white or yellow blossoms. *M. officinalis* is the common balm cultivated in and sparingly escaped from gardens. [< Gr. *melissa*, bee, < *meli*, honey.] **Mel-it′ta‡.**

mel-is′sic, mel-is′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from honey. [< Gr. *melissa*, bee, < *meli*, honey.]

—**melissic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{60}O_2$), the highest known member of the fatty series, obtained by the oxidation of melissic alcohol.

mel-is'syl, mel-is'il, *n.* *Chem.* An anhydrous radical ($C_{30}H_{61}$) regarded as the essential constituent of many compounds derived from wax, and known only in its combinations. Called also *myricyl*. [< Gr. *melissa*, bee (< *meli*, honey), + *hylē*, matter.]

mel-is'syl-ene, mel-is'il-in, *n.* Same as MELENE.

mel"i-tag'ra, mel'i-tag'ra, *n.* *Pathol.* Running scall or tetter. [< Gr. *meli(t-)*, honey, + *agra*, a catching.]

mel"i-tag'ri-a‡.

me-li'tis, mg-loi'tis *or* -li'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cheek. [< Gr. *mēla*, cheeks.]

mel'i-tose", mel'i-tōs', *n.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) isomeric with cane-sugar and derived from the exudation of various species of *Eucalyptus* from Tasmania. [< Gr. *meli(t-)*, honey.]

mel"i-tu'ri-a, mel"i-tū'ri-a *or* -tū'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbidly increased secretion and discharge of urine containing glucose; glucosuria. [< Gr. *meli(t-)*, honey, + *ouron*, urine.] —**mel"i-tu'ric**, *a.*

mell[1], mel, *v.* [Obs. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To mix; mingle.

II. *i.* **1.** To fight; contend.

They are too many to *mell* with in the open field.
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 37, p. 436. [D. F. & CO.]

2. [Obs. or Archaic.] To mix; meddle. [< OF. *meller, medler*; see MEDDLE.]

mell[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To maul, as with a mell or mallet.

mell[1], *n.* [Scot.] A mallet; also, in derision, the head.

mell[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stain in linen. H. *Dict.*

mell[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A warming-pan. H. *Dict.*

mell[4], *n.* [Obs. or Dial.] A mill. **mellet†**.

mell[5]†, *n.* Honey. —**melled†**, *a.* Mixed with honey. —**mel'le-ous†**, *a.* Resembling honey.

mel'lan, mel'an, *n.* Same as CASCALHO.

mel"la-ro'sa, *n.* Same as MELA-ROSA.

mel'late, *n.* *Chem.* Same as MELLITATE.

mel'lay, mel'ē, *n.* [Rare.] Same as MÊLÉE. **mel'ley‡**.

mell'-doll", mel'-del', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as KERN-BABY.

mellet†, *n.* A blackbird.

mel'ley, *n.* [Rare.] Same as MÊLÉE.

melli-, mel-. Derived from Latin *mel*, honey; combining forms. —**mel'lic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to honey. **2.** *Chem.* Same as MELLITIC. —**Mel-lif'e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Anthophila* as a family. —**mel-lif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Producing or bearing honey, as a plant. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Mellifera*. **mel-lif'ic**,—**mel"li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The making or production of honey. —**mel'li-fy**, *vt.* To produce honey. —**mel-lig'e-nous**, *a.* Yielding honey. —**mel-li'go**, *n.* Honeydew. —**mel-li'lo-quent**, *a.* [Rare.] Speaking sweetly or smoothly. —**mel-lis'o-nant‡**, *a.* Sounding sweetly. —**mel"li-su'gent**, *a.* Honey-sucking, as some birds and insects. —**Mel"li-su-gi'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of humming-birds. **Mel"li-su'ga**, n. (t. g.) —**mel"li-su'gin** *n.* & *a.* —**mel'lit**, *n.* A dry scab on a horse's heel, formerly cured by a mixture of vinegar and honey. —**mel-li'tous**, *a.* Mingled with honey. —**mel-liv'o-rous**, *a.* Feeding on honey.

mel-lif'lu-ous, mel-lif'lu-us, *a.* Flowing like or as with honey; sweetly or smoothly flowing; smooth.

There in Greece were the most *mellifluous* language, . . . the noblest art, the acutest philosophy, the most spirit-stirring poetry, but what was the condition of the people morally?
W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of the Saviour* ch. 4, p. 64. [A. & S. '90.]

[< LL. *mellifluus*, < L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *fluo*, flow.]

mel-lif'lu-ent‡.

—**mel-lif'lu-ence**, *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a smooth sweet flow. —**mel-lif'lu-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a mellifluous manner; sweetly. **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly‡**.

mel'li-lite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as MELILITE.

Mel-lin'i-dæ, mel-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with three complete marginal cells, and first submarginal cell receiving a recurrent nervure. **Mel-li'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey.]

—**mel-lin'id**, *a.* & *n.* —**mel-li'noid**, *a.*

Mel"li-phag'i-dæ, etc. Same as MELIPHAGIDÆ, etc.

mel'li-tate, mel'i-tēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mellitic acid. [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey.]

mel'lite, mel'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, yellow, transparent, sectile hydrous aluminum mellitate ($H_{18}AlC_6O_{16}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. Called also *honeystone*. [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey.]

mel-lit'ic, mel-lit'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from honeystone.

—**mellitic acid**, a bitter colorless crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_6O_{12}$) found in combination with aluminum in the mineral mellite and produced artificially by oxidizing pure carbon, as coal or graphite. Called also *graphatic acid*.

mel'li-tose, mel'i-tōs, *n.* A kind of manna exuded by the manna gum-tree (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), after the puncture of insects. It is collected as a great food-delicacy by the aborigines of Australia. [< L. *mellitus*, honeyed, < *mel*, honey.]

Mel-liv'o-ri'næ, mel-liv'o-rī'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Mustelidæ* with single molars and the lower sectorial; ratels or honey-badgers. **Mel-liv'o-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MELLI- + L. *voro*, devour.]

—**mel-liv'o-rine**, *a.* & *n.*

mel-lo'ca, *n.* Same as MELLUCO.

mel'lone, mel'ōn, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow insoluble compound, having approximately the composition of C_9N_{12}, formed by heating strongly certain sulfocyanates. It has acid properties and unites with bases to form mellonids. [< L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey.]

mel'lo-nid, mel'o-nid, *n.* *Chem.* A compound in which the acid radical is mellone. **mel'lo-nide‡**.

mel'low, mel'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make mellow, as fruit; hence, to enrich in quality; bring to perfection; ripen; soften; as, a man *mellowed* by time and trial.

He was full of wit which never wounded, of humor which *mellowed* the harshness of that new and raw life of the prairies. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 308. [C. CO. '90.]

2. To make soft or friable, as soil.

I put the spade into it and *mellow* the soil full deep. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. vii, p. 219. [D. S. '55.]

II. *i.* To become mellow; grow ripe or mature in quality or character; soften.

Grapes, to *mellow*, require the cool dark of their leaves.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 42.

mel'low, *a.* **1.** Soft by reason of ripeness; as, *mellow* fruit; *mellow* wine.

'Twas in that *mellow* season of the year,
When the hot Sun singes the yellow leaves
Till they be gold.
HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 1.

2. Of a soft, rich, or delicate quality; agreeable to the senses; as, *mellow* tones or tints.

Far upward in the *mellow* light Rose the blue hills.
LONGFELLOW *Burial of the Minnisink* st. 2.

Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were *mellow* music match'd with him.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lv. st. 6.

3. Soft and friable, as soil. **4.** Good-natured, genial, or toned down by lapse of time; kindly disposed; jolly; as, a *mellow* disposition. **5.** Made jovial by liquor; half-intoxicated. [< AS. *mearu* (*mearw-*), soft.]

Synonyms: see RIPE.

—**mel'low-ing**, *n.* A change of color in building-stone, due to oxidation of some ferruginous compound or to absorption of impurities. —**mel'low-ly**, *adv.* —**mel'low-ness**, *n.* —**mel'low-y**, *a.* Mellow.

mell'-sup"per, mel'-sup'er, *n.* Same as KERN-SUPPER.

mel-lu'co, mel-lū'cō, *C.* (-lū'co, *W.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A trailing or twining herb (*Melloca tuberosa* or *Ullucus tuberosus*) of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), found in the elevated regions of the Peruvian Andes. Its tuberous roots, resembling small yellow potatoes, are largely used for food by the natives. See illus. under TUBER. **mel-lo'ca‡**.

melne†, *n.* A mill.

Mel"o-cac'tus, mel'o-cac'tus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Mexican and South-American cactuses, called melon-thistles, with a flat stem, having the flowers produced on a head or cushion covered with dense woolly and bristly hairs and beset with spines. *Melocactus communis* is the Turk's-cap or pope's-head cactus. [< LL. *melo(n-)* (see MELON[1]) + CACTUS.]

mel"o-co-ton', mel'o-co-tōn'. *E. I. W. Wr.* (mel'o-cet-gn, *C.*), *n.* **1.** A quince or quince tree. **2.** A large variety of peach. [Sp., peach-tree grafted upon a quince-tree, < LL. *melum cotoneum*, *melum Cydonium*, Cydonian apple, < Gr. *mēlon Kydōnion*; *mēlon*, apple; *Kydōnion*, neut. s. of *Kydōnios*, Cydonian, < *Kydōnia*, Cydonia, city of Crete.] **mal"a-ca-toon'‡**; **mel'i-cot"-ton‡**; **mel"o-co-toon'‡**.

mel-o'de-on, mel-ō'dē-gn (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small reed-organ or harmonium. **2.** A music hall. [< LL. *melodia*, song, < Gr. *melōdia*; see MELODY.] **mel-o'di-um‡**.

mel-o'di-a, mel-ō'di-a, *n.* **1.** An organ-stop nearly like the clarabella; a stopped diapason. **2.** *Mus.* A tune adapted to lyric poetry. [LL.; see MELODY.]

mel-od'ic, mel-od'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing melody; melodious. [< LL. *melodicus*, < Gr. *melōdikos*, < *melōdia*; see MELODY.] **mel-o'di-al‡**.

—**mel-od'i-ca**, *n.* A small pipe-organ, invented by J. A. Stein in 1770, intended to be attached to a harpsichord, so that a melody could be played on it while the accompaniment was played on the harpsichord. —**mel-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a melodic or melodious manner. —**mel-od'i-con**, *n.* An instrument composed of steel bars of lengths so graduated as to sound the diatonic scale when struck in succession by hammers held by the performer. —**mel-od'ics**, *n.* *Mus.* The department of musical science relating to the pitch of tones and the laws of melody.

mel-o'di-o-graph, *n.* Same as MELOGRAPH. [< Gr. *melōdia*, MELODY, + -GRAPH.]

mel-o'di-on, mel-ō'di-gn, *n.* A musical instrument in which graduated metal bars are sounded by contact with a rotating cylinder; invented by J. C. Dietz in 1806. [C.] [< LL. *melodia*; see MELODY.]

mel-o'di-ous, mel-ō'di-us, *a.* Containing or producing melody; agreeable to the ear; characterized by a sweet succession of sounds; musical; as, a *melodious* voice. [< F. *mélodieux*, < LL. *melodia*; see MELODY.] —**mel-o'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**mel-o'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'o-dist, mel'o-dist, *n.* **1.** A composer or singer of melodies; a master of melody.

As an absolute *melodist* — I mean a master of word-music as distinct from other qualities — I consider Swinburne unequalled.
WILLIAM GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 765.

2. A collection of melodies.

mel'o-dize, mel'o-dīz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To render melodious.

The strife of Apollo and Marsyas represented the enduring contest between music in which the words and thoughts lead, and the lyre measures or *melodizes* them, . . . and music in which the words are lost, and the wind or impulse leads.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. i, p. 58. [S. E. & CO. '69.]

II. *i.* To make melody or melodies. **mel'o-dise‡**.

mel"o-dra'ma, mel'o-drā'ma *or* -drē'ma (XIII), *n.* **1.** A drama with a romantic story or plot and sensational situation and incidents.

It is the custom on the stage, in all good murderous *melodramas*, to present the tragic and the comic scenes, in as regular alternations as the layers of red and white in a side of streaky, well-cured bacon.
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* ch. 17, p. 75. [P. & C.]

2. A musical drama interspersed with spoken dialogue; an operetta.

A *Melodrama* is a short dramatic composition into which music is introduced. Its plot is generally of an insignificant character, the display of gorgeous scenery being its chief object.
QUACKENBOS *Rhetoric* pt. v, lesson cviii, p. 421. [A. '82.]

3. An opera. [< F. *mélodrame*, < Gr. *melos*, song, + *drama*; see DRAMA.] **mel'o-dram‡**; **mel'o-drame‡**.

—**mel"o-dra-mat'ic**, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or characteristic of melodrama. **mel"o-dra-mat'ic-al‡**. —**mel"o-dra-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**mel"o-dram'a-tist**, *n.* A producer of melodramas.

mel'o-dy, mel'o-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; especially, in music, a rhythmic succession of simple tones, commonly in the same key, so related as to form or give expression to a thought or idea, and constituting, in combination, a characteristic and pleasing whole: sometimes used as synonymous with *tune* or *air*.

Sweetest *melodies*
Are those that are by distance made more sweet.
WORDSWORTH *Personal Talk* st. 2.

2. A tuneful poem or song arranged to music.

The touching and inimitable *melodies* of my countryman Thomas Moore. WM. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* intro., p. 4. [W. L. & CO.]

3. *Mus.* The chief voice-part in giving a harmonic composition, now the soprano, formerly the tenor; the air.

Heard *melodies* are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter. KEATS *Grecian Urn* st. 2.

4. *Rhet.* Such an arrangement of the clauses or members of sentences that, when correctly spoken, the successions of pitch will be agreeably harmonious and assonant, or pleasing to the ear: one of the absolute properties of style.

By simply altering the length of one or two of the clauses, the *melody* may be entirely destroyed through a mere change of proportion between the parts. DAY *Discourse* § 266, p. 238. [S. '67.]

[< F. *mélodie*, < LL. *melodia*, < Gr. *melōdia*, < *melos*, song, + *ōdē*, ODE.]

Synonyms: harmony, music, unison. *Harmony* is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony*; *unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same, there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may sound in *unison*. Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison*, although this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*.

—**to be in melody**, see the quotation.

The language of music has been applied to colours. . . . Colours are said to *be in melody* when two contiguous tints, or shades or hues, run insensibly into each other.
MCCOSH *Typical Forms* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 155. [CON. & CO. '56.]

Mel'o-e, mel'o-ī *or* -ē, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Meloidæ*. **2.** [m-] A beetle of this genus; an oil-beetle. [Perhaps < Gr. *mēlē*, probe.]

mel"o-e'mi-a, { mel'o-ī'mi-a *or* -ē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.*

mel"o-æ'mi-a, { A morbid condition of the blood, showing incoagulability, a black color, and putrefactive properties. [< Gr. *melas*, black, + *haima*, blood.]

mel'o-graph, mel'o-grgf, *n.* An electrical instrument which, attached to a piano, marks on paper the notes played: when perforated, the paper may be used in a melotrope to reproduce the music. [< Gr. *melogn aphos*, writing songs, < *melos*, song, + *graphō*, write.] **el"-do-mu'si-kon‡**.

Mel-o'i-dæ, mel-ō'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles, especially those with head abruptly narrowed behind, tarsal claws cleft or toothed, and front vertical: including the oil-beetles and Spanish flies. [< MELOE.]—**mel'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

mel'o-log"ue, mel'o-log, *n.* [Rare.] A musical composition interspersed with metrical dialogue; a melodrama. [< F. *mélologue*, < Gr. *melos*, song, + *legō*, speak.]

Mel"o-lon'thi-dæ, mel'o-len'thi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Melolonthinæ* as a family. [< MELOLONTHA.]—**mel"o-lon'thi-dan**, **mel"o-lon-thid'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Mel"o-lon-thi'næ, mel'o-len-thoi'nī *or* -thī'nē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A subfamily of scarabæid beetles, especially those with abdominal spiracles in part on the superior portions of ventral segments and in fully diverging rows: including the cockchafer. **Mel"o-lon'tha**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēlolonthē*, kind of beetle.]

—**mel"o-lon'thine**, *a.* & *n.*

mel"o-ma'ni-a, mel'o-mā'ni-a *or* -mg'ni-a, *n.* A mania for music; a morbid and uncontrollable desire for music. [< Gr. *melos*, song, + *mania*, madness.] **mel'o-ma-ny‡**.—**mel"o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* One affected with melomania. **mel'o-mane‡**.

mel'on[1], mel'un, *n.* **1.** A trailing plant of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), or its fruit. There are two species, each with numerous varieties—the muskmelon (*Cucumis Melo*), usually a ribbed flattened sphere, and the watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*), commonly ellipsoidal. **2.** A rounded mass of blubber covering the top of the head in blackfish and related cetaceans. **3.** A melon-shell. [F., < LL. *melo(n-)*, for L. *melopepo(n-)*, < Gr. *mēlopepōn*, < *mēlon*, apple, + *pepōn*, melon.] **mel'lon†**; **mil'-lon†**.

—**mel'on-bee"tle**, *n.* A chrysomeloid beetle (genus *Diabrotica*) destructive to the leaves of melon and similar vines, as *D. vittata*.—**m.-blubber**, *n.* Same as MELON[1], 2.—**m.-cactus**, **m.-thistle**, *n.* See MELOCACTUS.—**m.-fruit**, *n.* See PAPAW.—**m.-seed**, *n.* **1.** A seed or the seeds of a melon. **2.** A series of purlings forming a cluster of raised stitches, resembling the seeds of a melon, in knitting, embroidery, etc.: used also attributively.—**m.-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a melon; oval with lengthwise indentations.—**m.-shell**, *n.* A large oval volutoid shell (genus *Melo*).—**m.-worm**, *n.* The large yellowish-green caterpillar of a pyralid moth (*Phacellura hyalinata*), very destructive to melon and related vines in the southern United States. **m.-caterpillar‡**.

mel'on[2], *n.* [Austral.] A kangaroo, the pademelon.

—**mel'on-hole"**, *n.* A hole made by the pademelon, dangerous for horsemen.

mel'on[3]†, *n.* *Pathol.* A disorder of the eye in which the eyeball protrudes from the socket.

Mel"on-gen'i-dæ, mel'on-jen'i-dī *or* -gē'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having the head long and narrow, the lateral teeth with outer cusp largest, and shell pear-shaped. **Mel"on-ge'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēlon*, apple, + *gignomai*, be born.]

—**mel-on'ge-nid**, *n.* —**mel-on'ge-noid**, *a.*

mel'on-i-form", mel'un-i-fōrm", *a.* Shaped like a melon. [< MELON[1] + -FORM.]

mel'o-nite, mel'o-nait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic reddish-white nickel tellurid (Ni_2Te_2), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Melones* mine, Cal., where found.]

mel'o-phone, mel'o-fōn, *n.* A variety of concertina. [< Gr. *melos*, song, + *phōnē*, voice.]

—**mel"o-phon'ic**, *a.* Relating to music or a musical performance. —**mel'o-pho"nist**, *n.* A melodist.

mel"o-pi-an'o, mel'o-pi-an'ō, *C.* (-pi-ā'no, *W.*), *n.* A piano, invented in 1870 by Caldara of Turin, in which a sustained sound is produced by a continued striking of a string with a series of small hammers. [< Gr. *melos*, song; and see PIANO.]

mel'o-plast, mel'o-plast, *n.* A simplified method of teaching the rudiments of music: invented by P. Galin in 1817. [< Gr. *melos*, song, + *plastēs*, molder, < *plassō*, form.]

mel'o-plas"ty, mel'o-plas'ti, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of forming a new cheek by transplanting tissue. [< Gr. *mēla*, cheeks, + *plassō*, form.]

—**mel"o-plas'tic**, *a.*

mel″o-pœ′ia, mel′o-pē′yą *or* -pē′i-ą, *n.* The art of composing melodies. [L., < Gr. *melopoiia*, musical composition, < *melos*, song, + *poieō*, make.]

me-lo′sis, mę-lō′sis, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of probing, as in a wound or ulcer; the act of applying the catheter. [< Gr. *mēlōsis*, probing, < *mēlē*, probe.]

mel″o-skel′et-on, mel′o-skel′et-en, *n.* *Anat.* The skeleton of the limbs as distinguished from that of the body. [< Gr. *melos*, limb, + SKELETON.]

mel′o-trope, mel′o-trōp, *n.* A musical instrument the sounds of which are mechanically regulated by means of heavy sheets of perforated paper marked by the melograph. [< Gr. *melos*, song, + *tropē*, turn, < *trepō*, turn.]

mel′o-type, mel′o-tīp, *n.* A photographic process not requiring a dark room, and permitting development at any convenient time; also, a picture made by this process. [< *melo* (doubtful) + -TYPE.]

mel′-pell″, *adv.* Pell-mell. **mell′-pell″†**.

Mel-pom′en-e, mel-pem′en-ē *or* -ē, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The muse of tragedy: usually represented bearing a tragic mask. **2.** *Astron.* See PLANET. [L., < Gr. *Melpomenē*, prop. ppr. of *melpomai*, sing.]

mel′rose, mel′rōz, *n.* Honey of roses, a mixture of powdered red rose, honey, and diluted alcohol. [< L. *mel*, honey, + *rosa*, rose.]

melt[1], melt, *v.* [MELT′ED or MOLT′EN; MELT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; liquefy; fuse; as, to *melt* metal or snow.

Davy showed . . . that the mere rubbing together by proper mechanical force of two pieces of ice was sufficient to *melt* the surface of each. P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* p. 45. [MACM. '76.]

2. To make a solution of; dissolve in a liquid; as, to *melt* salt in water. **3.** Figuratively, to soften the feelings of; make tender; mollify.

Melting his hearers at one moment by his pathos, he [O'Connell] convulsed them at the next by his humor.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 10, p. 297. [S. C. G. '79.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be changed from a solid to a liquid state by heat; as, sulfur *melts* at 239° Fahrenheit. **2.** To be softened or made tender in feeling, as by the sight of suffering, etc.; as, his heart *melted* with sympathy. **3.** To lose form or distinctness by becoming like or passing into something else; blend.

Brahmanism and Buddhism appear to have blended, or, as it were, *melted* into each other, after each had reciprocally parted with something, and each had imparted something.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hindūism* ch. 6, p. 81. [P. Y. '77.]

4. To become weak or frightened. **5.** To lose substance; be dissipated; disappear.

The voice in my dreaming ear *melted* away.
CAMPBELL *The Soldier's Dream* st. 6.

[< AS. *meltan*, melt.]

Synonyms: dissolve, fuse, liquefy, thaw.—**Antonyms:** congeal, freeze, harden, indurate, solidify.—**Prepositions:** melt *in* the fire; *with* heat; *at* a certain temperature.

melt[1], *n.* **1.** Any substance in a melted condition. **2.** A single operation of fusing, as in a furnace. **3.** The amount of metal fused at a single operation.

melt[2], *n.* [Scot.] The spleen: same as MILT[1], *n.*

melt[3], *v.* & *n.* Same as MELD.

melt[4], *v.* & *n.* Same as MILT, *v.*, and MILT[2], *n.*

melt′a-ble, melt′a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can be melted; fusible. **molt′a-ble†**.

mel-ta′da, mel-tä′dą, *n.* [E. Ind.] A murine rodent (*Golunda meltada*) of western India.

melt′er[1], melt′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who melts; as, the *melter* in a mint. **2.** A melting-pot; crucible.

melt′er[2], *n.* Same as MILTER.

melt′ing, melt′ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of MELT, *v.*

—**melt′ing-pan″**, *n.* A pan in which raw sugar is melted previous to being treated for the removal of impurities.—**m.-point**, *n.* The temperature at which a solid substance becomes fluid.—**m.-pot**, *n.* A crucible.—**melt′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**melt′ing-ness**, *n.*

melt′ith, melt′ith, *n.* [Scot.] A meal.

mel′ton, mel′tun, *n.* A heavy woolen cloth that has been well fulled, but not gigged: used especially for overcoats. [< *Melton*, manufacturer.]

me-lun′geon, mę-lun′jun, *n.* One of a very dark people living in the mountains of Tennessee. [Cp. F. *mélange*; see MÉLANGE.]

mel′vie, mel′vi, *vt.* [Scot.] To make untidy with meal; as, to *melvie* one's clothes.

mem, mēm, *n.* [Heb.] The thirteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English letter M.

mem′ber, mem′bėr, *n.* **1.** A limb or other functional organ of an animal body, as an arm or a leg; hence, figuratively, anything likened to such limb or functional organ. **2.** A part or element of an aggregate or whole, distinguishable from other parts or elements. Specifically: (1) A part of a sentence, period, or discourse. (2) *Alg.* One of the parts of an equation joined by the sign of equality. (3) *Arch.* (*a*) A molding or subdivision; as, a cornice of five *members*, or with a base of three *members*. (*b*) Any component part of a design. (*c*) A subdivision of a building. (4) *Biol.* A subordinate part in classification; as, a species is a *member* of a genus. (5) A person belonging to an incorporated or organized body, society, etc.; as, a *member* of Congress or of Parliament. [< F. *membre* (< L. *membrum*), part, limb.]

Synonyms: see BRANCH; PART.

—**mem′bered**, *a.* **1.** Having members: used chiefly in compounds; as, a large-*membered* person. **2.** *Her.* Having limbs of a different tincture from the body.—**mem′ber-ship**, *n.* **1.** The state of being a member. **2.** The members of an organization, collectively; as, the club's *membership*.—**mem′bral**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a member.

Mem-brac′i-dæ, mem-bras′i-dē *or* -brą′ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of auchenorhynchous homopters, especially those with wings membranous and areolate, thorax abnormally developed, and antennæ between the eyes; tree-hoppers. **Mem′bra-cis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *membrax* (*membrak-*), kind of cicada.]

—**mem-brac′id**, *a.* & *n.* **mem′bra-coid**, *a.*

mem-bra′na, mem-brā′ną *or* -brą′ną, *n.* [L.] A membrane.

mem′bra-nate, mem′brą-net *or* -nēt, *a.* Having the characters of a membrane.

mem′brane, mem′brān, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A thin sheet-like structure, usually fibrous, connecting other structures, or serving to cover or line some part or organ. **2.** *Entom.* The terminal portion of the hemielytrum of a bug. **3.** A piece of parchment or vellum. [F., < L. *membrana*, < *membrum*, member.]

—**Huxley's membrane**, that portion of the inner root-sheath of a hair made up of polygonal cells with well-marked nuclei.—**Jacob's m.**, a delicate serous membrane of peculiar bacillar structure between the retina and the choroid tunic; bacillar layer of the retina.—**mem′branes bone″**, *n.* A bone developed in membrane, as one of those of the vault of the skull.—**m.-suture**, *n.* *Entom.* The suture between the corium and membrane of a hemielytrum.—**m.-winged**, *a.* Hymenopterous.

—**mem″bra-na′ceous**, *a.* Having the characters of a membrane; membranous.—**mem″bra-nif′er-ous**, *a.* Having or producing membranes.—**mem-bra′ni-form**, *a.* Similar to a membrane; of membranous form.—**mem″bra-no-co″ri-a′ceous**, *a.* Of leathery, membranous texture.—**mem″bra-nol′-o-gy**, *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of the membranes.

mem′bra-nous, mem′brą-nus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, characterized by, or like membrane. **2.** *Bot.* Having the character of a membrane; soft and pliable, thin and translucent, like a membrane. [< L. *membrana*; see MEMBRANE.]—**membranous labyrinth**, passages formed of fibrous tissues in the inner ear. They receive the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve.

mem′bra-nule, mem′brą-nūl, *n.* A little membrane; specifically, a minute expansion at the base of a wing in dragon-flies.

mem-brette′, mem-bret′, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A demi-pilaster.

mem′brum, mem′brum, *n.* [MEM′BRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A member. [L., member.]

me-men′to, mę-men′tō, *n.* A hint or memorial to awaken memory; a reminder; souvenir; memorial.

But a fragment of the Sphinx nose, such as tourists sometimes get, cannot be called a very representative *memento*.
EDGAR FAWCETT *Hopeless Case* ch. 2, p. 30. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[< L. *memento*, 2d per. sing. imper. of *memini*, remember, < √ *men*, think.]

mem-mi′na, mem-mī′ną, *n.* [Ceylonese.] A chevrotain (*Tragulus memmina*) of India and Ceylon; pesoreh.

me-mi′na‡; **me-min′na**‡.

Mem-no′ni-an, mem-nō′ni-ąn, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Memnon, king of Ethiopia, slain by Achilles before Troy. His name was afterward given by the Greeks to the vocal colossus, the eastern one of the two great sitting statues of Amenophis III. near Thebes, in Egypt.

Mem-no′ni-um, mem-nō′ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* **1.** A temple of Memnon: commonly but incorrectly applied to the great temple of Rameses II. near Thebes, properly called the Rameseum. **2.** The quarter, near an Egyptian cemetery, where the process of embalming the dead was performed. [< Gr. *Memnoneion*, < *Memnōn*, Memnon.] **Mem″no-nei′on**‡.

mem′oir, mem′wer (XIII), *n.* **1.** An account of something important or deemed worthy of record, especially a communication of this nature addressed to a public institution or scientific society. **2.** *pl.* A narrative of events happening within the memory of the narrator and relating to his entire life or to some portion of history with which he has been particularly connected; the reminiscences of a person, either general or relating to a particular period, collected and published together: differing from *biography* in giving only a selection from the facts of a life, usually arranged to serve the purpose of an author rather than in chronological order; as, the Gospels are *memoirs* of Christ. **3.** The biography of a person published in the nature of a memorial. **4†.** A memorandum. [< F. *mémoire*, < L. *memoria*; see MEMORY.]

Synonyms: see ARCHIVES.

—**mem′oir-ism**, *n.* The art of writing memoirs.—**mem′oir-ist**, *n.* One who writes memoirs.

mé″moire′, mē″mwȯr′, *n.* In diplomacy, a summary of a question yet undecided, or a defense of a decision theretofore arrived at; memorandum.

mem″o-ra-bil′i-a, mem′o-rą-bil′i-ą, *n. pl.* Noteworthy reminiscences, or things worthy of record; also, the record of such things.

The four Gospels are a collection of *memorabilia*. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* third series, lect. vi, p. 147. [J. B. F. '74.]

[L., neut. pl. of *memorabilis*; see MEMORABLE.]

mem′o-ra-bl,-ness. Memorable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mem′o-ra-ble, mem′o-rą-bl. **1.** *a.* **1.** Worthy to be remembered; deeply impressed on the memory; remarkable; noteworthy.

'Paracelsus' is not a great, but it is a *memorable* poem.
W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 3, p. 72. [W. S. '90.]

2†. Commemorative. **II†.** *n.* A noteworthy event. [< L. *memorabilis*, < *memor*, mindful.] **mem′o-rand†.**—**mem″o-ra-bil′i-ty, mem′o-ra-ble-ness**, *n.*—**mem′o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

mem″o-ran′dum, mem′o-ran′dum, *n.* [-DA or -DUMS, *pl.*] **1.** Something to be remembered; hence, a record of things to be remembered, consisting usually of brief notes or jottings. **2.** *Law.* A brief written summary or outline of the terms of a transaction. **3.** Same as MÉMOIRE. [L., a thing to be remembered, neut. s. of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memoro*, remember, < *memor*, mindful.]

Synonyms: see RECORD.

—**mem″o-ran′dum-book″**, *n.* A book in which to keep memoranda.—**m.-check**, *n.* [U. S.] A check with "mem." written across its face, signifying that it is not to be presented for payment until the day agreed upon between drawer and drawee, and that it does not represent, as in the case of an ordinary check, that the drawer has funds in the bank drawn upon.

mem″o-ran′dum-er, mem′o-ran′dum-ėr, *n.* [Rare.] One who makes memoranda.

mem′o-rate†, *vt.* To commemorate.

mem′o-ra-tiv(e, mem′o-rą-tiv, *a.* [Archaic & Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or assisting the memory.

me-mo′ri-a†, *n.* A shrine or reliquary containing relics of a martyr, or a chapel or church dedicated to a martyr. [L.; see MEMORY.]

me-mo′ri-al, mę-mō′ri-ąl, *a.* **1.** Commemorating or sacred to the memory of a deceased person, or of any event; as, a *memorial* window or chapel. **2.** [Rare.] Contained within one's memory: opposed to *immemorial*.

The man thus imprisoned within himself, recovers by effort a vast amount of *memorial* property presumed to have been lost.
S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Magazine* Dec., '91, p. 287.

[OF.. < L. *memorialis*, < *memoria*; see MEMORY.]

—**memorial day**, a day commemorative of something; in the United States, specifically [M- d-], Decoration day. See DECORATION.—**m. stone** or **tablet**, a stone or tablet on or in a wall in memory of some person or event.

me-mo′ri-al, *n.* **1.** Something, as a monument or an inscription, designed or adapted to keep in remembrance a person, an event, a place, or anything regarded as worthy of peculiar honor or record.

If the men who fought at Gettysburg do not deserve them, the world has no use for monuments or other *memorials*. J. M. BUCKLEY in *Christian Advocate* [New York] Sept. 10, '91, p. 1.

2. A summary or presentation of facts usually made the ground of a petition or remonstrance.

The Quakers, at their yearly meeting at Philadelphia [1790], had drawn up a civil *memorial* to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 578. [A. '83.]

3. *Law.* A memorandum filed for record setting forth in brief the contents of an instrument. **4.** *Scots Law.* A brief containing the main points of a case for the opinion or guidance of counsel. **5.** In diplomacy, an informal paper used in conducting diplomatic negotiations. **6†.** A remembrance. **7†.** *Eccl.* Commemoration.

Synonyms: see ARCHIVES; RECORD.

—**me-mo′ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes or signs a memorial or presents it to the body or person to whom it is addressed.—**me-mo′ri-al-ize**, *vt.* **1.** To present a memorial to; petition by memorial. **2.** To celebrate the memory of; commemorate. **me-mo′ri-al-ise**‡.

me-mo′ri-a tech′ni-ca, mę-mō′ri-ą tec′ni-cą. An artificial method of committing ideas to memory, with the help of letters, words, figures, etc. [NL.; see MEMORY, and TECHNIC, *a.*]

mem′o-rie†, *n.* Memory.

me-mo′ri-ous, mę-mō′ri-us, *a.* **1.** Full of memories. **2.** Memorable. **3†.** Having a good memory. [< L. *memoriosus*, of good memory, < L. *memoria*; see MEMORY.]

mem′o-rist†, *n.* A remembrancer; also, one who has a good memory.

me-mor′i-ter, mę-mer′i-ter, *adv.* From memory; as, to preach *memoriter*. [L., < *memor*, mindful.]

mem′o-rize, mem′o-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI′ZING.] **1.** To commit to memory; learn by heart; as, to *memorize* poetry. **2.** To keep in memory or lasting remembrance.

I choose the wheat, incurious of the chaff
That swells fame living, chokes it after death,
And would but *memorize* the shining half
Of his large nature that was turned to me.
LOWELL *Agassiz* pt. i, st. 4.

3†. To cause to be remembered; record.

Synonyms: see LEARN.

—**mem′o-ri-za-bl(e**, *a.*—**mem″o-ri-za′tion**, *n.*—**mem′o-ri″zer**, *n.*

mem′o-ry†, *vt.* To remember.

mem′o-ry, mem′o-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The faculty of producing states of consciousness representative of the past; the mental power of recognizing past knowledges; the conservative faculty; also, the fact of such reproduction; remembrance; recollection. In psychology, memory, in the fullest sense of the word, involves the processes of (1) *retention*, (2) *reproduction*, (3) *representation*, and (4) *recognition* (see these words), although Sir William Hamilton and others confine it to *retention*, and others to this and one or more of the other elements, as *recognition*. Compare CONSERVATION; INTELLECT.

Memory . . . is the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, but out of consciousness.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. XX, p. 274. [G. & L. '59.]

2. That which is remembered; a reminiscence.

O, once again revive . . .
Ye blessed *memories* of my early day!
WHITTIER *Chalkley Hall* st. 3.

3. The period of time covered by the faculty of remembrance; as, beyond the *memory* of man. **4.** The state of being remembered; a living continuously in the minds of men; posthumous fame; commemoration; as, the *memory* of Washington will endure.

They erected to his [Socrates'] *memory* a brazen statue, executed by Lysippus.
JOHN LORD *Beacon Lights* vol. i, lect. ii, p. 95. [F. H. & H. '85.]

5. That which reminds; a memorial; a memento. **6†.** A memorial act or service, as for the dead. [< OF. *memorie*, < L. *memoria*, < *memor*, mindful.] **mem′-o-ri-e†; mem′o-rie†.**

Synonyms: recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. *Memory* is the faculty by which knowledges are retained or recalled; in a more general sense, *memory* is a retention of knowledges within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having them consciously before the mind. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to *remembrance* or we call it to *remembrance;* the same is true of *memory*. *Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to *reminiscence* much what *recollection* is to *remembrance*.—**Antonyms:** forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.

—**of sound and disposing mind and memory**, in a mental condition that renders one legally capable of making a will.

Mem′phite, mem′fīt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Memphis, Egypt, or its inhabitants; also, to the kings of the 3d, 4th, and 5th dynasties, and the 7th and 8th dynasties. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of ancient Memphis. **Mem′phi-an†.**

Mem-phit′ic, mem-fit′ic. **I.** *a.* Same as MEMPHITE. **II.** *n.* One of the varieties of the Coptic language, the others being the Theban and the Bashmuric.

mem′sah″ib, mem′-sä″ib, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A European lady or mistress: a name given by native servants.

men, men, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To mend.

men, *n.* Plural of MAN.

men†, *impers. pron.* One; they.

me-nac′an-ite, mę-nac′ąn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as ILMENITE. [< *Menachan* or *Menaccan*, in England.]

—**me-nac″a-nit′ic, me-nach″a-nit′ic**, *a.*

men′ace, men′ęs, *n.* [MEN′ACED; MEN′A-CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To threaten with evil; express a determination to inflict injury or hurt on; cause to apprehend evil or danger.

The terrified children cried bitterly; but the old woman, who had hitherto remained quiet as if she had been wholly deaf to all that passed, *menaced* them into silence.
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* ch. 5, p. 48. [C. & CO. '80.]

2. To make threats of, as of something to be feared or apprehended.

They earnestly implored the king to take immediate measures for removing an evil which *menaced* the speedy ruin of the land.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 482. [L. '80.]

II. *i.* To threaten; become or appear threatening.

The chants and prayers . . . seemed to wail, to supplicate, to combat, to *menace*, . . . and anon to rise in stormy agonies of passionate importunity. HARRIET B. STOWE *Agnes of Sorrento* ch. 14, p. 306. [T. & F. '68.]

[< F. *menacer*, < *menace;* see MENACE, *n.*] **man'ace**†.

—**men'ace-ment**, *n.*—**men'a-cer**, *n.*—**men'a-cing-ly**, *adv.*

men'ace, men'ĕs, *n.* A declaration or indication of hostility or of evil intent; a threatening; threat. [F., < L. *minaciæ*, threats, ult. < *mineo*, project.]

me'nad, me-nad'ic. Same as MÆNAD, etc.

mé"nage[1], mĕ"ngzh', *n.* **1.** The persons taken collectively who occupy one house; a household. **2.** Household management. **3.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] A club of working men. **4**†. A menagerie. [< F. *ménage*, OF. *mesnage*, < LL. *mansionaticum*, < L. *mansio(n-)*; see MANSION.]

mé"nage[2], *n.* Same as MANÈGE.

men-ag'e-rie, men-aj'e-ri. *C.*[1] *E. I. W.*[2] (-azh'-, *C.*[2] *W.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* A collection of wild animals, especially when kept for exhibition; also, the enclosure in which they are kept. < F. *ménagerie*, < *ménage*[1]; see MÉNAGE[1.]] **men-ag'e-ry**†.

men'a-gogue, *n. Med.* Same as EMMENAGOGUE.

me-nai'on, mę-naĭ'ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] One of the twelve volumes of the "menaia" (months) of the Greek Church, corresponding to the breviary of the Roman Church, each containing the offices for one month, in commemoration of the saints.

men'ald†, *a.* Spotted. **men'ild**†.

men'al-ty†, *n.* The middle class of society.

Me-nan'dri-an, mę-nan'dri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Menander, said to have been a disciple of Simon Magus and to have taught that baptism in his own name made its recipients immortal and incorruptible.

mend, mend, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to a sound or serviceable condition, as something broken, worn, or defaced; supply deficiencies or defects in; patch up; repair; as, to *mend* shoes; to *mend* a road. **2.** To correct or make right, where there has been injury, loss, or wrong; reform; amend; as, to *mend* one's conduct; no apology can *mend* the matter. **3.** To change for the better; improve, advance, or further in any way; as, he *mended* his fortunes by the change. **4.** Hence, to do better than; surpass or improve upon; as, he *mended* his first attempt; to *mend* one's pace.

II. *i.* To grow or become better; improve; as, his health *mends* daily. [For AMEND.]

Synonyms: see AMEND.

—**mend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mended; as, the net is *mendable*.—**mend'er**, *n.*

mend, *n.* The condition or course of mending; improvement; as, to be on the *mend* (or getting well).

All wrongs have *mends*, but no amends of shame.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 1, st. 20.

men-da'cious, men-dē'shus, *a.* **1.** Addicted to lying; falsifying; as, a *mendacious* rascal. **2.** Characterized by or full of deceit; false; untrue; as, a *mendacious* account. [< L. *mendax* (*mendac-*), lying.]

—**men-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**men-da'cious-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being mendacious; the tendency to lie; a lying habit.

men-dac'i-ty, men-das'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Mendaciousness. **2.** A lie; falsehood. [< LL. *mendacitas* (*mendacitat-is*), < L. *mendax* (*mendac-*), lying.]

Men-dæ'an, Men-dæ'ism, etc. See MANDÆAN, etc.

Men-de'sian, men-dē'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian kings of the 20th dynasty (about 328 B. C.).

men'di-can-cy, men'di-can-si, *n.* The state, condition, or habit of being mendicant. **men-dī'cience**†.

I am convinced that the ministry can never have its true dignity or power until it is cut aloof from *mendicancy*.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Yale Lectures* lect. ii, p. 36. [E. P. D. '77.]

Synonyms: see POVERTY.

men'di-cant, men'di-cant, *a.* Reduced to beggary; practising beggary; begging. [< L. *mendicant(-)is*, ppr. of *mendico*, beg, < *mendicus*, poor.]

He constantly attacks . . . the material mischief inflicted on society by the vast numbers of monks, *mendicant* or other.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 5, p. 257. [A. '72.]

—**mendicant orders**, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, Servites, and other similar organizations, because they originally depended for support on alms. Called also *begging friars*.

men'di-cant, *n.* A person who lives by begging; a beggar; especially, a member of a mendicant order; a begging friar. **men'di-ant**†; **men'di-nant**†.

Presidential candidates were not followed about at that day by . . . troops of political *mendicants* extorting money on one pretence or another. H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. II, p. 566. [D. & J. '58.]

men'di-cate†, *vi.* To beg.—**men"di-ca'tion**†, *n.*

men-dic'i-ty, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being a beggar; beggarliness. **2.** The practise or habit of begging; mendicancy. [< OF. *mendicité*, < L. *mendicitat-is*, < *mendicus*, poor.]

mend'ing, mend'ing, *n.* Articles in need of mending taken together; as, the family *mending*.

men'di-pite, men'di-pīt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly white lead oxychlorid ($Pb_3O_2Cl_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also *berzelite*. [< *Mendip* hills, in Somerset, England.]

mend'ment†, *n.* Amendment.

men'dole, men'dōl, *n.* [F.] A mænoid fish (*Simaris vulgaris*) of the Mediterranean.

men'dose, men'dōs, *a.* [Rare.] False; counterfeit. [< L. *mendosus*, < *mendum*, fault.]

men-do'zite, men-dō'zait, *n. Mineral.* A massive, fibrous, white, hydrous sodium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{24}NaAlS_2O_{20}$). Called also *alunogen* and *soda-alum*. [< *Mendoza*, in Argentine Republic.]

men'dre-gal, men'drę gal, *n.* A medregal.

mends, mendz, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Amends; satisfaction, retaliation. **mendes**†.

mene†, *vt.* To mean; purpose; intend.

me'ne[1], mf'nf, *a.* [Chal.] Numbered. See *Dan.* v, 25, 26.

mene[2]†, *a.* Same as MEAN[2].

mene†, *n.* Same as MEAN.

men"e-ghi'nite, men'ę-gī'nait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic bluish lead-gray lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_4Sb_2S_7$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Prof. *Meneghini*, of Pisa.]

menes'tow†, Meanest thou.

men'-folk", men'-folk', *n.* [Colloq.] The men of a family taken together. **men'-folks"**‡.

meng†, *v.* To mingle; mix. **menge**†.

men-ha'den, men-hē'dn, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A compressed shad-like clupeoid fish of the genus *Brevoortia*, especially *B. tyrannus*, exceedingly abundant on the northeastern coast of the United States. It travels in schools, and is captured in vast quantities for the sake of its oil and as material for fertilizers. Called also *bunker* or *mossbunker*, *bony-fish*, *pogy*, *whitefish*, *bugfish*, *fatback*, etc.

The Menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*). 1/15

2. [Local, U. S.] The thread-herring.

men'hir, men'hir, *C.* (-hĭr, *W.*; -hēr, *Wr.*), *n. Archeol.* A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone, left rough or sometimes partly shaped, erected as a sepulchral or possibly sometimes as a battle memorial: in the latter sense, real or supposed, it has been called *cat-stone*. Compare MEGALITHIC.

The *menhir* stands single and alone. When arrayed in parallel lines . . . they are called alignments.
T. WILSON in *Smithsonian Report*, '90 p. 626. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

[< Cor. *maenhir*, < *maen*, stone, + *hir*, long.]

me'ni-al, mf'ni-al, *C. E. W.*[3] *Wr.* (mīn'yal, *W.*[3]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to servants; serving. **2.** Fit only for servants; servile; as, *menial* tasks. [OF., < *meisnee*, household, < L. *mansion(n-)*; see MANSION.] **men'-yall**†; **meyn'i-al**†.

me'ni-al, *n.* A domestic servant, or a person doing servile work: used generally in contempt.

Is not the entire testimony of Dickens, traced in its true force, that no position is so good for men and women, none so likely to bring out their best human character, as that of a dependant or *menial*?
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. iii, letter xxviii, p. 63. [W. & S. '86.]

me'ni-al-ty†, *n.* The commonalty.

Men'i-dæ, men'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes with a very compressed body, trenchant abdomen, long undivided dorsal, and anal beginning close behind the ventrals. **Me'ne**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēnē*, moon.]—**me'nid**, *n.*—**me'noid**, *a.* & *n.*

men"i-dro'sis, men'i drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A vicarious menstruation through the perspiratory pores. [< Gr. *mēn*, month, + *hidrōs*, sweat.]

Mé"nière's' dis-ease', mā"nyārz' diz-īz'. *Pathol.* Deafness of one ear, with tinkling sensations experienced directly after recovering consciousness from a sudden vertigo or apoplectic attack; aural vertigo. [< *Ménière*, a French physician.]

men'i-lite, men'i-lait, *n. Mineral.* A concretionary dull-grayish or grayish-brown variety of opal. [< *Ménilmontant*, a quarter of Paris.]

men-in"gar-throe'a-ce, men-iŋ'gār-threc'ą-sē *or* -cē, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of a joint. [< Gr. *mēninx*, membrane, + *arthron*, joint, + *kakos*, evil.]

me-nin'ge-al, mę-nin'je-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the meninges.—**meningeal vessels**, the arteries, veins, etc., supplying the dura mater of the brain; especially, the great or middle meningeal artery.

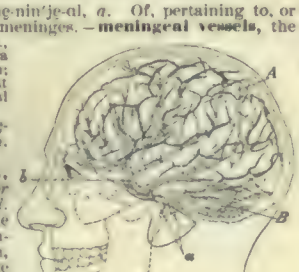

Meningeal Vessels and their Relations.

Lateral view of the brain, showing its parts, its relation to the skull and face, and the meningeal vessels. *A*, cerebrum; *B*, cerebellum; *a*, great or middle meningeal artery; *b*, sphenoparietal sinus. The dotted lines represent a section of the cranium and face-bones.

me-nin'ges, mę-nin'jīz *or* -jēz, *n.* Plural of MENINX.

men"in-gi'tis, men'in-jaĭ'tis *or* -gī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, and especially of the meninges of the brain. [< Gr. *mēninx* (*mēning-*), membrane.] **men-in"gi-ti'tis**‡; **men-in"gi-nī'tis**‡; **spinal meningitis**, inflammation of the envelopping membranes of the spinal marrow.

—**men"in-git'ic**, *a.* Related to or affected with meningitis.

meningo-, mening-. Derived from Greek *mēninx* (*mēning-*), membrane: combining forms.—**me-nin'gocele**, *n. Pathol.* Meningeal hernia of the brain; a congenital protrusion of brain-membranes through an opening in the skull.—**me-nin"go-ceph'a-li'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain and its enveloping membranes. **me-nin"go-cer'e-bri'tis**‡; **me-nin"go-cer-ceph'a-li'tis**‡.—**me-nin'go-coc'cus**, *n.* A coccus or bacterium supposed to cause cerebrospinal fever.—**me-nin"go-ma-la'ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* Softening of the membranous tissue.—**me-nin"go-my"e-li'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.—**me-nin"go-ru-chid'i-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the meninges and the spine; as, the *meningorachidian* veins. **me-nin"go-rha-chid'i-an**‡.—**me-nin"gor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the membranes of the brain.—**me-nin"gor-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* Effusion of blood upon or between the membranes of the brain.—**men"in-gu'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Passage of urine containing membranous shreds.

me-nin'ting, mę-nin'ting, *n.* [Java.] A three-toed kingfisher (*Ceyx meninting*) of the East Indies.

me'ninx, mī'ninx, *C.* (mĭ-ninx', *W.*), *n.* [ME-NIN'GES, *pl.*] A membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord; specifically, the dura mater, pia mater, or arachnoid: usually in the plural. [< Gr. *mēninx* (*mēning-*), membrane.]

me-nis'cal, mę-nis'cal, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a meniscus or crescent.

me-nis'cate, mę-nis'ket *or* -kĕt, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a cylinder bent into half a circle.

men-is'che-sis, men-is'kę-sis, *n. Pathol.* Non-appearance of the menses at the usual period of life; menstrual suppression. [< Gr. *mēn*, month, + *ischō*, retain.] **men"is-cho'sis**‡.

Men"is-co"the-rī'i-dæ, men'is-cō"thę-raĭ'i-dē *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of subungulates with 5 complete digits to each foot, 44 teeth in continuous rows, and crested premolars and molars. **Men"is-co-the'ri-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēniskos*, crescent, + *thērion*, wild animal.]—**men"is-co-the'ri-id**, *n.*—**men"is-co-the'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

me-nis'cus, mę-nis'cus, *n.* [-CI, -sai *or* -cī, or -CUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** Any crescent-shaped body. **2.** *Physics.* (1) The surface or upper part of a liquid column made convex or concave by capillarity. (2) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, either convexo-concave (**converging meniscus**) or concavo-convex (**diverging meniscus**): often limited to the former. See illus. under LENS. **3.** *Anat.* A disk-like body found in some joints, serving to adapt the articular surfaces to each other; an interarticular fibrocartilage. [< Gr. *mēniskos*, dim. of *mēnē*, moon.]—**me-nis'ci-form**, *a.* Formed like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.—**me-nis'coid.** **1.** *a.* Like a meniscus; like a watch-glass; menisciform. **men"is-coi'dal**‡. **II.** *n. Spong.* A curved or hook-shaped microsclere.

men'ise†, *n.* **1.** Little fish; small fry. **2.** A minnow.

Men"i-sper-ma'ce-æ, men'i-spęr-mē'sę-ī *or* -mę'-sē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants—the moonseed family—woody climbers with alternate palmate or peltate exstipulate leaves, and variously shaped clusters of small flowers with sepals and petals similar in 3 or more rows. It embraces 4 tribes, 57 genera, and about 350 species, mainly tropical. [< MENISPERMUM.]—**men"i-sper-ma'ceous**, *a.*

men"i-sper'mad, men'i-spęr'mad, *n.* Any plant of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*).

men"i-sper'mic, men'i-spęr'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from menispermum. - **menispermic acid**, a tasteless crystalline compound said to exist in the seeds of the cocculus indicus.

Men"i-sper'mum, men'i-spęr'mum, *n. Bot.* A genus of climbing plants of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*), embracing 2 species, one in eastern Asia and the other (*M. Canadensis*) in Atlantic North America. [< Gr. *mēnē*, moon, + *sperma*; see SPERM[1].]

—**men"i-sper'mate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of menispermic acid.—**men"i-sper'mine**, *n.* A white, crystalline, alkaline, tasteless alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$) found in the shells of cocculus indicus. **men"i-sper'mi-na**‡.

men'i-vert, *n.* Same as MINIVER.

men'nard, men'ārd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A minnow. **men'-now**†; **men'ow**†.

Men'non-ite, men'ŏn-ait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Christian sect or brotherhood that grew out of the Anabaptist movement in the 16th century, and still flourishes in Europe and the United States: so named after Menno Simons (1492–1559), who became a leader of the sect in the Netherlands. They are opposed to taking oaths, to military service, to theological learning, and to infant-baptism, holding to great simplicity of life and worship, and often living in separate communities. **Men'non-ist**‡.—**Plain Mennonite**, same as AMMANITE.

me'no, mĕ'nō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Less; as, *meno* presto (less rapid).

meno-[1]. Derived from Greek *menō*, remain, stand fast: a combining form.

meno-[2]. Derived from Greek *mēn*, month: a combining form chiefly in physiological and pathological terms relating to the menses.—**men"o-lip'sis**, *n. Med.* **1.** Same as MENOPAUSE. **2.** Failure of menstruation.—**men-ol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** A calendar of months with the events thereof. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A calendar, or record in order, of the festivals that commemorate saints and martyrs. **men"o-lo'gi-on**‡; **men"o-lo'gi-um**‡.—**men'o-pause**, *n.* Final cessation of the menses; change of life.—**men"o-pha'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Discharge in the nature of menses from some part other than the uterus; vicarious menstruation.—**men"or-rha'gi-a**, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The ordinary flow of the menses. **2.** *Pathol.* Long-continued or excessive menstruation. **men'-or-rha"gy**‡; **men"or-rhe'a**‡; **men"or-rhœ'a**‡.—**men"or-rhag'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to menorrhagia.—**men"o-stā'si-a**, *n.* Same as AMENORRHEA.—**men-os'ta-sis**, *n.* **1.** Menstrual impulse with retention of the menses. **2.** Menstrual pains preceding menstruation. **men"os-ta'tion**‡.—**men"ox-e'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Irregular menstruation. **men"ox-e-no'sis**‡.

men'o-branch, men'o-brank, *n.* A large aquatic American salamander-like amphibian of the genus *Necturus* (*Menobranchus*), with persistent gills, as the mudpuppy (*N. maculatus*). [< MENO-[1] + Gr. *branchia*, gills.]—**Men"o-bran'chi-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Proteidæ*.—**men"o-bran'chid**, *n.*—**men"o-bran'-choid**, *a.*—**men"o-bran'chus**, *n. Herp.* **1.** A menobranch. **2.** [M-] A genus typical of *Menobranchidæ*.

Men"o-cer'ca, men'o-spr'cą *or* -cer'cą, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercopithecidæ* as a section of catarrhine monkeys. [< MENO-[1] + Gr. *kerkos*, tail.]—**men"o-cer'cal**, *a.*

Men"o-don'ti-dæ, men'o-don'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of gigantic perissodactyls having premolars and molars alike, with 2 internal lobes above, and 4 anterior and 3 posterior toes. **Men'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēnē*, moon, + *odous*, tooth.]—**men"o-don'tid**, *n.*—**men"o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Men"o-pom'i-dæ, men'o-pom'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Cryptobranchidæ*. **Men"o-po'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MENO-[1] + Gr. *pōma*, lid.]—**men'o-pome**, *n.* A hellbender or cryptobranchid.

Men"o-typh'la, men'o-tif'lą, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of insectivores with a cæcum, including the jumping shrews and tree-shrews. [< MENO-[1] + Gr. *typhlos*, blind.]—**men"o-typh'lic**, *a.*

men'ow, *n.* Same as MINNOW.

men'sa, men'są, *n.* [MEN'SÆ, men'sī *or* -sē, *pl.*] [L.] A table, or something resembling one. Specifically: (1) *Eccl.* The top of an altar. (2) *Anat.* The corona of a molar. (3) [M-] *Astron.* A southern constellation, the Table. See CONSTELLATION.

men'sal[1], men'sal. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An account-book for articles had for the table. H. *Inct.*

men'sal[2], *a.* [Rare.] Monthly. [< L. *mensis*, month.]

mense, mens, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To bedeck; garnish.

mense, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** Dignified conduct or manner; decorum. **2.** Honor; credit.—**mense'ful**, *a.* Discreet; becoming. **mense'fu'**†.—**mense'less**, *a.*

men'ses, men'siz *or* -sēz, *n. pl.* A periodical flow of blood, or of fluid containing blood, from the coats of the uterus of any female mammal, occurring in connection with ovulation; specifically, such flow in women, taking place about once in every lunar month; the monthly courses or turns; the menstrual flow. [L., pl. of *mensis*, month.]

mensk†, *vt.* **1.** To grace; mense. **2.** To reverence.

mensk†, **I.** *a.* **1.** Human. **2.** Honorable. **II.** *n.* Decorum; dignity. **mensk'ful**†, *a.* Honorable; decorous. —**mensk'ful-ly**†, *adv.* —**mensk'ly**†, *adv.*

men'stru-a, men'stru-ą, *n. pl.* Menstrual discharges.

men'stru-al[1], men'stru-ąl, *a.* **1.** Continuing a month; finished in a month; occurring monthly; mensual. **2.** Of or pertaining to the menses.

men'stru-al[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a menstruum or solvent.

men'stru-ant, men'stru-ąnt, *a.* Being in the menstrual period or condition; subject to or affected by the menses; menstruating.

men'stru-ate, men'stru-ēt, *vi.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To discharge the menses.—**men"stru-a'tion**, *n.* The act or period of menstruating.

men'struet†, *n.* The menstrual flow.

men'stru-ous, men'stru-us, *a.* **1.** Relating to or having the monthly discharge or menses. **2.** *Bot.* Lasting a month. [< L. *menstruus*, < *mensis*, month.] **men'stru-ate**†.

men'stru-um, men'stru-um, *n.* [-STRU-A *or* -UMS, *pl.*] The medium in which a substance is dissolved; a solvent.

Menstruum, . . . so called, says Richardson, 'because its action was, as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire during a month;' or, says Wedgwood, 'from the notion that chemical solvents could only be duly prepared in dependence on the changes of the moon.' SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

Ethereal fire enters into the composition of every part of creation. It is the universal *menstruum*, the dissolver of all things. J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xlv, p. 49. [S. & M. '78.]

[LL., neut. s. of L. *menstruus;* see MENSTRUOUS.]

men'su-al, men'shu-ąl, *a.* Pertaining to a month; occurring each month; monthly. [< L. *mensualis*, < *mensis*, month.]

men'su-ra-bl(e, men'shu-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be measured; measurable. **2.** *Mus.* Same as MENSURAL. [< LL. *mensurabilis*, < *mensuro;* see MENSURATE.] —**men"su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **men'su-ra-bl(e-ness**†.

men'su-ral, men'shu-rąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to measure. **2.** *Mus.* Relating to the earliest form of music characterized by indicated rhythm and measure, with corresponding notes and rests: an outgrowth from simple plain-song necessitated by the introduction of simultaneous but independent voice-parts. [< LL. *mensuralis*, < L. *mensura;* see MEASURE, *n.*]

men'su-rate, men'shu-rēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To measure the dimensions or quantity of. [< LL. *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensuro;* see MEASURE, *v.*]

men"su-ra'tion, men'shu-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of measuring.

Plane trigonometry comes in order of time and simplicity before spherical trigonometry; and the *mensuration* of plane surfaces and solids before the *mensuration* of curved surfaces and solids. SPENCER *Recent Discussions* essay vi, p. 149. [A. '90.]

2. *Math.* The branch of mathematical science that has to do with finding the length of lines, the area of surfaces, and the volume of solids. **3.** The result of measuring; measure.

The Past . . . 'tis an elapse Which hath no *mensuration*. KIRKE WHITE *Time* l. 276.

men'su-ra-tiv(e, men'shu-rą-tiv, *a.* Adapted for measuring or mensurating; measurable.

-ment, *suffix.* A termination used to form from verbs nouns denoting result, condition, action, or agency; as, achiev*ement;* attain*ment;* document; atone*ment;* acknowledg*ment;* fulfil*ment.* [< L. *-mentum.*]

ment[1], *pp.* Meant. PHIL. SOC.: also obsolete form.

ment[2]†, *imp.* & *pp.* of MENG, *v.*

men'ta, men'tą, *n.* Plural of MENTUM.

men-tag'ra, men-tag'rą, *C. E. I. Wr.* (men'tą-grą, *F. W.*), *n. Pathol.* Sycosis of the chin and adjacent parts. See SYCOSIS. [L., < *mentum*, chin, + Gr. *agra*, taking, < *agō*, lead.]

men'tal[1], men'tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mind, including intellect, feeling, and will, or the entire rational nature: often popularly but improperly limited to the intellect; intellectual; psychical; as, *mental* phenomena; *mental* trouble; *mental* science. **2.** Effected by or due to the mind, especially without the aid of speech or written symbols; as, a *mental* calculation. [F., < LL. *mentalis*, < L. *men(t-)s*, mind.]

—**mental arithmetic**, the art of solving arithmetical problems without the aid of written symbols; hence, an exercise or series of exercises in which problems are mentally solved.—**m. temperament** (*Phren.*), the human temperament in which the brain and nervous system are large compared with the body: indicated by sharp features, bright eyes, thin skin, fine hair, and rather slight build, with an active mind and a tendency to study.

men'tal[2], *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the chin; as, the *mental* point; *mental* nerves; *mental* foramen. [< L. *mentum*, chin.]

men'tal[1], *n.* An Oriental water-tight basket, by means of which two men with four ropes raise water.

men'tal[2], *n.* A plate or scale of the chin or mentum, as in snakes.

men-tal'i-ty, men-tal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The sum of the mental faculties or powers, as distinguished from the physical; mental activity; intellectuality.

It is, indeed, to the development of the vast amount of undeveloped *mentality* which there assuredly is among mankind that we may look with confident hope for the diminution in time to come of the sum of insanity upon earth. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 9, p. 308. [A. '75.]

2. Cast or habit of mind.

men"tal-i-za'tion, men'tal-i-zē'shun, *n.* Action or operation of the mind.

As a physician it has been the special business of my professional life to deal practically with the phenomena of abnormal *mentalization*. W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. i, intro., p. 11. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

men'tal-ize, men'tal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To develop the mind or intellect of; educate.

men'tal-ly, men'tal-i, *adv.* **1.** In or as regards the mind; intellectually; as, *mentally* unsound.

For one person who is *mentally* conscientious there are thousands who are morally honest. E. P. WHIPPLE in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug., '67, p. 184.

2. By the action of the mind alone; without speech or the aid of symbols; as, to assent *mentally.*

men-ta'tion, men-tē'shun, *n.* Action of the mind; mental operation; cerebration. [< L. *men(t-)s*, mind.]

men'te-ry†, *n.* Mendacity.

Men'tha, men'thą, *n. Bot.* A genus of odorous perennial herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), mainly adventive or naturalized from Europe, with opposite leaves and small flowers forming dense capitate whorls or interrupted spikes. *M. piperita* is the peppermint, *M. viridis* the spearmint, and *M. sylvestris* the horsemint. [< L. *mentha*, mint; see MINT, the plant.]

men'thene, men'thēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, liquid, oily hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$), derived from the oil of peppermint. [< L. *mentha;* see MINT, the plant.]

men'thol, men'thol, *A. W.* (-thel, *C. E.*), *n.* A white, waxy, crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O$) having the odor of and deposited from oil of peppermint when it is cooled: used as a local anesthetic for neuralgic and similar pains. Called also *mint-camphor* or *peppermint-camphor.* [< L. *mentha* (see MINT, the plant) + -OL.]

—**men'thyl**, *n. Chem.* The radical forming the base of menthol.

men"ti-cul'tur-al, men"ti-cul'chur-ąl *or* -tūr-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to mental culture.

men-tif'er-ous, men-tif'gr-us, *a.* Transferring thought; telepathic; as, a *mentiferous* medium. [< L. *men(t-)s*, mind, + *fero*, bear.]

men-tig'er-ous, men-tij'gr-us, *a. Entom.* Bearing the mentum. [< L. *mentum*, chin, + *gero*, carry.]

men'tion, men'shun, *vt.* To refer to or name without description; make slight allusion to; make mention of.

Yet it may be worth while to *mention* some of these traditions, seeing that, whether true or not, they show clearly enough the great antiquity attributed to astrology. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Astrology* p. 317. [C. & W. '83.]

[< F. *mentionner*, < LL. *mentiono*, < L. *mentio(n-)*; see MENTION, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ALLUDE; INFORM.

men'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of mentioning; brief remark or statement about a person or thing; allusion; notice: often in the phrase *to make mention of.*

Without ceasing I *make mention of* you always in my prayers. *Rom.* i, 9.

2. [Rare.] Trace. **3**†. Account; reputation. [F., < L. *mentio(n-)*, < *memini* (√ *men*), remember.] **men'tion**†.—**honorable mention**, the distinction of being named with honor, as in the announcement of the result of some competition: often implying a lower place than that of the winner of a prize.

men'tion-a-bl(e, men'shun-ą-bl, *a.* That may be mentioned; fit to be mentioned.

mento-. Derived from Latin *mentum*, chin: a combining form.—**men"to-hy'oid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone. **II.** *n.* A mentohyoid muscle.—**men"to-la'bi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chin and the lips; as, the *mentolabial* line.—**men"to-meck-el'i-an**. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from the distal part of Meckel's cartilage or the part entering into the formation of the lower jaw. **II.** *n.* A mentomeckelian part.

men"ton-nière', men'ton-nyār', *n.* **1.** Same as BEAVER[3]. **2.** A piece of armor attached to the helmet, worn in the middle ages as a protection for the chin and throat. See illus. under ARMOR. [< F. *menton* (< L. *mentum*), chin.] **men"to-nière'**†.

men'tor, men'tęr, *n.* A wise and faithful teacher, guide, and friend; an elderly monitor or adviser, especially of the young: in allusion to Mentor, the tutor and friend of Telemachus, son of Ulysses.

Shelley bowed to his *mentor's* decision and gave up his Irish campaign. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay vii, p. 221. [MACM. '88.]

men-to'ri-al, men-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* Containing advice or admonition.

men'tum, men'tum, *n.* [L.] **1.** The chin; specifically, the second sclerite of the labium of an insect. See illus. under INSECT. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A projection in front of the flower of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.

me-nu', mę-nū', *n.* A bill of fare; by extension, the dishes included in it; as, a delicious *menu.* [F., < L. *minutum*, neut. s. of *minutus;* see MINUTE, small.]

menu-et, *n.* [F.] Same as MINUET. **men"u-et'to**†.

Me-nu'ræ, mę-nū'rī *or* -rē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Menuridæ* as an order.

me-nure'†, *vt.* To manure.—**me-nur'ance**†, *n.*

Me-nu'ri-dæ, mę-nū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Australian family of large menuroidean birds with a lyriform tail; lyre-birds. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 2. **Me-nu'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēnē*, moon, + *oura*, tail.] —**men'u-rid**, *n.*—**men'u-roid**, *a.*

Men"u-roi'de-æ, men'u-roi'dę-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of passerines with a modified scromyodian syrinx and picarian tensor patagii brevis, including lyre-birds and scrub-birds. [< MENURA + -OID.]—**men"u-roi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

men'use†, *v.* Same as AMENUSE.

men"y-an'thin, men'i-an'thin, *n. Chem.* A bitter, yellow, amorphous compound ($C_{30}H_{46}O_{14}$) contained in the buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), of which it is a glucosid. [< Gr. *mēniaios*, monthly, + *anthos*, flower.] **men"y-an'thine**†.

men'zie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MEINY.

me'on†, *n.* The herb spignel.

meow, *n. & n.* Same as MEW[1].

Meph"is-toph'e-les, mef'is-tof'ę-lēz, *n.* A familiar spirit who plays a part in the Faust legend: one of the chief characters in Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" and Goethe's "Faust," where he appears as a cynical tempter. [Perh. < Gr. *mē*, not, + *phōs*, light, + *philos*, loving.] **Meph"is-toph'i-lis**†; **Meph"is-toph'i-lus**†. **Meph"is-to-phe'li-an**, mef'is-to-fī'li-ąn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Mephistopheles; hence, scoffing; sardonic; crafty; fiendish. **Meph"is-to-phe'le-an**†.

Wit is apt to be cold, and thin-lipped, and *Mephistophelean* in men who have no relish for humor. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, German Wit* p. 102. [F. & W. '83.]

me-phit'ic, mę-fit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling mephitis; poisonous; pestilential; foul; noxious; deadly.

A cavern at the foot of Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, was remarkable for exhaling a *mephitic* vapor, which . . . had the effect of stupefying and slightly convulsing any person who came within its atmosphere. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 7, p. 64. [H. G. & CO. '40.]

The whole political atmosphere of Europe was *mephitic* with falsehood, and . . . the gales which blew from the English court were not fragrant. MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 173. [H. '68.]

[< LL. *mephiticus*, < L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation.] **me-phit'ic-al**†.

—**mephitic air**, carbon dioxid; choke-damp.

—**me-phit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Meph"i-ti'næ, mef'i-tī'nī *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* An American subfamily of mustelids; skunks.

—**meph'i-tin(e**, *a. & n.*

me-phi'tis, mę-fai'tis *or* -fī'tis, *n.* **1.** A noxious exhalation caused by the decomposition of organic remains: applied also to gases emanating from deep sources, as in mines, caves, and volcanic regions, or to exhalations that contain the germs of disease. **me-phi'tism**†. **2.** [M-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Mephitinæ.* [L., pestilential exhalation.]

me-ra'cious†, *a.* Unadulterated; strong.

me-rac'i-ty†, *n.* Pureness.

me'rai, *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as MERI.

mer'a-lin(e, mer'ą-lin, *n.* A woolen fabric for cloaks, etc., having a narrow stripe.

mer"a-mau-ro'sis, mer'ą-mē-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* An imperfect or incomplete cataract of the eye; hypamaurosis. [< Gr. *meros*, part, + AMAUROSIS.]

mer-at'ro-phy, mer-at'ro-fi, *n. Pathol.* Wasting away of a part of the body, especially of the thigh. [< Gr. *mēros*, thigh, + ATROPHY.]

mer'can-ble†, *a.* Merchantable.

mer'can-til, *a.* Mercantile. PHIL. SOC.: also obs. form.

mer'can-tile, męr'cąn-til (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of merchants or the business of buying and selling merchandise; conducted or acting on business principles; commercial.

They [the Parsees] are the foremost *mercantile* class, and are well represented here [in Bombay]. JOSEPH COOK *Orient* lect. ii, p. 79. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

His mental and moral conclusions had been adopted in a calm *mercantile* spirit. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* ch. 3, p. 122. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[< LL. *mercantilis*, < L. *mercan(t-)s;* see MERCHANT.]

—**mercantile agency**, an institution which, by and with the cooperation of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and others, ascertains, registers, and makes known to parties in interest the financial standing, general business reputation, and credit-ratings of individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in mercantile or industrial enterprises throughout the world. Called also *credit bureau.*—**m. system**, a theory in political economy that wealth consists not in labor and its products, but in the quantity of silver and gold in a country, and hence that mining, the exportation of goods, and the importation of gold should be encouraged by the state: held generally up to the close of the 18th century.

mer'can-til-ism, męr'cąn-til-izm, *n.* [Recent.] **1.** The spirit of mercantile life or trade in general; excessive devotion to commercial ideas. **2.** *Econ.* The mercantile system. See MERCANTILE.

mer'can-til-ist, męr'cąn-til-ist, *n.* One devoted to mercantilism, and especially to the mercantile system.

—**mer'can-til-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to mercantilism.

mer"can-til'i-ty, męr'cąn-til'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Mercantile spirit; mercantile enterprise.

mer-cap'tal, męr-cap'tal, *n. Chem.* A compound of a thiohydrate with an aldehyde corresponding to the formula $RCH(S.R')_2$, in which R and R' correspond to alcohol radicals. [< *mercapt-* in MERCAPTAN + *al-* in ALDEHYDE.]

mer-cap'tan, męr-cap'tan, *n. Chem.* A sulfhydrate of a hydrocarbon; a compound having the formula RSH, in which R is a hydrocarbon radical; specifically, ethyl mercaptan ($C_2H_5.SH$): named from its capacity for taking up mercury. Called also *sulfur alcohol.* [< LL. *mercurius*, mercury (< L. *Mercurius*, Mercury), + L. *captan(t-)s*, ppr. of *capio*, < *capto*, take.]

—**mer-cap'tid, mer-cap'tide**, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of a metal with a mercaptan; a salt of a mercaptan.—**mer"cap-to'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from mercaptans.

mer'cat†, *n.* Market. **mer'cate**†.—**mer"ca-tan'te**†, *n.* A foreign trader.—**mer'ca-tive**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to trade.—**mer'ca-ture**†, *n.* Traffic; commerce.

Mer-ca'tor's chart, Mer-ca'tor's pro-jec'tion. See CHART; PROJECTION.

mercet, *vt.* To amerce; mulct.—**merce'ment**†, *n.*

Mer"ce-do'ni-us, męr'se-dō'ni-us *or* mer'ce-dō'ni-us, *n.* [L.] In the old calendar of Numa Pompilius, an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, inserted every second year between the 23d and 24th of February. **Mer-ced'i-nus**†.

mer"ce-na'ri-a, męr'se-nā'ri-ą *or* -ną'ri-ą, *n.* The quahaug. [< L. *mercenarius;* see MERCENARY.]

mer'ce-na-ry, męr'se-nę-ri, *a.* **1.** Influenced chiefly or only by desire for gain or reward; moved by love of money; greedy; venal.

She is absolutely uneducated and openly *mercenary.* She cares for nothing but the money. FRANCES H. BURNETT *Little Lord Fauntleroy* ch. 10, p. 160. [S. '88.]

2. Working or serving for pay or profit; purchased by money; hired; as, *mercenary* soldiers.

The body of Greeks, immortalized under the name of the Ten Thousand, . . . though embarking on a foreign *mercenary* service, were by no means outcasts, or even men of extreme poverty. GROTE *Greece* vol. ix, pt. ii, ch. 69, p. 11. [H. '53.]

3. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from sordidness; done, bestowed, etc., for hire, or characterized by wish for pay; as, a *mercenary* gift. [< L. *mercenarius*, < *merces;* see MERCY.] **mer'ce-na-rie**†.

—**mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

—**mer'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'ce-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A person working or serving only or chiefly for pay; specifically, a hired soldier in foreign service. **mer"ce-na'ri-an**†.

If our motives for doing right, are that we have a servile fear of doing wrong, we are *mercenaries* and hirelings. MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 7, p. 227. [D. & J. S. '79.]

mer'cer, mėr'sėr, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a dealer in small ware of any sort; now, a dealer in cloth or silks.

> Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
> To muse the *mercer's* plague, from shop to shop
> Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks
> The polish'd counter, and approving none.
> COWPER *The Task* bk. vi, l. 279.

[< F. *mercier*, < LL. *merciarius*, < L. *merx* (*merc-*); see MERCHANT.]

—**mer'cer-ship,** *n.* The business of a mercer.

mer"cer-i-za'tion, mėr"sėr-i-zā'shun, *n.* The process of treating cotton fabrics with a solution of a caustic alkali, as potash or caustic soda, causing the shrinking of the fiber with an increased attraction for coloring-matter: not now in use. [< John *Mercer*, an English calico-printer, inventor of the process.]

—**mer'cer-ize,** *vt.* To subject to mercerization.

mer'cer-y, mėr'sėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Eng.] A mercer's wares, business, or place of business.

mer'chand†, *vi.* To traffic; trade. **mar'chand†.**

mer'chan-di"sa-bl.e, mėr'chan-dai"zu-bl, *a.* Capable of being treated as merchandise; marketable.

mer'chan-dise†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sell; barter. **II.** *i.* To trade; buy and sell. **mer'chan-dize†.**

—**mer'chan-di"ser†,** *n.*

mer'chan-dise, mėr'chan-daiz, *n.* **1.** Anything movable customarily bought and sold for profit; especially, commodities traded in by merchants.

> It is not that one actually pays so much for sight-seeing, but the charm of anything vanishes when it is made *merchandise*.
> C. D. WARNER *Saunterings* p. 41. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. [Archaic.] Mercantile dealings; commerce; trade; hence, gain or advantage; as, "better than the *merchandise* of silver." [< F. *marchandise*, < *marchand;* see MERCHANT.] **mer'chan-dize†.**

—**mer'chan-dise-mon"ey,** *n.* Silver money said to have been first coined in China about 2833 B. C., and bearing the inscription: "Merchandise money (Ho) of the second metal, circulating in the peaceful capital."

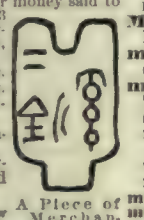

A Piece of Merchandise-money.

mer'chan-dize, *n.* Merchandise. PHIL. SOC.

mer'chan-di"zing, mėr'chan-dai"zing, *n.* Mercantile business.

mer'chant, mėr'chant, *vi.* [Rare.] To engage in trade; buy and sell merchandise.

mer'chant, *a.* Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; adapted or used for trade; commercial.

> The affairs of commerce are regulated by a law of their own, called the law *merchant*, . . . which all nations agree in, and take notice of.
> BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 273.

—**merchant captain** or **seaman,** a captain or seaman in the merchant service.—**m. iron,** iron in the common bar form, convenient for the market. **m. bar;.**—**m. rolls,** finishing-rolls in a merchant-iron mill.—**m. service,** marine commerce, or, collectively, the vessels engaged in marine commerce.—**m. tailor,** a tailor who deals in and furnishes the cloth, etc., in addition to making and fitting clothes.—**m. train,** a series of rolls with gradually decreasing grooves for making a bar of iron or steel suitable for the market.—**m. vessel** (*Naut.*), a trading-vessel.

mer'chant, *n.* **1.** A person who buys and sells commodities as a business and for profit; especially, one who has a place of sale and stock of goods; a trader.

> *Merchants* is a general name for those who devote themselves to the business of exchange.
> WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 19, p. 276. [SH. & CO. '86.]

2. [Scot. & U. S.] A shopkeeper; storekeeper. **3†.** A chap; fellow. **4†.** A merchant vessel. **5†.** A supercargo. [< OF. *marchant*, F. *marchand*, < L. *mercant-*is, buyer, ppr. of *mercor*, trade, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, < *mereo*, gain.] **mar'chant†; mer'chaunt†.**

—**mer'chant-hood,** *n.* A merchant's occupation.—**mer'chant-like",** *a.* Like a merchant; befitting a merchant, or done in a businesslike way.—**mer'chant-ly†,** *adv.* In a merchantlike manner.—**mer'chant-man,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A trading-vessel, as distinguished from a ship of war. **2.** [Archaic.] A merchant.—**mer'chant-ry,** *n.* **1.** The body of merchants taken collectively. **2.** The mercantile business. **mer'chand-ry†.**

mer'chant-a-bl. *a.* Merchantable. PHIL. SOC.

mer'chant-a-ble, mėr'chant-a-bl, *a.* That can be bought or sold; fit to be sold; marketable; sometimes used technically, as of grades of flour, codfish, etc.

> Our friend here is a pretty good judge of verse, and knows a *merchantable* article about as quick as any man in his line of business.
> HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ch. 25, p. 288. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

mer'ci-a-ble', *a.* Merciful.

mer'ci-ful, mėr'si-ful, *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; not exacting or revengeful toward offenders; disposed to pity and forgive; tenderly forbearing; compassionate; as, a *merciful* judge. **2.** Characterized by or indicating mercy; as, *merciful* deeds. **mer'cy-ful†.**

> *Merciful* the haste That baffles sickness.
> NEWMAN *Consolations in Bereavement* st. 2.

Synonyms: benignant, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, pitiful, pitying, tender, tender-hearted. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. See HUMANE; PROPITIOUS.

—**mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

mer'ci-fy†, *vt.* To pity.

mer'ci-less, mėr'si-les, *a.* Having or showing no mercy or pity; relentless; cruel; as, a *merciless* foe.

> In preparing his speeches for the press, he [Webster] corrected them with *merciless* severity.
> MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. II, p. 331. [S. C. G. '79.]

Synonyms: see BARBAROUS; IMPLACABLE.

—**mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

mer"cur-am-mo'ni-um, mėr"cur-am-mō'ni-um, *n. Chem.* A compound of mercury and ammonium formed by the substitution of mercury for all or a portion of the hydrogen in ammonia. It acts like a base, uniting with acids to form salts. Called also *mercuramin.* [< MERCURY, 2, + AMMONIUM.]

mer-cu'ri-al, mėr-kiū'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the god Mercury; hence, lively or quick to respond to impressions or influences from without; light-hearted; fickle; volatile; tricky.

> They [Brobdingnagian laws] are expressed in the most plain and simple terms, wherein those people are not *mercurial* enough to discover above one interpretation.
> SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 158. [W. P. N. '71.]

2. Of, pertaining to, containing, or caused by mercury or quicksilver, or any of its compounds; as, *mercurial* poisoning; a *mercurial* preparation; the *mercurial* column (as in a barometer). **3†.** Relating to Mercury as a herald, or as the god of trade.

—**mercurial ointment,** an ointment containing crude mercury in fine particles. Called also *blue ointment.*

—**mer-cu'ri-al,** *n.* **1.** A preparation containing mercury. **2†.** A person of a mercurial temperament; also, a rogue or a thief.—**mer-cu'ri-al-in(e,** *n. Chem.* A volatile oily compound (CH_5N) obtained when the seeds of several varieties of *Mercurialis* (see MERCURY, 6) are distilled. It is identical with methylamin.

—**mer-cu'ri-al-ism,** *n.* The pathological condition produced by the prolonged or excessive use of mercurial medicine; mercurial lepra or rash; salivation.—**mer-cu'ri-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* A physician given to prescribing mercurials in disease. **2.** One who is fickle, like Mercury, or one born under the planet Mercury. **3†.** A rhetorician.—**mer-cu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a mercurial manner. **2.** By the agency of mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-ize, mėr-kiū'ri-al-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** *Med.* To bring under the influence of mercurial medicine; salivate; as, to *mercurialize* a patient. **2.** *Phot.* To treat with mercurial vapor or a solution of mercury for the purpose of developing more strongly, as a photographic negative.

II. *i.* To be sprightly or fickle. **mer-cu'ri-al-ise†.**

—**mer-cu"ri-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. **mer-cu"ri-al-i-sa'tion†.**

Mer-cu'ri-an, mėr-kiū'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mercury, either the planet or the god.

mer-cu'ric, mėr-kiū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its highest valence.

mer-cu'ri-fy, mėr-kiū'ri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To extract mercury from (its ores) by volatilization and subsequent condensation of the metal. **2.** To mix with mercury; mercurialize. [< MERCURY + -FY.]

—**mer-cu"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process by which mercury is extracted from its ores. **2.** The act, method, or state of being compounded with mercury.

mer-cu'ri-ous-ness†, *n.* The state of being mercurial.

mer'cu-rism†, *n.* An announcement of news.

mer'cu-rous, mėr'kiu-rus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its lowest valence.

mer'cu-ry†, *vt.* To wash with a solution of mercury.

mer'cu-ry, mėr'kiu-ri, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures. See ELEMENT. Called colloquially *quicksilver.* Mercury is used chiefly for obtaining gold and silver from their ores (see AMALGAMATION) and in the barometer and thermometer. Its most useful compounds are mercuric chlorid (corrosive sublimate), mercurous chlorid (calomel), and the sulfid (cinnabar). It dissolves most metals. See AMALGAM. **2.** [Colloq.] The quicksilver in the tube of a barometer or thermometer, especially as marking atmospheric conditions; as, the *mercury* stands 95° in the shade. **3.** [M-] The planet of our system nearest the sun; the smallest of all the major planets, having a diameter of about 3,000 miles and revolving about the sun in 88 of our days. It is thought to revolve on its axis only once during its sidereal year.

> The nearness of *Mercury* to the Sun, prevents us from obtaining any very accurate knowledge of its surface.
> J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 8, art. celxi, p. 137. [A. '89.]

4. *Rom. Myth.* [M-] The god of commerce; identified with the Greek Hermes. Mercury was honored with a yearly festival, May 15. He was the special patron of heralds and messengers of the corn-trade, of merchant-guilds, and of thieves. Compare HERMES. **5.** [M or m-] [Archaic.] A messenger or purveyor of news; a newsboy; also, a newspaper: in the last sense now only as the name of some specific journal. **6.** An Old World plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), especially *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury, or mercury-weed, which has been employed medicinally from the earliest times, and is sometimes used as a pot-herb, and *M. perennis*, the perennial or dog's mercury, which is poisonous. **7.** [M-] *Medieval Theosophy.* The Holy Ghost in the Godhead, or in man the conscience (sometimes the intelligence); also, the male principle. **8.** *Her.* In blazoning by planets, the tincture purple. **9†.** Mercurial temperament. [< F. *Mercure*, < L. *Mercurius*, Mercury, god of trade, < *merx* (*merc-*); see MERCHANT.] **mer'cu-ri€†.**

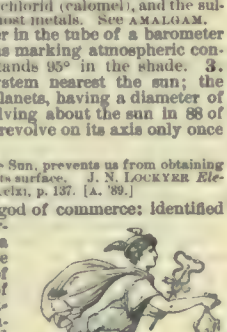

Mercury, with Caduceus and Purse. (From the manuscript Vergil in the Vatican.)

Compounds, etc.:—**English mercury,** a species of goosefoot (*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*) used for spinach and sometimes as a vulnerary. Called also *good-King-Henry.* **mer'cu-ry-goose"foot;.**—**mer'cu-ry-cup",** *n.* **1.** The cistern of a mercury barometer. **2.** A cup containing mercury for making an electric connection, as by dipping the ends of two wires in it.—**m.-pump,** *n.* An air-pump without a piston, acting by the fall of mercury through a tube. Such pumps are of two types, the *Geissler*, in which mercury alternately fills and is drawn off from a globe connecting with the vessel to be exhausted, and the *Sprengel*, where mercury-drops in a descending column carry off the air between them. The first type is more rapid, but the second gives higher vacua.—**m.-tube,** *n.* A glass tube in which a faint flash of light is caused by the fall of mercury within it, which generates electricity by friction against the sides of the tube.—**m.-valve,** *n.* A valve which is closed by the immersion of the edge of a disk or an inverted cup in a body of mercury.—**three-seeded m.,** an American weed (*Acalypha Virginica*) of the same family as the English mercury.

mer'cy†, *vt.* **1.** To thank. **2.** To fine; mulct.

mer'cy, mėr'si, *n.* [MER'CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of treating or the disposition to treat an offender or an enemy with less severity than he deserves in strict justice or might legally receive, especially when it proceeds from benevolence or compassion; compassion; in a wider sense, forbearance to injure others when it is in one's power to do it; forbearance.

> That *Mercy* I to others show, That *Mercy* show to me.
> POPE *Universal Prayer* st. 10.

2. The act of relieving suffering, or the disposition to relieve it; benevolence shown in relieving suffering.

> Mrs. Fry had formed the resolution of entering upon this work of *mercy*, ignorant . . . of very much of the depravity and loathsomeness which she found.
> T. TIMPSON *Elizabeth Fry* ch. 2, p. 31. [S. & S. '47.]

3. An undeserved or unexpected act or expression of clemency, pity, or good will, especially at a critical time of need, peril, or suffering; a providential blessing; friendly interposition. **4.** Unrestricted power or disposal, as to punish or spare; full control; as, the men were at the *mercy* of their captors; the ship was at the *mercy* of the winds.

> He is at the *mercy* of his informants, and is compelled to repeat their statements, even where he does not believe them.
> RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 56. [A. '59.]

5†. Thanks; favor. [< F. *merci*, < L. *merces*, reward, LL. pity, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, < *mereo*, gain.] **mer'cie†.**

Synonyms: benevolence, benignity, blessing, clemency, compassion, favor, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, grace, kindness, lenience, leniency, lenity, mildness, pardon, pity, tenderness. *Grace* is *favor, kindness,* or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness, mercy,* and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender. There may be *mercy* without *pardon*, as in the mitigation of sentence, or in all possible alleviation of necessary severity; there may be cases where *pardon* would not be *mercy*, since it would encourage to repetition of the offense, from which timely punishment might have saved. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy.* See LENITY.—**Antonyms:** cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance.—**Prepositions:** the mercy *of* God *to* or *toward* sinners; have mercy *on* or *upon* one.

Phrases, etc.:—**covenanted mercies,** special divine mercies promised by reason of a covenant relation with God, as sealed by baptism.—**Fathers of Mercy,** a Roman Catholic society of missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 and planted in the United States in 1842.—**for mercy! for mercy's sake!** an exclamation making appeal for pity or expressing great surprise.—**mer'cy-seat",** *n.* The place where mercy is dispensed; specifically, the golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest; figuratively, the throne of grace.—**m.-stock†,** *n.* A propitiation.—**m.-stroke,** *n.* A death-stroke, putting an end to suffering; coup de grâce.—**Sisters of M.,** a Roman Catholic society of nuns, bound together by a life vow of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and devoted to works of mercy: founded in Dublin in 1827.

merd†, *n.* Ordure.

mer-div'o-rous, mėr-div'o-rus, *a.* Feeding upon dung, as some flies; scatophagous. [< L. *merda*, excrement, + *voro*, devour.]

meret, *v.* **I.** *t.* To limit; bound. **II.** *i.* To set bounds or limits. **meart; meert.**

mere¹, mīr, *a.* **1.** Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but; sheer; simple; as, a *mere* child.

> We are *mere* beginners; we know almost nothing of such subjects as God, eternity, and the constitution of mind.
> JACOB ABBOTT *Young Christian* ch. 6, p. 128. [A. T. S.]

> What *merest* whim, Seems all this poor endeavor after fame!
> KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 26.

2†. Absolute; entire; unqualified. **3†.** Pure; unmixed. [< L. *merus*, unmixed, bare.] **meert.**

Synonyms: absolute, bare, clear, nothing but, only, pure, sheer, simple, unadulterated, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed. See PURE.

mere²†, *a.* Famous.

mere¹, *n.* **1.** [Rare in U. S.] A pond, pool, or lakelet. **2.** [Scot.] The sea. **meart; meert.**

mere², *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A boundary-line. **2.** In Derbyshire Peak, a measure of mining-claims of 29 or 31 yards. **3.** [Prov.] A private carriage-drive. **4.** [Obs. or Prov.] A furrow used as a boundary-line; also, a boundary-stone. [< AS. *gemǽra*, boundary.] **meart; meert.**

—**meres'man,** *n.* [Local or Obs.] One who locates boundaries.—**mere'-stake",** *n.* A tree used as a boundary-mark between bits of wood or coppices. **mere-tree†.**—**mere'stead,** *n.* A farm.—**mere'stone,** *n.* A stone used as a boundary; also, figuratively, a boundary.

mere³†, *n.* Same as MARE¹.

mere†, *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.

mère'goutte, mār'gūt, *n.* The first juice or oil resulting from the pressing of fruit, as the grape. [< F. *mère-goutte*, < L. *merus*, pure, + *gutta*, drop.]

mer'els†, *n.* A game, nine-men's-morris. See MORRIS.

mer'elles†; mer'ils†,

mere'ly, mir'li, *adv.* **1.** Without including anything else; purely; only; solely.

> I want to lure you to lead a dutiful life, not *merely* to talk and think soundly of duty.
> FRANCES P. COBBE *Duties of Women* lect. vi, p. 192. [G. H. E. '81.]

2†. Absolutely; wholly. **meer'ly†.**

mer-en'chy-ma, mer-en'ki-mą, *n. Bot.* A kind of cellular tissue made up of rounded cells and numerous intercellular spaces: often called *lax parenchyma.* [< Gr. *meros*, part, + *-enchyma* in PARENCHYMA.]

—**mer"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

mere'-swine†, *n.* A porpoise. **meer'swine†.**

mer"e-tri'cious, mer"ę-trish'us, *a.* **1.** Deceitfully or artificially attractive; alluring by false or gaudy show; vulgar and tawdry; as, *meretricious* dress.

> There is no pomp of words; there is an entire lack of even the attempt at *meretricious* adornment: there is not the slightest appearance of effort to impress the reader.
> T. R. LOUNSBURY *J. F. Cooper* ch. 12, p. 282. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. Of or pertaining to a harlot; wanton; lustful; as *meretricious* arts. [< L. *meretricius*, < *mereo*, gain.]

mer"e-tri'cian‡.—**mer"e-tri'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**mer"e-tri'cious-ness,** *n.*

mer'e-trix, mer'ę-trix, *n.* [L.] A harlot; strumpet.

Mer"ga-net-ti'næ, mer'gą-net-tai'nī *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; torrent-ducks.

Mer″ga-net′ta, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mergus*, diver, + Gr. *nētta*, duck.] — **mer″ga-net′tine**, *a.* & *n.*

mer-gan′ser, mėr-gan′sėr, *n.* A merginе duck-like water-bird with tooth-like processes along the upper edge of the bill. The Old World merganser (*Merganser merganser*) has the head and neck rich dark green, the upper parts mostly pied black and white, and the lower parts creamy-white. The American merganser (*M. americanus*) is similar with a black bar across the white of the wing-coverts. *M. serrator* is the red-breasted merganser; *Lophodytes cucullatus* is the hooded merganser. [< L. *mergus* (see MERGUS) + *anser*, goose.]

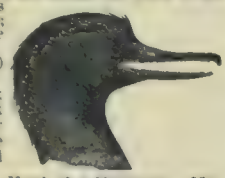

Head of a Merganser (*Merganser americanus*). 1/4

merge, mėrj, *v.* [MERGED; MER′GING.] **I.** *t.* To sink the identity or individuality of; cause to disappear, be combined, or be swallowed up: with *in* or *into*.

II. *i.* To lose identity or individuality; be lost to view or absorbed into something else: with *in* or *into*.

The twilight had deepened, *merging into* such night as the summer in that part of Scotland knows — a sweet, pale memory of the past day. MACDONALD in *Cheerful Words* xxxix, p. 48. [D. L. CO.]

[< OF. *merger*, < L. *mergo*, dip.]

mer′ger, mėr′jėr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The extinguishment by operation of law of a lesser estate, right, or liability in a greater one, as where a leaseholder acquires the freehold, where a lower is replaced by a higher form of security, or where a private is swallowed up in a public wrong or a lesser crime in a greater. **2.** One who merges.

mergh, mėrg, *n.* [Obs. or Dial.] Marrow.

Mer-gi′næ, mėr-jī′nē *or* -gī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; mergansers. **Mer′gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < *mergo*, dive.] — **mer′gin(e**, *a.* & *n.*

me′ri, mē′ri, *n.* [New Zealand.] A paddle-shaped war-club, usually of stone, serving as a symbol of chieftainship among the Maoris. **me-rai′.**

A Meri.

me″ri-æ′um, mī″ri-ē′um *or* mē″ri-ē′um, *n.* [-Æ′A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles. [< Gr. *mēriaion*, neut. s. of *mēriaios*, belonging to the thigh, < *mēros*, thigh.]

mer′i-carp, mer′i-cārp, *n.* One of the two carpels that compose the fruit of a plant of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). [< Gr. *meros*, part, + *karpos*, fruit.]

mer′ide, mer′id *or* -īd, *n.* *Biol.* A permanent colony of cells or plastids that may remain isolated, as in rotifers, or multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates or zooids. [< Gr. *meros*, part, < *meiromai*, share.]

me-rid′i-al†, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridian.

me-rid′i-an, mg-rid′i-an, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or passing the highest point attained by the sun in its daily course; noonday; as, the sun in *meridian* splendor.

The *meridian* moon shone full into the hovel, and shed a broad light upon their victims.

JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* ch. 79, p. 679. [H. & H. '74.]

2. Being at or pertaining to the highest or culminating point; brightest; as, *meridian* fame or glory.

Meridian happiness is poured around us.

YOUNG *The Brothers* act v, sc. 3.

3. Of or pertaining to a geographical meridian; as, a *meridian* line or circle. **4†.** Absolute. [< OF. *meridien*, < L. *meridianus*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day.]

me-rid′i-an, *n.* **1.** The time when the sun crosses the celestial meridian; noonday; midday; hence, figuratively, the highest or culminating point of anything; the zenith; as, the *meridian* of life.

I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
And, from that full *meridian* of my glory,
I haste now to my setting.

SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iii, sc. 2.

2. *Astron.* (1) The vertical plane (at any place) that contains or is parallel to the earth's axis, and so passes through the celestial pole. Called also *plane of the meridian*. (2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere. Called also *celestial meridian*. **3.** *Geog.* The line in which the plane defined above intersects the earth's surface; a north-and-south line. Called also *terrestrial meridian*. **4.** *Geom.* A line on a surface of revolution in the same plane as its axis. **5.** Figuratively, situation, especially as marking local conditions; as, the despotism of Teheran will not suit the *meridian* of Washington. **6†.** Noonday indulgence, as in sleep.

Synonyms: see ACME.

Phrases, etc.: — **first** or **prime meridian,** a meridian from which longitude is reckoned: commonly the one that passes through Greenwich, England, but often that of the local capital, as, in the United States, Washington; in France, Paris, etc. — **magnetic m.,** the vertical plane containing the lines of the earth's magnetic force; the line in which this plane cuts the earth's surface near any point; a magnetic north-and-south line. — **me-rid′i-an-cir″cle,** *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope moving on a horizontal east-and-west axis, so that its line of sight shall move in the meridian, and supplied with vertical divided circles by which the altitude of a star at which it is pointed may be determined. — **m.-mark,** *n.* A fixed mark due north or south from an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set on the meridian. — **m. of a globe,** a graduated brass circle on an artificial globe, in the same plane as the axis. — **principal m.** (U. S.), a meridian line accurately located, and used as a basis from which to construct interior lines of monuments, called *guide-meridians*, for the use of surveyors. — **secondary m.,** a meridian so fixed with reference to the prime meridian that longitude may be reckoned therefrom.

Meridian-circle at the Cincinnati Observatory.

c, cube, with illuminating prism; *cc*, counterbalance-circle; *cs*, *cs*, clamps and slow-motion screws; *dc*, graduated circle; *e*, eyepiece; *l*, level; *m*, micrometer; *o*, objects-glass; *r*, *r*, reading-microscopes; *sc*, setting-circle; *sm*, setting-microscope.

me-rid′i-es, mg-rid′i-fz *or* -ēs, *n.* [Rare.] The meridional point. [L., midday, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day.]

me-rid′i-o-nal, mg-rid′i-o-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the meridian, literally or figuratively; highest; as, *meridional* lines; *meridional* splendor. **2.** Relating to southern climates or people; as, *meridional* customs.

Ruy Gomez, . . . a man of *meridional* aspect, with coal-black hair and beard, gleaming eyes, . . . and slender but handsome figure. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. i, ch. i, p. 101. [H. '62.]

3. Approximating a direction north and south, as the trend of a coast or a mountain range.

We are able to discover two causes which must have cooperated in producing *meridional* trends. WINCHELL in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 210. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

[OF., < LL. *meridionalis*, of midday, < L. *meridies*; see MERIDIES.] — **meridional part,** the distance of any parallel from the equator on a Mercator's chart, expressed in minutes of the equator.

— **me-rid″i-o-nal′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being in the meridian. **2.** Position in or aspect toward the south. — **me-rid′i-o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

mer″i-hed′ric, mer″i-hed′ric (-hī′dric, *C.*), *a.* Pertaining to some part of the sides of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system. [C.] [< Gr. *meros* (see MERIDE) + *hedra*, seat.]

me-ringue′, mg-rang′, *n.* A mixture of sugar and the beaten white of eggs slightly browned, used to garnish pastry; also, a pudding or the like served with such mixture. [F., < *Meheringen*, in Germany.]

— **meringue glacé,** ice-cream in a case of meringue.

me-rī′no, mg-rī′nō, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. See phrase below. **2.** Made of wool from the merino sheep; as, *merino* underwear. [Sp., moving from pasture to pasture, < *merino*, shepherd of merino sheep, < LL. *majorinus*, village chief, < L. *major*; see MAJOR.]

— **merino sheep,** a breed of sheep originating in Spain, with long, slim legs and fine, closely set, silky wool.

me-rī′no, *n.* **1.** A merino sheep. **2.** A fine French all-wool dress-fabric for women, twilled on both sides: originally made of merino wool. **3.** [U. S.] A kind of tricot or knitted goods used for underwear.

me′ris, mī′ris *or* mē′ris, *n.* [ME′RI-DES, *pl.*] *Biol.* A meride. [< Gr. *meris* (*merid-*), part, < *meiromai*, share.]

mer″is-mat′ic, mer″is-mat′ic, *C. E. I. Wr.* (mer″iz-mat′ic, *W.*) (xiii), *a.* *Biol.* Dividing into segments by internal partitions; characterized by such division. [< Gr. *merisma*, part, < *meros*; see MERIDE.]

mer″is-mo-pe′di-a, mer″is-mo-pī′di-a *or* -pē′di-a, *n.* *Biol.* A tessellate aggregate of bacteria, especially of cocci occurring in groups of four or some multiple of four. [< Gr. *merismos*, division, + *pedion*, plain.]

mer′i-spore, mer′i-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* One segment (spore) of a sporidesm, or pluricellular spore. [< Gr. *meris* (see MERIS) + SPORE¹.]

me-ris′sa, mē-ris′sa, *n.* [Afr.] A native beer of malwa sweetened with sugar-cane. See MALWA.

Richard . . . sits upon the luggage . . . sighing after the *merissa* (beer) pots of Egypt.

BAKER *Albert Nyanza* ch. 1, p. 33. [MACM. '88.]

mer′is-tem, mer′is-tem, *n.* *Bot.* Tissue in process of formation; vegetable cells in a state of active division and growth, as those at the apex of growing stems and roots. [< Gr. *meristos*, va. of *merizō*, divide, < *meris*; see MERIS.]

Meristem, therefore, is not a kind of tissue, but the nascent state or early condition of any tissue. G. L. GOODALE *Physiological Botany* ¶ 201, p. 59. [J. B. & CO. '85.]

— **mer″is-te-mat′ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of meristem. — **mer″is-te-mat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **mer″is-to-ge-net′ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Produced through the agency of meristem.

mer′it, mer′it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To earn a right to, either as a reward or as a punishment; deserve; as, to *merit* public favor; to *merit* obloquy.

Deep in yon cave Honorius long did dwell,
In hope to *merit* Heaven by making earth a hell.

BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 20.

2†. To reward.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To earn or acquire merit; profit. [< OF. *meriter*, < L. *merito*, earn, freq. of *mereo*, deserve.]

— **mer′it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **mer′it-ing†,** *pa.*

mer′it, *n.* **1.** The state or fact of deserving, either in a favorable or unfavorable sense; desert; as used absolutely, the state or fact of deserving well; excellence; worth; as, he is a man of *merit*.

The *merit* of . . . an historian must be judged from the sagacity which he shows in the comparative estimate of the various sources of his information.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 29. [A. '85.]

2. Ground or basis of consideration or judgment; the several or collective qualities, good or bad, entering into the composition of a particular thing: commonly in the plural; as, the *merits* of a proposition. **3.** That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem; a praiseworthy feature or characteristic; as, the *merits* of the book are many.

It is a *merit* in any constitution to be brief, and to state only general rules or principles, to be applied practically by the law-making power. NORDHOFF *Politics for Young Americans* ch. 13, p. 42. [H. '80.]

4. Reward or recompense deserved or received; specifically, in some school systems, a mark or award of excellence; as, the scholar received twenty *merits*. **5.** *pl. Law.* Matters of substance in law, as distinguished from technicalities of form or of judicial practise; as, to decide a case on its *merits*. [< OF. *merite*, < L. *meritum*, neut. s. of *meritus*, pp. of *mereo*, deserve.] **mer′ite†.** — **mer′it-mon″ger,** *n.* One who believes that spiritual salvation depends upon human merit: a term of contempt.

mer′i-thal, mer′i-thal, *n.* *Bot.* An internode: not now used. [< Gr. *meris*, part (< *meiromai*, share), + *thallos*, twig, < *thallō*, abound.] **mer′i-thal-lus‡.**

mer″it-o′ri-ous, mer′i-tō′ri-us, *a.* **1.** Deserving of reward or honor; having desert or merit; praiseworthy.

The notion of the *meritorious* nature of simple almsgiving immeasurably multiplied beggars.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 100. [A. '73.]

2†. Hireling. [< L. *meritorius*, that earns money, < *mereo*, earn.] **mer′it-a-ble†; mer′i-to-ry†.**

— **mer″i-to′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **mer″i-to′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

mer′i-tot†, *n.* A children's sport consisting of swinging by a rope until giddy; also, the rope used in swinging.

merk†, *a.* Murky; dark. **merke†.**

merk, mėrk, *E. S. W. Wr.* (mārk, *C.*), *n.* [Scot.] Same as MARK², 3. See COIN. **merke‡.**

merk²†, *n.* A mark; character. **merke†.**

mer′kin†, *n.* **1.** A wig. **2.** A mop for cleaning cannon.

merle, mėrl, *n.* **1.** The European blackbird (*Merula merula* or *vulgaris*).

It was the season, when through all the land
The *merle* and mavis build.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingcorth* st. 1.

2. [Jamaica.] A cacique (*Cassicus*). [F., < L. *merula*, blackbird.] **merl‡.**

mer′li-goes, mer′li-gōz, *n.* [Scot.] Vertigo.

mer′lin, mėr′lin, *n.* **1.** A falcon of the subgenus *Æsalon*, especially the European *Falco æsalon*. *Falco columbarius* is the American merlin or pigeon-hawk. **2.** A pony of a hardy Welsh breed. [< OF. *esmerillon*, < LL. *smerillus*, apparently < L. *merula*, blackbird.] **mar′lin†; mer′li-on†.**

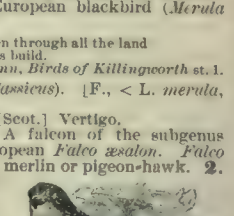

An American Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). 1/8

mer′ling, mėr′ling, *n.* [Eng.] The European whiting.

mer′li-on, mer′li-en, *n.* [W. Ind.] A buzzard (*Regerhinus uncinatus*).

mer′lon, mėr′lėn, *n.* [F.] *Fort.* The solid part of an embattlement, between the embrasures.

mer′lotte, mėr′lot, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* Same as MARTLET.

mer′luce, mėr′lūs, *n.* The European hake (*Merluccius smyrilus*).

Mer″lu-ci′i-dæ, mėr″liu-sai′i-dī *or* -lu-ci′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of gadoidean fishes with double frontals, diverging crests for occipital, and channeled approximated ribs; hakes. **Mer-lu′ci-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< F. *merluche*, dried haddock, < *merlus*, haddock, perhaps < L. *maris lucius*, ocean-pike; *maris*, gen. s. of *mare*, sea; *lucius*, a fish.]

— **mer″lu-ci′id,** *n.* — **mer-lu′ci-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

mer′maid, mėr′mēd, *n.* In folk-lore, a marine creature having the head and body of a lovely woman to the waist and ending in the tail of a fish. She often appears above the surface of the water combing her long and beautiful hair with one hand, while she holds a mirror in the other. The mermaid is usually associated with human calamity.

A Heraldic Mermaid.

In dime museums the mermaid is a Chinese fabrication, the body a stuffed fish and the head a monkey's or made of plastic material.

The prevalence of tales of *mermaids* among Celtic populations indicates these water-nymphs as having been originally deities of those peoples; and I cannot but believe that the circular mirror they are usually represented as holding is a reminiscence of the moon-disk.

BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths, Melusina* p. 500. [L.]

[< MERE¹, *n.* (< AS. *mere*, sea), + MAID.] **mer′-maid″en†.**

— **mer′maid-fish″,** *n.* A figure made from the skin of an angel-shark. — **mermaid′s-glove,** *n.* **1.** A large British sponge (*Halichondria oculata*) of branching glove-like form. **2.** Dead-men's-fingers. — **mermaid′s-head,** *n.* A heart-urchin, especially *Echinocardium cordatum*. — **mermaid′s-purse,** *n.* Same as SEA-PURSE. — **m.-weed,** *n.* A low perennial aquatic herb of the genus *Proserpinaca*, of the water-milfoil family, with comb-toothed leaves. Two species, *P. pectinacea* and *P. palustris*, are found in the eastern and southern United States.

mer′man, mėr′man, *n.* **1.** A fabled marine creature half man, half fish. **2.** *Her.* A triton or Neptune.

mer′mint, *n.* A merman or mermaid.

Mer-mith′i-dæ, mėr-mith′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of nematode worms without anus, and with six oral papillæ: parasitic in insects and snails when young, and free when mature; land-hairworms. **Mer′mis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mermis*, cord.] **Mer-mit′i-dæ‡.**

— **mer′mi-an, mer-mith′id,** *a.* & *n.* — **mer′mi-thoid,** *a.*

mero-, mer-. Derived from Gr. *meros*, part (< *meiromai*, divide): combining forms. — **mer′o-blast,** *n.* A meroblastic ovum. — **mer″o-blas′tic,** *a.* Undergoing segmentation only in the germinal disk, as the eggs of monotrematous mammals, birds, reptiles, etc.

An ordinary *meroblastic* ovum consists then of a small disc at the formative pole, known as the germinal disc, composed mainly of protoplasm in which comparatively little food-yolk is present.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 86. [MACM. '80.]

— **mer′o-cyte,** *n.* One of the central nucleated masses of protoplasm in meroblastic ova. — **mer″o-gas′tru-la,** *n.* The gastrula of a meroblastic ovum. — **mer″o-gen′e-sis,** *n.* *Biol.* The property of repeating units of structure so as to build up a complex of many similar parts united to form a single individual; segmentation. — **mer″o-he′dral,** *a.* *Crystal.* Having only a part of the planes required by the full symmetry of the form. — **mer″o-he′drism,** *n.* *Crystal.* The state of being merohedral. — **mer″o-is′tic,** *a.* Secreting vitelligenous cells as well as ova, as the ovaries of some insects. — **mer-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of the elements of the body; histology. — **mer″o-mor′phic,** *a.* Like a rational fraction. **mer′o-morph‡.** — **Mer″o-my-a′ri-a,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of nematode worms with 8 longitudinal rows of muscle-cells. — **mer″o-my-a′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **mer′o-pa-ron′y-my,** *n.* [Rare.] Partial paronymy. See PARONYMY. — **mer-o′pi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Partial blindness. — **mer-op′o-dite,** *n.* *Crust.* The fourth joint of an endopodite or typical limb. See illus. under PROTOPODITE. — **mer-op″o-dit′ic,** *a.* — **mer-or′gan-i-za′tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A partial organization. — **mer″or-rheu′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* Local rheumatism. — **mer′o-some,** *n.* *Biol.* One of the serial segments of which a body is composed, as a ring of a worm; a metamere. — **mer′o-so-mal,** *a.* — **Mer″o-spon′dy-li,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* An extinct order of ganoid fishes with vertebral pleurocentra and intercentra distinct, as in *Pycnodontidæ*. — **mer″o-spon′dyle,** *n.* — **mer″o-spon′dy-lous,** *a.* — **Mer″o-sto′ma-ta,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A division of articulates, especially a class with the legs in part at the sides of the mouth, and the basal joints assisting in manducation; including horseshoe-crabs and many extinct forms. **Mer″o-sto′ma-tous, mer-os′to-mous,** *a.* — **mer′o-stome,** *n.*

me′ro-cele, mī′ro-sīl, *n.* *Pathol.* A femoral hernia through the crural canal. [< Gr. *mēros*, thigh, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

me-roc'e-rite, mę-ros'ę-rait, *n.* *Crust.* A joint of an antenna borne upon the ischiocerite. [< Gr. *mēros*, thigh, + *keras*, horn.] — **me-roc"e-rit'ic**, *a.*

mer"o-cox-al'gi-a, mer'o-cox-al'ji-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the hip-joint. [< Gr. *mēros*, thigh, + L. *coxa*, hip-bone, — Gr. *algos*, pain.]

mer"og-nos'tic, mer'ęg-nos'tic, *n.* One who claims to know in part, as distinguished from *gnostic* and *agnostic;* a term suggested by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on the basis of Paul's expression in 1 Cor. xiii, 12.

It is not true that we know everything. Nor is it true that we know nothing. It is true that we know in part. Between gnosticism and agnosticism stands the sound philosophy of merognosticism. A cautious and well-informed man will be neither a gnostic nor an agnostic, but a *merognostic.*

JOSEPH COOK *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 10, '92.

[< MERO- + GNOSTIC.] — **mer"og-nos'ti-cism**, *n.*

Me-rop'i-dæ, mę-rop'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Old World family of picarian birds with a 4-notched sternum, single carotid, and naked oil-glands; bee-eaters. [< MEROPS.] — **me-rop'id**, *n.* — **me-rop'i-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **me'ro-poid**, *a.* — **Me"ro-pi'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Meropidæ* with a slightly arched bill. — **me'ro-pine**, *a.* & *n.*

Me'rops, mi'rops *or* mē'rops, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Meropidæ.* **2.** [m-] A bird of this genus. [L., < Gr. *merops*, bee-eater, < *merops*, speaking, < *meros* (see MERO-) + *ops*, voice.]

me'ros, mi'ros *or* mē'ros, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The segment of the pelvic limb nearest the body; the thigh. **2.** *Crust.* A joint of a maxilliped. [< Gr. *mēros*, thigh.]

mé'rou', mē'rū', *n.* [F.] A rockfish, the becaccio.

-merous, *suffix.* *Bot.* Parted; having a specified number of parts: used only in composition; as, *bimerous*, *trimerous*, etc. (often written *2-merous*, *3-merous*, etc.). [< Gr. *meris*, < *meros*; see MERIDE.]

Mer"o-vin'gi-an, mer'o-vin'ji-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the family or the dynasty of the Merovingians, a Salian Frankish tribe, who under Clovis founded the first French dynasty in A. D. 486. **2.** Designating the peculiar intricate and ornate cursive script of the Merovingian period. **Mer"o-win'gi-an‡.** — **Mer"o-vin'gi-an**, *n.* A member of the Merovingian dynasty.

mer'peo"ple, męr'pī"pl, *n. pl.* Mermen and mermaids, collectively.

mer'ri-fy†, *vt.* To cause or incite merriment in.

mer'ri-ly, mer'i-li, *adv.* In a merry or lively manner; gaily; joyously.

The cheerdeers are chatting *merrily* in the upland grove.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 14, p. 350. [T. & F '63.]

mer'ri-ment, mer'i-męnt, *n.* **1.** The act of making merry, or the state of being merry; frolicsome gaiety; mirth; as, loud sounds of *merriment.* **2**†. A farce or comedy. **mer'y-ment**†.

Synonyms: see AMUSEMENT; LAUGHTER. Compare synonyms for MERRY.

mer'ri-ness, mer'i-nes, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being merry; enjoyment.

mer'row, mer'ō, *n.* A mermaid. [< Ir. *moruach*, < *muir*, sea.]

mer'ry, mer'i, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to be merry; gladden.

mer'ry, *a.* [MER'RI-ER; MER'RI-EST.] **1.** Inclined to mirth and laughter; full of fun; also, having a gay or playful spirit; lively.

They really are the most happy, cheerful and *merry* people on the globe. SCHWATKA *Children of the Cold* p. 19. [CAS. CO. '86.]

2. Of or pertaining to mirth or scenes of mirth; jovial and sportive; mirthful; as, a *merry* evening; a *merry* meeting; a *merry* laugh.

A courteous knight he was, of *merry* mood,
Expert to wing the lagging hour with jest.
MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Journey to Trenton Falls* st. 4.

3. Inciting to mirth, cheerfulness, and gay spirits; fitted or calculated to enliven; exhilarating; bracing; as, a *merry* jest; a *merry* wind. **4**†. Jilting; sarcastic. [< AS. *merige*, pleasant, cp. Ir. *meair*, playful.] **mer'le†**; **mer'y**†; **mur'ye**†; **myr'le**†.

Synonyms: blithe, blithesome, facetious, frolicsome, gay, glad, gladsome, gleeful, hilarious, jocose, jocund, jolly, jovial, joyous, light-hearted, lively, mirthful, sportive. See CHEERFUL; HAPPY; JOCOSE. — **Antonyms:** see synonyms for ISOLEFUT.

— **mer'ry-an"drew**, *n.* A clown or buffoon; specifically, a jester in attendance on a traveling quack. — **mer'ry-bout'**, *n.* A cold posset. — **m.-go-down**, *n.* Old Slang. Strong ale. — **m.-go-round**, *n.* A revolving ring of hobby-horses or of boat-like vehicles on which people ride for amusement. In the United States called also *carousel* and *Flying Dutchman*, and in England *roundabout.* — **m.-maid**, *n.* Poss. Eng. A mermaid. — **mer'ry-make"**, *n.* To make merry; carouse. — **mer'i-make"**†; **mer'ri-make"**‡. — **mer'ry-make"**, *n.* A frolic, carouse. **mer'ri-make"**. — **mer'ry-ma"king**, *n.* Frolicking. — **mer'ry-ma"king**, *a.* A merry social entertainment; frolic. — **mer'ry-meet"ing**, *n.* A convivial gathering; merrymaking. — **m. men**, followers or retainers. — **m.-night**, *n.* [North. Eng.] A rural evening festival and dance. — **m.-sole**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A flounder, the sheat-dab. — **mer'ry-thought"**, *n.* The wish-bone or furculum of a fowl's breast. — **m.-trotter**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. A child's swing. **m.-totter**†. — **The M. Monarch**, King Charles II. of England.

mer'ry, *n.* [Eng.] An English wild cherry.

mer'ry†, *adv.* Merrily.

mer'ry-man[1], mer'i-mąn, *n.* A jester or merry-andrew: used sometimes in humorous address to a clown.

mer'ry-mun[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A merman.

mer'ry-wing", mer'i-wing", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The goldeneye. **2.** The bufflehead.

merse, męrs, *vt.* [MERSED; MERS'ING.] To plunge into a liquid; immerse. [< L. *mergo*, freq. of *mergo*, pp. *mersus*, dip + **-sion**, *n.*

Mer-ten'si-a, mer-ten'si-ą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of smooth or soft hairy herbs of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*) — the lungworts — with pale entire leaves and handsome bluish or purplish flowers in a loose raceme-like cluster. **2.** An accepted genus of Carboniferous ferns. **3.** A former genus of ferns now included in *Gleichenia.* [< F. C. *Mertens*, German botanist.]

mer'tyn, mer'tin, *n.* Old Scot. A martin.

Mer'u, mer'ū, *n.* Same as *Hind Myth.* A fabulous mountain in the center of the earth, containing the cities of the gods and the abodes of the celestial spirits, the Olympus of the Hindus. The planets were imagined to revolve round it.

Mer-u'li-dæ, mer-ū'li-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Turdidæ.* **Mer'u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., blackbird.] — **mer-u'li-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mer"u-li'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Turdinæ.* — **mer'u-line**, *a.*

me'rus, *n.* Same as MEROS.

mer'vaille†, *n.* Marvel. **mer'vaile**†; **mer'vayle**†. — **mer'vailes**†, *a.* Marvelous. **mer'veil-lous**†.

mer"veil'leuse', mer'vē"lōz', *n.* [F.] An ultra-fashionable woman of the French Directory (1795–'99); literally, a wonderful woman. Compare INCROYABLE.

mer'wom"an, męr'wum'un, *n.* A mermaid.

mer'y-cism, mer'i-sizm, *n.* The act or habit of bringing back food from the stomach and chewing it over again; human rumination: usually associated with mental derangement. [< Gr. *mērykismos*, < *mērykizō*, chew the cud, < *mēryx* (*mēryk-*), a ruminating animal.]

Mer"y-co-po-tam'i-dæ, mer'i-co-po-tam'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A Pliocene family of artiodactyls having selenodont molars, lower molars with one series of crescents, and premolars unlike molars. **Mer"y-co-pot'a-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mēryx* (*mēryk-*), a ruminating animal, + *potamos*, river.] — **mer"y-co-po-tam'id**, *n.* — **mer"y-co-pot'a-moid**, *a.* & *n.*

mes-. Derived from Greek *mesos*, middle: a combining form.

me'sa, mē'sa, *n.* [Sp.] A high, broad, flat table-land, bounded, at least on one side, by a steep cliff rising from lower land; a plateau; terrace; flat-topped hill.

It is like flying through the air to put one's horse at his best speed and rule for miles over our great *mesas.*
CHRISTIAN REID in *Lippincott's Magazine* Apr., '90, p. 496.

mes"a-con'ic, mes'a-con'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from aconic acid. [< MES- + ACONIC.] — **mesaconic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_5H_6O_4$) obtained by boiling a dilute solution of citraconic acid with nitric acid. — **mes-ac'o-nate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mesaconic acid.

mes'ad, mes'ad, *W.* (mī'sad, *C.*), *adv.* In a direction toward the median plane. [< MESON + L. *ad*, to.]

mes'ail, mes'ēl, *n.* The vizor of a helmet, especially when made in two parts. **mez'nil**‡.

mes'al, mes'ul, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or toward the meson or median plane of the body.

mes'al-ly, *adv.*

mé"sal"li"ance', mē'zą'lī'ąns', *n.* [F.] A marriage with one of inferior position or condition; misalliance.

mes"a-me'boid, mes'a-mī'boid, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the ameboid cells developed in the mesoderm; also, a leucocyte. [< MES- + AMEBA + -OID.] **mes"a-mœ'boid**‡.

mes"a-ra'ic, mes'a-rē'ic. **I.** *a.* Mesenteric. **mes"a-ra'ic-al**‡. **II.** *n.* The mesentery. [< Gr. *mesaraion*, mesentery, < *mesos*, middle, + *araia*, stomach, < *araios*, thin.]

Mes"ar-se'ni-a, mes'ar-sī'ni-ą *or* -sē'ni-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The octopod cephalopods, in which hectocotylization takes place in the third arm. [< MES- + Gr. *arsēn*, male.] — **mes"ar-se'ni-an**, *a.*

mes-ar"te-ri'tis, mes-ār'tę-rai'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery. [< MES- + Gr. *artēria*, artery.] **mes"ar-te"ri-i'tis‡.**

mes"a-ti-ceph-al'ic, mes'a-ti-sef-al'ic, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a cephalic index between 75 and 80. [< Gr. *mesatos*, superl of *mesos*, middle, + CEPHALIC.] **mes"a-ti-ceph'a-lous‡.** — **mes"a-ti-ceph'a-lus‡**, *n.* A person with a mesaticephalic skull.

mes"a-ti-pel'vic, mes'a-ti-pel'vic, *a.* Having a pelvis in which the anteroposterior diameter is from .90 to .95 of the transverse. [< Gr. *mesatos*, superl. of *mesos*, middle, + PELVIC.] **mes"a-ti-pel'lic‡.**

mes-cal', mes-cal', *C.* (męs-cāl', *W.*), *n.* [Sp.] Same as PULQUE BRANDY. **mex-cal'‡**; **mez-cal'‡.**

mes-chaunce'†, *n.* Mischance. **mes-chance'**†.

mes'chief†, *n.* Mischief; misfortune. **mes'cheef**†.

mes"dames', mę'dąm' *or* mez'damz, *n.* [F.] Plural of MADAME. — **mes"dem-oi-selles'**, mē'dem-wā-zel', *n.* Plural of MADEMOISELLE.

mese†, *vt.* To subdue; appease.

mese†, *n.* A meal.

me-seems', mę-sēmz', *v. impers.* [Poet.] It seems to me. See METHINKS. **me-seem'**†; **me-seem'eth‡.**

Meseems. — Equivalent to it seems to me; mihi videtur. . . . The verb seems is intransitive, consequently the pronoun *me* has the power of a dative case. The pronoun *it* is not required to accompany the verb. R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Language* vol. ii, pt. v, ch. 18, p. 393. [WA. & M. '75.]

mes'el†, *n.* A leper. **mes'ell**†; **mes'sel**†. — **mes'el-house"**†, *n.* A leper-hospital. — **mes'eled**†, *a.* Leprous. — **mes'eled-ness**†, *n.* — **mes'el-ry**†, *n.* Leprosy. **mes'el-rie**†.

Mes-em"bry-a'ce-æ, mes-em'bri-ē'sę-ī *or* -ę'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of plants — the ice-plant or fig-marigold family — more commonly known as *Ficoideæ.* [< MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

Mes-em"bry-an'the-mum, mes-em'bri-an'thę-mum, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large mainly Old World genus of herbs of the ice-plant or fig-marigold family (*Ficoidæ*), with opposite thick, fleshy, entire leaves and conspicuous axillary or terminal clusters of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers, many of them opening only for a short time in the middle of the day. Fully 150 of the 300 species are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus, known popularly as *fig-marigold* or *ice-plant.* [< Gr. *mesēmbria* (< *mesos*, middle, + *hēmera*, day), midday, + *anthemon*, flower, < *anthos*, flower.]

mes-em'bry-o, mes-em'bri-ō, *n.* The blastula of a metazoan. [< MES- + EMBRYO.]

mes-em"bry-on'ic, *a.*

mes"en-ceph'a-lon, mes'en-sef'ą-lon, *n.* *Anat.* The parts derived from the third cerebral vesicle of the embryo, being the crura and the corpora quadrigemina of the brain; the midbrain. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. [< MES- + ENCEPHALON.]

mes-en"ceph-al'ic, *a.*

mes'en-chyme, mes'en-kim, *n.* The portion of the mesoderm that produces the connective tissues of the body. [< MES- + Gr. *enchyma*; see ENCHYMA.] **mes-en'chy-mal**. — **mes-en'chy-mal**, **mes"en-chym'a-tous**, *a.*

me-sen'un, *n.* Same as MU-SEN'Ą.

mu-sen'un, *n.* African tree (*Albizzia anthelmintica*); also, the bark of this tree, used as a vermifuge. **be-sen'na**‡; **bi-sen'na**‡.

mes"en-ter'ic, mes'en-ter'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mesentery. **mes"en-te'ri-al**‡.

— **mesenteric artery**, one of the two large branches of the abdominal aorta that pass through the mesentery to supply the intestine; distinguished as the **superior** and the **inferior mesentery.** See illus. under ARTERY. — **mes"en-te-ri'o-lum**, mes'en-tę-rai'o-lum *or* -ri'o-lum, *n.* A fold of the peritoneum that invests the vermiform appendage. [Dim. of MESENTERIUM.] — **mes"en-te-ri'tis**, mes'en-tę-rai'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mesentery. — **mes-en'te-ro-blast**, mes-en'tę-ro-blast, *n.* The sheet of the mesoderm that assists in forming the wall of the alimentary canal. [< Gr. *mesenteron* (see MESENTERON) + *blastos*, germ.] — **mes-en'te-ron**, mes-en'tę-ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] **1.** *Embryol.* The middle portion of the primitive intestinal cavity, lined with entoderm: distinguished from the buccal and anal parts, which are lined with ectoderm. **2.** *Zool.* The midgut. [< Gr. *mesenteron*, < *mesos*, middle, + *enteron*; see ENTERO-.] — **mes-en'te-ron'ic**, *a.* — **mes-en"te-roph'thi-sis**, mes-en'tę-rof'thi-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, attended by emaciation; consumption of the bowels; tabes mesenterica. [< Gr. *mesenteron* (see MESENTERON) + *phthisis*, consumption.]

mes'en-ter-y, mes'en-ter-i *or* mez'en-tęr-i (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A fold of the peritoneum that invests an intestine or other viscus and connects it with the abdominal wall; especially, the fold investing the small intestine. **2.** *Zoöph.* Some part dividing the perivisceral cavity; especially, one of the thin membranous vertical radiate partitions dividing off the perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, as a sea-anemone, into chambers. [< Gr. *mesenterion*, < *mesos*, middle, + *enteron*; see ENTERO-.] **mes"en-te'ri-um‡.** **mes-ep"i-me'ron**, mes-ep'i-mī'ren *or* -mē'ron, *n.* *Entom.* The epimeron of the mesopleuron. [< MES- + EPIMERON.] — **mes-ep"i-me'ral**, *a.*

View of the Human Abdomen (the anterior wall having been removed), showing the relative position of the Mesentery.
1. Liver. 2. Duodenum. 3. Pancreas. 4. Spleen. 5. Upper extremity of jejunum. 6, 6. Mesentery, the intestine being cut away so as to display its folds. 7. Lower extremity of small intestine. 8. Cæcum. 9. Vermiform appendix. 10. Ascending colon. 11. Transverse colon. 12. Descending colon. 13. Sigmoid flexure. 14. Rectum. 15. Bladder.

mes-ep"i-ster'num, mes-ep'i-stęr'num, *n.* *Entom.* The episternum of the mesopleuron. [< MES- + EPISTERNUM.] — **mes-ep"i-ster'nal**, *a.*

mes"e-ra'ic, *a.* Same as MESARAIC: an erroneous form.

mes-eth'moid, mes-eth'moid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesethmoid.

mes-eth'moid, *n.* The middle ethmoid, in man the so-called perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone of the skull, uniting with the rest of the bone at the sixth year, but an independent bone throughout life in many animals. [< MES- + ETHMOID.] **mes"eth-moi'dal‡.**

mesh, mesh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make the meshes of; make into a mesh or network; as, to *mesh* a net. **2.** To involve in meshes, as a fish in a net; entangle; snare.

Mesh'd in the net himself had twined.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 6, st. 17.

3. To engage or interlock, as gear-teeth, with one another.

II. *i.* **1.** To make meshes, as of nets or network. **2.** To become engaged, as gear-teeth. **mesh**†.

— **mesh'ing-net"**, *n.* A gill-net.

mesh, *n.* **1.** One of the open spaces between the cords or threads of a net or network, or the wires of a sieve. **2.** The threads that bound such an open space; in the pattern, network; in lace-making, the whole background, though the interstices may be very irregular.

As the sturgeon leaps and struggles
In a net to break its *meshes.*
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. v, st. 22.

3. Figuratively, anything that entangles, snares, or constrains; a trap: usually in the plural. **4.** An implement for making stitches of regular size in embroidery and knitting. **5.** *Mech.* The engagement or meshing of one tooth or set of gear-teeth with another, as of two spur-gears, or of a rack and a pinion. **6**†. A net. [< AS. *max*, mesh; cp. G. *masche.*] **mash**†; **mask**‡ [Dial.]; **meash**†.

— **mesh'-stick"**, *n.* A slat on which twine is looped and knotted in making nets. — **mesh structure** (*Petrol.*), a structure resembling network or latticework found in certain alteration products of minerals. Called also *net structure, lattice structure.* — **mesh'work"**, *n.* A combination of meshes; a net or network.

meshed[1], mesht, *pa.* **1.** Provided with meshes, as a net; also, decorated with a pattern resembling a net. **2.** [Rare.] Entangled, as an insect in a web.

meshed[2]†, *a.* Converted into mash; brewed.

meshi, *pa.* Meshed. PHIL. SOC.

mesh'y, mesh'i, *a.* Forming or formed like a network.

mes'i-ad, mes'i-ad, *adv.* Same as MESAD.

mes'i-al, mes'i-al, *C.*[1] (mez'i-al, *Wr.*; mī'zi-al, *C.*[2] *E. J.*; mī'zhul, *W.*) (XIII), *a.* Situated in or directed toward the middle, especially the middle longitudinal line of the body; median. [< Gr. *mesos*, middle.] **mes'i-an**‡.

— **mesial plane**, the meson or median plane.

— **mes'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **mes'i-al-ward**, *adv.*

me-sil'la, mę-sil'ą, *n.* A small mesa.

mes'i-on, mes'i-en, *n.* Same as MESON.

mes-i'ris, mes-ai'ris *or* -i'ris, *n.* The middle layer of the iris of the eye, containing the blood-vessels, muscles, and nerves. [< MES- + IRIS.]

mes'ite, mes'ait, *n.* *Chem.* A mobile oxygenated oil obtained by distilling lignone with sulfuric acid. [< Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

— **mes'i-tene**, *n.* A mobile oxygenated oil similar to mesite, obtained by distilling lignone with sulfuric acid.

Mes-it'i-dæ, mes-it'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A Madagascan family of grallatorial birds having a thrush-like

appearance with moderate legs. **Mes-i'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mesitēs*, one that is in the middle, < *mesos*, middle.] — **mes-it'id,** *n.* — **mes'i-toid,** *a.*

mes'i-tite, mes'i-toit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish, transparent to subtranslucent magnesium-iron carbonate ($Mg_3FeC_3O_9$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Called also *mesitine-spar.* [< Gr. *mesitēs*, one in the middle, < *mesos*, middle, from its being intermediate between magnesite and siderite.]

mes'it-yl, mes'it-il, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical organic radical (C_9H_{11}) said to exist in acetone: a partial anagram of *methyl* and *acetone.* [< MESITITE + -YL.] — **mes"it-yl'e-nate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mesitylenic acid.

mes'it-yl-ene, mes'it-il-ēn, *C.* (mī-sit'i-lēn, *W.*), *n.* A colorless oily liquid compound (C_9H_{12}) derived from coal-tar and isomeric with cumene, produced when acetone is treated with sulfuric acid. — **mes'it-yl-ol,** *n.* A crystalline derivative of mesitylene.

mes"it-yl-en'ic, mes'it-il-en'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from mesitylene. — **mesitylenic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(CO_2)_3$) obtained by boiling mesitylene with dilute nitric acid.

mes'i-um, mes'i-um, *n.* Same as MESON, 1.

mes'jid, *n.* Same as MASJID.

mes-ki'ti, mes-kī'ti, *n.* [Afr.] A church, temple, or house of worship: so called in the Kiswahili language. [< Sp. *mezquita*, < Ar. *masjid*, mosque, < *sajada*, pray.]

mes'lin†, *n.* Same as MASLIN.

mes"mer-ee', mez'mgr-ī', *n.* One who is, or is being, mesmerized.

mes-mer'ic, mez-mer'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling mesmerism; as, the *mesmeric* influence; a *mesmeric* condition.

I feel a *mesmeric* impression that you have been bothering me with magnetic passes. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philosoph. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. i, p. 7. [T. & F. '56.]

mes-mer'ic-al‡. — **mes-mer'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mes'mer-ism, mez'mgr-izm, *n.* **1.** Originally, the doctrine or theory, as propounded and exemplified by Franz Mesmer (1733–1815), that one person can produce in another an abnormal condition resembling sleep, with or without somnambulism, during which the mind of the subject remains passively subject to the will of the operator; also, the phenomena that gave rise to this theory: explained by Mesmer as due to animal magnetism, and produced, as he claimed at first, by actual magnets, but now identified with hypnotism. See HYPNOTISM.

The general principle underlying the mesmeric theory and its phenomena has been treated of under various names. Compare ANIMAL MAGNETISM; ARTIFICIAL SOMNAMBULISM; BRAIDISM; ELECTROBIOLOGY; JAR-PHOONK; NEURO-HYPNOTISM; PSYCHOLOGY; SUGGESTION.

Mesmerism is not a whit more puzzling than many common things in natural history.

GEORGE MOORE *Body and Mind* ch. 5, p. 65. [H. '49.]

2. The power or influence exerted or exercised by the mesmerist; hence, any strong personal influence; personal magnetism.

Many a speaker, by the very *mesmerism* of his own heart-power, has raised dead words from the ground and made them electrify a great audience with their startling life.

ELIHU BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks, Incidents* p. 72. [L. & S.]

mes'mer-ist, mez'mgr-ist, *n.* **1.** One who mesmerizes; a professional mesmerizer. **2.** A believer in mesmerism.

mes'mer-ize, † mez'mgr-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To **mes'mer-ise,** † influence by mesmerism; bring into the mesmeric or hypnotic state; hypnotize; figuratively, to exercise strong personal influence or fascination upon.

There we might remain a long time, planted round him like trees, for he was a *mesmerizing* talker.

J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 5, p. 44. [L. C. & CO.]

— **mes"mer-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* — **mes'mer-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* One who mesmerizes.

mes"mer-o-ma'ni-a, mez'mgr-o-mē'ni-ɑ *or* -mg'ni-ɑ, *n.* Mesmerism considered as a delusion. [< MESMERISM + MANIA.] — **mes"mer-o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

mesn'al-ty, min'ɑl-ti, *n.* The estate of a mesne lord. **mesn-al'i-ty‡.**

mesne, min, *a.* *Law.* Being between two periods or extremes; intermediate; intervening. [OF., < L. *mediānus*; see MEAN², *a.*]

— **mesne lord,** in feudal law, one holding lands as intermediate between a superior lord and a subordinate tenant. — **m. process,** any writ or process issued in an action between its commencement and the final process of execution. — **m. profits,** the rents and profits of lands received by one wrongfully in possession, between his entry and ejectment.

meso-, mes-. Derived from Greek *mesos*, middle: combining forms. — **mes"o-a'ri-um,** *n.* *Anat.* The mesovarium. — **mes"o-a'ri-al,** *a.* — **mes'o-blast,** *n.* The mesoderm or middle germinal layer of the embryo. — **mes"o-blas-te'ma,** *n.* The blastema of germinal cells of the mesoblast. — **mes"o-blas-te'mic,** *a.* — **mes"o-blas'tic,** *a.* — **mes"o-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Covering the middle of the branchial chamber, as a lobe of the carapace of a crab. — **mes"o-bron'chi-um,** *n.* The principal bronchus of either lung. — **mes"o-cæ'cum,** *n.* The peritoneal fold that attaches the cæcum to the body-wall. — **mes"o-cæ'cal,** *a.* — **mes"o-car'di-um,** *n.* *Embryol.* The serous fold that connects the heart with the body-wall and primitive intestine. — **mes'o-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp. — **Mes"o-car-pa'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* An order of green fresh-water algæ, class *Conjugatæ*, composed of cylindrical usually unbranched filaments of elongated cells in which the chlorophyl is arranged in a thin axile plate. Reproduction is usually by scalariform conjugation. **Mes"o-car'pus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Mes"o-car'pe-æ‡.** — **mes"o-car-pa'ceous,** *a.* — **mes"o-ceph'al'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the middle region of the head, or the pons Varolii of the brain. **2.** *Craniom.* Having a capacity of 1,450 to 1,650 cubic centimeters (Topinard), or of 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters (Quain): said of a skull. **3.** Having a head of medium length, or of average capacity. **mes"o-ceph'a-lous‡.** — **mes"o-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* The pons Varolii. — **mes"o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* A mesocephalic individual. — **mes"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* The condition of being mesocephalic. **mes"o-ceph-a'li-a‡; mes"o-ceph'a-lism‡.** — **mes'o-chil,** *n.* *Bot.* The middle lobe of a trilobed lip of an orchid flower. **mes"o-chil'i-um‡.** — **mes"o-chon'dri-um,** *n.* The matrix of hyaline cartilage. — **mes"o-cho-roi'de-a,** *n.* The middle layer of the choroid coat of the eye, consisting mainly of blood-vessels. — **mes'o-cœle,** *n.* The mesocœlia. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. — **mes"o-cœ'li-a,** *n.* The cavity of the third cerebral vesicle; the aqueduct of Sylvius. — **mes"o-cœ'li-an,** *a.* — **mes"o-cœ'lom,** *n.* *Embryol.* The part of the body-cavity that forms the cavity of the primitive renal organs. — **mes-oc'o-lon,** *C.* (**mes"o-co'lon,** *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* The fold of peritoneum that connects the colon with the body-wall. — **mes"o-col'ic,** *a.* — **mes"o-con'chous,** *a.* *Craniom.* Having an orbital index of 80.1 to 85: said of a skull. — **mes"o-cor'a-coid. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesocoracoid. **II.** *n.* A bone situated between and bridging the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid in malacopterygian fishes. — **mes"o-cor'ne-a,** *n.* The middle or principal portion of the cornea. — **mes-oc'ra-cy,** *n.* Government by the middle classes. — **mes"o-cu'ne-i-form,** *C.* (**mes"o-cu-ne'i-form,** *W.*), *n.* A small bone of the ankle at the base of the second metatarsal bone; the middle cuneiform bone. **mes"o-cu'ni-form‡.** — **mes'o-cyst,** *n.* A fold of the peritoneum occasionally found connecting the gall-bladder with the liver. — **mes'-ode,** *n.* *Anc. Pros.* A lyric passage intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe; episode. Compare ODE. — **mes'o-derm,** *n.* **1.** The middle germ-layer of the embryo, from which are developed the muscular, vascular, and osseous systems. See GERM-LAYER, with illus. **2.** *Bot.* The middle layer of the wall of a moss-capsule. — **mes"o-der'mal,** *a.* — **mes"o-der'mic,** *a.* — **Mes"o-der-ma'-li-a,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* The sponges as a phylum of the animal kingdom. — **mes"o-der-ma'li-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **Mes"o-des'mi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of myacean bivalves having the siphons divergent from their base and a closable cuneiform or oval shell with an internal shelf for the ligament and teeth, as in *Mactridæ.* **Mes"o-des'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Mes"o-des-mat'i-dæ‡.** — **mes"o-des'mid,** *n.* — **mes"o-des'moid,** *a.* — **mes-od'ic,** *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Denoting or pertaining to a metrically different colon, line, or system intervening between two similar cola, lines, or systems; especially, indicating or containing a different metrical system appearing between the strophe and antistrophe of a chorus. — **mes" od-mi'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pleural walls formed by the mediastinum; pleurisy. — **mes'o-dont,** *a.* **1.** Having teeth of medium size; specifically, having a dental index between 42 and 44. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Mesodonta.* — **Mes" o-don'ta,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* A group of bunotherian mammals. — **mes" o-du" o-de'num,** *n.* A fold of peritoneum sometimes seen connecting the duodenum with the body-wall. — **mes" o-du" o-de'-nal,** *a.* — **mes"o-ep"i-did'y-mis,** *n.* The fold of serous membrane (tunica vaginalis) that unites the epididymis to the scrotum. — **mes"o-gas'ter,** *n.* **1.** The small intestine and its annexes in the embryo. **2.** The mesogastrium. — **mes"o-gas'tral,** *a.* — **mes"o-gas'tric,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the mesogaster or the mesogastrium. **2.** *Crust.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle gastric lobe of the carapace. — **mes"o-gas'tri-um,** *n.* **1.** The fold of serous membrane attaching the stomach to the body-walls in the fetus. **2.** The region about the umbilicus. — **mes"o-glœ'a,** *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The mesoderm of sponges and actinarians. **2.** [M-] *Bot.* Typical genus of *Mesogloiaceæ.* — **Mes"o-glœ-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* An order of gelatinous or cartilaginous olive-brown seaweeds, class *Phæosporeæ*, forming slimy tufts on larger seaweeds. — **mes"o-glœ-a'ceous,** *a.* — **mes"o-glœ'al,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the mesoglœa. **2.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Mesoglœa* or the *Mesogloiaceæ.* — **mes"o-glu-te'us,** *n.* The middle one of the large muscles of the buttock; the gluteus medius. **mes"o-glu-tæ'us‡.** — **mes"o-glu-te'al,** *a.* — **mes"-og-na'thi-on,** *n.* An external premaxillary bone, described by Albrecht, that carries the lateral incisors on either side. See illus. under INTERMAXILLARY BONE. — **mes-og'na-thous,** *a.* Having moderately projecting jaws; specifically, in craniometry, having a facial angle of 83° to 90°, and a gnathic index of 98 to 103: said of a skull. **mes"og-nath'ic‡.** — **mes" og-na'thi-a,** *n.* — **mes-og'na-thism,** *n.* — **mes-og'na-thy,** *n.* — **mes"o-he'par,** *n.* The fold of peritoneum that connects the liver with the abdominal wall. — **mes"o-hip'pus,** *n.* A small fossil (Miocene) 3-toed horse-like mammal (genus *Mesohippus*). — **mes'o-labe,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting of a set of rectangles that slide over one another, by which the roots of quantities may be ascertained: invented by Eratosthenes, 200 B. C. — **mes'ole,** *n.* *Mineral.* Thomsonite. — **mes'o-lite** (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless or white, fragile, transparent to translucent zeolite, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. — **mes'o-lobe,** *n.* [Rare.] The corpus callosum. — **mes" o-lo'bar,** *a.* — **mes"o-log'a-rithm†,** *n.* A logarithm either of the cosine or cotangent. — **mes"o-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to environment in its effects on organisms or races. — **mes-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of environment in its effects on organisms or races. — **mes-ol'o-gist,** *n.* — **mes"o-meg-ac'ra-nous,** *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity, in males, of 1,510 to 1,950 cubic centimeters; in females, of 1,410 to 1,730 cubic centimeters: said of a skull. — **mes"o-meg-a-pros'o-pous,** *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity of the face, in males, of 580 to 640 cubic centimeters; in females, of 480 to 530 cubic centimeters: said of a skull. — **mes"o-men'tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle of the omentum. — **mes'o-mere,** *n.* A protovertebra. — **mes"o-me-tri'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the body of the womb. — **mes"o-me'tri-um,** *n.* The fold of the peritoneum that supports the uterus; the broad ligament. **mes'o-me"try‡.** — **mes"o-me'tric,** *a.* — **mes'o-mu'le,** *n.* That form of the embryo of an animal that consists of a collection of mesenchyme between two primary gum-layers. — **Mes"o-my-o'di,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of passerine birds with the intrinsic muscles of the voice-organ affixed at or near the middle of the bronchial semi-rings: including the non-singing passerine birds, as kingbirds. — **mes"o-my-o'di-an. I.** *a.* Having the intrinsic muscles of the voice-organ affixed at or near the middle of the bronchial semi-rings. **mes"o-my-o'dous‡. II.** *n.* A mesomyodian bird. — **mes"o-na'sal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the middle portion of the nasal region. — **mes"o-neph'ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesonephros or mesonephron. — **mes"o-neph'ron,** *n.* **1.** A fold of peritoneum, sometimes seen, by which the kidney is attached to the body-wall. **2.** The mesonephros. — **mes"o-neph'ros,** *n.* The middle one of three tubular organs found in connection with the primitive genito-urinary apparatus and formed later than the pronephros; the mid-kidney or Wolffian body. It is the permanent kidney in some animals, as amphibians. — **mes"o-no'tum,** *n.* *Entom.* The dorsal surface of the mesothorax. — **mes"o-no'tal,** *a.* — **Mes"o-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* An Eocene family of creodonts with terminal phalanges deeply fissured and blunt claws. **Mes'o-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) — **mes"o-nych'id,** *n.* — **mes-on'y-choid,** *a.* — **mes"o-par-ap'te-ron,** *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The mesothoracic parapteron. — **mes"o-par-ap'te-ral,** *a.* — **mes"o-phle-bi'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the middle coat in veins. — **mes"o-phlœ'um,** *n.* *Bot.* The middle layer of the bark of exogens; the green bark, the most conspicuous in the young shoot. — **mes'o-phragm,** *n.* *Entom.* An internal chitinous prolongation of the metapræscutum of an insect, affording attachment to some of the wing-muscles. **mes"o-phrag'ma‡.** — **mes"o-phrag'mal,** *a.* — **mes-oph'ry-on,** *n.* *Anat.* The glabella. — **mes'o-phyl,** *n.* The soft, inner parenchymatous tissue of a leaf; the cellular portion lying between the upper and the lower epidermis. **mes'o-phyll‡; mes"o-phyl'lum‡.** — **mes"o-phyl'lic,** *a.* *Bot.* Being in the middle of a leaf or frond. COOKE *Fresh-Water Algæ* p. 329. — **mes-op'ic,** *a.* Having a face of moderate breadth across the malar bones, as the negroid races. — **mes'o-plast,** *n.* A cell-nucleus. — **mes"o-plas'tic,** *a.* — **mes"o-plas'-tron,** *n.* *Herp.* A plate of the chelonian carapace between the hyoplastron and hypoplastron. — **mes"o-plas'tral,** *a.* — **mes"o-pleu'ron,** *n.* *Entom.* The lateral surface of the mesothorax. — **mes"o-pleu'ral,** *a.* — **mes-op'lo-dont,** *a.* Having a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw, as certain ziphioid whales (genus *Mesoplodon*). — **mes"o-po'di-al. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a mesopodiale or mesopodium. **II.** *n.* A mesopodiale. — **mes"o-po"di-a'le,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] One of the bones constituting the third segment of a limb, as those of the wrist or ankle. — **mes"o-po'di-um,** *n.* *Conch.* The middle portion of the foot, as in gastropods and pteropods. — **mes"o-post"scu-tel'lum,** *n.* *Entom.* The postscutellum of the mesonotum. — **mes"o-post-scu'tel-lar,** *a.* — **mes"o-præ-scu'tum,** *n.* *Entom.* The præscutum of the mesonotum. — **mes"o-præ-scu'-tal,** *a.* — **mes"o-pro-sop'ic,** *a.* Having a face of average width. — **mes"op-sy'che,** *n.* The mesencephalon. — **mes"op-te-ryg'i-um,** *n.* The middle one of the three basal elements of a pectoral fin, as in sharks. — **mes"op-te-ryg'i-al,** *a.* — **mes"op-ter'y-goid. I.** *a.* Situated at the middle of the pterygoid bone; as, a *mesopterygoid* process. **II.** *n.* A mesopterygoid element. — **mes"-o-pyc'ni,** *n. pl.* In medieval music, modes based on a tetrachord whose half-tone is in the middle. — **mes-or'-chi-um,** *n.* *Embryol.* The peritoneal fold that attaches the testis to the body-wall. — **mes-or'chi-al,** *a.* — **mes"-o-rec'tum,** *n.* *Embryol.* The fold of peritoneum that encloses the rectum. — **mes"o-rec'tal,** *a.* — **mes"o-ret'i-na,** *n.* The middle portion of the retina, consisting of the rod-and-cone and the nuclear layers. — **mes"o-rhi'nal,** *a.* Situated between the nostrils. — **mes'o-rhin(e,** *a.* Having a nose of medium width; specifically, in craniometry, having a nasal index between 48 and 53. **mes"o-rhin'i-an‡.** — **mes"o-rhin'i-a,** *n.* Medium width of nose. — **mes"o-rhin'i-um,** *n.* *Ornith.* That part of the beak between the nostrils. — **mes"o-sal'pinx,** *n.* The fold of the peritoneum (part of the broad ligament) that attaches the oviduct to the body-wall. — **Mes"o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Mosasauria.* — **Mes"o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Carboniferous family of progonosaurian reptiles with an elongate skull, numerous sharp slender teeth, and no claws. **Mes"o-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **mes"o-sau'-rid,** *n.* — **mes"o-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.* — **mes"o-scap'u-la,** *n.* The middle portion or spine of the scapula. — **mes"o-scap'u-lar,** *a.* — **mes"o-sce'o-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* Perineal hernia. — **mes"o-scu-tel'lum,** *n.* *Entom.* The scutellum of the mesonotum. — **mes"o-scu'tel-lar,** *a.* — **mes"o-scu'tum,** *n.* *Entom.* The scutum of the mesonotum. — **mes"o-scu'tal,** *a.* — **mes'o-seme,** *a.* Having orbits of the eyes that are of medium dimensions; specifically, in craniometry, having an orbital index between 84 and 89. — **mes"o-se'mi-a,** *n.* — **mes"o-sid'-er-ite,** *n.* A variety of meteorite. — **mes"o-sig'moid,** *n.* The fold of peritoneum that is attached to the sigmoid flexure of the colon. — **mes'o-some,** *n.* *Conch.* The middle region of the body of a bivalve. **mes"o-so'-ma‡.** — **mes"o-so-mat'ic,** *a.* — **mes'o-sperm,** *n.* An intermediate layer in the testa of some seeds; sarcoderm. — **mes'o-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* The middle membrane of the coat of a spore when it is possible to differentiate three. **mes"o-spo'ri-um‡.** — **mes" o-spo'ric,** *a.* — **mes"o-staph'y-lin(e,** *a.* Having a palate of medium width; specifically, in craniometry, having a palatal index of 80.1 to 85. — **mes" o-staph"y-lin'i-a,** *n.* — **mes'o-state,** *n.* A product of a metabolic process; an anastate or a catastate. — **mes"o-ster'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesosternum. — **mes" o-ster'ne-ber,** *n.* One of the segments of the gladiolus or body of the sternum. **mes"-o-ster'ne-bræ‡.** — **mes"o-ster'ne-bral,** *a.* — **mes"-o-ster'num,** *n.* **1.** The middle portion of the sternum; the gladiolus of human anatomy. **2.** *Entom.* The ventral sclerite of the mesothorax. — **mes"o-ste'thi-um,** *n.* *Entom.* The metepisternum. — **Mes"o-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous worms having the pharynx complicated, mouth submedian, and efferent duct of ovary serving as a chamber for semen. **Mes-os'to-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Mes"o-stom'i-dæ‡.** — **mes"o-stom'id,** *n.* — **mes-os'to-moid,** *a.* — **mes"o-sty'lous,** *a.* Same as MID-STYLED. — **Mes"o-su'chi-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of crocodilians with amphicœlous vertebræ. — **mes"o-su'chi-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **mes"o-su'chi-ous,** *a.* — **mes"o-tar'sus,** *n.* *Entom.* The tarsus of the second or middle leg. — **mes"o-tar-tar'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a variety of tartaric acid. — **mesotartaric acid,** an isomeric variety of tartaric acid that does not deflect the plane of polarization to either side. — **mes"o-ten'don,** *n.* A fold of synovial membrane that passes to a tendon from the wall of a synovial sheath. — **mes"o-the'ca,** *n.* *Zoöph.* The middle of three laminæ of a hydroid perigonium. — **mes"o-the'ci-um,** *n.* *Bot.* A layer of comparatively high cells with annular thickenings, formed immediately beneath the epidermis of the wall of a pollen-sac; the so-called fibrous layer. — **mes"o-the'li-um,** *n.* The portion of the mesoderm that produces the peritoneum, the pleura, and the striated muscles. — **mes"-o-the'li-al,** *a.* — **mes'o-therm,** *n.* A plant of De Candolle's third physiological group, requiring only a moderate degree of heat, from 59° to 68° Fahr. Such plants embrace the most of those of the warmer parts of the temperate zones. — **mes-oth'e-sis,** *n.* [Rare.] That which is placed in the middle or is intermediate; also, the act of placing in the middle.

The Trinity is the idea: the Incarnation, which implies the Fall, is the Fact: the redemption is the *mesothesis* of the two — that is — the Religion. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Oct. 15, '33.

— **mes"o-tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesothorax. — **mes"o-tho"ra-co-the'ca,** *n.* *Entom.* The portion of the pupal skin that covers the mesothorax. — **mes"o-tho'rax,** *n.* *Entom.* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the anterior wings and the middle legs. See illus. under COLEOPTERA. — **mes-ot'ro-cha,** *n.* A larval chætopodous annelid with one or more rings of cilia in the middle of the body. — **mes-ot'-ro-chal, mes-ot'ro-chous,** *a.* — **mes"o-tur'bi-nal,** *n.* The middle turbinate bone, the lower one of two scroll-like processes forming a portion of the ethmoid bone of the skull. — **mes"o-tym-pan'ic,** *Ich.* **I.** *a.* Situated in the middle of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle, as the symplectic bone. **II.** *n.* The symplectic bone. — **mes'o-type,** *n.* *Mineral.* Any one of several species, as (1) **soda mesotype,** same as NATROLITE; (2) **lime mesotype,** same as SCOLECITE; (3) **lime-soda mesotype,** same as MESOLITE; and (4) thomsonite. — **mes"-o-va'ri-um,** *n.* The fold of peritoneum by which the ovary is attached to the body-wall. — **mes'o-va'ri-an,** *a.* — **mes"o-ven'tral,** *a.* Median and ventral. — **mes"o-ven'tral-ly,** *adv.* — **mes"o-ven-tric'u-lum,** *n.* The fold of peritoneum that passes from the stomach to the liver; the gastrohepatic omentum. — **mes-ox'a-late,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mesoxalic acid. — **mes"ox-al'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an acid derived from oxalic acid. — **mes-oxalic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline compound ($C_3H_2O_5$) formed when alloxan is boiled with barium hydroxid.

mes'on, mes'en, *n.* **1.** The plane that divides the body longitudinally into two symmetrical halves; the median or mesial plane. **2.** *Mus.* A tetrachord: a loose use. [< Gr. *meson*, neut. of *mesos*, middle.]

Mes″o-po-ta′mi-an, mes″o-po-tē′mi-ən *or* -tə′mi-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia, a region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and famous for its great cities of Nineveh, Bagdad, and Babylon. [< Gr. *Mesopotamia,* Mesopotamia, < *mesos,* middle, + *potamos,* river.]

—**Mesopotamian architecture,** see ASSYRIAN; BABYLONIAN. —**M. art,** the art that flourished on and between the Euphrates and the Tigris in Asia Minor, specialized as Chaldean, Babylonian, and Assyrian art (see these words). The sites of Nineveh, Babylon, and other cities are marked by mounds covering the remains of pyramidal temples, and fortifications, and are rich in monuments of sculpture, seals, gems, enameled tiles, and stucco ornament.

Mes″o-zo′a, mes″o-zō′ə, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, intermediate between protozoans and metazoans, embracing only the *Dicyemida.* [< MESO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal, < *zōos,* living.]

—**mes″o-zo′an,** *a.* & *n.* —**mes″o-zo′on,** *n.*

Mes″o-zo′ic, mes″o-zō′ik, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the age or series of rocks immediately following the Paleozoic and preceding the Tertiary; Secondary. See GEOLOGY. [< MESO- + Gr. *zōē,* life, < *zaō,* live.]

Mes″o-zo′ic, *n. Geol.* The age or series of rocks between the Paleozoic and the Tertiary: remarkable for the great and maximum development of *Reptilia,* hence called the *age of reptiles.* Sometimes called the *Secondary age.* See GEOLOGY.

mes-prise′†, *n.* **1.** Contempt. **2.** Failure; misadventure; mistake.

mes-quit′[1], mes-kīt′, *C.*[2] *W.* (mes′kit, *C.*[1]), *n.* Either of two shrubs or small trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), found in Texas, California, and southward to Peru. The larger and better-known is the honey-mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*), yielding the sweetish algarroba-pods much used for cattle-fodder. The other (*Prosopis pubescens*), the screw-pod mesquit, or screw-bean or torulla, has spiral pods.

Another waiting coach was soon rolling us forward among *mesquite* groves. The long narrow leaves of this shrub are indeed 'tree-hair.' A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 19, p. 220. BL. & CO. '67.]

[< Sp. *mezquite,* < Mex. Ind.] **mes′kit†; mes-quit′e‡; mez-quite′‡. mes-quit′-bean″,** *n.* The fruit of the mesquit. —**m.-grass,** *n.* Grama-grass (**mus′-kit-grass″‡.** —**m.-gum,** *n.* See GUM.

mes-quit′[2], *n.* A mosque. **mes-chit′†; mes-kit′†.**

Mes-ro′pi-an, mes-rō′pi-ən, *a.* Belonging or relating to the patriarch Mieshrob or Mesrob, reputed inventor of the Armenian alphabet of 38 letters (about A. D. 400), and one of the translators of the Bible into Armenian (A. D. 410). The alphabet is probably an amplification of an earlier one arranged upon the Greek system.

mess[1], mes, *v. I. t.* **1.** To give a mess to; feed; as, to *mess* horses. **2.** To provide meals for; as, to *mess* a club. **3.** To make into messes; as, to *mess* vegetables. **II.** *i.* To take a meal or meals with another or with others; especially, to eat regularly in company, as with a club; belong to a mess, as in the army or navy.

The Commodore and all his officers *messed* together, and I was admitted among them.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 32. [H. '77.]

mess[2], *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix up together in a disorderly way; make mussy and unattractive; as, to *mess* one's food. **2.** To make dirty; befoul; as, to *mess* one's dress. **3.** To throw into hopeless confusion; make a mess of; jumble; as, to *mess* matters.

II. *i.* To make a mess or mixture; intermeddle.

Synonyms: see BOTCH.

mess[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity of food, or of one particular dish, sufficient for one meal or for a particular occasion; as, a *mess* of pottage; a *mess* of corn for a horse.

She opened de gate, en wid dat, Brer Rabbit, he hop in, en got 'im a *mess* er greens, en hop out agin. J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* ch. 3, p. 12. [H. M. & CO. '99.]

2. A number of persons who habitually take their meals together; especially used on board ship and in the army; as, he belongs to my *mess.*

The term *mess* is applied either to a family or a number of officers who for convenience live together, engaging one cook and each of the *mess* taking his turn in the domestic details and providing the supplies. ELIZABETH B CUSTER *Following the Guidon* ch. 17, p. 258. [H. '90.]

3. A set of four persons or things: from the custom of thus subdividing a large dinner-company, still kept up in the London inns of court. **4.** *Fishing.* The sum or total of a haul of fish. **5.** [U. S.] The milk given by one cow at a milking. [< OF. *mes,* dish, < L. *missus;* see MESSAGE.]

Compounds, etc.:—**lower mess,** formerly, those persons sitting below the salt at table. —**mess′-chest″,** *n. Naval* A covered chest in which each mess of a man-of-war's crew keeps small messing-gear. —**m.-cloth,** *n. Naval* A tarpaulin laid on the deck and on which meals are spread. —**m.-deck,** *n. Naval.* The deck where the crew mess; usually the berth-deck. —**m.-gear,** *n.* The cooking and table-outfit of a mess. **m.-traps;.** —**m.-kit,** *n. Naval* The cooking-utensils of a camp-equipage, sometimes with the chest containing them. —**m.-locker,** *n.* A locker for holding messing-gear. —**mess′man″king,** *n.* The act of clubbing together for meals. —**m.-table,** *n.* The dining-table of a mess on board ship.

mess[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A state of disorder; especially, a condition of dirty confusion.

In etching, the most famous practitioners get into *messes* with the treacherous chemistry of their acids.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. ii, letter i, p. 50. [R. BROS. '89.]

2. Hence, a confusing and embarrassing situation; as, "here's a pretty *mess.*"

Ah, my dear Sir, you're making a *mess*
H. JAMES, JR. *Daisy Miller* act ii, sc. 2.

[Var. of MASH[1], *n.*]

mess[3], *n.* Religious service; mass. **messe†.**

—**Mess John†,** a chaplain, priest.

mes′sage†, *et.* To declare as a messenger; announce.

mes′sage, mes′(ē), *n.* **1.** A communication, as of information or advice, sent by any agency; as, an oral or written *message;* a *message* by telegraph or telephone.

It is not ministers whom men honor, or dishonor, when they honor *or* dishonor their *message;* it is Him who sent them.
G. SPRING *Power of the Pulpit* ch. 8, p. 144. [R. & SCR. '48.]

2. A formal communication from a chief executive to a legislative body, not delivered in person; specifically [U. S.], such a communication from the President, the governor of a State, or the mayor of a city, containing information on public questions and suggestions as to legislation. The President's annual message is sent at the beginning of the annual session of Congress; special messages are sent as occasion demands.

The President's *message* usually discusses the leading questions of the moment, indicates mischiefs needing a remedy, and suggests the requisite legislation.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 58. [MACM. '89.]

3†. A messenger or messengers; an embassy. [F., < LL. *missaticum,* < L. *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.]

mes′sa-ger†, *n.* A messenger.

mes′sa-ger-ry†, *n.* The act or practise of carrying messages to and fro, especially clandestinely.

mes′sage-stick″, mes′(ē)-stik′, *n.* A small block of wood carved with marks and lines by the Australian savages to convey messages from tribe to tribe.

Mes-sa′li-an, mes-sē′li-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a non-Christian religious party, of Asia Minor (4th century), who accepted a plurality of gods and yet acknowledged the worship of only one God and held numerous prayer-meetings with illuminations and singing. **2.** A branch of the Paulicians in the 10th century. **3.** Same as MASSALIAN. [Said to be Syrian, meaning 'those who pray.']

mes′selt, *n.* A table.

mes′sel-ite, mes′el-īt, *n. Mineral.* A tabular, colorless or pale-brown, hydrous calcium-iron phosphate ($H_{10}(CaFe)_2P_4O_{21}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< *Messel,* in Germany.]

mes′sen-ger, mes′en-jər, *n.* **1.** One sent with a message, oral or written, or on an errand of any kind; specifically, a bearer of official despatches. **2.** Any forerunner or herald: used figuratively of anything precursive, as the morning star, or a cloud that foretells a storm. **3.** *Eng. Law.* An executive officer of the Court of Chancery, acting as bailiff to estates in proceedings in bankruptcy. **4.** A piece of card or paper put on a kite-string when taut, and blown up the string to the kite; also, a weight slid in similar manner down a line, to operate deep-sea apparatus, as a fish-trap, or to cause a thermometer or the like to register at any desired instant. **5.** [S. Afr.] The secretary-bird. **mes′sen-ger-bird″†. 6.** *Naut.* A rope or chain by which cables were formerly connected to the capstan when heaving up the anchor. [< F. *messager,* < *message;* see MESSAGE.] **mes′sa-ger†; mes′sa-gier†.**

—**mes′sen-ger-at-arms″,** *n. Scots Law.* An underling of the Lyon king-at-arms who executes the warrants of the Courts of Session and the Courts of Justiciary.

mes′set, mes′et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dog; cur; messin.

Mes-si′ad, mes-sī′ad, *n.* A German epic poem, by Klopstock, which treats of the Messiah.

Mes-si′ah, mes-sī′ə, *n.* The Anointed One; the Christ: the Hebrew name for the promised deliverer of mankind, assumed by Jesus, and given to him by Christians: commonly with the definite article.

The Mohammedan world give Him the high title of *the* Masih (*Messiah*), and set Him above all the prophets.
GUIZIOT *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 1. [A. '80.]

[< L. *Messias,* < Gr. *Messias,* < Heb. *Māshīach,* lit. anointed, < *māshach,* anoint.] **Mes-si′as†.** —**Mes-si′ah-ship,** *n.* The state, office, or power of the Messiah.

Mes″si-an′ic, mes′i-an′ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Messiah: said specifically of those portions of the Old Testament foretelling or relating to the Messiah.

The *Messianic* import of this Psalm [the second] has been acknowledged even by those who usually deny such references.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Acts* iv, 25.

Mes″si-dor′, mā′si-dōr′ (mes′si-dōr′, *C.*; mes′i-dôr, *W.*; mē′si-dor′, *W.*[1]), *n.* [F.] The tenth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

mes-sieurs′, mes-syū′ *or* mesh′yŭrz (XIII), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen: in English in the contracted form *Messrs.,* as plural of *Mr.* [F., pl. of *monsieur;* see MONSIEUR.]

mes′sin, mes′in. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Curtish. **II.** *n.* A common or mongrel dog. **mes′san†; mes′set;.**

Mes″si-nese′, mes′i-nēz′ *or* -nēs′, *a.* Of or pertaining to Messina, Sicily, or its inhabitants. **Mes″si-nese′,** *n.* **mes′s-kit″,** etc. See MESS[1], *n.*

mess′mate″, mes′māt′. *n.* **1.** An associate at a mess, especially on board a ship.

The dog and the cat were her *messmates.* Cosette ate with them under the table, in a wooden dish like theirs. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by C. E. Wilbour *Fantine* ch. 3, p. 92. [C. & CO.]

2. *Zool.* A commensal. **3.** *Bot.* The messmate-tree.

—**mess′mate″-tree″,** *n.* The common stringy-bark tree (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) of Tasmania and Australia, growing to a height of 330 feet and a diameter of 10 feet.

mes′suage, mes′wēj, *n. Law.* A dwelling-house, especially one with its adjacent outbuildings, garden, curtilage, and other usual appendages. [< OF. *messuage,* < LL. *mansionaticum,* manor-house, < L. *mansio(n-);* see MANSION.] **mes′uage†.**

mess′y, mes′i, *a.* Being in a condition of dirt or confusion, or tending to such a condition; disorderly or disordered; untidy; mussy; as, *messy* work; a *messy* room.

ment†, *a.* Most. **meste†.**

mest, *pp.* Messed.

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mes-tee′, mes-tē′, *n.* [W. Ind.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [Contr. of MESTIZO.] **mus-tee′;. mes-te′ño,** mes-tē′nyō, *n.* [Sp.] A horse of mixed breed used for herding: corrupted into *mustang.*

Mes′ter†, *n.* Master. See MISTER[1], *n.*

mes′ter[2]†, *n.* Same as MISTER[2], *n.*

mest′ful†, *a.* Sad, melancholy; dismal. **mest′full.**

mes-ti′zo, mes-tī′zō, *n.* Any one of mixed blood; specifically, in Mexico and the western United States, a person of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. Compare CREOLE; MULATTO.

Nearly half the population of Mexico are *mestizos,* who are the farmers and rancheros, the muleteers and servants.
Chambers's Encyc. vol. vii, p. 168. [L. '91.]

[Sp., < L. *mixtus, mistus,* pp. of *misceo,* mix.] **mes-te′so†; mes-ti′no†.**

—**mestizo wool,** South-American wool from mixed breeds of sheep. Called also *River Plate wool.*

mest′ling†, *n.* Same as MASLIN.

mes′tome, mes′tōm, *n.* The elements, collectively, composing a fibrovascular bundle in plants.

The physiological considerations which occasion the separation of a fibro-vascular bundle into Hadrome and Leptome, have led to the choice of the term *Mestome* for the entire bundle. E. STRASBURGER *Pract. Bot.* tr. by W. Hillhouse, ch. 8, p. 86. [MACM. '89.]

[< Gr. *mestōma,* fulness, < *mestoō,* full.] **mes′tom‡.**

mes-ym′ni-cum, mes-im′ni-cum, *n. Anc. Pros.* A repetition at the end of a stanza. [< MES- + Gr. *hymnos,* hymn.]

mes-ym′ni-on, mes-im′ni-en, *n.* A short interpolated rhythmical member, particularly in a hymn. Compare EPHYMNIUM; METHYMNION; PROYMNION. [< Gr. *mesymnion,* < *mesos,* middle, + *hymnos,* hymn.]

met[1], met, *imp.* & *pp.* of MEET, *v.*

met[2]†, *imp.* of METE[2], *v.* Dreamed.

met, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Any measure; a bushel; a barrel.

met-, } *prefix.* Used (1) in words of Greek origin to
meta-, } mean 'between, with, after, over, reversely'; (2)
meth-, } (*Chem.*) to denote (*a*) resemblance, (*b*) that an oxygen acid has been formed from the ortho-acid by withdrawing one, two, or three molecules of water, or (*c*) that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to alternate carbon atoms. [< L. *meta-,* < Gr. *meta-,* < *meta,* between, after, reversely.]

me′ta, mī′tə *or* mē′tə, *n.* [ME′TÆ, mī′tī *or* mē′tē, *pl.*] [L.] A semicircular base bearing three pillars, typically conical, marking one end of the spina or central barrier, around which competitors in the Roman circus had to drive, usually seven times.

met-ab′a-sis, met-ab′ə-sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* (1) A transformation in the nature of a disease during its progress. (2) A change of medicine or of medical practise in the treatment of a disease. **2.** *Rhet.* The act of passing from one subject to another. [< Gr. *metabasis,* change, < *meta,* beyond, + *bainō,* pass.]

met″a-bat′ic, met″ə-bat′ik, *a.* Pertaining to the transmission of energy, especially in the form of heat, from one body to another. [< Gr. *metabatikos,* < *metabasis;* see METABASIS.]

met-ab′o-la[1], met-ab′ə-lə, *n.* Same as METABASIS, 1. [< Gr. *metabolē,* change, < *meta,* beyond, + *ballō,* throw.] **met-ab′o-le†; met″a-bo′li-a‡.**

Met-ab′o-la[2], *n. pl. Entom.* A section of insects that manifest complete metamorphosis, including *Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera,* and *Lepidoptera.* [< Gr. *metabolos,* changeable, < *meta,* beyond, + *ballō,* throw.]

Met″a-bo′li-a‡. —**met″a-bo′li-an.** *n.*

met″a-bol′ic, met″ə-bol′ik, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting metabolism; as, *metabolic* processes. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Metabola.* **3.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to change or transformation in a disease; as, *metabolic* action.

met-ab′o-lism, met-ab′ə-lizm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The act or process by which on the one hand the dead food is built up into living matter, and by which on the other the living matter is broken down into simpler products within a cell or organism; the sum of the anabolic or constructive (assimilation) and the catabolic or destructive (decomposition) processes. **2.** *Entom.* Metamorphosis. **3.** *Theol.* A view concerning the eucharist, held by some of the early fathers, standing midway between transubstantiation and the symbolical view. **4.** In poetry, a change from one meter to another. **met-ab′o-ly‡.**

—**met-ab′o-lite,** *n. Biol.* A product of metabolism, as urea in an animal, carbon dioxid and water in a plant. —**met-ab′o-lize,** *vt.* To subject to or change by metabolism.

met-ab′o-lous, *a. Entom.* Same as METABOLIC, 2.

met″a-bran′chi-al, met″ə-bran′ki-əl, *a. Crust.* Covering the posterior part of the branchial chamber, as a lobe of the carapace of a crab.

met″a-brush′ite, met″ə-brush′īt, *n. Mineral.* A pale-yellow, translucent to transparent, hydrous calcium phosphate ($H_2Ca_2P_2O_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< META- + BRUSHITE.]

Met″a-can′thi-dæ, met″ə-can′thi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteropterous insects. **Met″a-can′thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< META- + Gr. *kanthos,* corner of the eye.] —**met″a-can′thid,** *a.* & *n.* —**met″a-can′thoid,** *a.*

met″a-car′pal, met″ə-cär′pəl. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. **II.** *n.* One of the bones of the metacarpus. See illus. under CARPUS and HOOF.

met″a-car-pa′le, met″ə-cär-pē′lē *or* -pə′lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A metacarpal.

met″a-car′pus, met″ə-cär′pus, *n.* The part of the fore or thoracic limb between the carpus or wrist and the phalanges or bones of the finger. It consists in man of five bones. [< META- + Gr. *karpos,* wrist.]

—**met″a-car′po-pha-lan′ge-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges; as, the *metacarpophalangeal* articulation.

met″a-cel′lu-lose, met″ə-sel′yu-lōs, *n.* Fungus-cellulose. Called also *fungin.*

met″a-cen′ter, } met″ə-sen′tər, *n. Hydrostatics.* That
met″a-cen′tre, } point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium through which the resultant upward pressure of the fluid always passes; specifically, in ship-building, the intersection of a line drawn vertically through the center of buoyancy of a vessel in equilibrium and the vertical line passing through the center of buoyancy when the vessel is slightly listed. **center of cavity‡.**

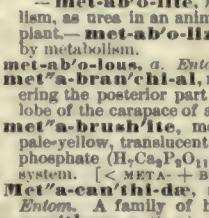

Metacenter of a Vessel.

g, center of gravity; *b,* center of buoyancy when vessel is upright, *b′,* center of buoyancy when she is listed as shown; *m,* metacenter for this particular list, for lists of less than 15° the position of *m* does not vary appreciably; *m g,* metacentric height, *g z,* righting-lever, or purchase of the force of buoyancy acting upward through *b′b.*

The equilibrium of a floating body is stable or unstable according as the *metacentre* is above or below the centre of gravity.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 115, p. 103. [W. W. '90.]

[< F. *métacentre,* < Gr. *meta,* beyond, + *kentron,* center.]

—**met″a-cen′tric,** *a.* Pertaining to the metacenter.

—**metacentric height,** the distance of a vessel's metacenter above the center of gravity. The less it is, the nearer the vessel approaches instability, but the more slowly she rolls, the force tending to right her being less.

met-ac′e-tone, met-as′ə-tōn, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid isomeric with acetone formed when sugar is distilled with lime; now regarded as a mixture.

met″a-chem′is-try, met″ə-kem′is-tri, *n.* The analysis or resolution of abstruse things into their original elements: a word formed in imitation of *metaphysics.*

met″a-chlo′ral, met″ə-clō′ral, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous solid compound (C_3Cl_3HO) formed when chloral is allowed to stand with sulfuric acid.

Met"a-cho"a-nī'tes, met"ą-kō"ą-nī'tēz *or* -nī'tēs, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of holochoanoid nautiloideans with a retrorse septal funnel. [< META- + Gr. *choanē*, funnel, < *cheō*, pour.] — **met"a-cho'a-nite**, *a.* & *n.*

met"a-cho-re'sis, met"ą-co-rē'sis *or* -rē'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* Same as METASTASIS.

met-ach'ro-nism, met-ac'ro-nizm, *n.* A chronological error consisting in assigning too late a date to an event. [< Gr. *metachronos*, after the time, < *meta*, beyond, — *chronos*, time.

met"a-chro'sis, met"ą-crō'sis, *n.* The power of changing color at will, as in certain lizards, etc. [< META- + Gr. *chrōsis*, coloring, < *chroa*, color.]

met"a-cin'na-bar-ite, met"ą-sin ą-bār ait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, grayish-black, brittle mercuric sulfid (HgS), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< META- + CINNABAR.]

met'a-cism, *n.* Same as MYTACISM.

met'a-cœle, met'ą-sil, *n.* The metacœlia. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE.

met"a-cœ'li-a, met"ą-sī'li-ą *or* -cēi'li-ą, *n.* The posterior portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity of the fifth cerebral vesicle. [< META- + Gr. *koilia*, belly, < *koilos*, hollow.]

— **met"a-cœ'li-an**, *a.*

met"a-cœ'lom, met"ą-sī'lem *or* -cēi'lom, *n. Embryol.* The part of the primitive body-cavity that becomes the pleuroperitoneal cavity. [< META- + Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

met"a-con'dyle, met"ą-cen'dil, *n.* [Rare.] The phalanx of a digit that bears the nail.

met'a-cone, met'ą-cōn, *n.* The postero-external cusp of the upper molar teeth of a mammal. [< META- + Gr. *kōnos*, cone.]

met"a-con'id, met"ą-cen'id, *n.* The intermediate, or, in quadritubercular molars, the antero-internal, cusp of a lower molar tooth of a mammal.

met"a-con'ule, met"ą-cen'yūl, *n.* The posterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth of a mammal.

met"a-cre'sol, met"ą-crī'sōl, *n. Chem.* A liquid phenol (C_7H_8O), one of the three isomers contained in coal-tar cresol.

met"a-cro'le-in, met"ą-crō'lę-in, *n. Chem.* A volatile crystalline aromatic compound (C_3H_4O) formed by treating acrolein hydrochlorid with potassium hydroxid.

met"a-cro'mi-on, met"ą-crō'mi-en, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] The backward process of the acromion of the scapula, as in certain rodents. — **met"a-cro'mi-al**, *a.*

met"a-cyc'lic, met"ą-sic'lic, *a.* Pertaining to the permutation of a set of elements in one cycle.

met"a-cy-e'sis, met"ą-sui-ī'sis *or* -cī-ē'sis, *n. Pathol.* A form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fetus, after being in the womb, is found elsewhere. [< META- + Gr. *kyēsis*, conception.]

met"a-der"ma-to'sis, met"ą-dęr"mą-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Morbid cutaneous development. [< META- + Gr. *derma*, skin.]

met"a-dis-coi'dal, met"ą-dis-cei'dal, *a.* Resembling a discoidal form, but more developed: specifically said of the placenta of man and apes.

me'tæ, mī'tī *or* mē'tē, *n.* Plural of META.

met"æs-thet'ic, -thet'ism. Same as METESTHETIC, etc.

met"a-fa'cial, met"ą-fē'shial, *a.* Situated behind the face; as, the *metafacial* angle. See CRANIOMETRY.

met"a-fys'ics, *n.* Metaphysics. PHIL. SOC.

met"a-gas'ter, met"ą-gas'tęr, *n.* The differentiated or secondary intestine of a vertebrate. [< META- + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] — **met"a-gas'tral**, *a.*

met"a-gas'tric, met"ą-gas'tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating two posterior lobes of the carapace of a crab. [< META- + GASTRIC.]

met"a-gas'tru-la, met"ą-gas'tru-lą, *n.* A secondary or modified gastrula resulting from a kenogenetic egg-cleavage, as an amphigastrula, discogastrula, or perigastrula.

me'tage, mī'tĵ, *n.* Measurement; also, the price charged for measurement: a general term for the tolls formerly exacted by the corporation of London over a part of the Thames above and below the city. [< METE[1], *v.*]

met"a-gel'a-tin, met"ą-jel'ą-tin, *n.* A modification of gelatin so prepared that it remains fluid; used in photography as a preservative. **met"a-gel'a-tine‡.**

met"a-gen'e-sis, met"ą-jen'ę-sis, *n. Biol.* **1.** A kind of alternation of generations in which a series of generations of unlike forms come between the egg and the parent type.

Metagenesis . . . is contradistinguished from metamorphosis in which those changes are undergone by the individual.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 765. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. Development of an embryo into an organism unlike the parent, as in alternation of generations: opposed to *monogenesis*. [< META- + GENESIS.]

— **met"a-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Relating to metagenesis. **met"a-gen'ic‡.** — **met"a-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

met"a-ge"o-met'ric-al, met"ą-jī"ō-met'ric-al, *a.* Being beyond the conceptions and explanations of ordinary geometry.

They construct a theory which lands us in the remotest regions of transcendentalism — in the realms of a *metageometrical* space.
J. B. STALLO *Concepts of Modern Physics* ch. 13, p. 214. [A. '82.]

met-ag'na-thous, met-ag'ną-thus, *a.* Having the points of the mandibles crossing each other, as in the crossbill. [< META- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]

— **met-ag'na-thism**, *n.*

met"ag-nos'tic, met"ag-nes'tic, *a.* Beyond the knowledge whether of the sense or the understanding of man as at present constituted; metaphysical.

met"ag-nos'tic, *n.* [Recent.] One who holds that there is a Supreme Being, but that he transcends knowledge: proposed as a substitute for *agnostic* in its theistic sense, to avoid ambiguity. [< META- + GNOSTIC.]

met"ag-nos'ti-cism, met"ag-nos'ti-sizm, *n.* [Recent.] *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a positive knowledge of the Absolute attained, not by the logical reason, but by a higher religious consciousness: introduced in opposition to the negations of agnosticism.

met"ag-nos'tics, met"ag-nos'tics, *n.* Metaphysics, as going beyond ordinary knowledge: philosophy.

met"a-gram'ma-tism, *n.* Same as ANAGRAMMATISM.

met'a-graph, met'ą-grąf, *n.* An instrument used in craniometry for making an orthographic projection of points lying within the cranium. [< META- + -GRAPH.]

met-ag'ra-phy, met-ag'rą-fi, *n.* The act or process of expressing the words of a language by means of the alphabetic characters of another language; transliteration. [< Gr. *metagraphō*, write differently, < *meta*, beyond, + *graphō*, write.] — **met"a-graph'ic**, *a.*

me-tai'rie, mę-tē'ri, *n.* A piece of land cultivated on shares. [< F. *métairie*, < *métayer*; see METAYER.]

met"a-ki-ne'sis, met"ą-ki-nī'sis *or* -nē'sis, *n. Embryol.* That stage of indirect cell-division in which the nuclear filaments separate and diverge toward opposite poles of the cell. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. [< META- + Gr. *kinēsis*, movement.]

met'al, met'ąl (XIII), *vt.* [MET'ALED or MET'ALLED; MET'AL-ING or MET'AL-LING.] *Civ. Engin.* To cover, as a road, with broken stone.

met'al, *n.* **1.** An element that forms a base by combining with oxygen, is usually hard, generally heavy, lustrous, malleable, ductile, tenacious, and a good conductor of heat and electricity.

The six metals known to the ancients were gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, and their properties gave shape to the idea of a metal. Mercury, owing to its fluidity, was not originally accepted as a metal; but when it was found that if frozen it became hard and malleable its metallic character was admitted. Later, the isolation of the bases of the alkaline earths introduced among the metals elements that were not heavy, so that an exact scientific definition is impossible, and the word is used chiefly as an arbitrary designation of certain elements. The alchemists believed in the existence of seven metals, corresponding to the seven movable planets, and gave them symbols similar to those used for the planets. So iron was called "Mars," and silver "Luna," etc. Many of the so-called metals, as Aich's metal, bell-metal, gun-metal, music-metal, plate-metal, pot-metal, queen's metal, and type-metal, are alloys, for which no exact composition can be given, as the proportions of their ingredients differ in special cases. See ALLOY.

2. Something composed of one or more of the metallic elements, or supposed to resemble them. (1) An alloy: generally with an adjective, or the name of the inventor; as, Aich's *metal;* Britannia *metal.* (2) *Founding.* Cast iron, more particularly while melted. (3) *Civ. Engin.* Broken stone for road-surfaces or for railway-ballast. (4) *Glass-making.* Molten glass. (5) *Naut.* The weight of solid shot that a vessel's guns can throw at once. (6) *pl.* [Colloq.] Railway-rails. (7) Metalliferous ore. (8) *Her.* Gold or silver tincture.

In English Heraldry the Tinctures comprise Two *Metals*, Five Colours, and Eight Furs.
BOUTELL *English Heraldry* ch. 5, p. 40. [R. & T. '79.]

3. The constituent material of anything; essential quality; as, he is of finer *metal* than his companions.

And if thou hast the *metal* of a king.
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act ii, sc. 2.

4†. Mettle. **5†.** A mine of metallic ore. [OF., < L. *metallum*, < Gr. *metallon*, perhaps orig. 'ore' (< *meta*, with, + *allos*, other), substance combined with others; perhaps 'mine' (< *metallaō*, explore, < *meta*, after, + *allos*, other), place explored.]

Compounds, etc.: — **alkaline metals,** those metals whose oxids combine with water to form alkalis, as lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium, and the hypothetical element ammonium. — **antifriction metal,** any alloy having a low coefficient of friction, used for bearing-surfaces. — **Babbitt m.,** a soft white antifriction metal of tin, copper, and antimony. — **base m.,** one not of the noble metals; particularly, lead, copper, iron, and zinc. — **coarse m.,** an iron-and-copper matte containing sulfur: a product of copper-smelting in a reverberatory furnace. — **gathered m.,** laded metal. — **laded m.,** molten glass dipped from a melting-pot to a casting-table. — **light m.,** a metal or alloy having a density of less than five times that of water, as aluminum, potassium, etc. — **met'al-bath",** *n.* A bath, as of mercury or tin, employed for chemical processes requiring great heat. — **m.-wheel,** *n. Metal-working.* A lap-wheel; a lap. — **noble m.,** a metal that does not readily oxidize in the open air, as gold, silver, and platinum. — **pig m.,** metal in pigs, as iron from a smelting-furnace. — **white m.,** the product of the fourth stage of the English method of smelting copper ores.

met"al-am-mo'ni-um, met"ąl-am-mō'ni-um, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical formed by substituting atoms of a metal for those of hydrogen in ammonium.

met"al-bu'min, met'ąl-biū'min, *n. Chem.* A variety of albumin found in certain serous fluids. Called also *chlorid substance*, *pseudo-mucin*.

met-al'de-hyde, met-al'dę-hoid, *n. Chem.* A polymeric modification of ethyl aldehyde, $(C_2H_4O)_3$, that crystallizes when ethyl aldehyde is treated with sulfuric acid while cooled in a freezing-mixture.

met'aled, met'ąld, *a.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* (1) Surfaced with stone; macadamized: said of an ordinary road. (2) Stone-ballasted: said of a railway. **2†.** High-spirited; fiery; ardent; mettled. **met'alled‡.**

met"a-lep'sis, met"ą-lep'sis, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A compound figure that consists in uniting two or more different tropes in the same word, or in so using a word as to suggest two or three different figures by it. **2.** The assuming or changing one thing or term for another; in Aristotelian logic, the change of a term from the subject of a hypothetical to the subject of a categorical proposition. **met"a-lep'sy‡.** [L., < Gr. *metalēpsis*, alternation, < *meta*, among, + *lambanō*, take.]

met'a-lep"sy, met'ą-lep'si, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Substitution, as the replacing or exchange of one or more radicals or groups in a compound by others. Called also *metathesis*. **2.** Same as METALEPSIS, 2. [< Gr. *metalēpsis*; see METALEPSIS.]

met"a-lep'tic, met"ą-lep'tic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by metalepsy. **2.** *Rhet.* Of or pertaining to metalepsis. **3.** Having to do with any act of participation; translative. **4.** Transverse. [< Gr. *metalēptikos*, capable of partaking, < *meta*, among, + *lambanō*, take.] **met"a-lep'tic-al‡.**

— **met"a-lep'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

met'al-in(e, met'ąl-in *or* -in, *n.* **1.** A twisted thread made of strands of wire and linen: for sewing leather. **2.** *Mech.* A mixture of graphite and antifriction metal for antifriction bearings: used in the form of plugs inserted into holes. [< METAL.] **met'al-line‡.**

met'al-ing, met'ąl-ing, *n.* Road-surfacing or ballast of broken stone.

met'al-ist, *n.* Same as METALLIST.

met"al-la'ce-æ, met"ąl-ē'sę-ī *or* -ę'ce-ē, *n. pl. Chem.* A group or class of elements proposed by T. Sterry Hunt: embracing the metals and semi-metals with sulfur, selenium, phosphorus, and arsenic, and all their compounds with one another. [< L. *metallum*, METAL.]

— **met"al-la'ceous**, *a.*

met"al-lax'is, met"ą-lax'is, *n.* The replacement of two phonic elements by one that is intermediate. HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* ch. 11, p. 57. [L. '60.] [< Gr. *metallaxis*, change, < *meta*, between, + *allassō*, change.]

met"al-le'i-ty, met"ąl-ī'ti, *n.* Same as METALLICITY.

met-al'lic, met-al'ic, *a.* **1.** Being, containing, or having characteristics of a metal; as, a *metallic* mineral.

In order to keep large sums of *metallic* money in safety a person must have strongholds and watchmen. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. ii, ch. 16, p. 200. [K. & CO. '75.]

2. Pertaining to or produced by or as by a metal; as, a *metallic* sound; a *metallic* luster.

It was a still, clear, freezing night, when the least sound clinked with a *metallic* resonance.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 4, p. 42. [F. H. & H. '78.]

[< L. *metallicus*, < Gr. *metallikos*, < *metallon;* see METAL.] **met-al'lic-al†.**

— **met-al'lic-al-ly**, *adv.* As, in point of, or by means of metal; in a metallic manner. **met-al'lic-ly‡.**

met"al-li'cian, met'ąl-ish'ion, *n.* [Slang.] A bookmaker at the races: so called from the metallic books and pencils used by persons of this class.

met-al-lic'i-ty, met'ąl-is'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being a metal or metallic. **met"al-le'i-ty‡.**

met"al-li-fac'ture, met'ąl-i-fac'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of manufacturing metals. [< L. *metallum* (see METAL) + *factura*, a making, < *facio*, make.]

met"al-lif'er-ous, met'ąl-if'ęr-us, *a.* Containing or yielding metal; as, *metalliferous* deposits. [< L. *metallum* (see METAL) + *fero*, bear.]

met-al'li-form, met-al'i-fōrm, *a.* Of the form or nature of metals. [< L. *metallum* (see METAL) + -FORM.]

met-al'li-fy, met-al'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Metal.* To make into metal, or to produce in metallic form. [< L. *metallum* (see METAL) + -FY.]

met-al'li-kon, met-al'i-ken, *n.* [Gr.] *Arch.* A surface-decoration consisting of glass plates on which are cemented ornaments of glass, terra-cotta, etc.: used chiefly in England.

met'al-lin(e, met'ąl-in, *C.* (-ain, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *a.* Relating to, having the properties of, or resembling metal; containing or consisting of metal.

The *metalline* species . . . including unoxydized metals and their compounds with one another, and with arsenic, antimony, bismuth, sulphur, selenium and tellurium. T. S. HUNT *Systematic Mineralogy* ch. 6, p. 73. [SCI. PUB. CO. '92.]

met'al-list, met'ąl-ist, *n.* **1.** One who works in or has special knowledge of metals. **2.** An advocate of metallic money as against a paper currency. **3.** One who is familiar with laws governing and who favors the issuance and circulation of metallic money, as opposed to paper money. **met'al-ist‡.**

met'al-lize, met'ąl-aiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] **1,** To turn into a metal; infuse mineral or metallic particles into, as the pores of wood. **2†.** To treat with sulfur and heat, as india-rubber; vulcanize. **met'al-lise‡.**

— **met"al-li-za'tion, met"al-li-sa'tion**, *n.*

metallo-, metall-. Derived from Greek *metallon*, METAL: combining forms. — **met-al'lo-chrome**, *n. Elec.* A prismatic-colored deposit on a metal, as polished steel, by electrolysis of a lead salt. Called also *Nobili's rings.* — **met"al-lo-chro"my**, *C.* (**met-tal'lo-chro"my**, *W.*), *n.* The art or process of coloring metals. — **met"al-lo-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain caused by metallic poisoning, as from lead or mercury. — **met-al'lo-phone**, *n.* **1.** A kind of piano having graduated metal bars in place of strings. **2.** A musical instrument differing from

A Metallophone.

the xylophone in having metal instead of wooden bars. — **met"al-lo-plas'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of depositing metal by either chemical or electric means in the production of casts. — **met"al-lor-gan'ic**, *a.* Same as METALORGANIC. — **met'al-lo-sco"py**, *n.* **1.** Morbid manifestations produced by the application of metals to the skin in cases of hysteria. **2.** The art of determining, by external application, the action of metals on the system. — **met"al-lo-scop'ic**, *a.*

met-al'lo-graph, met-al'o-graf, *n.* A print produced by metallographic process. — **met"al-lo-graph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to metallography. — **met"al-log'ra-phist**, *n.* A writer on the science of metals.

met"al-log'ra-phy, met"ąl-og'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of metallic substances; also, a treatise on metals. **2.** *Print.* A process for utilizing metal plates in a manner similar to lithographic stones. **3.** A process of reproducing the grain of wood on metals by printing from wooden blocks impregnated with an acid. [< METALLO- + -GRAPHY.]

met'al-loid, met'ąl-oid, *a. Chem.* **1.** Resembling a metal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a metalloid; non-metallic. **met"al-loid'al‡.**

met'al-loid, *n. Chem.* One of those non-metallic elements that resemble the metals in some of their properties. The name was given by Berzelius to the inflammable non-metallic elements, as sulfur, phosphorus, and carbon, and subsequently was applied to all non-metallic elements, including oxygen and hydrogen. It is now restricted to those closely resembling metals, as arsenic and antimony.

The remoter planets, with their low density and vast absorbing atmospheres, may be supposed to consist of *metalloids* like the outer parts of the sun's atmosphere, while the interior planets are no doubt mainly metallic.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. i, p. 8. [MACM. '82.]

[< METALL- + -OID.]

met'al-lo-ther"a-py, met'ąl-o-ther'ą-pi, *n. Med.* The treatment of various nervous diseases, especially of hysteria, by the application of metallic plates, rings, etc., to the surface of the body: a method applied by Dr. Burg, a French physician, which led to the investigations of Dr. Charcot, of Paris, in 1877, and to the subsequent scientific recognition of hypnotism (the modern name of mesmerism). [< METALLO- + Gr. *therapeia*, medical treatment.] — **met'al-lo-ther"a-peu'tic**, *a.*

met'al-lur"gist, met'al-ūr'jist, *n.* One versed or skilled in the theory and practise of metallurgy.

met'al-lur"gy, met'al-ūr'ji, *n.* The art or science of economically extracting a metal or metals from ores, as by smelting, reducing, refining, alloying, etc.

The best steel is the greatest triumph of *metallurgy*, and *metallurgy* is the glory of chemistry. PHILLIPS in C. Martyn's *Wendell Phillips, Lost Arts* app., p. 543. [F. & W. '90.]

[< Gr. *metallourgos*, working metals, < *metallon* (see METAL) + *ergon*, work.]

—met"al-lur'gic or -gic-al, *a.*—met"al-lur'gic-al-ly, *adv.*

met'al-man, met'al-man, *n.* One who works in metals.

met"a-log'ic, met'a-loj'ic, *n.* The philosophy or metaphysics of logic.

met"a-log'ic-al, met'a-loj'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to metalogic. **2.** Beyond the sphere of logic.

met"al-or-gan'ic, met'al-ōr-gan'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a metal in combination with an organic radical, as zinc ethyl. [< METAL + ORGANIC.] **met"al-lor-gan'ic‡.**

met"a-math"e-mat'ics, met'a-math'ę-mat'ics, *n.* The philosophy or metaphysics of mathematics.

met'a-mer, met'a-mėr, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A metameric compound. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PHYTOMER.

met'a-mere, met'a-mīr, *n.* *Zool.* One of the series of homologous segments that form the body of a vertebrate or articulate animal, as a worm; a homodynamous part; somite; arthromere.

The *metameres* in the polymorphous colonies are quite analogous to the segments of the individual.
CLAUS *Zoology* tr. by A. Sedgwick, vol. i, ch. 3, p. 28. [MACM.]

[< META- + Gr. *meros*, part.] **met-am'e-ron‡.**

met"a-mer'ic, met'a-mer'ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having the property of or possessing metamerism. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a metamere; being a metamere.

—met'a-me"ral, met'a-me"rous, *a.*—**met"a-mer'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

met'a-mer-ism, met'a-mėr-izm, *C.* (mę-tam'ėr-izm, *B. & n.*) **1.** *Chem.* A variety of isomerism in which the compounds have not only the same percentage of composition, but also the same molecular weight. **2.** *Zool.* Disposition in metameres; the state of being a metamere. **met'a-mer"y‡.**

met'a-mer-ize, met'a-mėr-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To arrange in metameres.

—met"a-mer"i-za'tion, *n.*

met"a-mor'fose, -fo'sis. Metamorphose, etc. PH. S.

met"a-mor'phic, met'a-mōr'fic, *a.* **1.** Producing metamorphism; as, a *metamorphic* agency. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting metamorphism; metamorphosed.

From the highly *metamorphic* condition of the oldest sediment, it is possible that no remains may exist of this primeval vegetation. J. W. DAWSON *Nature and the Bible* lect. iii, p. 105. [C. & BROS. '75.]

[< META- + Gr. *morphē*, form.] **—metamorphic rocks,** any rocks that have undergone metamorphism.

met"a-mor'phism, met'a-mōr'fizm, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The changes that go on in rocks, due to recrystallization of their constituents, either with or without alteration in the chemical composition of the mass. The most important agents of metamorphism are *heat*, *moisture*, or other mineralizing factor, and *pressure*. These are made active either by intrusion of igneous masses or by dislocations or movements in the earth's crust. Metamorphism may be simple enlargement of mineral grains, as when a sandstone becomes a quartzite; it may be simple recrystallization, as when a limestone becomes a marble; or it may consist in the production of wholly new minerals, as when a clay-slate becomes a garnetiferous mica-schist.

2. Any metamorphosis.

—contact or local metamorphism, metamorphism brought about by and confined to the neighborhood of an intrusive mass of igneous rock. **ther'mo-met"a-mor"phism.—dynamic or dynamo m.,** metamorphism produced by earth-movements in regions of great dislocation, shearing or crushing of rocks.—**regional m.,** metamorphic changes extending over a wide extent.—**static m.,** changes produced largely by pressure, without great shearing or dislocation of the rock-masses.

met"a-mor'phist, met'a-mōr'fist, *n.* *Theol.* A believer in the doctrine that the body of Christ on his ascension merged into the Deity.

met"a-mor-phol'o-gy, met'a-mōr-fol'o-ji, *n.* *Biol.* The science of the metamorphoses of an organism. [< METAMORPHOSIS + -LOGY.]

met"a-mor-phop'sy, met'a-mōr-fop'si, *n.* *Pathol.* False vision; an abnormal condition of the sight in which objects seem irregular or confused, or insects, cobwebs, etc., seem to float before the eye. [< METAMORPHOSIS + Gr. *ōps*, eye.] **met"a-mor-phop'si-a‡.**

met"a-mor'pho-scope, met'a-mōr'fo-scōp, *n.* A panoramic toy in which several bands of differing lengths are made to pass before the observer at slightly varying speeds. If the upper band is painted with heads, the middle band with bodies, and the lower with legs, many grotesque effects are obtained. [< METAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.]

met"a-mor'phose, met'a-mōr'fōz, *vt.* [-PHOSED; -PHO'SING.] **1.** To change the form or shape of; cause to assume a different form or character; transmute. **2.** *Geol.* To change by metamorphism. **met"a-mor'phize‡, met"a-mor'pho-ser,** *n.*

met"a-mor'pho-sic, met'a-mōr'fo-sic, *E. J. W. Wr.* (met'a-mōr'fō-sic, *C., a.* [Rare.] Producing metamorphosis; transformative; pertaining to or descriptive of metamorphosis.

met"a-mor'pho-sis, met'a-mōr'fo-sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** A passing from one form or shape into another; transformation with or without change of nature. **2.** *Chem.* Chemical action caused by the presence of a peculiar substance, as a ferment, and resulting in the decomposition of a compound. **3.** *Biol.* A change in form or structure resulting from development; transformation; specifically, the series of marked external changes through which an individual passes after leaving the egg-envelopes and before attaining sexual maturity, as the larva, pupa, and imago of an insect. Compare METAGENESIS. **4.** *Bot.* The change or modification of one organ into another, as stamens into petals, and stamens into pistils. **met'a-mor"phy:. 5.** *Pathol.* A morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure; as, cancerous or tubercular *metamorphoses*. [L., < Gr. *metamorphōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *morphē*, form.] **met"a-mor'phose‡.**

met"a-mor-phot'ic, met'a-mōr-fot'ic, *a.* Of the nature of, produced by, or founded upon metamorphosis. **met"a-mor-phos'tic-al‡.**

met"a-nau'pli-us, met'a-nē'pli-us, *n.* [-PLI-I, -pli-ai *or* -i, *pl.*] *Crust.* A larval crustacean at a stage between the nauplius and zoea.

met"a-neph'ros, met'a-nef'res, *n.* *Embryol.* The posterior one of three similar tubular organs in connection with the genito-urinary apparatus. It develops into the permanent kidney. [< META- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.] **met"a-neph'ron‡.**

—met"a-neph'ric, met"a-neph-rit'ic, *a.*

met'a-no'tum, met'a-nō'tum, *n.* *Entom.* The dorsal surface of the metathorax. [< META- + Gr. *nōton*, back.] **—met"a-no'tal,** *a.*

met-an'ti-mo-nate, met-an'ti-mo-nēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metantimonic acid.

met-an"ti-mon'ic, met-an'ti-men'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from antimonic oxid.

—metantimonic acid, a white compound ($H_4Sb_2O_7$) formed by decomposing antimonic chlorid with water.

met"a-par-ap'te-ron, met'a-par-ap'tę-ren, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The third sclerite of the metapleuron [< META- + PARAPTERON.] **—met"a-par-ap'te-ral,** *a.*

met"a-pec'tin, met'a-pec'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A compound derived from pectin by means of dilute acids.

met"a-pep'sis, met'a-pep'sis, *n.* *Geol.* Regional metamorphism, due to steam or boiling water under great pressure: a term proposed by G. H. Kinahan. [< META- + Gr. *pepsis*, cooking, < *peptō*, cook.]

met"a-pep'tone, met'a-pep'tōn, *n.* A protein body formed when albumin is digested with pepsin and hydrochloric acid. [< META- + PEPTONE.]

met"a-phe-nom'e-nal, met'a-fę-nem'ę-nal, *a.* Being or acting behind phenomena; as, powers or laws are *metaphenomenal:* a Kantian term.

If knowledge consisted in a purely passive receiving of 'ideas,' . . . in this and nothing else, no distinction of phenomena from the *metaphenomenal*, as objects of knowledge, . . . would ever be made. G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* ch. 6, p. 189. [S. C. & BROS. '82.]

met-aph'e-ry, met-af'e-ri, *n.* *Bot.* The displacement of organs. [< Gr. *metapherō*, transfer, < *meta*, over, + *pherō*, bear.]

met'a-phor, met'a-fėr, *n.* *Rhet.* The form of trope that is founded on a resemblance of relations; a figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by asserting it to be that other or speaking of it as if it were that other: distinguished from *simile*, in which a word of likeness is always expressed. Thus, the sentence "Roderick Dhu fought *like* a lion" contains a *simile*. "He *was* a lion in the fight" contains a *metaphor*. See TROPE. [< L. *metaphora*. < Gr. *metaphora*, < *meta*, over, + *pherō*, bear.]

Synonyms: see ALLEGORY; FIGURE.

—mixed metaphor. 1. Figurative language in which two or more incongruous metaphors are used, as in the quotation:

I bridle in my struggling Muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.
ADDISON *Letter from Italy* l. 161.

2. The confusion of figurative with plain statement, as in "Boyle was the father of chemistry, and brother to the Earl of Cork!"

—met'a-phor-ist, *n.* One given to metaphors.

met"a-phor'ic-al, met'a-fer'ic-al, *a.* Relating to or characterized by metaphor; abounding in figures of speech; figurative; tropical.

The *metaphorical* expression, a well-balanced mind, has really a profound scientific meaning.
DRAPER *Thoughts on Future Civil Policy* ch. 1, p. 45. [H. '75.]

[< Gr. *metaphorikos*, < *metaphora*; see METAPHOR.] **met"a-phor'ic‡.—met"a-phor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a metaphor; figuratively.—**met"a-phor'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

met"a-phos'phate, met'a-fes'fēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

met"a-phos-phor'ic, met'a-fes-fer'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from phosphoric acid.

—metaphosphoric acid, a colorless, amorphous, deliquescent compound (HPO_3) that is formed when phosphoric acid is heated until the residue does not give off any more moisture. Called also *glacial phosphoric acid*.

met'a-phragm, met'a-fram, *n.* *Entom.* The hindmost internal thoracic septum. [< META- + Gr. *phragma*, partition, < *phrassō*, enclose.] **met"a-phrag'ma‡.—met"a-phrag'mal,** *a.*

met'a-phrase, met'a-frēz, *vt.* [-PHRASED; -PHRASING.] To translate word for word.

met'a-phrase, *n.* **1.** A literal translation; a rendering word for word from one language into another: opposed to *paraphrase*. **2.** A phrase in response; retort. **3.** A school exercise consisting in the rendering of a piece of poetry into prose, or of prose into verse, in the same language. [< Gr. *metaphrasis*, < *meta*, over, + *phrazō*, speak.] **met-aph'ra-sis‡.**

met'a-phrast, met'a-frast, *n.* **1.** One who translates closely or word for word. **2†.** One who renders poetry into prose or prose into poetry. [< Gr. *metaphrastēs*, < *meta*, over, + *phrazō*, speak.]

met"a-phras'tic, met'a-fras'tic, *a.* **1.** Rendering or rendered literally. **met"a-phras'tic-al‡. 2.** *Philol.* Expressing by particles rather than by inflection.

The formation of such phrases as . . . the English, 'I shall do,' 'thou will do,' may be called analytical or *metaphrastic*.
MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 256. [S. '91.]

met"a-phys'ic‡, *vt.* To make metaphysical. [C.]

met"a-phys'ic, met'a-fiz'ic, *a.* Metaphysical.

met"a-phys'ic, *n.* **1.** The branch of philosophy that deals with the conceptions or principles at the basis of all phenomena, including being, reality, substance, time, space, motion, becoming, change, identity, difference, cause, etc.; metaphysical philosophy; the science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; the philosophy of the ultimate nature, causes, or reasons of things; ontology; as, LOTZE'S "*Metaphysics*."

Metaphysics was formerly distinguished into general and special. The former was called Ontology, or the science of being in general, whether infinite or finite, spiritual or material, and explained therefore the most universal notions and attributes common to all beings — such as entity, nonentity, essence, existence, unity, identity, diversity, &c. This is *metaphysics* properly so called. Special *metaphysics* was sometimes called Pneumatology, and included 1. Natural Theology, or Theodicy; 2. Rational Cosmology, or the science of the origin and order of the world, and 3. Rational Psychology, which treated of the nature, faculties, and destiny of the human mind.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 313. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2†. A metaphysician.

met"a-phys'ic-al, met'a-fiz'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to metaphysics; of the nature of or in accordance with the principles of metaphysics; philosophical. **2.** Treating of or versed in metaphysics. **3.** Beyond or above the physical or phenomenal; of the nature of abstract being; transcendental.

I have often said that I do not know what to do with a *metaphysical* God, and that I will have none but the God of the Bible, who is heart to heart with us. NIEBUHR in Rawlinson's *Hist. Evidences* lect. i, p. 235, note xiii. [G. & L. '60.]

4†. Supernatural or preternatural. **met"a-phys'ic‡** [Archaic]. **—metaphysical method,** a method based on the assumption that nothing is possible which we can not conceive to be possible.

met"a-phys'ic-al-ly, met'a-fiz'ic-al-i, *adv.* **1.** According to the methods or principles of metaphysics; in a metaphysical manner. **2†.** Supernaturally or preternaturally.

met"a-phy-si'cian, met'a-fi-zish'an, *n.* **1.** One skilled in metaphysics.

Locke almost always proves himself an ingenious logician, but a bad *metaphysician*, an anti-*metaphysician*.
JOUBERT *Thoughts* tr. by Calvert, ch. 16, p. 158. [W. v. S. '67.]

2. [Recent & Colloq.] One who practises the mind-cure. [C.] **met"a-phys'i-cist‡.**

met"a-phys"i-co-the"o-log'ic-al, met'a-fiz'i-co-thi'o-loj'ic-al, *a.* Partaking of both metaphysics and theology.

met"a-phys'ics, met'a-fiz'ics, *n.* **1.** Same as METAPHYSIC, 1.

To explain the why of things we must discover their reason and their ends. And this is the office of *metaphysics*.
W. S. LILLY *On Shibboleths* ch. 1, p. 17. [C. & H. '92.]

2. Philosophy in the wide sense: same as PHILOSOPHY, 3.

I am inclined to define *Metaphysics* as the Science which inquires into the original or intuitive convictions of the mind, with the view of generalising and expressing them, and also of determining what are the objects revealed by them.
MCCOSH *Intuitions* pt. III, bk. i, ch. 11, p. 281. [C. & BROS. '72.]

3. Specifically, the principles of philosophy as applied to explain the methods of any particular science; as, the *metaphysics* of geometry; the *metaphysics* of theology.

Every science has its *metaphysic*. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* first series, vol. i, intro., pt. i, ch. 4, p. 62. [O. & CO. '74.]

4. Mental science in general; psychology: especially in the Scottish school.

Now the Philosophy of Mind,—Psychology or *Metaphysics*, in the widest signification of the terms,—is threefold; for the object it immediately proposes for consideration may be either, (1) Phænomena in general; or, (2) Laws; or, (3) Inferences,—Results.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vii. p. 85. [G. & L. '59.]

It is a problem of *metaphysics* to define the province of Fancy and Imagination. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Imagination* p. 32. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

5. In the Kantian school, the science of God, freedom, and immortality. **6.** Indefinitely, abstruse, confused, and bewildering discussions: a popular use suggested by the character of many works in philosophy.

There is nothing to compare with the zeal with which young men of a certain age and intellectual training will talk *metaphysics*. J. HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* ch. 1, p. 15. [B. C. & CO.]

7. [Archaic.] The science of supernatural or magical means and agencies. [< F. *métaphysique*, < LL. *metaphysica*, neut. pl., < Gr. *tōn meta ta physika*, description of those of Aristotle's works which came after physics; *meta*, after; *physica*, PHYSICS.] **met"a-phys'ic‡.**

met"a-phys"i-o-log'ic-al, met'a-fiz'i-o-loj'ic-al, *a.* Beyond the scope of physiology.

met-aph'y-sis, met-af'i-sis, *n.* Change of nature or constitution; metamorphosis. [< META- + Gr. *physis*, nature.]

met"a-pla'si-a, met'a-plē'si-a *or* -plą'si-a, *n.* The process in which a tissue changes from one form to another, as cartilage into bone. [< Gr. *metaplassis;* see METAPLASIS.]

met-ap'la-sis, met-ap'la-sis, *n.* In ontogeny, the stage of completed development. [< Gr. *metaplasis*, < *meta*, over, + *plasis*, forming, < *plassō*, form.]

met'a-plasm[1], met'a-plazm, *n.* *Gram.* **1.** Change in the form of a word by addition, retrenchment, or transposition of a letter or syllable; also, the form resulting from such change. See APOCOPE; METATHESIS; PROSTHESIS.

According to Buttmann, . . . the form . . . is nothing more than a *metaplasm*, . . . a change very conceivable in those times, when forms were not much regulated by analogy.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. iii, p. 248, note. [H. '55.]

2. Declension in which the oblique cases are not regularly derived from the nominative. Compare HETEROCLITE; HETEROGENEOUS. [< L. *metaplasmus*, < Gr. *metaplasmos*, transformation, < *meta*, over, + *plassō*, form.]

met'a-plasm[2], *n.* A stable form of protoplasm found in the walls and granular contents of cells. See illus. under CELL. [< META- + PLASM.]

met'a-plast, met'a-plast, *n.* *Gram.* A word or a stem showing metaplasm.

met"a-plas'tic, met'a-plas'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by metaplasia; as, *metaplastic* ossification. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by metaplasm.

met'a-pleur, met'a-plūr, *n.* A part of the epipleur of *Amphioxus*. [< META- + Gr. *pleura*, side.]

—met"a-pleu'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a metapleuron or metapleur.

met"a-pleu'ron, met'a-plū'ren, *n.* *Entom.* The lateral surface of the metathorax. [< META- + Gr. *pleuron*, rib.]

met"a-plex'us, met'a-plex'us, *n.* The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

met"ap-neus'tic, met'ap-nūs'tic, *a.* *Entom.* Having only the hind pair of stigmata open, as the tracheal system in many aquatic or parasitic larval *Diptera*. [< META- + Gr. *pneustikos*, of breathing, < *pneō*, breathe.]

met"a-po'di-al, met'a-pō'di-al, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metapodialia or a metapodium. **II.** *n.* A metapodial bone.

met″a-po″di-a′le, met″ą-pō″di-ē′lē *or* -ą′lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A bone of the metacarpus or of the metatarsus. [< META- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

met″a-po′di-um, met″ą-pō′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* The posterior part of the foot, as in gastropods and pteropods. [< META- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **met′a-pode‡.**

met″a-pol′i-tics, met″ą-pel′i-tics, *n.* Politics treated from a merely speculative or philosophical point of view. **met″a-pol′i-tic‡.**

met″a-poph′y-sis, met″ą-pef′i-sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] One of the processes on the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ near the articular processes: reduced in man to small tubercles; a mammillary process. [< MET- + APOPHYSIS.] — **met″ap″o-phys′i-al,** *a.*

met′a-pore, met′ą-pōr, *n.* A gap of variable size in the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle of the brain; the foramen of Magendie. [< META- + Gr. *poros*, passage.] **met′ap′o-rus‡.**

met″a-post″scu-tel′lum, met″ą-pōst″skiu-tel′um, *n. Entom.* The postscutellum of the metanotum. — **met″a-post-scu′tel-lar,** *a.*

met″a-præ-scu′tum, met″ą-prī-skiū′tum *or* -prē-scū′tum, *n. Entom.* The præscutum of the metanotum. — **met″a-præ-scu′tal,** *a.*

met″a-psy′che, met″ą-saī′kī, *n.* The metencephalon. [< META- + Gr. *psychē*, soul.]

met-ap″sy-cho′sis, met-ap″si-cō′sis, *n.* The action of one mind or spirit upon another without interposition of any known physical agent. See TELEPATHY. [< Gr. *metapsychosis*. < *meta*, over, + *psychōsis;* see PSYCHOSIS.]

met-ap″te-ryg′i-um, met-ap″tę-rij′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Ich.* The posterior one of the basal elements of a pectoral fin, as in sharks. — **met-ap″te-ryg′i-al,** *a.*

met″ap-ter′y-goid, met″ap-ter′i-goid. **I.** *a.* Being behind the pterygoid. **II.** *n.* A metapterygoid bone.

met″ap-to′sis, met″ap-tō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* (1) Change in the seat of a disease. (2) Transformation in the nature of a disease. **2.** *Logic.* Change in the force of a proposition from truth to falsehood, or vice versa. [< Gr. *metaptōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *piptō*, fall.]

met″ar-rhe′a, met″ą-rī′ą, *n. Med.* **1.** Transfer of the seat of a disease from without to within; a striking in of disease. **2.** Change of a disease from part to part; metastasis. [< Gr. *metarrhoia*, change of stream, < *meta*, over, + *rheō*, flow.]

Met″ar-rhip′tæ, met″ą-rip′tī *or* -tē, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with a subcentral adductor and the foot turned round in front of the umbo, as in tridacnids. [< Gr. *metarrhiptō*, turn upside down, < *meta*, over, + *rhiptō*, throw.] — **met″ar-rhip′tous,** *a.*

met″a-scu-tel′lum, met″ą-skiu-tel′um, *n. Entom.* The scutellum of the metanotum. — **met″a-scu′tel-lar,** *a.*

met″a-scu′tum, met″ą-skiū′tum, *n. Entom.* The scutum of the metanotum.— **met″a-scu′tal,** *a.*

met″a-sil′i-cate, met″ą-sil′i-kēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of metasilicic acid: specially applied to certain minerals more frequently called *bisilicates.*

met″a-si-lic′ic, met″ą-si-lis′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from silica. — **metasilicic acid,** a gelatinous compound (H_2SiO_3) formed when a solution of sodium silicate is treated with an acid.

met″a-so-mat′ic, met″ą-so-mat′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to metasomatosis. **2.** Of or pertaining to a metasome.

met″a-so′ma-tist, met″ą-sō′ma-tist, *n. Geol.* One who holds the theory of metasomatosis.

met″a-so′ma-tome, met″ą-sō′ma-tōm, *n.* One of the interspaces of primitive vertebræ. [< META- + Gr. *sōma*, body, + *temnō*, divide.]

met″a-so″ma-to′sis, met″ą-sō″ma-tō′sis, *n. Geol.* That form of metamorphism which consists in chemical changes, under heat and pressure, by which a rock of one kind changes into another kind, or new mineral species are formed from its constituents. [< META- + Gr. *sōma(t-)*, body.] **met″a-so′ma-tism‡.**

met′a-some, met′ą-sōm, *n. Conch.* The posterior part of the body, as in cephalopods. [< META- + Gr. *sōma*, body.] **met″a-so′ma‡.**

met-as′ses, met-as′ez, *n. pl.* Leggings. See quotation.

> He was lounging about, in an old hunting frock and *metasses* or leggins, of deer skin. IRVING *Crayon Miscellany, Tour of the Prairies* ch. 3, p. 28. [G. P. P. '61.]

met″a-stan′nate, met″ą-stan′êt, *n. Chem.* A salt of metastannic acid.

met″a-stan′nic, met″ą-stan′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from stannic acid.— **metastannic acid,** a white insoluble crystalline compound ($H_{16}Sn_5O_{15}$) formed when tin is oxidized by nitric acid.

met-as′ta-sis, met-as′tą-sis, *n.* **1.** Change of one thing into another. Specifically: (1) *Biol.* Metabolism. (2) *Theol.* Baptismal regeneration. **2.** *Med.* The shifting or translation of a disease or of its manifestations from one part or from one organ to another, as sometimes in rheumatic gout. [< Gr. *metastasis*, < *meta*, over, + *histēmi*, place.]

met″a-stat′ic, met″ą-stat′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused or characterized by metastasis; as, a *metastatic* abscess or change.— **met″a-stat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

met″a-ster′num, met″ą-stėr′num, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The posterior element of the breast-bone, represented in man by the ensiform process. **2.** *Entom.* The ventral sclerite of the metathorax. [< META- + STERNUM.] — **met″a-ster′nal,** *a.*

met″a-sthen′ic, met″ą-sthen′ic, *a.* Having the strength in the posterior parts, as a kangaroo. [< META- + Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

Met″a-stig′ma-ta, met″ą-stig′ma-tą, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of acaridans or mites with spiracles in the posterior part of the body. [< META- + Gr. *stigma*, mark.] **met″a-stig′mate,** *a. & n.*

met′a-stome, met′ą-stōm, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A membranous appendage behind and over the mandibles, as in crustaceans; posterior lip. [< META- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **met-as′to-ma‡.**

met″a-tar′sal, met″ą-tār′sal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. **II.** *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. — **met″a-tar-sal′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the middle of the foot.

met″a-tar-sa′le, met″ą-tār-sē′lī *or* -sg′lê, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A metatarsal. — **met″a-tar″so-dig′it-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and the digits.— **met″a-tar″so-pha-lan′ge-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and the phalanges.

met″a-tar′sus, met″ą-tār′sus, *n.* **1.** The part of the hind or pelvic limb that is between the tarsus or ankle and the phalanges or bones of the toe. In man it consists of five bones. See illus. under TARSUS. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The proximal sclerite of the tarsus. (2) The entire hind tarsus. [< META- + TARSUS.] **met′a-tarse‡.**

met″a-tar-tar′ic, met″ą-tār-tar′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartaric acid.— **metatartaric acid,** an amorphous deliquescent compound ($C_4H_6O_6$), isomeric with tartaric acid, and derived from it by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature.

met″a-tat′ic, met″ą-tat′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to coincidence in direction of stress and strain; as, a *metatatic* plane. [< META- + Gr. *tatos*, stretched, < *teinō*, stretch.] — **met″a-tat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

me-ta′te, mę-tä′tē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A flat, oblong stone, variously arranged, on which maize, cacao, etc., are reduced to meal by rubbing under a smaller stone. **me-ta′te-stone″‡.**

Mexican Woman Using a Metate.

a, ornamental metate from Costa Rica.

met″a-te′la, met″ą-tē′lą *or* -tē′lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lê, *pl.*] A fold of pia mater over the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain; the posterior medullary velum. [< META- + TELA.]

Met″a-the′ri-a, met″ą-thī′ri-ą *or* -thē′ri-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Didelphia;* marsupials. [< META- + Gr. *thērion*, wild beast, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast.] — **met″a-the′ri-an,** *a. & n.*

met-ath′e-sis, met-ath′ę-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as *lisp* (*lips*), *wasp* (*wæps*), *third* (*thridda*). Compare EPITHESIS; EPENTHESIS. **2.** *Logic.* Same as CONVERSION. **3.** *Chem.* Same as METALEPSY. **4.** *Surg.* The operation of removing a morbific substance from one place to another for relief, as by pushing a calculus lodged in the urethra back into the bladder. [< Gr. *metathesis*, < *meta*, over; and see THESIS.] — **met″a-thet′ic, met″a-thet′ic-al,** *a.*

met″a-tho″ra-co-the′ca, met″ą-thō″rą-co-thī′cą *or* -thē′cą, *n. Entom.* The part of the pupal skin that covers the metathorax. [< METATHORAX + Gr. *thēkē;* see THECA.]

met″a-tho′rax, met″ą-thō′rax, *n. Entom.* The hindmost of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the hind wings and the third pair of legs. See COLEOPTERA. — **met″a-tho-rac′ic,** *a.*

met″a-ti-tan′ic, met″ą-ti-tan′ic, *a. Chem.* Of or obtained from titanium.— **metatitanic acid,** a soft white compound (H_2TiO_3) that is precipitated when acid solutions of titanium dioxid are boiled.

met′a-tro″phy, met′ą-trō″fi *or* met-at′ro-fi, *n. Pathol.* A wasting away because of inflammation or disordered nutrition. [< MET- + ATROPHY.] **met″a-tro′phi-a‡.**

met″a-tung′state, met″ą-tung′stêt, *n. Chem.* A salt of metatungstic acid.

met″a-tung′stic, met″ą-tung′stic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tungsten.

— **metatungstic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($H_6W_4O_{13}$) obtained by decomposing barium metatungstate with dilute sulfuric acid.

met″a-van′a-date, met″ą-van′ą-dêt, *n. Chem.* A salt of metavanadic acid.

met″a-va-nad′ic, met″ą-vą-nad′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from vanadium.

— **metavanadic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound (HVO_3) formed by heating copper vanadate with sulfurous acid: used as a substitute for gold bronze.

met-ax′in, met-ax′in, *n.* An elementary substance forming a part of the composition of the structure of a granule of chlorophyl. [< Gr. *metaxy*, between, < *meta*, among.]

met″a-xy′lene, met″ą-zai′lin, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable isomeric modification of xylene (C_8H_{10}) contained in the less volatile portion of light coal-naphtha.

me″ta″yage′, mė″tė″yūzh′ *or* mę-tė′yęj, *n.* That system of cultivating land in which the produce is shared between owner and tenant; called in the United States *working on shares.* [< F. *métayage*, < *métayer;* see METAYER.]

me″ta″yer′, mė″tė″yė′ *or* mę-tė′yęr, *n.* In France and Italy, a farmer who cultivates another's land on the metayage plan. [< F. *métayer*, < LL. *medietarius*, < L. *medietas*, middle part, half, < *medius*, middle.]

Met″a-zo′a, met″ą-zō′ą, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, whose germs become differentiated into at least an outer wall or ectoderm and an inner wall or endoderm, including all animals higher than protozoans. [< META- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

— **met″a-zo′an,** *a. & n.*— **met″a-zo′ic,** *a.*— **met″a-zo′on,** *n.*

mete[1], mīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [ME′TED, MET†; ME′TING.] **1.** To allot or distribute by measure; measure (out); apportion.

> The Africans have had hard measures *meted* out to them in the world's history. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 14, p. 296. [H. '75.]

2. [Archaic.] To measure. **3.** To serve as a standard of measurement.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To measure. **2†.** To take measured aim. [< AS. *metan*, measure.]

Synonyms: see ALLOT.

mete[2†], *v.* **I.** *i.* To dream. **II.** *i.* To become insane.

mete[3†], *vt. & vi.* To meet.

mete†, *a.* Fit; meet.

mete[4], *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A boundary-line or -mark; limit; confine: usually in the phrase *metes and bounds.*

> A rural scene, almost perfectly level, so that each man's *metes and bounds* can be traced out as on a map. HAWTHORNE *Tales and Sketches, Browne's Folly* p. 210. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. Measure.

> We get back our *mete* as we measure. ALICE CARY *Nobility* st. 2.

[< AS. *met*, measure, < *metan*, measure.]

mete[2†], *n.* Meat.— **mete′-borde″†,** *n.* A dining-table.

mete′corn″†, *n.* A measure of corn formerly given by a lord to his tenants for faithful service.

mete′gav-el†, *n.* A tax or rent paid in food.

me′tel†, *n.* A dream. **mee′tel-est†; me′tel-est.**

met-em′bry-o, met-em′bri-ō, *n.* A metazoan gastrula. [< MET- + EMBRYO.]— **met-em′bry-on′ic,** *a.*

met″em-pir′ic, met″em-pir′ic, *n.* A believer in metempiricism. **met″em-pir′i-cist‡.**

met″em-pir′ic-al, met″em-pir′ic-ąl, *a.* Lying beyond the bounds of experience, as intuitive principles; not derived from experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical.* **met″em-pir′ic‡.**

> The term *Metempirical* . . . is the exact correlative of Empirical, and designates whatever lies beyond the limits of possible Experience. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* first series, vol. i, intro., pt. i, ch. 2, p. 16. [O. & CO. '74.]

met″em-pir′i-cism, met″em-pir′i-sizm, *n.* The science of pure reason; metaphysics proper; hence, with some, transcendental philosophy.

met″em-pir′ics, met″em-pir′ics, *n.* The concepts and doctrines of metaphysics.

met-emp′sy-chose, met-emp′si-cōz, *vt.* [-CHOSED; -CHO′SING.] To remove or translate (a soul) into another body. **met-emp″sy-cho′size‡.**

met-emp″sy-cho′sis, met-emp′si-cō′sis, *n.* Transition of the soul of a human being at death into another body, whether of man or beast; transmigration of souls from body to body.

> The Hindoos . . . originated and elaborated the doctrine of *metempsychosis*, or the transmigration of souls, a sort of erratic and morally judicial evolution. C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* ch. 10, p. 111. [C. P. CO. '91.]

[LL., < Gr. *metempsychōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *empsychoō*, animate, < *en*, in, + *psychē*, soul, < *psychō*, blow.]

met″emp-to′sis, met″emp-tō′sis, *n. Chronol.* A suppression of the bissextile day in the lunar calendar once in 134 years, to prevent the new moon from being located a day too late: the opposite of *proemptosis.* [< MET- + Gr. *emptōsis*, falling upon or in, < *en*, in, + *piptō*, fall.]

met″en-ceph′a-lon, met″en-sef′ą-lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** The fifth cerebral vesicle of the brain and the parts derived therefrom, comprising the medulla oblongata and the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. **2.** The part of the brain consisting of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. [< MET- + ENCEPHALON.]— **met″en-ceph-al′ic,** *a.*

met″en-so″ma-to′sis, met″en-sō″ma-tō′sis, *n.* The incorporation of one body into another by its dissolution and the recomposition of its elements. [LL., < Gr. *metensōmatōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *en*, in, + *sōma(t-)*, body.]

met-en′te-ron, met-en′tę-ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] An enteron in any modification from its primitive state. — **met-en″te-ron′ic,** *a.*

me′te-o-gram, mī′tę-o-gram, *n.* The automatic record-sheet from a meteorograph. [< Gr. *meteōron* (see METEOR) + *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

me′te-o-graph, *n.* Same as METEOROGRAPH.

me′te-or, mī′tę-ęr, *n.* **1.** A sudden luminous phenomenon, as of a star or bright body in rapid motion through the air, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity, and suffering heating, dissipation, or combustion: when not very brilliant called a *shooting star.*

> When numerous meteors are seen in one night, they generally appear to originate in some one point of the sky, called their *radiant point.* This point is the same for the same period of the year, and meteors are commonly named from the constellation in which they are situated. The chief systems thus named are the *Lyraids* (April 19, 20), the *Pegasids* (Aug. 10), the *Perseids* (Aug. 9–11), the *Andromeds* (Nov. 27), the *Orionids* (Oct.–Nov.), the *Taurids* (Nov. 1–15), and the *Leonids* (Nov. 13, 14). See METEOROID.
>
> It has been calculated that the average number of *meteors* which traverse the atmosphere daily, and which are large enough to be visible to the naked eye on a dark clear night, is no less than 7,500,000. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* ch. 11, art. cccvii, p. 164. [A. '89.]

2. Same as METEOROID. **3.** Any phenomenon of the atmosphere: now only a technical use. Such phenomena include *aerial meteors* (winds), *aqueous meteors* (rain, snow, etc.), *luminous meteors* (the aurora, rainbow, etc.), and *igneous meteors* (lightning, shooting stars, etc.). [< OF. *meteore*, < Gr. *meteōron*, neut. s. of *meteōros*, in air, < *meta*, beyond, + *aeirō*, raise.]

— **me′te-or-cloud″,** *n.* The luminous track or trail of a meteor; a meteor-track; sometimes, improperly, a meteor-system.— **m.-dust,** *n.* Interstellar dust or fragments of meteoric matter in free space.— **m.-system,** *n.* A swarm of meteoroids pursuing the same orbit.

me″te-or′ic, mī″tę-ėr′ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or having the nature of meteors; composed of meteors. **2.** Of or pertaining to the atmosphere or its phenomena; atmospherical; meteorological. **3.** Transitorily brilliant, like a meteor; dazzlingly bright for a moment and then fading away; as a *meteoric* career.

> Precocious intellects in all ages of the world have flashed with *meteoric* splendor.
>
> DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Nov. 22, '80* p. 220. [CAS. CO.]

[< LL. *meteoricus*, in air, elevated, < Gr. *meteōros;* see METEOR.] **me″te-or′ic-al‡.**

— **meteoric astronomy,** the branch of astronomy that treats of the relations of meteoric bodies to the other heavenly bodies.— **m. iron,** see METEORITE.— **m. paper,** a paper-like vegetable substance that floats in the air: formerly supposed to be of meteoric origin.— **m. ring,** a flight of meteors so thickly distributed around the sun or other central body as to form a ring.— **m. showers,** periodic appearances of meteors in great numbers. See METEOR; METEOROID.— **m. stone,** a meteorite, especially one of a stony composition or appearance. — **m. waters,** condensed atmospheric vapors.

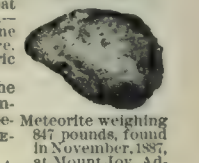

Meteorite weighing 847 pounds, found in November, 1887, at Mount Joy, Adams Co., Penn.

me′te-or-ism, mī′tę-ęr-izm, *n.* The distention of the abdomen by tympanitis. [< Gr. *meteōrismos*, a being raised up, < *meteōros;* see METEOR.]

me′te-or-ite, mī′tę-ęr-ait, *n.* **1.** A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron that has fallen upon the earth from space. Several varieties of meteorites are known: (1) metallic nickeliferous iron (*aerosiderite, holosiderite, siderolite*, as transferred), exhibiting, when polished and etched, the peculiar

crystalline markings called Widmannstättian figures; (2) a spongy mass of iron containing olivite and other minerals in its vesicles (*pallasite, mesosiderite, siderolite*); (3) a stony mass with disseminated particles of iron (*chondrite, sporadosiderite*); (4) a stony mass without iron (*asiderite*).

From prehistoric times down to 1893 we have a record of about 520 *meteorites*, of which number 142 fell within the territory of the United States, 36 of which were seen to fall. OLIVER W. HUNTINGTON in *Letter to Standard Dict.* May 16, '93.

2. Same as METEOROID.

A great astronomical discovery of modern times is, that *meteorites*, the so-called falling stars, . . . follow a perfectly definite track in space, and that this track is in each case the path of a known comet. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. x, p. 254. [MACM. '76.]

me″te-or′o-lite‡ (XIII).

me″te-o-rit′ic, mĭ″tē-o-rit′ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to meteorites. — **meteoritic hypothesis** or **theory**, the theory that nebulæ and comets are masses of meteorites constantly colliding with each other: announced by J. Norman Lockyer.

me′te-or-ize‡, *vi.* To vaporize.

meteoro-, Derived from Greek *meteōron*, meteor (see METEOR): a combining form.— **me″te-or′o-gram**, *n.* Same as METEOGRAM.— **me″te-or′o-graph**, *W.* (**me′te-or-o-graph**, *C.*), *n.* An instrument by which several meteorological elements are recorded in combination. **me′te-o-graph′ic**.— **me″te-or″o-graph′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to meteorography.— **me″te-or-og′ra-phy**, *n.* The recording or writing of combined atmospheric phenomena, as by registration in a meteorograph; descriptive meteorology. — **me′te-or-o-man″cy**, *n.* Divination by atmospheric phenomena, especially thunder and lightning.— **me″te-or-om′e-ter**, *n.* A meteorograph transmitting its record to some distant central station, usually by electricity.— **me″te-or′o-scope** (XIII), *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor. **2†.** An astronomical instrument formerly used to determine angular distances. — **me″te-or′o-sco″py**, *n.*

me′te-or-oid, mĭ′tē-or-oid, *n.* One of innumerable small particles of matter moving through the celestial spaces, which, when they encounter the atmosphere, form meteors or shooting stars.

Many meteoroids describe elliptic orbits about the sun. Some move in great elongated swarms, through which the earth passes periodically, producing meteoric showers. In many cases the orbits of these swarms coincide with those of comets. See METEOR. [< METEOR + -OID.]

— **me″te-or-oid′al**, *a.*

me″te-or″o-log′ic-al, mĭ″tē-or″o-lej′ĭc-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to meteorology or atmospheric phenomena.

It is necessary, in *meteorological* observations, to know the highest temperature of the day and the lowest temperature of the night. GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 310, p. 285. [W. W. '90.]

me″te-or″o-log′ic‡.

— **meteorological curves**, lines used in meteorological plottings, as isobars and isotherms.— **m. elements**, atmospheric conditions such as pressure, temperature, humidity, wind-direction, velocity, sunshine, precipitation, clouds, etc. — **m. station**, a station at which observations of atmospheric conditions are regularly made.— **m. tables**, compilations of meteorological data.

— **me″te-or″o-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

me″te-or-ol′o-gist, mĭ″tē-or-ol′o-jist, *n.* An investigator of atmospheric phenomena; a specialist in meteorology.

me″te-or-ol′o-gy, mĭ″tē-or-ol′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The department of natural philosophy that treats of the phenomena of the atmosphere, especially those that relate to weather and climate, their relations to each other, and the laws to which they are subject.

The term *meteorology* originally included astronomical phenomena, but by common consent it now relates only to weather and climate. A. W. GREELY *Am. Weather* p. 2. [D. M. & CO.]

2. The character of the weather and of atmospheric changes of any particular place.

In ancient times, when irrigation was carried to a far greater extent than it is at present, the *meteorology* . . . may . . . have been different. RAWLINSON *Herod.* vol. i, bk. i, p. 257. [A. '85.]

[< Gr. *meteōrologia*, < *meteōros* (see METEOR); and see -OLOGY.]

me″te-or-ous, mĭ″tē-or-us, *C.* (mĭ-tĭ-o′rus *or* mĭ″tē-o′rus, *W.*), *a.* Of the nature of a meteor; meteoric.

met″ep-en-ceph′a-lon, met″ep-en-sef′a-lon, *n.* The parts of the brain derived from the fourth and fifth cerebral vesicles. [< MET- + EPENCEPHALON.]

— **met″ep-en-ceph-al′ic**, *a.*

met-ep′i-cœle, met-ep′i-sil, *n.* The fourth ventricle of the brain. [< MET- + EPICŒLE.]

met-ep′i-me′ron, met-ep′i-mī′ron, *n.* *Entom.* The epimeron of the metapleuron.— **met-ep″i-me′ral**, *a.*

met-ep″i-ster′num, met-ep′i-stėr′num, *n.* *Entom.* The episternum of the metapleuron.

— **met-ep″i-ster′nal**, *a.*

me′ter, ‖ mĭ′tėr, *vt.* To measure or test by means of a **me′tre**, ‖ meter.

me′ter[1], ‖ *n.* **1.** *Pros.* Definite measurement by feet **me′tre**, ‖ and lines of a given length; also, a specific rhythmic arrangement of words.

A series of feet is called a *colon;* a long verse consisting of two such groups combined is *dicolic*. Meters are distinguished as *monometer, dimeter, trimeter, tetrameter, pentameter, hexameter*, etc., according to the number of bases in a verse. In Greek or Latin trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verse, a base consists of two feet; an iambic trimeter = 6 feet. In other kinds of verse each foot is a base; thus, any dactylic or an English iambic or trochaic hexameter = 6 feet. See FOOT: MEASURE; RHYTHM; VERSE.

2. *Hymnology.* The character of a stanza as being composed of a given number of lines each of which is composed of feet of a given number, construction, and accent; a pattern or plan of versification.

Iambic meters are (1) **common meter**, in which the stanza is composed of four lines alternately of four and of three iambic feet; (2) **long m.**, in which the stanza contains four lines of four feet each; and (3) **short m.**, in which the first two lines have three feet, the third four, and the fourth three. When the stanza is doubled the meter is called **common m. double, long m. double**, etc. Sometimes long meter has six lines to the stanza, and is then known as **long m. six lines**, or **long particular m.** **Common particular m.** contains two lines of four iambics each, then one line of three iambics, then two more lines of four iambics, and then one more of three iambics. **Short particular m.** has two lines of three iambics followed by one of four, and then two more of three followed by one of four. **Hallelujah m.** contains four lines of three feet or six syllables, each followed by two lines of four feet or eight syllables. The meter **tens** has lines each composed of five feet; in **sevens and sixes** the stanza is composed of either four or eight lines, each of which contains three iambics, the odd-numbered lines ending with an added unaccented syllable.

Trochaic meters are **sevens, eights and sevens, sixes, sixes and fives**, etc. These names indicate the number of syllables in the lines; lines having an odd number terminate with an added accented syllable.

Dactylic meters, as also *anapestic*, are **elevens, elevens and tens**, etc.

3. *Mus.* (1) The character of a composition as being divisible into measures equal in time and length, and similar in rhythmic construction; musical time. (2) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar or measure. (3) The relation between two feet having the same subdivisions of time-units, but in a different order of succession. (4) The proper grouping of consecutive feet. [< OF. *metre*. < L. *metrum*, < Gr. *metron*, measure.]

Synonyms: euphony, measure, rhythm, verse. *Euphony* is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter, measure*, and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc.; *meter* applies only to poetry, and denotes an orderly and measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses*, stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often used as synonymous with stanza. *Verse*, in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse*. Compare POETRY.

me′ter[2], ‖ *n.* **1.** An instrument, apparatus, or machine **me′tre**, ‖ for measuring fluids, gases, electric currents, grain, etc., and recording the results obtained; as, a *gas-meter;* a water-*meter;* an air-*meter*. Compare -METER, *suffix*. **2.** Any person or thing that measures; specifically, one of several officers formerly appointed by the Corporation of London to exact the customary tolls on certain commodities landed within the city jurisdiction, such as corn, fruit, and salt.

The audience is a constant *meter* of the orator. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Eloquence* p. 59. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

3. A strengthening rope on the edge of a seine or gill-net, either the cork-rope or the lead-line. [< AS. *metan*, measure, confused with -METER.]

— **dry meter**, a gas-meter not containing liquid as an essential part. See illus. under GAS-METER.— **me′ter-bridge″**, *n.* A form of Wheatstone's balance having a sliding-wire one meter long.— **m.-candle**, *n.* The intensity of the light emitted by a standard candle at a distance of one meter.— **m.-prover**, *n.* A gas-tank of exactly known dimensions: used to test the accuracy of gas-meters. — **m.-wheel**, *n.* The many-chambered drum of a wet gas-meter. It is immersed more than half-way in water, and when gas under pressure is introduced through the axle to a chamber under water, the drum rotates, carrying the chamber upward, and measuring and discharging the gas.— **rotary m.**, a meter with a rotating motion for its piston or follower.— **wet m.**, a gas-meter having a partitioned drum partially submerged in a liquid and caused to rotate by the flow of the gas to be measured.

me′ter[3], ‖ *n.* The fundamental unit of length in the met- **me′tre**, ‖ ric system, originally defined as one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator, now as the distance between two lines on a certain metallic rod preserved in the archives of the International Metric Commission at Paris. See METRIC SYSTEM.

The Metric System, founded on the *metre* as the unit of length, has four other leading units, all connected with and dependent upon this. F. A. P. BARNARD *Metric System* p. 13. [COL. CO. '72.]

[< F. *mètre* (OF. *metre*), < L. *metrum;* see METER[1].]

-meter, *suffix.* That by which a thing is measured. [< L. *metrum* (< Gr. *metron*) or < Gr. *metron*, measure.]

me′ter-age, mĭ′tėr-ĕj, *n.* The act or result of measuring; also, the charge for measurement.

me′ter-er†, *n.* A metrical writer; rimer.

me′ter-gram″, mĭ′tėr-gram″, *n.* A unit of work or energy, the work done in raising one gram one meter. [< METER[2] + GRAM[1], *n.*]

mete′wel†, *n.* Dinner-time. H. *Dict.*

met-es′the-tism, met-es′thē-tizm, *n.* The doctrine that consciousness is evolved from the interaction of material qualities: a monistic theory. [< MET- + Gr. *aisthētos*, va. of *aisthanomai*, perceive.]

— **met″es-thet′ic**, *a.*

mete′stick″, mĭt′stĭc′, *n.* *Naut.* A measuring-instrument used in levelling a cargo while it is being stored. It consists of a board sliding at right angles upon a graded standard the end of which rests on the floor or bottom of the hold.

mete′wand″, mĭt′wend″, *n.* [Archaic.] A measuring-rod.

mete′rod″†, **met′-wand″†**.

mete′-yard″†, *n.* A yardstick.

met′eyn†, *n.* A mitten.

meth[1], *a.* Mild; equable; gentle.

meth[2]†, *n.* Measure; regularity; method.

meth[2]†, *n.* Wrath; resentment; ire. **methe†**.

meth[3]*, n.* Mead: a sweet drink.

met-he″mo-glo′bin, etc. Same as METHEMOGLOBIN, etc.

meth′al, meth′al, *n.* Methylic alcohol. See ALCOHOL. [< *meth-* in METHYL + *-al-* in ALCOHOL.]

meth′ane, meth′ān, *n.* *Chem.* A stable colorless gas (CH_4) formed by decomposition of vegetable matter: an important constituent of illuminating-gas. Called also *methyl hydrid, marsh-gas, formene*. [< METHYL.]

Methane is . . . found in coal mines as fire-damp, also in marshes and stagnant pools, from which it may be evolved as gas by stirring the mud. FOWNES *Manual of Chem., Methane-Derivatives* in vol. ii, p. 46. [J. A. C. '77.]

meth″a-nom′e-ter, meth″a-nom′e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for automatic detection of fire-damp in coal-mines. [< METHANE + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

me-theg′lin, me-theg′lin, *n.* A fermented drink made of water and honey: mead. [< W. *meddyglyn*, < *medd*, mead, + *llyn*, liquor.]

met-he″mo-glo′bin, met-hī″mo-glō′bin, *n.* A stable crystalline compound formed by oxidation of hemoglobin and contained in blood and urine. **met-hæ″mo-glo′bin‡**.— **met-he″mo-glo″bin-e′mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The presence in the blood of the red corpuscles in a carbonated condition.— **met-he″mo-glo″bin-u′ri-a**, *n.* An affection producing methemoglobin in the urine.

meth′ene, *n.* *Chem.* Same as METHYLENE.

meth′e-nyl, meth′ē-nil, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical (CH) which exists only in combinations. [< METHENE + Gr. *hylē*, matter.]

meth′er, medh′ėr, *n.* A large carved wooden cup used formerly in drinking mead. [< METH[3], *n.*, = MEAD[1].]

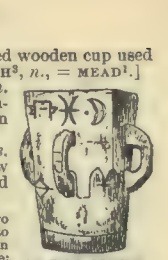

An Irish Mether. (Dublin Museum.)

meth′id, ‖ meth′id, -id *or* -did, *n.*
meth′ide, ‖ *Chem.* A compound consisting of the radical methyl (CH_3) in combination with an element.

me-thinks′, mē-thinks′, *v. impers.* [ME-THOUGHT′.] It seems to me: now only in poetry or solemn diction, and often with the force of *I think*.

Methinks.— In Anglo-Saxon there are two forms; thencan = to think, and thincan = to seem. It is from the latter that the verb in *methinks* comes. The verb is intransitive; the pronoun dative. R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* vol. ii, § 712, p. 383. [L. G. & CO. '73.]

[< AS. *mē thynceth;* *mē*, dat. s. of *ic*, I; *thynceth*, 3d per. s. pres. ind. act. of *thyncan*, seem.]

meth-i′on-ate, meth-ai′on-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of methionic acid.

meth″i-on′ic, meth′ī-on′ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from methyl and sulfur. [< *me-* in METHYL + Gr. *theion*, brimstone.] — **methionic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($CH_4S_2O_6$) formed by the action of fuming sulfuric acid on certain methyl compounds, as methyl cyanid. Called also *methene disulfuric acid*.

meth′od, meth′ŏd, *n.* **1.** A general or established way or order of doing or proceeding in anything, or the means or manner by which such way is presented or inculcated; as, a *method* of pronunciation. Specifically: *Mus.* (1) A system of instruction. (2) A book in which such a system is set forth. (3) Manner or style of execution; technic.

His [Socrates's] *method* of instruction and influence was conversation, and the street, the shop, the market-place, or the exchange was his school.

STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. iii, p. 83. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. Such a natural, regular, or systematic disposition of things or parts as results in homogeneity; suitable and convenient arrangement, as of the details of a business; systematic order; regularity.

The habit of *method* is essential to all who have much work to do, if they would get through it easily and with economy of time. MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 12, p. 166. [S. C. G. '73.]

3. *Nat. Hist.* The arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; also, a theoretical basis for systematic observation; as, the Linnean or the Darwinian *method*. Compare CLASSIFICATION.

Scientific arrangement or *method* may be defined in general, as the gathering of individual objects into a synthetic whole, by any one of the analyses and generalizations of thought.

PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. iii, ch. 9, p. 495. [S. '90.]

4. A mode of applying logical principles to the discovery, confirmation, or elucidation of truth. Compare METHODOLOGY; INDUCTIVE METHOD. [< LL. *methodus*, < Gr. *methodos*, < *meta*, after, + *hodos*, way.]

Synonyms: see DISPOSAL; MANNER; SYSTEM.

— **dry method, wet m.**, see the adjectives.

meth-od′ic-al, meth-ed′ĭc-al, *a.* **1.** Displaying method; given to or characterized by orderly arrangement; having system; regular; orderly; as, a *methodical* worker. **2.** Arranged with method; disposed systematically; as, a *methodical* report. **3†.** Characteristic of the old school of physicians known as *methodists*. [< LL. *methodicus*, < Gr. *methodikos*, < *methodos;* see METHOD.] **meth-od′ic†.**— **meth-od′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*— **meth-od′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

meth-od′ics, meth-ed′ĭcs, *n.* Same as METHODOLOGY.

meth′od-ism, meth′ŏd-izm, *C. E. I.* (-o-dizm, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The state of being methodical or characterized by a method; action according to method or system.

Those very men who undertake to tutor the species in virtue apart from godliness, and apart from the *methodism* of the gospel, are rendered heartless by disappointment.

CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. xxiii, p. 118. [C. & BROS. '74.]

2. [M-] The spirit, doctrines, polity, and worship of the Methodists.

Methodism may be variously regarded, as descriptive of a particular religious tendency, or of a great ecclesiastical body. J. G. ROGERS *Church Systems of Eng.* lect. xi, p. 547. [H. & S. '81.]

Meth′od-ist, meth′ŏd-ist, *n.* **1.** A member of any branch of the Protestant Christian church that has grown out of the epochal religious movement begun at Oxford University, in the earlier half of the 18th century, and starting in the students' club for religious improvement and study of the Bible, in which John Wesley (1703–'91) as a leader was associated with Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and others.

Nearly all of the followers of Wesley, who mainly constitute the Methodist churches, adhere to Arminianism in theology; nearly all of Whitefield's, to Calvinism. Methodist church polity ranges all the way from independency through presbytery to moderate episcopacy. The Methodists originally sprang out of the Church of England, as a revolt against the apparent formalism and apathy of the established order, and its neglect of the masses. They have spread over the world and now number many millions. The chief branches of Methodists in Great Britain (extending more or less into its dependencies) are, in the order of their numbers, (1) *Wesleyans*, (2) *Primitive Methodists*, (3) *United Methodist Free Churches*, (4) *New Connection Methodists;* and in the United States, (1) *Methodist Episcopal Church*, (2) *Methodist Episcopal Church South*, (3) *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, (4) *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, (5) *Methodist Protestant Church*, (6) *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church*, (7) *Free Methodist Church*.

The term *Methodist* was applied to Mr. Wesley and his associates at Oxford at first in derision; signifying that . . . they were excessively and foolishly methodical in their habits of life.

M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 11, p. 488. [P. & H. '79.]

2. [M-] An observer of method or order in acting and thinking.

Buckle . . . as a *methodist* . . . is peerless. J. C. RIDPATH in Vincent's *You and I, Hist. and Hist. Study* p. 562. [F. B. D. '87.]

3. [M-] One of an ancient school of physicians who relied upon general principles or method rather than observation or experiment. Compare DOGMATIST; EMPIRICIST.

meth″o-dis′tic, ‖ meth″o-dis′tic, -al, *a.* **1.** Given **meth″o-dis′tic-al**, ‖ to methodism or strict devotion to method, especially in religion or morals. **2.** [M-] Relating to or characteristic of Methodism or the Methodists.— **meth″o-dis′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

meth′od-ize, ‖ meth′ŏd-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] **I.** **meth′od-ise**, ‖ *t.* To subject to method, or set in

proper or convenient order; regulate. **II.** *i.* To employ method; act methodically.—**meth"od-i-za'**[or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**meth'od-i"zer**, *n.*

meth"od-ol'o-gy, meth"ŏd-ol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of method or of arranging in due order; especially, the science of proper modes and orders of procedure; as, the *methodology* of chemistry. **2.** *Logic.* The division of pure logic that treats of the methods of directing the means of thinking to the end of thinking well: including *definition*, the method of clear thinking; *division*, of distinct thinking; and *proof*, of connected thinking.

The fixed method of one period [of philosophy] becomes inadequate to the wants of the next, and thus . . . we acquire a *methodology*, which can adapt itself to all the possible phases which knowledge may yet assume.
J. D. MORELL *Speculative Philos.* p. 734, con. [C. & BROS. '72.]

[< Gr. *methodos* (see METHOD) + -LOGY.]—**meth"od-o-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**meth"od-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One who teaches or thoroughly understands methodology.

meth"o-gas-tro'sis, meth'o-gas-trō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Disorder of the stomach from use of alcoholic drink. [< Gr. *methy*, wine, + *gastēr*, stomach.]

meth'ol, meth'ōl, *n. Chem.* Any primary alcohol, especially methyl alcohol. See CARBINOL. [< Gr. *methy*, wine, + -OL.]

meth"o-ma'ni-a, meth'o-mē'ni-a *or* -mg'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Irresistible craving for intoxicating drink.

We have an increased amount of insanity, *methomania*, consumption, dyspepsia, and paralysis.
FISKE *Unseen World* essay xiv, p. 334. [o. & co. '76.]

[< Gr. *methy*, wine, + MANIA.] **met"o-ma'ni-a‡.**

me-thought', me-thôt', *imp.* of METHINKS, *v.*

meth-ox'yl, meth-ox'il, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical (CH_3O), similar to hydroxyl and consisting of methyl and oxygen. [< *meth-* in METHYL + *-oxyl* in HYDROXYL.]

meth'ule, *n. Chem.* Same as METHYL.

meth'y, meth'i, *n.* [METH'IES, *pl.*] A fish, the burbot.

meth'yl, meth'il, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (CH_3), existing only in combination, as in methyl hydrid ($CH_3.H$), methyl alcohol ($CH_3.HO$), etc. [< MET- + Gr. *hylē*, wood.] **meth'ule‡.**—**methyl blue**, see BLUE.—**m. salicylic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$), isomeric with methyl-salicylate and obtained from oil of wintergreen.—**m. violet**, see VIOLET.

Derivatives:—**meth'yl-al**, *n. Chem.* A limpid liquid ($C_3H_6O_2$) with an odor of acetic acid, formed by the oxidation of methyl alcohol.—**meth"yl-am'in, meth"yl-am'ine**, *W.* (**meth'yl-am-in**, *C.*; **me-thyl'a-min**, *L.*), *n. Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, inflammable compound (CH_3NH_2) with a strong ammoniacal odor, contained in the products of the decomposition of certain organic compounds, as bone-oil, crude wood-spirit, and also prepared synthetically.—**meth'yl-ate**, *vt. Chem.* To mix or saturate with methyl or methyl alcohol.—**methylated spirit**, a mixture of ethyl alcohol with 10 per cent. of methyl alcohol, used in the arts. The addition of the methyl alcohol is made so that, according to the excise law in Great Britain, it may be sold duty-free, being unfit for drinking.—**meth'yl-ate**, *n. Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by replacing the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group with an element or radical of equal valence; as, potassium *methylate*; ethyl *methylate*.—**meth"yl-co'nin, meth"yl-co'nine** (**meth'yl-co-nin**, *C.*), *n. Chem.* A narcotic alkaloid ($C_9H_{19}N$) contained in commercial conin, the active principle of hemlock.—**meth"yl-cro-ton'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from methyl and crotonic acid.—**methylcrotonic acid**, same as CEVADIC ACID.

meth'yl-ene, meth'il-ĭn, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (CH_2) known only in combination. Called also *methene*.—**methylene blue**, see BLUE.

meth-yl'ic, meth-il'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol; *methylic* ether.

meth-ym'ni-on, meth-im'ni-ŏn, *n. Anc. Pros.* A short colon following an antistrophe. [< Gr. *methymnia*, < *meta*, after, + *hymnos*, hymn.]

meth'y-sis, meth'i-sis, *n. Pathol.* Drunkenness. [< Gr. *methusis*, drunkenness, < *methyō*, be drunken with wine, < *methy*, wine.]

meth-ys'ti-cin, meth-is'ti-sin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{14}O_6$) extracted from the kawa-root (*Piper methysticum*) by means of alcohol. [< Gr. *methystikos*, intoxicating, < *methy*, wine.]

met'ic, met'ic (XIII), *n. Gr. Antiq.* A free alien resident in ancient Attica, but not a citizen. [< L. *metœcus*, < Gr. *metoikos*, < *meta*, over, + *oikos*, house.]

me-tic'u-lous†, *a.* Over-cautious.—**me-tic'u-lous-ly†**, *adv.*

mé'ti-er‡, *n.* [F.] Trade; profession.

mé"tif', mē'tif' (mī'tif, *C.*; mā'tif, *E.*; mē'tēf', *W.*), *n.* [F.] [Colloq., Southern U. S.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; an octoroon.

me'ting†, *n.* A dream.

mé"tis', mē'tis', *n.* [F.] The offspring of métissage; any one of mixed blood, as a mulatto, zambo, or mestizo. **me"tisse'‡.**

mé'tis-sage, mā'tis-sēj, *n.* [F.] Intermarriage between races; miscegenation.

met'l, -ld, -l-sum. Mettle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

met'o-che, met'o-kī, *n. Arch.* An interval between two dentils in a cornice. [< Gr. *metochē*, sharing, < *meta*, with, + *echō*, have.]

met"o-don-ti'a-sis, met'o-don-tī'a-sis *or* -tī'a-sis, *n. Med.* Faulty or irregular development of the teeth. [< MET- + Gr. *odous*, tooth.]

met-œ'cious, met-œ'cism. *Bot.* Same as HETEROŒCIOUS, etc. [< MET- + Gr. *oikos*, house.]

met"o-le'ic, met'o-lī'ic, *A. E. I. Wr.* (met-ō'lē-ic, *C.*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from olein.—**metoleic acid**, an insoluble oily compound, probably a mixture, derived from oleic acid by treatment with sulfuric acid.

Met-on'ic, met-on'ic, *a.* Relating to or named after Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer. See CYCLE.

met"o-nym'ic, met'o-nim'ic, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of metonymy; using one word or name for another. **met"o-nym'ic-al‡.**—**met"o-nym'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

met-on'y-my, met-on'i-mi (XIII), *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes or accompaniments; as, "the ermine," for the "bench of judges"; "the bottle," for "drunkenness."

Metonymy is the exchange of names between things related. It is founded not on resemblance but on the relation of, 1. Cause and effect. 2. Progenitor and posterity. 3. Subject and attribute. 4. Place and inhabitant. 5. Container and thing contained. 6. Sign and thing signified. 7. Material and thing made from it.
QUACKENBOS *Rhetoric* pt. iii, lesson i, p. 248. [A. '82.]

[< LL. *metonymia*, < Gr. *metōnymia*, < *meta*, after, + *onyma*, name.]

met"o-pan-tri'tis, met'o-pan-trai'tis *or* -trī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

met"o-pan'trum, met'o-pan'trum, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] The frontal sinus. [< Gr. *metōpon*, forehead, + *antron*, cavity.]

met'o-pe[1], met'o-pī *or* -pē, *n. Arch* **1.** A square slab, sculptured or plain, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze.

A Sculptured Metope—Centaur Fighting a Greek. (From the entablature of the Parthenon.)

The *metopes* of the exterior entablature exhibited a succession of ninety-two groups in high relief. STUART AND REVETT *Antiquities of Athens, Parthenon* p. 53. [T. & B. '41.]

2. Originally, the opening supposed to have been left by primitive Greek builders between the ends of adjoining ceiling-beams. [< L. *metopa*, < Gr. *metopē*, < *meta*, between, + *opē*, hollow.]

met'o-pe[2], *n.* The face, forehead, or frontal surface in general; facies. [< Gr. *metōpon*, forehead, < *meta*, between, + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.]—**met-op'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal.—**met-o'pi-on**, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] See CRANIOMETRY.—**met'o-pism**, *n.* The condition of having a persistent metopic or frontal suture.—**met"o-po-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the forehead and frontal sinuses.—**met'o-po-man"cy**, *n.* [Rare.] Divination by inspection of the physiognomy.—**met"o-po-scop'ic, met"o-po-scop'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to metoposcopy.—**met"o-pos'co-pist**, *n.* One versed in metoposcopy.—**met"o-pos'co-py**, *n.* The study of physiognomy; the art of judging of character or disposition by inspection of the features.

met-os'te-on, met-os'tē-ŏn, *n.* [-TE-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The posterior lateral piece of the breast-bone. [< MET- + Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

met-o'vum, met-ō'vum, *n.* [-VA, *pl.*] A meroblastic egg modified from its primitive condition. [< MET- + L. *ovum*, egg.]

met-ox'e-nous, met-ex'ē-nus, *a. Bot.* Same as METŒCIOUS or HETEROŒCIOUS.

metr-. Same as METRO-[1]: a combining form meaning 'womb.' The following words are self-explaining by their elements; as, 'metranemia,' anemia of the womb.

metranemia	metrectopia
metratonia (atony)	metrelcosis
metratrophia (atrophy)	metremphraxis
metrectasia	metremphysema

—**me"tra-kin-e'sis**, *n.* Feebleness of labor-pains.—**me-tral'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the womb.—**me"tran-as'tro-phe**, *n. Pathol.* Inversion of the womb.—**met-tre'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Congestion of the womb. **me-træ'mi-a‡**; **me"tro-hæ'mi-a‡.**—**me-trem'or-rhoids**, *n.* Uterine varicose veins or hemorrhoids. **me-træm'or-rhoids‡.**—**me"treu-rys'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dilatation of the womb. **me"trau-eurys'mus‡.**—**me'tri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Puerperal fever.

met'ra, met'rə, *n.* A pocket-implement combining the uses of many instruments, as thermometer, level, plummet, and lens. [< Gr. *metra*, pl. of *metron*, measure.]

met'ran, *n.* Same as ABUNA.

me'tre, *n.* Same as METER.

met'ric, met'ric, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to measure or meter; relating to measurement. **2.** Of or pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement, or to the metric system. See phrase. **met'ric-al‡.**

—**metric system**, a system of weights and measures depending upon the meter, in which the original factors are derived from the meter. The system includes measures of length, of which the meter is the unit; measures of surface, of which the are is the unit; measures of capacity, of which the liter is the unit; and weights, of which the gram is the unit. Ascending in value from each unit the measure is multiplied by ten, and bears a Greek prefix indicating its value, as decameter, which is 10 meters; hectometer, which is 100 meters; kilometer, which is 1,000 meters; and myriameter, which is 10,000 meters. Similarly descending in value the terms bear a Latin prefix indicating their relation to the unit, as decimeter, which is $^1/_{10}$ of a meter; centimeter, which is $^1/_{100}$ of a meter; and millimeter, which is $^1/_{1000}$ of a meter. The following tables show the various units with corresponding factors in other systems. For exact definitions of ARE, GRAM, LITER, and METER, see these words in their proper vocabulary places. Also compare MEASURES and WEIGHTS. The metric system has been legalized by the United States and Great Britain, and is in actual use in every civilized nation except Russia and Montenegro. See illus. on opposite page.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me'ter	10,000 m	6.214 miles
kil'o-me'ter	1,000 m	⅝ 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet, 10 inches)
hec'to-me'ter	100 m	328 feet, 1 inch
dec'a-me'ter	10 m	393.7 inches
me'ter	1 m	39.37 inches
dec'i-me'ter	$^1/_{10}$ m	3.937 inches
cen'ti-me'ter	$^1/_{100}$ m	0.3937 inch
mil'li-me'ter	$^1/_{1000}$ m	0.0394 inch

NOTE: In the United States the value of the meter is legalized at 39.37 inches, while in Great Britain and France its exact value is given as 39.37079 inches.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One inch = 0.0254 meter; one foot = 0.3048 meter; one mile = 1,609.35 meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: cm = centimeter, dm = decimeter, km = kilometer, m = meter, mm = millimeter.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
hec'tare	10,000 m²	2.471 acres
are	100 m²	119.6 square yards
cen'tare	1 m²	1,550 square inches

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One square inch = 0.00452 square meter; one square yard = 0.836 square meter; one acre = 4,047 square meters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: a = are, ha = hectare, m² = square meter.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.	
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid Measure.
kil'o-li"ter (stere)	1,000	1 m³	1.308 cu. yds.	264.17 gals.‡
hec'to-li"ter	100	$^1/_{10}$ m³	⅛ 2bush., 3.35 pecks	26.42 gals.
dec'a-li"ter	10	10 dm³	9.08 qts.	2.64 gals.‡
li"ter	1	1 dm³	0.908 qt.	1.0567 qts.
dec'i-li"ter	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ dm³	6.1022 cu. in.	0.845 gill
cen'ti-li"ter	$^1/_{100}$	10 cm³	0.6102 cu. in.	0.388 fl. oz.
mil'li-li"ter	$^1/_{1000}$	1 cm³	0.061 cu. in.	0.27 fl. dr.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One cubic inch = 0.0164 liter; one bushel = (U. S.) 35.24 or (British) 36.35 liters; one quart (dry measure) = 1.1011 liters; one peck = (U. S.) 8.81 or (British) 9.09 liters; one cubic yard = 765 liters; one fluid dram = 0.00369 liter; one fluid ounce = 0.0296 liter; one gill = 0.1183 liter; one quart (liquid measure) = 0.9463 liter; one gallon standard (231 cubic inches) = 3.785 liters; one gallon imperial (277 cubic inches) = 4.543 liters.

ABBREVIATIONS*: cl = centiliter, cm³ = cubic centimeter, dal = decaliter, dl = deciliter, dm³ = cubic decimeter, hl = hektoliter, l = liter, m³ = cubic meter, ml = milliliter, mm³ = cubic millimeter.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Gram.	Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
mil'lier' (tonneau)	1,000,000	1 m³	2,204.6 pounds
quin'tal	100,000	1 hl	220.46 pounds
myr'i-a-gram	10,000	10 l	22.046 pounds
kil'o-gram	1,000	1 l	2.204 pounds
hec'to-gram	100	1 dl	3.527 ounces
dec'a-gram	10	10 cm³	0.353 ounces
gram	1	1 cm³	15.432 grains
dec'i-gram	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ cm³	1.543 grains
cen'ti-gram	$^1/_{100}$	10 mm³	0.154 grain
mil'li-gram	$^1/_{1000}$	1 mm³	0.015 grain

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One grain = 0.0648 gram; one avoirdupois ounce = 28.3495 grams; one troy ounce = 31.103 grams; one pound = 453.59 grams.

ABBREVIATIONS*: cg = centigram, dg = decigram, g = gram, kg = kilogram, mg = milligram, q = quintal, t = tonneau (millier).

*Officially adopted abbreviations by International Congress of Metric Weights and Measures.

met'ric-al, met'ric-ul, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to meter; of the nature of verse; composed in poetic measures; rhythmical.

The Building of the Ship is the best example of his [Longfellow's] free-hand *metrical* style.
E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America* ch. 6, p. 207. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. Of or pertaining to measure or the meter; metric.

If either system prevail, it will be a triumph of the *metrical* system, and so far, a triumph of France.
A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* ch. 10, p. 245. [S. '71.]

met'ric-al-ly, met'ric-ul-i, *adv.* In or with regard to meter or poetic measure; rhythmically. **me'ter-ly†.**

With just allowance for ancient pronunciation, the heroic measure of Chaucer will be found in general not only to be *metrically* correct, but to possess considerable harmony.
CAMPBELL *Essay on Eng. Poetry* pt. ii, p. 47. [J. M. '48.]

met-ri'cian, met-rish'ən, *n.* **1.** One versed in metrics. **2.** A composer of verse. **met'ri-cist‡.**

met'rics[1], met'rics, *n.* The philosophical or mathematical theory of measurement. **met'ric‡.**

met'rics[2], *n.* The science or art of meters; the whole doctrine of metrical composition; prosody.

met'ri-fy, met'ri-fai, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Archaic.] To write in meter; versify. [< OF. *metrifier*, < LL. *metrifico*, < L. *metrum* (see METER[1]); and see -FY.]—**met"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Verse-making; a composition in verse.—**met'ri-fi"er**, *n.*

me'trist, mī'trist, *n.* One versed in meters or skilled in metrical composition; a verse-maker.

Even if you write in a known and approved metre, the odds are, if you are not a *metrist* yourself, that you will not write harmonious verses.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 24, '33.

[< LL. *metrista*, < L. *metrum*; see METER[1].]

me-tri'tis, mg-trai'tis *or* -trī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. [< Gr. *mētra*; see METRO-[1].]

metro-[1], mī-tro-, *C.*, *or* mē-tro- (met-ro-, *W.*). Derived from Greek *mētra*, womb (< *mētēr*, mother): a combining form distinguished from metro-[2] by pronunciation, as in Greek. The following words are sufficiently self-explaining by their elements; as, 'metrofibroma,' a fibrous tumor in the womb.

metrofibroma	metrophyma
metroleucorrhea	metroplethora
metrolymphangeitis	metropolypus
metromalacosis	metrosalpingitis
metroneurosis	metrosalpinx
metroparalysis	metroscirrhus
metrophlebitis	metrostenosis
metrophlogosis	metrotuberculum

—**me"tro-bo-try'tes**, *n. Pathol.* A cauliflower-shaped excrescence at the mouth of the womb.—**metroc'a-ce**, *n. Pathol.* Gangrene and sloughing of the womb.—**me"tro-camp'sis**, *n.* A flexure of the uterus.—**me'tro-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Falling of the womb.—**me"tro-ce'lis**, *n.* [-CEL'I-DES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A birthmark; mother's spot.—**me"tro-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Same as HYSTERODYNIA.—**me"tro-hem'or-rhage**, *n. Pathol.* See METRORRHAGIA.—**me"tro-lox'i-a**, *n.* An oblique position of the uterus.—**me-tron'cus**, *n. Pathol.* A uterine tumor.—**me"tro-path'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Any disorder of the womb.—**me"tro-per"i-to-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both the womb and the peritoneum; puerperal fever.—**me"troph-thi'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Consumption of the womb by ulceration.—**me"tro-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Falling of the womb; prolapsus uteri. **me"tro-pro-to'sis‡.**—**me"tror-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Uterine hemorrhage; flooding.—**me"tror-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid discharge from the uterus. **me"tror-rhœ'a‡.**—**me"tror-rheu'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Rheumatism of the womb.—**me"tror-rhex'is**, *n. Pathol.* Rupture of the

womb.—**me″tro-sal-pin″gor-rhex′is**, *n.* *Pathol.* Rupture of a Fallopian tube.—**me′tro-scope**, *n.* *Med.* An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of a fetus in the womb; applied to the neck of the uterus through the vagina.—**me-tros′co-py**, *n.* Examination of the uterus.—**me″tros-te-re′sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The absence or extirpation of the womb.—**me″tro-syn″i-ze′sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid adhesion of the womb to adjoining parts.—**me′tro-tome**, *n.* *Surg.* Same as HYSTEROTOME.—**me″tra-tome′**.—**me″tro-to′mi-a**, *n.* *Surg.* The Cæsarean operation.—**me-trot′o-my**.

metro-[2]. Derived from Greek *metron*, measure: a combining form.

met′ro-chrome, met′ro-crōm, *n.* A color-scheme instrument [< METRO-[2] + Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

met-roc′o-my, met-roc′o-mi, *n.* *Biol.* Degree or amount of aggregation among colonial organisms. [< METRO-[2] + Gr. *komē*, hair.]

me-troc′ra-cy, me-troc′ra-si, *n.* Government by the mother; matriarchy. [< Gr. *mētēr*, mother, + *kratein*, rule, < *kratos*, strength.]

met′ro-graph, met′ro-graf, *n.* An apparatus for registering the speed of a railway-train and the places and duration of stops. [< METRO-[2] + Gr. *graphein*, write.]

met″ro-i′a-con, *n.* [LL.] *Pros.* Same as GALLIAMBUS.

met-rol′o-gy, met-rol′o-ji. *C. E. Wr.* (mi-trol′-, *J.*; mi-trol′-, *W.*), *n.* The science that treats of systems of weights and measures, or of units of measure; also, a metrological treatise. [< METRO-[2] + -LOGY.]

—**met″ro-log′ic-al**, *a.*—**met-rol′o-gist**, *n.*

met″ro-ma′ni-a[1], met′ro-mē′ni-a *or* -mā′ni-a, *n.* A morbid passion for making verses. [< METRO-[2] + MANIA.]

—**met″ro-ma′ni-ac**[1], *a.* & *n.*

me″tro-ma′ni-a[2], *n.* Nymphomania. [< METRO-[1] + MANIA.]

—**me″tro-ma′ni-ac**[2], *a.* & *n.*

me-trom′e-ter[1], *n.* Same as HYSTEROMETER. [< METRO-[1] + -METER.]

met-rom′e-ter[2], *n.* Same as METRONOME. [< METRO-[2] + -METER.]

me-tron′cus, **me″tro-path′i-a**, etc. See METRO-[1].

met′ro-nome, met′ro-nōm, *n.* An instrument for indicating and marking exact time in music. It consists of a pendulum whose period of vibration is regulated by a shifting or sliding weight. A correct metronome beats seconds when set at 60. See illus. below [< METRO-[2] + Gr. *nomos*, law, < *nemein*, assign.]

—**met″ro-nom′ic**, *a.* Relating to a metronome or to the time marked by it.—**met-ron′o-my**, *n.* The art, process, or act of measuring time by a metronome.

me″tro-nym′ic, *a.* & *n.* Same as MATRONYMIC.

met-trop′o-lis, me-trop′o-lis, *n.* **1.** A chief city, either the capital or the largest or most important city of a state or country.

It has lately become the fashion to call the seat of government the '*metropolis*.' E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* second series, essay vii, p. 317. [MACM. '80.]

2. *Eccl.* The seat of a metropolitan bishop. **3.** In ancient Greece, the mother city of a colony; as, Athens was the *metropolis* of Amphipolis. **4.** *Biol.* That part of the area of distribution of a group of animals or plants which contains the largest number of species or individuals; a generic focus. [LL., < Gr. *mētropolis*, city, < *mētēr*, mother, + *polis*, city.] **met′ro-pole**†.

Synonyms: see CAPITAL.

met″ro-pol′i-tan, met″ro-pol′i-tan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a metropolis or chief city.

We may . . . hope to find in the rural types of character a corrective to the dangers of a purely *metropolitan* society.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 20, p. 103. [H. '88.]

2. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a presiding bishop or his see [< LL. *metropolitanus*, < *metropolis*; see METROPOLIS.] **met-trop′o-lite**†.

met″ro-pol′i-tan, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) An archbishop who exercises a limited authority, derived from the head of the church, over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province. (2) In the ancient church, the bishop of a metropolis or a province, who supervised a number of subordinate bishops and ranked next after a patriarch: a distinction still recognized in the modern Greek Church. **2.** A citizen of the mother city, as opposed to a colonist

French manners and ideas were not those of the colonist, and there was a quiet assumption of superiority of the *metropolitan* over the provincial.
W. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. xi, ch. II, p. 553. [R. & H. '89.]

3†. A metropolis. **me-trop′o-lite**†.—**met″ro-pol′i-tan-ate**, *n.* The office or see of a church metropolitan.—**met″ro-pol′i-tan-ism**, *n.* Metropolitan character.—**met″ro-pol′i-tan-ize**, *vt.* To make metropolitan or like a metropolis.

met″ro-po-lit′ic-al, met′ro-po-lit′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan. **2.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the office or see of a metropolitan. **met″ropol′i-tic**†.

me″tror-rhe′a, etc. See METRO-[1].

Me″tro-si-de′ros, mi″(*or* mē″)tro-si-dē′ros *or* -dē′ros (met″-, *W.*), *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Pacific islands and New Zealand trees of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), with opposite leaves and dense terminal cymose clusters of beautiful flowers. The wood is hard and durable, that of *M. robusta*, the northern rata of New Zealand, being especially so. [< METRO-[1] + Gr. *sidēros*, iron.]

-metry, *suffix.* The science of measuring. [< Gr. *-metria*, measurement, < *metron*, measure.]

The single upper section, at right top corner (fig. 1), gives a perspective view of a cubic centimeter = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the cubic decimeter (fig. 4) shown below in solid cube form = 1 gram weight of water = weight of $\frac{4}{100}$ of a dollar in United States subsidiary silver coin = .061 cubic inch = .27 fluid dram.

The block of 10 sections (fig. 2) = 10 cubic centimeters = $\frac{1}{100}$ of the cubic decimeter (fig. 4) shown below = 10 grams weight of water = $\frac{4}{10}$ weight of a dollar in United States subsidiary silver coin = 1 centiliter = .6102 cubic inch = .338 fluid ounce.

The block of 100 sections (fig. 3) = 100 cubic centimeters = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cubic decimeter (fig. 4) shown below = 100 grams weight of water = weight of $\frac{4}{1}$ in United States subsidiary silver coin = 1 deciliter = 6.1022 cubic inches = .845 gill.

The calculation of weight in grains will show the plan of decimal ascent or descent of values:

1. Milligram.....	= 0.0154 grain.	5. Decagram.....	= 154.32356 grains.
2. Centigram.....	= 0.1543 grain.	6. Hectogram.....	= 1543.23563 grains.
3. Decigram.....	= 1.5432 grains.	7. Kilogram.....	= 15432.35639 grains.
4. GRAM.....	= 15.4323 grains.	8. Myriagram.....	= 154323.56390 grains.

1

2

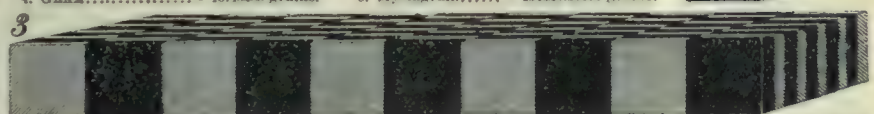

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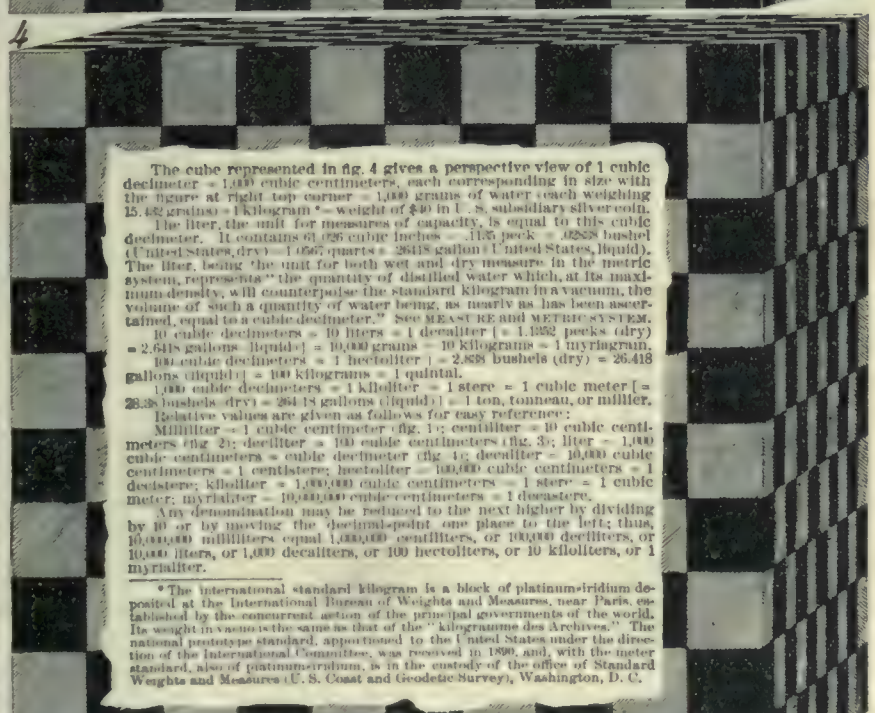

4

The cube represented in fig. 4 gives a perspective view of 1 cubic decimeter = 1,000 cubic centimeters, each corresponding in size with the figure at right top corner = 1,000 grams of water (each weighing 15.432 grains) = 1 kilogram * = weight of $40 in U. S. subsidiary silver coin.

The liter, the unit for measures of capacity, is equal to this cubic decimeter. It contains 61.026 cubic inches = .1135 peck = .02838 bushel (United States, dry) = 1.0567 quarts = .26418 gallon (United States, liquid). The liter, being the unit for both wet and dry measure in the metric system, represents "the quantity of distilled water which, at its maximum density, will counterpoise the standard kilogram in a vacuum, the volume of such a quantity of water being, as nearly as has been ascertained, equal to a cubic decimeter." See MEASURE and METRIC SYSTEM.

10 cubic decimeters = 10 liters = 1 decaliter [= 1.1352 pecks (dry) = 2.6418 gallons (liquid)] = 10,000 grams = 10 kilograms = 1 myriagram.

100 cubic decimeters = 1 hectoliter [= 2.838 bushels (dry) = 26.418 gallons (liquid)] = 100 kilograms = 1 quintal.

1,000 cubic decimeters = 1 kiloliter = 1 stere = 1 cubic meter [= 28.38 bushels (dry) = 264.18 gallons (liquid)] = 1 ton, tonneau, or millier.

Relative values are given as follows for easy reference:

Milliliter = 1 cubic centimeter (fig. 1); centiliter = 10 cubic centimeters (fig. 2); deciliter = 100 cubic centimeters (fig. 3); liter = 1,000 cubic centimeters = cubic decimeter (fig. 4); decaliter = 10,000 cubic centimeters = 1 centistere; hectoliter = 100,000 cubic centimeters = 1 decistere; kiloliter = 1,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1 stere = 1 cubic meter; myriaiter = 10,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1 decastere.

Any denomination may be reduced to the next higher by dividing by 10 or by moving the decimal-point one place to the left; thus, 10,000,000 milliliters equal 1,000,000 centiliters, or 100,000 deciliters, or 10,000 liters, or 1,000 decaliters, or 100 hectoliters, or 10 kiloliters, or 1 myriaiter.

* The international standard kilogram is a block of platinum-iridium deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, near Paris, established by the concurrent action of the principal governments of the world. Its weight in vacuo is the same as that of the "kilogramme des Archives." The national prototype standard, apportioned to the United States under the direction of the International Committee, was received in 1890, and, with the meter standard, also of platinum-iridium, is in the custody of the office of Standard Weights and Measures (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey), Washington, D. C.

The Metric System, Depicted and Explained.

1. One cubic centimeter. 2. Ten cubic centimeters. 3. One hundred cubic centimeters. 4. One thousand cubic centimeters (one cubic decimeter).

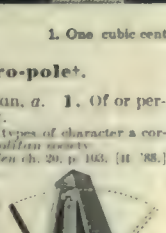

A Metronome.

met′ta-del†, *n.* A wine-measure containing a little more than a quart.

mette†, *imp.* of METE[2], *v.*—**mette**[2]†, *imp.* of METE[3], *v.*

met′tle, met′l, *n.* **1.** The stuff or material of which a thing is composed; more particularly, constitutional temperament or disposition; specifically, courage; ardor.

God often gives us tasks we think too great for us . . . just that he may prove us, and see what is our *mettle*.
LAMAN ABBOTT *Old Testament Shadows* ch. 14, p. 208. [H. '70.]

2†. Metal. [A variant of METAL.]

Synonyms: see COURAGE.

—**to put one on** or **to his mettle**, to arouse one to his utmost endeavor or endurance.

met′tled, met′ld, *a.* High-spirited; mettlesome.

met′tle-some, met′l-sum, *a.* Having courage or spirit; high-spirited; courageous; ardent; fiery.—**met′tle-some-ly**, *adv.*—**met′tle-some-ness**, *n.*

met-u′si-ast, met-ū′si-ast, *n.* [Rare.] A believer in transubstantiation. *C.* [< Gr. *metousiā*, communion, < *meta*, with, + *ousia*; see HOMOOUSIAN.]

Me′um, mi′um *or* mē′um, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). *M. athamanticum* is the common spignel, mew, or baldmoney of western and central Europe. [L., < Gr. *mēon*, spignel.]

meum, *pron.* [L.] Mine; belonging to me; used colloquially in the phrase **meum and tuum**, mine and thine, often substantively and without reference to the person addressed; as, he does not distinguish between the *meum and tuum* (meaning his property and another's).

meute, mūt, *n.* A mew for hawks. See MUTE[4], 1.

meve†, *vt.* To move.—**me′va-ble**†, *a.* Movable.

mev′y, mev′i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A gull; mew. [< MEW[2], *n.*]

mew[1], miū, *vi.* To cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

—**mew′er**, *n.* One who or that which mews.

mew[2], *vt.* To shut up or in; immure; confine.

I, luckless urchin, was doomed to be *mewed* up, during the livelong day.
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Birds of Spring* p. 34. [G. P. P. '63.]

mew[3]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To change or cast, as feathers or other covering; molt.

He may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them soon after. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Greatness of Kingdoms* in vol. i, p. 284. [H. G. B. '71.]

II. *i.* To change or cast feathers, covering, or the like. [< OF. *muer*, < L. *muto*; see MUTABLE.] **mue**†.

mew[4]† [Prov. Eng.], *imp.* of MOW[1], *v.*

mew[1], *n.* The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat.

mew[2], *n.* A gull, especially the European *Larus canus*. [< AS. *mæw*, mew.]

mew′gull‡. **mew**[3], *n.* **1.** A cage for hawks or other birds while mewing or molting; meute; any cage for birds; hence, any enclosure or pen.

And I've been three weeks shut within my *mew*,
A-painting for the great man.
BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* l. 47.

2. *pl.* A stable. See MEWS[1]. [< OF. *mue*, < *muer*; see MEW[3], *v.*]

mew[4], *n.* [Dial.] A mow; haymow.

mew[5], *n.* The herb spignel. See MEUM. [< MEUM.]

mew′et†, *a.* Same as MUTE.

mewl, miūl, *vi.* **1.** To cry as an infant. **2**†. To mew as a cat. [Freq. of MEW[1], *v.*]

—**mewl′er**, *n.*

mewl, *n.* An infant's cry or crying.

mewled, *pp.* Mewled.
PHIL. SOC.

mews[1], miūz, *n. pl.* A stable or set of stables in London in which the royal horses are kept: so called because built on the site formerly occupied by the *mews* or cages of the royal hawks; hence, in a singular sense, any city stable, or a court around which stables are located.

The echoing *mews* behind have a dry and massive appearance, as if they were reserved to stable the stone chargers of noble statues.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 48, p. 721. [E. & L. '86.]

mews[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Moss.
H. *Diet.*

mex-cal′, *n.* Same as MESCAL.

mex″i-cal′‡; **mez-cal′**‡.

Mex′i-can, mex′i-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mexico, a federal republic south of the United States, or to its people.

II. *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Mexico.

—**Mexican architecture**, a branch of ancient American architecture the style of which is determinable only from the ruins of temples and so-called palaces found in Central America and Mexico, of masonry often of very large stones well hewn and jointed. They were low and square, the palaces in plan being simply renderings in stone of the ruder existing pueblo buildings, with small rooms connected with one another to a very slight extent. They possessed massive stone basements, no true arch or vault, a carved cornice, and mostly wooden roofs. When the covering is of stone, it is either of lintels or corbeled out in a pseudo-vault. The Mexican *teocallis*, or terraced temple-pyramids, such as those of Cholula and Teotihuacan, and the great mason-built pyramid of Xochicalco pierced by tunnels, show skill in handling stone, sun-dried brick, and other materials; the carvings and drawings, idols, and images are rude but effective; and the calendar-stone preserved at Mexico reveals curious knowledge of astronomy. See AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, under AMERICAN, and illus. under TEOCALLI.—**M. art**, fine work in the precious metals, feathers, wood, mat-weaving, and pottery executed by the Indian natives.—**M. vine**, same as MADEIRA-VINE.

Ancient Mexican Art, as shown in the Decoration of a Vase.

Mex′i-can-ize, mex′i-can-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become like the Mexicans or Mexico, especially in respect to frequent revolutions.

II. *i.* To become like Mexico or the Mexicans.

Mey†, *n.* Same as MAY[2].

mey′ne†, *n.* Same as MEINY, **mey′ny**†.

mey′ne-al†, *a.* Menial.

meynt†, *imp.* & *pp.* of MING, *v.*

mez′zail, *n.* Same as MESAIL.

Me-zen′tian, me-zen′shian, *a.* Relating to Mezentius, a fabled Etruscan king famed for his cruelty.

me-ze're-on, mę-zī'rę-on. *n.* An Old World low shrub (*Daphne Mezereum*) of the spurge-laurel or mezereon family (*Thymelæaceæ*), with purplish or rose-colored, rarely white flowers in lateral clusters on shoots of the preceding year before the leaves, and red berries: cultivated and sparingly naturalized in the United States. [< F. *mézéréon*, < Ar. *mázaryūn*, the camellia.] **me-ze're-um‡; spurge'-ol"ive‡.**

mez-qui'ta, meth-kī'tą, *n.* [Sp.] A mosque.

mez-quite', *n.* Same as MESQUIT¹.

mez'ur-a-bl, -ure, -ured. Measurable, etc. PH. S.

mez-u'zah, mez-ū zą, *n.* [-ZOTH, *pl.*] [Heb.] A parchment inscribed with the decalogue and the name of the Deity, and then enclosed in a cylindrical box and attached to the door-post.

mez"za-ma-jol'i-ca, med'za-ma-jel'i-ca, *n.* [It.] *Ceram.* A decorated and glazed earthenware made in Italy prior to the introduction of the majolica ware. The figures on it are traced in blue or black, the flesh is white, and the draperies are blue. See MAJOLICA.

mez'za-nine, mez'a-nin, *C. W.* (-nain, *Wr.*; metz'a-nin, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* (1) A low story between two high ones: not necessarily extending over the same area. (2) A window broader than it is high.

mez'zo, med'zo, *a.* [It.] Half; medium; moderate. **mez'za‡** [fem.]. — **mez"zo for"te**, moderately loud. — **m. piano**, moderately soft. — **mez"zo-ri-lie'vo**, *n.* Sculpture, or a piece of sculpture, in half-relief; demi-rilievo. See ALTO-RILIEVO; BAS-RELIEF. — **m. soprano**, a voice lower than a soprano and higher than a contralto. — **m. tenore**, a voice between a basso and a tenor; a low tenor or baritone.

mez'zo-tint, mez'o-tint (XIII), *vt.* To engrave in or represent by mezzotint; cause to appear as if in mezzotint.

Perhaps there is at first a faint breeze, just enough to fret the water, and roughen or *mezzotint* the reflections of the shore. STARR KING *White Hills, Lake Winnipiseogee* p. 52. [N. & H.'70.]

— **mez'zo-tint"er**, *n.*

mez'zo-tint, *n.* **1.** A method of copperplate engraving in which the entire surface of the plate is slightly roughened, after which the drawing is traced, and then the portions intended to show high lights and middle lights are scraped or burnished while the shadows are strengthened. **2.** An impression from a plate so produced, characterized by an even gradation of tones, resembling those of a photograph. Called also *mezzotint engraving*.

Of all kinds of engraving *mezzotint* comes nearest to nature, though it is far from being the best as a means of artistic expression. HAMERTON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 445.

[< It. *mezzotinto*, < *mezzo* (< L. *medius*, middle) + *tinto*, painted, < L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, paint.] **mez"zo-tin'to‡.**

mho, mō, *n.* *Elec.* The practical unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the ohm: a word proposed by Sir William Thomson. [< OHM reversed.]

mho'me-ter, mō'mę-tęr, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring conductivity. [< MHO + -METER.]

mhorr, *n.* Same as MOHR.

mi, mī, *n.* **1.** The third note of the diatonic scale; a syllable used in sol-faing. **2.** The note E. [It., orig. taken from first syllable of L. *mira*, word in a Latin hymn. See SOLMIZATION.]

mi'a-mi"a, mī'a-mī'a, *n.* [Austral.] An aboriginal house.

Mi-a'mis, mai-ā'miz, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkian stock. See AMERICAN.

mi-an'a-bug", mi-an'a-bug", *n.* A mite (*Argas persicus*) of Persia and Egypt, inflicting a painful and sometimes fatal bite. [< *Miana*, town in Persia, + BUG.]

mi-aou'li, mi-au'li, *n.* A volatile oil, resembling cajuput-oil, derived from the *Melaleuca flaviflora*, and exported chiefly from New Caledonia to Japan and other Eastern countries.

mi-ar'gy-rite, mai-ār'ji-rait, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic, adamantine, iron-black silver sulfantimonite ($AgSbS_2$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *melon*, less, + *argyros*, silver.]

mi-ar"o-lit'ic, mi-ar'o-lit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to that structure in granitic rocks in which the magma has shrunk and left numerous small cavities, so as to resemble the distinct crystalline structure known as *saccharoidal*. [< Gr. *miaros*, defiled (< *miainō*, stain), + *lithos*, stone.]

mi'as, mai'as, *n.* [Malay.] The orang-utan.

mi-ask'ite, mi-ask'ait, *n.* *Petrol.* A granular, slaty, orthoclase-elæolite rock. [< *Miask*, in Siberia.] **mi-asc'ite‡; mi-asc'yte‡.**

mi-as'ma, mi-az'ma *or* mai- (XIII), *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Morbific exhalation from putrescent matter, animal or vegetable; malarial poison; swamp-gas; malaria.

The cool, clear, delightful autumn weather set in — most treacherous of all the seasons in Palestine, as the sun then draws out the reeking *miasma* from the softened ground. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 26. [A. '78.]

[< Gr. *miasma*, pollution, < *miainō*, pollute.] **mi'asm‡.** — **mi-as'mal**, *a.* Abounding in miasma; miasmatic; as, *miasmal* localities. — **mi-as'ma-tist**, *n.* One who studies miasmatic phenomena, or is expert in treating miasmatic diseases. — **mi-as'ma-tous**, *a.* *Med.* Productive of, abounding in, or due to miasma; as, *miasmatous* regions; *miasmatous* diseases. **mi-as'mous‡.** — **mi"as-mol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of miasmatic phenomena; also, a treatise on miasma.

mi"as-mat'ic, mai'az-mat'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by miasma or malaria; malarious.

In some provinces [of Italy] which formerly supported large and flourishing populations, *miasmatic* influences are now so prevalent as to forbid any other than a desultory and imperfect cultivation of the soil. J. C. RIDPATH *Cyc. Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, bk. x, pt. i, ch. 52, p. 39. [J. B. & CO.]

[< Gr. *miasma*(*t*-); see MIASMA.] **mi"as-mat'ic-al‡; mi-as'mic‡.**

miau, miau, *vi.* [Dial.] To cry as a cat; mew. **mi-aul'‡; miauw‡; miaw‡.** — **mi-aul'**, *n.*

mi'ca, mai'ca, *n.* *Mineral.* A class of silicates, having a prismatic angle of 120°, eminently perfect basal cleavage, affording thin, tough laminæ or scales, colorless to jet-black, transparent to translucent, of widely varying chemical composition, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *isinglass*, *Muscovy glass*.

The composition of micas is very complex, but they are essentially silicates of aluminum (sometimes partially replaced by iron, chromium, etc.) and an alkali, as potassium, sodium, or lithium. The chief varieties are *muscovite*, or potassium mica; *paragonite*, or sodium mica; *lepidolite*, or lithium mica; *zinnwaldite*, or lithium-iron mica; *biotite*, or magnesium-iron mica; *phlogopite*, or magnesium mica; *lepidomelane*, or iron mica; and *roscoelite*, or vanadium mica. (See these words.) These embrace very many subspecies.

[L., crum, the word prob. wrongly considered related to L. *mico*, glitter.]

— **mica diorite**, a variety of diorite in which mica replaces hornblende. — **mi'ca-pow"der**, *n.* A giant powder made of nitroglycerin absorbed by mica instead of by siliceous earth as in dynamite. See EXPLOSIVE. — **m.-schist**, *n.* *Geol.* A rock consisting mainly of mica, generally with considerable quartz and some other minerals, and dividing readily into slabs. Called also, less frequently, *mica-slate*.

Mica-slate or *mica-schist* contains a still larger proportion of mica than gneiss. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 2, p. 119. [O. J. CO. '79.]

mi-ca'ce-o-cal-ca're-ous, mi-kē"sę-ō-cal-kē'rę-us, *a.* *Geol.* Containing mica and calcite. [< MICACEOUS + CALCAREOUS.]

mi-ca'ceous, mi-kē'shius, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing mica. **2.** Resembling mica; laminated; sparkling. [< L. *mica;* see MICA.]

Mi'cah, mai'cā, *n.* One of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, containing the prophecies of Micah (about 757–700 B. C.) foretelling the fall of Samaria and Jerusalem and the coming of a ruler to be born in Bethlehem. [< Heb. *Mikhah*, lit. "like Jehovah."]

mice, mais, *n.* Plural of MOUSE.

mi-cel'la, mi-sel'a, *n* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] One of the theoretical structural particles which, according to the hypothesis of Nägeli, make up organized bodies: supposed from the optical properties of various elements of plant-structure to be biaxial crystals, each enveloped by a film of water. [Dim. of L. *mica*, crum.]

— **mi-cel'lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to micellæ; as, the *micellar* hypothesis.

mi'chael, mai'kel, *n.* A kind of sweet orange brought from St. Michael's Island, one of the Azores.

Mich'ael-mas, mik'el-mas, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The feast of St. Michael, occurring Sept. 29; in England one of the quarterly rent-days. **2.** [Colloq.] Autumn.

— **Michaelmas moon** [Scot.], the harvest-moon.

miche, mich, *vi.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] **1.** To retire or shrink from view; lie hid; skulk; sneak. **2.** To pilfer sneakingly; commit a skulking crime. **meach‡; meech‡; mich‡; mouch‡.** — **mich'er‡**, *n.* A sneak-thief; an idler; skulker. — **mich'er-y‡**, *n.* Theft; sneaking fraud. — **mich'ing**, *pa.* Skulking; thieving. — **mich'ing**, *n.* A sneaking or skulking.

mich'el‡, *a.* & *n.* Mickle.

Mi"chel-an"gel-esque', mī"kel-ān"jel-esc'(mai"kel-an"-, *C.*), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Italian sculptor, painter, and architect Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564), famous for his boldness of pose, powerful movement, and strongly accentuated anatomy, or to his school, which in general lacked his power and exaggerated his defects. — **Mi"chel-an'gel-ism**, *n.* The artistic methods or tendencies of Michelangelo or of his school.

Mi-che'li-a, mai-kī'li-a *or* -cg'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Asiatic trees of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*), with magnolia-like leaves and large solitary flowers. See CHAMPAK. [< *Michéli*, Florentine botanist.]

Mick, mik, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] An Irishman. [Nickname for *Mike*; see MICKY.]

mick'le, mic'l. [Archaic or Scot.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Large; great; as, a *mickle* man. **2.** Much; many; as, *mickle* men.

At the great minster window Sat the king in *mickle* state. CHATTERTON *Death of Sir Charles Bawdin* st. 46.

II. *n.* **1.** A large amount or quantity; abundance. **2.** By corruption, a small amount or quantity; as, many *mickles* make a muckle. **3†.** Greatness; bigness. [< AS. *micel*, great.] **mei'kle‡; moch'el†; muck'le‡.**

mick'le-ness†, *n.* Great size.

mick'y, mik'i, *n.* [MICK'IES, *pl.*] **1.** [Slang, U. S.] An Irish lad or boy. **2.** [Austral.] A young wild bull. [C.] [Dim. of *Mike*, abbr. of *Michael*, m. proper name.]

Mic'mac, } mic'mac, *n.* One of a North-American tribe
Mic'mak, } of the Algonkian stock of Indians. See AMERICAN.

mi'co, mī'cō, *C. W.*[2] (mai'co, *I. W.*[1] *Wr.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A marmoset (*Hapale argentatus*).

Mi-co'ni-a, mai-[*or* mī-]cō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A vast genus of tropical American shrubs or trees of the melastoma family (*Melastomaceæ*), a few species of which are in cultivation for their beautiful foliage. [< *Micon*, Spanish physician and botanist.]

micr-, } mai'cr- *or* mī'cr-, -cro- (mic'rō-, *C.*). Derived
micro-, } from Greek *mikros*, small; combining forms. In physics *micro-* is sometimes used to signify one-millionth; as, *microvolt* (one-millionth of a volt). — **mi"cra-cous'tic**, *a.* Same as MICROCOUSTIC. — **mi"cra-nat'o-my**, *n.* Microscopic anatomy. — **mi-cran'der**, *n.* *Bot.* One of the small or dwarf male plants produced by certain confervoid algæ. They are developed from androspores which, after swarming, have attached themselves to a definite spot on the female plant, each when mature consisting of only two or three cells, the uppermost of which is an antheridium. — **Mi-crau'li-ca**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A section of vertebrates with a small aula and cerebral hemispheres vertically expanded, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and dipnoans. — **mic-rau'lic**, *a.* — **mi"cren-ceph-a'li-a**, *n.* — **mi"cren-ceph'al-ic**, *a.* Small-brained. **mi"cren-ceph'a-lous‡.** — **mi"cren-ceph'a-lism**, *n.* — **mi"cren-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* — **mi"cren-ceph'a-ly**, *n.* — **mi"cris-tol'o-gy**, *n.* Microscopic histology. **mi"cro-his-tol'o-gy‡.** — **mi-cris'to-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **mi"cro-am"pere'**, *n.* *Elec.* One-millionth of an ampere. — **mi"cro-au'di-phone**, *n.* An instrument for rendering audible very feeble sounds. — **mi"cro-ba-cil'lus**, *n.* A form of bacterium varying from a cube to a short prism. — **Mi"cro-bac-te'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Biol.* A group of bacteria having short cylindrical or rod-like cells, including *Bacterium*. — **mi"cro-bac-te'ri-um**, *n.* — **Mi"cro-bi"o-the'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of ungulate mammals. — **mi"cro-bi"o-the'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mi"cro-bleph'a-ry**, *n.* Unusual smallness of the eyelids. — **mi"cro-brach'i-a**, *n.* Extreme smallness of the arms. — **mi"cro-brach'i-us**, *n.* An individual having exceedingly small arms. — **mi"cro-cal'throps**, *n.* *Spong.* A minute calthrops. **mi"cro-cal'trops‡.** — **Mi"cro-cam'e-ræ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of a major group of sponges, as *Choristida* or *Ceratosa*, with small chambers. — **mi"cro-cam'er-ate**, *a.* — **mi"cro-car'di-a**, *n.* Unusual smallness of the heart. — **mi"cro-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* Having an unusually small skull; in craniometry, having a capacity of or below 1,150 cubic centimeters (Topinard), or below 1,350 cubic centimeters (Quain): said of a skull. — **mi"cro-ceph'a-lism**, *n.* — **mi"cro-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Microcephalic. — **mi"cro-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* *Teratol.* A monster having a very small or imperfect head, resulting in idiocy. — **mi"cro-ceph'a-ly**, *n.* Abnormal smallness of the head; imperfect development of the cranium. **mi"cro-ceph-a'li-a‡.** — **mi"cro-chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **mi"cro-chem'is-try**, *n.* The application of chemistry or chemical methods to objects under the microscope. — **mi"cro-chi'-lous, a.** Small-lipped. **mi"cro-chei'lous‡.** — **mi"cro-chi'li-a**, *n.* — **Mi"cro-chi-rop'te-ra**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Animalivora*. — **mi"cro-chi-rop'te-ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **mi"cro-chi-rop'ter-ous**, *a.* — **mi"cro-chi'rous**, *a.* Small-handed. **mi"cro-chei'rous‡.** — **mi"cro-chi'ri-a**, *n.* — **Mi"cro-cho"a-ni'tes**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of cliipochaonoidal nautiloideans with short septal funnels. — **mi"cro-cho'a-nite**, *n.* — **mi"cro-chro-nom'e-ter**, *n.* A chronograph for measuring minute intervals of time. — **mi"cro-clas'tic**, *a.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Clastic or fragmental, as rock composed of minute particles. — **mi'cro-clin(e)**, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, grayish, reddish, greenish, or green translucent potash feldspar ($KAlSi_3O_8$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. See FELDSPAR. — **mi"cro-cnem'ic**, *a.* Having short or small legs. — **mi"cro-cne'mi-a**, *n.* — **mi"cro-coc'cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by micrococci. — **Mi"cro-coc'cus**, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** A genus of *Sphærobacteria* whose cells are spherical. **2.** [m-] A bacterium of this genus. The micrococci are divided into pigment-forming (chromogenic), disease-producing (pathogenic), and ferment-producing (zymogenic) forms. See illus. under BACTERIUM. — **mi"cro-co-nid'i-um**, *n.* *Bot.* A conidium of small size when those of a species are noticeably distinguishable into two sizes. — **mi"cro-cor'ne-a**, *n.* Unusual smallness of the cornea. — **Mi"cro-co-tyl'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of polystomean monogenous trematodes with two small anterior suckers and many posterior ones. **Mi"cro-cot'y-le**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mi"cro-co-tyl'id**, *n.* — **mi"cro-cot'y-loid**, *a.* — **mi"cro-cou'lomb'**, *n.* *Elec.* One-millionth of a coulomb. — **mi"cro-cous'tic**, **I.** *a.* Adapted to render weak sounds audible. **II.** *n.* An instrument serving to augment faint sounds; an auricle. — **mi"cro-cra'ni-a**, *n.* The condition of having a small cranium. — **mi"cro-cra'ni-us**, *n.* An individual having a small cranium. — **mi"cro-cra'nous**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity, in males, of 1,540 to 1,630 cubic centimeters; in females, 1,420 to 1,500 cubic centimeters: said of a skull. — **mi'cro-crith**, *n.* *Chem.* The weight of the hydrogen atom: used as a unit in the comparison of molecular weights. — **mi"cro-crys'tal-lin(e)**, *a.* **1.** Cryptocrystalline. **2.** Designating such mineral structure as can be recognized as crystalline, but of which the constituent minerals can not be distinguished: so used by Rosenbusch. Compare CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE. — **mi"cro-crys'tal-lit'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a metamorphic rock in which the devitrification has continued until the original glassy material has changed into little granules, needles, and hairs. — **mi'cro-cyst**, *n.* *Biol.* An intercalated resting-stage assumed in *Myxomycetes* by swarm-spores under unfavorable conditions, such as lack of warmth and moisture. Compare MACROCYST. — **mi"cro-cyte**, *n.* *Biol.* A small cell, as the small blood-corpuscles found in cases of anemia. — **mi"cro-cy-the'mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A vitiated condition of the blood in which there are present numerous abnormally small red corpuscles. **mi"cro-cy-thæ'mi-a‡.** — **mi"cro-cy-to'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The presence or production of red corpuscles abnormally small in the blood. — **mi"cro-dac-tyl'i-a**, *n.* The condition of having short fingers. **mi"cro-dac'tyl-ism‡.** — **mi"cro-dac'tyl-ous**, *a.* Having unusually small fingers and toes. **mi"cro-dac'tyl‡; mi"cro-dac'tyle‡.** — **mi'cro-dont**, *a.* Having unusually small teeth. **mi"cro-den'tous‡.** — **mi"cro-dont-ism**, *n.* Smallness of the teeth. — **Mi"cro-dril'i**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A group or order of lumbricomorph worms without a capillary network of blood-vessels on the nephridium; water-worms. — **mi"cro-far'ad**, *n.* *Elec.* One-millionth of a farad: the practical unit of electrical capacity. — **mi"cro-fel'site**, *n.* *Petrol.* An apparently isotropic substance consisting of exceedingly small microscopic scales, fibers, or grains, found in some porphyries. It is probably a submicroscopic aggregate of quartz and feldspar. — **mi"cro-fel-sit'ic**, *a.* — **mi"cro-fo"li-a'tion**, *n.* *Geol.* A microscopic foliation in rocks. — **mi'cro-form**, *n.* An extremely minute form of organic life. — **mi"cro-ge'ni-a**, *n.* Imperfect development of the chin. — **mi"cro-ge"o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to microgeology. — **mi"cro-ge-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The department of geology that is concerned with the study of microscopic structures. — **mi"cro-glos'si-a**, *n.* Extreme smallness of the tongue. — **Mi"cro-glos'si-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Cacatuidæ*. **Mi"cro-glos'sa**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mi"cro-glos'soid**, *a.* — **Mi"cro-glos-si'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Cacatuinæ*. — **mi"cro-glos'sine**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mi-crog'na-thæ**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A division of spiders having the mandibles reduced and maxillæ closely surrounding the lip, as in *Scytodidæ*, etc. — **mi"crog-nath'i-a**, *n.* Smallness of the jaws, especially of the lower jaw. **mi"crog-nath'ism‡.** — **mi-crog'na-thous**, *a.* Having small jaws. — **mi"cro-go-nid'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a microgonidium. — **mi"cro-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A gonidium of small size when those produced by a species are clearly distinguishable into two sizes. Compare MACROGONIDIUM. **2.** *Protoz.* A minute individual formed by division, as in certain flagellate infusorians, and regarded as equivalent to a spermatozoon. — **mi'cro-gram**, *n.* One-millionth part of a gram. — **mi'cro-gran'ite**, *n.* *Petrol.* A finely crystalline rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. — **mi"cro-gra-nit'ic**, *a.* *Petrol.* Of or pertaining to microgranite. — **mi"cro-gran"u-lit'ic**, *a.* Same as MICROGRANITIC. — **mi"cro-gyr'i-a**, *n.* Smallness of the convolutions of the brain. — **mi"cro-his-tol'o-gy**, *n.* Micristology. — **mi"cro-his"to-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **mi-crohm'**, *n.* *Elec.* One-millionth of an ohm. — **mi"cro-len'tis**, *n.* The condition of having an unusually small crystalline lens of the eye. — **Mi"cro-lep"i-dop'te-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The small moths, as *Tineidæ*, etc. — **mi"cro-lep"i-dop'ter**, *n.* — **mi"cro-lep"i-dop'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mi"cro-lep"i-dop'ter-ist**, *n.* A student of the *Microlepidoptera*. — **mi"cro-lep"i-dop'ter-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microlepidoptera*. — **mi"cro-les'tes**, *n.* A small Triassic mammal (genus *Microlestes*), the first Mesozoic mammal discovered. — **mi'cro-lite**, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous or resinous pale-yellow to brown, translucent to opaque calcium pyrotantalate ($Ca_2Ta_2O_7$), containing also columbium and other oxids, crystallizing in the isometric system. **2.** *Petrol.* A microlith. — **mi"cro-li'ter**, *n.* One-millionth of a liter. — **mi'cro-lith**, *n.* One of the microscopic isotropic needle- and rod-shaped bodies found

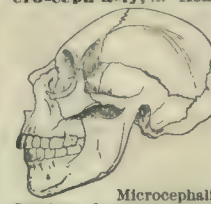

Microcephalic Cranium of a young man 23 years old. (*Topinard.*)

in vitrophyric rocks.—**mi″cro-lith′ic,** *a.* **1.** Composed or constructed of small stones: opposed to *megalithic.* **2.** *Petrol.* Of the nature of microliths. **mi″cro-li′ic‡.—Mi″cro-mas-tic′to-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* A section of sponges with small choanocytes, including the *Silicispongiæ* and *Myrospongiæ.*—**mi″cro-ma′zi-a,** *n.* Unusual smallness of the breast or mammary gland.—**mi″cro-me′li-a,** *n.* Unusual smallness of the limbs.—**mi-cro′me-lus,** *n.* [Mi″cro-me′li-a, *pl.*] *Terat.* An individual with micromelia.—**mi″cro-me-rit′ic,** *a. Lithol.* Of or pertaining to a crystalline structure so fine that it can only be recognized by a microscope.—**mi″cro-mer-rol′o-gy,** *n.* Microscopic anatomy.—**mi″cro-mil′li-me″ter,** *n.* **1.** One-millionth of a millimeter. **2.** One-thousandth of a millimeter; a micron. **mi″cro-mil′li-me″tre‡.—mi″cro-min″er-a-log′ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to micromineralogy.—**mi″cro-min″er-al′o-gy,** *n. Mineral.* Microscopic mineralogy.—**mi″cro-my-el′i-a,** *n. Terat.* Congenital smallness of the spinal cord.—**mi″cro-nom′e-ter,** *n.* A microchronometer.—**mi″cro-nu′cle-us,** *n.* A small nucleus, especially the smaller of two nuclei, as in Infusorians.—**mi-cron′y-my,** *n.* The use of short, easy words.—**mi″cro-or′gan-ism,** *n.* A microscopic organism, as a microbe or bacterium.—**mi″cro-or-gan′ic,** *a.*—**mi″cro-pan′to-graph,** *n.* A pantograph used for exceedingly minute writing or drawing.—**mi″cro-par′a-site,** *n.* A parasitic micro-organism.—**mi″cro-par″a-sit′ic,** *a.*—**mi″cro-path″o-log′ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to micropathology.—**mi″cro-pa-thol′o-gist,** *n.* One versed in micropathology.—**mi″cro-pa-thol′o-gy,** *n. Med.* **1.** The branch of pathologic science that relates to minute organisms as sources of disease. **2.** The microscopic study of morbid transformations in minute anatomical tissues; microscopic pathology.—**mi″cro-peg′ma-tite,** *n. Petrol.* An intimate microscopic structure of quartz and feldspar. **mi″cro-peg′ma-tyte‡.—mi″cro-peg″ma-tit′ic,** *a. Lithol.* Of or pertaining to rocks of a microscopic pegmatitic structure.—**mi″cro-perth′ite,** *n. Petrol.* An orthoclase containing microscopic patches and lamellæ of intercalated triclinic feldspar.—**mi″cro-per-thit′ic,** *a.*—**mic-roph′a-gist,** *n.* An animal that feeds upon micro-organisms.—**mi″cro-pho′to-graph,** *n.* **1.** A microscopic photograph of any object, as a writing, picture, etc. **2.** See PHOTOMICROGRAPH.—**mi″cro-pho′to-graph′ic,** *a.*—**mi″cro-pho-tog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of producing microphotographs.—**mi″croph-thal′mic,** *a.* Having small eyes. **mi″croph-thal′mous‡.—mi″croph-thal′mus,** *n.* A microphthalmic individual.—**mi″croph-thal″my,** *n. Pathol.* The state of having an abnormally small eye. **mi″croph-thal′mi-a‡.—mi″cro-phyl′lin,** *e. a. Bot.* Composed of or having minute leaves, scales, or scale-like leaves.—**mi″cro-phyl′lous,** *a. Bot.* Small-leaved.—**mi″cro-phys″i-og′ra-phy,** *n.* Same as PETROGRAPHY.—**mi″cro-phy′tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to microphytes.—**mi′cro-phyte,** *n.* A microscopic plant, generally parasitic.—**mi″cro-phyt′ic,** *a.* Relating to or produced by microphytes.—**mi″cro-por′phy-rit′ic,** *a.* Microscopically porphyritic.—**mi″cro-pro-so′pi-a,** *n.* Abnormal smallness of the face.—**mi″cro-pro-so′pous,** *a.* Having an unusually small face; in craniometry, having the capacity of the face, in males, 470 to 540 cubic centimeters; in females, 405 to 435 cubic centimeters.—**mi″cro-pro-so′pus,** *n.* **1.** *Terat.* An individual with a small, imperfectly developed face. **2.** [M-] In the cabalistic system, the Lesser Countenance, a name given to all the Sephiroth excepting Kether. See SEPHIRA.—**Mi″cro-pro-top′i-diæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cerophine amphipods with coxopodites of pereiopods and maxillipeds broad. **Mi″cro-pro-tops,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mi″cro-pro′to-pid,** *n.*—**mi″cro-pro′to-poid,** *a.*—**mi-crop′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A condition of vision in which objects appear unnaturally small **mi-crop′i-a‡. mi-crop′ter-ous,** *a.* Having short fins or wings.—**Mi″crop-te-ryg′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of jugate moths with mandibles, free palpi, and ligula. **Mi-crop′te-ryx,** *n.* (t. g.)—**mi″crop-ter′y-gid,** *a. & n.*—**mi″crop-ter′y-goid,** *a.*—**mi″cro-pus,** *n.* One who has small feet.—**mi″cro-py″lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a micropyle.—**mi′cro-pyle,** *n.* **1,** *Bot.* The aperture in the coats of an ovule through which the pollen-tube penetrates: applied also to the corresponding part in the seed. **2,** An aperture in the vitelline membrane of the ovum, serving to admit a spermatozoon, or assisting in the nourishment of the ovum.—**mi″cro-rhabd,** *n. Spong.* A rod-shaped microsclere.—**mi″cror-rhe″o-met′ric-al,** *a.* Noting a method of determining the nature of solutions flowing through small or capillary tubes.—**Mi″cro-sau′ri,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Carboniferous order or suborder of stegocephalous amphibians without centra, intercentra supporting neural arches. **Mi″cro-sau′ri-an‡.—mi″cro-sau′ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**mi″cro-sce′lous,** *a.* Having very small legs.—**mi″cro-sce′li-a,** *n.* The state of being microscelous.—**mi′cro-sclere,** *n. Spong.* One of the small scattered spicules of a sponge. **mi″cro-scle′ron‡. mi″cro-scle′rum‡.—mi″cro-scle′rous,** *a.*—**Mi″cro-scle-roph′o-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of choristidan sponges without megascleres.—**mi″cro-scle-roph′o-rous,** *a.*—**mi″cro-sec′tion,** *n.* A transparently thin section of some substance mounted for examination with the microscope.—**mi′cro-seism,** *n.* A very slight tremor or vibration of the earth's crust.—**mi″cro-seis′mic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of microseisms.—**mi″cro-seis′mic-al‡.—mi″cro-seis-mom′e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for indicating the direction, duration, and intensity of microseisms. **mi″cro-seis′mo-graph‡.—mi″cro-seis-mom′e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring microseisms.—**mi′cro-seme,** *n. Cranium* Having an orbital index below 84: said of a skull.—**mi″cro-se′mi-a,** *n.* The state of being microseme.—**mi″cro-sep′tum,** *n. Zoöph.* A small sterile septum, as in corals.—**mi″cro-si′phon,** *n. Conch.* A small siphon of certain cephalopods.—**mi″cro-si-phon′i-a,** *n. Conch.* The larval stage of certain cephalopods when the microsiphon appears.—**mi″cro-si-phon′u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a microsiphon.—**mi″cro-si-phon″u-la′tion,** *n.*—**mi″cro-smat′ic,** *a.* Having the organs of smell comparatively feebly developed, as man and apes.—**mi″cro-so′ma,** *n.* [L., *pl.* *Bot.* A minute eccentric corpuscle embedded in the endoplasmal layer of the protoplasm of an active vegetable cell. The great numbers of them present contribute to the granular appearance of protoplasm. **mi′cro-some‡. mi″cro-so-ma′ti-a. mi″cro-so′mi-a,** *n.* Smallness of body.—**mi″cro-som′ic,** *a.* Having a very small body. **mi″cro-so′mous‡.—mi″cro-so′mite,** *n.* **1.** A small secondary somite or metamere of the body of an animal. **2.** *Mineral.* A transparent, colorless alkaline silicate, $(Na,K)_3Ca_4Al_3Si_{12}O_{32}Cl$, that crystallizes in the hexagonal system.—**mi″cro-so-mit′ic,** *a.*—**mi″cro-spec′tro-scope,** *n.* A combination of the microscope and spectroscope for observing the absorptive spectrum of a minute body.—**mi″cro-spec-tros′co-py,** *n.* Examination by means of the microspectroscope.—**mi″cro-sphyx′i-a,** *n. Pathol.* The state of having an abnormal weakness or smallness of the pulse.—**mi″cro-spo-ran′gi-o-phore,** *n.* [-PHO′RA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporophore bearing a microsporangium.—**mi″cro-spo-ran′gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium producing or containing microspores. **mi″cro-spo′range‡.—mi′cro-spore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small asexually produced spore, male in function, when the spores produced by a species are clearly distinguishable into two sizes, as in *Selaginella.* Compare MACROSPORE. **2.** *Protoz.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of anisospores.—**mi″cro-spor′ic,** *a.*—**mi″cro-spo′rous,** *a.*—**mi″cro-spor′in‡,** *n.* Like a small spore: said of certain micrococci supposed to be found in cases of diphtheria.—**Mi-cros′po-ron,** *n.* **1.** A genus of fungi producing skin-diseases. **2.** [m-] A fungus of this genus.—**Mi-cros′the-na,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Inæquabilia.*—**mi′cro-sthene,** *n.*—**mi″cro-sthen′ic,** *a.*—**Mi″cro-sto′ma-ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Angiostomata.*—**mi′cro-stome,** *n. Bot.* A small mouth, as that possessed by certain moss-capsules.—**mi″cro-sto′mi-a,** *n.*—**Mi″cro-stom′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous worms with the pharynx simple and mouth small, and asexual as well as sexual reproduction. **Mi-cros′toma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Mi″cro-stom′i-da‡.—mi-cros′to-mid,** *a.*—**mi-cros′to-moid,** *a.*—**mi-cros′to-mous,** *a.* Having an unusually small mouth. **mi″cro-stom′a-tous‡.—mi″cro-stron′gy-lon,** *n. Spong.* A small strongyle.—**mi″cro-struc′ture,** *n.* Minutely small structure.—**mi″cro-sty′lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a minute style or column.—**mi″cro-sty′lous,** *a. Bot.* Having a small or short style as compared with others produced in flowers of the same species. Compare DIMORPHISM.—**mi″cro-ta-sim′e-ter,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring minute differences of pressure, by the variations caused thereby in the electric resistance of a button of compressed lampblack in the circuit of a delicate galvanometer.—**mi″cro-tel′e-phone,** *n. Elec.* A telephone specially adapted for transmitting and rendering audible very faint sounds.—**mi″cro-tel″e-phon′ic,** *a.*—**mi′cro-therm,** *n.* A plant of De Candolle's fourth physiological group, requiring a climate of a mean annual temperature from 32° to 58° Fahr.—**mi′cro-tome,** *n.* One of various instruments for making very thin sections for microscopic observations.—**mi″cro-tom′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the microtome or to microtomy; making thin slices. **mi″cro-tom′ic-al‡.—mi-crot′o-mist,** *n.* An expert in microtomy.—**mi-crot′o-my,** *n.* The art of preparing thin sections for microscopic investigation.—**mi′cro-tous,** *a.* Having unusually small ears.—**mi″cro-trich′i-a,** *n.* Unusual fineness of the hair.—**mi′cro-volt,** *n.* One-millionth of a volt.—**mi-crox′e-a,** *n.* [-E., *pl.* *Spong.* A small oxeate spicule.—**Mi″cro-zo′a,** *n. pl. Zool.* Animalcules.—**mi″cro-zo′al,** *a.*—**mi″cro-zo′an,** *a. & n.*—**Mi″cro-zo-a′ri-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* Animalcules.—**mi″cro-zo-a′ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**mi″cro-zo′u-ry,** *n.* **mi″cro-zo′oid,** *n. Protoz.* A microgonidium, as in vorticelloid Infusorians.—**mi″cro-zo′on,** *n.* One of the *Microzoa.*—**mi″cro-zo′o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A small zoospore as compared with others produced by the same species.—**mi′cro-zyme,** *n.* A microbe or bacterium supposed to act like a ferment in producing certain diseases.

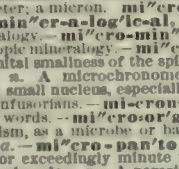

Microstructure of Micropegmatite.

mi″cro-bac-te′ri-a, etc. See MICRO-.

mi′crobe, mai′crōb *or* mic′rōb (XIII), *n.* A microscopic organism, especially a bacterium. Decay, fermentation, and various infectious diseases are attributed to their presence and instrumentality. See illus. under BACTERIUM. [F., < Gr. *mikros,* small, + *bios,* life.] **mi-cro′bi-on‡** [-BI-A, *pl.*].

—**mi-cro′bi-al,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of microbes; produced by or infected with microbes. **mi-cro′bi-an‡; mi-cro′bic‡. mi-cro′bi-cide,** *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys microbes; microbe-killer.—**mi″cro-bi-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The science or study of microbes. **mi″cro-bi″o-log′ic-al,** *a.*—**mi″cro-bi-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

mi′cro-cosm, mai′cro-cezm *or* mic′ro-, *n.* **1.** A little world; the world or universe on a small scale; hence, man, as if combining in himself all the elements of the macrocosm or great world: opposed to *macrocosm.*

> An organic being is a *microcosm*—a little universe, formed of a host of self-propagating organisms, inconceivably minute and numerous as the stars in heaven. DARWIN *Variations of Animals and Plants* ch. 27, p. 399. [J. M. '75.]

2. A little community. [< F. *microcosme,* < LL. *microcosmus,* < Gr. *mikrokosmos,* < *mikros,* small, + *kosmos,* world.] **mi″cro-cos′mos** *or* **-mus‡.**

mi″cro-cos′mic, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a microcosm; epitomizing the world. **mi″cro-cos′mi-an‡; mi″cro-cos′mic-al‡. mi″cro-cos-mog′ra-phy,** *n.* The description of man as the microcosm or little world.—**mi″cro-cos-mol′o-gy,** *n.* A treatise on the microcosm, or on the human body, or man as such.

mi″cro-dac′ty-lous. mi″cro-far′ad, etc. See MICRO-.

mi′cro-graph, mai′cro-graf *or* mic′ro-, *n.* **1.** A pantograph instrument for minute writing, drawing, or engraving. **2.** A microscopic picture. [< MICRO- + -GRAPH.] **mi-crog′ra-pher,** *n.* A specialist in micrography. **mi-crog′ra-phist‡.**

—**mi″cro-graph′ic,** *a.*—**mi-crog′ra-phy,** *n.* The description of microscopic objects.

Micrographophone.

r, recording-cylinder, driven by motor within the case (*c*); *d,* diaphragm-cell for producing a record. *q,* quadruple diaphragm for the reproduction of a wide range of sounds; *t,* talking-tube, which is swung into the place occupied by *f* when a record is to be made.

mi″cro-graph′o-phone, mai′cro-graf′o-fōn *or* mic′ro-, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing very faint sounds: practically a graphophone with unusually delicate diaphragms. See illus. in preceding column. [< MICRO- + GRAPHOPHONE.]

mi-crohm′, mi′cro-lith, etc. See MICRO-.

mi-crol′o-gy, mai-crel′o-ji *or* mic-rel′-, *n.* **1.** The branch of science that treats of microscopic objects or is dependent on microscopic investigations. **2.** Hence, undue attention to minute and unimportant matters. [< MICRO- + -LOGY.]—**mi″cro-log′ic, mi″cro-log′ic-al,** *a.*—**mi″cro-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mi′cro-mer″al, mai′cro-mir″al *or* mic′ro-, *a.* Of or pertaining to a micromere. **mi″cro-mer′ic‡.**

mi′cro-mere, mai′cro-mir *or* mic′ro-mir, *n. Embryol.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of cells resulting from the division of teleolecithal eggs. [< Gr. *mikromerēs,* < *mikros,* small, + *meros,* part.]

mi-crom′e-ter, mai-crom′e-tər *or* mic-rom′-, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions, generally used in connection with a microscope or telescope. There are a great variety of forms, but in nearly all the measurement is made by turning a very fine screw, which gives motion to a scale, spider-line, lens, prism, or ruled glass plate. **2.** A micrometer-caliper or -gage. [< MICRO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

—**annular, circular, or ring micrometer,** an annular glass disk with a metal ring cemented on the inside to form a circular opening across which are placed parallel chords for measuring with great accuracy differences of declination of stars from the time that they occupy in passing from one chord to another.—**dioptric m.,** a form of double-image micrometer in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube.—**divided-object-glass or double-image m.,** a micrometer in which two images are formed in the field by the halves of a bisected lens movable along the line of their segmentation. One form of this micrometer is the heliometer.—**mi-crom′e-ter-bal″ance,** *n.* A delicate coin-balance brought to equilibrium by a micrometer-screw.—**m.-caliper, m.-gage,** *n.* A caliper or gage having a micrometer-screw.—**m.-screw,** *n.* A screw with fine and very accurately cut threads, and a circular, graduated head, which shows the amount of advancement or retraction of the screw: used in fine measurements.—**reticulated m.,** a micrometer consisting of a low-power telescope eyepiece, having stretched across it two series of equidistant parallel wires at right angles with each other.

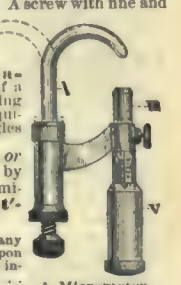

A Micrometer-caliper.
l, adjustable leg, made to turn; *m,* movable leg, operated by an interior micrometer-screw; *v,* vernier.

mi″cro-met′ric, mai′cro-met′ric *or* mic′ro-, *a.* Relating to or made by the micrometer; of the nature of minute measurement. **mi″cro-met′ric-al‡.**

> He (Rutherfurd) speedily obtained many sharply defined maps of star groups upon glass, and it remained only to effect the intended measurements upon these maps. . . . No known *micrometric* apparatus was adapted . . . to effect these measurements. F. A. P. BARNARD in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '75, p. 88.

—**mi″cro-met′ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

mi-crom′e-try, mai-crem′e-tri *or* mic-rem′-, *n.* The art of using the micrometer; the measurement of very minute lengths and angles.

mi″cro-mil′li-me″ter, etc. See MICRO-.

mi′cron, mai′cron, *C., or* mic′ron, *W.* (XIII), *n.* One-millionth of a meter, or one-thousandth of a millimeter: represented by the symbol μ. The combination μμ represents one-thousandth of a micron. [< Gr. *mikron,* neut. s. of *mikros,* small.]

Mi″cro-ne′si-an, mai′cro-[*or* mic′ro-]ni′si-ən, *C.* (-shən, *W.*), *a.* Of or peculiar to Micronesia, the groups of Pacific islands north of Melanesia, or to its inhabitants or language. **Mi″kro-ne′si-an‡.**

Mi″cro-ne′si-an, *n.* **1.** One of the natives of Micronesia, of mixed Polynesian and Malayan blood, with slight infusion of Tagala, Japanese, Chinese, and perhaps Papuan and Negrito elements. **2.** The dialects of Micronesia, belonging to the Polynesian branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages. Compare MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

mi′cro-phone, mai′cro-fōn *or* mic′ro-, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for magnifying faint sounds by the variation in electrical resistance caused by variation of pressure at a loose contact. In most forms a piece of carbon touching another piece loosely is included in a telephone circuit. When the loose carbon is jarred by the sound to be magnified, there is a rapid variation of pressure, and therefore of current, producing a similar but louder sound in the telephone. The ordinary carbon telephone transmitter depends on this principle.

> A *microphone* which detects the cadence of the fly's foot on the ceiling. GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* ch. 17, p. 195. [H. '79.]

[< MICRO- + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

—**mi″cro-phon′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by a microphone. **mi-croph′o-nous‡.—mi″cro-phon′ics,** *n.* The branch of acoustics that treats of the augmenting of weak sounds.—**mi′cro-pho″ny,** *n.* Weakness of voice.

Mi-crop′o-da, mai-crep′o-də, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of monomyarian bivalves with the foot aborted, as the oysters. [< MICRO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

—**mi′cro-pod,** *n.*

Mi″cro-pod′i-dæ, mai′[*or* mī′]cro-ped′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of picarian birds; swifts. **Mi′cro-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MICRO- + Gr. *pous,* foot.]

—**mi″cro-pod′id,** *n.*—**mi-crop′o-doid,** *n.*

Mi″cro-po-di′næ, mai′[*or* mī′]cro-po-dai′nē *or* -dī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Micropodidæ;* true swifts. [< MICROPUS.]—**mi-crop′o-din(e),** *a. & n.*

Mi″cro-po-dol′de-æ, mai′[*or* mī′]cro-po-del′de-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of picarians, including *Micropodidæ* and *Trochilidæ* or *Micropodidæ* alone. [< MICROPUS + -OID.]

—**mi″cro-po-dol′de-an,** *a. & n.*

mi-crop′o-dous, mai-crep′o-dus, *a.* Having abnormally small feet. [< MICRO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

mi-crop′o-dal‡.

mi′cro-pus, mi′cro-rhabd, etc. See MICR-.

mi′cro-scope, mai′cro-scōp, *C. E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.,* *or* mic′ro-, *W.*[2], *n.* **1.** An instrument for assisting the eye

in the vision of minute objects or features of objects that would be invisible without such aid.

In the *simple microscope* a single convex lens, between the eye and the object, forms an enlarged virtual image. In the *compound microscope* an object-glass or objective, near the object, forms a real image, which is viewed by the observer through a magnifying eyepiece. Either objective or eyepiece, or both, may be composed of more than one lens.

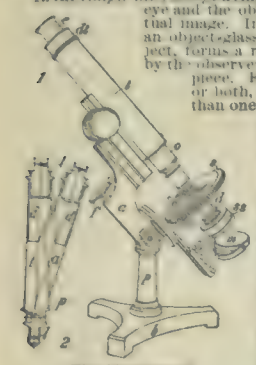

The Microscope.

1. Compound microscope: *a*, arm; *b*, base; *d*, diaphragm; *dt*, draw-tube for focusing; *e*, eyepiece; *f*, fine-adjustment screw; *m*, mirror; *o*, object-glass; *p*, pillar; *s*, stage; *ss*, substage; *t*, tube. 2, Diagram of the tubes of a binocular microscope: *a*, additional tube; *d*, *d*, draw-tubes; *l*, *l*, lenses; *p*, small prism; *t*, ordinary tube.

2. [M-] The constellation Microscopium. See CONSTELLATION. [< MICRO- + -SCOPE.]

—binocular microscope, a microscope having one object-glass and a double eyepiece to permit both eyes to be used at once in observation, the rays being divided by a prism.—**chemical m.,** an inverted microscope.—**filar m.,** one having cross-wires or -threads in the focus of its eyepiece.—**inverted m.,** one whose object-glass is below the stage, the rays being reflected to the eyepiece by an inverted prism: used to avoid acid fumes from the object viewed.—**lucernal m.,** one in which the object is illuminated by a lamp.—**m.-lamp,** *n.* A form of bull's-eye lantern.—**monocular m.,** one with but a single eyepiece.—**oxyhydrogen m.,** one in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen light: usually for projection.—**solar m.,** one in which the concentrated rays of the sun are used to illuminate the object: usually for projection on a screen.

mi″cro-scop′ic, mai″cro-scep′ic *or* mic″ro-, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the microscope or to microscopy; partaking of the characteristics, or performing the functions, of the microscope; adapted to or characterized by minute observation; as, a *microscopic* lens; a *microscopic* eye; a *microscopic* investigator.

His eye is both *microscopic* and telescopic; conversant at once with the animalcule of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Macaulay* in vol. i, p. 14. [o. & co. '71.]

2. Made, or as if made, with the microscope; as, *microscopic* analysis; *microscopic* criticism. **3.** Visible only under the microscope; exceedingly minute; as, *microscopic* parasites. **mi-cros′co-pal‡; mi″cro-sco′pi-al** or **-scop′ic-al‡.**

Synonyms: see LITTLE.

—mi″cro-scop′ic-al-ly, *adv.* By means of or as if with the microscope; so as to require a microscope.

mi′cro-sco″pist, mai′cro-scō″pist *or* mi-cres′co-pist (XIII), *n.* One expert in the use of the microscope.

mi′cro-sco″py, mai′cro-scō″pi, *C.*, *or* mi-cres′co-pi, *W.*, *n.* The art of examining objects with the microscope; microscopic investigation.

mi″cro-sec′tion, etc. See MICRO-.

mic′tion, mic′shun, *n.* The act of urinating. [< LL. *mictio(n-)*, < L. *mictus*, pp. of *mingo*, urinate.]

—mic′tu-rate, *vi.* To void urine; urinate.—**mic″tu-ri′tion,** *n.* The act of urinating, especially in small quantities and frequently. **mine-tu′ri-en-cy†.**

mid, mid, *a.* Middle: sometimes treated as an adjective, but properly always part of a compound word, representing the noun *middle* or *midst;* as, suspended in *mid* air (properly *mid-air*—the middle or midst of the air). [< AS. *mid;* cp. L. *medius*, middle.]

midde†.

—mid′age″, *n.* **1.** The middle period of life; middle-life. **2.** People of middle age, collectively.—**mid-angle,** *n.* The half of a right angle; 45 degrees.—**mid′bod″y,** *n.* The mesosoma.—**mid′brain″,** *n.* The mesencephalon.—**mid-channel,** *n.* The middle of the channel.—**mid-course,** *n.* **1.** The middle of a course. **2.** A middle course of procedure.—**mid-earth. I.** *a.* Inland. **II.** *n.* The center of the earth.—**mid′feath″er,** *n.* **1.** A horizontal water-bridge back of a boiler-furnace, having a flame-passage above and one below it. **2.** In mining, a support to the center of a tunnel.—**mid-galley,** *n.* The middle of a ship.—**mid-gear,** *n.* That position of the valve-motion of a steam-engine in which the engine will run neither way.—**mid′gut″,** *n.* The primitive intestinal cavity, formed by the closure of the body-walls of the embryo.—**mid-heaven,** *n.* **1.** The middle of heaven or of the heavens. **2.** *Astron.* The meridian of a place.—**mid-hour,** *n.* **1.** Midday. **2.** An hour between two other hours.—**mid′lay″er,** *n.* The mesoderm.—**mid′leg″,** *n.* The middle of the leg.—**mid-Lent,** *n.* The middle of Lent.—**mid′lent″ing,** *a.* Same as MOTHERING.—**mid′life″,** *n.* Same as MID-AGE, 1.—**mid′main″,** *n.* [Poet.] The middle of the main or sea.—**mid-morn,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Nine o'clock in the morning. H. *Dict.* **mid-morrow‡.**—**mid-noon,** *n.* The middle of the day.—**mid-off,** *n.* The left-hand midwicket in cricket.—**mid-on,** *n.* The right-hand midwicket in cricket.—**mid-parent,** *n.* A hypothetical parent having a stature midway between that of the father and the mother.—**mid-parentage,** *n.*—**mid′rib″,** *n. Bot.* The central or main rib of a leaf.—**mid′ribbed″,** *a.*—**mid-sea,** *n.* The open sea.—**mid′stream″,** *n.* The middle of the stream.—**mid-stroke,** *n. Mech.* The middle of a stroke or travel of a piston or slide-valve.—**mid-styled,** *a. Bot.* Having the style of intermediate length as compared with those of the long-styled and short-styled flowers: applied to heterogonous trimorphic flowers, as those of spiked loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*).—**mid″ter-ra′ne-an†,** *a.* Mediterranean.—**mid′vein″,** *n. Bot.* Same as MIDRIB.—**mid-watch,** *n. Naut.* The watch aboard ship from midnight to four A. M., or the part of the crew which stands that watch.—**mid-week. I.** *a.* In the middle of the week. **II.** *n.* The middle of the week.—**mid′wick″et,** *n.* In cricket, one of the fielders who stand nearly abreast of the bowler's wicket, but somewhat to the left and right; also, the ground occupied by him. Called respectively *midwicket-off* and *midwicket-on*, or *mid-off* and *mid-on*.

mid¹, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A midshipman. **2†.** The middle.

mid², *n.* [Dial.] Might; power. H. *Dict.*

mid, *prep.* **1.** [Poet.] Amid; among. **2†.** With.

mi′da, mai′da *or* mī′da, *n.* The maggot of the bean-fly. [< Gr. *midas*, a kind of insect.]

mi′dan, mai′dăn. *C.*, *n.* **1.** A grassy plain near a town; also, an open space or plaza in a town. **2.** In Arabia, a race-course. [Hind., < Per. *maidān.*] **mi′daun‡.**

Mi′das, mai′dos, *n.* **1.** A fabulously rich man: from Midas, a king of Phrygia, fabled to have turned into gold everything he touched. **2.** (1) *Mam.* A genus typical of *Midiidæ*. (2) [m-] A marmoset of this genus. [< Gr. *Midas;* see def. 1.]

—Mi′das′s-ear′, *n.* An ear-shell (*Auricula midæ*).

mid′day″, mid′dē′. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to noon or the middle of the day; as, a *midday* siesta. **II.** *n.* The middle of the day: noon.—**mid′day″-flow″er,** *n.* [Australian.] Any species of *Mesembryanthemum*.

mid′den, mid′n, *n.* **1.** Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill, or heap of refuse. [< Dan. *mödding, møgdynge*, < *møg*, muck, + *dynge*, heap.] **mid′-den-hill″†; mid′din†; mid′dling†.**

—mid′den-crow″, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common crow.—**mid′den-stead,** *n.* A dunghill spot or place.

mid′dest†, *a.* Middlemost: superlative of MID, *a.*

mid′dest†, *n.* The midst or middle.

mid′dle, mid′l, *vt.* [MID′DLED; MID′DLING.] **1.** To place in the middle. **2.** To fold or double in the middle, as a rope or piece of cloth.

mid′dle, *a.* **1.** Occupying a position equally distant from the extremes; mean; as, the *middle* point.

The Aztec had plainly reached that *middle* station, as far above the rude races of the New World as it was below the cultivated communities of the Old.

PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 139. [H. '51.]

2. Occupying any intermediate position; intervening.

Woman must be a subject or an equal; there is no *middle* ground. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Essays* essay v, p. 96. [o. & co. '71.]

3. *Gram.* (1) See MIDDLE VOICE, under VOICE. (2) Between rough or aspirated and smooth or unaspirated; as, a *middle* mute. See MEDIAL. [< AS. *middel*, middle, < *mid*, mid.] **mid′del†.**

—mid′dle-aged″, *a.* Being between youth and old age; from about thirty-five to fifty or fifty-five years old; as, a *middle-aged* man.—**m. C,** the note standing on the first leger line above the bass staff and the first leger line below the treble staff, or the corresponding tone or key.—**m. class,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle class.—**m. class,** the class that occupies an intermediate position socially; the trading class; bourgeoisie.—**m. distance** or **ground,** that part of a picture which lies between the background and the foreground.—**m. earth** [Poet.], the earth considered as midway between heaven and hell.—**M. Kingdom,** the Chinese empire.

Chung Kwo, 'The *Middle* State,' or *kingdom*, grew up in the feudal period as a name for the royal domain in the midst of the other states, or for those states as a whole in the midst of the uncivilised states around them. The idea of its being 'in the middle of the earth' did not enter into the designation.

LEGGE in *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 183. [L. '93.]

—m. part or **voice,** in music, the alto or tenor as lying in the middle of the harmony.—**m. post,** a king-post.—**m.-rate,** *a.* Mediocre.—**m.-shot,** *a. Hydraul.* Receiving water at about middle height: said of a water-wheel with horizontal axis.—**m.-sized,** *a.* Of a middle or average size.—**m.-spear,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. H. *Dict.*—**M. States** [U. S.], the four States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—which occupied a middle position between the New England and the Southern States in the original thirteen States.—**m.-stead,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The threshing-floor, which is generally in the middle of a barn. H. *Dict.*—**m. term,** see SYLLOGISM.—**mid′dle-weight″,** *n. Sport.* A boxer or wrestler of the class between lightweight and heavyweight, or from 140 to 160 pounds: in the case of a boxer usually 154 pounds.

mid′dle, *n.* **1.** The point or part equally distant from the extremities; a mean; as, the *middle* of the week or day. **2.** Specifically, the waist of the human body.

There stood unarmed Kalmucks in a death grapple with their detested foes, both up to the *middle* in water. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Flight of Tartar Tribe* in vol. i, p. 273. [T. & F. '56.]

3. Something that is intermediate between other things. **4.** *Gram.* The middle voice. See VOICE. **5.** *Logic.* The middle term. See SYLLOGISM. **6.** [M-] *Occult.* The second person in the Trinity: used by Dionysius.

Synonyms: see CENTER.

—the principle of excluded middle or **third** (*Logic*), a principle of negation according to which everything that is not included under a given term or its negative is excluded from existence.

mid′dle-man, mid′l-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who acts as an agent or intermediary between two parties. Specifically: (1) One who buys merchandise in bulk from manufacturers or importers and sells it again in smaller lots to wholesalers or retailers. Called also *jobber*.

The opinion of the most thoughtful and best informed men I know in Russia is that without the services of these Jews as *middlemen*, as cheap producers, and as hard workers the emancipation experiment would from the start have been a failure.

H. FREDERIC in *New-York Weekly Times* Oct. 21, '91, p. 5, col. 2.

(2) In Ireland, one who leases a large tract of land which he sublets in smaller parcels to actual tenants or tillers of the soil. **2.** In negro minstrelsy, the performer who sits in the middle of the semicircle of minstrels during the first part of the performance and propounds questions to the end-men; the interlocutor. **3.** A man of the middle classes; a commoner. **4.** In fisheries, a planter.

mid′dle-most″, mid′l-mōst″, *a.* Nearest to the middle.

mid′dler, mid′ler, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A member of the middle class, as in a theological seminary. **2†.** An intermediary.

mid′dling, mid′ling, *a.* **1.** Of middle rank, condition, size, or quality; especially, neither good nor bad; medium; moderate; tolerable; as, a *middling* man; a *middling* fruit. See FAIR TO MIDDLING, under FAIR.

Separate this great body: and though every member be of *middling* sense, it is not probable, that anything but reason can prevail over the whole.

HUME *Essays, Perfect Commonwealth* p. 304. [W. L. & CO.]

2. In tolerable but not good health; in fair health.

—mid′dling-ly, *adv.* Tolerably. **mid′dling‡** [Colloq.].—**mid′dling-ness,** *n.*

mid′dling, *n.* **1.** That part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the ramrod-thimble. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A side of bacon. **3.** *pl.* The coarser part of ground wheat, as distinguished from flour and bran: formerly used only for feed, but now manufactured into the best brand of flour, since it contains most gluten.

mid′dy, mid′i, *n.* [Colloq.] A midshipman.

mid-eth′moid, *a.* & *n.* Same as MESETHMOID.

Mid′gard″, mid′gärd″. *n. Norse Myth.* The earth, the abode of men, as distinguished from *Asgard*, the abode of the gods, and *Utgard*, the abode of giants: united with Asgard by the rainbow-bridge. [< Ice. *miðhgarðr*, lit. 'midyard,' < *miðhr*, mid, + *garðhr*, yard.]—**Midgard serpent** (*Norse Myth.*), the world-serpent hidden in the ocean, whose coils gird the whole earth.

midge, mij. *n.* **1.** A gnat or small nemocerous fly, especially a small long-legged chironomid insect that does not bite and has aquatic larvæ. **2.** A very small person or thing; dwarf; midget. **3.** A fry of various fishes. **4.** A very small one-horse carriage of the Isle of Wight. [< AS. *mycge*, midge, fly.]

midg′et, mij′et, *n.* **1.** A midge. **2.** A very small dwarf. **3.** A small active child.

Mid′i-dæ, mid′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An American family of monkeys with claws and 32 teeth, but unlike man in having 3 pairs of premolars and 2 of molars in each jaw: marmosets. [< MIDAS.]—**mid′id,** *n.*

mid′l, mid′ling. Middle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mid′land, mid′land. **I.** *a.* **1.** In the interior country; distant from the coast inland; as, a *midland* county or town. **2.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean. **II.** *n.* The interior of a country, especially of England, where it is always used in the plural.

mid′lest†, *a.* Lacking a middle, heart, or core.

mid′most″, mid′mōst″, *a.* Same as MIDDLEMOST.

mid′night″, mid′nait″. *a.* Of, pertaining to, occurring in, or like the middle of the night; dark; gloomy; secret; as, *midnight* darkness; *midnight* plottings.

What's *midnight* doubt before the dayspring's faith!

BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 14.

mid′night″, *n.* The middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night.

mid′oid, mid′oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Midiidæ*. [< MIDAS + -OID.]

Mid′rash, mid′rash, *n.* [MID-RASH′IM, *pl.*] [Heb.] Jewish exegetical treatises on the Old Testament, dating from the 4th to the 12th century.—**mid-rash′ic,** *a.*

mid′riff, mid′rif, *n. Anat.* The diaphragm. [< AS. *midrif*, < *mid* (see MID) + *hrif*, belly.] **mid′rif‡.**

mid′ship″, mid′ship′, *a.* At or pertaining to the middle of a vessel's hull.—**mid′ship″-bend″,** *n.* Same as DEAD-FLAT.—**m.-body,** *n.* That part of a vessel's hull which has uniform cross-section.

—mid′ships″, *n. pl.* The midship timbers, or those at the widest part of the vessel.—**mid′ships″,** *adv. Naut.* Amidships.

mid′ship″man, mid′ship′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** Formerly, in the United States navy, a line-officer of the lowest rank: now called *naval cadet;* in the English navy, the higher of the two grades of petty officers under instruction on shipboard, the other being naval cadets.

In the United States navy the cadet midshipman becomes, on promotion, an ensign. In the English navy he becomes a sublieutenant. His principal duties are to convey orders from the quarter-deck to various parts of the ship, to assist in the carrying on of the duties of the deck, and generally to perform subordinate semi-official duties.

2. An American toadfish or batrachid (genus *Porichthys*) having a conspicuous lateral line with embedded, shining, button-like bodies.

—cadet midshipman, any undergraduate of the United States Naval Academy except a cadet engineer.—**passed m.,** formerly, in the United States navy, a midshipman who had passed his examinations and was awaiting promotion.

mid′ship-mite, mid′ship-mait″, *n.* [Humorous.] A very small midshipman.

midst, midst, *n.* The central part; middle; as, in the *midst* of a forest; often with the implication of being surrounded or hard pressed, as by enemies or troubles; as, in the *midst* of duties or dangers.

The children of Israel shall go on dry ground through the *midst* of the sea. *Ex.* xiv, 16.

[From the phrase *in the midst*, where *midst* is an extension of ME. *middes*, adv. gen. of *midde*, < AS. *midd*, middle.]

Synonyms: see CENTER. Compare synonyms for AMID.

—in our, your, or **their midst,** in the midst of us, you, or them: a form pronounced analogically irreproachable by Fitzedward Hall, in *Modern English*, p. 50, but objected to by some authorities.

midst, *adv.* In the middle.

midst, *prep.* Amidst.

mid′sum″mer, mid′sum″er, *n.* The middle of the summer; in common usage, the time of the summer solstice, about June 21 (the beginning of astronomical summer north of the equator): used also adjectively.

This is the season, and this onwards till *midsummer*, when London is most thronged with people.

FROUDE *Carlyle in London* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 114. [s. '84.]

[< AS. *midsumor*, < *mid* (see MID) + *sumor*, summer.]

—midsummer daisy, the oxeye daisy.—**M. day,** the 24th of June: the feast of St. John the Baptist.—**m. madness,** the mad practises of those who formerly celebrated midsummer eve; hence, lunacy.

—mid′sum″mer-y, *a.* Of or pertaining to midsummer.

mid′ward†, I. *a.* & *adv.* In or toward the middle. **II.** *n.* The middle.

mid′way″, mid′wē″. **I.** *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. **II.** *n.* The middle, or the middle course.—**mid′way″,** *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

mid′wife″, mid′waif″, *v.* **I.** *t.* To assist in childbirth; figuratively, to assist in bringing to birth or light. **II.** *i.* To serve as a midwife. **mid′wive″‡.**

mid′wife″, *n.* [MID′WIVES″, *pl.*] **1.** A woman who makes a business of assisting at childbirth. **2.** Figuratively, one who helps to bring anything into being or light.

Jefferson . . . had acted as undertaker for the royal colonies and as *midwife* for the United States of America.

J. T. MORSE, JR. *Thomas Jefferson* ch. 3, p. 39. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< AS. *mid*, with, + *wīf*, wife.]

—mid′wife″ry (XIII), *n.* The practise or business of the midwife; obstetrics: used also figuratively.—**mid′wi″fish,** *a.* Pertaining to midwives or midwifery.

mid′win″ter, mid′win″ter, *n.* The middle of winter; in popular usage, the winter solstice, about Dec. 21 (the beginning of astronomical winter): used also adjectively.

mie†, *vt.* To crumble; pulverize.—**mier†,** *n.* A pestle.

mien, mīn, *n.* The external appearance or manner of a person; carriage; air; bearing.

For truth has such a face and such a *mien*,
As to be loved needs only to be seen.
DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. i, l. 33.

[< F. *mine*, < It. *mina*, < *menare*, conduct, < LL. *mino*, < L. *minor*, threaten, < *minæ*, threats.] **meane**†.

Synonyms: see AIR; MANNER.

mieve†, *vt.* To move

miff, mif, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cause to be slightly vexed or displeased: generally in the passive; as, he was *miffed* because of a slight.

The New-Englanders feel *miffed*. HARRY SEDGWICK in Mary E. Dewey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick, May 25, '22* p. 153. [H. '71.]

miff, **1.** *n.* [Rare.] Slightly vexed or offended. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A feeling of slight vexation or resentment; a huff.

But few things will make creep the lion's mane
Like ladies in a *miff* who won't explain!
S. P. WILLIS *Lady Jane* can. 2, st. 88.

[Cp. dialectic G. *muff*, sullenness.]

mig'gle, mig'l, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A common playing-marble; in the plural, the game of marbles.

might, mait, *imp.* of MAY, *v.*

might, *n.* Ability to do anything requiring force or power, mental, moral, physical, or spiritual; the possession of great resources; intensity of will; ability; strength.

Spain was still a great power; but it was a power whose *might* was waning. T. ROOSEVELT *Historic Towns, New York* ch. 1, p. 2. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

[< AS. *miht*, < *magan*, have power.] **mycht**†.

Synonyms: see POWER.

—with might and main, with utmost endeavor.

Derivatives:—might'ful, *a.* Full of might; mighty.—**might'ful-ness**†, *n.*—**might'less**, *a.* Lacking might; feeble.—**might'ly**†, *a.* Mighty.

might'i-ly, mait'i-li, *adv.* **1.** With might; with great force, energy, or earnestness; vehemently; powerfully. **2.** [Colloq.] To a great degree; very much; greatly; as, I wanted to go *mightily*.

What concerns us instantly and *mightily* is to find out what to seek, and how to seek it. AXEL GUSTAFSON *Foundation of Death* ch. 11, p. 287. [K. P. & CO. '84.]

might'i-ness, mait'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mighty or powerful; great extent or degree; also, high dignity. **2.** [M-] An old title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands.

might'y, mait'i, *a.* [MIGHT'I-ER; MIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Possessed of might of any kind: powerful; strong; as, a *mighty* man; a *mighty* influence.

Many of the *mightiest* men in the land who had hitherto held aloof now offered him Harold; their services, and were glad to accept honors at his hands.
H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* ch. 5, p. 56. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. Of unusual bulk, amount, number, consequence, etc.; important; momentous; wonderful; as, a *mighty* host; a *mighty* change. [< AS. *mihtig*, < *miht*; see MIGHT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ATHLETIC; POWERFUL. Compare synonyms for POWER.

might'y, *n.* [Archaic.] A mighty warrior.

might'y, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; very.

The mature young lady has *mighty* little need of powder, now, for her downcast face. DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10, p. 132. [E. & L. '92.]

mign'iard†, *a.* Soft; delicate; dainty. **mign'ard**†.

—mign'iard-ise†, *vt.* To render delicate; treat gently. **mign'iard-ize**†.—**mign'iard-ise**†, *n.* Delicacy; gentle usage. **mign'iard-ize**†.

mi'gnion†, *a.* & *n.* See MINION†. **mi'gnon**†.

mi'gnon, min'yun, *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] To flatter.

mi"gnon-ette', min'yun-et', *n.* A North-African plant (*Reseda odorata*) of the mignonette family (*Resedaceæ*), widely cultivated for its fragrance.

It has wedge-shaped leaves, inconspicuous greenish flowers with fringed petals, and 3- to 4-horned bladdery seed-vessels open at the top.

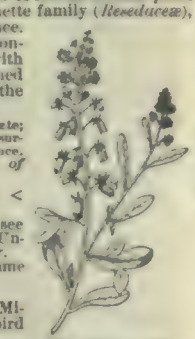

The Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*).

Mignonette does best in a cool climate; . . . for full flowering nothing can surpass its luxuriance, beauty or fragrance. PETER HENDERSON *Handbook of Plants* p. 253. [P. H. & CO. '90.]

[F., dim. of *mignon*, delicate, < OHG. *minna*, love.]

—Jamaica mignonette, see LAWSONIA.—**m.-pepper**, *n.* Ungrounded or coarsely ground pepper.

mi"graine', mi'grēn', *n.* [F.] Same as MEGRIM. **my-grane'**†.

—mi-grai'nous, *a.*

mi'grant, mai'grant. **1.** *a.* Migratory. **II.** *n.* A migratory bird or other animal.

mi'grate, mai'grēt, *vi.* [MI'GRA'TED; MI'GRA'TING.] To remove or pass from one country, region, or habitat to another, especially in groups or companies; as, birds *migrate* northward in spring and southward in fall.

They knew of no wealth but the products of the chase, and they *migrated* with the wild herds.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, epoch i, ch. 2, p. 36. [A. '83.]

[< L. *migratus*, pp. of *migro*, remove.]

Synonyms: see EMIGRATE.

mi-gra'tion, mai grē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of migrating; removal from one region, habitat, or latitude to another, especially in large bodies; change of abode. **2.** The totality of persons or things migrating, or the time occupied in migrating.

America, as the land of promise to all the world, is the destination of the most remarkable *migrations* of which we have any record. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 4, p. 30. [B. & T. CO.]

3†. Removal; banishment. [F., < L. *migratiun-*, < *migro*, remove.]—**bathic migration**, migration of fish from one depth of water to another.—**equatorial m.**, migration north or south, to or from the equator.—**m. of the ions** (*Physics*), the movement of the ions toward the anode and cathode in electrolysis.

mi'gra"tor, mai'grē"ter, *n.* One who or that which migrates.—**mi-gra'tion-ist**‡.

mi'gra-to-ry, mai'gra-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to migration; given to migration; roving; wandering; as, *migratory* habits; *migratory* birds or tribes.

In this *migratory* state we are meant to be kept moving. F. D. HUNTINGDON *Christian Believing* ser. vi, p. 105. [C. S. & CO. '60.]

—migratory cell, a leucocyte.—**m. thrush**, the American robin.

mih-rab', mih-rāb', *n.* [Ar.] A place, usually a niche, in the wall of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, and before which the Mohammedan people pray.

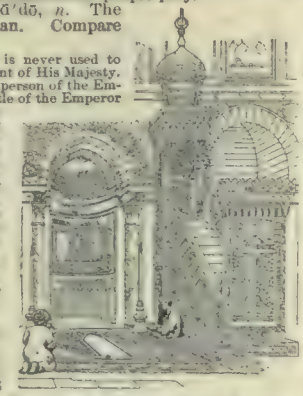

The Mihrab of the Mosque El Moyed, at Cairo, with the Mimbar on the right.

mi-ka'do, mi-kā'dō, *n.* The sovereign of Japan. Compare SHOGUN.

The term *Mikado* is never used to signify the Government of His Majesty. It refers solely to the person of the Emperor. It is not the title of the Emperor of Japan in the sense we speak of the Czar of Russia, or the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. In its strictly literal sense *Mikado* meant the Gate of the Imperial Palace. Hence, it came to be used as a figurative term signifying the Emperor himself.
TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA, Sec'y of Legation of Japan *Letter to Stand. Dict.* Feb. 16, '94.

[Jap., 'exalted gate,' < *mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.]

mik'elt, *a.* Much; mickle.

Mik'mak, *n.* Same as MICMAC.

mil, mil, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire; $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch. [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

—circular mil, a unit of area in measuring cross-sections of wires; 0.7854 square mil.

mil, mild or milld. Mill, milled. PHIL. SOC.

mi-la'di, mi-lā'di, *n.* [It.] My lady. **mi-la'dy**†.

One said it was milord who had gone out in a sailing-boat; another maintained that the prostrate figure he discerned was *miladi*. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. vii, ch. 35, p. 260. [WOR.]

Mil"an-ese', mil'an-ēs', *C.*[1] *W.*[2] (-īz', *C.*[2] *J. W.*[1] *Wr.*). **1.** *a.* Pertaining to Milan, in Italy. **II.** *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; the people of Milan.

—the Milanese, the territory of Milan.

mil'ar-ite, mil'ar-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to greenish, brittle, hydrous potassium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($HKCa_2Al_5Si_{12}O_{30}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Called also *guiffite*. [< the Val *Milar*, in Switzerland.]

milch, milch, *a.* **1.** Giving milk, as a cow. **2**†. Milky. **3**†. Yielding liquid; hence, tearful; tender. [< AS. *meolce*, < *melc*, milk.]

—milch'-wom"an, *n.* A wet-nurse. **m.-wench**†.

milch'er, milch'ėr, *n.* A cow that yields milk.

milch'y, milch'i, *a.* **1.** Full of milk. **2.** Full of milk or spawn, as oysters: a trade use.

Mil'com, mil'cem, *n.* *Anc. Myth.* The god of the Ammonites, whose worship was established in Jerusalem by Solomon (*1 Kings* xi. 5, 33; *2 Kings* xxiii, 13): sometimes confounded with *Moloch*.

mild†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become mild.

mild, maild, *a.* **1.** Moderate in action or disposition; not severe or cruel; tender; gentle; kind; clement. **2.** Expressing kindness or gentleness; placid; calm; as, a *mild* look or tone. **3.** Moderate in effect on the senses, especially those of feeling and taste; not harsh or irritating; soft; bland; balmy; as, *mild* fruit; *mild* breezes. **4.** Moderate in degree; not extreme; as, *mild* exertions; a *mild* persuasion. **5.** New: said of malt liquors. [< AS. *milde*, mild.] **milde**†; **mylde**†.

Synonyms: see BLAND; PACIFIC. Compare synonyms for LENITY; MERCY.

—mild and tough, mellowed or ripened by weathering: said of brick-clay: the opposite of *short and rough*.—**mild'-spo"ken**, *a.* Having a mild manner of speech.

—mild'en, *vt.* & *vi.* To render or become mild; soften.—**mild'ly**, *adv.*—**mild'ness**, *n.*

mild', *n.* Mildness.

mil'der-nix'†, *n.* A coarse linen.

mil'dew, mil'dū, *vt.* & *vi.* To taint or become tainted with mildew.

mil'dew, *n.* **1.** Any one of various erysiphaceous fungi that attack a great variety of plants, as hops, cherries, roses, etc. Specifically: (1) The vine-disease fungus (*Peronospora viticola*); generally called in the United States *downy mildew* and in England *false mildew*. In the United States many other species of peronosporaceous fungi are also called *downy mildew*. (2) The powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralis*) of the United States and the similar grape *Oidium* of European vineyards. (3) In England, the wheat-rust (*Puccinia graminis*).

2. A decayed condition produced in vegetable material or matter by the action of such fungi. **3.** Vaguely, any mold on walls, clothing, etc. [< AS. *militēaw*, < **mile*, honey, + *dēaw*, dew.] **mel'dew**†.

—mil'dew-bronze", *n.* Bronze made to look as if mildewed, by long burial under ground.

mil'dewd, *pp.* Mildewed. PHIL. SOC.

mil'dew-y, mil'dū-i, *a.* Affected by mildew; moldy.

mile, mail, *n.* A measure of distance and of surface in the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, and in all British possessions. See STATUTE MILE, below.

The mile varies greatly in different countries. In written records the word must be interpreted in the light of local usage and the period when used. See MEASURE.

[< AS. *mīl*, < LL. *milia*, < L. *mille* (sc. *passuum*, of paces), thousand.] **myle**†.

—geographical or **nautical mile**, one-sixtieth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 2,029 yards.—**mile's post", m.stone**, *n.* A post, pillar, or stone set up at a roadside to indicate distance from a given point.—**m. run**, same as TRAIN-MILE. See TRAIN.—**statute m.**, the legal mile of the United States, 5,280 feet.

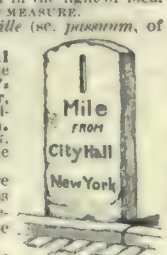

An Old Mile-stone in the Bowery, New York.

mile'age, mail'ij, *n.* **1.** The entire length or amount of anything that is or may be measured in miles, especially when stated in miles; distance in miles.

Our railway *mileage* is over one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles. E. ATKINSON in *Proc. A. A. A. S., Aug.* '85 p. 434.

2. Compensation reckoned at so much per mile, allowed in lieu of expenses of travel, as to a member of Congress or other official. **mil'lage**†.

mil'ler, mail'ler, *n.* **1.** Something that has a length of a specified number of miles: in composition.

I went out this morning for a 12-*miler*.
DICKENS in *Dickens-Collins Letters, Nov. 14, '56* p. 66. [H. '92.]

2. [Colloq.] A person or thing that travels a specified number of miles, or miles per hour: in composition; as, the horse is a ten-*miler*.

Mi-le'sian[1], mi-lī'shian, *C.*[1] (-zhan, *C.*[2] *W.*[1]; -shan, *W.*[2]). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek Ionic city of Miletus, Asia Minor; as, the *Milesian* tales. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

Mi-le'sian[2]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fourth and latest of the Irish races, the "Milesians" or followers of Miled, or to Ireland. **II.** *n.* A member of the Milesian race fabled to have come from Spain to Ireland.

By a . . . misunderstanding of the epithet Miledh, or 'warrior,' applied to Fion by the Gaelic bards, there was generated a mythical hero, Milesius, and the sobriquet '*Milesian*,' colloquially employed in speaking of the Irish.
FISKE *Myths and Myth-Makers* ch. 3, p. 71. [O. & CO. '73.]

[< *Milesius*, legendary king of Spain.]

mile'way†, *n.* One-third of an hour.

mil'foil, mil'foil, *n.* A common perennial herb (*Achillea Millefolium*) with a stem branching at the top into a dense flat-topped corymb of whitish flowers, and with very finely divided leaves. Called also *yarrow*. [OF., < L. *millefolium*, < *mille*, thousand, + *folium*, leaf.]

mil'i-a†, *n.* A millet-seed.

mil"i-a'ri-a, mil'i-ē'ri-ą *or* -ą'ri-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Miliary fever; the millet-seed rash. [L., f. s. of *miliarius*, of millet, < *milium*, millet.]

mil'i-a-ry, mil'i-ę-ri (XIII), *a.* **1.** Like millet-seeds; as, *miliary* tubercles; *miliary* glands; *miliary* aneurism. **2.** Accompanied by a rash having pimples the size of a millet-seed; as, a *miliary* fever. [< L. *miliarius*; see MILIARIA.]

mi"lice'†, *n.* Militia.

Mi-li'o-la, mi-lai'o-lą, *C.* (mil'i-ō'lą, *W.*), *or* -lī'o-lą, *n.* *Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Miliolidæ*. **2.** [m-] A foraminifer of this genus. [< L. *milium*, millet.]

Mil"i-ol'i-dæ, mil'i-ol'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of imperforate foraminifers, especially those with shell normally porcellanous and chambered by septa (each with a hole) into loculi arranged in a straight line or variously coiled. [< MILIOLA.]

—mil'i-o-lid, *n.*—**mil'i-o-loid**, *a.*—**Mil"i-o-lid'e-a**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Miliolidæ* as an order.—**mil"i-o-lid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**mil"i-ol'i-form**, *a.* Same as MILIOLINE.—**mil'i-o-lin(e**, **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the *Miliolidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Miliolidæ*.—**mil'i-o-lite**, **1.** *a.* Miliolitic. **II.** *n.* A fossil miliolite.—**mil"i-o-lit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing miliolites.

mil'i-tan-cy, mil'i-tan-si, *n.* The condition of being militant; specifically, that social condition of mankind in which the efforts of men are directed chiefly to armed conflict with one another: opposed to *industrialism*.

There is another root in the primitive and still-surviving *militancy*. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ch. 6, p. 96. [A. '79.]

mil'i-tant, mil'i-tant, *a.* **1.** Engaged in or pertaining to fighting or conflict with opposing powers or influences; combating; as, the church *militant* (see CHURCH). **2.** Of a warlike or combative disposition or tendency.

We think the councils held in heaven
Sit long, ere yet that blissful leaven
Work peace amongst the *militant*.
JEAN INGELOW *Scholar and Carpenter* st. 17.

[< L. *militan(t-)s*, ppr. of *milito*, serve as soldier, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] **—mil'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

mil'i-ta-ri-ly, mil'i-tę-ri-li, *adv.* In a military manner; by force of arms.

mil'i-ta-rism, mil'i-tą-rizm, *n.* The giving of undue prominence to military training and military glory; the maintenance of government by military force; warlike or military spirit: used now mostly in reference to the European policy of maintaining great standing armies.

Although *militarism* is an influence as subtle as it is powerful, yet its absolute hold upon a nation is necessarily relaxed in the degree of the national enlightenment.
Harper's Weekly July 18, '91, p. 530, col. 2.

[< F. *militarisme*, < L. *militaris*; see MILITARY.]

mil'i-ta-rist, mil'i-tą-rist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in or advocates militarism. **2.** One devoted to a military life or to military affairs.

mil'i-ta-ry, mil'i-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or warfare; becoming a soldier; conformable to the rules of warfare; soldierly; warlike; martial; as, a *military* bearing; *military* discipline or renown.

New England was regarded as the most *military* among the British colonies. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 28. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

2. Having arms as a profession; being a soldier; as, a *military* man. **3.** Done, supported, or carried on by force of arms; as, a *military* expedition or despotism. [< L. *militaris*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] **mil'i-tar**†.

—military feud, a feudal estate (in England) held in a tenure of military service.—**m. orders**, orders of medieval soldier-monks. See KNIGHT.—**m. railway**, a railway for military service; specifically, one with armor-plated motors and cars, the latter having port-holes for guns.

mil'i-ta-ry, *n.* A body of soldiers or the whole of the soldiers of a state or nation; soldiery; army: usually with the definite article; as, *the military* is on the way.

Synonyms: see ARMY.

mil'i-tate, mil'i-tēt, *vi.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **1.** To have weight or influence (in determining a question): followed by *against* or *with*, or more rarely *for* or *in favor of*; as, this evidence *militates against* your hypothesis.

To many minds the idea of Evolution, . . . so far from *militating against* the belief in a Creator, is entirely in favor of that belief. A. MASON *Faith of the Gospel* ch. 1, p. 13. [E. P. D. '90.]

2. [Archaic.] To contend with or as with arms; fight. [< L. *militatus*, pp. of *milito*; see MILITANT.]

mil"i-ta'tion, mil'i-tē'shun, *n.* The act of militating; a belligerent or martial condition; warfare.

mi-li'tia, mi-lish'ą, *n.* **1.** Those citizens, collectively, who are enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the permanent military forces, as, in the United States, the National Guard of the various States. **2.** [U. S.] The whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms who may be called on for military duty. **3**†. Soldiery; the military. **4**†. Warfare. [< F. *milice*, < L. *militia*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] **mil"ice'**†.

—mi-li'tia-man, *n.* A member of the militia.

mi-li'ti-ate†, *vi.* To raise or maintain an army; carry on war.

milk, milk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** (1) To draw milk from; as, to *milk* cows. (2) To draw (milk) from the udder; as, to *milk* a pailful of milk. **2.** [Colloq. or Slang.] To drain or exhaust; hence, to abstract or take from, as surreptitiously.

For . . . purposes of mere æsthetic nourishment Goethe always *milked* other minds—if minds those ruminators and digesters of antiquity into asses' milk may be called. LOWELL *Among my Books, Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 188. [o. & co. '70.]

3. Specifically: (1) *Elec.* To draw off a part of the current from; tap without cutting; read a message from by induction of the current: said of a telegraph-wire or -circuit. (2) [Slang.] *Horse-racing.* (*a*) To obtain money from (a person) by any questionable or fraudulent turf transaction. (*b*) To withdraw (a horse) from a race for a bribe.

They first '*milked*' him, that is, obtained money by his not running. *Contemporary Review* June, '73, p. 21.

(*c*) **To lay wagers against (one's own horse). 4†.** To give milk to. **5†.** To suck.

II. *i.* To yield milk; as, the cow *milks* easily. [< AS. *meolcian*, < *meolc*, milk.] **milke†.—to milk the street** Slang, U. S.), to make a profit out of smaller traders by alternately supporting and depressing the market: said on the stock or other exchanges of large traders.

milk, *n.* **1.** The opaque whitish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. Milk is an emulsion with a slight but pleasant odor, an agreeable sweetish taste, and a specific gravity of from 1.018 to 1.045. It consists of from 80 to 90 per cent. of water, in which are dissolved from 2 to 6 per cent. casein, 1.5 to 9 per cent. milk-sugar, 0.1 to 2 per cent. mineral salts, and 2.5 to 6 per cent. of globules of fat (butter) in suspension. When allowed to rest, the globules gradually rise toward the surface and form cream. By strongly agitating milk, as in churning, the external envelope of the fat-globules is broken and the butter collects together in a pasty mass. The milk secreted by the mother during the first three or four days after birth is a turbid yellowish fluid with strong alkaline reaction and possessing purgative qualities, and is called *colostrum*. When milk is coagulated, as by rennet or other agents, the casein separates into curds, which when prepared form cheese; hence, for the making of this article a milk rich in casein is preferred.

The constituents of different kinds of milk are exhibited in the following table, derived from one compiled by Dr. Charles A. Doremus:

Varieties.	Water.	Solids.	Fat.	Casein.	Albumen.	Milk-sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogenized.	Non-nitrogenized.
Women	86.732	13.267	4.131	1.995	....	6.936	0.201	1.995	11.067
Cows	84.28	15.72	6.47	3.57	0.78	4.34	0.63	4.35	10.81
Goats	86.85	13.52	4.34	2.53	1.26	3.73	0.65	3.79	8.12
Ewes	83.30	16.60	6.05	5.73	....	3.96	0.68	5.73	10.01
Asses	89.01	10.99	1.85	3.57	....	5.05	....	3.57	6.90
Mares	90.45	9.55	1.31	2.53	....	5.42	0.29	2.53	6.73
Buffaloes	80.640	19.360	8.450	4.247	....	4.518	0.845	4.247	12.968
Camels	86.34	13.66	2.90	3.67	....	5.73	0.66	3.67	8.68
Sows	81.80	18.20	6.00	5.30	....	6.07	0.83	5.30	12.07
Hippopotami	90.43	9.57	4.51	4.40*	....	....	0.11	....	....
Elephants	66.697	33.303	22.070	3.212	....	7.392	0.629	3.212	29.462

* Milk-sugar included.

2. Something that resembles milk. (1) The sap or juice of certain plants, such as the juice of the coconut, the sap of the fig-tree, etc.

The cow-plant of Ceylon, . . . Gymnema lactiferum, yields a *milk* of which the Cingalese make use for food.
LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* class vii, p. 635. [A. '53.]

(2) *Pharm.* One of various emulsions, liquids containing precipitates in suspension, etc. See phrases. (3) [U. S.] The semi-fluid ripe ova of an oyster. **3.** A whitish opalescent appearance characterizing some diamonds. **4.** [Slang.] Money made on the turf by any questionable or fraudulent transaction.

Ferret gets another horse or two of which he has the control entered at his own weights, so that he may . . . have . . . a chance of some *milk*. *Contemporary Review* June, '73, p. 27.

[< AS. *meolc*, milk.]

Compounds, etc.:—**blue milk. 1.** Watered milk. **2.** Milk that turns blue, owing to the growth of a chromogenic bacterium (*Bacterium cyanogenum*). **3.** [Colloq.] Skimmed milk.—**Bristol m.**, a beverage made of sherry and other ingredients.—**condensed m.**, milk concentrated to the consistency of thick cream or sometimes to a dry condition, and sometimes preserved by the addition of sugar.—**fairy's m.**, a secretion from the mammary glands of an infant, occurring for a few days after birth. Called also *witch's milk*.—**in the m.**, milky, as the oyster when it contains the young, or as a wheat-kernel when it contains a white secretion before it begins to harden.—**milk'ab"scess**, *n.* Broken breast; mammary abscess.—**m.-and-water**, *a.* [Colloq.] Weak and vacillating; namby-pamby: as, a *milk-and-water* political policy.—**m.-blotch**, *n.* The milky scall or tetter. **m.-crust‡.**—**m.-bowie**, *n.* [Scot.] A milk-pail.—**m.-cooler**, *n.* An apparatus for cooling milk.—**m.-cure**, *n.* The treatment of disease by subsisting on a diet of milk alone.—**m.-dame†**, *n.* A foster-mother or wet-nurse.—**m.-dentition**, *n.* Deciduous dentition. See DENTITION.—**m.-duct**, *n.* One of the passages of the mammary gland by which milk is discharged.—**m.-factory**, *n.* **1.** A place where butter and cheese are made. **2.** A condensed-milk factory. **3.** In Ireland, a place where the cream is extracted from milk, the skimmed article being returned to the farmers.—**m.-fever**, *n.* The fever that generally attends the secretion of milk about the third day after delivery in childbirth.—**milk'fish"**, *n.* A chanceoid fish (*Chanos salmoneus*) of the Pacific, highly esteemed as food.—**m.-globule**, *n.* One of the fatty globules, consisting of butter and casein, that give to milk its white appearance, since they reflect the light.—**m.-kinship**, *n.* That degree of relationship existing between foster-children.—**m.-knot**, *n.* A small hard lump sometimes occurring in the breast after slight inflammation or after the milk-forming period.—**m.-kye**, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Milch cows.—**m.-leg**, *n.* The white swelling of parturient women; "white-leg" (phlegmasia dolens).—**m.-livered**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; white-livered.—**milk'maid"**, *n.* A woman who milks cows; dairymaid. **m.-madge‡.**—**milk'man**, *n.* One who sells milk from door to door; a milk-peddler.—**m.-meat**, *n.* Any food made chiefly of milk.—**m.-mirror**, *n.* A mark on the udder of a cow, caused by the hair growing in a direction opposite to the regular or natural one, and supposed to indicate the quality of the animal as a milker.—**m.-mite**, *n.* The cheese-mite.—**m.-molar**, *n.* One of the molars of the temporary or deciduous set replaced by a premolar.—**m.-nurse**, *n.* A wet-nurse.—**m. of almonds**, see ALMOND.—**m. of lime**, slaked lime in water.—**m. of sulfur**, precipitated sulfur.—**m.-pan**, *n.* A shallow pan in which milk is kept standing while the cream is rising.—**m.-pap**, *n.* [Rare.] A teat.—**m.-parsley**, *n.* An Old World herb (*Peucedanum palustre*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), with a milky juice.—**m.-pea**, *n.* Any one of various prostrate or twining perennial herbs of the genus *Galactia*, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with racemes of purplish flowers, found in the eastern United States.—**m.-plasma**, *n.* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes. [C.]—**m.-porridge**, *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water.—**m.-pump**, *n.* A breast-pump.—**m.-quartz**, *n.* Milk-white quartz.—**m.-ranch**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A dairy.—**m.-scab**, *n.* Milk-blotch.—**m. shake** [U. S.], an iced drink made of sweetened and flavored milk, carbonated water, and sometimes raw egg, mixed by being violently shaken by a machine specially invented for the purpose.—**m.-sick**, *a.* [Colloq.] Affected with milk-sickness.—**m.-sickness**, *n.* A kind of malignant fever affecting both man and beast. Called also *swamp-sickness*, *the trembles*.

The *milk-sickness* is a mysterious disease which . . . seems to have been a malignant form of fever—attributed . . . to the eating of poisonous herbs by the cattle, . . . attended with violent retching and a burning sensation in the stomach, often terminating fatally on the third day. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 30. [c. co. '90.]

—**m.-snake**, *n.* A colubrine serpent (*Ophibolus doliatus*, var. *triangulus*), grayish with three series of brown blotches, and about 3 feet long: often seen about dairies in the northern United States.—**m.-spot**, *n.* An opalescent patch of variable size usually found in the front wall of the right ventricle of the adult heart.—**milk'stone"**, *n.* A flint whitened by fire, found among prehistoric remains.—**m.-sugar**, *n.* The sugar contained in milk; lactose. Called also *sugar of milk*.—**m.-tester**, *n.* A device for testing milk, as a lactometer.—**m.-thistle**, *n.* **1.** A thistle-like European herb (*Silybum Marianum* or *Carduus Marianus*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with white-spotted leaves, formerly cultivated for culinary use. Called also *blessed*, *holy*, or *our Lady's thistle*. **2.** The sow-thistle.—**m.-thrush**, *n.* Aphthous sore mouth of infants; white thrush.—**m.-tie**, *n.* Milk-kinship.—**m.-tooth**, *n.* A tooth of the milk-dentition.—**m.-train**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A railway-train made up especially for the transportation of milk to the large cities. **2.** [Canada.] An itinerant milk-wagon collecting milk for the use of cheese-factories or creameries.—**m.-tree**, *n.* Either of two South-American cow-trees, the *Brosimum Galactodendron* and *Tabernæmontana utilis*.—**m.-vat**, *n.* A vat used in cheese-making for coagulating milk.—**m.-fat.**—**m.-vessel**, *n. Bot.* A tube containing or secreting the milky fluids of a plant.—**m.-vetch**, *n.* Any one of various herbs of the genus *Astragalus*: so called in the Old World from the supposed increase in the secretion of milk by goats feeding upon them.—**m.-walk**, *n.* A milkman's district or route.—**m.-warm**, *a.* Warm as new milk; tepid.—**m.-white**, *a.* Of a milky whiteness.—**m.-woman**, *n.* [Scot.] A wet-nurse.—**pigeons' m.**, a substance like thick milk in the crop of pigeons, with which they feed their young by disgorging it.—**whole m.**, unskimmed milk.

The following compounds have also been used: **m.-bottle, m.-can, m.-car, m.-house, m.-pail, m.-route, m.-wagon.**

milk'en†, *a.* **1.** Like milk; milky. **2.** Consisting of milk.—**milk'en-way"†**, *n.* The Milky Way.

milk'er, milk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which milks; specifically, a mechanical device for milking cows. **2.** A domestic animal, especially a cow, that is milked or gives milk (as in some specified way); as, a hard *milker*.

milk'ful, milk'ful, *a.* Full of milk; hence, fertile.

milk'ing, milk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who milks, in any sense. **2.** The amount of milk taken at one time of milking.—**milk'ing-stool"**, *n.* A stool on which the milker sits while milking.—**m.-time**, *n.* The time for milking animals, especially about sunset.—**m.-tube**, *n.* A tube inserted in a cow's teat to permit the milk to flow without the necessity of pressing the udder.

milk'less, milk'les, *a.* Having no milk.

milk'sop", milk'sop', *n.* **1.** An effeminate or milk-and-water man: a term of contempt.

Boys will be boys, and I don't want Harry to be the first *milk-sop* in his family. THACKERAY *Virginians* ch. 28, p. 126. [H. '77.]

2. [Rare.] A bit of bread soaked in milk.

—**milk'sop"ism**, *n.* [Rare.] Effeminacy.

milk'weed", milk'wēd', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*): so called from the milky juice. Each of the numerous flat, margined seeds is clothed with a tuft of long silky hairs, giving rise to the additional name of *silk-weed*. Other plants of entirely different families from the milkweed family, but having a milky juice, are sometimes called milkweed, as the sow-thistle, of the aster family (*Compositæ*), and some of the spurges.

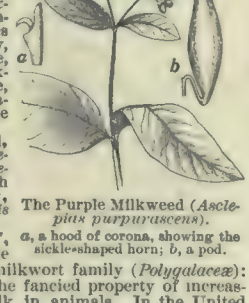

The Purple Milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*).
a, a hood of corona, showing the sickle-shaped horn; *b*, a pod.

—**green milkweed**, any plant of the genus *Acerates*, closely allied to *Asclepias*, and having greenish flowers.—**m.-butterfly**, *n.* The monarch (*Danais plexippus*).

milk'wort", milk'wŭrt', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, of the milkwort family (*Polygalaceæ*): so called long ago from the fancied property of increasing the secretion of milk in animals. In the United States the name is a book-name mainly, known to botanists chiefly as the approximate rendering of the botanical name *Polygala* (much milk). In Europe the species *P. vulgaris*, not found in the United States, is popularly so named. It is called also *rogation-flower* and *procession-flower*, from its time of blooming and its use. **2.** Any plant of the milkwort family; in the plural, the milkwort family.

milk'y, milk'i, *a.* [MILK'I-ER; MILK'I-EST.] **1.** Made of, containing, or like milk; as, *milky* sap. **2.** Yielding milk; as, "the *milky* mothers of the herd."

The *milkiest* cow, the squarest shouldered ox.
WILL CARLETON *Festival of Industry* st. 1.

3. As mild as milk; spiritless; timorous. **4.** Containing young or spawn; as, *milky* oysters. **milch'y‡.**—**Milky Way** (*Astron.*), the Galaxy. See NEBULA.

The countless millions of stars composing the *Milky Way* appear to be arranged in the form of a flat zone or ring, or rather stratum, of irregular shape. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. ix, p. 280. [s. '56.]

—**milk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**milk'i-ness**, *n.*

mill, mil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grind in a mill. **2.** To subject to any of the mechanical processes performed by a mill of any kind. **3.** *Metal-working.* (1) To bring up the edge of (a coin) so as to make it thicker than the part within, thus protecting the design on the face of the coin from wear.

The surface [of coins] needs to bear some variety of impression, so that if the metal is filed or worn away, it may be apparent; the same purpose is subserved by *milling* the edges. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 20, p. 302. [SH. & CO. '84.]

(2) To produce a rough edge on, as a knob. (3) To form or slot, in a milling-machine. **4.** To treat, as leather, by a mechanical process for saturating with oil and tanning-liquid. **5.** To felt or full, as cloth. **6.** To throw, as undyed silk. **7.** To froth (chocolate) as by churning.

What Pericles would not do to save a friend's life [take an equivocal oath], you may be assured, I would not hazard merely to *mill* the chocolate-pot of a drunken fool's vanity till it frothed over. COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, p. 512. [H. '53.]

8. [Slang.] To strike severely with the fists.

II. *i.* **1.** To dive and swim under water: said of whales. **2.** [U. S.] To move slowly in a circle when headed off and stopped during a stampede: said of herded cattle.

mill¹, *n.* **1.** A machine by means of which grain is ground for food. Originally, grain was ground by placing it between two flat stones and rubbing one roughly over the other by hand. This fundamental idea of an upper and a nether stone was contained in all mills and devices for grinding grain until recently machines or mills for grinding grain by passing it through rollers were invented. **2.** Any one of various kinds of machines that transform raw material by other processes than grinding into some other form; as, a *saw-mill*; planing-*mill*. **3.** A machine that acts by rotary motion, as a lapidaries' wheel. **4.** A machine for reducing to small or smaller proportions hard substances of any kind: generally compounded with the word denoting the thing to be ground; as, quartz-*mill*. **5.** *Metal.* (1) An establishment for reducing ores by a process other than smelting. (2) An ironworks where the metal in the cruder forms is converted into merchant iron. **6.** A building fitted up with the machinery requisite for a factory; as, a cotton-*mill*; woolen-*mill*. **7.** *Calico & Bank-note Print.* A hardened steel roller, bearing a design in relief, by which a printing-plate or a die may be made by pressure. **8.** *Mining.* An opening through the attle to permit ore to be discharged from the stopes of a mine to the cars or barrows; a pass. **9.** A screw-press used for coining in the time of Queen Elizabeth. **10.** [Slang.] A pugilistic combat; set-to.

And a champion was picked out on each side tacitly, who settled the matter by a good hearty *mill*. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 303. [o. & co. '71.]

11. [Colloq.] A treadmill. **12.** [Scot.] A snuff-box. [< AS. *myln*, < LL. *molina*, < L. *molo*, grind.] **mille†.** See MIL.

Mills are named (1) from their action on the substance operated upon; as, **attrition-mill, boring-m., chopping-m., pearling-m., planing-m., polishing-m., powdering-m., pulverizing-m., rolling-m., scutching-m., smoothing-m., spinning-m., stamping-m.**; (2) from the material or substance that they operate upon or prepare for use; as, **bone-m., cider-m., clay-m., corn-m., cotton-m., cottonseed-m., drug-m., feed-m., fertilizer-m., flour-m., fodder-m., fruit-m., grain-m., grist-m., hominy-m., indigo-m., lead-m., linseed-m., mortar-m., oat-m., oil-m., oil-cake m., paint-m., pepper-m., plaster-m., powder-m., quartz-m., rice-m., shingle-m., shoddy-m., snuff-m., soap-m., steel-m., stone-m., veneer-m.**

Phrases, etc.:—**army mill**, a portable grinding-mill supported on a tripod, and arranged with a crank to be driven by two men.—**Barker's m.** (*Hydraul.*), a mill invented by Dr. Barker (17th century), operating by the reaction of water-jets escaping tangentially from hollow horizontal radial arms, causing rotation of the vertical axle from which they project.—**cannon-ball m.**, a mill for grinding tough materials by attrition with cannon-balls in a rotating drum or chamber.—**Chilean m.**, a grinding- or crushing-machine in which two heavy wheels revolve about a central vertical axis, in a circular trough, while rolling upon the material to be crushed. See ARRASTRE.—**eccentric m.**, a grinding-mill in which the centers of the plates are not opposite.—**Hungarian m.**, a rotating mill used in Hungary for removing small portions of gold from quartz by mixing with mercury: one of the many forms of pan-amalgamators. See AMALGAMATION.—**mill'-bar"**, *n.* Rough bar iron, as distinguished from merchant bar.—**mill'board"**, *n.* Heavy pasteboard used by bookbinders for the covers of books.—**m.-bush**, *n.* The iron lining in the eye of a millstone.—**m.-cake**, *n.* **1.** The by-product left after the oil has been extracted from linseed. **2.** The cake formed by mixing and pressing together the materials of gunpowder previous to granulation.—**m.-cinder**, *n.* Slag produced in the puddling process.—**m.-driver**, *n.* A millstone-driver. See MILLSTONE.—**m.-eye**, *n.* An opening in the case of a millstone to permit discharge of the meal or other product.—**m.-feeder**, *n.* A horizontal projection from the spindle of a horizontal millstone to cause feed of the material by shaking the hopper-spout.—**m.-file**, *n.* A single-cut flat file used for filing mill-saws, and incidentally for lathe-work and drawfiling.—**m.-furnace**, *n.* An iron-furnace for reheating iron that is to be rerolled or welded under the hammer.—**m.-gang**, *n.* **1.** That part of a loom-warp made by a rising and falling course of the threads around old-style warping-mills. **2.** A gang of lumber-saws.—**m.-gearing**, *n.* Wheelwork: a collective term.—**m.-hand**, *n.* A worker in a mill or factory.—**m.-head**, *n.* A head of water for turning a mill-wheel.—**m.-horse**, *n.* A horse that turns a mill. **m.-jade‡.**—**mill'man**, *n.* A man employed in a mill or factory.—**m.-money**, *n.* **1.** Milled money. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Paper promises to pay, in goods or in money, issued by owners of factories to employees; shinplasters.—**m.-mountain**, *n.* A bitter purgative, European flaxwort (*Linum catharticum*).—**m.-pick**, *n.* A millstone-pick.—**m.-ream**, *n.* A ream of hand-made paper of which the two outer quires are imperfect.—**m.-rolls**, *n. pl.* The rolls through which puddled iron is run previous to being marketed.—**m.-round**, *n.* A monotonous round of work

like that of the mill-horse; dull routine of duty.—**m.-rynd**, *n.* The rynd of a millstone. See RYND. **m.-rind**†; **m.-rine**†.—**m.-saw**, *n.* A gate-saw.—**m.-scale**, *n.* The scale of ferric oxid that peels from iron during rolling. Compare FORGE-SCALE.—**m.-sixpence**, *n.* A milled six-penny piece.—**m.-skate**, *n.* Eng.] The eagle-ray.—**m.-spindle**, *n.* The vertical axis of a horizontal grinding-mill.—**m.-stank***, *n.* A mill-pond; also, a mill-dam.—**m.-tail**, *n.* Same as TAIL-RACE.—**m.-tooth**, *n.* A molar.—**m.-ward**, *n.* One who keeps a mill.—**m.-wheel**, *n.* The water-wheel that drives a mill.—**m.-work**, *n. Mech.* **1.** Mill or factory machinery. **2.** The planning, building, arranging, and setting up of mill or factory machinery.—**m.-yard**, *n.* The yard of a mill; specifically, the yard or space surrounding a lumber-mill in which the cut or sawed lumber and shingles are piled.—**to go through the m.**, to acquire a complete experience of a thing.

mill[2], mil, *n.* A thousandth part; in the United States monetary system, the tenth part of a cent (or thousandth of a dollar). [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

mill'-dam", mil'-dam', *n.* **1.** A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level or extend its area: usually to supply water under head as for a mill-wheel. **2.** The pond or sheet of water formed by such a barrier.

mil"le-fi-o'ri, mil"le-fi-ō'ri, *n. pl.* [It.] *Art.* An old Venetian mosaic glass: literally, "a thousand flowers." Called also *millefiori glass* or *millefiore glass*. See GLASS.

mil"le-na'ri-an, mil"e-nē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a thousand; specifically, relating to the millennium; chiliastic; millenary. **mil"len-na'ri-an**‡.

mil"le-na'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in a millennium; a Fifth Monarchy Man; Millerite; Chiliast; Second-Adventist; millennialist. **mil"len-na'ri-an**‡.

mil"le-na'ri-an-ism, mil"e-nē'ri-an-izm, *n.* The belief that Christ will reign personally on the earth with his saints for a thousand years or an indefinite long period before the end of the world.

Millenarianism, or Chiliasm, is the doctrine of two resurrections (Rev. xx.), - the first, that of the righteous dead at the time of the second advent of Christ, and the second that of the righteous and the wicked at the end of the world, - and a personal corporeal reign of Christ between them, for a thousand years, upon the renovated earth. W. G. T. SHEDD *Hist. Christian Doctrine* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 1, p. 389. [s. '63.,

a-poc"a-lyp'ti-cism‡; **mil'le-na-rism**†; **mil-len'ni-an-ism**‡; **mil-len'ni-ar-ism**‡.

mil'le-na-ry, mil'e-ne-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a thousand; millenarian. [< LL. *millenarius*, < *milleni*, a thousand each, < L. *mille*, thousand.] **mil'len-na-ry**‡.

mil'le-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The space of a thousand years; restrictively, the millennium. **2.** A millenarian. **3**†. One who has command of a thousand soldiers.

mil-len'ni-ad, mil len'i-ad, *n.* A millennium; vast period of time. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

mil-len'ni-al, mil-len'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the millennium or any period of a thousand years.

—**mil-len'ni-al-ist**, *n.* A millenarian; Chiliast. **mil'len-ist**‡.

mil-len'ni-um, mil-len'i-um, *n.* **1.** A period of a thousand years.

In a century, in a *millennium*, one or two men, that is to say, one or two approximations to the right state of every man. All the rest . . . are content to be less. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses, and Lectures*, *Am. Scholar* p. 106 [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. [M-.] Specifically, the thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on Rev. xx. 1-5. Theologians are divided as to whether 1,000, 360,000, or an indefinite number of years is meant, and also as to whether this period will precede or follow Christ's second coming, or is identical with the present dispensation, or is already past. See POSTMILLENNIALISM; PREMILLENNIALISM.

The destruction of the Mahometan and anti-Christian kingdoms and the restoration of the seed of Abraham to the favor of God are all that is necessary to the introduction of the *Millennium*. ALEX. CAMPBELL *Works, Campbell and Owens Debate* in vol. ii, p. 69 [R. & V. '72.]

[< L. *mille*, thousand, + *annus*, year.]

mil'le-ped, mil'e-ped, *n.* **1.** A chilognathous myriapod with numerous segments, especially an iulid. **2.** A small isopod crustacean, as a wood-louse. [< L. *millepeda*, < *mille*, thousand, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **mil'le-pede**‡; **mil'li-ped**‡; **mil'li-pede**‡.

Mil-lep'o-ra, mil-lep'o-ra, *C. L.* (mil"le-pō'ra, *W.*), *n. Zoöph* **1.** A genus typical of *Milleporidæ*. **2.** [m-] A millepore. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *porus*, passage; see PORE, *n.*]

mil'le-pore, mil'e-pōr, *n.* A coralligenous milleporoid hydroid. The millepores were long supposed to be anthozoans. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *porus*; see PORE, *n.*] —**mil"le-por'i-form**, *a.* Having the appearance of a millepore.—**mil"le-po-rine**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a millepore.—**mil'le-po-rite**, *n.* A fossil millepore.

Mil"le-por'i-dæ, mil"e-por'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of hydrocorallian hydroids with hydranths lodged in receptacles of the corallum divided by transverse septa. [< MILLEPORA.]

—**mil-lep'o-rid**, *n.* —**mil-lep'o-roid**, *a.*

mill'er, mil'er, *n.* **1.** One who keeps or tends a mill, particularly a grist-mill. **mul'nere**†; **myl'ner**†. **2.** Any pale moth, usually whitish with floury wings; a moth-miller. **3.** The eagle-ray or mill-skate. **4.** The gray male of the harrier. **5.** The whitethroat. **6.** A milling-machine or milling-cutter. [< LL. *molinarius*, < *molina*; see MILL[1], *n.*]

—**mill'er's-con"t***†, *n.* Same as BRIGANDINE.—**mill'er's-dog**, *n.* [Eng.] The dog-shark (*Galeus canis*).—**miller's-thumb**, *n.* **1.** A small fresh-water cottoid fish (genus *Uranidea*) with broad flattened head, as the common European *U. gobio* or the American *U. richardsoni*. Called also *bullhead*. **2.** The whitting-pout. **3.** The gold-crest. **4.** The willow-warbler

mill'er-ing*, *n.* The dust created in a flour-mill.

Mill'er-ite[1], mil'er-ait, *n.* A follower of William Miller, an American who announced in 1831 that Christ's second coming and the end of the world would be in 1843. Compare ADVENTIST.

Mil'ler-ism, *n.* The belief of the Millerites.

mill'er-ite[2], *n. Mineral.* A capillary metallic, brass-yellow, brittle nickel sulfid (NiS_2), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Called also *capillose*. [< W. H. *Miller*, English mineralogist.]

mil-les'i-mal, mil-les'i-mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to thousandths or division into thousandths. [< L. *millesimus*, < *mille*, thousand.]

mil'let, mil'et, *n.* **1.** A grass (*Panicum miliaceum*) cultivated in the United States for forage, but in the Old World from the earliest times, and still in some parts of Europe, as a cereal. **2.** Any of various other grasses, usually designated by some descriptive word as below. [F., dim. of *mil* (< L. *milium*), millet.]

—**African** or **Indian millet**, *Sorghum vulgare*.—**Arabian m.**, or **evergreen m.**, same as JOHNSON GRASS.—**East-Indian**, **Egyptian**, or **pearl m.**, *Penicillaria spicata*.—**German**, **Hungarian**, or **Italian m.**, a bristly-spiked grass (*Setaria Italica* or *Germanica*) with small roundish straw-colored seeds. It is cultivated in America mainly for forage, in parts of Europe as food for fowls, but in the East Indies, Japan, and China it is an important cereal, especially in China, where its culture, as also in Egypt, extends back to the earliest times.—**m. beer**, a variety of beer made from millet, used by the Crimean Tatars as a beverage. Called also *bouza*.—**mil'let-grass"**, *n.* A woodland or meadow grass (*Milium effusum*) of the United States: of no agricultural value. Called also *wild millet*.

Ripe Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). *a*, a single spikelet.

mill'-feed"er, **m.-file**, etc. See MILL[1].

milli-. Derived from Latin *mille*, one thousand; a combining form signifying usually a thousandth part and sometimes a thousand.—**mil"li-am"pere'**, *n. Elec.* One-thousandth of an ampere.—**mil"li-a're**[1], *n.* One-thousandth of an are.—**mil"li-a're**[2], *n.* [Archaic.] An ancient Roman mile.—**mil'li-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or indicating a Roman mile.—**mil'li-a-ry**, *n.* A Roman mile-stone, or column, set up at intervals of 1,000 paces, or 5,000 Roman feet, along military roads.

mil"i-a'ri-um‡; **mil"li-a'ri-um**‡.—**mil"lier'**, *n.* A metric ton, 1,000 kilograms.—**mil'li-fold"**†, *a.* Thousandfold.—**mil'li-gram**, *n.* In the metric system, a mass (weight) of one-thousandth of a gram = $\frac{1}{453}$ of a grain troy, nearly. **mil'li-gramme**‡.—**mil'li-li"ter***, *n.* A metric liquid measure of one-thousandth of a liter; one cubic centimeter. **mil'li"tre**‡.—**mil'li-me"ter**, *n.* A lineal measure of one-thousandth of a meter. **mil'li-me"tre**‡.—**mil'li-volt**, *n.* The thousandth part of a volt.

mil'liard, mil'lard, *n.* [F.] **1.** A thousand millions. **2.** Hence, elliptically, 1,000,000,000 francs.

This currency [metallic] has enabled France to stand two invasions, the ravaging of 300,000 men . . . and the payment of a *milliard* of contributions, and all without any commotion or revulsion in trade. T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 63. [A. '56.]

mil'li-ner, mil'i-ner, *n.* **1.** A person, formerly a man, but now usually a woman, employed in making, trimming, or selling bonnets, women's hats, and the like; in England, one who furnishes complete costumes for women.

A peer is an accident of birth, but a great *milliner* is a gift from above. H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* p. 266. [H. H. & CO. '85.]

2†. A dealer in small wares; a haberdasher. **3**†. A maker of or dealer in armor. [Prob. < *Milan*, in Italy.]

mil'li-ner-y, mil'i-ner-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners.

That dandy-despot, he,
That jewell'd mass of *millinery*.
TENNYSON *Maud* vi, st. 6.

2. The occupation or establishment of a milliner.

mil"li-net', mil'i-net', *W. Wr.* (mil'i-net', *C. L.*), *n. Fabrics.* **1.** A stiff, thin, coarse muslin. **2.** Machine-made netting. [< MILLINER.]

mill'ing, mil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of operating a mill or mills; specifically, the making of flour or meal from grain. **2.** A milled surface or edge, or the act or process of producing it. **3.** Slang.] Pugilism.

—**high milling**, the system of flouring grain by many partial reductions alternating with dressing.—**mill'ing-cut"ter**, *n.* The cutter of a milling-machine; usually circular.—**m.-machine**, *n. Mech.* **1.** A machine for thickening and bringing up the edges of coin-planchets. **2.** A machine for removing metal by rotating cutters. **3.** Less properly, a machine for edge-fluting, as coins or screw-heads.—**m.-tool**, *n.* **1.** A rotary cutter for metal-working. **2.** Less properly, a knurling- or reeding-tool.—**process m.**, usually, newspaper process, high, or middlings milling.—**universal m.-machine**, a machine for boring, drilling, facing, profiling, key-seating, cotter-drilling, rack- and gear-cutting, etc., by rotating cutters.

Mil"ling-to'ni-a, mil'ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* A monotypic genus of Asiatic trees of the trumpetflower family (*Bignoniaceæ*), with a corky bark. *M. hortensis* is the widely cultivated East-Indian cork-tree. [< J. *Millington*, an Oxford professor.]

mil'lion, mil'yun, *a.* Consisting of a thousand thousand or ten hundred thousand: a cardinal numeral, originally a noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral; as, *a million* men; *ten million* pounds: formerly always *a million of* men, etc.

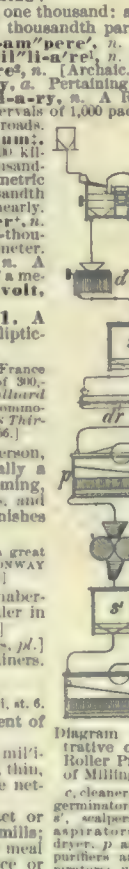

Diagram Illustrative of the Roller Process of Milling.

c, cleaner; *d*, degerminator; *s* and *s'*, scalpers and aspirators, *dr*, dryer, *p* and *p'*, purifiers and aspirators; *r*, rolls. In actual use the machines indicated are duplicated and varied in numerous ways, according to the character of the product desired.

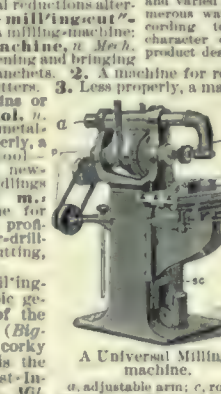

A Universal Milling-machine.

a, adjustable arm; *c*, rotating cutter; *ca*, center stand for holding the work; *p*, cone-pulleys for driving the mechanism; *sc*, screw elevating the knee and supporting the traveling table (*t*), which carries the stand and the work back and forth under the cutter.

mil'lion, *n.* **1.** Ten hundred thousand; a thousand thousand: a cardinal number.

It is quite improbable that the sun can continue the radiation of sufficient heat to support life on the earth ten *millions* of years more. S. NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 520. [H. '87.]

2. Elliptically, a thousand thousand of the ordinary units of account, as dollars, francs, or pounds; as, he is worth a *million*. **3.** An indefinitely great number: often in the plural. [F., augmentative of *mille* (< L. *mille*), thousand.]—**the million**, the mass of people.

mil"lion-aire', mil'yun-ār' (XIII), *n.* A person whose possessions are valued at a million or more, as of dollars, pounds, or francs. **mil"lion-ist**‡; **mil"lion-naire'**‡.

They themselves were unable to make a sacrifice, so light for *millionists*. *Quarterly Review* July, '31, p. 428.

[< F. *millionnaire*, < *million*; see MILLION.]

—**mil"lion-air'dom**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The class of millionaires. **2.** Millionairism.—**mil"lion-air'ess**, *n.* [Colloq.] A woman millionaire, or the wife of a millionaire.—**mil"lion-air'ism**, *n.* The state of being a millionaire. **mil'lion-ism**‡.

Millionairism is getting so common as to be almost vulgar. E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 5, p. 56. [A. '91.]

—**mil'lion-ize**, *vt.* To make familiar to the million.

mil'lion-a-ry, mil'yun-e-ri, *a.* Consisting of or relating to millions; possessing millions.

We have no Jackson to save us now; and *millionary* plunderers . . . are again to seize the prey which his brave and undaunted arm snatched from their insatiate throats.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 65, p. 237. [A. '56.]

mil'lioned, mil'yund, *a.* Possessing millions; monied; also, multiplied by millions.

A few Northern millionnaires more or less thoroughly *millioned*. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 2, p. 39. [O. & CO. '71.]

mil'lionth, mil'yunth, *a.* **1.** Being last in a series of a million: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a thousand thousand equal parts; as, a *millionth* part.

mil'lionth, *n.* One part in a million equal parts; one divided by one million.

mil'li-ped, mil'i-ped, *n.* A milleped. **mil'li-pede**‡.

mill'man, **m.-rolls**, **m.-sail**, etc. See MILL.

mil'lo-crat, mil'o-crat, *n.* [Rare.] One who wields power or influence as a mill-owner. [< MILL[1], *n.*, + Gr. *kratein*, rule.] **mil'lo-crat-ism**, *n.* The rule of millocrats.

mill'-pond", mil'-pond', *n.* A raised body of water dammed up to run a mill. **mill'-pool"**‡.

mill'-race", mil'-rās', *n.* The sluiceway through which the water runs to a mill-wheel; also, the current of such water. **mill'-run"**‡.

mill'stone", mil'stōn', *n.* **1.** One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks, usually built up of many pieces, for grinding, as grain.

The lower *millstone*, though it moveth not,
Grindeth as truly as the upper grinds.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. ii, l. 700.

2. Buhrstone.

Compounds, etc.:—**mill'stone-bridge"**, *n. Milling.* A balance-rynd.—**m.-curb**, *n.* The husk or casing of a run of millstones.—**m.-dresser**, *n. Milling.* A hand-tool or a planing-machine for truing the working-surfaces of millstones.—**m.-driver**, *n. Milling.* A horizontal projection or pair of projections from a millstone-spindle, engaging with the bale and transmitting motion to the stone.—**m.-feed**, *n.* A device by which the flow of material, as grain, to a pair of millstones, is produced and regulated.—**m. grit** (*Geol.*), a thick series of sandstones, conglomerates, and shales, occurring in both the European and the North-American Carboniferous: so called because it has been used for millstones.—**m.-hoist**, *n.* A hoisting-screw for handling millstones.—**m.-pick**, *n.* A hammer for picking millstones. **m.-hammer**‡.—**m.-ventilator**, *n.* A device for drawing air from the eye to the skirt of a millstone, and thus cooling both stones and meal.—**to see into** or **through a m.** [Colloq.], to show extraordinary penetration.—**to weep millstones** [Colloq.], not to weep at all.

mill'wright", mil'rait', *n.* One who plans, builds, and fits out mills, especially grist-mills.

mill'wright"ing, mil'rait'ing, *n.* **1.** The occupation of a millwright. **2.** Millwrights' work collectively.

milne†, *n.* A mill.

mi-lord', mi-lōrd', *n.* An English nobleman or wealthy tourist: often so called on the continent of Europe: used either as an address or otherwise. [F., < E. MY LORD.]

mil-pho'sis, mil-fō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes and eyebrows.

mil'reis", mil'ris' *or* -rē'is, *n.* [Pg.] A thousand reis: a Portuguese and Brazilian unit of account. See COIN.

mille'ray"†; **mill'rea"**†; **mil'ray"**†.

mil'sey, mil'se, *n.* [Brit.] A milk-strainer. **mil'siet**‡.

milt, milt, *vt.* To impregnate (roe) with milt, as a male fish.

milt[1], *n.* The spleen. [< AS. *milte*, spleen.]

milt[2], *n.* **1.** The sperm of a fish. **2.** The spermatic organs of a fish when filled with seminal fluid; the soft roe. [< Sw. *mjölke*, < *mjölk*, milk.] **melt**‡.

milt'er, milt'er, *n.* A male fish.

Mil-ton'ic, mil-ton'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the English poet John Milton (1608-'74) or his works or style; sublime; majestic. **Mil-to'ni-an**‡.

milt'waste", milt'wēst', *n.* A British fern (*Asplenium Ceterach* or *Ceterach officinarum*) formerly in repute as a remedy for wasting of the spleen. Called also *scale-fern*.

mil-va'go, mil-vē'gō *or* -vā'gō, *n.* A caracara or carrion-buzzard (genus *Milvago*). [< L. *milvus*, kite.]

Mil-vi'næ, mil-vī'nī *or* -vī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of falconoid birds, primarily including the kites. See illus. under GLEDE. **Mil'vus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., kite.] —**mil'vine**, *a.* & *n.*

mil'well†, *n.* Same as MULVEL. **mil'wyn**†.

milz'brand, milts'brānt, *n.* [G.] *Pathol.* Anthrax or splenic fever: literally, spleen-burn.

mim, mim, *a.* [Colloq. or Prov.] Demure; precise; staid: sometimes jinglingly coupled with *prim* in *mim and prim* or *mimming primming*.

She was a *mim*, softspoken woman, but guileful and gliding as a snake. ROSE T. COOKE *Huckleberries* ch. 4, p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

—**mim'-mouthed"**, *a.* Showing affectation (1) in reserved speech, or (2) in moderation at table. **mim'-mou'ed**‡.

mi'ma, mi'ma *or* ma'ma, *n.* [Burma.] A young woman or girl.

The amours of some very fat old nobleman with a *mima* of great terpsichorean qualifications. J. W. PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* ch. 24, p. 199. [H. & C. '59.]

mi-man'sa, mī-mān'sā, *n.* [Sans.] Either one of two of the six Hindu schools of philosophy or systems of Vedic interpretation — the **Purva mimansa,** explaining the ceremonial, and the **Uttara mimansa,** explaining the philosophical doctrines of the Veda. **mi-mām'sā‡.**

mim'bar, mim'bar, *n. Arch.* The pulpit of a mosque: usually with stairs in front: in primitive times it had only three steps. See illus. under MIHRAB. [< Turk. *minber,* < Ar. *minbar,* pulpit.] **min'bar‡.**

mime, mīm, *vi.* [MIMED; MI'MING.] To play the mime; act the buffoon.

mime, *n.* **1.** A mimic play or farce; a sort of dramatic representation, akin to comedy, travestying real persons or events: a favorite pastime among the Greeks of ancient Sicily and southern Italy, and of the Romans. See illus. under DRAMA.

Certainly, if we must have Greek plays, these *mimes* are more fitted for amateur performance than the stately, impossible tragedies of Athens. A. LANG in *Contemporary Review* Dec., '91, p. 818.

2. An actor in a mime or farce; hence, a mimic; clown; buffoon.

The mocking-bird, too — The sweetest of *mimes*—
Is prodigal now Of his jubilant rhymes!
THEO. H. HILL *St. Valentine's Day* st. 4.

[F., < L. *mimus,* < Gr. *mimos,* actor, drama.] **mī'mus‡.**

mim'e-o-graph, mim'ē-o-grȧf, *n.* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written, printed, or typewritten matter. The impression of the pen or type spreads the paraffin, and makes a porous spot (the shape of the impressed letter or character) through which the ink may pass in printing.
[< Gr. *mimeomai,* mimic, + -GRAPH.]

mi'mer†, *n.* One who mimes; a mimic.

Mi-mes'i-dæ, mi-mes'i-dē *or* mī-mē'si-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with 3 marginal cells, and abdominal petiole depressed. **Mi-me'sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mimēsis,* imitation, < *mimeomai,* imitate.]
— **mi-mes'id,** *a. & n.* — **mi-me'soid,** *a.*

mi-me'sis, mi-mī'sis, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A mimicking of the speech, characteristic dialect, carriage, or gestures of an individual or a people. **2.** *Biol.* Mimicry. [< Gr. *mimēsis;* see MIMESA.]

mim-et'ic, mim-et'ic, *F.* (mā-met'ic, *C. S. W.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Ready or quick to imitate; given to or good at mimicry; resulting from mimicry; imitative. **2.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by mimicry; as, *mimetic* types.

Many of the facts of mimicry, and especially those last touches of *mimetic* perfection, where an insect not only mimics a leaf, but one worm-eaten and attacked by fungi.
MIVART *Genesis of Species* ch. 11, p. 235. [A. '71.]

3. *Crystal.* Having a form produced by the penetration twinning of forms of lower symmetry. See PSEUDOSYMMETRIC. [< Gr. *mimētikos,* < *mimeomai,* imitate.]
mim-et'ic-al‡. — **mim-et'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mim'e-tism, mim'ē-tizm, *n. Biol.* Mimicry.

mim'e-tite, mim'ē-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored, subtransparent to translucent lead chlorarsenate ($Pb_5ClAs_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *mimētēs,* imitator, < *mimeomai,* imitate.] **mim'e-tene‡; mim-et'e-site‡.**

mim'e-try, *n.* Same as PSEUDOSYMMETRY.

mim'ic, mim'ic, *vt.* [MIM'ICKED; MIM'ICK-ING.] **1.** To imitate the speech or actions of; especially, to ridicule by such imitation. **2.** To copy closely in any way. **3.** *Biol.* To assume the form or color of (an inanimate object or some different organism), as for protection.

Many longicorn beetles in the tropics exactly *mimic* wasps, bees or ants. A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* ch. 9, p. 258. [MACM.]

Synonyms: see IMITATE.

mim'ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mimicry; consisting in imitation; mimetic; as, a *mimic* gesture.

The North American dog-dance and bear-dance are *mimic* performances with ludicrously faithful imitations of the creatures' pawing and rolling and biting.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 12, p. 298. [A. '81.]

2. Copying the real; simulated; mock; as, a *mimic* court. **3.** *Crystal.* Same as PSEUDOSYMMETRIC. [< L. *mimicus,* < Gr. *mimikos,* pertaining to mimes, < *mimos,* mime.] **mim'ic-al†.** — **mim'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **mim'ic-al-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Mimic character.

mim'ic, *n.* **1.** One who is given to or good at mimicry, especially for sport; a mimic actor; a buffoon. See MIME. **mi'mer†; mim'ick-er‡.** **2.** A copy; imitation. **3.** *Biol.* A mimetic organism.
— **mim'ic-bee'tle,** *n.* A beetle that feigns death when touched, especially a histerid.

mim'ick‡, *pp.* Mimicked. PHIL. SOC.

mim'ic-ry, mim'ic-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act or art of imitating, especially for sport or in ridicule; imitation; simulation; also, a thing produced as a copy. **2.** *Zool.* An imitative resemblance in one animal to another, or to some inanimate object, for which it may be mistaken.

Synonyms: see CARICATURE.

Mi-mi'næ, mi-mī'nī *or* -mī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of troglodytoid birds with well-developed rictal bristles, including the mocking-bird, catbird, etc.

Mi'mus, *n.* (t. g.) [L. (< Gr. *mimos,* mimic).]
— **mim'in(e),** *a. & n.*

Mi'mir, mī'mir, *n. Norse Myth.* The giant who kept the Minds-brunnr or well of wisdom.

mim-ma'tion, mim-mē'shun, *n.* The frequent recurrence of the letter *m,* especially after a final vowel. [< Ar. *mim,* name of the letter *m.*]

mi-mog'ra-pher, mi-mog'rȧ-fėr, *n.* **1.** A composer of mimes. **2.** A writer in gesture-language. [< L. *mimographus,* < Gr. *mimographos,* writing mimes, < *mimos,* mime, + *graphō,* write.] **mi'mist†.**

mi-mog'ra-phy, mi-mog'rȧ-fi, *n.* **1.** The art of writing gesture-languages, as those used by the North-American Indians or by the deaf and dumb, by means of pictorial symbols constituting ideographs analogous to Egyptian hieroglyphs. **2.** Writing of this kind.

Mim"o-gy'pes, mim'o-jī'pīz *or* mī-mo-gī'pēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order of birds having a hallux connected with the flexor perforans digitorum and the episternal process not perforated, as in American vultures or cathartids. [< Gr. *mimos,* mimic, + *gyps,* vulture.]

Mim"o-nec'ti-dæ, mim'o-nec'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods having the first antennæ straight and the head with a balloon-like bladder. **Mim"o-nec'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mimos,* mimic, + *nēktēs,* swimmer.]
— **mim"o-nec'tid,** *n.* — **mim"o-nec'toid,** *a.*

Mi-mo'sa, mi-mō'sa *or* mai-mō'sa (XIII), *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), mainly natives of the warm parts of America, with twice-pinnate often sensitive leaves, and generally spicate clusters of small sessile flowers. *M. pudica* is the common sensitive-plant of hothouses. See illus. under SENSITIVE-PLANT. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus.

Weak with nice sense the chaste *Mimosa* stands,
From each rude touch withdraws her timid hands.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Loves of Plants* can. 1, l. 299.

[< L. *mimus;* see MIME.]
— **mi-mo'sa-bark",** *n.* See BARK², *n.*

mi-mo'sis, mi-mō'sis, *n. Med.* Mimicry: a general term to indicate the phenomena of a disease as resembling those of some other disease. [< Gr. *mimos,* mimic.]

mi-mo'site, mi-mō'sait, *n.* A supposed fossil mimosa.

mim"o-tan'nic, mim'o-tan'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to tannin as derived from the mimosa-plant. [< MIMOSA + TANNIC.] — **mimotannic acid,** a variety of tannic acid found in the acacia, mimosa, and similar plants.

mim'o-type, mim'o-tīp, *n. Zool.* A form mimicking another found in a different country, though only distantly related, as the Old World and the New World vultures. [< Gr. *mimos,* mimic, + -TYPE.]
— **mim"o-typ'ic,** *a.*

Mim'u-lus, mim'yu-lus, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed genus of herbs of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), with opposite usually entire leaves, and often handsome variously colored flowers on solitary, axillary, and bractless peduncles. A number, popularly known as *monkey-flowers,* are in ornamental cultivation. [LL., dim. of L. *mimus;* see MIME.]

min†, *vt.* To bring to mind; remember.

min, min, *n.* Man: a dialectical or affected variant.

mi-na'†, *a.* Menacing.

mi'na¹, mai'nȧ *or* mī'nȧ, *n.* [MI'NÆ, mai'nī *or* mī'nē, or MI'NAS, *pl.*] An ancient weight or sum of money, of varying amount and value. See COIN; WEIGHT. [L., < Gr. *mna,* < Heb. *māneh,* a weight, prop. part, < *mānāh,* divide.] **mna‡.**

mi'na², *n.* One of various Oriental sturnoid or starling-like birds, as of the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes. Eulabes religiosa* is the common mina of India, purplish-black, with a white patch on the wings and orange lappets on the head. It is often tamed and taught to speak, and has the amusing and mischievous manners of the magpie. [< Hind. *mainā.*] **mi'nah‡; mi'nor‡; my'na‡; my'nah‡.**

mi'na-bl(e, mai'nȧ-bl, *a.* That can be mined.

mi-nac'i-ty†, *n.* Disposition to threaten.

mi-nar', mi-nār', *n.* [Ar.] *Moslem Arch.* A turret; lighthouse; tower.

min'a-ret, min'ȧ-ret, *n.* A tall slender tower connected with a mosque, usually surrounded by balconies, from which the muezzin summons the people to prayer. [<Sp. *minarete,* < Turk. *minâre,* < Ar. *manāra,* < *nâr,* lighthouse, < *nâr,* shine.]

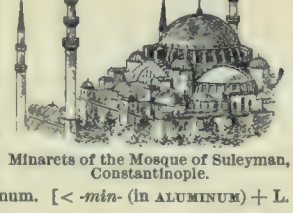

Minarets of the Mosque of Suleyman, Constantinople.

min-ar'gent, min-ār'jent, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and antimony, with a slight proportion of aluminum. [< *-min-* (in ALUMINUM) + L. *argentum,* silver.]

min'a-to"ry, min'ȧ-to"ri, *a.* Threatening; especially, threatening with punishment.

As authoritative, law must be both promissory and *minatory,* for anything claiming to be a law without a sanction express or implied, would be no law.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. x, p. 235. [S. '73.]

[< LL. *minatorius,* < L. *minatus,* pp. of *minor,* threaten, < *minæ,* threats.] **min"a-to'ri-al‡.**
— **min"a-to'ri-al-ly, min'a-to"ri-ly,** *adv.*

mi-naul', mi-nôl', *n.* Same as MONAUL.

min'bar, *n.* Same as MIMBAR.

mince, mins, *v.* [MINCED; MIN'CING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cut or chop into small bits; chop very fine, as meat. **2.** To utter with primness or reserve, or an appearance of it; cut short in utterance, as through affected delicacy; as, let us have no *mincing* of words; a *minced* oath. **3.** To diminish the strength or importance of, or in any way to minimize, lessen, or reduce; treat lightly; as, he refused to *mince* matters in the slightest degree.

If, to *mince* his [Lucretius's] meaning, . . . I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. DRYDEN *Prose Works, Pref. to Second Miscell.* in vol. iii, p. 41. [C. & D. 1800.]

4. [Rare.] To perform or execute mincingly. **5.** [Rare.] To make a parade of.

II. *i.* **1.** To show affectation in manner or gait; walk with short steps or with affected preciseness. **2.** To be affectedly proper in speech.

Low spake the lass, and lisp'd and *minced* the while.
CRABBE *Parish Register* pt. ii, st. 7.

[< AS. *minsian,* make less, < *min,* less; cp. F. *mincer,* mince.] — **to mince matters,** to affect extreme delicacy in discussing things.
— **min'cer,** *n.*

mince, *n.* **1.** Same as MINCE-MEAT. **2.** An affectation, either of gait or style. — **mince'-meat",** *n.* **1.** Meat chopped very fine; hence, anything cut or chopped into small bits. **2.** A mixture of chopped meat, apples, and suet, with dried fruit, spices, etc., used as the filling of mince pie. — **m. pie,** a pie made of mince-meat.

minch†, *n.* A nun. **minch'en†.**

minch'er-y†, *n.* A nunnery.

minch'-house"†, *n.* A road-house.

min'cing, min'sing, *pa.* Showing affected niceness; overnice; cautious; as, *mincing* terms; *mincing* steps.
— **min'cing-ly,** *adv.* Affectedly; cautiously.

min'cing-horse", min'sing-hôrs', *n.* A chopping-stand or -table.

min'cing-spade", min'sing-spād', *n.* A knife-edged spade used, in whaling, for mincing blubber before trying it out.

minc-tu'ri-en-cy†, *n.* Same as MICTURITION.

mind, maind, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten one's mind or thoughts upon; occupy oneself with; pay attention to; as, to *mind* the signs of the times. **2.** To regard with care or concern or as objectionable; care for; as, I do not *mind* the noise. **3.** To fulfil the commands of; yield submissively to; obey; as, that boy *minds* his mother. **4.** To have charge of; see after; tend; watch; as, to *mind* the sheep.

Though I says it as shouldn't, I'm a handy lad. . . . Oh, Sir, I do beg and pray you let me *mind* your pigeons. JULIANA H. EWING *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* sc. 4, p. 24. [E. & J. Y.]

5. [Colloq.] To be on guard against; be wary concerning; as, *mind* that suspicious-looking man. **6.** In the Roman Catholic Church, to pray for. See A MONTH'S MIND, under MIND¹, *n.* **7.** [Archaic.] To cause to recall something; remind; as, to *mind* one of human fallibility. **8.** [Colloq.] To call to mind; remember.

And Dick you say is coming too. And Billy! ah: it's true
We buried him at Gettysburg. I *mind* the spot: do you!
BRET HARTE *The Old Major Explains* st. 6.

9†. To intend; plan.

II. *i.* **1.** To pay attention; take notice; care; watch.

We bleed, and hate, and suffer, and are blind,
Uncomprehending; yet, if one will *mind,*
That Light is shining still on Life's far side.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 31. [F. & W. '91.]

2. To be obedient; as, the servant must learn to *mind.* **3.** To have an inclination; purpose. **4.** To recollect. [< AS. *myndgian,* < *gemynd;* see MIND¹, *n.*]
— **mind your eye** [Slang], take care! — **never m.,** do not concern yourself with or about; pay no attention; no matter. — **to m. one's p's and q's,** to be accurate or precise: a phrase variously explained; perhaps an allusion to the supposed care in distinguishing the letters.

mind¹, *n.* **1.** That which thinks, feels, and wills; the subject of conscious states; the entire psychical being of man: synonymous with *soul* or *spirit.* In this wide sense, mind embraces (1) *intellect,* (2) *feeling,* and (3) *will.*

Thinking is the very essence of *mind,* as extension is of matter. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, bk. i, branch ii, ch. 3, p. 168. [MACM. '86.]

2. Any mental state or activity. (1) Any state or act of the intellect; contemplation; thought; opinion; conclusion; as, he has the matter in *mind;* the man has changed his *mind.*

The Pope said there should be but one *mind,* and that should be his own. Luther said there should be as many *minds* as men. G. S. PHILLIPS *Am. Republic in Prophecy* ch. 6, p. 107. [POE & H.]

(2) The state or act of reknowing; memory; recollection; as, to bear in *mind.* (3) Any state or act of the feelings; inclination; desire; disposition or mental tendency; as, a man of strange *mind.*

Even the courtly principal deigned to inquire whether he found everything to his *mind.* HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* ch. 8, p. 102. [S. '75.]

(4) Any state or act of will; choice; decision; purpose; as, those of contrary *mind;* to make up one's *mind.* **3.** The intellect or cognitive faculty, as distinguished from the feelings and will; the power of cognition or thought; as, in popular phrase, the human soul embraces *mind,* heart, and will. See INTELLECT.

The *mind* always works best when the heart is at ease.
D. P. BROWN *The Forum* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 62. [R. H. S. '86.]

4. The renewed nature in man. *Rom.* vii, 23. **5.** Animal mind: regarded by some as imperfectly corresponding with that of man, and by others as sensitiveness and sensation correlated with impulse and retentiveness, plus animal emotions and affections. See MAN.

The word *mind,* as illustrated by its many meanings, is elastic, and may be used to cover all in a sensitive organism that is not manifestly and strictly physical, though it be an unknown quantity or a simulation of high powers by those of a different order. The nature of intellect and intelligence is revealed only by analysis of the facts given in human consciousness.

6†. Spirit; courage. [< AS. *gemynd,* < *munan,* think.]

Synonyms: brain, disposition, intellect, intelligence, reason, soul, spirit, understanding. *Mind,* in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect,* but includes *disposition,* or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a *mind* to work." As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind, intellect, intelligence.* The *soul* includes the *intellect,* sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind,* the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul,* but *soul* has always the fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits,* but not *souls.* In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of *spirit;* he sang with *spirit;* he replied with *spirit. Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of *soulful* eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, "the hidden *soul* of harmony." MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 144. Compare synonyms for INTELLECT. — **Antonyms:** body, brute force, material, matter, sense, substance.

Phrases, etc.: — **a month's mind.** **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The monthly anniversary, usually the first, of a person's death. Called also *a monthly mind.* **2†.** Eager desire. — **a year's m.,** a solemn anniversary service for the dead. — **in** or **of two minds,** subject to conflicting desires or motives; uncertain what to do. — **mind'-day",** *n.* The day on which a year's mind is celebrated. — **m.-sick†,** *a.* Having a deranged mind. — **m.-stricken†,** *a.* Impressed in mind; moved. — **m.-stuff,** *n.* A hypothetical substance or material that is supposed by division and differentiation to constitute mind. — **m.-transference,** *n.* The conveyance of thought by telepathy. — **of one m.,** agreed. — **of sound m.,** sane. — **out of m.,** forgotten. — **to be out of one's m.,** to be insane. — **to have a m.** or **a great m.,** to feel disposed or powerfully disposed. — **to have half a m.,** to feel slightly inclined: said flippantly. — **to have in m.,** to have under consideration; recall. — **to lose one's m.,** to become insane. — **to make up one's m.,** to determine definitely, as after careful consideration and deliberation. — **to put in m.,** to remind.

mind², mind, *C.,* *n.* [Ir.] A diadem; one of certain lunettes found in Ireland, supposed to be Celtic head-ornaments.

mind'-cure", maind'-kiūr', *n.* An alleged method of healing based upon the assumption that all bodily diseases are due to abnormal conditions of mind, and can be cured by putting the sick person into a normal mental condition through the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the sick; mind-healing. Compare CHRISTIAN SCIENCE; FAITH-CURE.

—**mind'-cur"er, m.-healer,** *n.*

mind'ed, maind'ed, *a.* **1.** Having an inclination or purpose; disposed; inclined; as, I was *minded* to do it.

'Thank you, dear Joseph,' said Amelia, quite ready to kiss her brother, if he were so *minded*.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 37. [L. '79.]

2. Having a (specified kind of) mind; used in composition; as, evil-*minded;* weak-*minded*.

I am charmed with the courteous behavior that so nobly marked the character of that generous-*minded* people. JONES in J. S. C. Abbott's *Paul Jones* ch. 10, p. 218. [D. M. & CO. '74.]

—**mind'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being minded; disposition, inclination, or tendency: used in composition; as, worldly-*mindedness;* sober-*mindedness*.

mind'er, maind'er, *n.* **1.** One who looks after, watches, or attends to anything.

In English factories, the boy that watches the loom, to tie the thread when the wheel stops to indicate that a thread is broken, is called a *minder*. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Farming* p. 117. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. [Rare, Eng.] One who is cared for: a pauper child legally committed to the care of a private individual.

mind'ful, maind'ful, *a.* **1.** Keeping in mind; regarding with thoughtful care; observant; heedful; as, *mindful* of the poor. **2.** Having cognizance or knowledge (of); conscious; aware; as, not *mindful* of the danger.

Synonyms: see ATTENTIVE.

—**mind'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

mind'ing, maind'ing, *n.* **1.** Mindfulness; regard. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Recollection.—**mind'ing-school"**, *n.* [Rare.] A school for minders. See MINDER, 2.

mind'less, maind'les, *a.* **1.** Devoid of intelligence; unthinking; stupid; inanimate.

Then, in the loud world's bastard judgment-day,
One truth will damn me with the *mindless* mob.
TENNYSON *Romney's Remorse* st. 14.

2. Not giving heed or attention; unmindful; careless.

mind'-read"ing, maind'-rid'ing, *n.* The alleged ascertaining of the thought or purpose of some other mind, often at a distance, and independently of the ordinary channels of the senses: in the ordinary instances of contact usually explained by muscle-reading. Compare MUSCLE-READING; TELEPATHY. Called also *thought-reading, thought-transference, mind-transference.*

—**mind'-read"er**, *n.* One who professes and practises mind-reading.

mine, main, *v.* [MINED; MI'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain by digging out of the earth: also, to make diggings into for ore or the like; as, coal is *mined;* they *mined* rich veins of silver.

Iron ore is to-day *mined* in twenty-three of our states.
STRONG *Our Country* ch. 2, p. 25. [S. & T. CO. '90.]

2. To dig into for destructive purposes; undermine; sap: said especially of tunneling to place explosives, as in war or for blasting reefs of rock; figuratively, to ruin by slow or secret means.

The swifter current that *mines* its root.
BRYANT *Green River* st. 2.

3. To make by digging in the earth; dig; burrow; as, the captives *mined* a passage for escape.

II. *i.* **1.** To dig a mine for obtaining ore, coal, etc.; dig a military mine; engage in mining. **2.** To make a hole or passage by digging in the earth; burrow. **3.** Figuratively, to work stealthily or insidiously. [< F. *miner*, < LL. *mino*, open a mine, drive, < L. *minor;* see MINATORY.]

mine, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) An excavation, properly underground, for digging out some useful product, as ore, metal, or coal. (2) Any deposit of such material suitable for excavation and working; as, a placer *mine*.

How often men have lived and died poor just above *mines* of untold wealth! E. P. ROE *Opening of a Chestnut Burr* ch. 22, p. 267. [D. M. & CO.]

2. *Mil.* A cavity for an explosive charge, as for blowing up a works; by extension, the charge itself.

He [Cardinal Beaton] was himself standing above a *mine* which before long exploded for his own destruction.
W. M. TAYLOR *John Knox* ch. 1, p. 7. [A. & S. '85.]

3. Any rich or productive source of supply; as, a *mine* of wealth. **4.** A burrow made by an insect, as in the wood of stems. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A mineral; ore. [F., < LL. *mina*, < *mino;* see MINE, *v.*] **myne†.**

—**common mine** (*Mil.*), a mine in which the circular opening made by the explosion is equal to the distance from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—**mine'-cap"tain**, *n.* A superintendent of a mine.—**m.-chamber**, *n. Mil.* The cavity in a mine for the explosive charge.—**m.-dial**, *n.* A variety of magnetic compass constructed for use in mines.—**m.-pig**, *n.* Pig iron made entirely from ore: distinguished from *cinder-pig*.—**over-charged** or **surcharged m.** (*Mil.*), a mine the crater of which has a radius larger than the distance from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.

mine, *pron.* **1.** Belonging to me; of me: possessive of *I*. In Used independently in the predicate or in an elliptical expression, as a substitute for *my* with a noun; as, this pen is *mine;* his friend and *mine*. (2) Absolutely, that which I own or upon which I have a claim.

God is so unspeakably good to me and *mine*. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Letter, Dec. 14, '84* p. 275. [S. '91.]

(3) [Archaic.] Attributively before a noun beginning with a vowel or (sometimes) *h;* as, *mine* eye; *mine* host. (4)† Attributively before any noun. **2.** Me: objective of *I*. [< AS. *min*, mine, < pronominal *m-*, me.] **myn†; myne†.**

mine'man†, *n.* A miner.

mi'ner, mai'ner, *n.* **1.** One who mines, in any sense; especially, one whose occupation it is to excavate ore, coal, etc., in a mine. **2.** A leaf-miner. **3.** An Australian honey-eater (*Myzantha garrula*).

—**miners' bar**, an iron bar pointed at one end, chisel-edged at the other, used in coal-mining.—**miners' elbow**, a swelling on the back of the elbow, common with miners.

min'er-al, min'gr-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling minerals; neither animal nor vegetable; inorganic; as, *mineral* acids. **2.** Impregnated with mineral constituents; as, *mineral* springs; *mineral* water.

—**mineral acids**, inorganic acids.—**m. candle**, a paraffin candle.—**m. caoutchouc**, elaterite.—**m. kingdom**, one of the prime divisions of nature, embracing all minerals. See NATURE.—**m. tallow**, hatchettite.—**m. wax**, ozocerite.

min'er-al, *n.* **1.** An inorganic homogeneous substance of definite or approximately definite chemical composition, found in nature.

Minerals, though commonly solid, may exist in a gaseous, liquid, or viscid state. Water is a mineral that solidifies at 32° Fahr. Mineral substances, often crystallized, are found in the tissues of plants, formed in the processes of life, or drawn from the earth; but, while they are mineral, they are not commonly called minerals in such situations.

Minerals are either the uncombined elements in a native state, or compounds of these elements formed in accordance with chemical laws. E. S. DANA *Text-Book Mineral.* p. 191. [W. & S. '91.]

2. Any inorganic substance, as a rock or a fossil. **3†.** A mine. [OF., < LL. *minerale*, < *mino;* see MINE, *v.*]

—**artificial mineral**, a mineral formed artificially, as in the laboratory, and so distinguished from one found in nature.—**min'er-al-dress"er**, *n.* A machine for trimming or dressing mineralogical specimens.—**m.-holder**, *n. Micros.* An apparatus for holding and turning a mineral in a microscopic field.—**orange m.**, mineral orange. See ORANGE.—**simple m.**, a mineral found in nature, as distinguished from rocks, which, in the scientific sense, are mixtures of minerals.

min'er-al-ist, min'gr-al-ist, *n.* [Rare.] A mineralogist.

min'er-al-ize, min'gr-al-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To change from a metal into a mineral; as, iron when exposed to the air is *mineralized* into rust.

II. *i.* To mineralogize. **min'er-al-ise‡.**

—**min'er-al-i"za-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of mineralization.—**min'er-al-i"za-bl(e‡.**—**min"er-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process of replacing the organic constituents of a body by inorganic fossilization. **2.** The addition of inorganic substances to a body. **min"er-al-i-sa'tion‡.**—**min'er-al-i"zer**, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulfur. **2.** *Petrol.* A volatile or other substance, as fluorin, boron, or water, that facilitates the recrystallization of rocks, as in contact-zones around eruptive masses. See METAMORPHISM. **min'er-al-i"ser‡.**

min"er-al-og'ic-al, min'gr-al-oj'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mineralogy. **2.** Mineral.

The *mineralogical* elements or minerals which compose rocks are very numerous. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 2, p. 108. [O. J. CO. '79.]

min"er-al-og'ic‡.—**min"er-al-og'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the system or science of mineralogy.

min"er-al'o-gist, min'gr-al'o-jist, *n.* **1.** One versed in mineralogy. **2.** A carrier-shell.

min"er-al'o-gize, min'gr-al'o-jaiz, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] To study and collect minerals, usually by outdoor practise.

min"er-al'o-gy, min'gr-al'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of minerals. It embraces *crystallology*, and *physical, chemical, determinative, descriptive*, and *economic mineralogy*. **Physical mineralogy** treats of the cohesive, elastic, massive, optical, chromatic, lustrous, thermal, electric, magnetic, and physiological properties; **chemical mineralogy**, of the chemical properties; **determinative mineralogy**, of the special crystallographic, physical, and chemical methods for distinguishing species; **descriptive mineralogy**, of the classification and description of species with their associated minerals and geographical distribution; **economic mineralogy**, of the uses of minerals in the arts, as jewelry.

The objects of *Mineralogy* proper are three-fold: 1, to present the true idea of each species, 2, to exhibit the means and methods of distinguishing species, which object is however partly accomplished in the former; 3, to make known the modes of occurrence and associations of species, and their geographical distribution.
E. S. DANA *Text-Book of Mineralogy* intro., p. 7. [W. & S. '91.]

2. A work on minerals. [< F. *minéralogie*, < OF. *mineral* (see MINERAL); and see -OLOGY.] — **physiographic mineralogy**, the branch or part of descriptive mineralogy that treats of the characteristics of minerals.

Mi-ner'va, mi-ner'vą, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of invention, thought, and intelligence, patroness of artisans, artists, physicians, actors, poets, schoolmasters, and especially of school-children. She was ultimately identified with the Greek goddess of wisdom, Pallas or Athena, and was similarly represented in art as wearing a long robe, bearing the ægis on her breast, and armed with helmet and spear. She was worshiped jointly with Jupiter and Juno in the great triple Capitoline temple. She bore various surnames, as Capta, Medica, Nautia, etc. Compare ATHENA.

Minerva Medica.
(From an antique statue in the Vatican, Rome.)

[L., prob. < √ *men*, think.]

mi-ner'val†, *n.* Money given for tuition.

mi'ner-y†, *n.* A mining-district.

mi-nette', mi-net', *n.* [F.] *Petrol.* A gray to black or brown, compact mica-orthoclase dike-rock: known also as *mica-trap*.

ming[1], ming, *v.* [Obs. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mingle. **2.** To annoy; agitate. **II.** *i.* To mingle. **meng†; minge†.**

ming[2], *v.* To speak of; tell; talk.

ming†, *n.* A mixture. **minge†.**

minge, minj, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small fly; midge.

min'gle, min'gl, *v.* [MIN'GLED; MIN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix or unite together or with something else so as to form one body; blend in close union; mix; compound; as, "the web of life is of *mingled* yarn."

Never did two worthier foes *mingle* their life blood on the battlefield than Wolfe and Montcalm.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 278. [G. P. P. '63.]

2. To join in intimate association or relation; bring into contact; as, to *mingle* races. **3.** [Archaic.] To debase or confuse by mixture; render impure or confused; contaminate.

II. *i.* **1.** To be or become mixed, united, or closely joined; put oneself in familiar relation; intermingle; participate; as, to *mingle* with a crowd or in a dance. **2.** To be shaped by blending or mixing. [Freq. of MING[1], < AS. *mengan*, mix.] **men'gle†.**

Synonyms: see CONFUSE; MIX.

—**min'gle-man"gle**, *vt.* To jumble or confuse: a varied reduplication of MINGLE.—**m.-mangle**, *n.* A medley.—**m.-mangler†**, *n.*

—**min'gle†**, *n.* A medley.—**min'gle-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**min'gled-ly**, *adv.* Confusedly.—**min'gle-ment**, *n.* The act of mingling, or the condition of being mingled.—**min'gler**, *n.*—**min'gling-ly**, *adv.* So as to mingle.

Min-gre'li-an, min-grī'li-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia, in Russian Transcaucasia.

Min-gre'li-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Mingrelia. **2.** The language of the Mingrelians, belonging to the Kartvelian or Iberian linguistic stock of the Caucasian group of languages.

min"i-a'ceous, min'i-ē'shius, *a.* Of the color of minium or red lead; miniate.

min'iard†, *a.* Same as MIGNIARD.

min'iard-ize†, *vt.* To render delicate, soft, or dainty.

min'i-ate†, *vt.* To paint or tinge with minium or vermilion; illuminate with red, as a manuscript.

min'i-ate, min'i-et or -ēt, *a.* Having the color of red lead or vermilion; miniated. [< L. *miniatus*, pp. of *minio*, < *minium;* see MINIUM.] **min'i-a"tous‡.**

min'i-a-ture, min'i-a-chur or -tiūr, *C.*[1] -tiur, *W.*[1]; min'i-chur, *C.*[2]; -tiur, *W.*[2]; -tiūr. *E. I. Sm. S. Wr.*), *vt.* [Rare] To portray or represent in greatly diminished form or size.

It is an old tale, how Death is *miniatured* in sleep. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. iv, ch. II, p. 306. [A. '67.]

min'i-a-ture, *a.* Much smaller than reality or than the normal size; on a small scale.

Gersau . . . was once the capital of a *miniature* republic, shut up between the Alps and the Lake [Lucerne].
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rural Funerals* p. 185. [G. P. P. '63.]

min'i-a-ture, *n.* **1.** A painting of small dimensions and delicate workmanship, usually a portrait, or the art of executing such paintings on ivory, metal, or vellum, in water-colors or oils. The art is supposed to be an outgrowth of the method used in illuminating manuscripts, missals, and the like, with ornamental initials in red lead (minium), and then in producing diminished copies of celebrated paintings. It attained high perfection in England under Holbein, Hoskins, Cosway, and Ross, but has been superseded by photography. See MINIUM. **2.** A portrayal of anything on a small scale; hence, reduced dimensions or extent.

Children . . . are grown people in *miniature*, and need as careful consideration of their feelings as any of us. HARRIET B. STOWE *Little Foxes, Fault-Finding* p. 52. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

3†. Lettering in red, as in manuscripts. **4†.** Any meager thing. [F., < It. *miniatura*, < *miniare*, paint in minium, < L. *minio;* see MINIATE, *a.*]

min'i-a-tur"ist, min'i-ą-chur'ist, *n.* **1.** One who paints miniatures. **2.** One who illuminates manuscripts.

min'i-bus, min'i-bus, *n.* A small four-wheeled omnibus-like vehicle. [< L. *minor*, less, + OMNIBUS.]

Min'ie, min'ī, *E. I. W. Wr., or* min'i-ē', *C.*, *n.* **1.** A Minie ball. **2.** A Minie rifle. See phrases. [< *Minié*, the inventor.] **Min"i-é'‡.**—**Minie ball**, a conical rifle-ball with hollow base and a plug driven in by the explosion of the charge to expand the lead and fill the grooves of the rifling.—**M. rifle**, a rifle for use with the Minie ball.

min'i-fer-pin", min'i-fer-pin', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pin of the smallest sort; minikin.

min'i-fy, min'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make small; lessen in real or apparent extent or size; diminish. **2.** To lessen the worth or importance of; slight; degrade; undervalue: opposed to *magnify*.

I believe that the 'love of money is the root of all evil'; that it has warped and *minified* more lives . . . than all other curses that ever crazed the human heart. FRANCES E. WILLARD *Glimpses of Fifty Years, Companionship* pt. viii, p. 649. [W. T. P. A.]

[< L. *minor*, less, + -FY.]

min'i-kin, min'i-kin, *a.* [Archaic.] Of small size or delicate form: said endearingly or contemptuously.

A *minikin* abode. HOOD *A Fairy Tale* st. 1.

min'i-kin, *n.* Something very minute or delicate. Specifically: (1) The smallest size of pin; a minifer-pin. (2) The second size of match-splint. (3)† A small string for a fiddle or lute. (4)† A darling. [< MD. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love.] **min'ne-kin†; min'ni-ken** or **-kin†.**

min'im, min'im, *a.* Extremely small; diminutive. [< F. *minime*, < L. *minimus*, least.] **min'um†.**

min'im, *n.* **1.** An apothecaries' fluid measure equal to 0.95 of a grain of water; roughly, one drop. **2.** *Mus.* A half note. See illus. under NOTE. **3.** An extremely small creature; a pygmy.

His care extends . . . to *minims*, ephemera, . . . as truly . . . as to the concerns of cherubs and seraphs in the heavens.
DWIGHT *Theology* vol. i, ser. i, p. 85. [H. '54.]

4. [M-] *Ch. Hist.* A member of a monastic order founded by St. Francis of Paola in the 15th century. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A minnow. **6†.** *Print.* Minion. **7†.** A short poem.

min'i-ma[1], min'i-mą, *n.* [LL.] *Mus.* A minim.

min'i-ma[2], *n.* Plural of MINIMUM.

min'i-mal, min'i-mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a minim or minimum; smallest; least.

That *minimal* limit is the time required to create an equivalent to the laborer's living.
J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* ch. 3, p. 160. [S. '85.]

min"i-mif'i-cence†, *n.* Lack of grandeur; insignificance: opposed to *magnificence*.

Min'i-mite, min'i-mait, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Minims, a monastic order.

min'i-mi-tude, min'i-mi-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Smallness; insignificance: opposed to *magnitude*. [< L. *minimus*, least.]

min"i-mi-za'tion, min'i-mi-zē'shun, *n.* The act of minimizing. **min"i-mi-sa'tion‡.**

min'i-mize, min'i-maiz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MI'ZING.] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree; bring to a minimum; regard or treat slightingly, or as of the least importance. **min'i-mise‡.**

The only question of economic importance connected with the whole subject of money is, how to maximize the convenience of its form and *minimize* the variation of its value.
G. GUNTON *Social Economics* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 161. [G. P. P. '91.]

min'i-mum, min'i-mum, *a.* Consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree; being a minimum.

min'i-mum, *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The least possible quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned in a given case or under fixed conditions; a trifling matter.

It is much gain that the *minimum* of concession made by modern unbelief is the recognition of Christ's unique manhood and its moral and religious importance. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. ix, p. 341. '8. '90.

2. *Math.* A value of a function that is less than any value corresponding to neighboring values of the variable. In this sense a quantity may have more than one minimum value. [L., neut. s. of *minimus*, least.]

—minimum sensibile, the least impression that can be perceived by a sense.—**m. visibile**, the faintest light or smallest angular measure distinguishable by the eye.

min'i-mus, min'i-mus, *n.* [Rare.] A very small creature.

mi'ning, mai'ning, *n.* The business or work of a miner or mine-prospector; as, gold-*mining*.

—mi'ning-camp", *n.* A colony of miners settled temporarily near a mine.—**m.-case**, *n.* A frame of a shaft or gallery, composed of four pieces of plank.—**m.-engine**, *n.* **1.** A device raising and lowering alternately a pair of vertical rods which bear, at a distance apart equal to the stroke, steps which stop opposite each other at each stroke, so that miners may be raised from the bottom of the mine by stepping from one to the other. Called also *man-engine*. **2.** Any engine used in mining, as a pumping-engine or mining-locomotive.—**m.-locomotive**, *n.* A small locomotive for use in underground haulage, sometimes consisting of a car bearing a powerful electric motor, built very low and operated through a trolley. See illus. in next column.—**m.-machine**, *n.* A coal-cutting machine.

The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically in mining. Additional matter will be found under some of the most important ones in vocabulary place.

ad'it	crush'er	lo-ca'tion	set
aft'er-damp"	curb	lode	shaft
al-lu vi-um	dam	lor'ry	shaft'-wall"
a-mal'ga-ma'-tion	damp	lum	shift
	Da'vy lamp	main'way"	shift'-boss"
an'ti-cli'nal	dead	mal'let	shoot
a'pex	deads	man'hole"	shoot'ing-arch
ar'e-na'ceous	dead'-work"	man'way"	nee'dle
ar'gen-tif'er-ous	deal	meas'ures	slick'er
	de-pos'it	met'al	sl-li'cious
	der'rick	mine	sill
ar'gil-la'ceous	dif'al	min'er-al	skip
as cen'sion	di'a-mond drill	mon'key-driftˊ	skimp'ing
at'tle	dig'gings	mon'o-cli'nal	slick'en-side"
au'get	dike	nar'row work	slide
au-rif'er-ous	dip	na'tive	slime
back	dis'sue	nod'ule	slip
back'-shift"	dol'ly	o'pen-crib"	slope
back'-splint"-ing	down'cast"	o'pen-cut"	slit
	dradge	o'pen-work"	slope
bait'-poke"	dress'ing	o'pen-work"	sludge
bank	drift	ore	smift
bar	drill	ore'-wash"er	sole
bar'ney	dri'ving	out'crop"	sol'id-crib"
bar'rel	drum	out'let	tim'ber-ing
bar'row	dump	out'put	sol'lar
ba'sin	el'van	pack	sough
bas'set	ex-plo'der	pane	spall
bat'ter-y	ex'plo-ta'tion	pan'el	spend
bed	ex-plo'sive	par'a-chute	spill'ing
bed'-rock"	eye	part'ing	spills
bed'way"	face	pass	spire
bench	fan	pave'ment	split
bing'-ore"	fang	pe'ter out	sprag
bit	fault	pick	spread'er
black damp	feed'er	pinched	spud
blast	fire'-damp"	pipe'-vein"	spur
blind lev'el	fis'sure-vein"	pit	square set
blind'-shaft"	flang	pitch	squeeze
blos'som	flat	pla'cer	squib
blow'er	float'-ore"	plane	stem'ming
bon'net	floor	plank'-tim"-ber-ing	stem'ple
bor'er	fluc'can	plank'-tub"-bing	step'-vein"
bot'tom	flume	pock'et	stock'-work"
brace	foot'-wall"	pol'ish	stone'-head"
branch	foot'way"	pot	stope
brat'tice	fos'sil	plumb	sto'ping
breast	found'er-shaft"	plun'ger	stow'ing
brob	fuse	pock'et	stra'tum
bud'dle	gal'ler-y	poll'-pick"	strike
bulk'head"	gang	post	string
bull'-pump"	gangue	pre'cious	strip
bull'-wheel"	gang'way"	met'al	stud'dle
bul'ly	gash	prill	stull
bunch	gate	prop	stulm
bur	gear	prop'-crib"	sump
but'ty	geor'die	plank'-tim"-ber-ing	sump'-fuse"
cage	gin	pros'pect-ing	syn-cli'nal
cal'cine	goaf	quartz'ose"	tack'le
cap	go'pher-drift"	quere	tail'ing
cap'tain	gos'san	quick	tail'-race"
car'bo-na'ceous	gouge	race	tamp
ca'sing	grid'dle	rag'ging	thill
cat'-head"	guides	rake	throw
cave	hack	rap'per	thrust
ce-ment'	hal'vans	ream'er	thuri
chan'ging-house"	hang'ing-side"	reef	top'-wall"
charge	head'ing	re-frac'to-ry	tram
chim'ney	head'way"	rest	troub'le
choke'-damp"	heap	rib	tug
chute	heave	rid'dle	tun'nel
claim	helve	rif'fle	turn
cleav'age	hitch	ring	un-der-lay'
cli-nom'e-ter	hog'-back"	rise	un-wa'ter
cob'bing	hop'per	rob	vamp'ing
cof'fer	horse	rock'-break"-er	vein
cof'fin	hudge	rock'-drill"	vug
col'lar	hutch	rol'ley-way"	wad'-hook"
col'lier-y	in-cline'	roof	wale
con'cen-tra'tion	in place	roy'al-ty	wall
con-glom'er-ate	jig'-brow"	rul'ler	waste
	jig'ging	sad'dle	weath'er-ing
	jump	safe'ty-cage"	wheal
con'tact	kib'ble	safe'ty-catch"	whim
cos-tean'ing	knock'ings	sand'-pump"	wimble
coun'try-rock"	la'bor	scarce'ment	wind'lass
course	land'er	scarf'ing	win'ning
creep	laun'der	sco'van	winze
crib	lead'er	sera'per	work
crop	leap	seam	work'ing
cross'-cut"	ledge	seat	home
	lev'el	seg're-ga'tion	work'ing out

min'ion†, *a.* Dainty; delicate; fine.

min'ion[1], min'yun, *n.* **1.** A servile favorite; a low dependent. **2.** *Print.* A size of type-body, between nonpareil and brevier; about 7-point.

This line is set in minion.

3. A saucy girl or woman; minx. **4†.** One who is beloved; a darling. **5†.** A four-pounder gun. [< F. *mignon*, < OHG. *minna*, love.] **min'eon†.**

—min'ion-ing†, *n.* Kind treatment.—**min'ion-ize†**, *vt.* To favor; be partial to.—**min'ion-like**, *adv.* Daintily; finely. **min'ion-ly†.**—**min'ion-ship**, *n.*

min'i-on[2], *n.* The siftings of iron ore after calcination.

min'ion[3]†, *n.* Minium; red lead.

min"ion-ette', min'yun-et'. **I.** *a.* Very small; delicate. **II.** *n. Print.* A bastard size of type-body, smaller than minion and larger than nonpareil: about 6½-point.

min'i-ous, min'i-us, *C. I.* (min'yus, *W. Wr.*), *a.* Having the color of minium; red.

min'ish, min'ish, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To diminish. [< OF. *menuiser*, < L. *minutia*; see MINUTIA.] **men'use†.**

—min'ish-ment, *n.*

min"is-tel'lo†, *n.* A diminutive minister.

min'is-ter, min'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply, as something needed or desired; furnish; afford; as, to *minister* food; to *minister* relief.

Minister thy holy balm; Fill me with thy Spirit's calm.
H. BONAR *A Hard Heart* st. 3.

2†. To discharge; perform.

II. *i.* **1.** To give attendance or service; furnish necessaries or supply wants; be a minister or attendant; as, to *minister* to one's whims; he *ministered* to the afflicted. **2.** To serve officially; especially, to perform a rite of public worship; as, to *minister* at the altar. **3.** To be conducive; contribute; add.

I hardly know what power *ministers* so bountifully to the innocent pleasures of mankind. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 250. [MACM. '89.]

4. [Rare.] To answer a purpose; serve. [< OF. *ministrer*, < L. *ministro*, < *minister*; see MINISTER, *n.*]

min'is-ter, *n.* **1.** The chief of an executive department of a government; one of the persons collectively constituting a ministry; as, the *minister* of justice.

In Italy, as in France, the *Minister* of War is always a soldier, and the *Minister* of the Marine is usually a naval officer.
J. S. FARRER in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '88, p. 183.

2. One commissioned to represent his government in diplomatic intercourse with another government at its capital.

By the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, three classes of diplomatic representatives were recognized: (1) ambassadors, papal legates, and nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, and other agents accredited to sovereigns; (3) chargés d'affaires, accredited to ministers for foreign affairs. By the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, it was provided that ministers resident accredited to sovereigns should form a third class between ministers of the second class and chargés d'affaires, the latter thus becoming fourth. The distinction between

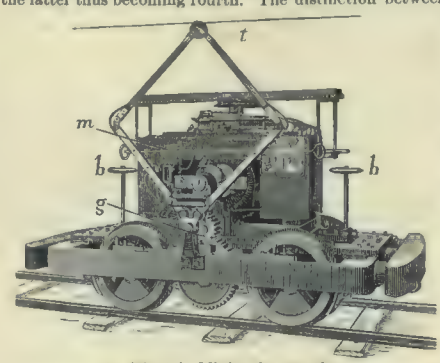

An Electric Mining-locomotive.

b, *b*, brake-wheels; *g*, reduction-gears; *m*, motor; *t*, trolley.

these classes relates to diplomatic precedence and etiquette, not to essential powers and privileges. Before 1893 the United States sent no person as representative with the diplomatic rank of ambassador. See AMBASSADOR.

No court in Europe had at that time in Paris a representative commanding or enjoying higher regard, for political knowledge or for general attainments, than the *minister* of this then infant republic. WEBSTER *Works, Adams and Jefferson* in vol. i, p. 140. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

3. One who is authorized to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of public worship; a clergyman; pastor; in a wider sense, any one in the regular service of the church. **4.** One who acts under the will of another; a subordinate; agent; servant. **5.** One who advances or promotes; a dispenser; as, a *minister* of mercy. **6.** [Local, U. S.] A fish, the bullhead (*Amiurus*). **7†.** A magistrate. [< F. *ministre*, < L. *minister*, assistant, < *minor*, less.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

min"is-te'ri-al, min"is-tī'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a minister of the gospel or the ministry; resembling a minister; clerical.

My views of *ministerial* duty are to preach the gospel to the salvation of men. A. S. HARDY *Joseph Hardy Neesima* ch. 4, p. 167. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. Relating to a member of or the members collectively forming an executive staff, as a cabinet; concerned with executive functions; as, *ministerial* duties.

The opponents of the *ministerial* scheme.
H. TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, ch. 54, p. 243. [C. & HT. '44.]

3. Subservient or subsidiary; mandatory, as opposed to judicial or discretionary; ministrant. [< LL. *ministerialis*, < L. *ministerium*; see MINISTRY.] **min'is-tral†.**

—the ministerial benches, the benches in the English House of Commons appropriated to the cabinet and supporters of the government; also, the government, or members thereof collectively.

—min"is-te'ri-al-ism, *n.* Formal or perfunctory service as a minister; merely official ministration.—**min"is-te'ri-al-ist**, *n. Eng. Polit.* One who supports the ministry.—**min"is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

min"is-te'ri-um, min"is-tī'ri-um *or* -tē'ri-um, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Lutheran Ch.* (i) An ecclesiastical body composed of both ministers and lay representatives of congregations meeting periodically to attend to the general interests of the churches of a district; as, the *ministerium* of Pennsylvania. (2) Sometimes, the body of ministers in such an assembly, who have sole jurisdiction of matters relating to the office of the ministry. **2.** [Rare.] One of the corners on the epistle side of an altar.

min'is-trant, min'is-trant. **I.** *a.* Being or acting as a minister; ministering; serving.

Even this Plant Is in its beauty *ministrant*
To comfort and to peace.
WORDSWORTH *Elegiac Verses on John Wordsworth* st. 5.

II. *n.* One who ministers; a minister. [< L. *ministrant(-s)*, ppr. of *ministro*; see MINISTER, *v.*]

min"is-tra'tion, min'is-trē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of performing service as a minister; ministry; service. **2.** Any religious ceremonial. **3†.** Agency or administration. **min"is-tra'cioun†; min'is-tra-cy†.**

min'is-tra-tive, min'is-tra-tiv, *a.* Serving in a helpful manner; ministering.

min'is-tra"tor†, *n.* An administrator.

min'is-tress, min'is-tres, *n.* **1.** A woman who ministers. **2†.** A mistress.

min'is-try, min'is-tri, *n.* [-TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** The entire body of officials having in charge the administration of the departments of a government. In the United States this official body is selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is styled the *Cabinet*. In Great Britain a ministry is selected by a premier possessing the confidence of the House of Commons.

The *Ministry* has now become a Committee of State officers, named by the majority of the House of Commons from among the more prominent of its representatives in either House, whose object in accepting office is to do the will of that majority.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 5, p. 634. [H. '75.]

2. An executive department of government. **3.** Ministers of the gospel collectively, or their office.

Men who enter the *ministry* are usually supposed . . . to be actuated by motives which a shower of gold fails to satisfy.
S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* ch. 5, p. 105. [H. '85.]

4. The act of ministering, or the state or office of being a minister, in any sense; ministration; service; agency.

Heroic believers become such by the *ministry* of heroic pains.
AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* ch. 1, p. 24. [S. '91.]

[< L. *ministerium*, office of a minister or servant, < *minister*; see MINISTER, *n.*] **min'is-ter-y†.**

—min'is-try-ship, *n.* [Rare.] The position or function of a minister.

min"i-tho'sis, min'i-thō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Same as MIOSIS. [< L. *minor*, less.]

min'i-tude, min'i-tūd, *n.* The state of being minute, or that which is minute: opposed to *magnitude*. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

A mystery of *minitude* incloses the investigator with a wall through which he finds no portals.
J. W. POWELL in *The Forum* Feb., '91, p. 668.

[< L. *minor*, less.]

min'i-um, min'i-um (XIII), *n. Mineral.* **1.** A pulverulent, vivid-red, opaque lead oxid (Pb_3O_4): used chiefly as a pigment. Called also *red lead*. **2.** Cinnabar. [F., < L. *minium*, red lead.] **min'i-on†.**

—iron minium, a red paint made with oxid of iron.

min'i-ver, min'i-ver, *n.* **1.** The Siberian squirrel, or its fur. **2.** A fur used largely in the middle ages: probably a mixture or patchwork of furs. [< OF. *menu ver; menu*, little, < L. *minutus* (see MINUTE, *a.*); *ver* (< L. *varius*), spotted.] **men'i-ver†; min'e-ver†.**

min'i-vet, min'i-vet, *n.* A cuckoo-shrike or campephagoid bird (genus *Pericrocotus*), as *P. cinereus* of India.

mink, mink, *n.* **1.** An amphibious musteline carnivore of the genus *Putorius*. The American mink (*Putorius vison*) is about 2 feet long, commonly dark with white on the throat and underneath, and yields a valuable fur. **2.** The kingfish (*Menticirrus saxatilis*). [< Sw. *mink*, mink.]—**mink'-frog"**, *n.* A small North-American frog (*Rana septentrionalis*): so called because of its odor.

mink'er-y, mink'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where minks are bred, for fur or to serve as rat-catchers.

minne†, *2d per. sing. imp.* of MIN, *v.*

min'ne-drink'ing, min'ė-drink'ing, *n.* The sacrificial drinking of wine, practised by the ancient Teutons in honor of the gods or in memory of the dead or absent: sanctioned by the early church and still surviving in parts of Germany. [< G. *minne*, love, + DRINKING.]

min'ne-lied, min'ė-lit, *n.* [G.] A love-song.

min'ne-po"et-ry, min'ė-pō"et-ri, *n.* The minnesingers' poetry.

min'ne-sing"er, min'ė-sing'ėr, *n.* A lyric poet of medieval Germany (1170–1250) who sang in the Swabian Middle High German of love, springtime, woman, and nature; a German troubadour. The minnesingers were usually of knightly rank; their meters were most varied and complicated. Their chief patrons were the Hohenstaufens, the dukes of Austria, and Hermann of Thuringia. Compare MEISTERSINGER; MINSTREL; TROUBADOUR; TROUVÈRE.

Walter von der Vogelweid, or Bird-Meadow, was one of the principal *Minnesingers* of the thirteenth century. He triumphed over Heinrich von Ofterdingen in that poetic contest at Wartburg Castle, known in literary history as the War of Wartburg.
LONGFELLOW *Walter von der Vogelweid* note.

[G., < *minne*, love, + *singer*, singer, < *singen*, sing.] **min'ne-säng"er†.**

min'nie, min'nī, *n.* [Scot.] Mother: a childish word.

min'ni-kin†, *n.* & *v.* Same as MINIKIN.

min'ning-day"†, *n.* Same as MIND-DAY.

min'nis, min'is, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The stickleback. [Cp. MINNOW.]

min'now, min'ō, *n.* **1.** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus aphya*). **2.** One of various other small fishes. Especially, in the United States: (1) A cyprinid of the genus *Notropis*. (2) A killifish or cyprinodontid. (3) An umbrid or mud-minnow. **3.** [New Zealand.] A galaxiid, as *Galaxias attenuatus*. [< AS. *myne*, minnow, < *mīn*, less.] **men'ow†; min'nie‡; min'ny‡.**

—min'now-har"ness, *n.* A device for attaching a live minnow to trolling-tackle as bait.

mi'no[1], mī'nō, *n.* [Jap.] A rain-coat made of long straws or hempen fibers overlapping as in a thatch: worn by laborers.

mi'no[2], *n.* Same as MINA[2].

mi'nor, mai'nėr, *a.* **1.** Less in number, quantity, or extent: opposed to *major*. **2.** Less in importance or value; of secondary consideration; non-essential; not vital or weighty.

Man's great actions are performed in *minor* struggles. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by L. Wraxall, pt. ii, ch. 43, p. 216. [W. I. P.]

3. [Rare.] Not of age. **4.** *Mus.* (1) In the minor key. See MINOR KEY. (2) Less by a semitone: said of intervals. See illus. under INTERVAL. [< OF. *menor*, < L. *minor*, less.]

Phrases:—**Asia Minor**, the small portion of western Asia that is bounded by the Euxine on the north and the

Mediterranean on the south.—**m. chord,** a chord with minor third and perfect fifth.—**m. coins** [U. S.], the five-cent piece, three-cent piece, and one-cent piece. *U. S. Rev. Statutes* § 3515.—**m. key** (*Mus.*), a key in which one and two, three and four, and four and five of the scale make major seconds, two and three, five and six, and seven and eight minor seconds, and six and seven an augmented second. The regular members of minor keys are diatonic tones, and their harmony names are the same as those of their relative major keys. But not all the tones of a minor scale are represented in the signature-place as are those of a major scale; seven or subtonic is always represented by an accidental. The scale formed of the tones of this key is called the *harmonic minor scale.* This scale in the key of A minor is represented thus:

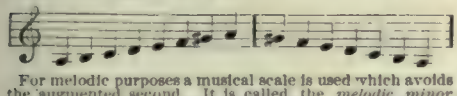

For melodic purposes a musical scale is used which avoids the augmented second. It is called the *melodic minor scale.* It ascends with six and seven sharped from the signature, and descends with all its tones agreeing with the signature, as follows:

In minor keys the third and sixth from the key-tone are minor.—**m. second,** a second whose tones are a half step apart.—**m. term** (*Logic*), the subject of a conclusion in a syllogism.—**m. third,** a third in which the tones are a step and a half step apart.

mi'nor[1], mai'ner, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who is under age; one below the age when full civil and personal rights can be exercised; an infant. **2.** *Logic.* A minor term or minor premise. See SYLLOGISM. **3.** *Mus.* A minor strain or composition; the minor quality; the minor key.

> The *minor* of Thy bitter strain.
> WHITTIER *Thy Will be Done* st. 7.

4. Hence, a sad or pathetic quality, as in literature or art.

> It is with the colour . . . colour conceived in the . . . pathetic *minor* of Watteau and Lancret and Greuze — that one is most fascinated. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 12, p. 215. R & S. '89.

5. [M.] A Minorite.

—**mi'nor-ate**†, *vt.* To diminish.—**mi"nor-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* Mild purgation. **2**†. A lessening; diminution.—**mi'nor-a-tive(e,** *a.* Mildly laxative.—**mi'nor-ess,** *n.* **1.** A girl who is not of age. **2.** [M.] A Franciscan nun; a Poor Clare.—**mi'nor-ship,** *n.* The condition of being a minor; minority.

mi'nor[2], *n.* Same as MINA[2].

Mi-nor'ca, mi-nôr'ca. *n.* One of a breed of domestic fowls. See plate of FOWLS, fig. 19, and illus. under COMB. [< *Minorca*, one of the Balearic islands.]

Mi'nor-ite, mai'ner-ait. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franciscans. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* A Franciscan: so called from one of the names of the order, *Fratres Minores* (Lesser Brethren). Called also *Friar Minor.* See illus. under FRANCISCAN.

mi-nor'i-ty, mi-ner'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The smaller in number of two portions into which a number or a group or collection of objects is divided; especially, the smaller of two parties into which an aggregate of persons is or is conceived to be divided; also, the state of being such part or party; as, in the *minority;* opposed to *majority.*

> Not majorities but *minorities* — usually very small *minorities* — are the 'helpers and friends of mankind' on the path of ethical progress. LILLY *Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 53. .C. & H. '99.

2. *Law.* The state of being a minor; legal infancy. **3**†. The state of being smaller or less. [< LL. *minoritat-us,* < L. *minor,* less.]

Mi'nos, mai'nos *or* mi'nos, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A fabulous king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, and father of Deucalion and Ariadne; after death made a judge in Hades.

Min'o-taur, min'o-tôr, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster, with the head of a bull and the body of a man, or vice versa, offspring of Pasiphae and the bull sent to Minos by Poseidon. Minos hid him in the Cretan labyrinth, where he devoured the Athenian youths and maidens sent as a tribute every nine years. Theseus with the aid of Ariadne slew him and ended the tribute. See LABYRINTH; MINOS.

Theseus Killing the Minotaur. (From a red-figured vase.)

[OF., < L. *Minotaurus,* < Gr. *Minotauros,* appar. < *Minōs,* legendary king of Crete, + *tauros,* bull.]

min'ster, min'ster, *n.* A monastery church; hence, in Great Britain, where important foundations of this class were frequently transformed into cathedrals, a cathedral: used frequently in the names of places; as, York *Minster;* Westminster. [< AS. *mynster,* < LL. *monasterium;* see MONASTERY.]

—**minster house,** the official residence of the canons of a cathedral.

min'strel, min'strel, *n.* **1.** Originally, in the middle ages, a retainer whose business it was to play musical instruments for the entertainment of his lord. **2.** A traveling gleeman or wandering musician who composed and sang to the harp, and recited in hall and castle. **3.** A musical or performing vagabond; a strolling musician or mountebank, playing on a trumpet, fiddle, clarion, lute, or rebec; repressed by Henry IV., and classed among "wasters, rimers, and other vagabonds." For Continental minstrels, see JONGLEUR; MEISTERSINGER; MINNESINGER; TROUBADOUR; TROUVÈRE. **4.** One of a company of performers, usually white men blackened with burnt cork, who sing negro melodies, with the accompaniment of the tambourine, bones, etc., and crack jokes: originally supposed to delineate negro life in the southern United States: used chiefly in the plural. **negro minstrel**‡. **5.** [Poet.] A lyric poet; bard.

> Full-throated, happy *minstrels,* like Béranger and Burns, need no knowledge of thorough-bass and the historical range of composition. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 3. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< OF. *menestral,* < LL. *ministralis,* < L. *minister,* servant; see MINISTER, *n.*]

min'strel-sy, min'strel-si, *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] **1.** The art or occupation of a minstrel, in any sense; musical composition or performance like that of minstrels.

> For a long time after the Conquest, the native *minstrelsy,* though it probably was never altogether extinct, may be supposed to have sunk to the lowest ebb. CAMPBELL *Essays on Eng. Poetry* pt. i, p. 7. [J. M. '48.]

2. Ballads or lyrics collectively, like those sung by minstrels. **3.** A troupe or company of minstrels. **4**†. A collection of minstrels' instruments. [< OF. *menestralsie,* < *menestral;* see MINSTREL.] **men'stra-cie**†; **men'stra-cye**†; **min'stral-cye**†.

mint[1], mint, *vt.* **1.** To manufacture and stamp as money by authority; coin. **2.** To fabricate in any way; forge.

> The cursed fiend himself cannot worse employ his wit, than in *minting* wrongful falsehoods. BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xvii, p. 193. [J. C. R. '45.]

[< AS. *myntian,* < *mynet;* see MINT[1], *n.*] **mynt**†.

—**mint'ing-mill"**, *n.* A coining-press.

mint[2], *vi.* **1.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To endeavor; aim. **2.** [Scot.] To insinuate; suggest. **ment**†.

mint[1], *n.* **1.** A place where the coin of a country is manufactured and from which it is issued by sovereign or public authority. **2.** Figuratively, an abundant supply or source of anything; used especially of money.

> They say he died worth a *mint* of money, but what charm has that fact to the dull cold ear of death! SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XLIX.* in vol. ii, p. 417. [F. & W. '82.]

3. [M-] An alleged palace of the crown near Queen's Prison in Southwark, London, formerly a place of refuge from justice. **4**†. A coin; money. [< AS. *mynet,* coin, < L. *moneta,* mint, < *Moneta,* surname of Juno, whose temple at Rome was used as a mint, < *moneo,* warn.]

Compounds:—**mint'man",** *n.* One versed in coins; a coiner.—**m.-mark,** *n.* A private mark of a mint for identifying coins. Of the United States coins, those minted at Philadelphia, Pa., have no special mint-mark; those minted at Dahlonega, Ga., have a *D;* those from New Orleans, La., an *O;* those from San Francisco, Cal., an *S;* and those from Carson City, Nev., *C. C.*—**m.-master,** *n.* **1.** The superintendent or master of a mint. **2.** [Archaic.] One who fabricates or invents.—**m.-warden,** *n.* A former officer of the English mint, ranking below the master.

mint[2], *n.* **1.** Any one of several aromatic herbs of the genus *Mentha,* of the mint family (*Labiatæ*); especially, *M. viridis,* spearmint or garden-mint, used in cooking, sauces, etc., supposed to be the mint spoken of in the New Testament, and *M. piperita,* peppermint, used medicinally as a stimulant. Corn- or field-mint is *M. arvensis;* horsemint, or wild mint, is *M. Canadensis;* but the horsemint of Europe is *M. sylvestris.* **2.** Any one of various other plants of the mint family, as catmint (*Nepeta Cataria*), called also *catnip,* horsemint (*Monarda punctata*), and mountain-mint, various species of *Pycnanthemum.* [< AS. *minte,* < L. *menta, mentha,* < Gr. *mintha,* mint.] **minth**†.

The Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*).
a, a single flower; *b,* a piece of the square stem.

Compounds, etc.:—**mint's drop",** *n.* **1.** A peppermint confection. **2.** [Slang.] A coin.—**m. sauce,** a sauce used chiefly for roast lamb, made of chopped mint in sweetened vinegar.—**m.-stick,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Peppermint candy in the form of sticks.—**m.-tree,** *n.* Any one of various Australian shrubs or small trees of the genus *Prostanthera,* of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), frequently cultivated in greenhouses, especially *P. lasianthos,* which is called also *Victorian dogwood.* **m.-bush**†.

mint'age, mint'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of minting, or that which is minted; coinage. **2.** The duty paid for coining; seigniorage.

mint'er, mint'er, *n.* One who mints coin, or one who makes or fabricates as if by coining.

mint'jac, mint jac, *n.* Same as MUNTJAC.

min'u-end, min'yu-end, *n. Arith.* The number from which another is to be subtracted. [< L. *minuendus,* to be lessened, gerundive of *minuo;* see MINUTE, *a.*]

min'u-et, min'yu-et, *n. Mus.* **1.** A stately dance in triple measure, dating from the 17th century. **2.** A musical composition suited to this dance: often as a movement in a sonata or symphony. [< F. *menuet,* < *menu,* dim. of *menu,* small, < L. *minutus;* see MINUTE, *a.*]

min"u-et'to‡.

mi'nus, mai'nus *or* min'us, *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Lessened (by a specified amount); less: with *by* understood; as, 10 *minus* 5. (2) Lying or reckoned in that one of two opposite directions arbitrarily assumed as negative; negative; as, a debt may be treated as a *minus* asset; the temperature was *minus* 9 degrees. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) Deprived of; lacking; without: with prepositional force; as, a knife *minus* an edge. (2) Without adequate or positive value; unequal to a demand; as, in the practical test he was *minus.*

> And he was left there, *minus.*
> PHOEBE CARY *John Thompson's Daughter* st. 13.

[L., neut. s. of *minor,* less.]

—**mi'nus-sign",** *n.* A sign (−) denoting subtraction, or reckoning or measuring in the negative direction.

mi-nus'cule, mi-nus'kūl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of minuscules; small; miniature.

mi-nus'cule, *n.* **1.** A semi-uncial cursive script, developed by the monks out of the uncial in the 7th–9th centuries and forming the basis of the modern small Roman and Greek letters; hence, any small or lower-case letter as opposed to *majuscules,* or capital letters. See MAJUSCULE; SEMI-UNCIAL.

> By reason of its smaller size the new script goes by the name of *minuscule,* its chief characteristic being an increased tendency to pass above or below the two parallel lines which limit the body of the letter. I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 149. [K. P. & CO.]

2. Any very small thing. [< L. *minusculus,* dim. of *minor,* less.] **mi-nus'cu-la**‡.

min'u-ta-ry, min'yu-tę-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of or pertaining to minutes.

min'ute, min'it, *vt.* [-UT-ED; -UT-ING.] To make a minute or brief note of; place upon official records.

mi-nute', mi-nūt', *a.* **1.** Exceedingly small in extent or quantity; as, *minute* particles. **2.** Of or pertaining to small matters or components; attending to small things; very exact; critically careful; as, *minute* anatomy; a *minute* report; *minute* observation.

> A *minute* regularity of habit is objectionable because it . . . is compatible only with an existence of the most absolute tranquillity. HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. i, letter iii, p. 13. [R. BROS. '73.]

[< L. *minutus,* little, pp. of *minuo,* lessen, < *minu-,* stem of *minor,* less.]—**mi-nute'ness,** *n.*

Synonyms: circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, tiny. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using the adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted, comminuted* referring more to the process, *fine* to the result. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise.* See FINE; LITTLE.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for LARGE.

min'ute, min'it (XIII), *n.* **1.** The 1,440th part of a day; the 60th part of an hour: a common unit of time; hence, a brief space of time; moment.

> *Minutes* are the precious pence that, saved or lost, make the millionaire or the bankrupt. MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 13, p. 173. [S. C. G. '73.]

2. The 60th part of a degree: a unit of angular measure indicated by the sign ′.

> The great comet of 1843 passed within three or four *minutes* of the surface of the sun. S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 265. [H. '87.]

3. A measure of proportion among the parts in classical architecture, sometimes taken as the 60th part of a column-shaft's lower diameter; a module. **4.** A brief note or summary in writing of something to be remembered; memorandum; specifically, in the plural, an official record of the proceedings of any deliberative body. **5**†. An unimportant detail; trifle. [F., < LL. *minutum,* < L. *minutus;* see MINUTE, *a.*]

Compounds:—**min'ute-bell",** *n.* A bell that announces a death or funeral by tolling at intervals of a minute.—**m.-book,** *n.* A book for recording minutes or notes.—**m.-clock,** *n.* A stop-clock used in gas-testing.—**m.-glass,** *n.* A sand-glass timed to run down in a minute.—**m.-gun,** *n.* A gun fired at intervals of a minute, on the interment of an officer or other distinguished person, or as a sign of distress.—**m.-hand,** *n.* The hand of a watch or clock that marks the minutes.—**m.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A figure striking a clock-gong. **2.** A time-server.—**m.-jumper,** *n.* A clock in which the minute-hand marks the minutes by a sudden jumping movement.—**min'ute-man",** *n.* A man ready for service at a minute's notice. Specifically: (1) One of a class of militiamen during the American Revolution.

> They urged the citizens to organise themselves as '*minute-men*' and appointed committees of safety and supplies. A. GILMAN *American People* ch. 11, p. 246. [D. L. CO. '88.]

(2) [U. S.] A fireman stationed outside of an engine-house and employed at any occupation, but subject to call in case of fire.—**m.-pudding,** *n.* A corn-meal pudding supposed to be made in a minute; hasty pudding.—**m.-watch,** *n.* A watch that marks minutes.—**m.-wheel,** *n. Horol.* A dial-wheel.—**m.-while**†, *n.* The space of a minute. **minute-while**†.

min'ute-ly†, *a.* Happening once in a minute.

mi-nute'ly[1], mi-nūt'li, *adv.* In a minute manner; very finely, closely, or exactly.

min'ute-ly[2], min'it-li, *adv.* At intervals of a minute.

min"u-te'ri-a, min"yu-tī'ri-a *or* -tē'ri-a, *n.* [It.] Delicate metal-work or jewelry, especially of Italian make. [C.]

mi-nu'the-sis, mi-nū'the-sis, *n. Pathol.* Same as MIOSIS. [< L. *minor,* less, + *thesis,* a placing; see THESIS.]

mi-nu'ti-a, mi-nū'shi-a, *n.* [-Æ, -ē *or* -ē, *pl.*] A small or unimportant particular or detail: commonly used in the plural; as, the *minutiæ* of carriage-construction.

> In every walk of life there are certain *minutiæ* which are visible only to the man of insight. PETER BAYNE *Christian Life* pt. ii, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 215. [G. & L. '58.]

[L., smallness, < *minutus;* see MINUTE, *a.*]

—**mi-nu'ti-ose,** *a.* Of or pertaining to minutiæ.

mi-nu'tious-ly, mi-nū'shus-li, *adv.* To the smallest part in all particulars.

min"u-tis'si-mic, min'yu-tis'i-mic, *a.* [Rare.] Very minute. [< L. *minutissimus,* superl. of *minutus;* see MINUTE, *a.*]

minx[1], minx, *n.* **1.** A forward, saucy girl.

> If I'm to have this puss-faced *minx* living in my house she must be humble to me. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 70, p. 505. [H.]

2†. A female puppy; lap-dog. [Cor. of MINIKIN.]

minx[2]†, *n.* A mink.

mi'ny, mai'ni, *a.* Like a mine; abounding with mines.

Mi'o-cene, mai'o-sin, *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the middle Tertiary. See GEOLOGY. **Mel'o-cene**‡; **Mel"o-cen'ic**‡; **Mi"o-cen'ic**‡. **II.** *n.* The Miocene strata. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less, + *kainos,* recent.] **Mel'o-cene**‡.

mi"o-hip'pus, mai'o-hip'us, *n.* A North-American Miocene small anchitherioid horse-like mammal (genus *Miohippus*). [< MIOCENE + Gr. *hippos,* horse.]

mi'o-nite, } mai'o-nait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, col-
mel'o-nite, } orless to white, transparent to translucent calcium-aluminum silicate ($Ca_4Al_6Si_6O_{25}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system and a member of the scapolite group. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less.]

mi'o-phone, mai'o-fōn, *n. Elec.* A microphone adapted for medical examination of the muscles. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less, + *phōnē,* voice.]

mi'o-phyl-ly, mai'o-fil-i, *n. Bot.* A suppression of one or more of the normal number of leaves of a whorl. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less, + *phyllon,* leaf.] **mel'o-phyl-ly**‡.

mi-o'sis, mai-ō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) The period in the course of a disease when the symptoms begin to diminish; an abatement. (2) Diminution in the size of an organ or a part; specifically, myosis. **2.** [Archaic.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a thing is understated or a statement belittled. Compare LITOTES. [< Gr. *meiōsis,* lessening, < *meiōn,* less.] **mel-o'sis**‡.

mi"o-stem'o-nous, mai'o-stem'o-nus, *a. Bot.* Having fewer stamens than petals. [< Gr. *meiōn,* less, + *stēmōn,* thread.] **mel"o-stem'o-nous**‡.

mi'o-tax-y, mai'o-tax-i, *n. Bot.* The complete suppression of an entire whorl of floral organs in a flower, as

all the stamens or all the petals. [< Gr. *meiōn*, less, + *taxis*, arrangement.] **mei′o-tax-y**‡.

mi′-par″ti′, mi′-pär′ti′, *a.* [F.] **1.** Of two colors nearly equally divided; half one color and half another. **2.** *Her.* Having the upper half of the escutcheon divided palewise by a line that meets another line at the fess-point.

miq′ue-let, mic′we-let. *n. Mil.* An irregular soldier; partizan; bandit. [< Sp. *miquelete.*]

mir[1], mir, *n.* A Russian local community, with land in common and apportioned by lot.

Russia, though Slavic, was at any rate Aryan, and her people possessed in the *mir* a village community as marked in its independence as the tuns and burhs of the Anglo-Saxons.
J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 11, p. 168. [S. '90.]

[< Rus. *mirŭ*, union.]

mir[2], *n.* [Per.] Same as EMIR.

Mi′ra, mai′rɑ *or* mi′rɑ, *n.* A variable star in the constellation Cetus, usually of the 12th magnitude, which about once in 11 months increases to the third or fourth magnitude, occupying 100 days in its rise and fall. Its variability was discovered in 1596. [L., f. s. of *mirus*, wonderful.]

mi-rab′i-la-ry†, *n.* One who relates wonderful things; one who writes concerning wonders.

mir″a-bil′i-a-ry†. **I.** *a.* Wonder-working; relating wonders. **II.** *n.* A treatise on wonders, miracles, and the like.

Mi-rab′i-lis, mi-rab′i-lis (mai-, *C.*), *n. Bot.* A small genus of ditrichotomously branched herbs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*), natives of the warmer parts of America, with opposite leaves and large white, red, or variegated flowers enclosed in a 5-lobed involucre. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock of the gardens. See illus. under FOUR-O'CLOCK. [L.; see MIRABILITE.]

mi-rab′i-lite, mi-rab′i-lait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to opaque, feebly saline, bitter hydrous sodium sulfate ($H_{20}Na_2SO_{14}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *Glauber's salt.* [< L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *miror*, wonder.]

mir′a-ble†, *a.* Wonderful.

Mi′rach, mi′rac, *n.* See STAR. [Of Ar. origin.]

mir′a-cel, *n.* Miracle. PHIL. SOC.

mir′a-cle†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make wonderful. **II.** *i.* To perform miracles.

mir′a-cle, mir′ɑ-cl, *n.* **1.** Any event apparently transcending the power of ordinary natural agencies; an event not attributable to known natural powers; hence, anything that inspires wonder or admiration; a wonder; as, the *miracles* of Satan; his escape was a *miracle.*

After dinner I visited that *miracle* of a youth, Mr. Christopher Wren, nephew to the Bishop of Ely.
EVELYN *Diary, July 11, 1654* in vol. ii, p. 74. [H. C. '27.]

But if any one perform what is beyond the natural powers of man universally, he has performed a *miracle.*
WHATELY *Logic* app. i, p. 253. [JA. '32.]

2. *Theol.* An event in the natural world, but out of its established order, and possible only by the intervention and exertion of divine power; a supernatural event.

A *miracle* is (1) an event occurring in the physical world, capable of being discerned and discriminated by the bodily senses of human witnesses, (2) of such a character that it can be rationally referred to no other cause than the immediate volition of God, (3) accompanying a religious teacher, and designed to authenticate his divine commission and the truth of his message.
A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theology* ch. 14, p. 275. [C. & BROS. '79.]

3. A spectacle or dramatic representation of religious subjects: common in the middle ages; a miracle-play. Compare MYSTERY[2], *n.*, 1.

The earliest mention of them, it has been said, is in England. Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, while . . . at Dunstable, caused one of the shows vulgarly called *miracles*, on the story of St. Catharine, to be represented in that town. . . . This must have been within the first twenty years of the twelfth century.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 222. [SH. & CO. '63.]

4†. A marvelous tale; legend. [F., < L. *miraculum*, < *mirus*, wonderful.]

Synonyms: see PRODIGY.

—**mir′a-cle-mon″ger**, *n.* One who pretends to work miracles.—**m.-play**, *n.* See MIRACLE, 3.—**m.-worker**, *n.* One who works miracles; also, a thaumaturgist.

The appearance of Jesus as a *miracle-worker* so different from themselves must have excited the Rabbinical schools greatly.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 41, p. 141. [A. '80.]

—**to a m.**, in a wonderful manner; admirably.

mir′a-clist†, *n.* A recorder of miracles.

mi-rac′u-lous, mi-rac′yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Performed by, manifesting, or possessing a power beyond the forces of nature; effected by direct divine agency; supernatural; as, *miraculous* healing; *miraculous* power.

No man would think that curing lameness, by a regular surgical or medical process, was *miraculous:* every man would say that the instantaneous production of a limb, and 'making the maimed whole,' was *miraculous.* O. GREGORY *Letters on Christian Religion, Miracles* p. 129. [BELL '66.]

2. Surpassingly strange; extraordinary; wonderful; incredible; as, a *miraculous* good fortune.

Beautiful, no doubt, are all the forms of Nature, when transfigured by the *miraculous* power of poetry.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, ch. 8, p. 76. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

[< F. *miraculeux*, < L. *miraculum;* see MIRACLE.]

—**mi-rac′u-lize**†, *vt.* To cause to appear miraculous.—**mi-rac′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**mi-rac′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

mir″a-dor′, mir′ɑ-dōr′, *n.* [Sp.] *Arch.* A belvedere; a balcony or oriel.

mi″rage′, mi″rāzh′, *n.* An optical effect produced on an extended plain or on the ocean when the lower strata of air are at a very different temperature from the higher strata, so that the sky is seen as by reflection from the plain, looking like a sheet of water in the desert, or ships and other distant objects are seen inverted in the air.

Instead of home, she has chosen society — instead of love, the admiration, or envy, of a careless world — instead of Paradise, the *mirage* of the desert.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 29, p. 87. [H. '64.]

[F., < *mirer*, look at, < LL. *miro*, < L. *mirus*, wonderful.]

mir′a-man, mir′ɑ-man, *n.* A temporary Turkish officer.

I am only a '*Miraman*,' a kind of civilian Pasha.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 443. [S. '90.]

mire[1], mair, *v.* [MIRED; MIR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To plunge or sink in mud or mire; fix or stall in mud.

The marsh on either side of the hammock would have *mired* a cat. T. N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia, 'No Haid Pawn'* p. 175. [S. '87.]

2. To smear or soil with mud; defile.

II. *i.* To sink in mud or a morass.

mire[2]†, *vt.* To admire; wonder.

mire[1], *n.* Wet, yielding earth; deep mud.

What a comment on our life is the least strain of music! It lifts me above all the dust and *mire* of the universe.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 13, '57* p. 172. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< Ice. *mȳrr*, bog.] **myre**†.

—**mire′crow″**, *n.* [Eng.] The laughing gull.—**m.-drum**, *n.* [Eng.] A bittern. **m.-dromble**‡; **m.-drumble**†.

mire[2]†, *n.* An ant.

Mi′ri, mi′ri, *n.* [Turk.] The larger portion of the imperial territory, being lands held directly from the crown.

Mir′i-dæ, mir′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteropterous insects. **Mi′ris**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**mi′rid**, *a.* & *n.*—**mi′roid**, *a.*

mi-rif′ic†, *a.* Performing wonders; wonderful. **mi-rif″i-ca-lit**.—**mi-rif′i-cent†**, *a.* Causing wonder.

mi″ri-ki′, mi″ri-ki′, *n.* [S. Am.] A Brazilian cebine monkey (*Erodes hypoxanthus*).

mir′i-ness, mair′i-nes, *n.* The condition of being miry.

mir′ish, mair′ish, *a.* Miry.

mir′i-ti-palm″, mir′i-ti-pām″, *n.* Same as ITA-PALM.

mirk, **mirk′i-ly**, etc. Same as MURK[1], etc.

mirk, merk. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Dark; gloomy. **II.** *n.* Darkness.

But the sun thro' the *mirk* blinks blythe in my ee;
'I'll shine on ye yet in your ain countrie.'
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *It's Hame and It's Hame* st. 4.

mir′li-goes, *n.* Same as MERLIGOES.

mir′li-ton, mer′li-ten, *n. Mus.* A form of toy pipe.

mir′ror, mir′ər, *vt.* To give an image of, as in a mirror.

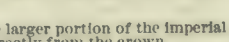

A Mirliton.

Where the long summer's cloudless day
Is *mirrored* in the broad Garonne. HOLMES *Mare Rubrum* st. 2.

mir′ror, *n.* **1.** An object having a nearly perfect reflecting surface, used ordinarily to view what can not well be seen directly, as the person of the observer, and in science to concentrate or turn aside a beam of light: usually of glass backed with an amalgam of tin or silver with mercury, or a polished surface of metal.

In all the cities of Belgium and Holland the ladies have small *mirrors* with reflectors, fastened to their windows, so that they can see everybody who passes, without putting their heads out.
C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Cologne* p. 37. [O. & CO. '72.]

2. Whatever reflects or clearly represents; an exemplar; pattern.

The Press is the *mirror* of the daily life of the world, but it performs the very highest duty in selecting what it shall reflect. DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Liberty of the Press* p. 375. [CAS. CO.]

3. *Arch.* An oval ornament or figure. **4.** *Ornith.* The speculum. [< OF. *mireor*, < L. *miror*, wonder at.]

mir′oir†; **mir′our**†; **myr′our**†; **myr′ror**†.

Phrases, etc.:—**Archimedean mirror**, a series of mirrors set in a concave curve to concentrate the rays of the sun, by which Archimedes is said to have set fire to an enemy's fleet.—**Claude Lorrain m.**, a black convex mirror in which the landscape appears with exaggerated perspective; a Claude glass: named from the supposed likeness of its reflections to the paintings of Claude Lorrain, a French artist of the 17th century.—**dentists' m.**, a small looking-glass for insertion in a patient's mouth.—**mercury m.** **1.** A level surface of mercury; used in astronomical observations. **2.** A glass with a backing of tin or silver amalgam.—**mir′ror-ba-rom″e-ter** or **m.-thermometer**, *n.* A barometer or thermometer giving an indication by means of a beam of light reflected from a small mirror moved by the mercury.—**m.-black**, *a.* Having a very lustrous black gloss: said of pottery.—**m.-carp**, *n.* A variety of carp with large and few scales.—**m.-plate**, *n.* Plate glass suitable for mirrors.—**m.-script**, *n.* Script reversed as if viewed in a mirror: said to be a characteristic symptom of some nervous disorders.—**m.-writer**, *n.* A writer of mirror-script.—**parabolic m.**, a mirror in which every section through the principal axis cuts the surface in a parabola, so that rays from a light placed at the focus are all reflected parallel to the axis, and, conversely, parallel rays are brought to the focus. The reflector of a locomotive headlight is a familiar example.

mirth, merth, *vt. & vi.* To make or be merry.

mirth, *n.* **1.** Pleasurable feelings, or buoyancy of spirits, manifested in jesting and laughter; social merriment; jollity; also, that which causes or calls forth merriment and gaiety.

Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.
ADDISON *Spectator* May 17, 1712.

To find *mirth* in others' miseries, and to exult over the ill of others, is worthy only of the devil and of those whose father he is.
SPURGEON *Treas. David, Psalm LXXIX.* vol. iv, p. 2. [F. & W.]

2†. Pleasure; joy. [< AS. *mirigth*, < *mirige, merige;* see MERRY.] **merthe**†; **mirthe**†; **murthe**†.

Synonyms: see LAUGHTER.

mirth′ful, merth′ful, *a.* Full of mirth or merriment; merry; festive; calling forth mirth; mirth-provoking; as, a *mirthful* mood; a *mirthful* story.

A deep chimney, . . . made *mirthful* in winter by the merriest of crickets.
MRS. S. C. HALL *Midsummer Eve* pt. ii, p. 26. [J. C. H. '70.]

Synonyms: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY.

mirth′ful-ly, merth′ful-i, *adv.* In a mirthful manner; jestingly; lightly.

The sermons produced in New England during the colonial times . . . are commonly spoken of *mirthfully* by an age that lacks the faith of that period, its earnestness, its grip, its mental robustness.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 192. [G. P. P. '79.]

mirth′ful-ness, merth′ful-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mirthful; merriment; gaiety; light-heartedness.

And now . . . observe his [Shakespeare's] *mirthfulness*, his genuine overflowing love of laughter! CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 101. [C. & H. '40.]

2. *Phrenol.* The faculty that gives the sense of wit and humor; enjoyment of fun and repartee.

mirth′less, merth′les, *a.* Lacking mirth or merriment.

—**mirth′less-ness**, *n.*

mirth′some, merth′sum, *a.* [Archaic.] Mirthful.

Let us have a smile and a *mirthsome* word to welcome them now.
HENRY MAYHEW *Boyhood of Martin Luther* ch. 2, p. 45. [H. '64.]

—**mirth′some-ness**, *n.*

mir′y, mair′i, *a.* Full of mud or mire; defiled with mud; consisting of mire.

No human alchemy can bleach into its primal whiteness the blackened snow which has been trodden into *miry* slush upon the city streets.
W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* ch. 21, p. 324. [A. & S. '90.]

mir″y-a′chit, mir′u-ā′chit, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection observed among Siberians, characterized by involuntary imitation by a person of the words or movements of others. The word is derived from the Russian *miriatchitje*, which signifies to "act the fool." The Siberian *miryachit* is thought to be analogous to the affection of those known in Canada as "jumpers," who do involuntarily whatever they are told to do, but always precede the act by jumping up a foot or so from the ground.

mir′za, mir′zɑ, *C.*[1] (mgr′zɑ, *C.*[2] *E. I. W.*[1] *Wr.*; mir′zɑd, *W.*[2]), *n.* [Per.] A Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar and after a name to denote a prince. It is a contraction of "emir zadeh," which means the son of an emir.—**Vision of Mirza**, an allegorical story told by Addison in No. 159 of the "Spectator."

mist†. **I.** *a.* Wrong. **II.** *n.* A miss. **III.** *adv.* Amiss.

mis-[1], *prefix.* Less: used with negative or pejorative force; as, *mis*use, *mis*prize. It is sometimes accented. [< OF. *mes-*, F. *mes-*, *mé-*, < L. *minus*, less.]

mis-[2], *prefix.* Wrong; wrongly: used as a prefix to nouns, verbs, and participles; as, *mis*conduct, *mis*judge, *mis*becoming, and as in the list below. It never has the primary accent. [< AS. *mis-*, wrong, allied with MISS, *v.*]

The following list includes comparatively unimportant, or obsolete, compounds which are explained by this prefix taken in connection with the meaning of the principal element, as found in vocabulary place:

misacceptation
misacception†
misaccompt†, *v.*
misaccount†, *v.*
misachievement
misact, *v.*
misadjust
misadjustment
misadmeasurement
misaffirm
misaimed
misallegation†
misallege
misallotment
misalter†
misarrange
misarrangement
misarray
misascribe
misassign
misattend†
misaver
misbefall†
misbeseem
misbestow
misbestowal
miscensure†, *v. & n.*
mischallenge†, *n.*
mischaracterize
mischarge, *v. & n.*
mischoose
miscitation
miscite
misclaim, *n.*
miscognizant
miscognize†
miscollocation
miscomprehend
miscomprehension
miscomputation
miscompute†, *v. & n.*
misconclusion
misconjecture, *v. & n.*
misconsecrate
misconsecration
misconsequence
miscopy, *v. & n.*
miscorrect, *vt.*
miscounsel, *vt.*
miscovet†
miscoveting†
miscredit, *v.*
miscredulity
miscreed
misdate, *vt. & n.*
misdecision
misdescribe
misdescription
misdesert†
misdiet†, *v. & n.*
misdieter†
misdisposition†
misdistinguish
misdistribute
misdivide
misdivision
miseducate
miseducation
misenrol ⟩
misenroll ⟩
misenter, *vt.*
misequality, *vt.*
miseraise
misrate, *v.*
misreceive
misrecital
misrecite
misreckon
misreckoning
misrecollect
misrecollection
misrefer†
misreflect
misreform
misregulate
misrehearse
misrelate
misrelation†
misreligion†
misremember†
misrender
misrepeat†
misrepute, *v.*
misresemblance
misresult
missee
misseek
missend
missentence†
misserve†
misset†
missheathe†, *v.*
missound†
missspell, *v.*
misspelling, *n.*
missucceed†
missuccess†
missuggestion†
missuit, *v.*
missummation
missupposal
missway†, *v.*
misswear
misteach
mistell†
misthrive
misthrow
mistitle, *v.*
mistradition
mistrain, *v.*
mistranscription
mistranslate
mistranslation
mistransport†
mistreat
mistreatment
misturn†
mistutor, *v.*
misvalue†
misvouch†
miswander†
miswear†
miswed†
miswend†
miswin†
miswive†, *v.*
miswork†
misworship, *v. & n.*
misworshiper
miswrite
miswriting
miswrought
misyoke, *v.*
miszealous†

mi′sa, mi′sɑ, *n.* [Sp.] *Mus.* A mass. **mis′sa**‡.

mis″ad-ven′ture, mis′ad-ven′chur *or* -tiūr. *n.* **1.** An unlucky accident; ill luck; misfortune; mischance; as, we met with *misadventures* on the way. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An accident by which, in doing a lawful act, one injures or kills another. [< OF. *mesaventure*, < *mes-* (see MIS-[1]) + *aventure;* see ADVENTURE.] **mes″a-ven′ture**†; **mis-aun′tert**.

Synonyms: see ACCIDENT.

—**mis″ad-ven′tured**†, *a.* Unfortunate.—**mis″ad-ven′tur-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to misadventures; unfortunate.

mis″ad-vert′ence, mis′ad-vert′ens, *n.* Inadvertence.

mis″ad-vice′, mis′ad-vais′, *n.* Wrong or erroneous advice.

mis″ad-vise′, mis′ad-vaiz′, *vt.* To give bad advice or erroneous information to.

—**mis″ad-vised′**, *a.* Ill-advised.—**mis″ad-vi′sed-ly**, *adv.*—**mis″ad-vi′sed-ness**, *n.*

mis″af-fect′†, *vt.* To dislike.

mis″af-fect′ed†, *a.* Ill-disposed.

mis″af-fec′tion†, *n.* Evil affection or disposition.

mis″al-li′ance, mis′ɑl-lai′ɑns, *n.* A mistaken or improper alliance; especially, marriage with one of inferior rank, station, or character, considered as a degrading connection: in this sense generally *mésalliance.*

A Leigh had made a *misalliance*, and blushed
A Howard should know it.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 646.

mis″al-lied′, mis′ɑl-laid′, *a.* Improperly allied.

mis-an′swert, *n.* Failure.

mis′an-thrope, mis′ɑn-thrōp, *n.* A hater of mankind; one who has a morbid aversion to or distrust of his fellow men. [< Gr. *misanthrōpos*, hating mankind, < *miseō* (< *misos*, hatred), hate, + *anthrōpos*, man.] **mis-an′thro-pist**‡; **mis-an′thro-pos**†.

The world deals good-naturedly with good-natured people, and I never knew a sulky *misanthropist* who quarreled with it, but it was he, and not it, that was in the wrong.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. i, ch. 10, p. 98. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

mis″an-thro′pi-a, mis′an-thrō′pi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Aversion to man and society: usually a symptom of melancholy.

mis″an-throp′ic, mis″an-throp′ic-al, mis′an-throp′ic, -al, *a.* Hating mankind; characterized by misanthropy.—**mis″an-throp′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mis-an′thro-pize, mis-an′thro-pīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make misanthropic. **mis-an′thro-pise†.**

mis-an′thro-py, mis-an′thro-pi, *n.* Hatred of mankind; morbid aversion to or distrust of men.

mis″ap-ply′, mis′ap-plī′, *vt.* To apply wrongly; devote to a purpose not intended or improper; as, to *misapply* benevolent funds.—**mis-ap″pli-ca′tion,** *n.* A wrong or false application.

mis″ap-pre′ci-ate, mis′ap-prī′shi-ēt, *vt.* To fail in proper appreciation of; undervalue.

—**mis″ap-pre′ci-a″ted,** *a.* Unappreciated.—**mis″ap-pre′ci-a′tion,** *n.*—**mis″ap-pre′ci-a-tive(e,** *a.* Unappreciative.

mis-ap″pre-hend′, mis-ap′rę-hend′, *vt.* To err in apprehending; take in a wrong sense; misunderstand.

mis-ap″pre-hen′sion, mis-ap′rę-hen′shun, *n.* Error or failure in apprehending; misunderstanding of a fact, sense, or meaning; mistake.

Danger of *misapprehension* attaches in various degrees to all use of figurative language.
GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* ch. 2, p. 61. [J. D. W. '91.]

mis-ap″pre-hen′sive(-ly, mis-ap′rę-hen′siv-li, *adv.* So as to misapprehend; mistakenly.

mis″ap-pro′pri-ate, mis′ap-prō′pri-ēt, *vt.* To appropriate improperly, as public funds; devote to a purpose not intended or wrong; misapply.

—**mis″ap-pro″pri-a′tion,** *n.* The act of misappropriating; that which is misappropriated.

mis″as-say′†, *vt.* To assay or attempt unsuccessfully.

mis″a-vise′†, *vt.* To advise amiss. **mis″a-vize′†.**

mis-bear′, *vt. & vi.* To misconduct (oneself); misbehave.

mis″be-come′, mis′bę-cum′, *vt.* To be unbecoming to or in; not to become; suit ill.—**mis″be-com′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**mis″be-com′ing-ness,** *n.*

mis″be-cum′, *vt.* Misbecome. PHIL. SOC.

mis-bede′†, *vt.* To ill-treat; wrong.

mis″be-fit′ting, mis′bę-fit′ing, *a.* Ill-befitting.

mis″be-get′†, *vt.* To beget unlawfully or irregularly

mis″be-got′ten, mis′bę-got′n, *pa.* Begotten out of wedlock; irregularly or unlawfully begotten; hence, despicable. **mis″be-got′†.**

mis″be-have′, mis′bę-hēv′, *vi.* To behave ill; misconduct: used also reflexively; as, to *misbehave* oneself.

We can only see what we are, and if we *misbehave* we suspect others.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Worship* p. 176. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

—**mis″be-haved′,** *a.* Guilty of misbehavior; rude.—**mis″be-ha′vior,** *n.* Ill or improper behavior; misconduct. **mis″be-ha′viour†.**

mis″be-hold′en, mis′bę-hōld′n, *a.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Out of place; unshapely; misbegotten; as, a *misbeholden* child. **2.** [North. Eng.] Offensive; disagreeable; as, a *misbeholden* answer.

mis″be-lief′, mis′bę-līf′, *n.* **1.** Wrong belief; error.

If a man wants to do God's will, there can be no *misbelief* in him so dangerous as to be his ruin. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. xv, p. 266. [E. P. D. '90.]

2. Ill belief; suspicion. [C.]

mis″be-lieve′, mis′bę-līv′, *vi.* To believe error; believe wrongly or erroneously.

—**mis″be-lieved′†,** *a.* Believing wrongly.—**mis″be-liev′er,** *n.* A believer in what is generally regarded as error; especially, one who disbelieves recognized religious creeds.—**mis″be-liev′ing,** *pa.*

But, lovely infidel, how now?
What clouds thy *misbelieving* brow?
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 27.

mis″bi-leve′†, *n.* Unbelief; disbelief; suspicion.

mis-birth′, mis-berth′, *n.* A premature birth; abortion; evil birth.

mis-bode′†, mis-bōd′, *vt.* To suggest or foretell coming evil; bode ill.

The primate [Thomas a Becket] was cited to a great council in the town of Northampton. With a *misboding* heart he obeyed the summons. LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 178. [E. C. '77.]

mis-bode′‡†, *imp.* of MISBIDE, *v.*—**mis-bo′den†,** *pp.*

mis-born′†, *a.* Born to error or calamity.

mis-borne′†, *pa.* Misbehaved.

mis-breyde′†, *n.* Evil birth.

mis-ca′†, mis-kā′, *v.* [Scot.] To call names; abuse.

mis-cal′cu-late, mis-cal′kiu-lēt, *vt.* To calculate erroneously; mistake in calculating.

—**mis-cal″cu-la′tion,** *n.* An error or a failure in calculation; a wrong or false reckoning or estimate.

mis-call′, mis-kôl′, *vt.* **1.** To give a wrong name to; name improperly; as, he is *miscalled* king.

Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men *miscall* delight.
SHELLEY *Adonais* st. 40.

2. To give a bad name to; revile; abuse.

Miscalling me by many a bitter name.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. v, can. 3, st. 22.

mis-cape′†, *vt.* To escape from through inadvertence.

mis-car′riage, mis-car′ij, *n.* **1.** The act of bringing forth before the natural time; a premature birth; with women, the delivery of a fetus before the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. Compare ABORTION, 1. **2.** Any failure to reach an expected end or conclusion; an unfortunate or false result; a failure, as of one's plans. **3.** Wrong or improper bearing or behavior; misconduct.

Sometimes in this country there have been prodigious and astonishing scandals given by the extraordinary *miscarriages* of some that have made a more than ordinary profession of religion.
COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. ii, p. 493. [S. A. '53.]

Synonyms: see ABORTION.

—**mis-car′riage-a-ble†,** *a.* Capable of or liable to miscarriage.

mis-car′ry, mis-car′i, *vi.* **1.** To fail of an intended effect; go wrong; be defeated; as, the scheme *miscarried*. **2.** *Med.* To bring forth in childbirth prematurely; abort. **3.** To be carried to a wrong place or by a wrong route; go wrong or be lost in transit; as, the letter *miscarried* in the mail.

My ships have all *miscarried*.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iii, sc. 2.

4†. To be delivered prematurely, as a child.

mis-cast′, *mis-cast′, rt.* To cast or reckon inaccurately.

mis-cast′, *n.* A false cast or reckoning.

mis-cas′u-al-ty†, *n.* An unfortunate accident; a mischance; casualty.

mis-cath′o-lic†, *a.* Opposed to Catholic; pseudo-Catholic; heterodox.

mis″ce-ge-na′tion, mis′sę-ję-nē′shun, *n.* Mixture of races; especially, colloquially, amalgamation of the black and white races. [< L. *misceo*, mix, + *genus*, race.]

mis″ci-gen′e-sis‡.

I allow myself to pause here briefly, for the purpose of protesting against the policy of North American *miscigenesis*, which has been recommended by high authorities as an eligible expedient for obviating race-collisions.
WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 6, p. 81. [S. C. G. '80.]

mis″ce-ge-na′tion-ist, mis′sę-ję-nē′shun-ist, *n.* An advocate of miscegenation.

mis″cel-la-na′ri-an, mis′el-ą-nē′ri-ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies. **II.** *n.* One who composes miscellanies.

mis′cel-lanet, *n.* A mixture of different kinds of grain. Called also *mestlin* or *maslin*.

mis″cel-la′ne-a, mis′el-lē′nę-ą *or* -lg′ne-ą, *n. pl.* A miscellaneous collection; matters of many kinds; especially, literary miscellanies. [L., neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*; see MISCELLANEOUS.]

mis″cel-la′ne-ous, mis′el-lē′nę-us, *a.* Consisting of several kinds; not assorted or discriminated, as goods; mixed; mingled; promiscuous, as a crowd. [< L. *miscellaneus*, < *misceo*, mix.]

Synonyms: see HETEROGENEOUS.

—**mis″cel-la′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* In a miscellaneous manner.—**mis″cel-la′ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

mis′cel-la-nist, mis′el-ą-nist, *n.* A composer of miscellanies.

mis′cel-la-ny, mis′el-ą-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of literary compositions on various subjects; a book or the like containing miscellaneous essays or topics.

The Bible, in fact, is a '*Miscellany*'—a very various one.
H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* lect. iv, p. 163. [S. '74.]

2. Any collection of things miscellaneous. [< L. *miscellanea*, writing on various subjects, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*; see MISCELLANEOUS.]—**mis′cel-la-ny†,** *a.*

mis′cel-line†, *a.* Incongruously mixed.

mis-chance′, mis-chans′, *vi.* **1.** To occur or befall unfortunately; happen unluckily. **2.** To meet with bad luck.

mis-chance′, *n.* An instance of ill luck; a mishap; misfortune; misadventure; as, the *mischances* of a day.

mis-chaunce′†.

Synonyms: see CATASTROPHE.

mis-chance′ful, mis-chans′ful, *a.* Unfortunate.

mis-chan′cy, mis-chan′si, *a.* [Scot.] Unlucky.

mis-chan′ter, mis-chan′tęr, *n.* [Scot.] Misfortune.

mis′chief†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To harm; destroy. **II.** *i.* To meet with misfortune. **mis′chieve†.**

mis′chief, mis′chif, *n.* **1.** Any occurrence attended with injury or evil; troublesome or damaging action or its result; evil, whether intentional or not; a hurtful agency; harm; damage; disarrangement; as, the storm wrought *mischief* to the fruit-trees; *mischief* is abroad.

Not that mental activity which is spontaneous and enjoyable does the *mischief*; but that which is persevered in after a hot or aching head commands desistance.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 4, p. 245. [A. '89.]

2. Any annoying or vexatious action or course of conduct on the part of a person; a prank; something perpetrated to vex or inconvenience another, usually without serious malice or ill will; also, the spirit or mood leading to such acts; as, the gamin is up to *mischief*; *mischief* prompted that deed. **3.** One who vexes or annoys; a prankish person; as, the child is a great *mischief*. **4.** [Colloq.] Satan. [< OF. *meschef*, < L. *minus* (see MINUS) + *caput*, head.] **mis′cheft; mis′chiefe†.**

Synonyms: see INJURY.

—**mis′chief-ma″ker,** *n.* One who causes mischief; a person given to mischief.—**m.-making,** *a.*—**m.-night,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The evening before May-day.—**to play the m.,** to inflict damage.

mis′chie-vous, mis′chi-vus, *C.* (-chį-vus, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Inclined or given to mischief; of a prankish nature; fond of tricks; as, a *mischievous* urchin.

Monkeys are so incorrigibly *mischievous* that it is impossible to tolerate them, notwithstanding the nearness of the relationship.
HAMERTON *Chapters on Animals* ch. 4, p. 48. [R. BROS. '82.]

2. Causing or indicating mischief; injurious; harmful; as, a *mischievous* book or theory; *mischievous* enemies of the state. [< OF. *meschevous*, < *meschef*; see MISCHIEF, *n.*] **mis′chief-a-blet** [Rare]; **mis′chief-ful†.**

—**mis′chie-vous-ly,** *adv.* In a mischievous manner.—**mis′chie-vous-ness,** *n.*

Misch′na, Misch′nic, etc. Same as MISHNA, etc.

mis-chris′ten, mis-cris′n, *vt.* To give a wrong name to at baptism.

mis′ci-ble, mis′si-bl, *a.* Such as can be mixed; mixable. [< L. *misceo*, mix.]—**mis″ci-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

mis″col-lect′†, *vt.* To infer falsely.

mis″col-lec′tion†, *n.* False inference.

mis-col′or, mis-cul′gr, *vt.* To impart a wrong color or false appearance to, as by misrepresentation.

mis-com′fort†, *v. & n.* Discomfort.

mis″com-plain′†, *vi.* To complain unnecessarily.

mis″con-ceive′, mis′cęn-sēv′, *vt.* To receive or hold a false notion or opinion of; understand erroneously; misunderstand; misjudge; as, to *misconceive* motives.

mis″con-ceit′†.—mis″con-ceiv′er, *n.*

mis″con-cep′tion, mis′cęn-sep′shun, *n.* A false or mistaken conception or understanding; erroneous comprehension or apprehension; misunderstanding; as, gross *misconceptions* of the Deity. **mis″con-ceipt′†; mis″con-ceit′†.**

mis″con-duct′, mis′cęn-duct′, *vt.* **1.** To conduct badly; behave improperly: often reflexive; as, to *misconduct* oneself. **2.** To mismanage.

mis-con′duct, mis-con′duct, *n.* **1.** Improper conduct; bad behavior; as, discharged for *misconduct*.

Young men are often led astray by the fine names given to *misconduct*. GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Character* p. 51. [J. P. '89.]

2. Mismanagement; as, the *misconduct* of a campaign.

mis-con′fi-dent, mis-con′fi-dent, *a.* [Rare.] Trusting through confidence erroneously placed.

mis-con′ster†, *vt.* To misconstrue.

mis″con-struct′, mis′cęn-struct′, *vt.* **1.** To construct erroneously. **2†.** To misconstrue.

mis″con-struc′tion, mis′cęn-struc′shun, *n.* **1.** A wrong or false construction or building, as of a house. **2.** An act of misconstruing, as of a meaning or motive; error in understanding or interpreting; as, a *misconstruction* put upon one's actions or words.

mis-con′strue, mis-con′strū, *vt.* To interpret erroneously; put a false or unwarranted meaning to; attribute wrongly a sense or motive to; misunderstand; as, to *misconstrue* intentions or a text.

—**mis-con′stru-a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of or liable to misconstruction.—**mis-con′stru-er,** *n.*

mis″con-tent′ed†, *a.* Discontented. **mis″con-tent′†.**

mis″con-tent′ment†, *n.* Discontent.

mis″con-tin′u-ance, mis′cęn-tin′yu-ąns, *n.* **1.** An improper continuance. **2†.** Discontinuance.

mis-cord′†, *vi.* To be discordant.

mis-count′, mis-caunt′, *vt. & vi.* To count erroneously; mistake in counting; make a wrong reckoning.

mis-count′, *n.* A false count; a wrong reckoning; as, the vote was taken again because of a *miscount*.

mis′cre-ance†, *n.* The condition or quality of adhering to a false faith; infidelity; heresy. **mis′cre-aunce†.**

mis′cre-an-cy, mis′crę-ąn-si, *n.* **1.** The state, act, or character of a miscreant; villainy. **2†.** Miscreance.

mis′cre-ant, mis′crę-ąnt, *n.* **1.** A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow; a villain. **2†.** A misbeliever; infidel.

To the Crusades . . . we owe '*miscreant*,' as designating one to whom the vilest principles and practices are ascribed. A '*miscreant*,' at the first, meant simply a misbeliever.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 140. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

The consort and the principal servants of Soliman had been honorably restored without ransom; and the emperor's generosity to the *miscreants* was interpreted as treason to the Christian Cause.
GIBBON *Rome* ch. 58, p. 577. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

[< OF. *mescreant*, unbelieving, < *mes-* (see MIS-[1]) + suf. *-creant*, believing, < L. *credent-is*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.] **mis-cre′dent†.—mis′cre-ant†,** *a.*

mis″cre-ate′, mis′crę-ēt′, *vt.* To create amiss.

—**mis″cre-ate′†, mis″cre-a′ted,** *a.*

Addison confidently alleges that Milton minted the word *miscreated*. Yet it occurs in Spenser.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 3, p. 42. [S. '73.]

—**mis″cre-a′tion,** *n.*—**mis″cre-a′tive,** *a.* Tending to miscreation.—**mis″cre-a′tor,** *n.*

mis-crop′, mis-crop′, *n.* A crop that is a failure; deficiency in a harvest.

mis-cue′, mis-kiū′, *vi.* To make a miscue; as, he *miscued* badly.

mis-cue′, *n.* In billiards or pool, a stroke spoiled in effect by a slipping of the cue.

mis-daub′, mis-dôb′, *vt.* To mar by daubing.

mis-deal′, mis-dīl′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deal wrongly, as cards. **II.** *i.* To make a mistake in dealing; deal wrongly, or err in dealing.

mis-deal′, *n. Card-playing.* An incorrect or false deal.

mis-deed′, mis-dīd′, *n.* A wrong or improper act; an offense; a misdemeanor; misdoing; as, Cain's *misdeeds*.

Synonyms: see OFFENSE.

mis-deem′, mis-dīm′, *vt. & vi.* To judge erroneously; consider wrongly. **mis-deme′†.**

Embers of the sunken sun, Which they *misdeem* for morn.
LOWELL *To the Past* st. 4.

mis″de-mean′, mis′dę-mīn′, *vt. & vi.* To behave improperly; conduct (oneself) badly.

mis″de-mean′ant, mis′dę-mīn′ąnt, *n.* One who is guilty of a misdemeanor. [< MIS-[1] + F. *démenant*, ppr. of *démener*; see DEMEAN[1], *v.*]

mis″de-mean′or, mis′dę-mīn′gr, *n.* **1.** Misbehavior; evil conduct; misdeed. **2.** *Law.* Any offense less than a felony; crime of a lesser grade.

The word 'crimes' is made to denote . . . offenses . . . of a deeper . . . dye; while smaller faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of '*misdemeanors*' only. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 5.

3†. Mismanagement. **mis″de-mean′our†.**

Synonyms: see OFFENSE.

mis-dempt′†, *pp.* of MISDEEM, *v.* Misdeemed.

mis″de-part′†, *vt.* To distribute amiss.

mis″de-rive′, mis′dę-rīv′, *vt.* **1.** To derive wrongly or improperly; err in deriving. **2†.** To misdirect.

mis″de-vo′tion, mis′dę-vō′shun, *n.* [Archaic.] Misplaced or wasted devotion.

mis-did′†, *pp.* of MISDO, *v.* Failed.

mis-dight′†, *a.* Unsuitably arrayed.

mis″di-rect′, mis′di-rect′, *vt.* To err in directing; direct wrongly; as, to *misdirect* a traveler or a letter.

Spartan history teaches how easy it is for a nation, like an individual, to *misdirect* its energies — to subordinate the higher to the lower.
P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 3, ch. 4, p. 198. [G. & CO. '88.]

mis″di-rec′tion, mis′di-rec′shun, *n.* The act of directing wrongly; wrong guidance; a missending; a pointing or leading the wrong way.

mis-do′, mis-dū′, *vt. & vi.* To do badly; fail or bungle in doing; act wrongly; misconduct.

O, doubly cruel! twice *misdoing* spite.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 86.

—**mis-do′er,** *n.*

mis-do′ing, mis-dū′ing, *n.* A misdeed; wrong-doing.

That problem of arranging life to his mind had been the source of all his *misdoing*. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 31, p. 250. [H.]

mis-doom′†, *vt.* To misjudge.

mis-doubt′, mis-daut′, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To doubt; question; as, to *misdoubt* one's veracity.

I much *misdoubt* the ways of Providence.
SAXE *Father Pumpkin* st. 1.

2. To surmise; suspect; have some idea of.

'And that leddy was the Queen herself!' said Jeanie; 'I *misdoubted* it when I saw that your honour didna put on your hat — And yet I can hardly believe it, even when I heard her speak it herself.' SCOTT *Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. 38, p. 339. [L. '55.]

II. *i.* To be in doubt; suspect; lack faith or hope.

And who would murmur and *misdoubt*,
When God's great sunrise finds him out?
E. B. BROWNING *An Island* st. 30.

mis-doubt′, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Doubt; wavering; irresolution; want of confidence. **2†.** Suspicion; apprehension; distrust.—**mis-doubt′ful†,** *a.*

mis-draw′, mis-drē′, *vt. & vi.* To draw wrongly or badly, as a picture; be drawn or dragged the wrong way.—**mis-draw′ing,** *n.*

mis-dread′†, *rt.* To regard with dread.

mis-dread′†, *n.* Foreboding.

mise†, *n.* **1.** Expenditure; outlay; especially, any disbursement made to secure exemption or privilege. **2.** *Law.* (1) Anciently, the issue pleaded in a writ of right, for the recovery of lands in fee simple. (2) Expenses; specifically, the costs and charges in an action. **3.** A tax or tollage. **4.** Formerly, a customary present made by the people of Wales to a new prince on coming into that principality. **5.** The adjustment of a dispute by arbitration or compromise.

—**mise'-mon"ey**†, *n.* Money paid for exemption or privilege.

mis-ease'†, *n.* Lack of ease; discomfort; misery.

mis-eas'y†, *a.* Uncomfortable; miserable. **mis-cased'**†.

mis"e-di'tion†, *n.* An inaccurate or badly edited edition.

mis"em-ploy', mis'em-plei', *vt.* To put to a wrong use; divert from a proper to an improper purpose, as one's time.—**mis"em-ploy'ment**, *n.*

mis'en-ite, mis'en-ait, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrogen-potassium sulfate ($KHSO_4$) found in silky fibers. [< *Miseno*, in Italy.]

mise en scène, mīz ŏn sēn. [F.] The setting of a dramatic piece on the stage; hence, visible surroundings generally; as, the *mise en scène* is decidedly wintry.

mis"en-treat'†, *vt.* To treat amiss; maltreat.

mis"e-pis'co-pist†, *n.* A hater of bishops and episcopacy.

mi'ser¹, mai'zẽr, *vt.* To hoard or treasure up like a miser: followed by *up*.

mi'ser², *vt.* To collect in a miser: said of the dirt in well-boring. See MISER², *n.*

mi'ser¹, *n.* **1.** A person given to saving and hoarding unduly; one excessively avaricious; a niggard. **2**†. One who is miserable. [< L. *miser*, wretched.]

The man who enslaves himself to his money is proclaimed in our very language to be a '*miser*,' or a miserable man.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 87. [E. P. & CO. '88.]

mi'ser², *n.* A tubular well-boring bit having a valve at the bottom, and a screw for forcing the earth upward. **mi'zer**‡.

mis'er-a-bl, -ness. Miserable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mis'er-a-ble, miz'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Wretched or unhappy in mind or in body; distressed; hapless: as, a *miserable* creature. **2.** Of a mean or wretched quality; bad; poor; valueless: sometimes expressing contempt; as, *miserable* land; a *miserable* cottage.

It is not of the least use to make one's self miserable about *miserable* things.
MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* ch. 1, p. 13. [D. M. & CO.]

3. Producing, proceeding from, or exhibiting misery; pitiable; wretched; as, *miserable* weather; a *miserable* groan. **4.** [Archaic or Scot.] Miserly. **5**†. Compassionate; pitying. [OF., < L. *miserabilis*, < *miser*, wretched.]

Synonyms: see PITIFUL; SAD.
—**mis'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

mis'er-a-ble†, *n.* A miserable person.

mis'er-a-bly, miz'ẽr-a-bli, *adv.* In a miserable manner; wretchedly; meanly; badly; as, to be *miserably* clad.

mis"er-a'tion†, *n.* Commiseration.

mis"e-re-a'tur, miz'ẽ-re-ē'tūr *or* mis'e-re-ē'tūr, *n.* [L.] The first part of the absolution service in the Roman Catholic liturgy, beginning "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus."

mis"e-re're, miz'ẽ-rī'rī *or* mis'e-re're, *n.* **1.** The 51st Psalm as used in the liturgies: from the Vulgate rendering of the opening words, *miserere mei, Domine;* hence, any penitential chant, hymn, or the like.

A Miserere of the 15th Century.

Monk: Then I would hear Allegri's *Miserere*,
Sung by the Papal choir.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. iii, div. vii.

2. *Arch.* A projection or bracket so attached to the under side of a hinged stall-seat, as of a medieval church, that when the seat is turned up (as in the accompanying illustration) it forms a support for one standing.

The sculptures on the *misereres* are exceedingly quaint, chiefly monkish satires on the evil lives of their brethren. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in London* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 265. [R. & S. '78.]

[L., 2d per. sing. imper. of *misereor*, pity, < *miser*, wretched.]

mis"er-i-corde', miz'ẽr-i-cōrd', *C.* (miz'ẽr-i-cōrd", *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A small dagger, used in the middle ages to give a fallen knight the death-blow through a joint of his armor, or force him to cry for mercy. See illus. **2.** *Arch.* A miserere. **3.** [Archaic.] Compassionateness: pity; mercy. [OF., < L. *misericordia*, < *misereor*, pity (< *miser*, wretched), + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **mis"er-i-cord'**‡; **mis"er-i-cor'di-a**‡.

mi'ser-ly, mai'zẽr-li, *a.* Of the disposition or nature of a miser; disposed to save and hoard; grasping; avaricious; as, a *miserly* note-shaver.

To spend in all things else,
But of old friends to be most *miserly*.
LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 7.

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS. Compare synonyms for FRUGALITY.
—**mi'ser-li-ness**, *n.*

mis'er-y, miz'ẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being miserable; extreme suffering or pain of body or mind; wretchedness; extreme unhappiness; affliction; also, any cause of wretchedness; as, the *misery* of a prison life.

God hath yoked to guilt
Her pale tormentor, *misery*.
BRYANT *Inscription for Entrance to a Wood* l. 14.

2. [Southern U. S.] Any persistent bodily pain or ache; as, a *misery* in the head. **3.** [Archaic or Scot.] Miserliness. **4.** *Card-playing.* In the game of boston, one of several bids in which the bidder's object is to take no tricks at all. In **great misery** the player retains all his cards; in **little misery** he discards one before playing. [< OF. *miserie*, < L. *miseria*, < *miser*, wretched.] **mis'er-ie**†.

Synonyms: see ADVERSITY; PAIN

mis"es-teem', mis'es-tīm', *n.* Lack of esteem; disesteem.

mis-faith', mis-fēth', *n.* Want of faith; disbelief.

mis-fall'†, *vi.* To fall out badly or unfortunately; misbefall.

mis-fare'†, *vi.* To fare badly; be unfortunate.

mis-fare'†, *n.* Misfortune.

mis-fea'sance, mis-fī'zans, *n. Law.* **1.** The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful or improper manner, especially in a culpably negligent manner.

A distinction exists between nonfeasance and *misfeasance*, that is, between a total omission to an act, which one gratuitously promises to do, and a culpable negligence in the execution of it.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xl, p. 570.

2. A trespass or wrong. [< OF. *mesfaisance*, < *mesfaisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire;* see MISFEASOR.] **mis-fea'zance**†.

mis-fea'sor, mis-fī'zẽr, *n. Law.* One guilty of remissness in duty; especially, one who has committed misfeasance in office. [< OF. *mesfesor*, < *mesfaire*, misdo, < *mes-* (see MIS-¹) + *faire* (< L. *facio*), do.] **mis-fea'sant**‡; **mis-fea'zor**‡.

mis-feat'†, *n.* Wrong-doing; injustice. **mis-feet'**†.

mis-fire', mis-fair', *n.* The failure to discharge or explode when desired: said of a firearm or explosive.

mis-fit', mis-fit', *vt.* **1.** To fail to make fit; make to fit badly; as, to *misfit* a coat. **2.** To supply with that which fits badly or fails to fit; fit badly; as, the argument *misfits* the case; the tailor *misfitted* me.

mis-fit', *n.* Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

This defect was peculiarly noticeable in her mouth, which was an obvious *misfit* for the set of teeth it contained. MARY E. BRADDON *Lady Audley's Secret* ch. 20, p. 107. [R. B. D. '87.]

mis"for-give'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To misgive. **mis"for-yeve'**†.

mis-form', mis-fōrm', *vt.* To form badly or irregularly; misshape or deform.—**mis"for-ma'tion**, *n.* A bad or irregular formation; malformation.

mis-for'tu-nate†, *a.* **1.** Causing misfortune. **2.** Unfortunate.

mis-for'tune, mis-fōr'chūn *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** Adverse or ill fortune; bad luck; adversity; as, the *misfortune* of poverty. **2.** Any instance of adverse fortune; an unlucky accident; a calamity; mishap; mischance.

Sudden wealth is frequently the worst *misfortune* that can befall a young man.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 9, p. 157. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

Synonyms: see ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; LOSS.
—**mis-for'tuned**†, *a.*—**mis-for'tuner**†, *n.*

mis-gie'†, mis-gī', *vt.* [Scot.] To misguide.

mis-gie'²†, *vt.* To misguide. **mis-gye'**†.

mis-giv', *v.* Misgive. PHIL. Soc.

mis-give', mis-giv', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To cause to fail somewhat in confidence, courage, approbation, or self-approval; make fearful, irresolute, or suspicious of; fail (one): said usually of the heart, mind, conscience, etc.: usually followed by the personal pronoun in the objective.

My mind *misgives*
That he who rules the Argives . . . will be wroth.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. i, l. 100.

2†. To give amiss.

II. *i.* **1.** To be apprehensive. **2.** To fail.

We know that the formal attempt to Christianise has often *misgiven*. THOS. CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. lxix, p. 355. [C. & BROS. '43.]

mis-giv'ing, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A feeling of doubt or apprehension; lack of inward entire approval or high estimate; want of courage and confidence; distrust; as, *misgivings* concerning the future.

Synonyms: see ANXIETY; DOUBT; FEAR.

mis-go', mis-gō', *vi.* To go amiss; miscarry.

mis-gog'gle, *vi.* Same as MISGUGGLE.

mis-gov'ern, mis-guv'ẽrn, *vt.* To govern badly; administer unfaithfully; as, a *misgoverned* kingdom.

The punishment of a *misgoverned* career is that it hinders even the man of genius from being justified during his lifetime.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 2, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

mis-gov'ern-ance†, *n.* Misconduct; misgovernment.

mis-gov'ern-ment, mis-guv'ẽrn-mẽnt, *n.* Bad or poorly administered government; especially, the maladministration of public affairs.

The French Revolution . . . came from the intolerable weight of *misgovernment* and tyranny.
CHANNING *Works, Present Age* p. 170. [A. U. A. '83.]

mis-gra'cious†, *a.* Ungracious; disagreeable.

mis-graft', *vt.* To graft wrongly. **mis-graf'**†.

mis-greet'†, *vt.* To greet offensively or wrongly.

mis-ground'†, *vt.* To found wrongly.

mis-growth', mis-grōth', *n.* Unnatural or abnormal growth.

mis-guess', mis-ges', *vt.* & *vi.* To guess wrongly.

mis-gug'gle, mis-gug'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To deface in the handling; rumple; disfigure. **mis-grug'gle**‡.

mis-guid'ance, mis-gaid'ans, *n.* Wrong guidance; evil advice or influence.

mis-guide', mis-gaid', *vt.* **1.** To guide amiss; lead astray. **2.** To treat amiss; ill-treat.—**mis-guid'ingly**, *adv.* So as to misguide; erroneously.

mis-guide'†, *n.* Misguidance; trespass. **mis-guyde'**†.

mis-gurn', mis-gūrn', *n.* [F.] A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*). **mis-gurne'**‡.

mis-guy'†, *vt.* To misguide. **mis-gye'**†.

mis-hal'lowed, mis-hal'ōd, *a.* [Archaic.] Devoted to evil and unhallowed uses, or by unhallowed rites.

mis-han'dle, mis-han'dl, *vt.* To handle ill; maltreat.

mis-hant'er, mis-hant'ẽr, *n.* [Scot.] Misfortune; ill luck; misadventure. **mis-aun'tre**‡; **mis-chant'er**†.

mis-hap', mis-hap', *n.* **1.** An evil accident; a mischance; misfortune; as, the haps and *mishaps* of life. **2**†. A slip from virtue.—**mis-hap'**†, *vi.*

Synonyms: see ABORTION; ACCIDENT; CATASTROPHE.

mis-hap'pen, mis-hap'n, *vi.* To happen or turn out ill; be unlucky.

mis-hap'py†, *a.* Unhappy.—**mis-hap'pi-ness**†, *n.*

mish-cup', mish-cup', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The scup.

mis-hear', mis-hir', *vt.* & *vi.* To hear wrongly; mistake in hearing.

mis-heed'†, *n.* Heedlessness.

mish'mash', mish'mash', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A medley; hotchpotch. [Reduplication of MASH¹, *n.*]

Amid their *mishmash* of worship. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Haggai i., 2* in vol. ii, p. 300. [F. & W. '89.]

mish'mee, mish'mi, *n.* The bitter tonic root of a Chinese and East-Indian species of goldthread (*Coptis Teeta*). [< *Mishmi* mountains, east of Assam.] **mishmee bitter**‡; **mish'mi**‡.

Mish'na, mish'na, *n.* **1.** The first part of the Talmud, consisting of a collection of traditions and decisions made by Rabbi Juda, called the Holy (born about A. D. 150), summing up all previous rabbinical labors. It molded all the subsequent theology and philosophy of Judaism. **2.** [m-] [MISH'NOTH, *pl.*] A paragraph of the above collection. [< Heb. *mishnāh*, repetition, < *shānāh*, repeat.] **Mish'nah**‡.—**Mish-na'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mishna; as, *Mishnaic* traditions. **Mish'nic**‡.

mish'wap, mish'wōp, *n.* [Labrador.] An Indian wigwam.

mis"i-den"ti-fi-ca'tion, mis"ai-den"ti-fi-kē'shun, *n.* Mistaken identification.

mis"im-ag"i-na'tion†, *n.* Delusion.

mis"im-prove', mis'im-prūv', *vt.* To neglect the improvement of; use for no good purpose.
—**mis"im-prove'ment**, *n.*

mis"in-form', mis'in-fōrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To give false information or impart wrong or misleading statements to.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To make erroneous statements.
—**mis-in"for-ma'tion**, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received.—**mis"in-form'er**, *n.* One who gives misinformation; a false informer. **mis"in-form'ant**‡.

mis"in-struct', mis'in-struct', *vt.* To instruct amiss.

mis"in-tel'li-gence, mis'in-tel'i-jens, *n.* **1.** Wrong or erroneous news or information. **2**†. Misunderstanding.

mis"in-tend'†, *vt.* To aim or direct wrongly.

mis"in-ter'pret, mis'in-tẽr'pret, *vt.* To interpret wrongly or falsely; misunderstand.
—**mis"in-ter'pret-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**mis"in-ter"pre-ta'tion**, *n.*—**mis"in-ter'pret-er**, *n.*

mis"in-treat'†, *vt.* Same as MISENTREAT.

mis-join'der, mis-join'dẽr, *n. Law.* The uniting of things or persons that should not be united; as, the *misjoinder* of parties in an action; *misjoinder* of causes of action in the same count: contrasted with *nonjoinder*.

mis-judge', mis-juj', *v.* **I.** *t.* To judge wrongly; wrong by judging.

II. *i.* To judge wrongly; form an erroneous opinion.

The *misjudging* friends of liberty might long ago have regretted . . . the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 119. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

—**mis-judg'ment**, *n.* Wrong or mistaken judgment. **mis-judge'ment**‡.

mis'kal, mis'kal, *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental weight. See WEIGHT. **mit'cal**‡.

mis-ken', mis-ken', *vt.* [Scot.] Not to know; to ignore.

mis'kent, *n.* Same as MIXEN.

mis-ken'ning†, *n. Law.* **1.** A wrongful citation or summoning to appear in court. **2.** The varying of a plea.

mis'kin†, *n.* A little bagpipe.

mis-know', mis-nō', *vt.* To have a misapprehension regarding; know imperfectly.—**mis-know'ledge**, *n.*

mis"lac-ta'tion, mis'lac-tē'shun, *n. Pathol.* A vitiated quality or deficient secretion of milk after childbirth.

mis-lay', mis-lē', *vt.* **1.** To lay in a wrong place, or in a place not recollected; misplace. **2.** To charge, assign, or attribute wrongly.—**mis-lay'er**, *n.*

Synonyms: see DISPLACE.

mis'le, *v.* & *n.* Same as MIZZLE.

mis-lead', mis-lēd', *vt.* **1.** To lead into a wrong path; guide wrongly; lead astray or into error; cause to err or mistake; deceive; delude.

It is more honorable to the head, as well as to the heart, to be *misled* by our eagerness in the pursuit of truth, than to be safe from blundering by contempt of it.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 305. [H. '84.]

2†. Reflexively, to misbehave. [< AS. *mislǣdan*, < *mis-*, MIS-², + *lǣdan;* see LEAD³, *v.*] **mis-lede'**†.

Synonyms: cheat, deceive, delude, disappoint, dupe, fool, frustrate, mock, tantalize. See DECEIVE.
—**mis-lead'er**, *n.*—**mis-lead'ing**, *pa.* Tending to mislead; deceptive.—**mis-lead'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mis-learn', mis-lẽrn', *vt.* To learn wrongly, < *mis-*, MIS-², + *læran*, teach, < *lār*, lore.]

mis'len, *n.* Same as MASLIN.

mis'le-toe, *n.* Same as MISTLETOE.

mis'lich†, *a.* Various; different.

mis'liche†, *adv.* Variously; also, mistakenly.

mis-lie', mis-lai', *vi.* To lie in an uncomfortable position; lie awkwardly.

mis-like', mis-laik', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dislike or have an aversion to; disapprove of. **2**†. To displease.

II†. *i.* To feel displeasure; disapprove. **mis-leeke'**†.
—**mis-li'ker**, *n.*—**mis-li'king**†, *n.*

mis-like', *n.* Dislike; aversion; disapproval.

mis-li'ken, mis-lai'kn, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To disappoint.

mis-lip'pen, mis-lip'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To deceive. **2.** To disappoint. **3.** To neglect. **4.** To suspect.

mis-live', mis-liv', *vi.* To live wrongly; lead an immoral life.—**mis-liv'er**†, *n.*

mis-look'†, *n.* An unlucky sight.

mis'ly, *a.* Same as MIZZLY.

mis-make', mis-mēk', *vt.* To make wrongly; spoil in making.

mis-man'age, mis-man'ĕj, *vt.* To manage badly, improperly, or unskilfully.
—**mis-man'age**, *n.* Mismanagement.—**mis-man'age-ment**, *n.*—**mis-man'a-ger**, *n.*

mis-mate', mis-mēt', *vt.* To mate unsuitably.

mis-mean'†, *vt.* To misinterpret.

mis-me'ter†, *vt.* To give a wrong meter to in reading, as poetry. **mis-me'tre**†.

mis-no'mer, mis-nō'mẽr, *vt.* [Rare.] To name wrongly or mistakenly; misname.

mis-no'mer, *n.* **1.** A name wrongly or mistakenly applied; an unsuitable, incorrect, or inapplicable designation.

Is Pompey's Pillar really a *misnomer*?
HORACE SMITH *Address to a Mummy* st. 3.

In many respects it must be confessed that his surname of The Silent, like many similar appellations, was a *misnomer*. William of Orange was neither 'silent' or 'taciturn.'
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 247. [H. '69.]

2. A misnaming; specifically, the giving of a wrong name to a person in a legal document. [< OF. *mesnomer*, misname, < *mes-* (see MIS-¹) + *nomer*, name, < L. *nomino;* see NOMINATE, *v.*]

mis-no'mi-al, mis-nō'mi-al, *a.* Pertaining to an incorrect naming; wrongly used; as, a *misnomial* word.
—**mis-no'mi-al-ly**, *adv.*

mis"o-be'di-ence†, *n.* Disobedience.

mis'o-cleret, *a.* Detesting the clergy.

mis-og'a-my, mis-og'ā-mi, *n.* Hatred of marriage. [< Gr. *misogamos*, hating marriage, < *miseō* (< *misos*, hatred), hate, + *gamos*, marriage.]
—**mis-og'a-mist**, *n.* A hater of marriage.

'I mean always to hate women. . . . I'll never marry. I'll be a bachelor.' . . . I was like him when I was his age, a regular *misogamist*. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 9, p. 143. [H.]

mis"o-gram'ma-tist†, *n.* A despiser of learning.

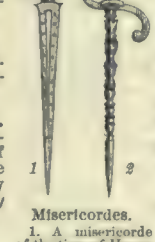

Miséricordes.

1. A misericorde of the time of Henry VIII., with the blade channeled and perforated for poison on each of its three sides. 2. A jagged example, of the same period.

mis-og'y-nist, mis-ŏj'i-nist *or* mis-ŏg'i-nist (XIII), *n.* A hater of women. **mis'o-gyne‡.—mys-og'y-nis'tic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to misogyny; hating women. **mis-og'y-nist‡; mis-og'y-nous‡.**

mis-og'y-ny, mis-ŏj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of women. [< Gr. *misogynia*, < *miseō* (< *misos*, hatred), hate, + *gynē*, woman.]

mis-ol'o-gy, mis-ŏl'o-ji, *n.* Hatred of discussion, inquiry, or reason; aversion to enlightenment.

The intended theme of the Faust is the consequence of a *misology*, or hatred and depreciation of knowledge caused by an originally intense thirst for knowledge baffled.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Feb. 16, '33.

[< Gr. *misologia*, < *miseō*, hate; and see -OLOGY.]

—mis-ol'o-gist, *n.* One given to misology. **mis'o-log(ue‡.**

mis"o-ne'ism, mis'o-nē'izm, *n.* Hatred of innovation or of novelty. [< Gr. *miseō*, hate, + *neos*, new.]

The most certain proof of the extension and of the predominance in the moral world of the law of inertia, is the hatred of novelty, so little noticed, which we call *Misoneism*.
C. LOMBROSO in *The Monist* Apr., '91, p. 344.

mis-or'der, mis-ôr'dẽr, *vt.* **1.** To order amiss; misarrange. **2.** To misbehave: chiefly reflexive.

mis-or'der†, *n.* Disorder.

mis-or'der-ly†. **1.** *a.* Irregular. **II.** *adv.* Irregularly.

mis'o-the"ism, mis'o-thē'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Hatred of God. [< Gr. *misotheos*, god-hating, < *misos*, hate, + *theos*, god.]

mis-pas'sion†, *n.* Wrong passion; evil thought.

mis-pay'†, *vt.* To displease.

mis-payre'†, *n.* Despair.

mis"per-sua'sion, mis"per-swā'zhun, *n.* [Archaic.] A wrong persuasion; false conclusion. — **mis"per-suade'†,** *vt.*— **mis"per-sua'si-ble-ness†,** *n.*

mis-pick', mis-pic', *n.* In weaving, the omission of a filling-thread by mistake. Compare DOUBLE PICK.

mis'pick-el, mis'pik-el, *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* Same as ARSENOPYRITE. **mis'pik-el:.**

mis-place', mis-plās', *vt.* To put into a wrong place; place or bestow wrongly

Synonyms: see DISPLACE.

—mis-place'ment, *n.* The act of misplacing.

mis-plead', mis-plēd', *vi.* To plead erroneously.

—mis-plead'ing, *n. Law.* An erroneous pleading.

mis-please'†, *vt.* To displease.

mis-point', mis-point', *vt.* To punctuate wrongly.

mis-print', mis-print', *vt.* To print erroneously.

mis-print', *n.* An error in printing, especially a typographical error.

mis-pri'sion[1], mis-prizh'un, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The concealment of a crime, especially of treason or felony. **negative misprision:.** (2) Loosely, contempt or high misdemeanor, as maladministration of a public trust by embezzlement. **positive misprision:.**

Misprisions . . . are, in . . . our law, . . . understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iv, ch. 9, p. 119.

2. [Archaic.] Misconception; mistake; misunderstanding. [< OF. *mesprisium*, < *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake, < *mes-* (see MIS-[1]) + *preudre* (< L. *prehendo*), seize.]

mis-pri'sion[2]†, *n.* The act of undervaluing; contempt.

mis-prize'[1]†, *vt.* To mistake; misunderstand. **mis-prise'†.— mis-prize'**[1]†, *n.* A mistake.

mis-prize'[2]†, *vt.* To undervalue. **mis-prise'†.**

mis-prize'[2]†, *n.* Contempt.

mis"pro-nounce', mis'pro-nouns', *vt.* & *vi.* To pronounce incorrectly. **mis"pro-nounce'ment,** *n.* The act or an instance of mispronouncing. **- mis"pro-nun"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Incorrect pronunciation. **2.** Mispronouncement.

mis-queme'†, *vt.* To displease.

mis-quote', mis-cwōt', *vt.* **1.** To quote wrongly or incorrectly. **2†.** To misinterpret.

mis"quo-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of quoting wrongly. **2.** An incorrect quotation.

mis-read', mis-rēd', *vt.* To read incorrectly or with the wrong sense; misinterpret.

mis-read'ing, mis-rēd'ing, *n.* An incorrect reading; inaccurate citation; a misinterpretation.

mis-rede'†, *vt.* To advise amiss.

mis"re-gard'†, *n.* Misconstruction.

mis"re-port', mis're-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To report wrongly or falsely. **2†.** To misrepresent; slander.

II. *i.* To make a false report. **—mis"re-port'er,** *n.*

mis"re-port', *n.* An incorrect report.

mis-rep"re-sent', mis-rep'rę-zent', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make false or wrong representations concerning; give, intentionally or unintentionally, an incorrect report of, especially when such report is unfair or unfavorable; as, to *misrepresent* one's statements or acts.

There is much reason to suspect that few eminent characters in history have been more *misrepresented* than that of Wolsey.
E. LOBDE *Portraits, Wolsey* in vol. i, p. 21. [H. C. B. '49.]

2. To act unfaithfully or inefficiently in behalf of; serve unfaithfully as agent or representative; as, a Senator who *misrepresents* his constituents.

II. *i.* To make a false representation; give a wrong impression. **— mis-rep"re-sent'er,** *n.*

Synonyms: see GARBLE; PERVERT.

mis-rep"re-sen-ta'tion, mis-rep'rę-zen-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or an instance of misrepresenting; a wrong or false representation; an incorrect, unfair, or false statement; as, a *misrepresentation* of facts.

Probably no man of commanding power has yet passed through the world and altogether escaped being the victim of *misrepresentation*. G. B. SMITH *John Bright* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [A. & S. '81.]

2. Unfaithful or inefficient action or service as the agent or representative of others; as, a Congressman's *misrepresentation* of his constituents. **3.** In map-making, a mistake or distortion in projection.

mis-rep"re-sen'ta-tive, mis-rep'rę-zen'ta-tiv, *a.* Misrepresenting or tending to misrepresent.

mis-rep"re-sen'ta-tive, *n.* One who misrepresents; one who is not a true representative.

mis-rule', mis-rūl', *vt.* & *vi.* To rule unwisely; misgovern.

mis-rule', *n.* **1.** Bad or unjust rule or government; misgovernment.

In our political system cities have become the strongholds of *misrule*. NORDHOFF *Politics for Young Am.* ch. 11, p. 138. [H.]

2. Disorder or confusion; tumult from insubordination.

mis-ru'ly†, *a.* Unruly.

miss, mis, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fail of, as that which is aimed at, desired, sought, striven for, desirable, etc.; fail to hit, find, perceive, attain, keep, etc.; come or fall short of; overlook; as, to *miss* an animal shot at; to *miss* one's desires or calling; to *miss* a speaker's point.

It is not what we have but what we *miss* which keeps alive our ideals. ELLEN O. KIRK *Daughter of Eve* ch. 11, p. 177. [T. & CO.]

2. To discover or feel the loss or absence of; as, to *miss* one's friends; to *miss* familiar scenes. **3.** To pass over or by; fail to note or observe; skip; omit; overlook; as, this pupil has not *missed* a day.

Never *miss* a rare opportunity to do good.
A. S. HARDY *Joseph H. Neesima* ch. 6, p. 365. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

4. To avoid by a happy chance; escape; as, by taking another train he *missed* the accident.

Happy will you be, if you *miss* the fate of those nations, who . . . have groaned under intolerable despotism. PATRICK HENRY in *Am. Oratory, June 5, 1788* p. 19. [C. B. & H. '68.]

5†. To be or do without; lack.

II. *i.* **1.** To fail to hit; fail to turn out successfully; go wrong; as, the shot *missed;* his plans *missed.*

The longer and more steadily the duellist fixes his eye on his adversary, the less likely he is to *miss*.
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 6, p. 40. [H.]

2. To fail of attainment or of obtaining; come short: followed by *of* or *in*. **3†.** To err or go astray; fail. **4.** To stray; become lost; now used only in the passive; as, to be *missing*. [< AS. *missan*.] **misset†.**

Synonyms: see LOSE.

—to miss out, to leave out; omit.—**to m. stays** (*Naut.*), to fail to go on the opposite tack after the helm has been put down: said of a sailing vessel.

miss[1], *n.* **1.** The act of missing; a failure to hit, find, attain, succeed, etc. **2†.** Loss; want; a sense or feeling of loss. **3†.** Error; mistake; also, harm from mistake. **mist†; misse†; mys‡.— a miss is as good as a mile,** a narrow escape is as real as any other.

miss[2], *n.* **1.** [M-] A title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. The title *Miss* is sometimes prefixed to the surname alone of the eldest daughter of a family, and to the full name of a younger daughter; as, *Miss* Jones and *Miss* Ellen Jones. When the title *Miss* is applied to two or more persons of the same name, either name or title may be pluralized; as, the *Miss Joneses* or the *Misses Jones;* the latter is considered the better form.

2. A young girl: chiefly colloquial, or in trade use; as, clothing for *misses*. **3.** [Eng.] An extra hand in three-card loo, for which any player may discard his own. **4.** [Southern U. S.] The mistress of the house: used by the former slaves. **5†.** A kept woman. [Contr. of MISTRESS.]

—Miss Nancy [Colloq.], an effeminate young man; more rarely, a prim or prudish girl.—**Miss'-Nan'cy-ish,** *a.*— **Miss'-Nan'cy-ism,** *n.*

mis'sa, mis'ą, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The service or celebration of the mass; a mass. **2.** A prayer or devotional address of the Mozarabic liturgy. [LL.; see MASS[2], *n.*]

mis'sal, mis'ąl, *a.* Of or relating to the service of the mass; pertaining to the missal or mass-book. [< LL. *missalis*, < *missa*; see MASS[2], *n.*]

mis'sal, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The book containing the service for the celebration of mass throughout the year; a mass-book. **2.** An illuminated black-letter or manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass-books. [< LL. *missale*, < *missalis*; see MISSAL, *a.*] **mes'sall†; mis'sal-book"†.**

An Illuminated Page in a 15th-century Flemish "Hours." (Missal in Lenox-Kennedy collection.)

mis-say', mis-sē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To say amiss or wrongly. **2.** [Archaic or Obs.] To say ill of; slander. **3†.** To rebuke or reproach. **mis-sey'†,**

II†. *i.* To speak ill.

—mis-say'er, *n.*

mis-script', mis-script', *n.* A word wrongly or incorrectly written. [C.]

mis-seem'†, *vi.* **1.** To seem different from the reality. **2.** To be misbecoming.

—mis-seem'ing†. **I.** *a.* Unbecoming. **II.** *n.* Simulation.

mis'sel†, *n.* Mistletoe. **mis'sel-den†; mis'sel-dine†.**

mis'sel-thrush", mis'l-thrush', *n.* A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) that feeds largely on mistletoe-berries. Called also *holm-screech, holm-thrush, May-thrush, missel-bird, mistletoe-thrush, screech-thrush, storm-cock.* [< MISSEL (< MISTLETOE) + THRUSH[1].]

mis'sel‡; mis'tle-thrush"‡.

mis'sel-tree", mis'l-trī', *n.* A tree (*Blakea quinquenervia*) of the melastoma family (*Melastomaceæ*), growing in Guiana and bearing for its fruit a six-celled berry in a permanent yellow bell-shaped calyx. The berry has been compared in flavor to the raspberry.

mis-sem'blance†, *n.* A mistaken resemblance.

mis-sense'†, *vt.* To attach a wrong sense to.

mis-set', mis-set', *pa.* [Scot.] Ill-humored.

mis-shape', mis-shēp', *vt.* To shape ill; deform.

mis-shape', *n.* A distorted shape or figure; deformity.

mis-sha'pen, mis-shē'pn, *pa.* Shaped amiss; distorted; deformed.

A character cast in the mould of fear must be a *misshapen* one.
J. A. JAMES *Young Man's Friend* p. 18. [C. & BROS. '79.]

—mis-sha'pen-ly, *adv.*— **mis-shn'pen-ness,** *n.*

mis'si, mis'ī, *n.* [Ar. & Hind.] A powder of gallnuts, copper sulfate, etc., used by Oriental women to stain the teeth black.

mis-sif'i-cate†, *vt.* To celebrate mass.

mis'sil, mis'siv. Missile, missive. PHIL. SOC.

mis'sile, mis'il, *a.* Such as may be thrown or hurled; adapted or intended to be cast from the hand or discharged from a weapon or engine; as, a *missile* weapon. [< L. *missilis*, < *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

mis'sile, *n.* Any object, especially a weapon, thrown or intended to be thrown or discharged, as a dart, an arrow, or a bullet; a projectile.

Like the strange *missile* which the Australian throws,
Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose.
HOLMES *A Modest Request* st. 15.

mis-sing'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To sing erroneously.

miss'ing†, *n.* Lack.

miss'ing, mis'ing, *pa.* Absent from the proper or accustomed place; lost; gone; as, a *missing* soldier.

Torn leaves and the shoots that are shortened by the pruner, do not reproduce their *missing* parts.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 169. [A. '72.]

—missing link, something lacking to make complete a chain or series; especially, in zoology, a hypothetical form of life assumed to have existed between two types supposed to be related.

—miss'ing-ly, *adv.*

mis'sion, mish'un, *vt.* [Rare.] To send on a mission; commission.

Coleridge seems pre-eminently to have been *missioned* by the Most High. BAYNE *Essays* in second series, p. 146. [G. & L. '56.]

mis'sion, *n.* **1.** The act of sending, or the state of being sent, as on some business or service; a sending or being sent with authority as minister or agent for some special duty or negotiation; as, to go on a *mission.*

The annexation of Texas would terminate his *mission*, and . . . Mexico would declare war as soon as it received intimation of such an act. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 241. [C. CO. '90.]

2. The business or service on which one is sent; the office, duty, or function of a messenger or an agent; as, to be entrusted with a *mission.* **3.** That which one is or feels destined to accomplish; the destined or chosen end of one's efforts; as, every one has a *mission.*

A high *mission* undertaken with a generous heart, seldom fails to make those worthy of it to whom it is given. FROUDE *Short Studies, Forgotten Worthies* in first series, p. 372. [S. '72.]

4. An effort to spread or the work of spreading religious teaching, either at home or abroad, controlled by a general church organization or by individuals or congregations: generally in the plural; as, the city *mission;* foreign *missions.*

The spirit of *Missions* is the spirit of Christ, and the spirit of Christ is the incarnation of the Fatherhood of God.
Christian Advocate [New York, Oct. 2, '90, p. 1.

5. A single field or locality covered by missionary work; the body of missionaries there established; a missionary station; also, a missionary residence; as, the Alaskan *mission;* the West Ward *mission;* he lives at the *mission.* **6.** Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, a course of special religious services held for the purpose of quickening believers and converting unbelievers.

St. James' Church . . . is to have a *Mission* during the week.
The Living Church [Chicago] Jan. 16, '92, p. 713, col. 4.

7. The office of a foreign ambassador or envoy; a foreign diplomatic establishment, embassy, or legation; as, the German *mission;* the persons composing the American *mission* at London. **8.** The persons collectively sent on any service. **9†.** Dismissal from service. [F., < L. *missio(n-)*, < *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

—inner mission, a missionary movement among German Christians since 1840, combining philanthropy with evangelization.— **m. school.** **1.** A charity school where religious training is combined with education, as in poor districts in large cities. **2.** A school for instruction in missionary work. **3.** A school under the charge of missionaries, whether home or foreign.

mis'sion-a-ry, mish'un-ę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to missions; pertaining to the propagation of religion or any doctrine or system with concomitant civilizing or benevolent work; as, *missionary* workers; *missionary* activity.

As to our own [Christian] religion, its very soul is *missionary*, progressive, world-embracing.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iv, ch. 5, p. 245. [S. '90.]

[< LL. *missionarius*, < L. *missio(n-)*; see MISSION.]

—missionary bishop, a bishop whose jurisdiction includes missionary fields not yet erected into regular dioceses.

— mis'sion-a-ri-ness, *n.*

mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person sent to propagate religion and do educatory or charitable work in some place where his church has no self-supporting local organization; hence, one who spreads any new system or doctrine. **2.** A person sent on a mission; a messenger; an ambassador.

mis'sion-er, mish'un-ęr, *n.* **1.** A person sent on a mission; an ambassador; an envoy. **2.** A missionary. **3.** In the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, the conductor of a series of special religious or missionary services. See MISSION, *n.*, 6.

mis'sis, mis'iz, *n.* **1.** Mistress: a common pronunciation of the title usually written *Mrs.* **2.** [Colloq. & Dial.] A wife. [Contr. of MISTRESS.] **mis'sus‡.**

miss'ish, mis'ish, *a.* Resembling a miss; prudish; sentimental.— **miss'ish-ness,** *n.*

Mis"sis-sip'pi, mis'is-sip'i, *n.* A variety of bagatelle, in which the balls are played into a bridge or row of stalls instead of into holes.

mis-sit'†, *vi.* To be unbecoming.

mis'sive, mis'iv, *a.* **1.** Sent, or designed to be sent; as, letters *missive.* **2†.** Missile. [< F. *missif*, < LL. *missivus*, < L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

mis'sive, *n.* **1.** That which is sent; especially, a letter; a message in writing. **2†.** A messenger.

mis-speak', mis-spēk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express wrongly in speaking; speak wrongly: mostly reflexive; as, he *misspoke* himself. **2†.** To utter in reproach; traduce.

II. *i.* **1.** To err in speaking. **2†.** To speak reproachfully or disparagingly: with *of*.— **mis-speak'er†,** *n.*

mis-speech'†, *n.* Slander; defamation.

mis-spend', mis-spend'. *vt.* To spend wrongfully; put to bad use; waste, as time.

—mis-spend'er. *n.*— **mis-spent',** *pa.*

mis-spense'†, *n.* Waste.

mis-state', mis-stēt', *vt.* To state wrongly or falsely; misrepresent.

Synonyms: see GARBLE; PERVERT.

—mis-state'ment, *n.* A wrong or false statement or account.

mis-step', mis-step', *vi.* **1.** To make a false step; stumble. **2.** To mistake; err.

mis-step', *n.* A false or wrong step, actual or figurative; a stumble; slip; error.

It is not safe for any man to ride so near the edge of disaster that if he makes one *misstep* it will plunge him into ruin. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Oct. 4, '79* vol. i, No. ii, p. 37. [J. B. F.]

mis'suret†, *n.* A mission.

miss'y, mis'i, *a.* Resembling a miss; prim; affected; sentimental.

miss'y[1], *n.* [Eng. & Southern U. S.] Miss: a diminutive.

mis'sy[2], *n. Mineral.* Same as MISY.

mist, mist, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover or cloud with or as with mist; dim; obscure.

II. *t.* To rain in very fine drops; mizzle. [< AS. *mistian*, become dim, < *mist*, dimness.]

mist, Obs. or Rare, *imp.* & *pp.* of MISS, *v.* Missed.

mist, mist, *n.* **1.** An aggregation of fine drops of water in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface, floating or falling very slowly: used either synonymously with *fog* or distinguished from it, (1) as being less dense, or (2) as consisting of drops large enough to fall perceptibly though slowly. **2.** Watery vapor condensed on and dimming a surface, as the vapor of the breath on a glass. **3.** Hence, figuratively, anything that dims or darkens; that which obscures physical or mental vision; dimness; obscurity. [< AS. *mist*, darkness.] **myste**†.

Synonyms: see CLOUD.

— **mist'-bow"**, *n.* A faint white rainbow occasionally seen in mist or fog; a fog-bow. — **m.-colored**, *a.* Whitish-gray. — **m.-rick**, *n.* [Austral.] A dense mist. — **m.-tree**, *n.* The smoke-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*). — **Scotch m.**, a very heavy mist such as is common in the highlands of western Scotland; hence, humorously, rain.

mis-ta'ka-ble, mis-tē'ka-bl, *a.* Such as may be mistaken or misunderstood; liable to be misconceived.

mis-take', mis-tēk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take to be other than it is; understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense or have a wrong opinion of; misapprehend; misjudge; as, to *mistake* one's motives.

In the darkness he [Jacob] had heard a voice, and came in contact with a Form, and felt a Presence, the reality of which there was no *mistaking*.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. iii, p. 47. [H. '70.]

2. To choose, select, or fix upon wrongly; make an error in recognizing or identifying; ascribe the wrong individuality to; as, to *mistake* one's path.

We are continually *mistaking* and substituting our individual impressions for universal truth. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. ii, p. 71. [B. & S. '48.]

3. [Rare or Obs.] To take or appropriate wrongly.

II. *i.* **1.** To be wrong in judging or perceiving; have a wrong opinion or view; err unintentionally. **2**†. To transgress. [< Ice. *mistaka*, < *mis-*, MIS-², + *taka*, take.]

— **mis-ta'ker**, *n.* — **mis-ta'king**, *n.* A mistake. — **mis-ta'king-ly**, *adv.* Erroneously.

mis-take', *n.* **1.** The act of taking something to be other than it is; an error in action, judgment, or perception; a wrong apprehension or opinion; an unintentional wrong act or step; a blunder or fault; an inaccuracy; as, he labors under a *mistake;* a *mistake* in calculation.

In the naked form, . . . in which Bentham puts it, utilitarianism is founded on a psychological *mistake*. J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos., Moral Motive Power* p. 304. [H. & H. '72.]

2. *Law.* An act or omission arising from ignorance or misconception. Generally speaking, equity affords relief against mistakes of fact, but not of law.

Synonyms: see ERROR.

— **and no mistake** [Colloq.], without doubt or fail; certainly; surely; as, he is a crack shot, *and no mistake*.

mis-ta'ken, mis-tē'kn, *pa.* **1.** Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong; erroneous; as, a *mistaken* idea.

Extreme opinions are generally *mistaken* opinions.
CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 232. [A. '75.]

2. Wrong in opinion or judgment; being in the wrong or in error; as, you are *mistaken* (regarded by some as an erroneous form for "you mistake"). **3.** Taken erroneously; misunderstood; misapprehended.

Synonyms: see ABSURD.

— **mis-ta'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-ta'ken-ness**, *n.*

mis-tem'pert†, *vt.* To disorder.

mis-tent', mis-tent', *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To mistake; misapprehend; neglect.

mis'ter¹, mis'tėr, *vi.* To speak of or address as "Mister."

mis'ter², *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To cause loss to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be needy or in want. **2.** To be needed or wanted. **3.** To require. **mis'tre**†.

Mis'ter¹, *n.* Master: a title of address prefixed to the name and to some official titles of a man or youth: commonly written *Mr.*; as, *Mr.* Darwin; *Mr.* Chairman. *Mister* is often used colloquially, or as a word of courtesy simulating the French *Monsieur* and German *Herr*, in addressing a man whose name is unknown; as, have a cab, *Mister?* [Cor. of MASTER¹, *n.*] **Mes'ter**†.

mis'ter², *n.* **1.** [Scot. or Obs.] Need; also, something needed. **2**†. Handicraft; trade. **3**†. Situation or circumstances in life; estate. **4**†. Sort; species; kind. [< OF. *mestier*, < L. *ministerium;* see MINISTRY.] **mes'ter**†.

mis-term', mis-tėrm', *vt.* To name wrongly; miscall.

mis'ter-y†, *n.* Same as MYSTERY.

mis'ter-y²†, *n.* Trade; occupation; profession.

mist'flow"er, mist'flou'ėr, *n.* A handsome plant (*Conoclinium* or *Eupatorium coelestinum*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with opposite, petiolate, triangular-ovate, and slightly heart-shaped leaves and compact clusters of blue or violet flowers. It is found in the United States from New Jersey to Michigan and southward, and is sometimes cultivated.

mist'ful, mist'ful, *a.* Full of mist; obscured by or as by mist; clouded.

mist'ha-kel†, *n.* A covering of mist; cloud-cap.

mis-think', mis-thiŋk', *v.* **I.** *i.* To think wrongly; think ill. **II**†. *t.* To think wrongly or ill of.

mis-thought'†, *n.* Erroneous thought or opinion.

mis'tic, mis'tic, *n.* A small coasting-vessel between a xebec and a felucca, used on the Mediterranean. [< Sp. *mistico*, < Ar. *mestah*, a plank.] **mis'ti-co**†.

mis-tide'†, *vi.* **1.** To happen unfortunately. **2.** To suffer misfortune.

mis'ti-gris, mis'ti-gris, *C.* (mis'tī-grī', *W.*), *n.* A variation of the game of poker in which a joker is used, to which the player holding it gives what value he chooses; also, the joker when so used. [< F. *mistigri.*] **mis'ti-gri**†.

mis'ti-head†, *n.* Mystery; obscurity. **mis'ti-hede**†.

mist'i-ly, mist'i-li, *adv.* In a misty manner; dimly.

mis-timed', mis-tīmd', *pa.* Unseasonably timed; inopportune. — **mis-time'**†, *vt.*

mist'i-ness, mist'i-nes, *n.* The state of being misty; dimness; obscurity.

mis'tion†, *n.* Mixtion; mixture.

mis'tle, mis'l, *vi.* To mizzle.

mis'tle†, *n.* **1.** Mistletoe. **2.** Birdlime.

mist'less, mist'les, *a.* Free from mist.

mis'tle-thrush", *n.* Same as MISSEL-THRUSH.

mis'tle-toe, miz'l-tō *or* mis'l-tō (XIII), *n.* **1.** A European evergreen, parasitic, jointed, bifurcately branched shrub (*Viscum album*) of the mistletoe or loranth family (*Loranthaceæ*), with nearly opposite, stalkless, oblong, leathery, yellowish-green leaves, and inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by glutinous white berries: found on various deciduous trees, especially the apple, poplar, and maple, rarely on the oak.

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*). *a*, male flowers; *b*, female flowers.

The mistletoe was considered sacred by the ancient Celts. In modern thought it is connected chiefly with Christmas festivities, especially with the English custom of allowing a kiss to be taken from a woman standing under a sprig of it.

The *mistletoe* was a mystical plant among the Druids.
MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Acacia* p. 9. [MOS. '79.]

The *mistletoe*, with its white berries, hung up, to the imminent peril of all the pretty house-maids.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Eve* p. 245. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. The American or false mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*), of the same family and closely resembling the European. **3.** Any one of various other plants of some other species of *Viscum*, or of the mistletoe family, as the *Loranthus Europæus*. [< AS. *misteltān*, < *mistel*, birdlime, + *tān*, twig.] **mis'le-toe**†; **mis'sel-toe**†; **mis'tle-to**‡.

mist'like, mist'laik, *adv.* After the manner of mist.

mist'tl-toe, *n.* Mistletoe. PHIL. Soc.

mis'to-musk, mis'to-musk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The American badger.

mis-took', mis-tuk', *imp.* & *obs. pp.* of MISTAKE, *v.*

mis'tral, mis'tral, *n.* A cold, dry, and violent northwest wind that blows on the Gulf of Lyons and in the adjoining Mediterranean provinces. [F., < Pr. *mistral*, < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister;* see MASTER¹, *n.*]

mis-trayne'†, *vt.* To mislead; train badly. **mis-train'**†.

mis-tread'ing†, *n.* A wrong step; hence, a wrong-doing.

mis'tress, mis'tres, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To make oneself mistress of. **II.** *i.* To attend upon a mistress; go courting.

mis'tress, *n.* **1.** A woman in authority or control, or to whom service is rendered; a female head, chief, or owner, as of a household, an institution, or an estate: the feminine of *master*.

Half-contemptuous and thoroughly cold pity women are apt to show to women, and especially when one of them is *Mistress* and the other is Servant. C. READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 18, p. 92. [H.]

2. [M-] A title of address or courtesy prefixed to the name of a married woman, and usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced *misses*. Formerly it was applied to both married and unmarried women. **3.** Specifically, in English law, the proper title of an esquire's or a gentleman's wife. **4.** A woman who unlawfully, or without marriage, fills the place of a wife.

America owes much to the imbecility of Louis XV. and the ambitious vanity and personal dislikes of his *mistress*. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, intro., p. 3. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

5. A woman who is well skilled in or has mastered anything. **6.** [Scot.] A married woman or wife. **7.** A woman beloved and courted, or who is the object of a lover's affection; a sweetheart.

Nothing is so brave as a lover who has found good ground to rail against his *mistress*.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* ch. 39, p. 390. [G. P. P. '54.]

8. In the game of bowls, the jack, or small ball at which the players aim. [< OF. *maistresse*, < LL. *magistrissa, magistrix*, f. of L. *magister;* see MASTER¹, *n.*] **mais'tress**†; **mis'tre**†.

— **mistress of the robes** [Eng.], a lady of the highest rank in the royal household, nominally in charge of a department, attending the Queen on formal occasions, and holding office only during the administration of a premier. — **to be one's own m.**, to be free from the control of others. — **mis'tress-ly**†, *adv.* Of or pertaining to a mistress of an establishment. — **mis'tress-ship**, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The authority, functions, or government of a mistress. **2**†. Ladyship; a term of address; as, her *mistress-ship*.

mis-tri'al, mis-trai'al, *n.* A trial of a lawsuit that is void because of errors; also, a trial of a lawsuit in which no conclusive decision is reached, as when the jury can not agree on a verdict.

Two had never been brought to trial, and the trial of the others had resulted in the acquittal of six, and a *mistrial* as to three.
H. C. LODGE in *North American Review* May, '91, p. 602.

mis-trow'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To doubt. — **mis-trow'ing**†, *n.*

mis-trust', mis-trust', *vt.* **1.** To regard with suspicion or jealousy; suspect; doubt.

O not for one offence *mistrust* Heaven's mercy,
Nor quit thy hope of happy days to come.
LAMB *John Woodvil* act v, sc. 1.

2. To suspect as likely; be apprehensive of; forebode; surmise; as, to *mistrust* that something will happen. **mis-trist'**†; **mis-tryst'**¹†.

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

— **mis-trust'**, *n.* Lack of trust. — **mis-trust'er**, *n.* — **mis-trust'ful**, *a.* Wanting confidence; suspicious; doubting. — **mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.* — **mis-trust'ing-ly**, *adv.* With mistrust. — **mis-trust'less**, *a.* Unsuspicious.

mis-tryst'², mis-traist', *vt.* [Scot.] To fail to keep an engagement with; embarrass or trouble by disappointing; treat ill; deceive.

mis-tune', mis-tūn', *vt.* To render out of tune, or tune inaccurately.

mis-tu'ra, mis-tū'rą, *n.* [L.] *Med.* A liquid mixture; potion.

mist'y, mist'i, *a.* [MIST'I-ER; MIST'I-EST.] **1.** Containing, characterized by, or accompanied by mist; overspread with mist; as, *misty* air; a *misty* morning.

All about us
Kneeling, like hooded friars, the *misty* mountains
Receive the benediction of the sun!
LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act iii, sc. 6.

2. Dimmed or obscured by or as by mist; hence, lacking clearness or perspicuity; confused; unintelligible.

Their sense of truthfulness is *misty* and confused.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Evangelical Teaching* p. 72. [F. & W. '83.]

mis-un"der-stand', mis-un'dėr-stand', *vt.* To understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense; misapprehend; mistake; also, to fail to understand; as, to *misunderstand* a remark; to *misunderstand* a person.

To be great is to be *misunderstood*. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 52. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

— **mis-un"der-stand'er**†, *n.*

mis-un"der-stand'ing, mis-un'dėr-stand'iŋ, *n.* **1.** A mistake as to meaning or motive; misapprehension; misconception. **2.** A disagreement in opinion or view; difference; dissension; as, serious *misunderstandings* arose.

Synonyms: see QUARREL.

mi"su-ra'to, mi'su-rā'to, *adv.* [It.] In a measured or exact manner: a direction.

mis-use', mis-yūz', *vt.* **1.** To use or apply wrongly or improperly; as, to *misuse* one's powers.

'Let nothing be lost,' said our Saviour: but that is lost that is *misused*. PENN *Works, Fruits of Solitude* in vol. v, pt. i, maxim lxx, p. 128. [PH. 1782.]

2. To subject to ill treatment; abuse; maltreat.

He stated that none of the crew forward should be *misused* or imposed upon by the officers. W. B. WHITECAR, JR. *Four Years Aboard the Whaleship* ch. 1, p. 23. [L. '64.]

[< OF. *mesuser*, < *mes-* (see MIS-¹) + *user;* see USE, *v.*]

mis-use', mis-yūs', *n.* **1.** Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse. **mis-u'sage**‡. **2.** Erroneous or improper use; misapplication. **mis-u'sance**†; **mis-use'ment**†.

mis-u'ser, mis-yū'zėr, *n.* **1.** One who misuses. **2.** *Law.* Such a misuse or abuse of a privilege or franchise as should cause its forfeiture.

For an office . . . may be forfeited . . . by *mis-user*, or abuse; as if a judge takes a bribe.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 10, p. 153.

mis-uze', *vt.* Misuse. PHIL. Soc.

mis-ven'ture, mis-ven'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* An ill venture; a misadventure.

mis-ven'tur-ous, mis-ven'chur-us *or* -tiūr-us, *a.* Lacking boldness or courage: so used by Carlyle.

mis-way'†, *n.* A wrong way. **mis-waie'**†.

mis-ween'†, *vt.* To misjudge.

mis-wit'†, *vt.* To know ill.

mis-wom'ant, *n.* A bad woman.

mis-wont'ing†, *n.* Lack of practise.

mis-word', mis-wūrd', *vt.* To word wrongly or inaccurately; as, the telegram was *misworded*.

mis-word'†, *n.* **1.** A word inaccurately spoken. **2.** A profane word.

mis-wrench'†, *vt.* To twist awry.

mis'y, mis'i, *C.* (mai'si, *W.*), *n.* *Mineral.* Same as COPIAPITE. [< F. *misy*, < L. *misy*, < Gr. *misy*, a vitriolic ore.]

mit, mit, *n.* A mitt.

mi'ta, mī'tą, *n.* [Sp.] Enforced service formerly exacted by the Spaniards from the Indians of Peru.

mit'cal, *n.* Same as MISKAL.

mitch†, *n.* A loaf of bread. **mitche**†.

mitch'board", mich'-bōrd', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Naut.* A fork to hold up a boom or a mast.

Mitch-el'la, mich-el'ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trailing evergreen herbs of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*). *M. repens*, the common partridgeberry of North America, is the only species known besides one belonging to Japan. See PARTRIDGEBERRY. [< J. *Mitchell*, Virginia botanist.]

mite¹, mait, *n.* **1.** An acaridan arachnid, especially one of the smaller forms, as a cheese-mite, itch-mite, or harvest-mite. **2.** Some insect mistaken for the above. [< AS. *mīte*, mite.] **myte**†.

mite², *n.* **1.** A very small amount, portion, or particle; a minute object; as, she is a mere *mite* of humanity. **2.** A very small coin of Palestine in the time of Christ; also, formerly, an English coin and denomination of money worth one-sixth of a farthing; hence, any very small coin or sum of money; lepton. See explanations of the plate of COINS, 6, p. 368.

He subscribed his *mite* for the erection of a statue to him.
J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 328. [C. & H. '73.]

3†. A small English weight equaling about one-twentieth of a grain. [< D. *mijt*, mite.] **myte**†.

Synonyms: see DRIBLET; PARTICLE.

mi'ted, mai'ted, *a.* [Canada.] Badly cured, as codfish.

Mi-tel'la, mi-tel'ą, *n.* *Bot.* A small mainly North-American genus of low, slender, perennial herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), known as *miterwort* or *bishop's-cap*, with round heart-shaped leaves alternate on the runners and opposite on the flowering stems, and a slender raceme or spike of small pretty flowers. *M. diphylla*, the common miterwort, is the best-known species. [< L. *mitella*, dim. of *mitra;* see MITER.]

mi'ter, mai'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To confer a miter upon; raise to a dignity characterized by wearing a miter.

The *mitered* king Disdained to parley with so poor a thing.
BARRY CORNWALL *Marcian Colonna* pt. iii, st. 10.

2. To adorn or cover with a miter.

He shook his *mitred* locks. MILTON *Lycidas* l. 112.

3. *Mech.* To make or join with a miter or miter-joint; as, the frame was *mitered* badly. **4.** In sewing, knitting, etc., to make an angle in, as in a straight strip or band, by cutting out a three-cornered piece and uniting the resulting edges. **5.** In bookbinding, to join squarely at right angles.

II. *i.* To form a miter or miter-joint, as between two meeting surfaces. [< F. *mitrer*, < LL. *mitro*, < L. *mitra;* see MITER, *n.*] **mi'tre**‡.

— **mi'ter-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** One of several machines used by carpenters and joiners for cutting moldings, etc., to angles. **2.** *Print.* A machine for trimming brass rules to angles and accurate lengths.

mi'ter, *n.* **1.** A kind of head-dress or head-covering. (1) A head-dress worn by various church dignitaries, as popes, archbishops, bishops, and abbots, and consisting in modern times of a tall ornamental cap terminating in two peaks; hence, figuratively, the office or dignity of a bishop, etc. Formerly the miter was much lower in form. (2) The official head-dress of the ancient Jewish high priest. (3) A head-dress worn by the ancient Phrygians, Lydians, and other peoples of Asia Minor.

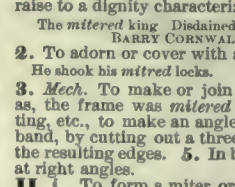

1. The Miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. The Miter of Samuel Harsnet, Archbishop of York, 1631. (From a brass.)

Archbishop Grindal long hesitated about accepting a *mitre*, from dislike of what he regarded as the mummery of consecration.
G. P. FISHER *The Reformation* ch. 10, p. 344. [S. '74.]

2. *Mech.* The junction of two bodies at an equally divided angle, as at the corner of a picture-frame; a piece cut at an angle for mitering, or pieces so cut and joined; a mitered joint. **3.** In joinery, a miter-square. **4.** A cap or cowl for a chimney or ventilator pipe. **5.** A miter-shell.

6. A gusset in a garment. **7.** A golden cap of official rank and dignity, placed above the arms of bishops and archbishops of the Church of England and Ireland. Bishops' miters rise from a plain golden circlet; archbishops', from ducal coronets. **8.** A base or counterfeit coin. [F., < L. *mitra*, < Gr. *mitra*, turban, belt.] **mi'tre**†; **my'ter**†; **my'tre**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**mi'ter-block"**, *n.* A block arranged for the convenient mitering of moldings, etc.—**m. box**, *n.* A box usually having a bottom and sides, but no top or ends, the sides having kerfs or saw-guides at angles of 90°, 45°, etc., and sometimes others, in which wooden strips may be sawed to accurate miters. Called also *miter-board.*—**m. cut**, *n. Glass-making.* An angular groove, as in plate glass, having a bottom angle of approximately 90°.—**m. drain**, *n.* A drain under the middle of a road to feed a side drain.—**m. iron**, *n.* A fagot of iron bars of cylindrical section arranged about a central circular bar, ready for forging.—**m. jack**, *n. Joinery.* A miter-box for cutting small moldings.—**m. joint**, *n.* A mitered joint.—**m. mushroom**, *n.* An edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*) so called from its miter-shaped cap.—**m. plane**, *n. Carp.* A plane having the bit set at an acute angle with the stock.—**m. post**, *n.* In hydraulic engineering, a meeting-post, as of a canal-lock gate.—**m. shell**, *n.* A handsome miter-shaped mitroid univalve.—**m. sill**, *n.* The bottom of the frame on which a lock-gate shuts. Called also *lock-sill* or *clap-sill.*—**m. snake**, *n.* A slender colubrine serpent (genus *Contia*), especially *C. episcopa*, of the Mexican borderland.—**m. square**, *n. Joinery.* A square with a blade of 45° angle.—**m. valve**, *n.* A valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis.—**m. wheel**, *n.* **1.** A bevel-wheel having its face inclined 45° to its axis. **2.** A friction-wheel having its working face 45° to its axis. **3.** A wheel for cutting a V groove in glass.

Miter-box, showing position of the saw.

mi'ter-wort", mai'tėr-wėrt", *n.* See MITELLA.—**false miterwort**, a plant (*Tiarella cordifolia*) of the same family, closely resembling and generally associated in habitat with the common miterwort. Called also *coolwort.*

mit'eyn†, *n.* Mitten.

mith'an, mith'un, *n.* [Ind.] The gaur.

mithe†, *vt.* To conceal.

mith'er, midh'ėr, *n.* [Scot.] Mother.

mith'ic†, *a.* Mythic.

Mith'ra, **Mith'ras**, } mith'rą, -rąs, *C. E. I.* (mai'thras, *W. Wr.*), } *n.* The Persian god of light; same as the Vedic Mitra; in the Zoroastrian belief, a god often acting as the mediator between the Supreme God and man. His worship was introduced into Rome and the Roman provinces under the empire.

Next to Ahura-Mazda, *Mithra* holds the highest place in heaven.
P. SCHAFF *A Christian Apology* p. 61. ['91.]

[< L. *Mithras*, < Gr. *Mithras*, < Old Per. *Mitra.*] **Mit'ra**†.—**Mith-ræ'um**, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A cell or crypt in which the secret rites of Mithra were celebrated.—**Mithra'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mithra.—**Mith'ra-cism**, **Mith-ra'i-cism**, *n.* The worship of Mithra.—**Mith'ra-ist**, *n.* A believer in or worshiper of Mithra.—**Mith'ra-ize**, *vt.* To teach or practise Mithraism.

mith'ri-date, mith'ri-dėt, *n. Med.* Anciently, a compound electuary used as an antidote or a preservative against poison: from King Mithridates VI. of Pontus, said to have made himself poison-proof by accustoming himself to taking poisons. **mith"ri-da'tum**†.

Mith"ri-dat'ic, mith'ri-dat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to any of several kings named Mithridates, rulers of ancient Pontus in Asia Minor, especially Mithridates VI., noted for his wars with the Romans. **Mith"ra-dat'ic**‡. **2**†. [m-] Pertaining to a mithridate.

mit'i-ga-ble, mit'i-gą-bl, *a.* That may be mitigated.

mit'i-gant, mit'i-gant, *a.* Mitigating; lenitive.

mit'i-gate, mit'i-gėt, *v.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render less harsh, severe, violent, or distressful; lessen the vigor or intenseness of; make milder or more endurable; moderate; assuage; alleviate; soften; diminish; as, to *mitigate* anger; to *mitigate* pain.

It was not for the purpose of creating pleasure, but of *mitigating* pain in the severest degree, that I first began to use opium as an article of daily diet.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Prelim.* p. 17. [T. & F. '55.]

2. [Rare.] To soften in manner or disposition; render accessible; mollify; appease.

II†. *i.* To become less severe or intense; become softened, assuaged, cooled, etc. [< L. *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigo*, < *mitis*, mild, + *ago*, make.]

Synonyms: see ABATE; ALLEVIATE; PALLIATE; RELAX.

—**mit'i-ga'ted-ly**, *adv.* In a milder manner or degree.—**mit'i-ga"tor**, *n.* One who or that which mitigates.

mit"i-ga'tion, mit'i-gē'shun, *n.* The act of mitigating or making less severe, harsh, distressing, etc.; the state of being mitigated; diminution of vigor, intensity, painfulness, and the like; as, the *mitigation* of suffering.

The *mitigation* of mental and physical exhaustion must be accompanied by a reduction of disease.
J. BLAKELY *Theol. of Inventions* ch. 3, p. 126. [C. & BROS. '56.]

[F., < L. *mitigation-n.*, < *mitigatus*; see MITIGATE.]

mit'i-ga-tive, mit'i-gą-tiv. **I.** *a.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate; mitigating. **II.** *n.* That which mitigates; a lenitive.

mit'i-ga-to-ry, mit'i-gą-to-ri. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to mitigation; mitigative. **II**†. *n.* That which mitigates or can mitigate.

mi'ting†, *n.* Little one; a pet name. **my'tyng**†.

mi'tis, mai'tis *or* mi'tis *n.* The chati. [L., mild.]

mi'tis-cast"ing, mai'tis-gast'ing, *n. Founding.* **1.** The process of making castings of wrought iron, the melting-point of which has been lowered by a slight addition of aluminum. **2.** A casting made by this process.

mit'kal, mit'kal, *n.* Morocco.] A money of account; miskal. See COIN. **mit'kul**‡.

mi'tome, mai'tōm, *n.* The denser part of cell-protoplasm. See illus. under CELL. [< Gr. *mitos*, thread.] **mi'tom**‡.

mi-to'sis, mi-tō'sis, *n.* [-SES, -sēz *or* -sēs, *pl.*] *Biol.* **1.** An indirect cell-division; karyokinesis: opposed to *amitosis.* **2.** The appearance presented by the nucleus at any stage in karyokinesis. [< Gr. *mitos*, thread.]

—**mi-tot'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting mitosis. **mi-tos'ic**‡. —**mi-tot'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mi-tra'ce-a, mi-trē'sē-ą *or* -trą'sē-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Mitridæ.* [< MITRA.] **mi-tra'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mi"traille', mi'trąg'y, *W.* (mi-traly', *C.*), *vt.* [Rare.] To fire upon with mitrailleuse. [< F. *mitrailler*, < *mitraille*; see MITRAILLE, *n.*]

mi"traille', *n.* Small metal missiles, as shot, fragments of iron, etc., fired in masses or quantities. [F., < OF. *mitaille*, fragments, < *mite*, mite, < D. *mijt*, mite.]

mi"trail"leur', mi'trą'lyūr', *n.* One who operates a mitrailleuse. [F., < *mitrailler*; see MITRAILLE, *v.*]

mi"trail"leuse', mi'trą'lyūz', *n.* A breech-loading machine gun for firing mitrailleuse or small missiles; especially, one of the type introduced into France about 1868 and used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-'71.

Known to the world only by dark whispers was the terrible *mitrailleuse*, whose prowess was now to be revealed in destruction hitherto unexampled. R. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 297. [T. N. '89.]

[F., < *mitrailler*; see MITRAILLE, *v.*]

mi'tral, mai'trul, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a miter; as, the *mitral* or bicuspid valve between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mitral valve. [F., < L. *mitra*; see MITER, *n.*]

—**mitral valve**, a membranous valve, composed of two segments, that guards the orifice between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

mi'tre, *v.* & *n.* Same as MITER.

Mit'ri-dæ, mit'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Tropicalian family of rachiglossate gastropods, especially those having 3 rows of teeth — median, transverse, and denticulate — lateral very broad and multidentate, and a mitriform shell with plicate columella; typical miter-shells. **Mi'tra**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., turban, < Gr. *mitra*, turban.]

—**mit'rid**, *n.*—**mi'troid**, *a.*

mit'ri-form, mit'ri-fōrm, *W. Wr.* (mai'tri-fōrm, *C. S.*) (XIII), *a.* Miter-shaped; having the form of a peaked cap; conical with entire or irregularly cleft base, as the calyptra of certain mosses. [< MITER + -FORM.] **mit'ré-form**‡.

mi'try, mai'tri, *a. Her.* Charged with miters.

mitt, mit, *n.* **1.** A sort of glove, often of lace or knitwork, worn on the hand and wrist or forearm, but not extending over the fingers; something resembling such a covering. **2.** A mitten.

The Canadian volunteers were dressed to meet the cold, with blue coats and beef moccasins, their feet well wrapped in nippes, and with woolen *mitts.*
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 337. [R. & H. '87.]

[Abbr. of MITTEN.] **mit**‡.

mit'ten, mit'n (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To cover with mittens, as the hands. **2.** [Colloq.] To refuse to marry; jilt.

mit'ten, *n.* **1.** A covering for the hand, incasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. **2.** A mitt. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] A glove. [< F. *mitaine*, mitten; cp. Ir. Gael. *mutan*, muff, Gael. *miotog*, mitten.] **met'ayn**†; **mit'ain**†; **mit'eyn**†; **myt'ane**†.

—**to get the mitten** (Colloq.), to be rejected as a lover, *i. e.*, to be given or get only the mitten, with the desired hand withdrawn. —**to give one the m.** [Colloq.], to mitten one. See MITTEN, *v.*, 2.

mit'tent, *a.* Emitting.

mit'ti-mus, mit'i-mus, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An order by a magistrate committing a prisoner to jail. (2) Formerly, a writ used in transmitting a record from one court to another. **2.** A dismissal, as from a situation.

Ignatius's black militia . . . have got their *mittimus* to Chaos.
CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets, Jesuitism* p. 259. [S. '72.]

[L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mitto*, send.]

mit'ty, mit'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The stormy petrel.

mit'u, mit'yū, *C.* (mai'tiu, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Braz.] The galeated curassow.

mit"u-po-rau'ga, mit'yu-po-rą'gą, *n.* [Braz.] One of various curassows, as *Crax alector.*

mi'ty, mai'ti, *a.* Containing or full of mites.

mi-u'rus, mai-yū'rus *or* mi-ū'rus, *n. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter with short penultimate syllable. [LL., < Gr. *meiouros*, curtailed, < *meiōn*, less, + *oura*, tail.] **mei-u'rus**‡.

mix[1], mix, *v.* [MIXED, less correctly MIXT; MIX'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to unite promiscuously into one mass, assemblage, or body; incorporate closely and indiscriminately together; mingle so as to render separately indistinguishable; as, to *mix* breeds of animals; to *mix* water with whisky. **2.** To join in company; associate; as, to *mix* oneself with the crowd.

To Heaven I swear,
To Heaven and all the powers that judge mankind,
Never to *mix* my plighted hands with thine.
ADDISON *Cato* act iii, sc. 1.

3. To produce by incorporating different ingredients; make by mingling; as, to *mix* dough.

II. *i.* **1.** To become promiscuously united or blended; become incorporated together into one body; as, gases *mix*; different varieties of a vegetable *mix.*

Plants *mix* or cross in the blossom only. A. A. CROZIER *Popular Errors about Plants* app., p. 157. [E. P. CO. '92.]

2. To mingle as a part, element, or companion; take part; associate; as, to *mix* in politics. [< AS. *miscian*, mix.]

Synonyms: amalgamate, associate, blend, combine, commingle, commix, compound, confuse, fuse, incorporate, join, meddle, mingle, unite. See CONFUSE.—Antonyms: see synonyms for SEPARATE.—Prepositions: to mix chicory *with* coffee; mix *with* the crowd; *in* the business.

Compounds, etc.:—**mix'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for mixing, as drugs, brick-clay, etc.—**mixing-picker**, *n. Wool-carding.* A machine to disentangle the fibers and more perfectly mix the materials before carding. Called also *fearnaught, mixing-willey*, and *tenter-hook willey.*—**mixing-sieve**, *n.* A sieve for thoroughly mixing materials by sifting them together.—**to mix up.** **1.** To confuse mentally; perplex; bewilder; as, I am all *mixed up.* **2.** To implicate or involve; as, to be *mixed up* in a plot.

—**mix'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mixed. **mix'i-ble**‡.—**mix'er**, *n.* One who or that which mixes; a machine or device for mixing; a malaxator.

mix[2], *ct.* [Prov. Eng.] To clean out. H. *Dict.*

mix[1], *n.* [Colloq.] Confusion caused by blundering; a muddle; mess.

mix[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Dung; filth. **2**†. A vile person; wretch. **mux**‡. **mix'hill"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill. **mix'el**‡; **mix'ell**,.

mixed, mixt, *pa.* **1.** Mingled in a body or mass; joined together; associated; blended.

Mixed actions are suits . . . wherein some real property is demanded, and also personal damages for a wrong sustained.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 118.

Could modern intelligence assume a visible shape, we should recognise at once, in its *mixed* character, the finger of man and the finger of God. GUIZOT *Civilization* tr. by W. Hazlitt, vol. i, lect. vi, p. 137. [A. '70.]

2. Promiscuous; as, a *mixed* multitude; a *mixed* company. **3.** Mentally confused. **mixt**‡.

Synonyms: see HETEROGENEOUS.

—**mixed angle**, a mixtilineal angle.

—**mix'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a mixed manner. **mixt'ly**‡.

mix'en, mix'n, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A dung-heap; compost-heap. [< AS. *mixen*, < *meox*, dung.] **mix'on**‡.

To pick the faded creature from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die.
TENNYSON *Enid* st. 31.

—**mix'en-cart"**†, *n.* A dung-cart.

mix'ite, mix'ait, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline, emerald to bluish-green, translucent, hydrated, basic copper-bismuth arsenate ($H_{22}Cu_{19}BiAs_8O_{56}$), crystallizing either in the monoclinic or triclinic system. [After A. *Mixa*, a Bohemian commissioner of mines.]

mixo-. Derived from Greek *mixo-* (< *mignymi*, mix): a combining form.

mix"o-bar-bar'ic, mix'o-bär-bar'ic, *a.* Partly barbarous; exhibiting both barbarous and civilized characteristics. [< Gr. *mixobarbaros*, < *mignymi*, fut. *mixō*, mix, + *barbaros*, barbarous.]

Mix"o-dec'ti-dæ, mix'o-dec'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of prosimians with enlarged incisors and simple premolars. **Mix"o-dec'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MIXO- + Gr. *dēktēs*, biter, < *daknō*, bite.]

—**mix"o-dec'tid**, *n.*—**mix"o-dec'toid**, *a.*

mix-og'a-mous, mix-eg'ą-mus, *a. Ich.* Having males in excess of females on the spawning-beds, several males attending to one female. [< MIXO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**mix-og'a-my**, *n.*

Mix"o-sau'ri-dæ, mix'o-sâ'ri-dī *or* -sau'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of ichthyopterygians with the radius and ulna long and separated by an interspace. **Mix"o-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MIXO- + Gr. *saura*, lizard.]—**mix"o-sau'rid**, *n.*—**mix"o-sau'roid**, *a.* & *n.*

Mix'tec, mix'tec, *n.* One of the people of early Mexico living near the present city of Acapulco; also, the language of the Mixtecs, forming part of the great Zapotec-Mixtec linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

mix'ti-form, mix'ti-fōrm, *a.* Having a mixed form or character; heterogeneous. [< L. *mixtus* (pp. of *misceo*, mix) + -FORM.]

mix"ti-lin'e-al, mix'ti-lin'ę-ąl, *a.* Formed by or containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc. A *mixtilineal* angle is one contained by a curve and a straight line. [< L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, mix, + LINEAL.] **mix"ti-lin'e-ar**‡.

mix'tion, mix'chun, *n.* **1.** A mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum, used for attaching gold-leaf to distemper pictures or to wood. **2**†. A mixture. [F., < L. *mixtion(n-)*, < *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, mix.] **mis'tion**†; **mix'ion**†.

mix'ture, mix'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed; as, to form by *mixture.*

Early in history the continual *mixtures* by conquest were just so many experiments in mixing races as are going on in South America now. W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* ch. 2, p. 69. [A. '73.]

2. Something resulting from or obtained by mixing; a mass, assemblage, or body formed by a promiscuous mingling of different substances, objects, principles, etc.; as, a *mixture* of liquids or of good and evil.

The English government is a *mixture* of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.
HUME *Essays, National Characters* p. 122. [W. L. & CO.]

3. Something added as an ingredient; that which is mixed with something else; as, mirth with a *mixture* of sadness. **4.** *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of an aqueous solution in which is suspended an insoluble compound and intended for internal use. **5.** *Chem. & Mineral.* A commingling in which the ingredients retain their individual properties or separate chemical nature: if chemically combined it is a *compound.* **6.** In organ-building, a flue-stop in which each key has two or more pipes; a compound stop. Called also *furniture-stop.* **7.** A variegated or mottled fabric, usually of quiet coloring. **8.** *Eccl.* The addition of a small quantity of water to the wine of the eucharist; krasis. [F., < L. *mixtura*, < *mixtus*, pp. of *misceo*, mix.]—**mechanical mixture**, a composition of two or more substances, each remaining distinct, and being capable of separation by mechanical means.—**rule of m.**, in arithmetic, alligation.

mix'ty-max'ty, mix'ti-max'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Mingled confusedly or promiscuously. **mix'tie-max'tie**‡.

miz'deh, miz'dė, *n.* A mormyroid fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

mi'zer, *n.* Same as MISER[2].

miz'maze", miz'mēz', *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A maze; labyrinth. **2.** Bewilderment. [Reduplication of MAZE[1], *n.*]

miz'zen, miz'n, *n. Naut.* A triangular storm-sail, sometimes set on the mizzenmast in place of the spanker: generally called *storm-mizzen.* Called also *mizzen-sail.* See illus. under SHIP. [< F. *misaine*, < It. *mezzana*, < L. *mediānus*; see MEDIAN[2], *a.*] **miz'en**‡.

—**miz'zen-mast**, *n.* The mast next abaft the mainmast.—**miz'zen-rig"ging**, *n.* The rigging, especially the shrouds, of the mizzenmast.—**miz'zen-top"**, *n.* The top or platform of the mizzenmast.—**miz'zen-top"-man**, *n.* One doing duty in the mizzentop.

miz'zle[1], miz'l, *vi.* [MIZ'ZLED; MIZ'ZLING.] To rain in very fine drops; mist. [Freq. of MIST, *v.*] **mis'le**‡; **mis'tle**†.

miz'zle[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To muddle; confuse; as, *mizzled* with liquor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succumb or yield; sometimes, to become tipsy. **2.** [Slang.] To go or run; be off.

miz'zle, *n.* Mist-like rain; drizzle. **mis'ling**†; **miz'zling**‡.—**miz'zly**, *a.* Misty. **mis'ly**†.

miz'zled, miz'ld, *a.* [Scot.] Mottled; party-colored.

miz'zon-ite, miz'un-ait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to white, transparent to translucent sodium-calcium-aluminum chlorsilicate, crystallizing in the tetragonal system and a member of the scapolite group. [< Gr. *meizōn*, greater.]

miz'zy, miz'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quagmire.

Mjol'nir, myōl'nir, *n. Norse Myth.* Thor's terrible hammer: after Ragnarök to pass into the possession of his sons Modi and Magni. **Miol'nir**‡ **Mjol'ner**‡.

Thor . . . possesses three very precious articles. The first is a mallet called *Mjolner*, which both the frost and mountain giants know to their cost, when they see it hurled against them in the air.
R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 299. [S. C. G. '79.]

mka'ma, mkā'mą, *n.* [Afr.] A viceroy or subking; lord.

The title of *mkama* . . . is synonymous with viceroy or subking, though literally translated it means 'lord.' STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 408. [H. '79.]

mkun'gu, mkŭn'gū. *n.* [Afr.] A chief of the first rank; general: a military title.

Kasódaka was immediately invested with white cloths and with all the honors, privileges and greatness of a *Mkungu* of Uganda. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 376. [H. '79.]

mne-mon'ic, ne-mon'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, aiding, or designed to aid the memory. **mne-mon'ic-al‡;** **mne"mo-tech'nic‡.**

But a reflective memory, supported by *mnemonic* contrivances, and assisted by recollective efforts, is so far in the nature of work. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* lect. i, p. 15. [S. '64.]

II. *n.* Mnemonics. [< Gr. *mnēmonikos,* < *mnaomai,* remember.] — **mne"mo-ni'cian,** *n.* One versed in or a teacher of mnemonics.

mne-mon'ics, ne-mon'ics, *n.* The art or science of artificial memory; a system of principles and formulas designed to assist the recollection in particular instances.

The picture-writing of the Aztecs . . . was, in truth, only a system of *mnemonics,* . . . mainly dependent on memory and an arbitrary association of ideas. D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 128. [MACM. '62.]

[< Gr. *mnēmonika,* neut. pl. of *mnēmonikos;* see MNEMONIC.] **mne"mo-tech'nics‡; mne'mo-tech"ny‡.** — **mne"mo-nist,** *n.* A mnemonician.

Mne-mos'y-ne, ne-mes'i-nē *or* -nē, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of memory, daughter of Heaven and Earth, and by Zeus mother of the Muses.

Mni"o-til'ti-dæ, nī'o-til'ti-dē *or* nī"o-til'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American family of oscine birds having 9 primaries, the bill slender with the angle of gonys not forward of the nostril, and tertials not elongated; American warblers. **Mni"o-til'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mnion,* moss, + *tiltos,* va. of *tillō,* pluck out.] — **mni"o-til'toid,** *a.*

mo†, *a., n.,* & *adv.* More. **moe†.**

-mo. A suffix added to numbers or their names to indicate into how many leaves a sheet is folded; as, 12*mo* or duodecimo. Instead of *-mo* a small circle is sometimes used, being placed above and to the right of the number; as, 12°. The *-mo,* which is originally and strictly a Latin termination, is now often added to the English numerals in such use; as, sixteen*mo,* etc. [< *-mo* as in DUODECIMO.]

mo'a, mō'ɑ, *n.* [New Zealand.] A recently extinct dinornithoid bird of New Zealand, etc., having enormous legs with at least three toes, and obsolete wings. Some were 10 or 11 feet high.

Mo'ab-ite, mō'ab-āit, *n.* One of the descendants of Moab, son of Lot. *Gen.* xix, 36, 37. — **Mo'ab-ite,** *a.*

— **Moabite stone or tablet,** the stele of Mesha, king of Moab, found at Dhîbân in 1868, belonging to the 9th century B. C., the fragments of which are now in the Louvre. It contains one of the earliest inscriptions in the Phenician alphabet, and its language differs only dialectally from the Hebrew. It records the subjection of the Moabites by Omri, and their successful revolt against Israel after the death of Ahab.

Mo'ab-i"tess, mō'ab-āi"tes, *n.* A female Moabite.

Mo'ab-i"tish, mō'ab-āi'tish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite. **Mo"ab-it'ic‡.**

mo-ach'i-bo, mo-ach'i-bō, *n.* The cotton-plant: so called in some of the Pacific islands.

moan, mōn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express sorrow over by mournful sounds; lament; bewail.

Moan for the living; *moan* our sins,—
The wrath of man, more fierce than thine.
R. H. DANA *The Buccaneer* st. 28.

2†. To cause to lament; distress.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a low mournful sound of distress; groan feebly or inarticulately; as, to *moan* in pain. **2.** To make a low mournful sound like one in distress: said of inanimate objects; as, the sea *moans.*

I heard the music *moan;*
It *moaned* like a dismal autumn wind.
ALDRICH *The Tragedy* st. 7.

[< AS. *mānan,* moan.] **mone†.**

moan, *n.* **1.** A low mournful sound made by one in distress; a feeble or inarticulate groan; as, the *moans* of the dying. **2.** A sound like that made by one moaning; as, the *moan* of the wind. **3†.** Lamentation; complaint. **mon†; mone†.**

moan'ful†, *a.* Mournful; sorrowful. — **moan'ful-ly†,** *adv.*

moap'eye", mōp'āi", *n. Pathol.* Same as MYOPIA.

Mo-a'ri-a, mo-ē'ri-ɑ *or* -ɡ'ri-ɑ, *n. Zoögeog.* A hypothetical continent of the South Pacific, characterized by the presence of moas and of which New Zealand and other Pacific islands are regarded as remnants. [< MOA.] — **Mo-a'ri-an,** *a.*

moat, mōt, *vt.* To surround with a defensive ditch; also, to answer as a moat for.

And all without A trench was sunk, to *moat* the place about.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii, l. 443.

moat, *n.* **1.** A ditch on the outside of a fortress wall; a foss. **2†.** A dwelling or building. **3†.** A hill; mound. [< OF. *mote,* embankment, < LL. *mota,* hill; cp. G. dial. *mott,* bog.] **mote†.**

moate†, *v.* Same as MUTE², *v.*

moat'-hen"†, *n.* A marsh-hen.

Mo-at'ta-lite, mō-at'ɑ-lait, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect; a Motazilite.

mob¹, mob, *vt.* [MOBBED; MOB'BING.] **1.** To assail or annoy as by a disorderly crowd; as, to *mob* an obnoxious orator.

Your grandfathers *mobbed* Priestley only that you might set up his statue. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 18. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To scold. H. *Dict.*

mob², *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To cover or conceal with a cap or cowl; hood. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To dress awkwardly.

mob¹, *n.* **1.** A turbulent or lawless crowd; a disorderly or riotous gathering or assembly; a rabble; throng; as, the excesses of the *mob.*

A *mob* is a compound mass of human beings in which each one has for the moment all the follies and evil passions of the rest in addition to his own. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 188. [AS. M.]

2. The lowest classes of people; the masses; the common people; as, a candidate acceptable to the *mob.*

'*Mob*' for the 'mobile' vulgar, the multitude swayed hither and thither by each gust of passion or caprice.
TRENCH *On Study of Words* lect. v, p. 158. [W. J. W.]

3. [Austral.] A herd or flock of animals. [Abbr. of L. *mobile,* orig. *mobile vulgus,* fickle crowd; *mobile,* neut. of *mobilis* (see MOBILE, *a.*); *vulgus,* rabble.]

Synonyms: canaille, crowd, dregs of the people, lower classes, masses, populace, rabble. The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding; a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob.*

— **mob'-law",** *n.* The lawless exercise of authority by a mob or rabble; government by the mob; lynch-law. — **mob'-master,** *n.* A leader of the mob; a demagogue. — **mob'-reader,** *n.* [Rare.] An unlearned or ignorant reader. — **mob'-story,** *n.* A vulgar story.

mob², *n.* A cap or head-dress worn by women and girls, especially one having broad bands to be tied together under the chin. **mob'-cap"‡.**

A *mob-cap* is still a word in common use for a morning cap, which conceals the whole head of hair, and passes under the chin.
COLERIDGE *Works, Notes on Shakespeare, Hamlet* in vol. iv, p. 158. [H. '58.]

[< MD. *mop,* woman's cap.]

mob'bi-fy†, *vt.* To mob.

mob'bish, mob'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; lawless; rude; vulgar; as, *mobbish* conduct.

And in many counties, where the people were divided, *mobbish* combats and skirmishes ensued.
HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 55, p. 223. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

mob'ble†, *vt.* To mobile.

mob'by, mob'i, *n.* **1.** Apple- or peach-juice from which brandy is to be distilled; also, formerly, the distillate. **2†.** Potato-whisky; mabby. [Perhaps < W. Ind.]

mo'bed, mō'bed, *n.* One of the three orders of Parsi priests. [< Zend *moubed.* "Contr. of *magi-pat* (Prince of the Magis)." MAX MÜLLER.] HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* p. 197.

mo'bee¹, mō'bi, *n.* [W. Ind.] A fermented liquor made from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mob'ee², *n.* Same as MABBY.

mo'bil, *a.* Mobile. PHIL. SOC.

mo'bile, mō'bil (XIII), *a.* **1.** Characterized by ease or freedom of motion; freely movable; hence, changing easily in expression or in state of mind; changeable; fickle; also, moving or flowing freely from lack of viscosity; as, a *mobile* countenance; a *mobile* crowd; *mobile* liquids.

In the horse, we find that the lack of sensitive extremities is partly compensated for by highly sensitive and *mobile* lips. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 8, p. 360. [A. '83.]

2. Such as may be moved or moves from one place to another; not fixed or stationary; movable; as, *mobile* articles. [F., < L. *mobilis,* movable, < *moveo,* move.]

Synonyms: changeable, changing, expressive, fickle, movable, sensitive, variable, volatile. See ACTIVE. — **Antonyms:** dull, fixed, immovable, inexpressive, still, stolid, unchanging, unvarying.

mob'i-le, mob'i-lē *or* -lē, *n.* [L.] **1.** Anything movable: now chiefly in philosophy. **2†.** That which causes motion; a mover. Compare PRIMUM MOBILE. **3†.** The mob; populace. See MOB¹, *n.* **mo'bile†.**

mo-bil'i-an-er, mo-bil'i-an-ėr, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A pond-turtle (*Pseudemys mobiliensis*).

mo-bil'i-ty¹, mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality, character, or state of being mobile; as, *mobility* of countenance; the *mobility* of a crowd; the *mobility* of water.

The capacity of change of place, or of being set in motion, constitutes what is called *mobility.*
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* pt. i, ch. 2, § 25, p. 12. [I. B. & CO.]

2†. Motion; movement. [< F. *mobilité,* < L. *mobilitā(t-)s,* < *mobilis;* see MOBILE, *a.*]

mob-il'i-ty², *n.* The mob or populace: sometimes contrasted humorously with *nobility.*

In her [Queen Elizabeth's] time, there was then the court-yard for the *mobility,* and the apartments for the nobility.
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 189. [H. M. & CO.]

mo'bil-ize, mō'bil-aiz, *C.*[1] (mob'il-, *C.*[2] *F. I. S. W. Wr.*), *v.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make ready for active service, as an army, or more rarely a fleet; prepare to take the field.

To *mobilize* a hundred thousand soldiers is a task of magnitude even for nations working under military government and provided with standing armies. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. iv, ch. 10, p. 204. [C. CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To get ready for active service. [< F. *mobiliser,* < *mobile;* see MOBILE, *a.*] **mo'bil-ise‡.**

— **mo"bil-i-za'tion,** *n.* **mo"bil-i-sa'tion‡.**

mob'let, *vt.* To cover with a cap or mob, as the head.

mob'let†. **I.** *a.* Movable. **II.** *n.* Movable property.

mob-oc'ra-cy, mob-oc'rɑ-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** Lawless control of public affairs by the mob or populace; government by the lawless classes. **2.** The mob considered as the dominant class.

The ruling powers, with a fierce *mobocracy* behind them, shot off into a mad carnival of butchery and lawlessness and terrorism. H. N. HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* ch. 2, p. 49. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

[< MOB¹, *n.*, + Gr. *kratein,* rule.]

mob'o-crat, mob'o-crat, *n.* One who favors mobocracy; a demagogue. [< MOB¹, *n.*, + Gr. *kratein,* rule.]

The mayor turned *mobocrat* and thrust the discussionists out of doors. MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, ch. 23, p. 303. [F. & W. '90.]

— **mob"o-crat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to mobocracy.

mobs'man, mobz'man, *n.* [Slang.] A thief who dresses stylishly; swell-mobsman.

moc'ɑ-do†, *n.* **1.** A fabric, probably a kind of velveteen, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** Mockery. **moch'-a-do†; mock'a-do†.**

moc'ɑ-dor†, *n.* A handkerchief.

moc'ɑ-sin¹, moc'ɑ-sin, *n.* A foot-covering made of soft leather or buckskin; worn by the North-American Indians and others.

Buckskin Moccasins.

The *moccasin* was a shoe made of buckskin,—durable, soft, pliant, noiseless. It was the best covering for a hunter's foot that human skill ever contrived. D. H. MONTGOMERY *Leading Facts of Am. Hist.* ¶ 36, p. 41. [CHAUT. '91.]

[< Algonkian *mawcahsun,* shoe.] **moc'as-sen‡; moc'ɑ-son‡; moc'ɑs-sin‡.**

— **moc'ɑ-sin-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of several orchids of the genus *Cypripedium,* common in the United States, the labellum or lip of which somewhat resembles a moccasin. Called also *Indian-shoe, lady's-slipper, moccasin-plant,* and *Venus's-slipper.* See also LADY'S-SLIPPER.

moc'ɑ-sin², *n.* A dark-colored, obscurely blotched venomous crotaline snake of the southern United States, of the genus *Ancistrodon. A. piscivorus* is the water-moccasin; *A. atrofuscus* is the highland or upland moccasin or cottonmouth. [Appar. < MOCCASIN¹.]

moc'ɑ-sined, moc'ɑ-sind, *a.* Incased in or wearing a moccasin or moccasins.

mo'cha, mō'cɑ, *n.* **1.** A choice coffee, properly that brought from Mocha in Arabia. See COFFEE. **2.** A weight of Abyssinia, equal to a troy ounce. **3.** One of various geometrid moths; as, the birch-*mocha* (*Ephyra pendularia*). **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A cat of mixed brown and black color: named from the Mocha stone.

mochet†, *a.* & *adv.* Much.

moche, mōsh, *n.* [F.] An original imported package of spun silk.

moch'el†, *a.* & *n.* Mickle.

mo-chi'la, mo-chi'lɑ, *n.* [Sp.] [Western U. S.] The large leather flap covering a saddletree.

mo'chras, mō'crɑs, *n.* [Hind.] An astringent medicinal gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax Malabaricum,* of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), of India: used also as a dyestuff. **mo'chur-rus‡.**

mock, mec, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mimic in derision or contempt; hence, to treat scornfully or derisively; make sport of; deride; as, to *mock* one's opponent. **2.** To deceive by false show or pretense; disappoint the expectations of; delude; as, to *mock* one with insincere promises. **3.** To imitate exactly; simulate.

Every one of Salvator's [lines] *mocks* all the rest. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 4, ch. 3, p. 309. [W. & S. '58.]

4†. To bid defiance to.

II. *i.* To express or manifest ridicule, scorn, or contempt; indulge in derisive or contemptuous mimicry; make sport; jeer; as, to *mock* at one's fear. [< OF. *mocquer;* cp. MD. *mocken,* mumble, L. *maccus,* clown.]

Synonyms: banter, chaff, deride, flout, gibe, insult, jeer, make a butt of, make game of, taunt. See IMITATE; MISLEAD; RIDICULE. — **Antonyms:** see synonyms for PRAISE. — **Prepositions.** mock *at* misfortune; mock a person *with* deceitful hopes.

mock, *a.* Merely imitating the reality; unreal; sham; counterfeit; assumed; as, *mock* dignity.

Paris could not any more be the head-quarters of his [James Stewart's] organization and the scene of his *mock* Court.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 181. [H.]

Synonyms: see COUNTERFEIT.

mock, *n.* **1.** An act of mocking; an act or a speech of derision, scorn, or contempt; a jeer; sneer.

Perchance some shepherd on Lincolnian plains, . . .
Received thee first amid the merry *mocks*
And arch allusions of his fellow swains.
LAMB *The Family Name* l. 7.

2. That which is mocked or derided. **3.** Mock-turtle. **4.** [Rare.] Imitation; simulation.

And gazed with fond eyes that her tears tried to smother
On a *mock* of those eyes that I gave to another!
HOOD *Lycus* st. 8.

5. [Prov. Eng.] A trifle.

Compounds, etc.: — **mock'-ap"ple,** *n.* The wild balsam-apple (*Echinocystis lobata*). — **m.-beggart,** *n.* An inhospitable person. — **m.-God†,** *n.* A blasphemer. — **m.-guest†,** *n.* One who offers sham hospitality, like the Barmecide. — **m.-heroic.** **I.** *a.* Imitating or burlesquing the heroic manner or a heroic character. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* Affectation of grand manner in expressing trivialities. **2.** A composition using the grand style as a comic expedient. — **m.-knees,** *n. Veter. Surg.* An abnormal deposit that hardens in the region of a horse's knee: sometimes used in the form of powder or tincture in cases of epilepsy. **horse'-crust"‡; knee'-scab"‡; night'-eyes"†.** — **m.-nightingale,** *n.* The blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). — **m.-shadow,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Twilight. H. *Dict.* **m. sun,** see PARHELION. — **m.-turtle,** *n.* A dish of calf's head dressed with sauce to resemble turtle. — **m.-turtle soup,** soup prepared from calf's head or other meat, and somewhat resembling green-turtle soup. — **m.-velvet,** *n.* A fabric made in resemblance of velvet: probably moccado. — **to make a m. of,** to scoff at; subject to ridicule or contempt; make a butt of. — **to make m.** or **mocks at,** to treat lightly; make light of.

mock'a-bl(e, mec'ɑ-bl, *a.* Capable of being mocked.

mock'a-dour†, *n.* Muckender.

mock'age†, *n.* Mockery. — **mock'ard†,** *n.* A mocker.

mock'er, mek'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which mocks. **2.** A mimine bird, as the mocking-bird. **3.** An irrisorid.

mock'er-nut", mek'ėr-nut", *n.* A hickory-tree (*Carya tomentosa*), or its fruit. The tree has a close and rough but not scaly bark, and a thick-shelled nut with a very thick and hard husk. The kernel is not equal in excellence to that of the shellbark hickory.

mock'er-y, mek'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Derisive or contemptuous mimicry or deception; a speech or action of contempt or scorn; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule; as, the *mockery* of one's enemies.

The shouts of *mockery* made a coward of me.
SOUTHEY *Thalaba* bk. i, st. 43.

2. A false show; a deceitful appearance; sham.

Would marriage be other than a hideous *mockery,* unless one's heart — and all one's heart — were in it!
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. ii, ch. 15, p. 315. [A. '83.]

3. That which is mocked; a butt of ridicule; as, they made him a *mockery.* **4.** Labor in vain; disappointing effort; as, our toil is a *mockery.* [< OF. *mocquerie,* < *mocquer,* MOCK.]

Synonyms: see BANTER.

mock'et¹, *n.* Same as MOQUETTE.

mock'et²†, *n.* A napkin. H. *Dict.*

mock'ing, mek'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of MOCK, *v.*

— **mock'ing-stock"†,** *n.* A laughing-stock. — **m.-thrush,** *n.* A mimine bird; specifically, the brown thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*). **mock'-thrush"†.** — **m.-wren,** *n.* An American wren (genus *Thryothorus*); specifically, the great Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*).

mock'ing-bird", mek'ing-bėrd", *n.* **1.** An American mimine bird of the genus *Mimus;* specifically, *M. polyglottus,* common in the southern United States, gray above, dusky-white below, with white in the wings and outer tail-quills, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of imitating other sounds. **2.** One of various other birds: (1) A timeliine that mocks or imitates other birds. (2) A mock-nightingale. **mock'-bird"‡.**

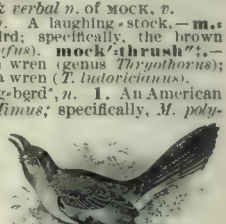

Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*). ½

mock'ing-ly, mek'ing-li, *adv.* In a mocking manner; derisively; contemptuously.

mock'ish, mek'ish, *a.* Mock; spurious.

mock'le, *a.* Same as MICKLE.

mock'-or"ange, mec'-or'enj, *n.* An ornamental shrub (*Philadelphus coronarius*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), from southern Europe, with cream-colored flowers resembling those of the orange in form and fragrance; called also *syringa* and *false syringa;* also, any other species of the same genus, as *P. grandiflorus* and *P. inodorus* of the United States, sometimes cultivated.

mockt, *pp.* Mocked. PHIL. SOC.

moc'main, mec'mēn, *n.* A very light and elastic white fiber, the product of the silk-cotton plant (*Bombax Malabaricum*). [Perh. < Chin. *mah,* tree, + *mien,* cotton.]—**mocmain truss,** a surgical truss stuffed with mocmain.

mo'co, mō-cō, *n.* [Braz.] The rock-cavy (*Cavia rupestris*).

Mo'coa, mō'cō, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Mo'co-an‡.**

mo-cud'dum, mo-cud'um, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The head man of a village, or an overseer of laborers. **mu-kad'dam‡.**

mo'dal, mō'dal, *a.* Of or denoting a mode or manner, especially a mode of grammar or of logical statement; characterized by form or manner without reference to matter or substance; as, *modal* forms; *modal* particles; *modal* distinctions. [< LL. *modalis,* < L. *modus,* mode, manner.]—**mo'dal-ly,** *adv.*

mo'dal, *n.* A modal proposition.

mo'dal-ism, mō'dal-izm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* (1) Adherence to a mode or manner, or a doctrine advocating a mode; as, *modalism* in baptism. (2) Sabellianism. **2.** *Logic.* The doctrine that modal propositions and modal syllogisms are of fundamental importance in the science of rational thought.—**mo'dal-ist,** *n.* One who professes or maintains modalism.—**mo"dal-is'tic,** *a.*

mo-dal'i-ty, mo-dal i-ti, *n.* **1.** Modal character: the fact or quality of being modal. **2.** *Logic & Metaph.* The character of a proposition as expressing or asserting a sequence of necessity or of contingency—necessity in the wide sense including impossibility, and contingency in the wide sense including probability and possibility.

In this connection the name 'Modalist,' which has been given to the following treatise, may be mentioned. It is intended to indicate that the reintroduction of *modality* is characteristic of the new logic. Other features may equal this in importance, but none other has so evidently modified the rules and formulæ of the science. E. J. HAMILTON *Modalist* p. 4. [G. & CO. '91.]

3. *Civ. Law.* A qualification, whether of restriction or enlargement, of the terms of an instrument; specifically, a limitation or condition expressed as to time and place of performing a contract. **4†.** Modalism. [< LL. *modalitas,* < *modalis;* see MODAL.]

mod'der†, *n.* Mauther.

mode, mōd, *n.* **1.** Manner of existence, action, doing, manifestation, etc.; way; method; form; sort; as, a *mode* of living; a *mode* of thought or exertion.

I believe that one great charm and beauty of antiquity is, that we view it out of the midst of quite another *mode* of life; and the more perfectly this can be done, the better. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, Furness Abbey* in vol. i, p. 188. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Prevailing style or popular custom; common fashion: especially in the phrase *the mode.*

A bedstead of the antique *mode.*
SWIFT *Baucis and Philemon* l. 68.

3. *Gram.* (1) The manner in which the action, being, or state expressed by a verb is stated or conceived, whether as actual, doubtful, commanded, etc.; denoted by the form of the verb. (2) The verb-form used to express action, etc., in a particular manner: less correctly called *mood.*

The English modes proper are the indicative, the subjunctive, and the imperative. Certain verb-phrases are also called modes, as those formed by *may, might, can, could* (**potential**), *should, would* (**conditional**), *must, ought* **obligative**.

4. *Logic.* (1) The style of the connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a proposition; modality: as, with respect to *mode* propositions are either apodeictic or problematic. (2) Same as MOOD. **5.** *Psychol.* A faculty or a phenomenon of mind considered as a state of consciousness; also (Locke), the nature of an idea as either simple or complex. **6.** *Philos. & Phys. Sci.* The manner of the existence of a thing so far as it is not essential, an accidental or contingent state or quality; as, fluidity and solidity are *modes* of the existence of metals; heat is a *mode* of motion. **7.** *Metaph.* That which is a necessary condition of thinking and may have only a subjective existence; as, time and space are *modes* of thought.

It is the relation of time to space which, in the first instance at least, enables us to think of coexistence as a *mode* of time. CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 8, p. 542. [MACM. '89.]

8. *Mus.* A method or system of dividing the intervals of an octave by placing the steps and half steps of which it is composed in varying arbitrary positions. See GREEK, GREGORIAN, MAJOR, and MINOR MODES, below, and compare SCALE. **9.** In lace-making: (1) A small decorative piece inserted in a pattern and giving it its distinguishing characteristic. (2) The openwork or other filling between the solid parts of a pattern. **10.** A kind of silk. Compare ALAMODE. **11.** [Rare.] Gradation; degree; variety. **12†.** Rhythm; measure; harmony. [F., < L. *modus,* manner.]

Phrases, etc.: **all the mode,** in general fashion; extremely fashionable. **conjunctive m.,** same as SUBJUNCTIVE MODE. **Greek modes** (*Mus.*), the modes in use among the ancient Greeks, consisting each of two tetrachords and one whole step. When the step was between the tetrachords, the mode was named after the tetrachord; when below or above, *hypo-* or *hyper-* was respectively prefixed. The modes were named as follows: Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Hypodorian (or Eolian), Hypophrygian (or Ionian or Iastian), Hypolydian, Hyperdorian (or Mixolydian), Hyperphrygian (or Locrian), Hyperlydian.—**Gregorian modes** (*Mus.*), the modes, modeled on the Greek, authorized by Bishop Ambrosius of Milan in the 4th century, and later extended and perfected by Pope Gregory and others. They cover in range the modern diatonic scale from A, the first space in the bass, to C, the third space in the treble, and were divided by some authorities into 14 groups or modes, "*authentic*" (the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Eolian, Locrian, and Ionian) and 7 *plagal* (the Hypodorian, Hypophrygian, Hypolydian, Hypomixolydian, Hypoeolian, Hypolocrian, and Hypoionian). From the fact, however, that the *Locrian* and *Hypolocrian* modes are imperfect, the interval-and being perfect, they are entirely rejected by many authorities, and by all practically disused, the number of modes being thus limited to 12. Called also *church mode, ecclesiastical mode.*—**major m.** (*Mus.*), a modern mode, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and Gregorian Ionian, consisting of two steps, a half step, three steps, and a half step. See MAJOR.—**minor m.** (*Mus.*), a modern mode equivalent (in its earliest form) to the Greek and Gregorian Eolian. See MINOR.—**mode'-book",** *n.* A book of fashions.

mod'el, med'el, *v.* [MOD'ELED or MOD'ELLED; MOD'EL-ING or MOD'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fashion after or make in conformity with a model or pattern; form on or over something as a model; make a model of or for; mold; shape; as, to *model* a political constitution; to *model* a garment over a form; to *model* a design in clay for sculpture. **2.** Specifically, in drawing and painting, to give an appearance of relief to, as a face or head.

A statue in gilt bronze could not have been *modeled* and cast in Rome in 608. R. LANCIANI in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 600.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a model or pattern; form models; design and execute material forms either original or imitative.

I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist *models* in clay. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 2, p. 30. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. To assume a form like that of a model; take on the appearance of the natural form. [< F. *modeler,* < OF. *modelle;* see MODEL, *n.*]

mod'el, *a.* Answering or used as a model; suitable for a model; worthy to be imitated.

Darius, the *model* Oriental prince, brave, sagacious, astute, great in the arts both of war and peace.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 102. [A. '85.]

—**model doll,** a figure resembling the human form, used for displaying clothing.

mod'el, *n.* **1.** An object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made or already existing; a material pattern of natural size; more rarely, a plan or drawing; as, a *model* of an invention; a *model* of a building; to draw a *model.* **2.** Specifically: (1) In sculpture, the plaster or clay original of a work to be executed in stone or metal. (2) A person who does duty as a copy or pattern for painters or sculptors. (3) A work of art intended or considered as a standard for works of its kind; a sculptured canon of art, as that of Lysippus. **3.** A thing or person to be imitated or patterned after; that which is taken as a pattern or an example; as, he is a *model* of goodness; his essays are *models* of elegance.

The importance of *models* is not confined to the fine arts. They have their place in every department of human effort where excellence is sought.
JOSEPH ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* ch. 25, p. 255. [A. '66.]

4. That which strikingly resembles something else; an approximate copy or image; as, she is the *model* of her mother. **5.** A concise or abridged form, as of a treatise. [< OF. *modelle,* < L. *modulus,* measure, dim. of *modus,* measure.]—**mod'el-wood",** *n.* The hard, light-colored wood of *Nauclea* or *Adina cordifolia,* of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*): so called in India.

Synonyms: archetype, copy, design, example, facsimile, image, imitation, mold, original, pattern, prototype, representation, type. A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the copy that has been made from it; as, the *models* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model;* his workmen must exactly copy in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. The *archetype* is the original form, actual or ideal, in accordance with which existing things are made, especially the original form in the mind of the Creator; a *prototype* is either the original or an authenticated copy that has the authority of the original as a standard to which other objects of its kind must conform, though the latter sense is comparatively rare. See EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL.

mod'el-er, med'el-er, *n.* One who models; specifically, one who executes plastic work. **mod'el-er‡.**

mod'el-ing, med'el-ing, *n.* *Art.* **1.** In sculpture, the art of constructing in clay or wax a model afterward to be reproduced in plaster, stone, or metal. **2.** In painting, the art of representing figures as if in natural relief, so that they appear to project from the ground, or, in portrait-painting, of indicating truthfully the various solid aspects of a figure. **mod'el-ling‡.**

—**mod'el-ing-board",** *n.* A board which in loam-modding is used in shaping the mold; sweep.—**m.-clay,** *n.* Clay well worked with glycerin or similar material, in which or with which to model figures, relief patterns, etc.—**m.-loft,** *n.* In ship-building, a mold-loft.—**m.-plane,** *n.* A very small plane used in operating upon rounded surfaces.—**m. process** (*Surg.*), a method of healing wounds without inflammation or suppuration by use of plastic matter from the wounded surface.—**m.-stand,** *n.* A small high wooden table with a revolving top, used by sculptors for clay under manipulation.—**m.-tool,** *n.* A tool used in shaping and finishing objects in wax, clay, plaster, or other plastic material.—**m.-wax,** *n.* Tinted beeswax which has been melted with some resinous material, such as Venice turpentine.

A Modeling-stand.

mod'el-ize†, *vt.* To model; shape.

mod'e-na, med'e-na *or* mo-dē'na, *n.* A color, a shade of crimson. [< *Modena,* in Italy.]

Mo"den-ese', mō"den-ēs', *C.*] (-ēz', *C.*; med'ē-nēz', *W.*). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Modena, of northern Italy. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* A native, an inhabitant, or the people of Modena.

mod'er†, *vt.* To moderate; quiet.
—**mod'er-a-ble†,** *a.* Moderate.—**mod'er-ance†,** *n.* Moderation.

mod'er†, *n.* Mother. **mood'er†.**

mod"e-ra'do, med'ē-rā'dō, *n.* [Sp.] A political conservative.

mod'er-an-tism, med'er-an-tizm, *n.* Moderation in thought or action; especially, political moderation: a term common in France since the revolution of 1789. [< F. *modérantisme,* < *modérant,* ppr. of *modérer,* moderate, < L. *modero;* see MODERATE, *v.*]

mod'er-ate, med'er-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A"TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce from a great or excessive degree, amount, or activity, to one more reasonable or tolerable; bring to a state of less intensity or violence; reduce or keep within reasonable limits; allay; temper; lessen; restrain; repress; as, to *moderate* passions; to *moderate* cold; to *moderate* force. **2.** [Rare.] To direct as moderator; preside over; decide; judge; as, to *moderate* a question or an assembly. See MODERATOR, 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To become less intense or violent; diminish in vigor or severity; become more tolerable or reasonable; as, the cold *moderates.* **2.** To act as presiding officer. [< L. *moderatus,* pp. of *modero,* regulate, < *modus,* measure.]

Synonyms: see ABATE; ALLEVIATE.

mod'er-ate, med'er-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Keeping or kept within reasonable limits; limited in degree, intensity, amount, or scope; not extreme, excessive, or radical; free from undue violence, rigor, excitement, or energy; mild; temperate; calm; reasonable; gentle; said of both persons and things; as, a man *moderate* in expenditures; *moderate* appetites; *moderate* cold; a *moderate* income.

He that is *moderate* in his wishes, from reason and choice, and not resigned from sourness, distaste, or disappointment, doubles all the pleasures of his life. STEELE *Spectator* Oct. 26, 1711.

2. [Colloq.] Characterized by habitual slowness or deliberateness of thought, speech, or action.

Synonyms: see GRADUAL; MODEST.

—**mod'er-ate,** *n.* A person of moderate views, opinions, or practises, especially in politics or religion.—**mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

mod"er-a'tion, med'er-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being moderate; as, *moderation* of mind.

Moderation or temperance, the keeping of the proper mean between extremes and the tempering of excitement or passion, is not so much a virtue in itself as a means to obtain it.
F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 438. [L. '90.]

2. The act of moderating, or of reducing or keeping within bounds. **3.** The act of presiding as moderator. **4.** *pl.* [Eng.] The first public examination for degrees at Oxford University: commonly in the contracted form *mods.*

The second [University examination], *Moderations,* marks the intellectual progress which accompanies the student after a year and a half or two years' study, and is devoted to Classical or Mathematical subjects of a more advanced character, between which the candidate may choose at will.
A. M. M. STEDMAN *Oxford* ch. 9, p. 154. [TR. & CO. '78.]

5. [Colloq.] Slowness or deliberation, as in action, speech, or thought. [OF., < L. *moderatio(n-),* < *moderatus;* see MODERATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE.

mod'er-a-tism, med'er-a-tizm, *n.* Moderation, especially in religious or political views; specifically, the principles and practise of the Scotch Moderates, adherents of the state church, opposed to the evangelical party.

We have read how the blight of *moderatism* spread over the Church of Scotland and extinguished, as by a chaff bed, all religious fervor. McCOSH *Whither?* div. iii, p. 5. [S. '89.]

—**mod'er-a-tist,** *n.* One who professes or favors moderatism; a moderate.

mod"e-ra'to, med'ē-rā'tō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In moderate time; moderately.

mod'er-a"tor, med'er-ā"ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which regulates, moderates, mitigates, or restrains.

They [the Pagans] all agreed in this, that Zeus, or Jupiter, was the supreme *moderator* or governor of all. R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 397. [G. & N. '37.]

2. The presiding officer of a meeting: now common only in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and in some United States town meetings. **3.** *Micros.* A translucent screen to moderate and diffuse light thrown on a microscopic slide or object. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) At Oxford University, an examiner for moderations. (2) At Cambridge University, a superintendent of examinations for honors and degrees. (3) At Dublin University, one who passes first or second in the examinations for bachelor of arts.

Of the successful candidates in each department [Physics, Classics, Ethics, etc.] there are two grades, called senior and junior *moderators,* the limit to the number of *moderators* of each grade to be determined, as in the case of honours and prizes, at the previous examinations.
W. B. S. TAYLOR *University of Dublin* ch. 4, p. 151. [T. C. '45.]

5. A moderator-lamp. **6†.** A judge or arbitrator; an umpire. [L., < *modero;* see MODERATE, *v.*]

—**mod'er-a"tor-lamp",** *n.* A lamp in which fluid-pressure, regulated by a piston and spring, serves to feed the wick with oil.

—**mod'er-a"tor-ship,** *n.* The office or position of moderator.—**mod'er-a"tress, mod'er-a"trix,** *n.* A female moderator or umpire.

mod'ern, med'ern, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the present or recent period; belonging to or characteristic of time not remotely past; not ancient, antiquated, or obsolete; recent; late; as, the *modern* era; *modern* literature.

Old events have *modern* meanings; only that survives
Of past history which finds kindred in all hearts and lives.
LOWELL *Mahmood the Image-Breaker* st. 1.

2†. Commonplace; common; trite. [< F. *moderne,* < LL. *modernus,* < L. *modus,* measure; cp. *modo,* just now.]

Synonyms: fresh, late, new, novel, recent. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the middle ages; *modern* literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent to-day. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called old. That which is *recent* is very close to the present, but not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as *new; recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. That which is *novel* is unprecedented in kind; that which is *new* is just produced, but may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ANCIENT.

—**modern languages,** 1. Languages now spoken: but, as a department of education, often subdivided, the phrase is usually restricted to the *Teutonic* group (English, High and Low German—Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, etc.) and the *Romance* group (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, etc.). **2.** The modern languages of India (Hindustani, Mahratti, Bengali, etc.), derived from the Sanskrit.—**mod'ern-ly,** *adv.*—**mod'ern-ness,** *n.*

mod'ern, *n.* A person of modern times; also, a person of modern views or characteristics. **mod'ern-er‡.**

Dryden, . . . who is the great literary figure of his generation, has been called the first of the *moderns.* H. A. BEERS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 5, p. 122. [CHAUT. '90.]

The copious use of gold in ornamentation, which seems to *moderns* so improbable, was a practice known to the Phœnicians, the Assyrians, and the Babylonians.
RAWLINSON *Historical Evidences* lect. iii, p. 97. [G. & L. '60.]

mod'ern-ism, med'ern-izm, *n.* **1.** Something characteristic of modern as distinguished from former or classical times; a modern idiom or practise. **2.** [Rare.] Modern character, methods, or mental attitude.
—**mod'ern-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who advocates or adheres to modernism. **2.** A modern.

mo-der'ni-ty, mo-der'ni-ti, *n.* The state or character of being modern; also, a modernism.

It is only unfortunate . . . that so few prelates and Italian cardinals reach . . . the generosity and *modernity* of ideas which characterize Leo XIII. *Review of Reviews* June, '91, p. 473.

mod'ern-ize, mod'ern-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To bring into conformity with modern ways, ideas, etc.; make characteristic of the present or of recent times; render modern. **mod'ern-ise**†.

—**mod"ern-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. **mod"ern-i-sa'tion**†. **mod'ern-i"zer, mod'ern-i"ser**, *n.*

mod'est, mod'est, *a.* **1.** Restrained by a due sense of propriety or by diffidence or humility; disinclined to bring oneself into notice; not bold or forward; unassuming; diffident; bashful; as, a *modest* scholar; too *modest* to speak. **2.** Characterized by reserve, diffidence, humility, or propriety; free from impure thoughts or actions; not lewd, loud, or loose; decent; chaste; decorous.

She tried to attract him back in all the pretty, silent little ways she could think of; she could not take any bold step, she was too *modest*. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* p. 70. [H.]

3. Proceeding or resulting from lack of presumption, boldness, or forwardness; indicative of propriety, purity, or decorum; free from show or gaudiness; unpretentious; as, a *modest* manner; *modest* dress.

The *modest* way in which I propos'd my opinions procur'd them a readier reception and less contradiction.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 243. [L. '74.]

4. Free from excess; not extreme or unduly large; moderate; as, a *modest* estimate.

Persons with very narrow incomes . . . could find everything arranged to accommodate their *modest* incomes. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 4, p. 162. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< F. *modeste*, < L. *modestus*, moderate, modest, < *modus*, measure.]

Synonyms: chaste, decent, decorous, humble, moderate, proper, pure, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending, unpretentious, virtuous. See HUMBLE.

—**mod'est-less**†, *a.*—**mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

mo-des'to, mo-des'tō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Moderately.

mod'es-ty, mod'es-ti, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or character of being modest; modest disposition; freedom from boldness or forwardness; unobtrusiveness; diffidence.

Modesty is seldom the attribute of the untried. *Modesty* is a thing we learn generally by shame and failure.
ROBERTSON *Human Race* fifth series, ser. ii, p. 24. [H.]

2. Freedom from excess, exaggeration, or extravagance; moderation. **3.** Decent reserve or propriety of manner or speech; delicacy or purity of thought, character, feeling, or conduct; decorousness; as, maidenly *modesty*.

Modesty gives the maid greater beauty than even the bloom of youth. ADDISON *The Guardian* July 6, 1713.

[< F. *modestie*, < L. *modestia*, < *modestus;* see MODEST.]

Synonyms: see BASHFULNESS; RESERVE.

—**mod'es-ty-piece"**, *n.* A piece of narrow lace, or the like, worn on the bosom by women when attired in décolleté dress. **mod'es-ty-bit"**†.

mo-dic'i-ty†, *n.* Moderateness; meanness.

mod'i-cum, mod'i-cum, *n.* **1.** A moderate amount; limited degree; a little; as, a *modicum* of information.

His *modicum* of talent made him a most pleasant man in his own sphere — the drawing-room.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Agatha's Husband* ch. 1, p. 12. [H.]

2. A small thing or person. **3**†. Thirst-producing food. [L., neut. s. of *modicus*, moderate, < *modus*, measure.]

mod'i-fi"a-bl(e, mod'i-fai'a-bl, *a.* Capable of or liable to modification; susceptible of being modified. **mod'i-fi-ca-ble**†.—**mod"i-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being modifiable. **mod'i-fi"a-bl(e-ness**‡; **mod"i-fi-ca-bil'i-ty**†.

mod"i-fi-ca'tion, mod'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of modifying, or the state of being modified; variation, usually by a change in one or a few particulars; change; alteration; qualification; as, the *modification* of a design.

Equity demands, therefore, that some *modification* of the wage-system be made in the interest of the laborer.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 1, p. 35. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. That which results from modifying; a modified form; as, a base-burner is a *modification* of the stove.

All God's perfections are but *modifications* of His love.
HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* ch. 14, p. 275. [MACM.]

3. *Scots Law.* The determination of the amount of a parish minister's stipend. **4.** *Mus.* Temperament. [F., < L. *modificatio(n-)*, measuring, < *modifico;* see MODIFY.]

mod'i-fi-ca"tiv(e, mod'i-fi-kē'tiv, *n.* Something that modifies or qualifies; a modifying word or expression.

mod'i-fi-ca"to-ry, mod'i-fi-kē'to-ri, *a.* Modifying or tending to modify; serving as a modifier.

mod'i-fy, mod'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make somewhat different; change more or less in character, properties, form, or application; vary; as, to *modify* the details of a plan; local causes *modify* climate; adverbs *modify* verbs. **2.** To make more moderate or less sweeping; reduce in degree or extent; qualify; as, to *modify* a punishment. **3.** *Crystal.* To complicate (a crystalline form) by planes of one or more other forms in the same system; as, a cube *modified* by an octahedron. [< F. *modifier*, < L. *modifico*, regulate, < *modus*, measure; and see -FY.] **mod'i-fi-cate**†.

Synonyms: see CHANGE.

—**mod'i-fi"er**, *n.* One who or that which modifies; especially, in grammar, a word, as an adverb, that alters or restricts the application of another word. **mod'i-fi-ca"tor**‡.

mo'di-i, mō'di-ai *or* -i, *n.* Plural of MODIUS.

mo-dil'lion, mo-dil'yun, *n. Arch.* An enriched block or horizontal bracket used in series under a Corinthian or Composite cornice; sometimes, with less ornament, under one of the Roman-Ionic order. See illus. under COLUMN. [< F. *modillon*, < It. *modiglione*, < L. *modulus;* see MODEL, *n.*] **mo-dil'ion**‡.

—**angular modillion**, a modillion in an angle or miter of a cornice.

mod'i-na"ture, mod'i-nē'chur *or* -tiūr, *n. Arch.* The general distribution, profiles, and arrangements of the moldings of an order, a building, or any architectural member. PARKER *Gloss. of Arch.* [< L. *modus*, mode, + *natura*, nature.]

mo-di'o-la, mo-dai'o-la *or* -di'o-la, *n.* A horse-mussel (*Modiola*). [< L. *modiolus;* see MODIOLUS.]

mo-di'o-li-form", mo-dai'o-li-fôrm', *a.* **1.** Resembling in form the nave of a wheel; shaped like a bushel measure. **2.** Having the form of a modiola or horse-mussel. **3.** Columelliform. [< L. *modiolus* (see MODIOLUS) + -FORM.] **mo-di'o-lar**‡ (XIII).

Mo"di-o-lop'si-dæ, mō"di-o-lep'si-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of submytilacean bivalves with a mussel-like shell and two normal adductor scars. **Mo"di-o-lop'sis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MODIOLA + Gr. *opsis*, look.]—**mo"di-o-lop'sid**, *n.*—**mo"di-o-lop'-soid**, *a.*

mo-di'o-lus, mo-dai'o-lus *or* -di'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The central stem round which wind the passages of the cochlea of the internal ear. [< L. *modiolus*, bucket on a water-wheel, < *modus*, measure.]

mo'dish, mō'dish, *a.* [Archaic.] Conformable to, or aiming to conform to, the mode, usage, or fashion; fashionable; conventional; as, *modish* garments; *modish* manners.

If it [thy income] will afford thee to give liveries to thy servants, give them such as are decent and lasting, rather than *modish*.
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, ch. 43, p. 628. [T. Y. C.]

—**mo'dish-ly**, *adv.*—**mo'dish-ness**, *n.*

mo'dist, mō'dist, *n.* One who follows the fashion.

mo"diste', mō'dist', *n.* [F.] A woman who makes or deals in fashionable articles, especially of women's dress; a dressmaker or milliner.

There was a dignity and authority about her position as *modiste* which she did not like to surrender.
E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 30, p. 212. [O. J. CO. '83.]

mo'di-us, mō'di-us, *n.* [-DI-I, -ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] **1.** The principal dry measure of the Romans, equal to about two gallons. See MEASURE.

The famine . . . was so great, that a *modius* (20 lbs.) of meal . . . was sold for ten pieces of gold. KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 356. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

2. A head-dress resembling in form the dry-measure modius, and represented as worn by various divinities. [L., < *modus*, measure.]

The Modius as shown in a Rhodian terra-cotta figurine of a goddess. (Louvre.)

Mo'dot, *n.* The foul fiend.

Mo'doc, mō'dec, *n.* A North-American Indian of a nearly extinct warlike tribe of the Lutuamian stock. See AMERICAN.

mod'o-qua, *n.* Same as MADOQUA.

mod'u-lant, mej'u-lant *or* med'yu-lant, *n.* Something that modulates.

mod'u-lar, mej'u-lar *or* med'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mode or to modulation. **2.** *Arch.* Proportionate according to a module. **3.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.

mod'u-late, mej'u-lēt *or* med'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA"TED; -LA"TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, or other quality of sound; vary in utterance for the sake of the expression; as, to *modulate* the voice.

A soul of nobleness, gentle and tender as the spirit of its own chivalry, *modulates* every cadence. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Spenser* in vol. i, p. 529. [S. '64.]

2. *Mus.* To change to a different key. **3.** *Arch.* To regulate or proportion according to a module, as a building. **4.** [Rare.] To modify; adapt.

II. *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To change from one key to another, from a major to a minor mode, or vice versa. **2.** [Rare.] To change about; fluctuate; vary. [< L. *modulatus*, pp. of *modulor*, measure, < *modulus;* see MODULUS.]

mod"u-la'tion, mej'u-[*or* med'yu-]lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated.

The voice had lost its fresh and youthful eagerness of tone, though in peculiarity of *modulation* it was the same.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Ruth* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 19. [T. '53.]

2. *Mus.* (1) The change from one key to another during a piece of music.

'*Modulation*' is another name . . . given to this magical change of musical . . . effect, which, at the call of some single new note characteristically heard as it enters the music, causes all the other sounds to acknowledge a new ruler, . . . and to minister in their places around him. *Popular Educator, Lessons in Music* in vol. iv, lesson xxiii, p. 120. [CAS. CO.]

(2) The strain or passage from another key so introduced. When tones from another key are so introduced as to cause a change of key, a modulation is the result; but when so introduced and used as not to cause a change of key, they become chromatic tones in the key into which they are introduced. See CHROMATIC. **3.** *Arch.* Proportion of parts according to a fixed measure-unit or module. **4.** [Rare.] Sound modulated; melody. [F., < L. *modulatio(n-)*, < *modulor;* see MODULATE.]

—**abrupt modulation** (*Mus.*), extraneous modulation. See EXTRANEOUS.—**chromatic m.**, a passing from one key to another by means of unrelated keys.—**diatonic** or **natural m.**, a passing from one key to another by means of relative keys.—**gradual m.** (*Mus.*), a change of key by diatonic progression.

mod'u-la"tor, mej'u-[*or* med'yu-]lē'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which modulates. **2.** A musical chart showing the relations of tones and scales.

The *modulator* in the Tonic sol-fa notation, takes the place of the staff in the common notation.
Tonic Sol-fa Music Reader intro., p. 4. [BI. & M.]

[L., < *modulor;* see MODULATE.]

mod'u-la-to-ry, mej'u-[*or* med'yu-]la-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to modulation.

mod'ule†, *vt.* **1.** To model. **2.** To modulate.

mod'ule, med'yul, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A measure of proportion among the parts of a classical order. A subdivision of the lower diameter of a column-shaft appears to have been most often taken. **2**†. A small measure or quantity. **3**†. A model or mold. [F., < L. *modulus;* see MODULUS.]

mod'u-let†, *n.* A microcosm.

Mo-du'li-dæ, mo-diū'li-dī *or* -dū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having a trochiform shell with an oval mouth and a deflected tooth on its columella. **Mod'u-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *modulus;* see MODULUS.] **mo-du'lid**, *n.*—**mod'u-loid**, *a.*

mod'u-lize†, *vt.* To model.

mod'u-lus, med'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Math., Mech., & Physics.* A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect. [L., dim. of *modus*, measure.]

—**modulus of a machine**, the ratio of the work done in driving a machine to the work done by the machine at its working points; efficiency.—**m. of an imaginary quantity**, the square root of the sum of the squares of the numbers of real and of imaginary units. Called also *absolute value of the quantity*.—**m. of a system of logarithms**, a number that, multiplied into the logarithms of one system, especially the Napierian system, gives those of another system.—**m. of elasticity**, a number determining the extension or change of form (strain) of a body under the influence of a stretching or distorting force (stress), and, in the case of a body whose dimensions are all unity, equal to the ratio of the strain to the stress. Called also *Young's modulus*.—**m. of rupture**, the measure of the force required to break a substance across, as compared with the force required to break a bar of the substance one inch square.

mo'dus, mō'dus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Mode; manner. **2.** *Law.* (1) The qualification or modification of the usual terms of an instrument of conveyance either by restriction or enlargement. (2) The narrative portion of an indictment, setting forth the mode in which the crime was committed. (3) A payment of money in place of tithe in kind; any mode whereby the law of tithing is modified and a method of taking tithes is introduced under agreement.

Instead of the payment in kind of a fifth part of the produce, a *modus* . . . was established in the greater part of the districts.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 431. [CL. P. '69.]

—**modus operandi** [L.], a mode of operation.—**m. vivendi** [L.], literally, a mode of living; in diplomacy, a temporary arrangement between two sovereignties providing for the conduct of certain affairs pending negotiations for a treaty on the same subject-matter.

mod'wall, mod'wôl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The bee-eater.

mo'dy†, *a.* Modish; fashionable.

moe†, *v. & n.* Same as MOW², *v., n.*

moe†, *a. & adv.* More.

moe'ble†, *a. & n.* Moble.

moe'blest, *n. pl.* Furniture; movables.

mo'el-lon, mō'el-on, *n.* A mixture of rubble-stone and mortar, used as a filling in masonwork. [F., < *moelle*, pith, < L. *medulla*, < *medius*, middle.]

Mœ'ræ, mī'rī *or* mei'rē, *n. pl.* The three Greek goddesses of fate, identified by the Romans with their Parcæ or Fata. See FATE, 5, and illus. under DESTINY. [L., < Gr. *Moirai*, < *moira*, lot.] **Mœ'rai**‡.

mœ-rol'o-gy, mī-rol'o-ji, *n.* The practise or art of professional mourning. [C.] [< Gr. *moira*, lot (< *meiromai*, receive by lot), + -OLOGY.]—**mœ-rol'o-gist**, *n.* A professional mourner. **moi-rol'o-gist**‡.

Mœ'so-goth, mī'[*or* mei']so-goth, *n.* A member of the Gothic tribe that settled in Mœsia, between the Danube and the Balkans, in the 3d century of the Christian era. [< L. *Mœsi*, a people of Thrace, + *Gothus*, GOTH.]

Mœ"so-goth'ic, mī'[*or* mei']so-goth'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Mœsogoths or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of the Mœsogoths, now represented only by the Codex Argenteus of Upsala. It belongs to the Low German branch of the Teutonic group.

moeve†, *vt. & vi.* To move.

moe'vere†, *n.* Mover; first cause.

mo-fette', mo-fet', *n.* **1.** A noxious emanation of gas from a fissure; a gas-spring. **2.** An opening in the earth from which noxious gas escapes. [< It. *mofetta*, < L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation.]

moff, mof, *n.* [Caucasus.] A thin silk fabric made in the Caucasus.

mof'fle, mef'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To make a botch of anything; work clumsily.

mo-fus'sil, mo-fus'il, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The country as distinguished from the residencies and the towns; the rural portion of a district as distinguished from a station.

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *Mofussil*.
J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 303. [R. & C. '59.]

mof-fus'sil‡.

mog, meg, *vi.* [Prov.] To move away.

But he rose up, stiff and surly, and made me a civil bow,
And *mogged* along to the door-way, with never a word of row.
WILL CARLETON *Out o' the Fire* st. 13.

mog-dad' cof'fee. A drink, resembling coffee, made from the roasted seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, used in the tropics. Called also *negro coffee*.

mog'gan, meg'an, *n.* [Scot.] A knit sleeve or legging.

mog"i-graph'i-a, mej'[*or* meg']i-graf'i-a. *n. Pathol.* Writers' cramp. [< Gr. *mogis*, hardly, + *graphō*, write.]

mog"i-la'li-a, mej'i-lē'li-a *or* meg'i-lā'li-a, *n. Pathol.* An impediment in speech; stammering. [< Gr. *mogilalos*, hardly speaking, < *mogis*, hardly (< *mogos*, toil), + *laleō*, speak.] **mo-la'li-a**‡; **mol"i-la'li-a**‡.

Mo'grab-in, mō'grab-in. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mograb, a region on the northern coast of the Barbary states, in Africa. **II.** *n.* A native of the Mograb; also, the Arabic dialect of the region. **Ma'ghrib**†; **Mo-gra'bi-an**‡; **Mu'ghrab**‡.

Mo-gul', mo-gul', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moguls or the Mongol empire in India; as, *Mogul* speech.

—**Mogul architecture**, a branch of Indian architecture developed under the Moguls from the 16th to the 19th century. It is exhibited in mosques, palaces, and tombs, and is characterized mainly by the bulbous dome, the pointed (keel-shaped) arch, and a profusion of minarets and pavilions. See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN.

Mo-gul', *n.* **1.** A Mongol; Mongolian. Especially: (1) A follower of Baber, a descendant of Timur or Tamerlane, who founded the Mongol empire in Hindustan in 1526, establishing his capital at Delhi. (2) A follower of Jenghis Khan in the 13th century. Also *Moghul*, *Mughal*.

Ages after, while in Asia, he that led the wild *Moguls*,
Timur, built his ghastly tower of eighty thousand human skulls.
TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 41.

2. [m-] A playing-card of the best quality. **3.** [m-] A mogul locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE. [< Hind. *Mughal*, < Mongolian *Mongol*.]

—**the Great** or **Grand Mogul.** **1.** The emperor of Delhi: so called by Europeans. The last of the Mogul emperors was dethroned for rebellion in 1857.

Here I was in the very Palace of *the Great Mogul*, walking through the glittering halls where he held his gorgeous revelries.
H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 12, p. 152. [S. '87.]

2. [g- m-] Hence, humorously, any important personage.

Mo-gun'tin(e, mo-gun'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mainz (Mentz) or Mayence, a city in Germany. [< L. *Moguntia*, ancient name of Mainz.]

mo'ha, mō'ha, *n.* [F.] Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*).

mo'hair", mō'hār', *n.* **1.** The hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor. **2.** A dress-fabric made of the hair of Angora goats; also, a cotton-and-wool imitation of such fabric. [< OF. *mohere*, F. *moire*, prob. < Ar. *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth.] **mou'hair"**†.

—**mohair glacé**, a French dress-fabric made of cotton and goat's hair.

Mo-ham'med-an, mo-ham'ed-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed (A. D. 570–632), the founder of Islam, or

to his religion and institutions. **II.** *n.* A follower of Mohammed; a professor of the Mohammedan or Moslem religion; a Mussulman. [< Ar. *Muhammad*, m. proper name, lit. 'praised,' < *hamada*, praise.] **Ma-hom'et-an‡**; **Mo-ham'mad-an‡**; **Mu-ham'mad-an‡** [Oriental form].

—**Mohammedan architecture**, the architecture, variously modified locally, common to the Mohammedans of different countries. It is characterized by the pointed, horseshoe, or keel-shaped arch; the dome, frequently bulbous, extensive use of arcades, around courts or in parallel lines; and ornament in arabesque. Called also *Indo-Saracenic*. See ARABIAN, INDIAN, MOGUL, MOORISH, PERSIAN, and SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, under the respective adjectives.—**M. calendar**, see CALENDAR.—**M. era**, the era in use among Mohammedans, dating from the Hegira of Mohammed, A. D. 622.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism, mo-ham'ed-an-izm, *n.* **1.** The religion founded by Mohammed; the system of faith and morals taught by Moslems. The word is not used by the Mohammedans themselves, but only by European nations. The Moslems speak and write of their religion as *Al-Islam*. Mohammedanism, whether Shiah or Sunni, is founded on four "pillars"—(1) the Koran; (2) the Traditions; (3) *Ijmaa*, the unanimous consent of the learned doctors; (4) *Qyas*, or the reasoning of learned divines. It has six articles of faith—(1) God, (2) the Angels of God, (3) the Books of God, (4) the Prophets of God, (5) the Day of Judgment, and (6) Predestination. It has five pillars of religious duty—(1) bearing witness that there is no god but God, and Mohammed is his apostle; (2) reciting in daily prayer; (3) giving the legal alms; (4) observing the Ramazan, or monthly fast; (5) making a *Hajj*, or pilgrimage to Mecca, once in a lifetime. HUGHES *Dict. Islam*. The Koran teaches fatalism, sanctions polygamy, and prohibits the use of intoxicants.

2. Belief in Mohammedan doctrines; adherence to Islam. **Mo-ham'med-ism‡**; **Mu-ham'mad-an-ism‡** [Oriental form].

Mo-ham'med-an-ize, mo-ham'ed-an-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To bring into conformity to Mohammedan beliefs and practises; convert to Mohammedanism. **Mo-ham'med-an-ise‡**; **Mo-ham'med-ize‡**.

mo-har'ra, mo-har'a, *n.* [Pg.] **1.** A small silvery gerroid fish of warm seas, as *Gerres gula*, common on the coasts of the southern United States. **2.** A California surf-fish (*Hyperprosopon argyri*). **3.** A fish, the cow-pilot.

Mo-har'ram, *n.* Same as MUHARRAM.

mo-ha'tra, mo-hā'tra, *n.* *French Law.* A fraudulent mode of disguising a usurious loan of money under the appearance of sale of goods. A, needing money, buys goods of B for a high price and on credit, and immediately sells the goods back to B for a less price in cash, thus owing B the original amount of his purchase price. [F., < Ar. *mukhātara*, risk.

Mo'hawk, mō'hôk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** One of a tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoisan stock, formerly dwelling along the Mohawk river in New York. See AMERICAN, and compare IROQUOIS. **2.** One of a band of lawless persons who frequented the streets of London at the beginning of the 18th century. **Mo'hock†**.

I do not question but my country readers have been very much surprised at the several accounts they have met with in our public papers, of that species of men among us, lately known by the name of *Mohocks*. BUCKELL *Spectator* Apr. 8, 1712.

Mo-hi'can, ‖ mo-hī'can, -hē'gan, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One **Mo-he'gan**, ‖ of a warlike tribe of Indians, originally inhabiting part of Connecticut and New York to the Hudson river, belonging to the Delaware branch of the Algonkian stock. They fought for the English against the French and for the colonists against the English. Remnants of the tribe are settled at Norwich, Conn., Green Bay, Wis., and in Kansas. The name has become widely known through Cooper's novel "The Last of the Mohicans." See AMERICAN.

mo'ho[1], mō'hō, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A meliphagoid bird or honey-eater (genus *Mohoa*) of the Sandwich Islands, prevailing blackish with yellow pectoral tufts, prized by the native feather-workers; as, the yellow-tufted *moho*.

mo'ho[2], *n.* [New Zealand.] A recently extinct ralline bird (*Notornis mantelli*) of New Zealand.

mo'hoe, mō'hō, *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as MAHOE.

mo-ho'li, *n.* same as MAHOLI.

mohr, mōr, *n.* ‖ Ar. ‖ An African gazel (*Gazella mohr*), about 36 inches high, with 11 or 12 rings on the horns. **mhorr‡**; **mo-hor'‡**.

mo'hur, mō hōr, *n.* A coin of British India. See COIN.

Mo-hur'rum, *n.* Same as MUHARRAM.

moh'wa-tree", *n.* Same as MAHWA.

moi'der, mod'er, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bewilder, confuse; perplex. **2.** To pass in toil. **II.** *i.* To toil; drudge. **moi'ther‡**; **moy'ther†**.

moi'dert, mod'ert, *a.* [Scot.] Stupefied.

moi'dore, mod'ōr, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin. See COIN. < Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, coin of gold, < L. *moneta*, money, *de*, from, *aurum*, gold.]

moi'et-y, mod'et i (OIT), *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A half. **2.** Any portion, part, or share; a small portion.

Had it not been for the *moiety* of barbarism in her nature, it is probable that the lady would not have been there. F. R. STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger* p. 6. [S. '86.]

[< F. *moitié*, < L. *medietat-em*, < *medius*, middle.]

moil, moil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To soil, as with moist matter; defile; daub. **2.** To weary; fatigue. **3**†. To make wet. **II.** *i.* **1.** To toil hard; drudge; labor. **2.** To soil oneself; wallow. [< OF. *moiller*, wet, < L. *mollio*, soften, < *mollis*, soft.] **moyle†**.

—**moil'er**, *n.* A drudge; toiler.

moil[1], *n.* **1.** A soiling; defilement; spot; especially, in glass-blowing, metallic oxid adhering to glass when it is detached from the end of the blowpipe. **2.** [Scot.] Toil; drudgery. **moyle†**.

The toil-worn cottar frae his labour goes,
This night his weekly *moil* is at an end.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 2.

moil[2], *n.* *Mining.* A long gad used for accurate cutting in a mine; a set. **moyle‡**.

moil[3], *n.* A kind of high shoe.

moil[4], *n.* A mace. **moyle†**.

moile[1], *n.* A dish of marrow and grated bread. [C.]

moil'lere[2], *n.* A wife.

moi'ly, mol'li, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mulev.

moi'nean, mol nē, *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A small flat bastion in front of a fortification-side for defense during construction.

Moi'rai, *n. pl.* Same as MOIRAE.

moi"ré', mwȧ-rē', *vt.* [F.] To give a watered or variegated appearance to, as metallic sheets.

moire, mwȧr, *n.* **1.** A watered silk or mohair fabric. **2.** A watered or clouded finish given to textile fabrics or metallic surfaces. [F., watered silk; see MOHAIR.]

moi"ré'‡; **moyre†**.

—**moire an"tique', moi"ré' an"tique'**, a watered silk of conventionally antique pattern.—**moi"ré' mé"tal-lique'**, sheet metal with a clouded surface.

moi-reen'†, *n.* Moreen.

moi-rol'o-gist, *n.* [Rare.] Same as MŒROLOGIST.

moise, molz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A kind of pancake. **2.** Cider. H. *Dict.* (Cp. OF *noise*, barrel.]

moi'son†, *n.* Growth; harvest.

moist†, *vt.* To moisten. **moyst†**.

moist, moist, *a.* **1.** Having slight sensible wetness; moderately wet; damp; humid; as, *moist* earth.

The parted lip, Like the red rose-bud *moist* with morning dew.
THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 1587.

2. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Fresh; new. [< OF. *moiste*, < L. *musteus*, new, < *mustus*, new.] **moyste†**.

—**moist'-cham"ber**, *n.* *Micros.* A slide or chamber in which microscopic objects may be kept moist.—**moist'-eyed"**, *a.* Having wet or tearful eyes.

—**moist'ful**, *a.* Full of moisture.—**moist'i-fy**, *vt.* [Humorous.] To moisten.—**moist'less**, *a.* Without moisture.—**moist'ness**, *n.* The state of being moist; dampness.—**moist'y†**, *a.* **1.** Moist. **2.** New.

moist†, *n.* Slight wetness; moisture.

mois'ten, meis'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make moist; dampen. **2**†. To soften. **II.** *i.* To become moist.

—**moisten your chaffer or clay** [Slang], take a drink.

—**mois'ten-er**, *n.*

mois'ture†, *vt.* To moisten.

mois'ture, meis'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** Slight sensible wetness; a small amount of liquid exuding from, diffused through, or resting on a substance.

For seven months had the wasted plain
Known no *moisture* of dew or rain.
BRET HARTE *Miracle of Pedre Junipero* st. 2.

2. [Rare.] Liquid in general. [< OF. *moisteur*, < *moiste*; see MOIST.] **moist'ry†**; **moys'ture†**.

—**mois'ture-less**, *a.* Without moisture.

moi'ther, *vt.* & *i.* Same as MOIDER.

mo-jar'ra, *n.* Same as MOHARRA.

mok'a-dour†, *n.* Muckender. **mok'a-dor†**.

mo'kah, mō'kȧ, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish doctor of laws.

moke[1], mōk, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A negro. **2.** A donkey. **3.** A blockhead. **4.** A theatrical variety performer who plays on several instruments. [Cp. Ice. *mók*, dozing.]

moke[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mesh, as of a net; also, network; wickerwork. [Cp. AS. *max*, mesh.]

mo'ki, mō'ki, *n.* [New Zealand.] A cirrituid fish (*Latris ciliaris*), in good repute for the table.

mok'sha, *n.* [Sans.] See MUKTI.

mo'kyl, *a.* Muggy; murky; dark; misty.

mo'la, mō'la, *n.* [MO'LÆ, mō'lē *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* A broad, flat, transversely grooved space on the inner side of the mandibles of some insects. **2.** *Ich.* (1) [M-] A genus typical of *Molidæ*. (2) A fish of this genus. [< L. *mola*; see MOLAR[1], *a.*]

mo'lan†, *n.* A horse's bit. **mo'layne†**.

mo'lar[1], mō'lar, *a.* **1.** Grinding or adapted for grinding; crushing. **2.** Of or pertaining to a molar or the molars; as, *molar* glands. **3.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to a mola. [< L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill, < *mola*, millstone, < *molo*, grind.]

mo'lar[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a mass; acting on or exerted by a mass or masses, as force.

All nervous stimuli are motions, *molar* or molecular.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 47. [A. '83.]

[< L. *moles*, great mass.]

mo'lar[3], *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a uterine mole.

mo'lar, *n.* A tooth with flattened crown adapted for grinding or crushing food; a double or back tooth. In the first or temporary dentition the molars are directly behind the canine teeth, in the permanent dentition behind the bicuspids or premolars. See illus. under DENTITION and HERBIVORA.—**false molar**, a premolar.—**six-year m.**, the first permanent molar.

—**mo-lar'i-form**, *a.* Shaped like a molar tooth.

mo"la-rim'e-ter, mō'la-rim'ē-ter, *n.* *Milling.* A thermometer for measuring the temperature of meal as it flows from a spout. [< L. *molaris* (see MOLAR[1]) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

mo'la-ry, mō'la-ri, *a.* Same as MOLAR[1].

Mo-lasse', mo-las', *n.* *Geol.* A Swiss formation chiefly lacustrine, rich in fossil vegetation, partly in the Miocene and partly in the Eocene. [F., < *mol* (< L. *mollis*), soft.]

mo-las'ses, mo-las'ez, *n.* A viscid dark-colored uncrystallizable liquor which in the process of manufacture is separated from crystallizable sugar by draining; sometimes limited to that obtained in the making as distinguished from the refining process. Compare TREACLE. [< Sp. *melaza*, < L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey.] **me-las'ses†**; **mo-los'ses†**.

—**mo-las'ses-gate"**, *n.* A faucet having a gate or closing disk sliding across its end so as to cut off the flow absolutely and prevent dripping.—**sugar-house m.**, a low-grade concentrated molasses, very dark with caramel, once a considerable product of sugar-houses, but disappearing under improved processes.

mold[1], ‖ mōld, *vt.* **1.** To form into a particular shape **mould**[1], ʃ in or as in a mold; shape; model; fashion.

Sighing that Nature form'd but one such man,
And broke the die in *moulding* Sheridan!
BYRON *Monody on the Death of Sheridan* st. 3.

2. Specifically: (1) *Founding.* (*a*) To form a mold from; as, to *mold* a pattern in sand. (*b*) To cast in a mold. (2) *Ceram.* To form as by modeling or by shaping on a potters' wheel. (3) *Ship-building.* To outline, as a timber or frame. [< F. *mouler*, < L. *modulor*, measure, < *modulus*; see MODULUS.]

Synonyms: see BEND; INFLUENCE.

mold[2], ‖ *vt.* To cover with mold; as, to *mold* grass or tem- **mould**[2], ʃ der plants. [< MOLD[1], *n.*] **mowle†**.

mold[3] ‖ *i.* **1.** *t.* To cause to become moldy; as, hot **mould**[3], ʃ damp weather *molds* fruit.

II. *i.* To become moldy or musty; as, jellies are apt to *mold*. [< Ice. *mygla*, < *mugga*, mist.]

mold[4], **mould**[4], *vt.* To stain or spot, as with rust.

mold[1], ‖ *n.* **1.** Earth that is fine and soft, and rich in **mould**[1], ʃ organic matter.

Vegetable *mold* is a soil containing much organic matter that has decayed without submergence in water. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 3, p. 156. [O. J. CO. '79.]

2. The constituent material of anything. **3.** The earth; ground. [< AS. *molde*, earth.]—**in** or **under the molds** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.], buried.

mold[2], ‖ *n.* **1.** A form or matrix for shaping anything **mould**[2], ʃ in a fluid or plastic condition, especially when the shape is to be rendered permanent by cooling or hardening. **2.** Hence, that after which something else is patterned, or the thing that is molded; form; character.

The glass of fashion, and the *mould* of form.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 1.

3. Specifically: (1) *Founding.* A matrix or hollow form in which castings are made. Compare FLASK. (2) A former or templet for shaping cornices, etc., in stuccowork. (3) *Paper-making.* A wire-bottomed frame in which to form sheets from pulp by the hand-process. (4) In gold-beating, a number of sheets of vellum or other thin substance with sheets of gold-leaf between them, arranged for the third beating. (5) A form of tin, wood, earthenware, etc., used in various household and culinary operations; also, whatever is shaped in such a matrix; as, a *mold* of butter. (6) *Ship-building.* The pattern from which a vessel is built. (7) *Arch.* A molding, or combination of moldings. **4.** *Anat.* Same as FONTANEL. [< F. *moule*, < L. *modulus*; see MODULUS.]

Synonyms: see MODEL.

Compounds, etc.:—**close mold**, a two-part flask filled by pouring through ingates.—**mold'-board"**, *n.* **1.** The curved metal plate of a plow, by which the furrow-slice is turned over. **2.** *Founding.* A board on which to ram a pattern; a follow-board.—**m.-box**, *n.* *Metal.* A box in which molten steel is hydraulically compressed.—**m.-cistern**, *n.* *Sugar-making.* The tank for washing the molds; also, the one that receives the sugar-drippings.—**m.-facing**, *n.* A fine powder or wash applied to the face of a mold to insure a smooth casting.—**m.-loft**, *n.* A large room or hall in which the various frames, etc., of a vessel's hull are accurately laid off to full size from the drawings.—**m.-stone**, *n.* The stone jamb of a door or window.—**m.-turner**, *n.* One who makes metal frames or molds.—**open m.**, a mold without cover, in which objects like ingots are cast: distinguished from *close mold*.

mold[3], ‖ *n.* Any fungous growth on food, clothing, **mould**[3], ʃ walls, etc., especially such growths as form a woolly or furry coating on decaying vegetable matter or in moist warm places; hence, mustiness; decay. [< ME. *mouled*, pp. of *moulen*, MOULD[2], *v.*]

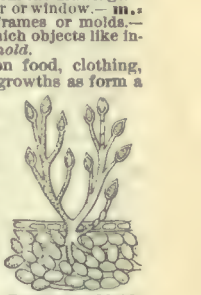

Potato-rot Mold (magnified).

mold[4], ‖ *n.* A stain or discolored **mould**[4], ʃ mark, as from rust; used chiefly in *iron-mold*. [< MOLE[1], *n.*]

mold'a-ble, ‖ mōld'a-bl, *a.* Capa- **mould'a-ble**, ʃ ble of being molded.

—**mold"[or mould"]a-bil'i-ty**, **mold'[or mould']a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Mol-da'vi-an, mol-dē'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Moldavia, one of the two former Danubian principalities, now part of Rumania. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Moldavia.—**Moldavian cloak**, a woman's long cloak, fashionable about 1850, without sleeves, but with a half-cape covering the arms and chest.

mol'da-vite, mōl'da-vait, *n.* A green, transparent, vitreous stone found in Bohemia and sometimes cut as a gem: probably a variety of obsidian. [< *Moldawa*, in Hungary.]

mold'er, ‖ mōld'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to crumble **mould'er**, ʃ away; disintegrate.

II. *i.* **1.** To decay gradually and turn to dust from lapse of time; disintegrate; crumble away.

Where heaves the turf in many a *mouldering* heap.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 4.

2. Hence, to waste away.

The Christian army had crossed the Mediterranean and was *mouldering* away with disease on the sultry coast of Mauritania.
LINGARD *England* vol. iii, ch. 2, p. 127. [E. C. '27.]

[Freq. of MOLD[2], *v.*]

Synonyms: see DECAY.

mold'er, ‖ *n.* One who or that which molds. Spe- **mould'er**, ʃ cifically: (1) *Founding.* One who makes molds for castings. (2) *Brickmaking.* One who molds tempered clay into unburned bricks. (3) *Wood-working.* A wood-molding machine.

Iron-molders' Tools.
1. Lifter. 2. Oval (or dog-tail). 3. Taper and spoon. 4. Yankee. 5. Flange and bead. 6. Square corner. 7. Half-round corner. 8. Heart and square.

mold'i-ness, ‖ mōld'i-nes, *n.* The **mould'i-ness**, ʃ state of being moldy. **mold'ness†**; **mould'-ness†**.

mold'ing[1], ‖ mōld'ing, *n.* The act **mould'ing**[1], ʃ of covering with earth or mold, as tender plants; also, mold used for this purpose.

mold'ing[2], ‖ *n.* **1.** The act or proc- **mould'ing**[2], ʃ ess of shaping with or as with a mold. **2.** Anything made in or by a mold. **3.** A more or less ornamental strip on some part of a structure or object, as on a picture-frame; specifically, in architecture, a depressed or projecting member, typically a subordinate member, and usually of ornamental intent, on a surface or in an angle of any part of a building, usually showing in cross-section a complex broken line composed chiefly of curves, but often richly carved, and often used in combination with several others, as in a cornice, capital, base, door- or window-jamb or -head, etc.

The regular moldings in classical architecture are the *fillet* or *list*, the *astragal* or *bead*, the *cyma reversa* or *ogee*, the *cyma recta* or *cyma*, the *cavetto*, the *oval*, the *scotia* or *trochilus*, and the *torus*.

The *moulding* of the windows and the cornice along the top of the house were richly carved in stone.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *Blanche* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 54. [MACM. '92.]

Compounds, etc.:—**dog-tooth molding**, an indented medieval molding bearing a resemblance to a row of dog's teeth.—**mold'ing-bed"**, *n.* A machine for cutting moldings in marble.—**m.-board**, *n.* Same as MOLD-BOARD.—**m.-box**, *n.* Same as FLASK, 2.—**m.-cutter**, *n.* A cutting-tool the edge of which corresponds with the shape of the molding to be made. Molding-cutters were formerly used like a hand-plane, but now are usually rotary, with several cutting-irons, and operated by a machine.—**m.-flask**, *n.* **1.** Same as FLASK, 2. **2.** In dentistry, a jointed instrument to hold the plaster mold and vulcanite model in preparing dentures.—**m.-frame**, *n.* A template to shape a loam-mold.—**m.-hole**, *n.* An excavation in a foundry floor for large castings.—**m.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for making wood moldings or for paneling or profiling wood; a wood-molder. **2.** A machine for making composition moldings by pressure. **3.** A set of rollers for shaping

sheet metal, as in cornice-making. **4.** *Founding.* A machine for making (1) loam-molds in flasks, from small complete patterns, or (2) gear-wheels and other large symmetrical objects by a radial frame bearing a template, or pattern of a small section of the gear; a gear-molding machine. **5.** A machine for working moldings on the surface of stone. — **m.-mill,** *n.* An establishment for making wooden moldings. — **m.-plow,** *n.* A plow shaped for forming ridges, completely turning over the soil. — **m.-sand,** *n.* A mixture of sand and loam used by founders in making sand-molds. — **m.-table,** *n.* A potters' table for shaping their ware. — **open sand-m.,** a process of founding without any cope or top to the mold: used for heavy objects.

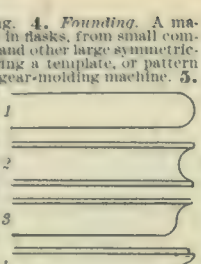

Forms of Moldings.
1. The torus. 2. The scotia or trochilus. 3. The cyma recta. 4. The cyma reversa. 5. The cavetto. 6. The Roman ovolo. 7. The astragal or bead.

mold'ness†, **mould'ness**†, *n.* Moldiness.

mold'warp", mōld'wôrp', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The mole. **mould'warp"**†.

mold'y, (mōld'i, *a.* [MOLD'-ER; MOLD'I-EST.] **mould'y,** Covered or filled with mold; hence, old; musty; decaying; as, *moldy* books; *moldy* cheese.

mold'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mole-catcher. **mould'y**†.

Compounds: — **mold'y-hill",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mole-hill. **mould'y-hill"**†. — **m.-rat,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mole. **mould'y-rat"**†.

mole, mōl, *v.* [MOLED; MO'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To burrow in, as a mole. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To remove mole-hills from. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To kill moles.

mole[1], *n.* **1.** A small permanent spot on the skin, generally slightly protuberant, and often dark and hairy; a birthmark.

It may many times happen, that what is censured for a fault, is rather an ornament, as *moles* often add to the beauty of a face.
SCOTT *Count Robert of Paris* vol. i, intro., p. 16. [T. & F. '59.]

2. A stain or spot, as in a garment. [< AS. *māl*, spot.]

mole[2], *n.* **1.** A talpine insectivorous mammal having a barrel-shaped body, very broad fore feet adapted for digging, and very short broad clavicular and humeral bones. The eyes are minute or rudimentary and often covered by skin, and the fur is velvety.

1. The American Mole (*Scalops aquaticus*). 2. A Burrow of the Common European Mole.

The moles form extensive underground excavations in pursuit of the earthworms that are their prey. *Talpa europæa* is the common European mole; *Scalops aquaticus,* the common mole of eastern North America; and *Condylura cristata,* the star-nosed mole.

2. A mole-plow. [Abbr. of MOLDWARP, < AS. *molde,* dirt, + *weorpan,* throw.]

Compounds, etc.: — **Cape mole. 1.** The coast mole-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*). **2.** The gold-mole. — **mole's-but",** *n.* A sunfish or molid. — **m.-bat**†, — **m.-cast,** *n.* A mole-hill. — **m.-cricket,** *n.* A gryllid insect (genus *Gryllotalpa*) having the fore legs enlarged and adapted for burrowing, as *G. vulgaris.* — **m.-eyed,** *a.* Having small eyes and imperfect eyesight like the moles. — **m.-hill,** *n.* A little heap or ridge of earth thrown up by a mole in burrowing. — **m.-heap**†, — **m.-hole,** *n.* A mole's burrow. — **m.-plow,** *n.* A plow having a deep-seated pointed iron shoe to make a water-conduit in subsoil. — **m.-rat,** *n.* **1.** An Old World mole-like spalacoid rodent with small or rudimentary eyes and fore feet adapted for digging. *Spalax typhlus* is the great mole-rat of southeastern Europe. *Bathyergus maritimus* is the coast mole-rat of South Africa. **2.** A mole-like siphoneine muroid rodent of the Old World. **3.** The duckbill. — **m.-shrew,** *n.* **1.** An American short-tailed shrew (genus *Blarina*). **2.** A shrew-mole. — **m.-spade,** *n.* A spade used in mole-hunting. — **mole'-warp",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mole.

mole[3], *n.* **1.** A jetty, pier, or breakwater, largely of stone, erected before a port, partially enclosing an anchorage or harbor, so as to shelter ships at anchor from the violence of the waves; anciently, a pier of masonry.

How yon enormous *mole* projecting breaks
The mid-sea, furious waves!
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vi, l. 792.

2. [Rare.] *Rom. Antiq.* A massive tower-like mausoleum; as, the *mole* of Hadrian. [< F. *môle* (< L. *moles*), great mass.]

mole[4], *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid mass formed in the womb, generally connected with conception and giving rise to false pregnancy. [< F. *môle,* < L. *mola,* < *mola,* millstone, < *molo,* grind.]

mole[5]†, *n.* A mixture of meal and salt, used in sacrifices.

Mo'lech, *n.* Same as MOLOCH.

mo-lec'u-lar, mo-lec'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of molecules.

When a body is heated, a change of *molecular* arrangement always occurs, and to produce this change heat is consumed.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. i, p. 28. [A. '71.]

2. Resulting from the action of molecules or primary elements; as, *molecular* changes.

— **mo-lec"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* — **mo-lec'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* With regard to or after the manner of molecules.

mo-lec"u-la'ri-um, mo-lec'yu-lē'ri-um *or* -u-lā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An apparatus to illustrate certain electrical phenomena, on the theory of molecular vibrations.

mol'e-cule, mel'ē-kiūl, *n.* **1.** The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately and still retain its composition and properties; the smallest combination of atoms that will form a given chemical compound.

The molecule, as distinguished from the atom, is the structural unit of physics. All physical as opposed to chemical changes, as evaporation, freezing, and expansion by heat, are supposed to be due to alterations in the position or relations of molecules, while forms of energy like heat and electrical energy, which can not be referred to mass-motion, are supposed to be energy of molecular motion. Compare ATOM; KINETIC THEORY.

The determination is based on the fact that one *molecule* of pure grape sugar will reduce five *molecules* of cupric oxide. MARCUS BENJAMIN *Sugar Analysis* p. 13. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '80.]

2. Hence, colloquially, any small particle.

He laid out every *molecule* of fidelity upon his employer's interests. W. E. CHANNING *Thoreau* ch. 16, p. 317. [R. BROS. '73.]

3. The tread or cicatricula of a bird's egg. [< F. *molécule,* dim. < L. *moles,* mass.]

Synonyms: see PARTICLE.

mo-len"di-na'ceous, mo-len'di-nē'shius, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a windmill; especially, having many projecting wings, suggestive of the sails of a windmill, as some fruits of the parsley family. [< LL. *molendinum,* mill, < L. *molendus,* gerundive of *molo,* grind.] **mo-len"di-na'ri-ous**‡; **mo-len'di-na-ry**‡.

mole'skin", mōl'skin", *n.* **1.** The skin of a mole. **2.** Any fabric supposed to resemble the skin of a mole; especially, an extra strong double-twilled fustian, dyed after cropping.

mo-lest', mo-lest', *vt.* To annoy or harm by interference; disturb injuriously; harass; trouble; as, Indians have ceased to *molest* settlers in the West.

Charles Wesley . . . could not restrain his zeal, but preached to a crowd of them in the inn court-yard [at Oxford]. They were struck with astonishment but did not *molest* him. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 222. [CA. & P. '58.]

[< F. *molester,* < L. *molesto,* < *moles,* burden.]

Synonyms: see ANNOY; BADGER; PERSECUTE.

— **mo-lest'er,** *n.* One who molests.

mo-lest'†, *n.* Trouble; vexation. **mo-lest'ie**†.

mol"es-ta'tion, mel"es-tē'shun *or* mō"les- (XIII), *n.* The act of molesting, or the state of being molested.

mo-lest'ful, mo-lest'ful, *a.* That molests; annoying; vexatious; troublesome. **mo-les'tious**‡.

mole'-tree", mōl'-trī", *n.* A smooth, stout biennial (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), sparingly naturalized in the United States from Europe, with thick, linear or oblong, entire, opposite leaves: reputed efficacious for expelling moles from the soil. Called *caper-spurge.* **mole'-plant"**‡.

mo-lette', mo-let', *n.* *Her.* Same as MULLET[2].

mo'ley, *a.* Same as MOLY.

Mol'i-dæ, mel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of large gymnodont fishes with a high compressed body truncate behind and with short high dorsal and anal fins connected by a posterior marginal fin; sunfishes or headfishes. [< MOLA.] — **mo'lid,** *n.*

Mo"lière-esque', mō"lyār-esc', *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Molière (1622–'73), French writer of comedies, noted for the wonderful truthfulness to nature, combined with artistic excellence, of his satires on the follies and vices of his time.

mo-li'men, mo-lī'men *or* -lī'men, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Great effort; said especially of extraordinary or periodical effort to discharge a natural function.

mo-lim'i-nous†, *a.* **1.** Done with great effort. **2.** Of vast importance. — **mo-lim'i-nous-ly**†, *adv.*

mo'lin(e, mō'lin, *a.* *Her.* Resembling a moline or millrynd; as, a cross *moline.*

mo'lin(e, *n.* **1.** A millstone-rynd or -driver. **2.** *Her.* A cross resembling a mill-rynd; a moline-cross. See illus. under CROSS. [< LL. *molinus,* pertaining to a mill, < L. *mola,* millstone, < *molo,* grind.]

Mo-lin'i-a, mo-lin'i-ą, *n.* A monotypic genus of coarse stiff perennial grasses with apparently nodeless culms. *M cærulea* is the blue or purple moor-grass, purple melic-grass, or Indian grass of Europe. [< Dr. J. *Molina,* writer on Chilean plants.]

Mo'lin-ism, mō'lin-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Spanish Jesuit Luis Molina (1535–1600), that the consent of the will is requisite to the efficacy of divine grace, that the will remains perfectly free even under the actual influence of the efficacious grace, and that predestination is consequent upon the foreknowledge of the acceptance of this grace by the human will. — **Mo'lin-ist'**, *n.* A believer in Molinism: opposed chiefly to *Jansenist.*

Mo'lin-ist', mō'lin-ist, *n.* A follower of the Quietist Miguel de Molinos (1640–'97). See QUIETISM.

mol'i-tu'ra, mel'i-tū'rą, *n.* [LL.] *Law.* The toll allowed for grinding grain at a mill. **mul'ture**‡.

moll, mel, *C. E. I. Wr.* (mōl, *W.*), *a.* [G.] *Mus.* Minor.

moll, *n.* [Low, Eng.] A mistress. [< *Moll,* dim. of *Mary.*]

— **moll'-wire",** *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A picker of women's pockets.

mol'lah, mel'ą, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan complimentary title given to religious dignitaries and to teachers and expounders of the sacred law. **2.** A judge, both civil and ecclesiastical, superior to the cadi.

The *mollah,* or priest, . . . is at once a religious and civil functionary, owing to the fact that the Persian government is theocratic. S. G. W. BENJAMIN in *The Cosmopolitan* June, '90, p. 137.

[< Turk. *molla,* < Ar. *maulā,* judge.] **mol'la**‡; **moo'lah**‡; **mool'lah**‡; **mul'lah**‡.

mol'le-bart, mel'ę-bārt, *n.* A large horse-shovel. [< Fl. *molbaert.*] **moll'bært**‡; **moulde'bært**‡.

mol'le-moke, *n.* Same as MALLEMUCK.

mol'le-ton, mel'ę-ten, *n.* [F.] Same as SWANSKIN.

molle'welle†, *n.* A seal. H. *Dict.*

moll'-hern", mel'-hėrn", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The European heron.

mol-lic'i-ty, mel-lis'i-ti, *n.* Softness, or a growing soft; mollities. [< L. *mollities,* < *mollis,* soft.]

mol'lie, mel'i, *n.* Same as MALLEMAROKING.

mol'li-ent, mel'i-ent (XIII), *a.* Same as EMOLLIENT.

— **mol'li-ent-ly,** *adv.*

mol'li-fy, mel'i-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the harshness or asperity of; make less cruel, harsh, or angry; soothe; appease. **2.** To reduce the hardness of; make soft or tender; as, to *mollify* the soil.

Pedrillo Pedrugo . . . put a basin of hot water under his chin, and began to *mollify* his beard with his fingers.
IRVING *Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* p. 114. [G. P. P.]

3. To reduce the intensity or severity of; mitigate; assuage; as, to *mollify* pain.

II. *i.* To grow soft or tender. [< F. *mollifier,* < LL. *mollifico,* < *mollificus,* softening, < L. *mollis,* soft; and see -FY.]

Synonyms: see ALLAY.

— **mol'li-fi"a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being mollified. — **mol'li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **mol'li-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

mol'li-gut, mel'i-gut, *n.* [U. S.] A fish, the angler.

mol'lin(e, mel'in, *n.* A yellowish-white soft soap made by saponifying without heat coconut-oil or fresh fat with a solution of caustic alkali, as potash, and after mixing with glycerin heating carefully: a base for ointments used in skin-diseases. [< L. *mollis,* soft.]

mol'li-net†, *n.* A small mill.

mol'li-pi'lose, mel'i-pi'lōs, *C.* (mel'i-pi-lōs, *W.*), *a.* Having fleecy or fluffy hair or feathers; downy. [< L. *mollis,* soft, + *pilus,* hair.] — **mol"li-pi-los'i-ty,** *n.*

mol-li'ti-es, mel-lish'i-iz *or* -lit'i-ēs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A morbid softening of an organ or a tissue; as, *mollities* cerebri, softening of the brain.

— **mol-li'tious,** *a.* [Rare.] Softly luxurious. — **mol'li-tude,** *n.* Effeminate softness.

moll'-row"ing, mel'-rau'ing, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Domestic quarreling.

The scene wound up with a great concert of 'practical' cats on the roof, whose diabolical *moll-rowings* still ring in my ears.
G. A. SALA in *Daily Telegraph* [London] Dec. 26, '92, p. 2, col. 3.

mol'lusc, *n.* Same as MOLLUSK.

Mol-lus'ca, mel-lus'cą, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of invertebrates, especially a branch having an unsegmented bilateral body, four nerve-cords arranged in pairs, two visceral and two pedal, with lateral and median abdominal ganglia. It embraces (1) *Cephalopoda,* cuttlefishes, squids, and the like; (2) *Gasteropoda,* snails, slugs, etc.; (3) *Scaphopoda,* tooth-shells; (4) *Isopleura,* chitons, etc.; and (5) *Acephala,* bivalves. See ANIMAL KINGDOM, under ANIMAL.

[< L. *molluscus;* see MOLLUSK.]

— **mol-lus'can,** *a.* & *n.* — **mol-lus'cous,** *a.*

mol-lus'coid, mel-lus'ceid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a mollusk.

The lower *molluscoid* animals, most of which are fixed, have no organs of vision whatsoever.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* ch. 3, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

2. Of or pertaining to the *Molluscoidea.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Molluscoidea.* [< MOLLUSCA + -OID.]

Mol"lus-coi'de-a, mel'us-cei'dę-ą, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch embracing the brachiopods and polyzoans, which are now known to have affinities with the worms rather than with mollusks. [< MOLLUSCA + -OID.] **Mol"lus-coi'da**‡; **Mol"lus-coi'des**‡. — **mol"lus-coi'dal,** *a.* — **mol"lus-coi'dan** or **-de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

mol-lus'cum, mel-lus'cum, *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease manifesting soft tumors of slow growth, commonly around the hair-follicles. [< L. *molluscus;* see MOLLUSK.]

mol'lusk, mel'usk, *n.* One of the *Mollusca.*

The shells of *mollusks* generally and even of the ordinary lamp-shells, are hardened by common limestone or carbonate of lime.
J. W. DAWSON *Earth and Man* ch. 3, p. 41. [H. '87.]

[< F. *mollusque,* < L. *molluscus,* soft, < *mollis,* soft.] **mol'lusc**‡.

mol"lus-kig'er-ous, mel'us-kij'ęr-us, *a.* Bearing mollusks: specifically said of certain elongated tubular sacs attached by one end to one of the intestinal vessels of some synaptæ, and containing the ova of a parasitic entoconchoid mollusk. [< MOLLUSK + L. *gero,* carry.]

mol'lusk-ite, mel'usk-ait, *n.* The dark-colored carbonaceous matter sometimes found in shell-marbles: due to the petrifaction of organic portions of mollusks.

mol'ly[1], mel'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wagtail, especially the pied wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*). [Dim. of *Moll,* cor. of proper name *Mary.*]

— **molly cottontail,** same as COTTONTAIL.

mol'ly[2], *n.* Same as MALLEMUCK. **mol'ly-mawk"**‡.

mol'ly[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One of the gardener caste; a gardener. **mal'lee**‡.

mol'ly[4], *n.* [MOL'LIES, *pl.*] [Printers' Slang.] In jeffing, a throw of quads in which no nicks are turned up.

mol'ly-cod"dle, mel'i-cod'l, *n.* [Slang.] An effeminate man: sometimes abbreviated *moll* and *molly.*

Mol'ly Ma-guire', mel'i mą-gwair'. **1.** One of an Irish secret society that terrorized the coal-regions of eastern Pennsylvania (1867–'77), committing many murders and other outrages, until broken up by the conviction and execution of several of the ringleaders: so called because their warning and threatening letters were signed "Molly Maguire." **2.** Originally, one of a secret society in Ireland (1843) organized to prevent evictions by terrorizing process-servers, etc.: so called from their disguising themselves in women's clothes.

mol'ly-mauw, mel'i-mō, *n.* [S. Afr.] An albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*).

mol'ly-puff"†, *n.* A decoy for gamblers.

Mo'loch, mō'lec, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Myth.* (1) A god of the Phenicians, associated with Baal, probably as a sun-god, but differing from him in being almost totally wanting in benevolent quality. His worship embraced the burning, as a holocaust, of children that had been sacrificed, ordeals by fire, self-mutilation by worshipers, etc.

Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 392.

(2) Same as MILCOM. *1 Kings* xi, 7; *2 Kings* xxiii, 13. **2.** Hence, figuratively, any pernicious influence or system that causes loss of life or sacrifice of principle. **3.** [m-] An Australian agamoid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) having a depressed body covered with spines, and a narrow mouth. **4.** [m-] A teetee (*Callithrix moloch*). [LL., the god, < Gr. *Moloch,* < Heb. *mōlekh.*]

Mo'loch-ize, mō'lec-aiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To sacrifice as to Moloch.

mol'oid, mel'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Molidæ.* [< MOLA + -OID.]

mo-lom'bwa, mo-lem'bwą, *n.* [Afr.] Camwood; a red dye-powder, obtained by pulverizing the red heart of the camwood-tree.

The cam-wood (†) is here called *molombwa,* and grows very abundantly. The people take the bark, boil, and grind it fine: it is then a splendid blood-red, and they use it extensively as an ornament. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 7, p. 160. [H. '75.]

mo-lom'pi, mo-lem'pi, *n.* [Afr.] African rosewood.

mo-lo'pes, mo-lō'piz *or* -pēs, *n. pl.* Same as VIBICES. [< Gr. *mōlōps* (*mōlōp-*), weal.]

Mol"o-po-sper'mum, mel'o-pō-spėr'mum, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of European herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), the only species being *M. cicutarium,* a tall handsome perennial with copious finely cut fern-like leaves often 4 feet in diameter. It is frequently planted in large shrubberies. [< Gr. *mōlōps,* a weal, + *sperma,* seed.]

mo-losse', mo-les', *n.* [F.] Same as MOLOSSUS, 1.

Mo-los'si-an, mo-les'i-ąn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Molossi, an inland tribe of ancient Epirus. **2.** [m-] Of, pertaining to, or like a bulldog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the Molossian tribe. **2.** [m-] One of the *Molossinæ.*

mo-los'sic, mo-les'ic, *a.* *Pros.* Of or pertaining to a molossus.

His the orator's] action . . . falls into the rhythm of play, where you distinguish . . . the solemn, religious spondee, the swift trochaic run of eagerness or fear, the heavy *molossic* tread of grief or sorrow. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* ch. 1, p. 34. [S. '64.]

Mo-los'si-dæ, mo-les'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Molossinæ* as a family. — **mo-los'soid**, *a. & n.*

Mol"os-si'næ, mel'o-sai'nī *or* -si'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of emballonuroid bats, especially those with a thick tail extending beyond the interfemoral membrane, short robust legs, and strong incisors; bulldog bats.

— **mo-los'sine**, *a. & n.*

mo-los'sus, mo-les'us, *n.* [-si, -sai *or* -si, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables (— — —). **2.** [M-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Molossinæ*. [Def. 1 < L. *molossus*, < Gr. *molossos*, < *Molossus*. Molossian. Def. 2 < L. *Molossus*, Molossian, dog, < Gr. *Molossos*, Molossian.]

mo-lo'te, mo-lō'te, *n.* [Afr.] An iron hoe, heart-shaped, having a handle from 8 to 10 inches long. In the Upper Nile and lake regions it is used as currency.

The natives are exceedingly particular in the shape of their *molotes* and invariably prove them by balancing them on their heads and ringing them by a blow with the finger.
BAKER *Albert N'yanza* ch. 7, p. 166. [MACM. '88.]

Mol"pa-di'i-dæ, mel'po-dai'i-dī *or* -di'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of pneumonophorous apodal holothurians with cylindrical, clypeate, or digitate tentacles.

Mol-pa'di-a, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *molis*, hardly, + *pous*, foot.] **Mol-pad'i-dæ**.

— **mol"pa-di'id**, *n.* — **mol-pa'di-oid**, *a.*

mol'rook-en, mel'ruk-en, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The great crested grebe.

molt, **moult**, {mōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cast or slough off, as hair, feathers, etc.

II. *i.* **1.** To cast or shed the outside integument or its appendages, as skin, feathers, or horns; as, the bird is *molting*. **2.** To be on the point of being shed; as, the bird's feathers are *molting*. [ME. *mouten*, < L. *muto*; see MUTABLE.]

molt, **moult**, {*n.* **1.** The act or process of molting. **2.** The season or period of molting.

molt'a-ble†, *a.* That may be molted.

mol'ten, mōl'tn, *pa.* **1.** Reduced to the fluid state by heat; melted; fused; as, *molten* metal.

Heat radiated from the sun is eighty-seven times hotter than that from the *molten* steel. O. N. STODDARD in Vincent's *You and I, and Influences* p. 331. [F. B. & B. '87.]

2. Made of matter in a state of fusion; cast; as, *molten* images. **3†.** Liquid. [Pp. of MELT[1], *v.*] **molt†**; **molte†**, — **mol'ten-ly**, *adv.*

mol'to, mol'to, *W.* (mol'to, *E. I.*; mōl'tō, *C.*), *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Much; very; as, *molto* adagio (very slow).

Mol"uc-cel'la, mel'uc-sel'a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with the petioled, crenately cut leaves, and densely clustered flowers having a peculiar shallow, bell-shaped calyx, whence *M. laevis* is known in the gardens as the *shellflower*. Called also *Molucca balm*, because formerly thought to have come from the Moluccas. [< *Molucca*, a name of the Spice Islands.]

mol'u-la, mel'yu-la, *n.* *Entom.* The head of the tibia when convex and bent. [< L. *mola*, millstone.]

mo-lun'ghee, mo-lun'gi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A salt-maker.

mol'ward†, *n.* The mole.

mo'ly, mō'li, *a.* Rare. Mole-like. **mo'ley†**.

mo'ly, *n.* **1.** A fabled plant of magic virtues, with a white flower and a black root.

Take this potent herb.
And bear it with thee to the palace-halls
Of Circé: and it shall avert from thee
The threatened evil . . . Among the gods
Its name is *Moly*.
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Bryant, bk. x, l. 368.

2. A European wild garlic (*Allium Moly*). [L., < Gr. *mōly*.] **dwarf moly**, *Allium Chamæmoly*.

mo-ly'b'date, mo-lib'dēt, *C.* (-dēt, *W.*), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of molybdic acid.

mo-ly'b'de-nite, mo-lib'dē-nait, *A. W. Wr.* (mol'ib-di-nait, *C.*; mo-lib'den-ait, *E. I.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly, metallic, lead-gray, soft molybdenum sulfid (MoS_2), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

mo-ly'b'de-num, mo-lib'dē-num, *A.* (mol'ib-di'num, *C. W. n.* A hard, silver-white, metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Molybdenum is usually found as molybdenite, also as wulfenite, more rarely it occurs as molybdic ochre and paterante. ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry* vol. II, pt. II, p. 184. [A. '80.]

[< L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, < *molybdos*, lead.] **mol"yb-de'na†**.

mo-lyb"de-nif'er-ous, *a.* Containing molybdenum. — **mo-ly'b'de-nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to molybdenum, especially in its lower valence. **mo-lyb'-dous†**. — **mo-ly'b'dic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing molybdenum, especially in its higher valence; as, *molybdic* acid (H_2MoO_4).

mo-ly'b'dite, mo-lib'doit, *n.* *Mineral.* A capillary, earthy, silky, adamantine, straw-yellow molybdenum oxid (MoO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also *molybdic ocher*. **mo-ly'b'din†**.

molybdo-. Derived from Greek *molybdos*, lead: a combining form. — **mo-lyb"do-col'ic**, *n.* *Pathol.* Lead-colic, painters' colic. — **mo-ly'b'do-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by means of molten lead, the diviner basing his conclusions on the number, form, and motions of the drops that float on the surface. — **mol"yb-don'o-sus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Lead-poisoning. **mol"yb-do'sis†**. **mo-lyb"-do-par'e-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Lead-palsy, painters' paralysis. **mo"ly-nē'**, mō'li-nē', *a.* *Her.* Same as MOLINE.

mol'y-site, mel'i-sait, *n.* *Mineral.* An incrusting, brownish-red, yellow ferric chlorid ($FeCl_3$), found usually in the vicinity of volcanoes as a deposit on lavas, etc. [< Gr. *molynsis*, defilement. < *molynō*, stain.]

mom'blish-ness†, *n.* Mumbling talk.

mome, mōm, *a.* {North. Eng.} Soft; smooth.

mome, *n.* [OF.] A buffoon or clown; hence, a fool; lout.

mo'ment†, *vt.* To settle upon exactly or to the moment.

mo'ment, mō'ment, *n.* **1.** A very small period of time; a period too short to be taken into account; also, a point of time; an instant; as, in a *moment* it was all over. **2.** The present time: with the definite article.

Manners carry the world for *the moment*, character for all time. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table-Talk, Character* p. 44. [R. BROS. '77.]

3. The state of carrying weight, as in influencing judgment or action; importance; value; as, matters of great *moment*.

That part of human conduct which constitutes good citizenship is of more *moment* than that which goes out in accomplishments or exercise of the tastes. SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 34. [A. '89.]

4. Same as MOMENTUM. **5.** [Archaic.] An essential element; important consideration. **6.** In the Newtonian mathematics, a differential. **7.** *Mech.* The measure of a force by its effect in producing rotation. See phrases.

8. *Philos.* The thing originating, calling forth, producing, or causing; the principle of movement or development. [F., < L. *momentum*, particle, < *moveo*, move.]

Phrases: — **magnetic moment**, the moment of a directive magnetic couple, specifically the product of the strength of one pole of a magnet by the length of the magnet. — **m. axis of a couple**, a vector parallel to the axis of a couple and proportional to its moment. — **m. of a couple**, the product formed by multiplying either of its forces by the perpendicular distance between them. — **m. of a force**, **1.** With regard to a line or axis, the product formed by multiplying the component of the force in the direction perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application by the shortest distance of the component from that line. **2.** As to a point, the product formed by multiplying the force by the least distance of the line in which it acts from the point. — **m. of inertia**, in a rotating body, the sum of the products formed by multiplying the mass of each particle by the square of its distance from an axis. — **m. of stability**, of a body or structure supported at a given plane-joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability. — **statical m.**, same as MOMENT OF A FORCE.

mo-men'tal, mo-men'tal, *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr.* (mō'men-tal, *C.*[1]), *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Of or pertaining to momentum. **2†.** Pertaining to or enduring but a moment. **3†.** Very important; momentous. — **mo-men'tal-ly†**, *adv.*

mo"men-ta'ne-ous†, *a.* Instantaneous.

mo'men-ta-ri-ly, mō'men-tę-ri-li, *adv.* **1.** For a moment; for the time being.

The law was *momentarily* extinct in that particular district. COOPER *Spy* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. M. & CO.]

2. From one moment to the next.

He was *momentarily* expecting a bite. F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grangers Abroad, Euphemia Among Pelicans* p. 15. [S. '91.]

mo'men-ta-ry, mō'men-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Lasting but a short time; done in or occupying only a moment; as, a *momentary* delight; *momentary* shocks of earthquake.

All physical pleasures are *momentary*, however intense they may be. T. W. HANDFORD *H. W. Beecher, Physical Joys* p. 162. [D. B. & CO. '90.]

2. [Archaic.] Liable to death or destruction at any moment. [< LL. *momentarius*, < L. *momentum*; see MOMENT.] **mo'men-taner**; **mo'men-ta-ny†**. — **mo'men-ta-ni-ness†**, **mo'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

mo'ment-ly, mō'mgnt-li, *adv.* From moment to moment; each moment.

mo-men'tous, mo-men'tus, *a.* Of vast moment or importance; very significant; weighty; as, a *momentous* event; a *momentous* occasion. [< LL. *momentosus*, of a moment, < L. *momentum*; see MOMENT.]

Synonyms: see IMPORTANT.

— **mo-men'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo-men'tous-ness**, *n.*

mo-men'tum, mo-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The power of overcoming resistance possessed by a body by reason of its motion; that which makes a moving body hard to stop; impetus; inertia.

That which you preach will go to the people with the *momentum* of that which you have been found to be.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Theory of Preaching* lect. II, p. 17. [S. '82.]

2. *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a body, as measured by the product of the mass by the velocity; distinguished from *energy*.

Momentum is the rate of mass-displacement in the same sense that speed is the rate of linear displacement.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* [4] 69, p. 66. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

3. An essential or constituent element.

The *momenta* of Quantity are: pure quantity, quantum, and degree. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris vol. II, p. 233. [S. '74.]

4. *Mus.* An eighth rest. [< L. *momentum*, balance, alteration; see MOMENT.]

mom'ic, *n.* Same as MUMMY.

mom'ie-cloth", mum'ie-cloth", *n.* A mummy-cloth.

mom'i-er, mem'i-er (XIII), *n.* [F.] A murmur: a nickname of Swiss seceders from the state church about 1818.

mo'mish†, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

mom'mick, mem'ic, *vt.* {Dial. or Obs.} To mix or muddle; eat up awkwardly; make a mess of. **mam'mock†**; **mow'mix†**.

mom'my, mem'i, *n.* [MOM'MIES, *pl.*] {Local, U. S.} A duck, the old-squaw.

mo'mot, mō'met, *n.* Same as MOTMOT.

Mo-mot'i-dæ, mo-met'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A tropical American family of picarian birds; motmots or sawbills. See illus. under MOTMOT. **Mo-mo'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MOMOT = MOTMOT.]

— **mo-mot'oid**, *n.* — **mom'o-toid**, *a. & n.*

Mo'mus, mō'mus, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The son of Night, an evil spirit of blame and mockery who found fault even with Aphrodite. [< Gr. *Mōmos*, < *mōmos*, blame.]

mon[1], men, *n.* {Scot. & Prov. Eng.} Man.

mon[2], *n.* {Jap.} A personal or family cognizance or crest, much used in decorations.

mon-. Derived from Greek *monos*, single, unitary, one: a combining form (form of MONO- before vowels). For words in MON- before *o*, see MONO-. — **mon"a-can'thid**, *a.* Having one row of spines bordering the ambulacra, as in a section (*Monacanthidæ*) of the genus *Asterias*. — **mon"a-can'thous**, *a.* Having a single spine. — **mon-ac'id**, *n.* *Chem.* Possessing a single hydrogen atom that may be replaced by a negative radical: applied to bases. — **mon-act'**, **1.** *a.* Monactinal. **II.** *n.* A rod-shaped sponge-spicule. — **mon-ac'ti-nal**, *a.* Single-rayed; rod-shaped, as a sponge-spicule. **mon-ac'tine†**. — **mon'a-delph**[1], *n.* *Zool.* A monadelphian mammal. **mon"a-delph**[2], *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the class *Monadelphia*; a plant having the stamens united into a single set or tube. — **Mon"a-del'phi-a**[1], *n. pl.* *Bot.* The sixteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the filaments are united in a single set, tube, or column, as in the mallow. — **Mon"a-del'phi-a**[2], *n.* *Mam.* The *Monodelphia*. — **mon"a-del'phic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family containing a single member. — **mon"a-del'phon**, *n.* An andrœcium with the filaments united in a tube or column. — **mon"a-del'phous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens united by their filaments into a single set or tube; of or pertaining to the *Monadelphia*. **mon"a-del'phi-an†**. — **mon-am'id**, **mon-am'ide**, *n.* *Chem.* An amid in which one of the replaceable hydrogen atoms has been replaced by a single acid radical. — **mon-am'in**, **mon-am'ine**, *n.* *Chem.* An amin containing a single amidogen group. — **mon-an"a-pes'tic**, *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Containing but one anapest. — **mon-an'der**, *n.* *Bot.* A plant in which the flowers have but a single stamen. — **Mon-an'dri-a**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The first class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, comprising those having but one stamen to the flower, as in the mare's-tail. — **mon-an'dri-an**, *a.* *Bot.* Same as MONANDROUS. — **mon-an'thous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having but one flower: said of a peduncle or a whole plant. — **mon-ar'se-nous**, *a.* *Zool.* Having only one male for several females. — **mon"ar-tic'u-lar**, *a.* *Pathol.* Affecting a single joint. — **Mon"a-scid'i-æ**, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The simple ascidians. — **mon"a-scid'i-an**, *a. & n.* — **mon"a-tom'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Consisting of a single atom, as a molecule. **2.** Having a valence of one, as hydrogen. — **mon-au'los**, *n.* A Greek single-reeded flute: distinguished from *diaulos*. — **mon-au'ral**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having one ear. — **mon-ax'i-al**, *a.* Having a single axis. **mon"ax-o'ni-al†**; **mon"ax-on'ic†**. — **mon-ax'on**. **I.** *a.* Monaxial. **II.** *n.* *Spong.* A sponge-spicule with one axis. — **Mon-ax'o-na**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* An order of monaxonian sponges: contrasted with *Ceratosa*. — **mon-ax'o-nal**, *a.* — **Mon"ax-on'i-da**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of *Demospongiæ*, variously ranked, with monaxon spicules. — **mon"ax-on'i-dan**, *a.* — **mon'a-zite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, brownish-red or brown, subtransparent cerium-lanthanum-didymium phosphate, $(Ce,La,Di)PO_4$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

mo'na, mō'na, *n.* A slender, brightly variegated, arboreal African monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*), often kept captive. [Sp. Pg., = It. *monna*; see MONKEY.]

mon'a-chal, men'a-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns or the monastic life; monastic; monkish. [OF., < LL. *monachalis*, < *monachus*; see MONK.] **mon'a-cal†**.

mon'a-chism, men'a-kizm, *n.* The monastic manner of life; the principle or practise of living as monks or nuns; celibate religious seclusion; monasticism; also, a monkish characteristic.

Egypt was the parent of *monachism*, and it was there that it attained both its extreme development and its most austere severity.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. II, ch. 4, p. 112. [A. '75.]

[< LL. *monachismus*, < Gr. *monachos*; see MONK.]

mon-ac'id, **mon'a-delph**, etc. See MON-.

mon'ad, men'ad (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a monad; specifically, in chemistry, having a combining power of one; univalent.

All the alkaline metals are *monad* elements. W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* bk. I, ch. 7, p. 131. [MACM. '79.]

mon'ad, *n.* **1.** *Metaph.* (1) In the philosophy of Leibnitz, one of the unextended indivisible and indestructible units that make up the universe, endowed with both physical and psychical properties, not accessible to change from without, and having within itself the power to produce all the changes it undergoes from the beginning of its existence to eternity.

Those primary elements of being, which in themselves are absolutely simple and indivisible, he [Leibnitz] calls *monads*. They are metaphysical units, or the units both of matter and mind, both of organic and inorganic substance.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philosophy* ch. 7, p. 114. [S.]

(2) More generally, a substance absolutely simple and indivisible, as the soul.

The pantheistic idea of God is chiefly an effort to conceive an infinite, eternal, unconscious *monad*, without attributes or personality. M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. I, bk. II, ch. 2, p. 308. [N. & P.]

2. *Zool.* A flagellate infusorian, especially a monadid. **3.** *Biol.* A minute simple single-celled organism; a plastid; especially, a nucleated cell-body having one or a few processes of vibratile protoplasm like a flagellate infusorian, as the locomotive zoospores of various low plants and embryonic forms of various animals.

A Monad (*Chilomonas paramæcium*). *a*, oral aperture; *cv*, contractile vacuole; *n*, nucleus.

The ciliated *monads* clothing the horny fibers of a living sponge, need one another's aid so little that, when the sponge is cut in two, each half carries on its processes without interruption. SPENCER *Principles Sociol.* vol. I, p. 474. [A. '91.]

4. *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of one. See VALENCE. **5.** *Theos.* The one indivisible spirit in mankind manifesting itself in each person; also, the one indivisible spirit in nature. Compare ANIMA MUNDI; ANIMISM. [< LL. *monas* (*monad-*), < Gr. *monas* (*monad-*), unit, < *monos*, only, single.]

— **mon'ad-eme"**, *n.* *Biol.* An undifferentiated aggregate of monads. — **mon-ad'i-a-ry**, *n.* The envelope of a colony of monads. — **mon-ad'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a monad. **2.** [Rare.] Simple; occurring alone. **mon-ad'ic-al†**. — **mon-ad'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mon-ad'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of flagellate infusorians, especially *Mononastiga*, with naked animalcules, terminal flagellum, and no pedicle or caudal appendages. — **mon'ad-id**, *n.* — **mon'ad-oid**, *a.* — **Mon"ad-id'e-a**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with a single anterior large flagellum, or sometimes with 2 additional parafiagella, and often naked or ameboid, as *Monadidæ*. — **mon"ad-id'e-an**, *a. & n.* — **mon-ad'i-form**, *a.* *Biol.* Having the form of a monad; as, *monadiform* spores. — **mon"ad-ig'er-ous**, *a.* *Zool.* Bearing monadiform cells, as a sponge.

mon'ad-ism, men'ad-izm, *n.* **1.** A theory of monads, or a philosophical system based upon such a theory, as that of Leibnitz. **2.** The application in physical science of the idea of the atom or monad.

mo-nad'nock, mo-nad'nec, *n.* *Phys. Geog.* A mass of rock or group of hills rising above a base-leveled plain. [< Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire.]

mon"ad-ol'o-gy, men'ad-el'o-ji, *n.* *Metaph.* Leibnitz's doctrine of monads, or any similar system, as that of Lotze. [< Gr. *monas* (see MONAD) + -OLOGY.]

mo-nal', mo-nāl', *n.* Same as MONAUL.

mon-am'id, **mon-an'der**, etc. See MON-.

mon-an'drous, men-an'drus, *a.* **1.** *Anthrop. & Zool.* Having one male or husband; living in monandry; not polyandrous; pertaining to monandry; as, the *monan-*

Japanese Mons.
1. Kikumon. 2. Kirimon.

drous state. **2.** *Bot.* Having but one stamen; of or pertaining to the class *Monandria*. [< Gr. *monandros*, < *monos*, single, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

mon-an'dry, mŏn-an'dri, *n.* The kind of marriage in which a woman has only one husband: opposed to *polyandry*. Compare MONOGAMY.

—**mon-an'dric**, *a.* Characterized by monandry.

mon'arch, mŏn'ark, *n.* **1.** Originally, the single or sole ruler of a nation, as a king, queen, emperor, czar, shah, or sultan; in modern times, usually a hereditary constitutional sovereign.

This *Monarch* — and surely to no one who ever swayed a sceptre was that title, in its strictest sense, more justly due — was born on the twenty-eighth of June, 1491.

E. LODGE *Portraits, Henry Eighth* vol. i, p. 121. [H. G. B. '49.]

2. Any one of undisputed supremacy; one who or that which surpasses all others of the same kind.

Mont-Blanc is the *monarch* of mountains.

BYRON *Manfred* act i, sc. 1.

3. A common large red-and-black papilionid butterfly (*Danais plexippus*), whose larva feeds on the milkweed. [< F. *monarque*, < LL. *monarcha*, < Gr. *monarchēs*, *monarchos*, < *monos*, alone, + *archō*, rule.]

Synonyms: see KING; MASTER.

—**mo-nar'chal**, *a.*—**mon'arch-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female monarch.

Mon-ar'chi-an, mŏn-ār'ki-ăn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical Christian sect of the 2d and 3d centuries who asserted that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost were but three manifestations of one personality, and consequently denied the personal independent subsistence of the Divine Word. They were divided into (1) the **dynamic Monarchians**, who held that Christ was not essentially divine, but merely filled with a divine power; and (2) the *Patripassians* or **modalistic Monarchians**, who regarded the Father and Son as the same in different manifestations and predicated of the Father the sufferings of the Son. [< Gr. *monarchēs*; see MONARCH.]

Mon-ar'chi-an-ist†.

—**Mon-ar'chi-an-ism**, *n.* The system of belief of the Monarchians.—**Mon-ar"chi-an-is'tic**, *a.*

mon-ar'chic-al, mŏn-ār'kic-ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchy; governed by a monarch; favoring a monarchy; as, a *monarchical* party. [< F. *monarchique*, < Gr. *monarchikos*, < *monarchos*; see MONARCH.] **mon-ar'chi-al**‡; **mon-ar'chic**‡.

—**mon-ar'chic-al-ly**, *adv.*

mon'arch-ism, mŏn'ark-izm, *n.* Monarchical principles or preferences.—**mon'arch-ist**, *n.* One who favors monarchy or monarchism.

mon'arch-ize, *t.* mŏn'ărc-aiz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To govern **mon'arch-ise**, *t.* as monarch; make a monarchy of. **II.** *i.* To play the monarch; take the part of king.

—**mon'arch-i"zer**, **mon'arch-i"ser**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** One who acts the monarch. **2.** A monarchist.

mo-nar'cho†, *n.* A fantastical Englishman who affected the airs of an Italian; hence, any fantastical person.

mon'arch-y, mŏn'ărk-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Government by a monarch, or single sovereign ruler; hence, sovereign control.

Who can in reason, then, or right, assume
Monarchy over such as live by right
His equals?

MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 795.

2. A government in the hands of a single supreme ruler, hereditary or elective, autocratic or restricted by constitutional provisions. **3.** The dominion or territory governed by a monarch. **4.** *Theol.* The doctrine of the Monarchians. **mo-nar'chi-a**‡. [< LL. *monarchia*, < Gr. *monarchia*, < *monarchos*; see MONARCH.]

—**absolute monarchy**, a government in which the will of the monarch is positive law; a despotism.—**elective m.**, a monarchy in which the sovereign is elected.—**limited m.**, a monarchy in which the power and prerogative of the sovereign are limited by constitutional provisions or by custom recognized as law.

Mo-nar'da, mo-nār'dă, *n.* *Bot.* A small North-American genus of erect odorous herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*)—the horsemints—with usually toothed leaves and heads of large often handsome flowers closely surrounded with bracts. [< *Monardes*, Spanish botanist.]

mo-nar'din, mo-nār'din, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline solid compound ($C_{10}H_{14}O$), in the oil of horsemint, regarded as identical with thymol. [< MONARDA.]

mon-ar'se-nous, etc. See MON-.

Mon'as, mŏn'ăs, *C. E. I. Wr.* (mō'năs, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Protoz.* A genus typical of *Monadidæ*. **2.** [m-] An infusorian of this or a related genus; a monad. **3.** [m-] A form of coccus. H. M. WARD in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. XXI, p. 402. [LL.; see MONAD.]

mon'ase, mŏn'ēs, *n.* [F.] A nun-bird (*Monasa*).

mon-as'ter, mŏn-as'tĕr, *n.* *Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the nuclear filaments are broken into V-shaped loops radiating in the equatorial plane; also, the figure so formed. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. [< MON- + Gr. *astēr*, star.]

mon'as-ter-y, mŏn'ăs-ter-i, *n* [-IES, *pl.*] A dwelling-place occupied in common by persons under religious vows of seclusion; applied especially to a residence for monks, sometimes to one for other religious recluses; a convent; in Roman Catholic writings on church history, usually, a house under Benedictine rule, in strict or modified form; as, a Buddhist *monastery;* a Carthusian *monastery*. See illus. under LAMA. [< LL. *monasterium*, < Gr. *monastērion*, < *monos*, alone.]

Synonyms: see CLOISTER.

—**mitered monastery**, one under a mitered abbot.

—**mon"as-te'ri-al**, *a.*—**mon"as-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

mon-as'tic, mŏn-as'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the characteristics of monks or nuns; pertaining to religious seclusion; solitary and self-denying; monkish: ascetic; as, *monastic* vows; *monastic* orders.

Art is to him a religion, and he, like a *monastic* devotee, is content to substitute worship for work.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 36, p. 105. [H. '64.]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of monasteries; set apart for monks or nuns; monasterial; as, a *monastic* style of architecture; *monastic* resources. [< F. *monastique*, < Gr. *monastikos*, < *monastēs*, monk, < *monos*, alone.] **mon-as'tic-al**‡.

—**mon-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

mon-as'tic, *n.* A monk or other religious recluse.

mon-as'ti-cism, mŏn-as'ti-sizm, *n.* The system, spirit, or practises of monks, nuns, or other religious persons living in seclusion or in communities; the monastic life; asceticism.

mon-as'ti-con, mŏn-as'ti-cŏn, *n.* A treatise on monasteries. [< Gr. *monastikon*, neut. s. of *monastikos;* see MONASTIC.]

mon"a-tom'ic, **mon-ax'on**, etc. See MON-.

mo-naul', mo-nôl', *n.* [E. Ind.] An Impeyan pheasant (genus *Lophophorus*). See illus. under IMPEYAN. **mo-nal'**‡.

monche†, *vt.* & *vi.* To munch.

mon-chi'quite, mon-chi'cait, *n.* *Petrol.* Dike-rocks composed of porphyritic augite, with or without olivin, with hornblende or biotite, or both, in a glassy base. [< Pg. Serra de *Monchique*.]

Mon'day, mun'dē, *n.* The second day of the week. [< AS. *mōnandæg*, < *mōnan*, gen. s. of *mōna*, moon, + *dæg*, day.]—**Black Monday.** **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Easter Monday, 1360: so called from a remarkably dark and violent hail-storm; hence, any Easter Monday. **2.** [b- M-] At boys' schools, the first Monday after a holiday.—**Blue M.** **1.** In Bavaria, the Monday before Lent: from the color of the church decorations. **2.** [b- M-] [Colloq.] A time or occasion when the spirits are depressed.—**Easter M.**, the day after Easter.

Mon'day-ish, mun'dē-ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Like a clergyman on Monday; tired out.

monde, mōnd, *W.* (mend, *C. E. I. Wr.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** The world: in French phrases. See DEMI-MONDE; BEAU MONDE.

'Tis said — indeed a general complaint —
That no one has succeeded in describing
The *monde* exactly as they ought to paint.

BYRON *Don Juan* can. 14, st. 19.

2. The figure of a globe as an emblem of royalty or supreme dominion: generally surmounted by a cross. Called also *mound*.

mone†, *vt.* To tell; admonish.

mone†, *n.* The moon.

mone†, *n.* A moan; lamentation. **moon**†.

mon-e'cian, **mon-e'cious**, etc. Same as MONŒCIAN, etc.

mon-em'bry-o"ny, mŏn-em'bri-o"ni, *n.* *Biol.* The condition of having but one embryo. [< MON- + EMBRYO.]

—**mon-em"bry-on'ic**, *a.* **mon-em'bry-a-ry**‡.

Mon-e'ra, mŏn-ī'rą *or* -ē'rą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An assemblage or class of amebiform protozoans without a readily perceptible nucleus: including the lowest forms. [< Gr. *monērēs*, single, < *monos*, alone, + *arariskō*, join.]—**mon'er**, *n.*—**mon-e'ral**, **mon-e'ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**mon-e'ric**, *a.*—**mon-e'ron**, *n.*

mon'er-gism, mŏn'ĕr-jizm, *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit, the unregenerate will having no power of cooperation. Compare SYNERGISM. [< MON- + Gr. *ergon*, work.]

—**mon"er-gis'tic**, *a.*

Mon-e"ro-zo'a, mŏn-ī"ro-zō'ą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Monera*. [< Gr. *monērēs* (see MONERA) + *zōon*, animal.]

—**mon-e"ro-zo'an**, *a.* & *n.*—**mon-e"ro-zo'ic**, *a.*

mon-er'u-la, mŏn-er'u-lą, *C.* (-yu-lą, *W.*), *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* An ovum after impregnation, having the form of a non-nucleated mass of protoplasm. [< Gr. *monērēs;* see MONERA.]

mo-ne'sia, mo-nī'shią, *C.* (-shą, *W.*), *n.* [Sp. Am.] A dark-brown, brittle, astringent vegetable extract from the bark of the Brazilian tree *Chrysophyllum glyciphlæum*, used in medicine.

—**mo-ne'sin**, *n.* An acid amorphous compound ($C_{39}H_{64}O_{16}$) contained in the extract monesia, and used in medicine: now regarded as identical with saponin.

mon"e-ta'gi-um, *n.* [LL.] Same as MONEYAGE, 2.

mon'e-ta-ry, mun'ę-tę-ri, *C.*[2] *S. W. Wr.*[2] (men'-, *C.*[1] *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to money or finance; consisting of money; financial; pecuniary; as, a *monetary* convention; a *monetary* union.

It was not in *monetary* gifts alone that his kindness . . . was shown. J. H. GLADSTONE *Faraday* § 2, p. 101. [CHAUT.]

[< L. *monetarius*, pertaining to the mint, < *moneta;* see MONEY.]

Synonyms: see FINANCIAL.

—**monetary chain**, a gold or silver chain every link of which is of standard value: once used as money.—**m. unit**, the unit of a government's currency, as the dollar in the United States and the pound in Great Britain.

—**mon'e-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

mon'ethʼ, *n.* A month.

mon'e-tite, mon'ę-tait, *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrogen calcium phosphate ($HCaPO_4$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< *Moneta*, one of the Antilles.]

mon'e-tize, mun'ę-taiz, *C.*[2] *W.* (men'-, *C.*[1]), *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI"ZING.] **1.** To legalize as money; as, to *monetize* silver. **2.** To coin into money. [< L. *moneta;* see MONEY.]—**mon"e-ti-za'tion**, *n.* The act or process of making into money, or of legally declaring to be money; as, the *monetization* of silver.

mon'ey, mun'ę, *vt.* [MON'EYED or MON'IED; MON'EYING.] **1.** To make into money; coin.

The American . . . double-eagle . . . is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever *moneyed* in any mint.

SALA *Diary in America* ch. 3, p. 136. [T. B. '65.]

2. [Rare.] To dispose of for money; as, to *money* a cargo. **3**†. To furnish with money.

mon'ey, *n.* [-EYS or -IES, *pl.*] **1.** Any material that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade. Among primitive peoples various articles, some having intrinsic value, as cattle, copper wire, or pieces of cloth, others having arbitrary value, as wampum, beads, or cowries, are or have been accepted by custom as money. From early times commercial nations have used gold and silver, current by weight, as in eastern countries, or in stamped pieces, as in western countries, as either customary or legalized money.

The essential natural functions of *money* may be stated as including these three: 1. It is a commodity — having a value of its own. 2. It is a common measure of values. 3. It has general exchangeability, and is, hence, a general medium of exchange.

J. M. GREGORY *Political Economy* ch. 22, p. 253. [V. A. B.]

Specifically: (1) A standard of value and medium of payment established by law; legal tender. (*a*) Coined metal; standard currency; national coin, including tokens of restricted legal tender; specie. (*b*) Paper issued by a government or by a bank or banks on the authority of a government and made redeemable in standard coin. (2) In a wider sense, any notes or tokens that are currently accepted in exchange for commodities; cash; specifically, in banking, any paper that is exchanged in settlement of balances, as checks, drafts, and the like. **2.** Salable possessions; wealth; property; as, making *money;* a man worth much *money*. **3.** *pl.* Cash payments or receipts; individual sums making up an amount. **4.** A system of coinage; a denomination of value, coined or nominal; as, in English *money;* *moneys* of all nations; a *money* of account. [< OF. *monoie*, < L. *moneta;* see MINT[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie. *Money* is the authorized medium of exchange; coined *money* is called *coin* or *specie*. What are termed in England bank-*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills;* as, a five-dollar *bill*. The *notes* of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money;* as, the stock was sold for $500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money*, and *money* is not *property:* for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money*, as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined, or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money*. The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. Compare PROPERTY; WEALTH.

Phrases, etc.:—**hard money** [Colloq., U. S.], coins of gold or silver, as distinguished from soft or paper money.—**head-and-gun m.**, money paid to each captor for every person captured on a vessel of war or a pirate.—**mon'ey-bag"**, *n.* A bag to hold money; purse.—**mon'ey-bags"**, *n.* [Slang.] A rich man.—**m. bill**, a legislative bill for raising revenue.—**m.-bote**, *n.* A fine in lieu of other punishment.—**m.-box**, *n.* A box for holding or collecting money.—**m.-broker**, *n.* A broker who deals in money. **m.-scrivener**†.—**m.-changer**, *n.* [N. T.] A person who changes money at a prescribed rate. **m.-dealer**†; **m.-jobber**†.—**m.-corn**, *n.* Same as MANGCORN.—**m.-cowry**, *n.* A cowry, especially *Cypræa moneta*, employed as money in parts of Africa and the South Seas. See illus. under COWRY.—**m.-drawer**, *n.* A drawer for keeping money; specifically, a shop-drawer containing the money used in making change.—**m.-dropper**, *n.* One who drops money in the street and pretends to find it, for purposes of fraud.—**mon'ey-flow"er**, *n.* The plant honesty (*Lunaria biennis*): from its silvery silicles.—**m.-grubber**, *n.* One who strives to get money by contemptible methods.—**m.-land**, *n.* *Law.* Land which by will has been directed to be sold and converted into money, and which in equity is regarded as money.—**m.-maker**, *n.* **1.** One who accumulates wealth. **2.** A counterfeiter. **mone-maker**†.—**m.-making**, *a.* **1.** Bent upon and successful in accumulating wealth; as, a *money-making* man. **2.** Likely to bring in money; profitable; as, a *money-making* scheme.—**m.-making**, *n.*—**m. market**, the market in which money is the commodity bought and sold; the field for the employment or investment of money; generally, the sphere, restricted or unlimited, of financial operations.—**m.-monger**, *n.* A dealer in money.—**m.-mongering**, *n.*—**m. of account**, a monetary denomination used in keeping accounts, but not represented by a coin, as the mill of the United States.—**m.-pot**, *n.* An earthenware money-box.—**m.-spider**, *n.* A small attid spider (*Epiblemum scenicum*): so called because supposed to bring luck in money matters to the one upon whom it crawls. **m.-spinner**†.—**money's worth.** **1.** That which is worth money. **2.** The full value of the money paid for a thing; as, to get one's *money's worth*.—**m.-taker**, *n.* **1.** An official receiver of money, especially one who receives admission-fees at the door of public places. **2**†. One ready to be bribed.—**ready m.**, money paid or ready to be paid at the time of purchase; cash: used also adjectively; as, a *ready-money* transaction.—**soft m.** [Colloq., U. S.], paper money as distinguished from coin.—**to make m.**, to gain wealth, as in business.—**white m.**, silver coin; counterfeit money made to imitate silver.

mon'ey-age, mun'ę-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The right of coining money. **2.** A tax paid to some of the Norman kings of England in consideration of their refraining from debasing the coinage. Called also *moneytagium*.

Henry . . . promised . . . to levy no *moneyage* which had not been paid in the Saxon times.

LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 3. [C. D. '55.]

[< OF. *moneage*, < LL. *monetagium*, land-tax, < L. *moneta;* see MONEY.]

mon'eyed, mun'ęd, *a.* **1.** Possessed of money; having the control of large capital; wealthy.

What is the use of a *moneyed* man in the church if he is not to control the pastor? EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 19, p. 144. [O. J. CO.]

2. In the form of money; as, *moneyed* wealth.

mon'ey-er, mun'ę-ĕr, *n.* **1.** A coiner of money.

When all coins were made by casting, the false coiner could work almost as skillfully as the *moneyer*.

W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 17. [HUM.]

2. [Rare.] A dealer in money; broker. [< OF. *monier*, < LL. *monetarius;* see MONETARY.] **mon'i-er**†; **mon'i-our**†.—**Company of Moneyers**, the British official coiners before 1837.

mon'ey-less, mun'ę-les, *a.* **1.** Having no money; penniless; needy; as, a *moneyless* fugitive. **2**†. Above the influence of money; free from mercenary considerations. **mon'i-less**†.

mon'ey-or"der, mun'ę-ôr'dĕr, *n.* An order for the payment of a specified sum of money; specifically, such an order drawn by one postmaster or post-office upon another, in a form and under conditions prescribed by postal laws and regulations.—**money-order office.** **1.** A bureau or subdivision of the Post-office Department having charge of the money-order business. **2.** A post-office authorized to issue or redeem money-orders.

mon'ey-wort", mun'ę-wŭrt', *n.* **1.** A smooth trailing herb (*Lysimachia Nummularia*) of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*), with small opposite, short-stalked, roundish leaves, and large yellow flowers in their axils: frequently cultivated in hanging baskets and rockeries, and sometimes called also *herb-twopence* and *creeping-jenny*. **2.** [Eng.] One of various other plants, as *Thymus Chamædrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, and *Dioscorea Nummularia*.

mong, mung, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A mixture of grain for feeding animals; particularly, a bran-and-malt mash, or barley and husks ground together. **mang**†. **2**†. A mingling; mixture.

mong, *prep.* Among; abbreviated form. **'mong**†.

mon'gan, mon'gan, *n.* [Austral.] A small phalanger (*Phalangista herbertensis*) of Queensland.

mong'corn", *n.* Same as MANGCORN.

mon'ger, mun'gĕr, *vt.* To deal in: make a traffic of: generally, with a discreditable imputation, in a compound verbal noun; as, scandal*mongering*.

The salvation-*mongering* of Tetzel . . . could no longer bear the critical spirit of the age.

H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 25, p. 405. [L. '67.]

mon'ger, *n.* **1.** A dealer or trader: now chiefly as an element in compounds: when figurative, generally im-

plying discredit: as, cheese*monger;* scandal*monger*. **2.** A small fishing-vessel or trading-vessel. [< AS. *mangere*, < *mangian*, trade.]

Mon'gol, men'gol, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mon'gol, *n.* A member of the Mongol or Mogul race, whose authority extended in the 13th century from the China Sea to the Dnieper. Their present habitation is Mongolia, between China and Siberia, tributary to China, and the name is frequently given to the Chinese themselves. [< Mongolian *Mongol*, perhaps < *mong*, brave.]

Mon-go'li-an, men-gō'li-an, *a.* **1.** Same as MONGOL. **2.** In a wider sense, of or pertaining to the yellow peoples of Asia. **3.** Belonging to one of the straight-haired races of mankind.

Mon-go'li-an, *n.* **1.** A Mongol. **2.** By extension, a Chinaman; in Blumenbach's system, any one of the yellow peoples of Asia. **3.** The language of the Mongols, belonging to the agglutinative Finno-Tataric or Ural-Altaic stock, and embracing Manchu, Turko-Tataric, Finnish, and Samoyed.

Mon-gol'ic, men-gol'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or peculiar to the Mongols. **2.** Belonging to the Mongols and other non-Caucasian peoples or languages of Asia, including the Tibeto-Burman, Khasian, Monan, Taian, Sinico-Anamite, Koreo-Japanese, Ural-Altaic, and Malayan.

Mon-gol'i-dæ, men-gol'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl.* The yellow peoples of Asia; also, according to some authorities, all the straight-haired people of the world. [< MONGOL.]

Mon'go-loid, men'go-loid. **I.** *a.* Like the Mongols in ethnic characters.

The *Mongoloid* group, with . . . yellowish-brown, or reddish-brown, skins, and dark eyes, the hair being long, black, and straight. Their skulls range between the extreme of dolichocephaly and those of brachycephaly. These are the Mongol, Tibetan, Chinese, Polynesian, Esquimaux, and American races.
HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ch. 8, p. 421. [A. '90.]

II. *n.* One of the great types of mankind, including the Malay, the American, and the Mongolian of Blumenbach. [< MONGOL + -OID.] **Mon-go'li-oid‡.**

Mon-go"lo-Ta'tar, men-gō'lō-tā'tär, *n.* Any Asiatic people of Mongol and Tatar blood and speech — Burjats, Kalmucks, Mongols, Tungus, and Türki: used also adjectively.

mon'goos, men'gūs, *n.* **1.** An ichneumon, especially *Herpestes mungo* of India, noted for its ability to kill the most venomous snakes with safety to itself, and often domesticated. **2.** A white lemur (*Lemur mongoz*).

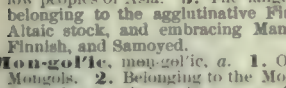

An Indian Mongoos (*Herpestes mungo*). 1/8

[< Marathi *mangus*, mongoos.] **mon'goose**, **-gooz**, or **-gous‡**; **mun'goos‡**; **mun'goose‡.**

mon'grel†, *vt.* To mongrelize.

mon'grel, mun'grel, *a.* Of mixed breed or origin: often a term of contempt; as, a *mongrel* cur.

Nor was Michael Angelo responsible for the vile *mongrel* architecture which followed the Renaissance. JOHN LORD *Beacon Lights* vol. ii, lect. xxix. p. 249. [Y. H. & H. '84.]

mon'grel, *n.* **1.** The progeny resulting from the crossing of different breeds or varieties: sometimes restricted to the progeny of artificial varieties, as distinguished from a *hybrid* or cross between species; specifically, a dog of mixed breed. **2.** Any incongruous mixture.

Some cart, or dilapidated *mongrel* between cart and basket with a lean ox harnessed to it.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xvii, ch. 6, p. 454. [H.]

[ME. *mengrell*, dim. < AS. *mengan*, mix.]

— mon'grel-skate", *n.* [Eng.] The angel-fish.

— mon'grel-ism, *n.* The process or result of cross-breeding; a mongrel character. **— mon'grel-ize**, *vt.* To make mongrel; as, to *mongrelize* plants.

mo'ni-al, mō'ni-al, *n. Arch.* A mullion.

mon'i-con†, *n.* Same as DAMONICO.

mon'i-la"ted, men'i-lā"ted, *a.* Same as MONILIFORM.

Mo-nil"i-cor"nes, mo-nil'i-cōr'nēz *or* -nēs, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe of beetles with moniliform antennæ, as *Chrysomelidæ*. [< L. *monile*, necklace, + *cornu*, horn.]

— mo-nil'i-corn, *a.* & *n.*

mo-nil'i-form, mo-nil'i-fôrm, *a.* Resembling a string of beads; contracted or jointed at regular intervals so as to resemble a necklace. See illus. under ANTENNA. [< L. *monile*, necklace, + FORM.] **mo-nil'i-oid‡.**

— mo-nil'i-form-ly, *adv.*

Mo-nil"i-gas'tri-dæ, mo-nil'i-gas'tri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of meganephric earthworms with prostates and with intersegmental spermiducal pores.

Mo-nil'i-gas"ter, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *monile*, necklace, + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] **mo-nil"i-gas'trid**, *n.*

— mo-nil"i-gas'troid, *a.*

mon'i-ment†, *n.* Same as MONUMENT.

Mo-nim"i-a'ce-æ, mo-nim'i-ē'sē-ē *or* -ī'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous trees or shrubs — the monimiad family — rarely climbing, often fragrant, with opposite, entire or serrate, coriaceous leaves, and cymose or racemose inflorescence of small frequently unisexual flowers. The bark and leaves are fragrant, the wood is durable and of use in cabinet-work, and the fruit of some may be eaten. It embraces 2 tribes, 23 genera, and about 150 species. **Mo-nim'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Monima*, < Gr. *Monimē*, wife of Mithridates.]

— mo-nim"i-a'ceous, *a.* **— mo-nim'i-ad**, *n.* Any plant of this family.

Mon"i-mo-styl'i-ca, men'i-mo-stil'i-ca, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of reptiles having quadrates sutorally united with the skull, as in tortoises and crocodilians. [< Gr. *monamos*, steadfast (< *monē*, abiding, < *menō*, remain), + *stylos*, pillar.] **mon"i-mo-styl'ic**, **mon"i-mo-styl'i-cate**, *a.*

mon'i-plies, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MANYPLIES.

mon'ish†, *vt.* To warn; admonish. **mon'este†.**

— mon'ish-er†, *n.* **— mon'ish-ment†**, *n.*

mon'ism, men'izm *or* mō'nizm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of cosmology that attempts to explain the phenomena of the cosmos by one principle of being or ultimate substance. Monism may be (1) **idealistic**, holding that all phenomena, spiritual and material, are from spirit; (2) **materialistic**, that both material and spiritual phenomena are from matter; or (3) **pantheistic**, that neither matter nor mind is substantial, both being referred to one original substance. Called also *unitism* and *unitarianism;* opposed to *dualism*. See COSMOLOGY.

Pantheism is sometimes called '*Monism*,' by which without doubt it is intended to affirm that there is but one substance, and that substance is God.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 304. [N. & P.]

2. Any theory that refers many different facts to a single principle.

Monism — unity of substance, or unity of movement — has given form to speculation. BASCOM *Sociology* ch. 4, p. 86. [G. P. P. '87.]

3. *Biol.* Same as MONOGENESIS, 1. [< Gr. *monos*, single.] **— mon-is'tic**, **mon-is'tic-al**, *a.*

mon'ist, men'ist *or* mō'nist, *n.* A believer in monism or the metaphysical theory of "one substance."

The Realists or Substantialists are . . . divided into Dualists, and into Unitarians or *Monists*, according as they are, or are not, contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvi, p. 204. [G. & L. '59.]

mo-ni'tion, mo-nish'un, *n.* **1.** Friendly counsel given by way of warning and implying caution or reproof; admonition. **2.** Indication; notice; intimation. **3.** *Law.* A summons or citation in civil law and admiralty practise calling upon a defendant to appear and answer. **4.** *Eccl. Law.* A formal letter from an ecclesiastical judge or from a bishop to a clergyman, warning him to abstain from practises contrary to ecclesiastical law. [F., < L. *monition-*, < *monitus*, pp. of *moneo*, warn.]

mon'i-tiv, *a.* Monitive. PHIL. SOC.

mon'i-tive, men'i-tiv, *a.* Conveying monition; monitory.

mon'i-tor, men'i-tor, *vt.* [Rare.] To accompany as a monitor.

In that same void white Chastity shall sit,
And *monitor* me nightly to lone slumber.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 40.

mon'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who advises or reproves by way of caution; an admonisher; specifically, a senior pupil in charge of junior classes, or a pupil selected to watch and report upon his class.

Public opinion is, at once, the guide and the *monitor* of statesmen. T. E. MAY *Democ. in Eur.* vol. i, intro., p. 59. [A. & S. '89.]

2. An ironclad sitting very low in the water, and having a flat deck, sharp stern, and one or more rotating deck-turrets carrying heavy guns. The first vessel of the type, built by John Ericsson, was named the "Monitor."

By extraordinary energy and executive skill, . . . the '*Monitor*' was launched . . . one hundred days from the laying of her keel.
Appleton's Annual Cyc. vol. xiv, p. 298.

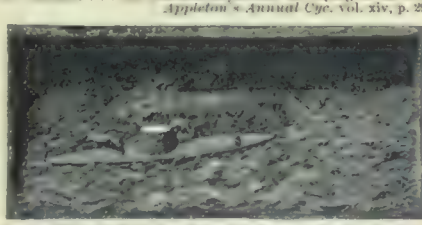

The "Monitor" in its Engagement with the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. (From a panel of the pedestal of the monument to John Ericsson, in New York.)

3. *Car-building.* A monitor-roof. **4.** A varanoid lizard. The monitor (*Varanus niloticus*) of the Nile, sometimes 6 feet long, is found in the neighborhood of all large tropical African rivers, and is said to prey on the eggs of the crocodile. **monitor lizard:.** **5.** [M-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Monitoridæ; Varanus.* **6†.** A constable. **7†.** A backboard. [L., < *monitus*, pp. of *moneo*, warn.] **— mon'i-tor-roof"**, *n.* A raised lengthwise central structure above a car-roof, having side openings for light and ventilation; a clearstory.

— mon'i-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a monitor.

mon"i-to'ri-al, men'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a monitor; specifically, pertaining to the system of instruction called Lancasterian, which includes the teaching of the less advanced pupils by the more advanced, who are called *monitors;* also designated the "mutual" system.

The system [monitorial] was always worked with moderation; it was free from the wild pretensions of the plans of Bell and Lancaster; and the popilary and the *monitorial* functions were happily coalesced. *Barnard's Journal of Education* Mar., '63, p. 151.

2. Same as MONITORY. **— mon"i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Mon"i-tor'i-dæ, men'i-tor'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Varanidæ*. [< MONITOR.]

mon'i-to-ry, men'i-to-ri. **I.** *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory; as, a *monitory* look; a *monitory* message.

He gave Deronda the *monitory* and slightly suspicious look with which age is apt to commune any object to the keeping of youth.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, ch. 69, p. 336. [H. '76.]

II. *n.* Admonition or warning; specifically, an ecclesiastical monition.

This testimony . . . was the fruit of the episcopal *monitory*, . . . which virtually incited the dregs of the people to bring accusations against their superiors. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 5, p. 224. [A. '72.]

mon'i-tress, men'i-tres, *n.* A female monitor. [L., f. of *monitor;* see MONITOR.] **mon'i-trix‡.**

mon"jou-rou', men'jū rū', *n.* [E. Ind.] The musk-shrew.

monk, munk, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a man who lived in solitary retirement for the sake of prayer and religious exercises; a religious hermit. **2.** One of a company of men vowed to separation from the world, and to poverty, celibacy, and religious duties; a member of a monastic order. See ORDER.

We owe the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe to the *Monks:* they chose, for the sake of retirement, secluded regions, which they cultivated with the labour of their own hands. C. W. HOSKYNS *Agriculture, Mediæval Period* p. 88. [BR. & E. '49.]

3. One of various animals. (1) The bullfinch. (2) One of various South-American monkeys, especially *Pithecia monachus*. (3) A white-crested variety of domestic pigeon. (4) The monk-bird. **4.** Among early printers, a black spot in a printed sheet, caused by bad ink-distribution: distinguished from *friar*, a gray spot. **5.** A fuse for firing a mine. [< AS. *munuc*, < LL. *monachus*, < Gr. *monachos*, < *monachos*, living alone, < *monos*, alone.] **monck†**; **mon'ek†.**

Synonyms: see RECLUSE.

Compounds, etc.: — **black monk**, a Benedictine monk. — **extern m.**, a monk residing outside the walls of the monastery with which he is connected. — **monk'bat"**, *n.* A tropical American bulldog-bat (*Molossus nasutus*), the males of which live in colonies separated from the females. — **m.-bird**, *n.* The friar-bird. — **monk'fish"**, *n.* **1.** The angel-shark. **2.** The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). — **monk'flow"er**, *n.* A tropical American fleshy-stemmed terrestrial orchid of the genus *Catasetum*, remarkable mainly for its trimorphous flowering, which led botanists at first to assign it to three different genera: frequent in cultivation for its tendency to sport. — **m.-monger†**, *n.* One who encourages monasticism. — **m.-parrakeet**, *n.* A South-American parrot (*Myopsittacus monachus*), green with a gray breast, that builds a free ball-shaped nest with a lateral entrance. — **m.-saki**, *n.* The black saki or monk (*Pithecia monachus*). — **m.-seal**, *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*, especially *M. albiventer*, of the Mediterranean. — **monk's-gun**, *n.* A harquebus. — **monk's-hood**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. Napellus*, having the upper sepal arched at the back like a hood or helmet. Called also *helmet-flower*, *wolf's-bane*, *aconite*, etc. See illus. under ACONITE and GALEATE. — **monk's-rhubarb**, *n.* [Eng.] A European dock (*Rumex Patientia*), sparingly naturalized in the United States; patience-dock. — **monk's-seam**, *n.* **1.** The mark left on the middle of a bullet at the junction of the two halves of the mold. **2.** *Naut.* A strong seam formed by laying the selvage-edges of two pieces of canvas over each other and stitching on each side and down the middle. Called also *middle-stitching*.

Derivatives: — **monk'hood**, *n.* **1.** The character or condition of a monk. **2.** Monks, collectively. — **monk'ing**, *a.* [Rare.] Monastic; monkish: used contemptuously. — **monk'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to monks or monasticism; like a monk. **monk'ly‡** [Rare]. — **monk'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being monkish: used contemptuously.

monk'er-y, munk'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Monastic life, ways, or opinion: generally by way of opprobrium.

It was a most attractive way of escape from the disorderly and confused theological wilderness of sin, asceticism, miracle, and the other *monkeries*. J. MORLEY *Diderot* vol. i, p. 61. [MACM. '86.]

2. A monastery or its inmates; hence [Slang], tramps, or a district frequented by tramps.

mon'key, mun'ke, *v.* **1.** *i.* [Rare.] To imitate like a monkey; ape. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To act in a meddlesome and foolish manner; meddle; trifle.

Now it is inborn in the native American to *monkey* — or this verb would never have been invented. *Monkey* he must and *monkey* he will with whatever is new or strange to him.
Puck [New York] Oct. 14, '91, p. 114, col. 1.

mon'key, *n.* **1.** Any anthropoidean quadrumanous mammal, especially one of the smaller arboreal forms, having a long tail and prehensile feet, as distinguished from apes and baboons. The Old World monkeys, either simiids or cercopithecids, are catarrhine; the New World monkeys, midids or cebids, are platyrhine. Monkeys are found mostly in tropical and subtropical regions, being especially abundant in Africa and the East Indies, and in America from Panama to Brazil.

2. Any quadrumanous mammal, whether ape, marmoset, baboon, or lemur; any primate except man.

It might . . . be fancied that Satan had perpetrated *monkeys*, with a malicious purpose of parodying the masterpiece of creation!
HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, London* vol. i, p. 323. [STR. '70.]

3. An epithet applied, as to a child, usually in slight ridicule or derision, or in affected displeasure.

A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing,
And mischief-making *monkey* from his birth.
BYRON *Don Juan* can. 1, st. 25.

4. (1) *Mech.* An iron block or ram with a catch, used in pile-driving, etc., raised by ropes and let drop. (2) *Glass-making.* A small glass-melting crucible. **5.** A soldering-fluid composed of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one part of zinc. [C.] **6.** Same as MONKEY-JAR. **7.** [Slang.] A certain sum of money in betting; in the United States, $500; in Great Britain, £500. **8.** A small merchant vessel of the 16th century. **9.** *Naut.* A diminutive for a smaller object of the same class as one named: only in composition. See nautical compounds, below. **10†.** A small bustle. [< OF. *monne*, < It. *monna* (cp. O. It. *monicchio*, monkey), contr. of *madonna;* see MADONNA.]

Compounds, etc.: — **monk'ey-** or **monk'-bag"**, *n.* A small bag for containing valuables, to be slung around a sailor's neck. — **m.-belt**, *n.* The belt to which a monkey-rope is fastened. — **m.-block**, *n.* A swivel-block used in gilding or holding running rigging. — **m.-board**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] The platform for an omnibus-conductor. — **m.-boat**, *n.* [Eng.] A narrow half-decked river-boat. — **m.-bread**, *n.* The baobab-tree, or its fruit. The latter is an oblong woody capsule about a foot in length, resembling a gourd, containing 8 or 10 cells, each cell filled with pulp enclosing seeds about the size of peas. The pulp, slightly acid and agreeable, is eaten by the natives as well as by the monkeys. Called also *Ethiopian sour-gourd*. — **m.-cup**, *n.* An East-Indian pitcher-plant; any species of the genus *Nepenthes*. — **m.-engine**, *n.* **1.** A steam-engine for raising a pile-driving ram. **2.** A pile-driving machine. — **monk'ey-flow"er**, *n.* Any one of various figworts of the genus *Mimulus*, especially the cultivated species, *M. luteus* with yellow flowers, and *M. cardinalis* with red: so called from the gaping or grimacing appearance of the corolla. — **m.-gaff**, *n.* A light gaff attached to the mizzen-topmast for the display of signals at sea. — **m.-grass**, *n.* Same as PIASSAVA. — **m.-hammer**, *n.* A drop-press with a rain which is raised and let drop freely. — **m.-jacket**, *n.* A short pea-jacket worn by sailors. — **m.-jar**, *n.* An earthenware vessel used in tropical countries for cooling drinking-water. **wa'ter-mon"key‡.** — **m.-pot**, *n.* The hard, woody, pot- or urn-shaped fruit of several species of *Lecythis*, of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), especially *L. Ollaria* and *L. Zabucaja*; also, the plant. The fruit, about 6 inches in diameter, has a circular lid, about 2 inches across, which, when the nut-like seeds inside are ripe, separates from the fruit with a sharp sound giving a signal to the monkeys to scramble after the falling seeds. The empty seed-vessel is often used for a pot or vase. — **m.-press**, *n.* Same as MONKEY-HAMMER. — **m.-pump**, *n.* A sucking-tube. — **m.-puzzle**, *n.* A large Chilean tree (*Araucaria imbricata*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), yielding a hard, durable, yellowish-white, veiny wood, easily worked and polished, and an abundance

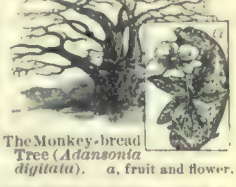

The Monkey-bread Tree (*Adansonia digitata*). *a*, fruit and flower.

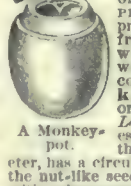

A Monkey-pot.

of edible seeds constituting a main article of food of the natives. It is called *monkey-puzzle* because its crowded and twisted branches puzzle the monkey to climb. Often cultivated in shrubberies and botanical gardens. Called also *Chilian pine*. — **m. rail**, *n. Naut.* A light rail above the quarter-rail. — **m. rope**, *n. Naut.* A rope fastened to the waist-belt of a sailor when working in dangerous positions over the side of a vessel, etc., as in cutting a whale. — **monkey's allowance**, more kicks than pennies. — **monkey's dinner-bell**, the woody capsule of the sand-box tree (*Hura crepitans*) of tropical America, or the tree itself; so called because the loud noise made by the bursting of the capsules when ripe is understood by the monkeys as a signal that a fresh supply of food is ready. — **m. shine**, *n.* Slang, U. S.] A frolicsome trick like a monkey's. — **m. tail**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A short round lever for training carronades. (2) A knotted rope by which to attach a hook, to guard the hand from jamming. **2.** An L-shaped window-fastening. — **m. wheel**, *n. Naut.* A tackle-block; a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin or gin-block. — **m. wrench**, *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like. — **m. yard**, *n. Naut.* A slight yard with which to exercise or train boys on shipboard. — **to have or get one's m. up** (Slang), to be or become angry. — **to suck the m.**, same as TO TAP THE ADMIRAL. See ADMIRAL.

A Monkey-wrench.

mon'key-ish, mun'ke-ish, *a.* Like a monkey.

The specific moving power to the working-out of speech was not the *monkeyish* tendency to imitation, but the human tendency to sociality. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* first series, ch. 10, p. 296. [s. 73.]

mon'key-ism, mun'ke-izm, *n.* Behavior characteristic of a monkey; monkey-shines.

mon'mouth, mon'muth, *n.* A flat sailor-cap: so called from the place of manufacture in England.

— **Monmouth cock**, a fashion of wearing the broad-brimmed soft hat, set by the Duke of Monmouth. — **M. hat**, a flap-hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

mon'net†, *n.* A small and peculiarly deformed ear.

mon'ni-ker, mon'i-ker, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A person's name or signature.

mo'no, mō' nō, *n.* [Guatemala.] The black howling monkey (*Mycetes villosus*). [Sp., < It. *monna*, MONKEY.]

mono-, *prefix.* Same as MON-. In chemistry it indicates the presence of a single atom of the element or group to which it is prefixed; as, *monocalcic*, of a single atom of calcium. [The following group includes words in MON- before *o*.]

— **mon"o-ax'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a single axis. — **mon"o-ba'sic**, *a. Chem.* Possessing but a single replaceable hydrogen atom: applied to acids. — **mon"o-blas'tic**, *a. Embryol.* Having a single germ-layer, as an ovum at the blastula stage. — **mon"o-blep'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A form of defective vision in which the sight is clear when only one eye is used, but indistinct when both are used. — **mon"o-bra'chi-us**, *n. Terat.* An individual born with a single arm. — **mon'o-carp**, *n. Bot.* A plant that bears fruit only once; an annual or biennial: sometimes a tree, as some palms. **mon"o-car'pon**†, — **mon"o-car'pel-la-ry**, *a. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as the fruit of a bean. — **mon"o-car'pic**, *a. Bot.* Bearing fruit only once during its existence: said of annual or biennial plants, and of some trees; as, a *monocarpic* palm. **mon"o-car'pal**‡; **mon"o-car'pi-an**‡. — **Mon"o-car-pid'e-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of phyllobranchiate macrurans in which the carpus of each second perelopod is single-jointed. — **mon"o-car-pid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Same as MONOCARPIC. **2.** Having a gynecium composed of a single carpel. — **mon"o-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Unicellular. — **mon"o-cel'lule**, *n.* A unicellular organism. — **mon"o-cen'tric**, *a.* **1.** Having but one center; proceeding from a single center. **2.** *Anat.* Unipolar: opposed to *amphicentric*. — **Mon"o-cen'tri-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of berycoidean fishes having large osseous scales, a cavernous skull, and ventrals with enlarged spines and aborted rays. **Mon"o-cen'tris**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-cen'trid**, *n.* — **mon"o-cen'troid**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* **1.** Having but one head; in botany, bearing only a single head of flowers, as certain plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*). **2.** *Terat.* Having the characteristics of a monocephalus. — **mon"o-ceph'a-lus**, *n. Terat.* A monster having two bodies and one head. — **Mon"o-cer"a-ti'na**, *n. pl. Spong.* An artificial order of sponges with a soft ground-substance and without proper spicules in the supporting skeleton, including almost all horny sponges. — **mon"o-cer'a-tin(e)**, *a.* — **mon"o-cer'cous**, *a.* Unflagellate, as an infusorian. — **mon"o-cha'si-um**, *n. Bot.* A uniparous cyme; a cyme having only one lateral axis. — **mon"o-cha'si-al**, *a.* — **Mon"o-chla-myd'e-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A former subclass of dicotyledonous plants characterized by having either a single floral envelope or none: nearly the same as the *Apetalæ* of Jussieu. — **mon"o-chla-myd'e-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having the perianth single instead of double, the wanting set being usually the inner, or corolla. — **mon"o-cil'i-a"ted**, *a.* Having a single cilium or flagellum. — **Mon"o-cœ'li-a**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* The *Cephalochorda*. — **mon"o-cœ'li-an**, *a.* — **Mon"o-con'dy-la**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A superclass or class of vertebrates with a single occipital condyle, including birds and reptiles. — **mon"o-con'dy-lar**, *a.* — **mon"o-con-dyl'i-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"o-cot"y-le'a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of cuttlefishes having a single row of suckers to each arm, as *Cirroteuthidæ*. — **mon"o-cot"y-le'an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"o-cotyl'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tristomean monogeneous trematodes with a ventral sucker. **Mon'o-cotyle**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-cot'y-lid**, *n.* — **mon"o-cot'y-loid**, *a.* — **mon-oc'ra-nus**, *n. Terat.* A double monster united by the cranium. — **mon'o-crep-id**, *n. Spong.* A desmic spicule formed in a monact nucleus. — **mon-oc'ro-tism**, *n. Phys.* The condition of the normal pulse, which is characterized by giving but a single beat for each contracting movement of the heart, the dicrotic or rebounding stroke of the artery being imperceptible. — **mon"o-crot'ic**, *a.* — **mon-oc'ro-tous**, *a.* **Mon"o-cyc'li-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* A section of holothurians with uniserial tentacles. **mon"o-cyc'lic**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having the sets of floral organs, as petals, stamens, etc., disposed in a single whorl or circular series. **2.** *Echin.* (1) Having only a single circlet of basal plates, as in a crinoid calyx. (2) Having uniserial tentacles; of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*. — **Mon"o-cyr'ti-da**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a simple shell. — **mon"o-cyr'ti-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon'o-cyst**, *n.* A tumor with but one cyst. — **mon"o-cys'tic**, *a.* Having a single cyst or sac, as *Monocystidæ*. **mon'o-cyst-ed**; — **Mon"o-cys'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of gregarinideans with the medullary substance undivided. **Mon"o-cys'tis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-cys'tid**, *n.* — **mon"o-cys'toid**, *a.* — **Mon"o-cys-tid'e-a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Monocystidæ* as a higher group. — **mon"o-cys-tid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"o-cyt-ta'ri-a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of radiolarians with a single central capsule, including most species. — **mon"o-cyt-ta'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-dac'tyl**, *a.* Monodactylous. **mon"o-dac'tyle**†. — **mon"o-dac-tyl'ic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Containing a single dactyl. — **Mon"o-dac-tyl'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of chætodontoidean fishes having the body very high and extending into fins, and ventrals rudimentary. **Mon"o-dac'tyl-us**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-dac'tyloid**, *n.* — **mon"o-dac'tyl-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-dac'tyl-ous**, *a. Zoöl.* **1.** Having only one toe or finger; unidigitate. **2.** Subchelate, as a crustacean. — **mon"o-dimet'ric**, *a. Crystal.* Same as DIMETRIC. — **mon"o-dip-lo'pi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Double vision with one eye. — **mon'o-don**†, *a.* Having a single tooth. — **mon"o-don'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Monodon*) including the narwhal. — **mon"o-drom'ic**, *a. Math.* Designating a function having only a single value for the same value of the variable. — **mon"o-dy-nam'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Possessing a single talent, or ability in only one direction. — **mon"o-dy'na-mism**, *n.* The one-force theory or doctrine that all forms of activity in nature are only various manifestations of one force. — **mon"o-dy'na-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having one stamen normally much larger than the rest. — **mon"o-em'bry-o-ny**, *n.* Same as MONEMBRYONY. — **mon"o-flag'el-late**, *a.* Unflagellate, as an infusorian. — **mon"o-gan'gli-on'ic**, *a.* Having but one ganglion. — **mon"o-gas'tric**, *a.* **1.** Having but one stomach. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Calyconectæ monogastricæ*. — **mon'o-gene**, *n.* [Rare.] An only-begotten one: said of the Son of God. — **Mon"o-ge'ne-a**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of trematodes developing without the mediation of nurse-forms. — **mon"o-gen'e-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-ge'ne-ous**, *a.* — **mon'o-glot**, *a.* **1.** Speaking or having command of but one language; as, a *monoglot* writer. **2.** Composed or published in a single language; as, a *monoglot* dictionary. — **mon"o-go-neu'tic**, *a. Entom.* Having but one annual brood. — **Mon"o-go-nop'o-ra**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of dendrocœlous planarians with a single sexual aperture. — **mon"o-gon"o-po'ric**, **mon"o-go-nop'o-rous**, *a.* — **mon-og'o-ny**, *n.* Asexual reproduction. — **Mon"o-grap'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of monoprionidian graptolites, having hydrothecæ in a single row. **Mon"o-grap'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-grap'tid**, *n.* — **mon"o-grap'toid**, *a.* — **mon'o-gyn**, *n. Bot.* A plant having but one style or sessile stigma in each flower. — **Mon"o-gyn'i-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with one style or sessile stigma to each flower. — **mon"o-gyn'i-an**, *a. Bot.* Having but one style or sessile stigma; of or pertaining to the *Monogynia*. — **mon"o-gy-nœ'cial**, *a.* Formed by the gynœcium of a single flower: said of fruits. — **mon"o-hem'er-ous**, *a. Med.* Enduring only a day. — **mon"o-hy'dra-ted**, *a.* Possessing a single molecule of water. — **mon"o-hy'dric**, *a. Chem.* Possessing a single atom of hydrogen. — **mo-noi'cous**, *a.* Same as MONŒCIOUS. — **mon"o-id'e-ism**, *n.* **1.** Morbid absorption in one idea or subject. **2.** A condition in which a hypnotized subject hears all the words of a spoken sentence, but remembers only the last one. — **mon-ol'o-bite**, *n.* A trilobite with the trilobation of the upper surface obscured, as in the genus *Homalonotus*. — **mon"o-lob'ular**, *a.* One-lobed. — **mon"o-loc'u-lar**, *a.* Unilocular; one-chambered. — **Mon"o-loc"u-la'ri-a**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A section of vertebrates with a monolocular heart; *Cephalochorda*. — **Mon"o-mas'ti-ga**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians with a single flagellum, as in *Monadidæ*, etc. — **mon"o-mas'ti-gate**, *a.* — **mon"o-mer'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to but a single metamere; as, *monomeric* muscles. — **Mo-nom"er-o-som'a-ta** or **Mon"o-mer"o-so'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Acaridea*. — **mo-nom"er-o-som'a-tous** or **mon"o-mer"o-som'a-tous**, *a.* — **Mon-om'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small heteromerous beetles having anterior coxal cavities open behind, middle coxæ moderate, and antennæ received in grooves. **Mon-om'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon-om'mid**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon-om'moid**, *a.* — **mon-om'pha-lus**, *n. Terat.* A double monster united at the umbilicus. — **Mon"o-my-a'ri-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with a single adductor muscle, as in oysters. **Mon"o-my'a**‡; **Mon"o-my"i-a'ri-a**‡. — **mon"o-my-a'ri-an**, **mon"o-my'a-ry**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-no'mi-al**, *a. Biol.* Consisting of or employing a single term, as in a scientific name: opposed to *binomial*. **mon"o-nym'ic**†. — **mon"o-nu'cle-ar**, *a.* Having a single nucleus; uninuclear. — **mon'o-nym**, *n.* A mononomial name. — **mon"o-nym"i-za'tion**, *n.* — **mon'o-nym-ize**, *vt.* To designate by a single word instead of several. — **mon"o-par'e-sis**, *n.* Paralysis of a single part. — **mon"o-path'ic**, *a.* Involving disease of a single part or function. — **mon-op'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition of a single organ uncomplicated with any other. — **mon'o-ped**, *n.* [Rare.] One having but one foot: distinguished from *biped*. — **mon"o-per'son-al**, *a. Theol.* Having but one person or form of existence. — **mon-oph'a-gous**, *a.* Feeding upon only one substance. — **mon-oph'a-nous**, *a.* Having the same appearance. — **mon"o-pho'bi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid fear of solitude. — **mon"o-phon'ic**, *a.* Same as MONODIC. — **mon'o-pho"ny**, *n.* Same as MONODY. — **mon'o-pho"tal**, *a. Elec.* Of or pertaining to a single light: said of an arc electric lamp in which the whole current passes through the arc-regulating mechanism: distinguished from *polyphotal*. — **mon'o-phote**, *n. Elec.* An arc-lamp regulator designed to work on the parallel arc system. Also *monophote regulator*. — **mon"oph-thal'mus**, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] *Terat.* An individual born with but one eye; a cyclope. — **mon"o-phy-let'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a single phylum; derived from or supposing animals to be derived from one parent form. **mon"o-phy-lit'ic**†. — **mon"o-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* One-leaved; having or composed of one leaf. **mon"o-phyl'lin(e)**†. — **mon"o-phy'o-dont**, **I.** *a.* Having only one set of teeth, as cetaceans. **II.** *n.* A monophyodont mammal. — **Mon"o-phy"o-don'ta**, *n. pl. Mam.* Monophyodont mammals. — **mon'o-plac-id**, *a.* Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish. — **mon"o-plac'u-la**, *n.* A placula before differentiation into a diploplacula. — **mon"o-plac'u-lar**, *a.* — **mon"o-plac'u-late**, *a.* Having a monoplacula. — **mon'o-plast**, *n.* A monoplastic structure or organism. — **mon"o-plas'tic**, *a.* Retaining the primitive form, as a single-celled organism. — **mon"o-ple'gi-a**, *n.* Paralysis of one part. — **Mon"o-pleu'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Cretaceous family of chamacean bivalves having a deep fixed valve and a shallow operculiform free valve, each with two cardinal teeth and a pit between. **Mon"o-pleu'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon"o-pleu'roid**, *a.* — **Mon"o-pleu"ro-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tectibranchiata*. — **mon"o-pleu'ro-branch**, **mon"o-pleu"ro-bran'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"o-pleu"ro-bran'chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tectibranchiata*. — **mon"o-pleu"ro-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"op-neu'mo-na**, *n. pl. Ich.* A section or suborder of dipnoans with a single lung, as in *Ceratodontidæ*. **Mon"op-neu'mo-nes**†; **Mon"op-neu-mo'ni-a**‡. — **mon"op-neu-mo'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"op-neu'mo-nous**, *a.* — **mon"o-pol'y-log(ue)**, *n.* A kind of dramatic performance in which one actor takes many parts. — **mon"o-pri"o-nid'i-an**, *a.* Having serrations on one side of the stem: said of certain graptolites. — **mon"o-pros'o-pus**, *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A double monster having but one face. — **Mon"o-pru'ni-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of prunoidean radiolarians having shells without transverse stricture. — **mon"o-pru'ni-dan**, *a.* — **Mon-op'se-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A suborder of hydroids having free medusæ developed directly from eggs, and auditory clubs with endodermal otolites on the umbrella-margin, as in *Trachomedusæ*. — **mon-op'se-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon-op'si-a**, *n. Terat.* Congenital union of both eyes; cyclopia. — **mon"o-psy'chism**, *n.* The doctrine of the unity of the intellects or souls of all men. — **mon-op'ter-al**, **I.** *a.* **1.** *Arch.* In the form of a monopteron. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having but one wing or fin. **II.** *n.* Same as MONOPTERON. — **Mon"op-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ichthyocephalous symbranchiate eel-like fishes with the body excessively long. **Mon-op'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon-op'ter-id**, *n.* — **mon-op'ter-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon-op'ter-on**, *n. Arch.* A temple of circular plan whose cella is surrounded by an external range of columns, and whose roof is conical or domical. **mon-op'ter-al**‡; **mon-op'ter-os**‡. — **mon-op'ter-ous**, *a. Bot.* One-winged; having only one wing, as certain seeds. — **mon'op-tote** (XIII), *n. Gram.* An adjective or noun having only one case-form. — **mon'o-pus**, *n. Terat.* A monstrosity with but one foot or hind limb. — **Mon"o-py-læ'a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division or order of radiolarians with the central capsule monaxonic and a single perforate area. **Mon"o-pyl'e-æ**‡.

A Monopteron.

Temple of Hercules (*b*), in the Forum Boarium, Rome, now Church of Sta. Maria del Sole. *a*, temple of Vesta, on a coin of Augustus.

— **mon"o-pyl'e-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-py-re'nous**, *a. Bot.* Having a single nutlet or stone. — **mon-or'chid**, *a.* Exhibiting monorchism. — **mon-or'chis**, *n.* A person or animal who has but one testicle. — **mon-or'chism**, *n.* The condition of having but one testicle. — **mon"or-gan'ic**, *a.* Affecting or belonging to but one organ or one set of organs. — **Mon"o-rhi'na**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A section of vertebrates with the olfactory organ single, as in lampreys. **Mon"or-rhi'nal**‡. — **mon"o-rhi'nal**, **mon"or-rhi'nal**, *a.* — **mon'o-rhine**, **mon"or-rhin'e**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-sche'mic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Of one metrical form, or containing only one kind of foot: noting a kind of hexameter. — **mon"o-se'mic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Of a single mora or unit of time; monochronous. — **mon"o-si'phonous**, *a. Bot.* Having a single axial tube or siphon: applied to certain florideous algæ in which a transverse section of the frond shows only a single large, elongated, central cell. Compare POLYSIPHONOUS. — **Mon"o-so'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of rhizopods living independently, as amebids. — **mon"o-som'a-tous**, *a.* — **mon'o-sound**, *n.* [Rare.] A single sound. — **mon'o-spasm**, *n. Pathol.* A spasm restricted to a particular organ or part. — **mon'o-sperm**, *n.* A plant with only one seed. — **mon"o-sper'mous**, *a. Bot.* One-seeded; having a single seed. **mon"o-sper'mal**‡. — **mon"o-spher'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a single sphere. — **mon"o-spon'dyl-ic**, *a.* Having but one centrum. — **Mon"o-spo're-a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of coccidiidean sporozoans with the content of the cyst forming a single spore. — **mon"o-spo're-an**, *a.* — **mon'o-spo"rous**, *a. Bot.* Having or bearing only one spore. **mon'o-spored**‡. — **mon-os'ta-chous**, *a. Bot.* One-spiked; having or bearing a single spike. — **mon-os'te-gous**, *a.* Having a single-chambered shell, as a foraminifer. — **Mon"o-ste-lin'i-æ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Cystonectæ monogastricæ*. — **mon"o-ste-lin'i-an**, *a.* — **mon-os'ti-chous**, *a. Bot.* Arranged in one vertical row, or rank, on one side of an axis, as the flowers in certain grasses. — **mon"o-stig'ma-tous**, *a. Bot.* Having only one stigma. — **Mon"o-sto'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* **1.** A section of metazoans with a single mouth, including all but sponges. **2.** The *Monostomea*. — **mon"o-stom'a-tous**, *a.* — **Mon"o-sto'me-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Semostomæ*. **Mon-os'to-mæ**‡. — **mon"o-sto'me-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Mon"o-stom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of digeneous trematodes with one oral sucker. **Mon-os'to-mum**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon-os'to-mid**, *n.* — **mon-os'to-moid**, *a.* — **mon-os'tro-phe**, *n. Pros.* A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe. — **mon"os-troph'ic**, *a.* — **mon"o-syl'lo-gism**, *n. Logic.* A single syllogism, whether categorical or hypothetical. See SYLLOGISM. — **mon"o-syl'lo-gis'tic**, *a.* — **mon'o-sym-met'ric**, *a. Crystal.* Same as MONOCLINIC. — **mon"o-sym-met'ric-al**, *a. Bot.* Same as ZYGOMORPHOUS. — **mon-o't'a**, *n.* A vase with one handle. — **mon"o-tel'e-phone**, *n. Elec.* A telephone adjusted to receive and transmit only sounds of one pitch or vibration-rate. — **mon"o-tel"e-phon'ic**, *a.* Able to transmit only tones of one pitch. — **Mon"o-tha-la'mi-a**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* Foraminifers with a single-chambered shell. **2.** *Conch.* The *Argonautidæ* as a division of cephalopods. **Mon"o-thal'a-ma**‡. — **mon"o-thal'a-man**, **mon"o-tha-la'mi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon"o-thal'a-mous**, *a.* Having a single chamber, as the apothecia of certain lichens. — **mon"o-thal'mic**, *a.* Developed from a single pistil: said of fruits. — **mon"o-the'cal**, *a. Bot.* Having only one theca or cell. — **mon"o-the'li-ous**, *a.* Polyandrous. — **mon"o-thet'ic**, *a.* In philosophy, assuming a single essential element. — **Mon-ot"o-car'di-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks with a single auricle in the heart, including prosobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods. — **mon-ot"o-car'di-an**, *a.* — **mon-ot'o-cous**, *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Bearing only a single offspring at a birth; laying a single egg. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing fruit only once. **mon-ot'o-kous**‡. — **mon'o-tome**, *a.* Complete in a single volume; as, a *monotome* work. — **Mon"o-tom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small depressed clavicorn beetles with 3-jointed tarsi, second tarsal joints not dilated, elytra truncate, and maxillæ bilobed. **Mon-ot'o-ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **mon-ot'o-mid**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon-ot'o-moid**, *a.* — **mon-ot'o-mous**, *a. Mineral.* Having a cleavage apparent only in a single direction. — **Mon"o-trem'a-ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of ornithodelphians without true teeth in adults and having a bill with long jaws, as in duck-moles, etc. — **mon"o-trem'a-tous**, *a.* — **mon'o-treme**, *a.* & *n.* — **mon'o-tremous**, *a.* — **mon"o-tri'glyph**, *n. Arch.* The space in the frieze of one triglyph and two metopes between two Doric columns: the usual interval. — **mon"o-tri-glyph'-**

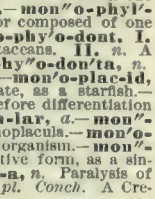
p, point of attachment; *l*, ligamental groove.
An Example of the *Monopleuridæ*.

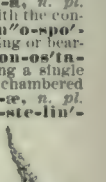
A Monostichous Spike (of *Spiranthes gracilis*).

ic, *a.*— **Mon-ot'ro-cha**[1], *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** A section of hymenopterous insects having 1-jointed trochanters, as most families. **2.** *Helminth.* A section of rotifers with a single rotary apparatus.— **mon-ot'ro-cha**[2], *n.* [-CHÆ, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A larval chætopodous annelid with a single preoral ring of cilia.— **mon-ot'ro-chal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Monotrochæ*. **2.** Having a single preoral ring of cilia; of or pertaining to a monotrocha.— **mon"o-tro'chi-an. I.** *a.* Monotrochous. **II.** *n.* A monotrochous rotifer.— **mon-ot'ro-chous,** *a.* Having a single rotary apparatus.— **Mon-ot'ro-pa,** *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of low fleshy herbs of the Indian-pipe family *Monotropeæ*. *M. uniflora* is the Indian-pipe or corpse-plant. *M. Hypopitys*, the pine-sap, is referred to a genus *Hypopitys*.— **Mon"o-tro'pe-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of fleshy gamopetalous herbs — the Indian-pipe family — frequently included as a section of the heath family *Ericaceæ*, saprophytic or parasitic on roots, with leafless stems and ericoid flowers with free calyx, simple pollen-grains, and loculicidal pod. There are 9 genera and 10 or 12 species. **Mon"o-tro-pa'ce-æ‡.** — **mon"o-tro-pa'ceous,** *a.*— **mon"o-trop'ic,** *a.* Same as MONODROMIC.— **mon-ou'si-an,** *a.* Same as MONOUSIAN.— **mon"o-va'lence,** *n., or* **mon-ov'a-lence,** *n. Chem.* Univalency. **mon"o-va'len-cy** or **mon-ov'a-len-cy‡.**— **mon"o-va'lent,** *a.,* or **mon-ov'a-lent,** *a. Chem.* Univalent.— **Mon"o-zo'a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Monocystaria*.— **mon"o-zo'an, mon"o-zo'ic,** *a.*

mon-oc'e-ros, mon-os'e-ros, *n.* **1.** The fabulous monster unicorn; any one-horned animal. **2.** [M-] *Astron.* The Unicorn: a constellation lying between Canis Major and Canis Minor. [L., < Gr. *monokeros*, < *monos*, single, — *keras*, horn.] **mon-oc'e-rot'.** — **mon-oc'e-rous,** *a.* Having only one horn; unicorn.

mon'o-chord, mon'o-kôrd, *n.* An acoustical instrument with one string and a movable bridge, used for the measurement of intervals.

The classic philosophers knew in a vague way that sound spreads like waves, and the relation between the length of a harpstring and its note was laid down in arithmetical rule by Pythagoras, who measured it with the instrument we now use, the *monochord*.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 13, p. 326. [A. '81.]

[< LL. *monochordos*, < Gr. *monochordos*, < *monos*, single, + *chordē*, string.]

mon"o-chro-mat'ic, mon'o-cro-mat'ic, *a.* Of one color.

In optical researches it is frequently of great importance to procure homogeneous or *monochromatic* light
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 572, p. 543. [W. W. '90.]

[< Gr. *monochrōmatos*, < *monos*, single; and see CHROMATIC.] **mon"o-chro'ic‡.** — **monochromatic lamp** *Photog.*, a lamp fed with a solution of common salt in alcohol and used to give a non-actinic yellow light.

mon'o-chrome, mon'o-krōm, *n.* Painting in a single color, or different shades of a single color; painting executed in monochrome, such as occurs in an imitation of a bas-relief or in antique vase-painting. Compare CAMAIEU; GRISAILLE. [< LL. *monochroma*, f. of L. *monochromos*, of one color, < Gr. *monochrōmos*, < *monos*, single, + *chrōma*, color.]

— **mon"o-chro'mic,** *a.* Done in monochrome; painted in a single color. **mon"o-chro'mic-al‡.**— **mon'o-chro"my,** *n.* Painting in but one color, as distinguished from *polychromy*.

mon"o-chron'ic, mon'o-cron'ic, *a.* Existing or occurring at the same time; belonging to the same period. [< LL. *monochronos*, < Gr. *monochronos*, < *monos*, single, + *chronos*, time.] — **mon-och'ro-nous,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Consisting of one time or mora; monosemic.

mon'o-cle, mon'o-kl, *n.* **1.** An eyeglass for one eye. **2.** A monocle. [F., < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed, < Gr. *monos*, single, + L. *oculus*, eye.]

mon"o-cli'nal, mon'o-cli'nal, *a. Geol.* Dipping only in one direction, or composed of strata so dipping; as, a *monoclinal* ridge; a *monoclinal* flexure. See FLEXURE. Sometimes improperly called *unicliual*.

Probably the most gigantic *monoclinal* folds in the world are those into which the remarkable horizontal and undisturbed rocks of the Western States . . . have been thrown.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. iv, p. 516. [MACM. '82.]

mon"o-cli'nal, *n.* **1.** An abrupt downward flexure of nearly horizontal strata without any corresponding bend to form an anticline or syncline. **2.** Loosely, any series of strata dipping in one direction only, as an isocline. **mon'o-cline‡.** [< MONO- + Gr. *klinō*, incline.]

mon"o-clin'ic, mon'o-clin'ic, *a. Crystal.* Possessing one symmetrical plane; that can be referred to three unequal axes two of which intersect, forming unequal angles, while both are perpendicular to the third axis; monosymmetric; clinorhombic; said of holohedral crystals. See CRYSTALLIZATION. **mon'o-cli"nate‡; mon"o-cli"no-hed'ric‡; mon"o-cli"no-met'ric‡.**

mon'o-cli"nous, mon'o-cli'nus, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. **2.** *Geol.* Same as MONOCLINAL.

mon"o-cot'y-le'don, mon'o-cot'i-lē'dŏn, *n. Bot.* A plant having a single cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo; an endogen; a plant of the class *Monocotyledones*. **mon'o-cot‡; mon'o-cot-yl‡.**

At the close of the middle geological ages and the opening of the Tertiary periods the *Monocotyledons* become abundant, the first plants with flower and enclosed seed, though with no true floral envelope.
L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch iii, p. 79. [T. & F. '66.]

— **mon"o-cot'y-led'on-ous,** *a.*

Mon"o-cot'y-le'don-es, mon'o-cot'i-lē'dŏn-ēz *or* -lē-dō'nēz. *n. pl. Bot.* A natural group or class of flowering plants in which the first leaves of the embryo are alternate, whence they are said to have but a single seed-leaf or cotyledon. The stems are without central pith or annual layers, the parts of the flower usually in threes (never fives), and the leaves are mostly parallel-veined. It embraces 35 orders, 1,587 genera, and about 20,000 species. The best-known orders are the orchis, palm, lily, iris, sedge, and grass families. [< MONO- + COTYLEDON.]

mon-oc'ra-cy, mŏn-oc'ra-sĭ, *n.* Government by a single person; autocracy. [< MONO- + Gr. *kratein*, rule, < *kratos*, strength.]

mon'o-crat, mon'o-crat, *n.* **1.** A sole ruler; an autocrat. **2.** [U. S.] A political nickname for a Federalist.

The war between France and England seems to be producing an effect not contemplated. All the old spirit of 1776 rekindling the newspapers. . . . proves this, and even the *monocrat* papers are obliged to publish the most furious philippics against England.
JEFFERSON in Irving's *Washington* vol. v, p. 148. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< MONO- + Gr. *kratein*, rule, < *kratos*, strength.]

mon-oc'ro-tism, mon'o-cyst, etc. See MONO-.

mon-oc'u-lar, mŏn-oc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** One-eyed. **2.** Of or pertaining to one eye. [< LL. *monoculus;* see MONOCLE.] **mon-oc'u-lous‡.**

The phenomena of binocular vision are far less purely physical than those of *monocular* vision.
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 90. [A. '81.]

— **mon-oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*— **mon-oc'u-late,** *a.* One-eyed.— **mon'o-cule,** *n.* A crustacean with one eye. **mon-oc'u-lite,** *n.* A fossil of an apparently one-eyed animal.— **mon-oc'u-lus,** *n.* **1.** An individual born with one eye; a cyclops. **2.** *Surg.* A bandage adapted to retaining topical applications to one eye alone. **3.** A monocle.

mon'o-cy"cle, mon'o-sī'kl. *n.* A one-wheeled vehicle. [< Gr. *monokyklos*, one-wheeled, < *monos*, single, + *kyklos*, wheel.]

Mon"o-del'phi-a, mon'o-del'fi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of mammals having a single vagina and uterus, embryo attached by a placenta, and brain with a corpus callosum: including all higher forms. [< MONO- + Gr. *delphys*, womb.]

— **mon'o-delph,** *n.*— **mon"o-del'phi-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **mon"o-del'phic, mon"o-del'phous,** *a.*

mon'o-dont, etc. See MONO-.

mon"o-dra'ma, mon'o-drä'mä, *C.* (mon'o-drä'mä, *W.*), *n.* A drama written for or acted by a single performer. [< MONO- + DRAMA.] **mon'o-drame‡.**

— **mon"o-dra-mat'ic,** *a.*

mon'o-dy, mon'o-dĭ, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any melancholy literary composition with a single emotional motive. Compare THRENODY. **2.** In Greek tragedy, the lyric solo, usually of a somber character; especially, an ode sung by the dramatis personæ, as a prologue, episode, or exode. Compare ODE.

The odes sung by them [the dramatis personæ] alone were called *monodies*: the first speech, the prologue; the last, when not succeeded by a chorus, the exode; and all between the choral odes were termed episodes.
R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* ch. 6, p. 279. [B. & CO. '52.]

3. *Mus.* A composition in which some one voice-part preponderates, or the style of such a composition: opposed to *polyphony;* also, a solo. **4.** A monotonous sound; unvarying tone.

The vague, sighing voice of the woods rose and fell with a melancholy *monody*.
C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 1, p. 31. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[< LL. *monodia*, < Gr. *monōidia*, solo, < *monos*, single, + *ōidē*, ODE.] **mon-o'di-a‡.**

— **mon-od'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of monody; of one pitch; homophonic. **mon-od'ic-al‡.** — **mon-od'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **mon'o-dist,** *n.* A composer or singer of monodies.

Mon-œ'ci-a, mon-ē'shi-a *or* mon-ē'si-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The twenty-first class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same individual. [< MON- + Gr. *oikos*, house.]

mon-œ'ci-an, mon-ē'shi-an. **I.** *a.* Monœcious. **II.** *n.* A monœcious animal. [< MON- + Gr. *oikos*, house.] **mon-œ'ci-an‡.**

mon-œ'cious, mon-ē'shus, *E. I. S.* (mo-nē'-, *C. W. Wr.*), *a. Biol.* Having male and female organs on the same individual, as stamens and pistils in separate blossoms on the same plant.

With *monœcious* plants, as pollen has to be carried from flower to flower, there will be always a good chance of its being carried from plant to plant.
DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* ch. 10, p. 389. [A. '77.]

[< MON- + Gr. *oikos*, house.] **mon-e'cious‡.**

— **mon-œ'[or -e']cious-ly,** *adv.* — **mon-œ'[or -e']cism,** *n.*

mon"o-cœ'bry-o-ny, etc. See MONO-.

mon'o-gam, mon'o-gam, *n. Bot.* A plant having the flowers solitary, that is, not united into a head, with the anthers more or less joined, as in the lobelia.

Mon"o-ga'mi-a, mon'o-gā'mi-a *or* -gą'mi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The sixth order in the nineteenth class (*Syngenesia*) of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the flowers have united anthers, as in the lobelia. [< Gr. *monogamos;* see MONOGAMOUS.]

mon"o-ga'mi-an, mon'o-gā'mi-an *or* -gą'mi-an, *a.* **1.** Founded upon marriage between single pairs, with an exclusive cohabitation.

The family has been a growth through successive stages of development, the *monogamian* being the last in its series.
L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 383. [H. H. & CO. '77.]

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Monogamia*. **3.** *Zool.* Mating with but one of the opposite sex.

mon-og'a-mist, mŏn-eg'a-mist, *n.* **1.** One who has only one living spouse: opposed to *bigamist* and *polygamist*. **2.** One who does not practise or believe in second marriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamist*.

mon-og'a-mous, mŏn-eg'a-mus, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to monogamy; as, *monogamous* practises. **2.** Having only one spouse or mate; holding to monogamy.

The *monogamous* family, formed by the union of one woman with one man, . . . is the unit of modern society.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 6, p. 187. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3. Having or paired with but one mate, as certain birds. **4.** *Bot.* Having flowers with the anthers united. [< F. *monogame*, < LL. *monogamus*, < Gr. *monogamos*, < *monos*, single, + *gamos*, marriage.] **mon"o-gam'ic‡.**

— **doubly monogamous,** having both sexes taking part in incubation, the care of young, etc., as pigeons.

mon-og'a-my, mŏn-eg'a-mĭ, *n.* **1.** The principle or practise of single marriage: opposed (1) to *bigamy* and *polygamy*, and (2) to *digamy*.

In the age of the pyramid builders, family life was not wanting in purity, the wife and mother was held in respect; *monogamy* prevailed.
G. P. FISHER *Outl. Hist.* pt. i, p. 38. [J. B. & CO. '85.]

2. *Zool.* The habit of pairing, or having but one mate. [< LL. *monogamia*, < Gr. *monogamia*, < *monogamos;* see MONOGAMOUS.] **double monogamy,** the condition of being doubly monogamous.

mon"o-gas'tric, etc. See MONO-.

mon"o-gen'e-sis, mon'o-jen'e-sis, *n.* **1.** Oneness of origin; specifically, in biology, the doctrine of the descent of all living organisms from a single cell. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Generation from but one parent; asexual reproduction, as by budding, fission, or spore-formation. (2) Direct development of an ovum into an organism resembling the parent: opposed to *metagenesis*. [< MONO- + GENESIS.] — **mon"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism; exhibiting monogenesis; as, the *monogenetic* trematodes.

The Appalachians . . . constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*.
DANA *Geology* pt. iv, p. 736. [I. B. & CO. '80.]

— **mon"o-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting monogenesis.— **mon-og'e-nism,** *n.* The doctrine that the whole human race is of one blood or species: opposed to *polygenism*. **mon"o-gen'e-sy‡; mon-og'e-ny‡.**— **mon-og'e-nist. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism. **II.** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of monogenesis or of monogenism; opposed to *polygenist*. **mon"o-ge-nis'tic‡.** — **mon-og'e-nous,** *a.* **1.** Involving but one parent, as asexual reproduction by budding, fission, or spore-formation. **2.** *Math.* Having one differential coefficient as a rule of generation. [C.]— **mon-og'e-ny,** *n.* **1.** Monogenesis. **2.** Monogenism.

mon'o-graf, -log. Monograph, monologue. PH. S.

mon'o-gram, mon'o-gram, *n.* **1.** A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one, usually the initials of a name or of several names. **2.** A single character in writing, or a mark representing a word. **3**†. A sketch executed in lines without color. [< LL. *monogramma*, < Gr. *monogrammaton*, < *monos*, single, + *gramma(t-)*, letter, < *graphō*, write.]

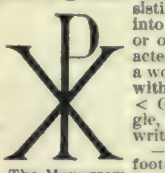

The Monogram of Christ, or Chrismon.

— **mon"o-gram-ma-chine",** *n.* A foot-press for stamping monograms.

— **mon"o-gram-mat'ic,** *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram; characterized by monograms. **mon"o-gra-mis'tic‡.**— **mon"o-gram'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to monograms. **mon'o-gram"mal‡** [Rare].— **mon'o-gram"mous,** *a.* Abounding in monograms.

mon'o-graph, mon'o-grgf, *vt.* To discuss in the style of a monograph.

Dr. H. Wood has *monographed* our fresh-water algæ.
T. GILL in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '76, p. 229.

— **mon-og'ra-pher, mon-og'ra-phist,** *n.* A writer of monographs.

mon'o-graph, *n.* A description or systematic exposition of one thing or class of things; a treatise discussing a single subject or branch of a subject, usually much circumscribed and in detail.

The study of history threatens to become almost an impossibility — such is the mass of details which historians collect in archives, and pour out before us in *monographs*.
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. i, p. 16. [L. G. & CO. '83.]

[< MONO- + Gr. *graphē*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

— **mon"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of a monograph. **2.** Of the nature of monography; sketched in lines. **3.** Monogrammic. **mon"o-graph'ic-al‡; mon-og'ra-phous‡.**— **mon'o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **mon-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of representing by lines without colors; a sketch consisting of lines only. **2**†. A monograph.

mon-og'y-ny, mŏn-ej'i-nĭ, *n.* The practise of mating with only one female or with only one wife. Compare MONANDRY. [< MONO- + Gr. *gynē*, woman.]

— **mon-og'y-nist,** *n.* One who practises or favors monogyny.— **mon-og'y-nous,** *a.* **1.** Married to one wife only; monogamous. **2.** *Zool.* Mated with one female only. **3.** *Bot.* Monogynian.

mon"o-hy'dric, mon"o-id'e-ism, etc. See MONO-.

mon'oid, mon'oid. **I.** *a. Anc. Pros.* Uniform, or composed of feet of one kind. **II.** *n. Math.* A surface having a conical point of the highest possible order. [< Gr. *monoeidēs*, < *monos*, single, + *eidos*, form.]

mon-ol'a-try, mŏn-el'a-trĭ, *n.* Worship of some one among the gods: opposed to *monotheism*, the worship of one God. [< MONO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

— **mon-ol'a-tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to monolatry; as, the *monolatric* conception.

mon'o-lith, mon'o-lith, *n.* A single piece or block of stone fashioned or placed by art, particularly one notable for its size; any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece, whether part of a building, like a pillar, or standing alone, as a menhir or an obelisk. See illus. under OBELISK.

The Egyptians appear to have handled these huge *monoliths* as our artisans handle hearthstones and doorsteps, for the land actually bristled with such giant columns.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 5, p. 102. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[< LL. *monolithus*, < Gr. *monolithos*, < *monos*, single, + *lithos*, stone.]

mon'o-lith'ic, mon'o-lith'ic, *a.* **1.** Of one single piece of stone.

Every known colossal statue in Egypt is *monolithic*.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* ch. 2, p. 54. [H. '92.]

2. Composed of monoliths. **3.** Peculiar to a monolith: applied also to structures, pavements, etc., of beton made in one piece. **mon'o-lith"al‡.**

mon-ol'o-bite, etc. See MONO-.

mon-ol'o-gist, mŏn-el'o-jist, *n.* **1.** One who utters a monologue or soliloquy. **2.** One who assumes a monopoly of the conversation. **mon"o-lo'gi-an‡; mon'o-logue-ist‡; mon-ol'o-guist‡.**

Was Macaulay a fine converser? . . . The name which Sydney Smith gave him — 'a book in breeches' — would imply that he was a *monologuist*, not a converser.
MATHEWS *Great Conversers* essay i, p. 30. [S. C. G. '74.]

mon'o-log(ue, mon'o-leg, *n.* **1.** That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy, or a story or drama told or performed by one person: a form of representative discourse; also, a lengthy speech in conversation or soliloquy. Compare DIALOGUE, **2.**

Dramatic monologue has taken three forms: (1) when the actor tells a continuous story in which he is the chief character, referring to the others as absent; (2) when he assumes the voice or manner of several characters successively; (3) more recently, when he implies that the others are present, leading the audience to imagine what they say by his replies. **2**†. Same as MONOLOGIST. [F., < Gr. *monologos*, speaking alone, < *monos*, alone, + *legō*, speak.]

mon-ol'o-gy, *n.* The practise of talking in monologue; the monopolizing of conversation.

mon'o-logu-ize, mon'o-leg-gīz, *vi.* [Rare.] To soliloquize. **mon'o-logu-ist.**

mon-om'a-chy, mon-om'a-kĭ, *n.* [Rare.] A combat between two individuals; a duel.

Those daily *monomachies*, murders, effusion of blood. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. iii, 2, mem. 1, subs. 2, p. 448. [J. W. M. '57.]

[< F. *monomachie*, < LL. *monomachia*, < Gr. *monomachia*, < *monos*, single, + *machomai*, fight.] **mon"o-ma'chi-a'.—mon-om'a-chist,** *n.* A duellist.

mon"o-ma'ni-a, mon'o-mē'ni-ą *or* -mą'ni-ą, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Mental derangement or insanity confined to one idea or to a single subject or a limited range of subjects, while the action of the faculties in other directions may be only slightly or not at all impaired; manifested usually in some specific delusion or in impulse to some particular act. Compare MANIA; MELANCHOLIA.

You are not . . . suffering from *monomania*. Monomaniacs cannot reason about their infirmity or perceive that it is abnormal. J. HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* ch. 11, p. 136. [B. C. & CO.]

2. Hence, the unreasonable pursuit of one idea; a craze. [< MONO- + MANIA.]

Synonyms: see INSANITY.

mon"o-ma'ni-ac, mon'o-mē'ni-ac, *n.* A person affected with monomania. **mon'o-mane‡** [Rare].

mon"o-ma-ni'a-cal, mon'o-ma-nī'a-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to monomania. **mon"o-ma'ni-ac‡.**

Synonyms: see INSANE.

Mon"o-mas'ti-ga, mon"o-mer'ic, etc. See MONO-.

mon-om'er-ous, mon-om'ẽr-us, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having only a single member in each whorl or circular series: said of a flower, or part of a flower, constructed on the numerical plan of one. Sometimes written 1-*merous*. **2.** *Zool.* One-jointed, as tarsi; having one-jointed tarsi. [< Gr. *monomerēs*, < *monos*, single, + *meros*, part.]

mon"o-met-al'lic, mon'o-met-al'ic, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a single metal; as, a *monometallic* currency. **2.** Using or favoring but one metal as a standard of value; as, a *monometallic* country; a *monometallic* platform.

mon"o-met'al-lism, mon'o-met'al-izm, *n.* The financial theory or system of a single metallic standard of value in coinage.

Like Germany, we introduced what is called gold *monometallism*. Gold alone was henceforth to be converted into coins for any one who offered it to our mints. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 192. [CHAUT. '89.]

mon"o-met'al-list, mon'o-met'al-list, *n.* An advocate of monometallism as opposed to bimetallism.

mon-om'e-ter, mon-om'ẽ-tẽr. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Containing only one foot or base in a verse. **II.** *n.* A meter thus composed; as, dactylic *monometer*. [< LL. *monometron*, n., < Gr. *monometros*, of one measure, < *monos*, single, + *metron*, measure.]

mon"o-met'ric, mon'o-met'ric, *a.* *Crystal.* Same as ISOMETRIC. [< MONO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

mon"o-met'ric-al, mon'o-met'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monometer; consisting of a single meter.

mon-o'mi-al, mon-ō'mi-al. *Alg.* **I.** *a.* Consisting of a single term; as, a *monomial* expression. **II.** *n.* An expression consisting of a single term. [< MON- + L. *nomen*, name.] **mon'ome‡.**

mon"o-mor'phic, mon'o-mor'fic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. **2.** Having the same form throughout successive stages of development, as ametabolous insects. [< MONO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.] **mon"o-mor'phous‡.**

mon'o-nym, etc. See MONO-.

mon"o-ou'si-ous, mon'o-ū'sĭ-us, *a.* Being of one substance; as, the *monoousious* nature of Christ and the Father, according to the Sabellian heresy. [< Late Gr. *monoousios*, of one essence, < Gr. *monos*, single, + *ousia*, essence, being, < *ousa*, f. ppr. of *eimi*, be.] **mon"o-ou'si-an‡.**

mon"o-pet'al-ous, mon'o-pet'al-us, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having the petals more or less united by their edges into a single piece or organ: more properly *gamopetalous*. **2.** Having corollas actually consisting of a single laterally placed petal: applicable to a few flowers. [< MONO- + PETALOUS.]

mon'o-pho"nous, mon'o-fō'nus, *a.* **1.** Producing but one tone at a time; as, a *monophonous* instrument. **2.** Pronounced alike; having the same sound; as, *monophonous* letters.

In our language . . . *monophonous* words are so few that the other words in the sentence clearly fix the meaning. J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch. 14, p. 197. [H. '69.]

[< Gr. *monophōnos*, < *monos*, single, + *phōnē*, sound.]

mon'oph-thong, mon'ef-thong (XIII), *n.* **1.** A pure vowel, or single simple sound. **2.** A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound. [< Gr. *monophthongos*, of a single vowel, < *monos*, single, + *phthongos*, sound.]

mon'oph-thon-gize, mon'ef-thon-gaiz, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] To change into a monophthong; enunciate with a single sound. **—mon'oph-thon-gal,** *a.*— **mon"oph-thon-gi-za'tion,** *n.*

Mon-oph'y-site, mon-ef'i-sait, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an influential sect originating in the 6th century who affirmed that Christ had one nature, the divine alone or a single compounded nature, and not two natures so united as to preserve their distinctness. Of modern churches, the Copts, the Abyssinians, the Syrian Jacobites, and in the view of some the Armenians, are Monophysites. [< MONO- + Gr. *physis*, nature, < *phyō*, produce.]

—Mon"oph-y-sit'ic-al, *a.*— **Mon-oph'y-sit'ism,** *n.* The principles of the Monophysites.

mon'o-plast, etc. See MONO-.

Mon-op'no-a, mon-ep'no-ą, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The true reptiles as a subclass. [< MONO- + Gr. *pneō*, breathe.]

mon'o-pode, mon'o-pōd. **I.** *a.* One-footed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything sustained by one foot; particularly, one of a fabulous Ethiopian race with only one leg. **2.** Same as MONOPODIUM. [< MONO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

—mon"o-po'di-a, *n.* *Terat.* The congenital condition of having but one foot.— **mon"o-po'di-al,** *a.* **—mon"o-pod'ic,** *a.* *Pros.* Pertaining to a monopody, or a measure containing a single foot.— **mon"o-po'di-um,** *n.* *Bot.* A stem or axis of growth formed by the continued development of a terminal bud, all branches originating as lateral appendages.— **mon'o-pod-y,** *n.* **mo-nop'o-dy,** *W.*), *n.* *Pros.* A measure consisting of a single foot.

mon-op'o-lism, mon-ep'o-lizm. *n.* The spirit or principles of monopoly; a system of monopoly.

Inequality of right was therefore the characteristic of this period; Marlo calls it *Monopolism*.

J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* ch. 5, p. 183. [S. '91.]

mon-op'o-list, mon-ep'o-list, *n.* **1.** One who possesses or exercises a monopoly; one who, alone or in connection with others, controls any branch of trade, commerce, production, or transportation. See MONOPOLY.

We know what *monopolists* are: men who want to keep a trade all to themselves, under the pretense that they'll furnish the public with a better article.

GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 30, p. 324. [H.]

2. Figuratively, one who assumes exclusive possession or control of anything: in this sense usually *monopolizer*; as, a *monopolizer* of attentions. **mon-op'o-ler†; mon"o-pol'i-tan†; mon-op'o-lite†.**

mon-op"o-lis'tic, mon-ep'o-lis'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of monopoly or monopolists. **mon"o-pol'ic-al†.**

The petitioners argued that the Hudson Bay Charter was *monopolistic*, and therefore void, and at any rate it had been forfeited 'by non-user or abuser.'

JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '92, p. 376.

mon-op'o-lize, mon-ep'o-laiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] **1.** To secure or exercise a monopoly of; possess the exclusive privilege of producing, trading in, or transporting; as, to *monopolize* a business. **2.** To obtain or assume exclusive possession or control of; engross; as, to *monopolize* one's time.

Poverty deepens as wealth increases, and wages are forced down while productive power grows, because land, which is the source of all wealth and the field of all labor, is *monopolized*.

HENRY GEORGE *Progress and Poverty* bk. vi, p. 295. [H. G.]

mon-op'o-lise‡.— mon-op"o-li-za'[or -sa']-tion, *n.*— **mon-op'o-li"zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

mon-op'o-ly, mon-ep'o-li, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] **1.** The exclusive right, power, or privilege of engaging in a particular traffic or business, or the resulting absolute possession or control; especially, in political economy, such control of a special thing, as a commodity, as enables the person or persons exercising it to raise the price of it above its real value, or above the price it would bring under competition.

The king [of Korea] has a *monopoly* of the crop, . . . and . . . gets about half a million dollars a year out of his ginseng gardens. F. G. CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* Oct., '90, p. 512.

2. A company or combination in possession of a monopoly; as, in the grasp of a gigantic *monopoly*.

Without being in the smallest degree checked by the clamor against it, the absorption of business by ever larger *monopolies* continued. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* ch. 5, p. 73. [H. M. & CO.]

3. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, tobacco is a *monopoly* in some countries. **4.** *Law.* An exclusive license from the government for buying, selling, making, or using anything. Called also *artificial monopoly*. From this sense are excepted patent and copyright laws, for the encouragement of arts and letters, and restrictions for the benefit of the community, as on the sale of liquor.

[< L. *monopolium*, < Gr. *monopōlion*, < *monos*, alone, + *pōleō*, sell.]— **natural monopoly,** a monopoly resulting from ownership of the place from which the subject of it, as a mineral, is derived.

mon'ops, mon'eps, *n.* One who has only one eye. [< Gr. *monōps*, one-eyed, < *monos*, single, + *ōps*, eye.]

mon"or-gan'ic, etc. See MONO-.

mon"o-rhyth'mic, mon'o-rith'mic *or* -ridh'mic, *a.* Having the character of a monorime.

They [old Spanish ballads] are all *monorhythmic*, with full consonant rhymes. LONGFELLOW *Works, Ancient Spanish Ballads* in vol. i, p. 207. [T. & F. '66.]

[< MONO- + RHYTHMIC.]

mon'o-rime, mon'o-raim, *n.* A poetical composition employing but one rime. [< MONO- + RIME, verse.] **mon'o-rhyme‡.**

mon"o-sep'al-ous, mon'o-sep'al-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having the sepals more or less united by their edges into a tube: more properly *gamosepalous*; applied also to those rare cases in which the calyx actually consists of a single laterally placed sepal. See illus. under GAMOSEPALOUS. [< MONO- + SEPALOUS.]

mon'o-spasm, mon'o-spazm, *n.* A single local spasm of epilepsy not followed by general epilepsy: a form of Jacksonian epilepsy. Compare PROTOSPASM. [< MONO- + SPASM.]

mon'o-stich, mon'o-stic, *n.* A composition of one verse, especially an epigram. [< LL. *monostichum*, < Gr. *monostichon*, < *monos*, single, + *stichos*, verse.]

mon-os'ti-chous, etc. See MONO-.

mon'o-style, mon'o-stail, *a.* *Arch.* **1.** Consisting of a single column or shaft; as, a *monostyle* monument. **2.** Of one style throughout. [Def. 1 < MONO- + Gr. *stylos*, column. Def. 2 < MONO- + STYLE, fashion.]

mon'o-sty"lous, mon'o-stai'lus, *a.* *Bot.* Having a single style.

mon"o-syl-lab'ic, mon"o-sil-lab'ic, *a.* Composed of one syllable, or of words of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* word; *monosyllabic* writing.

Chinese is a *monosyllabic* language. No word is allowed more than one consonant and one vowel, . . . the vowels including diphthongs and nasal vowels. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 257. [S. '69.]

—monosyllabic echo, an echo that will repeat distinctly a single syllable.— **m. family of languages,** a group of languages spoken in China and Farther India, including as its principal members Chinese, Cochin-Chinese or Anamese, Siamese, and Burmese. See quotation above.

—mon"o-syl-lab'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

mon"o-syl'la-bism, mon'o-sil'ą-bizm, *n.* The state or quality of being monosyllabic. — **primitive monosyllabism.** *Philol.* **1.** The view held by many students of language that all languages were originally monosyllabic. **2.** The view that the Indo-European family descends from an original monosyllabic tongue.

mon'o-syl-la-bi, *n.* Monosyllable. PHIL. SOC.

mon'o-syl-la-ble, mon'o-sil-ą-bl, *vt.* [Rare.] To utter or express in one syllable.

mon'o-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of one syllable: opposed to *polysyllable* and *dissyllable*.

Philologists are generally satisfied that man first spoke in *monosyllables*, each of which conveyed some generalized information.

CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 8, p. 190. [S. C. G. '88.]

[< L. *monosyllabus*, of one syllable, < Gr. *monosyllabos*, < *monos*, single, + *syllabē*; see SYLLABLE.]

mon"o-syl'lo-gism, mon-o'ta, etc. See MONO-.

mon"o-tes'sa-ron, mon'o-tes'ą-ren, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] A continuous narrative constructed from the four Gospels; a diatessaron. [< MONO- + Gr. *tessares*, four.]

The importance . . . of . . . obtaining the clear amount of their various narratives, has . . . suggested the plan of digesting the Gospels into . . . a connected history . . . termed . . . a *Monotessaron*. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. ii, pt. i, ch. 11, p. 478. [L. & G. '31.]

mon'o-the"ism, mon'o-thī'izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is but one God. See RELIGION; THEISM.

The first chapter of Genesis is not meant to teach geology, but to teach *monotheism*. The Persians believed that the sun, moon, and stars were Gods. Genesis teaches that they were the creatures of God. J. F. CLARKE *Common-Sense in Religion* ch. 4, p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[< MONO- + Gr. *theos*, god.] — **mon'o-the"ist,** *n.* One who believes in monotheism.— **mon"o-the-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to monotheism or monotheists; holding or inculcating monotheism.

There are *monotheistic* hymns in the Vedas.

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 243. [S. '74.]

Mon-oth'el-i-tism, mon-eth'el-ai-tizm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The doctrine that Christ has but one will and one energy, and that both are divine: opposed to *Monophysitism* and *diothelism*. [< LL. *Monothelitæ*, sect of the Monothelites, < Gr. *monos*, single, + *thelō*, will.] **Mon"o-thel'e-tism‡; Mon-oth'el-ism‡.**

—Mon-oth'el-ite, *n.* A believer in Monothelitism; specifically, one of a sect of Christians (7th century) who maintained that doctrine.— **Mon"o-thel-it'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Monothelitism or the Monothelites. **Mon"o-thel-et'ic‡.**

Mon-o'ti-dæ, mon-ō'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of alloiocœlous worms with two genital orifices, a long plicate pharynx directed backward, and a single otolite. **Mon-o'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MON- + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.] — **mon-o'tid,** *n.*— **mon-o'toid,** *a.*

mon'o-tint, mon'o-tint, *n.* A single tint or color; also, a picture in only one color. [< MONO- + TINT.]

mon-ot'o-cous, mon'o-tome, etc. See MONO-.

mon'o-tone, mon'o-tōn, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TONED; -TO'NING.] To chant in one key or an unvaried tone; intone.

mon'o-tone, *n.* **1.** Want of cadence or modulation; sameness or monotony of utterance or tone. **2.** Monotony in the style of composition or speech, or something composed in such style.

An essay may be thoroughly delightful without a single witticism, while a *monotone* of jokes soon grows tedious.

T. W. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Essays, Letter to Young Contributors* p. 78. [O. & CO. '71.]

3. *Mus.* (1) A single tone unvaried in pitch or key.

Across The heather belt, and over pasture land,
Came the sweet *monotone* of one slow bell.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers and a Sermon* st. 22.

(2) A chant in such a tone; an intoning. [< Gr. *monotonos*, < *monos*, single, + *tonos*, tone.]

—mon"o-ton'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to monotone; having one unvaried sound; monotonous. **mon"o-ton'ic-al‡.— mon"o-ton'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **mon-ot'o-nist,** *n.* One who persists in talking or writing on one theme or in one strain.— **mon-ot'o-nize,** *vt.* To make (all of a class) of one tone or type.

mon-ot'o-nous, mon-ot'o-nus, *a.* **1.** Characterized by monotony; not varied in inflection or cadence; of unvarying pitch. **2.** Tiresomely unvarying in any respect; unchanging and tedious; as, *monotonous* scenery.

All happy love messages are the same, and *monotonous* and uninteresting enough to all, save two persons.

H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* ch. 10, p. 103. [H. H. & CO. '86.]

3. Hence, as applied to utterance, without change in time, inflection, or pitch; as applied to subject-matter, without variety in diction or thought. [< Gr. *monotonos*, < *monos*, single, + *tonos*; see TONE.]

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS.

—mon-ot'o-nous-ly, *adv.*— **mon-ot'o-nous-ness,** *n.*

mon-ot'o-ny, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous. (1) Sameness of tone; unvaried pitch; want of variety in cadence or inflection. (2) Irksome uniformity of any kind; lack of variety.

One cause of awkwardness and *monotony* in sermons is often that their authors read little but sermons and kindred theological writings. AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* lect. xiv, p. 210. [S. '82.]

[< Gr. *monotonia*, < *monotonos*; see MONOTONOUS.]

mon'o-treme, etc. See MONO-.

mon'o-type, mon'o-taip. **I.** *a.* Monotypic. **II.** *n.* **1.** The only representative of its kind, as a species of a genus or the like. **2.** A print transferred from a painting on a metal plate: so called because but one transfer can be made. [< MONO- + Gr. *typos*, type.]

—mon"o-typ'ic, *a.* **1.** Containing but one representative; having only one type; as, a *monotypic* genus.

On the twenty-nine square miles forming the area of Hongkong there exists, Mr. Bentham says, a greater number of *monotypic* genera than in any other flora from an equal area in the world.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 356. [S. '83.]

2. Being a monotype. **mon'o-ty"pal‡; mon"o-typ'ic-al‡.**

mon-ox'id, } mon-ox'id, *n.* *Chem.* A compound con-
mon-ox'ide, } taining a single atom of oxygen in combination with a basic radical. [< MON- + OXID.]

mon-ox'y-len, mon-ox'i-len, *n.* **1.** A canoe or boat made from one log; a "dugout." **2.** A one-oared boat used in the Ionian Islands.

The Goths embarked their warriors in three thousand *monoxyls*, or canoes, and pushed for the opposite shore.

KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. iii, ch. 5, p. 378. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

[< Late Gr. *monoxylon*, prop. neut. of Gr. *monoxylos*, made of a solid trunk, < *monos*, single, + *xylon*, wood.] **mon-ox'yl‡; mon-ox'yle‡.— mon-ox'y-lous,** *a.* Shaped from one piece of wood.

mon"o-zo'a, etc. See MONO-.

mons, menz, *n.* [MON'TES, men'tīz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The eminence at the lower part of the abdomen, covered with hair in the adult; the mons pubis of the male, or mons Veneris of the female.

mon"sei"gneur', mōn'sē'nyūr', *n.* [F.] My lord: a title given in France to princes of the church and formerly to the higher nobility: specifically [M-], the child of Louis XIV. of France (1661–1711). Since 1830 the title has been restricted to princes of the blood and high church dignitaries.

mon-sieur', mę-syū', *n.* [MES-SIEURS', mę-syū', *pl.*] **1.** A French title of respect, equivalent to the English and American *Mr.* and *sir;* capitalized when used with a proper name. The plural, in the contracted form *Messrs.*, is often used in English as a form of address.

'Before all, *Monsieur*, it is necessary to be a Frenchman,' cried Napoleon. GUIZOT *France* tr. by Mme. De Witt, vol. vii, ch. 12, p. 414. [S. M. '80.]

2. [M-] *French Hist.* A title of a French king's eldest brother. **3.** A Frenchman: applied contemptuously. Also, humorously, *monseer*. **4**†. A French gentleman. [F., < *mon* (< L. *meus*), my, + *sieur*, OF. *sire*; see SIR.]

— **Monsieur de Paris**, the executioner of Paris.

mon-si'gnor, mon-sē'nyer, *n.* [It.] My lord: the title of a prelate in the Roman Catholic Church, also of certain priests connected with the pontifical court: abbreviated *Mgr.* **mon"si-gno're‡.**

mon-soon', mon-sün'. *n.* **1.** A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, over an extent of about 40 degrees of latitude, in winter from the northeast (the **dry monsoon**), in summer more violently from the southwest (the **wet monsoon**, or popularly *the monsoon*).

The cause of the *monsoons* is found in the effect produced by the sun in his annual progress from one tropic to another, successively heating the land on either side of the equator.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 963. p. 645. [J. B. & CO.]

2. Hence, any wind that alternates annually in direction and force; a trade-wind. [< It. *monsone*, < Malay *mūsim*, < Ar. *mawsim*, season, < *wasama*, mark.]

— **west monsoons of the line**, constant winds that blow from the west or south on the west coast of Africa from Cape Verde to Walrisch Bay. — **mon-soon'al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to monsoons.

mon'ster, mon'ster, *vt.* [Archaic.] To exaggerate monstrously; make monstrous.

Why multiply failure upon failure; and why '*monster*' our 'nothings' in the face of all that has been done by the greatest and the wisest?
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 38, p. 108. [H. '64.]

[< OF. *monstrer*, < L. *monstro*, show, < *moneo*, warn.]

mon'ster, *a.* Extraordinary or enormous in size or numbers; huge; as, a *monster* meeting.

mon'ster, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A fabulous animal, half human, half brute, or sometimes represented as compounded of various brute forms, as the harpy, gorgon, sphinx, or mermaid. **2.** Any organized form of life greatly malformed either by the lack, excess, misplacement, or distortion of parts or organs; hence, anything hideous or abnormal, or made up of inconsistent parts or characters, whether repulsive or not.

Monsters suppose normal beings; they are only the deviation from the ordinary laws of generation, therefore they are but an accident. JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, p. 58. [S. '83.]

3. One who is abhorred because of his unnatural or inhuman character, as cruelty or selfishness; a person of great depravity; a moral monstrosity; fiend.

Bring up woman in the Positivist school, and you make of her a *monster* the very type of ruthless cynicism, of all-engrossing selfishness, of unbridled passion.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 1, p. 34. [C. & H. '90.]

4. A person or thing very large of its kind, especially a large and ferocious animal. **5**†. A prodigy. **6**†. A pattern. [< F. *monstre*, < L. *monstrum*, < *moneo*, warn.]

mon'stre†.

Synonyms: see PRODIGY.

— **mon'ster-mas"ter**†, *n.* An animal-tamer.

— **mon'ster-ship**, *n.* [Humorous.] The state of being a monster.

Mon'ste-ra, mon'stę-rą, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American climbing shrubs of the arum family (*Araceæ*), with curiously stalked leaves sheathed at base, the blade usually perforated with a row of elliptical holes. *M. Adansonii* is frequently cultivated in hothouses on account of its peculiar leaves. The pulpy, pink, and finely flavored fruit of *M. deliciosa* is used for food in Mexico.

mon'ster-er†, *n.* An exaggerator.

mon'strance, mon'strans. *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the multitude; formerly, any receptacle for the display of relics. Called also *expositorium*, *ostensory*, *remonstrance*, *theotheca*. [OF., < LL. *monstrantia*, < L. *monstrant(-)s*, ppr. of *monstro*; see MONSTER, *v.*]

A Monstrance of Byzantine Design.

mon-stra'tion†, *n.* Demonstration, proof.

mon'stra-tor, mon'stra-tęr, *n.* [Rare.] A demonstrator.

mon'stri-cide, mon'stri-sīd, *n.* The killing of a monster. [< L. *monstrum* (see MONSTER, *n.*) + *cædo*, kill.]

mon-strif'er-ous†, *a.* Bearing monsters.

Mon-stril'li-dæ, mon-stril'li-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of siphonostomatous copepods having a subcylindrical body and antennæ with 5 or 6 joints. **Mon-stril'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. < L. *monstrum*; see MONSTER, *n.*] — **mon-stril'lid**, *n.* — **mon-stril'loid**, *a.*

mon-stros'i-ty, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Anything unnaturally huge or distorted; a monster.

Rachel describes Victoire Barré as a woman who, like her father and sister, had but one developed finger on each hand, and but two toes on each foot, and whose *monstrosity* reappeared in two daughters. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 243. [A. '72.]

2. Monstrousness. [< F. *monstruosité*, < LL. *monstruositas*, < *monstruosus*; see MONSTROUS.] **mon"stru-os'i-ty**†.

Synonyms: see ABORTION; PRODIGY.

mon'strous, mon'strus, *a.* **1.** Deviating greatly from the natural or normal; unnatural in form or structure; out of the common course of nature. **2.** Of extraordinary size or number; excessive; huge; as, a *monstrous* beast or multitude. **3.** Inspiring disgust, abhorrence, hate, incredulity, etc., in a remarkable degree; shocking; hateful; hideous; as, a *monstrous* cruelty; a *monstrous* tale.

No tale was too gross or *monstrous* for his capacious swallow.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 424. [G. P. P. '61.]

4†. Full of monsters. [< F. *monstrueux*, < LL. *monstruosus*, < L. *monstrum*; see MONSTER, *n.*] **mon'stru-ous**†.

Synonyms: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY; FLAGRANT.

— **mon'strous-ly**, *adv.* — **mon'strous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous or a monster; formation out of the common order of nature; hence, extreme unnaturalness or excessiveness. **mon'strous-ness**†.

mon'strous, *adv.* [Colloq.] Very; exceedingly.

mont, mŏn, *n.* A mountain. [F. (< L. *mon(t-)s*), mountain.]

Mon"ta-cu'ti-dæ, mon'ti-kiū'ti-dē *or* -cū'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of erycinacean bivalves having an oval equilateral shell and hinge interrupted by the internal cartilage-pit. **Mon"ta-cu'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) [< George *Montagu*, English naturalist.]

— **mon"ta-cu'tid**, *n.* — **mon"ta-cu'toid**, *a.*

mon"ta-gnard', mŏn'ta-nyär', *n.* [F.] **1.** A mountaineer. **2.** A member of the extreme democratic wing of the French legislative assembly of 1791–'92; hence, a member of the extreme French democratic party. See JACOBIN.

mon'taine†, *n.* A mountain.

mont-al'ban, mont-al'ban, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to certain upper strata of the Archæan, represented in the White Mountains of New Hampshire; passing out of use. [< L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain, + *alba*, white.]

mon'tance†, *n.* Extent; amount. **moun'tance**†.

mon-tan'ic, mon-tan'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to mountains; mountainous. **mon'tane**‡.

Mon'ta-nism, mon'ta-nizm, *n.* The doctrine of a sect of ascetic Christians of the 2d century, founded by Montanus of Phrygia. It maintained the near approach of the second advent, the continuance of miraculous gifts in the church, and the divine inspiration of Montanus.

— **Mon'ta-nist**, *n.* — **Mon"ta-nis'tic**, *a.* — **Mon"ta-nis'tic-al**, *a.* — **Mon'ta-nize**, *vt. & vi.* To convert to Montanism; become a Montanist.

mon-ta'nite, mon-tā'nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* An earthy, incrusting, yellowish, hydrous bismuth tellurate ($H_4Bi_2TeO_8$), found without any distinct crystalline structure. [< the State of *Montana*.]

mon'tant, mon'tant. [F.] **I.** *a.* Mounting; rising. Specifically (*Her.*): (1) Increasing: said of the moon. (2) Same as HAURIENT. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Joinery.* That part of a framed stile which is in contact with the rail. **2**†. An upward thrust in fencing.

mont"-de-pi"é-té', mŏn'-dę-pi'ē'tē', *n.* [MONTS'-DE-PI'É-TÉ', *pl.*] [F.] Literally, a fund of piety: a pawnshop authorized and controlled by the state: originated in Italy in the 15th century to countervail the extortion of the Jews.

mon'te, mon'tę, *n.* **1.** A modified form of faro, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards.

In this little village [El Paso], a hundred thousand dollars often changed hands in a single night through the potent agencies of *monte* and poker. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 29, p. 238. [BL. & CO. '67.]

2. A wooded tract. [Sp., < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

— **mon'te-bank"**, *n.* A gambling-place where monte is played. — **three-card monte**, a sleight-of-hand game or trick played with three cards, one of which is usually a court-card. The performer throws the cards face down upon a table in such a manner as to deceive the eye of the onlooker who is induced to bet that he can pick out the court-card. Called in England *three-card trick*.

monte"'ne'tic, mont'-as'tic, *n.* *Chem.* A device, such as a closed reservoir and tube, by means of which acid is forced, generally by compressed air, to a desired height in a sulfuric-acid factory. [< F. *monter*, MOUNT, *v.*, + ACID.]

mon'te-bank, *n.* Same as MOUNTEBANK.

mon-teith', mon-tith', *n.* **1.** An ornamental punch-bowl (18th century), named after its inventor. **2.** A cotton handkerchief having white spots produced by the discharge process on a colored ground. **mon-teth'**†.

monte'-jus", mŏnt'-zhüs', *n.* [F.] *Sugar-making.* A liquid-raising device acting by air- or steam-pressure in a closed vessel containing the fluid to be raised.

mon'tem, mon'tem, *n.* [Eng.] A former custom of Eton public-school boys of going every third year on Whitsunday to a hillock on the Bath road and there exacting contributions, called *salt-money*, from persons present or passers-by, to defray the university expenses of the senior scholar or school captain. [< L. *processus ad montem*, going to the hill.]

Mon"te-neg'rin, mon'tę-neg'rin, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Montenegro, on the Adriatic, of Servian race. **2.** [m-] A close-fitting and highly ornamental outer garment for women. **Mon"te-neg'rine**‡.

— **Mon"te-neg'rin**, *a.*

mon-te'ro†, mon-te'rō, *C.* (-tī'rō, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Sp.] A huntsman.

mon-te'ro²†, *n.* A huntsman's cap having a round crown with flaps. **mon-te'ro**†; **mon-te'ro-cap"**†.

mon'tes, mon'tēz *or* -tēs, *n.* Plural of MONS.

Mont-gol'fi-er, mont-gol'fi-ęr *or* mŏn'gol-fyē', *n.* A hot-air balloon: so called from the Montgolfier brothers, who first made a successful balloon in 1783.

month, munth, *n.* **1.** A unit of time, originally equal to the interval between two new moons, afterward called a *lunar month*, and equal on the average to 29.53 days; now used simply as one of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided. See CALENDAR.

Though Herodotus does not call the twelve portions, into which the Egyptian year was divided, *months*, it is certain that the original division was taken as among most other people from the moon.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, ch. 2, app., p. 237. [A. '85.]

2. *Astron.* The time of the revolution of the moon: called *anomalistic* when measured between two returns of the moon to perigee, *tropical* when measured with respect to the equinox, *sidereal* with respect to the stars, *nodal* or *draconistic* with respect to the node. These months are of different lengths respectively, but are all of more than 27 and less than 28 days. **3.** *Law.* (1) In the United States generally, and in England by statute, the calendar month, whether of 28, 29, 30, or 31 days. (2) Formerly, by common law, a lunar month. [< AS. *mōnath*, month, < *mōna*, moon.] **mon'eth**†.

Phrases: — **a month of Sundays**, an indefinitely long period, as if every day in a month were a week. — **illuminative** or **synodical m.**, a lunar month. See MONTH, 1. — **solar m.**, the twelfth of a tropical year.

month'ling, munth'ling, *n.* **1.** Something a month old. **2.** Something that lives only one month.

month'ly, munth'li, *a.* **1.** Continuing a month, or done in a month; as, the moon's *monthly* period. **2.** Happening or appearing once a month or every month; as, a *monthly* publication. **mon'eth-ly**†.

month'ly, *n.* [MONTH'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A periodical published once a month. **2.** *pl.* The menses.

month'ly, *adv.* **1.** Once a month; every month. **2**†. As if affected by the moon; crazily.

monti-. Derived from Latin *mons* (*mont-*), mountain: a combining form. — **mon'ti-cle**, *n.* A little hill, knob, or mound; especially, a subordinate volcanic cone. **mon'ti-cule**‡; **mon-tic'u-lus**‡. — **mon-tic'o-lin**(e), *a.* Dwelling in hills or mounts. **mon-tic'o-lous**‡. — **mon-tic'u-late**, *a.* Characterized by or having little knobs or hills. **mon-tic'u-lous**‡. — **Mon-tic"u-lo-po-roi'de-a**, *n. pl.* A Paleozoic group of coral-like organisms of doubtful relationship, with a colony of closely approximated tubes thin-walled at the center, but thicker and divergent outwardly. — **mon-tic"u-lop'o-roid**, **mon-tic"u-lo-po-roi'de-an**, *a. & n.* — **mon'ti-form**, *a.* Having the form of a mountain. — **mon-tig'e-nous**, *a.* Produced from or born on a mountain.

mon"ti-cel'lite, mon'ti-sel'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to white calcium-magnesium silicate ($CaMgSiO_4$), belonging to the olivin group and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Monticelli*, an Italian mineralogist.]

mont-mar'trite, mont-mär'trait, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate, found at Montmartre, Paris, France. [< *Montmartre*, in Paris.]

mont"mo-ril'lon-ite, mont'mo-ril'ŏn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous, rose-red, hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_2Al_2Si_4O_{12}+xH_2O$), found massive, like clay. [< *Montmorillon*, in France.]

mon"toir', mŏn'twär' *or* mon'twer, *n.* [F.] A stone used to aid in mounting a horse; monture.

mon'ton, mon'ten, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** *Mining.* (1) An ore-heap. (2) A quantity of ore undergoing amalgamation. **2.** A Mexican unit of weight for ore, varying from 1,900 to 3,200 Spanish pounds, according to locality.

mon'tre, mon'ter, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Organ-building.* A flue-stop the pipes of which show from without; usually, the open diapason of the great organ. **2.** *Ceram.* An opening in a kiln-wall to permit inspection of the contents.

mon-tross', *n.* See MATROSS.

mon'ture, mon'tiur, *n.* [F.] **1.** The fashion in which a thing is set, mounted, or framed; mounting; as, the *monture* of a diamond necklace. **2.** A horse-block; montoir. **3**†. A saddle-horse.

mon'u-ment, mon'yu-mąnt, *vt.* **1.** To erect a monument to; as, to *monument* a great event. **2.** To erect monuments on or in; as, to *monument* a churchyard.

Helena and Constantine erected chapels and altars there, and *monumented* the places of sacred scenes and associations. H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* p. 265. [E. & L.]

mon'u-ment, *n.* **1.** Anything, as a mausoleum, pyramid, or arch, erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event; specifically, a pillar, statue, shaft, or any structure placed over a tomb or at a grave.

The Washington *monument* . . . now stands in Washington, 555 feet high, without its equal in height on this continent. MARCUS BENJAMIN in *Scientific Am. Supplement* July 12, '90, p. 12111.

2. Any conspicuous or fine structure, especially considered as a memorial of the past; as, Notre Dame is one of the chief *monuments* of Paris. **3.** Figuratively, anything, as a deed or production, that serves as a memorial of a person or an event; as, the emancipation proclamation is Lincoln's sufficient *monument*.

The American Constitution . . . remains one of the most abiding *monuments* of human wisdom. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of the U. S.* ch. 16, p. 281. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

4. *Surv.* A stone or other permanent mark serving to indicate an angle, station, or boundary. **5**†. A tomb. **6**†. A stamp; mark. [F., < L. *monumentum*, < *moneo*, remind.] **mon'i-ment**†; **mon'y-ment**†.

— **Celtic monument**, a cromlech, dolmen, or menhir. — **megalithic m.**, see MEGALITHIC.

mon"u-men'tal, mon'yu-men'tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription; *monumental* mounds. **2.** Serving as a monument; preserving memory; memorial; as, a *monumental* church. **3.** Fitted to serve as a monument; impressive; conspicuous; permanent.

Such is his genius in this respect that anything which he says in his best manner becomes *monumental*; it can no more be forgotten than a strain of fine music. H. NETTLESHIP *Vergil* ch. 8, p. 91. [A. '80.]

4. [Colloq.] Conspicuously great; exceeding; excessive; as, a *monumental* fraud.

President Tyler . . . was a politician of *monumental* littleness. T. ROOSEVELT *Thomas H. Benton* ch. 11, p. 239. [H. M. & CO.]

[< L. *monumentalis*, < *monumentum*; see MONUMENT.]

— **mon"u-men-tal'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being monumental. — **mon"u-men"tal-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of rendering or the condition of being monumental. — **mon"u-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By the way of commemorating; as, the inscription was engraved *monumentally*. **2.** By means of monuments. **3.** [Colloq.] In a marked degree; very; as, *monumentally* absurd.

mon"u-men'tal, *n.* A monument; memorial.

mon-u're-id, mon-yū'rę-id, *n.* *Chem.* A complex nitrogenous compound formed from carbamid by replacing part of the hydrogen with diatomic acid radicals. [< MON- + UREID.]

mon'y, mun'i, *a.* [Scot.] Many. **mon'ie**‡.

-mony, *suffix.* Used in nouns of Latin origin to form nouns from nouns, adjectives, or verbs; as, *parsimony*, *testimony*, *alimony*. [< L. *-monia*, *-monium*.]

mon'y-feet", mun'i-fīt', *n.* [Scot.] A centiped.

moo, mū, *vi.* To low as or like a cow: a child's word.

moo, *n.* The lowing noise of a cow. [Imitative.]

moo'choo-ey, *n.* Same as MUKUEY.

mood[1], mūd, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to their quantity and quality. Compare FIGURE; QUANTITY; QUALITY.

As every syllogism contains three propositions, each of which may be A, E, I, or O (see PROPOSITION), there are as many moods as the number of permutations of four things taken in groups of three, and allowing repetition; namely, 64. Of these only 19 (*valid moods*) are allowable in reasoning. The valid moods have been embodied in the following mnemonic hexameters, of which each word, except those in italics, represents a mood. The three vowels in each word show the propositions in their order. Certain of the consonants denote the principles by which the moods are to be reduced, or brought to the form of fig. I., which is regarded as the standard figure; *e. g.*, in the last three figures the initial consonant of a word shows that the mood it represents reduces to that mood of the first figure whose symbolic word begins with the same consonant; *e. g.*, Cesare (fig. II.) reduces to Celarent. In addition, the consonant *s* indicates that the proposition symbolized by the preceding vowel is to be converted *simply*; *p*, by *limitation* (*per accidens*); *k*, by *contraposition*; *f*, by *infinitation* or *obversion*. See CONVERSION. The letter *m* shows that the premises of the given syllogism are to be transposed (*mutari*), and the *p* in Bramantip shows that after simple conversion the premises

Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferioque prioris;
Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco secundæ;
Tertia grande refert Darapti, Felapton, Disamis,
Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison habet;
Quarta insuper addit
Bramantip, Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison.

mood[2], *n.* [Prob. < MOOD[1], but perh. < AS. *mōd*, mind.] **1.** Temper of mind; disposition; humor; as, to be in a good *mood*.

Sometimes in a merry *mood*, sometimes in a sad one. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 424. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Anger; passion; violent excitement.

warrant a universal conclusion. The other consonants are merely for euphony, or to preserve the meter. All these words were invented for the special mnemonic purpose they serve in the lines—

(Fig. I.) Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferioque *prioris*.

(Fig. II.) Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroko (or Fakofo), *secundæ*.

(Fig. III.) *Tertia* Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Felapton, Dokamok (or Bokardo), Ferison *habet*. *Quarta insuper addit*.

(Fig. IV.) Bramantip, Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison.

2. *Gram.* & *Mus.* Same as MODE[1].

The sign of the subjunctive *mood* is at this very moment perishing in English. TRENCH *Eng., Past and Present* p. 11. [K. P. & CO.]

[Form of MODE, *n.*]

mood[2], mūd, *n.* **1.** Temporary or capricious state or condition of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; especially, inclination toward some particular act or occupation; temper of mind; humor; disposition; as, an angry *mood*.

On all his sad or restless *moods*
The patient peace of Nature stole.
WHITTIER *My Namesake* st. 24.

2. A state of sullen abstraction or of morbid capriciousness; the state of being moody; as, to have *moods*. **3**†. Anger. **4**†. Mind or heart. [< AS. *mōd*, mood.]

moo'der", *n.* Mother. **mod'er**†.

moo'dir, mū'dir, *n.* [Turk. & Egypt.] The governor of a province or canton. **mu'dir**;. — **moo"dir-i'eh**, *n.* [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a moodir. **mu"dir-i'eh**;.

mood'ish, mūd'ish, *a.* Given to moods; moody; especially, sullen. — **mood'ish-ly**, *adv.*

mood'y, mūd'i, *a.* [MOOD'I-ER; MOOD'I-EST.] Given to or showing capricious moods or humors; especially, out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. [< AS. *mōdig*, < *mōd*, mood.]

Despair is a fellow with a *moody* brow.
G. H. BOKER *Anne Boleyn* act i, sc. 3.

— **mood'y-heart"ed**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Melancholy. H. *Dict.* — **m.-mad**†, *a.* Violently angry. — **mood'i-ly**, *adv.* **mod'i-licht**†, — **mood'i-ness**, *n.*

mool[1], mūl, *vi.* [Scot.] To grumble.

mool[2], *vi.* [Dial.] Same as MOLD[2]. — **mool**, *n.*

mool'ah, mool'lah, *n.* Same as MOLLAH.

Moo'lid, mū'lid, *n.* **1.** The birthday festival of Mohammed. **2.** [m-] Any birthday. [< Ar. *maulid*, nativity.]

mools, mūlz, *n.* [Scot.] The earth; soil; hence, the grave. [Cor. of MOLD[1], *n.*] **moul**;.

mool'y, mool'ey, *a.* & *n.* Same as MULEY.

moon, mūn, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To ornament with moons or crescents. **2.** To expose to the moon's rays.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To stare or roam about as if moonstruck.

Burns *mooned* for hours before he put pen to paper.
N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* ch. 5, p. 73. [F. & W. '87.]

— **moon'er**, *n.* [Colloq.] One who moons; a moonstruck person. — **moon'er-y**, *n.* A mooner's conduct.

moon, *n.* **1.** A celestial body that revolves around the

The Moon.

Lunar surface as seen through a terrestrial telescope at the time of a full moon. The circular marks indicate the summits of the characteristic lunar mountains. An enlarged view of one of these (Plato), with adjacent alps, appears in the smaller engraving (*a*). The light regions and radiating lines in the larger view indicate the parts of the lunar surface that reflect light most easily. In the smaller view the lightest portions indicate the summits of the mountains, touched by the obliquely falling sunlight.

earth once in a little less than 27 days, 8 hours, and accompanies it in its annual revolutions around the sun.

The moon shines with reflected light, and its appearance therefore varies according to the amount of illuminated surface visible to us, which depends on its position relative to the sun. These changing aspects, called *phases*, are repeated monthly. Four are usually distinguished: (1) *new moon*, when none of the bright surface is visible; (2) the *first quarter*, when the visible part of the face has increased to one-half; (3) *full moon*, when the whole face is visible; and the *third quarter*, when the visible fraction is reduced again to one-half. Popularly, the moon is said to be *new* when it is seen as a thin crescent. Its diameter is 2,162 miles, and its mean distance from the earth about 238,800 miles. As it revolves on its axis once a month, it turns always very nearly the same side toward the earth, and nearly half of it is therefore never seen by us. It is the largest of the planetary satellites in proportion to its primary. See MONTH; LUBRATION.

2. A satellite of any planet. Mars has two moons, Jupiter five, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. **3.** A lunar month; as, we have not seen him for many *moons*.

O for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief *moon*.
WHITTIER *The Barefoot Boy* st. 3.

4. Something resembling a moon or crescent. Specifically: (1) The Turkish crescent banner. (2) In fortifications, a redan before the curtain outside the main ditch. (3) In brickmaking, an instrument for loosening the fires in the grate of a brick-kiln. (4) A form of cresset. See illus. under CRESSET. **5.** The moonie. [< AS. *mōna*, moon.] **mone**†.

Compounds, etc.:— **dark moon,** or **dark of the moon,** that portion of the month when the moon is invisible. — **hunter's m.,** the lunation that follows the harvest-moon. — **man in the m.,** the fancied appearance of a face in the disk of the full moon, occasioned by its spots. — **moon'beam"**, *n.* A ray of moonlight. — **m.-blasted**, *a.* Blasted by the influence of the moon. — **m.-blind**, *a.* **1.** Purblind; feeble-sighted. **2.** Moonstruck. — **m.-blink**, *n.* A temporary weakness of sight, said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight. — **m.-box**, *n.* A device used in displaying a stage moon. — **m.-calf**, *n.* **1.** A dolt; stupid fellow. **2.** A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. **3.** A monster; also, a deformity. — **m.-creeper**, *n* Same as MOONFLOWER (1). — **m.-culminating**, *a.* In astronomy, culminating or coming to the meridian at about the same time as the moon; as, *moon-culminating* stars. — **m.-culminations**, *n. pl.* In astronomy, times of culmination of the limb of the moon with stars in its vicinity, and other data pertaining to them, formerly used in determining longitude. — **m.-daisy**, *n.* Same as MOONFLOWER (2). — **m.-dial**, *n.* A dial for measuring time by moonlight. — **m.-dog**, *n.* A luminous spot caused by refraction of the moon's rays in certain conditions of the atmosphere. Compare SUN-DOG. — **m.-face**, *n.* A full round face like that of the full moon; regarded as a feminine beauty among the Orientals. — **m.-faced**, *a.* — **m.-fern**, *n. Botrychium Lunaria;* so called from the lunate divisions of the fronds. — **moon'fish"**, *n.* **1.** A carangoid fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having a silvery much-compressed body, either (1) *Vomer setipinnis*, or (2) *Selene vomer*, having the dorsal and anal soft rays elongated. **2.** [Local, U. S.] An angel-fish (*Chætodipterus faber*). **3.** The sunfish or mola. — **moon'flow"er**, *n.* Any one of several plants. Specifically: (1) A climbing hothouse annual (*Ipomœa Bona-nox*), allied to the common morning-glory, with large white flowers opening at night. (2) Also, with less propriety, the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) and the oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*): both called also *moon-daisy*. — **m.-knife**, *n.* See KNIFE. — **m.-loved**, *a.* Loved by the moon. — **m.-madness**, *n.* Lunacy. — **m.-man**†, *n.* **1.** A lunatic. **2.** A gipsy. — **m.-month**, *n.* A lunar month. — **m.-raker**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sail carried above the sky-scraper. **m.-sail**;. **2.** A silly fellow. — **m.-raking**, *n.* The following of foolish fancies. — **m.-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like the crescent moon. — **m.-sheered**, *a.* Having upper works rising very high fore and aft: said of a vessel. — **m.-sick**†, *a.* Crazy; luny. — **m.-trefoil**, *n.* A shrubby species of medic (*Medicago arborea*) of southern Europe, with yellow flowers in umbellate racemes and lunate pods. — **m.-year**, *n.* A lunar year. — **the old m. in the new moon's arms,** the faintly luminous appearance of the dark portion of the moon shortly after new moon, occasioned by reflected light from the earth. — **to bay the m.,** to engage in some futile enterprise.

The Common Moonflower (*Ipomœa Bona-nox*).

Derivatives:— **mooned**, *a.* **1.** Having the moon or crescent for a symbol, or bearing it as an emblem; as, *mooned* Diana; the *mooned* banner of Turkey. **2.** Moon-like; crescent-shaped. **3.** Spotted with moon-like marks; as, the *mooned* tail of a peacock. — **moon'et**, *n.* A little moon. — **moon'ish**, *a.* Variable like the moon; affected by the moon; flighty; fickle; whimsical. — **moon'less**, *a.* Lacking a moon or moonlight.

Oh, sad are they who know not love,
But, far from passion's tears and smiles,
Drift down a *moonless* sea, and pass
The silver coasts of fairy isles!
ALDRICH *Song of Fatima* st. 1.

— **moon'ling**†, *n.* A foolish fellow; simpleton.

moo'nack, mū'nac, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A mythical animal, much dreaded by negroes in the southern United States. **2.** The woodchuck.

moon'bill", mūn'bil', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked scaup.

moon'eye", mūn'-ai', *n.* **1.** An eye affected by the moon. **2.** A disease that affects horses' eyes.

— **moon'-eyed"**, *a.* **1.** Having moon-eyes, or the disease moon-eye. **2.** Same as MOON-BLIND.

moon'eye", *n.* **1.** A North-American fresh-water hyodontoid fish with very large eyes, especially *Hyodon tergisus*, common in the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes; a toothed herring. **2.** A small herring-like whitefish (*Coregonus hoyi*) with very large eyes; the cisco of Lake Michigan.

moon'flaw", mūn'flô", *n.* An attack of lunacy or other defect supposed to be caused by the moon.

moong, mūng, *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus Mungo*) raised for food in British India; green gram. **moon'go**†; **mung**;.

moon'ga, *n.* Same as MUGA.

moon'glade", mūn'glēd", *n.* The silvery track or reflection made by moonlight on the water.

moon'gus, *n.* Same as MONGOOS.

moo'nie, mū'ni, *n.* The European golden-crested wren. **muiu**;.

moon'ja, mūn'ja, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as MUNJA.

moon'light", mūn'lait", **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the light of the moon; done or occurring by moonlight.

Airy elves by *moonlight* shadows seen.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 1, l. 31.

II. *n.* The light of the moon.

— **moon'light"er**, *n.* **1.** A member of an Irish secret order that began a system of outrages about 1880. Their work was done at night, and their notices to those whom they intended visiting were signed "Captain Moonlight," whence the name. **2.** Same as MOONSHINER. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A moonlight serenader. — **moon'light"ing**, *n.* **1.** The system of outrages committed by the Irish moonlighters. **2.** Illicit distilling. — **moon'lit"**, *a.* Lighted by the moon. **moon'light"ed**;.

moon'rise", mūn'raiz", *n.* The appearance of the moon above the horizon, or the time it appears.

moon'seed", mūn'sēd", *n.* Any plant of the genus *Menispermum*, of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*): so called from the crescent shape of the seeds.

moon'set", mūn'set", *n.* [Rare.] The setting, or the time of setting, of the moon.

moon'shee, mūn'shī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A teacher, especially a Mohammedan teacher of languages; an interpreter; also, a secretary.

What dreadful crime did you commit in another life, O illustrious *Moonshee*, that you should fall now among such thieves!
J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 343. [R. & C. '59.]

moon'shine", mūn'shain", *a.* **1.** As insubstantial as moonlight; empty; petty. **2.** [Rare.] Moonlight.

moon'shine", *n.* **1.** Moonlight **2.** Hence, unreality; pretense, as being mere show or light without heat or substance; empty nonsense.

There are some kinds of education which may be described, not as moral sunshine, but as moral *moonshine*.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, letter iv, p. 57. [W. & S. '71.]

3. [Rare.] A month. **4.** [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Smuggled or illicitly distilled spirits. **5**†. Poached eggs with sauce.

— **moon'shi"ning**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Illicit distilling. **moon'shi"ner**, mūn'shai'ngr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An illicit distiller. **2.** A smuggler, especially of spirits; also, one who carries on by night any illicit trade.

moon'shi"ny, mūn'shai'ni, *a.* Full of moonshine.

moon'siff, mūn'sif, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native judge. **mun'sif**†.

moon'stone", mūn'stōn", *n. Mineral.* A whitish chatoyant feldspar, usually either oligoclase, albite, or orthoclase, valued as a gem-stone. See FELDSPAR and plate of GEMS, fig. 14.

Moonstone . . . contains bluish-white spots, which, when held to the light, present a pearly or silvery play of colour, not unlike that of the moon. URE *Dict. Chem.*

moon'struck", mūn'struc", *a.* **1.** Affected by or as by the influence of the moon. (1) Weakened or deranged in intellect; made ill in body; lunatic. (2) Rendered unfit for food, as fish. **2.** Resulting from supposed lunar action. **moon'strick"en**‡.

The *moonstruck* madness of Don Quixote is not incompatible with wisdom of the highest kind, chivalry of the highest type.
W. BESANT *French Humorists* ch. 5, p. 110. [R. BROS. '74.]

moon'wort", mūn'wūrt", *n.* **1.** The herb honesty (*Lunaria biennis*): from its full-moon-like silicles. **2.** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium*, especially *B. Lunaria*. **3.** An ornamental greenhouse shrubby species of dock (*Rumex Lunaria*), from the Canaries.

moon'y, mūn'i, *a.* **1.** Moonstruck. **2.** Moonlit; as, a *moony* night. **3.** Like moonlight, or giving out light resembling moonlight. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Weak; sickly. **5.** [Colloq.] Intoxicated. **6**†. Having a crescent as an emblem or for a standard. **moon'ey**†.

moon'y, *n.* A silly fellow; simpleton. **moon'ey**†.

moon'ya, mūn'ya, *n.* [E. Ind.] The fiber of an East-Indian grass (*Arundo Donax*), used in making ropes, twine, etc.

moop, mūp, *vi.* [Scot.] To nibble; browse.

moor, mūr, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To secure (a floating object) in a particular station, by connecting it with shore or bottom; specifically, to secure (a ship) by means of two anchors planted in opposite directions, so that she will swing between the anchors and in as little space as possible.

Along the shore are *moored* thousands of logs, fastened together in rafts. E. KING *The Great South* ch. 21, p. 221. [A. P. CO. '75.]

2. Hence, in general, to secure or fasten.

II. *i.* **1.** To secure a ship in position; anchor.

Most travellers *moor* for a day or two at Karnak. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 21, p. 438. [R. & S. '89.]

2. To be secured by chains or cables; lie at anchor. [< D. *marren*, moor.] — **to moor head and stern,** to fasten (a ship) by cables leading from both bow and stern.

moor, *a.* [Dial.] More.

moor[1], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A tract of waste land sometimes covered with heath, often elevated, and frequently marshy and abounding in peat. **2.** A tract of land kept for hunting, on which game is preserved. **3.** [Prov.] Any unenclosed ground. [< AS. *mōr*, moor.]

Compounds:— **moor'ber"ry**, *n.* The small cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*). — **m.-blackbird**, *n.* The ring-ouzel. — **m.-bred**, *a.* Bred on a moor. — **m.-buzzard**, *n.* The European marsh-harrier (*Circus æruginosus*). — **m.-coal**, *n. Geol.* A variety of lignite which is easily crumbled. — **m.-cock**, *n.* The male of the red grouse. — **m.-coot**, *n.* The water-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). — **m.-fowl**, *n.* The red grouse. — **m.-game**, *n.* The moor-fowl. — **m.-grass**, *n.* A European grass (*Sesleria cærulea*) common in mountain pastures. — **purple m.-grass**, see MOLINIA. — **m.-hag**, *n.* A bog-hole. — **m.-harrier**, *n.* The marsh-harrier. **m.-hawk**;. — **m.-hen**, *n.* **1.** The female of the moor-fowl. **2.** The water-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). **3.** The American coot. — **moor'land.** **1.** *a.* Having marshy properties. **II.** *n.* A moor or marsh. **muir'land**;. — **moor'pan"**, *n.* A clayey layer, often containing iron, found within a foot or two of the surface in mossy regions. **moor'band"**;. — **m.-peat**, *n.* Peat formed from moss, and such as is found in certain moors. — **moor'stone"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A variety of granite. — **m.-tirling**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] One of various small birds, especially the stonechat. **m.-tit**;. — **moor'wort"**, *n.* A low smooth shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with narrow, thick, evergreen leaves, growing in wet bogs in the northern United States and Europe. Called also *marsh-rosemary, wild rosemary, rosemary-moorwort*.

moor[2], *n.* The act of mooring a floating object, as a ship.

— **flying moor,** mooring effected by dropping the first anchor while the vessel has enough headway to run out the whole range of cable on that anchor, then luffing up into the wind and letting go the other anchor, and heaving in the first cable until both have an equal scope.

Moor[3], *n.* **1.** A member of the mixed Mauritanian-Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast: in Spanish history used interchangeably with *Arab* and *Saracen*. They conquered parts of Spain and ruled them from 711 to 1492. See BERBER; MAURITANIAN. **2.** Hence, any dark-skinned person; a blackamoor; negro. [< L. *Maurus*, < Gr. *Mauros*, perhaps < *mauros*, dark.]

— **Moor dance,** the morris-dance. — **moor'-mon"key**, *n.* A black macaque (*Macacus maurus*) of Borneo. — **Moor's head** (*Her.*), the head of a negro in profile, couped at the neck, wreathed about the temples, and having a pearl pendant at the ear.

— **Moor'er-y**, *n.* [Rare.] The Moorish quarter of a community. — **Moor'ess**, *n.* A Moorish woman.

moor[4], *n.* [Manx.] A court officer of the Isle of Man.

moor[5], *n.* [North. Eng.] A farm-bailiff.

moor'age, mûr'ĕj, *n.* [Rare.] A mooring-place.

moor'-ball", mûr'-bôl', *n.* A fresh-water seaweed or alga (*Conferva Ægagropila*) found at the bottom of lakes. It has the form of a compact sponge-like ball, and is often used as a pen-wiper.

moor'cha, mûr'cho, *n.* [E. Ind.] A battery of guns.

moord, *pp.* Moored. PHIL. SOC.

moor'-ill", mûr'-il', *n.* [Scot.] A disease of cattle, red-water; gastro-enteritis. **muir'ill"‡.**

moor'ing, mûr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of mooring a vessel or the like. **2.** The place where a vessel is moored, or that by which she is moored: generally in the plural; as, the vessel swings by her *moorings*.

Now our boatmen quit their *mooring*.
BYRON *Lines to Mr. Hodgson* st. 14.

3. Anything by which something else is secured or fastened: mostly in the plural.

Excitable and superstitious natures . . . are often swept from the *moorings* of reason and common sense.
R. PAINE *Life of McKendree* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 164. [M. E. H. '74.]

—moor'ing-bend", *n.* A specially made loop at the end of a cable or hawser by which to attach it to a bitt or a ring.—**m.-bitt**, *n.* See BITT.—**m.-block**, *n.* A cast-iron anchor for mooring vessels in port.—**m.-bridle**, *n.* A hawser or chain connecting two anchors widely separated. From the center a single chain is led to the vessel's hawse-pipe, or each chain may be held by a mooring-buoy and the ship secured to the latter. Called also *permanent mooring*.—**m.-buoy**, *n.* A buoy to which a vessel may be moored.—**m.-chock**, *n.* A hard-wood block in a port-hole and having scores to receive the moorings.—**m.-post**, *n.* **1.** A post, set up on shore, to which vessels are moored. **2.** A mooring-bitt. See BUTT.—**m.-pall**.—**m.-stump**, *n.* A stout vertical post longer than the greatest depth of water, inserted in a heavy stone resting on the bottom.—**m.-swivel**, *n.* A swivel used for shackling two mooring-chains together so as to keep them from becoming twisted.—**m.-shackle‡.**

moor'ish[1], mûr'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a moor; growing on a moor; boggy; marshy; fenny: as, *moorish* vegetation; *moorish* soil. **mor'ish†. 2.** Hence, figuratively, without character; empty; barren: as, a *moorish* imagination.

Moor'ish[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moors.

—Moorish architecture, a branch of the Saracenic or Mohammedan architecture, exhibited in the buildings of the Moors in northern Africa and Spain. These mostly show columnar and arcaded construction, and conventional arabesque patterns in wall-decoration, with great intricacy of detail, and dados of glazed and painted tiles. The Alhambrade was a development of this style at its apogee, in which decoration in color was a prominent feature. The coupled arched windows are a beautiful characteristic. Compare MORESCO. See SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, under SARACENIC; also illus. under ALHAMBRAD and ARABESQUE.

Moor'man, mûr'mən, *n.* In Ceylon and on the Malabar coast, etc., one of Arabic blood, usually Mohammedan in religion; one supposed to be a Moor.

moorn[1], *v.* To mourn.—**moorn'ing†**, *n.* Mourning.

moor'uk, mûr'ŭk, *n.* The cassowary (*Casuarius bennetti*) of New Britain, in the South Pacific.

moor'va, mûr'vä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Ceylonese bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria Zeylanica*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), yielding a very strong fine fiber for cordage. Called also *marool*.

moor'y, mûr'i, *a.* Of the nature of moorland; marshy.

It [Prussia, in a *moory*, flat country, full of lakes and woods.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 58. [H.]

moor'y, *n.* [E. Ind.] A brown or blue cloth made in India.

moose, mûs, *n.* [MOOSE, *pl.*] The American form of the elk (*Alces machlis*), ranging from Maine and northern New York to Oregon and northward. See ELK.

The Moose.

The deer that run in the woods, as the *moose*, for instance, carry perfect trees on their heads.
THOREAU *Winter, Feb. 16, '52* p. 396. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< Algonkian *mŏsu*, lit. 'wood-cutter.'] **moos†.**

—moose'-bird", *n.* The Canada jay.—**m.-call**, *n.* A bark trumpet through which a hunter imitates the cry of the moose, in order to lure it within shooting distance.—**m.-horn**‡.—**m.-elm**, *n.* The slippery-elm.—**moose'wood"**, *n.* **1.** Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*). See illus. under LEATHERWOOD. **2.** Striped maple (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*). **3.** Hobble-bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*).—**m.-yard**, *n.* [U. S. & Canada.] A space in the forest forming the winter retreat of a herd of moose.

Moos'lim, *a.* & *n.* Same as MOSLEM.

moost[*], *a.* Most.

moot[1], mût, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To argue for and against; debate; discuss.

Anne Boleyn, when it [divorce] was first *mooted*, was no more to the King than any other lady of the court.
FROUDE *Catherine of Aragon* ch. 1, p. 25. 'S. '91.]

2. To argue or plead (a supposed cause) for practise, as if in a court of justice. **3**†. To utter.

II†. *i.* **1.** To plead or argue a supposed cause. **2.** To dispute. [< AS. *motian*, summon to an assembly, < *mōt*, meeting.] **moot'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mooted or discussed; disputable.

moot[2], *vt.* To dig.

moot[2†], *v.* May, must; ought: obsolete present of MUST.

moot, *a.* Still open to discussion; not yet settled; disputable; also, connected with or intended for discussion.

mote[*].

It is a very *moot* point among Musulman D. D.'s whether women have any soul at all or not.
E. WARBURTON *Crescent and Cross* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 67. [W. & F. '45.]

moot[1], *n.* **1.** *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* The meeting of the assembled freemen and cultivators of the folkland, to regulate the affairs of the township, tithing, village, or parish; as, town-*moot*, burgh-*moot*, hundred-*moot*, shire-*moot*, folk-*moot*, witenage-*mot*. **mote‡.**

In the Anglo-Saxon *moots* may be discerned the first germs of popular government in England. In the town-*moot* the assembled freemen and cultivators of the 'folk-lands' regulated the civil affairs of their own township, tithing village, or parish. In the burgh-*moot* the inhabitants administered their municipal business, under the presidency of a reeve. The hundred-*moot* assumed a more representative character. . . . The shire-*moot* . . . was an assembly yet more important. . . . Attended by a reeve and four freemen from every hundred, it assumed a distinctly representative character. . . . The shire-*moot* was also the general folk-*moot* of the tribe, assembled in arms. . . . Under King Edgar, the witenagemot became the deliberative and legislative assembly or parliament of the extended estate.
T. E. MAY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xviii, p. 302.

2. Hence, discussion or argument; especially, in modern usage, discussion of a mock law-case for the sake of practise. [< AS. *mōt*, meeting.]

—moot'-case", *n.* A case for discussion; especially, a mock lawsuit for discussion by law-students in a moot-court.—**m.-court**, *n.* A court for the trial of a fictitious suit by law-students as a means of aiding them in their studies.—**m.-hall**†, *n.* A hall in which a moot was formerly held.—**m.-house**†.—**m.-hill**, *n.* A hill on which a moot was anciently held.—**m.-man**†, *n.* One who argues a moot-case.

moot[2], *n.* *Ship-building.* **1.** A ring for gaging the diameter of treenails. **2.** A piece of hard wood, iron-bound at both ends, used in block-making.

moo'tchie-wood", mû'chi-wud', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The soft porous wood of an East-Indian tree (*Erythrina Indica*), much used for making toys, etc.

moot'ed[1], mût'ed, *a.* *Her.* Uprooted. **moult'ed‡.**

moot'ed[2], *pa.* Under discussion; moot or mootable.

moot'er, mût'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who moots. **2.** [Rare.] In ship-building, a maker of treenails.

moot'ing, mût'ing, *n.* A pleading; especially, a pleading of a moot-case by law-students.

moo'ty, mû'ti, *n.* [MOO'TIES, *pl.*] A finch-falcon (*Microhierax cærulescens*).

mop[1], mop, *vt.* [MOPPED; MOP'PING.] **1.** To rub or wipe with or as with a mop, as a floor; swab.

The choleric officer pulled off his hat and *mopped* his forehead.
W. CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 6, p. 12. [H. '81.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To drink greedily. (2) To muffle up.
Synonyms: see CLEANSE.
—to mop the floor with [Slang], to worst badly in an encounter; do up.—**to mop up**, to take up, as water, with a mop.

mop[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To make a wry mouth; grimace. **2.** To fidget about. H. *Dict.* [Cp. D. *moppen*.]

mop[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth, or a bundle of thrums or rags attached to a handle, used as an implement for cleaning floors, utensils, etc. **2.** Hence, any loose tangled bunch or mass; as, a *mop* of hair.

Feathered all the way up their long slender trunks with a lopsided *mop* of leaves at the top. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 1, p. 33. [H. M. & CO. '38.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A napkin. (2) A fair at which servants are hired. **mop'-fair"‡.** (3) A bunch of grass. [< F. *mappe*, napkin; see MAP[1], *n.*]

—mop'-head", *n.* **1.** The head of a mop. **2.** A clamp for holding the mop-cloth or mop-rags attached to the end of a mop-stick.—**mop'head"**, *n.* A person with a frowzy mop-like head of hair.—**mop'-headed**, *a.* Having a frowzy mop-like head of hair.

mop[2], *n.* **1.** A wry mouth: grimace. **2.** A pouting or petted young person, a young girl; moppet. [< MOP[2], *v.*]

mop[3], *n.* A fool. [Cp. MOP[2], *n.*]

mop'board", mop'bôrd', *n.* A board skirting the lower edge of the wall of a room; wash-board.

mope, mōp, *v.* [MOPED; MO'PING.] **I.** *t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

My father is *moped* to death for want of you both.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 36, p. 383. [L. '75.]

II. *i.* To be gloomy, stupid, or spiritless; conduct oneself in a listless, melancholy manner. [Var. of MOP[2], *v.*]
—to mope away, to pass away (time) in listless despondency.

mo'ping-ly, *adv.*

mope, *n.* One who mopes; also, a drone.—**mope'-eyed"**, *a.* Short-sighted; purblind. **mop'sy-eyed"‡.**

mo'pish, mō'pish, *a.* Resembling a mope; dejected; depressed; spiritless; dull. **mope'ful‡.**
—mo'pish-ly, *adv.*—**mo'pish-ness**, *n.*

Mop'lah, mop'lä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar, descended from an Arab settler.

mo'poke', *n.* Same as MOREPORK, 1.

mop'per, mop'ĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A muffler. H. *Dict.*

mop'pet[1], mop'et, *n.* A rag baby or doll made of cloth; hence, a pet name for a little girl, a baby, or a lap-dog. [Dim. of MOP[2], *n.*]

mop'pet[2], *n.* A wry face; grimace. [Dim. of MOP[2], *n.*]

mop'py, mop'i, *a.* [Slang.] Tipsy. [C.]

mops, mops, *n.* A pug-dog. [Var. of MOP[2], *n.*]

mop'si-cal, mop'si-kal, *a.* Mope-eyed; stupid.

mop'stick", mop'stik', *n.* **1.** The handle of a mop. **2.** In an old pianoforte movement, a rod operating the damper. Called also *mopstick*.

mop'sy, mop'si, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A moppet. **2.** A slovenly, untidy woman. [< MOPS.] **mop'sey‡.**
—mop'sy-eyed", *a* Same as MOPE-EYED.

mop'us[1], mop'us, *n.* [Slang.] Money: usually plural.

mo'pus[2†], *n.* A mope; drone.

mop'us-ses, mop'us-ez, *n. pl.* [Slang.] Money. [Perhaps cor. of *Mompassin*, Eng. monopolist under James I.]

mo-quette', mo-ket', *n.* [F.] A carpet having a long, loose, velvety pile, and woven differently from Brussels and Wilton, the pile-yarn not appearing on the back, which is of coarse heavy jute and cotton. **moc-kett'‡.**

Mo'qui, mō'kwi, *n.* A member of a tribe of Pueblo Indians, living in seven colonies in western Arizona, United States. See PUEBLO.

mo'ra[1], mō'rä, *n.* [Guiana.] A large tree (*Dimorphandra* or *Mora excelsa*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), yielding a timber for ship-building considered more durable than oak. It is plentiful in Guiana and Trinidad, and has pods from 6 to 8 inches in length by 3 in breadth, containing a kidney-shaped seed nearly filling the pod.

mo'ra[2], mō'rä, *C. mer'a*, *W. s.*, *n.* A game in which the object is to guess the number of fingers held out by one or more players. In a common form each player extends one or more fingers, at the same time guessing at the sum of all the fingers so extended by the players.

Mora is a very ancient game, and is played in all parts of the world, generally by only two persons. The Romans called it Digitis Micare (flashing or snapping with the fingers). . . . The game is a great favorite in China.
A. E. BONTWICK in *Y. F. Cyc. Games* p. 495. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

[< It. *mora*, lit. delay, < L. *mora*, delay.] **mor'ra‡.**

mo'ra[3], *n.* [L.] **1.** *Civ. Law.* Delay; especially, unjustifiable delay. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* A unit of time equal to a normal short.

mo'ra[4], *n.* [Gr.] A military division of the ancient Spartans.

Mo-ra'ce-æ, mo-rā'sē-ē *or* -rā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order of apetalous dicotyledonous trees or shrubs—the mulberry family—often with milky juice, now reduced to a tribe (*Moreæ*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*). [< MORUS.]

Mo-ræ'a, mo-rē'ä *or* -rē'ä, *n.* *Bot.* A notable genus of mainly tropical African bulbous plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), with 2-ranked narrow sword-shaped leaves, and a slender cluster of very brilliant sweet-scented flowers, for which they are prized in cultivation. [< *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnæus.]

mo-raine', mo-rān', *n.* [F.] The débris of earth and rocks collected in ridges or heaps by a glacier, either on its surface, along or parallel to its lateral margins, or on the ground at its foot. See phrases.

Phrases:—**interlobate, interlobular,** or **intermediate moraine**, an anterior, straight moraine, formed by the coalescence of the margins of contiguous marginal loops of the great terminal moraine of the United States.—**lateral m.**, a ridge of superficial débris, collected from higher cliffs, on a lateral margin of a glacier.—**medial m.**, one formed interiorly upon a compound glacial stream, by the coalescence of two lateral moraines of the coalescing glaciers.—**peripheral m.**, **m. of recession**, a minor terminal moraine, marking only a temporary halt of the glacier during recession.—**terminal m.** **1.** In America, the transported débris left by a glacier at or near its lower terminus, consisting of any of these three kinds, generally commingled: (1) **dump-m.**, material dropped either from the surface or from the interior of the glacier; (2) **push-m.**, or **shoved m.**, material pushed along and piled into a marginal ridge; (3) **lodge-m.**, material pushed along by the glacier but falling short of its front. **2.** In Germany and France, the end-moraine; a dump-moraine only.

—mo-rain'al, mo-rain'i-al, *a.*

mo-rain'ic, mo-rān'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a moraine.—**morainic loops**, great loops, convex southward, in the continental terminal moraine of the North-American glacial period: caused by ice-tongues filling valleys. The junction of contiguous loops formed the interlobular moraines.

Morainic Loops.

Part of the great terminal moraine of the 2d glacial period) of the United States in Michigan and Wisconsin. *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, moraine loops or lobes; *i*, *i*, an interlobate portion of the moraine.

mor'al[1], *vi.* To moralize.

mor'al, mor'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the practises, conduct, and spirit of men toward God, themselves, and their fellow men, with reference to right and wrong and to obligation to duty; pertaining to rightness and oughtness in conduct; ethical. **2.** Conformed to right conduct; acting in accordance with right; good; specifically, conducting oneself or conducted with propriety in sexual relations; as, a *moral* man; a *moral* life.

If we consider the circumstances in which he has been for such a lengthened period placed, it is undeniable that the Irishman is a remarkably *moral* man.
WM. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* intro., p. 18. [W. L. & CO.]

3. Subject to the law of morality or the law that enjoins right conduct; capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong; as, a *moral* agent.

In the Divine ideal of him, man is not only a sentient being. He is not an intelligent and immortal being only. He is a *moral* being.
AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* ch. 1, p. 22. [S. '91.]

4. Acting or suited to act through man's sense of right, or, more loosely, through the intellect or emotions, or rational nature generally: often opposed to *physical;* as, *moral* suasion; *moral* support.

It was the *moral* as well as the military effect of a large and victorious army on the Rio Grande that caused the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico.
S. B. LUCE in *North American Review* Dec., '91, p. 682.

5. In logic, probable as opposed to demonstrative; as, *moral* proof; *moral* certainty. **6.** *Ethics.* (1) Of or pertaining to the law of right or morality. See MORAL LAWS, under LAW. (2) Of or pertaining to the science of man's responsible nature, the nature of right and obligation, and the principles of right character and conduct; in a more religious sense, of or pertaining to man's relations and duty to God and through God toward man. **7.** *Philos.* (1) In the philosophy of Hegel, pertaining to private and social as distinct from civil responsibilities. (2) In the pre-Kantian philosophy, pertaining to the will or active powers, as distinguished from intellectual. (3) In classical philosophy, pertaining to custom or to individual conduct, whether in matters of right and wrong or otherwise. **8.** [Rare.] Moralizing; as, a *moral* fool. **9.** [Archaic.] Mental. **10**†. Allegorical; symbolical. [F., < L. *moralis*, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, pl. *mores*, morals.]

Synonyms: dutiful, ethical, excellent, faithful, good, honest, honorable, incorruptible, just, pious, religious, right, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy.—Antonyms: see synonyms for IMMORAL.

Phrases:—**moral faculty**, same as CONSCIENCE.—**m. insanity**, a degree of moral obliquity supposed to amount to irresponsibility: not generally recognized by the courts.—**m. philosophy**, the science of morality or duty; ethics; formerly, mental philosophy, with or without ethics.—**m. theology**, the portion of systematic theology devoted to ethics: opposed to *dogmatic theology*.—**m. victory**, a defeat that is accounted a victory, as to be voted down in a legislative body, but by a smaller majority than was expected.—**m. virtue** (*Theol.*), formerly, the virtue of moralism.

mor'al, *n.* **1.** The lesson taught or designed to be taught by a fable, story, or the like; the instruction or significance of a thing; hence, an allegory; specifically, an allegorical play. **2.** *pl.* (1) Practises in regard to the duties of life; method or course of life in regard to good and evil; conduct; behavior; specifically, behavior in regard to sexual matters; as, the *morals* of a community; his *morals* are bad. (2) *pl.* The principles of right conduct; ethics.

The truth is that he [Christ] did not leave a code of *morals* in the ordinary sense of the word — that is, an enumeration of actions prescribed and prohibited.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 156. [R. BROS. '71.]

3. [Colloq.] A counterpart. **4**†. Morality.
—philosophy of morals, same as ETHIC, *n.*—**the lesser or minor morals**, proprieties of conduct; acts that involve little if any of the ethical element, though often having some important relation to it.

mo-rale', mo-ral', *n.* State of mind with reference to confidence, courage, zeal, and the like, especially of a

number of persons associated in some dangerous enterprise, as soldiers in war. [F., f. of *moral;* see MORAL.]

After the fall of Petersburg and when the armies of the Potomac and the James were in motion to head off Lee's, the *morale* of the National troops had greatly improved. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 68, p. 499. [C. L. W. '86.]

mor'al-er†, *n.* A moralizer.

mor'al-ism, mer'al-izm, *n.* **1.** The belief in and practise of a morality divested of all religious character; the doctrine of a mere moralist. **2.** [Rare.] A moral maxim or precept.

mor'al-ist, mer'al-ist, *n.* **1.** A teacher of morals; a writer on ethics.

If a man has committed wrong in life, I don't know any *moralist* more anxious to point his errors out to the world than his own relations. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 198. [L. '79.]

2. One who practises moralism; especially, one who thinks morality without religion sufficient for the guidance of life and for future happiness.

—mor"al-is'tic, *a.* Morally instructive; didactic.

mo-ral'i-ty, mo-ral'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The doctrine or system of man's moral duties, embracing his duties toward himself, toward his fellow man, and toward God; ethics; every form of action or conduct embraced under the application of the moral law; ethical conduct.

This *morality* without God for school-children, is bottomless impiety if it be not the stupidity of unbelief.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 1, p. 16. [D. & J. S. '79.]

2. The practise of moral duties, especially as distinguished from religious duties; moral conduct; virtue.

Professor Mills of Oxford . . . defines *morality* to be,—'an obedience to the law and constitution of man's nature, assigned him by the Deity in conformity to his own essential and unchangeable attributes, the effect of which is the general happiness of his creatures.' ABERCROMBIE *Philos. of Moral Feeling* pt. iii, app., § 1, p. 155. [H. '35.]

3. The quality of being moral, especially of being morally right; sometimes, in a limited sense, sexual purity; as, the *morality* of his views is questionable.

We have had the *morality* of submission, and the *morality* of chivalry and generosity; the time has now come for the *morality* of justice. MILL *Subjection of Women* ch. 2, p. 76. [L. '69.]

The desire to do right as right — that alone is *morality*.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 4, p. 117. [C. & H. '90.]

4. A lesson inferred or inferable; a reflection or wise saying; meaning; moral.

Nowadays, it is not the fashion to utter *moralities* in a severe tone, with an air of conviction.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* ch. 8, p. 84. [MACM. '88.]

5. An old form of play that succeeded the miracle-play and in which the characters were personified virtues, vices, mental attributes, and the like: in vogue in the 14th century. [< OF. *moralite*, < LL. *moralita(t-)s*, character, < L. *moralis;* see MORAL.]

Synonyms: compare RELIGION.

mor"al-i-za'tion, mer'al-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of moralizing; a moral reflection. **2.** An explanation of something in a moral sense. **3.** The act or process of making moral or virtuous. [< F. *moralisation*, < LL. *moralisatio(n-)*, < *moralizo;* see MORALIZE.] **mor"al-i-sa'tion‡.**

mor'al-ize, mer'al-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.*

mor'al-ise, ‡ **1.** To apply to a moral purpose, or explain in a moral sense; as, to *moralize* a fable. **2.** To illustrate or embellish with moral examples; give a moral character to; as, to *moralize* one's discourse. **3.** To render moral; especially, to render virtuous; hence, rarely, to make intensely and suddenly religious; as, the fear of impending death often *moralizes* a man.

Above all, it was clear from too evident social symptoms that if science can satisfy some very distinguished minds, it can do nothing to *moralize* and discipline societies.
E. M. DE VOGÜÉ in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '92, p. 236.

II. *i.* **1.** To make moral reflections; talk about morality. **2.** To have a morally good influence. [< F. *moraliser*, < LL. *moralizo*, < L. *moralis;* see MORAL.]

mor'al-i"zer, mer'al-ai'zer, *n.* **1.** One who moralizes or teaches morality; also, one who makes moral. **2†.** One who is prone to find a hidden meaning in passages. **mor'al-i'ser‡.**

mor'al-ly, mer'al-i, *adv.* **1.** In a moral or ethical sense; as regards the rules of right and wrong.

That which is *morally* wrong can never be politically right. J. C. RYLE *Expository Thoughts, John* in vol. ii, p. 300. [C. & BROS. '72.]

2. According to the rules of moral conduct; virtuously; as, to live *morally*. **3.** According to the rules of reason and practical judgment; hence, substantially; practically; as, it is *morally* certain to happen.

mo-rass', mo-ras', *n.* A tract of low-lying, soft, wet ground; swamp; marsh; bog. [< D. *moeras*, morass.] **—mo-rass'-ore"**, *n.* Same as BOG-ORE. **—mo-rass's weed"**, *n.* [Eng.] Same as HORNWORT. **—mo-rass'y**, *a.*

mo'rat, mō'rat, *n.* A drink made of honey flavored with mulberry-juice. [< It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, mulberry, < L. *morum*, < Gr. *mōron*, mulberry.]

mo'rate†, *a.* Mannered.

mo'rate, mō'rēt, *n.* A salt of moric acid.

mo-ra'tion†, *n.* Delay.

mor"a-to'ri-um, mer'a-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L.] *Law.* An emergency act of legislation authorizing a government bank to suspend specie payments for a given period.

mor'auke, mer'ak, *n.* A small delicate whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*) of Lake Constance, Switzerland, now cultivated in American waters.

Mo-ra'vi-an, mo-rē'vi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Moravia, a crownland of Austro-Hungary east of Bohemia. **2.** Of or pertaining to the religious denomination of Moravians.

Mo-ra'vi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Moravia, belonging to the Bohemian group of Slavs in blood and speech. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a Christian sect founded by disciples of John Huss, originating in Moravia in the 15th century, and now established in Germany, Britain, and America. They regard the Bible as the only source of Christian doctrine, are semi-episcopal in polity, liturgical in worship, and especially active in missionary work. Called also *United Brethren* (*Unitas Fratrum*), and *Herrnhuters*.

Of all religious sects, the *Moravians* are the most simple-minded, pure-hearted and high-souled. J. WILSON *Recreations of Christopher North, Poetry* p. 73. [A. '74.]

Mo-ra'vi-an-ism, mo-rē'vi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines and polity of the Moravians or United Brethren.

mo'ray, mō'rē, *C., or* mōr'ē (mōr'ę, *W.*), *n.* A murænoid eel. **mur'ray‡.**

mor'bid, mōr'bid, *a.* **1.** Being in a diseased or abnormal state; not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; as, a *morbid* liver. **2.** Caused by or denoting a diseased or unsound condition of body or mind; as, *morbid* curiosity.

The colours of mind are always *morbid*, which gleam on the sea for the 'Ancient Mariner' and through the casements on 'St. Agnes' Eve.' RUSKIN *Miscellanea, Fiction Fair and Foul* in vol. ii, p. 21. [J. W. '86.]

3. Of or pertaining to disease; pathological; as, *morbid* anatomy. [< F. *morbide*, < L. *morbidus*, < *morbus*, disease.] **—mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* **—mor'bid-ness**, *n.* The state of being morbid.

mor"bi-dez'za, mer'bi-det'sa, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Art.* The delicate, subtle, and lifelike rendering of flesh in painting, sculpture, or engraving. **2.** *Mus.* Extreme delicacy; a direction to the performer.

mor-bid'i-ty, mōr-bid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Morbidness.

Our Mary carried conscientiousness to the point of *morbidity*.
FRANCES E. WILLARD *Glimpses of Fifty Years* p. 2. [H. J. S.]

2. [Recent.] The ratio of sickness in a community; unhealthiness; the sick-rate. **mor-bil'i-ty‡.**

mor-bif'ic, mōr-bif'ic, *a.* Productive of disease; causing or developing disease. [< L. **morbificus*, < *morbus*, disease, + *facio*, make.] **mor-bif'er-al‡; mor-bif'er-ous‡; mor-bif'ic-al‡.** **—mor-bif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

mor-bil'li, mōr-bil'ai *or* -i, *n. pl. Pathol.* The measles. [LL., dim. of L. *morbus*, disease.] **—mor-bil'li-form**, *a.* Resembling measles. **mor-bil'lous**, *a.* Relating to or affected with measles.

mor-bose'†, *a.* Proceeding from disease; diseased. **—mor-bos'i-ty†**, *n.*

mor'bus, mōr'bus, *n.* [L.] Disease; as, cholera *morbus;* *morbus* mucosus.

mor"ceau', mōr'sō', *n.* [MOR'CEAUX', mōr'sō', *pl.*] [F.] A small bit or piece; morsel; specifically, in music or literature, a short or simple composition; also, an extract.

mor'cel-la"ted, mōr'sel-ē'ted, *a.* Divided into numerous pieces; parceled. [< F. *morceler*, divide, < OF. *morsel;* see MORSEL.]

It is probably to this *morcellated* character of the rock, given by the joints, that we owe the great erosion of the granites . . . in this vicinity. N. S. SHALER in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, '87–'88 p. 585. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '89.]

Mor-chel'la, mōr-kel'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of discomycetous fungi, distinguished by the deeply pitted and often elongated naked head, the depressions usually regular, but sometimes resembling mere furrows with wrinkled interspaces. *Morchella esculenta*, the common morel, is the best-known species. Most, if not all, of the species are edible. See illus. under DISCOMYCETES. [< G. *morchel*, mushroom.]

mor-da'cious, mōr-dē'shus, *a.* [Archaic.] Biting or given to biting; hence, figuratively, keenly sarcastic; pungent. [< L. *mordax* (*mordac-*), < *mordeo*, bite.] **—mor-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* [Archaic.]

mor-dac'i-ty, mōr-das'i-ti, *n.* [Archaic.] The quality of being biting or mordacious.

mor'dant, mōr'dant, *vt. Dyeing.* To treat with a mordant; imbue with a mordant.

mor'dant, *a.* **1.** Biting; pungent; cutting.

Of *mordant* mustard add a single spoon.
SYDNEY SMITH *Recipe for Salad* l. 7.

2. Acting as a mordant. [F., < L. *mordent(t-)s*, ppr. of *mordeo*, bite.] **—mor'dant-ly**, *adv.*

mor'dant, *n.* **1.** *Dyeing.* A substance for fixing a dye: applied either before or after the latter; figuratively, a means of fixing something in the mind or memory.

Many colors, e. g., madder and logwood, which will not adhere themselves directly to cloth, are made to dye by the use of *mordants* — substances like alumina, oxide of tin, etc., which have adhesion both to the fabric and the pigment. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 4, p. 174. [O. J. CO. '79.]

2. *Art.* (1) The acid or other corrosive by means of which the biting is done in etching. (2) An adhesive substance used by gilders to secure the gold-leaf to the surface of paper, vellum, or wood: made of Jew's-pitch, thick oil, graphite, and a few drops of essence. **3.** The catch for the tongue of the buckle of a belt. **mour'dant†.**

Mor-del'li-dæ, mōr-del'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles with fore coxal cavities open backward, head abruptly narrowed behind, and hind coxæ plate-like. **Mor-del'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mordeo*, bite.] **—mor-del'lid**, *a.* & *n.* **—mor-del'loid**, *a.*

mor'den-ite, mōr'den-ait, *n. Mineral.* A silky white zeolite crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Morden*, in Nova Scotia.]

mor'dent, mōr'dent, *n. Mus.* The rapid alternation of a tone with the tone immediately below it or the character indicating it; a kind of trill. [< It. *mordente*, < L. *mordent(t-)s;* see MORDANT.] **mor-den'te‡.**

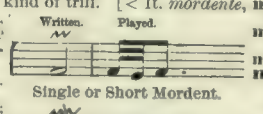

Single or Short Mordent.

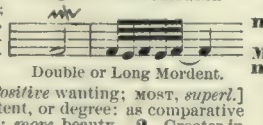
Double or Long Mordent.

mor'der†, *v.* & *n.* Murder. **mor'dre†.**

mor'di-cant†, *a.* Biting; acrid. **mor'di-ca-tive†.** **—mor'di-can-cy†**, *n.* **—mor"di-ca'tion†**, *n.* Corrosion.

more†, *vt.* To increase.

more, mōr, *a. compar.* [*Positive* wanting; MOST, *superl.*] **1.** Greater in amount, extent, or degree: as comparative of *much;* as, *more* water; *more* beauty. **2.** Greater in number: as comparative of *many;* as, *more* apples. **3.** Greater in rank or dignity: opposed to *less;* as, he is *more* than I am in the State.

In these senses the following noun often has the force of a partitive genitive; in many cases where it has not such force the use is archaic or obsolete; as, the *more* part; a *more* delight.

4. Added to some former number; additional; extra; as, how many *more* are there? [< AS. *māra*, more.]

more[1], *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The rich shall not give *more*, and the poor shall not give less.
Ex. xxx, 15.

2. Something that exceeds or excels something else with which it is compared; as, *more* than enough.

more[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A hill. **2†.** A moor.

more[3]†, *n.* A root.

more, *adv.* **1.** To a greater extent or degree. The phrase formed by the adverb *more* and the adjective or adverb it modifies is equivalent in meaning to the comparative form in *-er*, and is commonly used instead of this form in the case of adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables. Formerly *more* was often used before a comparative; as, *more* dearer.

Man is higher than all the other creatures God has made, but he needs God *more* than these lower ones do. LILLIE C. WYMAN *Poverty Grass, A Stranger* p. 173. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. In addition; further; again; usually qualified, as by *any*, *never*, a numeral adverb, etc.; as, I can not walk any *more;* "once *more* unto the breach, dear friends."

Voices of birds, hushed first by noon and then by possibilities of tempest, cautiously begin once *more*.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-door Papers* ch. 10, p. 249. [T. & F. '63.]

[< AS. *māre*, < *māra*, more.]

—more and more, with continual increase.— **m. by token** [Ir.], as additional proof; in addition.— **m. or less**, approximately; about; more in some examples, less in others.— **to be no m.**, to be dead.

mo-reen', mo-rīn', *n.* A heavy watered woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric for hangings, etc. [Prob. < F. *moire;* see MOHAIR.] **moi-reen'†.**

mo'rees, mō'rīz, *n.* [Eng.] Cotton cloth made for exportation, especially to Africa.

more'-hough", mōr'-hec', *n.* Same as BLEND-WATER.

more'ish, mōr'ish, *a.* [Colloq. & Prov.] Suggestive or indicative of more; so scanty or so good that more is desired; as, this peach has a *moreish* flavor. **mor'ish‡.**

mor'el, mer'el, *C.*[1] *E. I. W.* (mo-rel', *C.*[2] *Wr.*), *a.* Dark in color. [< OF. *morel*, F. *moreau*, black, < LL. *maurellus*, < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR[3], *n.*]

mor'el[1], *n.* **1.** Same as MORELLO. **2.** Same as MORELLE. **3†.** A horse, especially a dark-colored one.

mor'el[2], *n.* Any edible mushroom of the genus *Morchella*, especially *M. esculenta*, a species common in Europe and in parts of the United States, used for flavoring gravies, for making catchup, or for food. See illus. under DISCOMYCETES. [< F. *morille*, < OHG. *morhela*, dim. of *morhā*, root.] **mor'il‡.**

more'land†, *n.* Moorland.

mo-relle', mo-rel', *n.* The common or black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*): so called from their dark-purple berries. See illus. under NIGHTSHADE. The former is called also **petty morelle**, and the latter **great morelle.** [F., fem. of *moreau*, black; see MOREL, *a.*] **mor'el‡.**

mo-rel'lo, mo-rel'ō, *n.* A variety of cultivated cherry, with a dark-red skin, flesh, and juice: much used in cooking and preserving. [It., < LL. *maurellus;* see MOREL, *a.*]

Mor"el-schik'i, mer'el-shik'i, *n. pl.* [Rus.] *Ch. Hist.* Self-torturing fanatics belonging to a sect of the Greek Church in Russia; the Immolators.

mo-ren'do, mo-ren'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Dying away: a direction for a decrease in tone at the end of a strain.

more'ness†, *n.* Greatness.

mo-ren'o-site, mo-ren'o-sait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, apple-green, soluble, hydrous nickel sulfate ($H_{14}NiSO_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Señor *Moreno.*]

more-o'ver, mōr-ō'vęr, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; likewise.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

more'pork', mōr'pōrk', *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A podargoid bird, especially *Podargus cuvieri:* named from its cry. **mo'poke'‡.** **2.** [New Zealand.] A small owl (*Athene novæ-zealandiæ*). [Imitative.] **more'poke'‡.**

Mo-resque', mo-resc'. **I.** *a.* Moorish; decorated in the style of the Moors or Arabs. Compare MORISCO.

Between the porphyry pillars, that uphold
The rich *moresque*-work of the roof of gold.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 3.

II. *n.* Moresque decorative work, by means of interlacings, geometrical figures, floral work in relief, etc., highly colored and profusely gilded, as seen in the Alhambra. [F., < It. *moresco*, < LL. *Moriscus*, < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR[3], *n.*] **Mau-resque'‡; Mo-res'co‡; Mo-resk'‡.**

mor'fond†, *n.* A disease of horses resulting from cold.

mor'frey, mōr'frę, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cart that can be used also as a wagon: a corruption of *hermaphrodite.*

mor'gage†, *v.* & *n.* Mortgage.

mor"ga-nat'ic, mōr'ga-nat'ic, *a.* Noting a marriage between a man of rank and a woman of inferior position, by which it is stipulated that the wife and her offspring shall not take the rank or inherit the possessions of the husband: applied sometimes also to the wife of such a union. [< LL. *morganaticus*, < OHG. *morgangeba*, morning-gift, < *morgen*, morning, + *geban*, give.] **mor"ga-nat'ic-al‡.** **—mor"ga-nat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

mor'gay, mōr'gē, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The small-spotted dogfish.

mor'gen, mōr'gen, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A measure of surface, about two acres: origin in Holland. See MEASURE.

mor'glay†, *n.* A sword or claymore.

morgue, mōrg, *n.* A place where the corpses of persons found dead are exposed for identification; a dead-house. [F., < OF. *morguer*, look at solemnly.]

mo'ri-a, mō'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Dementia; imbecility; foolishness. [< Gr. *mōria*, < *mōros*, foolish.]

Mo'ri-an†, *n.* A Moor; blackamoor.

mor'i-bund, mer'i-bund, *a.* On the point of dying.

They moved with a ruthless energy that paralyzed their opponents, the wornout, tottering, crazy despotisms . . . *moribund* in their military pedantry. T. ROOSEVELT *Gouverneur Morris* ch. 10, p. 269. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< L. *moribundus*, < *morior*, die.]

mor'i-bund, *n.* One about to die.

On giving absolution to the *moribund* he [the priest] asks whether the friends intend to give a remembrance mass.
J. L. CLOUD in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '80, p. 238.

mo'ric, mō'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from old fustic (*Morus tinctoria*). [< L. *morus;* see MORUS.] **—moric acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_8O_6$) obtained from old fustic, used as a yellow dyestuff.

mor'ice†, *n.* Same as MORRIS[1].

mo-rig'er-ate†, *vi.* To comply; obey. **—mo-rig"er-a'tion†**, *n.* **—mo-rig'er-ous†**, *a.* Compliant; obedient. **mo-rig'er-ate†.**

mor'il, *n.* Same as MOREL[2].

mo-ril'li-form, mo-ril'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a morel or moril. [< MORIL + -FORM.]

mo-ril'lon, mo-ril'ən, *n.* [F.] **1.** The goldeneye duck. **2.** Same as MORELLO.

mo'rin, mō'rin, *n.* Same as MORIC ACID. [< L. *morus,* mulberry-tree; see MORUS.]

Mo-rin'da, mo-rin'dą, *n. Bot.* A genus of mainly Old World shrubs or trees of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), erect or climbing, with opposite leaves and axillary or terminal peduncled capitate clusters of white flowers. Several furnish a valuable dye. [< L. *morus* (see MORUS) + *Indica,* f. s. of *Indicus;* see INDIC.]

mo-rin'din, mo-rin'din, *n. Chem.* An orange-red crystalline dyestuff ($C_{26}H_{20}O_{12}$) obtained in India from various species of *Morinda.*

mor'i-nel', mor'i-nel', *n.* The dotterel. [< F. *morinelle,* < L. *morus,* silly, < Gr. *mōros,* foolish.]

Mo-rin'ge-æ, mo-rin'je-ī *or* -ge-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees — the moringad family — with deciduous bipinnate or tripinnate leaves and white or red 5-parted flowers, the corolla slightly irregular. There is but one genus (*Moringa*), with 3 species, natives of North Africa and India. [< Malay *murunggi.*] **Mo"rin-ga'ce-æ‡.**

— **mo-rin'gad,** *n.* Any plant of this family.

mo-rin'gic, mo-rin'jic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Moringa.* — **moringic acid,** a compound supposed to exist as a glyceryl in oil of ben from *Moringa oleifera,* but now regarded as oleic acid.

Mo"rin-gu'i-dæ, mō"rin-giū'i-dī *or* -gū'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An Indo-Pacific family of apodal fishes with a slender, eel-like form, very long abdominal region, and heart far behind gills. **Mo-rin'gu-a,** *n.* (t. g.)

mo"rin-gu'id, *n.* — **mo-rin'gu-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

mo'ri-on¹, mō'ri-ən (XIII), *n. Archeol.* A kind of open helmet without vizor or beaver, worn by men-at-arms: introduced into England about the beginning of the 16th century. [F., < Sp. *morrion,* prob. < *morro,* anything round, perhaps < Basque *murua,* hill.]

mo'ri-on², *n. Mineral.* A dark, sometimes nearly black, variety of smoky quartz. [< L. *marmorion.*]

mo"ri-o-plas'ti-cy, mō"ri-o-plas'ti-si, *n. Surg.* Plastic surgery; restoration of lost parts. [< Gr. *morion,* dim. of *moros,* part (< *meiromai,* share), + *plassō,* form.] **mo'ri-o-plas"ty‡.**

Mo-ris'co, mo-ris'cō, *a.* In the style of Moorish architecture and decoration, modified by Pointed and Renaissance elements, practised in Spain by Moorish designers and workmen after the Spanish conquest of the Moorish kingdoms. [Sp., < LL. *Moriscus;* see MORESQUE.] **Mo'risk**†; **Mo-ris'ko**†.

Mo-ris'co, *n.* **1.** One of the Moors who remained in Spain after the conquest of Granada, in 1492; a Moor. Compare MOZARAB. **2.** The language of the Moors. **3.** A morris-dance or -dancer; also, a kind of Moorish dance in which castanets are used. **4.** The Hispano-Moorish or Morisco style of architecture or decoration. See illus. under ALHAMBRAIC and ARABESQUE.

mo'rish, *a.* Same as MORRISH.

Mor"i-so'ni-an-ism, mor'i-sō'ni-an-izm, *n. Ch. Hist.* The doctrines of the Scotch Evangelical Union; from its founder. See EVANGELICAL.

— **Mor"i-so'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

mo"ri-tan'nic, mō"ri-tan'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of tannic acid contained in fustic. [< MORUS + TANNIC.] **mo"rin-tan'ic‡** [W.].

— **moritannic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_{7}$) found in fustic (the wood of *Morin tinctoria*) and similar to tannic acid. Called also *maclurin.*

mor'kin†, *n.* An animal that has died by accident or sickness, or that is the result of an abortive birth.

morl, mōrl, *n.* [Asiatic.] An Asiatic deer (*Cervus wallichi*).

mor'land†, *n.* Moorland.

mor'ling, mōr'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sheep dead from disease, or wool plucked from such a sheep. [< MORT¹, *n.*]

mor'lop, mōr'lop, *n.* [Austral.] A mottled jasper pebble found in New South Wales, and much sought for by miners, as it usually occurs with diamonds.

mor'maer, *n.* Same as MACMORR. — **mor'maer-ship,** *n.*

mor'mal†, *a.* Bad; dangerous. — **mor'mal**†, *n. Pathol.* A dangerous sore, as a cancer or gangrene.

mor'me-luche†, *n.* A bugbear; hobgoblin. — **mor'mo**†.

Mor'mon, mōr'mun, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons or Mormonism; as, the *Mormon* Church.

Mor'mon, *n.* One of a sect officially styled "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," organized by Joseph Smith in 1830, accepting the Bible together with the Book of Mormon, baptism by immersion, and continuous revelation from God to man through the medium of the priesthood. Polygamy has been one of its tenets, but has been prohibited by act of Congress, and professedly abandoned by vote of the people in general conference, Oct. 6, 1890.

The sect originated in western New York, and moved gradually westward under pressure of adverse public sentiment, until it finally established itself in Utah in 1847. The chief executive is the first presidency, consisting of three high priests, standing next in order is a quorum of 12 apostles, then follow patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons. The sect is generally thought to claim authority by revelation above that of the state, which, however, is denied by the Mormons.

The practice of polygamy existed to a limited extent among the *Mormons,* until it was prohibited by Act of Congress; since then the practice has been abandoned. J. E. TALMAGE, Prof. Mormon Univ., Salt Lake *Letter to Standard Dict.* Jan. 25, '94.

[< *Mormon,* a character in the Book of Mormon.] **Mor'mon-ist; Mor'mon-ite‡.**

— **Book of Mormon,** an alleged record of the aboriginal peoples of America, said by the Mormons to have been revised by the ancient prophet Mormon and translated by Joseph Smith from engraved golden plates found by him at Cumorah in western New York.

Mor'mon-dom, mōr'mun-dum, *n.* Mormons collectively; also, the territory of the Mormons.

Mor'mon-ism, mōr'mun-izm, *n.* The system of Mormon doctrines, customs, and government.

mor'mope, mōr'mōp, *n.* A phyllostomoid bat (genus *Mormoops*).

Mor"mo-pi'næ, mōr"mo-pai'nī *or* -pī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of phyllostomoid bats without nose-leaf, but with leaf-like chin-appendages. **Mor'mops,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mormō,* bugbear, + *ōps,* face.]

— **mor'mo-pine** *a.* & *n.*

mor"mo-ran'do, mōr"mo-ran'dō. [It.] *Mus.* In a gentle, murmuring manner. **mor"mo-ro'so‡.**

Mor-myr'i-dæ, mōr-mir'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An African family of scyphophorous fishes, especially those with an oblong body and well-developed dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. **Mor-my'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mormyros,* sea-fish.] — **mor'myre, mor-myr'i-an, mor-myr'id,** *n.* — **mor'my-roid,** *a.* & *n.*

morn, mōrn, *n.* **1.** The early part of the day; morning: chiefly poetical.

Sweet is the breath of *morn;* her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 641.

2. [Scot.] The morrow. [< AS. *morgen.*]

— **the morn's morning** [Scot.], to-morrow morning.

— **morn'ward,** *adv.* [Poet.] Toward the morn; toward the east.

And *mornward* now the starry hands move on.
LOWELL *New Year's Eve* st. 1.

mor"né', mōr'nē', *a. Her.* Blunted: said of a lion rampant when depicted without tongue, teeth, or claws. [OF., pp. of *morner,* blunt, < *morne,* blunt.]

morne, mōrn, *n.* **1.** The blunt head of a justing-lance. **2.** A small hillock. [OF., < *morne,* blunt.]

morned, mōrnd, *a. Her.* Having the head blunted so as not to injure an opponent, as a justing-spear.

morn'ing, morn'ing. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the early part of the day; as, a *morning* call.

Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
The day's disasters in his *morning* face.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 200.

II. *n.* **1.** The early part of the day, generally speaking, between dawn and noon; hence, any early part; as, the *morning* of life.

'Tis always *morning* somewhere.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth* st. 16.

2. [Scot.] (1) A morning dram. (2) A morning refection. [< MORN.] **morne**†.

Compounds, etc.: — **morning dress,** dress suitable for the morning hours. — **morn'ing-flow"er,** *n.* A greenhouse perennial (*Orthrosanthus multiflorus*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), with sky-blue flowers, from Australia. — **m.-gift,** *n.* A husband's gift to his wife the morning after marriage: often a valuable property: an ancient custom now practically obsolete. **mor'give"**‡. — **m.-glory,** *n.* A twining plant of the genus *Ipomœa,* especially *I. purpurea,* with roundish heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped flowers of various colors. See plate of FLOWERS, at PLANT. — **m. gun,** at military posts, a gun usually fired at the time of sounding the reveille. — **m.-land,** *n.* [Poet.] The East.

The West should tell it to the *morning-land.*
EVANGELINE M. O'CONNOR *The Difference* st. 6.

— **m.-room,** *n.* A room used by ladies as a sitting-room, during the early part of the day, in country houses in Great Britain. — **m. sickness,** vomiting and nausea in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy. — **m.-sphinx,** *n.* Any hawk-moth of the genus *Deilephila.* — **m. star,** Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, or Venus, when rising shortly before the sun, and forming a conspicuous object in the sky just before dawn. — **m.-star,** *n.* An old weapon consisting usually of a metal ball set with spikes and attached to a handle by a chain like a war-flail. Compare illus. under SPRINKLER. — **m.-tide,** *n.* Morning; used also figuratively. — **m. watch** (*Naut.*), the watch between four and eight o'clock in the morning.

Medieval Morning-stars.

mo'ro¹, mō'rō, *n. Pathol.* A small abscess or tumor resembling a mulberry. [< L. *morus;* see MORUS.]

mo'ro², *n.* The vinous grosbeak. [< L. *morus;* see MORUS.]

Mo-roc'can, mo-rec'ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco, in northwestern Africa, or its inhabitants.

Mo-roc'co, mo-rec'ō, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made in Morocco.

The superiority of *Morocco* leather is universally acknowledged. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. iv, p. 137, note. [A. '85.]

2. [m-] Made of morocco; as, *morocco* shoes.

mo-roc'co, *n.* **1.** Leather made from goatskins tanned with sumac: named after the city of Morocco. It was originally a product of the Levant, Turkey, and Mediterranean Africa, and is distinguished for pliancy, fineness, and toughness of texture, which fit it particularly for bookbinding and upholstery. **2.** Imitation morocco made from sheepskins and lambskins. **3**†. A kind of ale.

— **French morocco,** a low grade of Levant morocco, with small grain. — **Levant m.,** a high-grade morocco, with large grain: properly made from the skins of Angora goats. — **Persian m.,** a morocco, originally made from the skins of Persian goats, used in bookbindings: usually finished on the grain side.

mo-rol'o-gy†, *n.* Foolish talk.

mo'ron, mo'ren, *n.* [F.] A kind of salamander.

mo-rone', mo-rōn', *n.* A very dark red, resembling the color of an unripe black mulberry; maroon. [< L. *morus;* see MORUS.]

Mo"ro-sau'ri-dæ, mō"ro-sō'ri-dī *or* -sąu'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of sauropodous dinosaurians with ischia bent backward. [< MOROSAURUS.]

— **mor"o-sau'rid,** *n.* — **mor"o-sau'roid,** *a.*

Mo"ro-sau'rus, mō"ro-sō'rus *or* -sąu'rus, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Morosauridæ.* **2.** [m-] [-RI, *pl.*] A large herbivorous dinosaurian of this genus. [< Gr. *mōros,* stupid, + *sauros,* lizard.]

mo-rose', mo-rōs', *a.* **1.** Having a sour temper; sullen and austere; severe; gloomy.

A poet that fails in writing, becomes often a *morose* critic.
SHENSTONE *Men and Manners, Writing* p. 160. [W. & L. '20.]

2†. Lascivious. [< L. *morosus,* particular, fretful, < *mos (mor-),* custom.] **mo-ro'sous**‡.

Synonyms: acrimonious, churlish, crabbed, crusty, dogged, gloomy, gruff, ill-humored, ill-natured, morose, severe, sour, splenetic, sulky, sullen, surly. The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful in regard to that against which they are too proud to protest, or consider all protest vain; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more of resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent; the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offense at anything; thus we speak of a *surly* dog. *Sullen* and *sulky* moods may be transitory; one who is *morose* or *surly* is commonly so by disposition or habit. See ACRIMONIOUS; AUSTERE. — **Antonyms:** amiable, benignant, bland, complaisant, friendly, genial, gentle, good-natured, indulgent, kind, mild, pleasant, sympathetic, tender.

— **mo-rose'ly,** *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

mo-ro'sis, mo-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Mental imbecility; idiocy. [< Gr. *mōrōsis,* < *mōros,* foolish.]

mo-ros'i-ty†, *n.* **1.** Moroseness. **2.** Morose persons.

mo'ro-soph†, *n.* One learned, but lacking common sense.

mo-ro'sus†, *a.* Morose.

mor'owe†, *n.* Morrow.

mo-rox'ite, mo-rox'ait, *n. Mineral.* A blue or greenish-blue apatite. [< Gr. *moroxos,* variety of pipe-clay.]

mo-rox'y-late, *n. Chem.* Same as MORATE.

mor"ox-yl'ic, mor'ex-il'ic, *a.* Same as MORIC. [< L. *morus* (see MORUS) + Gr. *xylon,* wood, < *xyō,* plane.]

Mor'pheus, mōr'fūs, *C. J. W.*¹ *Wr.* (-fę-us, *E. W.*²), *n. Rom. Myth.* The son of Sleep (Somnus) and god of dreams; hence, sleep.

Morpheus! the humble god that dwells
In cottages and smoky cells. DENHAM *Song* st. 1.

[L., < Gr. *morphē,* form, as calling up forms in sleep.]

— **Mor-phe'an** or **Mor'phe-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Morpheus. — **mor-phet'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to sleep.

mor'phew†, *vt.* To cover with morphew.

mor'phew†, *n.* A scurfy eruption.

mor'phic, mōr'fic, *a. Biol.* Morphological. [< Gr. *morphē,* form.]

mor'phin, } mōr'fin, -fin *or* -fīn, *n. Chem.* A bitter
mor'phine, } crystalline narcotic alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) contained in opium and largely used in medicine for the purpose of alleviating pain. **mor'phi-a‡.**

Morphine or opium in small doses acts as a sedative, in large doses as a narcotic poison.
ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chem.* § 335, p. 196. [I. B. & CO.]

[< F. *morphine,* < L. *Morpheus;* see MORPHEUS.]

— **mor'phin-ism,** *n. Med.* A morbid condition of the system produced by an excessive dose or habitual use of morphin. — **mor"phin-i-za'tion,** *n. Med.* The production of the specific effects of morphin on the animal economy. — **mor"phin-o-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid uncontrollable craving for morphin; the morphin habit. **mor"phi-a-ma'ni-a‡; mor"phi-o-ma'ni-a‡; mor"pho-ma'ni-a‡.** — **mor"phin-o-ma'ni-ac,** *n. Med.* One addicted to the morphin habit. **mor"phi-a-**[or **-o-**]**ma'ni-ac‡; mor"pho-ma'ni-ac‡.** — **mor"phi-o-met'ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the determination of the quantity of morphin in a substance.

mor'phi-na"ted, mōr'fi-nē"tęd, *pa. Med.* **1.** Mingled or impregnated with morphin. **2.** Affected with morphin. **mor'phi-a"ted‡.**

morpho-. Derived from Greek *morphē,* form: a combining form.

mor'pho, mōr'fō, *n.* A tropical American nymphalid butterfly (genus *Morpho*). The wings sometimes have an expanse of 6 inches, and are commonly brilliant metallic blue above and ocellated below. [< Gr. *Morphō,* 'the shapely,' a name of Venus, < *morphē,* form.]

mor-phœ'a, mōr-fi'ą *or* -fei'ą, *n. Pathol.* White leprosy; white lardaceous tubercles; a scurfy disease of the skin; local scleroderma. [< LL. *morphea,* prob. < Gr. *morphē,* shape.] **mor-phæ'a‡.**

mor-phog'e-ny, mōr-foj'ę-ni, *n. Biol.* **1.** The evolution of forms of structure. **2.** The development of organic forms. [< MORPHO- + -GENY.] **mor"pho-gen'e-sis‡.**

— **mor"pho-ge-net'ic, mor"pho-gen'ic,** *a.*

mor-phog'ra-phy, mōr-fog'ra-fi, *n. Biol.* The study or description of animal forms. [< MORPHO- + -GRAPHY.] — **mor-phog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **mor"pho-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

mor"pho-lec'i-thus, mōr"fo-les'i-thus *or* -lec'i-thus, *n. Embryol.* The formative yolk. [< MORPHO- + Gr. *lekithos,* yolk of an egg.] — **mor"pho-lec'i-thal,** *a.*

mor"pho-log'ic-al, mōr"fo-loj'ic-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to morphology; according to the principles of morphology. **mor"pho-log'ic‡.**

The *morphologic* method of classification is not unusual.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 189. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

— **mor"pho-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

mor-phol'o-gist, mōr-fel'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in morphology.

mor-phol'o-gy, mōr-fel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of biology that treats of the form and structure of animals and plants; the science of organic forms. It embraces promorphology and tectology. Compare BIOLOGY.

The architecture of the body of the horse (what we term technically its *Morphology*).
HUXLEY *Origin of Species* lect. i, p. 13. [A. '69.]

2. *Philol.* The science of the forms or structure of language. Morphologically languages are classified as monosyllabic (isolating, radical), as Chinese and its group, and polysyllabic or inflectional, as the Indo-European and Semitic groups; or, more simply, as monosyllabic, agglutinative, inflectional, and polysynthetic (see these words).

It has frequently been observed by critical persons who have dealt with French literature, that its long and scarcely interrupted course illustrates the development and *morphology* of literary kinds, better than any other literature is able to do.
SAINTSBURY *Essays on French Novelists* essay i, p. 1. [S. '91.]

3. *Philos.* Any science of forms. [< MORPHO- + -LOGY.]

mor-phom'e-try, mōr-fem'ę-tri, *n.* Measurement of external form. [< MORPHO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

— **mor"pho-met'ric-al,** *a.*

mor'phon, mōr'fen, *n. Biol.* A morphological individual characterized by definiteness of form, as a cell or elementary organism, a segment of a vertebrate, or a polyp of a cœlenterate: opposed to *hion.* There are six categories or orders: plastids, organs, antimeres, metameres, persons, and corms. The category idorgan has been substituted for the separate orders of organs, antimeres and metameres. [< Gr. *morphē,* form.]

mor-phon'o-my, mōr-fen'o-mi, *n. Biol.* The laws of morphology or organic formation. [< MORPHO- + Gr. *nemō,* distribute.] — **mor"pho-nom'ic,** *a.*

mor'pho-phy"ly, mōr'fo-fai'li, *W.* (mōr-fef'i-li, *C.*), *n. Biol.* Phylogeny of organic forms independent of functions. [< MORPHO- + Gr. *phylē,* tribe, < *phyō,* produce.]

mor-pho'sis, mōr-fō'sis, *n. Biol.* The order or mode of formation of an organ or organism. [< Gr. *morphōsis,* shaping, < *morphē,* form.]

mor-phot'ic, môr-fet'ic, *a.* Becoming an integral part of the morphological framework. [< Gr. *morphōtikos,* fit for shaping, < *morphē,* form.]

mor'pi-on†, *n.* [F. A crab-louse.

mor-pun'kee, môr-pun'ki, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large decorated pleasure-boat propelled by paddles, formerly much used in Hindustan

mor'ra, *n.* Same as MORA².

mor'rice, mor'rice-dance", etc. See MORRIS¹, etc.

mor'ri-cer, mor'i-ser, *n.* [Archaic.] A morris-dancer.

mor'ri-mal†, *a.* & *n.* Mormal.

mor'ris, mor'is, *v.* **I.** *t.* To perform as a dance. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To be off; decamp; dance away; "vamose."

mor'ris¹, *n.* A morris-dance, or a dance resembling it.

Many elves their *morris* pacing,
To aerial minstrelsy.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 15.

[< F. *moresque,* < Sp. *Morisco.* Moorish, < *Moro.* Moor, < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR³, *n.*] **mo-ris'co**†.

Compounds, etc.:— **mor'ris-bells",** *n.* Bells worn by morris-dancers.— **m.-dance,** *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned rustic dance in England, coupled with May-day and other festivals, in which the performers took the part of Robin Hood and other characters in English folk-lore.

Morris-dancers.
(From a painted glass window, period of Henry VIII., in an ancient mansion at Betley, Staffordshire, England.)

The old poets have sung a hundred jolly ditties about great cudgel-playings, famous grinning through horse-collars, great maypole meetings, and *morris-dances.*
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George II.* p. 52. [E. & L. '91.]

2. A dance performed by a single dancer who plays the castanets while dancing.— **m.-dancer,** *n.*— **m.-dancing,** *n.*— **nine men's m.,** a game played on a diagram marked out on the ground, or on a board marked with three concentric squares crossed by lines at the corners and in the middle of each side, making twenty-four points or stations. Each player, having nine (sometimes twelve) counters, endeavors to place three of them in a row, upon which he takes any one of his opponent's counters. The game ends when one player has lost all his counters.

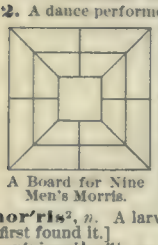

A Board for Nine Men's Morris.

mor'ris², *n.* A larval conger-eel. [< Wm. *Morris,* who first found it.]

mor'ris-pike"†, *n.* A Moorish pike.

mor'rot, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MARROT.

mor'row, mor'ō. **I.** *a.* Next succeeding, as a day. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first day after the present or after a day specified; hence, any time following immediately after a specified event.

To mortgage miserable *morrows* for nights of madness. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Confess. of Drunkard* p. 393. [W. L. & CO.]

2. Morning.

God give you good *morrow,* master person.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv, sc. 2.

[< AS. *morgen,* morning.]

— **mor'row-ing**†, *n.* Procrastination.— **mor'row-mass"**†, *n.* An early morning mass.— **m.-speech**†, *n.* The meeting of a gild on the morrow after a gild feast.— **m.-tide,** *n.* Morning.

mor'sal, môr'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface of a tooth concerned in biting, chewing, or the like. [< L. *morsus;* see MORSEL.]

morse¹, môrs, *n.* A gold or silver brooch, clasp, or pectoral, used to clasp a priest's cope. [< L. *morsus,* clasp, < *morsus,* pp. of *mordeo,* bite.]

morse², *n.* **1.** The walrus. **2.** *Her.* Same as SEA-LION. [F.; cp. Rus. *morjû,* perhaps < *more,* sea.]

morse³, *n.* [Colloq.] Morse-code signaling of telegraph-operators; as, he sends a good *morse.* [< S. F. B. *Morse.*]

mor'sel, môr'sel, *I. W. Wr.* (-sl, *C.*; -sel, *E.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small piece of food; mouthful; bite; also, a small meal.

Otway was choked with a *morsel* of bread too ravenously swallowed after a long fast. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 26, '25* p. 24. [A. S. CO. '36.]

2. Hence, a small piece or quantity of anything; fragment; bit; as, a *morsel* of time. **3**†. A person: used facetiously or contemptuously. [OF., < LL. *morsellum,* < L. *morsus,* pp. of *mordeo,* bite.]

Synonyms: see DRIBLET.

— **mor"sel-i-za'tion,** *n.* Division into morsels or bits.— **mor'sel-late,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make a morsel or separate part of; individualize.

mor'sing-horn", môr'sing-hôrn', *n.* [Rare.] A priming-flask or powder-horn.

mor'sure†, *n.* The act of biting. **mor"si-ta'tion**†.

mort¹, môrt, *n.* **1.** Death. **2.** A flourish on the hunting-horn at the death of game.

When the horns wind a *mort* and the deer is at siege.
BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* st. 11.

3. [Scot.] A skin taken from a sheep dead from disease. [< F. *mort,* death, < L. *mor(t-)s,* < *morīuus,* pp. of *morior,* die.] — **mort'-safe",** *n.* [Scot.] An iron coffin used as a precaution against resurrectionists.

mort², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A great quantity or number.

mort³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A salmon in its third year.

mort⁴, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A woman. [Gipsy.]

mor'tage, môr'tēj, *n.* [Scot.] Mortgage.

mor'taise†, *v.* & *n.* Mortise. **mor'teise**†.

mor'tal, môr'tul, *a.* **1.** Subject to death; destined to die; hence, of or pertaining to humanity, as destined to die; human; as, not seen of *mortal* eyes. **2.** Causing, or that may or will cause, death; destructive to life; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound or illness. **3.** Deadly in malice or purpose; inveterate; as, a *mortal* foe. **4.** Incurring the penalty of eternal death; not venial; as, a *mortal* sin. **5.** Marking the end of life; connected with death; as, the *mortal* hour.

So sickly and so *mortal* a time the oldest man does not remember. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters* lix, p. 95. [H. M. & CO.]

6. Subject to fatal injury or disease, as a vital organ. **7.** [Colloq.] (1) Extreme; as, a *mortal* fright. (2) Long and tedious.

Was it not a diplomatic masterpiece, that from this frugal store they could contrive to eke out seven *mortal* months of negotiation! MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. vi, ch. 3, p. 453. [H.]

8. [Slang.] (1) Drunk. (2) Confounded. [< F. *mortel,* < L. *mortalis,* < *mor(t-)s;* see MORT¹.]

Synonyms: see DEADLY.

mor'tal, *n.* Whatever is mortal or subject to death; especially, a human being.

mor'tal, *adv.* [Colloq.] Very; exceedingly; as, to be *mortal* tired.

mor-tal'i-ty, môr-tal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Mortalness; as, *mortality* is an attribute of humanity. **2.** Death. **3.** Frequency of death; hence, specifically, the death-rate; as, the *mortality* during the epidemic was very great; the *mortality* of a community. **4.** Human nature; humanity.

Mortality is weak, and easily broken down by a sense of the companionship that waits upon its end.
HAGGARD *She* ch. 16, p. 187. [H. '87.]

5. [Rare.] Lifetime. [< OF. *mortalite,* < L. *mortalita(t-)s,* < *mortalis;* see MORTAL.]

mor'tal-ize, môr'tul-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make mortal. **mor'tal-ise**‡.

mor'tal-ly, môr'tul-i, *adv.* **1.** In a manner that must cause death; fatally; as, *mortally* wounded.

Men who believe in a few things, with the whole strength of their being, are hurt *mortally* when that on which they build their loyalty is shattered and overturned.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Sant' Ilario* ch. 11, p. 179. [MACM. '89.]

2. After the manner of a mortal; as, *mortally* constituted. **3.** Very; exceedingly; as, *mortally* weary.

mor'tal-ness, môr'tul-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mortal; mortality.

mor'tar¹, môr'tar, *vt.* To close up or in as with mortar or cement.

mor'tar², *vt.* To pound in a mortar.

mor'tar³, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded with a pestle. See illus. under PESTLE.

The basin and bed of this lake [Superior] act as a vast geological *mortar,* in which the masses of broken and fallen stones are whirled about and ground down, till all the softer ones . . . are brought into the state of pure yellow sand.
H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT *Oneota* pt. vi, p. 321. [W. & P. '45.]

2. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore for firing shells at great angles of elevation (45° or more). **3.** In a stamp-mill, a tub-like cast-iron receptacle with grated sides, having at its bottom a die in which is placed the ore on which the stamp falls. **4**†. A mortar-shaped cap. **5**†. A broad-bowled candlestick or its candle, as formerly used on tombs or at funerals. [< AS. *mortere,* < L. *mortārium,* mortar.] — **mor'tar-bed",** *n.* The frame in which a mortar rests. **m.-carriage**‡.— **m.-boat,** *n.* A boat carrying generally a single mortar. **m.-vessel**‡.— **m.-piece**†, *n.* A mortar.

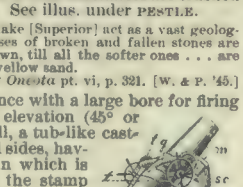

A Mortar and its Carriage.
c, hydraulic cylinder, aiding in the quick return of the mortar to position after firing; *f,* side frames; *m,* mortar; *r,* crank for revolving the carriage; *sc,* spring-cylinder; *t,* trunnion; *tg,* training-gear; *uc,* upper carriage.

mor'tar⁴, *n.* **1.** A mixture of sand and slaked lime used in building for joining bricks, stones, etc., and for plastering. The proportions ordinarily vary from 3 to 10 of sand to 1 of lime; if it is for brick or stone, about 20 per cent. of cement is usually added, and if for plaster, hair is mixed in. In ordinary practise the proportions in mortar are roughly made by the mixer, and depend on the working quality of the mixture according to the kind of sand used, as fine or coarse.

2. Loosely, a cement. [< OF. *mortier,* < L. *mortārium.* mortar.] — **hydraulic mortar,** mortar that will harden under water.— **mor'tar-board",** *n.* **1.** A square board with a handle, on which a mason holds mortar in plastering. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, the academic cap, because of the four-cornered piece attached horizontally upon its crown.— **m.-man**†, *n.* A mason.

mor'ta-ry†, *n.* Mortuary.

mort'cloth", môrt'clôth', *n.* [Scot.] A funeral pall.

mort'gage, môr'gēj, *vt.* [-GAGED; -GA-GING.] **1.** To grant or make over (real or personal property) as security for the performance of some condition, as the payment of money, the conveyance to become void on the performance of the condition. **2.** Hence, to pledge; plight; as, to *mortgage* one's life or honor.

This possibility of *mortgaging* the future by incurring a national debt has finally become the chief cause of the weakness of nations.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 614.

— **mort'ga-gee',** *n.* The grantee under a mortgage.

mort'gage, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An estate in land created by conveyance coupled with a condition of defeasance on the performance of some stipulated condition, as the payment of money. (2) A lien upon land or other property as security for the performance of some obligation, to become void on such performance. (3) The act of conveying, or the deed or instrument effecting the conveyance.

A *mortgage* of lands is a conveyance thereof, by way of pledge for the security of debt and to become void upon payment of it.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 501. [A. '64.]

2. A state or condition of being pledged as security for a debt like that of a mortgage of property. [F., dead pledge, < *mort* (see MORT¹) + *gage,* OF. *gauge;* see GAGE¹, *n.*] **mor'gage**†.

— **cutthroat mortgage,** a mortgage intended to cut off the mortgagor's right of summons or notice and recourse, but an expedient not sustained in equity proceedings: a popular designation. For other phrases, see CHATTEL, FORECLOSURE, REDEMPTION, etc.— **mort'gage-deed",** *n.* A deed held as a mortgage.

mort'ga-gor, môr'ga-jor, *n.* A person who mortgages property; môr'ga-jôr', in contradistinction to *mortgagee.* **mort'gage-or**‡; **mort'ga-ger**‡.

mor'tice, *n.* See MORTISE.

mor"tier'¹, môr'tlē', *n.* **1.** A cap of state formerly worn in England and still used by law functionaries in France.

His head was covered with a scarlet cap, faced with fur of that kind which the French call *mortier,* from its resemblance to the shape of an inverted mortar. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 2, p. 25. [P. & C.]

2†. A medieval head-piece or helmet. **3**†. Same as MORTAR¹, 5. [F. (< L. *mortārium*), mortar.]

— **mor"tier'-a-cire',** môr'tlē'-a-sēr', *n.* A mortar-shaped vessel carrying a floating wax-light.

mor'tier²†, *n.* Same as MORTAR².

mor-tif'er-ous†, *a.* Bringing or producing death.

mor"ti-fi-ca'tion, môr'ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of mortifying, or the state of being mortified. Specifically: (1) *Pathol.* The death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive; loss of vitality in a part as the result of gangrene; death of a definite portion of the soft parts of the body. (2) In religion, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by fasting, penance, or painful severities inflicted on the body.

Buddhism, by teaching an impossible self-redemption through *mortifications* of the flesh, casts a gloom over the whole life.
SCHAFF *Theological Propædeutic* ch. 32, p. 49. [S. '92.]

(3) The act or state of subordinating all natural promptings to the rule or influence of the Divine Spirit. *Rom.* viii, 12, 13. (4) The state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or chagrin; humiliation; vexation. (5) *Metal.* Destruction of active qualities, as in mercury amalgamation. (6) *Scots Law.* The act of giving lands for religious or public uses; also, the lands so given. See MORTMAIN.

The Blind Asylum had received a great *mortification* from Mr. Angus's will. PAXTON HOOD *Scottish Characteristics* ch. 6, p. 111. [F. & W. '83.]

2. That which mortifies or causes humiliation. [F., < LL. *mortificatio(n-),* killing, < *mortifico;* see MORTIFY.]

Synonyms: see CHAGRIN.

mor'ti-fied"ness, môr'ti-fid"nes, *n.* [Rare.] Subjugation of the passions; humility.

mor'ti-fy, môr'ti-fi, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with humiliation or vexation; humiliate; as, she was *mortified* by her mistake.

There is nothing more *mortifying* to a reader of mankind than to be convicted of error in spelling out a character.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay i, p. 22. [T. & F. '66.]

2. To subdue or reduce by fasting, penance, or spiritual elevation, as the passions and desires; render dead and insensible or superior to the influence of passion; as, he *mortified* the flesh by a seven days' penance; the Christian is *mortified* to sin.

The morality of our Lord's sermon on the mount amounts to this, that the real Christian is *mortified* to every vile passion, and most completely devoted to God. HILL in V. J. Charlesworth's *Rowland Hill* pt. iii, p. 211. [A. T. S.]

3. To destroy the organic texture and vital function of, as a part of the body. **4.** *Scots Law.* To give (lands) for religious or public uses. **5**†. To deprive of characteristic properties, as by chemical action or in a metallurgical process: said of ores or of chemical compounds.

II. *i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene.

When there is any hope for a wound it continues to give pain; but when it has *mortified* the pain ceases.
FARRAR *Silence and Voices* ser. ii, p. 40. [MACM. '74.]

2. To be subdued. [< F. *mortifier,* < LL. *mortifico,* kill, < L. *mors* (see MORT¹); and see -FY.]

— **mor'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

Synonyms: see ABASH.— Prepositions: to mortify the flesh *with* or *by* fasting; mortified *at* the failure.

mor'ti-fy"ing, môr'ti-fi'ing, *pa.* **1.** Humiliating; vexing. **2.** Affected by mortification or gangrene. **3.** Tending to subdue the passions or carnal appetites; as, a *mortifying* penance.— **mor'ti-fy"ing-ly,** *adv.*

mor'tise, môr'tis, *vt.* [-TISED; -TIS-ING.] **1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join, as timbers, by a tenon and mortise. [< OF. *mortaisier,* < *mortaise,* mortise.] — **mor'tis-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for making mortises in wood. See MORTISE, *n.*, 1.

mor'tise, *n.* **1.** A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like; a slot into which something is to be fitted.

The outer end of the spokes is received into the deep *mortise* of the wooden fellies.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 9, p. 210. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Figuratively, adhesive power; firmness. [< F. *mortaise,* mortise.] **mor'tice**‡.

A Mortising-machine.
c, chisel; *cb,* chisel-bar; *cr,* crank; *f,* frame; *t,* table; *tr,* treadle.

— **mor'tise-block",** *n.* A pulley-block mortised out of the solid wood.— **m.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt whose head is sunk in a mortise.— **m.-gage,** *n.* A scribing-gage adapted to the marking out of mortises. — **m.-lock,** *n.* A lock designed to be mortised into the edge of a door or the like.— **m.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having holes in its rim (1) to receive the teeth of a gear, pinion, etc., or (2) to receive wooden cogs.

mor'tised, môr'tist, *a. Her.* Same as ENCLAVÉ.

mort'ling†, *n.* Same as MORLING.

mort'main", môrt'mēn', *n. Law.* The state of lands and tenements held by "a dead hand," that is, by one that can not alienate them, as a religious corporation; inalienable tenure or possession.

Had our forefathers laid the foundation of the most rigid ecclesiastical system that ever oppressed the world, and locked up a quarter part of New England in *mortmain,* to endow it, there was not a community in Christendom to bear witness against them.
EVERETT *Orations, June 28, '30* vol. i, p. 241. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

[< OF. *mortemain,* < L. *mortua manus; mortua,* f. s. of *mortuus* (see MORT¹); *manus,* hand.]

mort'smal†, *n.* Same as MORMAL

mor-to'ri-o, môr-tō'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] A sculptured group in which the dead Christ is the chief figure. [C.]

mort'pay†, *n. Law.* The offense of keeping the names of dead soldiers on the pay-roll and drawing their pay.

mor'tress†, *n.* A kind of soup or stew of meat and vegetables, in the middle ages. **mor'treux**†; **mor'trew**†.

mort'stone"†, *n.* A wayside stone on which the corpse was placed to rest the bearers during a funeral procession.

mor'tu-a-ry, môr'chu-ę-ri *or* -tiu-ę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead. [< L. *mortuarius,* belonging to the dead, < *mortuus,* pp. of *morior,* die.]

— **mortuary chapel,** a cemetery chapel.— **m. chaplet,** a wreath often put on the head of the dead previous to interment.— **m. urn,** an urn for the ashes of the dead.

mor'tu-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A customary gift claimed by or given to a parish minister (in England) on the death of a parishioner.

Mortuaries are a sort of ecclesiastical heriots. . . . They seem originally to have been . . . only a voluntary bequest to the church. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 28, p. 425.

2. A place for the temporary reception of the dead; dead-house. **3.** A memorial of the dead. **4.** Burial-ground. [< LL. *mortuarium*, < L. *mortuarius;* see MORTUARY, *a.*]

mor'u-la, mor'u-lə. *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Embryol.* That stage of development in which the ovum has become completely segmented, the segmentation cavity being yet unformed; an ovum at this stage of development; the mulberry form.

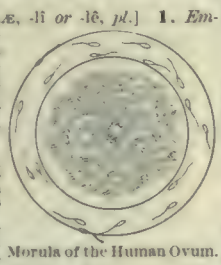

Morula of the Human Ovum.

There is no trace of a central cavity and the sphere at the close of segmentation is quite solid. In such instances the solid sphere is known as a *morula*.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 93. [MACM. '85.]

2. *Pathol.* The button scurvy; an epidemic tuberculous affection of the skin. [Dim. of L. *morum*, < Gr. *môron*, mulberry.]

—**mor'u-la'tion,** *n.* The formation of a morula.

—**mor'u-loid,** *a.*

Mo'rus, mō'rus. *n. Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed trees or shrubs of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*) – the mulberries – with milky juice, alternate dentate entire or three-lobed leaves, and monœcious or diœcious flowers, the two kinds in separate axillary and catkin-like spikes. *M. rubra* is the common red mulberry, and *M. alba* the white. A variety of the latter, *M. alba*, var. *multicaulis*, usually abbreviated *M. multicaulis*, from China, was introduced extensively into the United States some years ago for silk-worm-culture, and was known as the *Chinese mulberry*. See illus. under MULBERRY.

[< L. *morus*, mulberry-tree, < Gr. *môron*, mulberry.]

mor'we†, **mor'wen**†, **mor'wen-ing**†, *n.* Morning; morrow. **mor'we-speche**†, *n.* Morrow-speech.

mor'wong, mŏr'wŏng, *n.* [New South Wales.] A cirrhitoid fish (*Chilodactylus morwong*).

mo-sa'ic†, mo-zē'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of inlaid work called mosaic; tessellated; inlaid.

Mosaic pictures are a very important branch of ancient art. JULIA B. DE FORREST *Short Hist. Art, Roman Art* p. 103. [F. & H. '81.]

[< LL. *mosaicus*, < Gr. *mouseios*, < *mousa*, muse.]

mo-sa'ic-al‡, — **mo-sa'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Mo-sa'ic[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses, the Hebrew leader and lawgiver, or to his acts or writings. **Mo-sa'ic-al‡.**

mo-sa'ic, *n.* **1.** A kind of tessellated or inlaid work consisting of bits, squares, or cubes of stone, glass, enamel, etc., combined so as to form an artistic pattern for wall-decoration or pavements, and used also for other purposes, as for table-tops or jewelry. **2.** A piece of inlaid work of this kind.

A Mosaic of the 6th Century: head of the Emperor Justinian, in the apse of the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna.

Some of these pictures are *mosaics*, and so artistically are their thousand particles of tinted glass or stone put together that the work has all the smoothness and finish of a painting. MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch 18, p. 175. [AM. P. CO. '71.]

3. Anything resembling inlaid work of this kind.

There are queer *mosaics* of humanity at these daily impromptu receptions, generally including a few persistent place-hunters, who are invariably referred to the heads of departments. BEN PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. ii, ch 44, p. 426. [W. A. H. '86.]

mo-sa'ick†; **mu-sa'ick**†.

—**Alexandrine mosaic,** a rich mosaic formed of marbles, enamel, precious stones, etc., named after the Roman emperor Alexander Severus. —**Florentine m.,** inlaid work in precious and other natural colored stones, combined into flower and symbolic designs used for table-tops, jewelry, altars, and sometimes for wall-incrustation. —**Roman m.,** mosaic composed of slender pieces of glass or enamel, broken off from artificially colored sticks, set endwise in cement, and finally ground smooth and polished; much used by Roman jewelers and decorators.

mo-sa'i-cist, mo-zē'i-sist, *n.* A dealer in or maker of mosaics.

Mo'sa-ism, mō'zē-izm, *n.* Attachment to Mosaic teachings; the body of laws and doctrines inculcated and laid down by Moses.

mo'sal†, *n.* Muslin.

mo-san'drite, mo-zan'drīt, *n. Mineral.* A subresinous, reddish-brown, hydrous cerium lanthanum didymium calcium sodium zircono-titanosilicate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< K. G. *Mosander*, Swedish chemist.]

mo-san'dri-um, mo-zan'dri-um, *n. Chem.* A chemical element described by J. Lawrence Smith as existing in samarskite, but whose discovery has not been accepted by chemists. [< *Mosander;* see MOSANDRITE.]

Mo"sa-sau'ri-a, mō"sa-sô'ri-ə *or* -sau'ri-ə, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct suborder of saurians with an entopterygoid, parietals decurved, no clavicles or interclavicles, and limbs paddle-like. [< MOSASAURUS.]

—**mo'sa-saur,** *n.* — **mo"sa-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Mo"sa-sau'ri-dæ, mō"sa-sô'ri-dī *or* -sau'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Cretaceous family of mosasaurians, especially those without a sacrum or interclavicles. — **mo"sa-sau'rid,** *n.* — **mo"sa-sau'roid,** *a. & n.*

Mo"sa-sau'rus, mō"sa-sô'rus (XIII), *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mosasauridæ*. **2.** [m-] [-RI, -rī *or* -rē, *pl.*] A fossil reptile of this genus. [< L. *Mosa*, river Meuse, where first found, + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

mos'ca, mos'ca, *n.* A fly. [Sp., < L. *musca*, fly.]

mos'chate, mos'kāt *or* kĕt, *a.* [Rare.] Smelling like musk; musky. [< LL. *moschus*, < Gr. *moschos;* see MUSK.] — **mos'cha-tous‡.**

mos'cha-tel", mos'ca-tel', *n.* A low perennial herb (*Adoxa Moschatellina*, of the honeysuckle family (*Caprifoliaceæ*), with a scaly rootstock, ternately divided leaves, and several greenish flowers in a close cluster. It is common in Europe, and is found also in Iowa, Wisconsin, and northward. [< F. *moscatelle*, < LL. *muscatus*, musky, < *muscus;* see MUSK.]

Mos'chi-dæ, mos'ki-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Moschinæ* as a family. [< MOSCHUS.]

mos-chif'er-ous, mos-kif'gr-us, *a. Zool.* Producing musk. [< LL. *moschus* (see MOSCHATE) + L. *fero*, bear.]

Mos-chi'næ, mos-cci'nī *or* -ki'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Asiatic family of *Cervidæ;* musk-deer. **Mos'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *moschus*, musk, < Gr. *moschos;* see MUSK.] — **mos'chine,** *a. & n.*

mose†, *vi.* To have mose, the disease.

mose†, *n.* A disease affecting horses.

mose[2], mōz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A smolder of wood.

mos'el†, *v. & n.* Muzzle.

Mo-selle', mo-zel', *n.* A wine from the vicinity of the river Moselle in Germany. See WINE.

Sparkling *moselles* . . . are largely dosed with the preparation of elder-flowers, which imparts to them their well-known muscatel flavour and perfume. H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* ch. 16, p. 176. [W. L. & CO. '79.]

mo'ses, mō'zes, *n.* [W. Ind.] A flat-bottomed boat to carry sugar in hogsheads to vessels.

Mo"se-te'na, mō"sg-tē'na, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Mo"se-te'nan‡.**

mo'sey, mō'zē, *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To go or get away quickly; vamose; as, you have got to *mosey* from here. **2.** To make haste; hurry; as, you will never get through if you don't *mosey*.

mos'ey, mos'ē, *a.* [Dial.] Mossy.

mo'si-be, mō'si-bi, *n.* [Afr.] The red-skinned bean-like seed of an eastern tropical African tree (*Copaifera hymenæifolia*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). The pulp is eaten with honey by the natives.

mos'kered†, *a.* Decayed. **mas'kered**†.

Mos'lem, mos'lem, *C. Wr.* (mez'lem, *E. I. S. W.*) (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mohammedans. **II.** *n.* A Mohammedan: the name used by Mohammedan peoples themselves, the name *Mohammedan* being never used by Moslems. [< Turk. *muslim*, < Ar. *muslim*, < *salama*, submit.] **Mos'lim‡; Mus'lim‡.**

—**Mos'lem-ism,** *n.* Mohammedanism.

mos'lings, moz'lingz, *n. pl.* The thin leather shavings taken off by curriers in dressing skins. [Cp. MORSEL.]

mos'o-lin, mos'o-lin, *n.* A fabric manufactured at Mosul, Turkey; anciently, any costly material from Mosul. [OF., < It. *mussolina;* see MUSLIN.]

mosque, mesc, *n.* A Mohammedan temple of worship, commonly a rectangular building with a portico or arcaded courtyard having a fountain for ablutions and generally surmounted by a dome or domes, and flanked by minarets, whence the faithful are called to prayer at stated hours by the muezzins. The chief mosque of a city is called a *jama masjid*. See illus. under MIHRAB, MINARET, plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 1. [< F. *mosquée*, < Sp. *mezquita*, < Ar *masjid*, < *sajada*, pray.] **mosk‡.**

mos-qui'to, mgs-kī'to (XIII), *n.* **1.** A culicid dipterous insect having (in the female) a long proboscis, consisting of six distinct slender pieces united at the base and protected by the sheath-like labium, capable of puncturing the skin of man and other animals and sucking blood; specifically, *Culex mosquito*, of the West Indies.

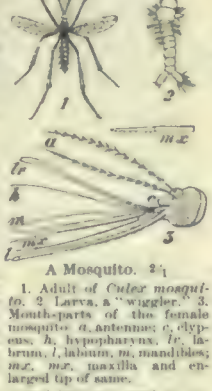

A Mosquito. 2/1

1. Adult of *Culex mosquito*. 2. Larva, a "wiggler." 3. Mouth-parts of the female mosquito: *a*, antennæ; *c*, clypeus; *h*, hypopharynx; *lr*, labrum; *l*, labium; *m*, mandibles; *mx*, *mx*, maxilla and enlarged tip of same.

And around him the Suggema,
The *mosquito*, sang his war-song.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. ix, st. 13.

2. Some other gnat or fly inflicting a similar bite, as a simulid. [Sp., dim. of *mosca* (< L. *muscal*), fly.] **mos'quite‡; mus-qui'to‡.**

—**mos-qui'to-hawk",** *n.* A dragon-fly: named from its preying upon mosquitoes. —**m.-net,** *n.* A netting set in a frame, door, window, over a bed, etc., to keep out mosquitoes, flies, etc., while admitting the air. —**m.-bar**‡; **m.-curtain**‡. —**m.-netting,** *n.* A netting of thread, wire, etc., so called because used to exclude mosquitoes.

—**mos-qui'tal,** *a.*

moss, mŏs, *C. Wr.* (mes, *S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *vt.* To cover with moss, as by natural growth.

The palace of his fathers, once so gay,
Was *mossed* and green and crumbling to decay.
BARRY CORNWALL *Marcian Colonna* pt. iii, st. 10.

moss[1], *n.* A delicate cryptogamous plant belonging to the class *Musci*. Members of this class are generally low tufted plants, growing on the ground, decaying wood, rocks, trees, etc., with stem and distinct leaves, and producing sporocarps (capsules) which open by a terminal lid (operculum) and contain spores unmixed with elaters. The name is also applied to other cryptogamous plants, especially lichens, and is even applied to small matted flowering plants. Compare ROCK-MOSS, CLUB-MOSS, TREE-MOSS, etc. See illus. under HYPNUM.

[O. AS. *mōs*, moss.]

Phrases, etc.: —**black moss, Florida m., long-m.,** or **Spanish m.,** an epiphytic plant (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), with long, thread-like, flexuous stems and leaves hanging from the trees in dark-gray tufts and festoons. It grows in the Atlantic lowlands of the United States and in the Gulf States, and is known also as *longbeard*, and in Jamaica as *old-man's-beard*. Its dried stems, called in England *American moss* and *New Orleans moss*, are used in upholstery. —**Ceylon m.,** any one of various seaweeds of the rose-tangle family (*Ceramiaceæ*), growing on rocks in the Indian and Malayan seas, especially *Gracilaria* or *Plocaria lichenoides*, forming an extensive article of trade and used for food and various other purposes. Called also *Jaffna moss* and *agar-agar*. See AGAR-AGAR. —**Iceland m.,** an edible lichen (*Cetraria Islandica*) of the arctic regions, which after steeping several hours for the expulsion of a bitter principle is made into a nutritious jelly and sometimes used medicinally for lung-troubles. —**Irish m.,** see CARRAGEEN. —**Jaffna m.,** Ceylon moss. —**moss'-ag"ate,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of quartz containing mineral oxids, as manganese dioxid, arranged in dendritic or moss-like forms. —**m.-animalcule,** *n.* A polyzoan: named from the moss-like aspect of certain species. —**m.-animal**‡. —**m.-bass,** *n.* The large-mouthed black bass. —**moss'-ber"ry,** *n.* See CRANBERRY. —**m.-campion,** *n.* A dwarf, alpine, perennial catchfly (*Silene acaulis*) with crowded linear leaves and purple, rarely white, flowers, growing in tufts like moss. —**m.-capped,** *a.* Capped or covered with moss. —**m.-cheeper,** *n.* [Scot.] The titlark. —**m.-coral,** *n.* A moss-animalcule. —**m.-crops,** *n.* An American and European sedge (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) growing in bogs. Called also *cotton-grass* and *sheathed cotton-grass*. —**m.-fallows,** *n. pl.* Parts of a bog from which the moss has been removed for fuel. —**m.-grown,** *a.* Overgrown with moss; as, *moss-grown* towers. —**m.-hag,** *n.* A pit or slough in a moss or bog. —**m.-land,** *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but scarcely wet or marshy enough to be called a bog or moss. —**m.-locust,** *n.* The bristly locust. See LOCUST[2]. —**m.-pink,** *n.* An evergreen, heath-like, creeping species of phlox (*Phlox subulata*) with rigid awl-shaped leaves and calyx-teeth, and rose-purple flowers. It grows in dense turfy masses on dry rocky hills and sandy soils in the eastern United States. Called also *ground-pink*. —**m.-polyp,** *n.* A moss-animalcule. —**m.-rose,** *n.* A cultivated variety of the rose with a mossy calyx and stem. —**m.-rush,** *n.* A British rush (*Juncus squarrosus*) with a rigid stem from 4 to 6 inches high. Called also *goose-corn*. —**m.-wood,** *n.* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in mosses or morasses.

A Moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*).

moss[2], *n.* A bog; peat-bog. [< AS. *mos*, swamp.]

Our lads gaed a-hunting, ae day at the dawn,
O'er moors and o'er *mosses* and mony a glen.
BURNS *Hunting-Song* st. 1.

moss'back", mŏs'bac', *n.* **1.** An old fish on whose back is a growth of algæ or the like. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) An extreme conservative; one of antiquated notions in politics. (2) During the late war, in the South, one who avoided conscription by hiding.

moss'bunk"er, mŏs'bunk'gr, *n.* The menhaden: likened by early Dutch colonists to the horse-mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*), called *marsbanker* in Holland. **marsh'-bunk"er**‡; **moss'bank"er**‡.

moss'head", mŏs'hed', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser.

moss'i-ness, mŏs'i-nes, *n.* The state of being overgrown with moss; a mossy condition.

mos'so, mes'sō, *n.* [It.] A direction in music to play rapidly.

—**me'no mos'so,** less rapidly. —**mol'to mos'so,** or **più mos'so,** more rapidly.

moss'-troop"er, mŏs'-trūp'gr, *n.* One of those marauders who infested the mossy or marshy marches between England and Scotland during the 17th century, before the union of the two countries; hence, any bandit or undisciplined soldier.

There was still a large class of *mosstroopers* whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 221. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

—**moss'-troop"er-y,** *n.* The practises of the moss-troopers. —**moss'-troop"ing,** *a.* Having the characteristics of moss-troopers.

moss'y, mŏs'i, *a.* **1.** Overgrown with moss; abounding in moss; as, a *mossy* bank. **2.** Resembling moss.

-most, *suffix.* A double superlative suffix added to adverbs and prepositions to form their superlatives; as, *north-, out-, after-, up-, in-, hind-, hinder-, inner-most*. Different from MOST. [< AS. *-mest*, double superl., < *-ma*, superl., + *-est*, superl.]

Long before the Norman Conquest, we corrupted our old Aryan Superlatives in ma into mest, thinking that they must have some connection with mest, most. Thus we find both utema and utmest, *utmost*. T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT *Sources of Standard Eng.* ch. 1, p. 7. [MACM. '73.]

most, mōst, *a.* **1.** Consisting of the greatest number: superlative of *many;* as, *most* people. **2.** Consisting of the greatest amount or quantity: superlative of *much;* as, the *most* money. **3.** [Archaic.] Greatest in size, rank, or age. [< AS. *mæst*, most.] **mest**†; **meste**†.

—**for the most part,** generally; chiefly.

most, *n.* **1.** The greater number; the larger part; as, the *most* of my belongings; the *most* of my time.

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The *most* may err as grossly as the few.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. i, l. 782.

2. Greatest amount, value, or advantage; utmost degree, extent, or effect. **mest**†.

—**at most, at the most,** at the extreme point or limit.

most[1], *adv.* **1.** In the highest degree, or in the greatest number or quantity.

He *most* lives Who thinks *most* — feels the noblest — acts the best.
BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

2. Same as MOSTLY.

The man of genius lives *most* in the ideal world. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 175. [H. '68.]

3. Greatest, as in amount or degree; used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree.

So, sir, heartily well met, and *most* glad of your company.
SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act iv, sc. 3.

[< AS. *mæst*. < *mæst*, n., most.]

most[2], *adv.* [Colloq.] Almost: an abbreviation; as, *most* done. PHIL. SOC.

most, *pp.* Mossed.

mos"ta-hi'ba, *n.* Same as MUSTAIB.

moste†, **most'en**†, *vi.* Must.

mos'tick†, **mos'tick**†, *n.* Corruptions of MAHLSTICK.

most"like', mōst'laik', *adv.* [Colloq.] Very likely.

most'ly, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part; principally.

mos'to, mes'tō, *n.* Must; specifically, a preparation for doctoring wines. [< L. *mustum*, new wine, prop. neut. of *mustus*, fresh.]

mos'tra, mes'tra, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A mark placed at the end of the line to indicate the first note of the next line.

most'what'†, *adv.* For the most part. Compare SOMEWHAT.

mot†, *1st per. pres. ind. act.* of MAY, *v.* Might; must.

moot†; **mote**†.

mot[1], met, *C. E. Wr.* (mō, *C.*[2] *S.*; mo, *W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A witty or pithy saying; bon-mot.

None of Talleyrand's *Mots* is more famous than this. 'Speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts.'
W. SHEPARD in *Lippincott's Magazine* Dec., '89, p. 871.

2†. A motto. [F., word, < LL. *muttum*, word, < L. *mutto*, mutter.] **mott**‡.

mot[2], *n.* A bugle-note, or its mark in musical notation. [OF., < L. *muttum*, murmur, < *mutto*, mutter.]

mot[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A moat. **2.** A mark for quoit-players. H. *Dict.*

mot'a-cil"i-dæ, mō'ta-sil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 9 primaries,

bill moderate, and with angle of gonys not forward of the nostril, and tertials much elongated; wagtails. **Mo"ta-cil'la,** *n.* (L. g.) [L., white water-wagtail, < *moto;* see MOTATORIOUS.] — **mo"ta-cil'lid,** *n.* — **mo"ta-cil'line,** *a.* — **mo"ta-cil'loid,** *a.* & *n.*

mo-ta'tion†, *n.* The act of moving; mobility.

mo"ta-to'ri-ous, mō'ta-tō'ri-us, *a.* Constantly vibrating; vibratile. [< L.L. *motator,* mover, < L. *motatus,* pp. of *moto,* keep moving, freq. of *moveo,* move.]

Mo-taz'i-lite, mo-taz'i-lait, *n.* One of a sect of rationalistic Mohammedan heretics, founded in the first century after the Hegira. They rejected predestination and admitted a purgatory. [< Ar. *mutazalah,* deadly.] **Mu-taz'i-lite†.**

mote, mōt, *r.* **1.** [Archaic.] May; might.

> Nor *mote* my shell awake the weary Nine,
> To grace so plain a tale — this lowly lay of mine.
> BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 1.

2†. Must. **mot†.**

mote[1], *n.* **1.** An exceedingly small particle, as of dust; a speck; mite.

> As thick and numberless
> As the gay *motes* that people the sun-beams.
> MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 8.

2. The match with which a blasting-charge was fired before the invention of safety-fuses. **3.** A blemish in wool. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The stalk of a plant. H. *Dict.* **5†.** A stain. [< AS. *mot,* atom.]

— **mo'ted,** *a.* Full of motes or specks.

> And waking, I beheld her there
> Sea-dreaming in the *moted* air.
> ALDRICH *Pampina* st. 5.

— **mote'less,** *a.* Having no motes; hence, spotless. — **mote'ling,** *n.* A little mote.

mote[2], *n.* *Old Eng. Hist.* **1.** An assembly; a public meeting: a contraction of *gemote* and used chiefly in composition; as, folk*mote* (a meeting of the people). **2.** The place where a mote was held. Compare MOOT. [< AS. *mōt,* meeting.]

mote[3†], *n.* The blast blown on the horn at the death of a deer. Compare MOT[2]. **moot†.**

mo'ter. mō'tęr, *n.* A device in a cotton-gin for removing the motes and dirt.

mo-tet', mo-tet', *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A sacred musical composition set to words, generally selected from the Scriptures. **2.** A sacred cantata consisting of disconnected movements, as a solo, trio, chorus, etc. [< It. *mottetto,* dim. of *motto,* word, < LL. *muttum;* see MOT[1].] **mo-tett'‡; mot-tet'to‡.** — **mo-tet'tist,** *n.* One who composes or sings motets.

mo-te'tus, mo-ti'tus *or* -tē'tus, *n.* A middle voice or voice-part in medieval music. [C.] [LL., < *muttum,* word, < L. *muttio,* mutter.]

moth, mōth, *C.* (meth, *S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A lepidopterous insect not a butterfly; a heterocerous lepidopter having the antennæ variable in form, but not knobbed, and flying chiefly at dusk or by night; as, a hawk-*moth;* silkworm-*moth.* The larvæ of many are destructive to vegetation, clothes, etc. **2.** An insect or larva that destroys woolen fabrics or furs; as, the clothes-*moth.* [< AS. *moththe,* moth.]

Compounds: — **moth'-blight",** *n.* An aleurodid bark-louse. — **m.-cicada,** *n.* A flatid homopterous insect, as *Ormenis septentrionalis,* of the United States. — **m.-eaten,** *a.* Eaten by moths. — **m.-gnat,** *n.* A small psychodid fly. — **m.-hawk,** *n.* The nightjar. — **m.-hunter,** *n.* A goatsucker. — **m.-miller,** *n.* A whitish moth or miller; specifically, the clothes-moth. — **m.-mullein,** *n.* A slender herb (*Verbascum Blattaria*) of the same genus as the common mullein, but smooth and with a loose raceme of much larger flowers, which are yellow, or white tinged with purple. — **m.-patch,** *n.* A dark-colored spot or patch on the skin; liver-spot. — **m.-sphinx,** *n.* A South-American castniid moth, allied to the zygænids.

mothed, mōtht, *a.* [Rare.] Moth-eaten; mothy. **moth'en†.**

moth'er[1], mudh'ęr, *vt.* **1.** To act as a mother toward; adopt as a son or daughter.

> Shelters where ill-treated children find temporary home and food and rest, and the *mothering* which they need more than all.
> B. WAUGH in *Review of Reviews* Jan., '92, p. 693.

2. To beget or produce.

moth'er[2], *vi.* To become mothery, as vinegar when fermenting.

moth'er, *a.* **1.** Native; vernacular; as, *mother* tongue. **2.** Having or being in a maternal relation; as, the *mother* church. — **mother country.** **1.** A country as the colonizer, guardian, or parent of other countries; also, a country as the place where something has originated; as, England is our *mother country;* Egypt was the *mother country* of civilization.

> While an American willingly accepts growth and change as the law of his own national and private existence, he has a singular tenderness for the stone-incrusted institutions of the *mother-country.* HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Leamington Spa* in vol. i, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. One's native country. — **m. tongue,** one's native language.

moth'er[1], *n.* **1.** A female parent of children; used also of brutes with reference to their young. **2.** Hence, that which has produced or given birth to anything; also, the person or agency that oversees and cares for the younger and weaker; as, "Asia, the *mother* of nations."

> Night is the *mother* of Councils.
> HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* prov. 748.

3. An abbess, or other nun of rank and dignity.

> They call me Lady Abbess, or *Mother* at the least, who address me. SCOTT *The Abbot* ch. 12, p. 103. [D. F. & CO.]

4. A woman, especially an elderly woman or matron; a familiar title or term of esteem. **5.** The spirit or instinct of a mother.

> Look! how this love, this *mother,* runs thro' all
> The world God made — even the beast — the bird!
> TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

6†. Hysterical passion; hysteria. [< AS. *mōdor,* mother.]

mith'er‡ [Scot.]; **mod'er†.**

Compounds, etc.: — **artificial mother,** a heated chamber kept at an exact degree of temperature, for keeping warm newly hatched chickens. — **moth'er-cell",** *n.* *Biol.* A cell which by division produces other cells. — **m.-cloves,** *n.* [E. Ind.] The fully expanded flower-buds of the clove-tree. Compare CLOVE[1]. — **m.-gate,** *n.* *Mining.* A passage in a coal-mine, intended for use as a main roadway. — **M. Hubbard,** a woman's loose flowing gown, unconfined at the waist, named after the heroine of one of the Mother Goose rimes. — **m.-lode,** *n.* **1.** An important Mexican metalliferous vein. **2.** The "great quartz vein" in California, traced by its outcrop for 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador. — **m.-love,** *n.* The love entertained by a mother for her children. — **m.-maid,** *n.* The Virgin Mary. — **m.-mark,** *n.* *Pathol.* A congenital spot or permanent discoloration on the skin; birth-mark. **m.-spot†.** — **m.-naked,** *a.* Naked as when born; entirely naked. — **m.-of-coal,** *n.* [A soft black compound, probably a transition product in the formation of coal, showing a wood-like structure. Called also *fibrous coal, fossil charcoal,* and *mineral charcoal.* — **m.-of-eels,** *n.* **1.** The eel-pout. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The burbot. — **M. of God,** a title given to the Virgin Mary. — **m.-of-pearl,** *n.* The hard, iridescent internal layer of sundry shells, as the pearl-oysters (*Margaritana*) and the abalones; nacre. See illus. under PEARL-OYSTER. **m.-pearl†.** — **m.-of-thousands,** *n.* The ivy-leaved toad-flax (*Linaria Cymbalaria*); also, sometimes, several other similar plants, as the strawberry-geranium (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*). Called also *Kenilworth ivy.* — **m.-of-thyme,** *n.* Creeping thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*); wild thyme. — **m.-right,** *n.* A primitive social state in which descent and legal standing were traced through the mother. See MATRIARCHATE. — **mothers of existence,** see FOUNTAIN-SPIRITS. — **m.-vessel,** *n.* The receptacle in which wine-vinegar is soured. — **m.-water,** *n.* The residual liquid which remains after the substances which it contained in solution have been deposited by crystallization or precipitation. **m.-liquor‡; m.-lye‡; moth'ers‡.** — **m.-wit,** *n.* Inherent, natural, or native wit; common sense.

moth'er[2], *n.* **1.** A stringy mucilaginous substance that forms in vinegar when fermenting. **moth"er-of-vin'e-gar‡.** **2.** Dregs; lees. [< MD. *modder,* mud.]

— **moth'er-cask",** *n.* A cask in which vinegar stands while forming the mother.

moth'er[3], *n.* Same as MAUTHER.

moth'ered, mudh'ęrd, *a.* Same as MOTHERY.

moth'er-hood, mudh'ęr-hud, *n.* The state of being a mother; also, the spirit and character of a mother.

> The mere fact of bringing eight or ten children into the world does not in the least imply true *motherhood.*
> DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons out of Church* ser. iii, p. 84. [H. '75.]

moth'er-ing, mudh'ęr-ing, *n.* [Eng.] A rural English custom of visiting one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday.

> Amongst these [old customs] was a practice of going to see parents, and especially the female one, on the mid Sunday of Lent, taking for them some little present, such as a cake or a trinket. A youth engaged in this amiable act of duty was said to go a-*mothering,* and thence the day itself came to be called *Mothering* Sunday.
> *Chambers's Book of Days, Mar. 6* vol. i, p. 337. [CHRS. '66.]

mid'lent"ing‡.

moth'er-in-law", mudh'ęr-in-lō', *n.* **1.** The mother of one's spouse: the correlative of *son-in-law* and *daughter-in-law.* **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A stepmother. **3.** [Eng.] A drink of mixed ales.

moth'er-kin, mudh'ęr-kin, *n.* A little mother.

moth'er-land", mudh'ęr-land", *n.* The land of one's ancestors; fatherland; mother country.

moth'er-less, mudh'ęr-les, *a.* Having no mother.

moth'er-ly, mudh'ęr-li, *a.* **1.** Resembling a mother; as, a *motherly* woman. **2.** Pertaining to or becoming to a mother; as, *motherly* authority; *motherly* care.

— **moth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

moth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

moth"er-na-na'di, mudh'ęr-na-nā'di, *n.* The nannygai.

moth'er-some, mudh'ęr-sum, *a.* Full of solicitude, like a mother.

moth'er-wort", mudh'ęr-wūrt', *n.* **1.** A tall perennial herb (*Leonurus Cardiaca*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with a downy, square, purplish stem, opposite long-stalked rough leaves in 4 vertical rows, and the flowers in many whorls: used as a domestic medicine for colds, etc. **2.** A plant (*Artemisia vulgaris*) allied to the ragweed; mugwort.

The Motherwort (*Leonurus Cardiaca*). *a*, the flower laid open.

moth'er-y, mudh'ęr-i, *a.* Of the nature or consistence of mother; containing mother; as, *mothery* vinegar.

moth'y, mōth'i, *C.* (meth'i, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *a.* Infested by moths; moth-eaten.

mo"tif', mō'tif', *C.* (mō'tif, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* [F.] *Art & Psychol.* A motive; subject; theme.

> The infinite variety which painters have given to this most simple *motif,* the Mother and the Child. MRS. JAMESON *Legends of the Madonna, Devotional* p. 127. [L. G. & CO. '52.]

mo-tif'ic, mo-tif'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Producing motion. [< L. *motus,* motion (< *moveo,* move), + *facio,* make.]

mo'til(e, mō'til, *a.* Having or exercising powers of spontaneous motion. [< L. *motus,* pp. of *moveo,* move.]

> From the spore or germination there creeps out a naked *motile* mass of protoplasm.
> H. J. WEBBER in *American Naturalist* Apr., '92, p. 287.

mo'til(e, *n.* A person in whose mind motor images are specially distinct.

mo-til'i-ty, mo-til'i-ti, *n.* The power of motion; faculty of moving.

mo'tion, mō'shun, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct or guide by a sign or gesture; as, he *motioned* her to be silent; to *motion* one toward the door. **2.** [Rare.] To advise; counsel; move. **3†.** To propose.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a significant gesture for the purpose of directing or guiding; as, to *motion* to one to close the door. **2.** [Rare.] To make proposal; offer plans.

— **mo'tion-er†, mo'tion-ist†,** *n.*

mo'tion, *n.* **1.** The act or process of moving, or the state of being moved; passage from one point to another; change of position in relation to some assumed point or center.

Mechanical motion may be (1) **simple motion,** as in (*a*) translation or (*b*) rotation, or (2) **compound motion,** that is, consisting of translation and rotation at the same time, as in spiral motion.

2. A combination of parts, in a mechanism, to produce a particular effect or result, as moving a slide-valve; as, a link-*motion.* **3.** A setting forth, for consideration, of a plan of action or course of procedure; a formal proposition or proposal, especially one made in a deliberative council or legislative body; as, a *motion* to adjourn. **4.** *Law.* An application to a court in a case before it, to obtain an order or rule directing some act to be done.

> The hearing to-day was on a *motion* to discharge the trustee and also on a *motion* by the plaintiff to have the *motion* to discharge continued. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 21, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

5. A significant movement of the limbs, eyes, etc., conveying information or giving directions; a gesture; as, she made *motions* to him to be quiet. **6.** An act of defecation; an alvine discharge from the bowels; a movement. **7.** An impulse to action; an inward working of governing ideas; incitement; instigation; as, to do a thing of one's own *motion.*

> In the spiritual life, when the incipient *motions* and affections are very feeble, the person may eventually become a mature and eminent Christian. A. ALEXANDER *Thoughts on Religious Experience* ch. 3, p. 63. [P. B. P.]

8. *Mus.* Melodic progression. It is **conjunct motion** when by single degrees; **disjunct m.,** when by skips; **similar** or **direct m.,** when two parts move in the same direction; **contrary m.,** when in opposite directions; **oblique m.,** when one part remains stationary while the other moves.

9. *Art.* The suggestion of change in the movement or action of a figure, expressed by its attitude. **10.** *Astron.* Angular velocity. Called **direct motion** when from west to east; **retrograde m.,** when from east to west. **11.** *Mil.* One of the parts into which a movement in the manual of arms is separated, to facilitate the training of recruits. **12.** *Anc. Philos.* Change in general, including, according to Aristotle, (1) change of place, (2) generation and corruption, (3) alteration, and (4) augmentation and diminution. **13.** [Rare.] Carriage of the body; gait; port; style. **14†.** The power of moving; animal life, with its moving faculties. **15†.** A puppet or puppet-show. [F., < L. *motio(n-),* < *motus,* pp. of *moveo,* move.]

Synonyms: act, action, change, move, movement, passage, transit, transition. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements,* but of perpetual *motion. Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move;* a shrewd *move* of the opposition. We now rarely speak of mental or spiritual *motions,* but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or processes, or of the laws of mental *action,* but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion.* See ACT; DRIFT. — **Antonyms:** quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, stillness.

Phrases, etc.: — **accelerated motion,** motion of which the velocity is continually increasing, as the velocity of a freely falling body. — **angular m.,** motion regarded as measured by the increase of the angle made with some standard direction by a line drawn from the moving object to a fixed point; specifically, motion as projected on a distant sphere by the eye of an observer at the center. Thus, the angular motion of a body passing the observer at a uniform rate and in a straight line increases till it is opposite him and then decreases. — **lateral m.** (*Mech.*), a side-wise motion, particularly side-motion that is of no value; the side-play of a moving portion of a machine. — **lost m.** *Mech.* **1.** Motion of a part of a machine producing no useful work, either because of wear in the bearings, through imperfect mechanical construction, or because the designer was unable to find a better movement. **2.** The return movement of part of a machine. — **mo'tion-bar",** *n.* *Steam-engin.* A guide-bar. — **m.-curve,** *n.* A curve showing the successive positions of the link or of the slide-valve of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive. — **m.-distortion,** *n.* A distortion in a spectrum-line, caused by movements in the source of light. — **m.-indicator,** *n.* A speed-indicator, as a tachometer, showing the number of rotations in a specified time. — **m.-man†,** *n.* A showman. — **natural m.,** a physical motion not under the control of the will, as pulsation. — **parallel m.** **1.** *Mech.* (1) A motion for converting arc-motion into reciprocating right-line motion. (2) A linked mechanism of which one point moves in a right line: usually connecting a working-beam and a piston-rod. **2.** *Mus.* Same as MOTION, 8. — **passive m.** (*Med.*), motion due to external force, not caused by voluntary muscular efforts. — **perpetual m.** **1.** A mechanical motion that once started will continue until the parts are worn out: impossible only because of the existence of friction. The motion of the earth is a close approach to it. **2.** A mechanical motion creating energy — that is, doing work without using up energy from any source. Its impossibility is a necessary result of the theory of energy, and much of modern physics is based upon this fact. — **positive m.,** such an arrangement of a part or parts of a machine that other parts must move in accordance with them. A train of gears is an illustration. Springs and weights are not positive, being liable to interference. — **primary m.** (*Astron.*), diurnal motion: said of stars. — **proper m.** (*Astron.*), apparent motion of a star, due to actual movement of the star itself; any motion that alters the position of a star in the map of the heavens. — **secondary m.** (*Astron.*), proper motion.

— **mo'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to motion. — **mo'tion-less,** *a.* — **mo'tion-less-ly,** *adv.*

mo'tiv, -less, -less-ness. Motive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

mo'tiv-ate, mō'tiv-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To motive; act as the motive for; instigate; induce.

— **mo"tiv-a'tion,** *n.*

mo'tive, mō'tiv, *vt.* [MO'TIVED; MO'TIV-ING.] **1.** To act as a motive for; prompt; as, a desire for justice *motived* his actions. **2.** To base upon something as a motive.

> We now compare these three representative plays of Shakespeare, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Hamlet,' and 'The Tempest,' with three works of Chaucer, which are respectively *motived* upon substantially the same themes. SIDNEY LANIER in *The Independent* [New York] Sept. 24, '91, p. 1, col. 3.

mo'tive, *a.* Having power to move, or tending to move; causing motion.

> Gravity is a *motive* quality. W. WHEWELL *Hist. Inductive Sciences* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 4, p. 324. [J. W. P. '37.]

[< LL. *motivus,* < L. *motus,* pp. of *moveo,* move.]

— **motive power.** **1.** The power, or means of generating power, by which motion is imparted to an object, machine, etc.; specifically, in railroad affairs, the locomotives of a road, collectively. **2.** Figuratively, any impelling force. — **m. temperament** (*Phren.*), that temperament in which the framework of the system, the bones and the muscles, predominate: indicated also by strong dark hair, dark complexion, firm and often rough texture, and great endurance. — **m. theme,** a musical theme proposed for development.

mo'tive, *n.* **1.** That which incites to motion or action; incentive; inducement; specifically, in the mental sciences, that which induces choice or volition or furnishes its occasion or reason. Both the objects or occasions of action and its causes are often loosely included in the term *motive.* More strictly, the motive as the end, object, occasion, or reason of choice and volition, is to be distinguished

from the cause of choice or volition, which cause may be either external and necessary, so as to abridge or destroy freedom, or internal and voluntary, in the self-activity of the agent himself, so as to secure and confirm freedom. Compare FREE; FREEDOM.

The *motives* of men are intricate and complicated. . . . It suffices to the wise to profit by the actions, and leave the *motives* in shade. BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* bk. xi, ch. 10, p. 297. [H. '52.]

2. A predominant idea, conception, or design. Specifically: (1) In the fine arts, the artist's ideal of his subject, the desire for the realization of which governs all the details of his work; also, a feature, design, or figure that prevails in varying forms throughout the composition of a work.

Almost everything is a subject, but it only becomes a *motive* when an artist is moved. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. i, ch. 15, p. 67. [R. BROS. '76.]

(2) In music, the subject or theme of a composition. **3.** One who or that which causes or instigates; a moving cause. **4†.** Movement; also, motion; proposition. [< F. *motif*, < LL. *motivum*. < *motivus;* see MOTIVE, *a.*]

mo"tyf'+.

Synonyms: consideration, ground, incentive, incitement, inducement, influence, reason. *Motive* may signify either a mental impulse, or something external that is an object of desire, and so an *inducement* or *incitement* to action; thus, we can say "his *motive* was hatred," or "his *motive* was money." Compare CAUSE; IMPULSE. — Prepositions: the motive *of* or *for* the act.

—leading motive, a musical phrase typical of some character, place, or principle involved in the action of a musical drama, introduced always in connection with that which it typifies; used especially in the Wagnerian operas. **leit'mo-tif'".**

—mo'tive-less, *a.*—**mo'tive-less-ness,** *n.*

mo-tiv'i-ty, mo-tiv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The power of producing motion; motive energy.

That Matter, . . . which cannot think, will, or originate motions, should communicate thought, volition, and *motivity* is plainly impossible. DWIGHT *Theology* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 98. [H. '46.]

2. [Rare.] The quality of being influenced by motives. **3.** [Rare.] *Physics.* Availability for work: said of heat.

mot'ley+, *vt.* To diversify; mark with different colors.

mot'ley, met'ly, *a.* **1.** Variegated in color; consisting of various colors; party-colored; dappled; as, a *motley* coat. **2.** Clothed in variegated garments; as, a *motley* fool. **3.** Composed of heterogeneous or inharmonious elements; as, a *motley* crowd.

The streets [of Smyrna] are very narrow and dark, and filled with a *motley* and, in general, a dirty population. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 3, p. 39. [R. & CO. '52.]

[< OF. *mattelé*, clotted, < *matte*, curds, < prov. G. *matte*, curds.] **mot'ly+; motte'lee+; motte'ley+.**

mot'ley, *n.* **1.** A dress of various colors, such as was formerly worn by court jesters. **2.** A jester or fool in motley garments. **3.** A medley, as of colors. **mot'ly+; motte'ley+.—mot'ley-mind"ed,** *a.* Possessed of a mind resembling motley in the diversity, extravagance, or inconsistency of its ideas.

mot'mot, met'met, *n.* A momotoid bird of the warmer parts of America, related to the kingfishers, having feathers with aftershafts and mandibles with serrated edges; a sawbill. The middle pair of tail-feathers are usually elongated and spatulate or racket-shaped, a peculiarity supposed by some to be caused by the bird nibbling off the barbs. Motmots feed mostly on insects, snails, and small reptiles, and are commonly greenish or bluish. The blue-crowned motmot (*Momotus caerulicipes*) reaches the Mexican border of the United States. [Named from its cry.]

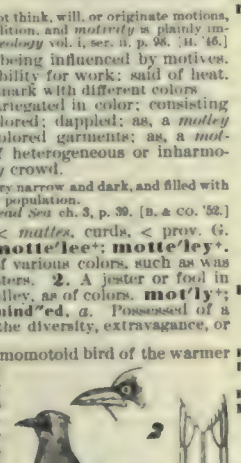

A Motmot ⅛. 1. The common motmot (*Momotus momota*). 2. Head of the same, showing serrated mandibles. 3. Central tail-feathers of *M. caeruleiceps*, showing the rackets.

mo'to. mō'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Motion; movement.

—con mo'to, with more rapid movement.

mo'to-graph, mō'to-graf, *n. Elec.* A device in which friction between two relatively moving conductors is diminished periodically by an electric current passed through them at their point of contact: used as a telephone receiver, as a telegraphic receiver, and as a substitute for an electromagnet in various machines. Called also *electromotograph.* [< L. *motus*, motion (< pp. *motus;* see MOTION), + Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**mo'to-graph'ic,** *a.*

mo'ton+, *n.* Defensive armor for the arm and shoulder.

mot'on², *n.* Mutton. —**mot'on-er+,** *n.* A muttoner.

mo'to-phone, mō'to-fōn, *n. Elec.* A device in which a diaphragm vibrated by sound-waves is made to rotate a ratchet-wheel; a sound-engine. [< L. *motus* (see MOTOGRAPH) + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

mo'tor, mō'tęr, *n.* **1.** Causing, producing, or imparting motion. **2.** Transmitting impulses from the nerve-centers to the muscles: opposed to *sensor.* Compare EFFERENT. **3.** Of or pertaining to the motor nerves.

My own children are continually startling me by reproducing the very words, gestures, and *motor* tendencies which were my own forty years ago. ELAM *Physician's Problems* p. 24. [L. & S.]

—motor nerve, a nerve that transmits impulses to the muscles.

mo'tor, *n.* One who or that which produces or imparts motion or mechanical power. Specifically: (1) A machine for producing or causing motion; especially, one that acts by transmuting some other kind of energy into mechanical energy, or energy of position into that of motion; a prime mover, as a steam-engine, windmill, water-wheel, or reversed dynamo. See illus. under ELECTRIC MOTOR. (2) A motor nerve. (3) *Math.* An operator denoting the displacement of a rigid body in space. [LL., one who moves, < L. *motus*, pp. of *movere*, move.]

—domestic motor, any small motor for domestic use, as running a sewing-machine.—**electric m.,** see ELECTRIC. —**first m.,** a prime mover. —**hydraulic m.,** a motor driven by a current of water. —**mo'tor-car",** *n.* **1.** A railway-car carrying its own motor, a combined passenger-car and locomotive. **2.** An electric street-car that draws a trailing-car. —**m.-man,** *n.* A man who operates a motor, especially on an electric car. **mo"tor-neer'+.—m. oculi,** the third cranial nerve, which supplies most of the muscles of the eye.—**m.-printer,** *n.* A printing telegraph employing clockwork mechanism.

mo-to'ri-al, mo-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to motion or a motor, especially a motor nerve. [< LL. *motorius*, < *motor;* see MOTOR.] **mo'to-ry‡.**

mo-to'ri-um, mo-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] The portion of the nervous organism that moves or is instrumental in motion or the exertion of motor influence: opposed to *sensorium.*

The *motorium* is the portion of the nervous organism through which self sends messages to the outer world.
J. BALDWIN *Elementary Psychol.* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 47. [A. '88.]

mo-to'ri-us, mo-tō'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-ai *or* -i, *pl.*] [LL.] A motor nerve.

mo"to-ro-ger'mi-na-tiv(e, mō"to-rō-jęr'mi-nā-tiv, *a. Embryol.* Giving rise to the muscular system, as the middle germ-layer or mesoderm.

mo-tor'pa-thy, mo-tōr'pa-thi, *n. Med.* Kinesitherapy; the movement-cure. [< L. *motor* (see MOTOR) + -PATHY.]—**mo"tor-path'ic,** *a.*

mott+, *imp.* of METE, *v.*

mott², *n.* Same as MOT¹.

motte, met, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A clump of trees in a prairie.

mot-tet'to, met-tet'tō, *n.* [It.] Same as MOTET.

mot'tie, *a.* Same as MOTTY.

mot'tle, met'l, *vt.* [MOT'TLED; MOT'TLING.] To mark with spots of different color or shades of color; blotch; variegate. [< MOTLEY.]

—mot'tled, *pa.* **1.** Marked with spots of different color or shades of color; blotched; variegated. **2.** *Metal.* Having mottle: said of pig iron.—**mot'tling,** *n.* A varicolored appearance or marking of a surface.

mot'tle, *n.* The spotted, blotched, or variegated appearance of any mottled surface, as of wood or marble; especially, in metallurgy, the appearance of pig iron of a quality between white and gray. —**mot'tle-faced",** *a.*

mot'to, met'ō, *n.* **1.** An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding rule of life, principle, or faith, or attached to an essay, discourse, or the like, as suggestive of its subject-matter. **2.** *Her.* A phrase accompanying a crest or coat of arms, and sometimes alluding punningly to the composition of the name, or to a historical event: now placed upon a scroll or ribbon below the shield, or above or below the crest.

The Douglas *motto*, 'Tender and True,' seems to me the worthiest of the strongest breast. T. W. HIGGINSON *Margaret Fuller Ossoli* ch. 5, p. 73. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

3. [U. S.] A paper package containing a sweetmeat or a small quantity of candy and a scrap of paper bearing a motto or verse of poetry. **mot'to-kiss"+.** [Eng.]. **4.** The printed sentiment enclosed in a motto-kiss. [It.; see MOTET.]

Synonyms: see ADAGE.

—mot'toed, *a.* Furnished with or bearing a motto.

mot'tram-ite, met'tram-āit, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, velvety-black, hydrous lead copper vanadate ($H_4(Cu_5Pb)V_2O_{12}$) found as a thin crystalline incrustation. [< *Mottram*, in Cheshire, England.]

mot'ty, met'i, *a.* [Scot.] Abounding in motes.

mo-tu'ca, mo-tū'ca, *n.* [BRAZ.] A pestiferous tabanid fly (*Hydrias lepidotus*) of the Amazon valley.

mou', mū, *n.* [Scot.] The mouth.

mouch, mouch, *vi.* [Slang.] **1.** To loiter about; sneak around; skulk. **2.** To lead a tramping or wandering life, often earning means of subsistence by peddling wild flowers, herbs, etc.—**mouch'er,** *n.*

mou-char'a-by, mū-shar'a-bi, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* **1.** A projecting lattice window. **2.** A machicolated balcony.

mou-chard', mū-shār', *n.* [F.] A French police spy.

mouche, mūsh, *n.* [F.] A beauty-spot. See BEAUTY.

mou"choir', mū'shwär', *n.* [F.] A pocket-handkerchief.

moucht, mūct, *n.* [Palestine.] A cichlioid fish, a bolti.

mou-ez'zin, *n.* Same as MUEZZIN.

mouf'lon, mūf'lon, *n.* [F.] A wild sheep; specifically, *Ovis musimon*, of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, with very large and curved horns. **mouf'flon;.**

The Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*). 1/16

mought, maut, *imp.* of MAY, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] Might.

mought, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A moth.

mouil-la'tion, mūl-yā'shun, *n.* The utterance of the sound of a mouillé letter.

mouil'lé, mūl'yā', *a.* [F. Sounded in a liquid or sonant manner, as certain consonants — *e. g.*, *ll* in the French word *ailleurs.*

mou-jik', *n.* Same as MUZHIK.

mould, mould'er, etc. Mold, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

mou"lin', mū'lan', *n.* A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface-water trickling through a crevice until in some instances it is worn large enough to permit the water to fall in a cascade.

Into these cracks the water fell, scooping gradually out for itself a vertical shaft, the resonance of which raised the sound of the falling water to the dignity of thunder. These shafts constitute the so-called *moulins* of the glacier. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 17, p. 181. [A. '71.]

[F., mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL¹, *n.*]

mou'lin-age, mū'lin-ęj, *n.* The operation of twisting and doubling silk preparatory to dyeing. [F., < *mouliner*, mill silk, < *moulin;* see MOULIN.]

mou-line', { mū-lin', *W.* (mū'lin, *Wr.*), mū'li-net, *n.*

mou'li-net, { **1.** *Mil.* The circular swing of a saber. **2.** The drum of a winch, capstan, etc. **3.** A form of turnstile. **4.** A windlass mechanism formerly used for bending an arbalest. [< F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin*, mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL¹, *n.*]

moul'le-ton, mūl'ę-ten, *n.* A kind of dress-goods woven with a satin armure.

mouls, *n.* Same as MOOLS.

moult, moult'ing, etc. Molt, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

moult, mōlt, *a.* [Rare.] Much; many.

moun, maun, *vi.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To be able; may; must. **mowe+; mow'en+.**

mound, maund, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To fortify, shelter, or protect by a mound. **2.** To possess a mound; form into a mound; as, *mounded* heaps.

The road circles softly between bits of rocky bank and *mounded* pastures. RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. iii, pt. iv, p. 140. [W. & S. '59.]

II. *i.* To become covered with mounds.

Wedging, by billets of wood between her sides and the *mounding* ice, was equally ineffectual. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 44, p. 405. [C. & P. '57.]

mound¹, *n.* **1.** An artificial heap or pile of earth, for use as a burial-place, rampart, monument, etc., or sometimes the heaping up of rubbish or waste material of any kind, as shell-mounds. **2.** A similar heap of natural formation, but so shaped as to convey the idea of artificial construction. **3.** *Civ. Engin.* A pillar of earth left in a cut to show depth of excavation. **4†.** Curb; restraint; also, might; size. **5†.** A helmet. [< AS. *mund*, hand, protection.]

—Indian mounds, mounds of earth or stone, or both, found in many parts of the world, and especially in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river. They are of various forms, and apparently have been used for several purposes, as burial-places, fortifications, dwellings, and places for the observance of religious rites. The race that built these mounds has not been definitely traced, the opinions of ethnologists and archeologists differing, some holding the builders to have been an aboriginal race of whom no other trace has been found, and others ascribing the works to the ancestors of the existing red Indians.—**mound'-bird",** *n.* A megapodioid fowl of Australia and some Pacific islands, with very large feet, and whose females lay disproportionately large eggs in mounds raised by themselves, to be hatched by the heat generated by decaying vegetation; a megapode, as a brush-turkey. **m.-maker‡; m.-turkey‡.—m.-builder,** *n.* **1.** One of the race that built the so-called Indian mounds.

That appears to me the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the *Mound-Builders* came originally from Mexico and Central America. BALDWIN *Ancient America* ch. 3, p. 70. [H. '72.]

2. A mound-bird.

mound², *n. Her.* A jeweled ball or globe, often surmounted by a cross, forming part of the regalia of a king or emperor. It is of Roman origin and is an emblem of sovereignty. Called also *orb.* [< F. *monde* (< L. *mundus*), world.]

moun-seer', maun-sir', *n.* Monsieur: a corruption.

mount, maunt, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To ascend and seat oneself upon; as, to *mount* a horse; also, to ascend, in the sense of elevating oneself or assuming sovereign power.

Elizabeth *mounted* the Throne amid an extravagance of approbation. E. LODGE *Portraits* vol. iii, p. 5. [H. G. B. '50.]

2. To ascend by climbing; as, to *mount* a hill, flight of stairs, or ladder. **3.** To prepare for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination; as, to *mount* a drawing or a map; to *mount* microscopic subjects or a stuffed animal. **4.** To equip and prepare for representation on a stage, as a play, by furnishing all needed machinery, scenes, costumes, etc. **5.** To prepare for use by placing in position and assembling and adjusting parts; as, to *mount* a cannon. **6.** To carry or be equipped with; as, a ship or fort *mounting* thirty-two guns.

Women had to *mount* the tricolor and men to wear long hair, moustaches, a red cap, and wooden shoes. MIVART *Essays and Criticisms* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 22. [O. & CO. '92.]

7. To equip or furnish with a horse or horses for riding; as, he is well *mounted;* he *mounted* the regiment at his own expense. **8.** To set on horseback or assist to the saddle; as, he *mounted* the child before him. **9.** To lift or elevate; exalt; as, to *mount* one's thoughts.

II. *i.* **1.** To rise on high; ascend; soar: with or without *up;* as, to *mount* on mighty pinions; *mounting* flames. **2.** To get on horseback. **3.** To amount: often with *up;* as, his debts *mounted up* to thousands of dollars.

Her learning *mounts* to read a song,
But half the words pronouncing wrong.
SWIFT *The Furniture of a Woman's Mind* l. 9.

[< F. *monter*, < LL. *monto*, < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

—to mount a breach, to attack or enter a breach in a fortification.—**to m. a loom,** to arrange the warps in the heddles of a loom.

—mount'a-ble, *a.* That may be mounted.

mount¹, *n.* **1.** An elevation of the earth's surface, rising prominently above the adjacent country. The term is applied somewhat loosely, especially in poetical use, to low hillocks or to lofty mountains. When used as part of a proper name it always precedes the specific appellation; as, *Mount* Washington.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Get thee up into this *mount* Abarim, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel. *Num.* xxvii, 12.

2. *Palmistry.* One of seven fleshy protuberances in the palm of the hand. **3.** *Her.* A green hillock in the base of a shield. **4.** *Fort.* A raised work commanding the surrounding country. **5†.** A mound. [< AS. *munt*, < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

mount², *n.* **1.** That upon or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination, as the card or the like upon which a drawing is mounted, the parts and appliances by which a gun is attached to its carriage, the glass slide and its adjuncts upon which a microscopic subject is secured for examination, or the ornamental work of metal or other substance by which a piece of furniture or the like is embellished or strengthened. **2.** A saddle-horse or other animal used for riding; as, a good *mount* is essential in the hunting-field; by extension, a bicycle.

But when pressed into a pace of five or six miles an hour, which is his natural gait, a good, high-bred dromedary is as comfortable a *mount* as can be desired. R. E. COLSTON in *Century Magazine* Mar., '85, p. 653.

3. A step or other aid in mounting a horse; a horse-block; also, the assistance given by a groom to a woman in mounting. **4.** A signal for mounting.

Then at last it was that the '*mount*' was sounded by the trumpeter, and half an hour afterwards . . . Captain Noel with K Troop arrived at the scene. CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 15, p. 105. [L.]

moun'tain, maun'ten (-tęn, *C.*; -tin, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A lofty elevation of rock, or earth and rock, standing high above the surrounding country, either in a single mass or forming part of a series; used also adjectively.

A country destitute of *mountains* may be rich, well cultivated, and even beautiful, but it can in no instance be sublime or transporting. C. BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Mountains* p. 41. [H. '43.]

2. Something resembling a mountain in size or appearance; something of great magnitude, absolutely, relatively, or figuratively; as, a *mountain* of ice; a *mountain* of flesh; a *mountain* of difficulty.

Death's terror is the *mountain* faith removes;
That mountain barrier between man and peace.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* iv, l. 724.

3. A wine made from mountain grapes.

After drinking half a pint *of mountain* together at the next tavern, we finished our contract. GRAVES *Spiritual Quixote* vol. i, p. 7. [R. '20.]

[< OF. *montaigne*, < LL. *montana*, < L. *montana*, neut. pl. of *montanus*, mountainous, < *mon(t-)s*, mountain.] **moun'tayne+.**

Compounds, etc.:—**moun″tain-an′te-lope,** *n.* The genus *Pyrus*, of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), two of the United States and Canada, the American mountain-ash (*P. Americana*) and the Western mountain-ash (*P. sambucifolia*), and the third the European mountain-ash or rowan-tree (*P. aucuparia*). They have odd-pinnate leaves resembling those of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), whence the name *ash*, and terminal cymes of 50 to 100 small white flowers succeeded by small red berry-like pomes. —**m. ash,** *n.* **m. avens,** *n. Bot.* A small evergreen plant (*Dryas octopetala*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*).—**m. balm,** *n. Bot.* Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*): an official name.—**m. barometer,** *n.* SYCOMETER.—**m. bay,** *n.* A small ornamental deciduous tree (*Gordonia pubescens*) of Georgia and Florida, a shrub farther north, a congener of the loblolly-bay. It has oblong, finely toothed, shiny leaves and large, white, fragrant flowers with yellow stamens.—**m. beaver,** *n.* The sewellel.—**m. blackbird,** *n.* The ring-ouzel.—**m. colley:**; **m. ouzel:**; **m. thrush:**.—**m. cat,** *n.* **1.** A catamount. **2.** The cacomistle.—**m. chain,** **1.** In ordinary usage, a series of mountains connected, and having some common characteristics. **2.** In strict scientific usage, an aggregate of ranges formed at different times, yet holding a common geographic relation; a polygenetic series of associated mountains.—**m. cock,** *n.* The capercailzie.—**m. cork,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of asbestos that floats in water.—**m. leather:**.—**m. crab,** *n.* A geocarcinoid land-crab of warm regions.—**m. cranberry,** *n.* The cowberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*).—**m. curassow,** *n.* An oreophasine curassow.—**m. damson,** *n.* The bitter damson. See DAMSON.—**m. dew,** *n.* Illicitly distilled whisky: so called from being very commonly made among the mountains.—**m. ebony,** *n. Bot.* A small tropical tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), yielding a dark, ebony-like wood and a bark used medicinally and for tanning and dyeing.—**m. finch,** *n.* The brambling. **bram′ble-finch″**:.—**m. flax,** *n.* **1.** Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). **2.** Asbestos or asbestos cloth.—**m. fringe,** *n. Bot.* The climbing fumitory (*Adlumia cirrhosa*).—**m. goat,** *n.* The Rocky Mountain goat.—**m. green,** *n.* Same as MOUNTAIN-PRIDE.—**m. hawk,** *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] A buzzard (*Rupornis unicinctus*).—**m. heath,** *n.* A low shrubby plant (*Bryanthus taxifolius*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with obtuse, linear leaves and heath-like flowers. It is found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and northward.—**m. holly,** *n.* A much-branched shrub (*Nemopanthes Canadensis*) of the holly family (*Ilicineæ*), with dry, red berries.—**m. hummer,** *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Oreotrochilus*) of great altitudes.—**m. laurel,** *n.* **1.** In the eastern United States, the low laurel or calico-bush (*Kalmia latifolia*). See illus. under LAUREL. **2.** On the Pacific coast, the California laurel.—**m. laver,** *n.* A gelatinous alga of the genus *Palmella*, consisting of a roundish, slightly lobed, reddish frond growing on mountain-sides.—**m. leather,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of asbestos.—**m. licorice,** *n.* A European clover (*Trifolium alpinum*) whose roots have the sugary flavor of licorice.—**m. linnet,** *n.* The twite.—**m. lion,** *n.* See LION.—**m. magpie,** *n.* **1.** The green woodpecker. **2.** The European gray shrike.—**m. mahogany,** *n.* **1.** The sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). **2.** A Californian tree (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*).—**m. man,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A trapper.—**m. manchineel,** *n.* See POISONWOOD.—**m. meal,** *n.* Same as BERGMEHL, 1.—**m. milk,** *n.* A very soft, spongy variety of calcite.—**m. mint,** *n.* Any one of various species of *Pycnanthemum*, perennial upright North-American herbs of a pungent mint-like flavor, with dense whorls of whitish or purplish flowers and the floral leaves often whitened. Called also *basil*.—**m. nymph,** *n.* A humming-bird (*Oreonympha nobilis*) of the Peruvian highlands.—**m. oyster,** *n.* [Humorous.] The testicles of a sheep, as an article of food; lamb-fry.—**m. partridge** or **quail,** *n.* An odontophorine bird (*Oreortyx pictus*) of the western United States, with a long crest of two plumes.—**m. pheasant,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruffed grouse.—**m. pine,** *n.* **1.** A large tree (*Pinus monticola*) of the Pacific United States, closely allied to and resembling the white pine (*P. Strobus*) of the Atlantic States, having its glaucous green leaves, 3 to 4 inches long, in fives, and a white close-grained wood. **2.** The Mugho pine (*Pinus Mughus*) of central Europe.—**m. plover,** *n.* A ring-plover (*Ægialites montana*) of western North America.—**m. pride,** *n. Bot.* Same as MAY-POLE, 3. **m. green:**.—**m. range.** **1.** Loosely, same as MOUNTAIN CHAIN. **2.** Strictly, one of the component portions of a mountain chain, formed by a single orogenic movement (monogenetic).—**m. rat,** *n.* The pack-rat.—**m. rice,** *n.* **1.** An awnless upland variety of rice (*Oryza sativa*) grown on comparatively dry ground with little or no irrigation on the Himalayas, in Cochin-China, and various parts of Europe and America. **2.** Any one of various grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*: an American name.—**m. rimu,** *n.* A weak straggling shrub (*Dacrydium laxifolium*) of New Zealand, a congener of the imou-pine, with prostrate stems 3 to 12 inches long: interesting as being perhaps the smallest plant of the pine family (*Coniferæ*).—**m. rose,** *n.* A hardy climber (*Rosa alpina*) from the mountains of Europe. Called also *alpine* or *Boursault rose*.—**m. sandwort,** *n.* A densely tufted alpine or subalpine sandwort (*Arenaria Græniandica*) of the northeastern United States and northward, with erect filiform few-flowered stems.—**m. sheep,** *n.* The bighorn.—**m. soap,** *n.* Same as ROCK-SOAP.—**m. sorrel,** *n.* A low, nearly stemless perennial (*Oxyria reniformis*) growing on the summits of the White Mountains and northward. It has long-petioled kidney-shaped radical leaves tasting like those of the sorrel-dock, and of the same family.—**m. sparrow,** *n.* The tree-sparrow.—**m. spinach,** *n.* The Old World garden orach (*Atriplex hortensis*), often used as spinach.—**m. sweet,** *n.* New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*).—**m. system,** same as MOUNTAIN CHAIN.—**m. tallow,** *n.* Same as HATCHETTITE.—**m. tea,** *n. Bot.* The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*).—**m. tobacco,** *n.* A European species of *Arnica* (*A. montana*), with powerfully acrid roots and leaves, which are used medicinally.—**m. wind,** *n. Meteor.* A breeze or wind that ascends a hill or mountain during the hot part of the day: opposed to *valley-wind*, which descends at night.—**m. willow,** *n.* The tea-leaved willow (*Salix phylicifolia*) of Europe, a low shrub found also in moist ravines of the White and Green Mountains of the United States.—**m. witch,** *n.* [Jamaica.] A ground-pigeon (*Geotrygon sylvatica*).—**m. wood,** *n.* Same as ASBESTOS.—**The M.,** a name given to the ultra-revolutionary party of the French National Assembly or Convention in 1793, from their occupying the highest seats in the Chamber.—**to make a m. out of a molehill,** to imagine a trifling difficulty to be an insuperable obstacle.

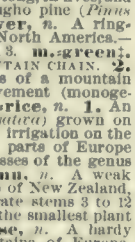

The Mountain-tobacco (*Arnica montana*).

Derivatives:—**moun′tained,** *a.* **1.** Piled or heaped up like a mountain. **2.** Covered with or abounding in mountains.—**moun′tain-ward,** *adv.* Toward or in the direction of a mountain or mountains.

moun″tain-eer′, *maun″tṇ-ir′, vi.* To adopt the habits of a mountaineer; especially, to climb and travel among mountains for pleasure or exercise.

—**moun″tain-eer′ing,** *n.*

moun″tain-eer′, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a mountainous country or district; hence, a boorish person.

> Where, through the sacred rays of chastity,
> No savage fierce, bandit, or *mountaineer*,
> Will dare to soil her virgin purity. MILTON *Comus* l. 426.

2. One who travels among or climbs mountains for pleasure or exercise; one skilled in mountain-climbing. [< OF. *montanier*, < LL. *montanarius*, mountaineer, < L. *montana;* see MOUNTAIN.] **moun′tain-er†.**

moun′tain-et†, *n.* A little mountain.

moun′tain-ous, *maun′tṇ-us, a.* **1.** Full of or abounding in mountains.

> Dwelling in a *mountainous* district, they were a nation of freebooters. H. G. LIDDELL *Rome* bk. v, ch. 38, p. 417. [H. '70.]

2. Resembling a mountain in size or appearance; as, *mountainous* waves. **3†.** Inhabiting mountains. [< OF. *montaigneux*, < LL. *montaniosus*, < L. *montana;* see MOUNTAIN.]

—**moun′tain-ous-ness,** *n.*

moun′tain-side″, *maun′tṇ-said″, n.* The side or slope of a mountain.

mount′ance†, *n.* Amount. **mount′aunce†.**

mount′ant†, *a.* Raised; high.

mount′e-bank, *maunt′ē-bank, v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cheat; swindle; gull. **2.** To introduce by deception. **II.** *i.* To play the mountebank: with *it*.

mount′e-bank, *n.* **1.** A vender of quack medicines at fairs and other public gatherings, who usually mounts a platform or wagon, and draws attention to his goods and promised cures by haranguing the crowd, or by some juggling or other performance.

> A fig therefore for such shepherds, such physic, and such physicians, who, like other *mountebanks*, with great gravity and elaborate harangues, put off their pills to the people, who are never the better for them.
> BERKELEY *Works, Alciphron* in vol. ii, dial. v, p. 77. [R. P. '20.]

2. Hence, any boastful pretender; a charlatan. **3.** The short-tailed African kite (*Helotarsus ecaudatus*), which has a tumbling flight. [< It. *montambanco*, < *montar' in banco; montare*, mount (< LL. *monto;* see MOUNT, *v.*): *in* (< L. *in*), on; *banco*, bench, < LL. *bancus*, < MHG. *banc*, bench.]

—**mount′e-bank″er-y,** *n.* The practise of a mountebank. **mount′e-bank″ing†.**—**mount′e-bank″ish,** *a.*—**mount′e-bank″ism,** *n.* The state or quality of being a mountebank.

mount′ed, *maunt′ed, pa.* **1.** Elevated on or equipped with horses; as, *mounted* infantry; *mounted* police. **2.** Raised upon a support, running-gear, ornamental background, holder, or the like; as, a *mounted* telescope, gun, drawing, or jewel. **3.** Equipped or furnished with suitable requisites; as, a well-*mounted* play. **4.** Attached to a backing, as a photograph. **5.** Having framework or other parts of a different material from the rest; as, a silver-*mounted* pistol; a gold-*mounted* harness. **6.** *Her.* Raised upon steps; as, a *mounted* cross.

—**mounted work,** metal-work, as silverware, in which the ornaments are soldered on.

mount′e-nance†, *n.* Amount. **mount′e-naunce†.**

mount′er, *maunt′er, n.* **1.** One who mounts, in any sense of the word. **2†.** A mounted animal; mount.

mount′ing, *maunt′ing, a. Her.* Rising: said of beasts of chase when represented rampant.—**mount′ing-ly,** *adv.* By ascending; in a rising manner.

mount′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rising, climbing, or ascending; elevation; specifically, getting on horseback.

> And there was *mounting* in hot haste.
> BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 25.

2. That by means of which anything is prepared for use, preservation, examination, exhibition, or ornament; equipment; embellishment. Specifically: (1) *Textile.* The preparation or making ready of a loom for weaving. (2) A gun-carriage and tackle. (3) Ornamentation and trimmings, as of firearms or of harness. (4) *pl.* Harness-trimmings; harness-furniture. **3.** The act or art of preparing for use, etc.; as, the *mounting* of the guns goes on rapidly. **4.** The act or art of setting up in a lifelike manner; as, the *mounting* of stuffed animals.

—**mount′ing-block″,** *n.* A horse-block.—**m. stand,** *n.* A table with fixtures for mounting microscopic objects.

mount′let†, *n.* A small mountain.

moun′ture†, *n.* **1.** A riding-horse; mount. **2.** A mounting. **3.** A throne.

mount′y†, *n.* The rise of a hawk into the air after prey.

mount′ee†; mount′let.

mourn[1], *mōrn, v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grieve or sorrow for; lament; deplore; bewail.

> The patriot Aristides went into exile praying the gods that nothing might befall his native city which should cause those that had procured his banishment to *mourn* his absence.
> P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 6, p. 229. [G. & CO. '88.]

2. To contain, express, or convey grief for; utter in a lamenting tone or manner.

> And as she read, her sweet voice floating through
> The open casement seemed to *mourn* me an adieu.
> JEAN INGELOW *Four Bridges* st. 55.

II. *i.* **1.** To express grief or sorrow; grieve; bemoan.

> Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands *mourn!*
> BURNS *Man was Made to Mourn* st. 7.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; put on the appearance of woe. [< AS. *murnan*, mourn.]

Synonyms: see BEWAIL.—**Prepositions:** *for* or *over*.

—**mourn**†, *a.* Mournful.—**mourn**†, *n.* Sorrow.

mourn[2]†, *vt.* To have the glanders.

mourn′er, *mōrn′ėr, n.* **1.** One who mourns; specifically, one who attends a funeral, either out of respect or affection or for pay.

> In the same year [1732] died dear, simple-minded Gay, who found in Pope a sincere *mourner*, and an elegant elegiast.
> G. GILFILLAN in Pope's *Works* vol. i, p. 18. [J. N. '56.]

2. Anything connected with or symbolical of mourning; specifically, in architecture, a statue in a mourning attitude, as in a niche at an altar-tomb; a weeper.

mourn′ful, *mōrn′ful, a.* **1.** Indicating or expressing grief; as, *mournful* music; a *mournful* voice. **2.** Oppressed with grief; sorrowful; as, a *mournful* widow. **3.** Exciting sorrow; lamentable; deplorable; funereal; as, a *mournful* disaster.

> It is a *mournful* thing to have no home,
> To wear a shroud of loneliness on earth.
> SARAH M. B. PIATT *Home Again* st. 1.

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL; PITIFUL.

—**mourn′ful-wid″ow,** *n.* Same as MOURNING-BRIDE.

—**mourn′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mourn′ful-ness,** *n.*

mourn′ing, *mōrn′ing, pa.* Relating to or expressive of mourning for the dead; as, a *mourning* hatband.

> And wrap his limbs in *mourning* weeds.
> W. HAMILTON *Braes of Yarrow* st. 9.

—**mourn′ing-ly,** *adv.*

mourn′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. **2.** The symbols or outward manifestation of grief, as the use of symbolical colors in dress, the draping of buildings or doors, and the half-masting of flags. In dress, the symbols vary in different countries. In America and Europe black is the prevailing color, and it is displayed in dress and in the bordering of stationery, visiting-cards, and handkerchiefs.

> She was already out of *mourning*, for she said nobody here could tell how long she had been a widow.
> FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter xiv, p. 48. [BELL '90.]

[< AS. *murnung*, < *murnan*, mourn.] **moorn′ing†.**

Synonyms: see GRIEF.

Compounds, etc.:—**deep mourning,** lusterless black outer garments with crape adjuncts or crape effects, and the interruption of social intercourse, amusements, etc.—**half m.,** see HALF-MOURNING.—**mourn′ing-bride″,** *n.* An ornamental cultivated herb (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) of the teazel family (*Dipsaceæ*), with pinnatifid leaves and flattened heads of usually dark-purple flowers. Called also *sweet scabious* or *scabish*, *mourning-widow*, and *mournful-widow*.—**m. cloak,** *n.* A butterfly, the Camberwell beauty.—**m. dove,** *n.* A pigeon, the Carolina turtle-dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), common in North America and famous for its plaintive note.—**m. piece,** *n.* A picture or design intended as a memorial of a dead person.—**m. stuff,** a lusterless black dress-fabric, particularly adapted for mourning garments or for trimmings thereof.—**m. warbler,** *n.* An American ground-warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*), olive above, yellow below, with an ash-gray head, and the breast black usually mixed with ashy, as though the bird wore crape.—**m. widow,** *n. Bot.* Same as MOURNING-BRIDE.

mourn′some, *mōrn′sum, a.* [Rare.] Mournful.

mouse, *mauz, v.* [MOUSED; MOUS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hunt for by patient and careful search, as a cat hunts mice. **2.** To apply mousing to (a hook). See MOUSING, 2. **3.** To rend as a cat does a mouse.

II. *i.* **1.** To hunt for or catch mice. **2.** To hunt cautiously and slyly, as a cat hunts mice. **3.** To go about inquisitively and with deliberation; prowl.

> Hawthorne . . . liked on Sunday to *mouse* about among the books, and there are few volumes in his room that he has not handled or read.
> J. T. FIELDS *Yesterdays with Authors* ch. 3, p. 54. [O. & CO. '72.]

mouse, *maus, n.* [MICE, *mais, pl.*] **1.** A small muroid or murine rodent; specifically, the common house-mouse (*Mus musculus*), originally of India, now found throughout the world. **2.** One of various animals like or likened to the above; as, a fitter-*mouse* (a bat) or shrew-*mouse*. **3.** Part of a hind leg of beef adjoining the round. **mouse′-but″tock‡; mouse′-piece″‡.** See illus. under BEEF. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A ball or other swelling worked on a rope. (2) A mousing. **5.** *Carp.* A perpendicular sliding weight, as a sash-weight. **6.** A match for firing a cannon or a mine. **7.** A small round cushion formerly used by women to puff out the hair. See RAT. **8.** [Slang.] A lump or discolored bruise, especially under the eye, caused by a blow; a black eye.

> Clap a slice o' raw beefsteak on to that *mouse* o' yours 'n' 't'll take down the swellin'. HOLMES *Professor* p. 353. [H. M. & CO.]

9. A term of endearment.

> *Kath.:* A light heart lives long.
> *Ros.:* What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?
> SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc. 2.

[< AS. *mūs*.]

Compounds, etc.:—**mouse′-bird″,** *n.* **1.** An African colioid bird with a conical bill, long median tail-feathers, and soft plumage. **2.** A whidah-bird (genus *Vidua*).—**m. color,** *n.* The color of a mouse; a shade of blackish or bluish gray.—**m. colored,** *a.*—**m. deer,** *n.* A chevrotain, especially *Tragulus memmina*.—**m. dun,** *n.* Of a dun color shading into ash-color.—**mouse′fish″,** *n.* A frogfish or antennariid, especially *Pterophryne histrio*.—**m. galago,** *n.* A small West-African galagonine lemur (*Galago murinus*).—**m. hawk,** *n.* **1.** A hawk that devours mice. **2.** A hawk-owl.—**m. hole,** *n.* A passageway made or used by a mouse; hence, any small hole or retreat.—**m. hound,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A weasel.—**m. hunt,** *n.* **1.** A hunt after mice. **2†.** A mouser.—**mouse′kin,** *n.* A young or small mouse.—**m. lemur,** *n.* A small long-tailed galagonine lemur (genus *Chirogaleus*) of Madagascar.—**m. owl,** *n.* The short-eared owl.—**m. sight,** *n.* Near-sightedness.

A Mouse-bird (*Colius colius*). 1/5

a, the pamprodactylous foot (natural size).

mouse′-ear″, *maus′-ir′, n.* Any one of various plants, so called from the resemblance of their short, soft, oval leaves to the ear of a mouse. Specifically: (1) The forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) and other species of the same genus. (2) A species of everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*). (3) A European hawkweed (*Hieracium Pilosella*). (4) A chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

—**mouse′-ear chickweed.** **1.** Same as MOUSE-EAR (4). **2.** *Cerastium viscosum.*—**m. ear cress,** thale-cress (*Sisymbrium Thalianum*).

mous′er, *mauz′ėr, n.* **1.** An animal that catches mice; especially, a cat: as, Tabby is a good *mouser*. **2.** Hence, a person who goes about stealthily and pryingly like a cat after mice.

mous′er-y, *maus′ėr-i, n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A resort or breeding-place of mice.

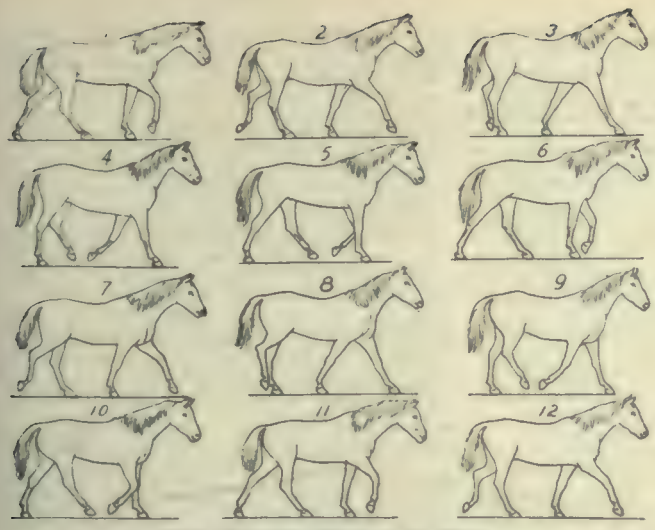

Some Consecutive Phases of the Walk.

In the execution of a single complete stride there is a recurrence of phase 1 in phase 11. Phase 12 is virtually a repetition of phase 2.

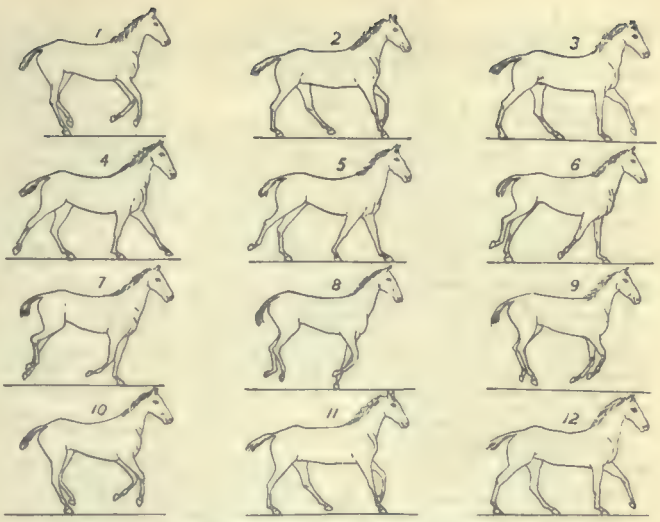

Some Consecutive Phases of the Canter.

With a virtual repetition of phase 1 in phase 10, a complete stride is executed. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following.

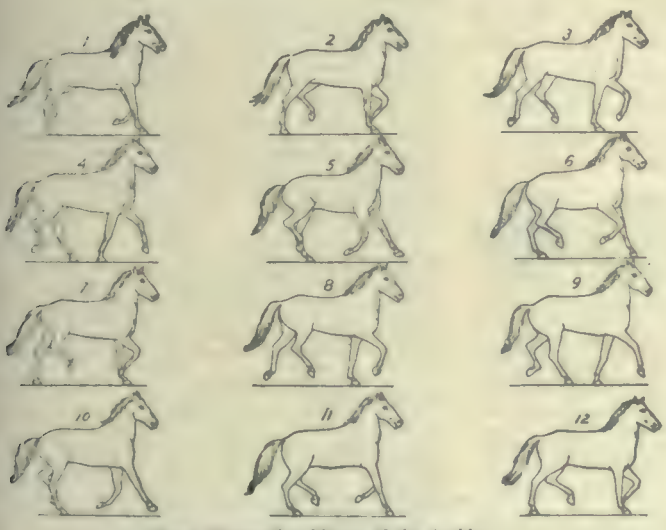

Some Consecutive Phases of the Amble.

The stride beginning with 1 is completed by a phase that occurs between phases 10 and 11. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following

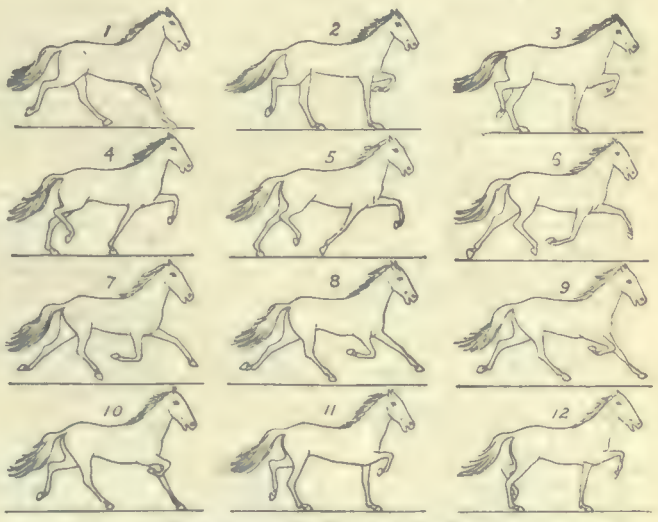

Some Consecutive Phases of the Trot.

Figures 1 to 10 are phases of one-half of a complete stride of a trotter going at a high rate of speed; the full round movement is completed in 10 additional phases, of which 11 and 12 are the first two. The time-intervals are identical throughout.

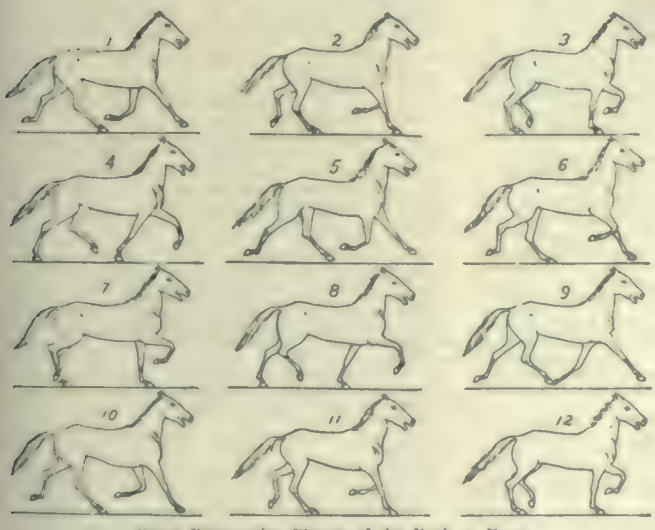

Some Consecutive Phases of the Rack or Pace.

In the execution of a single complete stride there is a practical recurrence of phase 2 in phase 10. Phases 11 and 12 are parts of the stride following.

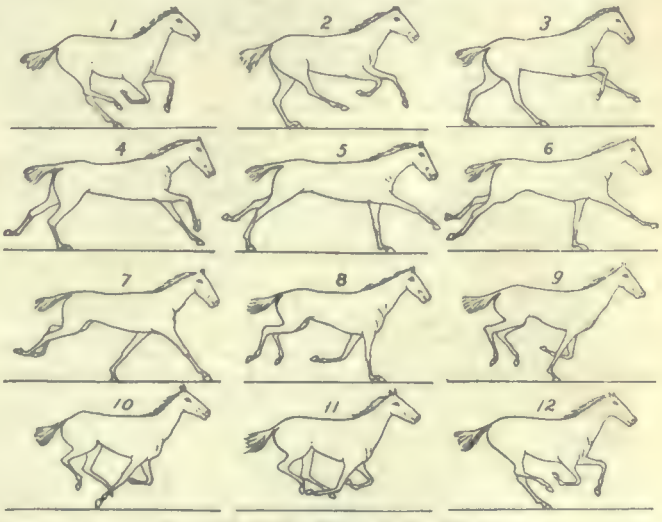

Some Consecutive Phases of the Gallop.

A complete stride of a thoroughbred horse, as photographed while galloping at a high rate of speed, is illustrated by phases 1 to 12.

REGULAR PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE.

Prepared under the editorial supervision of Eadweard Muybridge, and after photographs by him.

mouse'tail", mous'tēl', *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), especially *M. minimus*; so called from its slender spike.

mouse'trap", mous'-trap', *vt.* To catch as in a mouse-trap.

mouse'trap", *n.* A trap for catching mice.

—**mouse-trap problem**, a mathematical problem of which the object is to name the one of a circle of objects which will be left on counting the objects continuously and throwing out one at a certain number and its successive multiples.

mous'ie, mous'i, *n.* [Scot.] A diminutive of MOUSE.

mous'ing, mouz'ing, *pa.* Given to catching mice; hence, figuratively, prowling; inquisitive.

He was short and slender, . . . and had a peering, *mousing* expression about his keen black eyes. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 8, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

mous'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of hunting or catching mice. **2.** *Naut.* A lashing or shackle passed around the shank and point of a hook, to prevent its spreading or unhooking. **3.** *Mech.* The ratchet-movement of a loom.—**mous'ing-hook"**, *n.* *Naut.* A hook having a mousing.

mou'sle†, *vt.* To rumple; play with roughly. **mou'zle**†.

mous"que-taire', mūs'ke-tār', *n.* [F.] **1.** A musketeer. **2.** A women's cloth cloak, trimmed with ribbons and having large buttons: in fashion about 1855. **3**†. A women's linen turn-over collar worn about 1850.

—**mousquetaire glove**, a long-armed glove for women's wear, like a military glove.

mous"se-line', mūˈse-līn', *C.* (mūs-līn', *J.*; mūs'lin', *W.*), *n.* **1.** Fine French muslin. **2.** A thin glass blown so as to imitate patterns in lace, as for claret-glasses. Called also *mousseline-glass*, *muslin-glass*. [F.; see MUSLIN.]

—**mous"se-line'-de-laine'**, *n.* An untwilled many-colored printed woolen dress-fabric. Called also *muslin-de-laine*.

mous-tache', **mous-tached'**. See MUSTACHE, etc.

mous'tre†, *n.* A pattern.

mous'y, maus'i, *C.* (mauz'i, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Infested with mice. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a mouse; having the color or smell of a mouse. **3.** [Eng.] *Art.* Exhibiting weakness of detail or want of strength; as, a *mousy* cut.

mout, mūt, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To diminish.

mout, maut, *n.* [Dial.] Molt.

mou'tan, mū'tan, *n.* An ornamental shrubby species of peony (*Pæonia Moutan*) from northern China, with the disk enlarged into a cup enveloping the carpels; the tree-peony. [< Chin. *meu-tang*, king of flowers.]

mout'er, mūt'er, *n.* [Scot.] A miller's toll.

mouth, mouth, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To use the mouth in action upon; champ, chew, or roll in the mouth; seize, caress, or fondle with the mouth; mumble; as, the lion lay *mouthing* his prey. **2.** Hence, to enunciate in an unnatural, loud, or constrained manner; as, to *mouth* one's words.

The rough captain, while he *mouthed* The huge, enormous oath. POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. vii, l. 648.

3. To reproach; insult. **4.** [Rare.] To make mouths at.

II. *i.* **1.** To enunciate in a loud voice or in a forced or constrained manner; speak affectedly; hence, to vociferate; cry.

I'll . . . *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 3.

2. To distort the mouth; grimace, as for expressing emotion or by way of insult.

The faces of men he knew, rendered hideous by jibing and *mouthing*. DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* ch. 3, p. 46. [D. F. & CO.]

3. [Rare.] To kiss; as, to *mouth* with one.

—**mouth'er**, *n.*

mouth, mouth, *n.* **1.** The orifice at which food is taken into the body; the entrance to the alimentary canal; in the higher animals, the opening between the lips at the lower part of the face. Specifically: (1) The exterior parts or lips; as, he was struck on the *mouth*. (2) The cavity between the lips and throat; as, to put a piece of bread into one's *mouth*.

There is much expression in the eye; but for the generous and frank, the tender and true, the dimpling delight and darling solicitude, commend us to the *mouth*.
S. S. COX *Why we Laugh* ch. 5, p. 106. [H. '76.]

2. The orifice or entry to a cavity or organ; as, the *mouth* of the womb. **3.** Anything resembling a mouth in its adaptation to receiving and swallowing, discharging or disgorging, or seizing with the jaws. Specifically: (1) That part of a stream where its waters are discharged. (2) The entrance to a harbor. (3) The opening for discharge in the muzzle of a firearm.

Countries . . . we cannot part with though they were to demand it at the cannon's *mouth*.
FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 1, p. 3. [S. '88.]

(4) The slit in an organ-pipe, from which the wind passes against the lip. (5) The edge of the opening in a flute, against which the performer's breath is directed. (6) A furnace-opening; especially, in metallurgy, (*a*) one through which the furnace is charged with ore, etc., or (*b*) one through which the melted metal flows. (7) *Fort.* (*a*) The wide part of an embrasure. (*b*) That part of a trench farthest from the place besieged. (8) The space or opening between the jaws of a vise. (9) The slot through which the bit of a plane projects.

4. The human mouth in its vocal capacity as the channel of speech, news, or testimony; as, to send by word of *mouth*; the story is in every one's *mouth*. **5.** A wry face; grimace. **6.** Same as MOUTHPIECE. **7.** The cross-bar of a bridle-bit. **8.** Cry; voice. [< AS. *mūth*, mouth.] **mowthe**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**mouth'blow"er**, *n.* A blowpipe. —**m.-foot**, *n.* A maxilliped or foot-jaw. —**m.-footed**, *a.* —**m.-friend**, *n.* A friend only by profession; one who is not a true friend, though professing friendship. —**m.-gage**, *n.* A saddlers' gage for measuring a horse's mouth to determine the size, etc., of a bit.—**m.-glass**, *n.* A small mirror used by dentists for examining teeth. —**m.-honor**, *n.* An insincere expression of esteem or respect.—**m.-made**, *a.* Made by verbal profession only; insincere.—**m.-organ**, *n.* **1.** A harmonica; also, a set of Pan's pipes. **2.** A mouth-part.—**m.-part**, *n.* An organ or part entering into the formation of the mouth, as in insects and crustaceans.—**m.-pipe**, *n.* **1.** A pipe serving as a mouthpiece. **2.** An organ-pipe having a lip; a flue-pipe.—**m.-plate**, *n.* *Echin.* One of the plates next the mouth of a starfish.—**to be born with a silver spoon in one's m.**, to be born in luxury, or to luck or wealth.—**to give m.**, to yelp; cry: said of hunting-dogs. —**to give m. to**, to utter; announce; express.—**to make a m.**, to make a wry face, as in derision; pout sneeringly. —**to shoot off one's m.** [Slang], to talk loudly, blusteringly, and boastingly; especially, to speak thus on a subject one knows little about; talk for talking's sake.—**to take the bread out of one's m.**, to deprive one of the means of livelihood

—**mouth'a-bl(e**, *a.* Easily uttered and of good sound.—**mouth'er**, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer.—**mouth'less**, *a.* Having no mouth; astomatous.—**mouth'y**, *a.* Garrulous; loquacious; ranting.

mouthed, mautht, *C.* (maudhd, *W. Wr.*) (XIII). *pa.* Having a mouth: used in composition, to denote a characteristic of the mouth or of speech; as, a hard-*mouthed* horse; a foul-*mouthed* man.

mouth'ful, mouth'ful, *n.* **1.** As much as can be or is usually put into the mouth at one time.

Deep-plunging Cows their rustling feast enjoy,
And snatch sweet *mouthfuls* from the passing boy.
BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* st. 3.

2. A small quantity; little bit: sometimes used in depreciation.

Paris would not make a *mouthful* of him.
ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 2, p. 33. [O. & CO. '77.]

mouth'ing, mudh'ing. **I.** *pa.* Characterized by loudness and affectation in speech; ranting.

Much of the political verse is written in a *mouthing* manner.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 10, p. 354. [O. & CO. '76.]

II. *n.* Loud and affected speech; rant.

He began with quaint parallels and empty *mouthing*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 44. [A. '80.]

mouth'ing-ma-chine", maudh'ing-ma-shīn', *n.* A machine for shaping the mouths of tin cans.

mouth'piece", mauth'pis', *n.* **1.** That part of any instrument, tool, etc., in the use of which the mouth is employed, or that is applied to or held in the mouth, as in the case of wind-instruments, pipes, cigar-holders, telephones, phonographs, and certain tools.

The longest, straightest, pipes in all the East,
With amber *mouth-pieces* as clear as air.
R. M. MILNES *The Kiosk* pt. ii, st. 3.

2. The mouth of a spout or pipe when made separately or so as to project. **3.** One who speaks for or on behalf of others.

The priest was . . . brought down to be the simple *mouthpiece* of the congregation.
GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 1, p. 227. [H. '78.]

mouth'root", mauth'rūt', *n.* Goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*). Its roots are sometimes used for the cure of a sore mouth. See COPTIS.

mout'it, mūt'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Mouted; nibbled away.

mou-ton', mū-ten', *n.* A gold coin of 70 grains, current in France in the 14th century. See COIN. [OF., < OF. (and F.) *mouton;* see MUTTON. From the lamb on the obverse.]

A Mouton of King John of France, 1358. 1/2

mouz, mouz'er. Mouse, etc. PHIL. SOC.

mou'zah, mū'zä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A village and its vicinage.

mov'a-bl, -ness. Movable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

mov'a-ble, mūv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved in any way, as from one place, position, or posture to another; susceptible of transposition; as, *movable* property; *movable* type.

The Chinese writing, from its enormous diversity of characters, is not well suited to printing by *movable* types.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 7, p. 180. [A. '81.]

2. Capable of being moved in respect of time; recurring at varying intervals; as, *movable* feasts. **3.** [Archaic.] Capricious; changeable. **move'a-ble**‡.

Synonyms: see MOBILE.

—**mov"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **mov'a-ble-ness**‡.—**mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

mov'a-ble, *n.* Anything that can be moved; especially, anything that may be readily moved or is adapted for moving. Specifically: (1) An article of house-furniture of a movable nature. (2) Personal property, as distinguished from real or fixed property; chattels personal.

The English technical term for this class is chattels; that of the modern jurisprudence . . . is *movables*.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. iii, ch. 2, § 781, p. 456. [A. '64.]

moe'va-ble†.—**mov'a-bled**†, *a.* Furnished.

mov'al, mūv'al, *n.* Removal; movement.

move, mūv, *v.* [MOVED; MOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; set in motion; impel; specifically, as in chess and similar games, to change the position of (a piece) according to the rules of the game; as, a horse *moves* a cart; to *move* furniture.

Labour does not flow so quickly from pursuit to pursuit, for man is not so easily *moved* as money. W. BAGEHOT *Postulates of Eng. Polit. Econ.* pt. i, p. 35. [G. P. P. '85.]

2. To incite to an action, as by persuasion or representation; cause to act; influence; prompt; as, he was *moved* to help. **3.** To stir to deep feeling; excite the sympathies or emotions of; touch pathetically; as, he was greatly *moved* by the story.

Never . . . can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum full and running over with the lustiest life, have *moved* one heart, as it must *move* all who look upon it now, a ruin.
DICKENS *Pictures from Italy, Rome* p. 121. [E. & L. '86.]

4. To offer for consideration or determination; propose; especially, in a deliberative body, to offer or submit for formal action; as, to *move* the consideration of a question. **5.** To cause to operate, as the bowels. **6**†. To call upon for aid; address oneself to.

II. *i.* **1.** To change place or posture: in animate beings, by conscious effort; pass or go in any manner or direction, and at any rate of speed, from any place or part of space to another; as, the earth *moves* on its axis; animals *move* by creeping, walking, swimming, or flying; the column *moved* forward.

Jeremy Taylor has said that Jesus *moved* among the despised of humanity like sunshine, which falls among foul things without being itself defiled.
J. A. BROADUS *Jesus of Nazareth* lect. 1, p. 24. [A. & S. '90.]

2. To take action; begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter. **3.** To change one's residence; remove, as from one house or city to another; as, to *move* into the country. **4.** To change the place of a piece, as in a game of chess or draughts. **5.** To make progress or advance; specifically, to progress in a certain manner; as, "he *moves* a god (*i. e.*, as a god), resistless"; she *moves* with grace. **6.** *Mus.* To progress from one pitch to another: said of a voice or voice-part. **7.** [Colloq.] To bow in salutation. [< OF. *mover*, < L. *moveo*, move.] **mevet**; **moevet**; **mofet**; **moovet**†.

Synonyms: see ACTUATE; CONCERN; CONVEY; INFLUENCE.

move, *n.* **1.** The act of moving; change in position; movement. **2.** An act in the carrying out of a plan; a step toward an object. **3.** In chess, checkers, or the like, the changing of the place of a piece, or the right to make such change; as, a wise *move;* whose *move* is it?

Synonyms: see MOTION.

—**on the move**, moving; traveling: itinerant.

It does not follow from such arguments as these that civilization is always *on the move*, or that its movement is always progress.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 18. [A. '81.]

—**the m.** (*Checkers*), the power to force one's opponent into a confined place, owing to one's superior position on the board.

Having *the move* does not mean having the first move. . . . The second player really has *the move*, but it is of no advantage to him so early in the game. During the game *the move* is sometimes with one and sometimes with the other side. CHAMPLIN AND BOSTWICK *Games and Sports* p. 158. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

—**to get a m. on one** [Slang], to hasten one's steps.—**to make a m.** **1.** To take some action. **2.** To move a piece in a game.

move'a-bl(e, -ness, etc. Same as MOVABLE, etc.

move'less, mūv'les, *a.* Without motion; immovable.

—**move'less-ness**, *n.*

move'ment, mūv'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of changing place or of moving in any way; any change of position; transference from place to place; as, the *movement* of a ship; *movement* of merchandise; *movement* of an army. **2.** One of a series of motions, or the whole series, in the performance of a process of nature; as, the *movements* of the tides; the *movements* of sap; the *movements* of a horse. See AMBLE, CANTER, GALLOP, PACE, TROT, WALK, and the plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, on preceding page. See illus. under DOG.

The anatomy and physiology of locomotion, and of the hand, the vocal apparatus, and the like, had long been studied and often figured, but it remained for instantaneous photography, in the hands of Eadweard Muybridge and others, to reveal a series of unexpected and almost incredible attitudes in the action of the horse and other animals. The Japanese artists, as if with different organs of vision from ours, had long since caught the remarkable attitudes of animals in motion, especially of birds, and their subtle vision has been verified by photography. The results are important in their scientific aspect, but if adopted too literally in art (which should give ideal appearance rather than scientific literalism) the effect may be painfully ludicrous.

3. A series of actions or incidents tending toward some end; as, the antislavery *movement;* the temperance *movement*.

The strength of the reformation lay entirely in its being a *movement* towards purity of practice.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 6, p. 264. [W. & S. '60.]

4. In literature, action or incident; as, the *movement* of a story or a drama. **5.** *Com.* Activity in a market; also, change of value; as, an upward *movement* in stocks. **6.** *Mech.* A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing a motion; as, the *movement* of a watch; a gear-and-rack *movement*.

Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces, which expose the whole *movement*.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Behavior* p. 141. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

7. *Mus.* (1) The pace or speed at which a piece or section of music sounds best: described by the words *moderato, allegretto, andante*, etc. (2) One of the sections of a larger work, as a suite or symphony. See TEMPO. **8.** *Physiol.* The act of defecating; an alvine discharge. [OF., < LL. *movimentum*, < L. *moveo*, move.]

Synonyms: see ACT; DRIFT; MOTION.

—**Geneva movement**, a wheel-gearing, common in Swiss watches, astronomical instruments, etc., which prevents the turning of a pinion beyond a certain point: useful in preventing overwinding.—**move'ment-cure"**, *n.* Same as KINESITHERAPY.—**Oxford m.**, a movement in the Anglican Church toward High-church principles, advocated at the University of Oxford in the *Tracts for the Times* (1833-'41).

mo'vent, mō'vent. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Moving. **II.** *n.* That which moves anything. [< L. *movent(-s)*, ppr. of *moveo*, move.]

mov'er, mūv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which gives motion or impels to action.

Mover of all things! where art thou!
LAMARTINE *Hymn* tr. by Whittier, st. 10.

2. One who or that which moves.

He's a splendid *mover*, but look how he is tearing at his bit.
H. SMART *A False Start* ch. 33, p. 308. [A. '88.]

3. The proposer of a question for deliberative action.

In support of these resolutions the *mover* made a speech in which he showed a readiness to carry out in action . . . the doctrines they contained. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, p. 696. [A. '56.]

Synonyms: see AGENT.

—**prime mover.** **1.** An original or most potent cause or force; that which is most effective or important in an undertaking. **2.** That which is, or is regarded as, an original or natural mechanical or physical power, as muscular force, attraction, electricity; a natural agency. **3.** A motive-power machine or engine; specifically, in a power-distributing system, the motor that drives the others.

mov'er-ess†, *n.* A female mover.

mov'ing, mūv'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing to move; impelling to act; influencing; instigating; persuading.

She was still the *moving* spirit, the chief conductor of the establishment. WILLIAM CARLETON *Irish Peasantry, An Irish Oath* in vol. ii, p. 38. [W. L. & CO.]

2. Exciting the susceptibilities; affecting; pathetic; touching.

Beauty in distress is an object that carries in it something inexpressibly *moving*. DR. BROME *Spectator* Feb. 15, 1711-'12.

Synonyms: see PITIFUL.

—**mov'ing-plant"**, *n.* Same as TELEGRAPH-PLANT.

—**mov'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**mov'ing-ness**, *n.*

mov'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of moving; movement; motion. **2.** Change, especially the change of one's residence.

mow[1], mō, *v.* [MOWED; MOWN; MOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down, as grain or grass, with a scythe, mowing-machine, or other sharp implement; hence, to cut off or down in general; as, to *mow* grass.

I see, with flashing scythe of fire, The prairie harvest *mown*.
WHITTIER *On Receiving an Eagle's Quill* st. 4.

2. To cut grass from; as, to *mow* a lawn.

A scythe-sweep, and a scythe-sweep, We *mow* the dale together.
ALLINGHAM *The Mowers* st. 2.

3. To cut down rapidly or indiscriminately, like grass; as, to *mow* down whole ranks of soldiers.

II. *i.* **1.** To cut grass or (sometimes) grain; use a scythe or mowing-machine. **2.** To perform the business of mowing; cut and make grass into hay; gather a crop of grass. [< AS. *māwan*, mow.]

—**mow'land**", *n.* [Local, U. S.] Meadow-land.—**mow'lot**, *n.* [Local.] A field of grass; meadow.—**mow'yard**, *n.* A stackyard; rickyard.

mow², mau, *vt.* To store or place in a mow, as hay.

mow³, mō, *C.* (mau, *S.*² *W. Yr.*; mū, *S.*¹) (XIII), *vi.* To make faces; pucker the mouth; pout the lips; mock; mouth. **mowe**†.

The grotesque faces carved in high relief in the cedar ceiling . . . seemed to mope and *mow* at me.
IRVING *Alhambra, Mysterious Chamber* p. 100. [G. P. P. '78.]

mow⁴†, *vi.* To be able. **mowe**†.

mow¹, mau, *n.* **A** quantity of hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the compartment in which it is stored. [< AS. *mūha*, mow.]

mow², mō, *n.* **1.** A grimace. **2**†. A joke. [< F. *moue*, < MD. *mouwe*, protruded under lip.] **mowe**†.

mo-wa'na, mo-wä'na, *n.* [Afr.] The African baobab. See ADANSONIA.

mow'ns, *n.* Same as MIAS.

mow'burn", mau'bûrn", *vi.* To ferment while stored in a mow: said of hay or grain.

mowd, *pp.* Mowed. PHIL. SOC.

mow'die-wort", mau'di-wûrt', *n.* [Scot.] A mole.

mow'er¹, mō'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which mows; as, the *mowers* were weary; a lawn-*mower*. **2.** Specifically, a machine for cutting standing grass or other forage, consisting of a two-wheeled vehicle with a long toothed cutter-bar hung horizontally close to the ground: distinguished from a *reaper*, which is for cutting grain; a mowing-machine. Compare HARVESTER.

mow'er², mau'ėr, *n.* One who puts away hay, etc., in a mow.

mow'er³, mō'ėr, *n.* One who makes mows or grimaces.

mow'ing¹, mō'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting grass. **2.** Land from which grass is cut; meadow-land.

—**mow'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** A mower (for grass). See MOWER¹, 2. **2.** Loosely, a reaper.

A Mowing-machine.
c, crank-wheel for driving the knife; *f*, finger-bar; *i*, internal gear; *l*, lifting-lever; *bw*, leading-wheel; *t*, track-clearer.

mow'ing², mau'ing, *n.* The process of putting hay, etc., in a mow.

mow'ing³, mō'ing, *n.* The act of making mows or grimaces.

mow'ing⁴†, *n.* Ability.

mowl, mōl. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *v.* To knead. **II.** *n.* Mold.

mowle†, *vi.* To become moldy.

mown, mōn, *pp.* Cut down, as by mowing.

mow'yer, mō'yėr, *n.* **1.** Local, [U. S.] The sickle-billed curlew. **2**†. One who mows.

mox'a, mox'a, *n.* [Chin. & Jap.] **1.** A cottony material for cauterizing, prepared in China and Japan from certain species of *Artemisia*, especially *A. Mora*, *A. Chamæmis*, etc.; also, any one of these plants. **2.** A substance for similar use obtained from other sources, as from the fungus amadou (*Polyporus fomentarius*), etc. **3.** *Surg.* A cylinder or cone of cotton-wool placed on the skin and fired at the top for purposes of cauterization; also, the operation of thus cauterizing.

—**galvanic moxa**, moxa performed by an electrically incandescent wire.

mox"i-bus'tion, mox'i-bus'chun, *n.* *Surg.* Cauterization by means of moxa.

moy, moi, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, equal to about 150 pounds. [< OF. *moye*, a measure, < L. *modius*, measure.]

moy'a, moi'a, *n.* [S. Am.] *Geol.* Volcanic mud, sometimes carbonaceous. Called also *mud-lava*: applied chiefly to such exudations in South America.

moy'e-naw, moi'ę-nô, *n.* *Fort.* A small flat bastion in the middle of an excessively long curtain. [< F. *moyen*, < L. *medianus*, middle, < *medius*, middle.]

moy-enne'†, *n.* An early form of cannon about 10 feet long.

moyle†, *vt.* To defile.

moy'sty†, *a.* New: said of ale. **moy'ste**†.

moy'ther, *v.* Same as MOIDER.

mo"zam-bique', mō'zam-bīc', *n.* An open dress-fabric having a warp composed of double cotton threads, and a soft, fleecy woolen filling. [< *Mozambique*.]

Moz-ar'ab, mōz-ar'ab, *C.* (mez'a-rab, *W.*), *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of one of those Christian congregations in Spain that maintained their religion, with some modifications, after the Moslem conquest: so called in ridicule. [< Sp. *Mozárabe*, < Ar. *Mostareb*, < *te 'arrab*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab.] **Muz-ar'ab**†.

—**Moz-ar'a-bic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs. **Moz"a-ra'bi-an**†. **Mozarabic liturgy**, the Latin ritual of the early Christian church in Spain, in general agreement with that of the Council of Toledo: recently adopted by the "Church of Jesus," an offshoot of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mexico.

Mo-zart'i-an, mō-zärt'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, a famous musical composer (1756–'91), or his compositions, characterized by classic purity of style and masterly harmony and instrumentation. **Mo-zart'e-an**†.

mo-zet'ta, mo-zet'ta, *C.* (mo-zet'ta, *W.*), *n.* A cape having a hood hanging from the back, worn by various dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. [< It. *mozzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short.]

mo'zing, mō'zing, *n.* The raising of nap on cloth, as in a gig-mill.

mu, *i* mū, mū *or* mû, *n.* [Gr.] The twelfth letter in the Greek alphabet (M, μ): equivalent to English *m*.

mu'a-ble†, *a.* Movable.

mub'ble-fub"bles†, *n. pl.* [Slang.] The blues; low spirits. **mub'le-fub"les**†.

muc. See MUCO-.

muc-am'id, *i* minc-am'id, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$) formed by the action of ammonium hydroxid on mucic ether. [< MUC- + AMID, AMIDE.]

mu'cate, miū'kēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of mucic acid.

mu'ce-din, miū'se-din, *C.* (miu-sē'din, *W.*) (XIII), *n.* A yellowish-white amorphous compound contained in the gluten of wheat, rye, etc. Called also *mucin* and *vegetable casein*. [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus, < L. *mucus*, mucus.] **mu'ce-dine**‡.

Mu"ce-di-na'ce-æ, miu'se-di-nē'se-ī *or* mū'ce-di-ng'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An artificial family of fungi founded on conidial stages and containing many form-genera of unknown relationships. In recent years some of these (as *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and species of *Botrytis*) have been referred to their proper place in the natural classification. [< LL. *mucedo*; see MUCEDIN.] **Mu"ce-din'e-æ**‡.—**mu"ce-di-na'ceous**, *a.*—**mu"ce-din'e-ous**, *a.*

mu-ced'i-nous, miu-sed'i-nus, *a.* Resembling or of the character of mildew or mold.

much, much, *vt.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** To make much of; stroke caressingly; coax. **2.** To increase; make much.

much, *a.* **1.** Great in quantity or amount; long in duration; as, *much* money; *much* time.

It has been well said that two requisites for a pleasant tour are 'a little too little time, and a little too *much* money.'
S. M. H. DAVIS *Norway Nights* ch. 3, p. 54. [F. H. & H. '87.]

2. [Archaic.] Many in number; as, *much* people.

A nameless city in a distant sea, . . .
Thronged with *much* people clad in ancient guise.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Wanderers* prol., l. 19.

3†. Large; also, high in rank. [< AS. *micel*, much.]

mochel; **much'el**†; **much'ell**†.

—**much of a muchness** [Colloq.], about the same thing.—**too m. for one** [Colloq.], more than a match or sufficiency for one.

—**much'ly**, *adv.* [Obs. or Slang.]—**much'ness**, *n.* The state of being much; greatness.

much, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; great deal: an indefinite amount.

We hear *much* of love to God, Christ spoke *much* of love to man. We make a great deal of peace with heaven, Christ made *much* of peace on earth. DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 21. [J. F. '90.]

2. An uncommon or wonderful thing; something remarkable. **much'el**†; **much'ell**†.

much, *adv.* **1.** In a great degree; largely; greatly; far.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be *much* used till they are seasoned. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 6, p. 154. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. For the most part; nearly.

The Roman Empire, toward the latter part of the fourth century, was in *much* the same condition as the Chinese or the Turkish Empire in our own days.
KINGSLEY *Roman and Teuton* lect. ii, p. 17. [MACM. '89.]

3†. Very; extremely. [< AS. *micel*, < *micel*, a., much.]

much'el†.

—**not so much as**, not even.

much'e-rus, *n.* Same as MOCHRAS.

much'et-er†, *n.* Muckender. **much'it-er**†.

much'what"†, *adv.* Nearly. **II.** *n.* Same as MUCH, *n.*

muci-. Derived from Latin *mucus*, mucus: a combining form.—**mu'cic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from mucus, as gum, etc.—**mucic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_{10}O_8$), isomeric with saccharic acid, formed by the oxidation of milk-sugar, galactose, mellitose, dulcite, gum arabic, gum tragacanth, and plant-mucus, with dilute nitric acid.—**mu'cid**, *a.* Slimy; moldy; mucilaginous. **mu'cid-ous**‡ [Rare].—**mu'cid-ness**, *n.*—**mu-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing mucus; muciparous. **mu-cif'ic**.—**mu'ci-form**, *a.* *Med.* Resembling mucus.—**mu'ci-gen**, *n.* *Physiol.* A compound formed in the cells of the mucous membrane and similar glands, from which mucin is obtained. **mu-cin'o-gen**‡.—**mu-cig'e-nous**, *a.* *Med.* **1.** Mucous membrane. **2.** Resembling mucin.—**mu-cip'a-rous**, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus or mucin.—**mu-ci'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.—**mu-civ'o-rous**, *a.* Feeding upon plant-juices; as, *mucivorous* flies.—**mu'ci-vore**, *n.*

mu'ci-lage, miū'si-lēj, *n.* **1.** A gummy or slimy substance obtained from the seeds, bark, or roots of various plants by infusion in water; a solution of vegetable gum or mucus in water, especially when intended or adapted for use in sticking together pieces of paper, etc. **2**†. Moldiness. [F., < LL. *mucilago*, moldy juice, < L. *mucus*, be moldy, < *mucus*, mucus.]

—**mu'ci-lage-ca-nal"**, *n.* *Bot.* A canal or passage that becomes specialized as a mucilage-secreting part.—**m.-cell**, *n.* *Bot.* A specialized cell in which mucilage is produced, either by changes in the cell-contents or by the disorganization of a portion of the cell-wall.—**m.-slit**, *n.* *Bot.* A slit or opening on the lower surface of the thallus in certain mosses, leading to a special mucilage-cavity.

mu"ci-lag'i-nous, miū'si-laj'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like mucilage; soft, slimy, and viscid.

The largarines with their garments more or less bespattered with grape juice, move slowly about in their mauve-coloured *mucilaginous* bath in a listless kind of way.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port* ch. 3, p. 52. [W. L. & CO. '80.]

2. Producing mucilage; muciparous, as glands.

—**mucilaginous sheath** (*Bot.*), a sheath or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algæ, especially those found in fresh water.

—**mu"ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'cin, miū'sin, *n.* *Physiol.* An alkaline glutinous fluid secreted by mucous membranes, as the respiratory, genito-urinary, digestive, and other passages of animal bodies. [< L. *mucus*, mucus.] **mu'cine**‡.

—**mu-cin'o-gen**, *n.* Same as MUCIGEN.—**mu'cin-oid**, *a.* Resembling mucin.—**mu'cin-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to mucin.

muck, muc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fertilize with manure. **2.** To remove manure from. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To toil; work hard. [< Ice. *mykja*, < *myki*, dung.]

muck, *a.* Of the nature of muck; mucky.

muck¹, *n.* **1.** Moist manure; decomposed vegetable matter mixed with animal dung; hence, manure in general. **2.** Vegetable mold commonly combined with earth; as, swamp-*muck*.

Peat or swamp *muck* is humus resulting from decayed vegetable matter in bogs and marshes. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 3, p. 155. [O. J. CO. '79.]

3. A nasty mess; anything offensive and vile. **4.** Money: said in contempt. [< Ice. *myki*, dung.]

—**muck'-bar"**, *n.* *Metal.* Rough bar iron made by only one passage through the rolls.—**m.-fork**, *n.* A fork for manure; dung-fork.—**m.-midden**, *n.* [Scot.] A muckpile or dung-heap.—**m.-pit**, *n.* A pit for muck.—**m.-rolls**, *n. pl.* The first pair of rolls in a rolling-mill.—**m.-sweat**, *n.* *Med.* **1.** An abnormally profuse sweating. **2.** A pimply eruption on children, due to want of cleanliness.—**m.-thrift**, *n.* A miser.—**m.-train**, *n.* A set of muck-rolls.—**m.-worm**, *n.* The larva of a scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus relictus*) common under dung-heaps in the United States.—**muck'worm"**, *n.* A miser.

muck², *n.* A frenzied murderous rush: only in the phrase *to run a muck*; a mistake arising from the belief that the adverb *amuck* was a noun preceded by the indefinite article *a*. See AMUCK.

Thy waiters running *mucks* at every bell.
BYRON *Don Juan* can. 10, st. 69.

muck'en-der†, *n.* A handkerchief carried at the girdle. **mock'a-dour**†; **muck'in-der**†.

muck'er, muk'ėr, *v.* **1.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To make a mess or failure of any undertaking. **2.** To be slovenly or untidy. **II**†. *t.* To hoard, as money. **muck're**†.

muck'er¹, *n.* **1.** A stable-cleaner. **2.** [Slang.] A rough, low, dirty fellow.

muck'er², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heavy fall in the mud.

muck'er³, *n.* [G.] A gloomy, cantîng person; specifically [M-], in Germany, one of a religious sect (1810-'39) accused of leading immoral lives.

muck'er-er†, *n.* A miserly person; a niggard.

muck'i-bus, muk'i-bus, *a.* [Slang.] Half-drunken; maudlin.

muck'i-ness, muk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being mucky; foulness; dirtiness.

muck'in-togs, muk'in-togz, *n.* [Vulgar.] A mackintosh: a corruption. **muck'ing-togs**‡.

muck'ite, muc'kit, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow transparent to translucent resin ($C_{20}H_{32}O_3$), found originally in the coal-beds of Neudorf, Moravia. [< Herr *Muck*, its discoverer.]

muck'le, muc'l, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as MICKLE.

muck'le-ham"mer, muc'l-ham'ėr, *n.* A scaling- or spalling-hammer. See HAMMER.

muck'na, muk'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A tuskless male elephant.

mucks, mux, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Filth; mux.

mucks'y, mux'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Sticky; dirty; muxy.

muck'y, muk'i, *vt.* [MUCK'IED; MUCK'Y-ING.] [Prov. Eng.] To smirch; soil.

muck'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling muck; foul; sticky; nasty. **mok'y**†.

muco-, muc-. Derived from Latin *mucus*, mucus: combining forms. See also MUCI-.—**mu'co-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** A tumor containing mucus. **2.** Dropsical distention of the lacrimal passages.—**mu"co-der'mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin and the mucous membrane.—**mu"co-en"te-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.—**mu"co-pu'ru-lent**, *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to or consisting of both mucus and pus; as, a *mucopurulent* discharge.—**mu'co-pus"**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid, mucopurulent product in which the mucus contains very numerous white blood-corpuscles.—**mu"co-se'rous**, *a.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to or consisting of both mucus and serum; as, a *mucoserous* discharge.

mu'coid, miū'coid, *a.* Resembling mucus. [< MUC- + -OID.]—**mucoid degeneration**, a gradual softening of a part until it assumes the consistence of mucus; mucous degeneration.—**m. tumor**, a soft, elastic, jelly-like tumor; myxoma.

mu'co-nate, miū'co-nēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of muconic acid.

mu-con'ic, miu-con'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from mucic acid.

—**muconic acid**, a white, crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_4$) obtained by adding silver oxid to a hot solution of one of the bromin derivatives of adipic acid.

mu'cor, miū'cėr, *n.* **1.** Animal mucus. **2.** The condition of being moldy; moldiness. **3.** [M-] *Bot.* A genus of fungi (typical genus of the family *Mucoraceæ* or *Mucorini*) having sporangia of one sort only, zygospores borne on branches of the mycelium or on sporangial branches, and suspensors without appendages: common molds on various decaying substances. [L., < *muceo*; see MUCILAGE.]

mu-co'sa, miu-cō'sa, *n.* A mucous membrane. [< L. *mucosus*; see MUCOUS.]

mu-cos'i-ty, miu-cos'i-ti, *n.* **1.** A fluid substance containing or resembling mucus. **2.** Mucousness.

mu-co"so-sac'cha-rin, miu-cō'so-sac'a-rin, *a.* Composed of or containing both mucilage and sugar. [< L. *mucosus* (see MUCOUS) + SACCHARIN.]

mu'cous, miū'cus, *a.* **1.** Secreting mucus or a similar slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling mucus; viscous; slimy; gummy; as, *mucous* matter. [< L. *mucosus*, < *mucus*, mucus.] **mu'cose**‡.

—**mucous membrane**, a membrane secreting or producing mucus, that lines passages and cavities communicating with the exterior, as the alimentary canal, air-passages, and secretory ducts and receptacles.—**m. râle** (*Med.*), the respiratory sound produced by the air passing through bronchial mucus in breathing.

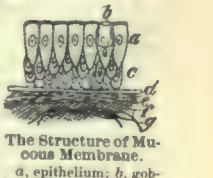

The Structure of Mucous Membrane.
a, epithelium; *b*, goblet-cell; *c*, subepithelial layer; *d*, basement membrane; *e*, muscularis mucosæ; *f*, submucosa; *g*, blood-vessels.

—**mu'cous-ness**, *n.* Mucous state or quality.

mu'cro, miū'crō, *n.* [MU'CRO-NES, *pl.*] A small, sharp process or part, as of a feather, etc.; a spine. Specifically: (1) *Entom.* The median posterior point of the epigastrium of an insect when differentiated by elevation. See illus. under ONTECTED. (2) *Bot.* A short, straight, stiff, and sharp point, as of a leaf or petal. [L., sharp point.] **mu"cro-na'tion**‡.

mu'cro-nate, miū'cro-nēt *or* -nąt, *a.* Ending abruptly in a short, sharp point or spine; tipped with a mucro; as, a *mucronate* shell or leaf. [< L. *mucronatus*, < *mucro*, sharp point.] **mu'cro-na"ted**‡; **mu"cro-nif'er-ous**‡.

—**mu'cro-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**mu-cron'u-late**, *a.* Minutely mucronate. **mu-cron'u-la-tous**‡.

mu'cro-nule, miū'cro-niūl, *n.* A very small mucro.

mu'cu-lent†, *a.* Resembling mucus; slimy; viscid; glairy.

mu'cus, miū'cus, *n.* [L.] **1.** A specific viscid substance secreted by the mucous membranes; animal mucilage. **2.** Some other viscid animal substance, as that secreted by the lateral line in fishes or the synovial fluid. **3.** A gummy adhesive substance found in plants, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

mu'cus-in, miū'cus-in, *n.* *Chem.* Same as MUCIN. **mu'cus-ine**‡.

mu'cyl-ine, miū'sil-in, *n.* A sizing for woolen yarn, consisting of stearin, soap, glycerin, and zinc sulfate. [< MUCILAGE + -YL.]

mud, mud, *v.* [MUD'DED; MUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bury in mud; soil or cover with mud. **2.** To make muddy or turbid; muddify. **II.** *i.* To burrow in mud, like the eel.

mud, mud, *n.* Moistened earth or earthy matter; mire: when clayey, sometimes used as plaster; as, the chinks of the cabin were stopped with *mud*; a *mud* hovel. [< M.G. *mudde*, mud.]

Compounds: —**mud'-bass"**, *n.* A centrarchoid fish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the eastern United States. —**mud'-bath**, *n.* A bath of mud connected with some mineral springs, in which patients afflicted with rheumatism are immersed up to the neck. —**mud'-bit**, *n.* A well-boring tool suitable for work in clay. —**mud'-cat**, *n.* A large catfish (*Pilodictis olivaris*) of the bottoms of the Mississippi valley. —**mud'-cone**, *n.* Same as MUD-VOLCANO, 2. —**mud'-crab**, *n.* A cancroid crab of the genus *Panopeus*. —**mud'-cracks**, *n. pl.* *Geol.* Irregular cracks intersecting the surface of dried mud, or the same more or less filled and hardened into rock (fossil mud-cracks). —**mud'-dab**, *n.* The winter flounder (*Pleuronectes americanus*). —**mud'-dauber**, *n.* A sphegid wasp, as of the genus *Pelopœus*, that forms cells of mud. They place spiders, caterpillars, and the like in the cells to serve as food for the larvæ. **dirt-dauber**‡. —**mud'-devil**, *n.* A hellbender. —**mud'-dipper**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. —**mud'-drag**, *n.* A dredge for clearing the bottom of rivers or harbors. Compare HEDGEHOG, 5. **mud-dredge**‡. —**mud'-drum**, *n.* A drum-shaped receptacle on a steam-boiler for collecting the earthy matters deposited in the water. —**mud'-eel**, *n.* **1.** A sirenoid amphibian without posterior limbs that buries itself in the mud, especially *Siren lacertina* of the southern United States. **2.** An eel frequenting muddy waters. —**mud'-flat**, *n.* A low level expanse of muddy alluvial ground. —**mud'-frog**, *n.* A European frog (*Pelobates fuscus*). —**mud'-guard**, *n.* **1.** A guard placed over the wheel of a vehicle, to protect from splashing by mud. **2.** The dashboard of a carriage or sleigh. —**mud'-hen**, *n.* **1.** The clapper-rail. **2.** The American coot. **3.** The Florida gallinule. **4.** [Loca], Eng.] An edible clam (genus *Tapes*), the hen. **pep'per-clam**‡. —**mud'-hole**, *n.* **1.** A pit or depression filled with mud. **2.** [Whalers' Slang, California.] A salt-water lagoon where whales are captured. **3.** An opening through which to discharge mud from the bottom of a boiler. —**mud'-hook**, *n.* [Slang.] A small anchor. —**mud'-lark**, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] One who cleans streets or sewers, or who seeks for valuables in the mud at ebb-tide. **2.** A street-child; gamin. **3.** A pipit (genus *Anthus*). —**mud'-lava**, *n.* Same as MOYA. —**mud'-lump**, *n.* One of numerous mud-discharging cones dotting the shallows at the mouth of the Mississippi: upheaved from lower clays by pressure of surface deposits. —**mud'-marks**, *n. pl.* *Geol.* The hardened flowings of mud over a smooth surface, or the same petrified (fossil mud-marks). —**mud'-minnow**, *n.* A small carnivorous umbrood fish living in the mud of sluggish streams and ponds, especially the North-American *Umbra limi*. —**mud'-pike**, *n.* The saury. —**mud'-plantain**, *n.* Any species of *Heteranthera*, of the pickerel-weed family (*Pontederiaceæ*), especially *H. reniformis*, a prostrate or floating herb with round kidney-shaped leaves and white or pale-blue flowers, growing in mud or shallow water in the middle and central States of the United States. —**mud'-plug**, *n.* A screw-plug for closing a mud-hole in a steam-boiler. —**mud'-puppy**, *n.* A proteoid amphibian with bushy persistent external gills, especially *Necturus maculatus*, of the eastern United States. —**mud'-rake**, *n.* [Local.] A long-handled rake for gathering clams, etc. —**mud'-ring**, *n.* A metal ring between an outer and an inner fire-box wall, at their lower edges, and serving as a distance-piece. —**mud'-scow**, *n.* A flatboat for carrying mud, usually that brought up by a dredge. Called also *mud-boat*. —**mud'-shad**, *n.* The gizzard-shad. See illus. under GIZZARD-SHAD. —**mud'-snipe**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American woodcock. —**mud'-sucker**, *n.* **1.** A bird that probes the mud for food, as many shore-birds. **2.** A sucker or catostomid. —**mud'-swallow**, *n.* [U. S.] The cliff-swallow. —**mud'-teal**, *n.* The greenwing. —**mud'-turtle**, *n.* A fresh-water turtle, especially *Chrysemys picta*, common in the eastern United States. **mud-tortoise**‡. —**mud'-valve**, *n.* A valve, as at the bottom of a boiler, through which to discharge mud. —**mud'-volcano**, *n.* **1.** A conical hill of mud, from which material is ejected, generally cold, by and with various gases. The usual quiet emissions are interrupted at times by violent discharges, sometimes with columns of flame. Called also *salse*, *air-volcano*, and *macculuba*. **2.** A hollow cone in a volcanic region, from which mud (of volcanic ashes) is violently ejected by jets of steam and hot water. Called also *mud-cone*. —**mud'-walled**, *a.* Having a wall constructed with mud instead of mortar; also, having walls of dried mud, adobe, or turf. —**mud'-wasp**, *n.* A mud-dauber. —**mud'-wheel**, *n.* *Brickmaking.* A wheel by which clay is thoroughly worked with water; a tempering-wheel. —**mud'-worm**, *n.* A worm living in mud along the seashore; a limivorous worm.

mu-dar', *n.* Same as MADAR.

mu-dar'in, mu-där'in, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter principle extracted from the madar-root and used in the East Indies as a medicine. [< MUDAR, MADAR.] **mu-dar'-line**‡.

mud'di-fy, mud'i-fai, *vt.* To make muddy.

mud'di-ly, mud'i-li, *adv.* In a muddy or turbid manner; hence, confusedly.

mud'di-ness, mud'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being muddy; turbidness due to mud or other sediment; as, *muddiness* of a river, of wine, etc. **2.** Obscurity or dulness of mind; confusion of ideas.

mud'dle, mud'l, *v.* [MUD'DLED; MUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make foul, muddy, or turbid; roil; as, to *muddle* water. **2.** To confuse or becloud, especially with or as with drink; stupefy; as, to *muddle* one's brain.

No man can hope to *muddle* others without first *muddling* himself. HOWELLS in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '91, p. 481.

3. To spend fruitlessly or needlessly; waste: generally with *away*; as, to *muddle away* one's fortune or opportunities. **4.** To make a muddle or mess of; mix up; as, he hopelessly *muddled* the matter. **5.** To mix; as, to *muddle* coffee.

II. *i.* **1.** To become muddy or dirty. **2.** To act confusedly, especially from drink. [Freq. of MUD, *v.*]

mud'dle, *n.* **1.** A muddy or dirty condition; filthiness. **2.** [Colloq.] A mixed or confused condition of the mind or of anything; a mess.

Commissioners of insolvency say that the books of nine bankrupts out of ten are found to be in a *muddle*,—kept without plan or method. MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 12, p. 167. [S. C. G. '73.]

3. [Local, U. S.] A fishermen's dish made by stewing fish with fried pork and adding biscuits or crackers.

mud'dle-head", mud'l-hed", *n.* A person of dull wit; blockhead. —**mud'dle-head"ed**, *a.* Having the head muddled or confused; stupid. —**mud'dle-head"ed-ness**, *n.*

mud'dler, mud'lər, *n.* **1.** One who muddles. **2.** A stick used for mixing liquids.

mud'dy, mud'i, *vt.* [MUD'DIED; MUD'DY-ING.] **1.** To make dirty; befoul with mud. **2.** Hence, to obscure mentally; confuse; muddle; as, to *muddy* the question.

mud'dy, *a.* [MUD'DI-ER; MUD'DI-EST.] **1.** Bespattered with mud; abounding in mud; turbid; hence, clouded; dull; as, *muddy* boots; *muddy* roads; *muddy* water; a *muddy* complexion.

The noblest streams grow *muddy* with self-consciousness. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. xv, p. 263. [E. P. D. '90.]

2. Consisting of mud; earthy; hence, gross; impure. **3.** Lacking in perspicacity; mentally confused; stupid; dull; as, a *muddy* discourse.

Synonyms: see FOUL; OBSCURE.

—**mud'dy-brained"**, *a.* Stupid; dull-witted. —**m.-headed**‡. —**mud'dy-brest"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover. —**m.-mettled**, *a.* Sluggish; lacking spirit. —**mud'dy-ing**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A method of fishing in which the mud of bayous is stirred up, and disturbed fish are speared or netted as they rise to the surface.

mud'fish", mud'fish", *n.* A fish that inhabits the mud. Specifically: (1) The bowfin. See illus. under BOWFIN. (2) A mud-minnow. (3) A gobiid (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) common on the California coast. (4) A lepidosirenid. (5) The common killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*). (6) The European ionch. (7) The Australian barramunda. (8) [New Zealand.] A galaxiid (*Neochanna apoda*).

mu-dir', *n.* Same as MOODIR.

mud'l, *v.* & *n.* Muddle. PHIL. Soc.

mud'sill", mud'sil", *n.* **1.** The foundation timber of a structure placed directly on the ground. **2.** [U. S.] A person of low social state or condition.

mud'stone", mud'stōn", *n.* *Geol.* A gray, fine-grained, sandy, feebly consolidated shale that readily decomposes into mud, especially of the Ludlow beds, England.

mud'wort", mud'wŭrt", *n.* A minute annual (*Limosella aquatica*) of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), growing in the mud, usually near the seashore, with a single small white or purplish flower on a stem bearing linear leaves in dense clusters. **mud'weed"**‡.

muet, *vi.* To molt; mew.

Muel-le'ri-an, *a.* Same as MÜLLERIAN.

Muel"le-ri'i-dæ, etc. Same as MULLERIIDÆ, etc.

mu-er'mo, mū-er'mō, *n.* [Chile.] A very large evergreen Chilean tree (*Eucryphia cordifolia*), of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*) according to Bentham, and of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*) according to Hooker. The Chileans value its wood very highly for oars and rudders. Called also *ulmo*.

mu-ez'zin, miu-ez'in, *n.* [Ar.] A public crier, in Mohammedan countries, who calls the faithful to prayer at the appointed hours, generally from the minaret of a large mosque, but from the side of the ordinary mosques in Asia. **mou-ez'zin**‡; **mu-ed'din**‡.

muf, **muf'l**, **muf'ld**, **muft**. Muff, etc. PHIL. Soc.

muff, muf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform (some act) clumsily; fail in, from awkwardness; specifically, in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) in attempting a catch. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To mumble in speaking; speak indistinctly.

II. *i.* To act bunglingly; blunder.

muff[1], *n.* **1.** A covering into which the hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm: usually cylindrical and of fur, used formerly by both sexes, but since the 17th century by women only. **2.** A cylinder of glass before it is flattened out. **3.** A coupler to fasten tubes together end to end. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The whitethroat. [< D. *mof*, < MHG. *mouwe*, a wide sleeve.]

muff[2], *n.* **1.** A bungling action; specifically, in ball-playing, a failure to catch the ball when it comes into a player's hands. **2.** [Colloq.] A stupid fellow; a dolt.

They looked upon me as a *muff*, a milksop, and a prig, and felt the greatest contempt for me. DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. ii, p. 106. [H.]

[Cp. D. *mof*, clown.]

muf'fet, muf'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whitethroat; muff.

muf"fe-tee', muf'ę-tī', *n.* A very small muff worn over the wrist; a wristlet.

muf'fin, muf'in, *n.* **1.** A light spongy cake for breakfast or tea, usually flat, thick, and round, eaten hot with butter. **2.** A small earthen plate. **3.** [Colloq.] A young man who is attentive to a young woman in society. **4.** [Humorous.] A poor ball-player; one who muffs habitually. [< MUFF[1], *n.* Def. 4 < MUFF[2], *n.*]

—**muff'in-cap"**, *n.* A round flat cap for men. —**m.-man**, *n.* A maker or seller of muffins. —**m.-ring**, *n.* A metallic ring in which to bake muffins.

muf"fin-eer', muf'in-ir', *n.* **1.** A dish used for keeping muffins hot. **2.** A metal cruet with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins.

muff'ish, muf'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Dull-witted; awkward.

muf'fle[1], muf'l, *vt.* [MUF'FLED; MUF'FLING.] **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal; cover up with wraps; as, to *muffle* the face. **2.** To prevent from seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wrapping up the head; blindfold; make silent. **3.** To deaden the sound of, as by wraps; as, *muffled* drums or oars.

In a round, deep, sonorous voice, *muffled* for the occasion, like the knocker. DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 1, p. 3. [C. & H.]

muf'fle[2], *vi.* [MUF'FLED; MUF'FLING.] To speak indistinctly; mumble. [< D. *moffelen*, mumble, freq. of *muffen*, dote.]

muf'fle[1], *n.* **1.** Something used for smothering or deadening sound, as by wrapping or covering; as, a *muffle* for a drum, oar, or bell. **2.** A boxing-glove. **3.** *Ceram. & Metal.* An oven, generally of clay and half-cylindrical, used in such operations as do not require the direct action of heat; specifically, in assaying, such an oven used (1) in the processes of scorification, cupellation, etc. (see illus. under CUPELLATION); (2) in ceramics, for firing pottery specially decorated, as by painting or printing; (3) in tool-making, for heating steel. **4.** Same as MUFFLER (5). **5.** A pulley-block with many sheaves. **6**†. A muff for the hands. [< MD. *moffel*, kind of mitten, < LL. *muffula*, muff, < MHG. *mouwe*, wide sleeve.]

mou'fle‡.

—**muf'fle-fur"nace**, *n.* See FURNACE. —**m.-painting**, *n.* Decoration, as on china, which will not bear kiln-heat, but is fired in a muffle. It is of two kinds, hard and soft.

muf'fle[2], *n.* The thick naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant. [< F. *mufle*, < G. *muffel*, dog with large hanging lips.]

—**muf'fle-jaw"**, *n.* An American miller's-thumb.

muf'fler, muf'lər, *n.* Anything used for wrapping up or muffling. Specifically: (1) A scarf of wool or silk worn about the throat. (2) A device to render noiseless the escape of steam from a vacuum-brake, exhaust-pipe, or safety-valve. It consists of a box full of beads or shot, or of a spiral spring through the interstices of which the steam escapes, or some similar device. (3) A cushion in a musical instrument by which to soften or terminate a tone. (4) A mitten. (5) A handkerchief formerly worn by women to cover the lower part of the face.

muf'flin, muf'lin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A titmouse.

muf'flon, *n.* Same as MOUFLON.

muf'ti, muf'ti, *n.* **1.** An officer of courts in Turkey and India acting as interpreter of the Koran and expounder of the law.

The *mufti* with his subordinate associates is a high authority on questions of religion and laws. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. ii, period iv, ch. 3, p. 353. [I. & CO. '85.]

2. (1) [Anglo-Ind.] Citizens' dress worn by military or naval officers when off duty. (2) [Colloq., Brit.] Ordinary dress as distinguished from full dress or dress for state occasions. [< Ar. *muftī*, < *mu-* (formative) + *afti*, judge.] **muf'tee**†.

muf'ty, muf'ti, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whitethroat; muff.

mug, mug, *vi.* [MUGGED; MUG'GING.] [Slang, Eng.] To make faces; grimace.—**to mug up**, [Slang, Eng.] **1.** To paint the face. **2.** To cram for examination.

mug[1], *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup, whether of metal, earthenware, or glass; usually a cylindrical cup with a handle and no lip. **2.** That which is contained in a mug; as, a *mug* of cider. [Cp. Ir. *mugan*, Norw. *mugge*.]

—**mug'-house"**, *n.* An ale-house. —**mug'-hunter**, *n.* [Slang.] One who contests in games merely for the sake of the prizes, such as cups, etc.; applied contemptuously.

mug[2], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** The human face or mouth. **2.** A grimace; as, to make a *mug*. [Perhaps Gipsy, < Sans. *mukha*, face.]

mug[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fog; mist. H. *Dict.*

mu'ga, mū'gə, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Assam silkworm (*Antheræa assama*), to some extent domesticated, or its silk.

muget, *n.* A mugiloid mullet.

mug'gard, mug'ərd, *a.* Sullen; morose. [< MUG[2], *n.*]

mug'ger[1], mug'ər, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler of earthenware.

mug'ger[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] A small crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India and Ceylon with a very rugose snout. **mug'gar**‡.

mug'get[1], mug'et, *n.* Same as CHITTERLING, *n.*, 1.

mug'get[2], *n.* The lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*). See illus. under LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. [< F. *muguet*, perhaps < OF. *muge*, < L. *muscus*, musk.]

—**petty mugget**, yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*).

mug'gi-ness, mug'i-nes, *n.* The state of being muggy; sultriness, dampness, and closeness.

mug'gins, mug'inz, *vt.* In the game of muggins, to detect (a player) in the infringement of a rule of play and punish (him) for it.

mug'gins, *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* (1) A children's game in which the players turn up cards from piles laid back uppermost before them, endeavoring to build the cards in regular order, and to transfer them to one another according to the rules of the game, the object being to get rid of cards. (2) A similar game in which when two players expose cards that match, he who says "Muggins" first is privileged to give his card to the other. **2.** A player who is mugginsed. See MUGGINS, *v.* **3.** A game of dominoes in which the count is made by fives or multiples of five.

mug'gle†, *n.* A contest at drinking.

mug'gled, mug'ld, *a.* [Slang.] Pinchbeck; sham; cheap and useless: said of goods, especially smuggled goods.

Mug"gle-to'ni-an, mug'l-tō'ni-ən, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an ephemeral sect founded by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. They taught that the earth is self-originated, that the evil one became incarnate in Eve, that the Father suffered on the cross, that God has a human body, and that there is no Trinity.

mug'gling†, *n.* The practise of having muggles.

mug'gy, mug'i, *a.* [MUG'GI-ER; MUG'GI-EST.] **1.** Warm, moist, and close; sultry: said of the weather. **2.** Damp and moldy, as hay. Compare MUNGY. **mug'gish**‡.

Mu'ghal, *n.* Same as MOGUL.

mu'gi-ent†, *a.* Bellowing; lowing, as a cow.

—**mu'gi-en-cy**†, *n.*

Mu-gil'i-dæ, miu-jil'i-dī *or* mu-gil'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of percesocine fishes, especially those with 24 vertebræ and 2 distant dorsals, the first with 4 spines; mullets. **Mu'gil**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., mullet.]

—**mu'gi-lid**, *n.*—**mu'gi-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

mu'gil-i-form", miū'jil-i-fôrm", *a.* Having the form of a mullet; of or pertaining to the *Mugiliformes*.

Mu"gil-i-for'mes, miū'jil-i-fôr'miz *or* mū'gil-i-form'ēz, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes with abdominal ventrals, including *Mugilidæ*, *Atherinidæ*, and *Sphyrænidæ*. [< L. *mugil*, mullet, + *forma*, form.]

mugs, mugz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The Teeswater sheep. **muggs**‡.

mug'weed", mug'wēd", *n.* A British perennial bedstraw (*Galium cruciata*) with yellow flowers. Called also *crosswort* and *golden mugweed*. [Cp. F. *muguet*, MUGGET[2].]

mug'wort", mug'wŭrt", *n.* A tall perennial herb (*Artemisia vulgaris*), white with fine and close-pressed wool: somewhat naturalized in the United States from Europe. Called also *motherwort*. [< AS. *mugwyrt*, < *myeg*, midge, + *wyrt*, plant.] —**western mugwort**, *A. Ludoviciana*, found in the western United States.

mug'wump", mug'wump", *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To act as a mugwump.

mug'wump", *n.* **1.** *U. S. Politics.* A voter identified more particularly with one party but claiming the right to vote with another party; specifically, an adherent of the Republican party who in the Presidential election of 1884 opposed its nominee: first used opprobriously by opponents, but accepted by the body of persons so designated.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher took the field as a *Mugwump* in the presidential campaign of 1884. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 103, p. 566. [MACM. '88.]

2. [Local, U. S.] A conceited or self-consequential person: the origin of the political use. **3**†. A leader; a person of distinction or eminence; specifically, a chief among the Algonkian Indians: the original sense.

In Eliot's Bible, the word which means a great chief—such as Joshua, or Gideon, or Joab—is '*mugwump*.' FISKE *Beginnings of N. E.* ch. 5, p. 203. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< Algonkian *mugquomp*, chief.]

—**mug'wump"er-y**, *n.* [Slang.] The principles

or practises of a political mugwump. **mug'wump"-ism**. **mug-wump'i-an**, *a.*

Mu-ham'ma-dan, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

Mu-har'ram, mu-har'um, *n.* [Ar.] The first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed by the Shiahs as a period of lamentation in commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussin, the son of Ali. See CALENDAR. **Mo-har'ram**‡.

muh-tas'ib, mu-tas'ib, *n.* [Ar.] A public censor of morals in Moslem countries.

muir, mûr, *C. I.* mîr, *E. W.*), *n.* [Scot.] A moor; heath.

muir'burn", *n. Scots Law.* The offense of setting fire to the heather between April 11 and Nov. 1. — **m.-poot**, *n.* Scot. A young grouse.

muir'y, mûr'i, *a.* Scot. Heathy, as land; unproductive.

mu'jik, *n.* Same as MOUJIK.

muj-tah'id, muj-tē'id, *n.* [Ar.] One who strives after learning, the highest degree in divinity of the Moslems.

muk'tar, muk'tär, *n.* [Turk. A lesser governing official.

muk'ti, mük'ti, *n.* [Sans. Release from the bonds of existence; final beatitude, the highest goal of Hindu philosophy. It was sometimes called *Nirvâna*, a name adopted by the Buddhists as that of their summum bonum.

The right apprehension of truth, . . . which, if once acquired by the soul, confers upon it final emancipation, whether called *Mukti*, Moksha, . . . or Nirvana.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* lect. iii. p. 70. [W. H. A. '75.]

mu'ku-ey, mû'ku-ē, *n.* A touracou (*Schizorhis concolor*). **moo'choo-ey**‡.

mu-la'da, mu-lä'da, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A drove of mules. [W.]

mu-lat'to, mu-lat'ō, *n.* The offspring of a white person and a black person, especially when intermediate in color between the parents; also, the offspring of two such persons; loosely, any one having white and negro blood in nearly equal proportions. [< Sp. *mulato*, = *muleto*, dim. of *mulo* (< L. *mulus*), mule.]

— **mu-lat'to-ism**, *n.* The state or condition of being a mulatto. — **mu-lat'tress**, *n.* A female mulatto.

mul'ber"ry, mul'ber'i, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The berry-like or collective fruit of any tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the tree itself. **2.** A tree of some other genus, as the Indian mulberry. **3.** A morula. [< *mul-* (< AS. *mûr-* in *mûrberan*, mulberry-tree, < L. *morum*, < Gr. *moron*, mulberry) + BERRY[1], *n.*]

Phrases, etc.: — **black** or **common mulberry**, *Morus nigra*, with dark-red or blackish fruit: originally from Asia, now cultivated everywhere. — **French m.**, a shrub (*Callicarpa Americana*) of the verbena family (*Verbenaceæ*), 3 to 5 feet high, common in the southern United States, and often cultivated for ornament on account of the clusters of violet-colored berries. — **Indian m.**, *Morinda citrifolia*, of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*). — **mul'ber"ry-bird"**, *n.* The rose-colored pastor (*Pastor roseus*). — **m. calculus** (*Pathol.*), a dark-brown urinary calculus composed chiefly of calcium oxalate. — **m.-faced**, *a.* Having the face affected with blotches of a mulberry-color. — **m.-germ**, *n.* A morula. — **m.-juice**, *n.* The expressed juice of mulberries, sometimes used as a drink in febrile ailments. — **m.-mass**, *n.* A morula. — **m.-rash**, *n. Pathol.* A rose-red eruption appearing on the fifth to the seventh day of typhus fever. — **red m.**, *Morus rubra*, of the United States, with deep-red fruit resembling a blackberry. — **white m.**, *Morus alba*, a small tree with yellowish-white insipid fruit. A variety of this, a shrub (*M. alba*, var. *multicaulis*), is the famous Chinese mulberry, cultivated for its leaves as food for silkworms.

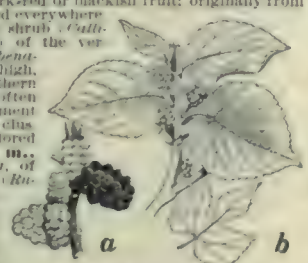

The Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*).
a, the fruit, *b*, a lobed leaf.

mulch, mulch, *vt.* To cover with mulch; as, to *mulch* plants or trees. **molsh**‡; **mulsh**‡.

mulch, *n.* Any loose material, as manure, straw, or earth, placed about the trunks or stalks of plants to protect their roots.

Latter of any kind placed around newly planted trees to prevent evaporation from the soil, was the original meaning of *mulch*, but it is at present intended to include a covering of the soil applied at any time. PETER HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* ch. 40, p. 122. [O. J. CO. '83.]

[Cp. AS. *molsnian*, molder, perhaps < *molde*, mold.]

molsh‡; **mulsh**‡.

mulch'ing, mulch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with mulch. **2.** Same as MULCH, *n.*

mulcht, *pp.* Mulched. PHIL. Soc.

mulct, mulct, *vt.* **1.** To sentence to a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture as a punishment; fine; hence, to fine unjustly; as, to *mulct* the prisoner in $100. **2**‡. To punish. [< L. *mulcto*, < *mulcta*, fine.]

mulct, *n.* **1.** A fine or similar penalty. **2**‡. A blemish. [< L. *mulcta*, of Sabine orig.

mulc'ta-ry, mulc'ta-ri, *a.* Of the nature of, consisting of, or imposing a mulct. **mulc'tu-a-ry**‡.

mule, mûl, *vi.* MULED; MULING. To cry, as a baby; whine; whimper; mewl. [= MEWL.]

One that would meet my mirth, sometimes outrun it;
So muling, puling moppet.
LAMB *The Wife's Trial* act i, sc. 5.

mule, *n.* **1.** A hybrid between the ass and horse, especially between a jackass and a mare, as distinguished from a hinny. Mules arrive slowly at maturity, but are long-lived and have the patience and sure-footedness of the ass with the strength and vigor of the horse. **mu'let**. **2.** Any hybrid or cross between different animals. **3.** *Bot.* A plant produced by the fertilization of the female element of one species by the male element of another species. **4.** A spinning-machine delivering rovings from drawing-rolls to spindles on a carriage that recedes from the drawing-rolls as the threads are twisted, and returns toward them while the thread is being wound. The mule is a combination of the drawing-rollers and jenny in earlier use. It draws, stretches, and twists at one operation. Called also *spinning-mule*. See illus. in next column. **5.** A heelless, quarterless slipper. **6.** The foot of a wine-glass. **7.** A coin having, by accident or design, both faces alike, or having the obverse and reverse properly belonging to different coins. **8.** A disease of horses. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] The scaup-duck. [F., < L. *mulus*, mule.]

— **mule'-ar"ma-dil'lo**, *n.* A long-eared armadillo (*Tatusia hybrida*) of the pampas. — **m.-chair**, *n.* A seat fixed on the back of a mule; a cacolet. — **m.-deer**, *n.* A large deer (*Cariacus macrotis*) of western North America, with very long ears. — **m.-doubler**, *n. Textile.* A doubling-and-twisting machine resembling a spinning-mule. — **m.-driver**, *n.* One who drives mules; a muleteer. — **m.-jenny**, *n.* Same as MULE, 4. — **m.-killer**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The whip-tailed scorpion. **2.** One of various insects, as the walking-stick, ignorantly regarded as poisonous to horses and cattle when swallowed. — **m.-skinner**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A mule-driver; muleteer. — **m.-spinner**, *n.* The operator of a spinning-mule. — **m.-twist**, *n.* Cotton yarn spun on a spinning-mule.

The Mule-deer.

mule'herd‡, *n.* A keeper or driver of mules.

mu'let, miû'let, *n.* A Portuguese vessel having three lateen sails. [< Pg. *muleta*.] **mu'lette**‡.

mu"le-teer', miû"le-tir', *n.* A mule-driver. [< F. *muletier*, < *mulet*, mule, < *mule*; see MULE, *n.*] **mu'li-ter**‡.

mule'wort", miûl'wûrt', *n.* Any fern of the tropical genus *Hemionitis*; cultivated in hothouses.

mul'ey, mul'ē. **I.** *a.* Hornless; said of cows. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A hornless cow; any cow. **2.** A mule-saw. **3.** A saddle without a horn on the pommel. [Cp. L. *mutilatus*; see MUTILATE.] **mool'ey**‡; **mool'y**‡; **mul'ley**‡.

— **mul'ey-brick"**, *n.* An imperfectly pressed brick.

mul'ey-saw", mul'ē-sâ', *n.* A guided, unstrained upright saw. [< G. *mühlsäge*, mill-saw.] **mul'ay-saw"**‡.

mu"li-eb'ri-ty, miû"li-eb'ri-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a woman. (1) Womanhood, or the embodiment of womanly qualities; hence, womanishness; effeminacy.

And therefore you shall notice, that, if a fast horse trots before two, one of the twain is apt to be a pretty bit of *muliebrity*, with shapes to her, and eyes flying about in all directions.
HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 21, p. 356. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

(2) The state of female puberty: contrasted with *virility*. [< LL. *muliebritat-em*, < L. *muliebris*, womanly, < *mulier*, woman.]

mu'li-er, miû'li-er, *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A legitimate son; issue born of a lawful wife. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A woman; wife. [Def. 1, LL. Def. 2, OF. Both < L. *mulier*, woman.]

— **mu'li-er-ly**, *adv.* In wedlock; legitimately. — **mu'li-er-ty**, *n. Law.* The state of having been born in lawful wedlock; legitimate issue.

mu'li-er-ose", miû'li-er-ōs', *a.* [Rare.] Fond of women. — **mu"li-er-os'i-ty**, *n.*

mu'lish, miû'lish, *a.* **1.** Resembling a mule in stubbornness; unreasonably or sullenly obstinate.

It is a *mulish* pride in men and a sensitive will in women that make the principal difficulty in all unhappy cases.
HOLLAND *Titcomb Letters* pt. ii, letter i, p. 170. [S. '67.]

2. Hybrid.

Synonyms: see OBSTINATE.

— **mu'lish-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'lish-ness**, *n.*

mu-li'ta, mu-lī'ta, *n.* The mule-armadillo.

mull[1], mul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To heat and flavor with spices, as wine, ale, and the like.

To drink new cider *mull'd* with ginger warm.
GAY *Shepherd's Week, Friday* l. 150.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To stew. H. *Dict.*

II. *i.* **1.** To work hard and accomplish little; moil. **2.** To make a show of working; bustle about. [< ME. *mold-ale*, funeral feast, < AS. *molde*, earth, + *ealu*, feast; confused with MULL[2], *v.*]

mull[2], *vt.* **1.** To reduce to dust or powder; grind; crumble. **2.** To mix up; muddle. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To rub, squeeze, or bruise.

mull[1], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** [Colloq.] A confused state of affairs; muddle.

'I always make a *mull* of it,' he said to himself.
TROLLOPE *Last Chronicle of Barset* ch. 35, p. 153. [H. '67.]

2. [Prov.] Soft, friable soil. H. *Dict.* **3**‡. Dirt; rubbish. [< AS. *myl*, dust.] **mol**‡; **molle**‡; **mul**‡.

— **mull'-mad"der**, *n.* Winnowed refuse of madder.

Part of a Self-acting Spinning-mule.
b, bobbins; *c*, carriage; *f*, fluted roller; *s*, spindles.

mull[2], *n.* A thin, soft cotton dress-goods, of which there are several varieties, as Swiss, India, starched, etc. [< Hind *malmal*.] **mul'mul**‡.

— **India mull**, a fine, thin India-muslin dress-goods. — **mull'-mus"lin**, *n.* Imitation mull.

mull[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A high point of land; specifically, a lofty cape or promontory; as, the *mull* of Kintyre. **2.** A horn snuff-box.

mull[4], mul, *n.* A cow; muley.

mull[5], mul, *n.* [Scot.] A mill.

mul"la-ga-taw'ny, *n.* Same as MULLIGATAWNY.

mul'lah, *n.* Same as MOLLAH.

mul'lar, mul'ar, *n.* **1.** An intaglio die for producing an impression in relief. **2**‡. Same as MULLER[1]. [= MULLER[1].]

mul'lein, mul'en, *C. E. I.* (-lin, *S. W. Wr.*), *n.* A tall, stout, woolly weed (*Verbascum Thapsus*) of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), with club-shaped spikes of yellow flowers; sometimes called *great mullein*, and in England *hag-taper* or *high-taper*, from a superstition that it was used of old by witches. Called also, fancifully, *Adam's-flannel*, *Aaron's-rod*, and *shepherd's-club*. [< AS. *molegn*, mullein.] **mol'eyne**‡; **mul'len**‡.

— **mullein foxglove**, a tall branching herb (*Seymeria macrophylla*) of the figwort family, with large dissected leaves and yellow flowers: found in the Mississippi valley. — **m.-shark**, *n.* A shark-moth. — **petty m.**, the English cowslip. — **white m.**, *Verbascum Lychnitis*.

The Common Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).
a, a leaf; *b*, the fruit.

mull'er[1], mul'ėr, *n.* **1.** A pestle-like implement, usually of glass, with which to mix paints. **2.** A mechanical pulverizer or grinder; as, the *muller* of an amalgamating-pan; a corn-*muller*. [< OF. *moleur*, < *molre*, grind, < L. *molo*, grind, < *mola*, millstone.]

mull'er[2], *n.* One who mulls wine or other liquor; also, the vessel in which such liquor is mulled.

Mul"ler-a'ce-a, mul'ėr-ā'se-a *or* -ā'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of bivalves related to *Unionidæ*, but with an irregular inequivalve shell when old. [< MULLERIA.]

— **mul"ler-a'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Mül-le'ri-an, mü-lā'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after J. M. Müller, a German physiologist (1801-'58), or H. M. Müller, professor at Würzburg, Germany.

— **Müllerian duct**, an embryonic structure from which the genital passages of the female develop and vestiges of which remain in the male: named after J. M. Müller. **M. fibers**, a series of sustentacular radiating fibers in the retina: named after H. M. Müller.

Mul"le-ri'i-dæ, mul'ė-rii'i-dē *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fresh-water mulleracean bivalves having a regular unioniform shell when young and an irregular ostreiform shell with a single muscular scar when old.

Mul-le'ri-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< O. F. *Müller*, a Danish naturalist.] — **mul-le'ri-id**, *n.* — **mul-le'ri-oid**, *a.*

mul'let‡, *vt.* To beautify or adorn by the aid of mullets or curling-tongs.

mul'let[1], mul'et, *n.* **1.** A mugiloid food-fish, usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides. Mullets are found on most warm coasts, ascend rivers, and feed mostly on the organic matter in mud. *Mugil capito* is the common European gray mullet. *M. cephalus* is the striped mullet of both coasts of the Atlantic. **2.** A mulloid food-fish or surmullet. *Mullus barbatus* is the European red mullet so much esteemed. **3.** [Local, U. S.] One of various other fishes. (1) A sucker, as the red-horse. (2) The kingfish or black mullet (*Menticirrus nebulosus*). (3) The ladyfish or French mullet (*Albula vulpes*). [< F. *mulet*, dim. of *mulle*, < L. *mullus*, red mullet.]

The Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). 1/16

— **gray mullet**, a mugilid, especially the striped mullet. — **mul'let-hawk"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The osprey. — **m.-sucker**, *n.* A red-horse.

mul'let[2], *n.* **1.** The rowel of a spur. **2.** *Her.* A star or spur-rowel of five or more points: generally pierced, and in cadency marking the third son. If it has more than five points, the rays are specified. See illus. under PIERCED. **3**‡. *pl.* Curling-tongs. [< F. *molette*, < L. *mola*, millstone.] **mo-lette'**‡.

mul'let-ry, mul'et-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A pond or the like for breeding mullets.

mul'ley, *a.* & *n.* Same as MULEY.

mull'head", mul'hed', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stupid fellow. H. *Dict.*

Mul'li-dæ, mul'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with compressed oblong body, large scales, and a pair of chin-barbels; red mullets, or surmullets. **Mul'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., red mullet.] — **mul'lid**, *n.*

Mullets.
Book-plate of George Washington, showing his family arms: argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second.

mul"li-ga-taw'ny, mul'i-ga-tô'ni, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A very strongly flavored soup of meat and curry. [< Tamil *milagu-tannîr*, pepper-water.] **mul"la-ga-taw'ny**‡.

mul'li-grubs, mul'i-grubz, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** An acute colicky pain; colic; hence, a fit of the blues; peevishness. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite. **mul'lie-grums**‡.

mul'lin-gong, mul'in-geng, *n.* [Austral.] The duckbill. **mul'yan-gong**‡.

mul'lion, mul'yun, *vt.* To furnish with or divide by means of mullions.

mul'lion, *n. Arch.* A division-piece between the lights of windows, or the bays or panels in wainscoting; introduced in architecture in the course of the 12th century. See TRACERY. [Cor. of MUNNION.] **mo'ni-al**‡; **mun'nion**‡, — **mul'lioned**, *a.*

mul'lock, mul'ėg, *n.* **1.** [Austral.] *Mining.* Refuse; rock. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A muddle; blunder; dilemma. (2) The stump of a tree. **3**‡. Rubbish; dirt. [Dim. of MULL[1], *n.*] **mul'lok**‡.

mul'loid, mul'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mullidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Mullidæ*. [< MULLUS + -OID.]

mul'mul, *n.* Same as MULL[2]. **mull'mull**‡.

mul'quf, mul'kuf, *n.* [Ar.] A chute-like device for ventilating a building, used in Egypt.

mulse, muls, *n.* **1.** Wine heated and sweetened, sometimes with honey. **2.** Any sweet wine. [< L. *mulsum*, < *mulsus*, pp. of *mulceo*, sweeten.]

mulsh, *v.* & *n.* Same as MULCH.

mulsh, mulsh, *a.* Soft: said of soil. [Cp. G. dial. *molsch*, soft, and MULCH, *n.*]

mult, mult. **1.** *vt.* To take toll from for grinding grain. **II.** *n.* The toll so taken. [< MULTURE.]

mult-. See MULTI-.

mult-an'gu-lar, mult-aṇ'giu-lər, *a.* Having many angles. [< L. *multangulus*, < *multus*, many, + *angulus*, angle.] — **mult"ti-an'gu-lar‡.** — **mult-an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **mult-an'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

mult-an'i-mous, mult-an'i-mus, *a.* Manifesting many mental traits; many-sided. [< MULT- + L. *animus*, mind.]

mult"ar-tic'u-late, mult"är-tic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Many-jointed. [< MULT- + ARTICULATE, *a.*] — **mult"ti-ar-tic'u-late‡.**

mult-te'i-ty, mul-tē'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being manifold or numerous; multiplicity. [< L. *multus*, much, many.]

multi-, **mult-**. Derived from Latin *multus*, many; combining forms. [For other words beginning with *multi-*, *mult-*, see vocabulary place.] — **mul"ti-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Same as MULTANGULAR. — **mul"ti-ax'i-al**, *a.* Having many axes or lines of growth. — **mul"ti-cam'er-ate**, *a.* Having many cells or chambers; many-chambered. — **mul"ti-cap'i-tate**, *a.* Many-headed. — **mul"ti-cap'su-lar**, *a. Bot.* Producing or having many capsules. — **mul"ti-car'i-nate**, *a.* Having many ridges, as certain shells. — **mul"ti-cau'line**, *a.* Having many stems. — **mul"ti-ca'vous**, *W.* (**mul-tic'a-vous**, *C.*), *a.* Having many cavities. — **mul"ti-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Many-celled. — **mul"ti-cen'tral**, *a.* Having many centers; as, *multicentral* development. — **mul'ti-charge**, *n.* Having several charges fired in quick succession, each increasing the velocity of the projectile; as, a *multicharge* gun. — **mul"ti-cip'i-tal**, *a.* Many-headed: said of plants with many stems from the same root. — **mul'ti-col"or**, **mul'ti-col"our**, *a.* Having many colors; party-colored. **mul"ti-col'ored‡**; **mul"ti-col'or-ous‡**. — **mul"ti-cos'tate**, *a.* Having many ribs or costæ, as leaves, shells, etc. — **mul"ti-cus'pid. I.** *a.* Multicuspidate. **II.** *n.* A multicuspidate tooth. — **mul"ti-cus'pi-date**, *a.* Having more than two cusps or points; as, *multicuspidate* teeth. — **mul'ti-cy"cle**, *n.* A velocipede having four or more wheels; specifically, such a velocipede built for military use, driven by several men, and carrying light artillery, military equipments, etc. — **mul"ti-cyl'in-der**, *a.* Having several cylinders: said of steam-engines, etc. — **mul"ti-den'tate**, *a.* Having many teeth or tooth-like processes. — **mul"ti-den-tic'u-late**, *a.* Having many fine teeth or tooth-like processes. — **mul"ti-dig'i-tate**, *a.* Having many digits or finger-like processes. — **mul"ti-di-men'sion-al**, *a.* Having more than three dimensions. — **mul'ti-faced"**, *a.* Many-faced, as some crystals. — **mul-tif'er-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing much or many; prolific. — **mul"ti-fe-ta'tion**, *n. Obstet.* Pregnancy with more than two fetuses. **mul"ti-fe-ta'tion‡**. — **mul'ti-fid**, *a.* Cut into many lobes or segments. **mul-tif'i-dous‡**. — **mul-tif'i-dus**, *n. Anat.* A series of separate digitate fasciculi forming a portion of the deeper muscular layer of the back. — **mul"ti-flag'el-late**, *a.* Having many flagella. — **mul"ti-flo'rous**, *a.* Many-flowered. — **mul'ti-flue**, *a.* Having many flues. — **mul'ti-foil. I.** *a.* Having seven or more radiating divisions or foliations, or having seven or more spaces between cusps. **II.** *n.* Any multifoil decoration. — **mul'ti-foiled**, *a.* — **mul'ti-fold**, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold. — **mul"ti-gan'gli-on-ate**, *a.* Having many ganglia. — **mul"ti-gen'er-ate**, *a.* Generated in many ways; as, a *multigenerate* function in mathematics. — **mul"ti-gen'er-ous**, *a.* Having many kinds: consisting of many kinds. — **mul"ti-glob'u-lus**, *n.* -LI, *pl.*] *Helminth.* An aggregation of zoœcia on an internode of a polyzoan. — **mul"ti-gran'u-late**, *a.* Containing or having many grains. — **mul"ti-gy'rate**, *a.* Having many gyri or convolutions. — **mul"ti-ju'gate**, *a. Bot.* Having many pairs of leaflets. **mul"ti-ju'gous‡** (XIII). — **mul"ti-lam'i-nate**, *a.* Many-layered. — **mul"ti-lat'er-al**, *a.* Having many sides. — **mul"ti-lin'e-al**, *a.* Many-lined. **mul"ti-lin'e-ar‡**. — **mul"ti-lo'bate**, *a.* Many-lobed. **mul"ti-lo'bar‡**; **mul'ti-lobed‡**. — **mul"ti-lob'u-lar**, *a.* Having many lobules. — **mul"ti-loc'u-lar**, *a.* Many-celled. **mul"ti-loc'u-late‡**. — **mul-til'o-quence**, *n.* Loquaciousness. **mul-til'o-quy‡**. — **mul-til'o-quent**, *a.* Talkative; loquacious. **mul-til'o-quous‡**. — **mul"ti-mam'mes**, *n. Teras.* The condition of having supernumerary breasts; polymastia. — **mul"ti-no'dal**, *a.* Having many knots or nodes. **mul"ti-no'date‡**; **mul"ti-no'dous‡**. — **mul"ti-no'mi-al**, *a.* Same as POLYNOMIAL. — **mul"ti-nom'i-nal**, *a.* Having many names. **mul"ti-nom'i-nous‡**. — **mul"ti-nu'cle-ate**, *a.* Having several nuclei, as cells. **mul"ti-nu'cle-ar‡**; **mul"ti-nu'cle-a"ted‡**. — **mul"ti-nu'cle-o-late**, *a.* Having many nucleoli. **mul"ti-nu'cle-o-la"ted‡**. — **mul"ti-o'vu-late**, *a. Bot.* Having many ovules. — **mul-tip'a-ra**, *n. Obstet.* A woman who has borne more than one child, or who is parturient the second time. — **mul"ti-par'i-ty**, *n.* The production of two or more at a birth. — **mul-tip'a-rous**, *a.* **1.** Giving birth to many at one time. **2.** *Bot.* Many-bearing: said of a cyme with several branches. — **mul"ti-par'tite** (XIII), *a.* Divided into many parts; having several parts. — **mul'ti-ped. I.** *a.* Having many feet. **II.** *n.* A many-footed animal. **mul'ti-pede‡**. — **mul'ti-phase**, *a. Elec.* Having components of various phase: said of rotating currents or the system employing them. See ROTATE. — **mul"ti-pin'nate**, *a. Bot.* Many times pinnate. — **mul"ti-pli'cious‡**, *a.* Multiplex. — **mul"ti-pli'cious-ly‡**, *adv.* — **mul-tip'o-tent**, *a.* [Rare.] Having power to do many things and much. — **mul"ti-pres'ence**, *n.* The being present, or power to be present, in a number of places at the same time. — **mul"ti-pres'ent**, *a.* — **mul"ti-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Having many rays. — **mul"ti-rad'i-cate**, *a.* Having many roots. — **mul"ti-ram'i-fied**, *a.* Much ramified or branched. — **mul"ti-ra'mose**, *C.* (**-ra-mose'**, *W.*), *a.* Having many branches. **mul"ti-ra'mous‡**. — **mul"ti-sac'cate**, *a.* Having many sacs. — **mul-tis'cient**, *a.* Having much or varied knowledge. **mul-tis'cious‡**. — **mul"ti-sect**, *a.* Having many segments. — **mul"ti-sep'tate**, *a.* Having many partitions. — **mul"ti-se'ri-al**, *a.* Having many series or rows. **mul"ti-se'ri-ate‡**. — **mul"ti-sil'i-quous**, *a. Bot.* Having or bearing many pods. — **mul-tis'o-nous**, *a.* Emitting much sound or many sounds. — **mul"ti-spi'ral**, *a.* Having many spiral coils, as the opercula of univalve shells. See illus. under OPERCULUM. — **mul"ti-stam'i-nate**, *a. Bot.* Having many stamens. — **mul"ti-stri'ate**, *a.* Much streaked or striated. — **mul"ti-sul'cate**, *a.* Much furrowed or sulcate. — **mul"ti-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Having many syllables. — **mul"ti-syl'la-ble**, *n.* A polysyllable, especially one of more than three syllables. — **mul"ti-ten-tac'u-late**, *a.* Having many tentacles. — **mul"ti-tit'u-lar**, *a.* Distinguished by many titles. — **mul"ti-tu-ber'cu-late**, *a.* Having many tubercles, as teeth. **mul"ti-tu-ber'cu-la"ted‡**. — **mul"ti-tu'bu-lar**, *a.* Abounding in tubes; as, a *multitubular* boiler. — **mul-tiv'a-gant‡**, **mul-tiv'a-gous‡**, *a.* Given to wandering or traveling. — **mul'ti-valve. I.** *a.* Having many valves, as the chitons and barnacles. **II.** *n.* A shell with many valves, as a chiton. — **mul"ti-val'vu-lar**, *a.* Multivalve. — **mul"ti-ver'sant**, *a.* Given to transformation; readily assuming an altered form; protean. — **mul-tiv'i-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having a multiplicity of ways or roads. — **mul"ti-vol'tine**, *a.* Having two or more broods a year: said of some silkworms. — **mul-tiv'o-rous**, *a.* Ravenous; gluttonous.

mul"ti-fa'ri-ous, mul"ti-fē'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Having great diversity or variety; multiplex.

A *multifarious* reading may please, but does not feed the mind.
SMILES *Duty* ch. 2, p. 46. [H.]

2. *Law.* Characterized by multiplicity and diversity: said of a bill in equity in which unconnected matters are joined. **3.** *Bot. & Zool.* Many-ranked; arranged in several vertical rows or ranks. [< LL. *multifarius*, < L. *multus*, many, + (perhaps) *fors*, speak.] **mul"ti-fa"ri‡.**

Synonyms: see MANY.

— **mul"ti-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul"ti-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-form, mul'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

The spirit of the age is in nothing more manifest than in the *multiform* attempts . . . to balance the interests of these two hitherto conflicting elements [body and mind].
CHARLES ELAM *Physician's Problems* ch. 4, p. 205. [L. & S. '89.]

[< L. *multiformis*, < *multus*, many, + *forma*, shape.]

Synonyms: see COMPLEX.

mul'ti-form, *n.* [Rare.] A figure of many different aspects or appearances.

— **mul"ti-form'i-ty**, *n.* — **mul"ti-form'ous**, *a.*

mul"ti-gen'er-ate, etc. See MULTI-.

mul"ti-mil'lion-aire', mul'ti-mil'yun-ār', *n.* [Recent.] One worth many millions. [< MULTI- + MILLIONAIRE.]

mul'ti-ple, mul'ti-pl, *a.* Containing or consisting of more than one; repeated more than once; manifold. [< LL. *multiplus*, manifold, < L. *multus*, many, + *-plus*, -fold.]

— **law of multiple proportions** (*Chem.*), the law that when the same amount of one substance combines with more than one amount (by weight) of a second, all the quantities of the second so combining are multiples of the smallest. — **m. circuit**, a compound electric circuit in which each of several separate sources, as cells, or receptive apparatus, as lamps, has one pole or electrode connected to a single positive conductor that communicates with them all, and the other to a single negative conductor. **m. arc‡.** — **m. pointing** (*Scots Law*), a judicial proceeding corresponding to the bill of interpleader for compelling rival claimants to contest their respective rights to the same fund. — **m. pregnancy**, a state of pregnancy with more than one fetus. — **m. wheel**, a mechanical movement consisting of a large wheel with diametrical slots in the sides of its face or arms, and a smaller wheel, having rollers engaging in the slots: a variety of the trammel-wheel. The small wheel rotates twice as fast as the large one, and either may be used as a driver.

A Multiple Wheel.

mul'ti-ple, *n. Math.* A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers; as, 14, 21, 28, and 35 are *multiples* of 7: opposed to *divisor*. — **common multiple**, a multiple of each of two or more numbers; as, 100 is a *common multiple* of 2, 5, and 4. — **least common m.**, the smallest number which contains each of two or more separate numbers without remainder; as, 20 is the *least common multiple* of 2, 5, and 4.

mul'ti-plex, mul'ti-plex, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cause to be manifold.

mul'ti-plex, *a.* **1.** Made up of many parts; manifold; multiple.

General laws are necessarily *multiplex*, and are not the causes but the results of a vast number of arrangements.
MCCOSH *Divine Government* bk. ii, ch. i, p. 83. [C. & BROS. '83.]

2. Same as MULTIPLICATE, 2. [L., < *multus*, many, + *plico*, fold.]

mul'ti-plex, *n. Math.* A set of objects. [C.]

mul'ti-pli"a-bl(e, mul'ti-plai'a-bl, *a.* That may be multiplied; capable of multiplication. **mul'ti-pli-ca-bl(e‡.** — **mul'ti-pli"a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-pli-cand", mul'ti-pli-cand', *n. Math.* A number multiplied or to be multiplied by another. [< L. *multiplicandus*, gerundive of *multiplico;* see MULTIPLY.]

mul'ti-pli-cate, mul'ti-pli-kēt, -tip'li-ket *or* -kēt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Consisting of many or more than one. **2.** *Bot.* Folded in many plaits: said of the petals of some flowers in estivation. [< L. *multiplicatus*, pp. of *multiplico;* see MULTIPLY.]

— **multiplicating glass**, a convex lens having many facets and producing many images of an object.

mul"ti-pli-ca'tion, mul'ti-pli-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of multiplying or increasing, or the state of being multiplied or increased in number.

The unnecessary *multiplication* of articles of faith gives a character of littleness to Christianity.
R. HALL *Works, Address, Jan. 19, '14* in vol. i, p. 172. [H. '49.]

2. *Math.* (1) *Arith.* The process of finding the sum of a number called the multiplicand repeated as many times as there are units in another number called the multiplier, or, in case the multiplier is fractional, of finding the same fractional part of the multiplicand as the multiplier is of unity. (2) By extension, in higher mathematics, the performance of any operation by one quantity *a* upon another quantity *b* such that, if either *a* or *b* is increased or diminished in any ratio, the result *ab* will be changed in the same ratio. **3.** *Bot.* Augmentation; an increased number of organs, either by the addition of whole circles or by the increase in the parts of any circle. **4†.** The supposed alchemic art of increasing gold and silver. [F., < L. *multiplication-*), < *multiplicatus;* see MULTIPLICATE.] — **multiplication table** or **tables**, a tabular arrangement giving the products of pairs of numbers, generally those from 1 to 12.

mul'ti-pli-ca"tive, mul'ti-pli-kē'tiv, *a.* Tending to multiply; used in multiplication; indicating multiplication. — **mul'ti-pli-ca"tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

mul'ti-pli-ca"tiv(e, *n.* One of the numeral adjectives used to indicate the number of times a quantity is taken, or the number of parts in an object, as *double, triple.*

mul'ti-pli-ca"tor, *n. Math.* Same as MULTIPLIER, 2.

mul"ti-pli'cious‡, etc. See MULTI-.

mul"ti-plic'i-ty, mul'ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The condition of being manifold or very various, also of being very numerous; hence, a large number; as, a *multiplicity* of arguments.

More people in fact fail from a *multiplicity* of talents and pretensions than from an absolute poverty of resources.
HAZLITT *Works, Table Talk* in second series, vol. i, p. 101. [L.]

2. *Law.* The splitting up of a cause of action, so as to multiply subjects of litigation. [< LL. *multiplicitat(i)-s*, < L. *multiplex;* see MULTIPLEX.] — **multiplicity of actions** (*Law*), several suits brought all depending upon the same issue and capable of being consolidated for trial.

mul'ti-pli"er, mul'ti-plai'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which multiplies or increases in quantity, or causes something else to multiply or increase. **2.** *Math.* The multiplying number. **3.** *Elec.* A flat conducting coil of wire for increasing the effect of an electric current on a needle. **4.** A calculating-machine for multiplying. **5.** A multiplying reel, as on a fishing-rod. **6†.** An alchemist. — **indeterminate multiplier** (*Alg.*), a multiplier whose value is left indeterminate till the conclusion or application of the problem. — **thermo-electric m.**, a combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer to detect and measure minute differences of temperature.

mul'ti-ply, mul'ti-plai, *v.* [-PLIED; -PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication upon. See MULTIPLICATION, 2. **2.** To make more numerous or various; increase in quantity or add to.

He who traffics in curses *multiplies* curses, and he who deals in blessings *multiplies* blessings.
R. L. COLLIER *Every-Day Subjects* ch. 7, p. 135. [A. U. S. '72.]

3†. To add, by alchemical contrivance, to the bulk or value of (gold or other precious metals).

II. *i.* **1.** To become greater in number, degree, or extent; especially, to become numerous by propagation.

The number of people, in all civilized countries, living in plenty and comfort, has *multiplied* a hundredfold.
GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 26. [L. CO. '89.]

2. *Math.* To be engaged in or to undertake the exercise of multiplication. **3†.** To add to gold or other precious metals by alchemical processes. [< F. *multiplier*, < L. *multiplico*, < *multiplex;* see MULTIPLEX.] — **mul'ti-ply-ing-gear"ing**, *n.* An arrangement of gear-wheels in which large gears act upon smaller, increasing the speed at the expense of the power. — **multiplying-glass**, *n.* An arrangement of small mirrors for the purpose of multiplying reflections. — **multiplying-lens**, *n.* A lens having several facets, and showing several images of one object: used in taking tintypes and other small photographic pictures. — **multiplying-machine**, *n.* Same as MULTIPLIER, 4. — **multiplying-wheel**, *n.* A wheel for driving another (usually smaller) at a higher rate of speed than its own, as in multiplying-gearing.

mul"ti-po'lar, mul'ti-pō'lər, *a.* Having more than two poles: specifically said of nerve-cells having several processes, and of electrical apparatus. See illus. under GANGLION-CELL. [< MULTI- + POLAR.]

Slow-speed *multipolar* motors, by the use of which one pair of intermediate gears can be avoided. J. WETZLER in *Electricity in Daily Life, Electric Railway* p. 70. [S. '90.]

mul"ti-po'lar, *n. Elec.* A machine having several magnetic poles, occasionally known as a *multiple pole.*

mul"ti-spi'ral, etc. See MULTI-.

mul'ti-tude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being many or numerous; great number; as, his crimes became heinous by reason of their *multitude.*

The mere *multitude* of his [Whitefield's] sermons was amazing.
FARRAR in *Sunday Magazine* [London] Sept., '91, p. 595.

2. A large gathering of persons; crowd; hence, a mob; rabble; as, the *multitude* thronged the door. **3.** A large number or body of persons or things indefinitely or without reference to assemblage; as, the city has a *multitude* of idlers. [F., < L. *multitudo* (*-din-*), < *multus*, much.]

Synonyms: see ARMY; ASSEMBLY; HOST.

— **the multitude**, the general body of persons, as opposed to the privileged few; the public.

mul"ti-tu'di-nous, mul'ti-tūd'di-nus, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a great number; having a vast variety of parts or members; manifold.

While the long Atlantic billows to my feet came rolling on
With the *multitudinous* music of a thousand ages gone.
E. C. STEDMAN *Flood-Tide* st. 1.

2†. Belonging or relating to a multitude. [< L. *multitudo;* see MULTITUDE.] **mul"ti-tu'di-na-ry‡.**

Synonyms: see MANY.

— **mul"ti-tu'di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul"ti-tu'di-nous-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-va"lent, mul'ti-vē'lent, *A., or* mul-tiv'a-lent, *C.W., a. Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than unity. **2.** Having two or more valences. [< MULTI- + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, be strong.] **pol'y-va"lent** or **po-lyv'a-lent‡.**

— **mul'ti-va"lence** or **mul-tiv'a-lence**, *n.* The state of being multivalent.

mul'ti-valve, etc. See MULTI-.

mul-tiv'o-cal, mul-tiv'o-cal, *a.* Denoting many different things; having various meanings; as, an ambiguous *multivocal* word.

mul-tiv'o-cal, *n.* A word that has more than one signification.

They include (1) *polysemants*, where a primary and a derivative have the same form, as *burst*, present and past tenses, or *post*, noun and verb; (2) *homographs*, identical to the eye, as *lead*, to guide, and *lead*, a metal; and (3) *homophones*, identical to the ear, as *altar* and *alter*. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 6, p. 170. [S. '73.]

[< MULTI- + VOCAL.] — **mul-tiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

Mul-to'ca, mul-tō'ca, *n.* The Turkish code of law, consisting of precepts from the Koran, traditional injunctions of Mohammed, and decisions of early califs. B. *Dict.* [< Turk. *multeka*, < Ar. *multaka*, place of meeting.]

mul-toc'u-lar, mul-tec'yu-lər, *a.* Having two or more eyes; having eyes divisible, like those of a fly, into facets. [< MULT- + OCULAR.]

mul'tum, mul'tum, *n.* A mixture containing the extracts of quassia and licorice, used as an adulterant in beer-brewing. [L., neut. s. of *multus*, much.]

— **black** or **hard multum**, a preparation made of cocculus indicus and used by brewers to produce an intoxicating effect in beer.

mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in little space or compass.

mul-tun'gu-late, mul-tuṇ'giu-let *or* -lēt. **I.** *a.* Having more than two functional hoofs, as an elephant. **II.** *n.* A multungulate animal. [< MULT- + UNGULATE.]

mul'tu-ple†, *a.* Multiple; manifold.

mul'ture, mul'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A grinding of grain. **2.** The grain ground; the amount ground at one time. **3.** The percentage of ore paid to the proprietor of a pulverizing-mill as his recompense.

In the silver mines of Peru, we are told by Frezier and Ulloa, the proprietor frequently exacts no other acknowledgment from

the undertaker of the mine, but that he will grind the ore at his mill, paying him the ordinary *multure*. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 11, p. 180. [CL. P. '69.]

4. [Scot.] The toll rendered for grinding grain at a mill. [OF., < L. *molitura*, grinding, < *molo*, grind.]

mul'tur-er, mul'chur-ėr *or* -tiūr-ėr, *n.* [Scot.] A person who grinds or has grain ground at a particular mill, either from choice or by compulsion under the terms of his tenancy, the two classes being known respectively as *outsucken* and *insucken multurers*.

mul'vel, mul'vel, *n.* The haddock. **mil'well**†; **mil'wyn**†; **mul'well**†; **mylle'well**†.

mum[1], mum, *vi.* [MUMMED; MUM'MING.] To keep one's thoughts to oneself; reveal nothing; be silent.

mum[2], *vi.* To take part in a mask; make sport in a mask; mumm. [< OF. *momer*, < MD. *mommen*, < *momme*, mask.]

mum, *a.* Saying nothing; silent. [Imitative.]

—**mum'budg"et**†, *interj.* An exclamation implying both silence and secrecy; used scornfully.—**mum'chance"**. **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Silent and unoccupied. **II**†. *n.* A game of cards formerly played, requiring strict silence.

mum[1], *n.* A strong sweet beer, first brewed at Brunswick, Germany, by Christian Mumme, in 1492, and in common use for some 200 years.

> I have tired myself out . . .
> With helping her to *mum* for claret.
> But never yet could cheat her dainty palate.
> LAMB *The Wife's Trial* act i, sc. 2.

—**mum'shouse"**, *n.* An ale-house.

mum[2], *n.* [Rare.] Silence. **mom**†.

mum[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Madam; ma'am. **mumme**‡.

mum'bl, mum'bld. Mumble, etc. PHIL. Soc.

mum'ble, mum'bl, *v.* [MUM'BLED; MUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in low, indistinct tones.

> Bronckhorst's counsel saw the look on his client's face, and without more ado, pitched his papers on the . . . table, and *mumbled* something about having been misinformed.
> KIPLING *Plain Tales, Bronckhorst Case* p. 222. [L. CO.]

2. To chew slowly, especially with the use of the gums for teeth.

> The commissioner pounded my cattle because
> They had *mumbled* the scrub with their famishing jaws.
> ROBERT LOWE *Songs of the Squatters* st. 5.

3. [Rare.] To hide or suppress by speaking in an inaudible or unintelligible form.

II. *i.* **1.** To give an indistinct utterance to words or sentences by partly closing the lips and speaking in a low tone; mutter, as through shyness, or on account of decrepitude or defective vocal organism; speak in just audible tones. **2.** To eat with lips partly closed, or by making use of the gums as teeth. [Freq. of MUM[1], *v.* imitative.]

mum'ble, *n.* A low, mumbling speech; a mutter.

—**mum'ble-mat"ins**†, *n.* An unlearned priest.—**m.-news**†, *n.* A talebearer; sneak.—**m.-the-peg**, *n.* **1.** A boys' game played with a penknife which is tossed over so as to stick in the ground, the player who fails in doing it the required number of times being obliged to draw a peg out of the ground with his teeth. Called also *mumbly-peg* and *mumble-the-peg*. **2.** [U. S.] Same as LOGGATS.

mum'ble-ment, mum'bl-ment, *n.* [Rare.] Muttering or inarticulate utterance; mumbling. **mom'ble-ment**†.

mum'bler, mum'blėr, *n.* One who mumbles.

mum'bling, mum'bling, *a.* Muttering; indistinct; unintelligible.—**mum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

mum'bo-jum"bo, mum'bō-jum'bō, *n.* [Afr.] **1.** In the true negro region of western Africa, a demon greatly feared, especially by women. **2.** Hence, any ridiculous object of superstitious homage or popular idolatry.

> 'I am rid of that horror,' thought Gwendolen, to whom the name of Mompert had become a sort of *Mumbo-jumbo*.
> GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 317. [H. '76.]

mumm, *n.* Same as MUM[2].

mumm'ma-chog, *n.* Same as MUMMYCHOG.

mumm'man-ize†, *vt.* To mummify.

mumm'mer, mum'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who mums; a masked actor; masked buffoon; mime; specifically, in some parts of England, a member of a Christmas strolling company organized for brief open-air representations of "St. George and the Dragon" and other similar plays, and going from house to house.

> My partner dear in many a prankish deed. . . .
> Like merry *mummers* (wain on holy tides,
> HOOD *Plea of Midsummer Fairies* st. 89.

2. [Slang, Eng.] Any actor. [< OF. *momeur*, < *momner*; see MUM[2], *v.*]

mumm'mer-y, mum'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of mumming, or the performance itself; a masked performance.

> The public remained content with such poor *mummeries* as could be got up by strolling players and mountebanks. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. i, ch. 20, p. 245. [H. '49.]

2. A farcical exhibition; a hypocritical parade of ritual: disdainfully applied by persons of one religious belief to the ceremonies forming part of the worship of those of another creed. [< OF. *mommerie*, < *momner*; see MUM[2], *v.*] **mom'mer-y**†.

mumm'met, mum'et, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Lunch.

mumm'mi-a†, *n.* Same as MUMMY, 4.

mumm'mi-chog, *n.* Same as MUMMYCHOG.

mumm'mick, mum'ik, *vt.* [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] To eat without relish and in a slovenly way.

mum"mi-fi-ca'tion, mum'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The process of making into a mummy or embalming for preservation, or the state of being embalmed.

> The practice of *mummification* among the Egyptians was based upon the expectation of a return of the soul to the body.
> J. P. THOMSON *Theology of Christ* ch. 2, p. 11. [S. '72.]

2. *Pathol.* Dry gangrene; gangrene of old age. **mum"ti-fi-ca'tion**‡.

mum'mi-form, mum'i-fôrm, *a.* Resembling a mummy, as certain lepidopterous pupæ. [< MUMMY + -FORM.]

mum'mi-fy, mum'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make a mummy of; embalm after the manner of the Egyptians; desiccate (a corpse) for the purpose of preserving it; hence, to preserve by a drying process. [< MUMMY + -FY.]

mum'mock, mum'ok, *n.* An old ragged coat. [Var. of MAMMOCK.]

mum'my, mum'i, *vt.* [MUM'MIED; MUM'MY-ING.] To mummify; embalm.

> The mummy-merchants were here at Saccara, and offered . . . *mummied* cats . . . as memorials of mighty Memphis.
> G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 46, p. 314. [H. '51.]

mum'my, *n.* [MUM'MIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Archeol.* The embalmed body of a human being or of a sacred animal, as a cat, crocodile, ibis, or ichneumon.

Mummy and Mummy-cases.

1. The sarcophagus or coffin. 2. The outer mummy-case. 3. The inner case, with cover lifted, exhibiting the mummy in its wrappings. Compare illus. under IBIS.

The ancient Egyptians practised several methods of mummification. They removed the brains and intestines, filled the abdominal cavity with myrrh, cassia, and antiseptics, and steeped the body 70 days in natron. It was next wound in many folds of gummed cloth (asphalt and wax being used) and placed in an ornamented mummy-case. The intestines were separately buried in asphalt and sand, in Canopic vases. (See CANOPIC.) The bodies of the poor were simply steeped in natron 70 days. The Peruvians produced natural mummies by burial in dry saline soil; the Canary-Islanders, by the use of salt and an absorbent vegetable powder. In Sicily and Bordeaux corpses are naturally mummified in dry underground chambers. The mummies made at Memphis are black and dry, breaking readily when handled, but those of the best Theban epoch are yellowish, flexible, and so elastic that the flesh yields to the touch of the finger and the limbs may be bent without breaking.

> In 1881 . . . upwards of thirty *mummies* of potentates, including that of Rameses II., were discovered together at Deir-el-Bahari.
> *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 313. [L. '92.]

2. *Hort.* A kind of wax used in grafting trees. **3.** A brown pigment, called also *mummy-brown*, *Egyptian brown*. See BROWN. **4**†. The dried flesh or substance of a mummy; also, the glutinous liquor exuding from such flesh under pressure or heat, and forming, according to ancient ideas, a medicinal preparation with magical qualities; hence, any medicinal gum or gummy liquor. Called also *mummie*. **mum'mi-a**†. [< OF. *mumie*, < LL. *mumia*, < Ar. *mūmiyā*, < *mūm*, wax used in embalming.]

Compounds, etc.:—**mum'my-case"**, *n.* A case for an Egyptian mummy, varying in construction from an unpainted wooden coffin with carved human face, through tree-trunks shaped like the mummy within, with painted yellow, white, or black masks, to quadruple "nests" of cases, one within the other, highly ornamented and adorned with painted scenes and inscriptions. The styles of mummy-cases and sarcophagi vary according to periods and places as much as do the styles of mummification.—**m.-cloth**, *n.* **1.** The linen or other fabric in which a mummy, after embalmment, is enwrapped. **2.** A modern fabric somewhat resembling the above, and used as a basis for embroidery. **3.** A crape-like dress-goods with cotton or silk warp and woolen filling. Called also *mummies-cloth*.—**m.-pot**, *n.* A tall covered burial-vase for a mummied animal, as an ibis. See illus. under IBIS.—**m.-wheat**, *n.* A variety of common wheat (*Triticum compositum*) with compound spikes; Egyptian wheat. It has long been cultivated in Egypt and surrounding countries. It has been called *Pharaoh's corn* and *mummy-wheat*, because said to have been produced from seeds found in mummy-cases.—**to beat to a m.**, to beat to insensibility.

mum'my-chog, mum'i-chog, *n.* A killifish, especially the common killifish. [< Am. Ind. *mummachog*.] **mam'my-chug**‡; **mum'my**‡.

mump, mump, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mumble or mutter. **2.** To mumble, as food. **3.** To impose upon; cheat. **4.** [North. Eng.] To beat.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak mumblingly; mutter, as in sulkiness. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Hence, to be sulky. **3.** To eat with the lips and gums, or move the jaws as if eating.

> Were my lean Jaws unmuffled, you should see me *mump*, like a Matron that had lost her teeth.
> WM. DAVENANT *Albovine* act iv, sc. 1.

4. To play the beggar; beg with low, mumbling voice; hence, to impose; deceive; cheat.

> But the beggar man made a *mumping* face,
> And knocked at every gate. HOOD *The Last Man* st. 19.

5. To talk in mumbling fashion, like an old man; hence, to make mouths or grimaces; grin; chatter. [< D. *mompen*, < *mommen*; see MUM[2], *v.*]

—**mump'ing-day"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dec. 21; St. Thomas's day, on which the poor make begging expeditions.

mump, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any excrescence or protuberance; specifically, a piece of wood with such growths; a root.

mump'er, *n.* One who mumps; a beggar; an impostor.

> The beggars were as noisy and importunate as in the worst governed cities of the Continent. A Lincoln's Inn *mumper* was a proverb. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 280. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; petulant; morose.

—**mump'ish-ly**, *adv.* Dully; wearily.—**mump'ish-ness**, *n.*

mumps, mumps, *n. pl.* **1.** *Pathol.* A specific inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands, epidemic and apparently contagious: used often as a singular. **2.** [Rare.] Surliness; sulkiness. **3**†. A boisterous game, once common at carousals. [< MUMP, *v.*]

mump'si-mus, mump'si-mus, *n.* A habitual mistake or prejudice.

> A vainglorious affectation of adhering to their old *mumpsimus*, as King Harry used to say. Heylin, *General Preface* to his *Ecclesia Vindicata* [1657].
> FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 137, note. [S. '73.]

[Ignorant priest's error for *sumpsimus*, 1st per. pl. ind. pf. of L. *sumo*; see ASSUME.]

mun, mun, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] Must.

mun[1], *n.* **1.** [Dial.] Man: used indefinitely both in the singular and the plural for the third personal pronoun. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Southern U. S.] My man: familiarly used, especially in concluding a short phrase or sentence: as, look here, *mun*.

mun[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The mouth. **mund**†.

mun[3]†, *n.* [Slang.] A nocturnal young street ruffian, formerly known as a *mohawk*.

munch, munch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To chew with deliberation and audible action; masticate noisily; champ.

> The farm boy *munches* apples all day long. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* subject vi, p. 139. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

II. *i.* To chew noisily and greedily. [< F. *manger*, < L. *manduco*; see MANDUCATE.] **maunch**†; **monchet**†; **mounch**†.—**munch'er**, *n.* One given to munching.

munch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Something to eat.

Mun-chau'sen-ism, mun-chô'sėn-izm, *n.* An extravagant story; an exaggerated or groundless statement. [< Baron *Munchausen's* extravagant tales.]

muncht, *pp.* Munched. PHIL. Soc.

mun'corn", *n.* Same as MANGCORN.

mund[1]†, *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons, protection; legal security, or the price paid for it.

mund[2]†, *n.* A globe or ball.

mun'dane, mun'dān, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the world; worldly, as opposed to *spiritual* or *celestial*; as, *mundane* life.

> Charity . . . allies us to the angels who take a lively interest in *mundane* affairs. GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Charity* p. 198. [C. & BROS. '73.]

2. *Astrol.* Pertaining to the horizon; as, *mundane* parallels, *i. e.*, small circles parallel to the horizon. [< F. *mondain*, < LL. *mundanus*, < L. *mundus*, world, < *mundus*, adorned.]—**mun'dane-ly**, *adv.*

mun'dane†, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

mun-dan'i-ty, mun-dan'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Worldliness.

Mun-da'ri, mun-dä'ri, *n.* The language of the Mundas, Bhumig, and Larka Kohls: belonging to the Kolarian linguistic stock. **Mun'da**‡.

mun-da'tion†, *n.* The act of cleansing.

mun'da-to-ry†, *a.* Of cleansing power; purifying.

mun'da-to"ry, mun'da-to'ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Eccl.* **1.** Same as PURIFICATOR. **2.** A cloth of linen or hemp used for cleansing the chalice. It has a small cross in the middle to distinguish it from the lavabo towel. It is mentioned in the "Cæremoniale Episcoporum," but it is not blessed. The Greeks use a sponge instead. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.* [< LL. *mundatorius*, ult. < L. *mundus*, clean.]

mund'-bird"†, *n.* A tax paid for protection.

mun"de-lé', mun'dė-lē', *n.* [Afr.] A foreign trader; hence, any white man.

mun'dic, mun'dic, *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Same as PYRITE.

mun"di-cid'i-ous†, *a.* Happening in this present world.

mun-dif'i-cant, mun-dif'i-cant. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Having healing and cleansing qualities. **II.** *n.* An ointment or plaster of healing or cleansing virtue. Called also *mundifier*. [< LL. *mundifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mundifico*; see MUNDIFY.] **mun-dif'i-ca-tiv(e)**‡.

mun'di-fy, mun'di-fī, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To cleanse; purify. [< F. *mondifier*, < LL. *mundifico*, < L. *mundus*, clean; and see -FY.]—**mun"di-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

mun'dil, *n.* Same as MANDIL. **mun'dul**‡.

mun'di-um†, *n.* [LL.] Protection given by a noble to a dependent.

mun-div'a-gant, mun-div'ą-gant, *a.* [Rare.] Roaming through the world. [< L. *mundus* (see MUNDANE) + *vagant(-)s*, ppr. of *vagor*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering.]

mun-dun'go†, *n.* A black malodorous tobacco. **mun-dun'gus**†.

mu'ner-a-ry, mū'ner-ą-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Being of the nature of a gift. [< LL. *munerarius*, < L. *munus* (*muner-*), gift.]

mu'ner-ate†, **-a'tion**†. Same as REMUNERATE, etc.

mun'ey, *n.* Money. PHIL. Soc.

mung[1], *n. Bot.* Same as MOONG.

mung[2], mung, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Mixed up; hence, confused or contradictory; fictitious; as, *mung* news.

mun'ga, mun'gą, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** The bonnet-macaque. **2.** The muga silkworm.

mung'corn", *n.* Same as MANGCORN.

mun-geet', *n.* Same as MUNJEET.

mun'go[1], mup'gō, *n.* The waste produced in a woolen-mill from hard-spun or felted cloth (hard rags), and which is used in connection with wool, cotton, or better grades of waste in the manufacture of backing-yarns or cheap cloth. Compare SHODDY.

mun'go[2], *n. Bot.* An East-Indian shrub (*Ophiorhiza Mungos*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), whose intensely bitter roots are used by the natives for snake-bites. [< MONGOOS. The mongoos is said to eat this plant as a remedy for snake-bites.]

mun-go'fa, mun-gō'fą, *n.* A land-tortoise, the gopher.

mun'goos, mup'gus, *n.* A mongoos. **mun'goose**‡.

mun'grel†, *a. & n.* Mongrel.

mun-gu'ba, mun-gū'bą, *n.* [S. Am.] A tall South-American silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Munguba*). The light-brown silk-cotton enveloping its seeds is used for stuffing cushions.

mun'gy, mun'ji, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Hot; sultry. **2**†. Clouded; dark.

mun'i, mun'i, *n.* [Sans.] Any sage or ecstatic enthusiast; one who has taken the vow of silence; one who is supposed to hold intimate communion with the gods.—**the Seven Munis** or **Rishis** [Sans.], the Great Bear.

mu-nic'i-pal, miu-nis'i-pal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a town or city, or to its corporate or local government; hence, pertaining to local self-government in general; as, *municipal* politics; *municipal* freedom. **2.** Of or pertaining to the internal government of a state, kingdom, or nation.

> The constitution of the United States, in regard to the various *municipal* regulations and local interests, has left the States individual, disconnected, isolated. WEBSTER *Works, Landing at Plymouth* in vol. ii, p. 205. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

[F., < L. *municipalis*, < *munus*, duty, + *capio*, take.]

Synonyms: see CIVIC.

Phrases:—**municipal authorities**, the body of civil officers governing a city or other municipality.—**m. government**. **1.** The administration of the laws and public affairs relating to a municipality. **2.** The municipal authorities.

mu-nic'i-pal-ism, miu-nis'i-pal-izm, *n.* [Rare.] Municipal state or condition; a leaning toward municipal (as opposed to central) government.

mu-nic"i-pal'i-ty, miu-nis'i-pal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] A borough, town, or city possessed of a charter of incorporation conferring privileges of local self-government; a district enjoying municipal government.

mu-nic"i-pal-i-za'tion, miu-nis'i-pal-i-zē'shun, *n.* The granting of a charter or other governmental authority to a borough, town, or city. **mu-nic"i-pal-i-sa'tion**‡.

mu-nic'i-pal-ly, miu-nis'i-pal-i, *adv.* By means of municipal government.

mu"ni-cip'i-um, miu'ni-sip'i-um *or* mū'ni-cip'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** A town (particularly in Italy) possessing at least some of the rights of Roman citizenship together with the right of local self-government; a free city. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A castle. BURRILL *Law Dict.* [L., < *munus*, duty, + *capio*, take.]

mu-nif'ic†, *a.* Munificent.

mu-nif'i-cate†, *vt.* To enrich.

mu-nif'i-cence[1], miu-nif'i-sens, *n.* The character or state of being munificent; a giving characterized by generous motives and extraordinary liberality; lavish and generous bounty; bountifulness; liberality. [F., <

L. *munificentia*, < *munificus*; see MUNIFICENT.] **mu-nif'i-cen-cy‡.**
Synonyms: see BENEVOLENCE.
mu-nif'i-cence²†, *n.* Fortification; defense.
mu-nif'i-cent. miu-nif i-sent, *a.* Having or exhibiting munificence; resulting from or showing great liberality: extraordinarily generous; most lavish.

Munificus, literally, 'gift-making,' qualified both the giver and his gift and our *munificent* is applied with equal extension.
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 70. [S. '72.]

[< L. *munificus*, < *munus*, gift, + *facio*, make.]
Synonyms: see GENEROUS; KINGLY.
—**mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.* Generously; liberally.
mu'ni-fy†, *vt.* & *i.* To raise defenses; fortify.
mu'ni-ment, miū'ni-ment, *n.* **1.** That which supports or defends; support; defense. Hence: (1) *Law.* Any deed, record, or instrument by which title may be defended or evidenced: used generally in the plural; as, *muniments* of title.

It Christianity' threw its *muniments* of power around woman's priceless virtue. J. P. NEWMAN *Christianity Triumphant* ch. 5, p. 64. [F. & W. '84.]

(2)† A stronghold; fortification. **2.** Any article of interest or value treasured up and guarded with special care. **3**†. The act of supporting or defending. [OF., < L. *munio*, fortify, < *manus*, walls.] **min'i-ment†.**
Synonyms: see ARCHIVES; RECORD.
—**mu'ni-ment-house", m.-room**, *n.* A house or strong room in cathedrals, colleges, and public buildings for the custody of muniments of title, plate, etc.

In the *muniment-rooms* of country mansions near Boston you shall find title deeds that date from the protectorate of Cromwell.
SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 27. [T. BROS. '65.]

—**mu"ni-men'tal**, *a.* Defensive.
mun'ion†, *n.* Same as MUNNION.
mu-nite'†, *vt.* To fortify.
mu-ni'tion, miu-nish'un, *n.* **1.** Ammunition and all necessary war-material, including stores of every kind; all requisites for warfare, exclusive of money and men: frequently in the plural. **2.** Hence, the requisites for any undertaking. **3**†. A fort; stronghold. [F., < L. *munitio*-), < *munio*; see MUNIMENT.]
mu'ni-ty†, *n.* Freedom; security.
mun'ja, mun'jo, *n.* A tough strong East-Indian grass (*Saccharum Munja*) used in rope-making. [E. Ind., < Sans. *munja*.] **moon'ja‡; moon'jah‡; munj‡; mun'jah†.**
mun-jeet', mun-jit', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as BENGAL MADDER. **2.** A red dyestuff derived from the root of the East-Indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia*). [< Hind. *manjit*, drug for dyeing red.] **mun-jeeth'‡.**
mun-jis'tin, mun-jis'tin, *C.* (mun'jis-tin, *E. W.*), *n.* An orange coloring-matter ($C_8H_6O_3$) contained in the munjeet or East-Indian madder. It is identical with purpuroxanthic acid. [< MUNJEET.]
munk, munk'ish. Monk, etc. PHIL. SOC.
mun'key, *n.* Monkey. PHIL. SOC.
mun'na, mun'a. [Scot.] Must not. **maun'na‡.**
mun'nion, mun'yun, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A dividing-piece, as of carved work placed (1) vertically, to divide the panels in framed bulkheads, or (2) between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries. **2**†. *Arch.* A mullion. [< F. *moignon*, stump, < OF. *moing*, maimed, < L. *mancus*, maimed.]
mun'-pins", mun'-pinz", *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Teeth. **mone'pins†.**
muns†, *n.* The face.
mun'sif, mun'sif, *n.* [E. Ind.] A native judge whose jurisdiction is limited to personal property and claims of fifty rupees or less. **moon'sif‡.**
mun'tin†, *n. Arch.* A mullion, munnion, or monial. [Cp. MUNNION.] **mun'ting†.**
Mun-tin'gi-a, mun-tin'ji-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of tropical American trees of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*). *M. Calabura* is the calabur-tree or silkwood. [< Prof. A. *Munting*, botanist at Groningen.]
munt'jac, munt'jac, *n.* [Javanese.] A small Asiatic deer (genus *Cervulus*), having, in the male, single-branched antlers mounted upon long pedicels, and long, tusk-like upper canines; especially, *Cervulus muntjac*. **mint'jak‡; munt'jack‡; munt'jak‡.**

Head of the Muntjac (*Cervulus muntjac*), showing the characteristic pedicels of the antlers. 1/16

Mu-nych'i-on, mū-nik'i-ōn, *n.* A Greek month. See CALENDAR. [< Gr *Mounychiōn*.]
mur¹, mūr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mouse.
mur²†, *n.* Same as MURR.
mur³†, *n.* A wall. **mure†.**
—**mured†**, *a.* Walled.
mu-ræ'na, miu-rī'na *or* mu-rē'na, *n.* **1.** A murænoid eel. *Muræna helena* was a Roman delicacy. **2.** [M-] A genus typical of *Murænidæ*. [< L. *muræna*, a fish, < Gr. *myraina*, sea-eel.]
Mu-ræn"e-soc'i-dæ, miu-rīn"e-sos'i-dī *or* mu-rē"nes-ō'ki-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ophisuroidean eels with lateral nostrils, separate branchial apertures, and free tongue. **Mu-ræn'e-sox**, *n.* (L. g.) [< MURÆNA + ESOX.] —**mu-ræn"e-soc'id**, *n.* —**mu-ræn'e-so"coid**, *a.* & *n.*
Mu-ræ'ni-dæ, miu-rī'ni-dī *or* -rē'ni-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of eels, especially *Colocephali* with restricted interbranchial slits, without a tongue, and mostly without pectoral fins; murrys or moræys. [< MURÆNA.]
—**mu-ræ'nid**, *n.*—**mu-ræ'noid**, *a.* & *n.*
mu'rage, miū'rej, *n.* Money formerly paid for keeping in repair the walls of a fortified town. [F., < *murer*, wall in, < LL. *murro*, < L. *murus*, wall.]
mu"rail"lé', miū'rā"yā'. *a.* [F.] *Her.* Walled; masoned and embattled. **mu"ral"lé'‡.**
mu'ral, miū'ral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or supported by a wall; growing or placed on or against a wall; as, *mural* defects; a *mural* tablet; *mural* fruit.

The *Mural* and other remains on this mount are of such a character . . . as to forbid any controversy touching its identity as Moriah. DE HASS *Buried Cities* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 145. [J. W. B. '82.]

2. Resembling a wall; vertical; steep; as, a *mural* cliff.

The tall, *mural* precipices to the northward, . . . convinced us that we had almost reached the western headland.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 29, p. 254. [C. & P. '57.]

3. *Pathol.* Mulberry-like: said of vesical calculi when covered with wrinkles roughening the surface. [F., < L. *muralis*, < *murus*, wall.]
—**mural circle, m. crown**, see CIRCLE, etc.
—**mu'raled**, *a.* Made mural, or used in making a mural crown; as, *muraled* gold.—**mu'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a manner resembling the arrangement of bricks or stones in a wall.
mur'ral†, *n.* A wall.
Mu"ra-to'ri-an, miū"ra-tō'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Italian scholar L. A. Muratori (1672–1750).
—**Muratorian fragment** or **canon**, a list of the canonical New Testament writings compiled probably about A. D. 170, and edited in the 18th century by Muratori.
murc, mūrc, *n.* The refuse of fruit after expressing its juice. [< F. *marc*, < L. *emarcus*, poor wine.] **marc‡** [Wr.]; **murk‡.**
mur'der, mūr'dęr, *vt.* **1.** To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice, or malice aforethought; take the life of deliberately, maliciously, and unlawfully, or criminally. **2.** To put to death in a barbarous, cruel, or unskilful manner; hence, figuratively, to spoil, mar, or ruin, as if with cruel or malicious intent; abuse; mangle; as, he did not simply kill the dog, he *murdered* it; to *murder* the king's English; the actor *murdered* the play.

Our [law] books are written in a hard, didactic style, interspersed on every page with the mangled pieces of *murdered* Latin. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Jan. 4, '03* in vol. i, p. 129. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3. To destroy; put an end to.

It is the flash that *murders*, the poor thunder
Never harm'd head. TENNYSON *Harold* act i, sc. 2.

4†. To slay; destroy, as in battle or on the gallows.
Synonyms: see KILL.
—**murdering bird**, or **murdering pie**, a shrike.
mur'der, *n.* **1.** The intentional killing of one human being by another, either without moral right or without legal authority.

Different degrees of guilt are adjudged by law to attach to murder committed under varying circumstances, as regards premeditation, provocation, or the presence or absence of extenuating circumstances. Compare the legal definition and the phrases.

2. *Law.* The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought; the unlawful killing of another with malice. Compare HOMICIDE.

Murder is therefore now thus defined, or rather described, by Sir Edward Coke: 'When a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied.' BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 14, p. 195.

3†. Slaughter; destruction. [< AS. *morthor*, < *morth*, death.]
Phrases:—**murder in the first degree**, unlawful and malicious killing with deliberation and premeditation. —**m. in the second degree**, unlawful and malicious killing without deliberation and premeditation.—**m. will out**, murder must make itself known; hence, figuratively, the thing now kept secret is certain to come to light.

Murder will out, that see we day by day.
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 232.

mur'derd, *pp.* Murdered. PHIL. SOC.
mur'der-er, mūr'dęr-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who unlawfully kills any human being with malice aforethought; a manslayer. **2**†. A murdering-piece.
mur'der-ess, mūr'dęr-es, *n.* A female murderer.
mur'der-ing-piece"†, *n.* A small cannon formerly used on board ships of war.
mur'der-ment†, *n.* Murder.
mur'der-ous, mūr'dęr-us, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to murder; like murder; brutal; destructive; as, a *murderous* assault. **2.** Given to murder; loving murder; as, a *murderous* anarchist. **3.** Characterized by, causing, or caused by murder; as, *murderous* revenge.

He flung himself between the *murderous* stroke and his beloved model.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 290. [L. '84.]

—**mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**mur'der-ous-ness**, *n.*
mur'dress†, *n.* A form of battlement with loopholes.
mure¹, miūr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To squeeze.
mure²†, *vt.* To enclose with or in walls; immure.
mure, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Staid; gentle; demure.
mure†, *n.* A wall. **mur†.**
mu-re'na, *n.* Same as MURÆNA.
mu'ren-ger†, *n.* An overseer who has charge of town-walls. **mo'ren-ger†; mu'rin-ger†.**
mu-re'noid, miu-rī'noid *or* -rē'noid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Murænidæ*. [< MURENA + -OID.]
mu'rex, miū'rex, *n.* [MU'RI-CES or MU'REX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A marine gastropod of the genus *Murex*. The murices are found mainly in tropical seas, and have thick shells covered with spines or varices. *M. brandaris* and *M. trunculus* secrete a colorless liquid which turns purple on exposure to the atmosphere. They were among the mollusks that furnished the famous purple dye of the ancients.

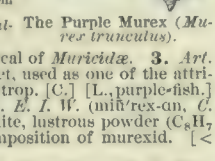

The Purple Murex (*Murex trunculus*).

The *murex* gave many colors, from green and deep blue to red.
C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 183. [A.'78.]

2. [M-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Muricidæ*. **3.** *Art.* A twisted shell-shaped trumpet, used as one of the attributes of a triton. **4.** *Bot.* A caltrop. [C.] [L., purple-fish.]
mu-rex'an, miu-rex'an, *A. E. I. W.* (miū'rex-an, *C. Wr.*), *n. Chem.* A heavy, white, lustrous powder ($C_8H_7N_5O_6$) obtained by the decomposition of murexid. [< L. *murex*, the purple-fish.]
mu-rex'id, (miu-rex'id, *A. W.* (miū'rex-id, *C. Wr.*),
mu-rex'ide, (-id *or* -oid, *n. Chem.* The ammonium hydrogen salt ($C_8H_4(NH_4)N_5O_6$) of purpuric acid. It was formerly largely used to produce pink, purple, and red, but with the introduction of the anilin colors it ceased to be an article of commerce. [< L. *murex*, purple-fish.]
mu-rex'o-in, miu-rex'o-in, *n. Chem.* A red crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{16}N_8O_6$) obtained by treating caffein with dimethyl alloxan and subsequent reduction. [< L. *murex*, purple-fish.]
mur'geon, mūr'jun, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A smirk; grimace.

You made *murgeons* with your mouth, and derisions with your gestures. J. GALT *Lawrie Todd* vol. i, pt. iv, ch. 9, p. 159. [H. '30.]

2. A mumbling or murmuring. [Cp. F. *morgue*, wry face.]
mu'ri-ate, miū'ri-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To put in brine; salt; pickle.
mu'ri-ate, *n.* Chlorid: old name. [< L. *muria*, brine.]
mu'ri-a"ted, miū'ri-ē"ted, *a.* **1.** Salted; pickled. **2.** *Chem.* Treated with muriatic acid.
mu"ri-at'ic, miū"ri-at'ic, *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC.
mu"ri-a-tif'er-ous, miū"ri-a-tif'gr-us, *a.* [Rare.] Yielding muriatic compounds as salt. [< MURIATE + L. *fero*, bear.]
mu'ri-cate, miū'ri-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* Rough, with short, hard tubercular excrescences. [< L. *muricatus*, pointed, < *murex* (*muric*-), pointed stone.] **mu'ri-ca"ted‡.**
mu'ri-ca"to-his'pid, miū'ri-kē"tō-[*or* -cę"tō-]his'pid, *a. Bot.* Rough, with short, hard points, and bristly hairs. [< L. *muricatus* (see MURICATE) + HISPID.]
Mu'ri-ces, miū'ri-sīz *or* -cēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* The *Muricidæ*. **2.** [m-] Plural of MUREX.
Mu-ric'i-dæ, miu-ris'i-dī *or* mu-ric'i-dē. *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods, especially those with transverse prismatic tricuspid median teeth, unicuspid lateral teeth, a shell with a canaliculate mouth and varices, and a horny operculum. [< MUREX (*muric*-).]
—**mu'ri-cid**, *n.*—**mu'ri-coid**, *a.* & *n.*
mu'ri-ci-form", miū'ri-si-fōrm", *a. Conch.* Having the appearance of a murex, especially one with varices. [< L. *murex* (*muric*-), purple-fish, + -FORM.]
mu'ri-cite, miū'ri-sīt, *n.* A fossil murex, or supposed murex. [< MUREX (*muric*-).]
mu-ric'u-late, miu-ric'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a. Bot.* Minutely muricate. [Dim. of L. *muricatus*; see MURICATE.]
Mu'ri-dæ, miū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A large family of myomorphic rodents, especially those with contracted frontals, slender jugals, deep infraorbital slits, generally three grinders to each jaw, and a mouse-like form: including rats and mice. [< MUS (*Mur*-), mouse.]
—**mu'rid**[1], *n.*
mu'rid²†, *n. Chem.* Bromin: originally so called from **mu'ride†**, (being found in sea-water. [< L. *muria*, brine.]
mu'ri-form[1], miū'ri-fōrm, *a.* Having the appearance of a mouse. [< L. *mus* (*mur*-), mouse, + -FORM.]
mu'ri-form[2], *a. Bot.* Regularly arranged like the courses of bricks in a wall: said of cells in the medullary rays and other parts of plants. [< L. *murus*, wall, + -FORM.]
Mu-ri'næ, miu-rai'nī *or* mu-ri'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Muridæ*, especially those having rooted molars with tuberculated crowns, the lower with three rows of tubercles: including the true rats and mice. [< MUS (*Mur*-), mouse.]
mu'rin(e, miū'rin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Muriform. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Murinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Murinæ* or *Muridæ*. [< L. *murinus*, < *mus* (*mur*-), mouse.]
mu'ri-on†, *n.* Same as MORION.
murk†, *vt.* To darken. **merk†; mirk†.**
murk, mūrk, *a.* Murky; dark; obscure.

And a drizzly mist is round him cast;
He cannot see through the mantle *murk*.
DRAKE *Culprit Fay* st. 27.

[< AS. *mirce*, dark.] **merk†; mirk†.**
murk¹, *n.* [Archaic.] Darkness; gloom; obscurity.

'Tween the gloamin' an' the *mirk*,
When the kye come hame.
HOGG *When the Kye Come Hame* st. 1.

[< AS. *mirce*, < *mirce*, dark.] **merk†; mirk‡; myrk†.**
murk², *n.* Same as MURC.
murk'i-ly, mūrk'i-li, *adv.* In murky fashion; darkly; gloomily. **mirk'i-ly‡.**
murk'i-ness, mūrk'i-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being murky; obscurity; darkness; gloom.

As if within that *murkiness* of mind,
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 1, st. 9.

mirk'i-ness‡; mirk'ness†; murk'ness†.
murk'lins†, *adv.* In the dark.
murk'some†, *a.* Darksome. **mirk'some†.**
—**murk'some-ness†**, *n.*
murk'y, mūrk'i, *a.* [MURK'I-ER; MURK'I-EST.] **1.** Darkened, thickened, or obscured, as by smoke, haze, or fog; hazy; gloomy; obscure. **mirk'y‡.** **2.** In harpsichord-music, having the base in broken octaves.
mur'lan, (mūr'lon, -lin, *n.* [Scot.] A species of basket,
mur'lin, (round and narrow-mouthed.
mur'lins, mūr'linz, *n.* [Ir.] Same as BADDERLOCKS.
mur'mur, mūr'mur, *v.* **I.** *i.* To say or utter in a low, half-articulate tone of voice; mutter.

Thou shouldst have gazed at distance and admired,
Murmured thy adoration, and retired.
BRYANT *To a Mosquito* st. 9.

II. *t.* **1.** To speak complainingly in a subdued or half-articulate voice; grumble; repine; hence, generally, to express dissatisfaction with one's circumstances or destiny: followed by *at* or *about* before things, and by *against* before persons and things.

When the people are helplessly ignorant, they render blind obedience, like children, to their stronger and wiser rulers, but as they acquire more knowledge and discernment, they *murmur against* wrongs, and are prepared to resist oppression.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, intro., p. 26. [W. J. W. '78.]

2. To speak in subdued tone or indistinctly. **3.** To give forth a low continuous sound; make a murmur. [< F. *murmurer*, < L. *murmuro*, < *murmur*, murmur (imitative).]
Synonyms: see COMPLAIN.—**Prepositions**: murmur *at* or *about* misfortunes; *at* or *against* God.
—**mur'mur-er**, *n* One who murmurs.
mur'mur, *n.* **1.** A complaint uttered in a subdued or half-articulate voice; a protest half suppressed; a grumble. **2.** A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a noisy channel, the humming of bees, or the confused or indistinct sound of distant voices commingled.

The bell sleeps in the belfry,— from its tongue
A drowsy *murmur* floats into the air.
ALDRICH *Invocation to Sleep* st. 3.

3. *Med.* The sound heard in auscultation of an organ or a part, as characteristic of either health or disease; as, cardiac *murmur*; respiratory *murmur*; uterine *murmur*. [< F. *murmure*, < L. *murmur* (imitative).]
—**mur"mur-a'tion†**, *n.* **1.** The act or state of one who murmurs; murmur. **2.** *Falconry.* A flock of starlings.
mur'murd, *pp.* Murmured. PHIL. SOC.
mur'mur-ing, mūr'mur-ing, *pa.* **1.** Complaining; grumbling; repining; as, a *murmuring* disposition.

Let loose the *murmuring* army on their masters,
To pay themselves with plunder.
OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act ii, sc. 3.

2. Making a low continuous sound; as, a *murmuring* brook.

The drowsy hum of the *murmuring* bees,
Hovering over the lavender trees.
THEO. H. HILL *An Ideal Siesta* st. 1.

—**mur'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mur'mur-ing, mûr'mur-ing, *n.* The act of one who murmurs; murmur; complaint.

mur'mur-ish, mûr'mur-ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a murmur.

mur'mur-ous, mûr'mur-us, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Giving forth murmurs or low sounds; finding expression as by murmurs; murmuring.

As, in the laurel's *murmurous* leaves
'Twas fabled, ones, a Virgin dwelt.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Dedication* st. 1.

2. Exciting murmur or complaint.

—**mur'mur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mur'ni-val†, *n.* In gleek, a game of cards, four cards of a sort; hence, four things of a sort. **mour'ni-val**†.

mu'roid, miû'roid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Muridæ;* mouse-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Muridæ.* [< MUS (*Mur-*) + -OID.]

mur'phy, mûr'fi, *n.* [MUR'PHIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] The Irish potato. [< Irish proper name *Murphy.*]

murr, mûr, *vi.* [Scot.] To purr, as a cat.

murr†, *n.* **1.** Murrain. **2.** A catarrh. **murt**†; **murret**†.

mur'ra, mur'a, *n.* [L.] A material first brought to Rome by Pompey, and used for costly vases and cups. It has been variously supposed to be Chinese jade, porcelain, iridescent glass, fluor, etc. **mur'rha**†.

mur'rain, mur'en (-in, *W. Wr.*; -ên, *C.*; -ên, *I. S.*), *a.* Infected with murrain.

mur'rain, *n. Veter. Med.* A malignant epizootic fever of a contagious nature, affecting domestic animals; nasal catarrh; hence, an infectious disease.

The rumor sprang up that Evangelicalism had invaded Milby parish . . . a *murrain* or blight all the more terrible, because its nature was but dimly conjectured.
GEORGE ELIOT *Janet's Repentance* ch. 2, p. 203. [H.]

[< OF. *morine*, < L. *morion*, die.] **mur'ren**†.

—**a murrain to** or **on you**, plague take you.

mur'rain-ly†, *adv.* Excessively, plaguily. [C.]

mur'ral, mur'al, *n.* A walking fish (*Ophiocephalus marulius*), a favorite East-Indian game-fish. **mur'rel**; **mur'rul**.

Mur'ray-a, mur'ê-a, *n. Bot.* A small tropical Asiatic genus of trees or shrubs of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), with pinnate leaves, and large, solitary, and fragrant white flowers producing an oblong 1- or 2-seeded berry in fruit. *M. exotica* is the Chinese box or Sumatra orange, and *M. Kœnigii* the curry-leaf tree. [< John A. *Murray*, Swedish botanist (1740–'91).]

Mur'ray cod, A serranoid perch-like fish (*Oligorus macquariensis*) of Australian rivers, sometimes 3 feet long, and much esteemed as food. [< the *Murray* river, in Australia.]

mur'ray-in, mur'ê-in, *n.* A bitter, white, amorphous compound ($C_{13}H_{22}O_{10}$) contained in the flowers of *Murraya exotica* and obtained by extracting with water. **mur'ray-ine**†.

murre[1], mûr, *n.* [MURRE or MUR'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A guillemot or alcoid sea-bird (genus *Uria*), especially *U. troile.*

The noisy *murre* are flying, Like black scuds, overhead.
WHITTIER *The Fishermen* st. 3.

2. The razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*). **murr**‡.

murre[2], *n.* Same as MURRAIN.

murre'let, mûr'let, *n.* A small North-Pacific auk of either of the genera *Synthliboramphus* and *Brachyramphus;* as, the marbled *murrelet* (*B. marmoratus*).

An Alaskan Murrelet (*Brachyramphus kittlitzi*) in winter plumage. ¼

mur'rey, mur'ê, *a.* Of a dark red-dish-brown or mulberry color. [< OF *morre*, < LL. *muratus*, blackish, < L. *morus;* see MORUS.]

Younger gentlemen of the same family [*i. e.* the oak-tree] . . . stood about . . . in handsome new doublets of *murrey* color. WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherhood* pt. iii, ch. 10, p. 272. [T. & F. '62.]

mur'rey, *n. Her.* The tincture called sanguine, indicated in engraving by black and white lines crossing diagonally at right angles.

Mur'ri-an†, *n.* Same as MURRAIN.

mur'rie, mur'i, *n.* Same as KILLY[2], 2.

mur-ri'na, mur-ri'nâ *or* -ri'nê, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Vases, cups, and ornamental vessels made of murra. **mur-rhi'na**‡.

mur'rine, mur'in *or* -în, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of murra, as glass. See GLASS. **mur'rhine**‡.

mur'ri-on†, *a.* Infected with murrain.

mur'ri-on†, *n.* Same as MORION[1].

mur'ry, mur'i, *n.* A muræna. [< MURÆNA.] **mur'ray**‡.

mur'shid, mûr'shid, *n.* The chief of a Mohammedan religious order. Ar., spiritual guide.]

murth†, *n.* Mirth. **murthe**†.

mur'ther†, **mur'ther-er**†, *n.* See MURDER, etc.

mur'ye†, *a.* Glad; merry.

mur'za, mûr'za, *n.* [Tatar.] A member of the hereditary aristocracy in Tatary, particularly one of lower dignity. Compare MIRZA.

Mus, mus *or* mûs, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Muridæ.* [L., mouse.]

Mu'sa, miû'za, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the banana family (*Musaceæ*), having a slender or often arborescent stem formed by the sheathing bases of the large leaves, and flowers borne on a nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana and *M. paradisiaca* the plantain, while several other species are cultivated in hothouses for ornament or for their fruit. See illus. under BANANA. [Prob. < Ar. *mauz*, banana.]

Mu-sa'ce-æ, miu-zê'se-î *or* mu-se'ce-ê, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants — the banana family — proceeding from rootstocks, with stems composed of sheathing leafstalks, flowers bursting through spathes, and a 3-celled loculicidal or succulent indehiscent capsule. There are 5 genera and about 50 species, natives of the tropics. [< MUSA.] **mu-sa'ceous**, *a.*

mu'sad, miû'zad, *n.* A plant of the banana family.

mu"sæ-og'ra-phist, **mu"sæ-og'ra-phy**, etc. Same as MUSEOGRAPHIST, etc.

Mu-sag'e-tes, miu-saj'e-tîz *or* mu-sag'e-têz, *n.* [L.] Leader of the Muses: a title of Apollo as god of poets.

mu'sal, miû'zal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining or relating to the Muses; belonging to poetry; poetical.

mus-al'chee, *n.* Same as MUSSALCHEE.

mus-al'in, mus-al'in, *n.* The small carpet on which a Moslem prays; a prayer-rug. Called in Egypt a *sajjadah.* These carpets are found in the drawing-rooms of America and Europe.

Mus'al-man, *a.* & *n.* Same as MUSSULMAN.

mu-sang', miû-sâng', *W.* (miu-sang', *C.*), *n.* [Malay.] A paradoxure or a related civet, especially the East-Indian coffee-rat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

mus-aph', mus-af', *n.* [Turk.] A book in which the Turkish law is recorded.

mu'sar†, *n.* A wandering European musician who played on the musette in former times.

Mus-ar'a-bic, *a.* Same as MOZARABIC.

mu'sard, miû'zard, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A silly fellow. **2**†. One who muses or is absent-minded; a dreamer.

Mus'ca, mus'ca, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Muscidæ.* **2.** [m-] [MUS'CÆ, mus'sî *or* -kê, *pl.*] A fly. **3.** *Astron.* A small constellation found between the Southern Cross and the pole. See CONSTELLATION. [L., fly.]

—**mus'cæ vol"i-tan'tes** (*Pathol.*), minute specks or motes apparently moving before the eye, as shining or as dark objects, due to a derangement of the sense of vision, or to impurities in the humors of the eye, or sometimes of a kind possibly due to the rapidly moving blood-corpuscles, as when seen against the sky.

mus'ca-del, mus'ca-del, *n.* **1.** Same as MUSCATEL. **2.** [U. S.] A muscadine. [OF., < LL. *muscatellum*, kind of wine, dim. of *muscatum;* see MUSCAT.] **mus"ca-del'-lo**†; **mus'ka-del'**.

mus'ca-din, mus'ca-din, *n.* [F.] A dandy; fop.

mus'ca-din(e), mus'ca-din (XIII), *n.* [U. S.] The bullace or southern fox-grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*). [< F. *muscadin;* see MUSCARDINE[2].]

mus'cal-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE.

mus'car-din(e)[1], mus'car-din, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (-dain, *E. I.*; mu'scgr'din', *W.*[2]), *n.* A silkworm-disease due to a fungus (*Botrytis Bassiana*); also, the fungus. [< F. *muscardine*, var. of *muscadin*, musk-lozenge; see MUSCARDINE[2].]

mus'car-din(e)[2], *n.* The European dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*). [< F. *muscardin*, < *muscadin*, musk-lozenge, < *muscade*, nutmeg, < LL. *muscus;* see MUSK.]

mus-car'i-form, mus-car'i-fôrm, *a.* Having a brush-like form. [< L. *muscarium* (< *musca*, fly), fly-brush, + -FORM.]

mus'ca-rin, **mus'ca-rine**, } mus'ca-rin, *C.* (mus-kê'rin, *W.*), *n. Chem.* A deliquescent, extremely poisonous, crystalline alkaloid ($C_5H_{15}NO_3$) found in certain fungi, as the fly-agaric, and in putrefying fish. [< L. *musca*, fly.]

mus-ca'ri-um, mus-kê'ri-um *or* mus-ca'ri-um, *n.* [LL.] Same as FLABELLUM, 1. **mus"ca-to'ri-um**‡.

mus'cat, mus'cat, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* One of several varieties of musk-flavored Old World grapes, varying in color, size, etc., though mostly white. **2.** Same as MUSCATEL, *n.*, 1. [F., < It. *moscato*, musk, < LL. *muscatum*, odor of musk, < *muscatus*, musky, < *muscus;* see MUSK.]

mus'ca-del‡; **mus'ca-tel**‡; **mus'kat**‡.

mus'ca-tel, mus'ca-tel. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from muscat or similar grapes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rich fruity wine made from the muscat grape; muscat.

A fragrant luscious *Muscatel*, . . . which in flavour and bouquet ran through all the keys of the gamut.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port* ch. 8, p. 198. [W. L. & CO. '80.]

2. The muscat or Malaga grape. **3.** Same as MUSCARDINE[2]. **4.** A sweet and fragrant pear. **5.** *pl.* Raisins, known as "sun-raisins," dried on the vine. [< MUSCADEL.] **mos'ca-tel**‡; **mus'ca-del**‡; **mus'ca-dine**‡; **mus'cat**‡.

musch'el-kalk", mush'el-kalk', *C. I. Wr.* (mush'el-kâlk', *E. S. W.*), *n. Geol.* A division of the Triassic system, between the Keuper and Bunter, best developed in Germany. [G., < *muschel*, shell, + *kalk*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

mus'che-tor, mus'che-tor, *n. Her.* A black spot resembling ermine, but without the three specks of the ermine spot. [< OF. *mouscheture*, little spots, < *mouscheter*, spot, < *mouche* (< L. *musca*), fly.] **mus'che-tour**‡.

Mus'ci, mus'ci *or* mus'cî, *n. pl. Bot.* A class of non-vascular cryptogamous plants of the group *Muscineæ*, the true mosses. They are low tufted plants with stem and distinct leaves, producing a capsule containing spores which on germination produce a protballus on which the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia) are developed, these in turn giving rise to the sporogonium or moss-fruit. It embraces four orders: *Bryaceæ*, *Phascaceæ*, *Andreæaceæ*, and *Sphagnaceæ*. [L., pl. of *muscus*, moss.]

Mus"ci-cap'i-dæ, mus'i-cap'i-dî *or* mus'ci-ci-cap'pi-dê, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, especially Old World oscines of a thrush-like form and having 10 primaries, scutellate tarsi, and a depressed bill slightly deflected at the tip with a median ridge and rictal bristles; typical flycatchers. **Mus-cic'a-pa**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *musca*, fly, + *capio*, take.]

—**mus'ci-cap'id**, *n.*—**mus-cic'a-poid**, *a.*

Mus-cic"a-pi'næ, mus-sic'a-pai'nî *or* -pî'nê, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Muscicapidæ* as a subfamily. [< MUSCICAPA.] —**mus-cic'a-pine**, *a.* & *n.*

mus'ci-cole, mus'si-côl, *a. Bot.* Growing upon mosses, especially dead mosses. [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *colo*, inhabit.] **mus-cic'o-lin(e)**‡; **mus-cic'o-lous**‡.

Mus'ci-dæ, mus'si-dî *or* mus'ci-dê, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipters, especially those having the anal cell short, posterior basal cell separated from discoidal by a transverse vein, and proboscis and palpi moderate; common flies. See illus. under FLY. [< MUSCA.]

—**mus'cid**, *a.* & *n.*

mus'ci-form[1], mus'si-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Moss-like; having the form of a moss. [< L. *muscus*, moss, + -FORM.]

mus'ci-form[2], *n.* Having the appearance of a fly or muscid, as certain crane-flies or tipulids. [< L. *musca*, fly, + -FORM.]

Mus-cin'e-æ, mus-sin'ê-î *or* -ê, *n. pl. Bot.* The highest group of non-vascular cryptogamous plants, embracing the classes *Musci*, or mosses, and *Hepaticæ*, or liver worts: same as BRYOPHYTA. [< L. *muscus*, moss.]

—**mus-cin'e-ous**, *a.*

mus'cite, mus'sait, *n. Bot.* A fossil moss: usually found in amber. [< L. *muscus*, moss.]

mus'cle, *n.* Muscle.

mus'cle[1], mus'l, *n. Anat.* PHIL. SOC. **1.** An organ composed of contractile fibers through the contraction of which bodily movement is effected. About 400 muscles are found in the human body, mostly in pairs. They constitute the flesh or meaty portion of the body. They are named (1) according to their respective functions, as *flexors*, *extensors*, *levators*, *adductors*, *abductors*, etc.; (2) according to position, as *iliac*, *abdominal*, *interspinal*, etc.; (3) according to terminal attachments by their tendons and aponeuroses, as the *sternomastoid*, *mylohyoid*, etc. Their physiological classification is: (1) the **voluntary muscles**, which execute movements prompted by the will, as muscles of the limbs, lips, neck, etc.; (2) the **involuntary muscles**, which act independently of the will, as the heart, the muscles of the intestinal wall, etc.; (3) the **mixed muscles**, such as combine in some degree the functions of both the others, as the sphincters and the muscles of respiration. Some are denominated *hollow muscles*, as the womb and bladder. Compare NERVE.

Human Muscles.

1. Portion of one of the muscles of the human body, showing the arrangement of its fibers: *a*, epimysium or general muscular sheath; *b*, a fasciculus enclosed in a special sheath of perimysium; *c*, fibers separated by connective tissue — the endomysium. 2. The gastrocnemius muscle of the human leg: *a*, *a*, origin; *b*, insertion; *c*, *c*, aponeuroses; *d*, tendon (tendo Achillis); *e*, belly.

And the *muscles* of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.
LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* st. 1.

2. The tissue characteristic of the muscular organs. **3.** Muscular strength; as, he has the *muscle* of a Hercules. [F., < L. *musculus*, muscle, dim. of *mus*, mouse.] **mus'cule**†.

—**mus'cle-bound"**, *a.* [Colloq.] Affected with a form of muscular hypertrophy characterized by diminution of elasticity in a muscle, with augmentation of its volume: due to excessive exercise in training, and frequently seen in athletes.—**m. curve**, *n.* A myogram consisting of the curve described by a myograph as it records the degree of contraction in muscular fiber under muscular movements.—**m. plate**, *n. Embryol.* The laminæ of the mesoderm of the embryo from which the voluntary muscles of the body are developed.—**m. reading**, *n.* The ability to understand and interpret slight involuntary muscular contortions.—**m. rod**, *n.* The segment of a muscular fibril found in a sarcomere.—**m. spindle**, *n.* A fusiform structure formed at the point of entrance of a nerve in a muscle-fiber about to proliferate.—**m. sugar**, *n.* Same as INOSITE.

mus'cle[2], *n.* Same as MUSSEL.

mus'cled, mus'ld, *a.* Supplied with muscles; used in composition; as, a weak-*muscled* fellow.

mus'cl-ing, mus'l-ing, *n.* Representation of muscles, as in a picture.

Mus-co'gee, *n.* Same as MUSKHOGEAN.

mus'coid[1], mus'coid. **I.** *a. Bot.* Resembling a moss; moss-like. **II.** *n.* A moss-like plant. [< L. *muscus*, moss, + -OID.]

mus'coid[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Muscidæ.* [< MUSCA + -OID.]

mus-col'o-gy, mus-col'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The science of mosses; bryology.

—**mus"co-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**mus-col'o-gist**, *n.* [Rare.] A student of or an authority upon mosses; a bryologist.

mus-cos'i-ty, mus-cos'i-ti, *n.* Mossiness. [< L. *muscosus*, mossy, < *muscus*, moss.]

mus"co-va'do, mus'co-vê'dô *or* -vâ'dô, *n.* The dark, moist, impure sugar obtained by evaporating cane-juice and draining off the molasses; unrefined sugar: used also attributively; as, *muscovado* sugar. [< Sp. *moscabado*, unrefined, ult. < L. *minus*, less, + *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.]

Until recently almost all the sugar manufactured was exported from the place of its production as 'brown' or '*muscovado*' sugar, and was subsequently refined in England or in the more Northern cities of the United States. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* § 289, p. 177. [J. B. & CO.]

Mus'co-vite, mus'co-vait, *a.* Belonging or relating to Muscovy, or Moscow, a principality of central Russia, the nucleus of modern Russia; hence, Russian. **Mus"co-vit'ic**‡.

Mus'co-vite, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, of the city or principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia. **2.** [m-] A desman. **3.** [m-] *Mineral.* A potassium mica. See MICA.

mus'co-vy, mus'co-vi, *n.* [-VIES, *pl.*] A large tropical American anatine duck (*Cairina moschata*), now widely domesticated. Called also *Barbary duck* and *musk-duck.* [< *Muscovy*, Moscow.]

mus'cu-lar, mus'kiu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or depending upon muscles; as, the *muscular* system; *muscular* action; *muscular* exercise. **2.** Possessing well-developed muscles; hence, powerful; vigorous.

Its depth of chest, and tucked-up flank, and *muscular* quarters, marked it as a dog of speed. W. YOUATT *The Dog* ch. 2, p. 50. [L.]

[< L. *musculus;* see MUSCLE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see ATHLETIC.

Phrases:—**muscular Christianity**, Christianity combined with muscular vigor and devotion to muscular enjoyments; Christianity as promotive of physical activity: a humorous expression.

They [the Christian Guild] aimed . . . at something like a revival of the *muscular Christianity* of twenty-five years ago, organized for missionary work in the great northern towns.
T. HUGHES *Manliness of Christ* intro., p. 2. [O. & CO. '80.]

—**m. excitability**, the contracting property of a muscle; irritability.—**m. motion** or **movement**, movement caused by muscular action.—**m. pile**, a voltaic battery in which the elements are composed of animal muscles; used in biological experiments.—**m. sensation**, sensation, as of pressure or of strain, felt in the muscles.

The *muscular sensations*, or sense-perception, comprehend all those which arise from the varying conditions of the muscles when in action and in use.
PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 136. [S. '90.]

—**m. sense**, the power of muscular sensation.

Our ordinary movements are guided by what is termed the *muscular sense*. W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. 1, ch. 3, p. 83. [K. & CO. '74.]

— **m. system.** the muscles and their appendages considered as a whole, including (1) the *aponeuroses*, (2) the *fasciæ*, (3) the *muscles*, and (4) the *tendons*. See illus. below.

— **m. tic.** facial spasm.

Derivatives: — **mus″cu-lar′i-ty**, *n.* The state or condition of being muscular. — **mus′cu-lar-ize**, *vt.* To make muscular or strong; develop the muscles of, as by exercise; hence, to strengthen, in any sense.

The circumstance may have been not without influence in *muscularizing* his nature to that character of self-reliance which shows itself so constantly and sharply during his after life. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dante* in second series, p. 5. [O. & CO. '76.]

— **mus′cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In muscular fashion; with strength.

mus″cu-la′tion, mus′kiu-lē′shun, *n.* The disposition or arrangement of muscles in a part or organ. [< L. *musculus;* see MUSCLE[1], *n.*] **mus′cu-la-ture**‡.

mus′cu-lin, mus′kiu-lin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as SYNTONIN. [< L. *musculus;* see MUSCLE[1], *n.*] **mus′cu-line**†.

mus′cu-lite, mus′kiu-lait, *n.* A fossil of a mussel or supposed mussel. [< L. *musculus;* see MUSCLE[1], *n.*]

musculo-. Derived from Latin *musculus*, a muscle (see MUSCLE[1], *n.*): a combining form. — **mus″cu-lo-cu-ta′ne-ous**, *a.* Supplying muscles and skin; as, *musculocutaneous* nerves. — **mus″cu-lo-pal′li-al**, *a.* *Conch.* Supplying the muscles and mantle of a mollusk; as, the *musculopallial* nerve. — **mus″cu-lo-phre′nic**, *a.* Supplying the muscular portion of the diaphragm; as, the *musculophrenic* artery. — **mus″cu-lo-ra-chid′i-an**, *a.* Supplying the muscles of the back and of the spinal column; as, *musculorachidian* arteries. — **mus″cu-lo-spi′ral**, *a.* Supplying muscles and pursuing a spiral course: said of a large nerve of the upper arm.

mus′cu-lous†, *a.* Muscular. — **mus″cu-los′i-ty**†, *n.*

mus′cu-lus, mus′kiu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] A muscle.

mus′cus, mus′cus, *n.* [MUS′CI, mus′sai *or* mus′cī, *pl.*] [L.] Moss.

muse, miūz, *v.* [MUSED; MU′SING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To meditate upon; consider thoughtfully; ponder.

Muse not which way the pen to hold,
Luck hates the slow and loves the bold.
LOWELL *For an Autograph* st. 4.

2†. To be surprised at; be astonished at.

II. *t.* **1.** To think deeply; study or reflect on a matter in silence; meditate.

Musing on this strange hap the while,
The king wends back to fair Carlisle. SCOTT *Bridal of Triermain* can. 2, st. 10.

2. Hence, to give oneself up to meditation; be lost in thought; be or become absent-minded; indulge in reverie.

And the young girl *mused* beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.
WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 32.

3. To gaze reflectively. **4**†. To be amazed; wonder. [< OF. *muser*, perhaps lit. sniff about, < *muse*, muzzle (see MUZZLE, *n.*); but cp. LL. *muso*, L. *musso*, mutter.]

Synonyms: brood, cogitate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, dream, meditate, ponder, reflect, ruminate, stew, study, think. — **Preposition:** *on* or *upon*.

— **mu′ser**, *n.* One who muses.

Muse[1], *n.* **1.** [M- or m-] The inspiring power of poetry: often personified, and represented as a deity; the genius of poetry, or of some form of poetry or poetic power; as, the heavenly *Muse;* the lyric *Muse*.

The gentle *muse* of Longfellow, so civil, so cultivated: yet how it delighted in all legends and echoes and Arcadian dreams, that date from the forest primeval.
BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields, Eng. Woods* p. 48. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. *Class. Myth.* One of the goddesses presiding over poetry, art, and science.

The Muses were originally the nymphs of inspiring springs; then, goddesses of inspiration. According to Hesiod, they are the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, born in Pieria and occupied in Olympus as attendants of Apollo, who in his capacity as their leader is called *Musagetes*. At a comparatively late date their names and attributions were differentiated, and became fixed as follows: Calliope, Muse of epic poetry; Clio, of history; Euterpe, of lyric poetry; Thalia, of comedy and bucolic poetry; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpsichore, of dancing; Erato, of erotic poetry; Polymnia, or Polyhymnia, of serious sacred song; and Urania, of astronomy. Their favorite haunts were the sacred springs of Castalia, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, and Aganippe and Hippocrene on Helicon. The Roman poets identified them with the Camenæ, prophetic nymphs of springs and goddesses of birth. See EGERIA.

3. [m-] [Rare.] A poet; bard. [F., < L. *Musa*, < Gr. *Mousa*, Muse.] — **muse′-rid″**, *a.* [Poet.] Possessed by the Muse.

muse[2]‡, *n.* **1.** The act or state of musing; reverie; absent-mindedness. **2.** Wonder.

muse[3], *n.* **1.** The gap in a hedge or fence through which game will habitually pass; a muset. **2.** The mouthpiece of a bagpipe. **smuse**‡. **3**†. A means of escape; a loophole. [< OF. *musse*, nook to hide things in, < *musser*, hide.] **muce**†.

mused, miūzd, *a.* [Rare.] Intoxicated; fuddled.

muse′ful, miūz′ful, *a.* Meditative; deeply thoughtful.

Here *museful* thought and contemplation dwell.
R. T. PAINE *Reflections on a Lonely Hill* st. 1.

— **muse′ful-ly**, *adv.*

mus′el†, *n.* Same as MUZZLE.

muse′less, miūz′les, *a.* Having no poetic inspiration.

mu″se-og′ra-pher, miū′zē-og′ra-fėr, *n.* One skilled in museography; one who catalogues and describes the objects of interest in a museum. **mu″sæ-og′ra-pher**‡; **mu″se-**[or **-sæ-**]**og′ra-phist**‡.

mu″se-og′ra-phy, miū′zē-eg′ra-fi, *n.* [New.] The art of cataloguing and describing the objects in a museum. [< MUSEUM + -GRAPHY.] **mu″sæ-og′ra-phy**‡.

mu″se-ol′o-gy, miū′zē-el′o-ji, *n.* [New.] The science that treats of the arrangement and management of museums. [< MUSEUM + -OLOGY.] **mu″sæ-ol′o-gy**‡. — **mu″se-**[or **-sæ-**]**ol′o-gist**, *n.*

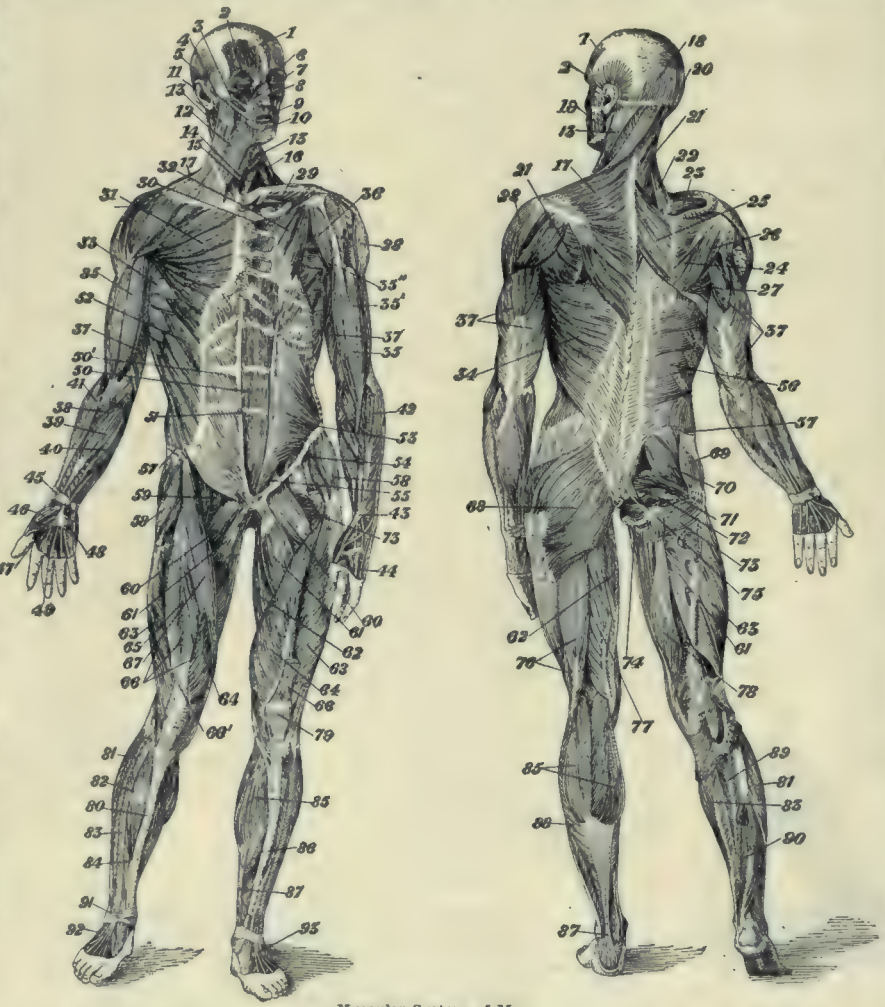

Muscular System of Man.

1. Frontal. 2. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 3. Zygomaticus minor. 4. Zygomaticus major. 5. Temporal. 6. Levator labii superioris. 7. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi. 8. Compressor narium. 9. Orbicularis oris. 10. Depressor labii inferioris. 11. Buccinator. 12. Platysma. 13. Sternoclidomastoid. 14. Sternohyoid. 15. Trachea. 16. Scaleni. 17. Trapezius. 18. Occipitalis. 19. Masseter. 20. Splenius capitis. 21. Splenius colli. 22. Levator anguli scapulæ. 23. Supraspinatus. 24. Infraspinatus. 25. Rhomboideus. 26. Teres minor. 27. Teres major. 28. Deltoid. 29. Subclavius. 30. Intercostal. 31. Pectoralis major. 32. Pectoralis minor. 33. Serratus magnus. 34. Latissimus dorsi. 35. Biceps of the arm. 35′. Long head of same. 35″. Short head of same. 36. Coracobrachialis. 37. Triceps. 38. Pronator radii teres. 39. Flexor carpi radialis. 40. Palmaris longus. 41. Supinator longus. 42. Extensor carpi radialis longior. 43. Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. 44. Extensor tendon of little finger. 45. Annular ligament of wrist. 46. Abductor pollicis. 47. Flexor brevis pollicis. 48. Palmaris brevis. 49. Extensor tendon of middle finger. 50. Rectus abdominis. 50′. Sheath of same. 51. Navel. 52. External oblique of abdomen. 53. Internal oblique of abdomen. 54. Poupart's ligament. 55. Inguinal canal. 56. Serratus posticus inferior. 57. Crest of the ilium. 58. Tensor fasciæ latæ. 59. Iliopsoas. 60. Pectineus. 61. Adductor longus. 62. Gracilis. 63. Vastus externus. 64. Vastus internus. 65. Rectus femoris. 66. Quadriceps extensor femoris. 66′. Tendon of same. 67. Sartorius. 68. Gluteus maximus. 69. Gluteus medius. 70. Gluteus minimus. 71. Pyriformis. 72. Obturator internus. 73. Obturator externus. 74. Tuberosity of the ischium. 75. Sacrosciatic ligament. 76. Biceps of the thigh. 77. Semitendinosus. 78. Semimembranosus. 79. Patella. 80. Tibia. 81. Peroneus longus. 82. Tibialis anticus. 83. Extensor longus digitorum. 84. Extensor longus pollicis. 85. Gastrocnemius. 86. Flexor longus digitorum. 87. Tendo Achillis. 88. Soleus. 89. Tibialis posticus. 90. Flexor longus pollicis. 91. Annular ligament of the ankle. 92. Extensor brevis digitorum. 93. Extensor tendon of the toes.

mu″set, *n.* Same as MUSE[3], 1.

mu-sette′, miu-zet′, *n.* [F.] **1.** Any melody of soft and sweet character written in imitation of airs for the bagpipe. **2.** A small bagpipe once popular in France. **3.** A variety of small oboe. **4**†. A rustic dance.

mu-se′um, miu-zī′um, *n.* **1.** A building devoted to the collection and preservation of works of nature, art, and antiquity, or to the exhibition of rare and instructive articles in the arts, science, or literature; also, the collection itself, as of interesting specimens in natural history, mineralogy, painting, and sculpture. **2.** Originally, a temple or sanctuary of the Muses; hence, later, a place dedicated to the work of the Muses, as the museum, library, and observatory established at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the 3d century B. C. [L., < Gr. *mouseion*, < *Mousa;* see MUSE[1], *n.*]

— **dime museum** [U. S.], a museum having an admission-fee of a dime and devoted chiefly to the exhibition of curiosities and freaks of nature.

mush, mush, *vt.* & *vi.* To cut or notch at the edge with a stamp or device, as in the original indenting of parchment. [Var. of MESH, *v.*]

mush, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Pudding or thick porridge made by boiling meal or flour, specifically Indian meal, in water or milk; hasty pudding. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Any mixture reduced to a mash. **3.** Anything soft and pulpy, and thus resembling a mash; hence (in the provinces of England), anything soft and decayed; also, the dusty refuse of any dried substance. **4.** Fish or apples or other fruit ground to a soft, pulpy state, or minced. **5.** Iron ore of the first quality. [Prob. cor. of MASH[1], *n.*]

— **mush′-mud″dle**, *n.* [Cape Cod, U. S.] Pottle.

mushed, musht, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Reduced to an enfeebled or inert state; worn out; exhausted.

mush′e-tour, *n.* Same as MUSCHETOR.

mush′quash-root″, *n.* Same as MUSQUASH-ROOT.

mush′room, mush′rūm, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling mushrooms. **2.** Made of mushrooms: as, *mushroom* sauce. **3.** Of mushroom-like existence — sudden in growth and rapid in decay; ephemeral; short-lived; upstart.

Tombstone is the very latest and liveliest of those *mushroom* civilizations which so often gather around a 'find' of precious metals.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* pt. ii, ch. 31, p. 282. [H. '83.]

mush′room, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A large, rapidly growing fungus of the highest class (*Basidiomycetes*), consisting usually of an erect stalk supporting a cap-like expansion called the pileus; cap-fungus; toadstool. (2) An edible cap-fungus, and, as such, distinguished from a poisonous one that is sometimes distinctively called a toadstool: but the distinction is not scientific. The best-known edible mushrooms are of the genus *Agaricus*, especially *A. campestris*, and are called *agarics*. They are found on rich moist pastures in all parts of the world, and are frequently cultivated. Many other species are edible. See illus. on opposite page.

Although bred only from the decay of higher organisms, these *mushrooms* are not without their own beauty of shape and color.
HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* ch. 6, p. 110. [MACM.]

2. One of low origin who suddenly acquires position or wealth.

Our institutions are favorable to the growth of *mushrooms*. They grow up in a night around the roots of our wide-spreading freedom. S. S. COX *Why We Laugh* ch. 2, p. 44. [H. '76.]

3. *Naut.* A mushroom anchor. See illus. under ANCHOR. **4.** A mushroom-like excrescence that occasionally figures on the end of the negative carbon in arc-lamps. [< OF. *mouscheron*, < *mousse* (< L. *muscus*), MOSS.]

mush′rump†.

Compounds, etc.: — **fairy-ring mushroom**, any of the mushrooms that grow in the circles called fairy-rings, as *Marasmius oreades*, *Agaricus arvensis*, *A. gambosus*, etc. See FAIRY CIRCLE. — **m. coral**, a fungioid coral, often of mushroom-like form. — **mush′room-head″**, *n.* A bulging excrescence that forms on the end of the negative carbon of an arc-lamp; a tack-head. — **m.-headed**, *a.* *Bot.* Having a mushroom-like head; having a convex head with a cylindrical body of smaller width. — **m.-spawn**, *n.* The white reproductive threads of the mushroom; the mycelium; also, the so-called mushroom-seed, or cakes composed of mycelium and manure. — **m.-stone**, *n.* A fossil resembling a mushroom. — **m.-strainer**, *n.* A mushroom-shaped strainer for cistern-pumps. *Am. Mech. Dict.* — **m.-sugar**, *n.* Mannite.

mush′ru, mush′rū, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A durable and washable dress-fabric with cotton back and silk finish.

mush′y, mush′i, *a.* Of soft consistency; mush-like: hence, tender-hearted; weakly effeminate.

mu′sic†, *vt.* To allure or entice with music.

mu′sic, miū′zic, *n.* **1.** The science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony, for the expression of anything possible by this means, but chiefly anything emotional: one of the fine arts, or arts of beauty and expression. See ART; COUNTERPOINT; SOUND.

The broad basis of modern *music* [is] in the necessary numerical relations which underlie the region of musical sound, but the sense of which acts on the musical consciousness as the signs only, and not as the thing signified; and thus we may fairly bring together Schopenhauer's conception of *music* as 'the quintessence of life and events, without any likeness to any of them,' with the theory of Hauslick as modified by Lotze, according to which *music* embodies

'the general figures and dynamic element of occurrences,' considered as carrying our feelings with them.
BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 13, p. 367. [MACM. '92.]

2. A composition, or mass of compositions, conceived or executed according to musical rule or spirit; an artistic arrangement of tones either as written or as performed; as, Beethoven's *music* is wonderful in its harmonies.

Modern musical compositions may be classed as (1) *purely instrumental*, including (*a*) those properly performed by an orchestra or a band, as the *symphony* and *overture*, (*b*) those for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment, as the *concerto*, (*c*) those for several solo instruments (*chamber music*), as the *quartet* and *sextet*, (*d*) music specially adapted to the pianoforte, as most *sonatas*, (*e*) music not intended specially for any particular mode of performance, including most dance-music; (2) *vocal*, generally with instrumental accompaniment, including (*a*) *ecclesiastical*, as the *mass*, *requiem*, and *anthem*, (*b*) *dramatic*, as the *opera*, *oratorio*, and *cantata*, (*c*) *lyric*, as the *hymn*, *song*, and *glee*.

In form, music that consists of more than one part may be (1) *polyphonic*, no one part predominating, as in most ancient music, and in the modern *fugue;* (2) *monophonic*, one part, generally the soprano, predominating, the others either coinciding with it in movement or acting as an accompaniment. See the italicized words, and CHORD; INTERVAL; KEY; MEASURE; NOTE; PITCH; SCALE.

The Common Mushroom.

The lettering designates the parts of a typical agaric. *a*, cap (*pileus*), divided to show interior in the largest specimen; *b*, stalk (*stipe*), enclosed in the velum, *ca*, velum breaking loose and revealing the gills; *d*, *cb*, velum turned back and forming the ring (*annulus*); *d*, the gills (*lamellæ*), *da*, section exposing the hymenial surface of two of the gills; *e*, mycelium; *f*, young specimens. Compare illus. under BLEWITS.

There is *music* in the airy dance; *music* in poetry . . . above all, there is *music* in light!
LYDIA M. CHILD *Philothea* ch. 3, p. 54. [F. & CO. '45.]

3. Any succession or combination of sounds pleasing to the ear; melody; harmony; hence, any entrancing sensation or emotion such as might be caused by melody or harmony; also, the capacity for making melodious sounds; as, the *music* of the children's voices; there is *music* in the bells.

There is *music* in the wood.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. 3, ch. 1.

4. [Rare.] A band of musicians; an orchestra. **5.** *Zoöl.* The somewhat musical notes produced by some of the *Orthoptera* and many of the lower animals; stridulation. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] Heated argument; lively or passionate discussion; exciting disclosures or collisions; excitement; as, there is *music* in the air. **7.** [New Eng.] Amusement; recreation; relaxation; fun; hence, appreciation of the humorous or the droll. [< F. *musique*, < L. *musica*, < Gr. *mousikḗ* (sc. *technḗ*, art), Muses' art, < *Mousa;* see MUSE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see MELODY.

Compounds, etc.:—**magic music**, a game in which music (by accelerando or crescendo effects) indicates to a person how near he is to finding some hidden treasure or doing some specific act.—**mu'sic-book"**, *n.* A volume of musical composition.—**m.-box**, *n.* **1.** Same as MUSICAL BOX, under MUSICAL. **2.** A barrel organ. **3.** A music-case or -cabinet; a box for holding music.—**m.-cabinet**, *n.* An ornamental enclosed case for holding music.—**m.-case**, *n.* **1.** A cover, roll, or folio for carrying sheet music. **2.** A music-cabinet. **3.** A printers' case having boxes especially arranged for the accommodation of music-type.—**m.-clamp**, *n.* A device for filling sheet music.—**m.-club**, *n.* A body of persons who meet for practising and rendering vocal or instrumental music; a harmonic club.—**m.-desk**, *n.* An orchestral or other music-stand.—**m.-drawing**, *a.* Provocative of music.—**m.-folio**, *n.* See MUSIC-CASE, 1.—**m.-hall**, *n.* **1.** A public hall or building devoted to musical entertainments; as, the metropolitan *music-halls*. **2.** Specifically, a large hall or theater in which burlesque and variety entertainments are given, and where smoking and drinking are permitted.—**m.-holder**, *n.* **1.** Same as MUSIC-CASE, 1. **2.** A clip or other contrivance for holding instrumental music.—**m.-house**, *n.* **1.** A publishing or other wholesale house dealing in printed music and musical instruments. **2.** Formerly, a house where musical entertainments were given.—**m.-license**, *n.* An official permit for the performance at a given place, within a stated period, of an entertainment or entertainments in which music is to be a leading feature.—**m.-loft**, *n.* An organ-loft.—**m.-mad**, *a.* See MUSICOMANIA.—**m.-master**, *n.* A male instructor in music.—**m.-mistress**, *n.* A female instructor in music.—**m. of the spheres**, in the Platonic theory, the harmony heard by the gods alone, which is produced by the movements of the celestial spheres.

The mythological notion of the *music of the spheres* had its origin, doubtless, by transfer from the beauty of light and motion in the stellar universe.
AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* lect. xix, p. 319. [S. '88.]

—**m.-paper**, *n.* Paper having musical staves marked upon it on which to write music.—**m.-pen**, *n.* A pen so arranged as to make fine parallel and equidistant lines at a single ruling; used for marking musical staves on paper.—**m.-rack**, *n.* A device to be attached to a musical instrument for holding the music to be played.—**m.-recorder**, *n.* A device for recording the music played on a piano, organ, or the like; usually constructed on the principle of the phonautograph.—**m.-roll**, *n.* See MUSIC-CASE, 1.—**m.-school**, *n.* A school where music is taught. Compare CONSERVATORY, *n.*, 2.—**m.-shell**, *n.* A gastropod (*Voluta musica*) of the Caribbean Sea, marked with figures resembling printed music.—**m.-slate**, *n.* A slate ruled with staves for recording or copying music.—**m.-stand**, *n.* **1.** A music-rack or music-desk. **2.** A raised platform for an orchestra. **3.** A Canterbury or music-case.—**m.-stool**, *n.* A stool or chair, generally having a seat that may be raised or lowered, for the use of a performer upon the piano or like instrument.—**m.-student**, *n.*—**m.-transmitter**, *n.* An electric appliance of the telephone type, capable of transmitting musical vibrations, but not articulate speech.—**m.-type**, *n.* Type used in printing music.—**m.-wire**, *n.* Wire suitable for strings of musical instruments.—**program m.**, descriptive music; a composition intended to suggest or convey to the hearer a succession of scenes or incidents, as the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Berlioz, or the "Lenore" of Raff.—**to face the m.** [Slang], to confront anything, especially a disagreeable contingency, with boldness; address oneself to an undertaking with courage.

mu'sic-al, miū'zic-ql, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music or the performance of music; as, *musical* arrangements.

Musical instruments such as flutes, and pipes, and a lyre with a very few strings, appear to have been early invented among some nations.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxxviii, p. 382. [E. D. '17.]

2. Full of music; capable of producing music; inspired with or attached to music; having a taste or talent for music; as, a *musical* fellow; a *musical* voice.

The child had a vibrating, *musical* organization.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 5, p. 50. [F. H. & H. '78.]

3. Pleasing like music; sweet-sounding; melodious; harmonious; as, the *musical* rustling of the trees.

While Spenser cannot be ranked as the greatest of our poets, his poetry is the most *musical* in our language.
H. E. SHEPHERD *Hist. Eng. Lang.* ch. 21, p. 175. [E. J. H. '74.]

4. [Slang, New Eng.] Amusing; funny; absurd.

Phrases:—**musical box**, a case or cabinet containing a mechanism contrived to reproduce melodies, and frequently possessing additional musical effects. The notes are produced by the vibrations of steel teeth struck by minute pegs projecting from the surface of a revolving cylinder. **mu'sic-box"**, **m. director**, the conductor of an orchestra, band, or choir.

—**mu'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**mu'sic-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being musical. **mu"si-cal'i-ty‡.**

mu"si-cale', miū'zi-cql', *n.* [F.] An informal concert; a recital given at a friend's house, or in rooms to which the general public are not admitted. **mu'sic-al‡.**

mu'si-ci, miū'zi-sī, *n. pl.* Same as HARMONICI. See HARMONIC, *a.*

mu-si'cian, miu-zish'an, *n.* **1.** One who makes the (instrumental or vocal) performance of music his business. **2.** One skilled in the theory or practise of music. [< F. *musicien*, < *musique;* see MUSIC.] **mu-si'tian†.**—**mu-si'cian-er**, *n.* [Colloq.] A musician: now generally used disparagingly.—**mu-si'cian-ly**, *a.* Having or exhibiting musical taste or learning; as, a *musicianly* performance.—**mu-si'cian-ship**, *n.* Musical training, ability, and capacity.

I might have answered back that some people were born musical, and that others could not have *musicianship* thrust upon them.
W. F. APTHORP in *Contemporary Review* Sept., '91, p. 436.

mu"si-co-dra-mat'ic, miū'zi-cō-dru-mat'ic, *a.* Having the characteristics of both music and the drama. [< MUSIC + DRAMATIC.]

mu"si-cog'ra-phy, miū'zi-cog'ru-fi, *n.* The art or process of writing music; the science of musical notation. [< MUSIC + -GRAPHY.]

mu"si-co-ma'ni-a, miū'zi-cō-mē'ni-a *or* -mg'ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An insane passion for music; music-madness: a form of monomania. [< Gr. *mousikḗ* (see MUSIC) + MANIA.] **mu"so-ma'ni-a‡.**

mu'sic-ry†, *n.* Musical exercises or performances; music.

mu'si-ly, miū'zi-li, *adv.* Musingly.

Musily gazing from the door into the soft morning, your eyes would yearn toward Esne.
G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 40, p. 314. [D. R. & CO. '56.]

mus'i-mon, mus'i-mon, *E. I. W., or* miū'si-mon (miū'-, *C.*), *n.* Same as MOUFLON. [< L. *musimon*.] **mus'mon‡.**

mu'sing, miū'zing, *pa.* Thoughtful; dreamful; preoccupied; absent-minded.—**mu'sing-ly**, *adv.*

mu'sing, *n.* Thoughtfulness; deep contemplation; meditation; reverie.

mu'sion, miū'zhun, *n.* *Her.* A wildcat as a bearing.

mu'sit†, *n.* Same as MUSK[2], 1.

mu-si'tion†, *n.* A musician.

mu'sive†, *n.* Same as MOSAIC.

mus'jid, *n.* Same as MASJID.

musk, musk, *vt.* To perfume with musk.

And with the floating treasure *musks* the winds.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 3, l. 290.

musk, *n.* **1.** A soft, unctuous, reddish-brown powdery substance of a strong, penetrating, and diffusive odor, and slightly bitter taste, obtained from a sac situated in front of the prepuce of the male musk-deer. The sac is cut off and dried after the animal is killed. Musk is used as the basis of many perfumes, and in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

Geneva is no grain of sand; 'tis a grain of *musk* that perfumes all Europe.
J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 195. [C. & H. '72.]

2. The odor of musk, or any somewhat similar odor.

For all who like the fragrance of *musk* the Mimulus Cardinalis, with large, bright scarlet funnel-form corollas and yellow throat marked with red, is very desirable.
MRS. K. P. S. BOYD in *American Garden* [New York] Dec., '91, p. 737.

3. Some substance having the odor of musk, secreted by an animal; as, American *musk*, by the muskrat. **4.** *Bot.* Same as MUSK-PLANT. **5.** A musk-deer. [< F. *musc*, < LL. *muscus*, < Gr. *moschos*, < Ar. *musk*, < Per. *musk*, < Sans. *mushka*, testicle.]

Compounds, etc.:—**musk'-bag"**, *n.* **1.** A sachet or other ornamental receptacle for musk or other perfumes. **2.** The sac or pouch of the male musk-deer that contains the musk.—**m.-ball**, *n.* A musk-scent ball used as a perfuming-sachet.—**m.-beaver**, *n.* The muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).—**m.-beetle**, *n.* A large European cerambycid beetle (*Callichroma moschatum*), bronzed green, with a musky odor.—**m.-cat**, *n.* A civet; figuratively, a perfumed effeminate man; a dandy.—**m.-cavy**, *n.* A West-Indian echimyine rat-like rodent (genus *Capromys*).—**m.-cod†**, *n.* A musk-bag.—**m.-deer**, *n.* **1.** A small deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) of the highlands of central and eastern Asia, without antlers and having (in the males) tusks in the upper jaw and a musk-secreting gland. **2.** A chevrotain: an improper use. Called also *jugany musk-deer*.—**m.-duck**, *n.* **1.** A muscovy. **2.** An Australian ephematurine duck (*Biziura lobata*).—**musk'flow"er**, *n.* Same as MUSK-PLANT, 1.—**m.-hyacinth**, *n.* Same as MUSK-PLANT, 2.—**m.-lorikeet**, *n.* An Australian lorikeet (*Glossopsittacus australis*).—**musk'mal"low**, *n.* **1.** An ornamental species of mallow (*Malva moschata*) with a faint odor of musk, frequent in country gardens. **2.** A tropical evergreen shrub, abelmosk (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*).—**m.-okra**, *n.* The abelmosk.—**m.-orchis**, *n.* An Old World terrestrial alpine orchid (*Herminium Monorchis*).—**m.-ox**, *n.* A ruminant (*Ovibos moschatus*), now restricted to arctic America, though found fossil in Europe, that combines characteristics of the sheep and ox and exhales a musky effluvium. It has long, smooth, brown hair, especially shaggy on the neck and shoulders, and a yellowish under-wool, a hairy nose, and short, stout limbs. The horns of the male meet in a shield over the forehead.—**m.-buffalo**‡; **m.-cattle**‡; **m.-sheep**‡.—**m.-pear**, *n.* A fragrant variety of pear.—**m.-plant**, *n.* **1.** A species of monkeyflower (*Mimulus moschatus*) from Oregon. **2.** A grape-hyacinth (*Muscari moschatum*). **3.** The musky stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*).—**m.-poulp**, *n.* A Mediterranean octopod (*Eledone moschata*).—**m.-root**, *n.* **1.** The musky, spongy root of a plant (*Ferula Sumbul*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), from Russian Turkestan. It is known also as *sumbul* or *sambul*, and its properties, as employed medicinally, are of a stimulating and antispasmodic character.

A Male Musk-ox. 1/24

I am very glad to receive an excellent solid and fluid extract of the sumbul, or vegetable *musk-root*, as there are few more useful medicines.
T. M. CARL in *Pharmacol. Newer Materia Medica* p. 1031. [G. S. D. '82.]

2. Moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*). **3.** The fragrant roots of other plants, as that of the East-Indian spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).—**m.-rose**, *n.* A cultivated climber (*Rosa moschata*) from Europe, with usually large white flowers in panicled clusters.—**m.-seed**, *n.* The seed of muskmallow (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*).—**m.-shrew**, *n.* The Indian muskrat (*Crocidura cærulea*).—**m.-terrapin**, *n.* A cinosternoid turtle, as a mud-turtle.—**m.-thistle**, *n.* A European biennial (*Carduus nutans*) with decurrent, sinuate, spiny leaves and solitary drooping heads of purple flowers, allied to the common thistle and naturalized in Pennsylvania.—**m.-tree**, *n.* A Tasmanian tree (*Olearia argophylla*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with lance-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches long, silvery-white beneath, and smelling strongly of musk. Called also **silver-leaved musk-tree**, and often found as a shrub in greenhouses.—**m.-turtle**, *n.* A small cinosternoid fresh-water turtle (*Aromochelys odoratus*), common in the eastern United States, having a strong musky odor. **m.-tortoise**‡.—**m.-weasel**, *n.* A civet or viverrine carnivore.—**musk'-wood"**, *n.* The wood of the silver-leaved musk-tree; also, the wood of two tropical American trees (*Moschoxylum Swartzii* and *Guarea Swartzii*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*).

mus'ka-del, *n.* Same as MUSCADEL.

mus'knt†, *n.* Same as MUSCAT.

mus'keg, mus'keg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A rocky basin filled by successive deposits of unstable material, as leaves, muck, and moss, incapable of sustaining much weight; hence, a large mud-hole; a deep hole in general.

Between these ridges are wide, marshy tracts, either covered with moss and forming impassable "*muskegs*" or bearing a thick growth of spruce and larch.
J. B. TYRRELL in *Rep. Geol. Survey Canada*, '86 vol. ii, p. 163. [D. BROS. '87.]

mus'kel†, *n.* Same as MUSSEL.

mus'kel-y†, *a.* Muscular.

mus'ket, mus'kęt, *n.* **1.** Any kind of smooth-bore military hand-gun; specifically, a hand-gun for infantry, now superseded by the rifle. **2.** A male sparrow-hawk. [< OF. *mousquet*, gun, hawk, < It. *moschetto*, lit. a kind of hawk, < L. *musca*, fly.]

—**bastard musket**, a 16th-century hand-gun; a caliver.—**mus'ket-ar"row†**, *n.* An arrow made to be fired from a musket.—**m.-lock**, *n.* **1.** The lock of a musket. **2.** [Rare.] A musket.—**m.-proof**, *a.* Proof against damage from musketry; as, a *musket-proof* target.—**m.-rest**, *n.* A fork-like rest used in the 16th century as a support for the heavy muskets of that time.—**m.-shot**, *n.* **1.** The discharge of a musket. **2.** The range of a musket. **3†.** A musket-ball.

mus'ket-eer', mus'kęt-ir', *n.* **1.** A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier. See illus. under BALDRIC.

Captaine Standish and Master Williamson met the King at the brooke, with halfe a dozen *Musketiers*, they saluted him and he them.
Journal of the Pilgrims ed. by G. B. Cheever *Plantation at Plimoth* p. 61. [W. & S. '48.]

2. A musket.

They came with their pikes and *musqueteers*.
TENNYSON *The Revenge* st. 8.

[< F. *mousquetaire*, < OF. *mousquet;* see MUSKET.]

mus"ket-ler'† or **-teer'†**; **mus"quet-eer'‡.**

mus-ke'to†, *n.* Same as MOSQUITO. **mus-ki'to†.**

mus"ket-oon', mus'kęt-ün', *n.* **1.** A light short hand-gun used by cavalrymen (17th and 18th centuries).

With burnish'd brand and *musketoon*.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 3, st. 17.

2. A soldier equipped with a musketoon. [< F. *mousqueton*, < It. *moschettone*, < *moschetto;* see MUSKET.]

mus'ket-ry, mus'kęt-ri, *n.* **1.** Muskets collectively.

The forlorn hope had penetrated through the outer works, and the main body was following, when suddenly a fierce fire of grape and *musketry* was opened on the whole force.
ARCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ch. 2, p. 60. [F. & W. '89.]

2. The science of firing small arms. **3.** Troops equipped with muskets. [< F. *mousqueterie*, < OF. *mousquet;* see MUSKET.] **mus'quet-ry‡.**

Mus"kho-ge'an, mus'co-gi'an, *n.* One of the principal North-American linguistic stocks occupying formerly nearly all the Gulf States of the United States. See AMERICAN. Called also *Chahta-Muskoki*. **Mus-co'gee‡**; **Mus-ko'gee‡.**

mus'kit, mus'quite, *n.* Same as MESQUITE.

mus'kle†, *n.* Muscle.

mus'kle‡, *n.* Mussel.

musk'mel"on, musk'mel'ęn, *n.* The juicy edible fruit of a trailing herb (*Cucumis Melo*), or the plant. The fruit is an ellipsoidal or globular ribbed pepo or gourd-fruit, and has many varieties in cultivation, as canteloups, nutmegs, and citrons. [< MUSK + MELON.]

musk'rat", musk'rat', *n.* **1.** A North-American aquatic arvicoline rat-like rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*), dark-brown above and grayish below, and having a long laterally flattened scaly tail and partially webbed hind feet. The muskrat yields a valuable fur, and has a large gland in the groin that secretes a substance with a musky

A Male Musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). 1/32

odor. See illus. below. **2.** A rat-like insectivore with a musky smell, as the desman; especially, an Indian shrew (*Crocidura caerulea*) frequenting houses, having two large glands behind the fore legs that secrete a musky substance. **3.** A genet (*Genetta felina*). **4.** [Local, U. S.] One of the Indians or half-breeds along the lakes and rivers of Michigan, who live by fishing and hunting, and in winter largely on the flesh of muskrats.

musk'y, musk'i, *a.* Having the nature or odor of musk; smelling of musk.— **musk'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being musky.

mus'kyllet†, *n.* Mussel.

mus'le†, *n.* Muzzle.

mus'lim, *n.* Same as MOSLEM.

mus'lin, muz'lin, *n.* **1.** *Fabrics.* (1) A fine soft cotton fabric for dress-goods. (2) A cotton cloth suitable for underwear and sheeting. Locally, in the United States, called also *cotton cloth*.

Some varieties of muslin are named from their place of production; as, **Arni** (or **Arneem**) **muslin**, **Dacca m.**, **India m.**, **Madras m.**, **Swiss m.**

Muslin is so called from Mosul, a city on the banks of the Tigris, where was once the chief seat of its manufacture. DRAPER *Thoughts on Future Civil Policy* ch. 11, p. 117. [n. '75.]

2. [Slang.] A girl. **3.** A lithosiid moth. [< F. *mousseline*, < It. *mussolino*, dim. of *mussolo*, < LL. *Mossula*, Mosul, < Syriac *Mosul*, Mosul, city in Mesopotamia.]

Compounds, etc.:

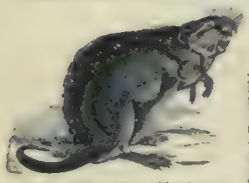

The American Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*) and its House. 1/12

—corded muslin, muslin having in its texture a thick raised cord.— **mus'lin-de-laine'**, *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE. — **m.-glass**, *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE, 2. — **m.-kail**, *n.* [Scot.] A very thin broth, its ingredients being, in addition to water, simply greens and shelled barley. **m.-kale**†.

mus'lined, muz'lind, *a.* Clad in or draped with muslin.

mus"lin-et', muz"lin-et', *n.* [Eng.] *Fabrics.* A fine stout muslin-like cotton fabric.

mus'mon, mus'mon, *n.* Same as MOUFLON.

mus'nud, mus'nud, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A dais or raised seat handsomely draped and serving as the place of honor; also, the cushion occupied by a prince. **mas'nad**†.

Though shrinking still, she came;— then sat her down
Upon a *musnud's* edge.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. ii, st. 10.

—mus'nud-car"pet, *n.* An elaborate carpet or embroidered mat upon which people of inferior rank sit when conversing with the occupant of the musnud.

mu"so-ma'ni-a, *n.* Same as MUSICOMANIA. [< Gr. *Mousa*, Muse, + MANIA.]

Mu-soph'a-gi, miu-sef'a-jai *or* mū-sō'fa-gī, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Musophagidæ* as a suborder.

Mu"so-phag'i-dæ, miū"so-faj'i-dī *or* mū"so-fa'gi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An African family of picarian birds having the oil-gland tufted, feet imperfectly zygodactylous, and bill with serrate margins; plantain-eaters. **Mu-soph'a-ga**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MUSA + Gr. *phagein*, eat.] — **mu"so-phag'id**, *n.*— **mu-soph'a-goid**, *a.*

Mu"so-pha-gi'næ, miū"so-fa-jai'nī *or* mū"so-fa-gī'-nē. *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Musophagidæ* as a subfamily. [< MUSOPHAGA.] — **mu-soph'a-gine**, *a.*

Mu"so-phyl'lum, miū"so-fil'um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil plants, having leaves with the form and nervation of *Musa*, occurring in the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of various parts of the world. [< MUSA + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Mus'pel, mūs'pel, *n.* *Norse Myth.* An abode of fire peopled by "the men of Muspel," a host of fiends, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire.

There is nothing in nature that can hope to make resistance when the sons of *Muspel* sally forth to the great combat. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 181. [S. C. G. '79.]

Mus'pel-heim, mus'pel-haim, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The abode of Muspel; the fire-world, far to the south, opposite to Niflheim. **Mus'pells-heim**†.

mus'quash, mus'cwesh, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*). **musk'quash**†.— **mus'quash-root"**, *n.* Spotted cowbane (*Cicuta maculata*).

mus'quaw, mus'cwō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The black bear.

mus'quet†, **mus"quet-oon'**†, etc. Same as MUSKET, etc.

Mus-qui'to[1], mus-ki'tō, *n.* A small American linguistic stock on the Musquito Coast of Honduras. **Mus"qui-to'an**‡.

mus-qui'to[2], *n.* Same as MOSQUITO.

mus'role, muz'rōl, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A bridle noseband. **mus'rol**†.

muss, mus, *vt.* [Colloq, U. S.] **1.** To put into a confused condition; disarrange; rumple; crumple; as, her clothes were all *mussed* up.

I went to the mayor, Van Ness, a large, good man, but as usual so *mussed* up and involved in old business that he could do nothing. W. T. SHERMAN in *Century Magazine* Dec., '91, p. 297.

2. To mess; daub.

muss[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A state of disorder or disturbance; confusion; mess. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A confused struggle or tumult, commotion; squabble.

A *muss* of some kind will be stirring.
LUCY LARCOM *Idyl of Work* pt. viii, st. 1.

3†. A scramble, as for nuts or halfpence among boys; hence, whatever may be scrambled for. [< OF. *mousche*, kind of play, lit. 'fly,' < L. *musca*, fly.]

muss[2]†, *n.* A mouse: a term of endearment.

mus'sak, mus'sak, *n.* [Afghan.] An inflated hide used in Afghanistan as a support for a person swimming.

The youth . . . accompanied us on *mussaks*, . . . on which they moved with considerable rapidity, the front . . . being in form something like a swan's breast, and gliding easily through or on the water. A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* ch. 10, p. 357. [G. P. P. '75.]

mus'sal, mus'al, *E. I.* (mu-sāl', *C.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of torch made of rags soaked in oil. **mus-saul'**‡.

mus-sal'chee, mus-sāl'chi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A torch-bearer; a servant who has charge of torches and lamps.

A *mussalchee* or torch-bearer . . . during the day carries the superfluous garments of the [palkee] bearers.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 12, p. 163. [G. P. P. '64.]

Mus"sa-ra'bi-an, *a.* Same as MOZARABIAN.

mus'sel, mus'l, *n.* **1.** A mytiloid bivalve mollusk.

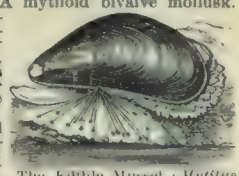

The Edible Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), anchored by its Byssus. 1/3

Mytilus edulis is the common edible mussel of northern coasts, and is largely used and cultivated as food. The **boring mussels** (*Lithodomus*) and the **horse-mussels** (*Modiola*) are other species. **2.** A fresh-water unionoid bivalve. **3.** Some other bivalve. [< AS. *muscle*, < L. *musculus*, a small fish, muscle; see MUSCLE[1], *n.*]

—mus'sel-band", *n.* [Local, Eng.] An ironstone containing fossil bivalve shells. **m.-bind**†.— **m.-crab**, *n.* A pea-crab (*Pinnotheres maculatus*) dwelling as a messmate within the shell of the edible mussel.— **m.-digger**, *n.* **1.** The California gray whale. **2.** A machine for digging mussel-mud.— **m.-duck**, *n.* The American scaup.— **m.-eater**, *n.* The fresh-water drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) of the Mississippi valley.— **m.-mud**, *n.* Mud of tide-flats, mixed with shells, etc., excavated along the Gulf of Newfoundland for use as a fertilizer.

—mus'seled, *a.* Poisoned by eating mussels.

mus"si-ta'tion, mus'i-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The movement of the tongue or lips as if in speech, without producing articulate sounds, symptomatic of great weakness of the brain; muttering. **2**†. Mumbling. [F., < LL. *mussitatio(n-)*. < L. *mussito*, freq. of *musso*, mutter.]

—mus'si-tate†, *vt.* To mutter.

mus'suck, mus'uk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The prepared skin of a goat or sheep, used by a bheestee for carrying water. **mus'suk**‡.

Mus'sul-man, mus'ul-man. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. **II.** *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] A Moslem; a follower of Mohammed; a Mohammedan. See MOSLEM. [< Turk. *musulmān*, < Per. *musulmān*, < *muslim*, Moslem, < Ar. *muslim;* see MOSLEM.] **Mus'al-man**‡; **Mus'ul-man**‡.

—Mus"sul-man'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Mohammedans or their beliefs; Mohammedan. — **Mus'sul-man-ish**, *a.* Mohammedan. —**Mus'sul-man-ism**, *n.* Mohammedanism.— **Mus'sul-man-like**†, *a.* Moslem.— **Mus'sul-man-ly**, *adv.* In Mussulman fashion.— **Mus'sul-wom"an**, *n.* [Burlesque.] A female Moslem.

muss'y, mus'i, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Disarranged; dishevéled; rumpled; slightly soiled.— **muss'i-ness**, *n.*

must[1], must, *vt.* [A defective verb, without inflection, used as an auxiliary to another verb, which in archaic style may be omitted; as, I *must* away.] **1.** To be necessitated or obliged; be compelled either by physical compulsion, by constraining authority, or by overwhelming influence; as, one *must* work or starve. **2.** To be essential or requisite; be logically or morally necessary; be necessary as a part or conclusion since a given antecedent is a fact; as, a judge *must* be upright.

If the men had been captured, it *must* have been since the captain's departure.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 96. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< AS. *mōste*, pret. of *mōtan*, may.]

—well must ye [Prov. Eng.], good luck to you!

must[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To make musty. **II.** *i.* To become musty.

must[1], *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must[2], *n.* **1.** The expressed juice of the grape, sweet and unfermented; new wine.

The *must* filters through a wicker basket into the reservoir beneath, whence, after remaining a certain time to allow of its ridding itself of the grosser lees, it is pumped through a guttapercha tube into casks.
H. VIZETELLY *History of Champagne* ch. 4, p. 152. [VIZ. '82.]

2. Potato-pulp prepared for fermentation. **3**†. The condition of being new: said of wine. [< AS. *must*, < L. *mustum*, neut. s. of *mustus*, new.]

must[3], *n.* **1.** A state of dangerous frenzy, related to sexual excitement, into which adult male elephants fall at irregular intervals. **2.** An elephant in must. [Ult. < Sans. *matta*, mad.] **must'ness**‡.

mus'ta, } mus'ta, -ter, *n.* [Com. Slang.] A sample or speci-
mus'ter, } men; one of a sort: an Anglo-Indian word.

mus-tache', mus-tash' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men: occasionally used in the plural, in reference to its two parts. Called also *mustachio*. Compare BEARD. **2.** *Zool.* (1) A stripe of color on the side of the head or about the neck of a bird. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 5. (2) Hair, or the like, growing in the neighborhood of the mouth. **3.** A West-African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus cephus*) with orange whiskers and blue lips. **4.** A soldier; as, a brave old *mustache*. **5**†. A ringlet commonly worn by women, as part of their head-dress, in the 17th century. [< F. *moustache*, < It. *mostacchio*, < Gr. *mystax*, < *mastax*, mouth, < *massaomai*, chew.] **mous-tache'**‡; **mus-tach'io**‡ (XIII).

—mus-tache'-cup", *n.* A drinking-cup having a perforated partial cover to prevent the wetting of the mustache.

—mus-tached', *a.* Having a mustache. **mous-tached'**‡; **mus-tach'ioed**‡. — **mus-tach'ial**, *a.* Like a mustache: said of a conspicuous patch on the lower mandible of a woodpecker. Called also *mystacial*. **mous-tach'ial**‡.

mus'ta-ib, mus'ta-īb, *I.* (mus-tā'īb, *E.*), *n.* [Braz.] A brown-colored heavy wood, found in Brazil, peculiarly adapted by its close fiber for use in turnery. **mos"tah-i'ba**‡; **mus"ta-i'ba**‡.

mus'tang, mus'tang, *n.* **1.** The hardy half-wild horse of the American plains, descended from stock introduced by the Spanish conquerors. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An American naval officer who during the civil war came from the merchant service instead of from the Naval Academy. [< Sp. *mesteño*, wild, < *mesta*, owner of cattle.]— **mus'tang-grape"**, *n.* *Bot.* A small red grape (*Vitis candicans*) of the southwestern United States: called *cutthroat*, from its acrid taste.

mus'tang-er, mus'tang-er, *n.* [Western U. S.] One who lassoes mustangs for the market.

mus'tard, mus'tard, *n.* **1.** The seed of the mustard-plant, crushed and adapted for use (1) as a condiment or (2) as a medicinal rubefacient. **2.** *Bot.* Either of two species of *Brassica* (or *Sinapis*), of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), viz., white mustard (*B.* or *S. alba*) and black mustard (*B.* or *S. nigra*), both annual herbs 3 to 6 feet high, with lyrate leaves, yellow flowers, and slender pods of roundish seeds, introduced, cultivated, and somewhat naturalized from Europe. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of various other herbs of the mustard family, resembling common mustard in taste or appearance, and designated by prefixing a specifying word; as, hedge-*mustard*, etc. See examples below. [< OF. *moustarde*, < *moust*, must, < L. *mustum;* see MUST[2], *n.*] **mus'terd**†.

Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*). *a*, oblique cross-section of pod, showing arrangement of seeds.

Compounds, etc.:— bowyer's mustard, a peppergrass (*Lepidium ruderale*).— **buck'ler-mus"tard**, *n.* Old World herbs, *Clypeola Jonthlaspi*, and the various species of the genus *Biscutella*.— **French m.**, table-mustard seasoned and toned down by the addition of vinegar, salt, sugar, and flavoring ingredients.— **mithridate m.**, the field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*) and a peppergrass (*Lepidium campestre*), both somewhat naturalized in the United States from Europe.— **mus'tard-oil"**, *n.* See OIL.— **m.-paper**, *n.* Paper coated with mustard and gutta-percha, used as a sinapism. **m.-leaf**†. — **m.-pot**, *n.* A cruet for holding table-mustard.— **m.-seed**, *n.* **1.** The seed of the mustard-plant. **2.** A very fine shot used in bird-shooting so as to damage the plumage as little as possible; dust-shot.— **m.-shrub**, *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Capparis ferruginea*) of the caper family (*Capparidaceæ*), producing berries that are pungent like mustard. — **m.-token**, *n.* Anything infinitesimal.— **oil of m.**, same as MUSTARD-OIL. See OIL.— **wild m.**, *Brassica Sinapis* (or *Sinapis arvensis*). Called *charlock* in England.

mus'tard-er, *n.* A dealer in mustard.

mus'tard-vil"lars†, *n.* A mixed gray woolen cloth.

mus'tard-de-vyl"lers†; **mus'tre-de-vil"liars**†.

mus-tee', mus-tī', *n.* Same as MESTEE.

Mus-tel'i-dæ, mus-tel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of arctoid carnivores, especially those having a long body, a single true upper and 1 or 2 lower molars, and the last upper premolars generally sectorial; including weasels, skunks, badgers, otters, ratels, etc. **Mus-te'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., weasel, < *mus*, mouse.]

—mus-tel'id, *n.*

Mus"te-li'næ, mus'tę-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, especially those with auditory bullæ much inflated, 1 upper and 2 lower molars, and a pair of lateral glands opening on the border of the anus: including weasels, martens, and gluttons. [< MUSTELA.] **Mus"te-li'na**‡.

mus'te-lin(e, mus'tę-lin, *C.* (-lain, *E. I. W. Wr.*; mus-tīl'ain, *S.*). **I.** *a.* Musteloid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Mustelinæ*. [< L. *mustelinus*, < *mustela;* see MUSTELA.]

mus'te-loid, mus'tę-loid. **I.** *a.* Weasel-like; of or pertaining to the *Mustelidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Mustelidæ*. [< MUSTELA + -OID.]

mus'ter, mus'tęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To summon and gather together; assemble in array; array; specifically (*Mil.*), to assemble under arms for review, parade, inspection, or drill, or to verify rolls; hence, to assemble together; also, to enroll for service.

Even then he *muster'd* all his host,
To meet upon the western coast.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 20.

2. To gather up and bring forward; exhibit; show.

Some cannot *muster* resolution enough to get out of their berths. W. B. WHITECAR, JR. *Four Years Aboard the Whaleship* ch. 1, p. 28. [L. '64.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be assembled or gathered, or come together, whether for military or other purposes. **2.** To gather and appear; come into view.

He [Philip II.] had long since descried the dark storm that was *mustering* beyond the Alps.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 147. [L. '80.

[< OF. *mostrer*, < L. *monstro*, show, < *moneo*, admonish.]

Synonyms: see CONCENTRATE; CONVOKE.

Phrases:— to muster in, to m. (troops) **into service** (*Mil.*), to enroll as recruits.— **to m. out, to m.** (troops) **out of service** (*Mil.*), to inspect and enter on the muster-roll for final pay and discharge.— **to m. up**, to rally forces; hence, figuratively, to summon, though with difficulty; gather together; as, to *muster up* courage.

mus'ter, *n.* **1.** Any assemblage or large concourse of persons; a gathering; especially (*Mil.*), an assemblage or review of troops for parade or inspection, for numbering off, or for verifying rolls. **2.** The roll of troops on parade; the sum total of men so assembled or of available efficient troops.

My cheek would blush crimson.— my spirit be galled,
If he were not there when the *muster* was called!
MARGARET J. PRESTON *Beechenbrook* can. 1, st. 5.

3. In hunting, a company or flock of peacocks. STRUTT *Sports and Pastimes.* **4.** [Rare.] An imposing gathering; an exhibition; display; show; hence, an exhibition in array. [< OF. *mostre*, < LL. *monstra*, review, < L. *monstro;* see MUSTER, *v.*]

—mus'ter-book", *n.* A book containing a muster-roll.— **m.-day**, *n.* [New Eng.] A day on which militia assemble at a rendezvous for training.— **m.-master**, *n.* [Eng.] An inspecting officer whose duty it was to frame and register reports as to troops and their equipments.— **m.-roll**, *n.* **1.** A return of all troops, whether officers, non-commissioned officers, or rank and file, accounted for at roll-call on muster-day; hence, any similar return.

God may quicken some true soul Here to take my place below
In the heroes' *muster roll* - I am weary, let me go.
A. L. GORDON *Lay Me Low* st. 4.

2. A return of all members of a ship's crew. **m.-filet.**— **tarpaulin m.** (*Whaling*), a joint contribution of the men.— **to pass m.**, to pass inspection; be accepted or approved.

mus'to, mus'tō, *n.* [It.] Grape-juice; must. **mos'to**‡.

must'y, must'i, *a.* To become musty.

must'y, must'i. *a.* **1.** Having the unpleasant odor and taste produced in substances of organic origin by molds; foul and fetid as from exposure to warmth and moisture; ill-flavored.

The silent air Is *musty* with the smell of folios huge.
W. W. STORY *By Way of Introduction* st. 19.

2. Spoiled by age; moldy; stale; as, *musty* news.

He still lived modestly, in an upper apartment of the *musty* Latin quarter, and did not put on any airs. G. M. TOWLE *Certain Men of Mark, Gambetta* p. 90. [R. BROS. '80.]

3. Without life or energy; listless; apathetic; as, one becomes *musty* in solitude. **4.** Without flavor or sparkle; vapid; dull; as, *musty* beer. [< MOIST.]

—**must'i-ly**, *adv.* **must'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being musty; moldiness; fustiness; damp foulness.

must'y, *n.* Formerly, a cheap quality of snuff, having a musty flavor.

mu'ta, mū'ta, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Change; used as a direction to a player on a horn, trumpet, etc., or on a drum, to change the key of his instrument; as, *muta* in A, B.

mu"ta-bil'i-ty, mū"ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being mutable or liable to change, physically, mentally, or otherwise; variableness; inconstancy; instability.

Mutability, the irrevocable lot of man and all his works.
IRVING *Alhambra, Mysterious Chambers* p. 107. [G. P. P. '84.]

[< L. *mutabilitat-s*, < *mutabilis*; see MUTABLE.]

Synonyms: see INSTABILITY.

mu'ta-bl, -ness. Mutable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

mu'ta-ble, mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of or liable to change in form, state, or quality; hence, changeable or liable to change in disposition, purpose, or opinion; fickle; unstable; vacillating.

His will though free Yet *mutable*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 237.

[< L. *mutabilis*, < *muto*, change, freq. of *moveo*, move.]

Synonyms: see FICKLE.

—**mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

mu'ta-cism, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as MYTACISM.

mu'tage, mū'tēj, *n.* A process for arresting fermentation in the must of grapes. [F., < *muter*, change, < *muel*; see MUTE, *a.*]

mu-tan'dum, miu-tan'dum. *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] A thing requiring change; anything that is to be altered; chiefly used in the plural.

mu'tate, miū'tēt. *v.* [MU'TA'TED; MU'TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To change or modify; specifically (*Phon.*), to modify (a vowel), as in the German umlaut.

II. *i.* To change; exchange. [< L. *mutatus*, pp. of *muto*; see MUTABLE.]

mu'tate, miū'tet *or* -tēt, *a.* Changed.

mu-ta'tion, miu-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of change; alteration; variation.

General Jackson . . . continued steadfastly of the same mind, amidst all the *mutations* in others.
R. L. DABNEY *T. J. Jackson* ch. 13, p. 395. [BLE. '65.]

2. *Phon.* Modification of one vowel by another; umlaut, as the change of German *a, o, u* to *ä* (æ), *ö* (œ), *ü* (ue), owing to the influence of a neighboring *i* or *e* sound. **3.** [Rare.] Displacement of one by another; succession; rotation. See UMLAUT.

Anathesis or *Mutation* is the replacement of one [phonetic] element by another.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* ch. 11, p. 56. [L. '60.]

4. *Mus.* (1) The shifting of the hand in playing the violin. (2) In medieval music, the change from one hexachord to another. **5.** The vocal change on entering into manhood. **6.** *F. Law.* The conveyance or devolution of property. **7.** Change; hence, succession and serial succession; consecutive order. **8†.** A post-house. F. < L. *mutationem*, < *mutatus*, pp. of *muto*; see MUTABLE.]—**mu-ta'tion-stop"**, *n.* A stop giving tones varying by some fixed interval from those of the corresponding foundation-stop.

mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis. [L.] The necessary changes being made, changeable or non-essential features being changed or set aside; as, *mutatis mutandis*, the argument for the existence of a human spirit is applicable to the existence of the Divine spirit.

mu'ta-tive, miū'ta-tiv, *a.* Tending to change; mutable.

mu'ta-to-ry, miū'ta-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to change; changing; mutable.

mu-taz'i-lite, *n.* Same as MOTAZILITE.

mutch, much, *n.* [Scot.] A women's close-frilled cap.

mutch'kin, much'kin, *n.* [Scot.] A liquid measure containing four gills or one imperial pint.

Paint Scotland greetin' owre her thrissle;
Her *mutchkin* stoup as toom's a whistle.
BURNS *Prayer to Scotch Representatives* st. 7.

mute[1], miūt, *vt.* [MU'TED; MU'TING.] **1.** *Mus.* To deaden or muffle the sound of; as, *muted* brass and muffled drums. **2.** To arrest fermentation in (must).

mute[2], *vt.* & *vi.* Prov. or Obs.] To eject excreta; void, as excrements: said of birds.

mute[3], *vt.* & *vi.* To shed, as feathers; molt: said of birds.

mute, *a.* **1.** Uttering no word or sound; not speaking; silent, in law, refusing to plead upon arraignment.

Our sensibilities are so acute,
The fear of being silent makes us *mute*.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 358.

2. Lacking the power of speech; dumb: said often of inanimate things as well as animate. **3.** *Gram.* & *Phonet.* (1) Unpronounced; silent, as the final *e* in mute. (2) Produced by absolute closure of the mouth-organs, involving an interruption in the passage of breath: said of certain letters of the alphabet. See MUTE[1], *n.*, 2. **4.** [Rare.] Showing no trace; giving no sign; as, *mute* of all light. **5.** Not resonant when struck: said of metals. [< F. *muet*, < L. *mutus*, apparently = *mu*, sound made with closed lips.] **mew'et†**; **mū'et†**.

Synonyms: see DUMB.

—**to stand mute** (*Law*), to refuse to plead upon arraignment.

—**mute'ly**, *adv.* **mute'ness**, *n.*

mute[1], *n.* **1.** One who is silent, especially a person who refuses or is unable or unwilling to speak. Specifically: (1) A dumb person; one who is unable to articulate, by reason of deafness or other infirmity; a deaf-mute. (2) A person employed by undertakers at a funeral to guard the house-door and to precede the procession on foot. See illus. in next column.

The first he slaughter'd it made him laugh.
'For the man was a coffin-maker,)
To thing how the *mutes*, and men in black suits,
Would mourn for an undertaker.
HOOD *Death's Ramble* st. 4.

(3) *Theat.* (*a*) An actor of pantomime in the true sense; an actor in dumb show. (*b*) A player without a "speaking part." (*c*) A member of the audience. (4) *Law.* A prisoner who upon arraignment refuses to plead. (5) A dumb doorkeeper or hall-porter, as employed in some Oriental countries. (6) In Turkey, a dumb officer of a seraglio, who acts as executioner of persons of exalted rank. B. *Dict.* **2.** *Gram.* & *Phūol.* A sound formed by the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage; a stopped sound; a check; an explosive.

An English Funeral Mute of 1735. (*Picart.*)

Such sounds can be breathed (*t, p, k*) as well as voiced (*d, b, g*); and all of them can be formed with a whisper. They are usually designated surd, sharp, smooth (*tenues*); sonant, flat, middle, medial (*mediæ*); aspirate, rough (*aspiratæ*). The mute, stopped, or shut consonants are formed by complete closure of the mouth-passage (*k, d*). The open consonants are formed by narrowing the oral passage without any contact, as in *th, kh, s*. The names *labial, lingual*, and *palatal* mutes characterize the chief organ (lip, tongue, palate) concerned in the utterance of the several groups. See these words. Recent scientific analysis divides the consonant system according (1) to place of formation, into back or guttural, front or palatal, point, teeth, and lip consonants; (2) to conformation of vocal organs, into open, divided (*l*), stopped, nasal, and trills.

3. *Mus.* A device to silence, muffle, or deaden the tone of an instrument. Specifically: (1) A small clip, commonly of brass, wood, or ivory, so made that it can be readily adjusted to the bridge of a stringed instrument of the viol class. (2) A leather pad that can be placed within the bell of metal wind-instruments.

mute[2], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] The dung of birds.

mute[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male foal of a stallion and an ass; a hinny of either sex.

mute[4], *n.* **1.** A molting-cage for hawks; mew. **2†.** A pack of hounds. **3†.** The cry of hounds. [< OF. *mute*, < LL. *muta*, a mew, < L. *muto*, change; see MUTABLE.]

Mu-tel'i-dæ, miu-tel'i-dē *or* miu-tel'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of fresh-water bivalves having a securiform foot, complete branchial and anal siphons, and an equivalve shell, nacreous inside and with a thick epidermis. **Mu-tel'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mytilus*, a mussel; cp. F. *mulet*, kind of shell.]

—**mu-tel'id**, *n.*—**mu-tel'oid**, *a.*

mu'ti, miū'ti, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A finch-falcon (*Microhierax caerulescens*). [< Hind. *muth*, fist, hand.]

mu'tic, miū'tic, *a.* *Biol.* Same as MUTICOUS.

mu'ti-cous, miū'ti-cus, *a.* *Biol.* Destitute of a point or curve; blunt; pointless; unarmed. [< L. *muticus* for *mutilus*, maimed.]

mu"ti-gi-gel'la, miū'ti-ji-jel'a, *n.* [Abys.] The Abyssinian tetheucumon (*Herpestes mutigigella*).

Mu"ti-la'ta, miū'ti-lē'ta *or* miū'ti-lā'ta, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A division of placentals without hind limbs and with a fish-like form, including cetaceans and sirenians. [< L. *mutilatus*; see MUTILATE, *v.*]

mu'ti-late, miū'ti-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To cut off or deprive of a limb or essential part of, as an animal body; maim; cut or break off, or otherwise remove any part of, as a statue; disfigure.

It is well known that it [the great Pyramid] has been *mutilated* by the successive rulers of Egypt, who have stripped off its outer layers of granite to build palaces and mosques in Cairo.
H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 7, p. 82. [S. '87.]

2. To retrench, remove, expunge, or delete an essential or material part of, so as to render incomplete or imperfect, as a literary composition; as, to *mutilate* a speech. [< L. *mutilatus*, pp. of *mutilo*, maim, < *mutilus*, maimed.]

Synonyms: see GARBLE.

—**mu'ti-la"tor**, *n.*

mu'ti-late, miū'ti-let *or* -lēt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Mutilata*. **2.** [Archaic.] Same as MUTILATED.

II. *n.* One of the *Mutilata*.

mu'ti-la"ted, miū'ti-lē"ted, *pa.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of some essential or valuable part.

Where towers are crushed, and unforbidden weeds
O'er *mutilated* arches shed their seeds.
WORDSWORTH *Pillar of Trajan* st. 1.

2. *Entom.* Greatly shortened.

mu"ti-la'tion, miū"ti-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of mutilating, or the condition of being mutilated: the removal or deprivation of any part or limb; specifically, in law, the act of depriving a person of any limb whose loss would be felt in fight, mayhem.

As among the Arabs of the present day, *mutilations* were generally committed by the Jews for pecuniary fines, so much being the assigned value of an eye, so much of a tooth and so on. KITTO *Daily Bible Illus., 4th Week* in vol. iii, p. 323. [C. & BROS. '72.]

2. *Ethnol.* The deformation of any part of the body, practised by some of the lower races of mankind. **3.** The removal of the male organ of generation; castration.

Mu-til'li-dæ, miu-til'i-dī *or* miu-til'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters with prothorax produced backward, first two abdominal segments separated, and coxæ nearly contiguous; solitary ants. **Mu-til'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *mutilo* (see MUTILATE); or dim. < Gr. *myia*, fly.] —**mu-til'lid**, *a.* & *n.* **mu-til'loid**, *n.*

mu'ti-lous†, *a.* Imperfect; mutilated.

mu'tin†, **1.** *a.* Mutinous. **II.** *n.* A mutineer. **mu'tine†**.—**mu'tine†**, *vi* To mutiny.

mu"ti-neer', miū'ti-nir', *vi.* To engage in mutiny.

mu"ti-neer', *n.* One who takes part in or is guilty of mutiny. [< OF. *mutinier*, < *meute*, sedition, < LL. *muta*, < L. *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.] **mu"ti-ner'†**.

mu'ting[1], miū'ting, *n.* The application of a mute to a musical instrument.

mu'ting[2†], *n.* The dung of birds; also, its voiding.

mu'ti-nous, miū'ti-nus, *a.* Disposed to or engaged in mutiny; exciting mutiny; seditious; insubordinate; insurrectionary; rebellious.

Columbus was not ignorant of the *mutinous* disposition of his crew, but he still maintained a serene and steady countenance.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 154. [G. P. P. '61.]

—**mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'ti-ny, miū'ti-ni, *vi.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] **1.** To rise against lawful or constituted authority, particularly in the naval or military service; resist or refuse obedience to the commands of a superior, or promote revolt or insubordination.

Among Cæsar's contemporaries it was remarked with admiration that throughout his Gallic campaigns his soldiers never *mutinied*. CHARLES MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 41, p. 328. [H. '79.]

2†. To quarrel.

mu'ti-ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** Rebellion against lawful or constituted authority; especially, a revolt of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commander; open resistance to officers, or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries the acts that constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined, and acts of individuals amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers are declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

This spirit of *mutiny* was common to the whole army, and was not subdued till several regiments had been ordered to Fort Jefferson, Florida, as punishment.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 191. [A. '75.]

2. [Gt. Brit.] *Law.* Any disobedience or attempt to excite disobedience to lawful authority, especially in the military or naval service; any manifestation of contempt for or insubordination to officers; any exhibition of or connivance with mutinous conduct or schemes. **3†.** Tumult; discord; strife. [< MUTIN, < F. *mutin*, mutineer, < *meute*; see MUTINEER.]

Synonyms: see DISAFFECTION; REVOLUTION.

Mu-tis'i-a, miu-tis'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of Andean and extratropical American erect or climbing shrubs of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with alternate pinnately cut leaves and large heads of pink, purple, or yellow flowers. They are common in greenhouse cultivation. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [< J. C. *Mutis*, its discoverer, a South-American botanist.]

mu'tism[1], miū'tizm, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Inability to utter articulate sounds; speechlessness; deaf-dumbness. **2.** A state of continual silence or want of speech; muteness.

mu'tism[2], *n.* Same as MUTAGE.

mu'tive, miū'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to change; mutable.

mut'ter, mut'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To speak with low and indistinct voice; utter with imperfect or confused articulation, or in sullen and scarcely audible tone.

II. *i.* **1.** To form words with low indistinct voice and compressed lips, as though speaking to oneself; make angry and scarcely audible complaints; murmur; grumble; growl. **2.** To give forth a low continued but broken sound; sound with a rumbling or rattling noise. [ME. *muteren* (imitative).]

—**mut"ter-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Mutterings; grumbling.—**mut'ter-er**, *n.*—**mut'ter-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of speaking indistinctly or with imperfect articulation; also, the sound emitted; mumbling.

'Tis Hafed — name of fear, whose sound
Chills like the *muttering* of a charm.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* pt. ii, st. 6.

2. A low rumbling noise, as of thunder. **mut'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**mut'ter-ous**, *a.* Muttering.

mut'ter, *n.* Obscure or indistinct utterance; low threatening speech; a murmuring remark; grumble.

mut'ton, mut'n, *n.* **1.** The flesh of sheep as food.

The rapid increase and consumption of *mutton* is indicated by an enlargement of the receipt of sheep at Chicago and St. Louis.
J. M. RUSK in *Rep. Sec. of Agric.*, '89 p. 43. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

2. A golden coin, of former use and Anglo-French origin, with a lamb as part of the design. **3.** [Slang.] A loose woman; a wanton (probably so called as being a *lost sheep*); hence, indulgence in illicit sexual intercourse. Formerly called *laced mutton*. **4.** [Humorous.] A sheep.

When thus a *mutton* statelier than the rest,
A ram, the ewes and wethers sad addressed.
COWPER *The Needless Alarm* l. 81.

[< F. *mouton*, < LL. *multon-*), sheep, prob. < L. *mutilus*, maimed.] **mot'on†**.

—**mut'ton-bird"**, *n.* One of various antarctic petrels, especially *Estrelata lessoni*.—**m.-chop**. **1.** *a.* Shaped like a mutton-chop; narrow at the upper end and rounded at the other: said of whiskers. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of mutton from the rib, trimmed for broiling or frying. **2.** *pl.* (Slang.) Sheep's head or chops: an expression used by persons who wish to confer upon their meal of sheep's head a somewhat more dignified title.—**m.-cutlet**, *n.* A steak cut usually from a leg of mutton, for broiling or frying.—**m.-fish**, *n.* **1.** The eel-pout. **2.** [New Zealand.] An earshell (*Haliotis iris*).—**m.-fist**, *n.* [Slang.] A muscular, coarse hand.—**m.-ham**, *n.* A salted leg of mutton.—**mut'ton-head"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A dull, heavy, uninteresting person.—**m.-headed**, *a.* Sheepish; stupid.—**m.-leg-ger**, *n.* *Naut.* A leg-of-mutton sail.—**m.-monger†**, *n.* [Slang.] A debauchee; wencher; pimp.—**m.-suet**, *n.* The fat that collects about the kidneys and loin of a sheep.—**m.-thumper**, *n.* (Slang, Eng.) A bungling bookbinder.—**to return to one's muttons** (Humorous), to return to the subject or topic of discussion: illiterate translation of the French *revenons à nos moutons*.

mut'ton-er†, *n.* A mutton-monger. **mot'on-er†**.

mut'ton-y, mut'n-i, *a.* Resembling or consisting of mutton; flavored like mutton.

mu'tu-al, miū'chu-al *or* -tju-al, *a.* **1.** Proceeding or acting from each to the other and from the other in return; said of something relating to two persons, sides, or parties; pertaining reciprocally to both of two parts, sides, or persons; reciprocally related, affected, or bound; interchanged; as, *mutual* engagements or obligations.

As men grow more civilized, and the subdivision of occupations and services is carried out, a complex *mutual* dependence becomes the universal rule.
BELLAMY *Looking Backward* ch. 12, p. 132. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Shared or experienced alike; joint; common; as, *mutual* success.

This use of the word, though common, is condemned by many authorities. Thus the phrase *mutual friend* is said by Macaulay to be "a low vulgarism" for *common friend*.

Our *mutual* friend, John Bourke.
BURKE *Correspondence, Dec. 24, 1778* in vol. ii, p. 251. [R. '44.]

3. Of or pertaining to the monitorial system of instruction, whereby pupils are appointed to assist one another. [< F. *mutuel*, < OF. *mutu*, < L. *mutuus*, < *muto*; see MUTABLE.]

Synonyms: common, reciprocal. That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; that is *mutual* (Latin *mutuus*, to change) which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return; we speak of our *common* country, *mutual* affection, *reciprocal* obligations, the *reciprocal* action of cause and effect, where the effect becomes in turn a cause. In strictness, it is incor-

rect to say "a *mutual* friend"; "a *common* friend" would be more accurate; but "*common* friend" is practically never used, because of the disagreeable suggestion that attaches to *common* of ordinary or inferior. "*Mutual* friend" has high literary authority of Scott, Dickens, and others), and a considerable usage of good society in its favor, the expression being quite naturally derived from the thoroughly correct phrase *mutual* friendship. – **Antonyms:** detached, disconnected, dissociated, distinct, disunited, separate, separated, severed, sundered, unconnected, unreciprocated, unreprimed, unshared.

Phrases. **mutual accounts,** book-accounts of two parties where each party presents original charges against the other. – **m. credits,** a mutual knowledge between two parties of a debt due to one and a credit by the other, each trusting to such debt and credit as a set-off in discharge of each other. – **m. distinction,** one that distinguishes its two members one from the other, as opposed to *distinction between whole and part*. – **m. insurance,** a reciprocal contract whereby various persons engage to indemnify each other against certain designated losses; in common usage, the system of a company in which policy-holders receive a certain share of the profits.

mu'tu-al-ism, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]al-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the true condition of individual and social existence is that of interdependence. **2.** *Biol.* Symbiosis.

mu'tu-al-ist, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]al-ist, *n.* **1.** A commensal animal. **2.** An advocate of mutualism.

mu"tu-al'i-ty, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]al'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocity; correlation; interchange; specifically, in law, reciprocity of consideration; promise for promise. **2†.** Interchange of tokens of affection or esteem; hence, familiarity.

mu'tu-al-ize, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]al-aiz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make or become mutual.

mu'tu-al-ly, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]al-i, *adv.* **1.** In a mutual manner; in the way of giving and taking; reciprocally.

> For the Gospels, like stones in the mosaic, are *mutually* complemental. G. D. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* ch. 2, p. 46. [A. '88.]

2. In a way equally affecting two or more; hence, less properly, conjointly; in common. See MUTUAL.

mu'tu-a-ry, miū'chu-[*or* -tju-]ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Law.* One who borrows personal chattels that are to be consumed and to be returned in kind. [< LL. *mutuarius,* mutual, < L. *mutuus;* see MUTUAL.]

mu'tu-ate†, *vt.* To borrow. – **mu"tu-a'tion†,** *n.* – **mu"tu-a-ti'tious†,** *a.* Borrowed.

mu'tule, miū'tiūl, *n. Arch.* One of a series of rectangular impending blocks under a Doric corona, having depending from it rows of guttæ or drops: originally marking the position of the rafter-ends.

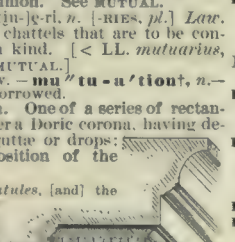

Mutules with Guttæ; from an ancient structure at Rome.

> In their triglyphs, their *mutules,* [and] the form of their cornices . . . [the Greeks took pains to explain, not only that these parts had originally been of wood, but that the temple still retained its wooden roof.
>
> JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, intro., p. 32. [J. M. '74.]

[< L. *mutulus,* mutule.]

mu'tu-um, miū'chu-um *or* -tu-um, *n. Law.* A bailment consisting of a loan of goods for consumption, as coal, oil, or grain, to be returned in property of the same kind and quantity.

> This loan for use is to be distinguished from a loan for consumption, or the *mutuum* of the Roman law. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xl, p. 573.

[L., loan, neut. s. of *mutuus,* borrowed; see MUTUAL.]

mux, mux, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] To put together in an unsuitable or unseemly fashion; muddle or make a hash of; bring to grief: sometimes followed by an indefinite *it;* as, he is sure to *mux it.*

mux[1], *n.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Work unskilfully executed; a failure; mess; hash; as, he made a *mux* of it.

> I knew you would come back. Now we are in a *mux.*
> ELIZABETH STODDARD *Two Men* ch. 4, p. 28. [CAS. CO.]

mux[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MUCK.

mux'y, mux'i. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Soft and sticky as mud; mucky; filthy; gloomy. **II.** *n.* A dunghill.

> A *muxy* is a dunghill, and the pucky a quagmire.
> HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* pt. ii, div. vii, p. 269. [F. W. & CO.]

[< MUX[2], < AS. *meox,* muck.]

Mu-zar'ab, *n.* A Mozarab. – **Mu-**[or **Muz-**]**zar'a-bic,** *a.*

mu-zhik', mū-zhik', *n.* A Russian peasant or former serf. [< Rus. *muzhikŭ.*] **mou-jik'‡.**

> The government . . . had opened the way for each *moujik,* or freed serf, to become at once a landed proprietor of from 5 to 25 acres, by furnishing him the money, to be returned in forty-nine annual payments. D. S. GREGORY *Eastern Problem* in *Princeton Review.* Jan., '78, p. 81.

muz'l, muz'ld. Muzzle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

muzz, muz, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To wait idly; potter; loiter because of confusion. [Prob. var. of MUSE, *v.*]

muz'zel-thrush", muz'l-thrush", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.

muz'zle, muz'l, *v.* [MUZ'ZLED; MUZ'ZLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or bind the mouth of so as to prevent eating or biting; as, to *muzzle* the ox that treads out the corn; to *muzzle* a dog. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to put to silence; prevent from utterance; as, the government *muzzled* the press. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To root up with the muzzle or snout, as a pig. **4†.** To mask. **5†.** To mouth; fondle. **6†.** To rumple; pull around.

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth the mouth or snout as in smelling. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To guzzle drink. (2) To skulk or loiter. [< OF. *museler,* < *musel;* see MUZZLE, *n.*]

mou'sle†; mou'zle†.

muz'zle, *n.* **1.** The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a dog, monkey, etc.; snout. **2.** A guard or covering for an animal's snout to prevent biting or eating, as a strap or cage. **3.** The front end of a gun or other firearm, including the face, aperture, and swell near the mouth. **4.** A plow-clevis. **5.** A mouth-shield forming part of a horse's armor in feudal times. [< OF. *musel,* dim. of *muse.* < L. *morsus;* see MORSE[1].]

– **muz'zle-bag",** *n.* A canvas bag attached to the muzzle of a heavy gun, to hold in the tompion and keep out water. – **m. energy,** *n.* The energy of a projectile at the instant when it leaves the muzzle of the piece. – **m. lashing,** *n.* A rope to lash a gun in position by the muzzle. – **m. loader,** *n.* A firearm loaded through the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader.* – **m. loading,** *a.* – **m. ring,** *n.* That ring which surrounds a cannon at its mouth. – **m. sight,** *n.* The front sight of a gun. – **m. stopper,** *n. Ordnance.* A tompion. – **m. velocity,** *n.* The velocity of a projectile at the instant when it leaves the piece.

muz'zy, muz'i, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Muddled; stupid; tipsy.

> Fact and fiction reeled together in his *muzzy,* whisky-fied brain.
> THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 56. [D. F. & CO.]

[< MUSE, *v.*] – **muz'zi-ness,** *n.*

mwen, mwen, *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] The noddy tern.

mwheel, mhwil, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hornless ox or cow.

my, mai, *pron.* Belonging to me: the possessive case of the pronoun *I* in the singular; as, this is *my* hand and seal. See MINE. [< AS. *mīn,* of me, < *mē,* me.]

My'a[1], mai'a *or* mī'a, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Myidæ.* **2.** [m-] A clam of this genus, as the soft clam (*M. arenaria*). [< L. *mya,* sea-mussel, < Gr. *myax,* sea mussel. < *mys,* mussel.]

my'a[2], *n.* [Jap.] A Shinto temple in Japan.

My-a'ce-a, mai-ē'sę-a *or* mī-ą'ce-a. *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having long mostly united siphons and an inequivalve shell gaping behind, with a spatulate cartilage-process in the left valve. **2.** The *Myidæ.* [< MYA[1].]

– **my-a'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*

My"a-des-ti'næ, mai"a-des-tai'nī *or* mī"a-des-tī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American subfamily of turdoid birds having the bill short and the gonys not more than a third as long as the commissure, including the fly-catching thrush. **My"a-des'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mya,* fly, + *edestēs,* eater.] **My"ia-des-ti'næ‡.**

– **my"a-des'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

my"a-glyph'i-des, mai'[*or* mī']a-glif'i-dīz *or* -dēs, *n. pl. Entom.* Two notches in the posterior margin of an insect's neck, to which certain levator head-muscles are attached. [< Gr. *mys,* muscle, + *glyphō,* carve.]

my-al'gi-a, mai-al'ji-a *or* mī-gl'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in a muscle; cramp. [< Gr. *mys,* muscle, + *algos,* pain.]

– **my-al'gic,** *a.*

my'all-wood", mai'al-wud", *C. E.* (mi-ōl'-, *W.*), *n.* The hard violet-scented wood of an Australian shrub (*Acacia homalophylla*), in great demand by turners, especially for the making of tobacco-pipes.

My-a'ri-a, mai-ē'ri-a *or* mī-ą'ri-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Myidæ.* [< MYA[1].] – **my-a'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

my-a'sis, mai-ē'sis *or* mī-ą'sis, *n.* A disease produced by parasitic flies. [< Gr. *mya,* fly.] **my"i-a'sis‡;** **my"i-o'sis‡.**

my-as"the-ni'a, mai-[*or* mī-]as"thę-nai'a *or* -nī'a, *n. Pathol.* Weakness of the muscles; muscular debility. [< Gr. *mys,* muscle, + ASTHENIA.]

– **my"as-then'ic,** *a.*

my-ce'le, *n. Bot.* Same as MYCELIUM.

my-ce'li-um, mi-sē'li-um *or* -cē'li-um (mai-, *C.*), *n. Bot.* The thallus or vegetative portion of a fungus, consisting of thread-like tubes, hyphæ, containing protoplasm, drawing nourishment from the substratum, and comparable physiologically to the root-system of higher plants. See illus. under MOLD and MUSHROOM. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + *hēlos,* nail, excrescence.] – **my-ce'li-al,** *a.* – **my-ce'li-oid,** *a.* Resembling mycelium.

My"ce-næ'an, mai"sē-nī'an *or* mic"ē-nē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Mycenæ, an ancient Greek city in the Argive plain, dismantled 468 B. C.

– **Mycenæan art,** the most ancient type of Greek art except those whose remains have been found at Hissarlik and Thera; so called because important remains of this type were first recognized at Mycenæ.

mycet-. Same as MYCETO-.

My-ce'tes, mai-sī'tīz *or* mī-cē'tēs, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mycetinæ.* **2.** [m-] A monkey of this genus; a howler. See illus. under HOWLER. [< Gr. *mykētēs,* bellower, < *mykaomai,* bellow.]

My"ce-til'næ, mai"sę-tai'nī *or* mī"ce-tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of cebold monkeys with the cerebrum ceasing before the cerebellum, and larynx greatly developed; howling monkeys. [< MYCETES.]

– **my-ce'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

myceto-, mycet-. Derived from Greek *mykēs, mykēt-,* fungus: combining forms. – **my-ce"to-ge-net'ic,** *a. Bot.* Caused by fungi. **myc"e-tog'e-nous‡.** – **myc'e-toid,** *a.* Like a fungus. – **myc"e-tol'o-gy,** *n.* Same as MYCOLOGY. – **myc"e-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* An incurable endemic disease in India, attributed to a fungus, affecting hands and feet by swellings and fistulous ulcerations. **my-cet'o-my‡.**

My-ce"to-phag'i-dæ, mi-sī'to-faj'i-dī *or* mi-cē'to-fg'gi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the body depressed, ventral segments free, fore coxæ separated by prosternum, tarsi 4-jointed, and head free; hairy fungus-beetles. **Myc"e-toph'a-gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MYCETO- + Gr. *phagein,* eat.] – **myc"e-to-phag'id,** *a.* & *n.* – **myc"e-toph'a-goid,** *a.*

myc"e-toph'a-gous, mis"ę-tof'a-gus, *a.* Eating fungi; fungivorous. [< MYCETO- + Gr. *phagein,* eat.]

My-ce"to-phil'i-dæ, mi-sī"[*or* -cē"]to-fil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipters with mesonotum unfurrowed, ocelli, no discoidal cell, and antennæ elongate; fungus-gnats. **Myc"e-toph'i-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MYCETO- + Gr. *philos,* loving.] – **my-ce"to-phil'id,** *a.* & *n.* – **myc"e-toph'i-loid,** *a.*

My-ce"to-pod'i-dæ, mi-sī"[*or* -cē"]to-ped'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fresh-water bivalves having a cylindrical foot expanded terminally, and long shell gaping forward with a nacreous interior and thick epidermis. **Myc"e-top'o-da,** *n.* (t. g.) [< MYCETO- + Gr. *pous,* foot.] – **my-ce"to-pod'id,** *n.* – **myc"e-top'o-doid,** *a.*

My-ce"to-zo'a, mi-sī'[*or* -cē']to-zō'a (mai-, *C.*), *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of gymnomyxan protozoans occurring on damp surfaces exposed to atmospheric air, and which feed on organic débris: amebiform in early stages, plant-like later; by many regarded as protophytes called *Myxomycetes.*

> Apart from their elaborate fructification, the *Mycetozoa* represent more closely than any other living forms the original ancestors of the whole organic world.
> LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 832.

[< MYCETO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] – **my-ce"to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* – **my-ce"to-zo'on,** *n.*

myc'o-derm, mic'o-dęrm (mai'co-, *C.*), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Mycoderma.*

myc"o-der'ma, mic'o-dęr'ma (mai'co-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A pellicle formed by certain bacteria and other microorganisms. **2.** [M-] A genus of fermentation-fungi, as *M. vini,* which forms a pellicle on the surface of wine, or *M. aceti,* which forms the mother-of-vinegar. **3.** *Pathol.* A fungous growth on the skin, that forms the crust in tetter or the honeycomb scall. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + *derma,* skin.]

myc"o-der'mic, mic'o-dęr'mic (mai'co-, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma.* **myc"o-der'ma-toid‡.**

myc"o-der-mi'tis, mic'o-dęr-mai'tis *or* -mī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane; mucitis. [< Gr. *mykos,* mucus, + *derma,* skin.]

my-col'o-gy, mi-col'o-ji, *n.* The science of fungi. Called also *mycetology,* and sometimes, barbarously, *fungology.* [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + -OLOGY.]

– **myc"o-log'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to mycology or fungi. **myc"o-log'ic-al‡.** – **myc"o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* – **my-col'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or specialist in mycology.

my"co-mel'ic, mai'co-mel'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from mucus and honey. [< Gr. *mykos,* mucus, + *meli,* honey.] **my"ko-mei-in'ic‡.**

– **mycomelic acid,** a transparent gelatinous yellow compound ($C_4H_4N_2O_3$) obtained by treating alloxan with ammonia and subsequent precipitation with sulfuric acid. Its salts are called **mycomelates.**

Myc"o-my-ce'tes, mic'o-mi-sī'tīz *or* -cē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* The higher fungi, destitute of sexual organs, and having from the start a many-celled mycelium which increases in length by additions to the terminal cell. The name was introduced by Brefeld to distinguish the higher fungi from the *Phycomycetes,* which have sexual organs and a one-celled thallus that becomes irregularly septate only at the time spores are produced. Compare CRYPTOGAMIA. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + *mykēs,* fungus.]

my-coph'a-gy, mi-cef'a-ji (mai-, *C.*), *n.* The practise of eating fungi. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + *phagein,* eat.]

– **my-coph'a-gist,** *n.* One who feeds upon fungi.

myc"o-pro'te-in, mic'o-prō'tę-in, *n.* An albuminous substance that has been separated from the bodies of certain putrefactive bacteria. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus, + PROTEIN.]

my'cose, mai'cōs. *n. Chem.* A variety of sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$) obtained from certain lichens and fungi, as the ergot of rye. Called also *trehalose.* [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus.]

my-co'sis, mi-cō'sis (mai-, *C.*), *n. Pathol.* **1.** A fungous growth within the body. **2.** A disease or morbid condition due to a fungous growth; as, *mycosis* intestinalis. [< Gr. *mykēs,* fungus.] – **my-cot'ic,** *a.*

my'co-thrix, mai'co-thrix, *n. Biol.* A chain of micrococci formed by division. [< Gr. *mykos,* mucus, + *thrix,* hair.]

Myc-tir'i-dæ, mic-tir'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of grapsoidean crabs with an obese body, carapace narrowed forward, and internal antennæ small and longitudinal. **Myc-ti'ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myktēr,* nose.]

– **myc-tir'id,** *n.* – **myc'ti-roid,** *a.*

my-da'le-in, } mi-dē'lę-in, *n. Chem.* A poisonous
my-da'le-ine, } ptomain obtained from decomposing flesh, as the liver, etc., and from herring-brines. [< Gr. *mydaleos,* wet, < *mydos,* dampness.]

myd"a-tox'in, } mid'a-tex'in, *n. Chem.* A poison-
myd"a-tox'ine, } ous ptomain ($C_8H_{13}NO_2$) obtained from decomposing horse-flesh. [< Gr. *mydaō,* be clammy (< *mydos,* clamminess), + TOXIC.]

my-dri'a-sis, mi-dri'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An abnormally dilated state of the pupil of the eye. **2.** A defect of vision due to excess of humors; hydrophthalmia [L., < Gr. *mydriasis.*]

myd"ri-at'ic, mid'ri-at'ic. *Med.* **1.** *a.* Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. **II.** *n.* A drug that is efficacious in dilating the pupil, as belladonna.

myel-, } Derived from Greek *myelos,* marrow; specif-
myelo-, } ically, in anatomy, the spinal cord: combining forms. – **my"el-al'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the spinal cord. – **my"el-an"a-lo'sis,** *n. Pathol.* See TABES DORSALIS, under TABES. – **my"el-ap"o-plex'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* An effusion of blood into the spinal marrow. – **my"el-as"the-ni'a,** *n.* Spinal debility or exhaustion. – **my"el-a-te'li-a,** *n.* Incompleteness of the spinal marrow. – **my"el-a-tro'phi-a,** *n. Pathol.* See TABES DORSALIS, under TABES. – **My"el-en-ceph'a-la,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Vertebrata.* – **my"el-en'ceph-al'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the myelencephalon. **2.** Myelencephalous. – **my"el-en-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* **1.** The spinal cord and medulla oblongata considered together. **2.** The parts derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo; the metencephalon. – **my"el-en-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myelencephala.* – **my"el-et"e-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Organic disease of the spinal cord. – **my'el-in,** *n.* **1.** A semi-solid fat-like substance that surrounds the axillary portion of medullated nerve-fibers. See illus. under NERVE-FIBER. **2.** *Chem.* A peculiar fatty compound found in various animal tissues, as brain-substance, yolk of egg, etc., and also in plants, as in young chlorophyl, seeds, etc. **my'el-ine‡.** – **my"el-i-na'tion,** *n.* The process of acquiring a sheath of myelin. – **my"el-in'ic,** *a.* – **my"el-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes. – **my"el-it'ic,** *a.* – **my'el-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A form of spinal dropsy. – **my"el-o-cer"e-bel'lar,** *a.* Passing from the spinal cord to the cerebellum; as, the *myelocerebellar* tract of nerve-fibers. – **my'el-o-cœle,** *C.* (**my"e-lo-cœ'le,** *W.*), *n.* The cavity found in the embryonic spinal cord. – **my'el-o-cyte,** *n.* The nucleus of a ganglionic nerve-cell. – **my"el-o-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the spinal marrow. – **my'el-oid,** *a.* Marrow-like. – **my"el-o'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A soft cellular cancer; a milt-like tumor. – **my"el-o-ma-la'ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Softening of the spinal marrow. – **my"el-o-men"in-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord; spinal meningitis. – **My"el-o-neu'ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Vertebrata.* – **my"el-o-pa-ral'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* See PARAPLEGIA. – **my"el-o-phthi'sis,** *n. Pathol.* See TABES MESENTERICA, under TABES. – **my'el-o-plax,** *n.* One of the multinucleate cells found in bone-marrow; an osteoclast. **my'el-o-plaque‡.** – **my"el-o-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as MYELAPOPLEXIA. – **my"el-o-spon'gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] A network formed by branching cells in the embryonic spinal cord. – **My"el-o-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Leptocardia.* – **my"el-o-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*

my"el-ol'din, mai'el-ōl'din, *n. Chem.* An organic substance, presumably a mixture, resembling myelin, contained in the protoplasm of the retinal epithelium-cells. [< MYEL- + -OID.]

my'el-on, mai'el-en, *n.* The spinal cord. [< Gr. *myelon*, marrow.] — **my'el-on-al**, **my"el-on'ic**, *a.*

Myg'a-le, mig'a-li, *n. Arach.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mygalidæ*. **2.** [m-] A spider of this genus; an American tarantula or bird-spider. [F., < L. *mygale*, field-mouse, < Gr. *mygalē*, < *mys*, mouse, + *galē*, weasel.]

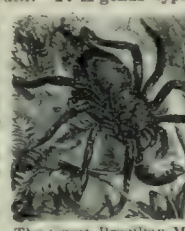

The Great Brazilian Mygale (*Mygale avicularia*). $\frac{1}{5}$

My-gal'i-dæ[1], mi-gal'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Myogalidæ*.

My-gal'i-dæ[2], *n. pl.* In arachnology, the *Theraphosidæ*. [< MYGALE.]

myght†, *n.* Power; might. — **myght'i-ly**†, *adv.* Mightily

My"i-a-des-ti'næ, mai'-*or* mī"ji-a-des-tai'nī *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Myadestinæ*. **My"i-a-des'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myia*, fly, + *edestēs*, eater.] — **my"i-a-des'tine**, *a.* & *n.*

My"i-a-gri'næ, mai'[*or* mī"]i-a-grai'nī *or* -gri'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of muscicapoid birds. **My"i-ag'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myia*, fly, + *agra*, catching, < *agō*, lead away.] — **my"i-ag'rine**, *a.* & *n.*

My'i-dæ, mai'i-dī *or* mī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of myacean bivalves, especially those with long siphons united and covered with a rugose epidermis and a subincomplete shell gaping at the ends; soft clams. [< MYA[1].]

My'a-dæ†. — **my'id**, *n.*

my-i'tis, mai-ai'tis *or* mī-ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as MYOSITIS. < Gr. *mys*, muscle.]

myk"o-des'moid, mik'o-des'moid, *n. Veter.* A diffused circumscribed growth or tumor in the connective tissue of horses, thought to be produced by a bacterium (*Micrococcus botryogenes*). [< Gr. *mykēs*, fungus, + *desmos*, bond. — *eidos*, form.]

myl"a-ceph'a-lus, mil'a-sef'a-lus, *n. Terat.* A monster with only traces of the internal organs of the body and without head or limbs. [< Gr. *mylai*, molar teeth, + *a-* priv. + *kephalē*, head.]

My|"i-o-bat'i-dæ, mil'i-o-bat'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of masticurous rays, especially those with expanded angular pectoral fins and interlocking paved hexagonal teeth; eagle-rays. **My|"i-ob'a-tis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mylias*, millstone (< *mylē*, mill), + *batis*, a flat fish.] — **my|"i-o-bat'id**, *n.* — **my|"i-ob'a-tin(e**, **my|"i-ob'a-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

myl'ner†, *n.* A miller.

myl-, **mylo-**. Derived from Greek *mylē*, mill; *mylai*, molar teeth: combining forms. **myl'o-don**, *W.* (**my'lo-don**, *C.*), *n.* A large, fossil, megatheroid, sloth-like edentate genus *Mylodon*, as *M. harlani* from the Pleistocene of Kentucky. — **myl'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **myl"o-hy'oid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone; as, the *mylohyoid* muscle. **myl"o-hy-oi'de-an**:. **II.** *n.* The mylohyoid muscle. — **myl"o-hy-oi'de-us**, *n.* (-DE-I, *pl.*) The mylohyoid. — **myl'o-nite**, *n. Petrol.* A siliceous schist due to the dynamic metamorphism by pulverization of quartzose rocks. — **myl"o-niz'ic**, *a.* **Myl"o-stom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Carboniferous family of arthrodirous fishes with a paired series of a few large dense triturating plates in each jaw. **Myl"o-sto'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **my-los'to-mid**, *n.* — **my-los'to-moid**, *a.*

myn†, *pron.* Mine; my. — **myne**†, *a.* & *pron.* Mine.

my'na, *n.* Same as MINA[2]. **my'nah**:.

myn'chen†, *n.* A nun. — **myn'cher-y**†, *n.* A nunnery.

mynde†, *n.* Same as MIND[1], *n.*

myn-heer', min-hir', *I. W. Wr.* (main-hêr', *C.*; main-hir', *E.*), *n.* **1.** Sir; mister; literally, my lord: a title of address in Holland. **2.** Hence, a Dutchman.

And there was an old gentleman who shall be nameless, being too rich a *mynheer* to be lightly mentioned.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 442. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< D. *mijn heer*, my lord.]

mynne†, *a.* Less.

my'nour†, *n.* A miner.

myn'ster†, *n.* A minster. **myn'stere**†,

myn'stral†, **myn'stral-cie**†, etc. Same as MINSTREL, MINSTRELSY, etc.

mynt†, *n.* A mint.

myo-, **my-**. Derived from Greek *mys*, muscle: combining forms. — **my"o-at'ro-phy**, *n.* Atrophy of a muscle or of muscles. — **my'o-blast**, *n.* A cell producing muscle-tissue. — **my"o-blas'tic**, *a.* — **my"o-car'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the myocardium. — **my"o-car-di'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart. — **my"o-car'di-um**, *n.* The muscular portion of the heart. — **my"o-ceph"a-li'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the head. — **my'o-chrome**, *n.* Hemoglobin in the serum of muscular tissue. — **my"o-cœ'lom**, *n.* The cavity found at the central portion of a myotome at an early stage. — **my"o-com'ma**, *n.* A myotome. — **my'o-cyte**, *n.* A muscle-cell. — **my"o-de'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Fatty degeneration of a muscle. — **my"o-di-as'ta-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Separation of a muscle from its attachments; rupture of a muscle. — **My"o-doc'o-pa**, *n. pl. Crust.* A section of ostracod entomostracans with two-branched posterior antennæ, one rudimentary and the other elongate. — **my"o-doc'o-pous**, *a.* — **my'o-dome**, *n. Ich.* A tubular chamber within the skull of most osseous fishes, serving for the attachment of the rectus muscle. — **my"o-dy-na'mi-a**, *n.* Muscular strength. — **my"o-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* The science or practical exercise of muscular force or contraction. — **my"o-dy"na-mom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring muscular force. — **my"o-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Muscular pain; cramp. — **my"o-ep"i-the'li-al**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of muscles and epithelium. **2.** *Embryol.* Derived from epithelium and giving rise to muscles. — **my"o-fi-bro'ma**, *n.* A tumor formed of fibrous tissue and degenerated muscular tissue. — **my"o-gen'ic**, *a.* Of muscular origin. — **my'o-gram**, *n.* A tracing of a myograph. — **my'o-graph**, *n.* An instrument for recording and showing muscular movement. **my"o-graph'i-on**:. — **my-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **my"o-graph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to myography or a myograph. **my"o-graph'ic-al**:. — **my"o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **my-og'ra-phist**, *n.* One versed in myography. — **my-og'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of muscles. — **my"o-hem'a-tin**, *n.* A red histohematin. **my"o-hem'a-tin**:. — **my"oi-de'ma**, *n.* A wale or swelling upon a muscle, resulting from a blow. — **my"o-lem'ma**, *n.* The elastic sheath of muscle-fibers. — **my'o-lin**, *n.* The essential material of muscle. — **my"o-log'ic**, **my"o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to myology. — **my-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in myology. — **my-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the muscular system. — **my-o'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A muscular tumor. — **my"o-mal-a'ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid softening of the muscles, generally by fatty degeneration of the tissue. — **my-om'a-tous**, *a.* Pertaining to myoma. — **my"o-mec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* The cutting out of a myomatous uterine tumor. — **my'o-mere**, *n.* The muscular portion of a metamere. — **my"o-mot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of removing a fibrous uterine tumor by cutting through the abdomen. — **my'on**, *n.* One of the hypothetical units of which the muscular system is composed. — **my-on'y-my**, *n.* A nomenclature of muscles. — **my-op'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of a muscle. **my"o-path'i-a**‡. — **my"o-path'ic**, *a.* — **my'o-phan**, *n.* A contractile striated layer of some Infusorians. — **my'o-phore**, *n. Conch.* A part modified for the attachment of muscles in certain mollusks. — **my-oph'o-rous**, *a.* — **my"o-phys'ics**, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of muscular force. — **my"o-phys'ic-al**, *a.* — **my"o-po'lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to polarity of the muscles or muscular movement. — **my'o-scope**, *n.* An instrument for observing muscular movement. — **my'o-sin**, *n. Chem.* An albuminous compound contained in the contractile muscular tissue. It is liquid during life, but coagulates after death in the rigor mortis. — **my"o-tat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to muscular strain; as, *myotatic* contraction; *myotatic* irritability. — **my"o-til'i-ty**, *n.* Muscular contractility. — **my-ot'o-my**, *n.* Muscular tone. — **my"o-ton'ic**, *a.*

My"o-gal'i-dæ, mai'[*or* mī"]o-gal'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Myogalinæ* as a family.

— **my'o-gal-id**, *n.* — **my'o-gal-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

My"o-ga-li'næ, mai'[*or* mī"]o-ga-lai'nī *or* -li'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of talpoid insectivores with a shrew-like form, narrow fore feet, and humeral and clavicular bones moderately elongated; desmans. **My-og'a-le**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myogalē*, shrew-mouse, < *mys*, mouse, + *galē*, weasel.] — **my-og'a-line**, *a.* & *n.*

my'oid[1], mai'oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myidæ*.

my'oid[2], *a.* Muscle-like. [< Gr. *myoidēs*, < *mys*, muscle, + *eidos*, form.]

my'o-man"cy, mai'o-man'si, *n.* The art of divining by the movements of mice. [< Gr. *mys*, mouse, + -MANCY.] — **my"o-man'tic**, *a.*

My"o-mor'pha, mai'o-mār'fa, *n. pl. Mam.* A section or superfamily of rodents without postorbital processes, with narrow zygomatic arches, infraorbital cavity generally narrow, and angles of mandible mostly rising from the sockets of the incisors, as in rats, mice, jerboas, etc. [< Gr. *mys* (gen. *myos*), mouse, + *morphē*, form.] — **my'o-morph**, *n.* — **my"o-mor'phic**, *a.*

my"o-nic'i-ty, mai'o-nis'i-ti, *n.* Muscular contractility.

my"ope, mai"ōp, *n.* One who is near-sighted. [< LL. *myops* (*myop-*), short-sighted, < Gr. *myōps* (*myōp-*), < *myō*, close, + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.] **my"ops**‡.

my'o-phan, **my'o-scope**, etc. See MYO-.

my-o'pi-a, mai-ō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Defect in vision so that objects can be seen distinctly only when very near the eye, the focus of parallel rays being in front of the retina; near-sightedness; purblindness. [< LL. *myope*; see MYOPE.] **my'o-py**‡.

— **my'o-pic**, *a.* Pertaining to myopia; near-sighted; mopeeyed. **my"o-po-di"or-thol'i-con**, *n.* An apparatus devised for the cure of near-sightedness.

my-op'o-rad, mai-op'o-rad, *n. Bot.* A plant of the order *Myoporineæ*.

My-op"o-rin'e-æ, mai-[*or* mī-]ep'o-rin'ē-i *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous shrubs or rarely trees — the myoporad family — with mainly scattered, alternate, entire leaves, and solitary or fascicled flowers with a 2-lipped corolla and 4 didynamous stamens. It embraces 5 genera and about 80 species, mainly natives of Australia. **My-op'o-rum**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myō*, close, + *poros*, pore.] **My-op"o-ra'ce-æ**‡.

— **my-op"o-rin'e-ous**, *a.*

My-op'si-da, mai-[*or* mī-]ep'si-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of decapod cephalopods, variously ranked and limited, having eyes with closed cornea so that the surrounding water does not touch the lens. [< Gr. *myō*, close, + *opsis*, vision.] **My-op'si-dæ**‡.

— **my-op'sid**, **my-op'si-dan**, *a.*

my-op'sis, mai-op'sis *or* mī-, *n. Med.* Same as METAMORPHOPSY. [< Gr. *myia*, fly, + *opsis*, appearance.]

my-o'sis, mai-ō'sis *or* mī-, *n. Pathol.* Permanent contraction of the pupil of the eye. [< Gr. *myō*, close.]

— **my"o-sit'ic**, *a.* Producing contraction of the pupil, as opium; of or pertaining to myosis.

my"o-si'tis, mai"o-sai'tis *or* mī"o-sī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Acute rheumatism; inflammation of the muscles.

My"o-so'tis, mai' *or* mī"]o-sō'tis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of annual or perennial herbs of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with alternate leaves and simple or branched racemes of bractless blue, pink, or white flowers. *M. palustris*, the true forget-me-not, is widely cultivated, as are others of the genus. **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *myosōtis*, < *mys* (gen. *myos*), mouse, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

my"o-su'gi, mai'o-sū'zhi, *n.* [Burma.] The chief magistrate of a Burmese town.

The reappearance of their *Myosugi*, or Mayor, who would return as soon as the ship left. J. W. PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* ch. 16, p. 141. [R. & C. '59.]

my-ot'ic, mai-ot'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to myosis.

my'o-tome, mai'o-tōm, *n.* **1.** The muscular portion of a metamere or primitive segment of the body. **2.** One of the primitive divisions of the muscle-plates of the embryo; a protosomite or protovertebra. **3.** An instrument for dissecting muscles. [< MYO- + Gr. *tomē*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.] — **my"o-tom'ic**, *a.* — **my'ot'o-my**, *n.* Dissection of muscles.

My-ox'i-dæ, mai-ox'i-dī *or* mī-ox'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of myomorphic rodents of a squirrel-like form and having molars with transverse enamel-folds, and no cæcum: dormice. **My-ox'us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myoxos*, dormouse, < *mys* (gen. *myos*), mouse.]

— **my-ox'id**, *n.* — **my-ox'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Myr'ci-a, mer'shi-a, *n.* A very large tropical and subtropical American genus of trees or shrubs of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*). The fruits of many species are edible, and those of *M. lanceolata* are used by the Indians in making necklaces. [< L. *Murcia*, an epithet of Venus, < *myrtus*, myrtle (sacred to her).]

myri-, **myria-**. Derived from Greek *myrios*, numberless (< *myriad*, ten thousand): combining forms. — **Myr"i-a-can'thi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Liassic family of chimæroid-deans with cephalic dermal plates, 2 pairs of upper and an unpaired, and 1 pair of lower dental plates. **Myr"i-a-can'thus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **myr"i-a-can'thid**. *n.* — **myr"i-a-can'thoid**, *a.* — **myr"i-a-can'thous**, *a.* Having many spines, as myriacanthids. — **Myr"i-a-glos'sa**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods with numerous lateral and marginal teeth and a row of median teeth, as rhipidoglossates. — **myr'i-a-gram**, *n.* A weight of the metric system, of 10,000 grams. See METRIC. **myr'i-a-gramme**‡. — **myr'i-a-li"ter**, *n.* A measure of the metric system, of 10,000 liters. See METRIC. **myr'i-a-li"tre**‡. — **myr'i-a-me"ter**, *n.* A long measure of the metric system, of 10,000 meters. See METRIC. **myr'i-a-me"tre**‡. — **myr'i-a-nide**, *n.* A syllioid marine worm (*Myrianida pinnigera*). — **myr'i-arch**, *n.* A commander of ten thousand men.

myr'i-ad, mir'i-ad, *a.* Composed of a very large indefinite number; innumerable.

myr'i-ad, *n.* **1.** A vast indefinite number; an innumerable host; as, a *myriad* of insects.

Love's true bonds . . . are not of the sort full forged in a day. They are made as the great iron cables are made, . . . of *myriads* of the finest wires.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ramona* ch. 13, p. 217. [R. BROS. '85.]

2. The number of ten thousand. [< Gr. *myrias* (*myriad-*), number of ten thousand, < *myrioi*, ten thousand.]

mir'i-ade†.

— **myr'i-ad-mind"ed**, *a.* Having great intellectual versatility.

myr'i-a-me"ter, etc. See MYRIA-.

myr'i-a-pod, mir'i-a-ped. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myriapoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Myriapoda*.

Myr"i-ap'o-da, mir'i-ap'o-da, *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass of insects or class of arthropods with numerous pairs of legs, as in centipeds, including chilopods and diplopods. [< MYRIA- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **Myr"i-op'o-da**‡. — **myr"i-ap'o-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **myr"i-ap'o-dous**, *a.*

1. A Round Myriapod or Iulid (*Iulus multistriatus*). ½ 2. A Flat Myriapod or Polydesmid (*Polydesmus complanatus*). ½

myr'i-are, mir'i-ār, *n.* A surface-measure of the metric system, of 10,000 ares. See MEASURE. [F., < Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand; and see ARE, *n.* (the measure).]

My-ri'ca, mi-rai'ca *or* -ri'ca, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the sweet-gale family (*Myricaceæ*), *M. Gale* being the sweet-gale, *M. cerifera* the bayberry or wax-myrtle, *M. asplenifolia* the sweet-fern, all of the eastern United States. [< Gr. *myrikē*, tamarisk.]

— **my-ri'ca-tin(e"low**, *n.* Myrtle-wax.

Myr"i-ca'ce-æ, mir'i-kē'se-ī *or* -ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous dicotyledonous shrubs — the sweet-gale family, or galeworts — with resinous, dotted, alternate leaves, and unisexual flowers in short scaly catkins. There is but one genus (*Myrica*), with about 40 species in temperate regions. [< MYRICA.]

— **myr"i-ca'ceous**, *a.*

myr'i-cin, mir'i-sin, *E. S. W. Wr.* (mai'ri-sin, *I.*; mi-rai'sin, *C.*), *n.* A grayish-white solid ($C_{46}H_{92}O_2$) that separates from beeswax as an insoluble crystalline mass when the wax is heated with alcohol. Called also *myricyl palmitate*. [< MYRICA.] **myr'i-cine**‡.

myr'i-cyl, mir'i-sil, *E. W.* (mi-rai'sil, *C.*), *n.* Same as MELISSYL. [< MYRICA + -YL.]

myr"in-gi'tis, mir'in-jai'tis *or* -gī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the drum of the ear, the membrana tympani, or the tympanum. [< NL. *myringa*, the membrana tympani.]

myr"in-go-my-co'sis, mir'in-gō-mai-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the drum of the ear and adjacent parts, due to a fungous growth. [< NL. *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + MYCOSIS.]

myr'in-go-plas"ty, mir'in-go-plas'ti, *n. Surg.* The restoration of the ear-drum by plastic surgery. [< NL. *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + Gr. *plassō*, form.]

myrio-. Derived from Greek *myrios*, numberless: a combining form. Compare MYRIA-.

myr'i-o-log(ue, mir'i-o-log, *n.* In modern Greece, a dirge improvised by a woman on the death of a friend. [F., < Gr. *moira*, fate (< *meiromai*, receive as one's portion), + *logos*, speech, < *legō*, say.]

— **myr"i-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **myr"i-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

myr'i-o-phyl'lite, mir'i-o-fil'ait, *n.* A fossil resembling *Myriophyllum*, found in English coal-measures.

myr'i-o-phyl'lous, mir'i-o-fil'us, *C. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1] (-of'i-lus, *E. I. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2]), *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having very numerous leaves. [< MYRIO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Myr"i-o-phyl'lum, mir'i-o-fil'um, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial aquatic herbs — the water-milfoils — of the water-milfoil family (*Haloragaceæ*), with crowded and often whorled leaves, those beneath the water divided into numerous capillary segments. They have small, sessile, usually pink flowers in the axils of the upper leaves. [< MYRIO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Myr"i-op'o-da, mir'i-op'o-da, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Myriapoda*. [< MYRIO- + Gr. *pous* (gen. *podos*), foot.]

— **myr'i-o-pod**, *a.* & *n.* — **myr"i-op'o-dous**, *a.*

myr"i-o-ra'ma, mir'i-o-rā'mą, *n.* A picture composed of many pictures, bits of landscape or other scenes, painted on separate cards, which can be combined into a great variety of views. [< MYRIO- + Gr. *horama*, view, < *horaō*, see.] — **myr"i-o-ram'ic**, *a.*

myr'i-o-scope, mir'i-o-scōp, *n.* A variety of kaleidoscope; especially, an instrument consisting of mirrors so arranged as to show by multiplied reflection from a small piece how a carpet will look when covering a floor. [< MYRIO- + -SCOPE.]

myr"i-o-spo'rous, mir'i-o-spō'rus, *a.* Myriad-spored. [< MYRIO- + Gr. *sporos*, seed.]

my-ris'tate, mi-ris'tēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of myristic acid.

my-ris'tic, mi-ris'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the principle of nutmeg. — **myristic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) contained in nutmeg-butter, otoba-wax, and similar vegetable sources.

My-ris'ti-ca, mi-ris'ti-ca, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large tropical genus of fragrant, apetalous trees — the nutmegs — coextensive with the nutmeg family (*Myristicaceæ*), having alternate entire, often punctate leaves, small dicecious regular flowers, and a succulent two-valved one-celled fruit with a solitary seed usually covered by a laciniate aril. *M. fragrans*, a handsome tree 20 to 30 feet high, of the Malay archipelago, supplies the nutmegs and mace of commerce. See illus. under NUTMEG. **2.** [m-] *Pharm.* The kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans*, or the common nutmeg, as used in cookery. [< Gr. *myristikos*, good for ointment, < *myrizō*, anoint, < *myron*, ointment.]

My-ris″ti-ca′ce-æ, mi-ris′ti-kē′se-ī *or* -cg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous trees — the nutmeg family — comprising the single genus *Myristica*, of about 80 species. [< MYRISTICA.] **Myr′is-tic′e-æ‡.**

— **my-ris″ti-ca′ceous**, *a.*

my-ris″ti-civ′o-rous, mi-ris′ti-siv′o-rus, *a.* Feeding on nutmegs. [< MYRISTICA + L. *voro*, devour.]

my-ris′tin, mi′ris tin, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{48}H_{92}O_6$) forming the glyceryl ether of myristic acid, and obtained chiefly by making an extract from powdered nutmeg with ether.

my-ris′tone, mi-ris′tōn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{54}CO$) formed by distilling calcium or barium myristate with lime. [< MYRISTIC.]

myrmeco-. Derived from Greek *myrmēx*, ant: a combining form.

Myr″me-co-bi′i-dæ, mgr′mg-co-bai′i-dī *or* -bī′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian family of polyprotodont marsupials with a squirrel-like form, very numerous teeth (52 to 56), and a long protrusile tongue. [< MYRMECOBIUS.] — **myr″me-cobe**, *n.* — **myr″me-co-bi′id**, *a.* — **myr″me-co′bi-oid**, *a. & n.*

Myr″me-co″bi-i′næ, mgr′mg-cō′bi-ai′nī *or* -ī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Myrmecobiidæ* as a subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*. [< MYRMECOBIUS.]

— **myr″me-co′bi-in(e**, *a. & n.*

Myr″me-co′bi-us, mgr′mg-cō′bi-us, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Myrmecobiidæ*. **2.** [m-] A marsupial of this genus. [< MYRMECO- + Gr. *bios*, life.]

myr″me-col′o-gy, mgr′mg-col′o-ji, *n.* The department of entomology that treats of ants. [< MYRMECO- + -LOGY.] — **myr″me-co-log′ic-al**, *a.* — **myr″me-col′o-gist**, *n.* One versed in myrmecology.

Myr″me-co-phag′i-dæ, mgr′mg-co-faj′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A South-American family of vermilingual edentates with a tubular toothless mouth, vermiform tongue, and bushy tail; ant-eaters. **Myr″me-coph′a-ga**, *n.* (t. g.) [< MYRMECO- + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]

— **myr″me-co-phage**, **myr″me-co-phag′id**, *n.* — **myr″me-coph′a-goid**, *a. & n.*

Myr″me-coph″a-gi′næ, mgr′mg-cef′a-jai′nī *or* -gī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidæ*, especially those with 5-toed fore feet, as the ant-bear. [< MYRMECOPHAGA.]

— **myr″me-coph′a-gin(e**, *a. & n.*

myr″me-coph′a-gous, mgr′mg-cef′a-gus, *a.* Feeding on ants. [< MYRMECO- + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]

myr″me-coph′i-la, mgr′mg-cef′i-la, *n. pl.* Insects that live in ant-hills. [< MYRMECO- + Gr. *philos*, loving.] — **myr″me-coph′i-lous**, *a.*

Myr-me′le-on, mgr-mī′le-on *or* -mē′le-on, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Myrmeleontidæ*. **2.** [m-] An insect of this genus; an ant-lion. [< Gr. *myrmēkoleōn*, 'ant-lion,' < *myrmēx* (*myrmēk-*), ant, + *leōn*, lion.]

Myr-me″le-on′ti-dæ, mgr-mī′le-en′ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of planipennine neuropters, resembling dragon-flies but having thick rather long antennæ and louse-like larvæ (ant-lions) armed with long jaws.

— **myr-me″le-on′tid**, *a. & n.* — **myr-me″le-on′toid**, *a.*

Myr-mic′i-dæ, mgr-mis′i-dī *or* -mī′ci-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of ants with an abdominal petiole of 2 joints.

Myr-mi′ca, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myrmēx* (*myrmēk-*), ant.] — **myr-mic′id**, *a. & n.* — **myr′mi-cold**, *a.*

myr′mi-cin(e‡.

Myr′mi-don, mgr′mi-don, *n.* **1.** One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly represented as followers of Achilles in the Trojan war.

Go home with thy ships and company and lord it among thy *Myrmidons*.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Leaf and Lang, bk. i, p. 6. [MACM. '89.]

2. [m-] Hence, a follower or underling of rough or desperate character who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple; especially, a petty officer of the law, as a member of a sheriff's posse. [< L. *Myrmidones* (< Gr. *Myrmidones*), the Myrmidons.]

— **myr″mi-do′ni-an**, *a.*

myr″mo-the′rine, mgr′mo-thī′rin, *a.* Feeding on ants. [< Gr. *myrmēx*, ant, + *thēriō*, hunt, < *thēr*, wild beast.]

my-rob′a-lan, mi-reb′a-lan, *W.* (mai-, *C.*), *n.* A dried astringent prune-like fruit of any one of several species of *Terminalia*, large East-Indian trees of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*). It is used now principally in tanning and dyeing black and in making ink. The kernels, which taste like filberts, are eaten by the natives. The principal kinds are the chebulic, smooth and oval, the product of *T. Chebula*; the bastard or belleric, oval, 5-angled, and downy, the product of *T. Bellerica*; and the citrine or Indian, the product of *T. citrina*.

[< F. *myrobolan*, < L. *myrobalanum*, < Gr. *myrobalanos*, < *myron*, ointment, + *balanos*, acorn.] **mi-rab′o-lan†**; **my-rob′o-lam†.**

my′ro-nate, mai′ro-nēt, *n.* A salt of myronic acid.

my-ron′ic, mi-ron′ic *or* mai-, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or taking its name from a fragrant ointment. [< Gr. *myron*, an ointment.] — **myronic acid**, a sirupy compound ($C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$) contained in combination in various seeds, as black mustard and rape.

my-rop′o-list†, *n.* A seller of unguents or perfumes. *J. Dict.*

myr′o-sin, mir′o-sin, *W.*[1] (mai′ro-sin, *C. E. W.*[2]), *n. Chem.* A proteid ferment in the seeds of black and white mustard and allied plants. [< MYRONIC.]

myr″ox-y′lic, mir″ex-il′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from trees of the genus *Myroxylon*. — **myroxylic acid**, a compound obtained in the decomposition of cinnamein, believed to be an impure benzoic acid.

Myr-ox′y-lon, mir-ex′i-len, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with odd-pinnate leaves and a compressed, 2-winged, 1-seeded pod. *M. Pereiræ* supplies the balsam of Peru, *M. toluiferum* the balsam of Tolu, and *M. Peruiferum* the Brazilian balsam. [< Gr. *myron*, unguent, + *xylon*, wood.]

myrrh, mgr, *n.* **1.** A gum resin that exudes from several burseraceous trees or shrubs growing in Arabia and Abyssinia, and is used in medicine and in the manufacture of incense, perfumery, etc.

The holy elders with the gift of *myrrh*.
TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* st. 22.

2. Any shrub or tree that yields the gum, especially *Balsamodendron* or *Commiphora Myrrha*. See illus. **3.** An aromatic European garden plant (*Myrrhis odorata*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). **4.** Ladanum (*Gen.* xxxvii, 25). [< AS. *myrre*, < L. *myrrha*, < Gr. *myrrha*, < Ar. *murr*, < *murr*, bitter.] **mirre†.**

— **myrrh plaster**, a plaster having myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru in its composition. — **myrrh′-seed″**, *n.* The seed of *Myroxylon pubescens*.

— **myr′rhic** (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from myrrh. — **myr′rhin**, *n. Chem.* A resinous principle contained in myrrh. — **myr′rhy**, *a.* Smelling of or exhaling myrrh.

myr′rhine, mir′in *or* mgr′- (XIII), *a.* Same as MURRINE.

myr′rhol, mir′ōl, *n. Chem.* An essential oil ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) contained in myrrh and obtained by distillation. [< MYRRH + -OL.]

myr′rho-phore, mir′o-fōr, *n. Art & Eccl.* A myrrh-bearer; said of one of the Marys who came to Christ's sepulcher, represented as bearing vases of myrrh. [< Gr. *myrrha* (see MYRRH) + *pherō*, bear.]

Myr″si-na′ce-æ, mgr′si-nē′se-ī *or* -ng′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous trees or shrubs — the myrsinad family — with alternate entire leaves and regular usually perfect flowers and a fleshy one- or several-seeded fruit. It embraces 3 tribes, 24 genera, and 550 species, all tropical. **Myr′si-ne**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myrsinē*, myrtle, < Per. *mūrd*, myrtle.] **Myr-sin′e-æ‡.**

A Branch of Myrrh (*Commiphora Myrrha*).

— **myr″si-na′ceous**, *a.*

myr′si-nad, mgr′si-nad, *n.* A plant of the myrsinad family (*Myrsinaceæ*).

Myr-ta′ce-æ, mgr-tē′se-ī *or* -tg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the myrtle family — with simple entire, often glandular, dotted leaves with intramarginal vein, racemose or rarely cymose inflorescence, the flowers with imbricate calyx-lobes, numerous stamens, and a two- to many-celled ovary. It embraces 5 tribes, 87 genera, and about 2,800 species. [< MYRTUS.]

— **myr-ta′ceous**, *a.*

myrthe†, *n.* Mirth. — **myrthe′less†**, *a.* Without mirth; sad.

myr′ti-form, mgr′ti-fōrm, *a.* Like myrtle or myrtle-berries. [< L. *myrtus* (see MYRTLE) + -FORM.]

myr′til, *n.* Myrtle. PHIL. SOC.

myr′tle, mgr′tl, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub of the genus *Myrtus* (which see); especially, *M. communis* of southern Europe, originally from Asia. It is a bushy shrub or small tree 6 to 20 feet high, with glossy evergreen leaves, fragrant white or rose-colored flowers, and pulpy black berries. Among the ancients it was sacred to Venus, and wreaths of its leaves were worn by magistrates, victors in public games, and others. The hard, mottled, often knotty wood is esteemed in turnery, and yields an oil used in perfumery, as do also the leaves. The sweet aromatic berries are eaten when fresh, or are dried and used as a condiment. In the United States the periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), a common trailing evergreen with blue flowers, and moneywort (*Lysimachia Nummularia*), a hanging-basket plant with yellow flowers, are often improperly called myrtle.

The True Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).
a, the fruit or berry; *b*, a transverse section of the fruit.

2. One of various other plants having some real or fancied resemblance to the common myrtle: used with a descriptive prefix. For examples, see below. [< OF. *mirtil*, dim. of *myrte*, < L. *myrtus*, < Gr. *myrtos*, < Per. *mūrd*, myrtle.] **mir′til†**; **mir′tle†.**

— **Dutch myrtle**, same as BOG-MYRTLE. — **myr′tle-bird″**, *n.* **1.** The yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendræca coronata*). **2.** The Oregon thrush. — **myr′tle-bloom″**, *n. Bot.* Any plant of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*). — **m.s wax**, *n.* Bayberry-tallow. See BAYBERRY. — **Otaheite m.**, an Otaheite shrub (*Securinega nitida*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). — **running m.** [U. S.], the periwinkle. See MYRTLE, 1.

Myr′tus, mgr′tus, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly South-American shrubs or rarely trees of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), with opposite entire dotted leaves and white or yellowish-white axillary flowers. *M. communis* is the common myrtle of the ancients, now employed in perfumery. [L.; see MYRTLE.]

my-self′, mai-self′ *or* mi-self′ (XIII), *pron.* I; me: the emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me*: in the nominative used mostly with *I* in apposition, but sometimes alone; as, *I myself* will see to it; as for *myself*, I know not.

O, let me be *myself*! But where, O where,
Under this heap of precedent, this mound
Of customs, modes, and maxims, cumbrance rare,
Shall the *Myself* be found!
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt. ii, st. 30.

[ME. *mi*, ME, + *self*, SELF.] **my-selve′†**; **my-selv′en†.**

Mys′i-dæ, mis′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of schizopods with 6 pairs of thoracic legs; opossum-shrimps. [< MYSIS.] — **my′sid**, *n.* — **my′soid**, *a.*

My-sid′e-a, mi-sid′e-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The schizopods as a subtribe of anomobranchiate decapods, including *Mysidæ*, *Euphausiidæ*, etc. — **my-sid′e-an**, *a. & n.*

My′sis, mai′sis *or* mis′is, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mysidæ*. **2.** [m-] A crustacean of this genus; an opossum-shrimp. [< Gr. *mysis*, a closing, < *myō*, close.]

mys-ta′ci-al, *a.* Same as MUSTACHIAL. **mys′ta-cal‡.**

Mys″ta-ci-ni′næ, mis′ta-si-nai′nī *or* -ci-nī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Mystacopinæ*. **Mys″ta-ci′na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mystax*, upper lip; see MUSTACHE.]

— **mys′ta-cin(e**, *a.*

Mys″ta-co-ce′ti, mis′ta-cō-sī′tai *or* -cē′tī, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Mysticete*. [< Gr. *mystax* (see MUSTACHE) + *kētos*, whale.] — **mys′ta-co-cete**, *a. & n.*

Mys″ta-co-pi′næ, mis′ta-co-pai′nī *or* -pī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of emballonuroid bats with the tail projecting above the interfemoral membrane. **Mys′ta-cops**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *mystax* (see MUSTACHE) + *ops*, appearance.] — **mys-tac′o-pin(e**, *a. & n.*

mys′ta-gog(ue, mis′ta-geg, *n.* **1.** An interpreter of religious mysteries; an initiator into mysteries; teacher; guide. **2.** *Early Ch.* A priest or catechist who prepared candidates for the Christian mysteries.

Thou speak'st as of all *mystagogues* the chief,
Who e'er brought faithful neophytes to grief.
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, pt. ii, act i, sc. 5.

3†. A guardian of church relics. [F., < L. *mystagogus*, < Gr. *mystagōgos*, < *mystēs*, one initiated (< *myō*, close), + *agō*, lead.] **mys″ta-go′gus‡.**

— **mys″ta-gog′ic**, **mys″ta-gog′ic-al**, *a.*

mys′ta-go″gy, mis′ta-gō″ji, *n.* **1.** The art of interpreting mysteries; mystagogic principles and practises. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* The Christian mysteries or sacraments. [< F. *mystagogie*, < Gr. *mystagōgia*, < *mystagōgos*; see MYSTAGOGUE.]

mys′tax, mis′tax, *n. Entom.* A patch of bristles of some dipters on the distal part of the hypostoma, beyond the vibrissæ. [< Gr. *mystax*, upper lip; see MUSTACHE.]

mys′ter†, *n.* Same as MISTER[2].

mys-te′ri-arch†, *n.* One who presides over mysteries, or over those initiated into mysteries.

mys-te′ri-ous, mis-tī′ri-us, *a.* Involved in or implying mystery; unexplained; obscure; enigmatical.

God moves in a *mysterious* way His wonders to perform.
COWPER *Light Shining out of Darkness* st. 1.

[< L. *mysterium*; see MYSTERY[1].] **mys-te′ri-al‡.**

Synonyms: abstruse, cabalistic, dark, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystic, mystical, obscure, occult, recondite, secret, transcendental, unfathomable, unfathomed, unknown. That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension, as the decrees of God or the origin of life. That is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind; as, the *mystic* Babylon of the Apocalypse. That is *dark* which we can not personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* providence. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden*. See DARK. — **Antonyms**: see synonyms for CLEAR.

— **mys-te′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mys-te′ri-ous-ness, mis-ti′ri-us-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality of being obscure or incomprehensible; an enigmatical manner or character.

There is in Tacitus an unnecessary brevity, and *mysteriousness* of style, which reminds us sometimes of the same affectation in Sallust. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 434. [H. G. & CO. '40.]

2†. Something unrevealed or unknown; a mystery.

mys-ter′o-phy†, *n.* The wisdom of the mystics.

mys′ter-y[1], mis′ter-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Something unknown or incomprehensible in its nature; that which is kept concealed or is very obscure, and hence excites awe or curiosity; an unexplained or inexplicable phenomenon.

Life is a *mystery* as deep as ever death can be.
MARY MAPES DODGE *Two Mysteries* st. 3.

2. *pl. Class. Antiq.* Religious services and ceremonies connected with the secret worship of Demeter (see ELEUSINIA), Cybele, Dionysos (see BACCHANALIA, DIONYSIA), Isis, Mithras, Orpheus, and other gods or heroes. **3.** *Theol.* (1) A sacrament; especially, the eucharist, or, in the plural, the elements of the eucharist. (2) In the New Testament, truth that has heretofore been hidden but is now being revealed (*Matt.* xiii, 11); especially, the plan of redemption as having been hidden in God and still incomprehensible by the mere understanding (*Eph.* i, 9).

The ordinary meaning of the term '*Mystery*' in the New Testament writings, is not something which is still unknown, or inscrutable, but something which had before been concealed from human knowledge, but had now been brought to light.
G. P. FISHER in *Century Magazine* Jan., '90, p. 461.

4. Anything artfully made difficult of solution; an enigma. [< L. *mysterium*, < Gr. *mystērion*, < *myō*, close the lips or eyes, < *my*, a sound with lips closed.] **mis′ter-y†.** — **mys′ter-ize†**, *vt.* To make a mystery of.

mys′ter-y[2], *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A medieval dramatic performance, such as the early English miracle-plays, treating sacred subjects, represented originally in churches and at solemn festivals: so called because acted by craftsmen. Called also *miracle* and *morality*. **2.** [Archaic.] A skilled employment; trade; occupation.

It was enacted, that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or *mystery* . . . unless he had previously served to it an apprenticeship of seven years. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10, p. 126. [CL. P. '69.]

[ME. *misterie*, for *mister*, trade, < OF. *mester*, < L. *ministerium*; see MINISTRY.] **mis′ter-y†**; **mys′ter-ie†.**

mys′tic, mis′tic, -al, *a.* **1.** Remote from or obscure to human observation; involving a secret or recondite sense, or requiring a special faculty, qualification, or initiation for its apprehension; pertaining to what is thus remote, obscure, or recondite; secret; dark.

All who have affairs in that *mystic* region, which lies above, below, or beyond the Actual, may here meet and talk over the business of their dreams.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Hall of Fantasy* p. 197. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of mystics or mysticism; as, the *mystical* presence in the eucharist; the *mystical* theory of the atonement.

Mystic piety — which revels in the divine contemplation with a sort of æsthetic sensuality — cuts a sorry figure when it is brought face to face with the repenting sinner.
W. F. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 6, p. 102. [S. C. G. '90.]

3. Betokening a hidden meaning; emblematical.

And on her bosom brightly shone An amulet of *mystic* stone.
W. H. C. HOSMER *Yonnondio* can. 2, st. 3.

[< F. *mystique*, < L *mysticus*, < Gr. *mystikos*, < *myō*; see MYSTERY[1].] **mis′tick†.**

Synonyms: see MYSTERIOUS.

— **mystic** or **secret testament**, in Louisiana, a last will or testament closed and sealed up, with certain formalities, in the presence of witnesses.

— **mys′tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **mys′tic-al-ness**, *n.*

mys′tic, *n.* One who professes direct divine illumination, or relies chiefly upon meditation and intuition in acquiring truth. — **mys′tick†**, *v. & n.*

mys′ti-cete, mis′ti-sēt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mysticete*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Mysticete*.

Mys″ti-ce′te, mis′ti-sī′tī *or* -cē′tē, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of cetaceans with whalebone developed from the roof of the mouth and without teeth. See illus. un-

der RIGHT WHALE. [< Gr. *mystax*, upper lip, + *kētos*, whale.] —**mys″ti-ce′tous**, *a.*

mys′ti-cism, mis′ti-sizm, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being mystical; obscurity; mysteriousness. **2.** In gnosiology, the doctrine that truth is attainable without the aid of the senses and the processes of thought or reason. Compare DOGMATISM; SKEPTICISM.

The fourth generic system yet remains — that which, refusing to admit that we can gain truth with absolute certainty either from sense or reason, points us to faith, feeling, or inspiration, as its only valid source. This we term *mysticism*. J. D. MORELL *Speculative Philos.* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 557. [C. & BROS. '72.]

3. *Theol.* The doctrine and belief that man may attain to an immediate, direct consciousness or knowledge of God, as the real and absolute principle of all truth, and of all essential divine truth in him. Compare QUIETISM. The term is applied to a system of thought and life of which the chief feature is an extreme development of meditative and intuitive methods, as distinguished from the definitive and scholastic. It takes different forms as it maintains that truth is gained :1: by a mode of faith or of intuition, as held by Coleridge, Thomas Taylor, Bronson Alcott, and others; :2: by a fixed supernatural channel, as the Bible, the church, or the sacraments; :3: by extraordinary supernatural means, as by the immediate action of God upon the mind, as maintained by Friends, Quietists, etc.

Philosophers and monks alike employ the word *mysticism* and its cognate terms as involving the idea, not merely of initiation into something hidden, but, beyond this, of an internal manifestation of the Divine to the intuition or in the feeling of the secluded soul. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours With the Mystics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 21. [AL. 8.]

mys″ti-fi-ca′tion, mis′ti-fi-kē′shun, *n.* The act of mystifying or artfully perplexing; that which mystifies; the state of being mystified.

I . . . resolved to punish you quietly, in my own way, by a little bit of sober *mystification*. POE *Tales, Gold Bug* p. 210. [P. & C.]

Synonyms: see CHICANERY.

—**mys′ti-fi-ca″tor**, *n.* One who mystifies.

mys′ti-fy, mis′ti-fai, *tf.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **1.** To confuse designedly; artfully perplex: bewilder.

And this was just the thing he loved . . to *mystify* honest people, and be a great deal too knowing. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 46, p. 315. [H.]

2. To make or treat as obscure; as, to *mystify* a passage of Scripture. [< F. *mystifier*, < Gr. *mystikos* (see MYSTIC); and see -FY.]

Synonyms: see PERPLEX.

my′ta-cism, mai′ta-sizm, *n.* Excessive repetition of the sound of the letter *m*, either in alliteration or through defect of utterance. [< LL. *mytacismus*, < Gr. *mytakismos*, < *my*, letter *m*.] **met′a-cism‡; mu′ta-cism‡.**

myte, *n.* A thing of no value; mite.

myth, mith, *n.* **1.** A fictitious or conjectural narrative presented as historical, but without any basis of fact; hence, an imaginary or fictitious person, object, or event; as, Santa Claus is a *myth*.

The difference of legend and *myth* is now well known. 'Myth is the creation of a fact out of an idea, legend the seeing an idea in a fact' . . . The *myth* is purely the work of imagination, the legend has a nucleus of fact. A. S. FARRAR *Critical Hist of Free Thought* lect. vi, p. 223, note. [A. '65.]

Those *myths* of perfection, an old maid's children. ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* ch. 30, p. 303. [H. M. & CO. '65.]

2. A traditional story told about supernatural beings or the supernatural actions of animate beings or inanimate objects; specifically, among primitive peoples, the philosophy of creation and of nature expressed in narrative form, in which the activities of the universe are pictured as the conduct of personal beings, and the forces and objects of nature are personified, usually as gods, demons, giants, etc.

From the love and worship of nature arose the *myth*. C. R. CONDER *Tent-Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 295. [A. '78.]

[< LL. *mythus*, < Gr. *mythos*, word, legend.]

Synonyms: see ANECDOTE; FICTION.

—**myth′his″to-ry**, *n.* History in which fact and fable are intermixed.

myth′ic-al, mith′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a myth; consisting of or characterized by myths; handed down in myths; legendary; fabulous.

The embroideries upon his [the king's] robes, and upon those of his attendants, have all *mythic* meanings. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 358. [G. P. P. '52.]

2. Existing only in imagination; fictitious; false. [< L. *mythicus*, < Gr. *mythikos*, < *mythos*, legend.] **mith′ic‡; myth′ic‡.**

Synonyms: see APOCRYPHAL. Compare FICTION.

—**mythical theory** *Theol.*, the theory, introduced by D. F. STRAUSS, of Germany, that the Gospels are mostly a collection of myths, developed during the first two centuries, from the imagination of the followers of Jesus.

—**myth′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

myth′i-cist, mith′i-sist, *n.* An adherent of the mythical theory. **myth′i-ci″zer‡.**

myth′ist, mith′ist, *n.* A myth-maker; a fabulist.

mytho-. Derived from Greek *mythos*, legend: a combining form.

myth″o-gen′e-sis, mith′o-jen′ē-sis, *n.* The creation or origination of myths. [< MYTHO- + GENESIS.]

myth-og′ra-phy, mith-og′rē-fi, *n.* **1.** The collecting of myths; descriptive mythology. **2.** Expression of mythic characters or ideas in art-forms. [< Gr. *mythographia*, myth-writing, < *mythos*, myth, + *graphō*, write.] —**myth-og′ra-pher**, *n.*

myth-ol′o-gize, mith ol′o-jaiz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GI″ZING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into a myth; make mythical; interpret mythologically.

II. *i.* **1.** To narrate or expound myths. **2.** To originate, promulgate, or spread myths; fabulize. [< F. *mythologiser*, < *mythologie*; see MYTHOLOGY.] **myth-ol′o-gise‡.**

—**myth-ol′o-gist, myth-ol′o-gi″zer** or **-ser**, *n.* One versed in mythology; an expounder of myths. **myth-ol′o-ger‡; myth″o-lo′gi-an‡.**

myth′o-log-ue, mith′o-log, *n.* [Rare.] A mythical account; mythological explanation. [< MYTHO- + Gr. *legō*, say.]

myth-ol′o-gy, mith-ol′o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The whole body of myths and legends cherished by a race concerning cosmogony, gods, and heroes; as, the Greek *mythology*. It commonly covers the prehistoric period and merges into actual history.

The famous triad, the Moon, the Sun, and Æther, was the distinguishing feature of primitive Babylonian *mythology*. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iv, bk. vii, app., essay iii, p. 210. [A. '85.]

2. The scientific collection and study of myths, with a view to learn how they arose and spread, and by means of them to ascertain something concerning the history and relationships of various peoples. **3.** *Anthrop.* The branch of religious ethnology in anthropology, in which are studied the beliefs of mankind concerning the gods and the supernatural world.

Mythology among the Greeks took the form of idealization of the beautiful and esthetic (see list of gods at OLYMPIAN); as developed by the Romans it deified virility, war, and the principles of law and order (see list of gods at PANTHEON); in India it deified the forces of tropical nature (see ADITI, AGNI, ASURA, BRAHMA, DEVA, DYAUS, INDRA, KAMA, KRISHNA, NIRVANA, PURANA, SIVA, TRIPITAKA, VEDA, VISHNU, VRITRI, YUGA); in Egypt it centered about the Nile and its denizens (see ANUBIS, APIS, HATHOR, ISIS, OSIRIS, PTAH, RA, SEB, SERAPIS, SET[3], TYPHON); in Scandinavia it idealized the struggle with the arctic forces of nature (see ÆSIR, ASGARD, MUSPEL, RAGNAROK, VALHALLA, VAN). See also ANTHROPOLOGY, 2 (2).

[< F. *mythologie*, < LL. *mythologia*, < Gr. *mythologia*, < *mythos*, myth; and see -OLOGY.]

—**myth″o-log′ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to mythology; fabulous. **myth″o-log′ic‡.** —**myth″o-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

myth-on′o-my, mith-on′o-mi, *n.* The last stage in the study of myths, in which certain truths concerning a people may be deduced or predicted by familiarity with their myths. [< MYTHO- + Gr. *nomos*, law.]

myth″o-pe′ic, mith′o-pi′ic, *a.* Myth-making; relating to a supposed stage of culture when all natural phenomena are explained by myths.

Holding that myth is a product of the early human fancy, working on the most rudimentary knowledge of the outer world, the student of folklore thinks that differences of race do not much affect the early *mythopœic* faculty.

A. LANG *Custom and Myth, Folklore* p. 23. [H. '85.]

[< Gr. *mythopoios*, < *mythos*, myth, + *poieō*, make.]

myth″o-pœ′ic‡; myth″o-po-et′ic‡.

myth″o-pe′ist, mith′o-pi′ist, *n.* A myth-maker; teller of myths. **myth″o-pœ′ist‡.**

myth′o-plasm, mith′o-plazm (XIII), *n.* Primitive, crude, and brief narrative out of which the later myth grew or was formed; a narration of mere fable. [< MYTHO- + Gr. *plasmos*, fiction, < *plassō*, form.]

my′thus, mai′thus *or* mi′thus, *n.* [MY′THI, mai′thi or mi′thī, *pl.*] Same as MYTH, 2: the Latin form, adopted into several modern languages.

To my knowledge, it took eighteen years to transplant from Germany to this country the Greek word *mythus*. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. ii, p. 11. [T. & F. '56.]

The history of William Tell, a beautiful *mythus*, is grounded on indisputable facts. CARLYLE *Hist. of Lit.* lect. vii, p. 128. [S.]

[< Gr. *mythos*, myth.] **my′thos‡.**

Myt″i-la′ce-a, mit′i-lē′sē-ə *or* -lā′sē-ə, *n. pl.* *Conch.* **1.** A superfamily of bivalves, especially those having anterior adductor muscles small and near the beaks, and the shell subcuneiform or oval and with hinge obsolete: including *Mytilidæ*, etc. **2.** The *Mytilidæ*. [< MYTILUS.]

—**myt″i-la′ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* —**myt″i-la′ceous**, *a.*

My-til′i-dæ, mi-til′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of mytilacean bivalves, especially those with siphons short or obsolete, including the mussels. See illus. under MUSSEL. [< MYTILUS.] **my-til′id**, *n.*

—**my-til′i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a mussel-shell. —**myt′i-lite**, *n.* A fossil mytilid. —**myt′i-loid**, *a.* Mussel-like; of or pertaining to the *Mytilidæ*.

myt″i-lo-tox′in, (mit′i-lo-tox′in, in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* **myt″i-lo-tox′ine**, (A poisonous leucomain ($C_6H_{16}NO_2$) obtained from putrid flesh and mussels. [< Gr. *mytilos*, sea-mussel (< *mys*, muscle), + *toxikon*; see TOXIC.]

Myt′i-lus, mit′i-lus, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Mytilidæ*. **2.** [m-] [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] A bivalve of this genus. See illus. under MUSSEL. [< L. *mytilus*, a sea-mussel, < Gr. *mytilos*.]

myx-. Same as MYXO-.

myx′a, mix′ə, *n.* [MYX′Æ, mix′ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The end of the lower mandible. [< Gr. *myxa*, nostril, mucus, < *myssomai*, blow the nose.]

myx″a-mœ′bæ, mix′ə-mi′bi *or* -mei′bē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* In myxomycetous fungi, the creeping masses of protoplasm, swarm-cells, which finally fuse into plasmodia. [< MYX- + Gr. *amoibē*, change.]

myx″e-de′ma, mix′ē-dī′mə *or* -dē′mə, *n.* *Pathol.* A cretinoid disease, chiefly affecting women, rarely men or children. [< MYX- + EDEMA.] **myx″œ-de′ma‡.**

—**myx″e-dem′a-tous**, *a.*

Myx-i′ne, mix-ai′ni *or* -i′nē, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Myxinidæ*. **2.** [m-] A fish of this genus. [< Gr. *myxa*, slime.]

Myx-in′i-dæ, mix-in′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of hyperotretous myzonts, especially those with 6 lateral branchial sacs discharging into a common canal opening near the median line below on each side: including the typical hags. [< MYXINE.]

—**myx-in′id**, *n.* —**myx′i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

myx″i-o′sis, mix′i-ō′sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Gonorrheal catarrh of the urethra. [< Gr. *myxa*; see MYXA.]

myxo-. Derived from Greek *myxa*, mucus (see MYXA): a combining form.—**myx″o-ad″e-no′ma**, *n.* A glandular tumor containing a mucogelatinous tissue.—**Myx″o-bac-te″ri-a′ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Biol.* A group of organisms intermediate between ordinary *Schizomycetes* and *Myxomycetes*.—**myx″o-chon-dro′ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A soft tumor containing mucous and cartilaginous matter combined.—**Myx″o-cys-to′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of infusorians, including *Noctiluca*.—**myx″o-cys-to′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**myx″o-fi-bro′ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A fibrous tumor containing mucus.—**myx″o-li-po′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mucous tumor mixed with adipose tissue.—**myx-o′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A soft elastic tumor composed of mucous tissue. Called also *collomema*.—**myx-om′a-tous**, *a.*—**Myx-op′o-da**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Rhizopoda*.—**myx″o-pod**, *n.*—**myx-op′o-dous**, *a.*—**myx″o-po′di-um**, *n.* *Protoz.* A form of pseudopodium which is not stiff, but protrusible and retractile, and inclined to reticulate or fuse, as in rhizopods and most radiolarians: opposed to *exopodium*.—**myx″o-sar-com′a-tous**, *a.*—**Myx″o-spon′gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A class of microrastictoran sponges without skeleton or scleres.—**myx″o-spon′gi-an**, *n.*—**Myx″o-spo-rid′i-a**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division or subclass of sporozoans having the euglena stage amebiform and multinucleate, and thick-coated uninucleate spores.—**myx″o-spo-rid′i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**myx″o-the′ca**, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible.

Myx″o-gas′ter-es, mix′o-gas′tęr-īz *or* -ēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of slime-molds that live as saprophytes on dead organic substances. They are distinguished from other *Myxomycetes* by the fusion of the ameba into plasmodia that produce the resting-spores in or upon specialized sporophores. [< MYXO- + Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.]

—**myx″o-gas′tric**, *a.*—**myx″o-gas′trous**, *a.*

myx-om′y-cete, mix-om′i-sīt, *n.* One of the *Myxomycetes*.

Myx″o-my-ce′tes, mix′o-mi-sī′tīz *or* -cē′tēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The slime-molds, a group of organisms of obscure genetic relationship long in dispute. They may be characterized in brief as fungus-like organisms, destitute of mycelium, producing from resting-spores ameba-like swarm-spores which increase by division, and finally aggregate, or fuse, into masses of protoplasm (plasmodia), which develop resting-spores. Three orders are recognized: *Acrasieæ*; *Myxogasteres*, which include the bulk of the genera and species; and *Phytomyxinæ*. By many they are regarded as animals, and called *Mycetozoa*. [< MYXO- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus.]

—**myx″o-my-ce′tous**, *a.*

myx′on, mix′on, *n.* [L.] A mullet or mugilid.

My-zom″e-li′næ, mai-[*or* mi-]zem″ē-lai′nī *or* -li′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of honey-eaters having the bill longer than the head, very slender, and much curved.

My-zom′e-la, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myzō*, mutter, + *melos*, song.] —**my-zom′e-line**, *a.* & *n.*

My-zon′tes, mi-zen′tīz *or* -tēs, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A class of vertebrates with an incomplete cartilaginous skull, no lower jaw, and pouch-like gills; including lampreys and hags. See illus. under LAMPREY. [< Gr. *myzōn* (*myzont-*), ppr. of *myzō*, suck.] —**my′zont**, *a.* & *n.*

my″zo-rhyn′chus, mai′[*or* mi′]zo-rin′cus, *n.* [-CHI, -cai *or* -ki, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The muscular proboscis of certain tapeworms, as of the genus *Echeneibothrium*. [< Gr. *myzō*, suck, + *rhynchos*, snout.]

My″zo-stom′i-da, mai′[*or* mi′]zo-stem′i-də, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* An order of worms of uncertain relations having a mite-like form, with 5 pairs of parapodia: parasitic on crinoids. [< MYZOSTOMUM.] **My″zo-stom′a-ta‡; My″zo-sto-mid′e-a‡.**

—**my″zo-stom′i-dan, my″zo-sto-mid′e-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**my-zos′to-mous**, *a.*

My″zo-stom′i-dæ, mai′[*or* mi′]zo-stem′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of *Myzostomida* having the alimentary canal branching and the body-cavity divided into 4 chambers. **My-zos′to-mum**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *myzō*, suck, + *stoma*, mouth.]

—**my″zo-stom′id**, *n.*—**my-zos′to-moid**, *a.*

N

N n N n S n

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

N, n, en, *n.* [ENS, N's, or Ns, enz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fourteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ⓝ: the sign of vocal resonance in the nose with tongue-front closure as in *-on*, or tongue-front opening as in *no*, often syllabic as in *kitten* = kit'n, *lesson* = les'n, *swell'n*. It is called a nasal, a lingual, a linguinasal, a dentinasal, a continuous consonant, a liquid, sometimes a semi-vowel.

Similar tongue-movements, with the nose closed, make *d*, or, if the vocal cords are separated, *t*, so that *n*, especially opening *n*, easily changes to *d* before *l* or *r*, as *spin(n)el* to *spindle*, or to *t* when final, as *tyran(n)-* to *tyrant*; and *n* before other linguals, *d*, *t*, *l*, *r*, *s*, may assimilate, as *illiberal* < *in* = *liberal*, *irregular* < *in* + *regular*, and drop with compensative lengthening of the preceding vowel, as in *spau-ner* > *spinder* > *spidder* > *spider*, *gans* (< *gand-*) > *goose*. Slighter assimilations in sound before *ch* = *tsh*, *j-dzh*, as in *lunch*, *hinge*, are not represented in the English alphabet. *N* before a labial freely changes to *m*, the labial nasal, as *implant* < *in* + *plant*; before a palatal to ŋ = ng, the palatal nasal, as *ink* = *ingk* < *in* + *k(austos)*, burnt in.

N is one of the most stable of letters when initial, but medial and final it is comparable with *r* and *s* in the freedom of its changes. It is printed in a few words in which it has become silent, as *damn*, *kiln*, *column*.

In the Indo-European languages it is prominent in inflection endings and particles of emphasis and negation.

n. in this Dictionary marked n, is used in French, and in the transliteration of Sanskrit and some other languages, as a sign that the vowel before it is uttered with nasal resonance. In transliteration of Chinese *ng* is often used with this meaning.

ng, ŋ. In this Dictionary, as in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, **ng** = **ŋ** are used as the sign of vocal resonance in the nose with back tongue-closure, the palatal nasal, in Bell's "Visible Speech" ⓝ; Latin *lingua* = ling'gua *or* liŋ'gwa, Anglo-Saxon *Englisc* = Eng'glisc *or* En'glisc, so in English *linger*, *longer*, *think* = thiŋk *or* think. This sound does not appear initially, and is the 32d letter in frequency in English literature, averaging .79 per cent., the same as the palatal mute, *g*. Compare G.

As the tongue-front moves most easily, lingual *n* is the most frequent of the nasals, and next to the most frequent of all the letters, averaging 6.76 per cent. of the letters on the pages of English literature as examined by Prof. W. D. Whitney. See WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p, 274. [s. '74.]

Capital N is from Latin, Greek N < Early Greek, Latin N 𐤍 < Phenician 𐤍 < hieratic 𓈖 < hieroglyph 𓈖. The hieroglyph is a water-line, the Phenician name is *nun*, a fish, whence Greek *nu;* from Latin *en* comes the English name. The Anglo-Saxon letter was ᚾ, named *nēd*, need, the 10th in the futhorc; ŋ, ng, ᛝ, called *ing*, is the 22d. For lower case, black letter, dates, and the like, see A.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:

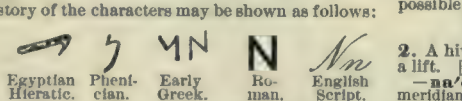

Hieroglyphic Waterline. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) [n] Noun. (2) North or northern. (3) [n] Neuter. For other abbreviations, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Chem.* Nitrogen. (2) *Math.* [*n*] An indefinite quantity: especially as an exponent. (3) In medieval Roman notation, 90 or 900; with a line over it (N̄), 9,000 or 90,000. **4.** *Print.* Same as EN.

—n″-di-men′sion-al, *a. Math.* Having any indefinite number of dimensions; as, *n-dimensional* space.

-n, *suffix.* Same as -EN.

na, nä, *a.* & *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] No; not.

naam[1], nām, *n.* [D.] A name.

naam[2], *n. Old Law.* Distraint. Same as NAM, *n.*

naam′bar, nām′bär, *n.* [Austral.] A large Australian tree (*Melaleuca stypheliöides*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), remarkable for the resistance to decay of its hard close-grained timber.

Naa′strand, *n.* Same as NASTROND.

nab, nab, *vt.* [NABBED; NAB′BING.] [Colloq.] To catch or seize suddenly and unexpectedly. [< Sw. *nappa*, grasp.]

nab, *n.* **1.** The cock of a gun. **2.** The keeper into which the bolt of a door catches. **3.** [Local.] The top of an eminence or rock; a knob. **4.** [Scot.] A smart stroke. **5.** [Slang.] The head. **6†.** A hat. [Var. of KNOP.]

Na′bat, nē′bat *or* ng′bat, *n. pl.* The Nabatæans.

As the Arabs speak of the *Nabat* as Syrians, so conversely the Greeks and Romans knew the Nabathæans as Arabs.
SMITH *Bible Dict.*

Nab″a-tæ′an, nab′ą-tī′an, *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people dwelling east and southeast of Palestine; one of the Nebajoth. See *Gen.* xxviii, 9. [< LL. *Nabatæi*, < Gr. *Nabataioi*, < Heb. *Nebhāyōth*, Nabathæans.] **Nab″a-te′an†; Nab″a-thæ′an‡; Nab′a-thite‡; Nab″o-the′an‡.—Nab″a-tæ′an,** *a.*

nab′buk, nab′uk, *n.* The fruit of the lotus-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*); also, the tree; in Berber, *nabk*. [< Ar. *nabiqa*.]

nab′cheat″†, *n.* A cap; hat.

nabd, *pp.* Nabbed. PHIL. SOC.

nab′ee, nab′ī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BIKH.

Nab′i-dæ, nab′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of reduvioidean bugs having the anterior legs not raptorial and the beak long and 4-jointed. **Na′bis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nabis*, camelopard.]

—na′bid, *a.* & *n.*—**na′bold,** *a.*

na′bit, nē′bit, *n.* Pulverized sugar candy.

nab′la, nab′la, *n. Math.* An operator (▽) used in quaternions and other systems of vector analysis to obtain from any variable scalar quantity distributed in space the vector expressing the rate and direction of its most rapid change: equivalent in the common notation to

$$i\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)+j\left(\frac{d}{dy}\right)+k\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right),$$

i, *j*, and *k* being three mutually perpendicular unit vectors. [Prob. < Gr. *nabla*, kind of harp (from its shape).]

nab′lock, nab′lec, *n.* **1.** A rounded mass, as of flint in chalk or of ironstone in coal. **2.** Same as NIBLICK.

na′blum, nē′blum *or* ng′blum, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* Same as NEBEL.

na′bob, nē′beb, *n.* **1.** An Anglo-Indian who has amassed great wealth and lives in corresponding luxury; colloquially, any rich man who lives luxuriously.

The portrait of the *nabob* was frequently drawn in the old plays and novels. Who does not know the sallow, ill-tempered old curmudgeon, . . . with no more morals or good-nature than liver.
J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 12, p. 186. [s. '90.]

Addison . . . regales us after the fashion of that prodigal *nabob* who held that there was only one good glass in a bottle.
MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 613. [A. '80.]

2. A nawab, viceroy, or governor in India, especially under the old Mogul empire. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan of distinction: an honorary title. [< Hind. *nawwāb*, < Ar. *nawwāb*, pl. of *nāib*, deputy.]

—na′bob″ber-y, *n.* The conduct or characteristics of nabobs; nabobs collectively.—**na′bob″ess,** *n.* A female nabob; the wife of a nabob.

nac′a-rat, nac′ą-rat, *n.* [F.] **1.** A pale-red color with a tint of orange. **2.** An orange-red fabric of fine linen or crape used by women to give color to their complexions.

nach[1], nach, *n.* [Hind.] Same as NAUTCH.

nach[2†], *n.* Same as NATCH. **nachet†.—nach′-bone″†,** *n.*

nach′ni, nūch′nī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A nautch-girl. **nautch′nee‡.**

na′cioun†, *n.* A nation.

nack′er[1], *n.* Same as KNACKER[2].

nack′er[2], *n.* Same as NACRE.

nack′er[3], nak′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young colt. H. *Dict.*

nack′et, nak′et, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A slight repast at noon; a snack. **2.** A small cake or loaf; a small package or parcel.

na″co-dar′, nā″co-dār′, *E.* (nac′o-dār′, *Wr.*), *n.* [Ar.] The master or skipper of an Arab vessel.

nac-ré′, nąc-rē′, *a.* [F.] Resembling nacre, as in iridescence; nacreous; as, the *nacré* enamel of Belleek porcelain.

na′cre, nē′kėr, *n.* [F.] Mother-of-pearl. **nack′er‡; na′ker†.—na′cre-ous,** *a.* Of, like, or producing nacre; containing nacre; pearly.

There was a magnificent display of the *nacreous* . . . clouds, which formed . . . a striking feature of the sunset and sunrise sky.
T. W. BACKHOUSE in *Nature* [London] Feb. 18, '92, p. 365.

na′dab, nē′dab, *n.* [Per.] The high priest of the Persians.

nadder†. A contraction of *ne hadde*, had not. **nad†.**

nad′der†, *n.* Same as ADDER[1]: early form.

na′dir, nē′dėr, *n.* **1.** The point of the celestial sphere directly beneath where one stands: opposed to *zenith;* the inferior pole of the horizon; figuratively, the lowest possible point.

Sweet-shaped lightnings from the *nadir* deep
Up to the zenith. KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 8.

2. A hive, whole or part, under the regular hive; an eke; a lift. [F., < Ar. *nazīr*, alike, < *nazara*, be alike.]

—na′dir-ba″sin, *n.* A basin of mercury used with a meridian-circle for observing the nadir.—**n. of the sun,** the apex or axis of the conical shadow of the earth.—**n.-point,** *n.* The point in a meridian-circle that gives the reading when the telescope points directly downward.

nad′or-ite, nad′ėr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous to adamantine, smoky-brown to brownish-yellow lead chlor-antimonite ($PbClSbO_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Djebel-Nador*, Algeria, where it is found.]

nae, nē, *a.* [Scot.] No; none.

næ′ni-a, nī′ni-ą *or* nē′ni-ą, *n.* Same as NENIA.

nae′thing, nē′thing, *n.* [Scot.] Nothing.

næ′vose, nī′vōs *or* nē′vōs, *a.* Marked with a nævus; spotted; freckled. [< L. *nævus*, mole.] **næ′vous‡.**

næ′vus, nī′vus *or* nē′vus, *n.* [NÆ′VI, nī′vī *or* nē′vī, *pl.*] A congenital dark spot, or discoloration of the skin; mother's mark; birthmark; mole; also, any spot or mark of similar appearance on an animal. [< L. *nævus*, blemish.] **næve‡; neve‡.**

—næ′void, *a.* Like a nævus.

naf′tha, nap′tha, *n.* Naphtha. PHIL. SOC.

nag, nag, *v.* [NAGGED; NAG′GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tease or scold continually; torment as with repeated faultfinding or scolding. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To nick; chip; slit. **II.** *i.* To scold, find fault, or urge continually. [< AS. *gnagan*, gnaw.] **knag‡.—nag′-tailed″,** *a.* Having the tail docked or nicked; as, a *nag-tailed* horse.

nag[1], *n.* **1.** A horse, especially a small horse or a pony.

These [spurs] were a great comfort to me . . . by keeping up the cheerfulness of the many unhappy *nags* which I had to bestride.
A. W. KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 2, p. 22. [G. P. P.]

2†. A woman of loose character; also, any worthless person. [< D. *negge*, diminutive horse.] **nagget; neg†.**

nag[2], *n.* A notch or nick.

nag[3], *n.* [North. Ir.] A shinty- or hockey-ball.

Na′ga, nä′gą, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nagas.

Na′ga[1], *n.* [NA′GA or NA′GAS, *pl.*] [E. Ind.] **1.** One of a Tibeto-Burman people comprising many clans of Mongoloid stock and speech. **2.** A member of either one of several clans or tribes in India whose men go naked or nearly so, carry arms, and beg.

na′ga[2], nē′gą *or* nä′gą, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A snake, especially the cobra; a naja; also, in Hindu mythology, a deified serpent; a dragon. Compare NAJA.

A curious race of serpents, half human, half divine, called *Nagas*, is supposed to exist in the regions under the earth.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 12, p. 170. [E. & J. Y.]

2. A jar or piece of pottery having the figure of a dragon upon it, as in Borneo. [< Hind. *nāg*, snake.]

na′ga[3], *n.* A female camel.

Na′ga-ri, nä′gą-rī. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nagari alphabets. **II.** *n.* An important group of indigenous alphabets or scripts in India. See DEVA-NAGARI.

Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the Devanagari is the literary type.
TAYLOR *Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 349, note. [K. P. & CO.]

[< Sans. *nāgarī*, < *nagara*, city.]

nag-da′na, nag-dē′nq, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A red gum resin from a tree of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*). **lo′ban‡.**

na′gel-fluh, nä′gel-flū, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A conglomerate rock containing mutually indenting limestone pebbles, characteristic of the Middle Tertiary of Switzerland. Called also *gomphoilte*. **na′gel-flue‡.**

nag′ger, nag′ėr, *n.* One who or that which nags.

nag′ging, nag′ing, *pa.* Pertinaciously annoying.

nag′gle, nag′l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To gnaw. **2.** To toss the head in an affected manner.

nag′gon†, *n.* A nag; horse.

nag′gy, nag′i, *a.* **1.** Disposed to nag; given to petty annoyance or faultfinding. **2.** Touchy; irritable.

nag′gy, *n.* [NAG′GIES, *pl.*] A little nag. **nag′le†.**

nag-kas′sar, nag-kas′ėr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The fragrant flowers or flower-buds of two East-Indian trees, *Mesua ferrea* and *Calysaccion longifolium* (or *Ochrocarpus longifolius*), of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), used in making perfumery or yellow and orange dyestuff. **2.** Either one of the trees. **na-gas′ar‡; na-ges′ar‡; nag-kes′ur‡; nag-kus′hur‡.**

—nag-kas′sar-oil″, *n.* Same as MESUA-OIL. See OIL.

na′gor, nē′gor, *n.* [Afr.] A small African antelope (*Cervicapra redunca*), tawny-brown above and white below.

nag′u-al, nag′u-al, *n.* [Cent. Am.] *Folk-lore.* A guardian spirit or a bird or beast assigned to a person, under a compact made by drawing blood from various parts of the body, after which they were supposed to be so connected that the death of one involved the death of the other. **nag′u-a‡.**

Nag′u-al-ism, nag′u-al-izm, *n.* The religious doctrines and practises of the Nagualists, a native sect or secret society existing in Mexico and Central America from about the 16th century. These doctrines were a mixture of heathenism and debased Christianity, and occultism, jugglery, mesmerism, and divination were included in their rites. *Science* vol. xxiii, No. 579, p. 136.

nag′yag-ite, ngg′ygg-īt. *W.*[1] (naj′ą-ɡīt, *C.*; noj′ėg′-īt, *W.*[2]), *n. Mineral.* A tabular, metallic, blackish lead-gray lead-gold sulfotellurid ($Au_2Pb_{14}Sb_2Te_6S_{17}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Nagyag*, Transylvania.]

nah′leh, nä′lę, *n.* [Ar.] The date-palm.

na-hoor′, nq-hūr′, *n.* A Himalayan sheep (*Ovis nahoor*) with no crumen. Called also *nervate* and *sna*.

Na-hua′tl, nq-hwä′tl, *n.* Same as AZTEC. Compare UTO-AZTECAN. **Na-hua′tle-can‡.**

Na′hum, nē′hum, *n.* The seventh of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, containing the prophecies of Nahum concerning the character, decay, and downfall of Nineveh. [< Heb. *Nachhūm*, consolation.]

Na′iad, nē′yad (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A nymph presiding over fountains, lakes, brooks, and wells: related to the Nereids and Oceanids. The Naiads were beautiful women who brought up the children of the gods, as Dionysos and Zeus, and were benevolent deities of fruitfulness, marriage, and healing. In art they were represented as nude or nearly nude, crowned with flowers, and drawing or carrying water in an urn. See MUSE, 2; NYMPH. Compare DRYAD; HAMADRYAD; OREAD.

2. [n-] Any plant of the naiad or pondweed family (*Naiadaceæ*), or of the genus *Naias*. **3.** [n-] A river-mussel or unionid. **4.** [n-] A nymph-butterfly. [< L. *Naias* (*Naiad-*), < Gr. *Naïas*, < *naō*, flow.]

Na″ia-da′ce-æ, nē″yq-dē′se-ī *or* nā″iq-dq′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of marsh or immersed aquatic monocotyledonous herbs—the pondweed family—with jointed and leafy or naked and scape-like stems, and perfect or unisexual flowers with a perianth of 4 to 6 herbaceous valvate segments. It embraces 8 tribes, 16 genera, and about 120 species growing in fresh or salt water. [< NAIAS.]—**na″ia-da′ceous,** *a.*

Na′ia-des, nē′yq-dīz *or* nā′iq-dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** The Naiads. **2.** *Bot.* The *Naiadaceæ*. **3.** *Conch.* The *Unionidæ*. [L., pl. of *Naias* (*Naiad-*); see NAIAD.]

na′iant, nē′yant, *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Same as NATANT.

Na′ias, nē′yas, *n. Bot.* A cosmopolitan genus of slender branching herbs of the pondweed family, growing under water, with opposite narrow leaves and minute solitary or clustered axillary flowers. [L.; see NAIAD.]

na′ib, nē′ib, *n.* [E. Ind.] A lieutenant or deputy; as, the viceroy of Egypt is the *naib* of the sultan. Compare NAWAB.

na′ic, nē′ic, *S.* (nā′ic, *E. Wr.*), *n.* Same as NAIK. **na′ick‡.**

na′id, nē′id, *n.* A naidomorph worm. [< L. *Naïd(-)s*, *Naïad(-)s;* see NAIAD.]

Na-id′i-dæ, nē-id′i-dī *or* nq-id′i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of fresh-water naidomorph worms, especially those with upper setæ capillary and lower forked. [< NAIS.] **Na′i-des‡; Na-id′i-a‡.**

—na-id′id, *n.*—**na′i-doid,** *a.*

Na″i-di′na, nē″i-dī′nq *or* ng′i-dī′nq, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Naidomorpha* as an order or tribe.

Na″i-do-mor′pha, nā″i-do-mēr′fą, *n. pl. Helminth.* A subclass or primary group of oligochætous worms with the foremost segments of the body differentiated from the following, including fresh-water worms. [< NAIS + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**na′i-do-morph″,** *a.* & *n.*

na-if′, nā-īf′, *C.* (nā′īf′, *E. W.*[1]; nēf, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *a.* [F.]

1. Same as NAIVE: the masculine form.

They had something of that *naif* directness of intention which gives the charm to Japanese drawings. T. G. APPLETON *A Nile Journal*, *Dec. 2, '74* pt. i, p. 21. [R. BROS. '76.]

2. Having a natural luster when uncut; as, a *naif* gem.

naig, nēg, *n.* [Scot.] A nag; riding-horse. **naig′ie‡.**

Na-i′i-dæ, nq-ai′i-dī *or* -i′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Unionidæ*. [< L. *Nais;* see NAIS.]

na'ik, nā'ik, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A leader or chief; especially, a corporal in a Sepoy regiment. **2.** [N.] One of a caste among the Telugus; hence, a title of certain kings of Madura, etc. **na'ig†, na'igue†, na'ique†.**

nail, nēl, *vt.* **1.** To fasten or fix in place with a nail or nails; close up by means of nails; drive a nail or nails into, for the purpose of making fast. **2.** To stud or fill with or as with nails. **3.** To clinch or make certain, as a bargain; secure by decisive or prompt action. **4.** [Colloq.] To stop the circulation of; detect and expose, as a falsehood or a liar: from the phrase *to nail a lie*, which was suggested by the nailing of counterfeit coins to the counter by shopkeepers. **5.** *Naut.* To spoil; as, to *nail* the voyage. **6†.** To spike (a cannon). [< AS. *nægliun*, < *nægel*, nail.] **nayle†.**

—**nail'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for driving nails or putting things together by means of nails, as in making boxes or putting nails into shoe-soles.

nail, *n.* **1.** A thin horny plate or scale on the end of a finger or toe, as in man and monkeys.

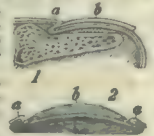

The Human Nail.

1. Longitudinal section of a finger-end. 2. Transverse section: *a*, nail-fold; *b*, nail; *c*, nail-bed with its papillary ridges.

The human *nail* is a continuation of the cuticle, and the hoof of an animal belongs to the same class of parts. CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 8, p. 140. [H. '40.]

2. A claw, talon, or hoof, or a claw-like appendage, as the hard, horny plate on the end of the bill of a duck or similar bird. See illus. under DUCK. **3.** *Entom.* The uncus. **4.** A piece of metal consisting of a slender body, shank, or tang, usually tapering toward or pointed at one end and having a head at the other end, used for driving into or through wood or other material to fasten one piece to another, or to serve as a projecting pin upon which things may be hung.

The term is usually restricted to such nails as are smaller than spikes or larger than tacks. Nails are made of iron, brass, copper, zinc, etc.; they are cast, cut, wrought, or made from wire, and are usually sold by weight. One thousand nails will weigh from 1½ pounds to 40 pounds, according to size. Nails are commonly distinguished as *tenpenny* (or such in length), *threepenny* (1¼ inches), *fourpenny* (1½ inches), *sixpenny* (2 inches), etc. Compare PENNY, 5.

Nails are named (1) from their use, or the thing with which they are used; as, **boat-nail, clamp-n.** (large and broad-headed, for holding clamps to on vessel's ribs), **coffin-n., doubling-n.** (used to fasten on sheathing), **finishing-n.** (having a small narrow head, not conspicuous in finished work), **flooring-n.** (used to secure flooring, especially of matched boards), **garden-n.** (a cast nail, with conical head, for nailing up climbing plants, etc.), **gimp-n.** (a small nail or tack with rounded head, used by upholsterers), **lath-n.** (a small cut nail used in lathing), **picture-n.** (having an ornamental head, sometimes detachable, for driving into a wall to support pictures, etc.), **saddle-n.** (short, with a large smooth head: used in saddle-making), **scupper-n.** (with short tang and broad flat head, for fastening scupper-leathers or hose, battening down tarpaulins, etc.), **sheathing-n.** (for fastening on sheathing, as under shingles, and especially one of cast bronze with a flat, countersunk head, used for fastening metal sheathing on a vessel's hull), **trunk-n.** (with a bosselike head, for ornamenting trunks, etc.); (2) from their construction or shape; as **countersunk n.** (having a beveled head calculated to sink into a surface), **diamond n.** (having a rhomboidal head), **rose n.** (having a flat or conical head with facets). **5.** A measure of length equal to 2¼ inches or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard, being about the distance from the end of the thumb-nail to the joint at the base of the thumb.

Thou yard, three-quarters, half-yard, quarter, *nail!*
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act iv, sc. 3.

6. A shooting-needle. **7.** A stamping-instrument. **8.** A chestnut, or callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] Eight pounds (weight), as of some article of food. [< AS. *nægel.*] **nayle†.**

Compounds, etc.: —**cut nail,** the common square-sided nail, cut from a sheet of iron by powerful machinery, which also upsets and forms the head: so called to distinguish them from wrought nails. —**nail'-ball",** *n.* An iron projectile with a pin projecting from the rear to keep it from turning in the bore of a cannon. —**n.-bed,** *n.* That portion of the true skin upon which the nails rest. —**n.-bone,** *n.* **1.** The lacrimal bone. **2.** The nail-bearing phalanx of a digit. —**n.-brush,** *n.* A brush for use in cleaning the finger-nails. —**n.-clincher,** *n.* A tool with which horseshoers clinch the points of the nails that come through the hoof. —**n.-driver,** *n.* An implement in which a nail placed in a tube is driven by the fall of a plunger. —**n.-extractor,** *n.* An implement that grasps the head of a nail with nipping claws and draws it by means of a lever. —**n.-fiddle,** *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a row of long nails or rods played upon with a bow. —**n.-file,** *n.* A fine file for use on the finger-nails, as by a manicure. —**n.-fold,** *n. Anat.* The duplication of the skin that surrounds the lateral edges of a nail. —**n.-gun,** *n.* A gun-shaped implement for nailing down flooring-boards. —**n.-head,** *n.* **1.** The head of a nail, as distinguished from the body or shank and point. **2.** An ornament or projection resembling the head of a nail, as in some medieval moldings. —**n.-headed,** *a.* Having a head or series of heads, projections, or ornaments resembling the head of a nail. —**n.-headed characters,** arrow-headed characters. —**n.-machine,** *n.* An apparatus for making nails, tacks, or the like, as by cutting from a plate or forging from a rod. —**n.-maker,** *n.* One who makes nails, or has any part in their manufacture. —**n.-making,** *n.* & *a.* —**n.-plate,** *n.* Plate iron of suitable width and thickness for being cut into nails. —**n.-scissors,** *n.* Short, pointed scissors having files on their edges used for trimming the finger-nails. —**n.-selector,** *n.* A machine for automatically throwing out defective nails from among those which are good. —**n.-set,** *n.* A punch by which to drive the head of a nail below the surface of the wood without denting the latter. —**on the nail,** at once; on the spot.

One hundred and fifty thousand crowns were offered *on the nail.*
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii. pt. v. ch. 3, p. 250. [H. '62.]

We shall have the *rogue on the nail* yet.
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* ch. 32, p. 280. [P. & Co.]

—**to hit the n. on the head,** to touch the exact spot, hit effectively, do the right thing. —**to add a n. to or put or drive a n. into one's coffin** (Slang), to do something injurious to one's health.

Care to our *coffin* adds a *nail*, no doubt,
And every grief hammers one out.
JOHN WOLCOT *Expostulatory Odes* ode xv.

Derivatives: —**nail'er,** *n.* **1.** A maker of or dealer in nails. **2.** One who nails. —**nail'er-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female nailer. —**nail'er-y,** *n.* A place or establishment where nails are made. —**nail'less,** *a.* Deprived of or without nails; having no nails.

nail'bourne", nēl'būrn', *n.* [Eng.] An intermittent spring or stream, or one that flows only at intervals, sometimes of several years, as in Kent and other parts of England. Called also locally *bourn, gipsy, levant, winter-bourn.* **nail'burn†; nayl'borne†.**

naild, *pp.* Nailed. PHIL. SOC.

nail'wort", nēl'wūrt', *n. Bot.* **1.** Any species of whitlowwort (*Paronychia*). **2.** [Eng.] Whitlow-grass (*Draba verna*); also, a saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*).

nai-mit"ti-ka-pra'la-ya, nā-mit'i-kā-prā'lā-yā, *n.* [Sans.] That change by which, at the end of each Brahma-Kalpa, all things in an individual solar system are resolved into their primitive elements.

nain, nēn, *a.* [Scot.] Own.—**nain'sell,** *n.* Own self.

nain'sook, nān'sūk, *n.* A stout India muslin, striped lengthwise or plain. [< Hind. *nainsukh.*] **nain'zook†.**

na'ique, nā'ik, *n.* A naik.

Na'is, nā'is *or* nā'is, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Naididæ.* **2.** [n-] A worm of this genus. [< L. *Nais*, = *Naias;* see NAIAD.]

nais"sant', nā'sänt' *or* nā'sant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rising or coming forth, as from a fess or other ordinary; as, a demi-lion *naissant.* Compare ISSUANT.

nait', *vt.* To deny; disclaim.

naith'less, nāth'les, *E.* nāth'les, *I.*), *adv.* Natheless.

na-ive', nā-ēv', *C. I.* (nā'ēv', *S. W. Wr.*; nē-ēv', *E.*), *a.* **1.** Characterized by native or unaffected simplicity; open and candid; ingenuous; frank; artless: often implying some degree of archness and piquancy.

Herodotus had a *naïve* belief in omens, oracles, and miracles generally. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 11, p. 319. [G. & Co. '88.]

2. In philosophy, deduced from propositions not consciously asserted; uncritical; as, *naïve* thought. [< F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, < L. *nativus;* see NATIVE, *a.*] **na-if'‡.**

Synonyms: see CANDID.

—**na-ive'ly** (XIII), *adv.*

na"ive'té, nā-ēv'tē', *C. S. W.* (nē-ēv'te, *E.*; nā-ēv'te, *I.*; nā'ev-tē', *Wr.*), *n.* The state or quality of being naive.

The absurd *naïveté* of Sancho Panza is represented in such inimitable colours by Cervantes, that it entertains as much as the picture of the most magnanimous hero or the softest lover.
HUME *Essays, Simplicity in Writing* p. 113. [W. L. & Co.]

[F., < LL. *nativitat-as;* see NATIVITY.] **na'ive"ty‡.**

Na'ja, nā'ja *or* nā'ja, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Najidæ.* **2.** [n-] A serpent of this genus. Compare NAGA². See illus. under COBRA. [< Hind. *nāg*, snake.]

Naj'i-dæ, naj'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Paleotropical family of proteroglyph snakes with prefrontal bones and grooved fangs; cobras. [< NAJA.]

na'jid, *n.*—**na'joid,** *a.* & *n.*

naket, *vt.* To make bare or naked.

na'ked, nā'ked, *a.* **1.** Having no clothes or garments on; nude; also, in former usage, being without the usual outer clothing; scantily clad. **2.** Having no covering, or lacking the usual covering; unsheathed; bare.

The *naked* stones of the chimney front were blackened and polished by occasional effusions of steam and smoke.
SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 10. [R. Bros. '71.]

3. Having no defense or protection; unarmed; unguarded; exposed. **4.** Being without means of sustenance, etc.; destitute or deprived of anything, as of resources, goods, possessions, furniture, or other necessaries or accessaries; bare; stripped.

The stage in Shakspeare's time was a *naked* room with a blanket for a curtain. COLERIDGE *Works, Notes on Shakspeare, Recapitulation* in vol. iv, p. 60. [H. '58.]

5. Open or exposed to view (literally or figuratively) or to consequences or penalties; being without concealment or excuse; destitute of addition or adornment; free from decoration; plain; evident; mere; simple; as, a *naked* crime; a *naked* truth. **6.** *Mus.* Lacking some of the full complement of tones: said of a chord of two notes only, without the third that should complete it; as, a *naked* fifth. **7.** *Law.* Having no consideration or inducement; wanting in authority.

A mere intention, or *naked* promise to give, . . . is not a gift.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxxvii, p. 438.

8. *Bot.* Wanting some usual covering, as flowers without perianth, or seeds not matured in a pericarp.

Naked buds are usual in tropical regions, as well as in herbs everywhere which branch during the summer's growth and do not endure the winter. GRAY *Field Book of Botany* ¶ 44. [J. B. & Co.]

9. *Zool.* Devoid of epidermal growths (hairs, scales, feathers, or the like); not having an external calcareous shell. [< AS. *nacod*, nude.] **na'kid†; na'kyd†.**

Synonyms: see BARE, *a.*

—**naked bed,** a bed in which one lay naked, nightclothes not being used formerly. —**nn'ked-eared",** *a.* Having hairless ears; specifically, noting a South-American deer (*Cariacus gymnotis*) having large drooping ears bare on the outside. —**n. eye,** the eye unaided, as by a telescope. —**n.-eyed,** *a.* Having the sense-organs exposed; gymnophthalmatous. —**n.-eyed medusæ,** the *Hydromedusæ*, jellyfishes. —**n.-lady,** *n.* A European plant, the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), whose flowers appear before the leaves. See illus. under COLCHICUM. Called also *autumn crocus.* —**n. mollusk,** a mollusk without a shell. —**n. possessor** (Southwestern U. S.), an occupant of a farm who has no title to the land he claims. —**n. title** (*Law*), a title to land, but without possession or the right of present possession in the holder of the title. —**na'ked-wood",** *n.* A subtropical American tree (*Colubrina reclinata*, of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*): a species of snakewood. —**stark n.,** entirely without clothing.

na'ked, *n. Arch.* The normal surface or vertical line of a wall, beyond which the ornaments, etc., project.

na'ked-ly, *adv.* In a naked manner; without clothing or covering; without concealment, subterfuge, or reserve; absolutely; evidently; merely; simply; in the abstract.

na'ked-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being naked; lack of clothing, covering, means of defense, or things needful; bareness.

In Paradise Regained Milton has carried simplicity of dress to the verge of *nakedness.* M. PATTISON *Milton* ch. 13, p. 189. [H.]

2. The genitals or private parts.

na'ken†, *vt.* To make naked; nake.

na'ker¹†, *n.* An ancient drum, especially a kettle-drum. —**na'kere†** (**na'ker-y†**).—**na'ker-lu†,** *a.*

na'ker²†, *n.* Same as NACRE.

na'klr, nā'kgr, *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another.

na'kong, nā'kong, *n.* [Afr.] An antelope (*Tragelaphus spekei*) of Central Africa, like a harnessed antelope, but with plain coloration.

na'koo, nā kō, *n.* [E. Ind.] The gavial.

Nak-shat'ras, nak-shat'ras, *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] The lunar zodiac of the Brahmans.

The *Nakshatras*—twenty-seven constellations which in Indian astronomy separate the moon's path into twenty-seven divisions . . . are regarded as deities who exert a vast influence on the destiny of men. MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 12, p. 180. [P. Y. '77.]

nale†, *n.* Ale; an ale-house.

nall†, *n.* An awl.

nam¹†, *imp.* of NIM, *vt.* Took.

nam²†, *v.* Am not: contraction of *ne am.*

nam†, *n. Old Law.* Distraint; distress. **naam†.**

na'ma-bl(e, nē'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being named.

Every *namable* thing, act, or relation has numerous properties, qualities, or aspects.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 55. [H. H. & Co. '90.]

name'a-bl(e‡.

nam'ad, nam'ad, *n.* [Per.] A very heavy felted rug or carpet, with a design of colored threads beaten in on the upper side: made in Persia. **nam'mad‡; num'ud‡.**

Like all Persian carpets of size, the largest specimens of *namads* are . . . invariably made to order, measured to fit the apartment for which they are intended. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Persia and Persians* ch. 14, p. 426. [T. & F. '86.]

Na-ma'quan, nā-mā'kwan, *n.* The purest of the three distinct varieties of the Hottentot speech, the three being the Nama, the Cora, and the Cape dialects. **Na'ma‡; Na'man‡.** [< *Namaqua* land, South Africa.]

na-ma'tion†, *n. Law.* A distraining or impounding.

nam'ay-cush, nam'ē-cush, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] The great lake-trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

The Namaycush. 1/36

na'maz, nā'maz, *Wr.* (na-maz', *E. I.*), *n.* [Turk.] Prayer; especially, the liturgical prayer of the Mohammedans.

nam"by-pam'by, nam'bi-pam'bi, *vt.* [Rare.] To talk to or treat in a namby-pamby way; coddle; flatter.

nam"by-pam'by, *a.* Weakly sentimental or nice; insipid; affectedly pretty; finical. [< *Ambrose* Philips (1671–1749), a sentimental poet, by a kind of dim. reduplication.] —**nam"by-pam'by,** *n.* Writing or talk of a weakly sentimental character.

name, nēm, *vt.* [NAMED; NA'MING.] **1.** To fix the thought or idea of in word; designate (a particular thing) in a manner or style by which it may be afterward specifically known or recalled to the mind; give a name to; denominate; entitle; style; term; call; as, the province was *named* Normandy; they *named* the child John. **2.** To mention or call by name; utter or write the name of; refer to; speak of; as, he incidentally *named* the President.

What is the greatest bliss That the tongue o' man can *name?*
'Tis to woo a bonnie lassie When the kye come hame.
HOGG *When the Kye Come Hame* st. 1.

3. To designate for some particular purpose; nominate; appoint; as, the first of June was the day *named.*

They [the Commons] disregarded her positive commands, intimated through the speaker, that they should no longer discuss the question of her *naming* a successor.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 4, p. 210. [Grif. & Co. '61.]

4. To affirm or declare to be; mention as being; call; as, He was *named* Wonderful. **5.** To designate formally by name, as in the British Parliament (a refractory or disorderly member), as subject to suspension, reprimand, or discipline. [< AS. *genamian*, < *nama*, name.]

name, *n.* **1.** A word or term embodying any knowledge, notion, or conception so as to fix and make it subject to record and recall for future or common use in the processes or interchange of thought. Specifically: (1) The distinctive appellation by which a person or thing is designated or known; denomination; as, a personal or proper *name* (proper noun); a general or common *name* (common noun).

In civilized lands most persons have one or more Christian, given, or personal names, and a family name or surname. Among the Romans the *prænomen* was the individual part of a man's name, the *nomen* designated the gens to which he belonged, the *cognomen* showed his family and was borne by all patricians, and the *agnomen* was added to refer to his achievements or character. When scientists name an animal or a plant, they give it a binary or binomial technical name comprising a generic and a specific appellation. See DENOMINATION.

The days of the week . . . received the *names* of the sun and moon and five planets, which have been retained to the present day. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 115, note. [A. '85.]

(2) A descriptive or arbitrary appellation, or one indicating character or quality; designation; title, as of a book.

A *name* is almost as important for a new agitation as for a new novel. MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 113. [C. & W. '79.]

2. The term by which a thing (or a person, quality, act, etc.) is called, as distinguished from the substance or reality of the thing itself; mere sound or simulation, without real existence, efficiency, or action; as, a helper in *name.*

The expulsion of the majority of the existing House, reduced the Commons to a *name.*
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 8, § 8, p. 571. [H. '88.]

3. That which is commonly said or thought of a person or thing; general reputation or estimation; honorable character or estimation; eminence; honor; fame.

But he, that filches from me my good *name*,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iii, sc. 3.

4. A person, cause, thing, or class, or the claims or authority thereof, as represented by the name; also, the nature or character so represented; as, in the *name* of the great Jehovah; in the *name* of all that is good. **5.** A person, thing, or character to be remembered. **6.** Ostensible ownership, right, authority, or the like; as, to hold an estate in one's own *name.* **7.** An opprobrious term or appellation.

I have known him to lose his temper, [and] call his wife and servant *names.* THACKERAY *Roundabout Pap.* p. 167. [E. & L. '91.]

8. [Rare.] A race or family, as having a common descent and patronymic; as, he is of our *name.* **9†.** *Gram.* A noun. [< AS. *nama*, name.] **nome†.**

Synonyms: appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, style, title. *Name* in the most general sense includes all other words of this group; in the more limited sense a *name* is personal, an *appellation* is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase William the Conqueror, King of England, William is the man's *name*, which belongs to him personally, independently of any rank or achievement; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England; King is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* is by derivation something placed upon a person or thing; the *epithet* does not strictly belong

to an object like a *name*, but is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad, now usually the latter. *Designatum* may be used much in the sense of *appellatum*, but is far broader and more general in meaning; a *designation* properly so called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. One's personal *name*, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given *name* or Christian *name*, or simply the first *name*; the *cognomen* or *surname* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. *Style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the *name* and *style* of Baring Brothers. The term *denomination* is applied to a separate religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word *sect*. The term is used also to designate any class of like objects collectively, especially money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars.

Phrases, etc.:—**by** or **of the name of**, known or designated as; called; as, a man *by the name of* Jones.—**in n.**, in title or address; as, a father only *in name*.—**name'-board"**, *n.* A board bearing a name; in nautical use, sometimes, the place on the hull where the name is displayed.—**n.-day**, *n.* The festival of the saint after whom one is named.—**n.-father**, *n.* **1.** A giver or inventor of names. **2.** Scot.] The person after whom one is named.—**n. of God**, in the Scriptures, his designations, titles, attributes, ordinances, words, and works; as, "Thou shalt not take the *name of* the Lord thy *God* in vain." *Exodus* xx. 7.—**n.-plate**, *n.* A plate, as on a door, bearing a name, as of the occupant of the room.—**n.-saint**, *n.* The saint after whom one is named.—**n.-son**, *n.* A namesake.—**to take a n. in vain**, to use it profanely, lightly, or flippantly, as in profane swearing or light conversation.

name'a-bl(e, nēm'ą-bl, *a.* Namable.

name'couth†, *a.* Well-known.

name'less, nēm'les, *a.* **1.** Having no name; unnamed. **2.** Having no fame or reputation; of unknown or ignoble ancestry; obscure; anonymous. **3.** Not suitable or fit to be named or spoken of; as, *nameless* iniquities.

O, 'tis a cave; a dark and joyless place,
A scene of *nameless* deeds, and magic spells.
WILLIAM JONES *The Seven Fountains* st. 8.

4. Not to be named or described; inexpressible; indescribable.

That *nameless* charm which makes men popular with the lowly, and welcome to the great. BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 93. [R. & S. '67.]

—name'less-ly, *adv.* In a nameless manner.—**name'less-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being nameless; obscurity.

name'ly, nēm'li, *adv.* **1.** That is to say; to wit; to state more particularly; videlicet. **2**†. Especially; expressly. **name'liche†**; **name'like†**; **nem'ly†**.

na'mer, nē'mgr, *n.* One who gives a name, or who calls by name.

name'sake", nēm'sēk', *n.* One who is named or called after, or has the same name as, another.

na-more'†, *adv.* No more; nevermore. **na-mo'†**.

nan, nan, *a.* & *pron.* [Prov. Eng.] None.

nan, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small earthen jar.

nan, *interj.* Anan.

na'na, nā'ną, *n.* [S. Am.] The pineapple. **na'noun‡**.

na-nan'der, ną-nan'dęr, *n. Bot.* A micrander or dwarf male. [< L. *namus* (< Gr. *nanos*), dwarf, + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), male.]—**na-nan'drous**, *a. Bot.* Producing or bearing dwarf male plants, as certain algæ of the order *Œdogoniaceæ*.

Na'na-wa"tai, nā'nq-wā"tai, *n.* [Afghan.] One of the laws in the Pukhtūnwali or unwritten code.

A prominent law in this code is that called *Nanawatai*, or 'entering in.' By this law the Pathan is bound to grant any boon claimed by the person who passes his threshold and invokes its sanctions, even at the sacrifice of his own life and property.
HENRY YULE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 237.

nan'-boy"†, *n.* An effeminate man.

Nan'cy, nan'si, *n.* **1.** An effeminate young man; often, a Miss Nancy. **2.** [n-] [Prov. Eng.] (1) A small lobster. (2) A measure (by count) in selling lobsters. [Popular use of f. name *Nancy*.]

nan'cy-pret"ty, nan'si-pret'i, *n.* None-so-pretty: a corruption. See LONDON-PRIDE.

Nan'di-dæ, nan'di-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An Oriental family of percoidean fishes with an oblong form, interrupted lateral line, very protractile mouth, and palatal teeth. **Nan'dus**, *n.* (t. g.)

—nan'did, *n.*—**nan'doid**, *a.* & *n.*

nan'din, nan'din, *n.* [Jap.] An evergreen shrub (*Nandina domestica*) used by the Chinese for decorating altars, temples, etc., and called by them *tein-chok* or sacred bamboo. **nat'tam‡**.

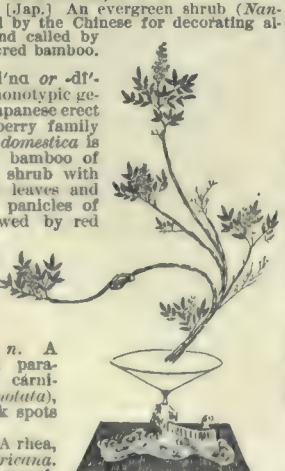

A Decorative Arrangement of the Nandin (*Nandina domestica*).

Nan-di'na, nan-dai'nq *or* -di'-nq, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Chinese and Japanese erect shrubs of the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*). *N. domestica* is the so-called sacred bamboo of China, a handsome shrub with ternately compound leaves and terminal compound panicles of white flowers followed by red berries. It is grown extensively in the southern United States. **2.** [n-] A cyprinoid fish (*Labeo nandina*) of India. [< SANDIN.]

nan'din(e, nan'din, *n.* A small West-African paradoxure or viverroid carnivore (*Nandinia binotata*), having rows of black spots on the sides.

nan'du, nan'dū, *n.* A rhea, especially *Rhea americana*. [< Braz. *nhandu*.] **nan'-doo‡**; **nan'dou‡**.

nane, nēn, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot.] None; no.

nan'ga, nan'ga, *n.* [Afr.] A musical instrument resembling a harp, with three or four strings.

na'nism, nē'nizm, *n.* The state of being a dwarf or of a size below the normal; dwarfishness. Compare GIGANTISM. [< L. *nanus*, dwarf, < Gr. *nanos*, dwarf.]

na"ni-za'tion, nē"ni-zē'shun, *n.* The act of making dwarfish or stunted; a dwarfing process, as practised by the Japanese on trees. [C.] [< L. *nanus*; see NANISM.]

nan-keen', nan-kīn', *n.* **1.** A Chinese fabric, usually buff, from the natural color of a cotton grown in the Nanking district.

The durable cotton cloth made in the central provinces, called *nankeen* by foreigners, because Nanking is famous for its manufacture, is the chief produce of Chinese looms. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 37. [S. '83.]

2. A fabric made in some other country in imitation of Chinese nankeen.

Calhoun . . . asserted his State pride and his State independence by wearing, when the weather was warm, a suit of *nankeen*, made from nankeen cotton grown in South Carolina.
BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* ch. 9, p. 137. [H. BROS.]

3. *pl.* Clothes made of nankeen; as, he wore his *nankeens*. **nan-kin'‡**.—**nan-keen'-bird"**, *n.* An Australian night-heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*). **nan-keen'-crane"‡**.—**n.-hawk**, *n.* An Australian kestrel (*Tinnunculus cenchroides*).

nan'mu, nan'mū, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese tree (*Persea Nanmu*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), or its fragrant and useful timber. **nan'muh‡**.

He had built many apartments of *nanmuh*, a kind of laurel-wood exclusively appropriated to royalty, and imitated regal style in his grounds and establishments. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 453. [S. '83.]

Nan'na, nan'ą, *n. Norse Myth.* The flower-goddess, wife of Balder and granddaughter of Odin. She died of grief at the death of her husband, and was burned on the same pile.

The industrious flower-goddess, *Nanna*, who with her maids spreads a fragrant carpet over the earth. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 369. [S. C. G. '79.]

nan'ni-nose, *n.* Same as MANINOSE. **nan'ny-nose‡**.

Nan'ny†, nan'i, *n.* [NAN'NIES, *pl.*] **1.** Ann, Anne, or Nancy: a diminutive or familiar appellation. **2.** [n-] A female goat. **nan'ny-goat"‡**.—**nan'ny-ber"ry**, *n.* The sheepberry or sweet viburnum.

nan'ny², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A natural break, dislocation, or joint in the coal or other beds.

nan'ny-gai, nan'i-gai, *n.* [New South Wales.] A beryceoid fish (*Beryx affluis*) of economical importance.

nan-oc'ra-nous, nan-oc'rą-nus, *a. Cranium.* Having a capacity in males of 1,530 cubic centimeters or less; in females, 1,410 cubic centimeters or less: said of skulls. [< Gr. *nanos*, dwarf, + *kranion*, skull.]

na'no-saur, nē'no-sēr, *n.* A small North-American dinosaurian reptile (genus *Nanosaurus*). [< Gr. *nanos*, dwarf, + *sauros*, lizard.]

nan"o-so'mi-a, nan'o-sō'mi-ą, *n.* Dwarfishness of body; nanism; microsomia. [< Gr. *nanos*, dwarf, + *sōma*, body.]

nan'pie, nan'pi, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The magpie.

nan'tle, nan'tl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fondle; trifle.

nan'to-kite, nan'to-kait, *C.* (nan-tō'kait, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, white, cuprous chlorid of copper (Cu_2Cl_2), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Nantoko*, Chile, where it is found.] **nan'to-quite‡**.

nants, nants, *n.* [Welsh.] A valley: commonly applied to the glens on the side of Snowdon, also on Mont Blanc.

There was once a time when great glacial sheets spread over the combes and glens of Snowdonia, as they spread to-day over the *nants* of Chamounix and the buried basin of the Mer de Glace.
GRANT ALLEN *Flowers and their Pedigrees* essay vi, p. 184. [L. G. & CO. '83.]

Nantz†, *n.* Brandy from Nantes, France. **Nantes†**.

na'os, nē'es *or* nq'os, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** The principal chamber or body of a temple, usually containing a statue of the deity; a cella. See illus. under IN ANTIS. **2.** An innermost sanctuary; a sekos or adytum.

The Bari, or sacred boat, painted gold colour, with the usual veil half-drawn across the *naos* or shrine. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 18, p. 343. [R. & S. '89.]

3. A temple: implying a structure of architectural importance. [< Gr. *naos*, < *naiō*, dwell.]

nap¹, nap, *vi.* [NAPPED; NAP'PING.] **1.** To take a nap; slumber; doze.

See how he *nappeth*, see, for cocke's bones,
As he would fallen from his horse at ones.
CHAUCER *C. T., Manciple's Prologue* l. 9.

2. To be off one's guard; be in a careless, unexpectant, or unprepared state. [< AS. *hnappian*, nap.] **nappe†**.

—to catch (or **take**) **one napping**, to come upon one at unawares or unprepared; take one at a disadvantage; also, to detect one in an impropriety or the like; trip one up.

nap², *vt.* To raise or put a nap on.

nap³, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To grasp; seize; catch. **II.** *i.* To cheat, as at dice. [< Sw. *nappa*, grasp.]

nap⁴, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To strike. [< AS. *hnæppan*.]

nap¹, *n.* A short sleep; doze; drowse; siesta.

We think we have had no *nap*, and it takes the clock to assure us that we are wrong.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 200. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

—nap'-at-noon', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The oyster-plant or purple goat's-beard (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), or yellow goat's-beard (*T. pratensis*), the flowers of which close about midday.

nap², *n.* **1.** The inclined and projecting fibers of thread, wool, etc., on the surface of flannel, silk hats, and various fabrics, forming a soft surface lying smoothly in one direction, especially when of uniform length and texture. Compare PILE⁴. **2.** Any covering resembling the above, as a downy, woolly, or hairy growth upon some plants or insects. **3.** A piece of felt for polishing glass, etc. [< AS. *hnoppa*.] **nop†**.

—nap'-me"ter, *n.* A device for rubbing off the nap from cloth, to determine what amount of friction the cloth will bear.—**nap-warp**, *n.* The portion of the warp from which the nap is made; the outer warp.

nap³, *n. Card-playing.* A napoleon: an abbreviation.

nap⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A knob or protuberance; a hillock; the top of a hill or the like. [< Icel. *knappr*, button.]

nap⁵, *n.* A tap; a slight blow.

nap⁶†, *n.* A beaker. [C.]

Na-pæ'a, nq-pī'q *or* -pē'q, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of tall rough perennial herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), with large palmately parted leaves and small white dicœcious flowers in leafy panicles. *N. dioica*, the glade-mallow, is a rare plant, 5 to 9 feet high, of rocky valleys in Pennsylvania and Virginia and westward. [< L. *napæus*, < Gr. *napaios*, of a valley, < *napē*, valley.]

Na-pæ'æ, nq-pī'ī *or* -pē'ē, *n. pl.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* The nymphs of glens, dells, or wooded vales. **Na-pe'ads‡**.

The *Napeads* from the vale in skirts of grass.
R. H. STODDARD *Search for Persephone* bk. ii, st. 5.

—Na-pæ'an, *a.*

na'pal, nē'pal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nape.

nape†, *vt.* To cut or open through the nape.

nape¹, nēp. *n.* **1.** The back of the neck, especially its upper part.

Unclasp thy crooked fingers from my *nape*,
And I will show thee many a pleasant scrape.
HOOD *Plea of Midsummer Fairies* st. 93.

2. The back of a fish next the head. [Same as NAP⁴, *n.*]

—nape'-crest", *n.* A South-African plantain-eater (genus *Schizorhis*).

nape², *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as NEAP².

na-pee', nq-pī', *n.* [Burma.] Same as BALACHONG. **gnap'-pee‡**.

na'per-y, nē'per-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] An article of household or personal linen, or such linen collectively. [< F. *napperie*, < *nappe*, < LL. *napa*, < L. *mappa*, cloth.] **nap'per-y†**.

The Scotch ladies at that time were very proud of their *napery*.
MARY SOMERVILLE *Personal Recollections* ch. 2, p. 28. [R. BROS.]

na'pha-wa"ter, nā'fą-wō"tęr. *W.* (nē'-, *C. I.*; naf'ą-, *E.*), *n.* A perfume made by distilling orange-flowers. [< Sp. *nafa* (< Ar. *nafha*, odor) + WATER.]

na'phew, nē'fū, *n.* Same as NAVEW.

naph'tha, naf'thą, *C.*¹ *W.*¹ (nap'thą, *C.*² *S. W.*² *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A light, colorless, volatile, inflammable oil distilled from organic bodies, as bituminous shale, asphalt minerals, etc., but principally from petroleum, having an average specific gravity of .885, used as a solvent, as in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc., and as a burning-fluid for illumination, etc.

Originally naphtha was the more volatile constituent of asphalt and bitumen, and was known to the ancient Egyptians, who used it in their perpetual lamps. With the growth of chemistry the name was applied to a number of volatile, mobile, strong-smelling inflammable liquids, chiefly ethers, as **naphtha vitrioli** (sulfuric ether), and at present it is sometimes loosely applied to any liquid hydrocarbon, natural petroleum, or some of its volatile products.

Some varieties of naphtha are named from the substance from which they are derived; as, **caoutchouc-naphtha** (obtained by the dry distillation of crude india-rubber), **coal-n.** (distilled from rich bituminous coals, as albertite or grahamite), **coal-tar n.** (the volatile mixture distilled from coal-tar, containing benzene, toluene, xylene, and similar hydrocarbons), **mineral n.** (same as PETROLEUM), **petroleum-n.** (the more volatile portion of petroleum, which is collected separately during the distillation, and sold as *crude naphtha*, or again separated by distillation into gasoline, refined naphtha, and benzene), **shale-n.** (distilled from bituminous shales or schists), **wood-n.** (same as METHYL ALCOHOL).

Pliny mentions the oil of a spring at Agrigentum, Sicily, and states that it was collected and used for burning in lamps, as a substitute for oil. He distinguishes this oil from *naphtha*, which he says was too light and inflammable for such a use. Of *naphtha*, he mentions a locality in 'Parthia' (about the sources of the Indus).
E. S. DANA *Descriptive Mineral.* pt. viii, p. 1016. [W. & S. '92.]

[L., < Gr. *naphtha*, < Ar. *nafth*.]

—Bathgate or **Boghead naphtha**, the naphtha distilled from the Boghead shale of Torban Hill, Scotland.—**crude n.**, unrefined petroleum-naphtha.—**naph'tha-gas"**, *n.* Illuminating-gas charged with the decomposed vapor of naphtha.

naph'tha-lene, naf'thą-lēn, *n.* A solid crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) found naturally as a mineral and obtained from coal-tar by distillation. Its derivatives form an important class of the coal-tar colors. [< NAPHTHA + ALCOHOL.] **naph'tha-lin(e‡**.

naph"tha-len'ic, naf"thą-len'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthol; like naphthalene.

—naphthalenic acid (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_3$) formed by heating the hydrochlorid of di-imido naphthol with dilute hydrochloric acid. Called more properly *oxynaphthoquinone*.

naph-thal'ic, naf-thal'ic, *a.* Noting an acid derived from naphthalene.

—naphthalic acid. *Chem.* **1.** A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_6O_4$) formed when acenaphthene is oxidized, as by potassium bichromate and sulfuric acid. Now called *naphthalene dicarboxylic acid*. **2.** Same as PHTHALIC ACID.

—naph'tha-late, *n. Chem.* A salt of naphthalic acid. Now called *phthalate*.

naph-thal'i-din, } naf-thal'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.*
naph-thal'i-dine, }

naph'tha-lize, naf'thą-lāiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To mix or enrich with naphtha, as in the manufacture of illuminating-gas.

naph-tham'e-in, naf-tham'ę-in, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff obtained from alpha naphthylamin by oxidation, producing a gray-violet to gray-brown color on fabrics. [< NAPHTHA + AMIN.] **naphthalene violet‡**.

naph-thaz'a-rin, naf-thaz'ą-rin, *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{10}H_6O_4$) resembling alizarin, derived from naphthalene, and which produces with aluminum mordants a red to purple tint on fabrics, and with iron mordants a grayish-green. Called also *naphthalizarin* and *dioxynaphthoquinone*. [< NAPHTHALENE + ALIZARIN.]

naph'thene, naf'thīn, *n. Chem.* One of a class of hydrocarbons, contained chiefly in Caucasian petroleum. They are isomeric with the olefins, but differ from them in behaving as saturating compounds. The following naphthenes have been examined: **octonaphthene** (C_8H_{16}), **nonanaphthene** (C_9H_{18}), **decanaphthene** ($C_{10}H_{20}$), **endecanaphthene** ($C_{11}H_{22}$), **dodecanaphthene** ($C_{12}H_{24}$), **tetradecanaphthene** ($C_{14}H_{28}$), and **pentadecanaphthene** ($C_{15}H_{30}$).

naph'thid, } naf'thid, -thid *or* -thqid, *n.* A com-
naph'thide, } pound in which the radical naphthalene or one of its compounds unites with a base to form a salt.

naph-tho'ic, naf-thō'ic, *a. Chem.* Noting an acid derived from naphthalene.—**naphthoic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_8O_2$) formed variously, as by saponifying its nitrile with alcoholic potash.

naph'thol, naf'thōl, *W.* (-thel, *C. E.*), *n. Chem.* One of two compounds (alpha and beta) derived from naphthalene by replacing an atom of hydrogen with the hydroxyl group; naphthalene hydroxid. They resemble phenol and have antiseptic properties. [< NAPHTHA + -OL.]

naph'tho-lize, naf'thq-loiz. *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To saturate or mix with naphthol or naphtha.

naph"tho-quin'one, naf'thq-cwin'ōn. *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene with chromic acid, resembling quinone in nature and odor. [< NAPHTHALENE + QUINONE.]

naph'thyl, naf'thil, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon radical ($C_{10}H_7$) derived from naphthalene and known only in combination. [< NAPHTHA + -YL.]

—naph-thyl'ic, *a.*

naph″thyl-am′in, (naf″thil-am′in, -in *or* -ĭn. *W.*
naph″thyl-am′ine, (naf-thil′ə-min, *C. E. I.*). *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_9N$) with a strong odor, obtained variously, as by the reduction of alpha-nitro-naphthalene by alcoholic ammonium sulfid. Its isomeric modification is obtained by passing ammonia gas under pressure into beta naphthol. Both compounds give numerous modifications that yield coal-tar dyes. [< NAPHTHA + -YL + AMIN.] **naph-tha′i-din‡.**

naph′thyl-ene, naf′thil-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the radical $C_{10}H_8$ as derived from naphthalene: used in combination in the names of coal-tar colors.

na′pier, *n.* Same as NAPPER[3].

na′pier-cloth″, nē″pir-klŏth′, *n.* A cloth of double face, one side of wool and the other of goat- or vicuna-hair.

Na-pier′i-an, na-pir′i-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, invented by, or like John Napier, a Scotch mathematician; as, *Napierian* logarithms. **Na-pe′ri-an‡.**

Na′pier's rods or **bones.** See ROD.

na″pi-fo′li-ous, nē″pi-fō′li-us, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having napiform leaves. [< L. *napus*, turnip, + *folium*, leaf.]

na′pi-form, nē′pi-fōrm *or* nap′i-fōrm (XHD), *a.* Turnip-shaped; large above and small or sleuder below; as, a *napiform* rootstock; a *napiform* tumor. [< L. *napus*, turnip, + FORM.]

nap′kin, nap′kin, *rt.* [Rare.] To wrap in a napkin; wipe or protect with a napkin.

nap′kin, *n.* **1.** A small cloth, as of damask or linen, for wiping the hands and mouth or protecting the clothes at table, etc.; a small towel.

Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a *napkin*. *Luke* XIX. 20.

He never counted truth a treasure to be discreetly hidden in a *napkin*. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 1, p. 7. [A. '72.]

2†. A handkerchief. [< F. *nappe*, < L. *mappa*, cloth.]

— nap′kin-ring″, *n.* A ring for holding a table-napkin when not in use; made of metal, ivory, etc.

nap′less, nap′les, *a.* **1.** Made without a nap; as, *napless* cloth. **2.** Worn threadbare.

na-po′le-on, na-pō′lē-on, *n.* **1.** A French gold coin worth about $3.86; a twenty-franc piece, formerly bearing the head of the emperor Napoleon: no longer coined.

A Napoleon. (Actual size.)

The grizzled soldier was well pleased as the golden *napoleons* dropped into his hand.
FIELD *On the Desert* ch. 19, p. 270. S. '83.

2. *Card-playing.* (1) A modified form of six-handed euchre, the player bidding or engaging to take the highest number of tricks having the lead. (2) The taking of all the tricks in this game by one player.

3. A rich iced fancy cake composed of layers of cake and cream or jelly. [< F. *napoléon*, < *Napoléon* Bonaparte.]

Na-po″le-on′ic, na-pō″lē-on′ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821), founder of the Napoleonic dynasty, noted especially for military genius and dash and devotion to military glory, or to his nephew Napoleon III. (1808–'73), second emperor of France.

Na-po′le-on-ism, na-pō′lē-on-izm, *n.* The principles, methods, traditions, etc., of the Napoleons, especially of Napoleon I.; adherence to or advocacy of the Napoleonic dynasty or system; Bonapartism.

Na-po′le-on-ist, na-pō′lē-on-ist, *n.* An adherent or supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty; a Bonapartist.

na-po′le-on-ite, na-pō′lē-on-āit, *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A granite-like rock consisting of alternate layers of anorthite and hornblende with a little quartz. **2.** *Mineral.* A variety of hornblende. [< *Napoleon* Bonaparte.]

nappe, nap, *n. Math.* A surface or portion of a surface forming a continuous sheet: thus, the hyperbola revolved about its transverse axis produces the hyperboloid of two nappes, but about its conjugate axis the hyperboloid of one nappe. [F.; see NAPERY.]

napped, napt, *a.* Having a nap; as, *napped* cloth.

nap′per[1], nap′ər, *n.* One who takes naps; a sleeper.

nap′per[2], *n.* An implement or machine that raises a nap on fabrics; a napping-machine; a gig.

nap′per[3], *n.* [Eng.] An official who carries a napkin, as at a coronation. **na′pier**[1].

nap′per-er, nap′ər-ər, *n.* **1.** A maker or seller of napery. **2.** A napper or napkin-bearer.

— nap′per-y†, *n.* Napery.

nap′ping, nap′ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing or raising a nap, as on the surface of cloth or knitted goods. **2.** *Hat-making.* A sheet of partially felted fur for making the surface of a hat-body.

— nap′ping-cyl′in-der, *n.* The toothed cylinder of a napping-machine. **— n. machine,** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for producing the nap on cloth, etc., especially the modern form, in which fine steel wires rotating on rollers take the place of teasels, as distinguished from the older *gig* or *gig-mill machine*. **2.** A machine for trimming nap.

nap′py[1], nap′i, *a.* Having or characterized by a nap or abundance of nap or pile; shaggy; as, a *nappy* fabric.

— nap′pi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being nappy or of having a nap.

nap′py[2], *a.* **1.** Inclined to fall asleep; drowsy; sleepy. **2.** Tending to produce drowsiness or intoxication; strong; heady; as, *nappy* beer or ale. **3.** [Obs. or Scot.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. **nap′pie**†.

nap′py[3], *a.* [Scot.] Brittle. **nap′ple;.**

nap′py[4], *n.* [NAPPIES, *pl.*] A round earthen or glass dish with flat bottom and sloping sides. [Dim. of NAP[4], *n.*, < AS. *hnæp*, bowl.] **nap′pie;. nop′py;.**

nap′py[5], *n.* [Scot.] Strong ale or beer.

Whair we sit bousing at the *nappy*,
And gettin' fu' and unco happy.
BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* l. 5.

na′pron†, *n.* An apron: an original form.

nap′ta″king†, *n.* An unexpected onslaught or attack.

na-pu′, no-pŏ′, *n.* Java. A Sumatran chevrotain (*Tragulus napu*), somewhat larger than a hare, and with five white stripes on the throat. **na-po′;. na-poo′;.**

nar†, *a.* & *adv.* Near: nearer.

Nar′a-ka, nar′ə-kə, *n.* [Hind.] *Hind. Myth.* One of the hells, a place of torture to which wicked souls are sent; hell.

Na-ra′yn-na, nə-rə′yn-nə, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The supreme Spirit, Brahm.

Vishnu is often represented in sculptures, images, and pictures as *Nārāyana* in human form, reposing on the thousand-headed serpent Sesha, and floating on the waters.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 8, p. 102. [P. Y. '77.]

nar′ce-in, (när′sē-in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A silky
nar′ce-ine, (bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$) contained in the aqueous extract of opium from which the morphin has been separated. It is used in medicine in cases where morphin produces disagreeable symptoms. Called also *narcein*. [< L. *narce*, torpor.]

nar-cis′sine, när-sis′in, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like plants of the genus *Narcissus*.

Nar-cis′sus, när-sis′us, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of the Athenian river-god Cephisus, fabled to have fallen in love with his own reflection in the water, to have pined away, and to have been changed into the flower of the same name.

Not more *Narcissus* longed t' embrace
The watery mirror's shadowy face.
HANNAH MORE *Puppet Shew* l. 49.

2. *Bot.* A notable genus of mainly South-European plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), with tunicate bulbs, linear or lorate leaves, and radical scapes bearing one or several handsome usually yellow flowers, having an undivided wheel-shaped or cup-shaped corona. They are among the best-known of early spring flowers, *N. poeticus* being the poets' narcissus, *N. Tazetta*, *N. Polyanthus*, and *N. Jonquilla* being common garden forms. See illus. under JONQUIL. **3.** [n-] A plant of the above genus. [L., < Gr. *Narkissos*, personification of *narkissos* (< L. *narcissus*), the plant, < *narkē*, torpor: named from its narcotic properties.]

— nar-cis′sus-flow″ered, *a.* Having flowers like those of the narcissus.

nar′co-lep″sy, när′co-lep′si, *n. Pathol.* A nervous disorder characterized by sudden and frequent attacks of irresistible drowsiness, the sleep lasting but a short time. [< Gr. *narkōsis* (see NARCOSIS) + EPILEPSY.]

nar-co′ma, när-cō′mə, *n. Pathol.* Coma or stupor caused by narcotics; narcosis. [< Gr. *narkē*, numbness.]

nar-com′a-tous, när-com′ə-tus, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with narcoma.

Nar″co-me-du′sæ, när″co-me-dū′sē *or* -dū′sē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order of *Hydromedusæ* with genital glands in the manubrium and marginal tentacles rooted in the gelatinous substance of the disk. [< Gr. *narkē*, numbness, + MEDUSA.] **Nar″ko-me-du′sæ;.**

— nar″co-me-du′san, *a.* & *n.*

nar″co-pep′sis, när″co-pep′sis, *n. Med.* Slow or languid digestion. [< Gr. *narkē*, numbness, + *pepsis*, cooking, < *peptō*, cook.]

nar-co′sis, när-cō′sis, *n.* The aggregate of influence or effect from continuous use of narcotic substances; narcotic poisoning. [< Gr. *narkōsis*, < *narkē*, torpor.]

nar-cot′ic, när-cot′ic, *a.* Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. [< Gr. *narkōtikos*, < *narkē*, torpor.]

nar′cose;. nar-cot′ic-al;. — nar-cot′ic-al-ly, *adv.* **— nar-cot′ic-al-ness, nar-cot′ic-ness,** *n.*

nar-cot′ic, *n.* A substance, as opium or belladonna, that in medicinal doses allays morbid susceptibility, relieving pain and producing sleep. In poisonous doses it produces stupor, coma, and convulsions, and in still larger doses death. The medicinal use produces narcotism; the continued use, narcosis. **nar-cot′ik**†.

Like dull *narcotics*, numbing pain.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* v, st. 2.

nar-cot″i-co-ac′rid, när-cot′i-co-ac′rid, *a.* Having irritant narcotic properties, as belladonna, cocculus indicus, etc. **nar-cot″i-co-ir′ri-tant;.**

nar′co-tin, (när′co-tin, -tin *or* -tĭn, *n.* A white crys-
nar′co-tine, (talline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$) derived from the aqueous extract of opium, and used in medicine as a febrifuge.

Man is no more sensitive to *narcotine* than are the lower animals, if indeed he be as sensitive.
H. C. WOOD *Therapeutics, Narcotine* p. 176. [L. '89.]

[< NARCOTIC.] **nar″co-ti′na;.**

— nar″co-tin′ic, *a.* Obtained from narcotin.

— narcotinic acid (*Chem.*), a compound, known by its potassium salt, formed when narcotin is treated with dilute potassium hydroxid: properly **narcotic acid.**

nar′co-tism, när′co-tizm, *n.* The state of being under the influence of narcotics; stupor due to narcotics.

nar′co-tize, när′co-tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI′ZING.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; imbue with a narcotic; stupefy by narcotics.— **nar″co-ti-za′tion,** *n.*

nard, närd, *vt.* To apply nard to; anoint with nard.

nard, *n.* **1.** Spikenard (the plant, oil, or ointment).

And flowering odours, cassia, *nard*, and balm.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 293.

2. Any one of several aromatic plants or roots (mostly species of valerian) formerly used in medicine. **3.** Mat-grass. See NARDUS. [F., < L. *nardus*, < Gr. *nardos*, < Per. *nārd*, < Sanis. *nalada*, < *nal*, smell.] **nard′in(e,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or having the properties of nard.

nar-doo′, när-dū′, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** *Bot.* An Australian perennial cryptogamic plant (*Marsilea Drummondii* or *M. macropus*), a four-leaved aquatic, of the pepperwort family. **2.** The spore-cases of the plant, used for food, being pounded and made into cakes or porridge.

Nar-dos′ta-chys, när-des′tə-kis, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Himalayan perennial herbs of the valerian family (*Valerianaceæ*), allied to the common valerian. The roots of the principal species, *N. Jatamansi*, highly prized in India as a perfume for the hair, are supposed to be the spikenard of St. Mark's Gospel. [< Gr. *nardostachys*, < *nardos* (see NARD) + *stachys*, spike.]

Nar′dus, när′dus, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of grasses, *N. stricta* is the mat-grass, an Old World moor-grass. [L.; see NARD.]

nare[1], nār, *n.* A sleeping-platform in a Siberian prison.

The prisoners have neither pillows, blankets, nor bedclothing, and must lie on these hard plank *nares* with no covering but their overcoats. KENNAN in *Century Magazine* June, '88, p. 172.

nare[2]†, *n.* A nostril. **nar′el**†.

na′res, nē′riz *or* ng′rēz, *n. pl.* [NA′RIS, nē′ris *or* ng′ris, *sing.*] **1.** Openings into the nose or nasal passages. The anterior nares open externally; the posterior communicate with the pharynx. See illus. in next column. **2.** The nostrils. [L., pl. of *naris*, nostril.]

— na′ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nares or nostrils or a naris. **na′ric;. na′rin(e‡.— na′ri-form,** *a.* Formed like a nostril; nose-shaped.

nar′ghi-le, nūr′gi-lē, *S. W.* (-le, *C. E. I.*), *n.* [Turk.] An Oriental pipe for smoking tobacco, in which the smoke passes through water: commonly of metal, glass, or porcelain. See HOOKA. **nar′gi-le;. nar′gi-leh;.**

nar′gil, nūr′gil, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coconut or coconut-tree. **nar′i-kel;. nar′i-yul;.**

nar′i-ca[1], nar′i-ca, *n.* The brown or Mexican coati (*Nasua narica*). **nar′i-ka‡.**

Nar′i-ca[2], *n. Conch.* A genus typical of *Naricidæ*.

Na-ric′i-dæ, na-ris′i-dē *or* -ric′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Vanicoridæ*.

— na-ric′id, *n.* **— nar′i-coid,** *a.*

nar′i-corn, nar′i-cōrn, *n. Ornith.* A rhinotheca. [< L. *naris*, nostril, + *cornu*, horn.]

na′ris, nē′ris *or* ng′ris, *n.* [L.] Singular of NARES.

narl†, *v.* & *n.* Gnarl.

narr, nār, *n. Law.* The declaration in an action: abbreviation of NARRATIO.

nar′ra-ble†, *a.* Capable of being narrated.

Nar″ra-gan′sett, nar′ə-gan′set, *n.* One of a tribe of Algonkian stock, or their language. See AMERICAN.

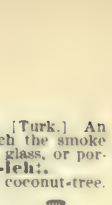
1. Narghile of an Egyptian Peasant. 2. An old Persian Narghile.

nar-ran′te, nar-ran′tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In narrative style, subordinating the music to the recitation of the words.

nar′ras-plant″, nar′as-plant′, *n.* An erect spiny South-African shrub (*Acanthosicyos horrida*) of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), with minute scale-like leaves and a warty or spiny acidulous fruit of the shape and size of an orange. [< S. Afr. *narras* + PLANT.]

nar-rate′, nar-rēt′, *C.*[1] *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (nar′ēt, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XHD), *vt.* & *vi.* [-RA′TED; -RA′TING.] To tell, rehearse, relate, or recite, as a story, either in speech or writing, in the order of occurrence in time; give an account of, as an event or events, adventure, incident, or transaction; tell in successive order the details or particulars of. [< L. *narro* (pp. *narratus*), relate.]

Synonyms: see RELATE.

nar-ra′ti-o, nar-rē′shi-ō *or* -rg′ti-ō. *n.* [L.] *Rom. & Common Law.* A narrative, as of the facts constituting a plaintiff's ground of action; a formal count, declaration, or statement: abbreviated *narr.*

nar-ra′tion, nar-rē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of recounting or narrating the particulars of an event or series of events in the order of time or occurrence; a recital; rehearsal.

Motley's histories have the interest of thrilling *narration*.
BACKUS in Shaw's *New Hist. Eng. Lit.* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 466. [SH. & co. '74.]

2. That which is narrated; a statement in order of the particulars of a transaction or train of events; an account; history; narrative; story.

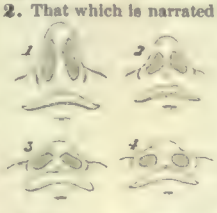

The Anterior Nares, or Nostrils.

1, 2. European types. 3, 4. Mongolian types. 5, 6. African types.

The history of mankind is an almost uninterrupted *narration* of a state of war.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. iii, p. 47.

3. *Rhet.* The form of composition or the part of a discourse that recounts the particulars of an occurrence, or makes a statement of facts, in chronological order; specifically, the department of explanation that exhibits the theme in its relations to continuous time.

It includes (1) *annals* or *chronologies*, in which the period or date is prominent; (2) *history*, in which the changes in the theme are exhibited; and (3) *philosophical history*, in which the causes of the changes are presented.

Synonyms: see ANECDOTE; HISTORY.

nar′ra-tiv, -ly. Narrative, etc. PHIL. SOC.

nar′ra-tive, nar′ə-tiv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suitable for narration; giving particulars or an account; narrating; as, *narrative* skill or style.

If Scott's own genius, indeed, were to be described by any single epithet, it would be called a *narrative* genius.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Scott* in vol. ii, p. 503. [S. '77.]

2. Given or inclined to narration or to telling of stories or circumstantial anecdotes; garrulous.

Boasting youth, and *narrative* old age.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 291.

— nar′ra-tive-ly, *adv.* In the manner, style, or form of a narrative; by means of a narrative.

nar′ra-tive, *n.* **1.** An orderly continuous account of the successive particulars of an event or transaction or of a series of events; a history, story, or tale.

His *narrative* reads as simply and clearly as if it had cost no labor of thought and investigation. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Prescott's Peru* in vol. ii, p. 192. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. The act or art of narrating; the recital of a story or account; a style of expression suited for narration.

To have frequent recourse to *narrative* [in conversation] betrays great want of imagination.
CHESTERFIELD *Letters* letter clxvi, p. 175. [L. '81.]

Synonyms: see ANECDOTE; HISTORY.

— narrative of a deed [Scot.], the part of a deed that describes the grantor, grantee, and consideration.

nar-ra′tor, nar-rē′tər, *n.* **1.** One who narrates anything. **2.** The singer of the historical parts in an ancient oratorio or passion-play. [L., < *narro*, relate.]

nar′ra-to-ry, nar′ə-tō-ri, *a.* Consisting of or of the nature of narration; narrative.

narre†, *vt.* To gnar.

narre†, *a.* & *adv.* Nearer; near.

nar′row, nar′ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make narrow or narrower; diminish in breadth; contract; as, to *narrow* a sidewalk; to *narrow* a stocking. **2.** To contract in range, scope, or influence; as, to *narrow* one's power.

II. *i.* **1.** To become or grow narrow or narrower, literally or figuratively; become less broad or more contracted; contract; as, the river *narrows* rapidly; the road *narrowed* into a foot-path. **2.** *Knitting.* To reduce the number of stitches; as, when near the toe one must begin to *narrow*. **3.** *Manège.* To fail to take ground enough in stepping; as, that horse *narrows*. [< AS. *nearwian*, < *nearu*, contracted.]

nar'row[1], nar'ō, *a.* **1.** Having comparatively little distance from side to side; not wide or broad; as, a *narrow* ribbon, board, or street. **2.** Limited in extent or duration; restricted; circumscribed; small; brief; as, a *narrow* space; a *narrow* margin of time.

Sing, 'Heart, thou art wide though the house be but *narrow*.'
JEAN INGELOW *Seven Times Four* st. 2.

3. Limited in means or resources; straitened; impoverished; pinching; as, to be in *narrow* circumstances.

Life is altogether too *narrow* to the great mass of our people.
E. ATKINSON in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 431. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.

4. Limited in scope; not broad or liberal in views or sentiments; illiberal; bigoted; as, a *narrow* man; a *narrow* mind or intellect; *narrow* views.

The Pagan faith was *narrow* and selfish it united small brotherhoods, but it was cold and pitiless to the human race. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 120. [A. & S. '89.]

5. Lacking in liberality or bounty; niggardly; parsimonious; close; covetous; selfish. **6.** Barely accomplished, attained, or sufficient; having so little margin that there is or has been danger of failure, injury, etc.; close; near; as, a *narrow* plurality. **7.** Examining into details; scrutinizing; careful, as in search. **8.** Formed with the pharynx contracted or the tongue near the palate; as, a *narrow* vowel. [< AS. *nearu*, narrow.] **nar'ow†.**

Synonyms: see LITTLE.

Compounds, etc.:—narrow cloth, cloth (especially woolen cloth) under 54 inches wide.—**nar'row-gage",** *a.* Noting a width of track less than the standard gage: usually between 48 and 56½ inches; as, a *narrow-gage* railway.—**n.-minded,** *a.* Characterized by narrow or illiberal views or sentiments; of contracted mental scope; mean-spirited; illiberal; bigoted.—**n.-mindedness,** *n.*—**n.-work,** *n. Coal-mining.* Passageways, air-shafts, or the like, or the work done in opening them or the mine.

Many compound adjectives, mostly self-explaining, have *narrow* as the first element; as, **narrow-billed, n.-bordered, n.-breasted, n.-brimmed, n.-edged, n.-faced, n.-headed, n.-leaved, n.-muzzled, n.-nosed** (catarrhine), **n.-pointed, n.-sighted** (taking a narrow view), **n.-souled, n.-spheréd, n.-sterned.**

nar'row[2]†, *a.* Nary.

nar'row, *n.* A narrow passage or pass; a strait: often in the plural; as, the *Narrows* between the inner and outer bays at the mouth of New York harbor.

nar'row†, *adv.* Narrowly.

nar'rowd, *pp.* Narrowed. PHIL. Soc.

nar'row-er, nar'o-ėr, *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

nar'row-ing, nar'o-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of reducing the width of anything (as in knitting), or of becoming narrower or smaller. **2.** The place or part where anything (as knitting) narrows or is narrowed.

nar'row-ly, nar'o-li, *adv.* **1.** With little breadth, width, or distance from side to side. **2.** With small extent, scope, or duration; contractedly; restrictedly.

We do too *narrowly* define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, ¶ 27, p. 39. [S. & W. '69.]

3. In a pinching, straitened, sparing, or parsimonious manner. **4.** By, within, or with a very small distance, space, or margin; barely; hardly; closely; only just; as, he *narrowly* avoided the danger.

His horse being killed under him, he *narrowly* escaped being taken or slain.
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, ch. 8, p. 469. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

5. With minute scrutiny or vigilant care; carefully; closely; as, he *narrowly* examined it. [< AS. *nearulice*, < *nearu*, contracted.]

nar'row-ness, nar'o-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being narrow, literally or figuratively.

nar'ry, nar'i, *a.* Nary.

nart†, *v.* Art not (*ne art*).

nar'thex, när'thex, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A porch, vestibule, or division of a church or basilica before the entrance proper. (1) An arcaded porch forming a vestibule to the entrance of a Christian church or basilica. Called also *exonarthex*. (2) A part of a primitive Christian church or basilica near the entrance, separated from the rest of the church by a railing, screen, or wall, and used for catechumens and penitents or sometimes set apart for women. Called also *esonarthex*, when there is an exonarthex present. **2.** An ancient box or casket for unguents or perfumes. **3.** [N-] A former genus of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), now included in *Ferula*. [L., < Gr. *narthēx*, plant.]

nar'we†, *a.* & *adv.* Narrow

nar'whal, när'hwal, *n.* An arctic delphinapterine delphinoid cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) having in the male one (occasionally both) of the two front teeth projecting horizontally as a straight spirally grooved tusk, nearly half as long as the body; valued for its ivory and oil. **sea"-u'ni-corn‡; u'ni-corn-fish"‡; u'ni-corn-whale"‡.**

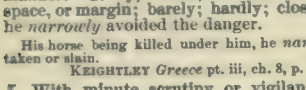

The Narwhal. 1/170

Frobisher . . . brings her [Queen Elizabeth] home a *narwhal's* horn for a present.
FROUDE *Short Studies, England's Forgotten Worthies* in first series, p. 369. [S. '72.]

[< Sw. *narhval*, narwhal, < Icc. *nār*, corpse, + *hvalr*, whale.] **nar'wal‡; nar'whale‡.**

nar'y, ner'i, *a.* [Slang.] Never a; not one; not; no: often used as an emphatic negative; as, *nary* man was there; *nary* a cent; will you come? *nary* time. **nar'ro†; nar'row†; nar'ry†.**

nas[1]†, *v.* Was not (*ne was*).

nas[2]†, *v.* Has not (*ne has*).

nas-. Same as NASO-.

na'sal, nē'zal *or* ng'sal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the nose; as, the *nasal* passages. **2.** Modified or produced by the nose; having a resonance imparted by the nasal passages; uttered or pronounced through or with the aid of the nose, as when the soft palate is lowered or relaxed. **3.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus (nasus). [F., < L. *nasus*, nose.]

—nasal bone, one of the bones that cover the nasal cavity in front, and in man form the bridge of the nose. See illus. under SKULL.—**n. fossa,** one of the cavities within the face, lying immediately behind the nose. See illus. in preceding column.—**n. index,** see CRANIOMETRY.—**n. letter, n. sound,** a letter or sound uttered or made through or by aid of the nose, as *m*, *n*, *ng*, *l*, *r*.—**n. point,** the nasion.—**n. spine,** one of three pointed median projections about the nares. The *anterior* and the *superior* are at the lower and the upper borders of the anterior nares; the *posterior* is at the lower border of the posterior nares.

—na-sal'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being nasal.—**na"sal-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act, process, habit, or result of nasalizing, or the state of being nasalized.—**na'sal-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make nasal; give a nasal sound to; as, to *nasalize* a word or a root. **II.** *i.* To use a nasal tone or accent; speak through the nose.—**na'sal-ly,** *adv.* In a nasal manner; through or by the nose.

na'sal, *n.* **1.** A nasal sound or letter; a sound uttered through the nose, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. To form such sounds the nasal passage is opened; its closure produces *b*, *l*, *g*. The French nasal vowels are different from the English, and combine guttural compression with nasality, as *en*, *an*, *on*, *in*, *un*.

If, when the breath is stopped, the veil be raised which separates the nose from the pharynx, resonance of the nasal cavity gives *n* in *ng* guttural, *n* dental, *m* labial. F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* pt. i, p. 15. [H. '73.]

2. A nasal bone. **3.** The part of a helmet that protected the nose; a nose-piece. **4.** A plate, scale, or the like, on the nose of a fish, etc. **5.** [Archaic.] A medicine for the nose; an errhine.

Na-sa'ra, na-sā'ra, *n.* A Christian: the Moslem name.

nas'ard, naz'ard, *n.* [F.] An organ-stop of the echo-organ, of 2 to 2½ feet tone. **nas'arde‡; nas'at‡; nas'sart†; nas'sat†; naz'ad‡; naz'ard‡.**

nas'ard-ly†, *a.* Mean; foolish.

nas'cal†, *n.* A medicated woolen or cotton pessary.

nas'cent, nas'ent, *a.* Beginning to exist or develop; coming into being.

There is nearly as much local pride and jealousy among the capitals of the small mid-German principalities, as among our *nascent* Western cities. BAYARD TAYLOR *Critical Essays, Autumn in Weimar* p. 157. [G. P. P. '80.]

[< L. *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nascor*, be born.]

—nascent state (*Chem.*), the uncombined condition of a chemical atom or radical when recently set free from a compound and ready to enter into combination with some other atom or radical.

—nas'cen-cy, *n.* The state of being nascent; origin.

nase'ber"ry, nēz'ber'i, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A tropical American tree (*Achras Sapota*), or its fruit. See SAPODILLA. [< Sp. *níspero*, < L. *mespilus*, medlar, < Gr. *mespilon*, medlar.] **nees'ber"ry‡; nis'ber"ry‡.**

—nase'ber"ry-bat", *n.* A West-Indian fruit-eating phyllostomoid bat of either of the genera *Stenoderma* and *Artibeus*.

nas-eth'moid, nēz-[*or* nās-]eth'moid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the nasal and the ethmoid bones.

nash, nash, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk impudently; prate.

nash, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Chilly. **2.** Hard; firm; stiff.

nash'gab", nash'gab', *n.* [Scot.] Impudent or insolent talk; impertinent remarks.

na'si, nē'sai *or* ng'sī, *n.* Plural of NASUS.

nasi-. Same as NASO-.

na'sic-al-ly, nē'zic-al-i *or* nā'sic-al-i, *adv.* In the manner or form of a Nasik square or cube.

na'si-corn, nē'zi-cērn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a horn or horns on the nose, as a rhinoceros. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like the *Nasicornia*. **na'si-corn"ous‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Nasicornia*. [< NASI- + L. *cornu*, horn.]

Na"si-cor'ni-a, nē"zi-[*or* nā"si-]cōr'ni-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Rhinocerotidæ*. [< NASI- + L. *cornu*, horn.]

na'si-form, nē'zi-fōrm, *C., or* naz'i-fōrm, *W. Wr., a.* Having the form of a nose. [< NASI- + -FORM.]

Na'sik, nā'sik, *n.* A town in India: used in the phrase

—Nasik cube, N. square, a magic cube or square that has many more summations or readings than rows, columns, and diagonals: so called by Rev. A. H. Frost, who investigated the subject while living at Nasik. Compare MAGIC SQUARE, under MAGIC.

na'si-la'bi-al, na"si-ma'lar. See NASOLABIAL, etc.

na'si-on, nē'zi-en *or* ng'si-on, *n.* The point at the root of the nose where the frontal and two nasal bones meet. See illus. under CRANIOLOGY. [< L. *nasus*, nose.]

—na"si-o-al've-o-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point.—**na"si-o-breg-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the bregma.—**na"si-o-men'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the mentum.

Nas"i-ter-ni'næ, nas"i-tėr-nai'ni *or* -ni'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of parrots or psittacids of small size, with a spiny tail. **Nas"i-ter'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., large-nosed watering-pot, < *nasus*, nose.]

—nas"i-ter'nine, *a.* & *n.*

na-si'tis, na-sai'tis *or* -sī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose; nasal catarrh. [< L. *nasus*, nose.]

naso-, nas-, nasi-. Derived from Latin *nasus*, the nose: combining forms.—**na"so-al've-o-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the alveolar process.—**na"so-an-tri'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the antrum and nasal passages.—**na"so-ba'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull.—**na"so-bas'i-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasion and the basion.—**na"so-buc'cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the mouth.—**na-soc'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye.—**na"so-eth-moi'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the ethmoid bone.—**na"so-fron'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones.—**na"so-la'bi-al. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip; as, the *nasolabial* line. **II.** *n.* A nasolabial muscle.—**na"so-la"bi-a'lis,** *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] **1.** A small muscle connecting the septum of the nose and upper lip. **2.** The levator muscle of the nostril and upper lip.—**na"so-lac'ri-mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the lacrimal apparatus; as, the *nasolacrimal* or nasal duct.—**na-sol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the nose. [C.]—**na"so-ma'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the malar or cheek-bone.—**na"so-max'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and maxillary bones; as, the *nasomaxillary* suture.—**na"so-pal'a-tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the palate, as, the *nasopalatine* nerve. **na"so-pal'a-tal‡.**—**na"so-phar"yn-ge"al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the pharynx.—**na"so-phar'ynx,** *n.* The upper part of the pharynx above and behind the soft palate. See illus. under PHARYNX.—**na-sor'bit-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the ocular orbit.—**na"so-sep'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal septum.—**na"so-sub-na'sal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the nasion and the subnasal point.—**na"so-tur'bi-nal. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the nasal and the turbinal bones; as, a *nasoturbinal* bone. **II.** *n.* A nasoturbinal bone.

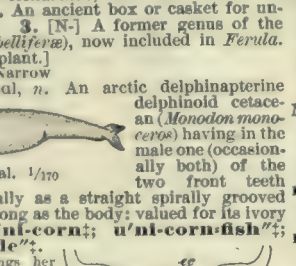

Nasal Fossæ.

A frontal section through the human face, showing nasal fossæ: *s*, septum; *it*, inferior turbinated bone; *im*, inferior meatus; *mt*, middle turbinated bone; *mm*, middle meatus; *st*, superior turbinated bone; *sm*, superior meatus; *or*, orbital cavity; *ms*, maxillary sinus; *ec*, ethmoidal cells.

nas'sa, nas'a, *n.* **1.** A nassoid gastropod. **2.** [N-] A genus typical of *Nassidæ*. [L., wicker basket.]

Nas"sel-la'ri-a, nas"el-ē'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A legion or other group of radiolarians having the membrane of the central capsule simple and the extracapsular protoplasm without phæodium. [< L. *nassa*, wicker basket.]

—nas"sel-la'ri-an, *a.* & *n.*

nass'fish", nas'fish", *n.* The angler.

Nas'si-dæ, nas'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having wide arched multidentate median teeth and lateral teeth with a large outer and a smaller inner cusp; dog-whelks. [< NASSA.]

—nas'sid, *n.*—**nas'soid,** *a.*

Nas-sol'de-a, nas-ei'dē-a, *n. pl.* A suborder of nassellarian radiolarians with no skeleton. [< NASSA + -OID.]

—nas-sol'de-an, *a.* & *n.*

nas-sol'o-gy, nas-el'o-ji, *n.* The art or act of preparing specimens, as of animals, by stuffing, etc. [< L. *nassa*, wicker basket (skeleton), + -OLOGY.]

nast†, *v.* Hast not (*ne hast*).

nast, nąst, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Nastiness; dirt.

nast'en, ngst'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To render nasty.

nas'tic, nas'tic, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Short-breathed. H. *Dict.*

nas'ti-ka, nās'ti-ka, *n.* [Hind.] One who denies the authority of the Vedas; an atheist.—**nas'ti-kism,** *n.* Buddhism: so called among the Hindus.

nas'ti-ly, ngs'ti-li, *adv.* In a nasty manner.

nas'ti-ness, ngs'ti-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being nasty; dirtiness; filthiness; also, obscenity; indecency. **2.** Loathsome taste; nauseousness. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] Extreme disagreeableness; as, the *nastiness* of the weather. **4.** That which is nasty; filth; dirt.

Na'strond, nā'strund, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A place of punishment for the wicked after Ragnarok. **Naa'strand‡.**

Gimle and *Naastrand* had reference to the state of things after Ragnarok, the Twilight of the gods: while Valhal and Hel have reference to the state of things between death and Ragnarok. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 393. [S. C. G. '79.]

nas-tur'tion, nas-tūr'shun, *n.* Same as NASTURTIUM, 2.

Nas-tur'ti-um, nas-tūr'shi-um, *C. W.*[2] (-shum, *W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of aquatic or marsh-loving herbs of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*)—the watercresses—with pinnate or pinnatifid leaves, and yellow or white flowers producing a short marginless pod with the seeds arranged in two irregular rows in each cell. *N. officinale* is the true watercress, *N. sylvestre* the yellow cress, and *N. palustre* the marsh-cress. *N. Armoracia* is the well-known horseradish. **2.** [n-] A plant (dwarf or climbing) of any one of several species of the genus *Tropæolum*, of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*), especially *T. majus*, or its shoots, flower-buds, or fruits; Indian cress. Nasturtiums are cultivated for their handsome spurred flowers (orange, scarlet, crimson, yellow, or spotted). The pungent aromatic flower-buds and fruits are pickled like capers, and the young shoots are used as salad. **3.** A rich reddish-orange color like that of nasturtium-flowers. [L., < *nasus*, nose, + *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist: named from the effects of its pungent smell or taste.]

nas'ty, ngs'ti, *a.* [NAS'TI-ER; NAS'TI-EST.] **1.** Disgustingly or excessively filthy or dirty in physical condition; foul; also, having filthy habits; as, a *nasty* place or person. **2.** Morally filthy, as in speech or conduct; obscene; indecent; ribald; as, a *nasty* book; *nasty* actions.

He, therefore, simply hated bad work. He hated it as a gentleman hates to hear a *nasty* story.
E. E. HALE *Ups and Downs* ch. 10, p. 96. [R. BROS. '73.]

3. Disgusting to the senses, as of taste or smell; nauseous; as, a *nasty* dose.

The *nasty* experience of sea-sickness.
SCHAFF *Through Bible Lands* ch. 2, p. 20. [A. T. S.]

4. [Colloq.] Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, stormy; also, muddy; sloppy; as, *nasty* weather; *nasty* roads. **5.** Difficult to handle or deal with; vexatious; annoying; also, ill-natured; hateful; dishonorable; as, he was a *nasty* customer; a *nasty* piece of business; a *nasty* fall; a *nasty* trick. [< Sw. dial. *naskug*, filthy.]

Synonyms: see FOUL.

—nas'ty-man', *n.* [Slang.] The man who actually does the work when several persons are engaged in garroting.

Na"su-i'næ, nē"siu-ai'ni *or* ng'su-i'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Procyonidæ;* coatis. **Na'su-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nasus*, nose.]—**na'su-in(e,** *a.* & *n.*

na'sus, nē'sus *or* ng'sus, *n.* [NA'SI, nē'sai *or* ng'sī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The nose. **2†.** *Entom.* The clypeus.

Na-su'tæ, na-siū'ti *or* -sū'tē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Procellaroidæ*. [L., f. pl. of *nasutus*, large-nosed, < *nasus*, nose.]

na'sute, nē'siut (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having a nose or snout, especially one long or large. **2.** Having a delicate sense of smell. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Nasutæ*. **4†.** Inclined to turn up the nose; captious; of nice discernment. [< L. *nasutus;* see NASUTÆ.]

—na'sute-ness†, *n.* Keenness of scent or discernment.—**na-su'ti-form,** *a.* Snout-like, as a clypeus.

nat[1], nat, *n.* [E. Ind.] One of the spirits, demons, or genii worshiped in Burma and Siam.

—nat'wor"ship, *n.* Same as GENIOLATRY.

nat[2]†, *n.* A mat.

nat[3], *adv.* Not.

nat[4], Not at; nor at: contraction of *ne at*.

na'tal[1], nē'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth; also, pertaining to or presiding over one's nativity; as, one's *natal* star.

It was the 4th of July, the *natal* day of American freedom.
C. COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 91. [A. S. B. '46.]

[F., < L. *natalis*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]

Synonyms: see NATIVE.

na'tal[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the nates or buttocks.

na"ta-li'tial, nē"ta-lish'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday or nativity; natal. [< L. *natalitius*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.] **na"ta-li'tious‡.**

na-tal'i-ty, na-tal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The proportion of births to the population; birth-rate. **2†.** Birth.

na-tal'o-in, na-tal'o-in, *n.* Same as ALOIN. [< *Natal* (British colony) + ALOIN.]

na'tals†, *n. pl.* Circumstances of one's nativity; nativity.

na'tant, nē'tant, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Floating or swimming in water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants. **2.** *Her.*

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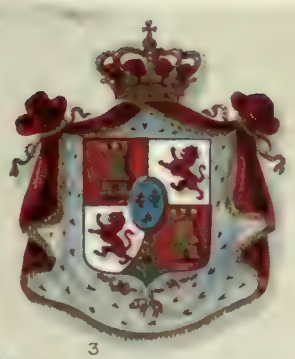

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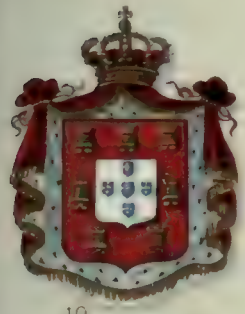

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National Coats of Arms

Placed horizontally across the field as if swimming: said of a fish. [< L. *natant-es*, ppr. of *nato*, < *no*, swim.]
na'iant‡.—na'tant-ly, *adv.*

Na-tan'tes, na-tan'tīz *or* -tēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ornith.* The *Natatores*. **2.** *Zoöph.* The *Pennatulaceæ* as a tribe. **3.** *Echin.* The *Comatulacea*. **4.** *Arach.* Diving spiders. [< L. *natant(-)s*; see NATANT.]

Na-tan'ti-a, na-tan'shi-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* A suborder of peritrichous infusorians, comprising free forms, as urceolariids. **2.** *Helminth.* The unattached rotifers. **3.** *Mam.* The *Mutilata*. **4.** *Conch.* The *Heteropoda*. [L., neut pl. of *natant-is*; see NATANT.]

na'ta-tile†, *a.* Capable of swimming; able to swim.

na-ta'tion, na-tē'shun, *n.* The act or art of swimming or floating. [< L. *natation(-n)*, < *nato*; see NATANT.]

Na"ta-to'res, nē"ta-tō'rīz *or* ng"ta-tō'rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order of birds, variously limited, with webbed feet adapted for swimming, as ducks, geese, etc. [L., pl. of *natator*, < *nato*; see NATANT.]

na"ta-to'ri-al, nē"ta-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* Swimming, or adapted for swimming; of or pertaining to the *Natatores*. **na"ta-to'ri-ous**; **na'ta-to-ry‡.**

na"ta-to'ri-um, nē"[*or* ng"]ta-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A place for swimming; swimming-school or -bath. [LL., < *natatorius*; see NATATORY.]

natch, nach, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The rump; especially, the lower back part of the rump in beef. **nache†.**
—**natch'-bone"**, *n.* The bone of the rump; aitch-bone.

natch, *v.* & *n.* [Dial. & Scot.] Notch.

Natch'ez, nach'ez, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians, overcome by the French in 1729, and later merged in the Creek confederacy. See AMERICAN.
—**Natch'e-san**, *n.* The Natchez linguistic stock.

natch'nee, nach'nī, *n.* [E. Ind.] An annual grass (*Eleusine coracana*) cultivated as a cereal.

na'tes, nē'tīz *or* ng'tēs, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The buttocks. See BUTTOCK, 1. **2.** The anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina of the brain. **3†.** The umbones of a bivalve shell.
—**nat'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of the nates; as, the *natiform* protuberance of the temporal lobe.

nath†, *v.* Hath not (*he hath*).

nathe, nēth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hub of a wheel; nave.

nath'less"†, *adv.* Nevertheless. **na'the-less"†.**

nath'more"†, *adv.* Never the more. **na'the-more"†.**

nat'i-ca, nat'i-ką, *n.* [-CÆ, -æ *or* -cē, *pl.*] **1.** A carnivorous naticoid sea-snail. See illus. under SEA-SNAIL. **2.** [N-] A genus typical of *Naticidæ*. [< LL. *naticæ*, buttocks, < L. *nates*, rump.]
—**nat'i-ci-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a natica.

Nat-ic'i-dæ, nat-is'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of tænioglossates, especially those having a distinct propodium reflected over the head and outer lip of the shell, and a turbinate or auriform shell with an entire mouth. [< NATICA.] **Nat"i-ca'ce-a‡.—nat"i-ca'ce-an**, *a.—***nat-ic'id**, *n.—***nat'i-coid**, *a. & n.*

na'tion, nē'shun, *a.* [Local & Prov.] Enormous; immense: an abbreviation. See NATION, *adv.*

na'tion, *n.* **1.** A people or community associated together and organized under one civil government and ordinarily dwelling together in a distinct territory: an organized body politic; a state.

As long as he [William the Silent] lived, he was the guiding-star of a whole brave *nation*, and when he died the little children cried in the streets.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. vi, ch. 7, p. 627. [H. '63.]

2. An aggregation of people of common origin, traditions, and language; a linguistic stock; race.

The English State is powerful there [India], but the English *nation* is but an imperceptible drop in the ocean of an Asiatic population. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, lect. iii, p. 46. [MACM. '85.]

3. A tribe or number of tribes combined; a large aggregation of individuals; as, the Cherokee *nation*. **4.** In some European universities, a division of students according to their birthplace. **5†.** A family. [F., < L. *nation-s*, < *natus*; see NATAL[1], *a.*] **na'cl-oun†.**

Synonyms: see PEOPLE.

—**maritime nation**, a nation having a seaboard and commerce by sea.

na'tion, *adv.* [Local & Prov.] Extremely; a great deal: perhaps an abbreviation of *damnation*; a burlesque oath.

And makes a noise like father's gun, Only a *nation* louder.
ANONYMOUS *Yankee Doodle* st. 5.

na'tion-al, nash'un-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the whole nation; general; public: opposed to *local*; also, in the United States, opposed to *State*; as, the *national* government.

It would be fatal to our *national* life if the class of wage-laborers became a permanently degraded class.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 4, p. 129. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nation; peculiar to a nation; as, *national* traits or institutions.

If we have a literature, it should be a *national* literature, no feeble or sonorous echo of Germany or England, but essentially American in its tone and object. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Poetry of Am.* in vol. i, p. 77. [O. & O. '71.]

3. Attached or devoted to one's country, its language, or customs; patriotic; as, he is very *national*.

In the Old World *national* pride feeds itself with the record of battles and conquests. LOWELL *Among my Books, N. Eng. Two Centuries Ago* in first series, p. 228. [O. & O. '70.]

4. Authorized, whether sustained or not, by a national government; as, a *national* church; a *national* institute; a *national* bank. [< L. *natio(n-)*; see NATION.]
—**na'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* As a nation; with respect to the whole nation.—**na'tion-al-ness**, *n.* The state of being national.

na'tion-al, *n.* One who is a member of a nation; in a republic, a citizen; in a monarchy, a subject.

na"tion-al-i-sa'tion, *n.* Same as NATIONALIZATION.

na'tion-al-ism, nash'un-ąl-izm, *n.* **1.** Devotion to the whole nation rather than a part of it: opposed to *sectionalism*. **2.** In civil polity, a late form of socialism claiming that all industry shall be conducted by the nation on the basis of a common obligation to work and a general guaranty of livelihood, all workers to do the same amount of work and to get the same wages. See NATIONALIST, *n.* **3.** Desire for national independence, as, especially, the platform and principles of the Irish party that advocates home rule. **4.** A national idiom, custom, or trait.

na'tion-al-ist, nash'un-ąl-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to nationalists or nationalism.

na'tion-al-ist, *n.* An upholder of nationalism. Specifically: (1) One who advocates the enlargement of national control. See quotation.

The *Nationalists* [demand] (1) the nationalization of post, telegraphs, telephone, railways and coal mines; (2) municipalization of gas and water supply, and the like; and (3) the equalization of educational opportunities as between rich and poor.
J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* ch. 2, p. 79. [S. '91.]

(2) One who advocates home rule in Ireland. (3) A Jewish zealot in the time of Christ. (4) *Theol.* One who believes in the divine election of whole nations.

na"tion-al'i-ty, nash'un-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being national; that which is essential to a nation; national independence and unity; as, the *nationality* established by our fathers. **2.** A people who possess national independence and unity; a nation. **3.** A connection with a particular nation; birth and membership in a nation; as, the *nationality* of an immigrant or a ship. **4.** Attachment to one's nation; patriotism.

na"tion-al-i-za'tion, nash"un-ąl-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of making or becoming a nation.

There is a distinct period in the history of our race, which may be aptly called the period of *nationalization*. Tribes, fragments, separate political societies, are united into nations, and politically they appear more and more as states.
F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 4, p. 47. [L. '74.]

2. The act of putting under the control of the nation.

na'tion-al-ize, nash'un-ąl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To make into a separate nation. **2.** To give a national character to (anything). **3.** To put under the control of the nation. **na'tion-al-ise‡.**
—**na'tion-al-i"zer**, *n.* One who advocates putting public works under government authority.

na'tion-hood, nē'shun-hud, *n.* The condition of being a nation.

na'tis, nē'tis *or* ng'tis, *n.* Singular of NATES.

na'tiv, -ly, -ness. Native. PHIL. SOC.

na'tive, nē'tiv, *a.* **1.** Born or produced in a region or country in which one lives; belonging to a place or country by origin; indigenous, as opposed to *foreign* or *exotic*; as, *native* tribes; *native* plants and animals.

The character of Coleridge, so far as it had any local hue, seems more *native* to South England.
J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos.* essay ii, p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. Of or pertaining to one's birth or to its place or circumstances; as, one's *native* tongue; my *native* land.

Waxhaw lay partly in North and partly in South Carolina, and some doubt therefore, exists as to which was his [Jackson's] *native* state. J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 33. [A.]

3. Conferred or derived by birth or born with one; natural rather than acquired; inborn; inherited.

Native force and Democratic institutions raised Lincoln to the highest seat in the nation. HARRIET B. STOWE *Men of Our Times* ch. 6, p. 270. [H. PUB. CO. '68.]

4. Of or pertaining to natives; conferred by or peculiar to natives; as, *native* names; *native* customs. **5.** Occurring in nature in a pure state; not obtained artificially; as, *native* copper. **6.** [Archaic.] Being one's own progeny or production; as, my *native* son. **7.** [Archaic.] Related by birth; near; closely connected. **8†.** Being the place of birth or original source. **9†.** Produced through birth; born. [< L. *nativus*, < *natus*; see NATAL[1], *a.*]

Synonyms: Indigenous, innate, natal, natural, original. *Native* denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth; *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day; of *natural* ability, *native* genius. See INHERENT; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.—Antonyms: acquired, alien, artificial, assumed, foreign, unnatural.

—**native bear** or **sloth** [Austral.], the koala.—**na'tive-born"**, *a.* Born in a given country or place.—**n. bread**, a large, somewhat spherical underground fungus (*Mylitta Australis*) with a black rind enclosing a veined white mass eaten by the natives of Australia.—**n. cat** [Austral.], the spotted dasyure.—**n. companion** [Austral.], a large Australian crane (*Grus australis*).—**n. devil** [Austral.], the Tasmanian devil. See DEVIL.—**n. dog** [Austral.], the dingo.—**n. hen** [Austral.], a rail (*Tribonyx mortierii*).—**n. pheasant** [Austral.], the mallee-bird.—**n. rabbit** [Austral.], a rabbit-bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).—**n. seal**, Newfoundland), the common harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*); so called because non-migratory.—**n. thrush** [Austral.], a singing shrike, the gray-tailed thickhead (*Pachycephala olivacea*).—**n. turkey** [Austral.], a bustard (*Choriotis australis*).

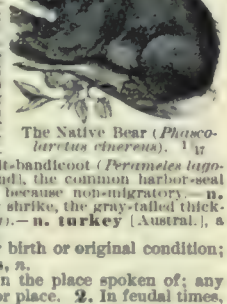
The Native Bear (*Phascolarctus cinereus*). [1/17]

—**na'tive-ly**, *adv.* By birth or original condition; naturally.—**na'tive-ness**, *n.*

na'tive, *n.* **1.** One born in the place spoken of; any product of a given country or place. **2.** In feudal times, one born a serf. **3.** In astrology, one born under a star or its aspect. **4.** Stock common to a country, as contrasted with that newly imported. **5.** *pl.* Oysters raised in artificial beds. **6.** [N-] *U. S. Polit.* A member of the so-called Know-nothing party. **7†.** Natural source.

na'tiv-ism, nē'tiv-izm, *n.* **1.** *Politics.* Partiality in favor of native-born citizens in preference to foreign-born; the principles of the Native American party.

This hatred of foreigners, this blind *nativism*, are we not all alike born to it? J. ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 277. [H. M. & CO.]

2. *Philos.* The doctrine that the mind has innate or necessary forms of thought not derived from sensation.

Na'tiv-ist, nē'tiv-ist, *n.* **1.** *Polit. Hist.* An adherent of the American or Native American party.

That such a party of *nativists* had been formed . . . was not only very intelligible, but certainly excusable. The formation of the *nativist* party had begun in the preceding decade, that is, . . . when immigration, especially from Ireland, began to assume very large dimensions. H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.* tr. by Lalor, vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 323. [CAL. & CO. '81.]

2. [n-] *Philos.* One who maintains the doctrine of nativism.—**na"tiv-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nativists or nativism.

na-tiv'i-ty, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The coming into life or the world; birth; also, the circumstances, or time, place, and manner of birth. **2.** [N-] (1) Specifically, the birth of Christ.

Tycho himself . . . disputed the alleged identity of his star with that which appeared to the shepherds at the *Nativity*.
S. P. LANGLEY in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 591.

(2) *Art.* A picture of the infant Christ in the first hours of infancy, the scene a stable, with the Virgin and Joseph near, the ox and ass standing by, and attendant angels keeping guard. **3.** *Astrol.* The representation of the position, at a person's birth, of the stars supposed to influence his destiny; a horoscope.

The position of the stars at a child's birth was held to determine its future fate or fortune, and, hence, to cast *nativities* early became one of the most important functions of astrologers.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 144. [A. '80.]

4. *Feudalism.* The condition of being born a serf or villein; the condition of a native. [< F. *nativité*, < LL. *nativitat(-t)s*, < L. *nativus*; see NATIVE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see BIRTH.

—**na-tiv'i-ty-pie"**, *n.* A Christmas pie.

Na-tric'i-dæ, na-tris'i-dī *or* -tric'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The colubrine (not natricine) snakes as a family. [< NATRIX.]—**Nat"ri-ci'næ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, especially those with head distinct and long, and teeth entire and subequal, as in the American blacksnake.—**nat'ri-cine**, *a. & n.*

na'tri-um, nē'tri-um *or* ng'tri-um, *n.* Sodium: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [< Ar. *natrūn*.]

Na'trix, nē'trix *or* ng'trix, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of (1) *Natricinæ* or (2) *Natricidæ*. **2.** [n-] A snake of this genus. [L., water-snake, < *nato*; see NATANT.]

nat'ro-lite, nat'ro-lait, *C. Wr.* (nē'tro-, *I. S. W.*) (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white or colorless, transparent or translucent, hydrous sodium-aluminum zeolite ($H_2Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{12}$) occurring in acicular orthorhombic crystals. [< NATRON + -LITE.]

na'tron, nē'tron *or* nat'ron, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_{20}Na_2CO_{13}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Ar. *natrūn*, carbonate of sodium.] **an'a-tron‡.**

na-troph'i-lite, na-tref'i-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, resinous, deep wine-yellow, transparent sodium-manganese phosphate ($NaMnPO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< NATRON + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

natte†, *n.* A mat. **nat†.**

nat'ter, nat'ėr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To find fault; chatter fretfully; be peevish; nag.—**nat'tered**, *a.* Fault-finding; peevish.—**nat'tered-ness**, *n.*

nat'ter-jack", nat'ėr-jac', *n.* A European toad (*Bufo calamita*) with a yellow line down the middle of the back. Called also *running* or *walking toad*. [< AS. *nædre*, adder, + JACK[1], *n.*] **nat'ter-jack"-toad"‡.**

nat'ter-y, nat'ėr-i, *a.* [Dial.] Ill-natured; peevish.

nattes, nats, *n.* *Arch.* Surface decoration or diaper resembling platted or interlaced work. [< F. *natte*, mat, < LL. *natta*, mat.]—**nat'ting†**, *n.* Matting.

nat'tle, nat'l, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To nibble; munch. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To occupy oneself with trifles; potter. (2) *Mining.* To make a faint sound before giving way: said of the rock in a mine.

nat'ty, nat'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Neatly fine; spruce.

If he [Jefferson] condescended to turn *natty* sentences for delicate ears — still, he was essentially an earnest man.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 417. [D. & J. '58.]

[Dim. of NEAT[1], *a.*] **net'ty†.**

Synonyms: see NEAT.

—**nat'ty-box"es**, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The periodical contribution paid into a trade-union by its members.
—**nat'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

na-tu'ra, na-tū'rą, *n.* [L.] Nature regarded as that which is produced and as that which produces; especially [N-], nature personified.—**natura naturans** (*Philos. & Theol.*), nature regarded as the producer, meaning either (1) the Author of nature, God, (2) plastic energy inherent in nature, or (3) the course of nature.—**n. naturata**, nature regarded as produced, meaning either (1) works both of nature, mind, and matter, or (2) the material creation exclusive of God and the soul.

nat'u-ra-bl(e, nach'u-ra-bl *or* nat'yu-ra-bl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Natural; hence, kind.

nat'u-ral, nach'u-rąl *or* nat'yu-rąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's nature or constitution; belonging to native character or constitution; not foreign or acquired; originally or inherently characteristic; also, indigenous; native; as, *natural* refinement; the *natural* direction of a falling body; *natural* products.

I would advise no child's being taught music who has not a *natural* aptitude for it.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, A Little Music* p. 9. [H. '82.]

2. Of or pertaining to a particular nature; being in keeping with conditions or obligations that belong to something by nature; derived from nature; hence, exhibiting kindly feeling or affection; as, *natural* sentiments; the *natural* tenderness of a mother. **3.** Of or pertaining to nature; belonging or pertaining to the existing order of things; agreeing with the course or system of nature; to be expected from analogy; normal; as, a *natural* result; *natural* laws.

Every man, when he enters into society, gives up a part of his *natural* liberty, as the price of so valuable a purchase.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 125.

4. Coming within common experience; having to do with objects in the order of nature: sometimes limited to physical phenomena; opposed to *supernatural*; as, a *natural* event; *natural* (as opposed to *mental*) science. **5.** Not forced or artificial; without affectation or exaggeration; unaffected; hence, according to life; lifelike; as, a *natural* manner; the likeness is *natural*.

In our day the best speakers prefer . . . the *natural* language used in the intercourse of daily life to the artificial language so common a century or even a generation ago.
A. S. HILL *Our English* ch. 5, p. 222. [CHAUT. '90.]

6. Produced by nature; not artificial; as, a *natural* bridge. **7.** Connected by ties of consanguinity; being such by birth; as, a *natural* brother. **8.** Belonging to the inferior nature; not spiritual; animal; as, the *natural* passions; the *natural* man. **9.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; as, a *natural* child. See phrase.

Burgoyne . . . was a *natural* son of Lord Bingly.
J. L. BLAKE in *Biog. Dict., John Burgoyne* p. 219. [CT. '56.]

10. *Mus.* (1) Not sharped nor flatted; as, G *natural*; specifically, noting the key of C, which is without flats or sharps in the signature. (2) Using diatonic transitions, as a harmony or air. (3) Made by the voice without instruments; as, a *natural* tone. **11.** *Math.* Designating an actual number in contradistinction to a logarithm; as, a *natural* sine. **12.** In the system of Swedenborg, of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions

of life: correlated with *spiritual* and *celestial*. See SWEDENBORGIANISM. **13.** *Biol.* Homogeneous and well differentiated; as, a *natural* genus or family. [F., < L. *naturalis*, < *natura*; see NATURE.] **nat'u-rall†; nat'u-rel†.**

Synonyms: see INHERENT; NATIVE; NORMAL; PHYSICAL, RADICAL.

— **nat'u-ral-born"**, *a.* Born in the allegiance; being a citizen by birth. — **n. child.** **1.** In civil law, a child legitimately born to its parents, as distinguished from a child by adoption. **2.** In modern law, a bastard. — **n. fool**, one destitute of reason from birth; a natural. — **n. history**, that form of history, in the widest sense, whose facts or events are those of nature as distinguished from man. See HISTORY. It is often held to embrace all the natural and physical sciences, but in a narrower sense it includes only zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology, and, as sometimes used, zoology alone. — **n. man.** **1.** Man in a state of unsophisticated nature; man thinking and acting by natural impulse. **2.** Man not regenerated by divine grace; man unrenewed. — **n. philosophy.** **1.** Physics: formerly the usual term, now rarely used. **2.** Originally, the study of nature in general. See PHILOSOPHY. — **n. science.** **1.** The science of material nature as distinguished from mental or moral science; now, often, natural history as distinguished from physical science. **2.** Physical science; in a restricted sense, physics: a former use.

nat'u-ral, nach'u-rəl *or* nat'yu-rəl, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A note on a line or a space that is affected by neither a sharp nor a flat; also, a musical character (♮) (called also a *cancel*) which acts upon a sharped degree of the staff as a flat and upon a flatted degree as a sharp.

It is better to think of the natural as indicating a coming pitch (as is the case with the flat and sharp) than to think of it as undoing, contradicting, or cancelling something previous. Compare ACCIDENTAL.

2. In keyboard musical instruments, a white key, as distinguished from a black one. **3.** One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; a born fool.

Take the thoughts of such an one, used for many years to one track, out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than almost a perfect *natural*.
LOCKE *Conduct of Understanding* § 6, p. 21. [CL. P. '90.]

4. [New Jersey.] An oyster not planted, but of natural growth; a native. **5.** A kind of wig formerly worn in England. **6†.** An original inhabitant or production. **7†.** A natural quality or endowment.

Synonyms: see IDIOT.

nat"u-ral-esque', nach"u-rəl-esc' *or* nat"yu-, *a.* Adhering to the characteristics of natural objects; preserving naturalness of form or color; as, a *naturalesque* design.

nat"u-ra'li-a, nach"u-rē'li-ə *or* nə"tu-rə'li-ə, *n. pl.* The sexual organs. [L., < *naturalis;* see NATURAL.]

nat'u-ral-ise, -sa'tion. Same as NATURALIZE, etc.

nat'u-ral-ism, nach'u-rəl-izm *or* nat'yu-, *n.* **1.** A mere state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition; as, the *naturalism* of a savage; the *naturalism* of an unconverted man. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all phenomena may be referred to natural as distinguished from supernatural or spiritual causes; the explanation of the phenomena of nature by blind force acting necessarily. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the revelation in nature is adequate to the religious needs of man, without supernatural revelation or influence: opposed to *supernaturalism*. It maintains that religion is a purely natural development, that nature is the source of religious truth, and that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. **4.** *Art.* Careful adherence to nature in literature, painting, and plastic art, or in any fine art: opposed to *idealism*. Compare REALISM.

nat'u-ral-ist, nach'u-rəl-ist *or* nat'yu-, *n.* **1.** One versed in natural history; especially, a zoologist or botanist. **2.** One who holds the philosophical doctrines of naturalism.

German skepticism commenced with the school called the *naturalists*, who undertook to resolve all the scriptural miracles into natural occurrences. RAWLINSON *Historical Evidences* lect. i, p. 242, note 45. [G. & L. '60.]

3. *Art.* An artist who copies nature; one who adheres closely to the forms, colors, and relations of natural objects, as many painters of the Dutch school: opposed to *idealist*.

nat"u-ral-is'tic, nach'u-rəl-is'tic *or* nat'yu-, *a.* **1.** In accordance with or closely resembling nature; not conventional or ideal; as, *naturalistic* portraiture. The term in art is less emphatic than *realistic*, which is often condemnatory. **2.** According to the doctrines of naturalism; tending toward or smacking of naturalism.

He [Renan] is moreover often perplexed and generally unsuccessful in devising a plausible *naturalistic* explanation of the admitted facts. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christianity* supplementary notes, p. 605. [S. '87.]

3. Of or pertaining to naturalists. **nat'u-ral-ist‡.**

nat"u-ral'i-ty, nach'u-ral'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Naturalness.

nat"u-ral-i-za'tion, nach'u-rəl-i-zā'shun *or* nat'yu-, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The act or the procedure of admitting an alien to citizenship. **2.** Accommodation to new environments and conditions; acclimatization.

The same principle is seen in the *naturalization* of plants through man's agency in foreign lands.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 4, p. 138. [J. M. '88.]

nat'u-ral-ize, nach'u-rəl-iz *or* nat'yu-, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make natural; make familiar by custom; habituate; acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant.

Poetry and philosophy, architecture, sculpture, painting and music, and the mechanical arts of an advanced civilization were *naturalized* wherever the Greeks set their foot. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 138. [A. & S. '89.]

2. To explain by natural laws to the exclusion of the supernatural or spiritual. **3.** *Law.* To confer the rights and privileges of citizenship upon, as an alien. **4.** *Mus.* To apply a natural to.

II. *i.* **1.** To become as if native; adapt oneself to one's surroundings. **2.** To explain phenomena by natural laws to the exclusion of spiritual agency. **3.** To sink the moral in or confound it with the natural.

nat'u-ral-ly, nach'u-rəl-i *or* nat'yu-, *adv.* **1.** By reason of natural gifts or disposition; without effort; spontaneously; as, *naturally* refined. **2.** Without affectation or exaggeration; as, to speak *naturally*. **3.** According to the usual order of things; as might have been expected; of course; as, it happened *naturally*. **nat'u-rel-ly†.**

nat'u-ral-ness, nach'u-rəl-nes *or* nat'yu-, *n.* The state of being natural; conformity to nature; freedom from affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration.

The crowning excellence of skilled expression . . . is *naturalness*. GENUNG *Practical Rhetoric* intro., p. 6. [G. & CO. '91.]

na'ture, nē'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* [NA'TURED; NA'TUR-ING.] To endow with natural qualities.

na'ture, *a.* [Scot.] Natural; not cultivated.

na'ture, *n.* **1.** The existing universe as an effect or as produced, with all things that it contains and their phenomena and laws. Specifically: (1) The material universe, embracing (*a*) matter in all its forms and combinations; the world of matter; (*b*) the system of arrangement and sequence of these forms and the laws that they follow; and (*c*) the causes or forces that lie at the foundation of this system, often conceived as one power and personified as *she;* as, an event not according to *nature;* *nature* perfects her work in silence.

'*Nature*,' said Schelling, 'sleeps in the plant, dreams in the animal, wakes in the man.' Everywhere, throughout her vast domain, we seem to see the striving after individuality.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 4, p. 102. [C. & H. '90.]

(2) The system of all created things, material and spiritual, including all forms of being but the supernatural, and embracing the organic and inorganic empires. Compare BEING; KINGDOM; SUPERNATURAL.

SCHEME OF NATURE, according to Quatrefages.

Empires.	Kingdoms.	Phenomena.	Under Laws of—
Inorganic.	Sidereal.	Keplerian motions.	Gravitation.
	Mineral.	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena.	Gravitation plus ether-dynamics.
Organic.	Vegetable....	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena.	Gravitation plus ether-dynamics plus life.
	Animal.	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena plus the phenomena of voluntary motion.	Gravitation plus ether-dynamics plus life plus animal mind.
	Human.	Keplerian motions plus physico-chemical phenomena plus vital phenomena plus voluntary motion plus morality and religiosity.	Gravitation plus ether-dynamics plus life plus animal mind plus human spirit.

But I mean by *Nature*, only the aggregate action and product of many natural laws, and by laws the sequence of events as ascertained by us.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 99. [J. M. '83.]

2. The qualities, characteristics, or constitution received or derived from birth or origin. Specifically: (1) The system of qualities that make one what he is, or that distinguish one thing or kind of thing from all others; natural constitution or make-up; what is inherent or essential; what is intrinsic or native, rather than acquired or assumed; also, the capacity and personality of one; as, it is the *nature* of man to be vain. (2) Native character, temperament, or temper; natural disposition or affection; especially, native kindliness or reverence; instinctive sentiments; humanity; conscience; as, charity is a dictate of *nature*. (3) The natural force and course of life; vitality; as, *nature* fails at last. (4) The absence of artificial cultivation or advantages; lack of improvement or culture; wildness.

The Red-Man, indigenous, seemingly aboriginal, . . . [is] still in what it is customary to call a state of *nature*.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 1, p. 4. [MACM. '65.]

3. The normal outcome or result of native constitution or character; naturalness in expression, conduct, or the like; especially, conformity to natural dictates rather than to artificiality or conventionality; spontaneity; naturalness; as, a plea full of *nature*.

Art is the child of *Nature*. LONGFELLOW *Keramos* st. 29.

4. *Theol.* Unregenerate condition; unrenewed state; character unchanged by grace; as, by *nature* children of wrath. **5.** In the philosophy of Aristotle, an inward necessity tending to regular action, development, and perfection of things, but impeded by two other powers, fate and variable chance. **6†.** Birth; as, Jews by *nature*. **7†.** Occasion or cause. [F., < L. *natura*, < *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.]

Synonyms: see CHARACTER.

Compounds, etc.: — **freak of nature,** an unnatural or deformed person or creature. — **from n.** (*Art*), directly from a living model or a natural landscape. — **na'ture-de"i-ty,** *n.* Any one of the powers of nature personified as a deity. — **n.-god‡.** — **n.-myth,** *n.* A myth based on or accounting for some natural object or phenomenon. — **n.-print,** *n.* **1.** An impression obtained by any process of nature-printing. **2.** An impression made by natural means, as the impress of a leaf on a rock or on sensitized paper. — **n.-printing,** *n.* Printing from plates made by any of several processes direct from an impression of a natural object, as a plaster cast of a leaf, from which an electrotype may be made in the ordinary way. — **n.-spirits,** *n. pl.* Certain elemental beings much talked of among the Rosicrucians as centers of force in "the semi-conscious plastic ethereal matter — the astral light." — **n.-worship,** *n.* That phase of religion in which natural objects and phenomena are regarded as gods and worshiped. **na'tur-ism‡.** — **the n. of things.** **1.** More properly, the ontological nature and relations of existences; the necessary laws of existence. **2.** Sometimes, the actual and instituted constitution of nature; the laws of the universe. **3.** In common language, the nature of the case; the character of the thing or person spoken of. — **to pay the debt of n.,** to die. — **to relieve** or **ease n.,** to relieve the bowels or bladder by a timely discharge.

— **na'tured,** *a.* Possessing a nature, temperament, or disposition; as, good-*natured*. — **na'ture-hood,** *n.* The state of being in nature, or of existing as a part of the universe. — **na'ture-less,** *a.* Not harmonious with nature; unnatural. — **na-tu'ri-ty†,** *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. — **na'ture-ize†,** *vt.* To furnish with a nature; provide with natural qualities.

nat"u-rel', nat'yu-rel', *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Proper. **2†.** Natural. — **nat'u-rel-ly†,** *adv.* Naturally.

nat"u-rel', *n.* [F.] Unbiased and undistorted nature.

The two points in a boy's training are, to keep his *naturel* and train off all but that; to keep his *naturel*, but stop off his uproar, fooling and horse-play. EMERSON *Lect. and Biograph. Sketches, Education* p. 142. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

na'tur-ism, nē'chur-izm *or* -tiūr-izm, *n.* **1.** Adoration of the powers of nature; nature-worship. **2.** [Rare.] *Med.* A view that regards nature as a prescient and sanative entity, and hence as possessing a natural healing power. — **na'tur-ist,** *n.* An advocate of naturism. — **na"tur-is'tic,** *a.*

nau-. Derived from Greek *naus*, ship: a combining form. — **nau-cle'rus,** *n.* *Ich.* The stage of growth of a pilot-fish or other carangid when a first dorsal and spines to preoperculum are present: formerly regarded as a distinct genus. — **Nau-cor'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of cryptocerate bugs having a depressed prone body, large scutellum, natatorial legs, and caudal setæ; water-scorpions. **Nau'co-ris,** *n.* (t. g.). — **nau-cor'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **nau'co-roid,** *a.* — **nau'lage,** *n.* The payment for freight or passage by water. — **nau-pa'thi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Seasickness. — **nau'pli-i-form",** *a.* *Crust.* Having the form or characters of a nauplius. **nau'pli-al‡; nau'pli-oid‡.** — **nau'pli-us,** *n.* *Crust.* A larval stage of growth of entomostracans and some malacostracans having body unsegmented, a median eye, and 3 pairs of legs, which correspond to the anterior and posterior antennæ and the mandibles of the adult.

nauch, *n.* Same as NAUTCH.

nau'frage†, *n.* Shipwreck.

— **nau-fra'geous†,** *a.* Causing shipwreck. **nau'fragous†.** — **nau-fra'gi-ate†,** *vt.* To shipwreck.

nau'ger, nē'ger, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Auger: old spelling.

naught, nēt, *a.* **1.** Of no value or account; worthless. **2†.** Bad; wicked. **3†.** Lost; ruined. **nought‡.**

naught, *n.* **1.** Not anything; nothing.

No noble human thought,
However buried in the dust of ages,
Can ever come to *naught*. SAXE *Spes est Vates* st. 1.

2. A cipher; the figure 0.

Walpurga: She fills my life that would be empty else,
And lifts my *naught* to value by her side.
GEORGE ELIOT *Armgart* sc. 1.

[< AS. *nawiht*, < *ne*, not, + *āwiht;* see AUGHT¹. *n.*] **nocht‡; noght†.**

naught‡, *adv.* In no degree; not at all. **nought†.**

naugh'ty, nē'ti, *a.* [NAUGH'TI-ER; NAUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Perverse and disobedient; guilty of improper conduct; mischievous; froward; as, a *naughty* child: said commonly in mild, friendly, or sportive censure. **2.** Unfavorable or unfit; disagreeable; as, a *naughty* night. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] Corrupt; wicked.

Best books to a *naughty* mind are not unapplicable to occasions of will. MILTON *Areopagitica, Speech* p. 43. [E. A. '68.]

4†. Good for nothing; having little or nothing; poor. [< NAUGHT, *n.*]

— **naughty pack,** a naughty person.

— **naugh'ti-ly,** *adv.* **naught'ly†.** — **naugh'ti-ness,** *n.* Wickedness; badness.

nau'ma"chy, nē'mə-ki, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A contest between ships, as for the amusement of the people. The crews were gladiators, prisoners, and criminals. (2) An artificial basin for the convenience of such battles, with arrangements along the banks for accommodating spectators, or the arena of an amphitheater when so constructed and fitted that it could be flooded. **2.** A naval battle; especially, a mock sea-fight. [< L. *naumachia*, mock sea-fight, < Gr. *naumachia*, sea-fight, < *naus*, ship, + *machē*, fight.] **nau-ma'chi-a** or **-um‡.**

nau'mann-ite, nē'man-ait *or* nau'man-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic iron-black silver-lead selinid, (Ag_2Pb) Se, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< K. F. *Naumann*, mineralogist.]

naunt†, *n.* Aunt.

nau"ro-pom'e-ter, nō"ro-pem'ē-tər, *n.* *Navt.* An instrument for measuring the inclination or amount of heeling of a vessel at sea. [< Gr. *naus*, ship, + *rhopē*, inclination (< *rhepō*, sink), + *metron*, measure.]

nau'roz, nau'rōz, *n.* [Per.] New-year's day as observed in Persia, occurring the first day after the vernal equinox.

naus'co-py, nōs'co-pi, *n.* The gift, or pretended attainment, of seeing ships or sighting land at great distances. [< Gr. *naus*, ship, + -SCOPY.]

nau'se-a, nō'shē-ə, *I. W.*¹ *Wr.*, *or* -shə, *W.*² (-shiə, *C.*; -sē-ə, *E.*), *n.* An affection of the stomach, as resulting from the presence there of undigested food, producing dizziness and usually an impulse to vomit; hence, a feeling of qualm or loathing in general; originally, seasickness. [L., < Gr. *nausia*, < *naus*, ship.]

nau'se-ant, nō'shē-ənt, *W. Wr.* (-sē-ənt, *C. E.*). **I.** *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating. **II.** *n.* A substance that produces nausea. [< L. *nauseo* (ppr. *nauseant(-us)*, be seasick, < *nausea;* see NAUSEA.]

nau'se-ate, nō'shē-āt, *I. W. Wr.* (-shiêt, *C.*; -sē-êt. *E.*). *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with or as with a feeling of nausea; cause to loathe; fill with disgust.

Miss Martineau . . . expressed herself as *nauseated* with slavery. C. M. SEDGWICK in M. E. Dewey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick, Aug. 9,* '35 p. 242. [H. '71.]

2. To reject with disgust or loathing; feel great aversion for.

No sickness is so dangerous as that when men are sick of their remedy, and *nauseate* that most which tends to their recovery. STILLINGFLEET *Irenicum* pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 35. [M. S. '42.]

II. *i.* To feel nausea; turn away with disgust. [< L. *nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseo;* see NAUSEANT.]

— **nau"se-a'tion,** *n.* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated. — **nau'se-a-tiv(e,** *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating; nauseous.

nau'seous, nō'shius, *C.*² (-sius, *C.*¹; -shus, *I. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; disgustful; loathsome; as, a *nauseous* dose.

Better to hunt in fields, for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a *nauseous* draught.
DRYDEN *To John Dryden* l. 93.

Synonyms: see ABOMINABLE.

— **nau'seous-ly,** *adv.* — **nau'seous-ness,** *n.*

nau'si-ty†, *n.* Aversion; disgust; nausea.

nautch, nōch, *n.* In India, a dance; an entertainment the principal feature of which is the performance of dancing girls. [< Hind. *nāch*, dance, prob. < Sans. *nātya*, play.] **natch‡; nauch‡.** — **nautch'-girl",** *n.* A professional dancer of the nautch: a European name.

The *nautch-girls*, the licensed courtesans of the country, are irreproachable observers of decorum in their public deportment and attire. J. W. PALMER in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., '72, p. 292.

nau'tic-al, nô'tic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; as, a *nautical* almanac. **nau'tic‡.**

He sounded and gave charts to many a shore
And gulf of Ocean new to *nautic* lore.
CAMPBELL *Lines in Blank Leaf of La Perouse* l. 32.

[< L. *nauticus,* < Gr. *nautikos,* < *naus,* ship.]

Synonyms: marine, maritime, naval, ocean, oceanic. *Marine* signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime* bordering on or connected with the ocean; as, *marine* products; *marine* animals; *maritime* nations; *maritime* laws. *Naval* refers to the armed force of a nation on the sea, and, by extension, to similar forces on lakes and rivers; *nautical* denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, and hence with ships or navigation; as, a *naval* force; a *nautical* almanac. We speak of *ocean* currents, *oceanic* islands.

—nautical astronomy, that part of astronomy pertaining to navigation.

—nau'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a nautical manner, or in nautical terms; as to naval matters.

nau'ti-form, nô'ti-fôrm, *a.* Ship-shaped; like a ship's hull. [< Gr. *naus,* ship, + -FORM.]

Nau-til'e-a, nô-til'ē-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata.* [< L. *nautilus;* see NAUTILUS.]

nau-til'i-an, nô-til'i-an, *a.* Nautiloid.

Nau-til'i-dæ, nô-til'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, especially *Nautiloidea,* with a symmetrically convolute shell. [< NAUTILUS.] **Nau"ti-la'ce-a‡; Nau"ti-la'ce-æ‡.**

—nau"ti-la'ce-an, *a.*—**nau-til'id,** *n.*

nau-til'i-form, nô-til'i fôrm, *a.* Having the appearance of a nautilus; nautiloid. [< L. *nautilus* (see NAUTILUS) — -FORM.]

Nau"ti-lin'i-dæ, nô'ti-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods having sutures with simple lateral lobes, a dorsal lobe, and long tapering funnels. [< NAUTILUS.]

nau'ti-lite, nô'ti luit, *n.* A fossil of or like a nautilus.

nau'ti-loid, nô'ti-loid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nautilidæ* or *Nautiloidea;* resembling a nautilus; as, *nautiloid* foraminifers. [< NAUTILUS + -OID.]

nau'ti-loid, *n.* One of the *Nautilidæ.*

Nau"ti-lol'da, nô'ti-loi'dɑ, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Nummulitidæ.*

Nau"ti-lol'de-a, nô'ti-loi'dē-ɑ, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of tetrabranchiate cephalopods having a conical nucleus with a cicatrix and 3 layers to the shell, an external porcellanous (ostracum), an internal nacreous, and one lining the partitions or walls of the chambers, etc.; *Tetrabranchiata* restricted. [< NAUTILUS + -OID.]

—nau"ti-lol'de-an, *a.* & *n.*

Nau"ti-loph'o-ra, nô'ti-lof'o-rɑ, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata.* [< NAUTILUS + Gr. *pherō,* bear.]

nau'ti-lus, nô'ti-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, or -LUS-ES, *pl.*]

1. A nautiloid tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

The few living species of nautili, now the only existing tetrabranchiates, are found in the southern seas, creeping over the bottom (not coming to the surface to swim, as formerly supposed). The shell is involute and many-chambered, the body of the animal being contained in the outermost chamber, with the head and arms protrusible. Each chamber is occupied in succession by the animal, which advances at intervals as it increases in size, forming a larger chamber and partitioning off the one last occupied.

The Nautilus. 1/5

A shell of the true or pearly nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*) divided lengthwise. Behind it is an unbroken shell.

pearly nautilus‡. **2.** An argonaut; paper-nautilus.

Nautiluses sailed over what must then have been the tepid seas about Spitzbergen.
G. F. WRIGHT in *Edinburgh Review* Apr., '92, p. 297.

3. [N-] A genus typical of *Nautilidæ.* **4.** A Portuguese man-of-war. **5.** A European water-ballasted diving-bell requiring no suspension; raised by the action of compressed air carried by pipes from the surface. [L., < Gr. *nautilos,* sailor, < *naus,* ship.]

—nau'ti-lus-cup", *n.* A cup or goblet of which the bowl is made from or shaped like a nautilus-shell.

na-va'gi-um‡, *n.* A duty incumbent on certain tenants to give ship transportation to their lord's goods.

Na'va-jos, nä'vä-hōz, *n. pl.* A tribe of Athapascan stock: largely engaged in sheep-raising. See AMERICAN.

na'val, nē'vol, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ships, and especially to a navy; as, *naval* architecture; *naval* officers. **2.** Having a navy; relating to the navy; as, a *naval* power; *naval* operations. [< L. *navalis,* < *navis,* ship.]

Synonyms: see NAUTICAL.

—naval brigade, a force of sailors or marines on military duty ashore. **—n. officer. 1.** An officer in the naval service. **2.** [U. S.] One of the chief officers of the customs service, who assists the collector at the more important ports. **—n. stores,** see STORE. **—n. tactics,** the tactics used in maneuvering squadrons of war-ships.

—na'val-ly, *adv.* In a naval manner; as regards naval matters. [C.]—**na'vals†,** *n. pl.* Naval affairs.

na'varch, nē'vārc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a fleet; an admiral. [< L. *navarchus,* < Gr. *nauarchos,* < *naus,* ship, + *archō,* rule.]—**na'varch-y,** *n.* **1.** The office of navarch. **2†.** Nautical skill.

Na"var-rese', nä"vär-rēz', *B.*[2] (nav'ɑ-rīz', *C.*[1]; -rīz', *C.*[2] *J.*; nä"vär-rīz', *W.*[1]). **1.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Navarre or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of French or Spanish Navarre, formerly one kingdom.

nave, nēv, *vt.* [NAVED; NA'VING.] To cause to resemble a nave; form as a nave; furnish with a nave.

nave[1], *n. Arch.* The central part or main body of a church, between the aisles when these are present, and extending typically from the portal to the choir or chancel; so called from its resemblance to the inverted hull of a vessel. See illus. in next column. [OF., < L. *navis,* ship.]

I love this gray old church, the low, long *nave,*
The ivied chancel and the slender spire
JEAN INGELOW *The Four Bridges* st. 1.

nave[2], *n.* **1.** The central part of a wheel; the hub.

In the ordinary chariot, the *nave,* which was of wood, was strengthened by being bound with an iron ring.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. v, l. 726, p. 374, note. [H. '55.]

2†. The navel. [< AS. *nafu,* nave.]

—nave'-box", *n.* A box or sleeve of metal inserted in a nave or hub to save wear.—**n.-hole,** *n.* A hole in the center of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree.—**n.-shaped,** *a.* **1.** Shaped like the nave of a wheel; hub-shaped. **2.** *Conch.* Modioliform.

na'vel, nē'vl, *n.* **1.** The depression or scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord of the fetus was attached; umbilicus. **2.** A central part or point; middle.

It [Mr. Phillips's house] was the *navel* of the aristocratic quarter and stood in the 'West End' of the New English London.
MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 23. [F. & W. '90.]

3. *Ordnance.* A perforated lug below a carronade, through which a bolt was passed: a device preceding the use of trunnions. **4†.** The nave or hub of a wheel. [< AS. *nafela,* dim. of *nafu,* nave.]

—na'vel-bolt", *n.* A bolt fastening a carronade to its carriage.—**n.-gall,** *n.* A hollow or sunken sore on the back of a horse behind the saddle.—**n.-hole,** *n. Milling.* A hole in an upper millstone, through which the feed enters.—**n.-ill,** *n.* Inflammation of the navel in calves and lambs.—**n.-point,** *n. Her.* A point midway between the fess and the middle base-point.

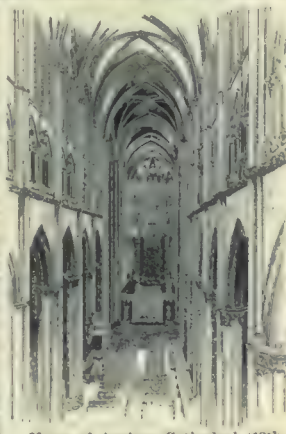

Nave of Amiens Cathedral (13th century).

nom'bril‡.—n.-string, *n.* The umbilical cord.

na'veled, nē'vld, *a.* Having a navel. **na'velled‡.**

na'vel-wort", nē'vl-wūrt", *n.* A British herb of the genus *Cotyledon,* of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*), especially *C. Umbilicus;* so called from the navel-like depression in the peltate leaves. Called also *kidney-wort, penny-pies,* and *pennywort.*

na-vette', nɑ-vet', *n.* [F.] An incense-boat; navicula.

na'vew, nē'viū, *n.* [Eng.] The wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*). **na'phew‡.**

nav'i-cel'la, nav'i-sel'ɑ, *n.* **1.** A navicula-like form among diatoms. **2.** A hollow pendant or drop, as to an earring, shaped like a bowl or other vessel. [LL., dim. of L. *navis,* ship.]

Na-vic'u-la, nɑ-vic'yu-lɑ, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of diatoms having free oblong or lanceolate frustules with convex valves. **2.** [n-] A boat-shaped vessel for holding incense; an incense-boat. [L., dim. of *navis,* ship.]

na-vic'u-lar, nɑ-vic'yu-lər, *a.* **1.** Boat-shaped; scaphoid; cymbiform; as, the *navicular* glumes of canary-grass; the *navicular* bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to a boat. [< LL. *navicularis,* < L. *navicula;* see NAVICULA.]

na-vic'u-lar, *n. Anat.* **1.** A bone on the upper row of the carpus; the centrale or scaphoid. **2.** A proximal bone on the radial side of the wrist; the scaphoid or radiale. **3.** A large transversely extended sesamoid bone behind the joint between the second and third phalanges of a horse's foot. See illus. under HOOF.

—na-vic"u-lar-thri'tis, *n. Veter. Surg.* Inflammation of the navicular or scaphoid bone of the foot of a horse, or of its cartilage. **navicular disease‡.**

na-vic"u-la're, nɑ-vic'yu-lê'rī *or* -ū-lɑ'rē, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A navicular. [LL., neut. of *navicularis;* see NAVICULAR.]

Nav"i-cu'le-æ, nav'i-kiū'lē-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of diatoms having the valves symmetrically divided by the raphe: typified by the genus *Navicula.*

Na-vic"u-la'ce-æ‡.—na-vic"u-la'ceous, *a.*

na-vic'u-loid, nɑ-vic'yu-loid, *a.* Boat-shaped; navicular. [< L. *navicula* (see NAVICULA) + -OID.] **na'vi-form‡.**

nav'i-ga-ble, nav'i-gɑ-bl, *a.* Fit to be navigated; especially, capable of commercial navigation. [< L. *navigabilis,* < *navigo,* sail, < *navis,* ship, + *ago,* drive.]

—navigable river or stream, at common law, a river as far as the tide ebbs and flows; by the civil law, any stream capable of and useful for commercial navigation.

A nation possessing only the upper parts of a *navigable river* is entitled to descend to the sea without being embarrassed by useless and oppressive duties or regulations.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. ii, p. 35.

—nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being navigable. **nav'i-ga-bl(e-ness‡.—nav'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

nav'i-gant†, *n.* A navigator.

nav'i-gate, nav'i-gēt, *v.* [-GA"TED; -GA"TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sail over; traverse by ship; as, to *navigate* the ocean. **2.** To manage or direct the movements of in sailing; steer; conduct; as, to *navigate* a vessel.

When there is a favorable breeze, the canoe is occasionally *navigated* with a sail.
IRVING *Astoria* ch. 13, p. 126. [G. P. P. '61.]

II. *i.* **1.** To journey by ship; voyage.

The most advanced nations are always those who *navigate* the most.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude* p. 22. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. To manage or direct a ship. [< L. *navigatus,* pp. of *navigo;* see NAVIGABLE.]

nav'i-ga'tion, nav'i-gē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of navigating, or the state of being navigable; the moving over water in vessels; as, at the head of *navigation.*

It was not until the year 1773 that the English Government . . . decided upon sending an expedition for the purpose of ascertaining how far *navigation* was practicable in the direction of the North Pole.
MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* ch. 6, p. 84. [D. M. & CO.]

2. Specifically: (1) The science or art of ascertaining the position and directing the course of vessels, especially at sea, by astronomical observation and calculations; nautical science or art.

Sebastian Cabot, from whom England derived a claim to our shores, was reverenced for his knowledge of cosmography and his skill in *navigation.*
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [A. '83.]

(2) The management of the sails, steering-apparatus, etc., or the working of a ship generally; more properly *seamanship.* **3.** [Poet.] Ships in general; shipping. **4.** [Eng.] A waterway made navigable by artificial means and under legal commissioners; navvy.

—aerial navigation, the navigation of the air, as by balloons; aeronautics.—**inland n.,** navigation on inland bodies of water, as lakes, rivers, etc.

nav'i-ga"tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to navigation.

nav'i-ga"tor, nav'i-gē"tər, *n.* **1.** One who navigates; especially, one who calculates the position and directs the course of a ship at sea; as, a skilful *navigator.* **2.** A book that teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's *Navigator.* **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A navvy.

na-vig'er-ous, nɑ-vij'ər-us, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing vessels; capable of floating ships. [< L. *naviger,* < *navis,* ship, + *gero,* bear.]

nav'vy[1], nav'i, *n.* [NAV'VIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A laborer employed in building canals, railways, etc.; navigator.

In the days when they were made, canals were thought of as lines of inland navigation—so commonly so, that sometimes a tavern built by the side of a canal was called a 'Navigation Inn.' Hence it happened that the men employed in excavating canals were called 'navigators,' and for brevity 'navvies.'
SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, app. C, p. 834. [A. '92.]

2. A form of excavating-machine. [Abbr. from NAVIGATOR.] **nav'y†.**

nav'vy[2], *n.* Same as NAVIGATION, 4.

na'vy, nē'vi, *n.* [NA'VIES, *pl.*] **1.** The entire marine military force of a country, under the control of a government department, and including vessels, men in the service, yards, etc.

The great English *navy* first took definite shape in the wars of the Commonwealth. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, lect. ii, p. 20. [MACM. '85.]

If we cannot keep up a great army we must have an overwhelming *navy,* and this is the Alpha and Omega of English politics.
L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 674.

2. The entire shipping of a country engaged in trade and commerce; the merchant marine. **3.** A fleet of ships, as of merchantmen. **4†.** A ship. [< OF. *navie,* < LL. *navia,* ships, < L. *navis,* ship.] **na'vlet.**

Compounds, etc.:—na'vy-n"gent, *n.* [U. S.] A disbursing agent of the navy, now superseded by naval paymasters. **n.-bill,** *n.* **1.** A bill drawn by a naval officer, as for expenses of a ship or for his individual pay. **2.** An admiralty bill engaging payment for naval supplies furnished.—**N. Department** [U. S.], one of the executive departments of the government, established in 1798. It is under the management of the Secretary of the Navy, who is charged with all business connected with that branch of the public service. Its business is conducted through an Assistant Secretary and eight bureaus, namely, of Yards and Docks, of Navigation, of Ordnance, of Construction and Repairs, of Equipment and Recruiting, of Provisions and Clothing, of Steam-engineering, and of Medicine and Surgery, and a Judge Advocate General. The Secretary has control of the Marine Corps.—**n.-list,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] An official quarterly statement of the officers and ships of the navy.—**n.-register,** *n.* [U. S.] An official semi-annual statement of the ships, officers, yards, etc., of the navy.—**n.-yard,** *n.* A place for the care of vessels of war out of commission or in ordinary, for construction, docking, and repair of vessels and their equipment, for recruiting, and for the storing and distribution of naval materials, etc.

na'vy-bean", nē'vi-bin', *n.* The common small dried white bean: so called from its use in the navy.

na-wab', nɑ-wōb', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any person of rank and distinction. See NABOB. Compare NAIB.

naw'ger, *n.* Same as NAUGER.

nawl†, *n.* An awl. **nall†; nalle†.**

nay, nē, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deny; refuse. **II.** *i.* To say nay.

nay[1], *n.* **1.** A vote (or a voter) in the negative; as, the yeas and *nays.* **2.** A denial or refusal.

He that will not when he may, when he will he shall have *nay.*
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by C. Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 389. [F. & C.]

nay[2], *n.* [Egypt.] An Egyptian flute, having the orifice at the end instead of at the side.

In the *Nay* or Egyptian flute . . . the extreme circular end of the tube itself (here made of bamboo) is thinned away so as to produce a linear termination, against which the current of breath is directed.
GROVE *Dict. Mus.*

nay, *adv.* **1.** No: indicating negation or refusal. **2.** Not only so; not this alone: followed by something of amplification: often with *more.* [< Ice. *nei,* < *ne,* not, + *ei,* ever.]

na-yaur', nɑ-yər', *n.* [E. Ind.] The Himalayan argali or wild sheep *Ovis hodgsoni*) of Nepaul and Tibet.

nayle†, *v.* & *n.* Nail.

nayt†, *vt.* Same as NAIT[1], *v.* **nayte†.**

nay'ward†, *n.* The negative side.

nay'word"†, *n.* **1.** A watchword. **2.** A byword; proverbial reproach.

naz'ard, naz'ard-ly. Same as NASARD, etc.

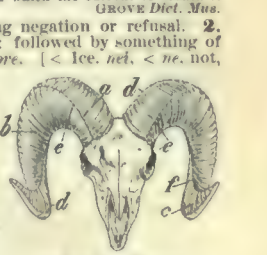

Skull of the Nayaur.

a, frontal surface; *b,* orbital surface; *c,* nuchal surface; *d, d,* fronto-nuchal edge; *e, e,* fronto-orbital edge; *f,* nuchal edge. (After *Brooke.*)

Naz"a-rene', naz'ɑ-rīn', *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Nazareth: said contemptuously of Christ and early Christians; hence, a Christian. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Jewish Christians (1st to 4th century) that observed the Jewish ritual, but differed from the Ebionites in not requiring its observance by Gentile Christians, and in believing in the divinity of Christ and the apostleship of Paul. **Naz"a-re'an‡.—Naz"a-re'nism,** *n.* The doctrine or practise of the Nazarenes.

Naz'a-rite, naz'ɑ-ruit, *n.* A Hebrew devotee who had assumed the vows prescribed in Numbers vi. These included abstinence from wine and other intoxicating drinks and leaving the hair uncut. The vow was for life or for a limited period. [< LL. *Nazaritæ,* < Gr. *Nazaritēs,* < Heb. *nāzar,* abstain.] **Naz'i-rite‡.**

—Naz'a-rite-ship, *n.* The state of a Nazarite.—**Naz"a-rit'ic,** *a.* Of a Nazarite.—**Naz'a-rī"tism** (XIII), *n.* The vow and practise of a Nazarite.

naze, nēz, *n.* A promontory, cape, or headland; ness. [< AS. *næss.*]

na-zir′, ng-zir′, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A native bailiff in the Anglo-Indian courts. **2.** The administrator of a mosque.

In the service of the large mosques of the cities, several grades are recognized, all subject to the direction of the *nazir* or rector, who manages the funds, appoints the imams or preachers, muezzins, doorkeepers, and all the inferior employes of the establishment. OLIN *Travels in Holy Land* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 108. [H. '51.]

ndjez′za, njez′a, *n.* [Afr.] A water-loving antelope (*Kobus maria*) of Uganda.

ne, nī, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Not; nay; never.

ne, *conj.* Nor.

neaf, nēf, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The fist or hand. [< Icc. *nefi*, fist.] **neif†**; **neive†**; **nieve†**.

neal, nēl, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To be tempered by heat. **II†.** *t.* To temper by heat; anneal.

nealed′-to″†, *a.* Having deep adjacent soundings: said of a shore.

ne″a-log′ic, nī″a-loj′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to youth; adolescent; juvenile. **2.** Pertaining to nealogy.

ne-al′o-gy, nē-al′o-ji, *n.* The study or description of early adolescent stages of an animal. [< Gr. *nealēs*, young (< *neos*, new). + -LOGY.]

neam†, *n.* Uncle. **neme†**.

Ne-an′der-thal″oid, nē-an′dėr-tāl″oid, *a.* Resembling the skull found in a limestone cave at Neanderthal, Rhenish Prussia, in 1857, regarded as typical of a race of ancient cave-dwellers; hence, characterized by a very low type of skull. [< *Neanderthal* + -OID.]

neap, nēp, *a.* Low or lowest. [< AS. *nēp*, scant.]

—**neap tide**, the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon, when the rise and fall are least, owing to the attraction of the sun antagonizing that of the moon; in distinction from *spring-tide*, which occurs one or two days after new and full moon.

neap[1], *n.* **1.** A neap tide. **2.** The lowest ebb; ebb.

neap[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] The tongue of a cart or wagon.

The proudest day of my life was one day when I rode on the *neap* of the cart, and drove the oxen, all alone, with a load of apples to the cider-mill. WARNER *Being a Boy* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

[Cp. NEB.] **nape†**.

neap[3], *n.* A blanket slipper worn in cold climates.

Some women [in Mattawa, Ont.], even, were set at work to make '*neaps*' for us, a *neap* being a sort of slipper or unlaced shoe made of heavy blanketing and worn outside one's stockings. JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Oct., '90, p. 655.

neaped, nēpt, *a.* Left aground: said especially of a ship left aground at high tide, till the next high tide.

Ne″a-pol′i-tan, nī″a-pol′i-tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples (*Neapolis*) in Italy. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of Naples.

near, nir, *v.* **I.** *t.* To come nearer to; approach.

The face grew beautiful as the soul *neared* God. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ch. 6, p. 56. [S. M. & CO. '84.]

II. *i.* To draw near; as, the time *nears*.

Growing like a *nearing* star. WHITTIER *Curse of the Charter-Breakers* st. 22.

near, *a.* **1.** Not distant in place, time, or degree; contiguous; nigh; hence, seen from a comparatively short distance; as, a *near* view.

I am *nearer* home to-day
Than I ever have been before.
PHŒBE CARY *Nearer Home* st. 1.

2. Closely related by blood or affection; standing in a relation of intimacy or kinship; familiar; as, a *near* kinsman or friend. **3.** Closely touching one's interest; affecting one's welfare or happiness; as, a *near* concern. **4.** Following or imitating closely; close; literal; as, a *near* copy. **5.** Short or speedy; tending to lessen a distance; as, a *nearer* way. **6.** In riding or driving, placed on the left: opposed to *off*; as, the *near* ox.

The *near* fore and hind feet of a horse are the left fore and hind feet. PETTIGREW *Animal Locomotion, Progression on the Land* p. 43. [A. '74.]

7. Disposed to be penurious or miserly; close.

Mr. Barkis was an excellent husband, she said, though still a little *near*. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 17, p. 124. [C. & H.]

8. [Colloq.] Avoiding by a slight margin; narrow; as, a *near* escape. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] Empty. [< AS. *nēāra*, nearer, compar. of *nēāh*, near.] **neer†**.

Synonyms: see ADJACENT.

Compounds, etc.:—**near′-dwell″er**, *n.* A neighbor.—**n.-hand**, *a.* & *adv.* [Archaic & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Close at hand; adjacent. **II.** *adv.* Nearly; almost.—**n.-legged**, *a.* Walking with feet so near together that they chafe each other.—**near! no nearer!** (*Naut.*), a call to warn a helmsman not to bring a vessel nearer to the wind.—**n.-point**, *n.* The nearest point that the eye can focus.

—**near′ness**, *n.* The state of being near.

near, *adv.* **1.** At little distance; not remote in place, time, or degree; nigh; as, to stand *near*; come *near*. **2.** So as to approach or approximate; nearly; almost.

The sailor of that day would go *near* to be arraigned as a pirate in our own. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 278. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. In a close relation or position; intimately; closely. **4.** *Naut.* Close (to the wind); close-hauled. [< AS. *nēār*, compar. of *nēāh*, near.] **neer†**.

—**near′-by″**, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Close at hand; adjacent; as, a *near-by* dwelling.

near, *prep.* Close by; adjacent to; not far away from; as, the tree is *near* the line.

It is sometimes used instead of *at*; as, *near* the court of St. James's: this meaning being derived from the French *près de*, introduced through diplomatic channels.

Ne-arc′tic, nē-ārc′tic, *a.* *Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to the northern part of the New World or the realm embracing temperate and arctic North America with Greenland. [< Gr. *neos*, new, + ARCTIC.] **Ne″o-arc′tic†**.

neard. Neared. PHIL. SOC.

near′ly, nir′li, *adv.* **1.** Within a little; almost; as, the work is *nearly* finished. **2.** With a close regard to one's interest; intimately; as, this concerns you *nearly*. **3.** At no great distance; not remotely; closely; narrowly.

His feats of arms, his mottoes and devices, were *nearly* watched. SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 16, p. 76. [H. M. & CO. '46.]

4. In a parsimonious manner; stingily. **5.** With a good degree of exactness; closely; as, as *nearly* as possible.

near′-sight″ed, nir′-sīt″ed, *a.* Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; short-sighted; myopic.

—**near′-sight″ed-ness**, *n.*

neat[1], nēt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by strict order, cleanliness, and nicety; free from foulness or dirt; very clean; as, *neat* apartments. **2.** Peculiarly appropriate or becoming; having a chaste simplicity; not tawdry; tasteful; trim; tidy: as, *neat* in dress. **3.** Well proportioned, shaped, or adjusted; clean-cut; shapely; as, a *neat* foot.

The scenery begins, not too aggressively, to be picturesque; you catch some *neat* views of the Voirons. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 8, p. 157. [O. & CO. '77.]

4. Suited in character to a required purpose; hence, adroit; clever; as, a *neat* answer; a *neat* villain. **5.** Clear of extraneous matter; free from admixture; as, *neat* brandy. **6.** With all allowance made; remaining after every deduction; net; as, *neat* weight. [< F. *net*, < L. *nitidus*, < *niteo*, shine.]

Synonyms: clean, cleanly, dapper, natty, nice, orderly, prim, spruce, tidy, trim. That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* when in due relation to other things; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean*, but is not *tidy*. *Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy* with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but *neat* attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat*, implying value and beauty; a *cheap*, coarse dress may be perfectly *neat*, but would not be termed *nice*. *Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt; as, a *spruce* serving man. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace; as, a *trim* suit; a *trim* figure. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* is *spruce* with the suggestion of smallness and slightness; *natty*, a diminutive of *neat*, suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite; as, a *dapper* little fellow in a *natty* business suit.—**Antonyms:** dirty, disorderly, dowdy, negligent, rough, rude, slouchy, slovenly, soiled, uncared for, untidy.

—**neat′-hand″ed**, *a.* Clever with the hand; deft.

—**neat′i-fy†**, *vt.* To make neat; improve.—**neat′ly**, *adv.* In a neat manner; with niceness, cleverness, or adroitness.—**neat′ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being neat, in any sense.

neat[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Bos* or bovine animals; as, *neat* cattle.

neat, *n.* **1.** Bovine cattle collectively. **2.** A single bovine animal. [< AS. *nēāt*, < *nēotan*, use.] **nolt‡**; **nout‡** [Scot.].—**neat′herd″**, *n.* A cow-keeper or herdsman.—**neat′herd″ess**, *n.* A female neatherd. **neat′ress†**.—**n.-house†**, *n.* A cow-stable.—**n.-land**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Land leased to a yeoman for use and culture.

'neath, nīth, *C. W.*[2] (nīdh, *W.*[1]), *prep.* Beneath.

neb, neb, *n.* **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird; nose; snout. **2.** The tip end of a thing; nib, as of a pen. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] The face. [< AS. *neb*.]

neb′ack, neb′ac, *n.* A thorny shrub, probably a species of jujube (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) or lotus (*Zizyphus Lotus*) with edible cherry-like berries.

Ne-ba′li-a, nē-bē′li-a *or* -bg′li-a, *n.* *Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nebalidæ*. **2.** [n-] A leptostracan of this genus. [From a proper name.]

Neb″a-li′a-dæ, neb′a-laī′a-dī *or* -lī′a-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Leptostraca*.

Neb″a-li′i-dæ, neb′a-laī′i-dī *or* -lī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of leptostracan malacostracans with a thin compressed bivalve shell covering the thoracic and anterior abdominal segments. [< NEBALIA.] —**ne-ba′li-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**neb″a-li′id**, *n.*—**ne-ba′li-oid**, *a.*

neb′buck, neb′uc, *n.* A thorny Oriental shrub, probably *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*). [< Ar. *nebbuk*.]

neb′by, neb′i, *a.* [Scot.] Impudent; saucy; pert.

neb′el, neb′el, *n.* [Heb.] A stringed instrument of the Hebrews: probably triangular. **neb′al†**.

neb′-neb″, neb′-neb″, *n.* Same as BABLAH.

neb′ris, neb′ris, *n.* *Art.* A fawn-skin originally worn by hunters, and recognized as an attribute of Dionysos (Bacchus) and his train, the satyrs, bacchanals, and other votaries. It was commonly worn by tying the two fore legs over the right shoulder. Compare EGIS. [L., < Gr. *nebris*, < *nebros*, fawn.]

neb′u-la, neb′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Originally, any luminous cloud-like object in the sky, as a distant star-cluster. **2.** In modern science, a supposed gaseous body of unorganized stellar substance. About 11,000 nebulæ are now recognized, a few being visible to the naked eye.

The spectroscope has . . . shown that some *nebulæ* are actually gaseous. J. W. DAWSON *Earth and Man* ch. 1, p. 8. [H. '87.]

3. *Pathol.* A speck on the cornea, or imperfect vision because of a speck on the cornea; visual opacity.

—**annular nebula**, a nebula dusky in the center and bordered by a brighter ring of light.—**planetary n.**, a nebula that presents an apparently uniform round disk of light, like a planet.—**spiral n.**, a nebula of spiral appearance.—**stellar n.**, a body of numerous distant stars, appearing like a nebula.

—**neb″u-lif′er-ous**, *a.* Having cloudy spots; nebulous.—**neb′u-list**, *n.* One who maintains the nebular hypothesis.—**neb′u-lose**, *a.* Nebulous; cloudy.

neb′u-lar, neb′yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nebula; like a cloud; cloudy; nebulous.

—**nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis of Kant, Herschel, Laplace, and others, that the solar system existed originally in the form of a nebula, which, by cooling, condensing, and revolving, was formed into the sun, and rings of matter which later were consolidated into the planetary bodies: applied also to all the heavenly bodies.

The *nebular hypothesis* requires us to admit that all the ponderable material now constituting the various bodies of the solar system once extended in a rarefied or nebulous and rotating condition, beyond the confines of the most distant planet. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 281. [H. '78.]

neb′u-la″ted, neb′yu-lē′ted, *a.* Having ill-defined or indistinct color-markings.—**neb″u-la′tion**, *n.*

neb″u-lé′, neb′yu-lē′, *C.* (nē″bu″lē′, *W.*), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Wavy; curved in and out like the edges of a cloud: said of a line.

neb′u-lose‡; **neb′u-ly‡**.

neb′ule, neb′yūl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An ornament pertaining to both Romanesque and Pointed moldings, consisting of a series of tooth-like projections which, like the intervals separating them, have a rounded outline. **2†.** A small cloud. [OF., < L. *nebula*, mist.]

neb′u-lize, neb′yu-laiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI′ZING.] To spray, as a wound or a morbid surface, with medicated liquid.—**neb″u-li-za′tion**, *n.*—**neb′u-li″zer**, *n.* An instrument for spraying wounds, etc.; atomizer.

neb″u-los′i-ty, neb″yu-los′i-ti, *n.* **1.** Nebulousness.

The outer portions of the corona are of the faintest *nebulosity*. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 7, p. 229. [A. '81.]

2. A nebulous appearance; a nebula.

It [the aurora] began toward the northwestern horizon as an irregular flaring cloud, sometimes a condensed opaline *nebulosity* rising in a zone of clearly defined whiteness. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 29, p. 246. [H. '54.]

—**nebulosity of a comet**, the faint hazy light around the head of a comet and extending off along the tail.

neb′u-lous, neb′yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Having its parts confused, mixed, or blended; hazy; blurred or indistinct, physically or mentally; as, a *nebulous* appearance or idea. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a nebula; nebular.

The Nebulæ . . . are most numerous in a zone which crosses the Milky Way at right angles, the constellation Virgo being so rich in them that a portion of it is termed the *nebulous* region of Virgo. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* art. 101, p. 54. [A. '89.]

—**neb′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**neb′u-lous-ness**, *n.* The state of being nebulous; mistiness; haziness.

Nebulæ.

A, the great nebula in Andromeda; *MW*, the Milky Way, or Galaxy; *MC*, the Magellanic clouds, of which *M* is Nubecula major and *NM* Nubecula minor.

nece†, *n.* A niece.

ne-cess′†, *vt.* To necessitate.

nec″es-sa′ri-an, nes′es-sē′ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to necessarianism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of necessarianism.

I rejoice in being, speculatively, a *necessarian*. Would to God, I were habitually a practical one. LAMB *Letters, Jan. 10, 1797* in vol. i, ch. 3, p. 58. [MOX. '49.]

nec″es-sa′ri-an-ism, nes′es-sē′ri-an-izm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that in rational human conduct all volitions are determined by the force of motives within, that produce their results under the law of causation as invariably as do physical forces; determinism physical or (according to some) philosophical; fatalism; necessity. Compare DETERMINISM; FREEDOM.

John Stuart Mill suggested *determinism* as a substitute for *necessarianism*, and it has been very generally adopted.

It is useless to try to minimize the doctrine [of philosophical determinism]; it is *necessarianism* pure and simple. Man is governed by motives, and these are not of his own making. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. iii, p. 86. [S. '90.]

ne-ces′sism† [Rare]; **ne-ces″si-ta′ri-an-ism‡**.

nec′es-sa-ry, nes′es-ę-ri *or* -ē′ri, *a.* **1.** Being such in its nature, conditions, or relations that it must exist, occur, or be true or accepted as true; subject to necessity or the law of necessity; that can not be otherwise; impossible to avoid; inevitable; as, a *necessary* event; a *necessary* inference. **2.** Indispensably requisite or absolutely needed to accomplish a desired result; essential; requisite; as, health is *necessary* to the best work.

Touch, as it is the sense that is most *necessary* to animal existence, . . . is enjoyed by all animals from the lowest to the highest in the chain of existence. CHAS. BELL *The Hand* ch. 8, p. 136. [H. '40.]

3. Resulting from external or physical causes, or from determinism; compulsory; not of free device; involuntary; as, a *necessary* action is one the contrary of which is physically impossible. **4.** Being such that it must be believed; necessitated by the constitution of mind; transcendental; intuitive; as, a *necessary* idea is one the contrary of which can not be entertained by the mind.

The ideas of space and time are called in philosophy *necessary* ideas. J. COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. i, p. 16. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

[< OF. *necessaire*, < L. *necessarius*, < *necesse*, perhaps < *ne*, not, + *cessus*, pp. of *cedo*, yield.] **nec′es-sa-rie†**.

Synonyms: essential, indispensable, inevitable, needed, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it; that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is *essential* to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is *indispensable*. That which is *requisite* (or required) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but not absolutely; thus the *requisite* is more a matter of personal feeling than the *indispensable*. *Inevitable* and *unavoidable* are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is *necessary* may meet with no objection; food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable*; a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained, while *necessary* may apply simply to what exists; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one can not live without, while *needful* food is that without which he can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.—**Antonyms:** casual, contingent, needless, non-essential, optional, unnecessary, useless, worthless.—**Prepositions:** necessary *to* a sequence or a total; *for* or *to* a result or a person; unity is necessary *to*

(to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary *for* command, or *for* a commander.

—nec'es-sa"ri-ly, *adv.*—**nec'es-sa"ri-ness**, *n.*

nec'es-sa-ry, nes'es-ę-ri *or* -ę̂'ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which is indispensable to some determinate purpose; an essential requisite: used commonly in the plural; as, the *necessaries* of life.

The word *necessaries* is a flexible term in the law, not absolute. It has relation in each case to the person's financial and social condition in life, and not merely to such things as are needful to sustain life.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy *necessaries*. B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard, Almanac, 1758* p. 83. (G. P. P. '90.)

2. *Philos.* That which is subject to the law of necessity; as, the *necessary* is opposed to the contingent. **3.** A water-closet; privy.

ne-ces'sism, ne-ses'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Necessarianism.

ne-ces'si-ta'ri-an, ne-ses'i-tê'ri-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as NECESSARIAN.—**ne-ces"si-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

The *necessitarian* affirms that between the motive and volition there exists the same absolute causation as between the object and the perception. WHEDON *Freedom of Will* p. 14. [CA. & P. '64.]

ne-ces'si-tate, ne-ses'i-têt, *vt.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **1.** To make necessary, unavoidable, or certain; render indispensable; as, the question *necessitates* an answer. **2.** To bring under necessity; compel; oblige; as, no man is *necessitated* to do wrong. **3**†. To reduce to want. [< LL. *necessitatus*, pp. of *necessito*, < L. *necesse;* see NECESSARY.] **ne-ces'site**†.

Synonyms: see COMPEL.

—ne-ces'si-ta"ted-ly, *adv.* In a manner necessitated; necessarily. WHEDON *Freedom of Will* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 37. [CA. & P. '64.]—**ne-ces"si-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary; compulsion.—**ne-ces'si-ta-tiv(e**, *a.* Tending to necessitate.

ne-ces'si-tied†, *a.* In want; necessitous.

ne-ces'si-tous, ne-ses'i-tus, *a.* Unable to procure the necessaries of life; extremely needy; distressing.

His Shak-speare's] only object seems to have been to gather a little money, for he was very *necessitous*.
CARLYLE *Lect. on Hist. of Literature* lect. iii, p. 52. [S. '92.]

—ne-ces'si-tous-ly, *adv.*—**ne-ces'si-tous-ness**, *n.* The state of being necessitous.

ne-ces'si-tude†, *n.* **1.** Necessitousness. **2.** Necessary or intimate connection; relationship.

ne-ces'si-ty, ne-ses'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being necessary; the quality of that which, by virtue of its nature, conditions, or relations, must (or can not but) be, become, be true, or be accepted as true; as, self-existence is a *necessity* in the conception of a God; cause is a *necessity* to change; space is a *necessity* to the existence of matter; freedom is a *necessity* to responsibility.

There is in it the family' a mysterious element of *necessity*. Every one is born into a particular family, which has a history and character of its own, formed before he arrives.
JAMES STALKER *Imago Christi* ch. 2, p. 37. [A. T. S.]

2. That which is unavoidable or necessary, as in physical, moral, or logical sequence; what can not be escaped, or a state of things rendering something inevitable; as, to feel or see a *necessity*.

There is a whole universe between mechanical *necessity* and ethical *necessity*.
W. S. LILLY *Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 52. [C. & H. '90.]

3. That which is indispensably requisite to an end desired; an essential requisite; as, a *necessity* to success; the *necessities* of life. **4.** The condition of being in want; poverty; need; as, to be reduced to *necessity*. **5.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all events, including the voluntary actions of men, are necessarily determined; fatalism. It embraces (1) physical determinism, necessarianism, or fatalism, and (2) philosophical or rational determinism, or certainty.

There are two schemes of *necessity*,—the necessitation by efficient, the necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind fate, the latter is rational determinism.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 343. [SH. & CO. '78.]

The doctrine of *necessity* has been, in all ages of the world, the great stronghold of atheism.
A. T. BLEDSOE *Theodicy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 33. [C. & PH. '54.]

6. *Law.* The force or conditions that compel one to act against his will, or that make any different action impossible; as, the *necessity* that compels one to slay a malefactor in self-defense. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Bad illicit spirits. **8**†. Something needful to do; business. [< F. *nécessité*, < L. *necessitat-is*, < *necesse;* see NECESSARY, *a.*] **ne-ces'si-tee**†; **ne-ces'si-tie**†.

Synonyms: compulsion, destiny, emergency, exigency, extremity, fatality, fate, indispensability, indispensableness, need, requirement, requisite, sine qua non, unavoidableness, urgency, want. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; *necessity* may be used in this sense, but in the higher philosophical sense *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of any alternative either in thought or fact; righteousness is a *necessity*, not a *need*, of the divine nature. *Need* suggests the possibility of supplying the deficiency which *want* expresses, to speak of a person's *want* of decision merely points out a weakness in his character; to say that he has *need* of decision implies that he can exercise or attain it. As applied to a deficiency, *necessity* is more imperative than *need*. A weary person is in *need* of rest; when rest becomes a *necessity* he has no choice but to stop work. See PREDESTINATION. Compare synonyms for NECESSARY. — Antonyms: choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty. — Prepositions: the necessity *of* surrender; a necessity *for* action; this is a necessity *to* me.

Phrases — **logical necessity.** **1.** Necessity in general as resulting from the nature, conditions, or relations of things, by reason of which a thing can not be conceived different from what it is. **2.** More strictly, necessity involved in the very form of a statement or terms of a proposition.—**moral n.** **1.** A qualified necessity, in the case of the existence of which a certain result can not well fail to be, though really it may fail. **2.** The necessity of extreme liability, as to conduct morally evil, resulting from one's moral character or circumstances. **3.** The necessity of moral obligation.—**natural n.,** inevitable certainty resulting from the operation of physical laws and agencies. **physical necessity**; **—of n.,** by necessary deduction or consequence, unavoidably.—**philosophical n.** **1.** Absolute certainty. **2.** Necessarianism.—**works of n.,** works so essential to human life or comfort or to important ends as to be lawful on days of sacred rest.

neck, nek, *vt.* **1.** To behead or strangle. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To bend down or break off, as ears of corn.

neck[1], *n.* **1.** The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk; any similarly constricted portion of an organ or part; as, the *neck* of the femur; also, the narrowed part of an object, particularly if near one end. **2.** Something likened to a neck, from its shape, position, etc. Specifically: (1) That part of a garment which is close to the neck; as, the dress has a low *neck*. (2) *Chem.* A beak, as of a retort. (3) (*a*) That part of a cannon between the breech-base and the cascabel-knob; the neck of the cascabel. (*b*) The small part of a cannon, between the swell of the muzzle and the chase. (4) That part of a stringed musical instrument of the banjo class between the head and the body, and bearing the frets, if any. (5) *Arch.* The upper part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital; in the Roman Doric and similar columns, the part between the astragal and the echinus or ovolo; the gorgerin. (6) A pipe-like projection to receive a pipe or a collar, as on a stove. (7) The diminished part of a shaft, axle, etc., where it rests in a bearing. (8) A connecting part, particularly if of small relative diameter, as of a bayonet, between the blade and the socket. (9) *Fort.* The narrow part of an embrasure, between the mouth and the sole. (10) *Metal.* That part of a furnace where the flame is contracted before reaching the stack. (11) *Print.* That part of a type between the shoulder and the face; beard. (12) *Brick-making.* One of a series of walls of unburned bricks in a clamp. (13) The lower portion of a balloon, always left open to permit the escape of gas under the increased expansion at a high altitude. **3.** *Bot.* A neck-like part. (1) The collar. (2) In mosses, the conical base of the sporogonium; the collum. (3) In ferns, the conical or cylindrical mass of cells making up the archegonium, through which runs the canal leading to the oosphere. (4) In fungi, the prolonged apex of a pyrenocarp. **4.** *Geol.* The solid filling of a conduit through which melted rock has erupted, especially when occurring as a conspicuous mound or column of circumdenudation on the mesas of the western United States. Called also *chimney*.

In all of these *necks* the basalt is columnar. C. E. DUTTON in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, '85-'86 p. 172. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '88.]

5. *Geog.* A peninsula; as, Marblehead *Neck*, Mass. [< AS. *hnecca*, neck.] **nakke**†; **nekke**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**Derbyshire neck**, goiter.—**n. and crop**, as if grasped by the neck and crop; altogether and at once; promptly. **n. and heels**†.—**n. and n.**, with equal speed in a race.

It is a *neck and neck* race between the two emporiums [New York and London] which the world of 1920 is to see, with the odds slightly in favor of New York.
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 3, p. 51. [S. '86.]

—neck'-band", *n.* A band around the neck; as, the *neck-band* of a shirt.—**n.-bearing**, *n.* Same as BEARING-NECK.—**n.-beef**, *n.* Coarse meat from the neck, as of a cow.—**n.-break**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Utter ruin.—**n.-canal cell**, same as NECK-CELL. See illus. under ARCHEGONIUM.—**n.-cell**, *n. Bot.* A cell entering into the composition of the neck.—**n.-chain**, *n.* A chain worn about the neck as an ornament.—**n.-collar**, *n.* In medieval armor, a metal collar; a gorget.—**n.-cord**, *n.* The cords of a Jacquard loom as drawn together at the top, like a neck. Compare LEASH, *n.*, 3., and illustration under LOOM.—**n.-gear**, *n.* Dress for the neck; articles worn about the neck.—**n.-guard**, *n.* A projection below a helmet to protect the neck. See illus. under ARMOR.—**n.-handkerchief**, *n.* A neckerchief.—**n.-molding**, *n.* A convex molding at the junction of a column and capital or of a pinnacle and finial.—**n.-mold**[2].—**n. of a tooth**, the constriction below the crown.—**n. of the humerus**, the portion joining the shaft with the head. The anatomical neck is immediately behind the articular surface; the surgical neck, so called from its liability to fracture, is below certain bosses called tuberosities formed at the upper end of the bone. See illus. under HUMERUS.—**n. of the woods** [Colloq., Western U. S.], a settlement made in a well-wooded district.—**n. or nothing, n. or naught**, at all risks; desperate: originally a steeplechase phrase.

Away went Gilpin, *neck or nought*.
COWPER *John Gilpin st.* 25.

—**n.-piece**, *n.* A piece worn at the neck, as lace or linen at the neck of a gown.—**n.-plate**, *n.* A piece of armor for the neck.—**n.-question**†, *n.* A question of life and death.—**n.-strap**, *n. Harness.* **1.** A halter-strap. **2.** A part of a martingale. **3.** A pole-chain. **4.** A strap passing around the neck and supporting the breast-piece, the two forming a Dutch collar. See illus. under HARNESS.—**n.-twine**, *n.* One of a number of strings connecting the harness-board and the mails or eyes of a pattern-loom.—**n.-verse**†, *n.* **1.** A verse in Gothic black letters set for a malefactor to read. If he succeeded, he obtained the benefit of the clergy and was branded in the hand instead of being executed. **2.** Any phrase on the saying of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.—**neck'weed"**, *n.* **1.** A common low annual weed (*Veronica peregrina*). Called also *purslane-speedwell*. **2.** [Slang.] Hemp.—**n.-yoke**, *n.* **1.** A yoke for the neck. See YOKE.

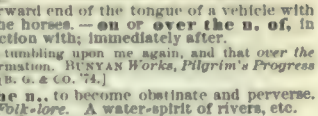
Neck-yoke of a Carriage.

2. A cross-piece to connect the forward end of the tongue of a vehicle with the harness of the horses.—**on** or **over the n. of**, in immediate connection with; immediately after.

My trouble came tumbling upon me again, and that *over the neck of* all my reformation. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 18, p. 158. [B. & CO. '74.]

—**to harden the n.**, to become obstinate and perverse.

neck[2], *n. Norse Folk-lore.* A water-spirit of rivers, etc.

neck'-nut, *n.* Same as BONDUCSEED.

neck'-tie, nec'tai', *n.* A band or scarf passing round the neck and tying in front under the chin; by extension and loosely, any bow or tie worn under the chin.

neck'-verse, *n.* [Obs.] The first verse of the Psalm Miserere, formerly read by a criminal claiming benefit of clergy.

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neck'-u-tie, nec'ū-ti, *n.* A neckerchief. [< NECK.]

neck'cloth", nec'cloth', *n.* A folded cloth worn round the neck; a cravat.

A small, dry man he was, who wore a queue,
And one white *neckcloth* all the week-days through.
LOWELL *Fritz Adam's Story* st. 15.

necked, nect. *a.* Having a neck: used in composition with a descriptive adjective; as, a long-*necked* flask; a stiff-*necked* people.

neck'er-chief, nek'ęr-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

neck'er-cher‡ [Low]; **neck'ker"chief**‡.

neck'gear", **n.-handkerchief**, etc. See NECK.

neck'her-ring", *n.* The accolade in conferring knighthood.

neck'ing, nek'ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) An ornamental treatment, as a sculptured band, a hollow, etc., of the neck of a column; neck-molding. (2) Any architectural member of similar function. See the quotation.

The tomb itself is . . . a domed cylinder surmounted by a great projecting roof which rises from a *necking* that separates and connects them. LA FARGE in *Century Magazine* Apr., '90, p. 869. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A neckerchief.

neck'in-ger, nek'in-jęr, *n.* A neckerchief; especially, a kerchief of a style worn in the 18th century by women.

neck'ing-stroke"†, *n.* A decapitating blow.

neck'lace, nec'les *or* -lês', *n.* **1.** An ornament worn round the neck, of beads, shells, seeds, precious stones, or precious metal. See illus. under HIAQUA. **2.** *Ceram.* A necklace-like molding encircling the upper part of a vase or bottle. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A chain once put about a lower mast, to which to secure the futtock-shrouds. (2) A strap about the lower mast, bearing leading-blocks. **4.** [Archaic.] A necktie, as of lace or silk. **5.** [Slang.] A hangman's halter or noose.

1. A Greek Necklace of Gold. (Campana collection.) 2. An Egyptian Necklace.

—**neck'lace-moss"**, *n.* Beard-moss.—**n.-poplar**, *n.* The cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*).—**n.-shaped**, *a.* Same as MONILIFORM.—**n.-tree**, *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Ormosia dasycarpa*) of the bean family. Its polished red seeds, of the size of peas, are used as beads.

neck'laced, nec'lest *or* -lêst', *a.* **1.** Wearing a necklace. **2.** Marked as if with a necklace; as, a *necklaced* snake.

neck'land†, *n.* A neck of land.

neck'let, nec'let, *n.* A small or slender necklace.

neck'-mold"ing, **n.-plate**, **n.-strap**, etc. See NECK.

neck'tie", nec'tai', *n.* A band or scarf passing round the neck and tying in front under the chin; by extension and loosely, any bow or tie worn under the chin.

neer-. Same as NECRO-.

nec-re'mi-a, nec-rî'mi-ą *or* -rē'mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Death of the blood; death beginning with blood-disorder. [< NECR- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **nec-rę'mi-a**‡.

nec"ren-ceph'a-lus, nec'ren-sef'ą-lus, *n.* Softening of the brain. [< NECR- + Gr. *enkephalos*, brain.]

necro-. Derived from Greek *nekros*, dead body: a combining form.—**nec"ro-bi-o'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Gradual degeneration and death of a part occurring in old age; spontaneous dying out of a living part.—**nec"ro-bi-ot'ic**, *a.*—**nec"ro-com'i-ca**, *n.* Divination by visions in the air.—**Nec"ro-har'pa-ges**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of accipitrine birds feeding largely on carrion, as American vultures, etc.—**nec-rol'a-try**, *n.* Worship paid to the dead or to the spirits of the dead; ancestor-worship; excessive veneration for the dead.—**nec"ro-nar-ce'ine**, *n. Pathol.* The rigidity which comes on with death; the death-stiffening.—**nec'ro-nite**, *n. Mineral.* A whitish or blue variety of cleavable orthoclase giving a fetid odor when struck.—**nec'ro-lite**‡.—**Nec-roph'a-ga**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of pentamerous beetles feeding largely on carrion, as *Silphidæ*, etc.—**nec-roph'a-gan**, *a.* & *n.*—**nec-roph'a-gous**, *a.* **1.** Subsisting on carrion. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga*.—**nec-roph'i-lism**, *n. Pathol.* An insane fondness for dead bodies.—**nec-roph'i-lous**, *a.* Fond of carrion.—**nec"ro-pho'bi-a**, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Morbid aversion to dead bodies. **2.** Excessive dread of death; thanatophobia. (C.)—**nec'ro-phore**, *n.* A burying-beetle, especially of the genus *Necrophorus*.—**nec-roph'o-rous**, *a.* Burying dead bodies, as certain beetles.—**nec"ro-pneu-mo'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs; pulmonary mortification.—**nec-rop'o-nent**, *n.* One who takes charge of a household in which a death has occurred until after the funeral ceremony.—**nec'ro-sco"py**, *n.* The scientific examination of a dead body; autopsy. **nec'rop-sy**‡.—**nec"ro-scop'ic**, **nec"ro-scop'ic-al**, *a.*—**nec-rol'o-my**, *n.* The examination of dead bodies by dissection.—**nec"ro-tom'ic**, **nec"ro-tom'ic-al**, *a.*—**nec'ro-type**, *n.* A type that formerly existed in a given region.—**nec"ro-typ'ic**, *a.*

nec-rol'o-gy, nec-rel'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** A list of persons who have died in a certain place or time.

It is believed by those to whom I was formerly known that I exist no longer. My story belongs to *necrology*.
J. GALT *Laurie Todd* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 95. [BEN. & SON '90.]

2. Formerly, a register of those for whose souls prayer was to be offered. [< NECRO- + -LOGY.]

—**nec"ro-log'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to necrology. **2.** Giving an account of death or of the dead. **nec"ro-log'ic-al**‡.—**nec-rol'o-gist**, *n.* One who keeps a record of deaths, or who writes obituary notices.

nec'ro-man"cer, nec'ro-man'sęr, *n.* One who practises necromancy; also, as if from *negromancy*, one who practises the black art; a magician. **nec'ro-mant**†.

nec'ro-man"cing, nec'ro-man'sing. **I.** *a.* Practising necromancy; communicating with the dead or the devil. **II.** *n.* Necromancy.

nec'ro-man"cy, nec'ro-man'si, *n.* **1.** The art of foretelling the future by means of pretended communication with the dead; divination by aid of the dead.

'*Necromancy*' for a long time was erroneously spelt, under the influence of a faulty derivation; which, perhaps even now, has left traces behind it in our popular phrase, 'the Black Art.' Prophecy by aid of the dead, as I need not tell you, is the proper meaning of the word. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. viii, p. 364. [K. P. & CO. '89.]

2. By false derivation from *negro*, the black art; calling up and invoking the aid of the devil; magic.

There is a distinction between *necromancy* and sorcery, conjuring, enchantment, etc. The first is an effort to gain information from the dead or from demons; the others all relate to the creation of evil through spiritual influences. [< OF. *nigromance* (F. *nécromancie*), < L. *necromantia*, < Gr. *nekromanteia*, < *nekros*, corpse; and see -MANCY.] **nig'ro-man"cie**†.

nec"ro-man'tic, nec'ro-man'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or procured by necromancy. **2.** Conjuring; magical. **3.** Bewitching; enchanting. **nec"ro-man'tic-al**‡; **nic"ro-man'ticke**†.

—**nec"ro-man'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

nec"ro-man'tist, *n.* **1.** A necromancer; a magician. **2.** Conjuration; magic; a sleight-of-hand trick.

nec-rop'o-lis, nec-rep'o-lis, *C.* (nį-crep'-, *W.*), *n.* A city of the dead: especially applied to a cemetery of the ancient world, but also to any burying-ground. [< Gr. *nekropolis*. < *nekros*, corpse, + *polis*, city.]

Synonyms: see CEMETERY.

nec-rop'o-nent, **nec'ro-sco"py**, etc. See NECRO-.

nec-ro'sis, nec-rō'sis, *C.* (nį-crō'sis, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The death of part of the body; mortification; gangrene; as, *necrosis* of a bone. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A gradual decay of the branches of a tree from the bark inward. (2) A disease of plants manifested by small spots on the leaves or other soft parts beneath which the tissues decay. Called also *spotting*. [L., < Gr. *nekrōsis*, a killing, <

nekros, corpse.] — **nec′rose**, *v.* **1.** *t.* To affect with necrosis. **II.** *i.* To suffer from necrosis. — **nec-rot′ic**, *a.* Characterized or affected by necrosis

nec′tar, nec′tar, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The drink of the gods, described by Homer as a red wine poured out by Hebe. **2.** Hence, any especially sweet and delicious drink: applied specifically to certain sweet wines and to a spiced wine sweetened with honey. **3.** *Bot.* The honey of plants, the saccharine exudation secreted by glands in various parts of plants, principally by the flowers.

An immense number of plants have entomophilous flowers, these are, as a rule, large, colored, and provided with *nectar*-secreting glands; the *nectar* acts as a bait, and the showiness as a guide to honey-loving insects.

C. E. Bessey *Botany* ¶ 531, p. 421. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

[L., < Gr. *nektar*, drink of the gods.]

— **nec′tar-bird″**, *n.* A sunbird or nectarinild. — **n. gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes nectar.

— **nec-ta′re-al**, *a.* **1.** Nectareous. **2.** *Bot.* Nectarial. — **nec′tared**, *a.* Flavored, mixed, or filled with nectar. — **nec-ta′re-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of nectar; grateful to the taste; delightfully sweet. **nec-ta′re-an**†; **nec′tar-ell**†; **nec′tar-ous**†. — **nec-ta′re-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **nec-ta′re-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being nectareous. — **nec-ta′ri-al**, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a nectary. — **nec″tar-if′er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Nectar- or honey-bearing. — **nec′tar-ize**, *vt.* To mix or imbue with nectar; sweeten. — **nec″tar-o-the′ca**, *n.* *Bot.* The spur of certain flowers; literally, a nectar- or honey-case.

nec″ta-ri-ly′ma, nec′ta-ri-lai′ma, *n.* *Bot.* The soft fringe-like hairs at the base or in the tube of certain monopetalous flowers, as *Monyanthes*. [< NECTARY + Gr. *lyma*, thing washed, < *louô*, wash.]

nec′tar-in(e, nec′tar-in, *a.* Sweet and delicious to the taste; nectareous. [< OF. *nectarin*, < L. *nectar*, nectar.]

nec′tar-in(e, *n.* A variety of the peach differing from the common peach mainly in its smooth waxy skin and a firmer and more aromatic pulp. — **Spanish nectarine**, the cocoa-plum of the West Indies.

Nec″ta-ri-ni′i-dæ, nec′ta-ri-nai′i-dî *or* -ni′i-dê, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A Paleotropical family of cinnyrimorphic passerines; sunbirds, nectar-birds, or honey-suckers.

Nec″ta-rin′i-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< NECTAR.]

— **nec″ta-rin′i-id**, *n.* — **nec″ta-rin′i-oid**, *a.*

nec′ta-ry, nec′ta-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The organ or part of a plant that secretes nectar or honey; also, the thing in which nectar is secreted, as the hollow spur of a violet, and rarely certain anomalous parts of flowers, whether they secrete nectar or not. **2.** *Entom.* A honey-tube; cornicle. [< Gr. *nektar*, nectar.]

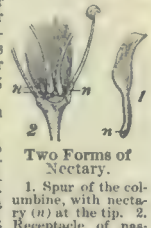

Two Forms of Nectary.

1. Spur of the columbine, with nectary (*n*) at the tip. 2. Receptacle of nasturtium, with nectary-glands (*n*, *n*) between the stamens.

— **nec′ta-ried**, *a.* Provided with nectaries.

necto-. Derived from Greek *nēktos*, swimming (< *nēchô*, swim): a combining form. — **nec′to-ca″lyx**, *n.* A swimming-bell; the bell-shaped swimming-organ of a hydrozoan, as a medusa or jellyfish. — **nec″to-cal′y-cin(e**, *a.* — **nec′to-phore**, *n.* *Zooph.* One of the swimming-bells of a siphonophore. — **nec′to-sac**, *n.* *Zooph.* The interior or cavity of a nectocalyx. **nec′to-cyst**†; **nec′to-sack**†. — **nec′to-some**, *n.* The upper part of a siphonophore, to which the locomotive organs are attached. — **nec′to-stem**, *n.* *Zooph.* That part of the axis in a siphonophore to which the nectophores are attached. — **nec″to-zo′oid**, *n.* A nectocalyx regarded as a zooid.

nec″tro-man′ti-a, nec′tro-man′shi-a, *n.* **1.** Same as NECROMANCY. **2.** The art of perceiving the inner or secret nature of things; psychometry, so called. [Improp. NL., < L. *necromantia*, NECROMANCY.]

ned′der†, *n.* An adder. **ned′dre**†.

ned′dy, ned′i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A donkey; usually as a proper name. **2.** A simpleton. [< *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, for *Edward*.] — **ned′dy-ish**, *a.*

nede†, *a.* Needful. — **nede′ly**†, *adv.* Of necessity; needs.

nee, nî, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To neigh.

née, nê, *a.* [F.] Born: used to note the previous or family name of a married woman; as, Madame Duprat, *née* Hamilton.

need, nîd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be in want of; have necessity for; have use for; lack; require; as, schoolboys *need* control. **II.** *i.* To be necessary or wanted: impersonally.

Johnson, it *need* hardly be said, has not Goldsmith's exquisite fineness of touch and delicacy of sentiment.

Leslie Stephen *Samuel Johnson* ch. 6, p. 194. [H. '78.]

[< AS. *nȳdan*, < *nȳd*, need.] **nede**†. — **need′er**, *n.*

need, *n.* **1.** A lack of something necessary or very desirable; want; hence, destitution or deprivation, especially of the necessaries of life; indigence; poverty; as, the poor man was in great *need*.

Thank God the Christianity of to-day is coming nearer the world's *need*. Drummond *Greatest Thing* ch. 4, p. 64. [J. F. '90.]

They lived in great poverty, and. . . . when *need* crept in, love walked out. B. Thorpe *Yule-Tide Stories*, *Palace on Golden Pillars* pt. i, p. 72. [H. G. B. '53.]

2. A period or situation of want or peril; emergency; as, a friend in *need*.

The tender patience of human souls in a common *need* is the true affinity. Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* ch. 11, p. 142. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

3. The thing needed. [< AS. *nȳd*, need.] **nede**†.

Synonyms: see NECESSITY; POVERTY.

need†, *adv.* Necessarily; needs. **nede**†.

need′-be″, nîd′-bî″, *n.* [Rare.] A necessity.

need′fire″, nîd′fair″, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Fire obtained by friction, by any one of various primitive methods: formerly supposed to possess peculiar virtues.

The old art [fire-making by friction of sticks] has even lasted on in Europe to our own day as the orthodox means of kindling the *needfire*, with which, when there was a murrain, the peasants in many parts used to light bonfires to drive the horses and cattle through, to save them from pestilence.

E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* ch. 11, p. 262. [A. '81.]

2. A signal-fire. **3.** Spontaneous combustion. **4.** Phosphorescent light, as of decayed wood.

need′ful, nîd′ful, *a.* **1.** Needed or requisite, as for some purpose; necessary.

A man may well despair,
Who counts himself so *needful* to success.

E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. viii, l. 700.

2. [Archaic.] Being in need or distress; needy.

Synonyms: see NECESSARY.

— **the needful** [Slang], money.

— **need′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **need′ful-ness**, *n.*

need′i-ly, nîd′i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a manner betokening need; as, *needily* attired. **2**†. Of necessity.

need′i-ness, nîd′i-nes, *n.* The state of being needy.

nee′dil, *v.* & *n.* Needle. PHIL. SOC.

nee′dle, nî′dl, *v.* [NEE′DLED; NEE′DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make with a needle. **2.** To give the form of needle-like crystals. **II.** *i.* **1.** To crystallize in needle form. **2.** To use the needle.

nee′dle, *n.* **1.** A small, slender, pointed instrument, usually of tempered steel, containing an eye to carry thread through a fabric in sewing. In sewing-machine needles the eye is at the point, but for hand-sewing it is at the head.

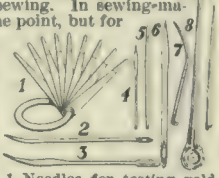

1. Needles for testing gold with a touchstone. 2. Spaying-needle. 3. Packing-needle. 4. Glovers' needle. 5. Harness-needle. 6. Sail-needle. 7, 8, 9. Bone needles.

Needles for sewing are named according to their shape, construction, use, or purpose; as, **blue-pointed needle, bluut n., carpet-n., curved n., double-point n., drill-eyed n., packing-n., sailmakers' n., sharp n., spear-point n., spaying-n., tufting-n., upholsterers' n.**, etc.

2. The straight rod, commonly of wire, bone, or wood, used in knitting; also, the hooked rod used in crocheting. **3.** Any instrument shaped like or used as a needle; as, a surgeons' *needle*.

Needles used in surgery are named frequently from the object they are used upon; as, **cataract-needle, fistula-n., harelip-n., ligature-n., suture-n.**

4. A straight wire, balanced and pivoted, as in a compass or needle-telegraph receiver; as, the magnetic *needle*.

So turns the impatient *needle* to the pole,
Tho' mountains rise between, and oceans roll.

Erasmus Darwin *Bot. Garden, Loves of Plants* can. 4, l. 449.

5. Any object resembling a needle in being pointed at the end. Specifically: (1) A pinnacle of rock; as, The *Needles*, on the Colorado river.

Monstrous *needles* of rock . . . thrust their long lances into the air. C. A. Bartol *Pictures of Eur., Beauty of the World* p. 40. [C. N. & CO. '55.]

(2) In a needle-gun, the steel bolt that fires the cartridge. (3) *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf, as of any species of pine or of the pine family. (4) *Mineral.* A needle-shaped or acicular crystal. (5) A blasting-needle. (6) A curved arm carrying the wire for a binder or reaping-machine. See BINDER. (7) In a Jacquard loom, a wire perforated at one end to receive a lifting-wire. **6.** A beam projecting from a building for the purpose of sustaining a block and fall. **7.** A temporary support used by builders to sustain a wall when repairing, consisting of a heavy beam supported by props, etc. [< AS. *nǣdl*, needle.] **ne′dle**†; **nee′dl**‡; **nee′le**†.

Compounds, etc.: — **nee′dle-bar″**, *n.* **1.** *Textile.* A stocking-frame bar containing the needles and their leads. **2.** The needle-bearing reciprocating bar in a sewing-machine. — **n.-bath**, *n.* A form of shower-bath in which the water is projected in fine needle-like jets. — **n.-beam**, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* (1) A bridge-floor cross-beam resting on the chord or on the girders. (2) A crosspiece in a queen-post truss, supporting a floor. **2.** *Car-building.* The cross-frame tie-timber bolted to the lengthwise sills and floor-timbers, between the bolsters, to which sometimes are attached the king-posts, queen-posts, or truss-blocks. Called also *body-transom* and *cross-bearer*. — **n.-board**, *n.* A perforated board used to guide the needles in a Jacquard loom. — **n.-book**, *n.* A device for holding needles, consisting of pieces of cloth held together in book form. — **n.-bug**, *n.* A very slender carnivorous nepid bug or water-scorpion (genus *Ranatra*). — **n.-carrier**, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used to grasp a needle in sewing up wounds in a cavity, as in the abdomen; a porte-aiguille. **n.-forceps**‡; **n.-holder**‡. — **n.-case**, *n.* A case, as of metal, for holding needles. — **n.-clerk**, *n.* A telegraph-operator who uses a needle-instrument. — **n.-fish**, *n.* **1.** A pipefish or syngnathid, especially *Syngnathus acus*. **2.** A garfish or belonid, as *Tylosurus marinus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **3.** An agonid (*Aspidophoroides monopterygius*). **4.** A needle-shell. — **n.-furze**, *n.* A low straggling prickly shrub (*Genista Anglica*) of Great Britain and western Europe. Called also *petty-whin*. — **n.-gun**, *n.* A breech-loading center-firing small arm, exploding the cartridge by a blow from a spring-needle, especially that form used in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. — **n.-hook**, *n.* A fish-hook having no barbs. — **n.-house**, *n.* A small case for needles. Ill. *Dict.* — **n.-instrument**, *n.* An instrument in which a magnetic needle is used. — **n.-loom**, *n.* A loom in which a needle is employed instead of a shuttle: used for weaving driving-belts, etc. — **n. of oscillation**, a small magnetic needle for measuring the intensity of a magnetic field by the number of oscillations it makes in a given time when disturbed from its position of rest in such field. — **n.-ore**, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Iron ore of very high metallic luster, found in small quantities which may be separated in long slender filaments resembling needles. **2.** Same as AIKINITE. — **n.-point**, *n.* A sharp-pointed attachment for the leg of a drawing-instrument. — **n.-pointed**, *a.* Pointed like a needle, or having no barb; as, a *needle-pointed* hook. — **n.-setter**, *n.* A sewing-machine attachment for assisting the adjustment of the needle in the needle-bar. — **n.-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a needle; specifically, in botany, acerose; acicular: said of organs that are long, narrow, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of pines, spruces, etc. See ACEROSE. — **n.-shell**, *n.* A sea-urchin. — **n.-sight**, *n.* A sharp-pointed sight used on a firearm in sharpshooting. — **n.-stone**, *n.* Natrolite, scolecite, or any similar mineral having needle-like crystals: an old name. — **nee′dle-tail″**, *n.* A spine-tailed swift (*Chætura*). — **n.-telegraph**, *n.* A telegraph the receiver of which gives its messages by the deflections of a magnetic needle. — **n.-threader**, *n.* A mechanical device for aiding to thread a needle: often a miniature funnel to guide the end of the thread. — **n.-woven**, *a.* **1.** Executed by the needle in imitation of weaving; as, *needle-woven* tapestry. **2.** Made on a needle-loom. — **n.-zeolite**, *n.* Same as NEEDLE-STONE. — **to hit the n.** (*Archery*), to hit the bull's-eye: used also figuratively.

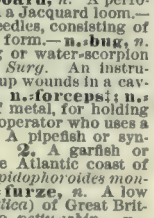

A Needle-threader.

Derivatives: — **nee′dle-ful**, *n.* As much thread as may be conveniently used in a needle at one time. — **nee′dler**, *n.* **1.** A maker of or dealer in needles. **2.** By extension, a sharper. — **nee′dling**[1], *n.* **1.** The using of a needle, as in sewing or surgery. **2.** [Local.] Needlework. — **nee′dly**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a needle; abounding in needles; as, a *needly* hedge. **nee′dle-man**, nî′dl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who sews for a living, as a tailor.

need′less, nîd′les, *a.* **1.** Not being a necessity; not required or wanted; useless; as, *needless* worry.

Needless expenses keep many too poor for self-improvement.

Channing *Works, Laboring Classes* p. 59. [A. U. A. '83.]

2†. Not in need or want. — **need′less-ly**, *adv.* **need′-less**†. — **need′less-ness**, *n.*

nee′dle-wom″an, nî′dl-wum″an, *n.* A woman who works with a needle; hence, a seamstress.

nee′dle-work″, nî′dl-wûrk″, *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; specifically, embroidery as distinguished from woven decoration. **2.** The business or occupation of sewing with a needle.

Their business was only *needlework*, in which I . . . sometimes helped them. Johnson *Rasselas* ch. 39, p. 126. [S. M. '80.]

3. *Arch.* A framework in partitions filled in to deaden sound. — **nee′dle-work″er**, *n.*

need′ling[2]†, *n.* One in want or need.

need′ly†, *adv.* Necessarily; urgently. **need′lings**†.

need′ment, nîd′ment, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Something needed or wanted; a necessary. **2**†. Need.

need′na, nîd′na. [Scot.] Need not.

need′not″†, *n.* A superfluity.

needs, nîdz, *adv.* Necessarily; indispensably: often with *must*; as, if it *must needs* be, we will go.

So stooping down, as *needs* he *must* Who cannot sit upright.

Cowper *John Gilpin* st. 23.

[< AS. *nȳdes*, < *nȳd*, need.] **nedes**†.

needs′cost″†, *adv.* Of necessity. **needs′ly**†.

need′y, nîd′i, *a.* [NEED′I-ER; NEED′I-EST.] **1.** Being in need, want, or poverty; necessitous; as, a *needy* beggar. **2**†. Necessary. — **need′y-hood**†, *n.* A needy condition.

neeld†, *n.* A needle: a transposed spelling. **neele**†.

neel′ghau, *n.* Same as NILGAU.

neem, nîm, *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree, the margosa.

neep, nip, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A turnip. **neap**†; **nepe**†.

neer†, *a.* & *adv.* Near; nearer. **nerr**†.

neer, nir, *n.* [Scot.] A kidney. **near**†; **neir**‡.

ne′er, nâr, *C. W.*[2] *Wr.* (nêr, *S. W.*[1]) (XIII), *adv.* Never: a contraction. — **ne′er′-be-lick″it**, *n.* [Scot.] Not a bit; nothing. — **ne′er-do-well.** **1.** *a.* Not likely ever to do well. **II.** *n.* A useless, unreliable person. **ne′er-do-good**‡; **ne′er-do-weel**‡ [Scot.].

neer′ber″ry, *n.* Same as NASEBERRY.

neet[1], nît, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A nit.

neet[2]†, *n.* Same as NEAT.

ne ex′e-at, ⌐nî (*or* nê) ex′e-at, reg′nō. ⌐L.⌐ Literally, let him not go out of the realm): a writ issued from a court of chancery to prevent a party from withdrawing either his person or property from the jurisdiction of the court.

neeze†, *vi.* To sneeze. **neese**†.

neez′ing, *n.* [Archaic.] Sneezing. **nees′ing**†.

neeze′wort″, nîz′wûrt″, *n.* Sneezewort. **neese′wort″**‡.

nee′zle, nî′zl, *vi.* [Dial.] To nestle.

nef, nef, *n.* [F.] **1.** A decorative piece of plate for the table, shaped like a boat or ship. **2.** *Archeol.* Any mediæval ship; particularly, a commercial or trading vessel; a "round ship"; shown in old drawings with an elevation, often a "castle," at each end, and usually with a single mast and no oars; sometimes, a buss. **3**†. The nave of a church.

ne-fan′dous, ne-fan′dus, *a.* [Archaic.] Not fit to be spoken of; shocking or impious. [< L. *nefandus*, < *ne*, not, + *fandus*, gerundive of *for*, say.] **ne-fand′**†.

ne-fa′ri-ous, ne-fâ′ri-us, *a.* Wicked in the extreme; heinous; sinful; vile; as, a *nefarious* transaction.

The only sign of domestic life that I met with was a white cat, stealing with wary look and stealthy pace towards the stables, as if on some *nefarious* expedition.

Irving *Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon* p. 333. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< L. *nefarius*, < *ne*, not, + *for*, utter.]

Synonyms: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; SINFUL.

— **ne-fa′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-fa′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ne′fasch, né′fash, *n.* [Egypt.] A characinoid fish (genus *Distichodus*) of the Nile, especially *D. nehereus*.

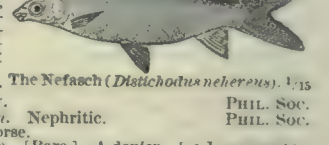

ne-fast′, nî-fast′, *C.* (nî′fast, *E. W.*), *a.* [Rare.] Nefarious. [< L. *nefastus*, < *ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful, < *for*, speak.]

nef′ew, **nev′ew**, *n.* Nephew. 1/15 PHIL. SOC.

nef-rit′ic, *a.* & *n.* Nephritic. PHIL. SOC.

neg†, *n.* A nag; horse.

ne′gant, nî′gant, *n.* [Rare.] A denier. [< L. *negans* (-*n*-), ppr. of *nego*; see NEGATION.]

ne′gate, nî′gêt, *vt.* [Rare.] To make negative; deny. [< L. *negatus*; see NEGATION.] — **ne′ga″ted-ness**, *n.* The state of being negated. — **ne-ga′tor**, *n.*

ne-ga′tion, ne-gê′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of denying or of asserting the falsity of a proposition; denial in general; as, no reasonable *negation* can be offered.

You can not overthrow falsehood by *negation*, but by establishing the antagonistic truth.

Robertson *Sermons* third series, ser. v, p. 477. [H. '70.]

2. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to a thing, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it, as of sight or hearing in the case of a stone. Compare PRIVATION. **3.** *Logic.* (1) The change of the quality of a judgment, as in conversion by contraposition; also, definition or description of anything by declaring what it is not; negative statement. (2) Same as PRINCIPLE OF CONTRADICTION. **4.** Absence or obscurity of anything affirmative or definite; emptiness; voidness; nullity; as, blindness is the *negation* of sight. [< L. *negatio*(*n*-), < *negatus*, pp. of *nego*, deny, < *nec*, not (contr. of *neque*, nor, < *ne*, not, + *-que*, generalizing), + *ato*, say.] **ne-ga′cion**†.

— **ne-ga′tion-ist**, *n.* One who denies, or expresses negative views; especially, in religion, one who denies accepted beliefs without advancing beliefs of his own.

neg′a-tiv, -ly, -ness. Negative, etc. PHIL. SOC.

neg′a-tive, neg′a-tiv, *vt.* [-TIVED; -TIV-ING.] **1.** To contradict, as a statement, report, or proposition; deny the truth of. **2.** To refuse to sanction or enact; specifically, to reject by formal vote; veto, as a bill.

Madison struggled to confer on the national legislature the right to *negative* at its discretion any state law whatever.

Bancroft *United States* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 18. [A. '82.]

3. *Gram.* To change by substituting a negative for a positive; as, to *negative* a sentence. **4.** [Rare.] To prove the contrary of; disprove.

Indeed the one hypothesis obviously *negatives* the other.

Spencer *Biology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 180. [A. '72.]

neg'a-tive, neg'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Containing contradiction or denial; refusing belief or assent; expressing negation: opposed to *affirmative;* as, a *negative* assertion. **2.** Characterized by denial or refusal; implying adverse or unfavorable answer, as to a request; as, a *negative* reply. **3.** Exhibiting or characterized by absence of that which is essential to positive or affirmative character; consisting of or expressing simple negation: the opposite of *positive;* as, *negative* Christianity; a *negative* standard.

His Milton's] earthly pair could only be represented, during their innocence, as beings of simple enjoyment and *negative* virtue.
CAMPBELL *Essay on Eng. Poetry* pt. iii, p. 98. [J. M.]

4. *Phot.* Exhibiting the reverse; showing dark for light and light for dark; as, a *negative* plate. **5.** *Logic.* Noting that class of non-positive terms that imply simply the absence of a mark, as "uncertain." Compare PRIVATIVE. **6.** *Math. & Physics.* Noting a direction or quality the opposite of another assumed as positive taken arbitrarily or to correspond with some previous assumption: usually denoted by the minus-sign (−). Thus, if *up* is positive, *down* is negative. (1) Less than zero; to be subtracted; subtractive; minus: said of quantities. (2) In coordinate geometry, situated or measured downward from the axis of X or to the left of the axis of Y. (3) Clockwise: said of a rotation. (4) *Elec.* Having relatively low potential. Specifically: *(a)* Noting that metal of a voltaic couple which is not acted on by the fluid, and a direction in the circuit opposed to the positive. See POSITIVE. *(b)* Noting the kind of electrification assumed by sealing-wax rubbed with flannel, resinous. See ELECTRIFICATION. (5) *Magnetism.* Noting the south-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding north pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is repelled by another or by a current. (6) *Crystal.* Having the index of refraction greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary: said of a crystal. **7.** Tending to diminish the distance between the acting bodies: said of a force. (8) *Optics.* See NEGATIVE EYEPIECE, under EYEPIECE.

[< L. *negativus,* < *negp;* see NEGATION.]

— **negative well,** an absorbing well; a draining well.

neg'a-tive-ly, *adv.* — **neg'a-tive-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being negative. **neg"a-tiv'i-ty**†.

neg'a-tive, *n.* **1.** A proposition, word, or act expressing negation; as, my request received a *negative.*

The waving of the hand from right to left, which is used as a *negative* by some savages, may have been invented in imitation of shaking the head.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 2, p. 62. [A. ' 73.]

2. The side of a question that denies, in opposition to that which asserts; also, a negative decision, or one opposed to the affirmative; as, to uphold the *negative.*

The *negative* does not admit of the direct and simple proof of which the affirmative is capable.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 99. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3. The privilege or power of negation; right to veto; as, the governor may exercise his *negative.* **4.** *Phot.* A picture having the lights and shades reversed from the original: used for obtaining positives by printing, as by photo-engraving. **5.** *Gram.* A particle employing or expressing denial; as, a double *negative.* The principal negative is *not,* but negation with various degrees of emphasis may be expressed by *not at all, in no wise, by no means, no more,* etc. **6.** *Elec.* (1) Negative or frictional electricity. (2) The negative plate of a voltaic cell.

— **double negative** (*Gram.*), the negation of a negative: in Latin and late English the equivalent of an affirmative, but used in many languages, as Greek, Anglo-Saxon, and traditional English, to intensify the negative, as in the sentence "I didn't see nobody." — **neg'a-tive-buth",** *n. Phot.* **1.** A solution in which negatives are placed to be sensitized. **2.** The glass case that contains such solution. — **n. pregnant** (*Law*), a fault in pleading, consisting in the denial of a fact in such ambiguous form as to imply an affirmative. — **n. rack,** *n.* A grooved frame on which photographic negatives are placed to drip, or for safe-keeping.

neg'a-tiv-ism, neg'a-tiv-izm, *n.* The doctrine or collective opinions of a negationist.

neg'a-to-ry, neg'a-to-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Signifying negation.

Upon which with *negatory* grin we did march.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 105. [S. '81.]

negh†, *adv.* Near; nigh. — **negh'en**†, *v.* To draw nigh.

neg'i-noth, neg'i-noth, *n. pl.* [Heb.] *Script.* Stringed musical instruments.

neg-lect', neg-lect', *vt.* **1.** To fail to treat with proper or just courtesy or attention; be slack or careless in regard to; hence, to treat with lack of due courtesy; slight; as, to *neglect* one's business or friends; to *neglect* salvation. **2.** To disregard the existence of; fail to take account of; leave out, purposely, as in calculation; as, to *neglect* a quantity in a demonstration. **3.** To fail to perform through carelessness; omit to do; leave undone.

If others *neglect* their duty to you, be sure that you perform yours to them.
J. MASON *Remains* ch. 4, p. 67. [O. & R. 1728.]

4†. To cause postponement of. [< L. *neglego, negligo* (pp. *neglectus*), < *nec,* not, + *lego,* gather.]

— **neg-lect'a-ble,** *a.* That may be neglected, omitted, or not taken into account; negligible. **neg-lect'ful-ness,** **neg-lect'ed-ness,** *n.* A neglected state. — **neg-lect'er,** *n.* — **neg-lect'ing-ly,** *adv.* With neglect; heedlessly; neglectfully.

neg-lect', *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting. Specifically: (1) Omission to do something that should be done; oversight. (2) Omission to pay due attention or civility; slight, disregard. **2.** The state of being neglected.

Everything wears the aspect of *neglect* and consequent decay.
E. ROBINSON *Biblical Researches* § 1, p. 5. [A. B. '56.]

3. Habitual want of regard; negligence; as, age breeds *neglect.* < L. *neglectus,* < *neglectus,* pp.; see NEGLECT, *v.*

— **neg-lec'tion**†.

Synonyms: carelessness, default, disregard, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, negligentness, negligence, oversight, remissness, slackness, slight. For the trait of character we say *negligence* rather than *neglect.* — Antonyms. see synonyms for ASSIDUITY; ATTENTION; CARE. — Prepositions: neglect *of* duty; *of* the child *by* the parent; neglect *on the part of* the teacher.

neg-lect'ful, neg-lect'ful, *a.* Full of neglect; exhibiting or indicating neglect; frequently with *of;* as, *neglectful of* dress; a *neglectful* appearance. **neg-lect'ive**†.

Synonyms: see INATTENTIVE.

— **neg-lect'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **neg-lect'ful-ness,** *n.*

neg"li-gee', neg"li-zhē', *a.* Appearing careless in dress; unceremonious in attire; as, a wrapper is *negligee.* [< F. *négligé,* f. pp. of *négliger,* NEGLECT.]

neg"li-gee', *n.* **1.** Unceremonious or careless attire. **2.** A necklace of broken coral. **3.** A loose gown formerly worn by women.

neg'li-gence, neg'li-jens, *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting, or the quality that exhibits neglect; habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or the habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design.

It was impossible for *negligence* to be more pointed than that of Lord Morton to me, in the presence of Lady Louisa.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter lxviii, p. 323. [BELL '90.]

2. An act or example of neglect; as, schoolboy *negligences.* **3.** Disregard for appearances or for conventionalities.

The *negligence* which friendship loves.
WHITTIER *Lines in the Book of a Friend* st. 4.

4. *Law.* A violation of the obligation to exercise care and caution in what one does; the omission to use that care which the law under the circumstances requires.

Negligence, in its civil relations, is such an inadvertent imperfection, by a responsible human agent, in the discharge of a legal duty, as produces, in an ordinary and natural sequence, a damage to another. F. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* bk. i, ch. 1, § 3, p. 3. [K. & BROS. '78.]

5. [Archaic.] A morning wig worn in the 18th century. — **nec'li-gence**†; **neg'li-gen-cy**†.

Synonyms: see NEGLECT. — Preposition: negligence *in* manner; *in* dress.

neg'li-gent, neg'li-jent, *a.* **1.** Characterized by negligence; apt to omit what ought to be done; careless; heedless; as, *negligent* habits; *negligent* as to order. **2.** Exhibiting want of attention; neglectful.

He was a great student and rather *negligent* of his business — as business.
CABLE *Old Creole Days* ch. 5, p. 124. [S. '79.]

3. Unconventional; as, *negligent* dress. [OF., < L. *negligent-(s),* ppr. of *negligo;* see NEGLECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see INATTENTIVE.

— **neg'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*

neg'li-gi-ble, neg'li-ji-bl, *a.* That may be disregarded, especially without affecting a mathematical or logical result; inconsiderable. [< L. *negligo;* see NEGLECT, *v.*]

— **neg'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

ne-goce'†, *n.* Occupation; business.

ne-go'tia-ble, ne-gō'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may be negotiated; specifically, in law, transferable by assignment, indorsement, or delivery; as, a *negotiable* note.

In the . . . pastoral state, sheep and cattle form the most valuable and *negotiable* kind of property. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 21. [K. & CO. '75.]

[< F. *négociable,* < LL. *negotiabilis,* < L. *negotior,* traffic, < *nec,* not, + *otium,* leisure.]

— **ne-go"tia-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ne-go'ti-ate, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat for by bargain, conference, or agreement; as, to *negotiate* a marriage; to *negotiate* a sale.

Sidney had secret instructions to *negotiate* a union of the Protestant states against the Pope and Philip of Spain. E. LODGE *Portraits, Philip Sidney* in vol. ii, p. 169. [H. G. B. '49.]

2. To transfer for a value received, as a note, bond, or other written obligation.

This higher value of money will not be indicated by the exchange; bills may continue to be *negotiated* at par.
D. RICARDO *Political Economy* ch. 7, p. 156. [J. M. '21.]

3. [Colloq.] To accomplish or cope with successfully, as a matter presenting difficulty or requiring skill; as, to *negotiate* (in a chase on horseback) a hedge or a five-barred gate.

II. *i.* **1.** To treat or bargain with others for an agreement, as for a treaty or transfer of property; as, he *negotiated* for five cart-loads. **2**†. To traffic. [< L. *negotiatus,* pp. of *negotior;* see NEGOTIABLE.] **ne-go'ci-ate**†.

Synonyms: see TRANSACT.

— **ne-go'ti-a"tor,** *n.* One who negotiates. **ne-go'ci-a"tor**†; **ne-go'ti-ant**†. — **ne-go'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to negotiation. — **ne-go"ti-a'trix,** *W.* (**ne-go'ti-a-trix,** *C.*), *n. fem.*

ne-go"ti-a'tion, ne-gō'shi-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of negotiating in general; bargain and arrangement between parties as to some agreement, treaty, sale, or other transaction; as, the *negotiations* were harmonious.

By *negotiation* with a foreign power Mr. Jefferson obtained a province. WEBSTER *Works, Speech on Panama Mission* in vol. iii, p. 398. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. *Com.* The act of transferring and putting into circulation a note, bill of exchange, or other documentary evidence of indebtedness, by endorsement or other form; as, *negotiation* of commercial paper. **3**†. Mercantile business; traffic. [< F. *négociation,* < L. *negotiation-(s),* < *negotior;* see NEGOTIABLE.] **ne-go"ci-a'tion**†.

ne-go'tious†, *a.* Busily engaged; very active.

— **ne-go"ti-os'i-ty**†, *n.* The state of being actively employed in business; activity. **ne-go'tious-ness**†.

ne'gress, nī'gres, *n.* A female of the negro race.

Ne-gril'lo, nē-gril'lyō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dwarfish African negro, especially one belonging to one of the Bushman tribes of South Africa, or the Batwa, Obongo, or Akka tribes of Central Africa. **2.** Same as NEGRITO.

ne-gri'ta, nē-gri'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A West-Indian and Florida serranoid fish (*Hypoplectrus chlorurus*), violet-black, with long yellow pectorals and caudal.

Ne-gri'tian, Ne-grit'ic, etc. Same as NIGRITIAN, etc.

Ne-gri'to, ne-gri'to (nī-gri'to, *W.*), *n.* **1.** One belonging to the dwarfish, woolly-haired negroid peoples of Malaysia, including the Aetas of the Philippines, the Samangs of Malacca, and the Mincopies of Andaman. **2.** In a wider sense, one belonging to any dwarfish tribe of negroid peoples. [Sp., dim. of *negro;* see NEGRO.]

— **Negrito languages,** dialects spoken by Negritos, Papuans, or Melanesians, inhabiting New Guinea, the New Hebrides, Solomon's Islands, and New Caledonia, being probably related to the Polynesian branch of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

ne'gro, nī'grō, *a.* Of or pertaining to the blacks of Africa and their descendants, or, in a wider sense, to the woolly-haired type of mankind.

ne'gro, *n.* **1.** One belonging to the Ulotrichi or woolly-haired type of mankind; a black man, especially of African blood, and particularly one belonging to the stock of Senegambia, Upper Guinea, and the Sudan. **2.** [North Carolina.] A person who has in his veins one-sixteenth or more of African blood. 5 JONES *Rep.* p. 11. [Sp., < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.]

Compounds: — **ne'gro-bat",** *n.* A vespertilionine bat (*Vesperugo maurus*) of the Old World. — **n.-bug,** *n.* A corimelænid bug, specifically the small flea-like *Corimelæna pulicaria,* which punctures fruits, and imparts a nauseous flavor. — **n.-corn,** *n.* [W. Ind.] Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*). — **n.-fly,** *n.* The carrot-fly. — **n.-head,** *n.* **1.** Black plug tobacco made by softening with molasses and pressing into cakes: the same as *cavendish tobacco,* as originally manufactured. **2.** An inferior quality of India-rubber made from scraps and refuse, and handled in commerce in the form of balls or roundish masses. — **n.-monkey,** *n.* **1.** A large cercopithecoid monkey (*Semnopithecus maurus*) of Java, black above and gray beneath. **2.** A moor-monkey. — **ne'gro's-head",** *n.* The ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*): so called from the globular form of the spathe enclosing its nuts. See illus. under IVORY-PALM. — **n.-tamarin,** *n.* A small marmoset (*Midas ursulus*) of Brazil, black, with a reddish-brown streak down the back: often tamed.

— **ne-gro'di-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the negro. — **ne'gro-fy,** *vt.* [Rare.] To change so as to be like a negro. — **ne'gro-ism,** *n.* A peculiar idiom, pronunciation, or behavior common to negroes, especially to those in the southern United States.

ne'groid, nī'groid, *a.* Resembling or related to negroes or negro-like peoples. Compare NEGRITO.

By Huxley *negroid* is made synonymous with *ulotrichous;* by Brinton the dark races of Africa are divided into Negrillos, Negroes, and Negroids, the latter embracing the Bantu and the Nubian stock.

[< NEGRO + -OID.] **ne'gro-loid**‡; **ne'gro-old**‡. — **ne-groi'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro or negroes.

ne'gro-koop, nī'gro-kūp, *n.* [Guiana.] A stork, the jabiru.

ne'gro-phile, nī'gro-fīl, *n.* One friendly to negroes.

Yes; associate — fraternize! with apothecaries and *negrophiles.*
CABLE *Grandissimes* ch. 27, p. 306. [S. '80.]

[< NEGRO + Gr. *philos,* loving.] **ne-groph'i-list**‡. — **ne-groph'i-lism,** *n.* Love for the negro. — **ne-groph"i-lis'tic,** *a.* Having a tendency to negrophilism.

ne"gro-pho'bi-a, nī'gro-fō'bi-a, *n.* Hatred or dislike of the negro. [< NEGRO + Gr. *phobos,* fear.]

Ne-gun'do, ne-gun'dō, *n.* [N.-Am. Ind.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), closely allied to and by some united with the genus *Acer,* but differing from it in having dicœcious flowers and pinnate leaves. *N. aceroides,* the ash-leaved maple or box-elder, is often planted as a shade-tree in the United States. See illus. under BOX-ELDER.

ne'gus[1], nī'gus, *n.* A drink made of wine, water, and lemon-juice sweetened. [< Col. *Negus,* its inventor.]

Ne'gus[2], *n.* [Abys.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

ne-har', ne-hār', *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish, the bummalo.

Ne"he-mi'ah, nī'he-mai'a, *n.* One of the latest of the historical books of the Old Testament, recounting the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem and the reformation of the social and religious condition of the people. [< Heb. *Nechhemiah,* comforted of Jehovah.]

ne'hi-loth, nī'hi-loth, *n. pl.* [Heb.] A Scriptural term interpreted to mean pipes, flutes, or other wind-instruments.

ne-hush'tan, ne-hush'tan, *n.* [Heb.] A thing of brass; specifically [N-], in Scripture, the brazen serpent set up by Moses in the wilderness: so named by Hezekiah.

neif, *n.* Same as NEAF.

neife†, *n.* A woman born in serfdom; a female villein.

neif†; **neivet**†. — **neif'ty**†, *n.* A serfdom of women.

neigh, nē, *vi.* **1.** To utter the cry of a horse; whinny. **2**†. To scoff. [< AS. *hnǽgan,* neigh.] **nele**†; **ney**†.

neigh†, *a.* & *adv.* Nigh. **nighe**†.

neigh, *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

neigh'bor, nē'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To adjoin or border on; live or be near to; as, Ohio *neighbors* Indiana.

Neighbored by a maple wood. ALICE CARY *Crazy Chris.* st. 1.

2†. To associate familiarly with.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To dwell near by; act as a neighbor; be neighborly. **neigh'bour**‡.

Those mountain-tops that *neighbor* with the stars.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 907.

— **neigh'bor-er, neigh'bour-er,** *n.* — **neigh'bor-ess**†, **neigh'bour-ess**†, *n.*

neigh'bori, *a.* Neighboring. **neigh'bour**†.

neigh'bor, *n.* **1.** One who lives near another; said in thinly settled districts without much regard to distance; by extension, one living in the same community. **2.** One who is near by chance or accident; as, one's *neighbor* at church. **3.** Friend; stranger; a colloquial and friendly term of address; as, good morning, *neighbor.* **4.** One entitled to the consideration due to a neighbor; a fellow man; as, every man is my *neighbor.* **5**†. A confidant. [< AS. *nēāhgebūr,* < *nēāh,* nigh, + *gebūr,* inhabitant, < *ge-,* A-[5], + *būan,* dwell.] **neigh'bour**‡.

neigh'bor-hood, nē'ber-hud, *n.* **1.** The region lying near where one is or resides; adjoining or surrounding dwellings collectively; vicinity.

It is not easy to think of any of his [Dickens's] leading characters without being reminded of the *neighborhoods* in which they played their parts.
W. H. RIDEING *Thackeray's London* ch. 1, p. 2. [C. & V. '85.]

2. The people collectively who live in the vicinity; as, the whole *neighborhood* turned out. **3.** The state or condition of being near, or of standing in the relation of a neighbor; nearness; vicinity.

Dionysius at once took advantage of this division of the Carthaginian forces, resolving to attack the fleet while it was unsupported by the *neighborhood* of the army.
A. J. CHURCH *Story of Carthage* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 53. [G. P. P. '87.]

4. Conduct becoming a neighbor; friendly relations; neighborliness; as, we want no *neighborhood* with vice.

Plant *neighbourhood* and Christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, sc. 2.

5. A district considered with reference to a given characteristic; as, a wealthy *neighborhood.* **neigh'borred**†; **neigh'bour-hood**‡.

Synonyms: district, locality, vicinage, vicinity. See APPROXIMATION.

— **in the neighborhood of** [Local, U. S.], approximately; about; as, *in the neighborhood of* 1,200 pounds.

neigh'bor-ing, nē'ber-ing, *a.* Situated or residing near by; being in the vicinity; adjacent; as, a *neighboring* stream. **neigh'bour-ing**‡.

Synonyms: see ADJACENT.

neigh'bor-ly, nē'ber-li, *a.* **1.** Appropriate to the relation of a neighbor; genial and considerate; as, *neighborly* kindness. **2.** Disposed to cultivate inter-

course; sociable; as, *neighborly* people. **3.** Neighboring. **neigh'bour-ly†**.

Synonyms; see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY; HOSPITABLE.

—**neigh'bor-[-bour-]li-ness**, *n.*— **neigh'bor-[-bour-]ly**, *adv.* In a neighborly manner.

neigh'bour, neigh'bour-hood, etc. Neighbor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

neigh'bour-ship†, *n.* The state of being a neighbor.

neighe†, *vt.* & *vi.* To approach.

neigh'ing, nē'ing, *n.* The act of whinnying; a whinny.

neist, nist, *a.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [Dial.] Next; nearest.

nel'ther, nl'dhgr, *C.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.* (nəi'dhgr, *C.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2]) (XIII). **1.** *a.* Not either; as, *neither* boy was hurt. **II.** *pron.* Not the one nor the other. See EITHER.

It is difficult to negotiate where *neither* will trust.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 37, p. 117. [S. M. '80.]

[< AS. *nāther*, < *ne*, not, + *āwther*; see OR[1], *conj.*]

ne'ther†; ney'ther†.

nel'ther, *conj.* **1.** Not one nor the other: commonly preceding the first of alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* preceding a succeeding one; as, *neither* food *nor* fuel was left.

When a man works only for himself, he gets *neither* rest here, *nor* reward hereafter.
R. COLLYER *Life that Now Is* ser. xv, p. 317. [H. B. F. '71.]

2. Not at all, in respect to the object or sense mentioned: intensive terminal, now replaced by *either* except in vulgar usage; as, he has no strength, nor sense *neither*. **3.** Nor yet.

Let not your heart be troubled, *neither* let it be afraid.
John xiv, 27.

ne'ther†; ney'ther†.

neive, nīv, *n.* [Scot.] The fist; hand; neaf.

nei'vie-nick'nack, nī'vi-nic'nac', *n.* [Scot.] A child's game of guessing in which hand a thing is held while the holder recites a verse beginning with this formula.

nekke†, *n.* The neck.—**nekke'-boon'†**, *n.* Neck-bone.

neld†, *n.* A needle. **nelde†**.

nel'lut, nel'ut, *n.* [Abys.] The koodoo antelope.

ne-lum'bi-um, ne-lum'bi-um, *n.* **1.** *Art.* A conventional representation of the lotus-flower. **2.** [N-] Same as NELUMBO. [< NELUMBO.]

Ne-lum'bo, ne-lum'bō, *n.* [Ceylon.] *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of aquatic herbs of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*), with thick tuberous rootstocks, large, strongly veined, centrally peltate leaves, and naked scapes bearing large rose or yellow flowers. *N. lutea*, the yellow or American nelumbo, is the water-chinkapin (see illus. under WATER-CHINKAPIN), and *N. speciosa* is the sacred bean or lotus of the ancients. **2.** [n-] A plant of this genus.

nem-. Same as NEMA-.

nema-, **nemat-**, **nemato-**. } Derived from Greek *nēma*, thread (< *neō*, spin): combining forms.—**nem'a-lin(e)**, *a.* *Mineral.* Fibrous or thread-like: said of structure.—**nem'a-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A fibrous brucite containing ferrous oxid.—**Nem"a-tel-min'thes**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A class of worms having a filiform inarticulate body with papillæ or spines at the anterior extremity, including nematodes and acanthocephalans.—**nem"a-tel'-minth**, *a.* & *n.*—**nem"a-tel-min'thic**, *a.*—**nem"a-the'ci-um**, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A wart-like elevation of the surface of the frond of certain florideous algæ, containing sometimes tetraspores mixed with naked paraphyses, or in some cases antheridia or cystocarps. **nem'a-thece‡**.—**nem"a-the'cial**, *a.*—**Nem"a-thel-min'thes**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Nematelminthes*. **Nem"a-thel-min'tha‡**.—**nem"a-thel'minth**, *n.*—**nem"a-thel-min'thic**, *a.*—**Nem"a-tis-ti'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having an oblong body, first dorsal with 8 spines mostly elongate and filamentous, longer second dorsal and anal, and ventral with the innermost ray excessively branched. **Nem"a-tis'ti-us**, *n.* (t. g.)—**nem"a-tis-ti'id**, *n.*—**nem"a-tis'ti-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**nem'a-to-blast**, *n.* A spermatoblast.—**nem"a-to-cn'lyx**, *n.* *Zoöph.* A calyx containing nematocysts, as in plumularioid hydroids.—**nem"a-to-cal'y-cin(e)**, *a.*—**Nem"a-to-car-cin'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having antennules with two thread-like flagella and first two pereiopods chelate. **Nem"a-to-car'ci-nus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**nem"a-to-car'ci-nid**, *n.*—**nem"a-to-car'ci-noid**, *a.*—**Nem"a-toc'e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Nemocera*.—**nem"a-toc'er-ous**, *a.*—**nem'a-to-cyst**, *n.* *Zool.* A thread-cell. **nem'o-cyst‡**.—**nem"a-to-cys'tic**, *a.*—**Nem"a-to'da**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* An order of nematelminth worms with a mouth and intestinal canal, including most species; threadworms. **Nem"a-to'-de-a‡**; **Nem"a-to'des‡**; **Nem"a-tol'da‡**.—**nem'a-tode**, *a.* & *n.*—**nem'a-to-gen**, *n.* The vermiform embryo of a dicyemid: opposed to *rhombogen*. **nem'a-to-gene‡**.—**Nem"a-tog'e-na**, *n. pl.* A section of dicyemids whose embryos are vermiform.—**nem"a-to-gen'ic**, **nem"a-tog'e-nous**, *a.*—**Nem"a-tog'na-thi**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes having the four anterior vertebræ consolidated, supramaxillaries generally cirriform, and suboperculum suppressed: including catfishes.—**nem'a-tog"nath**, *n.*—**nem"a-tog'na-thous**, *a.*—**Nem"a-tol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Nematoda*.—**nem'a-toid**, **nem"a-toi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Nem"a-to-neu'ra**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A subkingdom of animals with the nervous system reduced to thread-like elements, including echinoderms, rotifers, polyzoans, and some worms.—**nem"a-to-neu'ral**, **nem"a-to-neu'rous**, *a.*—**Nem"a-toph'o-ra**, *n. pl.* The *Cœlenterata*, exclusive of sponges.—**nem"a-toph'o-ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**nem'a-to-phore**, *n.* *Zoöph.* One of the peculiar bodies developed in certain hydroids from definite points of the trophosome, consisting of a chitinous receptacle with sarcode in which thread-cells are usually immersed.—**nem"a-toph'o-rous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematophora* or a nematophore.—**Nem"a-top'o-da**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Cirripedia*.—**Nem"a-to-scol'i-ces**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Nematelminthes*.—**nem"a-to-scol'i-cin(e)**, *a.*—**nem"a-to-zo'oid**, *n.* A stinging tentacle of a siphonophore, considered as a zooid.

Ne-mæ'an, *a.* Classic form of NEMEAN.

Ne-me'an, ne-mī'an, *E.*, or nī'me-an, *C. W. Wr.* (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nemea, a vale and city in ancient Argolis, celebrated for the Nemean games and as the traditional scene of one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

—**Nemean games**, one of the four great Panhellenic festivals, celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth Olympic years, in July.—**N. lion** (*Gr. Myth.*), a monstrous lion slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors.

Ne-mer'te-a, ne-mėr'te-a, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of worms, especially a class with skin ciliated, proboscis retractile, and muscular, vascular, and nervous system characteristically developed. It embraces *Hoplonemertea*, *Schizonemertea*, and *Palænemertea*. [< NEMERTES.]

Nem"er-tin'e-a‡.

—**ne-mer'te-an**, **ne-mer'ti-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Ne-mer'tes, ne-mėr'tīz *or* -tēs, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nemertidæ*. **2.** [n-] A worm of this genus. [< Gr. *nēmertēs*, unerring, < *nē-*, not, + *hamartanō*, err.]

Ne-mer'ti-dæ, ne-mėr'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of hoplonemertine worms, especially those with a long convolute body and generally numerous small eyes. [< NEMERTES.] **Nem"er-tin'i-dæ‡**.

—**ne-mer'tid**, *n.*— **ne-mer'toid**, *a.*

Nem"er-ti'na, nem'ėr-tai'na *or* -tī'na, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Nemertea*. [< NEMERTES.]

—**ne-mer'tin(e)**, *a.* & *n.*

Nem'e-sis, nem'ę-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A goddess presiding over the normal and proper order of things, and visiting with retribution any derangement of the natural equilibrium. She is thus a divinity of chastisement and vengeance. At Rome, where she was worshiped by victorious generals, she was represented with the measuring-rod, bridle, and yoke, as the attributes of proportion and control; the sword and scourge, of punishment; and wings, a wheel, and a chariot drawn by griffins, of swiftness. **2.** [n-] Hence, retributive justice.

It was indeed a curious *nemesis* under which the Iron Chancellor [Bismarck] fell after having enjoyed for nearly 27 years a power such as never since Richelieu had been wielded by a Prime Minister. F. H. GEFFCKEN in *The Forum* July, '91, p. 487.

[L., < Gr. *Nemesis*, < *nemō*, distribute.]

—**Nem-es'ic**, *a.* Of the character of Nemesis; belonging to retributive justice; avenging.

Nem"es-trin'i-dæ, nem'es-trin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies with 3 basal cells much prolonged and third longitudinal vein furcate. **Nem"es-tri'na**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**nem"es-tri'nid**, *n.*— **nem"es-tri'noid**, *a.*

Nem"ich-thy'i-dæ, nem'ic-thi'i-dī *or* -thī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A deep-sea family of eels with a long body, bill-like jaws, and anus near breast. **Nem-ich'thys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< NEM- + Gr. *ichthys*, fish.] — **nem"ich-thy'id**, *n.* — **nem-ich'thy-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

nemo-. Same as NEMA-: a combining form.—**Ne-moc'e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A suborder or other division of dipterous insects with thread-like many-jointed antennæ, as in gnats, mosquitoes, crane-flies, etc.—**ne-moc'e-ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne-moc'er-ous**, *a.*—**nem'o-cyst**, *n.* *Zoöph.* A thread-cell.—**Nem"o-glos-sa'ta**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of bees with a thread-like tongue. **Nem"a-to-glos'sa‡**.—**nem"o-glos'sate**, *a.*

nem-oph'i-lous, nem-of'i-lus, *a.* [Rare.] Fond of frequenting the woods or dwelling in them; as, a *nemophilous* bird. [< Gr. *nemos* (see NEMORAL) + *philos*, loving.]

—**nem-oph'i-list**, *n.* [Rare.] A frequenter of forests; a lover of woodland scenery.—**nem-oph'i-ly**, *n.* [Rare.] Love of the woods or woodland scenery.

nem'o-ral, nem'o-ral, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a wood, wooded pasture, grove, or the like. [< L. *nemoralis*, < *nemus* (*nemor-*), grove, < Gr. *nemos*, < *nemō*, graze.]

Nem"o-rhæ-dī'næ, nem'o-rę-dī'nī *or* -dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, with a goat-like form and antelopine horns, including the goral and Rocky Mountain goat; goat-antelopes. **Nem"o-rhæ'dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nemus* (*nemor-*) (see NEMORAL) + *hædus*, kid.]

—**nem"o-rhæ'din(e)**, *a.*

nem-or'i-cole, nem-or'i-cōl, *a.* Dwelling in groves. [< L. *nemus* (*nemor-*) (see NEMORAL) + *colo*, inhabit.] **nem"o-ric'o-lin(e)‡**.

nem'o-rose, nem'o-rōs, *a.* *Bot.* Growing in groves or woodland. [< L. *nemorosus;* see NEMOROUS.]

nem'o-rous, nem'o-rus, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a wood or grove; woody. [< L. *nemorosus*, woody, < *nemus;* see NEMORAL.]

nemp†, *vt.* To name; call. **nem'ne†; nev'en†**.

nempt†, *pp.* of NEMPNE, *v.* Called.

nems, nemz, *n.* [Ar.] The ichneumon.

nen-ge'ta, nen-gī'ta, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American tyrannoid bird (*Tæniopiera nengeta*).

ne'ni-a, nī'nī-a *or* nē'nī-a, *n.* [L.] A funeral song; an elegy. **næ'ni-a‡**.

nen'u-phar, nen'yu-fär, *n.* A European water-lily of the genus *Castalea*, formerly *Nymphæa;* especially, the white water-lily (*C. speciosa*, formerly *N. alba*). [< F. *nénuphar*, < Ar. *nīnūfar*, < Per. *nīlufar*, water-lily.]

neo-, ne-. Derived from Greek *neos*, new, recent: combining forms. [For other words beginning with *neo-*, see vocabulary place.]—**Ne"o-arc'tic**, *a.* Same as NEARCTIC.—**ne"o-ar-thro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A new or artificial joint.—**ne"o-bi-ol'o-gist**, *n.* A new-school biologist.—**ne"o-blas'tic**, *a.* Of the nature of a new growth.—**Ne"o-car'i-da**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Crustacea*, exclusive of the merostomes.—**ne"o-Chris'tian**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to neo-Christianity or rationalism. **II.** *n.* A rationalist.—**ne"o-Chris"ti-an'i-ty**, *n.* Rationalism.—**ne"o-cos'mic**, *a.* Pertaining to the existing condition of the universe: said also of the human race within the limits of history.—**ne-oc'ra-cy**, *n.* Government administered by new or untried persons; the rule of parvenus.—**ne"o-crim'i-nal-ist**, *n.* One of the new school of criminologists, who hold that criminality is based on natural causes, and that the marks of criminal tendencies are discernible in the subject.—**Ne"o-cri-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A suborder or order of crinoids with a regularly pentamerous calyx, open mouth and food-grooves, and (generally) without interradial plates. **Ne-oc'ri-na‡**.—**ne-oc'ri-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne-od'a-mode**, *n.* A newly enfranchised person in ancient Sparta, such as a freed helot: opposed to *hereditary citizen*.—**ne"o-Dar'win-ism**, *n.* Darwinism as modified and extended by more recent students. Compare NEO-LAMARCKISM.—**ne"o-Dar-win'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne"o-Dru'id-ism**, *n.* The religious system of the Druids as presented in attempted reconstruction in the neo-Druidic philosophy of the Rev. Edward Davies.—**ne"o-Dru'id**, *n.*—**ne"o-Dru-id'ic**, *a.*—**ne"o-dym'i-um**, *n.* A metallic element contained in didymium and forming a series of rose-colored salts. See ELEMENT.—**ne"o-em'bry-o**, *n.* The earliest ciliated stage of a metazoan embryo.—**ne"o-em"bry-on'ic**, *a.*—**Ne"o-gæ'a**, *n.* *Zoögeog.* The western hemisphere.—**Ne"o-gæ'an**, *a.*—**ne"o-ga'la**, *n.* *Obstet.* The first milk secreted after childbirth; green milk; beestings.—**ne-og'a-mist**, *n.* A newly married person.—**ne"o-gram-ma'ri-an**, *n.* One of the new school of grammarians who maintain the invariableness of phonetic laws.—**ne"o-gram-mat'ic-al**, *a.*—**ne-og'ra-phy**, *n.* A new system or method of writing.—**ne"o-Greek'**, **I.** *a.* *Art.* Noting a modern style of art and architecture exhibiting more or less of Greek spirit in sentiment and treatment. **II.** *n.* The dialect of modern Greece, embracing both the popular dialects and the cultivated modern dialect, which is modeled more or less closely on the ancient and is now current in literature, in newspapers, and on the stage.—**ne"o-Hel-len'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to New Hellas or modern Greece or to its people. **2.** Pertaining to the revival of Hellenism.—**ne"o-Hel'len-ism**, *n.* A modern Hellenism inspired by the ancient; the revival of ancient Greek ideals in art or literature, especially in the Italian Renaissance.—**ne"o-Kant'i-an**, **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Kant as taught by his successors. **II.** *n.* A believer in or advocate of neo-Kantianism.—**ne"o-Kant'i-an-ism**, *n.*—**ne"o-La-marck'ism**, *n.* Lamarckism as modified and extended by more recent students.

Alpheus Spring Packard . . . proposed the term *Neo-lamarckism* to cover the views of those who, like himself, did not accept all of Darwin's ideas. *Harper's Weekly* Nov. 29, '90, p. 927, col. 2.

—**ne"o-La-marck'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

In America what are called *Neo-Lamarckian* views are vigorously upheld by many naturalists of eminence, such as Cope, Hyatt, and Packard, who seek to explain evolution according to fundamental laws of growth, plus the inherited effects of use and disuse and of environmental influence.
Chambers's Encyc. vol. vi, p. 490. [L. '92.]

—**ne"o-Lat'in**, *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* A group of peoples based on language, including the Italian, Rhæto-Romance, langue d'oc, langue d'oïl, Hispano-Portuguese, and Rumanian. **2.** Modernized Latin.—**Ne"o-li-mu'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A Silurian family of syzighosuran merostomes with a short broad head-shield and very broad abdomen. **Ne"o-lim'u-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ne"o-lim'u-lid**, *n.*—**ne"o-lim'u-loid**, *a.*—**ne'o-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, fibrous, stellated, green, hydrous magnesium-aluminum silicate.—**ne"o-mem'brane**, *n.* A false membrane.—**ne"o-me'ni-a**, *n.* **1.** The time of the new moon; also, the first of the month. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* The festival of the new moon. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [N-] A genus typical of *Neomeniidæ*. (2) [-æ, *pl.*] A gastropod of this genus.—**Ne"o-me'ni-æ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Neomeniidæ* as an order.—**Ne"o-me-ni'da**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Scolecomorpha*. **Ne"o-me"ni-a'ri-a‡**.—**ne"o-men'i-dan**, *a.* & *n.*—**Ne"o-me-ni'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of scolecomorph gastropods, especially those with gills at the sides of the anus, many radular teeth, and a distinct median pedal groove.—**ne"o-me'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne"o-me-ni'id**, *n.*—**ne"o-me'ni-oid**, *a.*—**Ne"o-me"ni-oi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Scolecomorpha*. **Ne"o-me-noi'de-a‡**.—**ne"o-mer'i-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne"o-mon'o-scope**, *n.* An instrument for magnifying photographs.—**ne'o-morph**, *n.* *Biol.* A part or organ independently developed.—**Ne"o-mor-phi'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds with 10 tail-feathers, upper tail-coverts moderate, and primaries abbreviated. **Ne"o-mor'phus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ne"o-mor'-phin(e)**, *a.* & *n.*—**ne"o-mor'phism**, *n.* *Biol.* Development of a new form.—**ne'o-nism**, *n.* [Rare.] A new word or expression; a neologism.—**Ne"o-no'mi-an**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Neonomians or Neonomianism. **II.** *n.* One who upholds or advocates Neonomianism.—**Ne"o-no'mi-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that the gospel of the New Testament is a new law and takes the place of the law of the Old Testament.—**ne-on'o-mous**, *a.* Recently modified or specialized.—**ne"on-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The zoology of living animal species: opposed to *paleontology*.—**ne"on-tol'o-gist**, *n.*—**ne'o-nym**, *n.* A name which is new.—**ne-on'y-my**, *n.* The invention of new names.—**ne"o-pa'gan-ism**, *n.* A new or revived paganism.—**ne'o-pa'gan-ize**, *vt.* To impress with the character of neopaganism. **ne"o-pa'gan-ise‡**.—**ne"o-phi-los'o-pher**, *n.* A new-school philosopher; one who holds modern ideas of philosophy.—**ne"o-pho'bi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Dread of innovation; aversion to anything new or strange.—**ne"o-pla'si-a**, *n.* *Physiol.* The growth of new organic tissue.—**ne'o-plasm**, *n.* A new growth or formation of tissue resulting from morbid action.—**ne"o-plas'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to neoplasty or a neoplasm; recently formed.—**neoplastic ossification**, the replacement of cartilage by bone, all of the cartilage disappearing.—**ne'o-plas"ty**, *n.* *Surg.* A process for forming new parts by cicatrization, adhesions, etc.—**Ne"o-Pu'nic**, *a.* A Punic dialect of the districts in North Africa that once belonged to Carthage, as in the Neo-Punic inscriptions (100 B. C. to A. D. 400).—**Ne"o-Py-thag"o-re'an**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the later Pythagorean philosophers.—**ne-os'sin**, *n.* A proteid compound contained in the inspissated saliva forming part of the edible bird-nests. **ne-os'sine‡**.—**ne"os-sol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of the young of birds.—**Ne"o-Su-mir'i-an**, *n.* A Sumirian dialect of supposed Ural-Altaic stock, extinct about 1600 B. C.—**Ne"o-Su-mir'i-an**, *a.*—**Ne"o-Syr'i-ac**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting the modern Aramaic dialects spoken in certain districts of Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and Lake Urmia.—**ne-ot'o-cite**, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous, dull, black to dark-brown, opaque, hydrous manganese-iron silicate.—**ne'o-tome**, *n.* A sigmodont murine rodent (genus *Neotoma*); a wood-rat.

Ne"o-Cath'o-lic, nī"o-cath'o-lic, *a.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** [New.] Of or pertaining to a new school in the Church of England, that differs from the older Catholic party, represented by Keble and Pusey, in its avowed sympathy, in both ritual and doctrine, with the Roman rather than the Anglican communion. **2.** In France, of or pertaining to a school of liberal Catholicism opposed to ultramontanism, of which Lamennais (1782–1854), Lacordaire (1802–'61), and Montalembert (1810–'70) were among the chief exponents.—**Ne"o-Cath'o-lic**, *n.*—**Ne"o-Ca-thol'i-cism**, *n.*

Ne'o-cene, nī'o-sīn, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the later Tertiary, including the Miocene and Pliocene: contrasted with *Eocene* or *Paleogene*. See GEOLOGY. [< NEO- + Gr. *kainos*, new.] **Ne'o-gene‡**.

Ne"o-co'mi-an, nī"o-cō'mi-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower part of the Cretaceous epoch. See GEOLOGY. **II.** *n.* The Neocomian series of rocks, being the lower Cretaceous. [< L. *Neocomium*, Neuchâtel, Switzerland (where the series is found), < Gr. *neos*, new, + *komē*, village.]

ne'o-gen, nī'o-jen, *n.* An alloy resembling silver, containing copper 58 parts, zinc 27, tin 2, nickel 12, bismuth ½ part, and aluminum ½. [< Gr. *neogenēs*, new-born, < *neos*, new, + *gignomai*, be born.]—**ne"o-gen'ic**, *a.*

ne"o-gram-ma'ri-an, **Hel-len'ic**, etc. See NEO-.

ne'oid, nī'oid, *n.* The form of curve that is most desirable for a vessel's water-line, presenting the smallest resistance to the water. [< Gr. *neō*, swim, + -OID.]

ne-ok'o-ros, ne-ok'o-ros, *n.* **1.** Originally, a temple-sweeper; a servant or keeper in a temple; janitor. **2.** One of certain cities regarded as guardians of the worship of patron gods or of the emperors: a title conferred by the ancient Romans. [< Gr. *neōkoros*, < *neōs*, temple, + *koreō*, sweep.]

ne"o-La-marck'ism, etc. See NEO-.

ne'o-lith, nī'o-lith, *n.* An implement of the Neolithic period.

Ne"o-lith'ic, nī"o-lith'ic, *a.* *Archeol.* & *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or noting the later stone age, whose relics are ground, pecked, or polished stone implements, mingled with remains of recent or extinct animals, and often

found in association with bronze implements. Compare PALEOLITHIC. See illus. of PRIMITIVE AXES, under AX. [< NEO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

ne″o-lo′gi-an, nĭ″o-lō′ji-ăn. **I.** *a.* Neological. **II.** *n.* Same as NEOLOGIST, 2.

ne″o-log′ic-al, nĭ″o-loj′ic-ăl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of neology; introducing new words or new meanings of words. **2.** Rationalistic. **ne″o-log′ic‡.** — **ne″o-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **ne-ol″o-gis′tic, ne-ol″o-gis′tic-al‡.**

ne-ol′o-gism, nē-ol′o-jizm, *n.* **1.** A new word or phrase as yet unsanctioned by good usage.

Some *neologisms*, which at first are considered forced or inelegant, become sanctioned by use. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., New Words* in vol. i, p. 403. [J. M. '23.]

2. The use of a word or phrase, old or new, in an unsanctioned sense.

Neologism, in revolutionary times, is not an infirmity of caprice, . . . but is a mere necessity of the unresting intellect. DE QUINCEY *Letters to a Young Man, Language* p. 161. [T. & F. '58.]

3. A new doctrine; doctrinal innovation. **ne″o-lo′gi-an-ism‡.**

ne-ol′o-gist, nē-ol′o-jist, *n.* **1.** A coiner of new words or of new meanings of words, especially by way of innovation. **2.** One who introduces or supports new doctrines; a rationalistic theologian. The name *neologist* was applied especially to those rationalists in Germany who, about the middle of the 18th century, began to explain the supernatural in the Bible by natural causes, advocated education and intellectual progress as the great hope of mankind, and sought to secularize the teaching of the pulpit.

ne-ol′o-gize, nē-ol′o-jīz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GI′ZING.] **1.** To originate or employ new words or new meanings of words. **2.** To introduce or hold new or rationalistic doctrines in theology. **ne-ol′o-gise‡.** — **ne-ol″o-gi-za′tion,** *n.*

ne-ol′o-gy, nē-ol′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The coining or using of new words or new meanings of words. **2.** The origination or adoption of new views or ideas, especially of rationalistic doctrines in theology; rationalism. [< NEO- + -LOGY.]

ne″o-me′ni-a, ne″o-pa′gan-ize, etc. See NEO-.

ne′o-phyte, nī′o-fīt, *a.* Having the character of a beginner; just beginning to learn; newly fledged.

ne′o-phyte, *n.* **1.** A recent convert. Specifically: (1) In the primitive church, one recently baptized. (2) In the Roman Catholic Church, one entering that church from another denomination. **2.** A novice; beginner. [< L. *neophytus*, < Gr. *neophytos*, < *neos*, new, + *phyō*, produce.] **ne′o-phite‡.**

Synonyms: see CONVERT.

— **ne′o-phy″tism,** *n.* The condition of a neophyte.

Ne″o-pla′to-nism, nĭ″o-plā′to-nizm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A system of philosophy originating with Ammonius Saccus of Alexandria in the 3d century, through the commingling of Jewish and Christian ideas with Greek philosophy and Oriental mysticism, and taught subsequently by Plotinus, Porphyry, and others. It assumed various forms, but its chief features were dualism (including the doctrine that matter is essentially evil), the emanation of all ideas from the reason of God, the affinity of human with divine reason, redemption by emancipation from matter, and the final absorption of the human in the divine reason by continuous contemplation.

Although, under Porphyry, *neo-platonism* became the avowed antagonist of Christianity, there was much in its elevated mysticism which was captivating to the fervor of proselytes; and the ascetism which it inculcated may fairly be assumed as inflaming the emulation of those who were already predisposed to regard the mortification of the flesh as a means of raising the spirit to God.

H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 2, p. 41. [L. '67.]

[< NEO- + PLATONISM.] **New″-Pla′to-nism‡.**

— **Ne″o-pla-ton′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Neoplatonism or its advocates. — **Ne″o-pla-ton′ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ne″o-pla′to-nist,** *n.* A believer in Neoplatonism. **Ne″o-pla′to-ni′cian‡.**

ne″o-ra′ma, nĭ″o-rā′mə, *C. E. I. W.* (-rē′mə, *W.*) *n.* An interior panoramic view of a temple or building as seen from within. [< Gr. *neōs*, temple, + *horama*, view, < *horaō*, see.]

ne-os′sin-ic, ne″o-syr′i-ac, etc. See NEO-.

ne″o-te′ni-a, nĭ″o-tē′ni-ə *or* -tĕ′ni-ə, *n.* *Zool.* The lengthening (for an indefinite time) of the period during which amphibians are gill-breathers. H. DE VARIGNY *Experimental Evolution* lect. ii, p. 110. [MACM. '92.] [< Gr. *neottos*, young animal.]

ne″o-ter′ic, nĭ″o-ter′ic, *a.* Recent in origin; new.

In the *neoteric* fashion of spending a honeymoon on a railway. GEORGE MEREDITH *The Egoist* ch. 19, p. 172. [R. BROS. '80.]

[< LL. *neotericus*, < Gr. *neōterikos*, youthful, < *neos* (compar. *neōteros*), new, young.] **ne″o-ter′ick†.**

ne″o-ter′ic, *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

We have seen a landscape of a justly admired *neoteric*, in which he aimed at delineating a fiction, one of the most severely beautiful in antiquity — the gardens of the Hesperides. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Productions of Mod. Art* p. 353. [W. L. & Co.]

— **ne″o-ter′ic-al,** *a.* — **ne″o-ter′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ne-ot′er-ism, nē-ot′ĕr-izm, *n.* That which is new, modern, or recently introduced; innovation; in language, either the coining of new words or expressions, or a newly coined word or expression. Compare NEOLOGISM.

Neoterism, as being a vocable still unfamiliar, possesses the advantage of indifference in not suggesting either praise or dispraise. . . . It presents the distraction of mind, and provocation of prejudice, induced by neologism or neology, with its theological associations. FITZEDWARD HALL *Mod. English* p. 20, note. [S. '73.]

— **ne-ot′er-ist,** *n.* An inventor or producer of neoterisms. — **ne-ot″er-is′tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterisms or neoterists. — **ne-ot′er-ize,** *vi.* To make innovations; especially, to coin new words or expressions.

ne-ot′ic, nē-ot′ic, *a.* Addressed to the understanding.

Psychic teleology is further distinguishable into *neotic* addressed to the intelligence) and esthetic (addressed to the consciousness of the beautiful). WINCHELL *Science and Relig.* ch. 6, p. 136. [R. '77.]

[< Gr. *nous*, mind.]

ne-ot′o-cite, ne′o-tome, etc. See NEO-.

Ne″o-trop′ic-al, nĭ″o-trop′ic-al, *a.* *Zoögeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the part of the New World that includes tropical and South America and the adjacent islands. [< NEO- + TROPICAL.]

ne″o-vol-can′ic, nĭ″o-vol-can′ic, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to those rocks that have been formed since the Cretaceous period: opposed to *paleovolcanic*.

ne-o′za-pine″, nē-ō′za-pain′, *n.* A medium-sized Himalayan tree (*Pinus Gerardiana*) important chiefly for its large subglobose cones, often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which contain each more than a hundred edible seeds. **ne-o′sa-pine″‡; Nepaul nut-pine‡.**

Ne″o-zo′ic, nĭ″o-zō′ic, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the later series of rocks, as the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, as contrasted with the Paleozoic or earlier rocks. [< NEO- + Gr. *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]

nep[1], nep, *n.* [Prov.] A bunch or knot in a fiber of cotton, the result of imperfect growth or produced by manufacture. [Var. of NAP[4], *n.*] — **nep,** *vt.* [Prov.] To form neps or knots in, as cotton-fibers, in ginning, etc.

nep[2], *n.* The common catnip; abbreviation of *Nepeta*.

nep[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A turnip; neep.

Ne′pa, nĭ′pə *or* nē′pə, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nepidæ*. **2.** [n-] A water-bug of this genus; a water-scorpion. [< L. *nepa*, scorpion.]

Nep″au-lese′, nep″ô-lēs′ *or* -lēz′, *n.* A native or the natives of Nepaul, in Hindustan. — **Nep″au-lese′,** *a.*

nepe[1], *a.* & *n.* Same as NEAP, *a.*, NEAP[1], *n.*

Ne″pen-tha′ce-æ, nĭ″pen-thē′sē-ī *or* nē″pen-thg′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants — the East-Indian pitcher-plant family — embracing the single genus *Nepenthes*. [< L. *nepenthes;* see NEPENTHES.]

— **ne″pen-tha′ceous,** *a.*

Ne-pen′thes, nē-pen′thīz *or* nē-pen′thēs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of mainly East-Indian herbs or half-shrubby plants — the East-Indian pitcher-plants — coextensive with the order *Nepenthaceæ*, with alternate, slightly sheathing leaves which are prolonged into a slender tendril-like organ upon whose extremity is developed an ascidium or pitcher with a hinged lid. The cavities of the pitchers secrete a watery, slightly acid fluid, while the borders secrete a honey that attracts insects which, falling into the fluid, are soon dissolved and serve as nourishment for the plant. More than 30 species are known, many of which are cultivated in greenhouses for their curious pitchers. Compare PITCHER-PLANT. See illus. under PITCHER-PLANT. **2.** [n-] A drug or potion reputed among the ancients to banish pain and sorrow. **ne-pen′the‡.**

Better love's perfume in the empty bowl
Than wine's *nepenthe* for the aching soul.
HOLMES *To the Eleven Ladies* st. 8.

[< L. *nepenthes*, < Gr. *nēpenthēs*, free from sorrow, < *nē-*, not, + *penthos*, sorrow.]

— **ne-pen′thic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to nepenthes.

Ne-pe′ri-an, *a.* See NAPIERIAN.

Nep′e-ta, nep′ē-tə, *n.* *Bot.* A very large, widely dispersed Old World genus of perennial or annual herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), the best-known species being *N. Cataria*, the catnip, and *N. Glechoma*, the ground-ivy or gill-over-the-ground: now naturalized in all parts of the United States. [< L. *nepeta*, catnip.]

Neph, nef, *n.* [Egypt.] An ancient divinity of Egypt and Ethiopia, represented with a ram's head.

neph′a-lism, nef′ə-lizm, *n.* The principle or practise of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [< Gr. *nēphaliasmos*, soberness, < *nēphō*, be sober.]

neph′a-list, nef′ə-list, *n.* A tectotaler.

neph′el-e, nef′el-ĭ *or* -ē, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* The outer veil of the eucharist. [< Gr. *nephelē*, cloud.] **air‡.**

Neph-el′i-dæ, nef-el′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of leeches with the oral sucker incomplete, anus large, and gullet long. **Neph′el-is,** *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. F. *nephelis*, leech.] — **neph′el-id,** *n.* — **neph′el-oid,** *a.*

neph′el-ite, nef′el-īt, -in *or* -ĭn, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous to greasy, usually colorless, white, or yellowish, though sometimes green, gray, or red, transparent to opaque, sodium potassium aluminum silicate ($Na_3K_2Al_8Si_9O_{34}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *nephelē*, cloud.]

— **neph′el-ine-ba-salt″,** *n.* *Petrol.* An olivinitic nephelinite. — **n. basanite,** *n.* An olivinitic tephrite. — **n. syenite,** *n.* Same as ELÆOLITE-SYENITE. — **n. tephrite,** *n.* A gray volcanic rock composed of pyroxene, plagioclase, nephelite, and magnetite; a feldspathic nephelinite. **n. tephryte‡.**

— **neph″el-in′ic,** *a.* *Petrol.* Of or pertaining to rocks containing nephelite. — **neph′el-in-ite,** *n.* *Petrol.* A dark-gray volcanic rock composed of the minerals nephelite, augite, and magnetite. **neph′el-in-yte‡.**

Neph-el′i-um, nef-fĭ′li-um *or* -el′i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A notable genus of East-Indian trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and axillary or terminal many-flowered panicles of small flowers producing bunches of globular, warted, or prickly edible fruits. *N. Litchi* produces the celebrated litchi of China. See LITCHI. [< L. *nephelion*, < Gr. *nephelion*, dim. of *nephelē*, cloud.]

nephelo-. Derived from Greek *nephelē*, cloud: a combining form. — **Neph″el-o-coc-cyg′i-a,** *n.* An imaginary place; Utopia; cloudland; from the imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds in "The Birds" of Aristophanes.

A baronet, who has no deer and no park, is supposed to persecute a poet for stealing these aereal deer out of this aereal park, both lying in *nephelococcygia*.

DE QUINCEY *Biog. Essays, Shakspeare* p. 61. [T. & F. '54.]

— **neph″el-om′e-ter,** *n.* A supposititious meteorological instrument for registering the amount or extent of cloudiness. — **neph′el-o-scope,** *n.* A classic instrument in experimental meteorology for showing the formation of vapor-clouds by the expansion of moist air. It consists of a glass vessel with a condensing-pump and pressure-gage. When the moist air is compressed, and then allowed to escape suddenly, a cloud is formed within, in consequence of the cooling; used and named by Espy. — **neph′el-o-sphere,** *n.* A cloud-formation around a planet or other heavenly body.

neph′esh, nef′esh, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The principle of life; soul; breath; also, a living person or animal. **2.** *Occult.* The animal life and desires: the third and lowest degree of the soul. *Kabbala Denudata* tr. by Mathers, intro., p. 34. [RED. '87.]

neph′ew, nef′yu *or* nev′yu (XIII), *n.* **1.** The son of a sister or a brother; by extension, a grandnephew. **2†.** A descendant; grandchild: sometimes, a cousin. [< F. *neveu*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), grandson, nephew.] **nev′-eu‡; nev′ew†; nev′y‡.** [Dial.]

neph′i-lim, nef′i-lim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Giants.

Neph′ite, nef′īt, *n.* *Mormon Ch.* According to the Book of Mormon, one of the associates or descendants of Nephi, a brother of Laman. The Nephites were exterminated by the Lamanites about A. D. 385.

neph-ol′o-gy, nef-el′o-ji, *n.* The department of meteorology that treats of clouds. [< Gr. *nephos*, cloud, + -LOGY.] — **neph″o-log′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to clouds or nephology.

neph′o-scope, nef′o-scōp, *n.* An instrument used in the observation of clouds to determine their direction, angular elevation, and relative velocity: made in various forms, the usual being a horizontal mirror with scales, sighting-rods, etc. [< Gr. *nephos*, cloud, + -SCOPE.]

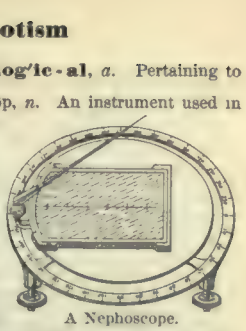

A Nephoscope.

nephr-, } Derived from
nephro-. } Greek *nephros*, a kidney: combining forms. — **neph″ræ-mor-rha′gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the kidneys, voided in the urine. — **neph-ral′gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia in the kidney. **neph-ral′gy‡.** — **neph-ral′gic,** *a.* — **neph″ra-nu′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Suppression of the urinary secretion. — **neph″-ra-pos′ta-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abscess of the kidney. — **neph″ra-to′ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Organic weakness of the kidneys. — **neph-raux′y,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal enlargement of the kidneys. — **neph-rec′to-my,** *n.* *Surg.* The excision or removal of a kidney. — **neph″rel-co′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration of the kidney. — **neph″remphrax′is,** *n.* *Pathol.* Obstruction of urine in passing from the kidneys; renal engorgement. — **neph′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Bright's disease of the kidney. — **neph-rid′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** One of the series of primitive excretory organs that afterward develop into uriniferous tubules and portions of the ovary and testis; a segmental organ. **2.** One of the tubular renal organs of mollusks and other invertebrates. **neph-rid′i-on‡.** — **neph-rid′i-al,** *a.* — **neph′rite** (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A very hard, white to dark-green, compact, fine-grained mineral, as a tough tremolite or actinolite, a variety of saussurite, or a variety of serpentine, used by prehistoric man for utensils and ornaments, also more recently for fine-art carving in eastern Asia. Compare JADE. It was regarded as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. Called also *Kidney-stone*. — **neph-rit′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the kidneys.

A man who died in the agonies of *nephritic* colic, was supposed to have been poisoned by him.

J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 106. [C. & H. '73.]

2. Affected with nephritis. **3.** Of the nature of nephrite or jade. **neph-rit′ic-al‡; neph-rit′ick†.** — **neph-rit′ic,** *n.* Any medicine applicable to kidney-disease. — **neph-ri′tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidneys. — **tubal nephritis,** Bright's disease of the kidneys. — **neph′ro-blast,** *n.* One of the cells from which nephridia develop. — **neph′ro-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* Renal hernia. — **neph″ro-col′i-ca,** *n.* *Pathol.* Renal colic. — **neph″-ro-cys-ti′tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidneys and the bladder. — **neph″ro-din′ic,** *a.* Having a nephridium serving for the extrusion of genital products. — **Neph-ro′di-um†,** *n.* *Bot.* A former genus of polypodiaceous ferns, now forming a section of the genus *Aspidium*, and characterized by a cordate, reniform, or orbicular indusium with a narrow sinus. — **neph″ro-gon′a-duct,** *n.* The genital duct (nephridium) of a nephrodinic animal. — **neph-rog′ra-phy,** *n.* An anatomical description of the kidneys. — **neph″ro-hæ′mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Congestion of the kidney. **neph″ro-hæ′mi-a‡.** — **neph′roid,** *a.* Shaped like a kidney; specifically, in botany, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*. — **neph′roid,** *n.* *Math.* A heart-shaped curve of the sixth order, having for its polar equation $r = a(1 + 2\sin\frac{1}{2}\theta)$. — **Neph-rol′ep-is** or **Neph″-ro-lep′is,** *n.* *Bot.* A small tropical or subtropical genus of handsome polypodiaceous ferns, several varieties of which are among the most highly prized of cultivated ferns. — **neph″ro-li-thi′a-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Formation of gravel in the substance of the kidney. — **neph″ro-lith′ic,** *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to gravel in the kidney. — **neph″ro-li-thot′o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removing gravel from the kidney by incision. — **neph-rol′o-gy,** *n.* The body of scientific knowledge concerning the kidneys. — **neph-rol′o-gist,** *n.* — **neph″ro-ma-la′ci-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Softening of the kidneys. — **neph-ron′cus,** *n.* *Pathol.* Swelling of the kidneys. — **neph″ro-pa-ral′y-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of the kidneys. — **neph-rop′a-thy,** *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of the kidneys. — **neph-roph′thi-sis** or **neph″ro-phthi′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Wasting of the kidneys from suppuration. — **Neph″rop-neus′ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Stylommatophora*. — **neph″rop-neus′tan,** *a.* & *n.* — **neph″ror-rha′gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Renal hemorrhage. — **neph-ror′rha-phy,** *n.* *Surg.* The sewing of a movable kidney to the back of the abdominal walls. — **neph″ro-scle′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Induration or hardening of the kidneys. — **neph-ros′ta,** *n.* The spore-case of a club-moss. — **neph′ro-stome,** *n.* One of the funnel-shaped openings by which a nephridium communicates with the body-cavity. **neph-ros′to-ma‡.** — **neph-ros′to-mous,** *a.* — **neph′ro-tome,** *n.* *Embryol.* A mesomere. — **neph-rot′o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* Same as NEPHROLITHOTOMY. — **neph″ro-ty′phus,** *n.* *Pathol.* Typhus fever complicated with bleeding inflammation of the kidneys. — **neph″ro-zy′mose,** *n.* *Pathol.* A diastasic condition of the urine.

Neph-thy′i-dæ, nef-thĭ′i-dē *or* -thī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of dorsibranchiate annelids with a large proboscis, short cirriform gills, and no true tentacles. **Neph′thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Nephthys*, an Egyptian goddess.] **Neph′thy-a′ce-a‡.**

— **neph″thy-a′ce-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **neph′thy-id,** *n.* — **neph′thy-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Nep′i-dæ, nep′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs, especially those having the head not separated from the prothorax and the abdomen ending in long caudal setæ; water-scorpions. [< NEPA.] **Nep-i′nĭ‡.** — **nep′id,** *n.* — **nep′oid,** *a.*

nep″i-on′ic, nep′i-on′ic, *a.* *Biol.* Immediately succeeding the embryonic: said of a stage in the development of an organism. [< Gr. *nēpios*, infant.]

ne plus ul′tra, nī plus ul′trə *or* nē plus ul′trə. [L.] Nothing more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; perfection.

ne′pos, nī′pos, *n.* [Scot.] A gable; nepus. **ni′pos‡.**

nep′o-tal, nep′o-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. [< L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), nephew.]

nep′o-tism, nep′o-tizm (XIII), *n.* Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives; undue distinction, especially in governmental patronage, in favor of relatives. [< L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), nephew.]

Yet as the undue attachment to friends or favorites assumes the dangerous form of favoritism, so does the excessive attachment to the members of one's family become *nepotism*.

F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 31. [L. '75.]

— **nep-ot′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to nepotism. **nep-o′-tious‡.** — **nep′o-tist,** *n.* One who is given to or has shown nepotism.

nep'py, nep'i, *a.* Having neps, as cotton-fiber.

Nep"ti-cu'li-dæ, nep"ti-kū'li-dī *or* -cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of microlepidopterous moths, comprising some very small species. **Nep-tic'u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *neptícula*, granddaughter, dim. < L. *neptis*, granddaughter.

— **nep"ti-cu'lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **nep-tic'u-loid**, *a.*

Nep"tu-na'li-a, nep"tū-nē'li-ą *or* -tū-ng'li-ą, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The festival of the Roman god Neptune, accompanied by games, celebrated July 23.

Nep'tune, nep'tūn *or* nep'chūn, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The old Italic god of the sea, husband of Salacia, goddess of salt water; merged by the Romans in the Greek Poseidon. He was the god also of equestrian accomplishments. His attributes are the trident, horse, and dolphin. **2.** The most remote known planet of the solar system, distant from the sun about 2,760,000,000 miles. It is invisible to the naked eye, and was discovered Sept. 23, 1846 (as the result of calculations by Leverrier), by Galle of Berlin. Similar calculations, indicating the same result, had previously been made by Adams, an English astronomer. It has one satellite. Period of revolution, about 164 years; diameter, about 37,000 miles. **3.** In a figurative sense, the ocean. **4.** *Her.* See TRITON. [< L. *Neptunus*, sea-god.]

— **Neptune powder**, see EXPLOSIVE.— **Nep'tune's-cup"**, *n.* **1.** Neptune's-spoonworm (*Thalassema neptuni*). **2.** An alcyonioid coral (*Alcyonium poculum*) of Sumatra.

Nep-tu'ni-an, nep-tū'ni-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune or his domain, the sea. **2.** *Geol.* Formed in or by the agency of water: said of rocks.

— **Neptunian theory**, the doctrine of the Neptunian or aqueous origin of certain rocks; the Wernerian theory, introduced by Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817): opposed to the *Huttonian* or *Plutonic theory*.

Nep-tu"ni-cen'tric, nep-tū'ni-sen'tric, *a.* *Astron.* Referred to Neptune as a center.

Nep'tun-ist, nep'tūn-ist *or* nep'chūn-ist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Neptunian theory. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who accepts the Neptunian theory. **2**†. A sailor.

ne'pus, nī'pus, *n.* [Scot.] A gable.

ner†, *a.* Near; nearer. **nere**†.

ner-cot'ike†, *n.* Narcotic.

nere†. Were not: contraction of *ne were*.

neret†, *adv.* Never.

Ne"re-i-col'i-dæ, nī"rę-i-col'i-dī *or* nē"re-i-cō'li-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of parasitic copepods with anterior antennæ 4-jointed and posterior 3-jointed. **Ne"re-i-co'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Nēreus* (see NEREID) + L. *colo*, dwell.]— **ne"re-i-col'id**, *n.*— **ne"re-ic'o-loid**, *a.*

Ne're-id, nī'rę-id *or* nē'-, *n.* [-IDES or -IDS, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris, who live in the depths of the sea, and who, with the Tritons, are the attendants of Poseidon or Neptune. They are depicted in art as lightly clad maidens, sometimes with the lower part of the body like a fish, riding on dolphins or sea-monsters. The three most celebrated of the fifty Nereids are Amphitrite, Galatea, and Thetis.

Nereus. (From an ancient Greek vase-painting.)

Bid the blue Tritons sound their twisted shells,
And call the *Nereids* from their pearly cells.
GAY *To a Lady* st. 4.

2. [n-] An errant marine annelid of *Nereididæ* or a related family. [< L. *Nereis* (*Nereid-*), < Gr. *Nēreis*, < *Nēreus*, Nereus, a sea-god, < *nēros*, liquid.]

Ne"re-id'i-dæ, nī"[*or* nē"]rę-id'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of errant annelids without gills and with a pair of jaws. [< NEREIS.] **Ne-re'i-dæ**‡.

— **ne"re-id'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **ne"re-id'id**, *n.*— **ne-re'i-doid**, *a.*— **ne're-id"ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nereidæ*.— **ne're-ite**, *n.* A fossil of a nereid, or a supposed nereid.

Ne"re-i-di'na, nī"rę-i-dai'ną *or* nē"re-i-dī'ną, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Rapacia* or *Dorsibranchiata*.

Ne're-is, nī'rę-is *or* nē're-is, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nereidæ*. **2.** [n-] A sea-worm of this genus. [< L. *Nereis;* see NEREID.]

Ne"re-o-cys'tis, nī"[*or* nē"]rę-o-sis'tis, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of laminariaceous seaweeds. *N. Lütkeana*, the gigantic bladder-kelp of the North Pacific, has long slender stems bearing an air-bladder 6 or 7 feet in length, crowned with a tuft of fronds. [< Gr. *Nēreus* (see NEREID) + *kystis;* see CYST.]

nerf†, *n.* Nerve.

nerf'ling, ngrf'ling, *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the id.

ne"rin-æ'um, nī"rin-ī'um *or* nē"rin-ē'um, *n.* [-Æ'A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A ventral thoracic sclerite between the metasternum and posterior coxæ of a beetle. [< L. *Nerine;* see NERINE.]

Ne-ri'ne, ng-rai'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A showy South-African genus of plants of the amaryllis family, with tunicate bulbs, strap-shaped leaves, and umbels of scarlet or rose-colored flowers. *N. Sarniensis* is the Guernsey lily. **2.** *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Nerinidæ*. [L., Nereid, < *Nereus*, Nereus; see NEREID.]

Ne"ri-ne'i-dæ, nī"ri-nī'i-dī *or* nē"ri-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of tænioglossates having a diversiform shell (turreted to oval) with persistent internal spiral ridges continued as apertural folds. **Ne-rin'e-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Nerine;* see NERINE.]

— **ne"ri-ne'id**, *n.*— **ne-rin'e-oid**, *a.*

Ne-rin'i-dæ, ng-rin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of dorsibranchiate annelids with a large proboscis, short cirriform gills, and true tentacles. [< L. *Nerine;* see NERINE.]

ne-rī'ta, ng-rai'tą *or* -rī'tą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A nerite. **2.** [N-] A genus typical of *Neritidæ*. [L., < Gr. *nēritēs*, < *Nēreus;* see NEREID.]

ner'ite, ner'ait, *J. W.*, *or* nī'rait, *C.S. W.*² *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* A gastropod of *Nerita* or a related genus; a neritid.

— **ne-rit'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a nerite.

— **ner'i-tite**, *n.* A fossil nerite or neritoid shell.

ne-rit'ic, ng-rit'ic, *a. Zool.* Pelagic, but found near land; as, *neritic* plankton. [< L. *nerita*, sea-mussel; see NERITA.]

Ne-rit'i-dæ, ng-rit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gastropods, especially gymnopodous rhipidoglossates having a shell with a straight columellar lip. [< NERITA.] **Ner"i-ta'ce-a**‡.— **ner"i-ta'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **ne-rit'id**, *n.*— **ner'i-toid**, *a.*

Ner"i-top'si-dæ, ner'i-top'si-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gymnopodous rhipidoglossates having a neritiform shell with an excavated columellar lip. **Ner"i-top'sis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nerita* (see NERITA) + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.]

— **ner"i-top'sid**, *n.*— **ner"i-top'soid**, *a.*

Ne'ri-um, nī'ri-um *or* nē'ri-um, *n. Bot.* A small genus of mostly Mediterranean shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with narrow thick leaves, 3 or rarely 4 in each whorl, and terminal clusters of beautiful fragrant pink or white salver-shaped flowers. *N. Oleander* is the well-known oleander. See illus. under OLEANDER. [L., < Gr. *nērion*, oleander.]

ne"ro-an-ti'co, nē'rō-an-tī'cō, *n.* [It.] A black marble found in Roman ruins: probably the ancient marmor Tænarium, from Cape Tænarus, Greece.

ner'o-li, ner'o-li, *n.* The essential oil distilled from the bitter orange. [< the Princess *Neroli*.]

From the flowers [of the wild orange] *neroli* is obtained. This is the basis of cologne and other perfumes.
New-York Tribune May 12, '92, p. 7, col. 3.

Ne-ro'ni-an, ng-rō'ni-ąn, *a.* Pertaining to Nero, a Roman emperor notorious for his excesses and cruelty; hence, characterized by cruelty or debauchery.

nerre†, *adv.* Near; nearer.

nerv, *v.* & *n.* Nerve. PHIL. SOC.

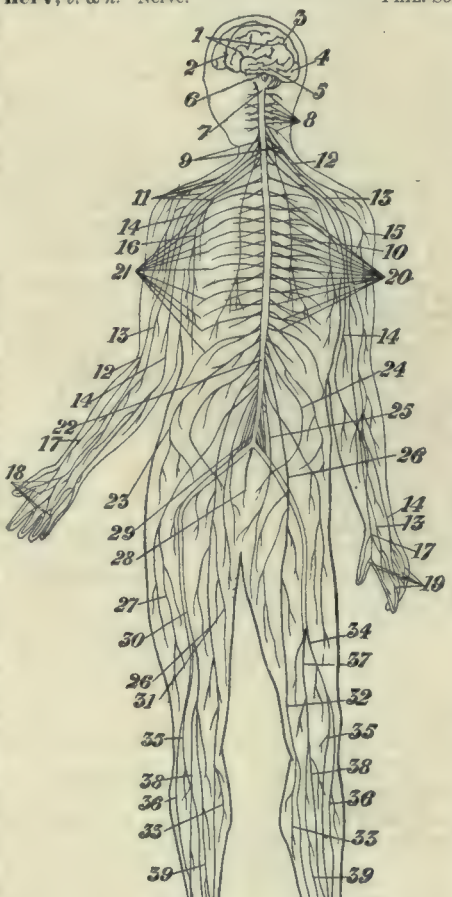

The Human Nervous System, viewed from the front.

1. The cerebrum. 2. Frontal lobe. 3. Parietal lobe. 4. Occipital lobe. 5. Temporal lobe. 6. Cerebellum. 7. Medulla oblongata. 8. Cervical nerves. 9. Supraclavicular nerves. 10. Phrenic nerve. 11. Brachial plexus. 12. Musculospiral nerve. 13. Median nerve. 14. Ulnar nerve. 15. Musculocutaneous nerve. 16. Long thoracic nerve. 17. Radial nerves. 18. Palmar nerves. 19. Dorsal nerves of hand. 20. Thoracic nerves. 21. Intercostal nerves. 23. Spinal cord. 23. Iliohypogastric nerve. 24. Ilioinguinal nerve. 25. Obturator nerve. 26. Anterior crural nerve. 27. External cutaneous nerve. 28. Filum terminale. 29. Sacral plexus. 30. Great sciatic nerve. 31. Internal cutaneous nerve. 32. Long saphenous nerve. 33. Internal cutaneous nerve of the calf. 34. External popliteal nerve. 35. Anterior tibial nerve. 36. Musculocutaneous nerve of the leg. 37. Internal popliteal nerve. 38. External saphenous nerve. 39. Posterior tibial nerve. 40. Internal plantar nerve. 41. External plantar nerve. 42. Dorsal cutaneous nerves of the foot. 43. Nerves of the toes.

nerv'al, ngrv'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

nerv'ate, ngrv'et *or* -ęt, *a. Bot.* Nerved.

nerv'ate, *n.* A nahoor.

nerv-a'tion, ngrv-ē'shun, *n.* The arrangement or disposition of nerves. Specifically: (1) *Bot.* The arrangement or disposition of the nerves in the blade of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage. Nervation serves as a basis of classification for fossil leaves, their direction, ramification, etc., having generic rank. There are ten types of nervation, as usually defined, expressed by the terms *craspedodrome*, *camptodrome*, *brochidodrome*, *acrodrome*, *dictyodrome*, *hyphodrome*, *paryphodrome*, *marginal*, *parallelodrome*, and *campylodrome* (which see for special definitions). (2) *Entom.* The system of nervures of the wings.

nerv'a-ture‡.

nerv-au'ra, ngrv-ô'rą *or* -qu'rą, *n.* A supposititious subtle emanation from the nervous system presumed to surround the physical individual. [< L. *nervus*, nerve, + *aura*, air.] **nerve"-au'ra**‡.— **nerv-au'ric**, *a.*

nerv'd, *a.* Nerved. PHIL. SOC.

nerve, ngrv, *vt.* [NERVED; NERV'ING.] To imbue with nerve or vigor; supply with strength, nervous force, or courage; as, jealousy *nerved* him to do the deed.

What service, what achievement high,
May *nerve* the will, refire the blood.
HENRY PARKES *Seventy* st. 7.

His labor is his own, by the gift of that God who *nerved* his arm.
CHANNING *Works, Slavery* pt. ii, p. 703. [A. U. A. '83.]

nerve, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure composed of delicate filaments by which sensations or stimulative impulses are transmitted to and from the brain or other organs; a definite portion of an animal, adapted for receiving or transmitting impressions or stimuli.

The nerves of the higher metazoans are bundles of the filamentous processes of nerve-cells entwined together and invested by connective tissue. They are divided into *cerebrospinal* and *sympathetic* nerves, the former being again classified as *cranial* and *spinal*, and the spinal being subdivided into *cervical*, *dorsal*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *coccygeal*. They are commonly named from the parts of the anatomy they serve, as *alveolar*, *cardiac*, *cutaneous*, *dental*, etc., or after some anatomist, as the *nerve of Columnius*.

The *nerves* . . . are capable of various reflex actions, both occasional in response to casual excitements, and regular, as in sustaining the involuntary action of the heart, lungs, and other organs.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 108, p. 125. [S. '70.]

The distinctive normal function of the *nerves* is the conducting of neural molecular motion between the central organs and the end organs. LADD *Physiological Psychology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 49. [S. '88.]

2. A tendon or other cord-like structure of the body. **3.** Hence, anything likened to or resembling a nerve.

By means of electricity, the world of matter has become a great *nerve*, vibrating thousands of miles in a breathless point of time.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 17, p. 283. [T. & F. 51.]

4. Active strength or vigor, as shown either in bodily force or mental control and resolution; coolness; pluck; as, a man of iron *nerve*. **5.** *pl.* A disordered condition of the nervous system; nervous excitation; as, he is all *nerves*. **6.** A non-porous quality of cork slightly charred for the market: a trade term. **7.** *Bot.* One of the fibrovascular bundles that extend through the parenchyma of many foliaceous organs in a manner resembling the nerves or veins in animal structures. **8.** *Arch.* A rib; the spiral in a volute. **9.** *Entom.* A nervure or vein. **10.** [Slang.] Over-assurance; audacity. [< F. *nerf*, < L. *nervus*, sinew.]

Compounds, etc.:— **nerve'-broach"**, *n.* A wire instrument for extracting the nerve from a tooth.— **n.-capping**, *n.* A cap or protection placed over an exposed nerve in a tooth.— **n.-cavity**, *n.* In dentistry, the central cavity of a tooth, occupied by a nerve.— **n.-cell**, *n.* An irregular branched cell characteristic of the gray matter of the central nervous system. **n.-corpuscle**‡.— **n.-center**, *n.* A collection of nerve-cells believed to be connected with some special function of the body.— **n.-ending**, *n.* The specialized structure found at the termination of many nerve-fibers, as a tactile corpuscle or a motorial end-plate.— **n.-excavator**, *n.* A dentists' instrument for excavating the nerve-cavity.— **n.-fiber**, *n.* One of the essential thread-like units of which a nerve is composed.— **n.-fibril**, *n.* One of the extremely delicate filaments that make up the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **n.-fibrilla**†.— **n.-force**, *n.* The force or energy that belongs to the nervous system; the endurance of which the nervous system is capable.— **n.-hill**, *n.* A neuromast. **n.-hillock**‡.— **n.-needle**, *n.* An instrument for broaching out a tooth-cavity.— **n.-obtundent**, *n.* Any medicine that deadens the sensitiveness of the nerve of a tooth.— **n.-oil**, *n.* Neat's-foot oil.— **n.-paste**, *n.* A compound for killing the nerve of a tooth, the principal ingredient of which is arsenic.— **n.-shaken**, *a.* Having the nerves weakened or diseased; subject to nervous shocks; as, a *nerve-shaken* invalid.— **n.-storm**, *n.* An attack of nervousness.— **n.-stretching**, *n. Surg.* The operation of forcibly stretching the nerve when affected with neuralgia.— **n.-tire**, *n. Pathol.* Nervous prostration; debility or impairment of nerve-power; neurasthenia.— **n.-track**, *n.* A path by which nervous impulses habitually travel, especially within the brain and the spinal cord.

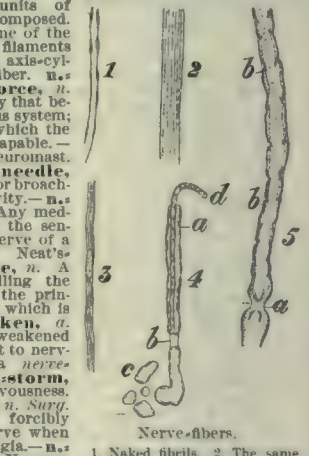

Nerve-excavators.

Nerve-fibers.

1. Naked fibrils. 2. The same combined to form an axis-cylinder. 3. Fiber of Remak, an axis-cylinder enclosed in a nucleated sheath. 4. A medullated fiber: *a*, neurilemma, enclosing the doubly contoured white substance of Schwann, or medullary sheath; *b*, a part where the white substance is lacking; *c*, contents of the tube, or myelin; *d*, the axis-cylinder projecting beyond the broken end of the tube. 5. A medullated nerve-fiber stained with osmic acid, showing: *a*, the node of Ranvier; *b*, *b*, incisions of Schmidt or Lantermann.

nerved, ngrvd, *a.* **1.** Possessed of nerves; having nerves: usually in composition; as, strong-*nerved*. **2.** *Biol.* Having nerves, ribs, or veins, as a leaf, the wing of an insect, etc. **3.** *Her.* Showing the fibers, as a leaf, when these are different in tincture from the rest of the leaf.

nerve'less, ngrv'les, *a.* Destitute of nerve or force: having no strength; as, a *nerveless* hand.

That past which *nerveless* poets moan
As the lost opportunity of song.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 22.

— **nerve'less-ness**, *n.*

nerv'i-duct, ngrv'i-duct, *n.* A passage in a bone for a nerve. [< L. *nervus*, nerve, + *ductus*, DUCT.]

nerv'il, ngrv'il, *n. Bot.* One of the fine branches of a nerve forming the ultimate anastomosing in leaves. [Dim. < L. *nervus*, nerve.] **nerv'ille**‡.

nerv'i-mo"tion, nerv'i-mō'shun, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The reflex action of the nervous system. **2.** *Bot.* The power of movement in leaves, as in the sensitive-plant. [< L. *nervus*, nerve, + MOTION.]

nerv'i-mo"tor, nerv'i-mō'tor, *a.* Of or pertaining to nervimotion or a nervimotor.

nerv'i-mo"tor, *n.* Something that excites nervimotion.

nerv"i-mus'cu-lar, nerv'i-mus'kiu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to both nerve and muscle. [< NERVE + MUSCULAR.]

nerv"o-mus'cu-lar‡.

nerv'ine, nerv'in (XIII), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. **2.** Calming or quieting to the nerves. [< L. *nervinus*, made of sinews, < *nervus*, nerve.]

nerv'ine, *n.* Any medicine operating on the nerves.

nerv'ose, nerv'ōs (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* Nerved.—**nerv'o-sism,** *n.* *Med.* The doctrine that attributes all morbid phenomena to changes in nerve-force.—**nerv-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The condition of being nerved. **2.** Nervousness.

nerv'ous, nerv'us, *a.* **1.** Affected or caused by or referable to the condition or action of the nerves; as, *nervous* prostration.

She had the appearance of extreme *nervous* dejection.
REBECCA H. DAVIS in *The Galaxy*, Dec. 15, '66, p. 729.

2. Easily disturbed or agitated, owing to weak nerves; excitable; timid; as, a *nervous* old man. **3.** Abounding in nerve or nerve-force. (1) Manifesting bodily force or vigor; sinewy; nervy; as, a *nervous* war-horse; the *nervous* arms of a pugilist.

When anatomy was but little advanced, the sinews were called nerves, and the adjective '*nervous*' is thence employed by literary people to mean strong, vigorous.
W. ELDER *Elisha K. Kane* ch. 3, p. 52. [C. & P. '58.]

(2) Exhibiting or characterized by mental force and high-strung sensibilities; manifesting terseness, vigor, and crispness, as in expression or style.

Mr. Lockhart's own writing is generally so good, so clear, direct and *nervous*, that we seldom wish to see it making place for another man's.
CARLYLE *Essays, Burns* in vol. i, p. 268. [H. M. & CO.]

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; abounding in nerves; as, *nervous* substance or impressions. **5.** *Phrenol.* In former use, pertaining to a temperament characterized by a preponderance of the mental over the physical qualities: now called *mental*. **6†.** *Bot.* Nerved. [< L. *nervosus*, sinewy, < *nervus*, nerve.]

—**nervous prostration,** a weak condition of the nerves; nerve-exhaustion; neuras-thenia.—**n. system,** the nerves together with their nerve-centers and terminal organs. The nervous system embraces (1) the *cerebrospinal system* and (2) the *sympathetic system*.—**n. temperament,** the temperament in which the nervous system predominates; mental temperament.

—**nerv'ous-ly,** *adv.*—**nerv'ous-ness,** *n.*

ner'vu-lar, ngr'viu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near a nerve or nervure.

ner'vule, ngr'viūl, *n.* A small nerve or nervure. [< L. *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, nerve.] **ner'vu-let‡.**

ner'vu-lose, ngr'viu-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* Minutely nerved or nervose.

ner'vure, ngr'viur, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A rib, especially a side rib in a groined vault, or a small molding resembling a rib; a nerve. **2.** *Bot.* A nerve, rib, or principal vein of a leaf. **3.** *Entom.* A vein or horny tubular thickening in an insect's wing. [F., < L. *nervus*, nerve.]

ner'vus, ngr'vus, *n.* [SER'VI, ngr'vai *or* -vī, *pl.*] [L.] A nerve.

nerv'y, ngrv'i, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting force or strength; sinewy. **2.** Full of nerve; brave; as, a *nervy* hunter.

nes'cience, nesh'igns, *C.* ens, *W.* -e-ens, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The state of not knowing; lack of knowledge; ignorance. **2.** [Recent.] *Philos.* The doctrine that the supersensuous can not be known or known with certainty.

Philosophical nescience regards the mind or soul as cognizable only as successive states of consciousness and with no ultimate ideas of its own. **cosmological nescience** denies or ignores the existence of soul, matter, and God—one or all: **ontological nescience** denies that anything can be known in itself. One may hold to nescience in any one of these senses while rejecting it in the others. There may be distinct degrees of nescience, as (1) that nothing is knowable beyond cogitations; (2) that nothing is knowable beyond the cogitative ego; (3) that if anything is knowable beyond that, it can not be known with certainty. In all forms nescience may be positive or negative. See AGNATHEISM, AGNOSTICISM, EPISTEMOLOGY, EXPERIENTIALISM, GNOSIOLOGY, INTUITION, MEROGNOSTIC, METAGNOSTICISM, SKEPTICISM, etc.

The new English phase of Kantian and Hegelian thought . . . is the outlet of men who can neither hand themselves over to authority like Newman nor to a scientific materialism like Clifford and Haeckel, nor to a more patient *nescience* in the sphere of metaphysics like Herbert Spencer.
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk. iv, ch. 4, p. 483. [MACM. '92.]

[< LL. *nescientia*, < L. *nescio* (ppr. *nescien(t-)e*), be ignorant, < *ne*, not, + *scio*, know.]

nes'cient, nesh'ent, *a.* Exhibiting or advocating nescience; ignorant. **nes'cious‡.**

—**nes'cient-ist,** *n.* An advocate of nescience.

And the modern school of *nescientists* . . . maintain that it is not competent for finite intelligence to ascribe motives to the Unknowable.
WINCHELL *Science and Relig.* ch. 4, p. 110. [H. '77.]

nesh†, *vt.* To weaken; soften. **neshe†; nesh'en†.**

nesh, nesh, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Easily broken; friable. **2†.** Tender or soft; also, delicate; weak. [< AS. *hnesc*, soft.]

Nesh'a-mah, nesh'a-mā, *n.* *Occult.* In the cabalistic system, the first or highest degree of the soul.

Ne-shan'nock, nē-shan'ęc, *n.* [U. S.] A variety of potato having a white flesh: named from a creek or township in Pennsylvania: often corrupted into *Meshanic*.

nesh'en, nesh'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To make tender. H. *Dict.*

ne'si-ote, nī'si-ōt, *a.* Inhabiting an island; insular. [< Gr. *nēsiōtēs*, islander, < *nēsos*, island.]

nes'ki, nes'kī, *n.* [Ar.] The running hand used in writing Arabic. **nes'khi.**

The two most important varieties of Arabic are the *Neskhi* and the Kufic. . . . *Neskhi*, which means the 'writing of transcribers,' is the ordinary cursive Arabic in . . . books and newspapers.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 317. [C. P. & CO. '83.]

Ne"so-gæ'a, nī"so-jī'a *or* nē"so-gē'a, *n.* *Zoögeog.* The realm embracing Polynesia and Oceanica, exclusive of New Zealand. [< Gr. *nēsos*, island, + *gaia*, earth.]

Ne"so-gæ'an, *a.*

nes"que-ho'nite, nes'kę-hō'nait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless to white, hydrous magnesium carbonate ($H_4MgCO_{[4]}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< the *Nesquehoning* valley, Pennsylvania.]

-ness. A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, dark*ness*, indebted*ness*, supple*ness*, inward*ness*. A few of these nouns have become true concretes, as wilder*ness*, wit*ness*, and any of them may be used in a concrete sense in the plural; as, dark*nesses* (Jeremy Taylor), busi*nesses*, wicked*nesses*. Endings of Romance origin equivalent to *-ness* are *-cy*, *-ice*, *-ity*, *-ty*; as, decen*cy*, effeminac*y*, coward*ice*, justi*ce*, certain*ty*, loyal*ty*. [< AS. *-nes*, *-nis*, *-ness*, etc.]

ness, nes, *n.* A promontory or cape: frequently used as a termination in the proper name of a headland; as, Dunge*ness*; Sheer*ness*. [< AS. *næss*, cape.]

Ness'ler-ize, nes'lęr-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To test for ammonia both qualitatively and quantitatively, by the addition of Nessler's reagent: applied chiefly to the analysis of water. [< *Nessler*, the chemist.]

—**Ness"ler-i-za'tion,** *n.*

nest, nest, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in or as in a nest; lodge or house: used also reflexively; as, birds *nested* in a tree.

Far other was the life of the mediæval baron, *nested* on his solitary jut of crag.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 14, p. 199. [W. & S. '59.]

2. To occupy or supply with nests; as, *nested* eaves. **3.** To place (articles in a series or set) one inside another. See NEST, *n.*, 5.

II. *i.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest.

Pleasure, lark-like, *nests* upon the ground.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* v, l. 20.

2. To hunt for nests or their contents. [< AS. *nistan*, < *nest*, nest.]

nest, *n.* **1.** The bed or habitation prepared by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and rearing of its young: usually formed of grasses or twigs interwoven, but often of other materials. **2.** The bed or home of insects or of certain small animals, or its inhabitants; as, a *nest* of mice.

Under ordinary circumstances an ants' *nest*, like a beehive, consists of three kinds of individuals; workers, . . . males, and perfect females.
J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* ch. 1, p. 18. [A. '82.]

3. Hence, any small or cozy place of abode; a snuggery or retreat; as, the author worked in a little *nest* off the library. **4.** The haunt of anything bad, vile, vulgar, or unpleasant, or those occupying it; as, a *nest* of infamy.

I could kill him For herding with that *nest* of fools and knaves.
OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act ii, sc. 2.

5. A series or set; especially, a set of similar things fitting into each other; as, a *nest* of boxes or drawers.

In the same *nest* of mountains from which they start are born the Neversink and Beaverkill.
BURROUGHS *Locusts and Wild Honey, Speckled Trout* p. 117. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

6. Specifically, in mechanics, a connected set of small gear-wheels, springs, or the like. **7.** *Geol.* An isolated deposit of any ore or mineral in a rock. [< AS. *nest*.]

neast†; neste†.

Compounds:—**nest'cock†,** *n.* A fondling. **nes'tle-cock"†,**—**n.-egg,** *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl when about to lay an egg. **2.** Something laid by, as a piece or sum of money, as a nucleus for future accumulation.—**n.-pan,** *n.* An earthenware pan or pot used as a receptacle for the nest of a brooding pigeon.—**n.-spring,** *n.* A spiral spring enclosing coils of springs.

nest'ful, nest'ful, *n.* That which is contained, or as much as can be contained, in a nest.

nes'tl, nes'tld. Nestle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

nes'tle, nesl, *v.* [NES'TLED; NES'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in or as in a nest; adjust cozily in snug quarters; shelter: used reflexively; as, the children *nestled* themselves in their beds. **2.** To embrace closely; cherish or cuddle; as, the mother *nestles* her babe.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest; as, the town *nestled* among the hills. **2.** To build or use a nest; nest. **3.** To move closely against or around in anything, as a young bird in its nest or against the old bird; cuddle; snuggle. [< AS. *nestlian*, < *nest*, nest.]

nes'tling, nes'ling, *a.* Recently hatched; being still in the nest, as a bird: used also figuratively.

The house where Shakspeare was born . . . is a small, meanlooking edifice of wood and plaster, a true *nestling*-place of genius.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon* p. 318. [G. P. P. '61.]

nes'tling, *n.* **1.** A bird too young to leave the nest.

Nestlings, guiltless of a feather. Learning just to speak.
CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI *Freaks of Fashion* st. 1.

2†. A little nest; nestling-place; retreat. **nes'tler‡.**

Nes'tor, nes'tęr, *n.* **1.** The oldest, wisest, and most experienced of a company or association: in allusion to Nestor, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy; as, the *Nestor* of the press. **2.** An adviser; counselor. **3.** *Ornith.* (1) A genus typical of *Nestoridæ*. (2) [n.] A parrot of this genus. [L., < Gr. *Nestōr*, legendary king of Pylos, Greece.]

Nes-to'ri-an, nes-tō'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Nestorius, or to the Nestorians or their system.

Nes-to'ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Christians named after Nestorius, a patriarch of Constantinople (5th century A. D.). A remnant of the sect still exists in Persia and Turkey.

Nes-to'ri-an-ism, nes-tō'ri-an-izm, *n.* The theological system of the Nestorians, especially the doctrine that Christ had two distinct natures, the divine and human, the latter only subject to human conditions, such as birth and suffering, so that the term *theotokos* (Mother of God) could not be applied to Mary, who was the mother of his human nature only. In the controversy on this point they were misrepresented as holding that Christ had two persons. Compare MONOPHYSITISM.

Nes-tor'i-dæ, nes-tor'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A New Zealand family of parrots with bill longer than deep, under surface of bill-hook nearly smooth, and tongue fringed: including the kaka and kea. [< NESTOR.] **nes'to-rid.** *n.*—**nes'to-roid.** *a.*

Nes"to-ri'næ, nes'to-rai'nī *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Nestoridæ* as a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*. [< NESTOR.]—**nes'to-rine,** *a.* & *n.*

nes"to-ther'a-py, nes'to-ther'a-pi, *n.* *Med.* Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger-cure. [< Gr. *nēstis*, fasting, + *therapeia*, medical treatment.] **nes"to-ther"a-pel'a†; nes"to-ther"a-pi'a‡.**

net¹, net, *v.* [NET'TED; NET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch or snare in a net; as, to *net* a fish.

The native Australians *net* game like ancient Assyrians or English poachers, and are not less skilful in *netting* wild fowl.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 212 [A. '81.]

2. To capture or entangle, as in a net; ensnare by stratagem; as, the gambler has *netted* a victim. **3.** To form into a net or netting; weave into a net; make network of; as, to *net* fancy-work.

The shadows of leaves flowing over your book,
Like ripple-shades *netting* the bed of a brook.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 83.

4. To restrain or guard with a net; cover with a net; put a net about; as, to *net* the hair; to *net* a bed.

II. *i.* **1.** To weave or knit network; occupy oneself in making nets. **2.** To use nets in capturing game; as, to *net* after dark.

net², *vt.* To procure or yield as clear profit; as, the firm *netted* $50; a business that *nets* $10,000 a year.

net³, *a.* **1.** Manufactured or formed of netting, or resembling netting; as, a *net* tidy; *net* embroidery. **2.** Captured or snared in a net; as, *net* mackerel.

net⁴, *a.* **1.** Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses, etc., not including anything incidental; as, *net* profits or receipts.

Adam Smith constantly magnifies the advantages which a country derives from a large gross, rather than a large *net* income.
D. RICARDO *Polit. Economy* ch. 26, p. 415. [J. M. '21.]

2. Not subject to any discount or deduction; as, a *net* price. **3.** [Rare.] Unadulterated; pure. [F., < L. *nitidus*, shining, < *niteo*, shine.] **nett‡.**

net, *n.* **1.** An open fabric of twine or any suitable material, woven or tied with meshes of any size, designed and used for the capture of animals (ordinarily alive), especially fishes and birds.

Nettes of gold thread had he plenty To fish in Tiber.
CHAUCER *C. T., Monk's Tale* l. 396.

Nets are sometimes named (1) from that which they are designed to catch; as, **bird-net, butterfly-net, crab-net, fish-net,** etc.; (2) from their form; as, **circular net, purse-net;** (3) from their manner of use; as, **casting-net, drag-net, dip-net, drift-net, hand-net, stake-net,** etc.; (4) or from their construction; as, **bar-net** (an obstructing net placed across a stream to guide fish into a wing-net at its side, or, in Canada, that part of a stake-net at right angles with the shore), **folding net** (a net that folds up and gathers up or encloses a catch, as a purse-net).

2. Any fabric woven with more or less openness, designed as a protection, as from insects, or to secure and confine or contain something; as, a *net* for the hair; mosquito-*net*; a balloon-*net*. **3.** Lace or fancy-work resembling network; machine-made lace. See BOBBINET, POINT-NET, and WARP-NET. **4.** Anything constructed with meshes, like a net; anything resembling a net; specifically, in geometry, a figure formed by two systems of intersecting lines and resembling the meshes of a net. **5.** Figuratively, something designed to ensnare or entrap; that which entangles mentally or morally; as, to set a *net* for one's enemy.

The *net* of circumstance had closed, and held him fast.
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 9, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

6. *Her.* A net as a charge, covering the whole or a part of a shield, or supercharged on another charge when different in tincture. [< AS. *net*.] **nette†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**bag-and-stake net,** a net-weir of seine-like construction. **bag net.** **1.** A purse- or bag-shaped net. **2.** A net having a bag-shaped central portion and two wings.—**Brussels net,** **1.** A pillow-made ground of Brussels point appliqué. **2.** Machine-made lace in imitation of the foregoing. See LACE.—**drift** or **fleet of nets,** see TRAIN OF FISH-NETS, below.—**Dutch net** [N. C.], a pound-net.—**Faraday's net,** an insulated net of gauze that may be turned inside out without losing its charge of electricity, to show that the entire charge resides on the outside.—**net'-berth",** *n.* The space regarded as belonging to a single net, when fishing.—**net-bruider,** *n.* A maker or braider of nets.—**net-cnul†,** *n.* **1.** A mode of coiffure. **2.** A net.—**net-fish,** *n.* **1.** A basket-fish. **2.** A fish customarily taken in nets.—**net-fisherman,** *n.*—**net-fishery,** *n.* Fishing with nets, or the place where such fishing is carried on.—**net-fishing,** *n.* The act, method, or business of fishing with a net or nets.—**net-loom,** *n.* A machine for making bobbinet.—**net-maker,** *n.* A net-braider. **net-making,** *n.* The act or business of making or braiding nets by hand or machinery.—**net-masonry,** *n.* Masonry formed of small square bricks or stones placed diagonally in a lozenge pattern; reticulated masonry.—**net-pole,** *n.* In lawn-tennis, a pole for holding up the end of the net.—**net-shore†,** *n.* Forked props supporting a net set for game.—**net structure** (*Petrol.*), mesh structure.—**net-veined,** *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Having a multitude of veins and veinlets reticulating the wings, as in many bugs. **2.** *Bot.* Netted-veined.—**net-winged,** *a.* *Entom.* Having net-veined wings, as the *Neuroptera*.—**to run the net,** to pass the cork-line of a net through the hand without disturbing the net, to see whether or not there are many fish within the latter.—**train of fish-nets,** in British sea-fishing, several nets fastened together by their ends, sometimes 2½ miles in length.—**Wheatstone's net** or **network** (*Physics*), a system of interlaced electric resistances.

ne'te, nī'tī *or* nē'tē, *n.* In old Greek music, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord. [C.] [< Gr. *nētē*, < *neos*, new.]

neth'e-less†, *adv.* Nevertheless.

neth'er†, *vt.* To humiliate.

neth'er, nedh'gr, *a.* Situated at the lowest part; beneath or below; lower; especially, of or pertaining to the parts beneath the heavens or the earth; as, the *nether* lip; the *nether* world; the *nether* regions.

The horned Moon, with one bright star Within the *nether* tip.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. iii, st. 14.

[< AS. *neothera*, under, < *nither*, downward.] **neath'er†; neyth'er†.**

—**neth'er-formed",** *a.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Formed or crystallized below the earth's surface, as granite.—**n.-stock†,** *n.* The stocking as distinguished from the breeches, or the lower part of the stocking as distinguished from the part above the knee in trunk-hose.—**n.-vert,** *n.* Underwood; underbrush.

neth'er†, *adv.* Downward.

neth'er-est†, *a. superl.* Lowest.

Neth'er-land-er, nedh'gr-land-gr, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Netherlands; a Hollander. **2.** Also, earlier, a native or inhabitant of Flanders or Belgium, formerly the Spanish and Austrian Netherlands.

Neth'er-land-ish. *a.*

neth'er-lings, nedh'gr-lingz, *n. pl.* [Humor.] Stockings.

neth'er-more", nedh'gr-mōr', *a. compar.* [Rare.] Lower.

neth'er-most", nedh'gr-mōst", *a. superl.* Lowest.

We can dream of nothing half so hideous in the realm of the *nethermost* Hell.
POE *Tales, Premature Burial* in first series, p. 491. [A. & S. '89.]

neth'er-ward, neth'er-ward, *adv.* In a descending course; downward. **neth'er-wards**‡.

neth'i-nim, neth'i-nim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The menial servants of the temple.

net'i-fy†, *vt.* To make neat.

net'l, *v.* & *n.* Nettle. PHIL. SOC.

net'su-ke, net'su-kē, *n.* [Jap.] A small toggle or button, carved in ivory or wood, attached by the Japanese to their pipe-cases, medicine-boxes, belts, etc. See illus. under INRO.

net-su'ki-o:.

Romeo, in lieu of a rose, tosses her his smoker's chatelaine, with ivory *netsuke*. GRIFFIS in *Century Magazine* Dec., '89, p. 235.

net"ta-men'to, net"ta-men'tō, *a.* [It.] Nimble; quick.

net'ted, net'ed, *pa.* **1.** Covered or protected with a net; as, *netted* hair; *netted* fruit-trees. **2.** Formed in meshes, or in imitation of network; as, a *netted* veil. **3.** Captured or held in a net, as a fish. **4.** *Bot. & Zool.* Reticulate; netted-veined; as, *netted* wings.

—net'ted-car"pet, *n.* A moth (*Cidaria reticulata*). **—n.-veined**, *a. Bot.* Having a reticulated or netted nervation: said of leaves in which the nerves anastomose so as to form a network, as in dicotyledons. **net'-veined"**‡.

net'ter, net'er, *n.* One who makes or uses nets.

net'tie†, *a.* Natty.

net'ting¹, net'ing, *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; a net. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* (*a*) Coarse network of ropes or wire, used for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* A hammock-netting. See HAMMOCK. (2) A mosquito-net. (3) A screen or grating at the upper end of a locomotive smoke-stack, to prevent the escape of cinders; a spark-arrester. **2.** The act or operation of net-making.

—net'ting-ma-chine", *n.* **1.** A machine producing, in imitation of hand-made netting, a fabric knotted at the intersections of the threads. **2.** A net-loom. **—n.-needle**, *n.* A small shuttle, various in form, used in making and mending nets.

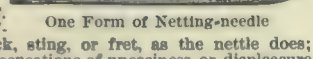

One Form of Netting-needle

net'ting², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Urine.

net'tle, net'l, *vt.* [NET'TLED; NET'-TLING.] To prick, sting, or fret, as the nettle does; hence, to excite sensations of uneasiness or displeasure in; excite irritation in; provoke or vex; sting; as, *nettled* by his curtness.

Queen Elizabeth . . . took him for a kind of oracle, which *nettled* them all; yea, those that he relied on began to . . . be sensible of their own supplantation and to project his. R. NAUNTON in E. Lodge's *Portraits, Raleigh* in vol. iii, p. 128. [WM. S.]

net'tle¹, *n.* **1.** A herb of the genus *Urtica*, of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), with opposite leaves, inconspicuous, greenish, imperfect flowers, and minute stinging hairs. The stinging is due to the irritating watery juice discharged by the hairs when broken. The common nettles in the United States are the species, from Europe, *U. dioica*, the common great or stinging nettle, and *U. urens*, the dwarf nettle, and the native *U. gracilis* or *procera* of the Northern States, and *U. chamædryoides* of the Southern. **2.** Any one of various other plants of some other genus of the nettle family, as *Laportea*, *Bœhmeria*, *Pilea*, and *Celtis*, usually with a distinguishing descriptive word prefixed; as, wood-*nettle*. **3.** Any one of various plants of other families, having some real or fancied resemblance or relation to the nettle genus or family, and always with a prefixed word; as, hedge-*nettle*; horse-*nettle*. **4.** A condition of irritation. [< AS. *netle*, nettle.] **net'tel**†.

Compounds, etc.:—Australian nettle, or **Australian n.-tree**, a large stinging tree (*Urtica* or *Laportea gigas*) of New South Wales, attaining the height of 70 feet; also, either of two other Australian trees (*U.* or *L. photiniphylla*, and *U.* or *L. moroides*).—**false n.**, a stinging American nettlewort (*Bœhmeria cylindrica*).—**net'tle-bird"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat, or other bird frequenting nettles. **n.-creeper**‡; **n.-monger**†.—**n.-blight**, *n.* A fungus (*Æcidium urticæ*) commonly found on nettles.—**n.-butterfly**, *n.* One of various butterflies that feed on nettles, as the European *Vanessa urticæ*.—**n.-cell**, *n.* A thread-cell.—**n.-cloth**, *n.* Thick Japanned cotton cloth used as a substitute for leather, as in cap-vizors.—**n.-fever**, *n. Med.* An eruptive skin-disease; urticaria. **n.-rash**‡; **n.-springe**‡ [Prov. Eng.].—**n.-fish**, *n.* A jellyfish; sea-nettle.—**n.-grub**, *n.* [Ceylon.] A stinging caterpillar of a limocodid moth (*Parasa lepda*), injurious to the tea-plant.—**n.-leaf**, *n. Her.* A leaf with sharp points, used as a bearing.—**n.-tap**, *n.* A British moth (*Shinæthis fabriciana*).—**n.-thread**, *n.* The thread of a thread-cell.—**n.-tree**, *n.* **1.** The sugarberry or hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) of the United States, or the honeyberry (*C. australis*) of Europe. **2.** The Australian nettle-tree.—**net'tle-wort"**, *n.* Any plant of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*).—**stingless n.**, any species of *Pilea*, a genus of nettleworts, mostly tropical, including the richweed or clearweed of the United States.

net'tle², *n. Naut.* **1.** A small rope made by tightly twisting two or three yarns and rubbing smooth the resulting cord; a knittle. **net'tle-stuff"**‡. **2.** A reef-point. [= KNITTLE.]

net'tler, net'ler, *n.* One who nettles or irritates.

net'tling, net'ling, *n.* **1.** The joining of two ropes end to end without seam or enlargement. **2.** The tying in pairs of yarns lying in a ropewalk, to prevent tangling.

net'ty, net'i, *a.* Resembling a net; netted.

net'-veined", **net-winged**, etc. See NET.

net'work", net'wŭrk", *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork of any material, or the process of making the same; netting.

So shoot the Spider-broods at breezy dawn,
Their glittering *net-work* o'er the autumnal lawn.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 3, l. 576.

2. Anything that presents a system of cross-lines resembling or reminding of network; as, a *network* of telegraph-wires; steel *network*.

The merchant-ships lay idly there, in hard clear lines on high,
Tracing with rope and slender spar their *network* on the sky.
WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* st. 19.

3. Same as WHEATSTONE'S NET. See NET.

Net'zach, net'zac, *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

neuk, nūk, *n.* [Scot.] Nook; corner.

neume, nūm, *n. Old Mus.* **1.** A succession of notes to be sung to one syllable; a sequence. Also *pneuma*. **2.** One of various signs used in writing music, indicating a fixed pitch. **3**†. Modulation in singing. [OF., song after an anthem, < LL. *neuma*, song, < Gr. *pneuma*, breath, < *pneō*, breathe.]—**neu-mat'ic**, **neu'mic**, *a.*

neur-, **neuri-**, **neuro-**. } Derived from Greek *neuron*, a nerve; combining forms.—**neu'ra**, *n.* Plural of NEURON.—**neu'rad**, *adv.* Toward the dorsal or neural aspect of the body.—**neur"a-dy-na'mi-a**, *n.* Debility of the nervous system.—**neur"a-dy-nam'ic**, *a.*—**neur-æ'mi-a**, **neur-æ'mic**, same as NEUREMIA, etc.—**neur"a-me'ba**, *n.* A nerve-cell regarded as an ameba.—**neur-a'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the outlet of the neural canal.—**neur-ap"o-phys'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.—**neur"a-poph'y-sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] Either of the two sides of the neural arch of a vertebra; also, the neural spine or spinous process.—**neur"a-tro'phi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A wasting away of nervous tissue; deficient nutrition of the nervous system.—**neur"a-troph'ic**, *a.*—**neur-ax'is**, *n.* [-ES, *pl.*] The axis-cylinder.—**neur-ec'ta-sy**, *n. Surg.* The act of elongating or stretching a nerve.—**neur-ec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing a portion of a nerve by cutting. —**neur-e'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Functional disorder of the nerves.—**neur-e'nic**, *a.*—**neur"en-ter'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neural and the enteric tubes of the embryo; as, the *neurenteric* canal.

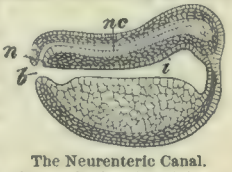

The Neurenteric Canal.

Longitudinal section of the embryo of a frog: *b*, blastopore; *nc*, neural canal; *n*, neurenteric canal; *i*, intestinal canal.

The *neurenteric* canal was discovered by that famous embryologist Kowalevsky in Ascidians and in Amphioxus. MILNES MARSHALL in *Nature* [London] Sept. 11, '90, p. 473.

—neur-ep'i-the'li-al, *a.* Same as NEUROEPITHELIAL.—**neu'ric**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. **2.** Having a nervous system.—**neu-ric'i-ty**, *n.* The properties peculiar to nerves.—**neu'ri-din**, **neu'ridine**, *n.* A non-poisonous gelatinous ptomain ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) with a foul odor, found in the human brain and in decomposing flesh.—**neu"ri-lem'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The delicate external sheath of a nerve-fiber. See illus. under NERVE-FIBER. **2.** The perineurium.—**neu"ri-lem-mat'ic**, *a.*—**neu"ri-lem-mi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the neurilemma. **neu"ri-lem"ma-ti'tis**‡; **neu"ro-lem"ma-ti'tis**‡.—**neu-ril'i-ty**, *n.* The function of nerves, the property of conducting stimuli: a term proposed by Lewes.

Of the conditions under which alone the nerve is capable of exercising its function of *neurility* the most important are these three: Vitality, Oxygen, and Recovery from previous exhaustion.
G. T. LADD *Physiological Psychology* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 106. [s. '88.]

—neu'rin, **neu'rine**, *n.* A poisonous alkaline ptomain ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) found in putrefying flesh, and in cotton-seeds and other vegetable products. Called also *cholin*, *sincalin*. **—neu'rism**, *n.* [Rare.] Nerve-force.—**neu'ro-blast**, *n.* A cell with a large oval nucleus, found in the spinal cord of the early embryo. The nerve-fibers are formed from prolongations of such cells.—**neu" ro-blas'tic**, *a.*—**Neu"ro-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The operculate pulmonates. **Neu"ro-bran"chi-a'ta**‡.—**neu"ro-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**neu"ro-cen'tral**, *a.* Separating the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra; as, the *neurocentral* suture of the fetus.—**neu-roc'i-ty**, *n.* Nerve-force.—**neu'ro-cœle**, *n.* The system of central communicating cavities (ventricles and passages) found in the spinal cord and brain.—**neu"-ro-cœ'li-an**, *a.*—**neu'ro-cord**, *n. Zool.* A lateral cord-like organ above the ventral ganglia, as in earthworms and other annelids. **neu'ro-chord**‡.—**neu"ro-cord'al**, **neu"-ro-chord'ic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-crane**, *n.* That part of the skull enclosing the brain, as distinguished from the face.—**neu"ro-cra'ni-al**, *a.*—**neu"ro-de"a-tro'phi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Wasting away of the retina.—**neu"ro-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* See NEURALGIA.—**neu"ro-ep'i-der'mal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming the nervous system and the epidermis; as, the *neuroepidermal* layer of the embryo. **—neu"ro-ep"i-the'li-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neuroepithelium.—**neu"ro-ep"i-the'li-um**, *n.* Nerve-endings that resemble epithelium, found in the organs of special sense.—**neu"ro-ga'mi-a**, *n. Med.* Animal magnetism.—**neu-rog'li-a**, *n.* A peculiar tissue formed of minute, finely branching cells, found in the central nervous system. **neu"ro-glei'a**‡.—**neu-rog'li-ac**, *a.*—**neu-rog'li-ar**, *a.*—**neu"ro-hyp-nol'o-gist**, *n. Med.* One skilled in bringing on a state of sleep; a person who practises animal magnetism.—**neu"ro-hyp-nol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Scientific knowledge relating to sleep and its hygiene. **2.** *Hypnotism.* The science of neurohypnotism. **neu"ryp-nol'o-gy**‡.

To-day Braid's '*Neurypnology*' (dreadful word!) is almost a text-book on the Continent.
Quarterly Review, Mesmerism and Hypnotism July, '90, p. 243.

—neu"ro-hyp'no-tism, *n.* Nervous sleep induced by hypnotic action; hypnotism.—**neu'roid**, **I.** *a.* Nerve-like. **II.** *n.* A neurapophysis.—**neu"ro-ker'a-tin**, *n.* A compound resembling keratin, found in nerve-tissue, as in the white substance of the brain.—**neu-ro'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A nerve-tumor; a small fibrous tumor usually embedded in the nerve or its membrane.—**neu-rom'a-tous**, *a.*—**neu"ro-mal-a'ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* Softening of the nerve-tissue. **neu"ro-mal-a'ki-a**‡.—**neu'ro-mast**, *n.* A tract of epidermis modified to serve a sensory function.—**neu"ro-mas'tic**, *a.*—**neu'ro-mere**, *n.* The part of a metamere or body-segment pertaining to the nervous system.—**neu-rom'er-ous**, *a.* Having a segmented nervous system.—**neu"ro-mi-me'sis**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Nervous mimicry. **2.** A resemblance assumed by nervous functional disease to the symptoms of organic disease. **—neu"ro-mi-met'ic**, *a.*—**neu"ro-mus'cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or intermediate between nerve and muscle.—**neu"ro-my"el-i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nerve-matter.—**neu"ro-my-ol'o-gy**, *n.* A classification of muscles, based on that of the nerves.—**neu-ron'o-sos**, *n. Pathol.* Any disease of the nervous system. **neu-ron'o-sus**‡.—**neu'ro-nym**, *n.* A name of a nerve.—**neu-ron'y-my**, *n.* The nomenclature of nerves.—**neu"ro-phys'i-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The physiology of the nerves.—**neu"ro-phys"i-o-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**neu-rop'i-lem**, *n.* The felt-like interblending of nerve-fibers found in the spinal cord.—**neu'ro-plas"ty**, *n. Surg.* Plastic surgery of nerves.—**neu'ro-pod**, *n.* A neuropodous animal.—**neu"ro-po'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a neuropodium.—**neu" ro-po'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the neural, ventral, or inferior branches of a parapodium.—**neu-rop'o-dous**, *a.* Having the limbs on the neural side of the body, as many invertebrates.—**neu'ro-pore**, *n.* An external orifice of the neural canal.—**neu"ro-psy-chol'o-gy**, *n.* Psychology based on neurology.—**neu" ro-psy"-cho-path'ic**, *a. Med.* Pertaining to disorders of the nervous system and of mental functions.—**neu"ro-pu-pu'ric**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to the nervous system as connected with the spotted fever or malignant typhus.—**neu"ro-py'ra**, *n. Pathol.* Nervous fever.—**neu"ro-ret"i-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both the optic nerve and the retina.—**Neur"or-thop'te-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic order of insects, supposed to combine characteristics of the *Neuroptera* and *Orthoptera*.—**neur"-or-thop'ter**, *n.*—**neur"or-thop'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**neur"or-thop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**neu"ro-sen'-sif'er-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming nerves and sense-organs.—**neu"ro-skel'e-ton**, *n.* The internal skeleton of the body, especially that part in relation to the nervous axis; the endoskeleton.—**neu"ro-skel'e-tal**, *a.*—**neu"ro-spas'mus**, *n.* Involuntary nervous twitching.—**neu"ro-spast**†, *n.* A puppet.—**neu"ro-spas'tic**, *a.*—**neu"ro-spon'gi-um**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the inner layers of the retina of the eye. **2.** *Entom.* A granular matrix in the periopticon of insect-eyes.—**neu-rot'er-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the alternate generations of certain parthenogenetic cynipids or gall-insects (genus *Neuroterus*) in which only females exist.—**neu"ro-ther'a-peu'tics**, *n. Med.* The science and art of medical treatment of nervous disease. **neu"ro-ther'a-py**‡. **—neu'ro-tome**, *n. Surg.* A long nerve-dissecting scalpel.—**neu"ro-ton'ic**, *n. Med.* A medicine efficacious in strengthening the nerves or nervous system.—**neu-rot'ro-ma**, *n. Pathol.* Wound of a nerve.—**neu"ro-troph'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to nourishment or nutrition through nervous influences.—**neu"ro-var'i-co'-sis**, *n. Pathol.* The formation of varicose swellings on nerve-fibers.

neu'ral, nūr'ral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; as, the *neural* or cerebrospinal axis.

All the nervous elements may be said to have the properties of *neural* excitability and conductivity.
G. T. LADD *Physiological Psychology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 48. [s. '88.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the side that contains the axis of the central nervous system, as the dorsal side of a vertebrate and the ventral side of a mollusk or worm: opposed to *hemal*.

Consequently I propose to apply the term '*neural*' to the surface or aspect of the body which in progressive motion is carried upright and directed backward in man.
OWEN in *Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.* Nov., '83, p. 307.

[< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]—**neural arch**, the portion (pedicels, laminæ, and spinous processes) of a vertebra that arches over and protects the neural axis.—**n. spine**, the spinous process of a vertebra or its equivalent.

neu-ra'le, niu-rē'lī *or* nu-rq'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Herp.* One of the median bones of the chelonian carapace. [< NEURAL.] **neu'ral**‡.

neur-al'gi-a, niur-al'ji-a, *n. Pathol.* An acute paroxysmal pain along the course and over the local distribution of a nerve, without fever; tic-douloureux. [< NEUR- + Gr. *algos*, pain.] **neur-al'gy**‡ [Obs. or Prov.].

—neur-al'gic, *a.* Relating to, partaking of, or affected with neuralgia; as, *neuralgic* rheumatism.—**neur-al'gi-form**, *a.* Resembling neuralgia.

neu'ral-ist, nūr'ral-ist, *n.* Same as NEUROPATH, 1.

neur"a-me'ba, etc. See NEUR-.

neur-as'the-ni'a, niur-as'thę-nai'a *or* -nī'a, *n. Pathol.* Nervous prostration or exhaustion; debility or inactivity of the nerves. [< NEUR- + Gr. *astheneia*, debility.] **neur"o-as"the-ni'a**‡.

—neur"as-then'ic. **I.** *a. Med.* Relating to or partaking of nervous exhaustion. **II.** *n.* A sufferer from neurasthenia.—**neur"as-then'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

neu-ra'tion, niu-rē'shun, *n.* The system of arrangement or distribution of nerves, veins, or nervures, as in leaves, insects, etc. [< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

neu-ri'tis, niu-rai'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a nerve. [< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]—**multiple neuritis**, the inflammation of several nerves together.

—neu-rit'ic, *a.*

neuro-, Same as NEUR-.

neu-rol'o-gy, niu-rel'o-ji, *n.* The science of the nervous system. [< NEURO- + -LOGY.]

—neu"ro-log'ic-al, *a.*—**neu-rol'o-gist**, *n.*

neu-ro'ma, **neu'ro-mere**, etc. See NEUR-.

neu'ron, nūr'ron, *n.* **1.** The brain and spinal cord taken as one; the cerebrospinal axis. **2.** A nerve-cell with its attached fiber considered as a structural unit. [< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

neu'ro-path, nūr'ro-path, *n. Med.* **1.** A physician who bases his pathology and treatment of disease entirely on nervous influences. **neu'ral-ist**‡. **2.** One suffering from some nervous affection.

The Paris practitioners hold that suspectible persons [from the hypnotic point of view] are always to some extent *neuropaths*, and generally hysterical; and that only the hysterical are capable of the profounder degrees of the condition.
Quarterly Review, Mesmerism and Hypnotism July, '90, p. 245.

[< NEURO- + -PATH.]

—neu"ro-path'ic, *a. Med.* Relating to or partaking of disease of the nervous system. **neu"ro-path'ic-al**‡. **—neu"ro-path'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**neu"ro-pa-thol'o-gy**, *n. Med.* The pathology of the nervous system.—**neu"ro-path"o-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**neu"ro-pa-thol'o-gist**, *n.*—**neu-rop'a-thy**, *n. Med.* Any disease or derangement of the nerves or nervous system.

neu'ro-plas"ty, **neu-rop'o-dous**, etc. See NEUR-.

Neu-rop'te-ra, niu-rep'tę-rq, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects, especially those having 4 reticulated wings, labial palpi with 3 movable joints, mandibles free, and active carnivorous larvæ, as ant-lions, lace-winged flies, hellgrammites, etc. [< NEURO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing.]

—neu-rop'ter, *n.*—**neu-rop'ter-al**, *a.*—**neu-rop'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**neu-rop"ter-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to neuropterology.—**neu-rop"ter-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in neuropterology.—**neu-rop"-ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology that treats of *Neuroptera*.—**neu-rop'ter-ous**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*. **2.** Having netted-veined wings.

Neu-rop'te-ris, niu-rep'tę-ris, *n.* A large genus of fossil ferns, found in the upper Paleozoic rocks, especially the Carboniferous. [< NEURO- + Gr. *pteris*, fern.]

neu'rose, nūr'rōs, *a. Biol.* Nerved; specifically, in entomology, having many nervures. [< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

neu-ro'sis, niu-rō'sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* Disease of the nerves or nervous system; especially, nervous disease without lesion of parts, as epilepsy or neuralgia.

It [crime] is clearly sometimes the result of an actual *neurosis* which has close relations of nature and descent to other *neuroses*; especially the epileptic and the insane *neuroses*. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 1, p. 33. [A. '87.]

2. A change in the nerves, or physical basis of consciousness, as distinguished from psychosis, the corresponding change in consciousness itself: so used by Huxley.

Professor Huxley . . . draws a clear distinction between nerve-changes and thoughts, denominating the one process *neurosis*, and the other psychosis.
T. M. HERBERT *Realistic Assumptions* ch. 1, p. 39. [MACM. '79.]

[< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

—neu-ro'sal, *a.* Pertaining to neurosis.

neu"ro-skel'e-ton, **neu-rot'er-ous**. See NEUR-.

neu-rot'ic, niu-rot'ic, *a. Med.* Relating or referable to a nerve or the nervous system; affecting the nerves; as, a *neurotic* remedy; a *neurotic* poison.

Mere hard thinking does not involve profundity, any more than *neurotic* excitement involves spiritual ecstasy.
W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 5, p. 95. [W. S. '90.]

neu-rot'ic, *n.* **1.** Any substance specially affecting the nervous system; as, opium is a strong *neurotic*. **2.** Disease of the nerves.

neu-rot'o-my, niu-rot'o-mi, *n.* The division of a nerve, or dissection of the nervous system. [< NEURO- + -TOMY.] — **neu-rot'o-mic,** *a.* — **neu-rot'o-mist,** *n.*

neu"ro-troph'ic, etc. See NEUR-.

neu'ru-la, niū'ru-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] An embryonic stage of certain invertebrates when a primitive band is first developed. [< Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

neu"ryp-nol'o-gist, *n. Med.* Same as NEUROHYPNOLOGIST. — **neu"ryp-nol'o-gy,** *n.*

Neus'tri-an, niūs'tri-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Neustria, the western portion of the Frankish empire after its quadruple division in A. D. 511. Compare AUSTRASIAN.

neu'ter, niū'tęr, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) Neither masculine nor feminine. Compare GENDER. (*a*) Not denoting sex, as the words *sun*, *day*, *stone*, *child*, *fish*. Compare COMMON GENDER. (*b*) Belonging to the class of words distinguished by grammatical usage, form, or inflection from masculines and feminines, as the Latin *manc*ipium, slave, or the German *das weib*, the woman. (2) Intransitive; especially, in classical languages, neither active nor passive: said of verbs. **2.** *Bot.* Having neither stamen nor pistil; sexless; neutral. **3.** *Zool.* Having no developed sex; as, *neuter* ants or bees. **4.** [Archaic.] Neither the one nor the other; taking neither side; neutral. [L., < *ne*, not, + *uter*, either.]

neu'ter, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An organism without developed sexual organs, as a plant without stamens or pistils; especially, one of the workers or barren females, as of bees, ants, and other social insects, that have aborted sexual organs. **2.** A eunuch. **3.** *Gram.* A neuter noun. **4.** [Archaic.] A neutral.

neu'tral, niū'tral, *a.* **1.** Refraining from interference in a contest of any kind; specifically, friendly to each of two belligerents, or at least not taking the part of either; indifferent; inactive; as, a *neutral* power. **2.** Belonging to or under control of neither of two contestants; belonging to a neutral power; as, *neutral* forces.

It is not lawful to make *neutral* territory the scene of hostility, or to attack an enemy while within it.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. vi, p. 117.

3. Having no decided character; neither one thing nor the other; indifferent; indefinite; as, *neutral* tastes; good, bad, and *neutral*. **4.** Having no decided color, but predominantly bluish or grayish, with or without some evident warm admixture; as, *neutral* tints.

Seed-eating birds have mostly grey or *neutral* plumage.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* ch. 9, p. 181. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

5. *Biol.* Neuter. **6.** *Chem.* Lacking decided acid or alkaline qualities, as shown by a failure to turn red litmus paper blue, or blue litmus paper red; as, a *neutral* solution. [< L. *neutralis*, < *neuter*; see NEUTER.] — **neutral line** (*Physics*), the line along which two opposing forces produce equilibrium, as in a rod undergoing flexion, or in a magnetized bar near its center. — **n. point of barometer,** the height of barometer when the zero of the scale is on a level with the surface of the mercury in the cistern, or when the height agrees with a standard barometer. — **n. points of polarization,** points where there is no polarization of light from the sky. Babinet's neutral point is about 7° above the sun; Brewster's, about 7° below; and Arago's, 12°-25° above the point opposite the sun, appearing after sunset. — **n. salt,** a salt in which all of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl groups of an acid is replaced by a metal. **normal salt:.** — **n. school** (*R. C. Ch.*), a school attended by both Roman Catholic and Protestant children.

neu'tral, *n.* One who or that which is neutral; specifically, a state or nation that refrains from aiding or interfering between belligerents.

When Cromwell was protector, when Milton was Latin Secretary, the rights of *neutrals* found their just place in the treaties of England, in 1654 with Portugal, in 1655 with France, in 1656 with Sweden.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, ch. 22, p. 342. [A. '85.]

neu'tral-ism, niū'tral-izm, *n.* The spirit and practise of neutrality. — **neu'tral-ist,** *n.*

neu-tral'i-ty, niu-tral'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The state of being neuter or neutral. (1) The state of being a neutral nation during a war.

The rights of *neutrality* will only be respected when they are defended by an adequate power. A nation, despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. xl.

(2) The state of being neither good nor bad; indifference. (3) *Chem.* The state of being neither acid nor basic.

neu'tral-ize, niū'tral-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **1.** *Inter Law.* To declare by convention (any nation or region) to be either permanently neutral, or neutral during hostilities between belligerent powers. Switzerland, Belgium, Samoa, and the Suez Canal have been permanently neutralized by treaties varying in their stipulations.

2. *Chem.* To make neutral or inert, as by the addition of an alkali to an acid solution, or the reverse.

As soon as the acid solvent is *neutralized* by ammonia-water.
ELIOT AND STORER *Qual. Chem. Anal.* p. 68. [V. N. & CO. '79.]

3. To make of no effect, as efforts; counteract.

O'Connell, mighty as was his eloquence, *neutralized* its influence in a great measure by the frequency and bitterness of his sarcasms.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 8, p. 225. [S. C. & CO. '79.]

Synonyms: see BALANCE.

— **neu"tral-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* — **neu'tral-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* — **neu'tral-ly,** *adv.* In a neutral manner; so as not to take sides.

neu'tri-a, *n.* Same as NUTRIA.

neu'tro-phile, niū'tro-fil, *a. Biol.* Stainable with neutral dyes, as bacteria and certain cell-granules. [< L. *neuter* (see NEUTER) + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

neu"vaine', nū"vēn', *n.* [F.] Same as NOVENA.

ne-va'dite, ne-vā'dīt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of rhyolite so rich in porphyritic crystals as to resemble granitic rock. [< *Nevada*, United States.] — **ne-va'dyte‡.**

neve, *n.* Same as NÉVÉ.

né"vé', nā"vē', *n.* [F.] The consolidated snow on the summit of a mountain, composed of separate roundish grains, and in consistency resembling sand: a transition stage in the formation of glacier-ice. **firn‡.**

Before us and behind us for many a mile fell the dazzling *névés*, down to the points where the grey ice emerging from its white coverlet declared the junction of snow-field and glacier.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 15, p. 169. [A. '71.]

nev'el, nev'el, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat with fists. **knev'el‡.**

nev'en†, *vt.* To name; speak of; mention. **nev'ene†.**

nev'er, nev'ęr, *adv.* **1.** Not ever; not at any time; neither in the past, present, nor future, or referring either to the past or the future; as, better late than *never*. **2.** Not at all; not: used emphatically; as, *never* fear.

And *never* a saint took pity on My soul in agony.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. iv, st. 3.

Never is much used in composition to form adjectives, always in its usual sense; as, **never-ceasing, n.-dying, n.-ending, n.-failing.** [< AS. *nǽfre*, < *ne*, not, + *ǽfre*, ever.]

— **nev'er-more",** *adv.* At no future or subsequent time; never again. — **never so,** to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how.

Betide what may, we will not despair, were the world *never so* unfriendly. CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 165. [S. '82.]

— **n. so great** or **little,** great or little to the utmost short of the infinite or infinitesimal; inconceivably great or little. In common use *ever so*, meaning no more than 'very' or 'exceedingly,' is often confounded with and used for *never so*. — **nev'er-strike",** *n.* One who never strikes his colors or yields. — **n. such,** such as never was before. — **nev"er-the-more'†,** *adv.* None the more. **nev"er-the-held'er†.**

nev"er-the-less', nev"ęr-dhę-les', *conj.* None the less; notwithstanding; yet; expressing adversative coordination. **nev"er-the-la'ter†.**

Synonyms: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

nev'eu†, *n.* Nephew.

nev'ew, *n.* Nephew. PHIL. SOC.: also obsolete form.

new, niū, *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] To make or become new.

new, *a.* **1.** Recently come into existence, possession, or use: fresh; lately made, produced, or modified; as, a *new* play; *new* honey; a *new* law; a *new* science.

It is doubted by the ablest judges, whether, except in the introduction of *new* names for *new* things, English has made any solid improvement for two centuries and a half.
G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* lect. i, p. 17. [S. '72.]

2. Lately discovered; as, a *new* law of nature; a *new* force; a *new* star. **3.** Lately become well-known or important; not long brought out of obscurity; as, a *new* family; the convention chose a *new* man. **4.** Fresh in appearance or effect, as if just made or discovered. **5.** Beginning or recurring afresh; renewed; as, the *new* moon; the *new* school-term. **6.** Changed in essence, constitution, force, motive, or tendency, usually for the better; as, "a *new* heart and a *new* Spirit"; rest will make you a *new* man.

If any man be in Christ, he is a *new* creature. *2 Cor.* v, 17.

7. Another; different from that heretofore known or used; as, he drives a *new* cart every day. **8.** Specifically, named for another: used in place-names, to distinguish a place from its namesake; as, *New* Zealand; *New* Orleans. **9.** Recently come from any place, or out of any condition; as, a traveler *new* from France. **10.** Unaccustomed; unfamiliar; as, a horse *new* to the saddle.

O husband, hear me!—ah, alack, how *new*
Is husband in my mouth!
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act iii, sc. 1.

11. *Biol.* Previously undescribed; as, a *new* species or genus. [< AS. *nīwe*, new.] **newe†.**

Synonyms: see FRESH; MODERN.

Phrases, etc.: — **new'-born",** *a.* Lately born; also, born anew. — **new chum** [Australasia], a newcomer. — **New Church,** the Swedenborgian Church. — **new come.** **I.** *a.* Lately come. **II.** *n.* **1.** A newcomer. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The time when any fruit comes in season. H. *Dict.* — **new'com"er,** *n.* One recently arrived. — **New Connection,** a denomination of English Methodists, composed originally of persons who, under the leadership of Alexander Kilham, withdrew from the Conference in 1797, differing on questions of church polity. **Kil'ham-ite:.** — **new-create,** *vt.* To create afresh. — **new-cut',** *n.* A game of cards of uncertain description. — **New Englander,** *n.* A native or resident of any of the New England States. — **new-face,** *vt.* To put a new face or appearance on. — **new-fashion,** *vt.* To make over in accordance with the ruling taste; modernize; as, to *new-fashion* a garment. — **new-fashioned,** *a.* Made or fashioned in a new style, or become recently fashionable; as, a *new-fashioned* hat; a *new-fashioned* manner. — **new-fledged,** *a.* Lately feathered. — **new for old,** in marine insurance, the taking account of old material in repairing, the vessel-owner being credited with the value of the old, and debited one-third for the advantage of having the new substituted. — **new heart** (*Theol.*), a heart converted by religious influences to a purer life. — **New Jerusalem, the city of God; Heaven.** — **New Light,** a member of a new religious school or sect; applied specifically (1) to the Socinian party in the Church of Scotland, (2) to the Antiburghers of the Scotch Secession Church, (3) to the Campbellites, or Disciples of Christ, (4) to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and (5) to the New School Presbyterian Church. — **new-light,** *n.* A centrarchoid fish, the crappie. — **new man,** in the Scriptures, a new disposition and character as produced by the grace of God and Christian truth: opposed to *old man*. — **new-model,** *vt.* To remodel. — **New-model,** *n. Eng. Hist.* The Parliamentary army, as remodeled by Cromwell in 1644-'45, after the battle of Newbury. — **new-old,** *a.* Made over again so as to be new; revivified. — **new-sad,** *a.* [Rare.] Newly saddened. — **the New Church,** the Swedenborgian Church: an abbreviated name. — **the New World,** the western hemisphere.

Many compound adjectives having *new* as the first element have been used, as: **new-born, new-formed, new-grown, new-made, new-mown.**

new, *adv.* **1.** [Rare.] Newly. **2†.** Anew.

newe†.

new'al-ty, niū'al-ti, *n.* Anything new; novelty. **new'el†.**

new'ber-y-ite, niū'ber-i-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, hydrous magnesium phosphate (H_2MgPO_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< J. C. *Newbery*, of Melbourne.]

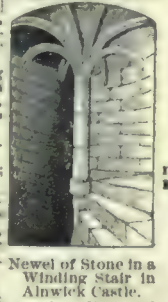

Newel of Stone in a Winding Stair in Alnwick Castle.

new'el, niū'el, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate and into which they are set. **solid newel‡.** (2) By extension, a hollow newel. See phrase. (3) A post at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs, supporting the handrail. **2.** An upright timber receiving the rails from the gangway breastwork. **3.** An upright post at the end of the wing-wall of a bridge. [< OF. *nuiel*, < LL. *nucalis*, of a nut, < L. *nux*, nut.] **now'el†; nu'el†.**

— **hollow** or **open newel,** a circular space about which the steps of a circular staircase are built. Compare SOLID NEWEL.

new"fan'gled, -fash'ioned. Newfangled, etc. PH. S.

new"fan'gle†, *vt.* To change by introducing novelties.

new"fan'gle†, *n.* A new fashion; a novelty.

new"fan'gled, niū'fan'gld, *a.* **1.** Of new fashion: generally in depreciation; as, *newfangled* notions. **2.** Disposed to value things for their novelty; inconstant in taste; as, *newfangled* people. [< NEW + AS. *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, take.] **new"fan'gel†; new"fan'gle†.** — **new"fan'gled-ly, new"fan'gly†,** *adv.* — **new"fan'gled-ness,** *n.* The character of being newfangled; inconstancy. **new"fan'gel-nesse†; new"fan'gle-ness†.** — **new"fan'glist",** *n.* One fond of novelty.

New'found-land, niū'fund-land, *C.*[3] (-land', *W.*[1] *Wr.*; niu-faund'land, *C.*[1]; -land, *W.*[2]; niū'fund-land', *C.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* One of a breed of large dogs that originated in Newfoundland, noted for their swimming powers. See DOG, and plate of DOGS, fig. 14.

New'found-land"er, niū'fund-land'ęr, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Newfoundland. **2.** A Newfoundland vessel.

New'gate, niū'gēt, *vt.* [Eng.] To imprison in Newgate; hence, to imprison. [< *Newgate*, a London prison.]

— **Newgate calendar,** see CALENDAR. — **N. frill** (Slang, Eng.), a beard that grows only under the chin and jaws; alluding to a hangman's noose. **N. fringe†.**

new'ing, niū'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Barm or yeast.

new'ish, niū'ish, *a.* Somewhat new.

new'ly, niū'li, *adv.* **1.** In a new or recent manner; lately; just now; as, *newly* arrived. **2.** So as to be or appear new; in a different way; afresh. **newe'liche†.**

new'mar"ket, niū'mār'ket, *n.* **1.** A card-game played by any number of persons, on a table on which duplicates of certain cards have been placed face up, the object being to play the corresponding cards. A modern variety is known as *stop*. **2.** [N-] A close-fitting coat for outdoor wear. **Newmarket coat‡.** [< *Newmarket*, England.]

new'ness, niū'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being new, in any sense. (1) Novelty. (2) Lateness of production or introduction. (3) Unaccustomedness; greenness. (4) [Archaic.] Renovation; as, *newness* of life. **2†.** A new thing; an innovation. — **the Newness,** New England transcendentalism: a passing popular designation.

news, niūz, *vt.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To make current, as news; noise; rumor.

news, *n.* **1.** Fresh information concerning something that has recently taken place, usually at a distance, or that, though occurring before, has but just transpired; recent report or account; tidings; as, *news* from the seat of war; that's no *news:* in this sense always singular.

For evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 1538.

2. Anything new, strange, or unexpected. **3.** A cheap grade of paper suitable for printing newspapers. **4.** [Archaic.] A newspaper. **5†.** A bearer of news. [< NEW, *a.*, representing F. *nouvelles*.] **newes†.**

Synonyms: account, advice, advices, announcement, information, intelligence, knowledge, notice, notification, report, tidings.

Compounds: — **news'-a"gen-cy,** *n.* An association or bureau for supplying telegraphic information to newspapers. See ASSOCIATED PRESS. **n.-bureau†.** — **n.-agent,** *n.* A dealer in newspapers and other periodicals. **n.-dealer†.** — **n.-book†,** *n.* A newspaper. — **news'-boy",** *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers; in England, a boy who sells papers at railroad-stations and book-stalls. — **n.-house,** *n.* [Eng.] An office where newspapers only are printed. — **n.-letter,** *n.* A circular letter or report containing news of general interest. It originated in manuscript early in the 17th century, and gradually developed into the newspaper.

Richard Cumberland, an aged divine, who had no interest at Court, . . . was astonished by learning from a *newsletter* which he found on the table of a coffeehouse that he had been nominated to the See of Peterborough.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 34. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

— **news'man,** *n.* **1.** A man who delivers or sells newspapers. **2†.** A carrier of news. — **news'mon"ger,** *n.* One who carries news about, especially a gossip. — **news'-mon"ger-y†,** *n.* — **n.-pamphlet,** *n.* A publication, dating from the 16th century, formerly issued for the publication of special news. — **n.-vender,** *n.* A dealer in newspapers. — **n.-writer,** *n.* A reporter or writer of news.

news'pa"per, niūz'pē'pęr, *n.* **1.** A publication issued for general circulation at frequent and regular intervals, usually daily or weekly, intended to convey intelligence of current events, express some specific opinion or view, or represent a particular class or body; in general, a public print that circulates news, advertisements, and other matter of general or special interest.

The first newspaper was issued in Germany in 1615, and the first in England appeared in 1622. The first in America, in 1689, was suppressed by the government of Massachusetts.

2. The thin, unsized paper on which the ordinary daily is printed: when unqualified, usually implying that it has been printed upon; as, I wrapped it in *newspaper*.

— **newspaper stamp,** a stamp used in paying a tax on newspapers; specifically, in English history, a stamp formerly required, by law, to be impressed on all newspapers. Its original value was fourpence, but in 1836 this was reduced to one penny, and in 1855 it was abolished.

— **news'pa"per-dom,** *n.* The realm of the press; the press collectively. — **news'pa"per-ism,** *n.* The spirit engendered by newspapers when they predominate over other influences. — **news'pa"per-y,** *a.* Like or in the manner of newspaper writing, or tending to produce them: usually in depreciation; hasty; superficial.

news'y, niūz'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of news; as, a *newsy* letter.

newt, niūt, *n.* One of various small aquatic tailed or salamander-like amphibians, especially a pleurodelid. *Lissotriton punctatus* is the common small or smooth, *Hemisalamandra cristatus* the crested, newt of Great Britain. *Molge marmoratus* is the European great marbled newt. *Diemyctylus viridescens* is the common newt of the eastern United States. [ME. *newte*, for *an ewte*, < AS. *ān*, an, *efete*, eft, newt.]

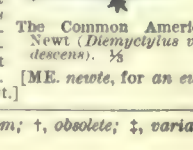

The Common American Newt (*Diemyctylus viridescens*). ⅓

New-to'ni-an, niu-tō'ni-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, the English philosopher (1642–1727).

The *Newtonian* system, in which all the celestial motions are explained by the one law of universal gravitation.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* intro., p. 6. [H. '78.]

New-ton'ic†. Newtonian philosophy, the system of cosmology and natural philosophy introduced and advocated by Newton, and based on his theory of universal gravitation. — **N. telescope,** see TELESCOPE. — **N. theory of light,** the corpuscular theory of light. See LIGHT.

New-to'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A follower of Newton in his system of natural philosophy or in his mathematical methods. **2.** A Newtonian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

new'ton-ite, niū'tŏn-ait, *n. Mineral.* A soft, clay-like, white, hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_8Al_2Si_6O_{21}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Newton* county, Arkansas.]

New'-year", niū'-yir', *n.* **1.** The first day of the year; New-year's day.

There is but little doubt that *New Year's* calling was introduced into America from Japan. A. C. MACLAY *Letters from Japan* letter ix, p. 137. [A. & S. '86.]

2†. A greeting or offering of good will on New-year's day. [< AS. *nīwe gēar; nīwe,* new; *gēar,* year.]

— **New-year's day,** the first day of the year; Jan. 1: usually observed as a festival and legal holiday.

nex'al, nex'ăl, *a. Rom. Law.* Pertaining or relating to nexum; as, a *nexal* contract.

nex'i, nex'ai *or* -ī, *n.* Plural of NEXUS.

nex'i-ble, nex'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being knit closely together. [< LL. *nexibilis,* bound together, < L. *nexus;* see NEXUS[3].]

next, next, *a.* [*Next* is regarded as irregular superlative of *nigh* or *near.*] **1.** Being only one step or in the least degree removed; nearest in order, degree, or succession; immediately following; as, the *next* minute; the *next* grade of sugar; the *next* heir. **2.** Nearest in place; as, the *next* house; *next* neighbor.

Sir Oliver Mar-text, the vicar of the *next* village.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 3.

3†. Shortest; most direct. [< AS. *nēxta,* < *nēhst;* see NEXT, *adv.*] **nexte†; next'er†.— next'ness,** *n.*

Synonyms: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.

— **next friend** (*Law*), a person who, as the nearest friend, appears to prosecute an action in behalf of some one who is under legal disability, as a minor child or a married woman. Called also *prochein ami* or *amy.*

next, *adv.* In the nearest time, place, or rank; especially, immediately succeeding; as, *next* before; *next* came the carriage.

And when he *next* doth ride abroad, May I be there to see!
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 63.

[< AS. *nēhst,* superl. of *nēāh,* nigh.] **next'ly†.**

— **next to.** **1.** Almost; as, *next to* impossible.

It would have been *next to* a miracle, if every one present had not understood, as distinctly as if it were announced in set phrase.
CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 411. [A. S. B. '46.]

2. Just after; as, *next to* John I like James.— **next'-ways"†,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Directly. H. *Dict.*

next, *prep.* Nearest to: the adverb with the preposition *to* omitted; as, he sat *next* the hostess.

nex'um, nex'ŭm, *n. Rom. Law.* The solemn contract of loan of the early law, by virtue of which, in default of repayment, the creditor could take his debtor in execution and either hold him as a slave, kill him, or sell him into a foreign country. If there were several creditors, the law gave them the right (not known to have been exercised) to cut the debtor into pieces and share his body in proportion to their claims. [L., < *nexus;* see NEXUS[1], *n.*]

nex'us[1], nex'ŭs, *n.* [NEX'US, *pl.*] **1.** A bond or tie between the several members of a group or series.

Nobody ever has discovered, in the external universe, merely by observation through the senses, the *nexus* which so binds two events together, that the production of one of them must be followed by the occurrence of the other.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 15, p. 280. [S. '77.]

2. In medieval music, melodic movement by intervals. [L., < *nexus,* pp. of *necto,* tie.]

nex'us[2], *n.* [NEX'I, nex'ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] *Rom. Law.* **1.** A debtor held under nexum. **2.** Same as NEXUM. [< L. *nexus,* pp.; see NEXUS[1], *n.*]

Nez Per"cés', nē pēr'sē' *or* pėr'sēz'. [F.] A tribe of the Shahaptian stock of North-American Indians; literally, Pierced Noses: so called by French Canadians, but there is no evidence of a custom of piercing the nose. See AMERICAN.

ngi'ma, ngī'ma, *n.* [Gaboon.] The gorilla.

Ni-ag'a-ra pe'ri-od. See GEOLOGY.

ni-are', ni-ār', *n.* [S. Afr.] The buffalo.

ni'ast, *n.* **1.** An eyas. **2.** A simpleton.

ni-a'tu, ni-ā'tu, *n.* [S. Am.] One of a breed of small oxen, produced by a sudden variation, in South America (16th and 18th centuries). **bull'dog-ox"en‡.**

ni'a-tism, ni'a-tizm, *n.* A morphological variation in cattle through arrested development, resembling the niata breed.

nib[1], nib, *vt.* [NIBBED; NIB'BING.] To furnish with a nib; sharpen the nib or point of, as a pen.

While I drink my coffee, and *nib* my quill.
W. M. PRAED *Lillian* can. 1, st. 21.

nib[2]†, *vt.* To nibble.

nib, *n.* **1.** *Agric.* One of the projecting handles on the snath of a scythe: usually adjustable by a sliding ring. **2.** In locksmithing, an adjustable limb of a permutation-key. **3.** The point of a pen or one of its separate parts. **4.** A detachable pen without a cylindrical shank; thus distinguished from a *barrel pen.* **5.** The point or extremity of anything, especially of a crowbar. **6.** The beak, bill, or neb, as of a bird. **7.** The ground kernel of cacao; also, a coffee-seed. **8.** [Local, U. S.] The tender, growing point of an oyster-shell. [< AS. *neb.*]

nib'ban, nib'ăn, *n.* [Pali.] Nirvana.

nib'bie, nib'i, *n.* [Scot.] A crooked-headed walking-stick.

nib'ble, nib'l, *v.* [NIB'BLED; NIB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bite off small pieces of; gnaw; as, sheep *nibble* the herbs. **2.** To make round before grinding, as a glass blank for a lens. **3.** [Slang.] To nab.

II. *i.* **1.** To bite off or eat little bits; specifically, to bite cautiously at bait without taking the hook into the mouth: said of fish.

This round world is a cheese to be eaten through, and Jules had *nibbled* quite into his cheese-world already at twenty-two.
CABLE *Old Creole Days,* 'Posson Jone' p. 199. [S. '79.]

2. To criticize carpingly and superficially; as, critics *nibble* at books. **3†.** To fidget, as with the fingers. [Freq. of NIB, *vt.*, var. of NIP[1], *v.*]

— **nib'bler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which nibbles. **2.** A labroid fish, the cunner.— **nib'bling-ly,** *adv.* By nibbles; cautiously.

nib'ble, *n.* **1.** The act of nibbling; a gentle or cautious bite. **2.** A small piece nibbled off; a little bit.

Ni'bel-ung, ni'bel-ung, *n.* [NI'BEL-UNGS. NI'BEL-UN'GEN, *pl.*] *German Myth.* One of a supernatural race possessed of or guarding a treasure that is wrested from them by Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungenlied. Henceforth Siegfried and his followers are called *Nibelungen,* and after his death the name falls to his slayers, who then possess the hoard. **Nie'bel-ung‡.**

Ni'bel-un"gen-lied", ni'bel-un'gen-lit', *n.* The lay of the Nibelungs, a German epic poem of unknown authorship (about 1190–1210). It is important for the study of the Eddas, and is the basis of the tetralogy, or group of four lyric dramas, composed by Richard Wagner.

nib'l, nib'ld. Nibble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

nib'lick, nib'lic, *n.* A golf-club with a cup-like iron head for jerking the ball out of tight places. See GOLF.

nib'nib", *n.* Same as NEB-NEB.

nib'our†, *n.* Neighbor.

nibs, nibz, *n.* [Slang.] A title of no significance; as, his *nibs* left by steamer; I wrote to his *nibs.* Compare NOB.

nib'ung, nib'ung, *n.* [Malay.] A tall slender palm (*Oncosperma filamentosum* or *Areca Nibung*), useful for posts and laths in house-building. **nib'ong‡.**

Ni-cæ'no-Con-stan"ti-no-pol'i-tan, nai-sī'no-cen-stan'ti-no-pol'i-tăn, *a.* Pertaining to Nicæa and to Constantinople; as, the *Nicæno-Constantinopolitan* creed (that form of the Nicene creed promulgated by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381). Compare NICENE.

ni-ca'gua, ni-cā'gwa, *n.* [S. Am.] The laughing falcon.

Nic"a-ra'gua-wood", nic'a-rā'gwa-wud' (-rō'gwa-wud', *W.*), *n.* An inferior kind of Brazil-wood (*Cæsalpinia echinata*). **peach'wood"‡.**

nic-col'ic, nic-col'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel. [< NICKEL.]

nic"co-lif'er-ous, *a.* Same as NICKELIFEROUS.

nic'col-ite, nic'ŏl-ait, *n. Mineral.* A usually massive, brittle, metallic, pale copper-red nickel arsenid (NiAs), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< NICKEL.]

copper nickel‡; nick'el-in(e)‡.

nice, nais, *a.* [NI'CER; NI'CEST.] **1.** Characterized by discrimination and judgment; acute; discerning; as, a *nice* criticism.

An uncultivated savage is never a *nice* inquirer into the refinements of law.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 361. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Refined and pure in tastes or habits; refined; hence, over-particular; dainty; modest; fastidious; scrupulous.

A gentleman should be scrupulously *nice* in his person. R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* ch. 11, p. 263. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3. Requiring careful consideration or treatment; delicate; subtile; as, a *nice* question; a *nice* point.

In such *nice* points, as those which determine the angle of divergence between the two Churches.
NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vi, p. 236. [A. '65.]

4. Exactly fitted or adjusted; accurate; apt; as, a *nice* combination; a *nice* piece of work. **5.** Delicately constructed; hence, easily disarranged or injured; fragile; tender. **6.** [Colloq.] Agreeable or pleasant in any way: a wide use. Specifically: (1) Pleasing to the senses; toothsome; satisfactory; as, a *nice* dish; a *nice* view. (2) Agreeable socially; such as one would like to meet; respectable; as, *nice* people.

As a spectator, as an American, I can't bear to see a *nice* girl — if she is a *nice* girl — expose herself to the most odious misconception. That is, if she is a *nice* girl!
H. JAMES, JR. *Daisy Miller* act ii, sc. 1.

7†. Ignorant; silly; weak. **8†.** Of trifling consequence; trivial. [F., < L. *nescius,* ignorant, < *ne,* not, + *scio,* know.] **nycet.**

Synonyms: see CHOICE; DAINTY; FINE; NEAT.

— **to make nice of†,** to be fastidious or scrupulous about.

— **nice'ish,** *a.* Somewhat nice; especially, somewhat pleasing.— **nice'ling†,** *n.* An overnice or very fastidious person.— **nice'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a nice, neat, or delicate manner. **2.** [Colloq.] Very well; as, he is doing *nicely.*— **nice'ness,** *n.*

Ni'cene, nai'sīn (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town in Asia Minor, or to the creed there adopted. **Ni-cæ'an‡.**

— **Nicene Creed,** the confession of faith adopted by the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, and completed at the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381, when the latter portion of the creed was added, with the further addition of the *filioque* (and of the Son) in the fifth century. It is received (in the Constantinopolitan form) by the Roman, Anglican, and Greek churches. It is emphatic in asserting that Christ is homoousious with God the Father, as opposed to the tenets of the Arians, who held that Christ was only homoiousian with the Father. Compare HOMOIOUSIAN; HOMOUSIAN.

ni'cer-y†, *n.* An affected delicacy; daintiness.

ni'ce-ty, nai'sē-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being nice, in any sense.

That female *nicety,* Madam, and inward cleanliness of mind and fancy, in your sex, which makes you so much the awe of ours.
STERNE *Tristram Shandy* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 117. [R. 1780.]

2. Something that is nice. (1) A delicate point or distinction; refinement of criticism; subtlety.

The times of the birth and passion of Christ, with such like *nicetie*s, being not material to religion, were little regarded by the Christians of the first age.
NEWTON *Prophecies of Daniel* ch. 11, p. 158. [J. N. & CO. '31.]

(2) A rare or delicious thing; delicacy. [< OF. *niceté,* < *nice;* see NICE.] **ni'ce-tee†; ny'se-te†.**

— **to a nicety,** with close accuracy.

ni'char-nut", see NICKER-NUT, etc. **nick'ar‡.**

niche, nich, *vt.* [NICHED; NICH'ING.] **1.** To put in a niche. **2.** To provide with niches.

niche, *n.* **1.** A recessed space or hollow; a nook; specifically, a recess in a wall, as for a statue or the like. It may be terminated by a simple label or may have a canopy above and a bracket or corbel for the figure, in which case it is called a *tabernacle.* See illus. in next column. **2.** Hence, any position specially adapted to its occupant.

God gives to every man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the *niche* he was ordain'd to fill.
COWPER *The Task* bk. iv, l. 792.

[F., < It. *nicchia,* < *nicchio,* shell, < L. *mitulus,* sea-mussel, < Gr. *mytilos,* < *mys,* mussel.]

nich'er, nih'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To neigh.

nich'er, *n.* [Scot.] A loud laugh.

ni'chil†, *n.* Nothing. **ni'chel†.**

ni'ci-fy†, *vt.* To make nice; treat with daintiness.

nick[1], nic, *vt.* **1.** To make a nick in; chip; notch; as, to *nick* a cane; to *nick* dishes. **2.** [Eng.] To carve an identifying mark upon (the upper mandible of a swan). Compare SWAN-UPPING. **3.** [Scot.] To cut short off; snip; as, to *nick* thread. **4.** *Coal-mining.* To make a perpendicular cut with the pick in the face of (coal) at the junction with the rib, to weaken resistance to the blast or wedge; shear. **5.** To strike or cause to strike as if making a nick.

A Niche, with a Statue of Louis XII, over the portal of the eastern façade of the castle of Blois, France.

The lady closed
That door, and *nicked* the lock.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vi, l. 1067.

6†. To diminish; shorten, especially deceitfully; as, to *nick* beer-pots. **7†.** To break; smash; destroy.

— **nick'ing-bud"dle,** *n.* A buddle for washing ore.— **to nick a horse's tail,** to make a cut at the root of the tail, causing the horse to carry it higher.

nick[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hit or fit exactly; correspond to; suit; as, to *nick* the appointed hour.

T'other that lucky moment took,
Just *nicked* the time, broke in, and spoke.
PRIOR *The Conversation* l. 70.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To catch in the act. **3†.** To throw, as with dice; hence, to cheat, as at dice.

II. *i.* **1.** To fit or tally exactly; suit. Specifically: (1) To combine well, as different breeds of stock in crossing. (2) To be equal or comparable; as, one sport *nicks* with another. **2.** In hazard, to throw a winning number. **3†.** To bet; wager.— **to nick the nick,** to hit exactly the critical moment or time. H. *Dict.*

nick[3]†, *vt.* To wink or nod.

nick[4]†, *vt.* To nickname.

nick[1], *n.* **1.** A slight cut, chip, or indentation in the surface or edge of anything; as, this china is full of *nicks.*

Just above where the haft entered the head were scored a number of little *nicks,* each *nick* representing a man killed in battle with the weapon. HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* ch. 4, p. 52. [H. '87.]

2. *Print.* One of several grooves usually cast in the front of the shank of a type, to aid the compositor in placing the type right side up, or in distinguishing types of different face but similar body, or in guiding the type in a type-setting or -distributing machine. **3.** The slot in a screw-head. **4.** A score or tally: from the use of notched sticks for keeping tally. **5.** A swan-mark. **6†.** A false bottom in a beer-measure; kick. [A form of NOCK, *n.*]

— **nick'eared",** *a.* Crop-eared.— **n.-stick,** *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A notched tally-stick.

nick[2], *n.* **1.** A point of time; especially, the critical moment; as, you are come in the very *nick* of time.

I never could have found him in a sweeter temper . . . to be sure, I'm just come in the *nick!* SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iv, sc. 3.

2. In hazard, a winning throw. **3.** Any point. [A use of NICK[1], *n.*]

Nick[3], *n.* The devil. [< St. *Nicholas.*] **Old Nick‡.**

nick'ar-nut", n.-tree. Same as NICKER-NUT, etc.

nicked, nict, *a.* Notched.

nick'el, nik'ĕl, *W.* (-el, *C.*), *vt.* [NICK'ELED or -ELLED; NICK'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To nickel-plate.

nick'el, *n. Chem.* **1.** A hard, malleable, ductile, magnetic metallic element, almost always found associated with cobalt. Nickel is largely used in the arts as an ingredient of many alloys, including coins, and for coating the softer metals, by electrolysis. See ELEMENT.

His [James C. Booth's] studies on the *nickel* ores of Pennsylvania led, in 1856, to the adoption of *nickel* as one of the components of the alloys used in the coinage of the cent issued in that year.
Scientific American June 9, '88, p. 359.

2. [Colloq.] A United States five-cent piece, of a nickel-and-copper alloy. [Sw., abbr. of *kopparnickel,* mineral containing nickel.]

— **antimonial nickel,** same as BREITHAUPTITE. — **nick'el-bloom",** *n. Mineral.* Same as ANNABERGITE. **n.-green‡; n.-ocher‡.— n.-glance,** *n. Mineral.* Same as GERSDORFFITE. — **n.-plated,** *a.* Having a surface covered by nickel deposited by electrolysis or from a heated solution.— **n.-plate,** *vt.*— **n.-plating,** *n.* The act, process, or business of plating metal with nickel.— **n.-silver,** *n.* An alloy resembling German silver but containing more nickel: used by jewelers.— **n.-steel,** *n.* An alloy of iron with nickel combined in much the same way as with carbon in ordinary steels.

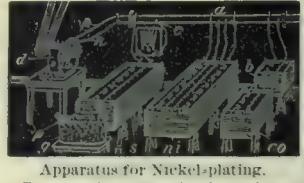

Apparatus for Nickel-plating.

Process and apparatus for electroplating with nickel or other metal: *a,* anode; *b,* tank containing bronze solution, *c,* cathode; *co,* copper-tank; *d,* dynamo, *g,* gold-tank; *n, n,* negative wires; *ni,* nickel-tank; *p, p,* positive wires; *s,* silver-tank.

Derivatives:— nick'el-age, *n.* The art of nickel-plating.— **nick'-eled, nick'elled,** *a.* Coated with nickel; nickel-plated.— **nick'el-ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel, especially in its higher valence. Compare NICKELOUS.— **nick"el-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing nickel, as ore.— **nick'el-in(e,** *n. Mineral.* **1.** Same as NICCO-

LITE. **2.** An alloy resembling German silver.—**nick'el-ize**, *vt.* To nickel-plate.—**nick'el-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel, especially in its lower valence. Compare NICKELIC.—**nick'el-ure**, *n.* Nickelage.

nick'er, nik'ėr, *n.* [Scot. **1.** To neigh. **nich'ert. 2.** To laugh convulsively; snicker.

nick'er[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which nicks. Specifically: (1) A nickle. (2) A cutting lip at the circumference of a boring-bit, for scribing a circle within which the material is to be removed. **2†.** One of a set of nightwalkers in London in the 18th century.

nick'er[2], *n.* [Southern U. S.] A seed of the nickertree, as used by children in games resembling marbles.

—**nick'er-nuts"**, *n. pl.* Same as BONDUC-SEEDS. **neck'ar-nuts"**; **nick'ar-nuts"**.—**n.-tree**, *n.* Either of two tropical climbing shrubs (*Cæsalpinia Bonduc* and *C. Bonducella*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), producing the seeds known as nicker-nuts, bonduc-seeds, and Molucca beans. **neck'ar-tree"**; **nick'ar-tree"**.

nick'er[3], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A neigh. **2.** A snigger. **nich'ert.**

nick'er[4], *n.* *Folk-lore.* A water-sprite; a nixy.

nick'ing, nik'ing, *n.* *Veter. Surg.* The operation of cutting the depressor muscles of the tail in horses.

nick'le, nic'l, *n.* A woodpecker, especially the European green woodpecker. [Var. of NICKER[1], *n.*] **nick'er‡**; **nick'er-peck"er‡.**

nick'nack", nic'nac', *n.* **1.** Same as KNICKKNACK. **2†.** A feast to which every guest contributes.

—**nick'nack"a-to-ry**, *n.* Same as KNICKKNACKATORY. **nick'na-to"ry‡.**—**nick'nack"er-y**, *n.* Same as KNICKKNACKERY.—**nick'nack"et**, *n.* A small knickknack.—**nick'nack"y**, *a.* Full of knickknacks.

nick'name", nic'nēm', *vt.* To give a nickname to; as, Patricio was soon *nicknamed* Pat.

Benton was the strongest hard-money man then in public life, being, indeed, popularly *nicknamed* 'Old Bullion.'
T. ROOSEVELT *Thomas H. Benton* ch. 6, p. 137. [N. M. & CO. '87.]

nick'name", *n.* **1.** A familiar name, usually a diminutive; as, Bob is a *nickname* for Robert. **2.** A popular name given sometimes in derision and sometimes in familiar usage; as, Gen. Joseph Hooker had the *nickname* of "Fighting Joe." [ME. *an ekename, nekename;* see AN, EKE, and NAME.]

nickt, *pp.* Nicked. PHIL. SOC.

nick'um, nic'um, *n.* [Scot.] A mischievous rogue.

nic'nac", *n.* Same as KNICKKNACK.

nic'ol, nic'ol, *n.* A Nicol prism. See PRISM. [< William *Nicol*, of Edinburgh, the inventor.]

Nic"o-la'i-tan, nic"o-lē'i-tan *or* -lg'i-tan, *n.* One of an early heretical sect: condemned in Rev. ii, 6, 15. [< LL. *Nicolaitæ*, < Gr. *Nikolaitai*, the sect, < *Nikolaos*, name of one of its leaders.]

nic'o-lo, nic'o-lō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A kind of large bombardon in use in the 17th century: precursor of the bassoon.

Nic"o-tho'i-dæ, nic'o-thō'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of parasitic copepods having the thorax of the female laterally enlarged, anterior antennæ 10-jointed, and posterior subulate; lobster-lice. **Ni-coth'o-e**, *n.* (t. g.) [Said to be < *Nicothoe*, name of a harpy.]

—**nic'o-thoid**, *a.* & *n.*

ni-co'tia, ni-cō'shia, *n.* **1.** Same as NICOTIN. **2.** [Poet.] Tobacco.

Nicotia, dearer to the Muse
Than all the grape's bewildering juice.
LOWELL *Winter-Evening Hymn to My Fire* st. 7.

[After Jean *Nicot*, who introduced tobacco into France.]

ni-co'ti-an, ni-cō'shi-an, *C.* -shun, *Wr.*). **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tobacco. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who uses tobacco. **2†.** Tobacco.

Ni-co"ti-a'na[1], ni-cō'shi-ā'na *or* -ti-g'na, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of mainly American plants of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), usually rank acrid-narcotic herbs, mostly clammy-pubescent, with large entire leaves and terminal racemes or panicles of white or purple flowers with long funnelform corollas. *N. Tabacum* is tobacco. [< F. *nicotiane*, < *Nicot;* see NICOTIA.]

ni-co"ti-a'na[2], *n. pl.* Literature pertaining to tobacco.

ni-co'ti-a-nin, ni-cō'shi-a-nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n.* A

ni-co'ti-a-nine, white crystalline compound ($C_{22}H_{32}N_2O_3$) obtained by distilling tobacco-leaves with water. Called also *tobaccocamphor.* [< NICOTIA.]

nic'o-tin, nic'o-tin, tin *or* -tin, *n.* A poisonous color-

nic'o-tine, less oily liquid alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) contained in the leaves of certain plants, especially tobacco. The amount contained in tobacco varies from 2 to 8 per cent. [< *Nicot;* see NICOTIA.] **nic"o-ty'l-a‡.**

—**nic'o-tined**, *a.* Containing a large quantity of nicotin, as in the morbid condition induced by the excessive use of tobacco.—**nic"o-tin'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nicotin. **ni-cot"i-nan'ic**; **ni-cot'ic.**—**nicotinic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_5NO_2$) derived from nicotin by oxidation with chromic-acid mixture or fuming nitric acid. Called more properly *pyridin carbozylic acid.*—**nic'o-tin-ism**, *n.* *Pathol.* The morbid effects from excessive use of tobacco.—**nic'o-tin-ize**, *vt.* *Med.* To impregnate with or subject to the influence of nicotin.

nic'ti-tans, nic'ti-tanz, *n.* [-TAN'TES, *pl.*] [L.] The nictitating membrane. See NICTITATE.

nic'ti-tant, nic'ti-tant, *a.* *Entom.* Having the central spot of an ocellus lunate. [< L. *nictitant(-)s*, ppr. of *nictito*, freq. of *nicto*, wink, < *nico*, beckon.]

nic'ti-tate, nic'ti-tēt, *vi.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] To wink. [< L. *nictitatus*, pp. of *nictito;* see NICTITANT.]

nic'ta-te‡. nictitating membrane, the third or lateral eyelid, as in birds, crocodiles, etc., springing from the inner and anterior border of the eye.

nic"ti-ta'tion, nic'ti-tā'shum, *n.* The act of winking; specifically, in pathology, rapid and involuntary winking due to nervous derangement. **nic-ta'tion‡.**

ni'dal, nī'dal *or* ni'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a nidus.

nid"a-men'tal, nid'a-men'tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, bearing, or containing eggs or egg-capsules; serving as a receptacle or protection for eggs and young; as, a *nidamental* chamber; *nidamental* glands. [< L. *nidamentum*, < *nidus*, nest.]

nid"a-men'tum, nid'a-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An egg-case. [L., nest. < *nidus*, nest.]

nid'a-ry, *n.* A collection of nests.

ni-da'tion, ni-dā'shum, *n.* Development of the epithelial lining of the body of the uterus during the intermenstrual period. [< L. *nidus*, nest.]

nid'der. nid'ėr, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To oppress; keep down. **2.** To distress, harass; as, to *nidder* an enemy. **3.** To affect with hunger and cold: hence, to stunt the growth of. **4.** To strain; press upon, as bounds

nid'der-ing, nid'ėr-ing, *n.* [Prov.] An ignoramus; niddy.

Some philological *nidderings* have classed them [the Wahuma] under the generic name of Bantu.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii. ch. 33, p. 384. [S. '90.]

nid'dle-nod"dle, nid'l-ned'l, *ri.* [Colloq.] To nod gently; waggle. [Freq. of NIDNOD.] **nid'dy-nod"dy‡.**

nid'dle-nod"dle, *a.* Turning from one side to the other; vacillating; wobbling.

nid'dy, nid'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fool; simpleton; ninny. [For NODDY[1].] **nid'di-cock†.**

nide†, *n.* **1.** A clutch; brood. **2.** *Falconry.* A flock (of pheasants). **nye†.**

nid'er-ing, *a.* & *n.* Same as NIDING. **nid'er-ling‡.**

nidge, nij, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** *Masonry.* Same as NIG[1]. **2.** To toss as with a striking motion. [Var. of NIG[1], *v.*]

The coxcomb . . . stood *nidging* his head with anger.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 26, p. 273. [L. '75.]

nidg'er-y†, *n.* A trifle; foolery. WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*

nidg'et†, *n.* A simpleton; an idiot. **nig'get†.**

nidg'ling, nij'ling, *a.* Insignificant. [< OF. *niger*, trifle.]

Ni'dhug, ni'dhug, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A serpent of the nether world, that tears carcasses and gnaws on the roots of Ygdrasil: symbolizing decay in nature. **Nidh'hoggr‡.**

ni'di, nai'dai *or* ni'di, *n.* Plural of NIDUS.

nid'i-fy, nid'i-fai, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To build a nest. [< L. *nidifico*, < *nidus*, nest, + *facio*, make.] **nid'i-fi-cate‡.**

—**nid'i-fi-cant**, *a.* Nest-making, as a bird.—**nid"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act or process of building a nest.

ni'ding†, *a.* Wicked; infamous; dastardly. **ni'thing†.**

ni'ding†, *n.* An infamous fellow; a coward. **ni'thing†.**

nid'nod", nid'ned', *vt.* & *vi.* To nod continuously, as if overcome with sleep. [Redup. of NOD.]

ni'dor, nai'dėr *or* ni'dor, *n.* [L.] Odor as of cooked food.

—**ni"dor-o'i-ty**, *n.* Eructation giving the taste of meat.—**ni'dor-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Emitting an odor as of cooked meat. **ni'dor-ose‡; ni'drous†.**—**ni'dose**, *a.* Having a smell as of burnt or decaying animal matter.

nid'u-lant, nid'yu-lant, *a.* Nestling; especially, in botany, nestling loosely or lying free, as seeds in a pulpy fruit. [< L. *nidulant(-)s*, ppr. of *nidulor*, nidify, < *nidus*, nest.] **nid'u-late‡.**

Nid"u-la'ri-a'ce-æ, nid'yu-lē'ri-ē'sē-ē *or* -lg'ri-g'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of gasteromycetous fungi, so named from their nest-like appearance at maturity. The spores are borne inside of the lenticular bodies, sporangiola, at the base of the cup. **Nid"u-la'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nidulus*, dim. of *nidus*, nest. **Nid"u-la"ri-a'ce-æ‡; Nid"u-la-ri'e-æ‡. nid"u-la'ri-a'ceous**, *a.*

nid'u-late, nid'yu-lēt, *ri.* Same as NIDIFY.

—**nid'u-late**, *a.* Nidulant.—**nid"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** Nidification. **2.** The act or period of nesting.

ni'dus, nai'dus *or* ni'dus, *n.* [NI'DI, nai'dai *or* ni'di, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A place for the natural deposit of eggs; a place in an organism adapted to the development of some specific germ or parasite; hence, a center of infection.

These flies are continually prowling about and prying into every corner, to find, by stealth, a *nidus* for their eggs.
J. RENNIE *Insect Architecture* ch. 2, p. 23. [BELL '69.]

2. *Anat.* A collection of nerve-cells; a nerve-center.

niece, nis, *n.* **1.** A brother's or sister's daughter; also sometimes, less correctly, the granddaughter of a brother or sister; a grandniece; also, the daughter of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. **2†.** A male or female descendant more remote than a child; especially, a granddaughter. [OF., < LL. *nepta*, < L. *neptis*, granddaughter.]

—**niece'ship**, *n.* [Rare.]

Nie'der-deutsch", ni'dėr-doich', *n.* [G.] The branch of Low German including Friesian, Saxon, and Anglo-Saxon.

nief†, *n.* Neat; flat.

ni-el'list, ni-el'list, *n.* An artist who works in niello.

ni-el'lo, ni-el'ō, *a.* Consisting of or like niello-work.

The earliest known impression of a *niello* plate is the impression from a pax now existing in the church of S. Giovanni at Florence.
MRS. JAMESON *Early Italian Painters, Mantegna* in vol. i, p. 176. [KN. '45.]

ni-el'lo, *n.* [-LI, -li, *pl.*] *Art.* **1.** The art of decorating metal plates by incising designs upon them and then filling in the incised lines with a black alloy. After cooling, the plate is polished and burnished, and the effect is that of a black drawing on gold, silver, or other metal. The method reached perfection in the 15th century. Finiguerra, an Italian goldsmith, originated modern incised engraving by taking impressions with viscid ink on paper from his niello cups and plaques. The process is sometimes reversed, with light designs on a black background.

2. A work produced by this method; niello-work. Russian nielli are now considered the best. **3.** An impression taken from an incised surface before it has been filled in with black alloy. **4.** The black alloy used in niello-work. [It., < L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] **ni-el'‡.**—**ni-el'lo-work"**, *n.* Work produced by the niello method of engraving.

—**ni-el'lo**, *vt.* To decorate by the niello process.

ni-el'lure, ni-el'yur, *n.* [F.] *Art.* Niello-work.

Ni"e-rem-ber'gi-a, nai'g-rem-ber'ji-a *or* ni'rem-berg'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of tropical or extratropical American herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), with entire leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale-violet or white flowers with a slender funnel-shaped corolla. A number are prized in ornamental cultivation. [After J. E. *Nierremberg* (1590–1663), naturalist at Madrid.]

nies'hout, nis'hout, *n.* [S.-Afr.] The South-African sneezewood (*Pteroxylon utile*).

niest, *a.* [Scot.] Same as NEIST.

nieve, niv, *n.* Same as NEAF.—**nieve'fu'**, *n.* A handful.

nif, nif, *ri.* [Prov. Eng.] To be huffy; quarrel.

nif'fer, nif'ėr, *vt.* [Scot.] To trade or exchange.—**nif'fer**, *n.*

nif'fle, nif'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To steal in small quantities; pilfer. **2.** To eat hurriedly.

nif'fle, *n.* [Prov.] To snivel or sniffle. **niv'el†.**

niff'naff", nif'naf', *n.* [Prov. Eng & Scot.] A knickknack; trifle; bauble.—**niff'naff'y. 1.** *a.* Over-particular; fussy. **II.** *n.* A trifler **niff'y-naff"y‡.**

nif'let, *n.* **1.** A trifle. **2.** An article of female apparel of the 15th century: probably a veil.

Nif'lheim, nif'hēim, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The lowest of the nine worlds, the world of fog or mist, situated far to the north: opposed to *Muspelheim;* also, the place of punishment. [Ice., < *nifl*, fog, + *heim*, home.]

nif'ling†, *a.* Of trifling importance.

nift†, *n.* A niece.

nif'ty, nif'ti, *a.* [Slang.] Stylish; of the best quality.

nig[1], nig, *vt.* [NIGGED; NIG'GING.] **1.** To cut off the edges of, as coin. **2.** To dress, as stone, with a sharp-pointed hammer. [< NIB[1], *n.*]

nig[2], *vi.* [Slang.] In card-playing, to revoke; renege.

nig[3†], *vi.* To be stingy or niggardly.

nig[1], *n.* A chip; morsel. [Var. of NICK[1], *n.*]

nig[2], *n.* [Slang.] A negro, especially a little negro boy.

nig[3†], *a.* & *n.* Niggardly; niggard.

Ni-gel'la, ni-jel'a *or* -gel'a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Old World erect annual herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), with finely dissected leaves, and white, blue, or yellow flowers, often almost concealed by their leafy involucres. *N. Damascena*, called *love-in-a-mist, fennel-flower, devil-in-a-bush, ragged-lady*, etc., and *N. sativa*, the nutmeg-flower, are common in cultivation. [L., f. of *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.]

nig'er, nig'ėr *or* ni'ger, *n.* The dark-colored settlings

ni'gre, drawn off from lye soap before molding.

nig'er-ness†, *n.* Blackness.

ni'ger-seeds", nai'jėr- *or* nig'ėr-sīdz', *n. pl.* The small black seeds of an African annual opposite-leaved herb (*Guizotia oleifera*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*). The plant is cultivated in Abyssinia and India for the sake of the oil, called *ramtil-oil*, extracted from its seeds. [< L. *niger*, black, + SEEDS.]

nig'gard, nig'ėrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To supply stingily; limit in quantity. **II.** *i.* To be niggardly.

nig'gard, *a.* Sordidly close or parsimonious; stingy.

A poor guest-fearing man, of a *niggard* hand.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. vi, st. 7.

[< NIG[3], *a.*, < Ice. *hnöggr*, stingy.] **nig'ard†.**

nig'gard, *n.* **1.** A meanly parsimonious person; stingy provider; miser.

Beauty, which nature, though a *niggard* to her of every other boon, had with a lavish hand bestowed on his wife.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter ii, p. 4. [BELL '90.]

2. A false bottom in a grate to make a small fire appear large. **nig'ard†.**

nig'gard-ish, nig'ėrd-ish, *a.* Rather niggardly.

nig'gard-li-ness, nig'ėrd-li-nes, *n.* Mean covetousness; parsimony. **nig'gard-lse†; nig'gard-ness‡.**

nig'gard-ly, nig'ėrd-li, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; characteristic of a niggard; parsimonious; stingy; as, *niggardly* ways. **nig'gard-ous†.**

Forced by hunger to work for the most *niggardly* pay, he [Samuel Johnson] was yet not to be insulted with impunity.
H. CURWEN *Booksellers, Of Olden Times* p. 58. [C. & W. '73.]

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS.

nig'gard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a niggard.

nig'gard-ship†, *n.* Niggardliness.—**nig'gard-y†.**

nig'ger, nig'ėr, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Southern U. S.] To exhaust (soil) by cropping excessively without the use of manure: with *out;* as, to *nigger out* a field. **2.** [Local, U. S. & Canada.] (1) To burn in the process of clearing land, as charred logs: sometimes with *off.* (2) To burn in two, as a log. **II.** *i.* [Colloq. & Vulgar.] To work slavishly. [< NIGGER, *n.*]

nig'ger, *n.* **1.** A negro: a word once in good use, and in England still utterable by a gentleman, but in America now vulgar and opprobrious; also used contemptuously of a swarthy, and even of a low, objectionable person.

Couldn't never be nothin' but a *nigger*, if I was ever so good.
MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 25, p. 314. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. [Colloq.] A native East-Indian or an Australian aborigine. **3.** A nigger engine. See ENGINE. **4.** A steam-capstan used to haul a Mississippi river steamboat over a snag or bar. **5.** A log-canting device in a sawmill. **6.** [Workmen's Slang.] An impurity in the insulating covering of an electric conductor, which by heating destroys the neighboring insulated material. **7.** (1) The black caterpillar of the turnip-sawfly (*Athalia centifolia*). (2) The larva of a ladybird. (3) A British holothurian. [< F. *negre*, < Sp. *negro;* see NEGRO.] **ne'gert; nig'ert.**—**nig'ger-fish"**, *n.* A brownish West-Indian serranoid fish (*Ennecentrus punctatus*).—**n.-killer**, *n.* A scorpion, the mule-killer.

—**nig'ger-dom**, *n.* The realm of negroes; negroes collectively.—**nig'ger-head**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A round piece of basic igneous rock, nearly black, that decomposes in rounded boulders. In Florida some reefs are composed of such rocks. **2.** A black chewing-tobacco; negro-head. **3.** *pl.* [Local, U. S.] Tussocks of grass or sedge standing out of a swamp.—**nig'ger-ish**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a negro. **nig'ger-y‡** [Colloq.].—**nig'ger-ism**, *n.* An expression, mode of speech, or mannerism peculiar to negroes.

And ventriloquize derisive *niggerisms* through the larynx.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 149. [T. & F. '62.]

—**nig'ger-ling**, *n.* A small negro.

Black Venus rises from the soapy surge,
And all the little *Niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels. HOOD *A Black Job* st. 7.

nig'gish†, *a.* Niggardly; stingy; sparing.

nig'gle, nig'l, *v.* [NIG'GLED; NIG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To fill up with trifling details. **2.** To befool, as a person. **3.** [Prov.] To draw or hand out surreptitiously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To trifle; be occupied with trifles.

Kleinstädterei, as the *niggling* government of petty princes is called, with its . . . place-hunting, and stagnation of culture, has been the bane of Germany. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 328. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

2. To mince or cramp.

It [the writing] became small and cramped, and, if I may be permitted the use of a word so unacademic, 'niggling.' AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* ch. 7, p. 257. [H. '92.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] To be annoyed or fretful about trifles.

'Come, come, aunt,' said he; 'it isn't like you to *niggle* about nothing.' BLACK *Stand Fast, Craig-Royston!* ch. 6, p. 99. [H.]

4. [Prov.] To eat or walk mincingly. [Freq. of NIG[1], *v.*]

nig'gle, *n.* Cramped handwriting.

nig'gler, nig'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who niggles. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dexterous person.

nig'gling, nig'ling, *pa.* **1.** Mincing; fussy; over-elaborate. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Mean; petty.

nig'gling, *n.* *Art.* Over-elaborate treatment, as the individual leaves of a tree minutely rendered without reference to the mass or the general effect: an opprobrious term for *Preraffaelitism.* See PRERAFFAELITE.

So long as the work is thoughtfully directed, there is no *niggling.* RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 5, p. 39. [W. & S.]

nigh†, *vt.* & *vi.* To draw near to; approach.

nigh, nai, *a.* [NIGH'ER; NIGH'EST or NEXT.] **1.** Being close by; near; as, *nigh* revelry. **2.** [Colloq.] On the left: used of a team; as, the *nigh* horse. **3.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Close-fisted; stingy; near. **4.** Closely allied, as in kinship; intimate; as, *nigh* relatives or friends.

neighf; neighe†.—**nigh'ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

Synonyms: see ADJACENT.

nigh, *adv.* **1.** Not remote in time or place; close by; near. **2.** Almost; nearly: as, *nigh* drowned. **3†.**

Closely; also, sharply, keenly. [< AS. *nēah*, nigh.]

neigh†, **neighe**†, **ney**†, **ny**†.

— **nigh unto** or **upon** (Colloq., U. S.), almost; nearly.

nigh, adj., *prep.* Close to, near; as, the vessel is *nigh* the shore. **ney**†.

nigh'ly†, *adv.* Nearly, almost. **nigh'-hand"**†.

night†, *v.* To become night-like. **nyghte**†.

night, *n.* **1.** The period during which the sun is below the horizon and does not illumine the place of the observer; the period of darkness that alternates with daylight.

To all early peoples . . . there was no artificial illumination such as we have, and the dark *night* did not so much typify rest as death.
J. N. LOCKYER in *Nineteenth Century* July, '92, p. 36.

2. The close of the day; evening; nightfall; as, I shall not be back until *night*. **3.** A period or condition of darkness. (1) Obscurity, either to the physical or the mental eye; as, in those deep glens *night* reigns.

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in *night*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 123.

(2) Physical blindness, ignorance, or depravity.

For some mysterious purpose, . . . God permitted a *night* of a thousand years to fall upon broad Europe.
JOHN CUMMING *Finger of God* ch. 2, p. 52. [v. '53.]

(3) Death or the grave.

Indian warriors dream of ampler hunting grounds beyond the *night*.
TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 35.

(4) The decline of life; old age. (5) A period of depression, suffering, or grief. [< AS *niht*, night.] **nyght**†.

Compounds, etc.:— **fourteenth night**†, a fortnight. — **night'-ape"**, *n.* A nyctipithecine monkey, a douroucouli. — **n.-bat,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ghost. H. *Dict.* — **n.-bell,** *n.* A bell for use at night, as on a physician's door. — **n.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A bird that flies or sings by night.

As daylight failed, Slow, overhead, the dusky *night-birds* sailed.
WHITTIER *Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 9.

2. The Manx shearwater. **3.** The European moor-hen. **4.** [Colloq.] One who does his work or takes his pleasure by night. — **n.-blindness,** *n.* Hemeralopia. — **n.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt to fasten a door at night, frequently arranged to open with a key from the outside. — **n.-born,** *a.* Born in the night; hence, brought forth under cover of night; as, *night-born* villainy. — **n.-cart,** *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night. — **n.-chair,** *n.* A night-stool. — **night'churr",** *n.* The nightjar. — **night'clothes",** *n. pl.* Clothes for wearing while in bed. — **n.-comer,** *n.* One who comes in the night, as with intent to rob. — **n.-crow,** *n.* **1.** A bird that cries in the night. **2.** The nightjar. — **n.-dog,** *n.* A dog used for hunting by night. — **n.-dress,** *n.* Night-attire; specifically, a nightgown. — **n.-eyed,** *a.* Having clear sight by night; as, *night-eyed* as an owl. — **n.-eyes,** *n.* **1.** Nightmare. **2.** Mock-knees. — **n.-faring,** *a.* Journeying by night. — **n.-fire,** *n.* A will-o'-the-wisp. — **n.-fish,** *n.* A variety of cod reputed to take a hook only at night. — **n.-flier,** *n.* A bird that flies at night. — **n.-fossicker,** *n.* One who robs gold-diggings in the night. — **n.-fossicking,** *n.* — **n.-foundered,** *a.* Come to grief in the night. — **n.-fowl,** *n.* A night-bird. — **n.-glass,** *n.* A spy-glass or telescope arranged with concentrating lenses for use at night. — **night'gown",** *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn in bed. **2.** A loose gown for bedroom wear day or night; dressing-gown. — **n.-hag,** *n.* A witch who roves around by night. — **n.-heron,** *n.* An ardeine bird (genus *Nycticorax*) of somewhat nocturnal habits, having a comparatively short, stout bill, as *N. nycticorax*. See illus. under HERON. — **n.-house,** *n.* [Eng.] A public house licensed to keep open at night when all others are closed. — **n.-hunter,** *n.* [Slang.] An abandoned woman who parades the streets by night. — **night'jar",** *n.* A goatsucker, especially the common European *Caprimulgus europæus*. — **n.-jasmine,** *n.* An East-Indian shrub or small tree (*Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*) with acutely 4-angled branches, ovate, acuminate, entire leaves, and numerous very fragrant white flowers in large terminal leafy panicles. Its flowers expand toward evening and fall off about sunrise, whence it is called also *night-flower* and the *tree-of-sadness* or *sad-tree;* cultivated in hothouses. See NYCTANTHES. — **n.-key,** *n.* A key operating a night-latch. — **n.-latch,** *n.* A spring-latch operated from the outside by a key, and from the inside by a knob. — **n.-light,** *n.* An artificial light kept burning through the night; also, the light of the moon and stars. — **n.-line,** *n.* **1.** A fishing-line set to catch fish overnight. **2.** A line, as of river-boats, which makes trips at night. — **n.-liner,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A cab or other public conveyance stationed in the street, as on a stand, at night, to procure stray passengers. **2.** The driver of such a vehicle. — **n.-lock,** *n.* A night-latch. — **n.-long,** *a.* Lasting through a night. — **n.-long†,** *adv.* All night. — **n.-man,** *n.* A person on duty at night, as a train-despatcher. — **n.-mart†,** *n.* Trading done at night; illicit and concealed dealings. — **n.-monkey,** *n.* A night-ape. — **n.-moth,** *n.* A noctuid. — **n.-old†,** *a.* One night old; made or done yesterday. — **n.-owl,** *n.* **1.** An owl especially nocturnal in habits. **2.** [Slang.] A person accustomed to sit up late at night. — **n.-palsy,** *n.* A nocturnal numbness of the lower limbs, occurring sometimes to women at the menstrual period. — **n.-parrot,** *n.* The kakapo. See illus. under KAKAPO. — **n.-partridge,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The woodcock. **n.-peck‡,** — **n.-piece,** *n.* A painting or literary description of a night-scene. — **n.-rail†,** *n.* A nightgown. — **n.-raven,** *n.* **1.** The night-crow. **2.** The night-heron. — **n.-robe,** *n.* A nightgown. — **n.-revel†,** *n.* A night orgy or revel. — **n.-school,** *n.* An evening school, usually a free school for those who work during the day. — **n.-season,** *n.* The period of the night. — **night'shirt",** *n.* A loose shirt used for sleeping in at night. — **n.-shoot,** *n.* A place where night-soil is thrown. — **n.-side,** *n.* The aspect in which a thing appears at night; hence, an oppressive, gloomy, or mysterious aspect. — **n.-sight,** *n.* Nyctalopia. — **n.-singer,** *n.* The night-warbler. — **n.-snap†,** *n.* A night-thief. — **n.-soil,** *n.* The contents of privies; ordure: so called because usually removed at night. — **n.-sparrow,** *n.* The chipping sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). — **n.-stool,** *n.* A commode for night use. — **n.-swallow,** *n.* The nightjar. — **n.-taper,** *n.* A slow taper used as a night-light. — **n.-terrors,** *n. pl.* A sudden starting from sleep (as by young children) in a frightened and half-dreaming condition. — **n.-time,** *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise, or from dark to dawn. — **n.-trader†,** *n.* A prostitute. — **n.-waket,** *n.* A night-watchman. — **n.-waker,** *n.* A night-watcher. — **n.-waking,** *a.* Being watchful at night. — **n.-walk,** *n.* A walk at night. — **n.-walker,** *n.* **1.** One who walks in his sleep. **2.** One who walks the streets at night for evil purposes; especially, a prostitute who solicits on the street. — **n.-walking,** *a.* & *n.* — **n.-wanderer,** *n.* One who wanders at night. — **n.-wandering,** *n.* — **n.-warbler,** *n.* The European sedge-warbler. — **n.-watch,** *n.* **1.** A guard for night duty. **2.** A watch-period of the night hours. — **n.-watcher,** *n.* One who watches by night. — **n.-watchman,** *n.* A watchman employed to guard property at night. — **n.-witch,** *n.* A night-hag. — **n.-yard,** *n.* Same as NIGHT-SHOOT.

The following practically self-explaining compounds have also been used: **night-blooming, n.-brawler, n.-breeze, n.-charm, n.-dew, n.-fishery, n.-foe, n.-lamp, n.-porter, n.-sweat, n.-thief, n.-work.**

night'cap", nait'cap', *n.* **1.** A head-covering for sleeping in. **2.** [Slang.] (1) A drink of wine or liquor just before going to bed. (2) A cap tied over a criminal's face when about to be hanged. Called also *horse-night-cap.* **3**†. A rowdy who brawls by night.

night'ed, nait'ed, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Overtaken by night. **2.** Darkened; saddened; as, a *nighted* life.

night'er-tale†, *n.* Night-time.

night'fall", nait'fôl', *n.* The close of day; evening.

night'flow"er, nait'flau'er, *n.* The night-jasmine.

night'hawk", nait'-hôk", *n.* **1.** An American goatsucker (genus *Chordeiles*) having the gape without conspicuous bristles and emarginated tail. *C. virginianus* is the common North-American night-hawk, mottled above with blackish and grayish, barred with dusky beneath, and with a V-shaped patch on the throat. It is noted for its hoarse and jarring scream as it pursues its insect prey. **2.** The European goatsucker. **3.** A petrel (genus *Œstrelata*). **4.** [Slang.] A night-liner.

night'in-gale[1], nait'in-gēl, *n.* **1.** A small migratory sylviid bird (genus *Daulias*) of the Old World. The common nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*) is noted for the rich love-song of the male, most commonly heard at night. **2.** One of various birds likened to a nightingale, as for their song; as, the **Indian nightingale,** a thrush (*Kittacincla macrura*); the **mock nightingale** or blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*); a **Persian nightingale,** or bulbul; the **Swedish nightingale,** or redwing (*Turdus iliacus*); the **Virginia nightingale,** or cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). [< AS. *nihtegale,* < *niht,* night, + *galan,* sing.]

The Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*). 1/5

— **night'in-galize,** *vt.* To sing like a nightingale.

night'in-gale[2], *n.* A sort of compromise between a flannel scarf and a jacket, worn by invalids while sitting up in bed. [< Florence *Nightingale.*]

night'ish, nait'ish, *a.* Of or belonging to the night.

night'jar", night'-key", n.-latch, etc. See NIGHT.

night'less, nait'les, *a.* Having no night.

night'ly, nait'li, *a.* Of or pertaining to the night or to every night; occurring or performed at night or every night; as, the *nightly* heavens; a *nightly* watch.

Meanwhile we did our *nightly* chores.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 2.

night'ly, *adv.* By night; every night.

Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath, . . .
Nightly I visit. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 32.

Yet *nightly* pitch my moving tent, A day's march nearer home.
MONTGOMERY *Anticipations of Heaven* st. 2.

night'mare", nait'mār', *n.* **1.** An oppressive condition in sleep, giving the sense of a difficulty or danger from which one can not escape, or simply of fainting away, and accompanied more or less by dreaming and disturbed pulsation and respiration; in some cases apparently induced by a close room, excessive bedclothing, or a supine position, but often spoken of as the result of indigestion or nervous exhaustion. Called also *incubus.*

In *nightmare* chains my feet were set,
For I could neither move nor scream.
T. B. READ *Sylvia, Eclogue* pt. viii, st. 3.

2. Hence, any oppressive or stupefying influence.

The *nightmare* of civil war has passed away.
E. KING *Great South* ch. 2, p. 28. [AM. P. CO. '75.]

3. *Folk-lore.* An evil spirit once supposed to oppress people during sleep. Called also *incubus.*

The word mare, for spirit or demon, appears also in *nightmare,* the throttling dream-demon, who was as real to our forefathers as he is to the natives of Australia now.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 14, p. 358. [A. '81.]

[< NIGHT + MARE2.]

— **night'mar"ish,** *a.* Resembling a nightmare.

nights, naits, *adv.* [Colloq., U. S. or Obs.] At night; as, he studies now *nights.* [< AS. *nihtes,* < *niht,* night.]

night'shade", nait'shēd', *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants of the genus *Solanum,* of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), or of the family itself; especially, the **common** or **black nightshade** (*S. nigrum*), a weed-like plant with white flowers and black berries, reputed poisonous, but used medicinally.

The Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*). *a,* flowering branch; *b,* flower; *c,* fruit.

There is a common prejudice against the woody *nightshade* from its supposed poisonous qualities, and from our habit of identifying it with the deadly *nightshade* of Europe. If our plant has some poisonous qualities, they are not of a dangerous character. W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees, Rustic Lane* p. 150. [E. & L. '81.]

2†. The obscurity of the night. **3**†. [Slang.] A harlot. [< AS. *nihtscada,* < *niht,* night, + *sceadu,* shadow.]

— **deadly nightshade,** same as BELLADONNA. — **enchanter's n.,** a low, inconspicuous herb of damp woods, of the genus *Circæa,* of the evening-primrose family (*Onagraceæ*). **Malabar n.,** a slender, climbing herb (*Basella rubra*) of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), used in India as a pot-herb; also, *B. alba,* the white Malabar nightshade. — **stinking n.,** same as HENBANE. — **three-leaved n.,** any species of *Trillium.* — **woody n.,** *Solanum Dulcamara.* Called also *bittersweet.*

night'-soil", **n.-taper,** etc. See NIGHT.

night'ward, nait'ward, *a.* Of or pertaining to the close of the day or the approach of night.

night'y, nait'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like night.

night'y, *n.* A night-robe: a nursery diminutive.

nig-ran'i-lin, (nig-ran'i-lin, -lin *or* -līn (nai-gran'-,
nig-ran'i-line, (*W.*), *n.* Anilin black. See BLACK. [< L. *niger,* black, + ANILIN, ANILINE.]

nig-res'cence, nig-res'ens (nai-gres'-, *C.*), *n.* The act or process of becoming black, or the blackness produced. [< L. *nigrescent(-s),* ppr. of *nigresco,* grow black, < *niger,* black.] — **nig-res'cent,** *a.*

nig'ri-cant, nig'ri-cant, *a. Bot.* Verging toward black. [< L. *nigrican(t-)s,* ppr. of *nigrico,* be blackish, < *niger,* black.]

nig'ri-fy, nig'ri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make black. [< LL. *nigrifico,* blacken, < L. *niger,* black, + *facio,* make.] — **nig"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of making black.

nig'rin, nig'rin, *n. Mineral.* A black ferriferous variety of rutile. [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.] **nig'rine**‡, **nig'rite,** nig'rait, *n.* An insulating composition consisting of the impure residuum obtained in the distillation of paraffin. [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.]

Ni-gri'tian, ni-grish'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia in Middle Africa, where the true negroes dwell, including Upper Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sudan as far as the Nile. **Ne-gri'tian**‡.

Ni-gri'tian, *n.* One of the true African negroes. Nigritian stocks include (1) the *Niotic,* embracing Shilluk, Dinka, Bongo, Bari, Nuer, etc.; (2) the *Sudanese,* embracing Hausa, Batta, Bornu, Kanuti, etc.; and (3) the *Western,* embracing Mandingo, Wolof, Felup, Ashanti, Dahomey, Fanti, Yoruba, Kru, etc. **Ne-gri'tian**‡.

ni-grit'ic, ni-grit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Oceanic negroes, Negritos, Papuans, and Melanesians. **ne-grit'ic**‡.

ni-gri'ti-es, nai-grish'i-īz *or* ni-gri'ti-ēs, *n.* [L.] Same as MELANOPATHIA.

nig'ri-tude, nig'ri-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Blackness.
— **nig"ri-tu'di-nous,** *a.* Black; negro-like.

nig'ro-man"cie†, *n.* Necromancy.

nig'ro-sin, (nig'ro-sin, *n.* **1.** A blue-black coal-tar
nig'ro-sine, (dyestuff ($C_{36}H_{27}N_3$) formed when anilin hydrochlorid is heated with arsenic acid. **2.** Certain indulins, especially those obtained by the action of nitrobenzene on a mixture of pure anilin and anilin hydrochlorid. [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.]

ni'gua, ni'gwa, *n.* [Sp.] The chigoe.

ni'hil, nai'hil *or* ni'hil, *n.* [L.] Nothing.

ni-hil'ian-ism, nai-hil'yan-izm, *n. Ch. Hist.* The doctrine that the human nature of Christ had no true subsistence: mistakenly ascribed to Petrus Lombardus because he taught that the divine was unmodified by the incarnation. [< L. *nihil;* see NIHILISM.] **ni'hil-ism**‡.

ni'hil-ism, nai'hil-izm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that nothing either exists or can be known, as in the theories of Gorgias and Fichte. Compare SKEPTICISM. (2) More strictly, the theory that there is no substantial and abiding existence, especially in the external or material world. Compare COSMOLOGY; PHENOMENALISM; PHENOMENISM.

We have an illustrious example of *Nihilism* in Hume.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvi, p. 204. [G. & L. '59.]

2. *Theol.* Same as NIHILIANISM. **3.** *Sociol. & Polit.* (1) Originally, in Russia, an extreme form of utilitarian individualism that denied authority of any kind, whether in the family, in religion, or in institutions; a negative system of ethics, metaphysics, and atheistic philosophy. It prevailed from 1860 to 1870. (2) More recently, a kind of revolutionism; Russian anarchism; a movement bent on the overthrow of existing institutions.

As a revolutionary movement it took form especially about 1872 under Bakounin, calling on the peasants to revolt, demanding constitutional reforms, and culminating in the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. by bombs, March 13, 1881. Other assassinations have followed intermittently. In general the movement looks forward to no reconstruction of society, or to none except such as may spontaneously take place after the destruction of present forms. Doctrinal anarchists speak of nihilism as a condition precedent to anarchy, which they define as individual self-government, without other government.

Nihilism is the evidence of a spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction, and revolution among the Russians, who see all nations around them free, while they themselves are still kept in the bondage of a dreary absolutism. H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in Orient* ch. 10, p. 204. [E. & L.]

[< L. *nihil,* nothing, < *ne,* not, + *hilum,* trifle.]

ni'hil-ist, nai'hil-ist, *n.* **1.** An advocate of nihilism in philosophy.

Rejecting Reason and its intuitions, and seeking in vain for substance through sensation, the *Nihilists* believe that there is neither mind nor matter.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. v, p. 115. [S. '73.]

2. One who denounces existing social and political institutions; a disbeliever in all existing creeds and systems, and bent on the destruction of all. **3.** A Russian anarchist; after 1878, often, a terrorist. The term was introduced by the Russian novelist Turgenieff.

The *Nihilists* . . . are revolutionists who would overthrow the existing state by violence. They are divided and subdivided into sects, but generally into two parties — those who would promote open revolt, and those who will resort to the assassination of obstructive officers and of the Emperor himself.
J. M. BUCKLEY *The Midnight Sun* ch. 42, p. 356. [D. J. C. CO.]

[< L. *nihil;* see NIHILISM.]

ni"hil-is'tic, nai'hil-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to nihilism; characterized by nihilism.

ni-hil'i-ty, nai-hil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being nothing; nothingness. [< L. *nihil;* see NIHILISM.]

ni"ji-dai'mah, ni"ji-dai'mā, *n.* [N. Afr.] A gecconoid lizard (*Tarentola mauritanica*).

nik, nik, *n.* The Japanese goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus crispus*).

Ni'ke, nai'ki *or* ni'kē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of victory, usually represented as a winged and garlanded

Nike.

Silver coin of Terina, 5th century B. C. Obverse, head of Nike, with diadem; reverse, winged Nike, or Irene, with caduceus and bird. Actual size. (British Museum. *Head.*)

maiden bearing a palm-branch. Nike corresponds to the Roman Victoria. [< Gr. *Nikē*, < *nikē*, victory.]

Nik'i-dæ, nik'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of polycarpidean macrurans with the carapace projecting into a horizontal rostrum and first pereiopods stronger than second. **Nī'ka**, *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *Nikē*; see NIKE.] — **nī'kid**, *n.* — **nī'koid**, *a.*

ni'ki-e, nī'ki-ē, *n.* Among the Omaha and Ponka Indians, something that has come down from the emblematic ancestor or ancestral totem. — **nikie name**, a name derived from a characteristic or deed of the ancestral totem, or from some rite in its honor, as *Young Elk*. DORSEY in *Am. Rep. Bureau of Ethnol., '81–'82* p. 227. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '84.]

nil[1], *v.* & *n.* Same as NILL.

nil[2], nil, *n.* **1.** Nothing. **2.** *Mus.* The 612th part of an octave: an artificial unit of tone. *Music* vol. iv, p. 169. [L., contr. < *nihil*; see NIHILISM.] — **nil des"pe-ran'dum**, never despair. — **nil method**, null method.

— **nil'fa-ciend, nil'fa-cient, nil'fac"tor**, *n.* A faciend, facient, or factor giving zero as a product.

nil'gau, nil'gau, *n.* A large, short-maned tragelaphine antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) with the hind legs much shorter than the fore. The adult male is slate-colored, blackish on head and legs, and has short, slightly curved horns, and a tuft of hair on the throat. [< Per. *nīlgāu*, < *nīl*, blue, + *gāu*, cow.] **neel'ghau‡; nil'ghai‡; nil'ghau‡; nyl'gau‡; nyl'ghaie‡; nyl'ghau‡.**

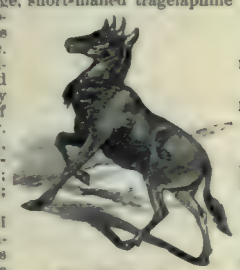

The Nilgau. 1/50

Nil'i-on'i-dæ, nil'i-on'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles having the fore coxal cavities open behind, the head not narrowed to a neck, and penultimate tarsal joints emarginate. **Nil'i-o**, *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < L. *nitlos*, a precious stone.]

— **nil'i-o-nid**, *a.* & *n.* — **nil'i-o-noid**, *a.*

nill, nil, *vi.* To be unwilling; will not: now used only in such phrases as *will he* (*you*, etc.), *nill he* (*you*, etc.).

And, will or *nill*, Bears her away upon his courser light.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 3, st. 43.

[< AS. *nillan*, < *ne*, not, + *willan*, will.]

nill[1], *n.* Nothing. Same as NIL.

nill[2], *n.* **1.** Scales of hot iron thrown off during forging. **2†.** Sparks of brass during manufacture. [Cp. NAIL.]

nill[3], *n.* A needle.

nill[4†], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A nail.

nil'ly-wil"ly, nil'i-wil'i, *adv.* Same as WILLY-NILLY.

Ni-lom'e-ter, nī-lom'ē-tėr, *n.* **1.** A gage for measuring the height of water in the river Nile. **2.** [n-] Any river-gage. [< Gr. *Neilometrium*, < *Neilos*, Nile, + *metron*, measure.] **Nī'lo-scope‡.**

Ni-lot'ic, nī-lot'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the river Nile. **2.** *Ethnol.* Noting the eastern division of the Nigritians of the Sudan.

nil'po-tent, nil'pō-tent, *a. Math.* Vanishing when raised to a certain power. [< L. *nil* (see NIL[2]) + *potent(-s)*; see POTENT.]

nilt†, Wilt not: a contraction of *ne wilt*.

Nī'lus, nī'lus *or* nil'us, *n.* [L.] The god of the river Nile, son of Oceanus (or Chronos) and Tethys.

nim[1†], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away by force or stealth; seize; steal. **2.** To take; of very general application. **3.** To begin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To walk with short quick steps. **2.** To steal. **nym†.**

nim, nim, *n.* Same as MARGOSA. **neem‡.** [< Hind. *nīm.*]

nimb, nimb, *n.* Same as NIMBUS, 2.

nimbd, *a.* Nimbed. PHIL. SOC.

nimbed, nimbd, *a.* Surrounded with a nimbus.

nim'ber†, *a.* Active; nimble.

nim-bif'er-ous, nim-bif'ėr-us, *a.* Bringing stormy or rainy clouds. [< L. *nimbifer*, < *nimbus*, rain-cloud, + *ferō*, bear.]

nim'ble, nim'bl, *a.* [NIM'BLER; NIM'BLEST.] **1.** Light and quick in motion or action; showing easy quickness; agile; dexterous; as, *nimble* fingers; *nimble* feet. **2.** Intellectually alert or acute; quick of apprehension.

Profound thinkers are often helpless in society, while shallow men have *nimble* and ready minds.
MATHEWS *Great Conversers* essay i, p. 24. [S. C. G. '74.]

3†. Keen; sharp. [< AS. *numol*, < *niman*, take.]

Synonyms: active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, lively, prompt, quick, speedy, sprightly, swift. *Nimble* refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point. *Swift* applies commonly to more sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed, an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift*; Shakespeare's "*nimble* lightnings" is said of the visual appearance in sudden zigzag flash across the sky. Figuratively, we speak of *nimble* wit, *swift* intelligence, *swift* destruction. *Alert*, which is strictly a synonym for *ready*, comes sometimes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick*, from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively*, *quick*, *speedy*. See ACTIVE. Compare synonyms for ALERT. — **Antonyms:** clumsy, dilatory, dull, heavy, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish, unready.

— **nim'ble-fin"gered**, *a.* Dexterous in using the fingers; hence, quick at stealing or pocket-picking. — **n.-footed**, *a.* Quick of foot; able to run swiftly. — **n.-pinioned**, *a.* Swift of wing. — **n.-Will**, *n.* Drop-seed grass (*Muhlenbergia diffusa*). — **n.-witted**, *a.* Quick-witted.

Derivatives: — **nim'bl(e-ness, nim'blesse†**, *n.* — **nim'bly**, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with a display of agility; easily and quickly.

nim'bose, nim'bōs, *C.* (nim-bōs', *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by clouds; threatening; stormy. [< L. *nimbosus*, < *nimbus*, rain-cloud.]

nim'bus, nim'bus, *n.* [NIM'BUS-ES *or* NIM'BI, nim'bai *or* -bī, *pl.*] **1.** *Meteor.* A dark heavy cloud from which rain is likely to be discharged or from which rain is falling.

Wallach designates by *nimbus* the property which a cloud manifests to be or to become a source of rain . . . and then gives three varieties — *nimbo-planum*, the rain-cloud in front of cyclones, which we have called pure *nimbus*, *nubes-nimbi*, or scud; and *nimbo-stratus*. H. HELM CLAYTON *Weather* ch. 3, p. 112. [A. '87.]

The *nimbus*, or rain-cloud (nimbus, storm). This has a characteristic storm-like form, it is distinguished from others by its uniform gray or blackish tint, and its edges fringed with light.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 759, p. 656. [J. B. & CO.]

2. *Art.* A halo of light and glory encircling the head of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint: opposed to *aureola*, which envelops the whole body.

The Nimbus, as displayed in a 13th-century relief of the Archangel Michael, on a door of Notre Dame, Paris.

The nimbus is usually of gold, enriched with a cross for Christ, triangular for the Father, square for a person still living, disk- or fillet-shaped for saints and martyrs. The Virgin's nimbus is often a circlet of small stars; angels display a circle of small rays with another of quatrefoils and pearls. See AUREOLA; GLORY; HALO; VESICA PISCIS.

3. *Her.* A circle of a single line surrounding a head in the vertical plane of the head. [< L. *nimbus*, rain-cloud.]

— **nim"bo-pal'li-um**, *n.* A nimbus from which rain is falling. — **n.-stratus**, *n. Meteor.* The flat rain-cloud in the rear of cyclones.

ni-mi'e-ty, nī-mī'ē-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of redundancy; excess. [< LL. *nimietā(t-)s*, < L. *nimius*, < *nimis*, too much.] — **nim'i-ous†**, *a.*

nim'i-ny-pim"i-ny, nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Affectedly nice or delicate. **II.** *n.* Excessive delicacy, as from affectation. [Reduplication imitating affected pronunciation.] **nim'i-ni-pim"i-ni‡.**

nim'mer†, *n.* A thief; pickpocket.

Nim-rav'i-dæ, nim-rav'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of carnivores with catlike teeth, alisphenoid canals, and postglenoid foramina. **Nim-ra'vus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Nimrod*, the hunter, + L. *avus*, grandfather.] — **nim-rav'id**, *n.* — **nim'ra-void**, *a.* & *n.*

nin, nin, *a.* & *pron.* [Prov. Eng.] None.

nin†, *adv.* Ne in; not in; nor in.

nin'com-poop, nin'kom-pūp, *n.* [Vulgar.] A foolish or silly person; simpleton.

According to these persons, the clergy abroad are absolute *nincompoops*. *Church Times* [London] Aug. 28, '91, p. 815, col. 2.

[Cor. of L. *non compos* in phrase *non compos mentis*, not possessed of one's mind.] — **nin'com-poop"er-y**, *n.* Silly behavior. — **nin'com-poop"ish**, *a.*

nine, nain, *a.* Consisting of one more than eight or of thrice three: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *nigon*, nine.]

nine, *n.* **1.** The sum of eight and one; thrice three: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or IX. **3.** A playing-card having nine spots; as, the *nine* of spades. **4.** The players forming one side in a baseball game. **5.** Same as NINE O'CLOCK. See CLOCK.

— **nine'-eyed"†**, *a.* Having nine eyes; hence, curious; prying. — **n.-eyes**, *n.* **1.** A lamprey or petromyzontid. **2.** The rock-eel (*Phalis gunnellus*). — **n.-holes‡.** — **n.-holes**, *n.* **1.** The game of roly-poly. **2.** Same as NINE-EYES. — **n.-killer**, *n.* A shrike. — **n.-murder‡.** — **n.-lived**, *n.* Having nine lives, as a cat — that is, extremely hard to kill; successful in escaping dangers. — **n.-point circle**, a circle passing through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars from the vertices on the sides, and the middle points of the portions of these perpendiculars between the vertices and their common point of intersection. — **n.-worthiness†**, *n.* Fitness to be among the nine worthies. — **the N.**, the nine Muses. — **to the nines** [Colloq.], to a high state of perfection.

nine'bark", nain'bārk', *n.* An American shrub (*Spiræa* or *Neillia opulifolia*, or *Physocarpus opulifolius*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with the old loose bark separating into many thin layers, simple palmately lobed leaves, and white flowers.

nine'fold", nain'fōld', *a.* Nine times as many or as great. — **nine'fold"**, *adv.* In a ninefold manner or degree; so as to be in nines.

nine'pence, nain'pens, *n.* **1.** The sum of nine pennies: as the name of a coin, applied to the Irish shilling of 1561, which passed in England for ninepence. **2.** [New Eng.] The old Spanish real, a silver coin worth about 12½ cents, current in the United States until the civil war; called in New York a *shilling*, and in the West a *bit*. The word is still used in reckoning.

nine'pin, nain'pin, *n.* One of the pins in ninepins.

nine'pins, nain'pinz, *n. pl.* **1.** A game played with large wooden balls, which are bowled up a wooden alley in the endeavor to upset nine (now ten) wooden pins: the modern American form of the old game of bowls. **2.** The pins collectively with which the game is played. See TENPINS.

nine'teen", nain'tīn', *a.* Consisting of nine more than ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *nigontīne*, < *nigon*, nine, + *tīne*, ten.] — **nine'teen"fold"**, *a.* & *adv.*

nine'teen", *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and nine: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION.

nine'teenth", nain'tīnth', *a.* **1.** Ninth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *nineteen*. **2.** Being one of nineteen equal parts; as, a *nineteenth* part.

— **nine'teenth"ly**, *adv.*

nine'teenth", *n.* **1.** One of nineteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of two octaves and a fifth; also, a note at that distance from a given note.

nine'ti-eth, nain'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the eightieth: the ordinal of *ninety*. **2.** Being one of ninety equal parts; as, a *ninetieth* part.

— **nine'ti-eth-ly**, *adv.*

nine'ti-eth, *n.* One of ninety equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by ninety.

nine'ty, nain'ti, *a.* Consisting of ten more than eighty, or of nine times ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. (*hund-*) *nigontig*, < *nigon*, nine, + *-tig*, ten.]

— **nine'ty-fold**, *a.* & *adv.*

nine'ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and eighty; nine times ten: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION.

Nin'e-veh†, *n.* An old-time puppet-show representing the prophet Jonah and his adventures.

Nin"e-vit'ic-al, nin'ē-vit'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city of Nineveh. **2.** Of or pertaining to the puppet-show called Nineveh.

nin'gle†, *n.* **1.** A familiar friend. **2.** A male paramour.

nin'ny, nin'i, *n.* [NIN'NIES, *pl.*] A foolish person; simpleton; dunce. [Cp. It. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, child.]

Nonsense of enthusiasts is very different from nonsense of *ninnies*. G. MEREDITH *Richard Feverel* ch. 43, p. 438. [C. & H. '87.]

nin'ny-ham"mer‡ [Slang].

— **nin'ny-broth"†**, *n.* [Slang.] Coffee. — **nin'ny-ham"mer-ing**, *a.* Foolish behavior.

ninth, nainth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighth: the ordinal of *nine*. **2.** Being one of nine equal parts; as, a *ninth* part.

— **ninth nerve**, with modern authors, the glossopharyngeal nerve: according to Willis and the older anatomists, the hypoglossal nerve.

ninth, *n.* **1.** One of nine equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by nine. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval of an octave and a second. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) The two notes written or sounded together. See INTERVAL. **nonte†.**

ninth'ly, nainth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.

nin'ut, nin'ut, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The magpie.

ni'o-bate, nī'o-bēt, *n. Chem.* Same as COLUMBATE. [< NIOBIUM.]

Ni'o-be, nī'o-bī *or* nī'o-bē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Tantalus, sister of Pelops, and wife of the Theban Amphion, celebrated for her pride in her 12 children, who, in consequence of a slighting comparison with the two children of Leto, were slain by Apollo and Artemis. Niobe herself was afterward turned into stone by Zeus.

The famous marble group representing her and her children was discovered at Rome in 1583, and is held to be a copy of an original by Scopas. It is now in the Uffizi, Florence. [L., < Gr. *Niobē*.]

— **Ni"o-be'an**, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or resembling Niobe. — **Ni'o-bid**, *n.* A child of Niobe.

ni-o'bi-um, nī-[*or* nī-]ō'bi-um, *n. Chem.* Same as COLUMBIUM. [< L. *Niobe*, daughter of Tantalus; cp. TANTALITE, and see NIOBE.] — **ni-o'bic**, *C. E. S.* (**ni-ob'ic**, *W.*), *a. Chem.* Same as COLUMBIC. — **ni'o-bite**, *n. Mineral.* A variety of columbite or tantalite.

ni-o'po-tree", **ni-ō'pō-trī"**, *n.* A South-American tropical tree (*Piptadenia peregrina*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), from whose seeds the natives make an intoxicating snuff, **niopo** or **niopo-snuff.** [< S. Am. *niopo* + TREE.]

nip[1], nip, *v.* **I.** *t.* [NIPPED; NIP'PING.] **1.** To cut, bite, compress, or pinch suddenly, as between two edges or points; as, to *nip* with the teeth; to *nip* with the fingers.

It was an uncomfortable time for us, as we momentarily expected it [ice] to '*nip*' her sides.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 16, p. 123. [C. & P. '57.]

2. To break, pinch, or tear (off) the surface or end of, as with the finger-ends or with pincers; clip: with *off*. **3.** To bite or sting, as by frost; chill; benumb; blast; wither; as, a *nipping* wind; *nipping* remorse. **4.** To gibe; taunt; vex. **5.** To touch or press closely upon; affect nearly; as, this affair *nips* you. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To snatch up hastily. **7†.** [Cant.] To steal (little things); pilfer. **8†.** To slander.

II. *i.* [Local, U. S.] To mince. [ME. *nippen*; cp. D. *knippen*, nip.] — **to nip in the bud or blossom**, to destroy in the first stage of development. — **to nip the cable** (*Naut.*), to stop the running out of the cable.

nip[2], *vt.* To take a nip or dram. [Cp. D. *nippen*, sip.]

nip[1], *n.* **1.** The act of compressing sharply between two surfaces, edges, or points, as a bit of flesh between the fingers; a pinch; also, the power of nipping.

Lads, humour's what gies the *nip* to speakin'.
J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 5, p. 38. [CAS. CO.]

2. A freezing up and closing in of ice about a vessel, with a crushing force. **3.** A biting, pinching, or clipping off; also, whatever is pinched off; hence, a small portion of anything; pinch. **4.** A sudden blight or check to growth, as by frost; as, the peach-trees got a *nip* last night.

Also he leaves some tinges on his lips,
Which he hath kiss'd with such cold frosty *nips*.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 62.

5. *Mining.* A more or less gradual thinning out of a stratum. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A short turn in a rope. (2) That part of a rope bound by a seizing. **7†.** A petty sarcasm or taunt; gibe. **8†.** [Cant.] A petty thief; pickpocket.

— **nip and tuck** [Colloq., U. S.], a case of equality, as between wrestlers; as, it was *nip and tuck* for first place.

nip[2], *n.* A small dram, especially of strong drink.

nip[3], *n.* Any sharp ascent; a hill. [< AS. *cnæp*, hilltop.]

nip[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A turnip. H. *Dict.*

Ni'pa, nī'pa *or* nī'pa, *n.* [Molucca Islands.] *Bot.* An aberrant genus of palms growing in the salt marshes of tropical East India, the only species (*N. fruticans*), the nipa or nipa-palm, having a creeping, unarmed, furcate trunk, feathery leaves, and large bunches of fruit.

nip'cheese", nip'chīz', *n.* [Slang.] A mean miser; skinflint. **nip'far'thing‡.**

Nip"er-cin'e-an, nip'ėr-sin'ē-an, *n.* Generic name of Algonkian tribes from Labrador to Hudson Bay (Nascope, Montagnais, Chippeways, Crees, etc.). See AMERICAN.

niph"a-blep'si-a, nif"ā-blep'si-ā, *n.* Snow-blindness. [< Gr. *nipha*, snow, + *a-* priv. + *blepō*, see.] — **niph"o-ty-phlo'sis**, *n.* The production of snow-blindness.

nip'l, *n.* Nipple. PHIL. SOC.

ni'pos, nī'pos *or* nī'pos, *n.* Same as NEPUS.

nippe, nip, *n.* [F.] A square piece of blanket for wrapping the foot before putting on the moccasin: worn in winter by the voyageurs of the northwest.

nip'per, nip'ėr, *vt. Naut.* **1.** To seize (two ropes) together; rack. **2.** To fasten the nippers to (a cable).

nip'per, *n.* **1.** One who nips. **2.** An implement like a pair of pincers or tongs: used generally in the plural. (1) A grasping-tool with cutting or pinching jaws; tweezers or pliers. (2) A form of oyster-tongs having only one or two teeth in each part, used for picking up isolated oysters. See illus. under OYSTER-TONGS. (3) *Naut.* A cable-nipper. (4) A band or mitten, knitted and stuffed, worn by New England fishermen to protect the hand in hauling fish-lines. (5) One of a pair of automatically locking handcuffs. (6) *Print.* A clasp or gripper in a printing-press to hold a sheet against the tympan. (7) A device for squeezing the nose of a balky horse, mule, etc. (8) A device for squeezing the tar from yarn in rope-making. **3.** An incisor, or fore tooth, especially of a horse. **4.** A chela, or great claw, as of a crab. **5.** (1)

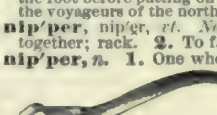

A Common Type of Cutting-nippers.

A cunner. (2) A young bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). (3) A nipper-crab. **6.** [Colloq., Eng.] A lad of about 15 years of age. **7.** [Eng.] The boy assistant to a gang of navvies or a costermonger. **8**†. A satirist. **9**†. A petty thief; pickpocket.

—**nip'per-crab"**, *n.* A portunoid crab (*Polybius henslowi*). —**n.-men**, *n. pl. Naut.* Men formerly employed to bind the nippers around the cable and messenger.

nip'per-kin†, *n.* A small cup, as of beer.

nip'per-ty-tip"per-ty, nip'ėr-ti-tip"ėr-ti, *a.* [Scot.] Frivolous; silly.

nip'ping-ly, nip'ing-li, *adv.* In a nipping manner.

nip"pi-ta'to, nip'i-tė'tō, *n.* [Slang.] Strong drink; good liquor. **nip"pi-ta'tum**†.—**nip'pi-tate**†, *a.* [Slang.] Strong and stimulating; said of liquors.

nip'ple, nip'l, *vt.* [NIP'PLED; NIP'PLING.] To provide with a nipple or nipples.

nip'ple, *n.* **1.** The cone-shaped process of the breast, serving in the female as the medium through which milk is discharged; a pap; mammilla; teat. **2.** Any orifice for the discharge of an animal secretion. **3.** A small tubular protuberance at a gun-breech, to receive a percussion-cap; a teat. **4.** *Plumbing.* A small tubular pipe-fitting, often male-threaded on each end, but sometimes arranged for soldering on one end. **5.** An artificial substitute for the female nipple, for use with a nursing-bottle or as a nipple-shield. [Dim. of NIB, NEB.]

—**nip'plesenc"tus**, *n.* Any cactus of the genus *Mamillaria*.—**n.-line**, *n.* A line of chest-measurement crossing the nipples.—**n.-seat**, *n. Firearms.* A hub or protuberance in which a nipple, as of a gun or pistol, is screwed.—**n.-shield**, *n.* An artificial rubber nipple used to protect a sore nipple in nursing.—**n.-wrench**, *n.* A wrench for use on the nipple of a firearm.

nip'ple-wort", nip'l-wŭrt", *n.* A slender roadside herb (*Lampsana* or *Lapsana communis*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), formerly used as a remedial application for the nipples.

nip'py, nip'i, *a.* [NIP'PI-ER; NIP'PI-EST.] **1.** [Colloq.] Biting; acid; hence, cutting or sarcastic; snappish. **2.** [Scot.] Stingy; niggardly.

nip'ter, nip'tėr, *n. Eccl.* The ceremony of washing another's feet, performed in the Greek and other churches on Maundy Thursday. [< Gr. *niptēr*, wash-basin, < *niptō*, wash.]

nirl, nerl. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To pinch with cold. **II.** *n.* A crum.

nirles, nerlz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Herpes: a skin-disease. **nirls**†.

Nir-o'dha, nir-ō'dą, *n.* Cessation: a synonym for *Nirvana*.

Nir-va'na, nir-vä'nų, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, "blowing out"; in the Brahmanical writings, synonymous with *Moksha*, or spiritual liberty and bliss; in Buddhism, though not as taught by Buddha himself, annihilation, or the loss of all personal consciousness.

Every Sanskrit scholar knows that *Nirvâna* means originally the blowing out. . . . The human soul, when it arrives at its perfection, is blown out, if we use the phraseology of the Buddhists, like a lamp. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 279. [S. '74.]

Nir"vi-câ'ra, nir'vi-chä'rą, *n.* [Sans.] A high state of intuition. **Nir"vi-tar'ka**†.

Nirvichara.—The ultra-meditative intuition in which, without the least effort of thought, the past and future, the antecedents and consequents of a present phenomenon at once make their appearance in the mind. RÂMA PRASÂD *Sci. of Breath and Philos. of Tatwas, Glossary* p. 248. [T. P. S. '90.]

nis, nis, *n.* Same as NIX¹. [< Dan. *nisse.*] **nisse**†.

The *nisse* is the German kobold and the Scotch brownie.
R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 203. [S. C. G. '79.]

nist. Is not: a contraction of *ne is*.

Ni-sæ'an, nai-sī'ąn *or* ni-sē'ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Persian plain, noted formerly for its fine horses. **II.** *n.* A horse bred in the Nisæan plain. [< Gr. *Nisaios*, Nisæan.]

Ni'san, nai'san *or* ni'sąn', *n.* The Jewish month of Abib: so called after the Babylonian captivity. See CALENDAR.

nis'ber"ry, niz'ber'i, *n.* Same as NASEBERRY.

nis'ey†, *n.* A simpleton. **niz'ey**†; **niz'zy**†.

ni-shu', ni-shū', *n.* A Japanese coin. See COIN. **ni-shi'**†.

ni'si, nai'sai *or* ni'sī, *conj.* Unless. [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.]

—**nisi prius.** *Law.* **1.** [Eng.] Originally, a form of writ issued to the sheriff commanding him to have the jurors in a civil case at Westminster on a specified day, "unless sooner" (*nisi prius*) the judge should himself go down to the proper county to try the case there. **2.** An authority or commission to the judges to go on their several circuits for the trial of causes by jury. **3.** Hence, a general designation suggestive of the trial of civil causes before a judge and jury; as, a *nisi prius* proceeding.

nis'tet. Knew not: a contraction of *ne wist*. **nes'tet**.

nis'try, nis'tri, *n.* A silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) of Bengal.

ni'sus, nai'sus *or* ni'sus, *n.* [L.] The exercise of power in acting or attempting to act; an effort, endeavor, or exertion; conation: with *formativus* it refers to germ-development.

The human will . . . is capable of putting forth a mental *nisus* which is causal to muscular movements.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 130. [N. & P.]

nit¹, nit, *n.* **1.** The egg of a louse or some other insect. **2.** A small speck or excrescence. **3.** [Scot.] A nut. [< AS. *hnitu*, prob. < *hnītan*, gore.]

nit², *n. Mineral.* Same as KNIT, 2.

nitch, *n.* Same as KNITCH.

ni'ten-cy†, nai'ten-si, *n.* [Rare.] A striving or state of striving; tendency. [< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *nītor*, strive.]

ni'ten-cy², *n.* [Rare.] Brightness; luster. [< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *niteo*, shine.]

ni'ter, nai'tėr, *n. Mineral.* An acicular, vitreous, white, subtransparent, saline potassium nitrate (KNO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also *saltpeter*.

Niter is used in the arts under the name of *saltpeter*, in the manufacture of gunpowder, in the preparation of pyrotechnic mixtures, and as a flux, in medicine, etc.
[< F. *nitre*, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. *nitron*, natron.] **ni'tre**‡.—**cubic niter**, same as CHILE SALTPETER.—**ni'ter-bush"**, *n.* Any species of *Nitraria*, a genus of thorny shrubs of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceæ*), growing on the salt plains of North Africa and western Asia.—**n.-cake**, *n.* The residue, consisting chiefly of sodium sulfate, left when sodium nitrate is decomposed by sulfuric acid in the manufacture of nitric acid.

ni'ter-y†, *a.* Containing or producing niter. **ni'try**†.

nit"-grass", nit'-gras", *n.* A grass (*Gastridium australe*) of the Mediterranean region, 6 or 8 inches high, with dense spike-like panicles; sometimes found in England. [< NIT¹, *n.*, + GRASS.]

nithe†, *n.* Wickedness; hatred.

nith'er†, *adv.* Nether; lower or under.

nith'ing†, *a.* & *n.* A wicked man. **nid'er-ling**†; **nith'er-ling**†.

niths'dale, niths'dēl, *n.* A large hood that can be made to cover the face at need. [After the Earl of *Nithsdale*, who escaped from the Tower of London in a woman's cloak and hood.]

nit'id, nit'id, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Shining; glossy, as many leaves and seeds. **2.** [Rare.] (1) Lustrous; bright, as metal. (2) Spruce; gay: said of persons. [< L. *nitidus*, < *niteo*, shine.]

—**nit"i-di-flo'rous**, *a.* Having shining or glossy flowers.—**nit"i-di-fo'li-ous**, *a.* Having shining or glossy leaves.—**nit'i-dous**, *a.* Having a shining surface.

Nit"i-du'li-dæ, nit'i-diū'li-dī *or* -dū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the hind coxæ flat, tarsi dilated, and antennæ straight; sap-beetles.

Ni-tid'u-la, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *nitidulus*, rather spruce, dim. of L. *nitidus*; see NITID.]

—**ni-tid'u-lid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ni-tid'u-loid**, *a.*

Nit"ı-te'læ, nit'i-tī'lī *or* -tē'lē, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders that cast glistening threads to catch insects. [< L. *nitidus* (see NITID) + *tela*, web.] **Nit"e-la'ri-æ**‡.—**nit"i-te'lous**, *a.*

nitr-, nitri-, nitro-. Derived from New Latin *nitrum*, niter (< L. *nitrum*; see NITER); combining forms indicating in chemistry the presence of nitrogen in some form, as *nitro*hydrochloric acid (indicating the presence of nitric acid, HNO_3) and *nitro*benzene (indicating the presence of the radical nitryl, NO_2). [For other words beginning with *nitr-*, *nitri-*, or *nitro-*, see vocabulary place.]—**ni-tram'i-din**(e, *n.* An explosive. See EXPLOSIVE.—**ni'tran**, *n. Chem.* The chemical radical (NO_3) supposed by Graham to be the basis of nitric acid and the nitrates.—**ni"tra-nil'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by the action of nitric acid on an anilin compound.—**nitranilic acid**, a yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_2O_8N_2$) formed variously, as by the action of nitrous acid on hydroquinone.—**ni-tran'i-lin**, *n.* Same as NITROANILIN.—**ni'tra-tin(e**, *n. Mineral.* Same as SODA-NITER.—**ni'tri-a-ry**, *n.* A place where animal matter is treated or decomposed so as to yield niter; a place where niter is refined.—**ni'trid**, *n.* A compound of nitrogen with some more positive element, as boron, phosphorus, etc. **ni'tride**‡.—**ni-trif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or producing niter.—**ni"tro-an'i-lin**, **ni"tro-an'i-line**, *n. Chem.* Any one of several compounds derived from anilin ($C_6H_5.NH_2$) by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms by one or more nitro groups; thus, *dinitroanilin* ($C_6H_3(NO_2)_2.NH_2$).—**ni"tro-ba'rite**, *n. Mineral.* A colorless barium nitrate ($Ba(NO_3)_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system.—**ni"tro-ben'zene**, *n.* A yellow oily compound ($C_6H_5NO_2$) formed by the nitration of benzene. It has the characteristic odor of oil of bitter almonds, and is used for flavoring confectionery and perfumery. It is the source of anilin, and finds extensive use in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes. Called also *mirbane-oil* and *nitrobenzol*.—**ni"tro-cal'cite**, *n. Mineral.* A massive, white or gray, hydrous calcium nitrate ($Ca(NO_3)_2+xH_2O$) that is found chiefly in efflorescent silken tufts and masses.—**ni"tro-car'bol**, *n.* Same as NITROMETHANE.—**ni"tro-cel'lu-lose**, *n.* A nitrated product of cellulose, as cotton, linen, etc. Several varieties are known, according as they contain one or more atoms of the nitric-acid group (NO_3). Of these, the cellulose-hexa-nitrate is best known as *guncotton*.—**ni"tro-chlo'ro-form**, *n.* Same as CHLOROPICRIN.—**ni'tro-com"pound**, *n.* An organic compound in which the radical nitryl (NO_2) has replaced the radical hydrogen (H).—**ni'tro-form**, *n.* A white explosive crystalline compound ($CH(NO_2)_3$) formed when trinitroacetonitril is boiled with water. Called also *trinitromethane*.—**ni"tro-gel'a-tine**‡.—**ni"tro-glau'ber-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A white, fibrous, crystalline, hydrous sodium sulfatonitrate ($H_8Na_{10}N_6S_9O_{39}$).—**ni"tro-glu'cose**, *n.* An organic compound formed by treating finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulfuric acid, and used in photography to increase the intensity of negatives.—**ni"tro-hy'dro-chlo'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitric and hydrochloric acid.—**nitrohydrochloric acid**, a yellow, fuming, corrosive liquid made by mixing one part of pure nitric acid with from three to four parts of pure hydrochloric acid. It dissolves gold and platinum, and hence is called *aqua regia*, also *nitromuriatic acid*.—**ni'trol**, *n.* A hydrocarbon in which a nitro and a nitroso or isonitroso group are united to the same carbon atom.—**ni-trol'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a nitrol; as, *nitrolic* acids.—**ni"tro-mag'ne-site**, *n. Mineral.* An efflorescent, white, bitter, hydrous magnesium nitrate ($Mg(NO_3)_2+xH_2O$).—**ni'tro-mane**, *n.* A ferment that produces nitrification. See NITRIFICATION.—**ni"tro-meth'ane**, *n.* A heavy oily compound (CH_3NO_2) formed variously, as by heating potassium chloroacetate with potassium nitrate. Called also *nitrocarbol*.—**ni"tro-mu"ri-at'ic**, *a.* Same as NITROHYDROCHLORIC.—**ni"tro-naph'tha-lene**, *n.* A pale-yellow crystalline compound obtained by shaking naphthalene with nitric acid in the cold and recrystallizing from alcohol or ligroin.—**ni"tro-phe'nol**, *n. Chem.* A light-yellow crystalline compound (CH_5NO_3) formed by the nitration of phenol. Ortho-, para-, and meta-isomeric modifications are known.—**ni"tro-prus'sic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing prussic and nitric acids.—**nitroprussic acid**, a dark-red deliquescent compound ($H_2Fe(CN)_5NO.H_2O$) obtained by decomposing its silver salt with hydrochloric acid, or its barium salt with sulfuric acid. Called also *nitroferricyanic acid* or *nitroferricyanhydric acid*.—**ni"tro-prus'sid**, *n. Chem.* A salt of nitroprussic acid. Called also *nitroferricyanid*. **ni"tro-prus'si-ate**‡; **ni"tro-prus'sid**‡.—**ni"tro-quin'ol**, *n. Chem.* An orange crystalline compound ($C_7H_7NO_4$) formed by heating methyl ether with nitric acid.—**ni"tro-sal'i-cyl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitric and salicylic acids.—**nitrosalicylic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_5NO_5$) formed variously, as by the action of nitric acid on salicylic acid and on indigo. Called also *anilic acid*, and more properly *nitrooxybenzoic acid*.—**ni'trose**, *a. Chem.* Same as NITROUS.—**ni"tro-sub"sti-tu'tion**, *n. Chem.* The act or process of introducing by substitution the radical nitryl (NO_2) in place of one or more replaceable hydrogen atoms, as in an organic compound.—**ni"tro-sul-fu'ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids.—**nitrosulfuric acid**, an exceedingly corrosive mixture of one part of nitric acid mixed with two parts by weight of sulfuric acid. It is used in the manufacture of nitroglycerin.—**ni'tro-syl**, *n.* The radical NO: known only in its combinations.—**ni"tro-syl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitrosyl; as, a *nitrosylic* acid.—**ni-trox'yl**, *n.* The radical NO_2. Called also the *nitro group*. **ni'tryl**‡, —**ni'trum**, *n. Chem.* **1.** Natrum. **2.** Niter.—**ni"trum-fiam"mans**, *n. Old Chem.* Ammonium nitrate.—**ni'try**†, *a. Chem.* Same as NITROUS.

ni'trate, nai'trēt, *vt.* [NI'TRA'TED; NI'TRA'TING.] To treat or combine with nitric acid or a compound, as silver nitrate, containing nitric acid.

ni'trate, *n.* A salt of nitric acid; as, silver *nitrate;* barium *nitrate.* [< L. *nitratus*, mixed with natron, < *nitrum;* see NITER.]

The *nitrates* form a very extensive and important group of salts, which are remarkable for being all soluble in water.
FOWNES *Chemistry, Nitrogen* pt. ii, p. 158. [J. A. C. '77.]

ni-tra'tion, nai-trē'shun, *n. Chem.* The reaction by means of which the radical nitryl (NO_2) is introduced into a compound so that it combines directly, by means of its nitrogen, with carbon.

ni'tre, *n.* Same as NITER.

nitri-. See NITR-.

Nit'ri-an, nit'ri-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Nitria, a region southwest of the Nile delta, noted for its early Christian monasteries.

'But these *Nitrian* savages——' 'Are the perfect examples of monkery, and you hate them.'
KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ch. 10, p. 144. [MACM. '88.]

[< Gr. *Nitriai*, the Natron Lakes, < *nitron*, natron.]

ni'tric, nai'trik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from niter. [< NL. *nitrum;* see NITR-.]—**nitric acid**, a colorless highly corrosive liquid (HNO_3) found in nature in small quantities, but usually made by decomposing sodium or potassium with sulfuric acid. It is extensively used in the arts for dissolving metals. **aqua fortis**‡.

ni'trid, ni'tri-er-ous, etc. See NITR-.

ni"tri-fi-ca'tion, nai'tri-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act or process of slowly oxidizing the nitrogen contained in organic matter, generally in the presence of moisture and a base, yielding nitric acid, which combines with the base to form a nitrate, and caused by living ferments, called *nitrification ferments* or *nitromanes*.

The process of *nitrification* seems to be brought about by an organized ferment which lives in vegetable mould. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* § 391, p. 226. [I. B. & CO.]

ni'tri-fy, nai'tri-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Chem.* **I.** *t.* To treat so as to yield or form nitrates.

II. *i.* To yield or form nitrates. [< NITRI- + -FY.]

—**ni'tri-fi"a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of nitrification.—**ni'tri-fi"er**, *n.* A substance containing nitrogen that aids in the process of nitrification.

ni'trile, nai'trīl, *n.* A cyanogen compound corresponding to the formula R.CN, in which R is an organic radical. [< NL. *nitrum;* see NITR-.]

ni'trite, nai'trait, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid. **az'o-tite**‡.

nitro-. See NITR-.

ni"tro-ben'zene, n.-compound, etc. See NITR-.

ni'tro-gen, nai'tro-jen, *n.* A tasteless, odorless, colorless gaseous element found in the mineral kingdom, as in the air (forming four-fifths of its volume), in the vegetable kingdom as a common constituent of plant-tissue, and in the animal kingdom, as in the various tissues of the body. It was liquefied in 1877. See ELEMENT.

The points, then, which especially characterize *nitrogen*, and in which the evidences of design in its constitution are to be traced, are, first, its unexampled inertness when in a free condition; secondly, the variety and remarkable nature of its compounds; thirdly, the peculiarly oblique processes by which all its compounds are formed; and, lastly, their very great instability.
J. F. COOKE *Religion and Chemistry* lect. vii, p. 215. [S. '65.]

[< NITRO- + -GEN.]

ni'tro-gen-ize, nai'tro-jen-aiz, *W. Wr.* (nai-trej'e-naiz, *C.*) (XIII), *vt.* [-I'ZED; -I'ZING.] *Chem.* To treat or combine with nitrogen or compounds containing nitrogen.

ni-trog'e-nous, nai-trej'ę-nus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitrogen.

Many investigators . . . have shown . . . that with the proper amount and quality of food we can bring the body into *nitrogenous* equilibrium, in which the quantity of nitrogen voided . . . is equal to the quantity contained in the food. O. HAMMERSTEIN *Physiological Chem.* tr. by Mandel, ch. 15, p. 440. [W. & S. '93.]

ni"tro-ge'ne-ous‡; **ni"tro-gen'ic**‡.

ni"tro-glau'ber-ite, etc. See NITR-.

ni"tro-glyc'er-in, nai'tro-glis'ėr-in, *n.* A light-yellow oily liquid made by nitrating glycerin, used as an explosive. See EXPLOSIVE.

It was discovered in 1847 by A. Sobrero, and was at first used by itself, but the great danger of its explosion by percussion led to the introduction of the dynamite class of compounds, *i. e.*, those in which nitroglycerin is combined with a dope, as infusorial earth. It is used sometimes as a medicine. Called also *blasting-compound*, *blasting-oil*, *fulminating oil*, *glonoin*, *glyceryl nitrate*, *nitroglycerol*, *nitroleum*, *trinitrin*, and *trinitroglycerin*.

Nitroglycerin is the most powerful of the nitrates. The symptoms which it causes in man are giddiness, constriction, or other abnormal sensations in the head, . . . choking in the throat, sometimes nausea, and rapid cardiac action, with lessened arterial pressure. H. C. WOOD *Therapeutics* p. 314. [L. '92.]

[< NITRO- + GLYCERIN.] **ni"tro-glyc'er-ine**‡.

ni'trol, ni'trose, etc. See NITR-.

ni-trom'e-ter, nai-trem'ę-tėr, *n.* An apparatus or instrument used for the determination of nitrogen in some of its combinations, as niter and nitric acid, when contained in mixtures. [< NITRO- + -METER.] **az"o-tom'e-ter**‡.

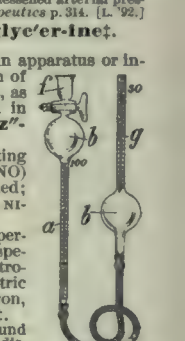

A Nitrometer.
a, graduated absorption-tube; *bb*, bulbs; *f*, filtering-funnel; *g*, graduated leveling-tube.

nitroso-. A combining form indicating the presence of the radical nitrosyl (NO) in the compound to which it is prefixed; as, *nitroso*-acetin. [< NL. *nitrosus*, NITROUS.]

ni'trous, nai'trus, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: especially applied to those compounds of nitrogen containing less oxygen than the nitric compounds. [< L. *nitrosus*, full of natron, < *nitrum;* see NITER.] **az'o-tous**‡.

—**nitrous acid**, an unstable compound (HNO_2) formed when nitrogen trioxid dissolves in ice-cold water.

ni'trum, ni'try†, etc. See NITR-.

nit'ta-tree", nit'ą-trī", *n.* A tree (*Parkia Africana* or *biglandulosa*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), yielding edible pods and seeds; native in western Africa and tropical Asia, and naturalized in the West Indies. [< Afr. *nitta* + TREE.] **African locust**; **nut'ta-tree"**‡.

nit'ter, nit'ėr, *n.* A bot-fly; the horse-bot. [< NIT¹.]

nit'ti-ly†, *adv.* Lousily; filthily.

nit'tings, nit'ingz, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Refuse of workable ore.

nit'ty¹, nit'i, *a.* Infested with or full of nits.

nit'ty²†, *a.* Shining; elegant; natty.

ni'val, nai'vul, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the snow; growing under the snow; as, *nival* flora. **2**†. Having snow in abundance; snowy. [< L. *nivalis*, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.]

niv'el-la"tor, niv'el-ē'tėr, *n.* [Rare.] One who levels. [< F. *niveler*, level, < *nivel*, *livel*, < L. *libella;* see LEVEL, *n.*]—**niv"el-li-za'tion**, *n.* A leveling.

niv'e-ous, niv'ę-us, *E. W.* (nai'vį-us, *C.*), *a.* Snowy; like snow. [< L. *niveus*, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.]

ni-vic'o-lous, ni-vic'o-lus, *a.* [Rare.] Living in the snow or near the snow-line. [< L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow, + *colo*, inhabit.]

Niv'id, niv'id, *n.* [Sans.] An invocation to the gods, asking them to come to a sacrifice, and an enumeration of the principal names of each deity. **Nig'a-da‡.**

The invocation of the deity by different names, and its invitation to enjoy the [sacrificial] meal prepared, may be equally old. It was justly regarded as a kind of Yagush, and called '*Nigada*' or '*Nivid*.' MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 108. [S. '74.]

Ni''vose', ni''vōz'. *n.* [F.] The fourth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

nix[1], nix, *n.* [G.] *Teut. Myth.* A water-spirit. Compare KELPIE. **nis‡; nisse‡; nix'ie‡; nix'y‡.**

Another tribe of water-fairies are the *nixes*, who frequently assume the appearance of beautiful maidens.
T. F. T. DYER *Folk-Lore of Plants* ch. 7, p. 90. [A. '89.]

nix[2], *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Nothing. **2.** *Postal Service.* Any piece of mail-matter addressed to a place that is not a post-office, or to a post-office that does not exist in the State, Territory, etc., indicated: commonly used in the plural. [< G. *nichts*, < *nicht*, not.] **nix'y‡.**

nix[3], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A signal of alarm announcing the approach of one in authority: used by schoolboys, workpeople, street arabs, and roughs.

ni-yo'ga, ni-yō'gu, *n.* [E. Ind.] A form of levirate marriage obtaining in India.

Ni-zam', ni-zam', *C. E. I. Wr.* (nī-zūm', *W.*), *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A native ruler of Hyderabad, India. **2.** *sing. & pl.* The Turkish regular soldiers, or one of them.

niz'ey†, *n.* Same as NISEY. **niz'y†; niz'zy†.**

Niz'zard, niz'ard, *n.* A native or established resident of Nice, in southern France. [< It. *Nizza*, Nice.]

Niord, nyōrd, *n. Norse Myth.* A Van or Vanagod, father of Frey and Freyja. He rules over the winds, and is god of the sea. His wife is Skade (Skarin). R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 341. [S. C. G. '79.]

no, nō, *a.* Not any; not one; none: the usual sign of a universal negative proposition: early English *non* or *noon*. [Cor. of AS. *nān*; see NONE, *a.*]

Let me not say to thee, 'O thou of little faith!' There were *no* heroes were there *no* martyrs' BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 104. [L. '84.]

no, *n.* [NOES, nōz, *pl.*] **1.** A negative reply; a denial; as, he will not take *no* for an answer. **2.** A negative vote or voter; as, he voted *no;* the *noes* have it.

The ayes and *noes* were like two volleys of cannon from opposite sides of a field of battle. MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 185. [H.]

no[1], *adv.* **1.** Nay; not so; not: used as the categorematic negative, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*. **2.** Not: used at the end of a sentence or clause to express an alternative condition; as, I will do it, whether or *no*.

For she loved him — loved him so' Whether he was good or *no*.
DINAH M. CRAIK *The Little Comforter* st. 3.

3. [Prov.] Never; not at all. [< AS. *nā*, < *ne*, not, + *ā*, ever.]

no[2], *adv.* Not in any wise; in no case or respect; not: followed by a comparative; as, *no* faster; *no* louder.
— **no'ac-count',** *a.* [Southern U. S.] Worthless.

no, *conj.* Nor. [< NO[1], *adv.*]

No-a'chi-an, no-ā'ki-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Noah; as, the *Noachian* flood. **No-ach'i‡.**
— **No'a-chid,** *n.* One of the Noachidæ.— **No-ach'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* The descendants of Noah.

No'ah's ark. 1. *Script.* The ark of gopher-wood in which Noah and his family were saved at the time of the flood (*Gen.* vi, 14–22); also, a child's toy in imitation of the ark. **2.** A cirrus cloud appearing to converge in streaks toward the horizon; polar bands: said to be a sign of rain. **3.** A bivalve mollusk (*Arca nose*). See illus. under ARK-SHELL.

nob, nob, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To beat; strike. H. *Dict.*

nob[1], *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] The head. **2.** [Rare.] A knob. **3.** A plate under the swing-bed of a cannon, against which the head of the elevating-screw plays. [Form of KNOB.]— **nob'-thatch''er,** *n.* [Slang.] A wig-maker. — **one for his nob,** a point in cribbage for holding the jack of trumps.

nob[2], *n.* [Slang.] A person of social distinction; nobleman, a swell. [Abbr. of NOBLEMAN.]

nob'ble, nob'l, *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] *Sport.* To destroy the chances of winning by maiming or poisoning; injure: said of a horse; hence, to circumvent.

The owner and trainer are in constant fear of . . . some stable boy being bribed to '*nobble* it,' or to render it, by some foul means or other, incapable of winning. *Contemp Rev.* June, '73, p. 20.

2. [Slang.] To steal; filch. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To nob; strike. **4.** In paddling, to shingle. [Freq. of NOB, *v.*, < NOB[1], *n.*]

nob'bler, nob'ler, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] (1) A blow that ends a fight, a "knock-out" blow. (2) The confederate of a thimblerigger. **2.** [Austral.] A dram of strong drink. **3.** In paddling, same as SHINGLER.

nob'but, nob'ut, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] None, or nothing but.

nob'by, nob'i, *a.* [Slang.] **1.** Having an elegant or flashy appearance, showy; stylish. **2.** [Rare.] Good. [< NOB[2].]
— **nob'bi-ly,** *adv.*

no'bi-le, nō'bi-lē, *adv. Mus.* With grandeur; nobly. [It., < L. *nobilis*, see NOBLE.] **no''bil-men'te.**

no-bil'i-a-ry, no-bil'i-a-ri. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A chronicle of the nobility. [< F. *nobiliaire*, < L. *nobilis*; see NOBLE.]

no-bil'i-fy, *vt.* To make noble. **no-bil'i-tate',**— **no-bil'i-tate'd,** *a.* Ennobled.— **no-bil''i-ta'tion',** *n.*

no-bil'i-ty, no-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being noble in character, as distinguished from selfishness, cowardice, or meanness; dignity and grace of character; magnanimity; greatness; nobleness.

The essence of true *nobility* is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower. FROUDE *Short Studies, Science of Hist.* in first series, p. 28. [S. '72.]

2. The state or quality of being noble in rank or birth, as marked by title whether hereditary or conferred.

Seeing how little service hereditary *nobility* renders in maintaining the standard either of manners, or morals, or honour, or public duty, few sensible men would create it where it did not exist.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 106, p. 609. [MACM. '88.]

3. The body of persons under a hereditary government ranked by title above the common people; noblesse; aristocracy. Compare PEERAGE.

The order of precedence of the nobility of Great Britain is as follows: royal dukes, archbishop of Canterbury, lord high chancellor, archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, barons. The title *lord* is common to all these except the royal dukes, who are princes.

< F. *noblilité*, < L. *nobilitat(t-)s*, < *nobilis*; see NOBLE, *a.*]

no'ble†, *vt.* To render noble.

no'ble, nō'bl, *a.* [NO'BLER; NO'BLEST.] **1.** Exalted in character or quality; excellent; worthy; choice; characterized by or indicative of virtue or magnanimity; high-minded; as, a *noble* aspiration or sentiment.

In the series of 'The World's Great Explorers' Captain Markham has published the life of one of the *noblest* of a long list of *noble* names. H. ELLIOT *Sir John Franklin* in *Nineteenth Century* July, '92, p. 118.

2. Exalted in rank; of lofty lineage; aristocratic.

If a woman, *noble* in her own right, marries a commoner, she still remains *noble*, and shall be tried by her peers.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 401.

3. Lofty in stature; imposing in appearance; magnificent; grand; as, a *noble* edifice.

The ascent to the house is by a *noble* flight of steps.
S. BALCH *Old Eng. Homes, Chiswick House* p. 131. [MACM.]

4. Pure; valuable; precious: said of minerals and metals.

5. In falconry, long-winged, as a true falcon. [F., < L. *nobilis*, well known, < *nosco*, know.]

Synonyms: see AUGUST; GENEROUS; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; IMPERIAL.
— **no'ble-mind''ed,** *a.* Characterized by a noble mind; magnanimous.— **n.-mindedness,** *n.*

no'ble, *n.* **1.** A person of rank above a commoner; nobleman; peer.

Kings always use the people to check the power and insolence of the *nobles*. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, app. to bk. v, essay ii, p. 313. [A. '85.]

2. An old English gold coin current from Edward III. to Edward IV., worth about $1.60. **3.** A mail-cheeked fish, the lyrie.

no'ble-man, nō'bl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man of noble rank; noble; peer.

no'ble-ness, nō'bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being noble; exaltation in character or rank; nobility.

The *nobleness* of life depends on its consistency,— clearness of purpose,— quiet and ceaseless energy.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. v, p. 97. [W. & S. '65.]

no-blesse', no-bles', *n.* **1.** The body of the nobility.

In castle chapels [in Germany] . . . the upper story seems to have been occupied by the *noblesse*, the lower by their retainers.
JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, p. 32. [D. M. & CO.]

2. [Archaic or Obs.] Noble birth or condition; nobleness. [F., < LL. *nobilitia*, < L. *nobilis*; see NOBLE, *a.*]

no-bless'‡,— **no-blesse' o-blige',** no-bles' o-blizh' [F.], nobility obliges: a phrase implying that nobility of birth makes nobility of deeds obligatory.

no'ble-wom''an, nō'bl-wum'un, *n.* A woman of noble rank.

no'bley†, *n.* Noble birth or rank; the nobility. **no'ble-ie†.**

no'bly, nō'bli, *adv.* In a noble manner; in a manner befitting high birth or rank; excellently; grandly.

Intellectual gifts are like gifts of strength, or wealth, or rank, or worldly power,— splendid instruments if *nobly* used,— but requiring qualities to use them nobler and better than themselves.
FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, lect. iii, p. 125. [S. '72.]

no'bod''y, nō'bod'i *or* nō'bud-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** No person; no one; as, *nobody* lives there.

He alone is fit for solitude who is like *nobody*, liked by *nobody*, and likes *nobody*.
ZIMMERMAN in W. R. Alger's *Solitudes* pt. iv, p. 268. [R. BROS.]

2. [Colloq.] A person of small reputation or account.

Many men who have succeeded as statesmen, would have been *nobodies* had they been born in a lower rank of life.
F. GALTON *Hereditary Genius* ch. 4, p. 46. [A. '77.]

nob'stick'', *n.* Same as KNOBSTICK.

no'cake, nō'kāk, *n.* Meal made of parched corn: used formerly by the Indians. [< Am. Ind. *nookik*, meal.]

no'cent'‡, *a.* **1.** Injurious; hurtful. **2.** Guilty.

no'cent', *n.* A guilty person.

no'cent-ly, nō'sent-li, *adv.* [Rare.] Injuriously; hurtfully.

no'cer-ite, nō'ser-sīt *or* nō-cē'rait, *n. Mineral.* A slender, white, acicular calcium-magnesium oxyfluorid, $(CaMg)_2F_4O$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Nocera*, in Italy, where it is found.] **no-ce'rin‡.**

noch, nocht. Notch, etc. PHIL. SOC.

noch'el, noch'el, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To disclaim responsibility for; repudiate. **notch'el‡.**

nocht, nouht, *n.* Scot. Naught.

no'civet, *n.* Hurtful; baneful.— **no'civ-ous†,** *a.*

nock, noc, *vt.* **1.** To notch, as an arrow. **2.** To put in position for shooting, as an arrow.

nock, *n.* **1.** The upper fore corner of a boom-sail or of a trysail; the throat. **2†.** A notch. Specifically: (1) The notch on the butt end of an arrow, or that part of an arrow behind the feather. (2) The notch on the horn of a bow for securing the bowstring. **3†.** The fundament: the breech. [Cp. Dan. *nok*, MD. *nocke*, NOTCH.]
— **nock'-ear''ing,** *n.* The rope by which the nock of a sail is fastened.

nock-an'dro†, *n.* Same as NOCK, 3.

nock'ing-point'', nok'ing-point', *n.* In archery, the place on a bowstring where the arrow is to be nocked.

noct-, **nocti-,** **nocto-,** **noctu-,** } Derived from Latin *nox* (*noct-*), night; combining forms.— **noct-am''bu-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or practise of walking in one's sleep. **noct-am'bu-lism‡.**— **noct-am'bu-list,** *n.* [Rare.]— **noct-am'bu-lo,** *n.* A somnambulist. **noct-am'bu-lon‡.**— **noc-tid'i-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of a night and a day; containing twenty-four hours. — **noc-til'er-ous†,** *a.* Bringing night.— **noc''ti-flo'-rous,** *a.* Blooming at night.— **Noc-til'i-o,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Noctiliomidæ*. **2.** [n-] A bat of this genus. — **Noc-til''i-on'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An American family of animalivorous bats having four incisors large and approximated, feet and claws very stout.— **noc-til''i-on'id,** *n.*— **noc-til'i-o-noid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Noc-til''i-o-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Noctiliomidæ* as a subfamily of *Emballonuridæ*.— **noc-til'i-o-nine,** *a.* & *n.*— **Noc''ti-lu'ca,** *n. Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Noctilucidæ*.

Noctiluca (*Noctiluca miliaris*). 300/1

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 2, p. 93. [A. '88.]

2. [n-] An infusorian of this genus.— **noc''ti-lu'-cence,** *n.* The phosphorescence of *Noctiluca;* any marine phosphorescence.— **noc''ti-lu'cent,** *a.* Shining at night or in the dark. **noc''ti-lu'cous‡.**— **noc''ti-lu'cid,** *a.* Noctilucent.— **noc''ti-lu'cid-æ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A pelagic family of rhynchoflagellate infusorians with a subglobular or lenticular form, a proboscidiform flagellum, and phosphorescent.— **noc''ti-lu'coid,** *a.*— **noc''ti-lu'cin,** *n. Chem.* The fatty semi-fluid substance contained in various animals, as the noctiluca, that is the cause of the phosphorescence of the ocean.— **noc-tiv'a-gant,** *a.* Wandering about in the night; as, *noctivagant* wild beasts. **noc-tiv'a-gous‡,**— **noc''ti-va-ga'tion,** *n.*— **noc'to-graph,** *n.* **1.** A writing-frame used by the blind. **2.** A noctuary. **3.** An instrument for recording the presence of watchmen at stated times.— **noc'tu-a-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] A record of events occurring at night. Compare DIARY.— **noc'tule,** *n.* **1.** A vespertilionine bat (*Vesperugo noctula*). **2.** A noctilionid.

Noc-tu'i-dæ, noc-tū'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, especially those of stout form with thorax ridged, simple antennæ, and large palpi. **Noc'tu-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.]
— **noc-tu'id.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or related to the *Noctuidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Noctuidæ*.— **noc''tu-id'e-ous, noc-tu'i-dous, noc'tu-oid,** *a.*

noc'tu-i-form'', noc'tu-i-fōrm', *a.* **1.** Having the form of a noctuid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Noctuiformes*. [< NOCTUA + -FORM.]

Noc''tu-i-for'mes, noc'tu-i-fōr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe of nemocerous dipters; owl-gnats. [< NOCTUA + -FORM.]

noc'turn, noc'tūrn, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) In the early Christian church, a service consisting of psalms and prayers held at midnight or daybreak. (2) In Latin churches, a similar service before daybreak. (3) The division of the Psalter used at nocturns. **2.** Same as NOCTURNE, 1. [< F. *nocturne;* see NOCTURNE.]

Noc-tur'næ, noc-tūr'nī *or* -nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* Owls. [< L. *nocturnus;* see NOCTURNE.]

noc-tur'nal, noc-tūr'nal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the night; occurring or performed at night: opposed to *diurnal;* as, the *nocturnal* sky; *nocturnal* depredations. **2.** Relating to a nocturn; as, a *nocturnal* service. **3.** Active, or seeking food, by night, as moths, owls, etc. [< LL. *nocturnalis*, < L. *nocturnus;* see NOCTURNE.]
— **nocturnal sight,** day-blindness; nyctalopia.
— **noc-tur'nal-ly,** *adv.*

noc-tur'nal, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea for finding the latitude by the altitude of the stars.

noc'turne, noc'tūrn, *C. E. I.* (noc-tūrn', *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Art.* A painting representing a night-scene. **2.** *Mus.* A dreamy sentimental composition appropriate to the evening or night; a serenade. [F., < L. *nocturnus*, nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.] **not-tur'no‡.**

noc-tur'no-graph, noc-tūr'no-graf, *n.* An instrument for recording work accomplished during the night, such as cleaning fires, pumping up, etc., as in mines and factories. [< L. *nocturnus* (see NOCTURNE) + -GRAPH.]

Noc'u-a, noc'yu-u, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of serpents having poison-glands. [< L. *nocuus;* see NOCUOUS.]

noc'u-ment†, *n.* Harm; injury.

noc'u-ous, noc'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Nocua;* venomous. **2.** [Rare.] Causing harm; noxious. [< L. *nocuus*, < *noceo*, injure.]— **noc'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

nod, ned, *v.* [NOD'DED; NOD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline or bend forward and downward more or less suddenly or with a jerking motion, as the head or top of anything. **2.** To signify by a forward and downward inclination of the head; as, to *nod* approval. **3.** To effect in some way by means of a nod.
II. *i.* **1.** To incline the head more or less suddenly; as, to *nod* in sleep; to *nod* in giving assent.

While I *nodded*, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping.
POE *The Raven* st. 1.

2. To incline the top or upper part in a bowing manner; as, the hollyhocks *nod* in the breeze. **3.** To be drowsy, stupid, or careless. [Cp. G. dial. *notteln*, shake.]

nod, *n.* A forward and downward motion of the head, more or less quick or jerky and either voluntary or involuntary, according as it signifies assent, command, drowsiness, or the like; also, a similar motion of the top of anything, as a tree.

In the northern counties . . . the clergy, farther removed from the influence of the court, were less disposed to abjure their opinions at the *nod* of the sovereign.
LINGARD *England* vol. vi, ch. 4, p. 194. [E. C. '27.]

no'dal, nō'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a node or nodes.
— **nodal cell,** the lowest of the three cells, in the *Characeæ*, which before fertilization make up the oogonium.— **n. cone,** one formed when a quadrinodal cubic is passed through the four vertices and the six edges of a tetrahedron, by placing an infinite number of tangent planes at each vertex.— **n. lines,** lines of total or partial rest in a vibrating plate.— **n. planes,** transverse planes of rest in a longitudinally vibrating column, as in an organ-pipe.— **n. points. 1.** Stationary points found in a vibrating medium, especially of one dimension, as a string. **2.** Points of constant potential in a conductor through which electric waves are passing. **3.** In a system of lenses, two points such that a ray directed toward the first passes through the second after refraction, the rays before and after refraction being parallel.

no'da''ted, nō'dē'ted, *a.* Knotted. [< L. *nodatus*, pp. of *nodo*, knot, < *nodus*, knot.]— **nodated hyperbola** (*Geom.*), a curve of the third order having a node formed by the intersection of two branches.

no-da'tion, no-dē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of knotting, or the state of being knotted.

nod'da-ry†, *n.* Foolishness.

nod'dent, *a.* Bent; inclined.

nod'der, ned'er, *n.* One who nods.

nod'ding, ned'ing, *pa.* Bending the head or top downward; specifically, in botany, hanging downward; cernuous.— **nod'ding-ly,** *adv.*

nod'ding, *n.* The act of a nodder: used also attributively; as, we have only a *nodding* acquaintance.

nod'dle, ned'l, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* To nod frequently.
II. *i.* To nod the head frequently. [Freq. of NOD, *v.*]

nod'dle, *n.* **1.** The head: used contemptuously.

Her care should be
To comb your *noddle* with a three legg'd stool.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act i, sc. 1.

2†. The back part of the head; cerebellum. [Cp. MD. *knoddle*, knob, D. *knod*, club.] **nod'dock†.**

nod'dy†, *vt.* To make a fool of.

nod'dy[1], ned'i, *n.* [NOD'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A dunce; a fool. **nod'dy-poll''‡. 2.** A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle. **3.** One of various stupid birds. (1) A tern (genus *Anous*) of warm seas, with a graduated tail and sooty-brown plumage. (2) The fulmar petrel. (3) [Local, U. S.] The murre. **4†.** An old game of cards, like cribbage; also, the knave in this game. [< NOD, *v.*]

nod'dy², ned'i, *n.* An upright flat spring with a weight at the top, forming an inverted pendulum, and serving to show the vibration of a body to which it is attached. [< NOD, *v.*]

node, nōd, *n.* **1.** A knot or knot-like protuberance; knob; swelling. **2.** *Pathol.* (1) A firm flattened tumor on a bone, ligament, or tendon. (2) A hard concretion formed around gouty or rheumatic joints. **3.** *Bot.* Each portion of a stem from which springs a leaf or a whorl of leaves or foliar organs; the joint of the stem. See illus. under BAMBOO. **4.** *Math.* (1) A point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent to the curve can be drawn. (2) A similar point on a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent plane. **5.** [Rare.] Figuratively, a complication; an entanglement. **6.** The plot of a story or drama. **7.** *Physics.* A nodal point, line, or plane. See NODAL. **8.** *Astron.* (1) Either of the two points at which the intersection of the planes of two orbits, especially those of a satellite and its primary, pierces the celestial sphere; specifically, the point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. The node encountered by a body in its northward passage is called its **ascending node**; in its southward passage, the **descending node.** (2) The intersection, on the celestial sphere, of any two great circles, as the equator and ecliptic. **9.** In dialing, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial for determining the hour of the day, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc. [F., < L. *nodus*, knot.]

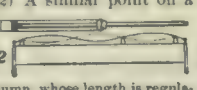
Nodes.
1. Glass tube containing a vibrating air-column, whose length is regulated by the piston at the right, the nodes (nodal planes) being rendered visible by the settling of powdered silica along the lines of least vibration. 2. String vibrating in three sections, with two nodes (nodal points).

Compounds, etc.: —**line of nodes,** a straight line joining the opposing nodes of an orbit.—**node'-and-flec'node,** *n.* The occurrence of two nodes on the curve of intersection of a double-tangent plane with a singular surface, one at a point of inflection of this curve.—**n.-and-spinode,** *n.* The points of tangency of a double tangent plane, when one is a parabolic contact and the other a common node.—**n.-couple,** *n.* A pair of points of tangency of a plane on a surface.—**n.-curve,** *n.* The locus in a plane of points that corresponds to two points in another plane.—**n.-cusp,** *n.* A peculiar type of curve formed by the simultaneous occurrence of a node, a cusp, a double tangent, and an inflection, at a point.—**n.-longitude,** *n.* The angle at the center of the sun, on the plane of the ecliptic, subtended between the line drawn to the vernal equinox and the line to the node.—**n.-plane,** *n.* A plane tangent to a surface.—**n.-triplet,** *n.* Triple tangency of a plane with a singular surface.

—**nod'i-corn,** *a.* Having antennæ swollen at the joints.—**no-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing nodes.—**no'di-form,** *a.* Having the form of a node or knot.

no'di, nō'dī *or* -dī, *n.* Plural of NODUS.

no'di-ak, nō'di-ak, *n.* [Papua.] The Papuan echidna or spiny ant-eater (*Zaglossus bruijni*).

nod'ic-al, ned'ic-al, *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the nodes: said of the revolution from a node back to the same node again, as of the moon.

nod'l, *v.* & *n.* Noddle. PHIL. SOC.

no"do-sa'ri-an, nō"do-sē'ri-an *or* -sa'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a genus (*Nodosaria*) of lagenoid foraminifers. **II.** *n.* A nodosarian foraminifer. [< L. *nodosus;* see NODOSE.] **no"do-sa'rin(e)‡.**

no'dose, nō'dōs, *C.* (no-dōs', *W. Wr.*), *a.* Having nodes or swellings; knotted or knobby. Specifically: (1) *Bot.* Swollen-jointed. (2) Having alternate joints enlarged, as antennæ. [< L. *nodosus,* < *nodus,* knot.] **no-do'sous†;** **no'dous‡** [Rare].

—**no-dos'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being nodose; knottiness. **2.** A knot or protuberance.

> The performance, he [Burke] said, had the pomp, but not the force of the original; the *nodosities* of the oak, but not its strength. J. MORLEY *Burke* ch. 6, p. 107. [H. '79.]

nod'u-lar, ned'yu-lar, *a.* Relating to, shaped like, or containing nodules. **nod"u-la'ri-ous‡;** **nod'u-la"ted‡.**—**nod"u-la'tion,** *n.*

nod'ule, ned'yūl, *n.* A little knot, lump, or node; specifically, in geology, a rounded somewhat irregular mass of earthy or mineral matter, concretionary or crystalline. [< L. *nodulus;* see NODULUS.]

—**nodule of the cerebellum,** the anterior end of the middle lobe on the anterior surface of the cerebellum; the nodulus.

—**nod'uled,** *a.* Having nodules.—**nod"u-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing nodules.—**nod'u-li-form",** *a.* Shaped like or having nodules.—**nod'u-lose",** *a.* *Bot.* Diminutively nodose. **nod'u-lous‡.**

nod'u-lus, ned'yu-lus *or* nō'du-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A nodule, especially that of the cerebellum. [L., dim. of *nodus,* knot.]

no'dus, nō'dus, *n.* [NO'DI, nō'dī *or* -dī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Entom.* A short, oblique wing-vein in a dragon-fly, at the spot where the costa is somewhat drawn in. **2.** A knot. Specifically, in art: (1) A knot of the hair, on top or at the back of the head. (2) A knot for holding a cloak without a clasp. (3) *Mus.* An enigmatical canon. [C.] **4.** The plot, as of a play or drama.

no'e, *n.* Same as NOI.

Noeg"ger-a'thi-a, neg'ger-ē'thi-a *or* nūg'er-g'thi-a, *n.* *Paleobot.* A genus of pinnately leaved Paleozoic plants with overlapping, wedge-shaped, obliquely placed divisions, and fructification comparable to the *Ophioglossaceæ.* [< J. *Nöggerath,* German geologist.]

No'el, nō'el, *n.* [F.] Christmas; also, a Christmas carol. **Now'el:.**

no-e"ma-tach'o-graph, no-ī"ma-tac'o-graf, *n.* An instrument consisting of a tuning-fork registering on a revolving cylinder, devised by Donders for determining the duration of operations of the mind. DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* [< Gr. *nóēma,* thought (< *noos,* mind), + *tachos,* speed (< *tachys,* swift), + -GRAPH.]

no"e-mat'ic†, *a.* Of or pertaining to the intellect; mental.

no"e-mat'ic-al†.—**no"e-mat'ic-al-ly†,** *adv.*

no"e-mat'ics, nō"e-mat'ics, *n.* [Rare.] The science of thought or of the human intellect. **no-em'ics‡.**

No-e'tian, no-ī'shian, *C.* (-shan, *W.*), *a.* Pertaining to Noetus, of Smyrna (A. D. 180–230), or Noetianism.

No-e'tian. *n.* A follower of Noetus, who taught, in opposition to the Logos Christology, that Christ incarnate was only a mode of manifestation of God the Father.—**No-e'tian-ism,** *n.*

no-et'ic, no-et'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conceived by the mind; sometimes used specifically of the reason proper, the intuitive or regulative faculty, and, when so used, opposed to the *dianoetic.* **no-et'ic-al‡.**

> Whether we derive all our ideas through the senses or have a *noetic* faculty, by which we may attain directly the non-sensible world. O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 10, p. 140. [D. & J. S.]

[< Gr. *noētikos,* intelligent, < *noos,* mind.] —**noetic world,** the world of archetypes, as conceived by Plato.

no-et'ic, no-et'ic, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Same as GNOSIOLOGY. **2.** *Logic.* The branch of stoichology that treats of the axioms of thinking. See LOGICAL AXIOMS. **no-et'ics‡.**

nof†, Not of; nor of: a contraction.

nog, neg, *vt.* [NOGGED; NOG'GING.] **1.** *Ship-building.* To keep in place by a nog or treenail; as, to *nog* the shores supporting a ship. **2.** To fill with brickwork; as, to *nog* a partition.

nog¹, *n.* **1.** A square block of wood used in the support of a mine-roof. **2.** A brick-like wooden block built into a wall to permit of nailing material thereto. **3.** A pin; particularly, a wooden pin or treenail driven through the heel of a shore supporting a vessel on the slip. **4.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The shank-bones. H. *Dict.* [Var. of KNAG; cp. Sw. *knagg,* Dan. *knag.*]

nog², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small pot or mug. **2.** A strong ale. [Abbr. of NOGGIN.]

no-ga'ra, no-gā'ra, *n.* [Afr.] A great war-drum, the sound of which calls natives to battle.

> The rattle of the Turks' drum repeatedly sounded in reply to the *nogara,* and the intended attack seemed destined to relapse into a noisy but empty battle of the drums. BAKER *Albert Nyanza* ch. 5, p. 147. [MACM. '88.]

nog'gen, neg'n, *C.* (-gen, *W.*), *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hempen; hence, coarse; rough; clumsy.

nog'gin, neg'in, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A wooden vessel; also, a mug made of any material, or the contents of such a mug; as, a *noggin* of ale. **nog'gie‡** [Scot.]. **2.** A liquid measure equaling a gill. **3.** A tub-like receptacle made by sawing a keg in halves crosswise. **4.** [Colloq.] The head; noddle. [< Ir. *noigin,* wooden vessel.]

nog'ging, neg'ing, *n.* **1.** In ship-building, the act of fastening shore-heels to a slip under a vessel in construction. **2.** Pieces of wood inserted in a masonry wall, to stiffen it, or upon which to nail finishing-stuff. **3.** Brick filling in the interstices of a frame wall. [< NOG, *v.*]—**nog'ging-piece",** *n.* A horizontal timber let in between courses in a wall of masonry.

nog'gle, neg'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To walk clumsily.

—**nog'gler,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A clumsy fellow.

nog'gle-head", neg'l-hed", *n.* [Local, Eng.] A miller's-thumb.

nog'gur, neg'ur, *n.* [Egypt.] A beamy and strong boat of the Nile, about 30 feet long, 8 to 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. **nug'gar‡; nug'gur‡.**

nog'gy, neg'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Tipsy.

noght, *adv.* Not; naught.

no'-go', nō'-gō', *n.* [Colloq.] A full stop; failure.

nogs, negz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Hemp.

no'how, nō'hau, *adv.* [Vulgar.] **1.** In no way; not by any means. **2.** Out of order; out of sorts.

no'i, nō'i, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] Mistress: correlative of *baas.* **no'et‡.**

noie†, *vt.* To damage; annoy; vex. **noy†.**

—**noie†,** *n.* Hurt; trouble.—**noi'er†,** *n.* An annoyer.

noil, neil, *n.* [Eng.] Short-staple wool combed out from the long-staple and used for woolen yarns, etc. [< OF. *noiel,* button, perhaps < *nou,* < L. *nodus,* knot.]

—**noil'yarn",** *n.* An inferior yarn made from noil.

noi'ous†, *a.* Annoying.—**noi'sant†,** *a.* Harmful; baneful.

noise, neiz, *v.* [NOISED; NOIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spread by rumor or report: often with *about* or *abroad.* **2.** To disturb with noise. **II.** *i.* To sound.

noise, *n.* **1.** A sound of any kind, but especially of a confused or disagreeable kind; a din.

> So all day long the *noise* of battle roll'd
> Among the mountains by the winter sea.
> TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* st. 11.

2. In acoustics, the confused sound obtained by the discordant mingling of a number of distinct vibrations.

> The difference between *noise* and music is that between irregular and regular vibrations. J. D. STEELE *Physics* ch. 6, p. 124. [CHAUT. '89.]

3. Loud or frequent talk about anything; clamor; discussion; stir.

> Good without *noise,* without pretension great.
> POPE *Epitaph on Monument of R. Digby* l. 4.

4†. Rumor. **5†.** Noisomeness. **6†.** A band. [< F. *noise,* quarrel, perhaps < L. *nausea;* see NAUSEA.]

Synonyms: blare, clamor, clatter, din, hubbub, jangle, outcry, racket, rattle, roar, tumult, uproar. See CLAMOR; SOUND.—**Antonyms:** calmness, noiselessness, peace, quiet, silence, stillness.

—**to make a noise in the world,** to become so conspicuous or notorious as to be much talked about.

noise'ful, neiz'ful, *a.* Noisy.

noise'less, neiz'les, *a.* Causing no noise; silent; quiet.

> *Noiseless* events, that do not scar the forehead of the world as battles do, yet change it not the less. LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, ch. 8, p. 82. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

—**noise'less-ly,** *adv.*—**noise'less-ness,** *n.*

noi"sette', nwā"zet', *n.* [F.] Any one of a number of varieties of roses derived from *Rosa Noisettiana,* a cross between the common China rose and the musk-rose, produced by Louis Noisette, a French gardener of Charleston, S. C., in 1817. The flowers are usually in large clusters, and vary in color from the white of the *Aimée Vibert* and the *Lamarque* to the rich golden yellow of the *Maréchal Niel* and the old *cloth-of-gold.*

noi'some, noi'sum, *a.* **1.** Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell; disagreeable in general; nauseating; disgusting; as, a *noisome* odor. **2.** [Archaic.] Injurious to health; noxious; unwholesome. [< NOY (< ANNOY) + -SOME.]

Synonyms: deadly, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, foul, harmful, hurtful, insalubrious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous, pestilential, poisonous, unhealthful, unwholesome. *Noxious* is a stronger word than *noisome,* as referring to that which is injurious or *destructive. Noisome* now always denotes that which is disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed the presence of *noxious* gases.—**Antonyms:** beneficial, healthful, invigorating, rejuvenating, reviving, salubrious, salutary, wholesome.

noi'some-ly, *adv.*—**noi'some-ness,** *n.*

nois'y, neiz'i, *a.* [NOIS'I-ER; NOIS'I-EST.] **1.** Making a loud noise; clamorous; turbulent; as, a *noisy* crowd.

> Strongest minds Are often those of whom the *noisy* world
> Hears least. WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk. i, st. 5.

2. Characterized by or attended with noise; full of noise; as, a *noisy* campaign.

> Hero of triumph and of tun, Of *noisy* fray and *noisy* fun.
> W. M. PRAED *The Troubadour* can. 1, l. 8.

Synonyms: blatant, blustering, boisterous, brawling, clamorous, obstreperous, riotous, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious, vociferous. See BLATANT.—**Antonyms:** dumb, hushed, inaudible, mute, noiseless, quiet, silent, still.

—**nois'i-ly,** *adv.*—**nois'i-ness,** *n.*

nokes, nōks, *n.* [Prov.] A simpleton; fool.

nok'ta, nek'tɑ, *n.* *Math.* A rhomboidal mark in a table of logarithms to mark a change of the figure in a certain place of decimals. [C.]

No-la'na, no-lē'nɑ *or* -lg'nɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Chilean and Peruvian herbs of the bindweed family (*Convolvulaceæ*), with ovate fleshy leaves and large blue or white axillary flowers: cultivated for ornament. [< LL. *nola,* small bell, < *Nola,* in Campania.]

nold†, *v.* Would not: contraction of *ne wolde.* **nolde†.**

no'lens vo'lens, nō'lenz vō'lenz. [L.] Unwilling or willing; willy-nilly.

Nol'i-dæ, nel'i-dī *or* nō'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of moths. **No'la,** *n.* (g.) [< LL. *nola;* see NOLANA.]

—**no'lid,** *a.* & *n.*—**no'loid,** *a.*

no'li-me-tan'ge-re, nō'lai-mī-tan'jg-ri *or* nō"lī-mē-tqn'ge-re, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any plant of the genus *Impatiens,* as the garden-balsam (*I. Balsamina*) and the English touch-me-not (*I. Noli-me-tangere*): so called from the explosive discharge of the seeds by the ripe capsules when touched. (2) The squirting cucumber. See CUCUMBER. **2.** *Pathol.* An eating ulcer on the face, generally cancerous, attended with a fungous growth causing deformity of parts. **3.** A picture representing the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene. [< L. *noli me tangere,* touch me not; *noli,* imper. of *nolo* (see NOLITION); *me,* me; *tangere,* inf. of *tango,* touch.]

The Noli-me-tangere (*Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*).
a, Capsule discharging seeds.

no-li'tion, no-lish'un, *n.* [Rare.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition.* [< L. *nolo* (inf. *nolle*), will not, < *ne,* not, + *volo,* will.] **nol-le'i-ty‡** [Rare].

noll†, *n.* The head; hard brain-work. **nole†; noule†.**

nol'le pros'e-qui, nel'e pres'e-cwai *or* prō'se-cwī. [L.] *Law.* An entry of record in a civil or criminal case, to signify that the plaintiff or prosecutor will not press it.

no'lo con-ten'de-re, nō'lō cen-ten'de-re *or* -re. [L.] *Law.* A plea sometimes accepted in cases of misdemeanor, whereby the defendant, without pleading "guilty," submits himself to sentence by declining to contest the charge.

nolt, nōlt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Neat cattle.—**nolt'herd,** *n.*

nom, nōn, *n.* [F.] Name.—**nom de guerre,** nōn de gār. Literally, a war-name, as in former times assumed by a French soldier; now, any assumed name. —**nom de plume,** nōn de plüm. Literally, a pen-name; a writer's assumed name or designation; a pseudonym.

no'ma, nō'mɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth or of the female genitals in young children. [< Gr. *nomē,* spreading, < *nemō,* graze.] **no'me‡.**

nom'ad, nem'ɑd (XIII). **I.** *a.* Same as NOMADIC.

> The well-known life of higher *nomade* tribes, who shift their tents from place to place on the steppes of Central Asia or the deserts of Arabia, seeking pastures for their oxen and sheep, their camels and horses. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 220. [A. '81.]

II. *n.* A rover; a member of a tribe that roves from place to place, seeking pasture; one of an unsettled, wandering race. [< L. *nomad(d-)s,* < Gr. *nomad(d-)s,* roving, < *nemō,* graze.] **nom'ade‡.**

—**no-ma'di-an,** *n.* A nomad.

no-mad'ic, no-mad'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of nomads; hence, having no fixed abode; roaming; wandering.

> Shepherds and herdsmen, whose *nomadic* tents
> Were pitched by river-banks in pasture-lands,
> Where no man was before them.
> R. H. STODDARD *Hymn to the Sea* st. 5.

2. Figuratively, unsettled; changeable. [< Gr. *nomadikos,* < *nomad(d-)s;* see NOMAD.]

—**no-mad'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

nom'ad-ism, nem'ɑd-izm, *n.* The nomadic state; nomadic tendency.

> Agriculture, . . . was a religious injunction, because of the perils of the state from *nomadism.* EMERSON *Essays, History* in first series, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

nom'ad-ize, nem'ɑd-aiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To live like a nomad; roam in search of pasturage; lead a wandering pastoral life. **nom'ad-ise‡.**

no'man-cy, nō'man-si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by means of the letters in one's name. [< F. *nomancie,* for *onomancie,* ult. < Gr. *onoma,* name, + *manteia,* divination.]

no man's land. See under LAND.

nom'arch, nem'ārc, *n.* The governor of a nome or district, especially of ancient Egypt or modern Greece. [< Gr. *nomarchēs,* < *nomos* (see NOME²) + *archō,* rule.]

—**nom'arch-y,** *n.*

no-mar'thral, no-mār'thral, *a.* Normally jointed, as dorsolumbar vertebræ; having such vertebræ, as the Old World edentates: opposed to *xenarthral.* [< Gr. *nomos* (see NOME², *n.*) + *arthron,* joint.]

nom'ble‡, *n.* Same as NUMBLES.

nom'bril, nem'bril, *n.* [F.] *Her.* The navel-point, between the fess-point and the base-point. See DEXTER.

nome¹, nōm, *n.* *Alg.* A term. [< F. *nôme,* < L. *nomen,* name.]

nome², *n.* A province or prefecture of ancient Egypt or modern Greece. [F., < L. *nomos,* province, < Gr. *nomos,* < *nemō,* dwell in.]

nome³, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greek music, a rule for composition; also, music composed by this rule. **2.** A choral ode in honor of Apollo, set to a written tune. See CHORAL. [F., < Gr. *nomos,* law, strain in music, < *nemō,* deal out.]

No-me'i-dæ, no-mī'i-dē *or* -mē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with long ventrals folding in an abdominal sheath. **No'me-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nomeus*, shepherd.]

— **no'me-id**, *n.*— **no'me-oid**, *a. & n.*

no'men, nō'men, *n.* [NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] [L.] A name; specifically, the middle name of a Roman citizen of good birth, indicating the gens or clan to which he belonged; as, Marcus *Junius* Brutus, of the gens of the Junii.

no'men-cla"tive, nō'men-clē"tiv, *a.* Concerned with nomenclature or naming.

no'men-cla"tor, nō'men-clē"ter, *n.* **1.** One who gives or assigns names, especially technical names; specifically, in ancient Rome, an attendant of a candidate for office to point out or introduce persons of influence.

There needed no Roman *nomenclator*, to tell me that this he . . . was Wordsworth. DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences, Wordsworth* in vol. i, p. 365. [T. & F. '54.]

2. A list of names, especially of scientific names, arranged alphabetically or systematically; a glossary; vocabulary. [L., < *nomen*, name, + *calo*, call.]

— **no'men-cla"tress**, *n.* A female nomenclator.

no"men-cla-to'ri-al, nō"men-cla-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to nomenclature or naming. **no'men-cla-to"ry†**.

no'men-cla"ture, nō'men-clē"chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** A system of names or of naming, especially one used in a particular art or science; also, an alphabetical or systematic list of technical names. Compare TERMINOLOGY.

The technical *nomenclature* of a single science when finished and arranged, is a transcript of all the discriminating thoughts, the careful observations, and the manifold experiments by which the science has been formed.

PORTER *Human Intellect* § 393, p. 399. [8. '68.]

2†. A glossary; vocabulary. **3†.** A name. [< L. *nomenclatura*, list of names, < *nomen*, name, + *calo*, call.]

— **no'men-cla"tur-al**, *C.* (**no"men-cla'-tur-al**, *W.*), *a.*— **no'men-cla"tur-ist**, *n.*

no'mi-al, nō'mi-al, *n. Alg.* A single term.

nom'ic[1], nom'ic. **1.** *a.* Usual or customary: said of English spelling: opposed to *glossic* or *phonetic*. **II.** *n.* [N-] The usual or customary English spelling. [< Gr. *nomikos*, resting on laws, < *nomos*; see NOME[3].]

nom'ic[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a nome. See NOME[2].

nom'i-na, nom'i-na, *n.* Plural of NOMEN.

nom'i-nal, nom'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Existing in name only; ostensible; trivial; inconsiderable; as, a *nominal* difference; a *nominal* candidate. **2.** Of or pertaining to a name, term, or noun; consisting of names or nouns.

According as the question refers to an object (person or thing) or to a predicate, the questions are divided into *nominal* and into predicative questions. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, § 344, p. 555. [A. '53.]

3. Nominalistic. [< L. *nominalis*, < *nomen*, name.]

— **nominal consideration**, a trivial amount stated as consideration in a formal manner to give validity to a contract or grant.

nom'i-nal, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A verb formed from a noun. **2.** A name. **3†.** A nominalist.

nom'i-nal-ism, nom'i-nal-izm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that names are the only universals. See UNIVERSAL. According to nominalism, generic names or common nouns alone represent generality, which belongs to words and names only, and these are not general in their own nature, but only conventionally and as they are arbitrarily extended to similar individual objects. It emphasizes the truth that all things that exist are individual. Compare INDIVIDUALISM. Much discussed in its theological relations in the middle ages, nominalism is now connected with the sensationist philosophy that regards all ideas as reproduced sensations; thus, *man*, *mankind*, or *humanity* means only so many persons as exist: comparable to a composite photograph of those we have seen, imprinted on the brain; by the elder Mill described as "the indistinct idea of a crowd."

— **nom'i-nal-ist**, *n.*— **nom"i-nal-is'tic**, *a.*

nom'i-nal-ize, nom'i-nal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To change into a noun.

nom'i-nal-ly, nom'i-nal-i, *adv.* In a nominal manner; by name; in name: opposed to *really*.

The supreme power lay *nominally* with Domitian, but its reality was in the hands of Antonius.

KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 146. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

nom'i-nate, nom'i-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **1.** To name or designate; especially, to designate as a candidate for any office or for the performance of a trust; as, to *nominate* an executor of a will; to *nominate* a president; to *nominate* one to a church living. **2†.** To call or entitle; denominate. **3†.** To express in terms. [< L. *nominatus*, pp. of *nomino*, < *nomen*, name.]

nom'i-nate, nom'i-net *or* -nēt, *a.* **1.** Nominated. **2.** Having a legal or particular name. [< L. *nominatus*; see NOMINATE, *v.*]

nom'i-nate-ly†, *adv.* By name; particularly.

nom"i-na'tion, nom'i-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of nominating, or the state of being nominated; the act or ceremony of naming a man for office, and especially for an elective office; as, the *nomination* for governor. **2.** The power of appointment, especially of appointment to a benefice, as a clergyman. Compare NOMINEEISM. **3†.** Denomination. **4†.** Express mention.

nom'i-na-tiv, -ly. Nominative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

nom'i-na-tive, nom'i-na-tiv, *a. Gram.* Naming or being the subject of a sentence; naming; as, the *nominative* case. [< L. *nominativus*, of naming, < *nominatus*; see NOMINATE, *v.*] — **nom'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

nom'i-na-tive, *n. Gram.* The case of the subject of a finite verb; the nominative case, or a word in this case.

— **nominative absolute** or **independent** (*Gram.*), a nominative noun, pronoun, or phrase; the quasi-subject of a participle and with it making an adverbial clause of time, cause, or concurrence; as, "Next Angot rushed, *his eyes* being *on fire*."— **n. of address** (*Gram.*), the nominative used in addressing or calling to a person or thing: the English form corresponding to the vocative case in Latin; as, *ye stars! come, John!*

— **nom'i-na-tiv-al**, *C.*[2] (**nom"i-na-ti'val**, *C.*[1] *W.*), *a.* Belonging or relating to the nominative.

nom'i-na"tor, nom'i-nē"ter, *n.* One who nominates; specifically, the patron of a church living.

nom"i-nee', nom'i-nī', *n.* **1.** One who receives a nomination; as, a *nominee* for President.

To a party it is more important that its *nominee* should be a good candidate than that he should turn out a good President.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 75. [MACM. '88.]

2. *Eng. Law.* The person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on its surrender to the lord of the manor.

3. A designated person on whose life another's annuity depends. [< L. *nomino*; see NOMINATE, *v.*]

nom"i-nee'ism, nom'i-nī'izm, *n.* [Austral.] The principle of appointment to an official position, as distinguished from election by the people, as in the Executive Councils of the Colonies, where the members were appointed by the governor as representative of the crown and held office indefinitely.

The vicious principle of *nomineeism*. H. PARKES *Fifty Years of Australian Hist.* ch. ii, p. 255. [L. G. & CO. '92.]

nom'i-nor", nom'i-nōr', *n. Law.* One who nominates: nom'i-nōr', the opposite of *nominee*. [< L. *nomino*; see NOMINATE, *v.*]

no-mis'tic, no-mis'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or founded on law as contained in a sacred book or books; as, *nomistic* religion. [< Gr. *nomos*; see NOMO-.]

nomo-. Derived from Greek *nomos*, law, custom (< *nemō*, distribute): a combining form.— **no-moc'a-non**, *n. Early Ch. Hist.* A collection of church canons combined with the imperial laws relating to ecclesiastical matters.— **no-moc'ra-cy**, *n.* A system of government founded on a code of laws.— **no-mog'e-ny**, *n.* The origin of life out of natural causes: opposed to *thaumatogeny*.— **no-mog'e-nist**, *n.*— **no-mog'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer or an authority on nomography.— **no-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of drafting laws, or a treatise on the art.— **nom"o-pel'mous**, *a. Ornith.* Schizopelmous.— **no-moph'y-lax**, *n.* A magistrate charged with the administration of the law, as at Athens, Sparta, and other ancient cities.— **no'mos**, *n.* Same as NOME[3].— **nom"o-the'si-a**, *n.* **1.** The act of giving or enacting laws; also, a code of laws. **2.** The office or jurisdiction of the nomothetes. **nom'o-the-sy**† [Rare].— **nom'o-thete**, *n.* One of a committee of Athenian dicasts charged (after 403 B. C.) with the duty of passing judicially upon the legal enactments of the ecclesia. **no-moth'e-tæ**†.— **nom"o-thet'ic**, *a.* **1.** Giving or enacting laws. **2.** Nomistic. **3.** Pertaining to a nomothete. **nom'o-thet'ic-al**†.

no-mol'o-gy, no-mol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of law and lawmaking. **2.** The department of any science that treats of the laws that explain its phenomena. Specifically: (1) *Psychol.* The science that treats of the laws of mind or of thought. (2) *Bot.* The branch of botanical science that treats of the laws governing the variations of the organs. [< NOMO- + -LOGY.]

— **nom"o-log'ic-al**, *a.*— **no-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

no'mos, nō'mos, *n.* A nome or political division of modern Greece. [< Gr. *nomos*; see NOME[3].]

-nomy. Derived from Greek *-nomia* (< *nomos*, law, < *nemō*, distribute): a combining form, used as a suffix to denote "the science of."

non-, *prefix.* Not. [< L. *non*, < *ne*, not, + *oinom*, *unum*, acc., one.]

Non- is the Latin negative adverb adopted as an English prefix, and applied to a very wide range of words of various derivation. *Non-* denotes in general simple negation, its precise translation varying with the part of speech involved; as, '*non*-acquaintance,' lack of acquaintance; '*non*-contagious,' not contagious; '*non*-combatant,' unwarlike. Compare *un-*, the corresponding Saxon prefix, which is commonly antithetical, though sometimes merely privative. Among the numerous words beginning with *non-* that are self-explaining in connection with their second elements are those in the following list, which might be almost indefinitely increased:

non-acceptance	non-contributing	non-nitrogenous
non-acid	non-contributory	non-noble, *a. & n.*
non-acquaintance	non-delivery	non-nucleated
non-acquiescence	non-deposition	non-obedience
non-admission	non-development	non-observance
non-adult, *a. & n.*	non-discovery	non-owner
non-aerobiotic	non-elastic	non-oxygenous
non-alienation	non-elect	non-payment
non-appearance	non-election	non-photobiotic
non-appointment	non-emphatic	non-placental
non-arrival	non-emphatical	non-power
non-attendance	non-empirical	non-preparation
non-attention	non-episcopal	non-presentation
non-bituminous	non-essential, *a. & n.*	non-production
non-cohesion	non-execution	non-productive, *a. & n.*
non-coincidence	non-exportation	non-proficiency
non-coincident	non-extensile	non-proficient
non-commissioned	non-fulfilment	non-recurring
non-communistic	non-importation	non-rendition
non-completion	non-importing	non-resemblance
non-compliance	non-inflectional	non-sensitive, *a. & n.*
non-complying	non-inhabitant	non-solution
non-concluding	non-limitation	non-solvency
non-concur	non-luminous	non-solvent, *a. & n.*
non-concurrence	non-malignant	non-sonant, *a. & n.*
non-condensable	non-manufacturing	non-striated
non-condensing	non-marrying	non-subsistence
non-contagious	non-medullated	non-submissive
non-contagiousness	non-member	non-submission
non-contemporaneous	non-membership	non-toxic
non-contentious	non-mutual	non-uniformist
non-contradiction	non-necessity	non-vascular
		non-vernacular

Important words beginning with *non-* are given in vocabulary place.

— **non"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* A lack of ability; in law, a legal disability; as, the *non-ability* of a minor, insane person, or married woman to sue in person.— **non-access**, *n. Law.* An absence of all opportunity for sexual intercourse between husband and wife. A child begotten and born under such circumstances is a bastard.

Non-access is not presumed from the fact that the wife lived in adultery with another.

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 28, p. 93, note. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

— **non-arcing**, *a.* That will not form a voltaic arc nor permit it to be formed: said of metals, and more particularly of metal terminals of an electric circuit.— **non-being**, *n.* Non-existence.— **non-claim**, *n. Law.* A failure to claim or assert a right before it becomes barred by limitation.— **non-commensurable**, *a. Math.* Not commensurable: said of two quantities whose ratio can not be expressed as a whole number.— **non-communicant**, *n.* One who either has never communed or who habitually refrains from communing.— **non-communion**, *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.— **non-compounder**, *n. Eng. Hist.* One of the Jacobites who favored the restoration of James II. without conditions of amnesty or guaranties of civil or religious liberty. See COMPOUNDER, 3.— **non-conductor**, *n.* A substance or medium that offers much resistance to the passage of any form of energy, as heat or electricity.

As bodies vary very much in their power to conduct electricity, they are called good and bad conductors, or conductors and *non-conductors*. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 314, p. 534. [I. B. & CO.]

— **non-conducting**, *a.*— **non-conduction**, *n.*— **non-contagionist**, *n.* A disbeliever in the spread of disease by contagion.— **non-content**, *n.* A member of the British House of Lords who votes in the negative.— **Non-deciduata**, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of placentals without a decidua.— **non-deciduate**, *a.*— **non-dichogamy**, *n.* Hildebrand's term for synæmy or synanthesis.— **non-effective**, *a.* **1.** Not effective; powerless to produce effects: inoperative. **2.** Unfitted or unavailable for active service in the army or navy; as, a *non-effective* officer. **3.** Of or pertaining to non-effectives.— **non-effectiv(e**, *n.* A soldier or sailor unfitted or unavailable for active military service, as from sickness, wounds, etc.— **non-efficient**. **I.** *a.* Not efficient; incompetent. **II.** *n.* One who is not efficient; specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who lacks proficiency in drill.— **non-ego**, *n.* In metaphysics, the not-I; the objective; whatever is not the conscious self.— **non-egoistical**, *a.*— **non-electric**. **I.** *a.* Not electric. **non-electrical**‡. **II.** *n.* A conductor of electricity. — **non-entry**, *n. Scots Law.* Formerly, the right or privilege accruing to the lord of the fee of taking the rent of a feudal estate when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture.— **non-existence**, *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; nonentity. **2.** That which has no existence.— **non-existent**, *a.*— **non-existent**, *n.* That which does not exist.— **non-feasance**, *n. Law.* The neglect or omission of some act which one is bound as a matter of legal or official duty to perform.— **non-folium**, *n.* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent. [C.]— **non-forfeiting**, *a.* Not to be forfeited by reason of default in payment: said of a life-insurance policy.— **non-intercourse**, *n.* No intercourse: commonly applied to a legal or diplomatic prohibition of intercourse.— **non-intervention**, *n.* A refraining from interference or intervention; specifically, the policy pursued by a state in refusing to interfere in the affairs of foreign states or of its own subordinate states or territories.— **non-intrusion**, *n.* The principle of the non-intrusionists.— **non-intrusionist**, *n. Scot. Ch. Hist.* One who was opposed to having an objectionable clergyman intruded by a patron on a congregation. The movement of the non-intrusionists culminated in the formation of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843.— **non-issuable**(e, *a.* **1.** Not issuable. **2.** In law, not capable of having issue joined upon it: said of a plea which fails to present a material issue.— **non-joinder**, *n. Law.* An omission to join some one as a party in an action. Compare MISJOINDER.— **non-metal**, *n. Chem.* Any element (as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, boron, silicon, sulfur, selenium, tellurium, phosphorus, arsenic, fluorin, chlorin, bromin, and iodin) which has acid rather than basic properties, and fails to come within the arbitrary definition of a metal. **met'al-loid**‡.— **non-metallic**, *a.* Not metallic; as, a *non-metallic* element or non-metal. — **non-moral**, *a.* Having no relation to morals; not ethical; as, these are *non-moral* ideas, though not immoral ones.— **non-natural**, *a.* Unnatural; not natural.— **non-naturals**, *n. pl.* In ancient medicine, things not constituting the being or nature of man, but necessary to his existence. They are air, food and drink, sleep, waking, motion, repose, excretions, retentions, and mental states.— **Non-palliata**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Nudibranchiata*.— **non-palliate**, *a.*— **non-performance**, *n.* Failure or neglect to perform.

If money is to be paid when work is done, and an action be brought for the money, *non-performance* of the work is of course a good defence. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 659.

— **non-plane**, *a. Math.* Not contained in a plane.— **non-positiv(e**, *a. Logic.* Noting a term that implies the absence of a real mark or property, as *uncertain*, *deaf*. Such terms may be (1) *negative* or (2) *privative*. See these words.— **non-professional**, *a.* **1.** Not belonging to a profession; as, no *non-professional* men were present. **2.** Not emanating from a professional person; hence, not becoming a professional person; unprofessional.— **non-recurrent**, *a.* **1.** Failing to recur; non-recurring. **2.** *Anat.* Not turning back in its course; as, a *non-recurrent* nerve.— **non-regent**, *a.* Not taking part in the government of a university or college: in the old universities said of certain masters or professors.— **non-regent**, *n.* [Eng. Univ.] A senior master whose regency has expired. See REGENT.— **non-residence**, *n.* The state or condition of not being resident in a given place or designated district; hence, failure or neglect to reside where one's civil duties require it; as, *non-residence* will prevent his voting.— **non-resident**, *a.* Not residing within a given jurisdiction, on one's estate, or where one's charge or duty lies; as, a *non-resident* property-owner or beneficed clergyman.— **non-resident**, *n.* One who is non-resident.— **non-resistance**, *n.* The absence of opposition or resistance; especially, abstention on principle from resistance to oppression, violence, and constituted authority.— **non-resistant**, *a.* Believing in or practising non-resistance.— **non-resistant**, *n.* An adherent of the doctrine of non-resistance.— **non-resisting**, *a.* Making or offering no resistance.— **Non-ruminantia**, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of artiodactyl ungulates which do not ruminate, having a scarcely divided stomach, as hogs and hippopotamuses.— **non-ruminant**, *a. & n.*— **non-sane**, *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries*.— **non-sexual**, *a.* Without sex; asexual. — **non-sparing**, *a.* Same as NONE-SPARING.— **non-substantialism**, *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that there is no substance, either spiritual or material, in which attributes or qualities inhere, but only qualities and phenomena; philosophical nihilism; phenomenalism.— **non-substantialist**, *n.* An upholder of or believer in non-substantialism.— **Non-suctoria**, *n. pl. Protos.* An order of tentaculiferous infusorians having tentacles not suctorial; the *Actinetaria*: opposed to *Suctoria*.— **non-suctorial**, *a.* — **non-surety**†, *n.* Insecurity.— **non-term**, *n. Law.* The vacation between two terms of court.— **non-union**, *a.* **1.** Not belonging to a trades-union. **2.** Not employing or recognizing members of a trades-union.— **non-unionism**, *n.* Non-adherence or opposition to the establishment or the principles of trades-unions.— **non-unionist**, *n.* One who adheres to non-unionism.— **non-usager**, *n. Eng. & Scot. Hist.* One of those who opposed the usages. Compare USAGE and USAGER.— **non-user**, *n. Law.* A continued omission to assert or exercise some right or privilege, whereby the right or privilege is lost. **non-usance**†.— **non-vocal**. *Phonetics.* **I.** *a.* Lacking vocal quality. **II.** *n.* A consonant of this character.

no'na, nō'na, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A ninth.

no'nage[1], non'ēj, *n.* The period of minority or legal infancy; hence, a period of immaturity in general. [OF., < *non* (< L. *non*; see NON-) + *aage*, F. *âge*; see AGE, *n.*]

— **non'aged**, *a.*

no'nage[2], nō'nēj, *C.* (non'ēj, *W.*) (XIII), *n. Eccl.* The ninth part of the movable effects of a deceased parishioner, paid formerly to an English clergyman, ostensibly for pious uses. [< OF. *nonage*, < L. *nonus*, ninth, < *novem*, nine.]

non"a-ge-na'ri-an, non"a-je-nē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nineties, or the age from ninety to a hundred. **II.** *n.* A person between the ages of ninety and a hundred. [< L. *nonagenarius*, of ninety, < *nonaginta*; see NONAGESIMAL.] **non"o-ge-na'ri-an**‡.

non"a-ges'i-mal, non"a-jes'i-mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ninety or to a nonagesimal. **II.** *n. Astron.* That point of the ecliptic which is at the greatest altitude

above the horizon at any time. [< L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth, < *nonaginta*, ninety, < *novem*, nine.]

non'a-gon, non'ə-gon, *n.* *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with nine sides and nine angles; an enneagon. [< L. *nonus* (see NONES[1]) + Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]

non-a'gri-an, non-ē'gri-ən, *n.* A noctuid moth of *Nonagria* or a related genus, as the spindleworm-moth.

no'nan, nō'nən, *a.* Happening or recurring on the ninth day; as, a *nonan* fever. [< L. *nonus*; see NONES.]

non'ane, non'ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon (C_9H_{20}) of the paraffin series, probably contained in solid paraffin and in petroleum. Called also *ennane*, *pelargyl hydrid*. [< L. *nonus*; see NONES[1].]

non"-arc'ing, non-being, etc. See NON-.

non"-Ar'yan, non"-är'yən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to any race not Aryan; specifically, noting the tribes of Hindustan that do not belong to the Aryan race. **II.** *n.* A member of a non-Aryan race.

non as-sump'sit, non as-sump'sit. [L.] *Law.* A plea of general denial in an action of assumpsit.

nonce, nons, *n.* Present time or occasion: originally an adverb, now used as a noun. [ME. *the nones*, misdivision of *then ones*, < AS. *thām ānes*; *thām*, dat. of *thæt*, the; *ānes*, gen. of *ān*, one.] **nanes†**; **nones†**.

—**for the nonce**, for the present time or occasion.

> And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
> A chalice *for the nonce*.
> SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iv, sc. 7.

—**nonce'-word"**, *n.* A word coined for an occasion.

non"cha-lance', nŏn"shə-lāns' *or* non'shə-lans, *C., n.* A state of mind indicating lack of interest; indifference; unconcern; as, the news was received with perfect *nonchalance*. [F., < *nonchalant*, ppr. of OF. *nonchaler*, neglect, < *non*, not (< L. *non*; see NON-), + *chaloir*, care for, < L. *calēo*, be warm.]

—**non"cha-lant'**, *a.*—**non"cha-lant'ly**, *adv.*

non"-com'bat-ant, non"-com'bət-ənt, *n.* One attached to the army or navy, but having duties other than that of fighting, as a chaplain or a surgeon; a person not enrolled in the army or navy: used also attributively; as, *non-combatant* service.

non"-com-mit'tal, non"-kŏm-mit'əl, *a.* **1.** Suppressive or undecided as to one's opinion or purpose; as, on that matter he is *non-committal*. **2.** That can not be interpreted as pledging one to something in particular; neutral; as, a *non-committal* reply.

—**non"-com-mit'tal-ly**, *adv.*

non com'pos men'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind or discretion; mentally unbalanced: often abbreviated *non compos*.

non"-con-form'ist, non"-kən-fôrm'ist, *n.* **1.** One who does not conform to established usage or law, especially in church matters; specifically, a person, especially a Protestant clergyman, refusing to conform to the Book of Common Prayer where the Church of England is established by law; a dissenter. Since 1836 the disabilities of non-conformists have been largely removed.

> As all over whom Anglicanism had power were almost necessarily Tories, so all *non-conformists* were almost necessarily Whigs.
> J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 11, p. 171. [S. '90.]

2. A noctuid moth (*Xylina zinckeni*). **non"-con-form'i-tant†.**

Synonyms: see HERETIC.

non"-con-form'i-ty, non"-kən-fôrm'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Neglect or refusal to conform, generally.

> *Non-conformity* of tastes might easily rise between two parties, without much blame to either, when one of the two had received from nature an intellect and a temperament so dangerously eccentric.
> DE QUINCEY *Essays on Poets, Shelley* p. 63. [T. & F.]

2. Specifically: (1) Neglect or refusal to conform to the tenets and practises of an established church. See NON-CONFORMIST, 1. (2) The principles and practises of the English non-conformists. **non"-con-form'i-tan-cy†.**—**non"-con-form'ing**, *a.* Pertaining to or supporting non-conformity.

non con'stat. [L.] *Law.* It does not appear; it does not follow; as, it is not slander to say that John took Peter's horse, because *non constat* but that he took it by permission.

non"-con-tent', non-deciduate, etc. See NON-.

non'da, non'də, *n.* [Austral.] The edible plum-like fruit of an Australian tree (*Parinarium Nonda*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*).

non-dec'ane, non-dek'ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A white, waxy hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{40}$) of the paraffin series: found naturally in paraffin from bituminous shale, and may be made synthetically. Called also *enndecane*. [< L. *nonus* (see NONES[1]) + *decem*, ten.] **non"a-dec'ane‡.**

non'de-script, non'də-script, *a.* That has not been described; indescribable; odd; as, a *nondescript* book.

> That most *nondescript*, abundant, and agreeable meal—a Scotch tea-dinner.
> DINAH M. CRAIK *Head of the Family* p. 11. [H.]

[< NON- + L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describo*; see DESCRIBE.]

non'de-script, *n.* A person or thing difficult to describe; also, anything not yet described; as, the mineral is a *nondescript*.

non'do. non'dō, *n.* Same as ANGELICO.

none, nun, *a.* Not one; no one; not any; no: used largely in old style before a vowel; as, *none* assurance. [< AS. *nān*, < *ne*, not, + *ān*, one.] **non†**; **noon†**.

—**none'-so-pret"ty**, *n.* Same as LONDON-PRIDE.

none, *pron.* **1.** Not one; no one: often used in a plural sense; as, *none* of us care. **2.** Not any part or portion. **3†.** Nothing.—**none'-spar"ing**, *a.* [Rare.] Sparing none; all-destroying.

none, *adv.* In no respect; not at all; in no wise.

> I envy no jot of thy splendor, I rail at thy follies *none*.
> JULIA W. HOWE *The Flag* st. 6.

non-en'ti-ty, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The negation of being; non-existence; nothingness.

> Can the individual man, supposing him to be a phenomenon and not a reality, become conscious of his own *nonentity*?
> H. L. MANSEL *Metaphysics, System of Fichte* p. 273. [A. '71.]

2. A person or thing of little or no account; a nobody; a nothing; an imaginary thing. [< NON- + ENTITY.]

nones[1], nōnz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The ninth day before the ides in the Roman calendar, falling in March, May, July, and October on the seventh day of the month, in the other months on the fifth. **2.** *R. C. & Gr. Ch.* The canonical office, recited between noon and 3 P. M.: used also as a devotional office in the Anglican Church. **3†.** Dinner or the dinner-hour: about the ninth hour after sunrise. [F., < L. *nonus*, ninth, < *novem*, nine.]

nones[2]†, *n.* Same as NONCE.

none'such", nun'such", *n.* **1.** Formerly, a person or thing having no equal; an unexampled thing. **2.** Specifically, in botany: (1) The scarlet lychnis (*Lychnis Chalcedonica*). (2) The black medic (*Medicago lupulina*). (3) A variety of apple. See APPLE. **non'such"†.**

no-net', no-net', *n.* *Mus.* A composition for nine instruments or voices. [< L. *nonus*; see NONES[1].] **no-net'to‡**; **non-nette'‡.**

non'ett†, *n.* A diminuet.

non"-ex-ist'ence, non-fen'sance, etc. See NON-.

no-nil'lion, no-nil'yon, *a.* Numbering a nonillion: a cardinal numeral, originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral.

no-nil'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the tenth power of a thousand, denoted by a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. (2) In the English system, the ninth power of a million, denoted by a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< L. *nonus* (see NONES[1]) + MILLION.]

no-nil'lionth, no-nil'yunth, *a.* Last in or being one of a series of a nonillion: an ordinal number; as, a *nonillionth* part.

no-nil'lionth, *n.* One of a nonillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a nonillion.

non'i-no†, *n.* An old musical refrain.

no'ni-us, nō'ni-us, *n.* Same as VERNIER. [< *Nuñez*, Portuguese mathematician.]

non-ju'ror, non-jū'rər *C.* (-jūr'-, *W.*; non'jū-ror, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A clergyman in English orders who refused to take the oath of allegiance, after the revolution of 1688, to William and Mary; also, a Scotch Presbyterian who refused the oath abjuring the Stuart Pretenders.

Recalcitrants, including the archbishop of Canterbury, eight bishops, and 400 clergy, were deprived of their livings.

> The bulk of the clergy bowed to necessity, but their bitterness against the new government was fanned by the expulsion of the *Nonjurors* into a flame.
> GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 8, p. 668. [H. '75.]

—**non-ju'ring**, *a.*—**non-ju'ror-ism**, *n.*

non li'quet, non lī'[*or* li']kwet. [L.] It is not clear: a verdict of postponement rendered by a jury in a case of doubt.

non'-met"al, non-natural, etc. See NON-.

non'nat, non'at, *n.* A small fish, a goby (*Aphia pellucida*), common in the Mediterranean, taken as a dainty in spring.

nonne†, *n.* A nun.

non'nock, non'ək, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A whim. [< NONNY[2].]

—**non'nock**, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To trifle time away.

non'ny[1], non'i, *n.* [NON'NIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A ninny.

non'ny[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A fancy; whim. **2†.** An unmeaning refrain in old songs; as, hey no *nonny*.

> *Nonny Nonny!*—I hear your tone,
> But I feel ye cannot read mine own.
> W. M. PRAED *Lillian* can. 1, st. 21.

non ob-stan'te, non əb-stan'tē *or* -te. [L.] Notwithstanding; in spite of: formerly used in legal instruments to introduce an exclusion of something inconsistent with the declared object. It was frequently employed in England, before the revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights, in royal patents and grants, importing a license to do something contrary to an act of Parliament.

—**non obstante veredicto**, a judgment entered for the plaintiff on the merits, where the jury had given a verdict for defendant on an insufficient or immaterial plea.

non"o-ge-na'ri-an, *n.* Same as NONAGENARIAN.

no-no'ic, no-nō'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nonane.—**nonoic acid**, same as NONYLIC ACID.

non"pa-reil', non'pə-rel', *a.* **1.** Having no equal; of unrivaled excellence. **2.** *Print.* Pertaining to the size of type styled nonpareil; as, cast on a *nonpareil* body.

non"pa-reil', *n.* **1.** One who or that which is of unequaled excellence.

> Here is 'The Talking Oak,' that marvel of grace and fancy, the *nonpareil* of sustained lyrics in quatrain verse.
> E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 162. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. *Print.* A size of type larger than agate and smaller than minion: 6-point: the type of this paragraph. **3.** One of various birds. (1) [Southern U. S.] A finch (*Passerina cyanea*) related to the indigo-bird. (2) The rose-parrakeet. **4.** A pupiform land-snail (genus *Clausilia*). [F., < *non*, not (< L. *non*; see NON-), + *pareil*, equal, ult. < L. *par*, equal.] **non"pai-rell'†.**

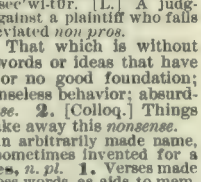

The Nonpareil Finch (*Passerina cyanea*). 1/5

non"-per-form'ance, non-positive, etc. See NON-.

non'plus, non'plus, *vt.* [NON'-PLUSED OR -PLUSSED; NON'PLUSING OR -PLUS-SING.] To bring to a stand by disconcerting, confusing, or confuting; puzzle; confound; gravel; as, he *nonplused* the judge. [< L. *non plus*; *non* (see NON-); *plus*, more.]

non'plus, *n.* The state or stage of being unable to proceed or decide; a mental standstill; perplexity; as, this unexpected turn of affairs left him at a *nonplus*.

non pos'su-mus, non pos'u-mus. [L.] A statement or plea of inability to act or move in a matter; literally, we can not: a form of ecclesiastical refusal.

non"-pros', non'-pros', *vt.* [NON'-PROSSED'; NON'-PROS'SING.] [Law Cant.] To drop or fail to prosecute, as a suit; enter judgment against (on failure to prosecute); as, the plaintiff was *non-prossed*. [Abbr. of NON PROSEQUITUR.]

non pro-seq'ui-tur, non pro-sec'wi-tər. [L.] A judgment entered at common law against a plaintiff who fails to prosecute his suit: often abbreviated *non pros*.

non'sense, non'sens, *n.* **1.** That which is without sense or without good sense; words or ideas that have no rational or wise meaning or no good foundation; hence, idle or foolish talk, or senseless behavior; absurdity; as, I will stand no *nonsense*. **2.** [Colloq.] Things of no importance; trifles; as, take away this *nonsense*.

—**non'sense-name"**, *n.* An arbitrarily made name, without meaning or pedigree, sometimes invented for a mnemonical purpose.—**n.-verses**, *n. pl.* **1.** Verses made up of disconnected or meaningless words, as aids to memory, exercises in meter, etc. **2.** Verses perfect in form, but intentionally absurd. The following stanza is an example:

> And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
> Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
> O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
> He chortled in his joy.
> L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* p. 25. [MACM. '85.]

non-sen'sic-al, non-sen'sic-əl, *a.* Having the character of nonsense; as, *nonsensical* stories.

Synonyms: see ABSURD.

—**non-sen"si-cal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Nonsensicalness. **2.** Something that is nonsensical.—**non-sen'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**non-sen'sic-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being nonsensical.

non seq'ui-tur, non sec'wi-tər. [L.] An inference that does not follow from the premises; the fallacy of irrelevant conclusion; literally, it does not follow.

non"-sex'u-al, non-sept, etc. See NON-.

non'suit", non'siūt", *vt.* *Law.* To order the dismissal of the suit of, usually for insufficiency of the cause of action or of the evidence to sustain it.

non'suit", *n.* **1.** The abandonment of a suit by the plaintiff. **2.** A judgment dismissing a suit, when the plaintiff either abandons it or fails to establish a cause of action. [< OF. *non suit*, he does not follow; *non*, < L. *non* (see NON-); *suit*, < *suivre*, follow, < L. *sequor*, follow.]—**non'suit", non'suit"ed,** *a.*

non'tro-nite, non'tro-nait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale straw-yellow, canary-yellow, or greenish chloropal, found at Nontron, France.

non'u-plet, non'yu-plet, *n.* *Mus.* A group of nine notes to be played in the time of eight or six. [< F. *nonuple*, < L. *nonus* (see NONES[1]) + *plico*, fold.]

non'yl, non'il, *n.* *Chem.* An organic radical (C_9H_{19}) derived from nonane: generally used attributively; as, *nonyl* alcohol, *nonyl* chlorid, etc. [< NONANE + Gr. *hylē*, material.] **enn'yl‡.**

non'yl-ene, non'il-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several organic compounds (C_9H_{18}) of the ethylene series, formed by synthesis or obtained naturally as from paraffin, etc. Called also *ennylene*. [< NONANE + ETHYLENE.]

non"yl-en'ic, non'il-en'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nonylene.—**nonylenic acid**, a liquid organic compound ($C_9H_{16}O_2$) formed by heating heptoic aldehyde with acetyl compounds. Called also *ennenoic acid*.

non-yl'ic, non-il'ik, *E.* (non-nil'ic, *W.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nonyl.—**nonylic acid**, an oily compound ($C_9H_{18}O_2$) contained in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and in fusel-oil from beet-root. Called also *pelargonic acid*, and more properly *ennoic acid*.

noo, nū, *adv.* [Scot.] Now.

no"o-crat'ic, nō"o-crat'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the view that regards the pure reason as sovereign, or as directing all the other faculties. [< Gr. *noos*, mind, + *kratein*, rule.]

noo'dle[1], nū'dl, *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid or silly person.

> The reformers had their time to laugh when highly recommended *noodles* walked out crestfallen from the examinations. D. B. EATON *Civil Service in Great Britain* ch. 19, p. 211. [H. '80.]

noo'dle-head"†.

—**noo'dle-dom**, *n.* Noodles collectively.

noo'dle[2], *n.* A strip of dried dough made with wheat flour and eggs, of the character of macaroni, and served in soup or as a baked dish: much used by German-Americans. [< G. *nudel*, macaroni.]

noo'dle[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Same as NODDLE.

nook, nuk, *vt.* [Rare.] To place oneself in a nook; lurk.

nook, nuk, *C. W. Wr.*[2] (nūk, *I. Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A narrow and retired place, as in an angle; as, there were many cozy *nooks* in the garden. **2.** [Scot.] A corner; a corner-piece; as, he put it in the *nook* of his plaid.

> Sit thee down, then, and fill thy cup. . . . Thou shalt be welcome to a *nook* of pasty.
> SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 16, p. 144. [P. & C.]

[< Gael. *niuc*, nook.] **neuk‡** [Scot.]; **noke†.**

—**nook'shot"ten**, *a.* Abounding in nooks and corners, either of land or water; as, *nookshotten* islands.—**nook'y**, *a.* Abounding in nooks; like a nook.

no-ol'o-gy, no-el'o-ji, *n.* The science of mental—especially of rational—phenomena; empirical philosophy or psychology. [< Gr. *noos*, mind, + -LOGY.]

—**no"o-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**no-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One who is versed in noology.

noon, nūn, *vi.* To spend the noontide; take a nooning; as, the haymakers will *noon* in the meadow.

noon[1], *a.* Of or pertaining to midday; meridional.

noon[2]†, *a.* None; no.

noon, *n.* **1.** That time of day when the sun is in the meridian; the middle of the day; in an exact sense, 12 o'clock in the daytime. **2.** The highest point of any period or career; culmination; as, the *noon* of life.

> The very *noon* of that brilliant life which was destined to be so soon . . . overshadowed.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 176. [H. '62.]

3. Originally, the ninth hour of the day—that is, after sunrise, or about 3 o'clock P. M.; midway between 12 o'clock and sunset; hence, the canonical hour of nones. **4†.** *pl.* A noontime repast. [< AS. *nōn*, < L. *nona*, f. of *nonus*; see NONES[1].]

—**apparent** or **real noon**, the actual moment when the center of the sun crosses the meridian: opposed to *mean noon*.—**high n.**, noon precisely: 12 o'clock in the day.—**mean n.**, noon according to mean time; the moment when the mean sun is on the meridian.—**noon'flow"er**, *n.* Goat's-beard. Called also *noontide* and *go-to-bed-at-noon*.—**n.-mark**, *n.* A mark on a floor, so placed that the sun will reach it at noon.—**noon'ment"†**, *n.* A noonday meal.—**n. of night**, midnight.

> Now was the *noon of night*.
> SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* bk. viii, l. 1.

—**n.-shun**, *n.* Same as NUNCHEON.—**n.-song**, *n.* The office of nones.—**noon'stead†**, *n.* The sun's place at noon.—**noonstead cliet†**, the meridian.

noon'day", nūn'dē". **I.** *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional; as, a *noonday* languor. **II.** *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

> Where awful arches make a *noonday* night.
> POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* l. 143.

noon'ing, nūn'ing, *n.* A time of rest taken at noon; also, a midday meal; as, our *nooning* is over.

> The wide-ranked mowers wading to the knee, . . .
> Then, stretched beneath a rick's shade in a ring,
> Their *nooning* take.
> LOWELL *An Indian-Summer Reverie* st. 18.

noon'tide", nūn'tīd", *a.* Of, occurring at, or characteristic of noon; as, *noontide* glory.

noon'tide", *n.* **1.** The time of midday. **2.** The period of culmination; as, the *noontide* of glory.

> There is a *noontide* in our lives,
> Which still the sooner it arrives, . . .
> Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night.
> SWIFT *Ode to Athenian Society* st. 11.

3. *Bot.* Same as NOONFLOWER. [< AS. *nōntīd*, ninth hour, < *nōn*, noon, + *tīd*, tide.]

noops, nūps, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cloudberry.

noose, nūs, *vt.* [NOOSED; NOOS'ING.] **1.** To capture by means of a noose; hence, to ensnare; also, to hang.

She [the bear] repelled my efforts to *noose* her with great ferocity. KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 29, p. 390. [C. & P. '57.]

2. To tie in or provide with a noose; as, a *noosed* cord.

noose, nūs *or* nūz (XIII), *n.* A loop furnished with a running knot, as in a halter or a snare; slip-knot. [Prob. < OF. *nou*, knot, F. *nœud*, < L. *nodus*, knot.]

noot†, *vi.* Know or knows not; knew not. **not**†; **note**†.

noo'zle, nū'zl, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To press down. **2**†. To nuzzle.

no'pal, nō'pal, *n.* Any one of various cacti, especially of the genus *Nopalea*, as the *N. cochinillifera*, used for rearing the cochineal-insect; also, a prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia vulgaris*). [< Mex. *nopalli*, plant.]

—**no'pal-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A plantation of nopals for raising the cochineal-insect. **no'pal-er-y**‡.

no'pal-in, nō'pal-in, *n.* *Chem.* An eosin red coal-tar coloring-matter consisting of dinitro-naphthol mixed with brom-nitro-fluorescin, and forming one of the phthalein class of colors. [< NOPAL.]

nope, nōp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

no"-po'per-y, nō"-pō'pėr-i, *a.* Opposed to Roman Catholic doctrine or influence; as, a *no-popery* tirade.

—**no-popery riots, Gordon riots,** riots led by Lord George Gordon in London, June, 1780, in opposition to the acts removing the disabilities of Roman Catholics.

nor, nôr, *conj.* **1.** And not; likewise not; also not.

Nor is used: (1) Most commonly, as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*, which is sometimes omitted for poetical or rhetorical effect; as, he eats *neither* butter *nor* cheese; he did *not* speak, *nor* did he move; friend *nor* foe could stop him.

Let us hope that our dead have at last found that rest which *neither* summer *nor* winter, *nor* day *nor* night, had granted to their unending earthly labors.
HOLMES *Medical Essays* essay iii, p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

(2) Without a correlative; as, we sat still, *nor* stirred. (3) In older writers, and in poetry, as an introductory negative instead of *neither*; as, he heeded *nor* praise nor blame.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Than; as, he does better *nor* you. [Contr. of ME. *nother*, var. of *neither*, NEITHER.]

no-ra'ghe, nō-rā'gē, *n.* [-GHI, -GI, *pl.*] [It. (Sardinia).] One of a class of early circular or elliptical stone structures, very numerous in the island of Sardinia. Their purpose has been variously explained as that of tombs, temples, dwellings, or forts of refuge

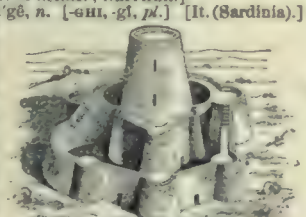

Noraghe of Ortu, Sardinia: a complex form as restored by Chipiez.

nu-ra'ghe‡; **nu'rhag**‡.

no'rate, nō'rāt, *vt.* [NO'RA'TED; NO'RA'TING.] [Southern U. S.] To rumor; spread by report. [C.] —**no-ra'tion,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Rumor, speech.

Nor'ber-tin-e, nôr'bėr-tin, *n.* Same as PREMONSTRANT.

nord'ca"per, nôrd'kā"pėr, *n.* The Atlantic right whale.

nor'den-skiöl-din(e, nôr'den-shūl-din, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous yellow calcium-tin borate ($CaSnB_2O_6$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [After Baron *Nordenskiöld*, Swedish mineralogist.]

Nor'gane†, *a.* Norwegian.

no'ri-a, nō'ri-a, *n.* *Hydraul.* A water-raising apparatus consisting of a large paddle-wheel on a horizontal axis, having attached to its rim a series of buckets; a flush-wheel; used in the Levant, Spain, etc. If the lower edge of this wheel is immersed in a stream parallel with the current, it will be rotated, and the buckets can be made to deliver water at a level near the top. [Sp., < Ar. *nā'ūra*.]

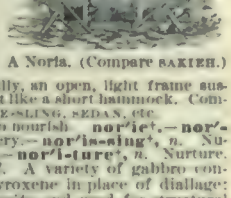

A Noria. (Compare SAKIEH.)

nor'ice†, *n.* Nurse.

nor'ie', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cormorant.

nor'i-mon, nor'i-mon, *n.* [Jap.] Any kind of palanquin or sedan-chair, especially, an open, light frame suspended from a pole somewhat like a short hammock. Compare KAGO, PALANQUIN, POLE-SLING, REDAN, etc.

nor'ish†, **nor'ish**†, *vt.* To nourish. **nor'ie**†,—**nor'is-rye** or **-try**†, *n.* Nursery.—**nor'is-sing**†, *n.* Nutriment. **nor'is-shinge**†,—**nor'i-ture**†, *n.* Nurture.

no'rite, nō'rīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of gabbro containing an orthorhombic pyroxene in place of diallage; known commercially as *granite*, and used for structural or monumental work. [< *Norway*.] **no'ryte**‡.

Nor'land, nôr'land, *a.* & *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Northland.

norm, nôrm, *n.* **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a typical example.

To each combination [of contingencies] a certain legal judgment was assigned, and when a new case did not exactly reproduce one of these *norms*, then such new case was to be ruled by the law of the *norm* that was nearest. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. i, § 279, p. 259. [K. & BRO. '77.]

2. *Biol.* A typical structural unit; type. [< L. *norma*, rule.]

nor'ma, nôr'ma, *n.* [L.] **1.** Same as NORM, 1. **2.** *Building.* A standard of comparison, as (1) a pattern, templet, gage, or mold, or (2) a T square, or set-square. **3.** A line perpendicular to a plane tangent to a skull, used as a datum of reference in comparing crania. Thus, a skull may be viewed directly from above (norma verticalis) or from below (norma inferior or basilaris). See illus. under CRANIOMETRY. **4.** [N-] The Square: a southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 84.

nor'mal, nôr'mal, *a.* **1.** According to an established law or principle; conformed to a type or standard; regular or natural, as in character, formation, or action; as, his pulse is *normal*; a *normal* specimen.

Peace is now recognized among Christian states as their *normal* condition, war as the exceptional and sad interruption.
STOKES *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. vi, p. 203. [RAN. & S.]

2. Constituting a standard; model; as, a *normal* school. See SCHOOL, **3.** *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a normal; perpendicular. **4.** *Chem.* Standard; typical, as, a *normal* solution. **5.** *Physics.* Ascertained as an average; mean; as, the *normal* temperature of January. [< L. *normalis*, < *norma*, rule.]

Synonyms: common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual. That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal*; the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group, while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts of a single object; the specimen was *typical*; color, size, and other characteristics *normal*. The *regular* is that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular*. That which is *common* is shared by a great number of persons or things; disease is *common*, a *normal* state of health is rare. See COMMON.—**Antonyms:** abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, rare, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.

Phrases:—**normal forest,** in forestry, a forest divided into equal areas of trees at several stages of growth or yield-capacity, usually numbered from 1 to 6 (No. 1 embracing seedlings, and each successive number trees 20 years older than the preceding), so that a fixed amount of timber may be cut annually.—**n. section,** the section of a surface made by a plane containing a normal.

—**nor'mal-cy,** *n.* The state of being normal; normality: used specifically in mathematics; as, the point of *normalcy*.—**nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being normal.—**nor"mal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**nor'mal-ize,** *vt.* To make normal; reduce to a standard or normal state or form.—**nor'mal-ly,** *adv.* In a normal manner or condition; as, *normally* hot.

The mathematician, the physicist, and the chemist . . . look upon a state of equilibrium as that to which all bodies *normally* tend.
HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ser. v, p. 73. [A. '71.]

nor'mal, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A perpendicular; specifically, a perpendicular to a curve or curved surface; a straight line perpendicular to a tangent line or plane at the point of tangency. **2.** A usual or accepted rule or process. **3.** *Physics.* The average or mean value of observed quantities.

Nor-ma'les, nôr-mā'lēz *or* -ma'lēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ornith.* A section of oscine birds, including all but lyre-birds and scrub-birds. **2.** *Crust.* A section of any tribe of macrurans, comprising typical as contrasted with aberrant forms. [< L. *normalis*; see NORMAL.]

Nor'man, nôr'man, *a.* Of or peculiar to Normandy, in northern France, or to the Normans. [OF., < Dan. *Normand*, < *nord*, north, + *mand*, man.]

Phrases, etc.:—**Norman architecture,** the form assumed by Romanesque architecture in Normandy, introduced thence into England before the Conquest, and practised by the Normans in Normandy and England for over a century after the Conquest, when it became merged little by little in Normandy into the Norman type of French Pointed, and in England into the kindred but inferior Early English style. The French and the oldest English examples differ but little from those of other contemporaneous Romanesque styles, leading characteristics being the round arch and barrel vault and massiveness of construction. The later tendency of the style in England exhibits a certain degeneracy, as in the preference of wooden roofs to vaulting and the persistence of certain rather rude types of mouldings, as the dog-tooth, though many English buildings in this style are very rich and impressive in effect. Castles almost innumerable were built in this style in both Normandy and England. See ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE, under ENGLISH, and also illus. below.—**N. Conquest,** same as THE CONQUEST.—**Nor'man-French"**, *a.* Belonging or relating to Normandy or the Normans. See NORSE; NORTHMAN; NORSK.—**N. French,** a dialect of French spoken by the Norman conquerors of England, who derived it from the Latin spoken in Gaul. It changed first the spelling and then the accent and pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, greatly enriching the language with terms derived from the arts, sciences, religion, court life, law, and higher culture. It ceased to be the language of the law in 1362 (36 Edward III.), and coalesced with the Anglo-Saxon element to form Anglo-Norman and then English. See ANGLO-SAXON; ANGLO-NORMAN; ENGLISH; FRENCH.

Derivatives:—**Nor'man-ism,** *n.* **1.** A custom, form of speech, or other characteristic peculiar to the Normans. **2.** A liking for Norman customs and ideas.

Edward too is English now.
He hath clean repented of his *Normanism*.
TENNYSON *Harold* act iii, sc. 1.

—**Nor'man-ize,** *vt.* To give a Norman appearance or character to.—**Nor'man-ly,** *adv.*

His impartial brain — one lobe of which seems to have been *Normanly* refined and the other saxonly sagacious.
LOWELL *Among my Books, Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 152. [O. & CO. '71.]

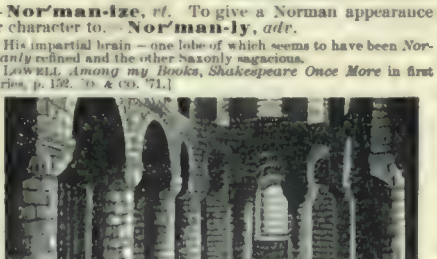

Norman Architecture.
St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, Tower of London.

Nor'man[1], *n.* A native of Normandy, formerly a duchy, later a province of northern France, founded by Rolf or Rollo and Scandinavian Northmen in the 10th century. It was claimed by the English crown through William, duke of Normandy (see CONQUEST), but was reclaimed by Philip of France in the reign of John (1199–1216), and the English were finally driven out in 1450.

Early in the tenth century a body of Northmen settled in Gaul. . . . There by a little softening of their name, they became *Normans*.
E. A. FREEMAN in *The Chautauquan* Jan., '91, p. 426.

nor'man[2], *n.* *Naut.* A bar inserted in a windlass or bitt, on which to fasten or veer a rope or cable, or for preventing the latter from working off in rapid veering.

nor'ma-tiv(e, nôr'ma-tiv, *a.* Constituting or establishing a norm or standard; as, *normative* legislation.

The Scriptures remain . . . the *normative* exposition of Christian doctrine. G. P. FISHER *Nature of Revelation* intro., p. 7. [S. '90.]

[< L. *normatus*, pp. of *normo*, square, < *norma*, square.]

norn†, *vt.* & *vi.* To speak, call, or murmur. **nurn**†.

Norn, } nôrn, nôr'na, *n.* [NORNS, NOR'NAS, NOR'NIR, *pl.*]
Nor'na, } [Ice.] **1.** *Norse Myth.* One of the three Fates. Their names are Urd (the Past), Verdande (the Present), and Skuld (the Future).

The *norns* decreed by rigid fate each man's career, which not even the gods could alter. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 211. [S. C. G. '79.]

2. Hence, any tutelary deity or guardian spirit.

nor-o"pi-an'ic, nor-ō"pi-an'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from opium. [< *nor-* (unknown) + OPIANIC.]

—**noropianic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_8H_9O_5$) formed when opianic acid is heated with hydriodic acid.

Nor'rem-berg's ap"pa-ra'tus. A polariscope.

Nor'roy king-at-arms. See HERALD'S COLLEGE.

Norse, nôrs, *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavian countries or to their peoples or languages. [< Ice. *Norskr*, < *nordhr*, north.]—**Norse"-Teu-ton'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parent tribe and speech of the Scandinavians and Germans, commonly called Teutonic.

Norse, *n.* The Scandinavian languages; especially, the Icelandic, which is called also *Old Norse*. See SCANDINAVIAN; ICELANDIC. Compare NORWEGIAN.

Norse'man, nôrs'man, *n.* A Northman; an ancient Scandinavian. Compare NORMAN; NORTHMAN; VIKING.

Norsk, nôrsk, *a.* & *n.* Norwegian. [< Ice. *Norskr*; see NORSE.]

nor'te, nôr'tē, *n.* [Sp.] Same as NORTHER, 2.

The '*Nortes*' of the Gulf of Mexico are Northerly winds, which blow with great force, and are often dangerous to shipping.
R. H. SCOTT *Elementary Meteorology* ch. 19, p. 383. [K. P. & CO.]

nor'tel-riet, *n.* Nurture; education. **nor'tel-ryt**.

north, nôrth, *vi.* To change direction toward the north; move northward.

north, *a.* **1.** Lying toward or in the north; northern; as, the *north* side of the square. **2.** Issuing from or inhabiting the north. **3.** *Eccl.* Lying on the left of a person facing the principal altar.

north, *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the point that is on the left hand of a person facing the rising sun at one of the equinoxes; the point opposed to south. **2.** Any region or district north of a given point; as, they have had snow in the *north*. **3.** [N-] Specifically: (1) [U. S.] That portion north of the former slaveholding States. (2) [Eng.] That part of Great Britain north of the Humber. **4.** *Eccl.* That part of a church to the left of one facing the principal altar; the cantor's side of the choir. **5.** [Poet.] The north wind.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting *north* Upon thy early, humble birth.
BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy* st. 3.

[< AS. *north*.]

—**north'cock"**, *n.* [Scot.] The snow-bunting.—**n.-following,** *a.* *Astron.* Behind or east and to the north. When two stars pass through the field of a telescope, the one to the north of the time of motion and behind the other is the *north-following*; the one to the north and in advance, the *north-preceding*.

—**north'most"**, *a.* Situated farthest north; northernmost.—**north'ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point to the north.—**north'ward,** *a.* Directed or lying toward the north.—**north'ward,** *n.* The direction of the north; the northern part, side, or region. **nor'ward**‡.—**north'ward, north'wards,** *adv.* In a north or northerly direction.—**north'ward-ly,** *a.* Lying or moving toward the north.—**north'ward-ly,** *adv.*

north"east', nôrth"ēst', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the northeast. **2.** Situated in, directed toward, or coming from the northeast; as, a *northeast* room; a *northeast* wind.

—**northeast passage,** a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coast of Europe and Asia: discovered by Nordenskiöld in 1879.

north"east', *n.* That point of the horizon lying midway between north and east; also, any region lying toward that point.

—**north"east'ward, north"east'ward-ly,** *adv.* Toward the northeast. **north"east'wards**‡.

north"east', *adv.* Toward the northeast.

north"east'er, nôrth"ēst'ėr, *n.* **1.** A gale or storm coming from the northeast. **2.** The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I. [C.]

north"east'er-ly, *a.* Directed toward or coming from the northeast; as, a *northeasterly* course; a *northeasterly* storm.

north"east'ern, nôrth"ēst'ėrn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the northeast.

north'er, nôrdh'ėr, *n.* **1.** A north wind or gale. **2.** Specifically, a wind blowing over Texas to the Gulf, following the passage of a low area or cyclone. The contrast in temperature is generally very marked, as the preceding winds are warm, moist, southerly ones. **nor'te**‡.

A wind came rushing and roaring across the prairie, like a living thing, . . . an icy wind . . . which all Texans know and dread, — a '*norther*.' No one . . . can form any idea of its swift descent, its terrible force, its bitter cold. FRANCES C. BAYLOR *Juan and Juanita* ch. 10, p. 236. [T. & CO. '88.]

north'er-ing, nôrdh'ėr-ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wild; incoherent. H. *Dict.*

north'er-ly, nôrdh'ėr-li, *a.* **1.** Coming from or directed toward the north. **2.** Of or pertaining to the north.—**north'er-li-ness,** *n.*

north'er-ly, *adv.* Toward the north.

north'ern, nôrdh'ėrn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the north; situated toward the north. **2.** Directed toward or coming from the north; as, a *northern* flight; a *northern* blast. [< AS. *northerne*. < *north*, north.]

—**north'ern-ly**†, *adv.* To the northward.—**north'ern-most,** *a.* Situated farthest north.

north'ern, *n.* A native or resident of the north.

For my part, I think our Florentine cavaliers sit their horses as well as any of those cut-and-thrust *northerns*, whose wits lie in their heels and saddles. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 8, p. 87. [H.]

north'ern-er, nôrdh'ėrn-ėr, *n.* **1.** One born or residing in the north. **2.** [U. S.] [N-] A citizen of the old free States: in distinction from *Southerner*.

north'ern-spell", nôrdh'ėrn-spel', *n.* Nur-and-spell: a corruption.

north'ing, nôrth'ing, *C. E. I.* (nôrdh'ing, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** *Surv. & Naut.* Difference of latitude, measured toward the north, between any position and the last one determined.

We . . . made considerable *northing*, so that we lost sight of the low Java coast before morning.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 41, p. 509. [G. P. P. '64.]

2. *Astron.* North declination. See DECLINATION. 3. Deviation or progression toward the north.
—**to have northing,** to blow from any northerly point: said of the wind.

north'land, nôrth'land. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a northern land or lands. **II.** *n.* A land in the north.

North'man, nôrth'man. *n.* A Scandinavian; especially, in history, one of the early members of the west or Old Norse branch of the Scandinavians; a Norseman. The Northmen founded dynasties in England, Normandy, Sicily, and Russia, settled Iceland, and stayed the decaying Greek empire at Constantinople by their Varangian body-guard. See VIKING. Compare NORSEMAN; NORMAN.
[< AS. *Northman,* < *north,* north, + *man,* man.]

A Northman of the 4th century.

North-um'bri-an, nôrth-um'bri-an, *a.* Belonging or relating (1) to the ancient English kingdom of Northumbria (A. D. 547–827), which, sometimes under one ruler, sometimes under two, stretched from the Humber to the Firth of Forth; (2) to the modern county of Northumberland in England.

Many Danish words are preserved in the *Northumbrian* speech. H. E. SHEPHERD *Hist. Eng. Language* ch. 15, p. 131. [E. J. H. '74.]

North-um'bri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Northumbria or of Northumberland. **2.** The dialect of ancient Northumbria; also, the peculiarities of speech of modern Northumbrians.

north"west', nôrth'west', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the northwest. **2.** Situated in, directed toward, or coming from the northwest; as, a *northwest* room or wind.
—**northwest passage,** a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coasts of America: the eager object of arctic exploration for many years, on account of its supposed value to commerce; but, when finally traversed by McClure (1850–'54), found to be impracticable as a commercial route.

north"west', *n.* **1.** That point of the compass lying midway between north and west. **2.** Any region situated toward that point. **3.** [N-] Specifically: (*a*) [U. S.] The northwestern portion of the Union.
The term has shifted its inclusion with the development of the country; originally including Ohio and Michigan, it is now applied to the region west of Lake Michigan, and is extended to the Pacific slope, formerly called the *new Northwest.*
(*b*) [Canada.] (*a*) The region northwest of Lake Superior. (*b*) [N-] More recently, and officially, the unorganized territory north of Saskatchewan and Athabasca, and west of Hudson Bay.
—**north"west'er-ly,** *a.* Directed toward or coming from the northwest; as, a *northwesterly* extension; a *northwesterly* breeze.—**north"west'ern,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the northwest.—**north"west'ward** or **-ward-ly,** *adv.* Toward the northwest.

north"west', *adv.* Toward or to the northwest.

north"west'er, nôrth'west'ėr, *n.* **1.** A gale or storm from the northwest; specifically, a hot wind of New Zealand, analogous to the foehn. **2.** [N-] [Canada.] A member or employee of the Northwest Fur Company (La Compagnie du Nord Ouest, 1785–1821): usually *Nor'wester.*

nor'ture†, *n.* Nurture; bringing up. **nor'i-ture**†.

Nor-we'gi-an, nôr-wî'ji-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway or to its inhabitants or language. **Nor-wa'yan**†; **Nor-wey'an**†.
—**Norwegian current,** a comparatively warm current, independent of the Gulf Stream, running into the north polar ocean from the Atlantic near Norway.

Nor-we'gi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. **2.** The language of Norway. (1) Icelandic. Called also *Old Norwegian.* See ICELANDIC. (2) Danish as spoken in Norway from the 17th to the 19th century. Called also *Dano-Norwegian.* (3) The literary language formed early in the 19th century by a fusion of peasant dialects, as a feature of the modern patriotic movement in Norway. Called also *Norwegian-Norwegian* and *Landsmål.* See SCANDINAVIAN. **3.** [n-] [Local, U. S.] A heavy fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes.
The '*Norwegian*' is a huge, unwieldy thing, with flaring bows, great sheer, high sides, and is sloop-rigged. . . . She is only used by the Scandinavian fishermen. J. W. MILNER in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission,* '72–'73 p. 14. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '74.]

nor-we'gi-um, nôr-wî'ji-um *or* -wē'gi-um, *n.* A chemical element described by Dahl as existing in gerasdorffite from the Norwegian island of Osterö: not yet fully accepted by chemists. [< LL. *Norwegia,* Norway.]

nose, nōz, *v.* [NOSED; NO'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or trace by or as by smell; as, he *nosed* a supper.
The whole body of the clergy . . . is painted as busy in the chase for gain; what escapes the bishop is snapped up by the archdeacon, what escapes the archdeacon is *nosed* and hunted down by the dean.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 3, § 1, p. 145. [H. '75.]
2. To touch, push, or rub with the nose; as, the horses were *nosing* each other.
It does not need our eyes to tell us when the bow of the boat *noses* the swift water. C. D. WARNER *My Winter on the Nile* ch. 19, p. 250. [H. M. & CO. '84.]
3. To confront or face insolently. **4.** To say or sing through the nose; utter nasally.
II. *i.* To snuff; smell; scent; hence, to explore in a prying manner; as, he is forever *nosing* about.
—**to nose in** (*Mining*), to dip beneath the ground: said of a coal-stratum.—**to n. out. 1.** To discover by prying; scent out. **2.** *Mining.* To diminish by losing stratum after stratum and getting into the lower part of the measure: said of a coal-vein. **3.** To swim high, with the nose out of the water: said of a fish.

nose, *n.* **1.** That part of the face of an animal containing the nostrils and the organ of smell. **2.** Hence, the sense or power of smelling; scent. **3.** That which resembles a nose, especially as being prominent, foremost, pointed, or tapering. (1) The prow or beak of a ship. (2) That part of a pitcher, hose, bellows, etc., from which the contents issue; a lip; nozle. (3) The beak of a still. (4) That end of a lathe-mandrel which is gripped by the chuck. (5) The turned-up front end of a sleigh-runner, through which the bolt that holds the roller-bar runs. (6) A molding with nose-like cross-section. (7) In glass-blowing, the thickened part about the hole left in a glass object when separated from the blowpipe. (8) Chilled metal or slag prolonging the end of the tuyère in a blast-furnace. (9) A foot of a tortoise-shell. (10) [Prov. Eng.] A point of land. **4.** The curved band or wire connecting the glasses of a pair of spectacles or eye-glasses. **5.** [Thieves' Cant.] A spy; an informer. [< AS. *nosu,* nose.] **nese**†.
Compounds, etc.:—**bull's'-nose",** *n.* A front coupler, on a locomotive; named from its shape; a bull-nose coupler. See LOCOMOTIVE.—**n.-ape,** *n.* The proboscis-monkey.—**n.-bag,** *n.* A bag for containing feed and tying over a horse's nose.—**n.-band,** *n. Saddlery.* That part of a bridle passing over the nose and attached to the cheek-pieces; the nose-piece; a musrole.—**n.-brain,** *n.* The rhinencephalon.—**nose'fish",** *n.* A batfish (*Malthe*).—**n.-flute,** *n.* The nyas taranga.—**n.-fly,** *n.* The sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*).—**n.-glasses,** *n. pl.* Eye-glasses held on the nose by a spring.—**n.-herb**†, *n.* A fragrant herb or flower.—**n.-hole,** *n. Glass-making.* An opening in a furnace at which a globe of crown glass is exposed to heat to soften its nose. See NOSE, 3 (7).—**n.-key,** *n. Carp.* A fox-wedge.—**n.-leaf,** *n.* A vertically expanded membranous appendage on the snout of certain bats, as rhinolophids and phyllostomids, forming a highly sensitive tactile organ. See illus. under LEAF-NOSE.—**n.-led,** *a.* Led by the nose; controlled; domineered over.—**n. of wax,** a person (rarely a thing) extremely or unduly subject to influence or control.—**n.-ornament,** *n.* A pin, a plug, a feather, a ring, or some other object, worn in the septum or wings of the nose.—**n.-painting,** *n.* [Archaic or Slang.] A red or purple coloring of the nose, as from drink. SHAKESPEARE.—**n.-piece,** *n.* **1.** *Saddlery.* The nose-band, as of a bridle. See illus. under HARNESS. **2.** *Micros.* The end-piece of a microscope, to which the objective is fastened. **3.** The nozle of a hose or pipe. **4.** In armor, a nasal.—**n.-pipe,** *n.* The inside nozle of a tuyère.—**n.-ring,** *n.* **1.** A ring worn in the septum or the wing of the nose as an ornament. **2.** A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, to which a leading-rope may be attached.—**n.-shield,** *n.* A guard, usually of hard rubber, worn by football-players to protect the nose.—**n.-smart,** *n.* Any one of various cresses of the genus *Nasturtium;* also, the common Old World or garden peppergrass (*Lepidium sativum*): all of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*).—**n.-tax,** *n.* Personal or poll tax: a derisive designation.

Nose-ornaments of a South-American Indian, and of a Nubian Dancing Girl.

Personal tax, which the peasants derisively called the *nose-tax* (because it was levied in every household according to the number of noses), is said to have been exacted by Harold.
H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 5, p. 55. [G. P. P. '86.]
—**Roman n.,** an aquiline nose.—**to count noses,** to reckon the number of persons.—**to follow one's n.,** to go directly forward.—**to lead by the n.,** to conduct or control at will.—**to put one's n. out of joint,** to take one's place in affection or favor; supplant.—**to thrust one's n. into,** to meddle officiously in.—**to turn up one's n. at,** to regard or treat with contempt or scorn.—**under one's n.,** in one's very presence or sight.

-nosed, *a.* Having or furnished with a nose: mostly in composition; as, red-*nosed;* bottle-*nosed.*—**nose'less,** *a.* Having no nose.—**nose'ling**†, *adv.* On the nose.

nose'lings†,—**no'sey,** *a.* Same as NOSY.

nose'bleed", nōz'blēd", *n.* **1.** Bleeding from the nose. **2.** The plant yarrow; milfoil. **3.** [Local, New Eng.] The wake-robin or birthroot (*Trillium erectum*).

nose'burn", nōz'bûrn", *n. Bot.* A tropical American tree (*Daphnopsis tenuifolia*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*). **nose'burn-tree"**‡.

nose'gay", nōz'gē", *n.* A bunch of fragrant flowers; a bouquet; hence, something especially fragrant.
Poor Peggy hawks *nosegays* from street to street.
HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth* st. 6.
The smell of sweet herbs and all kinds of wholesome growth . . . made the whole air a great *nosegay.*
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 18, p. 293. [E. & L. '86.]
—**nose'gay-tree",** *n.* Either of two tropical American trees (*Plumeria rubra* and *P. alba*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*).

nos'el†, *vt.* Same as NUZZLE.

nos'el†, *n.* Nozle.

no'se-lite, nō'zē-lait, *n. Mineral.* A grayish, bluish, brownish-black sodium-aluminum sulfato-silicate ($Na_8Al_6SSi_6O_{18}$), crystallizing in the isometric system; a variety of hauynite free of lime. [< K. W. *Nose,* German geologist.] **no'se-an**‡; **no'sin**‡; **no'site**‡.

nose'thirl†, *n.* Nostril. **nose'thril**†; **nose'thurl**†.

no'sing, nō'zing, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The keeper of a lock, bolt, or latch. **2.** *Arch.* (1) That part of the tread projecting beyond the riser; also, a shield for the edge of a stair-tread. (2) A nose-shaped molding or dripstone.
—**no'sing-mo"tion,** *n. Spinning.* A mechanical movement to permit the winding of the nose or tapering apex of a cop as tightly as the body.

nos"kin'nes†. Of no kind: contraction of *nones kinnes.*

noso-. Derived from Greek *nosos,* disease, sickness: a combining form.—**nos'o-come**†, *n.* A hospital.—**nos"o-co'mi-al,** *a.* Relating to a hospital.—**nos'ode,** *n. Med.* An isopathic remedy consisting of the product of some specific disease administered in minute doses for the cure of the same disease. See ISOPATHY.—**nos-og'ra-phy,** *n. Med.* A description and classification of diseases.—**nos"o-graph'ic, -ic-al,** *a.*—**nos"o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**nos"o-he'mi-a, nos"o-hæ'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Any blood-disease.—**nos"o-log'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a systematic classification of diseases; relating to nosology.—**nos-ol'o-gist,** *n. Med.* One who is learned or experienced in nosology.—**nos-ol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The branch of medical science that treats of systematic classification of diseases, or such a classification.—**nos"o-my-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease caused by fungi.—**nos-on'o-my,** *n. Med.* The systematic nomenclature of diseases.—**nos"o-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid fear of contracting disease.—**nos-oph'y-ta,** *n. pl. Med.* A class of skin-diseases caused by vegetable fungi.—**nos"o-po-et'ic, nos"o-poi-et'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Causing disease.—**nos"o-pœ'us,** *n. Med.* Anything productive of disease.—**nos'o-tax"y,** *n.* Classification of diseases.

noss, nes, *n.* A promontory; ness. [Form of NESS.]

nost†. Ne wost; knowest not: a contraction.

nos'ta-cold, nes'ta-cōld, *a. Biol.* Having larger cocci at intervals in a series of smaller cocci, as in aggregates of the hay-bacillus. [Appar. < Gr. *nostos,* return, + *akē,* point, + *eidos,* form.]

nos-tal'gi-a, nes-tal'ji-a *or* -gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Homesickness; excessive longing for home or country, inducing melancholy: sometimes called *country sickness.*
What a world of meaning, relieving the *nostalgia* of the whole human family, in that one phrase — 'In my Father's house'!
H. M. ALDEN *God in His World* bk. iii, § 25, p. 238. [H. '90.]
[< Gr. *nostos,* return, + *algos,* pain.] **nos-tal'gy**‡.
—**nos-tal'gic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like nostalgia.

Nos'toc, nes'tec, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water algæ, subclass *Nostochineæ,* having a definite, globose or variously expanded, gelatinous or membranaceous thallus. They form greenish masses in fresh water, in damp places, and on stones. **2.** [n-] Any alga of this genus. [< G. *nostoch.*]

Nos"to-chin'e-æ, nes'to-kin'ē-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A subclass of cyanophyceous algæ characterized by having simple or branched trichomes which are naked or enclosed in a gelatinous sheath. [< NOSTOC.] **Nos"to-ca'ce-æ**‡.—**nos"to-ca'ceous,** *a.*

nos-tol'o-gy, nes-tol'o-ji, *n. Med.* The doctrines or science relating to the phenomena of extreme old age or second childhood. [< Gr. *nostos,* return, + -LOGY.]
—**nos"to-log'ic,** *a.* Senile; relating to senility or to nostology.

nos-trif'i-cate, nes-trif'i-kēt (nes'tri-fi-kēt, *C.*), *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] [Rare.] To accept as our own, or give full validity to: said of diplomas, etc., given by another (as a foreign) institution or authority. [< L. *noster,* our, + *facio,* make.]—**nos-trif"i-ca'tion,** *n.*

nos'tril, nes'tril, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the anterior openings in the nose: usually paired except in the toothed cetaceans. See illus. under NARES. **2**†. Sagacity; scent; nose. [< AS. *nosthyrl,* < *nosu,* nose, + *thyrl,* hole.]
—**false nostril,** a conical diverticulum within the opening of the nostrils in the horse and other perissodactyls.

nos'trild, nes'trild. *a.* Having nostrils; as, wide-*nostrild.* **nos'trilled**‡.

nos'trum, nes'trum, *n.* **1.** A medicine the composition of which is kept secret; a quack medicine.
Purge with your *nostrums* and drugs infernal
The spouts and gargoyles of these towers,
Not me. LONGFELLOW *Golden Legend* pt. i, sc. 1.
2. Any scheme or recipe of a charlatan character; as, political *nostrums.* **3.** [Colloq.] Any favorite remedy or dose; as, old nurse's *nostrums.* [L., ours, < *nos,* we.]

no'sy, nō'zi, *a.* [Humorous.] Having a large or otherwise remarkable nose: used also substantively. **no'sey**‡.

not, nat, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To shave or clip. [< AS. *hnot.*]

not, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shaven; shorn.—**not'head"**†, *n.* A shaven head.—**not'head"ed**†, *a.*—**not'-pn"ted**†; **nott'-head"ed**†.—**not-wheat,** *n.* Unbearded wheat.

not, *adv.* In no manner, or to no extent; in a state or manner the reverse or negation of that of the expression with which *not* is connected: noting the absence, reverse, or opposite of the quality or action expressed by the modified word, and used in negation, refusal, prohibition, etc.; as, it is *not* true; I am *not* he; judge *not.*
Not may stand for an entire proposition; as, is this true? I think *not* (*i. e.,* I think it is not true). In archaic use it occurs by ellipsis in the sense of "not living"; as, Rachel's children were *not.*
[ME. *not, naught,* < AS. *nawiht;* see NAUGHT.]
—**not'-out",** *n. Cricket.* A batsman who on the drawing of stumps is still in possession of his wickets; as, the overnight *not-outs* scored freely: also used adjectively; as, he played another great three-figure *not-out* innings.
Not is used conjunctively in the phrases **not but** (see BUT), **not only, not that, not the less, not the more,** etc.

not†. Knew not: a contraction of *ne wot.*

no'ta, nō'ta, *n.* Plural of NOTUM.

no'ta be'ne, nō'ta bi'nî *or* bē'nē. [L.] Note or observe well; take notice: usually abbreviated to *N. B.*

no"ta-bil'i-a, nō"ta-bil'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Notable things.

no"ta-bil'i-ty, nō"ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Notableness. **2.** A person of distinction; as, all the *notabilities* were present. **3**†. A notable saying. [W.]

no'ta-bl, -ness. Notable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

no'ta-ble[1], nō'ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy of note or observation; remarkable; distinguished; as, a *notable* example. **2.** [Archaic.] Readily seen or noticed; conspicuous.
The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes. *Dan.* viii, 5.
3. [Archaic.] Notorious. **4**†. Useful. [F., < L. *notabilis,* < *nota;* see NOTE[1], *n.*]
—**no'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* The quality of being notable, or that which makes notable.—**no'ta-bly**[1], *adv.* In a notable manner or degree; noticeably; remarkably; particularly; as, they were all good pictures, *notably* the first.

not'a-ble[2], net'a-bl, *a.* Exercising care and skill; prudent; clever; as, a *notable* housewife. [= NOTABLE[1].]
—**not'a-bly**[2], *adv.* With prudence and care.

no'ta-ble, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is worthy of note, distinguished, or eminent. **2.** *F. Hist.* One of the persons summoned by the king to a deliberative assembly in national crises. They represented the three estates, and were last convoked before the revolution of 1789.
It was hoped that Louis would call together his States General, as had not been done since the time of Louis XIII. But he was afraid to do this, and only called the *Notables,* who had not met since the days of Henry IV. CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *History of France* ch. 9, p. 164. [H. H. & CO. '79.]

No"ta-can'thi-dæ, nō"ta-can'thi-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having an elongate body, free dorsal spines and one or no soft rays, many anal spines and an anal fin, and abdominal ventrals with several spines and over five rays. **No"ta-can'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nōtos,* back, + *akantha,* spine.]
—**no'ta-canth, no"ta-can'thid,** *n.*—**no"ta-can'thoid,** *a.* & *n.*—**no"ta-can'thous,** *a.* Spiny-backed.

no-tæ'um, no-tî'um *or* -tē'um, *n.* [-TÆ'A, -tî'a *or* -tē'a, *pl.*] **1.** The back, as of a bird. **2.** A dorsal buckler, as in notaspidean gastropods. [< Gr. *nōtaios,* of the back, < *nōtos,* back.]—**no-tæ'al,** *a.*

no'tal[1], nō'tal, *a. Mus.* Pertaining to a note or a tone.

no'tal[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to the back or notum.

no-tal'gi-a, no-tal'ji-a *or* -gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the back; disorder of the spine. [< Gr. *nōtos,* back, + *algos,* pain.] **no"ti-al'gi-a**‡.—**no-tal'gic,** *a.*

No-ta'li-a, no-tē'li-a *or* -tā'li-a, *n. Zoogeog.* The south-temperate marine realm, extending from the southern isocryme of 68° to that of 44°. [< Gr. *notos,* south, + *hals,* sea.]—**No-ta'li-an,** *a.*

no-tan'dum, no-tan'dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] A matter to be noted or observed.

no-ta'ri-al, no-tē'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a notary; also, done or recorded by a notary: as, *notarial* seal and

certificate. [F., < *notaire*, < L. *notarius;* see NOTARY.] —**no-ta'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

no'ta-ry, nō'tą-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Law.* **1.** An officer duly commissioned and holding a seal of office, who is empowered by law to note protests and certify the same, administer oaths, take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments, and to authenticate the same by his official certificate, signature, and seal; a notary public. The manner of appointment and the functions of notaries vary in different localities. In general, the protest of a bill of exchange under a notary's signature and seal is everywhere received as legally authenticated without other evidence of the notary's official character. **2.** Formerly, a scrivener, or one who attested declarations, made drafts of deeds, wills, etc. [< L. *notarius*, < *nota;* see NOTE[1], *n.*] **no'tar‡** [Scot.].

No"tas-pid'e-a, nō"tas-pid'ē-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of tectibranchiates with an expanded notæum or mantle and a small discoidal shell, as in *Pleurobranchidæ*. [< NOTASPIS.] —**no"tas-pid'e-an**, *a. & n.*

no-tas'pis, no-tas'pis, *n.* The first well-defined central dorsal part of the embryo. [< Gr. *nōtos*, back, + *aspis*, shield.]

no'tate, nō'tet *or* -tēt, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Marked by spots, lines, or the like. [< L. *notatus*, pp. of *noto*, mark, < *nota;* see NOTE[1], *n.*]

no-ta'tion, nō-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of noting or designating by figures or other marks; as, the *notation* of time. **2.** Any system of signs, figures, or abbreviations employed for convenience in the discussion of any science or art, especially arithmetical characters; as, musical, chemical, or logical *notation;* the Arabic *notation* is more extensively used than the Roman.

Indeed, the reason of our own decimal *notation*, why we reckon by tens instead of the more convenient twelves, appears to be that our forefathers got from their own fingers the habit of counting by tens which has been since kept up, an unchanged relic of primitive man. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 18. [A. '81.]

See note and table below. **3**†. Etymological meaning. [< L. *notatio(n-)*, < *nota;* see NOTE[1], *n.*]

The arithmetical notations now in use are the *Arabic*, employing the nine digits and the cipher (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0), which were introduced from an Arabic work into Europe in the 12th century, and the *Roman*, using letters of the alphabet. The former is universally employed in calculation, because it is based on the decimal system. In it the value of any symbol depends on its *place* — that is, on the number of symbols to the right — the original value being multiplied by a power of ten whose exponent equals that number. In the Roman notation, when the symbol of a smaller number precedes that of a larger it denotes subtraction: when it follows, addition. A symbol following one of equal value is to be added, and a smaller one between two larger is to be subtracted from their sum. A horizontal line above a letter multiplies its value by 1,000. A modern scientific notation for very high numbers, especially when ending in many ciphers, is to denote them by using ten with an exponent. Thus, 10^{12} is written instead of 1,000,000,000,000; $10^{2.5644}$ = 361 instead of 2,610,000,000,000,000,000; 10^{-9} instead of .000,000,001. Compare NUMERATION, ZERO.

NUMERICAL SYMBOLS AND NAMES USED IN NOTATION.

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
1	I	12	XII	40	XL
2	II	13	XIII	50	L
3	III	14	XIV	60	LX
4	IV	15	XV	70	LXX
5	V	16	XVI	80	LXXX
6	VI	17	XVII	90	XC
7	VII	18	XVIII	100	C
8	VIII	19	XIX	500	D
9	IX	20	XX	1,000	M
10	X	30	XXX	1,000,000	M̄
11	XI				

Numerals.	American and French Name.	English Name.
1,000,000,000	billion	thousand million
10^{12}	trillion	billion
10^{15}	quadrillion	thousand billion
10^{18}	quintillion	trillion
10^{21}	sextillion	thousand trillion
10^{24}	septillion	quadrillion
10^{27}	octillion	thousand quadrillion
10^{30}	nonillion	quintillion
10^{33}	decillion	thousand quintillion

—**musical notation**, a system of symbols for musical tones, adapted to reading and to the formation of musical compositions. The most common system is that of the musical staff, in which the pitch of tones is indicated by the lines and spaces on which the notes are placed. See STAFF. The tonic sol-fa notation employs syllables for this purpose, other notations employ the letters of the alphabet or arithmetical figures.

no'ta-tive, nō'tą-tiv, *a. Logic.* Noting terms that suggest their own marks, and are hence self-interpreting, as *moving-machine;* opposed to *symbolical*. A term may be notative to one person and not to another, as *triangle* is notative only to one who understands Latin.

no-ta'tor, no-tā'tęr, *n.* [LL.] [Rare.] An annotator.

notch, nech, *vt.* **1.** To make a notch or notches in; as, to *notch* the edge of a piece of cloth. **2.** To adjust the notch of on the bowstring: said of an arrow. **3.** To record by means of notches, as on a tally; score.

With war-clubs, thickly *notched*, that told
How mighty were the men of old!
W. H. C. HOSMER *Yonnondio* can. 4, st. 13.

—**notch'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A stamping-press for notching corners in metal boxes, etc.

notch, *n.* **1.** A hollow cut or sunk in anything; indentation or nick; as, the guides cut *notches* in the ice for climbing. **2.** [Local, U. S.] An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill; a short defile; as, the Franconia *Notch* in the White Mountains. **3.** [Colloq.] A degree; as, he is a *notch* above the others. **4.** [Rare.] A tally-point in a game; as, they scored twenty *notches*. **5.** *Anat.* An indentation or depression in a bone; as, the parotid *notch;* the *notch* of a vertebra. [Form of NOCK.]

Synonyms: see HOLE.

—**notch'-block"**, *n. Naut.* A snatch-block. —**n.-board**, *n.* A bridge-board. —**n.-eared**, *a.* Having emarginate ears; as, the *notch-eared* bat.

notched, necht, *a.* **1.** Bearing notches; nicked. **2**†. Cut short; cropped: said of the Roundheads.

notch'ing, nech'ing, *n.* **1.** A notch or series of notches. **2.** *Building.* A method of joining framing-timbers, as by halving, scarfing, or calking. **3.** *Civ. Engin.* A method of excavating in a series of steps.

notch'weed", nech'wēd", *n.* A European goosefoot (*Chenopodium Vulvaria*). **stinking goosefoot‡.**

notch'wing", nech'wing", *n.* [Eng.] A European tortricid moth (*Rhacodia caudana*).

note, nōt, *v.* [NO'TED; NO'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take notice or note of; attend to; observe; remark; as, I *noted* the spot. **2.** To set down in writing; make a note of; as, these items are *noted* in my book.

Perhaps no poet since Homer has introduced into poetry, directly from nature, more facts and images which had not before been *noted* in books. J. C. SHAIRP *Studies in Poetry and Philos., Wordsworth* p. 11. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

3. To set down in musical notation; inscribe musical notes upon, as a book or page. **4.** To add notes or comments to; annotate. **5.** [Rare.] To denote. **6**†. To set a mark on; stigmatize; charge.

II. *i.* To produce notes; play; sing. [< F. *noter*, < L. *noto*, < *nota;* see NOTE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see OBSERVE.

Phrases: —**to note an exception** (*Law*), to make an entry in the minutes of the court of an exception taken by counsel to a ruling during progress of a trial. —**to n. a protest.** **1.** To make a note of the presentation and demand for acceptance or payment of a note or bill, and of its non-acceptance or non-payment. **2.** In maritime law, to make the memorandum of an intended protest touching damage to vessel or cargo as yet unascertained: done by the master of a vessel before a consul or other official. See NOTE OF PROTEST, under PROTEST.

note†, *vt.* [PROV. Eng.] To butt; gore.

note[1], *n.* **1.** That by which anything may be known; an outward sign; in logic, a distinctive mark or character of an object such as its qualities afford; as, the work has the *note* of antiquity.

The distinctive *note* of a moral principle is universal necessity, the inconceivability of the contrary.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 53. [C. & H. '90.]

2. A mark or character used to indicate or call attention to something; as, a *note* of interrogation (?) or exclamation (!). **3.** A brief comment appended to the text of a work; an annotation; as, an edition of Horace, with *notes*.

We always judge of what meets us by what we know already. There is no such thing in nature as a naked text without *note* or comment. NEWMAN *Essays Crit. and Hist.* vol. ii, essay xiii, p. 252. [L. G. & CO. '90.]

Printers classify such notes as follows: **bottom-notes** or **foot-notes** (at the foot of a page); **center-n.** (between two columns); **cut-in n.** (set into the text at the outer edge); **shoulder-n.** (at the upper and inner corner); **side-n.**, or **marginal n.** (in the outer margin).

4. A brief record or summary; a memorandum; also, a fuller record or report; as, make a *note* of that statement; printed from the author's *notes*. **5.** An official communication in writing, from one government to another; as, the Andrassy *note*.

Such communications from a government to its diplomatic representatives are called *instructions;* those from diplomatic representatives to their government, *despatches*. **6.** A brief letter; a billet; as, a *note* of invitation. **7.** Same as NOTE-PAPER. **8.** Notice; observation.

And eager eyes, that still
Took joyful *note* of all things joyful.
TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* st. 6.

9. High importance, estimation, or repute; distinction; as, something of *note*.

Not a day passes over the earth, but men and women of no *note* do great deeds, speak great words, and suffer noble sorrows.
CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. '77.]

10. *Mus.* (1) An oval character in modern music, either solid or formed in outline, used to indicate the length of a tone, and also, as placed on a staff, to point out, in conjunction with the signature, the pitch and relative position in a scale-system. The oval part of a note is called the *head*, and the attached stroke the *stem*, to which may be added also *pennants* or *hooks*, varying in number according to the value of the note. In combination these hooks become mere straight lines, as in fig. 9. A whole note is taken as a standard. The following are the notes now in use: Double note or breve (see fig. 1); whole note or semibreve (2); half note or minim (3); quarter note or crotchet (4); eighth note or quaver (5); sixteenth note or semi-

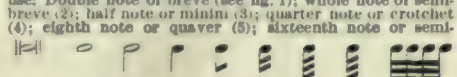

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Modern Notes.

quaver (6); thirty-second note or demisemiquaver (7); sixty-fourth note or hemidemisemiquaver (8). The stems may point either upward or downward. A dot after a note adds to its tone-length one-half more. When two dots are used, the second adds again half the value of the first dot. See also KEY, SIGNATURE, and CLEF.

(2) Any musical sound; as, the first *notes* of the fiddles were heard: a loose use. (3) A key of the keyboard.

11. *Phys. Sci.* The sound corresponding to wave-vibrations of the air, having a given frequency in a single harmonic period. See TONE (the preferable word in this sense). **12.** A melodious or vocal sound; voice; tone; hence, manner of speaking; as, he changed his *note* when threatened.

In answer coo'd the cushat dove
Her *notes* of peace, and rest, and love.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 2.

13. *Com. & Law.* A signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time; as, a promissory *note;* a bank-*note*. **14.** *Art.* (1) The general tone, coloring, or quality of a painting or of any part of it; as, a good *note* of color. (2) Hence, a picture in which a certain note of color is evident or dominant; as, a *note* in red. **15.** [Archaic.] Information; notice. [F., < L. *nota*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.]

Synonyms: see MONEY; REMARK.

Phrases, etc.: —**accented note** (*Mus.*), a note representing an accented tone. —**accessory n.** (*Mus.*), a note placed a degree above or below the principal note of a turn. —**accidental** or **chromatic n.**, a note affected by an accidental. —**accommodation n.**, see ACCOMMODATION PAPER. —**advance n.**, a memorandum given by a master of a vessel to a seaman stipulating for the advance payment of a part of his wages; an advance bill. —**black n.** *Mus.* **1.** A solid-headed note, as ♩. **2.** Improperly, a black key on the keyboard. —**bought-and-sold n.**, a memorandum of sale delivered by a merchandise-broker to both the seller and the purchaser. —**choral n.**, a square character used in early-church vocal music. —**essential n.**, a note forming an element of a chord, not decorative. —**fundamental n.**, the tone on which a chord is built. —**harmonic n.**, a harmonic tone. See TONE. —**leading n.**, **master n.**, the subtonic. —**negotiable n.**, a note which is transferable by indorsement. —**note'-book"**, *n.* **1.** A book in which to enter notes or memoranda.

Moreover we went fancy-free and *note-book* forgotten.
E. INGERSOLL *Crest of the Continent* ch. 3, p. 41. [R. R. D. '85.]

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered; bill-book. —**n.-head**, *n.* A sheet of paper, note size, bearing a printed business heading. —**n.-paper**, *n.* Writing-paper cut into various sizes, usually not exceeding 5 by 8 inches to a page. —**open n.** *Mus.* **1.** An open-headed note, as 𝅗𝅥. **2.** A tone from an open string; in wind-instruments, one produced by the lips only. —**promissory n.**, or **n. of hand**, a written engagement by one person to pay, unconditionally, to another therein named, or to his order, or to the bearer, a certain sum of money at a specified time. —**reclaiming n.** [Scot.], a notice of appeal. —**slurred n.** (*Mus.*), a note joined to another by a slur, as when sung to one syllable or played with one motion. —**stopped n.** (*Mus.*), a note to be played on a stopped string; also, the tone so produced. —**tied n.** (*Mus.*), a note joined to another in the same position by a tie, the second added to the time of the first, but not played independently. —**white n.** **1.** Incorrectly, a white key on the keyboard. **2.** An open note.

note[2]†, *n.* **1.** Occupation; business. **2.** Affair; concern.

no'ted, nō'ted, *a.* **1.** Well known by reputation or report; famous; distinguished; as, a *noted* orator.

Fountains and wells, ever since the scriptural days, have been *noted* gossiping-places in hot climates.
IRVING *Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* p. 297. [G. P. P.]

2†. Observed; noticed. **3**†. Notorious.

Synonyms: see CELEBRATED; EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS. —**no'ted-ly**, *adv.* —**no'ted-ness**, *n.*

note'ful†, *a.* **1.** Useful; serviceable. **2.** Tuneful. —**note'ful-head**†, *n.* Utility; profit.

Not"el-æ'a, not"el-ī'ą *or* -ē'ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Australian shrubs or trees of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*), with opposite, entire leaves, and small flowers in axillary racemes. The species, with very hard and durable wood, includes several of the so-called ironwoods of Australia. [< Gr. *notos*, south, + *elaia*, olive-tree.]

note'less, nōt'les, *a.* **1.** Not noted; unobserved; obscure. **2.** [Rare.] Unmusical; as, a *noteless* tone. —**note'less-ness**, *n.*

note'let, nōt'let, *n.* A little note. **note'kin**‡.

note'mug†, *n.* Nutmeg.

no"ten-ceph'a-lo-cele", nō"ten-sef'ą-lo-sēl", *n. Pathol.* Congenital hernia of the brain through the back of the skull. [< Gr. *nōtos*, back, + *enkephalos*, brain, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

no'ter, nō'tęr, *n.* **1.** One who notes or takes notes. **2**†. One who annotates.

no-te'um, *n.* Same as NOTÆUM.

note'wor"thy, nōt'wūr'dhi, *a.* Deserving observation or notice; remarkable. —**note'wor"thi-ly**, *adv.* —**note'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

not'hag†, *n.* Same as NUTHATCH. **not'hak**†.

noth'er†, *a. & conj.* Neither; nor. **nouth'er**†.

noth'ing, nuth'ing, *n.* **1.** Not any being or existence; also, not any particular thing, act, or event; not anything or something; no thing: denying any existence or existing thing, and opposed to *thing*, including *anything* and *something;* as, he has *nothing;* *nothing* has been done to redeem his character.

He who has *nothing*, or only little, finds it hard or impossible to get even a trifle more.
CHARLES BARNARD *Co-Operation* ch. 7, p. 205. [G. P. P. '81.]

2. A state of non-existence; nothingness; hence, insignificance or unimportance; as, to rise from *nothing*. **3.** A thing of slight consideration or value; a trifle.

The light *nothings* of the drawing-room and the grave things of office are as different from one another as two human occupations can be. BAGEHOT *Eng. Constitution* ch. 3, p. 117. [A. '77.]

4. *Math.* A cipher; zero; naught. [< AS. *nān thing;* *nān* (see NONE); *thing*, THING.]

—**next to nothing**, almost nothing. —**noth'ing-do"**†, *n.* A do-nothing. —**n.-worth**, *a.* Worthless. —**to make n. of.** **1.** To regard as of slight consequence; make no difficulty about; as, he *makes nothing of* getting up at five in the morning. **2.** To fail to comprehend; as, we could *make nothing of* his maunderings.

noth'ing, *adv.* In no degree; not at all; not.

The gallant ship, . . . *nothing* daunted, . . . rode upon the waves like a war-horse over a field of battle.
MRS. S. C. HALL *Midsummer Eve* pt. ix, p. 199. [F. & CO. '48.]

noth"ing-a'ri-an, nuth'ing-ē'ri-un. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Believing nothing, especially about religious matters. **II.** *n.* A general unbeliever or an indifferentist. —**noth"ing-a'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

noth'ing-ism, nuth'ing-izm, *n.* Non-existence; a system or philosophy without basis of principles.

noth'ing-ness, nuth'ing-nes, *n.* **1.** A state of non-existence; nihility. **2.** Valuelessness; worthlessness.

The emptiness of human pride. The *nothingness* of man.
WHITTIER *The Old Burying-Ground* st. 8.

3. [Rare.] A trifle; nothing.

Noth"o-cer-at'i-dæ, neth"o-ser-at'i-dē *or* -cer-ąt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Silurian family of tetrabranchiates, especially those with the siphonal funnel directed forward and shell nautiliform. **No-thoc'e-ras**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nothos*, spurious, + *keras*, horn.]

—**noth"o-cer-at'id**, **noth"o-cer'a-toid**, *a.*

Noth"o-chlæ'na, neth"o-clī'ną *or* -clē'ną, *n. Bot.* A small, widely dispersed genus of polypodiaceous ferns — the cloak-ferns — with marginal roundish fruit-dots, soon confluent into a narrow band, and without indusium. [< Gr. *nothos*, spurious, + *chlaina*, cloak.]

Nothochlæna Fendleri (a New-Mexican cloak-fern).

Not"o-chlæ'na‡.

no"thor'ough-fare, *n.* Same as BLANK FLANGE.

Noth"o-sau'ri-a, neth"o-sô'ri-ą *or* -sąu'ri-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Nothosauridæ* as an order. [< NOTHOSAURUS.]

Noth"o-sau'ri-dæ, neth"o-sô'ri-dē *or* -sąu'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of sauropterygians with elongated humeri and femora and clawed toes. **Noth"o-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nothos*, spurious, + *sauros*, lizard.] —**noth"o-sau'rid**, *n.* —**noth"o-sau'roid**, *a. & n.*

no'tice, nō'tis, *vt.* [NO'TICED; NO'TIC-ING.] **1.** To take notice or note of by the senses or the intellect; take cognizance of; observe; heed; regard; as, I did not *notice* whether he stayed or not. **2.** To show that one has taken note of; take public note of; refer to; as, I shall not *notice* his attack. **3.** To make observations, comments, or remarks upon; write a notice of; mention.

Carlyle's various essays had been greatly *noticed* and admired. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 81. [S. '82.]

4. To give notice of; notify. **5.** [Colloq.] To treat with attention and civilities; pay respect to.— **no'tic-er**, *n.*

Synonyms: see OBSERVE.

no'tice, *n.* **1.** The act of noticing or observing with the eye or the other senses; observation by the intellectual powers; a taking note, or giving evidence that one has taken note; observation; heed; attention; as, to take *notice* of a passing object, of the words of a speaker, or of nice distinctions of language.

There were signs of sullen discontent among a large body of the people that could not escape the *notice* of a statesman as vigilant as Lincoln. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. vi, ch. 1, p. 24. [C. CO. '90.]

2. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; information; intimation; warning; as, to give or receive *notice* of a storm. **3.** Respectful treatment; civility. **4.** An order communicated to one; especially, a written or printed notification, instruction, or warning; as, to post a *notice*. **5.** A short literary advertisement or review; as, a book-*notice*. [F., < L. *notitia*, celebrity, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.]

Synonyms: see ATTENTION; NEWS.

no'tice-a-bl(e, nō'tis-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Calculated to attract notice or attention; worthy of notice; as, a *noticeable* occasion. **2.** That can be perceived or noticed; perceptible; as, a *noticeable* change.— **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*

No"ti-dan'i-dæ, nō"ti-dan'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Hexanchidæ* or cow-sharks. **No-tid'a-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nōtidanos*, having pointed dorsal fin, < *nōtos*, back, + *idanos*, fair, < *idein*, see.] **No-tid'a-nī‡**.

— **no"ti-da'ni-an**, *a. & n.*— **no-tid'a-nid**, **no"ti-dan'i-dan**, *n.*— **no-tid'a-noid**, *a. & n.*

no'ti-fi-a-bl(e, nō'ti-fī-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of notifying or giving notice, especially of giving public or official notice. **2.** Notice given in writing or by signs.

The return of the robin is commonly announced by the newspapers . . . as the first authentic *notification* of spring. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Garden Acquaintance* p. 7. [O. & CO. '71.]

3. The writing that communicates information; an advertisement; citation.

Synonyms: see NEWS.

no'ti-fy, nō'ti-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To give notice to; inform by any means; as, to *notify* members of a society of a meeting. **2.** To give notice or information of; make known; declare; publish.

Prophets of old did . . . *notify* the will of God unto the people. JOSEPH MEDE *Works* bk. ii, discourse xvi, p. 59. [R. N. 1677.]

3†. To take notice of. [< F. *notifier*, < L. *notifico*, notify, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know, + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM.

no'tion, nō'shun, *n.* **1.** A mental apprehension of something known or imagined; an idea; as, a *notion* of deity. **2.** *Logic & Psychol.* A concept regarded as made up of and known or noted by marks or attributes.

Notion again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object, which its qualities afford; or the result of that act. HAMILTON *Logic* lect. viii, p. 86. [G. & L. '60.]

3. Loosely, an opinion, sentiment, or theory, usually with the implication of crudity or insufficient basis; as, to have a vague *notion;* her head was full of *notions*.

Her insistance on regulating life according to *notions* which might cause a wary man to hesitate before he made her an offer. GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [H. '72.]

4. [Colloq.] Intention, desire, or inclination: commonly implying caprice; a whim; as, I have a *notion* to travel. **5.** [Colloq.] Any small utensil that is ingeniously devised; a useful though unimportant invention; as, Yankee *notions*. **6†.** Intellectual power; mind; understanding. [F., < L. *notion-*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.]

Synonyms: see CONCEPT; CONCEPTION; IDEA; OPINION.

no'tion-al, nō'shun-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to notions or concepts; expressing abstract ideas or notions.

Mind and understanding is, as it were, a diaphanous and crystalline globe, or a kind of *notional* world, which hath some reflex image . . . to whatsoever is in the true and real world of being. R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 38. [G. & N. '38.]

2. Existing in imagination only; visionary; not real; fantastical; ideal. **3.** Possessed of or influenced by pet ideas; given to hobbies; over-particular in small things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

— **no"tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] Petty or ungrounded opinion; whimsicalness.— **no'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In conception; not in reality.— **no'tion-ate**, *a.* [Rare.] Whimsical; notional.— **no'tion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] A person who holds whimsical or over-particular opinions.

no'tist, nō'tist, *n.* [Rare.] A commentator; an annotator.

no-ti'tia, no-tish'i-a *or* -tit'i-a, *n.* [-Æ, -Ī *or* -Ē, *pl.*] [L.] A list. (1) *Rom. Antiq.* A catalogue of public functionaries and localities. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of episcopal sees.

no-ti'tion†, *n.* Information; knowledge.

not'-me", not'-mī", *n. Philos.* That which is not the ego or subject: opposed to *me*, the ego.

noto-, **not-**. Derived from Greek *nōtos*, the back: combining forms.— **No"to-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Prosobranchiata.*— **No"to-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Helminth.* The *Dorsibranchiata.* **2.** *Conch.* The *Prosobranchiata.*— **no"to-bran'chi-ate**, *a. & n.*— **No"to-del-phy'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gnathostomatous copepods with the fourth and fifth thoracic segments of the female transformed into a brood-pouch. **No"to-del'phys**, *n.* (t. g.)— **no"to-del-phy'id**, *a. & n.*— **no"to-del'phy-oid**, *a.*— **No"to-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bombycine moths having the proboscis aborted and wings deflexed, entire, and with the hind median vein continued to the anal angle; toothbacks. **No"to-don'ta**, *n.* (t. g.)— **no"to-don'ti-an**, *n.*— **no"to-don'tid**, *a. & n.*— **no"to-don'toid**, *a.*— **no"to-don'ti-form**, *a.* Having the appearance of a toothback or notodontid.— **no'to-graph**, *n.* Same as MELOGRAPH.— **no-tom'e-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster with limbs attached to the back.— **no"to-my"el-i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow.— **no"to-nec'tal**, *a.* Swimming with back downward, as water-boatmen or notonectid bugs.— **No"to-nec'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of cryptocerate bugs with a boat-shaped body and natatorial legs; water-boatmen; boat-flies. **No"to-nec'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) — **no"to-nec'tid**, *a. & n.*— **no"to-nec'toid**, *a.*— **No-top'o-da**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A division of decapods, especially those with the last legs reduced and turned up, as in dromioid crabs. **2.** *Entom.* The *Elateridæ.*— **no'to-pod**, *a. & n.*— **no-top'o-dal**, **no-top'o-dous**, *a.*— **no"to-po'di-um**, *n. Helminth.* The dorsal or upper part of the parapodium of an annelid.— **no"to-po'di-al**, *a.*— **no"-top-sy'che**, *n.* The spinal cord.— **No"top-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleotropical family of malacopterygians having an anterior anus, very long anal confluent with the caudal, and a median short dorsal. **No-top'te-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **no"top-ter'id**, *n.*— **no-top'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*— **no"to-rhi'zal**, *a. Bot.* Same as INCUMBENT.— **no"to-tre'ma**, *n.* A pouch-toad (genus *Nototrema*).— **no"to-trem'a-tous**, *a.* Having a pouch on the back for eggs or young, as a pouch-toad.— **no'to-tribe**, *a. Bot.* Rubbing the back: said of certain irregular flowers in which the stamens and pistils are so arranged as to touch or rub the back of a visiting insect: an adaptation for cross-fertilization.

no'to-chord, nō'to-kōrd, *n.* A cartilaginous rod formed in the early embryo in a situation afterward occupied by the centers of the bodies of the vertebræ; a longitudinal cartilaginous skeletal axis separating a dorsal nervous system from a ventral alimentary canal. The notochord is persistent in its entirety in some fishes, as the sturgeon, and in leptocardians and marsipobranchs.

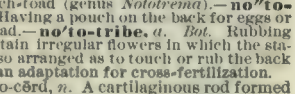

The Notochord.

1. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) showing the notochord (*a*). Compare illus. under AMPHIOXUS. 2. A section of the thoracic vertebræ of the human embryo, showing the notochord (*a*).

With the formation of the *notochord* the body of the embryo becomes divided into two distinct regions — a posterior region where the *notochord* is present, and an anterior region into which it is not prolonged.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 11. [MACM. '85.]

[< NOTO- + CHORD.]

— **no'to-chord-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the notochord. **2.** Having a persistent notochord.

No"to-gæ'a, nō"to-jī'a *or* -gē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* A grand division embracing the Austrocolumbian, Australian, and Novozelanian regions, or the Australian and Neotropical regions. [< Gr. *notos*, south, + *gaia*, earth.]

— **No"to-gæ'al**, **No"to-gæ'an**, *a.*

no-tom'e-lus, **no'to-pod**, etc. See NOTO-.

no'to-rie†, *a.* Notable. **no'to-ry†**.

no"to-ri'e-ty, nō"to-rai'e-ti. *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being notorious; especially, the state of being too publicly or unfavorably known.

No actor's fame, or rather celebrity, or rather *notoriety*, would satisfy me. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of a Girlhood* ch. 21, p. 487. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

2. Public or common knowledge of a thing; as, it is a matter of *notoriety*. **3.** One who or that which is notorious. [< F. *notoriété*, < LL. *notorieta(t-)s*, < L. *notorius*, making known, < *nosco*, know.]

Synonyms: see FAME.

no-to'ri-ous, no-tō'ri-us, *a.* Being publicly or widely known and the subject of general remark; manifest to the world; evident; especially, unfavorably known to the general public; as a *notorious* thief or crime.

It is *notorious* that the mind, like the body, cannot assimilate beyond a certain rate. SPENCER *Education* ch. 4, p. 275. [A. '89.]

Men of *notorious* immorality, whose dishonesty is flagrant, whose private habits would disgrace the ditch, are powerful and popular. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. ii, p. 65. [D. B. '55.]

[< L. *notorius;* see NOTORIETY.]

Synonyms: egregious, evident, known, manifest, obvious, open, overt, patent, plain, undeniable, undenied, undisputed, unquestionable, well-known.

— **no-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* To the knowledge of all; openly and disgracefully; plainly; publicly.— **no-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being notorious.

no-tor'nis, no-tôr'nis, *n.* A ralloid bird (genus *Notornis*) of New Zealand and neighboring islands, with rudimentary wings: believed to be now extinct. [< Gr. *notos*, south, + *ornis*, bird.]

No"to-the-ni'i-dæ, nō"to-thē-nai'i-dī *or* -ni'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Notalian family of acanthopterygians with a scaly body and head, short spinous and long articulated dorsal, and normal ventrals. **No"to-the'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nothen*, from the south, < *notos*, south.]— **no"to-the-ni'id**, *n.*— **no"to-the'ni-oid**, *a. & n.*

No"to-the-ri'i-dæ, nō"to-thē-rai'i-dī *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct Australian family of diprotodont marsupials of great size, with a short skull, very wide zygomatic arches, and moderate incisors.— **no"to-the-ri'id**, *n.*— **no"to-the'ri-oid**, *a. & n.*

No"to-the'ri-um, nō"to-thī'ri-um *or* -thē'ri-um, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nototheriidæ.* **2.** [n-] A large extinct marsupial of this genus. [< Gr. *notos*, south wind, + *thērion*, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast.]

no"to-trem'a-tous, **no'to-tribe.** See NOTO-.

no-tour', no-tūr', *a.* [Scot.] Notorious. **not-tour'‡**.

not'-self", not'-self', *n.* That which is external to or other than the conscious self or ego; not-me.

In our perceptive consciousness, there is revealed . . . a self and a *not-self*. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xv, p. 195. [G. & L. '59.]

nott†, *vt. & a.* Same as NOT.

not-tur'no, not-tūr'nō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A nocturne.

no'tum, nō'tum, *n.* [NO'TA, *pl.*] The back, especially of the thorax or of a thoracic segment of an insect. [< Gr. *nōton*, < *nōtos*, back.]

No'tus, nō'tus, *n.* [L.] The south or southwest wind.

not"with-stand'ing, not'widh-stand'ing, *adv.* In spite of the fact (mentioned or understood); nevertheless.

What matters it to a man, that he pays six times more taxes than his father did, if, *notwithstanding*, he with the same portion of exertion enjoys twice the comforts which his father did? COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 216. [H. '58.]

not"with-stand'ing, *prep.* Without hindrance, obstruction, or opposition from; in spite of; despite: originally classed by lexicographers as a participle.

Where . . . men are protected in the enjoyment of what has been created by their industry and laid up by their self-denial, society will advance in arts and in wealth *notwithstanding* the sterility of the earth and the inclemency of the air, *notwithstanding* heavy taxes and destructive wars. MACAULAY *Speeches, People's Charter* in vol. i, p. 311. [T. '53.]

Synonyms: despite, in spite of. *Notwithstanding* simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* and *in spite of* refer primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *in spite of* the most bitter hostility. When *despite* and *in spite of* are applied to inanimate things, it is with something of personification; "*in spite of* the storm" is said as if the storm had a hostile purpose to oppose the undertaking.

not"with-stand'ing, *conj.* In spite of the fact that; although: a coordinating adversative.

John Hunter, *notwithstanding* he had a bee in his bonnet, was really a great man. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Coleridge* in vol. ii, p. 141. [T. & F. '56.]

Synonyms: although, but, howbeit, however, nevertheless, still, though, yet. *However* simply waives discussion, and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says, "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it can not, after all, withstand the other; as, *notwithstanding* the force of the enemy is superior, we shall conquer. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding*, while stronger than *but*. *Though* and *although* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*though* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. See BUT.

nou†, *adv.* Now.

nouch†, *n.* A jewel; an ouch. **nowch†**; **nowche†**.

noud, *n.* Same as NOWD.

nou'ĕ', nū'ĕ', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A knotted bandage to press on the jaw after the parotid gland has been removed.

nou"gat', nū'gä', *n.* [F.] A sweetmeat consisting usually of a paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachio-nuts.

nought, nēt, *a. & n.* Same as NAUGHT.

nould†. Would not: a contraction of *ne would*.

nou'men-al, nū'men-al, *C.* (nau'mĭ-nal, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the noumenon or "thing in itself": opposed to *phenomenal*.— **nou'men-al-ly**, *adv.*

The phenomenal depends on the *noumenal* for its being, while the *noumenal* depends on the phenomenal for its expression or manifestation. W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 11, p. 138. [S. C. G. '90.]

nou'men-on, nū'men-en (nau'mĭ-nen, *W.*; no-ū'menen, *C.*), *n.* [-MEN-A, *pl.*] *Philos.* The real object to which the qualities or phenomena cognized by the mind belong; the "thing in itself"; material or spiritual substance. In Kantian philosophy the word indicates a thing divested of all the attributes that render it perceptible to the senses or consciousness (called **negative noumenon**), also that which, so divested, is the object of intellectual intuition (called **positive noumenon**). In all senses opposed to *phenomenon*.

Noumenon, in the philosophy of Kant (as conceived by the understanding, or thought of by the reason), is opposed to phenomenon (an object such as we represent it to ourselves by the impression which it makes on our senses). *Noumenon* is an object in itself, not relatively to us. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 352. [SH. & CO. '78.]

[< Gr. *nooumenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *noeō*, think, < *noos*, mind.]

noun, naun, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word used as the name of a thing, quality, or action existing or conceived by the mind; a substantive.

A **proper noun** or *proper name* is the name of an individual as distinguished from others of the same class, as *John, London, Mont Blanc;* a **common noun** is the name an individual object has in common with others of its class, as *man, city, mountain;* a **collective noun** is a noun expressing an aggregate or collection of individuals, as *assembly, army;* an **abstract noun** is a noun indicating a quality, as *goodness, beauty;* a **material noun** is the name of the material or homogeneous matter or mass of which an object consists.

2. By extension, anything that can be used as subject, object, or appositive, as a substantive clause. **3.** In old usage, now uncommon, any word naming either a thing or its attribute, classified as *nouns substantive* (see def. 1) and *nouns adjective* (see ADJECTIVE). [OF., < L. *nomen*, name.] — **noun clause** (*Gram.*), that form of dependent clause which stands in the relation of a noun to the principal or introductory clause. It may be subject, object, predicate, in apposition, etc.; as, "I know *that my Redeemer liveth.*" Compare ADJECTIVE and ADVERB CLAUSE.

— **noun'ize**, *vt.* To make a noun of.

noun'al, naun'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a noun; substantive.— **nounal order** or **arrangement** (*G. Gram.*), that order in the arrangement of the independent sentence in which the subject comes first, then the verb, then the object or modifiers: opposed to *inverted* and *transposed order*.

noun-cer'teyn†, *n.* Uncertainty.

nour'ice†, *n.* A nurse. **nour'ish†**; **nourse†**.

— **nours'ling†**, *n.* Nursling.

nour'ish, nur'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish or constitute material to sustain the life and promote the growth of (a living organism); feed; as, to *nourish* an infant with milk; milk *nourishes* the child. **2.** Hence, to furnish with the means of existence or increase; support; maintain; foster; cherish; as, to *nourish* rebellion.

Freedom *nourishes* self-respect. CHANNING *Works, On Temperance, Notes* p. 115. [A. U. A. '83.]

3. To promote growth in attainments; furnish with knowledge; educate; instruct.

Twelve Franciscan friars, . . . *nourished* with the learning of the cloister. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 2, p. 265. [H. '51.]

4†. To nurse.

II. *i.* **1.** To promote growth; as, good food *nourishes*. **2.** [Rare.] To gain nourishment. [< F. *nourrissant*, ppr. of *nourrir*, < L. *nutrio*, nurse.]

Synonyms: see CHERISH.

— **nour'ish-a-bl(e**, *a.* **1.** That can be nourished; as, the *nourishable* body. **2†.** Nutritious.— **nour'ish-er**, *n.*— **nour'ish-ing**, *pa.* Nutritious; as, *nourishing* food.— **nour'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

nour'ish-ment, nur'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** That which serves to nourish; sustenance; nutriment; food. **2.** The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished.

You must read, for the *nourishment* of your mind, precisely under the moral laws which regulate your eating for the *nourishment* of the body. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, letter lxi, p. 16. [W. & S. '86.]

3. Figuratively, that which sustains or promotes growth in any way; as, truth is the *nourishment* of intellect.

Synonyms: see DIET.

nour'i-ture†, *n.* Nurture.

nours'le†, *vt.* Same as NUZZLE.

nous, nūs, *C.*[1] (naus, *C.*[2] *E. I. W.*), *n.* **1.** Mind, as employed in thinking, feeling, or willing; especially, intellect; wit; sense: frequently in a humorous sense. **2.** *Anc. Philos.* The higher reason; also, the first effluence of original being, of which it is an image.

The *Nous* in turn produces as its image the soul, which exists in it, as itself exists in the One. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 68, p. 241. [S. '72.]

[< Gr. *nous*, *noos*, mind.]

nous'ling†, *pa.* Nestling; burrowing.
nout, nout, *n.* [Scot.] Neat cattle. **nowt**‡.
nou'the†, *adv.* Now. **now'the**†.
nouth'er†, *a., pron., & conj.* Neither. **noth'er**†.
nou"veau' riche, nū"vō' rish. [F.] One who has recently become rich; a parvenu.
no-vac'u-lite, no-vac'yu-lait, *n. Petrol.* An extremely fine-grained sedimentary, silicious rock used for hones; whetstone. [< L. *novacula*, razor, < *novo;* see NOVATION.] **no-vac'u-lyte**‡.
no-va'li-a, no-vē'li-ą *or* -vą'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Scots Law.* Waste lands newly reclaimed.
nov-ar'gent, nov-ār'jent, *n.* A preparation for resilvering plated articles. [< L. *novus*, new, + *argentum*, silver.]
No-va'tian, no-vē'shian, *C.* (-shan, *W.*), *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Cathari founded by Novatianus, a presbyter of Rome, who contended that the church had no authority to absolve those who had lapsed or who had fallen into gross sin after baptism. See CATHARI. **No-va'tian-ist**‡.—**No-va'tian-ism**, *n.*
no-va'tion, no-vē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A substitution of a new engagement, indebtedness, or obligation for an existing one; as, *novation* by renewal of a note. **2.** [Rare.] A making anew; creation; inception.

'Again the pilgrim banner May lead the vanguard of the race' in the *novation* of a society that shall have both liberty and equal order. G. F. EDMUNDS in *The Forum* Feb., '92, p. 701.

3†. An innovation; revolution. [< L. *novation-*), making new. < *novatus*, pp. of *novo*, renew, < *novus*, new.]
no-va'tor†, *n.* An innovator.
Nov"e-bo"ra-cen'sian, nōv"ę-bō"ra-sen'shian, *a.* Of or pertaining to New York. [< L. *novus*, new, + LL. *Eboracum*, York.]
nov'el, nov'el *or* nov'i (nov'ęl, *W.*), *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; new; hence, strange or unusual; as, a *novel* idea.

The works defending Richmond, hardly so strong as those of Petersburg, were attacked in a *novel* manner in the third year of the war. C. W. DILKE *Greater Britain* pt. i., ch. 1, p. 12. [L. '69.]

[OF., < L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.]

Synonyms: see FRESH.

nov'el, *n.* **1.** A fictitious tale, usually in prose, portraying real life, and especially emotional periods in the lives of the persons depicted: opposed to *epic* in that it deals with ordinary characters and actions, and opposed to *romance* in that it appeals to the emotions or to human experience rather than to the fancy and love of the marvelous. See FICTION; REPRESENTATIVE DISCOURSE.

The novel proper may be divided into two departments: (1) the *novel of life*, including *(a)* the *historico-descriptive*, treating of national phases of men and manners, and *(b)* that of *home life*, and (2) the *idea novel*, in which the story is subordinate, as in *(a)* the *didactic* novel, political, social, moral, or religious, and *(b)* the *artistic* novel, where the idea is subordinate to the form in which it is clothed. Of late a sharp division has been made between the *identistic* or *romantic novel* and the *realistic*, or that which assumes to give a photographic representation of life, including the commonplace, repulsive, and evil.

The *novel* . . . is scientifically definable as a domestic history, in which the whole interest and all the facts are made to combine in the evolution of a tale of love. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Modern Novel* in first series, p. 374. [G. & L. '60.]

2. *Civ. Law.* A new constitution or decree supplemental to a code. The novels of Justinian are best known. See JUSTINIAN CODE, under CODE.

The *Novels* of Justinian are a collection of imperial statutes passed subsequent to the date of the Code, and intended to supply the omissions and correct the errors of the preceding publications. JOSEPH ALDEN *Science of God's* ch. 21, p. 236. [SH. & CO.]

3†. A novelty; also, in the plural, news; tidings. [< F. *nouvelle*, news, < L. *novellus;* see NOVEL, *a.*]

Synonyms: see FICTION.

—nov'el-ant†, *n.* A current historian; recorder of new events. **nov'il-ant**†. **—nov'el-dom**, *n.* [New.] The world of fiction; scenes of novel-writing. **—nov'el-er**†, *n.* **1.** An innovator. **2.** A novelist. **nov'el-ler**†. **—nov"el-lette'**, *n.* **1.** A short novel. **2.** *Mus.* A variety of romanza, in which the theme is very freely treated. **nov'el-et**‡. **—nov"el-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or found in novels. **—nov'el-ize**, *v.* **1.** *t.* To put into the form of a novel. **2**†. To renew. **II.** *t.* To innovate.
nov'el-ism†, *n.* Innovation; novelty.
nov'el-ist, nov'el-ist, *n.* **1.** A writer of novels.

A 'novelist,' or writer of new tales in the present day, is very different from a 'novelist' or upholder of new theories in politics and religion, of two hundred years ago, yet the idea of newness is common to them both. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 275. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2†. An advocate of new theories in politics and religion; innovator; also, a news-writer. **3**†. A novice.
no-vel'la, no-vel'ą, *n.* [LL.] Same as NOVEL, 2.
nov'el-ly, nov'el-i, *adv.* In a novel manner.
nov'el-ry†, *n.* **1.** A novelty. **2.** A quarrel.
nov'el-ty, nov'el-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being new or novel; recentness of origin or introduction; freshness; strangeness; as, the *novelty* of an idea.

The facts are old; they acquire *novelty* from the genius of their treatment. *Am. Fiction* in *Edinburgh Review* Jan., '91, p. 59.

2. Something novel or strange; hence, a new article.

When I stopped with my friends I was a kind of *novelty* to them because they had never seen any Japanese. NESIMA in A. S. Hardy's *Joseph H. Neesima* ch. 3, p. 105. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

3. An innovation. [< OF. *novelete*, < LL. *novellita(t-)s*, < L. *novellus;* see NOVEL, *a.*] **nov'el-et**†.
nov'el-wright", nov'el-rait", *n.* One who produces novels mechanically; a novelist: used contemptuously.

Walter Scott, . . . the *novelwright* of his time, its favorite child, and therefore an almost worthless one. CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 169. [S.'82.]

no'vem†, *n.* A game of dice in which the principal throw was nine. **no'vum**†.
No-vem'ber, no-vem'bęr, *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having 30 days, during which the sun enters the sign Sagittarius. See CALENDAR. [< F. *Novembre*, < L. *November*, ninth month of the Roman year, < *novem*, nine.] **—November moth** [Eng.], an autumnal moth, *Oporabia dilutata*).
—No-vem'ber-ish, *a.* Resembling the weather common in November; cold; gloomy.
No"vem-pen-na'tæ, nō"vem-pen-nē'tī *or* -ną'tē, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A phalanx of cichlomorphic passerines with 9 primaries, as *Motacillidæ*. **2.** The *Icteridæ* as a group. [< L. *novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather.]
no"vem-pen'nate, nō"vem-pen'et *or* -ęt, *a. Ornith.* Having 9 developed primaries.
no-ve'na, no-vē'nə *or* -vē'nə, *n.* [LL.] *R. Ch.* A devotion consisting of a prayer said on nine successive days, asking for some special blessing. **neu"vaine**‡.
nov'en-a-ry, nov'en-ę-ri. **I.** *a.* Relating to the number nine. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A collection of nine units. [< L. *novenarius*, < *novenus*, nine each, < *novem*, nine.]
no-ven'di-al†, *a.* Of the ninth day; lasting nine days.
no-vene', no-vīn', *C.* (nō'vin, *E. I. W.*), *a.* [Rare.] Proceeding by nines; novenary. [< L. *novenus;* see NOVENARY.]
no-ven'ni-al, no-ven'i-ąl, *a.* Occurring every ninth year. [< LL. *novennis*, < L. *novem*, nine, + *annus*, year.]
no-ver'cal, no-vęr'cal, *a.* [Archaic.] Pertaining or suitable to a stepmother. [< LL. *novercalis*, < L. *noverca*, stepmother, < *novus*, new.]
nov'ice†, *a.* Like a beginner; inexperienced.
nov'ice, nov'is, *n.* **1.** A beginner in any business or occupation; an untried or inexperienced person; tyro. **2.** Specifically, one who enters a religious house or community on probation. [F., < L. *novicius*, new, < *novus*, new.] **nov'ys**†. **—nov'ice-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a novice; novitiate.
no"vi-lu'nar, nō"vi-lū'nar *or* -lū'nar, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the new moon. [< L. *novus*, new, + LUNAR.]
no-vi'ti-ate, no-vish'i-et *or* -ęt, *a.* [Rare.] Inexperienced.
no-vi'ci-ate‡.
no-vi'ti-ate, *n.* **1.** The state or time of being a novice; specifically, a period of probation, usually for a year, before taking final vows as a monk or a nun.

The Egyptian priests passed their *novitiate* in the deserts, where, like John, they lived in caves. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 361. [A. '80.]

2. The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices in probation. **3.** A novice. [< LL. *novitiatus*, < L. *novicius;* see NOVICE.] **no-vi'ci-ate**‡.
no-vi'tious†, *a.* Newly invented; new.
no-vi'ty†, *n.* Novelty; newness.
no"vo-da'mus, nō"vo-dē'mus *or* -dą'mus, *n. Scots Law.* A clause subjoined to a charter reaffirming or granting anew the subjects, rights, and privileges described in it. [< L. *de novo damus*, we give anew.]
No"vo-Ze-la'ni-a, nō"vō-zę-lē'ni-ą, *n. Zoögeog.* A faunal area embracing the islands of New Zealand.
—No"vo-Ze-la'ni-an, *a.*
no'vus ho'mo, nō'vus hō'mō. [NO'VI HOM'I-NES, *pl.*] [L.] The first of an ancient Roman family who obtained a curule office; hence, a newly created noble; an upstart; parvenu; literally, a new man.
now, nau, *a.* [Colloq.] Present; as, the *now* administration: incorrect usage.— **now'ness**, *n.*
now, *n.* The present time or moment.

Narrow as is the *Now*, it is the field for our action and the season for our enjoyment. C. F. DEEMS *Jesus* pt. iv, ch. 6, p. 340. [U. S. P. CO. '72.]

now, *adv.* **1.** At the present instant; at once; instantly; as, do not wait, do it *now*. **2.** At or during the present time or period: often applied to past action in vivid narration; as, it is very warm weather *now*.

Great England of the Iron-Heart *now*, not of the LION-HEART. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 12, p. 367. [W. & S. '56.]

3. A little while ago; recently; as, it was but *now* he passed by. **4.** Things being so; in such circumstances; as, *now*, how shall we judge the two?

Now is used as an expletive in command, remonstrance, etc., also as a conjunction in introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes, or as the equivalent of *now that*, as, why struggle longer, *now* we are doomed? [< AS. *nū*, now.]

Synonyms: see IMMEDIATELY.

—now and again, now and then, occasionally; sporadically. **—now . . . now . . . , now . . . , at this time . . . at another time . . . ;** alternately; as, *now* rich, *now* poor. **—now now**†, at this very instant. **—now that**, since.
now'a-days", nau'ą-dēz", *adv.* In the present time or age: occasionally used as a noun.
no'way", nō'wē", *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree; not at all. **no'ways"**‡.

Drawing near the fronts of age— homely, stiff, ceremonious, *noways* beautiful. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Days of my Life, Another Day* in bk. iii, p. 422. [H. '63.]

nowch†, **nowche**†, *n.* Same as NOUCH.
nowd, nuud, *n.* The European gray gurnard. **noud**‡.
nowe†, *n.* **1.** A knot. **2.** *pl.* The marriage tie.
nowed, nuud, *C.* (nū"ed, *I. W. Wr.*), *a. Her.* Twisted or knotted, as a serpent, a lion's tail, or the like. [< OF. *noué*, < L. *nodus*, knot.]

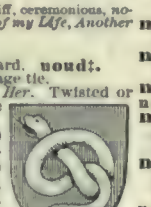

An Adder Nowed. Arms of Natheley.

now'el†, nō'el, *n.* **1.** *Founding.* (1) The inner part of a large mold, corresponding to the core in small work. (2) The bottom or drag of a molding-flask, as distinguished from the cope. **2**†. A newel. [< OF. *noiel*, < LL. *nucalis*, of a nut, < L. *nux*, nut.]
Now'el†, *n.* **1.** Christmas. **2.** A Christmas carol. **No'el**†.
no'when", nō'hwen", *adv.* [Rare.] At no time.
no'where", nō'hwār", *adv.* In no place or state.
no'whith"er, nō'hwidh'ęr, *adv.* Toward no definite point or place; in no direction.

Brahmanism and Buddhism . . . march *nowhither*, fight no battles, win no victories. R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. xii, p. 194. [S. '88.]

no'wise", nō'waiz", *adv.* In no manner or degree.
nowl†, *n.* The head; noll.
now'ther†, *adv.* Same as NOUTHE.
now'ther, nau'dher, *a.* [Scot.] Neither.
now'y, nau'i, *a. Her.* Having a thimble-shaped projection in the middle, thus, ——, said of a partition-line of the shield. [< OF. *noué*, knotted, < *nou*, knot, < L. *nodus*, knot.] **—now'yed**, *a. Her.* Having a thimble-shaped projection elsewhere than at the middle.
nox'i-allet, *a.* Nocturnal; nightly.
nox'ious, nock'shus, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to cause injury, especially to health or morals; hurtful; pernicious; as, *noxious* gases; *noxious* haunts of vice. **2.** [Rare.] Criminal; guilty. [< L. *noxius*, < *noceo*, hurt.]

Synonyms: see INIMICAL; NOISOME.

—nox'ious-ly, *adv.* **—nox'ious-ness**, *n.*
noy†. **I.** *n.* To annoy. **II.** *n.* That which annoys. **newe**†; **noye**†. **—noy'ance**†, *n.* Annoyance. **—noy'er**†, *n.* One who annoys. **—noy'ful**†, *a.* Annoying. **—noy'ing**†, *n.* Annoyance; hurt. **noy'ment**†. **—noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* Annoyingly. **—noy'ous**†, *a.* Annoying. **—noy'sance**†, *n.* An annoyance; nuisance. **noy'saunce**†.
no"yade', nwą"yąd', *n.* [F.] The act of drowning; specifically, a method of executing political prisoners as practised on the Loire during the Reign of Terror, in which the victims were bound and suddenly dropped into the water from a boat with movable bottom.
no"yau', nwą"yō', *n.* A cordial made from brandy sweetened and flavored with orange-peel and the kernels of peach-stones, bitter almonds, and the like. [< F. *noyau*, fruit-stone, < LL. *nucalis;* see NOWEL1.]
noz'l, *n.* Nozle. PHIL. SOC.
noz'le, **noz'zle**, nozl, *n.* **1.** A projecting spout or pipe for discharge; specifically, a rigid tube or vent, commonly tapering, at the end of a flexible tube, as a hose.

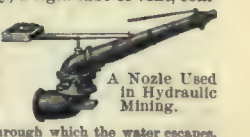

A Nozle Used in Hydraulic Mining.

The old classic lamp was a flattish oval vessel with a *nozzle* (i. e., nostril) at one end for the wick to come out at. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 11, p. 273. [A. '81.]

The mineral deposit generally forms a mound, cone, or *nozzle*, through which the water escapes. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 14, p. 83. [CHAUT. '86.]

2. *Steam-engin.* (1) A cylinder-port. (2) A part of a steam-engine containing the valves that operate between the cylinder and the boiler, the condenser, or the atmosphere. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The nose. [Dim. of NOSE.] **—noz'le-block"**, *n.* A block in which two bellows-nozles meet.— **n.-mouth**, *n.* The aperture of a nozle; tuyère.— **n.-plate**, *n.* A slide-valve seat, as of an engine.
nschi-e'go, nshi-ē'gō, *n.* [W. Afr.] A variety of chimpanzee: by some regarded as a distinct species.
nsun'nu, nsun'nū, *n.* [Afr.] A kob or water-antelope.
nu, nū, *n.* The thirteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (N, ν): equivalent to English *n.* [< Gr. *ny.*]
nu"ance', nū"ąns', *n.* [F.] A shade of difference in color; one of the gradations of a shaded color; hence, a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the sense or the mind, as a delicate shading in musical expression.

The unclouded moon of Italy lighting up the limestone rocks produces just a *nuance* of green ivory. J. A. C. MORISON *Macaulay* ch. 4, p. 119. [MACM. '82.]

nub, nub, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To nudge. **2.** To push; beckon. **3.** [Thieves' Slang.] To arrest; nab.
nub, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** The core of a matter; pith or point; as, the *nub* of the story. **2.** A snarl, as in thread; a tangled piece; knot; crink. **3.** [Colloq.] A protuberance; knob. **—nub'by**, *a.* Full of nubs or snarls; as, *nubby* wool.
Nu'ba, nū'bą, *n.* The substock of Negroids, including the Nubians proper, the Dongola, Tumal, Koldaji, and Konjari in East Africa, holding an intermediate position between the Hamite Mediterraneans and the true negroes.

In addition to the Melanochroic Abyssinians and Gallas, may be mentioned the more Negroid *Nubas*, with black skins. CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 1, p. 17. [S. C. G. '88.]

nub'bin, nub'in, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An imperfectly developed ear of maize; used colloquially as a verb, as in the Southern proverb, "If you wish to catch the calf, you must *nubbin* the cow." [Dim. of NUB, var. of KNOB.]
nub'ble†, *vt.* To bruise with the fist; beat.
nub'ble, nub'l, *n.* [Prov.] A protuberance; nub.
nub'bly, nub'li, *a.* [Prov.] Covered with nubs, as a squash.
nu-bec'u-la, niu-bec'yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A light film on the eye. (2) A mist or clouded appearance in the urine. **2.** [N-] One of two southern nebulæ, the Magellanic clouds. See CLOUD, *n.*

The *nubeculæ* can not . . . be regarded . . . as exceedingly large nebulæ, or as detached portions of the Milky Way. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté, vol. iv, p. 48. [H. '59.]

3. *pl.* Fracto-nimbus cloud. Called also *scud.* **nu-bic'u-læ**‡. [L., dim. of *nubes*, cloud.]
nu'be-cule, niū'bę-kiūl, *n.* A small cloud or collection of clouds; a cloudlet. [< L. *nubecula;* see NUBECULA.]
nu'bi-a, niū'bi-ą, *n.* A soft, light scarf or covering for the head, worn by women; cloud. [< L. *nubes*, cloud.]
Nu'bi-an, niū'bi-ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a geographical division south of Egypt. **II.** *n.* A native of Nubia; ethnically, a member of the Nuba race of Negroid stock; in Egypt, a negro slave.

The *Nubians* . . . are darker than the Arabs, and their features, too, are more decidedly African, . . . still they are not negroes. Their hair has more resemblance to the coarse, glossy locks of our Indians than to the woolly heads of the natives of Guinea. S. OLIN *Travels in the Holy Land* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 99. [H. '51.]

nu-bif'er-ous, niu-bif'ęr-us, *a.* Bringing clouds. [< L. *nubifer*, < *nubes*, cloud, + *fero*, bear.]
nu-big'e-nous, niu-bij'ę-nus, *a.* Caused by clouds. [< L. *nubigena*, < *nubes*, cloud, + *-genus*, -GENOUS.]
nu'bil, *a.* Nubile. PHIL. SOC.
nu'bi-late†, *vt.* To cloud.
nu'bile, niū'bil, *a.* Of suitable age to marry; marriageable. [< L. *nubilis*, < *nubo*, wed.] **—nu-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being nubile or marriageable.
nu'bi-lous, niū'bi-lus, *a.* Cloudy. [< F. *nubileux*, < LL. *nubilosus*, < L. *nubilus*, < *nubes*, cloud.] **nu'bi-lose**‡.
nu'ca-ment, niū'ca-ment, *n. Bot.* An ament or catkin: a disused term. [< L. *nucamentum*, fir-cone, < *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.] **nu"ca-men'tum**‡. **—nu"ca-men-ta'ceous**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Resembling a nut; nucumentaceous. **2**†. Of or pertaining to a nucament.
nu-cel'lus, niu-sel'us, *n. Bot.* The body or essential part of an ovule, within which the embryo and its immediate covering are developed; still often called the *nucleus*. [< L. *nucella*, small nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.]
nu'cha, niū'cą *or* nū'cą, *n.* [NU'CHÆ, niū'kī *or* nū'kē, *pl.*] [LL.] The nape or back of the neck. See illus. under BIRD. **—nu'cha-di-form"**, *a. Ich.* Having the body highest at the nape, as agriopodids. **—nu'chal**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nucha; as, the *nuchal* region; the *nuchal* lines of the occipital bone. See illus. under FORAMEN. **II.** *n.* A nuchale.
nu-cha'le, niu-kē'lę *or* nu-cą'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] The foremost median plate of a turtle's carapace. [< NUCHA.] **—nu"chi-car'ti-lage**, *n.* The nuchal cartilage or plate, as in octopod cephalopods.
nuci-. Derived from Latin *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: a combining form.— **nu-cif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Nut-bearing.— **nu'ci-form**, *a. Bot.* Nut-shaped.— **nu'ci-frage**, *n.* A bird, the nutcracker.— **nu-cif'ra-gous**, *a.* Nut-cracking, as some birds.
nu'cin, niū'sin, *n.* Same as JUGLONE. [< L. *nux*, nut.]
nu'cle-ar, niū'clę-ar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, forming, of the nature of, or depending upon a nucleus or nuclei; as, the *nuclear* layers of the retina (see illus. under RETINA), or the *nuclear* spindle. **nu'cle-al**‡.
nu'cle-ate, niū'clę-et, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* To form into a nucleus.

II. *i.* To form a nucleus. [< LL. *nucleo* (pp. *nucleatus*), become hard, < L. *nucleus;* see NUCLEUS.] **—nu'cle-ate**, *a.* Having a nucleus. **nu'cle-a"ted**‡.
nu'cle-i, niū'clę-ai *or* niū'cle-ī, *n.* Plural of NUCLEUS.
nuclei-, **nucleo-**. Derived from Latin *nucleus* (see NUCLEUS): combining forms. **—nu"cle-if'er-ous**, *a.* Having a nucleus or nuclei.— **nu'cle-i-form"**, *a.* Having

the form or appearance of a nucleus. **nu'cle-oid‡**, **Nu"cle-o-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Heteropoda* wholly or in part. **–nu'cle-o-branch**, *a.* & *n.*— **nu"cle-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*— **nu"cle-o-chy-le'ma**, *n.* The nuclear sap occupying the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. **–nu"cle-o-hy'a-lo-plasm**, *n. Biol.* Linin. **–nu"cle-o-id"i-o-plas'ma**, *n. Biol.* The hyaline plasma of the nucleus of vegetable cells. [W.] **–nu'cle-o-late**, *a.* Having nucleoli. **nu'cle-o-la"ted‡**, **nu'cle-o-lid**, *n.* A nucleolus-like corpuscle. **–nu'cle-o-lin**, **-e.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolinus. **II.** *n.* A nucleolinus. **–nu"cle-o-li'nus**, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] The nucleus of a nucleolus, as in the germinal point of some ova.

nu'cle-in, niū'cle-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless amorphous proteid containing carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorus, and found as a normal constituent of cell-nuclei. [< L. *nucleus;* see NUCLEUS.]

nu-cle'o-lar, niu-clī'o-lar, *W.* (niū'cle-o-lar, *C.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nu'cle-ole, niū'cle-ōl, *n.* A nucleolus.

nu'cle-o-lite, niū'cle-o-lait, *n.* A fossil echinoneoid sea-urchin (genus *Nucleolites* or *Echinobrissus*). [< L. *nucleolus;* see NUCLEOLUS.]

nu-cle'o-lus, niu-clī'o-lus *or* -clē'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Biol.* **1.** A well-defined particle, easily affected by staining-fluids, found within the nucleus of a cell. See illus. under CELL. **2.** A small nucleus. **3.** A paranucleus, as in ciliate infusorians. [L., dim. of *nucleus;* see NUCLEUS.]

nu'cle-o-plasm, niū'cle-o-plazm, *n. Biol.* The more fluid part of the nucleus of a cell. [< NUCLEO- + Gr. *plasma*, form.] **– nu"cle-o-plas'mic**, *a.*

nu'cle-o-spin"dle, niū'cle-o-spin'dl, *n. Biol.* The spindle-shaped arrangement of achromatic filaments formed from a nucleus in karyokinesis. See KARYOKINESIS. [< NUCLEO- + SPINDLE.]

nu'cle-us, niū'cle-us, *n.* [-CLE-I, -cle-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A central point or part about which matter is aggregated; a center of growth; a kernel; figuratively, a center of development or of essential existence; as, a *nucleus* of a political party; a *nucleus* of refinement.

It was no new political phenomenon to see the court of the heir-apparent the *nucleus* of the opposition. T. E. MAY *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 41. [A. & S. '89.]

2. Specifically: (1) *Biol.* A differentiated round or oval body embedded in the protoplasm of a cell or a unicellular organism, and composed of nucleoplasm, chromatin, and linin. See illus. under CELL and MONAD. (2) *Anat.* A group of cells from which nerve-fibers originate. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) The apex or earliest-formed part of a shell. (*b*) The central part, as of an operculum, around which additional parts are formed. (*c*) A visceral mass containing the spleen, as in ascidians. (4) In bee-keeping, a very small colony of bees, generally used to rear queens or to be increased to a full-sized colony. [L., dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.] **— nucleus of a comet**, the bright star-like point near the center of the head of a comet. **— n. theory** (*Chem.*), a plan devised by Laurent, and modified by Leopold Gmelin, that considered all organic compounds as derived from certain hydrocarbon compounds containing even numbers of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

Nu'cu-la, niū'kiu-la *or* nū'cu-la, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Nuculidæ*. **2.** [n-] A bivalve of this genus, with a pearly interior. [L., dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.]

– nu"cu-la'ni-um, *n.* An indehiscent fruit with two or more cells, formed from a superior ovary filled with a fleshy pulp, containing few or several seeds, as in the grape; disused. **– nu'cule**, *n.* **1.** A diminutive nut; a nutlet. **2.** In plants of the genus *Chara*, the female sexual organ of reproduction.

Nu"cu-la'ce-a, niū"kiu-lē'se-a *or* nū"cu-la'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of prionodesmacean bivalves with narrow oblique gills and very large palpi. **2.** The *Nuculidæ*. [< NUCULA.]

– nu"cu-la'ce-an, *a.* & *n.*

Nu-cu'li-dæ, niu-kiū'li-dī *or* nu-cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nuculaceans, especially those without siphons or pallial sinus. [< NUCULA.]

– nu-cu'lid, *n.*— **nu'cu-loid**, *a.*

nu"cu-men-tu'ceous, *a.* Same as NUCAMENTACEOUS.

Nu'da, niū'da *or* nū'da, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* (1) An order of choanoflagellate infusorians without a lorica or gelatinous envelope. (2) An order of lobose protozoans without a shell, as in *Ameba*. **2.** *Ascid.* The *Tunicata*. **3.** *Herp.* The naked amphibians as an order. [< L. *nudus*, naked.]

nu-da'tion, niu-dē'shun, *n.* The act of making nude.

nud'dle, nud'l, *vi.* (PROV. Eng.) To stoop in walking.

nud'dle, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] The nape of the neck.

nude, niūd, *a.* Destitute of clothing or covering; uncovered; bare; naked. (1) *Art.* Having no drapery; as, a *nude* statue. (2) *Law.* Made without a consideration, as a contract; as, a *nude* pact. See PACTUM.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being *nude*. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 30, p. 445.

(3) *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having no hair, feathers, scales, leaves, or the like. [< L. *nudus*, bare.]

Synonyms: see BARE.

— the nude (*Art*), the undraped human figure, or pictures or models, collectively, representing such figures.

— nude'ly, *adv.*— **nude'ness**, *n.*

nudge, nuj, *vt.* [NUDGED; NUDG'ING.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to attract attention or convey a hint. [Assibilated form of KNOCK.]

nudge, *n.* The act of nudging; a gentle push, as with the elbow.

That his [Emerson's] mind received a *nudge* from Carlyle's early essays and from Sartor Resartus is beyond a doubt. H. A. BEERS *Initial Studies* ch. 4, p. 107. (CHAUT. '91.)

nudi-. Derived from Latin *nudus*, nude, naked; a combining form. **— nu"di-bra'chi-ate**, *a. Zool.* Having naked arms; specifically, having tentacles without vibratile cilia. **– Nu"di-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Nudibranchiata*. **Nu"di-bran'chi-æ**, **– nu'di-branch**, **nu"di-bran'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **Nu"di-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the body naked and gills exposed or suppressed, including *Æolidiæ*, *Doridiæ*, etc.— **nu"di-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**nu"-di-cau'date**, *a.*

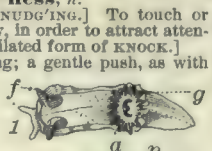

Nudibranchiate Mollusks.

1. A doridid (*Goniodoris nodosa*): *g*, gills; *n*, anus; *f*, feelers or tentacles. 2. An eolidid (*Proctonotus mucroniferus*): *pg*, papillose gills.

Having the tail hairless.— **nu'di-caul**, *a. Bot.* Naked-stemmed; having a leafless stem. **nu"di-caul'ous‡**.— **nu"di-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* A rendering nude. **– nu"di-flo'rous**, *a. Bot.* Having naked flowers; being without hairs, glands, or the like. — **nu"di-fo'li-ous**, *a.* Having smooth or bare leaves. **– nu'di-ped.** **1.** *a.* Having naked feet. **II.** *n.* A naked-footed animal. — **Nu"di-pel-lif'e-ra**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Amphibia*. — **nu"di-pel-lif'er-ous**, *a.*— **nu"di-ros'trate**, *a.* Having a naked rostrum.

nu'dil†, *n.* A tuft or compress of lint dipped in ointment for dressing a sore.

nu'di-ty, niū'di-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being nude; lack of clothing or covering; nakedness. **2.** A naked part: often in the plural. **3.** Anything unclad or naked; specifically, in art, an undraped figure. [< F. *nudité*, < L. *nuditat(-)s*, < *nudus*, naked.]

nu'dum pac'tum, niū'dum (*or* nū'dum) pac'tum. [L.] *Law.* A nude pact; an agreement without consideration, and on which (unless under seal) no action will lie.

nu"é', nū"é', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as INVECKÉE.

nu'el†, *n. Arch.* Same as NEWEL.

nug, nug, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A block of wood. **2.** A protuberance; nub.

nu'gæ, niū'jī *or* nū'gē, *n. pl.* [L.] Things of small value. **— nu-ga'cious†**, *a.* Futile; trifling.— **nu-gac'i-ty†**, *n.* Trifling talk or behavior; futility.— **nu-ga'tion**, *n.* The act or practise of trifling.— **nu'gi-fy**, *vt.* [Rare.] To render nugatory or futile.

nu'ga-to-ry, niū'ga-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Having no power or force; inoperative; ineffectual; as, a *nugatory* act or agreement. **2.** Having no worth or meaning; insignificant; trifling; futile.— **nu'ga-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

nug'gar, *n.* [Egypt.] Same as NOGGUR. **nug'gur‡**.

nug'get, nug'et, *n.* A lump; specifically, a lump of precious metal, usually gold, found in a free state, as in mining. [Dim. of *nug*, lump; cp. NOG[1], *n.*]

nug'get-y, nug'et-i, *a.* **1.** Found in the form of nuggets. **2.** Nugget-shaped.

nug'gy, nug'i, *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Same as KNOCKER, 4.

nui'sance, niū'sans, *n.* **1.** That which annoys, vexes, or irritates; something offensive or troublesome; an annoyance; bore: applied to persons, things, or experiences; as, a hobby-rider is a *nuisance;* hot weather is a *nuisance;* making fashionable calls is a *nuisance*.

The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a *nuisance* to other people. MILL *On Liberty* ch. 3, p. 108. [T. & F. '63.]

2. *Law.* Anything that by its use or by its permitted existence works annoyance, harm, inconvenience, or damage to another. **3†.** The act of annoying. [F., < LL. *nocentia*, hurt, < L. *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *noceo*, hurt.]

nol'sance†.

Synonyms: see ABOMINATION.

— private nuisance, a nuisance that affects only individuals, and may be remedied by personal action.— **public** or **common n.**, a nuisance that affects the community generally, and may be remedied by public prosecution.

nui'san-cer, niū'san-sgr, *n. Law.* One who creates or occasions a nuisance.

nu-jeeb', nu-jīb', *n.* [E. Ind.] A militiaman formerly under the British, but now only under some native, rulers.

nuke, niūk, *n.* Same as NUCHA.

— nuke'-bone"†, *n.* The occipital bone.

nul, nul, *a.* [F.] *Law.* Not any; as, *nul* tort.

nul, *v.*, *a.*, *& n.* Null. PHIL. Soc.

null, nul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make nulled work. **2.** To kink, as the line attached to a harpoon as it runs out. **II.** *t.* To annul. [< LL. *nullo*, < L. *nullus;* see NULL, *a.*]

— nulled work, woodwork turned by means of a lathe of peculiar construction so as to resemble a string of beads or a series of nulls or zeros strung together: used in chairs, cradles, etc.

null, *a.* **1.** Of no legal force or effect; void; as, our agreement is *null*. **2.** Having no existence; wanting; as, his military experiences were *null*.

The curve, where the inclination of the needle is *null*, has been termed the magnetic equator. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté *Magnetism* in vol. i, p. 183. [H. '59.]

3. Of no avail; nugatory; useless; vain. [< L. *nullus*, < *ne*, not, + *ullus*, any, contracted dim. of *unus*, one.]

—null'-line", *n. Math. & Physics.* The line along which certain values reduce to zero; specifically (*Geom.*), a line made up of those points from which perpendiculars to the sides of a given triangle have zero for their algebraic sum.— **n. method**, a method of measurement in which the thing to be observed is not the degree or extent of a thing, but merely whether the thing occurs at all, as when the equality of an electrical resistance with another against which it is balanced is indicated by the absence of deflection of a galvanometer-needle. Called also *zero method*.— **n.-point**, *n. Physics.* The point of contact in a micrometer-circuit for which no spark or a minimum spark passes between the knobs, as in Hertz's arrangement for exploring the electromagnetic field. Compare NODAL POINT.

null, *n.* **1.** Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. **2.** A bead-like raised part, as in turned work. See NULLED WORK, under NULL, *v.* **3.** *Mus.* A cipher, which in thorough-bass notation indicates that the bass note over which it stands shall be played alone, and in the fingering for stringed instruments that the note over which it stands shall be played on an open string. **4.** In the game of skat, that variety of play in which the bidder undertakes to take no tricks at all.

nul'lah, nul'ā, *n.* [E. Ind.] The dry bed of a small stream, or the stream itself; a gorge or ravine.

nul'la-nul"la, nul'la-nul'la, *n.* [Austral.] A club used as a weapon by the aborigines. **nul'lah-nul"lah‡**.

null'er†, *n.* One who annuls.

null"i-bi'e-ty†, *n.* The state of being nowhere.

nul'li-bist†, *n. Philos.* An advocate of the principles of nullibiety: said of the Cartesians, who assert that body is somewhere, spirit is nowhere.

nul"li-fi-ca'tion, nul'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act of nullifying, or the resultant effect; specifically (*U. S. Hist.*), the refusal of a State to obey an act of Congress, or the doctrine that such refusal is a constitutional right; especially, the refusal of South Carolina in 1832 to allow certain revenue laws of the United States deemed plainly unconstitutional to be executed within its borders.

South Carolina objected to the collection of duties in Charleston harbor, in 1832, and promulgated her doctrine of *nullification* — that any State had a right to nullify such of the laws of the United States as might not be acceptable to her. ROSSITER JOHNSON *War of Secession* ch. 1, p. 17. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

nul"li-fid'i-an, nul'i-fid'i-an. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Having no religious faith. **II.** *n.* One who has no religious faith. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *fides*, faith.] Compare SOLIFIDIAN.

nul'li-fi"er, nul'i-fai"gr, *n.* One who nullifies; specifically, in United States history, one who maintains the doctrine of nullification.

Truly the abolitionists and the *nullifiers* were necessary to each other — the two halves of a pair of shears, neither of which could cut until joined together. T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 166, p. 695. [A. '57.]

nul'li-fy, nul'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To deprive of legal force or effect; render invalid; make void; annul.

The stamp act was universally *nullified*. No one would venture to carry it into execution. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 28, p. 311. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< LL. *nullifico*, < L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; CANCEL.

null'ing, nul'ing, *n.* The act or process of making nulled work. See NULL, *v.*

nul-lip'a-ra, nul-lip'a-ra, *n.* A woman who has never given birth to a child: said especially of one not a virgin. Compare PRIMIPARA; MULTIPARA. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *pario*, bring forth.] **— nul-lip'a-rous**, *a.*

nul"li-pen'nate, nul'i-pen'et *or* -ēt, *a. Ornith.* Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *pennatus;* see PENNATE.]

Nul"li-pen'nes, nul'i-pen'īz *or* -ēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Aptenodytidæ*. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *penna*, wing.]

nul'li-pore, nul'i-pōr, *n.* A red-spored, coral-like seaweed of the order *Corallinaceæ*, especially *Corallina officinalis;* a coralline. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *porus*, pore.] **— nul'li-po"rous**, *a.*

nul'li-ty, nul'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being null; non-existence; nothingness; as, the *nullity* of human perfection. **2.** That which is null, void, or of no effect; a nonentity; as, the aggregate of human knowledge, as compared with what is yet to be learned, is a mere *nullity*. **3.** *Law.* An act or an instrument invalid or without binding force; a void act. [< F. *nullité*, < L. *nullus;* see NULL, *a.*]

— action of nullity, a proceeding, in the civil law, to set aside a contract or a judicial act as void or voidable.

null'ize†, *v.* To waste away; bring to nothing.

num, *a.* Numb. PHIL. Soc.

numb, num, *vt.* To deprive of the power of sensation or feeling; benumb; stupefy; as, *numbed* by cold.

The *numbing* influence of habit petrifies the spirit. FROUDE *Short Studies, Philos. of Catholicism* in first series, p. 157. [S. '72.]

numb, *a.* **1.** Destitute wholly or partially of the power of sensation, if not of motion; torpid; benumbed; stupefied; dulled; as, *numb* hands; a mind *numb* from grief.

He found his whole left side *numb* and insensible. ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt. i, § 5, p. 120. [C. & L. '31.]

2†. Benumbing. [< AS. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, take.]

nomet†; **num†**.

Synonyms: benumbed, deadened, dull, insensible, narcotized, paralyzed, stupefied, torpid.— Antonyms: feeling, impressionable, sensitive, sentient.

— numb'fish", *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.

numb'ed-ness, num'ed-nes, *W.* (numd'nes, *C.*), *n.* The state of being numbed; numbness.

num'ber, num'bgr, *vt.* **1.** To ascertain the aggregate of units in; enumerate; count; as, to *number* the inhabitants of a town. **2.** To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. **3.** To place a number on; designate by number; as, to *number* houses. **4.** To amount to; as, we *number* fifty men, all told.

It appears that the distinct languages known *number* about a thousand. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 7. [A. '81.]

5. To limit to a small or finite number; as, your days are *numbered*. [< F. *nombrer*, < L. *numero*, < *numerus*, number.] **nom'bre†**; **noum'bre†**.

Synonyms: see CALCULATE.

— num'ber-ing-ma-chine", *n.* **1.** A machine arranged to print consecutive numbers, as on tickets or checks. **num'ber-ing-press"‡**. **2.** A numbering-stamp. **— num'ber-ing-stamp"**, *n.* A numbering-machine, as a hand-stamp.

num'ber, *n.* **1.** One of a series of symbols or words used in arranging or classifying quantities; a numeral; as, nine is a *number*. Specifically: (1) A numeral noting or affixed to something for identification; as, what is the policeman's *number?* (2) The numeral with which the count of all the individuals of an aggregate ends, as noting its size; as, their *number* was about 5,000.

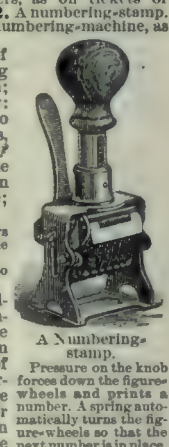

A Numbering-stamp.

Pressure on the knob forces down the figure-wheels and prints a number. A spring automatically turns the figure-wheels so that the next number is in place, and also presses the figures against an inker.

The frequent occurrence of seven shows that it was a favourite *number* with the Egyptians as with the Jews. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, app. to bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 282. [A.]

2. A collection of units or individuals, whether large or small; an indefinite aggregation: often in the plural; as, a *number* of children playing games; large *numbers* of people. **3.** The science of numerals; as, to acquire the knowledge of *number*. **4.** The character or quality of being numerous; as, in the personnel of armies reliance must be placed rather on spirit than on *number*.

Can *numbers* then change nature's stated laws?
Can *numbers* make the worse the better cause?
CHURCHILL *Night* l. 359.

5. One of a numbered series. (1) One of a series of periodicals; as, the May *number* of "Punch." (2) One of the parts of a literary, artistic, or musical work issued in parts.

I consider it vulgar, and below the dignity of literature, to publish in *numbers*. MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 1, p. 21. [H. '87.]

(3) One of the divisions or movements of a piece of music, as an oratorio. (4) One of the parts of a musical or dancing program. **6.** Poetic measure; verse; poetry; rhythm: often in the plural.

The English ear has been accustomed to the mellifluence of Pope's *numbers*. JOHNSON *Lives of Poets, Dryden* p. 134. [CAS. CO. '60.]

7. *Phren.* One of the perceptive faculties, situated near the eye and indicating ability for calculating. **8.** *Gram.* The form of inflection that indicates whether one thing or more is spoken of: possessed by nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs.

English has two numbers, singular and plural. Anglo-

Saxon, Gothic, Greek, and Sanskrit had in addition a dual number. See SINGULAR; PLURAL; DUAL.

9. The quality of being subject to enumeration; enumerable quantity. [< F. *nombre*, < L. *numerus*, number.]

nom'bre†; **num'mer**†.

Phrases: — **back number,** a number of a periodical other than the most recent; hence, a person or thing regarded as behind the times or completely lost sight of.

I do not think that any articles written by Lightfoot will ever come under the designation of '*back numbers*,' which is popularly used by a great people on the other side of the Atlantic to describe the dead or dying past. *Tatian and the Fourth Gospel* in *Contemporary Review* Dec., '93, p. 801.

— **n. of the reed,** the number of dents to the inch in the reed of a loom. — **n. one** [Colloq.], oneself; as, to look out for *number one*. — **theory of numbers,** the higher pure arithmetic, treating of those qualities of numbers that do not depend on any specific system of notation, especially of their divisibility. — **without n.,** innumerable.

—num'ber-ful†, *a.* Numerous. — **num'ber-less,** *a.* **1.** Very numerous; innumerable. **2.** Having no number; unmarked by a numeral. — **num'ber-ous**†, *a.* **1.** Numerous. **2.** Constructed in numbers or verse. **num'brous**†. — **num'ber-y**†, *a.* **1.** Resembling poetic numbers; melodious. **2.** Numerous.

num'ber-er, num'bgr-gr, *n.* One who numbers.

Num'bers, num'bgrz, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, giving the two censuses and the connected civil and national organization of Israel for the protection of the divine religion and the conquest of Canaan.

num'bles†, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer. **nom'bles**†.

numb'ness, num'nes, *n.* The state of being numb or without feeling; torpor; paralysis.

nu'men, nū'men *or* nū'men, *n.* [L.] A divinity; deity.

Nu"men-i-l'næ, nū"(*or* nū")men-i-ai'ni *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds having small hexagonal scales on the back of the tarsi; curlews.

Nu-me'ni-us, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *noumēnios*, curlew, < *neos*, new, + *mēnē*, moon.] **Nu"men-i'næ**‡.

— **nu-me'ni-in(e,** *a. & n.*

nu'mer-a-ble, nū'mgr-a-bl, *a.* That may be numbered, counted, or reckoned.

nu'mer-al, nū'mgr-al, *a.* **1.** Used in expressing a number; as, a *numeral* character. **2.** Of or pertaining to number. [< L. *numeralis*, < *numerus*, number.]

— **nu"mer-al'i-ty**†, *n.* Capability of being numbered; numeration. — **nu'mer-al-ly,** *adv.* In reference to number; numerically.

nu'mer-al, *n.* **1.** A symbol or character used to express a number; as, the Roman *numerals* I, V, X, L; the Arabic *numerals* 1, 2, 3, 4.

There is something in *numerals*, in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man.
W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* ch. 15, p. 160. [H. '70.]

2. *Eccl.* A calendar noting the changes in the hours for various offices on saints' days, etc., used in the Anglo-Saxon Church. **3.** *Gram.* A word that expresses number or is used in numerating or counting.

The numerals embrace substantives, adjectives, and adverbs. **Cardinal numerals** simply express the number or enumerate; as, *one, two, three*. **Ordinal numerals** show the order of anything in a series. They are derived except *first, second*) from the cardinals by means of the endings *-d* (*third*) and *-th* (*fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth*, etc.). **Fractional numerals** are ordinals denoting parts or fractions; as, *five-sixths, six-hundredths*. **Multiplicative numerals** answer the question "how many times or fold?" as, *twofold, sixtyfold, single, double*.

nu'mer-ant, nū'mgr-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Counting. [< L. *numerant-is*, ppr. of *numero*; see NUMERATE.]

— **numerant number,** a number used in counting.

nu'mer-a-ry, nū'mgr-a-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to numbers. **2.** Of or pertaining to a fixed number.

The *numerary* liber (livre) of the age of Charlemagne was supposed to be a pound or twelve ounces of silver.
TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 75. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

[< L. *numerarius*, arithmetician, < *numerus*, number.]

nu'mer-ate, nū'mgr-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To enumerate; count. **2.** To read, as a numerical expression, according to some system of numeration. [< L. *numero* (pp. *numeratus*), < *numerus*, number.]

— **nu'mer-ate,** *a.* Enumerated; counted.

nu"mer-a'tion, nū"mgr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or art of reading or naming numbers, or a system of reading or naming them, especially those written decimally and according to the Arabic notation. Compare NOTATION.

For numbers above and including 1,000,000 there are two systems in use — the French, used commonly in the United States, and the English. In the former the above number is read *one billion*, in the latter, *one thousand million*. In general, in the former the successive names *billion, trillion*, etc., apply to the results obtained by multiplying 1,000 twice, thrice, etc., by itself; in the latter they denote successive powers of a million. (See table under NOTATION.) It should be noted that this difference is one of *naming* (numeration), not of *noting* (notation). The number of things noted by 1,000,000 is the same in both systems, but it is called by a different name.

The system of Chaldaic *numeration* was sexagesimal, following a scale of 1, 60, 600 and 3600. The three superior orders of units were called sossi, ner (600), and sar (3600). LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, ch. 6, p. 237, note 3. [S. '82.]

2. Enumeration. [< L. *numeration-*.] payment. < *numeratus*; see NUMERATE.]

nu'mer-a-tiv(e, nū'mgr-a-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to numeration.

nu'mer-a-tiv(e, *n.* In spoken Chinese, a word used to indicate the particular meaning to be attached to a word that has several meanings; a classifier.

nu'mer-a"tor, nū'mgr-ē'tgr, *n.* **1.** In a vulgar fraction, the term that denotes how many of the parts of a unit expressed by the *denominator*) are taken; as, in ⅔ 2 is the *numerator* and 3 the denominator. **2.** One who counts or numerates.

nu-mer'ic, *a.* Identical.

nu-mer'ic, nin-mer'ic, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The numerical part of an expression representing the value of a physical magnitude. **2**†. Any numerical expression.

nu-mer'ic-al, nin-mer'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to number; expressed in numbers; as, a *numerical* statement; *numerical* symbols. **2.** Such as can be expressed in numbers; numerable. **3.** [Rare.] Identical. [< F. *numérique*, < L. *numerus*, number.]

nu-mer'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In number; with respect to number; as, *numerically* small. **2.** By means of numbers; as, to express a fact *numerically*.

nu'mer-ist†, *n.* One who has to do with numbers.

nu'me-ro, nū'mg-rō, *C.* (-mg-ro, *W.*), *n.* [L.] Number: the full form of the abbreviation *No.*, usually read *number*.

nu"mer-os'i-ty, nū"mgr-es'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Numerousness; sometimes used jocosely. **2.** [Archaic.] Harmony; rhythm.

nu"mé-ro-tage', nū"mg-ro-tāzh', *n.* [F.] The numbering of yarns so as to denote their fineness.

nu'mer-ous, nū'mgr-us, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a great number of units or individuals; a great many; often colloquially with weakened force, meaning a good many, several; as, a *numerous* assemblage; *numerous* tribulations; I have *numerous* things to do. **2.** *Bot.* Many but indefinite in number, usually more than twenty; said especially of the stamens in a flower. **3**†. Melodious; rhythmical; musical. [< L. *numerosus*, < *numerus*, number.]

Synonyms: see FREQUENT; MANY.

— **nu'mer-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness,** *n.* The state of being numerous.

Nu-mid'i-an, niu-mid'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia in northern Africa, a region corresponding generally to modern Algeria. **II.** *n.* One of the ancient people of Numidia, of the same race as the modern Berbers. — **Numidian crane,** the demoiselle.

Nu"mi-di'næ, niū"mi-dai'ni *or* nū"mi-di'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*; guinea-fowls. **Nu'mi-da,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Numida*, Numidian, < Gr. *nomas* (*nomad-*); see NOMAD, *n.*] — **nu'mi-din(e,** *a. & n.*

nu"mis-mat'ic, niū"mis-mat'ic, *C.* (-miz-mat'ic, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to coins or medals.

Henry VIII. commenced a series of English *numismatic* works, which are second only to the coins of the realm in interest and importance. BOUTELL *British Archæology* ch. 6, p. 208. [L. R. '58.]

[< L. *numismat-is*, coin, < Gr. *nomisma*, coin, custom, < *nomos*; see NOME³.] **nu"mis-mat'ic-al**‡.

— **nu"mis-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

nu"mis-mat'ics, niū"mis-mat'ics, *n.* The science of coins and medals, especially with reference to their artistic and historical meaning. **nu-mis"ma-tol'o-gy**‡.

nu-mis'ma-tist, niu-mis'mg-tist, *n.* One who collects and studies coins and medals; a student of or expert in numismatics. [< L. *numisma*; see NUMISMATIC.] **nu-mis"ma-ti'clan**‡; **nu-mis"ma-tol'o-gist**‡.

nu-mis"ma-tog'ra-phy, niu-mis"mg-tog'rg-fi, *n.* A description of coins; descriptive numismatics. [< L. *numismat-is*) (see NUMISMATIC) + -GRAPHY.]

num'mi-form, num'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the shape of a coin. [< L. *nummus*, coin, + -FORM.]

Num"mu-la'ce-a, num'yu-lē'sg-a *or* -u-lg'ce-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Nummulitidæ*. [< NUMMULITES.]

— **num"mu-la'ce-an,** *a. & n.*

num'mu-lar, num'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to coins or money. **num'ma-ry**‡. **2.** *Pathol.* Resembling coins; as, *nummular* sputa. [< L. *nummularius*, < *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, coin.] **num'mu-la-ry**‡; **num'mu-la'ted**‡.

num"mu-la'tion, num'yu-lē'shun, *n. Physiol.* The arrangement of red blood-corpuscles in columns like stacked-up coins, as seen under the microscope. [< L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, coin.]

num'mu-line, num'yu-lin, *a.* Like a nummulite; coin-shaped. [< L. *nummulus*; see NUMMULAR.]

Num"mu-li-nid'e-a, num'yu-li-nid'g-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Nummulitidæ* as an order. [< L. *nummulus*; see NUMMULAR.] — **num"mu-li-nid'e-an,** *a. & n.*

num'mu-lite, num'yu-lait, *n.* A nummulitoid foraminifer. [< L. *nummulus*; see NUMMULAR.]

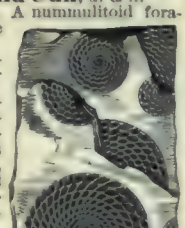

Nummulites.

Horizontal sections of *Nummulites distans*, in Chalk. (*Zittel.*) Compare GEOLOGICAL CHART, 4 c.

— **num'mu-li-form",** *a.* Having the form of a nummulite. — **num"mu-lit'ic,** *a.*

Num"mu-lit'i-dæ, num'yu-lit'i-di *or* -mu-lif'ti-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of perforate foraminifers, especially those with shell calcareous, finely tubulate, mostly many-chambered and spiral or discoid; nummulites. **Num"mu-li'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *nummulus*; see NUMMULAR.]

— **num"mu-li'tid,** *n.* — **num"mu-li'toid,** *a.*

num'nah, num'nū, *n.* [Hind.] A thick felt cloth, cut square and large enough to accommodate the saddle: used especially among military horsemen as a protection for the horse's back; also, a coverlet spread on the seat of a chief.

numps†, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.

num'skull", *n.* Numskull. PH. S.

num'skull", num'skul', *n.* A blockhead; dunce; humorously, the head or brain of such a person.

Many a man . . . struts abroad a hero, whose claims we would . . . laugh at, could we but . . . see his *numskull* bare.
THACKERAY *Critical Reviews* ch. 1, p. 362. [E. & L. '91.]

[< NUMB, *a.* + SKULL.]

— **num'skulled",** *a.* Stupid; doltish.

num'ud, num'ud, *n.* A very thick Persian carpet of felt. [< Per. *namad*, felt.] **nam'ad**‡.

nun, nun, *vt.* [NUNNED; NUN'NING.] To confine; imprison; shut up, as a nun in a nunnery.

nun¹, *n.* **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent under a perpetual vow of poverty, chastity (*i. e.*, celibacy), and obedience. **2.** One of various birds. (1) A variety of domestic pigeon, white, with a veil of feathers on the head. (2) The smew. (3) The blue titmouse. (4) A nun-bird. **3**†. A child's top. [< AS. *nunne*, < LL. *nunna, nonna*, nun, mother.]

Synonyms: see RECLUSE.

— **nun'-bird",** *n.* A puff-bird or bucconid (genus *Monasa*) having black plumage, usually with white about the head. — **nun'-buoy,** *n.* A buoy shaped like two cones joined at their bases. — **nun'-cloth,** *n.* A variety of bunting used as a dress-goods. — **nun'-cotton,** *n.* Fine white cotton suitable for embroidery. — **nun's-thread,** *n.* Formerly, linen thread suitable for use in lace-making. — **nun's-veiling,** *n.* A very soft, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used both for veiling and as a dress-material.

nun², nūn, *n.* A letter in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *n*.

nun'a-tak, nun'a-tak, *n.* [Eskimo.] *Geol.* Rocky crags projecting above the surface of ice-fields in the arctic regions of North America.

Towards the interior it is bordered by a row of *nunataks*.
G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age in N. Am.* ch. 4, p. 71. [A. '89.]

nu-na'tion, *n.* Same as NUNNATION.

nunc, nunc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large lump; thick piece.

Nunc Di-mit'tis, nunc di-mit'is. [L.] The canticle of Simeon, beginning "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace" (*Luke* ii, 29–32): so called from the first two words of the Latin version. It forms part of the liturgy of the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches.

nunch, nunch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A lump. **2.** A luncheon.

nun'cheon, nun'chun, *n.* A luncheon, or a piece of food sufficient to serve for a luncheon. [= LUNCHEON.]

nun'ci-ate, nun'shi-ēt, *n.* A messenger; nuncio. [< L. *nuntio* (pp. *nuntiatus*), report, < *nuntius*, messenger.]

nun'ci-a-ture, nun'shi-a-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The office or term of office of a nuncio.

nun'ci-o, nun'shi-ō, *n.* **1.** An ordinary ambassador of the Pope to a foreign court, formerly possessed of paramount ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the nation to which accredited: distinguished from *legate*, an extraordinary representative of the Pope as the head of the church.

In courts holding diplomatic relations with the Holy See, the Papal *nuncio* has always taken precedence of all other ambassadors, not as a cardinal, however, but as representative of the Pope.
J. N. MURPHY *Chair of Peter* ch. 23, p. 457. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

2. Any messenger. [It., < L. *nuntius*, messenger.]

nun'ci-us‡; **nun'ti-us**‡.

nun'cle, nun'cl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cheat; deceive.

nun'cle†, *n.* Uncle: especially as the form used by a professional jester in addressing his master.

nun'cu-pate†, *vt.* **1.** To declare publicly and solemnly. **2.** To dedicate; inscribe. **3.** To declare orally, as a will.

nun"cu-pa'tion†, *n.* **1.** A public declaration, as of a will or vow. **2.** A dedication.

nun-cu'pa-tive, nun-kiū'pa-tiv *or* nun'kiu-pē'tiv (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Law.* Oral as distinguished from written: said especially of a will declared by the testator in immediate fear of death, before witnesses, and afterward reduced to writing: generally invalid unless made by soldiers in active service or sailors at sea. **2**†. Nominal; also, declaratory. [< LL. *nuncupativus*, nominal, < L. *nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupo*, call by name, < *nomen*, name, + *capio*, take.] **nun-cu'pa-to-ry**‡.

nun'di-nal, nun'di-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fair or market-day. [< L. *nundinus*, ninth day (market day), < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, day.] **nun'di-na-ry**‡.

nun'di-nal, *n. Rom. Antiq.* Among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, by means of which the days of the year were divided into groups of eight, the days of each group bearing these letters in order. One of these letters always expressed the market-day, which was thus the ninth day, inclusive, from the preceding market-day. Called also *nundinal letter*.

nun'di-nate†, *vt.* To buy and sell at fairs.

— **nun"di-na'tion**†, *n.*

nun'na-ri-root", nun'a-ri-rūt', *n.* An East-Indian shrub (*Hemidesmus Indicus*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), whose roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla; Indian sarsaparilla. [< E. Ind. *nunnari* + ROOT, *n.*]

nun-na'tion, nun-né'shun, *n.* The addition of the letter *n* to words, or the pronunciation of *n* at the end.

In the earlier text one of the most striking peculiarities is what has been termed the *nunnation*, defined by Sir Frederic [Madden] as 'consisting of the addition of a final *n* to certain cases of nouns and adjectives, to some tenses of verbs, and to several other parts of speech.' CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Brut of Layamon* in vol. i, p. 200. [S. '64.]

[< Ar. *nūn*, name of the letter *n*.]

nun'ner-y, nun'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A convent for nuns. **2**†. The triforium of a church: sometimes set apart for nuns. **3**†. Nuns collectively; the conventual system. [< OF. *nonnerie*, < *nonne*, < LL. *nonna*, nun.]

Synonyms: see CLOISTER.

nun'nish, nun'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to nuns; characteristic of nuns. — **nun'nish-ness,** *n.*

nup†, *n.* A fool; simpleton. **nup'son**†.

Nu'phar, niū'fgr, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the water-lily family — the spatter-docks or yellow pond-lilies — now referred to *Nymphæa*. See illus. under SPATTER-DOCK. [< Gr. *nouphar*, water-lily.]

nup'tial, nup'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage, especially to the marriage ceremony. [< L. *nuptialis*, < *nuptus*, pp. of *nubo*, marry.]

Synonyms: see MATRIMONIAL.

— **nuptial plumage,** the plumage of a bird in the breeding-season: often transitory and peculiar.

nup'tial-ly, *adv.* In a nuptial manner; with regard to marriage.

nup'tials, nup'shalz, *n. pl.* The marriage state or ceremony; marriage: formerly also in the singular.

Synonyms: see MARRIAGE.

nur, nūr, *n.* A knot or knob in wood; specifically, the wooden ball used in hockey and nur-and-spell, [Var. of KNUR.] **nurr**‡. — **nur'-and-spell",** *n.* A game played in northern England, in which the players successively bat a wooden ball or *nur* as it is thrown from a trap called a *spell*: sometimes corrupted to *northern spell*. **knurr'-and-spell"**‡; **nur'spell"**‡.

nu-rang', nū-rang', *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal ant-thrush (*Pitta bengalensis*).

nu'rhag, *n.* Same as NORAGHE: incorrect form.

nur'ish, nur'isht. Nourish, etc. PHIL. SOC.

nurl, nūrl, *vt.* To mill or roughen; specifically, in metal-working, to indent with reeding or lettering, as the periphery of a coin or the like, with a nurling-tool. [Var. of KNURL.] **knurl**‡. — **nurl'ing,** *n.* **1.** The reeding on the edge of a coin, or the series of indentations made on the edge of some screw-heads to facilitate rotating. **2.** Zigzag ornamental engraving.

nurl'ing-tool", nūrl'ing-tūl', *n. Metal-working.* A tool having a rotating steel disk, used to impress a design upon a piece of metal, as when rotated in a lathe. **knurl**‡; **knurl'ing-tool"**‡; **nurl**‡.

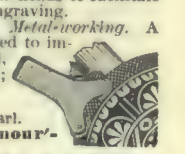

nurl'y, *a.* Same as KNURLY.

nurr, nūr, *vi.* [Scot.] To growl or snarl.

nur'ry†, *n.* A foster-child. **nor'y**†; **nour'ie**†.

nurse, nūrs, *v.* [NURSED; NURS'ING.] **I.** A Nurling-tool with two rollers, applied to the edge of a metallic disk. *t.* **1.** To attend and take care of, as during illness or feebleness.

It was the good God that sent her to my bedside. She *nursed* me day and night.
ALDRICH *Mercedes* act i, sc. 1.

2. To nourish at the breast; suckle; loosely, to feed and care for in infancy; as, to *nurse* a baby. **3.** To manage carefully with a view to promoting growth or obtaining increase; encourage; foster; cherish; as, to *nurse* an infant industry. **4.** To promote the health or growth of; bring up; maintain. **5.** To treat in a

fondling or caressing manner; dandle; as, to *nurse* one's knee. **6.** [Slang.] To act fraudulently toward; swindle; cheat. **7.** *Billiards.* To strike (the balls) so as to move them but slightly, keeping them in good position in making a series of carons.

II. *i.* **1.** To attend and take care of a sick or feeble person; suckle a babe. **2.** To take nourishment from the breast, as an infant.

Synonyms: see CHERISH.

—**nurs'er,** *n.* One who nurses, fosters, or promotes.

nurse, nûrs, *n.* **1.** A female servant who takes care of young children: in the case of one who suckles an infant, called a *wet-nurse;* otherwise, less frequently, a *dry-nurse.* **2.** One who suckles a babe.

The first of the parental duties which nature points out to the mother is to be herself the *nurse* of her own offspring. CHARLES BUTLER *American Lady, Parental Duties* p. 243. [H. & T. '39.]

3. A person who cares for the sick, wounded, or enfeebled. **4.** One who or that which fosters, nurses, protects, or promotes.

Difficulty . . . is the *nurse* of greatness, a harsh *nurse*, who roughly rocks her foster-children into strength and athletic proportion. BRYANT *Orations, Kossuth* p. 262. [G. P. P. '73.]

5. One of various sharks. (1) A somniosoid shark; a sleeper. (2) A ginglymostomoid shark, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum*, of the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. **6.** The asexual generation in metagenesis. **7.** In brewing, a cask of water immersed in a wort-tun, to hasten or retard fermentation, according to the temperature of the water in the cask. **8.** The nurse-frog. [< F. *nourrice,* < L. *nutrix* (*nutric-*), < *nutrio,* feed.] **nor'lce†; nource†; nourse†.**

—**gray nurse** [Tasmania], a carcharioid shark (*Carcharias* or *Odontaspis littoralis*).—**monthly n.,** a nurse who hires out to nurse lying-in women.—**nurse'-bee",** *n.* A bee less than 16 days old, after which time it becomes a field-bee.—**n.-child,** *n.* A nursling.—**n.-father†,** *n.* A foster-father.—**n.-frog,** *n.* An Old World discoglossoid toad-like amphibian (*Alytes obstetricans*), the male of which twines about his thighs the chain of eggs laid by the female, retaining them there until hatched. **obstetrical toad‡.**—**n.-garden†,** *n.* A nursery.—**n.-hound,** *n.* The small-spotted dogfish.—**n.-maid,** *n.* A young girl employed to care for children.—**n.-mother†,** *n.* A foster-mother.—**n.-name,** *n.* A nickname.—**n.-pond,** *n.* In fish-culture, a pond devoted to rearing fry.—**n.-son†,** *n.* A foster-son.

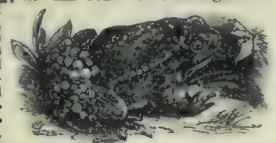

A Male Nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*).

nurs'er-y, nûrs'ẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A room in a house set apart for the use and occupation of children.

The Saxon . . . is the language of the *nursery*, whether for rich or poor, in which great philological academy no toleration is given to words in 'osity' or 'ation.' DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Wordsworth* p. 9. [T. & F. '59.]

2. A place where trees, shrubs, flowering plants, etc., are raised for sale or transplanting. **3.** The place where anything is fostered or where its growth is promoted; hence, any circumstance or condition which fosters or promotes growth; as, Asia, the *nursery* of nations; idleness, the *nursery* of vice. **4.** In fish-culture, a box or trough in which young fish are reared. **5†.** The act of nursing; also, that which is the object of a nurse's care.

—**nurs'er-y-maid",** *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurs'er-y-man, nûrs'ẽr-i-măn, *n.* One who owns or manages a nursery for trees, shrubs, flowers, etc.

nurs'ing, nûrs'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of NURSE, *v.*—**nurs'ing-bot"tle,** *n.* A bottle from which a babe sucks milk or other nourishment, as through a rubber nipple.

nurs'ling, nûrs'ling, *n.* One who or that which is nursed; an infant; child. **nours'ling†.**

nur'spell", nûr'spel', *n.* The game of nur-and-spell.

nurst, *pp.* Nursed. PHIL. SOC.

nur'ture, nûr'chur *or* -tjûr, *vt.* [NUR'TURED; NUR'TUR-ING.] **1.** To give nourishment to; feed. **2.** To bring or train up; educate.

Synonyms: see CHERISH; EDUCATE.

nur'ture, *n.* **1.** The act of nourishing or feeding; the process of fostering or promoting growth. **2.** That which nourishes; food; sustenance. **3.** That which fosters or promotes growth; education; instruction.

A very considerable part of your parental charge lies just here; in giving your children such a *nurture* in the body, as makes them superior to the body. BUSHNELL *Christian Nurture* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 287. [S. '62.]

[OF., < LL. *nutritura,* < L. *nutrio,* feed.] **nour'iture†; nour'ture†.**—**nur'tur-al,** *a.* Resulting from nurture or education.

nuse†, *n.* A nurse, a somniosoid shark.

nut, nut, *vi.* [NUT'TED; NUT'TING.] To gather nuts.

nut, *n.* **1.** A fruit consisting of a kernel or seed enclosed in a hard woody or leathery shell that does not open when ripe, as in the hazel, beech, oak, chestnut, etc. Technically speaking, it is a hard, indehiscent, one-seeded pericarp resulting from a compound ovary. The fruit of the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Hicoria*) is a so-called drupaceous nut, or a fruit intermediate between a drupe and a nut. Compare GLANS. The word is sometimes applied also to certain tubers, as those of the sedge (*Cyperus rotundus* or *C. Hydra*) known as *nutgrass.*

A *Nut* is a dry and indehiscent fruit, commonly one-celled and one-seeded, with a hard, crustaceous, or bony wall, such as the cocoanut, hazel-nut, chestnut, and acorn. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson xx, p. 130. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Mech.* One of various small parts, generally movable. (1) A block of metal having a hole in which a screw-thread has been cut, so that it may be fitted upon a bolt, screw, or the like, and usually square or six-sided for convenience in turning with a wrench: often used in compounds, as *check-nut, finger-nut.* (2) *Naut.* A projection on an anchor-shank to hold the stock. (3) The tumbler of a gun-lock. (4) A ridge at the upper end of the neck of stringed instruments, serving to elevate the strings. (5) The movable end of a fiddle-bow, by means of which the hairs are slackened or tightened. (6) The internally threaded sleeve on which the sliding jaw of a monkey-wrench is mounted.

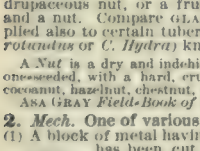

1. A Hexagonal Lock-, Jam-, or Check-nut above a Square Nut. 2. A Thumb-, Finger-, or Wing-nut.

3. [Slang.] The head. **4.** *pl.* [Slang.] Something that gives particular pleasure; as, it was *nuts* to me. **5.** *pl.* [Low.] The testicles. [< AS. *hnutu,* nut.]

Compounds, etc.:—**a hard nut** [Colloq.], a dull or unimpressionable person; also, one who is rough, reckless, or immoral.—**Barcelona nut,** the Spanish filbert.—**Benzor nuts,** bonduc-seeds.—**Maranay nut,** same as MARKING-NUT.—**nut'-bone",** *n.* A sesamoid bone of a horse's foot.—**nut'break"er,** *n.* **1.** The nuthatch. **2.** The nutcracker.—**nut-brown,** *a.* Having the brownish color of the shell of a ripe and dried hazelnut; as, *nut-brown* ale.—**nut-buoy,** *n.* Same as NUN-BUOY.—**nut'-cake",** *n.* **1.** A cake containing nuts. **2.** [U. S.] A doughnut.—**nut coal,** anthracite as large as a chestnut; sometimes, a size slightly larger.—**nut-crab,** *n.* A leucosioid crab (genus *Ebalia*).—**nut'grass",** *n.* A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus* or *C. Hydra*) very troublesome in the cotton-fields of the southern United States, on account of its extensively branching rootstocks: so called from its nut-like tubers.—**nut-ground,** *n.* Ground under nut-bearing trees, where nuts may be gathered.—**nut-hole,** *n.* A notch in a bow to receive the arrow. H. *Dict.*—**nut-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook mounted on a pole to pull down boughs in gathering nuts. **2†.** A bailiff.—**nut-lock,** *n.* A device for locking a nut, as on a bolt, so that it may not be loosened by jarring or the like.—**nut-machine,** *n.* A machine for forging blank nuts out of metal bars.—**nut-meal,** *n.* Meal made of nuts.—**nut-rush,** *n.* Any sedge of the genus *Scleria:* so called from the nut-like achenium. Called also *nut-sedge.*—**nut-tapper,** *n.* **1.** A machine having a tap or taps for threading nuts. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The nuthatch. **nut-topper‡.**—**nut-weevil,** *n.* A weevil that infects nuts, as of the genus *Balaninus.*—**Queensland nut,** the hard globular stone of the drupe of an Australian tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*) of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), containing a kernel similar in flavor to the Brazil-nut.—**Singhara nut,** a water-nut of the East Indies (*Trapa bispinosa*) or of China (*T. bicornis*), both important articles of food, and the latter having a remarkable resemblance to the head and horns of a bull, and sometimes called the *buffalo-head nut:* by the Chinese known as *ling* or *leng.* See illus. under TRAPA.—**Spanish nut,** the bulb of a European plant (*Moræa* or *Iris Sisyrinchium*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*).—**to be nuts on** (Colloq.), to be in love with or an admirer of.

nu'tant, nû'tant, *a.* Nodding: said of organs, especially flowers, that droop or nod on their support. [< L. *nutan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nuto,* nod.]

nu-ta'tion, nû-tẽ'shun, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The periodic inequalities in the motion of the axis and pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic as a center. It is due to the attractive force of the sun and moon on the equatorial protuberance of the earth, and has three parts: the *lunar nutation,* 9.2" in nineteen years; the *solar nutation,* 1.2" in a year; and a number of smaller inequalities.

The effect of this variation, called *nutation,* is to cause all the stars to appear alternately to approach and recede from the pole. O. M. MITCHELL *Planetary Worlds* lect. ix, p. 264. [O. M. & CO.]

2. *Bot.* A revolving movement: a phenomenon observed in the tips of all young growing parts of plants whereby they revolve through some orbit, either a circle or some form of the ellipse, thus nodding successively to all points of the compass. Called *circumnutation* by Darwin. **3.** The act of nodding the head; specifically, in pathology, an involuntary spasmodic nodding. [< L. *nutatio(n-),* < *nuto,* nod.]

—**nu-ta'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

nut'crack"er, nut'crak'ẽr, *n.* **1.** An instrument or device for cracking nuts. **2.** (1) An Old World garruline corvoid bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), dark-brown spotted with white, which feeds mostly on the seeds of conifers. (2) A corvine bird (*Picicorvus columbianus*) of the coniferous forests of western North America. (3) [Local, Eng.] The nuthatch. **3.** The pillory. H. *Dict.*

nut'gall", nut'gôl', *n.* Same as GALL[1], 1.

nut'grass", nut'-ground", etc. See NUT.

nut'hatch", nut'hach', *n.* A sittine bird, related to the titmice, having a slender bill as long as the head. The nuthatches are mostly bluish-gray above, whitish, rusty, or buff below, and feed largely on insects, nuts, etc. The common European species is *Sitta cæsia.* *S. carolinensis* is the white-bellied nuthatch common in the United States; the red-bellied (*S. canadensis*), the brown-headed (*S. pusilla*), and the pygmy (*S. pygmæa*) are other North-American species.

The White-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*). 1/3

[< NUT + HATCH[2], *v.*]

nut'hack"[†]; nut'hack"er‡; nut'hake†.

nut'let, nut'let, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) One of the seed-like or achenium-like closed parts or segments, usually of a hard texture, into which certain bilocular or plurilocular pericarps separate at maturity, as in the borage and mint families. (2) A diminutive nut. **2.** *Conch.* A nut-shell.

nut'-lock", nut-machine, etc. See NUT.

nut'meg, nut'meg, *n.* **1.** The kernel of the fruit of various trees of the genus *Myristica,* especially that of the nutmeg-tree (*M. fragrans* or *M. moschata*). See MYRISTICA. The fruit is a yellowish edible drupe about 2 inches in diameter, which splits into halves when mature, exposing a single seed, with thin hard shell, surrounded by a fibrous substance of crimson color which when dried becomes the mace of commerce. The kernel when dried and shelled becomes the nutmeg, so highly valued in cooking for its aromatic odor and flavor, and also for the "oil of mace" or nutmeg-butter, which is obtained from it by compression.

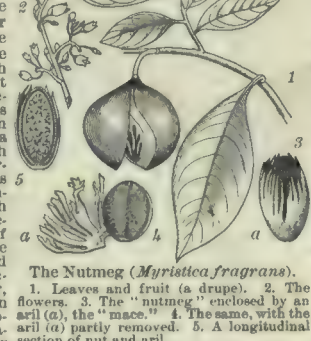

The Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*).

1. Leaves and fruit (a drupe). 2. The flowers. 3. The "nutmeg" enclosed by an aril (*a*), the "mace." 4. The same, with the aril (*a*) partly removed. 5. A longitudinal section of nut and aril.

2. The tree itself. **3.** One of various trees or shrubs of other genera. For examples, see below. [< NUT + OF. *muge,* musk, < LL. *muscus;* see MUSK, *n.*]

—**American nutmeg,** a tropical shrub (*Monodora Myristica*) of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), bearing a large pulpy fruit containing aromatic seeds.—**Brazilian n.,** a tree (*Cryptocarya moschata*) of the laurel family, producing nutmegs of an inferior quality.—**calabash n.,** same as AMERICAN NUTMEG.—**California n.,** a tree (*Torreya Californica*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), called also *stinking nutmeg* or *stinking yew,* from the disagreeable odor of its leaves and wood when bruised or burned, and yielding a fruit resembling true nutmegs.—**clove"-nut'meg,** *n.* The fruit of a Madagascar tree (*Ravensara aromatica*). See RAVENSARA.—**Jamaica n.,** same as AMERICAN NUTMEG.—**Madagascar n.,** same as CLOVE-NUTMEG.—**nut'meg-bird",** *n.* An Indian weaver-bird (*Munia undulata*).—**n.-butter,** *n.* See BUTTER.—**n.-flower,** *n.* A garden-herb (*Nigella sativa*) from Egypt, yielding seeds which are used medicinally and against moths. See NIGELLA.—**n.-grater,** *n.* A device for grating nutmegs.—**n.-hickory,** *n.* *Carya* or *Hicoria myristicæformis,* of the southern United States., etc.—**n.-liver,** *n.* An abnormal condition of the liver, in which when cut across it presents a resemblance to the section of a nutmeg: supposed to be due to alcoholic intemperance; gin-drinkers' liver.—**n.-melon,** *n.* A pale-green, thickly netted, oval variety of muskmelon.—**n.-pigeon,** *n.* An East-Indian carpophagine nutmeg-eating pigeon (genus *Myristicivora*).—**n.-wood,** *n.* The wood of the palmyra-palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*).—**Peruvian n.,** a large tree (*Laureliа sempervirens*) of the monimiad family (*Monimiaceæ*), yielding an aromatic fruit; the Chilean sassafras.—**stinking n.,** same as CALIFORNIA NUTMEG.

Derivatives:—**nut'megged,** *a.* Prepared or seasoned with nutmeg.—**nut'meg-gy,** *a.* Tasting, looking, or smelling like nutmeg.

Nut'pe, nut'pe, *n.* [Egypt.] An Egyptian deity, goddess of heaven, mother of Isis and Osiris, corresponding to the Greek Rhea.

nut'peck"er, nut'pek'ẽr, *n.* A nuthatch.

nut'pick", nut'-pic', *n.* A small sharp-pointed instrument for picking the kernels of nuts from shells.

nut'-pine", nut'-poin', *n.* Any one of various pines yielding nut-like edible seeds; especially, the New-Mexican piñon (*Pinus edulis*), the Nevada nut-pine or Frémont's pine (*P. monophylla*) (see illus. under PIÑON), and Sabine's pine or the great prickly-coned pine (*P. Sabiniana*) (see illus. under PINE) of the western United States, the stone-pine (*P. Pinea*) of southern Europe, and the Nepaul pine (*P. Gerardiana*) of the Himalayas.

nu'tri-a, nû'tri-a, *n.* The coypou, or its fur. [< Sp. *nutria,* otter, < L. *lutra,* prob. < *luo,* wash.] **neu'tri-a‡.**

nu"tri-ca'tion†, *n.* The manner of feeding or being fed.

nu'tri-ent, nû'tri-ent, *a.* **1.** Giving nourishment; nutritious; as, *nutrient* food. **2.** Conveying nutrition; as, *nutrient* organs. [< L. *nutrio* (ppr. *nutrien(t-)s*), feed.]

nu'tri-ent, *n.* A nutritious article of food; something that nourishes.

nu'tri-fy, nû'tri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To be nutritious; nourish. [< L. *nutrio,* nourish, + -FY.]

nu'tri-ment, nû'tri-ment, *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable organisms; aliment; food. **2.** Figuratively, that which promotes mental, moral, or spiritual development.

Our popular institutions . . . encourage nature to perfect her work; they make education, the soul's *nutriment.* EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 26,'24* p. 17. [A. S. CO. '36.]

[< L. *nutrimentum,* < *nutrio,* feed.]

Synonyms: see DIET.

—**nu"tri-men'tal,** *a.* Having the qualities of food; nutritious.—**nu'tri-ment-ed†,** *a.* Nourished.

nu-tri'tion, niu-trish'un, *n.* **1.** The process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired in live organisms.

It has been estimated that in a man weighing 140 pounds the weight of the flesh-forming matter of the blood is 4 pounds, that of the muscular tissue 27½ pounds, and that in the bones 5 pounds, making a total of 36½ pounds; and that in the course of 18 weeks these 36½ pounds are introduced into the system. URE *Dict., Nutrition.*

2. Nutriment. [< L. *nutrio,* feed.]

—**nu-tri'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition.—**nu-tri'tial†.**—**nu-tri'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

nu-tri'tious, niu-trish'us, *a.* Promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; nourishing.—**nu-tri'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**nu-tri'tious-ness,** *n.*

nu'tri-tiv, -ly, -ness. Nutritive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

nu'tri-tive, nû'tri-tiv, *a.* **1.** Having nutritious properties; nourishing; as, *nutritive* food. **2.** Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, *nutritive* processes. [< L. *nutritus,* pp. of *nutrio,* feed.]

—**nu'tri-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'tri-tive-ness,** *n.*

nu"tri-to'ri-um, nû'tri-tō'ri-um, *n. Biol.* The nutritive apparatus. [< LL. *nutritorius,* < L. *nutrio,* nourish.]—**nu"tri-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or performing the office of the nutritorium. **nu'tri-to-ry‡.**

nu'tri-ture†, *n.* The quality of nourishing; nutrition.

nut'-rush", nut-tapper, etc. See NUT.

nut'shell", nut'shel', *n.* **1.** The shell or covering of the kernel of a nut; figuratively, something of small compass, or holding very little; as, an Iliad in a *nut-shell.* **2.** A nuculoid bivalve shell.—**beaked nutshell,** a ledoid shell.—**in a n.,** in brief and concise statement.

nut'ta-tree", *n.* Same as NITTA-TREE.

nut'ted, nut'ed, *a.* Abounding in nuts, as woods.

nut'ter, nut'ẽr, *n.* A gatherer of nuts.—**nut'ter-y,** *n.* [Rare.] A place where nuts are gathered.

In another moment he has mounted the bank, and is in the midst of the *nuttery.* MITFORD *Our Village, Nutting* Sept. 26, '34.

nut'ting, nut'ing, *n.* The gathering of nuts.

nut'ty, nut'i, *a.* **1.** Abounding in nuts; as, a *nutty* wood. **2.** Having the flavor of nuts; as, *nutty* wine.

—**nut'ti-ness,** *n.* A nutty flavor.

nut'-wee"vil, *n.* See NUT.

nux" vom'i-ca, nux' vom'i-cu. **1.** The flattened, disk-like, silky seed of a Coromandel tree (*Strychnos Nux-vomica*) of the logania family (*Loganiaceæ*). It contains two energetic alkaloidal poisons, strychnin and brucin, and is sometimes called a *quaker-button.* **2.** The tree producing this fruit.

Nux Vomica seeds are imported into Great Britain from Bombay, Madras, and Cochin China to the average extent of about 200 tons per annum, valued at £1600. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 687.

[< L. *nux,* nut, + *vomo,* vomit.]

nuz'l, *v.* Nuzzle. PHIL. Soc.

nuz'zer, nuz'ėr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A present made to a superior.

nuz'zle, nuz'l, *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To root up, as a hog. **2.** To rub the nose against.

Some twenty whale-boats were *nuzzling* a sand-bank.
KIPLING *Light that Failed* ch. 2, p. 17. [L. co.]

3. To put a ring through the nose of. **4.** To fondle.

Hugged in the armes
And *nuzzled* twixt the breasts of happiness.
MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge* prol., l. 16.

II. *i.* **1.** To root in the earth, as a hog.

There are many dens of infamy into which men go, where they *nuzzle* in the mud. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. x, p. 198. [W. L. & CO.]

2. To rub anything with the nose. **3.** To go with the nose toward the ground, like swine. **4.** To nestle. **5.** To loiter; idle. [< NOSE, *n.*; confused in some senses with NURSE and NESTLE.] **nours'le**†; **nous'el**†; **nus'tle**†.

ny†. A contraction for *nor I* or *not I*.

ny-an'da, ni-an'dą, *n.* [Afr.] Cloth made from the bark of a fig-tree (*Ficus Indica*).

Through all this upland region the trees yielding bark-cloth, or *nyanda*, are so abundant that the people are all well clothed with it, and care but little for our cloth.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 7, p. 150. [H. '75.]

Playing the Nyas Taranga.

ny-an'za, ni-an'zą, *n.* [Afr.] A sheet of water; lake; marsh; also, a river feeding a lake. **ny-as'sa**‡.

A river of any importance feeding a lake, becomes a *Nyanza*; a large bay becomes a *Nyanza*. a small lake, or a greater, is known as a *Nyanza*, or Ruwern.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 294. [S. '90.]

ny'a-paw', ni'ą-pô', *n.* An Indian silkworm (*Bombyx arracanensis*).

ny'as†, *n.* An eyas. See NIAS.

ny'as ta-ran'ga, ni'ąs tą-ran'gą. [E. Ind.] A trumpet-shaped musical instrument of northwestern India, played on by placing the smaller end against the throat over the vocal cords, or on the cheeks or nostrils, and moving them by strong breathing. Its ancient native name was *upanga*, and it is called *nose-flute* by Anglo-Indians.

nyce†, *a.* **1.** Nice. **2.** Foolish; weak. — **ny'ce-te**†, *n.* **1.** Nicety. **2.** Folly. **ny'ce-tee**†; **ny'se-te**†.

nyce'ly†, *adv.* Carefully.

nych-the'me-ron, nic-thi'mę-ron, *n.* The whole day of 24 hours. [< Gr. *nychthēmeron*, of a day and night, < *nyx* (*nykt-*), night, + *hēmera*, day.]

nyct-, } Derived from Greek *nyx* (*nykt-*), night: com-
nycti-, } bining forms. — **nyc"ta-lo'pi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A
nycto-, } state of the visual sense in which the sight is better in obscurity or at night than in daylight; formerly, night-blindness, now, day-blindness. **nyc'ta-lo"py**‡. — **nyc"ta-lop'ic**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of day-blindness. — **nyc'ta-lops**, *n.* [-LO'PES, *pl.*] One who is afflicted with day-blindness. — **Nyc-tan'thes**, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of shrubs or trees of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*), *N. Arbor-tristis* is the tree-of-sadness or night-jasmine of eastern India. — **Nyc"te-mer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bombycidean moths with a slender body and large wings. **Nyc-te'me-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc"te-mer'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **nyc-tem'e-roid**, *a.* — **Nyc-thar'pa-ges**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The owls or *Striges*. — **nyc-thar'pa-gine**, *a.* — **Nyc-tib'i-i'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Neotropical subfamily of caprimulgoid birds having the toe of five phalanges, and the sternum with four notches. **Nyc-tib'i-us**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc-tib'i-in(e**, *a.* & *n.* — **Nyc"ti-ceb'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Nyctícebinæ* as a family. — **Nyc"ti-ce-bi'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of lemurids, especially those with subequal limbs, moderate tarsi, and rudimentary tail. **Nyc"ti-ce'bus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc"ti-ce'bine**, *a.* & *n.* — **Nyc"ti-or"ni-thi'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of meropoid birds with wings rounded.

Nyc"ti-or'nis, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc"ti-or'ni-thin(e**, *a.* & *n.* — **Nyc"ti-pith"e-ci'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of cebold monkeys with a non-prehensile tail and vertical incisors; squirrel-monkeys and douroucoulis. See illus. under DOUROUCOULI. **Nyc"ti-pi-the'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc"ti-pith'e-cin(e**, *a.* & *n.* — **Nyc"ti-sau'rus**, *n. pl.* The *Geeconidæ* as a suborder. — **nyc"ti-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **nyc'ti-tro-pism**, *n.* The so-called sleep of plants: a daily periodicity of movement of certain leaves, from sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light, causing them to change their positions. They close at night and expand in the daylight. — **nyc"ti-trop'ic**, *a.* — **nyc'to-phile**, *n.* A plecotine vespertilionoid bat (genus *Nyctophilus*) with a rudimentary nose-leaf, as the Australian *N. timorensis*. — **nyc"to-pho'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Vocal ability to speak only during night-time. — **nyc"to-ty-phlo'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A state of the organs of vision in which the eye sees by the sunlight, but not after sunset nor by artificial light; nocturnal amaurosis; night-blindness.

Nyc"ta-gi-na'ce-æ, nic"tą-ji-nē'se-ī *or* -gi-nq'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous herbs, or rarely shrubs or trees — the four-o'clock family — having mainly opposite, simple, entire leaves, and variously shaped clusters of flowers with a delicate tubular or funneliform petaloid calyx. It embraces 3 tribes, 25 genera, and 120 species, mainly found in the tropics. **Nyc"ta-gin'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nyx* (*nykt-*), night.] **Nyc"ta-gin'e-æ**‡. — **nyc"ta-gi-na'ceous**, *a.* — **nyc'ta-gin(e**, *n.* A plant of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*).

nycteri-. Derived from Greek *nykteris*, bat (< *nyx*, night): a combining form. — **Nyc"te-ri-bi'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pupiparous dipters having a spider-like aspect and no wings, and parasitic on bats; bat-lice; bat-flies. **Nyc"te-rib'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc"te-rib'i-id**, *a.* & *n.* — **nyc"te-rib'i-oid**, *a.* — **Nyc-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Megadermidæ*. **Nyc'te-ris**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nyc'te-rid**, *n.* — **nyc'te-rin(e**, *a.* — **nyc'te-roid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Nyc-ter'i-des**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Annaulivora*.

nyc†, *vi.* To draw near. — **nyc**†, *a.* & *adv.* Near. **nyf**.

nyc†, *n.* A brood, as of pheasants.

nyc2†, *n.* Same as NAY.

ny-en'tek, ni-en'tek, *n.* A small musteloid or weasel-like carnivore (*Helictis orientalis* or *H. moschata*), of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands.

nyl'gau, *n.* Same as NILGAU.

nym†, *vt.* To steal; filch; take. **nim**†.

nymf, *n.* Nymph. PHIL. Soc.

nymph, nimf, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* An inferior female divinity inhabiting a grove, forest, fountain, spring, or mountain, or even a lonely isle, as Circe and Calypso. Nymphs are favorites of Zeus and Dionysos, of Apollo, Hermes, and Pan, and are well disposed to mortals, to whom they act as tutelary deities. See DRYAD; HAMADRYAD; MUSE; NAIAD; NEREID; OREAD.

2. [Poet.] Hence, an attractive maid; damsel.

And the lip of the *nymph* we admire
Seems for ever adorn'd with a smile.
SHENSTONE *A Pastoral, Disappointment* st. 2.

3. *Entom.* (1) A pupa or chrysalis. (2) In insects with incomplete metamorphosis, the stage in which the wing-pads are first evident. (3) A subimago or pseudimago, as of an ephemerid. **4.** One of various nymphalid butterflies, as a purple or a fritillary. [< F. *nymphe*, < L. *nympha*, < Gr. *nymphē*, nymph, bride.]

— **nymph'al**, *a.* **1.** Nymphean. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs. — **nym-phe'an**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inhabited by nymphs. **nymph'et**‡, *n.* A small nymph. — **nymph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nymphs. **nymph'ic-al**‡. — **nymph'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling nymphs. — **nymph'like"**, *a.* Like or appropriate to nymphs. **nymph'ly**‡.

nym'pha, nim'fą, *n.* [NYM'PHÆ, nim'fī *or* -fē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the inner folds of the mucous membrane of the female pudenda; the labia minora. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* A nymph. (2) *Conch.* An impressed area behind the umbones of a bivalve shell. [L.; see NYMPH.]

Nym-phæ'a, nim-fī'ą *or* -fē'ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of aquatic plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*) — the spatter-docks or yellow water-lilies — long known as *Nuphar*, having leaves with a deep sinus at the back, and small yellow unattractive flowers. **2.** A former kindred genus, the white water-lilies, now called *Castalia*. [L., < Gr. *nymphaia*, water-lily, < *nymphē*, nymph.]

Nym"phæ-a'ce-æ, nim'fę-ē'se-ī *or* -ą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of aquatic, perennial, polypetalous herbs — the water-lily family — with a thick horizontal rootstock, long-petioled, mainly peltate, floating or submersed leaves, and large solitary flowers. It embraces 3 suborders, 8 genera, and about 35 species, living in fresh water in all parts of the world. [< NYMPHÆA.] — **nym"phæ-a'ceous**, *a.*

nym-phæ'um, nim-fī'um *or* -fē'um, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] **1.** A shrine or sanctuary of the nymphs. These eventually became magnificent foundations, where it was usual to celebrate marriages. **2.** In ancient Roman villas, a room or recess adorned with fountains, flowers, and statues; also, a monumental structure adorning a basin or reservoir for the distribution of water, as at the termination of an aqueduct. [L., < Gr. *nymphaion*, < *nymphē*, nymph.]

Nym-phal'i-dæ, nim-fal'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies with the fore legs reduced, middle legs bent forward, and caterpillars spinigerous. **Nym-pha'lis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nymphē*, nymph.] — **nym-phal'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **nym'pha-loid**, *a.*

nym-phi'tis, nim-fai'tis *or* -fī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nymphæ or the clitoris. [< NYMPHA, 1.]

nympho-, nymph-. Derived from Latin *nympha*, a nymph (see NYMPH): combining forms. — **nym"pho-lep'sic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nympholepsy. **nym"pho-lep'tic**. — **nym'pho-lep"sy**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A kind of ecstasy or frenzy, said to have taken possession of one who looked upon a nymph in a spring or stream; hence, a demoniac frenzy; a form of religious mania; ecstasy. **2.** *Surg.* Excision of the nymphæ. **nym"pho-lep'sis**‡. — **nym'pho-lept**, *n.* One affected with nympholepsy.

The *nympholepts* of Truth are profoundly interesting figures in the world's history, but their lives are melancholy reading. A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Truth-Hunting* in first series, p. 117. [S. '85.]

— **nym"pho-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid and insane sexual desire in women. **nym'pho-ma"ny**†. — **Nym"pho-na'ce-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Pycnogonidea*. — **nym-phon'cus**, *n. Pathol.* A tumor of the nymphæ. — **Nym-phon'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans, especially those with chelifori, palpi, and false legs in both sexes. **Nym'phon**, *n.* (t. g.) — **nym-phon'id**, *n.* — **nym'pho-nold**, *a.* — **nym-phot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting away the nymphæ.

nys†. Is not. **nis**†.

Nys'sa, nis'ą, *n.* A small but widely scattered genus of trees or shrubs of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*), with alternate mainly entire leaves, and clusters of small greenish dicœciously polygamous flowers. *N. sylvatica*, of the eastern United States, is the tupelo, pepperidge, black-gum, or sour-gum tree. [< L. *Nysa*, nurse of Bacchus, also name of several towns.]

Nys-son'i-dæ, nis-son'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with three complete submarginal cells, marginal cell not appendiculate, and labrum short. **Nys'son**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *nyssō* (ppr. *nyssōn*), prick.] — **nys-so'ni-an**, **nys-son'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **nys'so-noid**, *a.*

nys-tag'mus, nis-tag'mus, *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic movement of the eyes, rotatory or from side to side, frequently affecting miners and others working in a dim light and a stooping position. [< Gr. *nystagmos*, drowsiness, < *nystazō*, nod in sleep.]

ny-u'la, ni-yī'lą, *n.* An ichneumon (*Herpestes nyula*).

nyx'is, nix'is, *n.* [Gr.] *Surg.* A wound made by a sharp-pointed instrument; a puncture.

O

Roman. Black Letter. Phil. Soc. Script.

O1, **o**, ō, *n.* [OES, O's, *or* Os, ōz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fifteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," **ɔ**; the sign of mid-back rounded vowel sound, simple as in *obey*, or prolonged as in *no*.

In making *o* sounds the tongue lies naturally with its back raised to middle height, and the lips are rounded. If the tongue is raised higher, ō shades into u, o͝o, as in *full, fōōl*, and, the lips closing to a buzz, into *u*; if the tongue is lowered, *o* changes into ô, *o* as in *nôr, not*, and, the lips being unrounded, into ą in *father*, or, without resonance, into ŭ as in *ŭpon*.

A Parent Speech root "o," taking various relations to accent and rounding, may appear as any of these *o* sounds; so may root "u." And since "o" weakens also into *u*, *e*, *i* (see A), these sounds are found apparently interchangeable with *o* sounde *sell, sold* < *s sal; sing, song* < *s sang*. So from other variations: *rise, rose, lend, loan*, etc. Anglo-Saxon ō accented regularly becomes o͞o in modern English: Anglo-Saxon *gōd* > *goo*; Anglo-Saxon ō becomes ū in sound: Anglo-Saxon *mōnat* > moon = mūn.

This set of sounds (ō, o, ô, *o*) have only gradually been distinguished in Indo-European alphabets. In Sanskrit, root *a* is in inflection opened by the accent into ō which has its special letter, but roundings of ą as in *what, all* are not distinguished in writing from ą as in *father*. The sound of *o* as in *not, what* is much nearer to ą than to ō, but as ą shaded to *o*, ô, as in *nanny, fatte* : see A, the rounded ą's as in *what* were united with the *o*'s in Greek, and they are all denoted by the same letter in Latin, Italian, and English.

In the scientific alphabet used in the pronunciation of this Dictionary, *o*, ô are used for the sounds nearest to ŭ, and *o*, ō for those nearest to ą.

Elementary o, as in *obey*, is not recognized as standard English in any accented syllables. It occurs abundantly in the older English and in dialects, as in the New England *whole, home*, etc., but in most words it has lost its resonance and has the sound of u, o͝o, as in *oven, word*, or has strengthened into o, ō, or ō, as in *of, for, over*. Silent *o* is wrongly written in a few words: *jeopard, leopard, people*.

Long o narrows as it is prolonged, and ends in an u = oo vanish which in Southern English is diphthongal, "Visible Speech" **ɔʊ**, and often written ow as in *low*, or oa as in *moan*, sometimes o͞e as in *toe*. **oo** regularly = o͞o, u as in *moon, book*, or, without resonance, ŭ as in *flood*. **o͞, ou** sometimes = o͞, u, as in *do, wolf, through, could*.

Θ, o, ð. [ŌES, O's, *or* Ōs, ðz, *pl.*] The seventeenth letter (nineteenth sound) in the Spelling Reform alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," **ʒ**; the sign of rounded vowel-sound (low and back in the mouth), simple as in *not, what*, or prolonged as in *nor, naught*.

Short o is often the rounding of an earlier ą by an adjacent labial or nasal (*w, u* < *l, n*): *what, salt, quality, quantity, long* < *lang*.

Long ō is sometimes a labial assimilation from ą by *w*, as *draw, warm*, by *l* as *fall, hall*, sometimes an accentual opening of ō by *r* as *forty, broad*. In London ôr is heard in many words, which in standard English are ōr, as *hoarse* and *horse*, both alike pronounced hôs.

The diphthongs **oi, oy** sound as ôi: *voice, boy;* **ou, ow** = au: *loud, now*, or ō: *cough*, or u: *tough*.

Prof Whitney finds the following percentages of the *o* sounds in English literature: o, 08; ō, 1.76; o, 2.59; ô, 1.54; oi, .12. W. D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.]

Capital O is from Greek, Latin O < earlier ◇ < Phenician ◇ (a guttural sound), not identified with any hieroglyph. In early English MS. o < ą sometimes has a diacritic, as ǫ, whence ø. The Phenician name seems to mean *eye;* the Anglo-Saxon is *oethel*, home; the Greek, Latin, round form and the name go with the rounding of the mouth in making the sound.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

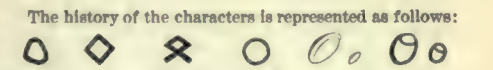

Phenician. Early Greek. Anglo-Saxon Rune. Greek, Latin. Script for O o. Script for Θ o.

2. Anything shaped like the letter O; an oval or circle; a spot or spangle; as, "Giotto's *O*." **3.** An abbreviation. See ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix. **4.** A symbol noting: (1) *Logic.* A particular negative categorical proposition. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) In medieval music, tempus perfectum, or triple rhythm. (*b*) In modern music, a null. (3) *Math.* Zero or naught: called also *a round O;* sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it (Ō), for 11,000. (4) *Chem.* Oxygen.

O2, *t n.* A descendant: a patronymic prefix in Irish names.

O', (It is equivalent to the Gaelic *Mac*, to the Norman *Fitz-*, and to the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian suffixes *-son, -sen*. [< Ir. *o*, son, < *ua*, descendant.]

O3, *n.* An exclamation or lamentation. [< O, *interj.*]

o†, *a.* One; a single.

o, o. *prep.* Of; on; as, one *o'*clock; *o'* the port side. [Abbr. of OF, ON, *prep.*]

O, ō, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation prefixed to an expression of address, as a sign of the vocative, or case of address, used especially in earnest or solemn appeal or exhortation, or as a reverential expression in prayer to the Deity, to emphasize the feeling or passion conveyed by the words. A note of exclamation usually follows the vocative word, phrase, or clause; as, *O* Lord! *O* my countrymen! *O* blessed Spirit, who hearest prayer! **2.** An ejaculation expressive of a wish: an elliptical form; as, *O*, stay! The object of desire sometimes follows in an interjectional or elliptical phrase, being joined to *O* by

for, if expressed by a substantive, or by *that* when expressed in a subjunctive clause; as, *O for* rest and peace! *O that* the day would come!

3. Same as OH. The forms *O* and *oh* are often used indiscriminately. It seems, however, to be very generally conceded that the proper form in the vocative use is *O*.

Between the interjections *O* and oh there exists an essential difference, which is frequently neglected even by some of our best writers. The former is properly prefixed to an expression in a direct address; but the latter ought never to be so employed. *O* should be used without the mark of exclamation immediately after it; but oh, sometimes with and sometimes without it, according to the construction and sense of the passage in which the word occurs.
JOHN WILSON *Punctuation* ch. 3, p. 160. [A. S. B.]

[< AS. *ēā*.] **oh‡.—O dear!** an exclamatory phrase expressive of disappointment, surprise, etc.—**O dear me!** an intensified form of *O dear!*

oad†, *n.* Same as WOAD: a corrupt form.

o'a-dal, ō'a-dal, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree (*Sterculia villosa*) of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*). Its inner bark is made into rope, and in Goa and Canara bags for rice, etc., are made by stripping off the bark entire, after soaking, from the trunk and larger branches and sewing up at the bottom. **oo''dhall‡.**

oaf, ōf, *n.* Originally, a misshapen child left in place of a human child reputed stolen by fairies; a changeling; any deformed or foolish child; a dolt; simpleton.

Mrs. Boniface Newt . . . had been taught by her husband that Mr. Van Boozenberg was an *oaf*, but an *oaf* whose noise was to be listened to with the utmost patience and respect.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 32, p. 199. [H. '73.]

[< Ice. *álfr*, elf.]

oaf'ish, ōf'ish, *a.* Stupid; doltish.—**oaf'ish-ness,** *n.*

oak, ōk, *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*.

A Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), and Leaves, etc., of other Oaks.

a, willow-oak (*Quercus Phellos*); *b*, barren oak (*Q. nigra*); *c*, upland willow-oak (*Q. cinerea*); *d*, scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*); *e*, chestnut-oak (*Q. Prinus*); *f*, white oak (*Q. alba*); *g*, an acorn of the scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*); *h*, a simple male flower of the same.

There are about 300 species, some of which are mere shrubs and others giant trees that in ancient times inspired veneration. The male flowers are in scaly spikes (catkins), the female bud-shaped, and the fruit, called the *acorn*, a smooth nut having a tough thin shell, is partly enclosed in a scaly, saucer-like shell, called the *cupule* or *cup*. The oak is of value in ship-building, in cabinet- and house-work, and in the construction of vehicles and mechanical appliances. The bark is used in dyeing, tanning, and medical practise. One species furnishes the cork of commerce. The acorns of some species are sweet and edible, and in many countries are valued as food for domestic animals.

2. The wood or timber of the oak. **3.** One of various other plants having a real or fancied resemblance or relation to a true oak, as the poison-oak, Jerusalem oak, etc. **4.** One of various moths: a collectors' name. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] In card-playing, a club. H. *Dict.* [< AS. *āc*. oak.] **ok†; oke†.**

[The **true oaks** given below may be distinguished by *Q.*, indicating that they are of the genus *Quercus*. All others are oaks only in name.]

Compounds, etc.:—African oak, a large tree (*Oldfieldia Africana*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), of Sierra Leone, yielding a valuable wood. Called also *African teak.*—**Australian oak,** any one of various species of Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, of the beef-wood family (*Casuarinaceæ*).—**barren** or **black-jack oak,** *Q. nigra*, small and perishable, with broadly wedge-shaped leaves.—**Bartram's oak,** *Q. heterophylla*, considered a hybrid: so called from the Bartram garden in Philadelphia, where the first observed specimen was found.—**bas'ket-oak",** *n. Q. Michauxii*, large and valuable, with gray flaky bark and large edible acorns.—**bear-oak,** *n. Q. ilicifolia*. See SCRUB-OAK.—**bitter oak,** the European Turkey oak.—**black oak,** *Q. tinctoria*, outer bark black, inner yellow. Called also *yellow-bark oak* and *quercitron-oak*.—**blue oak,** *Q. Douglasii* of California, like the white oak in the quality of its timber, and sometimes called the *mountain white oak*.—**Botany Bay oak,** same as AUSTRALIAN OAK.—**British oak,** *Q. Robur*, extending through the most of Europe and to western Asia, attaining great age and size.—**bur-oak,** *n. Q. macrocarpa*, large and valuable, with the acorn half immersed in or entirely enclosed by the cup with its pointed scales. Called also *over-cup* or *mossy-cup oak*.—**chestnut-oak,** *n.* Any one of various oaks with leaves coarsely sinuate-toothed, but not lobed, and so resembling chestnut-leaves. (1) *Q. Muhlenbergii* or *Castanea*. Called also *yellow oak*. (2) *Q. Prinus*. Called also *swamp chestnut-oak* or *rock chestnut-oak*. (3) *Q. prinoides*, the dwarf chestnut-oak. (4) *Q. densiflora*, a Californian evergreen oak of dense foliage.—**Chinese oak,** *Q. Chinensis*, a very hardy evergreen oak.—**chinkapin-oak,** *n.* The dwarf chestnut-oak (*Q. prinoides*).—**coast live-oak,** *Q. agrifolia*, an evergreen oak of California and Mexico.—**cow-oak,** *n.* Same as BASKET-OAK.—**dyer's-oak,** *n.* Same as BLACK OAK.—**Emory's oak,** *Q. Emoryi*, a shrubby evergreen oak of southern Texas, New Mexico, etc., with small leaves and acorns.—**English oak,** the British oak.—**European oak,** the British oak.—**evergreen oak,** same as HOLM-OAK.—**gray oak,** *Q. coccinea*, var. *ambigua*, of the northeastern United States, with the foliage of the red oak and the acorn of the scarlet oak.—**green oak,** oak colored green by its impregnation with the spawn of the fungus *Peziza æruginosa*.—**holly-leaved oak,** same as COAST LIVE-OAK.—**Indian oak,** the teak-tree.—**Italian oak,** *Q. Æsculus*, of southern Europe, with sweet edible acorns.—**Jerusalem oak,** or **oak of Jerusalem,** an annual herb, a goosefoot (*Chenopodium Botrys*): named from the shape of its leaves. Called also *feather-geranium*.—**Kellogg's oak,** same as SONOMA OAK.—**kermes-oak,** *n. Q. coccifera*. See KERMES.—**mossy-cup oak.** **1.** The bur-oak. **2.** The European Turkey oak.—**New Zealand oak,** a tall tree (*Knightia excelsa*) of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), yielding a handsome wood much used for furniture, etc.—**nutgall oak,** same as GALL-OAK. See GALL.—**oak-apple,** *n.* A gall produced on an oak; a gall-fly, as *Andricus terminalis*.—**oak-bark,** *n.* The bark of certain oaks used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.—**oak-barren,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oak-opening.—**oak-beauty,** *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Amphidasis prodromaria*) whose caterpillar feeds upon the oak.—**oak-beetle,** *n.* An elaterid beetle of *Eucnemis* or a related genus.—**oak-fern,** *n.* A polypod (*Phegopteris* or *Polypodium Dryopteris*) with a slender, delicate, smooth stipe and a light-green ternate bipinnatifid frond.—**oak-fig,** *n.* A fig-shaped gall on the young growth of the white oak, produced by a gall-fly (*Cynips forticornis*).—**oak-frog,** *n.* A small American toad (*Bufo quercus*) inhabiting oak-openings.—**oak-gall,** *n.* A gall produced on an oak. See illus. under GALL-FLY.—**oak-leather,** *n.* **1.** Oak-tanned leather. **2.** A tough fungus-spawn that grows in fissures of old oaks and has the appearance of white kid leather: sometimes used for spreading plasters on.—**oak-lungs,** *n.* A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*); lungwort: formerly used medicinally.—**oak-manna,** *n.* An exudation from the upper surface of the leaves of an oak (*Quercus mannifera*) of Kurdistan.—**oak-opening,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An open glade or thinly wooded space in a forest of oaks.—**oak-pest,** *n.* An insect injurious to the oak; specifically, in the United States, a phylloxera (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which injures oak-leaves.—**oak-plum,** *n.* A plum-shaped gall produced by a gall-fly (*Cynips quercus-prunus*), found on acorns of the black and the red oak.—**oak-potato,** *n.* A potato-shaped gall on twigs of the white oak, produced by a gall-fly (*Cynips quercus-batatas*).—**oak-spangle,** *n.* A flattened, fungus-like gall produced on oak-leaves by a gall-fly (*Neuroterus lenticularis*).—**oak-tanned,** *a.* In leather-making, tanned with an extract of oak-bark.—**oak-tree,** *n.* The oak.—**oak-wart,** *n.* An oak-gall.

And the pie with the long tongue
That pricks deep into *oakwarts* for a worm.
BROWNING *Caliban upon Setebos* st. 5.

—**oak-web,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cockchafer.—**quartered oak,** oak boards cut by the process called *quartering*, and exhibiting a handsome grain.—**Quebec oak** [Eng.], the white oak.—**red oak,** *Q. rubra*, large, with reddish coarse-grained wood, used for fuel and barrel-staves.—**royal oak,** an oak-tree at Boscobel, England, famous as having served to hide Charles II, after the battle of Worcester (1651). The anniversary, May 29, is called **Royal Oak day.**—**scarlet oak,** *Q. coccinea*, a large tree with leaves turning scarlet in autumn.—**Sonoma oak,** a large or medium-sized tree (*Q. Sonomensis* or *Kelloggii*) of the Coast range in California, with a rough black bark.—**Spanish oak,** *Q. falcata*, of the Middle and South Atlantic coast of the United States. The timber is indifferent, but the bark is excellent for tanning. Called also *Turkey oak*.—**swamp Spanish oak,** same as PIN-OAK.—**tan-bark oak,** either of two chestnut-oaks, the swamp chestnut-oak (*Q. Prinus*) and the California chestnut-oak (*Q. densiflora*).—**the Oaks,** one of the great English stake-races for horses, instituted in 1779 and named after one of the seats of the Earl of Derby, its founder.—**to sport one's oak,** to exclude visitors, as by closing the outer oaken door of a student's apartment: primarily English university slang.—**Turkey oak,** in the United States, same as BARREN SCRUB-OAK and SPANISH OAK; in Europe, *Q. Cerris*, a large tree of southern Europe, yielding timber valuable for turnery, cabinet-work, and building. Called also *mossy-cup oak* and *wainscot-oak*.—**upland willow-oak,** *Q. cinerea*, a shrub or small tree of the South Atlantic coast of the United States.—**western oak,** *Q. Garryana*, a large tree of the Pacific coast, often called *California white oak*.—**white oak.** **1.** *Q. alba*, a large American tree with a light-colored, heavy, very tough, elastic, and durable wood, making it one of the most valuable of the oaks. The leaves are round-lobed, and the bark is light-gray and scaly. **2.** Any one of several other oaks, as *Q. bicolor*, the swamp white oak of the eastern and southern United States, and, on the western coast, the blue oak, the western oak, and the Sacramento white oak or weeping-oak (*Q. lobata*).—**yellow-bark oak,** same as BLACK OAK.—**yellow oak,** a chestnut-oak (*Q. Muhlenbergii*).

Oak'boy, ōk'boi, *n.* A member of an insurrectionary association in Ireland in 1763, that resisted forced labor on the roads and collection of tithes, its badge being a sprig of oak in the hat.

oak'en, ōk'n, *a.* Made of or from oak; composed of oaks or of the leaves or boughs of the oak; as, an *oaken* plank; an *oaken* grove; an *oaken* garland. **o'ken†.**

oak'en-pin†, *n.* A hard-fleshed apple: not now grown.

oa'kert, *n.* Same as OCHER.

oak'ling, ōk'ling, *n.* A small oak.

oak'um, ōk'um, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Hemp-fiber obtained by untwisting and picking out loosely the yarns of old tarred hemp rope: used in calking ships' seams, etc., sometimes also in dressing wounds. **2.** Coarse hemp or flax hacklings. **white oakum‡.** [< AS. *ācumba*, < *ā-*, out, + *cemban*, comb.] **ock'am†; o'cum†.**

—**teased oakum,** oakum that has been shredded apart for use.—**white o.,** same as OAKUM, 2.

oak'y, ōk'i, *a.* Like an oak; tough; strong.

oan'der, ōn'der, *n.* [Dial.] Undern. **oan'durth‡.**

oar, ōr, *vt.* **1.** To propel with an oar or oars. **2.** To use as an oar.

I caught her; then
Oaring one arm, and bearing in my left
The weight of all the hopes of half the world,
Strove to buffet to land in vain.
TENNYSON *Princess* iv, st. 19.

oar, *n.* **1.** A wooden implement for rowing, sculling, or steering a boat, consisting of a long shaft (called the *loom*) with a handle at one end and a blade or spoon at the other, the whole being operated as a simple lever, with a rowlock or thole-pins for a fulcrum. **2.** The person who uses or plies an oar; a waterman; oarsman.

The captain . . . was one of the best *oars* in the university boat.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [T. & F. '68.]

3. *Brewing.* A paddle for stirring mash. **4.** An oar-like swimming-appendage, a parapodium of an annelid. [< AS. *ār*, oar.]

—**muffled oars,** oars the looms of which are wrapped with material to prevent their making a noise when in use.—**oar'cock",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The water-rail.—**oar'-fish",** *n.* A ribbon-fish (*Regalecus banksii*) of northern seas with oar-like ventral rays and sometimes 20 feet long.—**oar'foot",** *n.* A hippoid crab (genus *Remipes*).—**oar-footed,** *a.* Having oar-like feet, as some crustaceans.—**oar-lock,** *n.* A device, as of wood or metal, on the gunwale or outrigger of a boat for keeping an oar in place, and serving as a fulcrum while rowing; a rowlock.—**oar-propeller,** *n.* A contrivance for sculling by machinery.—**oars-swivel,** *n.* A forked rowlock pivoted in a socket, the oar being pivoted in the fork.—**oar'weed",** *n.* Any large seaweed of the genus *Laminaria;* so called from frequently becoming tangled with oars; especially, *Laminaria digitata;* tangle.—**rigged oar,** an oar pivoted at the gunwale and moved by a lever so that the rower can face forward.—**to back the oars,** to move oars in a reverse direction from that in going ahead, as in stopping a boat.—**to bend to the oars,** to pull strongly in rowing.—**to boat oars,** to bring the oars inboard.—**to feather oars,** to slant the blades in the recovery of each stroke.—**to lie on the oars.** **1.** To stop rowing; hold the oars stationary in the water. The usual command for this position is "Oars!" **2.** Hence, colloquially, to cease from labor; rest at ease.—**to put in one's oar,** to intrude remarks into other people's conversation; intermeddle.—**to ship oars,** to place the oars in position for rowing.—**to take the laboring oar,** to do the harder part of a task.—**to toss** or **peak oars,** to raise the oars out of the rowlocks to a vertical position.—**to trail oars,** to allow the oars to trail alongside of the boat or by the trailing-lines.—**to unship oars,** to take the oars out of the rowlocks or from between the thole-pins.

—**oar'less,** *a.* Having no oars.—**oars'man,** *n.* One who rows or is skilled in rowing.—**oars'manship,** *n.* The art of rowing; skill in rowing.—**oar'y,** *a.* Having the form or use of an oar.

oar'age, ōr'ĕj, *n.* Oars collectively.

On this lake I lay in a little boat; . . . its rudder and its *oarage* were my own unconscious will, and . . . I floated as I list with a furrowless keel. LUDLOW *Hasheesh Eater* ch. 3, p. 40. [H. '60.]

oard, *a.* Oared. PHIL. SOC.

oared, ōrd, *a.* **1.** Having oars for propulsion: generally compounded with a numeral; as, an eight-*oared* boat. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Having oar-like feet or swimming-appendages; as, the water-shrew or *oared* shrew (*Crossopus ciliatus*). (2) Totipalmate, as a bird's foot.

oario-. Combining form of OARIUM.—**o-a'ri-o-cele,** *n.* Ovarian hernia.—**o-a''ri-o-cy-e'sis,** *n. Obstet.* Ovarian pregnancy.—**o-a''ri-on'cus,** *n.* An ovarian tumor.—**o-a''ri-o-par-ec'ta-ma,** *n.* Enlargement of the ovary.—**o-a''ri-op'a-thy,** *n.* Disease of the ovary.—**o-a''ri-o-phy'ma,** *n.* Tumor of the ovary.—**o-a''ri-or-rhex'is,** *n.* Rupture of the ovary.—**o-a''ri-o-scir'rhus,** *n.* Cancerous disease of the ovary.—**o-a''ri-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Same as OVARIOTOMY.—**o''a-ri'tis,** *n.* Ovaritis.—**o-a'ri-y''drops,** *n.* Ovarian dropsy.

o-a'ri-um, o-ē'ri-um *or* -q'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An ovary. [< Gr. *ōarion*, little egg, dim. of *ōon*, egg.]

oar'lap, ōr'lap, *n.* A rabbit with both ears standing out at right angles to the head.

o'a-sal, ō'a-sal *or* o-ē'-, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to oases.

o'a-sis, ō'a-sis, *W.*[1] *Wr., or* o-ē'sis, *C. W.*[2] (XIII), *n.* [O'A-SES, *pl.*] Any fertile spot in a waste or desert, especially one in a sandy desert, where springs nourish vegetation; hence, figuratively, a scene or source of joy in monotony or dreariness. [< LL. *Oasis*, place of banishment in West Egypt, < Gr. *Oasis*, fertile spot in Libyan desert.]

Here [Kelat Zerka] begins the desert, which extends without a break, except an occasional *oasis*, to the Euphrates.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* ch. 8, p. 208. [A. '81.]

oast, ōst, *n.* A kiln for hop-drying or malt-drying. [< AS. *āst*, kiln.] **cock'le‡; ost‡; oust‡.**

—**oast'house",** *n.* A building for containing oasts, or serving a purpose like that of an oast.

oat, ōt, *n.* **1.** A cereal grass (*Avena sativa*), or its edible grain: usually in the plural and collectively. It has a smooth culm or stem 2 to 4 feet high, and pedunculate spikelets, each with two perfect flowers, the lower usually awned. It has been long cultivated as food for man and horses. There are many varieties, all of which flourish best in cool climates.

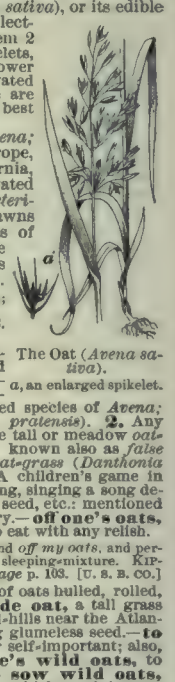

The Oat (*Avena sativa*). *a*, an enlarged spikelet.

2. Any other grass of the genus *Avena;* as, the **wild oat** (*A. fatua*) of Europe, much cultivated for hay in California, perhaps the original of the cultivated species; the **animated oat** (*A. sterilis*) with long, stout, much-twisted awns that coil and uncoil with changes of moisture. **3.** A musical pipe made from a stem of the oat; a shepherd's pipe; hence, a pastoral poem or song.

That strain I heard was of a higher mood;
But now my *oat* proceeds.
MILTON *Lycidas* l. 88.

[< AS. *āte*, oat.]

—**oat'-cake",** *n.* A cake of oat-meal, usually rolled thin and baked hard.—**oat-flight,** *n.* Oat-chaff.—**oat-fowl,** *n.* The snow-bunting.—**oat-grass,** *n.* **1.** Any uncultivated species of *Avena;* as, the narrow-leaved *oat-grass* (*A. pratensis*). **2.** Any one of various oat-like grasses; as, the tall or meadow *oat-grass* (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*): known also as *false oat* and *evergreen grass;* the wild *oat-grass* (*Danthonia spicata*).—**oats-peas-beans,** *n.* A children's game in which the players circle about in a ring, singing a song describing, with gestures, the sowing of seed, etc.: mentioned by Froissart as early as the 14th century.—**off one's oats,** so indisposed bodily as to be unable to eat with any relish.

As a matter of fact, I'm a bit restless and *off my oats*, and perhaps you could recommend some sort of sleeping-mixture. KIPLING *Mine Own People, End of the Passage* p. 103. [U. S. B. CO.]

—**rolled oats,** a flaky preparation of oats hulled, rolled, and steamed for family use.—**seaside oat,** a tall grass (*Uniola paniculata*) growing on sand-hills near the Atlantic.—**skinless oat,** an oat yielding glumeless seed.—**to feel one's oats,** to be conceited or self-important; also, to be frisky.—**to have sown one's wild oats,** to have given up youthful follies.—**to sow wild oats,** to indulge in the follies or excesses to which youth is especially liable.—**wild oat.** **1.** Same as OAT, 2. **2.** In the plural, youthful follies or excesses.

oat'en, ōt'n, *a.* Made of oats or oatmeal or of the straw of oats; also, sounded from an oaten or musical pipe.

Joh. Mayor, in the first book of his History of Scotland, contends much for the wholesomeness of *oaten* bread. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, § 2, mem. 2, subs. 1, p. 140. [J. W. M. '57.]

A shepherd next, you haunt the plain,
And warble forth your *oaten* strain.
THOMSON *Hymn on Solitude* l. 16.

—**oaten pipe,** same as OAT, 3.

oath, ōth, *n.* **1.** A solemn attestation or imprecation in support of a declaration, promise, or vow, by means of an appeal to some personage or object regarded by the person swearing as high and holy.

But in general an *Oath* includes an imprecation. And hence Puffendorff defines it to be 'A religious asseveration by which we renounce the mercy or imprecate the vengeance of Heaven, if we speak not the truth.' WILLIAM FLEMING *Moral Philosophy* pt. ii, bk. ii, p. 294. [J. M. '70.]

2. *Law.* Such an attestation or affirmation of the truth of a statement as renders liable to punishment for perjury one who wilfully thus asserts what is not true. **3.** The form of words in which such attestation is made. **4.** A frivolous and blasphemous use of the name of the Deity or of any sacred name or object, as in appeal or ejaculation. Hence, loosely: (1) An imprecation lightly or humorously used. (2) A simple ejaculation or excla-

mation, either in the form of a profane adjuration, or containing a corrupted or softened form of an originally profane expression. [< AS. *Áth*, oath.]

Synonyms: adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blasphemation, blasphemy, curse, cursing, denunciation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profane swearing, profanity, reprobation, swearing, sworn statement, vow. In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says." A. *Law Dict.*: an *affidavit* is a *sworn statement* made in writing in the presence of a competent officer; an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God; a *vow*, to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or *profane swearing*. – **Antonyms:** benediction, benison, blessing.

Phrases, etc.: – **assertory oath**, or **o. of evidence**, an oath taken to confirm the truth of a statement. – **Hippocratic o.**, see HIPPOCRATIC. – **ironclad o.**, see IRONCLAD. – **judicial o.**, an oath administered by competent authority under direction of law in some judicial proceeding, as distinguished from an **extrajudicial o.**, for which there is no authority of law, and for falsity to which charge of perjury will not lie. – **o. of allegiance**, a declaration under oath by which a person promises to bear true allegiance to a particular government or sovereign. – **oath'rite**, *n.* The ceremony of taking an oath. – **official o.**, or **o. of office**, an oath taken by a person on assuming an office, and promising fidelity to its duties. – **poor-debtor's o.**, the oath required of and made by the debtor in proceedings under the poor-debtor law. – **promissory o.**, an oath pledging future action. The violation of such an oath is not perjury.

oath'a-ble†, *a.* Capable of taking an oath.

oat'meal'', ōt'mēl', *n.* **1.** The meal of oats: applied also to porridge made of it. **2.** Panic-grass. [W.] **3**†. [O-] One of a band of 17th-century London street ruffians.

oaze, ōz, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as OOZE.

ob-, *prefix.* Toward; to; against; facing; reversely; over; near; on account of; as, *object*, *oblique*, *obscure*. *Ob-* is used in words of Latin origin only, and not in forming new words, except in the case of certain scientific terms; as, *obovate*. It is often merely intensive, and of no appreciable force in English. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *ob-* by assimilation becomes *oc-*, *of-*, *og-*, *op-*; in a few instances it becomes *obs-* or *os-*. [< L. *ob-*, < *ob*, toward, for.]

ob†, *n.* [Heb.] A necromancer.

ob²†, *n.* An objection, abbreviation in glosses to theological treatises. – **ob'and-sol'er**, *n.* A religious disputant; a professor of the scholastic divinity. – **obs-and-sols**, *n. pl.* Objections and solutions: applied to scholastic subtleties.

O"ba-di'ah, ō"ba-dī'ä, *n.* The smallest book of the Old Testament, one of the minor prophets. Its author, Obadiah, foretells the destruction of Edom and the final victory of Judah and Israel. [< Heb. *Obhadhyahu*.]

ob-am'bu-la'te†, *vi.* To walk about.
– **ob-am"bu-la'tion**†, *n.*

o-bang', ō-bang', *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese gold coin, no longer in circulation. See COIN.

o-ban'.

o-bar'ne†, *n.* A kind of mussel. – **o-bar'nl**†.

ob"nu-di'tio, ob"ē-dish'i-ō, or -dit'i-ō, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Hardness of hearing; partial deafness.
– **ob"au-di'tus**, *n.* A person partially deaf.

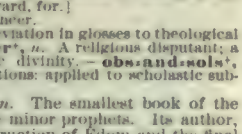

An Obang; obverse and reverse. 2/3

Ob'ben-ite, ob'en-āit, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a most resistant sect of Anabaptists, precursors of the Mennonites. [Prob. < *Obben*, a personal name.]

ob"bli-ga'to, ob"li-gä'tō, *a.* & *n.* [It.] *Mus.* That can not be dispensed with: a necessary accessory: applied to an accessory movement written for solo or a particular instrument, and indispensable for the proper rendering of a composition, also, loosely, to a secondary accompaniment required by the score: opposed to *ad libitum*. **ob"li-ga'to**:.

ob"ce-ca'ti-o, ob"se-kā'shi-ō or -sē-cē'ti-ō, *n.* Blindness; cecity. [< *ob-* + L. *cæcus*, blind.] **ob"ce-ca'ti-o:**.

ob-cla'vate, ob-klā'vāt or -vĭt, *a.* Inversely clavate; club-shaped at the bottom.

ob"com-pressed', ob'kŏm prest', *a.* *Bot.* Flattened contrary to the usual way – that is, flattened back and front, instead of laterally.

ob-con'ic-al, ob-con'ic-al, *a.* *Bot.* Inversely conical; conical, but attached at the apex. **ob-con'le**‡.

ob-cor'date, ob-kôr'dāt or -dĭt, *a.* *Bot.* Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, but with the notch opposite the stem. **ob-cor'di-form**‡.

ob-del'toid, ob-del'toid, *a.* *Bot.* Inversely deltoid; triangular, with the apex inward or downward.

ob-dip"lo-stem'o-ny, ob-dip'lo-stem'o-ni, *W.* (-sti'mo-ni, *C.*), *n.* *Bot.* The reverse of direct or normal diplostemony. See DIPLOSTEMONY.
– **ob-dip"lo-stem'o-nous**, *a.*

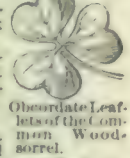

Obcordate Leaflets of the Common Wood-sorrel.

ob"dor-mi'tion, ob'dôr-mish'un, *n.* **1.** Temporary numbness of a limb caused by pressure on the nerves. **2**†. Sound sleep. [< L. *obdormio*, fall asleep, < *ob*, toward, + *dormio*, sleep.]

ob-duct'†, *vt.* To draw over; cover. **ob-duce'**†. – **ob-duc'tion**†, *n.* The act of drawing over, as a covering.

ob'du-ra-cy, ob'dū-ra-si (-dū), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being obdurate; insensibility to appeals to the feelings; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

The seeming *obduracy* of the heavens to our suffering, . . . is in truth but the outward form of the liveliest pity.
H. JAMES, Sr. *Substance and Shadow* ch. 13, p. 236. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Confirmed and wilful insensibility to the claims of God or of the moral law; stubborn wickedness.

But tender though He was, He was also stern, when stolid *obduracy* shut its eyes on the sacred light He had brought to them.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 39, p. 118. [A. '80.]

ob-dured'ness†; **ob-dure'ness**†

ob'du-rate†, *vt.* To render obdurate. **ob'dure'**†.

ob'du-rate, ob'dū-rĕt or -rĭt, ob-dūr'ĕt, Eng. poets) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity; not to be moved by argument or entreaty; inexorable.

She was as *obdurate* as marble.
WM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 33, p. 293. [H. '77.]

2. Persisting in sin; perversely impenitent.

How many *obdurate* sinners have had every conceivable motive to repentance urged upon them . . . in vain! A. P. PEABODY in *That Unknown Country* ch. 3, p. 716. [S. & Co. '89.]

3. Not plastic; refractory; unyielding. [< L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare*, harden, < *ob*, to, + *durus*, hard.] **ob-dure'**†; **ob-dured'**†.

Synonyms: see HARD; OBSTINATE.

– **ob'du-rate-ly**, *adv.* – **ob'du-rate-ness**, *n.* Obduracy. – **ob"du-ra'tion**†, *n.* The process of becoming or the fact of being obdurate.

o'be, *n.* Same as OBI. **o'be-a**‡; **o'be-ah**‡.

o-be'di-ence, o-bī'di-ens, *n.* **1.** Submission to or compliance with a command, prohibition, known law, or rule of duty; the performance of what is required or enjoined, or the abstaining from what is prohibited; subjection to natural or rightful control; the act or habit of yielding willingly to dictation or restraint; as, *obedience* to parents; the monastic *obedience*.

In America, then, it may be said that no one renders *obedience* to man, but to justice and to law. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by F. Bowen, vol. i, ch. 5, p. 97. [S. & F. '63.]

2. *Eccl.* (1) A body of disciples or adherents; as, the Pope's *obedience*. (2) A written instruction or formal communication from the superior of an order to those under his direction. (3) A branch monastery under a prior. **3**†. Any act or speech betokening reverence: equivalent to *obeisance* or *duty*. [OF., < L. *obœdientia*, < *obœdient-s*, see OBEDIENT.]

Synonyms: see ALLEGIANCE.
– **active obedience** (*Theol.*), the part of Christ's righteousness that embraces his entire life and death, viewed as vicarious obedience. – **passive o.** **1.** Implicit submission to the constituted authorities: held by some sects to be a political and religious duty even when it necessitates acts that are repugnant to the moral and religious sense. **2.** *Theol.* The part of Christ's righteousness that embraces his entire life, and especially his sacrificial death, viewed as vicarious suffering.
– **o-be'di-en-cer**†, *n.* A member or functionary of a monastic congregation. **o-be'di-en-tiar**†. – **o-be"di-en'ci-a-ry**†, *n.* One owing obedience.

o-be'di-ent, o-bī'di-ent, *a.* Executing or submitting to a behest, law, rule, or restriction; willingly complying with an act of authority, or habitually yielding to authority; submissive; dutiful. **o-be'di-ble**†.

I profess myself his *obedient* servant, as I should profess myself yours, sir, if I was addressing you by letter; but what measure of *obedient* service I might choose to render to him or to you remains at my own option. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH *Judah's Lion* ch. 22, p. 303. [S. & SCR. '48.]

[OF., < L. *obœdient-s*, ppr. of *obœdio*; see OBEY.]

Synonyms: see DUTIFUL; OBSEQUIOUS.
– **o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

o-be"di-en'tial, o-bī'di-en'shal, *a.* [Rare.] According to the rule of obedience; observant of authority.

The surest evidence of our love to Christ is obedience to the laws of Christ. Such is the love of a subject to his sovereign, a dutiful, respectful, *obediential* love.
MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, John* xiv, 18-24.

o-bei'sance, o-bī'sans *or* o-bē'sans, *n.* **1.** An act of courtesy or reverence made by an inclination of the body or the bending of the knee, as a manifestation of obedience or an expression of profound deference or respect; a bow or courtesy; homage.

He made *obeisance* with a free Yet studied air of courtesy.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 5, st. 16.

2†. Obedience. [< F. *obéissance*, < *obéissant*, ppr. of *obéir*; see OBEY.] **o-bei'san-cy**†; **o-bei'saunce**†.

o-bei'sant†, *a.* Deferential; submissive; obsequious; servile. **o-bey'sant**†.

o-be'li-on, o-bi'li-ŏn, *n.* [LI-A, *pl.*] The point on the skull where the line joining the two parietal foramina crosses the sagittal suture. See CRANIOMETRICAL POINTS, and illus. under CRANIUM. [< Gr. *obelos*, pointed pillar.]
– **o-be'li-ac**, *a.*

ob'el-isk, ob'el-isk, *vt.* To mark with an obelisk (†).

ob'el-isk, *n.* **1.** A square shaft with pyramidal top, usually monumental or commemorative. **2.** *Egypt. Archeol.* A square monolith of red granite or syenite, more or less covered with hieroglyphs, tapering slightly, and terminating in a pyramidal top: commemorative of a king. Among the celebrated obelisks are those taken to Rome by the emperors, and now erected near the Lateran, St. Peter's, and Sta. Maria Maggiore churches; that of Luxor, removed to Paris in 1831; and the two called "Cleopatra's Needles," one of which was removed to London in 1878, the other to Central Park, New York, in 1880. Obelisks vary in height from 8½ to 108 feet, and range in weight up to 450 tons.

The Obelisk "Cleopatra's Needle" in Central Park, New York.

The *obelisk* . . . was presented to the city of New York, through the Department of State, in 1877, by the . . . Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha. . . . The entire expense was borne by the late William H. Vanderbilt. *Appleton's Dict. of New York* p. 191. [A. '91.]

3. The dagger-sign (†) used as a mark of reference, the second in order in the series. See PUNCTUATION.

The sign was originally employed in Roman Catholic service-books as a direction to the priest to make the sign of the cross. Afterward it was employed in books to note passages of doubtful genuineness, and is now used as a mark of reference to a foot-note, to designate obsolete words, or before biographical dates to denote the year of death.

[< L. *obeliscus*, < Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, pointed pillar.] – **double obelisk**, a double dagger (‡).
– **ob'el-is"cal**, *C.* (**ob"e-lis'cal**, *W.*), *a.* Shaped like an obelisk. **ob'el-is-car**‡.

ob'el-ize, ob'el-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To mark with an obelus; designate as spurious or suspicious. **ob'el-ise**‡; **ob'ol-ize**‡.

ob'el-us, ob'el-us, *n.* A critical mark, as a dash (–), or sometimes the obelisk (†), used in ancient manuscripts to designate a suspected reading or passage, or +, to indicate a superfluous passage.

In the Venice edition of Homer, 27 lines, beginning with the 366th, are marked with an *obelus*.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, p. 178, note. [H. '55.]

[LL., < Gr. *obelos*, a spit.]

ob-eq'ui-ta'te†, *vi.* To ride about.
– **ob-eq"ui-ta'tion**†, *n.*

o'ber-haus, ō'ber-haus, *n.* [G.] The upper house in German legislative bodies having more than one division.

o'ber-land, ō'ber-lant, *n.* [G.] Highlands; as, the Bernese *Oberland* in Switzerland.

Ob'er-on, ob'er-on, *I. W. Wr.* (ō'be-ren, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania; a character in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." **Al'ber-on**†; **Au'ber-on**†. **2.** *Astron.* The most distant satellite of the planet Uranus, discovered by W. Herschel in 1787. [F., < OF. *Auberon*; cp. MHG. *alb*, elf.]

ob"er-ra'tion†, *n.* A wandering about.

o-bese', o-bēs', *a.* Encumbered with excess of flesh; very corpulent; exceedingly fat.

A landlord who looked like an *obese* Don Juan was established behind a bench in a distant corner.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '92, p. 351.

[< L. *obesus*, fat, orig. pp. of *obedo*, < *ob*, up, + *edo*, eat.]

Synonyms: see CORPULENT.

o-bes'i-ty, o-bes'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being obese; excessive fatness. **2.** *Pathol.* Morbid corpulency.

That which is sluggish *obesity* to-day was boisterous rosy health a few years back.
THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. iii, ch. 8, p. 131. [E. & L. '91.]

[< L. *obesitas*, < *obesus*; see OBESE.] **o-bese'ness**‡.

o'bex, ō'bex, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A cross-band of white matter at the calamus scriptorius of the medulla oblongata. **2**†. A hindrance or preventive. [L., < *objicio*; see OBJECTION.]

o-bey', o-bē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield to the government or direction of; execute the mandate of; do the bidding of; as, children, *obey* your parents. **2.** To comply with or carry into effect; rule one's conduct by; as, the laws must be *obeyed*. **3.** To be controlled by; yield to the impulse or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

Men make their fate, and do not fate *obey*.
ALICE CARY *Drowning Moth* l. 43.

II. *i.* To yield obedience. [< F. *obéir*, < L. *obœdio*, < *ob*, near, + *audio*, hear.] **o-beise'**†; **o-beish'**†; **o-beye'**†; **o-beyse'**†.

Synonyms: comply, defer, keep, observe, submit, yield. See synonyms for GOVERN. See FOLLOW; KEEP. – **Antonyms:** contemn, defy, disobey, infringe, refuse, resist, violate.
– **o-bey'er**, *n.* One who obeys or is obedient. – **o-bey'ing-ly**, *adv.* Obediently.

ob-firm'†, *vt.* To render firm; confirm the resolution of. **ob-firm'ate**†. – **ob"fir-ma'tion**†, *n.* Stubbornness.

ob-fus'cate, ob-fus'kĕt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** To confuse the mind of; perplex; muddle; bewilder.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity
To *obfuscate* you all by sea terms with impunity.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Mr. Peter's Story* st. 7.

2†. To cloud or darken. [< LL. *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfusco*, < L. *ob*, to, +*fuscus*, tawny.] **ob-fusque'**†; **of-fus'cate**†. – **ob-fus'cate**†, *a.* Darkened; obscure.
– **ob"fus-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of obfuscating or obscuring; also, that which obscures or confuses.

o'bi¹, ō'bi, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* A kind of sorcery or conjuring practised by the negroes of the West Indies: a revival or survival of African magical rites.

They [negroes] were accused of witchcraft, of *obi*, or of some sort of sorcery; and they were brought to me for sale.
FOX in Goodrich's *Brit. Eloquence, Rejection of Bonaparte's Overtures* p. 538. [H. '87.]

In Libyan groves, where damnèd rites are done, . . .
Truth shall arrest the murderous arm profane,
Wild *Obi* flies – the veil is rent in twain.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 32.

2. [W. Ind.] A fetish or charm. [Of African origin.] **o'be**‡; **o'by**‡. – **o'bi-man"**, *n.* A man who practises obi. – **o'bi-wom"an**, *n.*
– **o'bi-ism**, *n.* The belief in or practise of obi.

o'bi², *n.* [Jap.] A broad silken sash worn by Japanese women.

O Tsuru's silks
Fluttering to every line, *obi* and sleeve.
EDWIN ARNOLD *The "No" Dance* st. 22.

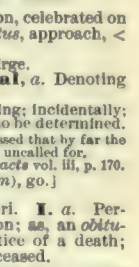

The Obi, as worn by a Japanese dancer.

ob-im'bri-cate, ob-im'bri-kĕt *or* -kāt, *a.* *Bot.* Inversely imbricate, or imbricate from above downward.

o-bis'po, o-bis'pō, *n.* [Cuba.] The bishop-ray. [Sp., BISHOP.]

o'bit, ō'bit, *C.*¹ *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹ (ob'it, *C.*² *W.*² *Wr.*²) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The death of a person; decease; also, the date of death. **2.** A funeral ceremony; the burial service. **3.** [Eng.] A celebration in a benevolent or educational institution to commemorate the death of the founder. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* Specifically, an office for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, celebrated on the anniversary of his death. [< L. *obitus*, approach, < *ob*, to, + *eo*, go.]
– **o'bit-song"**, *n.* A funeral chant; dirge.
– **o'bite**†, *a.* Deceased. – **o-bit'u-al**, *a.* Denoting days when obits are celebrated.

ob'i-ter, ob'i-ter, *adv.* By the way; in passing; incidentally; not in necessary connection with the issue to be determined.

In regard to the authorities, it may be confessed that by far the greater part are *obiter*, and some of them quite uncalled for.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. iii, p. 170.

[L., < *ob*, on, + *iter*, way, < *eo* (supine *itum*), go.]
– **ob'i-ter dic'tum**, see DICTUM.

o-bit'u-a-ry, o-bich'u-g-ri *or* -bit'yu-g-ri. **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the death of a person; as, an *obituary* notice. **II.** *n.* **1.** A published notice of a death; a biographical sketch of one recently deceased.

In order to go safely to heaven it is not necessary that we should have a laudatory *obituary* on earth. A. ALEXANDER *Thoughts on Religious Experience* ch. 17, p. 395. [P. B. P.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* A register of anniversary obitual days when masses are celebrated for the dead. [< LL. *obituarius*, < L. *obitus*; see OBIT.] – **o-bit'u-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of an obituary. – **o-bit'u-a-rist**, *n.* The writer of an obituary. – **o-bit"u-a-ris'tic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the writing of obituaries. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

ob-ject', ob-ject', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To allege as a ground or reason against a proposition or proposal; adduce as a fault in anything, or oppose in criticism or condemnation of a course or action; as, can any one *object* to such a statement?

Perhaps it will be further *objected*, that to assign loss of heat as the cause of any changes, is to attribute these changes not to a force, but to the absence of a force.
SPENCER *Universal Progress*, ch. 1, p. 42. [A. '73.]

2†. To put in the way of; project or bring into view.

II. *i.* To declare oneself opposed to anything; offer contrary arguments or criticism. [< OF. *objecter*, < L. *objecto*, freq. of *objicio*; see OBJECTION.]

Synonyms: see CARP; OPPOSE. – **Preposition:** *to*.
– **ob-ject'**†, *a.* Conspicuously presented to the sense; plainly apparent; also, opposed. – **ob-ject'able**, *a.* That may be objected. – **ob"jec-ta'tion**, *n.* Disputatious or cavilling objection.

ob'ject, ob'ject, *n.* **1.** Anything that comes within the cognizance or scrutiny of the senses; especially, any-

thing tangible or visible; an objective or external object; object-object.

There is a considerable mosque at Canton, of great antiquity, and forming, with its pagoda or minaret, a conspicuous *object* on the approach to the city by the river.
J. F. Davis *The Chinese* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 23. [H. '40.]

2. Anything, whether concrete or abstract, real or imaginary, that may be perceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which the understanding has knowledge.

No *object* can be pictured truly, except by a mind which has sympathy with it. Froude *John Bunyan* ch. 7, p. 89. [H. '80.]

3. That which is affected by an action, or upon which any movement or effort is expended; as, the *object* of a caress. **4.** That on which one sets his mind as an end to be realized or accomplished; purpose; aim.

The *object* of war is peace.
Kent *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. viii, p. 165.

5. That by which any emotion, passion, affection, or volition is excited, and toward which it is directed; an end.

As we have seen, the Federal City was the *object* of George Washington's devoted love long before its birth. Mary Clemmer Ames *Ten Years in Washington* ch. 2, p. 31. [A. D. W. '74.]

6. *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, clause, or sentence to which the action of the verb is directed, or which receives or endures the effect of this action: opposed to *subject*.

Objects are *direct*, *indirect*, *remote*, *definitive* or *factitive*. A **direct object** is said to be in the objective or accusative case; an **indirect object** is in the dative (*to* or *for*) case; a **remote object** may be in the genitive or ablative (as in German and Latin); a **definitive object** repeats more specifically the notion of a verb, as to sing a hymn; it is often a **cognate** or **kindred object**, and occurs with intransitive verbs; as, to die a *death*; to live a *life*. See Factitive. The transitive verb takes only the direct object, which it is said to govern. Objects are governed also by prepositions — in English, in the objective case (accusative); in German, Latin, Greek, etc., in different cases. See Case, 6.

One great object of grammatical construction is to make it quite clear which of two nouns concerned is subject and which *object*, for instance, whether it was a chief who killed a bear, or a bear who killed a chief. Tylor *Anthropology* ch. 5, p. 148. [A. '81.]

7. [Colloq.] A person of pitiable or ridiculous aspect: an opprobrious epithet. **8†.** Appearance. **9†.** Anything opposed or interposed. [< L. *objectus*, orig. pp. of *objicio;* see Object.]

Synonyms: see Aim; Cause; Design.

Compounds, etc.: — **ob'ject-clause″**, *n. Gram.* A noun or substantive clause standing to the principal verb in the relation of an object; as, I see *that he has come*. See Clause. — **o.-finder**, *n.* An eyepiece of moderate magnifying power attached to a microscope, used to locate an object in the field for closer examination by a glass of higher power. — **o.-glass**, *n.* A lens or combination of two or more lenses of such dispersive power and curvatures as to bring all the rays of light passing through it to one and the same focus, as nearly as practicable. Crown and flint glass, or the Jena glass, is used in making them. An object-glass corrected by a combination of lenses of different densities, so that the spectral colors of refraction shall not appear at the focus, is called an *achromatic object-glass*. — **o.-lens**, *n.* That lens of a telescope or other similar instrument which brings rays to a focus; a single lens used as an object-glass. — **o.-lesson**, *n.* A lesson in which the object to be known, or a representation of it, is shown to the eye. — **o.-object**, *n.* An object not in the subject, or conscious mind; an object in the external world, or outside the mind: opposed to a *subject-object*, one in consciousness. — **o.-soul**, *n.* A soul attributed to objects, as clothes or weapons, to account for these inert objects being seen in dreams: believed in by certain savage nations. — **o.-staff**, *n.* An engineers' or surveyors' leveling-staff. — **o.-teaching**, *n.* A method of teaching which presents the object to be known to the pupil. When the object to be known is a material thing or phenomenon, it is presented to the pupil's mind through one or more senses.

The kindergarten is not mainly *object-teaching*, though of course a constant *object-teaching* is involved.
Elizabeth P. Peabody *Training Schools for Kindergartners* lect. iv, p. 80. [D. C. H. '86.]

ob-jec'ti-fy, ɔb-jec'ti-fai, *vt.* [-fied; -fy'ing.] **1.** To place in the condition or relation of an object; present to the apprehension as an object; render objective or objectual. **ob-jec'ti-vate†; ob-jec'tize‡.**

Our knowledge of the outer world arises only as we form certain conceptions and *objectify* their contents in independent existence.
B. P. Bowne *Psychological Theory* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 258. [H. '87.]

2. To give or impute reality to, such as is held to belong to the world of objects. [< LL. *objectum*, object (< L. *objecto;* see object, *v.*), + -fy.]

— **ob-jec''ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

ob-jec'tion, ɔb-jec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of objecting, with or without presenting grounds. **2.** That which is brought forward as a ground or argument against anything; a negative or dissenting declaration; statement of opposition; fault found; impediment raised.

'Nothing,' replied the artist, 'will ever be attempted, if all possible *objections* must be first overcome.'
Johnson *Rasselas* ch. 6, p. 19. [S. M. '80.]

3†. Cause of grief or anxiety. **4†.** Aggression; attack. [< LL. *objectio(n-)*, < L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicio*, object, < *ob*, before, + *jacio*, throw.]

Prepositions: *to* or *against*.

ob-jec'tion-a-bl(e, ɔb-jec'shun-ɑ-bl, *a.* Liable to objection; deserving of disapproval; offensive; reprehensible. — **ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ob'ject-ist, ɔb'ject-ist, *n.* One who adheres to or is skilled in the so-called objective philosophy.

ob-jec'tiv, -ly, -ness. Objective, etc. Phil. Soc.

ob-jec'ti-vate, ɔb-jec'ti-vêt, *vt.* To objectify.

— **ob-jec''ti-va'tion**, *n.*

ob-jec'tive, ɔb-jec'tiv, *a.* **1.** *Psychol.* & *Philos.* (1) Of or belonging to an object; having the nature of an object or being that is thought of or perceived, as opposed to that which thinks or perceives and to the activity of the mental agent: opposed to *subjective*.

Objective is applied to whatever the mind contemplates as an object, whether it be a subject-object or an object-object. Every relation which such an object holds is called *objective*.
Porter *Human Intellect* § 46, p. 63. [S. '70.]

(2) Directed to and corresponding with objects; having the character of thought as related to its objects; having objectivity.

Error arises . . . from the commutation of what is Subjective with what is *Objective* in thought.
Hamilton *Logic* lect. xxviii, p. 387. [G. & L. '60.]

(3) Having independent existence or authority, apart from our experience or thought; substantive; self-existent; as, nature is truly *objective;* the moral law has *objective* authority. **2.** Directing the mind or activity toward external things without reference to or apart from personal sensations; also, resulting from such direction: sometimes implying undue regard for the external. (1) Grasping and representing facts as they are; unbiased by prejudice or temperament; not idealizing things; practical: said of an artist, a writer, etc., or of his habits of thought. (2) Made up of objects represented precisely as they are, without prejudice and without idealization; realistic, as opposed to idealistic: said of a work of artistic construction, as a picture.

Had he written many dramas, doubtless they would have been of the Elizabethan style; *objective* rather than subjective, their personages distinct in manner, language, and action.
E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets, Landor* p. 47. [H. M. & Co. '87.]

3. *Gram.* Denoting the case of the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition; accusative. [< LL. *objectivus*, relating to an object, < *objectum;* see Objectify.]

Synonyms: see Subjective.

— **objective case** (*Gram.*), the case of the object; the accusative: opposed to *subjective* or *nominative case*. Verbs and prepositions are said to take objects, or the objective case, after them in English. The pronouns alone in English distinguish subject from object by change of form; as, *he, him, they, them, who, whom;* other languages, as German, Latin, and Greek, make the same distinctions in nouns. The form that is used as object is called the *objective case* (or often the *accusative*, as in Latin). — **o. genitive**, a genitive that is the object of the action expressed by the other noun, as 'earth's creator' = some one who created earth: opposed to *subjective genitive*, as 'the creator's earth.' — **o. line**, in perspective drawing, a line drawn to represent a geometrical plane. — **o. plane**, any portion of the horizontal plane that must be represented in perspective. — **o. point**, any goal or ultimate object of exertion; specifically (*Mil.*), the place or strategic position which it is the object of an operation to reach or occupy.

Augusta was . . . the *objective point* of the first railroad ever built in the South. *New-York Tribune* Nov. 7, '91, p. 7, col. 2.

— **o. sensation** (*Physiol.*), an impression on the peripheral nerves or an organ of external sense, as vision or olfaction. — **o. teaching**, the system of instruction which goes beyond object-teaching, in that it generalizes the facts acquired by object-teaching. Kiddle and Schem *Cyc. Education, Object Teaching* p. 660. [Tr. & Co. '77.]

ob-jec'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case. **2.** *Optics.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens or combination of lenses that brings the rays to a focus. **3.** An objective point: originally a military use.

Their *objective* . . . was the exploration of a large river that emptied itself into the sea some miles to the southward of Botany Bay, but of the existence of which there was no indication on the chart of Captain Cook.
A. H. Markham *Sir John Franklin* ch. 3, p. 36. [D. M. & Co.]

— **adverbial objective**, the objective case used with the value of an adverb, to express extent of space, time, measure, manner, etc.; as, he ran a *mile;* he came *full speed;* he dreamed *last night*. Such an objective may qualify a verb, adverb, or adjective. — **cognate o.**, see Cognate. — **dry o.** (*Micros.*), an objective used without any liquid between it and the object to be examined. — **endomersion o.** (*Micros.*), an object-glass in which chromatic aberration is done away with by liquid between its lenses. — **immersion o.** (*Micros.*), an object-glass used with a drop of liquid between it and the object to be examined.

ob-jec'tive-ly, ɔb-jec'tiv-li, *adv.* In an objective manner; as an object, especially one external to the mind.

That which, contemplated *objectively* (that is, as existing externally to the mind), we call a law; the same contemplated subjectively (that is, as existing in a subject or mind) is an idea.
Coleridge *Works, Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 31. [H. '58.]

ob-jec'tiv-ism, ɔb-jec'tiv-izm, *n.* **1.** The power that enables an author or artist to treat subjects objectively, or apart from his own personality, or the quality that results from such treatment. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The tendency to overestimate the importance of or to give undue prominence to the facts of sense-perception, or the objective elements of knowledge. (2) The theory that gives precedence in order of time and sequence and in importance to the facts of the non-ego over those of the ego. — **ob-jec''ti-vis'tic**, *a.*

ob''jec-tiv'i-ty, ɔb'jec-tiv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or relation of being objective; the power of employing the senses on external objects: opposed to *subjectivity*. **2.** The character of thought or thinking as directed toward and corresponding with objects. **ob-jec'tive-ness‡.**

The same *objectivity* of mind which, as a philosopher, led him to seek the law of phenomena in nature, and not in the intelligence, led him as a politician to seek the law of political action in circumstances, and not in conscience. E. P. Whipple *Lit. of Age of Elizabeth, Bacon* p. 289. [H. M. & Co. '88.]

ob-jec'tiv-ize, ɔb-jec'tiv-aiz, *v.* [-ized; -i'zing.] **I.** *t.* To make objective; give objective existence to.

By certain aspects of his theory, he [Kant] opens the way again to a very different and more profound doctrine, which, while *objectivizing* the final cause, like the earlier philosophy, gives it a new form and an entirely different signification. Janet *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 359. [T. & T. C. '78.]

II. *i.* To write or philosophize in the method or spirit of objectivism. **ob-jec'tiv-ist†.**

ob'ject-ize, ɔb'ject-aiz, *vt.* [-ized; -i'zing.] To bring into existence and make observable; realize.

— **ob''ject-i-za'tion**, *n.*

ob'ject-less, ɔb'ject-les, *a.* **1.** Having no aim; purposeless. **2.** Having no corresponding object; as, imagination is *objectless* thought.

ob-ject'or, ɔb-ject'ɔr, *n.* One who objects, as to a proposition, measure, or ruling. **ob-jī'ci-ent‡** [Rare].

ob-jec'tu-al†, *a.* Having external existence; objective.

ob-jure', ɔb-jūr', *vt.* [Rare.] To use an oath; swear. [< LL. *objuro*, < L. *ob*, before, + *juro*, swear, < *jus*, law.]

— **ob''ju-ra'tion**, *n.*

ob-jur'gate, ɔb-jūr'gêt, *vt.* [-ga'ted; -ga'ting.] To rebuke severely; scold; chide. [< L. *objurgatus*, pp. of *objurgo*, < *ob*, against, + *jurgo*, scold, < *jus* (*jur-*), right, + *ago*, drive.] — **ob''jur-ga'tion**, *n.* — **ob-jur'ga-to-ry**, *a.* Conveying or implying reproof.

ob-lan'ce-o-late, ɔb-lan'sē-ɔ-let *or* -lêt, *a. Bot.* Inversely lanceolate; lance-shaped, but tapering toward the base more than toward the apex.

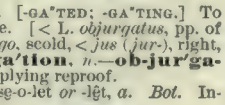
An Oblanceolate Leaf.

ob-late', ɔb-lêt', *vt.* [ob-la'ted; ob-la'ting.] **1.** To give as an offering or oblation; consecrate to God or the church. **2†.** To tender or propose. [< L. *oblatus* (see oblate[1], *a.*), used as pp. of *offero;* see offer.]

ob-late'[1], ɔb-lêt', *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (ɔb'lêt, *W.*[2]) (xiii), *a. Geom.* Flattened at the poles: opposed to *prolate*. [< L. *oblatus*, spread out, < *ob*, out, + *latus*, borne.]

— **ob-late'ness**, *n.*

ob-late'[2], *a. R. C. Ch.* Consecrated to sacred uses; devoted to a religious life. — **Oblate Fathers**, certain congregations of secular priests who live in community like the monastic brotherhoods. — **O. Sisters of Providence**, members of similar communities of women devoted to charitable work, but not under religious vows.

ob-late', ɔb-lêt' (xiii), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A person, not bound by religious vows, devoted to the church. Specifically: (1) A member of an order of Oblate Fathers or Oblate Sisters. (2) A child dedicated by his parents or guardians to a monastic life and trained in a monastery. (3) A secular person who in the middle ages devoted himself and his worldly goods to a monastery which he entered as a lay brother. (4) One who took religious vows in anticipation of death. **ob-lat'‡; ob-la'tus‡** [-ti, *pl.*]. **2.** *Eccl.* A loaf of the bread of the eucharist before its consecration; altar-bread. [< LL. *oblatus* (def. 2, *oblata*), < L. *oblatus;* see oblate[1], *a.*] **ob'e-ley†; ob'let; ob'ley†.**

ob-la'tion, ɔb-lê'shun, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The act of offering or anything offered in worship. Specifically: (1) The elements of the eucharist, or the sacrament itself. The **lesser oblation** is the offering of the unconsecrated elements; the **great oblation** is a presentation of both consecrated species.

His assumption of the human nature made his *oblation* of himself possible. Hall *Works, Apr. 3,* '22 in vol. i, p. 275. [H. '49.]

(2) In the early church, donations by the laity of bread and wine for the Lord's Supper, or gifts for the support of the communion service or in aid to the clergy or the poor; hence, any religious offering; figuratively, any grateful and solemn offering. (3) In canon law, any property, real or personal, given to the church. In these senses, usually in the plural. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A formal tender by a debtor to his creditor of a sum of money in payment of a debt.

— **ob-la'tion-er**, *n.* One who offers oblations.

ob-la'trate†, *vt.* To snarl or bark. — **ob''la-tra'tion†**, *n.*

ob-la'tum, ɔb-lê'tum *or* -lɑ'tum, *n.* An oblate ellipsoid. Compare oblongum. [< oblate[1], *a.*]

ob-lec'tate†, *vt.* To please highly; delight.

— **ob''lec-ta'tion†**, *n.* Delight conferred or enjoyed.

ob'li-ga-bl(e, ɔb'li-gɑ-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Under obligation; recognizing obligations; worthy of trust; responsible.

ob'li-gant, ɔb'li-gant, *n. Scots Law.* A person bound by contract to do or pay something. [< L. *obligan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obligo;* see obligate, *v.*]

ob'li-gate, ɔb'li-gêt, *vt.* [-ga'ted; -ga'ting.] **1.** To bind in a legal or moral sense or by a legal or moral tie, as by contract, promise, or treaty; hold by conscience or a sense of duty, or by the force of moral or legal motives; impose positive obligation upon.

I am *obligated* by the law of right, but not necessitated.
Whedon *Freedom of Will* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 50. [Ca. & P. '64.]

2. To bind or hold firmly to some specific act or engagement; hold to the fulfilment of duty; bind by a formal pledge; constrain; pledge. **3.** To place under obligation by a favor or courtesy; place under a sense of obligation: a colloquial vulgarism. [< L. *obligatus*, pp. of *obligo*, bind, < *ob*, about, + *ligo*, bind.]

ob'li-gate, ɔb'li-get *or* -gêt, *a.* Bound or restricted.

— **obligate parasite**, a parasite that can not grow saprophytically.

— **ob'li-ga''ted-ness**, *n.*

ob''li-ga'tion, ɔb'li-gê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of obligating, or the state of being obligated; also, that which obligates. **2.** The binding or constraining power of conscience holding to duty; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law, natural, civil, political, or moral; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, constrains a person to the performance of its requirements, and renders him liable to its sanctions in case of failure in that performance.

All *obligation* necessarily implies an obliger, different from the party obliged; and moral *obligation* being the *obligation* of a free agent implies a law; and a law implies a lawgiver. The will of God, therefore, is the true ground of all *obligation*. Wm. Fleming *Moral Philosophy* pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 162. [J. M. '70.]

The first note of the moral law, as of all law, is *obligation*.
W. S. Lilly *On Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 48. [C. & H. '90.]

3. A requirement imposed by the customs of society or the laws of propriety and expediency; what one owes as a fitting return for kindness and courtesy; a constraint or restraint arising from the relations of society. **4.** An instrument in writing by which one is bound in law; especially, at common law, a deed whereby one binds himself under penalty to do a thing; a penal bond. **5.** A medieval scholastic rule allowing a disputant to assume an obligation; hence, any rule of disputation. [F., < L. *obligatio(n-)*, < *obligo;* see obligate, *v.*]

Synonyms: see Duty.

— **obligation of contracts**, the legal efficacy of contracts in respect to the rights and duties of the parties. — **of o.**, required and obligatory; as, confession at least once a year is *of obligation*.

— **ob''li-ga'tion-al**, *a.* Characterizing or constituting obligation; obligatory. — **ob'li-ga-tiv(e**, *a.* Implying obligation. — **ob'li-ga-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*

ob''li-ga'to, *a.* & *n.* Erroneous form of obbligato.

ob'li-ga-to''ry, ɔb'li-gɑ-to''ri *or* ɔb-lig'ɑ-to''ri (xiii), *a.* Of a nature to impose obligation or duty; binding in law or conscience; constraining by moral or legal sanction to do or forego an act: followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *to*, governing the person.

The savage and the civilized man may vary greatly in their estimate of what particular acts are right or wrong, and yet agree in the recognition that such acts as are right are absolutely *obligatory*. J. Dewey *Crit. Theory of Ethics* p. 183. [Reg. P. Co. '91.]

[< LL. *obligatorius*, < L. *obligo;* see obligate, *v.*] — **ob'li-ga-to''ri-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'li-ga-to''ri-ness**, *n.*

ob''li-ga'tum, ɔb''li-gê'tum *or* -gɑ'tum, *n.* [LL.] Any thesis or proposition not self-contradictory assumed in scholastic disputations merely for the sake of argument.

ob-lige', ɔb-laij' *or* o-blaij' (xiii), *vt.* [ob-liged'; ob-li'ging.] **1.** To constrain by moral inducements, by the power of the law, or by threat, force, or duress; bind; compel. **2.** To place under an obligation or necessity.

Whatever is against right reason, that no faith can *oblige* us to believe. Coleridge *Works, Aids to Refl.* vol. i, p. 331. [H. '58.]

3. To render indebted, as by an act of kindness or com-

plaisance; place under obligation by favor or accommodation: a common term of civility; as, *oblige* me by coming inside; I am much *obliged* to you. **4†.** To bind by law or bond; obligate. [< F. *obliger*, < L. *obligo;* see OBLIGATE, *v.*] **ob-lishe'†.**

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATE; BIND; COMPEL.

—ob"li-gee', *n.* One who is obliged; specifically (*Law*), the person in whose favor a bond or other obligation is entered into: opposed to *obligor* and *obliger*.— **ob-lige'ment**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A favor or accommodation. **2†.** An obligation.—**ob-li'ger**, *n.* One who obliges.—**ob"li-gor'**, *n. Law.* The person who is bound, especially by bond, to perform an obligation.

ob-li'ging, ȯb-lī'jing, *pa.* Having a disposition to do favors for others, or characteristic of such a disposition; complaisant; accommodating; as, an *obliging* friend.

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATING; FRIENDLY; POLITE.

—ob-li'ging-ly, *adv.*—**ob-li'ging-ness**, *n.*

ob"li-gis'tic, ȯb"li-jis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the rules of scholastic disputation for the acceptance of an obligatum.

ob"li-qua'tion, ȯb"li-kwē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of turning into an oblique course; deviation from a straight line. **2.** Departure from the principles of rectitude. [< L.L. *obliquatiocne*), < L. *obliquo;* see OBLIQUE, *v.*]

ob-lique', ȯb-lēc' *or* ȯb lāc' (XIII), *vi.* [OB-LIQUED'; OB-LIQU'ING.] **1.** To deviate from the perpendicular or from a right line; point or move obliquely; slant.

When her love-eye was fixed on me, t'other, her eye of duty, was finely *obliqued*. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iv, sc. 3.

2. *Mil.* To march in an oblique direction by facing half-right or -left and then advancing. [< L. *obliquo*, < *obliquus;* see OBLIQUE, *a.*]

ob-lique', *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Deviating from the perpendicular or from a direct line by any angle except a right angle; not parallel nor at right angles; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting: said of lines. (2) Differing from a right angle; either acute or obtuse: said of angles.

None of the Malayan races have the *oblique* eyes which are characteristic of the more typical Mongols.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 6, p. 96. [H. '69.]

2. Not open or direct; evasive; indirect; as, an *oblique* allusion. **3.** Hence, not upright or straightforward; lacking in rectitude; disingenuous. **4.** Not in the direct line of descent; collateral. **5.** *Bot.* Unequal-sided; inequilateral, as an elm-leaf or begonia-leaf. [F., < L. *obliquus*, < *ob*, before, + **liquis*, L.L. *liquis*, awry.]

An Oblique Leaf of Begonia.

ob-liqued'†; ob-li'quid†.

—ob-lique'-an"gled, *a.* Having the angles oblique; as, an *obliqueangled* triangle.—**o.-fire**, *a.* Having the fulminate out of center, so that it may be exploded by an oblique blow of the hammer: said of a cartridge.

—ob-lique'ly, *adv.* In an oblique direction or manner; slantingly; indirectly.—**ob-lique'-ness**, *n.*

ob-liq'ui-tous, ȯb-lic'wi-tus, *a.* [Colloq.] Unable to distinguish between right and wrong; morally crooked.

ob-liq'ui-ty, ȯb-lic'wi-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* The quality in lines or planes of being neither parallel nor at right angles, but inclined to each other; also, the angle of divergence from parallelism; especially, inclination to or from the horizon or the level.

The degree of *obliquity* in the eyebrows, whether assumed voluntarily or unconsciously, differs much in different persons.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 7, p. 183. [A. '73.]

2. Deviation from right or moral principles; inability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Whenever man tampers with truth, he does not know the *obliquity* of the career upon which he enters.
JOHN CUMMING *Voices of the Dead* ch. 11, p. 191. [J. F. J. '55.]

3. *Astron.* The angle between the equator and the ecliptic. Called also *obliquity of the ecliptic*. [< F. *obliquité*, < L. *obliquitat-s*, < *obliquus;* see OBLIQUE, *a.*]

ob-lite'†, *a.* Partly covered, or blurred; indistinct.

ob-lit'er-ate, ȯb-lit'ęr-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To blot or wipe out; expunge; erase; as, to *obliterate* a writing. **2.** To cause to disappear; destroy so as to leave no trace; utterly efface. [< L. *obliteratus*, pp. of *oblitero*, < *ob*, over, + *litera*, letter.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.

ob-lit'er-ate, ȯb-lit'ęr-et *or* -ēt, *a.* Almost effaced, as markings or writings, or memories.

ob-lit"er-a'tion, ȯb-lit"ęr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of blotting out or effacing; the state of being obliterated; effacement. **2.** *Pathol.* The occlusion of a cavity or passage of the body by the uniting of its walls.

ob-lit'er-a-tive, ȯb-lit'ęr-ą-tiv, *a.* Tending to or having power to obliterate.

ob-liv'i-on, ȯb-liv'i-ȯn, *n.* **1.** The state of having passed out of the memory or of being utterly forgotten.

For thriftlessness the world has naught but contempt, for natural debility, only pity, for vice, condemnation, for failures, *oblivion*.
STANLEY *Congo Free State* vol. 1, pref., p. 14. [H. '88.]

2. The act of forgetting completely; loss of all remembrance, record, or trace. **3.** Public remission and pardon of offenses; amnesty; as, an act of *oblivion*. [F., < L. *oblivion-s*, < *oblivisci*, forget, < *ob*, over, + (prob.) *liveo*, turn dark.]

Synonyms: see AMNESTY.

ob-liv'i-on-ize, ȯb-liv'i-ȯn-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To cast into oblivion; obliterate all memory of.

ob-liv'i-ous, ȯb-liv'i-ȯs, *a.* **1.** Forgetful, or given to forgetfulness. **2.** Lost in thought; abstracted. **3.** Inducing forgetfulness. [< L. *oblivios-us*, < *oblivio(n-)*; see OBLIVION.] **ob-liv'i-al†.**

Synonyms: see ABSTRACTED.

—ob-liv'i-ous-ly, *adv.*—**ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob"li-vis'cence, ȯb"li-vis'ęns, *n.* The process or state of becoming forgetful or oblivious.

Oblivicence is no proof of insentience. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* third series, ch. 19, p. 148. [TR. & CO. '79.]

[< L. *oblivicend-is*, ppr. of *oblivisci*; see OBLIVION.]

ob'lo-cate†, *vt.* To place on hire; let out.

ob"lo-cu'tion†, *n.* Obloquy.

ob"lo-cu'tor or **ob-loc'u-tor†**, *n.* A detractor or gainsayer.

ob'long, ȯb'lȯng *or* -lŏng, *a.* **1.** Longer than broad: applied most commonly to rectangular objects considerably but not extremely elongated. In the book-trade a book is oblong whose width is greater than its height.

The circular hut to be easily built must be small, and room is best gained by building the house *oblong*, with a ridge pole along the roof where the sloping poles from the sides meet.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 231. [A. '81.]

2. *Math.* Having one principal axis longer than the other or others. **3.** *Bot.* Elliptical, the length being twice or thrice the width, as in many leaves. [< L. *oblongus*, < *ob*, before, + *longus*, long.]

—ob"long-el-lip'tic-al, *a. Nat. Hist.* Oblongly elliptical.—**o.-lanceolate**, *a.* Oblongly lanceolate.—**o.-ovate**, *a.* Oblongly ovate.

—ob'long"ish, *a.* Somewhat oblong.—**ob'long"ly**, *adv.* In the form of an oblong; as, *oblongly* shaped. **ob'long"ness**, *n.*

ob'long, *n.* A figure having greater length than breadth; specifically, in geometry, a long rectangle.

ob"lon-ga'ta, ȯb"lȯn-gē'tą *or* -gą'tą, *n. Anat.* The medulla oblongata. [< L. *oblongus;* see OBLONG.] **ob-lon'ga†.**—**ob"lon-ga'tal, ob-lon'gal**, *a.*

ob-lon'gum, ȯb-lȯn'gum, *n. Geom.* A prolate spheroid. See ELLIPSOID. [< L. *oblongus;* see OBLONG.]

ob-lo'qui-ous†, *a.* Defamatory.

ob'lo-quy, ȯb'lo-cwi, *n.* **1.** The state of one who is under odium or disgrace; infamy.

Thine am I still, in danger, sickness, sorrow,
In conflict, *obloquy*, want, exile, thine.
MACAULAY *Lines Written Aug., '47* st. 21.

2. Abusive or contumelious language addressed to or uttered concerning any person; vilification; defamation. **3†.** A cause of disgrace or reproach. [< L.L. *obloquium*, contradiction, < L. *obloquor*, speak against, < *ob*, against, + *loquor*, speak.]

Synonyms: see IGNOMINY.

ob"luc-ta'tion†, *n.* Strenuous resistance.

ob-mur'mur-ing†, *n.* Complaint; objection.

ob"mu-tes'cence, ȯb"miu-tes'ęns, *n.* Loss of the power of speech; also, muteness or taciturnity. [< L. *obmutesco*, become dumb, < *ob*, before, + *mutus*, mute.]

—ob"mu-tes'cent, *a.* Dumb.

ob-nixe'ly†, *adv.* With earnestness; resolutely.

ob-nox'ious, ȯb-nec'shus, *a.* **1.** Of a character to give offense or excite aversion; repugnant; odious; detestable; as, *obnoxious* utterances; a law *obnoxious* to the people. **2.** Liable or answerable; exposed; amenable; subject; as, *obnoxious* to punishment.

Man, in public trust, will much oftener act in such a manner as to render him unworthy of being any longer trusted, than in such a manner as to make him *obnoxious* to legal punishment.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 70.

3†. Hurtful; noxious. [< L. *obnoxius*, liable, < *ob*, against; and see NOXIOUS.]—**ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* —**ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

ob-nu"bi-la'tion, ȯb-niū"bi-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A clouded state; confused condition: said of dizziness or obscurity of vision. **2†.** The act of clouding over or obscuring; also, the condition of being clouded over. [OF., < LL. *obnubilo*, cloud, < L. *ob*, over, + *nubes*, cloud.]—**ob-nu'bi-late†**, *vt.* To becloud; obscure.

o'bo-e, ō'bo-e, *C. Wr.* (ō'boi, *S. W.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A wooden wind-instrument, of soprano compass, with a

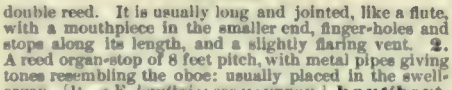

An Oboe.

double reed. It is usually long and jointed, like a flute, with a mouthpiece in the smaller end, finger-holes and stops along its length, and a slightly flaring vent. **2.** A reed organ-stop of 8 feet pitch, with metal pipes giving tones resembling the oboe: usually placed in the swell-organ. [It., < F. *hautbois;* see HAUTBOY.] **haut'boy‡.**

—oboe da caccia [It.], a small bassoon, a fifth or minor third higher than the ordinary. **fa"got-ti'no‡.**—**o. d'amore**, a form of oboe in use in the 18th century.

—o'bo-ist, *n.* A player on the oboe.

ob'ol, ȯb'ȯl, *n.* [OB'OLS or OB'O-LI, *pl.*] A weight and a silver coin among the Greeks, equal to $^1/_6$ drachma. See COIN. An obol was usually put into the mouth of a dead person as passage-money for Charon. See DRACHMA.

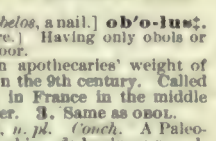

A Half-obol of Athens.

I can prove your debt to me, every *obol*, and claim it if I choose.
KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ch. 19, p. 277. [MACM. '68.]

[< L. *obolus*, < Gr. *obolos;* cp. *obelos*, a nail.] **ob'o-lus‡.**

ob'o-la-ry, ȯb'o-lę-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Having only obols or small coins; hence, extremely poor.

ob'ole, ȯb'ōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** An apothecaries' weight of ten or twelve grains, in use in the 9th century. Called also *obol*. **2.** A coin current in France in the middle ages, less in value than a denier. **3.** Same as OBOL.

Ob-ol'i-dæ, ȯb-ȯl'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of lyopomatous brachiopods having a roundish shell with chitinous and calcareous layers and the larger ventral valve with a peduncular groove. [< OBOLUS, 3.] **—ob-ol'id**, *n.*

ob'o-lite, ȯb'o-lait. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing obolites. **II.** *n.* An obolid.—**ob"o-lit'ic**, *a.*

ob'o-lize†, *vt.* To obelize: an improper form.

ob'o-lo, ȯb'o-lō, *n.* A copper coin of the Ionian Islands. See COIN. [< Gr. *obolos;* see OBOL.]

ob'o-loid, ȯb'o-loid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Obolidæ*. [< OBOLUS, 3, + -OID.]

ob'o-lus, ȯb'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** An obol. **2.** A medieval silver coin of Hungary and Bohemia. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [O-] A genus typical of *Obolidæ*. (2) A brachiopod of this genus. [L.; see OBOL.]

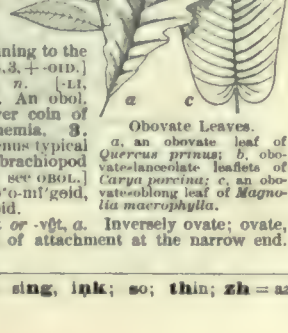

Obovate Leaves.

a, an obovate leaf of *Quercus primus*; *b*, obovate-lanceolate leaflets of *Carya porcina*; *c*, an obovate-oblong leaf of *Magnolia macrophylla*.

ob"o-me'goid, ȯb'o-mī'goid, *a.* Inversely omegoid.

ob-o'vate, ȯb-ō'vet *or* -vēt, *a.* Inversely ovate; ovate, but with the point of attachment at the narrow end.

ob-o'val‡.

—ob-o"vate-cla'vate, *a. Bot.* Obovately clavate. **—o.-cuneate**, *a. Bot.* Obovately cuneate.—**o.-oblong**, *a. Bot.* Obovately oblong.—**ob-o"va-ti-fo'li-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having obovate leaves.

—ob-o'vate-ly, *adv.* In an obovate manner.

ob-o'void, ȯb-ō'veid, *a.* Solidly obovate.

ob-o'ze, ȯb-ō'zę, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian transport-wagon.

Every horse is fastened by a long halter to the preceding wagon, so that a train of fifty or a hundred *obozes* forms one unbroken caravan. KENNAN in *Century Magazine* May, '88, p. 21.

o-braid'†, *vt.* To abraid.

ob-rep'tion, ȯb-rep'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of creeping upon secretly; also, in Scots law, the obtaining of gifts of escheat by falsehood. [< L. *obreptio(n-)*, < *ob*, to, + *repo*, creep.]—**ob"rep-ti'tious†**, *a.* Acting by surprise or fraud; obtained by stealth or falsehood.

ob'ro-gate†, *vt.* To abrogate by a superseding act.

ob'rok, ȯb'rek, *n.* [Rus.] The tax or fine paid by a Russian peasant when absent from his village.

ob"ro-tund', ȯb"ro-tund', *a.* Approaching the spherical in shape; nearly orbicular.

ob"ru-en-da'ri-um, ȯb"ru-en-dē'ri-um *or* -dą'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Archeol.* A coarse earthen vessel of a kind sometimes used by the ancients to cover and protect fine cinerary urns. [< L. *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruo*, cover, < *ob*, over, + *ruo*, fall.]

ob'rute†, *vt.* To overturn.

ob-ry'zum†, *n.* The finest gold, as that purified by fire.

obs-, *prefix.* A form of OB-. See OB-.

ob-scene', ȯb-sīn', *a.* **1.** Offensive to chastity, delicacy, or decency; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something that decency, delicacy, and purity forbid to be exposed; offensive to the moral sense because of tendency to excite lustful passions. **2.** [Poet.] Offensive to the senses; foul; disgusting. **3†.** Of evil omen. [< L. *obscenus*, ill-omened.] **ob-sce'nous†.**

Synonyms: see FOUL; IMMODEST.

—obscene publication (*Law*), an indecent publication which, whether true or false, tends to deprave and corrupt.

—ob-scene'ly, *adv.*—**ob-scene'ness**, *n.* The quality of being obscene; foulness, impurity, or unchastity in thought, language, or representation; gross indecency. **ob-sce'nous-ness†.**

ob-scen'i-ty, ȯb-sen'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Obsceneness.

The rites of Bacchus, being accompanied by gross and scandalous *obscenity*, were suppressed.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 427. [A. '73.]

2. [-TIES, *pl.*] Unchaste actions; lewdness. [< L. *obscenitat-s*, < *obscenus*, obscene.]

Synonyms: see INDECENCY.

ob-scur'ant, ȯb-skiūr'ant, *n.* One who obscures; specifically, one who opposes or obstructs the spread of education and liberty of thought; an advocate of intellectual authority and popular ignorance; an ignorantist: used also adjectively.

Voltaire could only shake *obscurantist* institutions by appealing to man's love of light. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 4, p. 185. [A. '72.]

[< L. *obscuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obscuro;* see OBSCURE, *v.*] **ob-scur'ant-ist‡.**

—ob-scur'ant-ism, *n.* The principles and spirit that tend to prevent enlightenment and the progress of science, or the effect produced by their adoption.

ob"scu-ra'tion, ȯb"skiu-rē'shun, *n.* The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured.

ob-scure', ȯb-skiūr', *v.* [OB-SCURED'; OB-SCUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dim, shade, or hide from view; render less bright, clear, or visible; as, clouds *obscure* the sun.

It is the nature of darkness to *obscure*.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. iv, l. 269.

2. Hence, figuratively, to deprive partially or wholly of valuable or desirable qualities.

The changes in the language have ruined his [Chaucer's] measures and *obscured* his meanings to the common understanding.
D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* ch. 7, p. 116. [F. & W. '83.]

3†. To debase or disparage.

II†. *i.* To hide oneself; become obscure. [< F. *obscurer*, < L. *obscuro*, < *obscurus*, dark.]

—ob-scur'er, *n.* One who obscures.

ob-scure', *a.* [OB-SCUR'ER; OB-SCUR'EST.] **1.** Presenting obstructions to clear vision, so as to render dim or faint; made indistinct, as by gloom or shade; dusky; shadowy; as, an *obscure* room; *obscure* objects.

Through the fogs and darkness of that *obscure* region, his lynx eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life.
CARLYLE *Essays, Burns* in vol. i, p. 270. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Not clear to the mind; lacking in sharpness or distinctness of outline; blind, misty, or abstruse; as, the meaning is *obscure;* an *obscure* recollection.

The fact that we are more powerfully affected by shadows than by substances agrees with the well-known power of *obscure* images in poetry, painting, and romance. W. FLAGG *Halcyon Days, Grandeur and Sublimity* p. 155. [E. & L. '81.]

3. Faintly marked; hard to discern; undefined; as, *obscure* lines. **4.** Remote or apart from public observation; little known; hence, lowly or humble; as, the *obscurer* regions of the world; *obscure* birth.

An *obscure* town in the duchy of Sleswick, Anglen, is commemorated by the transference of its name to one of the great European nations. . . . Engle-land is England. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Name of Eng.* in vol. i, p. 35. [W. J. W. '66.]

5†. Of or pertaining to darkness or gloom. [< F. *obscur*, < L. *obscurus*, dark. < *ob*, over, + *√ sku*, cover.]

Synonyms: abstruse, ambiguous, cloudy, complex, complicated, dark, darksome, deep, dense, difficult, dim, doubtful, dusky, enigmatical, hidden, indistinct, intricate, involved, muddy, mysterious, profound, turbid, unintelligible. That is *obscure* which is *difficult* to see through, whether because of its own want of transparency, its depth or intricacy, or because of mere defect of light. That which is *complicated* is likely to be *obscure*, but that may be *obscure* which is not at all *complicated* and scarcely *complex*, as a *muddy* pool. In that which is *abstruse* the thought is deeply *hidden;* in that which is *obscure* there may be nothing to hide; it is hard to see to the bottom of the *profound*, because of its depth, but the most shallow turbidness is *obscure*. See AMBIGUOUS; COMPLEX; DARK; HUMBLE; MYSTERIOUS.—Antonyms: see synonyms for CLEAR; CRYSTAL.

—obscure rays, rays of heat of less refrangibility than the visible field of the spectrum.

—ob-scure'ly, *adv.*—**ob-scure'ment**, *n.* [Archaic.] Obscuration.—**ob-scure'ness**, *n.* Obscurity.

ob-scu'ri-ty, ȯb-skiū'ri-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The state or quality of being obscure. (1) Material dimness or

darkness. (2) Lack of clearness, distinctness, or perspicuity, as of thought or expression.

Obscurity in speech is usually the outcome of *obscurity* in thought. L. T. TOWNSEND *Art of Speech* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 46. [A. '80.]

(3) The condition of being unknown to fame. [< F. *obscurité*, < L. *obscuritas*, < *obscurus*, dark.]

ob'se-crate, ob'sē-krēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To pray to; beseech. [< L. *obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecro*, < *ob*, before, + *sacer*, sacred.] — **ob'se-cra-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Beseeching.

ob"se-cra'tion, ob'sē-krē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Any of those clauses in the litany beginning with *by* in English or *per* in Latin, each giving a ground of appeal for the fulfilment of the prayer. **2.** An oratorical appeal for divine or human assistance. **3.** [Rare.] Originally, the act or form of obsecrating, imploring, or imprecating. [< L. *obsecration(n-)*, < *obsecro*; see OBSECRATE.]

ob'se-quent†, *a.* Obeying; submissive.

ob'se-quies, ob'sē-kwiz, *n. pl.* The last office for the dead; burial service; funeral rites.

The singular, once the common form, has become obsolete, whereas the synonym *funeral*, formerly *funerals*, has been transformed from the plural to the singular. [< OF. *obseques*, < LL. *obsequiæ*, < L. *obsequor*, follow, < *ob*, upon, + *sequor*, follow.]

— **ob-se'qui-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to obsequies.

ob-se'qui-ous[1], ob-sē'kwi-us, *a.* **1.** Showing a base or servile readiness to fall in with the wishes or will of another; excessively complaisant; sycophantic or adulatory in manner; cringing; fawning; as, an *obsequious* follower.

He [Charles II.] had been taught by bitter experience how much baseness, perfidy, and ingratitude may lie hid under the *obsequious* demeanor of courtiers.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 131. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. [Archaic.] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will or wish of another or others; yielding. [< F. *obséquieux*, < L. *obsequiosus*, < *obsequor*; see OBSEQUIES.]

Synonyms: attentive, compliant, cringing, deferential, fawning, flattering, obedient, servile, slavish, submissive, sycophantic. — **Antonyms**: independent, self-assertive, self-respectful. See synonyms for ARROGANT; AUSTERE.

— **ob-se'qui-ous-ly**[1], *adv.* In an obsequious manner. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being obsequious or compliant; slavish submission.

ob-se'qui-ence‡; **ob-se"qui-os'i-ty**‡ [Rare].

ob-se'qui-ous[2]†, *a.* **1.** Obsequial. **2.** Absorbed in grief, as at a funeral. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ly**[2]†, *adv.*

ob'se-quy[1]†, *n.* Singular of OBSEQUIES.

ob'se-quy[2]†, *n.* Obsequious conduct; servility.

ob'se-rate†, *vt.* To bar in; lock up.

ob-serv', **-a-bl**, **-servd'**. Observe, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ob-serv'a-ble, ob-zėrv'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be observed; manifest to the sight, notice, or attention; discernible; apparent. **2.** Striking the attention; worthy of notice or remark; notable; remarkable.

And it is *observable* in the night wherein he was born, by a miraculous light the night became as day. Luke 2, 9. M. HALE *Contemplations, Knowledge of Christ* pt. i, p. 75. [SHROW. 1682.]

3. Demanding observance; usually observed or followed; customary. [< L. *observabilis*, < *observo*; see OBSERVE.]

— **ob-serv'a-ble**†, *n.* Anything noteworthy. — **ob-serv'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.*

ob-serv'ance, ob-zėrv'ąns, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of observing; a regard for and adherence to a rule; the act or custom of keeping or following that which is appointed; compliance, as with a custom, law, duty, engagement, or ceremony. **2.** Any common custom, form, service, rite, or practise; a traditional form or customary act. **3.** [Rare.] Heedful attention; observation.

Indeed, the more forcibly you are struck with improprieties and misconduct in another, the greater should be your *observance* and diligence to avoid even the shadow of similar errors.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter xv, p. 49. [BELL. '81.]

4†. Obsequious compliance. [F., < L. *observantia*, < *observant(-)s*; see OBSERVANT.] **ob-serv'an-cy**‡ [Rare]; **ob-serv'aunce**†.

Synonyms: see FORM.

ob"ser-van'dum, ob'zėr-van'dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] That which should be observed; especially, an act required by law or custom.

ob-serv'ant, ob-zėrv'ąnt, *a.* **1.** Paying careful attention; having the faculty of readily observing; quick to notice; watchful; perceptive.

In one sense love is blind, in another it is all-*observant*.
EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* ch. 13, p. 111. [A. '87.]

2. Strict in observing rules or customs; heedful of duties or behests; regardful of authority.

No man was more devoutly *observant* of the authority of Holy Scripture than Wesley. ISAAC TAYLOR *Wesley and Methodism*, pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 302. [H. '52.]

3. [Rare.] Obedient; attentive. [< L. *observan(t-)s*, ppr. of *observo*; see OBSERVE.] **ob-serv'a-tiv(e**‡.

Synonyms: see ATTENTIVE.

ob-serv'ant, *n.* **1.** [O-] An Observantine. **2.** [Rare.] One strict in complying with rules of practise. **3**†. A slavish or sycophantic attendant. **4**†. A careful observer.

Ob-serv'ant-ine, ob-zėrv'ąnt-in, *C.* (ob'zėr-van'tin, *E. W.*), *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Franciscan monks of the stricter rule who separated from the Conventual (15th century), embracing *Reformed*, *Alcantarines*, and *Recollects*. [< OBSERVANT, *n.*, 1.] **Ob-serv'ant-ist**‡.

ob-serv'ant-ly, ob-zėrv'ąnt-li, *adv.* In an observant manner; with careful heed; attentively.

ob"ser-va'tion, ob'zėr-vē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, power, or habit of observing or taking notice; the act of perceiving or of fixing the powers of sense or intellect on anything: formerly contrasted with *introspection*; as, a movement too quick for *observation*.

In regard to *observation*, which seems to be the easiest of mental operations, we are taught by experience to rank it among the rarest. E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* essay ix, p. 239. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. Scientific scrutiny of a natural phenomenon, especially a visible fact or phenomenon, for experiment, verification, or measurement and calculation; also, the record of such an examination and the calculations connected with it; as, an astronomical or meteorological *observation*; published *observation*.

Observation is commonly restricted to investigations, especially with the aid of instruments of precision, of facts occurring in the ordinary course of nature, and in this sense is distinguished from *experimentation*, in which the conditions observed are artificially produced or modified.

The office of the scholar is to cheer, to raise, and to guide men by showing them facts amidst appearances. He plies the slow, unhonored, and unpaid task of *observation*. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses, and Lectures, Am. Scholar* p. 101. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. Knowledge or experience acquired by observing. **4.** An incidental remark, suggestion, or statement of opinion; a judgment or reflection, especially one based or professing to be based on something observed.

It has become a common *observation*, Great memory, little common sense. PORTER *Intellectual Science* § 165, p. 259. [S. '71.]

5. [Rare.] Observance. [F., < L. *observatio(n-)*, < *observo*; see OBSERVE.] **ob-serv'al**†.

Synonyms: see ATTENTION; REMARK.

Phrases, etc.: — **army of observation**, an army set to watch and check the movements of another army. — **back o.** **1.** *Naut.* An altitude measured or taken on a quadrant so arranged that the observer's back is turned to the body noted. **2.** In surveying, reverse observation or back-sight. — **laws of o.**, in the inductive method (which see), the principles that must govern in exact or scientific observation. They embrace (1) the *law of parsimony*, requiring that nothing be accepted as a fact that is not such; (2) the *law of integrity*, that all the essential facts be taken; (3) the *law of harmony*, that inferences admitted must be strictly deducible from the facts and in harmony with them. — **ob"ser-va'tion-car"**, *n.* [U. S.] An open railway-car, or one having glass sides or ends: used either for track-inspection or carrying passengers. — **to take or work out an o.** (*Naut.*), to calculate the latitude and longitude from angular measurements of the altitude and position of the sun or other celestial body.

Derivatives: — **ob"ser-va'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in observations: distinguished from *experimental*. — **ob"ser-va'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ob'ser-va"tor, *n.* **1.** An observer. **2.** One who makes an observation or remark.

ob-serv'a-to-ry, ob-zėrv'ą-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A building, elevated chamber, or dome for the observation of physical phenomena, especially one fitted with optical instruments; specifically, a building designed for systematic astronomical observations.

The Lick *Observatory* possesses the largest telescope of the refracting kind in the world, but the Harvard University *observatory* is the best equipped for all astronomical work.
The World Almanac, Telescopes p. 15. [PR. CO. '92.]

2. A tower or cupola built for the view, or a structure placed on an elevated site to afford an outlook. **3.** *Mil.* A position on the flank of a battery whence the range of fire can be observed and corrected. [< L. *observatus*, pp. of *observo*; see OBSERVE.]

— **physical observatory**, an observatory specially fitted up for the observation of meteorological, magnetic, or other terrestrial phenomena. — **solar o.**, an astronomical observatory specially adapted for observing and studying the sun, as the observatory of Meudon, near Paris.

ob-serve', ob-zėrv', *v.* [OB-SERVED'; OB-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take notice of; see or hear with some degree of attention; perceive clearly; mark; note. **2.** To watch attentively; scrutinize carefully; as, to *observe* the enemy's movements; *observing* sun-spots. **3.** To follow carefully or keep religiously; heed, follow, or celebrate; comply with; as, to *observe* the Sabbath.

There are people who *observe* the rules of honor as we *observe* the stars, from afar off. HUGO *Les Misérables* tr. by Isabel Hapgood *Jean Valjean* bk. i, ch. 21, p. 47. [C. & CO. '82.]

4. To express as an opinion; remark incidentally.

Tully was the first who *observed*, that friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy, and dividing of our grief. ADDISON *Spectator* May 18, 1711.

5†. To treat with respect or attention; favor.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To express a judgment or opinion; comment; sometimes with *on* or *upon*. **2**†. To take notice; be heedful. [< F. *observer*, < L. *observo*, < *ob*, before, + *servo*, keep.]

Synonyms: attend, attend to, give (or pay) attention to, heed, mark, note, notice, regard, watch. See BEHOLD; CELEBRATE; DISCERN; EXAMINE; FOLLOW; KEEP; OBEY. — **Antonyms**: disregard, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight.

ob-serv'er, ob-zėrv'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who observes; one who perceives or notes; an attentive person; a looker-on; witness. **2.** One trained in accurate and systematic observation, especially with instruments of precision; as, scientific *observers*.

From immeasurable distances in the material universe, the *observer* of the stars brings back word that the physical forces which rule our neighborhood maintain an all-pervading energy.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, ch. 48, p. 69. [L. B. & CO. '76.]

3†. Same as OBSERVICER.

— **ob-serv'er-ship**, *n.* The office of an observer.

ob-serv'i-cer†, *n.* An obsequious attendant; flatterer.

ob-serv'ing, ob-zėrv'ing, *pa.* Giving attention; habitually attentive; quick to perceive; sharp-sighted; observant. — **ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ob-sess'†, *vt.* To beleaguer; invest; beset.

ob-ses'sion, ob-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of vexing or besieging, or the state of being vexed or besieged, by some foreign personality, especially by an evil spirit, antecedent to possession.

Obsession signifies the influence of an external spirit, distinguished from *possession* by a demon that has taken up its abode within one. With Spiritualists it means possession of one's consciousness by a foreign personality, as in a seer or trance state.

The medium's *obsession* by spirits is often so thorough that mind and body alike succumb to their influence.
HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* ch. 15, p. 235. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

It was a troubling morbid *obsession*, the influence he [Byron] had over all. W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 759.

2. The act of compassing about; siege. [< L. *obsessio(n-)*, < *obsessus*, pp. of *obsideo*, besiege, < *ob*, before, + *sedeo*, sit.]

ob-sid'i-an, ob-sid'i-ąn, *n.* An acid glassy volcanic rock, usually black and having the composition of rhyolite or trachyte, but containing few or no individualized crystals. It was used by primitive peoples for arrow-heads and for knives and other cutting-implements.

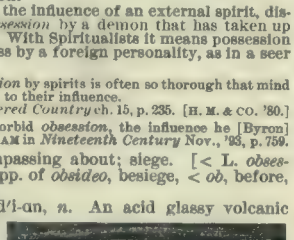

The Microstructure of Porphyritic Obsidian.

Among the Mexicans this toothed blade was armed with the itzli, or *obsidian*, capable of taking an edge like a razor.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 7, p. 226. [MACM. '62.]

[< L. *obsidiana*, for *obsiana*, name of a mineral, < *Obsius*, its discoverer.]

ob-sid'i-o-nal, ob-sid'i-o-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a siege. [< L. *obsidionalis*, < *obsideo*; see OBSESSION.]

ob-sid'i-o-na-ry‡.

— **obsidional coin**, a token coin made of base metal, used as currency when the legal money has disappeared during a siege. — **o. crown** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a triumphal wreath of grass and twigs bestowed on a general who has withstood a siege or retrieved a besieged town.

ob-sid'i-ous†, *a.* Besetting; environing, as an enemy.

ob-sig"il-la'tion†, *n.* The act of closing by sealing.

ob-sig'nate†, *vt.* To confirm, as by a seal or mark; ratify.

ob-sign'†. — **ob"sig-na'tion**†, *n.* Confirmation, as by a seal; solemn sanction. — **ob-sig'na-to-ry**†, *a.*

ob"so-lesce', ob'so-les', *vi.* [-LESCED'; -LES'CING.] To become obsolescent; grow obsolete. [< L. *obsolesco*; see OBSOLESCENT.]

ob"so-les'cence, ob'so-les'ens, *n.* The condition or process of gradually falling into disuse.

One other mode of change in language [is] the loss of words and phrases, their *obsolescence* and final disappearance. W. D. WHITNEY *Orient. and Ling. Studies* first series, ch. 11, p. 312. [S. '73.]

ob"so-les'cent, ob'so-les'ent, *a.* Growing obsolete; passing out of use, as a word. [< L. *obsolescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *obsolesco*, decay, prob. < *ob*, before, + *soleo*, use.]

ob'so-lete, ob'so-lēt, *a.* **1.** Gone out of use; no longer practised or accepted; of a discarded type or fashion; bygone; antiquated; as, an *obsolete* custom; smooth-bore muskets are as *obsolete* as flintlocks.

In this dictionary words are marked *obsolete* (†) that have not been used by reputable authors since the year 1800. Words occurring in the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, though not used elsewhere since 1800, are regarded as exceptional, and marked *archaic*.

2. *Biol.* Imperfectly developed; atrophied; suppressed; obscure: said of markings, parts, organs, etc. [< L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolesco*; see OBSOLESCENT.]

Synonyms: ancient, antiquated, archaic, disused, obsolescent, old, out of date, rare. Some of the most *ancient* words are not *obsolete*, as father, mother, etc. A word is *obsolete* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* which is falling out of reputable use, or, on the other hand, having been *obsolete*, is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. — **Antonyms**: see synonyms for FRESH; NOVEL.

— **ob'so-lete**, *vt.* [Rare.] To become obsolete. — **ob'so-le"ted**, *a.* Become obsolete; disused. — **ob'so-lete"ly**, *adv.* — **ob'so-lete"ness**, *n.* The state of having fallen into disuse; desuetude. — **ob"so-le'tion**, *n.* The act or process of growing obsolete. — **ob'so-le"tism**, *n.* Something grown obsolete, as a word or fashion; the state of being obsolete.

ob'so-lete, *n.* A word or form of expression that has ceased to be used in living speech. For the latitude with which the word is applied in this dictionary, see OBSOLETE, *a.*, 1.

ob'sta-cl(e, ob'stą-cl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Offering opposition; obstinate.

ob'sta-cle, *n.* That which stands in the way of progress or accomplishment; a hindrance; impediment; drawback; an obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense; also (rarely), an objection or act of opposition.

The early steps of a student in almost every science are met by certain *obstacles*; if he succeeds in surmounting these *obstacles*, his future progress seems to be insured.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 12. [MACM. '65.]

[F., < LL. *obstaculum*, < L. *obsto*, stand before, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

Synonyms: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

— **ob'sta-cle-ness**†, *n.* Obstinacy.

ob'stance†, *n.* **1.** Essence. **ob'stan-cy**†. **2.** Opposition.

ob-stet'ric-al, ob-stet'ric-al, *a. Med.* Relating to midwifery. [< L. *obstetricius*, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.] **ob-stet'ric**‡; **ob"stet-ri'cious**†. — **obstetrical toad**, the nurse-frog. See illus. under NURSE-FROG.

ob-stet'ri-cate†, *v. Med.* **I.** *t.* To assist in parturition. **II.** *i.* To do the work of a midwife.

— **ob-stet"ri-ca'tion**†, *n.*

ob"stet-ri'cian, ob'stet-rish'ąn, *n. Med.* A practitioner of midwifery; an accoucheur. **ob-stet'rist**‡.

ob"stet-ri'cious†, *a.* Of or pertaining to obstetrics; assisting parturition.

ob-stet'rics, ob-stet'riks, *n.* The branch of medical science concerned with the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and parturition; midwifery. **ob-stet'ri-cy**‡ [Rare].

ob-stet'rix, ob-stet'rix, *n.* A female obstetrician.

ob'sti-na-cy, ob'sti-ną-si, *n.* **1.** Stubborn adherence to purpose, opinion, or course of action, arising from conceit or the desire to have one's own way, and generally somewhat unreasonable; pertinacity; stubbornness. **2.** The quality of being unyielding or difficult to control or subdue: said especially of bodily ailments. [< LL. *obstinacia*, < L. *obstinatus*; see OBSTINATE.]

ob'sti-nate, ob'sti-net *or* -nęt, *a.* **1.** Stubbornly and unreasonably adherent to one's own opinions or purposes; unyielding to argument or entreaty and resolutely bent on having one's own way, with little or no regard to the wishes or views of others; also, resulting from and showing obstinacy; as, *obstinate* opposition.

'I shall talk of what I like,' she said wilfully, clasping her hands round her knees with the gesture of an *obstinate* child. MRS. HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 340. [MACM. '92.]

2. Hard to control or subdue, or to cure or remove; as, an *obstinate* swelling. [< OF. *obstinat*, < L. *obstinatus*, pp. of *obstino*, resolve, < *ob*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

Synonyms: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, heady, immovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolved, stubborn, unconquerable, unflinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* demand is contrasted with

obstinate refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* See PERVERSE.—**Antonyms:** amenable, complaisant, compliant, docile, dutiful, gentle, irresolute, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, teachable, tractable, undecided, wavering, yielding.

—**ob'sti-nate-ly,** *adv.*—**ob'sti-nate-ness,** *n.*

ob"sti-na'tion†, *n.* Obstinacy.

ob'stined†, *a.* Made obstinate; hardened.

ob'sti-pate†, *vt.* To fill up, as chinks; stop up.

ob"sti-pa'tion†, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Obstinate constipation; costiveness. **2.** The act of stopping up, as a passage.

ob-strep'er-ous, ob-strep'ẽr-us, *a.* Making a great outcry or disturbance, or given to doing so; boisterous; noisy; clamorous; as, an *obstreperous* child; *obstreperous* amusement. [< LL. *obstreperus,* < L. *obstrepo,* clamor at, < *ob,* before, + *strepo,* roar.]

Synonyms: see NOISY.

—**ob-strep'er-ate†,** *vi.* To make a great noise or outcry; clamor.—**ob-strep'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob-strep'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob-strict'†, *a.* Obligated; obliged; bound.

ob-stric'tion, ob-strik'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] The state of being bound or constrained. [< L. *obstrictus,* pp. of *obstringo,* bind about, < *ob,* before, + *stringo,* strain.]

ob-stringe'†, *vt.* To render bound or obligated.

ob-strop'u-lous, ob-strop'yu-lus, *a.* Obstreperous; a slangy corruption.

ob-struct', ob-struct', *vt.* **1.** To fill with impediments so as to prevent passage, either wholly or in part; block or stop up; close by the interposition of obstacles; as, this road is *obstructed,* let us try another. **2.** To hinder or prevent from progress; check; stop; also, to retard the progress of; make the accomplishment of difficult and slow; as, the plowing was *obstructed* by rain.

There is a certain wisdom of humanity which is common to the greatest men with the lowest, and which our ordinary education often labors to silence and *obstruct.* EMERSON *Essays, The Over-Soul* in first series, p. 221. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[< L. *obstructus,* pp. of *obstruo,* < *ob,* before, + *struo,* build.]

Synonyms: arrest, bar, barricade, check, choke, clog, embarrass, hinder, impede, interrupt, oppose, retard, stay, stop. To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. See CHECK; HINDER.—**Antonyms:** accelerate, advance, aid, clear, facilitate, forward, free, further, open, pave the way for, promote.

—**ob-struct'er, ob-struct'or,** *n.*

ob-struc'tion, ob-struc'shun, *n.* **1.** That which obstructs; anything that occupies a road, passage, or course, so as to render progress difficult or impossible; an impediment; hindrance; obstacle.

The slightest *obstruction* in his path, the least injustice, real or fancied, rendered him frantic.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Dual Jones* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 289. [H. '78.]

2. The act of preventing progress or accomplishment, either wholly or in part; the act of blocking or hindering, especially of vexatiously hindering progress in a legislative assembly by factious opposition. **3†.** The enforced cessation of the bodily functions; death.

Synonyms: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

ob-struc'tion-ist, ob-struc'shun-ist, *n.* A person who obstructs, especially who opposes obstacles to reform, or who delays the progress of business in a legislature; a hinderer; an obstructive.—**ob-struc'tion-ism,** *n.*

ob-struct'ive, ob-struct'iv, *a.* Serving or tending to obstruct; causing stoppage or rendering progress difficult; as, *obstructive* tactics.—**ob-struct'ive-ly,** *adv.*—**ob-struct'ive-ness,** *n.*

ob-struct'ive, *n.* One who or that which obstructs.

ob'stru-ent, ob'stru-ent, *a.* Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive; used especially in medicine. [< L. *obstruent-s,* ppr. of *obstruo;* see OBSTRUCT.]

ob'stru-ent, *n.* A medicine that acts as an obstruction, especially in preventing motion through the ducts or channels of the body by closing their orifices.

ob-stu"pe-fac'tion†, *n.* The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied, stupefaction.—**ob-stu"pe-fa'cient†,** *a.* Causing stupefaction; narcotic.—**ob-stu"pe-fac'tive†.**—**ob-stu'pe-fy†,** *vt.* To stupefy.

ob-tain', ob-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into one's own possession; procure, especially by effort, whether for temporary or permanent purposes; acquire; get; as, he has *obtained* the appointment.

Often as I am appealed to to speak, or otherwise assist in the promotion of the cause of Woman, my answer is always the same: that women, like men, can *obtain* whatever they show themselves fit for. HARRIET MARTINEAU *Autobiography* vol. i, period iv, § 2, p. 303. [H. & CO. '77.]

But far more glorious were our aims, — we vowed
The noble walls of Sion to *obtain.*
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 1, st. 23.

2. To succeed in accomplishing or doing, or in having done or accomplished; attain by effort; as, to *obtain* a loan of money upon application. **3.** [Archaic.] To arrive at; gain finally; reach; as, he has *obtained* the heavenly rest. **4.** [Archaic.] To win or gain; as, to *obtain* the battle. **5†.** To have or hold.

II. *i.* **1.** To be established by law or custom; be in vogue or fashion, or prevail or have place in any way within a given sphere; as, heathen practises still *obtain* in India. **2.** To succeed in bringing an object within one's possession, or in accomplishing an end; be prevalent or efficacious; as, his efforts *obtained* with the king.

So run, that ye may *obtain.* *1 Cor.* ix, 24.

3†. To reach; arrive; attain: followed by *to.* [< F. *obtenir,* < L. *obtineo,* < *ob,* before, + *teneo,* hold.]

The Obtected Pupa of *Sphinx ligustri.*
a, tongue-case; *b,* eye-case; *c,* trunk-case; *d,* first segment of the abdomen; *e,* abdominals; *f,* mucro, or point of the tail.

Synonyms: see ACQUIRE; ATTAIN; GAIN; GET.

—**ob-tain'a-ble,** *a.*—**ob-tain'er,** *n.*—**ob-tain'ment,** *n.* The act of obtaining or attaining.

ob-tain'a-bl, ob-taind'. Obtainable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ob-tect'ed, ob-tect'ed, *a.* Covered with something; especially, in entomology, covered with a chitinous case, as the pupæ of most flies. [< L. *obtectus,* pp. of *obtego,* conceal, < *ob,* over, + *tego,* veil.] **ob-tect':** same as **obtect.**

ob-tem'per, ob-tem'pẽr, *vt.* To comply with; obey; specifically (*Scots Law*), to comply with (judgment of court). [< L. *obtempero,* < *ob,* before; and see TEMPER.]

ob-tem'per-ate†, *vt.* To obey.

ob-tend'†, *vt.* **1.** To offer as a ground, pretext, or palliation; pretend. **2.** To present as an obstacle; oppose.

ob-ten'e-brate†, *vt.* To darken; conceal in obscurity.

—**ob-ten"e-bra'tion†,** *n.*

ob-teu'sion†, *n.* The act of obtending.

ob-teu'tion†, *n.* The act of obtaining; obtainment.

ob-test', ob-test', *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To address with earnest entreaty or appeal; beseech for aid; conjure; as, to *obtest* the saints. **2.** To make the object of earnest entreaty; supplicate for; beg earnestly; as, he *obtested* the favor of Heaven. **3.** To invoke as a witness.

II. *i.* To protest; present urgent objections. [< OF. *obtester,* < L. *obtestor,* < *ob,* before, + *testis,* witness.]

ob-tes'tate†, *v.* To obtest.

ob"tes-ta'tion, ob'tes-tā'shun, *n.* The act of obtesting; protestation; supplication.

ob-tor'tion†, *n.* A distortion; twisting.

ob-trect'†, *vt.* To calumniate.

—**ob"trec-ta'tion†,** *n.* The act of detraction, or its product; a slander.—**ob'trec-ta"tor†,** *n.*

ob"tri-an'gu-lar, ob'trī-an'giu-lẽr, *a. Zool.* Triangular with the usual position of the apex reversed.

ob-tri'tion†, *n.* A wearing away; a bruising or crushing.

ob-trude', ob-trūd', *v.* [OB-TRU'DED; OB-TRU'DING.] **I.** *t.* To thrust into some place or upon some object; hence, to push forward into undue prominence, or to present unwelcomely for notice or attention: sometimes used reflexively and always implying uncalled-for and noticeable forwardness; as, the vulgar rich *obtrude* their pretensions on the public.

II. *i.* To be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence; be or become obtrusive; intrude.

A little farther! Let us not *obtrude*
Upon her sorrows' holy solitude.
R. H. DANA, SR. *Changes of Home* st. 49.

[< L. *obtrudo,* < *ob,* before, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**ob-tru'der,** *n.* **1.** One who obtrudes. **2.** An intruder.

ob-trun'cate, ob-trun'kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To truncate; shorten by cutting off branches or parts; deprive of a limb or limbs; as, an *obtruncated* tree; an *obtruncated* pyramid. [< L. *obtruncatus,* pp. of *obtrunco,* < *ob,* before; and see TRUNCATE.]

—**ob-trun'cate,** *a.* Shortened by cutting off a part.—**ob"trun-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of truncating.—**ob'trun-ca"tor,** *n.*

ob-tru'sion, ob-trū'zhun, *n.* The act of obtruding; as, the *obtrusion* of his views was uncalled for. [< LL. *obtrusion-,* < L. *obtrusus;* see OBTRUSIVE.]

—**ob-tru'sion-ist,** *n.* An obtruder; especially, one who acts on the principle of obtruding himself and his opinions on others.

ob-tru'siv, -ly, -ness. Obtrusive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ob-tru'sive, ob-trū'siv, *a.* Tending to obtrude; obtruding. [< L. *obtrusus,* pp. of *obtrudo;* see OBTRUDE.]

A really cultured woman, like a really cultured man, is all the simpler and the less *obtrusive* for her knowledge.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Silly Novels* p. 195. [F. & W. '83.]

Synonyms: see MEDDLESOME.

—**ob-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**ob-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

ob-tund', ob-tund', *vt.* [Archaic.] To render blunt or dull; hence, to reduce the violence or sharpness of; especially, to deaden or render insensible to pain: an old medical use; as, an *obtunding* dose.

Their 'the mathematics'] best results would be more effectually accomplished, if the intellects of fewer of the unmathematical by nature were less perseveringly bewildered and *obtunded* by the prolonged infliction of hopeless tasks and demonstrations.
PORTER *American Colleges* ch. 2, p. 81. [S.]

[< L. *obtundo,* < *ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat.]

—**ob-tund'ent. I.** *a.* Blunting; deadening. **II.** *n.* **1.** An oily mucilage used to prevent soreness from chafing. **2.** In dentistry, an application to deaden the nerve of a tooth.—**ob-tund'er,** *n.* That which obtunds or blunts; especially, in medicine, an obtundent.—**ob-tund'i-ty,** *n.* A state of dulness or insensibility: said of sensory nerves or parts.

ob'tu-rate, ob'tiu-rēt, *vt.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.] To close or stop up: specifically said of stopping the breech of a gun. [< L. *obturatus,* pp. of *obturo,* close.]

ob"tu-ra'tion, ob'tiu-rē'shun, *n.* The act of closing, or state of being closed; in pathology, the abnormal closure of a canal or cavity of the body; in ordnance, the act of stopping the breech of a gun to prevent the escape of gas.

ob'tu-ra"tor, ob'tiu-rē'tẽr, *n.* **1.** A structure that closes or shuts off a cavity or passage; especially, in anatomy, the membrane, vessels, and the like, closing the obturator foramen. **2.** *Ordnance.* Any device to check the escape of gas at the breech or from the vent of a breech-loading cannon. **3.** *Surg.* A plate for closing an aperture or fissure, as in a cleft palate, or for distending an opening, as in lithotomy. [< L. *obturatus,* pp. of *obturo,* close.]

—**obturator foramen,** a large opening, oval in the female, triangular in the male, in the anterior part of the hip-bone and outside of the symphysis pubis. See illus. under HIP-BONE.

ob-tur'bi-nate, ob-tūr'bi-net *or* -nēt, *a. Biol.* Inversely top-shaped.

ob-tus'an"gu-lar, ob-tūs'aṇ'giu-lẽr, *a.* Obtuse-angular. [< OBTUSE + ANGULAR.]

ob-tuse', ob-tūs', *a.* **1.** *Math.* Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°: said of an angle. **2.** *Bot.* Blunt or rounded at the extremity, as a leaf or petal. **3.** Dull intellectually; wanting in acuteness; weak and slow of apprehension; stupid; also, dull in feeling; lacking sensibility. **4.** Heavy and indistinct, as a sound; not shrill or sharp [< L. *obtusus,* pp. of *obtundo;* see OBTUND.]

Synonyms: see BLUNT.

—**ob-tuse'an"gled,** *a.* Containing an obtuse angle: said especially of triangles.—**o.angular,** *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle.—**o.ellipsoid,** *a. Bot.* Ellipsoid in form with obtuse extremities.

ob-tuse'ly, ob-tūs'li, *adv.* In an obtuse manner; especially, in a manner marked by dulness or stupidity.

ob-tuse'ness, ob-tūs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obtuse; dulness; stupidity. **ob-tu'si-ty‡.**

ob-tu"si-fo'li-ous, ob-tūs'i-fō'li-us, *a. Bot.* Having obtusely pointed leaves. [< L. *obtusus* (see OBTUSE) + *folium,* leaf.]

ob-tu"si-lin'gual, ob-tūs'i-liṇ'gwal, *a.* Having a tongue obtuse at the apex, as some andrenid bees. [< L. *obtusus* (see OBTUSE) + *lingua,* tongue.] **ob-tu"si-lin'guine‡.**

ob-tu'sion†, *n.* The act of blunting or deadening, or the state of being blunted or deadened.

ob-um'brant, ob-um'brunt, *a. Zool.* Overhanging, as feathers; projecting over a neighboring part. [< L. *obumbrant(-s),* ppr. of *obumbro,* shade over, < *ob,* over, + *umbra,* shade.]

ob-um'brate, ob-um'bret *or* -brēt, *a. Zool.* Overhung; concealed under some projecting part, as the abdomen in some spiders.—**ob-um'brate†,** *vt.* To cloud or shade over.—**ob"um-bra'tion†,** *n.*

ob-un'cous†, *a.* Extremely hooked or crooked.

o'bus, ō'bus, *n.* [F.] **1.** A small bomb or shell. **2.** A mortar mounted on a gun-carriage, fitted for throwing cartouches. **how'itz-er‡; o"bu"sier'‡.**

ob-val'late, ob-val'et *or* -ēt, *a. Bot.* Walled up: said of organs or parts that are surrounded on all sides as though walled in. [< L. *obvallatus,* pp. of *obvallo,* wall around, < *ob,* before, + *vallum,* wall.]

ob've-la"tion, ob've-lē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Concealment; hiding: opposed to *revelation.* [< OB- + L. *velum,* covering.]

Every revelation of God must also be an *obvelation;* there must be a veiling of his infinite splendour if anything is to be seen by finite beings. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XCVII.* in vol. iv, p. 353. [F. & W. '89.]

ob-ven'tion†, *n.* An incidental occurrence or doing; especially, an occasional religious offering or oblation.

ob-vers'ant†, *a.* Conversant.

ob-verse', ob-vẽrs', *a.* **1.** Turned toward or facing one: used to indicate that side of a medal or coin which bears the head or the more important device: opposed to *reverse.* **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Inverse: same as OB-. [< L. *obversus,* pp. of *obverto,* turn toward, < *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.]—**ob-verse'-lu"nate,** *a. Bot.* Inversely lunate or crescent-shaped.

—**ob-verse'ly,** *adv.*

ob'verse, ob'vẽrs, *n.* **1.** *Numis.* That side of a coin or medal upon which the face or main device is struck: opposed to *reverse,* which is the less important side.

Some British coins of gold have been dispersedly found, and no small number of silver pieces, near Norwich, with a rude head upon the *obverse,* and an ill-formed horse on the reverse. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici, Hydriotaphia* ch. 2, p. 123. [S. & W. '69.]

2. Hence, an independent but complemental view of the same fact or thing; also, an opposite face of the same fact or truth.

The extreme of despair and doubt can only exist as the *obverse* of the highest certitude, and is in fact necessary to it.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 13, p. 125. [MACM. '89.]

3. *Logic.* The negative judgment inferred from the positive by obversion.

ob-ver'sion, ob-vẽr'shun, *n.* **1.** A turning down or toward; especially, a turning and presenting of the front or principal side. **2.** *Logic.* Immediate inference by reciprocal change of positive and privative conceptions.

ob-vert', ob-vẽrt', *vt.* **1.** To turn the front or principal side of (a thing) toward any person or object; as, to *obvert* a looking-glass to the sun. **2.** *Logic.* To convert or infer by obversion. [< L. *obverto,* < *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.]

ob'vi-ate, ob'vi-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To meet in such a way as to dispose of or remove; clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty. **2†.** To encounter or meet. [< LL. *obviatus,* pp. of *obvio,* meet, < L. *obvius;* see OBVIOUS.]—**ob"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated.

Synonyms: see PRECLUDE.

ob'vi-ous, ob'vi-us, *a.* **1.** Immediately evident without reasoning or investigation, or at least without further reasoning or investigation; perfectly manifest; easily and plainly to be perceived; palpably true; as, the course of duty is *obvious.* **2†.** Standing or placed in the way; hence, either exposed to accident or damage, or presenting itself as a duty for attention and performance. [< L. *obvius,* in the way, < *ob,* before, + *via,* way.]

Synonyms: see CLEAR; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.

—**ob'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob'vo-lute, ob'vo-lūt *or* -lūt, *a.* Covered over: said, in botany, of the margins of leaves or petals in vernation which are mutually infolded one within another, and applied particularly to two plicate leaves in which one half is interior and the other half exterior: a form of *convolute.* See illus. under CONVOLUTE. [< L. *obvolutus,* pp. of *obvolvo;* see OBVOLVENT.]

ob-volv'ent, ob-volv'ent, *a.* Curving downward or inward, as elytra. [< L. *obvolven(t-)s,* ppr. of *obvolvo,* wrap around, < *ob,* before, + *volvo,* roll.] **ob-volv'ing‡.**

o'by, n. Same as OBI.—**o'by-ism,** *n.*

oc-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of OB- before *c.* See OB-.

o'ca, ō'ca, *n.* [8. Am.] Either of two Peruvian plants of the genus *Oxalis*—*O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*—the former cultivated for its leafstalks and the latter for its tubers.

oc"a-ri'na, ec'a-ri'na, *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument, usually of terra-cotta, with a mouthpiece and finger-holes. It yields soft sonorous notes, but has little compass, and is made in several sizes to give variety of tone, as for playing in unison.

The Ocarina, as Played.

Oc"cam-ism, ec'am-izm, *n.* The philosophy of William of Occam, a distinguished English Franciscan (14th century), who advocated nominalism. **Ock'ham-ism‡.**

—**Oc'cam-ist. Oc'cam-ite,** *n.*

oc'ca-my†, *n.* An alloy resembling silver; a corruption of *alchemy.* **och'i-my†.**

oc-ca'sion, ec-kā'zhun, *vt.* **1.** To cause or bring about by furnishing the condition or occasion needed for the action of a principal cause; cause accidentally or incidentally, or simply to cause or bring about; as, your carelessness has *occasioned* great trouble. **2†.** To furnish inducement for; lead to or necessitate. [< LL. *occasiono,* < L. *occasion-*; see OCCASION, *n.*] **oc-ca'sion-ate†.**

Synonyms: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

—**oc-ca'sion-a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being caused or occasioned.—**oc-ca'sion-er,** *n.*

oc-ca'sion, *n.* **1.** A particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest; especially, an important event or celebration.

There are *occasions* when man acquires courage from despair.
MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 141. [S. '80.]

2. An event or juncture of affairs that presents some reason, motive, or opportunity for action; hence, either an opportunity permitting or a reason requiring action; a ground of doing as offered by or obtainable from a given case; hence, also, in old usage, any matter of business requiring attention; as, there is no *occasion* for haste; he took *occasion* to present his request; he is occupied with his own *occasions*.

New *occasions* teach new duties: Time makes ancient good uncouth. LOWELL *The Present Crisis* st. 18.

3. A condition that opens the way for the production of an event by permitting or giving opportunity for efficient causes to operate; especially, a determinative condition, as opposed to the main or principal cause; as, temptation is the *occasion* but not the cause of crime. **4.** A need or exigency; in the plural, sometimes, the necessities of nature. **5.** [Archaic.] Any kind of cause or agency; as, a fertile soil is the *occasion* of a good crop. [F., < L. *occasion(n-)*, < *occasus*, pp. of *occido;* see OCCIDENT.]

Synonyms: see CAUSE; OPPORTUNITY.

—**by occasion of,** in consequence of; by reason of.—**on o.,** on suitable opportunity; at different times.—**to take o.,** to avail oneself of the opportunity, or to use some state of affairs as a suitable opportunity.

oc-ca'sion-al, ǫc-kē'zhun-ul, *a.* **1.** Occurring more or less frequently, but not at fixed or regular times; happening at intervals as opportunity serves or occasion requires; met with here and there or now and then; as, an *occasional* thunder-storm; an *occasional* pedler.

An *occasional* discord has its use and charm.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 4, p. 127. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. Of or belonging to some special occasion; as, an *occasional* sermon. **3†.** Being or belonging to a merely determinative condition; pertaining to an occasion as opposed to the principal and efficient cause. [< LL. *occasionalis*, < L. *occasion(n-)*; see OCCASION, *n.*]

Synonyms: see INCIDENTAL.

—**occasional cause.** *Philos.* **1.** A condition or occasion necessary for an event, but which yet exerts no power in the production of it; distinguished from *efficient cause*. Compare CAUSE. **2.** Occasionalism.

Derivatives:—**oc-ca'sion-al-ism,** *n.* The Cartesian doctrine that the changes that take place in mind and body in the apparent interaction of the two are not the causes of each other, but occasions on the occurrence of which in one the Divine Being produces corresponding changes in the other; based on the denial of the possible interaction of mind and body.

Geulinx, the Cartesian, developed the theory of *occasionalism*, or the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by G. S. Morris vol. ii, § 114, p. 42. [S. '74.]

The theory of *occasionalism* sprang especially from the difficulty of comprehending the interaction of soul and body.
B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 116. [H. '82.]

—**oc-ca'sion-al-ist,** *n.*—**oc-ca"sion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The quality, state, or condition of being occasional; also, an occasional occurrence or happening.—**oc-ca'sion-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an occasional manner; more or less frequently, but not at regular times or intervals; sometimes, not often. **2†.** Accidentally, or on some special occasion.

oc-ca'sion-a-tive†, *a.* Serving or tending to occasion; acting as indirect or determining cause.

oc-ca'sive†, *a.* Of or belonging to the setting sun; western.

Oc'ci-dent, ec'si-dent, *n.* **1.** The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish dominions: opposed to *Orient*. **2.** [o-] The west, as the region of sunset. [F., < L. *occident(t-)s*, ppr. of *occido*, fall, set, < *ob*, before, + *cado*, fall.]

oc"ci-den'tal, ec'si-den'tal, *a.* **1.** [O-] Of or belonging to the West, or the countries constituting the Occident.

It may be that the *Occidental* mind demands a treatment of truth different from what the Oriental requires, and that the ages differ; but truth is the same, and man's mind is the same now as then. J. M. HOPPIN *Homiletics* intro., p. 34. [F. & W.]

2. Setting after the sun, as one of the planets. **3.** Westward; to the west of another object; as, Venus is now *occidental* to Jupiter. **4.** Less precious as a gem, the best gems being supposed to come from the East.

oc-cid'u-ous†.—**Oc"ci-den'tal-ism,** *n.* The spirit, life, and methods of the people of the Occident.—**Oc"ci-den'tal-ist,** *n.* **1.** A person of Asiatic blood who admires and advocates Occidental ways of thinking and doing: opposed to *Orientalist*. **2.** One versed in the institutions, languages, and history of the Occidental nations.—**Oc"ci-den'tal-ize,** *vt.* To render Occidental in spirit or character. **Oc"ci-den'tal-ise†.**—**Oc"ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.* In the West or Occident; in an Occidental manner.

Oc"ci-den'tal, *n.* **1.** One born or living in a Western or Occidental country.

The *Occidentals* led by Macaulay had too complete a victory for the good of India.
M. E. GRANT DUFF in *Contemporary Review* Sept., '91, p. 331.

2. *Eccl.* One of the Latin or Occidental Church, as distinguished from a Greek or Oriental Christian.

oc-cip'i-tal, ec-sip'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the occiput or lower back part of the head; as, the *occipital* bone. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the occipital bone; as, the *occipital* condyles for articulation with the atlas; the *occipital* lobe. **3.** Having the occipital region relatively large. [< L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), back portion of the head, < *ob*, about, + *caput*, head.]

—**occipital bone,** a bone of the occiput; the hindmost bone of the skull, through which the continuation of the spinal cord passes by an aperture (foramen magnum or occipital foramen). In man and other mammals it consists at birth of four separate pieces—a basilar (basioccipital), tabular (supraoccipital), and two condylar pieces (exoccipitals), which afterward unite.—**o. point,** a point on the occipital bone in the mesial plane farthest removed from the glabella between the eyebrows.

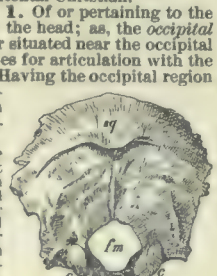

The Occipital Bone.
ba, basilar process or basioccipital; *c*, *c*, condyles; *fm*, foramen magnum; *sq*, squama or supraoccipital.

—**oc-cip'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

oc-cip'i-tal, *n.* **1.** The occipital bone. **2.** One of a pair of head-shields on the occiput of a snake.

oc-cip"i-ta'lis, ec-sip'i-tā'lis *or* -tg'lis, *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] An occipital muscle. [< L. *occiput;* see OCCIPITAL.]

occipito-, occipit-. Derived from Latin *occiput* (see OCCIPITAL): combining forms.—**oc-cip"i-to-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution of the brain.—**oc-cip"i-to-at-lan'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas; as, the *occipito-atlantal* ligaments. **oc-cip"i-to-at'loid.**—**oc-cip"i-to-ax'i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the axis; as, the *occipitoaxial* ligaments. **oc-cip"i-to-ax'oid.**—**oc-cip"i-to-cer'vi-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the neck; as, the *occipitocervical* ligament.—**oc-cip"i-to-fron'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the frontal region of the head; as, the *occipitofrontal* muscle; the *occipitofrontal* or epicranial aponeurosis.—**oc-cip"i-to-fron-ta'lis,** *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] The occipitofrontal muscle.—**oc-cip"i-to-hy'oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones; as, the *occipitohyoid* muscle.—**oc-cip"i-to-mas'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and the mastoid part of the temporal bone.—**oc-cip"i-to-men'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the chin; as, the *occipitomental* diameter of the head of a fetus.—**oc-cip"i-to-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones.—**oc-cip"i-to-phar"in-ge'us,** *n.* [-GE'I, *pl.*] A muscle passing from the basiocciptal to the pharynx.—**oc-cip"i-to-bic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and an orbicular muscle.—**oc-cip"i-to-scap'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the scapula; as, an *occipitoscapular* muscle.—**oc-cip"i-to-scap'u-la'ris,** *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] An occipitoscapular muscle.—**oc-cip"i-to-sphe'noid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and sphenoid bones.—**oc-cip"i-to-tem'po-ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum; as, the *occipitotemporal* convolutions.—**oc-cip"i-to-tem"po-ro-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of the cerebrum including the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes.

oc'ci-put, ec'si-put, *n.* **1.** The lower back part of the head; the region of the occipital bone; hindhead. See illus. under BIRD. **2.** *Entom.* The part of the dorsal wall of the head that articulates with the anterior margin of the prothorax. [L.; see OCCIPITAL.]

oc-ci'sion†, *n.* A killing; the act of killing.

oc-clude', ec-clūd', *vt.* [OC-CLU'DED; OC-CLU'DING.] **1.** *Chem. & Physics.* To absorb, as a gas by a metal.

Hydrogen was found by Graham in abundance *occluded* in meteoric masses. F. A. P. BARNARD in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '75, p. 97.

2. [Rare.] To shut up or close, as pores or openings.

There was scarcely a port in Europe, which, at the commencement of our restrictive system, was not *occluded* to British commerce. CALHOUN *Works, Apr. 6, '14* in vol. ii, p. 105. [A. '83.]

[< L. *occludo*, < *ob*, before, + *claudo*, close.]

oc-clu'dent, ec-clū'dent. **I.** *a.* Tending or serving to close or shut up. **II.** *n.* That which has the effect of closing or shutting up, as a physical or medical agent.

oc-cluse'†, *a.* Shut up or closed.

oc-clu'sion, ec-clū'zhun, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The closing or shutting up of an opening, pore, passage, or cavity. **2.** *Chem.* The absorbing of gases, as by metals; the condition of being occluded. [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludo;* see OCCLUDE.]

—**occlusion of gases,** the absorption by metals of certain definite quantities of gases capable of entering into combination with them. Such occlusion of gas yields a compound metal or alloy of specific qualities when analyzed.—**o. of the pupil,** the closing of the pupil of the eye by reason of inflammatory material.

—**oc-clu'siv(e,** *a.* Closing or serving to close.—**oc-clu'sor,** *n.* [-SO-RES, *pl.*] That which occludes; especially, an organ or muscle that closes an opening in a body, as the anterior retractor muscles of brachiopods.

oc-crus'tate†, *vt.* To incrust as with a hard shell.

oc-cult', ec-cult', *vt.* To cover from view or conceal, as by intervention; as, one heavenly body *occults* another.

oc-cult', *a.* **1.** Concealed from observation or knowledge; existing but not immediately perceptible; hidden; hence, mysterious; as, *occult* rites; *occult* powers.

Occult, as originally used, had reference merely to the physical sciences as being the subject of research and experiment (under the name of *occult science* or *philosophy*); hence, as relating to matters not generally understood, the sense gradually extended to include all that was inexplicable and mysterious, and in modern times is somewhat loosely applied to all forms of mysticism and esoteric philosophy. See OCCULTISM.

The religion of Titian is like that of Shakspere—*occult* behind his magnificent equity. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix. ch. 3, p. 240. [W. & S. '75.]

2. Perceivable only by methodical investigation; not immediately or easily known; as, the *occult* powers of nature. **3.** *Theos.* Hidden from material eyes; visible only to those with spiritual sight. [< L. *occultus*, pp. of *occulo*, hide, < *ob*, before, + root seen in *celo*, hide.]

Synonyms: see MYSTERIOUS.

—**occult line** (*Geom.*), a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but erased before the completion of the figure.—**o. qualities** (*Anc. Philos.*), qualities whose existence is manifest to the senses, but whose nature is ascertainable, if at all, only by scientific investigation and inference.

In regard to their essence or *occult qualities*, we know quite as little about matter as we do about mind.
ABERCROMBIE *Intellectual Powers* pt. i, § 1, p. 28. [R. B. C. '56.]

—**o. syllogism,** a syllogism having one or more of its parts suppressed: opposed to *manifest*, in which the parts are all fully expressed.

—**oc-cult'ly,** *adv.*—**oc-cult'ness,** *n.*

oc"cul-ta'tion, ec"ul-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of occulting, or the state of being occulted; especially, concealment of one body by another interposed in the line of vision, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by a planet. Compare ECLIPSE. **2.** A disappearance from public view or notice.

After a long period of *occultation* . . . he [the Duke of Shrewsbury] again took his place in that assembly of which he had once been the brightest ornament.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 63. [A. '78.]

[< L. *occultatio(n-)*, < *occulo;* see OCCULT.]

—**circle of perpetual occultation,** that portion of the heavens no part of which rises above the horizon of a place: opposed to the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

oc-cult'ism, ec-cult'izm, *n.* **1.** Originally, experimental science, or the science that investigates the occult qualities of nature; hence, the investigation of any mysterious things, especially those that are supernatural.

Granting *occultism* all it claims, will it ever produce any effect in this world?
J. HAWTHORNE *The Professor's Sister* ch. 12, p. 24. [B. C. & CO.]

2. A supernatural power pretended to be derived from higher beings and employed in human affairs, as in predicting the future; hence, loosely, astrology and its practises. Compare MAGIC. **3.** Modern theosophy as claiming a divine illumination and a supersensitiveness to mental and spiritual impressions. Compare ASTRAL.

oc-cult'ist, ec-cult'ist, *n.* One who professes or practises any form of occultism.

oc'cu-pan-cy, ec'yu-pan-si, *n.* **1.** The act of taking or the state of being in possession. Specifically, in law: (1) The taking or being in possession of corporeal property that belonged to nobody with the intention of becoming the owner of it.

Occupancy, doubtless, gave the first title to property in lands and movables. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, p. 318. [O. H. '27.]

(2) *Inter. Law.* Possession of territory founded on discovery, use, and settlement. **2.** The time during which anything is occupied or held in possession.

Synonyms: see OCCUPATION.

—**title by occupancy,** the right to unowned property acquired by reducing it to actual possession.

oc'cu-pant, ec'yu-pant, *n.* **1.** One who occupies; especially, a tenant in possession of property, as distinguished from the actual owner; by extension, in law, one who occupies and claims property that is without an owner. **2†.** A prostitute. [F., < L. *occupant(t-)s*, ppr. of *occupo*, occupy, < *ob*, to, + *capio*, take.]

oc'cu-pate†, *a.* Occupied.

oc"cu-pa'tion, ec'yu-pē'shun, *n.* **1.** That which principally takes up one's time, thought, and energies; especially, one's regular business or employment; also, whatever one follows as the means of making a livelihood; as, they were sailmakers by *occupation*. **2.** The act of occupying; a taking or keeping possession; occupancy; tenure; as, the *occupation* of a city. **3.** The state or condition of being employed, occupied, or kept busy in any way; as, continual *occupation* is wearisome. **4†.** Use and profit, or waste by reason of use. [F., < L. *occupation(n-)*, < *occupo;* see OCCUPANT.]

Synonyms: occupancy, possession, tenure, use. See BUSINESS; EXERCISE.—**Antonyms:** dispossession, ejectment, eviction, resignation, vacating.

—**army of occupation,** an army that invades an enemy's country and establishes itself there, either temporarily or permanently.—**o. bridge,** a bridge connecting two parts of an estate separated by a roadway or waterway.

—**oc"cu-pa'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an occupation; as, *occupational* statistics.—**oc"cu-pa'tion-ert,** *n.* One who is engaged in some occupation or business.—**oc'cu-pa-tiv(e,** *a.* Deriving validity from or held by right of occupation; as, an *occupative* tenure; an *occupative* property.

oc'cu-pi"er, ec'yu-pai'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who has possession; an occupant. **2.** One who takes possession of ownerless land and so establishes a claim upon it. **3†.** One who follows any business or calling. **4†.** One who employs any property in trade or business.

oc'cu-py, ec'yu-pai, *v.* [-PIED; -PY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill the space, time, or capacities of; use or employ in an exclusive manner; engage; as, to *occupy* a cabin or an hour.

Adam Smith *occupied* ten years in producing his 'Wealth of Nations.' R. L. COLLIER *Every-Day Subjects* p. 24. [A. U. A.]

2. To take and hold possession of; have in possession and use; as, the tenant *occupies* the farm. **3.** To give occupation or employment to; as, the iron industry *occupies* thousands of men. **4.** To be in actual possession of, as an office; fill; as, Elizabeth *occupied* the throne of England.

Browning *occupies* a position complementary to that of Wordsworth. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought, Browning's View of Life* p. 255. [MACM. '91.]

5†. To employ for profit, as means or capital; use in business; also, to have and enjoy, sometimes with an obscene implication. **6†.** To follow as a business; carry on; ply. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To carry on business, especially that of traffic; as, *occupy* till I come. **2†.** To be an occupant, either as owner or tenant. [< F. *occuper*, < L. *occupo;* see OCCUPANT.]

Synonyms: be in possession of, busy, employ, engage, fill, have possession of, hold, keep, possess, preoccupy, use. See AMUSE; INTEREST; POSSESS.

oc-cur', ęc-cūr', *vi.* [OC-CURRED'; OC-CUR'RING.] **1.** To meet the eye; be found here and there; appear; hence, to happen or take place; become a fact; befall; as, mistakes *occur* on every page.

No, they have no railroad accidents to speak of in France. But why? Because when one *occurs*, somebody has to hang for it!
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 12, p. 110. [AM. P. CO. '70.]

2. To arise in or present itself to the mind, as a recollection, idea, proposition, or proposal; be spontaneously thought of or conceived; as, it *occurs* to me that it is dinner-time. **3.** [Archaic.] *Eccl.* To conflict with one another as to celebration: said of movable and immovable feasts. **4†.** To collide; clash: the original meaning of the word. **5†.** To refer to for the purpose of answering: followed by *to*.

The transitive meaning of 'running to, going to the help of,' is a rare Latin use, and entirely obsolete in English. [< L. *occurro*, < *ob*, upon, + *curro*, run.]

Synonyms: see BEFALL; HAPPEN.

oc-curd', *pp.* Occurred. PHIL. Soc.

oc-cur'rence, ęc-cur'ęns, *n.* **1.** An event considered, not as being brought about, but simply as presenting itself to notice; an unexpected or unsought event; a happening; as, a fortunate *occurrence*.

Every *occurrence* in Nature is preceded by other *occurrences* which are its causes, and succeeded by others which are its effects.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 1, p. 1. [A. '72.]

2. The happening or taking place of an event; as, the frequent *occurrence* of crime.

The Christian miracles were originally believed under such circumstances that this belief can only be explained by their actual *occurrence*. CHANNING *Works, Evidences of Revealed Religion* p. 230. [A. U. A. '83.]

3. *Eccl.* The falling of two holy days on the same date. [< L. *occurrent(t-)s*, ppr. of *occurro;* see OCCUR.]

Synonyms: see CASE; CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT.

oc-cur'rent, ęc-cur'ęnt, *a.* [Archaic.] Happening at the present time, or contemporaneously with another event; as, events then *occurrent;* timely *occurrent* aid. [< L. *occurrent(t-)s;* see OCCURRENCE.]

oc-cur'rent†, *n.* An occurrence or happening. **2.** One coming to meet another; hence, an antagonist.

oc-cur'sion†, *n.* A meeting; collision. **oc-curse'†.**

o'cean, ō'shun, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water that covers about two-thirds of the earth's surface; the

sea as opposed to land: used also adjectively; as, the *ocean* lane. Its average depth is estimated to exceed two miles and a quarter, and to be six times as great as the average elevation of the land-surface above the sea-level.

> The ocean old, Centuries old, Strong as youth, and as uncontrolled. LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st. 30.

2. Any one of those immense tracts of water that collectively compose the great ocean, commonly enumerated as the *Arctic*, the *Antarctic*, the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, and the *Indian*; distinguished from a *sea*. **3.** Figuratively, any unbounded expanse or indefinite quantity; as, *oceans* of air; tossed on an *ocean* of doubts. [OF., < L. *oceanus*, < Gr. *ὠκεανός*, ocean, perhaps < *ὠκύς*, swift.]

—o'cean-bo"sin, *n.* A sunken part of the surface of the earth containing an ocean; as, the *ocean-basin* of the Atlantic.—**o.-trout,** *n.* The menhaden.

O"ce-an'i-an, **O"ce-an'i-can,** (ō"shē-an'i-ən, -kən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the islands between southeastern Asia and South America, sometimes called *Oceanica*, or *Oceanica*. **2.** Pertaining to the Polynesian, Melanesian, Australian, and Malay races, inhabiting Oceania, or to their languages.

o"ce-an'ic, (ō"shē-an'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ocean or an ocean; as, an *oceanic* island or shore. **2.** Corresponding with or similar to an ocean in extent or immensity; as, an *oceanic* trade; an *oceanic* empire.

> Coleridge's expression, *oceanic* mind, with its implied idea of multitudinous unity, is the truest and aptest figure that has been given to him yet. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. ii, p. 55. 1. B. & SCR. '48.]

3. *Zool.* Living in the high seas; pelagic; as, an *oceanic* fish. [< L. *oceanus*; see OCEAN.]

Synonyms: see NAUTICAL.

—oceanic islands, islands far from continents; especially, the islands of Oceania.

O"ce-an"i-ti'næ, (ō"shē-an"i-taiʹni *or* ō"ce-gʺni-tīʹnē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of procellarioid birds with only 10 secondaries; Mother Carey's chickens. **O"ce-a-ni'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ὠκεανῖτις*, dweller by the ocean, < *ὠκεανός*; see OCEAN.]—**o"ce-a-ni'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

o"ce-an-og'ra-pher, (ō"shē-an-ogʹrə-fər *or* ō"shən-, *n.* One who studies or is versed in oceanography.

o"ce-an-og'ra-phy, (ō"shē-an-ogʹrə-fi, *C.* ō"shən-ogʹrə-fi, *W.*, *n.* Rare. Thalassography. [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, ocean, + -GRAPHY.]—**o"ce-an"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of oceanography. **o"ce-an"o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*—**o"ce-an"o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

o"ce-an-ol'o-gy, (ō"shē-an-olʹə-ji, *C.* ō"shən-, *E. W.*), *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the ocean. **2.** A scientific treatise on the ocean. [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, ocean, + -LOGY.]

oc'el-la-ry, (ɔsʹel-ə-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellated. [< L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, eye.] **o-cel'lar;.**

oc'el-la"ted, (ɔsʹel-ē"tɛd, *a.* **1.** Having ocelli or eye-like spots, as in the tail of a peacock. See illus. under BLENNY. **2.** Having a spot of one color within a ring of another; as, an *ocellated* moth. **3.** Spotted. [< L. *ocellatus*, < *ocellus*; see OCELLARY.] **oc'el-late;, oc"el-li(l'er-ous;, oc"el-lig'er-ous;.**

o-cel'li-cyst, (ō-selʹi-sist, *n. Zoöph.* An ocellus of a hydrozoan. [< L. *ocellus* (see OCELLARY) + Gr. *kystis*; see CYST.]—**o-cel"li-cys'tic,** *a.*

o-cel'lus, (ō-selʹəs, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] **1.** A minute simple eye, as of many invertebrates; a little eye; a stemma. **2.** One of the simple elements in a compound eye, as in insects. **3.** A spot of color surrounded by a ring or rings of color, as upon many feathers, butterflies' wings, etc.; an eyespot; eyelet. [L.; see OCELLARY.]

o'cel-oid, (ōʹsel-oid, *a.* Resembling the ocelot; as, the *ocelloid* leopard or long-tailed tiger-cat (*Felis macrurus*) of South America. [< OCELOT + -OID.]

o'cel-ot, (ōʹsel-ət, *n.* An American leopard-like cat (*Felis pardalis*), of a prevailing yellowish or reddish gray, nearly white on the under parts, thickly marked with elongated black-edged spots and blotches. It ranges from Arkansas to Patagonia. [< Mex. *ocelotl*.]

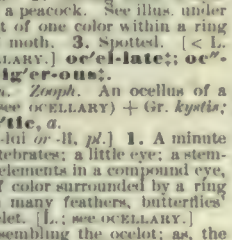

The Ocelot. [1/40]

o'cher, (ōʹkər, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A **o'chre,** (native earth varying from light yellow to deep orange or brown, and consisting of iron peroxid and water with varying proportions of clay in impalpable subdivision, largely used as a pigment and as a paint, according to its miscibility with oil. **2.** Any metallic oxid occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Gold coin: because of its color; hence, money. [< F. *ocre*, < L. *ochra*, < Gr. *ὤχρα*, yellow ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale.] **on'ker†; o'ker; o'ker†.**

—antimony ocher, any of the three minerals cervantite, stibiconite, and valentinite used as pigments. **—bismuth o.,** same as BISMITE. **—cadmium o.,** the mineral greenockite used as a pigment. **—chromic o.,** a clayey ocher colored green with chromium oxid. **—cobalt o.,** the mineral erythrite used as a pigment. **—Dutch o.,** chrome yellow and whiting. **—golden o.** **1.** A native ocher. **2.** A mixture of light-yellow ocher, chrome yellow and whiting. **—green o.,** a yellow ocher mixed with potassium ferrocyanid. **—Indian o.,** a native Indian red. See RED. **—iron o.,** the mineral hematite used as a pigment. **—molybdic o.,** same as MOLYBDITE. **—plumbic o.,** same as MASSICOT. **—red o.,** a red ferruginous native ocher, known variously as *Indian red*, *Venetian red*, *Prussian red*, and *Spanish red*. **—Roman o.,** a native ocher of a deep orange-yellow color. **—Spanish o.,** a variety of red ocher. **—tantalic o.,** a native brown tantalum oxid found in Finland. **—telluric o.,** same as TELLURITE. **—tungstic o.,** same as TUNGSTITE. **—uranic o.,** same as URACONITE. **—vanadic o.,** a native yellow vanadium oxid found near Lake Superior. **—vitriol o.,** same as GLOCKERITE. **—yellow o.,** same as LIMONITE, called also *mineral yellow*.

o'cher-ous, (ōʹkər-əs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing ocher; as, an *ocherous* clay. **2.** Having the color of ocher; light-yellow tinged with brown: used especially in zoology and botany.

> The sun went down in an *ochreous* mist. T. HARDY *Far From the Madding Crowd* ch. 23, p. 182. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

o'chre-ous;, o'chrous;.

o'cher-y, (ōʹkər-i, *a.* Like ocher; ocherous.

och hone, (ōH hōn. [Ir.] An exclamation expressing lamentation. **och-on';, och-one';, o-hone';.**

> And with my advice, faith, I wish you'd take me,
> *Och hone!* Widow Machree!
> SAMUEL LOVER *Widow Machree* st. 5.

och'i-dore, (kʺi-dōr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A shore-crab.

och-le'sis, (ɔc-liʹsis *or* -leʹsis, *n. Pathol.* Morbid condition caused by overcrowding. Called also *crowd-poisoning*. [< Gr. *ὀχλῆσις*, disturbance, < *ὄχλος*, crowd.]

—och-let'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ochlesis.—**och-lot'ic,** *a.* Caused or promoted by overcrowding.

och-loc'ra-cy, (ɔc-lecʹrə-si, *n.* Rule of the multitude; government by the populace; mobocracy.

> From the violence and lawlessness of the people, in time *ochlocracy* — mob rule — is engendered. T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 407. [S. '78.]

[< F. *ochlocratie*, < Gr. *ochlokratia*, < *ochlos*, mob, + *kratein*, rule.] **och-loc'ra-ty;.**

—och"lo-crat'ic or **-ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ochlocracy.—**och"lo-crat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Och-na'ce-æ, (ɔc-nēʺsē-i *or* -ngʺce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs or trees — the ochnad family — with watery juice, alternate simple leathery leaves, and usually panicled flowers with 4 to 5 free sepals, 5 narrow petals, and a large succulent torus. It embraces 3 tribes, 12 genera, and 160 species, all tropical. **Och'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ochnē*, pear-tree.] **—och-na'ceous,** *a.*

och'nad, (ɔcʹnad, *n.* Any plant of the order *Ochnaceæ*.

och"o-pet'al-ous, (ɔkʺo-petʹəl-əs, *a. Bot.* Having broad petals. [< Gr. *ochos*, that which holds (< *echō*, hold), + *petalon*, leaf.]

o'chra, *n.* Same as OKRA. **o'chre;, o'cra;.**

o-chra'ceous, (ō-crāʹshius, *a.* Of the color of ocher; brownish-yellow. [< OCHER.]

o'chre, o'chre-ous, o'chre-y. See OCHER, etc.

och're-a, och're-ate. See OCREA, etc.

ochro-, ochr-. Derived from Greek *ὦχρος*, pale-yellow; combining forms. **—och"ro-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Yellow-fruited.—**o'chroid,** *a.* Of the color of ocher.—**o"-chro-leu'cous** (**och"ro-leu'cous,** *C. W.*), *a.* Yellowish-white.

o'chro-lite, (ōʹcro-lait, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine sulfur-yellow lead chlorantimonite ($Pb_6Sb_2O_7Cl_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< OCHRO- + -LITE.]

Och"sen-hei"mer-i'i-dæ, (ɔcʺsen-haiʺmə-riʹi-dī *or* -riʹi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tineid moths. **Och"sen-hei-me'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [After F. *Ochsenheimer*, German entomologist.]—**och"sen-hei-me'ri-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**och"sen-hei-me'ri-oid,** *a.*

o-civ'i-ty†, *n.* Sloth; indolence.

-ock, *suffix.* A diminutive suffix found (1) unmutilated in *bullock*, *buttock*, *hillock*, *mullock*, *ruddock*; (2) mutilated or disguised in *hawk*, *milk*, *silk*, *yolk*; (3) reduced to *-ick*, as *hassock* (*hassie*). In Lowland Scotch maun*ock*, *lass*ock, *wi'ock*, occur; and *-ock* is not infrequent in proper names, as Pollock (Paul), Baldock (Baldwin), Wilcock, Wilcox (Williams), Davock (David, Davies), etc. [< AS. *-uc*.]

Ock'ham-ism, *n.* Same as OCCAMISM.

ock'ster, *n.* Same as OXTER.

o'clock', (ə-clocʹ. A contraction for *of the clock*, signifying according to or by the clock; as, one *o'clock*.

oc're-a, (ɔcʺrē-ə, *C. S.* (ōʺcrēʺə, *E. I. W.*), *n.* [-Æ, -ē *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) A stipule or combined pair of stipules forming a legging-shaped sheath about the stem. (2) A thin sheath around the sets of a moss: generally but erroneously written *ochrea*. **2.** *Zool.* A sheath, as the boot of a bird. **3.** *Antiq.* A greave or legging. [L., greave.]

Oc"re-a'tæ, (ɔcʺrē-aʹtē *or* -tī, *n. pl. Ornith.* A phalanx of cichlomorphic birds with booted tarsi, including thrushes, etc. [< L. *ocreatus*; see OCREATE.]

oc're-ate, (ɔcʺrē-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Having an ocrea or sheath. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ocreatæ*. [< L. *ocreatus*, < *ocrea*, greave.] **och're-ate;, oc're-a"ted;.**

oct-, **octa-,** **octi-,** **octo-.** Derived from Greek *oktō* or Latin *octo*, eight; combining forms. **—oc'ta-chord,** *n.* **1.** An instrument of music with eight strings. **2.** A diatonic series of eight chords.—**oc-tach'ro-nous,** *a. Anc. Pron.* Of eight times or more; octasemic.—**Oc"-tac-nem'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Acrid.* A deep-sea family of hemimyarian tunicates, having a discoid body with eight tapering marginal processes. **Oc"tac-neʺmus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oc"tac-neʺmid,** *n.*—**oc"tac-neʺmoid,** *a.*—**oc"ta-coi'ic,** *a. Anc. Pron.* Composed of eight cola or portions of a metrical period.—**oc-tac'ti-nal,** *a.* Eight-rayed; of or pertaining to the *Octactinia*.—**Oc"tac-tin'i-æ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Alcyonaria*.—**Oc"tac-tin'i-an;.**—**oc"ta-e'-chos,** *n.* An office-book of the Greek Church, containing the liturgy and certain vespers.—**oc"ta-e'dral, oc"ta-e'drite, oc"ta-e'dron.** See OCTAHEDRAL, etc.—**oc"-ta-em'er-on,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A fast lasting eight days before a great festival.—**oc"ta-e-ter'is,** *n.* At Athens, a cycle of eight years, divided into 99 lunar months, the third, fifth, and eighth years of the cycle each having 13 such months.—**oc-tag'y-nous,** *a.* Same as OCTOGYNOUS.—**oc"-ta-he'dric,** *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, brown, indigo-blue, or black titanium dioxid (TiO_2) that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, commonly in pyramidal form. Called also *anatase*. **oc"ta-e'drite;.**—**oc-tam'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having the parts in eights, as a flower with eight members in each set of organs; frequently written *8-merous*. **oc-tom'er-ous;.**—**oc-tan'der,** *n.* A plant having flowers with eight stamens.—**Oc-tan'dri-a,** *n. pl.* The eighth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having perfect flowers with eight stamens, as the fuchsia and evening-primrose. —**oc-tan'dri-an,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the class *Octandria*; having eight stamens. **oc-tan'dri-ous;, oc-tan'drous;.**—**oc"ta-phon'ic,** *a. Mus.* Fitted for eight voices; composed in eight harmonic parts.—**oc'-ta-pla,** *n.* **1.** A Bible written or printed in eight languages. **2.** Any polyglot book in eight languages.—**oc"ta-pod'ic,** *a. Pros.* Eight-footed.—**oc-tap'o-dy,** *n. Pros.* An eight-footed verse or period.—**oc't-arch"y,** *n.* A government by eight persons, also, a country under eight rulers, or divided into eight governments.

An Example of the Octandria: Flower of a Heath.

> The South-Saxons were the last people of the *octarchy* who embraced Christianity. LINGARD *Eng.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 110. [E. C. '27.]

—oc"ta-se'mic, *a. Anc. Pron.* Of eight times or more; measured by eight beats or semeia.—**oc'ta-stich,** *n.* [Gr.] A poem or strophe containing eight lines. **oc-tas'ti-chon;.**—**oc"ta-stroph'ic,** *a. Pros.* Containing or composed of eight strophes.—**oc'ta-style,** *n. Arch.* Any structure having eight front columns. **oc'to-style;.**—**oc'ta-style,** *a.*—**oc'ta-teuch,** *n.* A collection of eight books; especially [O-], the first eight books of the Old Testament regarded as one compilation or series. **oc'to-teuch;.**—**oc'ta-va"lent,** *A.* (**oc-tav'a-lent,** *W.*), *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See VALENCE.—**oc"ta-va'ri-um,** *n. R. C. Ch.* An office-book containing lessons, etc., for all the days of a festival week.—**oc'tene,** *n.* Same as ACRYLENE.—**oc'ti-reme,** *n. Antiq.* A vessel having eight banks of oars.—**oc'to-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of octoic acid. Called also *caprylate*.—**oc'to-bass,** *n. Mus.* An instrument of music resembling the viol; the low octave of the cello.—**oc'to-blast,** *n.* An ovum in the stage of development when it consists of 8 cells.—**Oc"to-both-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polystomean trematodes with 8 suckers at the hinder margin of the body. **Oc"to-both'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oc"to-both'ri-id,** *n.* —**oc"to-both'ri-oid,** *a.*—**oc"to-bra'chi-ate,** *a. Zool.* Having eight arms or rays; octopod.—**oc"to-cæ"tri-a-con"tra-he'dron,** *n. Geom.* A solid having thirty-eight plane faces, as a snub cube.—**oc"to-cen'te-na-ry,** *n.* The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.—**Oc-toc'e-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Octopoda*.—**Oc"to-cer'a-ta†.**—**oc-toc'er-ous,** *a.*—**oc'to-chord,** *n.* Same as OCTACHORD.—**Oc"to-co-ral'ia,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Alcyonaria*.—**oc"to-cor'al-lan,** *n.*—**oc"to-cor'al-line(,** *a.* & *n.*—**oc"to-dac'tyl,** *a.* Having eight digits. **oc"to-dac'tyle;.**—**oc"to-dec'i-mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an octodecimo; of the size of an octodecimo.—**oc"to-dec'i-mo,** *a.* Having 36 pages to the sheet: said of a book or pamphlet. —**oc"to-dec'i-mo,** *n.* A size of book in which each sheet makes 18 leaves or 36 pages: usually written *18mo*, and called *eighteenmo*.—**oc"to-den'tate,** *a.* Having eight teeth or tooth-like processes.—**Oc"to-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Spalacopodidæ*.—**oc'to-dont,** *a.* & *n.* —**oc"to-don'toid,** *n.*—**oc"to-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Oc"-to-don-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of spalacopodoid rodents with soft fur and simple enamel-folds.—**Oc'-to-don,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oc"to-don'tine,** *a.* & *n.*—**oc'to-drachm,** *n.* A Greek coin worth eight drachmas. See plate of COINS, fig. 27.—**oc'ta-drachmi;.**—**oc'to-e'chas, oc"to-e'chous, oc'to-e'dric-al,** etc. See OCTAECHOS, OCTAHEDRAL, and OCTAHEDRITE.—**oc'to-fid,** *a. Bot.* Cleft into eight divisions, as a calyx.—**oc'to-foil,** *n. Her.* A figure exhibiting eight leaves or lobes.—**oc-tog'a-my,** *n.* [Rare.] The marrying of eight wives.—**oc'to-gild,** *n.* In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eightfold value for an injury.—**Oc"to-gyn'i-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The eighth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with eight pistils in a flower. **Oc"ta-gyn'i-an;.**—**oc-tog'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-pistiled. **oc-tag'y-nous;; oc"to-gyn'i-an†; oc'to-gyn'i-ous;.**—**oc'to-he'dral,** **oc'to-he'dron,** see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.—**oc"to-lat'er-al,** *a.* Eight-sided.—**oc"to-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Eight-celled, as a plant-capsule.—**oc-tom'e-ral,** *a.* Eight-parted; of or pertaining to the *Octomeralia*.—**Oc"to-me-ra'li-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ* having 8 genital lobes and mouth with 8 arm-like processes, including *Cannostomæ*, *Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ*.—**oc"to-me-ra'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**oc-tom'er-ous,** *a.* Octamerous.—**oc'to-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a system of eights; computing by eights; octonary.—**oc'to-naph'thene,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) contained in Caucasian petroleum and a member of the octylene series.—**oc"to-na'ri-us,** *n. Latin Pros.* A verse composed of eight feet, especially of eight iambics or trochaics; an octapody. **oc"to-nare';.**—**oc'to-na-ry,** **I.** *a.* Using a system of eights, or composed of eight parts or members; octaval. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] An octoad.—**oc"to-nem'a-tous,** *a.* Having eight thready parts or organs.—**oc"to-noc'u-lar,** *a.* Eight-eyed, as a spider.—**oc'to-ped,** *n.* An eight-footed animal, as a spider. **oc'to-pede;.**—**oc'-to-pet'al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-petaled.—**oc"toph-thal'mous,** *a.* Eight-eyed.—**oc'to-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-leaved, or having eight leaflets.—**oc'to-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Having eight rays. **oc"to-ra'di-al;; oc'to-ra'-di-a"ted;.**—**oc'to-sep'al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having eight sepals.—**oc'to-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-seeded.—**oc'to-spore,** *n. Bot.* One of the eight carpospores into which the oogonium in certain florideous algæ breaks up after impregnation.—**oc'to-spo"rous,** *a. Bot.* Having eight spores.—**oc-tos'ti-chous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-ranked; having organs or leaves arranged in eight vertical ranks or rows.—**oc'to-style,** *a.* Same as OCTASTYLE.—**oc'to-syl-lab'ic.** **I.** *a.* Composed of eight syllables. **oc"to-syl-lab'ic-al;; oc"to-syl'la-bi(c;.** **II.** *n.* A verse or line thus composed.—**oc"to-syl'la-bi(c,** *n.* An eight-syllabled word.—**oc'to-teuch,** *n.* Same as OCTATEUCH.

oc'tad, (ɔcʹtad, *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of eight; octavalent.

oc'tad, *n.* A series of eight; specifically, in chemistry, an atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of eight. See VALENCE. [< Gr. *okta(d-)s*, < *oktō*, eight.]

—oc-tad'ic, *a.*

oc'ta-gon, (ɔcʹtə-gon, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eight sides and eight angles. **2.** *Fort.* A work with eight bastions. [< Gr. *oktagōnos*, eight-cornered, < *oktō*, eight, + *gōnia*, corner.]—**oc-tag'o-nal,** *a.* Having the form of an octagon, or its section an octagon; eight-sided.—**oc-tag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

oc'ta-he'dron, (ɔcʺtə-hiʹdrən, *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by eight plane faces. [< LL. *octaëdrus*, < Gr. *oktaëdron*, < *oktō*, eight, + *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]

—regular octahedron, a solid bounded by eight equilateral triangles, the angles of which so meet as to form six summits or vertices.

—oc"ta-he'dral, *a.* **1.** Having eight equal plane faces. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or made up of octahedrons; as, *octahedral* borax. **oc"to-e'dric-al;.**

oc-tam'e-ter, (ɔc-tamʹə-tər. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Having eight measures or metrical feet. **II.** *n.* A verse of eight feet. [< LL. *octametrum*, < Gr. *oktametron*, < *oktō*, eight, + *metron*, measure.]

oc'tan, (ɔcʹtən, *a.* Recurring on the eighth day; having intervals of a week; as, an *octan* fever. [< L. *octo*, eight.]

oc-tan'der, oc-tan'dri-an, etc. See OCT-.

oc'tane, (ɔcʹtēn, *n. Chem.* An oily mobile inflammable compound (C_8H_{18}) of the paraffin series, found in petroleum, benzene, etc., and which may be produced by synthesis. Called also *dibutyl*. [< Gr. *oktō*, eight.]

oc'tan-gle, (ɔcʹtaŋ-gl, *n.* A plane figure having eight sides and eight angles. [< LL. *octangulus*, < L. *octo*,

eight, + *angulus*, corner.] — **oc-tan'gu-lar**, *a.* — **oc-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

Oc'tans, ec'tanz, *n. Astron.* A southern constellation. Called also *Octans Hadleianus*. See CONSTELLATION, 70. [< L. *octans*, half-quadrant, < *octo*, eight.]

oc'tant, ec'tant, *n.* **1.** An eighth part of a circle. **2.** *Astron.* The position in the heavens that is one-eighth of a circle distant from conjunction or quadrature: one of the four positions of the moon midway between new or full moon and quarters. **oc'til(e)**‡. **3.** *Naut.* An instrument similar to a sextant, but having an arc of only 45°. [< L. *octans*, < *octo*, eight.]

oc"ta-phon'ic, oc'tarch"y, oc'ta-style, oc'ta-teuch, oc'ta-va"lent, etc. See OCT-.

oc'tave, ec'tēv, *vi.* [OC'TAVED; OC'TA'VING.] **1.** In musical instruments, to reenforce an organ- or pianotone by adding a pipe or string tuned an octave above. **2.** To use octaves throughout the playing of a piece.

oc'tave, *a.* **1.** Composed of eight. **oc'ta-val**‡. **2.** Specifically, in prosody, composed of eight lines; as, an *octave* stanza. **3.** Of or belonging to a musical octave.

oc'tave, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and that given by twice as many or by half as many vibrations in a second. See SCALE, and illus. under INTERVAL.

The limits of the perception of sound-vibrations are very wide, viz., more than eleven *octaves*.
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 62. [A. '81.]

(2) A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other. (3) Two notes at this interval, sounded together; also, the resulting consonance. See INTERVAL. (4) In organ-building, a stop giving tones an octave higher than those normally corresponding to the keys played. Called also *principal*, *octave-flute stop*, and *octave-stop*. Compare STOP. **2.** The eighth day from a feast-day, beginning the count with the feast-day as one; also, the lengthening of a festival so as to include the eighth day.

During the *octave* of the reopening festival a succession of evening services have been held.
Church Times [London] Oct. 16, '91, p. 987, col. 4.

3. Any interval similar to the musical octave; specifically, the first eight lines in a sonnet, or a stanza of eight lines. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] A liquid measure of one-eighth of a pipe or butt of wine. See MEASURE. **5.** *Fencing.* A low thrust toward the opponent's right side, or its guard. [F., < L. *octava*, f. of *octavus*, eighth, < *octo*, eight.]

Phrases, etc.: — **great octave**, the octave beginning with C below the bass clef. See SCALE. — **oc'tave-coup"ler**, *n.* A contrivance attached to the keyboard of musical instruments so as to unite each note with its octave. — **o. flute**, *n.* **1.** The piccolo. **2.** An organ-stop. — **o. stop**, *n.* See OCTAVE, 1 (4). — **short o.** (*Organ-building*), the lowest division of an early organ keyboard containing but three digitals, set closely together as if in regular series, but representing only the most needed tones in the lowest octave. — **small o.**, the octave that begins at the C in the second space of the bass clef and extends up to the C above the staff. Small unaccented letters indicate the notes.

Oc-ta'vi-an, ec-tē'vi-an *or* -tg'vi-an, *a.* Of or belonging to the Octavii, a Roman gens, or to a person named Octavius or Octavia; as, the *Octavian* library at Rome, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia.

oc-ta'vo, ec-tē'vō *or* -tg'vō, *a.* **1.** *Bookbinding & Print.* Folded into eight leaves: said of paper sheets, or of books or pamphlets made of sheets so folded. **2.** As used by publishers and booksellers, denoting a certain size of page: said of books, leaves, or pages: written *8vo* or *8°*. [L., abl. of *octavus*; see OCTAVE, *n.*]

oc-ta'vo, *n.* A book, pamphlet, or collection of paper in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves.

The sizes of octavo pages vary in different localities, but the following are generally recognized in the United States: **cap 8vo**, 4¼ × 7 inches; **demy 8vo**, 5½ × 8 inches; **imperial 8vo**, 8¼ × 11½ inches; **medium 8vo**, 6 × 9½ inches, the size usually assumed when *8vo* is written without a limiting adjective; **royal 8vo**, 6½ × 10 inches.

— **oc-ta'vo-post"**, *n.* Note-paper of octavo size. Compare OCTAVO, *n.*

oc-ten'ni-al, ec-ten'i-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring at intervals of eight years. **2.** Occupying periods of eight years. [< LL. *octennis*, < L. *octo*, eight, + *annus*, year.] — **oc-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

oc-tet', ec-tet', *n. Mus.* **1.** A piece of music composed for eight parts or adapted to eight performers. **2.** A choir of eight voices, or an orchestra of eight performers: generally implying eight different parts, but sometimes applied to a double quartet. [< L. *octo*, eight.] **oc-tette'**‡; **oc"ti-pho'ni-um**‡; **oc'tu-or**‡; **ot-tet'to**‡.

oc'tic, ec'tic. **I.** *a. Math.* Of the eighth order or degree. **II.** *n. Alg.* A quantic of the eighth degree. [< L. *octo*, eight.] — **octic equation** (*Math.*), an equation of the eighth degree. — **o. surface**, a surface of the eighth degree or order.

oc-til'lion, ec-til'yun, *a.* Numbering an octillion: originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or numeral.

oc-til'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the ninth power of a thousand, represented by a figure 1 with 27 ciphers annexed. (2) In the English system, the eighth power of a million, represented by a figure 1 with 48 ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< L. *octo*, eight, + MILLION.]

oc-til'lionth, ec-til'yunth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of an octillion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of an octillion equal parts; as, an *octillionth* part.

oc-til'lionth, *n.* One of an octillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by an octillion.

oc'ti-reme, oc'to-bass, etc. See OCT-.

octo-. See OCT-.

Oc-to'ber, ec-tō'bęr, *n.* **1.** The tenth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Scorpio. It was the eighth month of the Roman year. See CALENDAR. **2.** [Rare.] Ale or cider, as being made in October.

Sir, if I was worthy to advise you, I would have a bottle of good *October* by me. Shall I set a cup of old stingo at your elbow?
ADDISON *The Drummer* act v, sc. 1.

[L., eighth (month), < *octo*, eight.]

oc'to-blast, -chord, oc-tog'a-my, etc. See OCT-.

oc"to-gen-a'ri-an, ec'to-jen-ē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age. **II.** *n.* A person of between eighty and ninety years.

The *octogenarian* loves to read about people of ninety and over.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 2, p. 37. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[< L. *octogenarius*, < *octoginta*, eighty.] **oc-tog'en-a-ry**‡ (XIII).

oc-to'ic, ec-tō'ic, *a. Chem.* Derived from octane.

— **octoic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{16}O_2$) found variously, as in butter, coconut-oil, and Limburger cheese, and also made synthetically. **caprylic acid**‡.

oc"to-lat'er-al, oc'to-ped, etc. See OCT-.

Oc-top'o-da, ec-top'o-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or order of dibranchiate cephalopods with 8 sucker-bearing arms; true cuttlefishes. [< Gr. *oktōpous* (*oktōpod-*), eight-footed, < *oktō*, eight, + *pous*, foot.] **Oc-to'pi-a**‡; **Oc"to-po'di-a**‡. — **oc'to-pod, oc-top'o-dan**, *a. & n.* — **oc-top'o-dous**, *a.*

Oc"to-pod'i-dæ, ec'to-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of octopods, especially those having a sacciform body, mantle connected with head by a wide dorsal commissure, and almost free tapering arms: including most of the common cuttlefishes. [< OCTOPUS.] **Oc-top'i-dæ**‡. — **oc"to-pod'id**, *n.* — **oc-top'o-doid**, *a. & n.*

oc-to'pus, ec-tō'pus, *C. W.*[2] (ec'to-pus, *S. W.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** [-PI, -pūi *or* -pī, *pl.*] An octopod cuttlefish, especially of *Octopus* or a related genus; a devil-fish; poulp.

The Edible Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*). 1/24

The octopi mostly frequent rocky coasts and prey on mollusks and crustaceans. *Octopus vulgaris*, sometimes 9 feet long, is eaten in Mediterranean countries. *O. punctatus*, found on the Pacific coast of North America, is sometimes 16 feet long. They are naturally timid and inoffensive.

2. Figuratively, any organized power regarded as many-armed and of far-reaching capacity for harm. **3.** [O-], *Conch.* A genus typical of *Octopodidæ*. [< Gr. *oktōpous*; see OCTOPODA.]

oc"to-roon', ec'to-rūn', *n.* A person having one-eighth negro blood and seven-eighths white blood; the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [< L. *octo*, eight.]

oc"to-sep'al-ous, oc'to-style, etc. See OCT-.

oc'to-yl, ec'to-il, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical ($C_8H_{15}O$) contained in octoic acid and its compounds, but not known isolated. [< OCTOIC + Gr. *hylē*, material.]

oc"troi', ec'trwā', *W.* (ec'trwō, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A governmental grant or privilege given to some company or person; especially, a trade monopoly thus conferred. **2.** A tax levied at the gates of a European city, especially in France, and also in the cities of British India, on articles of trade about to be introduced. **3.** A city entrance or barrier at which the octroi tax is collected; also, the service employed in collecting it.

oc'tu-or, *n.* Same as OCTET.

oc'tu-ple, ec'tiu-pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make octuple; multiply by eight. **II.** *i.* To become octuple.

oc'tu-ple, *a.* **1.** Consisting of eight united or of eight parts; eightfold. **2.** Multiplied by eight; eight times repeated. [< L. *octuplus*, < *octo*, eight, + *-plus*, -fold.] — **oc'tu-ply**, *adv.*

oc'tu-plet, ec'tiu-plet, *n. Mus.* A group of eight notes to be played in the time of six.

oc'tyl, ec'til, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical organic radical (C_8H_{17}) known only in combination. Called also *capryl*. [< OCT- + -YL.] — **oc"tyl-am'in, oc"tyl-am'ine**, *n. Chem.* A bitter colorless liquid compound ($C_8H_{19}N$) obtained variously, as by heating octyliodid with alcoholic ammonia. **cap"ryl-am'in**‡. — **oc'tyl-ene**, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) formed by heating octylic alcohol with sulfuric acid or fused zinc chlorid. **cap'ryl-ene**‡; **oc'tene**‡. It has several metameric modifications with similar properties. — **oc-tyl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Relating to or derived from octyl.

o'cub, ō'cub, *n.* [Prov.] The cockchafer. **oak'-web‡"**.

oc'u-lar, ec'yu-lur, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; as, the *ocular* lenses. **2.** Derived from or connected with the eye; visual; as, *ocular* proof. [< LL. *ocularis*, < L. *oculus*, eye.] — **oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* With the eye; by means of sight. — **oc'u-la-ry**†, *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

oc'u-lar, *n.* The combination of lenses of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, with which the focal image is viewed.

Oc"u-la'ta, ec'yu-lē'ta *or* -u-lg'ta, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders with eyes of very different sizes, as *Lycosidæ*, *Attidæ*, etc. [< L. *oculatus*; see OCULATE.]

oc'u-late, ec'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Having eyes or spots resembling eyes; ocellate. [< L. *oculatus*, < *oculus*, eye.] **oc'u-la"ted**‡.

oc"u-lau'di-to-ry, ec'yu-lē'di-to-ri, *a.* Combining visual and auditory functions, as marginal sense-organs in some hydrozoans. [< L. *oculus*, eye, + LL. *auditorius*; see AUDITORY, *a.*]

oc"u-lif'er-ous, ec'yu-lif'ęr-us, *a.* Eye-bearing. [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *fero*, bear.] **oc"u-lig'er-ous**‡.

oc'u-li-form", ec'yu-li-fôrm', *a.* Having the form of an eye. [< L. *oculus*, eye, + -FORM.]

oc"u-li-mo'tor, *n.* See OCULOMOTOR, under OCULO-.

Oc"u-li'na, ec'yu-lai'na *or* -u-lī'na, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Oculinidæ*. **2.** [o-] A coral of this genus. [< L. *oculus*, eye.] — **Oc"u-li-na'ce-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A group of corals. — **oc"u-li-na'ce-an**, *a. & n.* — **Oc"u-lin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of aporose madreporarian corals, especially those having corallites in colonies increasing by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, and walls of corallites often increasing in thickness by exogenous growth. — **oc"u-lin'id**, *n.* — **oc"u-lin'oid**, *a.*

oc'u-list, ec'yu-list, *n. Med.* One versed or skilled in treating diseases of the eye. [< L. *oculus*, eye.]

oculo-. Derived from Latin *oculus*, the eye: a combining form. — **oc"u-lo-fron'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the region of the eye and the forehead; as, the *oculofrontal* rugæ. — **oc"u-lo-mo'tor.** **I.** *a.* Causing or connected with movement of the eye; as, the *oculomotor* nerve. **oc"u-li-mo'to-ry**‡. **II.** *n.* The oculomotor or third cranial nerve, which supplies most of the muscles that move the eyeball. **oc"u-li-mo'tor**‡. — **oc"u-lo-na'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eyeball and the nose; as, the *oculonasal* nerve. — **oc"u-lo-zy"go-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eye and the prominence of the cheek; as, the *oculozygomatic* furrow.

oc'u-lus, ec'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An eye, or eye-shaped spot. See illus. under BLENNY, LEPIDOPTERA, and PEACOCK. **2.** *Bot.* A leaf-bud. **3.** *Arch.* A round window; an eye.

o'cy-drome, ō'si-drōm, *n.* A New Zealand rail (genus *Ocydromus*) having abortive wings and swift-running.

O"cy-dro-mi'næ, ō'si-dro-mai'nī *or* -ci-dro-mī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, represented by the ocydromes. **O-cyd'ro-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ōkydromos*, swift-running, < *ōkys*, swift, + *dramein*, run.] — **o-cyd'ro-min**(e, *a.*

o'cy-pode, ō'si-pōd, *n.* A sand-crab or ocypodid.

O"cy-pod'i-dæ, ō'si-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of grapsoidean crabs with a quadrangular carapace very wide in front and acutely angulated, and long eye-stalks; sand-crabs. **O-cyp'o-da**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ōkypous* (*ōkypod-*), swift-footed, < *ōkys*, swift, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **o-cyp'o-dan, oc"y-po'di-an**, *a. & n.* — **o"cy-pod'id**, *n.* — **o-cyp'o-doid**, *a.* **O"cy-po-doi'de-a**, ō'si-po-doi'dę-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Grapsoidea*. [< OCYPODA + -OID.] — **o"cy-po-doi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

od, *a.* Odd. PHIL. SOC.

od[1], ōd, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (ed, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* A hypothetical force supposed by Baron von Reichenbach (1788–1869) to pervade all nature, and that could only be recognized by its effects on certain sensitive subjects, who were said to be able to see flames and smell odors issuing from magnets, and sometimes from crystals, and to experience sensations of heat or coldness when magnets or crystals were brought into frictional contact with the body: assumed to account for the alleged phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism. Its various manifestations were called *eload*, *chymod*, *crystalod*, etc. Called also *astral fluid*. [< Gr. *hodos*, road.] **odic force**‡; **odylic force**‡.

In short, he [Dr. Braid] could repeat all the phenomena adduced by Baron Von Reichenbach as proof of '*odylic force*,' and this as well without magnets as with them, provided only that the 'subjects' believed that some operation was being performed, and were led to expect some result. W. B. CARPENTER *Mental Physiology* bk. ii, ch. 14, p. 549. [A. '74.]

Od[2]†, *n.* God: abbreviated to avoid open profanity: sometimes an interjection. Compare ODS. **Odd**†.

O-dac'i-dæ, o-das'i-dī *or* o-dgc'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Odacinæ* as a family. [< ODAX.] — **o-dac'id**, *n.* — **od'a-coid**, *a. & n.*

Od"a-ci'næ, ed"a-sai'nī *or* -ci'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of labroid fishes with a long body, many dorsal spines, and sharp incisorial edge to the jaws, instead of front teeth. **O'dax**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *odax*, by biting, < *daknō*, bite.] — **od'a-cin**(e, *a. & n.*

o'dal, o'dal-ler. Same as UDAL, UDALLER.

o'da-lisk, ō'dg-lisk, *n.* A female slave in an Eastern harem, especially in that of the Turkish sultan, where she is often the concubine of the sultan.

It is contrary to etiquette for the sultan to select his own favourites among the *odaliskes*; he is expected to accept the choice made for him by his mother. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi, p. 478.

[< Turk. *odalik*, < *oda*, chamber.] **o'da-lisque**‡.

odd, ed, *a.* **1.** Integral, but leaving a remainder when divided by two; not even.

In setting a hen, says Grose, the good women hold it an indispensable rule to put an *odd* number of eggs.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Charms* p. 725. [C. & W. '88.]

2. Marked with or known by an odd number; as, the *odd* doors are on the north side of the street. **3.** Left over after a number has been divided or distributed into equal groups; as, ten contains three threes and an *odd* one. **4.** Additional to any round number, or to any specified or customary number; thrown in or mentioned without exact enumeration: sometimes following a numeral with adverbial force, meaning *more*; as, two hundred and *odd* miles; fifty *odd* head of cattle. **5.** Not included with others; occasional; casual; as, he did some *odd* jobs for me. **6.** Differing in appearance or in character from the usual; peculiar; singular; as, an *odd* character; an *odd* experience. **7.** Being of a pair or series the rest of which is wanting; single; sole; only; as, an *odd* slipper; an *odd* number of a magazine. **8.** [Archaic.] Being somewhat apart; secluded; remote; as, hidden in an *odd* corner. **9**†. Disagreeing with; at odds; also, unique; peerless. [< Ice. *oddi*, triangle, < *oddr*, point of a weapon.]

Synonyms: anomalous, bizarre, comical, droll, eccentric, extraordinary, fantastic, fantastical, grotesque, peculiar, quaint, queer, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. See ANOMALOUS; QUEER; RARE. — **Antonyms**: common, conventional, customary, normal, ordinary, usual.

— **odd'-come-short"**, *n.* **1.** Same as *odd-come-shortly*. **2.** Any odd bit of clothing. — **odd-come-shortly**, *n.* [Slang.] Some day or other to come soon; some time soon. — **odd-ends**, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Fragments, remnants, or scraps; odds and ends. — **odd-looking**, *a.* Having a strange or odd appearance. — **odd man**, in England, a servant employed occasionally or retained for odd jobs. — **odd-mark**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] That field or part of a farm which is regularly devoted to a particular crop. H. *Dict.* — **odd or even**, a game that consists in guessing whether a number of concealed objects or a concealed number is odd or even. — **odd-pinnate**, *a. Bot.* Pinnate with a single leaf at the end, as in the locust; imparipinnate. — **odd-side**, *n.* A permanent impression or mold of part of a pattern, used by molders in like manner to a false part. See FALSE PART, under PART. — **the odd trick**, in whist, the seventh trick taken by one side when the other side takes six, there being thirteen tricks in all.

Odd'-Fel"low, ed'-fel'ō, *n.* A member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, a secret society for the mutual aid and benefit of the members, founded in the 18th century, and having lodges in the United States, Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe.

odd'i-ty, ed'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being odd or peculiar; erratic difference from what is normal or common; singularity. **2.** An odd or peculiar characteristic; an eccentricity; as, his *oddities* are harmless. **3.** [Colloq.] An odd or peculiar person or thing.

odd'ly, ed'li, *adv.* In an odd manner; singly; unevenly; singularly; peculiarly.

Things are so *oddly* hooked together in this world.
MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, letter cexiv, p. 154. [S. '83.]

— **oddly even**, see EVENLY EVEN, under EVEN. — **odd-**

ly odd number (*Math.*), an odd number that is the product of two odd numbers, as 21.

odd'ment, ed'ment, *n.* That which is only an irregular and incidental and not an essential part of some course or system; that which is regarded as occasional, casual, or superfluous; something left over: generally in the plural.

odd'ness, ed'nes, *n.* The character of being odd; unevenness; peculiarity; singularity.

odds, edz, *n. pl.* and sometimes *sing.* **1.** Difference, as in favor of one person or thing as contrasted with another: advantage or excess arising from distribution or comparison; as, the *odds* are in my favor.

And now can man die better Than facing fearful *odds!*
MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 27.

2. *Betting.* The chances of success conceded to one contestant over another or others; hence, an allowance by way of handicap; as, the *odds* on him were 2 to 1; what *odds* will you give? **3†.** Quarrel; dispute; debate.
—**at odds**, at variance; in disagreement; as, the pastor and his congregation are still *at odds.*—**heavy o.** (*Betting*), great odds.—**long o.**, a great deal; as, he was by *long odds* the heavier man.—**o. and ends**, fragments; scraps; miscellaneous articles.

od'dy-dod"dy, ed'i-ded"i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A river-snail.

ode, ōd, *n.* **1.** The form of lyric poetry anciently intended to be sung; a dithyramb characterized by exalted feeling, dignity of theme, and complicated structure; sometimes, also, the music for an ode. See LYRIC.

In ancient Greek the ode embraced the choral songs and other lyrics in tragedy and comedy. Its principal forms were (1) the *monody* (which see), recited by the actors; (2) the *parode*, the *stasimon*, and the *parabasis* (which see), recited by the choreutæ, or members of the chorus; (3) the *kommos* (a wild lament for the dead), sung alternately by one or more of the chief actors and the chorus. Compare CHORAL ODE.

Of the *odes* which they recited, the first was called the parode, the others the stasima. . . . The *odes* which were sung partly by the actors and partly by the chorus, were called kommoi. . . . Of those parts which fell to the lot of the dramatis personæ, the *odes* sung by them alone were called monodies.
R. W. BROWNE *Gr. Class. Lit.* ch. 6, p. 279. [B. & L. '52.]

The modern ode is intended to be read only, and is written in arbitrary stanzas of varying verse-lengths; as, Dryden's *Ode*, Keats's *Ode* to a Nightingale; Lowell's Commemoration *Ode*.

The heart in Elegies forms the discourse,
The *Ode* is bolder, and has greater force.
DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* can. 2, l. 288.

2. *Gr. Pros.* The fourth or strophe part of the parabasis in ancient Greek comedy. See PARABASIS; STROPHE. Compare EPODE; MESODE; PARODOS.

In their [Greek] poetry stanzas ran in pairs, Strophe and Antistrophe, the metre and evolutions for the two stanzas of a pair were the same down to the minutest gesture, but might be changed altogether for the next pair. An *ode* was thus performed.
R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Class. Drama* ch. 1, p. 9. [CL. P. '90.]

3. *Gr. Ch.* One of the nine Scripture canticles, or one of a series of songs or hymns, called the *canon of the odes*. [F., < LL. *ode*, < Gr. *ōdē*; see ODEON.]
—**ode'sfac"tor**, *n.* A trafficker in odes: a term of contempt.—**ode'man**, *n.* A composer or maker of odes.
—**ode'let**, *n.* A brief ode; a little piece or verse.

O'dels-thing, ō'delz-ting, *n.* The larger and lower house of the Norwegian Parliament. See STORTHING. [Norw., < *odel*, allodial land, + *thing*, meeting.]

o-de'on, o-dī'en, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greece, a roofed theater in which trial performances and musical contests were held. **2.** Rarely, in modern usage, a theater or music hall. [< Gr. *ōdeion*, < *ōdē*, song, < *aeidō*, sing.]
o-dei'on‡; o-de'um‡.

o'der, ō'der, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Other.

o'di-al, ō'di-al, *n.* [E. Ind.] A young dried root of the palmyra-palm: eaten in Ceylon.

o'di-ble†, *a.* Hateful.

o'dic¹, ō'dic, *C.¹ W.¹ Wr.* (ed'ic, *C.² W.²*) (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force od. See OD¹.

Again, Reichenbach reports that his sensitives saw, at the poles of the magnet, *odic* light, and felt, from the near contact of large free crystals, *odic* sensations. R. D. OWEN *Footfalls on the Boundary* bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 311. [L. '60.]

—**o'dic-al-ly**, *adv.*

o'dic², *a.* Of or pertaining to an ode.

O'din, ō'din, *n.* [Dan.] *Norse Myth.* The chief of the gods, the same as Wodan in German mythology. With Hœner and Loder he created Ask and Embla, and he is the lord of battle and of victory, the fountainhead of wisdom and culture, and the founder of writing and of poetry and history. He appears both as a myth and as a historic person in the Norse lays. His name is preserved in our *Wednesday*.

The grand central figure in the mythology is *Odin*. He and his kin formed the people known as Asar in the lore and literature of the North, and were treated as gods.
DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 27. [S. '89.]

—**O-din'ic**, *a.*—**O'din-ism**, *n.* The worship of Odin and the Æsir: the Scandinavian cult.

o'di-ous, ō'di-us (XIII), *a.* **1.** Exciting extreme repugnance, dislike, or disgust; hateful; repulsive; as, an *odious* crime.

Hamilton's death did more to abate duelling and make it *odious* than any event in our history.
H. C. LODGE *Alexander Hamilton* ch. 10, p. 250. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. Regarded with hatred or aversion; hated.

While Cook is loved for savage lives he saved,
See Cortez *odious* for a world enslaved!
COWPER *Charity* l. 40.

[< F. *odieux*, < L. *odiosus*, < *odium*; see ODIUM.]
Synonyms: see ABANDONED; ABOMINABLE; FOUL; INFAMOUS.
—**o'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**o'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

o'dism, ō'dizm or ed'izm, *n.* Odylism.

o'dist, ō'dist, *n.* One who writes odes; an ode-maker.

o'di-um, ō'di-um, *n.* **1.** The quality that makes odious; the state of being odious; offensiveness; unpopularity; as, the *odium* of treason. **2.** A feeling of extreme repugnance, or of dislike and disgust.

The *odium* excited throughout Europe by the excesses of the French Revolution, was heaped without measure upon the American people. They were charged with the origin of the misrule which convulsed France.
W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams* ch. 2, p. 47. [D. MI. & CO. '49.]

[L., < *odi*, hate.]
Synonyms: see IGNOMINY.
—**odium theologicum**, the enmity supposed to be peculiar to theologians in controversy.

o'dize, ō'daiz, *C.¹ W.¹ Wr.* (ed'aiz, *C.² E. I. W.²*), *vt.* [O'DIZED; O'DI"ZING.] [Archaic.] To imbue, charge, or affect with the hypothetical force od.

od'myl, ed'mil, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile limpid oil with a fetid odor, obtained when fats or oils containing oleic acid are distilled with sulfur. [< Gr. *odmē*, smell (< *ozō*, smell), + *hylē*, material.]

o'do-graph, ō'do-graf, *n.* A hand-odometer for recording the rapidity, length, and number of strides of one walking. [< Gr. *hodos*, way, + -GRAPH.]

o-dom'e-ter, o-dem'e-ter, *n.* An implement for measuring distance traveled. Specifically: (1) An appliance attachable to the wheel of a vehicle for recording the number of revolutions made, from which the distance traversed may be computed. (2) A wheel, with a recording instrument attached, propelled by hand, as for surveyors' measurements. [< Gr. *hodos*, way, + *metron*, measure.]

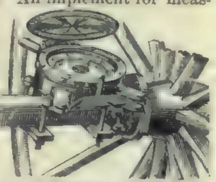

An Odometer Attached to a Wagon-wheel.

The lever shown below the instrument operates an interior wheel having 99 divisions, and the indicator registers (on the dial disclosed by the raising of the hinged cover) up to 9,999 revolutions of the wheel. The distance traveled is obtained by multiplying the number of rotations by the circumference of the wheel.

—**o"do-met'ric-al**, *a.* Relating to or performed by an odometer. **o-dom'e-trous‡** [Rare].—**o-dom'e-try**, *n.* Mechanical measurement of distances.

o-do'na, o-dō'na, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The mouth-parts of a dragon-fly. [< Gr. *odōn*, *odous*, tooth.]

O"do-na'ta, ō"do-nē'ta, *C.* (o-den'a-ta, *W.*), *n. pl.* The dragon-flies. [< Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]
—**o-don'a-tous**, *a.*

odont-, } Derived from Greek *odous* (*odont-*), a tooth:
odonto-, } combining forms.—**o-don"ta-go'gon**, *n.* *Dental Surg.* A forceps for extracting teeth.—**o"don-tag'ra**, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A rheumatic pain in the teeth. **2.** *Surg.* A kind of dental forceps.—**o"don-tal'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The toothache. **o"don-tal'gy‡.**—**o"don-tal'gic.** *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* Relating to toothache. **II.** *n.* A remedy for toothache.—**O"don-tas-pid'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of typical sharks having two dorsal fins, the second large, the anal like the second dorsal, the upper caudal lobe prolonged, and the teeth nail-shaped; sand-sharks. **O"don-tas'pis**, *n.* (t. g.) **O"don-tas'pi-dæ‡.**—**o"don-tas-pid'id**, *n.*—**o"don-tas'pi-doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**o"don-tat'ro-phy**, *n.* Decay of the teeth.—**o"don-thy"a-loph-tho'ra**, *n.* *Pathol.* Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.—**o"don-ti'a-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Teething. —**o-don'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the teeth; dental.—**o"don-ti'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the teeth.—**o-don'to-blast**, *n.* **1.** A tooth-cell that produces dentin. **2.** *Conch.* A tooth-secreting cell.—**o-don"to-blas'tic**, *a.*—**o-don"to-both-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tooth-sockets.—**o-don"to-ce-ram'ic**, *a.* Relating to the art of making porcelain teeth.—**O-don"to-ce'ti**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Denticete* or toothed whales. —**o-don'to-cete**, *a.* & *n.*—**o-don"to-ce'tous**, *a.*—**o-don"to-chi-rur'gic-al**, *a.* Relating to dental surgery. —**o"don-toc'la-sis**, *n.* Fracture of a tooth.—**o-don"to-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the teeth; toothache.—**o"don-tog'e-ny**, *n.* The production of teeth, or the mode of their generation or development.—**o-don"to-gen'ic**, *a.*—**O-don"to-glos'sa**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of rachiglossate gastropods with three rows of teeth, the outer fixed, as in *Fasciolariidæ*.—**O-don"to-glos'sæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds having long legs, toes webbed, and the bill abruptly deflected and with laminate margins, as the flamingoes.—**o-don"to-glos'sal**, *a.*—**o-don"to-glos'sate**, *a.* & *n.*—**O-don"to-glos'sum**, *n.* A large genus of Central- and South-American epiphytal orchids with thick fleshy leaves and large flowers with free, spreading sepals, nearly equal-sized petals, and a long winged column. Very many of the species are cultivated for their beautiful blossoms. See plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, fig. 20, at PLANT.—**o-don'to-glot**, *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Odontoglossum*.—**o"don-tog'na-thous**, *a.* *Conch.* Having transverse ridges on the jaw, as seen in certain helicoid snails. —**o-don'to-klast**, *n.* One of the cells through which the fangs of the milk-teeth are absorbed before shedding. **o-don'to-clast‡.**—**O"don-tol'cæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An extinct subclass or order of birds with teeth in grooves, as the Cretaceous *Hesperornithidæ*.—**o"don-tol'cate**, *a.*—**o"don-tol'cous**, *a.*—**o-don'to-lite**, *n.* A fossil tooth or bone; especially, a variety colored blue by iron phosphate: formerly used in making jewelry and called *bone-turquoise*. —**o"don-tol'i-thus**, *n.* *Med.* Tartar of the teeth.—**o-don"to-lox'i-a**, *n.* Unevenness or irregularity of the teeth.—**o"don-to'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A bony tumor or excrescence springing from the teeth, due to a morbid condition of the pulp or tooth-germs. **o-don'tome‡.**—**o-don'to-mous**, *a.*—**O-don"to-mach'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of ants with mandibles contiguous, or nearly so, and petiole jointless. **O"don-tom'a-chus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**o"don-to-mach'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**o"don-tom'a-choid**, *a.*—**o-don"to-ne-cro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Gangrene of the teeth.—**o-don"to-per"i-os'te-um**, *n.* The periosteum that lines the socket of a tooth; periodontium.—**O"don-toph'o-ra**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of mollusks with an odontophore, including gastropods, cephalopods, solenoconchs, and placophores.—**o"don-toph'o-ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**o"don-toph'o-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) an odontophore, or (2) the *Odontophora*.—**o-don'to-phore**, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* An exsertile ribbon-like organ covered with teeth for rasping, etc., and connected with the mouth of mollusks that have a head; the radula, tongue, or lingual ribbon. Compare illus. under RACHIGLOSSATE. **2.** *Echin.* The basal interbrachial plate in starfishes.—**O"don-toph"o-ri'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Tetraonidæ* having unfeathered tarsi and nasal fossæ and a stout bill, including the American quails; *Ortyginæ*. **O"don-toph'o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**o"don-toph'o-rine**, *a.* & *n.*—**o"don-toph'o-rous**, *a.* Tooth-bearing; specifically, having an odontophore.—**o-don'to-plast**, *n.* Same as ODONTOBLAST.—**o-don"to-ple-ro'sis**, *n.* *Dental Surg.* The operation of filling or plugging a carious tooth.—**O"don-top'te-ris**, *n.* An extensive genus of Upper Paleozoic fossil ferns, often resembling and nearly related to *Neuropteris*, from which it differs by the broad attachment of the pinnules, in which the nerves pass more directly and nearly parallel from the base.—**O"don-top-te-ryg'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Eocene family of birds, supposed to be related to *Lamellirostres*, with tooth-like serrations of alveolar jaw-margins.—**o"don-top-te-ryg'id**, *n.*—**o"don-top-ter'y-goid**, *a.*—**O"don-top'te-ryx**, *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Odontopterygidæ*. **2.** [o-] A bird of this genus, as *O. toliapicus* from the London Clay.—**O-don"to-rhyn'chi**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Lamellirostres*.—**o-don"to-rhyn'chous**, *a.*—**O"don-tor'ni-thes**, *C.* (**O-don"tor-ni'thes**, *W.*), *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An extinct section of birds including all those having teeth. See illus. under HESPERORNIS.—**o-don"tor-nith'ic**, *a.*—**o-don"to-smeg'ma**, *n.* A substance for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.—**o-don"to-ste-re'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of the teeth.—**o-don"to-stom'a-tous**, *a.* Having tooth-like jaws, as an insect; mandibulate. **o"don-tos'to-mous‡.** —**o-don"to-ther"a-pi'a**, *n.* *Med.* Hygienic treatment and care of the teeth; dental therapeutics.—**O-don"to-tor'mæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An extinct subclass or order of birds with teeth in special sockets, as the Cretaceous *Ichthyornithidæ*. **O"don-tor'mæ‡.**—**o-don"to-tor'mic**, *a.*—**o-don"to-trip'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The wearing away of the teeth by abrasion. **o-don"to-thryp'sis‡.**—**o-don'try-py**, *n.* *Dental Surg.* The operation of perforating a tooth to draw off pus from an inner abscess.

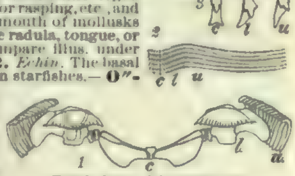

Teeth from Odontophores.

1. A single row of teeth from the odontophore of *Neritina fluviatilis*. 2. Six rows from *Auricula livida*. 3. Types of separate teeth of *A. livida*. In each case: *c*, central (median); *l*, lateral, *u*, uncinal.

o-don'to-graph, o-den'to-graf, *n.* **1.** A templet for marking outlines in gear-teeth, as in drafting. **2.** A pasteboard protractor on which are printed rules and tables for correctly laying out gear-teeth. [< ODONTO- + -GRAPH.]—**o"don-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the teeth.—**o-don"to-graph'ic**, *a.*—**o-don"to-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

o-don'toid, o-den'teid, *a.* **1.** Tooth-like; as, the *odontoid* process. **2.** Of or pertaining to the odontoid bone or process; as, the *odontoid* ligament. [< Gr. *odontoeidēs*, < *odous*, tooth, + *eidos*, form.]
—**odontoid bone**, the odontoid process when persisting as a separate bone, as in the duckbill and many reptiles. —**o. process**, a tooth-like or peg-like projection from the body of the axis or second vertebra of the neck, found in mammals and birds. See illus. under ARTICULATION.

o-don'toid, *n.* An odontoid bone or process.

o"don-tol'o-gy, ō"den-tel'o-ji, *n.* The body of scientific knowledge that relates to the teeth. [< ODONTO- + -LOGY.]—**o-don"to-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**o-don"to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**o"don-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

o-don"to-lox'i-a, o"don-to'ma, etc. See ODONTO-.

o-don'to-scope, o-den'to-scōp, *n.* An apparatus for viewing the human teeth, consisting of a dental mirror for insertion in the mouth and an electric light. [< ODONTO- + -SCOPE.]

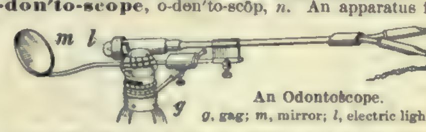

An Odontoscope.
g, gag; *m*, mirror; *l*, electric light.

o'do-phone, ō'do-fōn, *n.* A scale or gamut of odors.

Tinctures for scenting the handkerchief are sometimes made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the *odophone* or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Septimus P[iesse]. C. H. PIESSE in *Ency[c. Brit.*, 9th] ed., vol. xviii, p. 525.

[< ODOR + Gr. *phōnē*, tone.]

o'dor, ō'der, *n.* **1.** That quality of a material substance that renders it perceptible to the sense of smell; scent, whether pleasing or disagreeable; as, musk has a powerful *odor*. **2.** Hence, regard or estimation: with a qualifying adjective; as, he is not in good *odor* here. **3.** A volatile emanation, as from some animal, plant, or mineral, manifesting the presence of its source by this characteristic quality.

The characteristic *odors* of the seasons come chiefly from flowers in spring and early summer, from herbs and foliage in later summer, and from the ripened harvest and withered leaves in autumn.
W. FLAGG *Halcyon Days, Odors of Vegetation* p. 94. [E. & L. '81.]

[OF., < L. *odor*, *olor*, < *oleo*, smell.] **o'dour‡.**
—**o'dor-a-ble†**, *a.* That can be smelled.—**o'dor-a-ment†**, *n.* A perfume.—**o'dor-ant†**, *a.* Odorous.—**o'dor-ate†**, *a.* Scented.—**o'dor-a"ting†**, *a.* Fragrant. —**o'dor-a"tor**, *n.* An atomizer for liquid perfumes.—**o'dored**, *a.* Perfumed.—**o'dor-in, o'dor-ine**, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile base, probably impure picolin, obtained by distilling bone-oil.—**o'dor-ize**, *vt.* To scent; perfume. —**o'dor-scope**, *n.* *Elec.* An apparatus for determining an odor by measuring the effect that its effluvium produces on a variable contact-resistance. **o'dor-o-scope"‡.**

o"dor-if'er-ous, ō"der-if'er-us, *a.* Having or diffusing an odor or scent, especially an agreeable one; as, *odoriferous* spices or perfumes.

The chimney of the new house, . . . belching forth its kitchen-smoke, impregnated the whole air with the scent of meats, . . . spicily concocted with *odoriferous* herbs, and onions in abundance.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 1, p. 15. [O. & CO. '77.]

[< L. *odorifer*, < *odor*, odor, + *fero*, bear.] **o"dor-if'er-ant‡.**—**o"dor-if'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**o"dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

o'dor-less, ō'der-les, *a.* Having no odor.

o'dor-ous, ō'der-us, *a.* Having an odor, especially a fragrant one; as, an *odorous* forest.
—**o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

o'dour, etc. Odor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

ods†, *interj.* An aphetic form of *God's*. See OD².
—**ods'bobs"†, ods-bodikins†, ods'bod"kins†, ods-body†, ods'bud"†, ods-fish†, ods-heart†, ods-life†, od'so"†, ods-pitikins†, odz'bod"y-kins†, od'zooks"†.** Corrupt forms of *God's body*, *God's flesh*, *God's heart*, *God's life*, and *God's pity*, used as interjections or minced oaths.

o'dyl, ō'dil, *C.¹ E. I. W. Wr.* (ed'il, *C.²*), *n.* Same as OD¹. [< OD¹, *n.*, + -YL.] **o'dyle‡.**—**o-dyl'ic**, *a.*—**o'dyl-ism**, *n.* The theory of od or odyl.—**o'dyl-ize**, *vt.* To subject to or affect with odyl or od.—**o"dyl-i-za'tion, o"dyl-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

od"y-ne-pho'bi-a, ed"i-ne-fō'bi-a, *n.* *Med.* Excessive fear of pain. [< Gr. *odynē*, pain, + -PHOBIA.]

od"y-no-pœ'ia, ed"i-no-pī'ia or -pei'i-a, *n. pl.* *Obstet.* Agents to bring on or promote labor-pains. [< Gr. *odynē*, pain, + *poieō*, make.]

od"yn-pha'gi-a, ed"in-fē'ji-a or -fa'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Painful deglutition. [< Gr. *odynē*, pain, + *phagein*, eat.]

Od'ys-sey, ed'i-se, *n.* An epic poem attributed to Homer, describing the wanderings of Ulysses (or Odysseus) on his homeward voyage to Ithaca after the siege of Troy.—**Od"ys-sey'an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Odysseus or the Odyssey.

oe, ō, *n.* [Scot.] A grandchild. **oy‡; oye‡.**

An *oe*, or grandchild, of Luckie Jaup was hired to assist in the increased drudgery of the family.
SCOTT *Surgeon's Daughter* ch. 1, p. 28. [L. B. & CO. '53.]

æ, oe, ī *or* ē. A digraph (in un-Anglicized Latin pronunciation a diphthong) representing (1) the Latin diphthong *æ* or the Greek diphthong *oi*, as in *æsophagus, œsophagus* (Gr. *oisophagos*): often written simply (in completely Anglicized words preferably) as *e*, as in *esophagus*; (2) the Teutonic umlauted or modified *o* (*œ* or *ö*), as in *Goethe, Göthe;* (3) [œ] the French *œ*, as in *œillade*. The ligature (œ) is dropping out of use in Latin and German.

œ'cist, ī'sist *or* ē'kist, *n.* In ancient Greece, the founder of a colony. [C.] [< Gr. *oikistēs*, < *oikos*, house.] **œ'kist‡.**

œ'ci-um, ī'si-um *or* ē'ci-um, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] The household into which the individuals of a compound organism are united; specifically, the egg-receptacle of many chilostomatous polyzoans. [< Gr. *oikion*, dim. of *oikos*, house.]

œ'coid, ī'coid *or* ē'coid, *n.* **1.** The more stable or inactive portion of a cell; spongioplasm: opposed to the *zooid* or active portion. **2.** The unstainable portion (stroma or envelope) of a red blood-corpuscle. [< Gr. *oikos*, house, + -OID.] **œ'koid‡; oi'koid‡.**

œ-col'o-gy, ē-col'o-ji, *n. Biol.* The science of the relations of organisms to one another or to the surrounding outer world; the correlations of organisms inhabiting the same locality, as to adaptation, modification, and the like. [< Gr. *oikos*, house, + -LOGY.]
—**œ"co-log'ic-al,** *a.*

œ'co-nome, œ-con'o-mus, *n.* See ECONOME, etc.

œ"u-men'ic, œc"u-men'ic-al, etc. See ECUMENIC.

œ'cus, ī'cus *or* ē'cus, *n.* [L.] A saloon for occasions of ceremony in a Roman house of the superior sort, often used as a banqueting-room.

œd'a-gus, ed'a-gus, *n.* [-GI, -jai *or* -gī, *pl.*] *Entom.* A part of the male organs of certain hemipters through which pass membranous structures connected with the ejaculatory duct. [< Gr. *oidos*, swelling.]

œ-de'ma, œ-dem'a-tous, etc. Same as EDEMA, etc.

Œ"de-mer'i-dæ, ī"[*or* ē]de-mer'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles with anterior coxal cavities open behind, and middle coxæ very prominent. **Œ"de-me'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oideō*, swell (< *oidos*, swelling), + *mēros*, thigh.]
—**œ"de-me'rid,** *a.* & *n.*—**œ"de-me'roid,** *a.*

Œ"dic-nem'i-dæ, ī"[*or* ē]dic-nem'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of charadriomorphic birds with feet not webbed, without hind toes, and with a spinal feather-tract not forked on the upper back; thicknees or stone-plovers. See illus. under THICKKNEE. **Œ"dic-ne'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oidos*, swelling, + *knēmē*, leg.]
—**œ"dic-ne'mid,** *n.*—**œ"dic-ne'moid,** *a.*

Œ-dic"ne-mi'næ, ī-[*or* ē-]dic"nē-mī'nī *or* -mī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Œdicnemidæ* as a subfamily. [< ŒDICNEMUS.] —**œ"dic-ne'min(e,** *a.*

Œ"do-go"ni-a'ce-æ, ī"[*or* ē]do-gō"ni-ē'sē-ī *or* -g'-ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of confervoid algæ with articulated simple or branched filaments and a zoosporic propagation, the male plants being frequently dwarf. [< ŒDOGONIUM.] **Œ"do-go-ni'e-æ‡.**
—**œ"do-go"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

Œ"do-go'ni-um, ī"[*or* ē]do-gō'ni-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of fresh-water confervoid algæ having simple articulated filaments, forming dense green masses attached to sticks, stones, etc., in ponds or slow-moving water. Popularly known as *frog-spittle*. [< Gr. *oidos*, swelling, + *gonos*, seed, < *gignomai*, be born.]

Œ-gop'si-dæ, ē-gep'si-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Oigopsida*.

œil'de-bœuf', ōl'-dē-bŭf', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A circular or oval window; a bull's-eye.

œil'de-per'drix', ōl'-dē-per'drī', *n.* [F.] In decorative art, a small round figure; a dot; a partridge-eye.

œil"iad't, *n.* A glance. **œil'iade†; œil'lade†.**

œil"lére', ō'lyâr', *n.* [F.] An opening for the sight left in the vizor or front of a helmet.

œil"let', ō'lyĕ', *n.* [F.] An eyelet or oilet. **œl'et†.**

œ'le-o-blast, ī'[*or* ē]lē-o-blȧst, *n. Ascid.* A bud or outgrowth of the embryo, as in salps.

œnanth-. Derived from Greek *oinanthē*, a blossoming plant like the vine (< *oinos*, wine, + *anthos*, flower): a combining form.—**œ-nan'thate,** *n.* A salt of œnanthic acid.—**Œ-nan'the,** *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of coarse herbs of the parsley family, embracing several poisonous species.—**œ-nan'thic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing the odor characteristic of wine. **œ"nan-thyl'ic‡.**—**œnanthic acid,** same as normal HEPTOIC ACID. —**œnanthic ether,** a very mobile liquid with a strong vinous flavor, which is obtained from wine-lees and is the source of the peculiar odor of wine. Called also *oil of wine*.—**œ-nan'thin,** *n. Chem.* An acrid poisonous resinoid principle contained in the *Œnanthe fistulosa*, used medicinally as an emetic.—**œ-nan'thol,** *n. Chem.* A clear, colorless, aromatic oily compound ($C_7H_{14}O$), obtained variously, as by distilling castor-oil. Called also *œnanthylic aldehyde* and *heptoic aldehyde*.—**œ-nan'thyl,** *n. Chem.* Same as HEPTYL.—**œ-nan'thyl-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of œnanthylic acid.—**œ"-nan-thyl'ic,** *a. Chem.* Same as HEPTOIC.—**œ"nan-thyl'i-dene,** *n. Chem.* Same as HEPTINE.—**œ-nan'thyl-ous†,** *a. Chem.* Same as ŒNANTHIC or HEPTOIC.

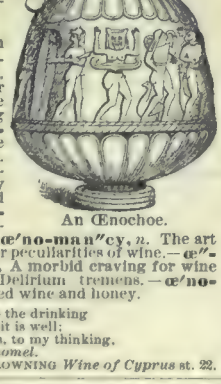

An Œnochoe.

Œ-nin'gen marls, *Geol.* Richly fossiliferous Upper Miocene beds of Switzerland.
—**Œ-nin'gi-an,** *a.*

œno-, œn-. Derived from Greek *oinos*, wine: combining forms.—**œ-noch'o-e,** *n.* An ancient Greek vase or small pitcher for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups. **oi-noch'o-e‡.**—**œ"no-cy'an,** *n.* Same as ŒNOLIN.—**œ'nol-in,** *n. Chem.* A coloring-matter derived from red wine. When dry it is nearly black, but dissolved in alcohol it is violet-red.—**œ-nol'o-gy,** *n.* Same as ENOLOGY.—**œ"no-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**œ'no-man"cy,** *n.* The art of divining by the color or other peculiarities of wine.—**œ"-no-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** A morbid craving for wine or intoxicating drinks. **2.** Delirium tremens.—**œ'no-mel,** *n.* A beverage of mingled wine and honey.

So, to come back to the drinking
Of this Cyprus, it is well:
But those memories, to my thinking,
Make a better *œnomel*.
E. B. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* st. 22.

—**œ-nom'e-ter,** *n.* A hydrometer used to indicate the alcoholic strength of wines by determining their specific gravity.—**œ-noph'i-list,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is too fond of wine; a wine-bibber.—**œ"no-phlyg'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Intoxication; drunkenness; drunken apoplexy.—**Œ"no-the'ra,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of extratropical American herbs of the evening-primrose family (*Onagraceæ*), characterized by alternate leaves and axillary, solitary, yellow, red, or purple tetramerous flowers, with calyx-tube prolonged beyond the ovary, and 8 stamens, which mature before the 4-lobed style. They are popularly known as *evening-primroses*. See illus. under EVENING-PRIMROSE.
—**œ"no-thi-on'ic,** *a.* Same as ETHYLSULFURIC.

o'er, ōr, *adv.* & *prep.* [Poet.] A contraction of OVER.

o'er'come, our'cum, *n.* [Scot.] Same as OVERCOME.

o'er'lay, our'lē, *n.* [Scot.] A large cravat.

o'er"-raught't, *a.* Overreached.

o'er"-strawed't, *pp.* Overstrewn.

œ'sar, *n.* Same as OSAR.

oe'se, ō'sē, *n.* [G.] A looped platinum wire used by bacteriologists in making cultures.

œsophag-, œsophagi-, œsophago-. } Derived from Greek *oisophagos*, the gullet (see ESOPHAGUS): combining forms.—**œ-soph"a-gal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the esophagus.—**œ"soph-ag'e-al, œ"soph-ag'e-an,** same as ESOPHAGEAL, etc.—**œ-soph"a-gec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The removal of a portion of the esophagus.—**œ-soph"a-gi-ar'ti-ca,** *n. Pathol.* Stricture of the esophagus.—**œ-soph"a-gis'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the esophagus; globus hystericus. **œ-soph'a-gism‡.**—**œ-soph"a-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the esophagus.—**œ-soph'ag-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the mucous membrane of the esophagus through its walls.—**œ-soph"a-go-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the esophagus.—**œ-soph"a-gop'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Diseased condition of the esophagus. **œ-soph"a-go-pa'thi-a‡.**—**œ-soph"-a-go-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the esophagus. —**œ-soph"a-gor-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the esophagus.—**œ-soph'a-go-scope,** *n. Med.* An instrument for inspecting the esophagus.—**œ-soph"a-go-spas'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the esophagus.—**œ-soph"a-go"ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Stricture of the esophagus.—**œ-soph'a-go-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of œsophagotomy.—**œ-soph"-a-got'o-my,** *n.* Same as ESOPHAGOTOMY.

œ-soph'a-gus, *n.* Same as ESOPHAGUS.

Œs'tri-dæ, es'tri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with antennæ in pits, middle face very narrow, and oral organs rudimentary; bot-flies. [< ŒSTRUS.]
—**œs'tri-an, œs'trid,** *a.* & *n.*—**œs'troid,** *a.*

œs'trum, es'trum *or* ē'strum (ĭs'trum, *C.*), *n.* A violent or passionate impulse or desire; specifically, erotic impulse; the heat or rut of animals. [< ŒSTRUS.]

Stung by the *œstrum* of some swift-working conception.
A. H. CLOUGH *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich* pt. iii, l. 11.

—**œs"tro-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* See NYMPHOMANIA.—**œs'tru-al,** *a.* Being in heat, or under the influence of erotic impulse; of or pertaining to the rutting-season; as, the *œstrual* period.—**œs'tru-ate,** *vi.* To be in heat.—**œs"tru-a'tion,** *n.* The condition or period of sexual desire, as in animals.

œs'trus, es'trus, *E. W.* (ĭ'strus, *C. I.*), *n.* **1.** *Entom.* (1) A gadfly or œstrid. See illus. under GADFLY. (2) [Œ-] A genus typical of *Œstridæ*. **2.** Same as ŒSTRUM. [L., < Gr. *oistros*, gadfly, strong impulse.]

of, ov, *prep.* [Etymologically and in earliest use the meaning of *of* is that of departure or going away from or out of a particular place or position. (Compare OFF.) But this usage is now the less common one, the genitival relation which *of* also represents having, by transition from the relation of issuance to that of connection, become the customary and usual signification. *Of* occurs most frequently of all prepositions in the adnominal relation.] **1.** Associated or connected with, usually in some causal relation, efficient, material, formal, or final: (1) In the relation of locality, origin, or use; as, the leaning tower *of* Pisa; the piston *of* a steam-engine.

A Norman, as you may see by looking at him, is *of* the North; a Provençal is *of* the South, *of* all that there is most southern.
W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* ch. 2, p. 70. [A. '73.]

(2) Noting reason, motives, or cause; as, sick *of* a cold; I am here *of* my own choice; this *of* necessity follows.

Truth is a thing *of* habit rather than *of* will.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xx, p. 224. [H. '70.]

(3) In the relation of time; as, in the days *of* the French Revolution; during the reign *of* Nero. (4) As a component or inseparable part; as, the lid *of* a box; the thickness *of* a board; the hue *of* her lips. (5) As a quality, attribute, or circumstance: commonly with a verb; as, his breath smelled *of* wine; his talk smacked *of* the stable; your views savor *of* fanaticism.

Speech is *of* Time, Silence is *of* Eternity.
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 172. [H.]

(6) As a characteristic feature or function; as, a man *of* might; tidings *of* woe; nerves *of* iron. (7) As properly belonging or pertaining to; as, the majesty *of* the law; the skin *of* the fox; the height *of* the mountain. (8) In the relation of ownership or possession; as, the room *of* the duchess; a man *of* means. (9) As being composed of or containing; as, a ship *of* iron; a chaplet *of* flowers; a pitcher *of* milk. (10) As being taken, selected, or subtracted from (a source of something greater or more numerous); as, six out *of* seven; three *of* them were drowned; a bite *of* cheese. (11) As regards nearness, distance, or direction; as, within an inch *of* his life; north *of* Cape Hatteras; it lacks five minutes *of* the time. (12) In the relation of name, equivalence, or identity; constituting: of proper nouns; as, the Dominion *of* Canada; the city *of* New York; the bay *of* Biscay. **2.** From, out from, or proceeding from, usually indicating the relation of instrument, movement, separation, or the result of some acting cause or agency: (1) Noting source or origin; as, he is *of* gentle birth; man, born *of* woman.

Jonquière . . . was *of* a Languedoc family, and was now sixty years old. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. x, ch. 5, p. 338. [R. & H. '89.]

(2) From, by a process or instrumentality, as separation, riddance, or removal; as, to cure one *of* a bad habit; to rid the town *of* a villain; we relieved him *of* his burden. (3) Noting a point of beginning; from; as, truly, I have known him *of* old. (4) Noting transition or passage; away; from; off. (5) [Archaic.] Noting a source or agent of action; by; as, he was despised *of* all men; Jesus was tempted *of* the devil.

Shall we deny that Star may sing with Star
In chant sublime, unheard *of* mortal ears?
CHARLES MACKAY *Music of the Spheres* st. 2.

3. Directed toward or exerted upon, indicating direction of causal agency or action: corresponding to the classical genitive objective: sometimes a redundant use after verbal nouns; as, "The Hanging *of* the Crane"; the massacre *of* the innocents; the telling *of* lies; the passing *of* counterfeits. **4.** In respect to; concerning; about; as, it is said *of* him that he never lied; did you hear *of* the accident? fearful *of* death.

Barbarous *of* words! and arrogant *of* mind!
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxiii, l. 565.

5. Equivalent to special senses of various prepositions: (1) During. (*a*) In the course of; on; as, I can not sleep *of* afternoons; he came *of* a Sunday. (*b*) [Archaic.] Throughout; for; as, *of* a long time; I get a dollar *of* a day. (2) With; as, a life full *of* unhappiness. (3) Over: indicating advantage or superiority, or the converse; as, to get the best *of* a bargain; the brig had the wind *of* us.

No answer did he deign, till I had stormed:
'Answerest me nought, who have the power *of* thee!'
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 80. [F. & w. '91.]

(4) Among; included in; as, he is *of* our party. (5)† In: of state or condition. (6)† On; at; in. **6**†. Instead of. [< AS. *of*, from.]
—**of consequence,** having value or importance.—**of late,** recently.—**of old,** formerly.—**of oneself,** without aid or assistance; by oneself; as, I did it *of myself*.

of, ŏf, *adv.* Off.

of-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of OB- before *f*. See OB-.

off, ŏf, *C., or* **of,** *W., vi. Naut.* To steer or take a course from the land: said of a vessel, and used only in the present participle; as, the sloop was *offing* when she struck.

off, *a.* **1.** Farther or more distant; specifically, of animals, as oxen or horses, driven in pairs abreast, right or right-hand (the driver being on the left): opposed to *near, nigh*, or *left-hand; as, the off* ox was the larger.

The near fore and hind feet of a horse are the left fore and hind feet; the *off* fore and hind feet being the right fore and hind feet. The terms near and *off* are technical expressions, and apply to the left and right sides of the animal.
PETTIGREW *Animal Locomotion* ch. 2, p. 43. [A. '74.]

2. Aside from a main track or way; as, to turn from Broadway into an *off* street. **3.** Not occupied with or devoted to that which is habitual or customary; exhibiting interruption, as of something usual; as, the *off* season; this is my *off* day.

The current phases of devotion are the staple of the pulpit, while intemperance, impurity, luxury, war, are *off* themes.
J. BASCOM *New Theology* ch. 4, p. 180. [G. P. P. '91.]

4. *Cricket.* On the side of the field on the left of the bowler: opposed to *on*. **5.** *Print.* Having the required number printed; worked off: said of an edition or form. **6.** [Colloq.] Circumstanced or situated in a particular manner; as, well *off* (in good circumstances; fortunate; wealthy); badly *off* (unfortunately situated).

The peer of our day knows that he is better *off* without defensive appliances and retainers and serfs than his predecessor was with them. SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 10, p. 257. [A. '80.]

7. [Colloq.] Aside or away from the facts; wrong; as, to be *off* in one's calculations.

His face said clearly, 'The dear fellow is *off*.'
S. WEIR MITCHELL *Characteristics* ch. 8, p. 105. [C. CO. '92.]

off, *n.* **1.** That part of a cricket-field to the bowler's left; also, the fielder that occupies this position. **2**†. *Naut.* Offing.

off, *adv.* **1.** Away. (1) Noting a point at a (certain) distance: qualifying a verb; as, to stand afar *off;* to notice something a mile *off*.

How far I toil, still farther *off* from thee.
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* xxviii, l. 8.

(2) So as to be lessened or decreased; hence, in such a way as to interrupt or stop; as, the stock fell *off* 10 points; the fight is *off*. (3) Noting the act of removing or separation; as, to clip, take, pull, cut, snatch, or tear *off;* *off* went his hat; he was *off* like a shot.

Let him not boast who puts his armor on
As he who puts it *off*, the battle done.
LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* st. 10.

(4) So as to keep away or somewhere else; entirely away or free from; as, to ward *off* an attack; to carry *off* an accusation lightly; to look *off*. **2.** Entirely to an end or to completion; utterly: an intensive use; as, to kill *off* one's enemies; stop *off* the prisoner's rations. **3.** *Naut.* Away, as from the wind; as, we kept her *off* about four points. [< OF, *prep.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**off and on. 1.** Now and then; occasionally: as, he came to see me *off and on* for a month. **2.** *Naut.* Tacking alternately, as toward and away from the shore.—**off'-bear,** *vt. Brickmaking.* To carry (bricks) from the molding-table and deposit on the drying-floor.—**off'-bearer,** *n.*—**off'-cap†,** *vi.* To remove the cap as in salutation.—**off'cut",** *n. Print.* **1.** A surplus margin cut from paper. **2.** A part of a printed sheet cut off for separate folding; as, the *offcut* of a 16-page form. Compare INSET.—**off'-flow,** *n. Hydraul.* A channel by which water may flow away.—**off'-reckoning,** *n.* An allowance formerly made to British army officers of a certain rank from the money appropriated for army clothing. *Imp. Dict.*—**off'-side,** *adv.* At or on the wrong side. Specifically: (1) In hockey, between the ball and the goal of the opposing side during a play. (2) In football, out of play: said of a player in certain contingencies when he is not allowed to touch the ball or obstruct an opponent, as when he gets in front of the ball during a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him. Compare ONSIDE.—**to be ill off,** to be poor or unfortunate.—**to be well off,** to be wealthy or fortunate.—**to blow off, to claw off,** see BLOW, etc.—**to show off,** to exhibit one's accomplishments or graces: usually said in disparagement; as, she does nothing but *show off* all day.—**to take off,** to burlesque or mimic.—**to tell off. 1.** To count or reckon; as, he *told off* the sacks on his fingers. **2.** To assign, as for a particular duty; as, ten men were *told off* for picket-duty.

off, *prep.* **1.** From. (1) Noting deviation, as from something usual or established; as, to be *off* the key. (2) Noting distance from; as, there was a reef about six miles *off* shore. (3) Noting separation or removal; away from: sometimes redundantly *from off;* as, take it *off* the table; the matter is now *off* my hands; the bird hopped *from off* its perch. (4) [Vulgar.] Noting origin: also *off of;* as, I got these eggs *off of* Farmer Jones. **2.** Extending away or out from; as, Wall, Chambers, and other streets *off* Broadway. **3.** Of: noting material: also *off of;* as,

to dine *off* (or *off of*) bread and cheese. **4.** *Naut.* Opposite and to seaward of, not far away; as, the ship lay just *off* the headland.

—**from off**, off from, off; as, take the kettle *from off* the fire.—**off color.** **1.** Unsatisfactory in color, as a gem. **2.** [Slang.] Bad or indecent by implication; of doubtful virtue; as, the story is *off color*.—**off,** or **off one's base** or **chump.** [Slang.] **1.** Out of one's head; crazy. **2.** Mistaken.—**off one's feed** [Slang.] indisposed to eat; without appetite.

off, ôf, *interj.* Begone! away! as, *off* with you!

of'fal, ôf'al, *a.* Refuse or waste; as, *offal* corn.

of'fal, *n.* **1.** Those parts of a butchered animal that are rejected as worthless or unfit for food.

A Devon yields a larger proportion of meat . . . at the best joints than any other beast, and perhaps there is none yielding a smaller proportion of *offal* to the carcass. E. A. MERRITT in *House Ex. Doc.* '88-'89, *Consular Rep.* vol. XXIX, p. 581. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '86.]

2. In general, that which falls off, as fragments or leavings, regarded as of trifling value; rubbish or refuse of any kind. **3.** In the fisheries: (1) Inferior fish: opposed to *prime*. (2) [Local, U. S.] The small fish that are taken in a seine with the large ones and thrown away as worthless. [< OFF + FALL[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see DREGS.

off'cast", ôf'cast', *n.* Anything thrown away or rejected.

off'come", ôf cum', *n.* [Scot.] An excuse or pretext.

of-fence', of-fence'less, etc. Same as OFFENSE, etc.

of-fend', ə-fend', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give displeasure or offense to; vex; annoy; disturb; as, I was *offended* by the request; that noise *offends* my ears.

You cannot *offend* people more than by taking no interest in their affairs. . . . They would forgive you sooner if you accused them of every crime in the Decalogue.

CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 24. [A. '75.]

2. Archaic.] To transgress or violate, as a law; sin against; as, to *offend* God. **3.** [Archaic.] To cause to sin or stumble; as, to *offend* one of God's children. **4†.** To attack; assail; also, to injure; harm.

II. *i.* **1.** To break or transgress laws or commands; commit an offense or crime; sin; often with *against*. **2.** To displease or give offense; as, have I ever *offended?*

Originality, from the necessity of its nature, *offends* at its first appearance. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. II, ch. 7, p. 130. [S. '82.]

[< OF. *offendre*, < L. *offendo*, < *ob*, before, + *fendo*, strike.]

Synonyms: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.

of-fend'er, ə-fend'er, *n.* One who offends; one who breaks any law, disregards regulations or established rules, or in any way gives ground for displeasure or censure. **of-fend'ant‡.**

—**of-fend'ing,** *n.* Offense; transgression.—**of-fend'ress,** *n.* [Rare.] A female offender.

of-fense', ə-fens', *n.* **1.** The act of offending; any transgression of law, divine or human, any sin, wrong, or fault. **2.** *Law.* An act punishable by public prosecution; a crime; misdemeanor; as, a felonious *offense;* a minor *offense*. **3.** That which injures or wounds the feelings or causes displeasure, affront, or anger; as, no *offense* was intended by the question. **4.** The state of being offended or of feeling or exhibiting displeasure or annoyance; umbrage; anger. **5. Assault or attack;** as, a weapon of *offense*. **6.** [Archaic.] A cause of sin or stumbling. See *Matt.* xviii, 7. [OF., < L. *offensa*, < *offendo*; see OFFEND.] **of-fence'‡.**

Synonyms: affront, anger, crime, delinquency, displeasure, fault, indignity, insult, misdeed, misdemeanor, outrage, resentment, sin, transgression, trespass, umbrage. See AGGRESSION, PIQUE. — Antonyms: see synonyms for APOLOGY. — Prepositions: an offense *against* good morals; an offense *to* honest men.

Phrases:—**divisible offense** (*Law*), a complex or diversified criminal act that may be treated as involving two or more coordinate or unequal offenses.—**military o.,** an offense falling within the jurisdiction of a court-martial.—**to give o.,** to give ground for displeasure.—**to take o.,** to feel angry or affronted.

Derivatives: **of-fense'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Causing offense or displeasure; wrong. **of-fence'ful‡.** — **of-fense'less,** *a.* Not giving offense; harmless. **of-fence'less‡.** — **of-fense'less-ly, of-fence'less-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fen'si-ble†,** *a.* Giving offense.—**of-fen'sion†,** *n.* Assault. **of-fen'sioun†.**

of-fen'siv-ly, -ness. ə-fen'siv, etc. Phil. Soc.

of-fen'sive, ə-fen'siv, *a.* **1.** Serving, adapted, or intended to give offense; displeasing; annoying.

There is no more *offensive* thing than truth, when it runs counter to certain great social interests, associations, and passions.

BLACKIE *Self-Culture, Moral Culture* v 5, p. 87. [S. '74.]

2. Causing disgust or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as, an *offensive* odor. **3.** Used in or serving for attack, characterized by aggressive methods; assailant; opposed to *defensive;* as, *offensive* weapons or warfare. **4.** Injurious. [< F. *offensif*, < L. *offendo* (pp. *offensus*); see OFFEND.] **of-fen'cious** or **-sious†.**

Synonyms: see ABOMINABLE; ABUSIVE; FOUL.

—**of-fen'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**of-fen'sive-ness,** *n.* **of-fen'sive,** *n.* Aggressive methods, operations, or attitude; with the definite article; as, the army now assumed *the offensive*.

of'fer, ôf'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tender, present, or bring before one for acceptance or rejection; hence, to bring forward or into notice in general; as, I *offered* him a loan, the ideas which reflection *offers* to the mind.

The princes and heroes of the land, to the number of thirty, . . . *offered* themselves as suitors for the hand of Helen.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. I, ch. 3, p. 13. [S. '88.]

2. To evince a readiness to do (something); proffer; volunteer; as, to *offer* help; the enemy *offered* combat. **3.** To essay the accomplishment of; attempt; present; as, to *offer* an insult; the crew *offered* no resistance; the Indians *offered* no defense. **4.** To present with solemnity or in worship; sacrifice: often with *up;* as, to *offer* a resolution; to *offer up* a prayer.

It is . . . noteworthy that, whilst many victims might be *offered* as a burnt-offering, the sin-offering might never consist of more animals than one. A. CAVE *Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice* bk. I, pt. 2, ch. 1, p. 80. [T. & T. C. '77.]

5. To keep on sale or make a specialty of; as, we *offer* today a large lot of furs.

II. *i.* **1.** To present itself; appear or be at hand; as, when the opportunity *offers*.

He used, as opportunity *offered*, to give me explanations.

MRS. *Autobiography* ch. I, p. 8. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

2. To make an essay or attempt: with *at;* as, to *offer at* an undertaking. **3.** [Archaic.] To make an offering, as of prayer or thanks; engage in worship. **4†.** To strike a blow. **5†.** To show or pay respect. [< AS. *offrian*, < L. *offero*, < *ob*, toward, + *fero*, bear.]

Synonyms: see ALLEGE; BID.

—**of'fer-a-bl(e,** *a.* That may be offered.—**of'fer-er,** *n.* One who offers, tenders, or presents, in any sense.

of'fer, *n.* **1.** The act of offering; a proffer, tender, or proposal, as to do or give, submitted for consideration; as, my *offer* was made in pity. **2.** The voluntary act of tendering or proposing to pay a certain sum, as for something desired, or to accomplish a specified undertaking for a certain sum; also, the sum so offered; as, the contractor's *offer* for the new building was accepted; the first *offer* for the house was $5,000.

The *offer* is regarded as continuing until the acceptance, if the acceptance is made at once. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. I, p. 480.

3. An attempt or endeavor to do something; pretense or show.

The passage being very straight and narrow, I made many *offers* to get in — but all in vain.

BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 35. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

4. A proposal of marriage.

She rejected several *offers*, till the wrinkles of age had overtaken her. GOLDSMITH *Works, Letter on Old Maids and Bachelors* p. 209. [W. W. S.]

5†. Offering.

Synonyms: see PROPOSAL.

of'ferd, *pp.* Offered. PHIL. SOC.

of'fer-ing, ôf'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making an offer; as, there were many *offerings* of stock to-day; men who make an *offering* of their lives. **2.** That which is offered or given. Especially (*Eccl.*): (1) A contribution or donation in aid of regular church work, or for some special purpose; as, missionary *offerings*. (2) Something offered in worship, or by way of expiation or conciliation; a sacrifice.

The ancient Jewish offerings were either bloody, as of animals sacrificed, or bloodless, as of vegetables. They embraced the **burnt offering, sin-offering, trespass-offering, peace-offering,** and **meat-offering.** (3) *Anglican Ch.* Customary personal tithes paid to the vicar of a parish, either at particular seasons or on specified occasions. [< AS. *offrung*, < *offrian*; see OFFER, *v.*]

—**of'fer-ing-stone",** *n.* A stone on which offerings to the dead were placed.

of'fer-to-ry, ôf'er-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* A part of the mass between the Credo and the Preface. (2) The anthem or words said or sung during the collection of alms in the Anglican and some other church services. In the Lutheran Church it includes also the general prayer immediately following. (3) In the early Christian church, a linen or silken cloth or scarf used in various ceremonies connected with the administration of the eucharist. **2.** The act of offering, or the thing offered; specifically, the collection taken during religious services. [< LL. *offertorium*, place for offerings, < L. *offero*; see OFFER, *v.*]

of'fer-ture†, *n.* An overture; offer.

off'hand", ôf'hand' *or* ôf'hand', *a.* **1.** Made or done without preparation or premeditation; extemporaneous; as, an *offhand* speech or sermon. **2.** Unceremonious; unconventional; informal; as, an *offhand* way or manner.

An *off-hand*, matter-of-fact, shambling method of speech would seem to be the fashion in the British House of Commons.

WM. WINTER *Shakespeare's Eng.* ch. 6, p. 67. [MACM. '92.]

off'hand", *adv.* **1.** In an offhand way or manner; without preparation; unceremoniously; as, to quote a poem *offhand;* she dismissed him *offhand*. **2.** Without other support than the hand, arm, and shoulder; as, to shoot *offhand*. **off'hand"ed‡** [Colloq.]; **off'hand"ed-ly‡** [Colloq.].

of'fice, ôf'is, *n.* **1.** A particular duty, charge, or trust, as one conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority; a post or position held by an official or functionary; specifically, a position of trust or authority under a government; as, the *office* of Secretary of State.

They were not men made great by *office;* but great men, on whom the country for its own benefit had conferred *office*. WEBSTER *Works, Adams and Jefferson* in vol. I, p. 141. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. *Law.* (1) A legal right to exercise a public function or employment and to take its lawful emoluments. (2) In a more general sense, administrative or executive rights, powers, or duties, as in semi-public or private capacities, constituting established and legally recognized functions; as, the *office* of trustee. (3) Formerly, in England, the place within which an officer or bailiff had jurisdiction. **3.** A service or duty undertaken or necessarily devolving upon the assumption of a position or occupation; agreed employment; business; as, engaged in humble *offices*. **4.** That which is performed, assigned, or intended to be done by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; function; as, his eyes would no longer do their *office*.

The original and essential *office* of a government is that of protecting its subjects against aggression.

SPENCER *Essays, Representative Government* p. 208. [A. '66.]

5. A place where public business is carried on; a room or building in which a person transacts his business or carries on his stated occupation: distinguished from *shop, store, studio*, etc.; as, the post-*office;* the mayor's *office;* a lawyer's *office*. **6.** *pl.* [Eng.] The outbuildings devoted to culinary or other domestic purposes.

Against the main structure had rested, in former times, certain smaller compartments of the mansion-house, containing *offices*, or subordinate apartments, necessary for the Earl's retainers and menials. SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 1, p. 10. [D. F. & CO.]

7. The persons collectively, as an association or corporation, whose headquarters are in an office; as, the *office* has telegraphed me to return. **8.** *Eccl.* (1) *Liturg.* A prescribed religious or devotional service, particularly that for the canonical hours, or the service itself; as, the divine *office;* the communion *office*.

There being no *office* at the church, but extemporie prayers after the Presbyterian way, for now all formes were prohibited. . . . I seldome went. EVELYN *Diary, Dec. 3, 1654* p. 242. [F. W. & CO.]

(2) *Canon Law.* A benefice without jurisdiction. (3) The introit. **of-fi'ci-um‡.** **9.** A proffered action of any kind, especially a service: usually in the plural; as, his kind *offices* were most helpful. [F., < L. *officium*, < *opus*, work, + *facio*, do.]

Synonyms: see COMMISSION.

Compounds, etc.:—**Little Office** (*R. C. Ch.*), an office of lessons and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary.—**of'fice-bear"er,** *n.* One entrusted with office, or the performance of a specified official duty.—**o.-book,** *n.* **1.** A public record pertaining to a government office. **2.** A book of worship or service.—**o.-building,** *n.* A building designed for offices.—**o. copy** (*Law*), a properly authenticated and certified transcript of a record; certified copy.—**o. found** (*Law*), the verdict of a jury in an inquest of office of a fact that entitles the government to the possession of property. See INQUEST.—**o.-holder,** *n.* One who holds a government office or clerkship; in general, any official.—**o. hours,** those hours in which business is transacted in offices.—**o.-hunter** or **o.-seeker,** *n.* [U. S.] One who seeks to obtain a government office or employment.

of'fi-cer, ôf'i-sər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To command as an officer.

The 50th and 51st regiments, although on the imperial roster, had been raised in America, and were *officered* by colonists.

KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. IV, bk. XII, ch. 4, p. 72. [R. & H. '90.]

2. To appoint officers for or over; as, the brig was *officered* by the government. **II†.** *i.* To be of assistance.

of'fi-cer, *n.* **1.** One elected or appointed to office, as in a company, a society, or an ecclesiastical body, or filling some other semi-public position, as by appointment.

Five things are requisite to a good *officer:* ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience, and impartiality. PENN *Works, Fruits of Solitude* in vol. V, pt. I, maxim 380, p. 153. [PH. 1782.]

2. *Mil.* & *Naval.* One appointed to a certain rank and authority, whether by commission, warrant, or otherwise.

In the United States army **commissioned officers** are of the military and the civil branch, and are respectively called *officers of the line* and *officers of the staff*. The former branch comprises major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants; the latter, officers of the engineer, ordnance, medical, pay, commissary, quartermaster's, adjutant-general's, and inspector-general's corps. **General officers** include major-generals and brigadier-generals, the grades of *general* and *lieutenant-general*, like the corresponding grades of *admiral* and *vice-admiral* in the navy, having been abolished. The personal staff of a general officer includes his chief of staff and aides-de-camp. **Non-commissioned officers,** appointed by regimental commanders, include all below second lieutenant, such as sergeant-majors, quartermaster- and commissary-sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum-majors. **Brevet officers** are those holding a nominal rank above that for which they draw pay. In the United States navy **commissioned officers** (who hold relative rank to those of the army) are (1) of the line, comprising rear-admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), and ensigns; and (2) of the staff, comprising medical, pay, and engineer officers, naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, professors of mathematics, and chaplains. **Naval cadets,** formerly styled *midshipmen*, now *cadet-midshipmen*, though not commissioned, enjoy privilege and consideration as officers in all navies. **Warrant officers,** holding warrants from the President, rank below naval cadets; they are of the line (gunners and boatswains) and of the staff (carpenters and sailmakers). **Petty officers** (such as masters-at-arms and warrant-officers' mates), appointed by the commanders of ships, are comparable in rank with non-commissioned officers of the army. The personal staff of a flag-officer includes his chief of staff, flag-lieutenant, secretary (a lieutenant), and aides. In the British navy ranks are the same, except: (1) the grade of *commodore* does not exist; (2) the three highest grades (in ascending series) are *vice-admiral, admiral*, and *admiral of the fleet;* (3) *midshipman* corresponds to United States *cadet-midshipman;* and (4) *sub-lieutenant* to United States *lieutenant* (junior grade). The same grades of civil (staff) officers exist, as well as warrant officers and petty officers. In the British army the highest grades, corresponding to the three highest in the navy, are (in ascending series) *lieutenant-general, general*, and *field-marshal*. The rest are as in the United States army, and the staff corps exist much in the same lines, though not proportionately so numerous. See illus. under SERGEANT and SHOULDER-STRAP.

3. One who holds a civil office, as under a government, and by virtue of such holding exercises specific duties or functions; as, a court *officer;* a custom-house *officer*. **4.** A member of the constabulary or police force. **5.** In corporate bodies, one who holds a specified position, as secretary or treasurer, in distinction from ordinary employees. **6.** In certain honorary orders, one grade above the lowest. [< F. *officier*, < LL. *officiarius*, < L. *officium;* see OFFICE, *n.*]

—**of'fi-cer-bird",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red-winged blackbird.—**o. of the day** (*Mil.*), a commissioned officer who temporarily attends to the interior economy of a military post or encampment.—**o. of the deck** (*Naut.*), the officer temporarily in charge of the deck of a vessel, having general superintendence of the work carried on. **o. of the watch.**—**o. of the guard,** a commissioned officer, subordinate to the officer of the day, detailed to command, instruct, and inspect the guard, etc.—**public o.,** an officer holding his position under a government, as distinguished from an officer of a private corporation.

of-fi'cial, ə-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an office or public trust; as, *official* duties. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; authoritative; as, an *official* report or inquiry.

All Russian criticism on foreign politics is *official*.

LEPEL GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 675.

3. *Pharm.* Authorized to be used in medicine; contained in or sanctioned by the pharmacopœia; as, an *official* preparation. Compare OFFICINAL. **4†.** Discharging duties or functions. [OF., < LL. *officialis*, < L. *officium;* see OFFICE, *n.*]

—**of-fi'cial-ize,** *vt.* To give official character to.

of-fi'cial, *n.* **1.** One holding a public office, or performing duties of obviously public nature; as, a railroad *official*. **2.** [Eng.] A judge with ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, etc.

—**of-fi'cial-dom,** *n.* Officials collectively or as a class.—**of-fi'cial-ty,** *n. Eccl.* **1.** The charge, office, or jurisdiction of an official. **2.** The official headquarters of an ecclesiastical or other deliberative or governing body. **of-fi"ci-al'i-ty‡.**

of-fi'cial-ism, ə-fish'al-izm, *n.* **1.** Official state, condition, or system; constituted system; office-holding.

Chesterfield . . . did his very best to suppress the jobbery which had become a tradition in the *officialism* of Dublin Castle.

MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. II, ch. 27, p. 249. [H. '90.]

2. Rigid adherence to official forms or details; red-tapism; hence, unintelligent or obstructive performance of duties; mere perfunctoriness.

of-fi'cial-ly, ə-fish'al-i, *a.* **1.** By the proper officer; formally or properly; as, *officially* directed. **2.** As an official; as, not to be *officially* aware of a fact.

of-fi'ci-ant, ə-fish'i-ant, *n. Eccl.* One who conducts or officiates at a service, office, or ceremony; celebrant. [< LL. *officiant(-s)*, ppr. of *officio*; see OFFICIATE.]

of-fi'ci-a-ry, ə-fish'i-e-ri, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Official. **2†.** Subordinate. [< LL. *officiarius*, < L. *officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*]

of-fi'ci-ate, ə-fish'i-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To conduct or assist in; as, to *officiate* prayers. **2†.** To give forth; emit.

II. *i.* To transact the business of an office or public trust; act as an officer or leader. [< LL. *officiatus*, pp. of *officio*, < L. *officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*]—**of-fi'ci-a"tor**, *n.*

of-fic'i-nal, ə-fis'i-nal *or* ə-fi'sī-nal (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Med.* (1) Prepared and on hand; as, *officinal* medicines (those kept ready in the shop of an apothecary, as distinguished from *magistral*, or those prepared by prescription). *Officinal* and *official* are sometimes loosely used as equivalents, but an *officinal* drug is not necessarily *official*. See OFFICIAL. (2) Noting a scientific name as adopted by a pharmacopœia; as, "cimicifuga" is the *officinal* name of "black snakeroot": a usage now abandoned.

It will be observed that the word 'official' has been used in this edition of the Pharmacopœia in place of the word '*officinal*.' The change was made by a special vote of the Committee [of pharmacists engaged upon the seventh decennial revision] at one of its first meetings in 1890. *Pharmacopœia of U. S.* pref., p. 30. [L. '93.]

2. *Bot.* Employed in the arts or as a medicine. **3.** [Archaic.] Pertaining to or used in an apothecary-shop. [< LL. *officinalis*, < L. *officina*, workshop, < *opus*, work, + *facio*, do.]

of-fic'i-nal, *n. Med.* A drug compounded as prescribed by the pharmacopœia; hence, any drug or medicine kept ready for sale.

of'fi-cine, *n.* A workshop.

of-fi'cious, ə-fish'us, *a.* **1.** Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing service not desired or asked; intermeddling with what is not one's concern; officially intrusive. **2.** [Archaic.] (1) Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties; not strictly official; as, an *officious* interchange of views. (2) Pertaining to or occurring in the line of official duty; as, an *officious* error. **3†.** Disposed to serve or oblige; friendly. [< F. *officieux*, < L. *officiosus*, < *officium*; see OFFICE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; MEDDLESOME.

—**of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

of-fi'ci-um, ə-fish'i-um *or* -fic'i-um, *n.* [L.] The introit: same as OFFICE, 8 (3).

off'ing, ôf'ing *or* əf'ing, *n. Naut.* That part of the visible sea distant from shore, beyond anchorage-ground, or where there is deep water; hence, distance out at sea; as, a good *offing*; we have twenty miles *offing* here.

A large three-masted steamer . . . was lying in the *offing* and three small boats could be seen a few miles distant pulling eagerly toward the mouth of the river.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 32, p. 368. [G. P. P. '73.]

off'ish, ôf'ish *or* əf'ish, *a.* Inclined to be reserved or distant in manner; unsociable; shy.

off'let, ôf'let *or* əf'let, *n.* A discharge-pipe at the bottom of an artificial waterway.

off'print', ôf'print' *or* əf'print', *vt.* To reprint (an excerpt); as, the article is *offprinted* from a magazine.

off'print", *n.* A reproduction of an article or paragraph printed in some publication: of recent coinage.

off'-sad'dle, ôf'sad'l *or* əf'sad'l, *vt.* [S. Afr.] To take the saddle from; unsaddle, as a horse.

'Aunt,' said the young man, starting up spasmodically, 'can I *off-saddle*?' OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 240. [R. BROS. '88.]

off'scour"ing, ôf'scour'ing *or* əf'-, *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, rejected matter; that which is vile or despised; refuse.

Synonyms: see DREGS.

off'scum", ôf'scum' *or* əf'scum', *n.* Refuse or scum.

off"set', ôf'set' *or* əf'set', *v.* [OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To set off, or set over against another; balance; as, to *offset* one demand by another.

An advantage conferred by the system in one direction, may be *offset* by a disadvantage produced elsewhere. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 23, p. 356. [SH. & CO. '56.]

2. *Surv.* To measure (land) by the offset method. **3.** *Arch.* To make a set-off in. **4.** To form (land) into terraces. **5.** *Pipe-fitting.* To make an offset in.

II. *i. Print.* To smut on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet. See SET-OFF, *n.* [< OFF + SET.]

off'set", *n.* **1.** A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account as an equivalent; anything regarded or advanced as a counterbalance or equivalent; set-off. **2.** A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills. **3.** *Bot.* A short lateral branch that takes root where it rests on the soil, thus serving for propagation. It also develops a cluster of leaves, but does not, as in a runner, branch again.

An *Offset* is a short branch, next the ground or below its surface, . . . bearing a tuft of leaves at the end, and taking root where this rests on the soil.
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. i, ¶ 102, p. 39. [I. & P. '59.]

4. *Surv.* A line drawn from a curved or irregular main line at right angles to an auxiliary line, to assist in measuring areas or in plotting. **5.** A forked metal piece joining parts of the running-gear of a vehicle. **6.** *Arch.* & *Print.* Same as SET-OFF. **7.** [U. S.] A terrace. **8.** *Masonry.* (1) A comparatively thin place in the length of a wall. (2) A recess below the general plane of a wall; a sunk panel. **9.** *Pipe-fitting.* (1) A bend in a pipe bringing one part out of, but parallel with, the line of another part. (2) A pipe-fitting effecting the same result. **10.** [Rare.] A descendant; offspring; offshoot.

—**off'set-blan"ket**, *n.* See BLANKET.—**o.-glass**, *n.* A glass lubricator-cup flattened on one side for closer application.—**o.-pipe**, *n.* **1.** A pipe having an offset. **2.** A branch-pipe.—**o.-sheet**, *n. Print.* See SET-OFF SHEET, under SET-OFF.—**o.-staff**, *n. Surv.* A graduated staff for measuring offsets.

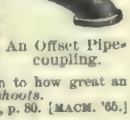
An Offset Pipe-coupling.

off'shoot", ôf'shūt' *or* əf'shūt', *n.* Something that branches off from the parent stock, or is regarded as a branch or side issue; as, an *offshoot* from the main thoroughfare.

Given a single new root-word, we have seen to how great an extent the language may be enriched by its *offshoots*.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 4, p. 80. [MACM. '65.]

Synonyms: see BRANCH.

off'shore", ôf'shōr' *or* əf'shōr', *adv.* **1.** At some distance from the shore or land; as, to fish *offshore*. **2.** From or away from the shore; as, the current was *offshore*.

off'skip", ôf'skip' *or* əf'skip', *n. Arl.* The part of a landscape that recedes into the distance.

off'scape"‡.

off'smite"†, *vt.* To smite or strike off.

off'spring", ôf'spring' *or* əf'spring', *n.* **1.** A child or children; in general, a descendant or descendants, however remote from the original stock; issue.

Sentiment with men is generally acquired, an *offspring* of the intellectual quality, not, as with the other sex, of the moral.
BULWER-LYTTON *Ernest Maltravers* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 48. [L. '84.]

2†. Propagation; generation. **3†.** Production; descent. [< AS. *ofspring*, < *of*, from, + *springan*, spring.]

Synonyms: see BRANCH.

off'take", ôf'tēk' *or* əf'tēk', *n.* A channel for drainage, or the point at which such channel leaves its source; specifically, in mining, a level through which water may drain away to and over exterior country.

of-fus'cate†, of"fus-ca'tion†. See OBFUSCATE, etc.

of"fus-ca'tio, *n.* [L.] Same as AMAUROSIS.

off'ward, ôf'wərd, *adv.* [Rare.] Away from the land or toward the sea: said of a vessel aground that leans seaward.
PHIL. Soc.

o-fid'i-an, *n.* Ophidian.

of'-newe"†, *adv.* Newly; lately.

oft, ôft *or* əft, *a.* [Poet.] Repeated; frequent.

oft, *adv.* [Poet.] Often; as, *oft* renewed.

oft'en, ôf'n *or* əf'n, *a.* [Archaic.] Repeated; frequently recurring.—**oft'en-ness**, *n.* Frequency.

oft'en, *adv.* On frequent or numerous occasions; many a time; frequently; as, I have *often* done so; a policeman *often* has to exercise discretion. [< OFT, *adv.*, < AS. *oft*.]

—**oft'en-bear"ing**, *a. Bot.* Bearing more than twice in a season, as plants.

oft'en-times", ôf'n-taimz' *or* əf'n-taimz', *adv.* At repeated or frequent times; often.

He to whom only the outward and physical evil is laid open, knoweth, *oftentimes*, but half the evil which he is called upon to cure. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 10, p. 166. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

oft'en-sithes"†; oft'en-tide"†; oft'times"‡.

of-thal'mic, of-thal'my. Ophthalmic, etc. PH. S.

of"think'†, *vt.* To cause regret or remorse.

og-, *prefix.* Same as OB-: assimilated form before *g*.

o-gain', o-gen', *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] Again.

o'gak, ō'gak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A codfish (*Gadus ogac*).

o'gac'.

og'am, og'am-ic. Same as OGHAM, etc.

og'do-ad, eg'do-ad, *n.* **1.** Anything constructed of eight parts, individuals, or members. **2.** In the Gnostic system, a group of eight divine beings or eons; also, the ethereal region or heaven. [< LL. *ogdoas* (*ogdoad-*), < Gr. *ogdoas* (*ogdoad-*), < *oktō*, eight.]

og"do-as'tich, eg'do-as'tic, *E. I. W. Wr.* (eg'do-a-stic, *C.*), *n.* [Rare.] An octastich. [< Gr. *ogdoas* (see OGDOAD) + *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, walk.]

o-gee', o-jī', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A molding having in section a reverse or long S curve. (2) A pointed arch formed of two such curves. **2.** A reverse or S-shaped curve, as used in any ornamental construction. Written also *O. G.* [< OGIVE, the ogive presenting to the eye an ogee curve when viewed in perspective from below.]

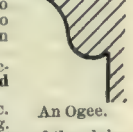
An Ogee.

—**ogee roof**, a roof having a cross-section like that of an ogee arch.—**reversed o.**, a cyma reverso molding.

o'ger, *n.* Ogre. PHIL. Soc.

og"ni-tion†, *n.* The growling of a dog.

og'ham, eg'əm, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** Any character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celtic peoples in the British islands previous to the 9th century: a combination of straight lines placed generally at right angles to a base-line. There were twenty letters in the alphabet.

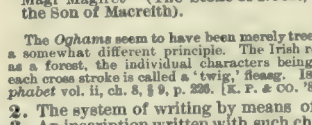
A Stone Found in Kerry, Ireland, bearing in Oghams the inscription "Nocati Magi Magiret" (The Stone of Nocat, the Son of Macreith).

The *Oghams* seem to have been merely tree runes constructed on a somewhat different principle. The Irish regarded the *Oghams* as a forest, the individual characters being 'trees,' feada, while each cross stroke is called a 'twig,' fleasg. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 8, § 9, p. 226. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

2. The system of writing by means of such characters. **3.** An inscription written with such characters. **4.** [O-] An ancient Irish dialect said to have been invented by the hero Ogma. **og'am‡.**

og'ham-ic, eg'am-ic, *a.* Of or peculiar to oghams, or in their style or characters. **og'am-ic‡; og'mic‡.**

oghte†, *v.* Ought.

o'gie, ō'gi, *n.* [Scot.] The space before the fire in a kiln. **kil-o'gie‡.**

o'give, ō'jiv, *C.*[1] (ō'jiv, *W.*; ō-jaiv', *C.*[2] *S. Wr.*) (XIII), *n. Arch.* **1.** In quadripartite vaulting, a diagonal rib of a vaulted arch or bay. **2.** A pointed arch; hence, a window in the Pointed style. This sense is wholly arbitrary, and is unknown before 1830, when it appears to have been adopted through a misunderstanding, but it is of frequent occurrence in architectural writings since that date. [F., < LL. *augiva*, < It. *auge*, summit, < Ar. *awj*, summit.]—**o-gi'val**, *a. Arch.* **1.** Pertaining to an ogive or diagonal rib. **2.** Pertaining to the Pointed style in architecture: in this use inexact, as the ogive is not exclusively characteristic of Pointed architecture, and its use for a pointed arch is therefore incorrect.

o'gle, ō'gl, *v.* [O'GLED; O'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To look at in coquetry or admiration, or with coarse familiarity.

He only *ogled* the three Miss Chuzzlewits with the least admixture of banter in his admiration.
DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 4, p. 81. [E. & L. '86.]

II. *i.* To cast admiring, coquettish, or coarsely familiar glances. [< MD. *ægelen*, < *oogen*, eye, < *oog*, eye.]

—**o'gler**, *n.*

o'gle[1], *n.* **1.** An amorous or coquettish look; side glance.

For glances beget *ogles*, *ogles* sighs,
Sighs wishes, wishes words, and words a letter.
BYRON *Beppo* st. 16.

2. *pl.* [Slang.] Eyes.

o'gle[2], *n.* An owl; as, the cat *ogle* (*Bubo ignavus*). [< Ice. *ugla*, owl.]

o'gling, ō'gling, *n.* The act of viewing with coquettish or amorous glances.

o'glio, *n.* Same as OLIO.

o'gre, ō'ger, *n. Folk-lore.* A demon or monster that was supposed to devour human beings; hence, a human being likened to such a monster. [F., < Sp. *ogro*, < L. *Orcus*, abode of the dead.]

—**o'gre-ish**, *a.* Like, characteristic of, or befitting an ogre.—**o'gre-ism**, *n.* The character, habits, or conduct of ogres.—**o-gril'lon**, *n.* A young or small ogre.

o'gress[1], ō'gres, *n.* A female ogre.

o'gress[2], *n. Her.* A roundle sable. See illus. under ROUNDLE. [< OF. *ogoesse*, gun-bullet.]

O-gyg'i-an, o-jij'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mythical Attic king Ogyges; prehistoric; primeval; as, the *Ogygian* deluge. [< L. *Ogyges*, < Gr. *Ogygēs*, Ogyges.]

Og"y-gi'i-dæ, ej'i-jai'i-dī *or* ō'gi-gi'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* An Ordovician family of trilobites, especially those having smooth eyes, facial sutures terminating in posterior margin, cephalic and caudal shields large, and about 8 body-rings. **O-gyg'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Ogyges*; see OGYGIAN.]—**o-gyg'i-id**, *n.*—**o-gyg'i-oid**, *a.*

oh, ō, *interj.* **1.** A natural ejaculation evoked by any sudden emotion, as surprise, consternation, wonder, admiration, or delight; properly beginning with a small letter and followed by an exclamation-point either directly or at the end of the exclamatory phrase. See O, *interj.*

Garrick used to say that he would give a hundred guineas if he could say *Oh!* as Whitefield did.
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 1, p. 50. [S. C. G. '77.]

2. Same as O, *interj.* [Form of O, *interj.*]

ohm, ōm, *n.* The unit of electrical resistance. The *absolute ohm* is equal to 10^9 C. G. S. units of resistance. (See UNIT.) The *practical ohm*, called also the *British Association ohm*, is 0.987 of an absolute ohm, and is the resistance of a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1.049318 meters in length. The *Congress* or *legal ohm*, adopted by the Electrical Congress of 1884, is a practical unit like that just defined, except that the length of the column of mercury is 1.06 meters at the freezing-point. The international ohm adopted by the Electrical Congress of 1893 is represented by the resistance, at the freezing-point, of a column of mercury 1.063 centimeters in length and weighing 14.4521 grams. The resistance of 400 feet of common iron telegraph-wire is about an ohm.
[< Dr. G. S. *Ohm*, German electrician.] **ohm'ad‡.**

—**ohm'am"me-ter**, *n. Elec.* A combination of an ohmmeter and an ammeter, for electrical measuring.—**ohm'me"ter**, *n.* A galvanometer having a dial or scale graduated to ohms and fractions of ohms, for measuring the resistance of electric circuits.

—**ohm'age**, *n.* Electrical resistance, as of a conductor, expressed in ohms; as, the line has an *ohmage* of 1,500.—**ohm'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ohm; measured or capable of being measured in ohms.

o-ho', o-hō', *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, real or affected, or a bantering spirit.

o-hon', o-hone', *interj.* See OCH HONE.

oi'cos, ōi'cos, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* A series of six medieval Greek Anacreontic dimeters, followed by two trimeters. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A hymn or ode said or sung at the end of the sixth ode in a canon of odes. [C.] [< Gr. *oikos*, < *oikos*, house.] **oi'kos‡.**

-oid, *suffix.* Like; resembling; having the form of: chiefly in English scientific adjectives and nouns; as, *android*, *ovoid*, *celluloid*, *hydroid*. [< F. *-oïde*, < L. *-oides*, < Gr. *-oeidēs*, *-ōdēs*, < *eidos*, form, < root of *idein*, see.]

o-id'i-um, o-id'i-um, *n. Bot.* A form-genus of naked-spored fungi, including the vine-mildew (*O. Tuckeri*) and various other leaf-parasites, forming a superficial white growth. It also includes several human parasites, as *O. Schönleinii*, the scald-head fungus, and *O. tonsurans*, the *Herpes* or bald-spot fungus. [< Gr. *ōon*, egg.]

Oi-gop'si-da, ei-gep'si-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of decapod cephalopods, variously ranked, having eyes uncovered so that they may be in immediate contact with water, as in loliginids, etc. [< Gr. *oigmyni*, open, + *opsis*, vision.] **Œ-gop'si-dæ‡; Oi-gop'si-dæ‡.**

—**oi-gop'sid, oi-gop'si-dan**, *a. & n.*

oi"ki-o-mi-as'ma-ta, ei'ki-o-mi-az'ma-tə, *n. pl. Hygiene.* Morbific exhalations proceeding from household conditions. [< Gr. *oikos*, house, + *miasma*, pollution.]

oil, oil, *vt.* **1.** To smear, rub, soak, or treat with oil, as leather, paper, silk, etc. **2.** To anoint. **3.** To apply oil to the bearing parts of, as a machine; lubricate with oil; hence, figuratively, to render smooth and pleasing; as, to *oil* speech with flattery.

That diplomatic suavity which leads to postmasterships and seats in the General Court, . . . has even been known to *oil* a dull fellow's way into Congress.
ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* ch. 3, p. 28. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[< OF. *oilier*, < L. *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*]

—**oiled paper**, paper treated with oil for various purposes, as to render it transparent or water-proof.—**oiled sheet.** **1.** *Print.* A sheet of oiled paper used to prevent offsetting. **2.** A pasteboard sheet made water-proof with oil: used in copying letters in a letter-press, etc.—**oiled silk**, silk made water-proof with boiled oil.—**to oil out**, in oil-painting, to rub drying-oil on parts that must be retouched, to make the painted surface slightly sticky.

oil, *n.* A neutral liquid, usually of either vegetable or animal origin, but sometimes of mineral origin, that is insoluble in water, but sometimes soluble in alcohol, and always in ether. **Vegetable** and **animal oils** are divided according to their properties into *fatty* or *fixed oils*, and *volatile* or *essential oils*. **Fatty oils** are characterized by ability to communicate to paper and like substances a permanent translucent grease-spot. Those of vegetable origin are obtained chiefly from seeds by pressure, but animal oils are simply the liquid portion of animal fat. In composition the fatty oils are glycerids of stearic, palmitic, and oleic acids. Those fatty oils that slowly absorb oxygen from the air, forming a varnish, are termed **drying** or **siccative oils**, and are used in manufacturing paints, etc. Those that decompose on exposure to the air are termed **non-drying oils**, and are used in soap-making, as food, in medicine, etc. **Essential oils** are chiefly the volatile principles of plants, and are used in perfumery and medicine. Chemically they are composed of hydrocarbons or mixtures of hydrocarbons with compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. **Mineral oils** form a class somewhat by themselves, and include petroleum, and oils distilled from peat, shale, etc. They are generally thought to have been formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable remains, although petroleum is regarded by certain writers, as Mendelejeff, as of purely mineral origin.

Oils are often named according to their uses; as, **hair-oil, lubricating-oil, salad-oil**; also according to their method of manufacture; as, **expressed oils** when obtained by pressure (**cold-expressed** when the operation is performed at ordinary temperature, and **hot-expressed** when heat is employed, the residue being called

oilcake). **Cold-drawn oil** is the result of the first expression without the aid of heat — the first quality of most expressed oils. See table below.

[< OF. *oile*, < L. *oleum*; cp. Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil.]

Compounds, etc.: — **a cut of oil** (*Naut.*), the amount of oil yielded by one whale. — **holy oil**, oil blessed for special uses in church offices, as (1) **oil of catechumens**, used to anoint candidates for baptism; (2) **oil of chrism**, used at baptism, confirmation, etc.; (3) **oil of the sick**, used at extreme unction.

These shrivelled hands have deeper stains
Than *holy oil* can cleanse away.
LOWELL *Extreme Unction* st. 1.

— **imitation oil of bitter almonds**, nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2$) as derived from coal-tar. — **oil'bag"**, *n.* A bag containing oil; specifically, an oil-bearing cyst or gland in animals. — **oil'-bee"tle**, *n.* A large black wingless meloid beetle with short wing-covers. When alarmed oil-beetles emit from the joints of the legs an oily liquid with slightly blistering properties, and they are often used instead of or mixed with cantharides. — **oil'-bird**, *n.* **1.** The guacharo, or great goatsucker. **2.** The Arctic fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). **3.** A Ceylonese frogmouth (*Batrachostomus moniliger*). — **oil'-bottle**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A shark's egg in the oviduct. — **oil'-box**, *n.* A journal-box that holds a supply of oil. — **oil'-bush**, *n.* *Mech.* A cup-shaped bearing for a vertical spindle, containing lubricating-oil. — **oil'-cake**, *n.* The mass of compressed seeds or the like from which oil has been expressed, used for cattle-food or as a fertilizer. — **oil'-can**, *n.* A can for holding oil. — **oil'-cellar**, *n.* **1.** A cellar for storing oil. **2.** A receptacle in a journal-box, especially in a railway axle-box, for holding lubricating-oil. — **oil'-cloth"**, *n.* **1.** *Fabrics.* Coarse cloth coated with white-lead ground in oil, and ornamented with printed patterns; used as a floor- or shelf-covering, etc. Compare LINOLEUM. **2.** *Naut.* A tarpaulin. — **oil'-color**, *n.* **1.** Paint made from a pigment mixed with oil. **2.** A painting produced in such pigments. — **oil'-cup**, *n.* A small vessel frequently made of brass, with glass sides, and holding and feeding out oil for lubricating; a lubricator: also, an oil-can for oiling machinery. — **oil de roset**, *n.* Same as ATTAR OF ROSES, under ATTAR. See ROSE-OIL. — **oil'-derrick**, *n.* A tower-like frame used in boring oil-wells, to support and operate the various tools. — **oil'-distributor**, *n.* *Naut.* A device by which oil is spread over the surface of the waves, to calm them in a storm. — **oil'-dregs**, *n. pl.* The dregs of oil. — **oil'-dried**, *a.* Having its oil exhausted, as an *oil-dried* lamp. — **oil'-factory**, *n.* A factory for the extraction, refining, or commixture of oils. — **oil'-fuel**, *n.* Oil used as fuel for steam-generation, metal-working, etc. — **oil'-gage**, *n.* **1.** An oleometer. **2.** A gage-glass for showing the level of oil in a tank, etc. — **oil'-gas**, *n.* Illuminating-gas or heating-gas made by distilling oil in closed retorts. — **oil'-gilding**, *n.* Gilding with oil-size. — **oil'-gland**, *n.* An oil-secreting gland, as in some plants; specifically, the gland at the rump of a bird which secretes oil for the dressing of the plumage. — **oil'-globe**, *n.* *Mech.* A globular lubricating device. — **oil'-hole**, *n.* A hole in a machine-frame by which oil may be introduced to a bearing, etc. — **oil'-jack**, *n.* A pitcher-shaped metal vessel for heating oil. — **oil'man**, *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in oils. — **oil'-mill**, *n.* **1.** A grinding-mill for pulverizing fruits, seeds, nuts, etc., preparatory to expressing their oil. **2.** A manufactory of vegetable oils. — **oil'-nut**, *n.* Any one of various oil-yielding nuts or seeds, especially the buffalo-nut, the butternut, and the seed of the castor-oil plant. — **oil of buston** [Humorous, Rare], a basting; a whipping or beating. — **strap'oil"**, **oil of birch** or (rarely) **of oak**, **1.** [Humorous.] A whipping with a birchen or oaken switch; a beating.

And gie their hides a noble curry, Wi' *oil of aik*.
BURNS *Prayer for Adam Armour* st. 6.

2. See BIRCH-OIL, in table. — **oil-paint**, *n.* Paint made by mixing a pigment with oil, as distinguished from a water-color. — **oil-painting**, *n.* **1.** The act of painting in oils. **2.** A painting done in oils or oil-colors; usually executed on a stretched canvas which has a prepared surface: opposed to *water-color* and *fresco-painting*. — **oil-palm**, *n.* Any one of several palms whose fruit yields oil, especially *Elaïs Guineensis*, of western tropical Africa, which has been introduced into the West Indies; also, *E. melanococca*, of tropical America. — **oil-plant**, *n.* Same as BENNE. — **oil-press**, *n.* A hydraulic or screw press for expressing the oil from fruits, nuts, etc. — **oil-purifier**, *n.* An apparatus through which refined and dirty oil gathered from the drippings of machine-bearings, etc., may be cleaned for further use. — **oil-ring**, *n.* **1.** A ring surrounding a horizontal journal and dipping in an oil-cellar, from which in its rotation it brings oil to the journal. **2.** In seal-engraving, a combined cup and ring worn on the forefinger for holding mixed diamond-dust and oil. — **oil-river**, *n.* **1.** A river on whose banks natural oil is found. **2.** A river on which oil is conveyed for export; as, the *oil-rivers* between Lagos and the Cameroons, Africa, noted for their export of palm-oil. (C. W. DILKE *Problems of Greater Britain* p. 157, MACM. '90.) — **oil-rubber**, *n.* In engraving, a small roll of woolen cloth for cleaning plates, etc. — **oil-safe**, *n.* A tank for storing oil. — **oil-sand**, *n.* A sandstone tied in an oil-region, through which oil is obtained by sinking wells. — **oil-sardine**, *n.* An East-Indian clupeoid fish (*Clupea semicincta*). — **oil-seed**, *n.* Any seed yielding oil, as a flaxseed. Specifically, **1.** In the United States, cotton-seed. **2.** The seed of false flax (*Camelina sativa*); called also *Siberian oil-seed*. **3.** Castor-oil seed. **4.** The seed of *Guizotia oleifera* or *Abyssinica*, an East-Indian plant of the aster family (*Compositæ*) yielding a lamp-oil and a condiment. — **oil-shale**, *n.* Shaly rock containing petroleum in paying quantities. — **oil-shark**, *n.* One of various sharks yielding a valuable oil. A galeoid hound shark, as *Galeorhinus zygopterus*. **2.** The basking shark. — **oil-size**, *n.* In gilding, boiled linseed-oil mixed with some coloring matter, as chrome yellow, which, when partially dry, causes gold-leaf to adhere to surfaces. — **oil-smelter**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who determines profitable locations for oil-wells by supposed ability to detect the odor. — **oil-spring**, *n.* A spring of petroleum, maltha, or other oily or bituminous matter, with or without admixture of water. — **oil-stock**, *n.* *Brit. Ch.* A metal vessel for containing holy oil, a chrismatory. — **oil-stove**, *n.* A stove in which oil is used as a fuel. — **oil-tank**, *n.* A tank for the storage of oil. — **oil-tawing**, *n.* The operation of currying in oil, as in the manufacture of oiled leather. — **oil-temper**, *vt.* To temper by means of oil, as steel. — **oil-tempered**, *p.* In steel-working, a temper obtained in steel by quenching it in oil. — **oil-tempering**, *n.* — **oil-tester**, *n.* **1.** A device for determining the relative lubricating quality of oils and other liquid lubricants. **2.** A device for determining the flashing-point or the burning-point, or both, of illuminating-oils. — **oil-tight**, *a.* *Mech.* Packed or sealed to prevent flow or waste of oil; as, an *oil-tight* stuffing-box. — **oil-tree**, *n.* Any one of various trees yielding oil. Specifically: (1) The oil-palm of western Africa. (2) The Illupi of India. (3) The castor-oil plant. (4) The Chinese varnish-tree (*Aleurites cordata*). — **oil-tube**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as VITTA. — **oil-well**, *n.* A well or boring for petroleum. The first oil-well was sunk near Titusville, Penn., by Col. E. L. Drake, in 1859, and up to 1892 more than 60,000 wells had been drilled in Pennsylvania and adjoining States. — **to burn** or **consume the midnight oil**, to study late into the night.

Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books *consumed the midnight oil*?
GAY *Fables, Shepherd and Philosopher* l. 16.

— **to strike oil**, to bore into a stratum of petroleum; hence, figuratively [U. S.], to attain fortune or profit suddenly, as fortunes were once made in the oil-regions.

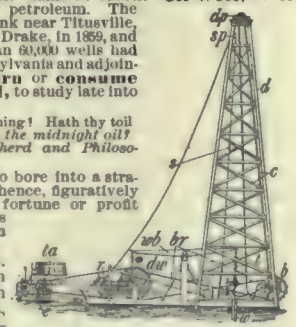

An Oil-well Rig.

b, the bull-wheel or windlass on which the drill-cable (*c*) is wound when withdrawing the drill-tools; *br*, rope connecting the bull-wheel with the driving-wheel (*dw*); *d*, derrick (including the whole of the high framework); *dp*, pulley carrying the drill-cable; *e*, engine supplying power to the driving-wheel; *r*, sand-reel; *s*, sand-pump rope; *sp*, pulley for sand-pump rope; *t*, temper-screw for lowering drilling-tools; *w*, well; *wb*, walking-beam, connecting with drive-wheel and well; *ta*, tank.

— **oil'-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** An oil-factory. **2.** An oilman's business, goods, or shop. — **oil'i-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of oil; smoothly and quietly; as, sulfuric acid flows *oilily*. — **oil'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being oily; greasiness; unctuousness; hence, the quality of flowing or moving smoothly. — **oil'-less**, *a.* Not having or not containing oil; as, an *oilless* lamp; an *oilless* nut. — **oil'ous**†, *a.* Oily.

VARIETIES OF OILS.

EXPLANATIONS.

A = animal
E = essential or volatile
F = fixed
M = mineral
V = vegetable
† = drying
* = non-drying

In many instances under "Use," in the third column, only the given.

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
a'corn-oil	Fruit of the English oak (*Quercus Robur*)	Arts	V. E.
Al'ba-ha'ca o.	Tolu balsam	Arts	V. E.
alm'ond-o.[1]	Almond-kernels	Med., perf.	V. E.
al'oes-o.	Aloes	Arts	V. E.
am'ber-o.	Gum amber	Phar., med.	M. E.
an'da-o.	Seeds *Joannesia princeps*	Pharmacy, illuminant	V. E.
an-gel'i-ca-o.	Root *Angelica officinalis*	Arts	V. E.
An'gus-tu'ra o.	Angustura bark	Arts	V. E.
an'i-lin-o.	Coal-tar	Solvent	M. F.
an'i-mal o.[2]	Bones	Medicine	A. F.
an'i-seed-o.	Fruit *Pimpinella anisum*, etc.	Medicine, flavoring	V. E.
an'ise-o.[3]	Same as aniseed-oil		V. E.
an'thra-cene-o.	Coal-tar	Artificial anthracene	M.
a'pri-cot-o.	Apricot-kernels	Adulternt.	V.
ar'achis-o.[4]	Seeds *Arachis hypogæa*	Subst. ol.-oil	V.
ar'gan-o.	Fruit of argan-tree	Subst. ol.-oil	V. F.
as'a-fet'i-da-o.	Gum asafetida	Medicine	V. E.
as'a-rum-o.	Canadian snakeroot	Perfumery	V. E.
as-se'i-o.	Fruit assai-palm	Illuminant	V. E.
as tral o.	Petroleum	Illuminant	M.
av'ens-o.	Root *Geum urbanum*	Arts	V. E.
balm-o.	*Melissa officinalis*	Perfumery	V. E.
bas'il-o.	Roots sweet basil	Flavoring	V. E.
bas'si-a-o.[5]	Seeds *Bassia latifolia*	Soap, illum.	V. F.
bay, ber'ry-o.[6]	Leaves *Myrica acrita*	Manufacture of bay rum	V. E.
bay-o	Berries *Laurus nobilis*	Medicine	V. E.
bean-o	Chinese oil-bean	Food, illum.	V. F.†
beech'nut-o or beech-o.	Nuts *Fagus sylvatica*	Soap, illuminant, food	V. F.*
ben-o.	Nuts *Moringa pterygosperma*	Medicine, perfumery	V. F.
ben'zoin-o.	Gum benzoin	Perf., cosm.	V. E.
ber'ga-mot-o.	Fruit *Citrus medica*	Perfumery	V. E.
bi'cu-bi'ba-o.	Fruit *Myristica Bicuhyba*	Medicine, candles	V. F.
birch-o.	Bark *Betula alba*	Manuf. Russian leather	V. E.
black'fish-o.	Blackfish (cetaceans)	Lubricant	A. F.*
black'-mus'tard o.	Seeds *Brassica* or *Sinapis nigra*	Pharmacy	V. F.*
black-pep'per o	*Piper nigrum*	Medicine	V. F.
blad'der-nut'-o	Kernel bladdernut	Arts	V. F.
blast ing-o.	Nitroglycerin*		
bod'y-o.	Whale's blubber	Lubr., illum.	A. F.*
boiled o.	Linseed-oil boiled with drier	Manufacture of paints	
bo'mah-nut'-o	Bomahnut	Cooking	V. F.
bot'tle-nose'-o.	Cheap olive-oil	Soap	V. F.
brick-o.[7]	Linseed-oil distilled with brick-dust	Medicine	V. F.
Brit'ish o.	Rubefacient liniment	Medicine	V. M.
but'ter-nut-o.	Fruit *Caryocar nuciferum*, etc.	Food	V. F.
cade-o.	Wood *Juniperus communis*	Skin-diseases	V. F.
caj'a-put-o.	Leaves *Melaleuca Cajuputi*	Medicine	V. E.
cal'a-ba-o.	*Calophyllum Calaba*	Illuminant	V. F.
cal'a-mus-o.	Root *Acorus Calamus*	Perfumery	V. E.
cam'o-mile-o.[8]	Flowers *Anthemis nobilis*	Medicine	V. E.
cam'phor-a'ted o.	Camphor in olive-oil	Medicine	V.
cam'phor-o.	*Camphora officinarum*	Illuminant	V. E.
cam'phor-wood' o	*Dryobalanops aromatica*	Medicine	V. E.
ca-nan'ga-o.[9]	Flowers *Cananga odorata*	Perfumery	V. E.
car'a-way-o.	Fruit of caraway	Medicine	V. E.
car'da-mom-o.	Seeds *Elettaria Cardamomum*	Medicine	V. E.
car'ma-ru-o.	Fruit *Dipteryx odorata*.	Med., perf.	V. F.
car'rot-o.	Roots of carrots	Arts	V. E.
cas'ca-ril'la-o.	Bark *Croton Eleuteria*	Flavoring	V. E.
ca-shew'-o.	Cashew-nuts	Med., etc.	V. F.

NAME.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
cas'sia-o.	Bark and buds *Cinnamomum Cassia*	Perfumery	V. E.
cas-tan'ha-o.	Brazil-nut	Illum., perf.	V. F.
cas'tor-o.	*Ricinus communis*	Med., arts	V. F.
ce'dar-o.	Shavings *Juniperus Virginiana*	Scenting	V. E.
cel'er-y-o.	Fruit and leaves *Apium graveolens*	Medicine	V. E.
cev'a-dil'la-o.	Seeds *Schœnocaulon officinale*	Medicine	V. E.
Cha'bert o.	Oil turpentine, 3 parts; animal oil, 1 part	Medicine	A. V.
chaul-moo'gra-o.	Seeds of species *Gynocardia*	Medicine	V. F.
che'no-po'dium-o.[10]	*Chenopodium anthelmintieum*	Medicine	V. E.
che-qui'to-o.	Fruit *Combretum butyraceum*	Food	V. F.
cher'ry-o.	Kernels *Prunus serotina*	Flavoring	V. F.
chi-ron'ji-ji-o.	Kernels *Buchanania latifolia*	Food	V. F.
cin-cho'na-o.	Cinchona-bark	Medicine	V. E.
cin'na-mon-o.	Bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*	Perfumery	V. E.
cit'ron-o.[11]	Fruit and leaves *Citrus medica*	Flavoring, perfumery	V. E.
cit'ron-el'la-o.	Leaves *Andropogon Nardus*	Flavoring, perfumery	V. E.
clove-o.	Buds, stalks, bark of cloves	Perfumery, soap	V. E.
coal-o.	Petroleum	Burning	M.
Coc'cu-lus In'di-cus o.	Seed *Anamirta Cocculus*	Arts	V. F.
co'co-nut-o.	Fruit coconut-palm	Candles, soap	V. F.
cod'-liv'er o.[12]	Liver of codfish	Med., arts	A. F.*
cof'fee-o.	Coffee-berries	Liqueurs	V. E.
co-hune'-o.	*Attalea Cohune*	Subst. cocoanut-oil	V. F.
co-pai'ba-o.	*Copaifera officinalis*	Medicine	V. E.
co-qui'to-o.	Fruit *Elæis melanococca*	Soap	V. F.
co'ri-an'der-o.	Fruit *Coriandrum sativum*	Medicine	V. E.
cot'ton-seed"-o.[13]	Seed *Gossypium Barbadense*	Soap, lubricant	V. F.*
cou'mu-o.	Nuts of varieties *Œnocarpus*	Cooking, illuminant	V. F.
crab-o.[14]	*Carapa Guianensis*	Soap, lubr.	V. F.
cress'-seed" o.	*Lepidium sativum*	Burn., soap.	V. F.†
croc'o-dile-o.	Indian crocodile	Leather-dressing	A. F.*
cro'ton-o.	*Croton Tiglium*	Medicine	V. F.*
cu'beb-o.	Fruit *Piper Cubeba*	Medicine	V. E.
cu'cum-ber-o.[15]	Seeds cucumber, pumpkin, etc.	Medicine, burning	V. F.†
cum'in-o.	Seed *Cuminum Cyminum*	Flavoring, perfumery	V. E.
cus'cus-o.	*Andropogon muricatus*	Perfum., etc.	V. E.
cy-pe'rus-grass o.	Root *Cyperus esculentus*	Food	V. F.*
dah'lia-o.	Tubers *Dahlia pinnata*	Arts	V. E.
daph'ne-o.	*Daphne Mezereum*	Arts	V. F.*
dead-o.[16]	Coal-tar	Source carbolic acid	M.
dill-o.	Fruit *Peucedanum graveolens*	Perfumery	V. E.
di'lo-o.[17]	Seeds *Calophyllum inophyllum*	Medicine, illuminant	V. F.†
dog'wood-o.	Berries *Cornus sanguinea*	Food, soap, burning	V. F.
du'gong-o.	Blubber species du-gongs	Medicine, food	A. F.*
egg-o.	Yolks of eggs	Medicine, soap, etc.	A.
el'der-o.	Flowers *Sambucus nigra*	Flavoring	V. E.
el'e-mi-o.	Gum elemi	Arts	V. E.
er'got-o.	Ergot of rye	Medicine	V. F.
e-rig'e-ron-o.[18]	Herb *Erigeron Canadense*	Medicine	V. E.
eu'ca-lyp'tus-o.	Species *Eucalyptus*	Medicine, perfy, etc.	V. E.
eu'la-chon-o.[19]	Oolakan	Subst. cod-liver oil	A. F.
eu-phor'bi-a-o.[20]	*Euphorbia Lathyris*	Medicine	V. F.
fen'nel-o.	Fruit *Fœniculum officinale*	Perfumery, soap	V. E.
fern'-o.	Oleoresin of male fern	Medicine	V. E.
fir'-wool o.	Leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*	Medicine	V. E.
Flor'ence o.	Olive-oil from Florence		
fu'sel-o.[21]	Fermented starchy compounds	Artificial essences	V. E.
ga-lan'gal-o.	Root *Alpinia officinarum*	Medicine	V. E.
gal'ba-num-o.	Gum galbanum	Incense, varnish	V. E.
gale-o.	Leaves *Myrica Gale*	Arts	V. E.
Gal-lip'o-li o.	Fermented var. olive-oil	Dyeing	V. F.
gar'lic-o.	Bulbs *Allium sativum*	Medicine	V. E.
gen'tian-o.	Root *Gentiana lutea*	Arts	V. E.
ge-ra'ni-um-o	Species of *Pelargonium*	Perfumery	V. E.
gin'ger-grass' o.	*Andropogon Schœnanthus*	Adulter. attar of roses	V. E.
gin'ger-o.	Root *Zingiber officinale*	Flav., med.	V. E.
gold'-of-pleas'ure o.	Seeds *Camelina sativa*	Burning, soap, etc.	V. F.
grape'stone'-o.	Seeds *Vitis vinifera*	Lubr., burning, etc.	V. F.
gur'gen-o.[22]	Gurgen-balsam	Pharmacy	
ha'zel-o.[23]	Hazelnuts	Perfumery	V. F.†
he'de-o'ma-o.	*Hedeoma pulegioides*	Medicine	V. F.
hemp'-seed o. or hemp-o.	Seed hemp-plant	Lighting, soap	V. F.†
hen'bane-o.	Seed *Hyoscyamus niger*	Med., etc.	V. F.*
hick'o-ry-nut' o.	Seeds species of *Carya*	Lubricant, illuminant	V. F.
hon'est-y-o.	*Hesperis matronalis*	Arts	V. F.†
hop-o.	Flowers *Humulus Lupulus*	Flavoring	V. E.
horse'-chest'nut o.	Fruit horse-chestnut tree	Medicine	V. F.
horse'mint'-o.	*Monarda punctata*	Medicine	V. E.
horse'rad'ish-o.	Roots *Cochlearia Armoracia*	Medicine	V. E.
hys'sop-o.	*Hyssopus officinalis*	Arts	V. E.
In'dian-corn o.	Corn-smut	Medicine	V. E.
i'o-dized o.	Almond-oil with iodin	Medicine	
i'va-o.	*Achillea moschata*	Perfumery	V. E.
jas'mine-o.[24]	*Jasminum odoratissimum*	Perfumery	V. E.
jat'ro-pha-o.	Seeds *Jatropha puragans*	Medicine, illuminant	V. F.
jon'quin-o.	Flowers *Narcissus Jonquilla*	Perfumery	V. E.

Name.	Source.	Use.	Kind.
ju'ni-per-o.	Berries *Juniperus communis*	Medicine	V. E.
ju'pa-ti-o.	Fruit *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	Soap	V. F.
ka-na'ri-o.	Nut *Canarium commune*	Illuminant	V. F.
ka'tl-ow-o.	Seeds Bornean tree	Soap, perf.	V. F.
Ke-en'a-tel-o.	Seeds *Calophyllum tomentosum*	Burning	V. F.
ke-ku ne-o.[25]	Fruit *Aleurites Moluccana*	Burning,arts	V. F.†
ki-ku'el-o	Species of *Salvadora*	Arts	V. F.
krum holtz-o.	Balsam *Pinus Pumilio*	Medicine	V. E.
kun dah-o.[26]	Fruit *Carapa Touloucouna*	Burning	V. F.
ku'rung-o.	*Pongamia glabra*	Medicine	V. F.
lard-o.	Fat of hogs	Burning,arts	A. F.
lau rel-o.	*Laurus nobilis*	Med.,solvent	V. E.
lav'en-der-o.	Species of *Lavandula*	Med., arts	V. E.
lav'en-der-flow'er o.	Fresh lavender	Perfumery	V. E.
le'dum-o.	*Ledum palustre*	Arts	V. E.
lem'on-grass' o.[27]	Leaves *Andropogon citratus*	Adulterant, perfumery	V. E.
lem'on-o.	Rind of lemon-fruit	Perfumery	V. E.
lem-on-thyme' o.	*Thymus Serpyllum*	Perfumery, etc.	V. E.
let'tuce-o.	*Lactuca virosa*	Arts	V. E.
light-o.	Coal-tar naphtha	Varnish	M. E.
li'lac-o.	Flowers *Syringa vulgaris*	Perfumery	V. E.
lil'ies, oil of..	Flowers of *Lilium candidum*	Perfumery	V. E.
lime-o	Fruit *Citrus medica*	Perfumery	V. E.
lin den-o.	Flowers *Tilia Europæa*	Perf., food.	V. E.
lin'seed'-o[28]	Seed *Linum usitatissimum*	Arts, paints, etc.	V. F.†
Lon'don o.	Distillation of turpentine	Adulterant	V. F.†
lov'age-o.	Leaves *Levisticum officinale*	Medicine	V. E.
ma'bo-o.	A plant (*Purinarium Mobola*)	Arts	V. F.
Ma-cas'sar-o.	Fruit *Staditmannia Sideroxylon*	Perfumery, etc.	V. F.
mace-o	*Myristica fragrans*	Scenting	V. E.
mad'i-a-o.	Seeds *Madia sativa*	Like olive-oil; burn	V. F.
mah'wa-o.	Seeds *Bassia latifolia*	Soap, cooking, etc.	V. F.
Mal'a-bar o.	Fish-livers from Malabar	Lighting, soap, etc.	A. F.
male'-fern' o.	Root male-fern	Medicine	V.
ma'mey-o.	Fruit *Lucuma Bonplandii*	Soap, burn.	V. F.
man'a-tee'-o.	Species of *Manatus*	Illum., cook.	A. F.†
man'go-steen-o	Seeds *Garcinia Mangostana*	Pharmacy	V. F.
marc'-bran'dy o.	Fusel-oil from brandy		
mar-go'sa-o.	Fruit *Melia Azadirachta*	Medicine, soap, etc.	V. F.
mar'jo-ram-o.	*Origanum Majorana*	Perfum., etc.	V. E.
mark'ing-nut' o.	Kernels *Semecarpus Anacardium*	Manufacture of paint	V. F.
mas'soy-o.	Bark *Cinnamomum Kiamis*	Pharmacy, etc.	V. E.
mat'i-co-o.	Leaves *Piper angustifolium*	Medicine	V. E.
mead'ow-sweet"-o.	Flowers *Spiræa Ulmaria*	Flavoring	V. E.
me'hu-dee'-o.	Leaves *Lawsonia inermis*	Perfumery	V. E.
mel'on-o.	Seeds *Cucumis Melo*, *Citrullus vulgaris*	Same as olive-oil; lamps	V. F.
men-ha'den-o.[29]	Menhaden	Adulteration, arts	A. F.
mes'u-a-o.[30]	*Mesua ferrea*	Med., burn.	V. F.*
mi'gnon-ette'-o	Flowers *Reseda odorata*	Perfumery	V. E.
mil'foil-o.	Flowers *Achillea Millefolium*	Perfumery	V. E.
min'er-al o.[31]	Petroleum	Burning	M. F.
mint-o[32]	*Mentha viridis*	Perfum., etc.	V. E.
mir'bane-o.	Nitrobenzene	Perfumery	V. E.
moo-doo'ga-o.[33]	Seeds *Butea frondosa*	Medicine	V. F.
mote-o.	Seeds *Carapa Guianensis*	Lighting, medicine	V. F.
mug'wort"-o.	Root *Artemisia vulgaris*	Medicine	V. E.
mus'tard-o.	Seeds species of *Brassica*	Same as olive-oil; burning	V. F.
my-rob'a-lan-o	Seeds certain *Terminalia*	Medicine	V. F.
myrrh-o.	Gum myrrh	Medicine	V. E.
myr'tle-o.	*Myrtus communis*	Perfumery	V. E.
nas-tur'tium-o	Seeds *Nasturtium officinale*	Perfumery	V. E.
neats'foot"-o.	Feet of neat cattle	Lubr., med.	A. F.
ne-ro'li-o.[34]	Orange-flowers	Perfumery	V. E.
nig'er-o.	Seed *Guizotia oleifera*	Food, lamps	V. F.
ni'in-o.	Scale-insect (*Coccus*)	Arts, med.	A. F.†
noun'ga-o.	*Bassia longifolia*	Soap-mak'g	V. F.
nut'meg-o.	Fruit *Myristica fragrans*	Soap, perfumery	V. E.
o-cho'co-o.	*Dryobalanops*	Medicine	V. F.
o'dal-o.	Seeds *Sarcostigma Kleinii*	Medicine, burning	V. F.
ok'roo-o.	Seeds *Hibiscus esculentus*	Food, phar.	V. F.
old o.	Purified olive-oil	Lubricant	V. F.
o'le-o-o.	Animal fat	Artif. butter	A.
ol'ive-o.[35]	Fruit *Olea Europeus*	Food, phar.	V. F.
om'pha-cine o.	Green olives	Arts	V. F.
on'ions, oil of.	*Allium Cepa*	Medicine	V. F.
or'ange-ber'ry o.	Unripe fruit orange-tree	Perfumery	V. E.
or'ange-leaf' o.	Leaves of orange, bitter or sweet	Perfumery	V. E.
or'ange-o.	Fruit of orange, bitter or sweet	Liqueur, perfumery	V. E.
or'ange-peel' o	Fresh orange-peel	Pharmacy	V. E.
or'ris-o	Roots *Iris Florentina*	Perfumery	V. E.
or'ris-root' o.	A solid distillate orris-root	Perfumery	
ou-a'be-o.	Species *Omphalea*	Lubricant	V. F.
o-wa'la-o.	Seeds *Pentaclethra macrophylla*	Lubricant, food, soap	V. F.
pal'ma-ro'sa-o.	*Andropogon Schœnanthus*	Adulterant of oils	V. F.
palm'-nut' o.	Kernels *Elæis Guineensis*	Soap	V. F.
palm-o.	Fruit, as of *Elæis Guineensis*	Soap,candles	V. F.
par'af-fin-o.	Distillation cannel-coal	Manuf. gas	M.
par'sley-o.	Fruit *Carum Petroselinum*	Perfumery	V. E.
pat-chou'ly-o.	Leaves *Pogostemon Patchouli*	Perfumery	V. F.
peach'-ker'nel o.	Peach-kernel	Adulter., flavoring	V. E.
pear-o.	Jargonelle pear	Flav.confectionery	V. E.
pen'ny-roy'al-o	In America, *Hedeoma pulegioides*	Medicine	V. F.
pep'per-o.	Fruit *Piper nigrum*	Medicine	V. E.
pep'per-mint-o.	*Mentha piperita*	Flavoring	V. E.
pet'it-grain' o.	Leaves and shoots of orange	Perfumery	V. E.
phos'pho-ra'-ted o.	Phosphorus in almond-oil	Medicine	V. F.
phul-wa'ra-o.	Kernels *Bassia butyracea*	Medicine, soap	V. F.
pi-men'to-o.[36]	Fruit *Eugenia Pimenta*	Medicine	V. E.
pim'per-nel-o.	Root *Poterium Sanguisorba*	Medicine	V. E.
pine'ap'ple-o.	Crude butyric ether	Candy-flav.	V. E.
pine-o.	Resin *Pinus maritima*	Burning	V. F.
pi'ney-o.	Seed *Valeria Indica*	Candles	V. F.
pi'qui-a-o.	Fruit *Caryocar Brasiliense*	Arts	V. F.
pis-ta'chio-nut" o.	Pistachio-nut	Burning	V. F.
plum-o.	Kernels varieties of plums	Burning, adulterant	V. F.
poon'dy-o.	Seeds *Myristica Malabarica*	Medicine	V. F.
pop'lar-o.	Leaf-buds *Populus nigra*	Arts	V. E.
pop'py-o.	Seeds varieties of poppy	Burn., paint.	V. F.
pop'py-seed' o	Seeds *Papaver somniferum*	Adulterant of olive-oil	V. F.
por'poise-o.	Fat of various porpoises	Lubr., burn.	A. F.
por'tia-nut o.	Seeds *Thespesia populnea*	Burning	V. F.
pressed o.	Fat of the grampus	Lubr., burn.	A. F.*
Prov'ence o.	Olive-oil from Aix		
pul'za-o.[37]	Physic-nuts	Med., burn.	V. F.
pump'kin-o.	Seeds of pumpkin	Medicine	V. F.
py-re'thrum-o.	*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*	Arts	V. E.
rape-o.[38]	Seeds *Brassica campestris*	Lubricant, pharmacy	V. F.
rav'en-sa'ra-o.	Roots *Ravensara aromatica*	Adulter. essential oils	V. E.
raw o.	Raw linseed-oil	Man'f. paint.	V. F.
red'-ce'dar o..	Leaves *Juniperus Virginiana*	Perfumery	V. E.
red o.	*Hypericum perforatum* and olive-oil	Medicine	V. E.
rho'di-um-o.[39]	Species of *Convolvulus*	Perfumery	V. E.
rose'-ge-ra'ni-um o.	Flowers of rose-geranium	Adulterant of rose-oil	V. E.
rose'ma'ry-o.	*Rosmarinus officinalis*	Perfumery	V. E.
rose-o.	Flowers of certain roses	Perfumery	V. E.
ros'in-o.[40]	Distillation of rosin	Arts	V. F.
rue-o.	*Ruta graveolens*	Perfumery	V. E.
saf'flow'er-o.	Flowers *Carthamus tinctorius*	Cooking, burning	V. F.
saf'fron-o.	*Crocus sativus*	Arts	V. E.
sag'a-pe'num-o.	Distilling gum sagapenum	Perfumery	V. E.
sage-o.	*Salvia officinalis*	Perfumery	V. E.
san'dal-wood"-o.	*Santalum album*	Perfumery, medicine	V. E.
sar'dine-o.	Refuse sardines, etc	Arts	A. F.
sar'sa-pa-ril'-la-o.	Root and bark *Smilax officinalis*	Medicine	V. E.
sas'sa-fras-o.	Root *Sassafras officinale*	Med., flavor.	V. E.
sav'in-o.	Leaves *Juniperus Sabina*	Medicine	V. E.
seal-o.	Fat of various species	Lamps,leath.	A. F.*
Sen'e-ca o.	Crude petroleum	Medicine	M. E.
sen'na-o.	Senna-leaves	Medicine	V. E.
ses'a-me-o.[41]	Seeds *Sesamum Indicum*	Adulterant of olive-oil	V. F.
shale-o.	Bituminous shales	Burning	M. E.
shark-o.	Livers species of shark	Tanning	A. F.*
shore-o.	A var. of cod-liver oil	Medicine	A. F.
sim'bo-lee-o.	Seeds *Bergera Konigii*	Arts	V. F.
si-rin'ga-o.	Seed *Hevea Brasiliensis*	Soap, etc.	V. F.
skate-o.	Livers species of skate	Adulter.cod-liver oil	A. F.
soap'-nut" o.	Seeds *Sapindus marginatus*	Medicine	V. E.
sod-o.	Skins during tanning process	Lubricant, soap	A. F.
so'lar o.	Distillation of paraffin	Burn., lubr.	M. E.
Span'ish-wal'-nut o.	*Aleurites Moluccana*	Medicine, arts	V. F.†
sperm-o.	Blubber of sperm-whale	Tan., lubr.	A. F.
spike-o.	*Lavandula Spica*	Paints, varn.	V. E.
spruce-o.	*Tsuga Canadensis*	Medicine	V. E.
sun'flow'er-o.	Seeds *Helianthus annuus*	Burning, soap	V. F.†
sweet-bay o.	A volatile laurel-oil	Perfumery	V. E.
sweet-flag o.	Root *Acorus Calamus*	Flavoring	V. E.
talc-o.	A former face-preparation		
tam'bor-o.	*Omphalea oleifera*	Medicine	V.
tan'sy-o.	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Medicine	V. E.
tar-o.	Wood-tar	Medicine	V. E.
tar'ra-gon-o.	*Artemisia Dracunculus*	Flavoring	V. E.
tea-o.	Seeds *Camellia theifera*	Food, med.	V. F.
the'o-bro'ma-o.	Seeds *Theobroma Cacao*	Cosmetics, suppositories	V. F.
thyme-o.	*Thymus vulgaris*	Med., flavor.	V. E.
to-bac'co-o.	Leaves *Nicotiana Tabacum*	Flavoring, medicine	V. F.
to-bac'co-seed" o.	Seeds *Nicotiana Tabacum*	Varnish	V. F.†
tu'cum-o.	Fruit-pulp *Astrocaryum vulgare*	Medicine, soap	V. F.
tun'ny-o.	*Orcynnus thynnus*	Leather	A. F.*
tur'pen-tine-o.	Species of pines	Varnish, paint, med.	V. E.
ug'gur-o.	*Aquilaria Agallocha*	Perfumery	V. E.
va-le'ri-an-o.	Root *Valeriana officinalis*	Medicine	V. E.
va-nil'la-o.	Olive- or almond-oil flavored with vanilla	Flavoring	V. E.
ver-be'na-o.	*Lippia citriodora*	Perfumery	V. E.
vi'o-let-o.	*Viola odurata*	Perfumery	V. E.
vir'gin o.	First yield olive-oil	Arts	
vit'ri-ol-o.	Same as SULFURIC ACID	Arts	
wal'nut-o.	Kernels *Juglans regia*	Paint., arts	V. F.†
wal'rus-o.	Blubber of walrus	Food, burn.	A. N.†
watch'maker's o.[42]	Purified olive-, whale-, or porpoise-oil	Lubricant	V. F.
wax-o.	Beeswax	Medicine	A. F.
whale-o.[43]	Blubber species of whales	Illuminant, etc.	A. N.†
wheat-o.	Bruised wheat	Medicine	V. F.
white'-ce'dar o.	Leaves *Thuya occidentalis*	Medicine	V. E.
white'-mus'tard o.	Seeds *Brassica alba*	Food	V. F.
wine-o.	Alcohol and sulfuric acid	Arts	V.
wine'-stones' o.	Seeds grape	Lamps, salad	V. F.
win'ter-green-o.[44]	*Gaultheria procumbens*	Med., perf.	V. E.
wood-o.[45]	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Illuminant, varnish	V. F.
worm'seed'-o.[46]	Seeds *Chenopodium anthelminticum*	Medicine	V. F.
worm'wood'-o.	*Artemisia Absinthium*	Medicine	V. E.
yam'a-dou'-o..	*Myristica sebifera*	Soap,candles	V. F.
zac'hun-o.	*Balanites Ægyptiaca*	Medicine	V. F.
zak'koum-o.	*Elæagnus angustifolia*	Arts	V.

Synonyms: allspice-oil[36], American wormseed-o.[10], andiroba-o.[14], bank-o.[29], banks-o.[12], benne-o.[41], bitter-almond o.[1], bone-o.[2], cabbage-o.[38], carap-o.[14], cedrat-essence o.[11], chamomile-o.[8], clock-o.[42], coiza-o.[38], dippel-o.[2], domba-o.[17], earthnut- or peanut-o.[4], flaxseed-o.[23], fleabane-o.[18], garden-spurge o.[20], Gaultheria o.[44], gingelly- or gingli-o.[41], goosefoot-o.[10], gourd-o.[15], grain-o.[21], grape-seed o.[22], grass-o.[27], groundnut-o.[4], heavy o.[16], ilang-ilang o.[9], illicium-o.[3], illupio-o.[5], kidney-o.[40], kukui-o.[25], myricia-o.[6], nagkassa-o.[30], namur-grass o.[27], narcissus-o.[24], nut-o.[23], o. of straits[29], oolakan-o.[19], orange-flower o.[34], partridgeberry-o.[44], petroleum-o.[31], philosophers' o.[7], porgie-o.[29], potato-spirit o.[21], pulas-o.[33], purqueira-o.[37], rock-o.[31], rosewood-o.[39], santonica-o.[46], seed-o.[13, 28], sirio-o.[22], spearmint-o.[32], sweet-o.[35], teel-o.[41], touloucouma-o.[26], train-o.[43], tree-o.[45], tung-o.[45], ylang-ylang o.[9].

oil'er, oil'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which oils. Specifically: (1) A workman employed to oil engines or machinery. (2) Any automatic device for oiling machinery. See illus. under COMPRESSOR. (3) An oil-can used for oiling machinery. **2.** [Colloq.] A coat of oilskin. **3.** *Naut.* A vessel for transportation of oil.

oil'et, oil'et, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A loophole. **2†.** An eyelet-hole. **3†.** Any bud, eye, or incipient shoot. [< OF. *oillet*, dim. of *oeil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye.] **oil'let†.**

oil'-paint"ing, oil-rubber, oil-seed, etc. See OIL.

oil'skin", oil'skin", *n.* **1.** Cloth made water-proof with drying-oil. **2.** A garment of such cloth.

> A hard, foul-weather look was given to the picture by the men on deck being dressed in black or yellow *oilskins*.
> W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 12, p. 25. [H. '85.]

oil'stone", oil'stōn", *vt.* To sharpen or polish with oil-stone-slips or with oilstone-powder.

oil'stone", *n.* **A** smooth slab or slip of fine-grained stone, used, when moistened with oil, for sharpening edged tools, etc., or for giving a finish to metal surfaces. —**black oilstone,** a kind of Turkey stone. See TURKEY.— **oil'stone-pow"der,** *n.* Pulverized oilstone used with oil for grinding and polishing metal surfaces.—**o.-slip,** *n.* A thin piece of oilstone adapted in form to the edge to be sharpened or the surface to be polished.

oil'stove", **oil-tree, oil-well,** etc. See OIL.

oil'way", oil'wē", *n.* **1.** *Mach.* An oil-hole. **2.** A groove in a bearing-surface for the flow of oil.

oil'y, oil'i, *a.* [OIL'I-ER; OIL'I-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or resembling oil; as, an *oily* nut. **2.** Smeared, rubbed, soaked, or coated with oil; greasy; as, an *oily* surface. **3.** Slippery or unreliable in character; smooth or deceitfully affable in speech or manners.

> The volubility of the *oily* village lawyer.
> H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 19. [D. E. '55.]

—**oil'y-calm",** *a.* Smoothly calm, as if having oil on the surface. —**o.-grain,** *n.* Same as BENNE.

o-i'met, *interj.* Alas! ah me!

oi-noch'o-e, *n.* Same as ŒNOCHOE.

oi'no-man"cy, oi'no-man'si, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by means of wine. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + -MANCY.]

oi"no-ma'ni-a, oi"no-mē'ni-a *or* -mg'ni-a, *n.* Same as DIPSOMANIA. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + MANIA.]

oint, *vt.* To anoint; administer extreme unction to.
—**oint'ing-box"†,** *n.* A chrismatory.— **oint'ing-cloth"†,** *n.* A cloth for applying oil in extreme unction.

oint'ment, oint'ment, *n.* A fatty preparation with a butter-like consistency, as lard, lard and wax, or petrolatum, with which some medicinal substance has been incorporated: used chiefly for external application to the skin.

The following ointments, the composition of which is sufficiently indicated by their names, are official according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia: ointment of carbolic acid, ointment of gallic acid, ointment of tannic acid, ointment of rose-water, belladonna ointment, chrysarobin ointment, diachylon ointment, mercurial ointment, nutgall ointment, ointment of ammoniated mercury, ointment of nitrate of mercury, ointment of yellow oxid of mercury, ointment of red oxid of mercury, iodin ointment, iodoform ointment, mezereum ointment, tar ointment, ointment of carbonate of lead, ointment of iodid of lead, ointment of iodid of potassium, stramonium ointment, sulfur ointment, alkaline sulfur ointment, veratrin ointment, and ointment of oxid of zinc.

Besides many of the foregoing, the following are official in the British Pharmacopœia: ointment of boric acid, ointment of salicylic acid, ointment of aconitin, ointment of tartarated antimony, ointment of atropin, ointment of calamin, ointment of cantharides, ointment of spermaceti, ointment of creosote, ointment of elemi, ointment of eucalyptus, ointment of galls and opium, ointment of glycerin of subacetate of lead, compound ointment of mercury, ointment of red iodid of mercury, diluted ointment of nitrate of mercury, ointment of subchlorid of mercury, ointment of acetate of lead, ointment of sulfureted potash, ointment of resin, ointment of savin, simple ointment, ointment of staves-acre, ointment of iodid of sulfur, ointment of turpentine, ointment of oxid of zinc, and ointment of oleate of zinc. The name of the ointment indicates the medicinal principle used, and the vehicle varies according to circumstances.

The following list includes certain ointments whose composition is not indicated by the names: **apostles' ointment,** one made up of twelve various ingredients, from which number it was supposed to derive important medicinal qualities; **basilicon o.,** a preparation of olive-oil, 16 fluid ounces; yellow wax, yellow resin, and Burgundy pitch, each 1 pound; melted together and 3 ounces of common turpentine stirred in; **blue o.,** mercury rubbed together with some vehicle, as suet, until the metallic globules cease to be visible; called also *mercurial ointment*; **citrine o.,** varying quantities of mercury dissolved in nitric acid and the hot solution mixed with lard and olive-oil; **resin o.,**

a mixture of beeswax 2 parts, resin 5 parts, and lard 8 parts; **simple o.**, a mixture of wax and lard, sometimes with olive-oil.

[< OF. *oignement*, anointing, < *oindre*, anoint, < L. *unguo*, smear.] **oine'ment**†.

Oi-sin'ic, oi-sin'ic, *a.* Same as OSSIANIC.

O-jib'way, o-jib'wē, *n.* Same as CHIPPEWAY. **O-jib'wa**‡, **o'jo**, ō'hō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A spring, especially one screened by rank grass or rushes. **o'ho**‡.

oke, ōk, *n.* A measure and weight used in Turkey and Greece. See MEASURE; WEIGHT. [< Turk. *oka*.] **o'ka**‡; **ok'ka**‡.

o'ken-ite, ō'ken-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An acicular, subpearly, white, hydrous calcium silicate ($H_4CaSi_2O_7$) that is said to crystallize in the orthorhombic system. Called also *dysclasite*. [< Lorenz *Oken*, German naturalist.]

o'ker†, *n.* Usury. **o'ker-ing**†. — **o'ker-er**†, *n.*

o'ki, ō'ki, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Any supernatural object. Compare MANITO.

o'ko-nite, ō'ko-nīt, *n.* A vulcanized insulating material consisting of caoutchouc, mineral wax, etc.: used for covering electric conductors.

o'kra, ō'kra, *S. W. Wr.* ōk'ra, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* [W. Ind.] A herb (*Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus*) cultivated in kitchen-gardens in warm climates, or its young mucilaginous pods, used in soups, etc. See GUMBO. **o'chra**‡; **o'chro**‡; **o'kro**‡.

The Okra or Gumbo.
a, transverse section of the fruit.

-ol, -ōl, *n.*, *suffix.* *Chem.* A termination denoting: (1) Properly, an alcohol; as, phenol, quinol, glycerol. (2) Loosely, an oil. [Abbr. of ALCOHOL; or < L. *oleum*, oil; see OIL, *n.*]

ol'a-cad, ol'a-cad, *n.* Any plant of the order *Olacineæ*.

Ol"a-cin'e-æ, ol'a-sin'e-ī *or* -cin'e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees, or frequently climbing shrubs — the olacad family — with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, and usually axillary inflorescence of regular mostly perfect flowers. It embraces 4 tribes, 61 genera, and about 275 species, widely dispersed in the tropics. **O'lax**, *n.* (L. g.) [< LL. *olax*, smelling, < L. *oleo*, smell.] **Ol"a-ca'ce-æ**‡. — **ol"a-cin'e-ous, ol"a-ca'ceous**, *a.*

o-lam'ic, o-lam'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Lasting an eon; eonian. [< Heb. *'olām*, eternity, < *'ālam*, hide.]

ol'a-nin, ōl'a-nin, *n.* *Chem.* An organic compound obtained by distilling certain animal products, as bone-oil. [< L. *oleum* (see OIL.) + *animal*; see ANIMAL, *n.*]

o'lay, ō'lē, *n. pl.* [Tam.] Palm-leaves for writing upon with a steel-pointed stylus: prepared from the palmyra-, cocoanut-, and talipot-palm trees. **o'la**‡.

old, ōld, *a.* **1.** Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time; opposed to *young*, and said of things liable to decay; as, an *old* elm; *old* abbeys. Hence: (1) Having lived beyond the middle period of life; having nearly completed the allotted term of years; far advanced in life; aged; as, *old* folk; an *old* beggar.

> And hence it is true, as the common Proverb is, That there is no man so *old* but he thinks he shall live a year longer. M. HALE *Contemplations, Our Latter End* pt. i, p. 3. [SHIRLEY, 1682.]
>
> A person is always startled when he hears himself seriously called an *old* man for the first time.
> HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 7, p. 178. [O. & CO. '71.]

(2) Exhibiting discretion and judgment or deportment like an old and experienced person; thoughtful; mature.

> Some are *old* in heart at forty, some are young at eighty.
> CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* ch. 40, p. 305. [C. & W.]

(3) In a modified sense, having some specified age: in this sense usually after the noun expressing time or age; as, a child two months *old*; how *old* is he? **2.** Having been made, used, or known for a long time; associated with some previous period: opposed to *new*, *fresh*, *recent*, or *modern*. (1) Belonging to an early or remote period of history or development; ancient; antique; early; as, the *old* Greeks; *old* coins, paintings, or monuments.

> *Older* than the Vedas; . . . *older* than the songs of Homer; . . . *older* than the sacred books of . . . China; . . . *older* than the Genesis of Moses the Hebrew — *oldest* of human records are the writings of Menes, our first King. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 25. [H.]

(2) Belonging to a period long past or just preceding the present; not the latest (product or possession); existing before something else; previous; former; as, *old* rocks of the Archæan age; an *old* stock of goods; *old* wine or cheese; *old* laws or administration. (3) Belonging to the former of two or the earliest of several things; as, *Old* Red Sandstone; *Old* High German; *old*-school theology. (4) In old style; antiquated; sometimes complimentary; as, an *old*-fashioned fellow; *old*-style honesty. (5) Long cultivated; not newly tilled; as, *old* land. (6) Worthless on account of age or repeated use; having outlived usefulness, force, or freshness; worn out; stale; trite; as, an *old* coat; *old* jokes. (7) Continued or established for a long time; known or used long; familiar; customary; used often as an epithet of kindness or friendship; as, an *old* friendship; *old* habits or faults; an *old* saying or time, an *old* comrade. (8) Having had long experience or practise; hence, crafty; cunning; as, an *old* offender. **3.** [Colloq.] Great; big: used as an intensive, usually after another adjective; as, a *great old* racket. **4**†. More than enough; plenty. [< AS. *eald*, old.] **auld**‡; **olde**†.

Synonyms: see AGED; ANCIENT; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL.

Compounds, etc.: — **of old.** **1.** Of ancient times; as, holy men *of old*. **2.** A long time; as, I have known him *of old*. — **old age**, the latter part of life. — **old'aged'**‡, *a.* Aged. — **old-clothes man**, one who buys and sells old clothes. — **Old Driver**, the devil. — **old Ephraim** [Local, U. S.], the grizzly bear. — **old-ewe**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fabroid fish, the ballan-wrasse. — **old-faced**, *a.* Old in looks or appearance. — **old-fogyish**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an old fogy; extremely conservative. — **old-fogyism**, *n.* The character, ideas, or ways of an old fogy, reluctance to abandon old views or customs. — **old-gentlemanly**, *a.* Characteristic of an old gentleman. — **old-grain**, *n.* Local darkness and discoloration of leather due to poor tanning or to improper exposure. — **Old Harry** [Colloq.], the devil. — **old-lady**, *n.* A noctuid moth (*Mormo maurus*). — **old lady in Threadneedle street**, the Bank of England: a nickname. — **old-light**, **1.** *a.* Favoring old principles; especially, in the Scotch Church, favoring union between church and state. **11.** *n.* One who maintains old-light principles. — **old-line**, *a.* Following a well-beaten path of thought or policy; conservative. — **old maid**, **1.** A woman who has not been married and is regarded as having passed the usual age of marriage; variously applied, usually in derogation. **2.** A game of cards played with a pack from which a card (usually a queen) has been removed. The cards are discarded by matching them, and the player who holds the unmatchable card is "old maid." **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) The lapwing. (2) The soft-shell clam. — **old-maidhood**, *n.* The condition of being an old maid. — **old-maidish**, *a.* Like an old maid in manner or appearance; peculiar; fussy; prim. — **old-maidism**, *n.* The condition or character of being an old maid. — **old man**, **1.** *Script.* Unregenerate human nature. **2.** [Colloq.] One's father, employer, or commander: usually with the definite article. — **old-man**, *n.* **1.** [Cornwall.] *Mining.* Old workings. **2.** [Austral.] The gray kangaroo of full growth. **3.** *Mech.* A bent iron bar, shaped for passing around a projection in a machine or the like, to form a rest or purchase for the operation of a bit and brace. **4.** *Bot.* The southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*) of gardens; also, rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). — **old-man cactus**, a cylindrical-stemmed Mexican plant (*Pilocereus* or *Cereus senilis*) with long white hairy growths from its spiny tufts. In its native country it is a column 25 or 30 feet high, but in greenhouse cultivation is only about as many inches. — **Old Man of the Mountain**, the Supreme Ruler, or Sheikhal-Jebal, of the Eastern Shiite Mohammedan sect called Ismaelites or Assassins. See ASSASSIN. — **old-man's-beard**, *n.* Any one of several plants, as Spanish moss, the British virgin's-bower (*Clematis Vitalba*), [U. S.] the fringe-tree (*Chionanthus Virginica*), or [Prov. Eng.] a species of scouring-rush (*Equisetum*). — **old-man's-eye-brow**, *n.* An Australian sundew (*Drosera binata*). — **old-man's-head**, *n.* Same as OLD-MAN CACTUS. — **Old One**, the devil. — **old-said**†, *a.* Anciently said. — **old salt**, a veteran sailor. — **old school**, a school or party advocating conservative principles, or abiding by old-fashioned or antiquated doctrines. — **old-school**, *a.* — **Old Scratch**, the devil. — **old-sightedness**, *n.* Same as FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. — **old sledge**, a game of cards, all-fours. See ALL. — **old-soldier**, *n.* [Eng.] A male salmon after spawning. — **old-squaw**, *n.* A sea-duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) of the northern hemisphere. The adult male has the central tail-feathers much elongated, and is blackish and whitish, varied mostly with pearl-gray. Called also *south-southerly*, *long-tailed duck*, *old-wife*, *old-granny*, *old-Injun*, *oldwife*, *calloo*, *callme*, *coal-and-candlelight*. — **old-style**, *a.* **1.** Of a former style or fashion: specifically said of type of a style of face in use in the 18th century and recently revived. Frequently capitalized.

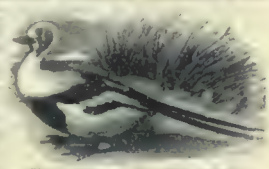
The Drake of the Old-squaw.

This is Old-style Type.

2. Noting a mode of reckoning time: in this sense an adjectival use of the nominal phrase *Old Style*. See STYLE. — **old-time**, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of former days; of long standing; as, *old-time* customs; *old-time* leaders. — **old-timer**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who has resided in a place or filled a position for a long time. **2.** [Arabic.] An old fogy. — **old Tom**, a kind of English gin. — **old wife**. **1.** See OLD-WIFE. **2.** A cap or cowl for smoky chimneys. **3.** A babbling old woman. **4.** A man having old-womanish notions. — **old-womanish**, *a.* Suggestive of or like an old woman; as, *old-womanish* notions. — **old-womanishness**, *n.* — **old-world**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Old World or eastern hemisphere; Paleogean; specifically, of or pertaining to the eastern hemisphere before the discovery of America: when written with capitals, properly two words. **2.** Belonging to the ancient world, or to a prehistoric period; old-fashioned; antique.

old'en, ōld'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To render old. **II.** *i.* To have the appearance or characteristics of old age; grow old.

> She had *oldened* in that time as people do who suffer silently great mental pain. THACKERAY *Esmond* bk. i, ch. 9, p. 86. [L.]

old'en, *a.* Old; ancient; chiefly poetical.

> Spake full well, in language quaint and *olden*,
> One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine.
> LONGFELLOW *Flowers* st. 1.

Synonyms: see ANCIENT.

old'er-most, ōld'er-mōst, *a.* [Colloq., Western U. S.] Oldest; as, where is your *oldermost* child?

old"-fash'toned, ōld'-fash'und, *a.* **1.** Having the style, characteristics, or customs of former times; antiquated; old-time; as, an *old-fashioned* garden.

> I think we will choose green and white for the carpets and curtains. The present furniture is dreadfully *old-fashioned*. AMELIA E. BARR *Squire of Sandal-Side* ch. 10, p. 295. [D. M. & CO.]

2. Having the judgment, tastes, or feelings of an older person: said of children; as, an *old-fashioned* girl.

> It is to be lamented of this young gentleman that he is singular (what is usually termed *old-fashioned*) in his character and conduct. DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 14, p. 233. [E. & L. '86.]

— **old"-fash'toned-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being old-fashioned; precociousness.

Old-hel'di-a, old-fil'di-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of trees of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). *O. Africana*, the African teak, yields valuable ship-timber. [Prob. < OLD + FIELD, as in *old-field* birch, *old-field* pine.]

old'ham†, *n.* Worsted made at Oldham, in England: so called in the 14th and 15th centuries.

old'ham-ite, ōld'am-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale chestnut-brown, transparent calcium sulfid (CaS), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Dr. *Oldham*, director of the Indian Geological Survey.]

old'fish, ōld'fish, *a.* Somewhat old.

old'lyt, *adv.* Anciently.

old'ness, ōld'nes, *n.* The state of being old, in any sense.

old'ster, ōld'stęr, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A person of advanced years; an old or elderly man.

> We two *oldsters* are in your way.
> WM. MORRIS *News from Nowhere* ch. 9, p. 75. [R. BROS. '90.]

2. [Eng.] *Naut.* A master's mate; a midshipman who has been four years in service.

old'wife, ōld'waif, *n.* **1.** The old-squaw duck. **2.** One of various fishes. (1) The spot (*Liostomus xanthurus*). (2) The alewife. (3) The menhaden. (4) The toothed herring. (5) A filefish (*Balistes*). (6) The black sea-bream (*Cantharus lineatus*). (7) [New South Wales.] An apogonoid fish (*Emplemus armatus*).

-ole, *suffix.* *Chem.* Same as -OL.

O'le-a, ō'lē-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World trees or shrubs of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*), with entire, leathery evergreen leaves, and small, whitish, often fragrant axillary or terminal clusters of flowers. *O. Europæa* is the common olive. [L., < Gr. *elaia*, olive-tree.]

O"le-a'ce-æ, ō"lē-ē'sē-ī *or* -a'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous erect or climbing shrubs or trees, or rarely herbs — the olive family — with opposite, simple or pinnate leaves and perfect or unisexual flowers with 4-lobed calyx, 4-cleft corolla, and 2 or rarely 4 free stamens. It embraces 4 tribes, 19 genera, and about 300 species, distributed over the warmer and temperate regions of the world. [< OLEA.] — **o"le-a'ceous**, *a.*

o"le-ag'i-nous, ō"lē-aj'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to oil; having the peculiar viscous and greasy qualities of oil; oily. **2.** Figuratively, having a sleek appearance or smooth voice or manner; fawning; sanctimonious. [< LL. *oleago* (*oleagin-*), < L. *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*] — **o"le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o"le-a'men, ō"lē-ē'men. *n.* A soft ointment made from oil. [L., < *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*]

o"le-am'id, } ō"lē-am'id, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline com-
o"le-am'ide, } pound ($C_{18}H_{35}NO$) produced by the action of alcoholic ammonia on almond- or hazel-oil. [< L. *oleum* (see OIL, *n.*) + AMID, AMIDE.]

o"le-an'der, ō"lē-an'dęr, *n.* An Old World subtropical evergreen ornamental shrub (*Nerium Oleander*) with leathery, lance-shaped leaves and clusters of pink or white flowers. Many varieties have been cultivated, but its leaves and even its wood being poisonous, its popularity has greatly waned. The sweet-scented species is *N. odorum*. Called also *rose-bay* and *rose-laurel*. See NERIUM. [< F. *oléandre*, < L. *rhododendron* (see RHODODENDRON), confused with *oleo*; see OLEA.]

The Oleander (*Nerium Oleander*).
a, the flower laid open; *b*, follicles which form the fruit.

— **o"le-an'der-fern"**, *n.* An erect frutescent fern (*Oleandra neriiformis*), a native of South America.

o"le-an'drin, } ō"lē-an'-
o"le-an'drine, } drin, -drin *or* -drin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow, very bitter, poisonous crystalline alkaloid contained in oleander-leaves.

o"le-as'ter, ō"lē-as'tęr, *n.* **1.** Any ornamental shrub or small tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, of the oleaster family (*Elæagnaceæ*), especially *E. hortensis*, often called *wild olive*. **2.** The true wild olive (*Olea Oleaster*). [L., < *olea* (see OLEA) + *-aster*; see -ASTER.]

o'le-ate, ō'lē-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A salt of oleic acid. **2.** A mixture of a base, as an oxid or an alkaloid, with oleic acid, made by triturating the solid substance with the acid until it is dissolved. [< OLEIC.]

o"le-cra'non, ō"lē-crē'non. *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] A process at the upper end of the ulna that assists in forming the elbow-joint. See ulna, under ELBOW. [< Gr. *ōlekranon*, < *ōlenē*, ulna, + *kranion*, skull.] — **o"le-cra'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the olecranon. **o"le-cra'ni-al**‡; **o"le-cra'noid**‡. — **o"le-cra"nar-thri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the elbow-joint. — **o"le-cra"nar-throc'a-cy**‡, *n.* *Pathol.* Scrofulous ulceration or inflammation of the elbow-joint. **o"le-nar-throc'a-cy**‡.

o-le'fi-ant, o-lē'fi-ant, *A. I. S. W.* (-lef'i-, *Wr.*[1]; ō'lē-fī-. *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Producing or yielding oil. [< L. *oleum* (see OIL, *n.*) + *facio*, make.] — **olefiant gas**, ethylene: formerly so called because of the oily compound it forms with chlorin.

o'le-fin, ō'lē-fin, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of a group of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}: homologous with ethylene. [< OLEFIANT.] **o'le-fine**‡.

o-le'ic, o-lē'ic, *A.* (ō'lē-ic, *C. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oil. [< L. *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*] **el-a'le**‡. — **oleic acid**, an oily compound ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$) contained in most mixed oils and fats, from which it is obtained by saponification with an alkali. **elaic acid**‡.

o"le-if'er-ous, ō"lē-if'ęr-us, *a.* Affording or producing oil. [< L. *oleum* (see OIL, *n.*) + *fero*, bear.]

o'le-in, ō'lē-in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid compound ($C_{57}H_{104}O_6$), the chief constituent of fatty oils. [< L. *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*] **el-a'in**‡; **tri"o'le-in**‡.

o-le'ma, *n.* Same as ULEMA.

ol'en†, *n.* The eland. **ol'lent**, **o'lent**, ō'lent, *a.* [Rare.] Smelling; scented. [< L. *olen(t-)s*, ppr. of *oleo*, smell.]

o'le-o, ō'lē-ō, *n.* **1.** Oleomargarin: an abbreviated form. **2.** Oleo-oil. See OIL. [< L. *oleum*; see OIL, *n.*]

oleo-. Derived from Latin *oleum*, oil (see OIL, *n.*): a combining form. — **o'le-o-graph**, *n.* **1.** A chromolithograph imitating or giving the effect of an oil-painting. **2.** The pattern assumed by a drop of oil placed on water. — **o"le-og'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The art or operation of making oleographs. **2.** A process for identifying oils by means of their oleographs. See OLEOGRAPH, 2. — **o"le-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **o"le-o-graph'ic**, *a.* — **o'le-o-jec"tor**, *n.* An automatic oiler for steam-cylinders and steam-chests, delivering a spray of oil at each recurrence of low pressure. — **o"le-om'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument of the hydrometer type for determining the density of oils. — **o'le-o-oil"**, *n.* See OIL. — **o"le-o-phos-phor'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a mixture of olein and phosphorus. — **oleophosphoric acid**, a gummy yellow compound in various parts of the animal body and in the flesh of certain fish. — **o"le-op'tene**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ELEOPTENE. **o"le-op'ten**‡. — **o"le-o-res'in**, *n.* **1.** A native compound of an essential oil and a resin: usually of the consistence of honey, though some varieties are solid or become so on keeping. **2.** A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a fixed or volatile oil containing a resin and sometimes other active matter in solution. The officinal oleoresins used in medicine are oleoresin of aspidium, of capsicum, of cubeb, of lupulin, of pepper, and of ginger. — **o"le-o-res'in-ous**, *a.* — **o"le-o-sac'cha-rum**, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating 30 grains of sugar with a drop of a volatile oil until a fine powder is obtained. The powder may then be dissolved in water or made into an emulsion with water, sugar, and gum arabic.

o"le-o-mar'ga-rin, } ō"lē-o-mär'ga-rin (XIII), *n.* Ar-
o"le-o-mar'ga-rine, } tificial butter, originally made from pure beef-fat, but now manufactured from oleo-oil, neutral lard, milk, cream, and pure butter, worked together, with a coloring-matter: formerly distinguished

from *butterin*, as containing no lard, but now the same ingredients are used in both. *Oleomargarin* is the name by which the United States government recognizes the product. **but'ter-in‡; o'le-o‡; sue'in‡.**

The process for the manufacture of oleomargarin-butter as patented in France by M. Hippolyte Mège and subsequently introduced into this country consists in taking the purest fresh beef suet, and carefully washing the same with ice-cold water, after which it is cut as fine as possible by machinery. It is then placed in large vats of water heated by steam to 125° or 130° F. and stirred for several hours to separate the membrane of the fat cells from the melted fat. After which it is allowed to rest while kept warm for two hours, during which the fine particles of membrane settle and the fat floats as an oil. It is drawn off into a second vat and allowed to solidify. It is demembranized fat. Portions of this mass, about three pounds in weight, are wrapped in clean cloths, piled on each other, and subjected to pressure. The expressed oleomargarin is then churned with water or milk, salted, and sometimes slightly colored. R. OGDEN DOREMUS *Letter to Standard Dict.* Feb. 27, '94.

It may be safely said that all *oleomargarine* is made from oleo-oil, neutral lard, milk and cream, and pure butter, although pure butter is not used in all grades. Oleo-oil is made from the selected fat of the steer, and neutral lard is made from the leaf lard of the hog, these fats, therefore, are the very finest obtainable, and after the animal heat is removed they are placed in a bath of cold water, then washed and the fibrine and tissue removed, then after being reduced to liquid form they are churned with milk and cream and coloring-matter, such as is used in coloring pure butter, and a considerable percentage of the very finest pure butter is also added, the quantity of butter depending upon the grade of butterine and flavor desired, after churning, the goods are worked and packed the same as pure butter. ARMOUR & CO. *Letter to Standard Dict.* Apr. 10, '91.

[< OLEO- + MARGARIN.]

o'le-on, ō'lē-ən, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid from distillation of oleic acid with lime: regarded as the ketone of oleic acid. [< L. *oleum;* see OIL, *n.*] **o'le-one‡.**

o'le-ous, ō'lē-us, *a.* Oily. [< L. *oleosus,* < *oleum;* see OIL, *n.*] **o'le-ose‡. — o'le-os'i-ty†,** *n.*

ol"er-a'ceous, el"ėr-ā'shius, *a.* Of the nature or quality of herbs used in cooking; fit for use in cookery. [< L. *oleraceus,* < *olus* (*oler-*), greens.]

ol'er-i-cul"ture, el'ėr-i-cul"chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The cultivation of esculent plants, especially pot-herbs. [< L. *olus* (*oler-*), pot-herb, + CULTURE.]

— **ol"er-i-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

olf, elf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

ol-fact', el-fact', *vt.* [Humorous.] To smell. [< L. *olfacto,* freq. of *olfacio,* < *oleo,* smell, + *facio,* make.] **— ol-fac'tion,** *n.* The act, sense, or process of smelling; scent.

ol"fac-tom'e-ter, el"fac-tem'ę-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell. [< L. *olfacio* (see OLFACT) + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

ol-fac'to-ry, el-fac'to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell; connected with olfaction.

It has recently been stated in France, that . . . if the *olfactory* nerves of a puppy are destroyed, it never sucks.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 1, p. 47. [A. '73.]

[< L. *olfactorium,* smelling-bottle, < *olfacio;* see OLFACT.] **ol-fac'tive‡.**

— **olfactory bulb,** a club-shaped extension of the hemispheres of the brain, from which arise the special nerve-filaments that supply the organs of smell. — **o. nerve,** the first of the cranial nerves; the collected filaments given off from the olfactory bulb; inaccurately, the combined bulb and tract. See illus under CRUS.

ol-fac'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] The organ of smell: commonly in the plural. **ol-fac'tor†** [Rare].

o-lib'a-num, o-lib'ą-num, *n.* See GUM. Called also *Oriental frankincense.* [LL., < Ar. *al-lubān,* < *al,* the, + *lubān,* frankincense.] **ol'i-ban†.**

ol'i-bene, el'i-bin, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{18}$) contained in the volatile oil of olibanum, of which it is a terpene.

ol'id†, *a.* Of a strong, disagreable smell; fetid. **ol'i-dous†.**

ol'i-faunt†, *n.* Same as OLIPHANT.

olig-. Same as OLIGO-.

ol"i-gan'drous, el'i-gan'drus, *a. Bot.* Having few stamens, or less than twenty. [< OLIG- + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

ol"i-gan'thous, el'i-gan'thus, *a. Bot.* Having few flowers. [< OLIG- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.]

ol'i-garch, el'i-gārc, *n.* A member of or a ruler in an oligarchy. [< Gr. *oligarchēs,* < *oligos,* few, + *archō,* rule.]

ol"i-gar'chic, el"i-gār'kic, *a.* Of the nature of an oligarchy; of or pertaining to an oligarchy; administered by a few.

For many years there had been three parties in Athens; the aristocratic, the democratic, and the *oligarchic.*
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 265. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

ol"i-gar'chal‡; ol"i-gar'chic-al‡.

ol'i-gar"chist, el'i-gār'kist, *n.* One who favors or supports an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar"chy, el'i-gār'ki, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] Government by the few; a form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few persons or families; also, the members of such ruling class taken together.

The monarchy was changed into an *oligarchy* by a process somewhat like that which may be traced at Athens, annual magistrates (Prytanes) being substituted for monarchs, but the magistracy being confined to the royal family.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. v, p. 289, note 1. [J. M. '75.]

[< Gr. *oligarchia,* < *oligos,* few, + *archō,* rule.]

ol"i-gar-tic'u-lar, el"i-gār-tic'yu-lar, *a.* Limited to a few joints. [< OLIG- + L. *articulus;* see ARTICLE.]

ol"i-ge'mi-a, el"i-jī'mi-ą *or* -gē'mi-ą, *n.* Abnormal deficiency of blood. [< OLIG- + Gr. *haima,* blood.] **ol"i-gæ'mi-a‡.**

ol"i-gid'ri-a, el"i-jid'ri-ą *or* -ig-id'ri-ą, *n. Pathol.* Suppression of perspiration. [< OLIG- + Gr. *hidrōs,* sweat.]

ol'i-gist, el'i-jist, *n. Mineral.* A crystallized variety of hematite. **oligistic iron‡.** [< F. *oligiste,* < Gr. *oligistos,* superl. of *oligos,* few, little.] **ol'i-gist'‡.**

— **ol"i-gis'tic, ol"i-gis'tic-al,** *a.*

oligo-, olig-. Derived from Greek *oligos,* few, small: combining forms. — **ol"i-go-bien'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of mucus. — **Ol"i-go-car'pi-a,** *n. Bot.* A peccopteroid Carboniferous genus of fossil ferns, characterized by its fruiting in groups of 3 to 5 sporangia, the latter said to be provided with a ring consisting of a single row of cells. — **ol"i-go-car'pous,** *a.* Few-fruited. — **Ol'i-go-cene,** *a.* & *n. Geol.* See TERTIARY. — **Ol"i-go-chæ'ta,** *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of hermaphroditic chætopodous worms without pharyngeal armature, legs, tentacles, cirri, or gills: including earthworms and fresh-water worms. **Ol"i-go-chæ'tæ‡.** — **ol"i-go-chæ'tous,** *a.* — **ol"i-go-cho'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of bile. — **ol'i-go-chrome,** I. *a.* Decorated in few colors, as a room. II. *n.* A design in decorative art, having little variety of color. — **ol"i-go-chro-me'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of hemoglobin in the red blood-globules. **ol"i-go-chro-mæ'mi-a‡.** — **ol'i-go-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A usually massive, brittle, vitreous, whitish, transparent to subtranslucent soda-lime feldspar, crystallizing in the triclinic system. See FELDSPAR. — **ol"i-go-cop'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Scantiness of evacuations from the bowels; constipation. — **ol"i-go-cys'tic,** *a.* Having few cysts. — **ol"i-go-cy-the'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A deficiency or diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood. **ol"i-go-cy-thæ'mi-a‡.** — **ol"i-go-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Due to very small forces.

By *oligodynamic* phenomena Nageli means those produced by exceedingly small quantities of metallic substances in solution. *Oligodynamic* poisoning manifests itself in the living cell in a different way from true chemical poisoning. In the former case the cell does not at once lose its rigidity. *Nature* Aug. 3, '93, p. 331.

— **ol"i-go-ga-lac'ti-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency in the secretion of milk. — **ol"i-go-glot'tism,** *n.* [Rare.] Meager linguistic knowledge. — **ol"i-go-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A variety of mental alienation in which comparatively few of the faculties are affected. — **ol"i-gom'er-ous,** *a.* Consisting of or having few members or segments. — **ol"i-go-me-to'chi-a,** *n.* Avoidance of participial constructions: opposed to *polymetochia.* — **ol"i-go-me-to'chic,** *a.* — **Ol"i-go-my-o'dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subdivision of mesomyodan passerine birds having the lower end of the trachea not modified and the syrinx with few singing-muscles, including ant-thrushes and tyrant-flycatchers. **Ol"i-go-my-o'di‡.** — **ol"i-go-my-o'dan, ol"i-go-my-o'di-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **ol"i-go-my'oid, ol"i-go-my-oi'de-an,** *a.* — **ol"i-go-pet'al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having few petals. — **ol"i-go-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Few-leaved. — **ol"i-go-phyr'ic,** *a. Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of oligoclase. — **ol"i-go-psy'chi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Mental imbecility; weak-mindedness. — **ol"i-go-sep'al-ous,** *a.* Few-sepaled. — **ol"i-go-sid'er-ite,** *n.* A stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron. — **ol"i-go-sper'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A paucity of semen. — **ol"i-go-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Few-seeded. — **Ol"i-go-spo're-a,** *n. pl. Protos.* An order of coccidiidean sporozoans with the content of the cyst developing into a few spores, as in *Coccidiidæ.* — **ol"i-go-spo're-an,** *a.* — **ol"i-go-spo'rous,** *a.* — **ol"i-go-stem'o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Same as OLIGANDROUS. — **ol'i-go-syl"la-ble,** *n.* [Rare.] A word of fewer than four syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable.* — **ol"i-go-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* — **ol"i-got'o-kous,** *a. Ornith.* Laying fewer than five eggs. — **ol"i-got'ro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* Defective nutrition; lack of nourishment. **ol"i-go-tro'phi-a‡.**

ol"i-gu-re'si-a, el"i-giu-ri'si-ą *or* -gu-rē'si-ą, *n. Pathol.* Morbidly deficient secretion of urine. [< OLIG- + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] **ol"i-gu'ri-a‡.**

o-lin'da, o-lin'dą, *n.* [Braz.] A hunting-knife made at Olinda, Brazil.

o'lio, ō'liō, *n.* **1.** A miscellaneous collection, especially of musical pieces or numbers; a medley. **2†.** Same as OLLA, 3. [< L. *olla,* pot.] **o'gllo†.**

ol'i-phant†, *n.* **1.** An ornamented hunting-horn of ivory.

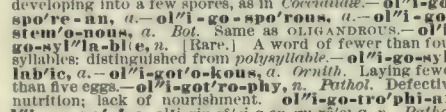

An Oliphant of the 15th Century.

2. An elephant. [Form of ELEPHANT.] **ol'i-fant†.**

ol'i-prance†, *n.* **1.** Rude boisterous merriment. **2.** Pride; vanity.

o"li-sat'rum, ō'li-sat'rum, *n.* [LL.] Same as ALEXANDERS, 1. **o"lu-sat'rum‡.**

ol'i-to-ry, el'i-to-ri. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or producing kitchen vegetables. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pot-herb or similar vegetable common to kitchen-gardens. **2.** A vegetable-garden. [< L. *olitorius,* < *olus,* greens.]

ol'iv, -ness. Olive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

o-li'va, o-lai'vą *or* -li'vą, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* (1) [o-LI'VAS, *pl.*] An olive-shell. (2) [O-] A genus typical of *Olividæ.* **2.** [o-LI'VÆ, *pl.*] *Anat.* The olivary body. [L.; see OLIVE.]

Ol"i-va'çe-a, el'i-vê'sę-ą *or* -vą'ce-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Olividæ.* [< OLIVA.] — **ol"i-va'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ol"i-va'ceous, el"i-vê'shius, *a.* Olive-green.

ol'i-van'dert, *a.* Dull-green. **ol"i-vas'tert.**

ol'iv-a-ry, el'iv-ę-ri. *a.* Like an olive, especially in shape. — **olivary body,** an olive-shaped eminence containing a nucleus of gray matter, found at the side of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

ol'ive, el'iv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the olive. **2.** Having the color of the unripe olive or of the foliage of the olive-tree; of a dull greenish yellow.

A man of slight, elegant, active figure, and of clear, colorless, *olive* complexion. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* ch. 5, p. 72. [T. & F.]

— **ol'ive-ness,** *n.* Olive color or quality.

ol'ive, *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree (*Olea Europæa*) with leathery leaves, small whitish flowers, and a bluish-black oily fruit containing a bony two-celled stone. The common cultivated olive (*O. sativa*), a variety of the true wild olive (*O. Europæa* or *Oleaster*), is now generally believed to be a native of western Asia, and has been cultivated from remote antiquity for the oil yielded by its fruit. It grows slowly, attaining a height of 40 feet, has great tenacity of life and longevity, and yields a variegated wood prized in cabinet-work.

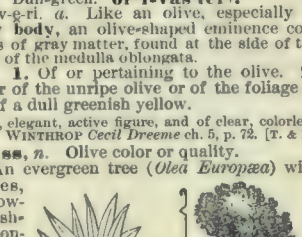

The Olive.

1. An old olive (tree) near Jerusalem. 2. *a,* a flowering branch of *Olea Europæa;* *b,* a single flower; *c,* an olive (fruit).

2. The fruit of the olive-tree: pickled, when unripe, by soaking in water containing potash and lime to remove the bitterness, and afterward bottled in an aromatized brine. **3.** A tree of some other species of the same genus, or any one of various trees of other genera, having some resemblance to the true olive. More than 30 other species of the genus *Olea* are distributed through tropical and central Asia and tropical and southern Africa and New Zealand. **4.** A dull yellowish-green color like that of the unripe olive. **5.** An oval plate on the strap of a traveling-bag, perforated so as to admit a stud or button as a fastener. **6.** An oblong button for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. **7.** An olive-shell. **8.** *Anat.* The olivary body. **9.** [Local, Eng.] The oyster-catcher. [F., < L. *oliva,* < Gr. *elaia,* olive-tree.]

— **American olive. 1.** A small tree (*Olea Americana* or *Osmanthus Americanus*) of the South Atlantic coast of the United States, with hard fine-grained wood. Called also *devilwood.* **2.** [Humorous.] The cotton-plant, because salad-oil is made from its seeds. — **bastard o.,** the Tasmanian ironwood (*Notelæa ligustrina*) and the Norfolk Island or Botany Bay ironwood (*N. longifolia*), both of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*). — **Bohemian o.,** the oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*). — **California o.,** the mountain-laurel (*Umbellularia Californica*). Called also *California sassafras.* — **fragrant** or **sweet-scented o.,** an ornamental shrub (*Osmanthus* or *Olea fragrans*) from China and Japan, with small white flowers said to be used by the Chinese to flavor tea. — **holly-leaved o.,** a hardy evergreen shrub (*Osmanthus ilicifolius*) from Japan. — **mock o.,** same as BASTARD OLIVE. — **ol'ive-branch",** *n.* **1.** A branch of the olive-tree, as an emblem of peace: from the olive-leaf brought back to Noah by the dove. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Offspring; children: an allusion to Ps. cxxviii, 4 (Prayer-book version). — **o.-brown, o.-gray, o.-green, o.-yellow,** see SPECTRUM. — **o.-nut,** *n.* The nut-like stone of the drupe of an East-Indian and Malaysian tree (*Elæocarpus Ganitrus*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. — **o.-oil,** *n.* Oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the olive: used as butter in countries where the olive-tree flourishes, but in other parts of the civilized world chiefly in salad-dressings. It is employed also for medicinal purposes and in manufactures. Called also *sweet-oil.* — **o.-plum,** *n.* A tree of the genus *Elæodendron,* of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), or its fleshy drupe. — **o.-shell,** *n.* An oliveid gastropod. — **o.-tyrant,** *n.* An elainiine tyrant-flycatcher. — **o.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The hard wood of the olive: used in ornamental work. **2.** Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron,* of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), or its wood; especially, *E. integrifolia* and *E. australe* of New South Wales: used by cabinet-makers. — **ol'ive-wort",** *n.* Any plant of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*). — **o.-yard,** *n.* An enclosed olive-orchard. — **wild o. 1.** The oleaster (*O. Europæa* or *Oleaster*), the parent of the cultivated olive, spiny and yielding smaller and worthless fruit; also, *O. dioica* of India. **2.** Any one of various other trees or shrubs supposed to resemble the olive in some respect, as the true oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*) and the Venetian sumac: sometimes so called in Europe.

The Black Olive-shell (*Oliva maura*). 1/3

— **ol'ived,** *a.* Adorned with olives or olive-branches. — **o-liv'i-form,** *a.* Resembling an olive in form; oval.

ol'ive-back", el'iv-bac', *n.* The olive-backed thrush (*Turdus swainsoni*) of North America. — **ol'ive-backed",** *a.* Having the back olivaceous.

ol'iv-en-ite, el'iv-en-ait, *I.* (el'i-ve-nait, *C. Wr.*; o-liv'-en-ait, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A brittle, adamantine, variously colored, but commonly green, subtransparent hydrous copper arsenate (HCu_2AsO_5), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< G. *olivenerz,* < *olive,* olive (< L. *oliva;* see OLIVE), + *erz,* ore.] **ol'ive-ore"‡.**

ol'i-ver[1], el'i-vėr, *n.* In metal-working, a small primitive form of trip-hammer worked by the foot, having a head at one end of an arm borne on a horizontal shaft: raised by a treadle and brought down to the work by a spring or by its own weight. [< *Oliver,* proper name.]

ol'i-ver[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young eel.

ol'i-ver[3]**†,** *n.* An olive-grove or olive-tree. **ol'i-veret†.**

Ol"i-ve'ri-an, el'i-vi'ri-ąn, *n.* A Cromwellian.

ol'i-vet, el'i-vet, *n.* An imitation pearl made for traffic with savages. [< OLIVE.]

Ol'i-vet-an, el'i-vet-ąn, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Benedictine order of monks founded in Siena in 1313, sometimes called the order of Mount Olivet.

O-liv'i-dæ, o-liv'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having a propodium separated by a fissure from the mesopodium and a subcylindrical polished shell with a short spire, narrow aperture, and plicate columella; olive-shells. [< OLIVA.] — **ol'i-vid,** *n.*

ol'iv-il, el'iv-il, *n. Chem.* A neutral crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_3$), resembling starch, contained in the gum of the olive-tree. [< OLIVE.] **ol'iv-ile‡.**

ol'iv-in, ol'iv-ine, *n. Mineral.* Same as CHRYSOLITE and PERIDOT. [< OLIVE.]

— **ol'iv-in-di"a-base,** *n. Petrol.* A diabase composed essentially of plagioclase, augite, and olivin. — **o.-gabbro,** *n.* A gabbro containing olivin, often changed. — **o.-norite,** *n.* A variety of norite characterized by the presence of olivin. — **o.-rock,** *n.* Same as PERIDOTITE.

— **ol"iv-in'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of olivin (chrysolite). **ol"iv-in-it'ic‡.**

ol'iv-in-ite, *n. Mineral.* Same as OLIVENITE.

ol'iv-in-oid, el'iv-in-eid, *n. Mineral.* An olivin-like substance found in meteorites. [< OLIVIN + -OID.]

ol'iv-ite, el'iv-ait, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound found in unripe olives and in olive-leaves.

ol'iv-oid, el'iv-eid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Olividæ.* [< OLIVE, 7, + -OID.]

ol'la, el'ą, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed pot or cooking-vessel, especially one of earthenware, used in Spanish countries. **2.** A porous earthen jar in which drinking-water is cooled by evaporation from the outer surface, used in tropical countries; especially [Local, U. S.], a Pueblean water-jar or tinaja. Called also *alcarraza.* **3.** An olla podrida. **o'llo†.**

A fat landlady . . . made us an *olla* of kid and garlic. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 36, p. 433. [G. P. P. '55.]

4. *Archeol.* (1) A large wide-mouthed vase for water or wine; properly called *stamnos.* (2) A cinerary urn. [Sp., < L. *olla,* pot.]

ol'lam, el'ąm, *n. Archeol.* An old Irish doctor of learning. [< Ir. *ollamh.*] **ol'lamh‡.**

ol"la po-dri'da, el"ą po-dri'dą. [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish dish consisting of pieces of meat and vegetables stewed together.

Once they chanced upon a night of *olla podrida,* with such appeals to March's memory of a boyish ambition to taste the dish that he became poetic and then pensive over its cabbage and carrots, peas and bacon.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 101. [H. '90.]

2. Hence, any heterogeneous mixture or miscellany.

ol'lent†, *n.* An eland. **ol'ent†.**

Ol'ney-a, el'nę-ą, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of locust-like trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). *O. Tesota* is the ironwood or *arbol de hierro* of southern California and Arizona. [After Stephen *Olney,* American botanist.]

ol'o-graph, ol"o-graph'ic, etc. See HOLOGRAPH, etc.: the correct forms.

-ology, *suffix.* A suffix used in English words derived from the Greek, denoting (1) a science, as the *ology, geology,* philology; (2) (rarely) a collection, as anthology, a collection of flowers or of poems.

The true suffix is *-logy,* the *-o-* being derived from the preceding element, but in English words the *-o-* is much used where the preceding element would correctly require another vowel. Agential and adjective forms in *-logue, -loger, -logian, -logist, -logic, -logical,* accompany many of these words. [(1) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* speak; (2) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* gather.]

ol'o-gy, el'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] [Humorous.] A science the name of which terminates in *-ology;* hence, any branch of learning or science; as, he knows all the *ologies.*

ol"o-pho'ni-a, el'o-fō'ni-a, *n.* Defective speech from congenital malformation of the vocal organs. [< Gr. *ollymi,* destroy, + *phōnē,* voice.]

o"lo-ro'so, ō'lo-rō'sō. *n.* [Sp.] A variety of sherry made in the neighborhood of Jerez, Spain. See WINE.

The *oloroso* . . . are deeper in colour than the amontillados, have a nutty flavour, and are fuller, richer, and mellower to the taste, besides possessing an especially fragrant bouquet.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* ch. 5, p. 46. [W. L. & CO. '76.]

olp, elp, *n.* The bullfinch. [Var. of ALP², *n.*]

olf†; olph†.

ol'pe, el'pē *or* ol'pē, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A leathern oil-flask used in the gymnasia. **2.** A spoutless flat-rimmed jug with a high handle, used for dipping wine. [< Gr. *olpē,* vase, leathern oil-flask.]

An Olpe of the 6th century B.C. (def. 2).

Ol-pid'i-um, el-pid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of chytridiaceous fungi destitute of true mycelium, and reproducing by zoospores produced within zoosporangia, or in thick-walled resting-spores: parasitic on algæ, fungi, and higher plants. [< Gr. *olpid-*)s, leathern oil-flask.]

o"lu-sat'rum, *n.* Same as OLISATRUM.

o'ly-koek", ō'li-kōk', *n.* A Dutch cake made like a cruller, but richer and tenderer.

Balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or *olykoeks.*
[IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 170. [G. P. P. '60.]

[< D. *oliekoek,* oil-cake, < *olie,* oil (< L. *oleum;* see OIL, *n.*), + *koek,* cake.] **o'ly-cook†.**

Ol-lym'pi-ad, o-lim'pi-ad, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which interval the Greeks reckoned time to A. D. 394: used generally by writers, but not on coins and seldom in inscriptions. The first Olympiad began with 776 B. C., though this method of computing time was used systematically only from the 3d century B. C.— **O-lym"pi-ad'ic,** *a.*

O-lym'pi-an, o-lim'pi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the twelve great gods of Olympus, especially to Zeus.

The *Olympian* religion of Homer was national, political, theanthropic, and of highly scientific construction, all the parts of it standing in due and orderly relation to one another.
GLADSTONE in *North American Review* Feb., '92, p. 238.

2. Pertaining to the Olympic games. **O-lym'pic†.**

O-lym'pi-an, *n.* Any one of the higher gods of the ancient Greek mythology, who dwelt with Zeus on Mt. Olympus. The twelve Olympians were Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephæstus, Hestia, Poseidon, and Demeter. See KRONOS.

O-lym'pi-an-ism, o-lim'pi-an-izm, *n.* The dominant religious system of the ancient Greeks, as portrayed in the Homeric poems, as distinguished from the earlier Pelasgic traditions popularly held, and from the mythology modified by later contact with other nations.

O-lym'pic, o-lim'pic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mt. Olympus, in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the Greek gods.

The circle of *Olympic* deities is a reflection of the earthly life with its limitations of old age, disease, and death removed. Men are taught to become divine by training their bodies into graceful ness and perfect form. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 1, p. 9. [S. C. G.]

2. Pertaining to the plain of Olympia, in ancient Elis.

— **Olympic games,** athletic games and races held at the chief ancient Panhellenic festival of five days which was celebrated every four years at Olympia in honor of Olympian Zeus. The victor's prize was an olive wreath.

—**O-lym'pics,** *n. pl.* The Olympic games.

O-lym"pi-on'ic, o-lim'pi-en'ic, *n.* An ode in praise of a victor in the Olympic games. [< L. *Olympionicus,* < Gr. *Olympionikēs,* victor at Olympic games, < *Olympia,* Olympia, + *nikē,* victory.]

O-lym'pus, o-lim'pus, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The home of the gods, located by the earlier poets on the summit of Mt. Olympus, in Thessaly, and later in the sky. [L., < Gr. *Olympos.*]

O-lyn'thi-ac, o-lin'thi-ac. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Olynthus, in the peninsula of Chalcidice. **O-lyn'thi-an†. II.** *n.* One of the three orations of Demosthenes in behalf of Olynthus.

Ol"yn-thol'de-a, el'in-thol'de-a, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Calcispongiæ.* [< OLYNTHUS + -OID.]

— **ol"yn-thol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

o-lyn'thus, o-lin'thus, *n.* [-THI, -thī *or* -thī, *pl.*] A hypothetical ancestral form of sponge, probably most nearly represented by the ascons. [< Gr. *olynthos,* fig.]

Om, ōm, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the Supreme Being, uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brahm.

These three principal gods [Aditi, Varuna, and Mithra] are the first and highest manifestations of the Eternal Essence, and are typified by the three letters composing the mystic syllable *OM* or *A U M.* MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 7, p. 87. [P. Y. '77.]

2. In modern occultism, the spiritual essence; absolute goodness and truth. **Aum†.**

-oma. *Pathol.* A suffix denoting a tumor or morbid growth; as, *sarcoma.* [< Gr. *-ōma.*]

om'a-dhaun, om o-dân, *n.* A simpleton; madman; fool: a slang term of abuse.

This sandy-haired, snub-nosed, ungainly *omad'haun* was truly the bat of human gold she believed him to be. E. LYNN LINTON *Through the Long Nights* bk. iii, ch. 5, p. 125. [H. '88.]

[< Ir. *amadan.*] **om'a-dawn†.**

om'a-gra, om'a-grō, *n.* *Pathol.* Gout in the shoulder. [< Gr. *ōmos,* shoulder, + *agra,* seizure.]

O'ma-has", ō'ma-hâz', *n. pl.* A Siouan tribe of North-American Indians, now living on a reservation in Nebraska. See AMERICAN.

o-man'der-wood", o-man'der-wud', *n.* A species of Ceylonese ebony (*Diospyros Ebenum*).

O-man'i-dæ, o-man'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of spiders with calamistrum and cribellum and six eyes. **O-ma'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < *Omana,* town in Arabia.] — **o-man'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **o-ma'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

om"a-pla-tos'co-py, om'a-pla-tes'co-pi, *n.* *Folklore.* Divination by the scapulæ or shoulder-blades. [< Gr. *ōmoplatē,* shoulder-blade (< *ōmos,* shoulder, + *platys,* broad), + *skopeō,* view.]

Scapulimancy or *omoplatoscopy,* . . . is the usual method among all Mongol tribes. W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* ch. 4, p. 176, note. [C. CO. '91.]

om"ar-thri'tis, om'ar-thrī'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the shoulder-joint. [< Gr. *ōmos,* shoulder, + ARTHRITIS.]

om"ar-throc'a-cy, om'ar-throc'a-si, *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration of the shoulder-joint. [< Gr. *ōmos,* shoulder, + *arthron,* joint, + *kakos,* bad.]

o-ma'sum, o-mē'sum *or* -mā'sum, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant. [L., paunch.]

— **o-ma'sal,** *a.*

O-may'yad, *n.* Same as OMMIAD. **Om-may'yad‡. om'ber,** om'ber, *n.* A gambling game with 40 cards, originally Spanish, much played in the 18th century, usually by three persons. [< F. *ombre,* < Sp. *hombre,* < L. *homo (homin-),* man.] **hom'bre‡; om'bre‡.**

om'brant, om'brant, *a.* [F.] Distinguished by indefinitely outlined shadows or shadings: said of certain ceramic work, as porcelain lamp-shades.

om"bré, om'brē'. *n.* A cheap grade of silk prints. [F., shaded, < L. *umbra,* shade.]

om'bril, *n.* Same as UMBRIL, UMBREL.

om'bro-graph, om'bro-graf, *n.* An automatic instrument for recording the time of occurrence, quantity, and rapidity of rainfall. [< Gr. *ombros,* rain-storm, + -GRAPH.]

om-brom'e-ter, om-brom'e-tər, *n.* A rain-gage. [< Gr. *ombros,* rain-storm, + *metron,* measure.]

om'dig-dig", om'dig-dig', *n.* The madoqua. See illus. under MADOQUA. **om'dik-dik"‡.**

o-me'ga, o-mē'ga, *C.*¹ W., *or* ō'meg-a, *S.* (o-meg'a, *C.*² *E.*) (XIII), *n.* The twenty-fourth and last letter and seventh vowel in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω): equivalent to English long *o;* figuratively, the end; the last.

I am Alpha and *Omega,* the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. *Rev.* i, 8.

[< Gr. *ō mega,* great o; *ō,* o; *mega,* n. s. of *megas,* great.]

— **o-me'goid,** *a.* Shaped like a capital omega (Ω).

om'e-let, om'e-let, *C. E. S.*¹ *W.*¹ (om'let, *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A dish of eggs and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried. Chopped ham, parsley, oysters, etc., are sometimes added, when the dish is called **ham omelet, parsley o., oyster o.,** etc.

To make an *omelet* beat the yolks lightly, . . . as too much beating makes them thin and destroys the appearance of the *omelet,* then add the milk, the salt, pepper, and flour if any is used, and lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth.
Buckeye Cookery, To Make Omelets p. 146. [B. P. C. '90.]

[< F. *omelette,* for *alumelle,* ship's plating, < L. *lamella,* thin plate.] **om'e-lette‡** [F.]; **om'let†.**

o'men, ō'men, *v.* **I.** *t.* To foreshow as or to foretell by an omen; presage; forebode; as, to *omen* misfortune.

Surely should my avenging sword fulfil Whate'er he *omen'd.*
SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 6, l. 160.

II. *i.* To serve as an omen; augur. **om'i-nate†.**

o'men, *n.* An occurrence, phenomenon, or incident regarded as an indication of a favorable or unfavorable issue; a prophetic sign; prognostic; as, an evil *omen.*

On New Year's Day all tradesmen worked a little in their business by way of *omen;* for luck's sake, as we say, that they might have constant business all the year after.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq. New Year's Day* p. 7. [C. & W. '88.]

Cæsar gave a command in Spain to an obscure Scipio, merely for the *omen* which his name involved.
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 1, p. 43. [S. C. G. '77.]

[L., earlier *osmen,* < *os (or-),* mouth, or *aus-* in *auscultō,* hear.]

Synonyms: see AUGURY.

o'mened, ō'mend, *a.* Containing an omen: generally in compounds; as, *ill-omened.*

o-men'tal, o-men'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the omentum. — **omental foramen,** the aperture in the gastrohepatic omentum by which the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum communicate.

o-men'tum, o-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A free fold of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera, as from the stomach to the liver, spleen, and colon.

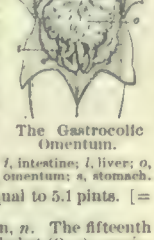

The Gastrocolic Omentum.
l, intestine; *l,* liver; *o,* omentum; *s,* stomach.

The **gastrohepatic** or **small omentum** passes from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the liver; the **gastrosplenic omentum,** from the cardiac end of the stomach to the spleen; the **gastrocolic** or **great omentum,** from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon, lying in front of the intestines like an apron. See illus. under PERITONEUM. [L., fat-skin.]

— **o"men-ti'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the omentum.

o'mer, ō'mər, *n.* A Hebrew measure of capacity; a homer (*Ex.* xvi, 36), equal to 5.1 pints. [= HOMER², *n.*]

o-mi'kron, o-mī'kron *or* o-mik'ron, *n.* The fifteenth letter and fifth vowel in the Greek alphabet (O, o): equivalent to English short *o.* [< Gr. *o mikron,* little o; *o,* o; *mikron,* neut. of *mikros,* small.] **o-mi'cron‡.**

om"i-na'tion†, *n.* A foreboding; presaging.

om'i-nous, om'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or marked by an omen or by a presentiment of evil; portentous; ill-omened; as, *ominous* fears.

What was it, that passed like an *ominous* breath —
Like a shiver of fear, or a touch of death!
J. B. O'REILLY *The Ride of Collins Graves* st. 3.

2. Serving as an omen in general; prognostic. [< L. *ominosus,* < *omen (omin-);* see OMEN.]

—**om'i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

o-mis'si-bl(e, o-mis'i-bl, *a.* Fit to be omitted; subject to omission. [< L. *omissus;* see OMISSION.]

o-mis'sion, o-mish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of omitting or leaving out; exclusion; as, the *omission* of a word.

I have proposed an *omission* of some statements and phrases in our confession and catechisms.
MCCOSH *Whither?* div. 6, p. 20. [S. '89.]

2. The act of neglecting; failure or neglect to do something that one has power to do, or that it is one's duty to do; pretermission.

By what we have not done, by sins of *omission,* we are judged.
DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 4, p. 62. [J. P. '90.]

3. Anything left out, or left undone; as, the book is remarkable for *omissions.* **4.** *Rhet.* Figurative ellipsis; suppression. [F., < LL. *omissio(n-),* < L. *omissus,* pp. of *omittō,* omit, < *ob,* by, + *mittō,* send.]

Synonyms: see ERROR.

o-mis'siv(e, o-mis'iv, *a.* **1.** Leaving out. **2.** Pretermitting; remiss.— **o-mis'siv(e-ly,** *adv.*

o-mit', o-mit', *vt.* [O-MIT'TED; O-MIT'TING.] **1.** To fail to include, insert, or mention; leave out; pass over; overlook; drop; as, to *omit* an important fact.

That which constitutes History, properly so called, is in great part *omitted* from works on the subject.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 67. [A. '89.]

2. To leave, pass by, or neglect; fail or forbear to do or to use; leave unperformed; as, to *omit* no effort to achieve success. [< L. *omittō;* see OMISSION.]

— **o-mit'tance,** *n.* Omission.— **o-mit'ter,** *n.*

o'mi-um, ō'mi-um, *n.* [O'MI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The epimeron of the prothorax in beetles. [< Gr. *ōmos,* shoulder.]

Om"ma-streph'i-dæ, om'a-stref'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of oigopsid decacerous cephalopods with arms free and denticulated suckers, but no claws. **Om-mas'treph-es,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *omma,* eye, + *strephō,* turn.] **Om"ma-to-streph'i-dæ‡. - om-ma-streph'id,** *n.*— **om-mas'treph-oid,** *a.*

om"ma-te'um, om'a-tī'um *or* -tē'um, *n.* [-TE'A, *pl.*] A compound eye, as in arthropods. [< Gr. *omma(t-),* eye.]

— **om"ma-te'al,** *a.*

om"ma-tid'i-um, om'a-tid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the simple elements of a compound eye, as in arthropods. [< Gr. *ommatidion,* dim. of *omma(t-),* eye.]

An Ommatidium.
cl, cuticular corneal lens; *hy,* hypodermal cells of corneal lens; *r,* retinophora; *nr,* nucleus of retinophora; *cc,* crystalline cone; *p,* pigment-cells; *ret,* retinula; *rh,* rhabdome; *n,* nerve. (After *Patten.*)

— **om"ma-tid'i-al,** *a.*

om-mat'o-phore, om-mat'o-fōr, *n.* An eye-stalk, as of a snail. [< Gr. *omma(t-),* eye, + *pherō,* bear.]

— **om" ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.* Having stalked eyes, as land-pulmonates.

Om-mi'ad, om-mai'ad, *n.* A member of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs who ruled at Damascus A. D. 661–750, and in southern Spain A. D. 756–1031. [< Ar. *Umaiyah,* Omaya, founder of the family.] **O-may'yad‡; Om-mal'ade‡; Om-may'yad‡; U-mal'yade‡.**

om-ne'i-ty, om-nī'i-ti, *n.* That which comprehends or constitutes all; allness: applied by some to the Deity.

So nothing became something, and *omneity* informed nullity into an essence. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, ¶ 35, p. 55. [W. S. '86.]

[< L. *omnis,* all.] **om-ni'e-ty‡.**

omni-. Derived from Latin *omnis,* all; a combining form. [For other words beginning with *omni-,* see vocabulary place.]— **om"ni-act'iv(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Universally active or originating all action. — **om'ni-arch,** *n.* The chief or ruler of all.— **om"ni-cor-po're-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Comprehending the substance of all bodies; comprehending all matter.— **om"ni-er'u-dite,** *a.* Possessed of all learning.— **om"ni-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.— **om-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing all kinds; all-bearing.— **om-nif'ic,** *a.* All-creating.

The *omnific* fiat of the Creator has again gone forth, and swarms of beings innumerable start from the teeming and prolific deep. WINCHELL *Sketches of Creation* ch. 10, p. 107. [H. '70.]

— **om'ni-form,** *a.* Having or including all forms or having power to take every form. **om"ni-form'al‡.**— **om"ni-form'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being omniform.— **om'ni-fy,** *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To make universal or all-comprehensive. **2†.** To count as one's all.— **om"ni-gath'er-um†,** *n.* A miscellaneous collection; an omnium-gatherum.— **om-nig'e-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Composed of all kinds.— **om'ni-graph,** *n.* [Rare.] A pantograph.— **om-nil'e-gent,** *a.* Reading everything.— **om"ni-nes'cence,** *n.* Ignorance of all things.— **om-nip'a-rent,** *n.* [Rare.] A parent of all.— **om"ni-pa'ri-ent,** *a.* [Rare.] Bringing forth all things.— **om"ni-par'i-ty,** *n.* Equality of all; universal equality. — **om-nip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing or bearing all things — **om"ni-pa'tient,** *a.* Patient in or enduring all things; having unlimited endurance.— **om"ni-per-cip'i-ence,** *n.* Perception of all things; unlimited perception.

Coleridge . . . came into the room, . . . shedding a light around him of poetic effulgence and *omnipercipience.* CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 5, p. 64. [S.]

om"ni-per-cip'i-en-cy†.— om"ni-per-cip'i-ent, *a.* Perceiving all things.— **om"ni-prev'a-lent,** *a.* Universally prevalent; also, predominating over all; of universal prevalence or influence.— **om"ni-prev'a-lence,** *n.* — **om"ni-re'gen-cy†,** *n.* Universal dominion.— **om"ni-sig-nif'i-cance,** *n.* [Rare.] Universal significance or meaning.— **om"ni-spec'tiv(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Seeing or able to see all things; all-seeing.— **om"ni-suf-fi'cient,** *a.* [Rare.] Sufficient for every need; all-sufficient.— **om-niv'a-gant,** *a.* [Rare.] Wandering in all directions; roaming everywhere.— **om-niv'a-lence,** *n.* [Rare.] Omnipotence.— **om-niv'a-lent,** *a.* [Rare.] Omnipotent.— **om"ni-ver-ba'ri-ous,** *a.* Using all sorts of words. — **om-niv'i-dence,** *n.* The power of seeing all things; universal vision. **om-niv'i-den-cy†.**

om'ni-bus, om'ni-bus, *a.* Covering a full collection of objects; embracing many different cases; as, an *omnibus* bill passed by the legislature.

om'ni-bus, *n.* **1.** A long four-wheeled passenger-vehicle with entrance at the rear and seats along the sides, and sometimes with additional seats outside reached by steps.

Omnibuses were only introduced the year before George IV. died [1829]. H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back through Seventy Years* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 29. [K. P. & CO. '93.]

2. *Glass-making.* A sheet-iron cover to protect from drafts the glass articles in a leer. **3.** An omnibus-box. **4.** A catch-all. **5.** [Colloq.] A waiter's assistant, as in a hotel. [F., < L. *omnibus,* dat. pl. of *omnis,* all.]

— **om'ni-bus-bars",** **-rods,** or **-wires,** see BUS-

BARS, -RODS, or -WIRES, under BUS.—**o. box** (*Arch.*), a large box on a level with and connecting with the stage of a theater or opera-house.

om-nip'o-tence, om-nip'o-tens, *n.* **1.** Unlimited and universal power; especially, infinite power as a divine attribute; almightiness; hence, a being of unlimited power; God: strictly applicable to God only.

The essence considered as in action yields attributes of a second class. When, for example, the Divine essence is contemplated as simply energizing, this is *omnipotence*, as cognizing, this is omniscience, as adapting means to ends, this is wisdom. W. G. T. SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 5, p. 335. [S. '89.]

2. Unlimited power within a certain sphere, or of a certain kind; as, the *omnipotence* of gravity. **om-nip'o-ten-cy†.**

om-nip'o-tent, om-nip'o-tent, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or characterized by omnipotence.

British citizenship is as *omnipotent* as Roman was. EMERSON *English Traits* ch. 9, p. 140. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. [Humorous.] Capable of or fitted for anything; thoroughgoing; unmitigated; as, an *omnipotent* villain. [< L. *omnipotent-is*, < *omnis*, all, + *potent-is*; see POTENT.]

—**the Omnipotent,** the all-powerful being; God.

—**om-nip'o-tent-ly,** *adv.*

om"ni-pres'ence, om'ni-prez'ens, *n.* **1.** The quality of being everywhere present at the same time; unlimited or universal presence; in theology, universal presence of the divine essence, as opposed to the diffusive presence and identity of pantheism, and the divisive or distributive presence of the common notion.

Immensity characterizes the relation of God to space viewed abstractly in itself. *Omnipresence* characterizes the relation of God to his creatures as they severally occupy their several positions in space. The divine essence is immense in its own being, absolutely. It is omnipresent relatively to all his creatures. A. A. HODGE *Outlines Theol.* ch. 8, p. 141. [C. & BROS. '79.]

2. Loosely, presence everywhere within a given sphere; ubiquity: applied figuratively to that which moves rapidly, so as to be in all the different parts of a place in rapid succession. [< LL. *omnipræsent(-s)*, < L. *omnis*, all, + *præsent-s*; see PRESENT, *a.*] **om"ni-pres'en-cy†.**

om"ni-pres'ent, om'ni-prez'ent, *a.* Essentially present everywhere at the same time; universally present; present everywhere within a given sphere; ubiquitous.

A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is *omnipresent*, like the Deity. WEBSTER *Works, Murder of J. White* in vol. vi, p. 105. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

—**om"ni-pre-sen'tial,** *a.* [Rare.] Denoting or implying universal presence.

om"ni-prev'a-lent, om"ni-re'gen-cy†, etc. See OMNI-.

om-nis'cience, om-nish'ens, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of all things; unlimited or infinite knowledge: an attribute of God. See quotation under OMNIPOTENCE. **2.** Loosely, very extensive knowledge. **om-nis'cien-cy†.**

Of course Shakespeare's *omniscience* included all natural phenomena. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, My Study* p. 259. [T. & F. '63.]

om-nis'cient, om-nish'ent, *C. W.* (-i-ent, *E. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Possessed of or characterized by omniscience. [< LL. *omniscient(-s)*, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scio*, know.] **om-nis'clous†.**—**om-nis'cient-ly,** *adv.*

om"ni-sig-nif'i-cance, etc. See OMNI-.

om'nist, om'nist, *n.* [Rare.] One who appreciates all phases of thought or truth; a man of catholic spirit.

om'ni-tude, om'ni-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Universality; complete totality: said of the transcendental ideal, or the idea of an object in which all possible objects meet.

om'ni-um, om'ni-um, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Finance.* The aggregate value of the different stocks in which a government loan is funded. **2.** Something that engrosses all one's attention. **3.** A set of shelves designed to receive bric-à-brac; a what-not. [L., gen. pl. of *omnis*, all.]

—**om'ni-um-gath'er-um,** *n.* [Colloq.] A miscellaneous collection; a medley. **om"ni-gath'er-um†.**

om-niv'a-gant, om-niv'i-dence, etc. See OMNI-.

Om-niv'o-ra, om-niv'o-rą, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of artiodactyl ungulates with a non-ruminant stomach and bunodont molars, including *Suidæ*, *Hippopotamidæ*, etc. [Neut. pl. of L. *omnivorus*; see OMNIVOROUS.]

—**om'ni-vore,** *n.* One of the *Omnivora.*

om-niv'o-rous, om-niv'o-rus, *a.* **1.** Eating or living upon food of all kinds indiscriminately; all-devouring: used also figuratively; as, *omnivorous* birds; an *omnivorous* taste for literature.

The *omnivorous* reader is often weak and essentially ignorant. MUNGER *On the Threshold* ch. 7, p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. Specifically, in zoology: (1) Eating both animal and vegetable food: said of bears, crows, etc.

The true paradise birds are *omnivorous*, feeding on fruits and insects. A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 38, p. 557. [H. '69.]

(2) Of or pertaining to the *Omnivora.* [< L. *omnivorus*, < *omnis*, all, + *voro*, eat.] —**om-niv'o-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**om-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

omo-, om-. Derived from Greek ὦμος, shoulder: combining forms. [For other words beginning with *omo-*, see vocabulary place.] —**o"mo-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the shoulder; rheumatic pain in the shoulder-joint.—**o"mo-hy'oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulder-blade and the hyoid bone; as, the *omohyoid* muscle. **o"mo-hy-oi'de-an†.**—**o"mo-hy'oid,** *n.* A thin digastric muscle of the neck passing from the shoulder-blade to the hyoid bone. See illus. under TRIANGLE.—**o"mo-hy-oi'de-us,** *n.* [-DE-I, *pl.*] The omohyoid.—**o-moi'de-um,** *n.* [-DE-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The pterygoid bone.—**o"mo-pho'ri-on,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A vestment in the Greek Church similar to the pallium of the Latin Church.

Over this [the bishop's robe] is worn another robe called the '*omophorion*,' now of silk, but once made of sheep's wool, as typical of the lost sheep which Christ the Good Shepherd bore on his shoulders. C. A. STODDARD *Across Russia* ch. 9, p. 56. [S. '91.]

—**o'mo-plate,** *n.* The shoulder-blade; scapula.—**o"mo-pla'to-sco"py,** *n.* Divination by inspection of a shoulder-blade; scapulimancy.—**o-mos'te-gite,** *n. Cryst.* The thoracic part of the carapace, or that behind the cervical groove: opposed to *cephalostegite.* See illus. under CRUSTACEA.—**o"mo-ster'num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] A median ossified process of the coracoscapular cartilages in a frog.—**o"mo-ster'nal,** *a.*—**o"mo-thy'roid,** *n.* A fascicle from the omohyoid muscle to the upper cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

o"mo-pha'gi-a, ō'mo-fē'ji-ą *or* -fą'gi-ą, *n.* The eating of raw flesh. [< Gr. ὦμος, raw, — *phagein*, eat.]

—**o"mo-phag'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to omophagia; eating raw flesh. **o-moph'a-gous†.**—**o-moph'a-gus,** *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] An eater of raw flesh.

o"mo-to'ci-a, ō'mo-tō'si-ą *or* -ci-ą, *n. Med.* Abortion. [< Gr. ὠμοτοκία, < ὦμος, unripe, + τίκτω, bring forth.]

om'pha-cin(e, em'fą-sin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from unripe fruit: frequently said of oils. [< Gr. *omphakinos*, < *omphax*, unripe fruit.]

omphal-, omphalo-, } Derived from Greek *omphalos*, the navel: combining forms.—**om"pha-lel-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Ulceration of the umbilicus.—**om-phal'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the navel; umbilical.—**om"pha-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the umbilicus.—**om'pha-lo-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Umbilical hernia.—**om'pha-lode,** *n.* The navel. **2.** *Bot.* An omphalodium.—**om"pha-lod'ic,** *a.* Omphalic.—**om"pha-lo'di-um,** *n. Bot.* The navel-shaped mark left on the hilum of a seed by the passage of the vessels of the raphe. **om'pha-lode‡.**—**om'pha-loid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling the navel.—**om'pha-lo-man"cy,** *n. Folk-lore.* Divination from the number of knots in a new-born child's navel-string to ascertain how many more children its mother will bear.—**om"pha-lo-mes"en-ter'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the navel and the mesentery. **om"pha-lo-mes"e-ra'ic‡.**—**omphalomeseneteric duct,** the duct that connects the cavity of the umbilical vesicle with the small intestine in the fetus: occasionally found in the adult.—**om"pha-lop'a-gus,** *n. Terat.* A double monster united at the umbilicus.—**om"pha-lo-phle-bi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the umbilical vein.—**Om"pha-lop-sy'chi,** *n. pl.* The Omphalopsychites.—**Om"pha-lop-sy'chite,** *C. W.* (**Om"pha-lop'sy-chite,** *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* Same as HESYCHAST. **Om"pha-lop-sy'chist‡; Om"pha-lop-sy'chos‡.**—**om"pha-lop'ter†,** *n.* A double-convex lens. **om"pha-lop'tic†.**—**om"pha-lor-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Umbilical hemorrhage, particularly at birth.—**om"pha-lor-rhex'is,** *n. Pathol.* Rupture of the umbilical cord. **om"pha-lo-neu"ror-rhex'is‡.**—**om'pha-los,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The navel. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the middle point ("navel") of the earth. (2) The boss or the middle point of a shield.—**om"pha-lo-so'ter,** *n. Obstet.* An instrument employed to aid the hand in replacing the umbilical cord when prolapsed.—**om"pha-lot'o-my,** *n. Obstet.* Cutting of the umbilical cord at birth.

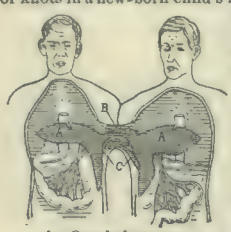

An Omphalopagus.
The Siamese twins, showing the anatomical structure of their connecting band: *A*, *A*, liver; *B*, xiphoid cartilage, *C*, peritoneal pouches.

Apollo Seated on the Omphalos.
Reverse of a coin of Antiochus Hierax, king of Syria: before 227 B. C.

om'pha-lism, em'fą-lizm, *n.* [Recent.] **1.** Placing, or tendency to place, the capital of a country at its geographical center. **2.** By extension, the tendency to increase the powers of a central government at the expense of its subordinate local governments.

The success of this *omphalism*, this government from the centre, will be brought about, in the Western belief, by the necessity under which the nations on the head-waters of all streams will find themselves of having the outlets in their hands. C. W. DILKE *Greater Britain* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 83. [H. '69.]

om'pok, em'pok, *n.* [E. Ind.] A siluroid fish (*Callichrous bimaculatus*).

om'rah, om'rā, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Hindu noble or high official.

o'my, ō'mi, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Mellow, as soil.

on¹, on. **I.** *a.* In cricket, designating the portion of the field on the batter's left; as, the *on* side. **II.** *n.* The portion of a cricket-field on the batter's left; as, he struck a ball to the *on.*

on²†, *a.* & *n.* One. **oon†.**

on, *adv.* **1.** In or into such a position with reference to something, as a vehicle, a table, or a stage, as to be in contact with and supported by it; in a position, state, or condition of adherence; as, he got *on* before the wagon had fully stopped; to order the soup brought *on;* to cling *on.* **2.** In or into such a position as to cover, surround, or overspread properly; in the proper place as an exterior attachment or decoration; as, to put *on* a cloak, a ring, a label, etc. **3.** In the same direction or manner; in a continuous course or succession; with unbroken advance; without stopping; forward; ahead; along; as, walk *on;* we sang the first stanza, then the second, and so *on* through the hymn; twilight was coming *on;* he is getting *on* well. **4.** In or into the proper channel or place of action; in or into a condition of release necessary for use; as, to turn *on* the steam, the water, the gas, the draft, etc. **5.** In or into existence or operation; in course of proceeding or taking place; in progress; as, to bring *on* a swoon; the strife is *on.*

Phrases:—**neither off nor on,** irresolute; unsettled; fickle.—**on and on,** without ever ceasing; for a long time without ceasing; continuously.—**on to,** to or toward and on; on; to; upon: sometimes written *onto:* an expression analogous to *into*, but avoided by purists as colloquial or vulgar.—**to be on** [Slang]. **1.** In sporting parlance, to accept a bet or bets; have a bet or bets made. **2.** [Eng.] To be tipsy or getting drunk.—**to be on to one, or on to it** [Slang], to be aware of one's intentions; understand the situation.—**to be well on,** to have a fair chance of winning one's bet or bets.—**try it on** [Slang], make the attempt; attempt it.

on¹, *prep.* [Etymologically, *on* and *upon* differ in meaning, *upon* adding to *on* the sense of being lifted or raised *up;* but the distinction has never been clearly made in usage. *On* is preferable in such expressions as "to ride *on* a horse," "to be *on* the road," "to write *on* a certain subject," and in most of the uses noted below.]

On and upon so frequently coincide in use, that they may aptly be treated in common and placed parallel to each other. The distinction between them, founded in etymology, has been in great part effaced in the course of time, and if the usage of the language gives the preference to the one or the other, a regard to the original notional distinction obtains but little. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. ii, p. 352. [R. BROS. '74.]

1. In or as if in contact with the upper side or surface of. (1) Within the superficial limits of; as, the dwellers *on* the earth; *on* the continent. (2) (*a*) In or into contact with from above; as, the stones fell *on* the ground; the rain falls *on* the just and the unjust. (*b*) By means of such or analogous contact with; as, to perform *on* a musical instrument: take oath *on* the Bible. (3) In superposition or addition to; over and above; besides; as, loss *on* loss; heaps *on* heaps. (4) In the relation of expecting support or fulfilment from; because of; hence, by the authority or assurance of; as, *on* Christ; *on* your recommendation; *on* one's word or honor. (5) In the relation of being supported by or suspended from; as, a fish *on* a hook; a picture hanging *on* a wall; to walk *on* stilts; to move *on* the hands and feet.

Owing to the submerged state of the ground *on* which they live, the Indians often raise their houses *on* piles sunk in the water. AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 5, p. 162. [T. & F. '68.]

2. In the relation of following after, as a goal, or from a higher position. (1) In space: In the wake of; at the heels of; as, they are *on* my track; pestilence followed *on* the heels of famine. (2) In rational sequence: (*a*) In consequence of; by reason of; in consideration of; for the sake of; as, *on* coming to an agreement they separated; *on* your life remain. (*b*) At the charge or door of, as blame or responsibility; against; as, the blame be *on* me; a plague *on* him. (*c*) In accordance with; as, to go fast *on* purpose; to run *on* a wager. (3) In temporal sequence: Next in order to; as, Monday follows *on* Sunday.

3. In the relation of being directed, tending, or moving toward; toward or in the direction of; as, to move *on* the enemy's works; the telescope bears *on* the star; the mansion faces *on* the river; he resolved *on* amendment.

4. In the relation of covering with, environing, or lying along or by; as, London is *on* the Thames; the building is *on* Broadway; a hat *on* one's head; *on* every side. **5.** In the act or process of; under the action or influence of; as, to be *on* guard; *on* a journey; *on* the point of going; the house is *on* fire. **6.** In the relation of being engaged in the making of or comprised in; as, *on* the "Times"; *on* a commission; a laborer *on* a public work.

'And I shall be twenty times happier, sir,' said I, with a little — I hope innocent — flattery, 'if my employment is to be *on* the Dictionary.' DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 36, p. 258. [C. & H.]

7. Hence, in the interest or in favor of; as, to risk money *on* a competitor; to bet *on* one's success. **8.** In reference to; concerning the subject of; about; as, a treatise *on* rhetoric; to decide *on* a plan; he dwelt *on* the theme. **9.** Into, or in a state of; in: in this usage mostly archaic; as, to gather *on* heaps; to fall *on* sleep; the worst case *on* record. **10.** In old and now obsolete relations: (1) At. (2) By. (3) For. (4) From. (5) In. (6) Into. (7) Of. (8) Over. (9) To. (10) With. [< AS. *on*, *an*, related to IN, prep.]

—**on'-hang"er,** *n.* A dependent or servile follower; a hanger-on.—**on-side,** *adv.* At or on the right side; specifically, in football, hockey, etc., not off-side. See OFF-SIDE.

—**on the alert, beam, contrary,** etc., see the nouns.

on², *prep.* [Scot.] Without; as, to obey *on* being punished. [< Ice. *ón*, without.]

on-¹, *prefix.* The preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix; as, *onset*, *onslaught.* It sometimes takes the form of *a-*; as, he fell *on* sleep = *a*sleep. [< AS. *on-*, *an-*, < *on*, on.]

on-², *prefix.* An obsolete spelling of AN-¹ in *answer*, etc. See ACKNOWLEDGE; ALONG.

on-³†, *prefix.* See UN-¹.

on-⁴, *prefix.* [Obs. or Dial.] See UN-².

O'na, ō'ną, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

on'a-ger, on'ą-jer *or* -ger, *n.* [-GERS or -GRI, *pl.*] **1.** A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of central Asia. **2.** A medieval military engine by which stones were thrown from a bag or bucket after the manner of a sling. [L., < Gr. *onagros*, < *onos*, ass, + *agros*, wild.]

o-nag'ga, o-nag'ą, *n.* [S. Afr.] The dauw.

O-na'gra, o-nā'grą *or* -ng'grą, *n. Bot.* A former genus of plants, now referred to *Œnothera*, which gave name to the family *Onagraceæ.* [< Gr. *onagra*, *oinagra*, certain plant, < *oinos*, wine, + *agra*, hunting.]

On"a-gra'ce-æ, on"ą-grē'se-ē *or* -grą'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of annual or perennial polypetalous herbs or rarely shrubs — the evening-primrose family — with opposite or alternate usually entire leaves and variously arranged clusters of mainly tetramerous perfect and symmetrical flowers, with the stamens as many or twice as many as the calyx-lobes. It embraces 23 genera and about 330 species, mainly distributed in temperate climates. [< ONAGRA.] **O-na"gra-ri'e-æ‡.**

—**on"a-gra'ceous,** *a.*

o'nan-ism, ō'nan-izm, *n. Med.* Masturbation. [< *Onan* (*Gen.* XXXVIII, 9).]—**o'nan-ist,** *n.*

o-nap'po, o-nap'pō, *n.* [Braz.] A reddish-gray nyctipithecine monkey or teetee (*Callithrix discolor*). Called also *ventriloquist-monkey.*

on"ça-par'da, on'są-pär'dą, *n.* [Braz.] The puma.

once†, *n.* The ounce (*Felis uncia*).

once, wuns, *adv.* **1.** One time, without repetition; one time only; as, we die but *once.* **2.** During some past time or period; at one time; as, the United States were *once* English colonies.

No star is ever lost we *once* have seen,
We always may be what we might have been.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Legend of Provence* st. 12.

3. At any time; ever; as, if *once* virtue is lost all is lost.

Nothing *once* existing has entirely disappeared. D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* intro., p. 21. [C. & P. '63.]

4. [Local, U. S.] Used as a mere expletive; as, listen *once.* **5.** At some future time. **6†.** Once for all.

Once is used sometimes as a noun, preceded generally by *this* or *that*; as, answer me *this once*, i. e., this one time. It is occasionally used also as an adjective, with the sense of 'that formerly was'; quondam; as, the *once* governor. [< AS. *ānes*, < *ān*, one.] **onys†.**

—**all at once,** all of a sudden.—**at o. 1.** At exactly the same time; at the same instant; simultaneously; together; as, all spoke *at once.* **2.** Without delaying; immediately; as, come *at once.*—**for o.,** one time at least; at last; as, he has won *for once.*—**o. in a way** [Colloq.], once at any rate.

on-ceth'mus, on-seth'mus *or* on-keth'mus, *n.* [Rare.] A braying. [< Gr. *onkethmos*, bray.]

He has recourse to trite figures of bad rhetoric, hyiactimus and *oncethmus.* FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philol.* p. 101, note. [S. '72.]

On"chi-di'i-dæ, on'ki-dai'i-dī *or* -di'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A littoral family of ditrematous slugs having a thick tuberculated mantle and two tentacles with eyes at tips.

On-chid'i-um, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *onkos*, barb, hook.]

—**on-chid'i-id,** *n.*—**on-chid'i-oid,** *a.*

On"chi-do-rid'i-dæ, on'ki-do-rid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anthobranchiate gastropods generally united with *Doridiadæ.* **On-chid'o-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *onkos*, barb, + *doris*, sacrificial knife.]—**on"chi-dor'i-did,** *n.*—**on"chi-dor'i-doid,** *a.*

On"cho-co-tyl'i-dæ, on'co-co-til'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polystomean trematodes with:

six suckers. **On'cho-cot"yle,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *onkos*, barb, + *kotylē*, cup.] — **on"cho-cot'y-lid,** *n.* — **on"cho-cot'y-loid,** *a.*

on'cho-sphere, on'ko-sfir, *n.* *Helminth.* The six-hooked embryo of a cestode or tapeworm. [< Gr. *onkos*, hook, + *sphaira*, sphere.]

on'cid, on'sid, *n.* An orchid of the genus *Oncidium*.

On-cid'i-um, on-sid'i-um *or* -cid'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A very large extremely varied genus of beautiful tropical American orchids with short pseudobulbs, few leaves, and a loose raceme of handsome flowers. They are among the most prized of cultivated orchids. *O. Papilio*, the butterfly-plant, being one of the best-known. [< Gr. *onkos*, hook.]

on'cin, on'sin, *n.* [Rare.] A hooked weapon resembling the martel-de-fer. [C.] [OF., < LL. *uncinus*, hook, < L. *uncus*, < Gr. *onkos*, barb.]

On"ci-no-pod'i-dæ, on"si-[*or* -ci-]no-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of maioidean crabs having a triangular body and hindmost feet subdorsal and uncinate.

On-cin'o-pus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *onkinos*, hook, + *pous*, foot.] **On"ci-nop'i-dæ‡.** — **on"ci-nop'o-did,** *n.* — **on"ci-nop'o-doid,** *a.*

onco-. Derived from Greek *onkos*, mass: a combining form. — **on'co-graph,** *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for recording variations in the size of parts or members of the body, as the kidneys. — **on-col'o-gy,** *n.* *Med.* The aggregate of scientific knowledge relating to tumors; a treatise on tumors. — **on-com'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument to measure variations in parts of the human body: usually a part of an oncograph. — **on-cot'o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting open or cutting out a tumor, or of cutting open an abscess.

on'come", on'cum", *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The first stage of any undertaking or labor. **2.** A rainfall or snowfall. **3.** *Med.* A mysterious attack of disease; also, a gathering or swelling.

on'com"ing, on'cum"ing, *a.* & *n.* Approaching.

on"co-sim'e-ter, on"co-sim'e-tėr, *n.* *Metal.* An instrument for determining the specific gravity of a molten metal by the immersion of a ball made of another metal and of known weight. [< Gr. *onkōsis*, swelling (< *onkos*, bulk), + *metron*, measure.]

on-co'sis, on-cō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* A swelling; any abnormal enlargement of a part; intumescence.

On"co-ty'l'i-dæ, on"co-til'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of bugs. **On-cot'y-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *onkos*, barb, + *tylos*, knob.]

on-cot'y-lid, *a.* & *n.* — **on-cot'y-loid,** *a.*

on-dat'ra, on-dat'ra, *C. I.* (on'da-tra, *E.*), *n.* The American muskrat. [Prob. Am. Ind.]

on"dé', on'dē', *a.* [F.] Waved; wavy. Cp UNDÉ. **on'dy‡.**

on'dine, on'din, *n.* [F. Same as UNDINE.

> The sylphs and *ondines*. And the seas-kings and queens,
> Long ago, long ago, on the waves built a city.
> OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Venice* st. 1.

on'ding, on'ding, *n.* [Scot.] A fall of snow or rain.

on-ding'in, *n.* Rain or snow.

on dit, on dē. F. They say; it is said; used also substantively, as, it is a current *on dit*.

on"do-yant', on'dwa-yan', *a.* [F.] Wavy; waved.

-one. *Chem.* A suffix designating certain organic compounds, specifically (1) certain compounds that have the general formula $C_nH_{2n-4}O$, as hexone ($C_6H_{12}O$), and (2) ketones, as the acetic ketone is called acetone. [< L. *-onus*.]

one†, *vt.* To make one of; cause to be united in one.

one, with earlier ōn, as in **at-one, al-one, only,** etc., *a.* **1.** Being a single individual or object; being a unit; constituting a distinguishable whole; single: the smallest cardinal numeral: as, *one* person; *one* house.

> We have *one* God, *one* life, *one* Saviour, *one* Judge, *one* eternity.
> A. MCKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. i, p. 29. [D. t. c., co.]

2. Being an individual or thing thought of indefinitely; single, but undetermined; certain: as, *one* James. **3.** Designating a person, thing, or group as contrasted with or distinguished from another; this; that: often preceded by *the*: as, *the one* guest departed, the other remained. **4.** Single in kind; the same; as, the three are of *one* height, or are *one* in height. **5†.** Unmarried; single. **6†.** Only or alone. [ME *one, an,* < AS *ān*, one.]

One is used in self-explaining compound adjectives; as, **one-armed, one-eyed, one-horned, one-legged, one-masted, one-syllabled, one-stringed.**

Phrases, etc.: all one, precisely the same; of the same or of no consequence; as, it is *all one* whether we go or stay. — **one'-and-thir"ty,** *n.* A game at cards formerly common and resembling vingt-et-un. — **one'-ber"ry,** *n.* Same as HERB-PARIS. — **one day,** some indefinite day or period in the past or future; as, *one day* when I was young; *one day* they will no longer be here. — **one-eared†,** *a.* Dial. One year old. — **one-handed,** *a.* **1.** Intended to be used or handled with but one hand; requiring the use of only one hand; as, a *one-handed* tool. **2.** Having but one hand. — **one-horse,** *a.* **1.** Adapted to be drawn or worked by one horse; as, a *one-horse* wagon.

> Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand
> A *one-horse* wagon slowly crawled.
> WHITTIER *Toil on the Beach* prel., st. 18.

2. Having but one horse; hence, of inferior resources or capacity; of little efficiency or importance; small; as, a *one-horse* town, a *one-horse* lawyer. — **one-ideaed,** *a.* Having one controlling idea.

> The reading matter . . . struck me as strangely whimsical, and crude, and *one-ideaed*, like a schoolboy's theme.
> THOREAU *Week on the Concord, Tuesday* p. 195. [T. & F. '62.]

one or other (Colloq.), one of two or more things or ways viewed indefinitely. — **one with,** of the same kind as, or of the same substance with; identical with; also, completely united with, as, the Son is *one with* the Father.

> Every redeemed soul is *one with* the Lord from heaven.
> SPURGEON *Morning by Morning, Dec. 26* p. 362. [T. & A.]

— **the one, and the other,** the last-named, and the first-named. This is the earlier and the proper use of these terms, but it is very common to reverse the signification, making *the one* refer to the first-named.

one, *n.* **1.** A single unit; the first and smallest of the cardinal numbers, or a symbol (1 or I) representing this number. **2.** A single thing or person; a unit. **3.** A person conceived and spoken of indefinitely; sometimes regarded as a pronominal use: as, *one* would think.

> *One* wonders if any one, even Vittoria Colonna, had the sense to see into the deep heart of him Michael Angelo, with all its greatness, sadness, and tenderness.
> DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Odd People* p. 63. [T. '82.]

4. Same as ONE O'CLOCK. See CLOCK.

— **at one, 1.** In agreement or accord; in harmony.

> The Bible is *at one* with science in affirming the constancy of natural law. J. W. DAWSON *Nature and the Bible* lect. i, p. 31. [C. & BROS. '75.]

2. Of the same nature; the same. — **in one,** in or into one whole; together; as, to join *in one*. — **one by one,** by *ones*, one at a time; singly and in order. — **to make one of,** to constitute a part of, as an assemblage; take part in.

one, *pron.* A person or thing considered indefinitely; some one or something; any one; anything; also, one of the persons or things already mentioned.

on'e-cle†, *n.* See ONICOLO.

one'hood†, *n.* Unity; oneness. **one'head†; one'hed†.**

O-nei'das, o-nei'dăz, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoian stock and belonging to the Five Nations, formerly inhabiting the country about Oneida Lake, in New York. Portions of the tribe still reside in New York, Wisconsin, and Canada. See AMERICAN.

oneiro-, oneir-. Derived from Greek *oneiros*, a dream: combining forms. — **o-nei"ro-cric'ic,** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or professing the power to interpret dreams. **o-nei"ro-crit'ic-al‡.** **II,** *n.* One who interprets dreams. **o-nei'ro-crite†; o-ni"ro-crit'ic;. -o-nei"ro-crit'ics,** *n.* The art or practise of interpreting dreams. **o-nei"ro-crit'i-cism†; o-ni"ro-crit'ics;.** — **o-nei"ro-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Nightmare. — **on"ei-rol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] The scientific study of dreams or dream-lore; also, a study or collection of dreams with their interpretation. — **on"ei-rol'o-gist,** *n.* — **o-nei'ro-man"cy,** *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by means of dreams. — **on"ei-rop'o-list†,** *n.* An oneirocritic. — **o-nei'ro-sco"pist,** *n.* An oneirocritic. — **o-nei'ro-sco"py,** *C.* (on"ei-ros'co-py, *W.*); **o"nei-ros'co-py,** *W.*), *n.* Same as ONEIROCRITICS.

one'li-ness†, *n.* The state of being one. **on'li-ness†.**

one'ly†, *a.* **1.** Only. **2.** Chief; especial.

one'ment†, *n.* A state of harmony; concord.

one'ness, wun'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being but one; singleness; unity; sameness.

on'er, wun'gr. *n.* [Slang.] One by preeminence; an effectual one; a stroke or effort that requires no repeating; as, I tell you, that was a *oner*. **one'er‡.**

on'er-a-ry, on'gr-gri, *a.* [Rare.] Adapted or intended for carrying burdens; constituting a burden. [< L. *onerarius*, < *onus* (*oner-*), burden.]

on'er-ate†, *vt.* To burden or load. — **on"er-a'tion†,** *n.*

on'er-ous, on'gr-us, *a.* **1.** Burdensome or oppressive. **2.** *Scots Law.* Imposing an obligation founded on a valuable consideration, as a contract. [< F. *onéreux*, < L. *onerosus*, < *onus* (*oner-*), burden.] **on'er-ose†.**

> **Synonyms:** see ARDUOUS.

— **on'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **on'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ones†, *adv.* Once. **onys†.**

one"self', wun'self'. *pron.* One's own personality; one's self: the reflexive of the indefinite pronoun *one*.

> To rule *oneself* is in reality the greatest triumph.
> J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [MACM.]

[< ONE + SELF.]

one'-sid"ed, wun'-sai'dgd, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, having, or considering only one side; hence, unbalanced, unfair, or partial; incomplete.

> We must not take a *one-sided* view of the origin of an historical literature. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Hist. of Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. ii, p. 4. [JAS. W. '70.]

2. *Bot.* Having the parts or organs turned to one side; as, the *one-sided* raceme of the lily-of-the-valley; unequal-sided, as elm-leaves.

— **one'-sid"ed-ly,** *adv.* — **one'-sid"ed-ness,** *n.*

on'est†, *a.* Honest.

on-ethes'†, *adv.* Scarcely. **on-ethes'†; un-nethe'†.**

on'fall', on'fâl'. *n.* **1.** A rainfall or snowfall. **2.** The descent or oncoming of evening. **3.** An attack or onset. **on'fa'‡** [Scot.].

on"glé', on'glē', *a.* *Her.* Taloned: said of birds and beasts of prey with talons of a different tincture from the body. [F., < *ongle*, claw, < L. *unguilus*, claw.] **on"glée'‡.**

on'go"ing, on'gō'ing, *a.* Going on; progressing; continuing.

on'go"ing, *n.* The act of advancing or proceeding; in the plural, doings or proceedings; business; affairs.

> Our whole life, from its inmost feelings to its outmost *ongoings*, must be subdued to Christ.
> R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. iii, p. 51. [S. '88.]

on'guent, on'gwgnt, *n.* [F.] An unguent.

o-nic'o-lo, o-nik'o-lō, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of onyx used in making cameos, being characterized by a bluish tinge, produced by a thin layer of white over the black. **on'e-cle†.**

on'i-man"cy, on'i-man'si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by inspection of the nails. [< Gr. *onyx*, nail, + -MANCY.]

on'y-cho-man"cy‡; on'y-co-man"cy‡.

on'ion, un'yun, *n.* **1.** The edible underground coated bulb of a biennial herb (*Allium Cepa*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*). It is remarkable for a strong odor due to an acrid volatile oil that is destroyed by boiling. Though cultivated from the earliest times, its native country has only recently been discovered to be central Asia. **2.** The plant *Allium Cepa*, which has a tall fistulous scape, swelling toward the base, appearing the second year, much taller than the cylindrical leaves, and bearing at the top an umbel of greenish white flowers. **3.** Any one of various other plants of the same genus, as the Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*). [< F. *oignon*, < L. *unionem*, < *unus*, one.] **in'ion†; oyn'oun†.**

Compounds, etc.: **Bermuda onion,** a large mild onion raised in Bermuda. — **Italian o.,** a variety of large mild onion brought from Italy, requiring a long season for growing. — **on'ion-couch",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*), having a tuberous node in its rootstock. **o.-grass; o.-twitch†.** — **o.-eyed,** *a.* Having tearful eyes, as if from the effect of onions. — **o.-fish,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The grenadier (*Macrurus rupestris*). — **o.-fly,** *n.* A fly, as *Anthomyia ceparum*, whose larva feeds on onions. — **o.-maggot,** *n.* The larva of an onion-fly. — **o.-set,** *n.* A very small onion-bulb grown for planting in place of seed and maturing early. — **o.-shell,** *n.* **1.** A mactroid bivalve (genus *Lutraria*). **2.** A rounded variety of oyster. **3.** The soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). — **o.-skin,** *n.* A thin translucent paper resembling the skin of an onion; onion-skin paper. — **o.-wreath,** *n.* An ornament in form like a wreath of onions. — **top o.,** a variety of onion producing small bulbs at the top of the main stalk and maturing early. — **Welsh o.,** a bulbless species (*Allium fistulosum*) with long fibrous roots cultivated for its tops or leaves. Called also *cibol, rock-leek*, and *stone-leek*. — **wild o.,** *Allium cernuum*, of the United States, with long flat linear leaves and nodding umbel of 12 to 20 rose-colored flowers. Called also *nodding garlic*.

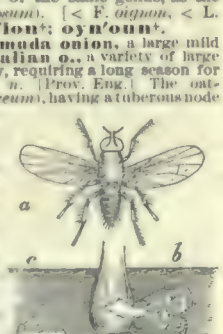

The Onion-fly.
a, the fly; *b*, an onion-bulb attacked by a number of larvæ or onion-maggots; *c*, an onion-bulb nearly devoured by the maggots.

on'ion-y, un'yun-i, *a.* Having the nature or smell of an onion; resembling an onion.

o-ni"ro-cric'ic, -crit'ics, etc. See ONEIROCRITIC, etc.

onisc-, onisci-, oniseo-. Derived from Greek *oniskos*, a wood-louse (< *onos*, ass): combining forms. — **O-nis'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of isopods, especially *Oniscoidea*, with caudal appendages much exserted and mandibles not palpigerous; wood-lice, pill-bugs, and sow-bugs. **O-nis'ci‡.** — **o-nis'cid,** *a.* & *n.* — **o-nis'coid,** *a.* — **o-nis'ci-form,** *a.* Having the form of an oniscid or wood-louse; of or pertaining to the *Oniscæformes*. — **O-nis"ci-for'mes,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Oniscomorpha*. — **O"nis-coi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of isopods with the caudal appendages terminal and stylliform. — **o"nis-coi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **O-nis"co-mor'pha,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A suborder or order of chilognaths with a copulatory organ formed by the feet of the last segment. — **o-nis'co-morph,** *n.* — **o-nis"co-mor'phous,** *a.* — **O-nis'cus,** *n.* *Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Oniscidæ*. **2.** [o-] [-CI, *pl.*] An isopod of this genus; a wood-louse.

on-kot'o-my, *n.* Same as ONCOTOMY.

on'lay", on'lē', *n.* Something placed on and projecting in relief from a surface, as a mounting or decoration.

on-less', on-les', *conj.* [Dial.] Unless.

on'li-ness, ōn'li-nes, *n.* The state of being single or alone; singleness. **one'li-ness†.**

on-li'tis, on-lai'tis *or* -li'tis, *n.* Same as GINGIVITIS.

on-lofte'†, *adv.* Aloft.

on'look"er, on'luk"gr, *n.* A spectator. — **on'look"ing,** *a.* Looking on; also, looking forward.

on'ly, ōn'li, *a.* **1.** Alone in its class; having no fellow or mates; solitary; single; as, his *only* hope: an *only* daughter. **2.** Standing alone by reason of superior excellence; preeminently distinguished.

> He is the *only* man of Italy, Always excepted my dear Claudio.
> SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado about Nothing* act iii, sc. 1.

3†. Mere; unaided. [< AS. *ānlīc*, < *ān*, one.]

on'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without another or others; with none or nothing else; not more; singly; alone; solitarily; as, *only* one hope; *only* this way; *only*-begotten.

> The gem of Albert Durer's genius [Crucifixion] is *only* about six inches square; but it is enough to give him immortality.
> T. L. CUYLER *Nile to Norway* ch. 17, p. 197. [C. & BROS. '88.]

2. In one manner or for one purpose alone; simply; merely; as, born *only* to die.

> It is *only* out of doors that even death and decay become beautiful. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, My Out-Door Study* p. 256. [T. & F. '63.]

3. In full; wholly; solely; as, they are *only* evil. **4†.** Preeminently. [< AS. *ānlīce*, < *ānlīc*; see ONLY, *a.*]

— **only not,** almost. — **only not all,** almost all.

on'ly, *conj.* Except that; excepting; but; as, the day is pleasant, *only* rather cold.

> **Synonyms:** see BUT.

on-lyve'†, *adv.* Alive.

on"o-cen'taur, on'o-sen'târ, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A fabulous monster, partly human and partly asinine, depicted in Roman sculptures. [< LL. *onocentaurus*, < Gr. *onokentauros*, < *onos*, ass, + *kentauros*, centaur.]

on"o-ce'rin, on'o-sē'rin, *W.* (o-nos'gr-in, *E.*), *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{20}O$) contained in the root of the spinous rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*). [< Gr. *onōnis*, plant, + L. *cera*, wax.]

On"o-cle'a, on'o-clī'a *or* -clē'a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of large, handsome, tufted polypodiaceous ferns with conspicuously dimorphous fronds, the fertile being much contracted. There are three species, of which number two — *Onoclea sensibilis*, the sensitive fern, and *O. Struthiopteris*, the ostrich-fern — are found in North America. [< Gr. *onos*, beaker, + *kleiō*, close.]

on'o-frite, on'o-frait, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, metallic, blackish-gray mercury sulfoselenid, Hg(S,Se), originally found at San Onofre, Mexico.

o-nol'o-gy, o-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] Foolish talk. [< Gr. *onos*, ass, + -LOGY.]

on'o-man"cy†, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by the use of names or of the letters of a name. **on"o-man'ti-a†; on"o-mat'o-man"cy†; on'o-mo-man"cy†.** — **on"o-man'tic, on"o-man'tic-al,** *a.*

on"o-mas'tic, on'o-mas'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a name; consisting of a name.

> The *onomastic* similarities of a highly fantastic philology, as, for instance Yubal [Jubal] = Apollo, Tubal = Quain = Volcanus = Telchin in the same way that Yahoch = Jovis. LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, ch. 5, p. 203. [S. '82.]

2. *Law.* Designating a signature of an instrument the body of which is in another handwriting, or the instrument itself. [< Gr. *onomastikos*, < *onoma*, name.]

on"o-mas'ti-con, on'o-mas'ti-con, *n.* A dictionary of names or terms; commonplace-book; specifically [O-], the collection of Greek names made by Julius Pollux in the 2d century A. D. [LL., < Gr. *onomastikon*, neut. of *onomastikos*; see ONOMASTIC.] **on"o-mas'ti-cum‡.**

> We are now able to point out, on the map, almost every place mentioned in the *Onomasticon*. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i., intro., p. 24. [A. '78.]

on'o-ma-tech"ny, on'o-ma-tec'ni, *n.* *Folk-lore.* The art of foretelling the future by the letters of a name. [< Gr. *onoma*, name, + *technē*, art.]

onomato-. Derived from Greek *onoma(t-)*, name: a combining form.

on"o-ma-tol'o-gy, on'o-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The science relating to the formation and classification of names or terms; also, the special vocabulary of any science. **2.** A treatise on names. [< ONOMATO- + -LOGY.] — **on"o-ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.* A person versed in onomatology.

on"o-mat"o-ma'ni-a, on'o-mat'o-mē'ni-a *or* -mg'-ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of mental derangement characterized by a morbid dread of some particular word or name, or an irresistible impulse to repeat it. [< ONOMATO- + MANIA.]

o-nom'at-ope, o-nom'at-ōp, *W.* *Wr.* (on'o ma-tōp, *C.*), *n.* A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing signified; also, the imitative formation of words; onomatopœia. [Abbr. of ONOMATOPŒIA.]

on"o-mat'o-plasm, on'o-mat'o-plazm, *n.* A name formed by onomatopœia. [< ONOMATO- + Gr. *plasma*, form.]

on"o-mat"o-pœ'ia, on'o-mat'o-pī'ya *or* -pei'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Philol.* That principle in language by which words are

formed in imitation of natural sounds, as *whizz*, *splash*, *bow-wow*. **2.** *Rhet.* The selection and use of words to imitate natural sounds. **3.** An imitative word.

Many interjections are what are called 'imitative words,' or *onomatopœias*. . . . Sounds produced (*a*) by inanimate objects - ding-dong, . . . tick-tack, . . . bang, . . . whop, . . . puff. (*b*) By animate objects - bow-wow, mew, caw, purr, . . . tu-whit, . . . ha ha R. MORRIS *Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 17, p. 210. [MACM.]

[< LL. *onomatopœia*, < Gr. *onomatopoiia*, < *onyma*, name, + *poieîn*, make.] **on"o-mat'o-py‡.**

on"o-mat"o-pœ'ic, on'o-mat'o-pī'ic, *a.* Pertaining to onomatopœia; formed or characterized by onomatopœia; imitating the sound of the thing signified; imitative; as, an *onomatopœic* name. **on"o-mat"o-pœ'i-an** or **-pœ'ous‡.**

on"o-mat"o-po-e'sis, **on"o-mat"o-poi-e'sis**, *n.* Same as ONOMATOPŒIA.

on"o-mat"o-po-et'ic, on'o-mat'o-po-et'ic, *a.* Same as ONOMATOPŒIC.

'The Bells' [Poe's] is perhaps the rarest instance in the language of the suggestiveness of rhyme and the power of *onomatopoetic* words. A. H. WELSH *Devel. Eng. Lit.* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 383. [S. C. G.]

— on"o-mat"o-po-et'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

On"on-da'gas, on'on-dē'guz, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians belonging to the Iroquoian confederacy. See FIVE NATIONS.

on'our†, *n.* Honor. **on'ort.**

on-rounde'†, *adv.* Around.

on'rush", on'rush', *n.* An onward rush; onset.

on'say†, *n.* A beginning.

onse, *adv.* Once. PHIL. Soc.

on'set"†, *vt.* **1.** To begin. **2.** To set upon.

on'set"‡, on'set', *n.* **1.** A rushing or impetuous attack; an assault, especially of troops, upon an enemy or fortification. **2.** An attack of any kind, as of fever or chills; seizure, as of passion. **3.** A setting about; outset; start. **4†.** That which is set on; an appendage.

on'set"², *n.* [North. Eng.] A dwelling-house and outbuildings.

on'slaught", on'slôt', *n.* **1.** A furious or murderous hostile assault; violent onset: used also figuratively.

Mr. Clay . . . makes his *onslaughts* with great impetuosity, not always thinking where they will carry him.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 79, p. 315. [A. '57.]

2. [Scot.] A bloody affray.

Synonyms: see AGGRESSION.

on'stead, on'sted, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmhouse. **on'sted‡.**

On-ta'ri-an sys'tem. *Geol.* The Upper Archæan system, above the Laurentian.

on-til'†, *prep.* Until. **on-till'†.**

on'to, on'tū, *prep.* Upon the top of; to and upon; on to. Incorrect usage: see ON, *adv.*

onto-. From Greek ὄν (*ont-*), being: a combining form.

on"to-ge-net'ic, on'to-je-net'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ontogeny [< ONTO- + GENETIC.] **on-tog'e-nal‡**; **on"to-ge-net'ic-al‡**; **on"to-gen'ic‡.— on"to-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, **on"to-gen'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

on-tog'e-nist, on-toj'e-nist, *n.* A student of or a person versed in ontogeny.

on-tog'e-ny, on-toj'e-ni, *n. Biol.* The history of the evolution of the individual; germ-history; the development of the individual; henogenesis: opposed to *phylogeny*.

Each organism in the course of its individual *ontogeny* repeats the history of its ancestral development.
F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, intro., p. 3. [MACM. '85.]

[< ONTO- + -GENY.] **on"to-gen'e-sis‡.**

on-tog'ra-phy, on-teg'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the nature of beings. [< ONTO- + -GRAPHY.]

— on"to-graph'ic, *a.*

on"to-log'ic-al, on'to-loj'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ontology; metaphysical; as, *ontological* principles. **on"to-log'ic‡.— ontological proof** or **argument** (*Theol.*), the metaphysical a priori argument designed to prove that the real objective existence of God is necessarily involved in the existence of the very idea of God.

on"to-log'ic-al-ly, on'to-loj'ic-al-i, *adv.* In the nature of things; as a condition of being

on-tol'o-gism, on-tol'o-jizm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine of the immediate cognition or consciousness of God by the human intellect.

on-tol'o-gy, on-tol'o-ji, *n. Philos.* The science of real being. Specifically: (1) The science of being, or the Absolute or First Cause, as the being (τὸ ὄν) or ultimate principle underlying and explaining all other existences; the ultimate philosophy. Compare PHILOSOPHY. (2) The science of the most general and fundamental principles involved in all beings (τὰ ὄντα), or existences constituting the universe. Same as METAPHYSIC, 1.

The name *ontology* seems to have been first made current in philosophy by Wolf. He divided metaphysics into four parts — ontology, psychology, rational cosmology, and theology. It was chiefly occupied with abstract inquiries into possibility, necessity, and contingency, substance, accident, cause, etc., without reference to the laws of our intellect by which we are constrained to believe in them.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.*, p. 362. [SH. & CO. '78.]

[< ONTO- + -LOGY.] **on-tos'o-phy‡.**

— on-tol'o-gist, *n.* A student of or person versed in ontology.— **on-tol'o-gize**, *vi.* To study ontology.

o'nus, ō'nus, *n.* [L.] A burden or responsibility; duty.

Congress had left this question unanswered, . . . but cast the *onus* and responsibility of declaring what the existing law was on the courts. H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.* tr. by Lalor, vol. iv, ch. 6, p. 292. [CAL. & CO. '85.]

— onus probandi, the burden of proof; the responsibility of proving: generally resting upon the party (usually the plaintiff) holding the affirmative side of an issue.

on'ward, on'ward, *a.* **1.** Moving or leading forward or ahead; tending to an improved state; advancing; progressive; as, an *onward* course.

In those countries every *onward* step that science makes implies a conflict. DRAPER *Civil Policy of Am.* ch. 3, p. 236. [H. '65.]

2†. Forward as to progress made; advanced.— **on'ward-ness**, *n.* Advance or advancement; progress.

on'ward, *adv.* **1.** In the direction of progress; farther in a course or tendency; toward the objective point or desired end; in advance; forward; ahead; on.

Then *onward* with a martyr's zeal; And wait thy sure reward.
WHITTIER *To W. L. G.* st. 6.

2. On in time; as, from now *onward*. **on'wards‡.**

o'ny, ō'ni, *C. I.* (on'i, *E. W.*), *a. & pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Any.

onych-, ‡ Derived from Greek *onyx*, a claw, nail, onyx: **onycho-**, ‡ combining forms.— **on"y-chaux'is**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of any of the nails.— **o-nych'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Any inflammatory tumor seated near a nail and attended by suppuration; specifically, paronychia. **on"y-chi'tis‡.— O-nych'i-i**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Onychoteuthidæ*.— **o-nych'i-an**, *a. & n.*— **o-nych'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A small claw; specifically, in entomology, an appendage of the last tarsal joint, between the claws.— **On"y-cho-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of rhipidistian fishes with cycloid scales and a dentigerous presymphysial bone. **On"y-cho'dus**, *n.* (t. g.) **— on"y-cho-don'tid**, *n.*— **on"y-cho-don'toid**, *a. & n.*— **on"y-cho-gry-po'sis**, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal growth of the nails with inward curvature.— **on'y-cho-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by means of the finger-nails. **on'y-man"cy‡.— on"y-cho-my-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the nail, commencing at the root, due to a fungus. **on"y-cho-my-ko'sis‡.— on"y-chon'o-sus**, *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Any disease of the nails. **on"y-chon'o-sis‡**; **on"y-cho'sis‡.— on"y-cho-path'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or having disease of the nails.— **On"y-choph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Malacopoda*; *Peripatidæ*.— **on"y-choph'o-ran**, *a. & n.*— **on"y-choph'o-rous**, *a.*— **on"y-choph'y-ma**, *n. Pathol.* Painful degeneration of the nails, due to constitutional disease, as in leprosy or syphilis.

on'y-cha, on'i-cu, *n.* **1.** An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, probably the operculum of a strombus. **2.** The onyx. [L., acc. of *onyx*, mussel, < Gr. *onyx*, nail.]

on'y-chite, on'i-cait, *n. Class. Antiq.* An alabaster or calcite (stalagmite) with yellow and brown veins, carved by the ancients into vases, etc. [< Gr. *onichítēs*, < *onyx*, onyx.] **on"y-chi'tes‡.**

on"y-cho'sis, on'i-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* An inflamed and suppurative condition of the roots of a finger-nail; disease of the nails. [< Gr. *onyx* (*onych-*), nail.]

On"y-cho-teu'thi-dæ, on'i-co-tiū'thi-dī *or* -tū'thi-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of oigopsidan decacerous cephalopods having an elongated body and suckers armed with claws or hooks. **On"y-cho-teu'this**, *n.* (t. g.) [< ONYCHO- + Gr. *teuthis*, squid.] **— on"y-cho-teu'thid**, *n.*— **on"y-cho-teu'thoid**, *a.*

on'ym, on'im, *n. Zool.* A technical name or term. [< Gr. *onyma*, name.]— **on'y-mal**, *a.* Pertaining to onyms. **— on"y-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to technical terms in any science.— **on'y-mize**, *vi.* To use onyms.— **on'y-my**, *n. Zool.* The use of onyms; technical nomenclature.

o'nyx, ō'nix, *E. W.*[1] *Wr.*, *or* on'ix, *C. S. W.*[2] (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors, chiefly white with brown, black, or red. The layers are usually in even planes, and therefore it is specially adapted for cameos. It is now extensively used in household decorations.

Among the finest examples of ancient stone-engraving which have descended to us are certain vessels in *onyx* elaborately ornamented with cameo-work, such as the Cup of the Ptolemies, the Farnese Tazza, and the Mantuan or Brunswick Vase.
Encyc. Brit. 9th. ed., vol. xvii, p. 777.

The *Onyx* is the type of all stones arranged in bands of different colours. RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 108. [G. A. '79.]

(2) In the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii, 20), a stone in the breastplate of the high priest: translating the Hebrew *shoham*. See plate of GEMS, fig. 6. **2.** *Pathol.* A collection of purulent matter, within the layers of the cornea, having the shape of a finger-nail; pterygion. **3.** (1) The piddock (*Pholas dactylus*). (2) A razor-shell. [F., < L. *onyx* (*onych-*), < Gr. *onyx* (*onych-*), nail, claw.]

— Californian onyx, a dark amber-colored and brown aragonite, used in ornamentation.— **Mexican o.**, a variety of calcite, chiefly from Tecali, Mexico, used for interior decorations. **Mexican marble‡.— o'nyx-mar"ble**, *n.* A banded variety of marble, resembling onyx. Called also *Egyptian alabaster*, *Gibraltar stone*, and *oriental alabaster*. Compare ONYCHITE.

o-nyx'is, o-nix'is, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A morbid curvature of the nails, as in hectic persons. **2.** Ingrowing of the nails. [< Gr. *onyx* (*onych-*), nail.]

oo†, *a.* One.

o'o, ō'o, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A honey-eater, the yellow-tufted moho (*Moho nobilis*) of the Sandwich Islands, yielding the yellow feathers valued for ornament.

oo-, o-. Derived from Greek ᾠόν, egg: combining forms.— **o'o-blast**, *n.* The primitive germinal nucleus of an ovum.— **o"o-blas'tic**, *a.*— **o"o-cym'ba**, *n.* [-BÆ, *pl.*] *Spong.* A spicule of two meridional bands produced by the conjoined proral and pleural pteres of a pterocymba.— **o"o-cym'bate**, *a.*— **o'o-cyst**, *n. Helminth.* An œcium of a polyzoan.— **o"o-cys'tic**, *a.*— **o-œ'ci-um**, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A sac-like folding of the body-wall, serving as a receptacle for the fertilized eggs, as in many marine endoproctous polyzoans.— **o-œ'ci-al**, *a.*— **o-og'a-my**, *n. Bot.* The union of two gametes or conjugation-cells of different size and form. Compare ISOGAMY.— **o-og'a-mous**, *a.*— **o"o-gen'e-sis**, *n.* The origin and development of the ovum. **o-og'e-ny‡.— o"o-ge-net'ic**, *a.*— **o"o-glœ'a**, *n.* Egg-glue.— **o"o-go'ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ in certain of the lower cryptogams, being a large spherical cell or sac within which the oospheres are developed. **o'o-gone‡.— o'o-graph**, *n.* A device for drawing the outline of a bird's egg.— **o-oi'dal**, *a.* Egg-shaped.— **o"o-lem'ma**, *n.* The cell-wall of the ovum; the vitelline membrane.— **o"o-man'ti-a**, *n.* Divination by eggs; ooscopy. **o'o-man"cy‡.— o-om'e-ter**, *n.* A device for measuring eggs.— **o-om'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of eggs.— **o"o-met'ric**, *a.*— **o-oph'a-gy**, *n.* The habit of eating eggs.— **o"o-phor-al'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Ovarian neuralgia. **— o"o-phor-ec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* Same as OVARIOTOMY.— **o"o-pho-rid'i-um**, *n. Bot.* Same as MACROSPORANGIUM: a disused term.— **o"o-pho-ri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovaries.— **o-oph"o-ro-ep'i-lep"sy**, *n. Pathol.* Epilepsy proceeding from ovarian disease.— **o-oph"o-ro-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Insanity due to ovarian disease.— **o-oph'o-ron**, *n.* An ovary. **o-oph'o-rum‡.— o-oph"o-rop'ath-y**, *n. Pathol.* Any ovarian disease. **o-a"ri-op'ath-y‡.— o-os'co-py**, *n.* **1.** The act of observing the process of development within an egg. **2.** Divination by eggs.— **o'o-sperm**, *n.* **1.** A fertilized ovum. **2.** *Bot.* Same as OOSPORE.— **o"o-sper'mospore**, *n. Biol.* A fecundated spore.— **o"o-sper'mospo"rous**, *a.*— **o'o-sphere**, *n. Bot.* In algæ and fungi, the egg-cell prior to fertilization, consisting of a naked mass of protoplasm developed within an oogonium. After fertilization by an antherozoid, or by gonoplasm from an antheridium, it becomes an oospore. See OOSPORE.— **o"o-spo-ran'gi-um**, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of the unilocular zoosporangia developed by certain phæosporous algæ. **o'o-spo-range"‡.— o'o-spore**, *n.* The fertilized and fully developed oosphere, produced within an oogonium.— **o"o-spo-rif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing oospores.— **o'o-spo"rous**, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing oospores. **o"o-spor'ic‡.— o-os'te-gite**, *n. Crust.* A plate-like expansion of certain somites, forming a receptacle for hatching the eggs, as in amphipods.— **o-os'te-git'ic**, *a.*— **o"o-the'ca**, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] **1.** An egg-case. **2.** *Bot.* In ferns, a sporangium.— **o"o-the'cal**, *a.*— **o"o-to'ci-a**, *n.* Ovulation.— **O-ot"o-coi'de-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Implacentalia*, or marsupials and monotremes.— **o-ot'o-coid**, *a. & n.*— **o-ot"o-coi'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **o-ot'o-cous**, *a.* Egg-laying; oviparous.— **o'o-type**, *n. Helminth.* The part of the egg-passage of a trematode which receives the efferent ducts of the shell-glands, and in which the egg is fertilized and perfected.

oo'bit, ū'bit, *n.* A caterpillar, the oubit.

O"o-co-ryth'i-dæ, ō'o-co-rith'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods with multicuspid central and lateral teeth and uniciform marginal ones, a globose shell, and spiral operculum. **O-oc'o-rys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< OO- + Gr. *koris*, fish.] **O"o-co-ryt'i-dæ‡.— o"o-co-ryth'id**, *n.*— **o"o-cor'y-thoid**, *a.*

O"o-de"o-pod'i-dæ, ō'o-di-[*or* -dē']o-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having a horizontal rostrum, second gnathopods pediform, and first pereiopods subchelate and largest. **O"o-de'o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. ᾠοειδῆς, egg-shaped, + *pous*, foot.]— **o"o-de"o-pod'id**, *n.*— **o"o-de-op'o-doid**, *a.*

oo'dles, ū'dlz, *n. & adv.* [Southern U. S.] Abundance; a great deal. **ood'lings‡; ood'lins‡.**

o-ge'ni-um, o-og'e-ny, o-oi'dal, etc. See oo-.

oof, ūf, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Money.

ook†, *n.* Oak.

ookh, ūk, *n.* [E. Ind.] Sugar-cane.

oo'lak, ū'lak, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large and swift sailing canoe for freight. **oo'lok‡.**

oo'la-kan, ū'la-kan, *n.* An argentinoid smelt-like fish

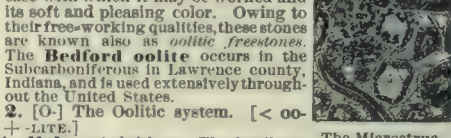

The Oolakan (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), and an Oolakan-rake.

(*Thaleichthys pacificus*) that ascends the rivers of northwestern America in immense shoals. It is nearly a foot long, very oily, and is used when dried as a candle. **can'dle-fish"‡; eu'la-chon‡; oo'lac-kan‡; oo'la-hon‡; oo'la-kon‡; ou'la-chan‡.**

— oo'la-kan-rake", *n.* An implement shaped like a long and very narrow paddle, having one edge of the blade studded with sharp points, by means of which oolakan, when in shoals, are swept out of the water into the canoe.

o'o-lite, ō'o-lait, *n.* **1.** A granular variety of limestone made up of minute nearly spherical concretions about some minute preexisting particles, and resembling in structure the roe of a fish: used for building, and valued on account of the ease with which it may be worked and its soft and pleasing color. Owing to their free-working qualities, these stones are known also as *oolitic freestones*. The **Bedford oolite** occurs in the Subcarboniferous in Lawrence county, Indiana, and is used extensively throughout the United States.

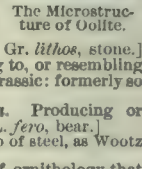

The Microstructure of Oolite.

2. [O-] The Oolitic system. [< OO- + -LITE.]

o'o-lithe, ō'o-laith, *n.* The fossil egg of any oviparous animal, as a bird, reptile, etc. [Imp. Dict.] [< OO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

o"o-lit'ic, ō"o-lit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling oolite.— **Oolitic system** (*Geol.*), the Jurassic: formerly so called in England. See GEOLOGY.

o"o-li-tif'er-ous, ō"o-li-tif'ẹr-us, *a.* Producing or abounding in oolite. [< OOLITE + L. *fero*, bear.]

ool'ly, ū'li, *n.* [E. Ind.] *Metal.* A lump of steel, as Wootz steel when removed from the crucible.

o-ol'o-gy, o-el'o-ji, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs and birds during nidification. [< OO- + -LOGY.] **— o"o-log'ic, o"o-log'ic-al**, *a.*— **o"o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*— **o-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

oo'long, ū'leng, *n.* A variety of cured tea darker than the green: widely known to commerce, and the kind generally used by the Chinese themselves.

Oolong is obtained in Fuhkien — a black tea with a green tea flavor, named Black Dragon from a story that Su was struck with the fragrance of the leaf from a plant where a black snake was found coiled. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 48. [S. '83.]

[< Chin. *oolung*, < *oo*, black, + *lung*, dragon.]

oom, ūm, *n.* [S. Afr.] Uncle. **oom‡.**

o"o-man'ti-a, o-om'e-try, etc. See oo-.

oo'mi-ak, ū'mi-ak, *n.* Same as UMIAK.

O"o-my-ce'tes, ō'o-mi-sī'tīz *or* -cē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of fungi producing sexual and non-sexual spores, *i. e.*, oospores and conidia. The sexual generation is by means of female cells (oogonia) and male cells (antheridia). The antheridium fertilizes the oogonium, whereupon the contents of the latter, the egg-cell or oosphere, develops into a thick-walled resting-spore, the oospore. [< OO- + Gr. *mykēt(i)s*, fungus.]— **o"o-my-ce'tous**, *a.*

oonce†, *adv.* Once.

o'o-nin, ō'o-nin, *n. Chem.* Same as ALBUMININ.

oons†, *interj.* Zounds!

oont†, ūnt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mole.

oont², *n.* [E. Ind.] A camel.

oop, ūp, *E. W.* (up, *C.*), *vt.* [Scot.] To tie with thread; unite.

Oo'pak, ū'pak, *n.* [Chin.] A variety of black tea from the Chinese province of Oopak or Hupek.

o'o-phore, ō'o-fōr, *n.* Same as OOPHYTE. [< Gr. *ōophoros*, egg-bearing, < ᾠόν, egg, + *pherō*, bear.]

— o"o-phor'ic, *a.*

o"o-pho-rid'i-um, o"o-pho-ri'tis, etc. See oo-.

O"o-phy'ta, ō"o-fai'ta *or* -fī'ta, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the seven divisions into which the plant-kingdom is sometimes divided, consisting of plants varying from a loosely united colony of cells through filamentous forms to a well-developed thallus, all characterized by the production of an oogonium containing oospheres. It embraces 7 classes. [< OO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant.]

— o"o-phyt'ic, *a.*

o'o-phyte, ō'o-fait, *n. Bot.* The stage in the life-history of the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta* (mosses and ferns) during which the sexual organs are borne: one of the simplest examples of the alternation of generations. [< OO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant.]

o-op'o-da, o-op'o-da, *n. pl. Entom.* The elements of the ovipositor or sting. [< OO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

— o-op'o-dal, *a.*

oo'ri-al, ū'ri-al, *n.* Same as URIAL.

oo'rie, ū'ri, *a.* [Local, Scot.] **1.** Shivering; cold; depressed in spirit. **2.** Bleak; desolate. **oo'ry‡; ou'rie‡.**

Oo'ri-ya, ū'ri-ya, *n.* Same as URIYA.

o-os'co-py, o'o-sperm, etc. See oo-.

oo'trum, ū'trum, *n.* [E. Ind.] The soft, white, silky, and strong fiber of a plant (*Dæmia extensa*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), growing in southern India; also, the plant. **o'trum:.**

ooz, oozd. Ooze, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ooze, ūz, *v.* [OOZED; OO'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To emit or discharge slowly, as moisture; also, to effect by means of such discharge.

For a moment he [the seal] *oozed* a little bright blood from his mouth. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 27, p. 221. [H. '54.]

A scarcely perceptible creek, *oozing* its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime.

POE *Tales, Gold Bug* in first series, p. 77. [A. & S. '89.]

II. *i.* **1.** To flow through something or leak out imperceptibly; pass slowly, as through pores or interstices; filter; percolate; as, perspiration *oozes* through the skin; wine *oozes* from its cask; blood *oozes* from a wound. **2.** To escape gradually; as, his courage *oozed* away.

ooze, *n.* **1.** Slimy mud or moist, spongy soil; especially, a slimy deposit of calcareous matter found on the ocean-bottom and largely made up of the remains of foraminifers. **2.** A gentle flow; as, the *ooze* of a small slow-running spring. **3.** *Leather-making.* An infusion or decoction of a tanniferous substance, such as oak-bark; **tan-vat liquor.** [< AS. *wōs,* juice, and *wase,* mud, which become similar in ME.] **oaze†; ouze†.**

O"o-zo'a, ō"o-zō'ȧ, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Protozoa.* [< oo- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] — **o"o-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*

oo'zy, ū'zi, *a.* **1.** Containing, consisting of, or covered with soft mud; miry; wet and spongy; as, *oozy* ground. **2.** Slowly leaking; gently dripping; as, an *oozy* flow.

She was a praiseworthy woman enough, thinks the judge, in spite of her nervousness, and the tears that she was so *oozy* with.

HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 18, p. 291. [T. & F. '51.]

op-, *prefix.* Same as OB-: assimilated form before *p.*

o-pa'cate†, *vt.* To make dark or obscure; becloud; darken.

o-pa'cite, o-pē'sait, *n. Petrol.* Small black opaque grains, often alteration products, but too small to be referred to any mineral species. [< L. *opacus,* shady.]

o-pac'i-ty, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being opaque; imperfect transmission of light; **want of transparency or translucency; cloudiness; obscurity. o-pa'cous-ness†.**

In order to appreciate its weight, we must distinguish *opacity* into two kinds, namely, the *opacity* of whiteness and the *opacity* of blackness. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 7, p. 87. [H. '39.]

2. That which is opaque or impervious to light. [< L. *opacitas, -us,* < *opacus,* shady.]

o-pa'cous†, *a.* Opaque. **o-pac'u-lar†.**

o'pah, ō'pä, *n.* A lampridoid fish (*Lampris guttatus*) with a compressed oviform body, long single dorsal and anal fins, and many-rayed ventrals; noted for the brilliancy of its colors. Called also *kingfish, king-of-the-herrings,* and *sunfish.*

o-pake'†, *a.* Same as OPAQUE.

o'pal, ō'pal, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, massive, reniform, stalactitic, vitreous to resinous, variously colored, transparent to nearly opaque, hydrous silica ($SiO_2.nH_2O$).

Native Opal.

When opals show a play of delicate colors, they are valuable as gems when cut. They were formerly thought to have magical properties, and by the superstitious are still regarded as unlucky. The best-known varieties are **common opal, fire-opal** (see plate of GEMS, fig. 32), **harlequin-opal, milk-opal, nacle** or **precious opal,** and **resinous opal.** Other varieties are named *cacholong, forcherite, girasol, hydrophane, pyrophane,* etc.

The *opal* . . . when pure and uncut in its native rock, . . . presents the most lovely colours that can be seen in the world, except those of clouds. RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* lect. vii, p. 232. [G. A.]

[< F. *opale,* < L. *opalus,* < Gr. *opallios,* opal.] — **o'pal-blue",** *a.* See SPECTRUM. — **o.-jasper,** *n.* Jasper-opal. **o'paled,** ō'pald, *a.* Rendered opalescent.

o"pal-esce', ō"pal-es', *vi.* [-ESCED'; -ES'CING.] To display opaline iridescence.

o"pal-es'cence, ō"pal-es'ens, *n.* [F.] The property of combined refraction and reflection of light as possessed by bodies containing a multitude of reflecting particles in a uniform medium, from which often results a play of milky or smoky tints, as seen in the opal.

o"pal-es'cent, ō"pal-es'ent, *a.* [F.] Possessing an opaline play of pearly colors; as, an *opalescent* gem or mineral.

Stormy cumuli swept round the mountains, between which, however, the illuminated ridges seemed to swim in the *opalescent* air. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 5, p. 63. [A. '71.]

o"pal-esque'‡.

O"pa-li'na, ō"pa-lī'na *or* -lī'na, *n. Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Opalinidæ.* **2.** [o-] An infusorian of this genus. [< L. *opalus;* see OPAL.]

o'pal-ine, ō'pal-in, *a.* Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of the opal; specifically, possessing the milky iridescence of the opal; opalescent.

Sea and sky and meadow were taking a hundred *opaline* tints from the reflection of the sunset.

ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 12, p. 212. [O. & CO. '74.]

o'pal-in(e, *n. Glass-making.* A translucent milky variety of glass; fusible porcelain; milky glass. **hot-cast porcelain;.**

O"pa-lin'i-dæ, ō"pa-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of holotrichous infusorians without a mouth, evenly ciliated, and endoparasitic. [< OPALINA.]

— **o"pa-lin'id,** *n.* — **o-pal'i-noid,** *a.*

o'pal-ize, ō'pal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To replace the tissue of (an organic structure) with silica so as to cause it to appear like opal; convert into opal. **o'pal-ise‡.**

o'pal-oid, ō'pal-oid, *a.* Resembling opal; having translucent whiteness; as, *opaloid* glass. [< OPAL + -OID.]

o'pal-o-type", ō'pal-o-tīp' (o-pal'-, *W.*), *n. Phot.* A photographic positive picture on milky or opal glass; of peculiar softness and richness. [< OPAL + -TYPE.]

o-paque', o-pēk', *vt.* [o-PAQUED'; o-PAQU'ING.] To render impervious to light.

o-paque', *a.* **1.** Impervious to light; not transparent or translucent; in a loose sense, imperfectly transparent or translucent; said also in physics of bodies impervious to radiant heat, electric radiation, etc.

I had absolutely nothing to do except to sit in a little log-room, with *opaque* fish-skin windows, and pore over Shakespeare and my Bible. KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 16, p. 154. [G. P. P. '73.]

2. *Entom.* & *Bot.* Having no luster; not shining; dull. **3.** Figuratively, not giving out light; unintelligible; obscure; as, an *opaque* style. **4†.** Dark; obscure. [F., < L. *opacus,* shady.] **o-pake'†.**

Synonyms: see DARK.

— **o-paque'ly,** *adv.* — **o-paque'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being opaque.

o-paque', *n.* Opacity, or that which is opaque.

The world is the glass through which we see the Maker. . . . Men . . . put the dull quicksilver of their own selfishness behind the glass, and so it becomes not the transparent medium through which God shines, but the dead *opaque* which reflects back themselves. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xii, p. 335. [H. '70.]

ope, ōp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic & Poet.] To open.

For rhetoric, he could not *ope*
His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 81.

ope†, *a.* & *n.* Open.

o-pel'do-scope, o-pal'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument consisting of a diaphragm and mirror, and giving a visual illustration of sound-vibrations by means of a beam of light reflected upon a screen. [< Gr. *opa* (*op-*), voice, + *eidos,* form, + -SCOPE.]

ope'let, ōp'let, *n.* A European sea-anemone (*Anemonia sulcata*).

o'pen, ō'pn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set open so as to make passage possible; unclose; as, to open a door or a gate.

Now, just as the gates were *opened* to let in the men, I looked in after them. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 20, p. 170. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. To unfasten (something enclosed) so as to obtain access to its interior; unlock; as, to *open* a safe. **3.** To remove the covering, wrapping, shell, or the like of, so as to expose or remove the contents; as, to *open* a package or a box. **4.** To spread out; expand; as, to *open* a fan. **5.** To render passable by removing hindrances; free from obstacles; as, to *open* a way through the woods. **6.** To cut into; make an opening into; as, to *open* an abscess. **7.** To make free of access; make public; as, to *open* a garden or a park. **8.** To make accessible as for trade, cultivation, or navigation; as, to *open* the Congo country; to *open* the Mississippi: often with *up.* **9.** To inaugurate, as an undertaking; commence, as a meeting or celebration; give a start to; begin, as a business; as, to *open* a factory; to *open* a correspondence. **10.** To make capacious, or more capacious; widen; enlarge; especially, to make more receptive of ideas or sentiments; as, to *open* one's understanding. **11.** To impart freely the knowledge of; reveal; disclose; as, to *open* one's heart to a friend. **12.** To make known the particulars of; expound; as, he *opened* his plans; to *open* a passage of the Scriptures. **13.** To bring under discussion, or to render subject to query or decision; as, to *open* a question. **14.** *Law.* (1) To state (the plaintiff's or defendant's case) in court, preliminarily to adducing evidence; also, to state and adduce evidence for (that side of a case first heard). (2) To undo or recall (a judgment or order) so as to permit its validity to be contested.

II. *i.* **1.** To become unfastened or unclosed, so as to yield access or passage; as, the door *opens.* **2.** To burst and discharge, as old wounds or a gathered tumor.

His wounds, dressed in Cossack fashion by the old inspector of weights and measures, *opened.* SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr. by Curtin, ch. 13, p. 145. [L. B. & CO. '90.]

3. To crack, rupture, or yawn; as, the earth *opened;* the seam *opened.* **4.** To begin; be started; commence; as, to *open* promptly; the market *opened* strong. **5.** To begin to bay or bark on finding the scent of game; as, the hounds *open.* **6.** To develop or to become capacious or receptive, as the mind or character; as, the boy's mind *opens.* **7.** To become more widely and plainly visible; expand to the view; as, the valley *opens* grandly. **8.** To become unfolded, as the bud of a flower. **9.** To be or act as a door or opening for a view or for ingress and egress; as, the window *opens* to the west; the door *opens* on the street. **10.** [Colloq.] To yield a product (of a specified kind or size) when opened; as, the oysters this year *open* well. **11.** *Brewing.* To move the upper layer of the outer portion of a couch of malt to the center, cover it with the lower layer of the outer part, and then slightly raise the new outer portions. **12.** *Theat.* To begin a season or tour; as, where do you *open?* [< AS. *openian,* < *open,* open.]

— **to open a jack-pot,** in the game of poker, to initiate play upon receiving in the deal a hand containing a pair of jacks or higher. — **to o. the ball,** to be the first to dance at a ball; hence, to begin any systematic and energetic work, as a battle. — **to o. the mouth,** to speak. — **to o. up,** to discover; explore; as, to *open up* a new country.

o'pen, *a.* **1.** Easy of or affording approach, view, passage, or access because of the absence of something that shuts out, covers, etc. (1) Not surrounded by barriers or prohibitive restrictions; unenclosed; free of access and use; public; as, an *open* common.

Although the military orders were thrown *open* to all, it is probable that they were chiefly filled with persons of rank.

PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 45. [H. '51.]

The Park is *open* to visitors. R. JEFFERIES *Field and Hedgerow, Buckhurst Park* p. 104. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

(2) Affording free passage or flow; unobstructed; also, unclosed; unstopped; as, an *open* highway; an *open* wound; an *open* bottle; an *open* door. (3) Not protected against storms or the inclemency of the weather; unsheltered; exposed; as, an *open* roadstead. (4) Not enclosed or covered over; subject to interior view or to approach; as, an *open* boat; an *open* sewer.

I was . . . driving in an *open* carriage . . . towards my own house. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 6, p. 216. [H. M. & CO.]

(5) Not packed or rolled up; not folded up and put away; hence, not private; unsealed; as, goods lying *open;* an *open* letter; an *open* order. (6) Fully spread or completely developed; expanded; unfolded; as, an *open* flower.

The noiseless butterflies, though on the ground,
Continue still to wave their *open* fans
Powder'd with gold. CARLOS WILCOX *Summer Noon* l. 61.

(7) Presenting holes or perforations, as a knit, woven, or needlewrought texture. (8) Not surrounded by any determinate limits; unbounded; as, the *open* sea; an *open* prairie. **2.** Ready to receive or be affected by that which approaches or is sent. (1) In readiness for customers, applicants, etc.; as, the hospital is now *open.* (2) Not concealed by custom or by cunning from view or inspection; divulged; as, an *open* sin; an *open* secret; *open* records; also, not secretive; as, an *open* character. (3) Vacant and subject to appointment; unfilled; unoccupied; as, an *open* position, or a place still *open.* (4) Not yet settled, adjusted, or closed; as, an *open* account. (5) Not of the nature of restriction or of private transaction; as, an *open* bid; an *open* market. (6) Disengaged and ready for employment; free to contract for service; as, *open* to an engagement. (7) Liable or exposed; subject; as, *open* to attack, theft, or robbery.

Mr. Calhoun laid himself *open* to most unmerciful retorts.

H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. 2, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

(8) Ready to consider proof or argument; unbiased in mind; also, undetermined by argument or authority; receptive; undecided; still pending; as, *open* to conviction; an *open* question. (9) Not excluded from choice, logical admissibility, or consideration; as, *open* to choose; *open* to maintain an alternative. (10) Liberally disposed; generous; charitable, or showing liberality; as, an *open* heart; an *open* purse. (11) Not frost-bound; mild; as, an *open* winter. **3.** *Print.* Widely leaded or containing many break-lines; fat: said of composed or printed matter. **4.** *Mus.* (1) Not stopped by the finger: said of a string; also, produced by an unstopped string; as, an *open* tone. (2) Having the top uncovered: said of an organ-pipe or set of such pipes; as, the *open* diapason. An open pipe gives a fundamental tone an octave higher than the corresponding closed pipe. (3) See OPEN HARMONY, below. **5.** *Phonol.* (1) Uttered with vocal organs comparatively unclosed: said of both vowels and consonants. (2) Not followed or ended by a consonant: said of a vowel or syllable. [< AS. *open,* akin to UP.]

Synonyms: see BLEAK; BLUFF; CANDID; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; OVERT.

Phrases, etc.: — **o'pen-breast"ed,** *a.* **1.** Worn so as to be open; having the lapels folded back; as, an *open-breasted* coat. **2.** Open-hearted; frank. — **o. communion,** the principle of admitting to participation in the communion all persons who have united with any Christian church by profession of their faith: opposed to *close communion.* See COMMUNION. — **o.-cut,** *a. Mining.* Open to the day: said of a mine-working. **o.-cast†.** — **o.-doored,** *a.* Hospitable; easily accessible. — **o. dot** (*Lacework*), an open space in the pattern to relieve the design of too great sameness or solidity. — **o.-eyed,** *a.* Having the eyes open; characterized by open eyes; wary; watchful; amazed; as, in *open-eyed* wonder. — **o.-front,** *a.* Having a forehearth: said of a blast-furnace. — **o.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Giving freely; liberal; generous; bountiful. **2.** Handling or rowing with two oars the inner ends of which do not meet: said of an oarsman or his action. — **o.-handedness,** *n.* — **o. harmony,** chords whose notes are separated by wide intervals. — **o. hawse,** a ship's hawse in which the cables do not cross each other. — **o.-headed†,** *a.* Bareheaded. **o.-hebded†.** — **o.-hearted,** *a.* Showing the thoughts and intentions plainly; free from guile; frank; candid; unreserved. — **o.-heartedly,** *adv.* — **o.-heartedness,** *n.* — **o.-hearth,** *a.* **1.** Having a shallow or open hearth: said of furnaces used in making steel by the Siemens-Martin process. **2.** Made in a shallow or open hearth: said of steel. See PROCESS. — **o. house,** a house in which unstinted hospitality is extended to all visitors; as, we kept *open house* through the holidays. — **o. insolvency,** such notorious insolvency as will excuse the assignee of a note from proceeding against the maker before suing the assignor. — **o.-minded,** *a.* Free from prejudiced opinions; amenable to reason; candid; unreserved. — **o.-mindedness,** *n.* — **o.-mouthed,** *a.* **1.** Having the mouth opened; gaping, as in wonder or surprise; greedy; voracious. **2.** Noisy; clamorous. — **o. score,** a musical score in which each part is written on a separate line. — **o. shop,** in printing and kindred trades, a shop where the union price is paid, but where the workmen are not all union men. — **o.-stock,** *n.* (Scot.) Openwork stitching. — **o'pen-tide",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** Springtime. **2.** The time directly following the grain-harvest, when the common fields are open for cattle. **ope'tide";.** — **o.-timber,** *a.* Having its under side treated in an ornamental manner, so as to form a ceiling: said of a roof, as of a church or the like.

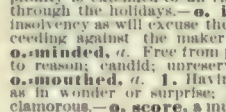

Open Harmony.

o'pen, *n.* Any wide space unenclosed or not surrounded by barriers or woods: usually with the definite article; as, out in *the open.*

This little settlement may be situated right out in the treeless, nearly level *open,* but much more often is placed in the partly wooded bottom of a creek or river.

T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Magazine* Feb., '88, p. 499.

o'pen-a-bl(e, ō'pn-ā-bl, *a.* Made to be opened; capable of being unloosed, set open, or unfastened.

o'pen-bill", ō'pn-bil', *n.* An African or Asiatic anastomine stork (*Anastomus oscitans*). Called also *clapper-bill, shell-eater,* and *shell-bird.* **o'pen-beak"‡.**

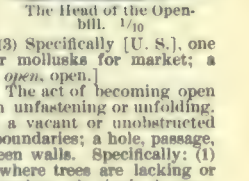

The Head of the Open-bill. 1/10

o'pend, *pp.* Opened. PH. S.

o'pen-er, ō'pn-er, *n.* One who or that which opens. (1) An instrument for opening anything firmly closed; as, a can-*opener.* (2) A person who opens or is employed to open; as, a pew-*opener.* (3) Specifically [U. S.], one who opens oysters or other mollusks for market; a shucker. [< AS. *openere,* < *open,* open.]

o'pen-ing, ō'pn-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming open or of causing to be open; an unfastening or unfolding. **2.** Something that is open; a vacant or unobstructed space, as within barriers or boundaries; a hole, passage, or gap; as, an *opening* between walls. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] A tract in a forest where trees are lacking or thinly scattered; as, an oak-*opening.* (2) *Arch.* An aperture in a wall, especially one for the admission of light or air. (3) [Local, U. S.] The widening of a crevice at the surface: a mining term. **3.** The first part, steps, or stage, as of a period, an act, or a process; a beginning; especially, a formal beginning; prelude; as, at the *opening* of the day; the *opening* for the plaintiff. See OPEN, *vt.*, 14.

The *opening* of the Iliad has been much admired by both ancient and modern critics, for its boldly hurrying the reader into the very midst of affairs.

ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, p. 126, note. [H. '55.]

Specifically: (1) In chess, checkers, etc., a specific mode of beginning a game; the series of opening moves, usually the result of analysis and experience.

Openings bear specific names, as the **knight's opening** and **king's bishop's opening,** in chess, and the **laird and lady opening,** in checkers.

(2) [Eng.] *Theat.* The part of a pantomime that terminates with the transformation and precedes the "comic scenes" or harlequinade.

I play a lazy clerk in the *opening*.
J. K. JEROME *On the Stage and Off* ch. 10, p. 137. [L. P.]

4. An opportunity for action, especially in business; a vacant field; as, a fine *opening* for a suitable man.

Synonyms: see BEGINNING, *n.*; BREACH; ENTRANCE; HOLE; OPPORTUNITY.

o'pen-ly, ō'pn li, *adv.* In an open manner; freely; publicly; unreservedly.

Euripides ventures to *openly* condemn the gods for the actions attributed to them.
R. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought* essay iii, p. 105. [MACM. '91.]

o'pen-mind"ed, o.-mouthed, etc. See OPEN.

o'pen-ness, ō'pn-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being open; specifically, frankness; publicity.

Perfect *openness* is the only principle on which a free constitution can be maintained and a free people governed.
C. D. YONGE *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* ch. 1, p. 28. [H. '82.]

o'pen-ses"a-me, ō'pn-ses'ā-mē, *n.* A magical conjuration for opening closed or secret doors and gaining an entrance.

Their letters of introduction were an '*open sesame*.' CARLOS MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 128. [F. & W. '90.]

[From the words "*open sesame*," by which, in the story of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of their cave was opened.]

o'pen-work", ō'pn-wŭrk'. **I.** *a. Mining.* Open-cast: applied to operations in mining or quarrying. **II.** *n.* Any product of art or handicraft with numerous openings through the material wrought with or upon.

op'e-ra, ep'ę-rą (ep'rą, *S.*), *n.* **1.** The musical form of drama, composed of airs, recitatives, choruses, etc., with accompaniment of orchestra, scenery, and acting; as, grand *opera;* comic *opera;* the Italian or German *opera*. The text, or *libretto*, may be entirely in verse, or partly in verse and partly in prose. It may be all set to music, or, as in comic opera, part may be spoken. See phrases.

The libretto of the *opera* is a peculiar kind of drama entirely in verse and set to music, or partly in verse set to music and partly in prose to be spoken. A. HENNEQUIN *Art of Playwriting* ch. 8, p. 49. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

The capital fact of this period was the introduction and great popularity of the Italian *opera*. *Operas* on the Italian model first appeared in England in 1705.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 576. [A. '88.]

2. A particular musical drama, or its music or libretto. **3.** A building erected especially for the performance of musical dramas; an opera-house. [It., < L. *opera*, work.]

—**grand opera,** an opera of high musical pretensions sung throughout and accompanied by a full orchestra.—**o. bouffe** [F.], a farcical comic operetta.—**o. buffa** [It.], an Italian comic opera with the dialogue in *recitativo secco*.—**op'e-ra-cloak",** *n.* A stylish and usually showy cloak worn by women over full dress, as at the opera and at social parties.—**o. comique** [F.], an opera in which the dialogue is spoken and the story ends happily.—**o.-dancer,** *n.* A ballet-dancer at the opera.—**o.-girls,** *n.* A hothouse plant; dancing-girls.—**o.-glass,** *n.* A binocular telescope of small size for magnifying a large field of view a few times, without inversion: used chiefly by spectators in the theater. Each half consists of a convergent object-glass, which forms an inverted real image, and a divergent eye-piece, which reinverts it as if from an erect virtual image.—**o.-glasses†,**—**o.-hat,** *n.* A tall hat extended by springs and capable of being collapsed into an approximately flat form.—**o.-house,** *n.* A theater specially adapted for the performance of operas: used often loosely for some particular theater.—**o.-singer,** *n.* A professional singer in opera.

op'er-a-bl(e), *a.* Practicable.

op"er-am'e-ter, ep'ęr-am'ę-tęr, *n. Mach.* A mechanism for counting or recording rotations or strokes; a speed-indicator, counter, or similar device. [< L. *opera*, work. + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

op'er-ance, ep'ęr-ąns, *n.* [Archaic.] The act or state of working; operation. **op'er-an-cy†.**

op'er-and, ep'ęr-and, *n. Math.* Any quantity or symbol operated upon; a multiplicand, in the widest sense. [< L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operor;* see OPERATIVE.]

op'er-ant, ep'ęr-ant. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Acting; operating. **II.** *n.* A working man; one who acts or operates.

The Supreme Fair sole *operant;* in whose sight
All things are pure. COLERIDGE *Religious Musings* st. 3.

[< L. *operant(-)s*, ppr. of *operor;* see OPERATIVE.]

op'er-a"ta-bl(e, ep'ęr-ê"tą-bl, *a.* That can be operated or worked; operable.

op'er-ate, ep'ęr-êt, *v.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in action and supervise the working of; as, to *operate* a machine. **2.** To conduct or manage the affairs of; superintend; as, to *operate* a mining business or a railroad. **3.** To effect by some course of action or procedure; accomplish.

If our country be delivered what does it signify whether those who *operate* her salvation wear a federal or democratic cloak!
MORRIS in Roosevelt's *G. Morris* ch. 13, p. 363. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

II. *i.* **1.** To exert power or force, physical or mechanical; do work; act; especially, to act continuously: with *in, on,* or *upon* before the object.

The body *operates* very powerfully *upon* the soul both for good and evil. BONAR *Night of Weeping* ch. 5, p. 67. [C. & BROS. '49.]

2. To effect any result; have agency; act: used absolutely; as, the work *operated* for good. **3.** To bring about or effect a (specified) result; as, familiarity with crime *operates* to produce criminals. **4.** To work or act noticeably and effectively; produce the proper or intended effect; as, the medicine begins to *operate*. **5.** To evacuate the bowels. **6.** To deal in railway or other securities or in grain or other products in which there are organized speculative transactions; as, to *operate* in Reading, or in wheat, or in cotton.

A broker, to *operate* in the exchange, must have the power of concealment, and equal power to read men.
J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats* ch. 21, p. 175. [H. '85.]

7. *Surg.* To perform an operation for the purpose of producing some remedial result; as, to *operate* for cataract. [< L. *operatus;* see OPERATIVE.]

—**op'er-a"ting-ta"ble,** *n.* A table, of various forms, sometimes like a chair with adjustable parts, on which persons who are to be operated upon surgically are placed.

op"e-rat'ic, ep'ę-rat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or in the style of the opera; as, *operatic* music. **op"e-rat'ic-al†.**—**op"e-rat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

op"er-a'tion, ep'ęr-ê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of operating; the exertion or action of any form of power or energy, physical, mechanical, mental, or moral; as, the *operation* of nature's laws; the *operations* of the mind.

While the laws of industry are not to be set aside, fresh conditions are to be constantly provided for their fair and favorable *operation*.
J. BASCOM *Sociology* ch. 9, p. 252. [G. P. P.]

2. A method of exercising or applying force; a mode of action; as, by this *operation* power is gained. **3.** A single specific act or transaction, especially in the stock market; as, by this *operation* I made ten thousand dollars. **4.** A course or series of acts to effect a certain purpose; process; as, military *operations*. **5.** The state of being in action; as, the bank went into *operation* last week; the machinery is in *operation*. **6.** *Surg.* The application of instruments and manual manipulations for removing diseased parts or correcting abnormal conditions; as, the *operation* for calculus. Operations in surgery frequently bear the name of their originator, and indicate a particular method of treatment in a special disease; as, *Schroeder's operation*. **7.** *Math.* The act of making a change in the value or form of a quantity; also, a symbol by which such an act is indicated. [OF., < L. *operatio(n-)*, < *opus* (*oper-*), work.]

Synonyms: action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result. *Operation* is *action* considered with reference to the thing acted upon; as, the *operation* of a medicine. *Performance* and *execution* denote intelligent action, *performance* accomplishing the will of the actor, *execution* often the will of another; we speak of the *performance* of a duty, the *execution* of a sentence. See ACT.—**Antonyms:** failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness, uselessness.

op'er-a-tiv(e, ep'ęr-ą-tiv, *a.* **1.** Exerting power or force; active.

It is in early life that this unconscious imitation is most *operative*.
HOPKINS *Law of Love* pt. ii, class 1, div. 3, ch. 2, p. 157. [S.]

2. Working or acting efficiently; producing the proper or desired result; effective; efficacious; as, an *operative* dose of medicine.

For light is *operative* as well as beautiful, and by working upon the spirits, affects the heart as well as pleases the eye.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii. ser. xxxi, p. 154. [H. & H. '67.]

3. *Surg.* Connected with or relating to operations; as, *operative* surgery. [< L. *operatus*, pp. of *operor*, work, < *opus* (*oper-*), work.]

—**op'er-a-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*—**op'er-a-tiv(e-ness,** *n.* The quality of being operative.—**op"er-a-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or fact of being operative, efficient, or in working order; efficiency.

op'er-a-tiv(e, *n.* A person who is employed as a workman in a mill or factory; a skilled workman; an artisan; especially, one who operates a machine in a factory.

It . . . takes at least one peasant's or one *operative*'s product to sustain one soldier.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 620.

Synonyms: see ARTISAN.

op'er-a"tor, ep'ęr-ê"tęr, *n.* **1.** One who operates; specifically, one who works with or controls some machine or scientific apparatus; any skilled worker.

The longer the time necessary for learning an operation, the higher must be the wages of the *operator* for the remainder of his life. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Polit. Econ.* ch. 6, p. 51. [SH. & CO.]

2. *Surg.* One who takes the leading part in or performs a surgical operation; as, Dr. A—— was the *operator*, with Dr. B—— as assistant. **3.** A broker who acts for others in trading in securities or commodities in which there are organized speculative dealings: specifically applied, in the United States, to individuals or firms engaged in coal-mining, particularly smaller coal-mining concerns.

The individual coal *operator* in the Hocking Valley cannot compete with the other *operators* for the labor of the miners.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 4, p. 107. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

4. *Math.* A symbol that briefly indicates a mathematical process or set of such processes, and that admits of analytical treatment. It may have no meaning when taken by itself, as $\frac{d}{dx}$ in the expression $\frac{dy}{dx}$, or it may indicate a quantity, as a in the expression ab. [LL., < L. *operor;* see OPERATIVE.]

Synonyms: see AGENT.

op'er-a-to"ry†, *n.* A workroom; laboratory.

op'er-a-trice†, *n.* A female operator.

o-per'cle, o-pęr'cl, *C.* (ō'pęr-cl, *W.*), *n.* An operculum.

o-per'cu-lar, o-pęr'kiu-lȯr, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an operculum; serving as a lid; as, an *opercular* bone. **2.** Having an operculum; operculate.

o-per'cu-lar, *n.* An opercular bone; the operculum.

o-per'cu-la'ta, o-pęr'kiu-lê'tą *or* o-per'cu-lą'tą, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of any division of testaceous gastropods with an operculum, as contrasted with another section without one, as of *Thalassophila*, *Tectibranchiata*, or *Peltocochlides;* especially, *Phaneropneumona* as a section of *Pulmonata*. [< L. *operculatus*, pp. of *operculo*, cover with a lid, < *operculum;* see OPERCULUM.]—**o-per'cu-li-form",** *a.* Having the form of an operculum.—**o-per"cu-lig'e-nous,** *a.* Producing an operculum, as the metapodium in gastropods.—**o-per"cu-lig'er-ous,** *a.* Having an operculum. **o-per"cu-lif'er-ous†.**

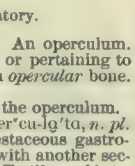

Operculum of a Pyxis of Portulaca.

o-per'cu-late, o-pęr'kiu-let *or* -lę̂t, *a.* **1.** Having an operculum. **2.** Pertaining to the *Operculata*. [< L. *operculatus;* see in position; *b*, the operculum falling off and disclosing the seeds. OPERCULATA.] **o-per'cu-la"ted†.**

o-per'cu-lum, o-pęr'kiu-lum *or* o-per'cu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A lid, cover, or lid-like part or organ, as of the orifice of the capsule in mosses, of certain capsules (as a pyxis) in flowering plants, of the hair-follicles, etc. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* (*a*) *Conch.* A horny or shelly plate secreted by the metapodium and serving to close the aperture when the animal is retracted, as in many gastropods. (*b*) *Ich.* The gill-cover; specifically, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the gill-cover. (*c*) *Crust.* The plate that covers the abdominal limbs in xiphosurans, as the king-crab, consisting of the modified 7th pair of cephalothoracic limbs. (*d*) *Entom.* The labrum or epipharynx of certain dipters. (*e*) *Crust.* A coxocerite of the external antennæ in a modified form. (2) *Anat.* The part of the frontal lobe of the brain that covers the island of Reil. [L., lid, < *operio*, cover.] **o-per'cle‡; o-per'cule‡.**

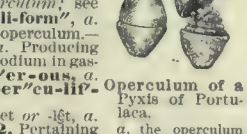

Opercula (of Mollusks).

1. A periwinkle (littorinid), showing the position of the operculum when closing the aperture. Compare illus. under GASTEROPODA. 2. Forms of opercula: *a*, unguiform or claw-shaped; *b*, imbricated; *c*, multispiral; *d*, paucispiral; *e*, articulated.

op"e-ret'ta, ep'ę-ret'ą, *n.* **1.** A humorous one-act opera with dialogue spoken or in *recitativo secco*. **2.** A modern humorous play in dialogue and music, of more than one act. [It., dim. of *opera;* see OPERA.]

op'er-ose", ep'ęr-ōs', *a.* [Archaic.] Wrought with or attended by great labor or unusual pains; laborious. [< L. *operosus*, < *opera*, work.] **op'er-ous†,** —**op'er-ose"ly, op'er-ous-ly†,** *adv.*—**op'er-ose"ness,** *n.* Laboriousness. **op"er-os'i-ty†,**

op"er-ta'ne-ous†, *a.* Hidden from view; private.

o-pe'si-a, o-pî'shi-ą *or* -pē'si-ą, *n. Helminth.* An aperture in the front wall of the zoœcium of a polyzoon. [< Gr. *opē*, opening.]

—**o-pe'si-al,** *a.*—**o-pe'si-u-la,** *n. Helminth.* A secondary small opesia.

ope'tide", ōp'tid", *n.* Same as OPENTIDE.

oph-, **ophi-,** **ophido-,** **ophio-,** Derived from Greek *ophis*, serpent: combining forms.—**Oph"i-as'tra,** *n. pl. Echin.* The *Ophiureæ*.—**Oph"ich-thy'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of enchelycephalous eels, especially those with labial nostrils. **Oph-ich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"ich-thy'id,** *n.*—**oph-ich'thy-oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Oph"i-der'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths. **Oph-id'e-res,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-der'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**oph-id'e-roid,** *a.*—**Oph"i-do-ba-tra'chi-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ophiomorpha*.—**oph"i-do-ba-tra'chi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Oph"i-o-ceph-a'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* An Indo-African family of acanthopteryglan fishes with a long body, scaly snakelike head, long spineless dorsal and anal fins, and mostly subbrachial 6-rayed ventrals; walking-fishes. **Oph"i-o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-o"ceph-a'lid,** *n.*—**oph"i-o-ceph'a-loid,** *a.*—**Oph"i-o-com'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with oral and dental papillæ. **Oph"i-oc'o-ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-o-com'id,** *n.*—**oph"i-oc'o-moid,** *a.*—**Oph"i-o-der'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with oral papillæ numerous and dental absent. **Oph"i-o-der'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-o-der'mid,** *n.*—**oph"i-o-der'moid,** *a.*—**oph"i-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The description of serpents.—**oph"i-ol'a-ter,** *n.* A serpent-worshiper; one who practises ophiolatry.—**oph"i-ol'a-trous,** *a.* Addicted or pertaining to serpent-worship.—**oph"i-ol'a-try,** *n.* Serpent-worship.—**Oph"i-o-le-pid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with 3 to 6 oral and no dental papillæ. **Oph"i-ol'e-pis,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-o"le-pid'id,** *n.*—**oph"i-o-lep'i-doid,** *a.*—**oph"i-o-log'ic, oph"i-o-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ophiology. **oph"i-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in ophiology. **oph"i-dol'o-gist†.**—**oph"i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of herpetology that treats of serpents. **oph"i-dol'o-gy†.**—**oph'i-o-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by means of serpents.—**Oph"i-o-mor'pha‡,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Cæcilidæ* as an order. **Oph"i-o-mor'phæ‡.**—**oph'i-o-morph,** *n.*—**oph"i-o-mor'phic,** *a.* **1.** Serpent-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. **oph"i-o-mor'phous‡.**—**Oph"i-o-myx'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with 3 oral papillæ like teeth. **Oph"i-o-myx'a,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph"i-o-myx'id,** *n.*—**oph"i-o-myx'oid,** *a.*—**oph"i-oph'a-gous,** *a.* Devouring or feeding on serpents.—**oph"i-oph'a-gus,** *n. Herp.* An elapoid snake, the hamadryad (*Ophiophagus elaps*).—**Oph"i-o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl.* The *Amphisbænoidea* as a suborder. **Oph"i-o-sau'ri‡; Oph"i-sau'ri-a‡.**—**oph"i-o-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Oph"i-o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ophisauridæ*. **Oph"i-o-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**oph'i-o-saur,** *n.*—**Oph"i-o-trich'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with dental but no oral papillæ. **Oph'i-o-thrix,** *n.* (t. g.) **Oph"i-o-tric'i-dæ‡.** **oph"i-o-trich'id,** *n.*—**oph"i-ot'ri-choid,** *a.*—**Oph"i-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Anguidæ*. **Oph"i-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**Oph"i-u'chus,** *n.* The Serpent-bearer, a constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 47.

o-phel'ic, o-fel'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant *Ophelia Chirata*, of the gentian family.—**ophelic acid,** a yellowish-brown sirupy deliquescent bitter compound ($C_{13}H_{20}O_{10}$) contained in dried *Ophelia Chirata:* used in India as a febrifuge and tonic.

Oph"e-li'i-dæ, ef'e-lai'i-dî *or* -li'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms, especially those with lateral cirriform gills, no prehensile cirri, and rami indistinct. **O-phe'li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *ophis*, serpent, + *helos*, marsh.]

—**oph"e-li'id,** *n.*—**o-phe'li-oid,** *a.*

oph'i-cleide, ef'i-cląid, *n.* A brass musical wind-instrument producing fundamental tones and resembling a cornet, but having a greater number of finger-levers (usually 11), and a compass of over three octaves. [< OPHI- + Gr. *kleis* (*kleid-*), key.]—**oph'i-clei"dist,** *n.* One who plays the ophicleide.

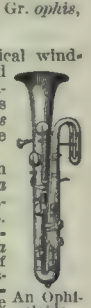
An Ophicleide.

o-phid'i-a, o-fid'i-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles, especially an order of *Squamata* with mandibular rami connected only by ligament and no pectoral arch; serpents; snakes. [< Gr. *ophidion*, dim. of *ophis*, serpent.]—**o-phid'i-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ophidia* or serpents. **o-phid'i-ous†. II.** *n.* One of the *Ophidia*.—**o-phid"i-a'na,** *n. pl.* Anecdotes of serpents; snake-stories.—**o-phid"i-a'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A or -RI-UMS, *pl.*] A place where serpents are kept in captivity.

Oph'i-di'i-dæ, ef'i-dai'i-dî *or* -dī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially *Ophidioidea*, having ventral fins between the rami of the lower jaw and resembling a pair of bifid barbels; sand-cusks. [< OPHIDIUM.]

—**oph"i-di'id,** *n.*—**oph-id'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Oph-id"i-oi'de-a, ef-id'i-oi'dę-ą, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of teleocephalous fishes with ventrals jugular at the chin, or absent, long spineless dorsal and anal fins, and wide branchial apertures. [< OPHIDIUM + -OID.]

—**oph-id"i-oi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Oph-id'i-um, ef-id'i-um, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ophidiidæ*. **2.** [o-] A fish of this genus. [< Gr. *ophidion*, dim. of *ophis*, serpent.] **Oph-id'i-on‡.**

Oph"i-o-gloss-sa'ce-æ, ef'i-o-gles-sê'sę-î *or* -ę'ce-ê, *n. pl.* An order of vascular cryptogamous plants, group *Pteridophyta*, in which the plant-body consists of stem and leaf, usually from a fleshy root, and spiked or panicled, naked, exannulate sporangia. It embraces 3 genera and about 25 species. *Ophioglossum*, the principal genus, is known as *adder-tongue*. [< OPHIO- + Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]—**oph"i-o-gloss-sa'ceous,** *a.*

oph'i-og'ra-phy, oph"i-ol'a-try, etc. See OPHI-.

o'phism, ō'fizm, *n.* Worship of the serpent as a symbol of the male generative principle: allied to *phallism*. [< Gr. *ophis*, serpent.]

o'phite, ō'fait, *S. W. Wr., or* ef'ait, *C. E. I.* (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to a serpent. [< Gr. *ophitēs;* see OPHITE[1], *n.*]

o'phite[1], *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of marble colored green by serpentine. Called also *verd antique*. **o"phi-**

cal'cite†. **2.** *Petrol.* A variety of altered diabase of late Mesozoic age occurring in the Pyrenees. [< L. *ophites*, < Gr. *ophitēs*, like a serpent, < *ophis*, serpent.]

o'phi-o-lite'‡, n. — **o"phi-o-lit'ic**, *a.*

O'phite², ō'fait *or* ef'ait, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a religious sect of the 2d century, who held the serpent in reverence as a symbol of divine wisdom. [< LL. *Ophitæ*, < Gr. *Ophitai*, < *ophitēs*; see OPHITE¹, *n.*]

o-phit'ic, o-fit'ic, *a. Petrol.* A rock-structure due to the presence of feldspar in idiomorphic lath-shaped crystals. Called also *diabase-structure*.

ophiur-. Derived from Greek *ophiouros*, serpent-tailed (< *ophis*, serpent, + *oura*, tail); a combining form. — **oph"i-u'ran.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiuræ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ophiuroidea*; a brittle-star. — **oph'i-u're.** *n.* An ophiuran. — **Oph"i-u're-æ**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A section of ophiuroideans with unbranched arms. **Oph"i-u'ri-da**‡. — **oph"i-u're-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **oph"i-u'rid**, *n.* An ophiuran. — **Oph"i-u'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of *Ophiuroidea*, variously limited, generally including all the *Ophiurinæ*, sometimes restricted to *Ophiodermidæ*. **Oph"i-u'ra**, *n.* (L. g.) — **Oph"i-u-roi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* An order or class of starfishes with a distinct central region or disk and arms, and no anus, comprising *Ophiurea* and *Euryalea*; brittle-stars. **Oph"i-u"ri-oi'de-a**‡. — **oph"i-u'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **oph"i-u'roid, oph"i-u-roi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

An Ophiuran. ⅓

oph'ry-on, ef'ri-on, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *ophrys*, brow.]

ophthalm-. Derived from Greek *ophthalmos*, eye; a combining forms. — **oph"thal-mal'gi-a**, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Neuralgic pain of the eye; optic neuralgia. — **oph-thal"ma-tro'phi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the eyeball. — **oph-thal'mist**, *n. Med.* Same as OPHTHALMOLOGIST. — **oph-thal'mite**, *n. Crust.* One of the movable stalks on which the eyes are borne in stalk-eyed or pedophthalmous crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters. — **oph"thal-mit'ic**, *a.* — **oph"thal-mi'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, including the outer and interna; structures. — **oph-thal"mo-blen"-nor-rhe'a** *or* **-rhœ'a**, *n. Pathol.* Purulent ophthalmia. — **oph-thal"mo-car"ci-no'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Protrusion of the eyeball beyond the socket, due to morbid conditions of the inner structures. Called also *Baxedour's disease*. — **oph-thal"mo-di"a-stim'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for adjusting the optic axes of lenses to the axis of vision. — **oph-thal'mo-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia or rheumatic pain of the eye; frontal neuralgia. — **oph"thal-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-mel"a-no'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Black cancer of the eyeball; black degeneration of the substance of the eye; melanosis. — **oph"thal-mom'e-ter**, *n. Optics.* **1.** An instrument for finding the true distance at which an object should be viewed by each eye. **2.** An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea or the crystalline lens, as for the determination of astigmatism. — **oph-thal"mo-my-i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-phore**, *n. Conch.* An ommatophore. — **oph-thal"mo-pho'ri-um**‡. — **oph"thal-moph'o-rous**, *a.* — **oph-thal"mo-ple'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. — **oph-thal'mo-pod**, *n. Crust.* The ophthalmite; eyestalk. — **oph-thal"mor-rhex'is**, *n. Pathol.* Rupture or bursting of the eyeball. — **oph-thal'mo-stat**, *n. Surg.* An appliance for holding the eyeball fixed during a surgical operation. — **oph"thal-mot'o-my**, *n.* **1.** The dissection of the eye. **2.** *Surg.* Excision of the eye; any operation involving cutting into the eye. — **oph-thal"mo-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the tension of the eyeball.

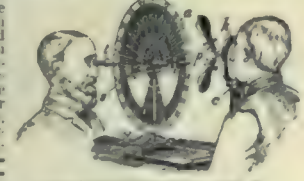

An Ophthalmometer (def. 2).

A, the headrest, and *c*, the chin-rest for the patient; *t*, a telescope with a doubling prism between the objective lenses, so that the image reflected by the cornea of the patient's eye is seen double. When the graduated arc (*a*) is turned, the double reflection of the figures thereon (also of the steps, *s*, and parallelogram, *p*) is shifted in such a manner that the angle of curvature may be determined, and proper glasses selected for the patient.

oph-thal'mi-a, ef-thal'mi-ə, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, its membranes, or its lids. [LL., < Gr. *ophthalmia*, < *ophthalmos*, eye.] — **oph-thal'my**‡.

Much fewer prevailed, and *ophthalmia* was rife, as is generally the case before the rains begin. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* ch. 14, p. 271. [R. '58.]

oph-thal'mic, ef-thal'mic, *C. S. W. Wr.*² (op-, *Wr.*¹) (XIII.) *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or subject to ophthalmia.

Such, since the most of us are too *ophthalmic*, would be the general fate. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii. ch. 4, p. 96. [L.]

2. Of or pertaining to the eye or the apparatus of vision. — **ophthalmic artery**, a branch of the internal carotid that supplies the eye and adjacent structures. — **o. ganglion**, a small ganglion in the orbit associated with the ophthalmic nerve. — **o. nerve**, one of the three grand divisions of the trifacial nerve, supplying the eyeball and the region near it.

oph"thal-mol'o-gy, ef-thal-mol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the eye, its structure, functions, and diseased conditions; the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the eye. [< OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.] — **oph-thal"mo-log'ic** *or* **-ic-al**, *a.* — **oph"thal-mol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology; an oculist. **oph-thal'mist**‡.

oph"thal-mom'e-ter, -mo-pod, etc. See OPHTHALMO-.

oph-thal'mo-scope, ef-thal'mo-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument having a concave mirror with a hole in its center, for illuminating and viewing the interior of the eye. [< OPHTHALMO- + -SCOPE.] — **oph-thal"mo-scop'ic**, *a.* — **oph-thal'mo-sco"pist**, *n.* One versed in examination of the interior of the eye by the ophthalmoscope. **oph-thal'mo-sco"py**, *C.* (**oph"thal-mos'co-py**, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* Practical use of the ophthalmoscope.

oph-thal'mo-stat, etc. See OPHTHALMO-.

oph-thal'mus, ef-thal'mus, *n.* [-MI, -mai *or* -mi, *pl.*] *Crust.* The eye. [< Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

o'pi-ane, ō'pi-ēn, *n. Chem.* Same as NARCOTIN. [< OPIUM.]

o'pi-a-nin‡; **o'pi-a-nine**‡.

o"pi-an'ic, ō"pi-an'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from opium.

— **opianic acid**, a bitter crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained by the oxidation of narcotin.

o'pi-an-yl", ō'pi-an-il', *n. Chem.* Same as MECONIN. [< OPIANE + -YL.]

o'pi-ate, ō'pi-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] *Med.* **1.** To put to sleep by means of opium; narcotize. **2.** To mix or compound with opium; as, an *opiated* prescription.

o'pi-ate, ō'pi-et *or* -ēt, *a. Med.* Consisting of or combined with opium; hence, tending to induce sleep.

o'pi-ate, *n.* **1.** Medicine containing opium. **2.** Hence, any narcotic; something inducing sleep or repose; an anodyne. [< L. *opium*; see OPIUM.]

o"pi-at'ic, ō"pi-at'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an opiate; due to the action of a narcotic.

o'pi-et, *n.* Opium or an opiate.

o-pif'er-ous†, *a.* Bringing relief or assistance.

o'pi-fice†, *n.* Workmanship.

o-pif'i-cer†, *n.* A worker; workman. **o'pi-fex**†.

O-pil"i-o'nes, o-pil'i-ō'niz *or* -nēs, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Phalangidea*. [< L. *opilio*, shepherd, < *ovis*, sheep.] — **o-pil'i-o-nin**(e, *a. & n.*

o-pime†, *a.* Abundant; rich.

o-pine', o-pain', *v.* [O-PINED'; O-PI'NING.] [Archaic or Quaint.] **I.** *t.* To hold as an opinion; think.

Peace is for those who do the truth, not for those who *opine* it. MACDONALD in *Cheerful Words* lxxxv, p. 84. [D. L. CO.]

II. *i.* To have an opinion; conjecture. [< F. *opiner*, < L. *opinor*, think.]

— **o-pi'na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being opined. — **o-pi'nant**, *n.* [Rare.] One who forms or maintains an opinion. — **op"i-na'tion**†, *n.* The act of forming an opinion; a conjecture. — **o-pin'a-tive**†, *a.* Fixed in one's opinions; conceited; opinionated. — **o-pin'a-tive-ly**†, *adv.* — **op'i-na"tor**, *n.* One holding opinions or stiff in opinion. — **o-pi'ner**, *n.* One who forms an opinion.

o-pin"i-as'ter†. **I.** *a.* Opinionated; fixed in one's opinions. **o-pin"i-as'trous**†; **o-pin"i-a'tre**†. **II.** *n.* An opinionated or conceited person. — **o-pin"i-as'tre-ty**†, *n.* Obstinacy in holding opinions; opinionatedness. **o-pin"i-at'ri-ty**†; **o-pin"i-at'ry**†.

o-pin'i-ate†, *vi.* To hold opinions persistently. — **o-pin'i-a"ted**†, *a.* Opinionated. — **o-pin'i-a-tive**†, *a.* **1.** Opinionated. **2.** Being a matter of opinion, not of knowledge. — **o-pin'i-a-tive-ly**†, *adv.* — **o-pin'i-a-tive-ness**†, *n.* — **o-pin'i-a"tor**†, *n.* An opinionated person.

o-pin'i-cus, o-pin'i-cus, *n. Her.* A fictitious heraldic animal having an eagle's head, neck, and wings, a lion's body, and a camel's tail: the crest of the Company of Barber-surgeons of London. [Prob. < L. *opinor*, think.]

o-pin'ion†, *vt.* To think; conjecture; opine.

o-pin'ion, o-pin'yun, *n.* **1.** A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but falling short of positive knowledge: ranging from matters of mere conjecture up to strong probability; also, belief in general based on such conclusions; especially, a conclusion or view resting on inadequate reasons, or on sentiment rather than on reason; as, an *opinion* favorable to the success of an enterprise; a mere *opinion*.

Fifty of the best men among us are likely to have fifty *opinions* on the merits of Elizabeth or Cromwell. FROUDE *Short Studies, Representative Men* in first series, p. 467. [S. '72.]

2. Specifically: (1) An estimate of the excellence or value of a person or a thing; when unqualified and negative, an unfavorable estimate; as, an unfair or a good *opinion;* I have no *opinion* of him. (2) A common or prevailing sentiment, or such sentiment in general; public opinion.

A man's own conscience is his sole tribunal, and he should care no more for that phantom '*opinion*' than he should fear meeting a ghost if he crossed the churchyard at dark. BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 174. [E. & L. '92.]

(3) *Law.* (*a*) The formal announcement of the conclusions of a court in a case before it; as, the Chief Justice delivered the *opinion*. (*b*) The conclusion of an attorney touching the merits of a submitted case; as, to take the *opinion* of counsel. (4) *Med.* The prognosis of a physician as to the result of an ailment or of a surgical operation. **3.** A settled judgment or conviction on some subject, as religion or politics; often in the plural. **4.** Favorable judgment or estimation; reputation; esteem; especially, good standing in society; as, he was held in high *opinion*. **5**†. Obstinacy in holding one's views or belief; dogmatism. **6**†. Rumor. **7**†. Vulgar belief; superstition. [F., < L. *opinion-*, < *opinor*, think.]

Synonyms: belief, conviction, decision, determination, doctrine, estimate, idea, impression, judgment, notion, persuasion, sentiment, view. See BELIEF; FAITH; IDEA.

— **oath of opinion** (*Scots Law*), the sworn opinion of an expert on a technical or scientific matter. — **public o.**, the predominant sentiment of a community. — **to be of o.**, to entertain an opinion; think.

o-pin'ion-a-bl(e, o-pin'yun-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being supposed or believed. **2.** Debatable or questionable, as being mere matter of opinion.

o-pin"ion-as'ter†, *a.* Same as OPINIASTER.

o-pin'ion-a"ted, o-pin'yun-ē"ted, *a.* Unreasonably or stubbornly persistent in opinion; unduly attached to one's own views; conceited. **o-pin'ion-ate**†.

We often find by experience that young men are too *opiniomated* and volatile to be guided by the sober dictates of their seniors. SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iii, ch. 10, p. 184. [W. F. N. '71.]

Synonyms: see DOGMATIC; OBSTINATE.

o-pin'ion-ate-ly†, *adv.* Conceitedly; dogmatically.

o-pin'ion-a-tist†, *n.* A dogmatic, conceited person.

o-pin'ion-a-tive, o-pin'yun-ə-tiv, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Opinionated. **2.** Of the nature of opinion. — **o-pin'ion-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **o-pin'ion-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

o-pin'ioned, o-pin'yund, *a.* **1.** Having opinions. **2.** Conceited; opinionated.

o-pin'ion-ist, o-pin'yun-ist, *n.* **1.** An opinionated person. **2.** [O-] *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (15th century) that rejected the authority of the Pope as not following Christ in voluntary poverty.

o-pip'a-rous†, *a.* Sumptuous. — **o-pip'a-rous-ly**†, *adv.*

op'i-som'e-ter, op'i-som'e-tər, *n.* An instrument having a thin wheel mounted so as to rotate on a screw-thread. By setting the wheel against one side of its frame, and rolling it over an irregular line, as on a map, then removing and rolling it backward on a straight line until the side of the wheel again strikes its frame, the length of the irregular line may be measured. Compare PERAMBULATOR; ODOMETER. [< Gr. *opisō*, backward, + *metron*, measure.]

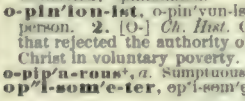

An Opisometer.

opisth-, Derived from Greek *opisthen*, behind; combining forms. — **O-pis"thar-se'ni-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of decapod cephalopods with a dorsal arm hectocotylized, as in sepiolids. — **Op"is-thar'thri**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A suborder of sharks having the suspensorial cartilage articulated with postorbital processes, as in *Hexanchidæ*. — **op"is-thar'throus**, *a.* — **o-pis'then**, *n.* *Zool.* The rear part of the body. — **o-pis'thi-on**, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY. — **O-pis"tho-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* **1.** The *Hypobranchiæ* as a division of inferobranchiate gastropods. **2.** The *Opisthobranchiata*. — **O-pis"tho-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl.* *Couch.* A division of gastropods, especially a subclass of *Euthyneura* respiring by gills (mostly behind the heart) or by the naked skin, including *Tectibranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. — **o-pis'tho-branch**, *a.* & *n.* — **o-pis"tho-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.* — **o-pis"-tho-bran'chism**, *n.* The state of having the gills behind the heart, as in opisthobranchs. — **O-pis"tho-cœ'-li-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A suborder of dinosaurians with pubic bones directed forward, brain-case completely ossified, all-sphenoids, and no epipterygoids. — **o-pis"tho-cœ'li-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Opisthocœlous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Opisthocœlia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Opisthocœlia*. — **o-pis"tho-cœ'lous**, *a.* Concave behind, as a vertebral centrum; convexo-concave; opisthocœlian. — **O-pis"tho-com'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A South-American family of birds, somewhat resembling curassows, having a sternum widened behind and with a slight keel, coracoids ankylosed with clavicles, and an enormous crop; hoazins. **Op"is-thoc'o-mus**, *n.* (L. g.) — **o-pis"tho-com'id.** *n.* — **op"is-thoc'o-moid**, *a.* — **O-pis"tho-com'i-for"mes**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Opisthocomidæ* as an order. — **op"is-thoc'o-min(e**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opisthocomidæ*. **op"is-thoc'-o-mous**†. — **o-pis"tho-cy-pho'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid curvature of the extremities of the spine backward, making it convex toward the front. — **op"is-thod'o-mos**, *n.* *Gr. Archeol.* A rear chamber or treasury at the back of the cella in some temples. See illus. under IN ANTIS. The interpretation of this word has varied. In the older books it is used in the sense given above. From about 1881 it was generally held to mean not a rear chamber, but the inner rear portico (epinaos or posticum) corresponding to the inner front portico or pronaos in most peripteral temples. The best archeological opinion now again supports the older sense. **op"is-thod'o-mus**‡. — **o-pis'thodont**, *a.* Having only back teeth. — **o-pis'tho-gas'tric**, *a.* Situated behind the stomach. — **O-pis"tho-glos'sa**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of anurous amphibians with the hind part of the tongue free, as in frogs, toads, etc. — **o-pis"tho-glos'sal**, *a.* **1.** Having the hind part free, as the tongue in *Opisthoglossa*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*. **o-pis"tho-glos'sate**‡. — **O-pis"tho-glyph'i-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of snakes with posterior maxillary teeth grooved. **Op"is-thog'ly-pha**‡. — **o-pis'tho-glyph**, *a.* **o-pis"tho-glyph'ic**, *a.* — **O-pis"thog-nath'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Tropicalian family of acanthopterygians with an antrorsiform body, long single dorsal, oblong anal, and advanced perfect ventrals. **Op"-is-thog'na-thus**, *n.* (L. g.) — **o-pis"thog-nath'id**, *n.* — **op"is-thog'na-thoid**, *a.* & *n.* — **op"is-thog'na-thous**, *a.* *Cranium.* Having a jaw that slopes backward: said of a skull, and opposed to *prognathous*. — **Op"is-tho-gon"e-a'ta**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of tracheate articulates with the generative organs at the hinder end of the body, as in hexapod insects. — **op"is-tho-gon'e-ate**, *a.* — **Op"is-thom'i**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes, especially *Physoclisti* with scapular arch free from the skull, maxillaries distinct, and dorsal spines, as *Mastacembelidæ*. — **op'is-thome**, *n.* — **op"is-tho'mous**, *a.* — **Op"is-thom'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous worms with a posterior exsertile proboscis. **O-pis'tho-mum**, *n.* (L. g.) — **op"is-thom'id**, *n.* — **o-pis'tho-moid**, *a.* — **o-pis"tho-pul'mo-nate**, *a.* Having the pulmonary sac posterior, as some pulmonate gastropods: opposed to *prosopulmonate*. — **o-pis"tho-sphen'-do-ne**, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A band or fillet for supporting the back hair, broader at the back than in front: worn by women. — **op"is-thot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Situated behind the ear; applied especially to the principal center of ossification of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **II.** *n.* The opisthotic bone. — **op"is-thot'o-nos**, *n.* *Pathol.* A rigid muscular spasm in which the body is bent backward. **op"-is-thot'o-nus**‡. — **o-pis"tho-ton'ic**, *a.*

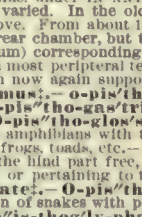

An Opisthosphendone.

o-pis'tho-graph, o-pis'tho-grəf, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A manuscript having writing on the back as well as on the front; also, a slab so inscribed, especially a mural slab whose back has been used for a later inscription, the earlier being turned to the wall. [< Gr. *opisthographos*, written on the back, < *opisthen*, behind, + *graphō*, write.] — **o-pis"tho-graph'ic**, *a.* Written or engraved on both back and front. — **op"is-thog'ra-phy**, *n.* The practise of writing on both sides, especially of papyrus or parchment.

op'is-thu'ral, op'is-thū'rul, *a.* Situated behind the tail, as an embryonic part in fishes. [< OPISTH- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **op'is-thure"**, *n.* An opisthural part.

o-pit"u-la'tion†, *n.* The act of helping; aid.

o'pi-um, ō'pi-um, *n.* A milky exudation from the unripe capsules of the poppy, especially *Papaver somniferum*, rendered concrete and dark-colored by exposure to the air.

Opium is produced chiefly in Hindustan, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. As found in commerce, it is a reddish-brown, sticky, gum-like body with bitter taste and characteristic heavy odor. Chemically it is a mixture of alkaloids, the chief of which are codein, morphin, and narcotin, with various organic acids, chiefly meconic acid. These are valuable in medicine for their sedative and narcotic properties, as is the gum itself, which is also smoked as an intoxicant. [F., < L. *opium*, < Gr. *opion*, < *opos*, juice.] **o'pie**†.

Compounds, etc.: — **o'pi-um-clip"per**, *n.* A fast-sailing ship or other craft formerly employed in smuggling opium from India into China. — **o.-eater**, *n.* One addicted to the habitual use of opium as a narcotic stimulant. — **o. habit**, the habitual use of opium or any of its alkaloids as stimulants or intoxicants, especially when the habit has become confirmed and dominates the will. — **o.-joint**, *n.* A resort of opium-smokers. — **o.-pipe**, *n.* A form of Turkish pipe adapted

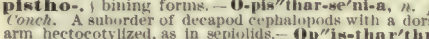

A Chinese Opium-pipe.
a, the bowl (of red pottery), enlarged.

to the smoking of opium. — **o.-poisoning**, *n.* The noxious effect of opiates taken in excess, characterized at first

by exhilaration, followed by congestion of the brain, coma, and death. — **o.-poppy**, *n.* The common poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) with white flowers, from the juice of which the opium of commerce is usually obtained. — **o.-smoking**, *n.* The inhalation of the smoke of opium from a pipe; practised chiefly in the far East, though increasing in western countries. A piece the size of a pea is commonly burned in a pipe. The opium is decomposed and the inhaled smoke contains the products, such as pyridin and collidin. The practise is baneful and degrading, and strenuous efforts are making, in both Christian and non-Christian countries, to do away with it. — **o.-smoker**, *n.*

The Opium-poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). *a*, the opening flower, showing deciduous sepals.

o'ple-tree‡, *n.* The wild guelder-rose. **o'ple**†.

op"o-bal'sam, op'o-bôl'sum, *n.* Balm of Gilead. See BALSAM. [< Lt., *opobalsamum*, < Gr. *opobalsamon*, < *opos*, juice, + *balsamon*, balsam.]

op"o-bal'sa-mum†. **op"o-del'doc**, op'o-del'dec, *n.* **1.** A liniment prepared by dissolving Castile soap and camphor in alcohol, and adding oils of thyme and rosemary, and the stronger water of ammonia. Called also *camphorated soap liniment*. **2**†. A kind of healing plaster. [Prob. < Gr. *opos*, juice.]

Op"o-myz'i-dæ, op'o-miz'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies with neuration of wings complete, front bristly, and thorax, scutellum, and abdomen flat. **Op"o-myz'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ὀπός*, face, + *myia*, fly.]

— **op"o-myz'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **op"o-my'zoid**, *a.*

o-pop'a-nax, o-pep'a-nax, *n.* **1.** A gum resin used in perfumery and formerly in medicine. See GUM. **2.** The sponge-tree (*Acacia Farnesiana*). **3.** [O-] *Bot.* A small European genus of perennial herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). [L., < Gr. *opopanax*, < *opos*, juice, + *panax*, kind of plant.]

o-por'i-ce, o-per'i-si, *C.* (-pō'ri-, *I. Wr.*), *n.* [L.] A medicine formerly used for dysentery, etc., compounded of wine and various autumnal fruits.

op"o-rop'o-list†, *n.* A fruiterer.

o-pos'sum, o-pes'um, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] **1.** An American didelphoid marsupial having the foot hand-like and adapted for grasping, the tail prehensile, and 10 upper and 8 lower incisors; colloquially abbreviated to *possum*. The common or Virginia opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), which ranges from the central United States to Brazil, is arboreal, has a soft whitish-gray pelage, with black ears and feet, and is esteemed as food. Many of the species, as the woolly opossum (*D. lanigera*), have no pouch, and the young of these are commonly carried on the mother's back. The murine opossum (*D. murina*), about the size of a house-mouse, ranges from central Mexico to Brazil.

A Murine Opossum (*Didelphys murina*) and Young. 1/3

An *opossum* hath a head like a Swine, a taile like a Rat, and is of the bigness of a Cat. Under the belly shee hath a bagge.
JOHN SMITH *Virginia* vol. i, sixth voyage, p. 124. [F. P. '19.]

2. [Austral.] One of other marsupials, as phalangers and dasyures.

— **o-pos'sum-mouse"**, *n.* A diminutive flying phalanger (*Acrobates pygmæus*) of Australia; the pygmy petaurist. — **o.-shrew**, *n.* A solenodontoid insectivore of Cuba and Hayti, as the agouta or almiqui. — **o.-shrimp**, *n.* A mysoid crustacean which carries its eggs in a pouch beneath the thorax.

O-pot"er-o-don'ta, o-pet'er-o-den'ta, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Angiostomata*. [< Gr. *hopoteros*, either, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **o-pot'er-o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*

op'pi-dan, op'i-dan. **I.** *a.* Relating to a town; civic. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] At Eton College, a student not on the foundation, who boards in town. **2**†. A townsman. [< OF. *oppidain*, < L. *oppidanus*, < *oppidum*, walled town.]

op'pi-dum, op'i-dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A fortified town; a country town as distinguished from Rome, which was called *urbs*; a stronghold overlooking a plain.

op-pig'ner-ate†, *vi.* To pawn. **op-pig'nor-ate**†. — **op-pig"nor-a'tion**†, *n.* The act of pledging.

op"pi-la'tion, op'i-lē'shun, *n.* The act or result of blocking up or obstructing; in pathology, emphraxis. [< LL. *oppilation-*), < L. *oppilo*, stop up, < *ob*, before, + *pilo*, ram down.] — **op'pi-late**†, *vt.* To obstruct; crowd together. — **op'pi-la-tive**†, *a.* Obstructive.

op-plete'†, *a.* Filled; crowded. **op-ple'ted**†. — **op-ple'tion**†, *n.* A filling; fulness.

op-pone'†, *vt.* & *ri.* To oppose.

op-po'nen-cy, op-pō'nen-si, *n.* [Eng. & Ir.] The condition or function of being appointed to object against a thesis; the opening of a disputation, as an exercise for an academic degree. [< L. *opponent(t-)s*; see OPPONENT.]

op-po'nens, op-pō'nenz, *n.* [-NEN'TES, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A muscle by which one of the lateral digits of the hand or foot may be opposed to one of the other digits.

op-po'nent, op-pō'nent, *a.* **1.** Acting against something or each other; opposing; as, *opponent* factions.

The mineral crystals . . . deface or distort each other as they gather into *opponent* asperities.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 4, p. 36. [W. & S. '75.]

2. *Anat.* Bringing one part into opposition with another. **3.** [Rare.] Standing in front or facing; opposite.

op-po'nent, *n.* **1.** One who opposes another; especially, one who supports the opposite side in a debate, discussion, struggle, or sport; either of two participants in a game, competition, or the like; an antagonist.

Before 'The Liberator' was established, I doubt whether, on either side of the Atlantic, there existed a newspaper or periodical that admitted its *opponents* to be freely and impartially heard through its columns — as freely as its friends. GARRISON in O. Johnson's *Wm. Lloyd Garrison* ch. 22, p. 375. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

2. One who engages in an opponency; especially, one who attacks the thesis or position of another; opposed to *respondent* or *defendant*. [< L. *opponent(t-)s*, ppr. of *oppono*, oppose, < *ob*, before, + *pono*, place.]

Synonyms: see ANTAGONIST.

op"por-tune'†, *vt.* To be suitable for; fit or suit.

op"por-tune', op'er-tūn', *C. W.* (op'per-tūn, *S.*), *a.* **1.** Meeting some need, or especially fit as occurring, said, or done at the right moment; seasonable; timely; as, an *opportune* rain.

The *opportune* intelligence had given the patriot general time to make his preparations.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 190. [H. '62.]

2†. Conveniently exposed; liable. [C.] [< F. *opportun*, < L. *opportunus*, < *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor.] **op"por-tune'ful**†; **op"por-tu'nous**†.

Synonyms: see AUSPICIOUS; CONVENIENT.

— **op"por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **op"por-tune'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being opportune.

op"por-tu'nist, op'er-tū'nist, *n.* **1.** One who waits for or who takes advantage of circumstances or opportunities to gain his ends: often with small regard for consistency or consequences; in a bad sense, one who sacrifices principle to expediency. **2.** One who, as in political changes, accepts some advance toward his ideal, in place of immediate realization of it; as, Hertzen, the founder of doctrinary nihilism, became an *opportunist* on the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1857. **3.** [O-] A member of the moderate faction of the Republican party in France, led by Gambetta: a term first used about 1873. [< F. *opportuniste*, < *opportun*; see OPPORTUNE.]

— **op"por-tu'nism**, *n.* The principles or practises of opportunists. — **op"por-tu'nist**, *a.*

op"por-tu'ni-ty, op'er-tū'ni-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A time or occasion attended with propitious or favoring circumstances; fit or convenient time; favorable or advantageous chance or opening; as, *opportunity* for gain.

Vigilance in watching *opportunity*; tact and daring in seizing upon *opportunity*; force and persistence in crowding *opportunity* to its utmost of possible achievement — these are the martial virtues which must command success. AUSTIN PHELPS in Strong's *Our Country* intro., p. 13. [B. & T. CO.]

2†. Opportuneness. **3**†. Character; habit. **4**†. Importunity. [< L. *opportunita(t-)s*, < L. *opportunus*; see OPPORTUNE.]

Synonyms: convenience, favorable or fit time, good, happy, or lucky chance, nick of time, occasion, opening, season. *Occasion* in the popular sense is a conjunction of circumstances which seems to require or inclines to or is fit for certain action; an *opportunity* is a conjunction of circumstances which makes certain action possible, with probability of success, advantage, or gratification; as, I had *occasion* to interfere; I found an *opportunity* for a good investment; a mean man can easily find *opportunity* to do a mean thing, to a true man there never comes *occasion* for it. Compare synonyms for CAUSE.

op-po'sa-bl(e, op-pō'za-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being opposed or resisted. **2.** Capable of being placed opposite; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the fingers.

The apes of the New World also differ . . . in the fact that their thumbs are never *opposable* like those of the Simiadæ and of man.
MIVART *Man and Ape* pt. i, p. 50. [A. '74.]

— **op-po"sa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

op-po'sal†, *n.* Opposition.

op-pose', op-pōz', *v.* [OP-POSED'; OP-PO'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strive against physically; act in opposition to, especially with a view to counterbalance, countervail, hinder, defeat, or prevent effect; resist; fight; sometimes, to resist effectually; countervail; withstand; as, 300 Spartans *opposed* the Persian host at Thermopylæ; a force that nothing can *oppose*. **2.** To resist morally or by argument; exert influence against; object to, especially with positive effect; contravene; dispute; controvert; as, their parents *opposed* their marriage.

The religion of Jesus has probably always suffered more from those who have misunderstood than from those who have *opposed* it.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 67. [J. F. '88.]

3. To set up in opposition, physically or logically; offer as an obstacle or adverse force; as, he *opposed* his arms to the blow.

It was a beautiful thought, yet an erring one, as all thoughts are which *oppose* the Law to the Gospel. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vii, ch. 4, p. 156. [W. & S. '75.]

4. To set over against. **5**†. To offer. **6**†. To expose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To offer objection or resistance; as, no one *opposed*. **2.** To stand opposite each other, as hills. [< F. *opposer*, < L. *ob*, before, + F. *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: check, combat, conflict with, confront, contend with, contradict, contravene, defy, face, object to, obstruct, oppugn, resist, withstand. See CONTEND; CONTRAST; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REPEL. — **Antonyms:** see synonyms for AID.

— **op-pose'less**, *a.* Not to be opposed with effect; irresistible. — **op-po'ser**, *n.*

op-posed', op-pōzd', *pa.* Being in opposition, as in principle, character, meaning, purpose, act, or position.

It was expected that California would be a slave State, but the discovery of gold had peopled the Pacific slope with men *opposed* to slavery. C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 35, p. 488. [H. '83.]

op-pos'it, op-pez'it, *rt.* & *ri.* *Logic.* To assume the contrary as real; posit against; deny.

op'po-sit, -ly, -ness. Opposite, etc. PHIL. Soc.

op'po-site, op'o-zit, *a.* **1.** Standing, situated, or placed in front of or over against (something else or another); fronting; facing; often with *to*, and sometimes used prepositionally by ellipsis of that word; as, *opposite* neighbors; the *opposite* side; they sat *opposite* one another.

'Is there any one so foolish,' he [Lactantius] asks, 'as to believe that there are antipodes with their feet *opposite* to ours?'
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 89. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Having contrary tendency, quality, or character; opposed; antagonistic; as, *opposite* opinions: sometimes loosely applied to one of two correlative or different things from the standpoint of the other; as, the *opposite* sex.

The nature of a man's tastes is, most times, as *opposite* as possible to the nature of a man's business.
WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* ch. 12, p. 113. [H.]

3. Radically different or contrary in action or movement; going the other way; as, an *opposite* motion. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Arranged (as similar parts or organs) in pairs, so that the whole diameter of some intervening body separates them, as leaves on a stem. (2) Having one part or organ immediately before another, as a stamen before a petal. **5.** *Logic.* Differing in quality or quantity, or both, as judgments. [F., < L. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppono*; see OPPONENT.]

Synonyms: see CONTRARY.

— **op'po-site-ly**, *adv.* Over against or facing anything; in a contrary manner; adversely. — **op'po-site-ness**, *n.* The state of being opposed. — **op-pos"i-ti-flo'rous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having peduncles or inflorescences opposite. — **op-pos"i-ti-fo'li-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having opposite leaves; also, opposite a leaf, as a tendril or peduncle. — **op-pos"i-ti-pet'al-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Placed opposite a petal. — **op-pos"i-ti-po'lar**, *a.* Having poles situated at opposite extremities; said of certain nerve-cells. — **op-pos"i-ti-sep'al-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Placed opposite a sepal.

op'po-site, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast. (1) One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; adversary. (2) One of two contrary or opposing qualities or objects.

Let us shun extremes, . . . because each extreme necessarily engenders its *opposite*.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Nov.* 2, '52 p. 507. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

(3) That which has contradictory qualities; a thoroughgoing contrary; contradictory. **2.** [Colloq.] A person situated opposite; a vis-à-vis. **3**†. An antagonist.

op"po-si'tion, op'o-zish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of opposing or resisting; attempt to obstruct or defeat; antagonism; as, they encountered strong *opposition*. **2.** The state of being opposite or opposed; contradiction; also, a position confronting another or a placing in contrast.

Absolute inconsistency is, when a man's life, taken as a whole, is in *opposition* to his acknowledged views and principles.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. xxii, p. 791. [H. '70.]

3. That which is or furnishes an obstacle to some result; as, the stream flows without *opposition*. **4.** The political party opposed to the ministry or administration: often used adjectively; as, the *opposition* press. **5.** *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies 180° apart in geometric longitude; especially, the position of a body opposite to the sun. **6.** *Logic.* Difference in quality or quantity, or in both, between judgments having the same naked subject and predicate.

Opposition is (1) **contradictory**, when the propositions differ in both quality and quantity; (2) when they differ in quality only, it is (*a*) **contrary**, when both are universals, and (*b*) **subcontrary**, when both are particulars; and (3) **subaltern**, when they differ in quantity only. See diagram below, and PROPOSITION.

SQUARE OF OPPOSITION.

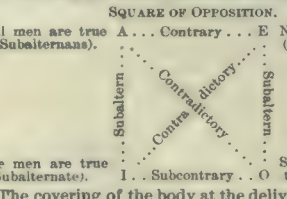

7. The covering of the body at the delivery of a thrust to prevent a counter-thrust. **8.** In art, same as CONTRAST. **9.** *Chess.* A situation where the kings are directly opposed, vertically or horizontally, separated by but one vacant square. [F., < L. *oppositio(n-)*, < *oppositus*; see OPPOSITE.] **op-po'sure**†.

Synonyms: see ANTIPATHY; COLLISION; DISCORD; DISSATISFACTION; EMULATION.

— **op"po-si'tion-al**, *a.* Of the nature of opposition; pertaining to the political opposition. — **op"po-si'tion-ist**, *n.* One who belongs to the opposition. — **op"po-si'tion-less**, *a.* Being without opposition.

op-pos'i-tiv(e, op-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Placing in contrast.

op-press', op-pres', *vt.* **1.** To overburden unreasonably or unjustly; impose hardships upon arbitrarily; as, *oppressed* by burdensome taxes; the Moguls *oppressed* the Hindus. **2.** To bear upon so as to cause a sensation of pressure; lie heavy upon; as, indigestible food *oppresses* the stomach. **3.** To weigh down; dispirit; make weary or listless; as, a mind *oppressed* with doubt. **4.** [Archaic.] To bear down; overbear; overwhelm.

Oppress with multitudes, he greatly fell.
ADDISON *Cato* act iv, sc. 4.

5†. To suppress. **6**†. To press upon. **7**†. To ravish. [< F. *oppresser*, < LL. *oppresso*, < L. *opprimo* (pp. *oppressus*), < *ob*, against, + *premo*, press.]

Synonyms: see PERSECUTE.

op-pressed', op-prest', *a.* **1.** Downtrodden. **op-prest'**‡. **2.** *Her.* Same as DEBRUISED.

op-pres'sion, op-presh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of subjecting to cruel and unjust hardships; exaction of unjust service; tyranny; as, these *oppressions* can not be borne.

Three things contribute much to ruin government; looseness, *oppression* and envy. . . . *Oppression* makes a poor country, and a desperate people. PENN *Works, Fruits of Solitude* in vol. v, maxims 363, 365, p. 152. [PH. 1782.]

2. The state or condition of being oppressed with injustice or tyranny; as, the weak have borne *oppression* in all ages. **3.** Mental depression, or dulness of spirits; heaviness; languor. **4.** A sense of weight or of constriction; specifically, the lassitude characteristic of the commencement of fevers. **5.** That which oppresses or is hard to bear; privation or hardship. **6**†. Pressure. **7**†. Ravishment. [F., < L. *oppressio(n-)*, < *oppressus*; see OPPRESS.] **op-pres'sure**†.

op-press'iv, -ly, -ness. Oppressive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

op-press'ive, op-pres'iv, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or tending to oppression; unjustly burdensome or rigorous; as, *oppressive* laws. **2.** Disposed to oppress, or given to oppression; exacting; tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* ruler. **3.** Producing a sense of depression, physical or mental; overpowering; as, *oppressive* air; *oppressive* silence.

Synonyms: see HARD; HEAVY.

— **op-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **op-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

op-press'or, op-pres'or, *n.* One who oppresses, especially by the abuse of power or authority; a tyrant.

op-prest', *pp.* Oppressed. PHIL. Soc.

op-pro'bri-ous, op-prō'bri-us, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or conveying contemptuous abuse; disrespectfully reproachful; imputing disgrace or degradation; contumelious.

Both parties varied these formal titles by the use of such spiteful and *opprobrious* epithets as party hatred so well knows how to invent and apply. ALEX. JOHNSTON *American Politics* ch. 1, p. 14. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

2†. Infamous. [< LL. *opprobriosus*, < L. *opprobrium*; see OPPROBRIUM.]

Synonyms: see ABUSIVE.

—**op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

op-pro'bri-um, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* **1.** The state of being scornfully reproached or accused of evil; ignominy; infamy.

> The just man enduring the *opprobrium* of crime, yet meriting the honors due to virtue, is the sublimest spectacle that can appear on earth.
> BANCROFT *United States* vol. iv, ch. 51, p. 283. [L. B. & CO. '76.]

2. Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; imputation of disgraceful conduct or character; vilification; obloquy. **3.** A cause of disgrace or ignominy. [L., < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.] **op-pro'bry†.**

Synonyms: see IGNOMINY.

op-pugn', op-pūn', *vt.* **1.** To militate against; conflict with; oppose. **2.** To assail with argument; attack.

> In promiscuous company no prudent man will *oppugn* the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, ch. 3, p. 131. [H. '83.]

[< F. *oppugner*, < L. *oppugnō*, < *ob*, against, + *pugna*, fight.]

Synonyms: see OPPOSE.

—**op-pugn'er**, *n.* An opposer or assailant.

op-pug'nan-cy, op-pug'nan-si, *n.* Opposition or resistance. **op-pug'nance‡; op"pug-na'tion†.**

op-pug'nant, op-pug'nant, *a.* **1.** Opposing in a hostile manner; warring; repugnant; mutually conflicting. **2.** Aggressively disputatious; combative. [< L. *oppugnō* (ppr. *oppugnant-*), q.v.; see OPPUGN.]

op-pug'nant, op-pug'nant, *n.* [Rare.] One who oppugns; an opponent.

op-sim'a-thy, op-sim'a-thi, *n.* [Archaic.] Education or learning obtained late in life. [< Gr. *opsimathia*, < *opse*, late, + *manthanō* (*math-*), learn.]

op"si-om'e-ter, op'si-ō-mē'e-tėr, *n.* Same as OPTOMETER. [< L. *opsis*, sight, + -METER.]

op"so-ma'ni-a, op'so-mā'ni-ą or -mą'ni-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* An insane craving for particular articles of food; morbid dauntiness regarding food. [< Gr. *opsomania*, < *opson*, meat (< *hepsō*, boil), + *mainomai*, rage.]

—**op"so-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

op"so-na'tion†, *n.* The buying of food; catering.

op'stal, op stal, *n.* [S.-Afr D.] Improvements on rented land owned by the farmer

opt, opt, ri. [Rare.] To exercise an option or elective choice.—**op'ta-ble†**, *a.* Fitted for choice; desirable.—**op'tate†**, *vt.* To wish for; choose.—**op-ta'tion**, *n.* Utterance of a desire; wishing.

op'ta-tiv.-ly. Optative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

op'ta-tive, op'ta-tiv, *a.* Expressing or indicative of desire or choice; as, the *optative* mode. [< LL. *optativus*, < L. *optatus*, pp. of *optō*, wish.]

—**optative mode**, see OPTATIVE, *n.*

—**op'ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a wishing manner. **2.** By use of the optative mode.

op'ta-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The mode expressing wish or desire, as in the Greek; also, a word in that mode.

> In English the first and third persons of the subjunctive or the auxiliary *may* are used as *optatives*, thus, thy will *be done*! *part* we in friendship! *may* the Lord bless thee!

2. Rare. A desideratum

op'tic, op'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the eye or vision; as, the *optic* nerve.

> Nor less avaunt his *optic* sleight,
> And Scottish gait of second-sight.
> J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* can. 1, st. 4.

2. Optical. [< F *optique*, < Gr. *optikos*, < *opsomai* (< √ *op*, whence also *optos*, seen), shall see.] **op'tique†.**

—**optic foramen**, the aperture in the sphenoid through which pass the ophthalmic artery and the optic nerve.—**o. lobes**, the corpora quadrigemina of the brain of man and of the higher animals, or the corresponding parts in lower animals.—**o. nerve**, the special nerve of vision, one of the second pair of the cranial nerves.—**o. thalamus**, a collection of gray matter at the side of the third ventricle at the base of the brain, connected with the origin of the optic nerve.

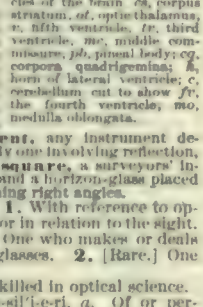

The Optic Thalamus.

View of the lateral ventricles of the brain. *cs*, corpus striatum. *ot*, optic thalamus. *v*, fifth ventricle. *tv*, third ventricle. *mc*, middle commissure. *pb*, pineal body; *cg*, corpora quadrigemina; *h*, horn of lateral ventricle; *c*, cerebellum cut to show *fv*, the fourth ventricle; *mo*, medulla oblongata.

op'tic, *n.* **1.** An eye. **2†.** A magnifying or eye-glass.

op'tic-al, op'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the science of optics. **2.** Of or pertaining to the eyesight; assisting vision; as, an *optical* illusion; an *optical* instrument.

> Great classes of *optical* phenomena accordingly appeared which could be accounted for in the most complete and satisfactory manner by assuming them to be produced by waves.
> TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 3, p. 10. [A. '72.]

—**optical center**, the point in a lens through which incident rays of light pass without change of direction.—**o. density**, the quality inhering in media of retarding the rate of transmission of light through them, in conformity with a law uniting the index of refraction of a light-wave and its length.—**o. instrument**, any instrument designed to act upon light, especially one involving reflection, refraction, or polarization.—**o. square**, a surveyors' instrument bearing an index-glass and a horizon-glass placed at angles of 45°: used in determining right angles.

op'tic-al-ly, op'tic-al-i, *adv.* **1.** With reference to optics; as tested by light. **2.** By or in relation to the sight.

op-ti'cian, op-tish'an, *n.* **1.** One who makes or deals in optical instruments or eye-glasses. **2.** [Rare.] One who is versed in optics.

op'ti-cist, op'ti-sist, *n.* One skilled in optical science.

op"ti-co-cil'i-a-ry, op'ti-co-sil'i-ę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves. [< OPTIC + CILIARY.]

op'ti-con, op'ti-con, *n.* A ganglionic swelling in the optic nerves of insects. S. J. Hickson in *Quart. Jour. Microscop. Science* Apr., '85, p. 219. [< Gr. *optikos*; see OPTIC, *a.*]

op'tics, op'tics, *n.* *Physics.* The science that treats of light and vision, the organs of sight, chromatics, and all that is connected with the phenomena of sight.

Optics includes: (1) **geometrical optics**, embracing (*a*) *catoptrics* and (*b*) *dioptrics*. (2) **physical optics**, embracing (*a*) the *undulatory theory* and the effects explained by it, as polarization, double refraction, and interference, and (*b*) **electro-optics**, treating of the mutual relations of light and electricity; and (3) **physiological optics**, treating of such phenomena as depend on bodily function or brain-action.

op'ti-graph, op'ti-grąf, *n.* An instrument for copying landscapes, consisting of a telescope and two plane mirrors inclined nearly at right angles to each other, one before the object-glass and facing the landscape, and the other directing the rays to the eye of the copyist, who makes the drawing by tracing the outlines of the image with a dot on a piece of glass placed at the focus of the object-glass, a pencil connected with this piece following its movements exactly. [< Gr. *optikos* (see OPTIC, *a.*) + -GRAPH.]

op'ti-ma-cy, op'ti-mą-si, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Government by nobles or by a wealthy and privileged class. **2.** A noble or privileged class; an aristocracy.

op'ti-mate, op'ti-mėt *or* -mąt. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an aristocracy. **II†.** *n.* One of the optimates; an aristocrat. [< L. *optimates;* see OPTIMATES.]

op"ti-ma'tes, op'ti-mē'tiz *or* -mą'tēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* The senatorial or conservative party or class in the later republic who worked in the interests of the senate and nobles. Compare POPULARES.

> In killing Cæsar the *Optimates* had been as foolish as they were treacherous FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 27, p. 525. [S. '79.]

2. A class of nobles or magnates; an aristocracy. [L., < *optimus*, best.]

op'ti-me, op'ti-mi *or* -mē, *n.* [Eng.] In the University of Cambridge, one who has attained the second or third grade in mathematical honors.

> Those who pass . . . in the mathematical triposes, are styled, respectively, wranglers, senior *optimes*, and junior *optimes*. KIDDLE AND SCHEM *Cyc. of Education, Cambridge* p. 115. [TR. & CO. '77.]

[< L. *optime*, best, < *optimus*, best.]

op-tim'e-ter, *n.* Same as OPTOMETER.

op'ti-mism, op'ti-mizm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine or view that everything in nature and the history of mankind is ordered for the best, the order of things in the universe being adapted to produce the highest good.

> How can the existence of evil be reconciled with the goodness of God? *Optimism* solves the question by affirming that evil is the necessary antecedent of good.
> M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 340. [N. & P.]

(2) In theodicy, the doctrine that the universe, being the work of an infinitely perfect Being, is the best possible universe. (3) The doctrine that the universe is tending toward a better state; evolutionism. **2.** Disposition to take the most hopeful view or to look on the brightest side of things, or to believe that, however things may appear to the contrary, whatever is or occurs is right and good; sanguine temperament: opposed to *pessimism*.

> You laugh at me for what you consider my *optimism*, my incredulity with regard to the evils of this present life. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of Later Life, Mar. 28, '76* p. 31. [H. H. & CO. '82.]

[< F. *optimisme*, < L. *optimus*, best.]

—**op'ti-mist, op"ti-mis'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or believing in optimism; tinged with optimism; hopeful; sanguine. **op'ti-mist**, *n.* **1.** A believer in optimism. **2.** One who always hopes for the best; a person of sanguine disposition.—**op"ti-mis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

op-tim'i-ty†, *n.* The state of being best.

op'ti-mize, op'ti-mīz, *v.* [-MIZED; -MI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To extol as the best. **II.** *i.* **1.** To look on the bright side. **2.** [Rare.] To adhere to or express optimism.

op'ti-mize‡, *n.*

op'ti-mum, op'ti-mum, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The conditions producing the best result; the combination of conditions that produces the best average result when there is a choice of combinations; the mean of two or more maximum or minimum effects that represent the most favorable result.

op'tion, op'shun, *n.* **1.** The right, power, or liberty of choosing; discretion; the exercise of such right, power, or liberty; liberty to elect between alternatives; election; choice; preference.

> In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances, in which a large *option* is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives.
> T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 335, p. 308. [CL. P. '83.]

2. *Com.* The purchased privilege of either delivering a specified amount of something (generally securities, commodities, or land) at a specified price within a specified time (a put), or calling for and receiving such delivery (a call). Compare FUTURE.

Speculation or investment in futures (wheat, corn, cotton, etc.) is often, though erroneously, referred to as trading in options. The only "option" in dealings in futures is as to choice of the particular day in the month on which to make delivery.

3. The former privilege of an English archbishop to choose any one dignity or benefice in the see of a bishop whom he consecrated, and to present an incumbent to such dignity or benefice on its next vacancy. **4†.** A wish. [F., < L. *optiōn-*), < *optō*, choose.]

Synonyms: see CHOICE.

—**buyer's option**, a call. See def. 2.—**seller's o.**, a put. See def. 2

op'tion-al, op'shun-ąl, *a.* Subject to one's wish or choice; depending on choice; left to one's preference; elective; as, *optional* studies.

> There was nothing *optional* in the course marked out for the avenger of blood under the Jewish Law.
> J. B. MOZLEY *Ruling Ideas* lect. ix, p. 203. [R. P. D. '77.]

—**op'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

op'tion-al, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** An exercise that may be performed or not, as the student pleases; something beyond the regular lesson or course. **2.** A study or course to be chosen from two or more offered; an elective.

op'tist, op'tist, *n.* [Recent.] One who makes and inserts artificial eyes: used in contradistinction to *optician*, whose business is with natural eyes. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

opto-. Derived from Greek *optikos*, optic (see OPTIC, *a.*): a combining form. **op"to-cœ'le**, *n.* A cavity of an optic lobe. **op"to-cœ'li-al.** **op'to-gram**, *n.* An image of the last object seen during life, said to be retained on the retina after death.—**op-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* The photochemical process by which an optogram is bleached into the visual purple.—**op-tom'e-ter**, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the range of vision of the eye, and its peculiarities as a refracting medium.

1. An Optometer.
2. Its Dial.

op"si-om'e-ter‡; op-tim'e-ter‡.—**op-tom'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the powers of vision in general, as acuteness of perception of form and color, or the extent of the field; more narrowly, measurement of the range of vision.—**op"to-stri'ate**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus and the striate body.—**op'to-type**, *n.* A letter of a size selected to test the eyesight.

op'u-lence, op'yu-lens, *n.* **1.** The state of being rich or wealthy; affluence.

> Hence all the good from *opulence* that springs,
> With all those ills superfluous treasure brings,
> Are here display'd. GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 301.

2. The state of being abundant; luxuriance.

> This softness, this freshness, this incomparable *opulence* of the verdure. TAINE *England* tr. by Rae, ch. 10, p. 149. [H. & W. '72.]

[F., < L. *opulentia*, < *opes*, riches.] **op'u-len-cy‡.**

Synonyms: see ABUNDANCE; AFFLUENCE; COMFORT.

op'u-lent, op'yu-lent, *a.* **1.** Possessing large means or property; wealthy; affluent; as, an *opulent* merchant. **2.** Producing or displaying abundant riches or profusion; exuberant; profuse; copious.

> The earth is *opulent* enough to feed myriads more than are supported on it now.
> STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. vii, p. 258. [O. & CO. '77.]

[F., < L. *opulent(-)s*, < *opes*, riches.]

—**op'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

o-punci'ly†, *adv.* Opportunely.

O-pun'ti-a, o-pun'shi-ą, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American cactuses—the prickly-pears or Indian figs—having a usually flattened, articulated, much-branched stem, low and prostrate or erect and shrub-like, with small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, and tubular yellow, red, or purple flowers followed by a fleshy or dry berry. **2.** [o-] A cactus of this genus; a prickly-pear. See illus. under PRICKLY-PEAR. [< L. *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. *Opous* (*Opont-*), town in Greece.]

O-pun"ti-a'ce-æ, o-pun'shi-ē'sę-ī *or* -ti-ą'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The *Cactaceæ*: a former name. [< OPUNTIA.]

o'pus, ō'pus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Work: chiefly in Latin phrases. See below. **2.** [OP'E-RA, *pl.*] A work or composition. Specifically: (1) A literary composition or production. (2) A musical composition, either a single piece or a set of pieces, numbered in the order of publication: abbreviated *op.*; as, *opus* (or *op.*) 31 of Beethoven is the Kreutzer sonata.

—**magnum opus**, the chief work of an author.—**o. incertum**, masonry of small stones set irregularly in mortar.—**o. luteritium**, brickwork or tilework in horizontal courses with broken joints.—**o'pus-num"ber**, *n.* The number of a musical work; as, the *opus-number* of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony is 56.—**o. operantis**, the work of the worker; in theology, the efficacy of a sacrament considered as conditioned by the spiritual state of the recipient: the strictly Protestant view.—**o. operatum**, a work wrought; in theology, the inherent efficacy of a sacrament to confer grace: the sacramentarian view.—**o. reticulatum**, reticulated masonry.—**o. sectile**, glass or marble mosaic, used for pavements.—**o. tectorium**, Roman plaster-work of lime and sand, for walls and ceilings.—**o. tessellatum**, mosaic composed of small cubes of marble, glass, or clay.

o-pus'cule, o-pus'kūl, *n.* [F.] A small or unimportant work. **o-pus'cle‡; o-pus'cu-lum‡** [-LA, *pl.*].

o'pye†, *n.* Opium. **o'pie†.**

o-quas'sa, o-kwas'ą, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The blue-back trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*).

or, ôr, *n.* *Her.* Gold, the metal or tincture, represented in engraving by a white surface powdered with dots. Compare ARGENT and TINCTURE. [F., < L. *aurum*, gold.]

or[1], *conj.* **1.** Either; else; otherwise (as a complement): a disjunctive, often with *either* or *whether* as a correlative, used to introduce a word or phrase expressing an object or action the acceptance of which excludes all the other objects or actions mentioned; as, sink *or* swim; *whether* good, bad, *or* indifferent; *either* work *or* starve.

> 'This *or* that, not this and that,' is the rule to which all of us have to submit, and it strangely equalizes the destinies of men.
> HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iv, letter v, p. 165. [R. BROS. '75.]

2. Also (by another name or word); alias: introducing a name or phrase; regarded as the equivalent of another specified name or phrase; as, a violin *or* fiddle.

> Darius I. left a son named Xerxes, *or*, as the Persians pronounced the word, Khshayarsha.
> S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* ch. 9, p. 112. [G. P. P. '87.]

3. [Poet.] Either; as, *or* in the air or waves. [ME. *or*, contr. of *other*, < AS. *āwther*, < *ā-*, ever, + *hwæther*, whether.]

or[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* [Obs. or Scot.] Before; ere; sooner than. [< AS. *ǣr*, before.]

—**or ere**, or **or ever** [Archaic], before ever; ere.

> *Or ever* the stars were made, or skies,
> Grief was born. SWINBURNE *A Lamentation* st. 6.

-or, *suffix.* A termination used to form (1) nouns of agent, (2) comparatives, (3) abstract and concrete nouns. [Def. 1 (*a*) < OF. *-or*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-or*, termination after *t*, *s*, of nouns of agent; (*b*) < OF. *-eör*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-ator*. Def. 2 < L. *-or*, compar. suffix. Def. 3 < OF. *-or*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-or*, *-os*.]

o'ra[1], ō'rą, *n.* Plural of OS[1].

o'ra[2]†, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon money of account, valued in the Domesday Book at 20 pence.

o"ra-bus'su, ō'rą-bus'sū, *n.* [S. Am.] A nyctipithecine monkey or teetee (genus *Callithrix*).

or'ach, † or'ach, *n.* Any one of various Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially the garden-orach or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a tall hardy annual, originally from Tatary, formerly common in England as a pot-herb, and still popular in France under the name of *arroche* as a spinach or as a corrective of the acidity of sorrel. [< F. *arroche*, perhaps < L. *atriplex*, orach.] **ar'rach†.**

or'a-cl, *n.* Oracle. PHIL. Soc.

or'a-cle†, *vt.* To utter oracles.

or'a-cle, or'ą-cl, *n.* **1.** *Class Antiq.* The seat of the worship of some special divinity, where prophecies were given out by the priests in answer to the inquiries of votaries, usually in regard to the issue of some event or to some proposed course of action. Among the most revered were the Delphic oracle of Apollo, at Delphi in Greece, the oracles of Miletus and Argos, that of Zeus at Dodona, and that of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert. **2.** The oracular utterance or prophecy thus given out; commonly in the form of a brief saying, often figurative, difficult of interpretation or capable of more than one interpretation.

An *oracle* was remembered, which marked the River Tigris as the fatal boundary of the Roman arms.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 393. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

Oracles included: (1) **oral oracles;** (2) **oracles by signs,** as the rustling of the sacred oak-leaves of Dodona; (3) **oracles by dreams,** usually connected with the sanctuaries of Æsculapius; (4) **oracles of the dead.**

3. The deity whose prophecies were supposed to be given. **4.** Hence, a person of unquestioned wisdom or knowledge, or something regarded as of infallible authority. **5.** A wise utterance or saying, or a decision by high authority.

'Tis true, that, when the dust of death has choked
A great man's voice, the common words he said
Turn *oracles.* E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* pt. i, st. 8.

6. *Script.* (1) A divine command or communication; scripture (*Heb.* v, 12).

We see them the Jews' still holding fast their venerable *Oracles* which were delivered to them four thousand years ago. CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. i, p. 195. [R. & F.]

(2) The holy of holies in the temple. *1 Kings* vi, 19-29. **7**†. A divine messenger; a prophet. [F., < L. *oraculum,* < *oro* (pp. *oratus*), pray, < *os* (*or*-), mouth.]

or'a-cler†, *n.* One who delivers oracles.

o-rac'u-lar, o-rac'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an oracle. Specifically: (1) Authoritative, or solemnly claiming to be authoritative; dogmatical; especially, embodying wisdom in brief and sententious utterances; as, *oracular* sayings.

A novelist should be a comfortable, garrulous, communicative, gossiping fortune-teller, not a grim, laconical, *oracular* sibyl.
BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. ii, bk. xii, ch. 35, p. 554. [H. '60.]

(2) Of obscure or hidden meaning; ambiguous or enigmatical, as the prophecies of heathen oracles. **2.** Assuming to deliver opinions or statements as indisputable or authoritative without proof and with an air of superior wisdom and knowledge. **3.** Possessed of prophetic power; imparting divine messages; forecasting; as, an *oracular* tongue. [< LL. *oracularis,* < L. *oraculum;* see ORACLE.] **o-rac'u-lous**‡ [Rare].

— **o-rac'u-lar-ness** or **-lous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being oracular. **o-rac"u-lar'i-ty**‡.— **o-rac'u-lar-ly** or **-lous-ly** [Rare], *adv.*

o'rad, ō'rad, *adv. Zool.* Toward the mouth. [< L. *os* (*or*-), mouth, + *ad,* to.]

o-rage', o-rāzh', *C.* (or'ij, *E.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** An organ-stop designed to assist in forming a sound resembling a storm. **2**†. A storm; tempest.— **o-ra'gious,** *a.* [Rare.] Stormy.

or'ai-son†, *n.* An orison; prayer.

o'ral, ō'ral, *a.* **1.** Uttered through the mouth; consisting of spoken words; as, *oral* testimony; *oral* teaching.

Oral evidence cannot be substituted for any instrument which the law requires to be in writing.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 86, p. 162. [L. B. & CO.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, near, or around the mouth; as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* tentacles. **3.** [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or using speech; as, an *oral* teacher. [< L. *os* (*or*-), mouth.] — **o-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Oral communication and discussion.— **o'ral-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In spoken words; by word of mouth. **2.** [Archaic.] By, through, or with the mouth; as, to take morphin *orally.*

o-ra'le, o-rē'lē *or* -rā'le, *n. Eccl.* A white silk veil, ornamented with colored stripes, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonials: a form of the fanon. [LL., < L. *os* (*or*-), mouth.]

o-rang', ō-rang', *n.* An orang-utan. **ou-rang'**‡.

or'ange[1], or'ənj (-ĕnj, *C.*; -inj, *E.*; -an), *I. Wr.*; -enj, *S. W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; especially, of the color of an orange; reddish-yellow; as, an *orange* dress.

— **orange bat,** an Australian rhinolophoid leaf-nosed bat (*Rhinonycteris aurantia*), the male of which is bright-orange. — **or'ange-bird",** *n.* An orange-breasted West-Indian tanager (*Phonapara zena*).— **o. cowry,** a rare cowry (*Cypræa aurora*) of a deep orange-color.— **o. dove,** an Australian dove (*Chrysœnas victor*), the male of which is orange-colored.— **o. moth** [Brit.], a geometrid moth (*Angerona prunaria*).— **or'ange-tip",** *n.* A butterfly having wings with orange-colored tips.

VARIETIES OF ORANGE COLORING-SUBSTANCES.

NAME.	Source and Synonym.	Use.
a-liz'a-rin or'ange	Action of nitric acid on alizarin	Dyestuff
an'ti-mo-ny o.	Antimonious sulfid	Pigment
cad'mi-um o.	Cadmium sulfid	Pigment
Chi-nese' o.	From coal-tar; probably a mixture	Pigment
chrome o.	Basic lead chromate	Pigment
di-meth'yl-an'i-lin o.	Gold orange*	
di-phe'nyl-am'in o.	Orange IV*	
gam-boge' o.[1]	An alkaline solution of gamboge mixed with lead acetate	Pigment
gold o.	An amido-azo acid compound	Dyestuff
mad'der o.	Orange lake*	
Mars o.[2]	An artificial iron ocher.	Pigment
min'er-al o.[3]	A variety of minium	Pigment
mixed o.	A mixture of any permanent red and a permanent yellow	Pigment
naph'thol o.	Orange I*	
neu'tral o.	A mixture of yellow ocher and brown madder	Water-color
o. chrome	Chrome orange*	
or'ange I[4]	An oxy-azo coal-tar color	Dyestuff
or'ange II[5]	An oxy-azo coal-tar color	Dyestuff
or'ange III	Gold orange*	
or'ange IV	An amido-azo acid coal-tar color	Dyestuff
or'ange G[6]	An oxy-azo color	Dyestuff
o. lake	An orange madder lake	Pigment
or'ange N	Orange IV*	
o. o'cher	Spanish ocher*	
o. or'pi-ment	Arsenic disulfid or realgar	Pigment
o. pal'a-tine	A phenol color from coal-tar	Dyestuff
o. rus'set	An orange madder lake	Pigment
o. ver-mil'lion	A mercury vermilion	Pigment
thal'li-um o	Thallium chromate	Pigment
u-ra'ni-um o.[7]	Barium uranate	Pigment
zinc o.	Zinc nitroferrocyanid	Pigment

Synonym,*. Rich bright color[1], subdued orange[2], dull orange[3], reddish orange[4], bright-reddish orange[5], bright orange[6], orange yellow[7]. I, II, III, IV, G, and N are trade-names.

Or'ange[2], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange, near Avignon, in France, which passed to the counts of Nassau after 1531, and gave his title to William, prince of Orange, afterward William III. of England. In 1713 the principality again passed to France, but the title still adheres to the sovereigns of Holland as the younger Nassau line.

2. Of or pertaining to the society of Orangemen.

The same year [1795] saw the institution of *Orange* Lodges spring into existence, and spread rapidly over the north.
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 51, p. 345. [G. P. P. '88.]

[F., < L. *Arausio*(*n*-), city in France.]

or'ange, *n.* **1.** The large round or roundish fruit (technically a berry) of (*Citrus Aurantium,* with a reddish-yellow and leathery rind enclosing about 10 membranous divisions, each division usually containing 2 or 3 seeds in a refreshing sweetish or subacid pulp.

There are numerous varieties; as, the **Maltese blood-orange** (with a red rind and pulp), the **Washington navel** (a nearly seedless variety named from its peculiar umbilical mark), the **Mediterranean sweet** (a well-known market sort), the **mandarins** and **tangerines** (small, flattish fruits with loose, easily separable rind), the **Bergamot** (a pear-shaped fruit from the rind of which the fragrant essence called oil of bergamot is obtained), the **bitter Seville** (largely used for making marmalade, candied orange-peel, and a bitter tincture). The **sour orange** of the United States is the native wild orange of Florida, originally introduced by the Spaniards and escaped from cultivation.

2. The low, much-branched, evergreen tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) that bears the fruit described above. It has a greenish-brown bark, ovate-oblong, acute, serrulate, glossy green leaves with winged petioles, and white, fragrant flowers. **3.** A reddish-yellow color, the most common color of the orange: one of the so-called colors of the rainbow, contained in the spectrum between wave-lengths 590 and 620 micron; also, a pigment of this color. See table in preceding column, and SPECTRUM. **4.** *Her.* A roundel tenné. [F., < It. *arancia,* < Ar. *nāranj.* < Per. *nārang,* orange.]

The Orange (*Citrus Aurantium*).
a, a, branch with flowers and fruit, and a single flower; *b,* the fruit (an orange); *c,* a cross-section of the fruit.

— **horned orange,** an abnormal form of the common orange, in which the carpels are partially separated.— **native o.,** a small thorny Australian tree of the genus *Citriobatus,* of the pittosporad family (*Pittosporaceæ*), or its orange-like fruit, which is about 1½ inches in diameter and is eaten by the natives. Called also *orange-thorn.*— **or'ange-blos"som,** *n.* The white blossom of the orange-tree: much worn by brides as typical of purity.— **o.-butter,** *n.* A marmalade made of oranges; also, a whipped cream flavored with orange-flower water.— **o.-colored,** *a.* Having the color of the orange; reddish-yellow. See ORANGE, *n.*, 3.— **o.-dog,** *n.* The caterpillar of the butterfly *Papilio cresphontes,* extremely injurious to orange-trees in the southern United States.— **o.-flower,** *n.* The flower of the orange-tree; orange-blossom.— **o.-grass,** *n.* A very small and delicate St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum Sarothra* or *nudicaule*). See PINEWEED.— **o.-mite,** *n.* A mite that feeds on orange-scales, as *Tyroglyphus gloveri.*— **o.-peel,** *n.* The skin of the orange, used in medicine and as a flavoring in cookery; also, a confection made therefrom.— **o.-quit,** *n.* A Jamaican tanager (*Tanagrella ruficollis*). — **or'ange-root",** *n. Hydrastis Canadensis.* See GOLDENSEAL.— **o.-scale,** *n.* A coccid or scale-insect that affects the orange, as the red scale (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) or the purple scale (*Mytilaspis citricola*). See SCALE-INSECT.— **o.-skin,** *n.* **1.** Orange-peel. **2.** A reddish-yellow skin peculiar to new-born infants.— **o.-tawny,** *a.* Of a dark, dull orange-color. **II,** *n.* A dark, brownish orange-color. — **o.-thorn,** *n.* Same as NATIVE ORANGE.— **o.-wife,** *n.* A woman who makes a business of selling oranges. — **o.-woman:.** — **Quito o.,** the fragrant globular fruit of *Solanum Quitoense,* about the size of a small orange and eaten by the Peruvians.

The Orange-dog. ½
a, larva (the destructive caterpillar, or orange-dog) with osmateria extended; *b,* pupa (chrysalis suspended by a girth); *c,* adult butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*). ⅔

or"ange-ade', or"ənj-ād', *n.* A beverage made of orange-juice, sugar, and water.

or"an-geat', or"an-zhat', *C. W.*[1], *or* ō"rāñ'-zhg', *W.*[2] (or'an-zhat, *I.*), *n.* **1.** Candied orange-peel. **2.** Orangeade. [F., < *orange;* see ORANGE, *n.*]

Or'ange-ism, or'ənj-izm, *n.* The principles of the Orangemen; Irish Protestantism.

Or'ange-man, or'ənj-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** Originally, one of the Irish adherents of William III., prince of Orange and king of England, as the champion of Protestantism against the deposed James II. of England and Louis XIV. of France. **2.** Now, a member of the secret society established by these men to insure the Protestant succession and supremacy. The order was formally suppressed in 1835, but still exists, especially in Ulster. Branches or lodges have been established in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

3. [Archaic.] Any Irish Protestant.

or'an-ger, or'ən-jer, *n.* A vessel in the orange-trade.

or'ange-ry, or'ənj-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place for cultivating orange-trees; an orange-grove or -greenhouse. **2**†. A perfume, extract of orange; also, a kind of snuff.

or'an-gite, or'ən-jait, *n. Mineral.* A bright orange-yellow variety of thorite. [< ORANGE[1], *a.*]

o-rang'-u-tan", ō-rang'-ū-tan', -tang' (XIII), *n.* A **o-rang'-ou-tang",** } massive red-haired arboreal anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*) of Borneo and Sumatra, about 4½ feet in height, and having long arms reaching to the ankle. [< Malay (2d form F., < Malay) *ōrang-ūtan,* < *ōrang,* man, + *ūtan,* woods.] **o-rang'**‡; **o-rang'-ou-tan"**‡; **o-rang'-u-tang"**‡; **ou-rang'**‡.

The Orang-utan. 1/24

o'rant, ō'rant, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greek art, a female worshiper: represented usually with uplifted arm and palm, as if praying. **2.** In early Christian art, a figure, male or female, found in the catacombs and represented with the hands opened in the Eastern attitude of prayer: supposed to symbolize the church. [< L. *oran*(*t*-)*s,* ppr. of *oro,* pray, < *os* (*or*-), mouth.]

o-ra'ri-an, o-rē'ri-ən *or* -rā'-. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated near a coast; as, *orarian* natives. **II.** *n.* One who lives on the coast. [< L. *orarius,* < *ora,* shore.]

o-ra'ri-on, o-rē'ri-ən *or* -rā'-, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A deacon's stole, wider than that of the Western Church. [< Late Gr. *ōrarion,* < L. *orarium;* see ORARIUM[1].]

o-ra'ri-um[1], o-rē'ri-um *or* -rā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A linen handkerchief or neck-cloth. **2.** A broad stole. **3.** *Eccl.* A scarf attached to a bishop's staff. [L., napkin, < *os* (*or*-), mouth.] **or'a-ry**‡.

o-ra'ri-um[2], *n.* A collection of private devotions in Latin. [LL., < L. *oro;* see ORANT.]

o'ra ser-ra'ta, ō'rə ser-rē'tə *or* -rā'tə. [L.] The wavy anterior edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

o'rate, ō'rāt, *vi.* [O'RA'TED; O'RA'TING.] [Humorous.] To deliver an oration; hence, to talk oratorically; play the orator; harangue. [< L. *oratus;* see ORACLE.]

There was the grand stand, whence the great guns of the Democracy were to *orate.*
SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 307. [T. B. '65.]

o-ra'te fra'tres, o-rē'tē frē'trīz *or* o-rā'te frā'trēs. [L.] *R. C. Ch.* An exhortation to the people in the service of the mass that they should ask for God's acceptance of the offering: literally, pray, brethren.

o-ra'tio, o-rē'shiō *or* -rā'ti-ō, *n.* [-TI-O'NES, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A collect. (2) *pl.* After-communion prayers, appropriate to the collect for the day. **2.** *Gram.* Discourse; only in the phrases **oratio obliqua** (indirect discourse) and **oratio recto** (direct discourse). See DISCOURSE.

o-ra'tion†, *vt.* To make an oration or address.

o-ra'tion, o-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** An elaborate or formal public speech treating some important subject in a dignified style and manner and according to the rules of oratory; especially, one prepared beforehand and delivered on a special occasion, as a celebration, funeral, or the like; as, a Fourth-of-July *oration.*

It may be doubted whether any compositions which have ever been produced in the world are equally perfect in their kind with the great Athenian *orations.*
MACAULAY *Essays, Athenian Orators* p. 434. [A. '80.]

2. A graduation speech, so named in honor of the student's high rank in scholarship: distinguished from *dissertation* or *essay,* assigned as lower in rank. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] An uproar. **4.** [Archaic.] A prayer; a solemn petition. [< L. *oratio*(*n*-), < *oratus;* see ORACLE.]

Synonyms: see SPEECH.

o-ra'tion-er†, *n.* One who petitions.

o-ra"ti-un'cle, o-rē'shi-un'cl, *n.* [Rare.] A short oration. [< L. *orātiuncula,* dim. of *oration*(*n*-); see ORATION.]

or'a-tor, or'ə-tər, *n.* **1.** One who delivers an oration, especially one appointed to deliver an oration on some particular occasion; formerly, one who spoke in favor of some special cause; an advocate or defender; as, the *orator* of the day; a Roman *orator.*

Cicero tells us that he never liked an *orator* who did not appear in some little confusion at the beginning of his speech, and confesses that he himself never entered upon an oration without trembling and concern. ADDISON *Spectator* Nov. 24, 1711.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one possessed of fluency, skill, and oratorical power in making public addresses; as, he was a born *orator.*

He is an *orator* that can make me think as he thinks, and feel as he feels. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Nov. 10, '28* in vol. i, p. 465. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3. In English universities, an officer charged with special clerical duties. **4.** *Law.* The complainant in a chancery proceeding; a petitioner in chancery. **5**†. An orationer. [< F. *orateur,* < L. *orator,* < *oratus;* see ORACLE.]

or"a-to'ri-an, or"ə-tō'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to a priest of an oratory. **2**†. Oratorical.

or"a-to'ri-an, *n. R. C. Ch.* A priest belonging to an oratory; especially [O-], one of the Fathers of the Oratory. They are not under vows. See ORATORY, 4.

His brother Stephen [Goffe] . . . became a priest among the *Oratorians* in Paris, and afterwards a chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria.
EZRA STILES *Judges of Charles I.* ch. 1, p. 16. [E. B. 1794.]

or"a-tor'ic-al, or"ə-tər'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to oratory or an orator; displaying oratory; befitting an orator; rhetorical; as, *oratorical* inspiration.

He, with no *oratorical* display,
Spoke to the farmers in their own rough way.
WILL CARLETON *Festival of Industry* st. 5.

or"a-to'ri-al†; **or"a-to'ri-an**†; **or"a-tor'ic**‡; **or"a-to'ri-ous**†.— **or"a-to'ri-al-ly**†, **or"a-tor'ic-al-ly, or"a-to'ri-ous-ly**†, *adv.*

or"a-to'ri-o, or"ə-tō'ri-ō, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A sacred composition for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, usually semi-dramatic, the text of which is generally taken from or founded on the Scriptures: sung without action; also,

rarely, a similar composition on a mythological or ideal subject. Compare MUSIC.

The *Oratorio* was derived from the religious tragedy in the Middle Ages, of which it presents a modified form. Its origin has generally been ascribed to St. Philippo Neri, who, in 1540, formed the celebrated congregation of the Oratory in Rome, one of its objects being to deter young people from profane amusements by rendering religious services as attractive as possible.
PALMER *Theory of Music* § 715, p. 57. [CH. & CO.]

2. The text of an oratorio, or the performance of such a composition. **3.** Same as ORATORY, 4. [It., < LL. *oratorium*, place of prayer, < L. *oratorius*, oratorical, < *orator*; see ORATOR.]

or'a-tor-ize, ŏr'ą-tẽr-īz, *vi.* [Colloq.] To orate: usually humorous; as, *oratorizing* college boys. **or'a-tor-ize‡,** *n.*

or'a-to-ry, ŏr'ą-tō-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The art of public speaking; the ability so to speak in public as to please, arouse, convince, move, or persuade one's hearers; eloquence; as, the *oratory* of a Demosthenes would not move him.

Oratory was to the Greeks what the pulpit and the press have been to modern Europe.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 48. [A. & S. '89.]

2. The exercise of eloquence; eloquent language. **3.** *Rhet.* The form of discourse or composition whose object is to produce an effect on another mind. It embraces *oratory proper*, which addresses present minds, and, by extension, *epistolary composition*, which addresses absent minds. See LITERATURE.

The three leading branches of oratory proper, according to the ancients, are: (1) **didactic** or **philosophic oratory**, to enlighten or instruct the hearer, embracing the lecture, scientific discourse, etc.; (2) **apodeictic** or **demonstrative**, to awaken feeling, especially the sentiment of approbation or disapprobation, in the hearer, embracing the panegyric and the eulogy, and other less serious and important forms; (3) **judicial** or **forensic** and **deliberative**, the former having the right as its governing idea, and the proceedings of civil judicature as its chief province, the latter having the good, the useful, the expedient as its governing ideas, and legislative assemblies as its chief province.

Oratory has been well described as the fusion of reason and passion.
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 40. [C. & W. '79.]

Epistolary Composition . . . differs from proper *Oratory* only in the circumstance that it addresses an absent mind.
H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 23, p. 28. [S. '67.]

4. A place for prayer; especially, a private chapel for prayer in commemoration of some special deliverance; hence, any small chapel, as an adjunct to a monastery or the like. **5.** [O-] *Ch. Hist.* One of various congregations of priests of the Roman Catholic Church, especially the Fathers of the Oratory, established by St. Philip Neri in the 16th century; also, a religious house of any of these congregations. **6†.** The act of petitioning or praying; supplication. [< L. *oratoria* (defs. 3, 4, *oratorium*), < *oratorius*; see ORATORIO.]

Synonyms: see SPEECH.

—Fathers of the Oratory, see ORATORIAN.

or'a-tress, ŏr'ą-tres, *n.* A female orator.

or'a-trix, ŏr'ą-trix, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Law.* A female petitioner in a chancery proceeding. **2.** An oratress.

orb, ŏrb, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surround, enclose, or shut up as in an orb; encircle; as, *orbed* with light. **2.** To shape into an orb; form in or into a circle; roll together.

At length they yield, but jointly still aspire
To *orb* their scattered troops and in firm rank retire.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 9, st. 94.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become round or orb-like.

orb†, *a.* Bereft, especially of children.

orb[1], *n.* **1.** A rounded mass; a sphere or globe.

In harden'd *orbs* the schoolboy moulds the snow.
GAY *Trivia* bk. ii, l. 329.

(1) Any spherical heavenly body, as the sun or a star.

Lured by its charm, he sits and learns to trace
The midnight wanderings of the *orbed* space.
CHAS. SPRAGUE *Curiosity* st. 7.

(2) The eye or eyeball. (3) One of the enveloping spheres supposed by the ancients to revolve about the earth, and to carry with them the planets in their motion. **2.** A circle or orbit, or anything circular; as, chariot-*orbs* (= chariot-wheels); specifically, in military tactics, a body of troops arranged in a circle, as for the purpose of repelling an attack. **3.** The globe in the regalia of a sovereign. See MOUND[2]. **4.** *Arch.* Same as BOSS[1]. **5.** *Astrol.* The sphere within which astrological influence, as of a planet, is assumed to extend. **6.** Rare.] Figuratively, that which suggests roundness or completeness, as a period of time or sphere of action. [< F. *orbe*, < L. *orbis*, circle.]

Synonyms: ball, globe, planet, satellite, sphere, spheroid, star, sun.

orb'fish", *n.* An East-Indian ephippid (*Ephippus orbis*).

orb'-weav"er, *n.* An orbitelarian spider.

orb[2], *n.* A blank panel or window.

or'bate†, *a.* Bereaved, as of parents or children.

—or-ba'tion†, *n.* Bereavement.

orbd, *pa.* Orbed. PHIL. SOC.

orbed, ŏrbd, *pa.* **1.** Formed like an orb; round or spherical, as, the *orbed* moon. **2.** Encircled or surrounded; as, *orbed* with a golden crown. **3.** Having orbs or eyes: used in composition; as, a bright-*orbed* maid. **4.** [Rare.] Filling a circle or sphere; rounded.

Synonyms: see ROUND.

or'bic, *a.* Rounded, spherical; circular. **or'bic-al†.**

or'bi-cle', *n.* A small or inferior orb.

or-bic'u-lar, ŏr-bic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Having the shape or form of an orb or orbit; circular; spherical. **2.** Well rounded; full or complete. **3.** *Bot.* Perfectly or very nearly circular; said of a flat body like a leaf or petal. [< LL. *orbiculatus*, < L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, circle.]

Orbicular Leaves of *Pyrola rotundifolia*.

Synonyms: see ROUND.

Phrases: **—orbicular bone,** a rounded lenticle found separate in fetal life among the ossicles of the ear. Later it becomes attached to the incus. **—o. ligament,** a ligament that holds the head of the ulna against the radius in the elbow-joint. See illus. under ELBOW. **—o. structure** (*Lithol.*), in igneous rocks, crystallization of the component minerals in spheroids with internal radial or concentric groups.

—or-bic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **—or-bic'u-lar-ness,** *n.*

or-bic'u-lar, *n.* *Entom.* An orbicular spot near the center of the fore wing, as in most noctuids.

or-bic"u-la'ris, ŏr-bic'yu-lē'ris *or* -ų-lą'ris, *n.* [-RES, -rīz *or* -rēs, *pl.*] A muscle that surrounds or encloses an opening; as, the *orbicularis* oris, surrounding the mouth. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [LL.; see ORBICULAR.]

or-bic'u-late, ŏr-bic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Made into or taking the form of an orb or orbit; orbicular. [< L. *orbiculatus*, < *orbiculus*; see ORBICULAR.] **or-bic'u-la"ted‡,—or-bic'u-late-ly,** *adv.* **—or-bic"u-la'tion,** *n.* The state or quality of being orbiculate.

Or-bil'i-us, ŏr-bil'i-ŭs, *n.* A schoolmaster addicted to flogging: from the name of the master of Horace.

Such an *Orbilius* mars more scholars than he makes.
T. FULLER in *Barnard's Journal of Education* vol. iii, p. 157.

or'bit, ŏr'bit, *n.* **1.** A path or track; specifically, the path in space along which a heavenly body moves about its center of attraction. It is a conic section, upon which perturbations are superposed by the attraction of other attracting bodies.

If the earth could be suddenly stopped in her *orbit*, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun under the accelerating influence of his attraction, she would reach the centre in about four months.
C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 1, p. 44. [A. '81.]

2. *Anat. & Zool.* (1) One of the two cavities of the skull containing the eye and its associated organs. See illus. under SKULL. (2) *Entom.* The ring around the eye, frequently more or less differentiated. (3) *Ornith.* The eyelids and skin surrounding the eye. **3.** [Rare.] A small orb. [< F. *orbite*, < L. *orbita*, track of a wheel, < *orbis*, circle.]

or'bi-ta, ŏr'bi-tą, *n.* [-TÆ, -tī *or* -tē, *pl.*] *Anat. & Zool.* An orbit. [L.; see ORBIT.]

or'bit-al, ŏr'bit-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit, as that of the eye or that of a planet.

More than 6,000 double stars are now known, in nearly 700 of which a regular *orbital* motion . . . has already been detected.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* art. 68, p. 37. [A. '83.]

or'bit-ar†; or-bit'u-al†; or-bit'u-a-ry†.

—orbital index, see CRANIOMETRY.

or'bit-a-ry, ŏr'bit-ą-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit, as of a bird; circumorbital.

Or"bi-te-la'ri-æ, ŏr'bi-tę-lē'ri-ī *or* -te-lą'ri-ē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A division of spiders that construct circular

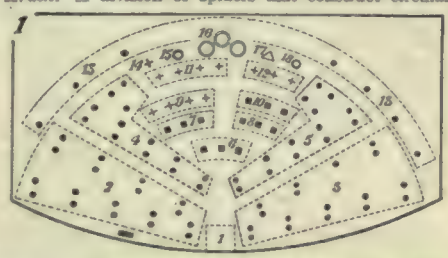

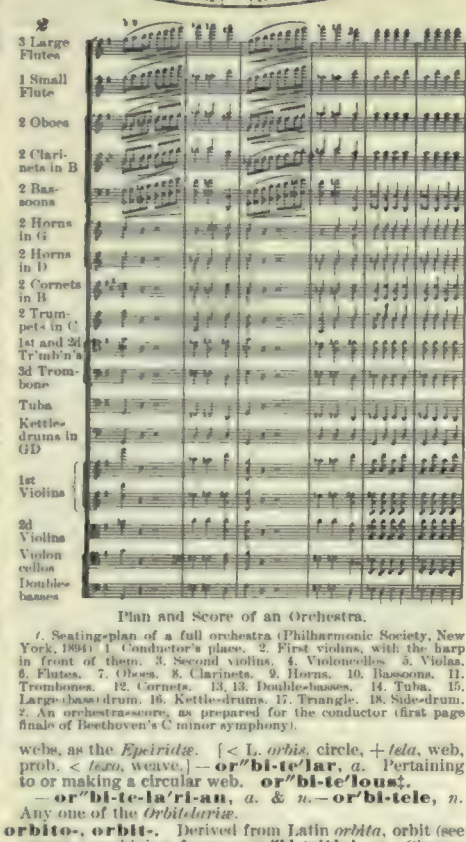

Plan and Score of an Orchestra.

1. Seating-plan of a full orchestra (Philharmonic Society, New York, 1894): 1. Conductor's place. 2. First violins, with the harp in front of them. 3. Second violins. 4. Violoncellos. 5. Violas. 6. Flutes. 7. Oboes. 8. Clarinets. 9. Horns. 10. Bassoons. 11. Trombones. 12. Cornets. 13, 13. Double-basses. 14. Tuba. 15. Large chasse drum. 16. Kettle-drums. 17. Triangle. 18. Side-drum. *2.* An orchestra-score, as prepared for the conductor (first page finale of Beethoven's C minor symphony).

webs, as the *Epeiridæ*. [< L. *orbis*, circle, + *tela*, web, prob. < *texo*, weave.] **—or"bi-te'lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or making a circular web. **or"bi-te'lous‡.**

—or"bi-te-la'ri-an, *a.* & *n.* **—or'bi-tele,** *n.* Any one of the *Orbitelariæ*.

orbito-, orbit-. Derived from Latin *orbita*, orbit (see ORBIT): combining forms. **—or"bi-tol'dal,** *a.* Characterized by orbitolites; as, *orbitoidal* limestone. **—or-bit'o-line,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbitolite, especially as to its mode of growth. **—or-bit'o-lite,** *n.* A foraminifer (genus *Orbitolites*) having the chambers divided into chamberlets and a cyclical mode of growth. **—or"bi-to-na'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit and the nose. **—or"bi-to-pin'e-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit and the pineal body. **—or"bi-to-ros'tral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit and the rostrum. **—or"bi-to-sphe'noid. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit and the sphenoid bone. **II.** *n.* One of the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; a separate bone in some vertebrates. See illus. under SPHENOID BONE. **—or"bi-to-sphe-noi'dal,** *a.*

or'bi-to-stat", ŏr'bi-to-stat', *n.* *Craniom.* An instrument for ascertaining the centers of the anterior openings of the cranial orbits. [< ORBITO- + Gr. *statos*, placed.]

An Orbitostat.

The blades (*b*, *b*) are inserted in the orbit; then, by turning the handle (*c*), they are separated until they touch the walls above and below. The hole (*c*) is then midway between the upper and lower margins.

or'bi-tude†, *n.* Same as ORBATION. **or'bi-ty†.**

orb'less, ŏrb'les, *a.* Having no orb, especially no eye.

orb'-like", ŏrb'-laik', *a.* Resembling an orb.

or"bu-li'na, ŏr'biu-lai'ną *or* -bu-lī'ną, *n.* A globigerinoid foraminifer (genus *Orbulina*). [Dim. < L. *orbis*, circle.]

orb'y, ŏrb'i, *a.* [Archaic.] Resembling or rotating as an orb.

orc, ŏrc, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** An orca, or some other cetacean. **2.** An imaginary mailed animal; a dragon. [< L. *orca*, grampus.]

ork†.

or'ca, ŏr'cą, *n.* [L.] A grampus or killer (genus *Orca*).

Or-ca'di-an, ŏr-kē'di-ąn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Orkney Islands, near the north coast of Scotland. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orkneys. [< L. *Orcades*, Orkney Islands.]

or'ca-net, ŏr'cą-net, *n.* The plant *Alkanna tinctoria*. See ALKANET. [< F. *orcanète*, plant, < Sp. *orcaneta*, var. of *alcaneta*; see ALKANET.] **or'cha-net‡.**

or'ce-in, } ŏr'sę-in, *n.* *Chem.* A red-
or'ce-ine, } dish-brown coloring-matter ($C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_7$) obtained from orcin by the action of aqueous ammonia and air. It is the tinctorial principle of cudbear and archil. [< ORCIN.]

or'chal†, *n.* Same as ORCHIL. **or'chel†; or-chel'la†.**

or'chard, ŏr'chard, *n.* **1.** A collection of trees cultivated for their fruit or other product: said especially of such a collection of trees of the larger fruits, as the apple or pear; also, the enclosure or ground containing such trees.

A collection of orange-trees is usually called an orange-grove; of sugar-maples, a sugar-orchard or sugar-bush.

Twenty or thirty [dwellings] . . . spot the hills around, ornamented with avenues and *orchards* of low olive-trees.
N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise* letter i, p. 16. [S. '53.]

2†. A garden. [< AS. *orcerd*, < *ort-* for *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, garden.] **or'chat†; or'cherd†.**

—or'chard-grass", *n.* A coarse meadow-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) growing in tufts and yielding early herbage for cattle. **—o.-house,** *n.* A glass house that may be warmed by artificial heat, for cultivating dwarf trees, fruit-bearing vines, etc. **—o. oriole,** *n.* A common North-American oriole (*Icterus spurius*), the male of which is black and chestnut. Called also *bastard Baltimore*, *chestnut hang-nest*, and *Joe-sweet*.

or'chard-ing, ŏr'chard-ing, *n.* **1.** The cultivation of orchards. **2.** Ground covered with fruit-trees; an orchard, or orchards collectively.

Here and there is a farmhouse with its clustered out-buildings; here and there a blotch of wood, or of *orcharding*.
D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* first day, p. 2. [S. '65.]

or'chard-ist, ŏr'chard-ist, *n.* One engaged in fruit-culture in orchards.

or-chel'la-weed", ŏr-kel'ą-wīd', *n.* Any one of various lichens of the genus *Roccella*, found on the maritime rocks of hot or warm temperate regions. See ARCHIL. [< *orchella* (= ARCHIL) + WEED[1], *n.*] **or-chil'la-weed"‡.**

or'che-o-cele", ŏr'kę-o-sīl', *n.* *Pathol.* Humoral hernia; a tumor or inflammation of the testicle. [< Gr. *orchis*, testicle, + *kēlē*, tumor.] **or'chi-o-cele"‡.**

or"che-ot'o-my, ŏr'kę-et'o-mi, *n.* *Surg.* Removal of a testicle by excision; castration. [< Gr. *orchis*, testicle, + -TOMY.] **or"chi-dot'o-my‡; or"chi-ot'o-my‡; or"chi-to'mi-a‡; or-chot'o-my‡.**

or'ches, ŏr'kez, *n.* Plural of ORCHIS.

or-che'sis, ŏr-kī'sis *or* -cē'sis, *n.* The art of dancing, especially in the Greek choral dance; orchestic. [< Gr. *orchēsis*, < *orcheomai*, dance.] **—or"che-sog'ra-phy,** *n.* A treatise on dancing, especially as illustrated by diagrams. **—or-ches'tic. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dancing. **II.** *n.* Same as ORCHESIS.

Or"ches-ti'i-dæ, ŏr'kes-toi'i-dī *or* -ti'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of corophine amphipods without mandibular palpi, including the beach-fleas. **Or-ches'ti-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *orchēstēs*, dancer, < *orcheomai*, dance.] **—or-ches'ti-an,** *a.* & *n.* **—or-ches'ti-id,** *n.* **—or-ches'ti-oid,** *a.*

or'ches-tra, ŏr'kes-trą, *n.* **1.** A band of musicians who perform on a collection of instruments in which the viol class is prominent, or at least present, as distinguished from a military band; also, the instruments on which they play. See illus. in preceding column.

The name is given especially (1) to a large band of trained musicians capable of rendering the highest class of orchestral music, (2) to a band that furnishes music for a theatrical performance or accompanies an opera, and (3) to a band that plays for dancing. It is not given to companies of solo players who perform chamber-music.

2. In American and English theaters, the place, immediately before the stage, occupied by the instrumental musicians; sometimes, by extension, the part of the lower floor or parquet near them. **3.** Anciently, in the Greek and Roman theaters, the approximately semicircular space from which the tiers of seats rose, in the Greek theater reserved for the chorus, and in the Roman theater reserved for the seats of senators and other distinguished men. **4.** In New England churches (18th century), the gallery opposite the pulpit, for the accommodation of the choir. [< F. *orchestre*, < Gr. *orchēstra*, < *orcheomai*, dance.] **or'ches-ter†** or **-tre†.**

or'ches-tral, ŏr'kes-trąl, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (ŏr-kes'-, *E. I. W.*[2]), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an orchestra; composed for or rendered by an orchestra. **or-ches'tric‡.**

or'ches-trate, ŏr'kes-trēt, *vt. & vi.* [-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.] To compose or arrange for an orchestra. **—or"ches-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. **2.** [Recent.] Figuratively, harmonious combination.

or-ches'tri-on, ŏr-kes'tri-ęn, *n.* A mechanical musical instrument, similar to a barrel organ in action, designed to imitate an orchestra. [< ORCHESTRA.]

or·ches″tro·ma′ni·a, ôr·kes′tro·mē′ni·ɑ or -mɑ′-, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHOREA. [< ORCHESTRA + MANIA.]

or′chic, ôr′kik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the testicles.

or′chid, ôr′kid, *n.* Any plant of the orchis family (*Orchidaceæ*). See plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, at PLANT, figs. 17 and 20.

Orchids are remarkable for the unusual figure of their irregular flowers, which . . . are so various in form that there is scarcely a common reptile or insect to which some of them have not been likened. J. LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* order lii, p. 176. [BR. & E.]

[< L. *orchis* (assumed stem *orchid-*); see ORCHIS¹.]

An Orchid.

1. Structure of a flower typical of *Orchis*: *a*, an anther-cell showing pollen-mass (pollinium); *p*, the pouch containing the viscous glands of pollinia; *st*, stigmatic surface; *pl*, *pl*, petals; *s*, *s*, *s*, sepals; *l*, lip; *sp*, spur. 2. A longitudinal section of the flower showing stigma (*st*) more plainly. 3. A pollinium showing viscous glands (*g*). 4. Diagram of the flower. 5. Fruit in dehiscence.

orchid-, orchido-, or·chi-, orchio-. Derived from Greek *orchis*, testicle; combining forms.—**or″chid·al′gi·a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia or pain in the testicle. **or·chal′gi·a**‡; **or″chi·al′gi·a**‡.—**or″chid·ec′to·my**, *n.* Same as ORCHIOTOMY. —**or″chid·i′tis**, *n.* Same as ORCHITIS.—**or′chid·o·cele**, *n. Pathol.* Swelling or tumor of the testicle. **or″·chid·on′cus**‡; **or′chi·o·cele‡**.—**or″chid·o·my″e·lo′ma**, *n. Pathol.* Cancerous affection of the testicles.—**or″chid·on′cus**, *n. Pathol.* Tumor of the testicle.—**or″·chi·o·dyn′i·a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in or neuralgia of the testicle **or″chid·o·dyn′i·a**‡.

Or″chi·da′ce·æ, ôr′ki·dē′·sē·ē or -dē′ce·ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous herbs—the orchis family—perennial tuber-bearing or epiphytic plants having often showy curiously irregular flowers with 6-parted perianth adnate to the 1-celled ovary, innumerable ovules on 3 parietal placentæ, and 1 or 2 gynandrous stamens with the pollen cohering in masses. It embraces 5 tribes, 370 genera, and about 5,000 species, found in all parts of the world. [< ORCHIS¹.] **Or·chid′e·æ‡.—or″chi·da′ceous**, *a.*

Nearly all our *orchidaceous* plants absolutely require the visits of insects to remove their pollen-masses and thus to fertilize them. DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 32. [J. M. '88.]

or·chid′e·al, ôr·kid′ē·ɑl, *a. Bot.* Same as ORCHIDACEOUS. **or·chid′e·an‡; or·chid′e·ous‡.**

or″chid·ol′o·gist, ôr′kid·ɔl′o·jist, *n.* A student of or specialist in orchidology.

or″chid·ol′o·gy, ôr′kid·ɔl′o·ji, *n.* The science or study of orchids; the branch of botany that deals with orchids. [< ORCHID + -OLOGY.]

or′chil, ôr′kil, *n.* **1.** The violet-red, purple, or blue coloring-matter or dyestuff obtained from archil. It is seldom used alone, on account of its transientness, but gives a rich tint or bloom to other dyes, as indigo.

Roccella tinctoria, and other species of the genus, furnish the dye known as *orchil*. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 402, p. 308. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

2. The lichen, the source of this dye; archil: chiefly in commerce. [< OF. *orchel*, ARCHIL.] **or′celle‡; or′·chal‡.**

or·chil′la·weed″, ôr·kil′ɑ·wēd″, *n.* The lichen archil. **or·chil′la‡.**

Or′chis¹, ôr′kis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A mainly Old World genus of terrestrial orchids having a few long-sheathing elliptical leaves and a dense spike of small flowers. **2.** [o-] Any plant of the genus *Orchis*; sometimes, less correctly, any orchid. [L., < Gr. *orchis*, plant (named from the shape of the tubers), < *orchis*, testicle.]

—**snake's-mouth orchis**, an orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) growing in bogs in eastern North America, with a stem about a foot high, bearing one or two leaves and a single terminal rose-colored or white fragrant flower. **snake′mouth″‡; snake's′-mouth″‡.**

or′chis², *n.* [OR′CHES, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Anat.* A testicle.

or·chi′tis, ôr·ci′tis *or* -ci′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle. [< Gr. *orchis*, testicle.] **or·chel′·tis‡; or″chid·i′tis‡.—or·chit′ic**, *a.*

or·chot′o·my, *n. Surg.* Same as ORCHIOTOMY.

or′cin, { ôr′sin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline **or′cine**, { compound ($C_7H_8O_2$) derived from certain lichens, as archil, and from aloes. With various reagents it yields colors used for dyeing. [< ORCHIL.]

or·cu·li·form″, ôr′kiu·li·fôrm″, *a.* Cask-shaped: said of the cells of some algæ. [< L. *orcula*, dim. of *orca*, butt, + -FORM.]

ord†, *n.* A point, edge, or beginning. **ordet†.**

or·dain′, ôr·dēn′, *vt.* **1.** To give formal orders for; appoint or establish, especially by law, decree, or ordinance; prescribe; order; enact; as, *ordained* by Fate; the council *ordained* that no fireworks should be set off.

Nature, like liberty, is but restrain'd
By the same laws which first herself *ordain'd*.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 91.

2. To appoint and consecrate or set apart for some special work; specifically, in church use, to invest with ministerial or priestly functions, with the laying on of hands or other ceremonies; as, to *ordain* an elder.

Though a priest's son, he [John the Baptist] was virtually a layman, for he had not been duly *ordained*.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 39, p. 118. [A. '80.]

3†. To place in order; arrange. [< F. *ordonner*, < L. *ordino*, set in order, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

Synonyms: see INSTALL; INSTITUTE.

—or·dain′a·bl(e, *a.* Capable of being appointed or ordained.—**or·dain′er**, *n.* **1.** One who ordains. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* One of the nobles whom Edward II. was compelled to empower to enact ordinances.

The *Ordainers* had not loitered over their work. Six Ordinances had been published and confirmed by the king [Edward II.] as early as August 2, 1310. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 329. [CL. P. '75.]

—or·dain′ment, *n.* The act or state of ordination; destiny.

or′de·al, ôr′dē·ɑl, *n.* **1.** Anything that severely tests courage, strength, patience, conscience, etc.; a trying course of experience. **2.** A medieval form of judicial trial wherein supernatural aid was invoked in the place of evidence, as in trial by fire, water, poison, or battle: an appeal to the immediate judgment of God.

There were various forms of *ordeal*. The hand was plunged into boiling water; a red-hot iron was carried nine paces. If no injury appeared after three days, the accused was declared innocent. KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 33. [I. K. F. & CO. '80.]

[< AS. *ordēl*, < *or-* for *ā-* (see A-²) + *dǣl*, part.] **or′·dal†; or·da′li·um†.**

Synonyms: see PROOF.

—or′de·al·bark″, *n.* The down-bark of West Africa, used in ordeal.—**o.·bean**, *n.* Same as CALABAR BEAN. See BEAN. **o.·nut‡.—o.·root**, *n.* The root of a species of *Strychnos*, used by Africans in ordeals.—**o.· tree**, *n.* Any one of several African trees yielding some poisonous product used in ordeals by the natives; as, the *ordeal-tree* of Madagascar (*Tanghinia* or *Cerbera venenifera*), and that of South Africa (*Acokanthera venenata* or *Toxicophlæa Thunbergii*), both of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*); also, the sassy-tree (*Erythrophlæum Guineense*) of Sierra Leone. Of the first the kernel of the fruit is used; of the two latter, the bark.

or′de·na·ry†, *n.* An ordinary.

or′dene†, *a.* Regular.—**or′dene·ly†**, *adv.*

or′der, ôr′dėr, *vt.* **1.** To give a command or direction to; as, to *order* an army to advance. **2.** To give instructions for the doing or making of; issue a command for; as, to *order* a suit of clothes; to *order* a dinner; to *order* a stock of goods. **3.** To put in order or cause to be orderly; subject to system in arrangement; array; also, to arrange in a rank or row; as, to *order* a line of infantry.

If it [playing cricket] were done as an *ordered* form of exercise, for health's sake, it would become work directly.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 8. [W. & S. '66.]

4. To regulate or bring into conformity to a plan or purpose; dispose; establish; as, he hath *ordered* my ways; to *order* the household with care. **5.** *Eccl.* To ordain, as in Anglican churches; as, he was *ordered* deacon. [< L. *ordino*; see ORDAIN.]

Synonyms: see ARRANGE; DICTATE; PREPARE; REGULATE.

—to order arms (*Mil.*), to bring a firearm perpendicularly against the right side, with the butt on the ground.—**to o. up**, in euchre, to direct the taking up of a card turned up as a trump, by the dealer, in place of a discard.

—or′der·a·bl(e, *a.*—**or′der·er**, *n.*

or′der, *n.* **1.** Methodical and harmonious arrangement, whether serial or collective, as of successive things or of parts or elements; systematic disposition or regulation; as, the *order* of a discourse. **2.** Hence, a right arrangement; proper or working condition; available state; as, machinery out of *order* or in *order*.

When a man's knowledge is not in *order*, the more of it he has the greater will be his confusion of thought.
SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 11, p. 267. [A. '89.]

3. A direction, command, or regulation made by authority; an injunction; as, a policeman's *order* to move on; the *order* was promulgated.

I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an *order*.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 367. [A. '75.]

4. Specifically, in law, any direction of a court made to be entered of record in a cause, and not included in the final judgment. **5.** *Com.* A commission or instruction to supply, negotiate for, purchase, or sell something; as, an *order* for dry-goods; specifically, a written instrument, drawn by one person and addressed to another, directing the payment of money, the rendering of service, or the delivery of something to the bearer of the writing. **6.** Established use or customary procedure, or a condition characterized by observance of law and authority; as, the *order* of the city was remarkable; the motion is not in *order;* to preserve *order*.

We are bound to maintain public liberty, and, by the example of our own systems, to convince the world that *order* and law, religion and morality, the rights of conscience, the rights of persons, and the rights of property, may all be preserved and secured, in the most perfect manner, by a government entirely and purely elective. WEBSTER *Works, First Settlement N. E.* in vol. i, p. 45. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

7. Established or existing state of things; rule; system; régime.

The Stoics expected the destruction of existing things on the planet, either by fire or by flood, and the commencement of a new *order* of history. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. ix, p. 302. [R. & S.]

8. A class or body of persons united by some common bond and distinguished from the rest of society as having the same occupation or profession, as subjected to the same religious rules, or as ranking themselves together for some common ends. Specifically: (1) A society of persons organized for mutual insurance, protection, aid, social culture, etc.; as, the *Order* of Odd Fellows. (2) A monastic or religious body; as, the *order* of Benedictine monks. **9.** An honor or dignity conferred by a prince, government, or sovereign, usually taking the form of membership in a body copied from the medieval orders of knighthood; also, the insignia of such honor; as, the *Order* of the Garter; he wore all his *orders*. The most prominent examples are shown in the plate of DECORATIONS OF HONOR, under DECORATION. See also table below. **10.** Social position as a basis of distinction; social rank in general; also, the people of one social rank; as, the middle *order* of society.

The humbler instinctively felt that their *order* had [in Lincoln] lost its wisest champion. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 18, p. 345. [C. CO. '90.]

11. A class or kind of a common degree or grade of excellence; as, wit of the first *order*.

It is poetry of the highest *order*: but it is also sober fact. R. PHILIP *The Marys, Emblems of Holiness* p. 102. [C. & BROS. '57.]

12. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Greek, and other churches: (1) *pl.* The clerical office; as, to be in *orders*.

The rector . . . only went into *orders* because there was the living ready for him. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 279. [T. & F. '69.]

(2) A grade of sacerdotal office; as, minor *orders*. (3) The rite or sacrament of ordination: usually in the plural. (4) Hence, some other rite or sacrament; as, the *order* of confirmation. **13.** In classical architecture, the general character of a column and its parts (base, shaft, and capital, together with the entablature and its parts) as distinguishing a style of architecture; hence, the style of architecture in keeping with any given style of column and entablature. Usually, there are considered to be five orders of classical architecture—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite; but the last two—little more than varieties of the Doric and Corinthian—were not used by the Greeks, and are sometimes called the *Roman orders*. The Roman Doric is entirely distinct from the true Doric.

14. *Arch.* A column with its entablature, or a range of columns collectively, with their entablatures. **15.** *Zool.* A group of families, or a single type, with characteristics of higher than family rank. **16.** *Bot.* A group in classification between a genus or tribe and a class; in phanerogamic botany usually equivalent to a family. **17.** *Math.* A number expressing the degree of complexity of an algebraic expression, sometimes as measured by the number of times in succession some important operation is repeated; specifically, the number of times a quantity is successively differentiated; the degree of an algebraic curve that gives the number of points in which it may be cut by a straight line. **18.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives a love of method in all things. **19†.** Suitable care; preparation: usually in the phrase *to take order*. **20†.** Honor or rank. [< F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

PARTIAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE.*

Ab. Az.	= Abdul Aziz	Ferd.	= Ferdinand	Ptr.	= Patriarch
Ab. Mjd.	= Abdul Medjid	Grh.	= Gerhard	Rvnsb.	= Ravensberg
		Greg.	= Gregory		
Alxr.	= Alexandria	Han.	= Hanover	Rum.	= Rumania
		HS.	= Holy See	San.	= Sancho
Alp.	= Alphonsus	Hond.	= Honduras	Sc.	= Scotland
A.-H.	= Austria-Hungary	K.-h.	= Kouang-hsu	S. C.	= Sundet Chalalongkorn
Brd.	= Brandenburg	Lux.	= Luxemburg	S. F. A. K.	= Shah Feth Ali Khan
Br.	= Brothers	Magn.	= Magnus		
Bruns.	= Brunswick	Mrg.	= Margrave	Sul.	= Sultan
Burg.	= Burgundy	Ma. The.	= Maria Theresa	S. & N.	= Sweden & Norway
Cast.	= Castile				
Chs.	= Charles	Mâx.	= Maximilian	V'za.	= Venezuela
C. F. S.	= Congo Free State	Mtgro.	= Montenegro	Vic. Em.	= Victor Emmanuel
Dan.	= Danilo	M.-H.	= Muts-Hito	Würt.	= Würtemberg
E.	= Elector				

Dates given are authentic or probable.

* For others, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix.

No. on Plate.†	NAME OF ORDER.	Country.	Founded.	Actual or Reputed Founder.
	Af′ri·can Re·demp′·tion	Liberia*	1879	Government
	Af′ri·can Star	C. F. S.*	1889	Leop. II., Bel.
	Al′can·ta′ra	Spain	1156	Br. Barrientes
4	An·nun′ci·a′tion[1]	Italy	1362	Amadeus VI.
19	Bath[2]	G. B.	1399	Henry IV.
	Ba·va′ri·an Crown	Bav.§	1808	Max. Joseph
48	Black Ea′gle	Prussia	1701	Frederick I.
32	Bust of Bol′i·var[3]	V'za.	1825	Congress Peru
	Cal′a·tra′va	Spain	1158	San. III., Cast.
6	Christ	HS.Ptg*	1318	Denis, Ptg.
	Chrys·an′the·mum	Japan‖	1876	Mikado M.-H.
	Civ′il Mer′it	Bel.§	1867	Leopold II.
	Crown	Prussia	1861	William I.
	Crown of It′a·ly	Italy*	1868	Vic. Em. II.
	Crown of Ru·ma′ni·a	Rum.	1881	King Charles
38	Crown of Wür′tem·berg[4]	Würt.‖	1818	William I.
	Da·ni′lo	Mtgro.§	1852	Prince Dan. I.
	Dan′ne·brog	Den.*	1219	Waldemar II.
	Dis·tin′guished Serv′·ice	G. B.	1886	Victoria
	Doub′le Drag′on	China*	1881	Emp. K.-h.
25	East′ern (Ri′sing) Sun	Japan‖	1875	Mikado M.-H.
35	El′e·phant[5]	Den.	1462	Christian I.
	E·liz′a·beth The·re′sa[6]	A.-H.	1750	Emp. Eliz. Chr.
	Fran′cis Jo′seph	A.-H.‖	1849	Francis Jos. I.
10	Gar′ter	G. B.	1331	Edward III.
23	Gold′en Fleece	A.-H.	1429	Phil. III., Burg.
11	Gold′en Fleece	Spain	1429	Phil. III., Burg.
	Gold′en Li′on	Lux.‖	1858	Wm. III., Neth.
28	Guel′fic[7]	Han.‖	1815	Geo. Pr. Reg. of England
	Hen′ry the Li′on[8]	Bruns.‖	1834	Duke William
20	Ho′ly Sep′ul·cher[9]	HS.*	1099	
	House of Ho′hen·zol′·lern	Prussia	1841	Fred. Wm. Cons. & Chs. Anth. Fred.
	In′di·an Em′pire[10]	G. B.	1878	Victoria
	I′ron Crown[11]	A.-H.*	1805	Napoleon I.
	Ka′la·kau′a	Hawaii	1875	Kalakaua I.
	Ka·me′ha·me′ha I	Hawaii§	1865	Kanehameha
	Ka′pi·o·la′ni	Hawaii§	1880	Kalakaua I.
14	Le′gion of Hon′or	France*	1802	Con. Bonaparte
	Le′o·pold	A.-H.*	1808	Francis I.
44	Le′o·pold	Bel.*	1832	Leopold I.
34	Loy′al·ty	Baden	1715	Mrg. Chs. Wm.
	Ma·ri′a The·re′sa	A.-H.	1757	Ma. The.
	Max′i·mil′ian[12]	Bav.§	1853	Max. II.
	Max′i·mil′ian Jo′seph	Bavaria	1806	Max. Joseph
	Mer′it[13]	Prussia‖	1665	Pr. Chs. Emil
	Mil′i·ta·ry	Bulg.	1879	Pr. Alex. I.
	Na′tives of Brit′ish East In′dies	G. B.	1842	East Ind. Co.
	Ni·shan′-i-Im′ti·az	Turkey‖	1879	Ab. Hamid II.
30	Ni·shan′-i-Med·ji′di·e	Turkey‖	1850	Sul. Ab. Mjd.
	Ni·shan′-i-Os·ma′ni·e	Turkey‖	1861	Sul. Ab. Az.
26	Oak Crown	Lux.‖	1841	Wm. II., Neth.
	O′ce·an′ic Star	Hawaii‖	1886	Kalakaua I.
	Pole Star	S. & N.§	1748	Frederick I.
	Red Ea′gle[14]	Prussia	1705	Geo. Wm. Brd.
33	Re·deem′er[15]	Greece‖	1829	Government
37	Rose (Im·pe′ri·al)	Brazil‖	1829	Dom Pedro I.
13	Roy′al A·mer′i·can, of Is′a·bel′la the Cath′·o·lic	Spain	1815	Ferd. VII.
	Roy′al Crown of Ha·wai′i	Hawaii‖	1862	Kalakaua I.
24	Rue Crown	Saxony	1807	Fred. Aug. I.
	Saint Alex. Nevs′ki	Russia‖	1725	Emp. Cath.
17	Saint An′drew	Russia	1698	Peter the Gr.
	Saint George	Bav.*	1729	E. Chs. Albert
16	Saint Greg′o·ry the Great	HS.*	1831	Greg. XVI.
31	Saint Hu′bert	Bavaria	1444	Grh. V. Rvnsb.
5	Saint John of Je·ru′sa·lem	Rome	1048	Jno. Ptr. Alxr.
	Saint Mau′rice and Saint Laz′a·rus[16]	Italy	1434	Amadeus VIII.
22	Saint Mi′chael and Saint George[17]	G. B.	1818	George III.
40	Saint O′laf	S. & N.‖	1847	Oscar I.
7	Saint Pat′rick	G.B.; Ir.	1783	George III.

No. on Plate.	Name of Order.	Country.	Founded.	Actual or Reputed Founder.
	Saint Stan'is-las...	Russia†	1765	Stanislas II.
29	Saint Ste'phen of Hun'ga-ry	A.-H.	1764	Ma. The.
	San'ta Ro'sa	Hond.†	1868	Government
	Sa-voy'[18]	Italy	1815	Vic. Em. I.
41	Ser'a-phim[19]	S. & N.	1280	Magnus
21	Star of In'di-a[20]	G. B.	1861	Victoria
	Star of Ru-ma'ni-a	Rum.†	1877	Prince Chs.
39	Sun and Li'on	Persia†	1808	S. F. A. K.
	Sword	S. & N.	1748	Frederick I.
	Teu-ton'ic[21]	A.-H.§	1191	Fred. Swab.
2	This'tle or St. An'drew	G.B.; Sc.	1687	James VII.
1	Tow'er and Sword[22]	Port.†	1459	Alph. V.
	Va'sa	S. & N.§	1772	Gustavus III.
	White Ea'gle	Russia	1705	Aug. II., Pol.
	White Ea'gle	Servia	1883	Milan I.
	White El'e-phant	Siam†	1861	S. C.
36	Will'iam of Neth'erlands	Neth.	1815	William I.

*, Awarded for personal merit; †, see DECORATION; ‡, general — both civil and military; §, civil. Orders unmarked are of military origin. Revived: [6] 1771; [11] 1816, [21] 1834. Modified: [1] 1809; [2] 1725, 1815, '47; [3] 1854, '81; [4] 1864; [5] 1693; [7] 1841; [8] 1870; [9] 1808; [10] 1886, '87; [12] 1887; [13] 1740, 1810, '42; [14] 1712, 1861; [15] 1833, '63; [16] 1831, '37, '55; [17] 1850; [18] 1855; [19] 1748; [20] 1866, '75, '76; [21] 1840, '65; [22] 1808, '32.

Synonyms: command, direction, injunction, instruction, prohibition, requirement. *Instruction* implies more superiority of knowledge, *direction* more of authority; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen. *Order* is more absolute still; soldiers and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question. *Command* is a loftier word less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God, or sometimes, by polite hyperbole, ask of a friend, "Have you any *commands* for me?" A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position. *Prohibition* is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do. *Injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare ARRAY, CLASS; DISPOSAL, FRAME; LAW; RULE; SYSTEM. **Antonyms:** allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit.

Phrases, etc.: **close order.** **1.** *Mil.* The normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column, with a distance between ranks of 16 inches; for double time the distance is 30 inches. **2.** *Naval.* A formation in naval tactics in which vessels are stationed two cables' lengths (1,140 feet) apart, measuring from the mainmasts of two adjacent ships. — **extended o.** *Mil.*, a formation in which troops are separated by intervals greater than in close order. For skirmishers the normal interval is two paces. — **four orders,** the four older orders of mendicant friars. See AUGUSTINIAN, CARMELITE, DOMINICAN, and FRANCISCAN. — **full orders,** the higher grades of priesthood, the priestly order. — **general o.** [U. S.], an order by a collector of customs for the storage of imported merchandise that has not been delivered to consignees within the usual time. — **in o. to,** for the purpose of, to the end that: with an infinitive of noun; as, *in order to* sell goods one must first have them in possession.

Instead of holiness being *in order to* pardon, pardon is *in order to* holiness. HODGE *On Epistle to Romans* ch. 6, p. 146. [W. M. '58.]

— **minor orders** *R. C. Ch.*, the clerical orders of acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. — **monastic o.,** a body of monks or nuns living under a common rule and name in monasteries, convents, or religious communities which, however numerous or widely separated, have a common superior or head. The principal monastic orders have been the Benedictine, Franciscan, Dominican, Carmelite, and Augustinian. — **open o.** *Naval*, a formation in which ships are stationed four cables' lengths (2,280 feet) apart. — **or'der-book",** *n.* **1.** A book for making entry of the orders for and of customers. **2.** A book kept on board vessels of war and at military headquarters for entering special orders of the officer in command. **3.** *Eng.* A book in the House of Commons in which motions are entered before being considered by the House. — **o.-class,** *n. Geom.* The number of lines in a congruence that meet two arbitrary lines. — **o. in Council** *Eng. Hist.*, a sovereign order given with the advice of the Privy Council. — **o. of battle** *Mil.*, the arrangement of troops, war-vessels, etc., ready to give battle. — **o. of the day. 1.** In a legislative or other body, the business placed on the calendar for consideration on a special day. **2.** Any work or business assigned to a particular day. — **orders of knighthood,** see ORDER, *n.*, 9. In most orders the sovereign is grand master, and the members are divided into grades called respectively knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand commanders. Compare KNIGHTHOOD. See plate of DECORATIONS OF HONOR. For the principal existing orders of knighthood, see the table above. — **orders of the clergy,** the different ranks or grades into which the clergy are divided in some churches, as deacon, priest, and bishop in prelatic churches. — **out of o. 1.** In a deliberative assembly or public meeting, not in accordance with established usage or rule. **2.** In disorder. **3.** Inefficient in some of its parts, as from wear: said of a machine. **4.** Sick or indisposed. — **sailing orders** *Naval*, written instructions given to the commander of a vessel before sailing. — **sealed orders,** sealed instructions, as to a naval, military, or other officer, not to be opened until a specified time. — **standing orders or rules,** permanent regulations ordained by a court or legislative body for the conduct of its proceedings, which continue operative until specially rescinded. See table of orders of chivalry on opposite page.

or'derd, *pp.* Ordered. PHIL. Soc.

or'der-ing, ôr'dėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of directing, commanding, or disposing.

If it be *God's ordering*, I shall get well. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 29. [S. '84.]

2. The act or process of arrangement, or the state of being arranged; a putting in order; adjustment or disposition. **3.** Right administration; good management or government. **4.** *Anglican Ch.* The act of ordination.

Synonyms: see DISPOSAL.

or'der-less, ôr'dėr-les, *a.* Having no orderly arrangement, irregular or disorderly.

or'der-ly, ôr'dėr-li, *a.* **1.** Having regard for method and arrangement, methodical; systematic; as, an *orderly* housewife. **2.** Disposed to maintain good order; creating no disturbance; peaceful; as, an *orderly* crowd. **3.** Characterized by order; conforming to established rule and custom; as, an *orderly* arrangement. **4.** *Mil.* (1) Pertaining to orders or their execution; as, an *orderly* book. (2) Having charge of the execution of regulations or orders; as, an *orderly* officer.

Synonyms: see NEAT.

Phrases: — **orderly book** (*Mil.*), a company book in which orders are recorded. — **o. officer** (*Mil.*), the officer whose turn it is to look after the domestic economy of his corps or regiment; the officer of the day. — **o. room,** a room in barracks used as the office of a company.

— **or'der-li-ness,** *n.*

or'der-ly, ôr'dėr-li, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* A non-commissioned officer or private detailed to carry orders for superior officers; formerly, the first sergeant of a company. **orderly sergeant‡.**

'*Orderly Sergeant*' — Robert Burton!' — just that way it called my name. FORCEYTHE WILLSON *The Old Sergeant* st. 5.

2. A hospital attendant who has charge of cleanliness and preserves order. **3.** [Eng.] Any person whose business is to preserve neatness or order.

or'der-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of order; with propriety; properly; as, to move *orderly*.

Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. I, div. iii, st. 2.

or'di-na-ble†, *a.* **1.** Fit to be appointed or ordained. **2.** Relative; proportional. — **or"di-na-bil'i-ty†,** *n.*

or"di-naire', ôr'di-nâr', *n.* [F.] **1.** Wine of an ordinary grade: in full, *vin ordinaire*. **2.** A soldiers' mess. FARROW *Mil. Encyc.* **3.** A person of low or common rank.

A man whom you and I know to be a wretched *ordinaire*. THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers, Small Beer* p. 155. [E. & L. '91.]

4. A regular meal; ordinary. See ORDINARY, 1 (3).

or'di-nal, ôr'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Denoting position in an order or succession; as, an *ordinal* number. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to an order, as of animals or plants; as, *ordinal* names; a group of *ordinal* rank.

Sub-species and sub-sub-species thus exemplify that same general law of inheritance which shows itself in the perpetuation of *ordinal*, generic, and specific peculiarities. SPENCER *Biology* vol. I, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 241. [A. '72.]

[F., < LL. *ordinalis*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

or'di-nal, *n.* **1.** That form of the numeral that shows the order of anything in a series: opposed to *cardinal*.

Ordinals are mostly formed from cardinals by means of the suffix *-th*, as fourth, fifth, ninetieth; but the ordinals of *one, two, three* are *first, second, third*. All the ordinals are used also as *fractionals*, as *third, seventh*, etc., the exception being *second*, for which *half* is used.

2. *Eccl.* A collection of orders, rules, rubrics, etc. Specifically: (1) *Anglican Ch.*: (*a*) A book of the forms used in ordination: now bound with the Book of Common Prayer. (*b*) Formerly, a calendar of services. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A book of directions for observance of the mass. (3) A book of regulations for a college, monastery, etc.

— **or'di-nal-ism,** *n.* The condition of being ordinal.

or"di-na'le, ôr'di-nē'lē *or* -nā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] Same as ORDINAL, 2 (1) (*b*).

or'di-nance†, *vt.* To supply with ordnance.

or'di-nance, ôr'di-nans, *n.* **1.** A rule ordained or established by authority; an order, decree, or law of a municipal body; as, a city *ordinance*.

Why should a man desire in any way
To vary from the kindly race of men,
Or pass beyond the goal of *ordinance*
Where all should pause, as is most meet for all?
TENNYSON *Tithonus* st. 1.

2. *Eccl.* A religious rite or ceremony as ordained or established by divine or by ecclesiastical authority; as, the *ordinance* of the Lord's Supper. **3.** *Arch.* System of arrangement, as of a part, detail, or whole. **4†.** Order, as arrangement, disposition, rank, position, array, provision, or preparation. **5†.** A condition established by authority. **6†.** An appliance or equipment; hence, ordnance. [OF. (F. *ordonnance*), < LL. *ordinantia*, decree, < L. *ordinant(-s)*; see ORDINANT.] — **or'di-naunce†.**

Synonyms: see LAW.

— **ordinances of 1784 and 1787** (*U. S. Hist.*), acts of Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory.

or'di-nand", ôr'di-nand', *n.* *Eccl.* A candidate for ordination. [< L. *ordinandus* gerundive *ordinandus*]: see ORDAIN.]

or'di-nant, ôr'di-nant, **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Exercising authority; ruling or ordaining. **II.** *n.* One who ordains; a bishop or prelate authorized to ordain. [< L. *ordinant(-s)*, ppr. of *ordino*; see ORDAIN.]

or'di-na-ri-ly, ôr'di-nę-ri-li, *adv.* **1.** In ordinary cases; commonly; usually; as, he *ordinarily* walks.

Courage comes *ordinarily* before knowledge. W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* ch. 13, p. 205. [A. & S. '90.]

2. [Archaic.] According to established rules; after a settled method.

or'di-na-ry, ôr'di-nę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of common or every-day occurrence; customary; usual; as, an *ordinary* amount of business. **2.** According to an established order; methodical; regular; normal; as, *ordinary* civility.

God never introduces a miracle where he can employ the *ordinary* agency of nature for accomplishing his purposes. E. HITCHCOCK *Religion of Geology* lect. iii, p. 83. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

3. Common in rank or degree; of average merit or consequence; commonplace; as, a very *ordinary* kind of man. **4.** Not fully skilled or taught; inexpert; as, an *ordinary* seaman. **5.** [Vulgar or Obs.] Below the average in character or looks; possessed of evil disposition or ill looks: sometimes contracted to *ornery*.* [< L. *ordinarius*, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

Synonyms: see COMMON; HABITUAL; NORMAL.

— **ordinary care or diligence** (*Law*), the degree of care or diligence that a person of common prudence exercises respecting his own property. — **o. ray** (*Physics*), in double refraction, that one of the two refracted rays that follows the ordinary law of refraction, that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio. The other, which is less refracted, is called the *extraordinary ray*.

or'di-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which is usual or common; anything in every-day use. Specifically: (1) The common run of humanity; the mass: with the definite article. (2) A bicycle having a large front wheel with foot-cranks and a small rear wheel: so called because formerly the prevailing form. (3) [Archaic.] A regular meal, distinguished from one cooked to order; a table d'hôte; also, the place where such meals are served.

There was a hospitable *ordinary* at the North End, Boston, during the early part of the present century, that was called the Inn of the Good Women. H. BUTTERWORTH in *Harper's Monthly* Nov., '91, p. 815.

2. One who exercises jurisdiction or judicial functions of his own right, and not as a deputy. Specifically: (1) A judge exercising probate jurisdiction.

The *ordinary*, having the whole power over the subject of the probate of wills and granting administrations, might allow a clerk or register to his surrogate or not, at his pleasure. WEBSTER *Works, Defence of Prescott* in vol. v, p. 224. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

(2) *Scots Law.* A judge of the Court of Session sitting in a separate court. (3) [Eng.] A diocesan officer to whom is assigned the duty of acting as spiritual adviser to criminals condemned to death. Called also *ordinary of assize*. (4) A bishop or his deputy, especially in the capacity of an ecclesiastical judge.

They must complain to the *Ordinary*, if he introduces irregularities into the Service. H. M. BAUM *Rights of Rectors* ch. 1, p. 177. [C. R. & H. '79.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* The order of the mass, as established by usage; also, that part of the mass which precedes the canon. **4.** *Naut.* (1) The state of being out of commission or laid up: said of a vessel.

The monitor Montauk . . . has been 'laid up in *ordinary*,' on the Delaware River front . . . since 1883. *New-York Tribune* Jan. 18, '92, p. 1, col. 1.

(2)† The organized set of officers and men in charge of naval vessels when laid up. **5.** *Her.* One of a class of armorial charges, called also *honorable ordinaries*, and supposed by some to represent the clamps or fastenings of the shield, converted into ornaments by painting or gilding.

Heralds differ as to the number, but nine are usually given, namely, *chief, pale, fess, cherron, bend, cross, saltire, pile*, and *quarter*. Most of these have diminutives. By some authorities the subordinaries are included. See SUBORDINARY.

6†. Common rule.

— **in ordinary. 1.** In actual and constant service; in regular attendance; as, an ambassador or physician *in ordinary*. **2.** *Naut.* Out of commission or laid up. See def. 4.

— **or'di-na-ry-ship,** *n.* The position or dignity of an ordinary.

or'di-nate, ôr'di-nēt, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To coordinate.

The sentences are *ordinated* by simple conjunctions, not subordinated to each other by final particles. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 33, p. 521. [E. P. D.]

2†. To ordain; dispose. [< L. *ordino* (pp. *ordinatus*); see ORDAIN.]

or'di-nate, ôr'di-net *or* -nēt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by regularity or order; regular; as, an *ordinate* diagram. **2.** *Entom.* Arranged in a regular row or rows; as, *ordinate* eyes. **3†.** Orderly; proper. [< L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*; see ORDAIN.] — **ordinate figure** (*Math.*), a figure having equal sides and angles. — **or'di-nate-ly†,** *adv.*

or'di-nate, *n.* In coordinate geometry, the distance of any point from the axis of abscissas, measured on a line parallel to the axis of ordinates; also, the line or number indicating such distance. See AXIS.

or"di-na'tion, ôr'di-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or rite of admitting and setting apart to the Christian ministry or to holy orders; specifically, in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Greek churches, consecration to the ministry by the laying on of the hands of a bishop or bishops; in other churches, consecration by a presbytery, synod, or council of ministers.

Ordination is the sign and seal of a man's Divine call to the ministry. It is not the Divine call, but the ratification of it. It does not confer the essential qualifications and the Divine authority of the office. H. J. VAN DYKE *The Church* ch. 5, p. 117. [RAN. & S.]

2. The state of being ordained, fixed, or settled; appointment; ordinance; as, sickness follows dissipation as an *ordination* of nature. **3.** Arrangement of things in order, as in ranks, rows, or classes; disposition; array.

However influential the truths thus dogmatically embodied, they would be much more influential if reduced to something like scientific *ordination*. SPENCER *Essays, Philos. of Style* p. 10. [A. '71.]

4. Hence, natural or proper order; harmonious adjustment, as of parts or elements in a whole; coordination.

5†. Prearranged order; constitution. [F., < L. *ordinatio(n-)*, < *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*; see ORDAIN.]

— **angle of ordination,** in geometry, the angle between the axes of coordinates. See AXIS.

or'di-na-tive†, *a.* Giving directions, or setting in order.

ordinato-, Derived from Latin *ordinatus*, arranged in a row (see ORDINATE): a combining form. — **or"di-na'to-lit'u-rate,** *a.* Having indistinct spots or lituræ in rows. — **or"di-na'to-mac'u-late,** *a.* Having blotches or maculæ in rows. — **or"di-na'to-punc'tate,** *a.* Having punctures in rows.

or'di-na"tor†, *n.* One who ordains; a director or ruler.

or"di-nee', ôr'di-nī', *n.* One who has been ordained.

or'di-nes, ôr'di-nīz *or* -nēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of ORDO.

ord'nance, ôrd'nans, *n.* A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; in a restricted sense, heavy guns collectively; cannon of all kinds, whether mounted on carriages or on slides, beds, or tripods; mortars, etc.; artillery. Formerly used sometimes in the plural. See GUN.

The garrison waited only for one discharge of the *ordnance*, when they accepted the terms of capitulation. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 7, p. 261. [H. '51.]

[A form of ORDINANCE.]

Compounds, etc.: — **ord'nance-of"fi-cer,** *n. U. S. Navy.* The officer in charge of the guns and ammunition, being third in rank on a man-of-war. — **o.-sergeant,** *n. U. S. Army.* A sergeant or non-commissioned officer who has the care of ordnance-stores at a military post or the like. — **o.-supplies** or **o.-stores,** *n. pl.* All weapons for warfare, together with ammunition and military equipments generally; all things supplied by the Ordnance Bureau. — **O. Survey,** the government survey of Great Britain and Ireland, executed under the direction of the Royal Engineers.

or'do, ôr'dō, *n.* [OR'DI-NES, ôr'di-nīz *or* -nēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A book of rubrics, or directory of services. (2) An office with the rubrics pertaining to it. **2.** In old classical text-books, the new arrangement of words required in making a translation into English. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A colon. **4.** *Biol.* An order.

or'don-nance, ôr'dọn-ans, *n.* **1.** A right arranging of parts so as to produce the best effect; coordination; specifically, in the arts, the proper disposition of the several parts in relation to the whole, as the figures and other objects in a picture, the divisions and other accessaries of a building, etc. **2.** A law or ordinance. Specifically, in French law: (1) A code of laws on a particular subject. (2) A judicial order; also, royal ordinance.

We find in the capitularies of Charles the Bold a royal *ordonnance* prohibiting the erection of such castles. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 4, p. 89. [H. G. & CO. '61.]

[F.; see ORDINANCE.] **or'don-nance‡.**

or'don-nant, ôr'don-ant, *a.* [F.] Relating to ordonnance; ordaining; also, serving to dispose in order.

Or"do-vi'cian, ôr"do-vish'un, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the series of Lower Silurian rocks, sometimes also including the Upper Cambrian strata: an indefinite term. [< *Ordovices*, ancient Celtic tribe in Wales.] **Or-do'vi-an†.**—**Or"do-vi'cian,** *n.*

or'dure, ôr'jur *or* ôrd'yŭr, *n.* Excrement, especially as disgusting and offensive; dung; feces. [OF., < *ord*, foul, nasty, < L. *horridus*; see HORRID.]—**or'dured,** *pa.* Covered, filled, or defiled with ordure.—**or'du-rous,** *a.* Having the nature of ordure; filthy and offensive.

ore[1], ôr, *n.* A natural substance, sometimes forming part of a rock, containing one or more metals. The term is applied usually to a mineral from which the metal can be profitably extracted, but is sometimes extended also to non-metallic minerals; as, sulfur *ore*.

The method . . . in which the sulphur *ore* is . . . placed in earthenware pots in a furnace, . . . appears to be unknown in Sicily.
ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry, Sulphur* in vol. i, p. 285. [A. '78.]

[< AS. *ēr*, ore.]

—**brown iron ore,** same as GOETHITE.—**Clinton ore,** a red fossiliferous iron ore of the Clinton formation of the United States, with lenticular grains. Called also *dyestone, fossil*, or *flaxseed ore*.—**coral ore,** a curved lamellar variety of liver-colored cinnabar from Idria, Austria.—**cropp'ore",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] First quality tin ore, cleaned for smelting.—**graphic ore,** same as SYLVANITE.—**gray ore,** same as CHALCOCITE.—**green lead ore,** same as PYROMORPHITE.—**horse-flesh ore,** same as BORNITE.—**kidney ore,** a kidney-shaped mass of hematite.—**magnetic ore,** a black hard ore that is magnetic, as magnetite.—**mercurial horn ore,** same as CALOMEL.—**mock ore,** same as SPHALERITE.—**ore'bod"y,** *n.* The vein, lode, lens, or mass in which ore is found.—**ore-crusher,** *n.* A machine for breaking up masses of ore, usually previous to stamping. See illus. under CRUSHER.—**ore-currents,** *n. pl. Geol.* Aqueous solutions of ores circulating through the earth's crust.—**ore-hearth,** *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] A small blast-furnace for smelting lead; a blast-hearth.—**ore-mill,** *n.* A stamp-mill or quartz-mill. See illus. under QUARTZ-MILL.—**ore-pocket,** *n.* An isolated and limited deposit of rich ore.—**ore-separator,** *n.* A cradle, frame, jigging-machine, washer, or other device or machine used in separating the metal from broken ore, or ore from worthless rock.—**ore-stamp,** *n.* A machine for reducing ores by stamping. The most familiar form is the stamp-battery, and the latest the powerful steam-stamp. See illus. above.—**prill ore.** 1. See PRILL, *n.*, 1. 2. Large pieces and grains of solid dressed ore.—**round ore,** same as LEAP-ORE.—**soft ore,** an easily decomposed hematite found chiefly in the Menominee (Lake Superior, U. S.) range.

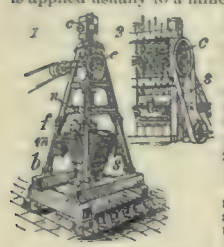

Ore-stamps.

1. A steam-stamp: *b*, cast-iron bed, resting on rubber and the wooden sills (*s*), to prevent jar; *c*, steam-cylinder, the valves of which are operated by the elliptical gears (*e*): *f*, feed for ore; *n*, nozles admitting feed-water; *m*, mortar. 2. A stamp-battery: *c*, cams; *s*, stamps.

ore[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as sea-wrack.

ore[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fine wool.

ö're[1], ö're, *n.* [Sw.] A Swedish coin; also, a Scandinavian unit of value. See COIN.

ore[3]†, *n.* Grace; favor; honor; glory.

ore[4]†, *n.* Same as OAR.

ore, ôr, *adv. & prep.* Over: misspelling for *o'er*.

ore-. Same as OREO-.

o're-ad, ō're-ad, *n. Class. Myth.* A mountain nymph. See NYMPH, and compare DRYAD, NAIAD, etc.

She was of the *Oread's* buxom race,
That haunt the hilltops nearest to the sun.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Oread's Son* st. 27.

[< Gr. *oreias* (*oreiad-*), < *oros*, mountain.]

o"re-a'la, ō're-ā'la, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A kind of clay used in the manufacture of pottery in British Guiana.

o-rec'tic, o-rec'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the appetites or desires; appetent; motive: said especially of the natural tendencies of the soul as distinguished from the moral. [< Gr. *orektikos*, < *orexis*, desire.] **o-rec'tiv(e†.**

Aristotle drew the distinction between the Nostic power on the one hand, and the *Orective* power on the other. MCCOSH *Psychology, Motive Powers* gen. intro., p. 1. [S. '87.]

Or'e-gon grape. A firm, bushy shrub (*Berberis repens*, var. *Aquifolium*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, often cultivated for its short, upright clusters of yellow flowers, and the shining, dark-green, holly-like leaflets of its pinnate leaves; also, one of its glaucous, dark-purple, round berries. Called also *holly-leaved barberry*.

Or'e-gon rob'in. A thrush (*Hesperocichla nævia*) of northwestern America, slate-colored above and orange-brown below, with a black collar in the male. **Oregon bird†.**

The Oregon Robin. 1/3

o're-ide, *n.* Same as OROIDE.

o"reil"lère', ō"rē'lyâr', *n.* [F.] *Archeol.* 1. The ear-piece in a medieval helmet. 2. *Her.* A pillow or cushion beneath the heads of recumbent effigies.

o"reil"lette', ō"rē'lyet', *n. Archeol.* 1. A covering for the ear, in medieval armor. 2. An arrangement of the hair in braids, as covering the ears. [F., < OF. *oreillette*, < L. *auricula*; see AURICLE.] **o"reil"let†.**

o-rel'lin, o-rel'in, *n. Chem.* A yellow coloring-matter in annatto, regarded as a decomposition product of bixin. [< *Orellana*, specific name of the arnotto-tree.]

oreo-, ore-. Derived from Greek *oros*, mountain: combining forms.

o're-o-don, ō're-o-den, *W.* (o-rī'-, *C. E. I.*), *n.* 1. An oreodontoid mammal, found fossil in the Rocky Mountains. 2. [O-] A genus typical of *Oreodontidæ*. [< ORE- + Gr. *odoux* (*odont-*), tooth.]

o"re-o-don'ti-dæ, ō"rē-o-den'ti-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An early Tertiary family of omnivorous artiodactyls, having the upper molars selenodont, fourth premolars different from molars, and lower canines like adjoining premolars, and a vertebrarterial canal; *Cotylopidæ*. [< OREODON.]—**o're-o-dont,** *a. & n.*—**o"re-o-don'tid,** *n.*—**o"re-o-don'toid,** *a. & n.*

o"re-o-graph'ic, etc. Same as OROGRAPHIC, etc.

o"re-o-pha-si'næ, ō"rē-o-fa-sī'nî *or* -sī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cracoid birds having the cere densely covered with erect velvet-like feathers concealing the nostrils; mountain-curassows. **O"re-o-pha'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< OREO- + Gr. *Phasis*, river in Greece.]—**o"re-o-pha'sin(e,** *a. & n.*

o"re-os'el-in, ō"rē-es'el-in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O$), formed by the action of alcoholic potash or acids on peucedanin, which yields resorcin by decomposition. [< Gr. *oreoselinon*, mountain-parsley, < *oros*, mountain, + *selinon*, parsley.]

o"re-o-so'ma, ō"rē-o-sō'mą, *n. pl.* A berycoidean oceanic fish (genus *Oreosoma*) with tuberculated under surface. [< OREO- + Gr. *sōma*, body.]

o"re-ot'ra-gin(e, ō"rē-et'rą-jin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of antelopes (genus *Nanotragus*) having lateral hoofs and no tufts on the knees. [< OREO- + Gr. *tragos*, goat.]

O"res-te'an, o"res-tī'un, *a.* Of or pertaining to Orestes, son of Agamemnon, noted in Greek legend for the contest between him and his friend Pylades, son of Strophius, in which each claimed the privilege of sacrificing his life to save the other; hence, self-sacrificing; friendly.

ore'weed", ôr'wīd", *n.* Same as OARWEED. **ore'-wood"†.**

ore'y, *a.* Same as ORY.

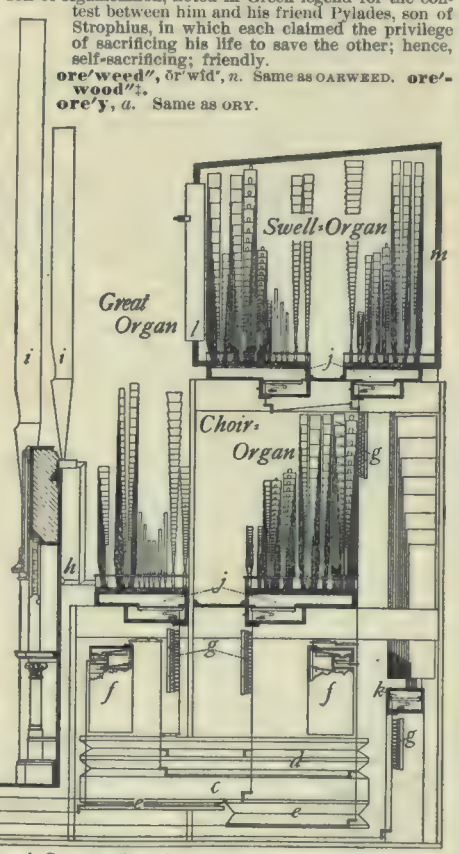

A Cross-section of a Pipe-organ.

a, console, supporting three banks of manual keys—(1) choir, (2) great, (3) swell; *b*, pedal keys; *c*, bellows; *d*, reservoir; *e*, *e*, feeders; *f*, *f*, boxes containing pneumatic levers for the great organ and swell-organ; *g*, *g*, *g*, roller-boards; *h*, conductor for front pipes (*i*, *i*); *j*, *j*, wind-chests; *k*, pedal wind-chest; *l*, shutters; *m*, swell-box. See illus. of a reed-pipe, under REED.

orf[1], ôrf, *n.* The cultivated golden variety of the id. Called also *aland*. **orfe†.**

orf[2]†, *n.* Cattle.

or'fan, *n.* Orphan. PHIL. SOC.

or'fe"vert, *n.* A goldsmith.

orf'gild†, *n. Old Saxon Law.* A payment for or restitution of property (particularly cattle) taken away.

or'frain†, *n.* Same as ORPHREY. **or'frayst†; or'freyst.**

or'fray†, *n.* The osprey.

or'gal†, *n.* Same as ARGOL.

or'gan†, *vt.* To organize; furnish with organs.

or'gan, ôr'gun, *n.* 1. A musical wind-instrument containing a collection of wooden or metallic pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows, and played upon by means of keys. Called also *pipe-organ*.

In the *organ* the pipes are of various kinds; namely, mouth pipes, open and stopped, and reed pipes with apertures of various shapes.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 280, p. 254. [W. W. '90.]

Large organs are made up of smaller systems of pipes, called **partial organs,** each of which is connected with a separate keyboard. Each partial organ has several sets of pipes called *stops*. Each stop has its own characteristic quality of tone, and each is capable of being thrown into or out of connection with its keyboard by the movement of a knob operated by the organist. The keyboards are (1) *manuals*, played with the hands like that of a piano, and arranged in steps, one above another, when there are more than one, and (2) a *pedal* keyboard, played with the feet. A large church organ usually has three partial organs, the **great organ,** the **swell-organ,** and the **choir-organ;** large concert organs have a fourth, called the **solo-organ,** and sometimes a fifth, the **echo-organ,** placed at a distance from the others. Each of the manuals has usually a compass of five octaves, ranging from the C below the tenor C. The **pedal-organ** has a compass commonly of 27 notes, ranging from the C below the lowest manual C. See ORGAN-PIPE and other compounds and phrases below. The mechanical action of the organ is aided by (1) combination or composition pedals or pistons, operating several stops at once, (2) couplers (see ORGAN-COUPLER, below), (3) the swell and sforzando pedals, and (4) the tremulant. The supply of compressed air is regulated by bellows, worked in small organs by hand, and in larger by power, generally a hydraulic or electric motor or a gas-engine. **2.** A partial organ. See note above. **3.** A musical instrument resembling or having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ. Specifically: (1) A reed-organ. (2) A barrel organ. **4.** *Physiol. & Biol.* Any part of an organism, plant, or animal performing some definite function; as, the digestive *organs*.

We find every *organ* of sense, with the exception of that of touch, more perfect in brutes than in man.
CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 7, p. 116. [H. '40.]

5. An instrument or agency for communication of the views of a person or party, or for the announcement and publication of official acts; especially, a newspaper or periodical published in the interest of some political party or religious denomination.

The drama at Athens was, in some sort, what the public press is with us, the *organ* of political parties.
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, ch. 15, p. 367. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

6. *Phren.* A part or area of the brain to which a special mental function is assigned; the seat of a specific power or faculty. **7.** [Archaic.] Any instrumental agency by which some work is done or end accomplished; an instrument or tool: chiefly in figurative use; as, political spies are the *organs* of despotism.

Truth has not single victories; all things are its *organs*,—not only dust and stones, but errors and lies. EMERSON *Essays, Spiritual Laws* in first series, p. 125. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

8. [Rare.] The human voice, considered as a musical instrument. **9†.** Any musical instrument, as a pipe. [< L. *organum*, < Gr. *organon*, instrument; cp. *ergon*, work.]

Synonyms: see PART.

Phrases, etc.:—**expressive organ,** a harmonium; also, a swell-organ.—**full o.,** see FULL.—**great** or **grand o.,** the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, containing the more important flue-work.—**hydraulic o.** 1. An organ whose bellows is operated by a hydraulic motor. **2.** An ancient organ whose air-supply was furnished or regulated in some way by water.—**Jacobson's o.,** a tubular glandiform structure of unknown formation found in the anterior part of the nose of many animals and in the human fetus: named from L. L. Jacobson (1783–1843), an anatomist of Copenhagen.—**or'gan-al-bu"min,** *n.* Albumin that forms a part of the solid tissues of the body.—**o.-bench,** *n.* The seat, commonly a wooden bench, on which an organ-player sits.—**o.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A Tasmanian crow-shrike (*Gymnorhina organicum*) having a discordant note. **2.** A South-American wren (*Cyphorhinus cantans*) noted for its song.—**o.-blower,** *n.* A man or a motor that operates the bellows of an organ.—**o.-coupler,** *n.* A device for joining keys in an organ so that when one is struck the corresponding key in another manual or octave is depressed.—**o.-fish,** *n.* A sciænid, as a drumfish.—**o.-grinder,** *n.* The player of a hand-organ: so called because such an organ is played by turning a crank.—**o. gun** (*Ordnance*), an orgue: so called from the arrangement of its barrels in a row side by side, resembling the pipes in an organ.—**o.-harmonium,** *n.* A powerful reed-instrument used as a substitute for a pipe-organ; a large and resonant harmonium.—**o.-ling,** *n.* Same as ORGEIS.—**o.-loft,** *n.* A loft or gallery containing an organ and its appurtenances, especially in a church.—**o. of Corti,** a structure in the cochlea of mammals containing the rods of Corti and the hair-cells that serve for transmission of sound-vibrations to the cochlear nerve.—**o. of Giraldès,** a remnant of the Wolffian body composed of a collection of closed tubes, found near the testis; the paradidymis.—**o. of Golgi,** a spindle-shaped body found in tendons and believed to be an end-organ of the nerves.—**o. of Rosenmüller,** the parovarium.—**o. of Semper,** a problematical glandular structure found in gastropods, formerly considered olfactory.—**o. of Syrski,** the reproductive organ of the male eel: discovered by the Italian naturalist Syrski in 1873.—**o.-piano,** *n.* A melopiano.—**o.-pipe,** *n.* One of the sounding-pipes of a pipe-organ, a long tube in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a tone of definite pitch. Organ-pipes are of two types: (1) *flue-pipes*, in which the vibration is induced by a fluttering current of air entering through a crack and impinging on a sharp edge; and (2) *reed-pipes*, in which a vibrating reed sets the air in motion. From the former, which may be *open* or *stopped*, are obtained the characteristic organ-tone, the flute-tone, and the string-tone.—**o.-pipe coral,** a tubiporoid coral consisting of cylindrical tubes placed side by side and united by horizontal floor-like expansions.—**o.-point,** *n.* A passage in which the tonic or dominant (sometimes both) is prolonged by the bass, while other parts move without apparent reference to it.—**o.-screen,** *n.* In cathedrals or great churches, a screen or partition on one side, or in England at the western end of the choir, built of wood or stone highly ornamented, and supporting an organ, often a secondary organ.—**o.-stop,** *n.* A stop of an organ. See STOP.—**pneumatic o.** 1. An organ with pneumatic action. **2.** An organ in which wind only is used. Compare HYDRAULIC ORGAN, 2.—**portative o.,** originally, a portable pipe-organ; recently, a reed-organ.—**positive o.,** an organ fixed in place, as distinguished from a portative organ; also, especially, a choir-organ.

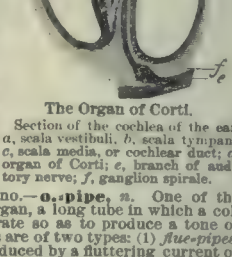

The Organ of Corti.

Section of the cochlea of the ear: *a*, scala vestibuli, *b*, scala tympani; *c*, scala media, or cochlear duct; *d*, organ of Corti; *e*, branch of auditory nerve; *f*, ganglion spirale.

Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*). 1/2

or'gan-dy, ôr'gun-di, *n.* A very fine translucent muslin dress-goods, often having figured patterns. [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] **or'gan-die‡.**

or'gan-er†, *n.* An organist.

or-gan'ic, ôr-gan'ic, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of organisms, or animals and plants; having or consisting of organs: as, *organic* remains.

The various living things, or those which have possessed life, compose The *Organic* World.
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson i, p. 1. [I. B. & CO. '68.]

(2) Of, pertaining to, or affecting an organ or organs; as,

organic diseases. (3) Serving the purpose of an organ. **2.** *Chem.* Containing carbon as an essential ingredient: originally confined to carbon compounds in organisms.

At first the term *organic* was applied only to compounds whose formation was supposed to be due to vital force, and it was so used until 1828, when Wöhler artificially prepared urea, a distinct product of animal life. The term has continued to expand in its meaning until at present any line of demarcation between organic and inorganic compounds is arbitrary rather than natural.

A useful practical distinction between *organic* and inorganic substances is afforded by their behaviour when heated. An *organic* substance is either converted into vapour when moderately heated, or is decomposed into volatile products, generally leaving a residue of charcoal, which burns away when heated in air.

C. L. BLOXAM *Chemistry* ¶ 314, p. 468. [P. B. & CO. '90.]

3. Forming or belonging to a system or organized whole; characterized by correlation and cooperation of parts; organized; systematized.

Society is many and is one, and the *organic* unity of the state is to be regarded with the separate existence of each of its members. BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, ch. 48, p. 70. [L. B. & CO.]

4. Acting as a means or instrument of formation; constitutive; regulative; as, the constitution is the *organic* law of the state. **5.** Characterized by laws like those of life, not mechanical; as, social progress is *organic*. **6.** *Philol.* Depending on structure; fundamental; not accidental or fortuitous; as, *organic* growth or development.

This . . . is what is meant by the phrases 'organic growth, organic development,' as applied to language. A language, like an *organic* body, is no mere aggregate of similar particles; it is a complex of related and mutually helpful parts. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang.* lect. ii, p. 46. [S. '74.]

[< L. *organicus*, < Gr. *organikos*, < *organon*, organ.]

or-gan'ic-al‡.

Synonyms: see RADICAL.

—organic analysis, the analysis of a compound con-

Apparatus for Organic Analysis.

1 Gasometer with regulator, containing compressed oxygen. 2, Apparatus for drying and purifying oxygen and air, consisting of jars and tubes containing fragments of potassium hydroxid and calcium chlorid. 3, Combustion-tube in combustion-furnace. 4, Carbon-collecting tube, used for collecting the hydrogen (as water) to be weighed. 5, Potash-bulb containing a solution of potassium hydroxid, used for collecting the carbon (as carbon dioxid) to be weighed: *a*, Liebig's form; *b*, Geissler's form with drying-tube, with a guard-tube *b'* containing calcium chlorid for absorbing any escaping moisture from the potash-bulb. 7, Tube containing calcium chlorid for the absorption of any moisture liable to go back from the aspirator. 8, Aspirator for drawing air through the apparatus after the combustion has been completed.

taining carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and occasionally nitrogen, by oxidizing the compound with oxygen from red-hot cupric oxid, sometimes aided by a current of pure oxygen, so that the hydrogen is oxidized to hydrogen monoxid (H_2O) and the carbon to carbon dioxid (CO_2), while the nitrogen, when present, may be estimated as a gas or in combination with hydrogen as ammonia (NH_3). When sulfur and phosphorus are present, they are oxidized into sulfuric and phosphoric acids and determined as such. If the compound be such a one as starch or sugar, it is thoroughly dried and then weighed in a vessel of platinum or porcelain, called a boat, which is placed in a hard glass (Bohemian) or porcelain tube, the remaining portion of which is packed with cupric oxid. The various parts of the apparatus indicated in the illustration are then connected. The cupric oxid is first made red-hot by the burners of the furnace 3b. Then the compound is heated and oxidized by the oxygen from the gasometer 1, after its passage through the purifying-apparatus 2. Further passage of the material through the red-hot cupric oxid insures its complete oxidation. The hydrogen of the compound having thus been converted into hydrogen monoxid (H_2O), it is absorbed in the weighed tube 4 containing calcium chlorid, which is reweighed after the combustion, and from its increase the proportion of hydrogen is estimated. The carbon is converted into carbon dioxid (CO_2), which passes to the potash-bulb 5*b* and its guard-tube 5*b'* containing calcium chlorid previously weighed together, where it is absorbed. On the completion of the operation the oxygen is turned off and a current of purified air drawn through the combustion-tube by means of the aspirating-apparatus 7 and 8, when the absorption-apparatus 5*b* and 6 are weighed, and from the increase the amount of carbon is calculated. The difference between the combined weights of the carbon and hydrogen and the original weight gives the amount of oxygen. **o. chemistry**, the branch of chemistry that relates to carbon compounds. See CHEMISTRY, and ORGANIC, 2. **—o. description of a curve**, description with instruments of a plane curve. **—o. disease**, a disease that affects some particular organ in its structure, as distinguished from its function. **—o. law**, same as CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. **—o. structure**, a contraction of an organ due to structural derangement, as distinguished from spasmodic stricture caused by temporary irritability.

—or-gan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of or in relation to organic structure or functions; radically. **—or-gan'ic-al-ness**, *n.* **—or-gan'i-cism**, *n.* That system of therapeutics in which every disease is ascribed to injury or deterioration of an organ.

or-gan'ics, *n.* The sentence of the instrumental modes of thought, from the Aristotelian use of the word *organum*.

or"gan-if'ic, ôr"gan-if'ic, *a.* Producing or operating through an organism or an organ; also, rendering organic; organifying.

The book does not consist merely of the matter of which it may be composed at any given moment, . . . but of that in connection with the *organific* power that has been in it from the first. HOPKINS *Outlines Study of Man* lect. xi, p. 251. [S. '73.]

[< L. *organum* (see ORGAN) + *facio*, make.]

or-gan'i-fi"er, ôr-gan'i-fi"er, *n.* *Phot.* A solution for organifying a sensitized collodion dry plate.

or-gan'i-fy, ôr-gan'i-fi, *vt.* —FIED; -FY'ING.] *Phot.* To treat or coat with organic matter, as albumen or a solution of coffee: said of a collodion dry plate, so treated in order to preserve it and render it more sensitive. [< L. *organum*, see ORGAN) + -FY.]

or'gan-i"sa-ble, **-tion**, etc. See ORGANIZABLE, etc.

or"gan-i-sa'tin, ôr"gan-i-sā'tin *or* -sig'tin, *n. pl.* *Biol.* Organisms.

or'gan-ism, ôr'gan-izm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A body composed of different organs or parts performing special functions that are mutually dependent and essential to life; an organized or living being; an animal or plant. **2.** The state of being organized; also, any organ. **3.** Anything that has a structure or functions analogous to those of a physical organism; as, the social *organism*.

—or"gan-is'mal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by living organisms; as, *organismal* fermentation.

or'gan-ist, ôr'gan-ist, *n.* **1.** One who plays the organ; specifically, the official player of a church organ. **2.** In the middle ages, a singer who accompanied the plain-song with another part. **or'gan-i"zer‡.** **3.** A tanager (genus *Euphonia*); especially, *E. musica*, from its musical powers. [< LL. *organista*, < L. *organum;* see ORGAN.] **or'gan-ist-er†.**

or"ga-nis'ta, ôr"ga-nis'ta, *n.* [Sp.] One of various South-American wrens. Compare ORGAN-BIRD.

or"gan-is'tic, ôr"gan-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an organist or an organ.

or"ga-nis'trum, ôr"ga-nis'trum, *n.* A large hand-organ of the hurdy-gurdy type. [< Gr. *organon*, organ.]

or-gan'i-ty†, *n.* Organization; organism.

or"gan-i"za-bil'i-ty, ôr"gan-ai"za-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being organized; also, the capability of being converted into organisms or organic matter.

—or'gan-i"za-ble, *a.* **or'gan-i"sa-bl(e)‡.**

or'gan-i"zate†, *a.* Provided with organs; organized.

or"gan-i-za'tion, ôr"gan-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of organizing, or the state of being organized. (1) The constituting of an organism by a process of development and growth. (2) The systematic union of individuals in a body whose officers, agents, and members work together for a common end; as, the *organization* of a convention.

The length of the war and its worst hardships had been chiefly due to want of *organization*.

FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* ch. 2, p. 56. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. That which is organized. (1) An animal or vegetable organism. (2) A number of individuals systematically united for some end or work; as, a military *organization;* a church *organization*.

No city in the world can show such a band of Christian philanthropists, or such *organizations* of benevolence, as London. T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* ch. 29, p. 330. [C. & BROS. '82.]

3. The set, arrangement, or structure of parts or organs by which an animal or vegetable body performs its functions, or by which a society of individuals is prepared for systematic cooperation: applied also to any combination of parts or powers; as, the *organization* of a fish, of a department, or of the mind. **or'gan-i-sa'tion‡.**

The mind, the spirit, is the end of this living *organization* of flesh and bones, of nerves and muscles.

CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* lect. i, p. 42. [A. U. A. '83.]

or'gan-ize, ôr'gun-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into systematic connection and cooperation as parts of a whole, or to bring the various parts of into effective correlation and cooperation; as, to *organize* the peasants into an army; to *organize* an expedition or a government.

He is the best pastor who *organizes* and draws out the greatest working capacity of his church in harmonious action.

J. M. HOPPIN *Pastoral Theology* § 29, p. 536. [F. & W. '84.]

2. Specifically, to prepare for transaction of business, as a deliberative assembly, by electing or appointing officers, committees, etc. **3.** *Biol.* To furnish with organs or parts mutually dependent on and essential to life; endow with life; form as an organism: commonly in the past participle; as, *organized* (or living) ferments. **4.** *Mus.* To arrange or render in parts; as, to *organize* the Te Deum. **II.** *i.* To unite in an organization or society; join in reciprocal and correlative relations and duties.

One of Matthew Arnold's clear-thinking Yankees has said, with epigrammatic brevity, that whenever three Americans get together they *organize*.

CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 18, p. 415. [S. '88.]

[< L. *organum;* see ORGAN.] **or'gan-ise‡.**

Synonyms: see INSTITUTE

or'gan-i"zer, ôr'gun-ai"zer, *n.* **1.** One who organizes; as, he is a born *organizer;* Shakespeare was the greatest *organizer* of the drama. **2†.** Same as ORGANIST, 2. **or'gan-i"ser‡.**

or'gan-ling", o.-loft, etc. See ORGAN.

organo-. Derived from Greek *organon*, ORGAN: a combining form. **—or"gan-on'o-my**, *n.* The laws of organic life, or the science treating of these laws. **or"gan-o-no'mi-a‡.—or"gan-o-nom'ic**, *a.* **—or'gan-o-nym**, *n.* [Rare.] The technical name of an organ. **—or"gan-o-nym'ic, or"gan-o-nym'ic-al**, *a.* **—or"gan-on'y-my**, *n. Biol.* The nomenclature of organs. **—or"gan-op'a-thy**, *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by remedies derived from organs corresponding to those diseased. **or"gan-o-ther'a-py‡.—or"gan-o-phon'ic**, *a.* Sounding like an organ; resembling a musical instrument in effect: said of a certain power and use of the voice. **—or"gan-oph'y-ly**, *n. Biol.* The phylogeny or tribal history of organs. **—or"gan-o-plas'tic**, *a.* Having the property of producing the tissues or organs of living beings; as, *organoplastic* cells. **—or'gan-o-plus"ty**, *n. Biol.* The development of organic tissues. **—or"gan-os'co-py**, *n.* The examination and measurement of organs, specifically, phrenology. **—or"gan-ot'o-my**, *n.* The dissection of organs. **—or"gan-o-troph'ic**, *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to the nutrition of organs.

or"gan-o-chor'di-um, ôr"gan-o-kôr'di-um, *n. Mus.* An instrument combining the works and powers of the piano and pipe-organ: suggested by G. F. Vogler. [< ORGANO- + Gr. *chordē*, string.]

or-gan'o-gen, ôr-gan'o-jen, *n. Chem.* Any one of the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sometimes sulfur, phosphorus, etc., considered as one of the characteristic ingredients of an organic compound. [< ORGANO- + -GEN.]

or"gan-o-gen'e-sis, ôr"gan-o-jen'ē-sis, *n. Biol.* **1.** Development of organs.

It was not till the microscope came into use for the investigation of organic structure that any intimate knowledge was attained of the nature of *organogenesis*.

A. THOMSON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 164.

2. Organogeny. [< ORGANO- + GENESIS.]

—or"gan-o-ge-net'ic, or"gan-o-gen'ic, *a.*

or"gan-og'e-ny, ôr"gan-oj'ē-ni, *n. Biol.* **1.** The ontogeny or history of the development of organs. **2.** Organogenesis. [< ORGANO- + -GENY.]

or"gan-og'ra-phy, ôr"gun-og'ra-fi, *n. Biol.* Scientific description of organs; descriptive organology. [< ORGANO- + -GRAPHY.] **—or"gan-o-graph'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* **or"gan-og'ra-phist**, *n.*

or"gan-o-lep'tic, ôr"gan-o-lep'tic, *a.* **1.** Affecting an organ or organs, especially those of touch, taste, and smell. **2.** Susceptible to an impression; plastic. [< ORGANO- + Gr. *lēptikos*, < *lambanō* (*lab-*), take.]

or"gan-ol'o-gy, ôr"gun-ol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of organs; especially, the branch of biology that treats of organs of the body. **2.** The scientific treatment of anything considered as structural or organic; as, the *organology* of literary style. **3.** Phrenology, as teaching that every elementary or primary mental faculty has its organ in the brain. [< ORGANO- + -LOGY.] **—or"gan-o-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**or"gan-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

or"gan-o-met-al'lic, ôr"gun-o-met-al'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting a combination of an organic radical with a metallic element.

or'ga-non, ôr'ga-non, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** A system of rules and principles considered as an instrument of guidance; specifically [O-], the logic of Aristotle: so called by his disciples.

The *Organon* of Aristotle and the *Organon* of Bacon stand in relation, but the relation of contrariety; the one considers the laws under which the subject thinks, the other the laws under which the object is to be known. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 368. [SH. & CO.]

2†. An organ or instrument. **or'ga-num‡.**

—Novum Organon, the second part of Lord Bacon's "Instauratio Magna," advocating induction as the true method of scientific inquiry; the new (or inductive) organon, as distinguished from the old (Aristotelian or deductive) organon: a title given by Bacon himself.

or'gan-pipe", o.-stop, etc. See ORGAN.

or'gan-ry, ôr'gun-ri, *n.* [Rare.] The music of the organ, or that which resembles it.

If she must poetize, let her lay her mind . . . to such sound and ringing *organry* as Comus. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Sea-Coal* p. 69. [S. '88.]

or'ga-nule, ôr'ga-nūl, *n. Biol.* One of the cells or elements of an organ.

or'ga-num, ôr'ga-num, *n.* [L.] **1.** Same as ORGANON. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An organ. (2) The medieval diaphony.

or'gan-y‡, *n.* An organ; instrument. **or'gan-ie†.**

or'ga-ny²‡, *n.* Same as ORGAN.

or'gan-zin(e, ôr'gun-zin *or* ôr'gun-zīn', *vi.* To form organzine.

or'gan-zin(e, *n.* **1.** A silk thread made of several single threads twisted together; thrown silk; used chiefly for warp. **2.** A fabric made of such thread.

Organzine was principally made within the dominions of Savoy, by means of a large and curious engine, the like of which did not exist elsewhere. SMILES *Men of Invention, Lombe* p. 109. [H. '85.]

[< F. *organsin*, < It. *organzino*, organzine.]

or'gasm, ôr'gazm, *n.* **1.** Immoderate excitement or behavior. **2.** *Med.* Extreme excitation and turgescence of an organ; especially, the height of venereal excitement in coition. [< Gr. *orgaō*, swell, be eager.]

—or-gas'tic, *a. Med.* **1.** Pertaining to orgasm. **2.** Relating to or characterized by a constitutional infirmity that diminishes the power or the desire of procreative intercourse.

or'geat, ôr'zhat *or* ôr'zhē', *n.* [F.] A sirup made from sugar, orange-flower water, and almonds: used by confectioners and druggists as a flavor or a mild demulcent.

or'ge-is, ôr'jē-is, *n.* A fish, a large kind of ling. **or'gan-ling"†.**

or"gi-as'tic, ôr"ji-as'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Greek orgies or mystic festivals, especially those in honor of Dionysos; hence, marked by wild revelries.

The *orgiastic* feasts of the heathen still drew to themselves Christian disciples [at Corinth], in temples defiled with every lust. STORRS *Div. Orig. of Christianity* lect. viii, p. 250. [RAN. & S. '84.]

[< Gr. *orgiastikos*, < *orgia*, orgies.] **or'gic‡.**

or'gies, ôr'jiz, *n. pl.* [OR'GY, *sing.*] **1.** Wild or wanton revelry; carousal; debauch: in this sense used also in the singular. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* The secret rites in honor of certain Greek and Roman deities, especially those practised by the worshipers of Dionysos or Bacchus.

Pythagoras . . . directed his disciples, in their *orgies* or secret worship, to practise gymnastics, dancing, music.

DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 118. [H. '78.]

[F., < L. *orgia*, < Gr. *orgia*, secret rites.]

Synonyms: see CAROUSAL.

orgue, ôrg, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **1.** A firearm consisting of several musket-barrels arranged to be fired simultaneously or nearly so: the precursor of the mitrailleuse. **organ gun‡, 2.** *Medieval Fort.* One of several heavy timbers pointed with iron and arranged above a gateway or entrance, to be used as a portcullis.

or"gui-nette', ôr'gi-net', *n.* A reed-instrument in which air-pressure is admitted to the reeds through paper so perforated as to produce in its passage the notes in sequence of a tune. The bellows and motion of the paper strip are controlled by a crank. [Dim. < ORGAN.]

or'gul†, *n.* Pride. **or'gel†, —or'gu-lous†**, *a.* Proud; haughty. **or'gil-lous'. —or'gu-lous-ly†**, *adv.*

or'gy, ôr'ji, *n.* Singular of ORGIES.

or-gy'ia, ôr-jai'ia *or* er'gwi-a, *n.* A liparid moth, a vaporer (genus *Orgyia*). [< Gr. *orgyia*, length of the arms extended, < *oregō*, stretch out.]

Or"i-bat'i-dæ, er'i-bat'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of metastigmate acarideans with fusiform palpi and chelicerate mandibles. **O-rib'a-tes.** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oreibatēs*, mountain-roaming, < *oros*, mountain, + *bainō*, go.]

—o-rib'a-tid, *a.* & *n.*—**o-rib'a-toid**, *a.*

o'ri-bi, *n.* Same as OUREBI.

or'i-chalc, er'i-calc, *n.* Under the Roman empire, an alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in appearance; brass. There was also a white orichalc. [< L. *orichalcum*, < Gr. *oreichalkos*, < *oros*, mountain, + *chalkos*, copper.] **au'ri-chalc‡; or'i-calche†; or'i-chalch‡.—or"i-chal'ceous**, *a.* Having a color between gold and brass; of or pertaining to orichalc.

or'i-cou, ôr'i-cū, *n.* The Nubian eared vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*).

o'ri-el, ō'ri-el, *n. Arch.* A window built out from a wall and resting on a bracket or corbels: distinguished from a bay window, which has its foundation walls below the ground-level.

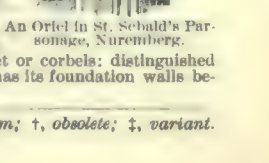

An Oriel in St. Sebald's Parsonage, Nuremberg.

The jutting *oriels* from which the great noble looked down on his new Italian garden.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 7, § 5, p. 397. [H. '88.]

[< OF. *oriol*, < LL. *oriolum*, prob. < L. *aureolus;* see AUREOLA.] **oriel window‡.**

o'ri-en-cy†, *n.* Brightness or strength of color.

o'ri-ent, ō'ri-ent, *vt.* **1.** To find or fix the position of with reference to the east, and hence to all the points of the compass; find the bearings of, as in surveying.

The Great Pyramid, like the inferior buildings copied from it, was most carefully *oriented*, that is, the four sides were built facing exactly north, south, east, and west.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Astrology* p. 318. [C. & W. '83.]

2. To cause to face the east exactly. Especially: (1) To arrange the ground-plan of (a church) so that its apse or chancel end is toward the east. (2) To place (a corpse) with its feet toward the east. **3.** Figuratively, to find the proper bearings or relations of (any matter or subject), or to correct (one's conception of a thing), by referring to known facts or first principles. [< F. *orienter*, < L. *oriens(t-)*; see ORIENT, *a.*]

o'ri-ent, ō'ri-ent, *a.* **1.** [O-] Of or belonging to the Orient; Oriental. **2.** Resembling sunrise; bright; clear; pellucid; said especially of pearls.

His victory was that of *orient* light.
When the sun's shafts disperse the gloom of night.
COWPER *Expostulation* st. 23.

3. Ascending; rising, as the morning sun; as, *orient* from the grave. [F., < L. *orien(t-)s*, ppr. of *orior*, rise.]

o'ri-ent, *n.* **1.** [O-] Those countries, collectively, that begin with Islam on the eastern Mediterranean and stretch through Asia: preceded by the definite article.

In the eighth and ninth centuries all studies were on the decline in *the Orient*.
UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 95, p. 402. [S. '72.]

2. The part of the horizon specially brightened by the rising sun; the eastern sky.

When, at forthcoming of the Lord of Day,
The *Orient*, like a shrine,
Kindles as it receives the rising ray.
SOUTHEY *The Curse of Kehama* pt. vii, st. 5.

3. The iridescent luster on which the value of a pearl depends, or a pearl as possessing this luster. The allusion is to the luster and source of the best pearls.

—orient equinoctial, that point at which the horizon and the plane of the earth's equator intersect. The sun rises there at the equinoxes.—**o. estival,** the point of the intersection of the eastern horizon with the tropic of Cancer.—**o. hibernal,** the eastern point at which the tropic of Capricorn intersects the horizon.

o"ri-en'tal, ō"ri-en'tal, *a.* **1.** [O-] Of or pertaining to the Orient; originating in or obtained from the Orient: opposed to *Occidental*. **2.** Magnificent; gorgeous; profuse: from the wealth traditionally ascribed to the Orient.

I first saw her seated in all the pride of *oriental* state.
W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. i, letter v, p. 133. [JAS. M. '65.]

3. [Archaic.] Lying in or proceeding from the direction of sunrise; eastern; as, the *oriental* part of the sky. **4.** Specially bright, clear, pure, and precious: said of gems. **5.** *Astrol.* Ascending between the fourth house and the meridian: said of planets. [F., < L. *orientalis*, < *orient(t-)s;* see ORIENT, *a.*]

—oriental amethyst, emerald, ruby, topaz, see CORUNDUM.—**O. region** (*Zoogeog.*), a prime division including Asia south of the Himalayas and the Malayan islands to the Philippines, Borneo, and Java.

—**o"ri-en'tal-ly**, *adv.* In an oriental manner.

o"ri-en'tal, *n.* **1.** [O-] A native or inhabitant of Asia; a person of Asiatic type. Compare LEVANTINE. **2.** A richly plumaged Asiatic variety of owl-pigeon, characterized by a white spot upon the tail.

O"ri-en'tal-ism, ō"ri-en'tal-izm, *n.* **1.** An Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners, or the disposition to adopt Oriental peculiarities. **2.** Knowledge of or proficiency in Oriental languages, literature, etc.

O"ri-en'tal-ist, ō"ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in the history, literature, and language of the East; opposed to *Occidentalist*. **2.** An inhabitant or native of the Orient; Oriental.

O"ri-en-tal'i-ty†, *n.* The quality of being Oriental or of rising in the Orient.

O"ri-en'tal-ize, ō"ri-en'tal-īz, *vt.* To make Oriental; conform to Eastern customs. **O"ri-en'tal-ise‡.**

o"ri-en'tate, ō"ri-en'tāt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place so as to face or to point eastward; determine the position of with reference to the east; orient. **2.** To give the altar end of a church a slight inclination toward the east, in remembrance of the bending of our Lord's head when he died; hence the altar end of a church is technically known as the eastern end, however placed. **3.** *Crystal.* To place, as a crystal, in position to show symmetry.

II. *i.* **1.** To face or point eastward; in church architecture, to stand with the apse or the altar end toward the east. **2.** To worship facing the east, or facing the great altar in a church.

o"ri-en-ta'tion, ō"ri-en-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The construction of a church upon an east-and-west line, so as to have the high altar in the eastern end; also, a facing toward or placing the feet of a corpse toward the high altar. In the strict orientation of a church the central line of its apse points exactly to the rising of the sun on the day of the saint for whom the church is named. **2.** The situation of a building, or any object, as related to the points of the compass.

It is interesting to remember that there is a great variety in the so-called *orientation* of Roman temples, that is, their position with reference to the east. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Roman Art* p. 88. [D. M. & CO.]

3. In surveying, the finding of the east point or direction, so as to determine a bearing; hence, any process by which direction is ascertained.

Where the word '*orientation*' is used, it is understood to mean the ascertaining the general direction of a chain of triangles.
G. B. AIRY *Popular Astronomy* lect. iv, p. 122. [MACM. '66.]

4. The act of correcting and making exact one's conception of an object, especially of determining one's own true position and relations in some matter. **5.** The condition of that which has been in any sense oriented or orientated; as, the perfect *orientation* of the pyramids. **6.** *Crystal.* The setting up of a crystal so as to show the relation of the planes symmetrical to the other elements. **7.** *Zool.* The homing instinct, as in pigeons. [F., < *orienter;* see ORIENT, *v.*]

o'ri-en-ta"tor, ō'ri-en-tē'ter, *n.* *Surv.* An instrument used in the orientation of a church, or in placing a building with reference to the points of the compass.

o'ri-ent-ness†, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being eastern. **2.** Oriency.

or"i-fa'cial, or"i-fē'shial, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and face. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facies*, face.]

—orifacial angle, see CRANIOMETRY.

or'i-fex†, *n.* An orifice; aperture.

or'i-fice, or'i-fis, *n.* A small opening into a cavity, as that made by a crack or by boring; an aperture, as at the end of a pipe or tube; a vent or perforation. [F., < LL. *orificium*, < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: see HOLE.

or"i-fi'cial, or'i-fish'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the orifices of the body; as, *orificial* surgery.

or'i-flamme, or'i-flam, *n.* **1.** The early royal ensign of France, formerly the red banner of the Abbey of St. Denis. It is supposed to have been a red gonfalon divided at its lower end into points, and borne on a gilded staff. It became the royal standard in the reign of Philip I., and was succeeded in the 15th century by the white standard powdered with fleurs-de-lis. Compare GONFALON. **2.** *Her.* A blue banner charged with three fleurs-de-lis of gold. **3.** Any royal flag or glorious symbol. [F., < LL. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame.] **au'ri-flamme‡; or'i-flambe†.**

or'i-gan, or'i-gan, *E. I. W.* (-gan, *C.*), *n.* The wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). [F., < L. *origanum*, < Gr. *origanon*, < *oros*, mountain, + *ganos*, brightness.]

O-rig'a-num, o-rig'a-num, *n.* *Bot.* An Old World genus of shrubby or herbaceous perennial plants of the mint family (*Labiatæ*). *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is naturalized, and *O. Majorana*, the sweet marjoram, is cultivated, in the United States. [L., < Gr. *origanon;* see ORIGAN.]

Or'i-gen-ism, or'i-jen-izm, *n.* The system of religious and philosophical doctrine held by Origen of Alexandria (A. D. 185–253). He taught a threefold sense of the Scriptures, literal, moral, and mystical; the eternal procession of the Son from, but his inferiority to, the Father; the preexistence of all human souls; and the possible or probable ultimate restoration of all fallen beings.

Or'i-gen-ist, or'i-jen-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of Origen or his teachings.

The *Origenists* were divided into two parties,—the Protoktists (so called in allusion to the doctrine of the pre-existence of Christ's soul) or Tetradites, and the Isochrists (so called with reference to the doctrine of the restoration of all souls, and their attainment to an absolute equality with Christ).
S.-H. *Relig. Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 1706. [F. & W. '91.]

2. One of an obscure sect that followed an unknown Origen: said by Epiphanius of Constantia to have been licentious.—**Or"i-gen-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Origen or the Origenists; growing out of the views of Origen or his followers; as, the *Origenistic* controversies.

or'i-gin†, *vt. & ri.* To originate.

or'i-gin, or'i-jin, *n.* **1.** The commencement of the existence of anything; the beginning of that which becomes or is made to be; first stage of life or being; as, the plant at its *origin* is a germ.

The *origin* of government has been traced by different writers to four sources; divine right, paternal authority, election, and force.
JAMES MONROE *People the Sovereign* ch. 1, p. 61. [L. '67.]

2. The source or ground of the existence of anything, either as cause or as occasion; that from which a thing is derived or by which it is caused; especially, that which initiates or lays the foundation; as, the seed is the *origin* of the plant; sin was the *origin* of wo.

Once acknowledge free-will in man, and the *origin* of evil does not lie in God.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. ii, p. 35. [H. '70.]

3. Parentage; ancestry; stock; as, men of noble *origin*.

As if the vast services and unquestioned abilities of such a statesman would not have illustrated the obscurest *origin*.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 201. [H. '74.]

4. *Math.* A point from which measurements are made to define position; the point where a line is supposed to begin. See AXIS. **5.** *Anat.* (1) The end of a muscle that is usually fixed when the muscle is in action: opposed to *insertion*. See illus. under MUSCLE. (2) The point at which a nerve-branch leaves the brain or the spinal cord. [< F. *origine*, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), < *orior*, rise.]

Synonyms: see BEGINNING; BIRTH; CAUSE.

o-rig'i-na-bl(e, o-rij'i-na-bl, *a.* Such as can be originated or begun.

o-rig'i-nal, o-rij'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the beginning, origin, or first stage of existence of a thing; connected with or characteristic of the first or primitive state or condition; as, the *original* language of the Bible. **2.** Immediately produced by one's own mind and thought; not copied nor produced by imitation, translation, or compilation; as, the *original* manuscript; an *original* poem. **3.** Able to produce works requiring thought, without copying or slavishly imitating those of others; having the power to form novel combinations of ideas, to obtain new views of truth, or to devise skilful inventions; as, an able and *original* writer.

Many have *original* minds who do not think it: they are led away by custom. KEATS *Letters, Feb. 19, '18* p. 68. [G. P. P. '48.]

4. Having the character of a production conceived or composed for the first time; striking; novel; new; fresh; as, an *original* thought. [F., < LL. *originalis*, < L. *origo;* see ORIGIN.] **o-rig'i-nous†.**

Synonyms: see AUTHENTIC; FIRST; IDEAL; NATIVE; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.

Phrases:—original bill, in equity pleading, a bill relating to a matter not before brought to the court by the same parties standing in the same interests.—**o. conveyance,** the conveyance whereby an estate in land is created or first arises.—**o. entry,** the primary record made of a debit or credit in a book of account. The book of original entries is the one required to be produced as proof of an account.—**o. jurisdiction,** authority to take cognizance of a cause at its inception and hold it to final hearing, as distinguished from *appellate jurisdiction*.—**o. line, o. plane,** see PERSPECTIVE.

o-rig'i-nal, *n.* **1.** That which serves as a model in the production of something else, especially if it be not itself copied from anything; the prototype or first form.

Art copies only the minute productions of nature, despairing to reach that grandeur and magnificence, which are so astonishing in the masterly works of her *original*.
HUME *Essays, The Platonist* p. 92. [W. L. & CO.]

Specifically: (1) The person represented in a portrait, photograph, or other likeness. (2) A picture, statue, engraving, or other work of art, considered with reference to actual or potential duplicates of or copies from it.

If a painter would be famous in his art, he must endeavor to copy after the *originals* of the most excellent masters. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 25, p. 165. [F. & C.]

(3) A writing or literary production as first produced or published.

2. The language in which a document or book is first written and from which it is translated; as, to study the Scriptures in the *original*.

To turn to a translation after perusing the *original* has been well compared to looking on the wrong side of a piece of tapestry.
H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* lect. vii, p. 264. [S. '74.]

3. The source of the existence of a thing; primitive state or character; origin: in this sense archaic, except as applied to a primitive stock whence varieties have been developed; as, the wild rose is the *original* of the cultivated rose.

Christianity bears all the marks of a divine *original*.
HANNAH MORE *Practical Piety* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [D. A. '11.]

4. A person of unique character or genius; one who differs from any ordinary type; especially, an eccentric person; an oddity; as, did you ever see such an *original?*

Others were *originals*, who seemed to have no objection that the company should be amused with their folly instead of their wit.
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 251. [H. M. & CO.]

5†. Ancestry; parentage; pedigree.

Synonyms: see CAUSE; MODEL.

o-rig'i-nal-ist, o-rij'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original, or who cultivates originality.

o-rig"i-nal'i-ty, o-rij'i-nal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The power of producing new conceptions, inventions, or works of art or literature; inventiveness.

In the rage for *originality* the old standards of taste are deserted or treated with cold indifference. J. STORY *Miscell. Writings, Characteristics of the Age* p. 360. [L. B. & CO. '52.]

2. Originalness; as, the *originality* of a manuscript. **3.** The quality of being novel, or of having mental freshness and vigor; oddity. **4.** That which is original.

The public blames *originalities*.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 71.

o-rig'i-nal-ly, o-rij'i-nal-i, *adv.* **1.** At the beginning of the existence of some thing or system; at first; as, the universe was *originally* a fiery nebula.

The first three Gospels were missionary Gospels, *originally* preached to unspiritual men. D. S. GREGORY *Why Four Gospels?* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 80. [SH. & CO. '77.]

2. [Rare.] In consequence of an original state or condition; from the first; as, man is *originally* rational. **3.** In a new and striking manner; different from that hitherto done; as, the battle was planned *originally*.

o-rig'i-nal-ness, o-rij'i-nal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being original; especially, the quality or character of that which is produced at first hand; originality; genuineness; authenticity.

o-rig'i-nant, o-rij'i-nant, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to produce; originative; originating; especially, self-originating.

o-rig'i-na-ry, o-rij'i-na-ri, *a.* **1.** Causing to exist; characterized by origination. **2.** Existing at the beginning; original; primary; primitive.

o-rig'i-nate, o-rij'i-nāt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be the origin or producing cause of; make to be or become; especially, to cause or constitute the beginning or first stage of the existence of; start; create; invent or set in progress; as, to *originate* a reform; man, if he is free, *originates* custom. **2.** [Archaic.] To deduce, or to assert to flow, as from some source or origin; as, Aristotle *originates* all knowledge from perception.

II. *i.* To begin to be; arise or spring from some origin or source. [< L. *origo* (*origin-*); see ORIGIN.]

Synonyms: see BEGIN; INSTITUTE; PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.

o-rig"i-na'tion, o-rij'i-nā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of originating, or the state of being originated; a beginning, or causing to begin; origin; as, the *origination* of life. **2.** [Rare.] The point where something originates; starting-point; root; as, the *origination* of the optic nerve. **3.** Mode of propagation or production.

o-rig'i-na-tiv(e, o-rij'i-na-tiv, *a.* Having power or skill to originate; creative.—**o-rig'i-na-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.* In a manner tending to originate.

o-rig'i-na"tor, o-rij'i-nā'ter, *n.* One who or that which originates.

Synonyms: see CAUSE.

o-rig'nal, o-rig'nal, *n.* [Canada.] The moose.

o-ril'lon, o-ril'en, *n.* *Fort.* **1.** A small rounded projection of earth lined with a wall, at the shoulder of a bastion, to cover the guns and defenders on the flank from the observation of the enemy. **2.** A curved projection of a bastion-face, protecting the end of the flank. [< F. *oreillon*, < *oreille*, ear, < L. *auricula;* see AURICLE.] **o-ril'lion‡.**

o"ri-na'sal, ō"ri-nā'zal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *nasus*, nose.] **o"ro-na'sal‡.**

o'ri-olt, *n.* Oriel. **o'ry-salt.**

o'ri-ole, ō'ri-ōl, *n.* **1.** An orioloid bird of the Old World, related to the crows. The common European oriole (*Oriolus galbula*) is bright-yellow contrasted, especially on wings and tail, with black, and builds a hanging nest. *O. kundoo* is the Indian oriole. **2.** One of various American icteroid birds, especially of the genus *Icterus*, mostly black with yellow or orange, and building a hanging nest. [< OF. *oriol*, < L. *aureolus;* see AUREOLA.]

The Baltimore Oriole and its Nest.

—Baltimore oriole, an American oriole (*Icterus*

galbula): so named because the colors of the male, orange and black, are those of Lord Baltimore. **fire″-hang′bird‡.**

O″ri-ol′i-dæ, ō-ri-ol′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Old World family of coliomorphic birds with the upper mandible notched and nostrils quite naked; true orioles.

O-ri′o-lus, *n.* (t. g.) [< OF. *oriol;* see ORIOLE.]

—o″ri-ol′id, *n.*—**o-ri′o-loid,** *a.*

O-ri′on, o-rai′ən, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A constellation noted for its group of three bright stars in a straight line (the Sword-belt or Girdle) and for its nebula visible to the naked eye. See CONSTELLATION, 20. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hunter of gigantic size and strength and great beauty, son of Hyrieus. [L., < Gr. *Oriōn.*]

O-ri′o-nid, o-rai′o-nid, *n. Astron.* One of a group of meteors whose radiant point is in the constellation Orion.

O-ris′ka-ny sand′stone″. See SANDSTONE.

or″is-mol′o-gy, or″is-mol′o-ji, *n. Logic.* The science of definitions and of defining, especially of defining scientific and technical terms. [< Gr. *horismos,* limitation (< *horos,* limit), + -LOGY.]—**or-is″mo-log′ic,** *a.*—**or-is″mo-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

or′i-son, or i-zən *or* -sən, *n.* A prayer, especially one of habitual and earnest devotion.

> An active life long *orisons* forbids:
> Yet still she pray'd, for still she pray'd by deeds.
> DRYDEN *Eleonora* l. 114.

[< F. *oraison,* < L. *oration(n-)*; see ORATION.]

Synonyms: see PRAYER.

or′i-zont†, *n.* The horizon. **or′i-zont†, or″i-za′ba-root″,** or′i-zə′bə-rūt′, *n.* Mexican male jalap.

ork[1], *n.* Same as ORC.

ork[2], *n.* A drinking-vessel; pitcher. **ork′yn†.**

Ork′ney-an, ôrk′ni-ən, *a.* Of or belonging to the Orkney Islands, northeast of Scotland.

orle, ôrl, *n.* **1.** *Her.* (*a*) A bearing, classed as a subordinary, consisting of a band, half the width of a bordure, extending round the shield near the edge so as to form another shield voided: formerly blazoned an *escutcheon voided.* (*b*) A series of separate charges arranged so as to form such a bordure: usually blazoned *in* or *on orle.* (*c*) A wreath, chaplet, or roll of cloth, of two colors, sometimes jeweled, encircling a helmet, and supporting a heraldic crest. **2.** The rim of a shield, especially a metal rim on a shield of wood or osier. **3.** *Arch.* Same as ORLET, 2. [OF., < LL. *orla,* dim. of L. *ora,* border.] —**in orle, on orle,** arranged, as a series of separate charges or light, unless otherwise specified, so as to form an inner border to the shield.

In Orle.

Arms of Gledstanes (Gladstone: a savage's head within martlets in orle.

Or′le-an-ism, ôr′lē-ən-izm, *n.* The principles and policy of the Orleans family and its adherents.—**Or′le-an-ist,** *a.* **Or′le-an-ist,** *n.* A supporter of the Orleans branch of the French royal family descended from Louis XIV.'s younger brother Philippe, Duc d'Orléans.

or′le-ans, ôr′lē-ənz, W.[1] (ôr′linz, W.[2]), *n.* **1.** A dress-goods made of wool and cotton. **2.** [Eng.] A kind of plum. [< *Orléans,* city in France.]

or′let, ôr′let, *n.* **1.** A circular prominence; a boss or knob. **2.** *Arch.* A fillet immediately beneath the ovolo of a capital. [OF., dim. of *orle;* see ORLE.]

or′lo, ôr′lō, *n.* Sp.] A cornet-like musical instrument.

or′loge†, *n.* Horologe. **or′lege†; or′logge†.**

or′lop, ôr′lep, *n. Naut.* The deck below the berth-deck of a line-of-battle ship, on which the cables were formerly coiled. [< D. *overloop,* < *over,* over, + *loopen,* run.] **or′lop-deck″,** —**or′lop-beam″,** *n.* A beam supporting the lower deck or orlop-deck.

or′mals, ôr′mulz, *n.* A sand-eel (*Ammodytes tobianus*).

Or′mazd, *n.* Same as ORMUZD.

or′mer, ôr′mər, *n.* An ear-shell, especially *Haliotis tuberculata* of the Channel Islands. [< F. *ormier,* < L.L. *auris maris,* < L. *auris,* ear, + *maris,* gen. s. of *mare,* sea.]

or′mo-lu, ôr′mo-lū (XIII), *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin: used for cheap jewelry, chandeliers, etc. **2.** Leaf gold ground and used as a pigment for bronzes, brasses, or other objects to be gilded. **3.** Gilt or bronzed metallic ware, or fine bronze having the appearance of being gilded, used in decorating furniture.

> Exquisite furniture, glittering with pearl and *ormolu,* mosaic tables, . . . and all those minor accessories which give grace and comfort to a home, were here in abundance. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 38, p. 270. [H. & BT.]

[< F. *or moulu;* or < L. *aurum,* gold; *molu,* pp. of *moudre,* < L. *molo,* grind, < *mola,* mill-stone.]—**ormolu varnish,** a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish.

or′monde, ôr′mund, *n.* Any one of several denominations of rudely shaped silver coin, varying in value from 2*d.* to 5*s.*, issued in Ireland in 1643 by the authority of Charles I., and circulated principally during the viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormonde: collectively called *Ormonde money,* because wrongly supposed to have been first coined during his viceroyalty.

Or′muzd, ôr′muzd, *n.* The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism: opposed to *Ahriman* or *Angramainyush,* the evil principle. Same as AHURAMAZDA. [< Zend *Ahuramazda.*] **Or′mazd‡.**

orn†, *vt.* To adorn

or′na-ment, ôr′nə-ment, *vt.* To embellish with ornaments; adorn; bedeck, as, to *ornament* a temple. [< F. *ornamenter,* < *ornement;* see ORNAMENT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ADORN; GARNISH.

or′na-ment, *n.* **1.** A part or an addition that contributes to the beauty or elegance of a thing; an embellishment; adornment; as, diamonds are costly *ornaments.*

> Ornament of very different forms, as that depicting animals or plants, or composed of geometric designs, or without any particular meaning or symbolism, has been extensively used in architectural decoration, its special features sometimes characterizing or representing a type receiving a specific name, as *Saracenic, Egyptian, Celtic, Greek, Roman,* etc. See the architectural definitions of these words, and the list and references under ARCHITECTURE.

> She wore the *ornaments* of pure yellow gold, which her great-great-grandmother had brought over from Saardam.
> IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 426. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Ornamentation in the abstract or as a quality, or ornaments collectively; as, she wore only diamonds for *ornament.* **3.** Any thing or person considered as a source of honor or credit; as, a good woman is the chief *ornament* of a home. **4.** A mark of distinction; badge of honor; decoration; as, the *ornament* of the Garter. **5.** [Archaic.] Any furnishing or adjunct by which a thing may be prepared for use or rendered more serviceable, whether it contributes to decoration or not; furniture; vesture; equipment; harness; trappings; accessaries; as, in old English use, the *ornaments* of a church. **6.** [Rare.] Outward display; show; pretense of excellence; as, be not deceived with *ornament.* [< F. *ornement,* < L. *ornamentum,* < *orno,* adorn.]

or″na-men′tal, ôr″nə-men′tal, *a.* Of the nature of ornament; serving to adorn; as, *ornamental* stones. See table under STONE.—**or″na-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*

or″na-men′tal-ist, ôr″nə-men′tal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who devotes himself to decorative art and working out its designs. **2.** One skilled in the principles and methods of ornamental work.

or″na-men-ta′tion, ôr″nə-men-tē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned.

> Without his plot of ground for tillage and *ornamentation,* a countryman seems out of place.
> A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, May* p. 60. [R. BROS. '73.]

2. Those things collectively by which anything is ornamented or adorned. **3.** A form of accessory or dependent art whose function it is to ornament useful objects.

> Ornamentation includes (1) *surface decoration,* embracing (*a*) *painting,* (*b*) *weaving,* (*c*) *marquetry,* (*d*) *mosaic,* (*e*) *niello* or *engraving,* and (*f*) *enamel,* or incrusted metal-work; and (2) *plastic embellishment,* embracing (*a*) *carving,* (*b*) *chasing,* (*c*) *forging,* (*d*) *modeling,* (*e*) *intaglio,* and (*f*) *repoussé.* Compare ART; ORNAMENT, *n.*, 1.

or″na-men′ta-tive, ôr″nə-men′tə-tiv, *a.* Tending or striving to adorn; ornamental.

or″na-ment″er, ôr″nə-ment′ər, *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator; embellisher. **or″na-ment″ist†.**

or-nate′†, *vt.* To ornament.

or-nate′, ôr-nēt′ (XIII), *a.* **1.** Ornamented to a marked degree; artistically finished, as a literary style; florid; elegant; as, *ornate* rhetoric. **2.** Ornamented; decorated; as, *ornate* carving. [< L. *orno* (pp. *ornatus*), adorn.]

—or-nate′ly, *adv.*— **or-nate′ness,** *n.* The quality or condition of being ornate.

or′na-ture, ôr′nə-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The act or process of ornamentation.

> In the goodly *ornature* of well-apparelled speech, . . . thou art nothing inferior to those accomplished Dons of Spain.
> LAMB *Essays of Elia, All Fools' Day* p. 67. [W. L. & CO.]

2†. Ornament; decoration. [OF., < LL. *ornatura,* < L. *orno,* adorn.]

Or″ne-od′i-dæ, ôr″nē-od′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralidan moths having wings each deeply cleft, forming six feather-like lobes. **Or″ne-o′des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ornеōdēs,* < *ornеon,* bird, + *eidos,* form.]

—or″ne-od′id, *a. & n.*—**or″ne-o′doid,** *a.*

or″ne-o-scop′ics†, *n.* Ornithoscopy. **or″ni-scop′ics†.**—**or″ne-o-sco″pist†.**

or′ne-ry, ôr′nē-ri, *a.* [Dial., U. S.] Mean; low: a corruption of *ordinary,* used in depreciatory sense. **or′na-ry†.**

> That ar' Black Bess is the *ornerest* animule I ever see.
> G. F. EMERY in *Overland Monthly* Jan., '70, p. 83.

or′nis, ôr′nis, *n.* Same as AVIFAUNA. [< Gr. *ornis,* bird.]

ornith-, } ôr′nith-o- (Gr.), *C.*; ôr-nith′o- (L.), *W.* De-
ornitho-. } rived from Greek *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird: combining forms.—**or-nith′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to birds.—**or″nith-ich′nite** (XIII), *n.* The fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird.—**or″nith-ich-nol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of ornithichnites.—**Or″nith-is′chi-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Thermosauria.*—**or″nith-is′chi-an,** *a. & n.*—**or″nith-o-bi-og′ra-phy,** *n.* The life-history of birds; descriptive ornithology.—**or″nith-o-bi″o-graph′ic-al,** *a.*—**or″nith-o-ceph′al-ous,** *a.* Having the shape of a bird's head, as part of some shells.—**or″nith-o-cop′ro-lite,** *n.* Fossil bird-dung.—**or″nith-o-cop′ros,** *n.* Bird-dung; guano.—**Or″nith-o-del′phi-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of oviparous mammals with a T-like interclavicle, and coracoids only connected with sternum by articulation; *Monotremata.*—**or″nith-o-delph,** *n.*—**or″nith-o-del′phi-an,** *a. & n.*—**or″nith-o-del′phic, or″nith-o-del′phid, or″nith-o-del′phous,** *a.*—**Or″nith-o-gæ′a,** *n. Zoögeog.* New Zealand as a terrestrial region: so called because of the great preponderance of birds in its indigenous fauna.—**Or″nith-o-gæ′an,** *a.*—**Or″nith-og′a-lum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with linear or strap-shaped radical leaves and a naked scape bearing a terminal raceme of often showy white, blue, or purplish flowers. *O. umbellatum* is the star-of-Bethlehem.—**or″nith-oid,** *a.* Resembling or related to the birds.—**or-nith′o-lite,** *n.* A fossil bird or fragment of a bird.—**or″nith-o-lit′ic,** *a.*—**Or″nith-o-pap′pi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Archæopterygidæ* as an order.—**or″nith-o-pap′pic,** *a.*—**or″nith-oph′i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Bird-loving: said of flowers that are adapted for or depend upon birds (usually humming-birds) to transfer the pollen from the stamens to the stigma; bird-fertilized. Compare ANEMOPHILOUS; ENTOMOPHILOUS.—**Or″nith-op′o-da,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theresauria.*—**or″nith-o-pod,** *a. & n.*—**or″nith-op′o-dous,** *a.*—**Or″nith-op-ter′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A Jurassic family of doubtful relationship, characterized by 2 digits to the manus, referred by some to birds and by others supposed to be based on an imperfect specimen of a rhamphorhynchoid pterodactyl. **Or″nith-op′te-rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**or″nith-op-ter′id,** *n.*—**or″nith-op′ter-oid,** *a.*—**or″nith-op′ter-ous,** *a.* Having a bill like that of a bird.—**Or″nith-o-rhyn′chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian family of ornithodelphous mammals with a ducklike bill; duckbills.—**or″nith-o-rhyn′chid,** *n.*—**or″nith-o-rhyn′choid,** *a. & n.*—**or″nith-o-rhyn′-chous,** *a.* Having wings like those of a bird.—**Or″nith-o-rhyn′chus,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ornithorhynchidæ.* **2.** [o-] [-CHI, *pl.*] A mammal of this genus; a duckbill.—**Or″nith-o-sau′ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Pterosauria.*—**or″nith-o-saur,** *C.* (**or-nith′o-saur,** *E. I.*), *n.*—**or″nith-o-sau′ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**Or″nith-o-scel′i-da,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Dinosauria.*—**or″nith-o-scel′i-dan,** *a. & n.*

or″nith-o-log′ic, } ôr′nith-o-loj′ic, -al, *a.* Of or
or″nith-o-log′ic-al, } pertaining to ornithology.
—or″nith-o-log′ic-al-ly, *adv.*

or″nith-ol′o-gist, ôr″nith-ol′o-jist, *n.* A student of or one versed in ornithology.

or″nith-ol′o-gy, ôr″nith-ol′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of zoology that treats of birds, their form, structure, habits, classification, and all relating to them. It is sometimes divided into (1) **field ornithology,** the study of living birds from observation of them in their haunts, and (2) **closet o.,** the study of dead birds by dissection, etc. **2.** A book or treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *ornithologos,* < *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird, + *legō,* speak.]

or″nith-o-man″cy, ôr″nith-o man′si, *C.* (ôr-nith′o-man′si, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by the flight or the song of birds; augury. [< F. *ornithomancie,* < Gr. *ornithomanteia,* < *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird; and see -MANCY.]—**or″nith-o-man′tic,** *a.*

or′ni-thon, ôr′ni-thon, *C. E. I. W.*[2] *Wr.* (ôr-nai′thon, *W.*[1]), *n.* [L.] An aviary.

or″nith-o-sco″py, ôr″nith-o-scō′pi, *C.* (ôr″ni-thes′co-pi, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* Divination by observing the actions of birds or by inspecting their anatomy; ornithomancy; augury. **2.** Observation of birds and their habits. [< Gr. *ornithoskopia,* < *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird; and see -SCOPY.]

or-nis′co-py†.—**or″nith-o-sco″pist,** *n.*

or″nith-ot′o-my, ôr″nith-ot′o-mi, *n.* The dissecting of birds; also, the anatomy or analysis of the structure of birds. [< ORNITHO- + -TOMY.]

> When the study of structure [of the animal creation] is limited to a particular class or species of animals, or to a particular organ or part, monographic sciences are created, as *Ornithotomy,* or anatomy of birds. JAMES ORTON *Comp. Zool.* intro., p. 12. [H. '76.]

—or″nith-o-tom′ic-al, *a.*—**or″nith-o-tom′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**or″nith-ot′o-mist,** *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ornithotomy.

Or″nith-u′ræ, ôr″nith-yū′rī *or* -ū′rē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subclass of birds, the *Eurhipidura.* [< ORNITH- + Gr. *oura,* tail.]—**or″nith-u′rous,** *a.*

o″ro-a′nal, ō″rō-ē′nal *or* -ā′nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and anus. Specifically: (1) Extending from mouth to anus; as, the *oroanal* axis. (2) Functioning as both mouth and anus, as an orifice in crinoids. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + ANAL.]

Or″o-ban-cha′ce-æ, ər″o-baŋ-kē′sē-ī *or* -cē′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of low leafless, parasitic, yellowish or brownish, gamopetalous herbs—the broom-rape family—with perfect, irregular, more or less two-lipped flowers with four didynamous stamens. It embraces 12 genera and about 150 species. **Or″o-ban′che,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *orobanchē,* chokeweed, < *orobos,* pulse, + *anchō,* choke.] **Or″o-ban′che-æ‡.**

—or″o-ban-cha′ceous, *a.*

or″o-gen′e-sis, } ər″o-jen′ē-sis, ər-oj′ē-ni, *n. Geol.* The
or-og′e-ny, } process of mountain-formation.

> Does not this impartial testimony form a most suggestive . . . indication of the secret cause of *orogenesis?* W. B. TAYLOR in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 202. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

[< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + GENESIS, -GENY.]

—or″o-gen′ic, *a.*

or″o-graph′ic, ər″o-graf′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to orography; displaying the outlines or contour of mountains; descriptive of mountains. **or″o-graph′ic-al‡.**—**or″o-graph′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

or-og′ra-phy, ər-eg′rə-fi, *n.* The branch of physiography that treats of the development and relations of highlands and mountain ranges and so of the general face or contour of a country; general topography. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -GRAPHY.] **or″e-og′ra-phy‡.**

> We know more of the general and merely formal connection of the mountain groups in the Moon, than of the *orography* of a whole terrestrial hemisphere containing the interiors of Africa and Asia. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté, vol. iv, p. 151. [H. '70.]

Or″o-hip′pi-dæ, ər″o-hip′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An early Tertiary family of horse-like perissodactyls having 44 teeth, incisors without pits, and canines large.

—or″o-hip′pid, *n.*—**or″o-hip′poid,** *a.*

Or″o-hip′pus, ər″o-hip′us, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Orohippidæ.* **2.** [o-] [-PI, *pl.*] A horse-like mammal of this genus. The orohippus was about the size of a fox, with 4 functional digits in front and 3 behind. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + *hippos,* horse.]

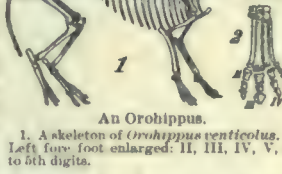

An Orohippus.

o′ro-ide, ō′ro-aid, *C.* (ō′reid, *E. I. W.*), *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and other metals, having a golden brilliancy: used chiefly for the manufacture of cheap jewelry. [< F. *or* (see OR, *n.*) + Gr. *eidos;* see -OID.] **o′re-ide‡.**

1. A skeleton of *Orohippus venticolus.* 2. Left fore foot enlarged: II, III, IV, V, 2d to 5th digits.

o″ro-lin′gual, ō″ro-liŋ′gwal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made by using both mouth and tongue; as, an *orolingual* sound. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + LINGUAL.]

o-rol′o-gy, o-rel′o-ji, *n.* The science of mountains; a treatise concerning mountains. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -LOGY.] **—or″o-log′ic-al,** *a.*—**o-rol′o-gist,** *n.*

Or″o-mas′des, Or″o-maz′dez, *n.* Same as ORMUZD.

o-rom′e-ter, o-rem′ē-tər, *n.* A form of aneroid barometer having, in addition to the usual scale, a second system of graduations, sometimes fixed, sometimes adjustable, for the purpose of giving elevations above sea-level corresponding to barometric pressures; a mountain-barometer. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -METER.]

o″ro-na′sal, ō″rō-nē′zal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and the nose; as, the *oronasal* duct. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + NASAL.]

o-ron′ti-um, o-ren′shi-um *or* -ti-um, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of aquatic North-American herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*). *O. aquaticum* is the well-known golden-club. [Perhaps < Gr. *Orontēs,* river in Syria.]

o″ro-pen′do-la, ō″ro-pen′do-la, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The common Central-American cacique (*Cassicus montezumæ*). **o″ro-pen′dol‡.**

o″ro-phar′ynx, ō″ro-far′inx, *n.* That part of the pharynx immediately behind the mouth; the pharynx proper: distinguished from *nasopharynx.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + PHARYNX.]—**o″ro-phar″yn-ge′al,** *a.*

o′ro-tund″, ō′ro-tund′ *or* ər′o-tund (XIII), *a. Elocution.* Having a full, clear, smooth, rounded, resonant quality: said of the voice or manner of utterance. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *rotundus;* see ROUND, *a.*]

—o″ro-tun′di-ty, *n.* The quality of being orotund.

o′ro-tund″, *n.* A quality of voice characterized by a peculiar roundness, fulness, and resonance, combining the purity of the head-tone with the reverberation of the chest: the appropriate mode of utterance in all deep, powerful, and sublime thoughts and emotions, and in impressive oratorical speech.

> *Orotund,* . . . as a quality of voice, . . . is the natural resonance of notes of the middle and lower tenor and upper bass 'register,' when uttered in a round, full, and bold style, with the glottis freely opened, and all the circumjacent parts of the throat and mouth well expanded. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Pulpit Elocution, Orotund Quality* p. 183, note. [W. F. D. '53.]

orp, ôrp, *vi.* [Scot.] To weep convulsively.

or'phan, ôr'fan, *vt.* To bereave of parents; make an orphan of.

It is, or it is not, according to the nature of men, an advantage to be *orphaned* at an early age.
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* ch. 1, p. 40. [T. & F. '54.]

or'phan, *a.* **1.** Having lost one or (more commonly) both parents; fatherless or motherless, or without either father or mother: said of a child or a young person still in need of parental care. **2.** Of or pertaining to one or to those so orphaned; as, *orphan* tears; an *orphan* asylum.

To Mrs. [Alexander] Hamilton is directly owing the first *orphan* asylum of New York.
JESSIE BENTON FRÉMONT *Souvenirs* ch. 7, p. 118. [D. L. CO.]

3. [Rare.] Being in or pertaining to a position analogous to that of an orphan; bereaved; forsaken; unprotected; as, an *orphan* condition. [< OF. *orphane,* < LL. *orphanus,* < Gr. *orphanos,* bereft.]

or'phan, *n.* A child deprived of its parents by death: sometimes applied to a minor child who has lost either one of its parents. **or'phant†.**

—**Orphans' Court** [U. S.], in some of the States, a court having jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and the guardianship of orphans; a probate court.

—**or'phan-et†,** *n.* A little or young orphan.—**or'phan-hood,** *n.* The condition of being bereft of parents; orphanage. **or'phan-cy†; or'phan-ism†.**—**or'phan-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] An orphan asylum.

or'phan-age, ôr'fun-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being an orphan, or orphans collectively. **2.** An institution for the care of destitute orphans; orphan asylum.

—**orphanage part,** the portion of an intestate's estate reserved by the custom of London, to his children.

or"phan-ot'ro-phy†, *n.* **1.** The support of orphans. **2.** A hospital for orphans.—**or"phan-ot'ro-phism†,** *n.* The support and care of orphans: the title of an essay by Cotton Mather, published in 1611.

or-pha'ri-on†, *n.* A large kind of lute, of the 16th and 17th centuries, with six to nine pairs of metal strings, played with a plectrum. **or"phe-o're-on†.**

Or-phe'an, ôr-fĭ'un, *E. W.*[1] (ôr'fĭ-an, *C. W.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Greek demigod Orpheus, famous for the effects of his lyre; hence, melodious; enchanting; entrancing; as, an *Orphean* warbler.

or'phe-line†, *a.* & *n.* Orphaned; an orphan. **or'phaline†; or'phe-lyn†.**

Or'phic, ôr'fic, *a.* **1.** Belonging, relating, or similar to the legendary Thracian lyrist Orpheus or his works. His name was assumed by the Orphici or Orphic sect, a mystic brotherhood that appeared at Athens about the 6th century B. C., devoted to the cult of Bacchus and the philosophy of life and death in nature, and out of which grew the so-called *Orphica,* or Orphic apocryphal literature. **2.** Of or pertaining to Orphism. [< L. *Orphicus,* < Gr. *Orphikos,* < *Orpheus,* Orpheus.]

—**Or'phism,** *n.* The mystical system of the Orphic sect and mysteries.—**Or'phize,** *vi.* To favor or adopt the Orphic cult.

or'phrey, } ôr'frę, -frē, *n.* **1.** Same as ORPHREY-WORK.
or'phray, } **2.** A band of gold embroidery or other rich material put on certain ecclesiastical vestments. [< OF. *orfrais,* F. *orfroi,* < LL. *aurifrigia;* see AURIPHRYGIA.] **or'frait.**—**or'phrey-work",** *n.* Gold embroidery, or any costly embroidery; orphrey.

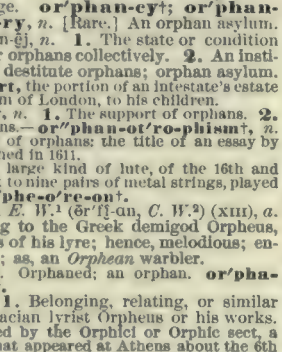

Orphrey-work of the Syon Cope. (South Kensington Museum.)

or'pi-ment, ôr'pi-mĕnt, *n.* *Mineral.* A sectile, flexible, pearly, lemon-yellow, subtransparent arsenic trisulfid (As_2S_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is ground into powder for use as a pigment and as a dye-stuff: also made artificially. [F., < L. *auripigmentum,* < *aurum,* gold; and see PIGMENT.] **king's yellow‡.**

or'pin, ôr'pin, *n.* **1.** *Paint.* A pigment of various shades from yellow to red. **2.** *Bot.* An Old World species of stonecrop (*Sedum Telephium*) with tuberous root, stout erect stem, flattish, ovate, obtuse, serrate, scattered leaves, and white and purple flowers in dense terminal tufts: often cultivated and widely naturalized in the United States. Called also *live-forever.* [OF., < L. *auripigmentum;* see ORPIMENT.] **or'pine‡.**

or'pit, ôr'pit, *a.* [Scot.] Proud; fretful.

orr, ôr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden ball used in hockey.

or'ra, or'a, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Odd, in the sense of extra and occasional; incidental; as, an *orra* job. **2.** Employed for odd jobs, as on a farm. **3.** Composed of or belonging to the riffraff; low; despicable; as, an *orra* gathering.

or'rach, *n.* Same as ORACH.

or'rels, or'elz, *n.* [Scot.] Something useless left over.

or're-ry, or'ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A philosophical apparatus for exhibiting the relative motions and positions of the members of the solar system: so called in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, at whose instance one of the first machines of the kind was made. **cos'mo-scope‡; plan"e-ta'ri-um‡.**

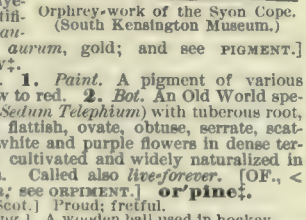

An Orrery.
The turning of the crank causes the balls to revolve, in imitation of the natural motions of the planets they represent.

or"rho-cys'tis, or"o-sis'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumor containing serum or a serous fluid. [< Gr. *orrhos,* serum, + *kystis;* see CYST.]

or"rho-hy"men-i'tis, or"o-hul"men-ul'tis *or* -i'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a serous membrane. [< Gr. *orrhos,* serum, + *hymēn,* membrane.] **hy"dro-hy"men-i'tis‡.**

or'ris', or'is, *n.* *Fabrics.* **1.** Gimp and galloon: in upholstery. **2†.** Gold and silver lace. [< OF. *orfrais;* see ORPHREY.]

or'ris², *n.* Any one of the several species of *Iris* yielding orris-root. [Cor. of IRIS, 3.] **or'rice‡.**

—**or'ris-pea",** *n.* *Med.* A small ball of orris-root used to excite and maintain discharge from an issue.—**o.-root,** *n.* The fragrant violet-scented root of several species of *Iris,* especially of the *Iris Florentina.* See illus. under IRIS.

or'se-dew†, *n.* Same as DUTCH METAL. **or'se-due†.**

or'seille', ôr'sĕl', *n.* Same as LITMUS. [F., ARCHIL.]

or-seil'lin, ôr-sē'lin, *n.* *Chem.* A red oxy-azo coal-tar dyestuff of considerable body. It is a beta naphtholazo-naphthalene-sodium-sulfonate. Called also *fast red, rauracienne, roccellin, rubidin,* etc. [< ORSEILLE.]

or'sel-late, ôr'sel-ĕt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of orsellic acid.

or-sel'lic, ôr-sel'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to orseille.

—**orsellic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_7$) in various lichens, as of the genus *Roccella,* from which it is extracted by ether. Called also *lecanoric acid.*

or"sel-lin'ic, ôr"sel-lin'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a decomposition product of orsellic acid.—**orsellinic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_4$) obtained variously, as by boiling orsellic acid with water, alcohol, or alkalis.

ort, ôrt, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To turn away from in disgust.

ort, *n.* A leaving of little value; scrap or refuse; as, *orts* and ends. [< AS. *or-,* out, + *etan,* eat.]

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love.
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act v, sc. 1.

or'ta-lan†, *n.* An ortolan. **or'ta-lon†.**

Or-tal'i-dæ, ôr-tal'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies having the neuration of the wings complete and the front with bristles on the upper part only. **Or'ta-lis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ortalis,* fowl, prob. < *ornymi,* stir up.] **or-tal'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**or"ta-lid'i-an,** *n.*—**or'ta-loid,** *a.*

Or"tha-go-ris'ci-dæ, ôr"thą-go-ris'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Molidæ.* **Or"tha-go-ris'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *orthagoriskos,* sucking pig.]

—**or"tha-go-ris'coid,** *a.* & *n.*

Or"tha-lic'i-dæ, ôr"thą-lis'i-dē *or* -lic'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of land-pulmonates having a compound jaw with a triangular median piece and convergent lateral folds and a bulimiform shell. **Or-thal'i-cus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**or"tha-lic'id,** *n.*—**or-thal'i-coid,** *a.*

or'thid, ôr'thid, *n.* A strophomenoid brachiopod of *Orthis* or a related genus, having the hinge-line abbreviated.

or'this, ôr'this, *n.* An orthid (genus *Orthis*). [< Gr. *orthos,* straight.]

or'thite, ôr'thīt, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as ALLANITE. [< Gr. *orthos,* straight.]

ortho-, orth-. Derived from Greek *orthos,* straight, right, or direct: combining forms: used specifically in chemistry (1) to designate those inorganic acids which contain the greatest possible number of hydroxyl molecules; as, *ortho*phosphoric acid; and (2) to indicate that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Compare META-; PARA-.—**or'tho-ax"is,** *n.* Same as ORTHODIAGONAL.—**or"tho-bi-ot'ics,** *n.* The science or art of right living; ethics applied to life.—**or"tho-bou'li-a,** *n.* The willing of the good; right counsel.—**or"tho-car-bon'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric variety of carbonic acid.—**orthocarbonic ether,** a liquid tetratomic ether ($C(OC_2H_5)_4$) formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropicrin.—**or"tho-cen'ter,** *n.* The point of the intersection of the three perpendiculars let fall from the angles of a plane triangle upon the sides opposite, produced if necessary.—**or"tho-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a head in which the ratio between the vertical and the transverse diameters is from 70 to 75.—**or'tho-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*—**Or-thoc'e-ra,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of tanystomous dipters having larvæ with a maxillary sheath and amphipneustic tracheal system, as hornet-flies, etc. **Or-thoc'e-ræ‡.**—**or-thoc'e-ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**Or-thoc'e-ras,** *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Orthoceratidæ.* **2.** [o-.] A cephalopod of this genus.—**Or"thoc-er-at'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods, especially those with a straight or little-curved shell, siphuncle subcentral or eccentric, and aperture simple.—**or"tho-cer-at'id,** *n.*—**or"tho-cer'a-toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**or"tho-cer'a-tite,** *n.* A fossil orthoceratoid cephalopod.—**or"tho-cer'a-tit'ic,** *a.* Having a straight shell; of or pertaining to an orthoceratite.—**Or"tho-cœ'la,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Rhabdocœla* restricted.—**or"tho-cœ'lic,** *a.* Disposed in parallel folds, as the intestines of steganopodous birds; having the intestines so disposed.

The arrangement of the intestinal folds is 'orthocœlic,' the intestine being disposed in light folds lying close to and parallel with each other. In their *orthocœlic* character the Tubinares agree with the Steganopodes and Erodii, differing from the 'cyclocœlic' Pelargi, Raptatores and Laridæ. W. A. FORBES in *Rep. of Challenger Expedition* vol. iv, p. 10. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

—**or"tho-di-ag'o-nal,** **I.** *a.* *Crystal.* Of or pertaining to the orthodiagonal. **II.** *n.* The diagonal axis in a monoclinic crystal at right angles with the vertical axis. Called also *orthodiagonal axis, orthoaxis.*—**or'tho-dome,** *n.* *Crystal.* A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal.—**or"tho-do-mat'ic,** *a.*—**or"tho-don'ti-a,** *n.* *Dental Surg.* Mechanical treatment for correcting irregularity and faulty positions of the teeth.—**Or"tho-nec'ti-da,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of worms with a segmented vermiform body, cilia fasciculate in front and vibratile elsewhere, a multicellular sacciform endoderm, and a muscular pseudomesoderm, as *Rhopaluridæ.* **Or"tho-nec'ti-dæ‡.**—**or"tho-nec'tid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Or"tho-neu'ra,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of prosobranchiate gastropods with the two nerves from the commissural ganglia straight backward, as in rachiglossates, most taenioglossates, etc.—**or"tho-neu'ral, or"tho-neu'rous,** *a.*—**Or"tho-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Australian family of oscine birds with the left carotid artery alone developed and superficial: spinetails. **Or'tho-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) **Or"tho-nyc'i-dæ‡.**—**or-tho-nych'id,** *n.*—**or-thon'y-choid,** *a.*—**or"tho-pho'ri-a,** *n.* Tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.—**or'tho-phyre,** *n.* *Petrol.* An orthoclase porphyry; syenite porphyry.—**or"tho-phyr'ic,** *a.* *Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of orthoclase.—**or"tho-pin'a-coid,** *n.* *Crystal.* The pinacoid parallel to the orthodiagonal.—**or"tho-pin'a-coid'al,** *a.*—**or'tho-prism,** *n.* *Crystal.* A monoclinic prism whose orthodiagonal intercept is greater than unity. **or-thop'tic,** *a.* *Math.* Relating to tangents that intersect at right angles.—**or"tho-pyr'a-mid,** *n.* *Crystal.* A pyramid whose intercept on the orthodiagonal is greater than unity.—**Or-thorh'a-phu,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section or suborder of dipterous insects whose final forms escape from the pupa-case by means of a fissure between its seventh and eighth abdominal segments: opposed to *Cyclorhapha.* **Or-thor'rha-pha‡.**—**or-thorh'a-phous,** *a.*—**Or"tho-si'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of noctuid moths having wings entire and pointed, fore covering hind ones in repose, and median veins of hind wings trifid. **Or-tho'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.)—**or"tho-si'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**or-tho'si-oid,** *a.*—**or"tho-sper'mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having straight seeds. Compare CŒLOSPERMOUS.—**or'tho-style,** *n.* *Arch.* A straight row of columns.—**or"tho-tri'æne,** *n.* *Spong.* A straight spicule having three prongs at one end at right angles to the shaft. See SPICULE.—**or'tho-ty"pous,** *a.* *Mineral.* Possessing a perpendicular cleavage.—**or"tho-xy'lene,** *n.* An isomeric variety of xylene in which the two methyl groups are in the ortho-position.—**or-thoz'y-gous,** *a.* Having the bicoronal and bizygomatic diameters equal: said of a skull.

or"tho-chro-mat'ic, ôr'tho-cro-mat'ic, *a.* *Phot.* Maintaining natural relations of light and shade without modification by the usual photographic equivalents of color. The ordinary photographic processes represent yellow, for instance, as tending toward black, and blue as tending toward white, though the effect on the eye may be the reverse. Orthochromatic plates correct this defect, generally by dyeing the sensitized film. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *chrōma;* see CHROMA.]

or"tho-chro'ma-tize, ôr'tho-crō'mą-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To bring into the conditions for correct rendering of color-values; render orthochromatic.

—**or"tho-chro"ma-ti-za'tion,** *n.* The act of orthochromatizing, or state of being orthochromatized.

or'tho-clase, ôr'tho-clēs, *W.* (-clĕz, *C. S. Wr.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, cleavable to granular, brittle, vitreous, colorless or white, gray, flesh-red, or green potassium-aluminum silicate ($KAlSi_3O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *potash feldspar.* See FELDSPAR. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *klasis,* fracture, < *klaō,* break.]

—**or"tho-clas'tic,** *a.* Having right-angled cleavages, as orthoclase.

or'tho-dox, ôr'tho-dex, *a.* **1.** Correct in doctrine; holding the commonly accepted faith; especially, sound in religious doctrine; specifically, holding the doctrines of the ecumenical creeds; Trinitarian: opposed to *heterodox.* Various religious bodies have used the word *orthodox* differently, the Greek Church refusing the epithet to Christians not of its communion, the Roman Catholic Church denying it to Protestants, and Protestants generally claiming it only for believers in Trinitarianism. Thus among New England Congregationalists the Trinitarian parishes are called simply *orthodox* as distinguished from Unitarian, and the Quakers for like reason are sometimes divided into *orthodox* and Hicksite.

But the evidence for the authenticity of the New Testament, to be derived from the Heretical Writers of the first three centuries, is still more important than even that of the *orthodox* fathers. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 85. [L. G. & CO. '72.]

2. [O-] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church, the official title of which is the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church; as, the *Orthodox* population of Albania. **3.** Approved; accepted; conventional.

There is a tendency in the masses always to think — not what is true, but — what is respectable, correct, *orthodox.*
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xix, p. 213. [H. '70.]

[< LL. *orthodoxus,* < Gr. *orthodoxos,* < *orthos,* right, + *dokeō,* think.]

—**or'tho-dox"ly, or'tho-dox"al-ly†,** *adv.*—**or'tho-dox"ness,** *n.* The state of being orthodox.

or'tho-dox'ic-al, ôr'tho-dex'ic-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to orthodoxy; sound in doctrine; orthodox. **or'tho-dox"al†; or"tho-dox-as'tic-al†.**

or'tho-dox"y, ôr'tho-dex'i, *n.* **1.** Belief in established doctrine; acceptance of the common faith; as, the *orthodoxy* of a teacher. **2.** Agreement with accepted standards of faith; specifically, acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed; as, the *orthodoxy* of a sermon.

The franchise was allowed only to church members, and church members were admitted only on satisfactory proof of the *orthodoxy* of their views and lives.
E. E. HALE *United States* ch. 4, p. 56. [CHAUT. '87.]

[< LL. *orthodoxia,* < Gr. *orthodoxia,* < *orthos,* right, + *dokeō,* think.] **or"tho-dox-al'i-ty†.**

or'tho-dro"my, ôr'tho-drō'mi (XIII), *n.* The act or art of sailing on a great circle. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *dramein,* run.]—**or"tho-drom'ic,** *a.*—**or"tho-drom'ics,** *n.* The art of sailing in a straight course or on a great circle; great-circle sailing.

or'tho-ep"ist, ôr'tho-ep'ist, *n.* One versed in orthoepy; an authority in matters of pronunciation.

They whose eyes have run over Sheridan, Walker, and other *orthoepists,* must often have smiled at their arbitrary disfigurements of the English language. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Orthography* in vol. ii, p. 32. [W. J. W. '66.]

—**or"tho-ep-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists. [C.]

or'tho-ep"y, ôr'tho-ep'i (XIII), *n.* **1.** The science or art of correct pronunciation. **pho-nol'o-gy‡.**

Orthoepy deals with the proper pronunciation of words; Orthography with the proper representation of the words of the spoken language. R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 7, p. 62. [MACM. '92.]

2. Pronunciation in general; manner of pronunciation. [< Gr. *orthoepeia,* < *orthos,* correct, + *epos,* word.]

—**or"tho-ep'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of orthoepy. **or"tho-ep'ic-al‡.**—**or"tho-ep'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* With correct orthoepy; in an orthoepical mode.

or-thog'a-my, ôr-theg'ą-mi, *n.* Immediate or direct fertilization of the ovary, as by the stamens of the same flower. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]

or-thog'na-thism, ôr-theg'ną-thizm, *n.* The condition of being orthognathous. **or-thog'na-thy‡.**

or-thog'na-thous, ôr-theg'ną-thus (XIII), *a.* Having but little forward projection of the jaws; specifically (*Craniom.*), having a facial angle (German) over 90° and a gnathic index below 98°. See illus. under PROGNATHOUS. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *gnathos,* jaw.] **or"thog-nath'ic‡.**

or'tho-gon, ôr'tho-gen, *n.* A figure all the angles of which are right angles; a rectangular figure. [< L. *orthogonius,* < Gr. *orthogōnios,* < *orthos,* right, + *gōnia,* angle.]

or-thog'o-nal, ôr-theg'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Having or determined by right angles; rectangular; perpendicular. **2.** Done by or using perpendicular lines. See PROJECTION.

—**orthogonal system of lines,** a combination of two sets of lines such that each line of one set intersects all those of the other at right angles.—**o. system of surfaces,** a combination of three systems of surfaces such

that every surface of either system intersects all those of the other two systems at right angles.

or-thog'o-nal-ly, ôr-thog'o-nal-i, *adv.* At right angles; perpendicularly; by orthogonal projection.

or-thog'ra-fer, -fy. Orthographer, etc. PHIL. Soc.

or'tho-graph, ôr'tho-grȧf, *n. Arch.* An orthographic projection or drawing; especially, such a drawing showing the external elevation, and sometimes the internal elevation, or vertical section, of a building. [< ORTHO- + -GRAPH.]

or-thog'ra-pher, ôr-thog'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in the principles of orthography; one who spells correctly.

or-thog'ra-phist†.

or"tho-graph'ic, } ôr'tho-graf'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Re-
or"tho-graph'ic-al, } lating to orthography; pertaining to correct spelling; also, correctly spelled. **2.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles; drawn or projected by right lines. See PROJECTION.

— **or"tho-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In an orthographic manner: (1) In accordance with the principles of correct spelling. (2) On the principle of orthographic projection. See PROJECTION.

or-thog'ra-phize, ôr-thog'ra-fiz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To conform to correct spelling. **II.** *i.* To spell correctly.

or-thog'ra-phy, ôr-thog'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** A mode or system of spelling, especially of spelling correctly or according to usage; the way in which letters are grouped to form words; as, the *orthography* of English words.

The spoken alphabet contains forty-three sounds, but the written alphabet has only twenty-six letters or symbols to represent them, therefore in the first point necessary to a perfect system of *orthography* the English alphabet is found wanting. R. MORRIS *Hist Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 7, p. 62. [MACM. '92.]

2. The science that treats of letters and spelling; the science or art of spelling correctly: formerly considered as embracing phonetics and phonology. **3.** *Mus.* The art or act of representing tones and effects by the proper characters. **4.** *Arch.* The art or act of drawing in correct projection; an elevation or vertical section. [< F. *orthographie,* < L. *orthographia,* < Gr. *orthographia,* < *orthos,* straight; and see -GRAPHY.]

reformed orthography, or **reformed spelling.** **1.** Revised spelling, in which unsounded and unnecessary letters are discarded, as *me* in programme, *ue* in catalogue, *l* in could, *ugh* in thorough, one *l* in traveller. **2.** Phonetic spelling; spelling based upon the principle that every letter must represent a different sound, and must always represent the same sound.

or-thol'o-gy, ôr-thol'o-ji, *n.* [Archaic.] The right naming or correct description of things. [< Gr. *orthologia,* < *orthos,* correct; and see -OLOGY.]

or"tho-met'ric, *a.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC.

or-thom'e-try, ôr-thom'e-tri, *n.* The art or the principles of correct versification. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

or"tho-mor'phic, ôr'tho-môr'fic, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of perfected development prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements: said of organized beings. **2.** *Math.* Preserving the shape of infinitely small parts, as those modes of projection in which small squares remain such, though the shape of large figures may be altered. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

or"tho-mor-pho'sis, ôr'tho-môr-fō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The correction of irregular or misshapen parts. **2.** *Math.* The process of expanding or contracting a figure without distorting the infinitesimal component parts. [< ORTHO- + MORPHOSIS.]

or"tho-mor'phy, ôr'tho-môr'fi, *n.* The right-shaping ethically, as of conduct.

Or"tho-nec'ti-da, -nych'i-dæ, etc. See ORTHO-.

or"tho-pe'di-a, } ôr'tho-pī'di-a, *E. I.* -pē-dī'a, *C.*),
or"tho-pæ'di-a, } *n. Med.* The correcting or preventing of deformity in any part of the body, especially in the case of infants: a branch of plastic surgery. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *pais, paid-,* child.] **or"tho-pe"dy‡.**

— **or"tho-pe'dic-pæ'dic,** *C.*[1]; **-ped'ic,** *W. Wr.*; **-pæd'ic,** *C.*[2]), *a. Med.* Relating to orthopedia; as, an *orthopedic* hospital. **or"tho-pe'dic-** or **ped'ic-al‡.** — **or"tho-pe'** (or **-pæ'**) **dics,** *n. Med.* Same as ORTHOPEDIA. **or"tho-pe'** (or **-pæ'**) **dist,** *n. Med.* One who practises orthopedia.

or'tho-pho"ny, ôr'tho-fō"ni, *C.* ôr-thof'o-ni, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* The art of speaking correctly; voice-culture. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]

or"tho-pho'ri-a, or"tho-phyr'ic, etc. See ORTHO-.

or"thop-nœ'a, ôr'thop-nī'a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the organs of respiration rendering breathing practicable only when a person is erect, either sitting or standing: dyspnœa. [L., < Gr. *orthopnoia,* < *orthos,* right, + *pneō,* breathe.] **or-thop'ny‡. or-thop'nic,** *n. Med.* A person who has orthopnœa.

Or-thop'o-da, ôr-thop'o-da, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theriosauria.* [< ORTHO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

— **or'tho-pod,** *n.* — **or'thop'o-dous,** *a.*

or"tho-prax'is, ôr'tho-prax'is, *n. Surg.* Mechanical treatment for the cure of bodily deformities. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *praxis;* see PRAXIS.]

or'tho-prax"y, ôr'tho-prax'i, *n.* **1.** Right-doing; procedure according to correct principles. **2.** Orthopraxis. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *praxis;* see PRAXIS.]

Or-thop'te-ra, ôr-thop'te-ra, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of ametabolous mandibulate insects with hind wings membranous and fore wings coriaceous and generally straight, including locusts, crickets, mantids, cockroaches, grasshoppers, etc. See illus. under GRASSHOPPER and MANTIS. [< Gr. *orthopteros,* straight-winged, < *orthos,* straight, + *pteron,* wing.] — **or-thop'ter,** *n.* — **or-thop'ter-al,** *a.* — **or-thop'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **or-thop'ter-ist,** *n.* A student of the *Orthoptera.* — **or-thop'te-ron,** *n.* — **or-thop'ter-ous,** *a.*

or-thop"ter-ol'o-gy, ôr-thop"ter-ol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of entomology that treats of the *Orthoptera.* [< ORTHOPTERA + -OLOGY.] — **or-thop"ter-o-log'ic-al,** *a.* — **or-thop"ter-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

or"tho-rhom'bic, ôr'tho-rom'bic, *a. Crystal.* Of or pertaining to those crystal forms that are dissimilarly symmetrical in three planes at right angles to each other; that crystalline system assumed to contain three unlike axes at right angles. Called also *trimetric, orthosymmetric.* See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< ORTHO- + RHOMBIC.]

or'tho-scope, ôr'tho-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument by which a body of water is held against the cornea, so that its refraction is corrected, and the superficial parts of the eye can be examined. **2.** *Craniom.* An instrument for drawing projections of skulls. [< ORTHO- + -SCOPE.]

or"tho-scop'ic, ôr'tho-scop'ic, *a.* **1.** Having correct vision. **2.** Seen without distortion; presented in normal appearance; as, an *orthoscopic* image. **3.** Constructed so as to correct optical distortion; enabling one to see in normal proportion: as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece of a telescope. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *skopeō,* view.]

Or"tho-si'i-dæ, or'tho-style, etc. See ORTHO-.

or"tho-sil'i-cate, ôr'tho-sil'i-kēt, *n.* A salt of orthosilicic acid: applied to minerals. Called also *unisilicate.* [< ORTHO- + SILICATE.]

or"tho-si-lic'ic, ôr'tho-si-lis'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing that variety of silicic acid which contains the greatest number of hydroxyl groups. [< ORTHO- + SILICIC.] — **orthosilicic acid,** a compound (H_4SiO_4) known chiefly by its salts found in minerals.

or-thos'ti-chy, ôr-thos'ti-ki, *W.* (ôr'tho-sti-ki, *C.*), *n. Bot.* A vertical row or rank: applied to an arrangement of organs on an axis, as leaves or flowers, when placed one above another so that their median planes coincide. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *stichos,* row, < *steichō,* go.]

— **or-thos'ti-chous,** *a.*

or"tho-sym-met'ric, } ôr'tho-sim-met'ric, -al,
or"tho-sym-met'ric-al, } *a.* **1.** *Math.* Possessing right symmetry. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC. [< ORTHO- + SYMMETRIC, SYMMETRICAL.]

— **orthosymmetric determinant,** a determinant in which each of the lines parallel with either diagonal has all its elements alike.

or"tho-tom'ic, ôr'tho-tem'ic, *a. Math.* Cutting at right angles, as straight lines or curves. — **orthotomic circle,** a circle cutting three given circles at right angles.

or-thot'o-mous, ôr-thot'o-mus, *a. Crystal.* Having the two cleavages at right angles to each other. [< Gr. *orthotomos,* < *orthos,* right, + *temnō,* cut.]

or-thot'o-my, ôr-thot'o-mi, *n. Math.* The property of cutting at right angles. [< ORTHO- + -TOMY.]

or'tho-tone, ôr'tho-tōn, *a.* Having an independent tone or accent of its own, as a Greek enclitic particle (τίς, τί, ποῦ, ποῖ, πότε, etc.) used as an interrogative, or when emphatic, or without a preceding word to lean upon. Compare English "the man" as distinguished from "the *man.*" [< Gr. *orthotonos,* with right accent, < *orthos,* right, + *teinō,* stretch.] **or"tho-ton'ic‡.** — **or'tho-tone,** *vt.* To accent, as a word usually unaccented.

or'tho-tone, *n.* A word usually enclitic, but retaining or acquiring an accent. See ENCLITIC; PROCLITIC. — **or"tho-to-ne'sis,** *n.* Accentuation of an orthotone.

or"tho-tri'æne, etc. See ORTHO-.

or-thot'ro-pism, ôr-thot'ro-pizm, *n. Bot.* Vertical growth: a term applied to developing plant-organs that grow nearly vertically, either upward or downward. — **or"tho-trop'ic,** *a.* Characterized by orthotropism.

or-thot'ro-pous, ôr-thot'ro-pus, *a. Bot.* **1.** Turned or growing straight; said of an ovule in which the nucellus is straight, the chalaza being at the base and the orifice at the other end. **2.** So lying in the seed as to have the radicle toward the hilum: said of a straight embryo. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *tropos,* a turning.] **or-thot'ro-pal‡.**

or'tho-ty"pous, etc. See ORTHO-.

or'thros, ôr'thres, *n. Gr. Ch.* A canonical hour corresponding to lauds of the Roman Church, but with a more elaborate office. [< Gr. *orthros,* dawn, < *ornymi,* stir.]

or'tive, ôr'tiv, *a.* Rising or eastern; orient; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a star. [< LL. *ortivus,* < L. *ortus,* pp. of *orior,* rise.]

or'to-lan, ôr'to-lan, *n.*

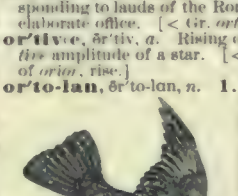

The Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*). $\frac{1}{2}$

1. An Old World bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), reddish-gray above with blackish spots and with a greenish-gray head. It is netted in great numbers and fattened, and is highly esteemed as a table-delicacy. **2.** Some other bird considered a delicacy, as in England the wheatear, and in the United States the reed-bird or bobolink and the sora-rail. **3.** [W. Ind.] A ground-dove (*Columbigallina passerina*).

[F., < It. *ortolano,* < L. *hortulanus,* gardener, < *hortulus,* dim. of *hortus,* garden.]

or'ty-gan, ôr'ti-gan, *C.* (-gan, *W.*), *n.* A quail-like bird, a hemipod. [< ORTYX.]

Or"ty-gi'næ, ôr'ti-jī'nī *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Odontophorinæ.* **Or'tyx,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ortyx* (*ortyg-*), quail.] — **or'ty-gine,** *a.* & *n.*

or'vet, ôr'vet *or* ôr'vē', *n.* [F.] A blindworm.

or"vi-e'tan, ôr'vi-ē'tan, *n.* [Archaic.] A supposed antidote for poison; a counter-poison. Called also *Venice treacle.*

With these drugs will I, this very day, compound the true *orvietan.* SCOTT *Kenilworth* vol. 1, ch. 13, p. 228. [H. M. & CO.]

or'y, ôr'i, *a.* Containing or bearing ore. **ore'y‡.**

-ory, *suffix.* A suffix of English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying, in nouns, place; as, dormi*tory,* orato*ry,* purgato*ry,* refecto*ry,* etc.; in adjectives, relating to, of the nature of; as, amato*ry,* rotato*ry.* See -ORY. [< L. *-orius, -oria, -orium,* adj. termination; *-orium,* noun termination.]

o'ry-al†, *n.* Same as ORIEL. **o'ry-all†.**

o-ryc'te-rope, o-ric'tę-rōp, *n.* An aardvark or orycteropoid. **or'yc-tere‡.**

Or"yc-ter'o-pod'i-dæ, or'ic-ter'o-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An African family of fodient edentates having a hoglike form, fore feet 4-toed and hind 5-toed, hoof-like claws, and stout tail: aardvarks. [< ORYCTEROPUS.] **Or"yc-te-rop'i-dæ‡.** — **or"yc-ter-o-pod'id,** *n.* — **o-ryc"te-rop'o-dold,** *a.* & *n.*

Or"yc-ter'o-pus, or'ic-ter'o-pus, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Orycteropodidæ.* **2.** [o-] [-PI, *pl.*] An edentate of this genus; an aardvark. See illus. under AARDVARK. [< Gr. *oryktēr,* digger, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

o-ryc'tics, o-ric'tics, *n.* [Rare.] Same as ORYCTOLOGY. [< Gr. *oryktikos,* fit for digging, < *oryssō,* dig.]

o-ryc"to-ge-ol'o-gy, o-ric'to-je-ol'o-ji, *n.* The classification and arrangement of fossils. [< Gr. *oryktos,* fossil, + GEOLOGY.]

or"yc-tog'no-sy†, *n.* Mineralogy. — **or"yc-tog-nos'tic†** or **-tic-al†,** *a.* — **or"yc-tog-nos'tic-al-ly†,** *adv.*

or"yc-tog'ra-phy†, *n.* The description of fossils. — **or"yc-to-graph'ic†,** *a.* **or"yc-to-graph'ic-al†.**

or"yc-tol'o-gy†, *n.* The science of fossils or whatever is dug from the earth: now separated into paleontology, geology, petrology, and mineralogy.

— **or"yc-to-log'ic-al†,** *a.* — **or"yc-tol'o-gist†,** *n.*

o-ryc"to-zo-ol'o-gy†, *n.* Paleontology.

— **o-ryc"to-zo"o-log'ic-al†,** *a.*

Or"y-gi'næ, or'i-jī'nī *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of antilopine bovids with long horns over or behind orbits, and long tufted tail: including large African species. [< ORYX.] — **or'y-gine,** *a.* & *n.*

O-rys'si-dæ, o-ris'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phyllophagous hymenopters with antennæ below the clypeus and eyes; often united with *Urocerida.* **O-rys'sus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oryssō,* dig.]

— **o-rys'sid,** *a.* & *n.* — **o-rys'soid,** *a.*

or'yx, or'ix, *C. E. Wr.* (ôr'rix, *W.*), *n.* [o-RYX'ES, *pl.*] **1.** An African orygine antelope, as the gemsbok, beisa, or leucoryx. **2.** [O-] A genus typical of *Oryginæ.* **3.** A weaver-bird (*Ploceus oryx*). [L., < Gr. *oryx* (*oryg-*), antelope, < *oryssō,* dig.]

1. The Abyssinian Oryx (*Oryx beisa*). $\frac{1}{40}$ 2. Head of the Gemsbok (*O. gazella*). $\frac{1}{35}$ Compare illus. under ADDAX.

O-ry'za, o-rai'za, *n. Bot.* A small tropical genus of true grasses, the best-known being *O. sativa,* the rice of commerce. See illus. under RICE. [L.; see RICE[1].] — **o"ry-ziv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon rice.

O-ry"zo-ryc'ti-dæ, o-rai'zo-ric'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Madagascan family of zalambdodont mole-like insectivores with soft fur and very long tail. **O-ry"zo-ryc'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oryza,* rice, + *oryktēs,* digger, < *oryssō,* dig.] — **o-ry"zo-ryc'tid,** *n.* — **o-ry"zo-ryc'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

os[1], os, *n.* [o'RA, ō'ra, *pl.*] [L.] A mouth or opening into the interior of an organ; as, *os* uteri.

os[2], *n.* [os'sa, es'a, *pl.*] [L.] A bone. — **os calcis,** the calcaneum. See illus. under BONE. — **os magnum,** the median distal bone of the carpus. See illus. under CARPUS. — **os planum,** the part of the ethmoid bone that appears at the inner side of the orbit of the eye. — **os trigonum,** a small bone sometimes found in the ankle: apparently a separate ossification of part of the astragalus.

os[3], *n. Geol.* Same as OSAR. [< Sw. *ds.*] **ose‡.**

os-, *prefix.* Form of *ob-, ob-.* See OB-.

O'sage or'ange, ō'sēj ėr'enj. A handsome tree (*Maclura aurantiaca*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), with milky juice, alternate entire glossy leaves, axillary peduncles, a large inedible aggregate fruit somewhat resembling an orange in size and color, and stout axillary spines. It is extensively cultivated for hedges as well as for ornament. It derives its name from the Osage Mountains of Arkansas, where it is native. From its former use by the Indians for making bows, the elastic yellow wood is often called *bow-wood* and *bois-d'arc.*

O-sa'ges, o-sē'jez, *n. pl.* A North-American tribe of Siouan stock, in the Indian Territory. See AMERICAN.

o-san'na†, *n.* & *inter.* Hosanna. **o-san'ne†.**

o'sar, ō'sȧr, *n. Geol.* **1.** Loosely, a ridge of any system of glacially deposited tortuous ridges or rounded hills of sand or gravel: thus often used interchangeably with *kame* in its looser usage, as well as with *eskar.* **2.** In the stricter present usage of American geologists, a long continuous serpentine ridge of glacial sand or gravel, sometimes carrying boulders superficially, and extending down valleys in the direction of the glacial movement. Called also a *serpent kame.*

It is . . . not a matter of much importance whether we form the plural after the Swedish forms Ose — Osar, or regard the words to be thoroughly anglicized and term them *Osar — Osar's.*

G. H. STONE in *Am. Journal of Science* Aug., '90, p. 125, note.

[< os[3], *n.*] **aa'sar‡.** — **o'sar-plain",** *n. Geol.* The southern, much-expanded part of an osar; a glacial sand-plain.

Os'can, es'kan, *n.* **1.** One of a pre-Latin people in southern Italy. **2.** An Italic language, one of those out of which the vulgar Latin was formed. [< L. *Osci,* people of Campania.] — **Os'can,** *a.*

os'che-us, es'kę-us, *n.* The scrotum. [< Gr. *oschē,* scrotum.] **os'che-on‡.**

— **os'che-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum. — **os'che-o-cele,** *n.* **1.** Dropsy of the scrotum. **2.** A scrotal hernia. **os'cho-cele‡.** — **os"che-on'cus,** *n.* A preternatural swelling of the scrotum. — **os'che-o-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the scrotum. — **os-chi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the scrotum. **os-chei'tis‡.**

os'cil-lan-cy†, *n.* The state of oscillating or swinging.

Os"cil-la'ri-a'ce-æ, es'i-lē'ri-ē'sę-ī *or* -lē'ri-ē'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of confervoid algæ consisting of delicate blue-green threads occurring singly or in large floating masses in running, stagnant, or rarely in salt water: from their spontaneous motion. **Os"cil-la'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *oscillum;* see OSCILLATE.] **Os"cil-la-to"ri-a'ce-æ‡.** — **os"cil-la"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

os'cil-late, es'i-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to swing or move back and forth; make to vibrate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To swing back and forth; vibrate; especially, to swing under the influence of some force without, as a pendulum, in distinction from elastic vibrations, as those of a tuning-fork: said usually of a body of sensible size whose swings are directly appreciable by the senses.

It is difficult indeed to imagine that anything can *oscillate* so rapidly as to strike the retina of the eye 831,479,000,000,000 times in one second, as must be the case with violet light according to this [the undulatory] hypothesis.

W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson xxxi, p. 272. [MACM. '76.]

2. To pass from one state to another and back again; fluctuate; waver; as, public opinion *oscillates* between severity and lenity. [< L. *oscillatus,* pp. of *oscillo,* < *oscillum,* swing, little mouth or mask moved by the wind, < *osculum,* dim. of *os,* mouth.]

Synonyms: see FLUCTUATE.

os'cil-la"ting, es'i-lē"ting, *pa.* **1.** That oscillates, in any sense; as, an *oscillating* engine (see ENGINE); *oscillating* popularity. **2.** *Bot.* Adhering by the middle so

that the two parts are nearly equally balanced and so attached as to swing freely backward and forward.
—**oscillating valve.** **1.** A valve oscillating axially on a shaft, as in a Corliss engine. **2.** *Hydraul.* One of a pair of valves borne on an oscillating horizontal lever, so that when one is upon its seat the other is raised.

os″cil-la′tion, os″i-lē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of oscillating. (1) A swinging or moving from side to side. (2) Variation or fluctuation; as, *oscillations* of opinion. **2.** *Physics.* Specifically, a single swing of an oscillating body. **3.** [Rare.] *Mus.* The beat or emphasis arising from interference when two tones of slightly varied pitch are simultaneously sounded.—**electric oscillation,** the series of intermittent partial discharges, alternating in direction, that form the discharge of the Leyden jar.

os′cil-la-tive, os′i-lə-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate; vibratory.

os′cil-la″tor, os′i-lē″tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which oscillates. **2.** Any oscillating machine or part of a machine. **3.** One of the *Oscillariaceæ.*

os′cil-la-to″ry, os′i-lə-tō″ri, *a.* Moving like a pendulum, or adapted to such motion; swinging back and forth.

os″cil-lom′e-ter, os″i-lem′ē-tėr, *n.* *Naut.* An instrument for measuring the angle of roll of a vessel at sea. [< L. *oscillatus* (see OSCILLATE) + -METER.]

os′cine, os′sin. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines.*
os′cin-ine‡. **II.** *n.* An oscine bird.

Os′ci-nes, os′si-nēz *or* -ci-nēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A suborder of passerines, especially those with several pairs of muscles attached to upper bronchial semi-rings, forming an apparatus for singing: including thrushes, sparrows, etc. [Pl. of L. *oscen,* singing bird, < *obs-* (old form of *ob-*), before, + *cano,* sing.]

os-cin′i-an, os-sin′i-an, *a.* Oscine.

os-cin′i-an, *n.* A fly of the genus *Oscinis,* as *O. frit,* destructive to wheat and barley.

Os-cin′i-dæ, os-sin′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies having no auxiliary vein or posterior cell, front without bristles, and border of mouth without vibrisse. **Os′ci-nis,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < L. *oscen;* see OSCINES.]
—**os′ci-nid,** *a.* & *n.*—**os′ci-noid,** *a.*

os′ci-tan-cy, os′i-tan-si, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The act of yawning or gaping. **2.** Unusual drowsiness; dulness.

os′ci-tant, os′i-tant, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Yawning with drowsiness; gaping. **2.** Drowsy; sluggish. [< L. *oscitant(-)s,* ppr. of *oscito;* see OSCITATE.]—**oscitant fever,** a form of fever accompanied with continual yawning.
—**os′ci-tant-ly,** *adv.*

os′ci-tate, os′i-tēt, *vi.* [Archaic.] To yawn with drowsiness; gape. [< L. *oscitatus,* pp. of *oscito,* < *os,* mouth, + *cito,* move quickly; see CITE.]—**os″ci-ta′tion,** *n.*

osc′node, osc′nōd, *n.* *Math.* A node of a plane curve where one branch has a point of osculation or where two branches have contact of a higher order. [< OSCULATION + NODE.]

os′cu-la, os′kiu-lą, *n.* [L.] Plural of OSCULUM.

os′cu-lant, os′kiu-lant, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* In classification, intermediate in character between two groups of organisms; intergrading; inosculant; as, an *osculant* genus or family. **2.** Adhering closely; embracing, as caterpillars and other creeping animals. **3.** Kissing. [< L. *osculan(t-)s,* ppr. of *osculor,* kiss, < *osculum;* see OSCULUM.]

os′cu-lar, os′kiu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to an oscule.

os″cu-la′ris, os′kiu-lē′ris *or* -cu-lą′ris, *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] *Anat.* The orbicularis oris muscle. [< L. *osculum,* see OSCULUM.]

os′cu-late, os′kiu-lēt, *v.* [-LA′TED; -LA′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kiss. **2.** *Geom.* To touch by osculation.
II. *i.* **1.** To kiss one another. **2.** *Geom.* To touch mutually by osculation, as two curves. **3.** *Biol.* To have characters in common, as two genera or families; inosculate. [< L. *osculatus,* pp. of *osculor;* see OSCULANT.]

os′cu-la″ting, os′kiu-lē″ting, *pa.* *Geom.* Touching most closely; having common curvature. See OSCULATION.—**osculating sphere,** a sphere passing through four consecutive points of a tortuous curve.

os″cu-la′tion, os′kiu-lē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of kissing or osculating; a kiss. **2.** *Geom.* The contact between any given curve and another curve of the same curvature at the point of contact. See OSCULATING CIRCLE, under CIRCLE. [< L. *osculation-,* < *osculatus;* see OSCULATE.]

os″cu-la-to′ri-um, os′kiu-lə-tō′ri-um, *n.* [LL.] Same as PAX, 1. **os′cu-la-ry†; os′cu-la-to″ry†.**

os′cu-la-to″ry, os′kiu-lə-tō″ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to kissing. **2.** *Geom.* Having the property of coincident curvature; osculating. [< LL. *osculatorium,* < L. *osculor;* see OSCULANT.]

os′cu-la″trix, os′kiu-lē″trix, *C. E. I.* (os′kiu-lē′trix, *W. Wr.*), *n.* [-TRI′CES, *pl.*] *Math.* The envelope of the osculating planes of a tortuous curve. [< L. *osculatus;* see OSCULATE.]

os′cule, os′kiūl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) *Spong.* One of the comparatively large apertures by which water with waste products is expelled; an excurrent aperture; a vent. (2) A sucker, as of a tapeworm. **2.** Any small aperture having lips; a little mouth. [< L. *osculum;* see OSCULUM.]
—**os′cule,** *a.* Bearing an oscule or oscules.

Os″cu-lo′sa, os′kiu-lō′sa, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of radiolarians having the central capsule egg-shaped, with a principal aperture at the basal pole of the chief axis. [< L. *osculum,* dim. of *os,* mouth.]

os′cu-lum, os′kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* Same as OSCULE. **2.** An osculatorium. [L., dim. of *os,* mouth.]

-ose. Same as -OUS.

o′sel, *n.* Same as OUZEL.

o-sel′la, o-sel′la, *n.* [It.] A silver medal or token struck by the doges of Venice for presentation to members of the Great Council: instituted in 1521 by Antonio Grimani, and said to have been a substitute for a present of birds.

os′gas, os′gas, *n.* [S. Am.] A gecko-lizard.

O″si-an′dri-an, ō″si-an′dri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the followers of Osiander, a German Protestant mystic (16th century), who taught that justification by faith involved the infusion of the essential righteousness or divine nature of Christ.

o′sier, ō′zhėr, *a.* Consisting of or made from twigs of willow or similar plants.

> A slave, ill-dress'd and mean, behind him bore
> An *osier*-basket, fill'd with fishy store.
> WILLIAM JONES *Arcadia* st. 14.

o′sier, *n.* **1.** Any one of various species of willow, producing long flexible shoots used in wickerwork. The best-known are the European **velvet osier** (*Salix viminalis*) and the **purple osier** (*S. purpurea*), the latter sparingly naturalized and the former sometimes planted in the United States. **2.** One of the shoots of an osier.

> His gather'd feet I tied
> With twining *osiers* which the bank supplied.
> HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Pope, bk. x, l. 193.

3. A similar plant of some other genus or family, or its osier-like shoots, as the American **red osier.** [F.; cp. Gr. *oisos,* willow.] **o′zier‡.**
—**o′sier-ait″,** *n.* A small island devoted to growing osiers.—**o′sier-bed,** *n.* A piece of ground planted with osier-willow; an osiery. **o′sier-holt‡.**—**o′sier-peeler,** *n.* A machine for stripping the bark from osiers.—**red o.** **1.** [U. S.] The red-purple smooth upright shoots from the prostrate suckers of the red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*); also, the tree. **2.** [Eng.] The red willow (*Salix rubra*).
—**o′siered,** *a.* **1.** Abounding with osiers. **2.** Having woven work of osiers.—**o′sier-y,** *n.* A plantation of willows for osiers.

O-si′ri-an, } o-sai′ri-an *or* o-sir′i-an, o-sai′rid, *a.* Be-
O-si′ride, } longing or relating to Osiris; as, a peristyle of *Osirian* columns. **O″si-rid′e-an‡.**
—**Osirian column** or **pillar** (*Egypt. Arch.*), a pillar consisting of a square pier against which stands a figure of Osiris of about equal height.

Osirian Pillar at Medinet Abou.

O-si′ri-fy, o-sai′ri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] To deify or identify with Osiris. [< OSIRIS + -FY.]

O-si′ris, o-sai′ris *or* o-si′ris, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The most popular of Egyptian gods, son of Seb and Nutpe, husband of Isis and father of Horus: identified with the sun, with the Nile, etc., and representing in his myths the vicissitudes of human life. He was slain by Set, avenged by Horus, and became judge of the dead. He was the god of light, health, verdure, agriculture, and generation; underwent ever-renewed incarnations in the black bull Apis; and was celebrated in annual festivals lamenting the autumnal close of the productive season. His symbol is an open eye. See ANUBIS; APIS; HORUS; ISIS; SERAPIS. [L., < Gr. *Osiris,* < Egypt. *Hesiri.*]

os′lite, os′lit, *n.* Sombrero guano; so called because largely formed of decomposed bones. [< L. *os,* bone.]

-osity, *suffix.* A compound suffix of Latin origin, signifying 'fulness, abundance of'; as, *jocosity,* verbo*sity.* See -OSE; -TY. [< -OSE + -TY².]

Os-man′li, os-man′li, *C. I. Wr.* (oz′man-li, *E. W.*), *a.* Relating to the Turkish empire.

Os-man′li, *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Turkey; also, a Turkish official. **2.** A Turk subject to the sultan of Turkey. See OTTOMAN.

> The westernmost Turkish race, the conquerors of Constantinople, usually known by the distinctive name *Osmanlis,* or Ottomans (both words are corruptions of the name of their leader, Othman), have a very rich and abundant literature. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. viii, p. 314. [S. '74.]

[< Turk. '*Osmanli,* < '*Osman,* Osman, Othman.]

os′mate, os′mēt, *C.* (oz′mēt, *W.*) (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of osmic acid (H_2OsO_4). **os′mi-ate‡; oz′mite‡.**

os″ma-te′ri-um, os″mą-tī′ri-um *or* -tē′ri-um, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A retractile organ for producing or emitting an odor, as in the first anterior segment of certain caterpillars. See illus. under ORANGE-DOG. [< Gr. *osmē,* odor, < *ozō,* smell.] **os″me-te′ri-um‡.**

os′ma-zome, os′mą-zōm, *n.* A brown savory extract formed in the roasting of meat, to which the characteristic odor and taste are due. [< Gr. *osmē* (see OSMATERIUM) + *zōmos,* broth.]

os″mi-am′ic, os″mi-am′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium and nitrogen. [< OSMIUM + AMID, *n.*]
—**osmiamic acid,** a clear yellow aqueous compound ($H_2N_2O_2S_2O_5$) obtained by decomposing the barium salt with an aqueous solution of sulfuric acid.
—**os″mi-am′ate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of osmiamic acid.

os′mi-ate†, *n.* Osmate. **os′mite†.**

os′mic, os′mic, *C. I.* (oz′mic, *E. W.*), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its higher valence.—**osmic acid.** **1.** A volatile colorless compound (OsO_4) formed by heating osmium or one of its lower oxids in air; osmium tetroxid. **2.** A hypothetical compound of osmium trioxid with water (H_2OsO_4), known by its salts.

os″mi-dro′sis, os′mi-drō′sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid state of the perspiration in which it gives off a fetid odor. [< Gr. *osmē* (see OSMATERIUM) + HIDROSIS.]

os′mi-ous, os′mi-us, *C. I.* (oz′-, *E. W.*), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its lower valence. **os′mous‡.**
—**osmious oxid,** a grayish-black amorphous compound (OsO).

os″mi-rid′i-um, os″mi-rid′i-um, *n.* Same as IRIDOSMINE.

os′mi-um, os′mi-um, *n.* *Chem.* A blue-white metallic element. See ELEMENT.

> Metallic *osmium* . . . is infusible. . . . Its alloy, osmiridium, is used for tipping gold pens and for compass bearings, being inoxidizable, proof against acids, and not magnetic. C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* third series, p. 401. [SP. & CO. '84.]

[< Gr. *osmē,* odor; see OSMATERIUM.]

osmo-. Derived from Greek *osmē,* odor (see OSMATERIUM): a combining form.—**os″mo-dys-pho′ri-a,** *n.* Inability to bear certain odors.—**os″mo-nos-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The department of medical science that treats of the diseases of the organs of smell; a treatise on such diseases.

os′mo-gene, os′mo-jīn, *n.* A device for illustrating or utilizing the principles of osmose, as in dialysis. [< Gr. *osmos* (see OSMOSE) + -GENE.] **os-mot′ic‡.**

os-mom′e-ter, os-mom′ē-tėr, *C. W.*² (oz-, *W.*¹), *n.* *Phys. Sci.* **1.** An apparatus for measuring the molecular pressure exerted in osmose. **2.** An instrument for testing the power of smell. [< Gr. *osmos* (see OSMOSE) + *metron,* measure.]—**os-mom′e-try,** *n.* **1.** Measurement of osmotic pressure. **2.** Measurement of acuteness of smell.—**os″mo-met′ric,** *a.*

os′mose, *vi.* To show osmose; diffuse through a septum.

> Watery solutions usually *osmose* readily.
> J. C. CUTTER *Comprehensive Physiol.* ch. 8, p. 153. [L.]

os′mose, os′mōs, *C. W.*² (oz′mōs, *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*), *n.* *Physics.* **1.** The mixing or tendency to mix of two liquids or two gases by passage through a membrane or porous wall separating them.

In general, solutions of crystalline substances, as salts, are subject to osmose, but those of colloids, or gummy bodies, are not. In osmose each liquid or gas passes through the partition into the other, but generally one (usually, but not always, the thinner or less concentrated) does so with greater rapidity than the other, so that there is soon a difference of pressure or of volume on the two sides. The more rapid passage is properly called **endosmose** and the slower **exosmose,** though these names are sometimes given respectively to inward and outward osmose without relation to the rapidity of the process. The phenomena of osmose play an important part in vital processes, in both animals and vegetables. They have given rise to a new theory of solution. See SOLUTION.

> The laws of diffusion and *osmose* . . . help us to understand the ascent of the sap. E. S. BASTIN *Elements of Botany* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 179. [G. P. E. '88.]

2. The tendency that gives rise to osmose. [< Gr. *ōsmos,* pushing, < *ōtheō,* push.] **os-mo′sis‡.**
—**electric osmose,** a difference of level in two liquids on opposite sides of a diaphragm, caused by the passage of an electric current. The higher level is on the side toward which the current flows.

os-mot′ic, os-mot′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, caused by, or showing osmose. **os″mo-sit′ic‡.**
—**osmotic pressure,** pressure due to or considered as causing osmose; especially, the maximum pressure produced in a closed porous cell containing a solution into which pure water is allowed to diffuse. Such pressure follows laws analogous to those of gaseous pressure, and its phenomena have given rise to the **osmotic theory** of solution. See SOLUTION.

os-mot′ic, *n.* Same as OSMOGENE.

os-mot′ic-al-ly, *adv.* By osmose; according to the laws of osmose.

os′mund, os′mund, *C.* (oz′-, *E. Wr.*), *n.* *Bot.* A fern of the genus *Osmunda.*

> Margaret . . . found clusters of tall *osmunds,* straight as an arrow, with white downy stems and black seed-leaves, curling gracefully at the top.
> SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 162. [R. BROS. '71.]

[< F. *osmonde,* < LL. *osmunda,* osmund.]

Os-mun′da, os-mun′dą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of showy ferns—the flowering ferns—having once or twice pinnate fronds growing upright from a large crown. The fertile fronds, or portions of the frond, are much contracted, and bear numerous globular 2-valved short-pedicelled sporangia filled with green spores. **2.** [o-] A fern of this genus.

> In moist copses the ferns and *osmundas* begin to uncurl in April, opening their soft coils of spongy verdure, coated with woolly down.
> HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, April Days* p. 233. [T. & F.]

[LL., osmund.]—**Os″mun-da′ce-æ,** *n. pl.* An order of ferns—the flowering fern family—typified by *Osmunda.*—**os″mun-da′ceous,** *a.*

os′na-burg, os′ną-būrg, *n.* A coarse linen made of flax and tow. [< *Osnaburg,* Germany, where first made.]

o′so-ber″ry, ō′sō-ber′i, *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Nuttallia cerasiformis*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), producing a blue-black bitter drupe ripening in June and July: found in California and northward to Puget Sound.

os-phra′di-um, os-frē′di-um *or* -frą′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* An olfactory organ.

> Near the base of the stem of each ctenidium is . . . Spengel's olfactory organ, which tests the respiratory fluid, and is persistent in its position and nerve-supply throughout the group Mollusca. We propose to call it the *osphradium.*
> LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi, p. 636.

[< Gr. *osphradion,* strong scent, < *osphra,* smell.]
—**os-phra′di-al,** *a.*

os-phre″si-ol′o-gy, os-frī″[*or* -frē″]si-el′o-ji, *n.* The science of odors and the sense of smell, or a treatise on this science. [< Gr. *osphrēsis* (< *osphrainomai,* smell), smell, + -OLOGY.]—**os-phre″si-o-log′ic,** *a.*

Os″phro-men′i-dæ, os″fro-men′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of labyrinthobranch fishes, especially those with a small mouth and no palatal teeth. **Os-phrom′e-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *osphromenos,* aorist p. of *osphrainomai,* smell.]—**os-phrom′e-nid,** *n.*—**os-phrom′e-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

os″phy-o-my″el-i′tis, os″fi-o-mai″el-ai′tis *or* -mi″el-i′tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal cord at the loins. [< Gr. *osphys,* loin, + MYELITIS.]

os′prey, os′prē, *n.* A widely distributed pandionoid bird of prey (*Pandion haliaetus*), dark-brown above, with the head, neck, and lower parts mostly white. It preys upon fish, which it captures in its talons. [< OF. **ospraie,* < L. *ossifragus;* see OSSIFRAGE.] **fish′-hawk″‡; fishing eagle‡; fishing hawk‡; os′pray†; os′-pring†; os′spring-er†.**

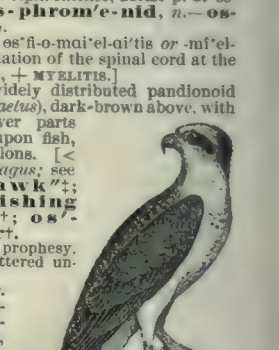
The Osprey. 1/12

oss†, *vt.* To show; predict; prophesy.
—**oss†,** *n.* A presage uttered unawares; portent. **osse†.**

Os′sa, os′ą, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly, separated from Olympus by the Vale of Tempe, fabled to have been piled by the giants on top of Pelion and both rolled toward Olympus, to enable them to scale the abode of the gods. See OLYMPUS; PELION; TITAN.

os-sa′ri-um, os-sē′ri-um *or* -są′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A small receptacle for the bones or ashes of the dead; an ossuary. [LL., < L. *os,* bone.] **os″su-a′ri-um‡.**

os′sa-ture, os′ą-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* *Arch.* A frame or skeleton, as of a building or of some definite part of a building, as a window or roof. [F., < L. *os,* bone.]

Os′se-i, os′ē-ai *or* -ī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Teleostei.* [< L. *osseus,* bony, < *os,* bone.]—**os′se-an.** **I.** *a.* Bony; teleost. **II.** *n.* A teleost.

os'se-in, es'ē-in, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The soft proteid substance of bone that remains after the removal of mineral matter. Called also *bone-cartilage* and *ostein*. **2.** Bony tissue. [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] **os'se-ine‡.**

os'se-let, es'ē-let, *n.* [F.] **1.** An ossicle. **2.** Cuttlebone.

os'se-ous, es'ē-us (xiii), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bone; containing bones; as, *osseous* tissue; an *osseous* breccia. **2.** Having a bony skeleton; teleost; as, an *osseous* fish. [< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os* (*oss-*), bone.]

—**osseous labyrinth**, the capsule of compact bone that encloses the passages of the internal ear.

os'se-ous-ly, es'ē-us-li, *adv.* In respect of bones; as regards bones; as, *osseously* immature.

os'se-ter, es'ē-tėr, *n.* A European sturgeon (*Acipenser güldenstädti*). [< Rus. *osetrŭ*.]

Os'se-thi, es'ē-thī, *n.* The branch of the Haikh language spoken by the Osses or Ossetes.

Os-set'ic, es-set'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Osses or Ossetes, the central division of the peoples of the Caucasus, who call themselves *Iron* or *Irun*. **Os-se'tian‡.**

Os-set'ic, *n.* **1.** One of an Iranic people living on the slopes of the Great Caucasus. **2.** Same as OSSETHI.

The Persian, with all its dialects, ancient and modern, and with its outliers on the north-west and on the east — as the Armenian, the Kurdish, the *Ossetic*, and the Afghan — constitutes a branch of our family, the Persian or Iranian branch. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. v, p. 192. [S. '74.]

ossi-. Derived from Latin *os* (*oss-*), bone; a combining form.—**os-sif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or containing bones; as, an *ossiferous* stratum.—**os-sif'ic**, *a.* Bone-forming; productive of bone from some other tissue.—**os'si-fied**, *pa* Changed into bone or into a substance resembling bone.—**os'si-form**, *a.* Same as OSSEOUS.

Os'si-an'ic, es'i-an'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Gaelic poet Ossian, or the writings attributed to him, especially those fragments written or compiled in 1760–'63, by James Macpherson — rhythmic prose, in brief and balanced clauses, lofty, sad, with charm and glamour, that fascinated Byron and Goethe, but now often called magniloquent and turgid.

—**Ossianic literature**, Gaelic heroic literature.

—**Os'si-an-esque'**, *a.* Ossianic in style.

os'si-cle, es'i-cl, *n.* **1.** A small bone; as, the *ossicles* of the internal ear. **2.** *Zool.* One of various small hard nodular structures. (1) *Echin.* (*a*) One of the calcareous skeletal plates in the integument, as in starfishes. (*b*) A joint of a crinoid. (2) *Crust.* A chitinous process of the gastric skeleton. [< L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os* (*oss-*), bone.] **os'si-cule‡**; **os-sic'u-lum‡** [-LA, *pl.*]. **os-sic'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ossicles.—**os-sic'u-late**, *a.* Having ossicles. **os-sic'u-la"ted‡.**

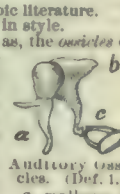

Auditory ossicles. (Def. 1.)
a, malleus; *b*, incus; *c*, stapes. (Compare illus. under AUDITORY and LABYRINTH.)

os"si-fi-ca'tion, es'i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The vital process by which calcareous matter is deposited in cartilage or in membrane, giving rise to bone. **2.** Change of a tissue into a bony substance; as, *ossification* of the aorta.

Let the bones appropriate more than their share, and a creeping *ossification* will stiffen the joints.
BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ser. vi, p. 199. [S. '81.]

3. The state of being ossified; also, an ossified part.

os'si-frage, es'i-frēj, *n.* **1.** The osprey. **2.** The lammergeier

But these are they of which ye shall not eat: the eagle, and the *ossifrage*, and the ospray. *Deut.* xiv, 12.
[< L. *ossifragus*, < *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *frango*, break.]

os-sif'ra-gous, es-sif'ra-gus, *a.* [Rare.] Bone-breaking.

os'si-fy, es'i-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** *t.* To convert into bone; harden like bone; render osseous.

II. *i.* To be changed into bone; undergo ossification. [< F. *ossifier*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone; and see -FY.]

os-siv'o-rous, es-siv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding upon or consuming bones, as a tumor. [< OSSI- + L. *vorare*, devour.]

os'su-a-ry, os'yu-ē-ri, *C.* (os'shu-, *W.*), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place for holding the bones of the dead; charnel-house; grave-mound; as, the Indian *ossuary*. **2.** An ossarium **os"su-a'ri-um‡.** Compare CINERARY. **3.** A deposit or layer containing fossil bones. [< L.L. *ossuarium*, < *ossuarius*, of bones, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.]

ost[†], *n.* Same as HOST.

ost[‡], *n.* A host, army.

ost-al'gi-a, ost-al'ji-a, *n.* Same as OSTEOCOPUS. [< Gr. *ostέon*, bone, + *algos*, pain.]

Os-ta'ri-o-phy'si, os-tā'ri-o-fī'sī *or* -tē'ri-o-fī'sī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superorder of teleost fishes having a row of ossicles connecting the air-bladder and brain, including the plectospondyls and nematognaths. [< Gr. *ostarion*, dim. of *ostέon*, bone, + *physa*, bladder.] — **os-ta"ri-o-phy'san**, *n.*—**os-ta"ri-o-phys'i-al**, *a.*

ost"ar-thri'tis, ost'ār-thrī'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints; chronic rheumatism. [< Gr. *ostέon*, bone, + ARTHRITIS.]

os'te-al, es'tē-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like bone; osseous; bony. [< Gr. *ostέon*, bone.]

os'te-in, os'tē-in, *n.* Same as OSSEIN.

os"te-i'tis, es'tē-ī'tis *or* i'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of bone. [< Gr. *ostέon*, bone.] **os-ti'tis‡.**

os"te-it'ic, **os-tit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with osteitis.

os'tel[†], **os'tel-er**[†], *n.* Same as HOSTEL, HOSTELER.

os-tend'[†], *vt. & vi.* To show; be manifest.

os-ten'si-bl(e, es-ten'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Put forth or offered as real or as having the character represented; intended to be accepted as genuine; seeming; professed; pretended; often, though not always, implying a concealment of or divergence from the real facts.

There were two governments, the real and the *ostensible*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Warren Hastings* p. 464. [A. '80.]

These being procured, a caravel was dispatched with the *ostensible* design of carrying provisions to the Cape de Verde islands.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 71. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. [Rare.] Proper or intended to be shown; susceptible of being shown.

It is not that I am not sensible
To merits in themselves *ostensible*.
BYRON *Epistle from Murray to Polidori* st. 2.

[F., < L.L. *ostensibilis*, < L. *ostendo*; see OSTENTATION.]

Synonyms: apparent, assigned, avowed, colorable, displayed, exhibited, expressed, plausible, professed, shown, specious. A man's *apparent* purpose or motive is what appears on the surface, with or without his own intent; his *ostensible* motive or purpose is that which is *assigned*, *avowed*, *displayed* by him; the word often implying that the *ostensible* may be only the pretended, a *specious* cover for a purpose or motive of a different sort. Compare synonyms for APPARENT.—**Antonyms**: actual, genuine, real, true, veritable.

—**os-ten"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being ostensible. **os-ten'si-bl(e-ness‡.**—**os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly.

os-ten'sion, es-ten'shun, *n.* [Rare.] *R. C. Ch.* The exposition of the sacrament of the mass for adoration. [< LL. *ostensio*(*n-*), < *ostendo*; see OSTENTATION.]

os-ten'siv(e, es-ten'siv, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting; showing. **2.** In logic, setting forth a general principle that manifestly includes the proposition to be proved. [< F. *ostensif*, < L. *ostensus*, pp. of *ostendo*; see OSTENTATION.]

—**ostensive demonstration** (*Math.*), a plain, direct, and immediate demonstration.—**o. proof**, direct proof, as opposed to indirect or apagogic.—**o. reduction of syllogisms**, reduction by processes of conversion, permutation, and transposition of premises, or by any one of these.

— **os-ten'siv(e-ly**, *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

os-ten'so-ry, es-ten'so-ri, *n.* Same as MONSTRANCE. **os"ten-soir'**[†]; **os"ten-so'ri-um‡.**

os'tent, es'tent, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A manifestation; portent.

Ostents from which she may presume,
That much of Heaven is in the room.
LAMB *Angel Help* l. 17.

2†. Appearance; aspect; manner; air. [< L. *ostentus*, < *ostendo*; see OSTENTATION.]

os'ten-tate†, *vt.* To make a pretentious show of. **os-tent'**[†].

os"ten-ta'tion, es'ten-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of displaying ambitiously; display dictated by vanity and intended to invite applause or flattery; pretentious parade.

He indulged in no magnificence of apparel, the *ostentation* of a petty mind. IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 328. [G. P. P. '63.]

2†. A spectacle or display; ceremony; show. **3†.** Public display. [< L. *ostentation*(*n-*), < *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostento*, freq. of *ostendo*, exhibit, < *ob*, before, + *tendo*, stretch.] **os"ten-ta'cion†.**

Synonyms: boast, boasting, display, flourish, pageant, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pompousness, show, vaunt, vaunting. *Boasting* is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substance; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pageant*, *pageantry*, *parade*, and *pomp* refer principally to affairs of arms or state; as, a royal *pageant*; a military *parade*. *Pomposity* and *pompousness* are the affectation of *pomp*.—**Antonyms**: diffidence, modesty, quietness, reserve, retirement, shrinking, timidity, unobtrusiveness.

os"ten-ta'tious, es'ten-tē'shus, *a.* **1.** Fond of ostentation; making a display from vanity or love of admiration or applause; pretentious; boastful.

True courage is not *ostentatious*.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Courage* p. 216. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Marked by ostentation or vain display; showy.

Those great windows, heavily draped, but unobtrusive among the inner magnificence to peer through, conscious, but not *ostentatious*.
WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* ch. 15, p. 171. [T. & F. '62.]

os-ten'tive†; **os-ten'tous†.**

Synonyms: boastful, conspicuous, dashing, flaunting, gaudy, loud, obtrusive, pompous, pretentious, showy, vain, vainglorious, vaunting. — **Antonyms**: humble, modest, quiet, retiring, shrinking, timid, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending.

— **os"ten-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.* In a public manner; pretentiously; boastfully.— **os"ten-ta'tious-ness**, *n.* The quality of or disposition to ostentation.

os'ten-ta"tor, *n.* One fond of display; a boaster.

os-tent'ful[†], *a.* Ominous; portentous.

osteo-, ‖ Derived from Greek *ostέon*, a bone: combining **oste-.** ‖ forms. [For other words beginning with *osteo-*, see vocabulary place.]—**os"te-o-an'eu-rism**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pulsating tumor of a bone; enlargement of a bone due to aneurism.—**os"te-o-car"ci-no'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Cancer of a bone. **2.** A cancerous tumor which has become ossified. **os"te-o-can'cer**; **-os'te-o-cele"**, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. **2.** Bony induration of one or both testicles.—**os"te-o-ceph"a-lo'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A cancerous disease of either a bone or its marrow, usually attacking the heads of bones at the knee-joint. — **os"te-o-chon-dri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a bone and its adjacent cartilages.—**os"te-o-com'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] One of a series of segmented bones in a vertebrate; a skeletal metamere.—**os"te-oc'o-pus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Bone-ague; bone-ache; ostalgia **os'te-o-cope‡.** **os"te-o-cop'ic**, *a.* Causing or pertaining to osteocopus.—**os"te-o-cra'ni-um**, *n.* The osseous part of a cranium as distinguished from the chondrocranium — **os"te-o-den'tin**, *n.* A substance intermediate between dentin and bone sometimes found in teeth, especially in those of certain cetaceans and fishes.—**os"te-o-den'tin-al**, *a.*—**os"te-o-der'ma-tous**, *a.* Having a bony skin. **os"te-o-der'mous‡.**—**os"te-o-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Persistent pain in a bone.—**os"te-o-gan-gre'na**, *n.* *Pathol.* Death or mortification of a bone; necrosis. **os"te-o-gan-græ'na‡.**—**Os"te-o-glos'si-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of *Osteoglossoidea*, especially those with a compressed carinated abdomen and 2 chin-barbels. **Os"te-o-glos'sum**, *n.* (*t. g.*)—**os"te-o-glos'sid**, *n.*—**os"te-o-glos'soid**, *a. & n.*—**Os"te-o-glos-sol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes having the tail diphycereal and the cranium without myodome, and with plate-like cheek-bones. —**os"te-o-glos-sol'de-an**, *a. & n.*—**Os"te-o-lep-id'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian family of rhipidistian fishes with obtusely lobate pectorals and rhomboidal scales. **Os"te-ol'ep-is**, *n.* (*t. g.*) **Os"te-o-lep'i-dæ‡.**—**os"te-o-lep'i-did**, *n.*—**os"te-o-lep'i-doid**, *a. & n.* —**os"te-o-ma-la'ci-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Softening of the bones, due to faulty or defective nutrition, depriving the bones of the needful salts of lime and reducing them to gelatin; rickets; the "spine-disease." mollities ossium. **os"te-o-mal"a-co'sis‡** **os"te-o-ma-la'ki-a‡.** —**os"te-o-ma-la'cial**, *a.* **os"te-o-ma-lac'ic‡.**—**os"te-o-man"ty‡**, *n.* The art of divining with bones. —**os'te-o-mere"**, *n.* Same as OSTEOCOMMA.—**os"te-o-my"el-i'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of a bone.—**os"te-o-my'el-on**, *n.* The marrow of bones.—**os"te-on-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* An osseous tumor formed on a bone. **os"te-on'cus‡.**—**os"te-o-ne-cro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as NECROSIS.—**os"te-o-pal"in-cla'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* The rebreaking of a fractured bone which has united unfavorably.—**os"te-o-per'i-os-ti'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the periosteum and bone.—**os'te-o-phor"**, *n.* Surgeons' forceps with long toothed jaws, used for extracting fragments of bone. —**os'te-o-phyte"**, *n.* A bony excrescence. **os"te-oph'y-tis‡.**—**os"te-o-pleu'ra**, *n.* *Pathol.* Ossification of cartilages connecting the ribs.—**os"te-op-sath"y-ro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Friability or brittleness of the bones.—**Os"te-op"te-ryg'i-i**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Teleostomi* in a restricted sense.—**os"te-op"te-ryg'i-ous**, *a.*—**os"te-o-sar-co'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A cancerous disease of the bony tissue, characterized by softening of its layers into consistency of flesh; osseous gangrene. **os"te-o-sar-co'sis‡.**—**os"te-o-sar-com'a-tous**, *a.*—**os"te-os'to-mous**, *a.* Having a bony mouth.

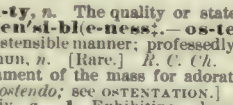
One Form of Osteophor.

os'te-o-blast", es'tē-o-blgst", *n.* One of the characteristic cells of bone, to which it apparently owes its formation. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *blastanō*, sprout.]

—**os"te-o-blas'tic**, *a.*

os"te-o-cla'sis, es'tē-o-clē'sis, *W.*[1], *or* es'tē-ec'lu-sis, *C. W.*[2], *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone to correct a deformity or of rebreaking to remedy a bad setting. **2.** *Therap.* Absorption of osseous tissue. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *klasis*, fracture, < *klaō*, break.]

—**os'te-o-clast"**, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for effecting osteoclasis. **2.** *Anat.* A large multinucleate cell found in the marrow of bones and thought to effect their absorption. **os'te-o-clast‡.**—**os"te-o-clas'tic**, *a.* Absorbing bone; of or pertaining to an osteoclast.

os"te-o-col'la, es'tē-o-col'a, *n.* **1.** An incrustation of calcium carbonate found on the roots and stems of plants growing in loose and sandy soils in Germany: supposed to help the knitting of broken bones. **2.** A glue obtained from bones; bone-glue. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *kolla*, glue.]

os"te-o-der'ma-tous, **-gan-gre'na**, etc. See OSTEO-.

os'te-o-gen", es'tē-o-jen", *n.* A soft, transparent substance that appears in growing bone. Lime-salts are afterward deposited within it. [< OSTEO- + -GEN.]

—**os"te-o-gen'ic**, *a.*

os"te-o-gen'e-sis, es'tē-o-jen'ē-sis, *n.* Origin, growth, or development of the osseous system; bone-formation; ossification. [< OSTEO- + GENESIS.] **os"te-o-gen'e-sy‡**; **os"te-og'e-ny‡.**—**os"te-o-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

os"te-og'ra-phy, es'tē-eg'ra-fi, *n.* The description of bones. [< OSTEO- + -GRAPHY.] — **os"te-og'ra-pher**, *n.*—**os"te-o-graph'ic**, *a.*

os'te-oid, es'tē-oid. **I.** *a.* Resembling bone; bony.

II. *n.* A morbid bone-like calcareous growth. [< Gr. *osteōdēs*, bone-like, < *ostέon*, bone, + *eidos*; see -OID.]

os'te-o-lite, es'tē-o-lait, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A massive, impure variety of apatite. **2.** A fossil bone. [< OSTEO- + -LITE.]

os"te-ol'o-gy, es'tē-ol'o-ji, *n.* *Anat.* The part of anatomical science that treats of the structure, articulation, development, etc., of the bones of the skeleton and the chemical and physical properties of the osseous tissue. [< Gr. *osteologia*, < *ostέon*, bone; and see -OLOGY.]

—**os"te-ol'o-ger**, *n.* A specialist in osteology. **os"te-ol'o-gist‡.**—**os"te-o-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**os"te-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

os"te-o'ma, es'tē-ō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor consisting of bony substance; a morbid outgrowth from bone or from cartilage. [< Gr. *ostέon*, bone.]

os"te-om'e-try, es'tē-em'ē-tri, *n.* The art of measuring bones. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]— **os"te-o-met'ric**, **-al**, *a.* Relating to bone-measuring.

os"te-o-my"el-i'tis, etc. See OSTEO-.

os'te-o-phone", es'tē-o-fōn", *n.* An instrument for pressing against the upper teeth, and aiding the hearing of deaf persons by the transmission of sound-waves falling upon it, through the bones of the cranium to the auditory nerve, as an audiphone. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

os'te-o-plast", *n.* Same as OSTEOBLAST.

os'te-o-plas'ty, es'tē-o-plas'ti, *n.* *Surg.* An operation to remedy loss of bone; transplanting of bone with its periosteum to supply loss of bone by disease or removal; restoration to its place of a bone temporarily removed. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *plastos*, < *plassō*, form.]

—**os'te-o-plas'tic**, *a.*

Os"te-os'tra-ci, es'tē-os'trā-sī *or* -sī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Paleozoic order of ostracophorous fishes without impressions of dermal sense-organs and with bone-corpuscles, as *Cephalaspidæ*. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *ostrakon*, shell.] — **os"te-os'tra-can**, *a. & n.* — **os"te-os'tra-cous**, *a.*

os'te-o-tome", es'tē-o-tōm", *n.* A bone-cutting instrument, usually saw-like, especially for dividing a fetal cranium to effect delivery. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *temnō*, cut.]

os"te-ot'o-my, es'tē-ot'o-mi, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone, especially beneath the integuments, as to remedy deformity. **2.** *Anat.* The dissection of the bones or of the osseous system. [< OSTEO- + -TOMY.] — **os"te-ot'o-mist**, *n.*

Os"te-o-zo'a, es'tē-o-zō'a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Vertebrata*. [< OSTEO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.] **Os"te-o-zo-a'ri-a‡.** — **os"te-o-zo'an**, *a. & n.*

os'te-ri'a[†], *n.* A hostelry.—**os'tesse**[†], *n.* A hostess.

os'ti-a, es'ti-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The slit-like openings of the dorsal vessel (heart), as in insects and crustaceans. [L., pl. of *ostium*; see OSTIUM.]

Os'ti-ak, ‖ os'ti-ak, *n.* **1.** One of a people living along **Os'ty-ak**, ‖ the Obi river in western Siberia. **2.** The language of this people, belonging to the Ugric branch of the Ural-Altaic family.

—**Os"ti-ak'o-Sam'o-yed**, *n.* One of a tribe, perhaps related to the Ostiaks, speaking a dialect belonging to the eastern branch of the Samoyedic class of the Ural-Altaic.

os'ti-a-ry, os'ti-ē-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The doorkeeper of a church, belonging to the lowest of the minor orders. (2) The porter of a monastery. **2.** [Rare.] The mouth of a river; an estuary. [< L. *ostiarius*, doorkeeper, < *ostium*, door, < *os*, mouth.] **os"ti-a'ri-us‡.**

Os'tic[†], *a.* Same as IROQUOIAN: a word used by Schoolcraft.

os'ti-ole, es'ti-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small opening in a perithecium, or other conceptacle, for the escape of spores.

The female conceptacle opens at the apex by an *ostiole*.
BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Bot.* class x, p. 207. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

2. A minute opening on the ventral surface of bugs. [< L. *ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium*; see OSTIUM.]—**os'ti-o-lar**, *a.*—**os'ti-o-late**, *a.* Having ostioles.

os-ti'o-lum, os-tī'o-lum *or* -tī'o-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] A small opening. Specifically: (1) *Zool. & Bot.* Same as OSTIOLE. (2) *pl.* *Anat.* The valves of the heart.

os-ti'tis, *n.* Same as OSTEITIS.

os'ti-um, os'ti-um, *n.* [OS'TI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* An opening into a passage or cavity; an orifice. [L., < *os*, mouth.]

os'tler, **os'tler-ess**, *n.* Same as HOSTLER, etc.

os'tler-y[†], *n.* A hostelry.

Ost'men, ōst'men, *C.* (ost'-, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *n. pl.* Early Danish settlers in Ireland. [< Dan. *ost*, east, + *mand*, man.]

os-to'sis, os-tō'sis, *n.* The formation or growth of bone; ossification. [< Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

Os-tra'ce-a, os-trē'sē-a *or* -trą'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves having the mantle entirely open, a single adductor, foot suppressed, and shell irregular and inequivalve, as in oysters. **2.** The *Ostreidæ*. [< Gr. *ostrakon*, shell.]
—**os-tra'ce-an**, *a. & n.* — **os-tra'ceous**, *a.*

Os"tra-ci'i-dæ, os"tra-sai'i-dī *or* -ci'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ostracoderms with a box-like integument angulated by ridges running from the head backward, leaving only the tail free; trunkfishes or boxfishes. [< OSTRACION.]—**os"tra-ci'id**, *n.*—**os-tra'ci-oid**, *a.*

os'tra-cin(e, os-trą-sin. **I.** *a.* Ostreoid. **II.** *n.* An ostreid.

Os-tra'ci-on, os-trē'si-en *or* -trą'ci-on, *n.* **1.** *Ich.* A genus typical of *Ostraciidæ*. **2.** [o-] A fish of this genus; a trunkfish. [< Gr. *ostrakion*, dim. of *ostrakon*, shell.]

Os-tra"ci-on'ti-dæ, os-trē"si-en'ti-dī *or* -trą"ci-on'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Ostraciidæ*.—**os-tra'ci-oid**, *a. & n.*—**os-tra"ci-on'tid**, *n.*—**os-tra"ci-on'toid**, *a. & n.*

os'tra-cism, os'trą-sizm, *n.* **1.** Banishment in general; expulsion; exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in society or politics. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* Legal banishment by vote of the people; resorted to especially at Athens, sometimes elsewhere, to rid the state of any person whose absence was desired. The banishment was for ten (later five) years, with restoration to property and civil standing when the term expired. The vote was given by earthen tablets or testæ, on which was inscribed the name of the person to be banished, and the word for the tablet gave name to the process.

> In its political character, then, but in no other point, the American impeachment resembles the Athenian *ostracism*, which was likewise a political, and not a penal institution.
> F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 8, p. 85. [L. '74.)

[< Gr. *ostrakismos*, < *ostrakizō*; see OSTRACIZE.]

os'tra-cite, os'trą-sait, *n.* A fossil of or like an oyster. [< Gr. *ostrakitēs*, < *ostrakon*, shell.]

os'tra-cize, os'trą-sāiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CI'ZING.] **1.** To subject to ostracism; exclude from public or private favor; put under the ban, as in society, politics, literature.

> Therefore the democratick stars did rise,
> And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
> MARVEL *Lachrym. Mus.* (1650). [R. *Dict.*]

2. *Gr. Antiq.* To exile by ostracism. [< Gr. *ostrakizō*, < *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet.] **os'tra-cize‡.**

Synonyms: see BANISH.

Os"tra-co'da, os"trą-cō'dą, *C.* (os-trac'o-dą, *E. I. W.*), *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder or order of entomostracans having a bivalve shell including most of the body, as in *Cyprididæ*. [< Gr. *ostrakōdēs*, like a shell, < *ostrakon*, shell, + *eidos*; see -OID.]—**os'tra-cod**, **os'tra-code**, *a. & n.*—**os-trac'o-dous**, *a.*

Os"tra-co-der'mi, os"trą-co-dęr'mai *or* -mī, *n. pl. Ich.* **1.** A suborder of plectognath fishes having the head and all of the body except the tail invested in a rigid box-like case, jaw with teeth, and a single dorsal. **2.** The *Ostracophori*. [< Gr. *ostrakodermos*, < *ostrakon*, shell, + *derma*, skin.]—**os'tra-co-derm**, *a. & n.*—**os"tra-co-der'mal** or **-mous**, *a.*

Os"tra-col'de-a, os"trą-col'dę-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Ostracoda*. [< Gr. *ostrakon*, shell, + -OID.]
—**os'tra-coid**, *a. & n.*

Os"tra-coph'o-ri, os"trą-cof'o-rai *or* -rī, *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleozoic subclass of fishes without jaw-bones and having the head and the front of the trunk covered with plates, including *Heterostraci* and *Osteostraci*. [< Gr. *ostrakon*, shell, + *pherō*, bear.]—**os'tra-co-phore"**, *n.*—**os"tra-coph'o-rous**, *a.*

Os"tra-cos'te-i, os"trą-ces'tę-ai *or* -ī, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Placodermi*. [< Gr. *ostrakon*, shell, + *osteon*, bone.]—**os"tra-cos'te-an**, *a. & n.*—**os"tra-cos'te-ous**, *a.*

Os'tre-a, os'trę-ą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ostreidæ*. **2.** [o-] An oyster of this genus. [L.; see OYSTER.]—**os"tre-a'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to an oyster; like an oyster-shell.—**os'tre-i-cul"ture**, *n.* The artificial breeding or rearing of oysters; oyster-culture. **os'tre-a-cul"ture‡**; **os'tri-cul"ture‡**.—**os"tre-i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*—**Os-tre'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially *Ostreacea* with valves completely closing and entire; oysters.—**os-tre'id**, *n.*—**os'tre-oid**, *a.*—**os"tre-i-form"**, *a.* Having the form of an oyster; oyster-like.—**os"tre-oph'a-gist**, *n.* One who feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

os'trich, os'trich, *n.* **1.** A very large, struthionoid bird of Africa and Arabia, having only two toes, corresponding to the third and fourth of other birds. It is the largest of existing birds, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet, and has a long naked neck, aborted wings, and long, powerful legs, giving it great speed. Only one species (*Struthio camelus*) is generally recognized, with a variety (*australis*) in South Africa and another (*molybdophanes*) in Somali-land. The plumage of the male is black, with white plumes at the end of the wings and tail, much esteemed for ornamental purposes. In some places it is reared and domesticated on large ostrich-farms.

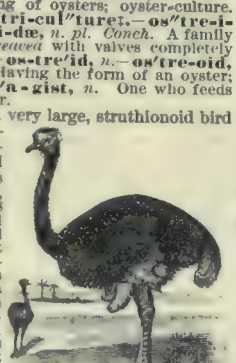

The Ostrich. Compare illus. under RHEA.

> His imagination resembles the wings of an *ostrich*. It enabled him to run, though not to soar.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 48. [A. '80.]

> It is useless to put our heads in the sand like the *ostrich* and pretend that a danger does not exist because we do not choose to see it.
> SIR L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 677.

2. A rhea. Called also *American ostrich*. [< OF. *ostruche*, F. *autruche*, < LL. *avis struthio*; *avis* (< L. *avis*), bird; *struthio*, < Gr. *strouthiōn*, ostrich, < *strouthos*, bird.] **aus'tridget**; **os'tridget**.
—**os'trich-board"‡**, *n. Arch.* A wainscot.—**o.-farm**, *n.* A place where ostriches are reared for commercial purposes.—**o.-farming**, *n.*—**o.-fern**, *n.* A tall and handsome fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris* or *Struthiopteris Germanica*), with sterile fronds 3 to 6 feet high, growing in a circular clump: found in low woods and swamps in the northern United States and in Canada. See ONOCLEA.—**o.-plume**, *n.* **1.** One of the long curly quill-feathers of the wings or tail of an ostrich. **o.-feather‡.** **2.** A plumularian hydroid (*Aglaophenia struthionides*) of California, resembling a diminutive ostrich-feather.

os'tri-cul"ture, *n.* Same as OSTREICULTURE.

os-trif'er-ous, os-trif'ęr-us, *a.* Producing or containing oysters. [< L. *ostrifer*, < *ostrea* (see OYSTER) + *ferō*, bear.]

Os'tro-goth, os'trō-goth, *n.* A member of the eastern branch of the Goths, which established a great power on the Danube under Ermanaric in the 4th century and afterward a kingdom in Italy (493–555): literally, an East-Goth, as distinguished from Visigoth or West-Goth. See GOTH. [< LL. *Ostrogothi*, n. pl., < OHG. *ôstar*, east; and see GOTH.]—**Os"tro-goth'ic**, *a.*

Os'try-a, os'tri-ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees of the oak family (*Cupuliferæ*), with very hard wood, brownish furrowed bark, ovate taper-pointed doubly serrate leaves, and inflated hop-like clusters of fruits. *O. Virginica* is the hop-hornbeam, ironwood, or leverwood. See illus. under IRONWOOD. [< Gr. *ostrya*, hard-wood tree.]

Os-we'go bass, os-wī'gō bąs. The large-mouthed black bass. See illus. under BLACK BASS.

-ot[1], *suffix.* A diminutive suffix found in English words of French and other origin; as, ballot, parrot, pivot. Compare -ET. [< F. *-ot*, var. of *-et*, -ET.]

-ot[2], *suffix.* Suffixes of nativity or origin found in English words, chiefly words of Greek descent; as, Cypriote (or *-ot*), Sciote, idiot, patriot. [< L. *-ota*, *-otes*, < Gr. *-ōtēs*.]

o"ta-cous'tic, ō"tą-cūs'tic, *C.* (-cous'tic, *E. I.* W.[2]; et'ą-, *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*). **I.** *a.* Promotive of hearing. **II.** *n.* An instrument to aid the hearing, as an ear-trumpet. **o"ta-cous'ti-con†.** [< Gr. *ōtakoustēs*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *akouō*, hear.]

o'ta-cust‡, *n.* A spy; scout.

O"ta-hei'te ap'ple, ō"tą-hī'tę ap'l. The fruit of a Polynesian tree (*Spondias dulcis*) of the cashew family, about the size of an apple, with a rind tasting of turpentine, but a pulp of the smell and flavor of a pineapple: introduced and cultivated in many tropical countries.

o-tal'gi-a, o-tal'ji-ą, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the ear; earache. [< Gr. *ōtalgia*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *algos*, pain.]

o-tag'ra‡; **o-tal'gy‡**.—**o-tal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pain in the ear. **II.** *n.* A remedy for earache.

O"ta-ri'i-dæ, ō"tą-rai'i-dī *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of pinnipeds having the hind limbs flexible forward, and with flap-like digital extensions, incisors 6 above and 4 below, and slender ears: including fur-seals and sea-lions; otaries or eared seals. **O-ta'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]
— **o"ta-ri'id**, *n.*—**o-ta'ri-in(e**, **o'ta-rin(e**, *a.* — **o-ta'ri-oid**, *a. & n.*— **o'ta-ry**, *n.* An eared seal; an otariid. See illus. under FUR-SEAL.

ot'e-rop, ot'ę-rop, *n.* A small scopophorine antelope (*Calotragus montanus*) of the Sudan.

otes†, *n. pl.* Oats.

oth†, *n.* An oath. **ooth†**.

o"thel-co'sis, ō"thel-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Ulceration or suppuration of the ear. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *helkōsis*, ulceration, < *helkos*, ulcer.]

o-the"ma-to'ma, **o-thæ"ma-to'ma**, } o-thī"[*or* -thē"]mą-tō'mą, *n.* An effusion of bloody fluid under the membrane of the pavilion of the ear, indicating disease at the base of the brain, as in the insane. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *haima*(*t-*), blood.] **insane ear†.**

o'the-scope, ō'thę-o-scōp, *n.* An instrument, on the principle of the radiometer, for showing the seeming repulsion excited by light or heat in an exhausted space. [< Gr. *ōtheō*, push, + -SCOPE.]

oth'er[1], udh'ęr, *a.* **1.** Different from the one specified; not the same: often correlative to *some*, and sometimes followed by *than* introducing a clause of comparison; as, *other* things occupy him; some men do this, *other* men that.

> I set my springe for *other* game *than* this.
> ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 15.

2. Being over and above; additional; more; as, have you no *other* children? **3.** Second: noting the remaining one of two persons or things of which the first has been mentioned or thought of: generally with the definite article. Specifically: (1) Opposite; contrary; as, the *other* shore. (2) Alternate; second; as, every *other* day. **4†.** Not right; left. [< AS. *ōther*, other.] **oth'ere†.**

Compounds, etc.: **—oth'er-gates"†.** **1.** *a.* Other; different. **II.** *adv.* Otherwise.—**oth'er-guess"**, *a.* [Archaic.] Of another sort; other. **oth'er-guise"†.**—**other some** [Archaic], some others: formerly often written as one word.—**oth'er-ward**, *adv.* In another direction. **oth'er-wards‡.**—**oth'er-ways"**, *adv.* Otherwise.—**oth'er-where"**, *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.—**oth'er-while"**, *adv.* [Archaic.] At some other time; sometimes. **oth'er-whiles"‡.**—**the other day**, a day not long ago; recently.

oth'er[2]**†**, *a., pron., & conj.* Either; or. **outh'er†**; **oyth'er†**.

oth'er, *pron.* **1.** A different person or thing; one not the same as the one specified or considered.

> There is no better thing which we can do for *others* than to be kind to them. F. W. FABER *Spiritual Conferences, Kindness* ch. 1, p. 30. [J. P. '89.]

2. The second of two, one having been mentioned or thought of; the opposite one: often with the definite article, and often reciprocally, especially in the phrase *each other*; as, here is *the other*; they helped *each other*.

> Souls, once intimately related, have . . . a strange power of affecting *each other*. HARRIET B. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* ch. 27, p. 411. [D. & J. '59.]

oth'er, *adv.* Otherwise; as, he could not do *other* than commend her.

oth'er-ness, udh'ęr-nes, *n.* The quality of being other, or in relation to other things; also, that which is other; as, non-being is the *otherness* of being.

> I praise in thee my country and my kin;
> In thee the *otherness* of womanhood.
> RICHARD HOVEY *Launcelot and Guenevere, Dedication* st. 27. [U. S. B. CO. '91.]

oth'er-wise", udh'ęr-waiz", *a.* Different; as, he is *otherwise* than I thought.

oth'er-wise", *adv.* **1.** In a different manner; in another way; differently.

> As for his wound, how could it do *otherwise* than well under such hands? HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay ii, p. 70. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. By other causes or means; as, to succeed by friendly help and *otherwise*. **3.** In other circumstances or conditions; in other respects; as, to know one *otherwise* than in business. **oth'er-ly†**; **oth'er-weyes"†**; **oth'er-wyse"†**.

oth'er-wise", *conj.* **1.** But for the cause named; else.

Mrs. Browning's creative power was not equal to her capacity to feel; *otherwise* there was nothing she might not have accomplished.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 4, p. 145. [O. & CO. '76.]

2†. On the other hand.

oth'er-world", udh'ęr-wūrld", *a.* Of or pertaining to another world or to the future life.—**oth'er-world"li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being otherworldly, or under influences thought to emanate from a celestial world.
oth'er-world"ly, *a.* Disposed toward a spiritual life.

Oth'man, *a. & n.* Same as OTTOMAN.

Oth'man-ee", ōth'mąn-ī", *a.* Ottoman; Turkish. [< Turk. *'Othmanī*, < *'Othman*, Osman I.]

Oth-ni'i-dæ, eth-nai'i-dī *or* -ni'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles with anterior coxal cavities closed behind and all ventral segments free. **Oth-ni'us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *othneios*, strange.]
—**oth-ni'id**, *a. & n.*— **oth-ni'oid**, *a.*

o"ti-a'tion†, *n.* Leisure; otiosity.

o"ti-a-tri'a, ō"ti-ą-trai'ą *or* -tri'ą, *n. Med.* The medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the ear. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *iatreia*, healing.] **o"ti-at'rics‡.**
—**o"ti-at'rus**, *n.* An aurist. **o'ti-a"ter‡.**

o'tic, ō'tic, *C. W. Wr.* (et'ic, *I. S.*) (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ear. [< Gr. *ōtikos*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]—**otic ganglion**, a small ganglion on one of the branches of the fifth nerve, near the ear.

o'ti-da"ma, ō'ti-dā'mą, *n.* A game resembling jackstones, played with seven bags about an inch and a half square, partially filled with rice. [< Jap. *otedama*, < *o-*, dim. prefix, + *te*, hand, + *tama*, ball.] **Japanese jackstones‡.**

o-tid'i-al, o-tid'i-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to an otidium.

O-tid'i-dæ, o-tid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Old World family of grallatorial birds; bustards. [< OTIS.]
—**o-tid'id**, *n.*—**o'ti-doid**, *a.*

o-tid'i-form, o-tid'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the appearance of a bustard. [< OTIS + -FORM.]

o-tid'i-um, o-tid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* The ear or auditory organ. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

O-tin'i-dæ, o-tin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of littoral gehydrophilous pulmonates with an auriform shell. **O-ti'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]
—**o-tin'id**, *n.*— **o-ti'noid**, *a.*

o'ti-on, ō'ti-en, *n.* A goose-barnacle or lepadid (genus *Otion*). [< Gr. *ōtion*, kind of shell-fish, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

O"ti-o-rhyn'chi-dæ, ō"ti-o-riŋ'ki-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* A large family of weevils having elytra with inflexed folds on inner sides, and pincer-like mandibles with peculiar elements in the pupa stage, deciduous in the imago and leaving scars. **O"ti-o-rhyn'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ōtion* (see OTION) + *rhynchos*, snout, < *rhyzō*, growl.]—**o"ti-o-rhyn'chid**, *a. & n.*—**o"ti-o-rhyn'choid**, *a.*

o'ti-ose", ō'shi-ōs", *a.* Being at rest or ease; having nothing to do; unemployed; inactive; hence, characterized by indolence or easy negligence; done without efficiency; futile; as, an *otiose* minister, manner, or blow. [< L. *otiosus*, < *otium*, leisure.]
—**o"ti-os'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being otiose; idleness; ineffectiveness.

O'tis, ō'tis, *n. Ornith.* A genus typical of *Otididæ*. See illus. under BUSTARD. [L., < Gr. *ōtis*, great bustard, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

o-tit'is, o-tai'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

oto-, } Derived from Greek *ous* (*ōt-*), ear: combining **ot-**. } forms.—**o"to-clei'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Closure obstruction of the ear.—**o"to-co'ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] A diminutive simple otolith. **o-toc'o-nite‡.**—**o"to-co'ni-al**, *a.*—**o'to-crane**, *n.* The bony investment of the auditory apparatus. **o"to-cra'ni-um‡.**—**o"to-cra'ni-al**, **o"to-cran'ic**, *a.*—**o'to-cyst**, *n.* An auditory vesicle, as in many invertebrates, filled with fluid and containing an otolith; also, the similar vesicle in the embryo of a vertebrate.—**o"to-cys'tic**, *a.*—**o"to-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Same as OTALGIA.—**o-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the ear.—**o"to-graph'ic-al**, *a.*—**o'to-lith**, *n.* **1.** One of the concretions of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate found in the internal ear of vertebrates and in the auditory organ of many invertebrates; an ear-stone: sometimes an inch or more in length in teleost fishes, but in the higher animals only small particles. **2.** An ear-bone. **o'to-lite‡.**—**o"to-lith'ic**, **o"to-lit'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to otoliths; constituting an otolith; containing otoliths.—**o-tol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed or skilled in otology; an aurist.—**o-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of the ear and its diseases; a treatise on the ear.—**o"to-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**o"to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**o"to-my-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The presence of fungi in the auditory canal, or the resulting disease.—**o-top'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition of the ear.—**o'to-phone**, *n.* An ear-trumpet.—**O"to-plan'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of marioulous planarians with otocysts. **O"to-pla'na**, *n.* (t. g.) —**o"to-plan'id**, *n.*—**o-top'la-noid**, *a.*—**o'to-plas"ty**, *n. Surg.* Plastic surgery of the ear.—**o"to-plas'tic**, *a.*—**o"to-por'pa**, *n. Zoöph.* A centripetal process of the marginal ring connected with a tentaculocyst, as in narcomedusans.—**o"to-por'pal**, *a.*—**o"to-py"or-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* Discharge of pus from the ear. **o"to-py"or-rhœ'a‡.**—**o"to-py-o'sis**, *n.* Suppuration of the ear.—**o"tor-rhæ'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the ear.—**o"tor-rhe'a**, *n.* Discharge from the ear. **o"tor-rhœ'a‡.**—**o"tor-rhe'al**, **o"tor-rhœ'al**, *a.*—**o"to-sal'pinx**, *n.* The Eustachian tube.—**o'to-scope**, *C. E. W. Wr.* (**ot'o-scope**, *I. S. W.*[2]), *n. Surg.* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the ear; especially, an ear-speculum.—**o"to-scop'ic**, *a.*—**o"to-scop'ic-al**, *a.*—**o'to-sco"py**, *C.* (**o-tos'co-py**, *W.*), *n.* Examination of the ear by means of the ear-speculum.—**o-to'sis**, *n.* False impression of sounds; a mishearing, or a word originating in a mishearing.—**o-tos'te-al**, **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon. **II.** *n.* An otosteon.—**o-tos'te-on**, *n.* **1.** An ear-stone; otolith. **2.** An ear-bone, as of a fish.—**o-tot'o-my**, *n.* The dissection of the ear.

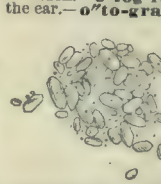

Otoliths from the Human Ear.

o-to'ba-but"ter, **o.-fat**, *n.* See BUTTER.

O-toc'y-on, *o-tos'i-on or -tō'ci-on, n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Otocyoninæ*. **2.** [o-] A fox-like carnivore of this genus. [< OTO- + Gr. *kyōn*, dog.]

O-toc"y-o-ni'næ, o-tos"i-o-nai'nī *or* -tō"ci-o-nī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Canidæ* with 46 or 48 teeth, including 4 molars in each ramus of the lower jaw. [< OTOCYON.]

O-toc"y-ni'næ‡.—**o"to-cy'o-nine**, *a. & n.*

O-to'mi-an, o-tō'mi-an, *n.* A Middle-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **O-to'mi‡.**

ot'o-my†, *n.* Same as ATOMY².

o"to-zo'um, ō"to-zō'um, *n.* A gigantic Triassic vertebrate, probably a dinosaurian reptile, known only by its 4-toed footprints. [< Gr. *Ōtos*, a mythical giant, + *zōon*, animal.]

Ot-se'go bass, ot-sē'gō bas. The common whitefish.

ot'tar, ot'ar, *n.* Same as ATTAR.

ot-ta'va, ot-tä'va, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An octave.

ot-ta'va ri'ma, ot-tä'va rī'ma. [It.] *Pros.* A stanza of eight iambic lines, of eleven syllables each (or, in English, often of ten), the first six lines riming alternately and the others forming a couplet; used by Spenser in minor poems, by Byron in "Don Juan," and by Keats in "Isabella." Compare OCTAVE; TERZA RIMA.

ot"ta-vi'no, ot"ta-vī'no, *n.* [It.] A piccolo.

Ot'ta-was, ot'a-waz, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkian stock, formerly living on the Ottawa river, but later moving to lands southwest of Lake Superior. See AMERICAN.

ot'ter¹, ot'er, *n.* **1.** A lutrine musteloid or weasel-like carnivore having webbed feet, broad depressed skull, and carnassial teeth, inhabiting streams and lakes and feeding upon fish. The common otter (*Lutra vulgaris* of the Old World is about 2 feet long, exclusive of the long tapering tail, and furnishes a valuable dark-brown fur. The North-American otter (*L. canadensis*) is larger. *Pteronura sandbachi* is the wing-tailed otter of South America.

The European Otter (*Lutra vulgaris*). 1/36

2. The sea-otter. **3.** The caterpillar of the ghost-moth (*Epiulus humuli*), which attacks hops. **4.** A contrivance for fishing consisting of a float with hooks, usually fly-hooks. **5.** An ancon sheep. [< AS. *otor*, otter.]

—**Brazilian otter,** the coypou.—**ot'ter-ca-noe",** *n.* A slender, sharp-ended kaiak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska.—**o.-hound,** *n.* One of a breed of wiry-haired, reddish-dun hounds, used for hunting otters. **o.-dog†.**—**o.-sheep,** *n.* An ancon.—**o.-shell,** *n.* A large unicuspid bivalve (genus *Lutraria*), as *L. maxima*, extensively used as food on the northwestern coast of the United States.—**o.-shrew,** *n.* A metamorphosid aquatic insectivore having a weasel-like body continued into a compressed natatorial tail, as *Potamogale velox* of western equatorial Africa.—**o.-torpedo,** *n.* A torpedo tied by a line from the end of a laterally extended spar.

ot'ter², *n.* [Colloq.] Annatto: a corrupt contraction.

ot'ter-down", *n.* Eider-down: a corruption.

ot'ter-pike", *n.* Same as ADDER-PIKE: a corruption.

ot-tet'to, ot-tet'tō, *n.* [It.] Same as OCTET.

ot'to, ot'ō, *n.* Same as ATTAR. **ot'ter**³‡.

Of the genuine *Otto of Roses*.
HAMO *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth* st. 11.

Ot'to-man, ot'o-man, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Turkish branch of the Tatar race, that founded the Turkish empire; so called from Othman or Osman I. (reigned 1288–1323), surnamed *Alaghazi* (The Conqueror), who established it in Asia Minor and took the title of *sultan*. The seat of empire was transferred to Constantinople on the conquest of the Byzantine Empire in 1453.

The implicit and religious loyalty of the *Ottoman* nation to the House of Othman . . . has been uniform and undiminished. It is from that family alone that the Padishah (the Emperor), the Zil-Ullah (the shadow of God), the Sultans, can be supplied. E. S. CREASY *Ottoman Turks* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 156. (HEN. & SON '54.)

[< F *ottoman*, < Turk. *'Othman*, Osman I.]

Ot'to-man¹, *n.* A member of the Ottoman race; an Ottoman Turk. **Ot'to-mite‡.**

ot'to-man², *n.* **1.** A cushioned seat somewhat resembling a Turkish divan: either having no back, or, when intended for several persons, having a conical center serving as a back for all who sit on it. **2.** A movable carpet-covered foot-rest. **3.** A variety of corded silk. [< F *ottomane*, f. of *ottoman*; see OTTOMAN, *a.*]

ot'trel-ite, ot'rel-īt, *n. Mineral.* A gray to green, hard, brittle micaceous silicate, resembling chiorltoid, of doubtful composition and uncertain crystallization. [< *Ottrez*, Belgium, where it occurs. + -LITE.]

ou-a'bain, ū-ä'bēn, *n.* A poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$) contained in the root and wood of the ouabaio, used in medicine as an anesthetic, and by the natives of Africa as an arrow-poison.

ou"a-bai'o, ū"a-bā'ō, *n.* [S. Afr.] A south-African plant (*Acokanthera ouabaio*) of the nightshade family.

ou-a'besoil", ū-ä'be-oil', *n.* See OIL.

oun-ka'ri, wu-kä'ri, *n.* Same as UAKARI.

oun"der-oo', *n.* Same as WANDEROO.

oun"rine', wu"rīn' (ū"o-rin, *I. W.*), wu'rīn', *W.*), *n.* [F.] A Brazilian howling monkey. [W.]

ou'bit, ū'bit, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A hairy caterpillar, especially the caterpillar of the tiger-moth. **2.** Hence, a shabby, unkempt person: a term of contempt. **oo'bit; ou'bat‡.**

ou"bli-ette', ū"blī-et', *n.* A dungeon, as in a medieval castle or stronghold, with an entrance only through the ceiling, and often containing a concealed pit or well, into which were lured or thrust persons whom it was intended to kill secretly or to imprison for life.

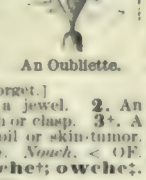

An Oubliette.

I thought that they were about to throw me down the *oubliette* of Sammabo. This was the name given to a fearful place which had swallowed many men alive, for when they entered into it, they fell to the bottom of a deep pit.
Benvenuto Cellini tr. by J. A. Symonds, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 120, p. 41. (S. & W. '88.)

[F., < *oublier*, forget, < L. *obliviscor*, forget.]

ouch, ouch, *n.* **1.** The setting of a jewel. **2.** An ornament of gold; especially, a brooch or clasp. **3†.** A blow from a boar's tusk. **4†.** A boil or skin-tumor. [< *a nouch*, misdivided as *an ouch*. *Nouch*. < OF. *nouche*, < OHG. *nusca*, brooch.] **ouche†; owche‡. ouch'er†,** *n.* One who made ouches.

ouch, *interj.* An exclamation indicating a slight pain or twinge. **outch‡.**

ou"den-arde', ū'den ärd', *n.* A kind of decorative tapestry, representing foliage and landscapes, formerly manufactured at Oudenarde, Belgium.

Ou-den"o-don'ti-dæ, ū-den"o-don'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of anomodont reptiles, closely related to *Dicynodontidæ*, but without teeth. **Ou-den'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oudeis* (*ouden-*), none (< *ou*, not, + *de*, but, + *heis*, one), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] —**ou-den'o-dont,** *a.* & *n.*—**ou-den"o-don'tid,** *n.*—**ou-den"o-don'told,** *a.*

ought, ôt, *v.* [*Ought* is used chiefly as auxiliary, expressing obligation or fitness.] **1.** To be under moral obligation to be or do; be bound in duty or by the principles of right.

He has not a right to do what he likes, but only what he *ought* with his own, which after all is his own only in a qualified sense. W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong, Summary* p. xxvi. (C. & H. '90.)

Resolve to perform what you *ought*; perform without fail what you resolve. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 229. (L. '74.)

2. To be fitting, expedient, or imperative; need to be or to be done; behoove; befit; as, this *ought* to be investigated. **3.** To be required by logical necessity; be reasonably expected as the result of some computation, argument, or inference from known facts; be a means to or condition of; as, the two sides of the ledger *ought* to balance; with these changes the machine *ought* to work.

Every New England deacon *ought* to see one Derby day to learn what sort of a world this is he lives in. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* intro., p. 8. (H. M. & CO. '87.)

4†. To befit; behoove: used impersonally; as, "well *ought* us work," CHAUCER *C. T., Second Nun's Tale* l. 14. **5†.** *Imp. & pp.* of OWE, *v.* **6†.** *Imp. & pp.* of OWN, *v.* [< AS. *āhte*, pret. of *āgan*, owe.] **oughte†.**

Synonyms: *should*. *Ought* is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory," *i. e.*, he will need it.

ought¹, *n.* & *adv.* Aught; anything.

ought², *n.* A cipher; naught: a corruption.

ought³, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Possession.

ought'lings, ôt'lingz, *adv.* [Scot.] In any degree; in the least; at all. **aught'lins‡; ought'lins‡.**

ought'ness, ôt'nes, *n.* [Recent.] **1.** The quality of being owed or morally due; obligatoriness; said of a right action. **2.** The condition or relation of being bound by the moral law or to right conduct; moral obligation: said of a moral agent. **3.** The feeling or sense of moral obligation involved in conscience: regarded by some as the ultimate idea in philosophical ethics, in place of rightness or equally with it. Compare CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE; ETHICS; RIGHTNESS.

There is a prior question, Why ought I to do right? which shows that Rightness and *Oughtness* are distinct and that *Oughtness* takes precedence.
FRANCIS L. PATTON *Syllabus of Ethics* § 4, p. 5. ['88.]

oui'ti-ti, wis'ti-ti, *W.* (ō-is'ti-ti, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] A wistit or marmoset. **tee'tee‡; ti'ti‡.**

oul¹†, *n.* An awl. **oule**¹†.

oul²†, *n.* An owl. **oule**²†.

ou'la-chan, ū'lu-can, *n.* Same as OOLAKAN. **ou'la-chon‡.**

oulo-. Same as ULO-.

ou'long, *n.* Same as OOLONG.

ou-loph'o-lite, ū-lof'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of gypsum found in the form of rosettes, flowers, vines, etc., in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. [< Gr. *oulos*, woolly, + *phōleos*, cave, + -LITE.]

ou-lor'rha-gy, ū-lor'a-ji, *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the gums. [< Gr. *oulon*, gum, + *rhagē*, fracture, < *rhēgnymi*, break.]

ounce¹, ouns, *n.* **1.** An English and American unit of weight. See WEIGHT.

Henry III. [of England] enacted that an *ounce* should be the weight of 640 dry grains of wheat from the middle of the ear.
SPENCER *Recent Discussions* essay vii, p. 203. [A. '90.]

2. A fluid ounce. See below. **3.** In California, during the early days of gold-mining, a Spanish double doubloon, worth about $16. **4†.** A small quantity. [< F. *once*, < L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]

—**fluid ounce.** **1.** [U. S.] One-sixteenth of a pint; 455.6 grains of distilled water. **2.** [Eng.] One-twentieth of an imperial pint; 437.5 grains of distilled water.—**ounce's land",** *n.* Anciently, in the Orkneys, a piece of land that paid an ounce of silver annual tax.

ounce², *n.* **1.** A feline carnivorous mammal (*Felis uncia*) of central Asia, about the size of the leopard, but of a lighter color, and having longer fur, less distinct spots, and a long thick tail. **moun"tain-pan'ther‡; snow"-leop'ard‡. 2.** Some similar American cat, as the jaguar. [< F. *once*, prob. < Per. *yūz*, panther, lynx.] **once†.**

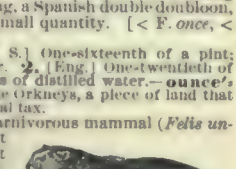

The Ounce (*Felis uncia*). 1/48

ound†, *n.* A wave; anything wavy, as a curl; especially, a lace. **ounde†.**—**ound'ing†,** *n.* A waving or curling.

oun'dy, oun'di, *a.* **1.** *Her.* Same as UNDÉ. **2†.** Waving; curly; wavy. **ound'ing†. 3†.** Scalloped. [< OF. *ounde*, < *onde*, wave, < L. *unda*, wave.] **oun"dé†.**

oun'ga, ūn'ga, *n.* [Sumatra.] The wou-wou. **oun'ghat.**

ouphe, ūf, *n.* [Archaic.] An elf or fairy, also, an oaf. **ouph‡.**

An *ouphe* has broken his vestal vow; He has loved an earthly maid.
DRAKE *The Culprit Fay* st. 5.

—**ouph'en†,** *a.* Elfish.

-our, *suffix.* Same as -OR.

our, our, *poss. pron.* Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us; as, *our* hopes; *our* property; *our* efforts: *ours* when not followed by a noun. **oure†; owre†.**

Duty is *ours*, results are God's.
A. T. PIERSON *Crisis of Missions* ch. 21, p. 209. [C. & BROS. '86.]

[< AS. *ūre*, < *ūre*, of us, akin to *us*, us.]

ou-rang', ū-rung', *n.* The orang-utan.

ou"ran-og'ra-phist, -phy. See URANOGRAPHIST, etc.

ou-ra'ri, ū-rä'ri, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.

ou're-bi, ū're-bi, *W.* (ū're-bi, *E.*; ou're-bi, *C.*; -bat, *I.*), *n.* [S. Afr.] A scopophorine antelope (*Nanotragus sequatorius*), yellowish with white below, and with straight, strongly annulated horns. **o'ri-bi‡.**

ou-ret'ic, *a.* Same as URETIC.

ou'rie, *a.* [Scot.] Same as OORIE.

ourn, ûrn, *pron.* [Prov. Eng. & Dial., U. S.] Ours.

ou-rol'o-gy, ou-ros'co-py, etc. Same as UROLOGY, etc.

ours, ûrz, *poss. pron.* See OUR.

our-self', our-self', *pron.* Myself: used in the singular only in formal or regal style, generally after *we* or *us*.

our-selves', our-selvz', *pron. pl.* We or us; not others: used reflexively, or intensively with *we*; as, *we* blame *ourselves*; *we ourselves* will help.

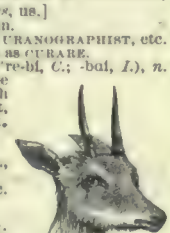

The Ourebi. 1/15

-ous, *suffix.* Used: (1) To denote possession or presence of a quality in any degree, commonly in fulness or abundance. (2) *Chem.* To denote a compound in which the element to which it is affixed has a less valence than in compounds whose names end in *-ic*. [< OF. *-ous*, F. *-eux*, < L. *-osus*; or directly < L. *-us*.]

ouse†, *v.* & *n.* Ooze.

ou'sel, *n.* Same as OUZEL.

ou'sen, ou'sn, *n.* [Scot.] Oxen.

ou'set, ou'set, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A hamlet.

oust, oust, *vt.* **1.** To turn out *from* possession or occupancy; dissieze; eject. **2†.** To take away; remove. [< OF. *ouster*, F. *ôter*, < L. *haurio* (pp. *haustus*), draw.]

Synonyms: see BANISH.

oust, *n.* Same as OAST.

oust'er, oust'er, *n. Law.* The act of putting one out of possession or occupancy; exclusion from possession and enjoyment; dispossession; as, *ouster* of the freehold; an *ouster* of chattels real. [OF.; see OUST.]

Ouster of the freehold is effected by . . . Abatement, Intrusion, Disseisin, Discontinuance, Deforcement.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 10, p. 167.

—**judgment of ouster,** the judgment rendered in a quo warranto proceeding against an intruder in a public office.—**o. le main.** *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The surrender of lands by hand of the sovereign on judgment in favor of the petitioner in an action of monstrans de droit. **2.** Formerly, the delivery of a ward's lands out of the hands of the guardian on the ward's becoming of age.

out, out, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of anything by expulsion; drive out; expel; eject; oust.

They could before the expiration of their term be legally *outed* of their lease, by a new purchaser. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 310. [A. M. & S. '70.]

2†. To give out; make known; publish. **3†.** To sell.

II. *i.* To come or go out; be removed; be disclosed.

Murder will *out*, that see we day by day.
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 230.

[< AS. *ūtian*, < *ūt*, out.]

out†, *a.* Remotely situated; foreign.

out, *n.* **1.** An outer nook or corner; an outside place, space, or part, as an outwardly projecting angle; also, an outer aspect of a matter, as in the phrase *ins and outs*. **2.** A person who is out; anything on the outside or without; specifically, in the plural, the party, especially political, that is not in control; the opposition. **3.** In proof-reading, printing, etc., matter omitted, or the place where such omission occurs. **4.** In some games, as baseball, the result of a play in which a player is put out, or the situation at the moment when the player is put out. **5.** An outing; a holiday.

out, *adv.* **1.** In a condition of issuance, as from a place, state, or relation. (1) From the inside or within, as from confinement or obscurity, or from a source; as, to go *out*; the water was let *out*; to let *out* a secret; to pour *out* a liquid; to break *out*; *out* at the elbows. (2) From a specified or usual place or connection; as, he set *out* from Paris yesterday; to tear *out* a page from a book; to call one *out* to fight. (3) From among others, as by selection; as, he was left *out* in the count; to pick *out* two.

2. In a condition as of having issued. (1) Forth or away: (*a*) As from indoors, or from a stated or normal place or position; as, to go *out* on the street; a day *out*; the mistress is *out*; my ankle is *out*.

Festus: Night brings *out* stars as sorrow shows us truths.
BAILEY *Festus, Water and Wood — Midnight* sc. 3.

(*b*) Outward bound; as, the ship is four days *out*. (*c*) Hence, archaically, in foreign parts; as, he has been *out* several years. (*d*) Actively engaged, as on duty; as, the soldiers are *out*; I was *out* with the 22d Regiment. (2) Not engaged or employed; not in office: as, some old employees are *out*; my party is *out*. (3) Beyond one's present possession; in the service of others; as, to let *out* a horse or money. (4) At odds; not in harmony; as, the brothers are *out*.

With what snail-pace the traitor time creeps by
When one is *out* with fortune and undone!
ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 8.

(5) Not in fashion; as, this style is *out*. (6) Not in practise; no longer skilful; as, I can not play, my hand is *out*. (7) At a loss (of so much); as, I am *out* fifty dollars through him. (8) No longer actively engaged, as in a game or contest; as, the striker is *out*; the pugilist was knocked *out* in the tenth round. (9) Away so as to be in error; wrong; as, he was *out* in his reckoning; the soprano is *out*. (10) So as to be visible; somewhat developed; as, the buds are *out* in bloom. (11) In known existence or observation; as, the finest team *out*; the worst poet *out*.

3. In a free, open, unreserved way or manner; completely; thoroughly; as, he shouted *out*; call *out* the names. **4.** So as to rid of something obstructing or encumbering; as, to thrash *out* grain; clean *out* the barn. **5.** To a conclusion or end. (1) To exhaustion or extinction; as, to bail *out* a boat; the poison ate *out* his eyes; the light went *out*; the milk is *out*.

What a constant jealousy gnaws your heart! It tires me *out*.
W. W. STORY *An English Husband to his Italian Wife* st. 1.

(2) To a final end; hence, to successful completion or conclusion; as, I can bold *out* indefinitely; please hear me *out*; to work *out* a puzzle; he helped him *out* with a word.

[Partly < AS. *ūt*, out, and partly < *ūtan*, *ūte*, < *ūt*, out.]

oute†.

In the following self-explaining compound verbs, *out* adds the sense of surpassing or exceeding, denoting the extension of the action or quality, usually meaning 'more than, longer than, beyond, in excess'; as, *out*balance, to exceed in weight; *out*blush, to surpass in blushing; *out*vigil, to watch longer than.

outargue	outfeast	outrank	outspend
outbabble	outfeat	outreason	outsport
outbalance	outflatter	outreckon	outstare
outbargain	outfool	outredden	outstay
outbatter	outhiss	outreign	outstep
outbeg	outjuggle	outring	outstorm
outbleat	outknave	outrival	outstride
outblow	outlabor	outroar	outsubtle†
outblush	outleap	outromance	outsuffer
outbluster	outluster	outsail	outswear
outbow (bau)	outmaneuver	outscent	outswift†
outbrazen	outmarch	outscold	outtalk
outbribe	outmeasure†	outsee	outtoil
outcant	outmove	outsin	outtravel
outcheat	outnoise	outsing	outvenom
outclimb	outparagon	outsit	outvigil†
outdare	outpassion	outsleep	outvoice
outdazzle	outplay	outsoar	outwait
outdrink	outpray	outsound	outweep
outequivocate	outpreach	outsparkle	outworth†
outfawn	outrace	outspeed	outwrite

Phrases:—**out of. 1.** From or beyond the inside of: denoting motion or derivation from an inner, central, or original place; as, *out of* the house; pick an apple *out of* the

pile; curses proceeded *out of* his mouth. **2.** Beyond the limits, reach, scope, or proper position of; not in or included in; as, *out of* sight; *out of* memory; an ankle *out of* joint; *out of* fashion. **3.** Without; as, *out of* breath; *out of* money. —**out of character**, not in keeping with proper character; unbecoming. —**out of common**, extraordinary or remarkable; unusual. —**out of frame**, not in proper shape; in disorder; irregular. —**out of harm's way**, in a secure place; beyond danger. —**out of level**, not level in the same plane; uneven. —**out of reach**, beyond one's ability to reach; inaccessible or unattainable. —**out of sight** [Slang, U. S.], of unusual excellence or superior quality: applied promiscuously; as, the play was *out of sight*; she was dressed *out of sight*. —**out of sorts**, **1.** Indisposed or unwell. **2.** Dissatisfied or unhappy. **3.** *Print.* Without sorts of particular letters, figures, etc.; having insufficient sorts. —**out of the hood** (*Falconry*), flown from the fist. —**out of the woods**, clear of doubts and difficulties; delivered from bad circumstances; safe. —**out of touch**, not in accord, sympathy, or harmony. —**out of twist, wind, or winding**, preserving an unwarped surface, as a board; plain and smooth. —**out of use**, no longer in use; obsolete. —**out West**, in one of the States or Territories of the western portion of the United States. —**to put one out of the way**, to murder or slay one, especially for the purpose of getting rid of him.

out, aut, *prep.* **1.** [Colloq. or Obs.] From the inside of; forth from; as, throw it *out* the window. Compare OUT OF. **2.** [Poet. or Obs.] Outside of; without. **3**†. Beyond.

out, *interj.* Go out! away! begone! an exclamation of anger or impatience.

—**out on** or **upon**, shame upon; as, *out on* you!

out"act', aut'act', *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To do or go beyond; exceed in acting. **II.** *i.* To act boldly or openly.

out"act'ive†, *vt.* To surpass in activity.

Ou'ta-gam'ies, ū'tu-gam'iz, *n. pl.* [-IE, *sing.*] A tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkian stock, the Foxes. See AMERICAN; FOXES.

out'age, aut'ĕj, *n.* *Com.* The difference between the cubic extent of a measure of capacity, as a barrel, and the amount of commodity, as molasses, actually placed in it for transportation.

out'-and-out", aut'-and-aut'. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Thoroughgoing; unqualified; genuine; as, *out-and-out* candor. **II.** *adv.* Unqualifiedly; genuinely; as, *out-and-out* wicked.

out'-and-out"er, *n.* [Colloq. or Slang.] One who is out-and-out; one who is thoroughly this or that; one preeminent in any respect; sometimes applied to things. [I.]

ou'tarde, ū'tārd, *n.* [F.] The Canada goose.

ou'tasf, *vi.* To cry out loudly.

ou'tas†, *n.* Hue and cry; outcry. **out'heest**; **u'tas**†.

ou'tas†, *n.* The octave of a feast.

out-ask', aut-gsk', *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To publish the banns of marriage of for the third and last time.

out-bar'†, *vt.* To bar out, especially by fortifications.

out-bear'†, *vt.* To bear out; substantiate.

out-bid', aut-bid', *vt.* To bid more than; offer a higher price than. —**out-bid'der**, *n.*

out-blast'†, *v.* To blow out.

out-blaze', aut-blēz', *vt.* To obscure by a brighter blaze; excel in blazing.

A tide of gorgeous eloquence rolls on from beginning to end [of Paradise Lost], like a river of molten gold; *outblazing* . . . every thing of the kind in any other poetry. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Poetry of Milton* in vol. ii, p. 94. [S. '60.]

out'blown"†, *a.* Swelled out with wind; inflated.

out'board", aut'bōrd'. *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Situated on or directed toward the outside of a vessel; not inboard; as, the *outboard* works. **II.** *adv.* Away from the center; as, to swing the davits *outboard*.

out"bolt'†, *vt.* To bolt out.

out'bond", aut'bond', *a.* *Arch.* Laid parallel to the face of the wall: said of a brick, and opposed to *inbond*.

out'born", aut'bōrn', *a.* [Rare.] Foreign; not native.

out-bound', aut-baund', *vt.* To excel in swiftness or activity; bound ahead of.

out'bound", aut'baund', *a.* Outward bound.

out'bounds", aut'baundz', *n. pl.* Outward or outermost boundaries.

out'bowed", aut'bōd', *a.* Curved or bowed outward; bent out.

out-brag', aut-brag', *vt.* **1.** To excel in bragging; outdo in boasting. **2**†. To surpass in beauty.

out-braid'†, *vi.* To awake. **a-bray'**†.

out-brave', aut-brēv', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in bravery or audacity. **2.** To stand in defiance of.

Where on the Eagle-height the walls *out-brave* All time.
R. M. MILNES *Greece, Return of Ulysses* st. 4.

3. To excel in splendor or comeliness.

out-bray', aut-brē', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in braying. **2**†. To emit or breathe out noisily.

out"break', aut'brēk', *vi.* To burst out; break forth.

out'break", aut'brēk', *n.* A sudden and violent breaking forth, as of something that has been pent up or restrained; said especially of manifestations of passion or of disease affecting large numbers of people at once; as, a revolutionary *outbreak*; an *outbreak* of yellow fever.

The draining of swamps, ponds . . . the changing of the beds of streams — opening of new streets, . . . are operations very likely to be followed with *outbreaks* of chills and fever.
A. S. FULLER *Practical Forestry* ch. 1, p. 13. [O. J. CO. '84.]

out'break"er, aut'brēk'gr, *n.* A breaker at a distance from the shore.

out'break"ing, aut'brēk'ing, *n.* The act of breaking out, or that which bursts forth; an outbreak.

out-breast'†, *vt.* To surpass in strength of chest or in voice; outsing.

out-breath', aut-breth', *vt.* To put out of breath; deprive of breath; exhaust: usually in the passive.

Being all *out-breathed* in turns, they remitted from their toil.
HENRY BROOKE *Fool of Quality* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 159. [D. & J. '60.]

out"breathe', aut'bridh', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe forth; emit. **2.** To breathe out; expire.

II. *i.* To be breathed out; issue, as the breath; exhale; as, his life gently *outbreathed*.

out-bring', aut-bring', *vt.* To bring out; deliver; utter.

out'-broth"er†, *n.* An out-pensioner.

out-bud'†, *vi.* To put forth buds; sprout.

out-build', aut-bild', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in building. **2.** To exceed in durability of building.

out'build"ing, aut'bild'ing, *n.* A smaller building appurtenant to a main building and generally separate from it; an outhouse.

out-burn', aut-bŭrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To exceed in burning, as in force or duration. **II.** *i.* To burn out; be consumed.

out-burst'†, *vi.* To burst out. **out-brast'**†; **out-brest'**†.

out'burst", aut'bŭrst', *n.* A bursting out; a violent issue, especially of passion in an individual: distinguished from an *outbreak*. —**out'burst"-bank"**, *n.* The middle portion of a hydraulic embankment, as a sea-wall. It lies on the footing and supports the swash-bank.

out'by", aut'bī', *adv.* **1.** [Scot.] At a distance; outlying. **2.** *Mining.* Toward the exit; outward: opposed to *inby*.

out-car'ry, aut-car'ĭ, *vt.* To carry out; export.

out'cast", aut'cgst', *a.* Rejected as unworthy or useless, especially by one's friends or by society; cast out; degraded; forlorn.

out'cast", *n.* **1.** One who is cast out, particularly from home or country; one rejected and despised, especially socially; an exile; vagabond. **2.** [Scot.] A falling out; quarrel. **3.** *Brewing.* The amount of increase in bulk of grain in malting. **4**†. What is thrown away; refuse.

out'caste", aut'cgst', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A person who has forfeited his caste; a pariah.

out'cast-ing†, *n.* One who or that which is cast out; an offscouring; outcast.

out-catch', aut-cach', *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To overtake.

out-cept'†, *prep.* & *conj.* Except.

outch, *interj.* Same as OUCH.

out-chase', aut-chēs', *vt.* To chase out or away.

out-class', aut-clas', *vt.* To cause to take inferior standing; exceed in skill or quality: usually in the passive.

out'clear"ance, aut'clĭr'ans, *n.* A clearing from a port, as of a ship.

out'-clear"ing, aut'-clĭr'ing, *n.* In the usage of the London clearing-house, the total amount in checks and bills of exchange standing to the credit of a bank at the clearing-house: opposed to *in-clearing*. J. HERBERT TRITTON *Letter to Standard Dict.* May 15, '93.

out'come", aut'cum', *n.* **1.** That which comes out or follows naturally or by developing sequence; the consequence or visible result; issue; as, the *outcome* of a life.

The events of the universe are not the work of chance, neither are they the *outcome* of blind necessity.
FISKE *Idea of God* ch. 14, p. 166. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2†. A coming out; a marauding excursion.

Synonyms: see CONSEQUENCE; END; EVENT; PRODUCT.

out-com'pass, aut-cum'pas, *vt.* To exceed the limits of; pass the bounds of; reach beyond.

out'cor"nert, *n.* A retired spot; secluded nook.

out-coun'te-nance†, *vt.* To oppose boldly; outface.

out'court'†, *n.* An outer court.

out-crack'†, *vt.* **1.** To excel; outshine. **2.** To outbrag.

out-craft'y†, *vt.* To exceed in craft; overcome with craft.

out-craft'†.

out-creep'†, *vt.* To creep out.

out'cri"er, aut'crī'gr, *n.* One who makes an outcry; a proclaimer; a crier or herald. **out'cry"er**‡.

out-crop', aut-crep', *vi.* To crop up or out; specifically, in geology, to appear at or above the ground: said of rocks in situ.

out'crop", aut'crep', *n.* The exposure at or above the surface of the ground of any stratum or vein, dike, or deposit of rock; also, the rock so exposed.

out-cry'†, *vt.* To cry louder than; hence, to excel.

out'cry", aut'crī', *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry or clamor; a cry or cries of distress, opposition, or alarm. **2.** A public auction; sale by auction.

Synonyms: see NOISE.

out'cut", aut'-cut', *a.* Formed by cutting away a part.

out-da'cious, aut-dē'shus, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Vulgar.] Audacious: a corruption. —**out-da'cious-ness**, *n.*

out-da'ted, *a.* Antiquated; out of date.

out-dis'tance, aut-dis'tans, *vt.* To outrun so far as to reach the winning-post before a competitor reaches the distance-post (see DISTANCE); hence, to surpass very greatly; completely outdo; distance.

out-do', aut-dū', *vt.* To exceed in performance; surpass; excel. — **to outdo oneself**, to do better than ever before; make a supreme effort.

out'door", aut'dōr', *a.* **1.** Being or done in the open air; belonging or occurring outside the house; as, *outdoor* employment; *outdoor* sports; *outdoor* exercise. **2.** Outside of certain public institutions; not in almshouses; as, the *outdoor* paupers or relief. **out'-of-door"**‡. —**outdoor stroke** (*Mach.*), the outward stroke of a Cornish pumping-engine.

out'doors", aut'dōrz', *W.*[1] (aut-dōrz', *C.*; aut"dōrz', *W.*[2]), *n.* [Colloq.] The world beyond the house; the open air. **out'-of-doors"**‡.

out'doors", *adv.* Out of the house; in the open air; abroad. **out'-of-doors"**‡.

out-draw', aut-drē', *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To surpass in drawing or hauling. **2**†. To draw out; extract.

out-dream', aut-drim', *vt.* [Archaic.] To dream beyond the continuance of (something dreamed, as a danger).

out'dress"†, *n.* Holiday dress; festal attire.

out-dure'†, *vt.* To outlast.

out-dwell'†, *vt.* To stay or dwell beyond.

out'dwell"er, aut'dwel'gr, *n.* [Eng.] One who holds land in a parish, but dwells elsewhere. [W.]

out'edge", aut'-ej', *n.* [Local.] The outermost edge.

out'en, aut'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To extinguish; put out.

out'en, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] From without; foreign; peculiar.

out'en-er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A foreigner; non-resident.

out'er†, *vt.* To utter.

out'er, aut'gr, *a.* **1.** Being on the exterior side or without; external; not inner; as, the *outer* world. **2.** Farther from a center or from something regarded as the inside; as, the *outer* row of seats; the *outer* border. [< AS. *ūterra*, compar. of *ūt*, out.]

out'er[1], *n.* In rifle-practise: (1) The part of a target outside the rings. (2) A shot that strikes this part.

out'er[2], *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which expels; an ouster; dispossession.

out'er-ly, aut'gr-lĭ, *adv.* **1.** [Rare.] Toward the outside. **2**†. Entirely; utterly. **ou'tre-ly**†.

out'er-most", aut'gr-mōst', *a.* On the extreme outside; farthest outward: superlative of *outer*. **out'er-est**†.

out-face', aut-fēs', *vt.* **1.** To look out of countenance; bear down by effrontery; face down; put a good face on; face out; brave; confront boldly; defy.

But we'll *outface* them, and outwear them too.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iv, sc. 2.

He looks as if He would *out-face* his dangers.
MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* act iii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To keep or force by boldness.

out-fa'cing, aut-fē'sing, *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent.

out'fall", aut'fôl', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The place where a river, culvert, or conduit discharges; mouth. **2.** A falling out; dissension. **3**†. A sortie; sally.

out'fang-thef, aut'fang-thef, *C.* (aut-fang'thef, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A privilege whereby a lord was enabled to call any man dwelling on his manor, and taken for felony in another place, to answer in his own court; also, the felon so taken. [< AS. *ūtfangen* (< *ūt*, out, + *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, seize) + *thēof*, thief.]

out'field", aut'fīld', *n.* **1.** In baseball, cricket, rounders, or any similar game, the players collectively who occupy the outer part of the field; also, any one of those players, or the field occupied by them. Specifically: (1) In cricket, drive, long-on, long-off, and long-leg. (2) In baseball, right-, left-, and center-field, or all the field beyond the bases. See illus. under BASEBALL. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Arable land continually cropped without being treated with manure: opposed to *infield*. (2) Any open field at a distance from the dwelling, but belonging to the farm. **3.** A bordering region or domain; an exterior place or expanse.

In this rough *outfield* of our barren earth,
Where the eternal Word took flesh and lived.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. xii, l. 679.

out'field"er, aut'fīld'gr, *n.* Any player in baseball, etc., whose position is in the outfield.

out'fit, aut'fit, *v.* **I.** *t.* To provide with fit instruments or articles; equip. **II.** *i.* To acquire an outfit.

They are the luggage of chance men who happened along, and *outfitted* at the old post before going farther.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '92, p. 374.

out'fit, *n.* **1.** A fitting out or equipment, as for a voyage or expedition; the requisites or necessaries for any journey. **2.** Hence, the expenses occasioned and incidental to such journey. **3.** [U. S.] The preliminary allowance formerly made to a minister or diplomatic agent going abroad on government business. **4.** The tools or equipment for any particular occupation, calling, or trade; a kit; as, a painter's *outfit*.

The notion appears to be spreading that there must be some way by which one can get a good intellectual *outfit* without much personal effort. C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Monthly* Nov., '90, p. 968.

5. [Slang, Western U. S.] Any expedition or party, with its animals and proper equipment generally.

out'fit"ter, aut'fit'gr, *n.* One who furnishes the necessities for any voyage, undertaking, or business.

out'fit"ting, aut'fit'ing, *n.* Equipment, specifically for a voyage or any undertaking; outfit.

out-flank', aut-flank', *vt.* To go or pass round the flank of; also, to get the better of by a like maneuver.

out-flash', aut-flash', *v.* **I.** *t.* To excel in flashing; outshine.

But the glint of his jewels and glow of his gold diverted no eye from the calm, sad face which in the day of battle could *outflash* them all. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ch. 5, p. 30. [H. '87.]

II. *i.* To flash out.

out'fling", aut'fling', *n.* A satirical jest; taunt; gibe.

out-flow', aut-flō', *vi.* [Poet.] To flow outward.

out'flow", aut'flō', *n.* That which flows out, or the process of flowing out; efflux; effusion.

out'flush", aut'flush', *n.* [Rare.] A sudden glow of heat or rush of fluid; hence, an outburst.

out-fly', aut-flī', *vt.* To outdistance in flight; fly with more endurance or speed than.

out-foot', aut-fut', *vt.* [Naut. Slang.] To outsail; go faster than: said of a vessel.

To the Vigilant belongs the honor of defending the cup. . . . She . . . *outfooted* her competitors at every point.
New York Herald Sept. 12, '93, p. 7, col. 1.

out'form"†, *n.* Outward appearance.

out'-fort"†, *n.* An outlying fort.

out'forth†, *adv.* Externally; outside.

out-frown', aut-fraun', *vt.* To put down by frowning.

out'fu"ner-al†, *n.* A funeral held out of the parish, or away from a usual place.

out'garth", *n.* [Archaic.] An outer yard or garden.

The atmosphere of the house was like a spice-garden, and the garden itself as gay as if it was an *outgarth* of Paradise.
AMELIA E. BARR *Friend Olivia* ch. 13, p. 254. [D. M. & CO.]

out'gate"†, *n.* A way out; outlet.

out-gaze', aut-gēz', *vt.* **1.** To stare out of countenance. **2.** To gaze farther than.

out'gen"er-al, aut-jen'gr-al, *vt.* To surpass in generalship by an advantageous disposition of forces or use of the means at hand; outmaneuver.

out'gie, aut'gĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Expenditure; outgo.

out-give', aut-giv', *vt.* & *vi.* To surpass in liberality.

out-glare', aut-glār', *vt.* To excel in brilliancy.

out-go', aut-gō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go farther or faster than; excel in any way; go to greater lengths than; outdistance. **2**†. To circumvent by stratagem; overreach.

II. *i.* **1.** To go outward. **2.** To come to an end.

out'go", aut'gō', *n.* That which goes out or is expended; cost or outlay: opposed to *income*.

Synonyms: see EXPENSE.

out'go"er, aut'gō'gr, *n.* One who goes out; one who is leaving, as a house, country, office, or business position.

Incomers and *outgoers* alike had to lower their flags.
H. M. FIELD *Gibraltar* ch. 1, p. 2. [S. '88.]

out'go"ing, aut'gō'ing, *a.* Going out; leaving, as a port, place, or position; as, an *outgoing* vessel; the *outgoing* tide; the *outgoing* government.

out'go"ing, *n.* **1.** The act of going out; departure; termination. **2.** That which goes out; expenditure; outgo: generally in the plural. **3.** *pl.* [Archaic.] The extreme boundaries of a region.

out-grain'†, *vt.* To excel in depth of color; outblush.

out'ground", aut'ground', *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence or from the main ground. [I.]

out-grow', aut-grō', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in growth; grow more rapidly than; become taller or greater in bulk or dimension than. **2.** To grow out of or away from; become too exalted, too large, or too old for; as, to *outgrow* a companionship, a coat, or a habit.

out'growth", aut'grōth', *n.* That which grows out of something else. Specifically: (1) An excrescence; in botany, an appendage or growth from the surface of a plant, such as a trichome, the corona of a petal, the ligule of a grass, etc. (2) Figuratively, a gradual but natural result; a development from some general condition.

Synonyms: see CONSEQUENCE.

out'guard", aut'gārd', *n.* An outlying guard or post.

out-gush', aut-gush', *vt.* To gush out; issue with force.

In such wise *Outgushed* the Siren's deadly melodies.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. xiv, st. 43.

out'gush", aut'gush', *n.* A gushing out; ebullition.

out-haul', aut-hôl', *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To surpass in hauling. **2.** [Archaic.] To haul out.

out'haul", aut'hôl', *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending the clew of a boom-sail, tack of a lower studdingsail, head of a trysail on a gaff, etc.

out'haul"er, aut'hôl'gr, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A rope by which to haul a net to the surface of the water. **2.** Same as OUTHAUL.

out'hees†, *n.* Outcry; alarm; outas. **out'hess†.**

outh'er†, *a.*, *pron.*, & *conj.* Other; either.

out"-Her'od, out'-her'ed, *vt.* To outdo, exaggerate, or overact (Herod as depicted by the old miracle-plays); hence, to surpass in cruelty, wickedness, or crime, or, loosely, in any respect: usually, *to out-Herod Herod.*

What a singular thing it is that when the French do take to piety they *out-Herod Herod* himself!
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 5, p. 101. [H. '86.]

out-hire'†, *vt.* To lease or let out for compensation.

out'house", out'hous', *n.* A smaller building standing apart from, but appertaining to, a main or large building or dwelling; an outbuilding.

out'ing, out'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of going out; a holiday excursion; short pleasure-trip; airing. **2.** The distance; as, the farthest *outing.* **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A feast given by an apprentice to celebrate the expiration of his apprenticeship. **4†.** A sortie; sally. **5†.** Ousting; overthrow.

out'-isle'†, *n.* An island far from the mainland.

out-jest', out-jest', *vt.* [Rare.] To overcome by jesting.

out'jet", out'jet', *n.* [Rare.] A projection from anything.

out'jut"ting, out'jut'ing, *n.* A projecting; projection.

On a slight *out-jutting* of the clay and sticks. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 22, p. 395. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

out'keep"er, out'kip'er, *n.* *Surv.* A dial-plate used in chain-surveying to keep tally.

out'lag-er†, *n.* An outrigger.

out'laid†, *a.* Exposed.

out-lance'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to extend outward; project like a lance. **out-launce'†.—out'lanced"†**, *a.* Projecting like a lance. **out'launced"†.**

out'land, out'land, *n.* **1.** Land lying beyond the limits of occupation or cultivation. **2.** *Feudal Law.* Land beyond the demain lands of a manor, let out to tenants. [< AS. *ūtland*, < *ūt*, out, + *land*, land.]

out'land-er†, *n.* A foreigner. **out-land'ish-er†.**

out-land'ish, out-land'ish, *a.* **1.** Of barbarous, uncouth, and unfamiliar aspect or action; out of the way; strange; bizarre; as, an *outlandish* style or person.

Whenever it Southey's imagery is not *outlandish*, it is trite and tame. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. ii, p. 501. [S. '69.]

2. Situated in an unfamiliar spot; remote: now usually in a derogatory sense; as, an *outlandish* place. **3.** [Archaic.] Foreign in origin; not indigenous or native: now implying uncouthness or barbarity. **out-land'ly.**

Outlandish people, such as Laplanders.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 4, p. 118. [A. '79.]

[< AS. *ūtlendisc*, < *ūtland*; see OUTLAND.]

Synonyms: see RUSTIC.

—out-land'ish-ly, *adv.* **out-land'ish-like†.—out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*

out-lash'†, *vi.* To strike or lash out.

out'lash", out'lash', *n.* A striking forth; an outburst.

The *outlash* of a murderous thought and the sharp backward stroke of repentance.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 43. [H. '76.]

out-last', out-last', *vt.* To last longer than; survive.

out-laugh', out-laf', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in laughing; laugh with more effect than. **2.** [Rare.] To discomfit, confuse, or discourage by laughing; laugh out.

out'law", out'lô', *vt.* **1.** To put out of the protection and deprive of the benefit of the law; proscribe; as, to *outlaw* a felon. **2.** To deny the aid of the law for the enforcement of (rights); deprive of legal force.

out'law", *n.* **1.** One who by legal process has been put out of the protection and deprived of the benefit of the law in every respect; a person who by reason of crime has forfeited all civil rights and is civilly dead. **2.** A lawless, disorderly person; a habitual lawbreaker, especially one who openly defies the law, as a bandit. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A person outlawed by process. [< AS. *ūtlaga*, < *ūt*, out, + *lagu*, law.]

out'law"ry, out'lô'ri, *n.* **1.** The state of being put out of the protection and deprived of the benefit of the law.

Edward met their refusal by a general *outlawry* of the whole order of clergy. The King's courts were closed, and all justice denied to those who refused the King aid.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 4, § 5, p. 224. [H. '75.]

2. *Law.* The state or fact of being deprived of the protection and benefit of the law for contempt in willfully avoiding the execution of legal process; also, the proceeding by which a person is put in that condition, or the condition itself. In England, anciently, *outlawry* seems to have signified the deprivation of all legal protection, both of person and property, but later it only disabled the outlaw from holding property and bringing suit, though he still might be sued, and it is now abolished in civil proceedings and little used in criminal. In the United States it is unknown in civil cases, and has rarely been used in criminal.

An *outlawry* in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offence charged in the indictment.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 24, p. 319.

out-lay', out-lā', *vt.* [Rare.] To lay out in view; to expose.

out'lay", out'lā', *n.* **1.** A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed; expenditure.

No *outlay* of men, money, and means ever brought returns so rich and rapid as the mission enterprise.
A. T. PIERSON *Crisis of Missions* ch. 35, p. 351. [R. & T. CO.]

2†. An outlying retreat.

Synonyms: see EXPENSE.

out'leap', out'lēp', *n.* [Rare.] A springing out; escape.

out-learn', out-lern', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in learning.

Who will come, God willing, to *outlearn* the fifths friar.
TENNYSON *Sir John Oldcastle* st. 8.

2. To get beyond the instruction of. **3†.** To become informed from others; search out for oneself.

out'ler, ūt'ler, *a.* [Scot.] Unhoused: said of cattle.

out'lers, ūt'lerz, *n.* [Scot.] Cattle not housed.

out-let'†, *vt.* To emit; send forth.

out'let", out-let', *n.* **1.** A passage or vent for escape or discharge; a means of egress; an exit; as, the *outlet* of a lake; specifically, in commerce, a vent or market for the sale of any commodity. **2.** In electric lighting, a socket attachment in an incandescent-lamp fixture. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] An avenue or garden-path leading through a lawn or shrubbery from a house to the highway. **4†.** The place at or through which one passes outward; hence, the outlying district, in the plural, the suburbs.

—outlet of the pelvis, the lower aperture of the pelvis, through which the fetus passes at delivery.

out-lie', out-lī', *vt.* To surpass in lying; lie with greater effect than.

out-lie", *vi.* To lie in the open; camp out, or lie under canvas; as, a regiment *outlying* at Richmond.

out'li"er, out'lī'er, *n.* **1.** One whose residence is not in the same place where his office or business is situated. **2.** That which is without or beyond the main body; specifically, in geology, a portion of a rock-mass that remains in position while originally contiguous portions have been removed by denudation; opposed to *inlier.* **3.** In fishing, a set-line. **4.** [Rare.] One who is outside the pale of membership; an outsider.

out'limb", out'lim', *n.* [Rare.] An extremity or end part of a body, as a finger.

out'line", out'lin', *vt.* To draw the outline of; hence, to describe or state in general terms; sketch; delineate; as, to *outline* a house; to *outline* a procedure.

out'line", *n.* **1.** A sketch or draft showing the principal characteristics of any scheme or work; a structural basis upon which details may rest; general plan: often in the plural; as, an *outline* of a discourse or of history. **2.** The bordering line that serves to define the entire figure; the line that surrounds an object in the plane of vision; contour; hence, in art, a sketch or simple form made of such lines without light or shade, except as indicated sometimes by the shading of the lines.

The *outlines* of her figure, thrown up against the quaint sashes of the bay-window, stood out in strong and attractive relief.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *Blanche* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 117. [MACM. '91.]

3. In fishing, a set-line.

Synonyms: see ABRIDGMENT; CIRCUMFERENCE.

out-lin'e-ar, out-lin'ē-ur, *a.* Of the nature of or forming an outline.

out'list†, *n.* The edge of the border; selvage.

out-liv', *vt.* Outlive. PHIL. SOC.

out-live', out-liv', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To live beyond or longer than; continue to exist after; survive. **2.** To last longer than; outlast.

Do we weary ourselves with speculations whether human loves can *outlive* the shock of death?
ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Gates Ajar* ch. 13, p. 204. [O. & CO. '69.]

II. *i.* To have a longer life than another.

out-liv'er†, *n.* A survivor.

out'lodg"ing, out lej'ing, *n.* In English universities, a lodging outside the college grounds.

out-look', out-luk', *vt.* **1.** To disconcert by bold demeanor; stare out of countenance. **2.** To surpass in looking or seeing. **3†.** To look out; select.

out'look", out'luk', *n.* **1.** The extent of what is seen by an observer; the expanse in view, especially as seen from an opening or window; hence, the present condition or future prospect of things; as, a wide *outlook;* an encouraging *outlook.* **2.** Distance of view; hence, foresight. **3.** The act of looking out or being on the watch; vigilance.

Some natures grow cynical and pessimistic in their *outlook* on man in his actual life.
J. S. KINNARD in *Homiletic Review* Sept., '89, p. 207.

4. A place or station where watch is kept, or from which a view is had, as a hill or watch-tower. **5.** The watch; sentinel; sentry. **6.** That which lies before one in sight or expectation as personal.

Johann . . . courted and got her [Margaret Maultasche] for his Crown-Prince, . . . a youth of great *outlooks*, — *outlooks* toward the Kaisership itself.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 11, p. 124. [H.]

out'look"er, out'luk'ger, *n.* [Rare.] One who looks out or off; hence, a person lacking concentration or constancy.

out'loose"†, *n.* The act or condition of being loosed; evasion; escape.

out'lope"†, *n.* A running off; excursion.—**out'lo"per**, *n.*

out'ly"ing, out'lī'ing, *a.* **1.** Situated apart with regard to the manifest central part or main body; outside of the general scheme or subject; distant; extrinsic. **2.** Outside the boundary; over the frontier; alien.

out-man', out-man', *vt.* **1.** To outnumber in point of men. **2.** To excel in manly doing.

out-man'tle, out-man'tl, *vt.* [Rare.] To excel in dress or adornment.

out-match', out-mach', *vt.* To prove superior to.

out-mate', out-māt', *vt.* To outmatch; surpass.

out'most", out'mōst', *a.* Outermost.

out-mount', out-mount', *vt.* [Rare.] To mount above.

out'mouth"†, *n.* A full lip or voluptuous mouth.

out-name', out-nām', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To surpass as a raconteur or in graphic description. **2†.** To surpass in name or reputation.

out'ness, out'nes, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being outside; separateness, specifically from the perceiving mind; externality.

But for the confidence which we place in the assertions of our reason and consciousness, we could have no certainty of the reality and actual existence of the material world.
COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Sermon* in vol. i, p. 430, note. [H. '58.]

2. The quality of being interested in external things.

Cultivate observation, energy, handicraft, ingenuity, *outness* in boys, so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study.
JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours* first series, p. 310. [T. & F. '62.]

out'-nook"†, *n.* A projecting or outlying corner.

out-num'ber, out-num'ber, *vt.* To exceed in number.

The saved shall vastly . . . *outnumber* the lost, and the house of God shall be filled. W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* ch. 19, p. 303. [A. & S. '92.]

out'-of-door", out'-ev-dōr', *a.* Of or pertaining to the open air. See OUTDOOR. **out'-of-doors"**, *n.* The world outside of the house; the open air. See OUTDOORS.

out'-of-fash"ioned, *a.* Antiquated; old-fashioned.

out'-of-the-way", out'-ev-dhe-wā', *a.* **1.** Remotely situated; difficult to reach; secluded; as, an *out-of-the-way* spot. **2.** Different from what is common; out of the common range; unusual; eccentric; singular.

His clothes had an *out-of-the-way* foreign cut about them.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 15, p. 307. [H. '87.]

out'-ov"en, out'-uv'n, *n.* A domestic oven built out-of-doors.

out"-ower', ūt'-our', *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Out of; at a distance. **2.** Moreover **out"-o'-ver'.**

out-pace', out-pās', *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To leave behind, as in running, walking, or sailing; surpass in rapidity of pace; outstrip. **II.** *i.* To pass out.

out-par'a-mour'†, *vt.* To have more paramours than.

out'par"ish, out'par'ish, *n.* A parish situated in the country or somewhat distant from a city parish.

out'part", out'pārt', *n.* An outer or remote part.

out'part"er†, *n.* A cattle-stealer.

out-pass', out-pas', *vt.* To pass beyond; outpace.

out-pa"tient, out'-pā'shent, *n.* A non-resident patient.

out-peer'†, *vt.* To excel; surpass.

out'-pen"sion-er, out'-pen'shun-ger, *n.* A non-resident pensioner, as of a hospital; as, a Snug Harbor *out-pensioner.*

out'-play"er, out'-plē'ger, *n.* In the game of rackets, the one who receives the service. Compare IN-PLAYER.

out-point', out-point', *vt.* To sail closer to the wind than

out-poise'†, *vt.* To outweigh.

out'porch", out'pōrch', *n.* A vestibule.

out'port", out'pōrt', *n.* **1.** A port remote from the chief custom-house or seat of trade.

The authority of Bate's case and of Lord Coke's concurrence had encouraged the King to levy customs . . . at the *outports.*
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 14, p. 221. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. A place of export; a seaboard port.

Our state is the great *outport* of the United States for Europeans. BENJAMIN RUSH *Essays, Progress of Population in Penn.* p. 235. [T. & W. B. '06.]

out'post", out'pōst', *n.* A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body for the purpose of guarding against surprise; also, the station, or the position of a fortification, held by a detachment.

The *outposts* of the hostile armies were stationed within sight of each other. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 127. [H.]

out-pour', out-pōr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; effuse. **II.** *i.* To issue in a stream; flow freely.—**out'pour"**, *n.* A free outflow; outpouring. —**out'pour"er**, *n.*—**out'pour"ing**, *n.* A copious outflow or emanation; effluence; effusion.

out-pow'er†, *vt.* To surpass in power; overpower.

out-prize'†, *vt.* To exceed in estimated worth.

out'put", out'put', *n.* **1.** The quantity put out or produced ready for distribution or sale in a specified time; amount or rate of production, collective or individual, as of coal, ore, or metal from a mine or the mines of a particular region, or of iron from a furnace or a country.

They were able for some time to prevent the price of coal from going down by strictly limiting the supply, or, as it is called, the '*out-put*' of each man per week. MILLICENT G. FAWCETT *Political Economy for Beginners* § 3, ch. 2, p. 119. [MACM. '89.]

2. *Physiol.* That which is egested from the body by the lungs, skin, or kidneys; the egesta other than the feces: opposed to *income.* **3.** *Elec.* The electric power of a dynamo-electric machine: usually expressed in watts.

out'quar"ters, out'cwōr'terz, *n. pl.* Quarters situated away from headquarters.

out-quench'†, *vt.* To quench or extinguish.

out'rage', out'rēj, *v.* [OUT'RAGED; OUT'RA-GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To commit outrage upon; treat with violence and wrong; injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind; abuse heinously; specifically, to commit rape or indecent assault upon (a woman). **2.** In general, to commit any gross trespass upon or against; brazenly or shamefully infringe; grossly violate the rights of; as, conduct that *outrages* all received opinion.

The worst prisons are not of stone; they are of throbbing hearts, *outraged* by an infamous life.
H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* p. 15. [P. S. & CO. '58.]

3. [Archaic.] To wrong with words; affront grossly.

II†. *i.* To act outrageously; be guilty of outrage. [< F. *outrager*, < *outrage*; see OUTRAGE, *n.*]

out-rage'†, *vt.* To excel in raging.

out'rage, *n.* **1.** An act of shocking violence or cruelty; a bold or wanton injury to person or property; a gross infringement of morality or decency; also, a gross insult. **2.** [Rare.] Violent rage; a dangerous display of temper; frenzy. **3†.** Extravagant or eccentric conduct; hence, excess; luxury. [F., < *outre*, beyond, < L. *ultra*, beyond.]

Synonyms: abuse, affront, indecency, indignity, injury, insult, offense, violence. An *outrage* combines *insult* and *injury.* See INJURY. Compare synonyms for AFFRONT.

out'rage-ly†, *adv.* Superfluously.

—out'rage-ness†, *n.* Extravagance.

out-ra'geous, out-rē'jus, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an outrage; flagrant in character; heinous; atrocious. **2.** Heedless of authority or decency; shocking in conduct.

I do wish . . . that that *outrageous* boy were gone.
MRS. MOLESWORTH *The Red Grange* ch. 5, p. 64. [T. W. '91.]

3†. Exceeding bounds; immoderate; enormous; extravagant. [< F. *outrageux*, < *outrage*; see OUTRAGE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BAD; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.

—out-ra'geous-ly, *adv.*—**out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*—**out'ra-ger**, *n.* One who outrages.

out'rake", out'rēk', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** An open passage for sheep between an enclosed pasture and common land. **2.** An expedition; a raid.

ou"trance', ū'trāns', *W.* (out'rans, *C.*; ū-trens', *C.*), *n.* [F.] The utmost extremity; the bitter end.

His courtiers declared that he already merited the lady, by thus vindicating her fame and fortune in a deadly combat to *outrance.*
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Widow's Ordeal* p. 129. [G. P. P. '63.]

—à outrance, to the bitter end: said of a combat.

out-range', out-rānj', *vt.* To range ahead of; sail by.

out-raught'†, *imp.* & *pp.* of OUTREACH, *v.* Outreached.

out-ray'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To go beyond; surpass. **II.** *i.* To exceed bounds; be extravagant or crazy. **out-raie'†.**

out-ray', *vt.* To radiate forth; spread out.

out'ray', *vi.* To outrage. **out'rayer†.**

out-raze'†, *vt.* To raze completely; exterminate.

ou"tré', ū'trē', *C.* (ū'trē, *S.*), *a.* [F.] Deviating from conventional usage or fashion; strikingly odd; extravagant.

out-reach', out-rēch', *v.* **I.** *t.* To reach or go beyond. **2.** [Archaic.] To overreach; cheat. **II.** *i.* To reach out; extend.—**out'reach"**, *n.* The act of reaching out; extent of reaching out.

ou"tre-cui"dance'†, *n.* Excessive pride or arrogance.

out-rede'†, *vt.* To surpass in counseling.

ou"tre-ly†, *adv.* Utterly.

ou"tre-mer', ū'tr-mār', *n.* [F.] **1.** The region beyond the sea. **2†.** Ultramarine blue.

out'rick, out'ric, *n.* [Eng.] A rick standing in the open.

out-ride', out-rīd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To ride faster than; overtake in riding; ride by or away from.

Pallid Death . . . presently pounced upon . . . George I., in his travelling chariot, on the Hanover road. What postilion can *outride* that pale horseman!
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 34. [E. & L. '91.]

II. *i.* **1.** To ride abroad. **2.** To ride beside a carriage as an attendant.

out'ride"†, *n.* **1.** The act of riding out; a place for riding; an excursion. **2.** An expedition; foray.

out'ri"der, out'rī'der, *n.* **1.** A mounted servant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage.

Outriders first, in pomp and state,
Pranced on their horses through the gate.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *The Sailor Boy* st. 3.

2†. One who rides out, as for pleasure. **3†.** A bailiff employed to ride throughout the county or hundred to summon men to the court. **4†.** A highwayman.

out'rig"ger, out'rig'ger, *n.* **1.** A part built or arranged to project beyond a natural outline, as of a vessel or ma-

chine, for support, attachment, etc. **2.** *Boating.* (1) A bracket, usually of iron, provided with a rowlock, projecting from the side of a narrow rowboat or shell, so as to bring the oar into position for an effective stroke. (2) A projecting contrivance terminating in a boat-like float, braced to the side of a canoe or other boat as a preventive against capsizing: especially used by the islanders of the Indian and Pacific oceans. (3) A spar for extending a sail or rope farther than the beam of the vessel would otherwise permit. (4) A boom swung out from an anchored vessel, to which to secure boats. (5) A spar projecting from a boat's stern, to aid in hauling out a clew. (6) A cathead. **3.** *Mech.* (1) A wheel or pulley outside a frame, for transmitting power. (2) The jib of a crane. (3) A beam projecting from a wall, and having a hoisting-tackle at its outer end. (4) A bracket-like frame for suspending an arc-lamp, as from a wall, so that it will stand out from the surface. **4.** A light racing-boat equipped with projecting rowlocks. See def. 2 (1). **5.** A horse hitched outside of the shafts or traces, as alongside of a team.

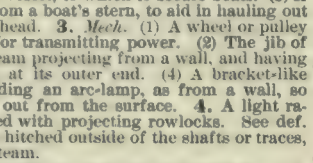

A Polynesian Proa with Outrigger.

The mail cart is propelled by two horses, one of which is an *outrigger.* BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 7, p. 92. [G. P. P. '55.]

out'right", aut'rait', *a.* Free from reserve or restraint; unqualified; direct; positive; undisguised; downright.

The young are seldom tempted to *outright* wickedness. H. W. BEECHER *Lect. to Young Men* lect. iv, p. 105. [D. B. '55.]

out'right", *adv.* **1.** Without reservation or limitation; to the whole extent; altogether; entirely; utterly; openly; as, he hated him *outright;* he laughed *outright.*

Things are not invented *outright* by mere fancy, but come by gradual alterations of what was already there. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 252. [A. '81.]

2. Without delay; on the spot; immediately. **3**†. Directly onward; straight ahead.

out-ri'val, aut-rai'val, *vt.* To surpass or excel in rivalry; defeat.

Each successive Pharaoh endeavored to *outrival* his predecessors. F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 67. [J. W. B. '82.]

out-rive'†, *vt.* To rend apart.

out'road"†, *n.* [Rare.] An excursion; foray. **out'rode"**†.

out'roar"†, *n.* An uproar; outcry; tumult.

out'room", aut'rūm', *n.* An outer room; outlying apartment or office.

out-root', aut-rūt', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in rooting. **2.** [Archaic.] To root out; eradicate.

out'rope†, *n.* Sale by auction; vendue. **out'rop**†.

out'ro"per, aut'rō"pėr, *n.* Formerly, in the City of London, an officer charged with the duty of seizing the goods of foreigners when sold elsewhere than in the public markets. **for'eign-ta"ker**‡.

out-roy'al, aut-roi'ăl, *vt.* [Rare.] To excel in royalty or kingly state.

out-run', aut-run', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To run beyond; exceed; as, expenses *outrun* income. **2.** To overtake or leave behind in running; outstrip. **3**†. To elude; escape. **II.** *i.* To run out.

out'run"ner, aut'run"ėr, *C.* (aut-run'ėr, *W.*), *n.* **1.** An attendant who runs beside or before a carriage.

These *out-runners* accompany all folk of importance in Japan and keep pace with the horses without fatigue. ELIZABETH BISLAND *Flying Trip* third stage, p. 77. [H. '91.]

2†. An offshoot; branch of a stream.

out-rush', aut-rush', *vi.* To rush out; issue impetuously.—**out'rush"**, *n.* A rushing out; sortie.

out'sale"†, *n.* An auction.

out-sal'ly, aut-sal'i, *vi.* [Rare.] To sally out.

out'scape†, *n.* A way to escape; an escape.

out-scorn'†, *vt.* To bear down or confront with scorn.

out'scour"ing, aut'scour'ing, *n.* That which is scoured or washed out.

out-scout'†, *vt.* To scout away; reject with disdain.

out'scout", aut'scout', *n.* An advance scout.

Their [the Five Nations'] *outscouts* met with Piskaret near Nicolet River. S. G. DRAKE *Indians of N. Am.* bk. v, ch. 1, p. 13. [ANT. INS. '37.]

out-sell', aut-sel', *vt.* **1.** To sell quicker or for a better price than; also, to surpass in selling goods. **2**†. To exceed the value of.

out-send'†, *vt.* To send forth.—**out'send"ing**†, *n.*

out'sen"try, aut'sen'tri, *n.* *Mil.* An outer sentry; picket.

out'set", aut'set', *n.* A first entrance on any business, journey, speech, argument, or the like; a setting out; beginning; start; opening. **out'set"ting**‡.

A good *outset* is half the voyage. IRVING *Bracebridge Hall* p. 16. [G. P. P. '61.]

Synonyms: see BEGINNING.

out'set"ter, aut'set'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An emigrant.

out'set"ting, aut'set'ing, *a.* Setting off shore or outward.

out'set"tler, aut'set'lėr, *n.* [Rare.] A settler in the outskirts or on the frontier.

out-shine', aut-shain', *v.* **I.** *t.* To shine brighter than; hence, to surpass in a brilliant quality, as in wit. **II.** *i.* To shine out; emit light.

out-shoot', aut-shūt', *vt.* **1.** To excel in shooting or marksmanship. **2.** To shoot beyond; overshoot.

out'shot", aut'shot', *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A projection, as in a building. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] In paper-making, white rags of the second grade.

out-show'†, *vt.* To show openly.

out-shut', aut-shut', *vt.* To exclude; shut out.

out'side", aut'said', *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W. Wr.* (aut-said', *C.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the outside; situated at or beyond the outer surface or bounds; exterior; as, an *outside* seat on a coach. **2.** Restricted to the outside; extraneous; superficial; apparent only. **3.** Reaching the limit; highest; extreme; as, the *outside* estimate. **4.** Having no part or interest; foreign; as, an *outside* party.

—**out'side"-car"**, *n.* An outside jaunting-car. See JAUNTING-CAR.—**o. edge**, in skating, any stroke or series of strokes made on the outer edge of the skate, the right foot describing a curve to the right, and the left foot one to the left.—**o. finish**, requisites, as corner-boards, for finishing the exterior of a wooden building.—**o. station** (Austral.), a station in the bush.

out'side", *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; the side or part that forms or adjoins the surface, as of a solid, or that surface more remote from the center, as of a closed shell; outer side. **2.** Hence, the part that is seen; external aspect; superficial appearance. **3.** The space beyond a bounding line or surface; outer region; exterior: opposed to *inside.*

I did not wish to go within the walls which enclose the grounds, and so strolled a little way along the *outside.* H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* letter i, p. 14. [J. C. D. '55.]

4. The utmost limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity; the extreme: used with the definite article; as, he died in a minute at *the outside.* **5.** [Colloq.] An outside passenger, riding on the top of a coach or the like. **6.** In fencing, the part that is to the right of the line of defense. **7.** *pl.* Outer or soiled sheets of a ream or package of paper.

out-side', aut-said', *C.* (aut'said, *W.*), *adv.* On or to the outside; beyond the border or surface; on the exterior; without; specifically, in the sea beyond harbor.

The stillness of death reigned *outside.* EDWARD KING *Great South* ch. 20, p. 206. [AM. P. CO. '75.]

—**outside of. 1.** Same as OUTSIDE, *prep.* **2.** [Colloq.] Exclusive of; besides; as, *outside of* his secretary, no one knew his views.—**to get o. of.** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To master or understand. **2.** To eat or drink; devour.

out-side', *prep.* On or to the exterior of; beyond the limit of; forth; from; out of; without: elliptical for *outside of;* as, footsteps *outside* the room.

There is something in our souls of God, which corresponds with what is of God *outside* us. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xix, p. 412. [H. '70.]

out'side-ness, aut'said-nes, *n.* Outness; externality.

out'sid'er, aut'sai'dėr, *n.* **1.** One who is outside; one who is not a member of a particular set, company, association, profession, or the like; one who has no part or interest in what is going on; a stranger; intruder; layman. **2.** [Slang.] A race-horse not included among the favorites or probable winners; one of the field. **3.** *pl.* Nippers for turning a key in a keyhole from the side of a door opposite to that of its insertion.

out'sight", aut'sait', *n.* Observation of that which is without; the power of noticing external things: opposed to *insight.*

out'skin"†, *n.* The outer skin.

out-skip'†, *vt.* To avoid by flight; skip out of.

out'skirt", aut'skėrt', *n.* A place or situation on or near the border; outer verge; margin of a locality or district; border region; purlieu: generally in the plural; as, the *outskirts* of the camp.

At Azotus, or Ashdod, one of the Palestine cities, is a large mound, with columns cropping up out of the ground on the *outskirts* of it. G. ST. CLAIR *Buried Cities* ch. 2, p. 154. [K. P. & CO. '91.]

out-slide', aut-slaid', *vi.* [Rare.] To slide out or forward.

out-sling'†, *vt.* To sling out or forth; scatter.

out-slip', aut-slip', *vi.* To slip out.

out'sole", aut'sōl', *n.* The outside or lower sole of a boot or shoe: distinguished from *in-sole.*

out-span', aut-span', *W.* (aut'span, *C.*), *v.* [S. Afr.] **I.** *t.* To unyoke or unhitch from a vehicle, as oxen; unhitch the animals from, as a wagon; also, to unsaddle. **II.** *i.* To unharness or unyoke animals; detach draft-animals from a vehicle.

A beautiful flower dug out by the roots, at a place where they had '*out-spanned.*' OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 103. [R. BROS. '83.]

out'span"[1], aut'span', *n.* [S. Afr.] The act or the place of outspanning.

out'span"[2], *n.* Full span or spread; entire stretch.

out-speak', aut-spīk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak out; say aloud; indicate merit superior to by speech or otherwise. **2.** To speak better or longer than. **3**†. To speak or exhibit something beyond; bespeak more than. **II.** *i.* To speak boldly; speak up.

Then neist *outspak* a raucle carlin. BURNS *Jolly Beggars* recitativo iv, l. 1.

out'speck-le, aut'spec-l, *n.* [Scot.] A laughing-stock.

out-spend', aut-spend', *vt.* To surpass in spending.

out'spend"†, *n.* Expenditure; outlay.

out-spent', aut-spent', *pa.* [Poet.] Completely spent or wearied; tired out.

out-spin', aut-spin', *vt.* To spin out or draw to the end; finish.

out'spo"ken, aut'spō"kn, *C.* (aut-spō'kn, *W.*), *a.* Speaking or spoken out freely and frankly; bold or free of speech; plain-spoken; frank; as, an *outspoken* opinion or censor.—**out'spo"ken-ness**, *n.*

out-spread', aut-spred', *vt. & vi.* To spread out; extend: generally in the past participle; as, *outspread* arms.

out'spread", aut'spred', *n.* Extension; propagation.

out-spred', *v. & n.* Outspread. PHIL. Soc.

out-spring'†, *vi.* To spring or proceed out; issue forth.

out'spring", aut'spring', *n.* That which results, as from a cause or movement; outcome; issue.

The era of Elizabeth was the *outspring* of the movement which Henry VIII. commenced. FROUDE *Catharine of Aragon* intro., p. 12. [S. '91.]

out'spurt", aut'spūrt', *n.* [Rare.] An outward spurt.

out-stand', aut-stand', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To stand out against; withstand. **2**†. To stay beyond; outstay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stand out; project. **2.** To stand over; remain unpaid, unsettled, untouched, or the like. **3.** To stand away from the land, as a vessel.

out-stand'ing, aut-stand'ing, *a.* **1.** Still standing, as a debt unpaid or not due; undischarged or unresolved. **2.** Standing prominently forth; salient.

The *outstanding* fact of history, that, in the sphere of human experience, lifeless matter does not become organizing and living, in virtue of its own physical forces. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 283. [S. '72.]

out-start', aut-stārt', *vt.* [Poet.] To start or spring out.

out'start", aut'stārt', *n.* [Rare.] A starting out; outset.

out-strain', aut-strēn', *vt.* **1.** To overstrain. **2**†. To stretch out. **3**†. To surpass in exertion. **out-strein'**†, **out-straught'**†, *pp.* of OUTSTRETCH, *v.*

out-strech', **-strecht'**. Outstretch, etc. PHIL. Soc.

out'street", aut'strīt', *n.* A street remote from the center.

out-stretch', aut-strech', *vt.* **1.** To stretch or spread out; extend; expand: generally in the past participle.

Waiting the prophet's *outstretched* hands. WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 10.

2. To stretch or extend outside of or beyond.

God: My mercy doth *outstretch* the universe. BAILEY *Festus, Heaven* sc. 1.

out-strike', aut-strīk', *vt.* **1.** To excel in striking. **2**†. To strike out or erase.

out-strip', aut-strip', *vt.* To leave behind in a race; speed ahead of; outrun; hence, to go beyond; escape.

Synonyms: see LEAD.

out'suck"en, aut'suc'n, *a.* *Scots Law.* Belonging outside the sucken.—**outsucken multure** (*Scots Law*), toll taken by a miller from grain not of the sucken.

out-sum', aut-sum', *vt.* [Rare.] To outnumber.

out-sweat'†, *vt.* To sweat for; labor hard for; earn.

out-sweep', aut-swip', *vi.* [Poet.] To sweep out.

out-sweet'en†, *vt.* To excel in sweetness.

out-swell'†, *vt.* **1.** To surpass in swelling. **2.** To overflow.

out-syl'la-ble†, *vt.* To contain more syllables than.

out-take'†, *vt.* To except; omit.—**out-ta'ken**†, *pp. & prep.* Excepted; excepting; save. **out"stane'**†.—**out"-ta'king-ly**†, *adv.* Exceptionally.

out-tell', aut-tel', *vt.* To count beyond; overreckon.

out'-term"†, *n.* Anything external or superficial; outward manner; a hollow phrase.

out-throw'†, *vt.* To throw beyond; cast out.

out"tongue', aut'tung', *vt.* [Rare.] To talk louder than.

out"top', aut'top', *vt.* [Rare.] To overtop; excel.

out'turn", aut'tūrn', *n.* The quantity of goods turned out or produced; output.

out-twine'†, *vt.* To extricate; disentangle.

out-u'suret, *vt.* To exceed in usury.

out-val'ue, aut-val'yū, *vt.* To exceed in value.

The nation *outvalues* all its authors. E. P. WHIPPLE *First Century of the Republic* ch. 12, p. 349. [H. '76.]

out-vie', aut-vai', *vt.* To vanquish in competition; outdo; excel; surpass.

out-vil'lain†, *vt.* To surpass in villainy.

out-vote', aut-vōt', *vt.* To cast more votes than.

out-wake', aut-wēk', *vt.* To remain awake longer than.

out'wale", aut'wēl', *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Refuse. **2**†. An outcast. **out'wail"**†.

out-walk', aut-wōk', *vt.* **1.** To walk faster, longer, or more than. **2.** To walk beyond.

out-walk't', *imp. & pp.* Outwalked. PHIL. Soc.

out'wall", aut'wōl', *n.* **1.** An exterior wall. **2.** The exterior; outside.

out'ward, aut'ward, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the exterior of an object; outer; external; outside; as, an *outward* covering; *outward* show.

Little was his of *outward* grace to win
The eyes of maids, but white the soul within.
ALDRICH *The Guerdon* st. 4.

2. Tending to the outside; directed outward; as, an *outward* course. **3.** Derived or added from without; not inherent; adventitious; extraneous; extrinsic; as, *outward* grace. **4.** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to the world or the outer man; not spiritual; carnal; corporeal. **5.** [Archaic.] Connected with outside matters; civil; public. *1 Chron.* xxvi, 29. **6**†. Foreign.

—**out'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**out'ward-ness**, *n.*

out'ward, } aut'ward, -wardz, *adv.* **1.** To or in the
out'wards, } direction of the outside; from the interior toward or into the exterior; away from an inner point or place; as, the oak's branches spread *outward.*

Yet, while he deems thee bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison-walls
Fall *outward.* BRYANT *Antiquity of Freedom* st. 2.

As the earth's crust is warmer and warmer as we go farther and farther down, there must be a steady flow of heat *outwards* from the interior to the surface. P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances in Physical Science* lect. vii, p. 166. [MACM. '76.]

2. On the surface; superficially. **3.** Away from port or home. [< AS. *ūteweard*, < *ūt*, out. + *-weard*, -WARD.]

—**outward bound** (*Com.*), going from a port, especially from a home port to foreign parts: said of a vessel.

out'ward, *n.* [Rare.] External form; outside appearance; also, that which is without.

out'-ward", aut'-wārd', *n.* A ward in a detached building connected with a hospital.

out-wash', aut-wosh', *vt.* [Rare.] To wash out; cleanse.

out-watch', aut-woch', *vt.* To watch longer than.

out'way", aut'wē', *n.* [Rare.] A way out; outlet.

out-wear', aut-wār', *vt.* **1.** To wear or stand use better than; outlast; as, silk *outwears* woolen. **2.** To wear out or away; spend or consume to the end.

And with sick longing all the night *outwear,*
To hear her morning step upon the stair.
KEATS *Isabella* st. 3.

out-wea'ry, aut-wī'ri, *vt.* [Rare.] To weary out.

out-weed'†, *vt.* To weed out.

out-weigh', aut-wē', *vt.* **1.** To exceed in weight; weigh more than. **2.** To exceed in worth or value; surpass in importance or excellence.

out-well', aut-wel', *vt. & vi.* To pour or well out.

out'wick", aut'wic', *n.* In curling, a stroke in which the played stone strikes the outer edge of another, knocking it toward the tee. Compare INWICK.

out-win'†, *vt.* To get out of.

out-wind'†, *vt.* To extricate by winding; unwind.

out'-win"dow†, *n.* A bay window.

out-wing', aut-wing', *vt.* **1.** To pass on the wing; outstrip in flying or as in flight. **2.** *Mil.* To outflank.

out-wit', aut-wit', *vt.* [OUT-WIT'TED; OUT-WIT'TING.] **1.** To excel in a contest of wits; defeat by greater cunning or ingenuity; overreach; cheat; as, *to outwit* a burglar. **2**†. To surpass in wit or understanding.

Synonyms: see CHEAT; DECEIVE.

out'wit†, *n.* The perceptive faculty: empirical knowledge.

out'with, aut'widh. **1.** *prep.* [Scot.] Outside; without. **II**†. *adv.* Without; outwardly.

out-wom'an, aut-wum'an, *vt.* [Rare.] To surpass in womanliness.

out-work', aut-wūrk', *vt.* **1.** To work faster or better than; outdo. **2**†. To surpass in workmanship. **3**†. To work out; complete.

out'work", aut'wūrk', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* Any defensive work constructed outside the enceinte, in or beyond the ditch of a fort, as a caponiere, hornwork, or lunette. **2.** [Rare.] An outer part; shell. **3.** [Archaic.] An outer defense; bulwark. **4.** [Scot.] Outdoor work.

out'work"er, aut'wūrk'gr. *n.* One who works outside or takes away work to do at home.

out-wrest'†, *vt.* To wrest away; extort.

out-wring'†, *vt.* To wring from within; shed.

out-za'ny†, *vt.* To surpass in buffoonery.

ou-var'o-vite, *n.* Same as UVAROVITE.

ou"vi-ran-dra'na, ū"vi-ran-drē'nȧ *or* -drg'nȧ, *n.* *Bot.* See LATTICELEAF and WATER-YAM. [< Malagasy *ouvirandon.*]

ouze†, *v. & n.* Ooze.

ou'zel, ū'zl, *n.* One of various European thrushes or thrush-like birds, as the blackbird (*Merula merula*), the ring-ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*), or the dipper or water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*). [< AS. *ōsle*, ouzel.]

o'va, ō'vȧ, *n.* [L.] Plural of OVUM.

o'val[1], ō'văl, *a.* **1.** Having the figure of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg; oblong and curvilinear; roughly elliptical, but with one end larger than the other. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Broadly elliptical; nearly circular, with an

equal compression on either side. **3†.** Of or pertaining to an egg. [< F. *ovale*, < LL. *ovalis*, < L. *ovum*, egg.]

—**o'val-lan"ce-o-late,** *a.* Lanceolate with a tendency to oval.

—**o"val-es'cent,** *a.* Approximately oval.—**o'val-i-form",** *C.* [**o-val'i-form,** *E. W. Wr.*], *a.* Shaped like an egg; ovoid or oval.—**o'val-ly,** *adv.*—**o'val-ness,** *n.*—**o'val-oid,** *a.* Tending to oval.

o'val[2†], *a.* Used in an ovation; triumphal.

o'val, ō'vəl, *n.* **1.** A figure or body resembling the longitudinal section of an ordinary egg: a closed curve, convex throughout, and of greater curvature at each end than at the middle part; the shape or contour of an egg. **2.** An elliptical athletic field; also, one on which an elliptical racing-track is laid out.

—**bicircular oval,** a real branch of a bicircular quartic.—**Cartesian o.,** see CARTESIAN.—**Cassinian o.,** same as CASSINIAN.—**conjugate o.,** an oval that forms part of a complete algebraic curve.

o-val'bu-min, o-val'biu-min, *n.* Egg-albumin. [< OVUM + ALBUMIN.]

o'vant†, *a.* Triumphing in an ovation.

o-va'ri-a, o-vē'ri-ə *or* -vg'ri-ə, *n.* Plural of OVARIUM.

o-va"ri-al'gi-a, o-vē' *or* -vg'ri-al'ji-ə, *n.* Pain in the ovaries; ovarian neuralgia. [< OVARIUM + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

o"var-al'gi-a;.—o-va"ri-al'gic, *a.*

o-va'ri-an, o-vē'ri-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the ovary; as, an *ovarian* tumor; an *ovarian* tube. [< L. *ovum*, egg.] **o-va'ri-al‡.**

o-va'ri-ole, o-vē'ri-ōl, *n.* *Zool.* A diminutive ovary; one of the tubular glands of a composite ovary.

o-va"ri-ot'o-my, o-vē'ri-ot'o-mi, *n.* *Surg.* The removal of the ovary by excision, requiring incision through the abdominal walls, detachment of adhesions, etc. [< OVARIUM + -TOMY.]—**o-va'ri-o-tome,** *n.* An instrument for cutting out an ovarian tumor.—**o-va"ri-ot'o-mist,** *n.* A surgeon skilled in ovariotomy.

o-va'ri-ous, o-vē'ri-əs, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of eggs.

o"va-ri'tis, ō'və-rai'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovary.

o-va'ri-um, o-vē'ri-um *or* -vg'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] Same as OVARY.

o'va-ry†, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovation.

o'va-ry, ō'və-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The organ or gland of the female that gives rise to the ova or essential products of generation. **2.** *Bot.* That part of the pistil of a flower in which the ovules are produced. It is morphologically a leaf folded together so as to produce a cavity, within which the ovules are developed.

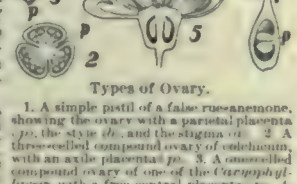

Types of Ovary.

A pistil has three parts. At the bottom is the *Ovary*, which becomes the seed-vessel. See GRAY *How Plants Grow* ¶ 16, p. 8. [L. & P. '59.]

1. A simple pistil of a false ranunculus, showing the ovary with a parietal placenta *p*, the style *st*, and the stigma *st*. 2. A three-celled compound ovary of cruciferous, with an axile placenta *p*. 3. A one-celled compound ovary of one of the *Caryophyllaceæ*, with a free central placenta *p*. 4. A superior ovary. 5. An inferior ovary.

[< L. *ovum*, egg.]

o'vate, ō'vet *or* -vāt, *a.* Having a shape somewhat resembling a longitudinal section of a hen's egg; egg-shaped; specifically said of leaves. [< L. *ovatus*, < *ovum*, egg.] **o'va"ted‡.**

—**o"vate-a-cu'mi-nate,** *a.* Ovate with slender tapering apex.—**o.-cylindraceous,** *a.* Between ovate and cylindraceous.—**o.-deltoid,** *a.* Ovate with a tendency to be triangular.—**o.-lanceolate,** *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.—**o.-oblong,** *a.* Between ovate and oblong.—**o.-rotundate,** *a.* Between ovate and round.—**o.-subulate,** *a.* Ovate with a subulate tip.—**o.-ventricose,** *a.* Ovate with a swelling on one side.

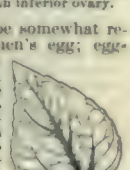
An Ovate Leaf.

o'vate, ō'vet, *n.* **1.** An Eisteddfodic graduate, who is neither bard nor druid. **2†.** A philosopher; a man of letters or science; also, a teacher; a teacher of philosophy. [< W. *ofydd*.]

o'vate-ly, ō'vet-li, *adv.* In an ovate form or manner.

o-va'tion, o-vā'shun, *n.* **1.** Any spontaneous expression of popular homage and applause; an enthusiastic reception of a successful or popular person.

General Grant had been the hero of unparalleled *ovations*, extending over years of time and through his tour around the world. BEN P. POORE *Reminiscences* vol. ii, ch. 34, p. 393. [W. A. H.]

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A secondary triumphal honor. It was second only to the triumph, this latter being conceded only when the victory had been gained under circumstances of great difficulty, and was productive of great national joy. [< L. *ovatio*, n., < *ovo*, triumph.]

o-va"tion-a-cu'mi-nate, o.-cylindraceous, etc. Same as OVATE-ACUMINATE, etc. See OVATE.

ov'en, uv'n, *vt.* To bake in an oven.

ov'en, *n.* **1.** A chamber in which substances are artificially heated for the purposes of baking, roasting, annealing, etc. Specifically: (1) An enclosed chamber of a stove or range in which food is cooked. (2) A large chamber for cooking, variously constructed, used by bakers. (3) A kiln; as, a coke-*oven*. (4) A furnace for assaying. (5) In glass-making, a leer.

Some ovens are named (1) from their use: as, **annealing-oven** (for heating and gradually cooling metals or glass, to render them less brittle), **drying-o., porcelain-o.** (for firing porcelain), **roasting-o.** (for ores), **tile-o.** (for burning tiles); (2) from their construction or mechanism: as, **anchor-o.** (from which coke is removed with an anchor), **continuous o.** (a bakers' oven having pans carried through continuously), **machine o.** (any bakers' oven having mechanism to facilitate the work), **reel-o.** (for bakers, having continuous reels), **revolving o.** (for bakers, having revolving floors), **rotary o.** (for bakers, turning on a pivot), **traveling o.** (for bakers, having a traveling apron).

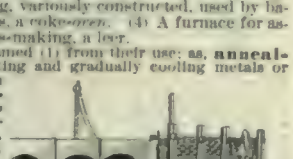
Ovens for Annealing: used in manufacturing tin-plate.

2. A furnace. [< AS. *ofen*, oven.]

Phrases, etc.:—**brick oven,** an oven made of brick and heated by burning the fuel inside and removing it before the food is put in for baking or roasting.—**Dutch o.** **1.** A baking-pot, heated by surrounding it with coals. See illus. under SKILLET. **2.** A sheet-metal oven, used in front of a grate and roasting by radiated and reflected heat. **3.** A brick oven.—**Egyptian o.,** a large earthen vessel sunk in the ground: used like a brick oven.—**ov'en-build"er,** *n.* [Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse.—**o.-tit,** *n.* [Eng.] The willow-warbler.—**o.-wood,** *n.* Wood specially suitable, in kind and size, for a bakers' oven, as basswood cut to four-foot lengths.

ov'en-bird", uv'n-berd' *n.* A bird that builds a domed nest. Specifically: (1) A South-American furnariine tree-creeper whose nests are oven-shaped structures of clay, especially *Furnarius rufa*. (2) An American warbler, the golden-crowned thrush (*Seiurus auricapillus*), olive-green above and white below, with dusky streaks on the breast and sides. (3) [Eng.] (*a*) The oven-tit. (*b*) The oven-builder.

An Oven-bird (*Furnarius rufa*) (1/4) and its Nest.

o-ven'chy-ma, o-ven'ki-mə, *n.* *Bot.* Tissue consisting of oval cells: not in use. [< OVAL[1], *a.*, + ENCHYMA.]

ov'ened, uv'nd, *a.* Dried up; sickly.

o'ver, ō'vər, *vt.* To jump over; vault; clear.

o'ver, *a.* Outer; superior: not properly an adjective.

o'ver, *n.* **1.** The part of the game of cricket during which one bowler retains uninterrupted possession of his wicket: in England, the time occupied in bowling five balls; in the United States, usually six. When the umpire calls "over!" the bowling is taken up at the opposite wicket, and the field is changed to suit the alteration in bowling. **2.** [U. S.] An overplus unaccounted for; excess of cash remaining after balancing accounts.

—**maiden over,** an over in cricket that is unproductive of runs.

o'ver, *adv.* [In poetry often contracted to *o'er*.] **1.** So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other; to or from the opposite side; across some intervening space or barrier, as a sea, river, road, or fence.

He prays, 'Come *over*' – I may not follow.
JEAN INGELOW *Divided* pt. iii, st. 5.

2. In extent or measurement from side to side; in distance across; in width; as, the ditch is two yards *over*. **3.** From one side, party, opinion, or purpose to another; as, going *over* to the enemy; he was completely won *over*. **4.** From the possession, custody, or keeping of one person to that of another, as by personal delivery, assignment, or transfer; as, to pay *over* money; to make *over* an estate; to deliver *over* a prisoner. **5.** So as to bring the under or lower side upward, or to turn down or lower an upper or upright part; as, to turn one's hand *over;* to tip a boat *over;* to lean, bend, or topple *over*. **6.** Across the brim; so as to overflow; as, my cup runneth *over*. **7.** In a position beyond an intervening space; at some distance in a given direction; yonder; as, smoke is rising *over* there. **8.** So as to cover or reach across the entire surface or extent of something; so as to traverse a surface or area in many directions or to touch or affect it at many points; from side to side; from end to end; completely; throughout.

The tops and sides of the hills are scattered *over* with pebbles of Chert . . . in great numbers.
Geol. Survey of Canada, '68 vol. ii, p. 836. [D. BROS. '87.]

9. Figuratively, from beginning to end; so as to pass the main points of something in review, whether thoroughly or cursorily; as, to think or talk a matter *over;* read it *over* carefully; glance it *over*. **10.** For a second or another time; with repetition; once more; once again; anew; as, let us try that *over;* I would pay it ten times *over*. **11.** Beyond the assigned or expected quantity; so as to constitute a surplus; as, something left *over;* five times and three *over*. **12.** Excessively: improperly used as an adverb, being really the preposition used in compounds; as, *over* anxious (properly *overanxious*, anxious *over* or beyond a reasonable degree). **13.** In the condition of being done, ended, or past; at an end.

The great story of life – hope, and its fulfilment or disappointment – is generally *over* before middle life is reached.
JULIA KAVANAGH *Eng. Women of Letters* ch. 19, p. 287. [T. '62.]

Phrases:—**over again,** once more; afresh; over.—**o. against,** in front of; opposite.—**o. and above,** beyond what was estimated or intended; in excess.—**o. and o.** **1.** Again and again; repeatedly; as, I told him *over and over*. **2.** Repeatedly over; as, to sew *over and over*.

o'ver, *prep.* **1.** In higher place or position than: with the idea of some relation to or effect upon; especially, higher than and extending beyond: with the idea of covering, or of seeming to hang, rest, or move above; above; as, the sky is *over* our heads; the cliff hangs *over* the sea; the smoke rises *over* the city. **2.** In higher power, authority, or station than; in command or control of; as, to place a junior *over* a senior officer.

The less of power given to man *over* man, the better.
CHANNING *Works, Introductory Remarks* p. 9. [A. U. A. '83.]

3. In higher estimation, excellence, dignity, or value than; in superiority to; as, the advantages that the educated have *over* the ignorant.

The advantage which old persons possess *over* young ones is experience. LIEBER *Pol. Eth.* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 7, p. 105. [L. '75.]

4. With supremacy above, as in the result of opposition, contest, or controversy; in spite of; notwithstanding; as, to triumph *over* one's enemies; the bill was passed *over* the veto. **5.** Upon the surface or exterior of so as to cover or protect; as, to put a shawl *over* one's shoulders. **6.** Upon in such a way as to be supported by or depend from; as, to sling a musket *over* one's shoulders; to throw a cloak *over* one's arm. **7.** So as to pass or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of; so as to reach or occupy a position on the farther side of; across.

And he struck me, madman, *over* the face.
TENNYSON *Maud* xxiii, st. 1.

8. Reaching to a higher point than, or so as to flow over the top or edge of or submerge; as, the water is *over* head. **9.** Reaching above or beyond in quantity or amount; in excess of; as, *over* 500 pounds. In this sense the expression *more than* is generally preferable. **10.** Here and there upon; traversing the surface of; throughout the extent of; touching, affecting, or noting many points of throughout; as, to wander *over* the globe; the mud was splashed *over* the garment; he glanced *over* the manuscript. **11.** With continued consideration of or concern about; as, to watch *over* one in illness; to grieve *over* the past. **12.** Pending the enjoyment or participation of; as, the contract was settled *over* a bottle. **13.** During the entire continuance of; throughout the time of; as, the ice kept *over* summer. **14.** *Her.* Resting upon and partly forming a covering of: distinguished from *above*, which signifies higher on the escutcheon without overlapping. [< AS. *ofer*.]

Over is an element in a large number of self-explaining compounds, as in the following list, with the general meaning of 'too,' 'too much,' 'too great,' 'too long,' etc. (with the necessary change of form for the part of speech involved); as, *over*anxiety, too great anxiety; *over*act, to act unduly or to excess; *over*bounteous, giving too freely; *over*anxious, extremely or excessively anxious; *over*eagerness, the state or condition of being too eager.

overabound	overfeed	overliberal	overreadiness
overagitate	overfierce	overliberally	overready
overanxiety	overfill	overlogical	overrefine
overanxious	overfine	overlong, *a.* & *adv.*	overrefinement
overanxiously	overfineness		
overbarren	overfond	overloud	overrich
overbookish	overfondly	overlove	overrigged
overbounteous	overfondness	overluscious	overrighteous
overbreed	overforward	overlusty	overrigid
overbright	overforwardness	overmagnify	overrigorous
overburdensome	overfree	overman, *v.*	overripe
overbusy	overfreely	overmarch	overripen
overcareful	overfreight, *v.*	overmeddle	overroast
overcautious	overfrequent	overmellow	oversaturate
overcautiously	overfruitful	overmodest	overscrupulous
overcautiousness	overfull	overmodestly	overscrupulousness
overcloy	overfulness	overmoisture	overseason, *v.*
overcolor	overgarrison, *v.*	overneat	overslight
overcostly	overgird	overnumerous	overslow, *a.*
overcredulous	overglad	overofficious	oversoon
overcrowd	overgorge	overpamper	oversorrow, *v.*
overcunning	overgreat	overpassionate	overspin
overcurious	overgreatness	overpassionately	overstore
overdaring	overgreedy	overpatient	overstrict
overdelicate	overgross	overpeople, *v.*	overstrong
overdelighted	overhappy	overpester	overstudious
overdiligent	overharden	overpleased	overstudy
overdredge	overhardy	overplease	oversubtle
overdress	overhaste	overply, *v.*	oversup, *v.*
overdrink	overhastily	overpolish	oversupply, *v.* & *n.*
overdry	overhastiness	overponderous	oversure
overeager	overhasty	overpopulate	overtask, *v.*
overeagerly	overheavy	overpopulation	overtax
overeagerness	overhighly	overprompt	overtempt
overearnest	overindulgence	overpotent	overtire
overearnestly	overinfluence	overpraise	overtoil
overearnestness	overjealous	overpraising	overtroubled
overelegant	overkind	overpressure	overvaluation
overemphasize, *v.*	overknowing	overprompt	overvoluminous
overexcite	overlactation	overpromptness	overwary
overexcitement	overlade	overproud	overweak
overexert	overlarge	overprovident	overweary, *v.*
overexertion	overlavish, *a.*	overprovoke	overwind, *v.*
overexquisite	overlearned	overquiet	overwoody
overfame†, *v.*	overlearnedly	overquietness	overworry, *n.*
overfar	overlearnedness	overrack	overzealous
overfatigue, *v.* & *n.*	overleaven	overrank, *a.*	overzealously
		overreadily	

o"ver-act', ō'vgr-act', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To act or perform to excess; render with exaggeration or too much action; as, to *overact* humility; to *overact* one's part in a play. **2†.** To influence unduly; overinfluence.

II. *i.* To act more than is necessary.—**o"ver-ac'tion,** *n.* Excessive action or performance.

o"ver-af-fect'†, *vt.* To care for unduly.

o'ver-all'†, *adv.* In every place or respect. **o'ver-al'†, o'ver-alls,** ō'vgr-ōlz, *n. pl.* **1.** High loose trousers of canvas or like material worn by workmen over their clothing for protection from soiling and wear. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) Water-proof leggings. (2) A cavalryman's walking-trousers.

o"ver-arch', ō'vgr-ārch'. **I.** *t.* To arch over; form an arch above; hang over like an arch.

It [the Bible] *overarches* the dreariest caverns of despair with the bow of promise. JOHN CUMMING *Apocalyptic Sketches* second series, lect. ii, p. 40. [L. & B. '54.]

II. *i.* To extend as an overspreading arch.

o'ver-arm", ō'vgr-ārm', *a.* *Cricket.* Same as OVERHAND.

o"ver-aw', o"ver-awd'. Overawe, etc. PHIL. SOC.

o"ver-awe', ō'vgr-ā', *vt.* To overpower or restrain by awe; daunt with excesive awe.

That majestic silence [of Christ at his trial] . . . *overawed* even the hard Roman into respect and fear.
FARRAR *Silence and Voices* ser. xi, p. 228. [MACM. '91.]

Synonyms: see ABASH; BROWBEAT.

o"ver-aw'ful†, *a.* Filled with excesive awe.

o"ver-awn', ō'vgr-ôn', *vt.* To cover as with a canopy or awn; overshadow.

o"ver-bal'ance, ō'vgr-bal'əns, *vt.* **1.** To exceed as in weight, value, or importance; weigh down; outweigh; preponderate.

Retreating is not running away, nor is staying wisdom when the danger *overbalances* the hope. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 148. [P. & C.]

2. To cause to lose balance; disturb the equilibrium of; as, he *overbalanced* himself and fell.

o'ver-bal"ance, ō'vgr-bal'əns, *W.* (ō'vgr-bal'əns, *C.*), *n.* Excess of weight or value; that which exceeds an equivalent; preponderant weight.

The chances were in an *overbalance* against the empire.
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* ch. 6, p. 243. [T. & F. '54.]

o"ver-bat'tle†, *a.* Too rich or fertile. **o"ver-bat'tel†.**

o"ver-bear', ō'vgr-bār', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overpower, as by determination or argument; repress; subdue.

Always he [Christ] applied for men's assent, and did not *overbear* them with even heavenly force.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. iii, p. 85. [RAN. & S.]

2. To bear or push over by physical weight or force; crush down; overpower. **3†.** To overbalance.

II. *i.* To bear too much fruit.

o″ver-bear′ance, ō′vẽr-bār′ans, *n.* Arrogance.

o″ver-bear′ing, ō′vẽr-bār′ing, *pa.* **1.** Given or inclined to arrogant and imperious behavior in or as in keeping down an inferior; dictatorial; domineering; as, an *overbearing* officer. **2.** Overwhelming with crushing force; oppressive; overpowering; insupportable; as, the *overbearing* heat of an August day.

Synonyms: see ARBITRARY; IMPERIOUS.

—**o″ver-bear′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**o″ver-bear′ing-ness,** *n.*

o″ver-bend′, ō′vẽr-bend′, *vi.* To bend above or over.

o″ver-bid′, ō′vẽr-bid′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To exceed in bidding; outbid; as, to *overbid* one's competitor. **2.** To offer too much for; pay too dearly for.

II. *i.* To bid or offer more than a fair or market value.

o″ver-bide′†, *vt.* To outlast; survive.

o″ver-blow′[1], ō′vẽr-blō′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disperse or scatter, as by wind; blow away. **2.** To blow across or above. **3.** *Mus.* To blow (a wind-instrument) with such force as to produce an overtone.

II. *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To blow with excessive violence, so that topsails are reefed. **2**†. To blow over; pass away.

o″ver-blow′[2], *vt.* [Archaic.] To cover with bloom; lay or scatter flowers on.

o″ver-blown′[1], ō′vẽr-blōn′, *pa.* **1.** Blown away; hence, forgotten; over. **o″ver-blowe′**†. **2.** Burnt by reason of an excessive blast: said of steel made by the Bessemer process.

o″ver-blown′[2], *pa.* Too productive of flowers; also, past the flowering season; withered.

o′ver-board″, ō′vẽr-bōrd″, *adv.* Over the side of or out of a boat or ship; from a vessel into the water; as, to fall *overboard*. **o′ver-bord″**†.—**to throw overboard,** to throw from or out of a boat or ship; figuratively, to discard; renounce; desert; betray.

o″ver-bod′y, ō′vẽr-bed′i, *vt.* [Rare.] To make excessively material; give an excess of body to.

o″ver-boil′, ō′vẽr-boil′, *vi.* **1.** To boil excessively. **2.** To boil over.

o′ver-bold″, ō′vẽr-bōld′, *a.* Unduly bold; impudent.—**o′ver-bold″ly,** *adv.*—**o′ver-bold″ness,** *n.*

o″ver-bound†, *adv.* Across.

o″ver-bow′†, *vt.* To bow or bend over; bend excessively or in a wrong direction.

o″ver-bowed′, ō′vẽr-bōd′, *a.* *Archery.* Armed with a bow too powerful for the archer's strength.

o′ver-bridge″, ō′vẽr-brij′, *n.* A bridge over some artificial course of travel, as a railroad: distinguished from one over which the course passes: used in England, where no railroads cross at grade.

o″ver-brim′, ō′vẽr-brim′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill to overflowing; cause to overflow at the brim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be full to overflowing. **2.** To run over at the brim, as a liquid.

—**o″ver-brimmed′,** *a.* Having an excessively large brim, as a hat.

o″ver-brood′, ō′vẽr-brūd′, *vt.* [Poet.] To watch over with protecting care; brood over.

The Spirit *over-brooding* all,
Eternal love remains.
WHITTIER *Our Master* st. 9.

o″ver-brow′, ō′vẽr-brou′, *vt.* [Poet.] To overhang like a projecting brow; impend.

o″ver-build′, ō′vẽr-bild′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with buildings excessively or faster than required by the increase of population. **2.** To build upon or over.

II. *i.* To erect houses faster than required by the growth of population, or in excess of one's means.

o″ver-bulk′†, *vt.* To overwhelm; oppress by bulk.

o″ver-bur′den, ō′vẽr-būr′dn, *vt.* To burden with too great weight; overweight; overtask. **o″ver-bur′then**‡.

o′ver-bur″den, ō′vẽr-būr′dn, *n.* **1.** An excessive burden. **2.** In mining, alluvial soil or detritus lying upon a bed of ore that has no cap-rock. **3.** In a quarry, the waste that lies above the good stone.

o″ver-burn′, ō′vẽr-būrn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To burn unduly. **2**†. To wrap in flames; burn over. **II.** *i.* To burn too much, as with excessive zeal.

o″ver-buy′, ō′vẽr-bai′, *vt.* To buy extravagantly as regards either the quantity or the price.

o″ver-by′, ō′vẽr-bai′, *adv.* Near by; a little way on.

o″ver-can′o-py, ō′vẽr-can′o-pi, *vt.* [Archaic.] To cover over as with a canopy.

o″ver-ca′pa-bl(e, ō′vẽr-kā′pa-bl, *a.* Too capable.

o′ver-care″, ō′vẽr-cār′, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.

o″ver-care′ful, ō′vẽr-cār′ful, *a.* Careful to excess.

o″ver-car′ry, ō′vẽr-car′i, *v.* **I.** *t.* To carry too far; go beyond; overshoot. **II.** *i.* To go to excess.

o″ver-carve′†, *vt.* To carve across or over.

o″ver-cast′, ō′vẽr-cgst′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, as the sky with clouds; spread darkness over; overshadow; make gloomy. **2.** To sew (the edge of a fabric or of a seam) with long wrapping stitches and thus prevent raveling. **3.** *Surg.* To heal over; cover (a lesion) with skin. **4.** *Plumbing.* To go over (a wiped joint) with a hot iron to give ribbed glazed lines. **5.** *Bookbinding.* To double (an edge, as of a leaf) in order to permit its being well sewed in. **6.** [Archaic.] To cast, throw, or spread something over or past.

But his cunning had a little *overcast* its mark.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. ii, ch. 68, p. 288. [H. '73.]

7†. To value at too great a figure; rate excessively.

II. *i.* To become dull or gloomy; become overshadowed, as with clouds; as, the sky has *overcast*.

o′ver-cast″ing, ō′vẽr-cgst′ing, *n.* The act of the verb *overcast*, in any sense; especially, the act or process of sewing over and over, as in joining fabrics edgewise, or, in bookbinding, to connect single leaves in book form so that when bound they can be opened to full width.

o″ver-catch′†, *vt.* To catch up with or overtake.

o′ver-change†, *n.* Excessive variability.

o″ver-charge′, ō′vẽr-chārj′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To charge, as a person, more than is justly due, as in a sale or an account. **2.** To load, as a firearm, with too great a charge. **3.** To weigh down with an excessive load; overburden; overload; oppress. **4.** To exaggerate.

Part of the poetry, it is true, is in a false and *overcharged* taste.
LEIGH HUNT *A Day by the Fire, Men Wedded to Books* p. 307. [R. BROS. '70.]

5. To bring an extravagant or fanciful charge against.

II. *i.* To make an unjust or exorbitant charge.

—**overcharged mine,** see MINE.

o′ver-charge″, ō′vẽr-chārj′, *n.* **1.** An excessive pecuniary demand or account. **2.** An excessive load or burden. **3.** An excessive charge, as in a firearm.

He was at that ebullient age when life is letting off its *overcharge* of laughter.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 97. [T. & F. '62.]

o′ver-check″, ō′vẽr-chec′, *n.* A check-rein passing over a horse's head between the ears, to draw the bit upward. See HARNESS. **o′ver-check″-rein″**‡.

o′ver-chord″, ō′vẽr-cōrd′, *n.* *Mus.* The major triad based on any given tone; the common chord.

o″ver-climb′, ō′vẽr-claim′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To climb over.

o′ver-cloth″, ō′vẽr-clōth′, *n.* An endless apron, in some paper-making machines, carrying the paper to the press-rolls.

o″ver-cloud′, ō′vẽr-claud′, *vt.* To cover with clouds; cloud over; figuratively, to darken with depression and gloom; as, to *overcloud* happiness with bad news.

o′ver-coat″, ō′vẽr-cōt′, *n.* An extra outdoor coat worn over a suit; a greatcoat; topcoat.

o′ver-coat″ing, ō′vẽr-cōt′ing, *n.* *Fabrics.* Material for making overcoats.

o′ver-cold″, ō′vẽr-cōld′, *a.* Cold to excess; too cold.

o″ver-come′, ō′vẽr-cum′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain the power over or the mastery or control of, as the result of a contest; subdue; surmount; overpower; vanquish; conquer; as, to *overcome* a fault. **2.** [Archaic.] Hence, to go beyond; excel. **3**†. To come unexpectedly upon; overtake. **4**†. To spread or extend over; overflow; cover. **5**†. To pass over or above.

II. *i.* To achieve the mastery; gain the upper hand; gain the day; conquer. [< AS. *ofercuman*, < *ofer*, over, + *cuman*, come.] **ow″er-come′**‡ [Scot. or Obs.].

Synonyms: see BEAT; CONQUER; REPRESS.

—**o″ver-com′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**o″ver-com′ing-ly,** *adv.*

o′ver-come″, *n.* [Scot.] The burden; refrain, as of a song.

And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang
Was 'Wae's me for Prince Charlie!'
WILLIAM GLEN *Wae's Me for Prince Charlie!* st. 1.

ow′er-come″‡; **ow′er-word″**‡.

O′ver-com″er, ō′vẽr-cum′ẽr, *n.* **1.** One of a Christian sect founded in 1881 by M. H. G. Spofford, of Illinois, who went with a colony to Jerusalem to reside. They believe that those who overcome (Rev. ii, 11, 17, 26) are saved immediately after death, while all others, though eventually saved, must pass through a sort of purgatory. **2.** [o-] One who overcomes.

o″ver-con′fi-dence, ō′vẽr-con′fi-dẽns, *n.* The state or quality of being overconfident.—**o″ver-con′fi-dent,** *a.* Excessively confident; confident beyond warrant of reason.—**o″ver-con′fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

o″ver-cor-rect′ed, ō′vẽr-cẽr-rect′ed, *a.* *Optics.* So corrected for chromatic aberration that the focus of the red rays is beyond that of the blue: said of lenses.

o″ver-count′, ō′vẽr-caunt′, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To outnumber. **2.** To rate unduly high.

o″ver-cov′er, ō′vẽr-cuv′ẽr, *vt.* To completely cover up.

o′ver-crit″ic†, *n.* A hypercritic; criticaster.

o″ver-crop′, ō′vẽr-crep′, *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To cultivate more land than one has the means of cultivating profitably.

o″ver-crow′, ō′vẽr-crō′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To crow or triumph over. **o″ver-craw′**†.

o′ver-cup″-oak″, ō′vẽr-cup′-ōk′, *n.* **1.** The bur-oak. **2.** The swamp post-oak (*Quercus lyrata*).

o″ver-cur′tain, *vt.* To conceal as by a curtain; obscure.

o″ver-dare′, ō′vẽr-dār′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To daunt by daring; dispirit; deject. **II.** *i.* To be daring to excess; be rash.

o″ver-dar′ing, ō′vẽr-dār′ing, *a.* Excessively or imprudently bold or rash; foolhardy.

o″ver-dark′, ō′vẽr-dārk′, *adv.* [Rare.] Till and after nightfall; in the dusk; after dark.

o″ver-date′, ō′vẽr-dāt′, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To mark with a date later than the actual one; postdate. **2.** To exist or continue beyond (the correct or appointed time), or to cause to do so.

o′ver-deal″, *n.* An amount in excess.

o″ver-deave′, ō′vẽr-dīv′, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To completely deafen; stun with noise.

The world is *over-deaved* with speech.
MARGARET J. PRESTON *Cartoons, The Good of It* st. 8.

o″ver-de-vel′op, ō′vẽr-dẽ-vel′op, *vt.* To develop excessively; specifically, in photography, to develop (a plate) to too great a degree, as by too long process or by using too strong a developer.—**o″ver-de-vel′op-ment,** *n.*

o″ver-dight′†, *a.* Covered over; bedecked.

o″ver-do′, ō′vẽr-dū′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do excessively; carry beyond the ordinary or accepted limit. Specifically: (1) To exaggerate, as by overacting; burlesque; caricature; as, he *overdoes* his part. (2) To overtax the strength of; fatigue; strain; exhaust: usually in the passive or reflexively.

I was *overdone;* and some of the leading physicians . . . had made up their minds that I never would preach any more.
C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* ch. 22, p. 302. [A. S. B. '76.]

(3) To cook to excess; spoil by too much cooking. **2.** [Poet.] To surpass in action; outdo; excel.

Strong men, and wrathful that a stranger knight
Should do and almost *overdo* the deeds
Of Lancelot.
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 21.

II. *i.* To labor too assiduously; exert oneself excessively. [< AS. *ofердōn*, < *ofer*, over, + *dōn*, do.]

o″ver-do′er, ō′vẽr-dū′ẽr, *n.* One who overdoes.

o″ver-dose′, ō′vẽr-dōs′, *vt.* To dose to excess.

o′ver-dose″, ō′vẽr-dōs″, *n.* An excessive dose, usually so large a dose of a medicine that its effect is toxic.

o′ver-draft″, ō′vẽr-drqft′, *n.* **1.** *Banking.* (1) The act of overdrawing an account, as at a bank or with an individual. (2) The drawing out by check or draft of more than the balance standing to the credit of a depositor. (3) The amount by which the check or draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn. **2.** A current of air passing over, not through, the ignited fuel in a furnace or a stove. **3.** An arrangement of flues to force air through a brick-kiln downward from its top; also, the heated air and gas so forced through the kiln.

o′ver-draught″‡.

o″ver-draw′, ō′vẽr-drō′, *vt.* **1.** *Com.* To draw against (an account with a bank or person) for a larger sum than stands to the credit of the drawer. **2.** To draw or strain excessively; as, to *overdraw* a bow. **3.** To make an exaggerated representation of, whether in delineation, writing, speech, or action; exaggerate.

o′ver-draw″, ō′vẽr-drō″, *n.* **1.** A drain or demand in excess; an overdraft. **2.** Same as OVERDRAW-CHECK.

—**o′ver-draw″-check″,** *n.* Same as OVERCHECK.

o″ver-drive′, ō′vẽr-drāv′, *vt.* To drive too hard, as a horse; hence, to use too much.

o″ver-drop′†, *vt.* To drop over; overtop; overhang.

o″ver-drown′†, *vt.* To drench to excess; wet through.

o″ver-due′, ō′vẽr-dū′, *a.* **1.** *Finance.* Remaining unpaid after the time when due; as, an *overdue* promissory note. **2.** Not appearing or taking place at the assigned time; delayed; as, an *overdue* steamship or event.

o″ver-dye′, ō′vẽr-doi′, *vt.* To dye to excess; dye a second time with a new color.

o″ver-eat′, ō′vẽr-it′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surfeit (oneself).

Of course, nobody is so vulgar as to *overeat* himself.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons Out of Church* ser. ii, p. 59. [H. '75.]

2†. To eat all over, as a pasture; also, to eat over again.

II. *i.* To eat to excess.

o″ver-en-treat′, ō′vẽr-en-trit′, *vt.* **1.** To entreat to excess. **2.** To win over by entreaty.

o′ver-est†, *a.* Uppermost.

o″ver-es′ti-mate, ō′vẽr-es′ti-mēt, *vt.* To value too highly; give an excessive valuation to.

Nothing is easier than to *over-estimate* the depth of a passing influence. E. S. PHELPS *Story of Avis* ch. 6, p. 117. [O. & CO. '77.]

—**o′ver-es″ti-ma″tion,** *n.* The act of overestimating; excess of valuation. **o″ver-es′ti-mate**‡.

o″ver-ex-pose′, ō′vẽr-ex-pōz′, *vt.* [-POSED; -PO′SING.] To expose excessively; specifically, in photography, to expose (a plate) too long in taking a picture, making a negative with too little contrast of light and shadow.

—**o″ver-ex-po′sure,** *n.*

o″ver-eye′†, *vt.* To observe or superintend.

o″ver-face′†, *vt.* To outface; outstare.

o′ver-fall″†, *a.* Overshot; as, an *overfall* wheel.

o′ver-fall″†, *n.* **1.** A dangerous bank near the surface of the sea. **2.** A rapid sea-current formed by the peculiarities of the bottom, or by winds, tide, etc.; a race. **3.** A cataract; waterfall.

o″ver-fame′†, *vt.* To celebrate beyond desert.

o″ver-fare′, ō′vẽr-fār′, *vt.* To pass or journey over.

o″ver-fawn′†, *vt.* To flatter excessively.

o″ver-fired′, ō′vẽr-faird′, *a.* *Ceram.* Subjected to an excessive or destructive heat in firing.

o″ver-fish′, ō′vẽr-fish′, *vt.* **1.** To fish (a body of water) to depletion. **2.** To catch (fish) in excess, so as to exhaust the stock.

o″ver-float′, ō′vẽr-flōt′, *vt.* [Rare.] To inundate.

o″ver-flood′, ō′vẽr-flud′, *vt.* To flood over; inundate.

o″ver-flour′ish, ō′vẽr-flur′ish, *vt.* **1.** To make an undue show or manifestation of; parade. **2.** To depict or portray too flatteringly; exaggerate. **3.** [Rare.] To embellish outwardly or superficially.

o″ver-flow′, ō′vẽr-flō′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To flow over the brim of, as a vessel. **2.** To flow or spread over; cover as with water or other liquid; deluge; overwhelm.

Till the beauty of its stillness *Overflowed* me, like a tide.
LONGFELLOW *To the River Charles* st. 4.

3†. To make drunk; intoxicate.

II. *i.* **1.** To be so full that the contents run over the edge or bank; be more than full; hence, to abound; be superabundant: said of that which contains.

Then soon, with the emblem of truth *overflowing,*
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
SAMUEL WOODWORTH *The Bucket* st. 2.

2. To flow over the banks or brim of the containing vessel by reason of fulness. [< AS. *oferflōwan*, < *ofer*, over, + *flōwan*, flow.]

Synonyms: see INUNDATE; OVERWHELM.

o′ver-flow″, ō′vẽr-flō″, *n.* **1.** The act of overflowing, the state of being overflowed, or that which flows over; a flood; inundation; hence, superabundance; profusion; as, an *overflow* of good feeling. **2.** The passage or outlet by which any excess of water or other liquid may escape; an overflow-pipe or -basin. **3.** *Pros.* Verse in which the sense is continued through two or more lines.

—**o′ver-flow″-ba″sin,** *n.* A basin having an overflow-pipe to prevent the water from rising above a certain level.—**o.-bug,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A harmless carabid beetle (*Platynus maculicollis*) occasionally appearing in vast swarms in southern California.—**o.-gage,** *n.* A waste-pipe to a wet gas-meter to insure accuracy in registration by maintaining a constant water-level and to provide a means for change of water and removal of impurities.—**o. meeting,** a subsidiary meeting organized by or for those persons who can not get into an overcrowded principal meeting.—**o.-pipe,** *n.* A waste-pipe attached to a cistern, bath, or other vessel, to carry away all water that rises to its level.

o″ver-flow′ing, ō′vẽr-flō′ing, *pa.* Running over the brim or edge; so full that the contents run over; hence, copious; plentiful; abundant.

We believe that God in his infinite *overflowing* goodness desires, and from all eternity has desired, the salvation of all men.
A. T. BLEDSOE *Theodicy* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 302. [C. & PH. '56.]

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT; REDUNDANT.

—**o″ver-flow′ing-ly,** *adv.*

o″ver-flow′ing, *n.* The act or state of flowing over, or that which overflows; hence, copiousness; abundance.

o″ver-flush′, ō′vẽr-flush′, *vt.* [Rare.] To flush or color over; flush deeply.

o″ver-flut′ter, ō′vẽr-flut′ẽr, *vt.* To flutter over.

o′ver-flux″, ō′vẽr-flux″, *n.* [Rare.] Excess; exuberance.

o″ver-fly′, ō′vẽr-flai′, *vt.* **1.** To outstrip in flight; reach greater heights than.

It would be a sorry proof of the humility I am extolling, were I to ask for angel's wings to *overfly* my own human nature.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 227. [H. '58.]

2. To fly across or over.

o′ver-fold″, ō′vẽr-fōld″, *n.* *Geol.* An anticlinal fold pushed over until its sides are brought together and one overlies the other; an inverted or reflexed fold.

—**o′ver-fold″ing,** *n.* The production of an overfold.

o′ver-force″, ō′vẽr-fōrs″, *n.* [Rare.] Excess of force.

o″ver-frieze′†, *vt.* To cover with or as with a frieze.

o″ver-front′†, *vt.* To confront; face; oppose.

o′ver-gar″ment, ō′vẽr-gār′mẽnt, *n.* An outer garment.

o′ver-gart†, **I.** *a.* Arrogant. **II.** *n.* Presumption.

o″ver-gaze′, ō′vẽr-gēz′, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To gaze or look over. **2**†. To gaze too long, so as to be dazed.

o″ver-get′, ō′vẽr-get′, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To get over; recover from. **2**†. To overtake.

o″ver-gild′†, *vt.* To gild over; varnish.

o″ver-give′, ō′vẽr-giv′, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To give up or over; surrender. **II.** *i.* To give lavishly.

o″ver-glance′, ō′vẽr-glqns′, *vt.* [Rare.] To glance over.

o″ver-glaze′, ō′vẽr-glēz′, *vt.* **1.** To glaze over; decorate superficially. **2**†. To hide (an inferior quality) with something better.

o′ver-glaze″, ō′vẽr-glēz″, *a.* *Ceram.* Suitable for painting upon glazed articles: said of vitrifiable pigments.

o′ver-glaze″, *n.* *Ceram.* An additional glaze on porcelain when the first has been painted upon with vitri-

fiable colors, or when by reason of defects a second glaze is necessary.

o″ver-glide″†, *vt.* To glide over.

o″ver-gloom′, ō′vėr-glōm′, *vt.* To cover with gloom.

o′ver-glut′, *a.* Glutted to repletion.

o″ver-go′, ō′vėr-gō′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To go or journey over; cover, as a distance.

> I *overwent* Much the same ground of reasoning
> As you and I just now. BROWNING *Easter-Day* st. 14.

2. [Rare.] To go beyond; pass; surpass; outrival. **3†.** To weigh down; subdue; oppress. **4†.** To cover.

II†. *i.* **1.** To go by; pass away; vanish. **2.** To proceed to unusual lengths; be extravagant.

o″ver-grace″†, *vt.* To grace or dignify beyond desert.

o″ver-grain′, ō′vėr-grān′, *vt.* & *n.* In painting, to grain over (a surface that has already been grained), as in putting on a finishing grain. See TOP-GRAINING.

o″ver-grain′er, ō′vėr-grān′ėr, *n.* *Paint.* A thin, flat, long-bristled brush used in imitating the grain of woods.

o″ver-grass″†, *vt.* To cover with grass.

o″ver-green″†, *vt.* **1.** To cover with verdure; render brilliant and fresh. **2.** To paint out or conceal (a defect).

o′ver-ground″, ō′vėr-ground″, *a.* Being or lying above ground; as, an *overground* route.

o″ver-grow′, ō′vėr-grō′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread with growth; cover with herbage: generally used in the past participle; as, a garden *overgrown*.

> A love *overgrown* with weeds may be revived, but for a love lost by natural decay there is no resurrection.
> GAIL HAMILTON *New Atmosphere* ch. 11, p. 199. [T. & Y. '65.]

2. To grow too rapidly or too big for; outgrow; as, to *overgrow* one's strength. **3†.** To oppress; weigh down.

II. *i.* To increase unduly; grow too large; as, he would not have the principalities *overgrow*.

o″ver-grown′, ō′vėr-grōn′, *pa.* **1.** Grown beyond the natural or normal size; unsuitably or abnormally large; as, an *overgrown* boy. **2†.** Fully grown.

o′ver-growth″, ō′vėr-grōth″, *n.* **1.** Luxuriant or excessive growth. **2.** A growth upon or over something.

o″ver-hail″†, *vt.* Same as OVERHAUL. **o″ver-hale″†**.

o′ver-hair″, ō′vėr-hār″, *n.* The long straight hair that overlies the fur of many mammals: plucked in dressing.

o″ver-hand′, ō′vėr-hand′, *vt.* In sewing, to overcast.

o′ver-hand″, ō′vėr-hand′, *a.* **1.** *Baseball & Cricket.* Delivering the ball, or delivered, as the ball, with the hand well above the level of the elbow or shoulder: opposed to *roundhand* and *underhand;* as, an *overhand* bowler; an *overhand* ball. **o′ver-arm″‡.** **2.** *Mining.* Done from below: said of stoping. **3.** Made by carrying the thread over and over; as, an *overhand* seam.

— **o′ver-hand″**, *adv.*

o′ver-hand″†, *n.* A position of control; the upper hand.

o′ver-hand″ed, ō′vėr-hand′ėd, *a.* Having the hand above the elbow or over the object; overhand.

o″ver-han′dle, ō′vėr-han′dl, *vt.* **1.** To handle too much. **2.** To mention too often.

o″ver-hang′, ō′vėr-hang′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To project or hang over; impend or be imminent over; menace; as, a pestilence *overhangs* the land. **2.** To suspend from above. **3.** To furnish too elaborately with hangings.

II. *i.* To hang or jut over something. Compare BATTER², *vi.*

> These European savages of the mammoth-period resorted much to shelter at the foot of *overhanging* cliffs.
> E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 31. [A. '81.]

— **o″ver-hang′er**, *n.*

o′ver-hang″, ō′vėr-hang′, *n.* An overhanging portion of a structure; also, the amount or degree of projection: said of projecting roofs, of the bows and sterns of ships, etc.; as, the *overhang* of the car's roof is 3 feet.

> The [Tennessee's] sides were protected by an *overhang* covered with four inches of wrought iron which extended six feet below the water line. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. IX, ch. 10, p. 230. [C. CO. '90.]

o″ver-haul′, ō′vėr-hôl′, *vt.* **1.** To haul over; hence, to inspect carefully or examine the condition of, particularly with regard to defects or needed repairs; also, to examine, as accounts, item by item.

> I lingered a while *overhauling* my clothes, putting them away, and making my berth comfortable.
> W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 5, p. 10. [H. '81.]

2. *Naut.* (1) To overtake or gain upon in pursuit. (2) To search (a ship) thoroughly for contraband goods, for persons improperly aboard, or for defects and necessary repairs. (3) To clear (tackle or rigging) for use.

Synonyms: see EXAMINE.

o′ver-haul″, ō′vėr-hôl′, *n.* A thorough inspection or examination, often with a view to making improvements or repairs. **o″ver-haul′ing‡.**

o′ver-head″, ō′vėr-hed′, *a.* Placed or working above or aloft; characterized by working downward; as, an *overhead* engine. See ENGINE.

— **overhead check**, same as OVERCHECK.

o″ver-head′, ō′vėr-hed′, *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft. Specifically: (1) In or near the zenith. (2) On the floor above. **2.** So as to be submerged; over one's head.

o″ver-heal″†, *vt.* To cover over. **o″ver-hele″†**.

o″ver-hear′, ō′vėr-hir′, *vt.* **1.** To hear, as by accident or craft (words not intended for the hearer). **2†.** To hear over again; listen to a complete recital of.

o″ver-heat′, ō′vėr-hēt′, *vt.* **1.** To heat to excess; hence, to affect injuriously by the heat of the sun or by too violent exertion: usually passive. **2.** To superheat.

— **o″ver-heat′ing-pipe″**, *n.* A pipe through which steam passes to be superheated.

o′ver-heat″, ō′vėr-hēt′, *n.* **1.** Extreme heat. **2.** Sunstroke.

o″ver-hend″†, *vt.* To overtake. **o″ver-hent″†**.

o″ver-hip″†, *vt.* To leap over; omit. **o″ver-hyp″†**.

o″ver-hold″†, *vt.* To hold too highly; overvalue.

o′ver-hours″, ō′vėr-ourz′, *n. pl.* **1.** Time outside and in addition to the assigned or usual number of hours; overtime. **2.** Unduly long hours of employment.

o′ver-house″, ō′vėr-hous″, *a.* [Rare.] Carried over house-tops: said of telegraphic or telephone-wires.

o″ver-in-form′, ō′vėr-in-fôrm′, *vt.* To animate to excess.

o″ver-is′sue, ō′vėr-ish′ū, *vt.* To issue in excess of a proper or authorized amount, or in excess of ability to meet the demands thus created; as, to *overissue* stock, notes, or bonds; to *overissue* tickets for an entertainment.

> The gold market is the most extensive of all markets, so that a great many individuals or companies, each acting under the separate impulse of self-interest, must *overissue* notes in order to produce any appreciable effect. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* ch. 17, p. 214. [K. & CO. '75.]

o″ver-is″sue, ō′vėr-ish′ū, *n.* *Finance.* An excessive or unauthorized issue; as, an *overissue* of bank-notes.

o″ver-joy′, ō′vėr-joi′, *vt.* To overcome with joy; delight or please excessively; commonly in the past participle; as, he was *overjoyed* at the discovery.

o′ver-joy″, *n.* Intense joy; wild delight; transport.

o″ver-jump′, ō′vėr-jump′, *vt.* **1.** To jump beyond; leap over. **2.** To pass by; neglect.

o′ver-king″, ō′vėr-king′, *n.* A king holding sway over inferior kings or princes; a suzerain; as, the English kings were formerly *overkings* of Scotland.

o″ver-knee″, ō′vėr-nē″, *a.* Reaching above the knee.

— **overknee waders**, water-proof boots reaching above the knees, and used chiefly by anglers.

o″ver-la′bor, ō′vėr-lē′bor, *vt.* **1.** To labor excessively on; be overnice with. **2.** To overwork. **o″ver-la′bour‡.**

o″ver-laid′†, *pa.* Put upon; overreached.

o″ver-laid′, ō′vėr-lēd′, *a.* *Her.* Overlapping; doubled part way.

o′ver-land″, ō′vėr-land″, *a.* & *adv.* Journeying by or principally by land; going or lying across the land.

— **overland route**, a route chiefly or entirely by land; a transcontinental route; specifically, that between Great Britain and India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, and any one of the routes between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains.

o′ver-land″er, ō′vėr-land″ėr, *n.* **1.** A traveler who journeys over foreign countries. **2.** One who crosses a country by land.

o″ver-lap′, ō′vėr-lap′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or be folded partly upon; extend in space or time so as to lie partly upon or be partly coincident with. **2.** To cause to lap or fold over upon.

II. *i.* To extend so as to rest partly on the next.

o′ver-lap″, ō′vėr-lap″, *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or extent of overlapping; also, the part that overlaps.

> It is by this constant *over-lap* that the continuity of the world is preserved. J. BASCOM *New Theology* ch. 2, p. 86. [G. P. P. '91.]

2. *Geol.* The deposition of a later stratum beyond the margins of and over an earlier and underlying one, so that the margins of the upper stratum rest upon rocks older than the lower one.— **paleontological overlap**, the partial extension of fossil fauna beyond the limits of the stratigraphic division of which they are characteristic.

o″ver-lash′†, *vt.* To go to excess, as in boasting.— **o″ver-lash′ing‡**, *n.* Excess.— **o″ver-lash′ing-ly†**, *adv.*

o″ver-launch′, ō′vėr-lônch′, *vt.* *Ship-building.* To unite by long splices or scarfs: said of timbers.

o″ver-lave′, ō′vėr-lēv′, *vt.* To bathe over.

o″ver-lay′, ō′vėr-lē′, *vt.* **1.** To spread something over the surface of; cover with a layer; especially, to plate; as, to *overlay* ivory with gold. **2.** *Print.* To apply overlays to. **3.** To cover so as to obscure; overcast; cloud. **4.** To span by laying a bridge across. **5†.** To weigh down; oppress. **ow″er-lay′‡** [Scot.].

— **o″ver-lay′er**, *n.* One who or that which overlays.

o′ver-lay″, ō′vėr-lē′, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper placed on the tympan of a press to make the impression heavier at the corresponding part of the form, or to compensate for a depression in the form. **2.** Anything that overlies, covers, or partly covers something. **3.** [Scot.] A cravat. **ow′er-lay″‡** [Scot.].

o″ver-lay′ing, ō′vėr-lē′ing, *n.* **1.** *Print.* The act, process, or art of using overlays. **2.** That which overlies; plating; as, the gold *overlaying* of an ivory box.

o″ver-lead′†, *vt.* To domineer over.

o′ver-leaf″, ō′vėr-lēf″, *adv.* On or to the other side of the leaf of a book.

o″ver-lean′, ō′vėr-lēn′, *vt.* To lean or bend over.

o″ver-leap′, ō′vėr-lēp′, *vt.* **1.** To leap over; leap beyond; as, to *overleap* one's mark. **2.** To outleap. [< AS. *oferhlēapan*, < *ofer*, over, + *hlēapan*, leap.]

— **to overleap oneself**, to go too far.

o′ver-leath″er†, *n.* The upper-leather. See LEATHER.

o″ver-lick′, ō′vėr-lic′, *vt.* To lick over with the tongue.

o″ver-lie′, ō′vėr-lī′, *vt.* **1.** To lie above or upon. **2.** To suffocate by lying upon; as, to *overlie* a child: often erroneously *overlay*. [< AS. *oferlicgan*, < *ofer*, over, + *licgan*, lie.]

o′ver-light″, ō′vėr-lit″, *a.* Too light; too giddy.

o′ver-light″, ō′vėr-lit″, *n.* [Rare.] Too strong a light.

o′ver-li-ness‡, *n.* Carelessness.

o′ver-ling′, *n.* A superior; ruler.

o′ver-lin′ger†, *vt.* To cause to remain or linger.

o″ver-link′†, *vt.* To unite by links; join together.

o′ver-lip″‡, *n.* The upper lip. **o′ver-lippe″†**.

o″ver-live′, ō′vėr-liv′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To outlive; survive.

II. *i.* **1.** To live too long. **2.** To live too actively.

— **o″ver-liv′er**, *n.*

o″ver-load′, ō′vėr-lōd′, *vt.* To load with too heavy a burden; overcharge; as, to *overload* a ship or gun.

o′ver-load″, ō′vėr-lōd″, *n.* An excessive load.

o″ver-lock′, ō′vėr-lec′, *vt.* To throw beyond the normal position, as the bolt of a lock.

o″ver-look′, ō′vėr-lük′, *vt.* **1.** To view or see from a higher place; look down upon; as, we *overlooked* the valley from the hill. **2.** To command a view of from a higher position; as, the castle *overlooks* the harbor. **3.** To superintend; oversee; as, to *overlook* the construction of a building; to *overlook* the education of a child. **4.** To look over, by, or beyond, so as to avoid seeing; disregard purposely; forgive; condone: as, to *overlook* a slight.

> No government can afford to *overlook* crimes of which the state itself is the object. WOOLSEY *Polit. Sci.* vol. I, p. 378. [S. '78.]

5. To fail to see, notice, or observe; disregard negligently or accidentally; slight; as, he *overlooked* the papers in his hurry. **6.** To examine, especially in a cursory manner; peruse; read; run over; review. **7.** To bewitch or enchant by regarding as with an evil eye.

> To be *overlooked* is to receive a glance from some one who possesses the power of the evil eye, and is the cause of all kinds of mischief. R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ch. 10, p. 199. [L. G. & CO. '84.]

Synonyms: see LOOSE; PARDON; SLIGHT.

o′ver-look″, ō′vėr-luk′, *n.* **1.** The act of looking over, as from a height.

> The future is obscure to us, because we have not yet reached the spiritual points of *overlook*.
> J. BASCOM *New Theology* ch. 5, p. 216. [G. P. P. '91.]

2. A high point of view, as a mountain: sometimes giving a proper name to a mountain or terrace. **3.** A trifoliolate-leaved climber (*Canavalia gladiata*) of the bean family, common in the tropical woods of both hemispheres: so called by the West-Indian negroes, who superstitiously plant it as a watchman on the boundaries of plantations.

o″ver-look′er, ō′vėr-luk′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who overlooks. **2.** An overseer, superintendent, or inspector.

o′ver-loop″†, *n.* Same as ORLOP.

o′ver-lord″, ō′vėr-lôrd″, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* In Saxon times, a superior king or chief who outranked and held authority over other lords.

> Harold . . . made all his sons kings, on condition that they should, after his death, acknowledge Erik as their *overlord*.
> H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 5, p. 70. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. Hence, one who holds supremacy over another.

> The community is his *overlord:* and the very constitution of civilised life gives rise to the duty that ownership must be made a common good to the community. W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong, Summary* p. 28. [C. & H. '90.]

— **o′ver-lord″ship**, *n.* The position of overlord.

o′ver-ly, ō′vėr-lī, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Negligent; inattentive; superficial. **2.** [Colloq.] Excessive.

o′ver-ly, *adv.* **1.** [Archaic & Colloq.] To an excessive degree; too much; too. **2†.** Carelessly.

o″ver-ly′ing, ō′vėr-lī′ing, *a.* Lying over or on top.

o′ver-man, ō′vėr-man, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Coal-mining.* The foreman of the underground workings.

o′ver-man″nert, *adv.* Excessively.

o′ver-man″tel, ō′vėr-man′tl, *n.* Ornamental cabinet-work surmounting a mantelpiece.

o″ver-mask′, ō′vėr-mgsk′, *vt.* To hide as by covering with a mask; screen; conceal.

o″ver-mast′, ō′vėr-mgst′, *vt.* *Naut.* To supply with a mast or masts too long in proportion to the hull.

o″ver-mas′ter, ō′vėr-mgs′tėr, *vt.* **1.** To obtain control over by force, will, or some superiority; overcome; conquer; overpower. **2†.** To hold by force.

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

o″ver-match′, ō′vėr-mach′, *vt.* **1.** To be more than a match for; be too powerful or skilful for.

> The old hunters were a class by themselves. . . . On any thing like even terms they very greatly *overmatched* the Indians by whom they were surrounded.
> T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 1, p. 33. [G. P. P. '86.]

2†. To give in marriage to one of superior degree.

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

o′ver-match″, ō′vėr-mach″, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, or the like.

> Most quadrupeds being an *over-match* for me, and field-mice, with some others, too nimble, they could not imagine how I should be able to support myself.
> SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 145. [W. P. N. '71.]

2. A contest in which one party overmatches the other.

o″ver-meas′ure, ō′vėr-mezh′yur, *vt.* To make too large in measuring; estimate too largely.

o′ver-meas″ure, ō′vėr-mezh′yur, *n.* Excess in measure; a larger amount than the intended measure.

o′ver-mer″it†, *n.* Excessive honor or reward.

o″ver-mick′le, ō′vėr-mic′l, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Overmuch. **o″ver-muck′let.**

o″ver-mon′ey†, *vt.* To bribe.

o″ver-more′†, *adv.* Moreover.

o′ver-mor″row†, *n.* The day after to-morrow.

o′ver-most″†, *a.* Uppermost; above all others.

o″ver-mount′, ō′vėr-mount′, *vt.* To mount above or over; surmount.

> Yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke *O'ermounts* the mist.
> GRAHAME *The Sabbath* l. 17.

o′ver-mount″, *n.* In picture-framing, a mat.

o″ver-much′, ō′vėr-much′, *a.* & *adv.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much; in too great a degree.

o″ver-much′ness, *n.* Superabundance; excess.

o″ver-mul′ti-ply, ō′vėr-mul′ti-plai, *v.* **I.** *t.* To repeat too often. **II.** *i.* To increase to excess.

o″ver-mul′ti-tude†, *vt.* To exceed in multitude.

o″ver-name″†, *vt.* To name over; repeat the names of.

o′ver-name″†, *n.* A nickname or surname.

o″ver-net′, ō′vėr-net′, *vt.* To cover with or as with a net.

o″ver-nice′, ō′vėr-nais′, *a.* Too nice; fastidious.

— **o″ver-nice′ly**, *adv.*— **o″ver-nice′ness**, *n.*

o′ver-night″†, *n.* The previous evening.

o″ver-night′, ō′vėr-nit′, *adv.* During or through the night, especially before going to bed.

o″ver-nim′it†, *vt.* To capture; overtake. **o″ver-nime″†.**

o″ver-noise′†, *vt.* To overpower by noise.

o″ver-of″fice†, *vt.* To lord over by virtue of an office.

o″ver-paint′†, *vt.* To paint or describe too vividly.

o″ver-part′†, *vt.* To assign too difficult a part to.

o″ver-pass′, ō′vėr-pgs′, *vt.* **1.** To pass across or over, as a river. **2.** To pass without heeding; fail or omit to notice; overlook; as, a good deed will never be *overpassed*. **3.** To go beyond or away from; pass by or through.

> Michael Angelo himself in some of his sublimest works *overpassed* these just bounds of his art. J. M. HOPPIN *Early Renaissance* essay I, p. 30. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

4. To pass beyond in degree; surpass; as, it *overpasses* endurance. **5.** To run over mentally; review.

> *Overpass* quickly in your minds what you remember of the treasures of Greek antiquity.
> RUSKIN *Art of England* lect. III, p. 96. [G. A. '84.]

o″ver-past′, *pp.* Overpassed. PHIL. SOC.

o″ver-pay′, ō′vėr-pē′, *vt.* **1.** To pay or reward in excess, either of the sum demanded or of the value received. **2.** Figuratively, to be too great a reward for; as, the joy *overpays* the toil.— **o′ver-pay″ment**, *n.*

o″ver-peer′†, *vt.* To look down on; overlook.

o″ver-perch′†, *vt.* To perch over, or on in passing over.

o″ver-per-suade′, ō′vėr-per-swād′, *vt.* To persuade against one's judgment or inclination.

o′ver-pert″ed†, *a.* Possessing too much pertness.

o″ver-pic′ture, ō′vėr-pic′chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* To exaggerate in representing.

o″ver-plant′, ō′vėr-plant′, *vt.* **1.** To plant, as a field, beyond the capacity to nourish. **2†.** To transplant.

o′ver-plate″, ō′vėr-plēt″, *n.* In medieval plate armor, a piece covering a joint; a protection (1) for the shoulder (a pauldron) or (2) for the elbow (a cubitière).

o′ver-plus, ō′vėr-plus, *n.* That which remains after so much of a quantity has been used or set aside as is demanded or needed; an excess.

Synonyms: see EXCESS.

o″ver-poise′, ō′vėr-poiz′, *vt.* [Rare.] To outweigh.

o′ver-poise″, *n.* [Rare.] Preponderant weight.

o″ver-pole′, ō′vėr-pōl′, *vi.* In refining copper, to continue the process of poling too long.

o″ver-post′†, *vt.* To hasten, as by post.

o″ver-pow′er, ō′vėr-pou′ėr, *vt.* **1.** To gain supremacy or victory over by superior power; subdue; overcome; defeat; as, he was *overpowered* by numbers.

What place can be for us
Within heaven's bound, unless heaven's Lord supreme
We *overpower?* MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 236.

2. To overwhelm by intensity; overcome the self-control of; as, her feelings *overpowered* her.

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

—**o″ver-pow′er-ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to overpower.

o′ver-pow″er, ō′vẽr-pou″gr. *n.* [Rare.] Too great power.

o″ver-preach′†, *vt.* To preach above the capacities of.

o″ver-press′, ō′vẽr-pres′, *vt.* **1.** To crush down; overwhelm. **2.** To overcome by importunity. **3.** To press or urge unduly.

The motives of reward and punishment have come . . . to be strangely *overpressed* by many Christian moralists. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Crit.* first series, essay x, p. 366. [MACM. '83.]

o′ver-press″or†, *n.* An oppressor.

o″ver-prize′, ō′vẽr-prīz′, *vt.* **1.** To value in excess of real worth. **2**†. To exceed in value.

o′ver-pro-duc″tion, ō′vẽr-pro-duc′shun, *n.* In economics, production in excess of demand; excessive production. Compare PRODUCTION.

o′ver-proof″, ō′vẽr-prūf″, *a.* Containing a larger proportion of alcohol than proof-spirit: said of acoholic liquors having a specific gravity less than 0.936 at 60° F. in the United States, or than 0.920 in Great Britain.

o″ver-pro-por′tion, ō′vẽr-pro-pōr′shun, *vt.* To make or depict in excess of a true proportion.

o″ver-pur′chase, ō′vẽr-pūr′chēs, *vi.* **1.** To buy more than is needed or salable. **2**†. To pay too dear.

o′ver-pur″chase, ō′vẽr-pūr′chēs, *n.* An excessive purchase, or a dear bargain.

o″ver-put′†, *vt.* To overthrow.

o″ver-quell′†, *vt.* To subdue effectually.

o″ver-rake′, ō′vẽr-rēk′, *vt.* To sweep over completely, as seas over the bows of a vessel at anchor.

o″ver-rate′, ō′vẽr-rēt′, *vt.* To rate or value too highly; overestimate.

It is both a pleasing and a humiliating consideration to me, that the partiality of my friends greatly *overrates* the importance of my services. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* *July 11, 1778* vol. v, p. 437. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

o′ver-rate″†, *n.* An inordinate valuation.

o″ver-reach′, ō′vẽr-rīch′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain an advantage over by trickery or deception, or through any illegitimate proceeding; outwit; as, he *overreached* his friend in buying a horse. **2.** To stretch out too far, as a limb or the whole body; as, he *overreached* himself and lost his balance. **3.** To overshoot (a mark); in sailing, to pass by holding on a course farther than is necessary; as, to *overreach* a buoy. **4.** To extend over; spread so as to cover; as, his influence *overreached* the whole audience. **5**†. To come up to; overtake.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot: said of a horse. See OVERREACHING. **2.** *Naut.* To stand on a tack farther than is necessary: sometimes reflexively; as, the yacht *overreached* herself.

Synonyms: see CHEAT; DECEIVE.

—**o″ver-reach′er**, *n.*

o′ver-reach″, ō′vẽr-rīch″, *n.* A wound of the heel or quarter of a fore foot of a horse, caused by overreaching.

o′ver-reach″ing, *n.* In farriery, a kind of interference in which a horse strikes the heels of his forward feet with the toes of his hind shoes: including (1) *overreaching proper*, where he cuts or otherwise injures the feet, and (2) *forging*. See FORGING.

o″ver-read′†, *vt.* To read over.

o″ver-read′, ō′vẽr-red′, *a.* Having read too much.

o″ver-reck′on, ō′vẽr-rec′n, *vt. & vi.* To compute too highly; make an excessive estimate.

o″ver-red′†, *vt.* To paint or smear with red.

o″ver-rent′, ō′vẽr-rent′, *vt. & vi.* To rent for an excessive price; ask too high a rent.

o″ver-ride′, ō′vẽr-rīd′, *vt.* **1.** To overcome as if by trampling under the feet of one's horse; as, to *override* all obstacles. **2.** To set aside or disregard arbitrarily; assume or exercise a power superior to; set at naught; also, to supersede or annul in any way; as, to *override* the Constitution; to *override* one decision by another.

Overwhelming necessity *overrides* all law.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 404. [A. '75.]

3. To ride to excess; exhaust by riding; as, an *overridden* horse. **4.** *Surg.* To slide over (the corresponding fragment): said of one end of a fractured bone. **5**†. To ride down; trample. **6**†. To overtake in riding.

—**to override one's commission**, to go beyond the bounds of one's authority.

o″ver-roof′, ō′vẽr-rūf′, *vt.* To cover with or as with a roof.

o″ver-rule′, ō′vẽr-rūl′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To control by superior power in a way contrary to the tendency or desire of the person or thing controlled.

Ought the opinion of one man to *overrule* that of a legislative body, twice deliberately expressed? CLAY in Mallory's *Henry Clay, Veto of Bank Bill* in vol. ii, p. 95. [A. S. B. '57.]

2. *Law.* Specifically: (1) To set aside the authority of (a decision) as a precedent by maintaining a different doctrine in a later case. (2) To decide against or deny in the progress of a suit; pronounce invalid; as, to *overrule* a motion or a plea.

He raised some technical objections which the Court *overruled*.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 21, p. 544. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

3. To rule over; sway or influence in a desired direction or for desired ends.

I hold and I teach that there is a general and a special providence of God which *overrules* human life by and through natural laws.
H. W. BEECHER *Statement, Providence* p. 18. [F. & W.]

II. *i.* To hold sway.

—**o″ver-ru′ler**, *n.*—**o″ver-ru′ling**, *pa.* Exercising controlling power.—**o″ver-ru′ling-ly**, *adv.*

o″ver-run′, ō′vẽr-run′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To run or spread over, especially so as to interfere with the proper condition of; infest or ravage; as, thistles *overrun* the fields; mice *overran* the house.

Peopled first by the Ruthenian race, it [East Galicia] has been *overrun* by Jews.
MENIE M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 1, p. 2. [G. P. '91.]

2. To run beyond; pass as a limit, either of space or time; as, he has *overrun* the mark; the vessel *overran* her usual time; the river has *overrun* its banks. **3.** Figuratively, to exceed or go beyond (a just limit of any kind); outrun; as, his zeal *overruns* his discretion. **4.** *Print.* To alter the arrangement of (composed types) by driving letters or words into another line, or lines into another column or page: done to make room for new matter, or to fill up gaps caused by the removal or correction of matter already composed. **5.** In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base): allowed at first base, but in that case the player must return to the base, and either remain there or continue his progress toward the next base. **6.** To pass over in review either mentally or orally; scan. **7.** [Archaic.] To run faster than; outrun. **8**†. To run down; trample; crush.

II. *i.* To pass just, prescribed, or usual limits, or to be superabundant; be overflowing or excessive.

Synonyms: see DEVASTATE.

o″ver-run′ner, ō′vẽr-run′gr, *n.* One who overruns.

o″ver-sail′, ō′vẽr-sāl′, *vt. Arch.* To project beyond the face.

o″ver-say′†, *vt.* To say over; repeat.

o″ver-scent′†, *vt.* To overwhelm with a stronger odor; scent to excess.

o″ver-score′, ō′vẽr-scōr′, *vt.* To draw a score or line over; draw the pen through.

o′ver-sea″†, *a.* Coming from beyond the sea; foreign.

o″ver-sea′, ō′vẽr-sī′, *adv.* Beyond the sea; abroad.

o″ver-seas′‡.

o″ver-seam′, ō′vẽr-sēm′, **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sew overhand. **II.** *n.* An overhand seam.

o″ver-search′†, *vt.* To search over.

o″ver-see′, ō′vẽr-sī′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch and direct the action or performance of in order to make sure that it is properly carried out, generally in accordance with a design; look after; overlook, superintend, or supervise: as, to *oversee* a work or those engaged on it. **2.** To fail to see, as if by looking over or beyond; hence, to pass unheeded; overlook; neglect; omit.

When did he *oversee* his drinking so?
THOMAS KILLEGREW *The Parson's Wedding* act iii, sc. 2.

3. To see too well or clearly.

We had so grovelled in darkness that we *oversaw* the light.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 47. [C. & F. '56.]

II. *i.* To see over things; deceive oneself.

o″ver-seen′†, *a.* **1.** Deceived; mistaken. **2.** Intoxicated.

o″ver-se′er, ō′vẽr-sī′gr, *W.*[2] *Wr., or* ō′vẽr-sīr′, *C. I. W.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who oversees; a supervisor; superintendent; especially, one who superintends laborers at their work; specifically [U. S.], an official on a plantation in the slave States, before emancipation, who had control of the slaves.

Phidias was made *overseer* of all the public works, which then was a very important office, because all the temples and buildings were restored.
CLARA E. CLEMENT *Art and Artists* p. 10. [T. & CO. '87.]

2†. An adviser to an executor appointed by will; a critic.

Synonyms: see MASTER.

—**overseer of the poor**, a guardian of the poor; poor-master: in England he is also a registrar of voters. See GUARDIAN. —**overseers of highways** [U. S.], officers in some of the States charged with the duty of building and repairing the public roads.

o″ver-se′er-ship, *n.* The office of an overseer.

o″ver-sell′, ō′vẽr-sel′, *vt.* **1.** To sell more of than there is or than one can deliver. **2**†. To sell too dear.

o″ver-set′, ō′vẽr-set′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or cause to fall upon the side or upside down; capsize; upset.

The dogs . . . in a mad rush at some bone or discarded morsel, now and then *overset* both dish and missionary.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* ch. 4, p. 28. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

2. To cause the destruction or downfall of; subvert; overthrow; as, to *overset* a government.

Cho.: By a woman, fated Troy Was *overset*, and fell to naught.
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. xv.

3. *Print.* To set in type too much of or for; as, to *overset* a newspaper. **4**†. [Prov. Eng.] To overcome. **5**†. To charge or assess excessively. **6**†. To fill too full.

II. *i.* To fall over; topple down.

o′ver-set″, ō′vẽr-set′, *n.* **1.** A turning over; upset. **2.** *Print.* Excess of composition. **3**†. Superfluity.

o″ver-sew′, ō′vẽr-sō′, *vt.* To sew overhand, especially with close stitches.

o″ver-shade′, ō′vẽr-shēd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cast a shade or darkness over; obscure; overshadow.

II. *i.* To make shade from above; cast gloom.

Lead on then where thy bower *Overshades.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 376.

o″ver-shad′ow, ō′vẽr-shad′ō, *vt.* **1.** To throw a shadow over; overshade.

In solitude, some fixed idea will often take root in the mind, and grow till it *overshadows* all one's thoughts.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 64. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. To cast into the shade or render insignificant by comparison; loom above. **3.** [Archaic.] To cover with protecting influence; shelter.

—**o″ver-shad′ow-er**, *n.*—**o″ver-shad′ow-y**†, *a.* Overshadowing.

o″ver-shake′, ō′vẽr-shēk′, *vt.* **1.** To shake overmuch. **2**†. To shake off; dispel.

o′ver-shave″, ō′vẽr-shēv″, *n.* In cooperage, a stave-jointer or plane with a concave-edged bit.

o″ver-shine′†, *vt.* **1.** To shine over; illumine. **2.** To surpass in shining; outshine.

o′ver-shirt″, ō′vẽr-shẽrt′, *n.* An outer shirt.

o″ver-shoe′, ō′vẽr-shū′, *a. & adv.* Over the top of a shoe; as, to be in mud *overshoe*.

o′ver-shoe″, ō′vẽr-shū″, *n.* A shoe worn over another; usually of india-rubber or felt; a galosh; an arctic.

o″ver-shoot′, ō′vẽr-shūt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot over or beyond, as a mark. **2.** To go beyond; overstep; exceed. **3.** To speed or flow swiftly over, as a stream over a mill-wheel. **4**†. To defeat; foil. **5**†. To make drunk.

II. *i.* To shoot a missile or to fly beyond the mark.

—**to overshoot one-self**, to venture too far; assert too much.

Here her ladyship *overshot herself*; she had not calculated well on the nature of the mind she wished to ensnare.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 23, p. 225. [F. & C.]

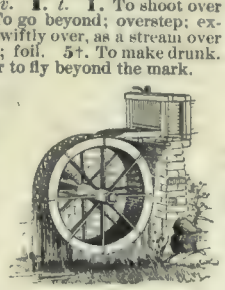

An Overshot Wheel.

o′ver-shoot′ing†, *pa.* Excessive.

o′ver-shot″, ō′vẽr-shet″, *pa.* **1.** Surpassed in any way; as, to be *overshot* in games. **2.** Operated by overshooting, as a mill-wheel. **3**†. [Colloq.] Intoxicated.

—**overshot wheel**, a water-wheel for power, with buckets that are filled by water from a race over the top, the weight and impetus of the water turning the wheel.

o′ver-side″, ō′vẽr-sīd″, *a.* Discharging over the side: said of a dredge.

o′ver-side″, *adv.* [Rare.] Over the side.

o′ver-sight″, ō′vẽr-sīt″, *n.* **1.** An error due to inattention; an inadvertent mistake or omission.

Augustus having b' *oversight*
Put on his left shoe 'fore his right.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 701.

2. Watchful supervision; attentive direction; also, superintendence; as, a business requiring constant *oversight*. **3**†. Escape.

Synonyms: care, charge, command, control, direction, inspection, management, superintendence, supervision, surveillance, watch. *Oversight* strictly implies constant personal presence; *superintendence* requires only so much of presence or communication as to know that the superintendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of a railroad will personally oversee very few of its operations; the railroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs without *superintendence* or *oversight*. *Control* is chiefly used with reference to restraint or the power of restraint; a good horseman has a restless horse under perfect *control*; there is no high character without self-*control*. *Surveillance* is an invidious term signifying watching with something of suspicion. See CARE; ERROR; NEGLECT.

o′ver-sight″ed-ness, *n.* Long-sightedness.

o″ver-sile′†, *vt.* To conceal.

o″ver-size′†, *vt.* To size over; cover with viscid matter.

o″ver-size′†, *vt.* To exceed in size.

o′ver-size″, ō′vẽr-sīz″, *a.* [Colloq.] Abnormally large.

o″ver-skip′†, *vt.* **1.** To skip or leap over; omit. **2.** To pass over or by; skip; fail to observe; neglect. **3.** To avoid; escape.—**o″ver-skip′per**†, *n.*

o′ver-skirt″, ō′vẽr-skẽrt′, *n.* A skirt or drapery worn over the skirt of a dress.

o″ver-slaugh′, ō′vẽr-slâ′, *vt.* [U. S.] **1.** To reduce to inefficiency; obstruct; override.

Judge Douglas . . . was then in favor of *overslaughing* that decision. LINCOLN in *Polit. Debates*, '58 p. 82. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

2. To pass over or set aside in favor of another; supersede, as an officer or a legislative bill; as, the artillery officers were *overslaughed* in promotion by the engineers. [< D. *overslaan*, < *over*, over, + *slaan*, slay.]

o′ver-slaugh″, ō′vẽr-slâ″, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bar in a river obstructing navigation.

o″ver-sleep′, ō′vẽr-slīp′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sleep later than or beyond; as, to *oversleep* the hour for rising. **II.** *i.* To sleep longer than one intended or than customary hours: often reflexively; as, I *overslept* myself.

o″ver-slide′†, *vt.* To slide over or beyond.

o″ver-slip′†, *vt.* To slip over; pass without notice; omit.

o′ver-slop″†, *n.* An outer garment. **o′ver-sloppe″**†.

o″ver-slow′†, *vt.* To render slow; check.

o′vers-man, ō′vẽrz-man, *n.* **1.** An overseer. **2.** *Scots Law.* An umpire in an arbitration.

o″ver-snow′†, *vt.* To cover with snow; whiten.

o′ver-soul″, ō′vẽr-sōl″, *n.* In Emersonian usage, the spiritual being or element of the universe individualized in or uniting together and influencing human souls.

o″ver-sow′, ō′vẽr-sō′, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To sow over; broadcast over. **2.** To sow in excess, as seed; sow too thickly, as ground. **3.** To sow over again (ground already sown).

o″ver-span′, ō′vẽr-span′, *vt.* To span or stretch over.

o″ver-sparred′, ō′vẽr-spârd′, *a. Naut.* Having too long, too heavy, or too many spars: said of a vessel.

o″ver-speak′†, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To speak too much or grandiloquently: used reflexively. **2.** To say more than.

o″ver-spent′†, *a.* Excessively fatigued; tired out.

o″ver-spread′, ō′vẽr-spred′, *vt.* **1.** To spread over; cover or scatter over; as, the ground is *overspread* with flowers. **2.** To lie spread or scattered over; as, daisies *overspread* the meadow.

o″ver-spred′, *vt.* Overspread. PHIL. SOC.

o″ver-spring′, ō′vẽr-spring′, *vt.* **1.** To spring or leap over. **2**†. To rise above; overtop.

o″ver-stain′†, *vt.* To stain over; besmear.

o″ver-stand′†, *vt.* To insist too much on the conditions of.

o″ver-stare′†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To outstare; look more fiercely than. **II.** *i.* To stare wildly.

o″ver-state′, ō′vẽr-stêt′, *vt.* To state in too strong terms; exaggerate in statement.—**o″ver-state′ment**, *n.* An exaggerated statement.

o″ver-step′, ō′vẽr-step′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To step over or beyond; transgress; exceed. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To miss the opportunity; neglect. [< AS. *oferstepan*, < *ofer*, over, + *steppan*, step.]

o″ver-stock′, ō′vẽr-stec′, *vt.* To stock to excess; supply with more than enough; fill too full.

o′ver-stock″, ō′vẽr-stec″, *n.* An excessive supply.

o′ver-stocks″†, *n. pl.* Knee-breeches.

o′ver-sto″ry, ō′vẽr-stō″ri, *n. Arch.* An upper story.

o″ver-strain′, ō′vẽr-strēn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strain or stretch to excess; as, *overstrained* nerves. **II.** *i.* To make too violent efforts; strive too hard.

o′ver-strain″, ō′vẽr-strēn″, *n.* Excessive strain; overexertion: as, brain-exhaustion follows *overstrain*.

o″ver-strait′ly†, *adv.* Too strictly.

o″ver-stream′, ō′vẽr-strīm′, *vt.* To stream over.

o″ver-stretch′, ō′vẽr-strech′, *vt. & vi.* To stretch too far; overstrain; exaggerate.

o″ver-strew′, ō′vẽr-strū′, *vt.* To scatter or strew over.

o″ver-straw′†; **o″ver-strow′**‡.

o″ver-stride′†, *vt.* To stride over; step beyond.

o″ver-strike′†, *vt.* To strike beyond.

o″ver-string′, ō′vẽr-string′, *vt.* To arrange the strings of (a pianoforte) in sets, one above another, crossing obliquely.—**o″ver-string′ing**, *n.*

o″ver-strung′, ō′vẽr-strung′, *a.* **1.** Strung too tensely; too sensitive.

A strange unnatural energy was imparted to his muscular frame by his nerves *overstrung* with triumph.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. xvii, p. 585. [H. '70.]

2. Having two sets of strings crossing obliquely.

o′ver-sum″†, *n.* A surplus.

o″ver-sway′, ō′vẽr-swē′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To exert influence over; overrule.

o″ver-swell′†, *vt. & vi.* To overflow.

o′vert, ō′vẽrt, *a.* **1.** Open to view; outwardly manifest; in law, admitting of direct evidence. See COVERT.

Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice only by *overt* actions and do not see that virtue or vice emit a breath every moment. EMERSON *Essays* in first series, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. *Her.* Opened, as a purse; outspread, as wings. **3**†. Open overhead. [OF., pp. of *ovrir*, < L. *operio*, open; cp. COVER[1]. *v.*]

Synonyms: manifest, open. See NOTORIOUS.—Antonyms: contemplated, hidden, intended, meditated, purposed, secret.

—**market overt** [Eng.], open, public market, where the sale of goods generally gives title to the purchase, even though the goods be stolen.—**o. act,** in criminal law, something actually done in execution of a criminal intent, as distinguished from mere threats or words. The Constitution of the United States ordains that there shall be no conviction of treason unless on proof of the same overt act by at least two witnesses, or on confession in open court, thus precluding construction to inferential or constructive treason.

o″ver-take′, ō″vẽr-tāk′, *vt.* **1.** To come up with by pursuing or following; catch; attain to or reach; as, performances seldom *overtake* promises.

As you cannot *overtake* time, the best way is to be always a few minutes before hum. W. HONE *Every-Day Book, Table Book* vol. iii. pt. i. col. 828. [T. T. '33.]

2. To take by surprise; come upon suddenly, as a temptation, or as a fault, a crime, or its discovery or retribution.

They were *overtaken* by a storm which brought them into the utmost peril. W. B. SPRAGUE *Annals of Am. Pulpit, Thomas Shepard* p. 63. [C. & BROS. '57.]

3†. To overpower the senses of.

Synonyms: see CATCH.

o″ver-ta′ken†, *pa.* Made tipsy; intoxicated.

o″ver-talk′†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To overcome or induce by talk. **II.** *i.* To talk too much.

o″ver-teemed′, ō″vẽr-timd′, *a.* [Archaic.] Exhausted by excessive teeming or producing.

o″ver-throw′, ō″vẽr-thrō′, *vt.* **1.** To throw over on the side; throw down, especially by force or violence; upset; overturn; now usually only of large masses; as, to *overthrow* a wall. **2.** To overcome or induce by talk. **II.** *i.* To talk too much.

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o″ver-throw′er, *n.*—**o″ver-throw′ing†**, *pa.* Headlong; rash.

o″ver-throw″, ō″vẽr-thrō″, *n.* **1.** The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; ruin; subversion. **2.** In cricket and baseball, a throwing of the ball over and beyond the player to whom it is thrown.

o″ver-thrust″, ō″vẽr-thrust′, *a.* *Geol.* Characterized by or belonging to earlier and originally lower strata, which by faulting are pushed over later and originally higher strata. See illus. under FAULT.

o″ver-thrust″, *n.* *Geol.* Same as THRUST.

o″ver-thwart′, ō″vẽr-thwôrt′, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To lie athwart. **2.** To cross; oppose.

o″ver-thwart′″, *a.* **1.** Situated over against; opposite. **2.** Being crosswise; transverse. **3.** Crossing at right angles. **4.** Contrary; perverse.—**o″ver′thwart′ly†**, *adv.*—**o″ver-thwart′″ness†**, *n.*

o″ver-thwart′″, *n.* **1.** A thwarting circumstance. **2.** Contradiction; opposition.

o″ver-thwart′″, *adv.* **1.** From side to side; crosswise. **2.** Perversely; outrageously. **o″ver-twert′†**.

o″ver-thwart′, *prep.* [Archaic.] **1.** From side to side of; across, athwart.

Then I chose to stand under a main beam, that lay *overthwart* the steeple. BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* p. 32. [B. O. & CO.]

2. On the other side of

While far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream . . .
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.
COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 109.

3. In front of; over against. **o″ver-twert′†**.

o″ver-tide″, ō″vẽr-tīd′, *n.* *Astron.* A subordinate tide bearing the same relation to a principal tide that an overtone does to its fundamental.

o″ver-tilt′†, *vt.* To tilt or tip over; upset.

o″ver-time″, ō″vẽr-tīm′, *n.* Time employed in working beyond the usual hours; extra time.

o″ver-time″, *adv.* Beyond the stipulated time.

o″ver-time′ly†, *a.* Too early; premature.

o″ver-tip′pled†, *a.* Intoxicated.

o″ver-ti′tle†, *vt.* To give too high a title to.

o″vert-ly, ō″vẽrt li, *adv.* In an overt manner; openly.

o″ver-toise′, ō″vẽr-toiz′, *vt.* To measure over or out.

o″ver-tone″, ō″vẽr-tōn″, *n.* *Acoustics.* A harmonic; so called because it is heard with and above its fundamental tone. See HARMONIC, *n.*

o″ver-top′, ō″vẽr-top′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mount above the top of; tower over; top; as, a peak *overtopping* the rest. **2.** Hence, to exceed in eminence; surpass; excel. **3†.** To set at naught; override.

II. *i.* To rise above others; tower.

o″ver-tow′er, ō″vẽr tau′ẽr. **1.** *t.* To tower over; overtop. **II.** *i.* To soar too high.

o″ver-trade′, ō″vẽr-trād′, *vi.* To trade beyond one's capital; purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the requirements of the market.

—**o″ver-tra′ding**, *n.*

o″ver-tread′†, *vt.* To tread over.

o″ver-treat′†, *vt.* To win over by entreaty.

o″ver-trip′, ō″vẽr-trip′, *vt.* To trip over.

o″ver-trow′†, *vt.* To put too much faith in.

o″ver-trust′, ō″vẽr-trust′, *vt.* & *n.* [Archaic.] To trust too far.—**o″ver-trust″er**, *n.* Excessive trust.

o″ver-ture, ō″vẽr-chur *or* ō″vẽrt-yŭr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TURING.] *Eccl.* To address an overture to; as, the Assembly *overtured* the presbyteries on a revision of the creed.

o″ver-ture, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, or ballet, usually introducing the principal themes and the sentiment of the drama; also, an orchestral piece of like form illustrating some dramatic or graphic subject. **2.** An intimation of a willingness to make terms; a tentative proposal; any offer or suggestion intended as an introduction to further negotiations; as, *overtures* of peace. **3.** *Eccl.* In the Presbyterian Church, the process of beginning legislation by sending a formal proposition from presbyteries to the Assembly, or from the Assembly to presbyteries, inviting judgment thereon; also, the proposal itself. **4.** [Rare.] A disclosure; discovery. **5†.** An open place; an aperture. [OE., < *overt,*; see OVERT.]

Synonyms: see PROPOSAL.

o″ver-turn′, ō″vẽr-tûrn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw from its base, cause to fall; upset; as, to *overturn* a chair. **2.** To destroy the power or the constitution of; subvert; overthrow; as, to *overturn* a system, a ruler, or an argument. **3.** Archaic.] To overpower; overwhelm.

II. *i.* To turn over; capsize; upset.

Synonyms: see DEMOLISH; OVERTHROW.

o″ver-turn′a-ble, *a.*—**o″ver-turn′er**, *n.*

o″ver-turn″, ō″vẽr-tûrn″, *n.* **1.** The act of overturning, or the state of being overturned; overthrow; upset. **2.** A subversion or destruction. **3.** [Scot.] A refrain.

o″ver-twine′, ō″vẽr-twain′, *vt.* [Poet.] To twine or wreathe about or over.

o″ver-type, ō″vẽr-tīp, *a.* *Elec.* Having the armature-bore above the field-magnets to lessen magnetic leakage: said of a dynamo.

o″ver-use′, ō″vẽr-yūz′, *vt.* [Rare.] To use too much.

o″ver-use″, ō″vẽr-yūs″, *n.* Excessive use.

o″ver-val′ue, ō″vẽr-val′yŭ, *vt.* **1.** To value beyond worth; rate too high. **2†.** To exceed in value.

o″ver-vault′, ō″vẽr-vôlt′, *vt.* [Poet.] To vault over; form an arch over.

o″ver-veil′, ō″vẽr-vêl′, *vt.* To envelop or cover with or as with a veil.

o″ver-view′, ō″vẽr-viū′, *vt.* [Rare.] To command a view of; overlook.

o″ver-view″†, *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

o″ver-vote′, ō″vẽr-vōt′, *vt.* [Rare.] To exceed in votes.

o″ver-walk′, ō″vẽr-wôk′, *vt.* To walk over or upon.

o″ver-war′†, *vt.* To defeat in war.

o″ver-ward†, *adv.* Across.

o″ver-wash′†, *vt.* To wash over; overflow.

o″ver-wash″, ō″vẽr-wosh′, *a.* *Geol.* Carried by glacier-streams over and beyond a frontal moraine, or formed by material so transported, as gravel or a plain.

o″ver-wa′sted†, *a.* Worn out; consumed.

o″ver-watch′, ō″vẽr-woch′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch to excess. **2.** To watch over. **3†.** To wear out with watching. **II.** *i.* To watch too long.

o″ver-wax′†, *vi.* To wax exceedingly; become too great.

o″ver-wear′, ō″vẽr-wār′, *vt.* **1.** To wear out; chiefly in the past participle. See OVERWORN. **2.** To endure longer than; outwear; outlive.

A corrupt political party . . . may have lost or *overworn* its principles. J. BASCOM *Sociology* ch. 6, p. 142. [G. P. P.]

o″ver-wear″, ō″vẽr-wār′, *n.* Garments to be worn over the ordinary indoor clothing, as overcoats, wraps, etc.

o″ver-weath′er†, *vt.* To damage or waste by weather.

o″ver-ween′†, *v.* **I.** *i.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of oneself; think arrogantly or conceitedly. **II.** *t.* To render conceited.—**o″ver-ween′er†**, *n.*

o″ver-ween′ing, ō″vẽr-wīn′ing, *pa.* Characterized by presumptuous pride or conceit; unduly self-confident; arrogant; as, *overweening* ambition.—**o″ver-ween′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**o″ver-ween′ing-ness**, *n.*

o″ver-ween′ing, *n.* Overconfidence; presumption.

o″ver-weigh′, ō″vẽr-wē′, *vt.* To exceed in weight; outweigh; overbalance.

o″ver-weight′, ō″vẽr-wēt′, *vt.* To put too much weight upon; also, to overbalance or weigh down.

o″ver-weight″, ō″vẽr-wēt′, *n.* **1.** Excess of weight, as beyond the legal or customary amount; as, to give *overweight.* **2.** Greater weight; preponderance.

o″ver-well′, ō″vẽr-wel′, *vt.* [Rare.] To well or flow over.

o″ver-whelm′, ō″vẽr-hwelm′, *vt.* **1.** To whelm or cover completely; flow over so as to submerge; swallow up, as with a wave, flood, or the like; engulf. **2.** To crush with sudden or irresistible onset; oppress beyond endurance; overpower, as with grief, care, or debt; also, to overcome with effusiveness or profusion.

Chaucer wrote much. He amazes us by his variety, and *overwhelms* us with his wealth. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* ch. 7, p. 135. [F. & W. '83.]

3†. To stir or toss up. **4†.** To overhang or overlook. **5†.** To place over something.

Synonyms: bury, confound, crush, drown, extinguish, overflow, quell, subdue, submerge, swallow up, swamp, vanquish, whelm. See BURY; DROWN; INUNDATE; INVOLVE.—**Antonyms:** extricate, maintain, raise, recover, rescue, restore, stay, support, uphold.

o″ver-whelm″†, *n.* The act of overwhelming, or that which overwhelms.

o″ver-whelm′ing, ō″vẽr-hwelm′ing, *pa.* Crushing with force, weight, or numbers; irresistible; overpowering; as, an *overwhelming* conviction or disaster.

—**o″ver-whelm′ing-ly**, *adv.*

o″ver-while′, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] At length; sometimes.

o″ver-wing′, *vt.* **1.** [Poet.] To fly beyond. **2†.** To outflank.

o″ver-wise″, ō″vẽr-wois′, *a.* Affectedly or excessively wise.—**o″ver-wise′ly**, *adv.*—**o″ver-wise″ness**, *n.*

o″ver-wit′†, *vt.* To outwit.

o″ver-word′†, *vt.* To express verbosely.

o″ver-work′, ō″vẽr-wûrk′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impose too much labor upon; demand results from beyond the power or capacity of; exhaust with work; as, to *overwork* oneself; to *overwork* an argument. **2.** To work or elaborate the surface of. **3.** [Rare.] To fill too full, as with labor; as, a life *overwrought* with tasks.

II. *i.* To labor too severely.

o″ver-work″, ō″vẽr-wûrk′, *n.* **1.** Work done in overtime, or in excess of the stipulated amount; extra work. **2.** Excessive work. **3†.** A superstructure.

o″ver-worn′, ō″vẽr-wôrn′, *pa.* **1.** Worn out or exhausted, as by toil.

Behold the man that loved and lost, But all he was is *overcorn.*
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* i, st. 4.

2†. Worn out by use; worn threadbare; trite; stale. **3†.** Past or spent, as time.

o″ver-wrest′†, *vt.* To wrest out of shape; distort.

o″ver-wres′tle†, *vt.* To subdue by wrestling.

o″ver-write′, ō″vẽr-wrait′, *vt.* **1.** To write over or cover with other writing. **2†.** To superscribe; entitle.

o″ver-wrought′, ō″vẽr-rôt′, *pa.* **1.** Worked up or excited excessively; overstrained; as, *overwrought* feelings. **2.** Worked all over, as with embroidery. **3.** Too elaborate; overdone. **4.** Worked too hard; overworked.

o″ver-year′†, *vt.* **1.** To keep overyear. **2.** To overload with years; age.

o″ver-year″, ō″vẽr-yir″, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Kept over from the preceding year; as, *overyear* bacon.

o″ver-year″, *adv.* Over the year; from year to year.

ovi-, ō′vi. Derived from Latin *ovum,* an egg: combining forms.—**o″vi-cap′sule**, *n.* *Anat.* An ovisac or Graafian follicle.—**o″vi-cap′su-lar**, *a.*—**o″vi-cell″**, *n.* An oœcium.—**o″vi-cel-lig′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing ovicells, as a polyzoan.—**o″vi-cel′lu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovicell.—**o-vic′u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an egg.—**o-vic′u-lum**, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Arch.* A small egg-shaped ornament.—**o″vi-cyst**, *n.* *Anat.* An incubatory pouch consisting of a diverticulum of the atrium.—**o″vi-cys′tic**, *a.*—**o″vi-du′cal**, *W.* (**o′vi-du″cal**, *C.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oviduct.—**o″vi-du′cent**.—**o′vi-duct**, *n.* *Anat.* The passage by which the ova are conveyed from the ovary to the uterus or to the exterior of an animal, as the Fallopian tube of a mammal.—**o-vif′er-ous**, *a.* *Zool.* Bearing or holding eggs: said of the receptacles in which eggs, as of some crustaceans, are carried after extrusion from the ovary.—**o-vig′e-nous**, *a.* Producing eggs: said specifically of the outer layer of the ovary, in which the ova develop.—**o′vi-germ**, *n.* An ovum.—**o-vig′er-ous**, *a.* Same as OVIFEROUS.—**o″vi-pos′it**, *vt.* To lay an egg or eggs; specifically, in entomology, to deposit eggs by means of an ovipositor.—**o″vi-po-si′tion**, *n.*—**o′vi-sac″**, *n.* **1.** The closed capsule in which ova are developed within the ovary; a Graafian vesicle. See illus. under OVUM. **2.** The investment of an egg or eggs.—**o″vi-sper′ma-ry**, **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovotestis. **II.** *n.* An ovotestis.—**o″vo-cen′trum**, *n.* *Embryol.* The centrosome of the ovum.—**o″vo-coc′cus**, *n.* The nucleus of an ovum or germ-cell.—**o′vo-cyte**, *n.* *Embryol.* The unimpregnated ovum.—**o″vo-gen′e-sis**, *n.* The generation or production of an ovum.—**o″vo-ge-net′ic, o-vog′e-nous**, *a.*—**o′vo-gone**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the undifferentiated cells of the ovary which by division produce the ova.—**o″vo-ka′ry-on**, *n.* *Embryol.* The nucleus of the unfecundated ovum.—**o″vo-lem′ma**, *n.* *Embryol.* The external envelope of the unfecundated ovum.—**o-vol′o-gy**, *n.* Same as OOLOGY.—**o′vo-plasm**, *n.* *Embryol.* The protoplasm of the ovum before fecundation.—**o″vo-plas′ma**, *n.* Yolk of eggs.—**o″vo-plas′mic**, *a.*—**o″vo-tes′tis**, *n.* *Biol.* A hermaphrodite sexual gland that produces both ova and spermatozoa.

O″vi-bo-vi′næ, ō″vi-bo-vai′nî *or* -vî′nê, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ,* having a bovine aspect and horns, and narrow molars with supplementary tubercles; musk-oxen. **O′vi-bos**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *ovis,* sheep, + *bos,* OX.]—**o″vi-bo′vine**, *a.* & *n.*

o′vi-cide, ō′vi-sāid, *n.* [Humorous.] Sheep-killing. [< L. *ovis,* sheep, + *cædo,* kill.]

O-vid′i-an, o-vid′i-ăn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of the Latin poet Ovid (43 B. C. to A. D. 17), who dealt largely with the subject of love, and excelled in wit, fancy, lightness of touch, and metrical form.

o′vi-duct, o-vif′er-ous, etc. See OVI-.

o′vi-fer, ō′vi-fẽr, *n.* A small wire cage, upon a solid base, for carrying an egg safely. [< OVI- + L. *fero,* bear.]

o′vi-form¹, ō′vi-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of an egg or ovum; egg-shaped. [< OVI- + -FORM.]

o′vi-form², *a.* Ovine. [< L. *ovis,* sheep, + -FORM.]

o′vil(e), ō′vil, *a.* Ovine. [< L. *ovillus,* < *ovis,* sheep.]

O-vi′næ, o-vai′nî *or* -vî′nê, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ,* typified by the sheep, generally united with *Caprinæ;* also, the *Caprinæ.* **O′vis**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., sheep.]

O-vi′na‡.

o″vi-na′tion, ō″vi-nē′shŭn, *n.* Inoculation of sheep with ovine virus to avoid sheep-pox. [< L. *ovis,* sheep.]

o′vine(e, ō′vin, *C.* (ō′vain, *S. W. Wr.*) (XIII). **1.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ovinæ;* sheep-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ovinæ.*

o-vip′a-ra, o-vip′ă-rą, *n. pl.* *Zool.* Animals that lay eggs. [< LL. *oviparus;* see OVIPAROUS.]

o-vip′a-rous, o-vip′ă-rŭs, *a.* Producing eggs or ova that mature and are hatched outside the body.

Viviparous creatures are a kind of specie-paying lot, but *oviparous* ones only give their notes, as it were, for a future brood. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 4, p. 64. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< LL. *oviparus,* < L. *ovum,* egg, + *pario,* produce.]

—**o″vi-par′i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being oviparous.—**o-vip′a-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**o-vip′a-rous-ness**, *n.* Oviparity.

o″vi-pos′i-tor, ō″vi-poz′i-tẽr, *n.* The tubular organ at the extremity of the abdomen, as in many insects, by which the eggs are deposited. The ovipositor may be capable of withdrawal within the body, is sometimes capable of piercing deeply, as in ichneumons and saw-flies, and may be modified as a sting, as in bees and wasps. [< OVI- + L. *positor,* builder, < *pono* (pp. *positus*), place.]

o′vi-sac″, o″vo-cen′trum, etc. See OVI-; OVO-.

o′vism, ō′vizm, *n.* The theory that all existing forms of a species preexisted in the primordial egg of that species. See INCASEMENT. [< L. *ovum,* egg.]

—**o′vist**, *n.* A believer in ovism.

ovo-. Same as OVI-.

o′void, ō′void, *a.* Egg-shaped; ovate. **o-vol′dal‡.**

o′void, *n.* An egg-shaped body. [< L. *ovum,* egg, + -OID.]

o′vo-lo, ō′vo-lō, *n.* *Arch.* A convex molding; a quarter-round; in Roman architecture, a quarter of a circle in profile: in Greek, hyperbolic, with a quirk at the top. See illus. under CORINTHIAN. [It., < LL. *ovulum,* dim. of L. *ovum,* egg.]

o″vo-vi-vip′a-rous, ō″vo-vi-vip′ă-rŭs, *W.* (-vai-vip′-ă-rus, *C. I.*), *a.* Producing eggs that are incubated and hatched within the parent's body, as some reptiles and fishes: formerly applied also to the marsupials and monotremes. [< OVO- + VIVIPAROUS.]

—**o″vo-viv″i-par′i-ty**, *n.*

o′vu-lar, ō′vu-lẽr, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovule. [< LL. *ovulum;* see OVOLO.] **o′vu-la-ry‡.**

o″vu-la′ri-a, ō″vu-lê′ri-ą *or* -vu-lą′ri-ą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* Protozoans resembling an ovum or cell. [< LL. *ovulum;* see OVOLO.]—**o″vu-la′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

o′vu-late, ō′vu-lēt, *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To produce ovules or ova and discharge them; lay eggs.

o′vu-late, ō′vu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Ovuliferous.

o″vu-la′tion, ō″vu-lē′shŭn, *n.* The formation and discharge of ova; the period when this takes place, corresponding with the end of the menstrual period.

o′vule, ō′viūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The rudimentary seed; the body within the ovary which, upon fertilization, becomes the seed. It is normally invested with two membranes (the *primine* and the *secundine*) and contains the nucleus or nucellus. In shape ovules may be atropous, orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, etc. **2.** A small ovum, specifically one unfertilized.

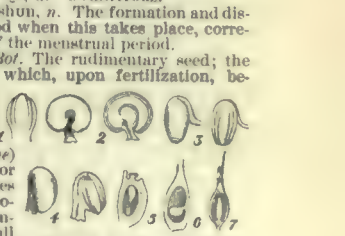

Various Forms of Young Ovules.

1. Orthotropous or atropous—an ovule and a cross-section, showing inner and outer coats. 2. Campylotropous—ovule and section. 3. Amphitropous—ovule and section. 4. Anatropous—ovule and section. 5. Pendulous—a section. 6. Horizontal—a section. 7. Erect—a section.

Man is developed from an *ovule,* about the 125th of an inch in diameter, which differs in no respect from the *ovules* of other animals. DARWIN *Descent of Man* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [A. '87.]

[F., < LL. *ovulum;* see OVOLO.]

—**o″vu-lif′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing ovules. **o″vu-lig′-**

er-oust†.—**o'vu-lite**, *n.* A fossil egg, or a fossil resembling an egg.

O-vu'li-dæ, o-viū'li-dī *or* -vū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Amphiperasidæ*. [< OVULUM.]

—**o'vu-lid**, *n.*—**o'vu-lin(e, o'vu-loid**, *a.*

o'vu-list, ō'viu-list, *n.* Same as OVIST.

o'vu-lum, ō'viu-lum, *n.* **1.** [-LA, *pl.*] An ovule. **2.** [O-] A genus typical of *Ovulidæ*. [LL.; see OVOLO.]

o'vum, ō'vum, *n.* [O'VA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Biol.* A nucleated cell, formed in the ovary of the female, that may produce a new individual by a process of segmentation, usually after impregnation; an egg, in the widest sense. **2.** *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament.

Ovum.

The human ovum in the ovary. 1. Parenchyma of the ovary. 2. Ovisac, surrounded by the fibrous tunic and by blood-vessels. 3. Fluid filling interior of the ovisac. 4. Cumulus, or proligerous disk, surrounding (5) the ovum, composed of (6) vitelline membrane, (7) vitellus, (8) nucleus, and (9) nucleolus. Compare illus. under GERM-LAYER.

ow, owd, ownd. Owe, owed, owned. PHIL. Soc.

ow, ou, *interj.* Expressive of surprise and pain, or sometimes of other excited feeling.

ow'bet, *n.* Same as OUBIT.

owch†, *n.* Same as OUCH.

owd, ōd, *a.* [Dial., Yorkshire, Eng.] Old.

But I meäns fur to maäke 'is *owd* sâge as 'appy as iver I can.
TENNYSON *Owd Roä*, st. 2.

owe, ō, *v.* [OWED (formerly OUGHT or OWN); OW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be indebted to the extent of; be under obligation for; be obliged or bound to pay: with *to*, express or implied, before the person or thing to whom the debt or obligation is due; as, I *owe* you an apology; to *owe* ten dollars. **2.** To be obliged or indebted for; have to ascribe, trace, or acknowledge as due: with *to*.

No country seems to *owe* more *to* its women than America does, nor to *owe to* them so much of what is best in social institutions and in the beliefs that govern conduct.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 105, p. 598. [MACM. '89.]

3†. To be the owner of; own; have.

II. *i.* To be indebted or in debt. [< AS. *āgan*, have.]

ow'el†, *a.* *Law.* Equal.

ow'el-ty, ō'el-ti, *n.* Equality: obsolete except in legal phrases. [< OF. *oelte*, EQUALITY.] **o'vel-ty**†.

—**owelty of partition** (*Eng. Law*), the difference paid by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition.—**o. of services** (*Feudal Law*), equality of services in subordinate tenures, as where those of the terre-tenant and the mesne tenant, respectively, were the same.

Ow'en-ite, ō'en-āit, *n.* A disciple of Robert Owen, the English socialist and philanthropist (1771–1858), who attempted to reorganize society on a basis of humanitarian and socialistic cooperation. **Ow'en-ist**†.

ow'er, ō'ėr, *n.* One who owes.

ow'er, au'ėr, *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot.] Same as OVER.

ow'er-by, au'ėr-bi, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as OVERBY.

ow'er-end", au'ėr-end', *a.* [Scot.] End-over-end.

ower'loup, aur'laup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A leaping over. **2.** A trespass of cattle. **3.** The stream-tide at the change of the moon. [E.]

ower'word, aur'wūrd, *n.* [Scot.] The burden of a song.

o'wher"†, *adv.* Anywhere. **o'where"**†.

owk, auk, *n.* [Scot.] A week. **ouk**‡.

owl, aul, *vi.* [Eng.] To carry on an illegal or contraband trade; smuggle; especially, to carry wool or sheep out of England: at one time illegal.—**owl'er**†, *n.*

owl, *n.* **1.** A raptorial bird having the eyes directed forward; one of the *Striges*, as a barn-owl or strigid, or a bubonid. Owls are mostly nocturnal. They have a short head with a more or less complete circular or triangular facial disk of radiating feathers, large eyes and ears, and the outer toe reversible. The flight is noiseless, owing to the soft, lax plumage.

The European Tawny Owl (*Syrnium aluco*). 1/15

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owl-like head and a prominent frill. **3.** A person accustomed to be up late at night; a night-owl.

Vaugelas . . . was surnamed the *Owl*, from his being obliged to . . . venture out only by night, through fear of his creditors. GOLDSMITH *Works* vol. iii, letter lxxxiv, p. 315. [BELL '84.]

[< AS. *ūle*.]

Compounds, etc.:—**an owl in an ivy-bush**†, a stupid blunderer.—**owl'-but'ter-fly"**, *n.* A South-American nymphalid butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*), about 9 inches in expanse, with large ocelli on the folded wings compared to owls' eyes.—**owl-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes like an owl; purblind. **owl'y-eyed"**†.—**owl-faced**, *a.*—**owl-gnat**, *n.* A small psychodid fly.—**owl'head"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The black-bellied plover.—**owl-light**, *n.* Twilight; dusk.—**owl-monkey**, *n.* A douroucouli.—**owl-moth**, *n.* A Brazilian noctuid moth (*Erebus strix*), about a foot in expanse.—**owl-parrot**, *n.* The kakapo. See illus. under KAKAPO.—**owl-swallow**, *n.* A podargoid bird.—**owl-train**, *n.* [Colloq.] Any railway-train that runs late at night.

owl, *n.* [Dial.] Same as WOOL.

owl'er-y, aul'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** An owl-like characteristic, act, or utterance. **2.** A place where owls live.

owl'et, aul'et, *n.* **1.** A small owl; as, the European owlet (*Athene noctua*). **2.** A young owl.

That is but the owl and *owlet*, Talking in their native language.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. iii, st. 15.

3. An owlet-moth.

owl'et-moth", aul'et-mōth', *n.* One of various noctuid moths, as of the genus *Prodenia*.

Owl'glass"†, *n.* A wag, or, according to some, either of two, father and son, whose pranks and practical jokes were related in a medieval German tale, translated into many languages: the English translation of the German *Eulenspiegel*. **Owl'spie"gle**†.

owl'ing†, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The offense of exporting wool or sheep from the kingdom.

owl'ish, aul'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl in appearance or habits; grave- or solemn-looking; stupid or obtuse; also, night-prowling.—**owl'ish-ness**, *n.*

owl'ism, aul'izm, *n.* **1.** A predatory disposition. **2.** [Rare.] Owlish stupidity.

owl'y, aul'i, *a.* **1.** Owl-like in respect of sight; purblind. **2.** [Slang.] Stupid; dull.

own[1], ōn, *vt.* **1.** To have the legal or rightful title to; have the exclusive right of possession and use of; be the proprietor of; hold or possess by right; possess; have; as, to *own* a horse.

Unlike the Greek, who, not *owning* himself, was *owned* by his city, the Englishman is not in any appreciable degree *owned* by his nation, but in a very positive way *owns* himself.
SPENCER *Principles of Ethics* vol. ii, ch. 29, p. 253. [A. '91.]

2. To claim as one's own; respond to; as, to *own* the name "American." [< AS. *āgnian*, < *āgen;* see OWN, *a.*]

Synonyms: see POSSESS.

own[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To admit or confess to be true or in accordance with fact, especially when to one's disadvantage; acknowledge; concede; confess; as, to *own* a fault. **2.** To acknowledge to belong to; avow or admit the ownership of; recognize; as, to *own* him for a son.

I shall not *own* Waverley; my chief reason is, that it would prevent me of the pleasure of writing again.
SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott* ch. 11, p. 254. [F. W. & CO.]

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To make admission: with *to*.

Grant I'm a beast, why, beasts must lead beasts' lives!
Suppose I *own* at once to tail and claws.
BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 18.

[< AS. *unnan*, give.]

Synonyms: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; CONFESS.

—**to own up**, to make confession of.

own, *a.* **1.** Belonging to oneself; peculiar; particular; individual: following the possessive (usually a possessive pronoun) as an intensive to express ownership, interest, or individual peculiarity with emphasis, or to indicate the exclusion of others; as, my *own* horse; his *own* idea; it is my *own;* in this sense often with ellipsis of the noun; as, to enjoy one's *own* (property).

Thou know'st that in such matters I must follow
My *own* light, not another's.
SCHILLER *The Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act iii, sc. 1.

2. Being of the highest degree; actual; real; with *to* before the possessor; as, *own* cousin *to* A. **3.** Intimately related or enshrined in the affections: used as a term of endearment, sometimes in the superlative; as, my *ownest* own. **4.** Strikingly similar: after a possessive; as, Tommy is his father's *own* son. [< AS. *āgen*, orig. pp. of *āgan*, owe.]—**of one's own motion**, spontaneously; without being prompted from without.—**to be one's own**†, to be master of oneself.

own'er, ōn'ėr, *n.* One who owns or has the legal title; the rightful proprietor; also, one who has possession.

Synonyms: see MASTER.

own'er-less, ōn'ėr-les, *a.* Having no owner.

own'er-ship, ōn'ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being a proprietor or owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

It is doubtful whether any high degree of civilization is possible without individual *ownership* of land. J. Q. SMITH in *House Ex. Doc., Rep. on Indian Affairs, Oct. 30, '76* p. 387. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

Synonyms: see PROPERTY.

own'ness, ōn'nes, *n.* Individuality.

own'-root", ōn'-rūt', *a.* Grown on its own root; not budded or grafted; as, an *own-root* rose.

ow'rance, au'rans, *n.* [Scot.] Ability; superiority.

owre†, *n.* The aurochs.

owre'-hip", aur'-hip', *n.* [Scot.] A way of striking a blow with a hammer swung from the hip.

owse‡, *n.* Ooze. **ows'er**.—**ows'ell**†, *n.* A quagmire.

ows'en, aus'n, *n. pl.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Oxen.

And he had *owsen*, sheep and kye. BURNS *Bonnie Jean* st. 4.

owt†, *adv.* Out. **owte**†.

ox, ox, *n.* [OX'EN, *pl.*] **1.** An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped; also, in the plural, domestic bovine quadrupeds of either sex. Compare CATTLE. **2.** A bovine quadruped, as a buffalo, bison, or yak; specifically, one of the taurine group, as the common domesticated *Bos taurus*, or the zebu or Indian ox (*Bos indicus*). [< AS. *oxa*, ox, < √ *uksh*, sprinkle.]

Compounds, etc.:—**ox'-an"te-lope**, *n.* A bubaline antelope.—**ox-balm**, *n.* Same as HORSE-BALM.—**ox-biter**, *n.* **1.** A bird, the oxpecker. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The cowbird.—**ox-bot**, *n.* A bot-fly (*Hypoderma bovis*), or its larva, found under the skin of cattle, etc.—**ox-bow**, *n.* **1.** A bent piece of wood in an ox-yoke, that forms a collar for the ox. See illus. below. **2.** [New Eng.] A bend in a river resembling such a bow in form.—**ox-brake**, *n.* A stall in which oxen are placed to be shod.—**ox-cheek**, *n.* Jowl.—**ox-eyed**, *a.* Having large, calm eyes like those of an ox: a Homeric epithet; as, *ox-eyed* Juno.—**ox'-fair"**†, *n.* A cattle-fair.—**ox-fence**, *n.* [Eng.] In fox-hunting, a combination fence consisting of a railing, hedge, and ditch. Called also *oxer*.—**ox-fly**, *n.* The ox-bot.—**ox-foot**, *n.* The split hoof of a horse's hind foot.—**ox-gall**, *n.* The gall of the ox, especially as prepared for use in water-color or crayon painting.

The Ox-bot.

Ox-gall is an excellent and delicate cleansing agent. It is a liquid soda soap. YOUMANS *Hand-book of Household Science* ¶ 796, p. 430. [A. '66.]

—**ox-head**, *n.* **1.** An ox's head. **2**†. A blockhead.—**ox-hide**, *n.* **1.** An ox's hide. **2.** A hide of land. See HIDE[2], *n.*—**ox-land**, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* As much land as can be cultivated by the aid of an ox, averaging about 15 acres. **ox'gang"**‡; **ox'gate"**‡.—**ox'pith"**†, *n.* Marrow.—**ox-ray**, *n.* A very large RAY (*Dicerobatis glorna*) of the southern European coasts, sometimes 20 feet long and 28 feet broad, with a horn-like projection from each pectoral fin.—**ox-reim**, *n.* [Cape Colony.] A strip of ox-hide used for a halter, strap, or the like.—**ox'-skin"**†, *n.* A hide of land.—**ox-sole**, *n.* [Ir.] A flatfish, the whiff.—**ox-warble**, *n.* An ox-bot.—**to have the black ox tread on one's foot**, to know the meaning of sorrow or misfortune.

The following are some of the self-explaining compounds that have also been used: **ox-goad, ox-like, ox-man, ox-shoe, ox-stall, ox-team, ox-yoke.**

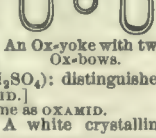

Ox-bows.

ox"ac'id, ox'as'id, *W. Wr.* (ox'- An Ox-yoke with two

ox"al-am'id, -ide, *n.* *Chem.* Same as OXAMID.

ox'a-lan, ox'a-lan, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_3H_5N_3O_3$) obtained by the action of ammonium hydroxid on alloxan. [Trans. from ALLOXAN.]

ox"a-lan'tin, ox"a-lan'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_8N_4O_8$) formed by reducing alloxanic acid with zinc and aqueous hydrochloric acid.

ox'a-late, ox'a-lēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of oxalic acid.

ox"a-lat'ic, ox'a-lat'ic, *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to oxalates.—**oxalatic diathesis**, the condition of the system that favors secretion of oxalates from the urine.

ox-al'de-hyde, *n.* *Chem.* Same as GLYOXAL.

ox"al-e'mi-a, ox"al-ī'mi-a *or* -ē'mi-a, *n.* *Med.* An excess of oxalic acid or of its salts in the blood. [< OXALIC + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **ox"al-æ'mi-a**‡.

ox"al-eth'yl-in, ox"al-eth'il-in, -in *or* -ēn, *n.* *Chem.*

ox"al-eth'yl-ine, a colorless aromatic liquid compound ($C_6H_{10}N_2$) formed by the action of ethyl bromid on methyl-glyoxalin. [< OXALIC + ETHYL.] **meth"-yl-eth"yl-gly-ox'a-lin**‡.

ox-al'ic, ox-al'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the oxalis or sorrel.

—**oxalic acid**, a white crystalline poisonous compound ($H_2C_2O_4$) found extensively in the vegetable kingdom and made artificially in various ways, as by decomposing sugar with nitric acid. It is largely used in the arts, as in bleaching and in dyeing, and is sometimes called *salt of lemons*.

Many substances, besides sugar, yield *oxalic acid* by the action of nitric acid; as molasses, rice, potato starch, gum, wool, hair, silk, and many vegetable acids. *U. S. Dispensatory* 16th ed., p. 91.

Ox-al"i-da'ce-æ, ox-al'i-dā'sē-ī *or* -dē'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of plants—the sorrel family—now usually regarded as a tribe (*Oxalideæ*) of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*). [< OXALIS.]

ox'a-lin, ox'a-line, *n.* *Chem.* Same as GLYOXALIN.

Ox'a-lis, ox'a-lis, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large widely distributed genus of mostly stemless herbs of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*), with mainly radical, long-petioled, usually palmately trifoliolate leaves, and axillary or radical one- or several-flowered peduncles with handsome yellow, rose, or white flowers. They are prized in ornamental cultivation. *O. stricta* and *O. Acetosella* are the common wood-sorrels of the United States. See illus. under OBCORDATE. **2.** [o-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *oxalis*, < Gr. *oxalis*, < *oxys*, sharp, sour.]

ox'a-lite, ox'a-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as HUMBOLDTINE. [< OXALIC.]

ox"al-ur-am'id(e, *n.* *Chem.* Same as OXALAN. [< OXALURIC + AMID, AMIDE.]

ox"al-u'rate, ox'al-ū'rēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of oxaluric acid.

ox"al-u'ri-a, ox'al-ū'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Excess of calcium oxalate in the urine. [< OXALIC + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

ox"al-u'ric, ox'al-ū'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from alloxan and uric acid. [< OXALIC + URIC.]

—**oxaluric acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$) found in combination with ammonia in urine, or formed directly by heating parabanic acid with aqueous alkalis.

ox'al-yl(e, ox'al-il, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** The hypothetical radical (C_2H_3) of oxalic acid. **2.** Formerly, same as (1) CARBONYL and (2) CARBOXYL. [< OXALIC + -YL.]

ox-am'ic, ox-am'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from oxalic acid and ammonia. [< OXALIC + AMIN.]

—**oxamic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_2H_3NO_3$) formed variously, as by boiling oxamid with aqueous ammonia.

—**ox-am'ate**, *W.* (**ox'a-mate**, *C. I.*), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of oxamic acid.—**ox"am-eth'ane**, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_3H_7NO_2$) made by passing dry ammonia-gas through dry ethylic oxalate till it solidifies. **eth"yl-ox-am'ate**‡.—**ox"am-eth'yl-ane**, *n.* *Chem.* A nacreous or pearly crystalline compound ($C_3H_5NO_2$) formed by saturating fused methyl oxalate with dry ammonia-gas. **meth"yl-ox-am'ate**‡.

ox-am'id, ox-am'ide, ox-am'id, -id *or* -aid, *n.* *Chem.* A white compound, $CO(NH_2)_2CO(NH_2)$, formed variously, as by heating ammonium oxalate. [< OXALIC + AMID, AMIDE.]

ox-am'i-din, ox-am'i-dine, ox-am'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline organic compound, $C(NH)(NH_2)C(NH)(NH_2)$, known chiefly by its salts. [< OXYGEN + AMIDIN[1], AMIDINE[1].]

ox-am'mite, ox-am'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, white, transparent, hydrous ammonium oxalate ($H_4(NH_4)_2C_2O_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< OXALIC + AMMONIA.]

ox"an-il-am'id, ox"an-il-am'ide, ox"an-il-am'id, -id *or* -aid, *n.* *Chem.* A snow-white, crystalline, flaxy compound ($C_8H_8N_2O_2$) obtained by decomposing cyanilin with hydrochloric acid. [< OXANILIC + AMID, AMIDE.] **phe"nyl-ox-am'id**‡.

ox-an'i-late, ox-an'i-lēt, *n.* A salt of oxanilic acid.

ox"an-il'ic, ox'an-il'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from oxalic acid and anilin. [< OXALIC + ANILIN.]

—**oxanilic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_8H_7NO_3$) formed by heating dehydrated oxalic acid with anilin at 140° C. for an hour. **phenyloxamic acid**‡.

ox-an'i-lid, ox-an'i-lide, ox-an'i-lid, -lid *or* -lōid, *n.* A nearly crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_2N_2$) formed by heating anilin oxalate at 170° C. [< OXALIC + ANILIN + AMID, AMIDE.] **diphenyl oxamid**‡.

ox'bane", ox'bēn', *n.* The Cape poison-bulb.

ox'-bird", ox'-berd', *n.* **1.** The dunlin. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The sanderling. **3.** An oxpecker. **4.** An African weaver-bird (*Textor alector*).

ox'cheek", etc. See OX.

ox-e'a, ox-ī'a *or* -ē'a, *n.* *Spong.* A rod-shaped spicule pointed at both ends. See illus. under SPICULE. [< Gr. *oxeia*, f. of *oxys*, sharp.]

ox-e'ate, ox-ī'et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Having the form of an oxea. **2.** Pointed at one end; needle-shaped.

ox'en, ox'n, *n.* Plural of OX.

ox'eye", ox'ai', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of several plants of various genera of the aster family (*Compositæ*). Especially: (1) [U. S.] *Heliopsis lævis*, a tall perennial with opposite, triple-ribbed, serrate, petioled leaves, and showy peduncled, terminal, yellow heads of flowers. (2) [Eng.] Any species of *Buphthalmum*, with large yellow heads: common in English gardens. **2.** One of various birds. (1) The black-bellied plover. (2) The dunlin. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A titmouse; as, the big *oxeye* (*Parus major*) and blue *oxeye* (*P. cæruleus*). **3.** A sparoid fish, the bogue. **4.** [Austral.] An elopoid fish (*Megalops cyprinoides*) resembling the tarpon. **5.** A small storm-cloud sometimes seen on the African coast: a sailors' name. **6.** *pl.* Small concave mirrors made at Nuremberg. [C.] **7.** An oval dormer-window.

—**creeping oxeye**, a hothouse plant (*Wedelia carnosa*) with yellow flowers, from the West Indies.—**o. daisy**, an erect, simple, or few-branched perennial herb (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* or *Leucanthemum vulgare*) with lanceolate-oblong leaves and a large solitary flower-head with yellow disk and white rays: an Old World plant naturalized in the United States. Though the flower is a popular favorite, the plant is considered by farmers a pernicious weed. Called also *daisy* and *whiteweed*.

The Oxeye Daisy.

ox'-eyed", **ox-fence**, etc. See ox.

Ox'ford, ox'ford, *n.* A city in England; used specifically in some phrases. [< AS. *oxnaford*, as if < *oxa*, ox, + *ford*, ford, but really < Celt. *uisge*, water, + AS. *ford*, ford.]

—**Oxford clay**, an English Mesozoic formation characteristic of the Middle Oolite. See GEOLOGY.—**O. marbles**, see ARUNDELIAN.—**O. movement, O. school**, see PUSEYISM and TRACTARIAN.—**O. tie**, a low laced shoe tied at the instep.—**O. tracts**, the "Tracts for the Times." See TRACTARIANISM.

ox'heal", ox'hēl', *n.* Bear's-foot. **ox'heel"‡.**

ox'heart", ox'härt', *n.* A large heart-shaped cherry.

ox'horn", ox'hôrn', *n.* A Jamaican tree (*Bucida Buceras*) of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*), whose wood is not attacked by insects and whose bark is used for tanning. Called also *black olive* and *olivebark*.

ox'id, **ox'ide**, ‹ ox'id, -id (XIII), *n. Chem.* Any binary compound of oxygen, either with an element or with an organic radical; as, calcium *oxid;* ethyl *oxid*.

Oxids, according to their empirical composition, are **monoxids** (M_2O and MO, M being any element), **sesquioxids** (M_2O_3), **dioxids** (MO_2), **trioxids** (MO_3), **tetroxids** (MO_4), **pentoxids** (M_2O_5), and **heptoxids** (M_2O_7).

Acidic oxids are those that unite with water to form acids, or combine with basic oxids to form salts, as sulfur trioxid (SO_3), which unites with water (H_2O) to form sulfuric acid, or with barium oxid (BaO) to form barium sulfate. They are sometimes called *anhydrids*. **Basic oxids** are those that unite with acids or acidic oxids to form salts. **Metallic oxids** are those that consist of a metallic element and oxygen, and are for the most part basic. **Neutral oxids** are those that do not form acids with water, can not be obtained by removing water from acids, and do not form salts by uniting with either basic or acidic oxids or with acids. **Peroxids** are those that combine with acids to form salts that correspond with oxids containing less oxygen than they themselves do. Thus, hydrogen dioxid (H_2O_2) and barium dioxid (BaO_2) are *peroxids*.

Oxides of all elements except Bromine and Fluorine have been isolated. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

[< Gr. *oxys*, acid.] **ox'yd‡.**

ox'id-a-ble, ox'id-a-bl, *a. Chem.* Capable of being changed into an oxid.—**ox"id-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ox'i-dant, ox'i-dant, *n. Chem.* An oxidizer.

ox'i-date, ox'i-dāt, *vt.* & *i. Chem.* To oxidize.

ox"i-da'tion, ox'i-dā'shun, *n. Chem.* **I.** The act or process of uniting or of causing a compound to unite with oxygen chemically; also, the state of being so united. **2.** By extension, any changes in an element or a compound that result in an addition to it of a negative radical or a relative decrease of the positive constituent: a recent use. WATTS *Dict. Chem.* **ox"y-da'tion‡.**—**ox"i-da'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to oxidation.

ox'i-da"tor, ox'i-dā'ter, *n. Chem.* **1.** An apparatus for generating oxygen, especially one by means of which a stream of oxygen is directed into the flame of a lamp. **ox'y-gen-a"tor‡.** **2‡.** Same as OXIDIZER.

ox"i-di-za'tion, **-sa'tion**, *n. Chem.* Same as OXIDATION.

ox'i-dize, ‹ ox'i-dīz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To **ox'i-dise**, ‹ cause the oxidation of; combine with oxygen. **II.** *i.* To unite with oxygen.

—**oxidized silver**, silver with a dark coating of silver sulfid, usually made by dipping in a bath of alkaline sulfid.

ox'i-di-za-ble, *a.* **ox'i-di"sa-ble‡.**

ox'i-dize" or **-dise"ment**, *n. Chem.* Same as OXIDATION.

ox'i-di"zer, ‹ ox'i-dī'zer, *n. Chem.* That which oxidizes or produces oxidation, as an oxygen compound that parts with its oxygen easily.

ox-id'u-la"ted, ox-id'yu-lē'ted, *a. Chem.* Containing oxygen, especially in its dyad valence. [< OXID.] **ox-yd'u-la"ted‡.**

ox'im, ‹ ox'im, -im *or* -im. *n. Chem.* One of a series **ox'ime**, ‹ of compounds containing the group CNOH, formed by the action of hydroxylamin on aldehydes, ketones, and ketonic compounds.

ox-in'dole, ox-in'dōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound (C_8H_7NO) formed variously, as by reducing ortho-nitrophenyl-acetic acid with tin and hydrochloric acid. [< OXYGEN + INDOLE.] **ox-in'dol‡.**

ox"i-od'ic, ox'i-od'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodin and oxygen. [< OXYGEN + IODIC.]

ox'i-salt", *n. Chem.* Same as OXYSALT.

ox'i-sland", etc. See OX.

ox'lip", ox'lip', *n.* A species of primrose (*Primula elatior*) closely resembling and possibly a mere variety of the cowslip (*Primula veris* or *officinalis*), from which it differs mainly in having the corolla flat and only the outer flowers of the umbel nodding. Called also *great cowslip* and *oxlip primrose*. [< AS. *oxanslyppe*, < *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, ox, + *slyppe*, droppings of a cow.]

ox'o-nate, ox'o-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of oxonic acid.

Ox-o'ni-an, ox-ō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford, England, or its university. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford, or a student of Oxford University.

ox-on'ic, ox-on'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound that on decomposition yields glyoxyl-urea and carbon dioxid. [< GLYOXALIC + CARBONIC.]—**oxonic acid**, an unstable compound ($C_4H_5N_3O_6$), known only by its salts, formed by the atmospheric oxidation of an alkaline solution of uric acid.

ox'peck"er, ox'pek'er, *n.* An African buphagine bird that devours the parasites infesting the hides of oxen, antelopes, etc. Called also *beef-eater* and *ox-bird*.

ox'ter, ox'ter, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To hug with the arms. **2.** To support by taking the arm.

ox'ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hug with the arms.

ox'-tongue", ox'-tung', *n.* The tongue of an ox.

ox'tongue", *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants having rough tongue-shaped leaves, as the English alkanet. **2.** Any one of various short broadswords.

ox'-war"ble, etc. See ox.

ox'y-, ox'i, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or like an ox; bovine.

ox'y², *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wet, soft, and spongy, as land; oozy.

oxy-. Derived from Greek *oxys*, sharp, acid: a combining form. In chemical words it indicates the presence of oxygen or its compounds.—**ox'y-a-can'thin**, **ox"y-a-can'thine**, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white amorphous compound ($C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$), crystallizable from a solution in alcohol or ether, contained with other alkaloids in the root of the barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*). Called also *berbin* and *rinetin*.—**ox"y-a-can'thous**, *a. Bot.* Having sharp thorns or prickles.—**ox"y-a-cet'ic**, *a. Chem.* Same as GLYCOLIC.—**ox"y-ac'id**, *n. Chem.* Same as OXACID.—**ox"y-am-mo'ni-a**, *n. Chem.* Same as HYDROXYLAMIN.—**ox"y-an'thra-cene**, *n. Chem.* Same as ANTHRAQUINONE.—**ox"y-a'phi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Excessive acuteness of the sense of touch.—**ox"y-as'ter**, *n. Spong.* A spicule consisting of acute rays radiating from a center. See illus. under SPICULE.—**ox-yb'a-phon**, *n. Gr. Archeol.* **1.** A bell-shaped vase with two short handles, used, like the crater, for holding wine mixed with water. **2.** A small vessel for holding vinegar or other condiment, one or more of which were sometimes served in a larger dish containing meat, etc.; the Roman acetabulum.—**ox"y-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* Same as PHENOL.—**ox"y-ben-zo'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from hydroxyl and benzoic acid.—**oxybenzoic acid**, any one of several metameric hydroxyl derivatives of benzoic acid. The ortho-compound is better known as *salicylic acid*.—**ox"y-blep'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid acuteness of sight.—**ox"y-bro'mic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen and bromin.—**ox"y-bu-tyr'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from hydroxyl and butyric acid.—**oxybutyric acid**, any one of several metameric compounds derived indirectly from butyric acid.—**ox"y-cal'ci-um**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen and calcium; especially designating the action of the oxyhydrogen-flame on lime, as in the calcium-light.—**ox"y-ca-pro'ic**, *a. Chem.* Same as LEUCIC.—**ox"y-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having sharp-pointed fruit.—**ox"y-ceph-a'li-a**, *n. Teras.* A monster in which the head has a peaked sugar-loaf shape.—**ox"y-ceph-al'ic**, *a. Craniom.* Having a skull conical in the upper frontal region.—**ox"y-ceph'a-ly**, *n.*—**Ox"y-ceph-al'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods, especially those with first antennæ curved and fixed under the very projecting head. **Ox"y-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ox"y-ceph-al'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**ox"y-ceph'a-loid**, *a.*—**ox"y-chlo'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxygen and chlorin.—**oxychloric acid**, same as PERCHLORIC ACID.—**ox"y-chlo'rid**, **ox"y-chlo'ride**, *n. Chem.* A salt formed by the union of a chlorid with an oxid; as, bismuth *oxychlorid* ($BiClO$).—**ox"y-coal'-gas"**, *n. Chem.* A mixture of oxygen and coal-gas: often used adjectively.—**ox"y-co'nin**, *n.* Same as CONHYDRIN.—**ox'y-crute**, *n.* Water and vinegar mixed.—**ox"y-cy'mene**, *n. Chem.* Same as CARVACROL.—**ox"y-di'act**, *n. Spong.* An oxyaster with two rays; a centrotylote mieroxea.—**ox"y-e-co'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid acuteness of hearing.—**ox"y-es-the'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbidly acute power of sensation.—**ox"y-æs-the'si-a‡.**—**ox"y-geu'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* Excessive sensitiveness of taste; hypergeusia.—**ox-yg'na-thous**, *a. Conch.* Having jaws free from ridges, as various land-pulmonates.—**ox'y-gon**, *n. Geom.* A triangle with three acute angles.—**ox'y-gone‡.**—**ox-yg'o-nal**, *a.* Acute-angled.—**ox"y-go'ni-al‡.**—**ox"y-hem'o-cy'a-nin**, **ox"y-hem"a-cy'a-nin**, *n. Chem.* Hemocyanin and oxygen in combination.—**ox"y-hæm"a-cy'a-nin‡**; **ox"y-hæm"o-cy'a-nin‡.**—**ox"y-hem"o-glo'bin**, *n.* A loose combination of oxygen and hemoglobin, formed in the pulmonary capillaries. It carries oxygen to the tissues and there parts with it, returning in the venous blood for a fresh supply. **ox"y-hæm"o-glo'bin‡.**—**ox"y-hex'act**, *n. Spong.* An oxyaster with 6 rays.—**ox"y-hex-as'ter**, *n. Spong.* A hexaster with pointed rays.—**ox'y-mel**, *n.* A mixture of honey and vinegar boiled to a sirup.—**ox"y-meth'y-lene**, *n. Chem.* Same as FORMIC ALDEHYDE.—**ox"y-mo'ron**, *n. Rhet.* That form of antithesis in which, for emphasis or in an epigram, contradictory terms are brought sharply together, as in the phrase "O heavy lightness, serious vanity!"—**ox"y-mu'ri-ate**, *n. Old Chem.* A salt of oxymuriatic acid: a chlorid.—**ox"y-mu"ri-at'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxygen and muriatic acid.—**oxymuriatic acid**, same as CHLORIN: originally believed by chemists to be a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid.—**ox"y-neu'rin**, **ox"y-neu'rine**, *n. Chem.* Same as BETAIN.—**Ox"y-no-ce'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anaspidean tectibranchiates with a partly external bulliform shell. **Ox"y-no'ce**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ox'y-noid**, *n.*—**ox"y-no'oid**, *a.*—**ox"y-o'pi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal acuteness of vision due to morbid excitement of the retina; nyctalopia. **ox'y-o"py‡.**—**Ox"y-op'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of citigrade spiders with eyes in 4 rows and a high clypeus. **Ox"y-o'pes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ox"y-op'id**, **ox"y-o'poid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ox"y-os-phre'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid acuteness of smell. **ox"y-os-phra'si-a‡.**—**ox'y-pen'tact**, *n. Spong.* An oxyaster with 5 rays.—**ox"y-phe'nic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxygen and phenol.—**oxyphenic acid**, same as PYROCATECHIN.—**ox"y-phe'nol**, *n. Chem.* Same as PYROCATECHIN.—**ox"y-pho'ni-a**, *n. Med.* A sharpness or shrillness of voice, symptomatic of disease of the larynx. **ox'y-pho"ny** or **ox-y-pho'ny‡.**—**ox"y-po'di-a**, *n. Teras.* Congenital distortion of the feet; clubfoot.—**ox"y-pyc'nos**, *n. Gr. & Medieval Mus.* **1.** A tetrachord with the semitone at the upper end. **2.** A mode composed of such tetrachords.—**ox"y-quin'o-lin**, **ox"y-quin'o-line**, *n. Chem.* Same as CARBOSTYRIL.—**Ox"y-rham'phi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oligomyodan passerine birds having tarsi exaspidean, toes nearly free, and bill straight and pointed. **Ox"y-rham'phus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ox"y-rham'phid**, *n.*—**ox"y-rham'phoid**, *a.*—**ox'y-rhine**, *a.* Sharp-snouted; as, the *oxyrhine* frog (*Rana arvalis*), common in Cape Colony.—**ox'y-rhynch**, *n.* **1.** A crab with a pointed rostrum; one of the *Oxyrhyncha*. **2.** A mormyroid fish, the mizdeh.—**Ox"y-rhyn'cha**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Maioidea*.—**ox'y-rhynch**, *a.*—**ox"y-rhyn'chous**, *a.* Having a pointed beak or snout.—**ox-yr'rho-din**, *n.* A liniment made of vinegar and oil of roses. **ox-yr'rho-dine‡.**—**ox'y-salt"**, *n. Chem.* A salt of an acidic oxid.—**Ox"y-sto'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of brachyurous crustaceans with the buccal area triangular and acutely prolonged forward, including *Calappidæ*, *Leucosiidæ*, etc.—**ox"y-stom'a-tous**, **ox"y-sto'mous**, *a.*—**ox'y-stome**, *n.*—**ox"y-stron'gy-lus**, *n. Spong.* A strongylous spicule sharp at both ends.—**ox"y-stron'gy-lous**, *a.*—**ox"y-sul'fid**, **ox"y-sul'fide**, *n. Chem.* A compound of a sulfid with an oxid, as a sulfid in which part of the sulfur has been replaced by oxygen. **ox"y-sul'phid(e)‡.**—**ox"y-sul'fu-ret**, *n. Chem.* Same as OXYSULFID: a disused term.—**ox"y-tet'ract**, *n. Spong.* An oxyaster with 4 rays.—**ox"y-to'ci-a**, *n. Obstet.* Unusual rapidity of parturition.—**ox"y-toc'ic**, *a.* Bringing on or hastening parturition.—**ox"y-toc'ic**, *n.* A medicine efficacious in hastening parturition. **oc"y-toc'ic‡.**—**ox"y-tol'u-ene**, *n. Chem.* Same as CRESOL.—**ox-yt'y-lote**, *n. Spong.* A spicule having a knob at one end and tapering to a point at the other. See illus. under SPICULE.—**ox-yt'y-lo-tate**, *a.*—**ox"y-u'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from the oxyuris.—**ox"y-u'ri-cide**, *n.* A medicine that kills the oxyuris.—**ox"y-u'ris**, *n. Helminth.* A small ascaroid threadworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) parasitic in the rectum of man, etc.—**ox"y-u'rous**, *a.* Sharp-tailed.

A Greek Red-figured Oxybapton.

ox'yd, ox'yde, *n. Chem.* Same as OXID: a disused spelling.

ox'y-da'ce-æ, ox'i-dā'se-ī *or* -dg'ce-ē, *n. pl. Mineral.* The oxids and their combinations with each other; one of the four classes in T. Sterry Hunt's classification of minerals.

In Class III., including oxydized species, and designated *Oxydaceæ*, are arranged under different orders the Oxyds, Borates, Carbonates, Aluminates, Silicates, Aluminisilicates, Phosphates, Arsenates, Sulphates, etc. T. S. HUNT *Systematic Mineralogy* ch. 11, p. 158. [SCI. PUB. CO. '92.]

[< OXID.]—**ox"y-da'ceous**, *a.*

ox"y-da'tion, *n. Chem.* Same as OXIDATION.

ox-yd'u-la"ted, ox-id'yu-lē'ted, *a. Chem.* Same as OXIDULATED.

ox'y-gen, ox'i-jen, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gaseous element, the most abundant and important yet discovered.

The weight of the oxygen of the globe exceeds that of all other elements combined. It forms by weight about $^{3}/_{4}$ of the animal, $^{4}/_{5}$ of the vegetable, and $^{1}/_{2}$ of the mineral worlds, also $^{1}/_{5}$ by volume of the atmosphere and $^{8}/_{9}$ by weight of water. It unites with all elements except fluorin and bromin, forming with some acids, with others alkalis, and with others neutral substances; hence the name *oxygen* (acid-maker), given by Lavoisier, expresses but a small portion of its chemical relations. Artificial heat, light, electricity, and electromagnetism are produced largely by its aid, and all mechanical power obtained from combustion, whether through the medium of steam, of heated air, or of electricity, depends on oxidation. Its inhalation by human beings and animals is essential to life; hence it was formerly called *vital air*. It was once described as a "permanent gas"; but in 1877 it was liquefied by Cailletet in Paris and by Pictet in Geneva, under a pressure of 300 atmospheres, at the temperature of −130° C. It is claimed to have been discovered by Eck, of Sulzbach, in 1489, and by Mayow, of England, in 1674; but its importance in chemistry dates from its almost simultaneous but independent rediscovery by Priestley in England and Scheele in Sweden in 1774. We are indebted to Lavoisier for showing the relationship of oxygen to many elements.

Since the discovery of *oxygen* the civilised world has undergone a revolution in manners and customs. The knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere, of the solid crust of the earth, of water, and of their influence upon the life of plants and animals, was linked with that discovery. The successful pursuit of innumerable trades and manufactures, the profitable separation of metals from their ores, also stand in the closest connection therewith. It may well be said that the material prosperity of empires has increased manyfold since the time *oxygen* became known, and the fortune of every individual has been augmented in proportion.

LIEBIG *Letters on Chemistry* trans., letter i, p. 5. [T. & M. '51.]

2. The active principle (chlorin) in bleaching-powder: so called by manufacturers. **3.** Figuratively, in popular use, fresh outdoor air.

The next best thing to the grace of God for a preacher is *oxygen*. SPURGEON *Lect. to my Students* lect. ix, p. 138. [P. & A. '75.]

[< F. *oxygène*, < Gr. *oxys*, sharp; and *-gen* (oxygen having been formerly considered an essential element in acids).]

Derivatives:—**ox'y-gen-ate**, *vt.* To treat or impregnate with oxygen; oxidize.—**ox"y-gen-a'tion**, *n.* The act or process of oxygenating; oxidation.—**ox-y-gen-a'tor**, *n.* Same as OXIDATOR.—**ox"y-gen'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen. **ox-yg'e-nous‡.**—**ox"y-ge'ni-um** or **-gen'i-um**, *n.* Oxygen: a Latinized form.—**ox'y-gen-i"za-**[or **-sa-**]**ble**, *a.* Capable of being oxygenated.—**ox'y-gen-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* Same as OXYGENATE.—**ox'y-gen-ize"**[or **-ise"**]**ment**, *n.* Same as OXIDATION.—**ox'y-gen-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* Same as OXIDIZER.—**ox-yg'e-nous**, *a.* Same as OXYGENIC.

ox"y-hy'dro-gen, ox'i-hūl'dro-jen, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. [< OXY- + HYDROGEN.] **ox"y-hy'dric‡.**

—**oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, a blowpipe in which hydrogen is burned in oxygen. In the modern form, streams of the two gases in the proportion to form water are forced under pressure from separate reservoirs, and issue together from a jet, igniting just as they issue. The heat produced is sufficient to fuse very refractory substances. Called also *compound blowpipe*.

The American Academy at Boston selected the *oxyhydrogen blowpipe* of Dr. Hare for the honor of the first award ever made by them from the Rumford medal fund, which had been accumulating on their hands for more than forty years.

B. SILLIMAN in *Am. Chemist* Aug., Sept., '74, p. 78.

ox-yn'tic, ox-in'tic, *a.* Producing acid: specifically said of glands of the stomach situated near the cardiac orifice, or of their cells. [< Gr. *oxynō*, sharpen, < *oxys*, sharp.]

ox'y-tone, ox'i-tōn. **1.** *a. Gram.* **1.** Having the acute accent on the last syllable. **2.** Causing a preceding word to take an acute accent, as certain enclitics in Greek. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented. [< Gr. *oxytonos*, < *oxys*, sharp, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**ox"y-to-ne'sis**, *n.* The marking or stressing of the ultima with the acute accent.—**ox"y-ton'ic-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an oxytone.—**ox'y-to-nize**, *vt.* To make oxytone.

Ox-yt'ro-pis, ox-it'ro-pis, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the bean family, with odd-pinnate leaves and a spike or narrow raceme of violet or purple flowers. The loco-weed (*O. Lamberti*) of the Rocky Mountains is one of the best-known species. [< OXY- + Gr. *tropis*, heel, < *trepō*, turn.]

ox-yt'y-lote, etc. See OXY-.

ox'y-us, ox'i-us, *n. Spong.* A spindle-shaped megasclere spicule. [< Gr. *oxys*, sharp.]

o-ya'pock, o-yä'pec, *n.* Same as YAPOK.

o'yer, ō'yėr, *ri. Law.* To hear; hence, to inquire through testimony into a cause of complaint. [< F. *ouïr,* < L. *audire,* hear.]

o'yer, *n.* A hearing or trial of causes; an assize; formerly, in pleading, a petition by a party to an action, praying that he might hear read to him a deed or other instrument which was pleaded and held by the opposite party; in modern practise, the production of such a document, or a copy thereof, by the party holding it.

—oyer and terminer. 1. [Eng.] A court composed of two or more judges of assize, held at least twice a year in each county (with certain exceptions) under a royal commission empowering them to hear and determine criminal causes there pending. **2.** [U. S.] In some of the States, a court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

o'yes", } ō'yes' (XIII), *v.* [OF.] Hear; hear ye! an in-
o'yez", } troductory word to command attention to a proclamation about to be made, as by a court crier at the opening of court; usually thrice repeated.

And so it roars, and rages, and brays; drum beating, steeples pealing, criers rushing with hand-bells: '*Oyez, oyez,* All men to their Districts to be enrolled!'
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 5, p. 177. [H.]

oy'let, *n.* Same as OILET.

oyn'oun†, *n.* An onion.

oys'ter, ois'tėr, *ri.* To engage in oyster-fishing.

oys'ter, *n.* **1.** An ostreoid bivalve found in salt and brackish water moored by the left shell to stones, other shells, and the like. *Ostrea edulis,* which is hermaphrodite, and *O. virginica,* which has the sexes separate, are the common edible species of Europe and America respectively. Oysters spawn in northern regions in May and June, and at that time and for some time afterward are not considered desirable for food. The ciliated gills (which form layers round a part of the body) and the labial palps bring the food, consisting of minute aquatic organisms, to the mouth.

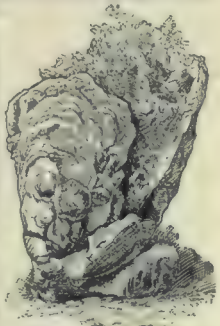
A Cluster of American Oysters.

2. Some other bivalve likened to that described above, as the pearl-oyster or a thorny oyster. **3.** The morsel of dark meat in the hollow of the bone upon the back of a fowl. **4.** [Slang.] Some delicacy; tidbit; prize. [< OF. *oistre* (F. *huître*), < L. *ostreum,* < Gr. *ostreon,* oyster.]

Compounds, etc.:—fresh-water oyster, an etheriid bivalve of African and South-American rivers, resembling an oyster in form and adhering to rocks.—**oys'ter-bank",** *n.* Same as OYSTER-BED. **o.-bar‡** [Southern U. S.].—**o.-bay,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oyster-shop.—**o.-boat,** *n.* A boat used in the oyster-fishery or in oyster-cultivation.—**o.-brood,** *n.* A young oyster, in its first summer. **oys'ter-ling‡.**—**o.-catcher,** *n.* A hæmatopodoid bird having black-and-white plumage and red feet and bill; a sea-pie. It feeds mainly upon small mollusks caught between tide-marks. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* is the European and *H. palliatus* the American species. **o.-bird.**—**o. cocktail,** raw oysters placed in a small drinking-glass and covered with a highly seasoned dressing.—**o.-crab,** *n.* A small crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), the female of which dwells as a commensal within oyster-shells.—**o.-cracker,** *n.* [U. S.] A small cracker or biscuit served with oysters.—**o.-crusher,** *n.* [Austral.] The Port Jackson shark (*Heterodontus philippi*).—**o.-culture,** *n.* Same as OYSTER-FARMING. **os"tre-i-cul'ture‡.**—**o.-culturist,** *n.*—**o.-dredge,** *n.* A dredge for taking oysters. See illus. under DREDGE. **o.-drag‡.**—**o.-fish,** *n.* **1.** The toadfish (*Batrachus tau*), which frequents oyster-beds. **2.** The tautog. **3†.** An oyster.—**o.-fishery,** *n.* **1.** The industry of taking oysters. **2.** A place where oystering is carried on.—**o.-fishing,** *n.* The act, process, or business of gathering oysters; oystering.—**o.-float,** *n.* [U. S.] A raft upon which oysters are placed in order to be submerged in fresh water before being sent to market.—**o.-fork,** *n.* **1.** A small fork for use in eating raw oysters. **2.** In oyster-culture, a large many-tined pitchfork, used in strewing young oysters over an artificial bed.—**o.-gage,** *n.* A model of an oyster used as a standard of merchantable size.—**o.-grass,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Seaweed growing upon or among oysters.—**o.-green,** *n.* Either of two seaweeds (*Ulva Lactuca* and *U. latissima*): so called from their bright-green tint, and from their being frequently attached to oysters.—**o.-hammer,** *n.* [Conn., U. S.] A square, blunt-headed hammer used to break the shells in opening oysters for the trade.—**o.-keg,** *n.* [U. S.] A small wooden keg formerly used in New England for transporting raw oysters.—**o.-knife,** *n.* A strong knife used in opening oysters.—**oys'ter-man,** *n.* A man engaged in fishing for, rearing, or selling oysters.—**oys'ter-er‡.**—**o.-park,** *n.* **1.** An oyster-farm.

Such oyster-farms exist now in large numbers, mainly in England, where a single private *oyster-park,* near Whitstable, is valued at two millions of dollars.
Putnam's Magazine, Mine Oyster Oct., 1868, p. 431.

2. Same as PARC.—**o. patty,** a patty or pasty containing oysters.—**o.-planter,** *n.* An oyster-farmer.—**o.-planting,** *n.* The placing of small oysters upon artificial beds.—**o.-plover,** *n.* The European oyster-catcher.—**o.-rake,** *n.* [New Eng., U. S.] A long-handled iron rake, having tines usually well curved and from 6 to 12 inches long, used by a boatman in gathering oysters and quahaugs in water too deep for the use of tongs.—**o.-reef,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] An oyster-bed, often forming a dangerous reef in southern waters. **o.-rock‡.**—**o.-scraper,** *n.* [Eastern U. S.] A small oyster-dredge.—**o.-seed,** *n.* **1.** Young oysters suitable for transplanting to artificial beds; seed-oysters. **2.** Oyster-spat.—**o.-sign,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] A board marked with the letter O, set up to mark the boundaries of marsh-land claimed as an oyster-farm.—**o.-spat,** *n.* The spawn of the oyster.—**o.-tongs,** *n.* [U. S.] A pair of long-handled stout rakes, with heavy inward-bending teeth, having the handles (stales) pivoted together like scissors, and used from a boat to gather up oysters from the bottom, in water not more than 20 feet deep.—**o.-whelk,** *n.* A herbivorous cerithioid gastropod (*Potamides ebeninus*) of Queensland, associated with oysters; a toondah.—**o.-woman,** *n.* A woman who sells oysters. **o.-wench†; o.-wife‡.**

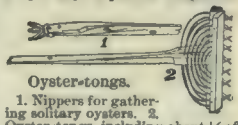
Oyster-tongs.
1. Nippers for gathering solitary oysters. 2. Oyster-tongs, including about ⅕ of the length of the handles.

oys'ter-bed", ois'tėr-bed', *n.* **1.** A place where oysters are found or where they are grown.

A natural bed is a colony of natural growth, often forming an elevated rocky ridge; an artificial bed is a tract of sea-bottom upon which oysters are cultivated.

Oyster-beds . . . are called 'beds' and 'banks' in the northern states and 'bars' or 'rocks' in the southern, while in the Gulf of Mexico you hear only of 'oyster-reefs.' ERNEST INGERSOLL *Oyster Industries* pt. ii, p. 220. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '81.]

2. *Geol.* A stratum containing fossil oysters. **oys'ter-bank"‡; o.-bar‡; o.-bottom‡; o.-field‡.**

oys'ter-farm", ois'tėr-fārm', *n.* A space of sea-bottom where oysters are cultivated; an oyster-park.

oys'ter-farm"ing, *n.* The business of planting and cultivating seed-oysters. Oyster-farming was practised extensively by the Romans. In the United States the industry dates from about 1820. The ground to be cultivated is first thoroughly cleaned with dredges; shells, broken stone, or gravel being then laid as cultch, mature oysters are planted on this to the extent of about fifty bushels per acre. The ova from the female oyster, fertilized by the milt of the male, attach themselves to the cultch. The grounds are kept free from stars and other enemies by means of cotton mops attached to iron bars, dragged along the bottom. When the oysters are two or three years old they are transplanted into shallower or fresher waters, where they are fattened for market.

oys'ter-ing, ois'tėr-ing, *n.* Oyster-fishing.

oys'ter-ling, ois'tėr-ling, *n.* A young or small oyster.

oys'ter-plant", ois'tėr-plant', *n.* **1.** Same as SALSIFY. **2.** The sea-lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), whose leaves have oyster-like flavor: found on seacoasts in northern latitudes.—**black oyster-plant,** black salsify. See VIPER'S-GRASS.—**Spanish o.,** a Spanish herb (*Scolymus Hispanicus*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with long tapering edible roots eaten in the same way as salsify.

oys'trige†, *n.* An ostrich.

o-ze'na, o-zī'nȧ *or* -zē'nȧ, *n. Pathol.* A chronic, usually syphilitic, ulceration of the nasal cavities, attended by an exceedingly fetid discharge. [< L. *ozæna,* < Gr. *ozaina,* < *ozō,* smell.] **o-zæ'na‡.**

o'zier, *n.* Same as OSIER.

o"zo-ce'rite, ō"zo-sī'rait *or* -sē'rīt, *n. Mineral.* A waxy translucent mixture of natural paraffins occurring usually in coal-measures, sometimes in such quantity as to be mined with profit. It varies in composition between $C_{18}H_{38}$ and $C_{25}H_{52}$, and is colorless to white when pure, but otherwise often leek-green, yellowish, brownish-yellow, or brown, and when brown sometimes greenish by transmitted light. It is used extensively as a purified paraffin for various purposes.
[< Gr. *ozō,* smell, + *kēros,* wax.] **mineral wax‡; o"zo-ke'rite‡.**

o"zo-na'tion, ō"zo-nē'shun, *n.* The act or process of treating with ozone.

o'zone, ō'zōn, *C. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (o-zōn', *W.*[2]), *n. Chem.* A colorless gas with a pungent odor like that of chlorin, formed variously, as by the passage of electricity through the air, and regarded as an allotropic form of oxygen containing three atoms in the molecule (O_3).

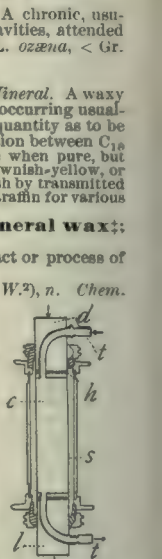
An Apparatus for the Electrical Generation of Ozone.
t, t, circulating-tubes for passing cool water through the inner chamber (*c*). Dry oxygen or air passes in at *d*, through the holes (*h*) to the space (*s*) between the outer wall and the wall of the chamber, which is lined on the side toward *s* with tin-foil, connected with an induction-coil. Electric sparks passing through the oxygen or air across the space (*s*) ozonize it, and the product passes out at *l*.

Ozone is . . . an extremely powerful oxidising agent; possesses strong bleaching and disinfecting powers, corrodes cork, caoutchouc, and other organic substances; and rapidly oxidises iron, copper, and even silver when moist, as well as dry mercury and iodine.
FOWNES *Chemistry, Ozone* in vol. i, pt. ii, p. 122. [J. A. C. '77.]

[< Gr. *ozō* (ppr. *ozōn*), smell.]

—o'zone-box", *n.* A box with double walls of fine wire gauze, in which are exposed chemically prepared test-papers for detecting the presence of ozone. **o.-cage‡.**—**o.-paper,** *n.* A bibulous paper coated with a mixture of starch and potassium iodid, which turns blue when exposed to the action of ozone.

—o-zo'nic, *C.* (**o-zon'ic,** *W.*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing ozone.—**o"zo-ni'fer-ous,** *a. Chem.* Containing, furnishing, or generating ozone.—**o-zo"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Chem.* The act of generating or of exposing to the action of ozone.—**o-zo'ni-fy,** *vt. Chem.* To charge with or convert into ozone.—**o"zo-ni-za'**[or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of treating with ozone.—**o'zo-nize** or **-nise,** *vt.* To charge with ozone.—**o'zo-ni"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* An apparatus for generating ozone.—**o-zo'no-graph,** *n.* Same as OZONOSCOPE.—**o"zo-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One skilled in examining or detecting atmospheric ozone.—**o"zo-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of ozone present in the air.—**o"zo-no-met'ric,** *a.*—**o"zo-nom'e-try,** *n.*—**o-zo'no-scope,** *n.* A device for showing the presence or amount of ozone.—**o-zo"no-scop'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating the presence of ozone.—**o'zo-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing ozone.

O-zo'ni-um, o-zō'ni-um, *n.* A form-genus of fungi. *O. auricomum* is said to cause the root-rot of cotton. [< Gr. *ozōn,* ppr. of *ozō,* smell.]

o"zo-sto'mi-a, ō'zo-stō'mi-ȧ, *n. Med.* Offensive breath, due to foulness of the mouth or to disease. [< Gr. *ozō,* smell, + *stoma,* mouth.]

P

Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.
P p	𝔓 𝔭	𝒫 𝓅

P, p, pī. *n.* [PEES, P's, or *Ps,* pīz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the sixteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ᗡ: the sign of lip-closure, as in *ap,* or of lip-opening, as in *pa,* the vocal cords being open and the nose closed. It is called a labial, surd, non-vocal, or smooth, and a mute.

If the vocal cords are closed so as to vibrate, the same lip-movements give *b,* or, with the nose open, *m.* If the lower lip be closed to the upper teeth, *f* is made for *p, v* for *b.* For the historic relations of these letters, see B and F. The Anglo-Saxons originally used *f* in place of the Parent Speech *p.* The English words in *p* have been borrowed in late times mostly from Latin and Greek; Parent Speech *patēr* > Anglo-Saxon *fæder,* father. *Paternal, paternoster,* and the like are modern borrowings from Latin.

The sound of *p* (not *ph*) is constant; when it comes into unphonetic combinations, it assimilates other letters, as preterit *-ped* pronounced pt: *hoped* = hōpt; *ad* + *p, ob* + *p,* becoming *app, opp,* as in *appear, oppress;* or it is silent, as in Greek initial *pn, ps, pt,* in *pneumatic, psalm, Ptolemaic,* and a few other words. Gemination of *m* before a surd *s* or *t* gives *p: Thomsonson,* > Thompson; *Northamptonton,* > Northampton; *redemptionn.*

The Anglo-Saxons use few labial mutes, and *p* is a comparatively rare letter in literary English: for percentages, see F. Scientific terms are mostly from Greek or Latin, and *p,* beginning many prefixes, is the most frequent initial in the Greek dictionary, and nearly so in the Latin. In an English dictionary giving scientific terms freely the initial *p*'s, including *ph*'s, rank with the *c*'s, and outnumber all other letters but *s.*

Ph = f. < Greek *φ.*—In roots common to Greek and Latin, Greek *φ* = Latin *f; φύω* = *fu-i,* be; but borrowed Greek words were spelled *ph, p* + *h,* as in *up-hill,* being the Greek pronunciation. Fully Latinized words were pronounced with *f,* and their descendants are so written in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, and Russian. Such words, when naturalized in Early English, were written with *f;* Greek *φαντασία,* It. Sp. Pg. *fantasia,* Dan. Sw. *fantasi,* Old French, Early English *fantasie,* fancy; so *frantic, frenzy,* etc.

In the pronunciation of this Dictionary *f* is used throughout, but in the vocabulary both forms are given —*ph* as established in general use, *f* as recommended by the Philological Societies.

Capital P is from Latin P < Old Greek Ρ < 𐤓 (> Greek Π) < Phenician 𐤐 < hieratic 𓂝 < hieroglyph 𓉐. The hieroglyph is a shutter; the Phenician name is *pe,* mouth, > Greek *pi,* > Latin *pe,* > English *pe,* pī. The rare Anglo-Saxon rune *peordh,* looking somewhat like inverted M, is of obscure origin and name; it is the fourteenth letter in the futhorc. For dates of the different alphabets and the like, see A.

The history of the characters is shown as follows:

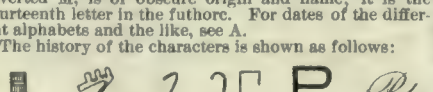

Hieroglyphic Shutter.	Egyptian Hieratic.	Phenician.	Old Greek.	Roman.	English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) [p.] Page. (2) [p.] Piano; softly. (3) *Naut.* [p.] Passing showers: an entry in a ship's log-book. (4) [p.] *Zool.* (*a*) Partim. (*b*) Pectoral fin. (5) *Med.* (*a*) Papilla. (*b*) Pupil. (6) See Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation of the middle ages, 400; with a dash (P̄), 400,000. (2) *Chem.* Phosphorus. (3) *Math.* In the Greek form: (*a*) [π] The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; the incommensurable number 3.14159265 +. See PI. (*b*) [Π] The continued product of all the numbers from the one specified down to unity. (*c*) *Astron.* A parallax; especially, the sun's mean equatorial horizontal π = 8″, 80.

pa, pȧ, *n.* Papa: a natural infantile articulation accepted in many languages, especially in the reduplicated form, as the child's name for *father.*

pa', *n.* [Scot.] A pall.

pa'nge†, *n.* Same as PEDAGE.

paal'staf, *n.* Same as PALSTAFF.

paan'haas", *n.* Same as PANHAS.

paard, pārd, *n.* [S. Afr.] The zebra. [< D. *paard,* horse.]

Paas, pās, *n.* [Local, U. S., or Obs.] The Easter festival; Pasch.—**Paas day,** Easter day.—**P. egg,** an Easter egg, especially as used in the sport of striking or rolling them together to test their strength.

paas²†, *n.* Pace.

paa'uu, pā'ū, *n.* [S. Afr.] The kori; bustard.

pab, pab, *n.* [Scot.] The refuse of flax.

pa-bouche', pa-būsh', *n.* Same as BABOOSH.

pab'u-lum, pab'yu-lum, *n.* **1.** Any substance affording nutriment to animals or plants; anything that sustains life and renews organic tissues; sustenance; nutriment; aliment; food; by extension, anything that supports any physical process; material consumed.

Fire, that needs a *pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue always one and the same numerical substance. R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 105. [G. & N. '37.]

2. Figuratively, anything that nourishes or develops the mind or soul; food for thought; spiritual nourishment.

For mental *pabulum* also, every higher creature, and especially man, is at first dependent on adult aid.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 2, p. 114. [A. '89.]

[L., fodder, < *pasco,* feed.]

—**pab'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pabulum; fit for food; affording nutriment; alimentary. **pab'u-lous**†.—**pab"u-la'tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of nourishing or providing food. **2.** Food; fodder.

pac, pac, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] **1.** A moccasin-like shoe, worn especially by frontiersmen. **2.** In the lumbering regions, a heavy felt half-boot or legged moccasin, worn in winter.

pa'ca, pa'ca (pä'-, *E. W.*[1]; pē'-, *I. S. W.*[2]; pac'a, *C.*), *n.* [Sp.] A large semi-nocturnal dasyproctoid rodent (*Cœlogenys paca*), of Central and South America, brownish with 4 longitudinal rows of white spots on the sides, and with 5 hind toes; the spotted cavy. **pak**†; **paq**†.

pa'ca-bl-e, pē'ca-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being pacified or placated; placable.

pa-cane', *n.* Same as PECAN. **pac'can**†.

pa'cate, pē'ket or -kēt, *a.* [Rare.] Peaceful; calm. [< L. *pacatus*, pp. of *pacāre*; see PAY[1], *v.*]

—**pa'ca"ted**, *a.* [Rare.] Tranquilized.—**pa-ca'tion**, *n.* Rare.] The act of appeasing; pacification.

Pac"ca-na-ri'ni, pac"a-nā'rist, *n.* Same as BACCANARIST.

Pac"chi-o'ni-an, pak'i-ō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Antonius Pacchioni (1665–1726).

—**Pacchionian bodies, granulations**, or **glands**, cauliflower-like excrescences of the arachnoid membrane, found near the venous sinuses within the skull.

pace†, pēs, *v.* [PACED; PA'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To walk with slow or regular steps; as, he *paced* his beat.

All through the slowly-fading afternoon . . . I *paced* my solemn old-thoughted church. McDONALD *Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood* ch. 13, p. 248. [R. & S. '71.]

2. To measure by strides; as, the seconds *paced* off the distance. **3.** To train to a certain gait, especially the pace; regulate the action of; control.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk with deliberate gait; step with even strides; as, *pacing* up and down.

A poet, as he *paces* to and fro, Murmurs his sounding lines.
BRYANT *Flood of Years* l. 47.

2. To move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously. Compare RACK[2], *n.* See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, AT MOVEMENT. **3**†. To advance; pass onward.

pace[2]†, *nt.* & *ti.* To overpass; pass away; die.

pace[1], *n.* **1.** The act of advancing either leg and thereby shifting the body once forward in walking; a step; also, the progress made in one such movement.

Soldiers are trained to a regulation pace; in the United States army it is 30 inches for quick time, the cadence being at the rate of 120 steps a minute, and 36 inches in double time, the cadence being 180 steps a minute; in the British army the step and cadence for quick time are the same as those defined above, and for double time 33 inches, and 175 steps a minute. See MEASURE.

2. A conventional measure of length approximating the average length of stride in walking; a regular and even stride acquired by practise for measuring land.

The pace is measured from the heel of one foot to that of the other. The usual length is a yard, or 3 feet, though sometimes it is 3.3 feet, making 5 paces to the rod. The Roman pace was measured from the point where the heel of one foot left the ground to the point where it descended in the next stride, and was 5 Roman feet, equal to about 58.1 inches, a thousand such double strides making a mile. Such a double step is now called a *geometrical pace*, reckoned by some at 5 and by others at 4.6 feet. See MEASURE.

3. The mode, manner, or speed of movement in going on the legs; gait; carriage and action, especially of a horse; as, putting one through his *paces*.

There are five paces in which riding-horses are ordinarily trained — the *walk*, *trot*, *amble*, *canter*, and *gallop*.

The horse came up the ascent on a gallop — a *pace* that was continued until the rider drew the rein beneath the oak.
COOPER *The Redskins* ch. 21, p. 373. [A. '83.]

4. Rate of speed in movement or work; applied often to fast living or a ruinous career; as, the *pace* that kills.

Why hurry through the world at such a *pace*? Life will not be too long. LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. iv.

5. Specifically, in horse-training, a swaying gait characterized by the throwing of the weight of the body from the legs on one side to those on the other. See RACK[2], *n.*

6. *Arch.* A broad step or platform elevated one or two steps above the rest of the floor, as around an altar or tomb, or as the dais in a hall; also, a landing in a staircase. See FOOT-PACE and HALF-PACE. **7.** *Mus.* Same as TEMPO. **8.** In weaving, a former device for tightening the web on the cloth-beam of a loom. **9.** [Rare.] Any act or proceeding; step. **10**†. A walking-gait; foot-pace. **11**†. Same as PASSUS. **12**†. Way; course. **13**†. *Hunting.* A company; said of asses. [< F. *pas*, < L. *passus*, < *pandō*, stretch.] **paas**†.

—**pace'aisle"**, *n.* [Rare.] A walking-gallery; ambulatory.—**p.-board**, *n.* An altar's foot-pace; a footboard for an altar.—**p.-maker**, *n.* One who or that which makes or sets the pace, as in a race.—**to keep** (or **hold**) **p.**, to keep up; not fall behind: often used figuratively.—**to set** (or **make**) **the p.**, to fix the gait or rate of going, as the stroke-oar of a boat-crew: used also figuratively.

Pace[2], **Pace day**†, **Pace egg**†. Same as PASAL, etc.

—**pace'egg"er**†, *n.* A performer in a mimic representation once customary in some parts of England at Eastertide.

pa'ce, pā'si or pā'ce, *adv.* & *prep.* With the permission of; notwithstanding the assertions of: usually to express courteous disagreement. [L., < abl. of *pax*, peace.]

paced, pēst, *a.* Having a particular gait: commonly in composition; as, slow-*paced*; thorough-*paced*.

But even-*paced* come round the years. And Nature changes not.
WHITTIER *The Battle Autumn of 1862* st. 5.

pa'cer, pē'ser, *n.* **1.** A pacing horse. **2.** One who paces or measures by paces

pach, pacht. Patch, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pa-cha', *n.* [F.] Same as PASHA.

—**pa-cha'lic**, *n.* Same as PASHALIC.

Pa"cha-ca-mac', pä'cha-cä-mäc', *W.* (pach-a-kā'mac, *Wo.*), *n.* [Peru.] *Myth.* The creator of the universe.

Pa-chad', pa-cad', *n.* *Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

pa-chak', pa-chäk', *n.* [E. Ind.] The fragrant root of a plant of the genus *Saussurea* (*S. Lappa* or *Costus*), of the aster family (*Compositæ*), growing in Cashmere and exported to China for incense. **pa-chok'**†; **put-chock'**†; **put-chuck'**†.

pach-e'mi-a, pak-ē'mi-a or -ē'mī-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid thickening of the blood. [< Gr. *pachys*, thick, + *haima*, blood. **pach-e'mi-a**†; **pach"y-se'**[1] or **-e'mi-a**†.

pa-chi'si, (pä-chē'zi, *W.* (pa-chī'si, *C.*), pär-chī'zi, *n.* **par-chi'si**,] [Hind.] A game of East-Indian origin resembling backgammon, now naturalized in Western countries as a children's game; played on a square board by two to four persons, each having four flat pieces or men and one die. In India cowries are used for dice, and the highest throw is 25; Hindu *pachīsi*. A similar game, called *patolli*, was played by the Aztecs. **par-che'si**†.

pach'no-lite, pac'no-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, transparent, hydrous sodium calcium aluminum fluorid ($H_6NaCa_4AlF_{13}O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *pyreconite*. [< Gr. *pachnē*, hoar frost (< *pēgnymi*, be solid), + -LITE.]

pa-chom'e-ter, *n.* Same as PACHYMETER.

pa-chon'ta, pa-chōn'ta, *W.*, *n.* The milky exudation of the *Isonandra acuminata*, of India, used to adulterate gutta-percha.

pachy-, pach-, pak'i- *or* pak'i-. Derived from Greek *pachys*, thick: combining forms.—**pach"y-æ'mi-a**, *n.* Same as PACHEMIA.—**pach"y-bleph'a-ro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A thickening and hardening of the eyelids, due to marginal excrescences. **pach"e-n-bleph"a-ro'sis**.—**Pach"y-car'di-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* The *Craniata*.—**pach"y-car'di-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**pach"y-car'pous**, *a.* Having the pericarp thick.—**pach"y-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* Having the skull abnormally thick. **pach"y-ceph'a-lous**†.—**pach"y-ceph-a'li-a, pach"y-ceph'a-ly**, *n.*—**Pach"y-ceph"a-li'næ**, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* An Australian and Polynesian subfamily of lanioid passerines having nostrils basal and in a corfaceous groove with an imperfect operculum. **Pach"y-ceph'a-la**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pach"y-ceph'a-linte**, *a.* & *n.*—**pach"y-cho'li-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid thickness of the bile.—**Pach"y-dac'ty-li**, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A division of ornithichnites with wide toe-impressions.—**pach"y-dac'tyl, pach"y-dac'tyle**, *a.* & *n.*—**pach"y-dac'tyl-ous**, *a.* Thick-toed.—**Pach"y-dom'i-dæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of bivalves having a thick veneriform shell, hinge with dentiform prominence, and pallial line scarcely sinuated. **Pach-yd'o-mus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pach"y-dom'id**, *n.*—**pach-yd'o-moid**, *a.*—**pach"y-e'mi-a**, *n.* Same as PACHEMIA.—**Pach"y-glos'sæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* A group of lizards with a thick short tongue, especially including *Agamidæ*. **Pach"y-glos'sa**†.—**pach"y-glos'sal**, *a.*—**Pach"y-glos-sa'ta**, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* The *Pachyglossæ*.—**pach"y-glos'sate**, *a.*—**pach-yg'na-thous**, *a.* Thick-jawed.—**pach"y-lo'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* An excessive production of the scarf-skin, due to morbid condition of the cutaneous papillæ. **pac"a-lo'sis**†.—**pach"y-me'ni-a**, *n.* A thickening of the skin.—**pach"y-me'nic**, *a.*—**pach"y-men"in-gi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane that lines the cavity of the skull.—**pach"y-men"in-git'ic**, *a.*—**pach"y-me'ninx**, *n.* The dura mater.—**pach-ym'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument, made in various forms, for measuring the thickness or variations in thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc.—**pach"y-o-dont**, *a.* Having massive teeth.—**pach'y-ote**. **1.** *a.* Having thick ears, as some bats. **II.** *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotus*.—**pach'y-pod**, *a.* Having massive feet.—**pach-yp'ter-ous**, *a.* Having thick wings or fins: said of bats, insects, and fishes. **pach"y-op'terous**†.—**pach"y-rhyn'chous**, *a.* Having a thick bill.—**pach-ys'ti-chous**, *a.* *Bot.* Thick-sided; said of cells.

pach'y-derm, pak'i-dėrm, *a.* **1.** Thick-skinned. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pachydermata*. [< Gr. *pachydermos*, thick-skinned, < *pachys*, thick; and see DERM.]

pach"y-der'mal†; **pach"y-der'ma-tous**†; **pach'y-der'mous**†.

pach'y-derm, *n.* One of the *Pachydermata*.—**Pach"y-der'ma**, *n.* *pl.* *Mam.* The *Pachydermata*.—**pach"y-der'ma-toid**, *a.* Resembling pachyderms. **pach"y-der'moid**†.

Pach"y-der'ma-ta, pak'i-dėr'ma-ta, *n.* *pl.* *Mam.* A former order or division of hoofed mammals without a ruminating stomach, including perissodactylous, omnivorous, artiodactylous, hyracoidean, and proboscidean ungulates. [< PACHY- + Gr. *derma(t-)*; see DERM.]

pach"y-der'mi-a, pak'i-dėr'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A species of elephantiasis, in which the skin becomes thickened and warty, and the limbs swell to enormous size. Called also *Barbados leg*. [< Gr. *pachydermia*, thickness of skin, < *pachydermos*; see PACHYDERM.]

Pa-chy'ma, pa-cil'ma *or* -cī'ma, *n.* *Bot.* A formgenus of fungi consisting of subterranean, sterile, tuber-like growths, some of which are now referred to the genus *Polyporus*. *P. cocos* of the southern United States, parasitic on pine-roots, is called *tuckahoe*, *tuckahoe truffle*, or *Indian bread*. See TUCKAHOE. [< Gr. *pachys*, thick.]

pa'cience†, Patience.—**pa'cient**†, *a.* Patient.

pac'i-fi"a-bl(e, pas'i-fī'a-bl, *a.* That may be pacified or conciliated; appeasable. **pa-cif'ic-a-ble**†.

pa-cif'ic, pa-sif'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the making of peace; leading or inclined to peace or conciliation.

Ministers . . . had also prepared instructions to their commanding generals, to be *pacific*, if the Americans appeared disposed to submit. LOSSING *United States* fifth period, ch. 3, p. 253. [T. B.]

2. Having a peaceable nature or character; not combative or belligerent; peaceable; as, a *pacific* disposition. **3.** Having a calm or tranquil nature; peaceful; quiet. **4.** [P.] Hence, of, pertaining to, or denoting the great western ocean: a name given by Magellan because he found it relatively free from storms. [< F. *pacifique*, < L. *pacificus*, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace, + *facio*, make.] **pa-cif'ic-al**†; **pa-cif'i-cous**†.

Synonyms: calm, conciliating, conciliatory, gentle, meek, mild, peaceable, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, still, tranquil, unruffled, wayless.—**Antonyms**: belligerent, contentious, controversial, enraged, exasperated, exasperating, fighting, furious, harsh, hateful, hostile, irritated, irritating, provoked, provoking, quarrelsome, raging, stormy, tumultuous, turbulent, warlike.

—**pa-cif'ic-a-bleț**, *a.* Pacifiable; placable.—**pa-cif'i-cæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Zool.* Letters pacifical. See PACIFICAL.—**pa-cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cal, pa-sif'i-cal, *a.* Pacific: obsolete except in the phrase.—**letters pacifical**, among the early Christians, letters to the church in foreign countries recommending the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the church. Called also *letters of peace*, *pacificæ*.

pa-cif'i-cate, pa-sif'i-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To give or restore peace to; appease; pacify. [< L. *pacificatus*, pp. of *pacificō*; see PACIFY.]

pac"i-fi-ca'tion, pas'i-fi-kē'shun (XIII), *n.* The act of pacifying; peacemaking; appeasement; conciliation.

pac'i-fi-ca"tor, pas'i-fi-kē'tėr, *n.* One who pacifies or reconciles; one who restores peace; a peacemaker.

He was praised as 'the great *pacificator*.'
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. 1, ch. 8, p. 193. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

pa-cif'i-ca-to"ry, pa-sif'i-ca-to"ri, *a.* Tending to pacification; calculated to restore peace; conciliatory.

pac'i-fy, pas'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To free from war or violence; bring into a peaceful state; reduce to quiet. **2.** To assuage the anger or agitation of; allay the excitement of; appease; calm. [< F. *pacifier*, < L. *pacificō*, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace; and see -FY.] **pac'i-fi**†.

Synonyms: see ALLAY; CONCILIATE.

pac'i-fi"er, *n.*

Pa-cin'i-an, pa-sin'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named for the Italian anatomist Filippo Pacini (1812–'83).

Pac-cin'i-an‡.—**Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**, one of the flattened, oval end-organs of nerves, found especially in the hands, feet, and mesentery.

Pacinian Bodies (*a*, *a*, *a*, *a*) of Nerves on the palmar surface of the index-finger.

pack[1], pac, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dispose with orderly arrangement in compact shape for convenience in carrying, keeping, or handling. (1) To stow in any receptacle, as a box, barrel, or package; as, to *pack* goods.

The owner or consignor of goods sent in package to a common carrier is bound to *pack* them securely. F. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* § 566, p. 442. [K. & BRO. '78.]

(2) Originally, to make a pack of; compress into a bundle to be carried on the back of a man or beast. **2.** To fill compactly or to overflowing; also, to crowd together in close order; as, to *pack* a trunk; people were *packed* together in the room. **3.** To compress tightly; press into a hard, dense mass; as, *packed* snow. **4.** To send away with or as with a traveling-pack; peremptorily banish or dismiss: usually with *off*; as, *packing* the children *off* to school. **5.** To manipulate (cards in a pack) in order to cheat; hence, to alter (any arrangement or distribution) with fraudulent intent; assort or bring together for an unfair end; as, to *pack* a jury or a caucus.

Ali Bey in his broken Arabic began to expostulate, but Mohammed and the rest of the audience, who had been *packed* for the occasion, . . . overwhelmed him with a torrent of words.
ANNE BLUNT *Bedouin Tribes* ch. 18, p. 287. [H. '79.]

6. To load with a pack, as a mule; load down; encumber. **7.** To bear as a pack; carry on or as on the back.

We were gradually approaching the place where they and the waggon were to be left, and everything was to be '*packed*,' i. e. carried on sumpter or pack horses.
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 2, p. 39. [S. '82.]

8. *Mech.* (1) To supply or surround, as a joint, with a substance or device to prevent leakage, or, as a steam-pipe, with a coating to prevent loss of heat from radiation. (2) To fill up a space in or around, as a stuffing-box, to make it fluid-tight; as, to *pack* a piston-rod; a *packed* well-tube. (3) To fill in, as a crack or crevice in a flue, to prevent the passage of air, etc. **9.** In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet, cold or warm, and usually with a dry one outside.

II. *i.* **1.** To bestow things for safe-keeping or carrying in a pack, trunk, vessel, or other receptacle. **2.** To settle into a hard, firm mass; as, ground *packs* after a rain. **3.** To leave in haste, as when discharged or sent away; as, he was sent *packing*. **4.** To allow of being put into compact shape for keeping or transportation; as, wet goods *pack* badly. **5.** [U. S.] To pack goods and the like as a business. **6.** [Eng.] To gather into a pack, as birds; flock together. **packe**†.

Synonyms: see JAM.

pack[2]†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To arrange by a compact or plot; contrive treacherously. **II.** *i.* To form a compact; conspire.

pack, *a.* [Scot.] Intimate; confidential.

pack[1], *n.* **1.** A bundle or package, tied, wrapped, or otherwise confined, as for carriage on the back of a man or beast; a bale; as, a pedler's *pack*; a mule's *pack*. **2.** A quantity or number equal to the contents of a pack. In England a pack of flax or wool is 240 pounds; a pack of meal, 280 pounds; a pack of coal, 3 bushels. **3.** Hence, a collection or multitude of anything; a store; heap; budget; as, a *pack* of troubles. Compare PECK. **4.** A full set of things, particularly such as are usually handled collectively; a complement; as, a *pack* of cards. Specifically: (1) *Cookerage*. A shook. (2) *Metal*. A bundle of iron plates ready to be heated or rolled. (3) A package of 20 books of gold-leaf of 25 leaves each. **5.** A number of dogs kept together, as for the chase; also, a number of gregarious animals; as, a *pack* of wolves. **6.** Hence, a gang or band, especially of men leagued together for evil purposes; as, a *pack* of thieves. **7.** A large area of floating ice, broken into cakes: called a *close pack* when the cakes are driven together, and an *open pack* when they are slightly separated. **8.** In water-cure, a wrapping of sheets; also, the state of being wrapped. See PACK[1], *v.*, 9. **9.** *Mining.* Same as PACK-WALL. **10.** In fishery, the quantity of fish caught and packed; as, the *pack* of mackerel. **11.** [Eng.] A covey. **12**†. A lewd or low person. [Cp. Gael. *pac*, D. *pak*, G. *pack*, Ice. *pakke*, pack.] **pak**†.

Synonyms: see FLOCK; LOAD.

Compounds, etc.:—**pack'an"i-mal**, *n.* An animal, as a horse, used to carry packs or burdens.—**p.-cinch**, *n.* *Saddlery.* A wide girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other. See CINCH, *n.*, 1.—**p.-cloth**, *n.* Coarse cloth for packing merchandise; burlap.—**p.-duck**, *n.* A coarse linen pack-cloth.—**pack'horse"**, *n.* A horse used to carry burdens.—**p.-house**, *n.* A building for receiving and storing merchandise.—**p.-ice**, *n.* See PACK[1], *n.*, 7.—**p.-lead**, *n.* The load of a pack-animal: the quantity of a single burden for a mule, ass, or horse.—**p.-moth**, *n.* An American clothes-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*).—**p.-mule**, *n.* A mule used to carry burdens.—**pack'ne'dle**, *n.* A needle for sewing goods in pack-cloth; a packing-needle.—**p.-paper**†, *n.* Packing-paper.—**pack'-paunch**†, *n.* A glutton.—**p.-rack**, *n.* [U. S.] An angler's knapsack.—**p.-rat**, *n.* A bushy-tailed wood-rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) of western North America, noted for carrying off articles; mountain-rat.—**p.-round**, *n.* A packway.—**p.-rope**, *n.* A rope for fastening a pack on an animal by means of a pack-cinch.—**p.-saddle**, *n.* A pad or saddle for a pack-animal, to which the packs or loads are fastened. See illus. under HERRO.—**pack'sheet"**, *n.* A packing-sheet. See PACKING.—**pack'staff"**, *n.* The staff on which a pedler slings his pack.—**p.-trail**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A path or narrow road for the passage of pack-trains only.—**p.-train**, *n.* A train of pack-animals.—**p.-wall**, *n.* In mining, a wall left to support the roof of a mine.—**pack'ware"**, *n.* Goods carried in a pack; pedlers' wares. **pack'way"**, *n.* A narrow way suitable only for pack-animals.

pack[2]†, *n.* A compact; pact.

pack'age, pak'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of packing; also, that which is packed; an article or a quantity of anything wrapped up or bound together; a bale, bundle, packet, or parcel; any collection of goods baled, boxed,

or otherwise enclosed for transportation. **2.** A charge for packing. **3**†. A duty formerly paid in the city of London by denizens or foreigners importing or exporting merchandise. [< OF. *pacquage*, < *pacquer*, to pack, < *paque*, = PACK[1], *n.*]

—**original package** (*U. S. Law*), the casing in which imported merchandise is kept and handled in course of transportation, whether hogsheads, bales, bottles, or boxes. The commercial regulations established by act of Congress relating to original packages are applicable to interstate commerce as well as to foreign importations. Hence the right of transportation of liquors from one State into another includes the right of sale in the original packages at the place where the transportation terminates. (LEISY *vs.* HARDIN, 135 U. S., 100.) Bottles containing intoxicating liquor, sealed and labeled, which are shipped from another State in open frame boxes or compartments, or packed in barrels, constitute original packages. (STATE (Iowa) *vs.* COONAN, 48 N. W., 921.)

pack'all", pac'ôl', *n.* A basket made from the outer rind of the ita-palm of South America.

pack'er, pak'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who packs. Specifically: (1) One who makes a business of packing goods for transportation or preservation. (2) One who cures and packs provisions; as, a pork-*packer*. (3) [Local, U. S.] One who transports goods on pack-animals. **2.** That which packs. Specifically: (1) Any machine used for packing commodities. (2) Any device for holding the sheaf in a reaping-machine until it is bound. **3.** An inspector of goods packed for export. **4.** A device, as an expansible bag, to fill the space between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well or gas-well.

Packers, as Placed in a Gas-well.

b, bottom of well; *q*, perforated pipe to admit gas to tubing; *p*, packer in the rock above the sand, to prevent gas from ascending outside of tubing; p^1, packer in the sand, to keep salt water from mixing with the gas; p^2, bottom packer, to prevent salt water from entering the tubing; *s*, salt water; *t*, tubing.

pack'et, pak'ėt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a packet. **2.** To send in a packet-boat.

II. *i.* To navigate or ply with a packet-boat.

pack'et, *n.* **1.** A little pack or small package; parcel. **2.** A bundle, as of letters; hence, a mail. **3.** Hence, a fast ship or boat, originally one under government control, for conveying mails and passengers at stated times; a vessel making regular trips; also, formerly, a passenger-boat on a canal.

Never once had that eager gaze been diverted from the land; never once had it turned towards the *packet*, outward bound! F. S. COZZENS *Sparrowgrass Papers* ch. 8, p. 106. [D. & J. '56.]

The load will be so light . . . that with three horses you can go right along at a trot, like a *packet*. ROSSITER JOHNSON *End of a Rainbow* ch. 12, p. 159. [S. '92.]

4. A pack of gold-leaf. [< OF. *pacquet*, small pack, < *pacque*, pack, = PACK[1], *n.*] **pacqu'et**†.

—**pack'et-boat**", **p.-ship, p.-vessel**, *n.* Same as PACKET, 3.—**p.-day**, *n.* The day for the sending of mail by packet; mail-day.—**p.-note**, *n.* A size of writing-paper. See PAPER. **p.-post**‡.

pack'fong", pac'fong', *n. Metal.* A Chinese alloy containing about 40 parts of copper, 25 of zinc, and 32 of nickel; white copper. [< Chin. *peh*, white, + *tung*, copper.] **pak'fong**"‡; **pak'tong**"‡.

pack'ing[1], pak'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of filling an empty space, putting up for transportation, etc. See PACK, *v.* **2.** The substance used in adjusting or protecting the article packed, in closing a joint or filling an empty space. Specifically: (1) A greasy or other material for closing a joint. (2) A fibrous or porous substance for holding oil by absorption and assisting in the lubrication of a journal, etc. (3) A mechanism or device for making a fluid-tight fit, as between a piston-head and its cylinder. See PACKING-RING. (4) *Masonry.* Filling, as of a hollow wall; rubble. (5) *Print.* The material, as rubber, hard paper, or millboard, used on the impression-surface of a printing-press between the metal and the sheet to be printed. (6) Same as PACKER, 4. Called also *tube-packing*. **3.** In the game of halma, the third stage of the game, when a player is getting his men into order on the opposite side of the board.

Compounds:—**pack'ing-awl**", *n.* See AWL.—**p.-block**, *n. Car-building.* A block of wood gained into two timbers that lie face to face, to keep them from sliding lengthwise on each other.—**p.-box**, *n.* **1.** A stout box in which goods are packed. Called also *packing-case*. **2.** A stuffing-box.—**p.-crib**, *n.* A place where mackerel are packed for the market.—**p.-expander**, *n.* A spring or other device for spreading packing-rings.—**p.-gland**, *n.* The gland or cover of a stuffing-box, confining and compressing the packing.—**p.-house**, *n.* An establishment devoted to packing provisions, especially beef, pork, and oysters.—**p.-leather**, *n.* A ring of leather used in packing a plunger, etc.—**p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for packing yarn and similar articles; a bundling-press. **pack'aging-ma-chine**"‡.—**p.-needle**, *n.* A packneedle. See illus. under NEEDLE.—**p.-officer**, *n.* [Eng.] An official inspector of the packing of excisable articles.—**p.-paper**, *n.* Paper suitable for doing up parcels; wrapping-paper.—**p.-penny**†, *n.* A gratuity given to a servant at his discharge.—**p.-press**, *n.* A press used in baling cotton, hay, or the like.—**p.-ring**, **1.** A metal ring, in a piston or the like, held against the wall of a cylinder by its own elasticity or by outward-pressing springs to make a fluid-tight joint. **2.** An annular packing for the seat of a globe valve or the like.—**p.-shed**, *n.* A shed in which goods are packed or baled.—**p.-sheet**, *n.* **1.** A sheet used in placing a patient in a wet pack. **2.** A sheet in which to pack goods.—**p.-stick**, *n.* A stick for straining and binding twine about a rolled fleece; woodling-stick; woolder.

pack'ing[2]†, *n.* A trick; collusion.

pack'man, pac'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who carries a pack; a pedler.

packt, pack'thred". Packed, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pack'thread", pac'thred', *n.* Strong thread or twine used for wrapping or sewing up packages, fastening on buttons, tying up bundles, etc.

pack'wax", *n.* Same as PAXWAX.

pa'co[1], pä'cō *or* pā'co, *n.* [Peru.] The alpaca. **pa'cos**‡.

pa'co[2], *n.* A brown earthy iron oxid mixed with imperceptible particles of silver. [< PACO[1].]

pa'co[3], *n.* Same as PACU.

pa-cou"ry-u'va, pa-cū'ri-ū'va, *n.* [Braz.] The fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Platonia insignis*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), of a delicious flavor and having seeds of an almond-like taste.

pact, pact, *n.* **1.** An agreement; covenant; compact. Compare PROMISE. **2.** *Rom. Law.* Generally, an agreement that is not actionable: opposed to *contract* (*contractus*), an obligatory agreement enforceable at law. [< L. *pactum*, < *paciscor*, pp. *pactus*, < *paco*, agree.] **pac'tum**‡.

—**bare, naked,** or **nude pact,** an agreement that can not be legally enforced, as for want of consideration.

pac'tion, pac'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A bargain or agreement; pact.—**pac'tion-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the nature of a paction.

pac-ti'tious†, *a.* Settled by a pact.

Pac-to'li-an, pac-tō'li-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lydian river Pactolus or its gold-bearing sands.

pac'tum, pac'tum, *n.* [PAC'TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Civ. Law.* **1.** Same as NAKED or NUDE PACT. **nudum pactum**‡. **2.** *Scots Law.* A contract.

pa'cu, pā'cū, *W.*[1] (pac'ū, *C.*; pac'yū, *W.*[2]), *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American characinoid fish of the genus *Myletes*.

pad[1], pad, *v.* [PAD'DED; PAD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stuff or supply with padding, as a coat; line with padding, as a lunatic's cell: sometimes with *out*. **2.** Hence, to expand with needless words; fill with unnecessary matter; amplify unduly; as, a *padded* novel.

His constant practice of *padding* out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 150. [A. '80.]

3. To furnish with pads, as a saddle. **4.** To glue together by the edges, as sheets of paper, so as to form a block or tablet. **5.** [Eng.] To perforate with holes, as in making a rose sprinkler. **6.** *Dyeing.* To expose (a fabric) to the action of a mordant.

II. *i.* **1.** To wear pads or padded garments, as for the purpose of improving the figure. **2.** To lengthen literary productions by inserting inferior or unnecessary matter.

pad[2], *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** *t.* To travel over on foot; tread, as a path; trample smooth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tramp or trudge wearily or laboriously. **2**†. To rob or seek to rob foot-travelers.

pad[1], *n.* **1.** Any cushion-like part or thing filled with elastic material serving to protect from or relieve jarring, pressure, or friction, as a leather cap on a horse's knee, surgeons' splints, or the cushion-stuffing of a saddletree, or for filling out, as the outlines of the form in dress; any article of the nature of a small cushion, bolster, truss, dabber, or inker; as, a stamp-*pad*.

The sheep and the cow have no cutting-teeth, but only a hard *pad* in the upper jaw. HUXLEY *Origin of Species* p. 135. [A.]

2. Specifically: (1) A bundle, bale, or pack, as of wool or yarn. (2) Embroidery-material, as raw silk, used in making a solid raised pattern. (3) *Zool.* A soft cushion-like enlargement of skin, as on the under surface of the toes of many animals. See illus. under FELIDÆ. **3.** In ship-building, a piece laid on a deck-beam to give the deck camber without curving the beam itself. **4.** A small tool-handle. **5.** *pl.* Thick double-faced watered ribbons used for watch-guards. **6.** A number of sheets of paper gummed together, usually on two edges, to be stripped off as they are used; as, a memorandum-*pad*. **7.** A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant; as, a lily-*pad*. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A wicker basket; pannier. [Var. of POD; cp. ME. *poding*, PUDDING.] **paddet**.

Compounds:—**pad'-brack"et**, *n.* A bracket-like projection, as in a stable, to support a saddle.—**pad-cloth**, *n.* A cloth extending over a horse's loins; housing-cloth.—**pad-crimp**, *n.* A press for molding damp leather into the forms required in saddlery.—**pad-elephant**, *n.* A working elephant, as distinguished from one trained to war or hunting.—**pad-hook**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A center-draft fish-hook having a flattened shank in place of an eye: used on trawl-lines. **2.** *Saddlery.* A hook on the back-pad to hold the bearing-rein.—**pad-plate**, *n.* A metal bow on which a harness-pad is made, serving to stiffen the pad and to form a firm base for the mountings.—**pad-saddle**, *n.* A treeless, padded saddle.—**pad-side**, *n.* In harness-making, a leather strap attached to a harness-pad at one end and to the girth at the other.—**pad-top**, *n.* An ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top.—**pad-tree**, *n.* The wooden or metal frame to which harness-pads are attached.

pad[2]†, *n.* A toad; reptile. **padde**†.

pad[3], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A road-horse; pad-nag. **pad'-horse"**‡.

An abbot on an ambling *pad*. TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. ii, st. 3.

2. A footpad. **pad'der**‡. **3.** A path; road.

Pad'a-lon, pad'ą-lėn, *n.* [Hind.] The abode of departed spirits.

Down to the fiery floor of *Padalon*. SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* pt. vii, st. 11.

pad'ar†, *n.* Coarse meal; groats.

pad'at, pad'at, *n.* [Burma.] A flying lizard (*Liolepis sulcatus*), sometimes 20 inches long, eaten by the Burmese.

pad'der[1], pad'ėr, *n.* One who stuffs with padding.

pad'der[2]†, *n.* A footpad.

pad'dies, pad'iz, *n. pl.* **1.** [Nursery.] A child's hands. **2.** [Southern U. S.] Pantalets.

pad'ding, pad'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stuffing, as in forming a pad. **2.** That of which a pad is made; material for stuffing or filling, as felt, wadding, or batting.

Here will I lay me on the velvet grass,
That is like *padding* to earth's meagre ribs.
HOLMES *Evening, by a Tailor* st. 1.

3. The act, process, or operation of mordanting a fabric, as in preparing for the discharge process. **plaqu'age**‡. **4.** Superfluous material. (1) In books, magazines, etc., matter put in merely to fill up space. (2) In painting, figures or accessaries not essential to a picture.

—**pad'ding-flue**", *n.* A chamber in which calico is dried after being padded, generally passing through from a roller from which it is unwound to one on which it is rewound.—**p.-machine**, *n.* A device consisting of a vat and rollers, by which cloth is mordanted before printing.

pad'ding[2], *n.* [Cant or Obs.] Robbery of wayfarers; highway robbery.—**pad'ding-ken**", *n.* [Thieves' Cant.] A lodging-house frequented by footpads and tramps.

pad'dle, pad'l, *v.* [PAD'DLED; PAD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel with a paddle; as, to *paddle* a canoe.

Voyager upon life's sea, To yourself be true,
And where'er your lot may be, *Paddle* your own canoe.
SARAH T. BOLTON *Paddle Your Own Canoe* st. 1.

2. To pat repeatedly; stroke caressingly or playfully; finger toyingly. **3.** [Colloq.] To beat with a paddle or flat piece of wood. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To tramp down; pad.

II. *i.* **1.** To ply a paddle; also, to move by means of paddle-wheels; loosely, to row about idly or aimlessly.

Three days' *paddling*, embracing two nights' encampment, brought us to the end of our voyage. CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. ii, letter liv, p. 163. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. To dabble, as in water, with hands or feet; play in the water. **3.** To swim with pawing or downward strokes or with short, quick motion. **4.** To move the hands in fondling strokes or sportive pats. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To go away; make off. [Var. of PATTLE, freq. of PAT[1], *v.*] **pad'dle**‡. [Dial.].—**pad'dler**, *n.*

pad'dle, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A single- or double-bladed implement resembling an oar, used without a rowlock in propelling a boat. See illus. under BIRCH, 4. (2) The blade of such an implement or of an oar. **2.** A paddle-board. **3.** A water-door in a lock-gate or sluice; a small sluice; a clough. **4.** A straight iron tool for stirring ore in a furnace. **5.** A bat or pallet, as used in tempering clay. **6.** A scoop for stirring and mixing, as used in glass-making. **7.** A paddle-shaped implement for inflicting bodily punishment.

The *paddle* is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored: when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups. W. M. COOPER *Flagellation and the Flagellants* ch. 30, p. 304. [J. C. H.]

8. *Zool.* (1) A limb or appendage of service in swimming; a flipper. (2) The snout of the paddle-fish. **9.** [Eng.] The paddlecock. **10.** [Local, Eng.] A small spade or implement for cleaning a plowshare; a paddle-staff.

Compounds:—**pad'dle-beam**", *n.* In ship-building, one of several large beams extending beyond the hull of a vessel and partly enclosing the space in which the paddle-wheel rotates.—**p.-board**, *n.* A float of a paddle-wheel or a water-wheel; float-board.—**p.-boat**, *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.—**p.-box**, *n.* The housing or box over a paddle-wheel: usually with semicircular upper outline.—**p.-crab**, *n.* A swimming crab, especially the North-American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).—**p.-end**, *n.* In decoration, an enlargement of a line or band like the end of a paddle.—**p.-fish**, *n.* A polyodontoid fish having a scaleless body with inferior mouth and snout spatuliform, as *Polyodon spatula*, of the Mississippi valley. Called also *duck-billed cat* and *spoon-bill sturgeon*.—**p.-hole**, *n. Hydraul.* A sluice-hole in a canal-lock to admit or discharge water.—**p. propeller**, a boat-propelling device consisting of floats or paddles attached to a frame and connected with mechanism by which they are thrown vertically into the water, drawn through the latter in the opposite direction to that in which the vessel is desired to move, and withdrawn vertically at the end of the stroke.—**p.-row**, *n. Zoöph.* The ctenophore of a ctenophoran.—**p.-shaft**, *n.* The rotating shaft bearing a steamboat's paddle-wheels.—**p.-sloop**, *n.* A sloop of war driven by paddle-wheels.—**p.-staff**, *n.* **1.** A spade-like tool for clearing a plowshare; a paddle or pettle. **2.** An instrument tipped with a broad iron for catching moles.—**p.-tumbler**, *n.* In leather-making, a vat for washing skins while keeping them and the water in constant motion by a paddle-wheel.

pad'dle-cock", pad'l-cec', *n.* [Eng.] The lumpfish.

pad'dle-wheel", pad'l-hwīl', *n.* **1.** A wheel having projecting from its periphery (usually radially) floats or boards, used for propelling a vessel by rotation on a horizontal axis, only the lower part being under water: now used chiefly in smooth-water navigation, but formerly also on ocean steamers. Usually there are two wheels, one on each side of the vessel, but sometimes only one, in the stern. **2.** A similar wheel used in some washing operations.

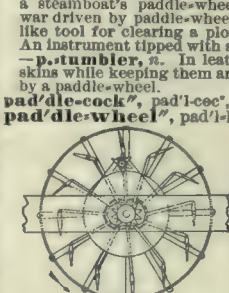

A Feathering Paddle-wheel.

—**feathering paddle-wheel**, same as FEATHERING-WHEEL.

pad'dle-wood", pad'l-wud', *n.* The light, strong, and elastic wood of a tree (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), growing in Guiana. Its singularly fluted trunk splits readily into planks.

pad'dock, pad'ėc, *vt.* To confine, as horses, in a paddock.

pad'dock[1], *n.* A pasture-lot or enclosure for exercising horses, adjoining a stable; hence, any small turfed enclosure. [Cor. of PARROCK, < AS. *pearroc*, park.]

pad'dock[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The tadpole-fish. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A toad or frog. **pud**‡.

—**pad'dock-cheese"**†, *n.* Asparagus.—**p.-pipe**, *n.* Any one of several species of horsetail (*Equisetum*) or the mare's-tail (*Hippuris*). **pad'ow-pipe"**‡.—**p.-rud**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Frog's spawn.—**p.-stone**, *n.* Toadstone.—**p.-stool**, *n.* A toadstool. **pad'stool"**‡.

pad'dy, pad'i, *a.* Low, as in character or manners; mean; contemptible.

pad'dy[1], *n.* [PAD'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** [P-] An Irishman: a nickname for *Patrick* (*Padraic*), a common Christian name for Irishmen. **2.** [Southern U. S.] The ruddy duck. **3.** A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure. **pad'dy-drill"**‡. **4.** [Local, Eng.] A calendar on one sheet. Called also *Paddy's watch* and *paddywhack*. **5.** A paddy-bird. [< Ir. *Padraic*, < LL. *Patricius*, St. Patrick, < L. *patricius*, PATRICIAN.]

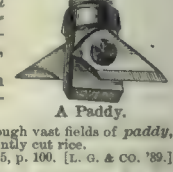

A Paddy.

pad'dy[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or growing.

After leaving Colombo we passed through vast fields of *paddy*, some covered with the stubble of the recently cut rice. ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 5, p. 100. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

—**pad'dy-bird"**, *n.* **1.** The Java sparrow. **2.** An East-Indian egret that frequents rice-fields. **3.** The sheath-bill (*Chionis minor*).

Named by the sealers . . . *paddy-bird*, . . . doubtless from its white plumage calling to mind that of some of the smaller Egrets. A. NEWTON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxi. p. 782, note.

—**p.-field**, *n.* A rice-field, especially when flooded.—**p.-insect**, *n.* A silkworm of Hainan, China, yielding a gut of extraordinary strength.—**p.-pounder**, *n.* A machine for hulling rice.

pad'dy-mel"on, *n.* Same as PADEMELON.

pad'dy-whack", pad'i-hwac', *n.* [Prov.] **1.** [P-] An Irishman. **2.** The ruddy duck. **3.** A kind of calendar. See PADDY[1], 4. **4.** A slapping or spanking: a nurses' word.

II. *i.* **1.** To ply a paddle; also, to move by means of paddle-wheels; loosely, to row about idly or aimlessly.

Three days' *paddling*, embracing two nights' encampment, brought us to the end of our voyage. CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. ii, letter liv, p. 163. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. To dabble, as in water, with hands or feet; play in the water. **3.** To swim with pawing or downward strokes or with short, quick motion. **4.** To move the hands in fondling strokes or sportive pats. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To go away; make off. [Var. of PATTLE, freq. of PAT[1], *v.*] **pad'dle**‡. [Dial.].—**pad'dler**, *n.*

pad'dle, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A single- or double-bladed implement resembling an oar, used without a rowlock in propelling a boat. See illus. under BIRCH, 4. (2) The blade of such an implement or of an oar. **2.** A paddle-board. **3.** A water-door in a lock-gate or sluice; a small sluice; a clough. **4.** A straight iron tool for stirring ore in a furnace. **5.** A bat or pallet, as used in tempering clay. **6.** A scoop for stirring and mixing, as used in glass-making. **7.** A paddle-shaped implement for inflicting bodily punishment.

The *paddle* is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored: when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups. W. M. COOPER *Flagellation and the Flagellants* ch. 30, p. 304. [J. C. H.]

8. *Zool.* (1) A limb or appendage of service in swimming; a flipper. (2) The snout of the paddle-fish. **9.** [Eng.] The paddlecock. **10.** [Local, Eng.] A small spade or implement for cleaning a plowshare; a paddle-staff.

Compounds:—**pad'dle-beam**", *n.* In ship-building, one of several large beams extending beyond the hull of a vessel and partly enclosing the space in which the paddle-wheel rotates.—**p.-board**, *n.* A float of a paddle-wheel or a water-wheel; float-board.—**p.-boat**, *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.—**p.-box**, *n.* The housing or box over a paddle-wheel: usually with semicircular upper outline.—**p.-crab**, *n.* A swimming crab, especially the North-American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).—**p.-end**, *n.* In decoration, an enlargement of a line or band like the end of a paddle.—**p.-fish**, *n.* A polyodontoid fish having a scaleless body with inferior mouth and snout spatuliform, as *Polyodon spatula*, of the Mississippi valley. Called also *duck-billed cat* and *spoon-bill sturgeon*.—**p.-hole**, *n. Hydraul.* A sluice-hole in a canal-lock to admit or discharge water.—**p. propeller**, a boat-propelling device consisting of floats or paddles attached to a frame and connected with mechanism by which they are thrown vertically into the water, drawn through the latter in the opposite direction to that in which the vessel is desired to move, and withdrawn vertically at the end of the stroke.—**p.-row**, *n. Zoöph.* The ctenophore of a ctenophoran.—**p.-shaft**, *n.* The rotating shaft bearing a steamboat's paddle-wheels.—**p.-sloop**, *n.* A sloop of war driven by paddle-wheels.—**p.-staff**, *n.* **1.** A spade-like tool for clearing a plowshare; a paddle or pettle. **2.** An instrument tipped with a broad iron for catching moles.—**p.-tumbler**, *n.* In leather-making, a vat for washing skins while keeping them and the water in constant motion by a paddle-wheel.

pad'dle-cock", pad'l-cec', *n.* [Eng.] The lumpfish.

pad'dle-wheel", pad'l-hwīl', *n.* **1.** A wheel having projecting from its periphery (usually radially) floats or boards, used for propelling a vessel by rotation on a horizontal axis, only the lower part being under water: now used chiefly in smooth-water navigation, but formerly also on ocean steamers. Usually there are two wheels, one on each side of the vessel, but sometimes only one, in the stern. **2.** A similar wheel used in some washing operations.

A Feathering Paddle-wheel.

—**feathering paddle-wheel**, same as FEATHERING-WHEEL.

pad'dle-wood", pad'l-wud', *n.* The light, strong, and elastic wood of a tree (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), growing in Guiana. Its singularly fluted trunk splits readily into planks.

pad'dock, pad'ėc, *vt.* To confine, as horses, in a paddock.

pad'dock[1], *n.* A pasture-lot or enclosure for exercising horses, adjoining a stable; hence, any small turfed enclosure. [Cor. of PARROCK, < AS. *pearroc*, park.]

pad'dock[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The tadpole-fish. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A toad or frog. **pud**‡.

—**pad'dock-cheese"**†, *n.* Asparagus.—**p.-pipe**, *n.* Any one of several species of horsetail (*Equisetum*) or the mare's-tail (*Hippuris*). **pad'ow-pipe"**‡.—**p.-rud**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Frog's spawn.—**p.-stone**, *n.* Toadstone.—**p.-stool**, *n.* A toadstool. **pad'stool"**‡.

pad'dy, pad'i, *a.* Low, as in character or manners; mean; contemptible.

pad'dy[1], *n.* [PAD'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** [P-] An Irishman: a nickname for *Patrick* (*Padraic*), a common Christian name for Irishmen. **2.** [Southern U. S.] The ruddy duck. **3.** A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure. **pad'dy-drill"**‡. **4.** [Local, Eng.] A calendar on one sheet. Called also *Paddy's watch* and *paddywhack*. **5.** A paddy-bird. [< Ir. *Padraic*, < LL. *Patricius*, St. Patrick, < L. *patricius*, PATRICIAN.]

A Paddy.

pad'dy[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or growing.

After leaving Colombo we passed through vast fields of *paddy*, some covered with the stubble of the recently cut rice. ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 5, p. 100. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

—**pad'dy-bird"**, *n.* **1.** The Java sparrow. **2.** An East-Indian egret that frequents rice-fields. **3.** The sheath-bill (*Chionis minor*).

Named by the sealers . . . *paddy-bird*, . . . doubtless from its white plumage calling to mind that of some of the smaller Egrets. A. NEWTON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxi. p. 782, note.

—**p.-field**, *n.* A rice-field, especially when flooded.—**p.-insect**, *n.* A silkworm of Hainan, China, yielding a gut of extraordinary strength.—**p.-pounder**, *n.* A machine for hulling rice.

pad'dy-mel"on, *n.* Same as PADEMELON.

pad'dy-whack", pad'i-hwac', *n.* [Prov.] **1.** [P-] An Irishman. **2.** The ruddy duck. **3.** A kind of calendar. See PADDY[1], 4. **4.** A slapping or spanking: a nurses' word.

pad'e-li"on, pad'ę-lī'un *or* pad'ę-lī'un (XIII), *n.* The lion's-foot or lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). [< F. *patte*, paw, + *de* (< L. *de*), of, + *lion;* see LION.]

pa-del'la, pu-del'ą, *n.* [It.] **1.** A broad bowl in which fat is burned by means of a thick wick: used especially in Italy in illuminations. **2.** [Rare.] A kind of oven; also, a frying-pan. **pa-delle'**‡ [F.].

pad'e-mel"on, pad'ę-mel'un, *n.* [Austral.] A brush-kangaroo or wallaby. **pad'dy-mel"on**‡; **pad'mel"on**‡.

pad'e-soy, *n.* Same as PADUASOY.

padge, paj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A large moth. **2.** The barn-owl. **pudge**‡.

pa'di-shah, pū'di-shū, *C. I.* (pad'i-, *E.*; pū'di-shū', *W. Wr.*), *n.* [Per.] Lord protector; emperor: a title borne by the Ottoman sultan and extended in Turkey to other sovereigns of great powers; in Persia, one of the titles of the shah; in India, the Great Mogul. Compare PASHA.

padji'i, paj'i, *n.* [Ceylon.] A roofed fishing-boat.

pad'kost, pad'kŏst, *n.* [S. Afr.] Food for a journey.

pad'l, pad'ld. Paddle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pad'lette, pad'let, *n.* An ornament of raised embroidery or appliqué-work, used after the manner of spangles.

pad'lock", pad'lec', *rt.* To fasten with a padlock; provide with a padlock or padlocks.

pad'lock", *n.* A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened. It has a bow or shackle usually fast at one end, and arranged to lock at the other after being passed around or through something, as a staple. [< PAD[1], *n.*, 8, + LOCK[1], *n.*]

pad'lockt, *pp.* Padlocked. PHIL. Soc.

pad'ma, pad'mą, *n.* [E. Ind.] The true lotus.

pad'nag", *n.* [Archaic.] A horse ridden with a pad in place of a saddle; an ambling nag; pad. **pad'horse"**†. — **pad'nag"**, *rt.* [Rare.] To ride a pad-nag.

pad'ou, pad'ū, *n.* [F.] A kind of narrow silk ribbon.

pa"do-vu'ne, -na, pą'dō-vą'nē, -nā, *n.* [It.] Pavan.

pad'ow, pad'ō, *n.* See PADDOCK[2]. — **pad'ow-pipe"**, *n.*

pa'dra, pą'drą, *n.* A choice variety of black tea. [Perhaps Chin.]

pa'dre, pą'drē, *n.* [Sp. Pg. It.] Father: a title used in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America in addressing or speaking of priests, and in India for all clergymen.

pa-dro'ne†, *rt.* To protect, as a master his servants.

pa-dro'ne, pa-drō'nē, *n.* [-DRO'NES or -DRO'NI, *pl.*] **1.** Master: an appellation of an Italian house-proprietor or employer of labor. **2.** Specifically: (1) One who contracts with or for Italian laborers or street musicians, or employs beggars, etc. (2) The master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade. [It., < L. *patronus;* see PATRON.]

pad'sad"dle, etc. See PAD[1], *n.*

Pad'u-an, pad'yu-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Padua, Italy. **2.** [p-] A stately Spanish dance, a pavan; also, the music for such a dance. **3.** [p-] *Art.* One of the medallions struck in the 16th century by two Paduan artists in bronze or silver, after the manner of ancient coins, but without numismatic value.

pad'u-a-soy, pad'yu-a-soi, *C. E. I.* (pad'yu-a-soi', *W.*[1]; pad-yu-soi', *Sm. Wr.*; pad'yu-soi', *W.*[2]), *n.* A strong, rich silk fabric worn by both sexes in the 18th century: originally made at Padua.

> Being but a sickly baby, with hardly vitality enough to live from day to day, it was kept below, smothered in the finest of linens and the softest of *paduasoy*.
> REBECCA H. DAVIS in *Atlantic Monthly* Jan., '73, p. 46.

[< *Padua*, a town in Italy, + F. *soie*, silk, < L. *seta*, pig's bristle.] **pad'e-soy**‡; **pad'u-soy**‡.

Pa-du'cah, pa-dū'cą, *n.* Same as COMANCHE.

pæ'an, pī'un *or* pē'un, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A choral ode, essentially a song of joy, usually sung by several persons. (1) Originally, a choral song in honor of Apollo as the healer or averter of evil, but later in honor of other deities, especially Dionysos; hence, any like hymn or any song of victory. (2) A war-song addressed to Ares and sung on going into battle. See CHORAL ODE.

> The earliest choral song was the *Iêion*, sung in praise of the former god Apollo, as the averter of evil, but although the *pæan* properly belonged to the worship of Apollo, the term was sometimes applied to poems sung in honor of other deities. R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. i, ch. II, p. 162. [BES. & SON '51.]

2. Hence, any song of joy or triumph: often used figuratively; as, they sang *pæans* in his praise.

> Then came the *pæan* or grace, and then the tables were cleared or changed for drinking. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* p. 72. [A.]

3. *Anc. Pros.* A paeon. [L., < Gr. *paian*, < *Paian*, Apollo.] **pæ'on**‡; **pe'an**‡. — **pæ'an-ism**, *n.* The chanting of the pæan; triumphal singing or shouting.

pæ"ci-lit'ic, *a. Geol.* Same as PŒCILITIC.

pæd"a-gog'ic, etc. Same as PEDAGOGIC, etc.

pæd"ar-throc'a-cy, pæd'ar-throc'ą-sī, *n. Pathol.* Fungous inflammation of the joints in children. [< Gr. *paidi-on*, child, + *arthron*, joint, + *kakos*, badness, < *kakos*, bad.]

pæd-at'ro-phy, pæd-at'rō-fī, *n. Pathol.* A wasting and pining away of children. [< Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child, + ATROPHY.] **pæd"a-tro'phi-a**‡.

pæd"e-ras'ti-a, pæd'ę-ras'tī-ą, *n.* Same as PEDERASTY.

pæ-deu'tics, pæ-dū'tics, *n.* Same as PAIDEUTICS.

pæ"do-bap'tism, -gen'e-sis, etc. See PEDOBAPTISM, etc.

pæ'nu-la, pī'nū-lą *or* pē'nū-lą, *n.* [L.s, -æ *or* -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Ecc.* An old form of chasuble. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A travelers' sleeveless cloak. **pe'nu-la**‡.

pæ'on, pī'on *or* pē'on, *n. Gr. Pros.* **1.** A foot of four syllables, one long and three short. There are four kinds, of which the first (— ⏑ ⏑ ⏑) and fourth (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ —) only were used in paeonic poetry, while the second (— — ⏑ ⏑) and third (⏑ — — ⏑) were of minor importance. Contracted paeons give *cretics* (— ⏑ —). See CRETIC; EPITRITUS. **2.** A paean. [L., < Gr. *paiôn*, < *Paiôn*, name of Apollo.] **pæ'an**‡; **pe'an**.

Pæ-o'ni-a, pē-ō'ni-ą, *n. Bot.* A very distinct genus of large perennial herbs or shrubby plants of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), with chiefly radical divided leaves and large handsome flowers. [L.; see PEONY.]

pæ-on'ic, pē-on'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a paeon, composed of paeons.

pæ-on'ic, *n.* A paeon, or a paeonic verse.

pæ'o-nin, pī'o-nin *or* pē'o-nin, *n.* A red coloring-matter obtained from yellow corallin by treatment with ammonia-water at a high temperature, used to produce yellow or red orange shades on wool, cotton, and silk by printing. Called also *red corallin*. [< L. *pæonia;* see PEONY.]

pæ'o-nine‡; **pe'o-nin**‡; **pe'o-nine**‡.

pæ'o-ny, *n.* Same as PEONY.

paff, pęf, *interj.* [G.] [Rare.] Pop; whiff: onomatopœic, expressing contempt.

pag'a-dore", *n.* A paymaster.

pag'ah, pag'ą, *n.* [E. Ind.] A body-guard of native horsemen; horseback troops.

pa'gan, pē'gan, *a.* Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship of heathen gods; idolatrous; heathenish; as, *pagan* rites; *pagan* nations.

> We met with Beshekee, the head chief of the Leech Lake Chippewas, a grand specimen of the wild *pagan* Indian.
> D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* vol. ii, ch. 22, p. 260. [MACM. '76.]

Synonyms: see GENTILE.

— **pa'gan-ly**, *adv.*

pa'gan, *n.* **1.** A worshiper of false gods; one who is not Christian; originally, an idol-worshiper in the Roman empire in the early Christian centuries, the pagans or rustics being the last reached by the gospel; a Jew or Moslem; heathen; idolater; gentile; unbeliever. Compare HEATHEN; PAYNIM. **2.** Hence, an ungodly or irreligious person; one who disregards Christian observances. **3**†. A prostitute. [< F. *païen*, < L. *paganus*, peasant, < *paganus*, of the country, < *pagus*, country.]

Synonyms: see GENTILE.

— **pa'gan-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] Pagan lands; heathen peoples collectively; heathendom. — **pa-gan'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to pagans; pagan. **pa-gan'ic-al**‡. — **pa-gan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pa'gan-ish**, *a.* Heathenish.

pa"ga-na'li-a, pē'gą-nē'li-ą *or* pą'gą-nę'li-ą, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival celebrated by a pagus with its adjoining rural district. [L., < *paganus;* see PAGAN.]

pa'gan-ism, pē'gan-izm, *n.* The worship of false divinities; idolatrous worship; pagan beliefs or practises; heathenism. **pa-gan'i-ty**‡ [Rare].

pa'gan-ize, pē'gan-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make pagan; imbue with heathen beliefs or customs; convert to heathenism.

> If its [Byzantine Empire's] government was demoralized, its religion was *paganized*.
> CYRUS HAMLIN *Among the Turks* ch. 1, p. 19. [C. & BROS. '78.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become pagan; act like a pagan. **pa'gan-ise**‡.

page[1], pēj, *rt.* [PAGED; PA'GING.] To mark the pages of, as a book, with numbers for reference; paginate.

page[2†], *rt.* To wait on as a page.

page[1], *n.* **1.** A male servant or attendant. Specifically: (1) In chivalry, a lad or young man in training for knighthood. (2) A boy or youth of gentle parentage who waits on a royal or princely personage. (3) A cadet maintained at a sovereign's court and trained to do certain services. (4) [U. S.] A young male servitor of legislators while in session; as, the *pages* of Congress. (5) A shepherd's servant. **2.** A clip to hold up a woman's dress-skirt in walking. **3.** One of several large black-and-green uraniid moths of South America. **4.** In brickmaking, a track carrying the pallets bearing newly molded bricks. **5**†. A male child. [F., < LL. *pagius*, servant, < L. *pagus*, country.]

A Page of the English Court about 1860. (From "The Strand Magazine.")

page[2], *n.* **1.** One side of a leaf of a book. **2.** Hence, by metonymy, a book, record, or source of knowledge; as, the sacred *page;* nature's *page*. **3.** *Print.* The type, or type, engravings, etc., arranged for printing one side of a leaf. [F., < L. *pagina*, < *pango*, fasten.]

— **odd page**, a page bearing a number not divisible by two. — **page'-cord"**, *n. Print.* Twine used to tie around a page of type and keep it assembled, so that it may be conveniently handled. — **white p.**, a blank page.

pag'eant†, *rt.* To present or display ostentatiously.

pag'eant, paj'ant, *a.* Like a pageant; spectacular; pompous.

> *Gloster:* The Council . . .
> Have plac'd a *pageant* Sceptre in my Hand,
> Barren of Pow'r, and subject to controul.
> ROWE *Jane Shore* act iii.

pag'eant, paj'ant (XIII), *n.* **1.** An elaborate and brilliant spectacular display or exhibition devised for the entertainment of the public or of some distinguished person; an imposing exhibition or parade; entertainment; show; as, the *pageants* of royalty.

> The Cæsar's *pageant*, shorn of Brutus' bust,
> Did but of Rome's best son remind her more.
> BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 59.

2. A theatrical spectacle; a dramatic representation, especially a spectacular one; hence, a showy thing, lacking durability; unsubstantial display.

> Before mine eyes strange sights presented were,
> Like tragic *pageants* seeming to appear.
> SPENSER *Ruins of Time* st. 70.

3. Hangings, as for a wall, having scenic enrichment. **4**†. Originally, a traveling car or float having a stage for acting plays; hence, any pompous car, showy object, or decoration designed for public parades. [< LL. *pagina*, scaffold, < L. *pagina*, leaf, slab; see PAGE[2], *n.*] **pag'eaunt**†; **pag'en-cy**†; **pag'ent**†. — **pag'eant-house"**†, *n.* A building in which the wheeled stages or pageants were housed.

pag'eant-ry, paj'ant-ri, *n.* Pageants collectively; festal or ceremonial splendor or display; parade; pomp.

> The fondness of the king [Henry VIII. of England] for pomp and *pageantry* was at all times excessive. LUCY AIKIN *Court of Queen Elizabeth* ch. 1, p. 19. [A. M. & S. '69.]

Synonyms: see OSTENTATION.

page'hood, pē'jhud, *n.* The state of being a page.

pa'ger-y†, *n.* The station or duties of a page.

pag'i-na, paj'i-ną, *n.* [-NÆ, -nī *or* -nē, *pl.*] *Bot.* The surface of any flat part, as a leaf. [L.; see PAGE[2], *n.*]

pag'i-nal†, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to the pages of a book; also, page for page; as, a *paginal* copy.

pag'i-nate, paj'i-nēt, *rt.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To mark (pages) with numbers; page, as a book. [< LL. *paginatus*, pp. of *pagino*, page, < L. *pagina;* see PAGE[2], *n.*] — **pag"i-na'tion**, *n.* The act of paging; also, the system of figures and marks used in paging.

pa'ging, pē'jing, *n.* The act of consecutively numbering the pages of a book; the order of pages, or the marks by which they are numbered; pagination. — **pa'ging-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for paging blank books or numbering tickets, etc.; a numbering-machine.

Pag"i-op'o-da, paj'i-op'o-dą, *n. pl. Entom.* A section of heteropterous insects with the coxæ of the hind legs hinged and with femoral grooves, as in *Belostomidæ*. [< Gr. *pagios*, firm, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

— **pag"i-op'od**, *a.* & *n.* — **pag"i-op'o-dous**, *a.*

pa'gle, pē'gl, *n.* [Eng.] The cowslip. **pai'gle**‡; **pea'gle**‡.

pa'god†, *n.* **1.** An idol; image. **2.** A pagoda.

pa-go'da, pą-gō'dą, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* In the countries of the far East, a sacred tower, usually pyramidal in general outline, of several stories, profusely carved or adorned, and connected with a temple. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 14.

> As we approach it [Rangoon], the most conspicuous object is the Great *Pagoda*, the largest in the world.
> H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 22, p. 293. [S. '77.]

2. An old East-Indian gold coin having a figure of a pagoda on the reverse side.

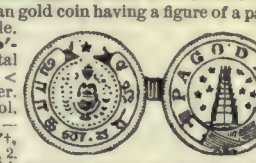

Pagoda Issued by the East India Company. (Actual size.)

See COIN. **pa-go'dy**†. **3**†. An Oriental idol. [< F. *pagode*, < Sp. *pagoda*, < Per. *butkadah*, < *but*, idol, + *kadah*, temple.] — **pa-go'da-sleeve"**†, *n.* Same as PAGODE, 2. — **p.-stone**, *n.* A Chinese limestone showing in section figures fancifully likened to pagodas, due to fossil orthoceratites. — **p.-tree**, *n.* Any one of several trees of a pagoda-like form, as the banian-tree of India and the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree (*Sophora Japonica*).

pa'gode†, *n.* **1.** Same as PAGOD. **2.** A funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back over an under-sleeve of lace or the like: worn by women and fashionable men in the beginning of the 18th century.

pa-go'dite, pą-gō'dait, *n. Mineral.* A soft variety of pinite or agalmatolite out of which the Chinese carve figures of pagodas, idols, etc.

pa-gu'ma, pą-gū'mą, *n.* An East-Indian paradoxurin viverrid (genus *Paguma*). [Coined.] **pa'gume**‡.

Pag-u'ri-dæ, pag-yū'ri-dī *or* -ū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of laminibranchiate paguroidean crustaceans, especially those with antennular peduncles moderate, both flagella small, and antennal peduncles subcylindrical; typical hermit-crabs. **Pag-u'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *pagouros*, < *pêgnymi*, fix, + *oura*, tail.] — **pag-u'ri-an, pag-u'rid, pag-u'roid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pag"u-rol'de-a, pag'yu-rol'dę-ą, *n. pl. Crust.* A superfamily or tribe of anomurans with the carapace oblong and abdomen generally soft and inserted in a shell or other protective covering. [< PAGURUS + -OID.]

Pag"u-rid'e-a‡. — **pag"u-rol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pa'gus, pē'gus *or* pą'gus, *n.* [PA'GI, pē'jai *or* pą'gī, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A rural fortified place or village where the people of the surrounding country found refuge from hostile attack; also, the district under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of such a village. **2.** Among the early Germanic tribes, a group or territorial division that extended beyond a vicus or village. **3.** In early English chronicles, a division or subdivision of a county; sometimes, a whole shire. [L., < √ *pag* in *pango*, fasten.]

pah, pā, *n.* [New Zealand.] A fortified Maori camp or stockade: originally *hippah*. **pau**‡.

pah, *interj.* Bah; faugh; fudge: an exclamation of contemptuous disgust.

pa'ha, pā'hą, *n.* [PA'HA, *pl.*] [U. S.] *Geol.* A low ridge or hill of glacial deposits capped by loess, determined by the configuration of the subterrane, molded by and marking the direction of the ice-flows of the glacial epoch: characteristic of northeastern Iowa. W J MCGEE in *11th An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, '89–'90 p. 454. [GOV. PTG. OFF.] [Of Am. Ind. origin.] — **pa'ha**, *a.*

pa'hi, pā'hī, *n.* [Society Islands.] A large war-canoe. [W.]

Pah'la-vi", pā'lą-vī', *n.* The vernacular language of western Iran, dating from the 3d century A. D., into which the Zend-Avesta was translated during the Sassanian dynasty: a member of the Iranic class of the southern division of Aryan languages. Called also *Huzvaresh*.

> It is best known as the literary language of Persia during the Sassanian dynasty: used for translations, commentaries of the Avesta, and for other theological treatises. See MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* vol i, p. 281, seq.

[< Per. *Pahlavi*.] **Pah'le-vi"**‡; **Peh'le-vi"**‡.

pa-ho'e-ho"e, pą-hō'ę-hō"ę, *W.* (pą-hō'e-hō'e, *C.*), *n.* [Hawaiian.] Smooth or compact lava, or a bed of such lava, in the volcanic districts of the Hawaiian Islands: distinguished from *aa*.

> Both *pahoehoe* and *aa* were formed [in the eruption of Mount Loa in '59]. DANA *Characteristics of Volcanoes* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 192. [D. M. & CO. '90.]

Pah'-Ute", pā'-yūt', *n.* Same as UTE.

paid, pēd, *imp.* & *pp.* of PAY, *vt.*

pai-deu'tics, pai-diū'tics, *n.* The theory or the art of instruction. [< Gr. *paideutikos*, of teaching, < *paidi-o*, boy.] **pæ-deu'tics**‡; **pe-du'tics**‡.

pai'dle, pē'dl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** *t.* To hoe. **II.** *i.* Same as PADDLE. — **pai'dle**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PADDLE.

pai-dol'o-gy, pai-del'o-ji, *n.* [Recent.] The scientific study of the child by specialists trained for that purpose.

> *Paidology* . . . is a pure science whose duty it is to inquire into the life, the growth, the ideas, the very being of the child. (I use the term 'child' in the general sense, covering the whole period from birth or before birth up to manhood.) It is to stand to the child as botany to the plant, or as mineralogy to the mineral. It is not pedagogy, for pedagogy is an applied science.
> OSCAR CHRISMAN in *The Forum* Feb., '94, p. 729.

[< Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child, + -OLOGY.]

paie†, *rt.* Same as PAY[1]. — **paie**†, *n.* Pay.

pai'en†, *a.* & *n.* Pagan.

paig, *n.* Same as PACA.

paik, pēk, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat. — **paik**, *n.* A beating.

pail, pēl, *n.* A conical or cylindrical vessel for carrying liquids, etc., properly having a bail, as distinguished from a dipper or tub: made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of tin-plate, galvanized iron, paper, etc.

> Blue-eyed girls
> Brought *pails*, and dipped them in thy crystal pool.
> BRYANT *The Fountain* st. 7.

[< OF. *paile*, < L. *patella;* see PATELLA.]

— **pail'-brush"**, *n.* A stiff scrubbing-brush used in dairies to clean pails. — **p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for making wooden pails. — **p.-stake**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A stake set up in a dairy-yard to hang pails on.

pail'ful, pēl'ful, *n.* The quantity that a pail holds.

pail"lasse', pą'lyas', *n.* **1.** A straw underbed; a mattress of straw or of excelsior, moss, or other cheap material. Compare PALLET[2]. **2**†. A buffoon wearing a dress striped like the ticking of a mattress. **3**†. A garment ornamented with a platting of straw. [C.] [F., < *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff.] **pal"lasse'**‡.

pail'las-son', pą'lyas-sōN', *n.* [F.] A straw bonnet worn in the middle of the 19th century.

pail″lette′, pg′lyet′, *n.* [F.] **1.** A bit of metal or colored foil, used in enamel-painting. **2.** A spangle, especially one of a hanging bunch of spangles. **pa″pi-lette′†.**

pail″lon′, pg′lyŏn′, *n.* [F.] **1.** A bright metal backing for enamel or transparent decorative paint. **2.** Surface-gilding on which painting is done in translucent colors.

pail″mail′†, *n.* Same as PALL-MALL. **paille″-maille′†.**

pain, pēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause bodily pain to; affect with any degree of physical distress; hurt; torment: said generally of parts of the body in which pain is felt, or of acts or states, in the latter case often with an impersonal subject; as, my tooth *pains* me; it *pains* me to stoop down. **2.** To afflict with mental suffering; distress with sorrow or vexation; grieve; disquiet; as, the father is *pained* by his boy's conduct.

> Search thine own heart. What *paineth* thee
> In others in thyself may be.
> WHITTIER *Chapel of the Hermits* st. 85.

3†. To inflict a penalty upon; put to torture; punish. **4†.** To put to trouble; cause to struggle. **5†.** To put forth the strength of; apply: used with reflexive pronouns.

II†. *i.* To suffer. [< OF. *painer*, < LL. *pœno*, punish, < L. *pœna*; see PAIN, *n.*]

Synonyms: see HURT; PIQUE.

—**to pain oneself†**, to take pains; trouble oneself. See PAIN, *n.*

pain, *n.* **1.** The tone of feeling that is the opposite of pleasure; the disagreeable, in all its degrees and forms. It may be attached to any form of sentient or rational activity. Specifically: (1) A disagreeable feeling, usually in its intenser degrees, resulting from or accompanying deranged, overstrained, or otherwise abnormal action of the physical powers, and serving as a warning of danger and a spur to effort.

> Pleasure is the reflex of the spontaneous and unimpeded exertion of a power, of whose energy we are conscious. *Pain*, a reflex of the overstrained or repressed exertion of such a power.
> HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xliii. p. 577. [G. & L. '59.]

Pain is the necessary contrast to pleasure: it ushers us into existence, and is the first to give us consciousness: . . . it is the companion and the guardian of human life.
CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 7, p. 211. [BELL '74.]

(2) With an article, a single feeling of this nature; as, the *pain* is hard to bear; a *pain* in one's head. (3) Any distressing or disagreeable emotion, or such emotions in general; distress of mind; mental disquietude or anguish. Compare PLEASURE.

2. *pl.* Care, trouble, effort, or exertion expended on anything; careful application; as, to take *pains*; no *pains* shall be spared: used also in the plural form as a singular; as, with much *pains*.

> To say that conscience should be carefully cultivated, is to say that we should take the utmost *pains* to learn what is right, and to do it. ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* ch. 19, p. 188. [A. '73.]

3. Punishment for crime, either inflicted, suffered, or threatened; penalty: now usually in the phrase *on* or *under pain of*.

> The Jews were forbidden, henceforth, *under pain of* death, to come even within sight of Jerusalem.
> KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 180. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

4. *pl.* The pangs of labor; throes of childbirth. **5.** *Occult.* See GREAT PAIN, below. **6†.** Labor; a task; trouble; exertion. [< OF. *peine*, < L. *pœna*, < Gr. *poinḗ*, a fine.] **peine†; payne†; peine†; peyne†.**

Synonyms: ache, affliction, agony, anguish, discomfort, distress, misery, pang, suffering, throe, torment, torture, trouble, twinge, uneasiness, wo, wretchedness. Compare synonyms for ADVERSITY; AFFLICTION; AGONY; ASSIDUITY; DISSATISFACTION; INJURY.

—**great pain** (*Occult.*), a mystical condition experienced just before the divine illumination and assent to union with God. Called also simply *pain*.—**to die in the p.**, to be tortured to death.—**to take pains**, to be careful.

painch, pēnch, *n.* [Scot.] Paunch.

paind, *pp.* Pained. PHIL. SOC.

pain′de-maine″†, *n.* Fine white bread. **payn′de-mayn″†; payne′-mayne″†.**

pained, pēnd, *pa.* Afflicted with pain; distressed; showing pain; as, a *pained* look.

pain′ful, pēn′ful, *a.* **1.** Giving pain, physical or mental; attended with pain; causing suffering or distress; afflictive; distressing; as, a *painful* wound; a *painful* duty. **pain′a-ble†. 2.** Requiring labor or effort; hard to do; effected with special application or anxiety; arduous; toilsome; as, a *painful* task; the army had a *painful* march.

> Years of *painful* study and discipline.
> MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 14, p. 422. [S. C. G. '79.]

3. [Archaic.] Painstaking; laborious.

> Inscriptions, which could only be read by the *painful* antiquary.
> SCOTT *Rob Roy* ch. 20, p. 233. [BL. '70.]

—**pain′ful-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With suffering or affliction. **2.** With great pains; with laborious effort, diligence, or care.

> Men are empty, and do not know how to do right things till they have learned; and they learn *painfully*, and under circumstances in which they want divine inspiration. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, *Aug. 23, '74* in vol. ii, p. 526. [J. B. F. '74.]

—**pain′ful-ness**, *n.* **1.** Suffering of body or mind. **2.** The taking of pains; carefulness; laboriousness.

pai′nim†, pai′nim-ry†. Same as PAYNIM, etc.

pain′less, pēn′les, *a.* Free from pain; causing or attended with no pain; as, a *painless* death.

—**pain′less-ly**, *adv.*—**pain′less-ness**, *n.*

pains′ta″ker, pēnz′tā″kėr, *n.* One who takes pains; a careful or exact person.

pains′ta″king, pēnz′tā″king, *a.* Taking pains; giving or characterized by careful attention; scrupulous and faithful in performance; as, a *painstaking* scholar; *painstaking* work.—**pains′ta″king-ly**, *adv.*

pains′ta″king, *n.* Close and accurate attention; diligent and accurate work.

> Nothing [in Erasmus Darwin's poetry] is done in passion and power; but all by filing, and scraping, and rubbing, and other *painstaking*.
> CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Darwin* in vol. ii, p. 382. [S. '77.]

pains′wor″thy, pēnz′wŭr′dhi, *a.* Worthy of pains or effort; worth the pains taken.

paint, pānt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coat with paint; lay colors on; cover with a pigment; loosely, to cover with a thin coating of any liquid, especially with a brush; as, a *painted* house; she *paints* her face; to *paint* one's hand with iodin. **2.** To make a likeness or representation of in colors; make a picture of in oil or water-color; as, to *paint* a landscape.

> If you can *paint* one leaf, you can *paint* the world.
> RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 5, p. 38. [W. & S. '60.]

> We're made so that we love
> First when we see them *painted*, things we have passed
> Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see.
> BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* l. 300.

3. To make, as a picture, by employing pigments; as, he *paints* frescos. See PAINTING. **4.** To call up in memory or imagination; depict in language; portray; as, the young fancy *paints*.

> Homer in his immortal works has *painted* for all time the virtuous, patient, faithful wife in Penelope.
> JULIETTE ADAM in *North American Review* Nov., '91, p. 541.

5. To adorn or variegate as with colors; as, the sun *paints* the clouds.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise the painters' art. **2.** To color the face artificially. **3.** [Slang.] To drink intoxicating liquors: in allusion to the heightened color of the face. [< OF. *paincter*, freq. of *paindre*, < L. *pingo*, paint.]

Synonyms: see DELINEATE.

—**to paint the town red** [Slang, U. S.], to enjoy oneself in a boisterous, rollicking way, as if intoxicated.

paint, *n.* **1.** A solid color or pigment, either dry or mixed with a vehicle, as oil or water: intended to form a surface-coating, as distinguished from a *dye* or a *stain*.

The preparation of oil-paints varies greatly with the purposes for which they are intended, the proportions in a paint for interior decoration, *e. g.*, being very different from those of one for use upon an iron railway-bridge. The so-called coach-colors, intended to give a particularly hard and shining surface, are pigments ground in a vehicle consisting chiefly of japan. Liquid colors are paints mixed ready for use. Compare DISTEMPER, ENAMEL, PAINTING, PASTE, and see phrases below.

> The vehicles determine the character of the *paint;* we have oil-*paints* and water-colors. C. F. CHANDLER in *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. iii, p. 1042. [J. & S. '77.]

2. Any coloring-material used as a cosmetic; rouge.

> *Paints* or rouges are the means by which the natural color of the skin may be heightened or changed.
> *Dick's Practical Encyc.* p. 120. [D. & F. '83.]

3. A hardening material, as whiting, etc., mixed with caoutchouc.

—**luminous paint**, a pigment consisting essentially of calcium sulfite mixed with mastic varnish, and having the property of absorbing light when exposed thereto and emitting it again in darkness: used to cover match-safes, clock-dials, etc. See PHOSPHORESCENCE.—**metallic p.**, a paint in which the pigment is an iron oxid, such as hematite: a trade usage.—**mineral p.**, any dry colored earth used as a pigment, usually hematite.—**paint′-box″**, *n.* A box for artists' colors, brushes, etc.—**p.-bridge**, *n.* A platform used by theatrical scene-painters in painting scenery.—**p.-burner**, *n.* An apparatus, generally consisting of a lamp and blowpipe, for removing old paint by scorching.—**p.-mill**, *n.* A machine for grinding pigments.—**p.-mixer**, *n.* A machine for mixing a pigment with oil, turpentine, etc., in paint-making.—**p.-remover**, *n.* A compound used to remove old paint preparatory to repainting.—**p.-room**, *n.* A room in a theater in which scenes are painted.—**p.-stake**, *n. Naut.* The strake next below the plank-sheer.—**p.-tube**, *n.* A tube-like receptacle of thin flexible metal, having one end furnished with a stiff top and a screw-cap: designed to preserve artists' colors from drying.—**phosphorescent p.**, same as LUMINOUS PAINT.

paint′a-ble, pānt′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being painted; fit to be painted or depicted.

paint′ed, pānt′ėd, *pa.* **1.** Covered or coated with paint. **2.** Depicted in colors; existing merely in semblance; as, a *painted* banquet. **3.** Marked with bright colors; as, the *painted* bat, bunting, etc. See phrases.

—**painted bat**, an East-Indian vespertilionine bat (*Kerivoula picta*) having brilliant orange fur and wing-membrane variegated with orange and black.—**p. beauty**, a brilliantly colored American nymphalid butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*).—**p. bunting. 1.** The nonpareil. **2.** A long-spur (*Calcarius pictus*) of arctic America.—**p. clam**, an edible porcelain-like clam (*Callista gigantea*) of the southern United States.—**paint′ed-cup″**, *n.* Any one of various figworts of the genus *Castilleia:* so called from the colored bracts, which are much more conspicuous than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, one of the best-known in the United States, grows in wet meadows and has scarlet bracts and yellow flowers.—**p.-grass**, *n.* Same as RIBBON-GRASS.—**p.-lady**, *n.* **1.** The thistle-butterfly. **2.** The sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*).—**p. quail. 1.** The mountain-quail. **2.** An Old World quail (genus *Excalfactoria*). **3.** An Australian hemipod (*Turnix varius*).—**p. snipe**, a snipe (genus *Rostratula*) having the plumage, especially of the female, brightly variegated.—**p. turtle** or **tortoise**, the mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*).

The Common Painted-cup (*Castilleia coccinea*).

paint′er¹, pānt′ėr, *n.* One whose occupation it is to paint. Specifically: (1) One who covers surfaces with a preservative or decorative coat of paint; as, a coach-*painter;* house-*painter*. (2) One who draws ornamental designs, letters, etc., in colors; as, a sign-*painter;* decorative *painter*. (3) One who makes artistic representations of natural scenes or objects in colors; an artist; as, a portrait-*painter;* marine *painter*.

> At his easel, eager-eyed,
> A *painter* stands, and sunshine at his touch
> Gathers upon his canvas, and life glows.
> BRYANT *The Flood of Years* l. 45.

[< OF. *painteor*, < L. *pictor*, < *pingo*, paint.]

—**painters' colic**, see COLIC.—**paint′er's-mus″-sel**, *n.* A European river-mussel (*Unio pictorum*), used to hold colors.—**paint′er-stain″er**, *n.* [Eng.] A member of an old gild of painters of heraldic emblazonments.—**paint′er-ly†**, *adv.* Like a painter.—**paint′er-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] The state or condition of being a painter.

paint′er², *n.* A rope with which to fasten a boat by its bow. [Var. of PANTER², < OF. *pantiere*, < L. *panther*, net, < Gr. *panthḗra*, net, < *pas*, all, + *thḗr*, animal.]

—**lazy painter** (*Naut.*), a small painter for use in fine weather only.—**to cut one's p.** (*Naut.*), to set one adrift; dismiss one; frustrate one's malicious designs.

paint′er³, *n.* [U. S.] The puma. [Cor. of PANTHER.]

paint′i-ness, pānt′i-nes, *n.* The quality of being painty or of having too much or crude paint, as a picture.

paint′ing, pānt′ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or employment of laying on paints or colors with a brush, as for preservation or decoration. **2.** The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments.

> As one of the fine arts, painting has for its aim the artistic representation of ideas, or of ideal objects or scenes. (See AET.) Color, perspective, design, and light and shade are the means by which this art accomplishes its results. The methods are threefold: (1) *Drawing*, including pencil, charcoal, crayon, pastel, and water-color work. (2) *Oil-painting* on canvas or panel. (3) *Mural painting*, whose technical processes are *fresco*, *distemper*, and *encaustic*. (See these words.) Vase-, glass-, porcelain-, and enamel-painting are other varieties. According to the subjects represented, the art includes historical, portrait, landscape, genre, marine, battle, fruit-and-flower, and miniature painting. For the various schools of painting, see FLEMISH, PRERAFFAELITISM, RENAISSANCE, SCHOOL, etc.
>
> *Painting*, or art generally, as such, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing.
> RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. i, § 1, ch. 2, p. 8. [W. & S. '58.]

3. A picture in paints; also, such pictures collectively.

> As a kind of religious talisman, he had a small Flemish *painting* of the Virgin, given him by his patron, Fonseca, bishop of Badajoz. IRVING *Columbus* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. 3, p. 25. [G. P. P. '61.]

4†. Paint laid on.

Synonyms: see PICTURE.

paint′less, pānt′les, *a.* **1.** Having no paint. **2.** [Rare.] Not to be painted or depicted; beyond description.

paint′ment†, *n.* Color; paint.

paint′root″, pānt′rūt′, *n.* Same as REDROOT, 1.

paint′ure†, *n.* The art of painting; also, a picture.

paint′y, pānt′i, *a.* **1.** Showing the pigment obtrusively; overcharged with paint or crude in color: said of a picture. **2.** Soiled with paint.

paip, pēp, *n.* [Scot.] A child's game with cherry-stones.

pair¹, pār, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join in a pair; bring together as mates or as antagonists; mate, as male and female.

> Each warrior [in Australian tribe fights] is *paired* with an opponent, so that the fight is really a set of duels.
> E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 223. [A. '89.]

2. To unite as complementary or correspondent; suit; as, the jewels *pair* well her beauty.

II. *i.* **1.** To come together in a couple or couples; become mates; marry.

> If people who *pair* were obliged to have good reasons for *pairing*, there would be a falling off in the census.
> ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 4, p. 42. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. To offset votes. See TO PAIR OFF, 2, below. **3.** To suit one another; match, as counterparts; correspond.

> He might have been like this young gallant stranger,
> And *paired* with him in features and in shape.
> JOHN HOME *Douglas* act ii, sc. 1.

—**to pair off** or **with. 1.** To separate in couples from a company. **2.** To agree to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other. See PAIR, *n.*, 5.

pair²†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To impair. **II.** *i.* To deteriorate. **paire†.**—**pair′er†**, *n.*—**pair′ment†**, *n.* Deterioration.

pair, *n.* **1.** In general, two persons or things of a kind, especially when joined or related more or less intimately; a couple; brace. **2.** Two things that accompany each other in the use intended, often right and left; as, a *pair* of shoes, gloves, etc. **3.** A single thing having two like parts dependent on each other for a common use; as, a *pair* of scissors; a *pair* of spectacles. **4.** A married couple; two animals mated; as, a bridal *pair;* a *pair* of rabbits. **5.** In legislative bodies, two members opposed in their views of some measure who agree to abstain from voting thereon, in order that the absence of either may not diminish the relative strength of his party. **6.** A set of like or equal things making a whole: now restricted in use, but formerly widely applied, as to chessmen, chaplets, playing-cards, organ-pipes, or beads. Specifically: (1) In building, a flight of stairs. (2) In mining, a gang of men working together. **7.** *Mach.* Two pieces each of which restrains the motion of the other, as a journal and its bearing, a screw and its nut, etc. **8.** In some games of cards, two cards of the same denomination; as, a *pair* of queens. [< F. *paire*, < L. *par*, < *par*, equal.]

—**a pair of colors**, a national flag and a regimental flag, the latter bearing some special motto or device, as carried by infantry regiments in the United States and Great Britain. See also COLOR, *n.*, 8.—**p. royal. 1.** Three cards of the same denomination, especially in cribbage. **2†.** Three of a kind, in general.

paird, *pp.* Paired. PHIL. SOC.

paired, pārd, *pa.* **1.** Arranged in pairs on opposite sides, as arms, wings, etc. **2.** Mated, as male and female.

pair′i-al†, *n.* See PAIR ROYAL, 1. **par′i-al†; pri′al†.**

pair′ing, pār′ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PAIR, *v.*—**pair′ing-time″**, *n.* The time when animals pair for breeding.

pair′-toed″, pār′-tōd′, *a. Ornith.* Zygodactylous.

pair′wise, pār′wīz, *adv.* By pairs.

pais, pē, *C.* (pg′ī, *W.*), *n.* [OF.] *Law.* The country; the people; especially, the people from whom a jury is taken. **pays‡.**—**matter in pais**, matter of fact, as distinguished from matter of law or of record.

pa″i-sa′no, pā″i-sā′nō, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The road-runner.

pai′trick, pē′trik, *n.* [Scot.] A partridge. **pair′trick‡.**

pa-ja′mas, pa-jā′maz, *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers, usually of silk and cotton, worn by both sexes in India. **2.** A loose bifurcated garment covering the whole body, used for chamber-wear in Europe and America.

> Without waiting to arrange toilets, and attired in *pajamas* only, the six gentlemen rushed to the deck.
> *New York Herald* July 25, '92, p. 7, col. 4.

[< Hind. *pājāmā*, < *pāē* (< Per. *pāi*), leg, + *jāma*, garment.] **pai-ja′mas‡; py-ja′mas‡.**

pa′jock†, *n.* A peacock.

pak¹, pak, *n.* Same as PACA.

pak²†, *n.* A burden; pack. **pak′ald†.**—**pak†**, *v.*

pak′e-ha Ma′o-ri. [New Zealand.] A white man who turns Maori.

pak′fong″, *n.* Same as PACKFONG. **pak′tong″‡.**

pal, pal, *n.* [Slang.] A confederate in crime; mate. **pall‡.**

pa′la¹, pē′lą *or* pą′lą, *n.* [PA'LÆ, pē′lī *or* pą′lē, *pl.*] *Zool.* **1.** A flattened blade-like fore tarsus, as in corisid water-bugs. **2.** An oral ossicle surmounting the torus and serving as a tooth in ophiurans. [L., shovel.]

pa′la², *n.* Same as PALAY.

pal′ace, pal′ės, *n.* **1.** A royal residence, especially one adapted to state occasions; as, Buckingham *palace*.

> These late eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us: . . . in *palaces*, treason; and the bond cracked between son and father.
> SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 2.

2. The official residence of some high dignitary in church or state, as of a bishop. **3.** Loosely, any splendid residence or stately building.

> My soul would live alone unto herself In her high *palace* there.
> TENNYSON *Palace of Art* st. 3.

[< F. *palais*, < L. *palatium*, < *Palatium*, Palatine Hill,

at Rome (where Augustus's residence stood), < *Pales*, a rural goddess.] **pal'eyst**, **pal'lacet**.

pal'ace-car', pal'ĭs-sĕär', *n.* [U. S.] A passenger-car having elaborate decorations and furnishings, and for whose use an extra charge is made; a parlor-, dining-, or sleeping-car of high grade.

pa-la'ceous, pə-lē'shŭs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having the edges decurrent on the support. [< L. *pala*, shovel.]

pa-la'cious†, *a.* Palatial.

pal'a-din, pal'ə-din, *n.* Any one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; hence, a paragon of knighthood.

Generously worthy of a *paladin*.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 185. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

[F.. < It. *paladino*, < L. *palatinus;* see PALATINE¹, *a.*]

palæ-, } pē'lī- *or* pə'lē-. Derived from Greek *palaios*, ancient: combining forms. See also PALEO-. — **Pa"læ-are'tic**, *a.* Same as PALEARCTIC. — **Pa"læ-chin'i-dæ, pa"læ-chi'noid**, etc. Same as PALÆECHINIDÆ, etc. — **Pa"læ-e-chin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of palæechinoideans, especially the *Archæocidaridæ*. **Pa"læ-e-chi'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-e-chin'id**, *n.* — **pa"læ-e-chi'noid**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Palæechinoidea* or the *Palæechinidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Palæechinoidea*. — **Pa"læ-ech"i-noi'de-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* An extinct section of echinoideans, especially a superorder or subclass with either 1 or more than 2 vertical rows of plates in each of the 5 interradia. — **pa"læ-ech"i-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pa"læ-ich'thy-es**, *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass of fishes, including the selachians, dipnoans, and ganoids — **pa"læ-ich'thy-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pa"læ-ich'thy-ic**, *a.* — **Pa"læ-o-ba-trach'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Miocene family of aglossate anurans having the ilium attached to diapophyses of the confluent sacrum with its vertebræ. **Pa"læ-o-bat'ra-chus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-o-bu-trach'id**, *n.* — **pa"læ-o-bat'ra-choid**, *a.* — **pa"læ-o-bot'a-ny**, etc. See PALÆO-. — **Pa"læ-o-car'i-da**, *n. pl. Crust.* The merostomes, in a wide sense, as a subclass. — **Pa"læ-o-con'che**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic order of bivalves with a thin shell, toothless hinge, and entire pallial line. — **Pa"læ-o-cri-noi'de-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* A suborder or order of crinoids with an irregularly pentamerous calyx, mouth and disk-ambulacra closed, and interradial plates. **Pa"læ-o-cri'na**, — **pa"læ-o-cri-noid**, **pa"læ-o-cri'noi'de-an**, *a.* — **Pa"læ-o-dic"ty-op'te-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic order of insects with net-veined wings, combining characteristics of *Hemiptera* and *Neuroptera*. — **pa"læ-o-dic"ty-op'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pa"læ-o-gæ'a**, *n. Zoögeog.* The Old World; eastern hemisphere. — **Pa"læ-o-gæ'an, Pa"le-o-gæ'an**, *a.* — **Pa"læ-o-gene, pa'læ-o-graph**, See PALEO-. — **Pa"læ-o-hat"te-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Permian family of progamosaurian reptiles with a moderately broad skull and well-developed claws **Pa"læ-o-hat-te'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-o-hat-te-ri'id**, *n.* — **pa"læ-o-hat-te'ri-oid**, *a.* **Pa"læ-o-lo'di-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct family of odontogenosate birds, related to the flamingos. **Pa"læ-ol'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-o-lo'did**, *n.* **pa"læ-ol'o-doid**, *a.* — **Pa"læ-o-ne-mer'te-a**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of anopleonemerteans without lateral cephalic fissures. — **pa"læ-o-ne-mer'te-an**, *a.* & *n.* **Pa"læ-o-nem"er-ti'ni**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Palæonemertea*. — **pa"læ-o-ne-mer'tin e**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pa"læ-o-nis'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleozoic and Mesozoic family of ganoid fishes, especially *Lycoptera*, with an elongate fusiform trunk, heterocercal tail, and conic teeth. **Pa"læ-o-nis'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-o-nis'cid**, *n.* — **pa"læ-o-nis'coid**, *a.* & *n.* — **pa"læ-o-pa-thol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of pathological conditions in the remains of extinct or petrified animals — **pa"læ-o-pic'rite**, *n. Petrol.* Same as PICRITE. **pa"læ-o-pic'ryte**. — **Pa"læ-o-rhyn'chi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be related to *Scombroidea*, with beak-like jaws. **Pa"læ-o-rhyn'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-o-rhyn'chid**, *n.* — **pa"læ-o-rhyn'choid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pa"læ-or"ni-thi'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of pattacids, especially those with tail-feathers soft, but frequently acuminate, and left carotid normal, as ring-parrots **Pa"læ-or'nis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pa"læ-or'ni-thine**, *a.* & *n.* — **pa"læ-or'ni-thol'o-gy**, etc. See PALEO. — **Pa"læ-o-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Anchisauridæ* as a group **Pa"læ-o-sau'ri-an**, *n.* — **pa"læ-o-sau'rus**, *n.* An anchisauroid dinosaurian reptile genus *Palæosaurus* found in the European Trias. — **Pa"læ-o-sce-la'chi-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Acanthodini*. **pa"læ-o-sce-la'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pa"læ-os-there**, *n. Mamm.* A palæothere. **Pa"læ-o-the-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of perissodactyls, especially those having premolars like molars, with two internal lobes above, and feet with 3 toes — **pa"læ-o-the'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pa"læ-o-the-ri'id**. *n.* — **pa"læ-o-the'ri-o-dont**, *a.* Having teeth like a palæotherc. **pa"læ-o-the'ri-oid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæotheriidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Palæotheriidæ*. **pa"læ-o-the'roid**. — **Pa"læ-o-the'ri-um**, *n. Mamm.* **1.** A genus typical of *Palæotheriidæ*.

The typical genus, *Palæotherium*, was made known to science in the early part of the present century by Cuvier who restored the skeleton with a short neck like that of the tapirs, although it has been subsequently found that the neck was considerably longer.
FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* ch. 9, p. 375. [SL. '91.]

2. [p-] An ungulate mammal of this or a related genus. — **pa'læ-o-type"**, *n.* A system of representing words phonetically by means of letters of the various styles already in use, sometimes in inverted positions, etc. The system was introduced by Alexander John Ellis about 1856. **pa'le-o-type"**. — **pa"læ-o-typ'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa"læ-o-typ'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa"læ-mon'i-dæ, pē'lē-mon'i-dē *or* pə'lē-mon'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans, especially those having the rostrum long and compressed, antennules with the first joints of the peduncle hollowed above and biflagellate, and the first two pereiopods chelate; prawns. **Pa-læ'mon**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Palæmon*, < Gr. *Palaimōn*, a sea-god.]

— **pa"læ-mon'id**, *n.* — **pa-læ'mon-oid**, *a.*

pa"læ-og'ra-fy, *n.* Paleography. PHIL. SOC.

pa-læ'te, pa-lē'tē, *n.* An ancient Greek palm or measure of four fingers. Called also *dochme*. [< Gr *palastē*.]

pa-læ'tra, pa-læ'ti-ol'o-gy, etc. See PALÆSTRA, etc.

pal'a-fitte, pal'ə-fit, *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A pile-dwelling built over water; especially, a Swiss lake-dwelling.

pa-lag'o-nite, pə-lag'ō-nīt, *C.* (pal'ə-gō'nīt, *E.*), *n. Petrol.* A yellow or brown rock of vitreous structure and resinous luster, composed of more or less perfectly cemented particles of basic volcanic glass; a basalt tuff. [< *Palagonia*, in Sicily, where found.]

pa-lag"o-nit'ic, *a.*

Pal"ai-hnih'han, pal'ī-ni'hăn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **A"cho-ma'wi**‡.

pal'a-ma, pal'ə-mə, *n. Ornith.* The membrane between the toes of a bird. [< Gr. *palamē*, palm of the hand.]

— **pal'a-mate**, *a.* Having a palama; webbed.

Pal"a-me'de-æ, pal'ə-mī'dē-ē *or* -mē'dē-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Palamedeidæ* as a gens, suborder, or order. [Plural of PALAMEDEA.] — **pal"a-me'de-an**, *a.*

Pal"a-me-de'i-dæ, pal'ə-mē-dī'i-dē *or* -dē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of birds of uncertain affinities, including the screamers. See illus. under SCREAMER. **Pal"a-me'de-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. *Palamēdēs*, a Greek hero famous for his cunning, < *palamē*, hand, art.]

— **pal"a-me-de'id**, *n.* — **pal"a-me'de-oid**, *a.*

Pal'a-mite, pal'ə-mait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Gregorius Palamas, leader of the Quietists of Mt. Athos (14th century). Same as HESYCHAST. 2. — **Pal'a-mi"tism**, *n.* The doctrines of the Palamites.

pal'am-pore", pal'əm-pōr', *C.* (pal'əm-pōr', *E. W.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A counterpane of highly decorated printed cotton cloth. **pal'am-poor"**‡; **pal'em-pore"**‡.

pal'an-dok, pal'ən-dok, *n.* [E. Ind.] A chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*) of India and Ceylon.

pa-lan'kas, pə-lan'kəs, *n.* [Turk.] An entrenched camp connected with a frontier fortress.

pa-lan'ka‡.

pal'an-quin', pal'ən-kīn', *n.* A conveyance, now usually enclosed, borne on the shoulders of men by means of poles: used in the Orient for carrying a single passenger.

The Original Native Palanquin of Hindustan. (*Solrynx.*)

[F.. < Pg. *palanquim*. < Pali *palanki*, < Sans. *palyanka*, bed.] **pal"an-keen'**‡.

Pal-ap"te-ry-gi'næ, pal-ap'tə-ri-jī'nē *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Dinornithidæ* with a hind toe. — **pal"ap-ter'y-gine**, *a.* & *n.*

Pal-ap'ter-yx, pal-ap'tər-ix, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Palapterygiinæ*. **2.** [p-] An extinct ostrich-like bird of this genus, related to the moas, found in New Zealand. [< *pal-* in PAL-E- + APTERYX.]

pal'as, pal'əs, *n.* **1.** A small bushy tree (*Butea frondosa*) of the bean family, forming large tracts of jungle in the Punjab and in many dry parts of India, and yielding a kind of kino. Butea gum. **dhawk**‡; **pal'as tree"**‡. **2.** An immense creeper of the same genus (*B. superba*), yielding the same kind of gum. [< Sans. *palāśa*.] **pu-las'**‡.

pal'a-sah, pal'ə-sä, *n.* A fish, the hilsa.

pal'a-sine‡, *a.* Belonging to a palace. **pal'a-syn**†.

pa-la'ta, pə-lē'tə *or* -lā'tə, *n.* Plural of PALATUM.

pal'a-ta-bil'-ness. Palatable. etc. PHIL. SOC.

pal'a-ta-ble, pal'ə-tə-bl, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the palate or taste; such as may be eaten with relish; appetizing; savory; as, a *palatable* dish. **2.** Figuratively, agreeable or suited to one's taste; acceptable.

— **pal'a-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being palatable. **pal'a-ta-bil'i-ty**‡. — **pal'a-ta-bly**, *adv.*

pal'a-tal, pal'ə-təl, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the palate; palatine. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by or with the help of the palate; as, a *palatal* sound.

pal'a-tal, *n.* **1.** A palatine bone. **2.** *Phon.* Any sound produced chiefly by the palate (especially by its anterior surface) and the tongue, as, *k, g, s, c, y*, or *n*.

pal'a-tal-ize, pal'ə-təl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] *Phon.* To change from a guttural to a palatal sound, as *k* to *ch*, *g* to *j*, *s* to *sh*; palatize.

— **pal'a-tal'i-za'tion**, *n.*

pal'ate, pal'ĕt, *vt.* [Rare.] To perceive by the taste; taste.

pal'ate, *n.* **1.** The horizontal partition between the mouth and the nasal fossæ; the roof of the mouth.

The *hard palate*, or anterior part, has a bony skeleton; the *soft palate*, or posterior division, is composed of muscular tissue and mucous membrane.

A woman can sob from the top of her *palate*, . . . but a man cries from his diaphragm, and it rends him to pieces.
KIPLING *Mine Own People, Man Who Was* p. 185. [C. S. B. CO.]

2. The sense of taste; relish: so used originally from the false notion that the palate is the organ of taste. **3.** Figuratively, intellectual taste; mental relish.

The vulgar intellectual *palate* hankers after the titillation of foaming phrase.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Chaucer* p. 281. [O. & CO. '71.]

4. *Bot.* A projection of the lower lip in the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, as in the toad-flax. **5.** *Entom.* The cupharynx. [< OF. *palat* (< L. *palatum*), palate.]

— **cleft palate**, a fissure between the frontonasal and maxillary bones, generally congenital; hare-lip. — **pal'ate-bone"**, *n.* One of two bones of the skull situated behind the upper maxillary, and in mammals assisting to form the hard palate. — **p.-man**†, *n.* An epicure.

pa-la'tial¹, pə-lē'shəl, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a palace; magnificent; stately; as, *palatial* halls.

So inevitably does an august inhabitant make his abode *palatial* to our imaginations, receiving his guests, indeed, in a castle in the air. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, A Gifted Woman* p. 113. [T. & F. '63.]

[< L. *palatium*; see PALACE.] **pa-la'tian**‡.

pa-la'tial²†, *a.* & *n.* Same as PALATAL: an irregular form.

pa-lat'ic, pə-lat'ik, *a.* & *n.* Same as PALATAL.

pal'a-tin, -tine, *a.* & *n.* Palatine. PHIL. SOC.

pa-lat'i-nate, pə-lat'i-nēt, *n.* **1.** A political division ruled over by a prince possessing certain prerogatives of royalty (originally, an elector or count palatine), as the Rhenish palatinate (see phrase), and formerly the three counties palatine of England. Maryland and South Carolina were originally instituted as palatinates.

Having placed a noble and learned native of Loraine in the diocese, therefore, he erected it into a *palatinate*, over which the bishop, as Count Palatine, had temporal as well as spiritual juris diction. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 2. [G. P. P. '63.]

2. The office or dignity of a count palatine or of an elector palatine. [< F. *palatinat*, < L. *palatinus;* see PALATINE¹, *a.*] — **the Palatinate**, an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire, of varying extent, but including in general the *Upper Palatinate*, now part of Bavaria, and the *Lower* or *Rhine Palatinate*, now divided chiefly among Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia. The name is retained as a general geographical designation and officially as a name of two Bavarian districts.

pal'a-tine¹, pal'ə-tin. *C. Wr., or* -tain, *S. W.* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a royal palace or to persons holding official employment therein. **2.** Possessing royal prerogatives as ruler of a palatinate; as, an elector *palatine*. See COUNT. **3.** Exercising or endowed with regal franchises or privileges; as, a county *palatine*. See COUNTY.

Counties *palatine* are so called . . . because the owners thereof . . . had in those counties jura regalia, as fully as the king hath in his palace. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., § 4, p. 117.

[< F. *palatin*, < L. *palatinus*, of the Palatine Hill, < *Palatium*, Palatine Hill.]

pal'a-tine², *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate. [< F. *palatin*, < L. *palatum*, palate.]

Pal'a-tine³, *a.* Pertaining to Pallet, France, the birthplace of Abelard, or to the school of Abelard.

pal'a-tine¹, *n.* **1.** In medieval France and Germany, a high judicial functionary charged with the cognizance of all cases submitted for the decision of the sovereign; corresponding generally to the Lord Chancellor of England. **2.** The ruler of a palatinate or county palatine. See COUNT. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* Originally, a person attached to the palace of a Roman emperor. **4**†. A fur tippet. — **the Palatine**, or **the Palatine Hill**, the central hill of the seven on which ancient Rome was built, and the traditional seat of the earliest Roman settlement.

pal'a-tine², *n.* A bone of the hard palate. **palatine bone**†.

pal"a-ti'tis, pal'ə-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the palate. [< L. *palatum*, palate.]

pa-la'ti-um, pə-lē'shi-um *or* -lā'ti-um, *n.* [L.] A palace; specifically, the palace of the Roman emperors.

pal'a-tive†, *a.* Palatable.

pal'a-tize, -tize-tion. Same as PALATALIZE, etc.

palato-, Derived from Latin *palatum*, palate: a combining form.— **pal"a-to-eth-moi'dal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the ethmoid bone.— **pal"a-to-glos'sal**, I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue. **II.** *n.* The palatoglossus. — **pal"a-to-glos'sus**, *n.* (-si, *pl.*) A muscle arising from the soft palate and inserted into the tongue, which it draws backward.— **pal"a-to-max'il-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the maxillary bones; as, the *palatomaxillary* suture.— **pal"a-to-na'res**, *n. pl.* The posterior openings into the nasal fossæ.— **pal"a-to-na'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose.— **pal"a-to-phar"yn-ge'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx.— **pal"a-to-phar"yn-ge'us**, *n.* [-GE'I, *pl.*] A muscle that arises from the soft palate and is inserted in the sides of the pharynx.— **pal"a-to-spheno-ter'y-goid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.— **pal"a-to-quad'rate.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the quadrate. **II.** *n.* An element representing the palatine and quadrate bones and forming the upper jaw of selachians, as sharks and rays.

pal"a-touche', *n.* Same as POLATOUCHE.

pa-la'tum, pə-lē'tum *or* -lā'tum, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The palate.

pa-la'ver, pə-lä'vər, *E. I. S. W. Wr.* (-lav'ər, *C.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To use flattering speech to; cajole.

II. *i.* **1.** To talk in a deceitful, flattering, or cajoling manner. **2.** To talk idly and profusely; hence, to diplomatize, discuss, or debate, especially in public.

All the items had been duly *palavered* over.
R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 11, p. 277. [H. '60.]

— **pa-la'ver-er**, *n.* — **pa-la'ver-ing**, *a.* & *n.*

pa-la'ver, *n.* **1.** Empty talk, especially that intended to flatter or deceive. **2.** A profuse parley; hence, public conference or discussion: a term originated by the Portuguese explorers of Africa.

All great enterprises require a preliminary deliberative *palaver*, or, as the Wangwana call it, 'Shauri.' In East Africa particularly shauris are much in vogue. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 57. [H. '78.]

[< Pg. *palarra*, < LL. *parabola*, speech, < L. *parabola*, comparison; see PARABLE.]

pal-lay', pə-lē', *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A small tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), common in southern India. Called also *ivory-tree*. Its wood is hard, white, and close-grained, valuable for turnery, and its leaves afford an inferior kind of indigo, called *pala-indigo*. **2.** A twining shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), of southern India. Its fiber seems to be a good substitute for flax, and its milky juice solidifies into a gum elastic. **pa-la'i**.

pale¹, pēl, *vt.* [PALED; PA'LING.] To enclose with pales or stakes; hence, to enclose or encompass in any way; fence. [< OF. *paler*, < L. *palo*, < *palus;* see PALE¹, *n.*]

pale², *v.* **I.** *t.* To make pale; blanch; dim; as, illness *paled* his cheeks. **II.** *i.* To turn pale or wan; lose color or fade; as, his face *paled* quickly. [< OF. *pallir*, < L. *palleo*, be pale.]

pale, *a.* **1.** Of a whitish or ashen appearance; lacking in color or freshness of complexion; pallid; wan; as, a *pale* face. **2.** Lacking in brightness or intensity of color; of a very light shade of any color; as, *pale* blue.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy *pale* career,
Till civil-suited Morn appear.
MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 121.

[OF.. < L. *pallidus*, < *palleo*. be pale.]

Synonyms: ashy, bloodless, cadaverous, colorless, ghastly, marble, pallid, wan, white. See GHASTLY.— **Antonyms:** blushing, flaming, florid, flushed, purple, red, red and white, roseate, rosy, rubicund, ruddy.

— **pale'-dead"**, *a.* [Archaic.] Without luster, as in death; ghastly: said of the eyes.— **p.-eyed**, *a.* Having pale or dull eyes.— **p.-faced**, *a.* Having a pale face.— **p.-hearted**, *a.* Cowardly.

— **pale'ly**, *adv.* — **pale'ness**, *n.* A pale or ashen color or appearance. **pa'led-ness**‡.

pale¹, *n.* **1.** Originally, a pointed stick of wood for driving in the ground; a stake; hence, a fence-picket or a paling. **2.** A fence enclosing a piece of ground; hence, any boundary or limit; as, within the *pale* of the church. **3.** That which is enclosed within bounds, literally or figuratively; a region; district; sphere. **4.** *Ship-building.* An inside shore for supporting the timbers of a ship during construction. **5.** *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical band through the middle of the shield, occupying one-third of its width. Its diminutives are the *pallet* and *endorse*. **6**†. A perpendicular stripe, as on a garment. [< F. *pal*, < L. *palus*, *palum*, ult. < *pango*, fasten.]

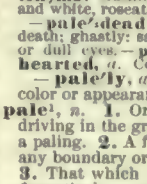

A Pale Engrailed and Endorsed.

— **English pale**, that varying portion of Irish territory over which alone the Anglo-Normans held sway for several centuries after their invasion of Ireland in the latter part of the 12th century.— **in p.** (*Her.*), borne vertically in the middle of the field.— **per p.**, or **party per p.** (*Her.*), divided into two equal parts by a vertical line, as a shield.— **to leap the p.**, to clear the barrier; go to excess.

pale[5], pēl, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A cheese-scoop. **2.** A bakers' peel.

pale[3], *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A palea. **2**†. Chaff. [< F. *paille*, < L. *palea*, chaff.]

pale[4]†, *n.* Paleness; pallor.

pale-, Same as PALÆ-: a combining form.

pa'le-a, pē'lē-ą *or* pą'lē-ą, *n.* [-Æ. -i *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A chaff-like bract, such as that seated at the base of the florets in many composite heads; also, one of the chaffy inner scales of a grass-flower standing opposite the flowering glume, or one of the dry scales of a fern-stem. **pale‡. 2.** *Ornith.* A fleshy pendulous process on the throat; dewlap; throat-wattle, as in turkeys. [L., chaff.]

A Flower of Grass, showing Paleæ.

Pa"le-arc'tic, } pē"lē-ārc'tic *or* pą"lē-, **Pa"læ-arc'tic**, } *a.* Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World or eastern hemisphere. [< PALE-, PALÆ-, + ARCTIC.] — **Palearctic region** (*Zoogeog.*), a grand division embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas range, and Asia north of the Himalayas.

pale'buck, pēl'buc, *n.* An antelope, the oribi.

paled†, *a.* **1.** Striped in colors. **2.** Fenced off.

pale'face", pēl'fēs', *n.* A white person: a name in stories and poetry, said to be used by American Indians.

Then shall the *pale-face* sink to night.
G. H. COLTON *Tecumseh* can. 2, st. 18.

pal'e-fre-nier", pal'ē-frē-nīr', *n.* [Archaic.] A stableman.

pa"le-ich"thy-ol'o-gy, } pā"lē-ic"thi-el'o-ji *or* pą"lē-ē-, **pa"læ-ich"thy-ol'o-gy**, } *n.* The branch of ichthyology that treats of extinct or fossil fishes. [< PALE-, PALÆ-, + ICHTHYOLOGY.] **pa"le-o-ich"thy-ol'o-gy‡; pal-ich"thy-ol'o-gy‡.** — **pa"le-** [or **pa"le-o-]ich"thy-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa"le-** [or **pa"le-o-]ich"thy-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

pa'le-i-form", pē'lē-i-fôrm' *or* pą'lē-, *a.* Chaff-like. [< L. *palea*, chaff, + -FORM.] **pa'le-æ-form"‡.**

pal'em-pore", *n.* Same as PALAMPORE. **pal'em-pour"‡, pal'en-dar‡**, *n.* Bilander. **pal'an-drie** or **-dret.**

Pa-len'que, pą-len'kē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ethnol.* The Indians of Honduras and Nicaragua: a collective name. **2.** *Archeol.* The ruins of an ancient city in Chiapas, Mexico.

paleo-, pale-, pē'lē-o- *or* pą'lē-ē-o-. Derived from Greek *palaios*, ancient, old: combining forms. See also PALÆ-, PALÆO-. — **pa"le-o-an-throp'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to great antiquity as regards the earliest races of men. **pa"læ-o-an-throp'ic‡.** — **pa"le-o-bot'a-nist**, *n.* A student of or an authority on paleobotany. **pa"læ-o-bot'a-nist‡.** — **pa"le-o-bot'a-ny**, *n.* The study of fossil plants; the division of paleontology that embraces fossil plants. Called also *phytopaleontology*. **pa"læ-o-bot'a-ny‡.** — **pa"le-o-bo-tan'ic-al, pa"læ-o-bo-tan'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa"le-o-cene**, *a. Geol.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the early Eocene. **pa"læ-o-cene‡.** — **pa"le-o-cli-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the climate of the earth during former geological ages. **pa"læ-o-cli-mat'ic‡.** — **pa"le-o-cos'mic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the universe in former states or in earlier geological periods. **pa"læ-o-cos'mic‡.** — **Pa"le-o-cri-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* See PALÆO-. — **pa"le-o-crys'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of ice that does not melt in summer, but exists from year to year: first applied to the northernmost ice-floes encountered by Captain Markham's party in 1875–'76. **pa"læ-o-crys'tic‡.** — **pa"le-o-eth"no-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to paleoethnology. **pa"læ-o-eth"no-log'ic-al‡.** — **pa"le-o-eth-nol'o-gist**, *n.* One learned in paleoethnology. **pa"læ-o-eth-nol'o-gist‡.** — **pa"le-o-eth-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific study of the earliest races or peoples. **pa"læ-o-eth-nol'o-gy‡.** — **Pa"le-o-gæ'an**, *a.* See PALÆO-. — **Pa'le-o-gene**, *n. Geol.* The older portion of the Tertiary: opposed to *Neogene*. **Pa'læ-o-gene‡.** — **pa'le-o-graph**, *n.* An ancient manuscript. **pa'læ-o-graph‡.** — **pa'le-o-ich"thy-ol'o-gy**, etc. See PALEICHTHYOLOGY, etc. **pa"læ-o-ich"thy-ol'o-gy‡.** — **pa"le-on"to-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to paleontography; descriptive of fossils. **pa"le-on"to-graph'ic‡; pa"le-on"to-graph'ic-al‡; pa"læ-on"to-graph'ic-al‡.** — **pa"le-on-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* The description of fossils; descriptive paleontology. — **pa"le-o-phyt'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to fossil plants; paleobotanical. **pa"læ-o-phyt'ic‡.** — **pa"le-o-phy-tol'o-gy**, *n.* Paleobotany. **pa"læ-o-phy-tol'o-gy‡.** — **pa"le-o-phy"to-log'ic-al, pa"læ-o-phy"to-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa"le-o-phy-tol'o-gist, pa"læ-o-phy-tol'o-gist**, *n.* — **pa"le-or"ni-thol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of fossil birds. **pa"læ-or"ni-thol'o-gy‡.** — **pa"le-or"ni-tho-log'ic-al, pa"læ-or"ni-tho-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa"le-o-sau'rus**, *n.* See PALÆO-. — **pa"le-o-tech'nic, a.** Belonging to or characteristic of primitive art. **pa"læ-o-tech'nic‡.** — **pa'le-o-there, pa"le-o-the'ri-an**, etc. See PALÆO-. — **Pa"le-o-trop'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World. **Pa"læ-o-trop'ic-al‡.** — **pa'le-o-type**, etc. See PALÆO-. — **pa"le-o-zo-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil animals. **pa"læ-o-zo-ol'o-gy‡.** — **pa"le-o-zo"o-log'-ic-al, pa"læ-o-zo"o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

pa"le-og'ra-phy, pē"lē-og'rą-fi *or* pą'lē-, *n.* **1.** An ancient mode, or ancient modes, of writing; also, ancient writings collectively. **2.** The science of ancient writings; the study of ancient manuscripts and modes of writing, including a knowledge of all that is necessary for deciphering them and determining their age, genuineness, etc. [< PALEO- + -GRAPHY.] **pa"læ-og'ra-phy‡.** — **pa"le-og'ra-pher‡**, *n.* An expert in paleography. **pa"læ-og'ra-pher‡; pa"le-** [or **-læ-]og'ra-phist‡.** — **pa"le-o-graph'ic**, *a.* Belonging or relating to paleography. **pa"læ-o-graph'ic‡; pa"le-** [or **-læ-]o-graph'ic-al‡.** — **pa"le-** [or **-læ-]o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pa-le'o-la, pą-lī'o-lą *or* -lē'o-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small or secondary palea. [Dim. < L. *palea*, chaff.] — **pa-le'o-late**, *a.*

pa'le-o-lith, pē'lē-o-lith *or* pą'lē-, *n.* A chipped stone object or implement of the earlier or more primitive stone age. [< PALEO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.] **pa'læ-o-lith‡.**

pa"le-o-lith'ic, pē"lē-o-lith'ic *or* pą'lē-, *a.* Having the marks or characteristics of the rude stone age; chipped and not polished. The epithet refers to the rude workmanship on a stone object and to a local period of time varying widely in different lands, and does not imply, taken generally, great antiquity. Some savages are still in the paleolithic era. See illus. under AX and ARROW-HEAD.

The earliest of these flint implements are rudely chipped, and left in the rough. They have been named *paleolithic*. W. M. WILLIAMS *Chemistry of Iron and Steel Making* intro., p. 2. [C. & W. '90.]

pa"læ-o-lith'ic‡; pa"le- [or **-læ-]o-lith'ic-al‡. pa"le-o-lith'ic**, *n. Geol.* & *Archeol.* A paleolith. **pa"læ-o-lith'ic‡.**

pa"le-ol'o-gy, pē"lē-el'o-ji *or* pą'lē-, *n.* The study of antiquity or antiquities; archeology. [< PALEO- + -LOGY.] **pa"læ-ol'o-gy‡.**

— **pa"le-ol'o-gist**, *n.* A student or specialist in paleology; an archeologist. **pa"læ-ol'o-gist‡.**

pa"le-on"to-log'ic-al, pē"lē-en"to-lej'ic-ąl *or* pą'lē-, *a.* Of or pertaining to paleontology; treating of fossil remains.

Just as a complete biographic system would include every name known to the historian, a complete *palæontologic* system would include every fossil known to the geologist.
HUGH MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* lect. i, p. 33. [G. & L. '57.]

pa"læ-on"to-log'ic-al‡; pa"le- [or **-læ-]on"-to-log'ic‡.**

— **pa"le-** [or **-læ-]on"to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pa"le-on-tol'o-gy, pē"lē-en-tel'o-ji *or* pą'lē-, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms, either plants or animals. See BIOLOGY. [< PALE- + ONTOLOGY.] **pa"læ-on-tol'o-gy‡.**

— **pa"le-on-tol'o-gist**, *n.* A student of or one versed in paleontology. **pa"læ-on-tol'o-gist‡.**

pa'le-ous, pē'lē-us, *a.* [Rare.] Paleiform.

pa"le-o-vol-can'ic, pē"lē-o-vel-can'ic *or* pą'lē-, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating volcanic rocks older than the Tertiary: contrasted with *neovolcanic*. [< PALEO- + VOLCANIC.] **pa"læ-o-vol-can'ic‡.**

Pa"le-o-zo'ic, } pē"lē-o-zō'ic *or* pą'lē-, *Geol.* I. *a.* **Pa"læ-o-zo'ic**, } Of or pertaining to the lowest geological age or series of strata above the Archæan (or Algonkian) and below the Mesozoic. See GEOLOGY. II. *n.* The Paleozoic era. [< PALEO-, PALÆO-, + Gr. *zōē*, life.]

pale'ron, *n.* Same as PAULDRON.

Pa'les, pē'lēz *or* pą'lēs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* An obscure deity who presided over flocks and herds. See PALILIA.

pale'sie†, *n.* Palsy. **pale'sy**†.

Pal"es-tin'i-an, pal"es-tin'i-ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine or the Holy Land. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine. **Pal"es-tin'e-an‡.**

pa-les'tra, pą-les'trą, *n.* [-TRÆ, -trī *or* -trē, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (I) A school where boys were trained, under official direction, in athletics; also, the wrestling-court in a public gymnasium; hence, any school for youth. (2) The pentathlon, or fixed series of five athletic exercises. **2.** Academic oratory, as opposed to real public speaking. **3.** *Arch.* A gymnasium. [< L. *palæstra*, < Gr. *palaistra*, < *palē*, wrestling.] **pa-læs'tra‡.**

pa-les'tric, pą-les'tric, *a.* Of or belonging to the palestra; pertaining to wrestling; athletic. **pa-les'tral‡; pa-les'tri-an‡; pa-les'tric-al‡.**

pa'let, pē'let, *C.* (pal'et, *W. Wr.*), *n. Bot.* A palea.

pa-le"ti-ol'o-gy, pē-lī"[*or* pąl-ē"]ti-el'o-ji, *n.* The science that explains past conditions and changes by the law of causation; etiology applied to recover true presentations of the past. [< PALE- + ETIOLOGY.] **pa-læ"-ti-ol'o-gy‡.** — **pa-le"** [or **-læ"]ti-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **pa-le"** [or **-læ"]ti-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

pal'e-tocque†, *n.* A defensive jacket (15th century) lined with metal scales.

pal'e-tot, pal'ę-tō *or* pąl'tō', *n.* [F.] A loose overcoat for man or woman.

pal'ette, pal'et, *n.* **1.** *Art.* (1) A thin oval or oblong tablet, with a hole for the thumb, upon which artists lay their colors for painting: made of wood for use with oil-colors and of porcelain for water-colors. (2) The set or arrangement of colors placed on the tablet for a particular picture; as, Titian's *palettes* were vivid. **2.** *Metal-working.* Same as BREAST-PLATE. **3.** *Surg.* (1) A light wooden blade to excite circulation in the skin and tissues: used by slapping. (2) A flat splint for binding up an injured hand. (3) An appliance made of two perforated plates, for catching and withdrawing the stylet in operations for fistula of the eye. **4.** A metal disk or plate covering the points of junction in armor at the armpit. See illus. under ARMOR. **5.** *Ornith.* A racket-tailed parrot (genus *Prioniturus*). **6.** *Conch.* An accessory valve; pallet. For other senses, see PALLET[1]. [F., < It. *paletta*, dim. of *pala* (< L. *pala*), spade.] — **pal'ette-knife"**, *n.* A thin, flat knife, with flexible blade, and usually with rounded end, for mixing oil-colors, salves, etc.; a spatula. — **to set the p.**, to lay pigments on a palette in order.

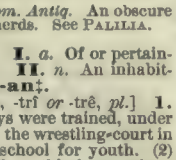

An Artists' Palette as held, showing method of grasping palette-knife and brushes.

pale'wise", pēl'wīz', *adv. Her.* By pales; by vertical lines or stripes; as, divided *palewise*. See illus. under PALE.

pal'eyst, *n.* Palace. **pal'es‡; pal'eyse‡.**

pal'frey, pal'fri (XIII), *n.* **1.** A saddle-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse. **2.** A woman's saddle-horse. [< F. *palefroi*, < LL. *palafredus*, extra post-horse, < Gr. *para*, beside, + LL. *veredus*, post-horse, prob. < L. *veho*, bear, + *reda*, wagon.] **pale'frey†.**

— **pal'freyed**, *a.* Supplied with a palfrey.

pal'grave, *n.* Same as PALSGRAVE.

Pa'li, pā'lī, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists of eastern and southeastern India, closely allied to the Sanskrit. [< Hind. *Pālī*.]

Pali was one of the Prakrit dialects of India, derived from Sanskrit by attrition, and bearing to it much the same relation that Italian bears to Latin. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 344. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

pa'li[2], pē'lī *or* pą'lī, *n.* [L.] Plural of PALUS.

Pa-li'ci, pą-lai'si *or* -lī'ci, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Two benevolent deities and protectors of agriculture, worshiped in Sicily.

Solemn oaths were taken in legal actions beside their sacred springs, and their sanctuary served as an oracle and as a refuge for runaway slaves. SEYFFERT *Dict. Class. Antiq.*

pa"lier'-glis-sant', pą"līē'-glī-sāñ', *n.* [F.] *Mach.* Same as WATER-BEARING.

pal'i-fi-ca'tion†, *n.* The driving of piles to secure a solid foundation, as in soft ground. **pal"li-fi-ca'tion†.**

pa'li-form, pē'li-fôrm, *W.* (pal'i-, *C.*), *a.* Having the form of a palus; as, a *paliform* process. [< L. *palus* (see PALE[1], *n.*) + -FORM.]

Pa-li'i-a, pą-lī'i-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The festival of the goddess Pales, held April 21, on the traditional anniversary of the founding of Rome, as the former abode of shepherds. **Pa-ril'i-a‡.**

pa-lil'o-gy, pą-lil'o-ji, *n. Rhet.* The repetition of a word or phrase, especially in immediate succession, for greater emphasis: restrictedly, same as EPIZEUXIS and GEMINATION. [< L. *palilogia*, < Gr. *palillogia*, < *palin*, again, + *legō*, speak.] **pa-lil'o-gy‡.**

palim-, palin-. Derived from Greek *palin*, back, again: used as prefixes in a few words of Greek origin; as, *palin*ode, *palin*genesis, *palim*psest, etc.

pal"im-bac-chi'us, pal"im-bac-cai'us *or* -ci'us, *n. Anc. Pros.* **1.** An antibacchius (— — ⏑). **2.** A bacchius (⏑ — —). [L., < Gr. *palimbakcheios*, < *palin*, back, + *bakcheios*, bacchius.]

pal'imp-sest, pal'imp-sest, *n.* **1.** A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased, wholly or in part, to make room for the second. Valuable fragments of ancient literature have been recovered in such manuscripts by the use of chemical reagents.

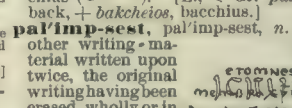

A Fragment of a Palimpsest.

A commentary of St. Augustine on the Psalms, over an ancient MS. of the "De Republica" of Cicero. (From the Vatican Library.)

Out of that original scarcity affecting all materials proper for durable books, which continued up to times comparatively modern, grew the opening for *palimpsests*.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* p. 227. [T. & F. '55.]

2. A monumental brass turned and reengraved on the reverse side. [< L. *palimpsestus*, < Gr. *palimpsēstos*, scratched again, < *palin*, again, + *psaō*, rub.]

pal'i-nal, pal'i-nal, *a.* Moving backward, or characterized by such motion; accomplished by backward motion of the lower jaw; as, *palinal* mastication. [< Gr. *palin*, backward.]

pal'in-drome, pal'in-drōm, *n.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same whether the letters composing it are taken in direct or in reverse order, as the answer attributed to Napoleon when asked whether he could have invaded England: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." [< Gr. *palindromos*, < *palin*, again, + *dramein*, run.]

— **pal"in-drom'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* — **pal'in-dro"-mist**, *C.* (**pa-lin'dro-mist**, *W.*), *n.* One who writes palindromes.

pa'ling, pē'ling, *n.* **1.** One of a series of strips of wood, a little distance apart, fastened near the top and bottom to horizontal rails to form a fence; a picket; pale; also, such pales or pickets collectively. **2.** A fence made of pales or pickets; hence, a limit or an enclosure. **3**†. Pale-like stripes of cloth, or a trimming with such stripes; also, the act of affixing them.

— **pa'ling-board"**, *n.* [Eng.] A slab sawed off in squaring a log, from which palings may be made.

pal"in-gen'e-sis, pal'in-jen'ę-sis, *n.* **1.** A new or second birth into a higher or better being, life, etc.; a regeneration.

At the close [of 'In Memoriam"], Nature's eternal miracle is made symbolic of the soul's *palingenesis*.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 171. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. *Biol.* The development of an individual germ in which it repeats briefly the development of its ancestors; unmodified ontogeny: opposed to *kenogenesis*. **3.** The metamorphosis of an insect. **4.** *Geol.* Formerly, the recreation of life after a catastrophe. **5.** The recurrence of historical events in the same order in an infinite series of cycles, or the theory that events so recur. **6**†. The supposed generation of an animal from an organism on which it is parasitic or from decaying animal matter. [< Gr. *palin*, again, + GENESIS.] **pal"in-ge-ne'-si-a‡; pal"in-gen'e-sy‡.**

pal"in-ge-net'ic, pal'in-ję-net'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to palingenesis. — **pal"in-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pal'in-ge-ny, pal'in-ję-ni, *n.* Same as PALINGENESIS.

pa'ling-man", pē'ling-man", *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A fishmonger. **2.** A native of the English pale. See PALE.

pal'i-node, pal'i-nōd, *n.* **1.** A metrical recantation; a retraction of a former ode or satire; hence, a retraction in general. **2.** A repetition of an ode. **3.** *Scots Law.* A solemn retraction demanded in addition to damages in an action for defamation. [< F. *palinodie*, < LL. *palinodia*, < Gr. *palinōdia*, < *palin*, again, + *ōdē*, song.] **pal'i-no'di-a‡; pal'i-no"dy†.**

— **pal"i-no'di-al**, *a.* Relating to or resembling a palinode. **pal"i-nod'ic-al‡.** — **pal"i-nod'ic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Having a strophe and its corresponding antistrophe separated by a second strophe and antistrophe of different metrical structure. — **pal'i-no"dist**, *n.* A composer of palinodes; a writer in palinodic meter.

Pal"i-nu'ri-dæ, pal'i-niū'ri-dī *or* -nū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of synaxidean macrurans with a subcylindrical carapace and long many-jointed second antennæ, including the spiny lobster. [< PALINURUS.]

— **pal"i-nu'rid**, *n.* — **pal"i-nu'roid**, *a.*

Pal"i-nu-roi'de-a, pal'i-niū-roi'dē-ą, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Palinuridæ*. [< PALINURUS + -OID.]

Pal"i-nu'rus, pal'i-niū'rus *or* -nū'rus, *n.* **1.** *Crust.* A genus typical of *Palinuridæ*. **2.** [p-] A device for finding the error of a ship's compass by showing directly the bearings of an object in the heavens. [L., Æneas's pilot in Vergil's Æneid.]

pal"i-sade', pal'i-sēd', *vt.* [-SA'DED; SA'DING.] To surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade; as, a *palisaded* village. **pal'i-sa'do‡; pal'ise†.**

pal"i-sade', *n.* **1.** A fence made of strong stakes or timbers firmly set in the ground, forming an enclosure or used in fortification to impede an assaulting party: in the latter case sometimes set at an inclination, as at the foot of a parapet. **pal'i-sa'ding‡. 2.** A long stake with forked iron head, formerly carried by dragoons for the construction of defenses. **3.** *pl.* An extended cliff or precipice of rock, usually along the bank of a river; specifically [P-], a cliff of trap-rock, from 200 to 500 feet high, forming the western bank of the Hudson river from Fort Lee about 15 miles to the north. **4.** A wire head-dress of the latter part of the 17th century. [< F. *palissade*, < *palisser*, pale up, < *palisse*, pale, < LL. *palitium*, < L. *palus*; see PALE[1], *n.*] **pal'i-sa'do‡; pal-ise'†.**

A Palisade.

—**pal″i-sade′cell″**, *n. Bot.* One of the cells that compose palisade-tissue.—**p. tissue**, *n. Bot.* A dense parenchymatous tissue developed in leaves, consisting of closely packed elongated cells at right angles to the surface of the leaf. **p. parenchyma**‡.—**p. worm**, *n.* **1.** A strongyloid nematode (*Strongylus armatus*) parasitic in the intestines of the horse. It bores its way into blood-vessels, giving rise to aneurisms. **2.** Loosely, any very large roundworm.

pal″i-san′der, pal′i-san′dėr, *n.* Rosewood, or some similar wood, as violet-wood or jacaranda-wood. [< F. *palissandre*, violet ebony, from the Guiana name.] **pal″is-san′der**‡; **pal″ix-an′der**‡.

pa′lish, pē′lish, *a.* Somewhat pale, as a complexion.

pal″is-sée′, pal′i-sē′, *a. Her.* **1.** Pily paly. See PILY. **2.** Battlemented, with the indentations pointing both up and down. [< OF. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, enclose with pales, < *palisse*, paling, < LL. *palitium*, < L. *palus*, pale.]

Pal′is-sy′ware″, pal′is-i-wār″, *n.* See WARE.

pal′kee, pāl′kī, *W.* (pāl′kī, *C. Wr.*: pal′kī, *E. I.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] A palanquin.—**pal′kee-ghar″ry**, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wheeled vehicle with a body somewhat like a palanquin, drawn by one or two ponies: a common form of hackney-vehicle. **pal′kee-ghar″ee**†; **pal′ki-ghar″ry**†.

pall[1], pâl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make insipid, distasteful, or spiritless; dull; as, to *pall* one's enjoyments. **2.** To make dull by satiety; cloy; as, to *pall* the appetite. **II.** *i.* To become insipid or tasteless, as wine; cease to inspire interest or give pleasure; fail.

Everything *palls* if long indulged in, and pleasure most of all.
SMILES *Life and Labour* ch. 7, p. 332. [J. M. '87.]

[Short form of APPALL.]

pall[2], *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To enshroud with or as if with a pall. **2.** To cloak; wrap.

pall[1], *n.* **1.** A cover, usually of black cloth, thrown over a coffin or over a tomb; hence, figuratively, that which brings gloom or deep sorrow. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A chalice-cover, now consisting of a square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with lawn or linen. (2) A pallium.

A Heraldic Pall.
Arms of the see of Canterbury.

Much about this time, pope Gregory sent two archbishops' *palls* into England; the one for London, the other for York.
FULLER *Church Hist. of Britain* vol. i, bk. ii, § 2, p. 87. [T. T. '37.]

(3) [Archaic.] A corporal; also, a frontal. **3.** *Her.* A Y-shaped bearing charged with crosses patté fitché, and suggesting the vestment and rank of an archbishop, as in the arms of Canterbury. It is sometimes reversed. **4**†. A mantle or cloak; specifically, a coronation-robe; also, formerly, the cloth from which the mantles of nobles were made. [< AS. *pæl*, < L. *palla*, robe.] **paul**†.

—**per pall** (*Her.*), divided pallwise, as a field with lines running in the direction of the three arms of the pall.

pall[2], *n.* Same as PAWL.

pall[3], *n.* [E. Ind.] A small A-shaped tent.

pall[4], *n.* Nausea.

pal′la[1], pal′ɑ, *n.* [PAL′LÆ, pal′ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A voluminous unsewn outer wrap worn by Roman women, of the nature of the Greek peplos or himation. **2.** *Eccl.* A pall.

pal′la[2], *n.* S. Afr.] Same as PALLAH.

Pal-la′di-an[1], pal-lē′di-ɑn *or* -lg′di-ɑn, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the goddess Pallas or the Palladium.

Pal-la′di-an[2]. **I.** *a.* Introduced by or in the pompous Renaissance style of Andrea Palladio (1518–'80), who had much influence in shaping the modern Italian school of architecture. **II.** *n.* A follower of Palladio

—**Palladian architecture**, an architectural style particularly exhibited in palaces, country mansions, civic buildings, and a few churches, theaters, etc., originated by Palladio, modeled on the ancient Roman as understood by Vitruvius's version of it, abounding in decorative pilasters, columns, broken entablature, and formal ornaments.

Woman Clad in Palla and Stola. (From an antique in the National Museum, Naples.)

Pal-la′di-an-ism, pal-lē′[*or* -lg′]di-ɑn-izm, *n.* The Palladian school or style of architecture.

pal-la′dic, pal-lē′dic, *S. W.*[1], (-lad′ic, *E. W.*[2]), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing palladium, especially in its higher valence.

pal-la′di-ous, pal-lē′di-us, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing palladium, especially in its lower valence. **pal′la-dous**‡.

Pal-la′di-um[1], pal-lē′di-um *or* -lg′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq. & Myth.* An image of Pallas, especially that in the citadel of Troy on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, and which was stolen by Diomedes and Ulysses. Rome also had a Palladium in the temple of Vesta, traced to Æneas. **2.** [p-] Hence, any protection or safeguard, especially a protecting institution; a safeguard of something precious to the community.

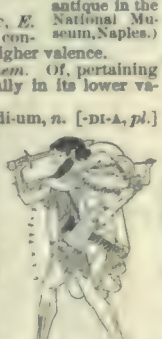

Ulysses Bearing Off the Trojan Palladium. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

Righteousness is the sole *palladium* of the nations.
FARRAR *Ser. and Addr. in Am., Farewell Thoughts* p. 120. [E. P. D. '86.]

[< L. *Palladium*, the statue, < Gr. *Palladium*, < *Pallas* (*Pallad-*), Pallas.] **pal-la′di-on**†.

pal-la′di-um[2], *n. Chem.* A rare whitish steel-gray metallic element of the platinum group, found native in Brazil and the Harz mountains as isometric crystals. See ELEMENT.

The great value of the *palladium* alloys, when employed for the hair-springs of watches, arises not only from their non-magnetizable properties, and their incorrodibility, but particularly from the fact that their elasticity is approximately the same for comparatively wide ranges of temperature.
E. J. HOUSTON *Dict. Electrical Words* p. 15. [W. J. J. '92.]

[< PALLAS, 2.]

—**pal-la′di-um-gold″**, *n.* Same as PORPEZITE.

pal-la′di-um-ize, pal-lē′di-um-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] To coat with palladium, as watch-movements, by electrodeposition.

pal′lah, pal′ɑ, *n.* [S. Afr.] An antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) of the open parts of South Africa, 3 feet tall, dark red fading into clear white below, and with spreading lyrate horns in the male.

pal′la‡.

Head and Horns of the Pallah. 1/10

Pal′las, pal′ɑs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the names of Athena (often called *Pallas Athena*), Greek goddess of wisdom. See ATHENA; MINERVA; PALLADIUM. **2.** *Astron.* The second asteroid. See PLANET. [L., < Gr. *Pallas*.]

Pal′las i′ron. An iron meteorite weighing 1,600 pounds (now in St. Petersburg), containing grains of olivin, found by Peter S. Pallas in Siberia.

pal′las-ite, pal′ɑs-āit, *n.* The material of any meteorite like the Pallas iron. See PALLAS IRON; METEORITE.

pal′lat, pal′ɑt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Claret wine.

pall′-bear″er, pâl′-bār′gr, *n.* One who attends a coffin at a funeral; originally, one who carried a corner of the funeral pall. **pall′-hold″er**‡.

pallid, *pp.* Palled. PHIL. SOC.

pal′le, pal′lē, *n. pl.* [It.] The balls (five red and one white) forming the cognizance of the Medici family: seen frequently in Italian and Florentine works of art.

pal″le-kar′, pal′ę-kār′, *n.* **1.** One of a body of Greek or Albanian mercenaries formerly employed by the Turkish government. **2.** One of a body of Greek guerrillas in the struggle for Grecian independence. [< Modern Gr. *pallikarion*, champion, < Gr. *pallēx* (*pallēk-*), youth.] **pal″i-car**‡; **pal″i-kare′**‡; **pal″li-kare′**‡.

Pal-len′i-dæ, pal-len′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans with chelifori, obsolete palpi, and false legs in both sexes. **Pal-le′ne**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**pal-le′nid**, *n.*—**pal-le′noid**, *a.*

pal-les′cence, pal-les′gns, *n.* A palish appearance or color; paleness. [< L. *pallescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pallesco*, grow pale, < *palleo*, be pale.]

—**pal-les′cent**, *a.* Tending to be whitish; palish.

pal′let[1], pal′et, *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A click or pawl used to convert a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or the reverse, as in a feed-motion; also, the lip or point of a pawl; as, the *pallets* acting on the teeth of an escape-wheel. **2.** One of the disks in the endless chain of a chain-pump. **3.** *Naut.* A ballast-locker in a vessel. **4.** *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying newly molded bricks. **5.** *Ceram.* (1) A potters' wheel. (2) A paddle for mixing and shaping clay for crucibles, etc. **6.** *Bookbinding.* (1) A tool used in lettering or gilding the backs of books. (2) An instrument for taking up gold-leaf. **7.** In organ-building, a valve by which the admission of air from the bellows to an organ-pipe is regulated from the keyboard; valve-pallet. **8.** *Paint.* A palette. **9.** *Conch.* An accessory valve. For other senses, see PALETTE. [Var. of PALETTE.]

—**pal′let-ar″bor**, *n.* An arbor for a pallet in a watch or clock.—**p. box**, *n. Organ-building.* Part of the wind-chest of an organ, containing the valve-pallets.—**p. boy**, *n. Brickmaking.* A boy who places pallets on the dumping-table.—**p. jewel**, *n.* One of the jewels set in the pallet of a watch or clock at the points where it engages the teeth of the escape-wheel.—**p. leather**, *n.* In organ-building, a soft leather facing on the inside of a valve-pallet, to render it air-tight.—**p. molding**, *n.* A method of forming bricks in sanded molds, from which they are dumped on a board called a pallet: distinguished from *slop-molding*.—**p. stone**, *n.* Same as PALLET-JEWEL.—**p. tail**, *n. Horol.* An arm bearing a pallet.—**p. wire**, *n.* A wire for opening a pallet or valve by depressing a key; a pull-down.

pal′let[2], *n.* A bed or mattress, usually of straw; a mean bed. [< F. *paillet*, heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff.]

pal′let[3], *n.* **1.** *Her.* The diminutive of the pale, one-half its width. **2**‡. A leather or metal head-piece used in fencing. **3**†. The head or skull. [Dim. of PALE[1], *n.*]

pal′let-ed, pal′et-ed, *a. Her.* Crossed by a pallet; as, a *palleted* chevron.

pal′let-ing, pal′et-ing, *n. Naut.* A light board floor in a magazine, to keep the powder dry.

pal′li-a, pal′i-ɑ, *n.* Plural of PALLIUM.

pal′li-al, pal′i-ɑl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made by a pallium or mantle, especially of a mollusk. [< LL. *pallialis*, < L. *pallium*, mantle.]—**pallial chamber**, the cavity enclosed by the mantle.—**p. impression** or **line**, the mark left on the interior of a bivalve by the attached margin of the mantle.—**p. sinus**, a sinus in the pallial line of simpallium bivalves, indicating where the siphons are withdrawn. See illus. under SHELL.

pal′li-a-ment†, *n.* A dress; a robe.

pal′liard†, *n.* A dissolute vagabond; a lecher.

pal′liard-ise†, *n.* Lewdness; fornication.

pal″liasse′, *n.* Same as PAILLASSE.

Pal″li-a′ta, pal′i-ē′tɑ *or* -ā′tɑ, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tetibranchiata*. [< LL. *palliatus*; see PALLIATE, *v.*]

pal′li-ate, pal′i-ēt, *vt.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] **1.** To cause to appear less guilty or offensive, as by cloaking or covering; apologize for; extenuate; as, to *palliate* a crime.

I shall never attempt to *palliate* my own foibles, by exposing the error of another.
Maxims of Washington edited by J. F. Schroeder, p. 312. [A. '55.]

2. To reduce the severity, violence, or painfulness of; give partial relief from; mitigate; also, to cure imperfectly or temporarily; as, to *palliate* disease.

Men must, therefore, endeavour to *palliate* what they cannot cure. HUME *Essays, Origin of Gov't* p. 26. [W. L. & CO.]

3†. To clothe. **4**†. To conceal. [< LL. *pallialus*, pp. of *pallio*, cloak, < L. *pallium*, cloak.] **pal′li-at**†.

Synonyms: apologize for, cloak, conceal, cover, extenuate, hide, mitigate, screen, veil. *Cloak*, from the French, and *palliate*, from the Latin, are the same in original signification, but have diverged in meaning; a cloak may be used to *hide* completely the person or some object carried about the person, or it may but partly *veil* the figure, making the outlines less distinct; *cloak* is used in the former, *palliate* in the latter sense; to *cloak* a sin is to attempt to *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to *hide* some part of its blameworthiness. "When we *palliate* our own or others' faults we do not seek to *cloke* them altogether, but only to *extenuate* the guilt of them in part." TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 266. Either to *palliate* or to *extenuate* is to admit the fault; but to *extenuate* is rather to *apologize for* the offender, while to *palliate* is to disguise the fault; hence we speak of *extenuating* but not of *palliating* circumstances, since circumstances cannot change the inherent wrong of an act, though they may lessen the blameworthiness of him who does it; *palliating* a bad thing by giving it a mild name does not make it less evil. In reference to diseases, to *palliate* is really to diminish their violence, or partly to relieve the sufferer. See ALLEVIATE.—Antonyms: see synonyms for AGGRAVATE.

pal′li-ate, pal′i-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having a pallium or mantle; of or pertaining to the *Palliata*. **2**†. Mitigated. [< LL. *palliatus*; see PALLIATE, *v.*]

pal″li-a′tion, pal′i-ē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of palliating, the condition of being palliated, or that which palliates; extenuation, or an extenuating circumstance; alleviation. See PALLIATE, *v.* **2.** *Med.* Mitigation of the symptoms of a disease without curing it.

pal′li-a-tive, *a.* Palliative. PHIL. SOC.

pal′li-a-tive, pal′i-ɑ-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of a nature or having a tendency to palliate; extenuating. **2.** Serving to mitigate or relieve disease, pain, or evil without curing.

pal′li-a-to-ry‡.

pal′li-a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which serves to palliate or extenuate, as guilt. **2.** Something that lessens, alleviates, or partially cures disease, pain, or some similar evil.

pal′lid, pal′id, *a.* Of a pale or wan appearance; lacking color; feeble in color; as, a *pallid* face; a *pallid* blue. [< L. *pallidus*; see PALE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see GHASTLY; PALE.

—**pal′lid-ly**, *adv.*—**pal′lid-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being pallid; paleness. **pal-lid′i-ty**‡.

pallio-. Derived from Latin *pallium*, mantle: a combining form.—**Pal″li-o-bran″chi-a′ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Brachiopoda*. **Pal″li-bran″chi-a′ta**‡.—**pal″li-o-bran′chi-ate**, *a. Conch.* Breathing by means of the mantle; of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*.—**pal″li-o-car′di-ac**, *a. Conch.* Of or pertaining to the mantle and the pericardial sac.—**pal″li-o-ped′al**, *a. Conch.* Of or pertaining to the mantle and the foot.—**pal″li-o-sīra′tus**, *n. Meteor.* A very general covering of stratus cloud.

pal′lion[1], pal′yun, *n.* A little nodule or pellet. [< It. *pallone*, *ballone*; see BALLOON[1], *n.*]

pal′lion[2], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A pavilion; tent.

pal″li-sa′do†, *n.* A palisade.

pal′li-um, pal′i-um, *n.* [PAL′LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A rectangular woolen wrap: the distinctive Greek mantle as worn at Rome by men, and especially by philosophers. Compare CHLAMYS; HIMATION; PALLA; PEPLUM. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A mantle formerly worn by monks and others devoted to a studious or religious life. (2) A vestment of the Pope, archbishops, and metropolitans in the Roman Catholic Church, and patriarchs in the Eastern Church; a pall.

The Roman pallium is a yoke-like band of white wool, with pendants on the breast and back, and is adorned with crosses. It is sent by the Pope to archbishops and metropolitans, in token of their sharing in the supremacy of his jurisdiction. The Pope wears it always when officiating, but archbishops only at high feasts.

They [two new bishops] refused to receive the rite from a Primate whose *pallium* had been received from an usurper. E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 302. [CL. P. '73.]

(3) An altar-frontal. **3.** *Zool.* The mantle, as of a mollusk or gull. **4.** *Anat.* The general surface of the cortex of the brain that covers the island of Reil. **5.** *Meteor.* A uniformly overcast sky; proposed by Počy. [L., cloak.]

pall″-mall′, pel′-mel′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A game formerly played in England and France, by driving a wooden ball through a raised iron ring, from or along an alley or a turfed enclosure, by means of a mallet. **2.** The mallet or club used in this game. **3.** An alley or long space for playing the game: a use that gave its name to one of the principal streets in London. [< OF. *palmail*, < It. *palamaglio*, < *palla*, ball (< LL. *palla*, < OHG. *pallā*), + *maglio* (< L. *malleus*), mallet.] **pallе″-mall′**†; **pall″-mall′**†; **pell″-mell′**‡.

pall″-mall′, *adv.* Same as PELL-MELL.

pal″lo-met′ric, pal′o-met′ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of artificially produced vibrations in the earth's surface. [< Gr. *pallō*, shake, + *metron*, measure.]

pal-lo′ne, pāl-lō′nē, *n.* [It.] A game resembling tennis, played with a large ball, struck by the player's arm, which is protected from wrist to elbow with a leather guard.

pal′lor, pal′ėr, *n.* The state or quality of being pale or pallid; a wan or bloodless appearance; lack of color, as in the face; paleness. [L., < *palleo*, be pale.]

pall′wise, pâl′wīz, *adv.* In the direction of a heraldic pall.

palm[1], pām, *vt.* **1.** To hide in the palm of the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks. **2.** Hence, to impose fraudulently: often followed by *off* and *on* or *upon*; as, the pebbles were *palmed off upon* us for precious stones.

If [the Scriptures were] fabulous, . . . it is difficult to imagine they could have been *palmed on* the nation as their genuine history at either an earlier or later date.
H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* lect. i, p. 50. [S. '74.]

3. To handle; manipulate.

Or sweated ducat, *palmed* by Jews of yore.
HOLMES *The Island Ruin* st. 6.

palm[2], *vt.* To cover with palm-trees or palm-branches.

palm[1], *n.* **1.** The hollow inner surface of the body of the hand, between the bases of the fingers and the wrist; rarely, also, the corresponding under surface of the foot.

And human hearts, which, to her aery tread
Yielding not, wounded the invisible
Palms of her tender feet where'er they fell.
SHELLEY *Adonais* st. 24.

2. A lineal measure based on (1) the breadth of the hand, reckoned at 3 and sometimes 4 inches (English), or (2) the length of the hand, 8½ inches (the Roman measure). **3.** That which covers the palm; as, the *palm* of a glove. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A shield placed on a leather band, to be fastened over a sailor's palm: used like a thimble, to push a sail-needle through canvas. (2) The broad part or fluke of an anchor. **5.** The flattened, palmate portion of an antler, as of a moose or fallow deer. **6**†. A hand. **7**†. Palm-playing. **8**†. A tennis-ball. [< OF. *palme*, F. *paume*, < L. *palma*, hand.] **paum**†.

—**palm′mate″**†, *n.* A ferule.—**p. play**†, *n.* An old game of handball; hand-tennis; palm. **p. play**†.

palm[2], *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the palm family (*Palmaceæ*). See PALMACEÆ.

In the United States the palm is represented in the East chiefly by the well-known palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*) and its varieties (see PALMETTO), and in the West by the San Diego palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), which is called also

desert-palm and *fan-palm*. In Europe the only palms are the dwarf fan-palm (*Chamærops humilis*) and the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*). In the tropics the most important and best-known palms are the date-palm, which is the palm of the Bible, the cocoanut-palm, palmyra-palm, oil-palm, doom-palm, and various others, as the cabbage-palms, sago-palms, etc. See illus. under COCONUT, DOOM-PALM, PALMETTO, SAGO-PALM, and TODDY-PALM.

Though my letter bears date, as you view.
From the land of the date-bearing *palm*,
I will palm no more pats upon you.
CAMPBELL *Epistle from Algiers* st. 15.

2. A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. Palms are still carried in the Roman Catholic and some other churches on Palm Sunday. **3.** Hence, the reward of victory; triumph; preeminence; as, he bears the *palm* over all competitors.

In front of the church gallery, with a band of chosen singers; where, in his own mind, he completely carried away the *palm* from the parson. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hol.* p. 422. [G. P. P.]

4. In popular use, any plant thought to resemble a palm, or used in its stead, as in the rites of Palm Sunday. The British sallow or hedge-willow (*Salix Caprea*), when in flower, is so used and called. [< AS. *palm*, < L. *palma*, palm-tree, < *palma*, hand: from the shape of the leaves.]

Compounds: —**ge-bang'-palm"**, *n.* A sago-palm (*Corypha Gebanga*) of Java. —**palm'-bird"**, *n.* **1.** A bird noticeably frequenting palms; specifically, a weaver-bird or ploceid. **2.** The female of the purple parrot. —**p.-borer**, *n.* The larva of a palm-weevil. —**p.-butter**, *n.* Same as PALM-OIL. —**p.-cabbage**, *n.* The edible young leaves constituting terminal buds of certain palms called cabbage-palms and cabbage-trees. —**p.-cat**, *n.* **1.** A palm-civet. **2.** The ocelot. —**p.-civet**, *n.* A paradoxure, especially the common *Paradoxurus niger* of India. —**p.-color**, *n.* The color of the palm; bay-color. [C.] —**p.-crab**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A purse-crab. —**p.-fiber**, *n.* Fiber obtained from the leaves of palms. —**p.-grub**, *n.* A palm-borer. —**p.-honey**, *n.* A sirup obtained by boiling down the sap of the coquito-palm (*Jubæa spectabilis*) of Chile: used there as a substitute for sugar. —**p.-house**, *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of palms and similar tropical plants. —**p.-marten**, *n.* A palm-civet. —**p.-oil**, *n.* **1.** See OIL. **2.** [Slang.] Bribe-money; a tip. —**p.-sugar**, *n.* Same as JAGGERY. —**p.-swift**, *n.* A small swift (*Micropus phœnicobia*) of Jamaica that attaches its nest of agglutinated feathers and cotton to palm-leaves. —**p.-tree**, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the order *Palmaceæ*. See PALM; PALMACEÆ. **2.** *Pyrotechny.* A set piece in green fire, representing a palm. —**p.-viper**, *n.* A venomous crotaloid snake (*Craspedocephalus bilineatus*) of northern South America. —**p.-warbler**, *n.* The redpoll warbler (*Dendræca palmarum*). —**p.-wasp**, *n.* A tropical American wasp (*Polybia palmarum*) that nests in palms. —**p.-wax**, *n.* A dark-yellow waxy compound formed on the stem of the palm *Ceroxylon* or *Iriartea andicola*, and used in making candles. —**p.-weevil**, *n.* One of various large weevils whose larvæ bore into palm-trees. —**p.-wine**, *n.* The fermented sap of certain species of palm. See TODDY. —**p.-worm**, *n.* **1.** A palm-borer. **2.** A centiped.

pal'ma, pal'mą, *n.* **1.** The palm, or the corresponding part of the manus, as the terminal under side of the wing of a bird. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The enlarged proximal joint of the fore tarsus of a bee. (2) A tarsus when swollen and densely hairy underneath, as in some beetles. [L., palm of the hand.]

Pal-ma'ce-æ, pal-mē'sę-ȋ *or* -mą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants — the palm family — having arborescent, simple or rarely branched trunks, terminal pinnate or fan-shaped leaves, and small frequently dicecious flowers on a branched spadix which is enclosed within a one- to many-valved spathe. It embraces 7 tribes, 129 genera, and about 1,100 species, mainly natives of the tropics. See PALM. [< L. *palma*, palm-tree; see PALM², *n.*] **Pal'mæ**‡. — **pal-ma'ceous**, *a.*

pal"ma-Chris'ti, pal'mą-cris'ti, *n.* A plant (*Ricinus communis*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), with very large, alternate, peltate, palmately 7- to 11-cleft leaves, clustered flowers, and prickly 3-seeded capsules. It is cultivated for its oily seeds, which yield the castor-oil of commerce, and in temperate climates as an ornamental annual herb. In warm temperate regions and the tropics it becomes a shrub or tree. Called also *castor-oil plant*. [L.; *palma*, hand; *Christi*, gen. of *Christus*; see CHRIST.]

palm'crist"‡.

pal'ma-cite, pal'mą-sait, *n. Geol.* Any fossil organism, stem, or fruit that seems to belong to the palms. [< L. *palma*, palm-tree; see PALM², *n.*]

pal'mar, pal'mąr, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the palm or palma. [< L. *palmaris*, < *palma*, hand.]

—**palmar arch**, one of two arterial arcades (the *superficial* and the *deep*) between the radial and ulnar arteries across the palm of the hand. —**p. fascia**, thick, dense tissue found in the palm under the skin and extending to the bases of the fingers.

pal'mar, *n.* **1.** A palmar muscle or nerve. **pal'ma-ris**‡. **2.** *Echin.* A brachial plate of the third order of a crinoid. Called also *palmare* and *palmarium*.

pal'ma-ry[1], pal'mą-ri, *a.* Deserving the palm or prize; most worthy or important; principal; chief.

Such are the locusts, — whose existence the ancient heretics brought forward as their *palmary* proof that there was an evil creator. J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* ch. 15, p. 170. [B. & O. '73.]

[< L. *palmarius*, < *palma*, palm-branch; see PALM², *n.*]

pal'ma-ry[2], *a.* [Rare.] Same as PALMAR.

pal'mate, pal'met *or* -mēt, -mē'ted, *a.* **1.** Resembling an open hand. (1) Broad and flat, with finger-like projections, as the antlers of the moose, or some corals. (2) *Bot.* Having lobes (usually five) that diverge from the apex of the petiole, as a leaf. (3) *Ornith.* Webbed, as a bird's foot. **2.** Web-footed. [< L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand, < *palma*, hand.]

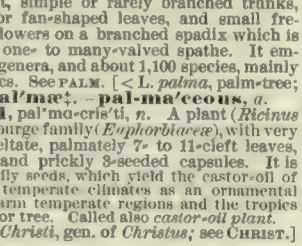

Palmate Leaves.

1. Palmately compound leaf of the red buckeye (*Æsculus Pavia*). 2. Similar leaf of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). 3. Palmately parted leaf of *Potentilla recta*. 4. Palmately lobed leaf of the liquidambar (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*).

pal'mate, *n. Chem.* A salt of palmic acid: an old name.

pal'mate-ly, pal'met-li, *adv.* In a palmate manner.

—**palmately compound**, compound with the leaflets palmately arranged, as in the horse-chestnut. **p. divided**‡.

palmati-. Derived from Latin *palmatus* (see PALMATE), palmate: a combining form. —**pal-mat'i-fid**, *a. Bot.* Palmately cleft. —**pal-mat'i-form**, *a. Bot.* Having the form of an open palm; like a hand with fingers extended. **pal'mi-form**‡. — **pal-mat'i-lo'bate**, *a. Bot.* Palmately lobed. **pal-mat'i-lobed**‡. — **pal-mat"i-par'tite**, *a. Bot.* Palmately parted. — **pal-mat'i-sect**, *a. Bot.* Palmately compound. **pal-mat"i-sect'ed**‡.

pal-ma'tion, pal-mē'shun, *n.* The state of being palmate.

palm'bark-tree", pām'bārk-trī', *n.* A greenhouse shrub from Australia (*Melaleuca Wilsonii*), of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*).

palm'crist", pām'crist', *n.* Same as PALMA-CHRISTI.

palmd, *pp.* Palmed. PHIL. Soc.

palmed, pāmd, *a.* Having a palm or palms; especially, having palmate antlers, as a full-grown deer or stag.

Pal-mel'la, pal-mel'ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of algæ typical of *Palmellaceæ*. **2.** [p-] An alga of this genus. [Dim. < Gr. *palmos*, vibration, < *pallō*, vibrate.]

—**palmella stage** or **condition**, a stage in the life-history of certain low algæ during which they resemble the gelatinous palmella.

Pal"mel-la'ce-æ, pal'mel-lē'sę-ȋ *or* -lą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A doubtful order of fresh-water algæ consisting of single cells or colonies embedded in thick gelatinous matter. [< PALMELLA.] **Pal-mel'le-æ**‡.

—**pal"mel-la'ceous**, **pal'mel-loid**, *a.*

pal'mel-lin, pal'mel-in, *n.* A red coloring-matter, resembling hemaglobin, from the seaweed *Palmella cruenta*.

pal"mel-od'i-con, pal'mel-od'i-con, *n.* The musical glasses; glass harmonicon. [< Gr. *pallō*, vibrate, + MELODICON.]

palm'er[1], pām'ęr, *n.* **1.** In the middle ages, a pilgrim who had visited the holy places in Palestine, and who brought back a palm-branch, or a cross made from a palm-leaf, in token of the fact.

In the valley of the Jordan, there is much wood, and there were formerly many palms: here each pilgrim cuts himself a staff, and is thenceforth a '*palmer*,' or one whose pilgrimage is accomplished. E. WARBURTON *Crescent and Cross* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 90. [W. & F.'45.]

2. Hence, any pilgrim who traveled from one shrine to another. **3.** A palmer-worm; also, an imitation of one used in angling. **4.** A wood-louse. [< OF. *palmier*, < LL. *palmarius*, < L. *palma*, palm-branch; see PALM², *n.*]

palm'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who cheats, especially at cards or dice. **2.** A ferrule.

palm'er[3], *n.* Same as PALM-TREE. [< OF. *palmier*, < *palme*, PALM², *n.*]

palm'er-fly", pām'ęr-flī', *n. Angling.* An artificial fly made in imitation of a bristly caterpillar.

Pal'mer-in, pal'męr-in, *n.* Any one of the knightly heroes commemorated in the Palmerin romances of the 16th century, which first appeared in Spanish and Portuguese; one taking name from the earliest of these heroes, Palmerin de Oliva, legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess; hence, any knightly champion of the middle ages.

palm'er's-shell", pām'ęrz-shel', *n.* A scallop; especially, *Pecten jacobæus*, once worn as a decoration by pilgrims.

palm'er-worm", pām'ęr-wūrm', *n.* **1.** Any hairy caterpillar that comes as a devouring pest in moving swarms; also, one of other voracious insects; in Scripture (*Joel* i, 4), probably the locust in a particular stage of development. **2.** [U. S.] The caterpillar of a tineid moth, especially of *Ypsolophus pometellus*, which skeletonizes apple-leaves. **3.** The grub of any destructive beetle, as a weevil.

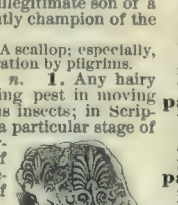

A Palmette from the Acropolis, Athens.

palm'er-y, pām'ęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place for growing palms.

pal-mette', pal-met', *n. Gr.* & *Rom. Archeol.* A carved or painted ornament resembling a palm-leaf; an anthemion. [F., dim. of *palme* (< L. *palma*), palm.]

pal-met'to, pal-met'ō, *n.* **1.** Any one of various fan-palms of different genera, especially the cabbage-palm (*Sabal Palmetto*) of the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Its stem, usually thickened upward and rough with the bases of the old leafstalks, is from 20 to 50 feet high. The leaves, terminal from a single bud, are from 6 to 10 feet long. The spadix from the same bud in early spring is tender and nutritious like cabbage. The stem, being very durable under water and not attacked by the shipworm, is valuable for piles and wharves. **pal-met'to-palm"**‡.

Palmettos.

On the opposite shore the soft foliage of *palmettoes*, like great ostrich plumes, rose against the sky. CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 22, p. 385. [H.]

2. A hat made of palmetto-leaves.

Mr. Skeggs, with his *palmetto* on and his cigar in his mouth, walks around to put farewell touches on his wares. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 30, p. 371. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[< Sp. *palmito*, dim. of *palma*, < L. *palma*, palm-tree; see PALM², *n.*] **pal-mi'to**†.

—**blue palmetto**, an acaulescent palm (*Rhapidophyllum* or *Chamærops Hystrix*), of the southeast coast of the United States, with a creeping caudex several inches in diameter, and palmately many-cleft leaves. **dwarf p.**, a congener (*Sabal Adansoni*) of the cabbage-palmetto and of the same region, but with a prostrate stem and growing in low sandy swamps. —**p. flag**, the State flag of South Carolina, bearing a palmetto-tree. —**P. State**, South Carolina. —**palmet'to-weev"vil**, *n.* A weevil (*Rhynchophorus cruentatus*) infesting American palmettos. —**royal p.**, a West-Indian species (*Sabal umbraculifera*) with erect stem 60 to 80 feet high, yielding panicles of sweet blackish fruit, and leaves used for thatching, whence the local names in Jamaica of *big thatch* and *bull-thatch*.

pal-me'tum, pal-mī'tum *or* -mē'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] A palmery.

palmi-. Derived from Latin *palma*, palm of the hand: a combining form. — **pal-mic'o-lous**, *a.* Growing or living on the palm-tree. — **Pal"mi-dæ'ty-les**, *n. pl.* A group of wading birds with webbed toes, including the avocet. — **pal-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing palm-trees. — **pal"mi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The process (and the effect) of suspending male flower-clusters from wild dates over female flowers, to promote fertility: a Babylonian custom. Compare CAPRIFICATION. — **pal'mi-form**, *a.* Same as PALMATIFORM. — **pal'mi-grade**, *a.* Plantigrade. — **pal'mi-nerved"**, *a. Bot.* Palmately nerved. **pal'mi-nerve"**‡. — **pal'mi-ped**. **1.** *a.* Web-footed, as a swimming bird; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. **II.** *n.* A swimming bird; one of the *Palmipedes*. **pal'mi-pede**‡. — **Pal-mip'e-des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Natatores*. — **pal-mip'e-dous**, *a.* Palmiped. — **pal'mi-veined"**, *a.* Palmately veined. **palm'-veined"**‡.

pal'mic, pal'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the castor-oil plant. [< PALMA-CHRISTI.]

—**palmic acid**, ricinelaidic acid: an old name.

pal'min, *n. Chem.* Same as RICINELAIDIN. **pal'mine**‡.

pal'mist, pal'mist, *C.*[1] (pā'mist, *C.*[2]), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art or practise of palmistry.

pal'mis-ter, pal'mis-tęr, *n.* One who tells fortunes by palmistry. **pal'mist**‡.

pal'mis-try, pal'mis-tri, *n.* **1.** The pretended art of reading one's character or divining one's future by the marks in the palm of the hand: embracing *chirognomy* and *chiromancy*.

Who by their skill in *palmistry*,
Will quickly read his destiny.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 1169.

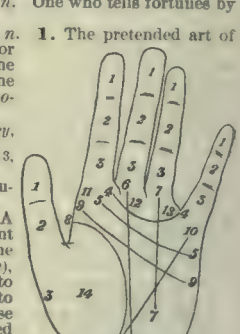

Palmistry: Lines and Mounts.

1, 2, 3. First, second, and third phalanges. 4, 4. Ring of Venus. 5, 5. Line of the heart. 6, 6. Line of Saturn. 7, 7. Line of Apollo or fortune. 8, 8. Line of life. 9, 9. Line of the head. 10, 10. Line of the liver. 11. Mount of Jupiter. 12. Mount of Saturn. 13. Mount of Apollo. 14. Mount of Venus. 15. Bracelets. Compare illus. under HAND.

2. Sleight of hand: said humorously of a pickpocket.

pal'mite, pal'mait, *n.* A South-African aquatic plant (*Prionium Palmita*) of the rush family (*Juncaceæ*), whose stems are cut into lengths and tied together to form brushes, and whose strong black fiber is used like horsehair. [< PALMETTO.]

pal-mit'ic, pal-mit'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the palm, especially from palm-oil. —**palmitic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) contained in numerous animal and vegetable fats and fixed oils.

—**pal'mi-tate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of palmitic acid.

pal'mi-tin, pal'mi-tin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$) contained in those natural fats that yield palmitic acid on saponification, and especially in palm-oil: a tripalmityl derivative of glycerin, and hence called *tripalmitin*. [< PALM², *n.*] **pal'min**‡.

Butter is olein, *palmitin*, together with several other peculiar fats, to which its taste and odor are due. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* § 241, p. 155. [I. B. & CO.]

pal"mi-tol'ic, pal'mi-tol'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a mixture of palmitic and oleic acids. [< PALMITIC + OLEIC.] — **palmitolic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{28}O_2$) formed by the action of alcoholic potash on di-bromo-palmitic acid.

pal'mi-tone, pal'mi-tōn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $(C_{15}H_{31})_2CO$, formed by distilling calcium or barium palmitate with lime. It is a ketone of palmitic acid, and is called also *dipentadecyl ketone*. [< PALM², *n.*]

palm'-leaf", pām'-līf', *n.* **1.** The leaf of a palm. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A fan made from the dried leaf of a palm or palmetto; palm-leaf fan. **3.** In decorative art, a motif remotely resembling the leaf of a palm: seen in India shawls and many Eastern and Western fabrics.

pal-mos'co-py, pal-mes'co-pi *or* pal'mo-scō'pi, *n. Med.* Investigation of pulse-beats and heart-movement as a foundation for prognosis in disease. [< PALM¹, *n.*, + -SCOPY.]

palm'ster, pām'stęr, *n.* Same as PALMISTER.

Palm Sun'day. The Sunday before Easter, being the last Sunday in Lent and the first in Holy Week: so called in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewn before him.

pal'mu-la, pal'miu-lą, *n.* [L.] A finger-key or digital of a keyboard instrument.

palm'y, pām'i, *a.* [PALM'I-ER; PALM'I-EST.] **1.** Marked by prosperity or triumph; flourishing.

Abroad he [Cromwell] had made the name of England as much respected and feared as in the *palmiest* days of Queen Elizabeth. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. ii, ch. 21, p. 446. [A. & S. '89.]

2. Producing or abounding in palms; as, a *palmy* isle.

3. [Rare.] Obtained or derived from the palm.

His dress is woven of *palmy* strands.
WHITTIER *The Palm-Tree* st. 8.

pal-my'ra, pal-mai'rą *or* -mī'rą, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) with a cylindrical stem 50 to 100 feet in height bearing a crown of large fan-shaped leaves. The edible fruit has a pulpy covering which is made into jelly. Among the many products of the tree are palm wine or toddy, jaggery or palm-sugar, the hard durable wood, and the leaves.

2. [P.] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Palmyridæ*. [< L. *Palmyra*, a city in Syria.] **pal-my'ra-palm"**‡; **pal-my'ra-tree"**‡. — **pal-my'ra-wood"**, *n.* The wood of the palmyra-palm and the cocoanut-palm.

pal'myre, pal'mair, *n.* A sea-worm (genus *Palmyra*).

Pal"my-rene', pal'mi-rīn'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Syrian city of Palmyra or Tadmor. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Palmyra. **Pal"my-re'ni-an**‡; **Pal-myr'i-an**‡.

Pal-myr'i-dæ, pal-mir'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious annelids with segments alike and without elytra. [< PALMYRA.]

—**pal-myr'id**, *n.* — **pal-my'roid**, *a.*

pa'lo, pā'lō, *n.* [Hind.] Same as GULANCHA.

pa-lo'lo, pą-lō'lō, *n.* [Pacific Islands.] A nereoid sea-worm (*Palolo viridis*) of Samoa, that periodically (at the last quarter of the October moon) and in great numbers leaves its retreat in interstices of the coral-reefs and spawns at the surface of the sea, when it is captured by the islanders as a delicacy. **pa-lo'la**‡.

pa"lo-me'ta, pā'lo-mē'tą, *n.* A carangoid fish, the round pompano. See illus. under POMPANO.

palp†, *vt.* To have a feeling of; feel.

palp, palp, *n.* A feeler. Specifically: (1) One of the jointed sense-organs attached to the mouth-organs, as labia, maxillæ, or mandibles of arthropods. (2) *Conch.* An oral appendage, as in bivalves. [< L. *palpo*, stroke.]

pal'pus‡, [PAL'PI, *pl.*].

pal'pa-bl, -ness. Palpable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pal'pa-ble, pal'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be touched or felt; perceptible by feeling or touch; as, a *palpable* object. **2.** Readily perceived as if by touch; open to recognition or detection; easily perceptible; obvious; as, a *palpable* blunder. **3.** *Med.* That may be perceived by palpation. [< LL. *palpabilis*, < L. *palpo*, touch.]

Synonyms: see MANIFEST.

—pal"pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being palpable; tangibleness; obviousness.

Common physical *palpability* is only a proof of mortality. LEIGH HUNT *Men, Women and Books, A Novel Party* in vol. i, p. 88 [H. '47].

pal'pa-ble-ness‡.—**pal'pa-bly**, *adv.* In a palpable manner; evidently; obviously; also, so as to be recognized by means of touch or palpation.

pal'pal, pal'pal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or functioning as a palp.—**palpal organs**, the pedipalps of male spiders modified into generative instruments.

pal-pa'ri-um, pal-pē'ri-um *or* -pā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The supporting membrane of the labial palps of a caraboid beetle. [< PALP.]

pal'pate, pal'pāt, *vt.* [-PA'TED; -PA'TING.] To feel or feel after; examine by touch or palpation. [< L. *palpatus*, pp. of *palpo*, feel.]

pal'pate, pal'pet *or* -pāt, *a.* Furnished with palps.

pal-pa'tion, pal-pā'shun, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The process of examining or exploring morbid conditions by means of touch; a digital or manual exploration.

A note was brought in, which from its fat, soft look, by a hopeful and not unskilled *palpation*, I diagnosed as that form of lucre which in Scotland may well be called bitty. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Notes on Art* in first series, p. 441. [T. & F. '62.]

2†. The act of touching or feeling.

Pal"pa-to'res, pal'pa-tō'riz *or* -rēz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* A suborder of opilionine arachnids with supramaxillary laminæ and slender palpi. **2.** *Entom.* The *Scydmænidæ* as a group. **3.** *Ornith.* The ralliform birds as an order. [L., strokers, < *palpo*, stroke.]

—pal-pa'tor, *n.*—**pal"pa-to'ri-al**, *a.*

pal'pe-bra, pal'pe-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, -brī *or* -brē, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* An eyelid.—**pal'pe-bral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eyelids or, loosely, to the eyebrows; as, a *palpebral* nerve.—**pal'pe-brate**, *a.* Having eyelids.—**pal'pe-brous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having heavy or noticeable eyebrows.

palped, palpt, *a.* Having a palp or palpi.

pal'pi, pal'pī *or* -pi, *n.* Plural of PALPUS.

palpi-. Derived from New Latin *palpus*, feeler, palp (< L. *palpo*, feel): a combining form.—**pal'pi-cil**, *n. Zoöph.* One of the microscopic, hair-like processes of the ectoderm, regarded as an organ of touch.—**pal'po-cil'i-.**—**pal'pi-corn.** **1.** *a.* Having antenna-like palps, of or pertaining to the *Palpicornia*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long antenna-like labial palp. **2.** One of the *Palpicornia*.—**Pal"pi-cor'ni-a.** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Hydrophilida* as a tribe.—**Pal"pi-cor'nes**‡.—**pal'pi-fer.** *n. Entom.* The sclerite bearing the maxillary palp of an insect.—**pal-pif'er-ous.** *a.* Bearing palps, especially maxillary palps.—**pal'pi-form.** *a.* Having the form of a palp.—**pal'pi-ger.** *n.* The portion seldom differentiated of the lingula bearing the labial palps of an insect.—**pal-pig'er-ous.** *a.* Bearing palps, especially labial palps.—**Pal"pi-man'i-dæ.** *n. pl. Arach.* A family of typical spiders with a single pair of spinnerets.—**Pal-pim'a-nus.** *n.* cf. g.—**pal"pi-man'-oid.** *a.* & *n.*—**pal-pim'a-noid.** *a.*

pal'pi-tant, pal'pi-tant, *a.* [Archaic.] Palpitating.

The air all *palpitant* with beat of drum
And blare of trumpets, cymbals, horns, and shawms.
ARLO BATES *Sorrow of Rolando* div. iv, st. 3.

pal'pi-tate, pal'pi-tēt, *vi.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **1.** To pulsate or beat quickly; throb gently and fast; as, the air was *palpitating* with song. **2.** Especially, to beat more rapidly than is usual or normal (often sensibly or palpably); flutter; said especially of exeited action of the heart, rarely of the arteries.

Messer Luca Corsini . . . felt his heart *palpitating* a little with the sense that he had a Latin oration to read.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 21, p. 189. [H.]

[< L. *palpito*, pp. *palpitatus*, pant, < *palpo*, stroke, feel.]

pal"pi-ta'tion, pal'pi-tā'shun, *n.* Rapid and irregular pulsation; quivering; throbbing; specifically, an abnormally rapid throbbing or fluttering movement of the heart, excited by violent action of the body, fear, fright, or disease.

O Moon! the oldest shades 'mong oldest trees
Feel *palpitations* when thou lookest in.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 1.

palp'less, palp'les, *a.* Having no palps.

pal'po-cil, *n.* Same as PALPICIL.

pal'pon, pal'pon, *n. Zoöph.* A siphonophore person, modified as a taster or feeler. [< L. *palpo*, feel.]

pal'pu-lus, pal'pū-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A little palp. **2.** One of the small maxillary palpe of a lepidopter. [Dim. of PALPUS.]

pal'pus, pal'pus, *n.* [-PI, -pī *or* -pī, *pl.*] [NL.] A palp.

pals'grave", pôlz'grēv', *N. W. Wr.* (palz'-, *C.*) [-EDS, *n. G. Hist.* Originally, one having charge of a royal or the imperial court or household; also, one of an order of nobility corresponding to a viscount, and having judicial authority over the bailiffs of royal palaces or lands; especially, one of the hereditary rulers or heirs of the Palatinate, called also *palsgraves of the Rhine*. [< MD *paltsgrave*, < *paltz*, palace (< L. *palatium*; see PALACE) + *grave*, count.] **pal'grave**‡.

—pals'gra-vine", *n.* The wife or widow of a palsgrave.

A Bronze Palstaff.

pal'sied, pôl'zid, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic. **pal'sic-al**†.

pal'staff", pôl'staf' (pal'-, *C.*), *n. Archæol.* An ancient weapon or implement, consisting usually of a wedge of metal or stone fixed by a tongue in a staff, used by the Celts and Scandinavians. [< Dan. *paalstav*, < Ice. *pálstafr*, an iron-pointed pole, < *páll*, pale, + *stafr*, staff.] **paal'stab**‡; **paal'staf**‡; **pal'stave"**‡.

pal'ster†, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

pal'sy, pôl'zi, *v.* [PAL'SIED; PAL'SY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with palsy; deprive of muscular power or of sensibility; paralyze.

A person *palsied* in consequence of injury to the spinal cord is without feeling in his legs, and yet they move when irritated.
GEORGE MOORE *Body and Mind* ch. 4, p. 50. [H. '49.]

2. Figuratively, to destroy function or energy in; as, the will was *palsied* by self-indulgence. **II.** *i.* To be or become affected with palsy.

Until the wizard's curses hung
Suspended on his *palsying* tongue.
WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* pt. i, st. 15.

pal'sy, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Paralysis; loosely, any weakening or loss, temporary or permanent, of sensation, or of ability to move or to control movement. **2.** Infirmity in action; inefficiency; as, the *palsy* of the administration. [< F. *paralysie*, < L. *paralysis*; see PARALYSIS.]

—Bell's palsy, partial paralysis produced by a lesion of the facial nerve.—**creeping p.**, slowly progressive paralysis.—**lead'-pal"sy**, *n.* Paralysis induced by lead-poisoning.—**mercurial p.**, shaking palsy induced by mercurial poisoning.—**scriveners' or scrivers' p.**, writers' cramp.—**shaking p.**, trembling paralysis; paralysis agitans.

pal'sy-wort", pôl'zi-wûrt', *n.* [Eng.] The cowslip: so called on account of its supposed virtue in palsy.

palt†, *v.* To pelt; strike.—**palt**†, *n.* A blow.

pal'ter, pôl'ter, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To deal in a trifling manner; trifle; hence, to speak or act trickily; equivocate; as, to *palter* with one's pledged word.

The brave makes danger opportunity:
The waverer, *paltering* with the chance subtime,
Dwarfs it to peril. LOWELL *Washers of the Shroud* st. 13.

2†. To talk idly; babble. **3**†. To haggle.

II†. *t.* **1.** To consume in trifling; squander. **2.** To bring about by trickery; patch up. [Cp. PALTRY.]

paul'ter†.

—pal'ter-er, *n.* An insincere talker or trifling doer.

pal'terd, *imp.* Paltered. PHIL. Soc.

pal'ter-ly†, *a.* Mean; paltry. **paul'ter-ly**†.

pal'ter-ly†, *adv.* In a palterly manner. **paul'ter-ly**†.

pal'tock†, *n.* A sleeved jacket of the 14th and 15th centuries. **pal'tok**†.

pal'tring†, *n.* A paltry trifle. **pal'try**†.

pal'try, pôl'tri, *a.* [PAL'TRI-ER; PAL'TRI-EST.] Having little or no worth or value; trifling; contemptible.

The *paltry* sum of ten cents a day makes $36.50 per annum.
J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats?* ch. 28, p. 348. [H. '85.]

[< *palter*- (in PALTERLY), < MLG. *palter*- in *palterlappen*, rags.]

Synonyms: see CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; PITIFUL.

—pal'tri-ly, *adv.*—**pal'tri-ness**, *n.*

pal'u-dal, pal'yu-dal, *C.* (pa-lū'dal, *S. W. Wr.*) [XIII), *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or swamp; fenny. [< L. *palus*, *paludi-*), swamp.] **pa-lus'tral**; **pa-lus'trine**.

pa-lu"da-men'tum, (pa-lū'da-men'tum, pa-lū'da-) **pa-lu'da-ment**, ment, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The distinctive mantle worn by a Roman commanding general and members of his staff in time of war, and later by the emperor as head of the army. It was worn over the armor and fastened in front or on one shoulder by a clasp.

The Paludamentum, as shown on a statue of Julius Cæsar in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

And flung on Him an old scarlet *paludament*—some cast-off war cloak, with its purple latclave, from the Praetorian wardrobe.
FARRAR *Life of Christ* ch. 60, p. 429. [E. P. D.]

[< L. *paludamentum*, soldier's cloak.]

paludi-, palud-. Derived from Latin *palus* (*paludi-*), marsh: combining form.—**Pa-lu"di-cel'li-dæ.** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of phylactolæmatous polyzoans having a muchbranched polypidom with unilaminal cells end to end.—**Pa-lu"di-cel'la.** *n.* (L. *f.*).—**pa-lu"di-cel'lid.** *n.*—**pa-lu'di-cel'loid.** *a.*—**Pal"u-dic'o-læ.** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds, including the cranes and rails.—**pa-lu'di-cole**, *a.* **1.** Inhabiting marshes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Paludicolæ*.—**pal"u-dic'o-line**‡; **pal"u-dic'o-lous**‡.—**pal"u-di'na.** *n. Conch.* **1.** A viviparoid pond-snail. **2.** [P.] A genus typical of *Paludinidæ*.—**pal"u-di'nal.** *a.* Inhabiting swamps.—**pal'u-dine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a marsh.—**Pal"u-din'i-dæ.** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Viviparidæ*.—**pa-lu'di-nous.** *a.* **1.** Inhabiting marshes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Viviparus* (*Paludina*). **3.** [Rare.] Paludine.—**pa-lu'di-ous.** *a.* [Rare.] Marshy; swampy.—**pal'u-dism.** *C.* (**pa-lu'dism**, *W.*), *n. Pathol.* The morbid conditions observed in those who live among marshes; malarial disease.—**pal'u-dose"**, *a.* Growing or living in marshes; marshy.

pa'lus, pā'lus *or* pa'lus, *n.* [PA'LI, pā'lī *or* pa'lī, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of the thin, upright, calcareous laminæ or accessory septa surrounding the interior cavity of a coral. [L., stake.] **pa'lule**‡; **pal'u-lus**‡.

pa-lus'tral, -tri-an, -trine, *a.* Same as PALUDAL.

pal'war, *n.* Same as PULWAR.

pa'ly†, pā'li, *a.* [Poet.] Lacking color or brilliancy; pale.

The moon, too, quaffs her *paly* stream
Of lustre from the solar beam.
MOORE *Odes of Anacreon* xxi, l. 9.

pa'ly‡, *a. Her.* Divided palewise, the number of such divisions (always even) being specified. [< OF. *palé*, < *pal*, PALE[1], *n.*]

pam, pam, *n.* In the game of loo, the knave of clubs. [Abbr. < F. *pamphile*, < Gr. *Pamphilos*, proper name, < *pas* (*pan-*), all, + *philos*, dear.]

pam-. Form of PAN- before labials.

pam'ban-manche", pam'ban-manch', *n.* [Tam.] A very long Malabar canoe hollowed from a single tree. Called also *serpent-boat*, *snake-boat*.

pam'flet, *n.* Pamphlet. PHIL. Soc.

pam'pas, pam'paz, *n. pl.* The great open treeless plains in the region of South America south of the Amazon, extending from the Atlantic to the Andes; sometimes applied to other similar plains. [Sp., < Peru. *pampa*, plain.]—**pam'pas-cat"**, *n.* A wildcat (*Felis pajeros*) of the pampas, having a somewhat short tail and long yellowish-gray fur obliquely marked with darker stripes.—**p.-deer**, *n.* A small reddish-brown blastocerine deer (*Cariacus campestris*) of the pampas: remarkable for the effluvium emitted by the buck and tainting its flesh in the rutting season.—**p.-grass**, *n.* A tall ornamental reed-like grass (*Gynerium argenteum*) with long and narrow rigid leaves much crowded at the base, and naked culms several feet high, with very large thick silvery panicles: originally from the pampas of South America.—**p.-rice**, *n.* A variety of sorghum (*Sorghum cernuum*) with drooping heads: grown in the southern United States.

Pampas-grass.

pam'pe-an, pam'pē-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America.

pam'pel-moose, -mouse, *a.* Same as POMPELMOUS.

pam'per, pam'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* To feed with rich or luxurious foods; indulge in luxurious living; glut; hence, to furnish in profusion with that which conduces to luxury or ease; gratify inordinately; indulge excessively.

The public service was starved that courtiers might be *pampered*. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 239. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

His original propensities, released from restraint, and *pampered* by indulgence, . . . grew up into a spirit of despotism as stern and absolute as ever usurped the human heart. CHANNING *Works, Napoleon Bonaparte* pt. i, p. 940. [A. U. A. '83.]

II†. *i.* To indulge oneself excessively. [Freq. < LG. *pampen*, pamper oneself, < *pampe*, pap.] **pamp**†; **pam'per-ize**‡; **pym'per**†.

Synonyms: caress, cockle, coddle, glut, indulge, pet, spoil. See CARESS; INDULGE.—Antonyms: deny, discipline, harden, inure, starve, stint.

—pam'pered-ness, *n.* The state of being pampered.—**pam'per-er**, *n.*

pam-pe'ro, pam-pē'rō, *C.* (-per'ō, *I.*; -pī'rō, *Wr.*), *n.* [Sp.] A strong, cold, dry southwest wind of the Argentine pampas, generally advancing with a well-marked and very black cloud-front.

pam'pha-gous‡, *a.* Omnivorous.

pam'phlet†, *vi.* To write or issue a pamphlet or pamphlets.

pam'phlet, pam'flet, *n.* **1.** A printed work consisting of sheets, generally few, stitched but not permanently bound.

I happened . . . to say that a *pamphlet* meant a prose piece. Johnson. 'No, Sir. A few sheets of poetry unbound are a *pamphlet*, as much as a few sheets of prose.'
BOSWELL *Johnson, 1778* in vol. iv, p. 137. [C. E. & B. '24.]

2. A brief treatise or essay, usually forensic and on a subject of current interest; greatly in vogue in England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and often bitter in tone. **3**†. A brief manuscript. [Possibly < LL. *Pamphila*, a female author of epitomes in the 1st century; or < OF. *Pamflette*, < LL. *Pamphilus*, name of a popular poem.]—**pam'phlet-a-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pamphlet; of the nature of a pamphlet.

pam"phlet-eer', pam'flet-ir', *vi.* To compose or issue pamphlets, especially controversial ones.

It was an age of *pamphleteering*, of venomous, virulent, unscrupulous libels.
MORLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 191. [H. '74.]

pam"phlet-eer', *n.* One who writes pamphlets: sometimes a term of contempt.

Swift . . . was probably the greatest English *pamphleteer* at a time when the pamphlet had to do all the work of the leading article and most of the work of the platform.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 35. [H. '85.]

pam'phract, pam'fract, *a.* [Rare.] Covered or protected completely, as with a coat of mail. [< PAM- + Gr. *phraktos*, fenced, < *phrassō*, fence in.]

pam-phys'ic-al, pam-fiz'ic-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or belonging to nature or the physical universe considered as originating and embracing all things.

It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature. . . . If from Nature, we take the *pamphysical* [track], within sight of Comte. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, intro., p. 3. [MACM. '91.]

pam-pil'ion†, *n.* A variety of fur, or of furry cloth; also, a party-colored coat worn by servants. **pam-pil'ian**†; **pawm-pil'yon**†.

pam-pin'i-form, pam-pin'i-fôrm, *a.* Curling like the tendril of a vine. [< L. *pampinus*, tendril, + -FORM.]

—pampiniform plexus, a highly convoluted plexus of veins that conveys the blood from the genital gland (ovary or testis).

pam-ple'gi-a, pam-plī'ji-a *or* -plē'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* General paralysis; palsy of the whole body. [< PAM- + Gr. *plēgē*, blow.] **pan-ple'gi-a**‡.

pam'pre, pam'per, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A design of grapes and vine-leaves with which, for instance, the grooves of a spiral column are sometimes decorated.

pam"pro-dac'tyl-ous, pam'pro-dac'til-us, *a.* Having all four toes directed forward, as mouse-birds or colies. See illus. under MOUSE-BIRD. [< PAM- + Gr. *pro*, forward, + *daktylos*, toe.]

pan[1], pan, *v.* [PANNED; PAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To treat with the panning process, as earth, or to separate (gold) by shaking the gold-bearing earth or gravel with water in a pan; often with *out*; as, he *panned out* half an ounce; he *panned* a ton of paying dirt. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, to obtain in any way; secure; bag; net; as, they *panned* a good supply. **3.** To cook and serve in a pan; as, *panned* oysters.

II. *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] *Mining.* **1.** To yield gold, as earth; also, to appear, as gold, in a pan: with *out*; as, that earth *pans out* well; hence, to give a result, especially as compared with expectation; as, this business does not *pan out* well

It was gold, . . . and though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it *panned out* handsomely.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 7, p. 123. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. To obtain or try to obtain gold by using the pan.

We had *panned* up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field.
MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* ch. 61, p. 443. [AM. P. CO. '72.]

—panned out (Slang, U. S.), exhausted; bankrupt.

pan[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To fit together; harmonize.

pan[1], pan, *n.* **1.** A wide shallow vessel, especially such a vessel, usually metallic or earthen, for domestic use, as in holding liquids or in cooking; as, a milk-*pan;* a dish-*pan;* a bread-*pan.* **2.** *Manuf.* A vessel, either open or closed, for boiling and evaporating; also, a natural or artificial depression in the earth for evaporating brine in salt-making. **3.** *Mining.* A circular sheet-iron dish with sloping sides, in which gold is separated from earth or gravel by twirling or shaking it with water. **4.** *Metal.* (1) A cold pot with grated bottom, in which plates newly tinned are set up to drain and cool. (2) A shallow, open amalgamating-vessel in which ore is ground and mingled with quicksilver so as to form an amalgam. **5.** The powder-cavity of a flint-lock.

He saw a flash in the *pan* from the gun of a countryman posted behind a wall. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 37, p. 393. [G. P. P.]

6. *Carp.* The socket of a hinge. **7.** The skull, as holding the brain; the brainpan. **8.** [S. Afr.] Any natural depression in the earth containing water or mud. **9.** The solid stratum of clay, pebbles, etc., underlying soil; hard-pan: used chiefly in Great Britain. **10.** *Naut.* (1) A large, heavy piece of floe-ice. (2) The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale, especially of the sperm-whale. [C.] [< AS. *panne,* < LL. *panna,* < L. *patina,* prob. < *pateo,* be open.]

—**cutting the pan,** a process in soap-making, consisting usually in throwing salt into a soap-pan in which the oil has been neutralized by an alkali, the result being that the soap coagulates and separates from the water.—**pan's cov"er,** *n.* The piece covering the priming-pan in a flint-lock or other old firearm.—**pan-ice,** *n.* [Local, Canada.] Thin ice driven by winds and currents. [C.]—**to savor of the pan,** to smack of heresy; betray one's origin.—**to turn a cat-in-pan,** to change one's views or party suddenly for the sake of personal advantage.

pan[2], *n.* **1.** *Arch.* One of the squares of framing in a half-timbered house. **2.** *Fort.* The distance between the angle of the epaule and the flanked angle. F. *Mil. Encyc.* **3.** A leaf of gold or silver. [Var. of PANE[1], *n.*]

pan[3], *n.* [Hind.] Same as PAWN[3].

Pan[4], *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian woodland spirit and god of hills and woods, flocks and herds, son of Hermes or Zeus and Callisto. He is represented as horned, goat-footed, playing on his pipes (see phrase below), and as exciting sudden and irrational fear (hence called *panic*). He was associated variously with Silenus, the satyrs, Dionysos, Cybele, the nymphs, and Aphrodite, and had a cave beneath the Athenian Acropolis. The Romans identified him with Inuus, sometimes with Faunus. See PANDEAN.

[L., < Gr. *Pan.*]

—**Pan's pipes,** one of the earliest forms of wind-instrument, said in Greek fable to have been invented by the god Pan. It was formed of short, hollow tubes (originally reeds) of graduated lengths, fastened together in proper order to produce a musical scale. The sound was made by blowing across the open upper ends, which were on a level, so that the mouth could easily pass from one to another. Called also *Pandean pipes, shepherd's flute, syrinx.*

Pan Teaching Apollo to Play the Pan's Pipes. (From a Marble in the National Museum, Naples.)

pan-. Derived from Greek *pas* (*pant-*), all: a combining form found in words of Greek origin, and used also before English proper adjectives; as, *Pan*-American; *Pan*-Presbyterian (embracing all Presbyterians or all the Presbyterian bodies).

pan'a-base", pan'ə-bās', *n.* Tetrahedrite. [<PAN- + BASE, *n.*]

pan"a-ce'a, pan'ə-sī'ə *or* -sē'ə, *n.* **1.** A remedy or medicine proposed for or professing to cure all diseases; cure-all; catholicon; hence, a remedy or cure for all ills, mental or physical, also, loosely, for all cases of one class of ills. **2.** Some herb credited with remarkable healing virtues, possibly allheal. [L., < Gr. *panakeia,* < *pas,* all, + *akos,* cure, < *akeomai,* heal.] **pan"a-chæ'at.**—**pan"a-ce'an,** *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a panacea.

pa-nache', pə-nash', *W.* (pa-nash', *C.*; pə-nāsh', *E. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A plume or bunch of feathers, especially when used as a head-dress or an ornament on a helmet.

From the crown floated a splendid *panache* of the richly variegated plumage of the tropics, indicating, by its form and colors, the rank and family of the wearer.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 441. [H. '51.]

2. *Her.* A pyramid or plume of feathers (generally peacock's), of more than three rows, set upright to form a crest. Compare PLUME. **3.** *Arch.* A division between two adjacent ribs of a dome-vault. **4.** *Zool.* A tuft, as of feathers. **5.** *Astron.* A radiating or plumose solar prominence. [F., < LL. *pennatus,* winged, dim. < L. *penna,* wing.] **pe-nache'‡.**

pa-na'da, pə-nā'də, *C. S., or* -nē'də, *E. I. W. Wr.*, *n.* **1.** A dish made of crackers or bread soaked with boiling water, sweetened and eaten with milk, or flavored as with nutmeg or wine. **2.** A batter for mixing with forcemeats. [< F. *panade,* < Sp. *panada,* < L. *panis,* bread.] **pa-nade'**[1]‡; **pa-na'do‡.**

pa-nade'[2]‡, *n.* A dagger.

Pan-a'gi-a, pan-ē'ji-ə *or* -g'gi-ə, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* **1.** All-holy: a title of the Virgin Mary. **2.** [p-] A portable pyx, often suspended around the neck of an ecclesiastic. [< Late Gr. *Panagia,* < Gr. *pas,* all, + *hagios,* holy.] **Pan-a'ghi-a';**—**elevation of the Panagia,** in Greek monasteries, the ceremony of elevating on a paten a loaf divided into four sections, in commemoration of the Assumption of the Virgin.

pan-a"gi-a'ri-on, pan-ē'ji-ē'ri-ən *or* -g'gi-g'ri-on, *n.* [Modern Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* The paten on which the loaf is placed in the elevation of the Panagia.

Pan"a-ma' hat, pan'ə-mä' hat. See HAT.

Pan"-A-mer'i-can, pan'-ə-mer'i-kən, *a.* Including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South, or to all Americans.

Pan'a-mist, pan'ə-mist, *n.* One of the people involved in the corrupt transactions by which the Panama Canal Company (1879–'93) obtained political or financial assistance.

I trust that the *Panamists* will not be able to profit by the events at Cairo. *Daily News* [London] Jan. 20, '93.

Pan"-An'gli-can, pan'-an'gli-kən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including all branches or members of the Anglican Church, as the Church of England, the allied churches of Scotland, Ireland, and the British colonies, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

pan'ar-chy, pan'är-ki, *n.* Universal dominion; an all-including kingdom. [< Gr. *panarchos,* all-ruling, < *pas,* all, + *archō,* rule.]

pan"a-ri'ti-um, pan'ə-rish'i-um *or* -ri'ti-um, *n.* Same as PARONYCHIA. [< L. *panaricium,* cor. of *paronychium,* = PARONYCHIA.] **pa-na'rist‡.**

pan"ar-thri'tis, pan'är-thrī'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint involving the whole structure; rheumatic gout. [< PAN- + ARTHRITIS.]

pan'a-ry, pan'ə-ri. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bread. **II†.** *n.* A place for keeping or storing bread. [< LL. *panarium,* place for keeping bread, < L. *panis,* bread.]

Pan-ath"e-næ'a, pan-ath'ə-nī'ə *or* -nē'ə, *n. pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* The most famous and important of Athenian festivals, celebrated yearly, with a celebration of special magnificence (the **greater Panathenæa**) every 5th year: held in honor of Athena, patron goddess of Athens, and said to commemorate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included gymnastic and musical contests, various entertainments, and a great procession, of which there is a celebrated representation on the frieze of the Parthenon. [< Gr. *Panathēnaia,* < *pas,* all, + *Athēnē,* Athene.]

—**Pan-ath"e-næ'an, Pan-ath"e-na'ic,** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Panathenæa.

pan'cake", pan'kēk", *n.* **1.** A thin cake made of batter and fried in a pan or baked on a griddle. **2.** An imitation leather for insoles, etc., composed of leather scraps and glue made into sheets by hydraulic pressure.

—**pancake ice,** thin round floating cakes of ice that appear in July or August, and first indicate the approach of winter in polar seas.—**P, Tuesday** [Eng.], Shrove Tuesday: in allusion to the pancakes eaten on that day.

pan'carte†, *n.* Same as PANCHART.

pance, pāns, *W.* (pans, *C.*), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pansy.

pance-rout, *n.* A belt; girdle. **paun'cher†.**

panch, pənch, *C.* (panch, *I. W.*), *n.* Same as PAUNCH: obsolete or dialectal except in the nautical sense.

pan'chart†, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A royal charter confirming to a subject the use of all his possessions.

Pan"cha-tant'ra, pən'chə-tänt'rə, *n.* [Sans.] A book containing the original fables of Bidpah (Bidpai): well known throughout India, in all its languages.

Pan'cha-vin"sa, pən'chə-vin'sə, *n.* [Sans.] Same as TANDYA-BRAHMANA: so called because it contains 25 books. See BRAHMANA.

pan'cheon, pan'chun, *n.* [Prov.] An earthen pan. **pan'-chin†; pan'shon†; pan'sion†.**

I will give thee . . . pot — pan — *pansion* — or what thou wilt.
KINGSLEY *Hereward* ch. 30, p. 278. [MACM. '83.]

pan-chres'tos, pan-cres'tos, *n.* A panacea. [< Gr. *pas,* all, + *chrēstos,* useful.]

panch'way, pənch'wē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A five-oared passenger-boat used on rivers. **panch'wai†; paunch'way‡.**

pan-clas'tite, pan-clas'tīt, *n.* A Sprengel explosive. See EXPLOSIVE. [< PAN- + Gr. *klastos,* broken, < *klaō,* break.]

pan-cos'mism, pan-coz'mizm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the cosmos is the all: the form of pantheism that merges everything in nature. [< PAN- + COSMISM.]

pan-cra'ti-an, pan-crē'shi-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic. **pan-cra"ti-as'tic†; pan-crat'ic-al‡.**

pan-cra'ti-ast, pan-crē'shi-ast, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* One of the contestants in the pancratium. **pan'cra-tist‡.**

Timasitheus was a *pancratiast,* and had won three victories at the Pythian, and two at the Olympian games.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. v, p. 281, note 4. [J. M. '59.]

pan-crat'ic, pan-crat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, excelling in gymnastics; very athletic. **2.** Having or pertaining to a universal mastery of arts or accomplishments.

Then do I perceive . . . the advantage of a *pancratic* or pantechnic education, since he is most reverenced by my little subjects who can throw the cleanest summerset.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers, Notices* in first series.

3. *Optics.* Capable of every needed modification: applied to an eyepiece that can be so adjusted as to give a variable magnifying power.

pan-cra'ti-um, pan-crē'shi-um *or* -crə'ti-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A contest of athletes, including both boxing and wrestling.

The severest contest [of the Greeks] was the *pancration,* . . . where the combatants, who were naked and unarmed, were allowed to use any violence they liked to overcome their adversary.
J. P. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 3, p. 56. [A. '84.]

2. [P-] *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), of the Mediterranean region, with coated bulbs, long narrow leaves, and a solid scape bearing an umbel of large white flowers. [L., < Gr. *pankration,* < *pas,* all, + *kratos,* strength.] **pan-cra'ti-on‡; pang-kra'ti-on‡.**

pan'cre-as, pan'crē-as, *C. S., or* pan'-, *W. Wr.* (XIII), *n.* A gland connecting with the alimentary canal; in man, a large racemose gland behind the peritoneum, between the lower part of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and emptying into the duodenum by one or more small ducts; the sweetbread. Its function is to secrete the pancreatic juice. See PANCREATIC. [< Gr. *pankreas,* < *pas,* all, + *kreas,* flesh.]

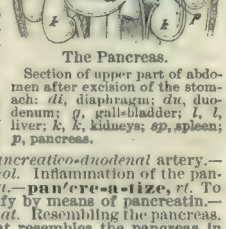

The Pancreas.

Section of upper part of abdomen after excision of the stomach: *di,* diaphragm; *du,* duodenum; *g,* gall-bladder; *l, l,* liver; *k, k,* kidneys; *sp,* spleen; *p,* pancreas.

—**pan"cre-at-al'gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the pancreas.—**pan"cre-at'i-co-du"o-de'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum; as, the *pancreatico-duodenal* artery.—**pan"cre-a-ti'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pancreas.—**pan"cre-a-tit'ic,** *a.*—**pan'cre-a-tize,** *vt.* To treat with pancreatin; emulsify by means of pancreatin.—**pan'cre-a-toid. I.** *a.* *Anat.* Resembling the pancreas. **II.** *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor that resembles the pancreas in structure.—**pan"cre-at'o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* Excision of the whole or a part of the pancreas. **pan"cre-ec'to-my†.**

pan"cre-at'ic, pan'crē-at'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the pancreas.—**pancreatic cæca,** pyloric cæca.—**p. juice,** a colorless fluid, resembling saliva, secreted by the pancreas, and forming an important factor in digestion, chiefly by emulsifying fats through a peculiar albuminoid principle that it contains.

pan'cre-a-tin, pan'crē-ə-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A proteid compound contained in the pancreas, probably one of the active ferments of the pancreatic juice. **pan'-cre-a-tine‡.**

panc'-wheel", panc'-hwīl', *n.* [Rare.] A disk-like wheel, such as appears in representations of ancient chariots.

pan'cy†, *n.* Pansy.

pand, pand, *n.* [Scot.] A valance.

pan'da, pan'də, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small raccoon-like carnivore (*Ælurus fulgens*) of the southeastern Himalayas, with long reddish-brown fur darker below, and ringed tail.

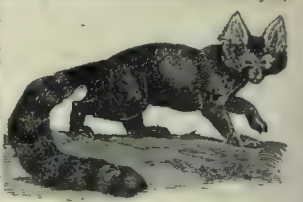

The Panda. 1/18

pan"dæ-mo'ni-um, etc. Same as PANDEMONIUM, etc.

pan'dal, pan'dəl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shed or booth; also, a canopy or awning.

Pan-dal'i-dæ, pan-dal'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of polycarpidean macrurans with a slender toothed rostrum, first perelopods not chelate and second chelate, and last three simple. **Pan-da'lus,** *n.* (t. g.)

—**pan-dal'id,** *n.*—**pan'da-loid,** *a.*

pan-dall', pan-dôl', *n.* *Her.* A spindle-cross. **pen-dall'‡.**

pan'dan, pan'dan, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small ornamental box, commonly of metal and cylindrical.

Pan"da-na'ce-æ, pan'də-nē'sē-ī *or* -ng'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous shrubs or trees—the screw-pine family—with long imbricated spiny-margined leaves in three spiral series and dœcious flowers on clustered panicled spadices. There are 2 genera and about 80 species, natives of the tropics and subtropics. **Pan-da'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Malay *pandang,* conspicuous.] **Pan-da'ne-æ‡.**

—**pan"da-na'ceous,** *a.*

pan'dar, -ess, -ism. Same as PANDER, etc.

pan-da'tion, pan-dē'shun, *n.* *Arch.* A yielding, bending, or warping. WEALE *Dict. Arch.* [< L. *pandatio*(*n*-), < *pando,* bend.]

Pan-de'an, pan-dī'ən, *E. I. W. Wr.* (pan'dē-ən, *C.*). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Pan. **II.** *n.* A strolling performer on Pan's pipes. [< L. *Pan;* see PAN[4], *n.*] **Pan-dæ'an‡.**

—**Pandean pipes,** see PAN'S PIPES, under PAN[4].

pan'dect, pan'dect, *n.* **1.** An encyclopedic treatise; a complete digest of some particular science or department of knowledge.

Such *pandects* [Ten Commandments], methinks, are worthy to be received by all people.
J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* letter i, p. 48. [R. BROS. '66.]

2. *pl.* [P-] *Rom. Law.* A compilation of excerpts from the writings of Roman jurists, made by direction of the emperor Justinian and published A. D. 533. It comprises fifty books, which are subdivided into titles, fragments, and paragraphs. Called also *The Digest.* See CODE. [< F. *pandectes,* < L. *pandectes,* < Gr. *pandektēs,* all-containing, < *pas,* all, + *dechomai,* receive.]

pan'del, pan'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shrimp.

—**pan'del-whew",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The widgeon.

pan-dem'ic, pan-dem'ic, *a.* Widely epidemic; affecting a whole people or all classes, as a disease. [< LL. *pandēmus,* < Gr. *pandēmos,* < *pas,* all, + *dēmos,* people.] **pan-de'mi-ous‡.**—**pan-dem'ic,** *n.* Any widely spread epidemic disease. **pan-de'mi-a‡.**

pan"de-mo'ni-ac, pan'dē-mō'ni-ac, *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of pandemonium. **pan"dæ-mo'ni-ac‡; pan"de-mo'ni-al‡.**

pan"dē-mo'ni-um, } pan'dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* **1.** The **pan"dæ-mo'ni-um,** } place of abode of all demons or evil spirits; the infernal regions; as used by Milton [P-], the council-chamber of the infernal regions. **2.** Hence, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar; as, the Stock Exchange was a perfect *pandemonium.* **3.** A fiendish or riotous uproar.

A number of scalps . . . were hung on a pole before the royal lodge, and when night came, it brought with it a *pandemonium* of dancing and whooping, drumming and feasting. F. PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 55. [L. B. & CO. '83.]

[< PAN- + Gr. *daimōn,* devil.]

pan'der, pan'dər, *v.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To act as a pander; procure for others the means of gratifying lust. **2.** To minister to the gratification of any passions or prejudices of others; as, all things there *pander* to idleness.

The genius of some of our finest artists is turned to *pandering* to this base desire for sensuous gratification. J. H. KELLOGG *Plain Facts, A Chapter for Boys* p. 370. [J. S. & CO.]

II. *t.* [Archaic.] To act as pander for. **pan'dar‡.**

Lust *panders* murder — murder *panders* lust!
R. H. DANA *The Buccaneer* st. 42.

pan'der, *n.* **1.** A man who obtains for others the means of gratifying lust; a procurer. **2.** Hence, one who ministers to the low passions or debasing tendencies of others. [< L. *Pandarus,* < Gr. *Pandaros,* Pandarus, Trojan leader, said to have procured Chryseis for Troilus.] **pan'dar†; pan'dor†.**

—**pan'der-age,** *n.* The act, practise, or trade of pandering.—**pan'der-ess,** *n.* A woman who panders; a procuress; bawd. **pan'dar-ess‡.**—**pan'der-ism,** *n.* The state, character, or occupation of a pander; panderage. **pan'dar-ism‡.**—**pan'der-ize,** *vi.* To act as a pander. **pan'dar-ize‡.**—**pan'der-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Having the nature of a pander. **pan'dar-ly‡.**—**pan'der-ous,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of a pander. **pan'dar-oust.**

pan'derd, *pp.* Pandered. PHIL. SOC.

pan-der'mite, pan-dər'mīt, *E. W.* (pan'dər-mīt, *C.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous calcium borate, probably a pure variety of colemanite. [< *Panderma,* on the Black Sea, whence exported.]

pan-dic'u-la"ted, pan-dic'yu-lē'ted, *a.* Extended; spread out. [< L. *pandiculor,* pp. *pandiculatus,* stretch oneself, < *pando,* spread.]

pan-dic"u-la'tion, pan-dic'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of stretching the body and limbs, as in fatigue or drowsiness, or at the onset of certain diseases. **2.** Sometimes, loosely, the act of yawning.

pan'die-paw"mie, pan'di-pō'mi, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke crosswise upon the hand. **pan'die‡.**

Pan-din'i-dæ, pan-din'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of scorpions with a pentagonal sternum and large flat hands. **Pan-di'nus,** *n.* (t. g.)

—**pan-din'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**pan-di'noid,** *a.*

Pan″di-on′i-dæ, pan′di-on′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds having the outer toes versatile and feathers without aftershafts; ospreys. **Pan-di′on**, *n.* (t. g.) [L. (< Gr. *Pandiōn*). Pandion, father of Procne.] — **pan-di′o-nid**, *n.* — **pan-di′o-noid**, *a.*

Pan″di-o-ni′næ, pan′di-o-nai′nī *or* -nī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pandionidæ* as a subfamily of *Falconidæ*. — **pan-di′o-nine**, *a.* & *n.*

pan′dit, *n.* Same as PUNDIT.

pan′door[1], *n.* Same as PANDOUR.

pan′door[2], *n.* Same as PANDORE[2].

Pan-do′ra, pan-dō′rə, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A beautiful but deceitful woman sent to earth by the gods in revenge for Prometheus's theft of fire from heaven. Some say that she brought with her a box or a jar whence escaped and spread all human ills, delusive hope alone remaining; others, that she brought blessings, all of which escaped from the box and departed, excepting hope. **2.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Pandoridæ*. (2) [p-] A marine bivalve of this genus. [L., < Gr. *Pandōra*, < *pas*, all, + *dōron*, gift, < *didōmi*, give.]

pan′dore[1], pan′dōr, *n.* [F.] Same as BANDORE[1]. **pan-do′rat**.

pan′dore[2], *n.* [Eng.] A variety of large oyster obtained in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. **pan′door**‡.

pan-do′ric, pan-dō′ric, *a.* Pertaining or similar to Pandora or her box.

Pan-dor′i-dæ, pan-dor′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anatinacean bivalves having the valves unequal, pearly internally, hinge with lamelliform crests, and ligament internal in an oblique groove. [< PANDORA.] — **pan-dor′id**, *n.* — **pan-do′roid**, *a.*

pan′dour, pan′dūr, *n.* **1.** One of the foot-soldiers **pan′dur**, formerly levied in the vicinity of Pandur, Hungary, for the Austrian army, noted for barbarity and ferocity; hence, an inhuman or marauding soldier.

I well remember flying, with my mother and her new-born child, from Arnold and Phillips — and we were driven by Tarleton and other British *pandours*, from pillar to post.
RANDOLPH in *Am. Oratory, Dec. 10, '77* p. 265. [C. R. & H. '68.]

2. One of the armed servants in noble households in Croatia and Slavonia. [< F. *pandour*, < *Pandur*, in Hungary, where first levied.] **pan′door**‡.

pan-dow′dy, pan-dou′di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] A dessert made of sliced apples, variously seasoned, and baked in a deep dish, with or without a crust.

pan′dress, pan′dres, *n.* Same as PANDERESS.

Pan′du, pan′dū, *n.* [Sans.] The younger branch of an Aryan tribe of northern India, whose war with the other branch, the Kuru, is the theme of the Bhagavad Gita.

pan-du′ra, pan-dū′rə, *C.* (pan′dū-rə, *L.*; -du-rə, *E.*), *n.* [It.] The large mandolin of Naples, played with a quill.

pan′du-rate, pan′diu-ret *or* -rēt, *a.* Having the form of a pandura; fiddle-shaped; as, a *pandurate* leaf. **pan′du-ra″ted**‡; **pan-du′ri-form**‡.

pan′dure†, *n.* **1.** A short curved sword. **2.** A pandura.

pan′dy, pan′di, *vt.* [PAN′DIED; PAN′DY-ING.] To punish with strokes on the hand; ferule.

She boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *pandied* their hands with canes.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 5, p. 232. [MACM.]

pan′dy[1], *n.* [PAN′DIES, *pl.*] A stroke on the hand with a cane, ferule, or strap, as a punishment. See PANDIEPAWMIE. [< L. *pande*, imper. s. of *pando*, in schoolmasters' phrase *pande palmam*, hold out your hand.]

The blows of the wooden ferule were called *pandies* in some parts, and were so far objectionable that they were liable to wound and bruise the hand. W. M. COOPER *Flagellation and the Flagellants* ch. 46, p. 490. [J. C. H.]

Pan′dy[2], *n.* [PAN′DIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] One of the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857 '58: the colloquial name: originally a common surname of high-caste Sepoys.

pan-dy″na-mom′e-ter, pan-dī″nə-mom′ē-tər, *n.* An instrument for measuring the torsion of a power-transmitting shaft as a base in computing the horse-power carried by the shaft. [< PAN- + DYNAMOMETER.]

pane, pān, *vt.* [PANED; PA′NING.] To place a pane or panes in; furnish with panes or panels.

pane[1], *n.* **1.** A piece, division, or compartment, particularly if flat and rectangular. (1) Most commonly, a plate of window-glass filling one opening in a sash.

At times the small black fly upon the *pane*
May seem the black ox of the distant plain.
TENNYSON *To One Who Ran Down the English* l. 3.

(2) A square or division in a plaid or checker pattern. **2.** A flat surface on an object having several sides; as, the *pane* of a tower, nut, or brilliant-cut diamond. **3.** *Building.* A panel, or space between timbers; also, a bay. **4.** *Milling.* (1) A division between the leader-furrows in the face of a millstone. (2) One of the blocks of burrstone of which the face of a millstone is built up. **5**†. A division or panel in a fence; also, a stake; pale. **6**†. A piece inserted in a garment or an opening that might receive such an insertion. **7**†. The flap, lappet, or skirt of a robe. [< F. *pan*, pane, panel, also skirt, lappet, < L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

Phrases: — **fulminating pane** (*Elec.*), a flat condenser consisting of a glass sheet coated on both sides with tin-foil. — **magic p.**, a glass sheet bearing pieces of tin-foil arranged in a design, with open spaces. The discharge of a Leyden jar through the pieces of foil shows the design. Called also *luminous pane*. — **quarl p.**, a lozenge-shaped glass pane, or a square one set diagonally.

pane[2], *n.* The peen of a hammer. [< F. *panne*, face of a hammer; cp. G. *bahn*, face of a hammer.]

paned, pānd, *pa.* **1.** Furnished with panes or panels: in composition; as, an eight-*paned* window; a six-*paned* nut. **2**†. Having panels of a different color or make from the rest of the fabric; said of garments.

pa′nee, *n.* Same as PAWNEE[2].

pan″e-gyr′ic, pan″ə-jir′ic, *a.* Of the nature of a panegyric; elaborately eulogistic or laudatory. **pan″e-gyr′ic-al**‡. — **pan″e-gyr′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pan″e-gyr′ic, *n.* **1.** A formal and elaborate eulogy, written or spoken, of a person or of an act; an encomium; originally, a festive oration addressed to a panegyris. Compare EPIDEICTIC. **2.** Any high praise; laudation in general; as, he is given to *panegyric*.

On abuse, on reproach, on calumny, it is easy to smile; but painful indeed is the *panegyric* of those we contemn.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 30, p. 466. [H.]

[< L. *panegyricus*, < Gr. *panēgyrikos*, of an assembly, < *panēgyris*; see PANEGYRIS.] **pan″e-gyre**†.

Synonyms: see EULOGY; PRAISE.

pan″e-gyr′i-con, pan″ə-jir′i-con, -cum, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* **pan″e-gyr′i-cum**, A collection of sermons suitable for festivals. [< Gr. *panēgyrikos*; see PANEGYRIC.]

pa-neg′y-ris, pə-nej′i-ris, *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A general or national festal assembly in honor of a god; hence, any general or national assembly; also, the people so assembled. **2.** A general meeting of the inhabitants of a town or deme. **3.** The gathering at any one of the four great national games — Olympic, Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian. [< Gr. *panēgyris*, < *pas*, all, + *agyris*, agora; see AGORA.]

pan′e-gyr″ist, pan′ə-jir′ist, *n.* One who composes or pronounces a panegyric; a eulogizer; an encomiast. [< LL. *panegyrista*, < Gr. *panēgyrizō*, deliver a panegyric, < *panēgyris*; see PANEGYRIS.]

pan′e-gy-rize, pan′ə-ji-raiz, *v.* [-RIZED; -RI′ZING.] **1.** *t.* To pronounce a panegyric on; bestow high praise on; commend warmly; eulogize.

The great monarch [Edward III.] whom he [Laurence Minot] so eloquently and so earnestly *panegyrized* was either ignorant of his existence or insensible of his merit. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Origin of Eng. Lang.* in vol. i, p. 133. [LANG. '41.]

11. *i.* To make panegyrics. [< Gr. *panēgyrizō*; see PANEGYRIST.] **pan′e-gy-rise**‡.

pan′e-gyr″ist, *n.* **1.** A panegyric. **2.** A panegyris. **pan′e-gu-rie**†.

pan″el-con′o-graph, etc. See PANICONOGRAPH, etc.

pa-ne′i-ty†, *n.* The state of being bread.

pan′el, pan′el, *vt.* [PAN′ELED OR PAN′ELLED; PAN′EL-ING OR PAN′EL-LING.] **1.** To form or divide into panels; as, *paneled* oak; a *paneled* ceiling. **2.** To decorate with ornamental pieces or arcas of different color or effect from the body of the structure or fabric; as, the painter *paneled* the wall; the skirt is *paneled*.

With these [sun-dried bricks] the architects of Nineveh built the palace walls ten or fifteen feet thick, which were *panelled* with the slabs of sculptured alabaster.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 234. [A. '89.]

3. *Elec.* To arrange, as circuit-wires, in parallels. **4**†. To put a panel on (a beast).

pan′el, *n.* **1.** Properly and originally, a rectangular piece set in or as in a frame, as in a door, thinner than the framing, or sunken below it, as a window-pane; by extension, any such piece, whether rectangular or not, even if raised above the general plane; by still further extension, a bordered member to which the effect of framing in has been given by affixing moldings or by working away material from the general plane of the solid. **2.** One or more pieces of a different fabric and color inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress, as an ornament. **3.** *Art.* (1) A tablet of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or poplar, and sometimes of several pieces glued together, used, instead of canvas, as the surface for an oil-painting; also, the picture on such a tablet. (2) A picture very long for its width, mounted in a very simple frame, or with no frame at all. **4.** *Phot.* A size of picture. See PHOTOGRAPH. **5.** *Civ. Engin.* A rectangle in a panel-truss, or the space between two diagonals and a chord. **6.** *Masonry.* A face on a hewn stone. **7.** *Bookbinding.* (1) A section of a book-cover having a framed effect. (2) A subdivision of the back of a bound book, between two bands. **8.** *Mining.* (1) A section of coal between pillars of unusual width, or the system of coal-extraction in which such panels are used. See PANEL-WORKING. (2) A heap of dressed ore. **9.** *Ordnance.* A vehicle for carrying a mortar and its bed. **10.** *Law.* (1) The official list of persons summoned for jury-duty; the body of persons composing a jury. (2) *Scots Law.* The defendant in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. (3)† Originally, the small oblong piece of parchment on which a list of jurors was returned by the sheriff. **11.** A fence-rail. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] A prostitute. **13**†. A pad between a saddle and a horse's back; a saddle; saddle-cloth. [OF., < LL. *pannellus*, dim. of L. *pannus*, cloth.] **pan′nel**‡. — **lying panel**, a panel the fibers of which lie horizontal; also, one that is longest horizontally. — **pan′el-fur″ring**, *n.* Strips between the posts on the side of a railroad-car, forming a foundation on which to fix the panels. — **p.-game**, *n.* A mode of stealing or extorting money, such as is practised in a panel-house. — **p.-house**, *n.* A house, especially one of ill fame, where rooms are fitted with secret entrances, as sliding panels, to facilitate robbery. — **p.-picture**, *n.* A picture on a panel. See PANEL, *n.*, 3 & 4. — **p.-plane, p.-planer, p.-saw**, *n.* A plane, planer, or saw for shaping a panel. — **p.-rail**, *n.* A strip of panel-furring, gained into the posts from end to end of a car. — **p.-raiser**, *n.* A machine for working away the material at the margin of a board in order to leave a central projecting portion or panel. — **p.-strip**, *n.* A strip of wood to cover the joint between a panel and a post or between two panels, etc. — **p.-thief**, *n.* One who steals by means of the panel-game. — **p.-truss**, *n.* A truss having diagonally braced rectangular divisions. — **p.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel for marking oil glass for use in panels, and cutting a groove with flat bottom and beveled sides. — **p.-work**, *n.* Wainscoting. — **p.-working**, *n.* *Mining.* A method of working a mine or colliery by dividing it into large rooms separated by very wide masses of coal. — **standing p.**, a panel having its fibers or its longest dimension vertical.

pan′eld, *pp.* Paneled. PHIL. SOC.

pane′less, pēn′les, *a.* Having no panes, as a window.

pan′el-ing, pan′el-ing, *n.* Work in panels; panels collectively; as, the *paneling* is very rich. **pan′el-ling**‡.

pan″el-la′tion†, *n.* The impaneling of a jury. **pan″el-u′tion**†; **pan″nel-la′tion**†.

pan″es-the′si-a, pan″es-thē′si-ə *or* -thē′zi-ə, *n.* General **pan″es-the′si-a**, common sensation, as distinguished from special sensations or sense-perceptions; the totality of the sensations of an individual; cœnesthesis. [< PAN- + ESTHESIA, ESTHESIA.]

pan-es′the-tism, pan-es′thē-tizm, *n.* The doctrine or **pan-es′the-tism**, the experience of panesthesia.

pane′ter†, *n.* Same as PANTER[4].

pan-eu′lo-gism, pan-ū′lō-jizm, *n.* [Rare.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [C.] [< PAN- + Gr. *eulogia*; see EULOGY.]

pan′fish″, pan′fish′, *n.* **1.** A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan. **2.** The king-crab (*Limulus*).

pan′ful, pan′ful, *n.* As much as a pan will hold.

pang[1], pang, *vt.* [Archaic.] To give a pang to; pain.

pang[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To cram; squeeze.

pang, *n.* **1.** A sudden and poignant pain; keen transient agony; hence, a throe of mental anguish or distress; as, the *pangs* of death; the *pangs* of remorse.

No *pang* we suffer in soul or sense, is lost or wasted.
HOWELLS *Shadow of a Dream* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 43. [H. '90.]

2. [Rare.] Any paroxysmal feeling. [ME. *prange*; cp. PRONG.] **pangue**†.

Synonyms: see AGONY; PAIN.

— **pang′ful**, *a.* — **pang′less**, *a.*

pan′ga-ling, *n.* Same as PANGOLIN.

pan′gene, pan′jīn, *n.* *Biol.* One of the minute vital particles that, according to De Vries, compose the hereditary substance, are capable of growth and multiplication by fission, and are the bearers of the individual qualities of the cells. [< PAN- + -GENE.]

pan-gen′e-sis, pan-jen′ə-sis, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** Origin from all parts of the body: the theory of heredity advocated by Darwin. Darwin assumed that gemmules or infinitely minute granules derived from all parts of the body circulate through the body and eventually settle down in germ-cells. The gemmules, having the power of reproducing the cells from which they are derived, enable the bud or germ-cell to develop into a complete individual. Some of the gemmules may remain dormant for several generations. **2.** Origin from pangenes. **3.** The theory that every organism originates in a simple cell. [< PAN- + GENESIS.]

pan″ge-net′ic, pan′jə-net′ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pangenesis. **2.** Giving rise to all parts of an organism.

pan″ge-om′e-try, pan′jē-om′ē-tri, *n.* Universal or extended geometry; the geometry of hyperspace. [< PAN- + GEOMETRY.] — **pan″ge-om′e-ter**, *n.* One who understands pangeometry.

pan′go-lin, pan′gō-lin, *n.* [Malay.] A manoid edentate mammal of Asia and Africa, having large horny imbricated scales covering most of the body except the under surface and the inside of the limbs. *Manis pentadactyla* is the common pangolin of India and Ceylon. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed pangolin, *M. tricuspis* the white-bellied pangolin of West Africa.

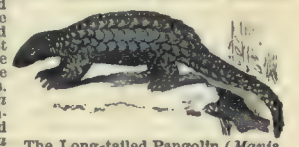

The Long-tailed Pangolin (*Manis macrura*). 1/18

pan′go-nie†, *n.* A precious stone exhibiting many angles.

Pan″-Goth′ic, pan′-goth′ic, *a.* Of, relating to, or comprising all the Gothic races. [W.]

pan-gram′ma-tist, pan-gram′ə-tist, *n.* One who makes sentences containing all the letters of the alphabet. [C.] [< PAN- + GRAMMATIST.]

pang′shure, pang′shur, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Oriental pond-tortoise (subgenus *Pangshura*), as the Bengalese *P. tecta*.

pan″gym-nas′ti-kon, pan″jim-nas′ti-kon, *n.* A device combining several gymnastic appliances. [< PAN- + GYMNASTIC.]

pan′han″dle, pan′-han″dl, *n.* The handle of a pan. **Pan′han″dle**, *n.* [U. S.] A narrow strip of one political division extending between two other divisions; as, the *Panhandle* of West Virginia; the Texas *Panhandle*.

pan″har-mon′ic, pan″hār-mon′ic, *a.* Involving or accompanied by universal consent or agreement; embracing all harmony or every mode of harmony.

St. Augustine . . . therefore, in support of this view, demanded that all interpretation should be *panharmonic*.
FARRAR *Hist. of Interpretation* lect. iv, p. 236. [E. P. D. '86.]

pan″har-mon′i-con, pan″hār-mon′i-con, *n.* A kind of orchestrion. [< PAN- + Gr. *harmonikos*; see HARMONIC.]

pan′has, pān′hēs, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A dish made by boiling meal or flour in the broth in which hog's liver and pieces of pork for meat pudding (or the pudding itself) have been boiled: sliced cold and fried for the table. [Penn. D., < G. *pfanne*, pan, + *hase*, hare; cp. WELSH RABBIT.] **paan′haas″**‡; **pan′-rab″bit**‡; **pon′hos**‡.

pan″-Hel-len′ic, pan″-hel-len′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of all the Hellenes or all Hellas; of or relating to the whole Greek race. **2.** Of or pertaining to Greek-letter societies; as, a *pan-Hellenic* banquet. [< Gr. *Panellēnes*, all the Greeks, < *pas*, all, + *Hellēnes*, Greeks.]

pan″-Hel-le′ni-on, pan″-hel-lī′[*or* -lē′]ni-on, -um, *n.* **1.** **pan″-Hel-le′ni-um**, A universal Greek council; specifically, a panegyris probably instituted by the emperor Hadrian for reviving a national spirit among the Greeks. **2.** A temple of all the Greeks. [< Gr. *Panellēnion*, neut. s. of *Panellēnios*, < *Panellēnes*; see PAN-HELLENIC.]

pan-Hel′len-ism, pan-hel′en-izm, *n.* The aspiration for the political union of all Greeks, or the effort to accomplish such union; also, that which pertains to universal Greek interests and ideas. — **pan-Hel′len-ist**, *n.* One who advocates pan-Hellenism.

pan″his-toph′y-ton, pan″his-tof′i-ton, *n.* An organism found in silkworms affected with pebrine, and commonly classed among the bacteria. [< PAN- + Gr. *histos*, web (< *histēmi*, stand), + *phyton*; see PHYTON.]

pan-hy″per-e′mi-a, pan-hai″pər-ī′mi-ə *or* -ē′mi-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* A superabundance of blood in the system; general plethora. [< PAN- + HYPER- + Gr. *haima*, blood.]

pan-hys″ter-ec′to-my, pan-his″tər-ec′to-mi, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of the entire womb. [< PAN- + HYSTERECTOMY.]

pan′ic, pan′ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or resulting from panic; as, *panic* flight. **2.** [P-] Of or pertaining to the god Pan. [< F. *panique*, < Gr. *Panikos*, < *Pan*, Pan, the supposed cause of sudden fear.] **pan′ic-al**†.

pan′ic[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear, especially when affecting a large number simultaneously; extreme and sudden fright.

For this, surely, is the very meaning of a *panic*,— a fear that feeds upon itself. Men in a *panic* are frightened at finding themselves afraid. H. S. HOLLAND in Chas. Gore's *Lux Mundi, Faith* p. 5. [J. M. '90.]

2. *Com.* The prevalence of unreasoning and overpowering alarm in financial or commercial circles, or in both, leading to sudden and stringent restrictions of credit and great shrinkage in values, and precipitating mercantile and banking failures: often the precursor of a financial crisis.

An undue expansion of loans (by banks), an unsound standard of value, overextension of mercantile credits, and wide-spread speculation, in whole or in part, are forerunners of panics.

The credit 'Panic of 1893' will go into history as distinct in kind from any that preceded it.
ALBERT C. STEVENS in *The Forum* Sept., '93, p. 23.

Synonyms: see ALARM; FRIGHT.

— **pan′ic-mon″ger**, *n.* One who predicts or fosters panics. — **p.-stricken, p.-struck**, *a.*

— **pan′ic-ful**, *a.* Full of panic; causing or feeling intense alarm. — **pan′icked**, *pa.* Affected with panic. — **pan′ick-y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Of the nature of a panic; productive of or affected by panic; showing an excited timidity; as, the Stock Exchange is *panicky* to-day.

pan'ic[2], pan'ic, *n.* Panic-grass. See GRASS, and compare PANICUM.

The fields which they sowed with millet or *panic* afforded, in the place of bread, a coarse and less nutritious food.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 3, p. 73. [S. C. G. '88.]

[< AS. *panic*. < L. *panicum;* see PANICUM.]

pan'i-cl, pan'i-cld. Panicle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pan'i-cle, pan'i-cl, *n. Bot.* A loose compound flower-cluster produced by the irregular branching of a raceme or corymb, as in the *Catalpa.* [< L. *paniculus,* dim. of *panus,* thread on a bobbin, web, < Gr. *pênos,* web.]

A Panicle of the European White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

pan'i-cled, pan'i-cld, *a. Bot.* Provided with or arranged in panicles.

—**paniculed heads,** heads arranged in panicles, as in certain *Compositæ.*

—**p. spikes,** spikes arranged in panicles, as in many grasses.

pan'i-con'o-graph, pan'i-con'o-graf, *n.* A zinc plate on which a design has been produced in relief by one of several processes allied to zincography; a zincograph. [< PAN- + Gr. *eikôn,* image (< *eoika,* be like), + -GRAPH.] **pan-i'co-graph‡. pan"i-con"o-graph'ic, pan-i"co-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pan-i"co-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of producing paniconographs. **pan"i-cog'ra-phy‡.**

pa-nic'u-late, pa-nic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a. Bot.* Arranged or borne in panicles; paniculed. [< L. *paniculus;* see PANICLE.] **pa-nic'u-la"ted‡.**

—**pa-nic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

Pan'i-cum, pan'i-cum, *n. Bot.* A large genus of true grasses having the 1- or 2-flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes, or panicles. *P. miliaceum,* the common millet, is the best-known. There are nearly 100 North-American forms, a few of which are valuable forage- and grain-plants. See illus. under MILLET. [L., panic-grass, < *panis,* bread.]

pan-id'i-o-mor'phic, pan-id'i-o-mēr'fic, *a. Geol.* Having a structure, as rocks, that is completely idiomorphic. [< PAN- + IDIOMORPHIC.]

pan'i-dro'sis, pan'i-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Perspiration generally diffused on the body. [< PAN- + HIDROSIS.] **pan"hi-dro'sis‡.**

pan'ier, *n.* Same as PANNIER.

pan"i-fi-ca'tion, pan'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Conversion into bread. **2.** [Rare.] The making of bread. [< L. *panis,* bread, + *facio,* make.]

pa'nim†, *n.* A paynim.

Pan"i-on'ic, pan'i-on'ic, *a.* Of or relating to all the Ionian division of the Greeks, or to all the districts they occupied; as, a *Pan-Ionic* war.

Pan"i-qui'ta, pan'i-ki'tɑ, *n. Ethnol.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

pan'ise, pan'ise, *n. Gr. Myth.* An inferior woodland deity attendant upon or representing Pan; a young Pan. [< L. *Panisens,* < Gr. *Paniskos,* dim. of *Pan,* Pan.] **pa-nis'cus; pan'isk.**

Pan"is-lam'ic, pan'is-lam'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the whole of Islam, or to Panislamism. [< PAN- + ISLAM.]

Pan-is'lam-ism, pan-is'lam-izm, *n.* The tendency or movement to unite all Mohammedan nations in a confederation, especially as against non-Islamic peoples.

pa-niv'o-rous, pa-niv'o-rus, *a.* [Rare.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread [< L. *panis,* bread, + *vorro,* devour.]

Pan-ja'bi, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as PUNJABEE.

pan'jam, pan'jam, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton cloth made in southern India.

pan-jan'drum, pan-jan'drum, *n.* [Humorous.] A high and mighty personage; great mogul. [< PAN- + meaningless suf. *-jandrum.*] **pan-jan'da-rum‡.**

pank, pank, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To gasp for breath; pant.

pan-kra'ti-ast, pan-krat'ic, pan-kra'ti-um. Same as PANCRATIAST, etc.

pan'lo-gism, pan'lo-jizm, *n. Philos.* **1.** The doctrine of the universe as a manifestation of the Logos. **2.** The form of pantheism that merges the universe in the absolute or primal reason. [< PAN- + Gr. *logos,* word, < *legô,* say.]

pan"mel-o'di-on, pan'mel-ō'di-ɘn, *n.* A keyboard musical instrument whose tone is produced by wheels rubbing on metal bars [C.] [< PAN- + MELODION.]

pan-mix'i-a, pan-mix'i-ɑ, *n. Biol.* Cessation of natural selection, as on a useless organ: a term of Weismann. [< PAN- + Gr. *mixis,* mixing, < *mignymi,* mix.]

pan'mug, pan'mug, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fifty-pound crock for packing butter.

pan-nade', pan-nēd', *n.* The curvet of a horse.

pan'nage†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Food picked up by swine in the woods; mast; also, the privilege of turning swine into a forest, or money paid therefor. **paun'age†; pawn'age†.**

pan'na-ry, *a. & n.* Same as PANARY.

pan'nel, pan'el, *n.* **1.** In falconry, a hawk's stomach or gizzard. **2†.** Same as PANEL. [< OF. *panel;* see PANEL.]

pan-nic'u-lus, pan-nic'yu-lus, *n. Biol.* A thin sheet-like investment. [L., dim. of *panus,* a cloth.] **pan'ni-cle‡.**

pan'nier[1], pan'yer, *C. W.*[1] (-ni-ɘr, *S. W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** One of a pair of wicker baskets, or a similar arrangement, adapted to contain articles to be borne by a beast of burden, one pannier being slung on each side; also, one of a pair of leather bags similarly used to carry medicine; formerly, any wicker basket.

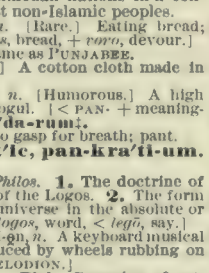

Panniers.

Donkeys, bearing *panniers* stuffed out with kitchen vegetables.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 34, p. 355. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. A basket used by peasants of both sexes for carrying a load on the back. **3.** *Engin.* A gabion. **4.** *Arch.* A corbel. **5.** A shield of basketwork used in the middle ages to set up before an archer. **6.** A light framework formerly worn for extending a woman's dress at the hips; also, drapery to produce a similar effect. **7†.** A framework for supporting a woman's head-dress. [< F. *panier,* < L. *panarium,* bread-basket, < *panis,* bread.]

pan'ier‡; pan'yard†; pan'yer†.

—**pannier hilt,** a basket hilt.

—**pan'niered,** *a.* Loaded or furnished with panniers.

Their *panniered* train a group of potters goad,
Winding from side to side up the deep road.
WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st. 10.

pan'nier[2], *n.* [Eng.] A waiter in the dining-hall of the Inns of Court. **pan'ier‡; pan'nier-man"‡.**

pan'ni-kel†, *n.* The crown of the head; the skull.

pan'ni-kin, pan'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A small saucepan. **2.** *Naut.* A tin cup.

Sailors . . . drinking from *pannikins.*
W. C. RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* ch. 5, p. 43. [WOR.]

pan'no-my, pan'o-mi, *n. Philos.* The law of reason as universal: the law of laws. [< PAN- + Gr. *nomos,* law.]

pan'non†, *n.* A pennon.

pan'nose", pan'ōs', *a. Bot.* Like felt or woolen cloth in texture. [< L. *pannosus,* like a rag, < *pannus,* cloth.]

—**pan'nose'ly,** *adv.*

pan'nus, pan'us, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An opaque vascular membrane over the cornea. **2.** *Surg.* A tent for a wound. **3.** A birthmark on the skin. [L., cloth.]

—**pan'nous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to pannus.

pan"nus-co'ri-um, pan'us-cō'ri-um, *n.* A leather-cloth for making boot- or shoe-uppers. [< L. *pannus,* cloth, + *corium,* leather.]

pan'ny, pan'i, *n.* [PAN'NIES, *pl.*] [Cant.] A house.

pan'ny-ar-ing, pan'i-ār-ing, *n.* [W. Afr.] The putting of a person in pawn for debt, as formerly on the Gold Coast.

pano-. Same as PAN-.

Pa'no, pā'nō, *n. Ethnol.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

pa-no'cha, pa-nō'cha, *n.* [Mex.] A coarse sugar of Mexican manufacture.

pa-no'chi-a, pa-nō'chi-ɑ, *n. Pathol.* Bubo in the groin or the armpit. [< PANO- + Gr. *cheia,* hole.]

pan"o-is'tic, pan'o-is'tic, *a.* Producing ova only, as some insect-ovaries: opposed to *meroistic.* [< PAN- + Gr. *ôon,* egg.]

pan"om-phe'an, pan'em-fi'ɑn *or* -fē'ɑn, *a.* [Rare.] Sending all omens: an epithet of Zeus. [< L. *panomphæus,* < Gr. *panomphaios,* < *pas,* all, + *omphê,* oracle.]

pan"o-pho'bi-a, pan'o-fō'bi-ɑ, *n. Pathol.* A morbid fear of everything: a form of melancholia. [< PANO- + Gr. *phobos,* fear, < *phebomai,* fear.] **pan-pho'bi-a‡; pan"-to-pho'bi-a‡.**

pan-oph"thal-mi'tis, pan-of"thal-mī'tis *or* -mi'tis, *n. Pathol.* Suppurative inflammation of the whole eye. [< PAN- + OPHTHALMITIS.] **pan"oph-thal'mi-a‡.**

pan'o-plied, pan'o-plid, *a.* Clad in complete armor.

pan'o-plist, pan'o-plist, *n.* A panoplied warrior.

pan'o-ply, pan'o-pli, *n.* [-PLIES, *pl.*] A full set of armor; the complete equipment of a Greek hoplite or of a medieval knight; harness: often figuratively. [< F. *panoplie,* < Gr. *panoplia,* < *pas,* all, + *hopla,* armor.]

Through the sevenfold *panoply* of his pride he had been pierced by the sharpness of a nation's curse.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 7, p. 374. [H. '62.]

pan-op'ti-con, pan-ep'ti-con, *n.* **1.** A prison so constructed as to allow an inspector to watch all the prisoners without being seen: proposed by Jeremy Bentham. **2.** A room for a general exhibition. [< PAN- + Gr. *optikon,* neut. s. of *optikos;* see OPTIC.]

pan"o-ra'ma, pan'o-rā'mɑ, *C. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], *or* -rē'mɑ, *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1] (XIII), *n.* **1.** A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene, or a successive series of scenes, painted on canvas that is arranged to unroll and pass before the spectator. **2.** A complete view in every direction. **3.** A cyclorama: in this sense distinguished as *circular panorama.* Compare CYCLORAMA; DIORAMA. [< PAN- + Gr. *horama,* sight. < *horaô,* see.]

—**pan"o-ram'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a panorama. **pan"o-ram'ic-al‡.**—**pan"o-ram'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of a panorama.

Pan"or-pa'ta, pan'ōr-pē'tɑ *or* -pɑ'tɑ, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of neuropterous insects, variously ranked, having the prothorax very small, wings with few cross-veins, and males with forcipiform appendages: including the scorpion-flies; the *Mecoptera.* [< PANORPA.]

Pan"or-pa'tæ‡.—pan'or-pate, *a.*

Pa-nor'pi-dæ, pa-nōr'pi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The only family of panorpate or mecopterous insects, somewhat resembling dragon-flies. **Pa-nor'pa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PAN- + Gr. *harpê,* sickle.]—**pa-nor'pi-an, pa-nor'pid,** *a. & n.*—**pa-nor'poid,** *a.*

Pan"or-pi'na, pan'ōr-pui'nɑ *or* -pī'nɑ, *a. Entom.* The *Panorpidæ.*—**pa-nor'pine,** *a.*

pan"o-til'tis, pan'o-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation embracing the middle and the internal ear. [< PAN- + OTITIS.]

pan'o-type, pan'o-taip, *n. Phot.* A picture made by the collodion process. [< PANO- + -TYPE.]

pan-phar'ma-con, pan-fār'mɑ-con, *n.* [Rare.] A universal remedy; cure-all. Properly *pampharmacon.*

pan'-pie", pan'-pui', *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as PANDOWDY.

pan'-pipes", pan'-paips', *n. pl.* Same as PAN'S PIPES.

Syrinx turned to a reed to escape him [Pan], so he made of her *pan-pipes* on which he wailed her evanishment. CHARLES G. LELAND *Etruscan Roman Remains* ch. 1, p. 47. [S. '92.]

Pan"-Pres"by-te'ri-an, pan'-pres'bi-ti'ri-ɑn, *a.* Of or pertaining to an alliance of Reformed churches or of those assimilated to Presbyterian theology and polity; as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* council.

pan"-pud'ding, pan'-pud'ing, *n.* [Eng.] A pancake.

Pan"sclav'ic, Pan"sclav'ism, Pan"sclav'ist, Pan"scla-vo'ni-an. Same as PANSLAVIC, etc.

pan'scle-ro'sis, pan'scle-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Complete thickening and hardening of the interstitial tissue of a part. [< PAN- + SCLEROSIS.]

pansé†, *n.* The lower front of a medieval doublet.

pan'ser, pan'ser, *n. Archeol.* A piece of medieval armor to protect the lower part of the body, especially the abdomen. [< OF. *pansiere,* < *panse, pance,* belly, < L. *pantex,* belly.] **pan'siere‡.**

pan'sherd, pan'shɘrd, *n.* [Eng.] A fragment of a broken pan. **pan'shard‡.**

pan'shon, pan'shɘn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An earthen milk-pan. **pan'cheon‡; pan'sion‡.**

pan'sied, pan'zid, *a.* **1.** Adorned with or abounding in pansies. **2†.** Gaudily decorated.

Pan"slav'ic, pan'slɑv'ic (-slav'ic, *C. I. W.*[1] *Wr.*; -slē'vic, *E.*; -slāv'ic, *W.*[2]), *a.* Of or pertaining to all peoples of Slavic blood, or to Panslavism.

The *Panslavic* invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom.
G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* first series, lect. i, p. 7. [S.]

Pan"slav'ism, pan'slɑv'ism. *n.* The idea of uniting all Slavic peoples, especially under the hegemony of Russia.

—**Pan"slav'ist,** *n.* An advocate or promoter of Panslavism. Compare SLAVOPHIL. **Pan"sla-vis'tic,** *a.* Advocating or tending toward Panslavism; Panslavic.

Pan"sla-vo'ni-an, pan'slɑ-vō'ni-ɑn, *a.* Same as PANSLAVIC. **Pan"sla-von'ic‡.**

pan'so-phy, pan'so-fi, *n.* [Rare.] *Philos.* **1.** A scheme of universal knowledge, especially one outlined by Comenius of Moravia in the 17th century. **2.** The pretense of universal wisdom. [< Gr. *pansophios,* < *pas,* all, + *sophos,* wise.] **pan-tos'o-phy‡.**—**pan-soph'ic-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Knowing everything: pretending to universal knowledge.

pan-sper'ma-tism, pan-sper'mɑ-tizm, *n. Biol.* **1.** The doctrine of the wide-spread diffusion of germe; the germ theory. **2.** The doctrine that invisible germs are the cause of all cases of apparent spontaneous generation. [< PAN- + Gr. *sperma;* see SPERM.] **pan-sper'mi-a‡; pan-sper'mism‡; pan-sper'my‡.**

—**pan-sper'ma-tist,** *n.* An advocate of panspermatism. **pan-sper'mist‡.**—**pan-sper'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to panspermatism.

pan-ster"e-o-ra'ma, pan-ster'ē-o-rā'mɑ, *C.* (-stī"re-o-rā'mɑ, *W.*[1]; -rē'mɑ, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* A model showing every part in proportional relief, as of a building. [< PAN- + Gr. *stereos,* solid, + *horama,* view. < *horaô,* see.]

pan'sy, pan'zi, *n.* [PAN'SIES, *pl.*] A species of violet (*Viola tricolor*), originally blue, purple, and yellow, but developed by cultivation and cross-breeding into large blossoms of a variety of colors of great beauty. Called also *heartsease, love-in-idleness,* and, in its wild state especially, *johnny-jump-up.*

It seems to me much worthier argument
Why *pansies,* eyes that laugh, bear beauty's prize
From violets, eyes that dream.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. iii, l. 137.

[< F. *pensée,* < *pensée,* pp. of *penser;* see PENSIVE.]

pan'cy†; pan'sie†; paun'ce†; paun'sie†.

pant, pant, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To breathe out quickly or with effort; utter gaspingly or convulsively; as, he *panted* forth his hope.

'That child!' she *panted.*
A. D. T. WHITNEY *Ascutney Street* ch. 3, p. 40. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2†. To long after.

II. *i.* **1.** To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; draw short, labored breaths, as from agitation; gasp; as, dogs *pant* from heat.

All alone stood Hiawatha, *Panting* with his wild exertion.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. v, st. 23.

2. To long intensely; gasp with desire; yearn.

The peace after which his heart *panted* forever.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Shelley* p. 55. [T. & F. '59.]

3. To heave, as the breast. **4.** [Poet.] To move languidly or with intermissions, as a faint breeze. **5.** To bulge and shrink successively: said of the plating of iron or steel hulls of vessels. [< F. *panteler,* pant, gasp.]

—**pant'ing-ly,** *adv.* With rapid breath.

pant[1], *n.* A short or labored breath; one of the respirations of difficult breathing; also, a quick or a violent heaving, as of the breast.

The *pant* of the steam-engine mingled with their dreams.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Earl of Elgin's Mission* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 324. [BLACK. '59.]

pant[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A town or village well.

pant-, panta-. Same as PAN-.

pan'ta-ble†, *n.* A slipper. **pan'ta-cle†; pan'tap†; pan'tu-ple†; pan'ti-ble†; pan'tof-fle†.**

pan'ta-cosm, pan'tɑ-cozm, *n.* Same as ASTROLABE, 1. [< PANTA- + Gr. *kosmos,* world.]

pan-tag'a-my, pan-tag'ɑ-mi, *n.* A communistic system of complex marriage in which all the men and women of a community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly in the Oneida Community. [< PANTA- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]

pan'ta-gog(ue, pan'tɑ-geg, *n. Archeol.* A medicine that the ancients believed capable of purging away all morbid humors. [< PANT- + Gr. *agôgos,* drawing out, < *agô,* lead.] **pan-chy'ma-gog(ue‡.**

pan'ta-graph, -ic, -ic-al. See PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pan"ta-gru'el-ism, pan'tɑ-grū'el-izm, *n.* **1.** The theories and practises of Pantagruel, a fictitious character drawn by Rabelais; burlesque; hence, good-natured cynicism; ironical buffoonery. **2.** Medical theory or practise; used in burlesque or contempt.

—**Pan"ta-gru-el'i-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Pantagruel or Pantagruelism.—**Pan"ta-gru'el-ist,** *n.* A person who exhibits the spirit of Pantagruelism; a cynic who deals in burlesque.

pan-tal'e-on, pan-tal'ē-on, *n.* **1.** A large dulcimer with two soundboards, having catgut strings on one side and wire on the other, played with hammers: invented by Pantaleon Hebenstreit of Eisleben. **2.** A German pianoforte with hammers working downward. **pan'ta-lon‡.**

pan"ta-lets', pan'tɑ-lets', *n. pl.* Long drawers, formerly worn by women and children; especially, detachable frilled leg-coverings, as of such drawers.

Strayed from her home, a little girl, of five years old, in a blue silk frock and white *pantalets,* with brown curling hair and hazel eyes. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Little Annc's Ramble* in vol. i, p. 155. [T. & F. '57.]

[Dim. < PANTALOON.] **pan"ta-lettes'‡.**

pan'ta-lon, *n.* [F.] The first figure of the old quadrille.

pan"ta-loon', pan'tɑ-lūn', *n.* **1.** In pantomimes, an absurd old man on whom the clown plays tricks. See illus. under HARLEQUINADE. **2.** In old Italian comedies, an old dotard representing originally a Venetian who was so nicknamed from the patron saint of Venice; as, the lean and slippered *pantaloon.*

The 'characters' in Homer, might they not be like the *pantaloon,* harlequin, &c., of the Italian comedy! CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 328. [S. '82.]

[< F. *pantalon,* < It. *pantalone,* < *Pantaloni,* a nickname given to the Venetians, < St. *Pantaleon,* patron saint of Venice (whose name was common among the citizens), < L. *Pantaleon,* a personal name, < Gr. *Pantaleôn,* < *pas* (*pant-*), all, + *leôn,* lion.]

pan"ta-loon'er-y, pan'tɑ-lūn'gr-i, *n.* **1.** The acting of a pantaloon in pantomime. **2.** Materials for making pantaloons.

pan'ta-loons', pan'tɑ-lūnz', *n. pl.* **1.** Trousers.

With thy turned-up *pantaloons,*
And thy merry whistled tunes.
WHITTIER *The Barefoot Boy* st. 1.

2. In the regency of George IV., men's garments

closely fitting the body from the waist down below the calves of the legs and there fastened with buttons or ribbons, or, later, by straps running under the boots. **3.** Originally, hose combining breeches and stockings in one garment: introduced by the Venetians. [< F. *pantalon;* see PANTALOON.]

Synonyms: see TROUSERS.

pan'ta-morph, -mor'phic, etc. See PANTOMORPH, etc.

pan"tan-cy"lo-bleph'a-rum, pan'tan-sil"lo-blef'a-rum, *n. Pathol.* Complete adhesion of the eyelids to each other and to the eyeball. [< PANT- + ANCYLO- + Gr. *blepharon,* eyelid.]

pan"tan-en"ceph-a'li-a, pan'tan-en'sef-ē'li-ą *or* -ą'li-ą, *n. Teratol.* An anencephalous monster in which the skin of the brow joins a spongy tissue on the cranial floor. A brainless monster has been known to survive sixty-five days. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi, p. 763. [< PANT- + ANENCEPHALIA.]

pan'tas, pan'tos, *n. Falconry.* A pulmonary disease of hawks. [< OF. *pantas.*] **pan'tasse†; pan'tess†.**

pan'ta-scope, -scop'ic. Same as PANTOSCOPE, etc.

Pan"ta-sto'ma-ta, pan'tą-stō'mą-tą. *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Pantostomata.* [< PANTA- + Gr. *stoma(t-),* mouth.]

pan-ta'ta, pan-tā'tą, *n.* [Siang, U. S.] One having authority, a boss. [Czech, < *pan,* master, mister, + *otec,* father.]

pan-tat'ro-phy, pan-tat'ro-fi, *n. Pathol.* A general wasting away of the whole body from defective nutrition; general atrophy. [< PANT- + ATROPHY.] **pan"-ta-tro'phi-a‡.**

pan-tech'nic, pan-tec'nic, *a.* Pertaining to all the arts. [< PAN- + TECHNIC.]

pan-tech'ni-con, pan-tec'ni-con, *n.* A general depot for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of manufactured articles. [< PAN- + Gr. *technē,* art.] **pan-tech"ne-the'ca‡.**

pan-tel'e-graph, pan-tel'ę-grąf, *n. Elec.* An instrument for transmitting autographs, drawings, or the like, in facsimile by telegraph. [< PAN- + TELEGRAPH.]—**pan"tel-eg'ra-phy,** *n. Elec.* Facsimile telegraphy.

pan-tel"e-phon'ic, pan-tel'ę-fon'ic, *a. Elec.* Reproducing sound, irrespective of its normal rate of vibration: applied to the diaphragm of a telephone or to its vibrations. [< PAN- + TELEPHONIC.]

pan-tel'ler-ite, pan-tel'ęr-ait, *n. Petrol.* A rhyolyte containing anorthoclase. [< the Mediterranean island *Pantelleria,* where found.] **pan-tel'ler-yte‡.**

pant'er†, pgnt'ęr, *n.* One who or that which pants.

pan'ter²†, *n.* A snare or net for game. **pain'ter†.**

pan'ter³†, *n.* A panther.

pan'ter⁴†, *n.* The keeper of a pantry. **pan'ter-er†.**

Pan"teu-ton'ic, pan'tiu-ton'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing all Teutonic peoples.

pan'the-ism, pan'thę-izm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The form of monism that identifies mind and matter, the finite and the infinite, making them manifestations of one universal or absolute being. Compare COSMOLOGY. It has three generic forms, with variations: **one-substance pantheism,** which ascribes to the universal being the attributes of both mind and matter, thought and extension, as in Spinoza's system; **materialistic p.,** which ascribes to it only the attributes of matter, as in the system of Strauss; **idealistic p.,** which ascribes to it only the attributes of mind, as in Hegel's system. The last two, in certain varieties, may be regarded as sinking all in nature and man respectively, a variety that sinks all in God might be termed *hyperthеism.*

Pantheism . . . is absolute monism, maintaining that the entire phenomenal universe is the ever-changing existence-form of the one single universal substance, which is God. Thus God is all, and all is God. A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theology* ch. 2, p. 50. [C. & B. BROS.]

2. (a) Primitive: the worship of nature in personified objects and powers of nature. (b) Modern poetic or esthetic: the worship of nature for itself or its beauty. (c) Doctrinal: the worship of nature and humanity founded on the doctrine that the entire phenomenal universe, including man and nature, is the ever-changing manifestation of God, who rises to personality and self-consciousness only in man. (d) Realistic: the deification of natural causes, conceived as one personified nature, to which the religious sentiment is directed.

Pantheism, when explained to mean the absorption of God in nature, is atheism, and the doctrine of Spinoza has been so regarded by many. When expounded to mean the absorption of nature in God — of the finite in the infinite — it amounts to an exaggeration of theism. K.-E. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 350. [SH. & CO.]

3†. The worship of all gods. [< PAN- + THEISM.]

pan'the-ist. pan'thę-ist, *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of pantheism.

Fichte and Hegel, being overmastered with the idea of unity, . . . became *pantheists* of an ideal school, resolving all existence into mind or ideas. BAIN *Mind and Body* ch. 7, p. 194 [A. '73.]

pan"the-is'tic, pan'thę-is'tic, *a.* Relating to or characterized by pantheism, tending to or imbued with pantheism. **pan"the-is'tic-al‡.**

—**pan"the-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pan"the-ol'o-gy, pan'thę-ol'o-ji, *n.* A theology that treats of all forms of religion; universal theology. [< PAN- + THEOLOGY.]—**pan"the-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Pan'the-on, pan thę gu, *L. S. W.*[2] (pan-thī'on, *I. W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A circular temple at Rome with a fine

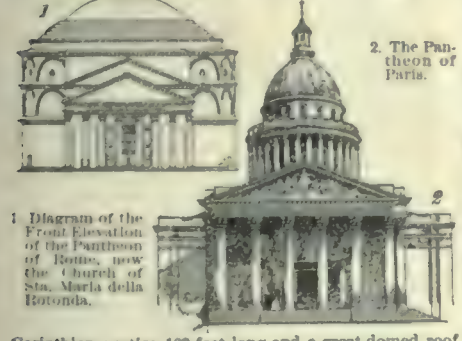

2. The Pantheon of Paris.

1. Diagram of the Front Elevation of the Pantheon of Rome, now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda.

Corinthian portico 103 feet long and a great domed roof 142 feet in height and inner diameter, originally built by Agrippa, 27 B. C., but in its present form representing chiefly the rebuilding by Hadrian. It is now the Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda, and is used as a place of sepulture for eminent Italians. The Pantheon is the most perfectly preserved ancient Roman building, owing to its dedication as a Christian church by Boniface IV., A. D. 609. Its vast rotunda is lighted by a circular opening 27 feet in diameter, at the apex of the dome.

2. [p-] The deities of a people taken collectively; also, a treatise on all the gods.

The chief Roman gods were Saturn, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Vulcan, Vesta, Janus, Quirinus, Neptune, and Pluto.

3. An edifice in Paris, originally the Church of Sainte Geneviève, built under Louis XV. and Louis XVI., dedicated to illustrious men and intended to serve as their mausoleum; hence, a mausoleum or temple commemorating the great. [L., < Gr. *pantheon* or *pantheion,* < *pantheios,* of all the gods, < *pas,* all, + *theos,* god.]

pan'ther, pan'thęr, *n.* **1.** A leopard, especially one of robust habit or a black or dark-colored form from southern Asia.

The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of *Panther,* from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed.

FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* ch. 11, p. 515. [BL. '91.]

2. Some other large feline carnivore, as the North-American puma. [< F. *panthère,* < L. *panthera,* < Gr. *panthēr,* panther.]—**pan'ther-cat"**, *n.* The ocelot.—**p.-cowry,** *n.* A spotted cowry (*Cypræa pantherina*) of the East Indies.—**p.-lily,** *n.* A Californian lily (*Lilium parvalinum*) having bright orange-red nodding flowers, the segments revolute and spotted with purple, and narrowly lanceolate leaves in whorls and scattered.—**p.-moth,** *n.* (Eng.) A European geometrid moth (*Cidaria unangulata*).—**p.-toad,** *n.* A South-African toad (*Bufo pantherinus*).—**p.-wood,** *n.* Citron-wood. [C.]

pan'ther-ess, pan'thęr-es, *n.* A female panther.

pan'ther-in(e, pan'thęr-in, *C. Wr.* (-ain, *E. I. S. W.*), *a.* Panther-like, as in color.

pan'tile, pan'tail, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dissenting chapel; dissenting: because such chapels were often roofed with pantiles.

pan'tile, *n.* A tile displaying a curved cross-section, making laps on each side with adjacent tiles of similar form, but lying with the opposite face up. See illus. under TILE. [< PAN¹, *n.*, 6, + TILE.] **pen'tile‡.**

—**pan'tile-lath",** *n.* [Eng.] A very thick and large lath.—**p.-shop,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A meeting-house.

pan'ti"ling, pan'tail'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of roofing with pantiles. **2.** Tiling composed of pantiles, or pantiles taken collectively.

pant'ing-ly, pgnt'ing-li, *adv.* In a panting manner; with short breaths.

pan"ti-soc'ra-cy, pan'ti-sec'rą-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] Equal rank and authority for all; the government of all by all; also, a Utopian community realizing that principle.

Those were the days when Coleridge and Southey were building, of cloud and moonbeam, their notable fabric of *pantisocracy,* the government of all by all. PETER BAYNE *Christian Life* pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 312. [G. & L. '58.]

[< PANT- + Gr. *isos,* equal, + *kratеō,* rule, < *kratos,* strength.]—**pan"ti-so-crat'ic,** *a.* Relating to or characterized by pantisocracy.—**pan"ti-soc'ra-tist,** *n.* An advocate of pantisocracy. **pan-tis'o-crat‡.**

pan'tler†, *n.* A servant in a great family who had charge of the pantry, or, specifically, of the bread.

panto-. Same as PAN-: a combining form.

pan'to-ble†, *n* Same as PANTOFFLE.

pan"to-chro-nom'e-ter, pan'to-cro-nom'ę-tęr, *n. Horol.* A combination of compass, sun-dial, and universal sun-dial: used to find the time by the solar shadow. [< PANTO- + CHRONOMETER.]

pant'od, pant'od, *n.* The universal odic force. See OD. [< PANT- + OD¹, *n.*]

pan'tof-fle†, *n.* A slipper. **pan'to-ble†; pan'to-cle†.**

pan"to-gan'gli-i'tis, pan'to-gan'gli-ai'tis *or* -i'tis, *n. Pathol.* Asiatic cholera. [< PANTO- + GANGLION.]

pan'to-graf, *n.* Pantograph. PHIL. SOC.

pan'to-graph, pan'to-grąf, *n.* **1.** *Drawing.* An instrument for making mechanically a copy of a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or increase: usually consisting of four strips or rods having perforations by which they may be connected by pins, forming a jointed parallelogram having one or more sides produced.

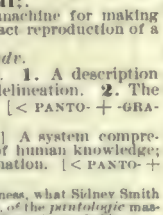

If *ABCD* is such a parallelogram, the point *A* being fixed in position, the tracing of a drawing by a point at *q* will cause a pencil at *p* to make a similar but smaller figure. If the tracer be placed at *p* and the pencil at *D*, a skew pantograph will result. See phrase.

2. A device of similar construction for mechanically reducing the cross-head motion in steam-engine indication. [< PANTO- + -GRAPH.] **pan'ta-graph‡.**

—**polar pantograph,** a pantograph for reproducing on a flat surface the profile of a curved or irregular object.—**skew p.,** a pantograph so arranged that the reproduction will be distorted or skewed.

pan"to-graph'ic, pan'to-graf'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or drawn by a pantograph. **pan"ta-graph'ic** or **-ic-al‡; pan"to-graph'ic-al‡.**

—**pantographic machine,** a machine for making milling-cutters or other objects in exact reproduction of a standard or pattern.

—**pan"to-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pan-tog'ra-phy, pan-tog'rą-fi, *n.* **1.** A description of an object as a whole; complete delineation. **2.** The act or art of using the pantograph. [< PANTO- + -GRAPHY.]

pan-tol'o-gy, pan-tol'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] A system comprehending summarily all departments of human knowledge; also, a compendium of general information. [< PANTO- + -LOGY.]—**pan"to-log'ic,** *a.*

For we may say of our time in all seriousness, what Sidney Smith said in the fulness of his wisdom and his fun, of the *pantological* master of Trinity — Science is our forte, omniscience is our foible.

JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours. Education through Senses* in first series, p. 303. [T. & F. '62.]

—**pan-tol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in pantology.

pan-tom'e-ter, pan-tom'ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring angles and determining perpendiculars. **2.** An instrument for producing mechanically portraits in profile. [< PANTO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

pan-tom'e-try, pan-tom'ę-tri, *n.* **1.** Measurement in general. **2.** The use of the pantometer. [< PANTO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.] **pan"to-met'ric,** *a.*

pan"to-mime, pan'to-maim, *a.* Expressing ideas by action only; as, a *pantomime* representation of a quarrel.

pan'to-mime, *n.* **1.** A series of actions, as gestures and postures, used to convey ideas or information; sign-language; as, to converse with Indians in *pantomime.*

The other actor . . . grasped me by the hand, . . . gave me to understand in *pantomime* that his life was blasted by unrequited affection. J. JEFFERSON *Autobiography* ch. 6, p. 180. [C. CO.]

2. *Theat.* (1) Any play in which the actors express their meaning by action without dialogue. (2) *Class. Antiq.* A play or part of a play in which the actor used gestures or movement only while the chorus sang. (3) [Eng.] A play performed usually at Christmas, relating some popular story, with burlesque variety features, and a concluding farcical diversion introducing tricks performed by traditional characters, called clown, pantaloon, harlequin, and columbine. Compare HARLEQUINADE. **3.** [Archaic.] A pantomimist. [F., < L. *pantomimus,* < Gr. *pantomimos,* < *pas* (*pant-*), all, + *mimos,* imitator.]

pan"to-mim'ic, pan'to-mim'ic, *a.* Having the nature or character of pantomime; representing or represented by action or gesture only. **pan"to-mim'ic-al‡.**

—**pan"to-mim'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pan"to-mim'ic, *n.* A pantomimist.

pan'to-mi"mist, pan'to-mai'mist, *n.* One who employs pantomime; one who plays a part in dumb show. **pan"to-mim'ic‡; pan"to-mi'mus‡.**

pan'to-morph, pan'to-mōrf, *n.* That which takes any or every form. [C.] [< Gr. *pantomorphos,* assuming all forms, < *pas* (*pant-*), all, + *morphē,* form.] **pan'ta-morph‡.**—**pan"to-mor'phic,** *a.* Of all shapes; assuming any form. **pan"ta-mor'phic‡.**

pan'ton, pan'ten, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *Farriery.* A horse-shoe for curing a narrow and hoof-bound heel. **pan'ton-shoe"‡. 2.** A trifling fellow; a loafer.

pan-toph'a-gy, pan-tef'ą-ji, *n.* The indiscriminate eating of all kinds of food; omnivorousness. [< Gr. *pantophagia,* < *pantophagos,* all-devouring, < *pas* (*pant-*), all, + *phagein,* eat.]—**pan-toph'a-gist,** *n.* A person or animal that eats all kinds of food.—**pan-toph'a-gous,** *a.* Omnivorous.

pan"to-pho'bi-a, *n.* Same as PANOPHOBIA.

Pan-top'o-da, pan-top'o-dą, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Pycnogonidea.* See illus. under PYCNOGONID. [< PANTO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**pan'to-pod,** *n.*

pan'to-scope, pan'to-scōp, *n.* **1.** A panoramic camera. See CAMERA. **2.** A very wide-angled photographic lens. [< PANTO- + -SCOPE.] **pan'ta-scope‡.**

—**pan"to-scop'ic,** *a.* Giving a broad scope or sweep of vision. **pan"ta-scop'ic‡.**

Pan"to-sto'ma-ta, pan'to-stō'mą-tą, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate pantostomate infusorians with flagella representing the sole organs of locomotion. [< PANTO- + Gr. *stoma(t-),* mouth.]—**pan'to-stome,** *n.*

pan"to-sto'mate, pan'to-stō'met *or* -mēt, *a.* Having a diffuse ingestive area; having a body any part of which may serve as an entry for food, as some protozoans.

pan"to-stom'a-tous, pan'to-stem'ą-tus, *a.* **1.** Pantostomate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata.* [< PANTO- + *stoma(t-),* mouth.]

Pan"to-the'ri-a, pan'to-thī'ri-ą *or* -thē'ri-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct order of mammals with smooth cerebral hemispheres, angle of lower jaw not inflected, and condyles not transverse, intended to include most Jurassic forms. [< PANTO- + Gr. *thērion* (dim. of *thēr*), wild beast.]—**pan"to-the'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pan'trel, pan'trel, *n.* A former engraving-tool.

pan'try, pan'tri, *n.* [PAN'TRIES, *pl.*] A room or closet in which to keep provisions and table-furnishings: often with a sink and arrangements for cleaning plate, etc.; originally, a room in which the bread was kept. [< F. *paneterie,* < LL. *panetaria,* pantler's office, < *paneta,* baker, < L. *panis,* bread.]

—**pan'try-cock",** *n.* A faucet with upward-rising pipe, which curves semicircularly and discharges downward.

pants, pants, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers: an abbreviation of *pantaloons.*

pan'tun, pan'tun, *n.* [Malay.] A short extemporaneous poem, usually of four lines riming alternately, popular among the Malays. The improvisation of pantuns is sometimes undertaken by contestants who succeed each other alternately till only one is able to proceed. **pan'toum‡.**

pan-ur'gic, pan-ūr'jic, *a.* [Rare.] Able to do any kind of work; universally skilled.

No less *panurgic* and less encyclopædic a critic than Diderot himself could undertake to sweep with ever so light a wing over this vast area. J. MORLEY *Diderot* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 279. [C. & H. '78.]

[< Gr. *panourgia,* < *panourgos,* ready to do anything, knavish, < *pas,* all, + *ergon,* work.]—**pan'ur-gy†,** *n.*

Pan-u'ri-dæ, pan-ū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds like titmice, but with a very long tail, as the bearded titmouse. **Pan-u'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PAN- + Gr. *oura,* tail.]—**pan-u'rid,** *n.*—**pan-u'rine,** *a.*—**pan-u'roid,** *a.*

pan'yard†, *n.* A pannier.

pa'nym†, *n.* & *a.* Paynim.

pan-zo'ism, pan-zō'izm, *n.* The elements, collectively, that make up vital force; a word used by Herbert Spencer. [< PAN- + Gr. *zōē,* life.]

pan"zo-o'ti-a, pan'zo-ō'shi-ą *or* -ō'ti-ą, *n.* An epidemic disease among animals, especially domestic; epizootic. [< PAN- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] **pan-zo'o-ty‡.**

pa'o-lo, pū'o-lō, *n.* [It.] **1.** An old Italian coin. See COIN. **2.** A small matter; a picayune.

pap, pap, *vt.* [PAPPED; PAP'PING.] To feed with pap.

Capp'd, *papp'd,* napp'd, and lapp'd from the first,
On the knees of Prodigality.
HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Childhood* st. 5.

pap¹, *n.* **1.** A teat; nipple; also, the whole breast: usually of a woman, but rarely of a man.

As he went he first was smitten on his right breast beside the *pap;* straight through his shoulder passed the spear of bronze.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Lang and Leaf, bk. iv, p. 79. [MACM. '83.]

2. A hill or other object having a conical shape; mamelon. [< Sw. *papp,* pap.]

pap², *n.* **1.** Any soft food for babes, as of bread boiled or soaked in milk or water, or of milk thickened with flour or starch; figuratively, weak mental food or nourishment.

Ask him if he won't have a little *pap* — nice, fine, flour *pap.* There is some boiling on the kitchen fire.
OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* ch. 6, p. 78. [R. BROS. '88.]

2. Pulp, as of fruit. **3.** [Slang.] The fees, etc., of public office. [< L. *papa, pappa,* infant's cry for food.]

pap³, *n.* [Colloq. & Prov.] Papa: an abbreviation.

pa-pa[1], pa-pä′ *or* pä′pa (XIII), *n.* Father: said for the most part by or to children. See PA. [Repetition of the infantile syllable *pa.*]

pa′pa[2], pā′pā, *n. Eccl.* A parish priest of the Greek Church; formerly, a bishop or any one of the inferior clergy in the church at large. [LL., bishop, pope, < Gr. *papas*, father.]

pa′pa[3], pē′pa *or* pō′pa, *n.* A baboon. [Cp. PAPION.]

pa′pa-bi(e, pā′pa-bi, *a.* [Rare.] Eligible to the office of pope. [F., < LL. *papa;* see PAPA[2].]

pa′pa-bot, pā′pa-bet, *n.* [Creole, La., U. S.] The Bartramian sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*). **pa″pa-bo′te†; pa″pa-bot′te†.**

pa′pa-cy, pā′pa-si, *n.* **1.** The office of the Pope of Rome; the official headship of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** The Roman Catholic system of church government as theoretically and historically acknowledging the supremacy of the Roman pontiff; also, the actual succession of persons and administration of affairs in the supreme government of the Roman Catholic Church. The theory of the papacy is that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter and the vicar of Christ, the visible head of the Christian church. [< OF. *papacie,* < LL. *papatia,* < *papa;* see PAPA[2].] **pa-pal′i-ty†; pa′pal-ty†; pa′pate†.**

pap′a-gay†, *n.* Same as POPINJAY.

pa″pa-ga′yo, pä″pa-gä′yō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A violent northeast wind of Nicaragua and Guatemala.

pa′pa-in, pa′pa-in (pē′pa-in, *C.*; pa-pō′in, *W.*) (XIII), *n. Chem.* A proteid compound, resembling the trypsin of the pancreatic juice, contained in the milk of the papaw-fruit. [< PAPAYA.] **car′i-cin‡; pa″pa-yo′tin‡.**

pa′pal, pē′pal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the papacy or the Pope; as, *papal* supremacy; a *papal* bull. **2.** Figuratively, assuming infallibility or supreme authority in any matter, or manifesting such assumption.

Because nature does not correspond to this his *papal* dictum, he complains that there is in her no trace of design.
EBRARD *Apologetics* tr. by Macpherson and Stuart, vol. i, § 154, p. 400. [T. & T. C. '86.]

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. [F., < LL. *papalis,* < *papa;* see PAPA[2].]

— **pa′pal-in†,** *n.* A papist. — **pa′pal-ism,** *n.* Papacy as a system or as a policy; papistry; popery. — **pa′pal-ist,** *n.* An advocate of papacy, or an adherent of the papacy; a papist. — **pa′pal-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To convert to papalism or popery. **II.** *i.* To adopt and conform to papal ideas or doctrines. **pa′pal-ise‡.** — **pa′pal-ly,** *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

pa″pa-pho′bi-a, pā″pa-fō′bi-a, *n.* [Rare.] Extreme fear or hatred of the Pope or of the Roman Catholic Church. [< LL. *papa* (see PAPA[2]) + Gr. *phobos,* fear, < *phebomai,* fear.]

pa′par-chy, pā′par-ki *or* pä′-, *n.* Papal government; papacy. [< LL. *papa* (see PAPA[2]) + Gr. *archō,* rule.]

pa′pas, pē′pas *or* pg′pas, *n. Gr. Ch.* A parish priest. [< Gr. *papas, pappas,* father.] **pap′pas†.**

pa′pate†, *n.* The papacy.

Pa-pav″e-ra′ce-æ, pa-pav′g-rē′sg-ī *or* -e-rg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants — the poppy family — usually with milky or colored juice, alternate exstipulate leaves, and long 1-flowered peduncles, the flowers with 2 caducous sepals and usually 4 cruciate petals. It embraces about 20 genera and 80 species. **Pa-pa′ver,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., poppy.] — **pa-pav″e-ra′ceous,** *a.*

pa-pav′er-in, } pa-pav′er-in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* A
pa-pav′er-ine, } crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium. [< L. *papaver,* poppy.]

pa-pav′er-ous, pa-pav′er-us, *a.* Having the properties of the poppy, or similar properties; papaveraceous. [< L. *papaver,* poppy.]

pa-paw′, pa-pô′, *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree (*Carica Papaya*) of the passion-flower family (*Passifloracæ*), or its fruit. The tree, seldom exceeding 20 feet in height, has a remarkably tapering stem crowned by a tuft of large 7-lobed leaves on long footstalks, with the flowers below. The fruit is 8 or 10 inches in length, oblong or melon-shaped, has a thick fleshy rind of a dingy orange-yellow color, and is eaten raw, cooked, or pickled. The juice of the fruit or the leaves, applied in various ways, has the remarkable property of rendering meat tender.

2. A small tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), of the middle, southern, and western United States, having thin, obovate-lanceolate leaves, dull-purple flowers, and ovoid-oblong, yellowish, pulpy fruit, 3 or 4 inches in length, fragrant, sweet, and edible. [< PAPAYA.] **paw-paw′;.**

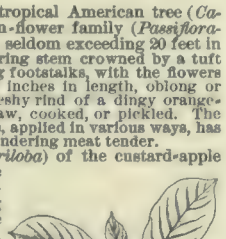
A Flowering Branch of the Papaw (*Asimina triloba*).
a, the fruit.

pa-pa′ya, pa-pê′ya *or* pä′-pa-ya, *n.* **1.** The papaw-tree. **2.** [P-] A former genus, now included in *Carica.* See PAPAW. [Sp., < Malabar *papaiamaram.*]

Pap″a-ya′ce-æ, pap′a-yē′sg-ī *or* -yg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A former order of plants — the papaw family — now generally regarded as a tribe of the passion-flower family (*Passifloraceæ*). [< PAPAYA.]

pa″pa-yo′tin, pg′pa-yō′tin, *n. Chem.* Same as PAPAIN.

pap′-boat″, pap′-bōt″, *n.* **1.** A boat-shaped dish for holding the food called pap.

I have a vast inclination to get a *pap-boat* myself, and make him a present of it. FRANCES BURNEY *Cecilia* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 8, p. 249. [T. C. 1783.]

2. A top-shell or turbinellid, as *Turbinella rapha,* converted on the Malabar coast into a vessel for the sacred oil with which Buddhist priests are anointed.

pape[1], pgp, *n.* [F.] An American finch, the nonpareil.

pape[2]**†,** *n.* A priest; specifically, the Pope.

pape-chien′, pgp-shiēn′, *n.* [F.] The lapwing; pea-chicken.

pap′e-jay, *n.* Same as POPINJAY. **pap′e-lay†.**

pape′lard†, *n.* A flatterer or dissembler.

pape′lard-ie†, *n.* Dissembling; flattery.

pap′e-line†, *n.* A rich silk fabric of the 17th century. Its manufacture, being brought into Ireland from France, led to the poplin industry.

pap″el-on-nē′, pap′el-en-nē′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with tile-like scales having edges of a different tincture.

pa′per, pē′per, *vt.* **1.** To put paper upon in any way; cover the surface of with paper; especially, to paste paper-hangings upon; as, to *paper* a wall. **2.** To subject to any operation by means of paper; especially, to sand-paper. **3.** *Bookbinding.* To paste the outside leaves of (a book) before putting on the cover. **4.** *Theat.* To admit large numbers of people to (a place of amusement) by free tickets; as, the house was well *papered.* **5†.** To record on paper; make note of.

pa′per, *a.* **1.** Made of paper; as, *paper* flowers. **2.** Enrolled or stated on paper, but having no real existence.

Phrases: — **paper baron, p. lord,** one who holds the title only by courtesy or by a personally limited appointment. — **p. car-wheel,** a car-wheel having a shell of steel, etc., and a filling of paper inserted under great pressure for the purpose of taking up the strains of concussion and deadening sounds. — **p. cigar,** a cigarette. — **p. money,** see MONEY, 1 (1). — **p. process,** a process of stereotyping in which the matrices are made of thin sheets of paper pasted together and impressed on the form while moist: the method commonly in use by daily newspapers.

pa′per, *n.* **1.** A substance made by chemical and mechanical processes from fibrous material, as rags, straw, wood, or bark, into thin sheets or strips. See PULP. It is used as a medium for writing and printing, for wrapping, as an inside weather-proofing in walls, for packing, stuffing, and many other mechanical purposes.

Some kinds of paper are named (1) from their use; as, **blotting-paper, book-p., filter-p., lithographic p., news-p., photographic p., sheathing-p.;** (2) from the substance of which they are made; as, **bark p., cotton p., flax p., linen p., mulberry p., pith p., rag p., wood p.;** (3) from a substance with which they have been impregnated; as, **carbolic-acid p., litmus p., paraffin p., soda p., tar** or **tarred p.**

Cotton *paper* was in use among these [Mohammedans] as early as 1009. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 210. [A. '90.]

2. A sheet or leaf of such material. Compare SHEET and WEB. **3.** A printed or written instrument or formal statement, as a bond, deed, testimonial, record of evidence, etc.; especially, in the plural, valuable letters or memoranda; as, court or state *papers.*

In no age or country has the public cause been maintained with more force of argument . . . than the Revolutionary state *papers* exhibit. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 69. [L. B. & CO. '38.]

4. A printed journal; newspaper; as, an evening *paper.* **5.** A written discourse upon any subject; essay; dissertation. **6.** *Com.* Written or printed pledges or promises to pay which are negotiable, as bank-bills, treasury-notes, bills of exchange, or drafts; as, there is plenty of *paper* now in the market. **7.** A package containing in a paper wrapping a limited amount or number; as, a *paper* of tacks, hairpins, etc. **8.** Wall-paper; paper-hangings. **9.** *Theat.* Collectively, free orders of admission to a place of amusement; also, an audience so admitted; as, the house was half *paper.* **10.** In the usage of colleges, etc., an examination-paper. See EXAMINATION. [< F. *papier,* < L. *papyrus;* see PAPYRUS.]

A Paper-making Machine.

The pulp is mixed in the agitating-box (*a*), pumped into the regulating-box (*rb*), and allowed to flow out of a gate or fountain, at the breast-roll (*b*) to an endless wire cloth or apron (*e*), carried by bands or deckles (*d*) under the dandy-rolls (*dr*), which determine the water-mark and whether the paper is to be wove or laid. While on the wire apron (*e*) the pulp is shaken to cross the fibers. A save-all box (*s*) catches and preserves the drain-water, with accompanying size, coloring-material, etc. The couch-rolls (*c*) take the imperfectly formed paper-pulp to an endless wet felt apron, by which it is carried between the rolls (*w*), thence on the press-felt apron to the press-rolls (*p*). These rolls squeeze out most of the water, and the pulp, which may now be called paper, is ready for drying and calendering. The series of hot-drying cylinders (*h*) is kept at a proper temperature by steam, and takes all the dampness out of the paper, which next passes to the calender-rolls (*cr*), receiving a finish by pressure. It is then wound on the reels (*r*) or slit into narrower widths and wound, according to convenience.

Compounds, etc.: — **autographic paper,** paper suited for receiving drawing or writing in special ink, for transferring to a lithographic stone or to a zinc printing-plate. — **brown p.,** paper made from unbleached stock. — **Chinese p. 1.** Same as RICE-PAPER. **2.** India paper. — **marble** or **marbled p.,** paper having the surface variegated in imitation of marble. — **on p.,** put down in writing or printing. — **pa′per-birch″,** *n.* The white birch or canoe-birch (*Betula papyrifera*) of the northern United States and Canada: so called on account of its bark, which freely splits into paper-like layers. See illus. under BIRCH. — **p.-book,** *n. Law.* A book or pamphlet containing a collection of the papers constituting the record in a case. — **p.-box,** *n.* A box to contain paper. — **p.-case,** *n.* A box for writing-materials, especially for paper. — **p.-chase,** *n.* The game of hare and hounds when pieces of paper are used as "scent." See HARE. — **p.-clamp,** *n.* An appliance for holding newspapers or periodicals firmly together in position for convenient reference; a kind of newspaper-holder. — **p.-clip,** *n.* A clip for holding letters or papers. — **p.-cloth,** *n.* A fabric made by the natives of some of the South Pacific islands by first soaking the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and then beating it. On drying, it takes on the character of a paper-like cloth. See also under CLOTH. — **p.-coal,** *n.* Thin papery layers of Tertiary lignites, and rarely of older coal-formations, apparently masses of compressed leaves. — **p.-cutter,** *n.* **1.** A machine used by printers and bookbinders for cutting or trimming piles of paper, or for trimming books, pamphlets, etc. **2.** A paper-knife. — **p.-day,** *n. Eng. Law.* A day assigned in one of the common-law courts for hearing cases entered for argument. — **p.-enamel,** *n.* A preparation for glazing the surface of paper or cardboard. — **p.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Having a face as white as paper. **2.** Coated or faced with paper. — **p.-feeder,** *n.* An appliance for delivering paper sheets singly from a pile to a machine, as a printing-press. — **p.-fish,** *n.* [Tasmania.] The young of the bastard trumpeter (*Latris forsteri*). — **p.-folder,** *n.* **1.** A paper-knife. **2.** A machine for folding paper or papers. — **p.-glosser,** *n.* **1.** A workman who glosses paper. **2.** A paper-calendering machine. — **p.-hanger,** *n.* One whose business is paper-hanging. — **p.-hanging,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering walls with wall-paper, generally done by pasting. **2.** *pl.* Webs of tinted or decorative paper used for covering interior walls, ceilings, etc.: so named because used originally as a substitute for hangings of tapestry and cloth. — **p.-holder,** *n.* **1.** A box in which writing-paper can be conveniently kept for ready use. **2.** A file for holding papers. — **p.-hornet,** *n.* A paper-wasp, especially *Vespa crabro.* — **p.-knife,** *n.* A blade of wood, ivory, metal, or other hard substance, for cutting folded leaves, cressing paper, etc. Called also *paper-cutter, paper-folder.* — **p.-machine, p.-making machine,** a machine that receives paper-pulp, and by a process of gradual spreading, flattening, and drying, turns it out as paper. See illus. in center of page. — **p.-maker,** *n.* One who manufactures paper. — **p.-mill,** *n.* A manufactory in which paper is made. — **p.-mulberry,** *n.* A low bushy-headed Japanese tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) of the same family as the common mulberry, with light downy leaves resembling those of the white mulberry. — **p.-muslin,** *n.* Stiff glazed muslin. — **p.-nautilus,** *n.* A cephalopod, the argonaut.

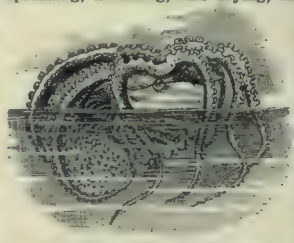
The Paper-nautilus (*Argonauta argo*). ¼

— **p.-office,** *n.* [Eng.] An office where state papers or court records are kept. — **p.-poplar,** *n.* The soft poplar (*Populus grandidentata*). See POPLAR. — **p.-pulp,** *n.* Pulp from which paper is made. — **p.-punch,** *n.* An implement for punching holes in paper, for any purpose, as for cancellation. — **p.-reed,** *n.* The papyrus. **p.-rush†.** — **p.-ruler,** *n.* Any person or contrivance that prints or marks straight lines on paper. — **p.-sailor,** *n.* The paper-nautilus. — **p.-scales,** *n. pl.* A balance for showing the weight of a ream of paper when a single sheet is hung on it. — **p.-shell,** *n.* [U. S.] Anything with a thin paper-like shell, as a soft-shelled crab, almond, etc. — **p.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of calcite found in thin paper-like plates. — **p.-splitting,** *n.* The act or process of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, especially when printed: done by pasting muslin on each side of the sheet, pulling apart the muslin sheets when dry, and removing the paper by dampness. — **p.-stainer,** *n.* A paper-hanging maker. — **p.-stock,** *n.* Rags or other material for making paper. — **p.-tester,** *n.* A contrivance for estimating the strength of paper by the weight a stretched strip can sustain. — **p.-tree,** *n.* **1.** The paper-mulberry. **2.** An East-Indian tree (*Trophis aspera* or *Streblus asperus*) of the same family as the paper-mulberry. Called also *paper-tree of Siam.* — **p.-washing,** *n. Phot.* Water in which silver prints have been washed. It contains silver nitrate, from which metallic silver may be recovered. **p.-wasp,** *n.* A wasp, especially a vespid, that makes its nest of a material resembling paper. — **p.-weight,** *n.* A small heavy object, as of glass, marble, or bronze, generally ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to keep them in place. — **protective p.,** paper so made or treated that marks made on it can not be removed or altered without detection. — **satin p.,** writing-paper having a very high glaze. — **toned p.,** slightly tinted paper. — **white p.,** specifically, unprinted white paper. — **wove** or **woven p.,** smooth paper made on bands of flannel or felt, as distinguished from *laid paper.* See LAID.

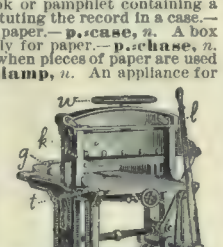

A Paper-cutter.

The paper is laid on the table (*t*), adjusted to position by the movable gage (*g*), and held firmly in place by a clamp operated by the wheel (*w*). The cut is made by depressing the lever (*l*), which causes an oblique downward motion of the knife (*k*).

SIZES OF PAPER.

The common sizes of paper known by name in trade use are given in the following table as nearly as possible, the dimensions (in inches) being subject to material variation. The word *folio* accompanying the name of any size usually means folded once, as they are when put up into quires; as, *crown folio* is the crown size folded once, reducing the apparent area one-half. When folded twice a sheet is termed a *quarto,* or *4to;* three times, *octavo,* or *8vo;* four times, *sextodecimo* (rarely used: commonly called *16mo*); five times, a *32mo;* folded three times with a quarto offcut set in, a *duodecimo,* or *12mo;* four times with an octavo offcut set in, a *24mo.* Compare MEDIUM, *n.*

NAME.	Writing.	Printing.	Drawing.
an′ti-qua′ri-an [Eng.]	31 × 53		31 × 53
at′las [U. S.]	26 × 33		
at′las [Eng.]			26 × 34
at′las, small [Eng.]			25 × 31
check fo′li-o [U. S.]	17 × 24		
co-lum′bi-er [U. S.]	23 × 34		
co-lum′bi-er [Eng.]	24 × 34½		24 × 34½
cop′y or bas′tard [Eng.]	16 × 20		
crown [U. S.]	15 × 19		
crown [Eng.]	16½ × 21		15 × 20
de-my′ [U. S.]	16 × 21		
de-my′ [Eng.]	15 × 20	17½ × 22	17 × 22
el′e-phant [U. S.]	23 × 25		
el′e-phant [Eng.]	23 × 28		
em′per-or [Eng.]			48 × 72
flat cap [U. S.]	14 × 17	14 × 17	
fo′li-o post [U. S.]	17 × 22	17 × 22	
fools′cap [U. S.]	12½ × 16		
fools′cap [Eng.]	13½ × 17	13½ × 17	13½ × 16½
grand ea′gle [Eng.]			26½ × 40
im-pe′ri-al [U. S.]	23 × 31	22 × 32	
im-pe′ri-al [Eng.]		22 × 30	22 × 30
let′ter [U. S.]	8 × 10	8½ × 11	
me′di-um [U. S.]	18 × 23	19 × 24	
me′di-um [Eng.]	17½ × 22	19 × 24	17 × 22
note [U. S.]	5 × 8	5½ × 8½	
note, com-mer′cial [U. S.]	5½ × 8½		
note, pack′et [U. S.]	5¾ × 9	5¾ × 9	
post [Eng.]	15½ × 19		
post, com-mer′cial [Eng.]	11 × 17		
post, large [Eng.]	16½ × 20¾		
post, small [Eng.]	13½ × 16½		
pot [Eng.]	12½ × 15		
roy′al [U. S. & Eng.]	19 × 24	20 × 25	19 × 24
roy′al, long [Eng.]			18 × 27½
small cap [U. S.]	13 × 16		
su′per-roy′al [U. S.]	20 × 28	22 × 28	
su′per-roy′al [Eng.]	19¼ × 27½	21 × 27	19¼ × 27½
thick and thin post [Eng.]	15¼ × 19½		

pa′perd, *pp.* Papered. PHIL. SOC.

pa′per-er, pē′per-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who applies paper, as in some industry or art; as, a wall-*paperer*. **2.** One who wraps or folds small merchandise or the like in paper.

pa′per-y, pē′per-i, *a.* Having an appearance, texture, or body of paper; like or of the nature of paper.

And clinging here and there . . . [is] a brown, *papery* chrysalis, from which shall yet wave the superb wings of the Luna moth.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 9, p. 227. [T. & F. '63.]

pap-es′cent, pap-es′ent, *a.* Having the qualities of or containing pap, or milky juice.

pa′pess, *n.* A supposed female pope.

pa″pe-terie′, pa″pe-trī′, *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental box or case for writing-materials. **2.** Stationery.

Pa′pey, *n.* **1.** A brotherhood of priests, in London, suppressed by Edward VI. **2.** [p-] A house for priests.

Pa′phi-an, pā′fi-an *or* pa′fi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Paphos, in Cyprus, celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite, or to Venus or her rites of worship. **2.** Hence, of, pertaining to, or being a prostitute; lascivious.

Now *Paphian* girls were known to sing and smile.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 7.

Pa′phi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Paphos; a Cypriote. **2.** A prostitute, as a votary of Venus; Cyprian.

pa″pier, pa′piē′, *n.* [F.] Paper: chiefly in phrases.

—**papier bulle**, tinted drawing-paper.—**p. glacé**, ice-paper; glazed paper.—**p. pelure**, thin, smooth, firm writing-paper.—**p. vergé**, laid paper.

pa″pier′mā″ché′, pa′piē′-mā′shē′, *n.* [F.] A tough plastic material made from pulped paper or from paper-pulp containing an admixture of size, paste, oil, resin, or other substances, or from sheets of paper glued and pressed together. The various kinds, molded when moist, are made into architectural ornaments, lacquered boxes, trays, etc. often ornamented with painted or inlaid designs; durable utensils, matrices for stereotyping newspapers or books, and many other useful or ornamental objects.

pa-pil″i-o-na′ceous, pa-pil′i-o-nē′shius, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Butterfly-shaped; composed of five petals—the standard or vexillium which encloses the others in the bud, two lateral wings, and two forming the carina or keel, opposite the standard and more or less united, as in the irregular corolla of a large part of the bean family.

Papilionaceous Flowers.

1. A flower of sweet pea. 2. The same dissected, showing: *k*, keel, *s*, standard; *st*, stamens; *p*, pistil; *sc*, *sc*, wings

The term *papilionaceous* applied to a flower is employed to indicate, not only a resemblance to a butterfly, but a resemblance arising from five petals of a certain peculiar shape and arrangement. WHEWELL *Philos. Inductive Sciences* vol. i, pt. i, bk. viii, ch. 2, p. 465. [J. W. P. '40.]

2. Belonging to a large and important suborder of the bean family, in which the flowers have such corollas, as the bean, pea, locust, etc. [< L. *papilio*(*n-*), butterfly.]

Pa-pil″i-on′i-dæ, pa-pil′i-on′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of butterflies, especially those having foremost legs normal, fore wings broadly triangular, and hind wings with emarginate inner borders; common butterflies. **Pa-pil′io**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., butterfly.]

—**pa-pil″i-on′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**pa-pil′i-o-noid**, *a.*

pa-pil′la, pa-pil′a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** The nipple of the mammary glands; any small nipple-like process; as, the *papillæ* of the skin or of the tongue.

But each of the *papillæ* which constitute the special organs of Touch has a nervesheath proceeding to it alone. W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 36. [A. '81.]

2. *Bot.* A small elongate nipple-shaped protuberance. [L., nipple, bud, dim. of *papula*, pustule.]

—**fungiform papillæ**, special flat-topped papillæ of the upper surface of the tongue.

—**pa-pil′lar**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a papilla. **2.** *Bot.* Papillate.—**pa-pil′la-ry** (-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a papilla or papillæ; having papillæ.—**pa-pil′late**, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with papillæ; put papillæ on. **II.** *v. i.* To be formed into a papilla.—**pa-pil′late**, *a.* Formed or covered with papillæ; papillose.—**pa-pil′la-tesce′brous**, *a. bot.* Scabrous from being covered with papillæ.—**pa-pil′li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a papilla.

Pap″il-lif′e-ra, pap′i-lif′e-ra, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of polybranchiate nudibranchiates with papilliform dorsal appendages, as *Eolidiidæ*. [< PAPILLA + L. *fero*, bear.]

pap″il-lif′er-ous, pap′i-lif′ėr-us, *a.* **1.** Bearing papillæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Papillifera*.

pap″il-li′tis, pap′i-lī′tis *or* -il′i-tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the outer expansion of the optic nerve, due to morbid conditions in the brain. [< L. *papilla*; see PAPILLA.]

pap″il-lo′ma, pap′i-lō′ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid growth on the skin, consisting of small tumors whose structure is composed of and covered by the normal skin, as corns, warts, or mucous tubercles. [< L. *papilla*; see PAPILLA.]

—**pap″il-lo′ma-tous**, *a.* Consisting of or characterized by papillomata.

pap′il-lose″, pap′i-lōs′ (-lōz′) (-lōs′), *a.* Provided with or abounding in papillæ; papillary: also, pimply; warty. See illus. under NUDIBRANCHIATE. **pap′il-lous‡**.

pap′il-lote, pap′i-lōt′, *n.* F. **1.** A curl-paper, as resembling a butterfly. **2.** A small paper wrap in which chops or cutlets are sometimes served. **3.** A bonbon in a paper wrap. **pa-pil′li-ote‡**.

pap′il-lule, pap′i-lūl′, *n.* **1.** A minute papilla. **2.** An elevation or depression with a minute central papilla. [Dim. of L. *papilla*; see PAPILLA.] **pa-pil′lu-la‡**.—**pa-pil′lu-late**, *a.* Having papillules or a papilla.

pa′pi-an, pā′pi-an, *W.* (pap′i-, *C.*), *n.* [F.] A baboon (*Cynocephalus*, especially the West-African *C. sphinx*).

pa′pish, pē′pish, *a.* & *n.* [Archaic.] Papist: a corrupt form.

pa′pish-er, pē′pish-ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A papist.

pa′pist, pē′pist, *n.* An adherent of the papacy; a Roman Catholic: used opprobriously by Protestants.

The Council of Trent made the *Papists* what they are.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 29, '23.

[< F. *papiste*, < LL. *papa*; see PAPA².]

—**pa′pist**, *a.*—**pa′pism‡**, *n.* Popery.—**pa′pist-ry**, *n.* The religion or ceremonial of the papists; popery: a term of reproach.—**pa′pized‡**, *a.* Imbued with popery.

pa-pis′tic-al, pa-pis′tic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines or practises of the Roman Catholic Church or to the papal system; Romish: used in disparagement.

pa-pis′tic‡.—**pa-pis′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pap′ler, pap′lėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Milk-pottage.

pap′ment″, pap′mit″, *n.* [Colloq.] Food for infants; pap.

pap′mouth″, pap′mouth′, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A womanish or soft man.

pap-oose′, pap-ūs′, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A North-American Indian infant or young child. See illus. under FLATHEAD.

pap-poose′‡.

—**pap-poose′-frame″**, *n.* A frame in which a papoose is fastened and carried; a papoose-cradle.—**p.-root**, *n.* A smooth, glaucous perennial herb (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), with a simple stem bearing a panicle or raceme of small greenish flowers and a large triternately and a smaller biternately compound leaf, with obovate 2- to 3-lobed leaflets. **blue cohosh**.

Papoose-frames Used by American Aborigines.

1. An Araucanian woman carrying a papoose in its frame by a strap across the head. (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, are carried in the same way, except that the strap passes over the shoulder and breast.) 2. Blackfoot frame (wooden frame and buckskin). 3. Nez Percé frame (board and leather, ornamented with beads). 4. Chinook frame (dug-out trough, with bed and wrappings of shredded bark), and arrangement for flattening the infant's forehead. Compare illus. under FLATHEAD. 5. Wicker frame of the Hupas. (From specimens in the United States National Museum.)

pa-poo′sha, *n.* Same as BABOOSH.

pap′pan, pap′an, *n.* [Malay.] A broad-cheeked variety of the orang-utan. **mias pappan‡**.

pap′pas, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* Same as PAPAS.

Pap″pe-a, pap′ē-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of small trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). *P. Capensis*, of the Cape of Good Hope, bears an edible plum-like fruit which yields a vinous beverage, an excellent vinegar, and a purgative oil, while the trunk furnishes a handsome and valuable wood. [After K. W. L. *Pappe*, a German botanist.]

pap′pox″, pap′poks′, *n.* Same as COWPOX.

pap′pus, pap′us, *n.* *Bot.* The peculiar limb to the calyx of a floret of the *Compositæ*, consisting either of a downy tuft of hairs, as in the thistles, or teeth, scales, bristles, or awns. See illus. under COMPOSITÆ.

The *Pappus* (pappos, grandfather, alluding to his gray hairs) is the hair-like calyx of the florets of the Compositæ, and other kindred Orders. WOOD *Botanist and Florist* ch. 6, p. 37. [A. S. B.]

[< Gr. *pappos*, down, < *pappos*, grandfather.]

—**pap-pif′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or provided with a pappus.—**pap′pi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pappus.—**pap′pose**, *a.* Having a pappus or down. **pap′pous‡**.

pap′py, pap′i, *a.* Resembling pap; succulent; pulpy.

pa-pri′ka, pa-pri′ka, *n.* A mild variety of the common capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*), a favorite Hungarian condiment. **pa-pri′ca‡**; **pa-pri′kash‡**.

Pap′u-an, pap′yu-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Papua or New Guinea, or to the Papuan race.

—**Papuan languages**, the native languages or dialects spoken in the islands of the Melanesian archipelago and related to the Polynesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages.—**P. subregion** (*Zoögeog.*), New Guinea and surrounding islands.

Pap′u-an, *n.* One of the dark race inhabiting the Melanesian archipelago from the Fiji westward to the Aru islands, including New Guinea or Papua. The race is prognathous and thick-lipped, with broad noses and frizzly hair, and is distinct from the Australian, Negrito, and Polynesian peoples of the same region. See MELANESIAN.

pap′u-la, pap′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Pathol.* A small, pointed, inflamed elevation of the cuticle; an isolated pimple, as seen in miliary fever. **pap′ule‡**. **2.** A papilla. **3.** *Echin.* One of many membranous cæca perforating the body-wall of a starfish.

—**pap′u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with papulæ; characterized by papulæ. **pap′u-lose‡**; **pap′u-lous‡**.—**pap″u-la′tion**, *n.* The production of papulæ.—**pap″u-lif′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing papulæ.

pap′wort″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The poisonous plant mercury.

pap″y-ra′ceous, pap′i-rē′shius, *a.* Made of papyrus; of the nature of papyrus; papery; pergamentaceous; also, having the nature or composed of flexible laminæ.

The shales are, in general, thinly bedded, and often even *papyraceous*, splitting easily into thin and flexible sheets.
BAILEY AND ELLS in *Rep. Geol. Survey Canada*, '76–'77 p. 356.

[< L. *papyraceus*, < *papyrus*; see PAPYRUS.] **pa-pyr′e-an‡**; **pa-pyr′i-an‡**.

pap′y-ral, pap′i-ral, *a.* [Rare.] Made of paper.

pa-py′ri, pa-pai′rai *or* -pī′rī, *n.* Plural of PAPYRUS.

pap′y-rin, (pap′i-rin, -rin, *C. W.*¹ (-rin, *W.*²), *n.* Vegetable parchment. See PARCHMENT. [< L. *papyrinus*, of papyrus, < *papyrus*; see PAPYRUS.]

pap″y-ri′tious, pap′i-rish′us, *a.* Having the appearance or texture of paper, as a wasp's nest. [< L. *papyrus*; see PAPYRUS.]

papyro-. Derived from Greek *papyros*, papyrus: a combining form.

pa-pyr′o-graph, pa-pir′o-graf, *W.* (-pai′ro-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** Any instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; especially, a copying apparatus using a paper stencil, as a mimeograph. **2.** Papyrography. [< PAPYRO- + -GRAPH.]

—**pa-pyr′o-graph**, *vt.* To copy with a papyrograph.—**pa-pyr″o-graph′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to papyrography; done with a papyrograph.—**pap″y-rog′ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The art or operation of printing or copying by means of a papyrograph. **2.** Papyrotype.

pa-pyr′o-type, pa-pir′o-tāip, *n.* *Phot.* A modification of photolithography in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or metal plate. [< PAPYRO- + -TYPE.]

pa-py′rus, pa-pai′rus *or* -pī′rus, *n.* [-RI, -rai *or* -rī, *pl.*] **1.** The writing-paper of the ancient Egyptians, after the time of Alexander the Great of the Greeks, and later of the Romans. In its manufacture a layer of thin longitudinal strips of the stem or pith of the papyrus-plant was overlaid with a similar layer at right angles, then soaked in water, pressed, and dried, to form a sheet. Such sheets were pasted together to make a roll.

2. A manuscript written on this material.

The most perfect specimen of the Hieratic writing of the early period is the celebrated *papyrus* . . . called [from the name of the finder] . . . the '*Papyrus* Prisse.'
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 95. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

3. *Bot.* A perennial rush-like plant (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*) of the sedge family (*Cyperaceæ*), growing in marshy places from rootstocks, and having smooth triangular stems 6 to 10 feet high. It was formerly common in Egypt along the Nile, and is still found in Syria and other adjacent countries. [F., < L. *papyrus*, < Gr. *papyros*, papyrus.] **pa-pyre′‡**.

The Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*).

paque, *n.* [F.] Same as PASCH.

par, pär, *vt.* To establish a conventional equivalence of values between, as coins of different countries.

par, *a.* Equal to the standard; having the face value; normal. [L., equal.]

par¹, *n.* Equality of value; equivalence; parity. Specifically: (1) Equality between nominal and actual value. Shares of stock, bills of exchange, paper money, bonds, or any securities bearing on their face the value in money for which they were issued or capitalized, are said to be **at par** when exchangeable for their face value in money, **above par** when their market price is greater, and **below par** when it is less than their nominal value. When securities are issued for less than their face value this, their **nominal par**, is sometimes distinguished from the **issue par**, their face value. A bill of (foreign) exchange is at par when sold for the exact bullion value of the money designated, plus the cost of transporting the bullion to the point on which the bill is drawn. See EXCHANGE.

It may be said that paper money should always be kept at '*par*,' that is, government should always pay coin for paper on demand. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 189. [CHAUT. '89.]

(2) A standard, either natural or agreed upon, with which to compare variations; a normal condition, rule, rate, etc.

—**on a par**, of equal amount, value, or degree; as, his obstinacy is *on a par* with his stupidity.—**par′cline″**, *n.* *Meteor.* The mean barometrical height of a station.

par², *n.* Same as PARR.

par³, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A pair.—**par vagum**, the vagus.

par⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A leveret.

par⁵, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An enclosure for domestic animals.

par, *prep.* [F.] By way of; through: used in certain partly naturalized phrases; as, *par* excellence.

par-¹, *prefix.* Per-: used in a few words from the French; as, *par*doner, *par*boil. [< F. *par-*, < L. *per*, through.]

par-², { *prefix.* Beside; near; by: used in certain words

para-, { of foreign origin and in new chemical, biological, and pathological terms; as, *par*helion, *paralysis*, *paradox*, *par*allel, etc. In chemistry *par-* or *para-* indicates similarity of properties or isomeric modification, as in *par*albumen, *par*anthracene. Compare META- and ORTHO-. [< Gr. *para-*, < *para*, beside.]

—**par′a-com″pound**, *n.* A derivative of benzene in which alternate hydrogen atoms (as represented in the graphic formula) are replaced by other radicals.

pa-ra′², *n.* [E. Ind.] The axis-deer.

pa-ra′², *n.* **1.** A Turkish copper coin. See COIN. **2.** [E. Ind.] See WEIGHT. [Turk., < Per. *pāra*, piece.]

par″a-an″es-the′si-a, par′a-an″es-thī′si-a *or* -thē′si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Anesthesia on both sides of the body. **par″a-an″æs-the′si-a‡**.

par″a-ban′ic, par′a-ban′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Produced by transfer or transmutation. [< Gr. *parabainō*, pass beyond, < *para*, beyond, + *bainō*, go.]—**paraban′ic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_2N_2O_3$) formed when uric acid is oxidized, as by nitric acid. Called also *oxaluyl urea*.

par″a-bap′tism, par′a-bap′tizm, *n.* *Eccl.* Private or uncanonical baptism as distinguished from public baptism in a church or baptistery. **par″a-bap″ti-za′tion‡**.

par″a-ba′sal, par′a-bē′sal. *Echin.* **I.** *a.* Situated next a basal, as certain plates in crinoids. **II.** *n.* A parabasal plate.—**par″a-ba-sa′le**, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A parabasal.

par-ab′a-sis, par-ab′a-sis, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The most important of the choral parts of ancient Greek comedy, in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet. Compare ODE. [< Gr. *parabasis*, < *para*, beside, + *basis*, stepping, < *bainō*, go.]

This interlude of the *parabasis* could be left out when it did not suit the poet to speak his mind freely. Thus the Lysistrata — on the eve of the Revolution of the Four Hundred — has no *parabasis*.
R. C. JEBB *Greek Literature* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 99. [A.]

par″a-be′ma, par′a-bī′ma *or* -bē′ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Arch.* A Byzantine chapel or sacristy beside the bema, from which it is separated by a wall. **par″a-be-mat′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to parabemata; specifically, resting on one side of the wall of a parabema, as a dome.

par′a-bl, *n.* Parable. PHIL. SOC.

par′a-blast, par′a-blast, *n.* *Embryol.* A peripheral portion of the germ-layers of the embryo that is supposed to originate from the yolk or non-embryonic part of the ovum and to produce the blood and blood-vessels. [< PARA- + Gr. *blastos*, germ, < *blastanō*, sprout.]

—**par″a-blas′tic**, *a.*

par′a-ble, par′a-bl, *vt.* [Rare.] To express in a parable; represent allegorically.

par′a-ble‡, *a.* Capable of being provided or prepared.

par′a-ble, *n.* **1.** A brief narrative or descriptive allegory founded on real scenes or events such as occur in nature and human life, and usually with a moral or religious application; a short religious allegory; as, the *parables* of the New Testament.

The little girl was very near the mark, when she said that a *parable* is 'an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.' W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* intro., p. 2. [A. & S. '90.]

2. [Archaic.] An obscure teaching or proverb. **3†.** A comparison; simile. [OF., < L. *parabola*, comparison, < Gr. *parabolē*, < *para*, beside, + *ballō*, throw.]

Synonyms: see ALLEGORY.

par″a-blep′sis, par′a-blep′sis, *n.* False vision. [< PARA- + Gr. *blepsis*, vision, < *blepō*, see.] **par′a-blep″sy‡**.

par-ab′o-la, par-ab′o-la, *n.* **1.** A plane curve such that the distance of every point in it from a fixed point called the focus is equal to the distance of the same point from a fixed straight line called the directrix. See CONIC.

It is well known that the bullet describes a *parabola* . . . with a vertical axis, the vertex being the muzzle of the gun.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 143, p. 128. [W. w. '90.]

2. A curve whose equation is of the form $y^m = ax^n$. Called a **cubic parabola** when the greatest exponent, m or n, is 3. [< Gr. *parabolē*; see PARABLE.]

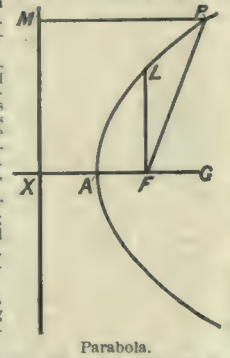

Parabola.

A, vertex; *GX*, axis; *MX*, directrix; *F*, focus; *FL*, semi-latus-rectum; *P*, any point on the curve, *PM*, perpendicular from *P* to the directrix. *PM* is always equal to *PF*.

par"a-bo-la'nus, par"ą-bo-lē'nus *or* -lą'nus, *n.* [-NI, -nī *or* -nī, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A clerical assistant whose duty was to nurse the sick, and who was often reckless of his own life in so doing. [LL., < *parabolus*, reckless, < Gr. *parabolos*, reckless, < *para*, beside, + *ballō*, throw.]

par-ab'o-le, par-ab'o-lē *or* -lē, *n.* *Rhet.* A comparison; simile; especially, a formal simile. Compare PARADIGM. [L., = *parabola*; see PARABLE.]

par"a-bol'ic[1], par"ą-bol'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or having the nature of a parable; expressed allegorically.

Mr. Beecher . . . denies the doctrine of the fall altogether, regarding the story of the Garden of Eden as an allegory or *parabolic* poem. LYMAN ABBOTT *Henry Ward Beecher* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 99. [F. & W. '83.]

2. Of or pertaining to parabole. [< Gr. *parabolikos*, < *parabolē*; see PARABLE.] **par"a-bol'ic-al‡.**

—**par"a-bol'ic-al-ly**[1], *adv.* **1.** By means of a parable. **2.** By way of comparison.

par"a-bol'ic[2], *a.* *Math.* Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* track.

—**parabolic cylinder,** the surface formed by moving a straight line along a parabola and always parallel to itself. —**p. pyramidoid,** a pyramidal figure whose edges meeting in a vertex are all parabolas.—**p. spindle,** the figure of revolution formed by turning the portion of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about this ordinate as an axis.

—**par"a-bol'ic-al-ly**[2], *adv.* In the form of a parabola.

par"a-bol'i-form, par"ą-bol'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a parabola. [< PARABOLA + -FORM.]

par-ab'o-lism†, *n.* *Math.* Conversion into an equivalent; specifically, division of an equation by the coefficient of an unknown quantity.

par-ab'o-list, par-ab'o-list, *n.* One who utters or invents parables. [< L. *parabola*; see PARABLE.]

par-ab'o-loid, par-ab'o-loid, *n.* *Math.* A solid of which all the plane sections parallel to a certain line are parabolas; specifically, the figure of revolution formed by turning a parabola about its axis. [< PARABOLA + -OID.] **—par-ab'o-loid'al,** *a.*

Par"a-brah'man, par"ą-brā'mąn, *n.* The Supreme Being. See BRAHMAN; BRAHM.

par"a-brau'chi-a, par"ą-brau'ki-ą, *n.* [-Æ, -ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Conch.* The right olfactory organ, the so-called second gill of azygobranchiate gastropods. [< PARA- + Gr. *branchia*, gills.] **par"a-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to parabranchiæ.—**par"a-brau'chi-ate,** *a.* Furnished with a parabranchia.

par"a-bron'chi-um, par"ą-brong'ki-um, *n.* A branch of an ectobronchium or of an entobronchium. [< PARA- + Gr. *bronchia*, bronchial tubes.]

par"a-bu'li-a, par"ą-bū'li-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Mental alienation characterized by disordered will-power. [< PARA- + Gr. *boulē*, will, < *boulomai*, wish.]

par"a-bys'ma, par"ą-bis'mą, *n.* *Pathol.* Obstruction or engorgement of an organ; congestion. [< Gr. *parabysma*, < *para*, beside, + *byō*, stuff.]

par-ac"an-tho'sis, par-ac'ąn-thō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Cutaneous or colloid cancer. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *akantha*, thorn, < *akē*, point.]

par"a-car'pi-um†, *n.* *Bot.* An abortive ovary.

Par"a-cel'si-an, par"ą-sel'si-ąn, *C.* *W.*[1] (-shąn, *W.*[2]), *a.* Of or pertaining to the views of the Swiss medical philosopher Paracelsus (1490–1541), who had much to do with the application of chemistry to pharmacy and therapeutics. Dissatisfied with the Aristotelianism of his age, he formed a theory of cosmogony, combining the mysteries of cabala with the facts and fancies of science, that has largely influenced both science and occultism to the present day.—**Par"a-cel'si-an,** *n.* A follower of Paracelsus. **Par"a-cel'sist‡.**

par"a-cen-te'sis, par"ą-sen-tē'sis *or* -cen-tē'sis, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of tapping for drawing off fluid, as in dropsy. [L., < Gr. *parakentēsis*, < *para*, beside, + *kenteō*, prick.]

—**par"a-cen-te'ri-um,** *n.* *Surg.* A trocar for puncturing a dropsical eye. **par"a-cen-te'ri-on†.**

par"a-cen'tral, par"ą-sen'trąl, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near the center; as, the *paracentral* lobule of the frontal lobe of the brain. See illus. under BRAIN.

par"a-cen'tric, par"ą-sen'tric, *a.* *Math.* Directed to or from the center; said of motion. **par"a-cen'tric-al‡.**

par"a-ceph'a-lus, par"ą-sef'ą-lus, *n.* *Terat.* A monster having the head malformed and preternaturally large, face and mouth distinct, and the organs of sense rudimental. [< PARA- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

par"a-cer"a-to'sis, par"ą-ser"[*or* -ker']ą-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny outer layer of the epidermis. [< PARA- + Gr. *keras*, horn.]

par"a-chord'al, par"ą-cōrd'ąl. *Embryol.* **I.** *a.* Situated near the notochord. **II.** *n.* The parachordal cartilage. [< PARA- + Gr. *chordē*, chord.]—**parachordal cartilage,** a mass investing the anterior end of the notochord and forming the base of the cranium in an embryo.

par"a-chro'ma-tin, par"ą-crō'mą-tin, *n.* *Biol.* The material composing the spindle in karyokinesis.

par"a-chro'ma-tism, par"ą-crō'mą-tizm, *n.* *Pathol.* Color-blindness; achromatopsy. [< PARA- + Gr. *chrōmatos*; see CHROMA.] **par"a-chro'mat‡.**

par-ach'ro-nism, par-ac'ro-nizm, *n.* [Rare.] A chronological error by which a date is placed too late. [< PARA- + Gr. *chronos*, time.]

par"a-chro'sis, par"ą-crō'sis, *n.* **1.** Discoloration, as in disease, or in minerals from exposure to the weather. **2.** Production of parachromatism. [< Gr. *parachrōsis*, of false color, < *para*, beside, + *chroa*, color.]—**par"a-chrose,** *a.*

par'a-chute, *n.* **1.** A large umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the descent of a body through the air; used chiefly by aeronauts in descending from balloons. **2.** A safety-cage. **3.** A mechanical skimmer used by brewers. **4.** *Zool.* A lateral extension of the skin, as in flying squirrels, flying lemurs, and flying lizards, enabling them to float through the air. **5†.** An 18th-century hat with broad brim. [F., < L. *paro*, prepare, + F. *chute*; see CHUTE.]

A Parachute, with a Car, Expanded, as in Descending.

—**par'a-chute-light",** *n.* A brilliant light suspended from a parachute set free from a pyrotechnic bomb that is exploded in the air, as for disclosing the position of an enemy in time of war. —**par'a-chu"tist,** *n.* [Rare.] One using a parachute.

par"a-ci-ne'ma, par"ą-sai-nī'mą *or* -ci-nē'mą, *n.* *Surg.* Displacement of a part; dislocation. [< Gr. *parakinēma*, < *para*, beside, + *kineō*, move.]

par"a-ci-ne'sis, par"ą-si-nī'sis *or* -ci-nē'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid irregularity of movement in the voluntary muscles, due to disease of the motor nerves. [< Gr. *parakinēsis*, < *para*, beside, + *kineō*, move.] **par"a-ki-ne'si-a‡; par"a-ki-ne'sis‡.**

par'a-clete, par'ą-clīt, *n.* One called to the aid of another, especially in a legal process; an advocate; a helper; hence [P-], the Holy Spirit as the helper, intercessor, or comforter. In the New Testament the Greek word of which this is a transliteration is translated *Comforter* (*John* xiv, 16, 26, etc.), *Advocate* (*1 John* ii, 1), and sometimes used of Christ, as in the last passage. [< LL. *paracletus*, < Gr. *paraklētos*, < *para*, beside, + *kaleō*, call.]

Praise to the Holy *Paraclete* While endless ages run.
NEWMAN *A Martyr Convert* st. 11.

par"a-cle'ti-ce, par"ą-clī'ti-sī *or* -clē'ti-cē, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A prayer-book with prayers for the various canonical festivals. [< Gr. *paraklētikon*, neut. s. of *paraklētikos*, invocatory, < *para*, beside, + *kaleō*, call.] **par"a-cle'ti-con‡.**

par"ac-mas'tic, par"ac-mas'tic, *a.* Having passed the acme; declining; said of a disease. [< PARA- + Gr. *akmē*, highest point.]

par-ac'me, par-ac'mī *or* -mē, *n.* *Biol.* Decadence of a group of organisms after reaching the acme of development. [< Gr. *parakmē*, point past the prime, < *para*, beyond, + *akmē*, highest point.]

par"a-col-pi'tis, par"ą-col-pai'tis *or* -pī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the external coat of the vagina.

par"a-con'dyl-oid, par"ą-con'dil-oid, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near a condyle; as, a *paracondyloid* process.

par'a-cone, par'ą-cōn, *n.* The cusp situated in the front and on the outside of an upper molar tooth of a mammal. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *akōn*, dart.]

par"a-con'ic, par"ą-con'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Resembling aconitic acid. [< PAR-[2] + ACONITIC.]

—**paraconic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline compound ($C_5H_6O_4$) derived from maleic acid, isomeric with citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acid.

par"a-con'id, par"ą-con'id, *n.* The fifth cusp, situated forward and on the inside of a lower molar tooth of a mammal. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *akonē*, hone.]

par"a-co'nin, par"a-co'nine, par"ą-cō'nin, -nin *or* -nain, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid compound ($C_8H_{15}N$) formed variously, as by heating butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia. [< PARA- + CONIN.] **par"a-co'ni-in‡.**

par-ac'o-pe, par-ac'o-pī *or* -pē, *n.* *Pathol.* Temporary insanity; febrile delirium. [< Gr. *parakopē*, < *para*, beside, + *koptō*, strike.]—**par"a-cop'ic,** *a.*

par"a-co-rol'la, par"ą-co-rel'ą, *n.* *Bot.* Any crown or internal nectary-like appendage of a corolla.

par"a-cou'si-a, par"ą-cū'si-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Confused hearing. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *akouō*, hear.] **par"a-cu'sis‡.**

par"a-cros'tic, par"ą-cros'tic, *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, the initial letters of all the other successive verses. According to Cicero, the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics. B. *Dict.* p. 889. [H. '54.] [< PAR-[2] + ACROSTIC.]

par"a-cy-an'o-gen, par"ą-sai-[*or* -cī-]an'o-jen, *n.* *Chem.* A brownish-black amorphous compound formed when silver or mercury cyanid is heated; a polymerid of cyanogen. **par"a-cy'an‡.**

par"a-cy-e'sis, par"ą-sai-ī'sis *or* -cī-ē'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Extra-uterine pregnancy. [< PARA- + CYESIS.]

par"a-cy'mene, *n.* *Chem.* Same as CYMENE.

par"a-cyn-an'che, par"ą-sin-ąn'kę, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the larynx; quinsy. [< PARA- + Gr. *kynankē*, dog-quinsy, < *kyōn*, dog, + *anchō*, choke.]

par"a-cys-ti'tis, par"ą-sis-tī'tis *or* -cis-tī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the parts about the bladder.

par"a-dac'ty-lum, par"ą-dac'ti-lum, *n.* *Zool.* The side of a toe or digit. [< PARA- + Gr. *daktylos*, toe.]

—**par"a-dac'tyl-ar,** *a.*

pa-rade', pą-rēd', *v.* [PA-RA'DED; PA-RA'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To cause to assemble and form in full equipment or dress, and exercise in evolutions, generally for review by a superior officer or in honor of a distinguished person or an important event. **2.** To place or marshal, as persons or things, as if in military or other order. **3.** To display in a pretentious or conspicuous manner; exhibit or show about ostentatiously; show off.

Great sorrow does not *parade* itself. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series, ch. 7, p. 226. [T. & F. '21.]

II. *i.* **1.** *Mil.* To turn out and form or maneuver for display; march in military order. **2.** To display oneself in a conspicuous place; promenade for show. [< F. *parader*, < *parade*; see PARADE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see DISPLAY; FLAUNT.

pa-rade', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A marshaling and maneuvering of troops for display or official inspection; a review.

These veterans, under this heavy fire, went about their work as coolly as though on *parade*.
CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 44, p. 417. [H. '91.]

2. Any formal marching or array in regular ranks or military order; a ceremonious procession; as, a police *parade*. **3.** A ground where military reviews are held; the level plain enclosed by a fortification; formerly, the courtyard of a castle. **4.** [Eng.] A promenade or public walk. **5.** A setting forth or arrangement of persons or things for display. **6.** Pompous show; ostentatious display. **7.** [F.] In fencing, a parry; also, guard. [F., < Sp. *parada*, < *parar*, halt, < L. *paro*, prepare.]

Synonyms: see ARRAY; OSTENTATION.

—**pa-rade'-ground",** *n.* A place where parades or reviews are held.—**p.-rest,** *n.* *Mil.* A position of rest in which soldiers stand without moving or speaking; used especially at parades and reviews; also, the command for this position.—**p.-wall,** *n.* A wall enclosing the parade, replacing the rampart-slope when there is insufficient space.

pa-ra'der, pą-rē'dęr, *n.* One who parades.

par'a-derm, par'ą-dęrm, *n.* *Embryol.* That part of the vitellus of the ovum which forms cells that enter the body of the embryo. [< PARA- + Gr. *derma*, skin.]

Par"a-di"a-cos-tol'de-a, par"ą-dai"[*or* -dī"]ą-cos-tol'dę-ą, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* A section of testudinates with rudimentary diapophyses to the sacral and caudal ribs and well-developed caudal ribs, as the cryptodirous tortoises. [< PARA- + DIA- + L. *costa*, rib, + -OID.]

par"a-did'y-mis, par"ą-did'i-mis, *n.* *Biol.* A vestige of the Wolffian body found on the spermatic cord near the epididymis. [< PARA- + Gr. *didymos*, testicle.]

—**par"a-did'y-mal,** *a.*

par'a-digm, par'ą-dim, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A model for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension or conjugation. **2.** *Rhet.* An example or illustration drawn from the past. **3.** An exemplar or pattern; a prototype.

Mind or God was before the world, . . . and its archetype or *paradigm*. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 349. [G. & N. '37.]

[< F. *paradigme*, < LL. *paradigma*, < Gr. *paradeigma*, < *para*, beside, + *deiknymi*, show.]

par"a-dig-mat'ic, par"ą-dig-mat'ic, *a.* [Archaic.] Exemplary; illustrative. **par"a-dig-mat'ic-al‡.**

—**par"a-dig-mat'ic†,** *n.* A writer of memoirs or exemplars of Christian excellence.—**par"a-dig-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

par"a-dig'ma-tize, par"ą-dig'mą-taiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To set forth as a model.—**par"a-dig"ma-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

par"a-di"gram-mat'ics†, *n.* The art of molding figures in plaster.

par"a-di-sa'ic-al, *a.* Same as PARADISIACAL.

par'a-di"sal, par'ą-dai'sąl, *a.* [Rare.] Paradisiacal.

O pity me! let me not perish now,
In the budding of my *Paradisal* Hope!
POE *Politian* sc. 5.

par'a-dise, par'ą-dais, *vt.* [Rare.] To fill with bliss.

par'a-dise, *n.* **1.** The garden of Eden.

To Adam *Paradise* was home. To the good among his descendants home is *Paradise*. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 243. [MACM. '66.]

2. *Theol.* (1) In Jewish teaching, the part of sheol where dwell the souls of the disembodied just. (2) In Christian teaching, (*a*) the limbo of the fathers; (*b*) the intermediate place or estate where the souls of the saved await the resurrection; (*c*) heaven itself, or the last abode and condition of the souls of the blessed; the enjoyment of the divine vision.

Paradise is, as from the learn'd I gather,
A quire of blest souls circling in the Father.
HERRICK *His Noble Numbers, Paradise* l. 1.

(3) The abode of the deceased faithful of Islam, where they are attended by houris. **3.** Figuratively, any region or state of surpassing delight.

Freedom from affairs, and leisure to entertain his thoughts, is the scholar's *paradise*. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, April* p. 49. [R. BROS. '72.]

4. Originally, a park or pleasure-ground, especially of an Oriental monarch. **5.** *Arch.* (1) A court protected by a parapet in front of medieval cathedrals and public buildings. (2) A small chamber over a porch. **par'vis‡; par'vise‡.** **6.** [Slang.] The highest gallery in a theater. [< F. *paradis*, < LL. *paradisus*, < Gr. *paradeisos*, park, < O. Per. *pairidaēza*, enclosure.]

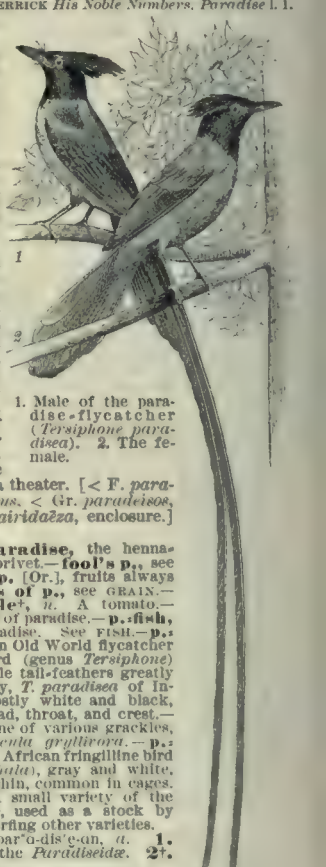
1. Male of the paradise-flycatcher (*Tersiphone paradisea*). 2. The female.

par'a-dys†.

—**flower of paradise,** the henna-plant, or Egyptian privet.—**fool's p.,** see FOOL.—**fruits of p.** [Or.], fruits always in season.—**grains of p.,** see GRAIN.—**par'a-dise-ap"ple†,** *n.* A tomato.—**p.-bird,** *n.* A bird of paradise.—**p.-fish,** *n.* The fish of paradise. See FISH.—**p.-flycatcher,** *n.* An Old World flycatcher or muscicapoid bird (genus *Tersiphone*) with the two middle tail-feathers greatly elongated; especially, *T. paradisea* of India and Ceylon, mostly white and black, with steel-green head, throat, and crest.—**p.-grackle,** *n.* One of various grackles, as the Indian *Gracula grullivora*.—**p.-grosbeak,** *n.* An African fringilline bird (*Loxia erythrocephala*), gray and white, with red head and chin, common in cages. —**p.-stock,** *n.* A small variety of the common apple-tree, used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties.

par"a-dis'e-an, par"ą-dis'ę-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Paradiseidæ*. **2†.** Paradisiacal.

Par"a-di-se'i-dæ, par"ą-di-sī'i-dī *or* -sē'i-dē. *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A Papuan family of corviform oscine birds, especially those having special feathers or feathers on special parts of males excessively or eccentrically developed; birds of paradise. See BIRD OF PARADISE, and plate of BIRDS, fig. 3. **Par"a-dis'e-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *paradisus*; see PARADISE.]

—**par"a-di-se'id,** *n.*—**par"a-dis'e-oid,** *a.*

Par″a-dis″e-i′næ, par″ą-dis″ę-ī′nē *or* -ī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Paradiseidæ*, especially those with the bill stout, including most of the species.
—**par″a-dis″e-ine**, *a. & n.*

par″a-di-si′a-cal, par″ą-di-sī′ą-kąl, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of paradise; like a paradise; supremely beautiful or blissful. **par″a-di-sa′ic** or **-ic-al**‡; **par″a-dis′i-ac**‡; **par″a-dis′i-al** or **-an**‡ [Rare]; **par″a-dis′ic** or **-ic-al**‡.

pa-ra′do†, *n.* Ostentatious show; parade.

par′a-dos, par′ą-dŏs. *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A traverse protecting a work from a rear fire.

par′a-dox, par′ą-dex. *n.* **1.** A statement or doctrine seemingly in contradiction to the received belief or to what would naturally be believed: an expression seemingly, though not necessarily, absurd or self-contradictory in its terms, as "never less alone than when alone"; also, the use of such expressions.

Though it sound like a *paradox*, it is no less true, that up to a certain point familiarity with a book causes it to be quoted inaccurately. WESTCOTT *Canon of N. T.* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 110. [MACM. '70.]

2. *Rhet.* A figure employed to teach a truth or produce an impression by an unexpected, epigrammatic, or surprising turn of expression. An example of paradox is:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.
LOVELACE *To Althea—from Prison* st. 4.

3. A phenomenon that appears to contravene known laws; a puzzling fact, object, or person.

But these things, which are now commonplaces after experience, were *paradoxes* before it. W. BAGEHOT *Postulates of Eng. Polit. Econ.* pt. ii, p. 101. [G. P. P. '85.]

[< F. *paradoxe*, < LL. *paradoxum*, < Gr. *paradoxon*, prop. neut. s. of *paradoxos*, incredible, < *para*, beside, + *dokeō*, seem.]

par′a-dox″er, par′ą-dex′ęr, *n.* One who utters a paradox; one given to paradox.

par″a-dox′ic-al, par″ą-dex′ic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or characteristics of a paradox; seemingly absurd or contradictory, but possibly or demonstrably true.

To maintain that the attraction of the moon at the same instant draws the waters of the ocean towards herself, and also draws them from the earth in an opposite direction, seems at first sight *paradoxical*. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. II, p. 155. [H. '39.]

2. Prone to paradox; fond of proposing or maintaining paradoxes. **par′a-dox″al**†; **par″a-dox′ic**‡.

Synonyms: see ABSURD.

—**par″a-dox″i-cal′i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being paradoxical; seeming absurdity. **par″a-dox′ic-al-ness**‡. **par″a-dox′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par″a-dox′i-dæ, par″ą-dex′i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Crust.* The *Paradoxididæ*.

—**par″a-dox′id**, *n.*—**par″a-dox′oid**, *a.*

Par″a-dox′i-des, par″ą-dex′i-dīz *or* -dēz, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Paradoxididæ*. **2.** [p-] A trilobite of this genus. [< Gr. *paradoxos*; see PARADOX.]

par″a-dox-id′i-an, par″ą-dex-id′i-ąn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *Paradoxididæ*.

Par″a-dox-id′i-dæ, par″ą-dex-id′i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trilobites. [< PARADOXIDES.]—**par″a-dox-id′id**, *n.*—**par″a-dox′i-doid**, *a.*

par′a-dox″ist, par′ą-dex′ist, *n.* A paradoxer.

par″a-dox-ol′o-gy, par″ą-dex-ol′o-jī, *n.* [Rare.] The proposing and maintaining of unusual opinions; use of paradoxes. < Gr. *paradoxologia*, < *paradoxos* (see PARADOX); and see -OLOGY.] **par″a-dox″o-lo′gi-a**‡.

par″a-dox′ure, par″ą-dex′yur *or* -dec′shur, *n.* A paradoxurine civet-like carnivore, especially of the genus *Paradoxurus*, of southern Asia and Malaysia, as the common Indian *P. niger*; a palm-civet. [< Gr. *paradoxos* (see PARADOX) + *oura*, tail.]

Par″a-dox″u-ri′næ, par″ą-dex′yu-rī′nē *or* -u-rī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores with subplantigrade feet and very long subconvolute tail. **Par″a-dox-u′rus**, *n.* [L. g.] < Gr. *paradoxos* (see PARADOX) + *oura*, tail.]—**par″a-dox-u′rine**, *a. & n.*

par′a-dox″y, par′ą-dex′ī, *n.* The quality or condition of being paradoxical; opposition to received opinion.

par-æn″e-sis, **-æ-net′ic**, etc. Same as PARENESIS, etc.

par″a-fer-na′li-a, *n.* Paraphernalia. PHIL. Soc.

par′af-fin, par′ąf-fin, *vt.* To treat, usually by heat, with paraffin. **par′af-fin-ize**‡.

par′af-fin, *n.* **1.** Any saturated hydrocarbon derived from methane, of the series having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. **2.** A colorless, odorless, translucent, waxy, solid mixture of hydrocarbons derived from methane, rich in carbon and indifferent to most reagents.

Paraffin is found native, as in ozocerite and hatchettite, also in peat and bituminous coal, and is contained in numerous oils, as petroleum, from which it is separated by distillation. It is extensively used in the manufacture of candles, for waterproofing, and in the preservation of objects from decomposition and disintegration resulting from atmospheric influence. The obelisk in Central Park, New York city, was coated with paraffin in 1885, and has since successfully withstood the influence of the atmosphere.

It is stated that the variety 'of mineral wax' obtained in Galicia yields from 35 to 50 per cent *paraffine*. . . . The mineral wax of Utah is even richer in its yield of *paraffine*.
Engineering and Mining Journal July 20, '89, p. 47.

[< F. *paraffine*, < L. *parum*, too little, + *affinis*, allied, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, limit: named from its lack of affinity for other substances.]

par′af-fine‡.

—**par′af-fin-but″ter**, *n.* A variety of native paraffin used in making candles.—**p. oil**, *n.* See OIL, *n.*

pa-raf′fle, pa-raf′l, *n.* Scot.] Pretentious display.

par″a-fla-gel′lum, par″ą-flą-jel′ŭm, *n.* A supplementary flagellum, as in infusoriums. [< PARA- + FLAGELLUM.]

—**par″a-flag′el-late**, *a.*

par′a-frase, **-frast**. Paraphrase, etc. PHIL. Soc.

par″a-gas′ter, par″ą-gas′tęr, *n. Spong.* The gastric cavity of a sponge. [< PARA- + Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.]

par″a-gas′tric, par″ą-gas′trik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a paragaster. **2.** Situated next the gastric cavity, as certain canals in ctenophores.

par″a-gas′tru-la, par″ą-gas′tru-lą. *n. Spong.* The two-layered sac formed from the amphiblastula by invagination of the flagellate cells within the granular, as in calcareous sponges. [< PARA- + GASTRULA.]

—**par″a-gas′tru-lar**, *a.*—**par″a-gas″tru-la′tion**, *n.* The formation of a paragastrula.

par′age, pār′ĕj, *C.* (par′-, *E. W.*). *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* Equality of blood or dignity, or of land (portioned among coheirs). **2.** *Feudal Law.* Equality of condition among noble tenants, as where a fief is divided among brothers. **3.** *Eccl. Law.* A woman's marriage portion. **4**†. Family; descent. [F., < LL. *paraticum*, < L. *par*, equal.]

par″a-gen′e-sis, par″ą-jen′ę-sis, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* Hybridism in which the hybrids of the first generation are sterile among themselves, while those of the second are indefinitely fertile. **2.** *Geol.* The branch of chemical or petrographical geology that treats of the association and order of succession of mineral species in their formation.

par″a-ge-net′ic, par″ą-ję-net′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to paragenesis. **par″a-ge-nes′ic**‡.

par″a-gen′ic, par″ą-jen′ic, *a.* Originating in the character of the germ or at the beginning of the individual. [< PARA- + Gr. *gignomai* (√ *gen*), be produced.]

par″a-geu′sis, par″ą-gū′sis, *n. Pathol.* Perversion of the sense of taste. [< PARA- + Gr. *geusis*, taste, < *geuō*, taste.] **par″a-geu′si-a**‡.—**par″a-geu′sic**, *a.*

par″a-gle′nal, par″ą-glī′nąl. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the coracoid. **II.** *n.* The coracoid. [< PARA- + Gr. *glēnē*, socket of a joint.]

par″a-glob′u-lin, par″ą-glob′yu-lin, *n. Chem.* Same as FIBRINOPLASTIN. **par″a-glo′bin**‡.

par″a-glos′sa, par″ą-glos′ą, *n.* [-sæ, -sē *or* -sē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A swelling of the tongue. (2) A congenital prolapsus of the tongue. **2.** *Entom.* One of the two terminal lateral sclerites of the labium, corresponding to the galea of the maxilla. [< PARA- + Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

—**par″a-glos′sal**, *a.*—**par″a-glos′sate**, *a.* Having paraglossæ.

par-ag′na-thon, par-ag′ną-then, *n.* [-THA, *pl.*] **1.** *Crust.* One of the processes between the mandibles and maxillæ on the central integument of the head. **2.** *Helminth.* A horny, tooth-like jaw in some annelids. [< PARA- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] **par′ag-nath**‡; **par-ag′na-thus**‡.

par-ag′na-thous, par-ag′ną-thus, *a. Ornith.* **1.** Having the same length, as mandibles. **2.** Having mandibles together, as a bird.—**par-ag′na-thism**, *n.*

par″a-go′ge, par″ą-gō′je *or* -gē, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The addition of a meaningless sound at the end of a word; epithesis. **2.** *Surg.* Same as COAPTATION. [LL., < Gr. *paragōgē*, < *para*, beyond, + *agō*, lead.]

par″a-gog′ic, par″ą-goj′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to paragoge. **par″a-gog′ic-al**‡.—**paragogic letters**, in a Semitic language, letters added to the common form of a word for emphasis or to change the sense.

par″a-gom-pho′sis, par″ą-gom-fō′sis, *n. Obstet.* A wedging of the fetal head. [< PARA- + GOMPHOSIS.]

par″a-gon, par′ą-gon, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To compare with or equal. **2.** [Rare.] To hold up as a pattern.

Katharine our queen, before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* o' the world.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act ii, sc. 4.

3†. To place in comparison; hold equal. **4**†. To surpass. **II**†. *i.* To presume to compare; vie. [< OF. *paragonner*, < *paragon*; see PARAGON, *n.*] **par′a-gon-ize**†.

par′a-gon, *n.* **1.** One who or that which exhibits virtues or graces in a rare degree; a model of excellence.

I fill this cup to one made up Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex The seeming *paragon*.
PINKNEY *A Health* st. 1.

2. *Print.* A size of type intermediate between small primer and double pica: about 20-point. **3.** [Archaic.] A match or rival; an equal; companion.

Savage in manners, slave to drink and dice,
None but himself could be his *paragon* in vice.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 6, st. 46.

[OF., < O. Sp. *paragon*, < *para con*, in comparison with: *para*, toward (< L. *pro*, for, + *ad*, to); *con*, < L. *cum*, with.]

par″a-go′ne, par″ą-gō′ne, *n.* [It.] **1.** A paragon or pattern; hence, a touchstone. **2.** Black marble of Bergamo.

par′a-gon-ite, par′ą-gon-aīt, *C.* (pą-rag′o-naīt, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A scaly, pearly, variously colored, translucent sodium mica ($H_2NaAl_3Si_3O_{12}$), found massive. [< PARAGON.]—**paragonite schist**, a variety of schist in which paragonite replaces the mica biotite.

par′a-graf, **-graft**. Paragraph, etc. PHIL. Soc.

par′a-gram, par′ą-gram, *n.* A play on words; a pun. [< LL. *paragramma*, < Gr. *paragramma*, what is written beside, < *para*, beside, + *graphō*, write.]

—**par″a-gram′ma-tist**, *n.* A punster.

par″a-gran′din-e, par″ą-gran′din, *C. E.* (pą-ra-grān′dį-nē, *W.*); par″ą-gran′di-ni, *W.*, *Wr.*), *n.* A modification of the lightning-rod, now discarded: intended to prevent the formation of hailstones. [It., < *parare*, parry (< L. *paro*, prepare), + *grandine* (< L. *grando*), hail.] **pa″ra-grêle′**‡.

par′a-graph, par′ą-graf, *vt.* **1.** To arrange in or subdivide into paragraphs. **2.** To sum up in a paragraph; mention or comment on in a newspaper paragraph. **3.** To paraph.

par′a-graph, *n.* **1.** A short passage in a written or printed discourse, begun on a new line, commonly with a space separating the first word from the margin, and usually containing a logical division, or complete and unified statement of a particular point, of the narrative or treatise.

The triumph of modern Art in Writing is manifested in the structure of the *Paragraph*.
EARLE *English Prose* ch. 2, p. 91. [G. P. P. '91.]

2. In a newspaper, especially, a short article; a brief comment; an item; as, an editorial *paragraph*. **3.** A paragraph mark (¶) used in manuscript or proof (1) to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or (2) as a reference-mark. See PUNCTUATION, *n.* [< F. *paragraphe*, < LL. *paragraphus*, < Gr. *paragraphos*, line in the margin, < *para*, beside, + *graphō*, write.] **par′a-graffe**†.

par′a-graph″er, par′ą-graf′ęr, *n.* A writer of newspaper paragraphs. **par′a-graph″ist**‡.

par″a-graph′i-a, par″ą-graf′i-ą, *n. Pathol.* Aphasia in which the patient writes wrong words. [< Gr. *paragraphō*, write beside, < *para*, beside, + *graphō*, write.]

par″a-graph′ic, par″ą-graf′ic, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a paragraph; dealing in paragraphs; consisting of or abounding in paragraphs. **par″a-graph′ic-al**‡; **par″a-graph-is′tic-al**†.

—**par″a-graph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par′a-guay-an, par′ą-gwē-ąn, *C.* (par′ą-gwaī′ąn, *W.*), *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Paraguay.—**Par′a-guay-an**, *a.*

Par′a-guay tea, Maté or yerba.

par″a-he″li-o-tro′pism, par″ą-hī″li-et′ro-pizm, *n. Bot.* A manifestation of irritability in motile leaves when exposed to bright sunlight, whereby they assume such a position that their surfaces are parallel to the direction of the incident rays; diurnal sleep of leaves. Compare DIAHELIOTROPISM. [< PARA- + HELIOTROPISM.]—**par″a-he″li-o-trop′ic**, *a.*

par″a-hyp-no′sis, par″ą-hip-nō′sis, *n.* Abnormal or unnatural sleep, as in hypnotism. [< PARA- + Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.]

par-ai′ba, par-aī′bą, *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian tree (*Simaruba versicolor*) of the quassia family (*Simarubaceæ*). Its fruit and bark are both used as anthelminthics, while the latter is employed also in a powder as an insecticide and in an infusion as a cure for snake-bites.

par′aille†. **I.** *v.* To apparel. **II.** *n.* Apparel; arms.

par-ak″an-thos′is, *n.* Same as PARACANTHOSIS.

par′a-keet″, *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

par″a-ker″a-to′sis, *n.* Same as PARACERATOSIS.

par″a-ki-ne′sis, *n.* Same as PARACINESIS.

par′a-kite, par′ą-kaīt, *n.* A device consisting of a number of kites of increasing area, connected in a series, and designed to raise a man for making military observations. [< PARA- + KITE[1], *n.*]

par″a-lac′tic, par″ą-lac′tic, *a. Chem.* Of the nature of a modification of lactic acid. [< PARA- + LACTIC.]

—**paralactic acid**, an isomeric modification of lactic acid ($C_3H_6O_3$) contained in muscular tissue, bile, urine, etc. Called also *sarcolactic acid*.

par″a-la′li-a, par″ą-lē′li-ą *or* -lg′li-ą, *n. Pathol.* Difficult or defective speech. [< PARA- + Gr. *lalia*, talk.]

par″a-lamp′sis, par″ą-lamp′sis, *n. Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea, due to a cicatrix. [< Gr. *paralampsis*, < *para*, beside, + *lampō*, shine.]

par″al-bu′min, par″al-bīū′min, *n. Chem.* A gummy compound contained in the fluids of ovarian cysts. [< PAR-[2] + ALBUMIN.]

par-al′de-hyde, par-al′dę-haid, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($C_6H_{12}O_3$), that crystallizes at 10° C., formed by treating ethyl aldehyde with sulfuric or nitric acid: used as a hypnotic. **el-al′de-hyde**‡.

par″a-leip′sis, par″ą-laip′sis, *n. Rhet.* A pretended suppression of what is really said; a feigned omission, as in the expression "not to mention his insufferable conceit"; apophasis. [< Gr. *paraleipsis*, < *paraleipō*, < *para*, beside, + *leipō*, leave.] **par″a-lep′si-a**‡; **par″a-lep′sis**‡; **par″a-lip′sis**‡.

Par″a-lep-id′i-dæ, par″ą-lep-id′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of inlomous fishes with an elongate body, cycloid scales, short submedian dorsal, and an adipose fin.

Pa-ral′ep-is, *n.* (t. g.) [< PARA- + Gr. *lepis*, scale.]—**par″a-lep-id′id**, *n.*—**par″a-lep′i-doid**, *a. & n.*

par″a-le-re′ma, par″ą-le-rī′mą *or* -rē′mą, *n. Pathol.* Foolish talk due to delirium. [< Gr. *paralērēma*, < *para*, beside, + *lēros*, nonsense.]

par″a-lex′i-a, par″ą-lex′i-ą, *n. Pathol.* Aphasic wordblindness. [< PARA- + Gr. *lexis*, speech, < *legō*, speak.]

par″al-ge′si-a, par″al-jī′si-ą *or* -gē′si-ą, *n. Pathol.* Lessened sensibility or complete insensibility to pain. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *algēsis*, sense of pain, < *algos*, pain.] **par-al′gi-a**†.

pa-ra′li-an, pa-rē′li-ąn, *C. E. I. W.*) *Wr.* (-rēl′yan, *W.*2), *n.* [Rare.] One who dwells by the sea. [< L. *paralius*, by the sea, < Gr. *parallos*, < *para*, beside, + *hals*, sea.]

par-al′i-nin, par-al′i-nin, *n. Biol.* Nucleoplasm. [< PARA- + LININ[2], *n.*]

par″a-li-pom′e-na, par″ą-li-pem′ę-ną, *n. pl.* [LL.] Omitted passages added in a supplement; specifically [P-], in the Douay Bible, the Books of Chronicles, regarded as supplementary to the Books of Kings.

par″al-lac′tic, par″ą-lac′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parallax. **par″al-lac′tic-al**‡.

—**parallactic inequality**, see INEQUALITY.

par′al-lax, par′ą-lax, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Such displacement of an object's position as would appear if the object were viewed from some other than the standard point; specifically, the difference between the directions of a body from the earth's center and from a point of observation on its surface: measured by the angle, at the object observed, between the line to the earth's center and that to the observer (called the *angle of parallax*).

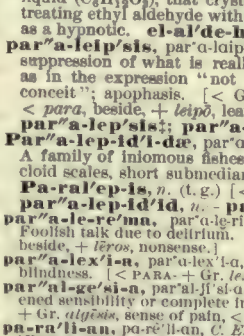

Diurnal and Annual Parallax.
c, earth's center; *o*, observer; *s*, star; *p*, apparent position of the star on the celestial sphere as seen from the earth's center; *p′*, same as seen from surface; *z*, zenith; *osc*, angle of parallax. The diagram shows that there is no parallax when the star is in the zenith. *p* and *p′* coinciding, and that it increases as the star nears the horizon. If the inner circle be taken as the earth's orbit, *c* the sun, and *o* the earth, the diagram illustrates also annual parallax.

It is **diurnal parallax** when due to the change of place of the observer caused by the earth's rotation; **annual p.**, when the observer's change of place is due to the earth's motion around the sun. See illus. and phrases.

2. Any apparent displacement of an object due to an observer's position; as, a mistake due to *parallax* in reading a thermometer. [< Gr. *parallaxis*, < *para*, beside, + *allassō*, make otherwise, < *allos*, other.]

—**binocular** or **optical parallax**, the parallax of an object as seen separately first by one eye and then by the other.—**equatorial horizontal p.**, the parallax when seen on the horizon at the equator.—**horizontal p.**, the parallax of an object seen on the horizon.—**stellar p.**, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

par′al-lel, par′ą-lel, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be a parallel to or match for; correspond with or resemble, as in character, amount, degree, course, or direction.

When we were at length unmistakably launched on the stormy ocean of civil war, Mr. Lincoln's tenacity of purpose *paralleled* his former immobility. GREELEY *Busy Life* ch. 51, p. 406. [J. B. F.]

2. To place in a parallel position; cause to correspond or lie in the same direction and equidistant in all parts. **3.** To place in comparison with. **4.** To furnish a parallel or match for.

Cherish this noble Moor,
Whom all thy confines cannot *parallel*.
HEYWOOD *Faire Maide of the West* pt. ii, act iii, sc. 1.

II†. *i.* To be equal or alike; correspond.

Synonyms: see COMPARE.

—**par′al-lel″a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be paralleled.

par′al-lel, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) Lying in a plane and not meeting no matter how far produced: said of equidistant straight lines.

The lines of an Ionic column were once supposed to be *parallel*: but it was found that if produced to a sufficient distance above the capital, they at last touch.
A. T. PIERSON *Many Infallible Proofs* ch. 9, p. 208. [F. H. R.]

(2) Not intersecting how far soever extended: said of planes. **2.** Having lines or surfaces lying in the same direction; lying side by side and everywhere separated by the same or approximately the same distance.

The whole day we were moving between *parallel* ranges of mountains, receding in some places, and then again contracting.
J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 206. [H. '39.]

3. Having a like course; conforming in action; tending toward a similar end or result: followed by *to* or *with*.

This life, which I have dared invoke,
Henceforth is *parallel with* Thine.
EMILY JUDSON *My Bird* st. 5.

4. Resembling in all or many respects; essentially alike; equally relevant; similar; as, *parallel* incidents.

No one could relate any fact or piece of news, but it reminded her of some *parallel* case . . . in her own experience. MARY M. SHERWOOD *Lady of the Manor* vol. iii, ch. 25, p. 360. [H. '35.]

[< OF. *parallele*, < L. *parallelus*, < Gr. *parallēlos*, < *para*, beside, + *allēlōn*, of one another, < *allos*, other.]

Phrases, etc.: — **parallel bars**, two horizontal crossbars supported a few feet from the ground by upright posts, and used to develop the muscles of the arms and chest. — **p. column**, in printing, two or more narrow columns of reading-matter printed side by side in one of ordinary width, for the purpose of illustrating their similarity or dissimilarity. — **p. fissure**, a fissure between the first and second temporal convolutions on the convex surface of the brain. — **p. forces**, mechanical forces which act in parallel directions. — **par'al-lel-nerved"**, *a.* Having the nerves parallel, as most monocotyledonous leaves. **par'al-lel-i-nerved"**†. — **p. roads**, a succession of terraces or beaches formed in a glacial lake of variable level. — **p. rod**, a coupling-rod on a locomotive. — **p. ruler**, a device for ruling parallel lines: usually a pair of rulers joined by two links in such manner that they may be set at varying distances, but always remain parallel to each other. — **p.-veined**, *a.* Parallel-nerved.

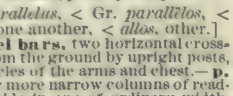
Parallel Ruler.

par'al-lel, par'ą-lel, *n.* **1.** A line extending in the same direction with and equidistant at all points from another line. **2.** Resemblance in all or many respects; essential likeness. **3.** A comparison drawn between persons, objects, or characters that apparently or really resemble one another. **4.** Anything that corresponds in all important features with another; a counterpart. **5.** Any person or thing ranked as equal to another; a match. **6.** *Fort.* In siege operations, a trench dug parallel to the outline of a fortification, to give cover to the besiegers from the guns of the place attacked. There are usually three parallels, connected by zigzags. **7.** *Print.* A reference-mark (‖), directing attention to a note or distinguishing the note itself. **8.** A line marking latitude on a map or globe, or the corresponding position on the earth's surface; a degree of latitude. Called in full **parallel of latitude.**

— **in parallel** (*Elec.*), in multiple circuit. See MULTIPLE. — **p. of altitude**, same as ALMUCANTAR, 1. — **p. of declination** (*Astron.*), a small circle of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator.

par'al-leled, *pp.* Paralleled. PHIL. SOC.

par'al-lel"ep-ip'ed, } par'ą-lel'ep-ip'ed, *C.*[1], -ep-ąi'-
par"al-lel"o-pi'ped, } ped, *C.*[2], -o-pąi'ped, *S. W. Wr.*, *n. Geom.* A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. [< LL. *parallelepipedum*, < Gr. *parallēlepipedon*, < *parallēlos* (see PARALLEL) + *epi*, upon, + *pedon*, ground.] **par'al-lel"ep-ip'ed-on**†; **par'al-lel"o-pip'ed-on**†. — **par"al-lel"ep-**[or **-o-p]ip'ed-al** or **-on-al**, *a.*

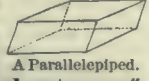
A Parallelepiped.

par'al-lel-i-nerved", *a. Bot.* Same as PARALLEL-NERVED.

par'al-lel-ism, par'ą-lel-izm, *n.* **1.** The condition of lying or running parallel; parallel position. **2.** Essential likeness, especially if continued through various phases; close resemblance; analogy.

The several branches of natural science are commonly spoken of, but the figure has a larger *parallelism* with the subject, a tree having not only branches but also roots.
H. C. CAREY *Social Science* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 21. [TR. & CO. '58.]

3. Similarity of construction in successive passages or clauses; specifically, in Hebrew poetry, a mode of expression in which similar, contrasted, or otherwise related ideas are presented in successive antithetic clauses. See *Prov.* x.

A marked peculiarity in the style of Scripture, . . . is the prodigious extent to which what is called *parallelism* prevails in it; that is, a mode of speech by which similar or contrasted ideas, and, indeed, ideas related in many other ways, are expressed in various forms of antitheses. H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* lect. vii, p. 257. [S. '74.]

4. A parallel or comparison.

par"al-lel-is'tic, par'ą-lel-is'tic, *n.* Having the character of or exhibiting parallelism.

par"al-lel"i-ve'nose, par'ą-lel'i-vi'nōs, *a. Bot.* Parallel-veined or -nerved. [< L. *parallelus* (see PARALLEL) + VENOSE.]

par'al-lel-ize, par'ą-lel-ąiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make parallel; place beside for comparison; compare.

par'al-lel-less†, *a.* Being without parallel; unequaled.

par'al-lel"ly, par'ą-lel'i, *adv.* In a parallel way; with parallelism; correspondingly.

par"al-lel'o-drome, par'ą-lel'o-drōm, *a. Bot.* Having the nerves running parallel, either longitudinally or from the midrib to the margin: applied only to the leaves of monocotyledons. [< Gr. *parallēlos* (see PARALLEL) + *dramein*, run.]

par"al-lel'o-gram, par'ą-lel'o-gram, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel. **2.** Any area or object having such form, especially when oblong. [< F. *parallélogramme*, < L. *parallelogrammum*, < Gr. *parallēlogrammon*, < *parallēlos* (see PARALLEL) + *graphō*, write.]

— **parallelogram of accelerations, forces, velocities**, etc. **1.** A parallelogram two of whose adjacent sides represent in magnitude and direction two vector quantities, as accelerations or forces. The diagonal of the parallelogram drawn from their junction represents their resultant. **2.** The principle that the resultant of two directed quantities can be represented by such a diagonal or obtained graphically by drawing it: a special case of geometrical or vectorial addition. See ADDITION; VECTOR.

par"al-lel"o-gram-mat'ic, par'ą-lel'o-gram-mat'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a parallelogram. **par"al-lel"o-gram-mat'ic-al**†; **par"al-lel"o-gram'mic** or **-mic-al**†.

par"al-lel-om'e-ter, par'ą-lel-om'ę-tęr, *n.* Any instrument for determining the accuracy of parallel surfaces; especially, one for indicating the parallelism of plate glass. [< Gr. *parallēlos* (see PARALLEL) + *metron*, measure.]

par"al-lel"o-pi'ped, etc. Same as PARALLELEPIPED, etc.

par"a-log'ic-al, par'ą-loj'ic-al, *a.* Of the nature of paralogism; illogical.

par-al'o-gism, par-al'o-jizm, *n. Logic.* A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner himself is unconscious; also, loosely, any act of false reasoning.

With respect to the knowledge or intention of the reasoner, fallacies have been divided into *paralogisms* and *sophisms*. Compare SOPHISM.

To deny the validity of a man's moral faculties, and then to affirm him wrong in not performing the moral act of belief, implies a *paralogism* in reason, and an absurdity in practice.
J. D. MORELL *Hist. Mod. Philos.* ch. 7, p. 575. [C. & BROS. '72.]

[< F. *paralogisme*, < Gr. *paralogismos*, < *para*, beside, + *logos*; see LOGOS.] **par-al'o-gy**‡.

— **par-al"o-gis'tic**, *a.* — **par-al'o-gize**, *vi.* [Rare.] To reason illogically. **par-al'o-gist**‡.

par"a-lu'mi-nite, par'ą-lū'mi-nąit, *n. Mineral.* A white to pale-yellow hydrous aluminum sulfate ($H_{30}Al_4SO_{24}$), found massive. [< PAR-[2] + ALUMINUM.]

par'a-lyse, etc. Same as PARALYZE, etc.

par-al'y-sis, par-al'i-sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Loss or material diminution of the power of contractility in the voluntary or involuntary muscles, and sometimes of the power of perceiving sensations, in one or more parts of the body; palsy.

Violent emotions are among the causes of *paralysis*, which is a disease of the nerves or nerve centres.
BAIN *Mind and Body* ch. 2, p. 13. [A. '73.]

2. Figuratively, loss of power to act; cessation of normal functions; stagnation. [L., < Gr. *paralysis*, < *para*, beside, + *lyō*, loosen.]

— **par"a-lyt'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with paralysis. **par"a-lyt'ic-al**†.

par"a-lyt'ic, par'ą-lit'ic, *n.* A person subject to or suffering from paralysis; a paralyzed person.

par'a-lyze, par'ą-ląiz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LY'ZING.] **1.** To make paralytic; palsy. **2.** To affect as if with paralysis; deprive of the power to act. **par'a-lyse**‡.

— **par'a-ly"zant**, *n. Med.* An agent or substance that causes or tends to produce paralysis. — **par"a-ly-za'tion**, *n.* The act of paralyzing; a paralytic state. — **par'a-ly"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* An agent that paralyzes.

par'am, par'am, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ((CH_2N_2) isomeric with cyanamid, formed by treating sodamid with carbon monoxid. Called also *dicyandiamid*. [< PAR-[2] + AMID, *n.*]

par"a-mag-net'ic, par'ą-mag-net'ic, *a. Elec.* Having the property of concentrating magnetic force-lines; exhibiting magnetic polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force; magnetic; ferromagnetic; sideromagnetic: distinguished from *diamagnetic*.

— **par"a-mag-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

par"a-mag-net'ic, *n. Elec.* A substance exhibiting paramagnetism; a magnetic substance.

par"a-mag'net-ism, par'ą-mag'net-izm, *n. Elec.* The magnetism of a paramagnetic substance; that property by which the north pole of a magnet that is magnetized by induction is repelled to 180° by the north pole of the inducing magnet.

par"a-ma-le'ic, par'ą-ma-lī'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from maleic acid. [< PARA- + MALEIC.] — **paramaleic acid**, same as FUMARIC ACID.

par"a-ma'lic, par'ą-mē'lic *or* -mą'lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from malic acid. [< PARA- + MALIC.]

— **paramalic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_5$) isomeric with malic acid, formed variously, as by the dehydration of glycolic acid: hence called also *diglycolic acid*.

par"a-mas'toid, par'ą-mas'toid, *a.* Situated near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

par"a-mas'toid, *n. Anat.* The jugular process of the occipital bone: separate in some apes.

par"a-mat'ta, par'ą-mat'ą, *n.* A kind of light twilled dress-goods with cotton warp and filling of combed merino wool. [< *Paramatta*, in Australia.] **par'a-matt**‡; **par'a-math**‡.

par"a-me'di-an, par'ą-mī'di-an, *a. Anat.* Situated near the median line: applied to a sulcus on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord.

par"a-me'ni-a, par'ą-mī'ni-ą, *n. Pathol.* Difficult or disordered menstruation. [< PARA- + Gr. *mēn*, month.]

par'a-ment, par'ą-ment, *n.* **1.** The outer face of a wall. **2**†. An ornament or hanging, especially of an apartment of state; also, a robe of state. **3**†. *pl.* Rich and ornamental clothes and furniture. [< LL. *paramentum*, < L. *paro*, prepare.] **par"a-men'to**†; **par'e-ment**†.

par'a-mere, par'ą-mīr, *n. Biol.* **1.** One of a series of radiating parts, as an arm of a starfish. **2.** One of the symmetrical halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal or of a somite. [< PARA- + Gr. *meros*; see MERIDE.]

— **par"a-mer'ic**, *a.*

par-am'e-se, par-am'ę-sē, *n. Archeol.* In Byzantine music, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord. [< Gr. *paramesē*, < *para*, beside, + *mesos*, middle.]

par"a-mes'i-al, par'ą-mes'i-al, *a. Anat.* Situated near the median line; as, the *paramesial* sulcus of the cerebral hemisphere.

par-am'e-ter, par-am'ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** *Math.* (1) A line or quantity serving to determine one point, line, figure, or quantity out of a class of such things. (2) In conic sections, a chord through the focus, perpendicular to the transverse axis. **2.** *Crystal.* That rational multiple of the unit-length of any semi-axis intercepted by a crystal plane which determines its position with reference to the fundamental form. [< F. *paramètre*, < Gr. *para*, beside, + *metron*, measure.] — **variation of parameters**, a process for solving differential equations of a certain kind, by varying the constants in them.

— **par-am'e-tral**, *a. Crystal.* Pertaining to the parameter. — **par"a-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to a parameter.

par"a-me'tric, par'ą-mī'tric *or* -mē'tric, *a. Anat.* Situated near the uterus. [< PARA- + Gr. *mētra*, uterus, < *mētēr*, mother.] — **par"a-me-tri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of parts near the womb. — **par"a-me-trit'ic**, *a.*

par"a-mi-og'ra-pher, par'ą-mi-eg'ra-fęr, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes or collects proverbs. [< Gr. *paroimia*, proverb (< *para*, by, + *oimos*, way), + *graphō*, write.]

par"a-mit'om, par'ą-mit'em, *C., n. Biol.* Paraplasm. See filus, under CELL. [< PARA- + Gr. *mitos*, thread.] **par"a-mi'tome**‡ [W.].

par"am-ne'si-a, par'am-nī'si-ą *or* -nē'si-ą, *n. Pathol.* Illusion of memory; fancied remembrance of things that have not occurred; false memory. Compare AMNESIA. [< PARA- + Gr. *mimnēskō*, remind.]

pa'ra-mo, pą'ra-mō, *W.*[1] (par'ą-mō, *C.*; pą-rą'mō, *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* [Sp.] A treeless alpine plain in tropical South America, open to the wind and generally enveloped in a thick, cold fog.

A short ascent through this zone of tree-vegetation brought us upon a *paramo*, or moorland. H. M. AND P. V. N. MYERS *Life and Nature Under the Tropics* ch. 17, p. 246. [A. '71.]

par'a-morph, par'ą-mōrf, *n. Mineral.* A pseudomorph in which the simulating and the simulated mineral have the same chemical composition. Compare ALLOMORPH. [< PARA- + Gr. *morphē*, shape.]

Many of the supposed *paramorphs* have been proven within recent years to be due not to the molecular rearrangement of material already existing, but rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.
The American Naturalist Jan., '92, p. 55.

— **par"a-mor'phic**, *a.* Relating to or exhibiting paramorphism. **par"a-mor'phous**‡.

par"a-mor'phi-a, par'ą-mōr'fi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Any morbid form or structure. [< PARA- + Gr. *morphē*, shape.]

par"a-mor'phin, *n. Chem.* Same as THEBAIN. **par"a-mor'phi-a**‡; **par"a-mor'phine**†.

par"a-mor'phism, par'ą-mōr'fizm, *n. Mineral.* The alteration of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but another molecular structure and other physical properties, as the change of brookite to rutile, or aragonite to calcite. **par"a-mor-pho'sis**‡.

That the amphibolite and gabbro-diorites have resulted from combined *paramorphism* and pressure affecting the massive gabbros is established. F. D. CHESTER in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 215. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

par'a-mount, par'ą-mount, *a.* **1.** Possessing or pertaining to the highest title or jurisdiction; supreme in authority; as, a *paramount* chief; *paramount* rule.

I owe a *paramount* allegiance to the whole Union — a subordinate one to my own State. CLAY in Johnston's *Am. Orations, Compromise of 1850* in vol. ii, p. 134. [G. P. P. '84.]

2. Possessing the highest degree of importance; superior to all others; supremely controlling; as, *paramount* obligations; a *paramount* necessity. **3**†. Superior; higher; used prepositionally. [OF., < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *amount*, *amont*; see AMOUNT.] **per'a-mount**†.

Synonyms: chief, eminent, foremost, preeminent, principal, superior, supreme. — **Antonyms:** inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate.

— **lady paramount**, the woman making the best score in an archery-contest. — **lord p.**, he who is the ultimate source of title to lands; a feudal king: distinguished from *mesne lord*. — **p. title**, a superior title; as, a landlord's *title* is *paramount* to that of his tenant.

— **par'a-mount**, *n.* [Archaic.] One who is highest in rank or order. — **par'a-mount"cy**, *n.* The condition of being paramount. — **par'a-mount"ly**, *adv.* In a paramount manner or degree.

par'a-mour, par'ą-mūr, *n.* **1.** One who unlawfully takes the place of a husband or wife; one who is unlawfully and immorally a lover or a mistress.

He led her by the hand, To be his slave and *paramour*.
LONGFELLOW *The Quadroon Girl* st. 12.

2†. A lover. **3**†. Gallantry; love. [< OF. *par amour*; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *amour*, love, < L. *amor*, < *amo*, love.]

— **par'a-mour**†, *vt.* To make love to; be in love with. — **par'a-mours**†, *adv.* In the way of love; with love. **par'a-mour**†.

par-am'y-lum, par-am'i-lum, *n. Chem.* A white granular compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), resembling starch, contained in certain infusoria, as *Euglena viridis*, and in all *Gregarinæ*. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *amylon*, starch.] **par-am'y-lone**‡.

par"a-naph'tha-lene, par'ą-naf'thą-lin, *n. Chem.* Same as ANTHRACENE. **par"a-naph'tha-lin**(e)‡.

par"a-na-tel'lon, par'ą-na-tel'en, *n.* [Rare.] One of two or more stars that rise simultaneously.

The twelve stars . . . are astronomically the *paranatellons* of the signs [of the Zodiac], that is the stars which rise above the horizon simultaneously with each sign. LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, p. 568, app. note. [S. '82.]

par"a-ne'ma, par'ą-nī'mą *or* -nē'mą, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PARAPHYSIS. [< PARA- + Gr. *nēma*, thread, < *neō*, spin.] **par'a-neme**‡. — **par"a-ne-mat'ic**, *a.* Resembling or belonging to the paranema.

par"a-neph-ri'tis, par'ą-nef-rąi'tis *or* -rī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the suprarenal glands.

par"a-neph'ros, par'ą-nef'res, *n. Anat.* The suprarenal capsule. [< PARA- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.]

par"a-ne'te, par'ą-nī'tī *or* -nē'tē, *n.* [Gr.] *Archeol.* In Byzantine music, the next to the highest tone of the disjunct tetrachord.

par'ang, par'ang, *n.* [Malay.] A heavy sheath-knife with a straight edge, used both for chopping and as a weapon.

par-an'gon, par-an'gen, *n.* Something, as a gem or marble, characterized by special excellence. [F., paragon, < O. Sp. *paragon*; see PARAGON, *n.*]

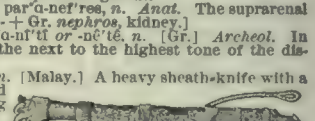

A Parang and the Sheath, of the Kayans of Borneo.
a, a cross-section of the blade.

par"a-nir-va'na, par'ą-nir-vą'ną, *n.* [Sans.] The last state of the human soul, in which physiological, mental, and psychic influences have no power.

par"a-nœ'a, par'ą-nī'ą *or* -nei'ą, *n. Pathol.* Chronic mental instability or unsoundness, hereditary or acquired; sometimes, monomania; dementia with delusions.

I should designate his trouble as *paranoia*, which I consider a better name than monomania. *N.-Y. Tribune* Dec. 1, '91, p. 3, col. 3.

[< Gr. *paranoia*, < *para*, beside, + *noeō*, think.] **par"a-noi'a**‡.

par"a-nœ'ic, par'ą-nī'ic *or* -nei'ic. **I.** *a.* Relating to delusions of mind. **II.** *n.* One affected with mental unsoundness attended with delusions. **par"a-nœ'ac**‡; **par"a-noi'ac**‡; **par"a-noi'ic**‡.

par"a-no-ma'si-a, par'ą-no-mē'si-ą *or* -mą'si-ą, *n.* Paronomasia: an erroneous form.

par"ant-he'li-on, par'ant-hī'li-en, *n.* A diffuse image of the sun, having the same altitude and an angular distance from it of 120°, more or less, due to reflection from ice-spicules in the atmosphere.

There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of *paranthelion*.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 20, p. 262. [D. M. & CO.]

[< PAR-[2] + Gr. *anti*, opposite, + *hēlios*, sun.]

par-an'thine, par-an'thin, *n. Mineral.* A variety of scapolite. [< Gr. *paranthein*, wither, < *para*, beside, + *anthos*, blossom.]

par-an'thra-cene, par-an'thrą-sēn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene, deposited from solutions of anthracene exposed to light. [< PAR-[2] + ANTHRACENE.]

par"a-nu'cle-in, par'ą-nū'clę-in, *n. Biol.* A substance not easily stained, found in the nucleolus of cells.

par″a-nu-cle′o-lus, par′ą-niu-clī′o-lus, *n.* A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells. [C.]

par″a-nu′cle-us, par′ą-niū′clę-us, *n. Biol.* An accessory nucleus; nucleolus.

Where temporary fusion occurs in the Infusoria a division of the *paranuclei* and often of the nuclei takes place, followed by the ejection of parts of them, and a reproduction of new *paranuclei* and nuclei from the remainder of the original structures.
F. M. Balfour *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, intro., p. 7. [macm. '80.]

—**par″a-nu′cle-ar**, *a.*—**par″a-nu′cle-ate**, *a.* Having a paranucleus.

Pa-ra′-nut″, *n.* Same as Brazil-nut.

par′a-nymf, *n.* Paranymph. Phil. Soc.

par′a-nymph, par′ą-nimf, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A groomsman or bridesmaid; specifically, the best man who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride, or the maiden who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. **2.** One on whom another relies for approval or support. [< LL. *paranymphus*, < Gr. *paranymphos*, < *para*, beside; and see nymph.] —**par″a-nym′phal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a paranymph.

Par″a-pa-gu′ri-dæ, par′ą-pa-gū′ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of paguroideans with fibribranchiate gills; deep-sea hermit-crabs. **Par″a-pag′u-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< para- + L. *pagurus*; see Pagurus.]

—**par″a-pag′u-rid**, *n.*—**par″a-pag′u-roid**, *a.*

par″a-par′e-sis, par′ą-par′ę-sis, *n. Pathol.* Partial paraplegia. [< para- + Paresis.]—**par″a-par-et′ic**, *a.*

par″a-pat″a-gi′um, par′ą-pat′ą-jiū′um *or* -gī′um, *n. Ornith.* A fold of skin between the neck and shoulder. [< para- + Patagium.]—**par″a-pat″a-gi′al**, *a.*

par″a-path-i′a, par′ą-path-ī′ą *or* -i′ą, *n. Pathol.* Same as pathomania. [< para- + Gr. *pathos*, suffering.]

par″a-pec′tin, par′ą-pec′tin, *n. Chem.* An isomeric modification of pectin formed when boiled with water.

par′a-pegm, par′ą-pem, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A tablet set up in a public place, as for the display of a law, a chronological or astronomical record, or a public proclamation; hence, a precept. [< L. *parapegma*, < Gr. *parapēgma*, < *para*, beside, + *pēgnymi*, fix.] **par″a-peg′ma‡**.

par″a-pep′tone, par′ą-pep′tōn, *n. Chem.* A proteid compound formed in gastric digestion; acid albumin. [< para- + peptone.]

par′a-pet, par′ą-pet, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A low or a breast-high wall about the edge of a roof, terrace, or opening at the side of a bridge, etc.

The wells [of Beersheba] have no *parapets*, and a traveller might easily walk into them unaware. G. St. Clair *Buried Cities and Bible Countries* ch. 2, p. 93. [k. p. & co. '91.]

2. *Fort.* A wall or bank to cover troops from front attack; breastwork. See illus. under fortification.

The *parapet* had been pierced here and there with embrasures for the artillery, which consisted of thirteen guns.
Prescott *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 301. [h. '51.]

[F., < It. *parapetto*, breastwork, < *parare* (< L. *paro*), guard, — *petto* (< L. *pectus*), breast.]

par″a-pet′al-ous, par′ą-pet′ol-us, *a. Bot.* Standing by the side of a petal, as stamens in certain plants of the *Rosaceæ*.

par′a-pet-ed, par′ą-pet-ęd, *a.* Having a parapet.

par′aph, par′af, *vt.* To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign by writing the initials. [< F. *parapher*, < *paraphe*; see paraph, *n.*] **par′a-graph‡**.

par′aph, *n.* A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature, often as a protection against forgery. [< F. *paraphe*, < *paragraphe*; see paragraph.] **par′af‡**.

par″a-pha′sia, par′ą-fē′zia *or* -fą′si-ą, *n. Pathol.* Aphasia with use of the wrong word or mispronunciation of words. [< par-[2] + aphasia.]

par″a-pher′na, par′ą-fer′ną, *n. Civ. Law.* The property possessed by a wife over and above her dowry, and not subject to the husband's control. [LL., < Gr. *parapherna*, < *para*, beyond, + *pherō*, bring.] —**par″a-pher′nal**, *a.*

par″a-pher-na′li-a, par′ą-fer-nē′li-ą, *C. E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (-nēl′yą, W.[2]), *or* -ną′li-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** Miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment; appendages; belongings; finery.

Two other girls followed with pillows and bundles, and all the *paraphernalia* of an invalid. Helen Hunt Jackson *Bits of Travel* ch. 11, p. 250. [j. r. & co. '72.]

2. Trappings or ornamental accessaries, especially for ceremonious occasions; regalia; insignia.

Secretly-held lodges, with their *paraphernalia*, pass words and degrees, grips and signs. Ben. Perley Poore *Reminiscences* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 406. [h. bros.]

3. *Law.* Personal articles reserved to a wife over and above her dower or marriage portion, as apparel and ornaments suitable to her rank and condition in life.

The law relating to paraphernalia has been but little observed in the United States, statutory allowances having in most of the States superseded them.
[LL., < *parapherna*; see paraphernа.]

par-a′phi-a, par-ā′fi-ą *or* -ą′fi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Same as paraphasis. [< par-[2] + Gr. *haphē*, touch.]

par″a-phi-mo′sis, par′ą-fi-mō′sis, *n. Pathol.* Strangulation of the glans penis by constriction of the prepuce. [< Gr. *paraphimōsis*, < *para*, beyond, + *phimoō*, muzzle.]

par″a-pho′ni-a, par′ą-fō′ni-ą, *n.* **1.** In Byzantine music, a melodic progression by consonances. **2.** *Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the voice, sometimes due to malformation of the palate. **3.** *Physiol.* Change of voice at puberty. [< Gr. *paraphōnia*, < *para*, beside, + *phōnē*, sound.]

par-aph′o-ra, par-af′o-rą, *n. Pathol.* A mild form of insanity; slight delirium. [< Gr. *paraphora*, < *para*, beside, + *pherō*, bear.]

par″a-phos-phor′ic‡, *a. Chem.* Pyrophosphoric.

par′a-phragm, par′ą-fram, *n. Crust.* A small process of an endosternite which unites with the anterior division of its own endopleurite and with the posterior division of the endopleurite in front of it. [< Gr. *paraphragma*, low screen, < *para*, beside, + *phrassō*, fence.]

par″a-phrag′mal, *a.*

par′a-phrase, par′ą-frēz, *n.* [-phrased; -phra′sing.] **I.** *t.* To make a paraphrase of; reproduce the sense of in other terms; translate freely.

When the Pilgrims came to this Western World they brought with them a copy of the Psalms of David, *paraphrased* by Ainsworth, which was their only hymn-book.
C. C. Coffin *Building the Nation* ch. 17, p. 266. [h. '83.]

II. *i.* To make a paraphrase.

—**par′a-phra″ser**, *n.* One who paraphrases.

par″a-phra′sian‡; **par′a-phrast‡**.

par′a-phrase, *n.* **1.** Explanation or restatement of a thought, passage, or text in words different from, and generally with more clearness and in greater detail than, the original statement; any free translation or reproduction of the sense of a passage or work.

Like all preachers of his class, he [Dr. Cumming] is more fertile in imaginative *paraphrase* than in close exposition.
George Eliot *Essays, Evangelical Teaching* p. 69. [f. & w. '83.]

2. Specifically, in the Scottish churches, a poetical version of a passage of Scripture closely following the original and arranged to be sung.

On one occasion, the class had repeated the *paraphrase* of the Lord's Prayer, which contains these lines —
'Give us this day our daily bread, And rairnent fit provide.'
E. B. Ramsay *Scottish Life and Character* ch. 1, p. 38. [e. & d.]

3. *Mus.* An arrangement of a vocal composition for instruments, or of an instrumental composition for other instruments than those for which it was written; loosely, a transcription. [F., < L. *paraphrasis*, < Gr. *paraphrasis*, < *para*, beside, + *phrazō*, say.]

par-aph′ra-sis, par-af′rą-sis, *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] **1.** The act of paraphrasing; hence, specifically, a school exercise in which passages of ancient authors are reproduced in other terms of the same language. **2.** A paraphrase. [L.; see paraphrase.]

par″a-phras′tic, par′ą-fras′tic, *a.* Having the nature of a paraphrase; expressing the same thing in other and ampler terms; not literal; free. **par″a-phras′tic-al‡**, *a.*

Thus was translation made more easy to the writer, and more delightful to the reader. . . . The *paraphrastic* liberties have been almost universally admitted. Johnson *Idler* Aug. 11, 1759.

—**paraphrastic conjugations** (*L. Gram.*), conjugations composed of the verb *sum* (am) with participial forms of the verb conjugated. The *first* or **active paraphrastic**, in which the participle in *-rus* is used, gives the idea of inception; as, *amaturus sum*, I am about to love. The *second* or **passive paraphrastic**, with the participle in *-dus*, gives the idea of necessity; as, *amandus sum*, I must be loved.—**par″a-phras′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

par″a-phre-ni′tis, par′ą-fre-nī′tis *or* -ni′tis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Diaphragmatitis. **2.** Delirium, formerly supposed to be due to inflammation of the diaphragm. [< para- + phrenitis.] **par″a-phre-ne′si-a‡**; **par″a-phre-ne′sis‡**; **par″a-phren′i-a‡**.

par″a-phro-ne′sis, par′ą-fro-nī′sis *or* -nē′sis, *n. Pathol.* Temporary delirium; transitory mental derangement of a mild type. [< Gr. *paraphronēsis*, < *para*, beside, + *phroneō*, think.] **par″a-phron′y-ne‡**.

Par″a-phro-nim′i-dæ, par′ą-fro-nim′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods with first antennæ straight, head tumid, and seventh pair of pereiopods not transformed. **Par″a-phron′i-ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *paraphronimos*, mad, < *para*, beside, + *phrēn*, mind.]—**par″a-phron′i-mid**, *n.*—**par″a-phron′i-mold**, *a.*

par″a-phyl′lum, par′ą-fil′um, *n.* [-lla, *pl.*] **1.** A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves or attached to the stem of certain mosses. **2.** A stipule; not used. [< para- + Gr. *phyilon*, leaf.] **par″a-phyl′li-um‡**.

par-a′phy-sis, par-ą′fi-sis, *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] An erect one- or many-celled sterile filament accompanying the sexual organs in certain cryptogamous plants. [< Gr. *paraphysis*, offshoot, < *para*, beside, + *phyō*, produce.] **par′a-physe‡**.—**par-aph′y-sate**, *a.*

par′a-plasm, par′ą-plazm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The more fluid part of the cell-substance. **2.** *Pathol.* Formation or form of morbid tissue. [< Gr. *paraplasma*, < *para*, beside, + *plassō*, form.] **par″a-plas′ma‡**.

par″a-plas′tic, par′ą-plas′tic, *a. Pathol.* Manifesting abnormal formative powers; tending to morbid growth, as cancerous tumors or degeneration of organs. [< para- + Gr. *plastos*, formed, < *plassō*, form.]

par″a-ple′gi-a, par′ą-plī′ji-ą *or* -plē′gi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body, usually including the pelvic organs, due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [< Gr. *paraplēgia*, < *para*, beside, + *plēssō* (√ *plēg*), strike.] **par′a-ple″gy‡**; **par″a-plex′i-a‡**.

—**par″a-plec′tic**, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of paraplegia. **2.** Tending to cause paralysis.

par″a-ple′gic‡.

par″a-pleu-rī′tis, par′ą-plu-raī′tis *or* -rī′tis, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the side or chest, as from rheumatism or slight inflammation. [< para- + Gr. *pleuron*, side.]

par″a-pleu′ron, par′ą-plū′ron, *n.* [-ra, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the sternal side-pieces in a beetle. [< Gr. *parapleuron*, neut. s. of *parapleuros*, on the side, < *para*, by, + *pleuron*, side.] **par″a-pleu′rum‡**.

Par″a-po″di-a′ta, par′ą-pō″di-ē′tą *or* -ą′tą, *n. pl. Zool.* A section of rotifers with a foot-like appendage; the *Scirtopoda*. [< Parapodium.]

par″a-po′di-um, par′ą-pō′di-um, *n.* [-di-a, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the jointless lateral appendages of an annelid, usually functioning as rowing or locomotory organs, though also as respiratory and sensory organs. When developed they consist of two parts, a dorsal (notopodium) and ventral (neuropodium). [< Gr. *parapodios*, at the feet, < *para*, beside, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **par′a-pod‡**.—**par″a-po′di-al**, *a.*

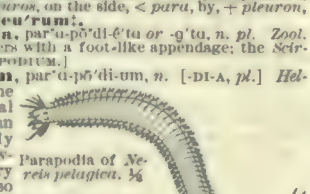
Parapodia of *Nereis pelagica*. ½

par″a-po′lar, par′ą-pō′lar, *a. Zool.* Situated beside the polar cells, as certain cells in dicyemids that contribute to the investment of the head.

par″a-poph′y-sis, par′ą-pof′i-sis, *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] *Anat.* The elevation on the side of a vertebra on which the head of a rib fits; a capitular or ventral transverse process. [< par-[2] + apophysis.]—**par″a-po-phys′i-al**, **par″a-po-phys′ic-al**. *a.*

par-ap′o-plex″y, par-ap′o-plex″i, *n. Pathol.* False or slight apoplexy; a soporose state resembling apoplexy.

par-ap′sis‡, par-ap′sis, *n. Pathol.* Loss or derangement of the sense of touch. [< par-[2] + Gr. *hapsis*, touching, < *haptō*, touch.] **par-a′phi-a‡**.

par-ap′sis‡, *n.* [-si-dęs, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the two lateral sclerites of the mesoscutum when this is differentiated into three parts. [< par-[2] + Gr. *hapsis*, loop, < *haptō*, fasten.]—**par-ap′si-dal**, *a.*

par-ap′te-ron, par-ap′tę-ron, *n.* [-ra, *pl.*] *Entom.* A sclerite frequently present in the mesopleura and metapleura, articulating with the dorsal margin of the epistome, near the base of the wing. [< para- + Gr. *pteron*, wing.] **par-ap′te-rum‡**.—**par-ap′te-ral**, *a.*

par′a-quet, *n.* Same as parrakeet. **par″a-qui′to‡**.

Par″arc-ta′li-a, par′ārc-tē′li-ą *or* -tą′li-ą, *n. Zoogeog.* The northern temperate marine realm. [< par-[2] + Arctalia.]—**Par″arc-ta′li-an**, *a.*

par″a-rec′tal, par′ą-rec′tal, *a. Anat.* Situated beside the rectum.

par″ar-thre′ma, par′ār-thrī′mą *or* -thrē′mą, *n. Surg.* Partial dislocation of a joint; incomplete luxation. [< Gr. *pararthrēma*, < *para*, beside, + *arthron*, joint.]

par-ar′thri-a, par-ār′thri-ą, *n. Pathol.* Disordered articulation of speech; difficult utterance. [< par-[2] + Gr. *arthron*, joint, < *arariskō*, join.]

par″a-sal″pin-gi′tis, par′ą-sal″pin-jaī′tis *or* -gī′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue adjacent to a Fallopian tube. [< para- + Gr. *salpinx* (*salping-*), tube.]

par′a-sang, par′ą-sang, *n.* A Persian and Turkish road-measure. See measure. [< L. *parasanga*, < Gr. *parasangēs*, < Per. *farsang*, parasang.]

The *parasang* . . . was not a measure of distance very accurately determined, but rather indicated a certain amount of time employed in traversing a given space.
A. H. Layard *Nineveh and Babylon* ch. 3, p. 55. [g. p. p. '53.]

Par″a-scel′i-dæ, par′ą-sel′i-dī *or* -scel′i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods with first antennæ curved, first joints of fifth and sixth pereiopods operculiform, and of seventh 6-jointed. **Par″a-scel′us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< para- + Gr. *skelos*, leg.]

—**par″a-scel′id**, *a. & n.*—**par″a-scel′oid**, *a.*

par″a-sce′ni-um, par′ą-si′ni-um *or* -sce′ni-um, *n.* [-ni-a, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* One of the two projecting wings of the stage-structure in a Greek theater, between which the stage, when present, was placed. It contained dressing-rooms and storerooms, and a passage by which the chorus entered the orchestra. [< Gr. *paraskēnion*, < *para*, beside, + *skēnē*, stage.] **par″a-scene‡**.

par″a-sceu-as′tic, par′ą-siu-as′tic, *a.* [Rare.] Preparatory; introductory.

par′a-sceve, par′ą-sīv, *C.* (-sī′vī, *E. I. Wr.*; -vį, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The Jewish Sabbath eve, on which preparation is made for the Sabbath; also, what is then prepared. **2†.** Preparation. [< F. *parascève*, < LL. *parasceve*, < Gr. *paraskeuē*, < *para*, beside, + *skeuē*, equipment.]

par″a-sche-mat′ic, par′ą-skę-mat′ic, *a.* Exhibiting a change from the true form; altered by inflection; imitative. [< para- + Gr. *schēma*; see scheme.]

par″a-se-cre′tion, par′ą-sę-crī′shun, *n. Pathol.* Irregular or morbid secretion.

par″a-sel-e′ne, par′ą-sel-ī′nī *or* -ē′nē, *n.* [-næ, -nī *or* -nē, *pl.*] *Meteor.* A mock moon appearing on a lunar halo. Compare parhelion. [< para- + Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]—**par″a-sel-en′ic**, *a.*

par′a-shah, par′ą-shą, *n.* [Heb.] The first synagogical Sabbath lesson from the Pentateuch.

par″a-si-nol′dal, par′ą-si-nel′dal, *a. Anat.* Situated near a sinus; as, the *parasinoidal* spaces in the dura mater. [< para- + sinus + -oid.]

Par″a-si′ta, par′ą-saī′ta *or* -sī′tą, *n. pl.* Parasitic animals. (1) *Crust.* The *Siphonostomata*. (2) *Entom.* A group including parasitic insects, as lice. [< L. *parasitus*; see parasite.]

par″a-si′tæ, par′ą-saī′tī *or* -sī′tē, *n. pl. Med.* Parasitic skin-diseases as a class.

par′a-site, par′ą-sait, *n.* **1.** (1) A living organism, either an animal or a plant, that lives on or in some other organism from which it derives its nourishment for the whole or a part of its existence, as a louse, tapeworm, mistletoe, or dodder.

His mind resembled those creepers which the botanists call *parasites*, and which can subsist only by clinging round the stems and imbibing the juices of stronger plants. Macaulay *Misc. Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 77. [a. '63.]

(2) An animal that lives on or with another without deriving its nourishment therefrom; a commensal. (3) A bird that lays its eggs in the nest of another, to be hatched and cared for, as the European cuckoo or American cowbird. (4) An animal that steals the food of another, as a jaeger. **2.** An obsequious flatterer who lives lazily at another's expense; any hanger-on or follower who surrenders individual independence, as in society or politics; originally, one who secured a welcome at the tables of the rich in ancient Greece by means of fawning and flattery.

Nobler to spend your days in all the bitterness of unheeded struggle, than become a hollow *parasite* to gain a hollow friend. W. M. Punshon *Lectures and Sermons, Macaulay* p. 72. [e. & l.]

[F., < L. *parasitus*, < Gr. *parasitos*, < *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food.]

par″a-sit′ic, par′ą-sit′ic, *a.* **1.** Living on or in another organism and deriving nourishment therefrom; of or pertaining to vegetable or animal parasites. **2.** Of the nature of or like a parasite; living basely at the expense of another person; sycophantic.

At the very high tide of sentiment, when the traveller lies with oyster-like openness in the soft ooze of reverie, do these *parasitic* crabs, the ciceroni, insert themselves as his inseparable bosom companions. Lowell *Fireside Travels, Italy* p. 197. [h. m. & co. '86.]

3. Of or pertaining to the *Parasitica*. **4.** *Philol.* Joined by error or false analogy to a word, as *t* in once*t*, twice*t*, and *d* in drowne*d*. In many cases the mistake has become sanctioned by long usage, as tyran*t*, thum*b*, whilen*t*, ancien*t*, bittern. **5.** *Pathol.* Relating to, of the nature of, or caused by parasites; as, a *parasitic* growth; a *parasitic* disease. [< L. *parasiticus*, < Gr. *parasitikos*, < *parasitos*; see parasite.] **par″a-sit′al‡**; **par″a-sit′ic-al‡**; **par″a-sī′toid‡**.

—**par″a-sit′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**par″a-sit′ic-al-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

Par″a-sit′i-ca, par′ą-sit′i-cą, *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects with abdomen sessile or petiolate and whose larvæ are mostly parasitic on other insects, including *Chalcididæ*, etc. **2.** The *Parasita*. [< L. *parasiticus*; see parasitic.]

par″a-sit′i-cide, par′ą-sit′i-said. **I.** *a.* Efficacious for destroying parasites. **par″a-sit″i-ci′dal‡**. **II.** *n.* Any agent that destroys parasites on or within the body, as a vermifuge or itch-ointment. [< L. *parasitus* (see parasite) + *cædo*, kill.]

par′a-si″tism, par′ą-saī′tizm, *n.* **1.** The condition or conduct of a fawner or sycophant. **2.** *Pathol. & Zool.* The state or condition of being parasitic.

par′a-si″tize, par′ą-saī′taiz, *vt.* To infest as a parasite.

par″a-si-tol′o-gy, par′ą-saī-tel′o-ji, *n.* The scientific study of parasitic organisms; especially, the branch of medical science that relates to parasites, their origin, nature, and pathological effects on the human system. [< parasite + -ology.]—**par″a-si″to-log′ic-al**, *a.*—**par″a-si-tol′o-gist**, *n.* One who makes a special study of parasitic organisms.

par'a-sol', par'ą-sŏl', *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a parasol. **2.** To screen from the sun's rays.

par'a-sol', par'ą-sŏl' (XIII), *n.* A small, light umbrella carried by women; a sunshade.

Though her face was under a *parasol*, I thought it looked extremely powdery at that moment.
W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 6, p. 12. [H. '81.]

[F., < It. *parasole*, < *parare*, guard (< L. *paro*, prepare), + *sole* (< L. *sol*), sun.]

—par'a-sol'-ant', *n.* An ant, as of the genus *Œcodoma* of tropical and subtropical America, that cuts off and transports leaves.—**p.-fir**, *n.* A tall fir-tree (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) of Japan. Called also *umbrella-fir*. See SCIADOPITYS.—**p.-mushroom**, *n.* An edible agaric (*Agaricus procerus*).—**p.-pine**, *n.* See STONE-PINE.

par"a-sol-ette', par'ą-sol-ĕt', *n.* A very small parasol.

par"a-so'ma, par'ą-sō'mą, *n.* *Biol.* A paranucleus. [< PARA- + Gr. *sōma*, body.]

par"a-sphe'noid, par'ą-sfī'noid, *a.* **1.** Situated near the sphenoid; as, the *parasphenoid* bone. See illus. under ÆGITHOGNATHOUS. **2.** Of or pertaining to the parasphenoid. **par"a-sphe-noi'dal†**.

par"a-sphe'noid, *n.* A bone of the roof of the mouth behind the vomer, as in amphibians and fishes.

Par"as-tac'i-dæ, par'as-tas'i-dī *or* -tą'ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Parastacinæ* as a family. [< PARASTACUS.]

—par"as-tac'id, *n.*—**par-as'ta-coid**, *a.*

Par-as"ta-ci'næ, par-as'ta-sai'nī *or* -cī'nē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* An Eogæan subfamily of astacids or crawfishes without appendages to the first abdominal segment.

Par-as'ta-cus, *n.* (t. g.) [< PAR-2 + Gr. *astakos*, crawfish.]—**par-as'ta-cin(e**, *a. & n.*

par-as'tas, par-as'tas, *n.* [-TA-DES, *pl.*] [L.] *Arch.* A pilaster or an anta.

par"a-ste'mon, par'ą-stī'mon *or* -stē'mon, *n.* *Bot.* Same as STAMINODIUM. [< PARA- + Gr. *stēmōn*, stamen.]

par"a-ster'nal, par'ą-stėr'nal, *a.* Situated near the sternum. [< PARA- + Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone.]

par-as'ti-chy, par-as'ti-ki, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of two sets of secondary spirals crossing each other at an acute angle, produced by drawing lines through the bases of the leaves on a stem on which the leaves are close together. [< PARA- + Gr. *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, go in line.]

par"a-stig'ma, par'ą-stig'mą, *n.* *Entom.* A chitinous spot on a wing, between the costal and postcostal veins. [< PARA- + STIGMA, spot.]—**par"a-stig-mat'ic**, *a.*

par"a-strem'ma, par'ą-strem'ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasmodic distortion, especially of the face, the soft parts being drawn to one side. [< Gr. *parastremma*, < *para*, beside, + *stoxennymi*, spread.]

Par"a-su'chi-a, par'ą-sū'ki-ą (-sū'-, *C.*), *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Triassic group of reptiles, especially a suborder of crocodilians with posterior nostrils opening in front of palatines and external nostrils posterior, as in *Belodontidæ*. [< PARA- + Gr. *souchos*, crocodile.]

—par"a-su'chi-an, *a. & n.*

par"a-syn-an'chy, par'ą-sin-an'ki, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the parotid gland; the mumps; a parotid bubo. [< Gr. *parasynanchē*, < *para*, beside, + *syn*, together, + *anchō*, choke.]

par"a-syn-ax'is, par'ą-sin-ax'is, *n.* [LL.] *Civ. Law.* An unlawful assembly.

par"a-syn'e-sis, par'ą-sin'ę-sis, *n.* *Philol.* Misconception of a word that results in a faulty form, as when *chaise* is converted into the false singular *shay*. [< Gr. *parasynesis*, < *para*, beside; and see SYNESIS.]

par"a-syn"o-vi'tis, par'ą-sin'o-vai'tis *or* -vī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint. [< PARA- + Gr. *syn*, together, + L. *ovum*, egg.]

par"a-syn'the-ton, par'ą-sin'thę-ton, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Gram.* A derivative word compounded with a particle, as *by-conference*, *downfallen*. [< Gr. *parasynthetos*, formed from a compound, < *para*, beside, + *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place.]—**par"a-syn'the-sis**, *n.* The principle or process of forming parasyntheta.—**par"a-syn-thet'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to parasynthesis or a parasyntheton. **II.** *n.* Same as PARASYNTHETON.

par"a-syph'i-lit'ic, par'ą-sif'i-lit'ic, *a.* Indirectly connected with syphilis. [< PARA- + SYPHILIS.]

par"a-tac'tic, par'ą-tac'tic, *a.* Of or belonging to parataxis. **par"a-tac'tic-al†**, **—par"a-tac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

par"a-tar'si-um, par'ą-tär'si-um, *n.* The side of the tarsus. [< PARA- + Gr. *tarsos*, flat of the foot.]

—par"a-tar'si-al, *a.*

par"a-tar-tar'ic, par'ą-tär-tar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Resembling tartaric acid. [< PARA- + TARTARIC.]

—paratartaric acid, same as RACEMIC ACID.

par"a-tax'is, par'ą-tax'is, *n.* *Gram.* The arrangement of clauses or propositions without connectives, leaving their logical relations to be supplied by the mind of the hearer: opposed to *syntax*. [< Gr. *parataxis*, < *para*, beside, + *tassō*, arrange.]

par"a-ther'mic, par'ą-thėr'mic, *a.* Related to heat: applied by Sir John Herschel to denote certain rays in the solar spectrum. [< PARA- + THERMIC.]

par-ath'e-sis, par-ath'ę-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Apposition, as of nouns. **2.** *Rhet.* A parenthetical notice, as of something to be expanded later; hence, generally, matter included between brackets. **3.** *Philol.* The setting in juxtaposition to each other those things, as primary elements, that have an equivalence of meaning or relation: used especially of the early stages of a language, when speech is represented merely by monosyllabic roots, grammatical relations being expressed by change of position. **4.** *Gr. Ch.* A prayer said by a bishop over catechumens. [< Gr. *parathesis*, juxtaposition, < *para*, beside, + *tithēmi*, place.]

—par"a-thet'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to parathesis.

par"a-to'mi-um, par'ą-tō'mi-um, *n.* *Ornith.* The side of the upper mandible. [< PARA- + Gr. *tomos*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.]—**par"a-to'mi-al**, *a.*

par-at'o-mous, par-at'o-mus, *a.* *Mineral.* Having planes of cleavage inclined to the axis; also, abounding with facets of cleavage. [< PARA- + Gr. *tomos*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.]

par"a-ton'ic, par'ą-ten'ic, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Produced by external stimuli, as by light, heat, or mechanical irritation: said of plant-movements, as of the leaves of mimosas. **2.** Retarding growth: said of the occasional effect of light on plant-organs. [< PARA- + TONIC, *a.*]

—par"a-ton'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

pa"ra"ton-nerre', pą'rą'tō-nār', *n.* [F.] A lightning-rod; conductor. [L.]

par"a-to'pi-æ, par'ą-tō'pi-ē *or* -ī, *n. pl.* Diseases, as a class, in which parts are displaced. [< PARA- + Gr. *topos*, place.]

par'a-tor†, *n.* An apparitor.

par'a-to-ry, par'ą-to-ri, *n.* [Rare.] A place of preparation; especially, a sacristy.

par"a-trip'tic, par'ą-trip'tic, *a.* *Med.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a paratriptic. **2.** Tending to produce chafing.

par"a-trip'tic, *n.* *Med.* Any substance that prevents the waste of nervous tissue.

I refer to the use of the so-called *paratriptics*, or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best-known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco.
W. S. SEARLE in *North American Review* Aug., '87, p. 150.

[< PARA- + Gr. *tribō*, rub.]

par-at'ro-phy, par-at'ro-fi, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal nutrition; morbid enlargement from malassimilation. [< PAR-3 + ATROPHY.]

par"a-um-bil'ic-al, par'ą-um-bil'ic-al, *a.* *Anat.* Situated beside the umbilicus.

par-aun'ter†, *adv.* Peradventure.

pa-rauque', pą-rōc', *n.* [S. Am.] A goatsucker (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) of tropical America.

par"a-vag"i-ni'tis, par'ą-vaj'i-nai'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Vaginal inflammation.

par"a-vail', par'ą-vēl', *a.* *Feudal Law.* Inferior; lowest.

Tenant *paravail*, or the lowest tenant; being he who was supposed to make avail, or profit of the land.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 60.

[< OF. *par aval*; *par* (< L. *per*), through; *aval*, down, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *val* (< L. *valles*), valley.] **par"a-vaile'†**.

par'a-vant"†, *adv.* First; in front. **par'a-vaunt"†**.

par'a-vent", par'ą-vănt', *n.* [F.] A protection against wind.

The belfry . . .
Turns sunscreen, *paravent* and ombrifuge
To whoso seeks a shelter in its pale.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. x, l. 466.

par"a-ven'ture†, *adv.* Peradventure.

par"a-ves'ic-al, par'ą-ves'ic-al, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near the bladder; as, the *paravesical* pouch. [< PARA- + L. *vesica*, bladder.]

par"a-xan'thin, par'ą-zan'thin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in urine, derived from xanthin.

par-ax'i-al, par-ax'i-al, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near the long axis of the body; as, the *paraxial* muscles. [< PAR-2 + AXIAL.]

par"a-xy'lene, par'ą-zai'lĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid compound (C_8H_{10}) metameric with xylene, contained in coal-tar naphtha.

Par"a-zo'a, par'ą-zō'ą, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The sponges as a grade of the animal kingdom between *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. [< PARA- + Gr. *zōon*, animal, < *zaō*, live.]

—par"a-zo'an, *a. & n.*

par"a-zo'ni-um, par'ą-zō'ni-um, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A dagger carried in the girdle. [< Gr. *parazōnia*, < *para*, beside, + *zonē*, girdle.]

par'bake", pär'bēk", *vt.* [Rare.] To bake slightly.

par"bleu', pär'blŭ', *interj.* [F.] A polite French oath, corrupted from *par Dieu* (by God).

par'boil", pär'boil", *vt.* **1.** To boil partially; as, to *parboil* a tough chicken before roasting. **2.** To raise vesicles on the skin of by means of heat. **3†.** To boil thoroughly. [< OF. *parbouillir*, < LL. *perbullio*, < L. *per*, through, + *bullio*; see BOIL, *v.*] **per'boil"†**.

par'boild", *pp.* Parboiled. PHIL. Soc.

par'breake"†. **I.** *v.* To vomit. **II.** *n.* Vomit.

par'buck"le, pär'buc'l, *vt.* To hoist or lower with a parbuckle.

par'buck"le, *n.* **1.** A purchase to aid (1) in rolling a cask or other heavy object up an incline or in controlling its descent, or (2) in furling a sail by rolling the yards. A rope is looped at the middle and the loop made fast at a suitable elevation; the free ends are passed around the cylindrical object to be moved, and it is lowered or raised as they are paid out or hauled in.

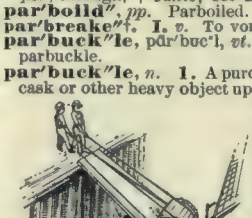
A Parbuckle.

2. A sling made by passing both ends of a rope through its bight, thus forming a double loop in which the object to be moved or held is placed. [< PAR, *n.*, + BUCKLE1, *v.*]

parc, pärc, *n.* [F.] In the French system of oyster-culture, a specially prepared oyster-farm flooded alternately with salt and fresh water, by means of low dikes, locks, etc., with artificial arrangements for collecting the spawn and rearing the young oysters. Called also *park* and *oyster-park*, through mistranslation of the French word. See OYSTER.

Par'cæ, pär'sī *or* -sē, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The three Fates: the Roman name. See FATE, and illus. under DESTINY.

par-case'†, *adv.* Perchance; perhaps. **par cast†**.

par'cel, pär'sęl *or* pär'sl, *vt.* [-CELED or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING.] **1.** To divide into parts or shares; distribute: generally with *out* or *into*.

Alexander, in *parcelling out* his spoils, left himself 'hope'!
BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* vol. ii, pt. xiii, ch. 4, p. 10. [E. & L. '91.]

2. To make up into a parcel; combine.

Things are *parcelled* into kinds and sorts, not by Nature, but by men. T. REID *Powers of Human Mind* vol. ii, essay iv, p. 14. [B. & BR. '03.]

3. *Naut.* To wrap canvas strips around, as a rope; cover with canvas strips, as a seam. **4†.** To detail or itemize. [< F. *parceller*, < *parcelle*; see PARCEL, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ARRANGE.

par'cel, *n.* **1.** Anything wrapped up; a number of things done up together; a small package; bundle; as, a brown-paper *parcel*. **2.** An integral part.

Every individual is part and *parcel* of a great picture of the society in which he lives and acts.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* ch. 1, p. 1. [O. & CO. '69.]

3. A separated part of anything, or a number; as, books assorted into *parcels*. **4.** A group or mass composed of an indefinite number or quantity; as, a *parcel* of boys.

The two books of Kings . . . are altogether historical, and are chiefly confined to the lives and actions of the Jewish kings, who in general were a *parcel* of rascals.
PAINE *Age of Reason* pt. ii, p. 82. [D. M. B.]

5. A distinct portion, as of land, of indeterminate or unknown extent, or to be described, as in a conveyance.

The ground which I was now treading is supposed to be the '*parcel* of ground' which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor.
J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 239. [H. '39.]

6. *pl. Law.* The part of a conveyance that identifies the property conveyed, by describing and bounding it. [< F. *parcelle*, < LL. *particella*, < L. *particula*; see PARTICLE.] **par'cell†**.

—par'cel-car"ri-er, *n.* A basket or case slung from an overhead cable or miniature railway, as in a large dry-goods store, for transporting parcels, cash, etc., from one point to another.—**p.-maker**, *n.* One of two officers of the British Exchequer who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts and delivered them to the auditors.—**p.-meal†**, *adv.* Piecemeal. **p.-meal†.**—**p.-office**, *n.* An office for sending and delivering parcels.—**p.-post**, *n.* A branch of the postal service devoted to the carriage and delivery of parcels, especially in England. **par'cels-post"†**.—**p.-van**, *n.* [Eng.] A light wagon for the delivery of packages.

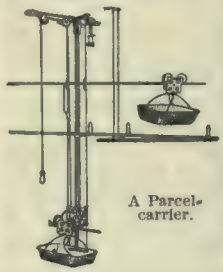
A Parcel-carrier.

par'cel, *adv.* [Archaic.] In part; partly; as, *parcel* glit.

The worthy dame was *parcel* blind and more than *parcel* deaf.
SCOTT *Woodstock* ch. 4, p. 67. [D. F. & CO.]

par'celd, *pp.* Parceled. PHIL. Soc.

par'cel-ing, pär'sęl-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of separating into parts: often used with *out*. **2.** *Naut.* A canvas wrapping, usually tarred, applied to protect a rope. **3.** The operation of wrapping a rope with protecting strips, or of covering a seam with such strips. **par'cel‡**; **par'cel-ling‡**; **par'sling‡** (*Naut.*).

—par'cel-ing-ma-chine", *n.* **1.** A press for compressing such things as wool and yarn into bundles. **2.** A machine for tarring canvas strips for use in parceling.

par'cel-ize†, *vt.* To parcel; divide.

par"cel-la'tion, par'sęl-ē'shun, *n.* The act of dividing or the state of being divided into parts or shares.

par'cel-ly†, *adv.* In parts or parcels; item by item.

par'cen-a-ry, *n.* Same as COPARCENARY.

par'ce-ner, pär'sę-nęr, *n.* *Law.* A coparcener. [OF., < LL. *partionarius*, < L. *partitio(n-)*, share; see PARTITION.]

Parceners are so called, saith Littleton, . . . because they may be constrained to make partition.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 189.

par'ce-ry†, *n.* Division; apportionment.

parch, pärch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make extremely dry; dry up; as, a *parched* soil; a mouth *parched* with thirst.

At this sultry noontide, I am cupbearer to the *parched* populace, for whose benefit an iron goblet is chained to my waist. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Town Pump* in vol. i, p. 171. [T. & F. '57.]

2. To burn the surface of; scorch; roast.

Harvest is the time for *parched* corn. W. M. THOMSON *Land and Book, Central Palestine* ch. 1, p. 40. [H. '82.]

II. *i.* To become excessively dry; be scorched. [Orig. uncertain; perhaps < F. *percer*, OF. *parchier*; see PIERCE.]

—parch'ed-ness, *n.*—**parch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

par-chee'si, *n.* Same as PACHISI. **par-che'** (or **-chi'si‡**.

par'che-min, pär'shę-min, *vt.* [F.] [Rare.] Same as PARCHMENT. **par'che-myn†**.—**par'che-min-er†**, *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in parchment.

parch'ment, pärch'męnt, *vt.* To convert, as sheepskin or paper, into parchment or a substance resembling it. **parch'ment-ize‡**.

parch'ment, *n.* **1.** The skin of sheep or goats prepared and polished with pumice-stone for writing, painting, engraving, etc. Vellum is a fine parchment made from the skins of calves, kids, and dead-born lambs; while drumheads are made from wolf-skins, battledores from ass-skins, and sieves from the skins of he goats.

A few fragments of Homer, Thucydides, Euripides, Sallust, and other authors are . . . extant on broken papyrus leaves, but all our complete mss. of first-rate authors are written on another material, *parchment*. JAMES GOW *Companion to School Classics, Books* p. 19. [MACM. '88.]

2. A formal writing on parchment. **3.** In coffee-culture, a tough envelope of the berry. [< F. *parchemin*, < L. *pergamena*, < Gr. *Pergamēnē*, < *Pergamon*, Pergamum, a city of Asia Minor, whence parchment was first brought.] **par'che-myn†**.

—cotton parchment, a material made by treating cotton-fibers with diluted sulfuric acid and compacting the product by rollers into sheets.—**parch'ment-pa"per**, *n.* Same as VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.—**p.-skin**, *n.* *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection characterized by degeneration of the skin, rendering it void of sensibility, dry, hard, and wrinkled: a form of ichthyosis.—**vegetable p.**, an imitation parchment made by treating paper with sulfuric acid and water. Called also *parchment-paper* and *papyrin*.—**virgin p.**, a fine parchment made of the skins of newborn lambs or kids.

—parch"ment-a'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] A book bound in parchment.—**parch'ment-er†**, *n.* A maker of parchment. **par'che-min-er†**.—**parch'ment-y**, *a.* Like parchment, especially in texture.

parcht, *pp.* Parched. PHIL. Soc.

par"ci-den'tate, pär'si-den'tet *or* -tĕt, *a.* Having few teeth or teeth-like processes; paucidentate. [< L. *parcus*, sparing, + DENTATE.]

par"ci-mo'ni-ous†, *a.* Same as PARSIMONIOUS.

par'ci-mo-ny, pär'si-mo-ni, *n.* *Logic.* Sparingness, as in assumptions. [< F. *parcimonie*; see PARSIMONY.]

—law of parcimony, in inductive observation, the principle that nothing shall be assumed as a fact that is not such in reality. See INDUCTIVE METHOD; LAWS OF OBSERVATION; PARSIMONY. See HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xv, p. 186. [G. & L. '59.]

par'ci-ty†, *n.* **1.** Sparseness. **2.** Frugality.

par'close, par'clōs, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Same as PERCLOSE. **2.** *Naut.* Same as LIMBER, 2. **lim'ber-hole"†**. [< OF. *parclose*, < L. *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludo*; see PRECLUDE.]

par'cus†, *n.* A pound for confining estrays.

pard1, pärd, *n.* [Archaic.] A leopard; panther. **par'dale†**.

pard2, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A partner; associate; chum.

The life in small partnerships involved, despite the idyllic character of the relations of '*pards*,' almost every possible temptation.
JOSIAH ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 300. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

par'dah, *n.* Same as PURDAH.

par'da-lote, pär'da-lōt, *n.* A dicæoid bird (genus *Pardalotus*). [< Gr. *pardalōtos*, spotted, < *pardalis*, pard.]

Pard-an'thus, pärd-an'thus, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants of the iris family. *P. Sinensis* is the blackberry-lily. [< Gr. *pardos*, leopard, + *anthos*, flower.]

par'dao, pär'dō, *n.* [Pg.] A silver coin and a money of account in Goa, India. See COIN.

pard'ed, pär'ded, *a.* Colored in patches like a leopard.

Even the meadow flood is *parded*, of various patches of color. THOREAU *Early Spring*, Mar. 2, '60 p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

[< PARD¹, *n.*, ult. < Gr. *pardalis*, pard.]

par-di', pär-dī', *adv.* & *interj.* [F.] By God: once a fashionable form of profanity. **par-de"†; par-dee"†; par-die"†; par-dieu"†; par'dy†; per-die"†; per'dy†.**

pard'ine, pärd'in, *a.* Resembling a pard; spotted.

—**pardine lynx,** a lynx (*Felis pardina*) of southern Europe, especially Spain, rufous with black spots.

pard'ner, pärd'ner, *n.* [Dial., U. S., Partner: a corruption.

No more her sorrowin' *pardner* hears The voice he loved below.
F. M. WHITCHER *Bedott Papers* ch. 12, p. 131. [M. B. F. '74.]

par'don, pär'dn *or* -dun, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remit the penalty of; let pass, as a fault or sin, without resentment or blame; forego, as a claim to requital: said of offenses; as, to *pardon* insults.

The sins of passion he could *pardon*, but the sins of insincerity . . . he could never *pardon*.
FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 380. [S. '82.]

2. To release from liability to punishment; absolve, as a person, from blame or penalty; forgive for an offense. **3.** To grant allowance or indulgence to; excuse: often used in apology or polite protestation.

'Pray, sir,' says he, '*pardon* me; I fear I have been guilty of some absurdity.' GOLDSMITH *Citizen of the World* vol. ii, letter xxxvii, p. 16. [G. F. P. '56.]

4. *Theol.* To waive the execution of penal sanctions of the violated law upon (the transgressor) by the exercise of sovereign prerogative, and without requital, reparation, or vindication: specially distinguished from *justify*.

If *pardon'd* souls may from that World of Bliss
Reveal their joy to those they love in this,—
I'll come to thee.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Veiled Prophet* pt. iii, st. 27.

5. *Law.* To release from a punishment that has been imposed by sentence.

II. *i.* To grant pardon. [< F. *pardonner*, < LL. *perdono*, < L. *per*, through, + *dono;* see DONATE.]

Synonyms: absolve, acquit, condone, excuse, forgive, overlook, pass by, pass over, remit. *Forgive* has reference to feelings, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon*, but has nothing to do officially with *forgiving*. Personal injury may be *forgiven* by the person wronged; thus, God at once *forgives* and *pardons*, the *pardoned* sinner is exempt from punishment; the *forgiven* sinner is restored to the divine favor. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right to punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person who has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole penalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part of a penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as where the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *condone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which restores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the act of a private individual with no legal formalities. To *excuse* is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. A person may speak of *excusing* or *forgiving* himself, but not of *pardoning* himself. See ABSOLVE. Compare AMNESTY.—**Antonyms:** castigate, chasten, chastise, condemn, convict, correct, doom, punish, recompense, scourge, sentence, visit.

par'don, *n.* **1.** The act of pardoning; release of an offender without punishment or from further punishment, remission of penalty incurred. **2.** *Theol.* A waiving, by sovereign prerogative, of the execution of the penal sanctions of the violated law: distinguished from *justification*.

The Christian experience is that *pardon* is received on two conditioning grounds,—repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ. R. S. FOSTER *Philos. Christian Experience* lect. ii, p. 39. [H. & E. '90.]

3. Courteous forbearance; acquittal of blame: used in making polite excuses; as, begging your *pardon*. **4.** *Law.* **(1) Remission of guilt; entire, partial, or conditional remission of the legal consequences of crime (proved or imputed): usually an executive act.**

The power of *pardon* vested in the President is without any limitation, except in the single case of impeachments.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. ii, lect. xiii, p. 284.

(2) An official warrant declaring the act of pardon. **5†.** A papal indulgence. **6†.** Permission. [F., < LL. *perdonum*, < *perdono;* see PARDON, *v.*] **par'doun†.**

Synonyms: see AMNESTY; MERCY.

par'don-bell", *n.* The angelus-bell: so called because of the indulgence formerly bestowed for reciting the angelus. **p.-screen,** *n.* A screen placed before a confessional to hide the penitent from view. **p.-stall,** *n.* A stall or seat in which confessions are heard and from which absolution is granted. **p.-chair:.**

par'don-a-bl, -ness. Pardonable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

par'don-a-ble, pär'dun-(*or* -dn-)a-bl, *a.* That may be pardoned or shown clemency or indulgence; forgivable; venial; as, a *pardonable* offense or offender.—**par'don-a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**par'don-a-bly,** *adv.*

par'dond, *pp.* Pardoned. PHIL. SOC.

par"don-ee', pär'dun-ē', *n.* *Law.* The recipient of an executive pardon.

par'don-er, pär'dun-er, *n.* **1.** One who pardons. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One commissioned to grant papal indulgences.

Had Leo the Tenth, when the exactions and impostures of the *Pardoners* first roused the indignation of Saxony, corrected those evil practices, . . . it is not improbable that Luther would have died in the bosom of the Church of Rome.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 75. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

par'don-ere†.

par'don-less, pär'dun-les, *a.* Unpardonable.

par'dy, pär'di, *interj.* (Archaic.) Same as PARDI. **per'dy†.**

pare, pār, *vt.* [PARED; PARING.] **1.** To cut off a covering layer or edge of: as, to *pare* fruit; to *pare* one's nails. **2.** To cut, shave, or remove (the outside part) from anything; with *off* or *away;* as, to *pare off* the skin of an apple. **3.** To diminish by taking away a little at a time: often with *down*.

The disposition to *pare* miracles *down* to a scientific shape, to find their roots in natural laws, is neither reverent nor sagacious.
H. W. BEECHER *Life of Christ* ch. 2, p. 37. [J. B. F. '71.]

[< F. *parer*, dress, < L. *paro*, prepare.]

pare†, *n.* A pair.

par-ec'ri-sis, par-ec'ri-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Disordered secretion. [< PAR-² + ECCRISIS.]

par-ec'ta-ma, par-ec'ta-ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Inordinate distention or dilatation, as, *parectasia* of the heart. [< PAR-² + Gr. *ektasis*, extent, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.]

par-e'gal†. **I.** *a.* Equal. **II.** *n.* An equal **per-e'gal†.**

par-eg'men-on, par-eg'men-on, *n.* *Rhet.* The employment of several cognate words in the same sentences. [< Gr. *paregmenon*, neut. s. pp. pass. of *paragō*, derive, < *para*, beside, + *agō*, lead.]

par"e-gor'ic, par"e-gor'ic, *a.* Assuaging or soothing pain. [< LL. *paregoricus*, soothing, < Gr. *parēgorikos*, encouraging, soothing, < *para*, beside, + *agoreuō*, speak in an assembly, < *agora;* see AGORA.]

par"e-gor'ic, *n.* A medicine that assuages pain; specifically, a camphorated tincture of opium, called in full *paregoric elixir*.

par-eil'†, *n.* An equal; a match.

par-ei'ra bra'va, par-ē'ra brē'va *or* brg'va. [Braz.] *Pharm.* A drug obtained mainly from the roots of various South- and Central-American and West-Indian plants of the moonseed family; used in chronic disorders of the urinary passages. Abuna (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*) furnishes the pareira brava of the United States Pharmacopœia; *Cissampelos Pareira* yields a less common variety; *Abuta rufescens* is the source of white pareira brava.

par'el†. **I.** *vt.* To apparel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Apparel. **2.** Arms. **par'aille†; par'ayle†; par'eil†; par'rel†.**

par-el'con, par-el'con, *n.* *Gram.* The subjoining of a syllable or particle to a pronoun, verb, or adverb. [< Gr. *parelkōn*, ppr. of *parelkō*, lead alongside, < *para*, alongside, + *helkō*, draw.]

par"e-lec"tron'o-my, par"ē-lec"tren'o-mi, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of diminished force of the muscular electric current when the natural section of the muscle is preserved. [< PAR-² + ELECTRO- + -NOMY.]

—**par"e-lec"tro-nom'ic,** *a.*

par-e'lie†, *n.* A parhelion.

pa-rel'la, pa-rel'a, *n.* A crustaceous lichen (*Lecanora Parella*) yielding litmus; also, any one of several similar lichens. [< F. *parelle.*]

pa"relle', pa'rel', *n.* [F.] **1.** Either of two species of dock, patience-dock (*Rumex Patientia*) and great water-dock (*R. Hydrolapathum*). **2.** Same as PARELLA.

par-em'bo-le, par-em'bo-lē *or* -lē, *n.* *Rhet.* An inserted phrase modifying or explaining the thought of the sentence: distinguished from *parenthesis* by closer connection with the context. [< Gr. *paremballō*, < *para*, beside, + *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.] **par"emp-to'sis‡.**

par'e-ment†, *n.* Dress; ornaments. See PARAMENT.

par"en-ceph'a-lon, par"en-sef'a-lon, *n.* The cerebellum. [< PAR-² + Gr. *enkephalos*, brain.]

—**par"en-ceph"a-li'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cerebellum.—**par"en-ceph'a-lo-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia of the cerebellum through an opening in the occipital bone.—**par"en-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* *Teral.* A person having a deficient or unsymmetrical development of brain.

par-en'chy-ma, par-en'ki-ma, *n.* *Biol.* The soft cellular substance of glandular and other organs; the proper substance of an organ, including connective tissue and the like; specifically, in botany, the soft thin-walled cellular tissue of plants, as that composing the pith and medullary rays of dicotyledonous stems, the general mass of monocotyledonous stems through which the fibrovascular bundles are distributed, or the pulp of leaves or fruits. See illus. under COLLENCHYMA.

The spaces between the veins of the leaf are filled up with a cellular substance similar to the pith, called *parenchyma*.
P. BARRY *Fruit Garden* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 43. [O. J. CO.]

[< Gr. *parenchyma*, < *para*, beside, + *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.] **par-en'chyme‡.**

par-en'chy-mal, par-en'ki-mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to parenchyma.

Par"en-chym'a-ta, par"en-kim'a-ta, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A former order of *Entozoa*, with a solid interior and no intestinal canal: including tapeworms, etc. [< Gr. *parenchyma:* see PARENCHYMA.]

par"en-chym"a-ti'tis, par"en-kim"a-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the body or substance of an organ.

par"en-chym'a-tous, par"en-kim'a-tus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or resembling parenchyma. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Parenchymata.* **par-en"chy-mat'ic‡; par-en'chy-mous‡.**

par"en-chym'a-tous-ly, *adv.* By way of the parenchyma; as parenchyma.

par"en-chy-mep"a-ti'tis, par"en-ci-mep"a-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the substance of the liver. [< Gr. *parenchyma* (see PARENCHYMA) + *hēpar*, liver.]

par-en'e-sis, par-en'e-sis, *n.* [Rare.] Admonition; counsel. **par-æn'e-sis‡.**

par"e-net'ic, } par"e-net'ic, -al, *a.* Of the nature
par"e-net'ic-al, } of parenesis; hortatory; advisory.

Prodicus of Ceos, by his *parenetical* discourses on moral subjects, . . . prepared the way for the ethical and logical efforts of Socrates.
UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 31, p. 78. [S. '72.]

[< Gr. *parainetikos*, < *parainesis*, exhortation, < *para*, beside, + *aineō*, praise.]

par'ent, pär'ent, *a.* Having the relation of a parent, or a father or mother; similar or analogous to a parent; generating or fostering, as a result; as, a *parent* country; a *parent* thought or act.

—**parent speech,** the speech from which the branches of any one of the great families are descendants; as, the *parent speech* of the Aryan family. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

par'ent, pär'ent (xiii), *n.* **1.** One who has generated a child; a father or a mother. **2.** Any organism considered in relation to other organisms produced by it through a generative process.

By crossing we can only get forms in some degree intermediate between their *parents*. DARWIN *Or. of Species* ch. 1, p. 15. [A.]

3. The author or producer of anything; cause: occasion; as, intemperance is the *parent* of many evils. **4†.** A kinsman. [< L. *parent(i)-s*, < *parient(-s)*, ppr. of *pario*, beget.]—**par'ent-cell",** *n.* A cell from which other cells are derived.

par'ent-age, pär'ent-ej, *n.* **1.** The relation of parent to child, of the producer to the produced, or, by extension, of cause to effect.

Romances, in which *parentage* is represented as a blindly deifying privilege, which it were an irreverence to associate with teething, the midnight colic, or an insufficient income.
ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Story of Avis* ch. 15, p. 275. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. Descent or derivation from parents; extraction; origin; hence, derivation from any source; as, the plant is of uncertain *parentage;* the *parentage* of this book is now known. **3.** Extraction or descent in relation to hereditary rank or character; as, a man of vulgar *parentage.* **4†.** A parent, or parents collectively; also, kinsfolk.

Synonyms: see BIRTH.

pa-ren'tal, pa-ren'tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a parent; as, *parental* love; the *parental* relation.—**par"en-tal'i-ty,** *n.* Parental condition or relation.—**pa-ren'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Par"en-ta'li-a, par"en-tā'li-a *or* -ta'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A public festival in honor of deceased relatives.

pa-ren'tal-ism, *n.* *Economics.* Same as PATERNALISM.

par"en-ta'tion, par"en-tē'shun, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* Funeral obsequies for a parent or near relative; hence, something said or done in honor of the dead.

par"en-tele'†, *n.* **1.** Parentage. **2.** Kinship.

pa-ren'the-sis, pa-ren'thē-sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gram.* An explanatory or qualifying clause or sentence inserted in a sentence grammatically complete without it, separated usually by upright curves, by brackets, or by dashes. Compare PAREMBOLE. **2.** One of the upright curves, or the pair collectively, used by writers and printers to indicate such an interjected clause; as, a clause printed in a *parenthesis* or in *parentheses*. See PUNCTUATION. **3.** Figuratively, an episode or incident.

He had . . . to work hard . . . until 2 P. M. (at which elegant hour we presume that the *parenthesis* of dinner occurred). DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Goldsmith* p. 120. [T. & F. '59.]

[< Gr. *parenthesis*, < *para*, beside, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, put.]

pa-ren'the-size, pa-ren'thē-sīz, *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZING.] **1.** To throw in as a parenthesis; insert as a parenthesis; as, to *parenthesize* a statement.

It does not sufficiently account for the two clauses *parenthesized*.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament*, *Acts* x, 36.

2. To insert parentheses or explanatory statements in; as, to *parenthesize* an article to the point of confusion.

par"en-thet'ic-al, par'en-thet'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted by way of parenthesis. **2.** Abounding in parentheses; given to using parentheses. **3.** [Humorous.] Resembling a parenthesis; bandy. **4.** Thrown in; episodical; incidental. [< Gr. *parenthetos*, < *para*, beside, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, put.] **par"en-thet'ic‡.**

—**parenthetical clause,** a clause inserted as a parenthesis; also, one having the nature of a parenthesis, though connected, as by apposition, with a member of the sentence, usually marked off by commas, sometimes by dashes.

—**par"en-thet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

par'ent-hood, pär'ent-hud, *n.* The condition or relation of a parent; parentality.

The holy dignity of *parenthood*.
DINAH M. CRAIK *John Halifax* ch. 25, p. 288. [H.]

pa-ren'ti-cide, pa-ren'ti-said, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The killing of a parent. **2.** One who kills his parent.

par'ent-less, pär'ent-les, *a.* Having no parents.

par-e'o-ros, par-ī'o-res *or* -ē'o-ros, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* An additional or third horse hitched beside a team.

par-ep"y-did'y-mis, par-ep'i-did'i-mis, *n.* *Anat.* A vestige of the Wolffian body found near the epididymis. [< PAR-² + EPIDIDYMIS.]—**par-ep"y-did'y-mal,** *a.*

par'er, pār'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which pares; specifically, a tool for paring, as fruit. **2.** A wide-bladed hoe or scraper, used to remove weeds, grass, or sod.

par-er"e-the'sis, par-er'ē-thī'sis *or* -thē'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid excitement. [< PAR-² + Gr. *erethizō* (< *erethō*), provoke.]

par-er'gon, par-er'gen, *n.* [-GA, *pl.*] **1.** A subordinate work; work incidental to the main work.

Mr. Kipling's verses are the *parerga* of a man whose serious business of life is prose fiction. *Edinburgh Review* July, '91, p. 138.

2. *Arch.* An ornamental addition to a work. **3.** A supplement. [< OF. *parergue*, < L. *parergon*, < Gr. *parergon*, < *para*, beside, + *ergon*, work.] **par'er-gy†.**

par'e-sis, par'ē-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. [< Gr. *paresis*, < *para*, beside, + *hiēmi*, let go.]

—**general paresis,** progressive paralysis of the insane.

par"e-so-an"al-ge'si-a, par"ē-sō-an"al-jī'si-a *or* -gē'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Painlessness with partial paralysis of the arms, due to disorder of the central nervous system. [< Gr. *paresis* (see PARESIS) + ANALGESIA.]

par"es-sense'†, *n.* A 17th-century front-piece of false hair worn by women.

par"es-the'si-a, } par'es-thī'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as
par"æs-the'si-a, } PARESTHESIS.

par"es-the'sis, } par'es-thī'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Con-
par"æs-the'sis, } genital defect in the external organs of sense. **2.** Hallucination due to defective sensation. [< PAR-² + ESTHESIS, ÆSTHESIS.] **par"æs-the'si-a‡; par"es-the'si-a‡.**

—**par"es-thet'ic, par"æs-thet'ic,** *a.*

par-eth'moid, par-eth'moid, *a.* Situated beside the ethmoid; as, a *parethmoid* bone.

par-eth'moid, *n.* **1.** *Ich.* One of a pair of bones in the nasal region. **2.** An ethmoturbinal.

par-et'ic, par-et'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with paresis.

par ex"cel-lence', pär ec"se-lōns'. [F.] By virtue of the highest excellence; preeminently; beyond comparison; as, Shakespeare is *par excellence* the poet.

A sceptical writer . . . Renan . . . has said that 'the Gospels are the Democratic Book *par excellence*.'
C. L. BRACE *Gesta Christi* ch. 33, p. 430. [A. & S. '82.]

par'fait, pär'fē, *a.* [F.] Perfect.

par-fay'†, *interj.* By my faith; verily.

par'fi-lage, pär'fi-lej, *n.* [F.] The unraveling of woven fabrics, formerly practised by women to save gold or silver threads or as an amusement. [C.]

par'fit†, *a.* Perfect.—**par'fit-ly†,** *adv.*—**par'fit-ness†,** *n.*

par-fleche', pär-flesh', *n.* Rawhide made, by the Sioux and other Indians, from buffalo or cow-skin dried on a stretcher after removal of the hair; also, an article, as a wallet or a tent, of such material. [F. (Am. Ind.).] **par-flesh'‡.**

Case Made of Parfleche by Indians.

par-fo'cal, pär-fō'cal, *a.* *Micros.* Of or pertaining to a method of mounting by which the focus of a microscope does not vary when eyepieces are changed. [< L. *par*, equal, + FOCAL.]

par-forme'†; -fourne'†. To perform. **par-forme'†; -fourne'†.**

par-ga'na, *n.* Same as PERGUNNAH. **par-gan'na‡.**

par'gas-ite, pär'gas-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* Any green or bluish-green aluminous amphibole, as distinguished from dark-brown hornblendes. [< *Pargas*, in Finland.]

parge'-board", pärj'-bōrd', *n.* A barge-board.

par'get, pär'jet, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or decorate with parget.

Sad duty that lies on us to *parget* and continually repair our houses. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 62. [S. '82.]

2†. To paint, as the face. **3†.** To gloss over.

II. *i.* **1.** To overlay anything with parget. **2†.** To paint the face. [< LL. *spargito*, freq. of L. *spargo*, sprinkle.]

—**par'get-er,** *n.* One who pargets; a plasterer.

par'get, *n.* **1.** Gypsum, especially that from Derbyshire or from Montmartre. **2.** Plaster, especially that made

of lime, sand, cow-dung, and hair, used chiefly for lining chimneys. **3.** Pargeting. **4**†. Paint; specifically, paint for the face. **par'git**†; **per'git**†.

par'get-ing, pär'jet-ing, *n.* **1.** Plastering; specifically, ornamental stucco- or plaster-work in relief, used in either external or internal decoration, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** Same as PARGET, 2. **par'-** [or **per'get-ting**†; **par'get-work"**†.

par'get-o-ry†, *n.* Something composed of or covered with parget; a screen; cover.

par-hel'ic, pär-hel'ic, *a.* Of or belonging to a parhelion or parhelia. **par"he-li'a-cal**‡.

—**parhelic circle,** a band of light in the sky, passing through the sun and parallel to the horizon: usually incomplete. See HALO. **parheliacal ring**‡.

par-he'li-on, pär-hī'li-ən, *C. S. W.*² *Wr.* (-hīl'yun, *W.*¹) (XIII). *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A mock sun, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun, usually tinged with the prismatic colors, and sometimes having a luminous train. Two or more parhelia are generally seen at the same time, in connection with solar halos, both being due to the presence of ice-crystals in the air. See HALO. [< L. *parelion,* < Gr. *parēlion,* < *para,* beside, + *hēlios,* sun.] **par-he'li-um**‡; **sun'-dog"**‡.

par"hi-dro'sis, pär"hī-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal secretion of sweat. [< PAR-² + Gr. *hidrōsis;* see EPHIDROSIS.] **par"i-dro'sis**‡.

par"ho-mœ'on, pär"ho-mī'ən *or* -mē'on, *n. Anc. Rhet.* Alliteration, particularly when a fault of style. Called also *homœoprophoron.* [< Gr. *paromoion,* < *para,* near, + *homoios,* alike.]

par"ho-mol'o-gy, pär"ho-mel'o-jī, *n. Biol.* Imitative homodynamy. *Nature* XXXIX, p. 151. [< PAR-² + HOMOLOGY.] — **par"ho-mol'o-gous,** *a.*

par-hyp'a-te, pär-hip'a-tē *or* -tē, *n.* In Byzantine music, the tone next above the hypate. [< PAR-² + HYPATE.]

pari-. Derived from Latin *par,* equal: a combining form.

Pa'ri-ah, pē'ri-ɑ *or* pä'ri-ɑ (XIII), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** One of an aboriginal people of southern India who do not belong to the four Brahman castes. The Pariahs were formerly slaves to the higher castes. They now dwell apart, and are employed as servants of the Sudras and of Europeans. **2.** [p-] A Hindu outcast; hence, a member of a degraded class anywhere; a social outcast. [Tam., cor. of *parai-yan,* lit. drummer, < *parai,* large drum.] **Pa'ri-a**‡; **Pa'ri-ar**‡.

—**pariah dog,** a vagrant mongrel dog.— **p. kite,** the Indian kite (*Milvulus govinda*).

pa-ri'al, pa-rī'al, *n.* Same as PAIR ROYAL. See PAIR, *n.*

Pa'ri-an, pē'ri-ən *or* pg'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea: said specially of its white statuary marble. **2.** *Ceram.* Resembling the marble of Paros; as, *Parian* biscuit.

—**Parian chronicle,** an Attic chronicle engraved on Parian marble, now included in the Arundelian marbles.— **P. verse,** verse distinguished for its stinging satire: named from Archilochus, of Paros. Compare ARCHILOCHIAN, *a.*

Pa'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Paros. **2.** [p-] *Ceram.* Parian biscuit. See BISCUIT.

Pa-ri"a-sau'ri-dæ, pa-rai"ɑ-sē'ri-dī *or* -rī"ɑ-sau'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Permian family of theriomorous reptiles with conic teeth. **Pa-ri"a-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pareia,* cheek, + *sauros,* lizard.] — **pa-ri"a-sau'rid,** *n.* — **pa-ri"a-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

Par'i-dæ, par'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi longer than middle toes, and bill conic and without notch; titmice. See illus. under CHICKADEE. **Pa'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., titmouse.] — **par'id,** *n.*— **pa'roid,** *a.*

Par"i-dig"i-ta'ta, par'i-dij'i-tē'tɑ *or* -dī"ji-tg'tɑ, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Artiodactyla.*— **par"i-dig'i-tate,** *a.*

par"i-dig'i-tate, par'i-dij'i-tet *or* -tēt, *a.* Having digits in even numbers on the hands or feet.

par"i-dro'sis, *n. Pathol.* Same as PARHIDROSIS.

pa'ri-es, pē'ri-īz *or* pg'ri-ēs, *n.* [PA-RI'E-TES, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* The wall of any cavity in the body, as of any organ: commonly plural. **2.** The middle wall of each segment of the shell of *Cirripedia.* **3.** *Bot.* The wall of a seed-capsule or an ovary. [L., wall.]

pa-ri'e-tal, pa-rai'ē-tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming the walls of any cavity in the body; as, the *parietal* bones. **2.** Pertaining to the care of or residence within walls or precincts, as those of a college.

The proctors and the officers of instruction who reside within the College walls, or in buildings to which the superintendence of the College extends, constitute the *Parietal* Committee. It is their duty to prevent offences against order and decorum within the College precincts. *Harvard Univ. Catalogue, 1891-'2* p. 31.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to or borne on a wall: said especially of placentæ or ovules borne on the wall of the ovary. [< LL. *parietalis,* < L. *pariet(-ɔ)s,* wall.]

—**parietal bone,** either of two bones between the occipital and frontal bones that form a part of the top and sides of the cranium. See illus. under CRANIUM.— **p. lobe,** that portion of the hemispheres of the brain that lies between the central sulcus, the Sylvian fissure, and the occipital lobe. See illus. under CEREBRUM.— **p. placenta** (*Bot.*), a placenta arising from the enclosing wall of an ovary.

pa-ri'e-tal, *n.* **1.** A parietal bone. **pa-ri"e-ta'le**†. **2.** A scale covering the back of the head, as of a snake.

pa-ri'e-ta-ry, pa-rai'ē-tg-ri, *n. Bot.* An Old World pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*); wall-pellitory. [< L. *parietaria,* prop. f. of *parietarius,* belonging to walls, < *pariet(-ɔ)s,* wall.]

pa-ri'e-tes, pa-rai'ē-tīz *or* -rī'ē-tēs, *n.* Plural of PARIES.

pa"ri-et'ic, pē"ri-et'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the wall-lichen. [Ult. < L. *paries,* wall.]

—**parietic acid,** chrysophanic acid.

pa-ri'e-tine†, *n.* A ruined or fallen wall.

parieto-. Derived from Latin *pariet(-ɔ)s,* wall; a combining form.— **pa-ri"e-to-fron'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and the frontal bones; as, the *parietofrontal* suture. —**pa-ri"e-to-ju'gal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the jugal.— **pa-ri"e-to-mas'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; as, the *parietomastoid* suture.— **pa-ri"e-to-oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and the occipital regions; as, the *parietooccipital* fissure.— **pa-ri"e-to-quad'rate,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and quadrate bones.— **pa-ri"e-to-sphe-noi'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones. —**pa-ri"e-to-splanch'nic,** *a.* Parietovisceral.— **pa-ri"e-to-squa-mo'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *parietosquamosal* suture.— **pa-ri"e-to-tem'po-ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parietal and the temporal bones; as, the *parietotemporal* suture.— **pa-ri"e-to-vis'cer-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the visceral cavity and of the alimentary canal.

pa-rig'e-nin, pa-rij'e-nin, *n.* A white curdy compound ($C_{28}H_{42}O_4$) contained in various roots, as the sarsaparilla, and derived directly from parillin by treatment with dilute mineral acids. [< PARILLIN + -GEN.]

par'ik, par'ik, *n.* [Scot.] A small lamb-crib. **par'rock**‡.

pa-ril'ic, pa-ril'ic, *a.* Contained in or derived from sarsaparilla; of or pertaining to parillin.

pa-ril'lin, pa-ril'in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{48}H_{80}O_{18}$ or $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$) contained in sarsaparilla-root, and to which the drug owes its medicinal qualities. Called also *parigilin, parillinic acid, salseparin,* and *sonilacin.* [< SARSAPARILLIN.]

Pa-ri'næ, pa-rai'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Paridæ,* especially those with the bill shorter than the head and nostrils concealed by feathers; typical titmice. [< PARUS.] — **pa'rin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

par'ing, pär'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting off the surface or edge; reduction as by repeated parings. **2.** The part pared off; rind. **3.** A petty saving; worthless scrap.

—**par'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A farriers' paring-knife.— **p.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A key-seating machine. **2.** A parer for fruit.—**p.-scissors,** *n. pl.* Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds or of fistulas, to promote union of the wounded surfaces.—**p.-spade,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A breast-plow.

par'ing-knife", pär'ing-naif', *n.* **1.** A knife having one end hinged to a bench, a handle at the other end, and a central blade: used in wood-working for roughing out work that is to be turned. **2.** A knife for paring fruit, having a guard to determine the depth of cut. **3.** *Surg.* A knife for paring the ragged edges of flesh, as in a wound, to facilitate joining. **4.** A knife used by farriers to pare hoofs.

pa'ri pas'su, pē'rai pas'siū *or* pg'rī pgs'sū. [L.] With equal pace or movement; in like proportion; as, liberty and law advance *pari passu.*

The evidence for the truth of Christianity advances *pari passu* with the growth of the experience from which it is derived. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. v, p. 154. [S. '90.]

par"i-pin'nate, par'i-pin'et *or* -ēt, *a. Bot.* Equally or abruptly pinnate. [< PARI- + PINNATE.]

Par'is¹, par'is, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An Old World genus of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), allied to *Trillium* and *Medeola. P. quadrifolia,* whose leaves, stem, and berry have all been used medicinally, is the **herb Paris. 2.** The son of Priam, who awarded the prize of beauty to Aphrodite against Hera and Athena, and carried off Helena, wife of Menelaus, thus causing the Trojan war. [Def. 1 < L. *par,* equal; from the regularity of the parts. Def. 2, L., < Gr. *Paris.*]

Par'is², *n.* The capital and chief city of France: used in various phrases.— **Par'is-ball"**†, *n.* A tennis-ball. —**P. daisy,** a shrubby greenhouse congener of the oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*), with dissected leaves. Called also *Marguerite daisy.*— **P. doll,** a lay-figure dressed in the latest fashions in Paris, purchased by modistes elsewhere to copy from. **P. baby**‡.— **P.-garden,** *n.* A bear-garden; a disorderly place of amusement.— **P. white,** a fine grade of whiting used for polishing.

par'ish, par'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or maintained by a parish; parishional; parochial; as, a *parish* church; a *parish* child (a child supported by a parish). **2.** Provincial; rustic.— **parish clerk** [Eng.], a layman who leads the responses in church.— **p. school,** an elementary school united to a parish, and under the supervision of a parish priest, pastor, or other church authority.

par'ish, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A religious congregation comprising all those who worship together in one church; also, loosely, the district in which they live. (2) In Louisiana, a civil division of the State, corresponding to a county. (3) Formerly, in some of the Southern colonies, a civil division of a county. (4) In New England, originally, a district (usually a town) under the control of one church and taxed for its support; hence, the people in such a district, either as controlling the temporalities of the church (society), or the district as the field for the Christian work of the church. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The ecclesiastical district in charge of a pastor. (2) One of the civil districts into which a county is divided for administration of the poor-laws, care of the highways, etc.

The holding of the English noble or land-owner [in 668-690] became the *parish,* and his chaplain the parish priest, as the king's chaplain had become the bishop, and the kingdom his diocese. GREEN'S *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 1, p. 66. [H. '75.]

[< F. *paroisse,* < LL. *parœcia,* < Gr. *paroikia,* < *paroikos,* neighboring, < *para,* beside, + *oikos,* house.]

—**par'ish-en"**†, *n.* A parishioner; also, parishioners as a body. **par'is-shen"**†.— **par'ish-ing,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hamlet forming part of a parish.— **pa-rish'ion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish or parishioners; parochial; preferably, relating to parishioners.— **pa-rish'ion-er,** *n.* One who belongs to a parish; a member of a pastor's congregation; a native or inhabitant of a parish.

Pa-ris'i-an, pa-riz'i-ɑn (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Paris. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

Pa-ri"si-enne', pa-rī"zi-en', *n.* [F.] A female Parisian.

par'is-ite, par'is-ait, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, brownish-yellow fluocarbonate of the cerium metals ($CaCe_2C_3O_9F_2$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [After J. J. *Paris.*]

pa"ris' mu"tu"els', pg'rī' mü'tü'el', [F.] A pool in betting, as in a horse-race, in which each bettor lays a fixed sum on the contestant that he selects, and those who choose the winners divide the entire stake, less the percentage of the person who furnishes the pool-tickets; literally, mutual bets. Called also, but incorrectly, *Paris mutuals.*

par"i-sol'o-gy†, *n.* The use of ambiguous or equivocal language.

par'i-son, par'i-sən, *n.* **1.** A receptacle in a machine for making bottles, that feeds down regularly a sufficient quantity of glass to make one bottle at a time. **2**†. A clause that balances another. [< Gr. *parison,* neut. s. of *parisos,* nearly equal, < *para,* near, + *isos,* equal.]

par"isth-mi'tis, par'is-mai'tis *or* -mī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Sore throat; inflammation of the tonsils. [< Gr. *paristhmia,* tonsils, < *para,* beside, + *isthmos,* neck.] **par-isth'mi-a**‡.

—**par"isth-mi'o-tome,** *n. Surg.* A tonsil-scarifier.

par"i-syl-lab'ic, par'i-sil-lab'ic, *a. Gram.* Having the same number of syllables, especially in all the cases of certain Latin and Greek nouns. **par"i-syl-lab'ic-al**‡.

par'i-tor†, *n.* An apparitor.

par'i-to-ric†, *n.* Parietary. **par'i-to-ry**†.

par'i-ty¹, par'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Equality, as of condition or rank; like state or degree; equivalent position; equal value. Specifically: (1) Equality of religious denominations in their relations to the state: a term first used in the instrument of the Peace of Westphalia (1648). (2) In non-prelatical churches, the equality in rank of the whole body of ministers, as opposed to different orders of the clergy in prelatical churches.

2. *Logic.* Perfect analogy; close resemblance.

There is a perfect *parity* between the course of national and that of individual life. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 152. [H.]

[< F. *parité,* < LL. *parita((-)s,* < L. *par,* equal.]

par'i-ty², *n.* Fitness or ability to bear offspring. [< L. *pario,* beget.]

par'jet-o-ry†, *n.* Probably same as PARGETORY.

park, pärk, *vt.* **1.** To enclose in or as in a park.

We fair fine ladies, who *park* out our lives
From common sheep-paths, cannot help the crows
From flying over. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 456.

2. To collect or mass together, especially in an enclosure for safety; as, to *park* artillery; to *park* wagons.

park, *n.* **1.** A tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament or recreation. Specifically: (1) A tract for public use in or near a city or town, usually laid out with walks, drives, and recreation-grounds.

The refining influence of *parks* in every city has not . . . been sufficiently appreciated; . . . many a man, instead of idling away the hours in drinking, would gladly go with his family to enjoy such innocent pleasure. DU CHAILLU *Land of the Midnight Sun* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 22. [H. '82.]

(2) An open square or plaza in a city, usually containing shade-trees and seats; as, Madison Square *Park,* New York. (3) A tract of woodland and pasture, generally in its natural state, around or near a country mansion, often stocked with deer, cattle, or sheep.

These forests . . . were entirely free of underbrush, presenting the aspect of the most carefully-trimmed English *park.* J. S. C. ABBOTT *Miles Standish* ch. 6, p. 137. [D. M. & CO. '72.]

(4) *Eng. Law.* A tract of enclosed land stocked with wild beasts of chase, enjoyed by the owner through royal grant or by immemorial prescription: distinguished from *chase.* See CHASE.

A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The word *park* indeed properly signifies an enclosure. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 38.

(5) A large area of country containing natural curiosities, withdrawn from settlement and reserved by the government for public enjoyment; as, a national *park.* **2.** An open, champaign country.

The dense thicket opened out into a fine *park* country, peculiarly rich in game. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 3, p. 72. [H.]

3. A picturesque sparsely wooded valley or plateau in the Rocky Mountains. **4.** [Scot.] Enclosed ground for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field; paddock. **5.** *Mil.* (1) An enclosure where guns, wagons, animals, etc., are placed for safety; also, the objects thus enclosed. (2) A complete train of cannon, including equipment, ammunition, gunners, etc., for an army in the field.

As to personal danger, I believe that a *park* of cannon would not keep me from what I think is my sworn duty. J. W. ALEXANDER *Familiar Letters* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 57. [S. '70.]

6. An oyster-farm: erroneous form of PARC. **7.** [Slang, Eng.] A prison. **8**†. A tide-net. [< F. *parc,* park; cp. Bret. *park,* Ir. Gael. *pairc;* and see PADDOCK¹, *n.*]

—**engineer park,** the equipment of a company of military engineers, or the place where this is gathered for use. —**National Park.** **1.** An area in Wyoming, about 75 miles square, containing the geysers and lakes, and the Yellowstone and other rivers, set apart by Congress in 1872. **2.** An area in central California, comprising the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa grove of big trees, set apart in 1864. **3.** An area at Banff, in the district of Alberta, Canada, 26 by 10 miles, comprising one of the most beautiful parts of the Rocky Mountains, with hot sulfur springs and other curiosities.— **park'-keep"er,** *n.* One who has charge of a park.

par'ka¹, pär'kɑ, *n.* [Aleut.] An outer garment of bird- or mammal-skins undressed, worn by Eskimos. **par'ky**‡.

par'ka², *n.* A berry-like Devonian fossil, once supposed to be the eggs of eurypteroid crustaceans (genus *Pterygotus*), but now believed to be the sporangia of aquatic plants.

park'er†, *n.* A park-keeper.

parkes'in(e, pärks'in *or* -in, *n.* Same as CELLULOID. [< Alexander *Parkes,* inventor.]

par'kin, pär'kin, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Gingerbread made of oatmeal. **par'ket**‡.

park'ing, pärk'ing, *n.* **1.** Parks collectively, or ground resembling a park, as a strip of sward in a street. **2.** The forming into a park, as cannon.

park'ish, pärk'ish, *a.* Somewhat like a park.

park'leaves", pärk'līvz', *n.* A European St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum Androsæmum*) whose leaves were formerly used in dressing wounds. Called also *tutsan.* [< *park-* (cp. Norw. *pirkum,* hypericum, < L. *hypericum;* see HYPERICUM) + *leaves,* pl. of LEAF.]

park'way", pärk'wē", *n.* A wide thoroughfare adorned at the sides or in the middle with turf and trees.

parl†, *vt.* & *vi.* To speak. **parle**†.

par'la-ment, *n.* Parliament. PHIL. SOC.

par'lance, pär'lans, *n.* **1.** Mode of speech; language; phrase; idiom; also, conversation.

The broad-leafed linden, known in the *parlance* of the country as the bass-wood. COOPER *Pathfinder* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & CO.]

2†. A parley. [OF., < *parlant,* ppr. of *parler,* F. *parler;* see PARLEY¹, *n.*] **par'lence**†; **par'liance**†.

par-lan'do, pär-län'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Declamatory in style; in recitative. **par-lan'te**‡.

par'lant, pär'lant, *a.* [Archaic.] Having or using speech; talking.

Cruelty to anything that lives, *parlant* or mute, is wicked and detestable. SALA *Diary in Am.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 38. [T. BROS. '65.]

par'lant†, *n.* One who speaks.

par'la-to"ry, pär'la-tō'ri, *n.* A convent reception-room. [< LL. *parlatorium;* see PARLOR.]

par'lay, pär'lē, *vt.* [U. S.] *Sport.* In faro and horse-racing, to apply the money staked together with the money won on (a bet) in continuing to bet on the same card or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses; as, to *parlay* one's bet: used also intransitively. [Cp. PAROLI.] **par'lee**‡.

parle, pärl, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Speech. **2.** Parley. **parl**†.

par'le-cue, pär'lē-kiū. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To sum up. **II.** *n.* A recapitulation. **par'ley-cue**‡.

par'ley, pär'lē, *v.* **I.** *t.* To converse in; speak.

II. *i.* **1.** To hold a conference, especially with an enemy; discuss terms under a flag of truce, as for a surrender or an exchange of prisoners.

Old Wit.: Whoever stands to *parley* with temptation, *Parleys* to be o'ercome. LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* act iii.

2. To prolong talk; argue; dispute.

par'ley¹, *n.* **1.** An oral conference, as with an enemy on the battle-field; a discussion of terms. **2.** Mutual discourse; conversation; talk.

They meet each evening in the grove;
Their *parley* but augments their love.
PRIOR *Alma* can. 1, l. 330.

[< F. *parler*, speech, < *parler*, speak, < LL. *parabolo*, < L. *parabola;* see PARABLE.] **par'ly**†.

—**to beat** or **sound a parley**, see BEAT¹, *v.*

The garrison that *sounds a parley*, is not far from being surrendered. MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, Gen.* iii, 3.

par'ley², pär'lę, *n.* Same as PARLIAMENT-CAKE.

par'leyd, *pp.* Parleyed. PHIL. Soc.

par''ley-voo', pär'lę-vů'. [Slang.] **I.** *vi.* To speak French. **II.** *n.* The French language, or a French person.

par'lia-ment, pär'lę-mgnt, *ct.* [Rare.] To take part in parliamentary business.

par'lia-ment, *n.* **1.** A meeting or assembly for consultation and deliberation; a legislative body; a national legislature, especially when composed of various estates.

A State legislature . . . is essentially a *parliament*, though a *parliament* with limited functions. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of the U. S.* ch. 9, p. 120. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

2. [P.] The supreme legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, composed of the three estates of the realm — the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons — together with, in a strict legal sense, the sovereign.

The archetype of Parliament is found in the ancient Teutonic system of popular representation in government, perhaps transmitted through the *witenagemote* ("assembly of sages") of the Anglo-Saxons. After the Norman conquest (1066) the national assembly was transformed into a selected royal council, dominated by the king; but from time to time its prerogatives were regained, and it was recognized in Magna Charta (1215) as the supreme legislative body of the kingdom. The name *Parliament* was applied to it in the reign of Henry III. (1266). The separation of the two houses into Lords and Commons dates from the middle of the 14th century, the reign of Edward III. Its legal period of duration since 1716 is seven years.

Charles I. . . . made the deliberate attempt to govern England without a *Parliament*. FISHER *Reformation* ch. 12, p. 436. [8.]

3. [P.] The legislature in any of Great Britain's self-governing colonies. **4.** [P.] In France, one of several tribunals of justice. The chief of these was the Parliament of Paris, which also registered royal edicts. **5.** [Gt. Brit.] Parliament-cake. **6**†. A discussion or conference. [< F. *parlement*, speaking, < *parler*, speak; see PARLEY¹, *n.*] **par'la-ment**†; **par'le-ment**†.

Synonyms: see CONGRESS.

—**Free Parliament** (*Eng. Hist.*), an extraordinary Parliament not summoned by the king's writ, as the Parliament of 1660 which restored Charles II. to the throne. —**Imperial P.**, see IMPERIAL. — **Little P.**, same as BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT. See BAREBONE. — **Long P.**, see LONG. — **Mad P.**, an assembly of barons who met at Oxford in 1258 to force Henry III. to observe Magna Charta. —**par'lia-ment-cake''**, *n.* Thin crisp gingerbread. —**p. heel**, the bending of a ship by reason of the shifting of cargo or ballast. —**p. hinge**, a hinge constructed so as to project when the door is closed, and holding the door away from the molding when open. —**P. roll** [Eng.], the journal of Parliament. — **Rump P.**, the Long Parliament after it was purged by Pride of all but the Independents in 1648. — **Short P.**, the Parliament of 1640 which preceded the Long Parliament, lasting but a few weeks.

par''lia-men-ta'ri-an, pär'lę-men-tē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament or to Parliament.

par''lia-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One versed in parliamentary law and usages; a person skilled in the practise and tactics of legislative bodies. **2.** [P.] A supporter of the Long Parliament in its contests with the Royalists.

par''lia-men'ta-rism, pär'lę-men'ta-rizm, *n.* The parliamentary system of government.

par''lia-men'ta-ry, pär'lę-men'ta-ri, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or done or enacted by a parliament or by Parliament.

Normally *parliamentary* government can be conceived of without the principle of party administration.
F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 14, p. 149. [L. '74.]

2. According to the rules and usages of Parliament; admissible in a deliberative assembly.

The language which provoked the assault, whatever might be thought of its offensive character, was strictly *parliamentary*.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 51. [C. CO. '90.]

[< F. *parlementaire*, < *parlement;* see PARLIAMENT.]

par''lia-men'tal‡.

—**parliamentary agent** [Eng.], a solicitor employed to further private bills in Parliament. — **p. train** [Eng.], a railway-train required by act of Parliament to run at least once a day both ways between fixed points, charging third-class passengers not more than a penny a mile.

—**par''lia-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

par''lia-men-teer', pär'lę-men-tir', *n.* [Rare.] A parliamentarian: applied contemptuously.

par'lor, pär'lęr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A room for reception of callers or entertainment of guests; drawing-room: often distinct from a smaller reception-room.

They went together, in silence, into the *parlor*, where the evening service was wont to be performed. H. MACKENZIE in *The Mirror, Story of La Roche*, June 26, 1779.

2. [Eng.] A family sitting-room: distinguished from *drawing-room*.

Interior of an American Parlor-car.

A new apartment had now been added, . . . called in Anglo-Norman a *parlour* (parloir), because it was literally the talking-room.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 10, p. 154. [A. S. I.]

3. [Colloq., U. S.] A smartly furnished room for the performance or transaction of business; as, a dentist's *parlors*. [< F *parloir*, < LL. *parlatorium*, < *parlo*, contr. of *paraulo;* see PARLEY¹, *n.*] **par'ler**†; **par'lour**‡.

—**par'lor-board''er**, *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who lives in the family of the principal and has special privileges. —**p.-car**, *n.* A railway-car handsomely fitted up, usually with luxurious revolving chairs, one to a window, and run as a day coach. Called also *drawing-room car*, and in England *saloon-carriage*. —**p.-match**, *n.* A friction-match containing little or no sulfur. —**p.-organ**, *n.* A reed-organ for a parlor. —**p.-skate**, *n.* A roller-skate.

par'lour, *n.* Parlor: the usual spelling in England.

par'lous, pär'lus, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Dangerous or exciting apprehension of danger; perilous.

The Labor Commission is certainly in a *parlous* state of suspended animation.
EDMUND YATES in *New-York Tribune* Mar. 8, '92, p. 6, col. 6.

2†. Shrewd; venturesome; waggish; mischievous.

par'lish‡ [Prov. Eng.]; **per'il-ous**‡; **per'lous**†. —**par'lous-ly**†, *adv.* — **par'lous-ness**†, *n.*

par''ma-cet'y†, *n.* Spermaceti. **par''ma-cet'ty**†.

par''ma-sant'†, *n.* Parmesan. **par''ma-sent'**†.

Par-me''li-a'ce-i, pär-mi''li-ē'sę-ąi *or* -mē''li-ą'ce-ī, *n. pl. Bot.* A tribe of gymnocarpous lichens. **Par-me'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *parma* (< Gr. *parmē*), small shield.] —**par-me''li-a'ceous**, *a.* **par-me'li-oid**‡.

Par-men''i-de'an, pär-men'i-dī'ąn *or* -dē'ąn, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Parmenides of the Eleatic school (5th century B. C.) or to his philosophy. Assuming that the only reality is absolute or universal being, he attempted to explain the world of appearances by the interaction of two principles, light and night, corresponding to the antithesis of fire and earth. Compare ELEATIC.

Par''me-san', pär''mę-zan', *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or the province of Parma, in Italy. **Par-mese'**‡.

par''me-san', *n.* Parmesan cheese. See CHEESE.

Par-nas'si-a, pär-nas'i-ą, *C. Wr.* (-naz'i-ą, *E.*; -nash'i-ą, *W.*), *n. Bot.* A small genus of smooth perennial herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), with entire leaves and handsome solitary white flowers on long scape-like stems that bear a single sessile leaf. Called *grass of Parnassus*. [< Gr. *Parnassos*, mountain in Greece.]

Par-nas'sian, pär-nas'ian, *C.* (-nash'ąn, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Parnassus. **2.** Of or pertaining to poetry.

Par-nas'sus, pär-nas'us, *n.* **1.** A mountain in central Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, the domain of poetry or of literature.

There is no path of honour on the English *Parnassus* more vacant than that of history. BROUGHAM *Men of Letters, Hume* in first series, p. 128. [C. & HT. '45.]

2. [Rare.] A collection of literary works or celebrated authors; as, England's *Parnassus*.

—**to climb Parnassus** [Colloq.], to write poetry.

par'nel†, *n.* A young woman: often in a derogatory sense.

Par'nell-ism, pär'nel-izm, *n.* The political principles and tactics of the Irish Home Rule party as led by Charles Stewart Parnell (1846–'91).

Par'nell-ite, pär'nel-ąit. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Parnellism. **II.** *n.* A political supporter of Charles Stewart Parnell, especially in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons the *Parnellites*, as the advanced party of Irish members were now called, took their seats on the Opposition side below the gangway. J. H. MCCARTHY *Eng. Under Gladstone* ch. 6, p. 98. [C. & W. '84.]

Par'ni-dæ, pär'ni-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with the first three abdominal segments connate, last tarsal joints long, and claws robust. **Par'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Parnēs*, mountain in Greece.] —**par'nid**, *a.* & *n.* —**par'noid**, *a.*

par''o-a'ri-um, par'o-ē'ri-um *or* -ą'ri-um, *n. Biol.* The parovarium. [< PAR-² + Gr. *ōarion*, dim. of *ōon*, egg.] **par''o-a'ri-on**†.

par''oc-cip'i-tal, par'ec-sip'i-tąl, *a.* **1.** Situated near the occiput; as, the *parocipital* fissure. **2.** Of or pertaining to the paroccipital. —**par''oc-cip'i-tal**, *n.* One of a pair of bones forming the postero-internal portion of the auditory capsule, as in fishes; an epiotic.

par'oche†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A parish. **par'och**†.

pa-ro'chi-al, pą-rō'ki-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish; as, *parochial* relief.

It was not by monasteries but by its *parochial* organization that the Church was henceforth to penetrate into the very heart of English society. GREEN *Conquest of Eng.* ch. 1, p. 13. [MACM.]

2. Supported by or confined to a parish; local; narrow; as, a *parochial* school; *parochial* ideas.

There is unquestionably a *parochial* sort of nationality which it is easy to satirise.
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ch. 8, p. 281. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

[OF., < LL. *parochialis*, < *parochia*, for *paræcia;* see PARISH.]

pa-ro'chi-al-ism, pą-rō'ki-ąl-izm, *n.* **1.** Management of local civil affairs by a vestry or parochial board; government through a parish; also, the self-government of a parish as part of an ecclesiastical system. **2.** Narrowness of view; provincialism.

To look out of the little world into the great, that is enlargement: all else is *parochialism*. T. W. HIGGINSON *Margaret Fuller Ossoli* ch. 9, p. 134. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

pa-ro''chi-al'i-ty, pą-rō''ki-ąl'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being parochial; a parochial form or custom.

Neighbour Chalmers, great in *parochialities*, did his best.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 22. [S. '83.]

pa-ro'chi-al-ize, pą-rō'ki-ąl-ąiz, *vt.* To form into parishes; make parochial. **pa-ro'chi-al-ise**‡.

pa-ro'chi-al-ly, pą-rō'ki-ąl-i, *adv.* In a parochial manner; by or in a parish or parishes.

pa-ro'chi-an†. **I.** *a.* Parochial. **II.** *n.* A parishioner; boor. **pa-ro'chi-en**†; **par'o-chin''er**†.

par'o-chin, par'o-shin, *n.* [Scot.] A parish.

par'ode, par'ōd, *n.* In Greek tragedy, the opening ode, recited by the whole chorus. See ODE. [< Gr. *parodos.*]

pa-rod'ic, pą-rod'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parody. **pa-rod'ic-al**‡.

par'o-dist, par'o-dist, *n.* One who parodies anything.

par''o-don'ti-des, par'o-don'ti-dīz *or* -dēs, *n. pl. Pathol.* Gum-boils. [< PAR-² + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

par'o-dos, par'o-dos, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A passage between either parascenium and the corresponding analemma or wing of the auditorium of an ancient Greek theater, through which the chorus entered the orchestra: used also as a public entrance; also, the entry of the chorus accompanied with song and dance; the choral entry-song. **2.** A projecting gangway along the deck of a Greek war-ship. [< Gr. *parodos*, entrance, < *para*, by, + *hodos*, way.]

par'o-dy, par'o-di, *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] To make a parody of; render ludicrous by imitating the language of; travesty; as, poems of strong characteristics are easily *parodied*. **par'o-dize**‡.

The bobolink . . . is the only one of our songsters . . . the mocking-bird cannot *parody* or imitate.
BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets* ch. 1, p. 25. [H. & H. '77.]

par'o-dy¹, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A literary composition closely imitating some grave work in form and phraseology, while treating a ludicrously dissimilar subject; a trivial or comical imitation, especially of a poem; also, that style or class of literature.

Unless the prototype is familiar to us, a *parody* is nothing.
I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Parodies* in vol. iii, p. 215. [SH. & CO. '62.]

2. Hence, any burlesque imitation of something serious.

The Brussels riot — I can not bring myself to dignify it with a higher name — is a wretched *parody* on the last French revolution.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Oct. 5, '30.

3. *Mus.* A new song put to an old melody. **4**†. A proverb; an old saw. [< L. *parodia*, < Gr. *parōdia*, < *para*, beside, + *ōdē;* see ODEON.] **par'ode**†.

Synonyms: see CARICATURE.

par'o-dy²†, *n.* The act or state of passing away; passage.

par''o-dyn'i-a, par'o-din'i-ą, *n. Obstet.* Difficult parturition. [< PAR-² + Gr. *odynē*, pain.] **par''o-din'i-a**‡.

par-œ'cious, par-ī'shius, *a. Bot.* Having the male and female sexual organs developed side by side or in the same inflorescence, as in many bryophytes. [< Gr. *paroikos*, dwelling near, < *para*, near, + *oikos*, house.] **par-oi'cous**‡. —**par-œ'cious-ly**, *adv.* —**par-œ'cious-ness**, **par-œ'cism**, *n.*

par-œ'mi-ac, par-ī'mi-ac *or* -ē'mi-ac, *n. Gr. Pros.* An anapestic tetrapody or dimeter catalectic. [< Gr. *paroimiakon*, < *para*, by, + *oimos*, way.]

par-œ''mi-og'ra-pher, par-ī''[*or* -ē'']mi-og'ra-fęr, *n.* One who writes proverbs. [< Gr. *paroimia*, proverb (< *para*, by, + *oimos*, way), + *graphō*, write.]

pa-rois''si-en', pą-rwą''si-ăn', *n.* [F.] **1.** A member of a parish; a parishioner. **2.** A prayer-book.

par'o-ket'', *n.* Same as PAROQUET.

pa-rol', pą-rōl', *a. Law.* **1.** Given by word of mouth; oral; unwritten.

Proofs . . . are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 367.

2. Written, but not under seal. **pa-role'**†.

—**parol arrest**, an arrest ordered by a magistrate, by word of mouth, for some offense committed in his presence. —**p. evidence**, oral evidence.

pa-role', pą-rōl', *vt.* [PA-ROLED'; PA-RO'LING.] To release on parole; as, to *parole* prisoners.

The prisoners were *paroled* and permitted to take their horses and personal property with them.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 117. [C. L. W. '85.]

pa-role', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape, or will return to custody at a stated time or under stated circumstances, or will not again take up arms against his captors until exchanged.

Edward demanded the arrears of the ransom of John [of France], the return of the prisoners who had broken their *parole*, and the substitution of new hostages in the place of those who were dead.
LINGARD *England* vol. iv, ch. 2, p. 84. [E. C. '27.]

(2) The special watchword used by the officers of a guard; distinguished from *countersign*. **2.** *Law.* (1) An oral statement; word of mouth: often written *parol*. (2) The pleadings filed in an action: anciently presented orally. **3.** [F.] A verbal pledge; word of honor. **4**†. Any spoken word or statement. [< F. *parole*, < L. *parabola*, word; see PARABLE.]

par'o-li, par'o-li, *n.* [F.] *Sport.* A doubling of one's stake, as at faro. Compare PARLAY, *v.* **par'lay**‡; **par'o-let**‡.

par-o'list†, *n.* A bombastic talker.

par-ol'i-va-ry, par-ol'i-vę-ri, *a. Anat.* Situated near the olivary body: said of a nucleus in the medulla oblongata.

par''o-mol'o-gy, par'o-mol'o-ji, *n. Rhet.* A partial concession to an opponent, made with a view to strengthening one's own position. [< Gr. *paromologia*, < *para*, beside, + *homos*, same, + *legō*, speak.]

par-om'pha-lo-cele'', par-om'fą-lo-sil'', *n. Pathol.* Hernia at the side of the umbilicus. [< PAR-² + Gr. *omphalos*, navel, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

par''o-ni'ri-a, par'o-nąi'ri-ą *or* -ni'ri-a, *n.* Dreaming produced by illness. [< PAR-² + Gr. *oneiros*, dream.]

par''o-no-ma'si-a, par'o-no-mā'zhi-ą, *W.* Wr. (-zi-ą, *E. I.*; -si-ą, *C.*), *n. Rhet.* Any use for effect of words similar in sound, but differing in meaning; a play on words, especially one in which the similarity of sound is the prominent characteristic. Compare PUN. [L., < Gr. *paronomasia*, < *para*, beside, + *onoma*, name.] **par''o-nom'a-sy**‡. —**par''o-no-mas'tic** or **-tic-al**, *a.*

par''o-nych'i-a, par'o-nik'i-ą, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation at the root of a nail; a felon. [L., < Gr. *parōnychia*, < *para*, beside, + *onyx* (*onych-*), nail.] —**par''o-nych'i-al**, *a.*

par''o-nych'i-um, par'o-nik'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the bristle-like appendages of the onychium or pseudonychium. [< PAR-² + ONYCHIUM.]

par'o-nym, par'o-nim, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word derived from another in the same language, or with but slight change of form from one in another language, as *priesthood* from *priest*, or *civil* from the Latin *civilis*. **2.** One of two words having the same or similar sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *ale* and *ail*. [< F. *paronyme*, < Gr. *parōnymos;* see PARONYMOUS.] **par'o-nyme**†.

—**par-on'y-mize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make a paronym of. **par-on'y-mise**‡. —**par-on'y-mi-za'tion**, *n.*

par-on'y-mous, par-on'i-mus, *a.* Having the nature of a paronym. Specifically: (1) Derived from the same root or primitive word; radically related; cognate, as *king, kingly, kingship*. (2) Alike or similar in sound, but differing in spelling and signification, as *fair, fare*. (3) Derived with but slight change of form from a word in another language.

[< Gr. *parōnymos*, derivative, < *para*, beside, + *onyma*, name.] **par''o-nym'ic**‡.

par-on'y-my, par-on'i-mi, *n.* **1.** The quality of being paronymous. **2.** The method or principle of forming paronyms.

par''o-oph'o-ron, par'o-of'o-ren, *n. Biol.* A vestige of the lower portion of the Wolffian body, found near the ovary in the broad ligament of the uterus. [< PAR-² + OOPHORON.] —**par''o-oph''o-ri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of parts near an ovary.

par''o-pho'bi-a, par'o-fō'bi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Hydrophobia. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *phobia*, fear.]

par''oph-thal'mi-a, par'of-thal'mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory condition of the parts surrounding the eye. [< PAR-² + Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

par''o-plex'i-a, par'o-plex'i-ą, *n.* Same as PARAPLEGIA.

par-op'sis, par-op'sis, *n.* Disordered vision. [< PAR-² + Gr. *opsis*, vision.]

par''op-te''sis, par'ep-tī'sis *or* -tē'sis, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Metamorphism caused by heat given off by intrusive igneous rocks; contact metamorphism. **2.** *Med.* The forcing of perspiration by means of a hot-air bath. [< Gr. *paroptēsis*, half-roasting, < *para*, beside, + *optaō*, roast.]

par'o-quet", par'o-ket', *n.* A parrakeet: the old form.

par-o'ral, par-ō'ral, *a.* *Biol.* Situated beside the mouth. [< PAR-[2] + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth.]

par"o-ra'sis, par'o-rē'sis *or* -rŏ'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Color-blindness. [< Gr. *pararasis*, < *para*, beside, + *horaō*, see.]

par-or'chis, par-ôr'kis, *n.* *Biol.* The part of the epididymis derived from the Wolffian body. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *orchis*, testicle.] **par-or'chid‡.**

pa-ro're, pą-rō'ri *or* -rē, *n.* [New Zealand.] A pimeleptroid fish (*Inesidens* or *Girella simplex*).

par-os'mi-a, par-os'mi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A defective or perverted sense of smell. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *osmē*, smell.] **par-os'mis‡; par"os-phre'sis‡.**

par-os'te-al, par-os'tę-ąl, *a.* Relating to parostosis.

par-os'ti-a, par-os'ti-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A disordered or defective formation of bone resulting in either softening or excessive fragility. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

par"os-ti'tis, par'es-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the surface of the membrane surrounding a bone.

par"os-to'sis, par'es-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The formation of bone within the integuments outside of the periosteum. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *osteon*, bone.] **par-os"te-o'sis‡.**

—**par"os-tot'ic**, *a.*

par-o'ti-a, par-ō'ti-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PAROTITIS.

par-ot'ic, par-ot'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Situated near the ear; as, the *parotic* region. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

par-ot'id, par-ot'id, *a.* Situated near the ear.

par-ot'id, *n.* **1.** A salivary gland below or in front of the ear. In man the parotid is the largest salivary gland, and its duct discharges into the mouth opposite the second upper molar. See illus. under SALIVARY GLANDS.

2. A projecting piece serving as an ear-guard on either side of an ancient Grecian helmet. [< L. *parotid(-)s*, < Gr. *parōtid-ės*, < *para*, beside, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.] **par-o'tis‡.**

—**par-ot"i-don'cus**, *n.* A swelling or tumor of a parotid gland.

par-o'tion, par-ō'shun, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A covering or ornament for the ear; parotid. [< PAR-[2] + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

par"o-ti'tis, par'o-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland; mumps. [< L. *parotis*; see PAROTID.] **pa-rot"i-di'tis‡.**—**par"o-tit'ic**, *a.*

par'o-toid, par'o-toid, *W.* (pa-rō'toid, *C.*), *a.* Resembling a parotid gland. [< PAROTID + -OID.]

par'o-toid, *n.* A parotoid gland, a cutaneous gland situated behind the eye and above the tympanum in anurous amphibians, as in the common toad.

par-ou'si-a, par-ū'shi-ą *or* -si-ą, *n.* A coming or being present; manifestation. Specifically: (1) The time of Christ's second advent. (2) The Nativity. [< Gr. *parousia*; see PARUSIA.]

par"o-va'ri-um, par'o-vā'ri-um *or* -vg'ri-um, *n.* *Anat.* The epoophron. [< PAR-[2] + OVARIUM.]

—**par"o-va'ri-an**, *a.*

par'ox-ysm, par'ęk-sizm, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A periodic attack of disease; an exacerbation of the symptoms of a disease; a fit. **2.** Sudden and violent excitement or emotion; a sudden outburst of any kind of activity; a fit or convulsion of any kind; as, a *paroxysm* of anger.

His eyes, however, are good, and full of fire; and when in the *paroxysm* of passion we mark their wild transitions, our attention is entirely withdrawn from the flatness of the features they irradiate. MACKEADY *Reminiscences* [quot.] ch. 8, p. 92. [H. '75.]

[< F. *paroxysme*, < LL. *paroxysmus*, < Gr. *paroxysmos*, < *para*, beside, + *oxys*, sharp.]

Synonyms: see AGONY.

par"ox-ys'mal, par'ęk-siz'mal, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by a paroxysm or paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* disease; a *paroxysmal* day. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from a paroxysm or paroxysms of natural forces; as, *paroxysmal* fissures in the earth.

Elsewhere, as on the south-western coast of South America, the movement is *paroxysmal*, the shore line lifting for hundreds of miles instantaneously, and then pausing for many years.

DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 307. [H. '78.]

par"ox-ys'mic‡.— **par"ox-ys'mal-ly**, *adv.*

par"ox-ys'mist, *n.* *Geol.* Same as CATASTROPHIST.

par-ox'y-tone, par-ex'i-tōn, *vt.* [-TONED; -TO'NING.] *Gr. Pros.* To put the acute accent on the penult of.

par-ox'y-tone. **I.** *a.* Having the acute accent on the penult. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented, as *ly'kos*. [< Gr. *paroxytonos*, < *para*, beside; and see OXYTONE.]

par-ox"y-ton'ic, par-ex'i-ton'ic, *a.* Characterized by or made up of paroxytones.

par'ping, pär'ping, *n.* *Arch.* A binding-stone; perpend.

par-quet', *vt.* To make into parquetry; ornament with parquetry, as a floor or a wainscot.

par-quet', pär-ket', *C. I. W.*[2] (pär-kĕ', *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The enclosed space on the main floor of a theater between the orchestra-rail and the rail immediately under the gallery-line: formerly called the *pit*. **2.** In French usage: (1) The officials who manage trials for crime or misdemeanors. (2) The space at the bar of a court of justice. (3) The enclosure of a stock-exchange reserved for the brokers. **3.** Same as PARQUETRY. [F., enclosure, dim. of *parc*; see PARK.]

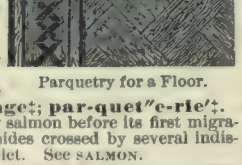

Parquetry for a Floor.

par-quet'e‡.

par-quet'ed, pär-ket'ęd, *a.* Ornamented with parquetry, as a floor.

par'quet-ry, pär'ket-ri, *n.* Wooden mosaic, as for furniture or floors. [< F. *parqueterie*, < *parquet*; see PARQUET.] **par'quet-age‡; par-quet"e-rie'‡.**

parr, pär, *n.* **1.** A young salmon before its first migration seaward, having its sides crossed by several indistinct bars of colors; a samlet. See SALMON.

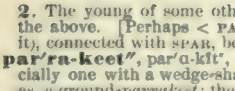

A Parr. 1/3

The fry of salmon are called *parrs* until they put on their migratory dress, when they become smolts and go down to the salt water. PENNELL in *Badminton Library, Fishing* in vol. i, p. 114. [L. G. & CO. '85.]

2. The young of some other fish, as a cod, likened to the above. [Perhaps < PAR[5], *n.* (from the marks upon it), connected with SPAR, beam.] **par‡.**

par'ra-keet", par'ą-kīt', *n.* **1.** A small parrot, especially one with a wedge-shaped tail, usually very long; as, a ground-*parrakeet*; the zebra-*parrakeet*. The Carolina parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*), now nearly exterminated except in Florida, though formerly ranging to the Great Lakes, is green, with the head and neck yellow, the face orange-red, and wings with olive and yellow. *Psittacornis torquatus* is the Indian rose-ringed parrakeet; *Platycercus eximius* is the rosella.

2. A parrot-wrasse. [< OF. *parroquet*, < Sp. *periquito*, dim. of *perico*, parrot, apparently < *Pedro*, < L. *Petrus*; see PARROT.]

The Carolina Parrakeet. 1/10

par-ra'qua, par-rā'cwa, *W.* (par'ą-cwa, *C.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A guan (genus *Ortalida*), as the chacalaca.

par-ra'tion-al†, *a.* Equally rational.

par'rel, par'el, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A chimneypiece, or the ornaments of a chimneypiece collectively. **2.** *Naut.* A sliding hoop, rope, or chain by which a yard is attached to a mast. [< APPAREL.]

par'ral‡.

—**par'rel-truck"**, *n.* A string of small wooden balls on a parrel, to lessen the friction.

par-rhe'si-a, pą-rī'zhi-ą, *W.*[1] (-si-ą, *C. W.*[2]; -zi-ą, *E. I. Wr.*), *or* -rē'si-ą, *n.* Boldness or freedom of speech. [< Gr. *parrhēsia*, < *para*, beside, + *erō*, say.] **par-rhe'sy‡.**

The *Parrhesia* of Socrates appeared to his judges as presumptuousness. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 33, p. 87, note. [S. '72.]

par'ri-ci"dal, par'i-sai'dal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or guilty of parricide. **par"ri-cid'i-ous†.**

A war with Mexico would be mean and cowardly; with England it would be bold at least, though *parricidal*.

SUMNER *Speeches, July 4, '45* in vol. i, p. 9. [T. & F. '50.]

par'ri-cide, par'i-said, *n.* **1.** The murder (1) of a parent, either father or mother, (2) of an ancestor or other person entitled to particular reverence, or (3)† of a child. **2.** (1) *Rom. Law.* The murder of one's father, mother, child, brother, or sister. (2) *E. Law.* The murder of one's father or mother, or of any other legitimate ascendent. (3) *Scots Law.* The murder of either of one's parents or grandparents.

The common law treats such killing as murder, and punishes accordingly; hence it gives no definition of parricide. **3.** One who has committed the crime of parricide.

To have our passions master us, is worse than to be sewn up in the Roman *parricide*'s bag, with a dog, an ape, and a serpent.

GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Companions* p. 61. [J. P. '89.]

[F., < L. *parricida* (defs. 1, 2, *parricidium*). < *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill.] **par'a-cide‡; par'i-cide†.**

Par'ri-dæ, par'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Jacanidæ*. **Par'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., barn-owl.]

par'ritch, par'ich, *n.* [Scot.] Porridge of oatmeal.

They're gude *parritch* eneugh.

SCOTT *Old Mortality* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 105. [T. & F. '57.]

par'aitch‡; par'ridge‡.

par'rock, par'ęc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A paddock; field.

par'ro-quet", *n.* Same as PAROQUET.

par'rot, par'ęt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To repeat mechanically or by rote, after the manner of a parrot.

II. *i.* To repeat words in parrot fashion or by rote. **2.** To talk idly, as a parrot; chatter.— **par'rot-er**, *n.*

par'rot, *n.* **1.** A psittaceous bird or one having the bill hooked, cere naked, and toes in pairs, 2 in front and (by reversion of the outer) 2 behind; especially, a psittacine of *Psittacus* or a related genus, having a short tail and noted for its ability to imitate human speech: distinguished from a *cockatoo*, *macaw*, *lory*, *parrakeet*, *lorikeet*, or *love-bird*. Parrots have a fleshy tongue, usually brilliant plumage, and are found in all warm regions, feeding mostly on fruits. The African *Psittacus erithacus*, with a red tail, is the common gray parrot. The amazons or American green parrots belong to the genus *Chrysotis*.

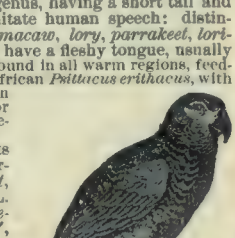

The Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*). 1/10

2. Hence, one who repeats or imitates without understanding. [< F. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. *Petros*, < *petros*, rock.]—**par'rot-beak"**, *n.* Same as PARROT'S-BILL.—**p.-bill**, *n.* A martel-de-fer similar in form to the falcon-bill.—**p.-bullfinch**, *n.* An Asiatic crateropodoid thrush-like bird (genus *Paradoxornis*): named from the shape of its bill.—**p.-coal**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Coal that crackles; especially, cannel-coal.—**p.-crossbill**, *n.* A European crossbill or parrot-finch (*Loxia pityopsittacus*).—**p.-finch**, *n.* A crossbill.—**p.-fish**, *n.* **1.** A parrot-wrasse. **2.** [Ir.] The smooth blenny. **3.** One of various gymnodonts. **4.** [Tasmania & New Zealand.] A labroid fish of the genus *Pseudolabrus*, especially *P. psittaculæ*.—**p.-green**, *n.* See SPECTRUM.—**p.-green-finch**, *n.* A sunbird (*Psittrostra psittacea*) of the Sandwich Islands.—**parrot's-bill**, *n.* A New Zealand plant (*Clianthus puniceus*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*): so called from its curved upper petal.—**p.-weed**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A shrubby tropical American plant (*Bocconia frutescens*) of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*), often cultivated in greenhouses.—**p.-wrasse**, *n.* A scaroid fish of tropical seas, having the front teeth united into a parrot-like beak, as *Scarus* or *Sparisoma cretensis* of the Mediterranean, esteemed by epicures.—**pygmy p.**, a parrot (genus *Nasiterna*) of New Guinea, etc., the smallest of known parrots (2 to 3½ inches long), mostly green, and with pointed tail-feathers.

par'rot-ize, par'ęt-aiz, *vi.* [Rare.] To parrot.

par'rot-ry, par'ęt-ri, *n.* [Rare.] Senseless repetition; servile imitation.

par'ry, par'i, *v.* [PAR'RIED; PAR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ward off or stop, as a blow or a thrust with a sword or other weapon, or a prying question or stroke of sarcasm. **2.** To evade or shift off; avoid, as a payment.

Gualtier was as shrewd as he was *parried* question with question. E. E. HALE *In His Name* ch. 6, p. 127. [R. BROS. '88.]

II. *i.* To ward off strokes or passes as in fencing; hence, to turn aside a charge or an argument; reply with a quibble or repartee. [< F. *parer*, ward off, dress; see PARE.]

par'ry, *n.* [PAR'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A defensive movement in combat, especially in fencing. **2.** A retort or an evasion in a contest of wits. **par'ree†.**

pars, pärz *or* pärs, *n.* [PAR'TES, pär'tiz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] A part.

Pâr'sa, pär'są, *n.* [O. Per.] In the cuneiform inscriptions, the Persians; also, Persia.

parse, pärs, *v.* [PARSED; PARS'ING.] *Gram.* **I.** *t.* To describe, as a word, by giving its classification as a part of speech, its form as to inflection and derivation or composition, and its relation to other words in the sentence; also, to describe, as a sentence, by separating it into its elements and grammatically describing each of its words; mention all the grammatical facts concerning.

II. *i.* To meet the requirements of grammatical principles and usage.

A man who takes thought about his 'grammar,' and is in an anxious frame of mind as to whether his sentences will *parse*, may as well lay down his pen if he writes for other readers than himself.

R. G. WHITE *Every-Day English* pref., p. 13. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[< L. *pars*, part, in "*quæ pars orationis?*" what *part* of speech?]

—**pars'er**, *n.* One who parses. **pers'er†.**

Par'see, pär'sī, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (pär-sī', *E. I. W.*[2]), *n.* A Zoroastrian; especially, an adherent of the old Persian religion, whose ancestors fled from Persia to India about the 8th century on account of Mohammedan persecutions: used also attributively. See GHEBER. The Parsees expose their dead on characteristic structures called, as translated, "towers of silence," where vultures devour the flesh and the bones fall through a grating. See DAKHMA. [< Hind. *Parsi*, < Per. *Pārsī*, Persian, < *Pārs*, Persia.] **Par'si‡.**

Parsee Towers of Silence, near Bombay.

Par'see-ism, pär'sī-izm, *n.* The religion and worship of the Parsees; Zoroastrianism. **Par'sism‡.**

The extent to which *Parsism* had spread in the East in the days of Christ, cannot be known.

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 139. [A. '80.]

Par'si, pär'sī, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Pârs or Persia, or the people collectively. **2.** The language of this people before it was mixed with Arabic: formerly called *Pâzsend*. [Hind.; see PARSEE.] **Par'see‡.**

par"si-mo'ni-ous, pär'si-mō'ni-us, *a.* Unduly or meanly sparing in the use or expenditure of money; close; niggardly; penurious.

A strict though not *parsimonious* economy . . . enabled them to live with an appearance of respectability and comfort. BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Henry Harris* in vol. i, p. 207 [BEN. & SON.]

[< F. *parcimonieux*, < *parcimonie*; see PARSIMONY.]

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS.

—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.* A very sparing use of money; also, a disposition to save expense.

par'si-mo-ny, pär'si-mo-ni, *n.* **1.** Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; excessive saving; extreme economy; closeness; stinginess.

The ways to enrich are many, and most of them foul. *Parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent: for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity.

BACON *Works, Essays, Of Riches* in vol. i, p. 290. [H. G. B. '71.]

2. *Logic.* See PARCIMONY. [< F. *parcimonie*, < L. *parsimonia*, < *parco*, spare.]

Synonyms: see FRUGALITY.

pars'ley, pärs'lę, *n.* A cultivated biennial herb (*Carum Petroselinum* or *Petroselinum sativum*) with aromatic finely divided leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, much used for garnishing dishes and flavoring soups. [< F. *persil*, < L. *petroselinum*, < Gr. *petroselinon*, rock-parsley, < *petros*, rock, + *selinon*, parsley.] **pars'ly†; perse'line†; perse'ly†.**

—**Hamburg** or **rooted parsley**, a cultivated variety of parsley with fleshy, edible roots.—**pars'ley-cam"phor**, *n.* Same as APIOL.—**p.-fern**, *n.* A small European fern (*Cryptogramme crispa* or *Allosorus crispus*) with the fronds three or four times pinnate.—**p.-haw**, *n.* A small tree (*Crataegus apiifolia*) of the southern United States, with small 5- to 7-cleft leaves, the divisions cut-lobed and sharply serrate. Called also *parsley-leaved thorn*. **p.-piert**, *n.* A small European weed (*Alchemilla arvensis*) with jagged leaves and tufts of minute green flowers in their axils, naturalized in eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

par'sling, pär'sling, *n.* *Naut.* Same as PARCELING.

pars'nip, pärs'nip, *n.* A tall biennial European herb (*Peucedanum sativum* or *Pastinaca sativa*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), with a stout, smooth, furrowed stem, pinnate leaves, large terminal umbels of small yellow flowers, and a large spindle-shaped, sweetish, edible root, widely cultivated as a culinary vegetable, as well as a valuable fodder for live stock. The root of the wild plant which has become naturalized in the United States is dwindled, hard, acrid, and poisonous. The native cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) is woolly.

When *Parsnips* are fed to milch cows, the quality of the milk is improved, the cream is much richer, and the butter of finer flavor.

P. T. QUINN *Money in the Garden* ch. 10, p. 192. [O. J. CO. '86.]

[< OF. *pastenaque*, < L. *pastinaca*, < *pastinum*, two-pronged dibble.] **pars'nept; pas'nep†.**

—**pars'nip-web"worm**, *n.* The caterpillar of a European tineid moth (*Depressaria heraclianæ*), now widely distributed, destructive to the flower-heads and roots of parsnips and related plants.

par'son, pär'sun *or* pär'sn, *n.* **1.** The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister: sometimes contemptuously.

Parson (persona) commeth of the French (personne). It peculiarly signifieth, with us, the rector of a church: the reason whereof seemeth to bee, because hee, for his time, representeth the church, and susteineth the person thereof, as well in siewing as being siewed in any action touching the same. [Dr. John Cowell in *The Interpreter* (1637).]

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 28. [S. '72.]

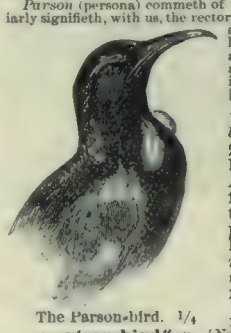

The Parson-bird. 1/4

2. [Eng.] Specifically, a beneficed clergyman of the Anglican Church, having full charge of a parish, with the cure of souls. **3.** The parson-bird. **4.** A fringilline bird, a seed-eater (*Spermophila minuta*). **5†.** A person. [< F. *personne*; see PERSON.] **par'son-er†.**

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

—**par'son-bird"**, *n.* [New Zealand.] A honey-sucker (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*) with two tufts of long fil-

amentous white feathers on the throat; tui.—**p.-gull,** *n.* [Local, Gt. Brit.] The black-backed gull.—**p.-in-the-pulpit,** *n.* The English wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).—**par'son's-nose",** *n.* [Colloq.] The rump of a fowl; pope's-nose.—**parson's week,** a fortnight, the holiday a parson gets when exempted from a Sunday's duty.

—**par-son'ic-al,** *a.* Of or relating to a parson; characteristic of or befitting a parson. **par-son'ic‡.**—**par-son'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**par'son-ish,** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a parson.—**par'son-ize,** *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To transform into or make like a parson or parsons. **II.** *i.* To act the parson.

par'son-age, pär'sun-ĕj, *n.* **1.** A clergyman's dwelling, especially a free official residence provided for a parson or pastor; in England, a rectory. **2.** [Scot.] A tax paid for the maintenance of a parson. [< F. *personnage,* < LL. *personaticum,* < *persona,* person, < L. *persona;* see PERSON.]

par'soned, pär'snd, *a.* Provided with a parson.

—**married and parsoned,** married in church; regularly married.

par'son-et, pär'sun-et, *n.* [Humorous.] A little parson. **par"son-ette';** **par"son-nette';**.

The people in the neighborhood dubbed us '*parsonnettes.*' PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lectures on Preaching* lect. ii, p. 45. [E. P. D. '77.]

parst, *pp.* Parsed. PHIL. Soc.

part, *pärt, v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into shares or portions; share; apportion; as, the victors *parted* the spoil among them. **2.** To sever into two or more pieces; divide or break into separate parts or fragments; as, the pieces of the *parted* rope. **3.** To break the union or sever the companionship of; remove from one another; dissociate; disunite; as, till death do you *part.*

Nor time, nor death, shall ever *part* them more.
R. BLAIR *The Grave* l. 761.

4. To separate by lying or standing between; sunder; as, Bering Strait *parts* North America from Asia. **5.** To separate by intervention or interference, as combatants. **6.** To arrange or divide with a partition or line of division between; as, to *part* one's hair.

Whatsoever *parteth* the hoof, and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the cud, that shall ye eat
Lev. xi, 3.

7. To wear or have in two portions. **8.** To separate, as mingled substances, into their constituents. **9.** *Chem.* To separate (metals in an alloy). See PARTING. **10.** *Logic.* **To analyze, as a genus into its species or a concept into its constituent attributes. 11†.** To withdraw or depart from; leave; quit; as, the spirit *parted* the body. **12†.** To mingle or mix.

II. *i.* **1.** To undergo separation into parts; break in two; divide; as, the mist *parted.* **2.** To depart from one another; take leave. **3.** To become dissociated, disconnected, or detached; as, their ways *parted.*

And when life *parts* vouchsafe to close mine eye.
SPENSER *Daphnaïda* l. 511.

4. To separate from another or from one another; sever a union.

She soon grew sullen. I hard-hearted;
We scolded, hated, fought, and *parted.*
PRIOR *Turtle and Sparrow* l. 291.

5. To take one's departure; go away; leave. **6.** [Archaic.] To have a share; partake. **7.** [Archaic.] To make a division, allotment, or partition; divide.

The lot *parteth* between the mighty. *Prov.* xviii, 18.

[< F. *partir,* < L. *partio,* < *part-us,* part.]

Synonyms: compare synonyms for PART, *n.*—Prepositions: part *into* shares; part *in* the middle; part one *from* another; part *among* the claimants, part *between* contestants; part *half-*; in general, to part *from* is to relinquish companionship; to part *with* is to relinquish possession; we part *from* a person or *from* something thought of with some sense of companionship; a traveler parts *from* his friends; he may be said also to part *from* his native shore; a man parts *with* an estate, a horse, a copyright; he might be said to part *from a* favorite horse that he did not sell; part *with* may be applied to a person thought of in any sense as a possession; an employer parts *with* a clerk or servant; the seller parts *with* a piece of property; but *part with* is sometimes used by good writers as meaning simply to separate from

to part company, to sever companionship.

part, *n.* **1.** A certain portion or amount of anything; a portion of something, either separated from the rest or thought of or mentioned apart from the rest; that which goes with others to constitute the whole; a piece; segment; fraction; section; as, the whole is equal to the sum of all the *parts;* the story appeared in *parts.* **2.** One of certain fractional portions or components of a thing; an aliquot division; as, a fifth *part;* also, proportion, as in a recipe. **3.** An essential or component portion, of a body or an organism; a portion having a distinct function or office; an organ; a member; as, the *parts* concerned in digestion. **4.** A portion of territory; region; quarter; as, foreign *parts.*

She's quite a stranger in these *parts.* MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Grand Aunt* in vol. i, p. 173. [H. '32.]

5. So much as is allotted or belongs to one; an individual share, as of duty, activity, or performance; interest; concern; specifically, the rôle or lines and business assigned to an actor in a play; as, the *part* of Iago.

To anticipate and prevent disastrous contingencies would be the *part* of a wise and patriotism. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. x, ch. 15, p. 136. [A. S. CO. '37.]

6. A side, cause, or party opposed to or distinct from another; as, taking a friend's *part;* on his *part* there was no defense. **7.** A component or quality of mind or character; intellectual gift or faculty; talent: commonly plural; as, a person of fair *parts.*

Men of great *parts* are often unfortunate in the management of their business, because they are apt to go out of the common road by the quickness of their imagination. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 502. [W. P. S. '51.]

8. *Founding.* A section of a mold or flask, specifically distinguished (in a three-part flask) as *top part, middle part,* and *bottom part.* See FLASK. **9.** *Mus.* The melody or the written music intended for a single voice or instrument in a concerted piece. **10†.** Action or conduct. **11†.** Condition or state. [F., < L. *part-is,* part.]

Synonyms: atom, component, constituent, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, installment, member, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share, subdivision. *Part* is the general word, including all the others. A *fragment* is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* may be smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain completeness in itself. A *piece* is often taken for a sample; a *fragment* scarcely would be. *Division* and *fraction* are always regarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may be equal or unequal; a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is a *part* viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; a *share* is a *part* to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; an *installment* is one of a series of proportionate payments that are to be continued till the entire claim is discharged; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part.* A *component, constituent, ingredient,* or *element* is a *part* of some compound or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, as a *component* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an *ingredient* may be foreign or accidental. A *subdivision* is a *division* of a *division.* We speak of a *segment* of a circle. Compare BRANCH; PARTICLE.—Antonyms: see synonyms for AGGREGATE.

—**false part** (*Founding*), a part of a flask used temporarily in forming a mold.—**for my p.,** so far as I am concerned.—**in good** or **ill p.,** with a good or bad grace.—**in p.,** partly.—**p. and parcel,** an essential constituent.—**part'-mu"sic,** *n.* Music, generally vocal, executed by two or more performers.—**p. of speech** (*Gram.*), one of the eight classes into which words are divided, viz.: *noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition,* and *interjection.*—**p.-owner,** *n.* One of two or more persons who own a thing in common, but not as partners; especially, one of the joint owners of a vessel.—**p.-singing,** *n* The art or act of singing part-music.—**p.-song,** *n.* A song composed of three or more voice-parts; specifically, a secular choral piece of the German type, having a distinct air.—**p.-writing,** *n. Mus.* **1.** The composition and combination of the voice-parts; counterpoint. **2.** The several voice-parts of a composition, collectively.—**to take p.,** to assist or participate.—**to take p. with,** to side or cooperate with.

part, *adv.* In some degree; to some extent; partly.

part'a-ble, *a.* Same as PARTIBLE.

part'age†, *n.* **1.** A share; part. **2.** Partition; sharing.

par-take', pär-tāk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a part in or of in common with others; share.

They mention him as if to use his name
Was in some measure to *partake* his fame.
CHURCHILL *Independence* st. 24.

2†. To impart; distribute. **3†.** To share with.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a part or share; have a portion, share, or lot of something in common with others; participate; as, to *partake* of food; *partaking* with others.

Desirous to sympathise with, but not to *partake* in, the stationary affections and household pleasures of the race.
EDMUND W. GOSSE *Gray* ch. 7, p. 147. [H. '82.]

2. To possess somewhat of the nature, property, character, or function; followed by *of;* as, he *partakes* equally *of* the philosopher and *of* the poet. **3†.** To take part. [< PART + TAKE.]

par-ta'ker, pär-tā'kėr, *n.* **1.** One who partakes; a sharer; participator; as, a *partaker* in good fortune.

It is the natural consequence of a fruitless endeavor to alleviate the afflictions of those who are dear to us to become ourselves *partakers* of their sufferings.
W. ALLSTON *Monaldi* ch. 5, p. 63. [L. B. & CO. '41.]

2†. A partner.

par'tan, pär'tan, *n.* [Scot.] A crab.

part'ed, pärt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Situated or placed apart; separated; cloven.

The prayer upon her *parted* lips Suspended hung.
OWEN MEREDITH *Tannhäuser* st. 67.

2. *Bot.* Cut almost but not quite to the base, as certain leaves. **3.** Having parts: used in composition; as, a five-*parted* calyx. **4.** *Her.* Same as *party.* **5†.** Having parts, talents, or abilities; gifted. **6†.** Departed; dead.

part'er, pärt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which parts; a separator.

par-terre', pär-târ', *C. Wr.* (-têr', *I. W.*), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A flower-garden having beds arranged in a pattern and separated by walks. **2.** A level plot or space. **3.** The floor of a theater, especially of a French theater; in the United States, the part under the galleries. [F., < *par,* on (< L. *per,* through), + *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth.]

par-the'ni-ad†, *n.* A poem in honor of a virgin.

par-then'ic, pär-then'ik, *a.* Born of an unmarried woman: applied to the Partheniæ or Spartans born during the Messenian war. [< Gr. *parthenikos,* < *parthenos,* virgin.]

par-then'i-on, pär-then'i-ŏn, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A choral ode of grave and modest character sung by young virgins. See CHORAL.

partheno-. Derived from Greek *parthenos,* virgin: a combining form.—**par"then-o-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* **1.** *Protoz.* An individual of a protozoan colony, capable of reproducing asexually. **2.** *Bot.* An unfecundated gonidium.

par"then-o-gen-es'ic, *a. Biol.* Parthenogenetic.

par"then-o-gen'e-sis, pär"then-o-jen'ĕ-sis, *n. Biol.* Reproduction by means of unfertilized eggs, seeds, or spores, as in many rotifers and polyzoans; production of a new individual from a virgin female without intervention of a male, as in plant-lice and some hymenopters. In colonial hymenopters, as bees, the unfertilized eggs give rise to males only.

There is . . . one mode of asexual reproduction which ought to be classified with the sexual rather than with the asexual modes. I mean *parthenogenesis,* which consists essentially in the development of the ovum into a fresh individual without previous coalescence with the male element.
F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, intro., p. 12. [MACM. '85.]

[< PARTHENO- + GENESIS.]

par"then-og'e-ny‡.—**par"then-o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis. **2.** Born of a virgin. **par"then-o-gen'ic‡.**—**par"then-o-ge-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**par"then-o-gen'i-tiv(e,** *a. Biol.* Tending to or toward parthenogenesis.—**par"then-og'e-nous,** *a. Biol.* Reproducing its kind by parthenogenesis.

par"then-ol'o-gy, pär"then-ol'o-jĭ, *n. Pathol.* A description or treatment of the state of virginity in health or disease. [< PARTHENO- + -LOGY.]

Par'then-on, pär'then-ŏn, *n.* The Grecian temple of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis at Athens, the finest example of the pure Doric style. Compare DORIC ARCHITECTURE; ELGIN MARBLES, under MARBLE. [L., < Gr. *Parthenōn,* < *parthenos,* virgin.]

The Parthenon, from the northwest.

Par-then'o-pe, pär-then'o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who, unable to charm Ulysses by her singing, cast herself into the sea. **2.** A genus typical of *Parthenopidæ.* [L., one of the Sirens, also poetical name of Naples (as built where the Siren's body was fabled to have been washed ashore), < Gr. *Parthenopē,* the Siren, < *parthenos,* virgin, + *ōps,* face.]—**Par"then-o-pe'an,** *a.* [Poet.] Of or pertaining to Naples.

Par"then-op'i-dæ, pär"then-op'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of crabs, especially those with eyes retractile in subcircular orbits. [< PARTHENOPE.]

—**par"then-o'pi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**par"then-op'id,** *n.*—**par-then'o-poid,** *a.*

Par"then-o-pin'e-a, pär"then-o-pin'ē-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe or legion of maioidean crabs having the basal joints of the outer antennæ very small and the next in gaps between the front and internal angles. [< PARTHENOPE.]—**par"then-o-pin'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

par"then-o-sperm", pär"then-o-spėrm", *n. Bot.* A reproductive body precisely resembling a normal zygospore but not resulting from any act of conjugation. [< PARTHENO- + SPERM.] **par'then-o-spore"‡.**

Par'thi-an, pär'thi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

—**Parthian arrow,** a shot delivered in retiring or fleeing, after the manner of the Parthians in their battles; a parting thrust or shot.

Par'thi-an, *n.* One of the people of Parthia.

par'ti, *a.* Same as PARTY.

par"ti', pär'ti', *n.* [F.] A party or person; specifically, a candidate for matrimony; a match.—**parti pris,** previous bias toward one side; prejudgment.

par'tial, pär'shal, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or involving a part only; not general, universal, or total; incomplete; as, *partial* destruction; *partial* comprehension.

The best practical philosophy of any age has never been more than an assertion of *partial* truths.
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 312, p. 341. [CL. P. '83.]

2. Favoring one party or side; regarding one or some with special favor; one-sided; prejudiced; biased; as, a *partial* judge or award.

Parents that are *partial,* are ill obeyed by their children, and *partial* masters are not better served by their servants. PENN *Works, Fruits of Solit.* in vol. v, pt. i, maxim 413, p. 156. [PH. 1. 82.]

3. [Colloq.] Having a special liking; as, *partial* to fruit. [F., < LL. *partialis,* < L. *part(-)is,* part.]

—**partial loss** (*Insur.*), damage not amounting to a total loss, either actual or constructive.

par'tial, *n. Acoustics.* A harmonic. **partial tone‡.**

par'tial-ism, pär'shal-izm, *n.* **1.** Partiality. **2.** *Theol.* The belief that the atonement was particular, or intended for a part of mankind only: opposed to the doctrine of a general atonement available to all.

par'tial-ist, pär'shal-ist, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of partialism. **2.** [Rare.] A person who is partial or prejudiced.

par"ti-al'i-ty, pär"shi-al'i-ti (XIII), *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being partial. **2.** Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side; unfairness; bias; as, the *partiality* of an umpire.

The *partiality* of our parents, who make the most injurious distinctions between us.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 494. [L. '74.]

3. A special or stronger inclination to one thing than to others; a particular fondness or liking; predilection; as, a *partiality* for the law; a *partiality* for sweetmeats.

I plead guilty to a strong *partiality* towards that unpopular class of beings, country-boys.
MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village* Aug. 15, '34.

4†. A faction or party.

Synonyms: see PREJUDICE.

par'tial-ize, pär'shal-ūlz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make or render partial. **II.** *i.* To be partial; show partiality.

par'tial-ly, pär'shal-i, *adv.* **1.** In part only; not fully or completely; as, *partially* true; *partially* concealed.

All men are *partially* buried in the grave of custom. THOREAU *Week on the Concord, Monday* p. 137. [T. & F. '62.]

2. With unjust favoritism; with undue favor to one person, cause, or side; with bias; as, to decide *partially.*

par'tial-ness, pär'shal-nes, *n.* **1.** The condition or character of being incomplete or existing only in part.

So much of the noblest life which the world has seen dissatisfies us with its *partialness.* PHILLIPS BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* ser. vii, p. 110. [E. P. D. '81.]

2. Partiality.

part'i-bl, *a.* Partible. PHIL. Soc.

part'i-ble, pärt'i-bl, *a.* Susceptible of partition or division; divisible; separable.

I alluded to the French charter, then existing, (1820,) by which, or by laws passed under it, real estate was made *partible* among children, even against testamentary dispositions. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Mar. 22,* '47 vol. ii, p. 236. [L. B. & CO.]

[F., < LL. *partibilis,* < L. *partio;* see PART, *v.*]

—**part"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or condition of being partible; separability.

par'ti-cate, pär'ti-kĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A rood of land.

par'ti-ceps, pär'ti-seps, *n.* [L.] An accomplice: used in the phrase **particeps criminis** (*Law*), a participator as principal or accessary in the commission of a crime.

par-tic'i-pa-ble, par-tis'i-pa-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be participated or shared.

par-tic'i-pan-cy, par-tis'i-pan-si, *n.* Participation.

par-tic'i-pant, par-tis'i-pant, *a.* Having a part or share; sharing; as, *participant* in an attempt. [< L. *participant-is,* ppr. of *participo;* see PARTICIPATE.]

—**par-tic'i-pant-ly,** *adv.* In or by participating.

par-tic'i-pant, *n.* **1.** One having a share or part; a participator; partaker.

It is a rare privilege to have been a *participant* in the events of the Civil War. DEPEW *Orations, Mar. 16,* '86 p. 161. [CAS. CO.]

2. *Mus.* One of the regular modulations in plain-song, lying between the mediant and the dominant in authentic modes, and in plagal forming the lowest note.

par-tic'i-pate, par-tis'i-pēt, *v.* [-PA'TED; -PA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive or have a part or share of; experience in common with others; partake of.

I know their danger, and *participate* their sufferings. WASHINGTON in Irving's *Washington* vol. i, ch. 20, p. 215. [G. P. P. '63.]

2†. To give in parts or shares; impart; distribute.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or enjoy a part or share in common with others; partake: with *in,* formerly *of,* following; as, to *participate in* a discussion. **2.** To have qualities or characteristics in common; share.

Literature is but a branch of Religion, and always *participates* in its character.
CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 27. [H. M. & CO.]

3. [Local, U. S.] To partake of the elements in the communion service: often, *to partake*. [< L. *participatus*, pp. of *participo*, < *part(-)s*, part. + *capio*, take.]

—par-tic'i-pa-tive, *a.* Capable of participating.
—par-tic'i-pa"tor, *n.* A person who participates; one who shares with another or others.

par-tic"i-pa'tion, pär-tis'i-pē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of sharing in common with others; a receiving or having part of something; a partaking. **2**†. Association or companionship; fellowship. **3**†. Distribution.

par"ti-cip'i-al, pär'ti-sip'i-al, *a.* Having the nature, form, or use of a participle; characterized by, consisting of, or based on a participle; as, a *participial* adjective or phrase; a *participial* meaning. [F., < L. *participialis*, < *participium*; see PARTICIPLE.]

—par"ti-cip'i-al-ly, *adv.* In a participial manner; like a participle.

par"ti-cip'i-al, *n.* [Rare.] A word derived from a verb and that is essentially a noun or adjective, but has the syntactical use of the verb, as a gerund, gerundive, supine, or infinitive.

par"ti-cip'i-al-ize, pär'ti-sip'i-al-iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To transform into a participle.

par'ti-ci-pl, *n.* Participle. PHIL. Soc.

par'ti-ci-ple, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A form of the verb that may be used either verbally or adjectively, or both verbally and adjectively.

In the verbal use English participles are *active* or *passive*, *present* or *past*. The **present participle** ends in *-ing*, and expresses the present tense of the verb, as in "the leaves are *falling*," etc. The **past participle** ends commonly in *-d*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-n*, or *-t*, and expresses the past or imperfect tense, as in "he has *learned*," etc. Both present and past participle are sometimes used with qualifying function and without an idea of time, and in such use they are called *verbal* or *participial adjectives*; they are commonly attributive, as in "a *learned* man," "a *charming* manner," etc. The verbal noun in *-ing*, to which the present participle, which earlier ended in *-ende*, > *-end*, > *-en*, *-in*, now conforms, is sometimes confounded with it. See VERBAL NOUN, under VERBAL.

2†. Anything that shares in the nature of two or more different things. [< F. *participe*, < L. *participium*, < *part(-)s*, part, + *capio*, take.]

par'ti-cl, *n.* Particle. PHIL. Soc.

par'ti-cle, pär'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** A minute part, piece, or portion of matter; as, a *particle* of dust.

Many aquatic animals, whose food consists of small *particles* diffused through the water, have an apparatus for creating currents, so as to bring such *particles* within their reach.
JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* ch. 8, p. 49. [H. '76.]

2. Any very small amount or slight degree; a whit; as, without a *particle* of truth; not hurt a *particle*. **3.** *Mech.* A mass of matter so small that it is treated as a point, while still having inertia and attraction. Called also *material point*. **4.** *Gram.* One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as an indeclinable adverb, a preposition, an interjection, and especially a conjunction; also, a prefix or suffix. Compare LANGUAGE.

The *particles* of Homer are the despair of his translators.
GLADSTONE *Homer* ch. 13, p. 145. [A. '78.]

5. *R. C. Ch.* A fragment or crum of the host; the portion distributed to each of the lay communicants. [< F. *particule*, < L. *particula*, dim. of *part(-)s*, part.]

Synonyms: atom, corpuscle, element, grain, iota, jot, mite, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, tittle, whit. A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or of dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* etymologically signifies that which can not be cut or divided, and is the smallest conceivable *particle* of matter, regarded as absolutely homogeneous and as having but one set of properties; *atoms* are the ultimate *particles* of matter. A *molecule* is made up of *atoms*, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts; as used by physicists, a *molecule* is the smallest conceivable part which retains all the characteristics of the substance; thus, a *molecule* of water is made up of two *atoms* of hydrogen and one *atom* of oxygen. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, *i. e.*, one incapable of being resolved by any known process into simpler substances; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold-dust. We speak of *corpuscles* of blood. Compare synonyms for DRIBLET; PART. — **Antonyms:** aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, sum total, total, whole.

par'ti-coat"ed, p.-color, etc. Same as PARTY-COATED, etc.

par-tic'u-lar†, *vt.* To particularize.

par-tic'u-lar, par-tic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Specifying or comprising a part; constituting a single or separate one, class, or group; distinct from others or the rest; separate; single; individual; as, a *particular* instance or act.

Men who denounce any *particular* field of thought are always to be suspected. ARGYLL *Primeval Man* pt. i, p. 21. [R. & S. '69.]

2. Pertaining to or affecting a part or a single one; peculiar to a single or special person, thing, class, time, or place; not common or general; specific; private; as, one's *particular* weakness; his *particular* hobby.

Sermons are always the more striking, and commonly the more useful, the more precise and *particular* the subject of them is.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxix, p. 317. [H. & Z. '54.]

3. Specially noteworthy; distinguished from the common or usual; remarkable; as, a *particular* favorite. **4.** Comprising all details or circumstances; detailed; circumstantial; as, a *particular* description. **5.** Marked by, requiring, or giving careful and minute attention; as, a very *particular* work or worker. **6.** Exact in performance or requirement; precise; as, a *particular* master. **7.** Nice in taste; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress.

Good Luck is rather *particular* whom she rides with, and mostly prefers those who have got common sense and a good heart.
ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* ch. 35, p. 176. [A. H. E. S.]

8. *Law.* Separate or separable; being apart from others; special; limited; specific. **9.** *Logic.* Including some, not all, of a logical class: opposed to *universal*; as, "some trees are oaks" is a *particular* proposition.

Judgments are *Particular* when the Predicate is affirmed or denied of an indefinite part of the subject, as, 'some men are orators;' 'some Governments are not Democratic.'
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 3, p. 88. [L. '67.]

[< F. *particulier*, < LL. *particularis*, < L. *particula*; see PARTICLE.]

Synonyms: accurate, appropriate, characteristic, circumstantial, definite, detailed, distinct, distinctive, especial, exact, individual, peculiar, separate, single, special. See PRECISE.

—Particular Baptists, a party of Baptists holding the doctrine of particular election. **—p. election** (*Theol.*), same as PARTICULARISM, 4. **—p. estate** (*Law*), an estate which is carved out of a larger estate and which precedes a remainder, as an estate for life or for a term of years. **—p. lien**, a right to retain a chattel till a charge for services or expense bestowed on it is paid. **—p. redemption** (*Theol.*), the doctrine that redemption is designed for and confined to a limited number.

par-tic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A circumstance, fact, or detail considered a part of a whole; a separate matter or item, especially one of a number; as, the *particulars* of a crime.

He gave us some interesting *particulars* of the emperor's residence at the island [Elba]. N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Mediterranean* letter i, p. 18. [S. '53.]

2. An individual instance; a single or separate case; a given fact that may be brought under or be the ground of a generalization. **3.** [Colloq.] Something especially adapted to one's taste or liking; one's special choice; as, ale was his *particular*. **4**†. A detailed account; a minute or itemized statement. **5**†. Personal concern or interest. **6**†. Personal character; individual characteristic; idiosyncrasy. **7**†. A person engaged alone in business or a pursuit.

Synonyms: see CIRCUMSTANCE.

—in particular, particularly; especially; as, something *in particular*. **—to go into particulars**, to give a minute or detailed description or recital; relate in detail.

par-tic"u-lar-i-sa'tion, par-tic'u-lar-ise. Same as PARTICULARIZATION, etc.

par-tic'u-lar-ism, par-tic'yu-lar-izm, *n.* **1.** Exclusive attachment to the interests of one's particular state, party, people, or religion; as, Hebrew *particularism*.

And the more exclusively attention was given to the question of regulating the relations of the colonies or states to one another, the more did the spirit of *particularism* obtain sway.
H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.* tr. by Lalor, vol. i, ch. 1, p. 18. [CAL. & CO. '76.]

2. [G.] Adherence in the confederation, or empire, to separate state interests; corresponding to the State-rights policy in the United States. **3.** Care or regard for particulars; attention to details. **4.** *Theol.* The doctrine of the election of particular individuals to grace and salvation, founded not upon the foreseen faith of the persons elected, but upon the sovereign good pleasure of God alone; particular election. **5.** [Rare.] Detailed description or mode of statement.

par-tic'u-lar-ist, par tic'yu-lar-ist, *n.* One who adheres to or practises particularism. (1) In politics: (*a*) One who opposes special interests to those of the whole body. (*b*) One who, as in Germany, opposes the interests of a principality or state to the aggrandizement of the empire. (*c*) One who, as in the United States, aims to increase the sovereignty of a State at the expense of the sovereignty of the Union. (2) In theology, a holder of the doctrine of particular election.

par-tic"u-lar-is'tic, par-tic'yu-lar-is'tic, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or tending toward particularism; restricted, local, or partial, as distinguished from general or universal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the particularists.

par-tic"u-lar'i-ty, par-tic'yu-lar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state, character, or quality of being particular. (1) Exactitude in description; circumstantiality.

In the account [Acts xiii] of the events at Antioch in Pisidia, there is remarkable *particularity*. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Prolegomena* in vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 7. [D. B. & CO. '65.]

(2) Strict or careful attention to detail; carefulness; fastidiousness; niceness. **2.** Something that is particular. (1) A circumstance or detail; a particular. (2) A special characteristic; a peculiarity. (3)† A special or individual matter or interest; a private affair.

par-tic'u-lar-ize, par-tic'yu-lar-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To mention separately or individually; enumerate the details or particulars of; make particular or detailed; as, to *particularize* a narrative.

It is needless to *particularize* the number of the vehicle.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 93. [E. & L. '91.]

II. *i.* To give or enumerate particulars; pay attention to particulars or details; be specific or particular.

He never *particularizes* too much.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Chaucer* p. 282. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

[< F. *particulariser*, < LL. *particularis*; see PARTICULAR.] **par-tic'u-lar-isc‡.**

—par-tic"u-lar-i-za'tion, *n.* The act of particularizing. **par-tic"u-lar-i-sa'tion‡.**

par-tic'u-lar-ly, par-tic'yu-lar-li, *adv.* **1.** With specific reference; distinctly; as, a fact *particularly* mentioned. **2.** In an unusually great degree; in an especial manner; peculiarly; as, *particularly* difficult.

Always do what your enemy *particularly* objects to.
CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* ch. 6, p. 85. [C. & W.]

par-tic'u-lar-ment†, *n.* A particular; detail.

par-tic'u-lar-ness, par-tic'yu-lar-nes, *n.* The quality of being particular; especially, strict attention to details; particularity; preciseness; fastidiousness.

par-tic'u-late†, *vt.* & *vi.* To particularize.

par-tic'u-late, par-tic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* **1.** Having the form or the nature of a particle; consisting of particles; as, *particulate* matter. **2.** Pertaining to or caused by particles; as, a *particulate* contagium. [< LL. *particulatus*, pp. of *particulo*, particularize, < L. *particula*; see PARTICLE.]

par'ti-da, pär'ti-da, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A lot or heap.

par'tie†, *n.* Party. **par'tit.**

par'tile, pär'til, *a.* *Astrol.* Exact within a degree, as a conjunction. [< LL. *partilis*, divisible, < L. *part(-)s*, part.]

par'tim, pär'tim, *adv.* [L.] Partly: said of taxonomic synonyms that in part include the same things.

par'ti-men, pär'ti-men, *n.* A poetical debate between two troubadours on a set subject. [Pr., < LL. *partimentum*, division, < L. *partio*; see PART, *v.*]

par"ti-men'to, pär'ti-men'tō, *n.* [-TI, -tē, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* A figured bass indicating the chords of an accompaniment to be played at sight, used in counterpoint exercises.

part'ing, pär'ting, *pa.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a parting or going away; bestowed or occurring at departure; as, the *parting* hour; a *parting* kiss. **2.** Departing; declining; as, the *parting* day. **3.** Capable of being parted; partible.

part'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of separating, or the state of being separated; division. Specifically: (1) A leave-taking; a departure; especially, a final separation.

By many a death-bed I have been,
And many a sinner's *parting* seen.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 32.

(2) *Chem.* The separation of metals in an alloy; specifically, the separation of gold and silver by acid in assaying. (3) The separation of the damp sheets in paper-making. (4) In comb-making, a method of making two combs from a strip but little wider than one comb, the teeth of each coming from the interdental spaces in the other. (5) The tendency of crystals to separate along certain planes which are not true cleavage-planes, but which have become directions of minimum cohesion through gliding, secondary twinning, or some other external cause.

2. A place, line, or surface of separation or division; as, the *parting* of two roads. Specifically: (1) *Geol.* (*a*) Any seam of a different material or structure separating strata or dividing a massive formation into beds. (*b*) [Rare.] A fault-plane considered as a demarcation between adjoining discontinuous beds. (2) *Founding.* (*a*) The line or plane of separation between the parts of a molders' flask. **part'ing-line"‡.** (*b*) Parting-sand.

3. Something that parts or separates. **4**†. A sharing or participation; a share; also, fellowship.

—part'ing-bead", *n.* A beaded slip set in the middle of the frame of a window to keep the sashes from colliding. **—p.-cup**, *n.* A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides. **—p.-fellow†**, *n.* A partner. **—p.-glass**, *n.* A flask used in assaying silver and gold alloys. **—p.-rail**, *n.* A cross-rail in a door, between the top and the bottom rails; a lock-rail. **—p.-sand**, *n.* Dry sand placed between the dividing surfaces of a molders' flask to facilitate parting. **—p.-tool**, *n.* **1.** A lathe-tool with very narrow cutting edge, for separating a turned piece from the block or stick while in the lathe. **2.** An angular gouge for making incised lines, as in carving. **3.** A joiners' bent-edged chisel. **4.** A marble-workers' curved rasp for reaching deep places.

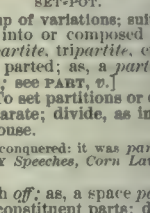
Parting-cup of the Lord Mayor of London, 1700: used also as a posset-pot. Compare illus. under POSSET-POT.

par'ti-san, -ship. Same as PARTIZAN, etc.

par-ti'ta, pär-tē'ta, *n.* [It.] A group of variations; suite.

par'tite, pär'tait, *a.* **1.** Divided into or composed of parts: used in composition, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Cleft nearly to the base; parted; as, a *partite* leaf. [< L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio*; see PART, *v.*]

par-ti'tion, par-tish'un, *vt.* **1.** To set partitions or divisions between so as to make separate; divide, as into compartments; as, to *partition* a house.

Poland . . . was conquered: it was reconquered: it was *partitioned*: it was repartitioned. MACAULAY *Speeches, Corn Laws, Dec. 2, '45* p. 426. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. To separate by a partition: with *off*; as, a space *partitioned off*. **3.** To separate into constituent parts; distinguish apart, as the elements in a conception. **4.** To divide into shares for distribution; in law, to divide (property, especially lands) among co-owners.

par-ti'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing into distinct parts, or the state of being so divided; division; as, the *partition* of a farm. **2.** That which separates anything into distinct parts; a dividing line or boundary.

All middle walls of *partition* are broken down.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 4, p. 476. [N. & P.]

3. Specifically, a wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment of an interior space from another.

Only a wainscot *partition* remained between them and their victim. . . . The mob, with terrible imprecations, began to attack the *partition*. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 225. [CA. & P.]

4. *Bot.* (1) An internal wall separating cells or cavities of any kind, as in an ovary. (2) A segment of a partite leaf. **5.** *Law.* The division of property, especially of lands, among co-owners, either by agreement or by judicial decree. **6.** *Math.* The representation of a positive whole number as the sum of whole numbers in all possible ways; also, any one of such ways. Thus, $3 = (1 + 1 + 1) = (1 + 2)$. **7.** *Mus.* Same as SCORE. **8.** *Logic.* The form of logical analysis that systematically unfolds the properties or attributes of a concept. Compare ANALYSIS; DIVISION. **9.** *Rhet.* The process of explanation that exhibits the theme by means of its attributes. **10.** *Her.* One of the divisions of a quartered shield; a quarter. **11**†. A compartment; apartment; department; division. [F., < L. *partitio(n-)*, < *partio*; see PART, *v.*]

—par-ti'tion-al, *a.* Formed by a partition or partitions, as compartments. **—par-ti'tion-ment**, *n.* The act of partitioning.

par'ti-tiv, -ly. Partitive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

par'ti-tive, pär'ti-tiv, *a.* **1.** Separating into integral parts or into distinct divisions. **2.** *Gram.* (1) Signifying a part; as, the *partitive* genitive. (2) Distributive. [< F. *partitif*, < L. *partio*; see PART, *v.*]

—partitive judgment, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as, "Indians are either North-American or South-American."

—par'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

par'ti-tive, *n.* A partitive word or case.

par"ti-ver'sal, pär'ti-vėr'sal, *a.* *Geol.* Turned toward various points of the compass. [< L. *part(-)s*, part, + *verto*, turn.]

—universal dip, a series of local dips varying approximately 180° in compass-direction, occurring around the end of a plunging anticlinal axis. See DIP.

par'ti-zan, } pär'ti-zan, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or ad-
par'ti-san, } hering to a party or faction; especially, characterized by or exhibiting undue or unreasoning devotion to a party; as, *partizan* hatred.

All authorities agree that our present method of deciding contests, first by a *partizan* committee on elections, and afterward by a *partizan* vote of the whole House, is unsatisfactory.
Century Magazine June, '91, p. 312.

2. Of, pertaining to, or carried on by partizans or irregular troops; as, *partizan* warfare; *partizan* bands.

Synonyms: see ADHERENT.

par'ti-zan, } *n.* **1.** An adherent of a party or faction;
par'ti-san, } especially, a person blindly or passionately attached to a party, person, or cause; as, a political *partizan*. **2.** *Mil.* A member of a detached body of troops employed in special service or in irregular subordinate warfare, such as raids, forays, and harassing the enemy; a guerrilla. [< F. *partisan*, < LL. *partisanus*, < *partita*; see PARTY, *n.*]

par'ti-zan, } *n.* **1.** A pike having lateral projections;
par'ti-san, } a kind of halberd; also, a soldier armed with this weapon. See illus. under HALBERDIER.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me no service, as a *partisan* I could not heave. SHAKESPEARE *Ant. and Cleop.* act ii, sc. 7.

2. A quarter-staff; also, a truncheon or baton. [< OF. *pertuisane*, < *pertuis*, hole, < LL. *pertusus*, < L. *pertusus;* see PERTUSE.] **per'tui-sane†.**

par'ti-zan-ship, } pär'ti-zan-ship, *n.* The state, qual-
par'ti-san-ship, } ities, or views peculiar to a partizan; blind adherence to a party or faction.

part'less†, *a.* **1.** Having no part or share. **2.** Devoid of good parts; lacking ability.

part'let, pärt'let, *n.* **1.** A garment covering the throat and bust, worn in the 16th century, especially by women, and often ruffled. **2†.** A hen. [< OF. *Pertelote*, a woman's name.]

part'ly, pärt'li, *adv.* In part; in some degree or measure; to some extent. **part'y†.**

part'ner†, *v.* To link or associate in partnership.

part'ner, pärt'ner, *n.* **1.** One who takes part or is associated with another or others; a partaker or sharer.

The true relation of Labor and Capital is that of *Partners*, Coadjutors for a common end. Sharers in a joint result. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 9, p. 88. [SH. & CO. '84.]

Specifically: (1) *Law.* One of two or more persons associated by contract for the prosecution of a business with their joint capital, labor, or skill, and with mutual participation in profits and losses; a copartner. (2) One of two persons united in marriage; a husband or a wife.

I believe it will be found that those who marry late are best pleased with their children, and those who marry early with their *partners*. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 29, p. 122. [JAS. M.]

(3) One of two persons who dance together. (4) One of two or more persons who play on the same side in a game. **2.** *pl. Naut.* Framing-pieces surrounding a mast to strengthen and relieve the deck from the strain; as, *cross-partners;* fore-and-aft *partners.* [For PARCENER, **pard;** [Local, U. S.]; **part'e-ner†.**

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.

Phrases: — **nominal partner,** a person who, though held out as a partner, has no interest in the business. — **ostensible** or **public p.,** one who holds himself out as a partner. — **silent p.,** strictly, one who is inactive, though he may be known as a partner. The terms *silent partner* and *dormant partner* are often promiscuously interchanged. — **sleeping p.,** one who is inactive and unknown in the business. — **special p.,** one who, if he complies with the statutory requirements, is liable only for the amount of capital he contributes.

part'ner-ship, pärt'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a partner or partners; joint interest or ownership.

It was granted to me to derive from that evil my own greatest good, by adding to the *partnership* of thought, feeling, and writing which had long existed, a *partnership* of our entire existence. MILL *Autobiography* ch. 7, p. 240. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

2. *Law.* An association founded on a contract between two or more persons to combine their money, effects, labor, or skill, or any or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, and to share the profit and bear the loss in certain proportions; a copartnership. The contract may be either written or oral, or may be inferred from the acts of the parties.

But there are now, and there always have been, private *partnerships*, . . . two or more people of about equal wealth and ability combining their resources for a large and difficult undertaking. A. MARSHALL *Prin. of Econ.* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 12, p. 359. [MACM. '91.]

3. *Arith.* Same as FELLOWSHIP.

Synonyms: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION. — **articles of partnership,** a written instrument of agreement by which a partnership is formed. — **general p.,** a partnership in which there are no special partners. — **mining p.,** a partnership in mining business in which one partner may sell his partnership interest and bring his purchaser into the partnership without making a dissolution. — **p. in commendam,** in Louisiana, a partnership in which a party agrees to furnish a certain amount of capital to be employed in the name of the person or firm to whom it is advanced, on condition of receiving a determinate share of the profits, and of being liable for losses and expenses only to the amount advanced. — **universal p.,** in Louisiana, a partnership in which the parties make a common stock of all their property, real or personal, or both; but it can not be extended to property acquired by donation, succession, or legacy after the partnership is formed.

par-took', par-tuk', *imp.* of PARTAKE, *v.*

par'tridge, pär'trij, *n.* **1.** A perdicine gallinaceous game-bird of *Perdix, Caccabis,* or a related genus. *Perdix perdix* or *cinerea* is the gray partridge common in Great Britain. *Caccabis rufa* is the European red-legged or French partridge, introduced into Great Britain. See illus. under QUAIL-BIRDS. The Asiatic bamboo-partridges belong to the genus *Bambusicola.*

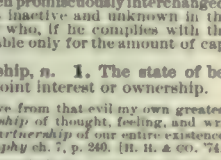

The Common European Partridge (*Perdix perdix*). 1/12

2. U. S.] One of various other tetraonoid birds. The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) is the partridge of the northern United States (see illus. under GROUSE), the bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*) that of the southern. *Callipepla californica* is the California partridge, *Cyrtonyx montezumæ* the Massena partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

The grouse, that wears
A sable ruff around his mottled neck,
Partridge they call him by our northern shores,
And pheasant by the Delaware.
BRYANT *The Old Man's Counsel* st. 5.

3. [Austral.] A hemipod. **4.** A tinamou, as *Nothura maculosa*, of the South-American pampas. **5†.** A large mortar or bombard, anciently used for throwing a collection of bombs, one large and the others small, spoken of as the hen and partridges. Grose *Mil. Antiq* vol. ii, p. 231 [E. W. K. '01.] [< OF. *perdrix*, < L. *perdix*, < Gr. *perdix*, partridge.] **pair'trick‡** [Scot.]; **par'trich†.**

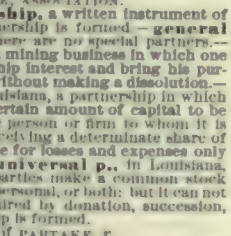

The Partridge (Bombard).

— **par'tridge-ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** A small trailing evergreen herb (*Mitchella repens*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), with round-ovate, opposite, coriaceous, shining, dark-green leaves, white fragrant flowers in pairs, with their ovaries united, and a scarlet double berry crowned with the calyx-teeth of the two flowers, also, the edible but dry and insipid berry. Called also *partridge-vine, checkerberry,* and *wintergreen.* See illus. in next column. **2.** Sometimes, less properly, the berry of the common wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or the plant. — **p.-dove,** *n.* A ground-pigeon (genus *Geotrygon*) of the warmer parts of America, as *G. cristata* or *sylvatica* of Jamaica. — **p.-hawk,** *n.* The American goshawk. — **p.-pea,** *n.* A pretty and delicate annual herb (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) about a foot high, with large bright-yellow flowers, and pinnate leaves of 8 to 12 pairs of leaflets, sensitive to the touch. It is common and abundant in sandy fields in the eastern and especially the southern United States. Called also *sensitive pea.* — **p.-shell,** *n.* A large speckled tun-shell (*Dolium perdix*). — **p.-vine,** *n.* Same as PARTRIDGEBERRY. — **p.-wood,** *n.* A hard, handsome, variously marked, striated wood used in cabinet-work and for canes, umbrella-sticks, etc., said to be the product of a tropical American tree (*Andira inermis*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*).

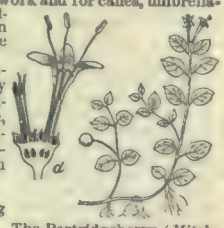

The Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*). *a*, longitudinal section of twin flowers and ovaries.

partsch'in-ite, pärch'in-it. *n. Mineral.* A greasy yellowish or reddish manganese-iron-aluminum silicate, $(Mn,Fe)_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< P. *Partsch*, Austrian mineralogist.]

par'ture†, *n.* Departure.

par-tu'ri-ate†, *vi.* To bring forth young.

par-tu'ri-en-cy, pär-tiū'ri-en-si, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being parturient; parturition.

par-tu'ri-ent, pär-tiū'ri-ent, *a.* Bringing forth or being about to bring forth young; of or pertaining to childbirth. [< L. *parturient-s*, ppr. of *parturio*, desire to bring forth, < *pario*, bring forth.] **par-tu'ri-ous†.**

par-tu"ri-fa'cient, pär-tiū'ri-fē'shient *or* -fā'-. *Obstet.* **I.** *a.* Tending to bring on labor. **II.** *n.* A medicine promotive of parturition. [< L. *parturio* (see PARTURIENT) + *facient-s*, ppr. of *facio*, make.]

par-tu"ri-om'e-ter, pär-tiū'ri-om'ē-ter, *n. Obstet.* An instrument which indicates the expulsive force of the uterine contractions in labor. [< PARTURITION + -METER.]

par"tu-ri'tion, pär"tiu-rish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of bringing forth young; delivery; travail; childbirth.

The sutures in the skulls of young mammals have been advanced as a beautiful adaptation for aiding *parturition*.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 248. [J. M. '86.]

2†. That which is brought forth; a birth. [F., < LL. *parturitio(n-)*, < L. *parturio;* see PARTURIENT.]

— **par-tu'ri-tive(e,** *a.* Of or pertaining to parturition.

par'ty¹, pär'ti. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a party; as, *party* platforms; *party* principles. **2†.** Characterized by partiality; partial.

par'ty², *a.* **1.** Divided into or consisting of parts, or of different parties. **2.** *Her.* Divided; parted: said of a shield. See illus. under PESS. **3†.** Consisting in part. [< F. *parti*, pp. of *partir;* see PART, *v.*]

— **par'ty-coat"ed,** *a.* Having a variously colored coat. — **p.-color,** *n.* Variegated coloring. — **p.-colored,** *a.* Having various colors; variegated. — **p. jury,** a jury composed half of citizens and half of aliens. — **p. per saltire** (*Her.*), divided saltierwise.

par'ty, *n.* [PAR'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any one of two or more bodies of people contending for antagonistic or rival opinions or policies in a community or society; especially, one of the opposing political organizations striving for supremacy in a state; as, a political or a religious *party;* the Conservative *party.*

It is certainly unavoidable, perhaps it is well, that free governments should be administered by *parties*. In a vigilant, jealous and active opposition, there is great security against the misuse of power by those who hold it.
G. T. CURTIS *James Buchanan* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 246. [H. '83.]

2. A number or company of persons assembled for some purpose; especially, a number invited and gathered for amusement or entertainment; also, an entertainment to which a number are invited; as, a fishing-*party;* a tea-*party;* she gave a large *party.*

There are people in ecstacy at being invited to a fashionable *party* which has no attractions whatever to others, who would rather have a day's fishing or hunting
McCOSH *Emotions* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 142. [S. '80.]

3. A company constituting part of a larger company or body; especially, a small company of soldiers detailed for special service; a detachment; as, a firing-*party;* a foraging-*party;* a reconnoitering-*party.* **4.** *Law.* One of the persons, natural or artificial, named on the record in an action either as plaintiff or defendant; one who is related to or united with another or others in a contract, an action, or a transaction; as, a *party* to a suit; a *party* to a deed; a *party* to a sale.

It is essential to the validity of every contract, that there be proper *parties* to it, and that those *parties* have capacity to contract. CHITTY *Treat. on Bills of Exch.* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 15. [G. M. '36.]

5. One concerned in or privy to a matter, as in the relation of accessary or confidant; as, he also was a *party* to the affair. **6.** [Colloq. or Vulgar.] A person; an individual.

While we waited at the station to rest, a jolly old *party*, with great breadth of beam and a round face wreathed in smiles, stood still to be sketched. DAVIS *Norway Nights* ch. 3, p. 72. [F. H. & H.]

7†. A cause or interest; side. **8†.** A part; portion. **9†.** Division; partition. [< F. *partie*, < LL. *partita*, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partio;* see PART, *v.*] **par'te†.**

Synonyms: see SECT.

— **party man,** a partizan. — **p. spirit,** zeal for party. — **par'ty-spir"it-ed,** *a.* Animated by party spirit. — **p. structure,** any structure, whether partition, arch, or floor, which separates buildings, stories, or rooms belonging to different owners. — **p.-verdict†,** *n.* A joint verdict. — **p. wall,** a wall erected on a line between adjoining property-owners, and used in common.

par'ty†, *adv.* Partly.

par'ty-ism, pär'ti-izm, *n.* [Recent.] Party zeal; also, a splitting up into parties.

pa-ru'lis, pa-rū'lis, *n.* An ulcer or inflammation of the gums. [< Gr. *paroulis*, < *para*, beside, + *oulis*, gums.]

par"um-bil'ic-al, par"um-bil'ic-al, *a. Anat.* Situated near the umbilicus: specifically said of certain veins that connect the portal with the general system.

pa-rure', pa-rūr' (pa-rūr', *C.*), *n.* **1.** A set of ornaments, as of trimmings for a costume or of jewels to be worn together. **pa-ru'ra‡.**

It seems far more wonderful that one queen and her *parure* should have remained undiscovered. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 21, p. 656. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

2†. Decoration or ornament in general. [F., < LL. *paratura*, < L. *paro*, prepare.]

par-u'ri-a, par-ū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid secretion of urine; disordered urination. [< PAR-² + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

par-u'si-a, par-ū'zhi-a *or* -si-a, *n. Rhet.* The figure that uses the present tense for the past or the future in vivid narration or prediction. [< Gr. *parousia*, < *para*, near, + *ousa*, f. ppr. of *eimi*, be.]

par"va-nim'i-ty, pär"va-nim'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Smallness of mind; mean-spiritedness: opposed to *magnanimity.* **2.** A mean-spirited person. [< L. *parvus*, little, + *animus*, mind.]

Par'va-ti, pär'va-ti, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* A mountain goddess, consort of Siva, worshiped in various forms, especially as *Durga* or *Kali.* See illus. under DURGA.

par've-nu", pär've-niū", *n.* One who has recently attained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth; a mushroom aristocrat; upstart: used also adjectively. [F., prop. pp. of *parvenir*, arrive, < L. *pervenio*, < *per*, through, + *venio*, come.]

par-vip'o-tent, pär-vip'o-tent, *a.* [Rare.] Of little power.

par"vi-ros'trate, pär"vi-ros'tret *or* -trēt, *a. Ornith.* Having a small beak, as a goatsucker. [< L. *parvus*, small, + ROSTRATE.]

par'vis, pär'vis, *n.* **1.** An enclosed or raised area in front of a church. **2.** A church porch; also, a chamber above it. **3†.** The outer court of a palace. **4†.** A legal disputation or moot, frequent formerly in the portico of St. Paul's, London. [F., < LL. *paravisus*, cor. of *paradisus;* see PARADISE.] **par'vise‡; par'vys†.**

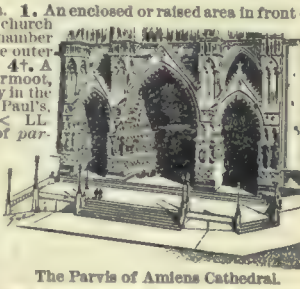

The Parvis of Amiens Cathedral.

par-vis'cient, pär-vish'ient, *a.* [Rare.] Knowing little.

Brahma alone . . . is neither *parviscient* nor omniscient. T. J. SCOTT in J. M. Reid's *Doomed Relig.* p. 160. [P. & H. '84.]

par'vi-tude†, *n.* Smallness; minuteness. **par'vi-ty†.**

par'vo-lin, } pär'vo-lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n. Chem.* An
par'vo-line, } oily liquid ($C_9H_{13}N$) obtained either as a ptomain in the decaying flesh of the mackerel or the horse or as a product of the destructive distillation of certain shales and bituminous coals. [< F. *parvoline.*]

par'vule, pär'viūl, *n.* A small pill; pellet. [< L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus*, small.]

par-y'pho-drome, par-ai'fo-drōm (par-if'o-drōm, *C.*), *a. Bot.* Having a strong nerve running around just inside of the margin, forming a hem-like border: said of the nervation of leaves. [< PAR-² + HYPHODROME.]

pas†, *vt. & vi.* To surpass; exceed. **pas'sen†.**

pas, pä, *n.* [F.] **1.** A step. **2.** A dance. **3.** Right of going before; precedence. **4†.** A pace; step; grade; degree.

— **pas de deux,** pä dę dū, a dance or figure for two persons. — **pas re-dou'blé,** pä rę-dū'blē, a quickstep. — **pas seul,** pä sūl, a dance or figure by a single person.

Pa-sa'gi-an, pa-sē'ji-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of an Italian religious sect (12th and 13th centuries) that rejected the Trinity and practised the Old Testament rites with the exception of sacrifice. [< LL. *Pasagia*, perhaps < *passagium*, passage, < *passo;* see PASS, *v.*]

pa'san, pē'zan *or* pg'son, *n.* [Afr.] The gemsbok.

pasch, pasc, *n.* [Archaic.] The feast of the Passover; also, Easter. [< AS. *pascha*, < Gr. *pascha*, < Heb. *pesach*, < *pāsach*, pass over.] **pas'cha†; paschе†; passe†.**

— **pasch'-egg",** *n.* An Easter egg. — **pasch'flow"er,** *n.* The passionflower.

pas'chal, pas'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover or the Christian Easter; as, the *paschal* sacrifice; *paschal* Sunday. [OF., < LL. *paschalis*, < *pascha*, < Gr. *pascha;* see PASCH.]

— **paschal candle** (*R. C. Ch.*), a large candle blessed and placed in the sanctuary on Holy Saturday, and kept there until Ascension day, in memory of the resurrection. — **p. controversy,** a controversy among early Christians concerning the proper time for observing Easter. — **p. flower,** the pasqueflower. — **p. lamb. 1.** The lamb eaten by the Jews at the feast of the Passover; hence, figuratively, Christ. **2.** *Her.* A white lamb passant carrying the red-cross banner of St. George, the device of the Knights Templars. — **p. letters,** letters written by patriarchs and archbishops of the early church announcing the date of the next Easter. — **p. supper,** see PASSOVER.

pas'chal-ist, pas'cal-ist, *n.* In the early church, a controversialist who disputed regarding the proper date of Easter.

pas'chite, pas'cait, *n.* A quartodeciman. [< PASCH.]

pas'cu-age, pas'kiu-ęj, *n. Law.* The pasturing of cattle. [< LL. *pascuagium*, < L. *pascuum*, pasture, < *pasco*, feed.]

pas'cu-ant, pas'kiu-ant, *a. Her.* Standing in the attitude of grazing, as deer or oxen. [< LL. *pascuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *pascuo*, feed, < L. *pascuum;* see PASCUAGE.]

pas'cu-ous, pas'kiu-us, *a. Bot.* Growing in pastures. [< L. *pascuus*, < *pasco*, feed.] **pas'cu-al‡.**

pas'e-ar, pas'ę-ar, *vi.* [Slang, California.] To take a walk; travel for pleasure. — **pas'e-ar,** *n.* A pleasure-trip; airing.

pa-seng', pa-seng', *n.* A wild goat (*Capra ægagrus*) of Asia, Crete, and some of the Cyclades, generally regarded as the ancestral stock of the domestic goat; bezoar-goat. See illus. under GOAT.

pash, pash, *vt.* [Archaic.] To dash to pieces; smash; crush.

Does the lupine get its colour then
From some victim *pashed* to death in the mud?
W. W. STORY *Radicofani* st. 6.

pash¹, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A heavy rainfall or snowfall. **2†.** A crushing blow.

pash²†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The head; face; brains.

pa-sha', pa-shä', *I. W., or* pash'ä, *C.* (XIII), *n.* An Ottoman or Egyptian general, admiral, or governor: a military title borne by princes and high civic functionaries, such as cabinet ministers, unless they have the scholastic title of *effendi.*

There are three grades — *pashas of one, two,* and *three horsetails,* so called from the ensigns formerly borne before them — the first including governors of minor provinces and brigadier-generals; the second, valis and generals of division; the third, viziers and corps commanders.
[< Turk. *pāshā*, < Per. *pāshā*, sovereign.] **ba-shaw'‡; pa-cha'‡; pa-shaw'‡.**

pa-sha'lic, pa-shä'lic, *W.* (pash'a-lic, *C.*), *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a pasha. [< Turk. *pāshalik*, < *pāshā;* see PASHA.] **pa-cha'lic‡; pa-shaw'lic‡.**

pashm, pashm, *n.* [Per.] Fine shawl-wool obtained from Tibet.

pash-mi'na, pash-mī'na, *a.* [Per.] Made of pashm, as the thread of Cashmere shawls. **push-mi'na**†.

Pasht, *n.* See SEKHET.

Pash'to, *n.* Same as PUSHTU.

pa-sig'ra-phy, pa-sig'ra-fi, *n.* [Rare.] An international system of written signs; a universal written language. [< Gr. *pas,* all, + -GRAPHY.] — **pas"i-graph'ic, -ic-al,** *a.*

pas'i-lal-y, pas'i-lal-i, *C. c-lē li, E. I. W. Wr.), n.* [Rare.] A spoken language devised as a means of communication among all nations. [< Gr. *pas,* all, + *lalĕō,* speak.]

Pas"i-phæ'i-dæ, pas"i-fī'i-dī *or* -fē'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpideian macrurans with the anterior 3 pairs of pereiopods well developed and the posterior 3 imperfect. **Pas"i-phæ'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < L. *Pasiphaë,* < Gr. *Pasiphaē,* lit. 'the all-shining,' a daughter of Helios.] — **pas"i-phæ'id,** *n.* — **pas"i-phæ'oid,** *a.*

Pas-it"el-e'an, pas-it'el-ī'an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a school of Greek sculpture founded at Rome under the later republic, by Pasiteles, who combined study of the works of the great early Hellenic artists with that of living models.

Pas"i-thoi'-dæ, pas'i-thō'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans without chelifori, with palpi and false legs, and proboscis very large and not flexibly connected with the trunk. **Pas"i-thoa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pas* (dat. pl. *pasi*), all, + *thoos,* quick.]

— **pas"i-thoid,** *n.* — **pas"i-thoid,** *a.*

pas'ma, pas'mo, *n. Med.* **1.** Same as CATAPLASM. **2.** A paste or salve. [< Gr. *pasma,* a sprinkling, < *passō,* sprinkle.]

Pas'pa-lum, pas'pā-lum, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical American and swamp-loving grasses. [< Gr. *paspalos,* kind of millet, < *pas,* all, + *palē,* meal.]

pas'py, pas'pi, *n.* Same as PASSEPIED.

pasque, pask, *n.* [Dial.] The Passover; Easter; pasch. **paskt.**

pasque'flow"er, pasc'flau'gr, *n.* Any one of several plants of the genus *Anemone,* blooming about Easter; especially, the daneflower or campana (*A. Pulsatilla*) of the Old World, *A. Nuttalliana* or *patens* of Illinois and Wisconsin and the region westward to the Rocky Mountains, or *A. Japonica,* a garden flower from Japan.

pas'quil, pas'cwil, *n.* A coarse satire; a pasquinade; lampoon: used also attributively.

The authors and the actors of their comedies, poems, and *pasquils* were mostly artisans or tradesmen.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 347. [H. '62.]

[< It. *pasquillo,* dim. of *pasquino;* see PASQUIN.]

— **pas'quil,** *vt.* To satirize in pasquils; pasquinade.— **pas'quil-ant,** *n.* One who writes pasquils; a lampooner. **pas'quil-er**†. [Rare]; **pas'quil-lant**†; **pas'quil-ler**†.

pas'quin, pas'cwin, *vt.* [Rare.] To pasquinade; pasquil.

pas'quin, *n.* **1.** Same as PASQUINADE. **2.** A pasquinader.

The Grecian wits, who Satire first began,
Were pleasant *Pasquins* on the life of man.
DRYDEN *Epistles, To Henry Higden* l. 2.

[F., < It. *pasquino,* orig. a statue in Rome on which satirical papers were pasted, named after *Pasquino,* a witty tailor.]

pas"quin-ade', pas'cwin-ēd', *vt.* [-A'DED; -A'DING.] To attack or ridicule in pasquinades; lampoon.

We dined and voted together, and together *pasquinaded* our opponents.
DISRAELI *Endymion* ch. 1, p. 5. [A. '80.]

— **pas"quin-a'der,** *n.* A writer of pasquinades.

pas"quin-ade', *n.* An abusive or personal satire; a malicious squib; lampoon.

At one time he [the statue Pasquino] narrowly escaped being thrown into the Tiber by Hadrian VI., who was deeply offended at some of his sarcasms,—but he was saved from this fate by the wisdom of the Spanish legate, who gravely counselled the Pope to do no such act, lest he should thus teach all the frogs in the river to croak *pasquinades.*
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 297. [H. M. & CO.]

[F., < It. *pasquinata,* < *pasquino;* see PASQUIN.]

pass, pgs, *v.* [PASSED or PAST; PASS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go by, over, around, beyond, through, or the like; traverse the extent of; as, to *pass* a milestone; to *pass* a stream. **2.** To go from one limit to the other of; live or continue through; spend, as time; as, to *pass* a day.

I set me down to *pass* the time,
And spin a verse or twa o' rhyme.
BURNS *Epistle to Davie* st. 1.

3. To undergo in one's experience; endure; as, the perils he had *passed.* **4.** To cause to move, proceed, or go through or over. Specifically: (1) To cause to move rapidly or cursorily; run; as, to *pass* one's eyes over a letter. (2) To cause to percolate or penetrate; as, to *pass* air through a liquid; to *pass* a sword through one's body. (3) To procure the admission or transmission of; as, to *pass* one into a theater or over a railway-line; to *pass* goods at the custom-house. (4) To put or cause to go through the process of legislation; as, the minister succeeded in *passing* the measure through the house. **5.** To transfer from one person, especially an owner, to another. Specifically: (1) To convey, as land; also, to deliver possession of; hand to some one; as, to *pass* the bread. (2) To give currency to; give in payment, as money. **6.** To issue or enter by way of; as, food had not *passed* his lips in days.

Mother, let not aught
Of that which may be evil, *pass* again
My lips, or those of aught resembling me.
SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act i, l. 219.

7. To approve, as after discussion or examination; give official sanction or approval to; adopt; as, the legislature *passed* the bill; to *pass* accounts. **8.** To go through the test of; get through successfully; as, the student *passed* the examination. **9.** To put forth as genuine or authentic; hence, to impose fraudulently; as, to *pass* one thing or person for another. **10.** To give forth as a judgment or decision; utter; pronounce; as, to *pass* censure on an act; to *pass* sentence on a criminal. **11.** To put in an extended position: with an explanatory preposition; as, to *pass* a belt about the waist; to *pass* a rope between two posts. **12.** To reach beyond the ordinary bounds or degree of; surpass; exceed; excel; as, peace that *passeth* understanding. **13.** To discharge from an emunctory; specifically, to void at stool; as, to *pass* a gall-stone. **14.** To permit to go by without notice; overlook; disregard; hence, to decline or reject.

But if you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the roundure of your old-fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act ii, sc. 1.

15. *Freemasonry.* To advance to the second degree of fellowcraft. **16.** *Naut.* To fasten as by turns of a rope; as, to *pass* a seizing. **17.** [U. S.] To miss paying, as a dividend; omit. **18**†. To penetrate; pierce. **19**†. To make or execute in fencing.

II. *i.* **1.** To go, as from one place or point to another; proceed in space; move: commonly followed by an adverb or a phrase expressing the kind, manner, or direction of the motion; as, to *pass* swiftly; to *pass* on.

In the first week of September [1643], Charles [First] abandoned the siege of Gloucester, and *passed* over the Severn towards Bristol.
LODGE *Portraits, H. Spencer* vol. iv, p. 127. [H. G. B. '50.]

2. To glide or go by; elapse; be spent or consumed; as, the days *pass.* **3.** To go or change from one condition or state to another; become altered in character or circumstance; suffer transformation; also, to be transferred as to possession; change hands; as, to *pass* into despondency; to *pass* from cold to hot; his property *passed* to his heirs.

Granite is found frequently to *pass* gradually into a foliated schistose rock, which . . . itself *passes* insensibly into the altered sedimentary rocks. E. R. FAIRBAULT in *Rep. Geol. Survey Canada,* '86 vol. ii, p. 132P. [D. BROS. '87.]

4. To go beyond recognition by the senses; disappear from perception or knowledge; vanish; specifically, to depart from life; die: commonly followed by *away;* as, all earthly things must *pass away;* he *passed away* in the night. **5.** To come into and go out of existence, or to come under temporary attention and discussion; arise and be disposed of; take place, especially between persons; be mutually given and received; occur; happen; as, we know little of what *passes* about us; he reported what *passed* in the committee-room.

Whatever discourse might be *passing,* was broken every now and then by some affectionate apostrophe to these four-footed friends. J. G. LOCKHART *Walter Scott* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 387. [BL. '72.]

6. To go from person to person; circulate by being given out and accepted; obtain currency; be current; as, legal-tender notes *pass* at par.

From hand to hand the whirling halfpence *pass,*
And, every copper gone, they fly to brass.
ALEX. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* st. 13.

7. To have current recognition; be generally accepted: commonly with *for;* as, he *passes for* a scholar.

A fool will *pass for* such through one mistake,
While a philosopher will *pass for* such
Through said mistakes being ventured in the gross
And heaped up to a system.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 196.

8. To go from member to member of a company; go or be handed around; as, the wine-cup *passed* frequently. **9.** To be successful; as, that stratagem did not *pass.* **10.** To go through a course of consideration or trial and be approved, accepted, or successful. Specifically: (1) To receive the approval or sanction of a legislative or other body; be enacted or adopted; as, the bill *passed;* the resolutions *passed.* (2) To undergo a successful test as to ability or qualifications; as, to *pass* in the examinations. **11.** To go unnoticed or unchallenged; receive toleration; be permitted or allowed; as, let the insult *pass.* **12.** To go over or give consideration and decide; as, to *pass* on a question.

There can be no office in which the sense of religious responsibility is more necessary than in that of a judge; especially of those judges who *pass,* in the last resort, on the lives, liberty, and property of every man. WEBSTER *Works, Qualifications for Office* in vol. iii, p. 6. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

13. To go through any duct or opening; be voided; as, the tapeworm *passed.* **14.** To come or go into effect or force; as, death *passed* upon all men. **15.** In card-playing, to yield an option to the next player; decline to make the trump or otherwise risk a play. **16.** To throw a ball to another as an exercise in catching. **17.** In fencing, to make a pass or thrust; lunge. **18.** *Law.* To go to another owner; as, an estate *passes* by inheritance; a title to land *passes* by deed. **19.** [Eng.] To toll a knell. See PASSING-BELL. **20**†. To win in the game of passage. **21**†. To give heed; be concerned; care. **22**†. To go beyond bounds; be excessive. **23**†. To be tolerably well off; get along. [< F. *passer,* < LL. *passo,* < L. *passus;* see PACE[1], *n.*] **pace**†; **passe**†.

Phrases: — to pass in one's checks or **chips** [Slang, U. S.], to deliver one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the close of a gambling-game; hence, to go to one's last reckoning; die. — **to p. off.** **1.** To give out or circulate as genuine; palm off; as, to *pass off* a counterfeit. **2.** To run its course; go off; as, the occasion *passed off* pleasantly. **3.** To be thrown off; exhale or exude; issue; as, *passing off* in the form of vapor. — **to p. one's word,** — **to p. over.** **1.** To go across; as, to *pass over* a course. **2.** To let go by without notice; overlook; as, to *pass over* an insult. **3**†. To waste or spend; exhaust. — **to p. upon** or **on.** **1.** To palm off on; impose on by fraud; as, I *passed* a counterfeit *on* him. **2.** To examine and decide or give judgment concerning; as, to *pass upon* one's guilt or innocence. **3**†. To come upon; take effect upon.

pass[1], *n.* **1.** A way or opening that affords a passage; a place through which one can pass. Specifically: (1) A gap in a mountain range through which a road may be made; a passable defile; as, the *pass* of Thermopylæ. (2) A connecting channel between a body of water and the sea. (3) *Mining.* An opening made in a back-stope for ascent or descent or for throwing down ore. (4) *Mil.* A route leading into a country and capable of being defended against invaders. (5) A fishway through or around a low dam. **2.** Permission or a permit to pass; a document or ticket giving the liberty of going or coming, or authorizing admittance or conveyance; sometimes, a passport; as, a *pass* through an army's lines; a *pass* over a railroad. **3.** A state of affairs; predicament; crisis.

When it comes to this *pass,* that a man cannot eat without working. BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 262. [F. & W.]

4. The successful undergoing of an examination, test, or inspection; in a university, a degree or an advanced grade gained without honors. **5.** In a rolling-mill, an opening formed by two grooves in adjacent rolls, corresponding in outline to the form into which the bar or plate is to be rolled; also, a single passage of a bar or mass of metal through the rolls. **6.** A movement of a hand, wand, or the like, along or by anything, as in mesmeric manipulation. **7.** *Fencing.* A movement made in attempting to stab or strike; a thrust; lunge; also, figuratively, a verbal thrust; a witty sally.

The dwarf made a number of rapid *passes,* some of which took effect in his antagonist's hide. W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* bk. ii, ch. 19, p. 224. [T. B. P.]

8. [Prov. Eng.] A temporary frame on which to build an arch; a centering. **9**†. Estimation or character. **10**†. A part, portion, or division. **11**†. Extent; stretch. **12**†. A jest. **passe**†; **passet**†.

Compounds: — **pass'-book",** *n.* **1.** A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit, the book being then passed back to the customer. **2.** A bank-book. — **p.'-box,** *n. Mil.* A box in which cartridges are carried to a gun. — **p.'-by,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] In coal-mining, an underground siding on which the tubs pass one another. **2.** [Rare.] A passing by. — **p.'-check,** *n.* A ticket of admission, especially a return-check. — **p.'-examination,** *n.* An educational examination in which a standard, not competition, is the test. — **p.'-key,** *n.* **1.** A latch-key or night-key. **2.** A skeleton key. — **p.'-parole,** *n. Mil.* A command passed on by word of mouth from the head to the rear of an army. — **p.'-shooting,** *n.* [U. S.] The shooting of birds, as ducks, from concealment as they pass overhead.

pass[2]†, *n.* Easter; pasch. — **pass'-lamb"**†, *n.*

pass'a-bl, -ness. Passable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pass'a-ble, pgs'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being passed, traversed, or penetrated; such as may be traveled or navigated; as, a *passable* road for wagons; *passable* rivers. **2.** Such as may be tolerated or allowed; not open to great objection; fairly good, sufficient, or acceptable; tolerable; moderate; as, a *passable* speech or picture; *passable* conduct. **3.** Admitting of being passed from one to another; fit for general circulation or dissemination; current; as, *passable* money. — **pass'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pass'a-bly,** *adv.* Tolerably; fairly; moderately.

pas"sa-ca'glia, pās"a-cā'lya, *W.* (pas-g-cal'ya, *C.*), *n.* **1.** An old Italian or Spanish dance, resembling the chaconne. **2.** The music of such a dance, written in slow triple time. [< Sp. *pasacalle,* tune played on the guitar, ult. < LL. *passo;* see PASS, *v.*] **pas"sa-ca'glio**†; **pas"se-caille'**† [F.].

pas-sade', pas-sēd', *n.* [F.] [Archaic.] **1.** A forward thrust in fencing; a pass made by advancing the body. **pas-sa'do**†; **pas-sa'ta**†. **2.** *Manège.* The course of a horse forward and backward over the same ground.

pas'sage, pas'ĕj, *v.* [PAS'SAGED; PAS'SA-GING.] **I.** *t. Manège.* To cause to sidle.

II. *i.* **1.** *Manège.* To walk sidewise; cause a horse to move sidewise, by pressing the opposite side with the knee.

I like the management of the horse. I can *passage,* and lunge.
J. P. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* ch. 33, p. 373. [G. P. P. '72.]

2. [Rare.] To pass on; cross.

pas'sage, *n.* **1.** The act of passing; a passing by, through, or over; movement from one place or point to another; transition from one state or condition to another; continuous progress; a gliding by; uninterrupted succession; as, the *passage* of an army over a stream; *passage* from life to death. **2.** A journey by conveyance, as by a vessel, railway-car, or stage-coach; a voyage; as, a stormy *passage.*

After a boisterous *passage* of sixty-three days, the Mayflower anchored within Cape Cod.
LOSSING *United States* third period, ch. 3, p. 78. [T. B. '63.]

3. Hence, conveyance on a journey; right of transportation, especially on a ship; also, money paid for conveyance; as, to engage *passage.* **4.** A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass; an avenue of entrance, exit, or approach; a way through or over.

The rebels had obstructed the stream by formidable rows of piling, leaving only a small *passage* which they could easily close if necessary. NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. x, p. 217. [C. CO. '90.]

5. Any corridor, hall, or gallery affording communication between apartments in a building. **6.** Liberty or power of passing; free entrance, exit, or transit. **7.** A separate portion of a discourse, treatise, or writing; a clause, verse, paragraph, or similar division; formerly, also, a portion of a conversation.

Nor, it is affirmed, in the whole Indian literature, is there a single *passage* indicating a love of liberty.
DRAPER *Intell. Devel. of Europe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 62. [H.]

8. The course of a legislative measure through the various stages of debate and action or through a single stage; especially, its enactment by the final vote. **9.** A part of a train of events; a series of incidents; episode.

So ended the Quaker persecution,—one of the most mournful *passages* in the history of our forefathers.
HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* ch. 7, p. 82. [T. & P. '42.]

10. A navigable route; especially, a channel connecting large bodies of water; as, the supposed northwest *passage* to India; the middle *passage* of the slave-ships over the Atlantic. **11.** A personal encounter; a fight or a dispute; as, a *passage* with swords.

In the crowd I saw the officer with whom I had the *passage* at reveille that morning. His face was pale, and lips compressed.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 190. [A. '75.]

12. Migration, especially of birds; a migratory flight. **13.** An evacuation of the bowels. **14.** *Mus.* A portion of a piece; also, a run or series of short notes. **15.** An old game played with three dice, in which each player threw continuously till he threw a triplet and lost if its sum was less than ten. **16**†. Reception; currency. [F., < LL. *passaticum,* < *passo;* see PASS, *v.*]

Synonyms: see CAREER; ROAD.

Phrases, etc.: — beds of passage (*Geol.*), beds in which the fossils or rocks, from their resemblance to those contained either in the bed above or the bed below, indicate the transition character of the deposit. — **in p.**†, in passing; cursorily. — **pas'sage-grave",** *n.* A dolmen with a long covered passage leading to its interior. — **p.-hawk,** *n.* In falconry, a hawk trapped in the spring or autumn migration. **p.-falcon**†. — **p.-money,** *n. Mer. Law.* The sum paid or demandable as fare for the transportation of a person or persons, with or without baggage, either by land or water.

pas'sa-ger†, *n.* **1.** A passenger. **2.** A bird of passage. **3.** A passenger-boat.

pas'sage-way", pas'ĕj-wē', *n.* A way affording passage; especially, a way made or kept open for walking between two rooms or localities, as a lane, gangway, gallery, or corridor; a passage.

Pas"sa-lo-rhyn'chite, pas"a-lo-riŋ'coit, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of early Christians who maintained perpetual silence. [< Gr. *passalos,* peg, + *rhynchos,* snout.]

pas"sa-mez'zo, pās"sa-med'zō, *n.* [It.] An Italian dance of the 16th and 17th centuries, probably a variety of the pavan in quicker time; also, the music for such a dance, in common time. Called also, in England, *passing-measures pavan* and *passemezes pavan.* **pas"se-mez'zo**†.

pas'sance†, *n.* A journey.

pas'sant, pas'ant *or* pg'sānt', *a.* **1.** *Her.* Walking and looking toward the dexter, with the dexter fore paw raised: said of an animal on an escutcheon.

A huge buckler, on which were emblazoned three lions *passant.*
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Grand Prior* p. 144. [G. P. P. '63.]

2†. Passing; fleeting. **3**†. Surpassing. **4**†. Being in circulation; current. **5**†. Cursory. [F., < LL. *passan(t-)s,* ppr. of *passo;* see PASS, *v.*]

—**en passant** [F.], in passing; by the way.—**pas'sant-gar"dant**, *a. Her.* Walking toward the dexter and gardant.—**p.-regardant**, *a. Her.* Walking and regardant, as a lion.—**p.-passant**, *a. Her.* Counter-passant.

pas'sant, pas'ant *or* pa'sänt', *n.* **1.** An open hem forming a passage through which a cord, ribbon, or the like may be passed. **2.** [Rare.] One who passes by or through.

pas"sa-ree', pas'a-rī', *rt.* [-REED'; -REE'ING.] *Naut.* To spread the clews of (a foresail). **paz"a-ree'**†.

pas"sa-ree', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope or small tackle to extend the clews of a foresail when sailing large. **2.** In a steam-engine, a steam-port in a cylinder. **paz"a-ree'**†.

pas"sé', pas'sē', *n.* [F.] In embroidery, tambour-work.

passed, past, *pa.* **1.** Having passed an examination for promotion; as, a *passed* midshipman. **2.** Former or ci-devant; as, a *passed* master. **3**†. Past.

pas'sée', pas'sē', *a.* [F.] Past the prime; faded; old-fashioned; worn-out; used with feminine nouns; as, a *passée* woman of society. In the masculine *passé*.

passe'garde", pas'gärd', *n.* [F.] In medieval armor, a raised piece or series of ridges on the shoulder, to turn the point of a lance. See illus. under ARMOR. **pace'guard"**†; **pas'garde"**†; **pass'guard"**†.

pas'sel, pas'el, *n.* [PROV. Eng. A parcel; a great quantity.

passe'ment, pas'mənt *or* päs'mäN', *rt.* To trim, as with lace or braid.

passe'ment, *n.* [F.] **1.** Lace. **2.** Edging or trimming for garments; gimp; braid. **pas'sa-ment**†.

passe-men'terie, pas-men'tri, *W1* (pas-men'tē-ri', *C*; pä"smän'trē', *W2*), *n.* [F.] Trimming for dresses, as beaded lace.

pas'sen-ger, pas'ən-jər, *n.* **1.** A person who travels in a public conveyance, as a railway-car or steamship; one carried for fare by a common carrier.

He dropped *passengers* here and there at little cottages and crossroads. BRUSH *Inside our Gate* ch. 15, p. 201. [R. BROS. '89.]

2. [Archaic.] A traveler or wayfarer; a passer-by.

The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering *passenger*.
MILTON *Comus* l. 39.

3†. A migratory bird; an occasional bird of passage. **4**†. A boat for travelers. [< F. *passager*, < *passage*; see PASSAGE.] **pas'sa-ger**†; **pas'sin-ger**†.

—**pas'sen-ger-pig"eon**, *n.* The common North-American wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*): so called from its migrations.

Passenger is the first element of various self-explaining compounds; as, **passenger-car**, **p.-elevator**, **p.-locomotive**, **p.-ship**, **p.-train**.

passe"-par'tout", pas'-pär'tü', *n.* **1.** A light picture-frame consisting of a glass and a pasteboard back, and sometimes with a pasteboard mat between the glass and the picture, the whole fastened together by paper or cloth strips pasted over the edges; also, the pasteboard mat of a picture. **2.** An engraved plate or block with its center cut out to receive the plate or block of another engraving or a page of print, to which it forms an ornamental border: common in illustrated books of the 16th and 17th centuries. **3**†. That which passes one everywhere; a safe-conduct. **4**†. A master-key; latch-key. [F., < *passer* (see PASS, *v.*) + *partout*, everywhere, < *par* < L. *per*), through, + *tout* (< L. *totus*), all.]

passe'pied", pas'pyē', *n.* [F.] A dance of the 17th and 18th centuries, of Breton origin, resembling the minuet, but much faster; also, quick triple music suitable for this dance, often introduced into suites.

pass'er, pas'ər, *n.* **1.** One who passes. **2.** A drill with a stop, to make holes for studs in cutlery. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A gimlet.—**pass'er-by'**, *n.* One who passes by.

Pas'ser-es, pas'ər-ēz *or* -ēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds, especially those with aegithognathous palate, 3 toes directed forward and 1 backward, and secondary coverts not covering more than basal half of secondaries: including *Oscines* and *Clamatores*, and comprising more than half of the living birds. [L., pl. of *passer*, sparrow.]

passeri-. Derived from Latin *passer*, sparrow: a combining form.

pas'ser-i-form", pas'ər-i-fôrm', *C.* (pas-ser'i-fôrm, *W*) *a.* Having the form of a sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes*; passerine.

Pas"ser-i-for'mes, pas'ər-i-fôr'mēz *or* -mēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Oscines* as an order. [< PASSERI- + -FORM.]

pas'ser-ine, pas'ər-in *or* -īn. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Passeres*. **2.** Resembling or characteristic of a sparrow. **II.** *n.* One of the *Passeres*. [< L. *passerinus*, < *passer*, sparrow.]

pas'si-ble, pas'i-bl, *a.* Capable of feeling or of suffering; susceptible to external impressions. [F., < LL. *passibilis*, < L. *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.]

—**pas"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **pas'si-ble-ness**‡.

There must be some kind of *passibleness* in God, else there could be no genuine character in him. . . . A cast iron Deity could not command our love and reverence.
BUSHNELL *Sermons for New Life* ser. xviii, p. 347. [S.]

Pas"si-flo-ra'ce-æ, pas'i-flō-rē'sē-ē *or* -rē'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs —the passion-flower family —often climbing, with alternate palmately lobed or compound leaves and solitary or racemose, often handsome, flowers with 5 monadelphous stamens. It embraces 5 tribes, 27 genera, and 225 species, all tropical or subtropical. See illus. under PASSION-FLOWER. **Pas"si-flo'ra**, *n.* (L. g.) [< LL. *passio* (see PASSION) + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **Pas"si-flo're-æ**‡. **pas"si-flo-ra'ceous**, *a.*

pas'sim, pas'im, *adv.* Here and there; in various places or passages: used in references to a word or matter that is repeated or scattered in the authority cited. [L., < *passus*, pp. of *pando*, spread.]

pas-sim'e-ter, pas-sim'ə-tər, *n.* A pedometer, especially one for the pocket. See illus. under PEDOMETER. [< L. *passus* (see PACE[1], *n.*) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pass'ing, pas'ing, *pa.* **1.** Going by, happening, or occurring; as, I watched the *passing* procession. **2.** Done or observed in passing, or as in passing or going by; cursory; as, a *passing* nod. **3.** Going by or away; disappearing; fleeting; as, this *passing* life.

'Twas but a phantom form—
One of those *passing* rainbow dreams.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire Worshippers* pt. iii, st. 10.

4. [Archaic.] Going beyond; surpassing; extraordinary; as, *passing* love or hatred.

pass'ing, *n.* **1.** A going by or away; departing; hence, dying. **2.** The enacting or passage, as of a legislative measure; as, the *passing* of the bill was applauded. **3.** An ornamental thread produced by rolling a very thin gold or silver strip spirally about a silken core.

—**pass'ing-bell"**, *n.* The tolling of a bell at or near the time when one is dying, originally intended to invoke prayers for the departing soul; also, a funeral bell.—**p.-braid**, *n.* A braid made of passing.—**p.-by**, *n.* A going past or over; specifically, the passover.—**p.-discord**, *n.* Same as PASSING-NOTE.—**p.-measure**†, *n.* An old dance, the passamezzo.—**p.-note** or **p.-tone**, *n.* A tone, foreign to the harmony, used in passing from one chord to another.—**p.-place**, *n.* A place where things may pass; specifically, a railway-siding.

pass'ing, *adv.* [Archaic.] In a surpassing manner or degree; exceedingly; very; as, *passing* strange.

So they came unto Carlion, whereof the knights were *passing* glad. T. MALORY *King Arthur* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 56. [J. R. S. '58.]

pass'ing, *prep.* [Rare.] More than; beyond; exceeding; as, he was wise *passing* his generation.

pass'ing-ly†, *adv.* Surpassingly; extremely.

pas'sion, pash'un, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To fill with passion; impassionate. **II.** *i.* To feel or manifest passion.

pas'sion, *n.* **1.** Intense or overpowering feeling, such that the mind is as if passively swayed by it; any intense or inordinate continuous affection or impulse; as, the *passions* of love, pride, jealousy, avarice, etc.

Both [Tennyson and Browning] have *passion:* in 'Maud' *passion* is carried to the furnace heat of madness; in the 'Inn Album' to the perpetration of crime. *Edinburgh Review* Oct., '90, p. 313.

All high poetry has its source in *passion*, in veneration, in love, in terror, in hatred, in revenge, or some other of those strong emotions that, as it were, transport the mind out of and above itself. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Darwin* vol. ii, p. 394. [S. '69.]

2. An eager outreaching of mind toward some special object; intense affection; fervid devotion; as, a *passion* for war or travel; ruling *passion;* specifically, ardent and tender affection for one of the opposite sex; amorous feeling; love; as, the tender *passion*.

I wonder if I am feeling The *passion* of my life!
Do I love that woman, Alice, Enough to call her wife!
R. H. STODDARD *Drifting* st. 6.

3. A fit of intense and furious anger; temporary rage; as, on my refusal he flew into a *passion*. **4.** Any transport of excited feeling; violent agitation; as, a *passion* of tears. **5.** A strong impulse tending to physical indulgence; especially, in the plural, inordinate appetites; sensual propensities. **6.** The state or condition of being acted upon; subjection to external force, as opposed to acting or doing; the original sense. **7.** The endurance of some painful infliction; subjection to bodily or mental anguish; suffering. **8.** [P.] The sufferings of Christ, especially in the agony of the garden and on the cross. **9.** [Rare.] The capacity of being acted upon; susceptibility to the action of external force. **10**†. Physical or mental disorder; disease; madness. [F., < LL. *passio(n-)*, < L. *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.] **pas'sioun**†.

Synonyms: see ANGER; APPETITE; ENTHUSIASM; FEELING.

Compounds, etc.:—**pas'sion-mu"sic**, *n.* The music of an oratorio or other composition commemorative of the Passion of Christ; music appropriate to a passion-play.—**p.-oratorio**, *n.* An oratorio describing the last scenes in the life of Christ.—**p.-play**, *n.* A medieval mystery or drama representing the Passion of Christ; specifically, the decennial representation of the sufferings of Christ, at Oberammergau, Upper Bavaria, instituted in 1634.—**P. Sunday**, the fifth Sunday in Lent, or second Sunday before Easter.—**P.-tide**, *n.* Passion week and Holy week, or the last fortnight in Lent.—**p.-vine**, *n.* Same as PASSION-FLOWER.—**P. week.** **1.** The week that begins with Passion Sunday. **2.** Holy week: an incorrect use.

pas'sion-al, pash'un-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; characterized by passion, especially amorous; as, *passional* poetry; *passional* attraction.

pas'sion-al, *n.* **1.** A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the coronation-oath was administered to the English kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. **2.** Same as PASSIONARY.

pas'sion-a-ry, pash'un-ə-ri, *n.* A book descriptive of the sufferings of saints and martyrs. [< LL. *passionarius*, < *passio(n-)*: see PASSION, *n.*] **pas'sion-al**‡.

pas'sion-ate†, *rt.* **1.** To express passionately, feelingly, or sorrowfully. **2.** To affect with passion.

pas'sion-ate, pash'un-ət *or* -āt, *a.* **1.** Capable of or inclined to strong passion; susceptible of vehement emotion; easily moved; excitable; especially, easily moved to anger; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* man.

Men . . . that are more or less *passionate* according as they are paid for it. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 24, 1710-'11.

2. Expressing or displaying some passion, as love, hate, fear, anger, joy, grief; characterized by passion; intense; ardent; as, a *passionate* lover; *passionate* poetry. **3.** Of a strong, ardent quality or excessive degree; said of feeling and emotion.

Florence displayed, throughout every change in her constitution and fortunes, a *passionate* love of liberty. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 310. [A. & S. '89.]

4†. Suffering; sorrowful; compassionate. **5**†. Subject to varying moods; capricious; fickle. **6**†. Susceptible. [< LL. *passionatus*, pp. of *passiono*, be agitated, < *passio*: see PASSION.] **pas'sion-at**†.

Synonyms: see AMOROUS; ARDENT; CHOLERIC; HOT; IMPETUOUS.

—**pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* —**pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

pas"si-o-na'to, pas'ē-ō-nä'tō, *a. & adv.* [It.] Rendered feelingly, with emotion: a direction in music. **pas"si-o-na'ti**‡; **pas"si-o'ne**‡.

pas'sion-flow"er, pash'un-flou"ər, *n.* Any plant or flower of the genus *Passiflora;* so called from the fancied resemblance of certain parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. The stigmas are regarded as representing the nails, the anthers the wounds, and the rays of the corona the crown of thorns. The commonly cultivated species is a shrubby climber (*Passiflora cærulea*) from Brazil, and has deeply 5-parted palmate leaves, and large flowers, blue outside and white and purple within, lasting one day. The common native passion-flower of the southern United States is *P. incarnata*, with deeply 3-lobed leaves, large showy flowers, and pale-yellow edible berries of the size of a small apple. See MAY-POP.

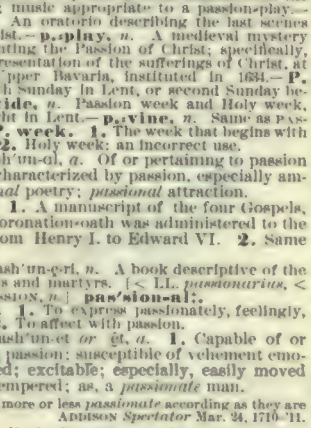

The Passion-flower (*Passiflora cærulea*).
a, longitudinal section of the fruit.

Pas'sion-ist, pash'un-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a Roman Catholic religious congregation, founded in Italy in 1720, especially devoted to keeping in memory the Passion of Christ. The proper name of the society is "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ."

pas'sion-less, pash'un-les, *a.* Insensible to or free from passion; calm of temper.

I tell you hopeless grief is *passionless*.
E. B. BROWNING *Grief* l. 1.

Synonyms: see COLD.

pas'siv, -ly, -ness. Passive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pas'sive, pas'iv, *W.* (pgs'iv, *C.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Acted upon or receiving impressions from external agents or causes; being the object rather than the subject of action; moved or swayed by or as by external force or influence.

Mozart was a man of weak will, and the almost *passive* channel of ideas that came to him without effort and of heavenly strains that wafted through his soul by day and by night.
C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* ch. 2, p. 23. [RAN. & S.]

2. In a state of rest or quiescence; not vitally or mentally active; unresponsive; lifeless; as, the *passive* condition of a stone; a mind *passive* through exhaustion. **3.** Receiving, suffering, or submitting without complaint or active resistance; not opposing; unresisting; submissive; as, *passive* obedience. **4.** *Chem.* Characterized by a disinclination to enter into chemical combination; inactive; inert. **5.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a form of verbal statement that represents the subject of a verb as the object of the action: opposed to *active;* as, in the statement "Cæsar was killed by Brutus," the verb "was killed" is *passive*. [< F. *passif*, < L. *passivus*, < *passus*, pp. of *patior*, suffer.]

Synonyms: inactive, inert, negative, patient, quiescent, submissive, suffering, unresisting.—**Antonyms:** active, positive, resistant.

—**passive congestion** (*Pathol.*), a congestion due to difficulty in the return of blood by the veins, either from obstruction or from debility.—**p. movement**, movement caused by application of external force as opposed to voluntary muscular effort.—**p. prayer**, in mystic religion, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and waiting for and yielding only to the impulses of grace.

pas'sive, *n.* *Gram.* The passive voice.

pas'sive-ness, pas'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being passive; inaction; passive submission in obedience or suffering; calmness; placidity.

pas-siv'i-ty, pas-siv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Passiveness. **2.** The suspension of the rational functions, as by a mystic in passive prayer, or the entire abeyance of the rational functions and the reduction of the physical functions to the lowest possible degree, as by a fakir in passing into a condition of living unconsciousness.

pass'-key", etc. See PASS, *n.*

pass'less, pas'les, *a.* **1.** Having no pass. **2.** Impassable.

Is this piled earth our Being's *passless* mound!
COLERIDGE *Lines on a Friend* l. 47.

pass'man, pas'man, *n.* [Eng.] One who barely passes an examination; one who secures his degree without honors: opposed to *classman*.

pass'mas"ter, pas'mas'tər, *n.* [Eng.] A parish official who formerly had charge of the transferring of non-resident or vagrant paupers to their own parishes.

Pass'o"ver, pas'ō"vər, *n.* **1.** A Jewish feast in commemoration of the night when the Lord, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the children of Israel (*Ex.* xii): celebrated during the full moon of Nisan (March). **paschal supper**‡.

The *passover*, which was commemorative of their first great deliverance, had collected them for their last signal destruction.
A. KEITH *On the Prophecies* ch. 3, p. 63. [P. B. P.]

2. By extension, the entire festival of seven days following the paschal supper; the feast of unleavened bread. **3.** [p-] The sacrifice offered at the paschal feast; the paschal lamb. **4.** [p-] [Rare.] Something passed over. [< PASS, *v.*, + OVER.]

pass'-pa-role", etc. See PASS, *n.*

pass'port, pas'pōrt, *n.* **1.** An official document issued to a person from his own government, certifying to his citizenship and requesting foreign governments to grant him safe and free passage and all lawful aid and protection while within their jurisdiction.

In the United States passports for foreign travel are issued by the Department of State; but a citizen of the United States while abroad can obtain a passport only from the legation of the United States in the country in which he may be, save in a few cases where, there being no diplomatic representative, a consul may grant a passport.

2. A documentary permission given by a neutral state to the master of a ship to proceed on his voyage.

The words *passport* and *sea-letter* are often used, even in laws and treaties, synonymously; but originally *sea-letter* seems to have been, in the United States, the designation of a certificate of the American character of an American-owned but unregistered vessel. Thus, a vessel might carry both a sea-letter and a passport, though the effect of a passport was often conceded to the former. A **Mediterranean passport** was a passport specially granted for protection against the Barbary powers.

3. An official permit granted in time of war to protect persons or property from the general operation of hostilities: properly called a *safe-conduct*. **4.** A means or authority to pass; that which empowers or enables one to arrive at anything. [< F. *passeport*, < *passer* (see PASS, *v.*) + *port* (< L. *portus*), harbor.]

pass'shoot"ing, etc. See PASS, *n.*

pas'sus, pas'us, *n.* [PAS'SUS OR PAS'SUS-ES, *pl.*] A part or canto, as of a poem; a fytte. [L.; see PACE[1], *n.*]

pass'word", pgs'wûrd', *n.* A word identifying one who utters it as entitled to pass; a watchword.

pass'wort", pgs'wûrt', *n.* Palsywort: a contraction.

pas'sy-mes"ure†, *n.* Same as PASSAMEZZO.

past, past, *pa.* **1.** Belonging to time gone by; not present or future; hence, accomplished or ended.

Past danger becomes pleasure.
CHARLES READE *Christie Johnstone* ch. 15, p. 199. [A. '79.]

2. In the usage of some societies, having completed a full term and been succeeded by another person; as, a *past* master in masonry. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting time or action belonging to the past; as, *past* tense; *past* participle. [= *passed*, pp. of PASS, *v.*]

past, pɑst, *n.* **1.** The whole time preceding the present; time gone by; an antecedent period; former days, collectively.

Of joy and grief the *past* is the object, and the future of hope and fear, even love and hatred respect the *past*, for the cause must have been before the effect. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 30, p. 102. [A.]

2. The previous acts or events of a person's life, a nation's history, etc.; one's antecedents or record.

A great man without a *past*, if he be not an impossibility, will certainly have no future. LOWELL *Among my Books, Lessing* in first series, p. 302. [O. & CO. '71.]

past, *adv.* In such a manner as to go by and beyond; by; as, he ran *past*.

past, *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after; as, *past* the hour.

I . . . received them handsomely at half-*past* seven, as the modern English now is. JOHN HOADLEY in Garrick's *Private Correspondence, Letter of Sept. 19, 1773* in vol. i, p. 571. [C. & B. '31.]

2. Beyond in place; alongside and beyond; by.

Paddling their canoes *past* a dangerous place. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 14, p. 357. [A. '81.]

3. Hence, out of reach of; beyond the influence or enjoyment of; as, *past* cure; *past* hope; *past* endurance. **4.** [Archaic.] More than; above.

past, *pp.* Passed. PHIL. SOC.

paste, pēst, *vt.* [PA'STED; PA'STING.] **1.** To fasten or stick with paste or the like; apply paste to. **2.** To incorporate with or into a paste, as in dyeing. **3.** [Slang.] To strike with the fist; beat.

paste, *a.* Made of paste; artificial; counterfeit; as, a *paste* diamond. See PASTE[1], *n.*, 4.

paste[1], *n.* **1.** An adhesive compound, of which the basis is flour and water, usually boiled and often receiving additions of starch, alum, etc.: in common use for joining or affixing paper articles and the like, and also used by bookbinders and shoemakers, and in other trades.

Pastes are made with flour, which contains two elements — starch and gluten — of value in producing a cement. They are commonly named (1) according to the essential ingredient or its source; as, **flour paste, rice p., starch p.**, etc.; or (2) according to the object to which the paste is to be applied; as, **cloth-p., leather-p., paper-p.** **2.** A mixture of flour and water for culinary purposes. (1) Dough, especially the kind that is mixed with butter, lard, or the like, for making pastry. (2) A glutinous mixture of wheat-flour and water pressed into forms and dried, as macaroni. **Italian paste‡.** **3.** Any doughy or moist plastic substance, especially a mixture of solid materials with a liquid. Specifically: (1) A boiled glutinous composition used as a medium for a dye or a mordant; a thickening. (2) *Ceram.* A mixture of clay, variously prepared, for making stoneware or porcelain.

There is a sort of human *paste* that, when it comes near the fire of enthusiasm, is only baked into harder shape. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, ch. 42, p. 146. [H. '76.]

(3) In soap-making, a composition of fat and lye. (4) A compound of lime, gypsum, and water for plastering. **4.** A vitreous composition used for making false gems; strass; hence, false jewelry. **5.** A confection made of fruit-juices, sugar, gum, etc. **6.** The mineral substance in which other materials are embedded. **7.** [Eng.] A bait of dough, cheese, or the like, for angling. **8†.** Composition; mixture. [OF., < LL. *pasta*, < Gr. *pastḗ*, barley, perhaps lit. salted mess, < *passō*, sprinkle salt.] **paast†.**

— **mild paste,** a non-acid paste for dyeing. — **paste's eel”**, *n.* A minute nematode (*Anguillula glutinosa*) breeding in sour paste; the vinegar-eel. — **p.-pot,** *n.* A vessel for holding paste; hence, loosely, a mucilage-bottle.

paste[2]†, *n.* **1.** A bridal wreath. **2.** Lace trimming; gimp.

paste'board”, pēst'bōrd”, *a.* Made of or like pasteboard; thin and flimsy; also, sham.

paste'board”, *n.* **1.** Paper-pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet; any paper board. **2.** A board on which dough for pastry is rolled. **3.** [Slang.] A card. (1) A visiting-card. (2) A playing-card; also, playing-cards in general.

paste'down”, pēst'-doun”, *n.* A leaf that is pasted to the inside of the cover of a book.

pas'tel”, pas'tel', *n.* **1.** A picture drawn with colored crayons. The colors are laid on with hard crayons, while the lights, masses, and shading are suggested by soft crayons. Pastels are perishable unless fixed or kept under glass. **2.** The art of drawing such pictures. **3.** A hard crayon made of pipe-clay and a pigment, mixed with gum-water. **4.** A sketchy poetic study in prose. **5.** Woad, the plant or the blue dye. [F., < L. *pastillus*, dim. of *panis*, loaf.]

— **pas'tel-list,** *n.* One who draws pastels. **pas'tel-list‡.**

pas'tel-er†, *n.* A pastry-cook. **pas'ter-er†**; **pas'tler†.**

pa'ster, pā'ster, *n.* **1.** One who pastes anything. **2.** [U. S.] A strip of paper, usually gummed, on which are printed the name or names of one or more candidates for office, designed to be pasted on an election-ballot over the names of less acceptable candidates. Called also *sticker* or *election-sticker*.

pas'tern, pas'tern, *n.* **1.** That part of the foot of a horse that is between the fetlock and the coffin-joint, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

The sorrel nag offered me a root which he held . . . between his hoof and *pastern*. SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 192. [W. P. N. '71.]

2. A fetter or hobble for a horse's foot. **3.** *pl.* [Prov.] Stilts. **4†.** A patten. [< OF. *pasturon*, < *pasture*, pasture, tether for horses at pasture; see PASTURE.] **pas'tron†.** — **pas'tern-bone”**, *n.* Either the proximal or first phalanx (**great pastern-bone**), or the median or second phalanx (**small pastern-bone**), of a horse's foot. — **p.-joint,** *n.* The joint between the pastern-bones. See illus. under HOOF.

Pas-teur'i-an, pas-tūr'i-ɑn, *a.* Pertaining to, discovered by, or named for Louis Pasteur, a French chemist.

Pas-teur'ing, pas-tūr'ing, *n.* The aging of wines after the method originally applied by Louis Pasteur.

Pas-teur'ism, pas-tūr'izm, *n.* **1.** A method of progressive inoculation with attenuated virus, developed by Louis Pasteur for the prevention or cure of certain diseases, especially hydrophobia. **2.** Pasteurization.

Pas-teur”i-za'tion, pas-tūr'i-zē'shun, *n.* A process of arresting or preventing fermentation in beer or wine by heating to 140° Fahr. so as to destroy the vitality of the ferment: originally proposed by Louis Pasteur. **Pas”teur-a'tion‡**; **Pas-teur”i-sa'tion‡.**

Pas-teur'ize, pas-tūr'iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject, as beer or wine, to Pasteurization. **2.** To treat (a person) by the method of Pasteurism.

II. *i.* To effect Pasteurization. **Pas-teur'ise‡.**

pas”tic'ci-o, pās'tit'chi-ō, *W.* (pas-tich'iō, *C.*), *n.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* An olio made up of fragments of other works connected so as to form a complete work. **2.** *Art.* (1) An artist's design copied in a different art or employed in a way foreign to the original. (2) A work made of fragments patched together or having missing parts supplied.

pas-tiche', pɑs-tish', *n.* [F.] **1.** A work in art or literature imitative of an artist's or author's style, as that of a particular age or place.

An elaborate literary *pastiche* after this author and that. SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Literature* ch. 4, p. 105. [MACM. '87.] **2.** Same as PASTICCIO.

pas'til, pas'til, *vi.* [Rare.] To burn pastils. **pas-tille'‡.**

pas'till, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A compound of aromatic substances with niter, incorporated by means of sugar, used by slow combustion for fumigating hospitals, sick-rooms, etc.

As for Tom Moore, some of his songs diffused an odor like a burning *pastil*. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Earth's Holocaust* p. 448. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. A medicinal compound based on some essential oil incorporated by means of a mucilage or the like; a troche; lozenge. **3.** A confection, variously flavored. **4.** In pyrotechnics, the paper tube containing the powder or composition that causes, when ignited, a pinwheel or similar firework to rotate. **5.** *Art.* Same as PASTEL. [< F. *pastille*, < L. *pastillus;* see PASTEL.] **pas-tille'‡.**

— **pas'til-pa”per,** *n.* Paper chemically prepared for use as a pastil or fumigant.

pas'til-lage, pas'til-ĕj, *n.* Decoration, as of china, with ornaments made separately and attached. [F., imitation in sugar-work, < *pastille;* see PASTIL.]

pas'time”†, *vi.* To engage in diversion; enjoy pastime.

pas'time”, pɑs'tɑim', *n.* Something that amuses or serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement or diversion; sport; also, an occupation for relief from tedium.

How solemn the testimony which he [Bishop Butler] compels the world, out of its own use of this word, to render against itself — . . . that its amusements and pleasures . . . are only '*pastime*'; they serve only, as this word confesses, to *pass* away the *time*. TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. i, p. 7. [K. F. & CO. '88.]

Where his whims were his guides, and his will was his god,
And his *pastime* his purpose.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 6, st. 2.

[< PASS, *v.*, + TIME.]

Synonyms: see AMUSEMENT.

pas'to-phor, pas'to-fər, *n.* *Archeol.* One of the priests who bore in a procession the image of a god in a shrine. [< Gr. *pastophoros*, < *pastos*, shrine (orig. a., sprinkled with salt, < *passō*, sprinkle), + *pherō*, bear.]

Pastophors in Procession with the Sacred Boat. (From the Great Temple at Karnak, Thebes.)

pas”to-pho'ri-on, pas'to-fō'ri-ɔn, *n.* [Gr.] *Arch.* In the early church, one of the two apartments beside the sanctuary.

pas'tor, pɑs'tər, *n.* **1.** A Christian minister who has a church or congregation under his official charge; a clergyman who has charge of a parish or the cure of souls; often with special reference to spiritual oversight, visiting, etc., in distinction from pulpit services; as, he was an able preacher, but a poor *pastor*.

He [Herder] held that the *pastor* of the church should not be solely a learned critic but the minister of the common people. J. F. HURST *Rationalism* ch. 7, p. 176. [S. '65.]

2. A crested starling (genus *Pastor*), especially *P. roseus* of western Asia and southern Europe, glossy greenish-black above, rose-colored on the shoulders and under parts, and often associated with sheep. It preys largely on locusts. **3†.** A shepherd. [OF., shepherd, < L. *pastor*, < *pasco*, feed.] **pas'tour†.**

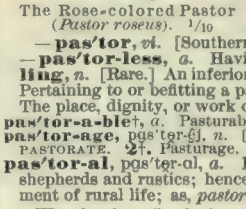

The Rose-colored Pastor (*Pastor roseus*). 1/10

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

— **pas'tor,** *vi.* [Southern U. S.] To serve as pastor. — **pas'tor-less,** *a.* Having no pastor. — **pas'tor-ling,** *n.* [Rare.] An inferior pastor. — **pas'tor-ly†,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a pastor. — **pas'tor-ship,** *n.* The place, dignity, or work of a pastor; pastorate.

pas'tor-a-ble†, *a.* Pasturable.

pas'tor-age, pɑs'tər-ĕj, *n.* [Rare & Prov.] **1.** Same as PASTORATE. **2†.** Pasturage.

pas'tor-al, pɑs'tər-ɑl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the life of shepherds and rustics; hence, having the spirit or sentiment of rural life; as, *pastoral* customs or poems.

When hunting tribes begin to domesticate animals they enter usually upon the *pastoral* stage. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 44. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. Of or pertaining to a pastor and his life and work; as, *pastoral* ministrations. [F., < L. *pastoralis*, < *pastor;* see PASTOR.] — **pastoral staff,** a staff borne as an emblem of ecclesiastical authority by a bishop, abbot, etc. It is usually curved at the top, but sometimes bears a cross or a T-shaped head. — **p. work,** social intercourse by a pastor with his people, with a view to aiding them spiritually, especially in sickness or sorrow, in the religious training of children, and in charitable work.

pas'tor-al, *n.* **1.** A poem dealing with rural customs, or having the sentiment or spirit of rural life; an idyl; originally, a poem describing the life and manner of shepherds, or in which either shepherds or speakers personating shepherds appear; a bucolic; a didactic poem or didactic poetry of the descriptive class. See DIDACTIC.

While you sing Your happy *pastorals* of the meads and trees.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ii, l. 1200.

2. A work of art illustrating rural scenes. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A simple melody in 6/8 time in a rustic style. (2) A complete symphony portraying a series of pastoral scenes. (3) A cantata or operetta on a rustic theme. **4.** A letter or address from a pastor or spiritual adviser to his flock; specifically (*Eccl.*), a letter from a bishop to the diocese or parishes under his guidance; as, Gregory's *Pastorals*.

Their next step was to procure a *pastoral* from the archbishop of Paris. J. MORLEY *Diderot* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 143. [C. & H. '78.]

pas”to-ra'le, pɑs'to-rä'lē, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* Same as PASTORAL, 3. **2.** Same as PASTOURELLE.

pas'tor-al-ize, pɑs'tər-ɑl-ɑiz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To commemorate a subject in pastoral verse, or to write a pastoral poem.

— **pas'tor-al-ism**, *n.* That which possesses or exhibits pastoral character. — **pas'tor-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A lessee of pasture-ground for sheep-breeding. **2.** [Rare.] A keeper of flocks or herds.

pas'tor-al-ly, pɑs'tər-ɑl-i, *adv.* **1.** After the manner of a pastor. **2.** In a rural manner.

pas'tor-ate, pɑs'tər-ĕt, *C. W.* (-ēt, *I. S.*), *n.* **1.** The office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor. **2.** The duration of a pastoral charge. **3.** Pastors collectively.

pas”to-rell', pas'to-rel', *n.* *F. Hist.* An uprising of the lower classes in France against the Jews and monks, that occurred repeatedly during the 13th and 14th centuries. [< F. *pastourelle*, lit. little shepherd, < L. *pastorellus*, dim. of *pastor;* see PASTOR.]

pas'tor-ist, pɑs'tər-ist, *n.* A poet or actor devoted to pastorals.

pas”to-ri'ta, pās'to-rī'tɑ, *n.* A shepherds' pipe; also, an organ-stop that produces a similar sound. [< It. *pastore*, shepherd, < L. *pastor;* see PASTOR.]

pas-to'ri-um, pɑs-tō'ri-um, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A parsonage: coined recently after the analogy of *auditorium*.

pas”tou-relle', pas'tū-rel', *n.* [F.] A quadrille-figure representing a dance of shepherds and shepherdesses.

pa'stry, pē'stri, *n.* **1.** Articles of food made with a crust of shortened dough, as pies and tarts. **2†.** A place where pastry is made. [< PASTE[1], *n.*] — **pa'stry-cook”**, *n.* **1.** One who makes pastry. **2.** [Eng.] One who keeps a place where light refreshments are sold. **p.-man†.**

pas'tur-a-bl(e, pɑs'chur-ɑ-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.

— **pas”tur-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

pas'tur-age, pɑs'chur-ĕj, *n.* **1.** Grass and small herbage on which cattle feed; as, this field gives good *pasturage*.

The camels were very hungry, . . . for they will not eat corn, and the country . . . is as bare of all *pasturage* as a turnpike-road. ANNE BLUNT *Bedouin Tribes* ch. 12, p. 166. [H. '79.]

2. Ground on which pasturage is obtainable; land used or suitable for grazing. **3.** The business of grazing cattle. **4.** [Scot.] The right of grazing on specified land. [OF., < *pasturer;* see PASTURE, *v.*]

— **artificial pasturage,** in bee-culture, plants and trees cultivated for the honey they yield. — **common p.,** see COMMON APPURTENANT, under COMMON.

pas'tur-al-ist, pɑs'chur-ɑl-ist, *n.* [Austral.] One engaged in pastoral industries.

pas'ture, pɑs'chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [PAS'TURED; PAS'TURING.] **I.** *t.* To feed by grazing; as, to *pasture* sheep.

Their chief subsistence, however, was not derived from their crops, but from their vast herds of cattle, which they *pastured* on their wide common lands. H. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 1, p. 12. [G. P. P. '88.]

II. *i.* To feed on growing herbage; graze. [< OF. *pasturer*, < LL. *pasturo*, < L. *pastura;* see PASTURE, *n.*]

pas'ture, *n.* **1.** Ground for the grazing of domestic animals. **pas'ture-ground”‡**; **pas'ture-land”‡.**

On the solitary *pastures* where our sheep, Half-asleep,
Tinkle homeward through the twilight, stray or stop As they crop.
BROWNING *Love Among the Ruins* st. 1.

2. The grass or herbage that cattle or other domestic animals eat. **3.** (1) The entrance-section of a deep-water weir. (2) [New Eng.] An inshore spawning-ground for codfish. **4†.** Food. [OF., < L. *pastura*, < *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.] — **common of pasture** [Eng.], the right of pasturage on another's land.

— **pas'ture-less,** *a.* Having no pasture. — **pas'tur-er,** *n.* A herdsman or grazier.

pa'sty, pē'sti, *a.* Of the consistency of or like paste.

pa'sty, *n.* [PA'STIES, *pl.*] A pie, usually of meat, enclosed in a crust of pastry and baked.

And so it fell out, for that negligent sloven
Had shut out the *pasty* on shutting his oven.
GOLDSMITH *Haunch of Venison* l. 114.

[< OF. *paste*, < *paste;* see PASTE[1], *n.*]

pat[1], pat, *vt.* [PAT'TED; PAT'TING.] **1.** To strike lightly and quickly, as with the hand, in a caressing manner.

Those things looked like the cautious *patting* and petting of a spirited horse preparatory to mounting him. LINCOLN in *Political Debates, June 17, '58* p. 3. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

2. *Brickmaking.* To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper. [< AS. *plættan*, strike.]

pat[2] [Scot.], *imp.* & *pp.* of PUT, *v.*

pat, *a.* **1.** Exactly suitable in time or place; fitting; apt.

They never saw two things so *pat*,
In all respects, as this and that.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 2, l. 607.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Pert; lively. [< PAT, *adv.*] — **to stand pat,** in poker, to keep and play the cards received from the dealer, without exercising the privilege of drawing.

pat[1], *n.* **1.** A light caressing stroke with the hand or fingers; a love-pat. **2.** A pattering.

And little mincing feet were heard *Pat, pat* along the floor.
HOLMES *The Spectre Pig* st. 22.

pat[2], *n.* A small molded or pressed mass. [< Ir. *pait*, lump.]

This new-made *pat* of butter, And this little flask of wine.
MARY HOWITT *Mabel on Midsummer Day* pt. i, st. 3.

Pat[3], *n.* [Colloq.] An Irishman: abbreviation of *Patrick*.

pat[4], *n.* [Scot.] A pot.

pat[5], *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** *Textile.* Jute-fiber. **2.** A bundle of indigo-shoots of commercial size.

pat, *adv.* In a fit or convenient manner; aptly; as, the reply came in *pat*. [< PAT, *v.*]

pa'ta, pū'tɑ, *n.* [E. Ind.] A long, straight, gauntlet-hilted sword used by the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, and the Rajputs. **pa'tah‡**; **put'tah‡.**

pa-ta'ca, pɑ-tä'cɑ, *C. W. Wr.* (-tē'cɑ, *E.*), *n.* [Pg.] A silver coin formerly made in Portugal and current in Brazil, value about 34 cents. **pat”a-coon'‡.**

Pataca, or Piece of 320 Reis, issued by Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, 1825. (1/2 actual size.)

pat'a-cake', pat'ɑ-kēk', *n.* Patty-cake: a child's game.

pa”tache', pɑ'tɑsh', *W. Wr.* (-tash', *C.*; -tăsh', *E.*), *n.* [F.] *Naut.* A small vessel for communication between the ships of a fleet.

Pa-tæ'ci-dæ, pɑ-tī'si-dē *or* -tē'ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a long dorsal beginning over or near the eyes, low narrow few-rayed pectorals, and no ventrals: including Australasian species. **Pa-tæ'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Pataikos*, a strangely shaped Phenician deity.]

— **pa-tæ'cid**, *n.* — **pa-tæ'coid**, *a.* & *n.*

pat″a-gi′um, pat′a-jā′um, *C.* (pa-taj′i-um, *E.*; -tē′ji-um, *I. W.*), *or* -gī′um, *n.* [-GI′A, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* (1) The wing-membrane of a bat. (2) A parachute, as of a flying squirrel. (3) *Ornith.* The fold of skin extending from the upper arm to the forearm. **2.** *Entom.* One of two scale-like appendages of the pronotum of lepidopters; improperly, the tegula. [L., border of a dress.]

— **pa-ta′gi-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a patagium.— **pa-ta′gi-ate,** *a.* Having a patagium.

Pat″a-go′ni-an, pat′a-gō′ni-un, *n.* One of the tribe of tall Indians of Patagonia, called *Tehuelche* by the Araucanians, and *Tzoneca* in their own language, and belonging, with the Araucanians, to the Aucano stock. See AMERICAN. — **Pat″a-go′ni-an,** *a.*

Pa-ta′la, pä-tä′lu, *C.* (pä′ta-lu, *E.*; pat′a-la, *I.*), *n.* [Sans.] The abode of evil spirits, according to later Hindu teachings; a region of the underworld in seven spheres, where wicked spirits congregate and hold continual revels.

pat′a-mar, pat′a-mär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coasting-vessel with arched keel and great stem and stern rake, trimming by the head: used from Bombay to Ceylon. **pat′te-mar‡.**

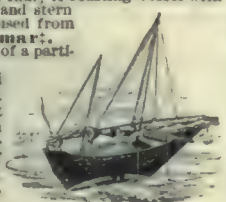

A Patamar on Shore.

pat′and†, *n. Arch.* The sill of a partition or screen.

Pat″a-ri′ni, pat′a-rai′nai *or* -ri′ni, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A religious sect (12th century) founded in Milan, that opposed marriage of priests. **2.** A branch of the Cathari. See CATHARI. **Pat″a-rel′li‡.** — **Pat′a-rene,** *a.* — **Pat′a-rene,** *n.* One of the Patarini.

pa-tas′, pa′tăs, *n.* [Afr.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus rubet*) of West Africa.

pa-tat′, pa-tăt′, *n.* [S. Afr.] A sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*). [< Haytian *batata.*]

pat″a-vin′i-ty, pat′a-vin′i-ti, *n.* The manner or style of Padua; especially, the use of provincialisms after the manner of Livy, a native of Patavium (now Padua).

patch, pach, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mend (anything) by the addition or application of a patch or patches.

Her lower weeds were all o'er coarsely *patched*
With different coloured rags. OTWAY *Orphan* act ii, sc. 1.

2. To make of or as of patches, or put together roughly, as patches; **make hastily or imperfectly:** usually followed by *up* with the result, or by *together* with the materials; as, to *patch up* a lecture; to *patch* bits of cloth *together.* **3.** To ornament with a patch or patches.

Down came my wife and daughters, dressed out in all their former splendour: their hair plastered up with pomatum, their faces *patched* to taste. GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 4, p. 55. [F. W. & CO.]

4. To attach a patch to (a bullet) for greasing the bore of a rifle.

II. *i.* **1.** To apply patches; mend garments with patches; do patchy work. **2.** [Rare.] To serve or be used as a patch. **patche†.**

patch′a-ble, *a.* — **patch′er,** *n.*

patch, *n.* **1.** A small piece of material used to repair anything. Specifically: (1) A piece of cloth for mending a garment, especially when inserted in or sewed over a ragged or torn spot. (2) A piece of metal attached to a boiler-shell, to strengthen a weak place or cover a hole. If bolted or studded, it is called a **soft patch;** if riveted, a **hard patch.**

2. Something resembling a patch or attached like a patch. Specifically: (1) A reinforcing piece, as a bit of cloth around an eyelet. (2) A piece of greased muslin, leather, etc., wrapped around a rifle-bullet and rammed down with it, to grease the bore and fill the grooves. (3) A block on the muzzle of a gun to raise the forward sight. (4) A piece of leather to protect the fingers in grinding tools. (5) A piece of silk, court-plaster, etc., applied to the skin to cover a wound or blemish, or as an ornament, or to set off the complexion.

Now varied *patches* wander o'er the face
And strike each gazer with a borrow'd grace. GAY *The Fan* bk. i, l. 221.

When he Hopper had to preach with a *patch* on his wounded head, he gloried in it as a badge for his Lord. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 92. [A. & P.

3. *Print.* An overlay. (7) *Zool.* A small tract distinguished by color or otherwise. (8) One of the pieces sewed together to form patchwork. **3.** A small piece of ground, or that which is on it; a plot; a small area of anything in a larger expanse; as, a *patch* of land; a *patch* of wheat.

Patches, as Worn by a Woman of the 17th Century.

Patches of light swept swiftly across
the wet hillsides, like sunny smiles upon a tearful face.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 4, p. 36. [G. P. P. '70.]

4†. A harlequin, clown, or fool: from the motley garb of the professional jester. [ME. *pacche,* for *placche;* cp. LG. *plakke,* patch.] **pacche†; patche†.**

— **not a patch on,** not comparable with; inferior to.— **patch′box″,** *n.* **1.** A box formerly used to contain patches for the face. **2.** A box in a rifle-stock, for patches. — **p.-ice,** *n.* Floating ice that overlaps. — **Peyer's patches** *Anat.*, agminate glands of the small intestines.

patched, pacht, *a.* [Archaic.] Clad in party-colored dress, as a court fool.

patch′er-y†, *n.* Ill-assorted additions or combinations.

patch′head″, pach′hed″, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-duck.

patch′i-ness, *n.* The condition of being patchy.

patch′ing, pach′ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of putting on patches. **2.** A wrap for a rifle-bullet. **3.** A patch or collection of patches; a patched place. See PATCH. **4†.** Patchery.

patch′ing-ly†, *adv.* In a bungling or knavish manner.

patch′ock′, *n.* An insignificant fellow; a clown.

pa-tchou′li, pa-chū′li (CHIU), *n.* **1.** A perfume obtained from an East-Indian herb (*Pogostemon Patchouli*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*). **2.** The plant that yields the perfume. [F.; of E. Ind. origin.] **pa-tchou′ly‡.**

patch′pan″el†. **I.** *a.* Fragmentary; worn out. **II.** *n.* A shabby person.

patch′work″, pach′wûrk′, *n.* **1.** A collection of patches or pieces of cloth joined at the edges so as to form a single fabric, especially when made in ornamental patterns and used for quilts, sofa-pillows, etc.; also, anything resembling such work. **2.** Work made up of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; work lacking unity or originality; a compilation; medley; jumble.

The passage is quite different from Justin's, and has the appearance of being a later *patchwork.* EZRA ABBOT *The Fourth Gospel, External Evidences* p. 95, note. [S. '91.]

patch′y, pach′i, *a.* **1.** Abounding in patches; resembling patchwork; hence, lacking in proper effect; incongruous; as, a *patchy* architectural design. **2.** Resembling a crosspatch; peevish.

pa″té′, pą″tē′, *a. Her.* Same as PATTÉ. **pa″tée′‡.**

pate, pēt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Weak and sickly. H. *Dict.*

pate[1], *n.* **1.** The top of the head, especially of a human head; sometimes, the whole head; now slightly humorous and derogatory; as, a shallow *pate.*

You beat your *pate,* and fancy wit will come;
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home.
POPE *Epigram* l. 1.

2. The skin of a calf's head. **3.** *Furriery.* The black patch on the head of a wild rabbit. **4†.** Skill; brains. [OF., < *plate;* see PLATE.]

pate[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A badger.

pâte, pät, *n.* [F.] Paste; particularly, porcelain-paste.

— **pâte sur pâte** [F.], a decoration for pottery, made of white porcelain-paste, on a dark ground, so applied as to produce effects of light and shade by varying thicknesses. — **p. tendre,** soft paste for porcelain.

pâ″té′, pä″tē′, *n.* [F.] **1.** A little pie; a pasty or patty. **2.** *Fort.* A platform of horseshoe shape, usually on marshy ground, for defense of a gate.— **pâté de foies gras,** a pie made of fat goose-livers; also, the filling for such a pie: put up in earthen jars. **Strasburg pâté‡.**

pa′ted, pē′ted, *a.* Having a pate or head of a specified kind: in composition; as, addle-*pated;* shallow-*pated.*

pat″e-fac′tion†, *n.* The act of throwing open or disclosing; manifestation.— **pat′e-fy†,** *vt.* To disclose; reveal.

pa-tel′, pa-tel′, *n.* [Hind.] The head man of a village (raiyatwari); called *mandal* in Bengal.

pat′e-la, pat′ę-la, *n.* [E. Ind.] A broad flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges; putell. **pat′i-let‡.**

pa-tel′la, pa-tel′a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A flattened oval bone in front of the knee-joint; the kneepan; kneecap. See illus. under KNEE-JOINT. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [P.] A genus typical of *Patellidæ.* (2) A limpet of this genus. See illus. under LIMPET. **3.** *Zool.* A cup-like part. **4.** *Entom.* The first coxal joint. **5.** *Bot.* A circular sessile apothecium in lichens, surrounded with a rim. **6.** A small pan, dish, or vase. [L., dim. of *patina;* see PATEN.]

— **pa-tel′lar,** *E. W.* (**pat′el-lar,** *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the patella.— **pat′el-late,** *a.* Having patelliform parts; patelliform.— **Pa-tel″li-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gastropods, especially *Docoglossa,* with a circlet of gills round the foot and a patelliform shell, including the typical limpets. — **pa-tel′lid,** *n.*— **pa-tel′li-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a patella or kneepan, or of a flattened cone. **2.** Limpet-like. **pa-tel′la-roid‡.** — **pat′el-lite,** *n.* A fossil of or like a limpet.— **pat′el-loid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Patellidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Patellidæ.* - **pa-tel′lu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A cup-like sucker on the tarsus, as of a water-beetle.— **pa-tel′lu-late,** *a.* Patellate.

pat′en, pat′en, *n.* **1.** A plate or shallow dish; specifically, in Western liturgical churches, a plate or dish for the eucharistic bread.

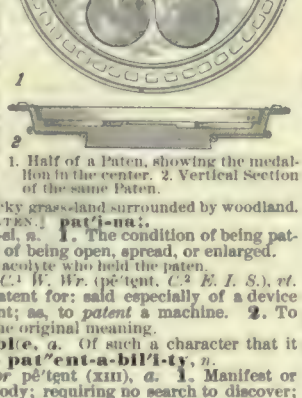

1. Half of a Paten, showing the medallion in the center. 2. Vertical Section of the same Paten.

By the grave-side stood the *paten* and the chalice, emptied of their divine contents. KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ch. 30, p. 485. [MACM.]

2†. A metallic plate. [< L. *patina,* < *pateo,* lie open.] **pat′in†; pat′ine†; pat′ten†.**

pa-te′na, pa-tī′na, *n.* [Ingalese.] Rocky grass-land surrounded by woodland. [Cp. Pg. *patenal,* PATEN.] **pat′i-na‡.**

pat′en-cy, pat′ęn-si, *n.* **1.** The condition of being patent. **2.** The state of being open, spread, or enlarged.

pat′en-er†, *n.* An acolyte who held the paten.

pat′ent, pat′ęnt, *C.*[1] *W. Wr.* (pē′tęnt, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*), *vt.* **1.** To secure a patent for; said especially of a device protected by patent; as, to *patent* a machine. **2.** To grant by patent; the original meaning.

— **pat′ent-a-ble,** *a.* Of such a character that it may be patented.— **pat″ent-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

pat′ent, pat′ęnt *or* pē′tęnt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Manifest or apparent to everybody; requiring no search to discover; conspicuous; evident; plain; as, the fraud was *patent.*

Is there a more *patent* and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense religiosity! SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 146. [S. '82.]

2. Covered or protected by letters patent; secured from interference by government protection; patented; as, a *patent* plow. **3.** Open for general inspection; as, letters *patent.* See LETTER.

At the departure of Philip, he [William of Orange] had received instructions, both *patent* and secret.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 240. [H. '62.]

4. *Zool.* Open or expanded. **5.** *Bot.* Spreading. [F., < L. *patent-ia,* ppr. of *pateo,* lie open.] **pat′ente†.**

Synonyms: see MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.

— **patent inside** or **outside,** a newspaper sheet printed on one side, furnished for the publisher to complete on the other.

pat′ent, *n.* **1.** A government grant to an inventor, securing to him for a limited time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or vending, and of authorizing others to make, use, or vend, any new and useful machine, manufacture, process, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof; also, the thing patented; as, the fabric is a *patent.*

A *patent* or copyright is merely a return service which society renders for a service received.
A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* ch 4, p. 116. [S. '74.]

2. An official certificate of a government grant; letters patent; specifically, the instrument by which title to public lands in the United States is conveyed to individual holders; also, the tract of land granted by such a certificate; as, the Holland *patent.* **3.** *Law.* A grant of any privilege, franchise, etc., made by sovereign authority.

A more substantial *patent* was conferred on him,—to license taverns for the sale of wines. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Rawleigh* in vol. ii, p. 259. [W. J. W. '66.]

4†. *Eccl.* A letter of indulgence. **pat′ente†.**

— **Patent Office,** a government office through which patents are obtained. In the United States it is a bureau of the Interior Department, presided over by a commissioner of patents. In England it is an office under the direction of a controller-general.— **p. right,** an exclusive right conferred by a government grant; specifically, the exclusive privilege, for a limited time, of the use and control of an invention. The laws of the United States relating to patents were consolidated in the act of July 8, 1870, the provisions of which are embodied in sections 4883-4936 of the Revised Statutes. A patent right runs for seventeen years, without privilege of renewal, except by act of Congress; but if the invention has previously been patented abroad, the United States patent on it expires at the same time as the foreign patent, or, if there is more than one, on the expiration of the patent having the shortest term. In Great Britain the term of a patent is fourteen years, but the judicial committee of the Privy Council may extend it. Specifications are made public for two months before letters patent are issued, in order that any person having cause to oppose their issuance may give notice of intention to do so.— **pat′ent-rolls″,** *n.* [Eng.] A register or record of letters patent granted by the crown since A. D. 1617.

pat″en-tee′, pat′ęn-tī′, *n. Law.* **1.** A person or inventor to whom a patent is issued; one who holds a patent.

Nature . . . permits us, indeed, to mar, but seldom to mend, and, like a jealous *patentee,* on no account to make.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Birthmark* p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. One to whom the government grants lands by letters patent. **pat′ent-er‡.**

pat′ent-ly, pat′ęnt-li, *adv.* Manifestly; openly.

pat′ent-or, pat′ęnt-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who grants a patent, as of land. **2.** A patentee: an erroneous use.

pat′e-ra, pat′ę-ra, *C. E.* (pat′ę-ra, *W.*), *n.* [-RÆ, -rī *or* -rē, *pl.*] **1.** A shallow plate-like vessel of earthenware, bronze, silver, etc., used by the Romans in pouring libations. It is the Greek *phiale.*

At a depth of 19 inches I found several fragments of white marble bowls and *paterœ* with Phœnician inscriptions incised on their rim. CESNOLA *Cyprus* ch. 1, p. 55. [H. '78.]

2. *Arch.* (1) A dish-like ornament often worked in basrelief on a frieze. (2) Any one of various flat ornaments. [L., < *pateo,* lie open.]— **pat′e-ri-form″,** *a.* Formed like a patera; saucer-shaped.

pat″e-re′ro†, *n. Ordnance.* Same as PEDRERO.

pat″e-res′en, pat′ę-res′a, *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* The official staff of a bishop in the Greek Church. [C.]

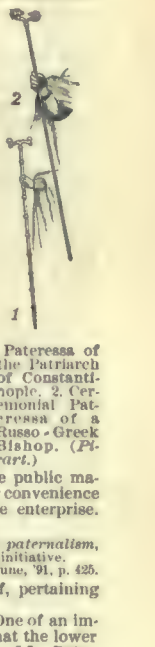

pa′ter-fa-mil′i-as, pē′[*or* pą′]ter-fa-mil′i-as, *n.* [L.] **1.** In Roman law: (1) A person sui juris, or free from paternal power, whether man or woman, child or adult, married or unmarried. (2) The proprietor of an estate or master of a house; the chief of a family, having power over the persons and property composing it. In early times his authority extended even to matters of life and death. **2.** Hence, any father of a family or master of a house: chiefly humorous.

Pat″e-ri′ni, *n. pl.* Same as PATARINI.

pa-ter′nal, pa-tęr′nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a father; proper to the relation of a father; fatherly; as, *paternal* love. **2.** Derived from or connected with one's father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* grandfather: the *paternal* roof. [< F. *paternel,* < LL. *paternalis,* < L. *paternus,* < *pater,* father.]— **pa-ter′nal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ter′nal-ism, pa-tęr′nal-izm, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being paternal. **2.** The theory or practise of government by or after the manner of a father; specifically, the claim or attempt on the part of a government to control the business or the social and personal affairs of a people after the manner of a father in dealing with his children; also, the public making of such provision for the public need or convenience as might otherwise be supplied by private enterprise. Called also *paternal government.*

France . . . ill further hampered by government *paternalism,* which meddles with trade and destroys commercial initiative.
U. D. EDDY in *The Forum* June, '91, p. 425.

pa-ter″nal-is′tic, pa-tęr′nal-is′tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by paternalism.

Pa-ter′ni-an, pa-tęr′ni-un, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an impure sect (5th century) said to have taught that the lower parts of the body were made by Satan. [< LL. *Paterniani.*] **Ve-nus′ti-an‡.**

pa-ter′ni-ty, pa-tęr′ni-ti, *n.* **1.** The condition of being a father; relation of a father; fatherhood.

He who hath once done the least service to a fellow-creature feels a sort of *paternity* in him he hath saved.
COOPER *Headsman* ch. 20, p. 247. [W. A. T. '60.]

2. Ancestry on the male side; descent from a father; as, a child's *paternity.* **3.** Origin in general; authorship; as, the *paternity* of a novel. [< F. *paternité,* < LL. *paternitat(t)-s,* < L. *paternus;* see PATERNAL.]

pa′ter-nos′ter, pē′[*or* pą′]ter-nos′ter, *n.* [LL.] **1.** The Lord's Prayer: literally, "our father," from the first words in the Latin form.

It matters little whether I say a *paternoster* in English or Latin. . . . In these and all languages it is the most beautiful of prayers. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, p. 53. [S. '72.]

2. Every eleventh bead of a rosary, which is larger than the others and connected with repetition of the Lord's Prayer; hence, a rosary. **3.** Something resembling a rosary or beads. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* A row of beads on a molding. (2) *Her.* A cross composed of beads. **4.** *Fishing.* A long and very fine gut line, ending in a sinker, and having attached at intervals one or two hooks or groups of hooks, each group baited with a live minnow.

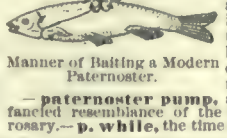

Manner of Baiting a Modern Paternoster.

— **paternoster pump,** a chain-pump: named from a fancied resemblance of the disks and endless chain to a rosary.— **p. while,** the time necessary to say a paternoster.

—**pa″ter-nos′ter,** *vi.* To fish with a paternoster.—**pa″ter-nos′ter-er,** *n.*

pa-te′ti-co, pa-te′ti-kō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Pathetically.

path′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct in a path; guide. **2.** To pave. **3.** To make one's way in or through; tread. **II.** *i.* To proceed in or as in a path.

path, path, *C. W.* (päth, *E. I. S. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A walk or way, especially one beaten by the foot, and not traveled by vehicles, along which pedestrians or animals may travel; as, a cow-*path*.

During the rains the *path*, in African parlance, 'dies,' that is to say, it is overgrown with vegetation. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 10, p. 233. [H. '60.]

2. By extension, any road; a lane or alley. **3.** [Eng.] *Sport.* Same as TRACK. **4.** The track or course through which any body passes in space, as through air or water; as, the earth's *path;* the *path* of a bird. **5.** Hence, figuratively, course or way of life or action; as, the *path* of virtue. [< AS. *pæth*, path.]

Synonyms: see ROAD.

—**aggregate path,** in pure mechanics, the path traversed by a part of a machine, when it is the resultant of the combined action of other parts operating it.—**beaten p.,** a well-trodden path; hence, any frequented way or customary procedure.—**free p.** (*Physics*), the distance a molecule moves without colliding with other free molecules or the sides of a containing vessel.

-path. Derived from Greek *pathos* (see PATHOS): a combining form.

Pa-than′, pa-thän′, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An Afghan: the name usually applied to the independent Afghan tribes on the northwest frontier of India, although every Afghan claims to be a Pathan.

Afghans themselves do not recognise as entitled to that name all to whom we give it. According to Bellew they exclude certain large tribes. . . . These are recognized as *Paṭháns*, but not as Afghans. YULE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 234.

2. A type of architecture introduced into northern India by the Pathan conquerors.

path″e-mat′ic, path′ē-mat′ik, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion or suffering.

It is the office of intellect to discover the truth, and vouch for it to the other departments of the soul — the religious, the æsthetic, and the *pathematic*. WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 1, p. 33. [N. & P. '77.]

[< Gr. *pathēmatikos*, liable to suffering, < *pathein*, 2d aor. inf of *paschō*, suffer.]

pa-thet′ic, pa-thet′ik, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or abounding in pathos; arousing tender emotions; causing sadness, sorrow, pity, etc.; touching; moving.

Never give warning [in speaking] that you are about to be *pathetic*. . . . This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxxii, p. 339. [H. & Z. '54.]

2. Displaying passion; impassioned. [< OF. *pathetique*, < L. *pathēticus*, < Gr. *pathētikos*, < *pathein*, 2d aor. inf. of *paschō*, suffer.] **pa-thet′ic-al‡.**

Synonyms: see PITIFUL.

—**pathetic muscle,** the superior oblique muscle of the eye, which rotates the organ upward.—**p. nerve,** the trochlearis, or fourth cranial nerve.—**the p.,** a manner or style appealing to or arousing tenderness or emotion.

—**pa-thet′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pa-thet′ic-al-ness,** *n.*—**pa-thet′ics,** *n. pl.* Display of pathetic emotions.

Therefore, Miss Pert, none of your *pathetics*, except in the right place. RICHARDSON *Clarissa Harlowe* vol. i, letter xxxiii, p. 156. [L. & H. '67.]

path′e-tism, path′ē-tizm, *n.* Mesmerism: a proposed name.

path′e-tist, path′ē-tist, *n.* A mesmerist.

path′find″er, path′faind′ėr, *n.* **1.** One skilled in following an indistinct trail or path or in opening a new one; an explorer; specifically [P-] [U. S.], a sobriquet of Gen. John C. Frémont, who discovered new passes in the Rocky Mountains. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for locating urethral strictures.

path′ic, path′ic, *a.* Of the nature of disease or suffering. [< Gr. *pathikos*, < *pathos;* see PATHOS.]

path′ic†, *n.* A male who is the passive agent in pederasty; catamite.

path′less, path′les, *a.* Having no path; trackless; untrodden; as, *pathless* woods.

path′ma″ker, path′mā′kėr, *n.* One who or that which makes a path.

patho-. Derived from Greek *pathos*, suffering (see PATHOS): a combining form.—**path″o-an″a-tom′ic-al,** *a. Med.* Concerned with morbid anatomy.—**path″o-bi″o-log′ic-al,** *a.* Pathological.—**path″o-bi-ol′o-gist,** *n.* A pathologist.—**pa-thog″no-mon′ic,** *a. Med.* Pertaining to symptoms that are specifically characteristic of a disease, as distinguished from concomitant symptoms.—**pa-thog′no-my,** *n.* The science of the signs by which the human passions are indicated.—**pa-thol′y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Decomposition of living tissue in the human body by the action of disease.—**pa-thom′e-try,** *n.* The perception, estimate, or discrimination of various kinds of pain.—**path″o-pho′bi-a,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Morbid apprehension and dread of sickness; hypochondria. **2.** A morbid fear of any kind.—**pa-thoph′o-rous,** *a.* Productive or communicative of disease, as bacteria; pathogenic.—**path″o-pœ′ia,** *n.* A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions.

path′o-gene, path′o-jīn, *n.* A bacterium or microscopic organism found in infectious diseases which it is supposed to produce. [< PATHO- + -GENE.]

path″o-gen′ic, path′o-jen′ic, *a.* Productive of disease; of or pertaining to the production of disease.

The biologists . . . educate the public into the idea that there are beneficent as well as *pathogenic* micro-organisms. W. R. NICHOLS in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 93. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

path″o-ge-net′ic‡; pa-thog′e-nous‡.

pa-thog′e-ny, pa-thoj′ē-ni, *n. Med.* The branch of pathological science that relates to the origin, production, and development of disease. Called also *nosogenia*, *nosogenesis*, and *nosogeny*. [< PATHO- + -GENY.]

path″o-gen′e-sis‡; pa-thog′o-ny‡.

pa-thog′no-my, etc. See PATHO-.

pa-thog′ra-phy, pa-thog′ra-fi, *n.* A scientific description of diseases; descriptive pathology. [< PATHO- + -GRAPHY.]—**path″o-graph′ic-al,** *a.*

path″o-log′ic-al, path′o-loj′ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to pathology; considered in relation to disease; as, a *pathological* condition. **path″o-log′ic‡.**

—**path″o-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pa-thol′o-gist, pa-thol′o-jist, *n.* One who is learned or skilled in pathology.

pa-thol′o-gy, pa-thol′o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of medical science that treats of morbid conditions, their causes, symptoms, nature, physiology, and anatomy.

Pathology includes **general pathology,** dealing with morbid conditions and processes that appear in various diseases, as inflammation, and **special pathology,** with morbid conditions as manifested in particular diseases. It embraces also as special departments *morbid anatomy*, *etiology*, *nosology*, and *therapeutics*.

2. The sum of the morbid conditions, processes, and results in the course of a disease. [< Gr. *pathologeō*, treat of disease, < *pathos* (see PATHOS) + *legō*, say.]

The mind, occupied . . . with its own multifarious ailments, and busied in studying its *pathologies*, utterly forgets, or remissly discharges, the duties of social life.
ISAAC TAYLOR *Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm* § 2, p. 44. [J. L. '34.]

—**cellular pathology,** the theory that deals with the physiological action of cells in normal and morbid conditions.—**vegetable p.,** the part of botany relating to diseases of plants.

path″o-ma′ni-a, path′o-mē′ni-ą *or* -mą′ni-ą, *n. Pathol.* An overpowering propensity toward forbidden or perverse conduct, but without loss of perceptive or reasoning powers; moral insanity. [< PATHO- + MANIA.]

par″a-path-i′a‡.

pa-thom′e-try, path″o-pho′bi-a, etc. See PATHO-.

pa′thos, pē′thos *or* path′os, *n.* **1.** The quality, attribute, or element, in any form of representation or expression, that rouses emotion or passion, especially that which awakens the tender emotions, as the feeling of compassion or sympathy; also, tender or sorrowful feeling. **2.** In art, the quality of the contingent and evanescent phenomena of life, as the facts of personality, individuality, human passion, or emotion, that the artist's conception embodies or concretely expresses: opposed to the quality of the ideal. Compare ETHOS. **3.** [Rare.] Suffering. [< Gr. *pathos*, < *pathein*, 2d aor. inf. act. of *paschō*, suffer.]

Synonyms: see FEELING.

path′way″, path′wē″, *n.* Same as PATH.

-pathy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *-patheia* (< *pathos;* see PATHOS): a combining form.

pat′i-ble†, *a.* Endurable; sufferable.

pa-tib′u-la-ry, pa-tib′yu-lę-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a forked gibbet or gallows; hence, relating to execution.

And over all, rising . . . the grim *Patibulary* Fork 'forty feet high.' CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 55. [H.]

[< L. *patibulum*, fork-shaped yoke, < *pateo*, lie open.]

—**pa-tib′u-la″ted†,** *a.* Hanged; gibbeted.

pa′tience, pē′shens, *n.* **1.** The quality or habit of being patient. (1) The negative quality or habit of mind shown in passive endurance of the evils to which man is liable; passive fortitude. (2) The suffering of affliction, toil, provocation, or other evils, with a positive spirit of resignation, fortitude, or pious acceptance; long-suffering; meekness; submissiveness.

The gospel of Christ can inspire a perfect *patience* by awakening an unconquerable, undying hope. J. F. CLARKE *Common Sense in Religion* essay xviii, p. 402. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. The exercise of unfaltering endurance and perseverance in any work or activity or in pursuit of a desired end; constancy; perseverance; as, *patience* in study.

He may be said to possess genius — for genius has been declared by a great authority to be *patience;* and *patience*, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* pt. iii, ch. 19, p. 565. [A. '87.]

3. Forbearance or painstaking care toward others, as in view of their infirmities, faults, or stupidity, especially in work looking to their education, reclamation, or comfort in sickness or age. **4.** Ability to await events without perturbation or discontent; calm expectation; also, the disposition to await calmly the result of any process or development, or the mitigation of evils.

Geology, . . . history and ethnology, and whatever speaks to us of the growth and development of the human race through the immeasurable past,—all help us to see the infinite *patience* of the Lord. T. PARSONS *Infinite and Finite* ch. 15, p. 124. [R. BROS. '72.]

5. Any solitaire card-game. **6.** *Bot.* Patience-dock. See DOCK[1], *n.* **7†.** Physical endurance. **8†.** Permission or sufferance. [F., < L. *patientia*, < *patien(t-)s;* see PATIENT.]

Synonyms: calmness, composure, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, leniency, long-suffering, resignation, submission, sufferance. *Endurance* hardens itself against suffering, and may be merely stubborn; *fortitude* is *endurance* animated by courage; *patience* is not so hard as *endurance* nor so self-effacing as *submission*. *Submission* is ordinarily and *resignation* always applied to matters of great moment, while *patience* may apply to slight worries and annoyances. As regards our relations to our fellow men, *forbearance* is abstaining from retaliation or revenge; *patience* is keeping kindliness of heart under vexatious conduct; *long-suffering* is continued *patience*. *Patience* may also have an active force denoting uncomplaining steadiness in doing, as in tilling the soil. See ASSIDUITY; SUBMISSION.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ANGER; IMPATIENCE.—**Prepositions:** patience *in* or *amid* sufferings; patience *with* (more rarely *toward*) opposers or offenders; patience *under* afflictions; (rarely) patience *of* heat or cold, etc.

pa′tient†, *vt.* To make patient; calm; compose.

pa′tient, pē′shent, *a.* **1.** Possessing, exercising, or characterized by quiet endurance or forbearance under distress, pain, injury, insult, suspense, delay, or other evil or annoyance; long-suffering; resigned; submissive.

And in adversity full *patient*. CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 486.

2. Possessed of persevering and untiring energy, as in an occupation or pursuit.

Each grange was headed by banners, worked in silk by the *patient* fingers of the women.
H. GARLAND *A Spoil of Office* ch. 1, p. 3. [A. PUB. CO. '92.]

3. Tolerant, tender, and undiscouraged in helping others. **4.** Capable of awaiting events tranquilly. **5.** Capable of physical endurance: with *of;* as, *patient of* hunger. **6.** [Rare.] Able to bear. [F., < L. *patien(t-)s*, ppr. of *patior*, suffer.]

Synonyms: see CHARITABLE; PASSIVE. Compare synonyms for PATIENCE.—**Prepositions:** see PATIENCE.

—**pa′tient-ly,** *adv.*

pa′tient, *n.* **1.** A person undergoing treatment for disease or injury. **2.** One who or that which receives external impressions; anything passively affected.

Consequently, no agent can act externally, unless there be some *patient*, such as matter.
MILTON *Christian Doctrine* vol. i, ch. 7, p 237. [CUM. '25.]

3. [Rare.] A sufferer.

pat′i-ki, pat′i-ki, *n.* [New Zealand.] A New Zealand and Tasmanian flounder (*Rhombosolea monopus*).

pat′i-le, pat′i-lę, *n.* Same as PATELA.

pat′in†, *n.* Same as PATEN.

pat′i-na, pat′i-ną, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (pa-tī′ną, *E.*; pā-tī′ną, *W.*[2]), *n.* **1.** An earthenware or metal bowl or basin used as a domestic utensil by the Romans; a patella. It was deeper than the paten. **2.** A level upland surrounded with low forest-covered slopes.

Instead of taking across the *patinas* (plains) she [the elk] doubled back to an immense pathless jungle.
BAKER *Rifle and Hound* ch. 8, p. 187. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

3. *Archeol.* The green rust or ærugo that covers ancient bronzes, coins, medals, etc.: called also *patine;* also, an aspect of the surface of stone implements, giving evidence of antiquity. **4.** The tone slowly assumed by the varnish of a picture, by decorative work of various kinds, or by marble statues, buildings, etc., exposed to earth or air. [L.; see PAN[1], *n.*]

—pat′i-na″ted, *a.* Crusted with patina: as, *patinated* marble.—**pat″i-na′tion,** *n.* The condition or process of being coated with patina.

pat′ine, pat′in, *n.* [F.] **1.** Same as PATINA. **2†.** A paten or bowl.

pa′ti-o, pä′tī-ō, (-tį-o, *W.*; pat′i-ō, *C.*), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The open inner court of a Spanish or Spanish-American dwelling.

Patio of the Casa de la Infanta, Saragossa, Spain.

When the twilight steals on, the doors of these lonely and apparently uninhabited houses are thrown wide open, displaying the exquisite gardens blooming in the *patios*.
F. H. SMITH *White Umbrella* ch. 3, p. 55. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. A paved court or floor for amalgamating ore.—**patio process,** an amalgamation process of extracting silver from the ore by mixing arrastre-slimes with magistral, common salt, and mercury, and treading for several days by mules in paved shallow basins: used in Mexico and Peru.

pat′ish†, *v.* To stipulate for; stipulate. **pat′ise†.**

pat′i-tur, pat′i-tūr, *n. Excl. Hist.* A memorandum of the absence of a prebendary from his stall in the choir, whether by sickness or by leave: in either case without loss of pay. [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *patior*, suffer.]

pat′lett†, *n.* Same as PARTLET.

pat′ly, pat′li, *adv.* Seasonably; appropriately.

pat′ness, pat′nes, *n.* The condition of being pat or peculiarly timely or suitable; appropriateness.

pa″tois′, pą-twȧ′, *W.* (pa-two′, *C.*; pat′wō, *E. S.*; pat-wō′, *Wr.*), *n.* [F.] An illiterate dialect, often local or provincial; as, the *patois* of the fishwoman.

Synonyms: see LANGUAGE.

pa-tonce′, pa-tens′, *n. Her.* A cross whose four arms expand in curves from the center, with floriated ends. See illus. under CROSS. [Cp. F. *patte d'once*, paw of an ounce.]

—**pa-ton″cée′,** *a.*

pa′tri-a, pē′tri-ą *or* pą′-, *n. Zool.* A habitat. [L., fatherland, < *pater*, father.]

pa′tri-al, pē′tri-ąl, *a.* Relating to a race, family, or country; as, a *patrial* noun. [< L. *patria;* see PATRIA.]

Even if it be insisted that the word Kham signifies black, it is, like nearly all proper names of the tenth chapter of Genesis, rather *patrial* than personal.
WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 15, p. 227. [TR. & CO.]

pa′tri-al, *n. Gram.* A noun derived from the name of a country and indicating an inhabitant or native of that country, as "Patmian" (an inhabitant of Patmos).

pa′tri-arch, pē′tri-ȧrc, *n.* **1.** The head of a family; the chief of a tribe or race who rules by paternal right; particularly applied to the progenitors of early tribes of mankind, and specifically to those of the Hebrews and to the antediluvians named in the Bible. **2.** An aged and venerable man; hence, figuratively, any venerable object. **3.** A high dignitary. Specifically: (1) One of the two leaders of the Sanhedrin after the final dispersion of the Jews. (2) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank, over whom in the West only the Pope and cardinals have precedence; bishop of a patriarchal see. (3) In the Mormon Church, an evangelist. [< LL. *patriarcha*, < Gr. *patriarchēs*, chief of a tribe, < *patria*, race (< *patēr*, father), + *archō*, rule.] **pa′tri-ark†.**

—**ecumenical patriarch,** the bishop of Constantinople in the Eastern Church.

—**pa′tri-arch-dom†,** *n.* Patriarchal jurisdiction; patriarchate.—**pa′tri-arch-ism,** *n.* Political rule under the headship of a patriarch.—**pa′tri-arch-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a patriarch.

pa″tri-ar′chal, pē″tri-ȧr′cal, *E. I. W. Wr.* (pē″tri-ȧr′cal, *C.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch; governed by a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* see. **2.** Of the nature of a patriarchy.

The theory of the Chinese government is undoubtedly the *patriarchal*: the Emperor is the sire, his officers are the responsible elders of its provinces, departments, and districts, as every father of a household is of its inmates. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 380. [S. '83.]

3. Having the nature or character of a patriarch; venerable. [< LL. *patriarcha;* see PATRIARCH.] **pa″tri-ar′chic‡; pa″tri-ar′chic-al†.**

Synonyms: see AGED.

—**pa″tri-ar′chal-ism,** *n.* Same as PATRIARCHISM.—**pa″tri-ar′chal-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of a patriarch; according to a patriarchy.

pa′tri-arch″ate, pē′tri-ärk′ēt, *C. E. I.* (pē′tri-ärk′kĕt, *W. Wcs.*) *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The official dignity or authority of a patriarch; also, the extent of territorial jurisdiction or the term of office of a patriarch. (2) The residence of a patriarch. **2.** Same as PATRIARCHY, 1.

pa′tri-arch″y, pē′tri-ärk′i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A state or community under the rule of a patriarch; patriarchate. **2.** A system of family government in which the father or the male heir of his choice rules: opposed to *matriarchy.* **3.** *Eccl.* The province of a patriarch; patriarchate.

pa′trich†, *n.* Same as PARTRIDGE.

pa-tri′cian, pə-trish′un, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the patricii or patres of ancient Rome; of senatorial or noble rank; not plebeian; as, *patrician* superiors. **2.** Belonging to the upper classes; of noble or aristocratic descent. [< F. *patricien,* < L. *patricius,* < *pater,* father.]

pa-tri′cian[1], *n.* **1.** A member of the hereditary aristocracy that, for the first four centuries of her history, monopolized the government and priesthood of Rome.

The *patricians* were at once the rulers of the State, and the leaders of Roman society.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 150. [A. & S. '89.]

2. Any person of noble birth; one of the upper classes of society. **3.** An honorary title bestowed by Constantine and the later Roman emperors and by the popes. **4.** In medieval history, one of the upper class in parts of Switzerland and Germany. **5.** [Rare.] One well acquainted with the works of the church fathers; a patrist.

—pa-tri′cian-hood, *n.* An ennobled condition; characteristics of a patrician state.—**pa-tri′cian-ism,** *n.* The claim of privileged birth; the doctrine of unequal political conditions based on descent.

Pa-tri′cian[2], *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Patricius (5th century), who taught that it was a duty to ill-treat the body, since the devil had made it.

pa-tri′ci-ate, pə-trish′i-ĕt, *n.* **1.** The patricians as a class; the nobility. **2.** The rank, dignity, or term of office of a patrician. **3.** [Rare.] *Eccl.* The office of a patriarch; patriarchate. [< L. *patriciatus,* < *patricius;* see PATRICIAN, *a.*]

pat′ri-cide, pat′ri-sīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a father. **2.** One who murders a father or ancestor; a parricide. **3.** [Rare.] Treason toward one's fatherland.

My Lord, *patricide* is a greater crime than parricide, all the world over. BELHAVEN in Goodrich's *British Eloq.* p. 22. [H. '61.]

[< L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *cædo,* murder.]

—pat′ri-ci″dal, *a.*

pat′rick, pat′ric, *n.* [Dial.] A partridge.

pat′ri-co′, *n.* [Thieves' Cant.] A gipsy priest; hedge-priest. **pa′ter-cove†.**

pat″ri-mo′ni-al, pat′ri-mō′ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony or ancestral inheritance.

Nor good nor ill of late were known, his name
Might yet uphold his *patrimonial* fame.
BYRON *Lara* can. 1, st. 4.

—pat″ri-mo′ni-al-ly, *adv.*

pat′ri-mo-ny, pat′ri-mo-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** An inheritance from an ancestor, especially from one's father. **2.** The endowment of a church or a monastic body, etc. [< L. *patrimonium,* < *pater* (*patr-*), father.]

pa′tri-ot, pē′tri-ŏt *or* pat′ri-ŏt (XIII). *n.* One who loves his country and zealously supports and upholds its institutions and interests; hence, any defender of popular liberty, civil or religious; as, the *patriots* of Greece. [< F. *patriote,* < LL. *patriota,* < Gr. *patriōtēs,* fellow countryman, < *patria;* see PATRIARCH.]

pa″tri-ot′ic, pē′tri-ŏt′ic *or* pat′ri-ŏt′ic, *a.* Characterized by patriotism; influenced by love of one's native or adopted land; intended for the public good. **pa′tri-ot:** **pa″tri-ot′ic-al;** [Rare].

—pa″tri-ot′ic-al-ly, *adv.*

pa′tri-ot-ism, pē′tri-ŏt-izm *or* pat′ri-, *n.* Love and devotion to one's country; the spirit that, originating in love of country, prompts to obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights, and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare; also, as personified, patriots collectively.

Where sooner than here, where earlier than within the walls which now surround us, was *patriotism* found, when to be patriotic was to endanger houses and homes and wives and children, and to be ready also to pay for the reputation of *patriotism* by the sacrifice of blood and of life! WEBSTER *Works, Dinner at Faneuil Hall* in vol. i, p. 172. [A. S. & CO. '58.]

Pa″tri-pas′si-an, pē′tri-pas′i-un *or* pat′ri- (XIII). *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the early church that, denying the tripersonality of God, taught that the sufferings of the Son could be predicated of the Father. See MONARCHIAN. [< LL. *patripassianus,* < L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *passus,* pp. of *patiōr,* suffer.]

Pa″tri-pas′si-an. *a.* **Pa″tri-pas′si-an-ism,** *n.* The belief or teachings of the Patripassians.

pa′trist, pē′trist *or* pa′trist, *n.* One who is versed in patristics. [< L. *pater* (*patr-*), father.]

pa-tris′tic, pə-tris′tic, *a.* Relating to patristics; of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church. See under FATHER. [< F. *patristique,* < L. *pater* (*patr-*), father.] **pa-tris′tic-al‡.**

'All things that are written in the Law, and in the Psalms, and in the Prophets concerning me, must be fulfilled.' This was the ground of the *Patristic* interpretation. TAYLER LEWIS *The Divine Human* ch. 2, p. 24. [C. & BROS. '60.]

Sanskrit literature . . . is, in truth, even more to India than classical and *patristic* literature was to Europe at the time of the Reformation. MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 1, p. 14. [P. Y. '77.]

—pa-tris′tic-al-ly, *adv.* **—pa-tris′ti-cism,** *n.* The doctrines or modes of thought and interpretation of the fathers of the Christian church; patristic literature.

pa-tris′tics, pə-tris′tics, *n.* The branch of theological study that treats of the doctrines, writings, and lives of the fathers of the Christian church. **pa-trol′o-gy‡.**

pa′tri-zate†, *vi.* To pattern after one's father.

pa-troc′i-nate†, *vt.* To favor; support; patronize.

—pa-troc″i-na′tion†, pa-troc′i-ny†, *n.*

pa-trol′, pə-trōl′, *v.* [PA-TROLLED′; PA-TROL′LING.] **I.** *t.* To walk or pass around or over, as a district or a military line, with the object of guarding or watching over; as, the policeman *patrolled* the block.

In case of emergency it was liked by the [monitor] Montauk would *patrol* the entrance to Delaware Bay.
New-York Tribune Jan. 23, '92, p. 1, col. 2.

II. *i.* To go the rounds, as in a city or garrison; traverse a district or line of sentinels; as, we *patrol* from eight to nine o'clock. [< F. *patrouiller,* paw about, < *patte,* beast's paw.] **pa-trole′‡.**

pa-trol′, *n.* **1.** One or more of a guard of soldiers, policemen, or others, traversing a district to see that order is maintained, to protect property, etc.; as, a fire *patrol.*

The use of *patrols* in great towns and their vicinity is an example of these police operations.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 18, p. 324. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. A number of soldiers, usually mounted, deputed to inspect the roads or territory in advance of an army, regiment, etc. **3.** The act of traversing a district, military camp, etc., for the purpose of guarding or protecting it, or of making an inspection. [< F. *patrouille,* < *patrouiller;* see PATROL, *v.*] **pa-trole′‡.—pa-trol′-wag″on,** *n.* **1.** A wagon used by the police for the conveyance of prisoners. **2.** A light open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods.

pa-trold′, *pp.* Patrolled. PHIL. SOC.

pa-trol′ler-ism, pə-trōl′ər-izm, *n.* [Rare.] Government by police or military patrol. [< F. *patrouillotisme,* < *patrouille;* see PATROL, *n.*]

pa-trol′man, pə-trōl′mun, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who patrols. Specifically: (1) A policeman assigned to a beat. (2) One who traverses a line of electric wires, etc., to see that everything is in working order.

pa-trol′o-gy, pə-trōl′o-ji, *n.* Same as PATRISTICS. [< L. *pater,* father, + -OLOGY.]

pa′tron, pē′trun *or* pat′run, *vt.* [Rare.] To patronize.

pa′tron, *a.* Acting as or having the qualities of a patron; supporting or protecting; tutelary.

pa′tron, pē′trun *or* pat′run (XIII). *n.* **1.** One who protects, fosters, countenances, or supports some person or thing; one who extends material assistance; a protector or benefactor; as, a *patron* of sculpture.

Cromwell, himself a farmer in early life, was a steady and munificent *patron* of Agriculture. C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. Agriculture, Modern Period* p. 118. [BR. & E. '49.]

2. *Eccl.* A saint regarded as the peculiar protector of some special person, country, cause, etc.; a patron saint. **3.** One in the position of father, guardian, or helper toward another. Specifically: (1) *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An advocate or defender before a court of justice; a guardian, protector, or legal intermediary. (2) *Rom. Antiq.* A protector or defender (of individuals, cities, or provinces); a master who had manumitted his slave, and who, manumission being a kind of new birth, sustained to his freedman a legal relation analogous to that of a father toward his son: also, a man of distinction under whose protection another (called the *client*) placed himself.

Industry, temperance, and perseverance are worth more than all the *patrons* that ever lived in all the Augustan ages. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Oct. 6, '39* p. 285. [A. S. CO. '36.]

4. A landlord or proprietor. **5.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice. **6†.** The captain of a ship or small craft, or steersman of a long-boat. **7†.** A pattern. **8†.** A case for holding cartridges. [F., < L. *patronus,* < *pater* (*patr-*), father.] **pa′troun†.**

Synonyms: see BENEFACTOR.

—Patrons of Husbandry, see GRANGE.

—pa′tron-al, *a.* [Rare.] Acting as a patron; protecting.—**pa′tron-ate,** *n.* [Rare.] The right or duty of a patron.—**pa′tron-ess,** *n.* A female patron; specifically, a matron who promotes and assists in the management of a social event, as a ball.—**pa′tron-esset,** *n.* A female defender.

pa′tron-age†, *vt.* To patronize.

pa′tron-age, pat′run ij (XIII). *n.* **1.** The favor, aid, protection, or care extended to a person or work by a patron; special countenance and encouragement; guardianship.

Literature had ceased to flourish under the *patronage* of the great, and had not begun to flourish under the *patronage* of the public. MACAULAY *Essays, Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 58. [A. '63.]

2. Hence, an uncalled-for distribution of real or pretended favors, or an overcondescending manner.

The air of leisurely *patronage* and indifference with which this is said . . . is very exasperating.
DICKENS *Edwin Drood* ch. 8, p. 96. [E. & L. '86.]

3. The right to control in the distribution of offices, privileges, favors, etc., in the public service; also, the offices, etc., so controlled or distributed; as, political *patronage.* **4.** *Eccl.* The right of presentation to a church or benefice. **5†.** Defense. [F., < LL. *patrōnaticum,* service owing to a patron, < L. *patronus;* see PATRON.]

Synonyms: see FAVOR.

—arms of patronage (*Her.*), arms added to the family coat because of the occupancy of some high office.

pa′tron-ize, pat′run-aiz, *C.² E. I.* W. *Wcs., or* pē′trun-aiz, *C.¹ Sm. S., vt.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] **1.** To act as a patron to or toward; extend patronage to; lend countenance to; encourage; favor; as, to *patronize* the arts.

Thou will not *patronize* a scheme that makes
Weakness and vice the refuge of mankind.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vii, l. 236.

2. To exercise an arrogant condescension toward; assume airs of patronage over. **3.** [Colloq.] To give trade or custom to; assist with business support; as, I always *patronize* that store. **4†.** To ascribe to or impose upon a person as patron. [< F. *patroniser,* < *patron;* see PATRON.] **pat′ron-ise‡.**

—pat″ron-i-za′tion, *n.* The act of patronizing. **pat″ron-i-sa′tion‡. pat′ron-i″zer** or **-ser,** *n.* **—pat′ron-i″zing-ly,** *adv.* With an assumption of condescension. **pat′ron-i″sing-ly‡.**

pat′ron-less, pat′run-les, *a.* Having no patron.

pat″ro-nom″a-tol′o-gy, pat′ro-nem′ə-tol′o-ji, *n.* Study of personal names and their origin. [< Gr. *patēr* (*patr-*), father, + *onomat-*, name, + -OLOGY.]

pat″ro-nym′ic, pat′ro-nim′ic, *a.* **1.** Formed after one's father's name; derived from the name of an ancestor. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting descent; indicating ancestry; as, a *patronymic* noun. Compare GENTILE. [< LL. *patronymicus,* < Gr. *patrōnymikos,* < *patēr* (*patr-*), father, + *onyma,* name.] **pat″ro-nym′ic-al‡.**

pat″ro-nym′ic, *n.* **1.** A name derived from that of one's father or other ancestor; a family name.

The name Aeneas, then, so far as we can ascertain, was a local *patronymic.* H. NETTLESHIP *Vergil* ch. 4, p. 47. [A. '80.]

2. *Gram.* A noun of this character formed by adding a prefix or suffix to a proper name; as, the *Heraclidæ,* descendants of Heracles; *Fitzhugh,* son of Hugh; *Macpherson,* son of Pherson; *Petrovitch,* son of Peter. **pat″ro-nym′ic-al‡.**

pa-troon′, pə-trūn′, *n.* The proprietor of a manor, or semi-feudal estate, under an old Dutch grant, particularly in New York. See ANTIRENTISM; MANOR. [D., patron, < L. *patronus;* see PATRON.]

—pa-troon′ess, *n.* A woman with the rights and privileges of a patroon; a female patroon.—**pa-troon′ship,** *n.* The position or powers of a patroon.

pat′ta-da″ri, pat′ə-dä′ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a form of village tenure when the shares are all according to the family tree; also, a fraction, by the law or custom of inheritance. Compare RYOTWAR; ZEMINDARI.

pat′tahh, pat′ä, *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew vowel-point or -sign (-) corresponding to English *a* in *fat:* written below its consonant.

pat′ta-la, pat′ə-lə, *n.* [E Ind.] An East-Indian xylophone, consisting of bamboo strips placed above perforated gourds, and beaten with padded sticks. Compare illus. under XYLOPHONE.

Playing the Pattala.

Pat″ta-lo-rhyn′chi-an, pat′ə-lo-riŋ′ki-un, *n.* A Passalorhynchite.

pat″té′, pat′tē′, *a. Her.* Broad and spreading at the outer ends; as, a cross *patté.* Called also *formé, formée,* and *formy.* See illus. under CROSS. [< OF. *patte,* broad-pawed, < *patte,* paw.] **pa″tée′‡; pa″tée′e‡; pat″-tée′e‡; pat′ty‡.**

patte[1], pat, *n.* [F.] Cleverness or skill of execution; genius: a term in French art-slang.

patte[2], *n.* [F.] A band or strap as used in the decoration or ornamentation of garments.

pat′te-mar, *n.* Same as PATAMAR.

pat′ten, pat′en, *vt.* [Rare.] To walk on or wear pattens.

pat′ten[1], *n.* **1.** A thick-soled wooden shoe, or one having a device to raise the sole and keep the foot out of the wet and mud; a clog.

They all walk upon *pattens* four or five inches high, of ebony inlaid with pearl.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 308. [H. '72.]

2. *Arch.* (1) A sole for the foundation of a wall. (2) A base-ring for a column. (3) Formerly, the sill of a timber-frame. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A stilt. [< F. *patin,* < *patte,* paw.] **pat′tin†; pat′tine†.**

—pat′tened, *a.* Wearing pattens; as, a *pattened* girl.

pat′ten[2]†, *n.* Same as PATEN.

pat′ter[1], pat′gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To spatter.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a continuous succession of light, quick, and sharp sounds, as of falling drops or slight blows; as, the rain *pattered* on the roof. **2.** To move with light quick steps; as, the children *pattered* by.

With these day-dreams mingled confusedly the *pattering* of little feet, and the murmuring and cooing of his children overhead.
LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* ch. 11, p. 48. [T. & F. '49.]

[Freq. of PAT[1], *v.*]

pat′ter[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To mumble in a singsong manner; repeat indistinctly; as, to *patter* one's prayers.

II. *i.* **1.** To mumble something over and over; mutter. **2.** To pray, particularly to repeat the Lord's Prayer. **3.** [Slang.] To utter cheap claptrap; talk glibly, as in selling goods on the street. [< OF. *pater,* < LL. *paternoster;* see PATERNOSTER.]

—to patter flash [Slang, Eng.], to talk thieves' slang.

pat′ter[3], *vt.* [Austral.] To eat. [C.]

pat′ter, *n.* **1.** A succession of pats or taps; repetition of slight sounds; as, the *patter* of the rain. **2.** Glib and rapid talk; the cheap-John style of talk.

In the Cheap Jack *patter,* we generally sound it [melancholy] lemonjolly, and it gets a laugh. DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces, Doctor Marigold* p. 513. [E. & L. '86.]

3. Idle chatter or gossip, as of illiterate or provincial talkers. **4.** [Slang.] The patois or dialect of a class or race; as, thieves' *patter;* gipsies' *patter.*

—pat′ter-song″, *n.* In comic opera, etc., a song characterized by a torrent of words uttered rapidly.

pat′ter-an, pat′gr-un, *n.* [Gipsies' Cant.] A gipsy-trail made by dropping a handful of grass occasionally.

pat′ter-er, pat′gr-gr, *n.* One who patters; specifically [Eng.], one who sells goods on the street, and makes glib speeches about them; a cheap John.

—running patterer [Local Slang, Eng.], formerly, a hawker hurrying along and calling out his wares.

pat′tern, pat′grn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make in imitation of some model or design; copy: with *after, by, from,* or *upon,* sometimes with *out;* as, to *pattern* one's life *after* that of Christ.

One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, *patterned out* in even rows and squares of green.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* ch. 7, p. 163. [C. & H. '71.]

2. To decorate with a pattern. **3.** [Archaic.] To serve as an example or pattern for. **4†.** To parallel; equal.

II. *i.* **1.** To take something as a pattern; form something like an original or exemplar: often with *after* or *by.*

Not a charm of earth or sky
But comes for my girl to *pattern by.*
MARY MAPES DODGE *Tale of Thanks* l. 14.

2. To distribute shot (in a specified manner) as shown on a target: said of a shot-gun; as, the gun *patterns* closely. See PATTERN, *n.*, 5.

Synonyms: see IMITATE.

pat′tern, *n.* **1.** An original or model proposed for imitation; something used or worthy to be used as a copy; an archetype or exemplar.

Iron-molders' Pattern in Mold.

d, drag, or lower half of mold; *e,* ears for securing the cope; *p,* pattern, half-buried in the sand; *s,* molding-sand.

When Phidias, the famous sculptor, was asked from what *pattern* he had framed his noble statue of the Olympian Jove, he answered, it was from the archetype which he found in . . . Homer.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, l. 528, note. [H. '68.]

2. Anything shaped or formed to serve as a model or guide in forming something else.

You cannot have good designing in *patterns* for your dress, unless the designer can draw the figure beneath the dress as well.
PALGRAVE *Essays on Art, Japanese Art* p. 187. [MACM. '66.]

Specifically: (1) *Founding.* A model, usually of wood or

fron, and often in several parts to facilitate removal, about which to form a sand-mold, in which a casting may be made. (2) *Mach.* A templet or gage. **3.** Material in sufficient quantity to make a garment, especially a dress. **4.** Any decorative design or figure, or the work made in accordance with such design; hence, type; style; as, the *pattern* of the frieze; wall-paper of a pretty *pattern*. **5.** The distribution of shot on a target at which a shot-gun is fired, as showing the amount of scattering, etc. **6.** [Archaic.] Something made like a model; a copy. **7.** [Archaic.] A small piece of something, as dry-goods; a sample. **8**†. A precedent; an example. [Late form of PATRON.] **pat'erne**†.

Synonyms: see EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL; MODEL; PRECEDENT.

—**pat'tern-book"**, *n.* A book containing patterns or designs for exhibition or reference.—**p.-card**, *n.* **1.** In a Jacquard loom, a perforated card representing a part of the pattern. See illus. under LOOM. **2.** A tradesman's card of samples, as of dress-goods.—**p.-chain**, *n.* A device for operating the shuttles in a figure-loom.—**p.-cylinder**, *n.* Same as PATTERN-WHEEL, 2.—**p.-drawer**, *n.* One who designs or draws patterns for ornamentation.—**p.-maker**, *n.* One whose business it is to make patterns. **p.-making**, *n.*—**p.-molder**, *n.* One who makes sand-molds for castings; a molder.—**p.-reader**, *n.* One who arranges weaving-patterns for a loom.—**p.-shop**, *n.* A shop or a room or department in which pattern-making is carried on.—**p.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** *Horol.* A notched wheel in a clock, regulating the times of striking and the number of strokes; a count-wheel. **2.** *Textile.* A device in a fancy loom for regulating the motion of the levers that operate the shed. Called also *pattern-cylinder*. **3.** A pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern.

pat'tern-a-ble, *a.* Suitable to be copied or patterned after.

pat'ternd, *pp.* Patterned. PHIL. SOC.

pat'ti, pat'i, *n.* *Her.* An ancestral share.

pat'tin-son-ize", pat'in-sun-īz", *vt.* [-IZED'; -I'ZING.] To desilverize (argentiferous lead) by Pattinson's process. See PROCESS. [< H. L. *Pattinson*, an English metallurgist.]—**pat"tin-son-i-za'tion**, *n.*

pat'tle[1], pat'l, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Paddle.

pat'tle[2], *n.* [Scot.] A plow-staff. **pet'tle**‡.

pat'ty[1], pat'i, *n.* [PAT'TIES, *pl.*] A small pie. [< F. *pâté*, < LL. *pasta*; see PASTE[1], *n.*]—**pat'ty-cake"**, *n.* A children's game of patting the hands in time with a nursery rime. **pat'a-cake"**†. —**p.-pan**, *n.* **1.** Any small pan for baking a cake or pie. **2**†. A patty.

pat'ty[2], *n.* Same as PATTÉ.

pat'u-lous, pat'yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Spreading; specifically, spreading slightly. **2.** Having a wide aperture, as the mouth of a purpuroid gastropod (*Purpura patula*). [< L. *patulus*, < *pateo*, lie open.]

pau, *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as PAH.

pau, pô, *interj.* Same as PAH.

pauch'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Same as PAUGHTY.

pauci-. Derived from Latin *paucus*, few, little: a combining form.—**pau"ci-ar-tic'u-late**, *a.* Having few joints; also, in botany, slightly or loosely jointed.—**pau"ci-den'tate**, *a.* Having few teeth, as a leaf or animal.—**pau"ci-flo'rous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having few flowers.—**pau"ci-fo'li-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having few leaves.—**pau'ci-fy**, *vt.* To diminish in number; make few or scarce.—**pau-cil'o-quent**, *a.* [Rare.] Uttering but few words; speaking briefly.—**pau-cil'o-quy**, *n.* [Rare.] Brevity of utterance.—**pau"ci-nerv'ate**, *a.* Having but few nerves; slightly veined.—**pau"ci-pin'nate**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with few leaflets.—**pau"ci-ra'di-ate**, *a.* *Ich.* Having few rays, as a fin.—**pau"ci-spi'ral**, *a.* *Conch.* Having few whorls, as a shell. See illus. under OPERCULUM.

pau'ci-ty, pô'si-ti, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity; fewness. [< L. *paucita(t-)s*, < *paucus*, few.]

In every civilized country there have been some followers of the Buddhist doctrine . . . that real riches consist not in the abundance of goods but in the *paucity* of wants. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 181. [MACM. '90.]

pau'ghie, pô'gi, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The scup. **pau'gie**‡; **pau'gy**‡.

paugh'ty, pô'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Haughty; insolent. **pauch'ty**‡.

pau-hau'gen, pô-hô'gen, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] The medicine-man. **pog-ha'den**‡; **po-ha'gen**‡; **pow-ha'gen**‡.

pauk, *n.* Same as PAWK[2].—**pau'kie**, **pau'ky**, *a.*

paul[1], pôl, *n.* **1.** An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten cents. [< It. *paolo*, < L. *Paulus*, Paul.] **pa'o-lo**‡.

For a meagre dinner, the hostess had the assurance to ask us seven *pauls*. B. TAYLOR *Views A-foot* ch. 35, p. 372. [G. P. P.]

paul[2], *n.* *Mech.* A pawl.

paul'dron, pôl'drgn, *n.* *Archeol.* A detachable piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder. See illus. under ARMOR. [< OF. *espalleron*, shoulder-plate, < *espalle*, shoulder, < L. *spatula*; see SPATULA.] **pol'dern**†; **pol'ron**†; **pol'rond**†; **poul'dron**‡; **powl'dron**‡; **pul'dront**.

Paul'i-an, pôl'i-un, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch (3d century), who was deposed for denying the antenatal and personal deity of Christ. **Paul'i-an-ist**‡.

Pau-li'cian, pô-lish'un, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an ancient dualistic sect professing to follow Paul, that rejected the Old Testament and some epistles of the New, practised ascetic rites, taught an illusory passion of Christ, and had no eucharist. They condemned clerical participation in civil government, and the use of images, and had a simple form of church government.

pau'lin, pô'lin, *n.* Same as TARPAULIN: abridged form.

Paul'in(e, pôl'in *or* -ain, *a.* **1.** Relating to the apostle Paul, his teachings or writings; as, the *Pauline* doctrine of the resurrection.

Peter, in his first Epistle to *Pauline* churches, confirms them in their *Pauline* faith. SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 202. [S. '82.]

2. In modern criticism, especially German, characterized by the assumed trend of Paul in his theological thinking (toward justification by faith, salvation by grace, etc.): assumed to be opposed to the *Johannean* trend (toward love), and the *Petrine* trend (toward works).

Paul'in-ism, pôl'in-izm, *n.* **1.** The system of doctrine taught by the apostle Paul. **2.** A saying or mode of expression characteristic of the apostle Paul.

—**Paul'in-ist**, *n.* An adherent of Paulinism.—**Paul'in-ize**, *vt.* To assimilate to the doctrines taught by the apostle Paul. **Paul'in-ise**‡.

Paul'ist, pôl'ist, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, commonly called *Paulist Fathers*, a modern American society in the Roman Catholic Church, founded in New York by Isaac T. Hecker in 1858: composed originally of Redemptorists, and engaged in missionary and literary work. **2.** Same as PAULITE.

Paul'ite, pôl'ait, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order founded in 1215, having its seat in Budapest. Called also *Paulists*, *Hermits of St. Paul*.

The Costume of a Paulist.

pau'lo-post-fu'ture, pô'lō-pōst-fū'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* *Gr. Gram.* The future perfect tense: used also attributively; as, a *paulo-post-future* form. [< L. *paulo*, a little (< *paulus*, little), + *post*, after, + FUTURE.]

Pau-low'ni-a, pô-lō'ni-u, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Japanese trees of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*). *P. imperialis* is a large tree with large heart-shaped leaves and immense terminal panicles of handsome fragrant pale-violet or purple flowers in early spring. The large capsules remain on the trees for one or two seasons. It is prized for cultivation in climates where it will stand the winters. [After Anna *Paulowna*, daughter of Paul I. of Russia.]

paul'tert, *v.* To palter.

paul'ting†, *a.* Pelting.

paumt, *v.* Same as PALM[1].

paume†, *n.* **1.** The palm of the hand. **2.** A handball. **3.** The game of tennis.

pauncel†, *n.* **1.** Chain armor, especially for the lower part of the body. **2.** Paunch. **pawnce**†.

pauncet‡, *n.* The pansy.

paunch, pônch, *C.1 W.3 Wr.1, or* pēnch, *C.2 E. W.1 Wr.2* (XIII), *vt.* **1.** [Western U. S.] To shoot (a vicious or refractory steer) through the paunch, producing a temporary quiet. When it is done skilfully no permanent injury ensues. **paunch'-shoot"**‡. **2**†. To stab in the paunch; disembowel. **3**‡. To stuff the paunch of. **panch**†.

paunch, *n.* **1.** The abdomen; belly: sometimes including its contents. **2.** The rumen or first stomach of a ruminant. See illus. under RUMINANT. **3.** The margin or rim of a bell. **4.** *Naut.* A paunch-mat. **5**†. Armor for the lower part of the body. [< OF. *panche*, < L. *pantex* (*pantic-*), paunch.]

—**paunch'-mat"**, *n.* A thick, stout mat fastened on the yards or rigging of a vessel to prevent chafing.

paunch'y, pônch'i *or* pēnch'i, *a.* Large-bellied.

—**paunch'i-ness**, *n.* Abdominal corpulence.

paune, pēn, *n.* A kind of bread: same as CORN PONE.

paunswy, pēns'wē, *n.* Same as PANCHWAY.

pau'per, pô'pgr, *a.* Of or pertaining to paupers or pauperism; poor; as, *pauper* relief; *pauper* population.

pau'per, *n.* **1.** One without means of support; one dependent on charity; specifically, a destitute person who receives or is entitled to receive aid under a pauper law.

But every man who depends upon his industry for his support and that of his family, by becoming intemperate, unavoidably becomes a *pauper*. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, June 11, '33* p. 347. [A. S. CO. '36.]

2. *Law.* One who, on account of poverty, is permitted to prosecute or defend a suit and may have counsel assigned to him without expense. Such a person is said to sue **in forma pauperis** (in the manner of a pauper).

And love,—that needs,—must knock at every portal,
In formâ pauperis. We are but mortal!
AUSTIN DOBSON *The Love-Letter* st. 9.

[L., poor.]—**pau'pered**, *a.* Made a pauper; reduced to poverty.—**pau'per-ess**, *n.* A female pauper.—**pau"per-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of reducing to pauperism; impoverishment.—**pau'per-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* To reduce to pauperism; impoverish.—**pau'per-ous**†, *a.* Poor; impoverished.

pau'per-ism, pô'pgr-izm, *n.* **1.** The state of being a pauper; the condition of those who are paupers; dependence on charity; indigence; destitution; poverty.

It was to the selfish panic of the landowners that England owed the Statute of Labourers, and its terrible heritage of *pauperism*. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 6, § 3, p. 292. [H. '93.]

2. Paupers collectively.

Synonyms: see POVERTY.

Pau-rop'o-da, pô-[*or* pau-]rep'o-dă, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A class or order of progoneate articulates with antennæ branched and no tracheæ. [< Gr. *pauros*, little, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

—**pau'ro-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**pau-rop'o-dous**, *a.*

Pau"ro-pod'i-dæ, pô"[*or* pau"]ro-pod'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The only family of *Pauropoda*. **Pau'ropus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pauros*, small, + *pous*, foot.]—**pau-rop'o-did**, *a.* & *n.*—**pau-rop'o-doid**, *a.*

paus'al, pôz'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pause or pauses.

paus-a'tion†, *n.* The act of pausing; rest; pause.

pause, pôz, *v.* [PAUSED; PAUS'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cease moving, acting, or speaking for a time; make a brief stop; suspend action for any cause.

Upon its walls The golden lizards slip, or breathless *pause*.
BRET HARTE *Friar Pedro's Ride* st. 20.

2. To stop temporarily in a course, as a sound or an action; rest; intermit; as, the music *pauses*. **3.** To forbear from action; hold back; delay; hesitate; as, why does he *pause*? **4.** To continue in a state or act longer than is usual; dwell; linger: usually with *upon* or *on*; as, her voice *paused upon* the closing note.

How often have I *paused on* every charm,
The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm!
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 9.

II†. *t.* To cause to cease or rest: used reflexively. [< F. *pauser*, < LL. *pauso*, < L. *pausa*; see PAUSE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CEASE; REST.

pause, *n.* **1.** A cessation or intermission of action; a rest; stop.

There is no *pause* nor chasm in the activities of nature.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 359. [H. '58.]

2. A holding back from doubt or irresolution; suspense; hesitation; as, a *pause* on the brink of a precipice. **3.** A momentary cessation in speaking or music for the sake of meaning or expression; as, an emphatic *pause*. **4.** A character or sign indicating such cessation, as most marks of punctuation, or, in music, a hold or a rest. **5.** *Pros.* An interval of time during which a reader naturally pauses, either to preserve the rhythm or for expression, or the place at which he pauses.

Pauses are (1) **compensating pauses**, taking the place of a syllable or syllables in the rhythm, as in the line "Break, | break, | break; | " (2) **rhythmical pauses**, generally corresponding to a pause in the sense, especially at the end of a line. The verse in the latter case is then called *end-stopped* by Shakespearian scholars; when the sense does not so pause, the verse is *run on* (see ENJAMBEMENT). See MONOSEMIC; DISEMIC; TRISEMIC.

The *Pause* at the end of the line is almost essential to the couplet, and it is generally to be found in dramatic blank verse. ABBOTT AND SEELEY *Eng. Lessons* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 183. [R. BROS. '72.]

[F., < L. *pausa*, < Gr. *pausis*, < *pauō*, cause to cease.]

Synonyms: see CESSATION; RESPITE; REST.

—**cesural pause**, same as CESURA, 1. Compare HEPHTHEMIMERAL.

—**pause'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to make one pause.—**pause'less**, *a.* **1.** Going on without interruption or intermission; unceasing; continuous.

In the *pauseless* prosecution of almost incredible labors, literary, philanthropic, oratorical, and social, he [Cotton Mather] continued to the end of his days on earth.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 75. [G. P. P. '79.]

2. Containing no pauses; as, *pauseless* lines of poetry.—**pause'less-ly**, *adv.*—**paus'er**, *n.* One who pauses; hence, one who stops to reflect or deliberate.

pau"si-me'ni-a, pô"si-mī'ni-u *or* pau"si-mē'ni-u, *n.* *Pathol.* Cessation of the menses; menopause. [< Gr. *pausis* (see PAUSE, *n.*) + *mēniaia*, menses.]

paus'ing, pôz'ing, *n.* A brief stopping; a temporary suspension of action.—**paus'ing-ly**, *adv.* By or with brief intervals or breaks; haltingly; deliberately.

Paus'si-dæ, pô'si-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A Paleotropical family of clavicorn beetles with dorsal abdominal segments mostly membranous, ventral 4 (first and last long) and free, anterior coxæ globose. **Paus'sus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *Pausos*, mountain in Greece.]

—**paus'sid**, *a.* & *n.*—**paus'soid**, *a.*

paut, pôt, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To beat or kick. **II.** *i.* **1.** To paw the ground; kick. **2.** To potter. **pawt**‡.

paut, *n.* [E. Ind.] Jute. **put**‡.

pauw, pô, *n.* [S. Afr.] A bustard of the genus *Eupodotis*, especially the great crested *E. cristata*.

pa-vache'†, *n.* Same as PAVISE.

pa'vage, pā'vĝj, *n.* Same as PAVIAGE.

pav'an, pav'un, *n.* A slow, stately dance of the 16th and 17th centuries, in common time, originally Italian, but said to have been introduced into England from Spain; also, the music for this dance. The dancers were elaborately dressed. [< F. *pavane*, < It. *pavana*, ult. < *Padua*, Padua.] **pav'ane**‡.

pa-vas'†, *n.* Same as PAVISE. **pa-vais'**†.

pave, pēv, *vt.* [PAVED; PA'VEN (Archaic); PA'VING.] To cover or floor with pavement; as, to *pave* a street or a cellar. [< F. *paver*, < LL. *pavo*, < L. *pavio*, beat.]

—**to pave the way for**, to make preparation for.

This favorite satire ["Reynard the Fox"] contributed, no less than the works of Erasmus, of Rabelais, and of Boccaccio, to *pave the way for* the Reformation. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.. Books of the People* in vol. i, p. 300. [W. J. W. '66.]

pa"vé', pg'vē', *n.* [F.] A street-pavement. **pave**‡.

—**nymphe du pavé**, a prostitute; street-walker.

pave'ment†, *vt.* To furnish with pavement; pave.

pave'ment, pēv'mĝnt, *n.* **1.** A hard, solid surface-covering for a floor, road, or footway, usually resting immediately on the ground; as, the *pavement* of a street or yard; the cathedral is floored with a *pavement* of mosaic. Pavements are commonly of stone, brick, or concrete, but sometimes of wooden blocks, and are usually adapted to outdoor exposure and the wear of animals and vehicles.

Some kinds of pavement are named (1) from their form, use, or material; as, **ashlar pavement** (of large squared stones), **asphalt p.**, **cobble** or **cobblestone p.**, **concrete p.**, **mosaic p.** (of stones or tiles arranged in mosaic), **stone-p.** (a stone facing on the sloping exposed side of a pier or jetty), **tessellated p.** (a mosaic pavement), **vulcanite p.** (a kind of asphalt pavement); or (2) from men who invented or introduced them, or the place where first used; as, **Belgian p.** (of small squared stones), **Nicolson p.** (wooden blocks set on end on a foundation of boards, the interstices filled with gravel and coal-tar), **Telford p.** (large broken stone packed with smaller pieces, covered with a layer of finely broken stone or gravel and rolled hard and smooth).

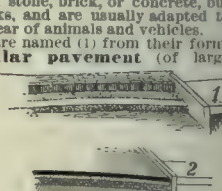

Modern Street-pavements.

1. Pavement of granite blocks on a concrete foundation. 2. Pavement above a bottom course of broken stone, and a top course of smaller pieces. Both partly in vertical section.

The *pavement* of the chambers was formed either of alabaster slabs, covered with inscriptions recording the name and genealogy of the king, and probably the chief events of his reign, or of kiln-burnt bricks, each also bearing a short inscription. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 261. [J. M. '49.]

2. A paved road or footway; especially, a paved sidewalk. **3.** The material with which a surface is paved. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A part or structure like a pavement. **5.** [Scot.] In mining, a stratum of fire-clay forming the bottom of a coal-seam. [F., < L. *pavimentum*, beaten floor, < *pavio*, beat.]

—**pavement epithelium**, flattened epithelial cells arranged in layers. See illus. under EPITHELIUM.—**p. teeth**, broad flat teeth arranged like tiles in a pavement, as in the Port Jackson shark.

pa'ven [Archaic], *pp.* of PAVE. Paved.

pav'en, *n.* Same as PAVAN. **pav'i-an**‡; **pav'in**‡.

pa'ver, pē'vĝr, *n.* **1.** One who lays pavements.

Thou stood'st thy trial, Mac.! and shaved the road . . .
So well, that *paviours* threw their rammers by . . .
HOOD *Ode to Mr. M'Adam* st. 2.

2. A pavers' rammer. **pave'ment-ram"mer**‡. **3.** A paving-block. **pa'vi-er**‡; **pa'vi-or** or **-our**‡.

pav"e-sade'†, *n.* [F.] Any extended defense or screen formerly used in warfare; specifically, a canvas stretched along the side of a vessel in action to screen her deck from the enemy's view. **pav"e-sa'do**†; **pav"i-sade'**†.

pa-vese'†, *v.* & *n.* Same as PAVISE. **pa-vesse'**†.

pa'vi-age, pē'vi-ĝj, *W.1 Wr.* (pēv'yĝj, *W.2*), *n.* **1.** A tax for paving highways. **2**‡. A toll paid for passing over the lands or territory of another. [< F. *pavage*, pavement, < *paver*; see PAVE.] **pa'vage**‡ [Rare].

pav'id, pav'id, *a.* [Rare.] Timid; shy. [< L. *pavidus*, < *paveo*, fear.]—**pa-vid'i-ty**†, *n.* Timidity; shyness.

pa'vi-in, pē'vi-in, *n.* *Chem.* Same as FRAXIN. [< the botanical genus *Pavia*, < Peter *Paiv*, Dutch botanist.]

pa-vil'ion, pa-vil'yun, *vt.* To provide with a pavilion or pavilions; shelter by a pavilion.

The broad and sultry thunder-cloud, wherein
The God of Israel evermore *pavilions*
The chariot of his vengeance.
H. H. MILMAN *Fall of Jerusalem* sc. 4.

pa-vil'ion, pə-vil'yun, *n.* **1.** A movable or open structure for temporary shelter, entertainment, or dwelling; a large tent; tabernacle; summer-house. **2.** A related or connected part of a principal building. Specifically: (1) A connected structure not fully enclosed with walls, especially such a structure appropriated to amusement; as, the dancing-*pavilion*. (2) A belvedere or other structure projecting at an angle with the main building, or rising above it, and making a conspicuous feature of its design.

The eastern front presents the remains of a magnificent portico—flanked at each end by a square tower or *pavilion*.
E. ROBINSON *Biblical Researches* § 11, p. 509. [C. B. '56.]

3. A suspended covering; a canopy. **4.** A banner or flag; especially, the flag at a vessel's stern denoting its nationality. **5.** *Her.* A tent as a bearing. **6.** The sloping surface of a brilliant-cut gem between the girdle and the culet. **7.** *Anat.* The external ear; the pinna. **8.** *Mus.* Same as PAVILLON. **9.** A gold coin of the 14th century: (1) A French coin. (2) A coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for circulation in France. See COIN. [< L. *papilion-*), butterfly, tent.]

pa-vil'ioned, *pa.* Pavilioned. PHIL. Soc.

pa'vil"lon', pə'vil'yŏn', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mus.* The bell of a trumpet or horn. **2.** *Her.* The mantling of the coat of arms of a sovereign, usually of gold doubled with ermine.

—pavillon chinois [F.], an apparatus consisting of a group of bells in a frame; rung by striking the free end of the instrument on the ground. **Chinese pavilion†.**

pav'i-ment', *n.* Pavement.

pa'ving, pē'ving, *n.* The laying of a pavement; a pavement. **—pa'ving-bee"tle,** *n.* A pounder used in laying pavements; a pavers' rammer. **—p.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A heavy heated iron roller for compacting and smoothing asphalt pavement. **2.** A pavers' rammer. **—p.-roller†.** **—p.-stone,** *n.* Stone prepared or suitable for paving; stone used in pavements. **—p.-tile,** *n.* Tile used for floors.

pav"i-sade'†, *n.* Same as PAVESADE.

pav'ise†, *vt.* To provide with shields.

pa-vise', pa-vīz', *W.* (pav'is, *C.*), *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A shield adapted to cover the whole body as a protection from archers, etc. See illus. below. **pa-voise'†.**

In battle they carry the *pavoise*, or large hide-shield, affected by the Kaffirs of the Cape.
R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 9, p. 317. [H. '60.]

2. A pavesade.

Prone is the purple *pavis*. BROWNING *Sordello* bk. i, l. 115.

[< OF. *pavois*, < Ll. *pavensis*, large shield.] **pal-veise'†; pa-vais'†; pa-vas'†; pa-vese'†; pavesse'†; pa-vice'†; pa-vis'†; pa-visse'†.**

pa-vis'er, pa-viz'ər *or* pav'i-zər, *n.* A soldier bearing a pavise, with which he shielded himself and often an archer or other soldier. **pa-vis'i-er†; pa-vis'or†.**

A Pavisier of the year 1433, with Pavise. (*Meyrick.*)

Pa'vo, pē'vō *or* pā'vō, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A constellation, the Peacock. See CONSTELLATION, 26. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Pavoninæ*. [L.; see PEACOCK.]

—pa-vo'ni-an, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a peacock; pavonine. **Pav"o-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, especially those with upper tail-coverts of males greatly developed and erectile, as in peacocks. **—pav'o-nine,** *a.* **1.** Resembling or characteristic of the peacock; as, the *pavonine* voice. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pavoninæ*. **3.** [Rare.] Iridescent like the tail of a peacock. **—pav'o-nin'e,** *n.* **1.** One of the *Pavoninæ*. **2.** The iridescent luster on certain ores. **—pa-vo'ni-ous,** *a.* Having eye-like spots of color, as the tail of the peacock. See illus. under PEACOCK. **—pav'o-nize'†,** *vi.* To assume airs; act like a peacock.

pav'on, pav'ən, *n.* A small triangular flag fastened to a lance or spear; a pennon. [OF., < L. *pavo*; see PEACOCK.]

pa-vone'†, *n.* A peacock.

pa'vor, pē'vər *or* pā'vor, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Intense dread; severe fright, morbid or groundless fear.

pav'y†, *n.* A hard peach, clingstone.

Pa'vy's dis-ease', pē'viz diz-ēz'. *Pathol.* Periodic occurrence of albumin in the urine; intermittent albuminuria.

paw, pô, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To scrape or strike with the fore foot; also, to touch with the feet or paws, as, the horse *paws* the ground; the dog *paws* his master's knee. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, to handle rudely or awkwardly; as, to *paw* things over.

II. *i.* To scrape or strike violently with the fore foot.

Hark! how the billows beat upon the sand!
Like *pawing* steeds impatient of delay.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 7.

paw, *n.* **1.** The foot or hand of an animal having nails or claws, as the cat or dog. **2.** [Humorous.] A human hand, especially when large and clumsy.

Irene came closer up to him and took his arm. He laid his heavy *paw* on her gloved fingers.
HOWELLS *Rise of Silas Lapham* ch. 19, p. 346. [T. & CO. '85.]

3. *Her.* The foot of a lion, bear, seal, etc., cut off or erased at the first joint. [< OF *pate*, < MLG. *pote*, paw.]

—paw'clam", *n.* The giant clam. **paw'-shell:.**

pa'wa, pā'wə, *n.* [New Zealand.] An ear-shell (*Haliotis iris*).

pawd, *n.* Pawed. PHIL. Soc.

pawed, pôd, *a.* **1.** Possessing paws. **2.** Broad-footed.

pawk[1], pôk, *n.* A small lobster.

pawk[2], *n.* [Scot.] A wile or trick. **pauk:.—paw'kie,** *a.* (Scot.) Cunning; sly; insinuating. **pau'ky:; paw'ky:. —paw'ki-ly,** *adv.* **—paw'ki-ness,** *n.*

pawl, pôl, *vt.* To stop, as a ratchet-wheel, by applying a click or pawl; as, to *pawl* the capstan.

pawl, *n. Mech.* A hinged or pivoted piece having a point, edge, or hook made to engage with ratchet-teeth, as for driving a ratchet-wheel, or preventing reverse motion; a click, detent, or ratchet. See RATCHET. [W., pole.]

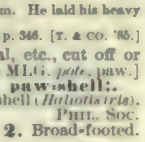

Pawl and Ratchet-wheel.

A vibratory movement of the arm (*a*) causes intermittent rotation of the ratchet-wheel (*r*), by means of the pawl (*p*).

—pawl and half-pawl, an arrangement of two pawls of different lengths coming into action one after the other on the same tooth and thus making the action of a ratchet-wheel smoother and safer. **—pawl'-bitt",** *n.* A bitt or post for supporting the pawls of a ship's capstan. **p.-post:. —p.-rim,** *n.* A ring surrounding a capstan-foot and bearing ratchet-teeth. **p.-ring:.**

pawn, pôn, *vt.* **1.** To pledge or deposit (personal property), especially with a pawnbroker, as security for a debt or the repayment of a loan. **2†.** To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise; also, to stake or risk for any purpose. [< OF. *paner*, < *pan*; see PAWN[1], *n.*]

—pawn'a-bl(e, *a.* Capable of being pawned. **—pawn'er,** *n.* **pawn'or‡.**

pawn[1], *n.* **1.** Something pledged as security for a debt; especially, personal property pledged to secure a loan; security; pledge.

I desire no *pawn* Beyond an emperor's word.
MASSINGER *The Duke of Milan* act iii, sc. 1.

2. The condition of being held as a pledge for money loaned; as, a coat in *pawn*. **3.** [Colloq.] A pawnshop.

A *pawn* or pignus, so far as concerns the present inquiry, is where goods are hypothecated by a debtor to a creditor as security for the debt. F. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* bk. ii, ch. 9, § 670, p. 533. [K. & BRO. '74.]

4†. A challenge. **5†.** A promise. [< OF. *pan*, perhaps < L. *pannus*, cloth; but cp. D. *pand*, G. *pfand*, Ice. *pantr*, pawn.] **—pawn'-shop",** *n.* A place where pawnbroking is conducted. **—p.-ticket,** *n.* A certificate given to the pawner by a pawnbroker, specifying names, dates, goods pawned, and the amount and conditions of the loan.

pawn[2], *n.* A chessman of lowest rank, moving forward, but capturing diagonally. See illus. under CHESS. [< OF. *paon*, < LL. *pedo(n-)*, foot-soldier, < L. *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

—doubled pawn, either of two pawns of the same color and on the same file. **—marked p.,** a pawn marked (as with a piece of paper or a ring) with which a player engages to give the mating move. **—passed p.,** a pawn that can not be further hindered by opposing pawns in its advance along the file on which it stands.

pawn[3], *n.* A betel masticatory. See BETEL.

You rarely see a native, of whatever condition, without a *pawn* in his mouth. B. TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 4, p. 57. [G. P. P. '55.]

pawn[4], *n.* A peacock: obsolete except in heraldry. [< F. *paon*, < L. *pavon-*); see PEACOCK.]

pawn[5], *n.* [Archaic.] A gallery.

pawn[6], *n.* Mast, or similar fodder. **pawne†.**

pawn'age, pôn'ij, *n.* [Rare.] The act of pawning, or the state of being pawned.

pawn'bro"ker, pôn'brō'kər, *n.* One engaged in the business of lending money on interest, on the security of personal property pledged in pawn. **—pawn'bro"-king,** *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

pawn'cock", pôn'cok', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A scarecrow.

pawnd, *pp.* Pawned. PHIL. Soc.

Paw"nee'[1], pô-nī', *W.* (pô'ni, *C.*), *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians of Caddoan stock, formerly in Nebraska and Kansas, now in Indian Territory. See AMERICAN. [< Am. Ind. *Pani*.] **Pa"ni'†.**

pawn-ee'[2], pôn-ī', *n. Law.* One with whom goods have been left in pawn; a pawnbroker.

paw'nee'[3], pô'ni, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Water. **pa'nee‡. —bilate pawnee,** soda-water. **—brandy p.,** brandy and water.

pawn'haus, *n.* Same as PANHAS.

paw-paw', *n.* Same as PAPAW.

paw':waw", *n.* Same as POWWOW.

pax, pax, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* (I) A plaque or tablet of gold, silver, ivory, or other material, square or circular, containing a representation of the Crucifixion, the Lamb, the Virgin, or some other sacred subject: formerly kissed by priest and people at mass and still used in monastic communities, etc.; an osculatorium. (2) The kiss of peace. See KISS, *n.* **pax'board"‡; pax'-borde"†. 2.** [P-] *Myth.* The Roman goddess of peace. [L., peace.]

A Pax or Osculatorium, designed by Pugin. (Front and side views.)

pax-il'la, pax-il'ə, *n.* [-LÆ, *-il or -lē, pl.*] *Echin.* One of the terminally spinose processes attached to the integument in some starfishes. [< L. *paxillus*, small stake, < *pag* in *pango*, fasten.]

pax-il'lus; [L.].

—pax'il-liar, *a.* **—pax'il-late,** *a.*

Pax"il-lo'sæ, pax'i-lō'sē *or* -sē, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of starfishes with pedicellariæ formed by skeletal ossicles and the spines that cover them, as in astropectinids. [< L. *paxillus*; see PAXILLA.]

pax'il-lose", pax'i-lōs', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Paxillosæ*. **2.** [Rare.] *Geol.* Resembling a small stake.

pax-il'lum, pax-il'əm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [LL.] A small pax.

pax'wax", pax'wax', *n.* A strong elastic fibrous band or sheet extending from the spines of the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput and supporting the head in many mammals, as horses. [< AS. *feax*, hair, + WAX, grow.] **fax'wax";; fix'fax";; pack'wax";; pax'y-wax"y†.**

pay[1], pē, *v.* [PAID; PAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver that which is or is regarded as an equivalent or compensation to, as to an employee or creditor for services or goods; make due or expected requital to; remunerate; recompense; as, to *pay* one's tailor.

In science, the man who discovered the telescope, and first saw heaven, was *paid* with a dungeon.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 31. [W. & S. '66.]

2. To satisfy, as a claim or obligation, by doing or giving that which is required; as, to *pay* a bill; he *paid* the bet. **3.** To give as pay; deliver as due; hand over; expend: often with *out*; as, I *paid* a dollar for it; he is *paying out* large sums of money. **4.** To provide for the cost of; defray the expense of; bear the burden of; as, each one *paid* his own way. **5.** To render or offer as a polite tribute: give without the sense of obligation; as, to *pay* a visit or a compliment. **6.** To be profitable to; return a distinct advantage to; profit; as, it hardly *pays* me. **7.** [Colloq.] To requite for an injury; give deserved punishment to; chastise. **8†.** To satisfy; please.

II. *i.* **1.** To meet obligations; make recompense; discharge a debt; as, to *pay* promptly. **2.** To make adequate return; compensate for effort or expense; as, honesty surely *pays*.

No desire to make it *pay* created the National Lifeboat Institution.
WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 43. [F. & W. '91.]

[< F. *payer*, < L. *paco*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace.]

Synonyms: compensate, defray, discharge, indemnify, liquidate, recompense, remunerate, requite, reward, satisfy, settle. **—Antonyms:** default, repudiate. **—Prepositions:** pay *to* the bearer; *for* the service; *on* demand.

Phrases: —to pay, to come or to be reckoned with as a result: in such phrases as "the mischief *to pay*," "the devil *to pay*." Probably a use of PAY[2], but connected rather in modern use with the idea of recompense. See THE DEVIL TO PAY, under DEVIL. **—to pay attention. 1.** To give heed; concentrate the mental faculties in a particular direction. Mr. Jenner Weir is convinced that birds *pay* particular *attention* to the colours of other birds.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* pt. ii, ch. 14, p. 412. [A. '87.]

2. To offer polite attentions to a woman, as in courtship. **—to pay down,** to pay in cash, on the spot. **—to pay off. 1.** To pay the wages of and discharge; pay fully. **2.** To requite or retort upon. **3.** *Naut.* To cause to fall to leeward, as a ship's head. **—to pay out** (*Naut.*), to cause to run out; slacken; run out; as, to *pay out* a rope. **—to pay the fiddler** or **piper,** to bear the expense or responsibility.

pay[2], *vt.* [PAID or PAYED; PAY'ING.] *Naut.* To coat or cover with hot pitch or other water-proof composition; as, to *pay* the seams; to *pay* the spar.

In calking their frail crafts, films of the palmetto served for oakum, and they *payed* the seams with pitch from the nearest pines.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 29. [A. '84.]

[< OF. *peier*, < L. *pico*, < *pix*, pitch.]

pay, *n.* **1.** That which is given as a recompense or in exchange for service or goods or to discharge a debt; especially, money paid for service; hire; compensation.

I was once offered *pay* for a poem in praise of a certain stove-polish, but I declined.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 1, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. Whatever compensates for labor or loss; a satisfying equivalent; as, the pleasure was ample *pay* for the toil. **3.** Whatever is a penalty; as, the transgressor will get his *pay*. **4†.** Pleasure; satisfaction. **5†.** Pay-day. [< F. *paye*, < *payer*; see PAY[1], *v.*]

Compounds, etc.: —good pay, sure and liberal pay; sound financially; as, is he *good pay*? **—half pay,** see HALF. **—in the pay of,** hired by. **—pay'-bill",** *n.* A statement of money due, as to workmen. **—pay'-car,** *n.* The car occupied as an office and place of deposit for funds by the paymaster of a railway-system while traveling from point to point. **—pay'-clerk,** *n.* A clerk who has charge of the payment of wages; specifically, a paymaster's clerk in the United States army or navy. **—pay'-corps,** *n.* The corps of paymasters in the United States navy. **—pay'-day,** *n.* A regular day for payment, as of wages. **—pay'-dirt** or **pay'-gravel,** *n.* In placer-mining, such earth as yields a profitable amount of gold. **—pay'-inspector,** *n.* An officer of the paymaster's department in the United States navy, ranking as commander. **—pay'-list** or **pay'-roll,** *n.* A list of those entitled to pay, with the amounts due them. **—pay'-rock,** *n.* Any metalliferous rock that repays working. **—pay'-streak,** *n.* A specially rich part of a placer, vein, or seam.

pay'a-bl, *a.* Payable. PHIL. Soc.

pay'a-ble, pē'ə-bl, *a.* Due and unpaid; capable of being discharged by payment; that can or will be paid; justly due; due as to time; as, the note is *payable* to-day.

Eighteen per cent. per annum *payable* monthly was the enticing rate of interest offered. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 21, p. 324. [SH. & CO. '86.]

pay'a-bly, pē'ə-bli, *adv.* So as to profit; remuneratively.

Pa-ya'gua, pə-yä'gwə, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock on the Paraguay river. See AMERICAN. **Pa-ya'-guan†.**

pay'a-sam, pē'ə-sam, *n.* [Hind.] A congee of rice or sago and milk, prepared for sacrificial purposes. **pay'a-san†.**

payed, pēd, *imp.* & *pp.* Paid: obsolete except in archaic nautical use, with *out* or *off*. **payd†.**

pay-ee', pē-ī', *n.* A person to whom money has been or is to be paid; in law, the person to whom a bill, note, or check is made payable.

pay'en†, *n.* A pagan.

pay'er, pē'ər, *n.* One who pays; specifically, the person by or from whom, as principal, payment should be or has been made. **pay'or‡.**

pay'mas"ter, pē'mgs'tər, *n.* **1.** One who regularly pays or is charged with the business of paying employees; especially, an agent of a government or large establishment for this purpose. **2.** *Mil.* [U. S. & Gt. Brit.] (1) An army officer, ranking as major, by whom the troops are paid from funds entrusted to him. (2) A naval officer having charge of the money, clothing, and stores pertaining to his vessel, and by whom payments are made and provisions and clothing issued. **—pay'mas"ter-gen'er-al,** *n. Mil.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) The chief paying officer of the War Department, ranking as a brigadier-general. (2) A similar officer in the Navy Department, ranking as a commodore. (3) A corresponding staff-officer in the militia of a State. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] An unpaid member of the ministry charged with the duty of superintending the payment of certain salaries and wages in the public service.

pay'mas"ter-ship, pē'mgs'tər-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or position of a paymaster.

pay'ment, pē'mənt, *n.* **1.** The act of paying, or that which is paid; the discharge of a debt, obligation, or duty; satisfaction of a claim; requital; recompense.

If it is to be attended or followed by the subversion of the American system, . . . the *payment* of the public debt will be the bitterest of curses. CLAY in Mallory's *Henry Clay*, *Feb. 2, '32* in vol. ii, p. 8. [A. S. B. '57.]

2. *Law.* The satisfaction and discharge of a debt or an obligation in money or an accepted equivalent. **3.** [Rare.] That which is done by way of punishment. [< F. *payement*, < *payer*; see PAY[1] *v.*] **pai'ment†.**

pay'mis"tress, pē'mis'tres, *n.* A woman whose business it is to pay employees.

payn†, *n.* Bread. **—payn"de-maine'†,** *n.* The finest, whitest bread. **payn"de-mayn'†; payne'main†.**

pay'nim, pē'nim, *a.* [Archaic.] Of a false or idolatrous faith. Specifically: (1) Pagan; heathen. (2) Mohammedan. **pal'nim‡.**

'Twas the hour when rites unholy
Called each *Paynim* voice to prayer.
CAMPBELL *The Turkish Lady* st. 1.

pay'nim, *n.* **1.** One of a false or idolatrous faith; a pagan; heathen. **2.** False religious belief; paganism; heathenism. [< OF. *paienime*, < LL. *paganismus*, < L. *paganus*; see PAGAN.] **pal'nim‡.**

pay'nim-ry†, *n.* Heathendom; paganism.

payn'ize, pēn'iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by successive injections of solutions of calcium or barium sulfid followed by calcium sulfate. [< *Payne*, inventor of the process.]

payre†, *n.* A pair.

pay'sa, pai'sə, *n.* [E. Ind.] A pice. **py'sa‡.**

pay'sage, pē'zēj *or* pē'ī'zāzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** Landscape. **2.** Landscape-painting. **—pay'sa-gist,** *n.* A landscape-painter.

payse†, *vt.* To poise.

pay'sy-ble†, *a.* Peaceable.

payt'am'in, pēt'am'in, *n. Chem.* An amorphous **payt'am'ine,** (alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$) in the white bark of a tree of the genus *Aspidosperma*, of the dogbane family. [< *payta-* (< *Payta*, Peru) + AMIN, AMINE.]

pay'tin, (pā'tin, *C. E.* (pai'tin *or* -tin, W.), *n. Chem.* A
pay'tine, (bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$) contained in a white bark from Payta, Peru. See PAYTAMIN.

Pa-zend', pa-zend', *n.* [Zend.] **1.** The supplement or latest translation of the Zend-Avesta, the others being known as *Avesta* and *Zend*. See these words. **2.** The language of this translation; ancient Persian; Parsi.

pea[1], pī, *n.* [PEAS or PEASE, pīz, *pl.*] **1.** The edible seed of *Pisum sativum*. **2.** A climbing annual herb (*Pisum sativum*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), having pinnate leaves with a terminal tendril, and papilionaceous flowers. **3.** The seed of any one of various other plants, usually of the same family, as the rosary pea, the seed of Indian licorice (*Abrus precatorius*). [< PEASE.]

Compounds, etc.:—**Angola pea,** the pigeon-pea (*Cajanus Indicus*): so called from Angola in western Africa.—**Congo pea,** same as ANGOLA PEA.—**Egyptian pea,** same as CHICK-PEA.—**flat pea,** any one of three shrubs constituting all the species of the Australian genus *Platylobium*, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). They have simple opposite leaves, solitary yellow flowers in the axils, and very flat pods. They are common in greenhouse cultivation.—**hoary pea,** any one of the various species of *Tephrosia*, as goat's-rue (*T. Virginiana*): so called from the gray silky down on the leaves.—**no-eye pea** [Jamaica], a variety of the pigeon-pea (*Cajanus Indicus*, var. *flavus*).—**pea'-bean",** *n.* A small, ovoid, white bean borne by a variety of the bush-bean.—**pea-beetle,** *n.* The pea-weevil.—**pea'ber"ry,** *n.* A roundish or pea-shaped seed taking the place of the usual pair of seeds in the coffee-berry.—**pea'bird",** *n.* [Eng.] The wryneck.—**pea-bluff,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pea-shooter.—**pea-bone,** *n.* The pisiform carpal bone.—**pea-bug,** *n.* The pea-weevil.—**pea-chafer,** *n.* The pea-weevil.—**pea-clam,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small round clam ¾ to 1¼ inches in diameter.—**pea coal** [U. S.], a grade of coal. See COAL.—**pea-cod,** *n.* A pea-pod.—**pea-comb,** *n.* A fowl's comb in three parallel parts, as in Brahma fowls. See illus. under COMB.—**pea-crab,** *n.* A small pinnotheroid crab living as a commensal with a bivalve, as *Pinnotheres pisum* with mussels and cockles.—**pea-dove,** *n.* The ground-dove; zenaida-dove.—**pea-dropper,** *n.* An implement for planting peas.—**pea-finch,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch.—**pea-green,** *n.* The color of green pea-pods.—**pea-grit,** *n.* Same as PISOLITE.—**pea-gun,** *n.* A toy, as a small blow-gun, for shooting peas or small pellets.—**pea-maggot,** *n.* The larva of the pea-moth.—**pea-measle,** *n.* A larval tapeworm found in the liver of the rabbit and in other animals; the cysticercus of the dog-tapeworm (*Tænia serrata*).—**pea-moth,** *n.* A European tortricid moth (*Semasia nebritana*) whose larva destroys growing peas.—**pea-ore,** *n.* An iron oxid found in small grains resembling peas.—**pea-pod,** *n.* **1.** The pericarp of the pea. **2.** [Eastern U. S.] A small open rowboat, sharp at each end, used by fishermen, and especially in the lobster-fishery.—**pea-rifle,** *n.* A rifle of very small caliber.—**pea-shell,** *n.* A pea-pod.—**pea-sheller,** *n.* An appliance for shelling peas.—**pea-shooter,** *n.* A pea-gun.—**pea-stone,** *n.* Same as PISOLITE.—**pea soup,** a soup made from peas.—**pea-tree,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various hardy ornamental shrubs of the genus *Caragana*, especially *C. arborescens*, from Siberia, and *C. Chamlagu*, from China. **2.** Any one of several shrubby annuals of the tropical leguminous genus *Sesbania*, especially *S. grandiflora*.—**pea-vine,** *n.* **1.** Any vine having peas. **2.** The hog-peanut (*Amphicarpæa monoica*). **3.** Any one of several vetches, as *Vicia Americana*.—**pea-weevil,** *n.* An American weevil-like bruchid beetle (*Bruchus pisi*), the larva of which feeds on the pulp of growing peas.—**sensitive pea,** the partridge-pea (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) and its congener *C. nictitans*—both called also *wild sensitive-plant*—the latter having smaller flowers, shorter pedicels, and more leaflets.—**shinless pea,** a variety of pea lacking the tough inner film of other kinds and usually having a large, tender, edible pod. Called also *sugar-pea* and *string-pea*.—**sweet pea,** an ornamental annual climber (*Lathyrus odoratus*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), from Sicily, with large, fragrant, variously colored flowers, and the leaflets of each pinnate leaf a single pair. See illus. under SWEET PEA.

pea[2], *n.* A peafowl: rare except in the combinations *pea*-cock, *pea*hen, etc. [< AS. *pāwa*; see PEACOCK.]

—**pea'-chick",** *n.* The young of the peafowl.—**pea-chicken,** *n.* [Eng.] The lapwing.—**pea-pheasant,** *n.* A peacock-pheasant.

pea[3], *n.* The sliding weight on a steelyard. [< OF. *peis*, < L. *pensum*; see POISE, *n.*] **pee**‡.

pea[4], *n.* Same as PEE[1]. **peak**‡.

Pea'bod"y bird. The white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*): named from Peabody glen, in the White Mountains.

The Peabody Bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). 1/5

peace, *n.* **1.** A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; repose. **2.** Specifically, absence or cessation of war. **3.** General order and tranquillity; freedom from riot or violence; as, the *peace* of our homes; to go to work in *peace*.

The world would yet be a place of *peace* if we were all peace-makers, and gentle service should we have of its creatures if we gave them gentle mastery.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 1, p. 2. [W. & S. '75.]

4. A treaty of reconciliation between hostile nations; as, the *peace* of Villafranca. **5.** A state of reconciliation after strife or enmity; peaceable or friendly relations; agreement; concord; as, *peace* between neighbors. **6.** Freedom from mental agitation or anxiety; as, they have *peace* that love thy law.

This is *peace;*
To conquer love of self and lust of life,
To tear deep-rooted passion from the breast,
To still the inward strife.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. viii, st. 72.

7. Spiritual content; rest of soul; as, "the *peace* of God fill your hearts." [< OF. *pais*, < L. *pax* (*pac-*), peace.]

Synonyms: see REST.

Compounds, etc.:—armed peace, the state of a country whose military force is kept on a war footing.—**p. congress,** an assemblage of persons for deliberation in the interests of national peace.—**p. establishment,** the state of a standing army when reduced to the lowest number of troops deemed expedient in times of peace.—**peace'-gild",** *n.* One of the medieval societies in Europe for protection of the liberty and common rights of the members. Called also *frith*.—**p.-officer,** *n.* Any conservator of the peace, especially a sheriff, constable, or policeman.—**p.-parted**†, *a.* Gone from life in peace.—**p.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe smoked in token of peace; calumet.—**public p.,** a condition of order that conforms to the requirements of the law.—**the king's** or **queen's p.** [Eng.], the exemption of the king's servants, and later of all his loyal subjects, from molestation, and enforcement of security of their goods.—**to keep the p.,** to refrain from violation of the public peace.—**to swear the p.,** to make oath before a magistrate that a certain person ought to be put under bonds to keep the peace.

An Irishman, *swearing the peace* against his three sons for . . . assaulting and abusing him, made this proper reservation. GREELEY in Zabriskie's *Horace Greeley* ch. 16, p. 264. [F. & W. '90.]

peace'a-bl, -ness. Peaceable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

peace'a-ble, pīs'ā-bl, *a.* **1.** Inclined to peace; not quarrelsome. **2.** Characterized by peace; undisturbed; peaceful; tranquil; as, *peaceable* occupations.

Synonyms: see PACIFIC.

—**peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* **peace"a-bil'i-ty**†.—**peace'a-bly,** *adv.* **pea'ce-ly**†.

peace'ful, pīs'ful, *a.* **1.** Exempt from war, riot, disturbance, or commotion; undisturbed; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* reign. **2.** Disposed to peace; averse to strife; mild; peaceable; as, a *peaceful* disposition.

When once their slumbering passions burn, The *peaceful* are the strong! HOLMES *Voice of the Loyal North* st. 5.

3. Used in peace rather than in war; belonging especially to times of peace; as, *peaceful* implements.

Not only Greek and Latin, but all Aryan languages have their *peaceful* words in common. . . . Thus the domestic animals are generally known by the same name in England and in India.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 41. [S. '73.]

Synonyms: see CALM; PACIFIC.

—**peace'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**peace'ful-ness,** *n.*

peace'less, pīs'les, *a.* Deprived of peace; without peace.—**peace'less-ness,** *n.*

peace'ma"ker, pīs'mē'kėr, *n.* One who effects a reconciliation between hostile or unfriendly parties: sometimes applied to a specially large or destructive gun or war-ship, as indicating decisive war followed quickly by peace.—**peace'ma"king,** *n.*

peace'-of"fer-ing, pīs'-of"ėr-ing, *n.* An offering for the sake of peace or reconciliation; something tendered as an overture of peace; specifically, an offering prescribed by Levitical law (see *Lev.* iii, 6, 7), the chief feature of which was a joyful sacrificial meal of flesh in communion with God. Called also *redemption-offering*.

peach, pīch, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Colloq.] To become an informer against an accomplice.

Whilst one of the men was undergoing the bastinado, his comrade was overheard encouraging him to bear the torment without *peaching*. KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 22, p. 190. [G. P. P. '50.]

II†, *t.* To impeach; inform against. [Abbr. of IMPEACH.]

peach[1], *n.* The fruit of the peach-tree (*Prunus* or *Amygdalus Persica*), or the tree. The fruit is a fleshy, juicy, and high-flavored ellipsoidal or roundish drupe, from 1 to 3 inches in its longer diameter, with downy whitish, yellowish, or reddish skin, and a hard, furrowed, flattish stone, enclosing one or rarely two seeds. In its wild state it is hard and inedible. The tree is 8 to 20 feet high, branches irregularly, and opens its profuse mass of rose-colored blossoms in early spring before the appearance of the glossy lanceolate leaves. There are double-flowered varieties cultivated for ornament. [< F. *pêche*, < L. *persicum*, < Gr. *persikos*, lit. Persian apple, < *Persikos*, Persian, < *Persis*, Persia, < Old Per. *Parsa*.]

Compounds, etc.:—Guinea peach, or **Sierra Leone peach,** a strong, climbing shrub (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), growing in western tropical Africa, and producing a pulpy aggregate fruit about the size of a peach; also, the fruit, eaten by the negroes, and called also *negro-peach*.—**peach'-black",** *n.* See BLACK.—**p.-blister,** *n.* A disease of the peach-tree. See CURL, 4 (1).—**p.-blossom,** *n.* **1.** The bloom of the peach. **2.** A pink color dashed with yellow. **3.** A noctuid moth (*Thyatira batis*).—**p.-borer,** *n.* **1.** A blue American clearwing-moth (*Ægeria exitiosa*) whose larva perforates and destroys the sap-wood and roots of peach-trees. **2.** A buprestid beetle (*Dicerca divaricata*) whose larva has similar habits.—**p. brandy,** see BRANDY, *n.*, 2.—**p.-color,** *n.* The bright-reddish tint of the peach.—**p.-down,** *n.* The fine fuzzy down on the skin of a peach.—**p.-house,** *n.* A house for growing peaches in an unsuitable climate, or for forcing the fruit to ripen at an unusual season.—**p.-mildew,** *n.* The fungus *Sphærotheca pannosa*.—**p.-moth,** *n.* A moth that destroys the leaves of the peach, especially the arctiid *Callimorpha fulvicosta*.—**p.-oak,** *n.* **1.** The peach-leaved or willow oak (*Quercus Phellos*). **2.** The California chestnut-oak (*Q. densiflora*).—**p.-palm,** *n.* A wing-leaved palm (*Guilielma speciosa* or *Bactris Gasipæs*) of Venezuela and the adjacent region. It produces in large drooping bunches a fruit about the size of an apricot, called the *palm-peach*, which, boiled or roasted and eaten with salt, resembles apricots in flavor. A beverage is made by fermenting them in water, and the meal obtained from them is made into cakes.—**p.-rosette,** *n.* An inoculable, rapidly fatal disease of peach-trees in South Carolina, Georgia, and Kansas.—**p.-stone,** *n.* The nut within the peach, which encloses the seed or kernel.—**p.-tree,** *n.* The tree that produces the peach.—**p.-water,** *n.* A flavoring-extract used in cookery, obtained by distillation from the bruised leaves of the peach.—**p.-wood,** *n.* **1.** Wood of the peach-tree. **2.** A dyewood grown in Nicaragua; Nicaragua wood.—**p.-worm,** *n.* A caterpillar that feeds on the leaves of the peach-tree.—**p.-yellows,** *n.* A disease that attacks peach-trees, causing the buds to push out of season, the fruit to ripen prematurely, and the leaves to languish, curl up, and turn yellow.

VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

EXPLANATIONS.

C = clingstone	L = large	s = small	
F = freestone	l = late	s = sweet; juicy	
g = globose	M = medium	v = vinous	
g = greenish-white, red at stone	m = melting	v.e = very early	
	r = reniform	w = white or pale color	
h = high-flavored	r = rich	y = yellow or yellowish	
j = juicy	s = serrated; without glands		

The asterisk (*) indicates the rating for cultivation in the northern, central, and southern divisions of the United States, as given by the American Pomological Society. (See POMOLOGY.) The numerals of the last three columns represent the number of commendatory stars given in favor of each variety, on the basis of one star for a State (or, very meritorious, two stars).

NAMES.	Size.	Class.	Color.	Quality.	Glands.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
Al'ex-an'der.....	M	F	w	s.j	*g*	v.e	4*	18*	11*
Beers Smock.....	L	F	y	j.v	*r*	l	1*	21*	4*
Cole Ear'ly.....	M	F	w	m.j.r	*g*	v.e	3*	7*	3*
Co-lum'bi-a.....	L	F	y	j.v	*r*	M	2*	12*	12*
Craw'ford Ear'ly..	L	F	y	j.v	*g*	M	13*	30*	11*
Craw'ford Late....	L	F	y	j.v	*g*	l	8*	25*	9*
Dru'id Hill.....	L	F	g	m.j.r	*g*	v.l	2*	11*	2*
Ear'ly York.....	M	F	w	m.j.r	*s*	v.e	9*	16*	2*
Fos'ter.....	L	F	y	j.v	*g*	l	5*	4*	4*
George the Fourth.	M	F	y	m.j.r	*g*	M	5*	21*	6*
Grosse Mi'gnonne'	L	F	w	s.j.h	*g*	M	5*	18*	10*
Hale Ear'ly.....	M	F	w	m.j.r	*g*	v.e	6*	15*	12*
Heath Cling.....	L	C	g	s.j.h	*r*	v.l	1*	24*	15*
Large Ear'ly York	M	F	w	s.j.h	*g*	v.e	5*	24*	9*
Moun'tain Rose...	M	F	w	s.j	*g*	M	5*	6*	12*
Old'mix-on Cling..	L	C	w	m.j.r	*g*	M	3*	23*	13*
Old'mix-on Free ..	L	F	g	s.j.h	*g*	M	11*	26*	10*
Reeves' Fa'vor-ite.	L	F	y	m.j	*g*	M	1*	10*	5*
Riv'ers.....	L	F	y	m.r	*r*	e	3*	6*	10*
Stump the World..	L	F	w	s.j.h	*g*	l	6*	25*	13*
Sus'que-han'na....	L	F	y	s.j.v	*g*	M	2*	11*	11*
Til'lot-son.....	L	F	g	m.j.r	*s*	v.e	1*	13*	12*
Ward's Late.....	L	F	w	s.r.j	*r*	l	1*	17*	3*

peach[2], *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* Any soft schistose rock, generally chloritic.—**peach'y**[1], *a.* Containing peach.

—**peachy lode,** a mineral vein, presenting a bluish-green appearance, into which peach enters.

peach[3], *n.* A kind of Russian stove. [< Rus. *pechŭ*.]

pea'-cha"fer, etc. See PEA[1].

peach'blow", pīch'blō", *n.* **1.** A light-purple glaze inclining to pink, seen on some Oriental porcelain. **2.** A kind of ware thus glazed or tinted. **3.** A variety of the potato, formerly in high repute in the northern United States.

peach'er, pīch'ėr, *n.* [Colloq.] One who peaches, or betrays his accomplice; an accuser; informer.

peach'er-y, pīch'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place for growing peaches, as an orchard or a greenhouse.

pecht, *pp.* Peached. PHIL. SOC.

peach'wort", pīch'wŭrt', *n.* The plant lady's-thumb.

peach'y[3], pīch'i, *a.* Resembling a peach, especially in color or downiness.

pea'clam", *n.* See PEA[1].

pea'coat", pī'cōt", *n.* Same as PEA-JACKET.

pea'cock", pī'cec", *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To cause to strut about in a vain way; hence, to render vain; make a display of. **II.** *i.* To strut about vainly. **pea'cock"ize**†.

pea'cock", *n.* **1.** A phasianoid crested bird of the genus *Pavo*, especially the male, which has the tail-coverts (not the tail-feathers) enormously elongated and erectile, and marked with ocelli or eye-like spots, and the neck and breast of a peculiar iridescent greenish blue.

The tail-coverts (commonly called *peacock-feathers*) form a large semicircular fan-like disk when erected, and are much used in decoration. The common domesticated *Pavo cristatus* is a native of India and Ceylon; *P. muticus* is Malayan. The peacock was formerly eaten, but is now kept chiefly for ornament. It was regarded by the ancients as the attribute of Juno, and in Christian Byzantine art is a symbol of the resurrection. In modern simile it is the type of vainglory.

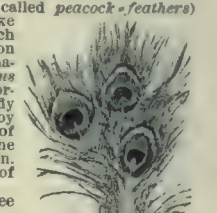

Peacock-feathers, showing the Ocelli.

2. [P-] A constellation, Pavo. See CONSTELLATION, 86. [< AS. *pāwa*, peacock (< L. *pavo(n-)*, < Gr. *taōs*, < Per. *tāwus*, peacock), + COCK[1], *n.*]

Compounds, etc.:—pea'cock-bit"tern, *n.* The sun-bittern.—**p.-blue,** *n.* A peculiar color similar to the blue of the peacock's plumage.—**p.-butterfly,** *n.* An ocellated butterfly (*Vanessa io*).—**p.-coal,** *n.* A variety or condition of coal showing iridescence.—**p.-fish,** *n.* A gorgeously variegated European wrasse (*Crenilabrus pavo*).—**p.-flower,** *n.* **1.** A large and handsome tree (*Poinciana regia*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), of Madagascar, with large bipinnate leaves, and loose racemes of bright-scarlet flowers at the ends of the branches and from the axils of the upper leaves. Called also *royal peacock-flower*. **2.** Same as FLOWER-FENCE.—**p.-butter**†, *n.* A milliner.—**p.-pheasant,** *n.* An East-Indian pheasant (genus *Polyplectron*) resembling and related to the peacock, especially *P. bicalcaratum*.

pea'comb", pea'dove, **pea-finch,** etc. See PEA[1].

pea'fowl", pī'foul", *n.* A peacock.

peag, pīg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Polished shell-beads formerly used as money among Indian tribes of North America; wampum. There were two kinds of peag, the black and the white. The latter, *wampum* (white) *peag*, in the Indian language, being much more common, ultimately gave the name to both kinds. See WAMPUM. Compare ROANOKE; SEAWAN. **peage**‡; **peak**‡.

In Virginia Beverly found that both sorts of *peak* were 'in size and figure alike and resembling the English buglas [bugles', but not so transparent nor so brittle. They are wrought as smooth as glass, being one-third of an inch long and about a quarter in diameter, strung by a hole drilled through the center.'
E. INGERSOLL in *Am. Naturalist* May, '83, p. 471.

pe'age†, *n.* Same as PEDAGE.

pea'gle, pī'gl, *n.* Same as PAGLE.

pea'-goose"†, *n.* Peak-goose.

pea'hen", pī'hen", *n.* A female peafowl.

pea'jack"et, pī'-jak'ėt, *n.* A coat of thick closely woven cloth worn by seamen in rough weather.

The navy regulations required me to become the possessor of . . . one *pea-jacket*.
NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* ch. 2, p. 219. [D. M. & CO.]

[< D. *pij*, coarse woolen coat, + JACKET.] **pi'lot-jack"et**‡.

peak[1], pīk, *v.* **I.** *t. Naut.* **1.** To raise, as a gaff or yard, more nearly vertical. **2.** To raise the blades of to nearly a right angle with the plane of the water; as, to *peak* the oars.

II. *i.* To rise or point upward; rise in a pointed form; as, the mountain seems to *peak* into the clouds.

peak[2], *vi.* **1.** To grow emaciated or pine; look sickly.

Off, wandering mother! *Peak* and pine!
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 23.

2. [Vulgar.] To peep; pry. **3**†. To make a mean figure; sneak. [Appar. < PEAK[1], *v.*]

peak, pīk, *n.* **1.** A projecting point or edge; an end terminating in a point; summit; as, the *peak* of a roof; the *peak* of a cap. **2.** A mountain with steeply inclined sides and pointed summit; a conspicuous or precipitous mountain; a mountain summit; as, Alpine *peaks*.

The highest *peaks* are those which the sun loves most.
DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. iii, ch. 1, p 146. [R. W. & R. '62.]

3. *Naut.* (1) The after upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, the upper end of a gaff: used often in combination; as, the *peak*-halyards. (2) The point of an anchor beyond the fluke; the bill. See illus. under ANCHOR. (3) The sharply narrowed part of the hull or hold of a vessel at the bow or stern, called respectively the **forepeak** and **after-peak**. [< Ir. *peac*, sharp-pointed object.]

—peak'-arch", *n.* [Rare.] A pointed arch. **—p.-clent**, *n.* A cleat fastened in a boat below a rowlock, with a hole in it in which to rest the handle of an oar when peaked. **—p.-crest**, *n.* A pointed crest on the head of a pigeon: opposed to *shell-crest*. **—p.-goose†**, *n.* A simpleton. **pea'-goose"†**.

peak'ed, pīk'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Ending in a point from a wider base; pointed; ridged; as, a *peaked* roof.

I never see the great *peaked* sail [of a gundalow] coming round a point without a quick association with the East.
SARAH O. JEWETT *Country By-Ways* p. 10. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. [Colloq.] Thin, emaciated, or sickly appearance; as, a *peaked* countenance.

peak'ing, pīk'ing, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Suffering from chronic lack of health, pining; puny. **2.** [Vulgar.] Mean; sneaking.

peak'ish, pīk'ish, *a.* **1.** Having or resembling peaks; on a peak; belonging to a peak. **2.** [Colloq.] Having sickly or emaciated features. **3†.** Rude; mean.

Peak'rel, pīk'rel. [Local, Eng.] **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Derbyshire Highlands and the Peak; as, *Peakrel* sheep. **II.** *n.* A resident of the Derbyshire Highlands or "High Peak," a district noted for sheep-pasturage.

peak'y, pīk'i, *a.* **1.** Abounding in peaks.

Or over hills, with *peaky* tops engrail'd.
TENNYSON *Palace of Art* st. 29.

2. [Colloq.] Sickly-looking; peaked. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Beginning to decay; as, *peaky* timber.

peal[1], pēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to ring or sound loudly; cause to resound; celebrate; as, to *peal* a bell; *peal* the hero's name. **2.** [Rare.] To assail with noise. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To pour out. **4†.** To agitate; stir.

II. *i.* To give out loud and sonorous sounds; resound; as, a *pealing* trumpet.

Sailing, thus sailing, thus sails the brindled loon,
Pealing on the solitude his sounding bugle-tune.
ALFRED B. STREET *The Loon* st. 2.

Synonyms: see ROAR.

peal[2]†, *n.* To appeal.

peal[3], *n.* **1.** A loud, prolonged, sonorous sound or succession of sounds; a loud musical sounding, as of bell or trumpet; as, a *peal* of artillery; *peals* of applause.

"Spread out the thunder," says Schiller, "into its single tones, and it becomes a lullaby for children, pour it forth together, in one quick *peal*, and the royal sound shall move the heavens."
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 354. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. A set of large bells musically attuned; a chime of bells or carillon. **3.** The change rung on a chime, usually a scale or part of a scale.

The number of changes or permutations of order that can be rung on a *peal* is the factorial of the number of bells — *i. e.* the continued product of all the natural numbers from units to the number of bells. Thus: 3 bells allow 6 changes; 4 bells, 24; 5 bells, 120.
. . . The ringing of *peals* differs entirely from chiming or tolling.
Chambers's Encyc. vol. ii, p. 56. [L. '92.]

[< F. *appel*, call; see APPEAL, *n.*]

—muffled peal, a peal rung with a leather cap over half the clapper, making the chimes alternately clear and dull. **—peal'-ring"er**, *n.* **—p.-ringing**, *n.*

peal[4], *n.* [Eng.] A salmon-peal.

pealed, *pp.* Pealed. PHIL. SOC.

peal'er, *n.* Same as PEELER[1].

pea'lip", pē'lip", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The harelipped sucker, a fish (*Lagochila lacera*).

pea'-mag"got, etc. See PEA[1].

pean[1], pēn, *n.* *Her.* One of the furs, represented sable powdered with or spots. See FUR. < OF. *penne*, fur, < LL. *pannus*, cloth, or *pennis*, feather.]

pe'an[2], **pe'an-ism**, *n.* Same as PÆAN, etc.

pean[3], *v.* & *n.* Same as PEEN.

pea'nut, pī'nut, *n.* **1.** A fruit of a trailing plant (*Arachis hypogæa*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). It consists of a brittle pod, enclosing usually two edible seeds, ripened under ground, and hence called *groundnut*, *ground-pea*, and *earthnut*. Called also *goober*, *pindar*, *jur-nut*, and *Manila-nut*. **2.** The plant itself.

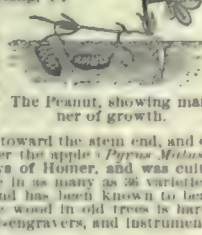

The Peanut, showing manner of growth.

—pea'nut-dig"ger, *n.* A plow for turning out the roots and nuts of the peanut-vine. **—p. politics** Slang, U. S. politics of a petty and personal nature.

pea'-ore", **pea-pod**, etc. See PEA[1].

pear, pār, *n.* The fleshy fruit or pome of a tree (*Pyrus communis*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*); also, the tree itself. The fruit, which is usually obovoid with a decided tapering toward the stem end, and of a juicier pulp than its congener the apple (*Pyrus Malus*), has been known since the days of Homer, and was cultivated at Rome in Pliny's time in as many as 35 varieties. The tree is very long-lived, and has been known to bear fruit when 200 years old. The wood in old trees is hard, and is valued by turners, wood-engravers, and instrument-makers.

[< AS. *peru*, < L. *pirum*, pear.]

VARIETIES OF PEARS.

EXPLANATIONS.

A = autumn	*g* = greenish	S = summer
a = early autumn	L = large	*S* = late summer
a = acute	m = market	s = early summer
A = late autumn	M = medium	S = small
B = best	o = obtuse	V = very
b = both family and market	ob = oblate	W = winter
	p = pyriform	w = early winter
f = family	r = roundish	*W* = late winter
G = good	r = russet	*y* = yellowish

The asterisk (*) indicates the rating for cultivation in the northern, central, and southern divisions of the United States, as given by the American Pomological Society. See POMOLOGY. The numerals of the last three columns represent the number of commendatory stars given in favor of each variety, on the basis of one star for a State (or, very meritorious, two stars).

NAME.	Size.	Form.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
An'gou'lême'.....	L	ob.o.p	*g*	V.G	b	A	15*	35*	12*
An'jou'..... ..(tĭen)	L	ob.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	A	18*	31*	10*
Bart'lett (Bon'-chrē'-	L	ob.o.p	*g*	V.G	b	*S*	20*	37*	17*
Blood'good.....	M	‖	*g.r*	V.G	f	S	9*	20*	5*
Bosc.....	L	p	*g.r*	B	b	*A*	12*	14*	3*
Bous sock..... ...	L	r.o.p	*g.r*	V.G	b	a	9*	21*	4*
Bran'dy-wine.....	M	r.ob	*g.g*	V.G	b	S	7*	11*	1*
Buf'fum	M	r.o.p	*g.g*	G	m	a	9*	18*	6*
Clair'geau'.....	L	p	*g.r*	G	m	*A*	10*	15*	7*
Clapp's Fa'vor-ite....	L	ob.o.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	S	13*	18*	9*
Co-lum'bi-a.....	L	r.o.p	*g*	G	m	W	5*	5*	1*
Da'na Hov'ey.....	S	r.ob.p	*g.g*	B	f	W	9*	5*	1*
Diel.....	L	r.ob.p	*g.r*	V.G	b	*A*	5*	14*	4*
East'er Beurré.....	L	r.ob.p	*g.r*	V.G	f	W	6*	16*	4*
Flem'ish Beau'ty.....	L	r.ob.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	a	11*	27*	7*
Gif'ford	M	p.	*g.g*	V.G	b	S	11*	19*	5*
Glout Mor'ceau'.....	L	ob.p	*y*	G	.	w	5*	10*	3*
Gray Do-yenne'.....	M	r	*g.r*	B	b	*A*	1*	6*	3*
Har'dy.....	L	ob.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	a	10*	3*	1*
Hen'kel.....	L	r.ob.p	*g.r*	V.G	f	a	2*	4*	1*
How'ell.....	L	r.p.	*g.g*	V.G	b	a	12*	26*	11*
Ju'lī-enné'.....	S	r.ob	*g*	G	b	S	1*	6*	3*
Kief'fer.....	L	r.o.p	*g.r*	G	m	A	1*	5*	10*
King'sess-sing.....	L	ob.p	*y*	G	b	a	3*	7*	1*
Kirt land.....	M	r.ob	*g.r*	V.G	b	a	4*	10*	5*
Lan'ge-lier'..... ...	M	ob.p	*g.r*	V.G	b	W	5*	5*	1*
Law rence.....	M	r.o.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	W	15*	28*	9*
Le Conte. ...[Jer'sey	L	ob.p	*y*	G	m	S	..	2*	9*
Lou-ise' Bonne of	L	ob.p	*g.g*	V.G	b	a	15*	23*	2*
Lu'cra-tive.....	M	ob.r	*g.g*	B	f	a	12*	24*	10*
Mad'e-line.....	M	p	*g.g*	V.G	b	S	4*	6*	1*
Man'ning E-liz'a-beth	S	ob.p	*g.r*	V.G	f	S	9*	7*	2*
Mount Ver'non.....	M	r.o.p	*g.r*	V.G	b	*A*	5*	2*	
On'on-da'ga.....	L	ob.p	*y.g*	V.G	b	*A*	10*	12*	2*
Os'band Sum'mer....	S	r.p	*y.g*	V.G	f	S	8*	17*	2*
Pound.....	L	p	*y*	G	m	W	5*	4*	
Ros-tiez'er.....	S	p	*g.g*	B	f	S	12*	18*	2*
Seck'el.....	S	r	*g.g*	B	b	A	18*	34*	10*
Shel don.....	M	r	*g.g*	V.G	b	A	13*	21*	4*
Sum'mer Do-yenne'..	S	r.o.p	*g.y*	V.G	f	S	12*	22*	11*
Su'per-fin.....	M	r.p	*g.r*	V.G	f	A	10*	13*	7*
Ty son.....	M	r.a.p	*g.g*	B	f	S	8*	17*	2*
Ur'ba-niste'.....	M	p	*g.g*	V.G	b	A	6*	10*	1*
Vic'ar	L	p	*g*	G	m	W	9*	18*	1*
White Do-yenne'.....	M	ob.p	*y.g*	B	b	A	5*	16*	3*
Win'ter Nel lis.....	M	ob.p	*y.r*	B	b	W	15*	19*	5*

Compounds, etc.:—pear'-blight", *n.* **1.** A destructive disease of pear-trees, especially that caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amylovorus*). **2.** A disease caused by a scolytid beetle, the pin-borer. **—p.-conch**, *n.* A pear-shell. **—p.-encrinite**, *n.* A fossil crinoid of the genus *Apiocrinus*. **—p.-haw**, *n.* A species of haw (*Crataegus tomentosa*), or its fruit; pear-thorn. **—p.-lemon**, *n.* The sweet lemon (*Citrus medica*, var. *Limetta*), having a pear-shaped fruit. **—p.-louse**, *n.* The jumping plant-louse (*Psylla pyri*), which injures buds of the pear. **—p.-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a pear; obovoid or ovate below and conical above; pyriform. **—p.-shell**, *n.* A pyruloid univalve; fig-shell. **—p.-slug**, *n.* The slug-like larva of a saw-fly or tenthredinid (*Selandria cerasi*) that feeds on the leaves of cherry- or pear-trees. **cher'ry-slug"-. —p.-tree**, *n.* A tree yielding pears as its natural fruit. **pire†.—snowy** or **snow p.**, a European variety of pear which mellows under the snow. **—wild p.**, a tree or shrub (*Clethra tinifolia*) of the heath family, having the habit of the pear-tree. **—wooden p.**, an Australian tree or shrub (*Xylomelum pyriforme*) of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), having large fibrous fruit; also, any other tree of the same genus.

pearch[1], *n.* Same as PERCH.

pear'le, *n.* Same as PEERY.

pea'ri-fle, *n.* See PEA[1].

pear'l-form, *a.* Same as PIRIFORM. **pyr'i-form**.

pea'rise, pī'rĭs, *n.* *Her.* A pea-stalk with leaves and blossoms, and sometimes pods, used as a bearing.

pearl, pėrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or embroider with pearls; adorn with or as if with pearls.

Pearling his coronet of golden corn. HOOD *Ode. Autumn* st. 1.

2. To cause to resemble pearls in form or appearance, as by rubbing or grinding off the outer coat or pericarp (as of rice or barley), or by coating with sugar (as comfits).

II. *i.* **1.** To hunt for pearls; as, the *pearling* industry. **2.** To be or become like pearls.

pearl, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or made of pearl or mother-of-pearl; as, a *pearl* button; a *pearl* handle.

pearl, *n.* **1.** A lustrous calcareous concretion, chiefly calcium carbonate, deposited around a central nucleus in successive filmy layers of a nacreous or mother-of-pearl substance, with animal membrane interposed, within the shells of various molluska, especially those of pearl-oysters or of river-mussels, and largely used as a gem. See plate of GEMS, fig. 25.

A Shell of the American Pearl-oyster (*Meleagrina margaritifera*), showing pearl-like concretions on its inner surface.

Pearls . . . are believed to be the result of an abnormal secretory process caused by an irritation of the mantle of the mollusk consequent on the intrusion into the shell of some foreign body, as a grain of sand, an egg of the mollusk itself, or perhaps some cercarian parasite. G. F. KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* ch. 12, p. 241. [SCI. PUB. CO. '90.]

Pearls were formerly given in powder as astringents and antacids. DUNGLISON *Med. Diet.*

2. Something like or considered to be like such a jewel: (1) In form, luster, etc., as a dewdrop, a tear, or a granule of molten metal poured into water; specifically, nacre, or mother-of-pearl. (2) In value or estimation; as, the *pearl* of the collection; my children are my *pearls*.

It was a painful effort to talk with him [Ebeling], as we were obliged to drop all our *pearls* into a huge ear-trumpet. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 524. [H. '58.]

3. *Med.* A medicinal preparation consisting of a liquid enclosed in a shell of soluble material. **4.** One of the bony tubercles encircling the base of a deer's antler. See illus. under STAG. **5.** In decorative art, same as PURL. **6.** A particle of the consecrated eucharistic wafer; still used in the Greek Church. **7.** A pearl-moth. **8.** A light-colored tern. **9.** *Pathol.* A pearl-colored film or opacity formed in the eye, causing cataract. **10.** *Print.* A size of printing-type smaller than agate and larger than diamond, nearly 5-point: used for the quotations in this work. **11.** *Her.* (1) White or argent. (2) A ball argent, whether in a bearing or on a coronet. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish, the brill. [< LL. *perla*, prob. dim. of L. *pirum*, pear.] **perle†**.

Compounds, etc.:—blown pearl, a hollow glass imitation pearl. **—pearl'-bar"ley**, or **pearled barley**, barley reduced to a round shot-like form by pearling: used in soups. **—p.-berry**, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Margaritocarpus setosus*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with small inconspicuous flowers producing a showy fruit. It is prized in ornamental rockery cultivation, and is called also *pearl-fruit*. **—p.-bird**, *n.* **1.** The guinea-fowl: from its pearliaceous plumage. **2.** An African barbet (genus *Trachyphonus*). **—p.-bush**, *n.* A hardy and handsome shrub (*Exochorda* or *Spiræa grandiflora*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), from China, with alternate nearly lance-shaped entire leaves and terminal racemes of white flowers. **—p.-disease**, or **pearly disease**, tuberculosis in cattle. **—p.-diver**, *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters. **—p.-edge**, *n.* A thread edging; a border on some ribbons formed by loops of the fabric projecting from its body. **—p.-eye**, *n.* Opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, due to the formation of a whitish film, producing cataract and blindness. **—p.-eyed**, *a.* **—p.-fish**, *n.* A fish whose scales yield the lustrous substance used in making artificial pearls, as the bleak. **—p.-fishing**, *n.* The act or industry of gathering pearl-oysters for the sake of the pearls. **—p.-fruit**, *n.* Same as PEARL-BERRY. **—p.-grain**, *n.* The unit by which the value of a pearl is commonly estimated; carat. **—p.-gray**, *n.* A pale-gray color slightly tinted with blue; used also attributively. **—p.-hen**, *n.* A guinea-fowl: pearl-bird. **—p.-lashing**, *n.* *Naut.* The lashing by which the jaws of the gaff are secured. **—p.-mica**, *n.* Same as MARGARITE, 1. **—p.-millet**, *n.* The East-Indian or cattail millet, a tall forage-grass (*Pennicillaria spicata*). **—p.-moss**, *n.* Same as CARRAGEEN. **—p.-moth**, *n.* A pearlaceous pyralid moth, as of the genus *Botys*. **—p.-mussel**, *n.* **1.** A pearl-bearing river-mussel. **2.** A pearl-oyster. **—p.-nautilus**, *n.* The pearly nautilus. See illus. under NAUTILUS. **—p.-opal**, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CACHOLONG. **—p.-oyster**, *n.* A large pteriold bivalve (genus *Meleagrina*) of tropical seas, yielding pearls: found in East-Indian and Australian seas, especially off the coast of Ceylon, in the Persian Gulf, off the western coast of Central America, and in the Gulf of California, as *M. margaritifera*. **—p.-perch**, *n.* [N. S. Wales.] A hæmulonoid fish (*Glauconoma scapularis*). **—p.-powder**, *n.* A cosmetic, usually a salt of bismuth, as the oxychlorid used for whitening the skin: used also as a flux in enameling. Called also *pearl-white*. **—p.-purl**, *n.* A beaded cord, usually of gold or covered with gold, used in embroidery. **—p.-sago**, *n.* Sago-powder mixed with water, rubbed into small grains by passing through a sieve, and then dried. **—pearl'side"**, *n.* A European mauroliicoid fish (*Maurolicus pennanti*). **—pearl'sides"†. —p.-sinuter**, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as FIORITE. **—p.-skipper**, *n.* [Eng.] A hesperiid butterfly (*Pamphila comma*). **—p.-spar**, *n.* A variety of dolomite having a pearly luster. **—p.-stitch**, *n.* A loop-stitch used in embroidery to form an edging; also, a seam-stitch in knitting. See PURL. **—pearl'-stone"**, *n.* Same as PERLITE. **—p.-tea**, *n.* Gunpowder tea. **—p.-tie**, *n.* In lace-making, a tie or loop. See BRIDE[2], *n.* **—p.-tumor**, *n.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumor the outer surface of which presents white pearly scales; cholesteatoma. Called also *pearly tumor*. **—p.-white**, *n.* **1.** Same as PEARL-POWDER. **2.** A substance obtained from certain fish-scales, used in making artificial pearls. **—p.-winning**, *n.* Pearl-fishing. **—Roman p.**, an imitation pearl made of oriental alabaster covered with white wax and then varnished with essence d'Orient. **—solid p.**, an artificial pearl made in and near Venice from small glass tubes colored with oxid of tin and of other metals. Called also *Venetian pearl*. **—virgin p.**, a fine pearl that has not been pierced.

pearl-a'ceous, pėrl-ā'shius, *C.* (-shus, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Resembling a pearl; pearly; nacreous; as, *pearlaceous* bodies. **2.** Dotted with white, as plumage; pearled.

pearl'ash", pėrl'ash', *n.* Potassium carbonate of commerce.

The salt which is obtained from the ashes of plants by washing and evaporation is called potash, or, if refined, *pearlash*.
ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chem.* § 380, p. 220. [J. B. & CO.]

pearled, pėrld, *a.* **1.** Resembling pearls. **2.** Decorated with pearls. **3.** Spotted or flecked with white. **4.** Trimmed with pearl-edging.

pearl'in, pėrl'in, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A silk or thread lace. **2.** Fine cambric or linen. **pearl'ing; pearl'ins†.**

pearl'i-ness, pėrl'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being pearly.

pearl'ing†, *a.* Resembling pearls.

pearl'ing, pėrl'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of removing the outer coat of grain, as in making pearl-barley. **2.** The business of pearl-fishing. **3.** The forming of semi-spherical balls or other similar forms as ornaments on finished work, as in glass-cutting.

—pearl'ing-mill", *n.* A mill for hulling small grain.

pearl'ite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as PERLITE.

pearl'wort", pėrl'wŭrt', *n.* Any one of various small matted herbs of the genus *Sagina*, of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*). **pearl'weed"‡.**

pearl'y, pėrl'i, *a.* **1.** Having the color and luster of pearl; as, *pearly* teeth. **2.** Resembling pearls; round and iridescent; as, *pearly* drops of dew. **3.** Nacreous; like mother-of-pearl. **4.** Adorned with or as if with pearls; pearled; as, flowers *pearly* with rain-drops. **5.** Containing or yielding pearls; margaritiferous; as, *pearly* oysters. **6.** Having a round, pure, sweet tone.

pear'main, pār'mēn (XIII), *n.* A group of apples, of which the leading variety is the **blue pearmain**. See APPLE. [< OF. *permain*, perhaps < L. *permagnus*, very large, < *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great.]

pear'mon"ger, pār'mun"gėr, *n.* A dealer in pears.

pear'se'tree"†, *n.* A peach-tree.

pear'-shell", pear'-slug, etc. See PEAR.

peart, pīrt, *a.* [Colloq.] In good health and spirits; cheerful; active; brisk; lively.

'She wuz 'a *peart* an' purty 'a you, miss, w'en I fust struck up with 'er,' said he, slowly. OCTAVE THANET in *Stories from Am. Authors, Bishop's Vagabond* in vol. vii, p. 45. [S. '84.]

peert†; peert'ly, *adv.* **—peart'ness**, *n.*

peas'ant, pez'ant, *a.* [Eur.] Pertaining to peasantry; rude; rustic; as, the *peasant* class.

The rank scent [of garlic, etc.] . . . has been really among the most powerful means of degrading *peasant* life.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 83, p. 98. [S. E. & CO. '69.]

peas'ant, *n.* In Europe, a small landed proprietor or leaseholder, who tills the soil; a petty farmer; a farm-laborer; any rustic workman; an uncultured countryman.

The Italian *peasant* is not the same in all parts of the country.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* ch. 23, p. 284. [MACM. '87.]

[< OF. *paisant*, < *pais*, country, < LL. *pagensis*, rural, < L. *pagus*, district.]

—**peasant proprietor**, a person of the peasant class who owns some land and cultivates it himself.—**Peasants' Revolt**, the Wat Tyler rebellion in England, in 1381.

peas'ant-like", pez'ant-laik', *a.* Characteristic of a peasant; clownish; illiterate; rude. **peas'ant-ly†**.

peas'ant-ry, pez'ant-ri, *n.* **1.** The peasant class; a body of peasants. **2†.** Coarseness; rusticity.

peas'cod", pīz'cod', *n.* A pea-pod. **pease'cod"‡**.

As the fool said of King Lear, when his daughters had turned him out-of-doors, 'He's a shelled peascod.' LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 44. [C. CO. '90.]

—**pease'cod"-bel"lied†**, *a.* Having the lower part of the doublet padded and quilted.—**p.-cuirasst**, *n.* A form of cuirass worn during the reign of Henry III. of France.

pease, pīz, *n. sing. & pl.* [PEAS'ES† or PEAS'EN†, *pl.*] **1.** Peas in quantity or collectively. **2.** Pea coal. **3†.** A pea. [< AS. *pise*, < L. *pisum*, pea.]

—**pease'crow"**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The tern.—**p.-hook**, *n.* An instrument for cutting pease.—**p.-meal**, *n.* Flour made from pease.—**p. porridge**, a thin pudding made of pease-meal.—**p. pudding**, a thick pudding made of pease-meal and cooked in a bag.—**p. soup**, pea soup.

pease'bolt", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dried pea-vines.

pease'weep", pīz'wīp', *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The pewit or lapwing. **2.** The greenfinch. **peas'weep"‡**.

pea'-shell", etc. See PEA[1].

peas'y, pīz'i, *n. Mining.* [North. Eng.] Lead ore in grains about the size of peas.

peat[1], pīt, *n.* **1.** A substance consisting of partially carbonized vegetable material, the result of the decomposition of various plants (sometimes aquatic) in the presence of water: found usually in marshes, bogs, etc. At the surface it contains considerable water, but deeper it is more compressed and gradually approaches the condition of lignite. It occurs chiefly in the more northern countries of the world, where, as in New England, Ireland, India, and northern Europe, it is used as a fuel. The so-called **meadow-peat**, or muck, is used as top-dressing on farms. **2.** A block or brick of peat pressed and dried for fuel. [Prob. var. of BEAT[2], *n.*, ult. < AS. *bētan*, mend.]

Compounds: -**peat'-bog"**, *n.* An accumulation of peat in a marsh, bog, or damp locality. **peat'-bed"‡**; **p.-moor‡**; **p.-moss‡**.

A *peat-bog* represents the accumulated remains of thousands of generations of plants.

JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend. of Geol.* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 77. [A. '86.]

—**p.-charcoal**, *n.* Charcoal made from peat.—**p.-coal**, *n.* A soft, earthy lignite.—**p.-coke**, *n.* Peat-charcoal.—**p.-cutter**, *n.* A paring-plow for cutting peat.—**p.-gas**, *n.* Gas obtained by distilling peat.—**p.-hagg**, *n.* A pit or quag formed by digging out peat. **p.-hag‡**.—**p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for grinding peat and compressing it into solid blocks for fuel.—**p.-moss**, *n.* **1.** Moss, especially of the genus *Sphagnum*, that enters largely into the composition of peat in the north of Europe. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A peat-bog; as, the *peat-mosses* of the Scottish border. Called also *moss*.—**p.-reek**, *n.* Peat-smoke. **p.-reak‡**.—**p.-reek flavor**, the smoky flavor of Scotch whisky, arising from the use of peat in the distillation.—**p.-soil**, *n.* A rich dark soil containing peat, especially the soil of a reclaimed peat-bog.—**p.-spade**, *n.* A spade having a side wing at right angles, for cutting a deep square-sided block.

A Stem of Peat-moss (*Sphagnum cymbifolium*).
a, a ripe capsule with open lid; *b*, a branch leaf.

peat[2], *n.* [Archaic & Rare.] A small person; pet.

pea'-tree", *n.* Same as PEA[1].

peat'y, pīt'i, *a.* Resembling or containing peat; having the nature of peat.

A soil is *peaty* or mucky when containing vegetable remains that have suffered partial decay under water.

S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 3, p. 156. [O. J. CO.]

peau d'o-range', pō do-rūnzh'. *Ceram.* A decoration or finish of a surface such that it resembles in roughness the skin of an orange. [F.; *peau* (< L. *pellis*), skin; *d'* = *de* (< L. *de*), of; *orange*; see ORANGE[1], *n.*]

pea'vey, pī've, *n.* A lumbermen's cant-hook having a metal socket-pick. **pea'vy‡**; **pee'vey‡**. [< *Peavy*, the inventor.]

pea'-vine", **pea-weevil**, see PEA[1].

peaze†, *n.* A weight; blow.

pe'ba, pī'ba, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** An armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*), ranging from Texas to Paraguay. **2.** [P-] A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Pe'-ban‡**.

peb'ble, peb'l, *v.* [PEB'BLED; PEB'BLING.] *Leather-making.* **I.** *t.* To impart a rough grain to (leather), so as to roughen or ridge its surface.

II. *i.* To assume a ribbed or roughened appearance.

—**peb'bling-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine that produces a pebbled surface on leather by means of a roller bearing a pattern.

peb'ble, *n.* **1.** A fragment of rock too large to be called a grain and too small to be called a cobble, the form being due to attrition, as of water, ice, or wind-blown sand.

Pebbles made in a torrent or on a beach are always smoothly rounded, while those made and conveyed by ice action are rude in their form. N. S. SHALER in *The Chautauquan* Jan., '90, p. 407.

2. Pebbled leather. **3.** Pebble-powder. **4.** An agate. **5.** A quartz-crystal lens. **6.** A notodontid moth; prominent; toothback. [< AS. *papol* in *papolstān*, pebble-stone.]—**Mocha pebble**, same as MOSS-AGATE. Called also *Mocha stone*.—**peb'ble-crys"tal**, *n.* A crystal, as of quartz in the rough state, worn into the form of a pebble.—**p.-dashing**, *n. Plastering.* Mortar with pebbles intermixed.—**p.-leather**, *n.* Pebbled leather.—**p. paving**, a pavement made of pebbles compacted and pounded together.—**p.-powder**, *n.* A very coarse-grained and slow-burning gunpowder. The grains are prism-shaped and sometimes more than an inch in diameter. Called also *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder*. See EXPLOSIVE.—**p.-stone**, *n.* A pebble.

peb'ble-ware", peb'l-wār', *n. Ceram.* A ware having different colored clays in the paste.

peb'bly, peb'li, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

Pe-bid'i-an, pē-bid'i-an, *n. Geol.* A series of tuffs and slates of pre-Cambrian age in Wales. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. vi, pt. i, p. 643. [MACM. '82.]

peb'l, *n.* Pebble. PHIL. Soc.

peb'rine, peb'rin, *C. E.* (pī'brin, *S.*; pē'brīn', *W.*; pā-brīn', *Wr.*), *n.* [F.] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, caused by an ovoid bacterium (*Micrococcus ovatum*).

—**peb'ri-nous**, *a.*

pe-can', pē-can' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A large hickory (*Carya olivæformis* or *Hicoria Pecan*) of the central and southern United States, with leaves of 13 to 15 scythe-shaped leaflets, and olive-shaped thin-shelled nuts. **2.** The nut borne by this tree. **pe-can's nut"‡**.

A Leaf of the Pecan.
a, the nut in its husk; *b*, the nut itself.

The *pecan nut*, the mulberry, and two kinds of wild plums, furnished the natives with articles of food. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 47. [L. B. & CO. '76.]

[= F. *pacane*, Sp. *pacaño*; prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]

pec'a-ry, *n.* Same as PECCARY.

pec'ca-bi, *a.* Peccable. PHIL. Soc.

pec'ca-ble, pec'a-bl, *a.* Capable of sinning; liable to sin; as, Adam was created sinless yet *peccable*.

Christ, while having a *peccable* human nature in his constitution, was an impeccable person. Impeccability characterizes the God-man as a totality, while peccability is a property of his humanity.

SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 333. [S. '89.]

[< L. *pecco*, sin.]—**pec"ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

pec"ca-dil'lo, pec'a-dil'ō, *n.* [-LOS or -LOES, *pl.*] A slight or trifling sin; a small breach of propriety or principle: used sometimes to gloss serious offenses.

In Addison's kind court only minor cases were tried: only *peccadilloes* and small sins against society.

THACKERAY *English Humorists* lect. ii, p. 84. [E. & L. '91.]

[< Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, sin, < L. *peccatum*, < *pecco*, sin.] **pec'ca-dil‡**.

Synonyms: see FOIBLE.

pec'can-cy, pec'an-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being peccant or sinful. **2.** A particular act or instance of sinfulness; also, the state produced by such an act. **3.** *Pathol.* The quality or condition of being offensive or irritating; as, *peccancy* of the blood.

pec'cant, pec'ant, *a.* **1.** Being or having been a sinner or transgressor; guilty; offending; as, a *peccant* soul. **2.** Corrupt and offensive, either naturally or morally; specifically, in pathology, causative or indicative of disease; diseased; morbid; as, a *peccant* humor. **3.** Neglecting some rule or violating some principle; as, a *peccant* artist. [< L. *peccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *pecco*, sin.]

—**pec'cant†**, *n.* An offender.—**pec'cant-ly**, *adv.*

pec'ca-ry, pec'a-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A hog-like dicotyloid mammal, with a dorsal glandular organ secreting an oily musky substance, and curved trenchant tusks. The white-lipped peccary (*Dicotyles labiatus*) ranges from Paraguay to Honduras in large herds, and is savage and pugnacious. The collared peccary (*D. tajacu* or *torquatus*) is smaller, and ranges from Patagonia to Arkansas in small parties. [Of S. Am. origin.]

The Collared Peccary. 1/22

pec-ca'tion, pek-ē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sinning; transgression. [< LL. *peccatio(n-)*, < L. *pecco*, sin.]

pec-ca'vi, pek-ē'vī *or* -ī'vī. [L.] I have sinned; it is my fault.

pec'co, *n.* Same as PEKOE.

pech, pech, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To pant as with exhaustion; puff. **pegh‡**.

pech'an, pech'an, *n.* [Scot.] The stomach or maw.

pech-y'a-gra, pec-ki'a-gra, *n.* Gout in the elbow. [< Gr. *pēchys*, forearm, + *agra*, a catching.] **pech-i'a-gra‡**.

pe'celte, pī'selt, *n.* A mixture of wax and plaster employed to effect insulation, that hardens after being applied and can then be polished.

peck, pec, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike lightly with a pointed instrument, or with the beak, as a bird; hit lightly with a point; as, the hen *pecked* my hand.

I *pecked* out from a crevice of slate rock, a piece [of gold] weighing about half an ounce. W. COLTON *Three Years in California* ch. 21, p. 293. [A. S. B. '50.]

2. To cause or effect by quick and repeated blows, as of a pointed instrument; as, the chick *pecks* an opening in the shell. **3.** To pick up with the beak; as, to *peck* the grains off an ear of corn.

II. *i.* To use a beak or some pointed instrument in striking. [Var. of PICK[1], *v.*]

—**to peck at**, to strike at repeatedly as with a beak; hence, to attack with constant carping criticism.

peck[1], *n.* **1.** An English and American measure of capacity; also, a Scotch measure. See MEASURE.

The miller should not steal them half a *peck*
Of corn by sleighte, ne by force them reave.
CHAUCER *C. T., Reeve's Tale* l. 88.

2. A peck-measure. **3.** [Humorous.] A great quantity.

But a pretty *peck* of troubles you'll get into. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 185. [O. & CO. '71.]

[Probably < PECK, *v.*]

—**peck'ful**, *n.* Enough to fill a peck-measure.

peck[2], *n.* **1.** A quick, sharp blow as with a beak; a stroke with something pointed. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] Victuals; food.

peck'er, pek'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which pecks, as a bird that pecks or picks holes in trees: used mostly in compounds, as *nutpecker*, *woodpecker*. **2.** An instrument for making holes; a pick; pickax; picker. **3.** [Eng.] A telegraphic relay: named from the movement of its earlier form. **4.** *Textile.* The picker of a loom. **5.** [Slang.] Spirit; resolution; courage.

—**to keep one's pecker up** [Slang, Eng.], to keep up one's courage; keep a stiff upper lip.

peck'ing, pek'ing, *n.* **1.** An imperfectly burned brick; a place-brick. **2.** The act of throwing pebbles at birds. **3†.** *pl.* Pieces chipped or knocked off. [< PECK, *v.*]

peck'ish, pek'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat hungry; disposed to nibble; inclined to pick a little.

peck'led, *a.* Speckled.

Peck"snif'fi-an, pec'snif'i-an, *a.* Resembling Pecksniff, a character in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit"; making high pretensions to benevolence and virtue, while really mean, selfish, and hypocritical.

peckt, *pp.* Pecked. PHIL. Soc.

Pe-cop'te-ris, pē-cop'tē-ris, *n. Bot.* One of the largest and most important genera of Paleozoic and Mesozoic ferns, being especially abundant during the Carboniferous, where many of its species attained the proportions of large trees. Its most conspicuous characters are its polypinnate fronds with naked rachises, the polymorphous pinnules attached by their whole bases, the borders nearly parallel or converging, and the single entering nerve, whence originates, pinnately, the lateral system of venation. The genus, though based on the sterile fronds, is found to contain various types of fructification, many of which are regarded as marattiaceous. [< Gr. *pekō*, comb, + *ptēris*, fern.]—**pe-cop'ter-oid**, *a.*

Pec'o-ra, pec'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Ruminantia*. [L., pl. of *pecus* (*pecor-*), herd.]

pec'tate, pec'tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

pec'ten, pec'ten, *n.* [PEC'TI-NES, *pl.*] **1.** A comb or comb-like part or process. (1) In birds, a vascular pigmented membrane of the eyeball, extending from a point near the entrance of the optic nerve to the crystalline lens. (2) The pubic bone. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [P-] A genus typical of *Pectinidæ*. (2) A scallop of this or a related genus. [L., comb, < *pecto*, comb.]

pec'tic, pec'tic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pectin. [< Gr. *pēktikos*, < *pēgnymi*, make solid.]

—**pectic acid**, an amorphous, transparent, colorless, jelly-like compound ($C_{16}H_{20}O_{15}$) found in most plants and regarded as derived from pectin by the action of a ferment.

pec'tin, pec'tin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound contained in various fleshy fruits, as apples and pears, and in roots, as carrots and turnips, believed to be derived from pectose by the action of acids. Called also *vegetable jelly*. [< PECTIC.] **pec'tine‡**.

Pec"ti-na'ce-a, pec'ti-nē'sē-a *or* -ng'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalves having disconnected pallial lobes, no siphons, adductor muscle mostly subcentral, and hinge of shell with a submedian ligament and pit; the *Pectinidæ*. [< PECTEN.]—**pec"ti-na'ce-an**, *a. & n.*—**pec"ti-na'ceous**, *a.*

pec"ti-næ'al, etc. Same as PECTINEAL, etc.

pec'ti-nal†, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a comb.

pec'ti-nal†, *n.* A sawfish.

pec'ti-na'lis, pec'ti-nā'lis *or* -ng'lis, *n.* [-LES, -līz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] The pectineus. [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*); see PECTEN.]

Pec"ti-na-ri'i-dæ, pec'ti-na-rī'i-dī *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms with thoracic gills and an operculum formed of setæ. **Pec"ti-na'-ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *pectinarius*, a comb-maker, < *pecten*; see PECTEN.]

—**pec"ti-na-ri'id**, *n.*—**pec"ti-na'ri-oid**, *a.*

pec'ti-nate, pec'ti-net *or* -nāt, *a.* Having processes like the teeth of a comb; having the form of a comb; pectinated; as, the *pectinate* claw of a bird; the *pectinate* ligament of the iris; a *pectinate* or pinnatifid leaf. [< L. *pectinatus*, pp. of *pectino*, comb, < *pecten*; see PECTEN.]

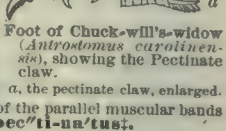

Foot of Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*), showing the Pectinate claw.
a, the pectinate claw, enlarged.

—**pectinate or pectinated mineral**, a mineral that presents the appearance of close and nearly parallel filaments.—**p. muscle**, one of the parallel muscular bands in the auricles of the heart. **pec"ti-na'tus‡**.

—**pec'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.*

pec'ti-na"ted, pec'ti-nē"ted, *a.* **1.** Pectinate. **2.** [Archaic.] Interlocked, like the teeth of two combs.

To sit cross-legged, or with 'our fingers *pectinated* or shut together, is accounted bad.

J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Charms* p. 721. [C. & W. '77.]

pec"ti-na'tion, pec'ti-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** A comb-like structure. **2.** The state of being pectinated; also, that which is pectinated. **3.** The act of combing.

pec'ti-na"to-fim'bri-cate, pec'ti-nē"[*or* -ng']to-fim'bri-ket *or* -kēt, *a. Entom.* Having pectinations fringed with hairs, as antennæ. [< PECTINATE + FIMBRICATE.]

pec"ti-na'tus, pec'ti-nē'tus *or* -ng'tus, *n.* [-TI, -tai *or* -ti, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The pectineus. **2.** A pectinate muscle. [< L. *pectinatus*; see PECTINATE.]

pec"ti-ne'al, pec'ti-nī'al, *C.* (-tin'e-al, *E.*; -i-al, *I.*; -ī-al, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the pectineus muscle or the pelvic crest. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pecten of the eye. **3.** Pectinate. [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*); see PECTEN.] **pec"ti-næ'al‡**.

pec"ti-nel'la, pec'ti-nel'a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī or -lē, *pl.*] *Entom.* A comb-like appendage of the stipes of the protomala of a myriapod. [Dim. of L. *pecten* (*pectin-*); see PECTEN.]

pec'ti-nes, pec'ti-nīz *or* -nēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of PECTEN.

pec"ti-ne'us, pec'ti-nī'us *or* -nē'us, *n.* [-NE'I, -nī'ai *or* -nē'ī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A flat muscle at the inner and upper part of the thigh, attached above to the os pubis and below to the femur: serving to move the thigh upward and outward. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*); see PECTEN.] **pec"ti-næ'us‡**; **pec"ti-na'lis‡**.

pectini-. Derived from Latin *pecten* (see PECTEN): a combining form.

Pec"ti-ni-bran'chi-a, pec'ti-ni-bran'ki-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pectinibranchiata*. [< PECTINI- + L. *branchia*; see BRANCHIA.]—**pec'ti-ni-branch**, **pec"ti-ni-bran'chi-an**, *a. & n.*

Pec"ti-ni-bran"chi-a'ta, pec'ti-ni-bran'ki-ē'ta *or* -ā'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of gastropods, especially *Dioxea* having a heart with a single auricle and generally a comb-like gill about the back of the neck: including most of the branchiate univalves. See illus. under GASTEROPODA. [< PECTINI- + L. *branchia*; see BRANCHIA.]

—**pec"ti-ni-bran'chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

Pec"ti-ni-cor'ni-a, pec'ti-ni-cōr'ni-a, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Lucanidæ* as a division of beetles. [< PECTINI- + L. *cornu*, horn.]—**pec'ti-ni-corn**, *a. & n.*

Pec-tin'i-dæ, pec-tin'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pectinaceans, especially those having a byssiferous linguiform foot, pallial ocelli, and a subcircular inequivalve shell with a straight auriculated hinge; scallops. [< PECTEN.]—**pec-tin'id**, *n.*

pec'ti-ni-form", pec'ti-ni-fôrm', *C.* (pec-tin'i-fôrm, *E. I. S. W.*), *a.* **1.** Comb-shaped; pectinate. **2.** *Conch.* Having the form of a scallop. [< PECTINI- + -FORM.]

pec'ti-nite, pec'ti-nait, *n.* A fossil of or like a scallop or pectinid. [< L. *pecten*; see PECTEN.]

pec'ti-noid, pec'ti-neid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pectinidæ*. [< PECTEN + -OID.]

pec'tize, pec'tiz, *ri.* [PEC'TIZED; PEC'TI'ZING.] To become thickened into a jelly or gelatinous mass; congeal. [< Gr. *pēktos*, congealed, < *pēgnymi*, congeal.]

pec"to-cau'lus, pec'to-cô'lus *or* -cau'lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The mature contractile stalk of a polypide, as in *Rhabdopleura*. [< L. *pecten* (see PECTEN) + *caulis*, stem.]

pec'to-lite, pec'to-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, whitish, subtranslucent, hydrous sodium-calcium silicate ($HNaCa_2Si_3O_9$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system and isomorphous with wollastonite. [< L. *pecten* (see PECTEN) + -LITE.]

pec'to-plume, pec'to-plūm, *n.* A machine for picking the feathers from domestic fowls. [< L. *pecten* (see PECTEN) + *pluma*, feather.]

pec'to-ra, pec'to-rą, *n.* [L.] Plural of PECTUS.

pec'to-ral, pec'to-ral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast or thorax; as, a *pectoral* muscle; a *pectoral* disease.

The King is depicted in the act of offering a *pectoral* ornament.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles* ch. 7, p. 129. [B. & S. '90.]

2. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the pectus. [< L. *pectoralis*, < *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.]

—**pectoral arch** or **girdle**, the shoulder-girdle.—**p. cross**, a cross worn on the breast by bishops, abbots, and canons.—**p. fin**, one of the anterior paired fins of fishes, homologous with the anterior limb of higher vertebrates. See illus. under FISH.—**p. limb**, the upper limb of man, or the anterior limb of other vertebrates.—**p. rail**, the Australian land-rail.—**p. sandpiper**, an American sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*), occasional in Europe, having a buffy-gravish breast with dusky streaks, and the tissues of the esophagus, throat, and breast highly distensible.

The Pectoral Sandpiper. 1/6

The picture shows the inflation of the breast, characteristic of the male in the mating-season, when uttering his booming cry.

pec'to-ral, *n.* **1.** An ornament worn on the breast, especially one having no particular name: a general designation. **2.** A pectoral organ; a pectoral fin or muscle; a pectoralis.

The muscles which are most concerned in giving bulk to the breast are the transverse *pectorals*.
W. YOUATT *Cattle* ch. 11, p. 369. ['S. & C. '38.]

3. *Eccl.* (1) In the ancient temple service of the Jews, the breastplate of the high priest. See plate of GEMS. (2) In the Roman Catholic Church, a plate made of gold or silver or jeweled embroidery, formerly worn on the breast of a bishop while celebrating mass; also, a pectoral cross. **4.** *Med.* Any medicine efficacious in removing or relieving ailments of the chest. **5.** [Rare.] Any armor for the body, as a breastplate or plastron. [< L. *pectorale*, noun. s. of *pectoralis*; see PECTORAL, *a.*]

pec"to-ra'lis, pec'to-rē'lis *or* -rą'lis, *n.* *Anat.* A pectoral muscle. The **pectoralis major**, or great pectoral, forms the principal muscular mass of the breast, and passes to the arm. The **pectoralis minor**, or lesser pectoral, is deeper, and extends from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs to the coracoid process of the scapula. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [L.; see PECTORAL, *a.*]

pec'to-ral-ly, pec'to-ral-i, *adv.* As regards the breast or pectoral region.

pec"to-ril'o-quy, pec'to-ril'o-cwi, *n.* *Pathol.* The transmission of distinct articulate voice-sounds directly through the walls of the chest, detected by applying the stethoscope in auscultation, so that words, and even syllables, are heard distinctly as if passing from the chest direct to the ear through the instrument: often present in consumptive cases, and generally symptomatic of a cavity or abscess in the lungs. [< L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + *loqui*, speak.] **pec"to-ril'o-quism**†.

—**pec"to-ri-lo'qui-al**, *a.* **pec"to-ril'o-quous**†.

pec'tose, pec'tōs', *n.* *Chem.* An insoluble compound in unripe fleshy fruit and fleshy roots, that is transformed by the influence of acids into pectin.

The characteristic constituent of unripe fruits, however, is *pectose*, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the composition of which has not been exactly determined.
BLOXAM *Chemistry* ¶ 569, p. 720. [P. B. & CO. '90.]

[< Gr. *pēktos*; see PECTIZE.]—**pec-to'sic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pectose; pectous.

Pec-tos'tra-ca, pec-tos'trą-cą, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Cirripedia*, in a wide sense. [< Gr. *pēktos* (see PECTIZE) + *ostrakon*, shell.]—**pec-tos'tra-can**, *a.* & *n.*—**pec-tos'tra-cous**, *a.*

pec'tous, pec'tus, *a.* Relating to or consisting of pectose or pectose. [< Gr. *pēktos*; see PECTIZE.]

pec-tun'cu-late, pec-tun'kiu-let *or* -lęt, *a.* *Entom.* Having a row of minute appendages like the teeth of a comb, as the basal portions of some maxillæ. [< L. *pectunculus*, dim. of *pecten*; see PECTEN.]

pec'tus, pec'tus, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zool.* The breast or thorax; especially, the breast of a bird. See illus. under BIRD. **2.** *Entom.* The ventral surface of the thorax.

pec'u-di-cul"ture, pec'yu-di cul'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The rearing of flocks and herds; the domestication and care of animals. [< L. *pecus* (*pecud-*), herd, + CULTURE.]

zo'o-tech-ny†.

pec'ul, pec'ul, *C. W.* (pi-cul', *I.*; pi'cul, *Wr.*), *n.* [Malay.] An Oriental unit of weight. See WEIGHT. **pic'ul**†.

pec'u-late, pec'yu-lēt, *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** Originally, to appropriate public property to one's own use. **2.** To take and use for oneself property entrusted to one's keeping; embezzle; steal; pilfer.

He is a most kind and indulgent master, and, provided his servants humor his peculiarities, . . . and do not *peculate* grossly on him before his face, they may manage him to perfection.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, John Bull* p. 383. ['S. P. P. '61.]

[< L. *peculatus*, pp. of *peculor*, defraud the public, < *peculium*; see PECULIUM.]

pec"u-la'tion, pec'yu-lē'shun, *n.* Originally, the unlawful appropriation by a depositary to his own use of public funds or the property of the government entrusted to his care; now, embezzlement in general, especially when continued and cumulative; theft; pilfering.

Peculation presupposes meanness and total degradation, which do not absolutely belong to the ambitious conspirator.
F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. 1, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 464. [L. '90.]

[< L. *peculor*; see PECULATE.]

pec'u-la"tor, pec'yu-lē'tęr, *n.* One who peculates; an embezzler; defaulter; thief, especially a petty thief.

Of the money sent to Canada for the service of the King the larger part found its way into the pockets of *peculators*.
F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 80. [L. B. & CO.]

pe-cul'iar, pę-kiūl'yar, *a.* **1.** Having a character exclusively its own, or unlike anything else or anything of the same class or kind; specific; particular; also, singular; strange; uncommon; as, a very *peculiar* man. **2.** Distinct from other individuals or other like cases; select or special; separate; distinguished: as, he received *peculiar* favors.

Yea, this in him was the *peculiar* grace, . . .
That before living he'd learn how to live.
BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral* st. 3.

3. Belonging particularly or exclusively to a person; not owned in common; being one's own; private; personal: archaic in its Scriptural application to the people of God; as, *peculiar* privileges; God's *peculiar* people. [< OF. *peculier*, < L. *peculiaris*, one's own, < *peculium*; see PECULIUM.]

Synonyms: see ANOMALOUS; EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; PARTICULAR; QUEER; RARE.

—**peculiar institution**, American chattel slavery, as being the peculiar institution of the South.—**p. people**. **1.** In the Scripture: (1) The Jews, as being God's chosen people and separated from the rest of mankind. *Deut.* xxvi, 18. (2) Christians. *Titus* ii, 14. **2.** The Plumstead Peculiars. See PECULIAR, *n.*

pe-cul'iar, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that is peculiar; formerly, any private possession or piece of property.

Reason is man's *peculiar*; sense, the brute's.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vii, l. 1432.

2. In the early history of Massachusetts, a district not incorporated as a town, yet having an independent local administration. **3.** *Canon Law.* A parish or church exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction within which it is situated, as a royal chapel, or a church of an archbishop. **4**†. [Vulgar.] A mistress.

—**Court of Peculiars** (Eng.), a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury.—**Plumstead Peculiars** (Eng.), a denomination of Christians, founded in 1838 and named from the place of their origin, who hold that sinless perfection is immediately obtainable by those willing to seek and accept it. They reject an ordained ministry and church creeds and organization, and rely upon prayer for the cure of ordinary ailments.

pe-cu"li-ar'i-ty, pę-kiū'li-ar'i-ti, *C. E. I.* (pi-kiūl'yar'i-ti, *W.*; -year'i-ti, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which belongs to and characterizes some person or thing exclusively; especially, that which renders a person or object singular or remarkable; as, a *peculiarity* of speech.

It is an extraordinary *peculiarity* in unbelievers that they are often more subject to petty superstitions than other men.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* ch. 5, p. 56. [MACM. '87.]

2. The quality of being individually or specifically different, especially of being strikingly different, from others; as, a man of marked *peculiarity*. **3**†. Private proprietorship; personal prerogative or right. [< LL. *peculiaritat-us*, < L. *peculiaris*; see PECULIAR.]

Synonyms: see CHARACTERISTIC.

pe-cul'iar-ize, pę-kiūl'yar-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make peculiar, in any sense; especially, to make different from other things. **pe-cul'iar-ise**‡.

An impregnable sacredness must be thrown around that people, who stand *peculiarized* by their devotedness and their faith from the great bulk of a species who are of the earth and earthly.
CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. xiv, p. 75. [C. & BROS. '74.]

pe-cul'iar-ly, pę-kiūl'yar-li, *adv.* In a manner unlike that of others; in a singular or novel way; strangely; strikingly; as, *peculiarly* impressive.

pe-cul'iar-ness, pę-kiūl'yar-nės, *n.* **1.** The condition of being peculiar; peculiarity. **2.** [Archaic.] The state of being especially appropriated or set apart; as, the *peculiarness* of the house of Aaron.

pe-cu'li-um, pę-kiū'li-um *or* pe-cū'li-um, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* Property that a slave or a child was permitted to hold as his own. **2.** Hence, private property; that which belongs to oneself. [L., property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle.]

pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly, pę-kiū'ni ę-ri-li, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, pę-kiū'ni-ę-ri (XIII), *a.* **1.** Consisting of money.

Though charity is not mere *pecuniary* aid, *pecuniary* aid . . . is still one of the most useful, because one of the most extensive in its application, of all the services of charity.
T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. lxxxiv, p. 579. [TEGG '58.]

2. Relating to money; monetary; as, *pecuniary* embarrassment. [< L. *pecuniarius*, < *pecunia*, wealth, < *pecus*, cattle.]—**pe-cu'ni-al**†.

Synonyms: see FINANCIAL.

—**pecuniary cause** (*Eccl. Law*), a cause in an ecclesiastical court in which pecuniary satisfaction is sought for withholding ecclesiastical dues, or for some other act relating to the church.

pe-cu'ni-ous, pę-kiū'ni-us, *a.* [Rare.] Abounding in money; rich: opposed to *impecunious*.

ped, ped, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A basket. **pad**‡.

pe'da, pi'da *or* pē'da, *n.* [L.] Plural of PEDUM.

ped'age†, *n.* A toll paid for passing by foot or horse through a country or way. **pa'age**†; **pe'age**†.

ped'a-gog, *n.* Pedagogue. PHIL. SOC.

ped"a-gog'ic, ped'ą-goj'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to pedagogy; pertaining to the science or art of teaching. **2.** Of or belonging to a pedagogue; affected with a conceit of learning. **ped"a-gog'ic-al**‡.

—**ped"a-gog'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ped"a-gog'ic, *n.* The philosophy of teaching; the ultimate principles underlying pedagogy; also, pedagogy.

ped"a-gog'ics, ped'ą-goj'ics, *n.* The science that treats of the principles and art of teaching as a profession; the theory of education and its application in order to secure the best results in instruction and training; the science and art of teaching; pedagogy. See DIDACTICS.

ped'a-gog-ism, ped'ą-goj-izm (XIII), *n.* Pedagogic nature or character or business; the ways or methods of a schoolmaster; especially, the spirit of a conceited and pretentious teacher. **ped'a-gogu-er-y**‡.

If I decline to descant on [such] critics, . . . it is not because of any poverty of matter for remark in the headlong sciolism of the one and in the pudding *pedagoguery* of the other.
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 31. [8. '72.]

ped'a-gog-ist, ped'ą-goj ist, *n.* One who treats of pedagogy as a science or art.

ped'a-gogue, ped'ą-gog, *vt.* [-GOGUED; -GOGU-ING.] To instruct as a pedagogue; teach; especially, to teach in a conceited, pretentious way.

ped'a-gog(ue, *n.* **1.** An instructor of young people; a schoolmaster: generally used disparagingly and to indicate a conceited, narrow-minded teacher.

The college course retains quite enough of the pressure of the *pedagogue* already.
PORTER *Am. Colleges* ch. 2, p. 56. [8.]

You are, Sir, a presumptuous, self-conceited *pedagogue*.
HOGG *Works, Confessions of a Fanatic* in vol. v, p. 18. [B. S. '37.]

2. *Class. Antiq.* A slave who attended children to school, the theater, and in their outings, often instructing them. **3**†. A schoolroom, or part of a building containing schoolrooms. [< F. *pédagogue*, < L. *pædagogus*, < Gr. *paidagōgos*, < *pai(d-)s*, child, + *agō*, lead.]

ped'a-go"gy, ped'ą-gō"ji (XIII), *n.* **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Pedagogism.

His [Holmes's] verses have the courtesy and wit, without the *pedagogy*, of the knee-buckle time, and a flavor that is really their own.
E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of Am.* ch. 8, p. 276. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[< Gr. *paidagōgia*, < *paidagōgos*; see PEDAGOGUE.]

ped'al, ped'al, *C.*[1] *E. S. W.*[2], *or* pi'dal, *C.*[2] *I. W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *v.* [PED'ALED *or* PED'ALLED; PED'AL-ING *or* PED'AL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To operate by pedals, as an organ or bicycle. **II.** *i.* To work a pedal; use the pedals.

ped'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a foot or foot-like part; as, the *pedal* digits; the *pedal* ganglion of a mollusk. **2.** *Math.* Being or representing the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a given point on the tangents to a given curve or curved surface; as, a *pedal* curve; *pedal* function. **3.** Of or pertaining to a pedal; as, a *pedal* note. [< L. *pedalis*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

—**pedal center**, in a triangle, the point of meeting of perpendiculars from each vertex upon the opposite side.—**p. organ**, the part of a great organ operated by the feet through the pedal keyboard.—**p. pipe**, an organ-pipe played by a pedal key.—**p. surface** (*Math.*), the surface constructed as a pedal function of a point and its basis.

ped'al, *n.* **1.** A lever for the foot, differing from a treadle in that it is usually applied only to musical instruments, cycles, sewing-machines, and very light machinery. **2.** In music, fixed or stationary bass. Called also *organ-point* or *pedal-bass*. **3.** *Math.* A pedal curve, surface, or function.

Pedals of musical instruments are named (1) from their mechanism or arrangement; as, **balanced** or **toe-and-heel pedal, combination** or **composition p.** (by which several organ-stops can be controlled at once), **coupler-p.** (controlling an organ-coupler), **extension p.** (a sustaining pedal), **radiating p.** (one of a set arranged radially), **ratchet-p.** (a swell-pedal), **reversible p.** (a coupler-pedal), **sustaining p.** (same as DAMPER-PEDAL: see DAMPER); or (2) from their musical effect; as, **crescendo p., diminuendo p., forte p., harp p.** (soft), **loud** or **open p., piano p.** (soft), and **sforzando p.**—**ped'al-point"**, *n.* Same as ORGAN-POINT.

ped-a'le, ped-ē'li *or* -ą'le, *n.* [LL.] **1.** A pedal keyboard. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A carpet spread in front of an altar. (2) A collection of creeds and canons of councils recognized as general by the Greek Church.

Pe-da"li-a'ce-æ, pe-dē"li-ē'sę-ī *or* -dą"li-ą'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs or rarely shrubs—the pedaliad family—of little importance. It includes 12 genera and about 45 species, mainly African. [< L. *pedalium*, < Gr. *pēdalion*, a plant, a rudder, < *pēdos*, oar.]

—**pe-da"li-a'ceous**, *a.*—**pe-da'li-ad**, *n.* Any plant of this family.

pe-da'li-an, pę dē'li-an *or* -dą'li-an, *a.* Relating to feet, especially to metrical feet: mostly in composition. [< L. *pedalis*, < *pes*, foot.]

ped'a-lier, ped'ą-lir, *n.* [F.] A pedal keyboard for a pianoforte. **pe-da'li-on**‡.

Pe-da"li-on'i-dæ, pę-dē"[*or* -dą"]li-en'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of scirtopodous rotifers, including all the known species. **Pe-da'li-on**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pēdalion*; see PEDALIACEÆ.]

—**pe-da"li-on'id**, *n.*—**pe-da'li-o-noid**, *a.*

ped'al-ist, ped'al-ist, *n.* A musician trained in the use of a pedal keyboard.

pe-dal'i-ter, pę-dal'i-tęr, *adv.* By means of the pedal keyboard: opposed to *manualiter*; a term in organ-music. [< L. *pedalis*; see PEDAL.]

pe-dal'i-ty†, *n.* Measurement by paces.

pe-da'ne-ous, pę-dē'ne-us *or* -dā'-, *a.* [Rare.] Going on foot. [< L. *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

ped'ant, ped'ant, *n.* **1.** A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning, or who insists upon the importance of trifling points of scholarship.

A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very indifferent companion, and what we call a *pedant*.
ADDISON *Spectator* June 30, 1711.

2†. A schoolmaster; teacher. [< F. *pédant*, < It. *pedante*, < L. *pædagogant-is*, ppr. of *pædagogo*, teach, < *pædagogus*; see PEDAGOGUE.]

—**pe-dan'ti-cism**, *n.* **1.** A pedantic statement, expression, idea, or characteristic. **2.** The spirit of a pedant; pedantry.—**ped'ant-ism**, *n.* **1.** Ostentatious display of learning; pedantry; pedanticism. **2**†. The office of a pedagogue.—**ped'ant-ize**, *vi.* To make a foolish display of learning; use pedantic language; play the pedant.—**ped'ant-y**†, *n.* An assembly or circle of pedants; pedants collectively.

pe-dan'tic, pe-dan'tic, *a.* Characterized by or displaying pedantry; full of misplaced erudition; showing the manners, learning, or conceit of a pedant. **pe-dan'tic-al**‡.

Great artists are full of knowledge, but they carry it lightly and are never *pedantic*.
HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* ch. 3, p. 31. [R. BROS. '82.]

—**pe-dan'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* **pe-dan'tic-ly**‡.

ped"an-toc'ra-cy, ped'an-toc'rą-si, *n.* Government by pedants; a political system based on mere theory and book-learning.

If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a *pedantocracy*, this body must not engross all the occupations which form and cultivate the faculties required for the government of mankind.
MILL *On Liberty* ch. 5, p. 219. [T. & F. '63.]

[< F. *pédantocratie*, < *pédant* (see PEDANT) + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.]—**ped-an"to-crat'ic**, *a.*

ped'ant-ry, ped'ant-ri, *n.* **1.** Anything characteristic of a pedant; the habit of mind that overestimates minor matters of learning and is vain of a knowledge of them; any ostentatious and uncalled-for display of knowledge. **2.** Hence, undue and conceited adherence to forms or rules in any line of life or business. [< F. *pédanterie*, < *pédant*; see PEDANT.]

pe-da'ri-an, pę-dē'ri-an *or* -dg'ri-an, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* One who had a seat in the senate without the right to vote, but who might express his concurrence in a vote by walking over to the side whose position he approved; a senator ex officio, as the pontifex maximus, or any senator not yet enrolled by the censors. [< L. *pedarius*, pertaining to the foot, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

ped'a-ry†, *n.* A pilgrim's consecrated sandal.

Pe-da'ta, pę-dē'tu *or* -dg'tu, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A division or order of holothurians with ambulacral feet or suckers. [< L. *pedatus;* see PEDATE.]

ped'ate, ped'et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Resembling or having the functions of a foot. (2) Having feet. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Pedata.* **2.** *Bot.* Palmately divided or parted, the lateral divisions being subdivided: said especially of leaves. [< L. *pedatus*, pp. of *pedo*, furnish with feet, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.] — **ped'ate-ly**, *adv.*

Pedate Leaves of the Bird's-foot Violet (*Viola pedata*).

pedati-. Derived from Latin *pedatus*, having feet (see PEDATE): a combining form.— **ped-at'i-fid**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending half-way to the base; pedately cleft. — **ped-at'i-nerved**, *a.* *Bot.* Having pedately arranged nerves. — **ped-at"i-par'tite**, *C.* (**ped-at'i-par-tite**, *I.*), *a.* *Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extended nearly to the base, the lobes thus being nearly free; pedately parted.

ped'der, ped'gr, *n.* [Scot.] A peddler, especially one who carries a pod or a bag.

ped'dle, ped'l, *v.* [PED'DLED; PED'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To sell in small quantities out of stock carried from house to house; hawk; hence, to dispense little by little.

II. *i.* To go about with a small stock of goods to sell; hence, to do a petty business; occupy oneself with small matters; trifle. [< PEDLER.]

I thank the saints I wear a sword and *peddle* not in thinking.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 67.

ped'dler, ped'dler-ism, etc. Same as PEDLER, etc.

ped"en-ten'tous, *a.* Same as PEDETENTOUS.

ped'er-as'ty, ped'gr-as'ti, *C. W. Wr.* (pē'dgr-, *E. I.*), *n.* Improper intimacy of males with males, especially with boys. [< F. *pédérastie*, < Gr. *paiderastia*, < *pais(d-)s*, boy, + *erasthai*, love.] — **ped'er-ast**, *n.* One addicted to pederasty. **ped'er-ist**‡. — **ped"er-as'tic**, *a.*

ped"e-re'ro†, *n.* A cannon formerly used for throwing stones and other loose missiles, and for saluting. **pat"e-re'ro**†; **pet"e-re'ro**†; **pit"te-ra'ro**†.

pe'des, pī'diz *or* ped'ēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of PES.

pe-de'sis, pę-dī'sis *or* -dē'sis, *n.* Same as BROWNIAN MOVEMENT. [< Gr. *pēdēsis*, a leaping, < *pēdaō*, leap.]

ped'es-tal, ped'es-tal, *vt.* [-TALED or -TALLED; -TALING or -TAL-LING.] To set on a pedestal; also, to serve as a pedestal for.

If an election was pending, every convenient stump *pedestalled* its orator. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 8, p 121. [S. '90.]

ped'es-tal, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An insulated base or support, as for a column, statue, or vase: consisting, in classical and kindred architecture, of three parts, the *base*, the *dado* or *die*, and the *cap* or *cornice*. See these words. **2.** *Mach.* (1) A pair of uprights, standards, or jaws for supporting a bearing or journal-box, as the standards of a pillow-block or the pairs of jaws in which the driving-axle bearings of a locomotive slide vertically. (2) The upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool. **3.** A casting on the abutment of a bridge to receive the strain of the main-braces. [< It. *piedestallo*, base of a pillar, < *piede* (< L. *pes*), foot, + *stallo* (< G. *stall*), stall.] — **ped'es-tal-box"**, *n.* In machinery, a journal-box. — **p.-coil**, *n.* An upright coil of steam-pipe, for use as a radiator. — **p.-cover**, *n.* The cap of a pillow-block or pedestal.

Pedestal of the Lafayette Statue in Union Square, New York.

pe-des'tri-al, pę-des'tri-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or connected with the foot; as, *pedestrial* surgery. **2.** Used as feet or for walking; as, the *pedestrial* limbs of a crab. **3.** Going or accustomed to go on foot; pedestrian. [< L. *pedester;* see PEDESTRIAN.]

— **pe-des'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pedestrial manner.

pe-des'tri-an, pę-des'tri-an, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or connected with walking; of or belonging to movement on foot; as, a *pedestrian* tour.

By these *pedestrian* messengers the khan receives news in one day and night from places distant ten days' journey. HUGH MURRAY *Travels of Marco Polo* pt. i, ch. 28, p. 129. [H. '45.]

2. Hence, pertaining to common people; plebeian; vulgar; as, a *pedestrian* crowd. [< L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

pe-des'tri-an, *n.* One who walks; one who journeys on foot; especially, one who makes walking a specialty or business, or who engages professionally in foot-races.

— **pe-des'tri-an-ate**, *vi.* [Rare.] To go on foot; practise walking. — **pe-des'tri-an-ism**, *n.* The art or practise of walking; especially, the business of one who devotes himself to feats of walking or running. — **pe-des'tri-an-ize**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To journey through on foot; as, to *pedestrianize* Switzerland. **II.** *i.* To journey or tour on foot; pedestrinnate.

pe-des'tri-ous†, *a.* Furnished with and dependent upon feet: opposed to *winged* and *crawling*.

ped"e-ten'tous, ped'e-ten'tus, *a.* [Rare.] Making trial with the feet; advancing step by step; cautious and accurate in advance. [< L. *pedetentim*, step by step, < *pe(d-)s*, foot, + *tendo*, pp. *tentus*, extend.]

pe-det'ic, pę-det'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a leaping or walking movement; specifically, pertaining to pedesis. [< Gr. *pēdētikos*, of leaping, < *pēdēsis;* see PEDESIS.]

Ped"e-ti'næ, ped'ę-tī'nī *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An African subfamily of dipodoid rodents with rootless molars and free cervical vertebræ; jumping hares. **Pe-de'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pēdētēs*, leaper, < *pēdaō*, leap.] — **ped'e-tin(e)**, *a.* & *n.*

pedi-. Derived from Latin *pes* (gen. *pedis*), a foot: a combining form.— **pe'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a foot; pedal.— **ped"i-al'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the foot.— **ped"i-la'vi-um**, *n.* The ceremony of foot-washing.— **ped"i-lu'vi-um**, *n.* *Med.* A foot-bath. **ped'i-lu"vy**†.— **Ped-im'a-na**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* **1.** The *Didelphyidæ* as a suborder. **2.** The *Prosimiæ*.— **ped'i-mane**, *a.* & *n.*— **ped-im'a-nous**, *a.* **1.** Having foot-like hands, as opossums and lemurs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pedimana*.— **ped-im'e-ter**, *n.* A pedometer.— **ped-im'e-try**, *n.* The art or process of measuring distance by paces. — **ped"i-met'ric**, *a.*— **ped'i-o-cle**, *n.* A stalk-eyed crustacean.— **ped'i-reme**, *n.* An oar-footed crustacean, as a copepod.

pe"di-at'rics, pī'[*or* pē']di-at'rics, *n.* *Med.* The department of medical science that relates to hygienic care of children and treatment of the diseases peculiar to childhood. [< Gr. *pais(d-)s*, child, + *iatrikos*, pertaining to a physician, < *iaomai*, heal.] **pæ"di-at'ri-a**‡; **pæ"-di-at'rics**‡; **pe'di-at-ry**‡. — **pe"di-at'ric**, *a.*

ped'i-cel, ped'i-sel, *n.* **1.** (1) *Bot.* An ultimate peduncle; the stalk supporting a single flower in an inflorescence composed of flowers arranged upon a common peduncle. (2) *Zool.* A stalk or supporting part; a pedicle; peduncle. (*a*) *Entom.* The second joint of the antenna, between the scape and the funicle. (*b*) *Echin.* An ambulacral sucker; a tube-foot. **2.** *Bot.* A small or delicate support of various special organs, as of a sporangium in ferns or a capsule in mosses. [< L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **ped"i-cel'lus**‡; **pe-dic'u-lus**‡. — **ped'i-celed**, *a.* Pedicellate. **ped'i-celled**‡. — **ped"i-cel-la'ri-a**, *n.* [-RI-Æ, *pl.*] *Echin.* One of the small pincer-like dermal appendages with movable jaws scattered among the spines, as in starfishes and sea-urchins.— **ped'i-cel"late**, *a.* Borne on or having a pedicel. **ped'i-cel-la"ted**‡; **ped'i-celed**‡. — **ped"i-cel-la'tion**, *n.*— **ped'i-cel-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a pedicel.— **ped"i-cel-li'na**, *n.* A marine entoproctous polyzoan (genus *Pedicellina*) found attached to algæ, shells, zoophytes, etc.— **ped"i-cel'lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A pedicel.

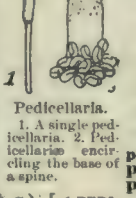

1. A single pedicellaria. 2. Pedicellariæ encircling the base of a spine.

Pedicellaria.

Ped"i-cil"las-ter'i-dæ, ped'i-sil"as-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton reticulate, intramarginal papulæ, single interbrachial septa, and forcipiform pedicellariæ. **Ped'i-cil-las"ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PEDICEL + Gr. *astēr*, star.] — **ped"i-cil-las-ter'id**, *n.*— **ped"i-cil-las'ter-oid**, *a.*

ped'i-cle, ped'i-cl, *n.* **1.** A short stalk or neck; a pedicel; peduncle. Specifically: (1) The part connecting the lamina of a vertebra with the body. See illus. under VERTEBRA. (2) The bony process that supports the antler of a deer. **2**†. A foot-iron; as, manacles and *pedicles*. [< L. *pediculus;* see PEDICEL.]

pe-dic'u-lar, pę-dic'yu-lar, *a.* Same as PEDICULOUS. [< L. *pedicularis*, < *pediculus;* see PEDICULUS[1].]

Pe-dic"u-la-ri'i-dæ, pę-dic'yu-la-rai'i-dī *or* -u-la-ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of digitoglossate gastropods with long narrow marginal teeth and a small oblong convolute shell, mostly parasitic on corals. **Pe-dic"u-la'-ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *pedicularis;* see PEDICULAR.] — **pe-dic"u-la-ri'id**, *n.*— **pe-dic"u-la'ri-oid**, *a.*

pe-dic'u-late, pę-dic'yu-let *or* -lēt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a pedicel; pedicellate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pediculati*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pediculati*. [< L. *pediculus;* see PEDICEL.]

Pe-dic"u-la'ti, pę-dic'yu-lē'tai *or* -u-lg'tī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of teleost fishes, especially an order with the epiotics united behind the supraoccipital, actinosts reduced in number and elongated, and gill-slits in the axils of the pectoral fins, as anglers, frogfishes, and batfishes. [< L. *pediculus;* see PEDICEL.]

pe-dic"u-la'tion, pę-dic'yu-lē'shun, *n.* *Med.* Lousiness.

ped'i-cule, ped'i-kūl, *n.* A pedicel; pedicle; peduncle.

Ped"i-cu'li-dæ, ped'i-kū'li-dī *or* -cū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of parasitic insects with a jointless fleshy proboscis, two simple eyes, and prehensile legs; lice. [< PEDICULUS[1].]

— **ped"i-cu'lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **pe-dic'u-loid**, *a.*

Pe-dic"u-li'na, pę-dic'yu-lai'na *or* -u-lī'na, *n. pl.* *Entom.* [< L. *Pediculidæ* as a major group with various limits. **2.** The *Pediculidæ*. [< L. *pediculus;* see PEDICULUS[1].]

pe-dic'u-lin(e), pę-dic'yu-lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pediculina;* louse-like.

Pe-dic'u-lus[1], pę-dic'yu-lus, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pediculidæ*. **2.** [p-] [-LI, *pl.*] A louse of this genus. [L., louse, dim. of *pedis*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

— **pe-dic"u-lo'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The multiplication of lice on the body; lousiness.— **pe-dic'u-lous**, *a.* [Rare.] Infested with lice; lousy.

The fellows of either college are better scholars and honester men . . . than your *pediculous* friars. LANDOR *Imag. Conv., James I. and Casaubon* in second series, p. 28. [R. BROS. '81.]

pe-dic'u-lus[2], *n.* A pedicel. [L.; see PEDICEL.]

ped'i-cure, ped'i-kiūr, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The cure of corns, bunions, and morbid affections of the feet; the care of the feet. Compare MANICURE. **2.** A specialist who gives surgical attention to the feet; a chiropodist. [< PEDI- + CURE, *n.*]

pé"dieux', pē'diö', *n.* [F.] Same as SOLLERET.

pe-dif'er-ous, pę-dif'gr-us, *a.* Having feet or their equivalents. [< PEDI- + L. *fero*, bear.] **pe-dig'er-ous**‡.

ped'i-form, ped'i-fōrm, *a.* Resembling a foot in shape; foot-like. [< PEDI- + -FORM.]

ped'i-gree, ped'i-grī, *n.* **1.** One's line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; as, a man of illustrious *pedigree*. **2.** A list or table of descent and relationship; a genealogical tree or register, especially of a pure-bred animal; as, a carefully prepared *pedigree*.

The celebrated Whittington and his Cat can display a Teutonic *pedigree* of more than eight centuries. PRESCOTT *Biog. and Crit. Miscellanies, Scottish Song* p. 594. [H. '45.]

[Perhaps < OF. *pied de grue; pied* (< L. *pe(d-)s*), foot; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *grue* (< L. *grus*), crane.]

ped'i-greed, ped'i-grīd, *a.* [Rare.] Having a pedigree; of high and honorable descent.

ped"i-la'vi-um, Ped-im'a-na, etc. See PEDI-.

ped'i-ment, ped'i-ment, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A triangular member having typically a small altitude compared with its base, framed in by a cornice, and surmounting the portico in front of a Grecian temple or similar building; a low gable. The depression or space surrounded by the cornice is called the *tympanum* of the pediment, and is sometimes filled with sculptures.

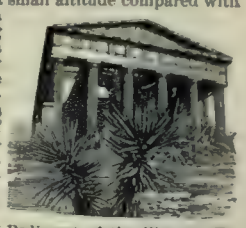

Pediment of the Western Façade of the so-called Theseum, Athens.

See, thro' the fractured *pediment* revealed,
Where moss inlays the rudely-sculptured shield,
The martin's old, hereditary nest.
ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* st. 3.

2. In decorative art, any triangular piece with a long base surmounting a door or screen, and resembling the pediment of a building; often mere scrollwork. See illus. under DECORATED ARCHITECTURE. [< L. *pedamentum*, vine-prop, < *pedo;* see PEDATE.]

ped"i-men'tal, ped'i-men'tal, *a.* **1.** Relating to a pediment or the facing of a cornice. **2.** Shaped like a pediment; having an upward-projecting angle; as, the *pedimental* head-dress of the 16th century.

ped'i-ment-ed, ped'i-ment-ed, *a.* Furnished with a pediment, or made to resemble a pediment.

— **pedimented gable**, a gable with a cornice along its base as well as on its sloping sides.

ped-im'e-ter, ped'i-o-cle, etc. See PEDI-.

ped'i-palp, ped'i-palp, *a.* Pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

ped'i-palp, *n.* **1.** *Arach.* One of the second pair of appendages at the sides of the mouth. Pedipalps may be terminally pincer-like, as in scorpions; long and leg-like, as in solpugids; or leg-like with the terminal joint serving to convey the semen in copulation, as in male spiders. **2.** One of the *Pedipalpi*. [< PEDI- + PALP.]

— **ped"i-pal'pate**, *a.* **1.** Having pedipalps. **2.** Pedipalp.— **Ped"i-pal'pi**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* An order or suborder of arachnids with an abdomen of 11 or 20 segments and chelicerες; whip-scorpions. — **ped'i-pal'-pous**, *a.* Pedipalpate.— **ped"i-pal'pus**, *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] A pedipalp.

ped-is'se-quant†, *n.* A follower.

ped'l, ped'ld. Peddle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ped'ler, ped'lęr, *n.* One who travels from house to house with an assortment of goods for retail; loosely, one who sells, as from a wagon, standing in a public place. [< PED; cp. POD.] **ped'dlert; ped'lart**.

— **ped'ler-ess**, *n.* A female pedler.— **ped'ler-ism**, *n.* The selling of goods after the manner of a pedler; the doing of business in a petty way.— **ped'-ler-y**, *n.* **1.** The occupation of peddling. **2.** Such wares as pedlers carry. **3**†. Trickery; trifling.— **ped'-ling**, *a.* Consisting of or concerned with insignificant details; hence, petty; trifling. **ped'dling**‡.

ped'mel"on, *n.* Same as PADEMELON.

pedo-[1]. Derived from Latin *pes* (*ped-*), foot: a combining form.— **ped'o-man"cy**, *n.* The art of divining by observing the soles of the feet and the lines upon them.— **ped"o-mo'tiv(e**, *a.* Employing the feet as a means of motion; operated by the feet as a bicycle.— **ped"o-mo'-tor**, *n.* **1.** A vehicle or moving device for which the power is supplied by the foot or feet, as a bicycle, a tricycle, a velocipede, or a roller-skate. **2.** A mechanism for the application of foot-power to a machine, as a treadle or pedal.— **ped"o-pleu'ral**, *a.* Same as PLEUROPEDAL.— **Ped-o'ta**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A section of placental mammals with 4 feet developed: opposed to *Apoda*.

pedo-[2]. Derived from Greek *pais* (*paid-*), a child: a combining form. [All words in this group are also spelled PÆDO-.]— **pe"do-bap'tism**, *n.* Infant baptism, and the system that sustains it.— **pe"do-bap'tist**, *n.*— **pe"do-gen'e-sis**, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by larvæ, as in *Cecidomyia*.— **pe"do-ge-net'ic**, *a.*— **pe"do-mor'phism**, *n.* *Zool.* The tendency of different parts of the body to retain the same proportions in the adult as in the immature individual, as occasionally seen in mammals.— **pe"do-no-sol'o-gy**, *n.* Study of the diseases of children.— **pe"-do-troph'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to pedotrophy.— **pe-dot'ro-phist**, *n.* [Rare.] A specialist in pedotrophy. — **pe-dot'ro-phy**, *n.* *Med.* The hygienic treatment and care of children.

ped-om'e-ter, ped-om'ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument that measures distance traveled, by recording the number of steps taken by the traveler on whose person it is carried. In the form illustrated the vibrations of the body serve to give impulse to a watch-like mechanism that causes the pointer to register on the dial. [< PEDO-[1] + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **walk'ing-wheel"**‡.

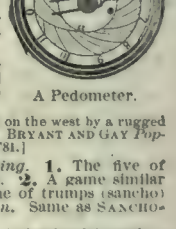

A Pedometer.

— **ped"o-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to or measured with a pedometer. **ped"o-met'ric-al**‡.

ped're-gal, ped're-gal, *C.* (pē"drę-gāl', *W.*), *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A stony tract; lava-field. **ped'ra-gal**‡.

His [Santa Anna's] position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the *Pedregal*. BRYANT AND GAY *Popular Hist. U. S.* vol. iv, ch. 14, p. 378. [S. '81.]

pe'dro, pī'drō, *n.* [Sp.] *Card-playing.* **1.** The five of trumps in the game of Sancho-Pedro. **2.** A game similar to Sancho-Pedro except that the nine of trumps (sancho) is not scored.— **Pe"dro-San'cho**, *n.* Same as SANCHO-PEDRO.

pe'dum, pī'dum *or* pē'dum, *n.* [L.] A shepherds' crook; a pastoral hook. See illus. under CROZIER, and THALIA.

ped-un'cal, *n.* Peduncle. PHIL. Soc.

ped-un'cle, ped-un'cl *or* pę-dun'cl (pī-dun'cl, *C. W.*), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The general stalk or support to an inflorescence, whether limited to a solitary flower or bearing a cluster. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A stalk or stem, as for the attachment of an organ or organism; as, the *peduncles* of the brain (crura cerebri). See illus. under CRUS and CRUSTA. Specifically: (1) *Helminth.* The stalk from

the posterior of the body in certain brachiopods. (2) *Crust.* The fleshy contractile stalk from the anterior of the body in certain cirripeds, as the goose-barnacle. [< LL. *pedunculus*, dim. < L. *pedis*, foot.]

—**ped-un'cled**, *a.* Pedunculate.—**ped-un'cu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a peduncle; as, the *peduncular* arteries, that supply the peduncles of the brain.—**Ped-un"cu-la'ta**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* An order or suborder of cirripeds with a peduncle, as *Lepadidæ*. **2.** *Conch.* An order of brachiopods with a peduncle, including most species.—**ped-un'cu-late**, *a.* **1.** Borne on or having a peduncle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pedunculata*. **ped-un'cu-la"ted**‡.—**ped-un"cu-la'tion**, *n.* The state of being pedunculate.—**ped-un'cu-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A peduncle.

peel, pi, *n.* *Naut.* The bill of an anchor. See ANCHOR. [< PEAK, *n.*, 3 (2).]

pee², *n.* The sliding weight on a steelyard or on the lever of a safety-valve. [= PEA³, *n.*] **pea**‡.

peece†, *n.* & *n.* Piece.

pee'chi, pi'chi, *n.* Burchell's zebra; the dauw.

peek, pik, *vi.* [Colloq.] To look through a crevice; look pryingly or slyly; peep. [Var. of PEEP¹, *v.*]

Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown An' *peeked* in thru the winder.
LOWELL *The Courtin'* st. 2.

peek¹, *n.* *Naut.* Same as PEAK, *n.*, 3.

peek², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker.

peek'-a-boo", pik'-a-bö', *n.* A game played by or with little children, in which one hides wholly or partially, and calls out "Peek-a-boo!" or "Bo-peep!"

pee'kee, pi'ki, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as PIKI.

peel¹, pil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip off the bark or skin of; bark, flay, or decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange. When done by cutting with a knife, the operation is more properly called *paring*. **2.** To tear or strip off; remove; as, to *peel* the bark from the tree.

Friedrich Wilhelm's wish is to know from Roloff what the chances are for him in the other world, . . . where . . . he shall actually *peel* off his Kinghood, and stand before God Almighty no better than a naked beggar.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 8, p. 530. [H.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be detached by pulling, as bark or skin; lose bark or skin by such a process; as, the willow *peels* easily. **2.** [Slang.] To strip off one's clothes. [< F. *peler*, < OF. *pel* (< L. *pellis*), skin.]

peel², *vt.* [Archaic.] To lay waste; plunder. *Isa.* xviii, 2.

peel³, *vi.* [Scot.] To have an equal score in a game.

peel⁴, *n.* The natural coating of certain kinds of fruit, as oranges and lemons; skin; rind: properly said only of such coating as may be removed by peeling.

peel², *n.* A fish: same as PEAL², *n.*

peel³, *n.* **1.** A broad, thin, long-handled shovel-like implement used by bakers in moving bread, cakes, etc., about an oven.

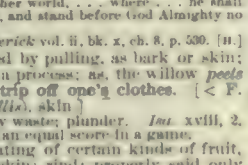
A Bakers' Peel.

She then took the *peel*, opened the oven's mouth, drew out a warm, new-baked loaf, and began to eat.
BENJAMIN THORPE *Yuletide Stories. The Two Caskets* (trans.) p. 99. [H. G. B. '53.]

2. A mark resembling a round shovel with a handle, formerly used in England for the signature of those who could not write. **3.** *Naut.* The blade or broad part of an oar. **4.** *Print.* Formerly, a T-shaped implement used in handling freshly printed sheets. [< OF. *pele*, < L. *pala*, baker's peel.]

peel⁴, *n.* A stronghold or tower such as is to be seen on the borders of Scotland and England. [Var. of PILE², *n.*]

paile†; **peel'-house"**‡; **peel'-tow"er**†.

He pass'd the *Peel* of Goddaland,
And cross'd old Borthwick's roaring strand.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 25.

peel⁵, *n.* [Scot.] A peer or equal, as, *peels* at curling.

peel'a-way", pil'a-wā', *n.* A game in which two bodies of players exchange goals, those on one side trying to touch the others as they pass; often played on skates.

peeld, *pp.* Peeled. PHIL. SOC.

pee'le, pē'le, *n.* [S. Afr.] The reebok. **pee'li**‡.

peeled, pild, *a.* **1.** Stripped of outer coating or peel. **2.** Having the skin torn or abraded. **3**†. Bald.

—**to keep one's eyes peeled** [Slang, U. S.], to keep a sharp lookout.

peeled'ness†, *n.* Bareness; pilledness.

peel'er¹, pil'er, *n.* **1.** One who peels or strips. **2.** A crab or lobster while shedding its shell; shedder. **3.** [Local, Eng.] *Metal.* An iron implement with flattened end and ring handle, used by a baller in placing blooms, ingots, etc., in a reheating-furnace. **4.** [Slang.] A person of rough and reckless energy; hustler.

peel'er², *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A policeman: from Sir Robert Peel, who reorganized the police system of the United Kingdom.

peel'er³, *n.* A pounderer; pillager.

peel'ing, pil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off, as a rind or skin. **2.** That which is stripped off; often plural.

—**peel'ing-i"ron**, **p.-tool**, *n.* A barking-iron.

Peel'ite, pi'eit, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One of a British political party adhering to free trade, intermediate between the Conservatives and the Liberals, of which Sir Robert Peel was the leader and W. E. Gladstone a later representative member.

peen, pin, *vt.* In metal-working and stone-masonry, to work on with the peen of a hammer. **pene**‡.

peen, *n.* The end of a hammer-head opposite the face when adapted for striking: usually shaped for indenting, as when pointed, conical, hemispherical, or wedge-shaped, as a ball *peen*. [< O. *pinne*, peen, < MLG. *pinne*, pin, peg.] **pein**‡; **pene**‡; **piend**‡.

—**peen'-ham"mer**, *n.* A hammer having a peen.—**p.-hammer**, *cf.*

peenge, pinj, *vi.* [Scot.] To complain in a childish way.

peep¹, pip, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To bring into view slyly, with *out*; as, to *peep* one's head *out* of the window.

II. *i.* **1.** To look slyly or inspectingly, as through a crack or aperture, or to look furtively out from concealment; peek; peer; as, to *peep* round the corner.

Vit.: I was only *peeping* to see if my Mistress had done Prayers yet.
COLLEY CIBBER *She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not* act v.

2. To show oneself or itself slightly, as from concealment; be seen partially, as through a crevice or opening.

At the north of the Great Lake, and *peeping* over it, I see the seven church towers of Lubec.
COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria, Satyrane's Letters* in vol. iii, p. 536. [H. '58.]

3. To begin to appear; as, the crocuses were *peeping* on the lawn. [Prob. < PEEP², *v.*]

—**peeping Tom** [Colloq.], an over-inquisitive and prying person, especially one who peeps in at windows.

peep², *vi.* **1.** To utter a small sharp sound; chirp; cheep; as, I did not hear a mouse *peep*. **2.** To speak in a peeping tone; speak feebly. [< OF. *pipier*, < L. *pipio*; imitative.]

peep¹, *n.* **1.** A furtive look, as through a crevice or round a corner; hence, a glimpse or rapid view; a hasty or partial inspection; as, a *peep* through a crack; a *peep* at a celebrity.

These Scotch streams, full of stones, and clear as glass, are most beautiful: the *peeps* between the trees . . . are lovely; at every turn you have a picture.
VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Sept.* 12, '44 p. 62. [H. '68.]

2. A crevice, slit, or aperture through which one may look, as the hole in a rifle-sight. **3**†. A pip, as of an apple or pear.—**peep'-bo"**, *n.* Same as PEEK-A-BOO. **p.-eye**‡.—**p.-hole**, *n.* An aperture, such as a knot-hole, through which one may peep. **peep'ing-hole"**‡.—**p. of day**, the beginning of day; early morning; dawn.—**P.-o'-day Boy** (*Ir. Hist.*), one of a secret society that existed in Ireland in 1784. They were Protestants, and they visited the houses of Roman Catholics at the break of day in search of arms. Compare DEFENDER, 2.

A furious faction war had broken out in the North of Ireland, between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The former had made an association known as the '*Peep-of-day boys*,' to which the latter had responded by one called the 'Defenders.'
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 51, p. 345. [G. P. P. '88.]

—**p.-show**, *n.* An exhibition of pictures or other objects viewed through a small orifice, in which a magnifying-lens is inserted.—**p.-sight**, *n.* An adjustable plate on the breech of a gun or cannon, having in its center a small orifice through which aim is taken. See illus. under RIFLE.

peep³, *n.* **1.** The cry of a chick or small bird, or of a young frog in spring. **2.** A small sandpiper; especially, the least sandpiper; sandpeep. **3.** The meadow-pipit.

peep'er¹, pip'er, *n.* **1.** One who peeps or pries; an inquisitive person. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, an eye.

Gazing a moment upon the sleeper,
Ulysses cried: "Let's spoil his *peeper*!"
SAXE *Polyphemus and Ulysses* st. 3.

peep'er², *n.* **1.** A little animal that peeps: (1) A young bird, especially a fledgling pigeon or game-bird. (2) The young of the frog in springtime, especially the cricket-frog or some other tree-frog, as the hylodes.

The chorus of the Hylodes, or *peepers*, is yet in store that piercing treble . . . that nothing — even the katydid — can equal in strident intensity, and that no earthly power can still.
G. H. ELLWANGER *The Garden's Story* ch. 1, p. 19. [A. '89.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] An egg-pie.

peept, *pp.* Peeped. PHIL. SOC.

pee'pul, pi'pul, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The bo-tree. **pee'pul-tree"**; **pi'pul**‡; **pip'pul**‡.

peep'y, pip'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Blinking with the eyes; sleepy.

peer¹, pir, *vi.* **1.** To look into a place or upon an object attentively and inquiringly; gaze with an effort to see or understand that which is not yet distinctly visible or clearly perceived or understood; as, he *peered* into my face. **2.** [Poet.] To come into view; begin to appear; as, the daisies *peer* on the greensward.

Darkly a project *peers* upon my mind.
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act ii, sc. 1.

3. [Rare.] To appear; seem. [Partly < LG. *piren*, look closely; partly < OF. *parer* (< L. *pareo*), appear.] **pire**‡.

peer²†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be or become an equal to; rank with.

II. *i.* To be an equal in rank; assume equality.

peer, *n.* **1.** An equal, especially in natural gifts, special characteristics, social rank, or personal condition. **2.** A person in the same civil rank with another or others; an equal before the law.

So the commoners, though some are greatly superior to others, yet all are in law *peers*, in respect of their want of nobility.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 403.

3. A noble; especially, a member of a hereditary legislative body. (1) In the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron; also, sometimes, an archbishop or a bishop having a seat in the House of Lords.

The full legal right of bishops to all privileges of peers was asserted and allowed in the 14th century, but in 1642 Parliament expressly excluded them from such privileges, and the word is now understood, in a legal sense, to include temporal lords only. Compare LORD.

(2) *E. Hist.* In early times, a chief vassal; in 1814-'48, a member of the upper legislative house. **4.** *Feudal Law.* One of the vassals or tenants of a lord, who were bound to attend him in his courts. Because they held fees of the same lord and were equal in function, they were called **peers of fees.** [< OF. *per*, < L. *par*, equal.] **peare**‡; **pere**†.

—**House of Peers** [Eng.], the House of Lords.—**peer of the blood royal**, a member of the royal family who sits as a member of the House of Lords.—**p. of the realm**, one of the lords of Parliament.—**representative peers**, peers of Scotland and Ireland who are chosen by those of their order to sit in the House of Lords. They include 28 Irish peers, chosen for life, and 16 Scottish peers, chosen for a single Parliament.—**spiritual p., temporal p.**, same as LORD SPIRITUAL; LORD TEMPORAL.

peer'age, pir'ij, *n.* **1.** In England, the office or rank of a peer of the realm, or nobleman.

Two-thirds of the present *peerages* of England were created during this [19th] century.
WOODROW WILSON in *The Chautauquan* Jan., '91, p. 431.

2. Peers collectively; the nobility. **3.** [P-] A book containing a genealogical and biographical account of the members of the nobility.

peerd, *pp.* Peered. PHIL. SOC.

peer'dom†, *n.* The state or dignity of a peer; peerage; lordship.

peer'ess, pir'es, *n.* [Eng.] A woman who holds a title of nobility, either by inheritance, by patent, or by marriage with a peer.—**peeress in her own right**, either a peeress for whom a peerage has been created or one who has inherited a peerage that, in default of male heirs, is made by its patent heritable by a woman.

peer'ish, pir'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a peer.

peer'less, pir'les, *a.* Having no peer or equal; of unequaled excellence or worth; generally used rhetorically.

The name of this *peerless* sculptor of modern times [Thorwaldsen] is to Copenhagen what the name of Luther is to Wittenberg.
T. L. CUYLER *Nile to Norway* ch. 19, p. 218. [C. & BROS. '82.]

—**peer'less-ly**, *adv.*—**peer'less-ness**, *n.*

peert, *a.* Same as PEART.

peer'y, pir'i, *a.* **1.** Looking sharply; prying; scrutinizing; inquisitive; as, *peery* gray eyes; a *peery* little old man. **2**†. [Slang.] Knowing; sly. **peer'le**‡ [Scot.].

peer'y, *n.* A boys' top spun with a string. **peer'le**‡.

pees, pis, *n.* [Newfoundland.] Roe.

pee'sash, pi'sash, *n.* [E. Ind.] A parching whirlwind called by Europeans *shaitan* or *devil*.

pee'shoo, *n.* Same as PISHU.

pee'so-reh, pi'so-re, *n.* [E. Ind.] The memmina.

peet'sey, pit'se, *n.* Same as PEECHI.

peet'weet, pit'wit, *n.* The spotted sandpiper.

pee'vers, pi'vers, *n.* [Scot.] The game of hop-scotch. **pee'ver-als**‡.

pee'vish, pi'vish, *a.* **1.** Feebly fretful and ill-tempered; childishly inclined to complaint and dissatisfaction; petulant; querulous; as, a *peevish* patient.

Many who live single . . . are *peevish* at home and malevolent abroad.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 26, p. 109. [JAS. M.]

2. Marked by or showing petulant discontent and ill temper; as, a *peevish* letter.

It must be admitted that Dryden's is the nobler, the more generous scorn: it is passionate, while Pope's is frequently only *peevish*.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Pope* in vol. ii, p. 242. [S. '69.]

3†. Childish or trifling. **4**†. Self-willed; perverse; unreasonable. [Perhaps imitative of a child's fretful cry; cp. Scot. *peu*, cry plaintively.]

Synonyms: see FRETFUL. Compare IMPATIENCE.

—**pee'vish-ly**, *adv.*—**pee'vish-ness**, *n.*

pee'vy, *n.* A lumbermen's cant-hook having a metal socket-pick. [< *Peevy*, the inventor.] **pee'vey**‡.

pee'wit, *n.* Same as PEWIT. **pee'vit**‡.

peg, peg, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive into, as a peg into a hole; hence, to fasten by pegging, or to furnish with pegs as fastenings; as, to *peg* timbers together; to *peg* shoes. **2.** To harpoon with the turtle-peg. **3.** [Slang.] To prevent (the market price) from rising or falling by buying or selling freely at a given price. **4.** *Card-playing.* In cribbage, to make (points) during play before the show of hands; as, I *pegged* three.

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To strive to accomplish something with steady, persistent effort; work in an unremitting way like one who drives pegs into shoes: generally followed by *away*; as, he *pegged away* till he succeeded.

They, on their parts, waived all ceremony, and *pegged away* at the sausages and potatoes.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 131. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. To harpoon turtles with the turtle-peg.

—**to peg out.** **1.** In cribbage, to win by reaching the last holes while the play is progressing and before the show of hands. **2.** [Slang.] To fail utterly; also, to die.

peg, *n.* **1.** A wooden pin used for fastening articles together, as the corners of slate-frames, shoe-soles, etc., or for supporting the end of a string in a musical instrument; as, a shoe-*peg*; a *peg* of a violin. **2.** A pin thrust or driven into a hole and left projecting, upon which something may be fastened or hung; as, a tent-*peg*; a clothes-*peg*. **3.** Hence, a reason or excuse for an action; as, a *peg* to hang an argument upon. **4.** A projecting edge on a jewelers' working-board. **5.** A turtle-peg. **6.** [Anglo-Ind. Slang.] A drink of soda-water poured upon brandy or whisky. **7.** [North. Ir. & Scot.] A shinty-ball. **8.** [Colloq. & Humorous.] A leg, foot, or tooth. **9.** [Colloq.] A degree or step, as in rank or position; as, to let one down a *peg*.

But up to that time, when the newspapers announced daily promotions elsewhere, no prominent officers serving with me had been advanced a *peg*, and I felt hurt.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 94. [A. '75.]

[Cp. Sw. *pigg*, pike, E. PEAK.]

Compounds, etc.: —**peg'-fiched"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A game played with pegs or pointed sticks.—**peg-float**, *n.* A float-cut rasp by which to free the inner side of a shoe-sole from the projecting ends of pegs.—**peg-joint**, *n.* *Anat.* Same as GOMPHOSIS.—**peg-ladder**, *n.* A ladder with the rounds set in a single standard.—**peg-leg**, *n.* **1.** A wooden leg made of a straight round stick. **2.** One who walks on a wooden leg: a humorous or contemptuous use.—**peg-pole**, *n.* An upright pole having holes at regular intervals, so that a gymnast may ascend it by alternately inserting two pegs, which are held in his hands, one above another.—**peg-striker**, *n.* One who catches turtles by driving a peg through their shell.—**peg-strip**, *n.* A ribbon of tough wood, having one edge beveled, from which pegs are cut by a shoe-pegging machine.—**peg-tankard**, *n.* A tankard formerly in use, having pegs at regular distances, so as to indicate the share of liquor to be drunk by each person of a party.—**peg-tooth**, *n.* Same as FLEAM-TOOTH.—**peg-top**, *n.* A boys' spinning-top, pear-shaped and made of wood; hence, a style of trousers wide at the upper end and tapering to the ankles.—**peg-wood**, *n.* A small piece of dogwood used by watchmakers for cleaning the holes, etc., of watches.—**to take one down a peg** [Colloq.], to lower one in his own estimation or in that of others by subjecting him to some defeat or humiliation.

peg'a-dor, peg'a-dōr, *C. (pĕ'ga-dor', W.), n.* A remora or sucking-fish (genus *Echeneis*), especially *E. naucrates*, found on sharks, etc. [< Sp. *pegar*, PAY², *v.*] **pe'ga**‡.

peg'a-nite, peg'a-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, deep-green, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{12}Al_4P_4O_{19}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *pēganon*, rue, < *pēgnymi*, be stiff.]

Peg'a-se'an, peg'a-sē'an, *a.* Relating to Pegasus; hence, inclined to high poetic flights. **Peg-as'i-an**‡.

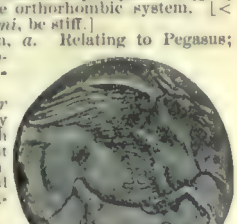
Pegasus, as represented on a Carthaginian decadrachm of the 2d century. (British Museum.)

Peg-as'i-dæ, peg-as'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of hyposteomidan fishes with a depressed head, prominent snout and inferior mouth, horizontal pectorals, and filiform ventrals; flying sea-horses. [< PEGASUS.]

—**peg-as'id**, *n.*

peg'a-soid, peg'a-soid, *a.* **1.** Like Pegasus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pegasidæ*. [< PEGASUS + -OID.]

Peg'a-sus, peg'a-sus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse, a blow from whose hoofs caused the fountain of inspiration called Hippocrene to spring from the mountain Helicon: hence used

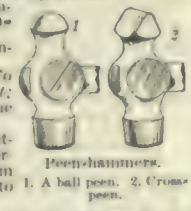
Peen-hammers.
1. A ball peen. 2. Cross peen.

for the inspiration of poetry, especially its more ambitious ventures. **2.** A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 64. **3.** *Ich.* (1) A genus typical of *Pegasidæ*. (2) [p-] [-si, *pl.*] A fish of this genus, of East-Indian or Chinese seas; a flying sea-horse. [< Gr. *Pēgasos*, a fabled horse, < *pēgē*, spring, from the Fountains of Ocean, his reputed birthplace.]

pegd, *pp.* Pegged.

peg'ger, peg'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who pegs; especially, one who pegs shoes. **2.** A shoe-pegging machine.

peg'ging, peg'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening with a peg or pegs. **2.** Pegs, or the material for pegs. **3.** The spearing of turtles with a turtle-peg. **4.** [Colloq.] (1) Dogged perseverance in work. (2) A drubbing; beating.
—**peg'ging-jack"**, *n.* A clamp for holding a shoe while it is being pegged.—**p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for inserting pegs, as in uniting the soles to the uppers of shoes or boots.—**p.-rammer**, *n.* A small-headed rammer used by founders in packing the sand in a mold.

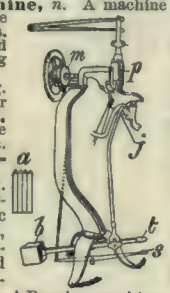

A Pegging-machine. *j*, pegging-jack for supporting shoe, adjustable by the treadle (*t*) and balance (*b*); *s*, starting-treadle for throwing the mechanism (*m*) into gear, and starting up the peg-driver (*p*). The pegs are fed in from a strip of which *a* is an enlarged view.

peg'gy, peg'i, *a.* Formed like a peg.

peg'gy, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A poker with a bent end, used for grates. **2.** One of various small warblers, as the whitethroat.—**peg'gy-chaw"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat. **peg'gy-cut"throat**‡.

pegh, peh, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as PECH.

peg'ma-tite, peg'ma-tait, *n.* *Petrol.* A very coarse-grained granitic rock composed of orthoclase, quartz, and mica (usually muscovite); graphic granite. Called also *granitel* and *giant granite*. See illus. under MICROPEGMATITE. [< Gr. *pēgma(t-)*, anything congealed, < *pēgnymi*, fasten.] **peg'ma-tyte**‡.
—**peg"ma-tit'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to rocks containing pegmatite. **peg'ma-told**‡.

pegme†, *n.* A triumphal car in old pageants. **peg'ma**†.

pe'go-man"cy, pē'go-man'si, *C., or* peg'o-, *E. I. W.*, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by observing springs or fountains. [< Gr. *pēgē*, spring, + -MANCY.]

peg'roots", peg'rūts', *n.* Same as SETTERWORT.

Pe-gu', pi-gū', *n.* A monosyllabic, isolating dialect, allied to Chinese, Burmese, and Anamese, and belonging to the Mongolic languages: named from Pegu, a district in Farther India. **Pe-gu'an**‡.

Peh'le-vi", *n.* Same as PAHLAVI.

peh-tun'tse, *n.* Same as PETUNTZE.

pei"gnoir', pē"nwār', *n.* [F.] A loose sack worn by women during the toilet; hence, a woman's wrapper.

pein, *n.* Same as PEEN.

peine, pēn, *n.* [F.] Pain or torment: only in the phrase.
—**peine forte et dure** (strong and hard punishment), formerly, a punishment inflicted under English law on an accused person who refused to plead to an indictment for felony. It consisted in placing heavy weights upon the naked body of the accused, and withholding sustenance until he perished or consented to plead. It was abolished in 1772. The only instance of the infliction of this punishment in America is that of Giles Corey, of Salem, Mass., who refused to plead when arraigned for witchcraft, in 1692. See 1 CHANDLER *Criminal Trials* p. 122.

pei-ram'e-ter, pai-ram'ẹ-tẹr, *n.* An instrument of the dynamometer type for measuring the resistance of road-surfaces to traction. [< Gr. *peiraō*, attempt (< *peira*, trial), + *metron*, measure.] **pi-ram'e-ter**‡.

pei-ras'tic, pai-ras'tic, *a.* Adapted for testing or proving: experimental; tentative. [< Gr. *pĕirastikos*, < *peiraō*; see PEIRAMETER.]

pei'sant†, *a.* Ponderous; heavy.

peise†, *v.* & *n.* Same as POISE. **peize**†.

peish'wa, pēsh'wa, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as PESHWA.

pelt, pēt, *n.* [Scot.] A whip.

pei'trel†, *n.* Same as POITREL.

pe"jor-a'tion, pi"jor-ē'shun, *n.* Deterioration; degeneration, especially in the meaning of a word. [< L. *pejor*, compar. of *malus*, bad.] **pe-jor'i-ty**†.

pe-jor'a-tiv(e, pẹ-jor'a-tiv, *W.* (pi"jo-rē-tiv, *C.*) (XIII). **1.** *a.* Giving a deteriorating effect or meaning, as to the sense of a word. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing depreciation; as, "grammaticaster" is a *pejorative* of "grammarian." [< L. *pejor*; see PEJORATION.]
—**pe-jor'a-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

pek'an, pek'an, *C. S. W.* (pi'kan, *I. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A musteline carnivore (*Mustela pennanti*) of northerly wooded parts of North America, blackish, darker below, mixed with brown or gray anteriorly, and of somewhat foxlike aspect. Called also *fisher*, *black marten fox* or *cat*, and *Pennant's marten*. **2.** The fur of the pekan, used for capes, muffs, etc. [Prob. Am. Ind.]

The Pekan. 1/40

pe-ke'a, pe-ki'a, *n.* [Guiana.] A tropical American tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*) of the tea family (*Ternstrœmiaceæ*), yielding valuable timber and a nut, the pekea-nut, more oily than the kindred butter- or Souari-nut.

Pe-kin' duck. A large creamy-white variety of the domestic duck. [< *Peking*, China.]

pe'koe, pi'kō, *C. I. S. Wr.*[1] (-ko, *W.*[1]; pek'ō, *E. Wr.*[2]; -o, *W.*[2]), *n.* A superior kind of black tea, made from the downy tips of the young buds of the tea-plant. [< Chin. *pak-hao*, < *pek*, white, + *hao*, down. *C.*]

pel[1], pel, *n.* A stake used as a dummy by swordsmen, to be cut at in practise. [< F. *pal*, < L. *palus*, stake.]

pel[2]‡, *n.* A small castle; peel.

pel[3], *n.* Pell. PHIL. Soc.

pe'la, pi'la, *n.* [Chin.] **1.** A scale-insect, the Chinese wax-insect (*Ericerus pela*). **2.** Chinese wax.

pe-la'da, pẹ-lē'da *or* -la'da, *n.* Baldness occurring in patches and spreading to the surrounding hair. [< F. *pelade*, < *peler*, deprive of hair, < L. *pilo*, < *pilus*, hair.] **pe-lade'**‡.

pel'age, pel'ẹj, *n.* The coat or covering of a mammal, especially when of fur. [F., < OF. *peil*, < L. *pilus*, hair.]

pel-a'gi-a, pel-ē'ji-a *or* -jī-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An erysipelatous disease of the hands or face. [< Gr. *pelagos*, sea.]

Pel-a'gi-an[1], pel-ē'ji-an. **1.** *a.* Pelagic. **II.** *n.* [p-] A deep-sea animal. [< L. *pelagius*, < Gr. *pelagios*, < *pelagos*, sea.]

Pel-a'gi-an[2]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism. **II.** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the sect founded by Pelagius; a believer in Pelagianism.

Pel-a'gi-an-ism, pel-ē'ji-an-izm, *n.* *Theol.* The body of doctrines, especially the doctrines of anthropology, held by the followers of Pelagius, a British monk (about A. D. 400). In the attempt to vindicate human freedom and responsibility, they denied original sin, confined grace to forgiveness, asserted that man's will, unaided by divine grace, is capable of spiritual good, and maintained that Adam's fall involved only himself.

pel-ag'ic, pel-aj'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the sea far from land; oceanic; specifically, inhabiting the surface of midocean; as, *pelagic* fish. **2.** Floating on the surface, as the eggs of some shore-fishes. [< Gr. *pelagikos*, < *pelagos*, open sea.] **pel-a'gi-an**‡.
—**pelagic sealing**, the killing of seals in the deep sea, usually for their skins. In the Bering Sea dispute, the Paris award of 1893 forbade pelagic sealing within a zone of 60 miles of the Pribyloff islands at all times, and in certain other waters at designated times and by given methods.

pel'a-go-saur", pel'a-go-sôr', *n.* A fossil (Jurassic) amphicœlian crocodilian (genus *Pelagosaurus*). [< Gr. *pelagos*, sea, + *sauros*, lizard.]

pel'a-mis, pel'a-mis, *n.* [L.] A young or small tunny.

pel'an-dok, pel'an-dek, *n.* The mouse-deer. [Of Malay origin.]

Pel-ar'gi, pel-ār'jai *or* -gī, *n. pl.* A division of birds, including storks and stork-like birds. [< Gr. *pelargos*, stork, < *pelos*, dark-colored, + *argos*, white.]—**pel-ar'gic**, *a.*

Pel-ar"go-mor'phæ, pel-ār"go-mōr'fī *or* -fē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of grallatorial desmognathous birds with large spongy maxillopalatines, including storks, herons, and ibises. [< Gr. *pelargos* (see PELARGI) + *morphē*, form.]—**pel-ar'go-morph**, *n.*—**pel-ar"go-mor'phic**, *a.*

pel"ar-gon'ic, pel"ar-gen'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from *Pelargonium*.
—**pelargonic acid**, same as NONYLIC ACID.

Pel"ar-go'ni-um, pel'ar-gō'ni-um, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of strong-scented ornamental evergreen herbs or shrubs of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*), generally known in cultivation as *geraniums*, having usually opposite entire lobed or dissected leaves, and axillary peduncles bearing an umbel of handsome variously colored flowers. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *pelargos*, stork, < *pelos*, black, + *argos*, white.]

Pel-as'gi, pel-as'jai *or* -gī, *n. pl.* A prehistoric race of unknown ethnological affinities, of the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Crete, Thrace, and the Mediterranean generally. [L., < Gr. *Pelasgoi*, < *Pelasgos*, their reputed founder.] **Pel-as'gi-ans**‡.—**Pel-as'gi-an**, *a.* Belonging or referring to the Pelasgi. **Pel-as'gic**‡.—**Pel-as'gi-an**, *n.* One of the Pelasgi.

The Athenians, the Ionians, the Aeolians, and the Arcadians were all originally *Pelasgians*.
E. ABBOTT *Greece* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 27. [G. P. P. '88.]

pel-as'gic, pel-as'jic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Wandering. **2.** [P-] Pelasgian.—**Pelasgic architecture** or **masonry**, the earliest form of Greek stone construction, formed of unhewn stones laid without or with cement of clay. Compare CYCLOPEAN and MEGALITHIC.

Pel-as"go-Hel-len'ic, pel-as'go-hel-len'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greeks regarded as descended from the Pelasgi.

pel'don, pel'dọn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hard siliceous rock, found in coal-mining.

Pe'le, pī'lī, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea.—**Pele's hair**, volcanic glass drawn out into long fine threads by ejected driblets of fused lava; capillary volcanic glass.

pel'e-can†, *n.* A pelican.

Pel"e-can'i-dæ, pel'ẹ-can'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of totipalmate birds, especially the pelicans.
Pel"e-ca'nus, *n.* (t. g.) [LL.; see PELICAN.]
—**pel"e-ca'nid**, *n.*—**pel"e-ca'noid**, *a.*

Pel"e-can"i-for'mes, pel'ẹ-can'i-fōr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The steganopodous birds as an order. [< LL. *pelecanus* (see PELICAN) + -FORM.]

Pel"e-can"oi-di'næ, pel'ẹ-can'oi-dai'nī *or* -dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Procellariidæ* with nasal tubes vertical and wings short. **Pel"e-can-oi'des**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pelekan*, PELICAN, + -OID.]
—**pel"e-can-oi'din(e**, *a.* & *n.*

Pel"e-cin'i-dæ, pel'ẹ-sin'i-dī *or* -sī'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of hymenopterous insects. **Pel"e-ci'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pelekinos*, PELICAN.]
—**pel"e-cin'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**pel"e-ci'noid**, *a.*

pel'e-coid, pel'ẹ-coid, *n.* *Geom.* A figure bounded by a semicircle and two concave quadrants meeting in a point. [< Gr. *pelekoeidēs*, like an ax, < *pelekys*, ax; and see -OID.] **pel'i-coid**‡.

A Pelecoid.

Pel"e-cyp'o-da, pel'ẹ-sip'o-dạ *or* -e-cip'o-dạ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Acephala*; bivalves. [< Gr. *pelekys*, ax, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**pe-lec'y-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**pel"e-cyp'o-dous**, *a.*

pel'e-grine†, *n.* Same as PEREGRINE.

pel'ele, pel'il, *n.* [Afr.] The lip-ring worn by African women. Compare LABRET.

The tin *pelele* is often made in the form of a small dish. The ivory one is not unlike a napkin-ring.
LIVINGSTONE *Expedition to Zambesi* ch. 5, p. 127. [H. '66.]

pel'er-in(e, pel'ẹr-in, *C. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (-īn, *E. W.*[2]), *n.* A long narrow cape worn by women: generally of silk or lace and cut to a sharp point in front. [< F. *pèlerine*, < *pèlerin*, OF. *pellegrin*; see PILGRIM.]

pelf, pelf, *n.* **1.** Money; wealth: usually in contempt or disparagement, often implying ill-gotten gains. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Trash; refuse. The word has no plural in either sense. [< OF. *pelfre*, spoil; cp. PILLAGE, *n.*]

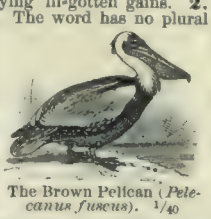
The Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*). 1/40

pelfe†; **pel'fray**†; **pel'fry**†.
—**pelf'ish**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to pelf.

pel'i-can, pel'i-cọn, *n.* **1.** A large gregarious fish-eating pelecanoid bird of most warm regions, having the bill long and hooked at the end, and a very large and greatly distensible membranous pouch depending from the lower jaw, for the temporary storage of fish: formerly fabled to feed its young with blood from its breast. *Pelecanus onocrotalus* is the common pelican of the Old World. The North-American white pelican (*P. erythrorhynchus*) has a deciduous horny excrescence on the bill of the male. *P. fuscus* is the brown pelican of the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. **2.** An alembic having a tubulated head from which two opposite and crooked tubes extend and reenter the body of the vessel: used for continuous distillation. **3.** A forceps for extracting teeth, having a curved beak like that of a pelican. **4.** A hook somewhat resembling a pelican's bill, which may be slipped readily by drawing a ring or shackle from its point. **5.** *Her.* A pelican represented as standing above its nest, with wings addorsed, nourishing its young with its blood, and blazoned (*a pelican in its piety*. **6**†. A six-pounder culverin. **7**†. A kind of shot or shell. [< AS. *pellican*, < LL. *pelecanus*, < Gr. *pelekan*, pelican, < *pelekys*, ax.] **pel'e-can**†; **pel'li-can**†.—**pel'i-can-fish"**, *n.* A deep-sea eel-like eurypharyngoid fish with enormously developed jaws and a gular pouch, especially *Eurypharynx pelecanoides*.—**p.-flower**, *n.* The curious pouch-like flower of a West-Indian evergreen climber (*Aristolochia grandiflora*) of the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceæ*); also, the plant itself.—**p.-ibis**, *n.* An Asiatic wood-ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*), white, with greenish-black wing- and tail-quills.—**pelican's-foot**, *n.* An sporthaloid gastropod, especially the European spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*). See illus. under SPOUT-SHELL.—**pelican's-head**, *n.* A battle-club having a beak, used by natives of New Caledonia.—**P. State**, Louisiana: so called from the device in its coat of arms.

pel'i-can-ry, pel'i-cạn-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A habitual breeding-place of pelicans; a colony of pelicans.

pel'ick, pel'ic, *W.* (pi'lic, *C.*), *n.* [Local, U. S.] The coot.

pel'i-coid, *n.* Same as PELECOID.

Pel"i-co-sau'ri-a, pel'i-co-sô'ri-a *or* -sau'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Pelycosauria*. [< Gr. *pelyx*, basin, + *sauros*, lizard.]

pel"id-no'ta, pel'id-nō'tạ, *n.* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Pelidnota*); as, the grape-vine or spotted *pelidnota* (*Pelidnota punctata*). [< Gr. *pelidnos*, livid.]

pel'i-ke, pel'i-kī *or* -kē, *n.* *Archeol.* A wine-jar with a neck and double handles joining the rim to the swelling part of the body. [< Gr. *pelika*.]

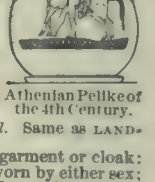
Athenian Pelike of the 4th Century.

pel'i-om, pel'i-ọm, *C. I. Wr.* (pi'li-ọm, *E. W.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A smoky-blue variety of iolite. [< Gr. *peliōma*, livid spot, < *pelios*, livid.] **pel"i-o'ma**‡.

pel"i-o'ma, pel'i-ō'mạ, *Wr.* (pi'li-ō'mạ, *W.*; pel'i-ọm-a, *I.*), *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Pathol.* Same as ECCHYMOSIS. **pel"id-no'ma**‡. **2.** Same as PELIOM.

Pe'li-on, pi'li-ọn *or* pē'li-ọn, *n.* [Gr.] A mountain of Thessaly: in the phrase *to pile Pelion on Ossa*. See OSSA.

pel"i-o'sis, pel'i-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Same as LANDSCURVY. See SCURVY.

pe-lisse', pẹ-lis', *n.* **1.** A long outer garment or cloak: originally one of fur or lined with fur, worn by either sex; now often of silk or other material, and worn by women. **2.** A dragoons' jacket with shaggy lining. [F., < L. *pelliceus*, of skins, < *pellis*, skin.] **pe-lis'son**‡.
—**pe-lisse'-cloth"**, *n.* A soft twilled woolen cloth.

pe'lite, pī'lait, *C.* (pel'ait, *E.*), *n.* *Petrol.* A rock composed of fine mud, as fire-clay, fullers' earth, and shale. [< Gr. *pēlos*, mud.]

pe-lit'ic, pẹ-lit'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Having the texture of fine mud: said of deposits or of fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psephitic* and *psammitic*.

pell[1], pel, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To wash into pells or holes.

pell[2]†, *vt.* To drive or knock about; expel; pelt.

pell[1], *n.* **1.** A skin; pelt; hence, a parchment roll. **2**†. Fur. [< OF. *pel*, < L. *pellis*, skin.] **pel'lys**†.—**clerk of the pells** [Eng.], formerly, an officer who kept exchequer accounts on parchment rolls called **pell-rolls**.

pell[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A deep hole, such as is formed by a waterfall.

pell[3], *n.* [Scot.] Very sour buttermilk.

pell[4]†, *n.* A house; a castle.

pel'lack, pel'ac, *n.* [Scot.] The porpoise. **pel'lock**†.

pell'age, pel'ẹj, *n.* Duty on skins or leather. [< PELL[1], *n.*]

pel-la'gra, pel-ā'grạ, *C. I. S. Wr.*, *or* -g'grạ (pel'a-grạ, *E. W.*), *n.* *Pathol.* A kind of elephantiasis often recurrent in the spring, common in southern Europe, among the peasantry, said to be caused by a fungus parasitic on maize or by a ptomain developed by its putrefaction. Called also *Italian leprosy*, *Alpine scurvy*, *Asturian rose*.

Rather than give up the use of spoilt maize, they endured the horrible disease, *pellagra*, in which the body slowly becomes coal black, and the patient falls into the profoundest melancholy and lowest state of physical prostration.
CARMEN SYLVA in *The Forum* June, '89, p. 458.

[< L. *pellis*, skin, + Gr. *agra*, catching, < *agō*, pursue.]
pel-a'gra‡.—**pel-la'grous**, *a.*

pel-la'grin, pel-ā'grin, *C. I.*, *or* -g'grin (pel'a-grin, *E. W.*), *n.* *Pathol.* A person affected with pellagra.

pell'-a-moun"tain‡, *n.* Creeping thyme.

pel'let, *vt.* To make into or of pellets.

pel'let, pel'et, *n.* **1.** A small round ball, especially of something easily molded, as of paper, wax, or lead. Specifically: (1) A small shot. (2) A very small pill: used chiefly in homeopathy. **2.** A rounded boss or projection. **3.** *Her.* A roundle sable; an ogress. **4**†. A sling-stone; also, a bullet; cannon-ball. [< OF. *pelote*, ball, < LL. *pilota*, little ball, < L. *pila*, ball.] **pel'et**†.
—**pel'let-mold"ing**, *n.* A molding decorated with small hemispherical projections or half-beads.—**p.-powder**, *n.* [Eng.] A powder formerly used in large cannons. Compare PEBBLE-POWDER.
—**pel'let-ed**†, *a.* Made up of, formed into, or like pellets.—**pel"let-tée'**, *a.* *Her.* Studded with pellets.

pel"le-tier'in, } pel'ẹ-tir'in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless
pel"le-tier'ine, } liquid alkaloid ($C_8H_{13}NO$), said to be contained in pomegranate-bark. Its existence has not been firmly established. [< *Pelletier*, French chemist.]

Pell'i-an, pel'i-an, *a.* Named from John Pell, English mathematician (1610–'85); as, the *Pellian* equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$.

Pel"li-bran"chi-a'ta, pel'i-brap'ki-ê'tạ *or* -g'tạ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of nudibranchiates without gills, the skin taking their function, as in *Limapontiidæ*. [< L. *pellis*, skin, + *branchia*; see BRANCHIA.] **Pel"li-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**pel"li-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*

pel'li-can†, *n.* Same as PELICAN.

pel'li-cle, pel'i-cl, *n.* **1.** A thin skin or film; any layer having different properties from others, as by reason of

greater tenacity. **2.** The subimaginal skin of a May-fly or ephemerid. **3.** *Chem.* A thin crust formed on the surface of a solution of a salt when evaporated to a certain degree. **4.** *Bot.* A distinct outer layer of the cortex in lichens and certain fungi. [< L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.]

— **pel-lic'u-la**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as PELLICLE, 4.— **pel-lic'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; cuticular; filmy.— **pel-lic'u-late**, *a.* Having a pellicle.

pel-li'le, pel-lif'le, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The redshank.

pel'li-to-ry, pel'i-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any one of various diffuse or tufted weed-like herbs of the genus *Parietaria*, of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*); especially, the wall-pellitory or parietary (*P. officinalis*) of the Old World, growing on old walls. **2.** The feverfew. [< OF. *paritoire*, < L. *parietaria*; see PARIETARY.]

— **pel'li-to-ry-of-Spain"**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with prostrate stems, dissected leaves, and white flowers. It is cultivated in southern Europe and northern Africa for its pungent roots, known in the shops as *radix pyrethri*, and used as an irritant and as a relief for toothache.

pell"-mell'", *n.* A game, pall-mall.

pell"-mell'", pel'-mel', *adv.* In a confused or promiscuous way or manner; indiscriminately; higgledy-piggledy. [< OF. *pellemelle*, < *pelle* (< L. *pala*), shovel, + *meller*, mix. < L. *miscere*, mix.] **mell"-pell'+**; **pell"y-mell'y+**; **pel"-mel'+**.

pel'lock[1], pel'gc, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PELLACK.

pel'lock[2], *n.* [Scot.] A small ball; pellet.

pel-lu'cid, pel-lū'sid, *S.* (-lū'sid, *C. I. W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Permitting to a certain extent the passage of light; translucent; limpid; as, a *pellucid* rivulet. **2.** [Archaic or Poet.] Pervious to light; transparent; clear; as, a *pellucid* style; a *pellucid* crystal. [< L. *pellucidus*, < *per*, through, + *lucere*, shine.]

Synonyms: see CRYSTAL.

— **pel-lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* In a pellucid manner.— **pel-lu'cid-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being pellucid. **pel"lu-cid'i-ty+**.

pel'luret, *n.* Fur; fur articles; furs.

pel'ma, pel'ma, *n.* [Rare.] The entire under surface of the foot; sole. [< Gr. *pelma*, sole of the foot.]

— **pel-mat'o-gram**, *n.* A footprint.

Pel"ma-to-zo'a, pel'ma-to-zō'a, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A class of echinoderms fixed permanently or temporarily by the middle of the aboral surface, including crinoids, blastoids, and cystideans. [< Gr. *pelmat(-)*, sole of the foot, + *zōon*, animal, < *zaō*, live.]

— **pel"ma-to-zo'an**, *a.* & *n.*

pel"-mel', *adv.* Pell-mell. PHIL. Soc.

pelo-. Derived from Greek *pēlos*, mud; a combining form.— **Pe"lo-bat'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Scaphiopodidæ*. **Pe-lob'a-tes**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pe"lo-bat'id**, *n.*— **pe-lob'o-toid**, *a.*— **Pe"lo-bi'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of adephagous beetles with a very short antecoxal metasternal piece, anterior coxæ conic, and legs natatorial.

Pe-lo'bi-us, *n.* (t. g.)— **pe"lo-bi'id**, *a.* & *n.*— **pe-lo'bi-oid**, *a.*— **pe"lo-de'rm**, *n.* An engulfment nematode worm (genus *Peloderma*, as *P. setigera*, occasionally found in man.— **Pe"lo-dyt'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of bufonoidean toad-like anurans with maxillary teeth only, vertebræ procœlous, and ureatyle distinct. **Pe-lod'y-tes**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pe"lo-dyt'id**, *n.*— **pe-lod'y-toid**, *a.*— **pe"lo-he'mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A marbidly thick, viscid, dark-colored condition of the blood, as in gangrene. **pe"lo-he'mi-a+**.— **Pe"lo-me-du'si-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of pleurodirous tortoises, variously limited; *Sternothærinæ*. **Pe"lo-me-du'sn**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pe"lo-me-du'soid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pel'o-pid, pel'o-pid, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, who is said to have led the first colony into the Peloponnesus, or to his descendants.

Pel'o-pid, *n.* [PEL'O PIDS or PE-LOP'I-DÆ, *pl.*] A descendant of Pelops.

pel-o'pi-um, pel-ō'pi-um, *n.* *Chem.* A metallic element described as contained in columbite. It has since been shown to be identical with columbium. [< L. *Pelops*, Pelops, son of Tantalus, < Gr. *Pelops*, < *pelos*, dark, + *ops*, face.]

Pel"o-pon-ne'si-an, pel'o-pon-nī'si-an, *C. E. I. Wr.* -shi an, *S.*; -shon *or* -zhon, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, the peninsula forming southern Greece.

— **Pel"o-pon-ne'si-an**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pel-o'ri-a, pel-ō'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* Reversion of an irregular flower to regular form, by abnormal development of complementary irregularities or by the loss of the irregular parts. [< Gr. *pelōr*, monster.] **pel'o-rism‡**.

— **pel-or'i-ate**, *a.* **pel-or'ic‡**.

pel'o-rize, pel'o-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To produce a change in by peloria. **pel'o-rise‡**.

— **pel"o-ri-za'tion**, *n.* **pel"o-ri-sa'tion‡**.

pel-o'rus, pel-ō'rus, *n.* *Naut.* An instrument for correcting errors in the compass by stellar observations. [< L. *Pelorus*, said to have been Hannibal's pilot.]

pe-lo'ta, pe-lō'ta, *n.* A game popular in Spain and among Spanish-Americans. It is played in a court with a ball and a curved bat resembling a hockey-stick.

I visited the two principal establishments, or canchas, where *pelota*, a sort of tennis, is played. This game was introduced into the Argentine by emigrants from the Basque provinces of Spain, where it is chiefly played, and has now become the great popular sport of the republic — the Argentine base-ball.

T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* Mag., '91, p. 511.

[Sp., < LL. *pilota*; see PELLET, *n.*]

— **pe-lo'ta-court"**, *n.*

pel-ote', pel-ōt', *n.* [F.] A tuft of hair, wool, or analogous fiber.— **pel'o-tage**, *n.* [F.] Spanish wool in bales or packs.

pelt, pelt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or assail with something thrown; as, *to pelt* one with stones. **2.** [Rare.] To send flying through the air; throw; fling; as, to *pelt* snowballs at one. **3†.** To push.

II. *i.* **1.** To throw anything; descend violently, as missiles; as, how the rain *pelts!* **2.** [Colloq.] To move on rapidly and regularly; as, the old nag *pelts* along. **3†.** To use abusive words. [< L. *pulto* (= *pulso*), beat, < *pulsus*, pp. of *pello*, drive.] **pelte+**.

pelt[1], *n.* **1.** The skin of a mammal with the hair on; especially, an undressed fur-skin; a raw hide; also, a garment made of skin. Called also *fell*. **2.** [Humorous.] The human skin. **3.** Leather used for covering an inking-pad. **4.** *Falconry.* A dead and mangled quarry. [Perhaps abbr. of PELTRY.]

— **pelt'mon"ger**, *n.* A dealer in pelts; a furrier.— **p.-rot**, *n.* A disease of sheep that causes the wool to fall off. — **p.-wool**, *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep or lamb.

pelt[2], *n.* **1.** A blow, as one given by something thrown or launched. **2†.** Anger; rage. [< PELT, *v.*]

pel'ta, pel'ta, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A small light shield or target, wooden- or wicker-framed, covered with leather and varying in form. **2.** *Bot.* A flat apothecium without a rim, found in certain lichens. [L., < Gr. *peltē*, shield.]

pel-ta'ri-on, pel-tē'ri-on, *C.*, *or* -tār'i-on, *E.*, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* A Jurassic fossil, supposed to be the operculum of a neritopsoid gastropod (genus *Neritopsis*). [< Gr. *pelturion*, dim. of *peltē*, shield.]

pel'tast, pel'tast, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* One who bore a pelta; a targeteer; light-armed soldier. [< Gr. *peltastēs*, < *peltē*, small leather shield.]

pel'tate, pel'tet *or* -tēt, *a.* Shield-shaped; resembling a shield; specifically (*Bot.*), attached to the stalk at or near the center of the lower surface, as a leaf. [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a shield, < *pelta*; see PELTA.] **pel'ta"ted‡**.

Peltate Leaf of a Nasturtium.

— **pel'tate-ly**, *adv.* As in a peltate leaf; in lines radiating from an interior point; as, *peltately* cleft or veined.— **pel-tat'i-fid**, *a.* *Bot.* Cut into segments and peltate.— **pel-ta'tion**, *n.* The state of being peltate.

pel'te-cleis, pel'te-cläis, *n.* *Crust.* A tubercle of the posterior margin of the carapace of a decapod. [< Gr. *peltē*, shield, + *kleis*, bolt.]

pelt'er[1], pelt'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which pelts. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) A fit of rage. (2) A shower of stones or of hailstones.

pelt'er[2+], *n.* **1.** A trader in pelts. **2.** A flayer. **pelt'yer†**. **pel'ter**[3+], *n.* **1.** A niggard; skinflint. **2.** A fool.

pelti-. Derived from Latin *pelta*, a shield (see PELTA); a combining form. **pel"ti-fo'li-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having peltate leaves.— **pel'ti-form**, *a.* Peltate; shield-shaped. **pel'tæ-form‡**.— **Pel-tig'e-ra**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of gymnocarpous lichens.— **pel-tig'e-rine**, *a.*— **pel'ti-nerved**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves arranged peltately.

Pel"ti-di'i-dæ, pel'ti-dai'i-dī *or* -dī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of gnathostomatous copepods having the body depressed and with alate processes. **Pel-tid'i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *peltē*, shield.]

— **pel"ti-di'id**, *n.* **pel-tid'i-oid**, *a.*

pel'ting+, *n.* Paltry. **paul'ting+**.— **pel'ting-ly+**, *adv.*

Pel"to-gas'tri-dæ, pel'to-gas'tri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of rhizocephalans, comprising all the species, parasitic on various decapods. **Pel"to-gas'ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *peltē*, shield, + *gastēr*, stomach.]

— **pel"to-gas'trid**, *n.*— **pel"to-gas'troid**, *a.*

pelt'ry, pelt'ri, *n.* [PELT'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Pelts collectively; fur-skins, especially when raw or untanned.

A thrifty hunter could, in one season, bring home *peltry* worth sixteen hundred dollars.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, epoch 2, ch. 6, p. 63. [A. '83.]

2. A fur-skin; pelt. [< OF. *peleterie*, < *pel* (< L. *pellis*), skin.] **pelt'ing‡**; **pelt'ry-ware"+**.

pe-lu'do, pe-lū dō (pē-lū do, *W.*; pi-lū dō, *C.*), *n.* The hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*), occurring south of the Rio Plata. [< Sp. *peludo*, hairy, < *pelo* (< L. *pilus*), hair.]

Pe-lu'si-an, pe-lū'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient Egyptian city in the delta of the Nile. **Pe-lu'si-ac**. — **Pelusian wine**, beer; so called because anciently brewed in Pelusium.

pelvi-, pelvio-. Derived from Latin *pelvis*, basin, pelvis; combining forms.— **pel-vid'y-mus**, *n.* *Teral.* A monster united at the pelvis and double above.— **pel'vi-form**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a pelvis; pateriform. **2.** *Bot.* Shallowly cup-shaped.— **pel-vim'e-try**, *n.* An instrument for measuring pelvic openings.— **pel-vim'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the pelvis.— **pel"vi-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Obstet.* The operation of dividing the pelvic bones at the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery in case of a faulty formation of the pelvis; symphyseotomy.— **pel"vi-per'i-to-ni'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of that portion of the peritoneum connected with the pelvic organs.— **pel"vi-sa'cral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.— **pel"vi-ster'num**, *n.* The inferomedian element of the pelvic arch.— **pel"vi-ster'nal**, *a.*

pel'vic, pel'vic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the pelvis.— **pelvic arch** or **girdle**, the part of the skeleton to which the pelvic limbs are attached; in man, the arch made by the ossa innominata or haunch-bone.— **p. limb**, the limb that is attached to the pelvis; the lower limb of man, the hinder limb of lower vertebrates.

pel'vis, pel'vis, *n.* A basin or basin-like structure: (1)

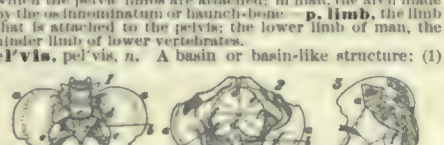

Bones of the Human Pelvis.

1. View from above, showing the inlet: *a*, *a*, hip-bones, *b*, sacrum; *c c*, conjugate diameter; *d d*, oblique diameter. *e e*, transverse diameter. 2. View from below, showing the outlet: *a*, *a*, hip-bones; *b*, coccyx; *c*, *c*, sciatic ligaments. *d d*, conjugate diameter; *e e*, oblique diameter. *f f*, transverse diameter. 3. Section of pelvis: *a*, promontory of sacrum; *b*, symphysis pubis. *c*, coccyx; *a b*, conjugate diameter of inlet. *c d*, conjugate diameter of outlet. *a e*, obstetrical conjugate. *b f*, normal conjugate; *d g*, horizontal line. The dotted line represents the coccyx when pushed back. The arrow indicates the axis of the pelvis.

The part of the skeleton that forms a bony girdle or basin by which the lower or hinder limbs are joined to the body; composed, in man, of the two hip-bones and the sacrum. (2) The hollow interior portion of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules empty; formed by the expanded part of the ureter. See illus. under KIDNEY. (3) The calyx of a crinoid. [L., basin.]

— **false pelvis**, the part above the iliopectineal line.

pelyco-. Derived from Greek *pelyx* (*pelyk-*), basin, pelvis; a combining form. **pel"y-cog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the pelvis.— **pel"y-col'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the pelvis.— **pel"y-com'e-ter**, *n.* A pelvimeter.— **Pel"y-co-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Theriodonta*.— **pel"y-co-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **pel"y-co-zo'nn**, *n.* The pelvic girdle.

pem'be, pem'bg, *n.* [Afr.] Ivory.

pem'bli-co, pem'bli-cō, *n.* [Bermuda.] The dusky shearwater; from its note. **pem'bly-cot**; **pem'li-cot**.

pem'mi-can, pem'i-can, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** Originally, lean venison cut into strips, dried, pounded into paste with fat and a few berries, and pressed into cakes: prepared by the North-American Indians for food.

To the buffalo-hunting tribes of North America belongs the invention of *pemmican*, meat dried and pounded for keeping.

E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 11, p. 365. [A. '81.]

2. A somewhat similar food now made from beef and dried fruits, useful in long voyages or explorations, keeping well, and containing a great amount of nourishment in small space. Compare BILTONG; TASSAGO. **pem'i-can‡**.

Pem"phe-rid'i-dæ, pem'fe-rid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with a short dorsal, long anal, and air-bladder transversely bipartite. **Pem-phe'ris**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pemphēris*, kind of fish.]

— **pem"phe-rid'id**, *n.*— **pem-phe'ri-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

pem-phi'gus, pem-fī'gus (pem'fi-gus, *C. E. I. S.*; pem-fai'gus, *W.*), *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by watery vesicles successively formed on various parts of the body; water-blebs; bladdery fever. [< Gr. *pemphix* (*pemphig-*), pustule.] **pem'phix‡**.

— **pem'phi-goid**, *a.* Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

Pem"phre-don'i-dæ, pem'fre-don'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps with prothorax contracted behind and fore wings with 2 complete submarginal cells. **Pem-phre'don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pemphrēdōn*, kind of wasp.]— **pem"-phre-don'id**, *a.* & *n.*— **pem-phred'o-noid**, *a.*

pen[1], pen, *vt.* [PENNED or PENT; PEN'NING.] To shut in a pen; confine in a small space or enclosure; coop: sometimes with *up*.

We do not . . . like to be *penned up*, but we are slow in jumping fences. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 77. [F. & CO. '44.]

[< AS. *pennan* in *ompennan*, unfasten; cp. *pinn*, pin.]

pen[2], *vt.* [PENNED; PEN'NING.] To write with or as with a pen; commit to writing; indite.

Many are poets who have never *penn'd*
Their inspiration, and perchance the best.

BYRON *Prophecy of Dante* can. 4, l. 1.

pen[1], *n.* **1.** A small enclosure, as for pigs, sheep, cows, or fowls; fold; sty. **2.** *Fisheries.* An ice-box for fish on board ship. **3.** In Jamaica, a country house.

pen[2], *n.* **1.** An instrument for writing with a fluid ink: formerly made of a quill, pointed and split, but now usually of metal and fitted to a holder; by extension, both pen and holder united.

Some pens are named (1) from the material of which they are made; as, **gold pen**, **quill pen**, **steel pen**; (2) from some feature of construction or operation; as, **electric pen** (see ELECTRIC), **fountain pen** (having

A Fountain Pen.

b, barrel holding the ink: *c*, cap; *f*, split feed-bar; *n*, neck; *p*, pen.

a reservoir from which the ink feeds by gravity to the point), **hydraulic pen** (having a cylinder and piston for forcing down the ink), **oblique pen** (bent so as to present the nibs squarely to the paper), **pneumatic pen** (working by compressed air, and making perforations like an electric pen), **stub pen** (having square points); (3) from their use or purpose; as, **geometric pen** (see GEOMETRIC), **lithographic pen** (see LITHOGRAPHIC), **music pen** (with five points, for ruling the staff), **ruling-pen** (see DRAWING-PEN, under DRAWING), **shading-pen** (having a broad nib, which will shade the writing in various widths), **text-pen** (having broad nibs, for engrossing).

2. Quality either of penmanship or of composition; as, a fluent *pen*. **3.** A penman. **4.** The internal shell of a cuttlefish; cuttlebone. **5.** [Local, Eng.] The female of the domestic swan.

In the language of swanherds, the male Swan is called a Cob, the female a *Pen*. YARRELL *Brit. Birds* vol. iv, p. 338. [V. V. '85.]

6. [Archaic.] A metal-graver; a stylus. **7†.** (1) A feather; quill. (2) A wing. [< F. *penne*, < LL. *penna*, quill, < L. *penna*, feather.]

Compounds, etc.:— **pen'-case"**, *n.* A case for pens, or for pens and holders.— **pen-cutter**, *n.* A maker or cutter of pens.— **pen-driver**, *n.* [Colloq.] A clerk who writes.— **pen-feather'**, *n.* A pin-feather.— **pen-feathered'**, *a.* **1.** Not fully fledged; covered with pin-feathers. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] shabby.— **pen-gun**, *n.* [Scot.] A popgun, especially one made from a quill.— **pen-maker**, *n.* A person who makes quill pens; also, a tool used in making them.— **pen-master**, *n.* A skilled writer.— **pen-palsy**, *n.* Writers' cramp.— **pen-rack**, *n.* A frame, as on an inkstand, to hold pens.— **stylographic pen**, a pencil-like writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from which ink is led to a tubular writing-point through which plays a needle that when pressed on the paper releases the ink.

pen-, *prefix.* Almost; nearly: used in words of Latin origin; as, *pen*ultimate. [< L. *pene*, *pæne*, almost.]

pe-nache', *n.* Same as PANACHE.

pen"u-cute', pen'u-kiūt', *a.* *Heb. Gram.* Having the penultimate syllable accented. [< PEN ULTIMA + ACUTE.]

In continuous discourse small words or words *penacute* are often attracted to the end of preceding ones.

DAVIDSON *Hebrew Grammar* § 7, p. 15, note. [S. & W. '74.]

Pen"æ-a'ce-æ, pen'ę-ê'sę-i *or* -ę'ce-ê, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of much-branched apetalous shrubs — the penæa family — with numerous small opposite evergreen leaves and solitary 4-parted flowers. It embraces 3 genera and 20 species, all South-African. **Pe-næ'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [After Pierre *Pena*, a French botanist.]

— **pen"æ-a'ceous**, *a.*

Pe-næ'i-dæ, pe-nī'i-dī *or* -nē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of penæoidean shrimp-like macrurans with a carapace deeply produced laterally and anterior 3 perelopods chelate. **Pe-næ'us**, *n.* (t. g.)

— **pe-næ'id**, *n.*— **pe-næ'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pen"æ-id'e-a, pen'ę-id'ę-a, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Penæoidea*.— **pen"æ-id'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Pen"æ-ol'de-a, pen'ę-ol'dę-a, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of macrurans having a series of ramified branchial plumes from long central stalks. [< PENÆUS + -OID.]— **pen"æ-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pe'nal, pī'nal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to punishment. **2.** Liable or rendering liable to punishment: (1) As being subject to a penalty; as, *penal* neglect; a *penal* act. (2) As involving criminal punishment; as, a *penal* offense. **3.** Enacting or prescribing a punishment or

penalty; as, a *penal* code; a *penal* bond. **4.** Relating to the means, method, or place of punishment; as, *penal* laws; a *penal* prosecution; a *penal* colony.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 48.

[OF., < L. *pœnalis*, < *pœna*, punishment.]

Phrases:—**penal action,** an action brought in the name of the government for the recovery of a statutory penalty.—**p. clause,** that section or subdivision of a statute which declares the penalty or punishment to be inflicted for violation of its provisions.—**p. law** or **statute,** a law or statute that expressly defines or prescribes the punishment of any offense, whether previously known to the law or created by the statute itself.—**p. servitude,** imprisonment at hard labor for a specified time as punishment for crime: in England, either at a home prison or in some one of her colonies: adopted in 1853 as a substitute for transportation beyond seas, or banishment.—**p. sum,** the sum stipulated in a bond to be paid by the obligor in case he fails to perform its conditions.

—**pe-nal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being penal or incurring a penalty; criminality.—**pe'nal-ize,** *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To make or declare penal; as, to *penalize* an act as a misdemeanor. **2.** *Sport.* To subject to or put under a penalty, as for violation or evasion of rules. **pe'nal-ise**‡.—**pe'nal-ly,** *adv.* By way of penalty; in a penal manner.

pen'al-ty, pen'ol-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The suffering in person or property attached as a punishment by law, judicial decision, or authority to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass; judicial punishment or retribution.

No maxim in legislation is better understood than that a law without a *penalty* expressed is practically a dead letter.
H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 4, p. 64. [L. '67.]

2. Hence, the consequences, as punishment or suffering, or as detriment, deterioration, or destruction, that follow the transgression of natural or divine law, the abuse of privilege, etc.; as, the *penalty* of sin; the *penalty* of overeating.

Penalties are sometimes distinguished as **natural penalties** (under the law of cause and effect) and as **positive penalties,** or superimposed by the divine law, and either not a natural effect or not evidently such.

He [Napoleon] did not know true from false now when he looked at them,—the fearfulest *penalty* a man pays for yielding to untruth of heart. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. vi, p. 284. [C. & H. '70.]

3. *Law.* (1) A sum of money fixed by a statute as a fine or mulct for a violation of its provisions. (2) A sum of money stipulated to be forfeited and paid in case of the non-performance of the conditions or obligations of a contract; also, the clause containing such a stipulation; as, the *penalty* of a bond. The legal effect of such a stipulation is not to cause a forfeiture of the whole sum, but only to secure the payment of actual damages in case of a breach of the contract.

4. *Sport.* A handicap imposed for a violation of rules or regulations. [< F. *pénalité*, < LL. *pœnalita(t-)s*, < L. *pœnalis*; see PENAL.]

—**on** or **under penalty of,** so as to be liable to the penalty of, in case of transgression or infraction.

pen'ance, pen'ans, *vt.* [-ANCED, -anst; -AN-CING.] To cause to undergo a penance; punish.

A hair shirt to *penance* him for his folly.
OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Of Apparel* p. 154. [H. & B. '32.]

pen'ance, *n.* **1.** Sorrow for sin or fault, evinced by outward act; suffering, detriment, or punishment to which one voluntarily submits or subjects himself as an expression of penitence.

Man, in his pride and self-sufficiency, despises humiliation, and *penance*, and the broken and the contrite heart.
KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ch. 26, p. 420. [W. A.]

2. *Eccl.* (1) Sorrow for sin shown by acts, as of reparation, abstinence, or austerity, performed under the direction of the church as a means of obtaining absolution. Penance preceding absolution granted on such terms has been recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, being in the first-named the fourth of its seven sacraments, and including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.
(2) The particular act of ceremonious observance or of suffering appointed to a penitent, or the instrument that inflicts the suffering; also, a disciplinary punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court for a spiritual offense.
3. Sorrow for sin; repentance. **4**†. Grief; sorrow. [OF., < L. *pœnitentia*; see PENITENCE.] **pen'aunce**†.

—**to do penance. 1.** To perform an act or acts of penance. **2.** To repent of one's sins.

—**pen'ance-less,** *a.* Having suffered no penance; free from penance.—**pen'an-cer,** *n.* A penitent.

pen'ance-board"†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pillory.

pe-nang'-law"yer, pe-nang'-lô"yer, *n.* A walking-stick with a knobbed head, made from the stem of a small palm (*Licuala acutifida*) that grows in Penang. [< *Penang*, an island in the Straits of Malacca, < Malay *pinang*, arecanut. Etym. of *lawyer* is doubtful.]

pe-nang'-nut", *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as BETEL-NUT.

pen-an'nu-lar, pen-an'yu-lar, *a.* Nearly annular.

pen'ant, *n.* One who does penance. **pen'aunt**†.

pe'na-ry, *a.* Penal.

Pen-a'tes, pen-ê'tîz *or* -ā'tēs, *n. pl. Rom. Myth.* The old Latin household gods. Compare LARES and MANES. [L., < *penus*, the inmost part of a temple.]

pen'ca-tite, pen'ca-tait, *n. Petrol.* A calcite-brucite rock. [< Marzari *Pencati*, of the Tyrol.] **pen'ca-tyte**‡.

pence, pens, *n.* Plural of PENNY. **pen'nies**‡.

—**pence'-tu"ble,** *n.* A table to facilitate the reckoning of pounds into pence.

pen'cel†, *n.* A small pennon. **pen'cil**†; **pen'sel**†.

pen"chant', pän"shäⁿ' *or* pen'chant, *n.* A strong inclination or leaning; bias in favor of something; as, a *penchant* for art. [F., ppr. of *pencher*, incline.]

pen'chute", pen'shût', *n.* A conduit that brings water from a mill-race to the wheel. Compare PENSTOCK. [Perhaps < PEN[1], *n.*, + F. *chute*, fall, < *choir* (< L. *cado*), fall.]

pen'cil, pen'sil, *vt.* [-CILED or -CILLED; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING.] To write, draw, color, or mark with or as with a pencil; as, to *pencil* a note; to *pencil* the eyebrows; to *pencil* a sketch.

pen'cil, *n.* **1.** An instrument, usually consisting of a slender and relatively long cylindrical or angular casing of wood enclosing longitudinally a thin strip of graphite, colored chalk, or similar material, used, after trimming to a point, for writing, drawing, marking, etc.; also, a similarly shaped piece of chalk, graphite, slate, etc., without casing or in a metal or paper sheath, for like use. **2.** A small finely pointed paint-brush usually made of hairs inserted in a quill. **hair pencil**‡. **3.** Figuratively, skill in painting, or the painter's art. **4.** Lines, and especially rays of light, diverging from a given point. **5.** *Zool.* A tuft of hair, feathers, or membrane. **6.** *Math.* The figure formed by a set of lines meeting in a point. [< OF. *pincel*, < L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, painters' brush.] **pen'sil**†.

—**anilin pencil,** a pencil having a marking-point colored with anilin pigment.—**indelible p.,** a pencil making a mark that is practically indelible; an anilin pencil.—**pen'cil-case",** *n.* **1.** A case for holding pencils. **2.** A hollow handle containing a lead or the like, to be pushed out when required for use.—**p.-cedar,** *n.* The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).—**p.-compass,** *n.* A drawing-compass having a pencil on or attachable to one leg.—**p.-flower,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Stylosanthes*, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). The name is a translation of the name of the genus, which is characterized by a long pencil-like style.—**p.-sharpener,** *n.* An implement, as a cone having an internal blade, for sharpening the end of a wooden pencil.—**p.-vase,** *n.* A vase for holding the pencils or brushes with which the Japanese write.

pen'cild, *pp.* Penciled. PHIL. SOC.

pen'ciled, pen'sild, *a.* **1.** Marked with fine lines, as with a finely pointed pencil. **2.** Having pencils of lines or rays. **3.** *Zool.* Marked in lines as if with a pen or brush, especially when concentric, as on a breast-feather of a partridge-cochin.

Penciled Breast-feather of a Dark Brahma Hen.

pen'cilled‡.

pen'cil-i-form", pen'sil-i-fôrm", *a.* Formed in a pencil of rays, lines, etc. [< LL. *pencillus*, pencil (< L. *penicillus*, painters' brush), + -FORM.]

pen'cil-ing, pen'sil-ing, *n.* **1.** Marking, especially fine marking, made with or as with a pencil or other fine-pointed instrument; as, the *penciling* of the eyebrows. **2.** Art-work with a pencil or brush; as, the skilful *penciling* of a picture. **3.** A picture executed with a pencil. **4.** Lines of paint marking the joints of brickwork. **pen'cil-ling**‡.

pen'cil-late, *a.* Penicillate. **pen'cil-la"ted**‡.

pen'cil-ry†, *n.* Painting; pencil-work.

pen'craft", pen'crąft', *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Penmanship. **2.** The art of composition; authorship.

pend[1], pend, *vi.* **1.** To be awaiting or in process of adjustment or settlement; be undecided. **2.** [Rare.] To be pendent; depend. [< L. *pendeo*, hang.]

pend[2]†, *vt.* To confine; pen.

pend[1], *n.* [E. Ind.] Oil-cake.

pend[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An arched passageway from a street through a block of buildings; an arch; a covered gateway. **2.** The arch of heaven.—**pend'ed,** *a.* Arched.

pend[3]†, *n.* An enclosure; pen.

pend, *pp.* Penned. PHIL. SOC.

pen-dac'tyl-ism, *n.* Same as PENTADACTYLISM.

pen-dall', *n. Her.* Same as PANDALL.

pend'ant, pend'ant, *n.* **1.** Anything that hangs or depends from something else, either for ornament or for use, as an earring or a tassel. **2.** Something attached to another thing as an ending; an appendix. **3.** A parallel; one of a pair, as of pictures.

I wish . . . to order a *pendant* for your 'Mist on the Meadows,' which I lately purchased. HARRIET P. SPOFFORD *Amber Gods, Desert Sands* p. 186. [T. & F. '63.]

4. *Arch.* (1) A hanging ornament, as a long boss or knot, in ogival architecture, particularly in late perpendicular work, on ceilings, roofs, etc. (2) A spindle or post, often found in ogival roofs under tie-beam ends, and held up by corbels. (3) A keystone the lower end of which projects below the intrados or soffit. **5.** The stem of a watch-case. **6.** A suspended chandelier. **7.** *Naut.* (1) A short rope hanging from a block or the like. Called also *pennant*. Nautical pendants are usually named from the place of attachment; as, **brace-pendant** (secured to the brace-block), **main-p.** (to the mainmast), **port-p.** (to the lid of a port), etc. (2) A streamer or pennant. **8**†. A pendulum. [F., < L. *penden(t-)s*, ppr. of *pendeo*, hang.] **pend'ent**‡.

—**Irish pendant** (*Naut.*), any loose fag-end of a rope or rope-yarn hanging about the rigging.—**pend'ant-bow",** *n.* The ring or bow of a watch-stem.

pen"de-loque', pän"dę-lōc', *n.* [F.] A pendent pear-shaped jewel, especially a diamond.

pend'ence†, *n.* A hanging; inclination.

pend'en-cy, pend'ęn-si, *n.* **1.** The state of pending or being undecided; continuance; as, during *pendency* of a suit. **2.** The state of hanging down or being pendent.

pen'dens, pen'denz, *a.* [L.] *Law.* Being as yet undetermined; pending; as, **lis pendens,** an action pending.

pend'ent, pend'ent, *a.* **1.** Hanging loosely by one end; drooping downward; suspended; pendulous; as, *pendent* limbs of trees. **2.** Jutting over; projecting; as, a *pendent* rock. **3.** *Bot.* Hanging so that the apex points downward. [< L. *pendent(-)s*; see PENDANT.] **pend'ant**‡.—**pend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

pend'ent, *n.* Same as PENDANT.

pen-den'te li'te, pen-den'tî lai'tî *or* pen-den'tê lî'tê. [L.] *Law.* Pending or during suit; while suit is in progress; as, alimony *pendente lite;* purchaser of the property *pendente lite.* Compare PENDENS.

pen-den'tes, pen-den'tîz *or* -têz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Fruits hanging unplucked; ungathered crops.

pen-den'tiv(e, pen-den'tiv, *n. Arch.* **1.** The vaulting that serves to connect an angle of a square area enclosed by four arches with a dome that rests upon the arches and whose plan is inscribed in the square. It consists, in each of its four parts between adjoining arches, of a triangular segment of a dome that has a diameter equal to the diagonal of the square, and is carried up to or beyond the crowns of the arches so as to connect their extradoses. The pendentive is characteristic of Byzantine architecture, is used in Saracenic architecture, and occurs in other styles.

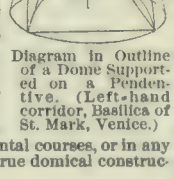

Diagram in Outline of a Dome Supported on a Pendentive. (Left-hand corridor, Basilica of St. Mark, Venice.)

2. The principle or system of such vaulting and use of the dome. **3.** Incorrectly, a surface, section of ceiling, or ornament of similar form and function, real or apparent, but constructed by corbeling out horizontal courses, or in any other way not in accordance with true domical construction. [< PENDENT, *a.*]

pen'dice†, *n.* A sloping roof; penthouse.

pen'di-cle, pen'di-cl, *n.* **1.** An inferior or subordinate portion, member, or adjunct. **2.** [Scot.] A croft. [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, < *pendeo*, hang.]

—**pen'di-cler,** *n.* [Scot.] The tenant of a croft.

pen'di-la-to"ri-ł, *a.* Pendulous and freely swaying.

pend'ing, pend'ing, *pa.* Remaining unfinished or undecided; as, the *pending* controversy.

pend'ing, *prep.* **1.** During the continuance of; as, *pending* debate, the house adjourned. **2.** During the time intervening before; awaiting; until.

The court met and adjourned *pending* the receipt of orders from the convening authority.
CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 17, p. 118. [L. '92.]

[Prop. ppr. of PEND[1], *v.*]

pen'dle†, *n.* [Scot.] A pendant; earring.

pen'dle, pen'dl, *adv.* [Local, Eng.] Abruptly; headlong.

pen-drag'on, pen-drag'un, *n.* A supreme head, ruler, or chief over other rulers or chiefs: a title conferred in early Britain in times of great danger, as that of *dictator* in ancient Rome; as, King Arthur was the son of Uther *Pendragon*. [< W. *pen*, head, + *dragon*, leader.]

—**pen-drag'on-ship,** *n.*

pen'dro, pen'drō, *n.* A disease of sheep.

pen'du-lar, pen'diu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pendulum; pendulous.

pen'du-late, pen'diu-lêt, *vi.* [Rare.] To swing as a pendulum.—**pen'du-la-to"ry**†, *a.* Pendulous.

pen'dule, pen'diûl, *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental mantel-clock. **2.** A pendulum.

pen'du-lent, pen'diu-lęnt, *a.* Pendulous.

pen'du-let, pen'diu-let, *n.* [F.] In jewelry, a little pendant.

pen'du-lin(e, pen'diu-lin, *C.* (pän'du-lîn', *W.*). **I.** *a.* **1.** Building a hanging nest; as, the *penduline* titmouse. **2.** Pensile, as a bird's nest. **II.** *n.* The penduline titmouse. [< L. *pendulus;* see PENDULOUS.]

pen'du-lous, pen'diu-lus, *a.* **1.** Hanging, especially so as to swing by an attached end or part; pendent and swaying. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PENDENT. **3.** [Rare.] Undecided; wavering. [< L. *pendulus*, < *pendeo*, hang.]

—**pen'du-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**pen'du-lous-ness,** *n.* The state of being pendulous. **pen"du-los'i-ty**‡.

pen'du-lum, pen'diu-lum, *n.* A body suspended or supported, as by a rod or cord, from or at a fixed point, and free to swing to and fro. Specifically: (1) A weight (usually adjustable) hung on a metallic or other rod (or a combination of rods, sleeves, etc.), serving by its oscillation to regulate the rate of running of a clock. See ESCAPEMENT. (2) A device for determining the velocity of projectiles. See BALLISTIC PENDULUM, under BALLISTIC. (3) A form of current-gage. See HYDROMETRIC PENDULUM, under HYDROMETRIC.

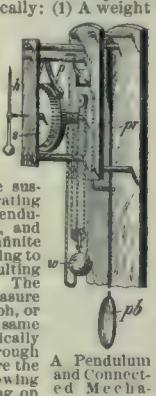

A Pendulum and Connected Mechanism in a Clock.

In mechanics, for simplifying mathematical treatment, a *simple pendulum* is conceived of as a material particle suspended by a weightless cord and vibrating without friction. An actual material pendulum is called a *compound pendulum*, and may be regarded as made up of an infinite number of simple pendulums, each striving to oscillate in its own proper period, the resulting period being a compromise or average. The chief uses of the pendulum are (1) to measure or mark time, as in a clock, chronograph, or metronome, owing to the fact that in the same place the time of a swing remains practically the same no matter whether it swings through a large or a small arc, and (2) to measure the intensity of gravity at different places, owing to the dependence of the time of swing on the impelling force.
[Neut. of L. *pendulus;* see PENDULOUS.]

Phrases, etc.:—**compensated pendulum,** see COMPENSATION PENDULUM, under COMPENSATION.—**conical p.** (*Mech.*), a pendulum whose bob swings round a circle so that the rod generates a conical surface.—**cycloidal p.,** a pendulum constructed so as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc.—**electric p. 1.** A pendulum that in its oscillations makes and breaks an electric circuit. **2.** A pendulum in which the oscillations are maintained by electric impulses.—**Foucault's p.,** a long pendulum with heavy bob, designed to demonstrate the rotation of the earth. Owing to its weight and length, it vibrates for several hours, and its plane of oscillation appears to change position regularly, owing to the rotation of the earth beneath it.—**invariable p.,** a pendulum intended to be kept from change while in removal from place to place, where it is oscillated to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at each point.—**mercurial p.,** a compensation pendulum having for a bob a jar of mercury that expands upward with increase of temperature, thus counteracting the lengthening of the rod from the same cause.—**pen'du-lum-ball",** *n.* The weight at the lower end of a pendulum. **p.-bob**‡.—**p.-press,** *n.* A press for punching sheet metal, having a swinging treadle that operates the punch.—**p.-pump,** *n.* A pump (1) with horizontal fly-wheel, or (2) the handle of which swings each side of the vertical.—**p.-rod,** *n.* The rod by which the pendulum-ball is suspended.—**p.-spindle,** *n.* A rotating shaft imparting motion to a revolving pendulum attached thereto.—**p.-wheel,** *n. Horol.* A balance-wheel.—**seconds-p.,** *n.* A pendulum that makes a swing in one direction in a second of time.

pene, *v.* & *n.* See PEEN.

Pe-ne'ian, pę-ni'yan, *C.* (-ni'an, *E.*; -nai'an, *L.*), *a.* [Poet.] Pertaining to Peneus, a river of the vale of Tempe, Thessaly.

Pe-nel"o-pi'næ, pę-nel'o-pai'ni *or* -pi'né, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Cracidæ*; guans. **Pe-nel'o-pe,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *Pēnelopē*, name of the wife of Ulysses.] —**pe-nel'o-pine,** *a.* & *n.*

Pe-nel'o-pize, pę-nel'o-paiz, *vi.* [-PIZED; -PI'ZING.] To undo a piece of work and do it again, so as to gain time: in allusion to the conduct of Penelope, wife of Ulysses, toward her suitors, as related in the Odyssey.

pe'ne-plain", pî'nê-plên', *n. Geog.* A region of faint relief, the penultimate result of long-continued action of denudation on a once larger land-mass, whose ultimate result is a base-leveled plain. [< L. *pæne*, almost, + PLAIN, *n.*]

pe-ner'o-plin(e, pę-ner'o-plin, *a. Protoz.* Of or pertaining to miliololid foraminifers (genus *Peneroplis*).

pe'nes, pî'niz *or* pē'nēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of PENIS.

pen'e-tra-bl, -ness. Penetrable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pen'e-tra-ble, pen'ē-tra-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be penetrated or pierced by physical, moral, or intellectual force; as, *penetrable* by water; *penetrable* to ideas, or to pity.

Every man's secret is *penetrable*, if his neighbor be sharp-sighted. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 12, p. 295. [T. & F. '63.]

2. [Rare.] Penetrating. [< L. *penetrabilis*, < *penetro;* see PENETRATE.] — **pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being penetrable. **pen'e-tra-ble-ness‡.** — **pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

pen'e-trail†, *n.* An interior part.

pen"e-tra'li-a, pen'ē-trē'li-ą *or* -trą'li-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** The inmost parts of anything, but especially of a house or temple; specifically, the sanctuary of a temple or the family shrine of the Penates. **2.** Secret things.

Determined to spare no exertions, and to neglect no means, by which he might enter into the very *penetralia* of his mighty master's meaning, Vivian determined to attack the later Platonists. DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 14. [R. & S.]

[L., neut. pl. of *penetralis*, penetrating, < *penetro;* see PENETRATE.]

pen'e-tran-cy, pen'ē-tran-si, *n.* The power of penetrating or entering; sharpness; pungency; as, the *penetrancy* of an odor or of a criticism. **pen'e-trance‡.**

pen'e-trant, pen'ē-trant, *a.* Having the power to penetrate, literally or figuratively; penetrating; pungent.

The *penetrant* sunshine . . . fell in burning drops through rents in the overshadowing matting. G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria, Damascus* ch. 1, p. 295. [H. '72.]

[< L. *penetrand-ŭs*, ppr. of *penetro;* see PENETRATE.]

pen'e-trant, *n.* One who or that which penetrates.

pen'e-trate, pen'ē-trēt, *v.* [-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter or force a way into the interior parts of; become diffused through; pierce; enter; as, to *penetrate* a wilderness; oil *penetrates* wood; the odor *penetrates* the room. **2.** To pass into the mind of; affect.

King Alfonso, *penetrated* with grief at the loss of his destined bride, . . . resolved to . . . exchange his royal robes for the humble habit of a Franciscan friar. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 5, p. 174. [H. '49.]

3. To reach by using the intellect; pierce to the meaning of; discern; detect; as, to *penetrate* another's purpose.

II. *i.* To pass into or enter something, literally or figuratively; often with *to* or *into;* as, here no sound can *penetrate*. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetro*, put within, < *penes*, within, + *-ę trā*, in *intro*, enter.]

Synonyms: see ENTER; PIERCE.

pen'e-tra"ting, pen'ē-trē'ting, *pa.* Entering or having the power to enter by penetration; penetrative.

Synonyms: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING.

— **pen'e-tra"ting-ly**, *adv.*

pen"e-tra'tion, pen'ē-trē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or power of penetrating physically; as, the *penetration* of a cannon-ball. **2.** Ability to penetrate mentally; acuteness, sagacity; discernment; acumen. **3.** *Optics.* Specifically: (1) In a microscope, the power of the objective to form a clear image of all parts of a transparent object having sensible thickness. (2) In a telescope, the power to bring stars invisible to the naked eye into view, measured by the distance to which a star visible to the naked eye could be removed without losing magnitude or brightness as seen through the telescope. [< LL. *penetration-*, < L. *penetro;* see PENETRATE.]

Synonyms: see ACUMEN; ENTRANCE.

pen'e-tra-tiv, -ly, -ness. Penetrative, etc. PH. S.

pen'e-tra-tive, pen'ē-trą-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to penetrate, physically or mentally. (1) Insinuating and pervasive; piercing; pungent; as, a *penetrative* smell. (2) Acute, sagacious; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom. (3) [Rare.] Impressive; as, a *penetrative* spectacle. [< OF. *penetratif*, < LL. *penetrativus*, < L. *penetro;* see PENETRATE.]

— **pen'e-tra-tive"ly**, *adv.* — **pen'e-tra-tive"-ness.** *n.* The quality of having penetration.

pen'-feath"er, *n.* Same as PIN FEATHER.

pen'fish", pen'fish', *n.* **1.** A squid. **2.** A West-Indian sparoid fish, genus *Calamus*. [< PEN², *n.*, + FISH.]

pen'fold", pen'fōld', *n.* A cattle-pound: same as PINFOLD.

pen'ful, pen'ful, *n.* **1.** As much as a pen will hold. **2†.** As much writing as may be done with one dipping of the pen.

pen'go-lin, *n.* Same as PANGOLIN.

pen'guin¹, pen'gwin, *n.* **1.** A spheniscoid web-footed bird of the southern hemisphere, having flipper-like wings, the legs far behind, and plantigrade feet adapted for an erect position of the body, as a king-penguin, jackass-penguin, or rock hopper. Penguins congregate on rocky islands and coasts to breed. The wings are used in swimming and diving, and the feathers are mostly scale-like.

The Great King-penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*).

2. Originally, the great auk [Perhaps < W. *pengwin*, orig. the great auk, < *pen*, white, + *gwen*, head.]

pin'guin†.

— **pen'guin-duck"**, *n.* A variety of the domestic duck with small wings and that assumes an upright position.

pen'guin², *n.* Same as PINGUIN.

pen'guin-er-y, pen'gwin-grē, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where penguins breed gregariously. **pen'guin-rook"er-y‡.**

pen'hold"er pen'hōld'ęr, *n.* A handle with a device for inserting a metallic pen; usually a stick with a tubular metal socket.

pen'house"‡, *n.* A penthouse; outbuilding.

pe'ni-al, pī'ni-ąl, *a.* Pertaining to the penis. **pe'nile†.**

pen-i-i'ble‡, *a.* **1.** Painful. **2.** Painstaking.

pen'i-cil, pen'i-sil, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* (1) A small cylindrical roll of lint placed within a wound to prevent closing at the surface before the bottom heals; a tent or pledget. (2) A pessary. **2.** *Entom.* A small tuft of hairs, as on a caterpillar. [< L. *penicillus*, pencil.]

pen'i-cil"late, pen'i-sil'ęt *or* -ēt, *a.*; pen'i-sil'ęt, *l.* -ēt. W., *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pencil-shaped; bordered or tipped with fine hairs resembling a hair pencil. **2.** Having a penicillium. [< L. *penicillus*, pencil.] **pen'i-cil-la"ted‡; pen"i-cil'li-form‡.**

— **pen'i-cil"late-ly**, *adv.*

Pen"i-cil'li-um, pen'i-sil'i-um, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi bearing numerous conidia in chains on brush-like sporophores, and more rarely asci in sclerotia. The best-known species is the very common blue-green bread-mold (*P. glaucum*). **2.** [p-] [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* A pencil or pencil-like projection, as of hair or feathers, or the interradial membrane of a fin. [< L. *penicillus*, pencil.]

pen'i-cil'lus, pen'i-sil'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Surg.* A tent; penicil.

pen'ile‡, *n.* A peninsula.

pen-in'su-la, pen-in'siu-lą, *W. Wr.* (pī-nin'-, *C.*; pe-, *E. I. S.*), *n.* **1.** A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland, as by a neck called an isthmus. [L., < *pene*, almost, + *insula;* see INSULA.]

— **the or the Iberian Peninsula,** Spain and Portugal.

pen-in'su-lar, pen-in'siu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a peninsula; as, a *peninsular* people or formation.

— **Peninsular campaign**, U. S., in the Civil war, the campaign of 1862 on the peninsula between James and York rivers. — **P. war**, the war carried on (1808–'14) by Napoleon in the Peninsula against the English, Spanish, and Portuguese, under Wellington.

— **pen-in'su-lar**, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a peninsula. **2.** A soldier of the Peninsular war. — **pen-in"su-lar'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being peninsular; hence, narrowness of views; provincialism; bigotry. Compare INSULARISM. — **pen-in'su-late**, *vt.* To encompass nearly with water; make a peninsula of.

pen"in-va'ri-ant, pen'in-vā'ri-ąnt, *n.* Same as SEMINVARIANT. [< PEN- + INVARIANT.]

pe'nis, pī'nis, *n.* [PE'NES, *pl.*] The copulatory organ of a male animal. [L., penis.]

pen'i-stone, pen'i-stōn, *n.* A coarse cloth of wool formerly made in Penistone, England. **pen'ny-stone‡.**

pen'i-tence, pen'i-tęns, *n.* The state or quality of being penitent; the disposition of a penitent; sorrow for sin with desire to amend and to atone; repentance. [OF., < L. *pœnitentia*, < *penitent-ŭs;* see PENITENT.]

Synonyms: see REPENTANCE.

pen'i-ten-cer†, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* Any priest duly authorized to hear confessions, prescribe penances for sins, and grant absolution; specifically, one delegated by the Pope, the congregation of the penitentiaris, or the bishop, to hear and absolve reserved cases. Compare PENITENTIARY. **pen'i-taun-cer†; pen'i-ten-ser‡.**

pen'i-tent, pen'i-tent, *a.* **1.** Affected by a sense of one's own guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant; contrite; sorry; as, a *penitent* sinner.

Even the guiltiest that hears me has grace offered now, at this moment, to become *penitent*, and through penitence to become a saint. MANNING *Sin and Consequences* ch. 4, p. 124. [D. & J. S.]

2†. Suffering; doing penance. [OF., < L. *penitent(-)ę*, ppr. of *penitĕo*, repent, < *pœna*, punishment.] **pen'i-ten-cy‡.** — **pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

Synonyms: see REPENTANCE.

pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is penitent; a repentant or contrite person. Specifically: (1) *R. C. Ch.* One who confesses his sins to a priest and submits himself to the penance prescribed by the confessor. (2) In the early church, one who had lapsed into grave sin, but had been admitted to public penance with hope of restoration to communion. The penitents were classed in four orders, the weepers (*flentes*, or first order, being admitted only to the porch, while the hearers (*audientes*), kneelers or prostrates (*substrati*), and bystanders (*consistentes*) were allowed within the door, and respectively nearer and nearer to the altar. (3) A member of any one of various Roman Catholic religious orders or sodalities especially devoted to the practise of penance, some of which were instituted for the reformation of fallen women.

Pen"i-ten'tes, pen'i-ten'tēz *or* -tēs, *n. pl.* *Ch. Hist.* An order of flagellants; still existing in New Mexico, United States. See FLAGELLANT. [< L. *penitent(-)ę;* see PENITENT.]

pen"i-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A book of rules relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. **2†.** One who has done penance.

pen"i-ten'tia-ry, pen'i-ten'shą-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance or the rules concerning it; also, expressing penitence or contrition; as, a *penitentiary* communication. **2.** Relating to the punishment and discipline of criminals; as, *penitentiary* science. [< LL. *pœnitentiarius*, < L. *pœnitentia;* see PENITENCE.]

pen"i-ten'tia-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A prison or place of punishment, especially one in which convicts are confined at hard labor, for punishment and reformation; also, a house of correction, or workhouse. **2.** *Eccl.* One who prescribes or superintends penances; also, something that has to do with penances; a confessor. Specifically: *R. C. Ch.* (1) An office, having at its head a cardinal called the *Grand Penitentiary*, for deciding questions of conscience, absolution, special dispensation, etc. **pen"i-ten-ti-a'ri-a‡.** (2) An officer with power from a bishop to act as confessor in important special cases. (3) A book of rules in regard to penance for the guidance of confessors. (4) A place, as in a monastery, for the confinement of those undergoing penance. **3†.** A penitent. **pen"i-ten'ce-ry†.**

Synonyms: see PRISON.

pen"i-ten'tia-ry-ship, pen'i-ten'shą-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a penitentiary or confessor.

penk, penk, *n.* Dial.] A pink or minnow.

pen'knife", pen'nīf', *n.* A small pocket-knife: so called because such knives were formerly carried for sharpening quill pens.

pen'man, pen'mąn, *n.* [PEN'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person considered with regard to his penmanship; also, a teacher of penmanship. **2†.** A literary man; author.

pen'man-ship, pen'mąn-ship, *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** Handwriting; calligraphy.

pen'na, pen'ą, *n.* [PEN'NÆ, pen'ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* A feather; plume; especially, a quill-feather of wing or tail. **pen'ne†.** **2.** A pen-case. [L., feather.]

— **pen-na'ceous**, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Having the structure of a quill-feather; not downy. **2.** *Entom.* Resembling a feather, as a marking.

pen-nache'†, *n.* Same as PANACHE. **pen-nach'†.**

pen-nached'†, *a.* Party-colored; variegated.

pen'nage†, *n.* Plumage.

pen'nal, pen'ąl *or* pen-nāl', *n.* [G.] A freshman; a term formerly in use in German Protestant universities; literally, a pen-case. — **pen'nal-ism**, *n.* The fagging of freshmen as practised in the 17th century in those universities.

pen'-name", pen'-nēm", *n.* A fictitious name taken by an author to conceal his identity; nom de guerre.

pen'nant, pen'ąnt, *n.* **1.** A small flag of various forms used chiefly on naval vessels. Especially: (1) A very long narrow flag flown on a vessel when in commission. **coach'-whip"‡; stream'er‡.** (2) A triangular flag denoting the presence of the senior officer on board a naval vessel. (3) A small flag peculiar in shape, color, or design, flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function or business; as, a church-*pennant*, meal-*pennant*, etc. See plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, etc.

2. *Naut.* A short rope or pendant. **3.** *Mus.* The hook distinguishing notes shorter than quarter notes. [Cor. of PENNON.]

— **broad pennant,** a swallow-tailed flag indicative of the rank of commodore, as distinguished from the **narrow p.** of a captain or commander, and from the flag of an admiral.

pen'nate, pen'ęt *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Having wings or feathers: usually in composition; as, brevi*pennate*. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PINNATE. [< L. *pennatus*, < *penna*, feather.] **pen'na"ted‡; penned‡** [Rare].

pen-nat'i-fid, *a.* *Bot.* Same as PINNATIFID.

pen'na-toust, *a.* Feathery; downy.

Pen-nat'u-la, pen-nat'yu-lą, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pennatulidæ*. **2.** [p-] A polyp of this genus; a sea-pen. [< LL. *pennatulus*, dim. of L. *pennatus;* see PENNATE.]

— **Pen-nat"u-la'ce-a**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A suborder of alcyonarians having the polypary mostly free, the proximal end with polyps variously distributed, and distal end without polyps. **Pen-nat"u-la'ce-æ‡.** — **pen-nat"u-la'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pen-nat"u-la'ceous**, *a.* — **Pen-nat"u-la'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Pennatulacea* as an order. — **pen-nat"u-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pen"na-tu'le-æ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A section of pennatuloideans having a rachis with a bilateral arrangement of the polyps, cylindrical, and with pinnules. **Pen"na-tu'læ‡.** — **pen"na-tu'le-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pen"na-tu'le-ous**, *a.* — **Pen"na-tu'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of pennatularian polyps, especially *Pennatulinæ* with zooids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. — **pen"na-tu'lid**, *n.* — **pen-nat'u-loid**, *a.*

pen'ne†, *n.* A feather.

pen'ner¹, pen'ęr, *n.* One who writes.

The holy Apostles and Evangelists, who were the first *Penners* of the New Testament. PRIDEAUX *Mahomet, Letter to the Deists* § 3, p. 144. [BA. '08.]

pen'ner², *n.* A case containing pens and penholder, used by scribes in the middle ages and generally carried at the girdle. **pen'-nar†.**

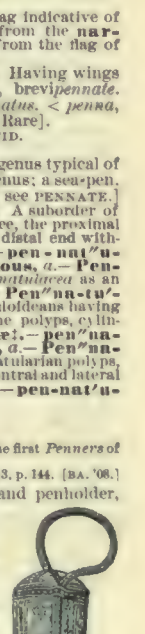

A small tonsure denotes him as a monastic officer, while the *penner* and inkhorn at his girdle denote the nature of his office. T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 10, p. 156. [A. '71.]

[< LL. *pennarium*, < L. *penna*, pen, feather.]

pen'net, pen'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pen-fold.

penni-. Derived from Latin *penna*, feather; a combining form. — **pen-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing feathers. **pen-nig'er-ous‡.** — **pen'ni-form**, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Resembling a feather; having subordinate parts converging to a central shaft like the barbs of a feather; specifically said of muscles. **2.** *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatformes*. — **Pen"ni-for'mes**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A subsection of pennatuleans with well-developed pinnules. — **pen-nip'o-tent**, *a.* [Rare.] Strong-winged; swift-winged. — **pen'ni-veined"**, *a.* *Bot.* Same as PINNINERVED.

pen'ni-less, pen'i-les, *a.* Being without a penny; poverty-stricken.

— **pen'ni-less-ness**, *n.*

pen'nill, pen'il, *n.* [PEN-NIL'LI-ON, *pl.*] An improvised form of verse, conforming to the changes of time and tune of the harpers who accompany it. The improvisation of such verse is a feature of the Welsh cisteddfods, and is called *pennillion-singing*. [W., stanza.]

Penner of Henry VI. of England.

pen'ni-nerved", pen'i-nęrvd', *a.* *Bot.* Pinnerved; pinnately nerved. [< PENNI- + L. *nervus*, nerve.]

Pen'nine sys'tem, pen'in sis'tem. [Eng.] The original and typical series of Carboniferous rocks, comprising the Upper Old Red Sandstone, the Mountain Limestone, the Millstone Grit, and the coal-measures. The correlated strata in the United States are the Catskill Red Sandstone and Carboniferous series, exclusive of the Permian. [< the *Pennine* Alps.] **Pen'nine‡.**

— **Pen-nin'i-an**, *a.*

pen'ning, pen'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of writing. **2.** Style of composition.

pen'nin-ite, pen'in-qit, *n.* *Mineral.* A green, crystallized, apparently rhombohedral chlorite. **pen'nine‡.** [< the *Pennine* Alps.]

Pen"ni-se'tum, pen'i-sē'tum *or* -sē'tŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A tropical or subtropical genus of ornamental grasses with flat leaves and spikelets crowded in long dense spikes. [< PENNI- + L. *seta*, bristle.]

pen'non, pen'ęn, *n.* **1.** A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag, borne by a medieval knight bachelor upon his lance, displaying his personal device; a pennoncier's flag. **pen'non-cel"‡.** **2.** *Her.* A long narrow flag borne at funerals, displaying the armorial bearings of the deceased person. **3.** [Rare.] A wing. [OF., < *penne*, < L. *penna*, feather, wing.] **pen'on†; pen'oun†.**

— **pen'non-cel"**, *n.* **1.** A small narrow pennon, usually borne to ensign the helmet, sometimes affixed to a lance. **2.** Same as PENNON, 1. **pen'non-celle"‡; pen'on-cel"‡.** — **pen'non-cier**, *n.* A medieval knight ranking below a banneret; knight bachelor. Compare BANNERET². **knight'-pen"non-cier‡.** — **pen'noned**, *a.* Having or bearing a pennon.

pen'no-plume, pen'o-plūm, *n.* A plumule. [< L. *penna,* wing, + *pluma,* feather.] **pen"no-plu'ma‡.**

penn''orth, pen'grth, *n.* [Colloq.] A penny's worth.

pen'ny, pen'i, *n.* [PENCE, -NIES, *pl.* for coins by number; PENCE, *pl.* for amount of value.] **1.** A bronze coin (formerly of copper) of the British mint, one-twelfth of a shilling, weighing 145.83+ grains troy; also, a silver (Maundy) coin, weighing 7.27+ grains troy. See COIN. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A cent. **3.** Any coin or sum of trifling value; especially, with negatives, the smallest amount of money; as, he has not a *penny.* **4.** Money in general; as, to win an honest *penny.* **5.** Cost: said in composition; as, *tenpenny* nails (explained either as being due to the fact that such nails originally sold for tenpence a hundred, or that 1,000 of such nails originally weighed ten pounds. Compare NAIL). **6†.** Any current coin of the realm. **7†.**

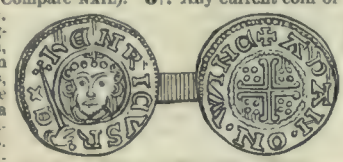

The Silver Penny of Henry II. of England, 1154-'89. (Actual size.)

An early English silver coin, weighing from 20 to 22½ grains, reckoned the equivalent of a denarius; easterling. [< AS. *pening,* penny.] **pen'nie†.**

Compounds, etc.: —**a pretty penny** [Colloq.], a considerable amount of money. — **pen'ny-cress",** *n.* An Old World annual herb (*Thlaspi arvense*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), with round flat pods, naturalized in the United States. Called also *field-mustard, Mithridate mustard,* and *boor's-cress.* — **p.-dog,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A shark, the tope. — **p.-father†,** *n.* A miserly person. — **p.-fee,** *n.* [Scot.] Small wage. — **p.-gaff,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A low-class music-hall or theater having a small admission-fee. — **p.-land,** *n.* An old English land-measure, thought to equal about twenty-one acres. — **p.-mail,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as PENNY-RENT, 1. — **p.-rent,** *n.* **1.** Rent paid in money, not in kind. **2.** Income. — **p.-royal,** *n.* A room used as a penny-gaff. — **p.-rot,** *n.* The common British pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*): so called from its being regarded as the cause of rot in sheep. — **p.-wedding,** *n.* A wedding at which the guests contribute to the household outfit. — **Peter's pence,** an annual tax paid to the see of Rome in medieval times by various northern European countries. The term is now applied to voluntary offerings for the Pope's maintenance. — **to think one's p. silver,** to think well of oneself. — **to turn an honest p.** [Colloq.], to gain money honestly.

pen"ny-a-li'ner, pen'i-a-lai'ner, *n.* One who writes for publications, to be paid by the line; hence, one who does cheap literary drudgery; a hack-writer. — **pen"ny-a-li'ner-ism,** *n.*

pen"ny-an'te, pen'i-an'tę, *n.* [Colloq.] A game, especially poker, in which the ante is limited to one cent.

They would drop in about half an hour before the bell rang, and make up a little game of '*penny ante*' around Armstrong's center-table. H. A. BEERS in *Century Magazine* June, '83, p. 273.

pen'ny-cord"†, *n.* A small rope.

pen'ny-prick"†, *n.* An old game in which the players tried to knock a penny off the end of a stake.

pen"ny-roy'al, pen'i-roi'al, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A low, erect, branching, hairy, strong-scented herb (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), used in domestic medicine. **2.** [Eng.] A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*) resembling the American pennyroyal in taste, odor, and uses. [For PULIOL-ROYAL, ME. *puliall real* (translation of L. *puleium regium,* pennyroyal): *puliall,* < L. *puleium* or *pulegium,* fleabane, pennyroyal, < *pulex,* flea; *real,* < OF. *real,* F. *royal;* see ROYAL.] — **bastard pennyroyal,** an American species of blue-curls (*Trichostema dichotoma*). — **false p.,** a low annual (*Isanthus cæruleus*) in dry fields of the northern and western United States, with the general aspect of the common pennyroyal and of the same family.

pen'ny-weight", pen'i-wēt', *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of the ounce in troy weight, current in the United States and England for valuation of gold, silver, and jewels. See WEIGHT. **2.** A measure of weight equal to the Anglo-Norman penny, whence the name.

pen'ny-white"†, *a.* Richly endowed; wealthy.

pen'ny-win"kle, pen'i-win'kl, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A shell-fish, the periwinkle: a corruption. **pen'ny-win"klert.**

pen'ny-wise", pen'i-wɑiz", *a.* Economical in small matters: usually in the phrase **penny-wise and pound-foolish,** meaning economical in small matters, but lavish in large ones. — **pen'ny-wis"dom,** *n.*

pen'ny-wort", pen'i-wūrt', *n.* Any one of various plants with round or peltate leaves, as the various species of *Hydrocotyle,* of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), the navelwort, and the Kenilworth ivy.

pen'ny-worth", pen'i-wūrth', *n.* **1.** As much as may be bought for a penny; a penny's worth. **2.** The amount given or received for money paid; a bargain. **3.** A small amount; trifle; as, only a *pennyworth.*

pe-nol'o-gy, pę-nel'o-ji, *n.* *Anthrop.* The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime, and of the management of prisons and reformatories; a branch of anthropological somatology or sociology. [< L. *pœna* (see PAIN) + -OLOGY.] **pœ-nol'o-gy‡.**

— **pe"no-log'ic-al,** *C. E. I.* (**pen"o-log'ic-al,** *W. Wr.*), *a.* — **pe-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A student or specialist in penology.

pens†, *n. pl.* Pence.

pen'sa-tive†, *a.* Pensive. **pens'ful†; pen'si-ful†.**

pense, *n. pl.* Pence. PHIL. Soc.

pen'si-ble†, *a.* **1.** Weighable. **2.** Pensile.

pen'sil, pen'sile, *a.* Pensile. PHIL. Soc.

pen'sil†, *n.* A pennoncel. **pen'sel†.**

pen'sile, pen'sil (XIII), *a.* Pendent and swaying; suspended; hanging loosely; as, a *pensile* nest (see illus. under CACIQUE and ORIOLE) or flower. [< L. *pensilis,* < *pendeo,* pp. *pensus,* hang.]

— **pen'sil(e-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being pensile or hanging loosely. **pen-sil'i-ty‡** [Rare].

pen'sion, pen'shun, *v.* **I.** *t.* To grant a pension to; as, to *pension* a soldier. **II†.** *i.* To board and lodge.

— **pen'sion-ing-war"rant,** *n.* An official document granting to the holder a pension for past services.

pen'sion¹, *n.* **1.** A periodical allowance to an individual, or to those who represent him, on account of past services or some meritorious work done by him; especially, such an allowance made by a government. **2.** [Eng.] (1) An assemblage of the benchers of one of the English inns of court; also, a small annual charge on each member. (2) *Anglican Ch.* A sum paid a clergyman in lieu of tithes. **3†.** A payment. [F., payment, < L. *pensio(n-),* < *pendo,* weigh (> *pensum,* weight).] **pen'tion†.**

— **pen'sion-writ",** *n.* *Eng. Law.* A peremptory order formerly to a member of an inn of court delinquent in dues. — **pen'sion-a-bl(e,** *a.* Entitled or entitling to a pension.

pen"sion², pān'siōn'ī, *n.* [F.] A boarding-school; also, a boarding-house.

pen'sion-a-ry, pen'shun-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Living by means of a pension; pensioned; as, an old *pensionary* servant. **2.** Consisting in a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision. [< LL. *pensionarius,* < L. *pensio(n-)*; see PENSION¹.]

pen'sion-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A pensioner. **2.** Formerly, a chief magistrate of a Dutch city or town.

— **grand pensionary,** the presiding officer of the States General, the legislative body of the Dutch Republic.

pen'sioned, *pp.* Pensioned. PHIL. Soc.

pen'sion-er, pen'shun-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who receives a pension; hence, one who is dependent on the bounty of another. **2.** In the University of Cambridge, England, a student that pays his own expense: the same as a *commoner* at Oxford.

Members not on the Foundation constitute a large number of graduates . . . and of independent under-graduates, who according to their rank and expenditures are called Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners, Fellow Commoners, Commoners, or *Pensioners.* KIDDLE AND SCHEM *Cyc. Education, College* p. 151. [TR. & CO.'77.]

[OF., < LL. *pensionarius;* see PENSIONARY.]

— **gentleman pensioner,** a gentleman-at-arms.

pen"sion"nat', pān'siō'nā', *n.* [F.] In the Jesuit system of education, a boarding-school in which the pupils pay for their entire board and tuition: distinguished from a *free college,* and also from a **demi-pensionnat,** in which they pay for the meals provided during the daily school-hours. **in'ter-nat‡.**

pen'siv,-ly, -ness. Pensive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pen'sive, pen'siv, *a.* **1.** Engaged in or addicted to serious or quiet reflection; musing; thoughtful: often implying some degree of sorrow, anxiety, or depression; as, a *pensive* youth. **2.** Expressive of, suggesting, or causing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, a *pensive* sigh.

A single tree was tinged with glory from the west, and threw a *pensive* shade behind. HAWTHORNE *Works, My Home Return* in vol. xii, p. 36. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

[< F. *pensif,* < *penser,* think, < L. *penso,* weigh, consider, < *pendo,* pp. *pensus,* weigh.] **pen'sa-tive†.**

— **pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness,** *n.* Pensive state or quality. **pen'sive-head"†.**

pen'sived†, *a.* **1.** Rendered pensive. **2.** Meditated upon.

pen-so'so, pen-sō'sō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Pensively.

pen'stock", pen'stec', *n.* **1.** A conduit from a millrace to a water-wheel gate; usually a large trough made of boards. **2.** A sluice or floodgate, controlling the discharge of water, as from a pond or race. **3.** A pump-barrel. **4.** A fire-hydrant. **5.** A penholder.

pen'sum, pen'sum, *n.* A schoolboy's task or punishment. [L., < *pensus,* pp. of *pendo,* weigh.]

pen'sy, pen'si, *a.* [Scot.] Proud; vain. **pen'sie‡.**

pent, pent, *pa.* Penned up or in; closely confined.

Here in the body *pent,* Absent from Him I roam.
MONTGOMERY *Anticipations of Heaven* st. 2.

penta-, pent-. Derived from Greek *pente,* five: combining forms. — **pen"ta-ba'sic,** *a.* *Chem.* Containing five atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical: said of certain acids. — **pen"ta-cap'su-lar,** *a.* *Bot.* Having or composed of five capsules. — **pen"ta-car'pel-la-ry,** *a.* *Bot.* Having or composed of five carpels. — **pen'ta-ce,** *n.* A five-faced summit. — **Pen"ta-ce-rot'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes having conspicuous marginal plates, abactinal skeleton stellate and reticulate, and abactinal plates with spiniform tubercles. **2.** *Ich.* A family of percoideans with a high body, small osseous scales, supramaxillaries retractile under anteorbital bones, and opercula striated. **Pen-tac'e-ros,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pen"ta-cer'o-tid,** *n.* — **pen"ta-cer'o-toid,** *a.* — **pen"ta-che'ni-um,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A five-celled fruit combined like the carpels of a cremocarp. — **pen"ta-chlo'rid,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydrochloric acid in which there are five atoms of chlorin; as, vanadium *pentachlorid.* **pen"ta-chlo'ride‡.** — **pen"ta-cho'ni-um,** *n.* *Mus.* A composition in five parts. — **pent-ac'id,** *a.* *Chem.* Capable of combining with five molecules of a monobasic acid, as a base; pentavalent. — **pen"ta-coc'cous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having five grains, seeds, or berries. — **pen'ta-con"ter,** *n.* Same as PENTECONTER. — **Pen"ta-crin'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of neocrinoids, especially those having the calyx small, rays forking 1 to 10 times, and 2 joints united by syzygy at each node. — **pen"ta-crin'id, pen-tac'ri-nite,** *n.* — **pen-tac'ri-nin,** *n.* A purple pigment found in *Pentacrinus.* — **pen-tac'ri-noid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentacrinidæ;* resembling *Pentacrinus,* as the larva of *Comatula* when attached. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Pentacrinidæ.* **2.** A pentacrinoid larva. — **Pen-tac'ri-nus,** *n.* *Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pentacrinidæ.* **2.** [p-] [-NI, *pl.*] A crinoid of this genus; a sea-lily. — **pen-ta'cron,** *n.* A five-pointed solid. — **pen"ta-cros'tic.** **I.** *a.* Containing five acrostics of the same word. **II.** *n.* A series of stanzas having five such acrostics. — **pen"ta-cyc'lic,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the parts or members arranged in five cycles or whorls, as the parts of certain flowers. — **pen"ta-dec'ane,** *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid compound ($C_{15}H_{32}$) of the paraffin series contained in petroleum, etc., whence it is obtained by distillation. — **pen"ta-dec'-a-to'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pentadecane; as, *pentadecatoic* acid. — **pen"ta-de-cyl'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Same as QUINDECYLIC. — **pent"a-del'phous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens united in five clusters or sets. — **pen'ta-drachm,** *n.* A Greek silver coin, worth about 93⅓ cents. See plate of COINS, fig. 20. **pen"ta-drach'mont.** — **pen'ta-fid,** *a.* *Bot.* Cleft into five segments. — **pen-tag'e-ront,** *n.* Same as PENTACLE. — **pen'ta-glot.** **I.** *a.* Expressed in five languages. **II.** *n.* A work written in five languages. — **pen'ta-gram,** *n.* A figure having five points or lobes; specifically, a pentacle. See illus. under PENTACLE. — **pen"ta-gram-mat'ic,** *a.* — **pen'ta-gyn,** *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the Linnean order *Pentagynia;* a plant having five styles. — **Pen"ta-gyn'i-a,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* The fifth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with five styles. — **pen-tag'y-nous,** *a.* **pen"ta-gyn'i-an‡.** — **pen"ta-lem'ma,** *n.* *Logic.* A syllogistic argument that presents five alternatives. Compare DILEMMA. — **pen"ta-lep'ton,** *n.* A Greek copper coin, equivalent to about ¾ of a cent. — **pen"ta-loph'o-dont,** *a.* Having five-ridged molars, as certain mastodons (*Pentalophodon*). — **pent-al'pha,** *n.* A pentacle regarded as composed of five alphas. — **pen"ta-meth'y-lene,** *n.* *Chem.* An organic hydrocarbon (C_5H_{10}) consisting of five molecules of CH_2. — **pen-tam'y-ron,** *n.* An ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment. D. *Med. Dict.* — **pen-tan'der,** *n.* A plant of the class *Pentandria.* — **Pen-tan'dri-a,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* The fifth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with flowers having five stamens. — **pen-tan'drous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentandria.* **pen-tan'dri-an‡.** — **pent'an"gle,** *n.* A figure with five angles or points, as a pentagon or a pentacle. — **pent-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Having five angles. — **pen"ta-pet'al-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Five-petaled: in descriptive matter sometimes written *5-petalous.* — **pen"ta-phar'ma-con,** *n.* Any medicine composed of five ingredients. D. *Med. Dict.* — **pen"ta-phyl'lous,** *C. W.*² *Wr.*¹ (**pen-taph'yl-lous,** *E. I. S. W.*¹ *Wr.*²), *a.* *Bot.* Five-leaved. — **pen-tap'o-dy,** *n.* *Pros.* A series of five metrical feet. — **pen-tap'o-lis,** *n.* A league or confederacy of five cities. — **pen"ta-pol'i-tan,** *a.* — **pen-tap'ter-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Five-winged, as certain fruits. — **pen'tap-tote,** *n.* *Gram.* A noun having five cases. — **pen'tap-tych,** *n.* **1.** A painted or sculptured altar-panel, or any work of similar character, receiving its name from five folds. **2.** A five-leaved screen. — **pen"ta-sep'al-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having five sepals: in descriptive matter often written *5-sepalous.* — **pen'ta-spast,** *n.* A machine or device with five pulleys. — **pen"ta-sper'mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Five-seeded. — **pen'ta-stich,** *n.* A stanza of five lines. — **pen-tas'ti-chous,** *a.* Having the members, as leaves upon a stem or scales in a cone, arranged in five vertical rows. — **Pen-tas'to-ma,** *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pentastomidæ.* **2.** [p-] A worm-like animal of this genus. **Pen-tas'to-mum‡.** — **pen'ta-stome,** *n.* *Helminth.* One of the *Pentastomidæ;* a linguatulid. — **Pen"ta-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Linguatulidæ.* — **pen"ta-stom'id,** *n.* — **pen-tas'to-moid,** *a.* — **Pen"ta-sto-moi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Linguatulina.* **Pen"ta-stom'i-da‡; Pen"ta-sto-moi'de-a‡.** — **pen-tas'to-mous,** *a.* Linguatuloid. — **pen'ta-style.** **I.** *a.* Having five columns in front. **II.** *n.* A pentastyle portico or other edifice. — **pen"ta-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* Five-syllabled. — **pen"ta-thi-on'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing five atoms of sulfur. — **pentathionic acid,** a colorless inodorous compound ($H_2S_5O_6$) formed by the action of hydrogen sulfid on sulfurous acid. — **pent"a-tom'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Containing five atoms in the molecule. **2.** Containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms. **3.** Quinquevalent. — **Pen"ta-tom'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pentatomoidean bugs, especially those with the scutellum flattened and attenuated, including many brilliant tropical species. **Pen-tat'o-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pen"ta-tom'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **pen-tat'o-moid,** *a.* — **Pen"ta-to-moi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A superfamily of trochalopodous bugs having a beak reposing in a groove, raptorial fore legs, body rounded, flat, or angulated, and scutellum large. — **pen"ta-to-moi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **pen"ta-trem'a-toid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatremitidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Pentatremitidæ.* — **pen"ta-tre'mite,** *n.* A pentatrematoid blastoidean. **pen'tre-mite‡.** — **Pen"ta-tre-mit'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A Carboniferous family of blastoideans, especially those of regular form with convex base, 5 spiracles, and hydrospires at the lowermost region of the radial sinus. **Pen"ta-tre-mi'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pen"ta-tre-mit'id,** *n.* — **pen"ta-va'lent,** *A.* (**pen-tav'a-lent,** *C. W.*), *a.* Quinquevalent. — **pent-ox'id, pent-ox'ide,** *n.* *Chem.* An oxid containing five atoms of oxygen to the molecule; as, antimony *pentoxid.*

pen'ta-chord, pen'ta-cōrd, *n.* **1.** A five-stringed instrument of music. **2.** A scale of five diatonic degrees. [< LL. *pentachordus,* < Gr. *pentachordos,* < *pente.* five, + *chordē,* string.]

pen'ta-cle, pen'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** A figure composed of five straight lines making a star that includes a pentagon; pentagram. Called also *pentalpha.* It occurs on old Greek coins, was used by Pythagoreans and others as a symbol of perfection or of the universe, was placed by medieval astrologers at the beginning of their letters as a symbol of health, and came into use as a popular door-mark to keep out witches.

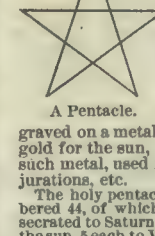

A Pentacle.

2. In magic, a circle containing certain figures and symbols, either engraved on a metal belonging to a planet, as iron for Mars, gold for the sun, etc., or depicted in a color representing such metal, used in divination, conjurations, etc.

The holy pentacles or medals numbered 44, of which 7 each were consecrated to Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and the sun, 5 each to Venus and Mercury, and 6 to the moon. They comprise many figures, including the pentagram, hexagram, triangle, square, etc., usually enclosed in a double circle containing also the name of God in Hebrew or various mystical words.

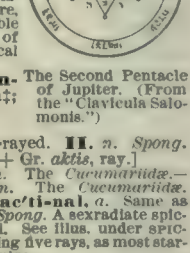

The Second Pentacle of Jupiter. (From the "Clavicula Salomonis.")

[OF., < Gr. *pente,* five.] **pen-tag'e-ron†; pent-al'pha‡; pen'ta-cle‡.**

— **pen-tac'u-lar,** *a.*

pen'tact, pen'tact. **I.** *a.* Five-rayed. **II.** *n.* *Spong.* A five-rayed spicule. [< PENT- + Gr. *aktis,* ray.]

— **Pen-tac'tæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Cucumariidæ.* — **Pen-tac'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Cucumariidæ.* **Pen-tac'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pen-tac'ti-nal,** *a.* Same as PENTACT. — **pen-tac'tin(e,** *n.* *Spong.* A sexradiate spicule with the distal ray suppressed. See illus. under SPICULE. — **pen-tac'ti-nid,** *a.* Having five rays, as most starfishes, especially of the genus *Asterias.*

pen'tad, pen'tad, *a.* *Chem.* Being a pentad.

pen'tad, *n.* **1.** The number five; a group of five things. **2.** A period of five years. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of five. See VALENCE. **4.** In climatology, a mean of temperature, or the like, taken every five days. [< Gr. *pentas (pentad-),* < *pente,* five.]

pen"ta-dac'tyl, pen'ta-dac'til. **I.** *a.* Having five fingers or toes. **pen'ta-dac'tyl-ous‡.** **II.** *n.* An animal having five fingers or toes. [< Gr. *pentadaktylos,* five-fingered, five-toed, < *pente,* five, + *daktylos,* finger, toe.] **pen"ta-dac'tyle‡.** — **Pen"ta-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* A grade or subgrade of branchiate or lipobranchiate vertebrates derived from 5-toed ancestors, including all terrestrial vertebrates and their descendants. **Pen"ta-dac'tyle‡.** — **pen"ta-dac'tyl-ism,** *n.* The condition of having five fingers or toes on each extremity. — **pen"ta-dac'tyl-oid,** *a.* Resembling a pentadactyl limb; derived from a pentadactyl. **pen"ta-dic'i-ty,** pen'ta-dis'i-ti, *n.* *Chem.* Same as QUINQUEVALENCE.

pen'ta-gon, pen'ta-gen, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with five angles and five sides. **2.** *Fort.* A fort with five bastions. [< LL. *pentagonium,* < *pentagonus,* five-angled, < Gr. *pentagōnos,* < *pente,* five, + *gōnia,* angle.]

—**pen-tag'o-nal**, *a.* Having five angles; having the form of a pentagon. See illus. under PRISM. **pen-tag'o-nous**‡. —**pen-tag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Pen"ta-gon"as-ter'i-dæ, pen'tə-gen"as-ter'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes with conspicuous marginal plates, apical plates often in crescent, and abactinal skeleton tessellate. **Pen"ta-gon-as'ter**, *n.* (*t. g.*) [< PENTAGON + Gr. *astēr*, star.] —**pen"ta-gon-as'ter-id**, *n.* —**pen"ta-gon-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

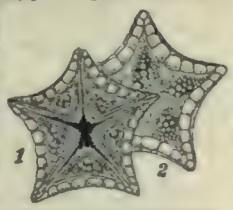

Pentagonaster granularis.
1. Oral view. 2. Aboral view.

pen'ta-gram, etc. See PENTA-.

pen'ta-graph, **pen"ta-graph'ic**. Same as PANTOGRAPH, etc.

pen"ta-he'dron, pen"tə-hē'drən, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by five plane faces. [< PENTA- + Gr. *hedra*, seat.] **pen"ta-e'dron**‡.

—**pen"ta-he'dral**, *a.* Having five faces. **pen"ta-he'dric-al**‡; **pen"ta-he'drous**‡.

pen'tail", pen'tāl', *n.* The pen-tailed tree-shrew (*Ptilocercus lowii*) of Borneo, having a long scaly tail, feather-like at the end. See illus. under BANXRING.

pen-tam'er-ous, pen-tam'ər-us, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Composed of 5 similar parts, as a starfish; 5-parted, as a corolla; specifically, having 5 joints, as the tarsus of an insect. Sometimes written *5-merous*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pentamera*. [< Gr. *pentamerēs*, in five parts, < *pente*, five, + *meros*, part.] **Pen-tam'e-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** A division of beetles with mostly 5-jointed tarsi. **2.** A section of chalcidoid hymenopters with 5-jointed tarsi. **pen-tam'er-an**, *a.* & *n.* —**Pen"ta-mer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods without a hinge-area and with 5 compartments resulting from 2 ventral septa converging into 1 and 2 dorsal septa. —**pen-tam'er-id**, *n.* —**pen-tam'er-oid**, *a.* —**Pen-tam'e-rus**, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pentameridæ*. **2.** [*p.*] [-RI, *pl.*] A brachiopod of this genus.

pen-tam'e-ter, pen-tam'ə-tər, *a.* Composed of pentameters; as, *pentameter* verse.

pen-tam'e-ter, *n.* **1.** In prosody, a line of verse containing five units or feet. In English poetry, heroic couplets and blank verse are iambic pentameter. **2.** The elegiac hexameter, which consists of six dactylic feet, four complete and two (the third and the sixth) having the first member only, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ –, as in the following line: "When to leave off is an art only attained by the few," LONGFELLOW *Elegiac Verse* st. 4: a name usually, but erroneously, given in classical prosody. It can be scanned as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapests: hence the name *pentameter*. [L., < Gr. *pentametros*, of five measures, < *pente*, five, + *metron*, measure.]

—**pen-tam'e-trize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make a pentameter of **pen-tem'e-trise**‡.

pen'tane, pen'tān, *n.* Any one of three volatile liquid hydrocarbons (C_5H_{12}), two of which are contained in petroleum and similar compounds. They differ from one another in behavior with reagents. [< Gr. *pente*, five.]

pen'tan"gle, **pen"ta-phyl'lous**, etc. See PENTA-.

pen'tar-chy, pen'tär-ki, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] **1.** A government administered by five joint rulers; also, a group of five such rulers. **2**†. Any group of five. [< Gr. *pentarchia*, < *pente*, five, + *archō*, rule.]

Pen'ta-teuch[1], pen'tə-tūk, *n.* The first five books of the Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken collectively. Called also *the Books of Moses*. [< LL. *Pentateuchus*, < Gr. *pentateuchos*, < *pente*, five, + *teuchos*, book, < *teuchō*, prepare.]

—**Samaritan Pentateuch**, a version in the Samaritan character, containing frequent variations from the Jewish text, but generally agreeing with the Septuagint. The date of its origin is assumed by different critics as between the 7th and 4th centuries B. C. —**theories of the P.**, the critical theories regarding the origin and structure of the Pentateuch, embracing the *traditional* and *analytical* theories. See THEORY.

—**Pen'ta-teuch-al**, *a.*

pen'ta-teuch[2], *n. Surg.* The division of external diseases into five classes, viz., wounds, ulcers, tumors, luxations, and fractures. < Gr. *pentateuchos*, see PENTATEUCH[1].

pen-tath'lon, pen-tath'lon, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The contest of five associated exercises in the great games — leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling the spear (earlier, boxing) — that occurred all on the same day between the same contestants.

—**pen-tath'lete**, *n.* —**pen-tath'lic**, *a.*

pen'ta-tone, pen'tə-tōn, *n. Old Mus.* An interval of five whole tones. [< Gr. *pentatonos*, five-toned, < *pente*, five, + *tonos*, sound, < *teinō*, stretch.]

pen"ta-ton'ic, pen'tə-ton'ic, *a.* Consisting of five tones; as, a *pentatonic* scale.

Engel, in his 'Music of Ancient Nations,' shows that music of this *pentatonic* or five-toned kind has belonged since early times to other Eastern nations, so that any genuine Scotch melody like 'Auld Lang-syne' may give some idea of the music of antiquity.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 12, p. 262. [A. '81.]

—**pentatonic scale**, an early musical scale consisting of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a modern scale.

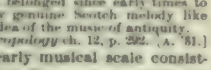

A Pentatonic Scale.

Pen"ta-tre-mit'i-dæ, etc. See PENTA-.

pen'te-con"ter, pen'tē-con'tər, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A fifty-oared freight-ship. [< Gr. *pentēkontēres*, with fifty oars, < *pentēkonta*, fifty, + *ēr* in *eretmon*, oar.]

Pen'te-cost, pen'tē-cost, *n.* **1.** A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover. Called also *Feast of Weeks*. **2.** The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles on the Jewish Pentecost. [< OF. *pentecoste*, < LL. *pentecosta*, < Gr. *pentēkostē*, fiftieth (sc. *hēmera*, day), < *pentēkonta*, fifty, < *pente*, five.]

—**pen'te-cost"al**, *C. Wr.* (**pen"te-cos'tal**, *E. I. Wr.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring at Pentecost or on Whitsunday. —**pen'te-cost"als**, *n. pl.* Gifts presented by parishioners to the priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church, at Pentecost. —**pen"te-cos-ta'ri-on**, *n. Gr. Ch.* The book of the offices in use from Easter to All Souls' day. [C.]

pen"te-cos'tys, pen'tē-cos'tis, *C.* (**pen'te-cos-tis**, *E. I. Wr.*), *n. Gr. Antiq.* A company of fifty men. [< Gr. *pentēkostys*, < *pentēkonta*, fifty, < *pente*, five.] **pen"te-cos'ty**‡. —**pen"te-cos'ter**, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A commander of a pentecostys.

pen'te-graph, *n.* Error for PANTOGRAPH.

Pen-tel'ic, pen-tel'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from Mt. Pentelicus in Attica, noted for its beautiful white marble. **Pen-tel'ic-an**‡.

pen'tene, pen'tin, *n. Chem.* Same as AMYLENE. [< Gr. *pente*, five.]

pen"te-ter'ic, pen'tē-ter'ic, *a.* Happening every five years, or every fifth year: noting especially Greek games and festivals with four-year intervals, the years of two successive occurrences being both counted in the five. [< Gr. *pentetērikos*, < *pente*, five, + *etos*, year.]

pen"the-mim'e-ral, pen'thē-mim'ē-rəl, *a. Anc. Pros.* Pertaining to or constituting a metrical group of two feet and a half. [< L. *penthemimeres*, of five halves, < Gr. *penthēmimerēs*, < *pente*, five, + *hēmi-*, half, + *meros*; see MERIDE.] —**penthemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the fifth half-foot.

—**pen"the-mim'e-ris**, *n.* A penthemimeral verse.

pent'house", pent'hous', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of a building. **2.** *Carp.* Any weather-shield projecting above a doorway or window-opening. See illus. under APPENTICE. **3.** A small house of boards hooked together to protect a barbette gun from the weather. **4.** In court-tennis, a corridor with a sloping roof, surrounding the court on three sides. **5.** Anything resembling a penthouse in any way; as, to make a *penthouse* of the eyebrows. [Cor. of PENTICE.] **ap-pen'tice**‡; **pen'tice**‡.

pen'tice, pen'tis, *n.* A penthouse; in mining, a roof of heavy timbers built over a shaft, especially at a level below which a new sink is being made. [< F. *appentis*; see APPENTICE.] **ap-pen'tice**‡; **pen'tise**‡.

pen'tile, *n.* Same as PANTILE.

pen'tine, pen'tin, *A.* (-tin *or* -tin, *W.*), *n. Chem.* Any one of eight possible isomeric compounds (C_5H_8) of the acetylene series. Called also *pentylene*, and more correctly *pentinene*. [< Gr. *pente*, five.]

pent'land-ite, pent'lənd-āit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, light bronze-yellow iron-nickel sulfid, (Fe,Ni)S, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Pentland*, personal name.]

pen-to'ic, pen-tō'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pentane; as, *pentoic* acid. [< Gr. *pente*, five.]

pen'tone, pen'tōn, *n. Chem.* Same as VALYLENE. [< Gr. *pente*, five.]

pen'tre-mite, *n.* Same as PENTATREMITE.

pent'roof", pent'-rūf', *n.* A roof composed of one inclined plane; lean-to roof. [Cp. PENTHOUSE.]

pen'trough", pen'trôf', *n.* A trough for a penstock.

Pent-ste'mon, pent-stē'mon *or* -stē'mon, *n. Bot.* A notable North-American genus of perennial or shrubby plants of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), with opposite leaves and clustered panicles of handsome purple, blue, rose, white, or scarlet flowers. They are well known in ornamental cultivation. < PENT- + Gr. *stēmon*, warp in the upright loom, < *histēmi*, stand.]

pent'stock, pent'stec, *n.* A penstock.

pent'yl, pent'il, *n. Chem.* Same as AMYL. [< PENT- + -YL.] —**pent-yl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pentyl (amyl); as, *pentylic* alcohol.

pe'nuck-le, pī'nuck-l, *n.* Same as PINOCLE. **pe'nuch-le**‡.

pe-nult', pē-nult', *C.*[1] *W.*[2], *or* pī'nult, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIM), *n.* The syllable next to the last in a word. [Abbr. of PENULTIMA. < L. *pæne*, almost, + *ultimus*, f. *ultima*, last, superl. of *ulter*, other.] **pe-nul'ti-ma**‡.

pe-nul'ti-mate, pē-nul'ti-met *or* -māt. **1.** *a.* Being the last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable. **II.** *n.* A syllable or member of a series that is last but one.

pe-num'bra, pē-num'brə, *n.* **1.** A margin or partial shadow within which the rays of light from an illuminating body are partly but not wholly intercepted; specifically, in astronomy, the partial shadow between the umbra, or region of total eclipse, and the region of entire freedom from eclipse. **2.** In painting, the blending-point, or line between light and shade. **3.** The dark fringe around the central part of a sun-spot. See SUN-SPOT. [< L. *pæne*, almost, + *umbra*, shade.]

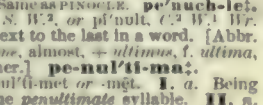

A Planet's Penumbra (exaggerated).
x, the planet; *s*, a satellite; *p*, *p*, the penumbra; *su*, the sun.

—**pe-num'bral**, *a.* —**pe-num'brous**, *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous, pē-nū'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious; sordid; as, a *penurious* man. **2.** Affording or yielding little; not liberal; scanty.

Earthly love is a brief and *penurious* stream.
H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* p. 34. [P. S. & CO. '58.]

3. Sunk in penury; indigent. **4**†. Nice; dainty.

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS.

—**pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a penurious manner. —**pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pen'u-ry, pen'yu-ri, *n.* **1.** Extreme poverty or want; indigence.

Chill *penury* repressed their noble rage. GRAY *Elegy* st. 13.

2†. Penuriousness; also, scantiness. [< OF. *penurie*, < L. *penuria*, want.] **pen'u-rie**†.

Synonyms: see POVERTY.

pen'wi"per, pen'-wəl'pər, *n.* Any device for wiping ink from pens.

pen'wom"an, pen'wum'ən, *n.* **1.** A woman proficient in the use of the pen; as, a ready *penwoman*. **2.** A woman who writes; literary woman; authoress.

pe'on, pī'ən, *n.* **1.** A common laborer; a servant; specifically, in Spanish America, one who is bound to serve his creditor until the debt is paid. **2.** A foot-soldier; also, in India, an inferior officer, or servant, of the revenue, police, or judicature; a messenger, attendant, or orderly; a native police officer or constable. **3.** In chess, a pawn. [Sp., < LL. *pedo(n-)*, foot-soldier, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] —**pe'on-age**, *n.* The state of a peon. **pe'on-ism**‡. —**pe-o'ni-a**, *n. Sp. Law.* A foot-soldier's apportionment of spoils taken or of lands conquered in war; in Spanish America, formerly, a portion of land 50 by 100 feet.

pe'o-nin, pī'o-nin, *n.* Same as PÆONIN.

pe'o-ny, pī'o-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] Any plant of the genus *Pæonia*, of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), having biternate leaves and large terminal solitary flowers. *P. officinalis*, the common double crimson and double white of the gardens, originally from Switzerland; *P. albiflora*, the old double white from Siberia; and *P. tenuifolia*, the fern-leaved from Russia, are perennial herbs. *P. Moutan*, the Chinese tree-peony, is a shrub from 3 to 5 feet high. [< OF. *peone*, < L. *pæonia*, < Gr. *paiōnia*, < *Paiōn*, the physician of the gods.] **pæ'o-ny**‡; **pī'ny**‡ [Dial.]; **pī'o-ny**‡; **py'o-ny**†.

peo'ple, pī'pl, *v.* [PEO'PLED; PEO'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To stock or furnish with inhabitants; populate; as, the land was *peopled* from Egypt.

The world was not *peopled* by mere chance scattering of nations, a white tribe here and a brown tribe there, with perhaps a black tribe in between. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 5. [A. '81.]

II. *i.* To fill up with population; become peopled.

This immense territory of the west has to be peopled. It is now *peopling*. STEPHENS in H. Cleveland's *A. H. Stephens* ch. 4, p. 118. [SAT. PUB. CO.]

[< F. *peupler*, < LL. *populo*, < L. *populus*, people.]

—**peo'pler**, *n.* One who peoples; an inhabitant.

peo'ple, *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, or being of the same blood: a general term. It is used when the more exact term *race*, *tribe*, *nation*, or *language* would be misleading; as, the *people* of England, or, in the plural, the Bantu *peoples*. **2.** The whole body of persons composing a state or nation, or that part of the population invested with political rights; as, the *people* of the state; delegates elected by the *people*. **3.** Persons collectively: In this sense a collective noun taking a verb in the plural; as, *people* say; what *people* were there? **4.** The commonalty, as distinguished from the titled, the rich, or the learned; the populace: usually with the definite article.

Again Augustine says 'It is better that the learned should find fault than that *the people* should not understand.'
J. M. HOPPIN *Homiletics* § 34, p. 764. [F. & W.]

5. Those who are connected with one as subjects, attendants, relatives, etc.; as, I should have been slain but for my *people*.

A *people* may let a king fall, yet still remain a *people*; but, if a king let his *people* slip from him, he is no longer a king. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters*, *May* 7, 1776 p. 169. [H. & H. '76.]

6†. Human beings; also, a collection or company. [< F. *peuple* (< L. *populus*), people.] **pe'ple**†.

Synonyms: commonwealth, community, nation, population, race, state, tribe. A *community* is in general terms the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and viewed as having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of *people* having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community*, either in distinction from their rulers or as including them; a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry: the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race*. A *state* is an organized political *community* considered in its corporate capacity as "a body politic and corporate"; as, a legislative act is the act of the *state*; every citizen is entitled to the protection of the *state*. A *nation* is an organized political *community* considered with reference to the persons composing it. The members of a *people* are referred to as persons or individuals; the individual members of a *state* or *nation* are called citizens or subjects. The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race* or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population*, but not of the *nation*, possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States*. *Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to rude *peoples* with very imperfect political organization; as, the Indian *tribes*; nomadic *tribes*. Compare synonyms for MOB.

—**chosen people**, the Israelites. —**P. of God**, same as KELTISTIC. —**People's party**, a political organization formed in the United States Feb. 22, 1892, the cardinal doctrines being an increase in the currency, public control of railways, and limitation in ownership of land. Called also *Populist party*.

—**peo'ple-hood**, *n.* The state of being a people.

Egypt never had a people that felt their *peoplehood*, that ever felt the genuine and manly pulse of a national being or sentiment.
ELIHU BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks*, *The 'We' of the Hebrew Nation* p. 178. [L. & S. '74.]

—**peo'ple-less**, *a.* Having no people. —**peo'plish**†, *a.* Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. **pe-ot'o-my**, pē-ot'o-mi, *n. Surg.* Amputation of the penis. [< Gr. *peos*, penis, + -TOMY.]

pep, pep, *n.* The heart of a flower: used, in the manufacture of artificial flowers, to designate the parts made in imitation of stamens and pistils. [Var. of PIP[2], *n.*]

Both speculated curiously upon what the sign reading 'manufacturer of *pepa* for artificial flowers' possibly could mean, . . . and when, later, they looked for the word in the dictionary, they could not find it. T. A. JANVIER in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '91, p. 241.

pep-as'tic, pep-as'tic. *Med.* **1.** *a.* Tending to bring to maturity. **II.** *n.* Any medicine considered efficacious in bringing diseases to maturity. [< Gr. *pepainō*, mature, < *pepōn*, ripe.]

pep"e-ri'no, pep'ə-ri'nō, *n.* The "pepper-colored" tuff, *lapis Albanus*, or Alban stone, ranging from black to gray, and much used at Rome for building. [< It. *peperino*, < *pepe*, < L. *piper*; see PEPPER.] **pep'e-rin(e)**‡.

Pep"e-ro'mi-a, pep'ə-rō'mi-ə, *n. Bot.* A vast genus of mainly South-American plants of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), with alternate, opposite, or whorled, often fleshy leaves, and variously disposed spikes of minute flowers. Several are in greenhouse cultivation for their ornamental foliage. [< Gr. *peperi*; see PEPPER.]

pe-pin'ne-ry†, *n.* That part of an orchard where fruit-stones are set for growing. **pe-pin'ni-er**†.

pep-i'no, pep-ī'nō, *n.* A smooth much-branched cultivated shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*) of the lily family, of southern South America, with alternate, oblong, leathery, one-nerved, evergreen leaves and solitary red and showy flowers, but smaller than those of the closely allied *Lapageria*. [Sp. Pg., cucumber, < L. *pepo*, melon.]

pep-i'ta, pep-ī'tə, *n.* [Sp.] A nugget of gold.

pe'ple, *n.* People. PHIL. SOC.

pe'plish†, *a.* [Vulgar.] Same as PEOPLISH.

pep'lum, pep'lum, *n.* [PEP'LA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* In Homer and as shown on archaic vases, a somewhat close-fitting gown or tunic extending from the neck to the feet, and girdled above the hips. It was slit in the upper part of the front, and joined with clasps. It was superseded by the chiton. A magnificent ceremonial peplum was annually woven and embroidered in many colors by Greek maidens at Athens attached to the service of Athena. [L., < Gr. *peplos*, peplum.] **pep'los**†; **pep'lus**‡.

The Peplum.

As worn in this picture (from a Greek red-figured vase), the peplum is associated with a small jacket about the shoulders.

pe'po, pī'pō *or* pep'ō, *n.* Any fleshy fruit of the gourd family, with hardened rind and parietal placentæ, as the gourd, pumpkin, melon, etc. [L., kind of large melon.] **pep-on'i-da**‡; **pep-o'ni-um**‡.

pep'per, pep'gr, *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with pepper; season with pepper. **2.** To shower as with missiles; pelt; hence, to speak sharply to; rail at; scold.

> Before the transport could bring a gun to bear, or land a boat to take revenge, she was soundly *peppered*.
> IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* chron. ii, p. 21. [G. P. P. '63.]

3. To season (speech or writing) as with pungent remarks, humorous or otherwise.

> And such as dare to simmer down three dinners into one
> Must cut their salads mighty short, and *pepper* well with fun.
> HOLMES *Meeting of Alumni of Harvard*, '57 st. 16.

4†. To make an end of, as if by a pelting; finish; do for.

pep'per, *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper-plant, entire or powdered. The fruit is gathered when beginning to turn red; its color when ripe becomes black, and it shrivels in drying, when it constitutes the common or **black pepper. White pepper** is the fruit divested of its skin by maceration and rubbing.

2. The pepper-plant, a tropical climbing shrub (*Piper nigrum*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), a native of India, but cultivated also in other tropical regions. It grows naturally to 20 feet in height, but in cultivation is usually restricted to 10 or 12. It has alternate, stalked, broadly ovate, acuminate leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and flowers in catkins of about the same length, opposite the leaves. The plant produces fruit in three years, and continues at its best for the next seven or eight years.

Pepper-plants.

1. Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*): a branch with flowering catkins and fruit; *a*, a berry; *b*, the tip of a catkin, enlarged. 2. A branch of red pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), showing flowers and fruit.

3. Any other species of *Piper* or its product; as, long *pepper* (*P. longum*); betel-*pepper* (*P. Betta*); cubeb-*pepper* (*P. Cubeba*). **4.** Any plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or its fruit, entire or powdered; as, red *pepper;* Cayenne *pepper*. [< AS. *pipor*, < L. *piper*, < Gr. *piperi*, *peperi*, < Sans. *pippala*, the long pepper.] **pep'eer**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**African pepper**, **1.** A small tree (*Xylopia Æthiopica*) of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), of western Africa, producing a stimulant aromatic fruit. Called also *Guinea pepper*, *negro pepper*, and (officinally) *Piper Æthiopicum*. **2.** Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum*).—**bird's-pep'per**, *n.* A species of red pepper (*Capsicum baccatum* subsp. *minimum*) with very pungent, sharply conical pods.—**Chinese p.**, same as JAPANESE PEPPER.—**Guinea p.** **1.** Same as AFRICAN PEPPER, 1. **2.** The common red pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).—**Jamaica p.**, allspice (*Eugenia Pimenta*).—**Japanese p.**, a bushy shrub (*Xanthoxylum piperitum*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), of China and Japan, a congener of the American prickly ash, or its aromatic pungent fruit, about the size of black pepper and used as such in Japan.—**long p.** **1.** The dried immature spikes of fruit of *Piper longum*. **2.** Kava (*Piper* or *Macropiper methysticum*).—**Malabar p.**, common pepper produced in Malabar, regarded as the best.—**malaghatta**, **malaguetta**, and **melegueta p.**, same as GRAINS OF PARADISE. See GRAIN.—**negro p.**, same as AFRICAN PEPPER, 1.—**p.-and-salt**, *a.* Of mixed gray and black or white and black, so closely intermingled as to present a finely speckled appearance.—**p.-and-salt moth**, the pepper-moth.—**p.-box**, *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pepper. **2.** Figuratively, a quick-tempered person.—**p.-brand**, *n.* Bunt (*Tilletia caries*).—**p.-bush**, *n.* A shrub (*Clethra alnifolia*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with upright, panicled racemes of handsome fragrant flowers in July and August: found in swamps along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Called also *white alder* and *sweet pepper-bush*.—**p.-caster**, *n.* **1.** A glass bottle in a cruet-stand, used as a pepper-box. **p.-bottle**‡. **2.** Same as PEPPER-BOX, 1. **3.** An old form of revolver in which the cylinder-chambers were long enough to serve as firing-tubes.—**p.-clam**, *n.* A scrobicularioid bivalve (*Scrobicularia piperata*).—**p.-dulse**, *n.* A pungent seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*), sometimes eaten in salads in Scotland.—**p.-elder**, *n.* Any one of various species of *Peperomia*, *Piper*, and other genera of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*).—**p.-moth**, *n.* A European geometrid moth (*Amphidasis betularia*), white, speckled and streaked with black.—**p.-plant**, *n.* Any plant producing pepper, especially *Piper nigrum*.—**p.-pod**, *n.* The fruit of any plant of the genus *Capsicum*.—**p.-sauce**, *n.* A condiment made by steeping red peppers of a small variety in vinegar.—**p.-saxifrage**, *n.* Same as MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE.—**p.-water**, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical investigations. [C.]—**red p.**, Cayenne pepper.

pep'per-corn", pep'gr-cōrn', *n.* A berry of the pepper-plant (*Piper nigrum*); hence, anything small or insignificant: often specified as an annual rent in leases when the consideration is to be merely nominal.—**pep'per-corn"**, *a.* Having small value or importance.

pep'perd, *pp.* Peppered. PHIL. SOC.

pep'per-er, pep'gr-gr, *n.* **1.** One who deals in pepper; a grocer. **2.** [Colloq.] A hot-tempered person.

pep'per-ette", pep'er-et', *n.* A pale-yellow or cream-colored adulterant of ground pepper, consisting of olive-stones calcined and pulverized: a trade term. **poi"vrette'**‡.

pep'per-grass", pep'gr-grȧs', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Lepidium*, especially *L. sativum*, a garden salad, and *L. Virginicum*, the wild peppergrass or tongue-grass. **2.** The pillwort (*Pilularia globulifera*) of Europe.

pep'per-idge, pep'gr-ij, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The tupelo, sour or black-gum tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*). See BLACK-GUM and NYSSA. **pip'per-idge**‡. **2.** [Eng.] The common barberry: oftener *piperidge*. **pep'er-age**‡.

pep'per-ing, pep'gr-ing, *pa.* **1.** Sprinkling with pepper; also, pelting. **2.** Hot; pungent; angry.

pep'per-mint, pep'gr-mint, *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic European herb (*Mentha piperita*), naturalized in the United States, used in medicine and confectionery. See MENTHA, and illus. under MINT. **2.** An oil or other preparation from peppermint. **3.** A peppermint-drop.

—**Australian peppermint**, *Mentha Australis*.—**pep'per-mint-cam"phor**, *n.* Same as MENTHOL.—**p.-drop**, *n.* A confection, usually disk-shaped, flavored with peppermint.—**p.-tree**, *n.* Any one of three Australian eucalypts yielding a fragrant oil—the white stringy-bark tree (*Eucalyptus piperita*) of New South Wales, the peppermint-tree (*E. odorata*) of South Australia, and the brown or white peppermint-tree (*E. amygdalina*) of southeastern Australia.

pep'per-nel†, *n.* A swelling or lump.

pep'per-pot", pep'gr-pot', *n.* **1.** A pepper-box or -caster. **2.** A West-Indian stew of meat or fish with okra, chillies, and other vegetables, flavored with cassareep. **3.** In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. **4.** [Colloq.] A peppery or quick-tempered person.

pep'per-root", pep'gr-rūt', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*, of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), especially *D. diphylla*, a common woodland herb of the central United States, with a raceme of large white flowers, two nearly or entirely opposite trifoliolate leaves on the stem, and a white-toothed rootstock of a pungent aromatic taste. Called also *toothwort*.

pep'per-tree", pep'gr-trī', *n.* **1.** A Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Drimys* or *Tasmannia aromatica*) of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*), whose berry-like pungent fruit is used as a substitute for pepper. **2.** The Peruvian mastic (*Schinus Molle*): so called in California.

pep'per-wort", pep'gr-wūrt', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*). **2.** Any plant of the cryptogamous order *Marsileaceæ* or *Rhizocarpeæ*. **3.** Any species of peppergrass (*Lepidium*).

pep'per-y, pep'gr-i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pepper; hot; pungent; hence, figuratively, quick-tempered; hasty; stinging; as, a *peppery* disposition.

> **Synonyms:** see CHOLERIC; HOT.

—**pep'per-i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being peppery.

pep'sin, pep'sin, *n.* **1.** The digestive ferment of the gastric juice: also sometimes contained in urine. When dissolved in dilute hydrochloric or other weak acids it is capable of acting on the insoluble proteids and converting them into peptones. The pepsin obtained from the stomach of various animals, as the pig and the calf, is frequently used as a medicine to aid digestion.

2. A ferment occurring in various insectivorous plants, as *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, *Pinguicula*, etc., that converts proteids into peptones, and closely resembles the pepsin of the stomach. **vegetable pepsine**‡. [< F. *pepsine*, < Gr. *pepsis*, cooking, < *peptō*, cook.] **pep'sine**‡.

—**pep'sin-ate**, *vt.* To make up or prepare with pepsin.—**pep"sin-if'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding pepsin.—**pep-sin'o-gen**, *n.* A pepsiniferous compound discharged from the peptic cells of the cardiac (or peptic) glands of the stomach.

pep'tic, pep'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin. **3.** [Rare.] Able to digest: opposed to *dyspeptic*. [< Gr. *peptikos*, < *peptō*, cook, digest.] **pep'tic-al**‡.

pep'tic, *n.* An agent that promotes digestion.

—**peptic cells**, the parietal cells of the cardiac glands; oxyntic cells.—**p. (or cardiac) glands**, a system of clustered glands situated at or near the cardiac orifice of the stomach.—**the peptics**, the science of or organs concerned in digestion.

pep-tic'i-ty, pep-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state of having a good digestion; eupepsia.

pep'to-gen, pep'to-jen, *n. Chem.* A substance that stimulates the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice.

> Schiff made the statement that active gastric juice is only secreted after absorption of what he termed *peptogens:* dextrin was one of the most important of these; soup was another. W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiol.* ch. 30, p. 632. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

[< PEPTONE + -GEN.]

—**pep"to-gen'ic**, *a.* Capable of forming or yielding peptones. **pep-tog'e-nous**‡.

pep"to-hy"dro-chlo'ric, pep'to-hī'dro-clō'ric, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing pepsin and hydrochloric acid. [< Gr. *peptos*, cooked (< *peptō*, cook), + HYDROCHLORIC.]—**peptohydrochloric acid**, a hypothetical compound formed when pepsin and hydrochloric acid are mixed, as in digestion. Called also *chlorpeptic acid*, *pepsin hydrochloric acid*.

pep'tone, pep'tōn, *n.* Any one of the soluble proteid compounds that the albuminous substances contained in food are converted into when, as in the process of digestion, they are acted on by the ferment pepsin in the gastric juice or by the ferment trypsin in the pancreatic juice. There are two varieties of peptone, **hemipeptone** and **antipeptone**. [< PEPTIC.]

—**pep-ton'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from peptone.—**pep-ton"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The process of producing or forming peptones.—**pep'to-noid**, *n.* A substance having the properties of peptone, or one used as a substitute for peptone.—**pep"ton-u'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid state of the urine in which peptones are present in the discharges.—**pep"to-tox'in**, **pep"-to-tox'ine**, *n. Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid sometimes contained in peptonized albumin.

pep'ton-ize, pep'ton-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To change into peptones.—**peptonized food**, food in which peptones have been artificially produced.

—**pep"ton-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Pep'ys-i-an, pep'is-i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), author of "Pepys's Diary."

Pe'quots, pi'kwots, *n. pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians inhabiting eastern Connecticut at the time of its settlement. **Pe'quods**‡.

per-, *prefix.* **1.** A Romance-Latin prefix meaning (1) through, by, by means of, for; as, *perceive*, *perjure*, *perennial*, *perdu*, *pertinence*; (2) very; extremely; exceedingly; as, *peracute*, *pervid*. In *pardon*, *paramour*, *parsue*, *appurtenance*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*, etc., its spelling has slightly changed. See these words. **2.** A prefix signifying, in chemistry, the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds; as, iron *peroxid*, as distinguished from iron *protoxid*: used also to indicate the highest degree of combination among similar compounds; as, *perchloric acid*, contrasted with chloric acid. [< OF. *per*, *per-*, *par-*, < L. *per*, through.] **par-**‡; **pel-**‡; **pil-**‡.

per, pėr, *prep.* [L.] By; by means of; through: used (1) directly, in its Latin form, as a part of certain Latin phrases, as *per centum*, *per annum*, *per contra*, *per se*, and imitated in similar English slang phrases or commercial vulgarisms, such as *per* yard, *per* gallon, *per* day, *per* steamer, *per* invoice; (2) indirectly, through the French, in heraldic terms, as *per* bend, *per* fess.

—**per annum**, annually.—**per capita**, by the head; for each person.—**per cent.**, by or in the hundred: abbreviated from Latin *per centum*, but written as if unabbreviated in the phrase *cent per cent* (one hundred per cent.), and put in the plural form to describe bonds designated by the percentage of interest; as, 40 *per cent.* of the taxes; the 5 *per cents*.—**per diem**, by the day; daily.—**per fess** (*Her.*), divided in the direction of the fess. Called also *party per fess*. See illus. under FESS.—**per se**, by itself, himself, or herself; simply as such; in its own nature, without reference to its relations.

per-act'†, *vt.* To go through with; perform.

per"a-cute', pėr'ą-kiūt', *a.* Very acute or painful. [< L. *peracutus*, < *per*, through, + *acutus;* see ACUTE.]

per"ad-ven'ture, pėr'ad-ven'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* Possibility of failure, miscarriage, or falsehood; doubt; question; as, to prove beyond *peradventure*.

per"ad-ven'ture, *adv.* By way of accidental result; perchance; it may be; perhaps. [< F. *par aventure;* *par* (< L. *per*), by; *aventure;* see ADVENTURE, *n.*] **par"**[or **per"]a-ven'ture**†; **per-aun'ter**†.

pe-ræ'o-pod, *n.* Same as PEREIOPOD.

per-a'grate†, *vt.* To travel through.

per"a-gra'tion†, *n.* The act of peragrating.

per-am'bu-late, pėr-am'biu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** *t.* To walk through or over, especially for the purpose of surveying or overseeing; specifically, to walk along the lines of in order to inspect boundary-lines and monuments; as, to *perambulate* a parish.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk about. **2.** [Rare.] To go in a perambulator. [< L. *perambulatus*, pp. of *perambulo*, < *per*, through, + *ambulo*, go about.]

per-am"bu-la'tion, pėr-am"biu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of perambulating; specifically, an annual survey of boundaries, as of a parish or an estate, to see that they are unchanged or still in existence. Perambulation was popularly called *processioning* and *beating the bounds*, because the procession of officials making the survey was usually accompanied by the parish boys, who struck the boundaries with peeled willow wands. Sometimes also boys were whipped at important bounds to make them remember them. The ceremony, traced by some to the Roman terminalia, has been observed annually on Holy Thursday or Ascension day in parts of the British empire and the United States even in the 19th century.

2. The district or jurisdiction within which one perambulates or surveys. [< LL. *perambulatio(n-)*, < L. *perambulo;* see PERAMBULATE.]

per-am'bu-la"tor, pėr-am'biu-lē'tėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which perambulates; specifically, a baby-carriage. **2.** An instrument for measuring distances traversed; a pedometer or odometer.—**per-am'bu-la-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to perambulation.

Per"a-me'les, pėr'ą-mē'lēz, *W.* (pī-ram'e-lēz, *C.*), *or* -mē'lēs, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Peramelidæ*. **2.** [p-] A marsupial of this genus; a bandicoot. [< L. *pera* (< Gr. *pēra*), pouch, + *meles*, badger.]

Per"a-mel'i-dæ, pėr'ą-mel'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian family of polyprotodont marsupials having eight or ten upper and six lower incisors, hind feet narrow and syndactylous, and with fourth toe enlarged; bandicoots. [< PERAMELES.]

—**per"a-mel'id**, *n.*—**per-am'e-loid**, *a.*

Per"a-me-li'næ, pėr'ą-mę-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē. *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Peramelidæ*, especially those with hind feet normally developed.—**per-am'e-lin(e**, *a.* & *n.*

per an'num. See PER, *prep.*

per"a-to-dyn'i-a, pėr'ą-to-din'i-ą, *n. Pathol.* Burning pain in the stomach; cardialgy or heartburn. [Apparently < Gr. *peras* (*perat-*), limit, + *odynē*, pain.]

per'bend, pėr'bend, *n.* Same as PERPEND, *n.*

per'boil"†, *vt.* To parboil.

per'break"†, *vi.* & *vt.* To parbreak.

per-bro'mic, pėr-brō'mic, *W.* (-brem'ic, *E.*), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the highest oxygen compound of bromin.—**perbromic acid**, a compound ($HBrO_4$) formed when bromin is acted on by perchloric acid.

—**per-bro'mate**, *n.* A salt of perbromic acid.

per-bro'mid, } pėr-brō'mid, -mid *or* -mоid, *n. Chem.*
per-bro'mide, } A compound containing a higher proportion of bromin than any similar one.

perc-. Same as PERCO-.

Per'ca, pėr'cą, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Percidæ*. See illus. under PERCH. [L.; see PERCH[1], *n.*]

per-cale', pėr-cāl', *C., or* pėr-kāl' (pėr-cgl', *W.*[2]; pėr'cgl', *W.*[1]; pėr'cāl, *E.*), *n.* [F.] A closely woven cambric with more dressing than ordinary muslin and without gloss.

per"ca-line', pėr'cą-lin', *E. W.*[2] (pėr'cą-lin, *C.*; pėr'cą-lin', *W.*[1]), *n.* A glossy cotton cloth, usually dyed in a solid color. [< PERCALE.]

per-car'bid, } pėr-cār'bid, -bid *or* -baid, *n. Chem.* A
per-car'bide, } compound containing a higher proportion of carbon than any similar one.

per-car'bu-ret, pėr-cār'biu-ret, *n. Chem.* Same as PERCARBID: an old name. [< PER- + CARBURET.]

per-car'bu-ret"ed, pėr-cār'biu-ret'ed, *a. Chem.* Containing the highest amount of carbon possible. **per-car'bu-ret"ted**‡.

per-case'†, *adv.* Perchance; perhaps. **par-case'**†.

perce†, *vt.* To pierce.

per'ceant, pėr'sant, *C.* (-se-ant, *E. I. Wr.*), *a.* [Archaic.] Piercing. **per'sant**†; **per'saunt**†.

per-cée', pėr-sē', *a. Her.* Pierced, especially through the middle. [< F. *percé*, pp. of *percer;* see PIERCE.]

per-celv', -a-bl, -celvd'. Perceive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-celv'a-ble, pėr-sīv'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived, either by the physical senses or by the mind or intelligence; perceptible. [< OF. *perceivable*, < *perceiver;* see PERCEIVE.]—**per-celv'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-celv'ance†, *n.* Perceptive power; perception.

per-celve', pėr-sīv', *vt.* [PER-CEIVED'; PER-CEIV'ING.] **1.** To have knowledge of, or receive impressions concern-

ing, through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily senses; take cognizance of, or gain knowledge of the existence, attributes, position, or relations of, through the organs of sense; see, hear, feel, taste, or touch; as, light is *perceived;* to *perceive* a ship; to *perceive* a sound.

The properties of which a knowledge is gained by perceiving are classified by Sir William Hamilton as primary, secundo-primary, and secondary. See MATTER.

2. To apprehend or become aware of through the reflective or the intuitive faculties; discern; note; understand; as, to *perceive* the point of an argument; he *perceived* his error of thought. **3.** [Rare.] To be acted upon or affected by. [< OF. *percever*, < L. *percipio*, < *per*, by, + *capio*, take.] **per-save'**†.

Synonyms: see APPREHEND; DISCERN; KNOW.

—per-ceiv'er, *n.* One who perceives.

per-ceiv'er-ance†, *n.* **1.** Perceptive power; perception. **2.** Manifestation; appearance. **per-sev'er-ance**†.

perce'ly†, *n.* Parsley. **per'celle**†.

per-cent'age, pgr-sent'ĕj, *n.* **1.** Rate per hundred, or proportion in a hundred parts; as, the *percentage* of carbon; the *percentage* of silver. **2.** In commerce, the allowance, commission, duty, or interest on a hundred. [< L. *per centum; per*, by; *centum*, hundred.]

per-cen'tile, pgr-sen'tīl, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to percentage.

per-cen'tile, *n.* [Rare.] Any series of values that indicate the distribution of a large group of measurements. If the results obtained be arranged in order of magnitude and divided into 100 equal groups, then a value lying just above the first group is the first percentile; one just above the second, the second percentile, etc.

per'cept, pgr'sept, *n.* In psychology, the object of knowledge as mentally presented in perception by the senses; the immediate knowledge from perceiving; especially, the immediate knowledge gained by one sense acting alone (original *perception*), as distinguished from the cognition of a sensible object by combined activity of several senses (acquired *perception*), and from knowledge elaborated by processes of thought.

The color of an object as distinguished from the object is a *percept.* HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. iv., p. 93. [S. '73.]

A percept . . . is the appropriate object of the mind's knowledge through a single organ of sense.

PORTER *Human Intellect* § 1, p. 192. [S. '70.]

[< L. *perceptum*, neut. s. of *perceptus*, pp. of *percipio;* see PERCEIVE.]

per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty, per-sep'tī-bil'ī-tī, *n.* **1.** The property or state of being perceptible. **2.** [Rare.] The ability to perceive.

per-cep'ti-bl, -ness. Perceptible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-cep'ti-ble, pgr-sep'tī-bl, *a.* That may be seen or apprehended; perceivable; cognizable; evident. [F., < LL. *perceptibilis*, < L. *perceptus;* see PERCEPT.] **—per-cep'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* **—per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

per-cep'tion, pgr-sep'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, power, process, or product of perceiving; knowledge through the senses of the existence and properties of matter or the external world; also, cognition of fact or truth in general; apprehension; knowledge.

Until the time of Reid and the Scottish school of philosophy, *perception* was used chiefly in a wide and loose sense for consciousness or knowledge in general, but the tendency has since been to a larger use of the narrower sense, of knowledge through the senses.

The process by which we acquire a knowledge of external things is usually divided into two stages, namely, sensation and *perception*, the former implying the corporeal, the latter the mental part of it. ABERCROMBIE *Intellectual Powers* pt. ii., § 1, p. 49. [H. '39.]

2. *Psychol.* The faculty or power of acquiring immediate and fundamental knowledges; acquisitive cognitive faculty. See COGNITIVE. In the wide sense perception may be regarded as including (1) *internal perception*, or self-consciousness, (2) *external perception*, or sense-perception, and (3) *intuition*, the perception of first truths; in the narrow sense it is confined to sense-perception. The conditions of knowledge by external perception are (1) the presence and action of a perceiving mind, (2) the existence in normal condition of the sense-organism, and (3) the existence and presence of appropriate objects brought into proper connection with the sense-organism.

But *perception*, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible *perception*, or, more briefly, sense-*perception*.

PORTER *Human Intellect* § 102. [S. '70.]

Perception, . . . that faculty through which we obtain a knowledge of the external world.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xiii., p. 154. [O. & L. '59.]

3. *Law.* The taking or gathering in, as of crops or profits. [F., < L. *perceptio(n-)*, < *percipio;* see PERCEPT.]

Synonyms: see CONCEPTION; KNOWLEDGE.

Phrases:—acquired perception, mediate knowledge obtained through the senses acting one with another and with the exercise of the powers of judging, inferring, etc.; as, the knowledge of distance or of size is an *acquired perception.*—**original p.,** immediate knowledge obtained through a single sense when exercised alone, as, color is an *original perception* in vision.—**theories of p.,** theories propounded to explain the phenomena of sense-perception. The three main theories are: (1) the *ideal, mediate,* or *representative theory,* that the mind does not perceive the external material object, but some image, medium, or representative of it; (2) the *inferential theory,* that the perception is an inference from the impression on the bodily organism and the mental sensation; (3) the *theory of natural realism,* that the mind takes immediate cognizance of the object itself; perceptionalism.

—per-cep'tion-al, *a.* Of or relating to perception.

per-cep'tion-al-ism, pgr-sep'shun-al-izm, *n. Philos.* The system that maintains, as the result of analysis and reasoning, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force . . . has been named *Perceptionalism* . . . . This philosophy prizes highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception,' . . . but differs from it in being a developed system. E. J. HAMILTON *Modalist* p. 5. [O. & CO. '91.]

per-cep'tiv, -ness. Perceptive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-cep'tive, pgr-sep'tiv, *a.* Perceiving, or having the power of perception; perceptional.

The study of art leads to the more careful cultivation of the *perceptive* powers. J. M. HOPPIN *Early Renaissance* essay vi., p. 148. [H. & CO. '92.]

per-cep'tive-ness, pgr-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* Power of perception; readiness to perceive.

Looking into Esmond's heart, as she could, with that *perceptiveness* affection gives.

THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii., ch. 15, p. 290. [L. '86.]

per-cep'tives, pgr-sep'tivz, *n. pl. Phren.* The organs or faculties concerned with perception.

per"cep-tiv'i-ty, pgr'sep-tiv'ī-tī, *n.* A power or tendency to perceive.

per-cep'tu-al, pgr-sep'chu-al *or* -tju-al, *a.* Pertaining to the power or act of perceiving.

Where sight is wanting, touch assumes the function of the leading *perceptual* sense.

SULLY *Teacher's Hand-book Psychol.* ch. 8, p. 110. [A. '87.]

Per-ces'o-ces, pgr-ses'o-sīz *or* perc-es'o-cēs, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of teleosts, especially a suborder of teleocephals with abdominal spinigerous ventrals and a spinous dorsal, as in mullets and sand-smelts. [< Gr. *perkē*, perch, + L. *esox*, kind of pike.] **—per-ces'o-cine,** *a.* & *n.*

perch, pgrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set on an elevated support; fix on or as on a perch.

A high and narrow mantel-shelf, where a row of flat-irons were *perched* like birds gone to roost. SARAH O. JEWETT *Country Byways* ch. 2, p. 38. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. *Textile.* To examine (cloth) on a perch. See PERCH², 7. **3**†. To occupy as a perch.

II. *i.* To alight or sit on or as on a perch or elevated support; roost. [< OF. *percher*, < *perche;* see PERCH². *n.*]

perch¹, *n.* **1.** A perciod fish, especially of the genus *Perca*. *P. fluviatilis* is the common European perch, and *P. flavescens* that of the United States. **2.** One of various other similar or related fishes: (1) [Cal., U. S.] A surf-fish or holconotid. (2) [New South Wales.] A serranoid fish (*Lates colonorum*). (3) [New Zealand.] A pimelepteroid fish (*Incisidens simplex*). (4) [Tasmania.] A cirritoid fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*). [< F. *perche*, < L. *perca*, < Gr. *perkē*, perch.]

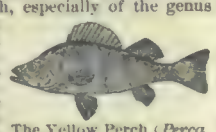

The Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*). ⅛

pearch†.

—black perch. **1.** The tripletail. **2.** The black bass. **3.** The black sea-bass. **4.** The fresh-water drum. **5.** [Cal., U. S.] A dark surf-fish, as *Embiotoca jacksoni*.—**blue p.** **1.** The cunner. **2.** [Cal., U. S.] A surf-fish (*Hyperprosopon lateralis*).—**gray** or **grunting p.,** the fresh-water drum.—**green p.,** the large-mouthed black bass.—**perch', backed",** *a.* Shaped like a perch's back; said of certain flint implements found in the ground.—**p.-pest,** *n.* A crustacean parasite that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch.—**red-bellied p.,** the long-eared sunfish.—**red p.** **1.** The rosefish. **2.** [Cal., U. S.] The garibaldi.—**Sacramento p.,** a centrarchid (*Archoplites interruptus*) common in central California.—**tiny p.,** a small classomoid fish of sluggish waters of the eastern United States.—**white p.** **1.** A serranoid fish (*Morone americana*) common from Nova Scotia to South Carolina, ascending streams. **2.** One of various surf-fishes. **3.** The fresh-water drum.

perch², *n.* **1.** A staff, pole, or slat serving as a roost for birds; a roost; anything on which birds rest or roost; hence, any elevated seat or situation. A form of perch used in falconry especially called a **bow-perch:** see illus. under GOSHAWK) consisted of a portable canvas-covered frame on which the bird might rest between flights without injuring or soiling its plumage.

2. A measure: (1) One rod (16.5 feet). (2) In land-measure, a square rod. (3) In stonework, a variable measure, usually about 25 cubic feet. **3.** A pole set to mark a shallow place in navigable water. **4.** (1) A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach. (2) A driver's elevated seat. **5.** A draw-timber for operating a dump-car. **6.** *Arch.* A bracket or corbel; a console. **7.** A frame on which cloth is examined for imperfections. **8.** Any long stick; rod; pole; obsolete or provincial except in the special senses defined above. **9**†. The act of alighting upon a perch; hence, hold; grasp. [< OF. *perche* (< L. *pertica*), pole.]

pearch†; **perche**†.

—perch'il"ron, *n.* One of the iron parts of the reach of a vehicle.—**p.-plate,** *n.* A plate or block above or below a carriage-reach, at the king-bolt.—**p.-pole,** *n.* A balanced climbing-pole used by acrobats.—**p.-stay,** *n.* In a vehicle, a side rod bracing the perch with the hind axle.

per'cha, pgr'cha, *n.* Gutta-percha: an abbreviation.

per-chance', pgr-chans', *adv.* **1.** In a possible case; as a chance result; perhaps; peradventure. **2**†. By chance. [< PER- + CHANCE.] **per-chaunce'**†.

perch'ant, pgrch'ant, *E. I. W.* (pgr'chant, *C.*; pgr-chant', *Wr.*), *n.* A decoy bird tied by the feet upon a perch. [OF., ppr. of *percher;* see PERCH, *v.*]

perched, pgrcht, *a. Her.* Sitting upon a branch or perch.

perch'er, pgrch'gr, *n.* One who or that which perches. (1) A perching or insessorial bird. (2) A person who perches or examines cloth. (3)† A large wax candle used on an altar; also, a kind of candle made in Paris.

Per'che-ron, pgr'shg-ron, *W.* (pgr-shg-rŏn', *C.*). [F.] **1.** *a.* Belonging or originating in Perche, a region of northern France: said of a breed of large draft-horses. **II.** *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. See plate of HORSES, fig 4.

perch'ing, pgrch'ing, *pa.* Resting or roosting on a perch; of birds, insessorial.

perch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of resting on a perch. **2.** The operation of examining cloth for imperfections.

per-chlo'ric, pgr-clō'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing chlorin in its highest valence. [< PER- + CHLORIC.] **—perchloric acid,** a colorless liquid compound ($HClO_4$) formed when potassium perchlorate is distilled with sulfuric acid.

—per-chlo'rate, *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per-chlo'rid. } pgr-clō'rid, -rid *or* -raid, *n. Chem.* A
per-chlo'ride, } chlorid having a larger proportion of chlorin than any other chlorid of the same series; as, iron *perchlorid* (Fe_2Cl_6), as contrasted with the protochlorid ($FeCl_2$). [< PER- + CHLORID, CHLORIDE.]

per-chro'mic, pgr-crō'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing chromium in its highest valence; as, *perchromic* acid. [< PER- + CHROMIC.]

percht. *pp.* Perched. PHIL. SOC.

Per'ci-dæ, pgr'si-dī *or* per'ci-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially percoideans having many abdominal and caudal vertebræ, depressed and mostly unridged cranium, a distinct spinous dorsal, and not more than 2 anal spines; perches. [< PERCA.]

—per'cid, *a.* & *n.*

per'ci-dal, pgr'si-dal, *a.* Percoid. **per-cid'e-ous**‡.

per'ci-form, pgr'si-fôrm. **I.** *a.* Of the form of a perch; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Perciformes.* [< L. *perca* (see PERCH¹, *n.*) + -FORM.]

Per"ci-for'mes, pgr'si-fôr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of *Acanthopterygii*, including *Percidæ* and supposed related fishes. [< PERCA + -FORM.]

per-cip'i-ence, } pgr-sip'i-ens, -gn-si, *n.* The faculty
per-cip'i-en-cy, } or power of perceiving; the act of perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent, pgr-sip'i-ent, *a.* Having the power of perception; perceiving.

Still, I might remind you that a *percipient* element exists in all feeling, as well as a sensational element in all cognition.

WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 1, p. 23. [H. '77.]

per-cip'i-ent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which perceives.

We have no reason to think our organs of sense *percipients.*

J. BUTLER *Analogy* pt. i., ch. 1, p. 65. [C. & BROS.]

2. *Telepathy.* In experimental thought-transference, the person to whom a thought is or is sought to be transmitted, the transmitter being termed the *agent.* [< L. *percipient(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipio;* see PERCEIVE.]

per'close, pgr'clōz (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A railing or screen enclosing a place or object, as an altar or a chapel. **2.** *Her.* [Rare.] A demi-garter. **3**†. An enclosed place. **4**†. A termination; end. [OF., < L. *præclusa*, f. s. of *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludo;* see PRECLUDE.] **par'close**‡.

perc-nop'ter, pgrc-nep'tgr, *n.* A vulture of the genus *Percnopterus* or *Neophron.* [< Gr. *perknos*, dusky, + *pteron*, wing.]

perco-. Derived from Greek *perkē*, perch: a combining form.

per-coct', pgr-coct', *a.* [Rare.] Cooked through; overdone; hence, worn out; trite. [< L. *percoctus*, pp. of *percoquo*, cook thoroughly, < *per*, through, + *coquo*, cook.]

per'cold, pgr'cōld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percidæ;* perch-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Percidæ.* [< Gr. *perkē*, perch, + -OID.]

Per-col'de-a, pgr-cel'dē-a, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the *Percidæ.* [< PERCA + -OID.] **—per-col'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**per-col'de-ous,** *a.* Percoid.

per'co-late, pgr'co-lēt, *v.* [-LA"TED; -LA"TING.] **I.** *t.* To cause, as a liquid, to pass through fine interstices; filter; strain.

II. *i.* To pass through fine interstices; as, water *percolates* through the sand. [< L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolo*, < *per*, through, + *colo*, filter, < *colum*, strainer.]

per'co-late, *n.* That which has percolated; a filtered liquid; specifically, in pharmacy, a liquid containing the soluble portion of a drug through which it has passed.

per"co-la'tion, pgr'co-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of percolating or passing through small interstices; filtration. **2.** *Pharm.* The process of extracting the soluble portion of a drug by passing a liquid through it. **dis-place'-ment**‡. [< L. *percolatio(n-)*, < *percolatus;* see PERCOLATE.]

per'co-la"tor, pgr'co-lē'tgr, *n.* One who or that which percolates or causes percolation; especially, a filter. Specifically: (1) A conical or cylindrical apparatus through which a liquid is made to percolate in the extraction of the solvent principles of powdered drugs. **dis-pla'cer**‡. (2) A French or filtering coffee-pot.

Per"co-mor'phi, pgr'co-môr'fī *or* -ff, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Acanthopterygii*, in a modified sense. [< PERCO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

—per'co-morph, *a.* & *n.*—**per"co-mor'phic,** *a.*—**per"co-mor'phous,** *a.*

per con'tra, pgr con'tra. [L.] On the contrary; in book-keeping, denoting an entry of an opposite character to the one next preceding; belonging on the other side of the account, as a credit or a debit.

Perc-oph'i-dæ, pgrc-ef'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a short spinous dorsal, complete subbrachial ventrals, and conic head. **Perc'-o-phis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PERC- + Gr. *ophis*, serpent.]

—perc'o-phid, *n.*—**perc'o-phoid,** *a.* & *n.*

Perc-op'si-dæ, pgrc-ep'si-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An American family of malacopterygian fishes of trout-like form, with ctenoid scales, a short dorsal, and adipose fin; trout-perches. **Perc-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PERC- + Gr. *ōps*, face.]—**perc-op'sid,** *n.*—**perc-op'soid,** *a.* & *n.*

per'cu-laced, pgr'kiu-lēst, *a. Her.* Latticed. [Ult. < PORTCULLIS.]

per-cunc'ta"tor†, *n.* A delayer; procrastinator.

per-cunc'to-ri-ly†, *adv.* Perfunctorily; dilatorily.

per-cur'rent, pgr-cur'gnt, *a. Bot.* Running through the entire length, as a midrib or nerve through a leaf. [< L. *percurrent(t-)s*, ppr. of *percurro*, < *per*, through, + *curro*, run.]

per-cur'so-ry, pgr-cūr'so-rī, *a.* Running over slightly or hastily; very cursory. [< LL. *percursor*, one running through, < L. *percurro;* see PERCURRENT.]

per-cuss', pgr-cus', *vt.* To strike or tap quickly or forcibly; specifically, in medicine, to test or treat by percussion. [< OF. *percussir*, < L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutio*, < *per*, through, + *quatio*, strike.]

per-cus'sant, pgr-cus'ant, *a. Her.* Bent round and striking the side, as the tail of a lion lashing its sides. [OF., ppr. of *percussir;* see PERCUSS.] **per-cussed'**‡.

per-cus'sion, pgr-cush'un, *n.* **1.** The sharp striking of one body against another; violent collision; especially such as causes a shock or a sound.

Percussion is an element of some compound words in the sense of exploding or igniting by a blow; as, **percussion-cartridge, p.-fuse, p.-match, p.-powder, p.-primer.** See other compounds below.

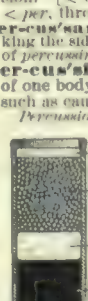

A Percussion-cartridge.

a, anvil. *f*, fulminate. *p*, powder. *s*, shot. *w*, *w*, wads.

2. The shock or vibration produced by collision; the impression of sound upon the ear. **3.** *Med.* (1) In diagnosis, a light quick tapping, as of the collected fingertips on the chest or abdomen, for determining, by the resonance, the condition of the organ beneath: called **mediate percussion** if a substance is interposed between the fingers; otherwise, **immediate percussion.** (2) In therapeutics, the remedial treatment practiced by lightly slapping or striking the body or a part with the hand or an instrument. **4.** *Palmistry.* The side or edge of the hand nearest the little finger. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The production of a tone by striking, as on a keyboard. (2) The actual sounding of a discord, as distinguished from *preparation.* **6.** The mechanism operated by a percussion-stop.

[F., < L. *percussio(n-)*, < *percussus;* see PERCUSS.]

Compounds:—**per-cus'sion-bul"let,** *n.* A bullet containing a material that explodes when the bullet strikes. —**p.-cap,** *n.* A small cap of thin metal, containing a fulminate, made to fit the nipple of a firearm and to be exploded by the hammer: for firing the charge.—**p.-grinder,** *n.* A machine that crushes quartz or other hard material by percussion.—**p.-gun,** *n.* A gun with a percussion-lock.—**p.-hammer,** *n.* A small hammer used in medical percussion: a percussor.—**p.-lock,** *n.* A gun-lock by means of which the charge in a firearm is exploded by percussion of the hammer on fulminating powder contained in a cap or cartridge.—**p.-sieve,** *n. Mining.* A machine for sorting ores, etc., according to size and weight of the particles, by means of two sieves, to which a jarring motion is given.—**p.-stop,** *n.* A stop in a reed-organ, putting in operation a set of hammers for vibrating the reeds promptly by striking them as they are sounded, rendering the touch of the organ light and quick, like that of a pianoforte.—**p.-table,** *n.* A table for separating the lighter and heavier particles of ore by means of a jarring motion aided by a flow of water.

Derivatives:—**per-cus'sion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion.—**per-cus'sion-er,** *n.* In gun-making, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts of a percussion-lock.

per-cuss'iv(e), per-cus'iv. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing percussion; striking sharply; as, *percussive* force; *percussive* sounds. **II.** *n.* A musical instrument sounded by percussion, as a gong.

—**per-cuss'iv(e-ly,** *adv.*

per-cuss'or, per-cus'ər, *n.* One who or that which strikes; specifically, a percussion-hammer.

per"cu-ta'ne-ous, per"kiu-tē'ne-us, *a. Med.* Effected or acting through the skin, or by means of the skin, as stimulation. [< PER- + CUTANEOUS.]

—**per"cu-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

per"cu-teur', per"kü-tūr', *n.* [F.] An instrument for giving light blows at any desired speed: used in percussive treatment of neuralgia and other ailments.

per-cu'tient, per-kiū'shiənt, *C. E.* (-shənt, *W. Wr.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion; percussive; striking. **II.** *n.* That which strikes or may strike; a percussive. [< L. *percutien(t-)s,* ppr. of *percutio;* see PERCUSS.]

per'cy-lite, per'si-lait, *n. Mineral.* A sky-blue, hydrous lead-copper oxychlorid ($H_2PbCuO_2Cl_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< John *Percy,* English metallurgist.]

per-den'do, per-den'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Diminishing in intensity; dying away: implying both diminuendo and ritardando. **per-pen'do-si‡.**

Per"di-ci'næ, per"di-sai'nī *or* -ci'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tetraonoid birds, especially those with tarsi and nasal fossæ featherless and sides of toes not pectinated: including partridges and quails. [< PERDIX.]

—**per'di-cin(e,** *a. & n.*

per-di'do†, *n.* A ruined man; desperate character.

per-die'†, *interj.* Same as PARDI. **per-de'†; per'dy†.**

per'di-foil, per'di-fōil, *n.* [Rare.] A deciduous plant. [< L. *perdo,* lose, + *folium,* leaf.]

per'dite-ly†, *adv.* Abandonedly; disgracefully.

per-di'tion, per-dish'un, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The utter loss of the soul, or of purity, perfection, and blessedness, in a future state; future misery or eternal death, as the condition of the wicked and finally impenitent; hell; as, the *perdition* of wicked men; to drop into *perdition.* **2.** [Archaic.] Utter destruction; entire ruin or loss. **3†.** Lessening; diminution. [F., < LL. *perditio(n-),* < L. *perdo,* destroy, < *per,* through, + *do,* give.]

Synonyms: see RUIN.

—**per-di'tion-a-bl(e,** *a.*° [Rare.] Fit for perdition.

Per'dix, per'dix, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Perdicinæ.* **2.** [p-] A partridge of this genus. [L., < Gr. *perdix,* partridge.]

per'dreau†, *n.* A small bombshell; hand-grenade.

per'drix, per'drix, *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] A mountain dove (*Geotrygon montana*). [< L. *perdrix,* PARTRIDGE.]

per-du'†, } *n.* **1.** One in ambush, as a soldier, or one in
per-due'†, } a forlorn hope. **2.** A person in desperate circumstances; a lost or abandoned character. **3.** In cookery, a surprise.

per-due', } per-diū', *C. I.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.* (per'diū, *I.*[1]; -diu, *Sm.*
per-du', } *W.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Lost to view; concealed; as, to lie or be *perdue.*

> Little prone . . . to go calm to sleep
> And leave a closet where might keep
> His watch *perdue* some murderer.
>
> BROWNING *Easter-Day* st. 14.

Hither poor Steele had retreated, and laid *perdu,* when persecuted by creditors and bailiffs.

IRVING *Traveller, Poor Devil Author* p. 148. [G. P. P. '63.]

2†. Lost in character; abandoned; engaged in desperate enterprises. [F., pp. of *perdre,* lose, < L. *perdo,* destroy; see PERDITION.]

per-du'ell†, *n.* A public enemy.

per"du-el'lion, per'diu-el'ien, *C.* (-li-ən, *E. I.*; -el'yun, *W.*), *n. Law.* Treason. [< L. *perduellio(n-),* < *per,* through, + *duellum;* see DUEL.] **per-du'el-ism† or -lism†.**

per'du-lous†, *a.* Lost; abandoned.

per"du-ra-bil'i-ty, per'diu-rə-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being very durable; everlastingness; imperishableness.

And what is this necessary axiom, this first principle a priori of physical science, but the *perdurability* of material substance!

F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 15, p. 269. [S. '77.]

per'du-ra-ble-ty†.

per'du-ra-bl(e, per'diu-rə-bl, *C. S. W.*, *or* per-diū'rə-bl, *E. W.* (XIII), *a.* Very durable; lasting; unchanging.

The policeman stood there; he saw his face: it was not bad, not cruel; it was like the face of a statue, fixed, *perdurable.*

HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. v, ch. 5, p. 146. [H. '90.]

[F., < L. *perduro;* see PERDURE.]

—**per'du-ra-bly,** *adv.* **per'du-ra-ble-ly†.**

per-dure', per-diūr', *vi.* [Archaic.] To continue or endure for a long time; last forever. [< L. *perduro,* < *per,* through, + *duro,* last, < *durus,* hard.]—**per-du'rance,** *n.* Long continuance. **per"du-ra'tion‡.**

pere†, *n.* A peer.

per-e'gal†. **I.** *a.* Fully equal. **II.** *n.* A full equal.

per'e-gri-nate, per'ə-gri-nēt, *vi.* [-NA'TED; -NA"TING.] **1.** To travel from one country to another, or from place to place. **2†.** To sojourn in a foreign land. [< L. *peregrinatus,* pp. of *peregrinor,* < *peregrinus;* see PEREGRINE.]—**per'e-gri-nate,** *a.* [Archaic.] Of foreign birth or manners; traveled; foreign.—**per"e-gri-na'tion,** *n.* A traveling from place to place; journeying in foreign lands; wandering.—**per'e-gri-na"tor,** *n.* A traveler or pilgrim.—**per"e-grin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Wandering; travel. **2.** [Rare.] Strangeness; foreignness.

per'e-grin(e, per'ə-grin (XIII), *a.* **1.** Coming from foreign regions; migratory, as a bird. **2.** Foreign. **3.** *Astrol.* Without strong influence. [< F. *pérégrine,* < L. *peregrinus,* < *per,* through, + *ager,* land.] **pel'e-grine†; per'e-grin†; per'e-gryn†.**

per'e-grine, *n.* **1.** A widely distributed falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), generally blackish-blue above and whitish below streaked with black in the typical form, and with black cheek-patches. The American peregrine (var. *anatum*) has the breast usually unstreaked. See illus. under FALCON. **2.** A foreign resident in a country, or one not having full civil rights. **per'e-grin†; per'e-gryn†.**

—**per'e-grin-oid,** *a.* Resembling a peregrine; as, the *peregrinoid* falcon (*Falco minor*).

per'el-cleis, per'əl-cloīs, *n. Crust.* A tubercle of the last somite of the pereion, securing the carapace behind. [< PEREION + Gr. *kleis,* bolt.]

per-el'on, per-əl'on, *n. Crust.* The thorax: opposed to *cephalon* and *pleon.* [< Gr. *periīōn,* ppr. of *perieimi,* go around, < *peri,* around, + *eimi,* go.]

per-el'o-pod, per-əl'o-ped, *n. Crust.* A thoracic limb. [< PEREION + Gr. *pous,* foot.] **per"el-op'o-dite‡.**

per'el†, *n.* Clothing; apparel.

per'el‡†, *n.* Same as PERIL.

per-elle', per-el', *n.* Same as PARELLA.

per-empt'†, *vt. Law.* To destroy; kill; quash.

per-emp'tion†, *n.* A quashing; nonsuit.

per'emp-to"ry, per'emp-to'ri, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of debate or expostulation; precluding question or appeal; decisive; absolute; as, *peremptory* orders.

Till such a state is entered upon, rights of property are merely 'provisional'; it is in it alone that they become *peremptory.*

CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 331. [MACM. '89.]

2. Positive in judgment or opinion; fully resolved; dogmatic; as, to be *peremptory* in manner. [< F. *péremptoire,* < LL. *peremptorius,* < L. *peremptus,* pp. of *perimo,* annihilate, < *per,* away, + *emo,* take.]

Synonyms: see ARBITRARY.

—**peremptory day,** a precise day fixed by a court for the taking up of certain business.—**p. plea,** a plea in bar of the suit; a plea to the merits of the action.—**p. rule,** an absolute or unconditional rule or order of court.

—**per'emp-to"ri-ly,** *adv.* **per'emp-to"ry†.**

—**per'emp-to"ri-ness,** *n.*

pe-ren'chy-ma, pe-ren'ki-mə, *n. Bot.* Cellular tissue containing starch: not used. See illus. under COLLENCHYMA. [< Gr. *pēra,* sac, + *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.]

per"en-dure', per'en-diūr', *vi.* To perdure. [< PER- + ENDURE.]

per-en'nate, per-en'êt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA"TING.] **I.** *i.* In botany, to live perennially. **II†.** *t.* To prolong indefinitely; renew. [< L. *perennatus,* pp. of *perenno,* < *perennis;* see PERENNIAL.]

per"en-na'tion, per"en-ê'shun, *n.* Indefinite or perennial existence; specifically, in botany, perennial life.

per-en'ni-al, per-en'i-əl, *a.* **1.** Continuing through the year or through many years; unfailing; unceasing; as, *perennial* springs; *perennial* courage. **2.** *Biol.* Growing continually, as an incisor tooth of a rodent. (1) *Entom.* (*a*) Forming colonies that persist from year to year, as many hymenopters. (*b*) Surviving more than one year or season. (2) *Bot.* Lasting more than two years. [< L. *perennis,* < *per,* through, + *annus,* year.]

Synonyms: see ETERNAL; PERPETUAL.

—**per-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

per-en'ni-al, *n. Bot.* A plant that lasts year after year, usually blossoming and fructifying annually.

Per-en"ni-bran"chi-a'ta, per-en'i-brəŋ'ki-ê'tə *or* -ā'tə, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of urodele amphibians with persistent gills. [< L. *perennis* (see PERENNIAL) + *branchia;* see BRANCHIA.] **Per-en"ni-bran'chi-a‡.**—**per-en'ni-branch,** *a. & n.*

per-en"ni-bran'chi-ate, per-en'i-brəŋ'ki-et *or* -êt. **I.** *a.* Having persistent gills, as the mud-eel. **II.** *n.* One of the *Perennibranchiata.* [< L. *perennis* (see PERENNIAL) + *branchia;* see BRANCHIA.]

per-en'ni-ty†, *n.* Unceasing continuance through the year.

per"er-ra'tion†, *n.* A wandering or rambling.

per fas et ne'fas. [L.] Through or by right and wrong; no matter what opposes.

per'fect, per'fect *or* pər-fect' (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To bring to perfection; give to (anything) all that is requisite to its nature or kind; bring up to the absolute standard; complete so that nothing is lacking; finish entirely; as, to *perfect* a poem or a picture.

There is a wisdom that comes only of suffering, whether to the family or to the aggregation of families—the nation. Man is *perfected* through suffering. LUCE in *North Am. Rev.* Dec., '91, p. 672.

2. To make thoroughly skilled, informed, or accomplished; instruct fully; as, to *perfect* oneself in an art.

—**perfecting machine,** a printing-press that prints from a roll of paper both sides of the sheet at one passage through it, especially one that also folds, pastes, and delivers the sheet, as in newspaper form. **perfecting press‡.**

per'fect, *a.* **1.** Having all the qualities, excellences, or elements that are requisite to its nature or kind; without defect or lack; consummated; complete; as, a *perfect* fruit, lesson, or book; *perfect* conduct; a *perfect* right.

We have the idea of a Being infinitely *perfect*—and from this Descartes reasoned that such a being really exists.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 377. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. Reaching and conforming to the absolute standard of perfection; having an excellence beyond which nothing better can arise; supremely excellent; as, God is *perfect;* longing to be made *perfect.* **3.** Entirely versed or informed; completely skilled; as, a *perfect* pianist; a *perfect* soldier. **4.** Closely correspondent; accurately reproducing; as, a *perfect* portrait or replica. **5.** Thoroughly effectual; meeting the requirements of the occasion; as, a *perfect* antidote; a *perfect* answer. **6.** [Colloq.] Excessive in degree; very great; out-and-out; as, she has a *perfect* horror of spiders. **7.** *Bot.* Having the essential organs, stamens and pistils: said of flowers. **8.** *Gram.* Noting past or finished action; preterit; as, the *perfect* tense. Some grammarians note in English a *present, past* (or *pluperfect*), and a *future perfect* tense, a *conditional perfect,* and a *perfect infinitive* and *participle.* See IMPERFECT; PRETERIT.

9. *Mus.* (1) Of a character not altered by inversion: said of an interval; as, a *perfect* fifth or octave. See INTERVAL. (2)† In medieval music, triple: said of measure or rhythm. **10†.** Sound in mind; sane. **11†.** Assured; positive. [OF., < L. *perfectus,* pp. of *perficio,* finish, < *per,* through, + *facio,* do.] **per'fit†.**

Synonyms: absolute, accurate, blameless, complete, completed, consummate, correct, entire, faultless, finished, holy, ideal, immaculate, sinless, spotless, stainless, unblemished, undefiled. That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added, and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, marring its symmetry, or detracting from its worth; in this fullest sense God alone is *perfect,* but in a limited sense anything may be *perfect* in its kind; as, a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when *entire* and *unblemished,* even though not artistically *faultless;* the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect,* because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect,* by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* though finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and in the highest and fullest sense free from imperfection or limitation; as, *absolute* holiness and love are attributes of God alone. See CORRECT; ENTIRE; INNOCENT; RADICAL.—**Antonyms:** bad, blemished, corrupt, corrupted, defaced, defective, deficient, deformed, fallible, faulty, imperfect, incomplete, inferior, insufficient, marred, meager, perverted, poor, ruined, scant, short, spoiled, worthless.

Phrases:—**perfect conductor,** a substance charged with electricity, which allows the whole interior volume and the whole surface to be at uniform potential.—**p. number** (*Math.*), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors; as, $28 = 1+2+4+7+14$.—**p. tense** (*Gram.*), a tense that expresses a state or a completed act.

per'fect, *n. Gram.* The perfect tense.

per"fec-ta'tion, per'fec-tē'shun. *n.* [Rare.] The act of bringing to or the state of being brought to perfection.

per'fect-er, per'fect-ər, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (per-fect'ər, *C.*[2] *W.*[2]), *n.* One who makes perfect; a finisher.

Per-fec'ti, per-fec'tai *or* -ti, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* Those of the Cathari who formed the true church and practised a very rigid moral and ecclesiastical discipline.

per-fect'i-bil-ist, per-fect'i-bil-ist, *C.* (per'fec tib'ilist, *E.*; -i-list, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to perfectibilists or perfectibility.

per-fect'i-bil-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of perfectibility; a perfectionist. **per-fect"i-bil'i-an‡; per-fect"i-bil'i-ta'ri-an‡.**

per-fect"i-bil'i-ty, per-fect'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality of being perfectible; ability to attain perfection. **2.** The doctrine that man, individual and social, has not attained to the state of development and perfection that his nature and conditions render possible, but that even in this life he is in a continual progress toward it.

per-fect'i-bl, *a.* Perfectible. PHIL. SOC.

per-fect'i-ble, per-fect'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being made perfect; capable of arriving at the highest attainable perfection; as, a *perfectible* invention.

per-fec'tion, per-fec'shun, *vt.* To bring to perfection; complete.—**per-fec'tion-er,** *n.* [Rare.]

per-fec'tion, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or condition of being perfect; supreme excellence, as in design, action, form, construction, operation, or the like; that degree of completeness in which nothing essential or desirable is lacking; the highest attainable degree of development, as in skill or culture, or of excellence, as physical or moral; absence of blemish, defect, weakness, or fallibility; as, the *perfection* of a statue; fruits in *perfection; perfection* in singing.

That a man of genius has an idea of *perfection* cannot be the result of pure imagination. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay ii, p. 63. [BELL '83.]

2. A particular quality or excellence that is supreme; a characteristic of great value or beauty; as, the *perfections* of a charming woman. **3.** The highest degree of a thing; the extreme: often in a bad sense; as, the *perfection* of rudeness. **4.** *Theol.* (1) Same as CHRISTIAN PERFECTION. (2) *R. C. Ch.* The observance of counsels added to that of the precept; evangelical perfection. **5.** *Occult.* One of the three successive degrees of ascent to union with God, mystically represented by unction. **6†.** Accomplishment; performance. [F., < L. *perfectio(n-),* < *perfectus;* see PERFECT.]

—**Christian perfection** (*Theol.*), the relative perfection attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute perfection of God, or from that of the angels or man as first created: a form of perfectionism held by some Arminian Methodists.—**to p. 1.** With the greatest attainable degree of perfection or excellence; as, he played his part *to perfection.* **2.** [Archaic.] To the uttermost point; completely.

per-fec'tion-al†, *a.* Made perfect; perfected.

per-fec'tion-ate, *vt.* [Archaic.] To perfect.

—**per-fec"tion-a'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

per-fec'tion-ism, per-fec'shun-izm, *n. Theol.* The theory that moral perfection may be attained, or has been attained, by men; variously held and taught by different sects and schools.

per-fec'tion-ist, per-fec'shun-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of any doctrine of perfectionism; one who believes that man can live without sin. **2.** [P-] A follower of the teachings of J. H. Noyes, founder of the Oneida (New York) Community.

per-fec'tion-ment, per-fec'shun-mənt, *n.* [Rare.] The act of bringing to perfection; the state of being perfect.

per-fect'iv, -ly. Perfective, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-fect'ive, per-fect'iv, *a.* Conducing to perfection; tending to make perfect; as, a *perfective* course.

Christ and his religion, which is not destructive, but *perfective* of all previous discoveries and institutions.

MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, John* xii, 12-19.

—**per-fect'ive-ly,** *adv.*

per'fect-less†, *a.* Not perfect.

per'fect-ly, per'fect-li, *adv.* In a perfect manner. (1) In the highest degree, or most exclusively; altogether; wholly; quite; as, *perfectly* coal-black; *perfectly* new. (2) With the highest degree of excellence or precision; as, to recite *perfectly;* a *perfectly* regulated watch.

per'fect-ness, per'fect-nes, *n.* The state of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence.

per-fer'vid, per-fər'vid, *a.* Very or excessively fervid; glowing; intensely zealous.

He would not spare himself, wounded though he was, but the soldiers were not inspired by his *perfervid* energy.

ARCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ch. 2, p. 104. [R. & S. '84.]

[< L. *perfervidus,* for *præfervidus,* < *præ,* before, + *fervidus;* see FERVID.]—**per-fer'vid-ness,** *n.*

per-fi'cient, per-fish'ənt, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Making or doing effectively; doing thoroughly; efficient. **2.** Actual; real. [< L. *perficien(t-)s,* ppr. of *perficio;* see PERFECT.]

per-fi'cient, *n.* [Rare.] One who does a lasting work; specifically, a founder of a charity.

per-fid'i-ous, per-fid'i-us (XIII), *a.* **1.** Characterized by perfidy; violating good faith; false-hearted; treacherous; as, a *perfidious* agent. **2.** Involving a breach of faith; contrary to loyalty and truth; as, *perfidious* actions. [< L. *perfidiosus,* < *perfidia;* see PERFIDY.]

Synonyms: deceitful, disloyal, double-faced, faithless, false, forsworn, perjured, traitorous, treacherous, two-faced, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy. — **Antonyms:** faithful, honest, incorruptible, stanch, steadfast, true, trustworthy, trusty.

— **per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-fid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

per'fi-dy, per'fi-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; the state or quality of being perfidious; treachery; faithlessness. [< F. *perfidie*, < L. *perfidia*, < *per*, from, + *fides*, faith.]

per'fit†, *a.* Perfect. **per'fite**†.

per-fix'†, *vt.* To fix definitely; determine.

per'flu-ble†, *a.* That may be blown through.

per-flate'†, *vt.* To blow through.

— **per-fla'tion**†, *n.*

per-flu'ent, per-flü'ənt, *a.* Operated by a liquid flowing through: said of a kind of galvanic battery. See BATTERY. [< L. *perfluent(-)s*, ppr. of *perfluo*, flow through, < *per*, through, + *fluo*, flow.]

per-fo'li-ate, per-fō'li-et *or* -āt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Growing so that the stem passes or seems to pass through it: said of a leaf. The condition is brought about by the union of the basal lobes of a clasping leaf. When opposite leaves are united by their bases, they are called **connate-perfoliate**. **2.** *Zool.* Surrounded with processes or expansions, as antennæ each of whose joints is discoid. [< PER- + L. *folium*, leaf.]

Perfoliate Leaves of *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

per-fo'li-a"ted‡.

per'fo-ra-bl/e, per'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That can be perforated; capable of being bored through.

per'fo-rans, per'fo-ranz, *n.* [-RAN'TES, -ran'tīz *or* -tēz, *pl.*] [NL. & L.] The deep flexor muscle of the fingers, or the long flexor of the toes: so named because its tendons pierce those of the superficial flexors. Called also *flexor perforans*.

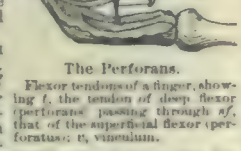

The Perforans.

Flexor tendons of a finger, showing *t*, the tendon of deep flexor (perforans) passing through *sf*, that of the superficial flexor (perforatus); *v*, vinculum.

Per"fo-ra'ta, per'fo-rē'tə *or* -rā'tə, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* A section or subclass of foraminifers with the shell-substance perforated by minute holes through which (as well as the main aperture) the protoplasm is protrusile. **2.** *Zoöph.* The *Porosa*. [< L. *perforatus*; see PERFORATE, *v.*]

per'fo-rate, per'fo-rēt, *vt.* [RA'TED; -RA'TING.] To bore through; make a hole or holes through; as, the pointed shot *perforated* the ship's armor.

Already a squirrel has *perforated* the crust above the mouth of his burrow here and there, to the side of the path.
THOREAU *Winter, Dec.* 26, '56: p. 31. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< L. *perforatus*, pp. of *perforo*, < *per*, through, + *foro*, bore.]

Synonyms: see PIERCE.

per'fo-rate, per'fo-rət *or* -rēt, *a.* **1.** Pierced with one or more holes, or having translucent dots that look like holes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Perforata*.

per'fo-ra"ted, per'fo-rē'ted, *pa.* **1.** Pierced with a hole or holes; perforate. **2.** In wood-carving, having openings, as a panel. **3.** *Her.* Veined or pierced; cleche.

— **perforated board**, thin pasteboard pierced regularly and closely with fine holes used in embroidery and other decorative work. — **p. space** (*Anat.*), either of three depressions at the base of the cerebrum, pierced by a number of small arteries.

per'fo-ra"ting, per'fo-rē'ting, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PERFORATE, *v.* — **perforating arteries**, various arteries that pass through interosseous spaces or through muscles. — **per'fo-ra"ting-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine (1) for rock-drilling; (2) for perforating sheets of postage-stamps and the like, to facilitate tearing apart; (3) for making holes in a paper strip, according to a code, for use in the rapid transmission of telegraphic messages, a paper-perforator. — **p. ulcer**, a progressive ulcer of the sole of the foot, involving deep tissues. Called also *perforating disease of the foot*.

per"fo-ra'tion, per'fo-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of perforating, or the state of being perforated; a boring into or piercing through. **2.** The result of perforating; a hole bored through; an aperture passing through something or into its interior.

Synonyms: see HOLE.

per'fo-ra-tive, *a.* Perforative. PHIL. SOC.

per'fo-ra-tive, per'fo-rə-tiv, *a.* Having power to pierce or perforate.

per'fo-ra"tor, per'fo-rē'tər, *n.* One who or that which perforates. (1) In obstetrics, an instrument for piercing and opening the head of a fetus when it is necessary in order to effect delivery. (2) A perforating-machine.

per"fo-ra'tus, per'fo-rē'tus *or* -rā'tus, *n.* [-TI, -tī *or* -ti, *pl.*] [NL. & L.] The superficial flexor of the fingers or toes: so called because its tendons are pierced by the perforans or deep flexor. See illus. under PERFORANS.

per-force'†, *ct.* To compel; force.

per-force', per-fōrs', *adv.* By force or violence; necessarily. [< F. *par* (< L. *per*), by, + *force*, FORCE¹.]

per-form', per-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring through to completion; accomplish; execute; do; as, to *perform* a difficult task; to *perform* an operation. **2.** To carry out as required, as by agreement or by the moral law; fulfil; discharge; as, to *perform* one's promise. **3.** To act out, as on the stage; represent; as, to *perform* a part; to *perform* a drama. **4.** To render on an instrument or by singing; as, to *perform* music. **5**†. To afford; furnish. **6**†. To make up; complete.

II. *i.* To carry something through to completion; accomplish an act or a feat; acquit oneself; do; especially, to act on or as on the stage, or to sing or play music; as, he promises, and he also *performs*; he *performs* well. [ME. *performen*, < *parfournen*, < OF. *parfournir*, < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *fournir*; see FURNISH, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ACCOMPLISH; ACHIEVE; DO; MAKE.

per-form'a-bl, -formd'. Performable, etc. PH. S.

per-form'a-ble, per-fôrm'ə-bl, *a.* That may be performed; practicable.

per-form'ance, per-fôrm'ans, *n.* **1.** The act of performing, or the state of being performed; also, the thing done; execution; completion; action; as, the *performance* of a promise or duty. **2.** Specifically, a representation on the stage or before an audience or spectators; an exhibition of feats; any entertainment at a place of amusement; as, two *performances* daily. **per-form'an-cy**†; **per"for-ma'tion**†.

Synonyms: see ACHIEVEMENT; ACT; OPERATION.

— **specific performance** (*Law*), the actual carrying out, or a proceeding in equity to compel the actual carrying out, of an agreement, as distinguished from paying or suing for damages for non-performance.

per-form'er, per-fôrm'ər, *n.* One who performs. Specifically: (1) One who carries a part upon the stage or in any performance, as an actor, musician, or acrobat. (2) One who carries out his promise or does his duty; one who accomplishes or fulfils.

Synonyms: see ACTOR; AGENT.

per-form'ing, per-fôrm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Carrying out to completion; accomplishing. **2.** Trained to perform feats; skilled in performance; as, a *performing* dog.

per'fri-cate†, *vt.* To rub over or in; rub thoroughly.

per"fri-ca'tion†, *n.* The act of perfricating.

per-fu'ma-to-ry, per-fū'mə-to-ri, *a.* [Rare.] That perfumes; yielding perfume.

per-fume', per-fūm', *vt.* [PER-FUMED'; PER-FU'MING.] To impregnate with perfume; render odorous; scent; as, to *perfume* a letter. [< F. *parfumer*, < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *fumer*; see FUME, *v.*]

per'fume, per'fūm *or* per-fūm' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor, especially from flowers; as, the air is laden with *perfume*. **2.** A fragrant substance or mixture prepared to emit pleasant odor. [< F. *parfum*, < *parfumer*; see PERFUME, *v.*] — **per-fu'mer**, *n.* **1.** One who deals in or makes perfumes. **2.** One who or that which perfumes. — **per-fu'mer-y**, *n.* Perfumes in general; preparation of perfumes. — **per-fu'ming**, *n.* The act of impregnating with perfume; making perfumes.

per'fu-my, per'fū-mi, (1) *E.*¹ (per-fū'mi, (2) *E.*²), *a.* Sweet-smelling; fragrant.

per-func'to-ry, per-funk'to-ri, *a.* Done merely for the sake of getting through; mechanical and without interest; half-hearted; negligent; careless; as, the *perfunctory* manner of a dull preacher.

What we have most to fear in the religious observance of this day is, that it should come to be a mere *perfunctory* and formal observance. E. PEABODY *Christian Days* p. 47. [C. S. & CO. '58.]

[< LL. *perfunctorius*, < L. *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungor*, perform, < *per*, through, + *fungor*, perform.]

— **per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **per-func'to-ri-ness**, *n.* — **per-func'tu-rate**, *vt.* [Rare.] To do in a perfunctory way.

per-fuse', per-fūz', *vt.* [PER-FUSED'; PER-FU'SING.] To fill full or to excess; spread over or through; suffuse.

I felt, With each new draught, new vigor and new life *Perfusing* me. BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. x, l. 839.

[< L. *perfusus*, pp. of *perfundo*, < *per*, through, + *fundo*, pour.] — **per-fu'sion**, *n.* A pouring out or through. — **per-fu'sive**, *a.* Adapted to perfuse.

The high finish, the appropriateness, . . . and above all, the *perfusive* and unimpressed grace, which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon.
COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, ch. 16, p. 399. [H. '58.]

Per'ga-mene, per'gə-mēn, *a.* Belonging or relating to Pergamon or Pergamos (now Bergama), a city in Mysia, Asia Minor, celebrated for its library and its sculptures under the dynasty of the Attalid kings (283-133 B. C.). It gave its name to parchment. — **Pergamene marbles**, a collection of sculptures, consisting especially of friezes from the great altar of Zeus at Pergamon, dating from the first half of the 2d century B. C., and much more naturalistic and pathetic than older Greek art: excavated by the Germans between 1878 and 1886, and now in Berlin.

— **Per"ga-me'ni-an**. **I.** *a.* Pergamene. **II.** *n.* One who dwelt at Pergamum.

per"ga-me'ne-ous, per'gə-mī'nē-us, *a.* Parchment-like; having the quality or appearance of parchment. [< L. *pergamena*; see PARCHMENT.] **per"ga-men-ta'ceous**‡.

perge', *vi.* To proceed.

per'get-ing, *n.* Same as PARGETING. **per'get-ting**‡.

per'go-la, per'gō-lə, *n.* [It.] **1.** A balcony; an arbor. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A veranda; balcony; belvedere; also, a schoolroom or a shop, because these were often in shed-like or veranda-like structures. **per'gu-la**‡.

per-gun'nah, per-gun'ə, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A territory including many villages; a part of a yillah. **par-gan'nah**‡.

per-haps', per-haps', *adv.* It may be; possibly; literally, by or as the result of hap or chance. [< PER- + *haps*, pl. of HAP¹, *n.*] **per-hap'**†.

per-haps', *n.* Uncertainty; possibility.

The Future's great veil our breath fitfully flaps,
And behind it broods ever the mighty *Perhaps*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 5, st. 1.

pe-ri', pē-ri', *a.* *Her.* Reduced: equivalent to *couped*. [< F. *péri*, pp. of *périr*; see PERISH.]

pe'ri, pē'ri *or* pē'ri, *n.* *Per. Myth.* A fairy or elf; also, a fabled descendant of the disobedient angels, doing earthly penance until admitted into paradise.

Whose sandal groves and bowers of spice
Might be a *Peri's* Paradise!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri* st. 9.

[< F. *péri*, < Per. *parī*, fairy.]

peri-, *prefix.* Near; around. [< L. *peri*-¹ (< Gr. *peri*-, < *peri*, around, akin to *para*, beside); or directly < Gr. *peri-* or *peri*.] [Words not in this list are in vocabulary place.] — **per'i-ad"en-i'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of tissues about a gland. — **per'i-ad"ven-ti'tial**, *a.* Situated around the adventitia of a blood-vessel. — **per'i-al'gi-a**, *n.* Extreme pain. — **per'i-a'nal**, *a.* Surrounding the anus. — **per'i-an'drum**, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of the bracts of a male inflorescence (antheridium) in mosses. — **per'i-an"gei-o'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid growth, as a tumor, around a blood-vessel. — **per'i-apt**†, *n.* A charm to protect from disease or misfortune; an amulet. — **per'i-ap'ti-con**, *n.* *Entom.* A complex nerve-structure back of the basilar membrane in the eyes of insects. — **per'i-ar"te-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sheath of an artery. **per'i-ar"te-ri-i'tis**‡. — **per'i-ar-thri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissues around a joint. — **per'i-ar-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Surrounding a joint, as cartilages. — **per'i-as'tron**, *n.* *Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite or double star in which it approaches nearest to the primary. — **per'i-as'tral**, *a.* — **per'i-ax'i-al**, *a.* Situated about or surrounding an axis. — **per'i-blem**, *n.* *Bot.* A sheath of meristematic tissue surrounding the pleroma in a growing point, which is soon transformed into cortex. — **per'i-blep'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The wild look that accompanies delirium. — **per-ib'o-los**, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The enclosed court of a temple or sanctuary. **2.** In early Christian churches, an exterior enclosure. **per-ib'o-lus**‡. — **per'i-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Surrounding the gills. — **per'i-bron'chi-al**, *a.* Situated about the bronchial tubes. — **per'i-bron-chi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the bronchi. — **per'i-bro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* An ulceration at the corners of the eyelids. — **per"i-cæ'cal**, *a.* Surrounding the cæcum. **per"i-cæ'cal**‡. — **per'i-cam'bi-um**, *n.* *Bot.* The layer of active, thin-walled cells, in contact with the inner face of the endodermis, that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. — **per"i-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* *Biol.* Surrounding a cell; as, *pericellular* spaces. — **per'i-chord**, *n.* The sheath of connective tissue about the notochord of the embryo. — **per"i-chord'al**, *a.* — **per"i-cho-re'sis**, *n.* [Rare.] A rotation. — **per'i-cho-roi'dal**, *a.* Surrounding the choroid coat of the eye. **per"i-cho-roi'de-al**‡. — **per"i-cla'di-um**, *n.* *Bot.* The lowermost clasping portion of a sheathing petiole or a sheathing membranous stipule, as in some *Umbelliferæ*. — **per"i-cla'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* A compound comminuted fracture; a fragmentary fracture of a bone with laceration of the soft parts. — **per'i-cla'site**, *n.* *Mineral.* A transparent colorless or green magnesium oxid (MgO), crystallizing in the isometric system. **per'i-clase**‡. — **per'i-clin'i-um**, *n.* *Bot.* The involucre in composite flowers. — **per"i-col"o-ni'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissues around the large intestine. **per"i-co-li'tis**‡. — **per'i-col-pi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of cellular tissue around the vagina. — **per"i-con'chal**, *a.* Surrounding the concha of the external ear. — **per'i-cor'ne-al**, *a.* Surrounding the cornea. — **per'i-cy'clone**, *n.* *Meteor.* The ring of high pressure surrounding a cyclone. — **per'i-cys-ti'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the bladder. — **per'i-cyt'u-la**, *n.* *Embryol.* The cytula of a peri-blastic ovum. — **per'i-den'tal**, *a.* Surrounding the teeth. — **per'i-did'y-mis**, *n.* *Anat.* The strong fibrous investment of the testis; the tunica albuginea. — **per'i-do-dec"a-he'dral**, *a.* *Crystal.* Denoting a crystal whose first form was a four-sided prism. — **per'i-drome**, *n.* *Arch.* In an ancient peripteral temple, the open space between the walls of the cella and the columns of the peristyle; an ambulatory. **pte-ro'ma**‡. — **per'i-e-ge'sis**, *n.* [Rare.] A traveling around; triumphal progress. — **per'i-e-le'sis**, *n.* *Gregorian Mus.* A phrase at the close of a melody, sung to one syllable. — **per'i-en-ceph"a-li'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain. — **per'i-en'dy-mal**, *a.* Same as PERIEPENDYMAL. — **per'i-en-ter'ic**, *a.* Surrounding the enteron; of or pertaining to the perienteron. — **per'i-en'ter-on**, *n.* The primitive cavity about the intestinal canal of the embryo. — **per"i-ep-en'dy-mal**, *a.* Situated outside of the ependyma. — **per'i-e"soph-ag'e-al**, *a.* Situated about the œsophagus. **per'i-œ"soph-ag'e-al**‡. — **per'i-e-soph"a-gi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the œsophagus. — **per'i-fi'brum**, *n.* *Spong.* The membranous envelope of the skeletal threads of a sponge. — **per'i-fi'bral**, **per'i-fi'brous**, *a.* — **per'i-gan"gli-on'ic**, *a.* Surrounding a ganglion. — **per'i-gas'tric**, *a.* Surrounding the alimentary canal. — **per'i-gas-tri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. — **per'i-glot'tic**, *a.* Situated around or near the glottis; as, the *periglottic* glands. — **per'i-glot'tis**, *n.* *Anat.* The epidermis of the tongue; also, the epiglottic gland. — **per'ig-nath'ic**, *a.* Surrounding the jaws; as, the *perignathic* girdle of a sea-urchin. — **per'i-gon**, *n.* *Math.* The sum of four right angles; an angle of 360°. — **per-ig'o-nal**, *a.* — **per'i-gone**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The involucre of a male inflorescence in mosses. **2.** Same as PERIANTH. — **per'i-go'ni-al**, *a.* **per-ig'o-nal**‡. — **per'i-go'ni-um**, *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* The walls of a hydroid spore-sac by which the generative elements are confined. **2.** *Bot.* A perigone. — **per'i-graph**, *n.* [Rare.] An inexact description or delineation. — **per'i-graph'ic**, *a.* — **per'i-he-pat'ic**, *a.* Investing the liver; as, the *perihepatic* capsule. — **per'i-hep"a-ti'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the portion of the peritoneum that covers the liver. — **per'i-her-me'ni-al**‡, *a.* Pertaining to a treatise by Aristotle on interpretation, and hence to the logical forms of propositions. — **per'i-jove**, *n.* *Astron.* That point in the orbit of any of Jupiter's satellites nearest to the planet. — **per'i-keph"a-lin'a**, *n.* [Gr.] *Archeol.* A covering for the entire head, as a head-dress enclosing the hair, or a helmet. **per'i-keph"a-lai'on**‡. — **per'i-lar'yn-ge'al**, *a.* Situated around or near the larynx. **per'i-lar'yn-gi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the larynx. — **per'i-lymph**, *n.* The watery fluid that surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. — **per'i-lym-phat'ic**, *a.* — **per'i-lymph-an'ge-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel. — **per'i-lymph-an'gi-al**, *a.* Developed around or near a lymphatic. — **per'i-mad'a-rous**, *a.* Spreading; meandering, as an ulceration. — **per'i-men"in-gi'tis**, *n.* Pachymeningitis. — **per'i-mon-cr'u-la**, *n.* The monerula of a periblastic ovum. — **per'i-mon-cr'u-lar**, *a.* — **per'i-morph**, *n.* *Mineral.* A mineral that encloses another mineral (an endomorph). — **per'i-mor'phic** or **-phous**, *a.* — **per'i-mor'u-la**, *n.* The morula of a perilastic ovum. — **per'i-mor'u-lar**, *a.* — **per'i-my"eli'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes enveloping the spinal cord; spinal meningitis. — **per'i-neph-ri'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the cellular and fibrous tissues around the kidney. — **per'i-neph-rit'ic**, *a.* — **per'i-neu'ral**, *a.* Situated around a nerve; as, the *perineural* space of the orbit. — **per'i-nu'cle-ar**, *a.* *Biol.* Surrounding the nucleus. — **per'i-oc'u-lar**, *a.* Surrounding the ball of the eye. — **per'i-o-don'tal**, *a.* Surrounding a tooth or the teeth. — **per'i-o-don-ti'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth. — **per'i-o-oph"o-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum connected with the ovary. — **per'i-oph-thal'mic**, *a.* Periocular. — **per'i-o-ple**, *n.* The smooth outer layer of the hoof, as of a horse. — **per'i-op'lic**, *a.* — **per'i-op'tic**, *a.* Surrounding the orbit of the eye. — **per'i-o'ral**, *a.* Situated around the mouth. — **per'i-os'tra-cum**, *n.* *Conch.* The chitinous epidermis of a shell. — **per'i-os'tra-cal**, *a.* — **per'i-o'tic**. **I.** *a.* *Anat.* Surrounding the inner ear. **II.** *n.* A periotic bone. — **per'i-pap'il-la-ry**, *a.* Surrounding the optic papilla. — **per'i-pet'al-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Situated around the petals. — **per'i-pet-i'a**, *n.* That part of a drama in which the plot is brought to a conclusion; the denouement. — **per'i-phar"yn-ge'al**, *a.* Surrounding the pharynx. — **per'i-phi-mo'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PARAPHIMOSIS. — **per'i-phle-bi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the external membrane of a vein. — **per'i-phle-bit'ic**, *a.* — **per'i-pho-ran'thi-um**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as PERICLINIUM. — **per'i-phyl'lum**, *n.* Same as LODICULE. — **per-iph'y-sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of numerous sterile hairs or filaments that arise in the hymenium of certain ascomycetous fungi, from a part where there are no asci. **per'i-physe**‡. — **per'i-pleu-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tissue between the membrane that lines the side of the chest and the ribs — **per'i-plus**, *n.* [Rare.] A circumnavigation. — **per'ip-neu-mo'ni-a**‡, *n.* Pneumonia. **per'i-pleu-mo'ni-a**‡; **per'ip-neu'mo-ny**‡. — **per'ip-neu-mon'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* — **per'i-po'lar**, *a.* Relating to the electrotherapeutic

region or zone surrounding the polar magnetic zone of the human body.—**per″i-por′tal,** *a.* Surrounding the portal vein.—**per′i-proct,** *n. Zool.* The region surrounding the anus, especially of echinoderms.—**per″i-proct′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the rectum. **per″i-prok-ti′tis†.**—**per″i-proc′tous,** *a.* Surrounding the rectum; specifically, relating to the periproct.—**per″i-pros-tat′ic,** *a.* Surrounding the prostate gland.—**per″i-py-e′ma,** *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Suppuration around a part or organ, as at the root of a tooth.—**per″i-py″le-phle-bi′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the portal vein.—**per″i-rec′tal,** *a.* Situated around or near the rectum.—**per″i-re′nal,** *a.* Situated around or near the kidneys.—**per″i-rhi′nal,** *a.* Surrounding the nose or nasal fossæ.—**per″i-sal″pin-gi′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the Fallopian tube.—**per″i-sa-tur′ni-um,** *n. Astron.* The point in the orbit of a satellite of Saturn that is nearest to the planet.—**per′i-some,** *n. Zool.* The integument of an invertebrate, especially of an echinoderm. **per″i-so′ma†.**—**per″i-so′mal, per″i-so-mat′ic, per″i-so′mi-al,** *a.*—**per′i-sperm,** *n. Bot.* Tissue surrounding the embryo-sac in an ovule, in which nutrient material is stored; the exterior or ordinary albumen. Compare ENDOSPERM.—**per″i-sper′mic,** *a.*—**per″i-sphal′sis,** *n.* [Gr.] *Surg.* A circular motion given to a dislocated bone for the purpose of putting it in place.—**per″i-spher′ic,** *a.* Having a globular shape; round like a ball. **per″i-spher′ical†.**—**per″i-sple-ni′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the splenic capsule.—**per′i-spore,** *n. Bot.* The outer layer of the covering of a spore.—**per″i-ste′thi-um,** *n.* [-THI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The mesosternum.—**per″i-streph′ic,** *a.* Turning round; rotatory; revolving.—**per″i-sy-no′vi-al,** *a.* Surrounding the synovial membrane.—**per″i-sys′to-le,** *n. Physiol.* The momentary lapse of time that succeeds the systole and precedes the diastole in the movement of the heart: perceptible only in the dying.—**per″i-ten-din′e-um,** *n.* [-E-A, *pl.*] The sheath of a tendon.—**per″i-the′ca,** *n. Zoöph.* The epitheca of a compound group of stony corals.—**per″i-the′li-um,** *n. Anat.* A structureless layer forming the outer coat of the capillaries.—**per″i-tho-rac′ic,** *a.* Surrounding the thorax.—**per-it′o-mous,** *a. Mineral.* Cleaving, parallel with the axis, in several directions.—**per″i-tra′che-al,** *a.* Surrounding the trachea.—**per′i-treme,** *n.* **1.** *Entom.* The margin of a spiracle of an insect. **2.** *Conch.* The peristome of a univalve. **per″i-tre′ma†.**—**per″i-trem′a-tous,** *a.*—**Per-it′ri-cha,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A division or order of ciliate infusorians with a band of cilia round the body.—**per-it′ri-chan,** *n.*—**per-it′ri-chous,** *a.*—**per′i-troch,** *n. Zool.* **1.** A circlet of cilia. **2.** An organism with such a circlet.—**per′i-tro″chal,** *a.*—**per″i-tro′chi-um†,** *n.* The wheel in the mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle.—**per″i-typh-li′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the cæcum.—**per″i-typh-lit′ic,** *a.*—**per″i-u′ter-in(e,** *a.* Situated about the uterus.—**per″i-vas′cu-lar,** *a.* Surrounding a vessel; as, the *perivascular* sheaths or canals of the pia mater of the brain.—**per″i-ve′nous,** *a.* Surrounding a vein.—**per″i-ver′te-bral,** *a.* Situated about the vertebræ.—**per″i-vis′cer-al,** *a.* Situated about the viscera; as, the *perivisceral* cavity or body-cavity.—**per″i-vi-tel′lin(e,** *a.* Situated about the vitellus; as, the *perivitelline* space between the vitellus and the zona pellucida of an ovum.

per″i-a′gua, per″i-ä′gwa, *n.* **1.** A canoe made of one or two logs hollowed out; a dugout. **2.** A vessel made by widening a large canoe by cutting it in two lengthwise and inserting a plank between the halves. See BUG-EYE. **3.** Same as PIROGUE, 2. [In all senses, *periagua* and *pirogue* have been much confused.] [< Sp. *piragua,* dugout.] **per″i-au′ger†; per′i-og(ue†; pet″ti-au′ger†; pi-ra′gua‡.**

per″i-ak′tos, per″i-ak′tos, *n. Gr. Antiq.* In the ancient Greek theater, a triangular prism with a different scene painted on each face. One was placed at each side of the space occupied by the actors, and they were rotated when the scene was changed. [< Gr. *periaktos,* turning on a center, < *peri,* around, + *agō,* bring.]

per′i-anth, per″i-anth, *n. Bot.* The combined calyx and corolla when they are so much alike as to be nearly or quite indistinguishable, as in the petaloideous monocotyledons; also, the external floral whorl or whorls, including calyx and corolla. [< PERI- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] **per″i-an′thi-um‡.**

—**per″i-an′the-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to or having a perianth. **per″i-an′thi-al‡.**

per″i-au′ger†, *n.* Same as PERIAGUA.

per′i-blast, per″i-blast, *n. Biol.* The protoplasm about the nucleus of a cell. [< PERI- + Gr. *blastos,* germ, < *blastanō,* sprout.]—**per″i-blas′tic,** *a.* **1.** Undergoing superficial cleavage: said of meroblastic ova. **2.** Of or pertaining to the periblast.—**per″i-blas′tu-la,** *n.* The blastula of a periblastic ovum.

per′i-blem, per″i-cam′bi-um, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-car′di-al, per″i-cär′di-al, *a.* Surrounding the heart; of or pertaining to the pericardium; as, the *pericardial* arteries. **per″i-car′di-ac** or **-an‡.**

—**pericardial fluid,** a pale-yellow serous fluid found in the pericardium.

per″i-car-di′tis, per″i-cär-dai′tis *or* -di′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane enveloping the heart. [< PERICARDIUM.]—**per″i-car-dit′ic,** *a.*

per″i-car′di-um, per″i-cär′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A fibroserous membranous bag that surrounds and protects the heart. It consists of two layers, of which the inner is serous and the outer fibrous. The serous layer invests the heart-muscle, and at its base, where the great vessels are, is reflected upon the fibrous layer, thus forming a closed sac containing a small quantity of fluid. **2.** An analogous organ in invertebrates, as the venous sinus, surrounding the heart in insects and arthropods. [< Gr. *perikardion,* < *peri,* around, + *kardia,* heart.]

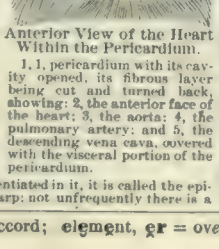

Anterior View of the Heart Within the Pericardium.

1, 1, pericardium with its cavity opened, its fibrous layer being cut and turned back, showing: 2, the anterior face of the heart; 3, the aorta; 4, the pulmonary artery; and 5, the descending vena cava, covered with the visceral portion of the pericardium.

per′i-carp, per′i-cärp, *n. Bot.* **1.** The wall of the ovary or ovaries when developed or ripened into fruit; the fructified ovary.

The altered wall of the ovary now bears the name of *pericarp;* if an outer layer is especially differentiated in it, it is called the epicarp and the inner layer the endocarp; not unfrequently there is a third layer lying between the two, the mesocarp. GOEBEL *Outlines of Classification* tr. by Garnsey *Angiospermæ* p. 402. [CL. P. '87.]

2. Occasionally, in cryptogams, any one of various fruit-bearing organs, as the capsules of mosses and the conceptacles of seaweeds. [< Gr. *pericarpion,* < *peri,* around, + *karpos,* fruit.] **per″i-car′pi-um‡.**—**per″i-car′pi-al,** *a.* **per″i-car′pic‡; per″i-car-pol′dal‡.**

per″i-cen′ter, per″i-sen′ter, *n.* The point where a revolving body passes nearest to the center of attraction or of motion. **per″i-cen′trum‡.**

per″i-cen′tral, per″i-sen′tral, *a* Surrounding a center or central body.—**pericentral tube** (*Bot.*), one of the four or more longitudinally elongated cells surrounding the similar but larger central cell in the fronds of certain polysiphonous algæ: a siphon.

per″i-cen′tric, per″i-sen′tric, *a.* Accumulated or deposited around a central point: specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Per″i-cer′i-dæ, per″i-ser′i-dī *or* -cer′i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of maioidean crabs, especially those with eyes retractile in well-formed orbits, and basal antennal joints forming most of the lower walls of orbits. **Per-ic′era,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PERI- + Gr. *keras,* horn.]

—**per″i-cer′id,** *n.*—**per″i-cer′oid,** *a.*

per″i-chæ′ti-um, per″i-kī′shi-um *or* -cē′ti-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The involucre or cluster of bracts surrounding the base of the fruit-stalk in mosses. [< PERI- + Gr. *chaitē,* long hair.] **per″i-chæ′te‡; per′i-chæth‡; per′i-chete‡.**

—**per″i-chæ′tial** or **-tous,** *a.* Encircled by stiff hairs or setæ, as some earthworms.

per″i-chon′dri-um, per″i-con′dri-um, *n.* The vascular membrane that envelops the non-articular surface of a cartilage. See illus. under CARTILAGE. [< PERI- + Gr. *chondros,* cartilage.] —**per″i-chon′dri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the perichondrium.—**per″i-chon-dri′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the perichondrium.—**per″i-chon-drit′ic,** *a.*

per′i-chord, per″i-cla′site, etc. See PERI-.

Per″i-cle′an, per″i-clī′an, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or named after Pericles, the greatest statesman of Athens (died 429 B. C.), or the period of his supremacy, the age when Greek art, literature, philosophy, and statesmanship were at their height.

per″i-cli′nal, per″i-clai′nal, *a.* Similarly curved or inclined; specifically, in botany, curving parallel with the surface of a plant or organ: said of a cell-wall: opposed to *anticlinal.* [< Gr. *periklinēs,* sloping, < *peri,* around, + *klinō,* bend.]—**per″i-cli′nal-ly,** *adv.*

per-ic′li-tate†, *vt.* To imperil; endanger.—**per-ic″li-ta′tion†,** *n.* **1.** The state of being in peril. **2.** Experiment.

pe-ric′o-pe, pē-ric′o-pē, *n.* **1.** A selection from a book; extract. **2.** *Eccl.* An arrangement of selections from the Epistles and Gospels adapted to the Sundays and festivals of the church year, embracing especially the chief points in the history of redemption. The use of pericopes is very ancient, and is still retained in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other churches, because the selections are deemed very judicious, completing in the course of the year every essential of the faith.

3. *Anc. Pros.* A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe. [LL., < Gr. *perikopē,* < *peri,* around, + *koptō,* cut.]

per′i-cranet, *n.* The pericranium; head. **per′i-cra-ny†.**

per″i-cra′ni-um, per″i-crā′ni-um *or* -crg′ni-um, *n.* The periosteum of the external surface of the cranium. [< Gr. *perikranios,* around the skull, < *peri,* around, + *kranion,* skull.] —**per″i-cra′ni-al,** *a.*

per-ic′u-lous†, *a.* Perilous; dangerous.

per-ic′u-lum, per-ic′yu-lum, *n. Scots Law.* A risk, as of a thing sold but not delivered. [L., peril.]

per″i-der-i′a, per″i-der-aī′a *or* -ī′a, *n. Obstet.* The coiling of the umbilical cord around the neck of the child at birth. [< Gr. *perideraios,* around the neck, < *peri,* around, + *derē,* neck.] **per″i-der-æ′a‡.**

per′i-derm, per′i-dėrm, *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* The hard or tough integument of certain hydromedusans, as tubularians. **2.** *Bot.* The outer bark; also, more recently, the outer bark together with the cork-cambium. [< PERI- + Gr. *derma;* see DERM.] **per″i-der′mis‡.**

—**per″i-der-mal, per″i-der′mic,** *a.*

per″i-des′mi-um, per″i-des′mi-um, *n. Anat.* The sheath of a ligament. [< Gr. *peridesmos,* belt, < *peri,* around, + *desmos,* band, < *deō,* bind.] —**per″i-des-mi′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the peridesmium.

pe-rid′i-a, pē-rid′i-a, *n.* Plural of PERIDIUM.—**pe-rid′i-al,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the peridium.

per″i-di-as′to-le, per″i-di-as′to-lī *or* -lē, *n. Physiol.* The momentary lapse of time that succeeds the diastole and precedes the systole in the movement of the heart.

per-rid′i-i-form″, pē-rid′i-i-fôrm″, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a peridium. [< PERIDIUM + -FORM.]

Per″i-di-ni′i-dæ, per″i-di-nai′i-dī *or* -ni′i-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of cilioflagellate infusorians with one or more flagella and a distinct ciliary girdle. **Per″i-din′i-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *peridinēs,* whirled around, < *peri,* around, + *dinos,* whirling.]

—**per″i-din′i-al,** *a.*—**per″i-di-ni′id,** *n.*—**per″i-din′i-oid,** *a.*

per″i-di′o-lum, per″i-dai′o-lum *or* -di′o-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A secondary and inner peridium; a nest of tissue within the fructification and inside of which the hymenium is formed. **2.** A membrane covering the spores in some algæ. [Dim. of PERIDIUM.] **pe-rid′i-ole‡.**

pe-rid′i-um, pē-rid′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The outer coat or coats of an angiocarpous fungus, forming a complete investment of the fructification, as in puffballs and earth-stars. [< Gr. *pēridion,* dim. of *pēra,* wallet.]

per′i-dot, per′i-dot, *n. Mineral.* Same as CHRYSOLITE. See plate of GEMS, fig. 2. [< F. *péridot.*]—**per″i-dot′ic,** *a.* Like, containing, or pertaining to peridot or peridotite.

per′i-do-tite, } per′i-do-tait, *n. Petrol.* An abyssal,
per′i-do-tyte, } aqueous, ultrabasic, granular olivin or olivin-pyroxene rock often containing amphibole, mica, chromite, or magnetite. These rocks are especially apt to change to serpentine. [< PERIDOT.]

per″i-e′clans, per″i-ī′shans, *n. pl.* Those living in the same parallel of latitude but opposite meridians. Compare ANTECIANS. [< Gr. *perioikoi,* < *peri,* around, + *oikos,* house.] **per″i-œ′cl‡; per″i-œ′cians‡.**

per″i-e-le′sis, per″i-en′ter-on, etc. See PERI-.

per′i-er, per′i-ėr, *n.* [F.] An iron rod for holding back scum in a type-foundry ladle. **per″ri-ère′‡.**

per′i-er″gy, per′i-ėr″ji, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* An overwrought bombastic style. **2**†. Overdiligence; officiousness. [< LL. *periergia,* < Gr. *periergia,* < *peri,* beyond, + *ergon,* work.] **per″i-er′gi-a‡.**

pe-rif′er-y, *n.* Periphery. PHIL. SOC.

per′i-frase, -fras′tic. Periphrase, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per″i-gas′tru-la, per″i-gas′tru-la, *n. Embryol.* The gastrula of a periblastic ovum.—**per″i-gas′tru-lar,** *a.*—**per″i-gas′tru-la′tion,** *n.*

per″i-ge′al, per″i-jī′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to perigee; occurring when the moon is in perigee. **per″i-ge′an‡.**

The highest tides of all happen when the new or full moon occurs at the time when the moon is in perigee, especially if this *perigeal* new or full moon occurs about the 1st of January, when the earth is also nearest to the sun.

C. A. YOUNG *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 8, p. 184. [G. & CO. '90.]

per′i-gee, per′i-jī, *n. Astron.* The point in the orbit of the moon (rarely of a planet or a comet) when it is nearest the earth: opposed to *apogee.* [< PERI- + Gr. *gē,* earth.] **ep′i-gee‡; ep″i-ge′um‡; per″i-ge′um‡.**

per″i-gen′e-sis, per″i-jen′e-sis, *n. Biol.* The theory that inheritance is by transmission of the type of growth-force of one generation to another.

—**per″i-ge-net′ic,** *a.*

per″i-glot′tis, per″i-gon, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-gour′din(e, per″i-gūr′din, *n.* **1.** A country-dance of the province of Périgord, France. **2.** The instrumental or vocal accompaniment for such a dance, in quick triple measure. **per″i-jour′din(e‡.**

per″i-gyn′i-um, per″i-jin′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The perianth in the *Cyperaceæ,* consisting of hypogenous scales, bristles, or an inflated sac, the latter condition being characteristic of the genus *Carex.* **2.** The involucre of the female inflorescence in mosses. [< PERI- + Gr. *gynē,* female.] **per′i-gyne‡.**

1. The Perigynium of a Sedge. 2. A Longitudinal Section of another, showing the enclosed achenium.

pe-rig′y-nous, pē-rij′i-nus, *a. Bot.* Situated around the ovary: said of parts of a flower, as the stamens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite free and surrounded by a cup formed by the torus or by the adnation of two or more of the floral organs, upon which the other parts seem to be inserted. [< PERI- + Gr. *gynē,* female.]—**pe-rig′y-ny,** *n. Bot.* The state of being perigynous.

per″i-he′li-on, per″i-hī′li-ŏn, *C. J. W.*[2] *Wr.* (-hīl′yun, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *n. Astron.* The point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is nearest the sun: opposed to *aphelion.* [< PERI- + Gr. *hēlios,* sun.] **per″i-he′li-um‡.**

Yet they who watch your God-compelled return
May see your happy *perihelion* burn
Where the calm sun his unfledged planets broods. LOWELL *Si Descendero* st. 4.

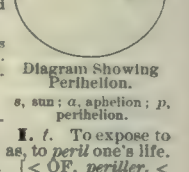

Diagram Showing Perihelion.

s, sun; *a,* aphelion; *p,* perihelion.

per″i-he′li-oned, per″i-hī′li-ŏnd, *a.* Past perihelion.

per′i-jove, etc. See PERI-.

per′il, per′il, *v.* [PER′ILED or PER′ILLED; PER′IL-ING or PER′IL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To expose to danger; put in peril; hazard; risk; as, to *peril* one's life.

II. *i.* To be exposed to danger. [< OF. *periller,* < LL. *periculo,* < L. *periculum,* risk.]

per′il, *n.* **1.** Exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction; jeopardy; hazard; danger.

This, at the *peril* of my head, I say,
A blunt plain truth, the sex aspires to sway.
DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* l. 284.

2. *Law.* An accident or danger contemplated as a possible cause of loss. [OF., < L. *periculum,* experiment, danger.] **par′el†; per′ill†.**

Synonyms: see DANGER; HAZARD.

—**at one's peril,** with the chance of harm; at one's own risk.—**perils of the sea,** the exposure to accidents peculiar to navigation, especially such as are of an extraordinary character, or arise from irresistible force or overwhelming power against which ordinary skill and prudence are not proof.

per′ild, *pp.* Periled. PHIL. SOC.

Pe-ril′la, pē-ril′a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of East-Indian and Chinese half-hardy annual herbs of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), of which *Perilla Nankinensis* or *ocimoides,* with deep-purple leaves, is much used as a foliage-plant. [Of E. Ind. origin.]

per′il-ous, per′il-us, *a.* **1.** Full of, involving, or attended with peril, as a journey; hazardous: dangerous.

It is a *perilous* thing to separate feeling from acting; to have learnt to feel rightly without acting rightly.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. XX, p. 294. [H. '70.]

2. [Archaic.] Liable to do harm; terrible; dangerous.

A *perilous* man. LAMB *John Woodvil* act ii, sc. 2.

3†. Sarcastic. [< OF. *perillos,* < L. *periculosus,* < *periculum,* danger.] **par′lous†; per′il-lous†.**

Synonyms: see PRECARIOUS.

—**per′il-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**per′il-ous-ness,** *n.*

per′i-lymph, etc. See PERI-.

per-im′e-ter, per-im′ē-tėr, W. (pē-rim′-, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Math.* The bounding line of any figure of two dimensions; the sum of the sides of a figure. **2.** An instrument for testing the scope and power of the retina. [< L. *perimetros,* < Gr. *perimetros,* < *peri,* around, + *metron,* measure.]

—**per-im′e-try,** *n.* The use of the perimeter.

per″i-met′ric[1], per″i-met′ric, *a.* Relating to a perimeter or to perimetry. **per″i-met′ric-al‡.**

per″i-me′tric[2], per″i-mē′tric *or* -mē′tric, *a.* Being around or near the uterus. [< PERI- + Gr. *mētra,* uterus.] **per″i-me′tral‡.**

per″i-me-tri′tis, per″i-mē-trai′tis *or* -tri′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneal tissue connected with the womb.—**per″i-me-trit′ic,** *a.*

per′i-morph, per″i-my″e-li′tis, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-mys′i-um, per″i-mis′i-um, *C.* (-mai′si-um, *F.*; -zi-um, *S.*; -mizh′i-um, *W.*; -miz′i-um, *Wr.*), *n.* Connective tissue uniting the bundles of muscle-fibers, and in which they are embedded. [< PERI- + Gr. *mys,* muscle.]

—**per″i-mys′i-al,** *a.*—**per″i-mys″i-i′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding a muscle or an organ.

per′ince, per′ins, *n.* [Egypt.] A barbel (*Barbus perince*) of the Nile.

per″i-neph′ri-um, per″i-nef′ri-um, *n.* The capsule of adipose tissue that invests the kidney. [< PERI- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.] — **per″i-neph′ral**, **per″i-neph′ri-al**, **per″i-neph′ric**, *a.*

per″i-ne′um, per″i-nē′um *or* -nē̆ um, *n.* **1.** The region of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. **2.** The entire region at the outlet of the pelvis. [< LL. *perineon*, < Gr. *perineon*.] **per″i-næ′um**‡.

— **per″i-ne′al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the perineum. **per″i-næ′al**‡. — **per″i-ne′o-cele**, *n. Pathol* Perineal hernia; rupture of the perineum. **per″i-næ′o-cele**‡. — **per″i-ne′o-plas″ty**, *N.* (**per″i-ne-o-plas′ty**, *Cu.*) *n. Surg* The operation of restoring a ruptured perineum after involution. — **per″i-ne″or-rha′phi-a**, *n. Surg.* The operation of stitching together the ruptured parts of a lacerated perineum. **per″i-næ-or′rha-phy**‡.

per″i-neu′ri-um, per″i-nū′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] The connective tissue investing one of the bundles of fibers composing a nerve. See NEURILEMMA. [< PERI- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

Perineurium.

A portion of the cross-section of a nerve, showing the arrangement of its fibers. *ep*, epineurium, or general sheath; *p*, *p*, funculi, each enclosed in its own sheath of perineurium; *en*, the endoneurium, or connective tissue, within this sheath; *f*, *f*, nerve-fibers.

— **per″i-neu′ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to the perineurium. — **per″i-neu-ri′tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of membranes enveloping a nerve.

per″i-nu′cle-ar, etc. See PERI-.

pe′ri-od†, *vt.* & *vi.* To bring or come to an end.

pe′ri-od, pi′ri-ŏd, *n.* **1.** A definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon; as, the *period* of winter. **2.** A lapse of time or series of years, whether definitely specified or indeterminate; a cycle; an age; an era; also, a stage of time.

Remember every *period* of human life has its own lesson, and you can not learn that lesson in the next *period*.
ROBERTSON *Sermons*, second series, ser. xxi, p. 433. [H. '70.]

3. The concluding limit of any round of years or events; termination; end. **4.** The present day or time, as distinguished from any other: used with the definite article. **5.** *Astron.* The time of revolution of a heavenly body about its primary. **6.** *Med.* (1) A special phase or epoch distinguishable in the course of a disease; as, the *period* of augmentation. (2) *pl.* The menses. **7.** A dot (.) placed on the line: used as a mark of rhetorical punctuation (1) after every complete declarative sentence; (2) after most abbreviations, as LL. D., pp.; (3) after titles, headings, and side-heads; and (4) often after Roman numerals, except in paging, because such numerals are considered ordinal abbreviations, as "Charles XII." is read "Charles the twelfth." The same mark serves also as a decimal point. See DECIMAL; PUNCTUATION. **8.** *Rhet.* A sentence in which completion of the sense is suspended till the close. **9.** *Anc. Pros.* A metrical group or series of dicolic, tricolic, tetracolic, etc., verses. Called also *meter*. **10.** *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; as, the Cretaceous *period*. The geological application of the word varies with different authors. In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term, as, Silurian *period* or system. In the scheme of the United States Geological Survey *period* has the same rank, but its corresponding stratigraphic term is *group*. See GEOLOGY. **11.** *Mus.* A complete musical sentence made up of two

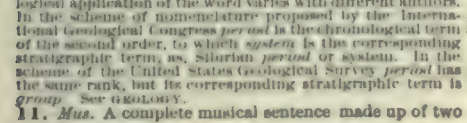

A Period.

or more sections each of which consists of two or more phrases. **12.** *Math.* The interval between the equal recurring values of a dependent variable. Thus, if $x = \tan y$, on increasing or decreasing the value of y continuously the same values of x will recur at definite intervals or periods. **13.** *Physics.* The time that elapses between two successive similar phases of a vibration. [< F. *période*, < L. *periodus*, < Gr. *periodos*, < *peri*, around, + *hodos*, way.]

Synonyms: bound, completion, conclusion, determination, end, limit, stop, termination. See AGE.

— **Dionysian, Hellenistic, Julian, latent,** and **lunisolar periods,** see DIONYSIAN, etc.

per-i′o-date, per oi′o-dāt, *n.* A salt of periodic acid.

pe″ri-od′ic[1], pi″ri-od′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a period; characterized by periods; recurring after a definite interval; cyclic. **2.** (1) *Gram.* Belonging or relating to a sentence that is grammatically complete. (2) *Rhet.* In style, denoting that kind of structure in which the leading member of the sentence is placed last, so as to bind all the parts together into one compact whole (see STRUCTURE), as in the following: "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." *Ps.* xc, 2.

[OF., < L. *periodicus*, < Gr. *periodikos*, < *periodos*; see PERIOD.] **pe″ri-od′ic-al**‡.

— **periodic comet,** a comet known to revolve around the sun in a measurable period of time. — **p. curve** (*Physics*), a curve whose complex forms are repeated at regular intervals. It may be subdivided into commensurable simple harmonic components. — **p. star,** a star that increases and diminishes in brightness at fixed periods. — **p. wind** (*Naut.*), a trade-wind, a monsoon

— **pe″ri-od′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pe″ri-od′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

per-i-od′ic[2], per″oi-od′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodin combined with oxygen in its highest valence, as, *periodic* acid: HIO_4. [< PER- + IODIC.]

pe″ri-od′ic-al, pi″ri-od′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to publications, as magazines, etc., that appear at fixed intervals; as, *periodical* literature. **2.** Periodic.

pe″ri-od′ic-al, *n.* A publication appearing at regular intervals: not generally applied to daily papers.

pe″ri-od′ic-al-ist, pi″ri-od′ic-al-ist, *n.* A publisher of or a contributor to a periodical. [C.]

pe″ri-o-dic′i-ty, pi″ri-o-dis′i-ti, *n.* The quality of being periodic, in any sense; the habit or characteristic of recurrence at regular intervals. Specifically: (1) *Astron.* The property of recurring in appearance or frequency at definite intervals of time. (2) *Med.* The aptitude or tendency of special phenomena, either normal or morbid, to recur at definite periods; as, the *periodicity* of a fever.

per-i′o-did, per-ai′o-did, -did *or* -daid, *n. Chem.* An iodid having a larger proportion of iodin than any other iodid of the same series: contrasted with *protoiodid*. [< PER- + IODID, IODIDE.]

per″i-o-don′tal, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-o-don′ti-um, *n.* Same as ODONTOPERIOSTEUM.

pe″ri-od′o-scope, pi″ri-od′o-scōp. *n.* A table or dial for determining the date of future occurrences, such as labor and menstruation. [< Gr. *periodos* (see PERIOD) + -SCOPE.]

Per″i-œ′ci, per″i-ī′sai *or* -ē′si, *n. pl.* **1.** In ancient Laconia, the descendants of the original Achean inhabitants, to whom the Spartans allowed civil liberty but not political rights. **2.** [p-] Periecians. **per″i-œ′cians**‡. [< Gr. *perioikoi*, pl., < *perioikos*, dwelling around, < *peri*, around, + *oikos*, house.] **Per″i-e′ci**‡.

per″i-og′ue, *n.* Same as PERIAGUA.

per″i-o′nyx, per″i-ō′niks, *n. Embryol.* A remnant of the epitrichial layer of the skin found at the base of a nail. [< PERI- + Gr. *onyx*, nail.]

per″i-or′bi-ta, per″i-ôr′bi-tą, *n.* The periosteum lining the orbit of the eye. — **per″i-or′bit-al**, *a.* — **per″i-or-bi′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the periorbita. **per″i-or″bi-ti′tis**‡.

per″i-os′te-um, per″i-os′te-um, *n.* The fibrovascular membrane that invests and nourishes the bone. [< LL. *periosteon*, < Gr. *periosteos*, around the bones, < *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone.] — **per″i-os′te-al**, **per″i-os′te-ous**, *a.* — **per″i-os″te-o′ma**, *n.* A tumor formed upon or around a bone and that becomes transformed into bone. **per″i-os′to-ma**‡. — **per″i-os′te-o-tome**, *n.* An instrument for removing the membrane that surrounds the bone. — **per″i-os-ti′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum. **per″i-os″te-i′tis**‡. — **per″i-os-tit′ic**, *a.* — **per″i-os″to-med″ul-li′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of both the periosteum and the marrow. — **per″i-os-to′sis**, *n.* A disease of the periosteum in which a bony tumor is developed. — **per″i-os″tos-te-i′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of both a bone and its enveloping membrane.

per″i-o-stra′cum, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-pa-tet′ic, per″i-pą-tet′ic, *a.* **1.** Walking about; moving from place to place. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to or characteristic of the philosophy or the school of Aristotle, who taught in the Lyceum gymnasium of Athens, walking among the youths who resorted thither. [< L. *Peripateticus*, < Gr. *peripatētikos*, given to walking about, < *peri*, about, + *patos*, path.] **per″i-pa-tet′ic-al**‡.

per″i-pa-tet′ic, *n.* **1.** One given to walking about. **2.** [P-] A disciple of Aristotle, or an adherent of his philosophy. **3.** *pl.* [Rare.] Instruction by lectures.

per″i-pa-te′cian†.

— **Per″i-pa-tet′i-cism**, *n.* The doctrine of the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See ARISTOTELIANISM.

Per″i-pat′i-dæ, per″i-pat′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of malacopods with 14 to 33 pairs of unjointed legs ending in claws. [< PERIPATUS.]

— **per-ip′a-tid**, *a.* & *n.* — **per-ip′a-toid**, *a.*

Per″i-pa-tid′e-a, per″i-pa-tid′ē-ą, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Peripatidæ* as an order. [< PERIPATUS.]

— **per″i-pa-tid′e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Per-ip′a-tus, per ip′ą-tus. *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Peripatidæ*.

Peripatus unites typical Annulatan characteristics with typical Arthropodan and especially Tracheatan characteristics. ARNOLD LANG *Compar. Anat.* tr. by Bernard, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 436. [MACM.]

2. [p-] A worm-like arthropod of this genus, found in damp places, as *P. capensis* of South Africa, *P. edwardsi* of Venezuela, or *P. novæ-zealandiæ* of New Zealand. [< Gr. *peripatos*, walking around, < *peri*, around, + *patos*, path.]

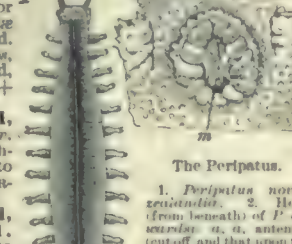

The Peripatus.

1. *Peripatus novæ-zealandiæ*. 2. Head (from beneath) of *P. edwardsi*. *a*, *a*, antennæ cut off, and that upon the left hand having had the skin removed; *m*, mouth, showing the jaws and papillæ surrounding them.

per-iph′er-ad, per-if′er-ad, *adv.* Toward the periphery: opposed to *centrad*. [< PERIPHERY + -AD².]

per-iph′er-al, per-if′er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a periphery. **2.** *Anat.* Distant from the center; distal; as, a *peripheral* element of the skeleton. **per-iph′er-ic**‡; **per″i-pher′ic-al**‡.

— **per-iph′er-al-ly**, **per″i-pher′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

per-iph′er-al, *n. Herp.* One of the lateral marginal plates of the chelonian carapace. **per-iph′er-ale**‡.

per-iph′er-y, per-if′er-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The outer surface. **2.** *Geom.* Circumference. [< OF. *periphérie*, < LL. *peripheria*, < Gr. *peripereia*, < *peri*, around, + *pherō*, bear.] **per-if′er-ie**†.

Synonyms: see CIRCUMFERENCE.

per″i-phle-bi′tis, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-phrac′tic, per″i-frac′tic, *a. Geom.* Enclosed around: said of a surface or a region of space on or in which a closed line may be drawn that can not shrink to a point without either leaving the surface or breaking. The surface of a ring is periphractic. [< Gr. *periphraktos*, fenced about, < *peri*, about, + *phrassō*, enclose.]

per″i-phrase, per′i frēz, *v.* [-PHRASED; -PHRA′SING.] **I.** *t.* To express in a periphrastic or roundabout manner. **II.** *i.* To use a roundabout mode of expression.

per-iph′ra-sis, per if′rą-sis, *n.* [-SES, -sēz *or* -sēs, *pl.*] *Rhet.* The art of saying little in many words; circumlocution; roundabout mode of expression. Compare PARAPHRASE. See PLEONASM. [L., < Gr. *periphrasis*, < *peri*, around, + *phrazō*, declare.] **per″i-phrase**‡.

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

per″i-phras′tic, per″i-fras′tic, -al, *a.* Of the nature of periphrase; expressed in a roundabout manner; employing indirect words; circumlocutory. [< Gr. *periphrastikos*, < *periphrazō*, declare in a roundabout manner, < *peri*, around, + *phrazō*, express.] — **periphrastic conjugation**, a conjugation formed by simple verbs with the aid of auxiliaries.

— **per″i-phras′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

per′i-phrax″y, per′i-frax′i, *n. Geom.* **1.** The state of being periphractic. **2.** The reduction of a periphractic surface or region to one that is not periphractic by cutting cross-sections. **3.** The degree in which a surface or region is periphractic, as measured by the number of sections that must be cut across it to render it not periphractic. [< Gr. *periphraxis*, a fencing round, < *peri*, around, + *phrassō*, fence.]

per′i-plasm, per′i-plazm, *n. Bot.* A clear peripheral layer of protoplasm in the oogonium and antheridium of certain fungi, which is left over after conjugation. [< PERI- + Gr. *plasma*, anything formed, < *plassō*, form.]

per′i-plast, per′i-plast, *n. Biol.* **1.** The periblast. **2.** Of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or an organ. [< PERI- + Gr. *plassō*, mold.] — **per″i-plas′tic**, *a.*

per″ip-neus′tic, per″ip-niūs′tic, *a. Entom.* Having the mesothoracic and metathoracic stigmata closed, as the tracheal system of the larvæ of most insects that undergo complete metamorphosis. [< Gr. *peripneō*, breathe around, < *peri*, around, + *pneō*, breathe.]

per″i-po′lar, **per″i-pros-tat′ic**, etc. See PERI-.

per-ip′ter-al, per-ip′tėr-al. *Arch.* **I.** *a.* Having a detached row of columns extending around the cella: said especially of a temple. **II.** *n.* A peripteral temple; peristyle. [< L. *peripteros*, < Gr. *peripteros*, surrounded by a row of columns, < *peri*, around, + *pteron*, wing, row of columns.] **per-ip′te-ros**‡.

per-ip′ter-ous, per-ip′tėr-us, *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Peripteral. **2.** *Ornith.* Having feathers all around. **3.** *Bot.* Surrounded by a thin expansion or wing. [< Gr. *peripteros*; see PERIPTERAL.]

per-ip′ter-y†, *n. Arch.* A range of isolated columns surrounding the exterior wall of a temple. **per-ip′tėr-e**†.

Per″i-py-læ′a, per″i-pai-li′ą *or* -pi-lē′ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of silicoskeletal radiolarians having the central capsule perforated all over by fine pore-canals. [< PERI- + Gr. *pylē*, gate.] — **per″i-py-læ′an**, *a.* & *n.*

Per-ique′, per-ēk′, *n.* A tobacco grown and manufactured in Louisiana by the descendants of the Acadians: cured in its juices and put up in carrots.

per′i-sarc, per′i-sārc, *n. Zooph.* The chitinous excretion by which the soft parts of a hydroid colony are invested. [< Gr. *perisarkos*, surrounded with flesh, < *peri*, around, + *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

— **per″i-sar′cous**, *a.*

Pe-ris′ci-an, pe-rish′i-an, *C. E. I.* (pę-rish′an, *W.*; -yan, *Wr.*). **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Perisci. **II.** *n.* One of the Perisci.

Pe-ris′ci-i, pe-rish′i-ai *or* -ri′ci-ī, *n. pl.* The inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows during a summer day move all round them. [< Gr. *periskios*, throwing a shadow all round, < *peri*, around, + *skia*, shadow.]

per′i-scope, per′i-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument resembling the altiscope, but having at the top a lenticular total-reflection prism instead of a mirror. It is fixed in position, but may be turned about a vertical axis, so that rays from any part of the horizon may be reflected down the tube: used in guiding submarine boats. **2.** [Rare.] A looking all round; a general survey. [< Gr. *periskopeō*, look around, < *peri*, around, + *skopeō*, look.]

per″i-scop′ic, per″i-scop′ic, *a.* Viewing on all sides: used in the phrase. **per″i-scop′ic-al**‡. — **periscopic lens.** **1.** A microscope-lens composed of two plano-convex lenses separated by a diaphragm. **2.** In spectacles, a meniscus or a concavo-convex lens with concave side nearest the eye. **3.** A wide-angled photographic lens.

— **per″i-scop′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **per′i-sco″pism**, *n.* The power of seeing on all sides.

per′ish, per′ish, *v.* **I.** *i.* To pass away from life or existence; be destroyed or consumed; hence, to be lost; come to naught; wither; decay.

II†. *t.* To cause to pass away; injure. [< F. *périss-*, ppr. stem of *périr*, < L. *pereo*, < *per*, through, + *eo*, go.]

Synonyms: see DIE.

per′ish-a-bl, per′isht. Perishable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

per′ish-a-ble, per′ish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to destruction or decay; mortal; especially, liable to decay speedily; as, *perishable* goods; fruit is *perishable*.

— **perishable property** (*Law*), property, as fish, fruit, etc., from its nature subject to speedy decay or deterioration.

— **per′ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **per″ish-a-bil′i-ty**‡. — **per′ish-a-bly**, *adv.*

per′ish-ment†, *n.* The act of perishing or injuring.

per′i-some, **per″i-sple-ni′tis**, etc. See PERI-.

per″i-spom′e-non, per″i-spom′ę-nen. *Gr. Gram.* **I.** *a.* Having the circumflex accent on the final syllable. **II.** *n.* A perispomenon word. [< Gr. *perispōmenon*. < *peri*, around, + *spaō*, draw.]

— **per″i-spome.** **I.** *n.* To write or pronounce as a perispomenon. **II.** *a.* & *n.* Same as PERISPOMENON.

per-is′sad, per-is′ad, *C. Wr.* (per′is-sad, *W.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* An element or radical having an odd valence, as a monad or triad: used also attributively; as, a *perissad* atom. Compare ARTIAD. **2.** *Zool.* A perissodactyl quadruped. [< Gr. *perissos*, superfluous, odd, < *peri*, beyond.]

per″isset, *vt.* To perish.

per-is″so-dac′tyl, per-is′o-dac′til, *C.* (per″is-so-, *W.*). **I.** *a.* 1. Odd-toed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Perissodactyli*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Perissodactyli*. [< Gr. *perissos* (see PERISSAD) + *daktylos*, toe.] **per-is″so-dac′tyle**‡.

Per-is″so-dac′ty-li, per-is′o-dac′ti-lai, *C.*, *or* -lī (per″is-so-, *W.*), *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder or order of ungulates with the digits unpaired and the third largest, the intermaxillary bones tectiform, and cæcum enlarged, as in tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses. See illus. under HOOF.

Per-is″so-dac′ty-la‡.

— **per-is″so-dac′ty-late**, **per-is″so-dac-tyl′ic**, **per-is″so-dac′tyl-ous**, *a.*

per″is-sol′o-gy, per″i-sol′o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] Superabundance of words; pleonasm; verbiage. [< L. *perissologia*, < Gr. *perissologia*, < *perissos* (see PERISSAD); and see -OLOGY.]

— **per-is″so-log′ic-al**, *a.*

per-is″so-syl-lab′ic, per-is′o-sil-lab′ic, *C.* (per″is-so-, *W.*), *a.* Having redundant syllables. [< Gr. *perissos* (see PERISSAD) + SYLLABIC.]

per-is′ta-lith, per-is′tə-lith, *C. E.* (per′i-sta-lith, *J.*). *n. Archeol.* A series of stones standing round an object, as a burial-mound or barrow. [< PERI- + Gr. *histēmi*, stand, + *lithos*, stone.]

per″i-stal′sis, per′i-stal′sis, *n. Physiol.* A peculiar contractile muscular movement of any hollow organ of the body, especially of the alimentary canal, involuntary, successive, and vermicular, whereby the contents are gradually propelled toward the point of expulsion. [< PERI- + Gr. *stalsis*, constriction, < *stellō*, place.] **per-is′to-le†.**

per″i-stal′tic, per′i-stal′tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting peristalsis: sometimes applied especially to the ordinary peristalsis downward, as opposed to *antiperistaltic*. **2.** *Elec.* Taking place between two conductors within the same insulator: said of a kind of electrostatic induction.

I . . . venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterize that kind of induction by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter. WILLIAM THOMSON *Mathematical and Physical Papers* vol. ii, art. lxxv, p. 80. [U. P. '84.]

[< Gr. *peristaltikos*, < *peri*, around, + *stellō*, place.]

—**per″i-stal′tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Per″i-ste′ri-a, per′i-sti′ri-ə *or* -ster′i-ə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of orchids of the Columbian Andes, having large plicate leaves and radical many-flowered scapes with nearly globular fleshy flowers. *P. elata* is the dove-plant or Holy-Ghost flower of the hothouses. [< Gr. *peristereōn*, dove-cote, < *peristera*, dove.]

per″i-ste′ri-on, per′i-sti′ri-on *or* -ster′i-ən, *n.* The common English vervain. [< Gr. *peristereōn;* see PERISTERIA.]

per-is′ter-ite, per-is′tėr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A variety of albite. Compare FELDSPAR. [< Gr. *peristera*, pigeon.]

Per-is″ter-ol′de-æ, per-is″tėr-oi′dė-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Columbæ* as a cohort. [< Gr. *peristeroeidēs*, < *peristera*, pigeon; and see -OID.]

—**per-is′ter-oid,** *a.*

Per-is″ter-o-mor′phæ, per-is″tėr-o-mōr′fī *or* -fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Columbæ*. [< Gr. *peristera*, pigeon, + *morphē*, form.]—**per-is″ter-o-morph,** *n.*—**per-is″ter-o-mor′phic** or **-phous,** *a.*

Per-is″ter-op′o-des, per-is″tėr-ep′o-dīz *or* -dēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of *Alectoromorphæ* with the hind toe on a level with others, as in pigeons: including *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*. [< Gr. *peristera*, pigeon, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**per-is″ter-o-pod, per-is″ter-op′o-dan, per-is″ter-o-pode,** *a. & n.*—**per-is″ter-op′o-dous,** *a.*

per-is′to-le, per-is′to-lē, *n.* Same as PERISTALSIS. [< Gr. *peristellō*, surround, < *peri*, around, + *stellō*, place.]

per′i-stome, per′i-stōm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The fringe of delicate teeth, generally some multiple of four, around the mouth of the capsule of mosses. **2.** *Zool.* The parts that surround the mouth. (1) *Conch.* The lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve. (2) *Zooph.* The space between the mouth and the tentacles, as in sea-anemones. (3) *Entom.* The oval margin of the face in a dipterous insect. [< PERI- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **per-is′to-ma‡; per″i-sto′mi-um‡.**—**per″i-sto-mat′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peristome.—**per″i-sto′mi-al,** *a.* **1.** Surrounding the mouth. **2.** Of or pertaining to a peristome. **per″i-sto-mal‡.**

per″i-streph′ic, etc. See PERI-.

per′i-style, per′i-stail, *n. Arch.* **1.** A system of columns surrounding a building or an internal court.

The Parthenon . . . consisted of a cell, surrounded with a *peristyle*, which had eight Doric columns in the fronts, and seventeen in the sides. STUART AND REVETT *Antiquities of Athens* ch. 6, p. 50. [T. & B. '41.]

2. The larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling of the richer class. [< L. *peristylum*, < Gr. *peristylon*, < *peri*, around, + *stylos*, pillar.]—**per″i-sty′lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a peristyle.—**per′i-style,** *a. Arch.* Surrounded by a range of columns; peripteral.

per″i-styl′i-um, per′i-stil′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* A court or cloister surrounded by columns; also, sometimes, a court with columns on only three sides; specifically, a court for open-air exercise in the Athenian gymnasia. [L., < Gr. *peristylon;* see PERISTYLE.]

per″i-sy-no′vi-al, per″i-the′li-um, etc. See PERI-.

per-ite′, *a.* Skilled; experienced.

per″i-the′ci-um, per′i-thī′si-um, *C. W.*[2] *Wr.* (-shi-um, *W.*[1]), *or* -thē′ci-um, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A narrow-mouthed receptacle containing the fructification in certain fungi, etc. [< PERI- + Gr. *thēkē*, cover.] **per′i-thece‡.**—**per″i-the′ci-al,** *a.*

per-i′tion†, *n.* Destruction.

per″i-to-ne′um, per′i-to-nī′um *or* -nē′um, *n.* A serous membrane that lines the abdominal cavity in mammals or the body-cavity generally in other vertebrates, and is reflected as a more or less complete investment over the viscera. It forms a completely closed sac except in females, where the Fallopian tubes open into the cavity. [LL., < Gr. *peritonaion*, < *peri*, around, + *teinō*, stretch.] **per″i-to-næ′um‡.**

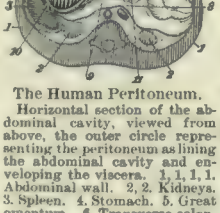

The Human Peritoneum.

Horizontal section of the abdominal cavity, viewed from above, the outer circle representing the peritoneum as lining the abdominal cavity and enveloping the viscera. 1, 1, 1, 1. Abdominal wall. 2, 2. Kidneys. 3. Spleen. 4. Stomach. 5. Great omentum. 6. Transverse colon. 7. Duodenum. 8. Foramen of Winslow. 9. Lesser cavity of the peritoneum. 10. Gastrosplenic omentum. 11. Gastrohepatic omentum, showing section of the portal vein.

—**per″i-to-ne′al,** **per″i-to-næ′al,** *a.*

per″i-to-ni′tis, per′i-to-nai′tis *or* -nī′tis, *n. Pathol.* Acute inflammation of the peritoneum.—**hemorrhagic peritonitis,** inflammation of the peritoneum, with bloody exudations.—**tubercular p.,** peritonitis that is attended with tubercular deposits: frequent among children.

—**per″i-to-nit′ic,** *a.*

per-it′ro-pal, per-it′ro-pal *or* per′i-trō′pal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Going round; rotatory. **2.** *Bot.* Peritropous.

per-it′ro-pous, per-it′ro-pus, *a. Bot.* Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp in which it is developed; also, having the radicle pointing toward the side of the pericarp. [< Gr. *peritropos*, < *peri*, around, + *trepō*, turn.] **per-it′ro-pal‡.**

per″i-typh-li′tis, per″i-vas′cu-lar, etc. See PERI-.

per′i-wig, per′i-wig, *vt.* [Rare.] To dress with a periwig or the like; put a head-dress on; conceal as with a wig.

per′i-wig, *n.* **1.** A head-dress of false hair, formerly worn for ornament or as a mark of dignity or rank, at first made to resemble natural hair, but later with flowing curls and tied behind with ribbons.

Periwigs.

1. A French officer of the time of Louis XIV. in a periwig. (*Le Pautre.*) 2. Another periwig of the same period. 3. An 18th-century pig-tailed periwig. 4. A periwig of 1780. 5. A periwig with toupee, fashionable about 1770, and called "Macaroni."

Periwigs, first mentioned in England in the 16th century, became in the 17th very large and elaborate. The fashion began to wane in the reign of George III.

2. A peruke. **3†.** Periwinkle. [< F. *perruque;* see PERUKE.] **per′i-wickt; per′re-wigt; per′ri-wigt.**

—**per′i-wig-pa″tedt,** *a.* Wearing a periwig.

per′i-wigd, *pp.* Periwigged. PH. S.

per′i-win″kl, *n.* Periwinkle. PHIL. Soc.

per′i-win″kle[1], per′i-win′kl, *n.* **1.** A small littorinoid sea-snail. *Littorina littorea* is the common European species used as food, now common on the coast of the United States. *L. palliata* is the American periwinkle. **2.** [U. S.] (1) A large whelk; a winkle. (2) One of various small univalves, especially a melaniid. [< AS. *pinewinclan* (pl.), sea-snails, perhaps = *winewinclan*, < *pine-* or *wine-* (doubtful) + *wincle*, winkle.]

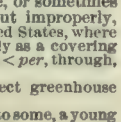

A Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*).

per′i-win″kle[2], *n.* Any plant of the genus *Vinca*, of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*); especially, either of two European trailing shrubs, *V. minor* and *V. major*, with shining, evergreen, opposite leaves, and blue, or sometimes white, flowers. They are commonly, but improperly, called *myrtle* or *creeping myrtle* in the United States, where *V. minor* is cultivated extensively, especially as a covering for graves. [< AS. *pervincæ*, < L. *pervinca*, < *per*, through, + *vincio*, bind.]

—**Madagascar periwinkle,** an erect greenhouse species (*Vinca rosea*) from Florida.

per′jen-et†, *n.* A kind of pear; according to some, a young pear-tree. **pere′jon-ettet; per′jen-etet.**

per-jink′, per-jink′, *a.* [Scot.] Precise; trim.

per″ju-ra′tion†, *n.* Perjury.

per′jure, pėr′jur *or* -jūr, *v.* [PER′JURED; PER′JUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make guilty of perjury; cause to break a vow; forswear: usually reflexively; as, *to perjure* oneself. **2†.** To deceive by false swearing; swear falsely to.

II. *i.* To speak falsely under oath; bear false witness. [< OF. *perjurer*, < L. *perjuro*, < *per*, through, + *juro;* see JURAT[1], *n.*] **par′juret.**

Synonyms: bear false witness, forswear, swear falsely. *Forswear* (infrequent in modern use) is strictly to deny or refuse upon oath; as, to *forswear* one's religion; also, to take a false oath. *Perjure* is now almost wholly applied to the commission of the legal crime of perjury, but this usage is more absolute in the case of the noun than of the verb; we may speak of a false lover or a faithless public officer as having *perjured* himself.

—**per′jure†,** *n.* A perjured person.—**per′jured,** *pa.* **1.** Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn; as, a *perjured* witness. **2†.** Falsified or broken purposely.—**per′jured-ly,** *adv.*—**per′jur-er,** *n.* One who has committed perjury.—**per-ju′ri-ous†,** *a.* Guilty or tainted with perjury. **per′ju-rous†.**

per′ju-ry, pėr′ju-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The violation of an oath or solemn promise; solemn assertion of a falsity. **2.** *Crim. Law.* The wilful giving, under oath lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding, of false testimony in regard to a matter or thing material to the issue or point of inquiry. *Perjury* is variously defined by statutes, and extends to false statements made on affirmation. [< OF. *perjurie*, < L. *perjurium*, < *per*, through, + *jus* (*jur-*), law.] **per′ju-rie†.**

—**subornation of perjury,** the offense of procuring another to swear falsely in such wise as would constitute perjury in the principal.

perk[1], perk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make trim and smart; make a jaunty display of; dress up smartly. **2.** To hold or toss erect, as ears or head; straighten up; prick up.

And they hopped, and sang, and twittered,
Perked and fluttered all their feathers.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. xii, st. 21.

II. *i.* To bear oneself jauntily; hold up or toss the head: sometimes with *it;* as, to *perk it* saucily.

Full rations were served out immediately, and the whole garrison *perked* up. H. SMART *A False Start* ch. 41, p. 383. [A. '88.]

perk[2], *v.* **I.** *i.* To look sharply or narrowly; peer. **II.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To examine thoroughly. [Dim. of PEER[1], *v.*]

perk[3†], *v.* To perch.

perk, *a.* Holding up the head jauntily or smartly; trim; pert. [< W. *perc*, neat.] **perket.**

perk[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A raised level pole used as a support. (1) A pole on which yarns or skeins are hung to dry. (2) A ridge-pole of a tent. (3) A pole against which sawed timber is leaned to season. (4)† A perch for birds.

perk[2†], *n.* [Scot.] A park.

per′kin, pėr′kin, *n.* Weak perry or pear cider. [For *perrykin*, dim. of PERRY[1].]

perk′ing, pėrk′ing, *pa.* Scanning pertly and keenly; inquisitive; sharp; as, restless *perking* eyes.

Per′kin-ism, pėr′kin-izm, *n.* A spurious remedial treatment for rheumatic ailments, proposed by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. (1741–'99), that consisted in applying to a diseased part the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called tractors. **trac″to-ra′tion‡.**

In Copenhagen the medical faculty published a voluminous report in favor of *Perkinism*.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc. vol. iii, p. 1163. [J. & S. '77.]

—**Per′kin-ist,** *n.* A practiser of or believer in Perkinism.—**Per″kin-is′tic,** *a.*

perkt, perl. Perked, pearl. PHIL. Soc.

perk′y, pėrk′i, *a.* Holding up the head jauntily; pert; airy; jaunty; perk.—**perk′i-ly,** *adv.*—**perk′i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being perky; perky manners.

perl-a′ceous, *a.* Same as PEARLACEOUS.

perle[1], pėrl, *n.* [F.] *Med.* A pellet; a gelatin capsule.

perle[2†], *n.* Pearl.

Per′li-dæ, pėr′li-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pseudoneuropterous insects having a large prothorax, abdomen mostly with 2 setæ, and antennæ many-jointed and long. **Per′la,** *n.* (t. g.)—**per-la′ri-an, per′lid,** *a. & n.*—**per′lin(e, per′loid,** *a.*

per′ling, pėr′ling, *n. Building.* Same as PURLIN.

per′lite, pėr′loit, *n. Petrol.* An acid, igneous, glassy rock of the composition of obsidian, but divided into small spherical bodies by the tension developed by its contraction on cooling. [F., < *perle*, pearl, < LL. *perla;* see PEARL.] **pearl′stone″‡.**

per-lit′ic, pėr-lit′ic, *a. Petrol.* Resembling perlite; concentrically lamellar: applied to a microscopic structure in glassy rocks resembling that of an onion.

per′lon, pėr′lon, *n.* [New Zealand.] A notidanoid shark (*Notorhynchus indicus*).

per′lous†, *a.* Perilous.

per-lus′trate†, *vt.* To scan thoroughly; survey.

per″lus-tra′tion†, *n.* The act of perlustrating.

per′ma-na-ble†, *a.* Permanent; lasting.

per′ma-nence, pėr′ma-nens, *n.* The quality or condition of being permanent; continuance in the same state, or without any change that destroys the essential form or nature; fixedness; duration or durability.

A vexing, forward-reaching sense
Of some more noble *permanence*.
LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 4.

per′ma-nen-cy, pėr′ma-nen-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** Permanence. **2.** Something permanent; a thing that is indestructible or very durable.

per′ma-nent, pėr′ma-nent, *a.* Continuing or intended to continue in the same state, or without change destructive of the essential form or nature; durable: opposed to *temporary;* as, a *permanent* building or influence; *permanent* possibility. [F., < L. *permanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *permaneo*, remain, < *per*, through, + *maneo*, remain.]

Synonyms: abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, fixed, immutable, invariable, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, steadfast, unchangeable, unchanging. *Durable* (Latin *durus*, hard) is said almost wholly of material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. A thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color. *Enduring* is a higher word, applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame. See CHANGELESS.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for TRANSIENT.

—**permanent gas,** a gas, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., formerly regarded as permanent, but known since 1877 to be liquefiable.—**p. way,** the finished way or completed road-bed of a railroad, including track, bridges, switches, etc.

—**per′ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

per′ma-nents, pėr′ma-nents, *n. pl. Fabrics.* Light cotton cloths dyed in bright colors. [< PERMANENT.]

per-man′ga-nate, pėr-man′gə-nēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of permanganic acid; as, potassium *permanganate*.

per″man-gan′ic, pėr′man-gan′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its highest valence; as, *permanganic* acid ($HMnO_4$).

per-man′sion†, *n.* Permanence; continuance.

per″me-a-bil′i-ty, pėr′mė-ə-bil′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being permeable. **2.** *Physics.* The quality of being easily traversed by magnetic lines of force; susceptibility to magnetization. **magnetic permeability‡.** [< F. *perméabilité*, < *perméable*, < LL. *permeabilis;* see PERMEABLE.]

The relation between the total flow of force induced across unit of area of the magnetic substance and the flow across unit section of the inducing field alone, is called by Kelvin the *magnetic permeability* of the substance.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 566, p. 659. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

per′me-a-bl, *a.* Permeable. PHIL. Soc.

per′me-a-ble, pėr′mė-ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being permeated; allowing passage, especially of fluids, through or into, without impairment of structure or displacement of parts; as, glass is *permeable* to light.

Rocks which . . . allow water to filter through them are said to be *permeable*, while those which refuse to allow the water to soak in are said to be impermeable.
HUXLEY *Physiography* ch. 2, p. 21. [A. '78.]

[< LL. *permeabilis*, < L. *permeo;* see PERMEATE.]

—**per′me-a-bly,** *adv.*

per′me-a-me″ter, pėr′mė-ə-mī′tėr, *n.* An apparatus for measuring magnetic permeability. [< L. *permeo* (see PERMEATE) + -METER.]

per′me-ant, pėr′mė-ənt, *a.* [Rare.] Passing through; permeating. [< L. *permean(t-)s*, ppr. of *permeo;* see PERMEATE.]—**per′me-ance,** *n.* [Rare.] Magnetic permeability.

per′me-ate, pėr′mė-ēt, *vt.* [-A″TED; -A″TING.] **1.** To spread or be thoroughly diffused through or intermingled with; saturate; pervade; as, odors *permeated* the air; the cloth was *permeated* with the dye. **2.** To pass through the pores or interstices of without rupture or displacement of parts; as, rain *permeated* the tent. [< L. *permeatus*, pp. of *permeo*, < *per*, through, + *meo*, pass.]

per″me-a′tion, pėr′mė-ē′shun, *n.* The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.

—**magnetic permeation,** the passage of magnetic force-lines through a substance; magnetization.

per′me-a-tiv(e, pėr′mė-ə-tiv, *a.* Permeating, or tending to permeate.

Per′mi-an, pėr′mi-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city or government (district) of Perm, Russia, or its inhabitants. **Bi-ar′mi-an‡.** **2.** Of or pertaining to the Permian (the language or the geological group).

Per′mi-an, *n.* **1.** The language of the people of Perm, a dialect of the Permic division of Finnic languages. Compare PERMIC. **Bi-ar′mi-an‡.** **2.** A group of geological strata forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. See GEOLOGY.

Per′mic, pėr′mic, *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* One of the group of Finno-Tatar people, including Permians proper, Votyaks, and Zyrians, dwelling in or near the government of Perm, eastern Russia; also, an inhabitant of Perm. **2.** The language of this people, a division of the Finnic class of Turanian languages, embracing Permian proper, Votyak, and Zyrian. Compare PERMIAN.—**Per′mic,** *a.*

per-mil′lage, pėr-mil′ėj, *n.* Rate or ratio per thousand; the number of thousandth parts. [< PER- + L. *mille*, thousand.]

per-mis'ci-bl(e, per-mis'si-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Admitting of being mixed; capable of mixture. [< L. *permisceo,* mix together, < *per,* through, + *misceo,* mix.]

per-miss'†, *n.* Choice given; in rhetoric, a figure in which an alternative is presented for the choice of an opponent.

per-mis'si-bl, -ness. Permissible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-mis'si-ble, per-mis'i-bl, *a.* That may be permitted. [< L. *permissus;* see PERMISSION.] — **per-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being permissible. **per-mis'si-ble-ness**‡. — **per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

per-mis'sion, per-mish'un, *n.* The act of permitting or allowing; license or liberty granted; authorization; consent. [< L. *permissio(n-),* < *permissus,* pp. of *permitto;* see PERMIT.]

Synonyms: allowance, authority, authorization, consent, leave, liberty, license, permit. *Authority* is rightful power conferred and limited by law; *permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. There may be a failure to object, which constitutes an implied *permission,* though this is more properly expressed by *allowance;* we *allow* what we do not oppose, *permit* what we expressly authorize. The noun *permit* implies a formal written *permission. License* is a formal *permission* granted by competent *authority* to an individual to do some act or pursue some business which is made unlawful without such *permission;* as, a *license* to preach, to solemnize marriages, or to sell intoxicating liquors. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare synonyms for ALLOW. — **Antonyms:** denial, hindrance, objection, opposition, prevention, prohibition, refusal, resistance.

per-mis'siv, -ly. Permissive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-mis'sive, per-mis'iv, *a.* **1.** That permits; granting permission, or taking no steps to prevent; allowing; permitting. **2.** That is permitted; to be done or not as one pleases; optional; unhindered or unopposed; also, not enjoined or enforced; as, *permissive* liberty.

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation was *permissive* and not mandatory. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 5, p. 108. (C. CO. '90.)

[< L. *permissus;* see PERMISSION.]

— **per-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.*

per-mis'so-ry, per-mis'o-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or of the nature of permission. **2.** *Law.* (1) Arising from or founded on permission; as, a *permissory* right of possession. (2) Allowed, authorized, or permitted by special authority; as, a *permissory* right to sue. (3) Conferred by and exercised under a permit; licensed; as, a *permissory* privilege to trade with Indians. (4) Capable of being allowed or permitted by competent authority; as, a *permissory* grant by legislative act.

per-mix'tion†, *n.* Same as PERMIXTION.

per-mit', per-mit', *v.* [PER-MIT'TED; PER-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow by tacit consent or by not hindering; take no steps to prevent; consent tacitly to; suffer; as, to *permit* oneself to be wronged. **2.** To grant leave to by express consent or authorization; empower expressly; authorize; as, his license *permits* him to practise medicine. **3**†. To commit; give over; resign.

II. *i.* To give permission; allow opportunity; be favorable; as, weather *permitting.* [< L. *permitto,* < *per,* through, + *mitto,* send.]

Synonyms: allow, authorize, consent to, empower, give leave, give or grant permission, let, license, put up with, suffer, tolerate. See ALLOW, ENDURE. Compare synonyms for PERMISSION. — **Antonyms:** disallow, forbid, object to, prohibit, refuse.

—per'mit-tee', *n.* One to whom a permit is granted. — **per-mit'ter,** *n.*

per'mit[1], per'mit, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (per-mit', *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* Permission or warrant; especially, written permission or authorization to do something; as, a *permit* to inspect a house.

Synonyms: see PERMISSION.

per-mit'[2], per-mit', *n.* [Florida.] The largest American pompano (*Trachynotus goreensis*), with the vertical fins wholly black. [Cor. of sp. *palometa.*]

per-mit'tance, per-mit'ans, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* Electrostatic capacity, as of a condenser, regarded as residing in the dielectric and depending on its power to permit or assist induction across it. **2.** Permission; allowance.

per-mit'ti-ble†, *a.* Permissible.

per"mit-tiv'i-ty, per"mi-tiv'i-ti, *n. Elec.* The numerical ratio of the permittance of a dielectric to that of air; specific inductive capacity.

per-mix'†, *vt.* To mix thoroughly; mingle.

per-mix'tion†, *n.* A thorough mingling.

Per"mo-car"bon-if'er-ous, per"mō-cär"bon-if'ėr-us, *a.* [U. S., *Geol.* A division of the Permian in the United States, making a transition to the Carboniferous. [< PERMIAN + CARBONIFEROUS.]

per-mu'ta-bl-e, per-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being permuted. — **per-mu"ta-bil'i-ty, per-mu'ta-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

per-mu'tant, per-mū'tant, *n. Math.* The aggregate of a group of 1.2.3. . . . *n* quantities formed by all possible permutations of *n* indices, each quantity being positive or negative according as its permutation is of even or odd order. [< L. *permutant-s,* ppr. of *permuto;* see PERMUTE.]

per"mu-ta'tion, per"mū-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of permuting, or the state of being permuted; reciprocal change; interchange.

The *permutations* and combinations which may be formed in connection with a few vital truths are innumerable. SPURGEON *Treasury of David. Psalm CXIX.* in vol. vi, p. 148. (F. & W. '88.)

2. *Math.* Arrangement of a number of elements or things with reference to their order of sequence, or any one of the arrangements thus made.

The number of permutations of any given number of things taken all at a time is equal to the product of the natural numbers from one up to the given number, inclusive. A permutation is of even or odd order according as it may be formed from the original arrangement of the elements by an even or an odd number of interchanges of two elements.

3†. *Law.* Barter; exchange. [F., < L. *permutation-,* < *permuto;* see PERMUTE.] **per"mu-ta'cioun**†.

—cyclic permutation, the arrangement effected by moving certain elements a similar number of places along the closed chain formed by connecting the first and last elements. — **per"mu-ta'tion-lock",** *n.* A lock having tumblers which are transposable, and must be set in harmony with other transposable parts before the bolt or bolts can be shot. — **p. of consonants** (*Philol.*), the shifting of consonants in the Indo-European family of languages, according to Grimm's law. **laut'ver-schie"bung**‡. See LAW. Compare UMLAUT.

per-mute', per-miūt', *vt.* [PER-MU'TED; PER-MU'TING.] **1.** To make a mutual transference of; interchange. **2.** *Math.* To cause to undergo permutation. **3**†. To exchange; barter. [< F. *permuter,* < L. *permuto,* < *per,* through, + *muto;* see MUTABLE.] — **per-mu'ter,** *n.*

pern†, *vt.* To prostitute for gain; barter; sell.

The Common Pern (*Pernis apivorus*).

pern, pėrn, *n.* A honey-buzzard (*Pernis*).

per'nan-cy, pėr'nan-si, *n. Law.* The taking or receiving of something; as, *pernancy* of the proceeds of an estate; *pernancy* of rents. [< OF. *pernant,* ppr. of *perure, prendre* (< L. *prendo, prehendo*), take.]

per'nel[1], pėr'nel, *n.* **1.** [Prov., Eng.] A weak, sickly person. **2**†. A young woman; slut; parnel. **3**†. An effeminate fellow.

per'nel[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pimpernel.

per-net'ti, per-net'ti, *n. pl.* [It.] *Ceram.* **1.** Iron or hard pottery pins or tripods to support an article in a kiln; stilts; spurs. **2.** The marks left on a baked article of pottery by the supporting pins; pernetti-marks.

per-ni'cion†, *n.* Destruction.

per-ni'cious[1], pėr-nish'us, *a.* **1.** Having the power of destroying or injuring; tending to kill or hurt; very injurious; deadly; as, vice is *pernicious.*

Strikes are *pernicious* in practice.
A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* ch. 6, p. 161. (S. '74.)

2†. Malicious; wicked. [< F. *pernicieux,* < L. *pernicious,* < *per,* through, + *neco,* kill.]

Synonyms: bad, baneful, deadly, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, injurious, mischievous, noxious, pervertling, ruinous. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious;* that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive.* See INIMICAL; NOISOME. — **Antonyms:** advantageous, beneficent, beneficial, favorable, good, healthful, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, useful, wholesome.

—per-ni'cious-ly, *adv.* — **per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

per-ni'cious[2]†, *a.* Quick. — **per-nic'i-ty**†, *n.* Swiftness.

per-nick'e-ty, pėr-nik'ė-ti, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Unduly fastidious about trifles; fussily particular or painstaking; captious; overprecise. **2.** Demanding minute care and pains. **per-nick'et-ty**‡; **per-nick'i-tie**‡.

—per-nick'e-ti-ness, *n.*

per'nin(e, pėr'nin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the honey-buzzards (*Pernis*).

per'ni-o, pėr'ni-ō, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A chilblain.

per'nite, pėr'nait, *n.* A fossil pteroid bivalve. [< L. *perna,* kind of mussel.]

per"noc-ta'liant†, *n.* One who remains awake or watches all night. — **per"noc-ta'tion**†, *n.* **1.** A night-long vigil. **2.** A staying out all night.

per'nor, pėr'nor, *n. Law.* One who takes or receives anything, especially the profits of lands. [< OF. *preneor,* < *prendre,* see PERNANCY.]

per'ny-i-moth", pėr'ni-ai-mōth", *n.* [E. Ind.] The tussur-moth.

pe"ro-ceph'a-lus, pi"ro-sef'a-lus, *n.* A monster with malformed head. [< Gr. *pēros,* maimed, + *kephalē,* head.]

pe"ro-chi'rus, pi"ro-cai'rus *or* pē"ro-ki'rus, *n. Terat.* A monster with malformed hands. [< Gr. *pēros,* maimed, + *cheir,* hand.]

pe"ro-dyn'i-a, pi"ro-din'i-a, *n.* Pain in the stomach; heartburn; cardialgia. [< Gr. *pēra,* pouch, + *odynē,* pain.]

per-of'skite, per-of'skait, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, yellow, transparent calcium titanate ($CaTiO_3$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Von *Perovski,* of St. Petersburg.] **per-ov'skite**‡.

Pe-rog"na-thi'næ, pe-rog"na-thai'ni *or* -thi'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of saccomyoid rodents with molars rooted and hind limbs scarcely saltatorial. **Pe-rog'na-thus,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *pēra,* leathern pouch, + *gnathos,* jaw.] — **pe-rog'na-thin(e,** *a. & n.*

pe-rogue'†, *n.* Same as PIROGUE.

pe-rok', pe-rōk', *n.* [Finland.] A pie containing fish and rice under a thick crust.

Pe"ro-me-du'sæ, pi"ro-me-diū'sē *or* -diū'sē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A suborder or order of *Scyphomedusæ,* with four interradial tentaculocysts, as in *Peripalliidæ.* [< Gr. *pēra,* pouch, + MEDUSÆ.] **pe"ro-me-du'san,** *a. & n.*

Pe-rom'el-a, pe-rom'el-a, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ophiomorpha.* [< Gr. *pēromelēs;* see PEROMELUS.]

pe-rom'el-ous, pe-rom'el-us, *a.* Having no limbs; apodous; of or pertaining to the *Peromela.*

There is reason to believe that some labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or *peromelous.*
HUXLEY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 751.

pe-rom'el-us, pe-rom'el-us, *n.* (-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*) *Terat.* An individual with a congenital defect of the limbs. [< Gr. *pēromelēs,* with maimed limbs, < *pēros,* maimed, + *melos,* limb.]

per"o-nar-thro'sis, per'o-nār-thrō'sis, *n.* A saddle-joint. [< Gr. *pēras,* maimed, + *arthrosis,* joint.]

per'o-nate, per'o-nēt *or* -nāt, *a. Bot.* Having a thick covering of woolly or mealy substance. [< L. *peronatus,* rough-booted, < *pero-n-,* rawhide boot.]

per'o-ne, per'o-nē *or* -nė, *n.* [Rare.] The fibula. [< Gr. *peronē,* pin of a brooch, < *peirō,* pierce.] — **per"o-ne'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the fibula. — **per"o-ne"o-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula and the calcaneum. — **per"o-ne"o-tib'i-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula and the tibia. **II.** *n.* A peroneotibial muscle. — **per"o-ne'us,** *n.* (-NE'I, *pl.*) One of several long muscles attached to the fibula and inserted upon the bones of the foot. **per"o-næ'us**‡.

per-o'ni-a, per-ō'ni-a, *n.* (-NI-Æ, -ni *or* -ē, *pl.*) *Zoöph.* One of the cartilaginous clasps that bind the tentacles to the margin of the umbrella, as in narcomedusans. [< Gr. *peronē,* see PERONE.] — **per-o'ni-al,** *a.*

Per"o-nos'po-ra, per'o-nos'po-ra, *n. Bot.* A large genus of phycomycetous fungi reproducing by oospores and conidia, the latter frequently germinating as zoösporangia. All are obligate parasites, and many are injurious to cultivated plants. In recent years the genus has been broken up into several smaller genera — as *Basidiophora, Plasmopara, Bremia,* and *Peronospora* — the forms in which conidia germinate as zoösporangia being excluded from *Peronospora.*

[< Gr. *peronē* (see PERONE) + *sporos;* see SPORE[1].]

Per"o-nos"po-ra'ce-æ, per'o-nos'po-rē'sē-ī *or* -rē'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of fungi, consisting of irregularly and copiously branched hyphæ, inhabiting usually living and especially chlorophyl-bearing tissues of terrestrial flowering plants. The reproduction is both sexual and asexual. [< PERONOSPORA.] **Per"o-no-spo're-æ**‡. — **per"o-nos"po-ra'ceous,** *a.*

Pe-rop'o-da, pe-rop'o-dą, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Pythonoidea.* [< Gr. *pēros,* maimed, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

—pe'ro-pod, *a. & n.* — **pe-rop'o-dous,** *a.*

per'o-quet", *n.* Same as PAROQUET.

per'o-rate, per'o-rēt, *vi.* [Colloq.] To make a peroration; deliver a grandiloquent harangue; speechify. [< L. *peroratus,* pp. of *peroro,* < *per,* through, + *oro;* see ORACLE.]

per"o-ra'tion, per'o-rē'shun, *n.* The conclusion of an oration; especially, a concluding part in which the speaker makes practical application of the subject to the audience. It may be explanatory, confirmatory, excitatory, or persuasive, or may take the general form of recapitulation. See RECAPITULATION.

As the champion of New England closed the memorable *peroration* of his reply to Hayne, the silence of death rested upon the crowded Senate Chamber.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 1, p. 20. (S. C. G. '79.]

Per"o-spon-dyl'i-a, per'o-spon-dil'i-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ichthyosauria* as a major group. [< Gr. *pēros,* maimed, + *spondylos,* vertebra.]

— per"o-spon-dyl'i-an, *a. & n.*

per-ov'skite, *n.* Same as PEROFSKITE.

per-ox'id, } per-ox'id, -id *or* -did, *n. Chem.* An oxid
per-ox'ide, } having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other oxid of the same series; contrasted with *protoxid.* [< PER- + OXID, OXIDE.] — **per-ox"i-da'tion,** *n.* The process of treating a compound with an oxidizing agent so that oxygen will combine with it in the highest possible ratio. — **per-ox'i-dize,** *v. Chem.* **I.** *t.* To treat with oxygen so as to form a peroxid. **II.** *i.* To undergo peroxidation. **per-ox'i-date**‡.

per-pend'[1], pėr-pend', *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To weigh in the mind; consider carefully. **II.** *i.* To be attentive. [< L. *perpendo,* < *per,* through, + *pendo,* weigh.]

per-pend'[2]†, *vi.* To hang down.

per'pend, pėr'pend, *n. Masonry.* **1.** A header extending through a wall so that one end appears on each side of it; a perpend-stone; bonder; bond-stone; through-stone or through-binder. **par'ping**‡; **per'bend**‡; **per-pend'er**‡; **per'pent**‡. **2.** A vertical joint, as in a brick wall. [< F. *parpaing,* < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *pan,* side of a wall; see PANE[1], *n.*]

—per'pend-stone", *n.* **1.** A perpend. **2.** A pier, stone buttress, or other support projecting over a wall, to sustain a roof or beam. — **p. wall,** a wall formed of stones all of which reach entirely through it. — **to keep the perpends** (*Masonry*), to keep the vertical joints one above another, as in a brick wall.

per-pen'di-cle†, *n.* Something hanging perpendicularly; a plumb-line.

per"pen-dic'u-lar, pėr"pen-dic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Being at right angles to the plane of the horizon; straight up and down; vertical. **2.** *Geom.* Meeting a given line or surface at right angles. A straight line is perpendicular to a curve or curved surface when it cuts the curve at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at the point of intersection. **3.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to the Perpendicular style of architecture. See phrase below. [< F. *perpendiculaire,* < LL. *perpendicularis,* < L. *perpendiculum,* plumb-line, < *per,* through, + *pendeo,* hang.]

—Perpendicular architecture, the type assumed by Pointed architecture in England from toward the end of the 14th century, though the tendency toward this type can be traced further back. It is characterized mainly by a mechanical accentuation of the vertical lines; by tracery in the general form of rectangular gratings with rather small openings, often filling large windows; by markedly flat keel-shaped arches, very commonly framed in square panels; and by prismatic turrets with domical summits ornamented, like the pinnacles of the style, with crockets and finials of cabbage form or other barbarous character. The style is noted for the elaborate fan tracery of much of its vaulting, and has produced some very noble interiors, as those of Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey and of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. It was developed from the late or flowing Geometrical style, and passed into the Tudor and the Jacobean. See ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE, under ENGLISH, and POINTED ARCHITECTURE, under POINTED.

Perpendicular Architecture, (King's College Chapel, University of Cambridge.)

— **per"pen-dic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* — **per"pen-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

per"pen-dic'u-lar, *n.* A perpendicular line.

—gunners' perpendicular, a gunners' level.

per"pen-dic'u-lum, per"pen-dic'yu-lum, *n.* [L.] *Her.* A builders' plummet and level, used as a bearing.

per-pen'sion†, *n.* Careful consideration; pondering.

per-pen'si-ty†. — **per-pen'sive**†, *a.* Meditative.

per'pent, pėr'pent, *n.* Same as PERPEND.

per-pes'sion†, *n.* Suffering; endurance.

per'pe-trate, pėr'pe-trēt, *vt.* [-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.] To do, perform, or carry through: now only in a bad sense; be guilty of; commit, as a wicked deed; produce; as, to *perpetrate* a crime; used also humorously; as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [< L. *perpetratus,* pp. of *perpetro,* < *per,* through, + *patro,* perform.]

Synonyms: see DO.

—per'pe-tra-ble, *a.* That may be perpetrated. — **per"pe-tra'tion,** *n.* The act of perpetrating, or that which is perpetrated. — **per'pe-tra"tor,** *n.* One who perpetrates; especially, the doer of a wrong or a criminal act.

per-pet'u-a-ble, pėr-pech'u-a-bl *or* -pet'yu-a-bl, *a.* That may be made perpetual or continued indefinitely. [< L. *perpetuo;* see PERPETUATE.]

per-pet'u-al, pėr-pech'u-al *or* -pet'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Continuing unlimited in time; destined to unlimited continuation; never-ceasing; as, a *perpetual* obligation.

We find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is *perpetual*, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN *First Inaugural, Mar. 4, '61.*

2. Not subject to interruption; incessant; constant; as, the *perpetual* flow of a river. **3.** Continuing as constantly repeated or renewed; as, a *perpetual* complaint or warfare.

Fully half a million of our population are absorbed in a *perpetual* struggle to avoid physical suffering.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 2, p. 31. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

[< OF. *perpetuel*, < LL. *perpetualis*, < L. *perpetuus*, < *per*, through, + *peto*, seek.] **per-pet'u-el†.**

Synonyms: ceaseless, constant, continual, continuous, endless, enduring, eternal, incessant, interminable, lasting, perennial, permanent, sempiternal, unceasing, unending, unfailing, uninterrmitted, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL; ETERNAL. **Antonyms:** see synonyms for TRANSIENT.

—perpetual calendar, a calendar adjustable to any month or year.—**p. canon** (*Mus.*), a canon that may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.—**p. check** (*Chess*), a condition in which one player may draw the game by a repeated series of checks that his opponent is unable to prevent without accepting a mate.—**p. injunction,** in law, an injunction without limit of time.—**p. lease,** a lease of lands that is continuously renewable, as a lease for 99 years renewable forever.—**p. motion,** see MOTION.

—per-pet'u-al-ly, *adv.* **per-pet'u-el-ly†.**

The question, how to live, . . . is the question which most interests every man, and with which . . . he is *perpetually* occupied.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay v, p. 142. [MACM. '88.]

per-pet'u-al-ty†, *n.* The state of being perpetual.

per-pet'u-ance, per-pech'u-ans *or* -pet'yu-ans, *n.* **1.** Perpetuation. **2†.** Perpetuity.

per-pet'u-ant, per-pech'u-ant *or* -pet'yu-ant, *n. Math.* A subinvariant not decomposable into a sum, product, or sum of products of seminvariants of lower degree.

per-pet'u-ate, per-pech'u-ēt *or* -pet'yu-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely; preserve from extinction or oblivion; make perpetual; as, to *perpetuate* a wrong. [< L. *perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuo*, < *perpetuus;* see PERPETUAL.]

—per-pet'u-ate, *a.* Perpetuated.—**per-pet"u-a'tion,** *n.* The act of making perpetual; continuation.—**per-pet'u-a"tor,** *n.* One who perpetuates.

It does not appear to me unreasonable to believe that the friendships of this life are *perpetuated* in heaven. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Mar. 21, '28* in vol. i, p. 453. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

per"pe-tu'i-ty, per"pe-tiū'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of fame. **2.** Something that is perpetual; as, an inheritance secured as a *perpetuity*. **3.** Unending or unlimited time. **4.** In annuities, a perpetual annuity, or the number of years' purchase to be given for it; the number of years in which the simple interest of a sum becomes equal to the principal. **5.** *Law.* (1) A limitation intended to be unalterable, so as to render the property inalienable either perpetually or beyond the period allowed by law. (2) The property so limited. [< F. *perpétuité*, < L. *perpetuita(t-)s*, < *perpetuus;* see PERPETUAL.]

per-plant'†, *vt.* To fix deeply; plant firmly.

per-plex', per-plex', *vt.* **1.** To subject to great difficulty in determining; embarrass; puzzle; distract.

The whole creation, from the hour we are born,
Perplexes us with questions.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iv, l. 1176.

2. To make complicated or confusing; make difficult to be understood; make intricate; entangle.

Riddles dark, *perplexing* sense.
LAMB *In the Album of Lucy Barton* st. 8.

Synonyms: bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, distract, embarrass, entangle, harass, involve, mystify, pose, puzzle, trouble.—**Antonyms:** clear up, disentangle, elucidate, explain, make plain, simplify.

per-plex', *a.* Full of difficulty; intricate. [< F. *perplexe*, entangled, < L. *perplexus*, < *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, plait.]

—per-plex', *n.* A perplexity.—**per-plex'ful†,** *a.* Perplexing.—**per-plex'ive-ness†,** *n.* Perplexing character.—**per-plex'ly†,** *adv.* Perplexingly; perplexedly.—**per-plex't†,** *pa.* Perplexed.—**per-plex't'ly†,** *adv.*

per-plexed', per-plext', *pa.* **1.** Confused, puzzled, or embarrassed. **2.** Of a complicated character; involved; as, a *perplexed* question.—**per-plex'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**per-plex'ed-ness,** *n.*

per-plex'ing, per-plex'ing, *pa.* Embarrassing; intricate.—**per-plex'ing-ly,** *adv.*

per-plex'i-ty, per-plex'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Distraction of mind owing to difficulty, doubt, confusion, or anxiety; embarrassment; also, that which perplexes. **2.** The quality of being intricate or complicated; entanglement.

The Spiritual World as it stands is full of *perplexity*.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* intro., p. 26. [J. P. '88.]

[< F. *perplexité*, < LL. *perplexitas*, < L. *perplexus*, entangled; see PERPLEX.]

Synonyms: amazement, astonishment, bewilderment, confusion, distraction, doubt, embarrassment. *Perplexity* has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment;* it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity*. The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity*, which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. See AMAZEMENT; ANXIETY; DOUBT.

per-plext', *pp.* Perplexed. PHIL. SOC.

per-po'lar, per-pō'lar, *n. Geom.* A line passing through the pole and perpendicular to the polar.

per'pole, per'pōl, *n. Geom.* The pole of the perpolar.

per"po-lite'†, *a.* Very polished.

per-pon'der†, *vt.* To ponder deeply.

per"po-tā'tion†, *n.* Deep drinking; a drunken carouse.

per-quire'†, *vt.* To inquire diligently into.

per'qui-sit, *n.* Perquisite. PHIL. SOC.

per'qui-site†, *a.* That may be sought out.

per'qui-site, per'kwi-zit, *n.* **1.** Any profit or pecuniary gain from service beyond the amount fixed as salary or wages; hence, any privilege or benefit claimed as due. **2.** Specifically, in law: (1) A fee that a person in office may lawfully receive for service rendered beyond the requirements of his official duties. (2) Property gained by one's own industry or purchased with his own means, as distinguished from property that comes to him by inheritance. (3)† Profit accruing to the lord of a manor by virtue of his court-baron over and above the yearly profits of his lands. [< LL. *perquisitum*, prop. neut. s. of L. *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquiro*, make diligent search, < *per*, through, + *quæro*, seek.]—**per'qui-sit-ed†,** *a.* Supplied with perquisites.—**per"qui-si'tion,** *n.* [Archaic.] A thorough inquiry; close search.—**per-quis'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] One who searches or examines closely. **2.** *Law.* A purchaser, as of lands; specifically, one who first acquired, otherwise than by inheritance, an estate that has descended to others of his line.

per-ra'di-al, per-rē'di-al, *a. Zooph.* Situated at or constituting a primary ray, as a series of tentacles in hydrozoans. [< PER- + L. *radius*, ray.]—**per-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**per-ra'di-us,** *n.* A perradial ray.

per'rie†, *n.* Precious stones; jewelry. **per're†; per'ree†.**

per'ri-er†, *n.* **1.** A medieval catapult for stones. **2.** A cannon for stone balls. **per"ri-ère'†; pier'ri-er†.**

per'ron, per'gn, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A flight of external steps and a platform before an entrance-door, sometimes exhibiting elaborate architectural treatment.

per"ro-quet', *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

per-ro'ta-to-ry, per-rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* Passing through a series in both direct and reverse order.

per'ro-tin(e, per'o-tin, *n.* An intermittent machine for printing calico in three colors from engraved blocks arranged with their printing-faces inward. [< *Perrot*, the inventor.]

per-ruque', *n.* Same as PERUKE.

per"ru"quier', pêr'rü"kyê' *or* per-rü'ki-ėr, *n.* [F.] Formerly, one who made, dressed, and curled wigs.

per'ry¹, per'i, *n.* A fermented drink made from the expressed juice of pears, used extensively in France and England; pear cider. **per'ré†; per'rie†.**

Among the caricatures of the day [just after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, 1813] was one . . . representing John Bull, in the person of the king, seated, with his hand pressed upon his stomach, indicating pain, which the fresh juice of the pear, called *perry*, will produce. . . . This caricature is entitled 'Queen Charlotte and Johnny Bull got their dose of *Perry*.'
LOSSING *War of 1812* ch. 25, p. 534, note. [H. '69.]

[< F. *poiré*, < *poire* (< L. *pirum*), pear.]

per'ry²†, *n.* Same as PERRIE. **per'reyt; per'ryet†.**

per'ry³†, *n.* Same as PIRRY.

pers†, *a.* & *n.* Same as PERSE.

per'salt", per'sôlt', *n. Chem.* A salt formed by combination of an acid radical with a peroxid: contrasted with *protosalt*. [< PER- + SALT.]

per sal'tum, per sal'tum. [L.] At or by a bound; without passing through intermediate grades or stages.

per'sant†, *a.* Piercing. **per'ceant†; per'saunt†.**

per"scru-ta'tion, per'scru-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Close examination or inquiry. [< L. *perscrutatio(n-)*, < *per*, through, + *scrutor*, search carefully, < *scruta*, trash.]

—per-scrute'†, *v.* To search or investigate thoroughly.

perse, pėrs. [Archaic or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Grayish-blue; sky-blue.

II. *n.* A grayish-blue color; cloth of this color. **persé.**

per se, per sē *or* per sē. [L.] By itself considered; essentially; used of a concept or thing regarded apart from its relations to any other concept or thing.

Per'se-a, per'sē-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical or subtropical trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), with alternate evergreen leaves and large paniculate clusters of small flowers. *P. Carolinensis* is the alligator-pear of the southern United States. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus.

The . . . *persea* and the . . . lotus are almost the only vegetable forms which appear on the walls of the Temples. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 14, p. 254. [R. & S. '89.]

[L., < Gr. *persea*, sacred tree in Egypt and Persia.]

per'se-cute, per'sē-kiūt, *vt.* [-CU'TED; -CU'TING.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; harass with unjust penalties or penalties for alleged offenses; visit with cruel or oppressive treatment; especially, to pursue malignantly and afflict on account of religious belief.

The Indians everywhere, like the Jews, believe that they are the favourite people of the Great Spirit, and they are certainly, like those ancient people, *persecuted*.
CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. ii, letter lviii, p. 233. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. To harass with solicitations or persistent attentions; importune. **3†.** To follow up closely; pursue. [< F. *persécuter*, < L. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequor*, pursue, < *per*, through, + *sequor*, follow.]

Synonyms: afflict, distress, harass, harry, hunt down, molest, oppress, torment, worry.—**Antonyms:** advance, advocate, aid, assist, befriend, cherish, countenance, encourage, favor, help, indulge, support, sustain, tolerate.

—per'se-cu"tiv(e, *a.* Tending to persecute; persecuting.—**per'se-cu"tor,** *n.*—**per'se-cu"trix,** *n.* A female persecutor.

per"se-cu'tion, per"sē-kiū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of persecuting, or the state of being persecuted; harsh or malignant oppression; the infliction of pain, punishment, or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or to compel them to renounce their principles. **2.** Any period of systematic oppression, infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious belief; as, the ten *persecutions* of Christians under the Cæsars. **3.** Repeated or persistent petty annoyance, as by solicitations or attentions. **4†.** A prosecution.

—per"se-cu'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to persecution; specifically, pertaining to a hallucination that one is persecuted. **per'se-cu-to-ry‡.**

per-se'ic†, *a.* Pertaining to perseity.

Per'se-ids, per'sē-ids, *n. pl. Astron.* The meteors belonging to the group that has its radiant in the constellation Perseus, which appear about August 12 of each year. [< L. *Perseides*, pl. of *Perseis*, < Gr. *Perseis*, daughter of Perseus, < *Perseus*, Perseus.] **Per-se'i-des‡.**

per-se'i-ty, per-si'[*or* -sē']i-ti, *n.* In philosophical or humorous use, the condition of being per se; essential quality.

perse'line†, *n.* Parsley.

Per-seph'o-ne, per-sef'o-nē, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades and queen of the underworld. She became emblematic of vegetable life as something practically hidden beneath the earth. Her special festivals at Athens were the greater and lesser Eleusinia, in which she was associated with Demeter, and in Sicily the Anthesphoria. She is identical with the Roman Proserpine.

Per"sep-ol'i-tan, per'sep-ol'i-tan. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Persepolis, a capital of ancient Persia. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

—Persepolitan architecture, see PERSIAN.

Per'seus, per'siūs *or* per'sē-us (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danae, savior and husband of Andromeda and slayer of Medusa. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 1. [L., < Gr. *Perseus.*]

per"se-ver'ance¹, per'sē-vir'ans, *n.* **1.** The act, quality, or habit of persevering; steadfast pursuit or prosecution of a resolution, business, or course marked out; persistence in purpose and effort; assiduous endeavor. **2.** *Theol.* In the Calvinistic system of theology, the continuance in grace and certain salvation of those whom God effectually calls, accepts in Christ, and sanctifies by his spirit. Compare CALVINISM; ARMINIANISM. **3†.** Discrimination. [OF., < L. *perseverantia*, < *perseveram(t-)s*, ppr. of *persevero;* see PERSEVERE.]

Synonyms: constancy, indefatigableness, persistence, persistency, resolution, steadfastness, steadiness, tenacity. See ASSIDUITY.—**Antonyms:** caprice, fickleness, fitfulness, inconstancy, irresolution, levity, unsteadiness, vacillation, volatility.

—perseverance of the saints, or **final perseverance** (*Theol.*), same as PERSEVERANCE¹, 2.

per-sev'er-ance²†, *n.* Same as PERCEIVERANCE.

per"se-ver'ant, per'sē-vir'ant, *a.* Persistent.

Watt was a dull scholar, notwithstanding the stories told about his precocity; but he was, what was better, patient and *perseverant*.
SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 11, p. 390. [H. '74.]

—per"se-ver'ant-ly, *adv.* [Rare.]

per"se-vere', per'sē-vir', *v.* [-VERED; -VER'ING.] **I.** *i.* To persist in any purpose or enterprise; continue striving in spite of discouragements.

He had contended bravely against every difficulty, . . . *persevered* where most men would have given in. MARY AND ELIZABETH KIRBY *Benvenuto Cellini* ch. 9, p. 106. [T. N. '87.]

II†. *t.* To cause to continue; preserve. [< F. *persévérer*, < L. *persevero*, < *per*, through, + *severus*, strict.]

per-sev'er†.

Synonyms: be constant, determined, resolute, steadfast, or steady, continue, endure, persist. *Persevere* is almost uniformly employed in the good and high sense of holding to a worthy course against all difficulty, danger, hindrance, or opposition; *persist* is often used of an annoying or perverse adherence to a demand or purpose that might well be abandoned. See PERSIST.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for CEASE.—**Prepositions:** persevere *in* the right *against* all opposition.

per"se-ver'ing, per'sē-vir'ing, *pa.* Persistent of purpose.—**per"se-ver'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Per'sian, per'shun, *a.* Of or pertaining to either ancient or modern Persia, its people, or its language. **Per'sic‡.**—**Persian apple,** the peach: so called when introduced from Persia into Europe.—**P. architecture,** the architectural style developed in Persia contemporaneously with that of the Greeks. Among its characteristics are massiveness of construction in stone and both burned and unburned brick, and the liberal use of sculpture and color in decoration. Wood, stone, and metal were used freely. The style has left some ruins of exceptional grandeur, notably great hypostyle halls or pavilions belonging to royal palaces. The Persian columns were tall and slender, with peculiar capitals and bell-shaped bases, and shafts often fluted. Called also *Persepolitan.*—**P. berries,** the berry-like fruit of several species of buckthorn, used for dyeing: so called because originally, and some of them still, brought from Persia. The name, as well as its equivalent, *yellow berries*, is now applied to the same or similar berries obtained in southern Europe, and called *Spanish berries, French berries, Avignon berries*, etc.—**P. drill,** a form of hand-drill sometimes used by dentists, having a screw of great pitch. The back-and-forth motion of a nut and handle on the screw gives rotation to the bit.—**P. fire** (*Med.*), same as CARBUNCLE.

Per'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia.

The scope of this word has changed very much in the historic period. At one time it meant a member of the subject tribe of Persia; later, of the empire of the Achæmenians and Sassanians; in modern times, the people of the kingdom of Persia, on the Caspian Sea, having a population chiefly Iranian Aryan, mixed with Tatars, Mongols, and Semites.

2. The language of Persia, of the Iranian group of the southern division of the Aryan stock. **Per'sic‡.**

Modern Persian is modified in its literary forms by the influence of Arabic. **Ancient Persian** includes (1) the cuneiform rock-inscriptions of the Achæmenid sovereigns, and (2) the language of the Zend-Avesta (called also *Zend* and *Old Bactrian*), Iranian in the narrow sense.

3. A fine silk used formerly for linings. **4.** *Arch.* A column or pilaster in the form of a man in ancient Persian dress.

per'si-a'na, per'shi-ē'na *or* -si-ā'na, *n.* A silk fabric ornamented with large flowers. [< PERSIAN, *n.*, 3.]

per"si-a'ne, per'si-ā'nē, *n. pl.* [It.] Same as PERSIENNE, 2.

Per'sic, per'sic. **I.** *a.* Same as PERSIAN. **II.** *n.* The Persian language.

Per'si-ca, per'si-ca, *n. Bot.* A genus including the peach (*Persica vulgaris*), now generally included in *Prunus*. [L., peach, = *persicum;* see PEACH¹, *n.*]

per'si-ca'ri-a, per'si-kē'ri-a *or* per'si-cā'ri-a, *n.* Lady's-thumb. [< L. *persicum;* see PEACH¹, *n.*] **per'si-ca-ry‡.**

Per'si-cize, per'si-saiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CI'ZING.] To render Persian; adapt to Persian form or usage.

per'si-cleis, per'si-cluis, *n. Crust.* A tubercle attached to the posterior margin of the carapace of a macruran. [< *persi-* (doubtful) + Gr. *kleis*, bolt.]

per'si-cot, per'si-cot, *C. E. I. S. W.* (pėr"si"co', *W.*²; par'sicō', *Wr.*), *n.* [F.] A cordial flavored with kernels of peaches, apricots, or nectarines. **per'se-cot‡; per'si-col.**

—per'si-cot-wn"ter, *n.* A sirup flavored like persicot, and containing a little alcohol.

per"si-enne', per'si-en', *n.* [F.] **1.** An Oriental cambric or muslin with colored printed pattern. **2.** *pl.* Persian blinds.

per"si"flage', pêr'si"flazh', *n.* A light, flippant style of conversation or of writing; banter.

The style is a specimen of *persiflage;* the thin sparkling thought; the pert vivacity, that looks like wit without wit; the glittering bubble, that rises in emptiness. I. D'ISRAELI *Calamities of Authors, Hill* in vol. ii, p. 190. [W. J. W. '70.]

[F., < *persifler*, quiz, < L. *per*, through, + F. *siffler*, hiss, < L. *sibilo*, hiss, < *sibilus*, a hissing.]

per'si-flant, per'si-flant, *a.* [Rare.] Given to or indulging in persiflage: formed irregularly.

He could not bear the contact of that *persiflant* spirit. HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. ii, pt. iv, ch. 7, p. 120. [H.]

per'si-flate, per'si-flēt, *vi.* [Rare.] To indulge in persiflage; banter.

per"si"fleur', pêr'si"flėr', *n.* [F.] One who indulges in persiflage.

per-sim'mon, per-sim'ən, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** The globular, orange-red or yellow, plum-like fruit of an American tree (*Diospyros Virginiana*) of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*); the American date-plum: about an inch in diameter, having six to eight stony seeds, and very harsh and astringent in taste until made sweet and edible by exposure to frost; also, the fruit of two or more other trees of the same genus, as the Mexican persimmon (*D. Texana*) of Mexico and Texas. **2.** The tree bearing either of these fruits. The common persimmon (*D. Virginiana*), a small tree in the northern United States, but large in the southern, has a very hard blackish wood and a tonic and astringent bark. **pu-tcha'min†.**

Persimmon-leaves.
a, sterile flowers; *b*, fruit.

Plums there are of three sorts. The red and white are like our hedge plums, but the other which they call *Putchamins*, grow as high as a Palmeta: the fruit is like a Medler; it is first greene, then yellow, and red when it is ripe; if it be not ripe, it will draw a man's mouth awry, with much torment, but when it is ripe, it is as delicious as an Apricot.
JOHN SMITH *Hist. Virginia* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 122. [F. P. '19.]

—**Japanese persimmon,** the Chinese date-plum (*Diospyros Kaki*), held in the Orient to be one of the finest of fruits, weighing from 8 to 20 ounces. It is cultivated in Japan as extensively as the apple in the United States, and has been introduced into California and Florida.

per'sis, per'sis, *n.* A coloring-matter, resembling orchil, derived from lichens.

Per'sism, per'sizm, *n.* A Persian idiom.

per-sist', per-sist', *vi.* **1.** To adhere firmly to any course, design, belief, or statement; continue steadfast against opposition; cling obstinately to one's mind or purpose; as, he *persists* in his folly.

Persist, if thou wouldst truly reach thine ends,
For failures oft are but advising friends.
G. MEREDITH *Shaving of Shagpat* ch. 22, p. 239. [R. BROS.]

2. To continue fixed; be not destroyed or effaced; withstand change; endure.

Just as bodily features reappear in parents and children, so intellectual and moral traits *persist* in the shape of inherited mental dispositions. SULLY *Teacher's H.-B. of Psychol.* ch. ii, p. 39. [A. '87.]

[< F. *persister*, < L. *persisto*, < *per*, through, + *sisto*, caus. of *sto*, stand.]

Synonyms: continue, endure, insist, last, persevere, remain, stay. As applied to duration, *endure* is the nobler word; *last* is applied chiefly to things, *endure* to either persons or things. That *remains* or *stays* which is simply left alone; that which *endures* or *persists* does so against opposing forces. We speak of a *persistent* force. A man *insists* upon his demand, *persists* in his refusal. See under PERSEVERE. **persisting** CHANGELESS. Compare synonyms for PERMANENT. — Antonyms: see synonyms for CEASE. —Prepositions: persist *in* a course, *against* remonstrance.

— **per-sist'ing-ly,** *adv.*

per-sist'ence, per-sist'ens, *n.* **1.** The act of persisting in any course or enterprise; fixed adherence to a resolve, course of conduct, or the like; as, *persistence* in error.

'But you have been thinking. What about?' cried Cardross, with the affectionate *persistence* of one who knew himself a favorite. DINAH M. CRAIK *Noble Life* ch. 17, p. 290. [H. '65.]

2. Specifically, in physical science, the continuance of an effect longer than the cause that first produced it. **3.** Lasting quality; endurance; continuance; as, the *persistence* of a type. **4.** Persistency. [< F. *persistance*, < L. *persistent-ia*; see PERSISTENT.]

Synonyms: see ASSIDUITY; PERSEVERANCE.

— **persistence of force,** the indestructibility of matter and energy: an expression used by Herbert Spencer in an attempt to sum up all the laws of mechanics in one. — **p. of vision, visual p.,** the fact that an object is seen for some time after the rays from it have left the retina; the continuance of the retinal image after the object has been withdrawn. See PHENAKISTOSCOPE; ZOETROPE.

per-sist'en-cy, per-sist'ən-si, *n.* **1.** The mental quality of being persistent; obstinate resolution; tenacity of purpose; doggedness; contumacy. **2.** Persistence.

per-sist'ent, per-sist'ənt, *a.* **1.** Firm and persevering in a course or resolve; dogged and unswerving in mind or intent; determined; as, a *persistent* suitor.

He had achieved success as the bee makes honey, by *persistent* work. A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 11, p. 61. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Enduring or unchanging; continuous; permanent.

Names are much more *persistent* than the function upon which they were originally bestowed. WOODROW WILSON *Congressional Government* intro., p. 7. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

Specifically: (1) In biology, not falling away; remaining for a long time or after the neighboring parts have reached maturity, as the calyx or petals in certain flowers; retained throughout life, as the gills of fishes and some amphibians. (2) In life-insurance, continuing to pay premiums and observe the rules of the company. [< L. *persistent-ia*, ppr. of *persisto*; see PERSIST.] **per-sist'ing:; per-sist'ive-ly.**

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS; INDEFATIGABLE; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERMANENT.

per-sist'ent-ly, per-sist'ənt-li, *adv.* In a persistent manner; with persistence.

per-solve'†, *vt.* To pay or discharge in full.

per'son†, *vt.* To personify; impersonate.

per'son, per'sun *or* -sn, *n.* **1.** A human being as including body and mind; a man, woman, or child; an individual.

Each man is one *Person*, and can be but one.
WHATELY *Logic* p. 355, app. [SH. & CO.]

2. Any being having life, intelligence, will, and separate individual existence; distinguished from an irrational *brute*, an inanimate *thing*.

Only a *person* is capable of a moral act.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 58. [C. & H. '90.]

We conceive of the Deity as an actual existence, an infinite being, whom, by the analogy of language, we term *person*.
F. WAYLAND *University Sermons* ser. ii, p. 17. [O. & L. '49.]

3. The body of a human being or its characteristic appearance and condition; one's shape and looks; as, crimes against the *person*; neat about his *person*. **4.** *Law.* Any human being, corporation, or body politic having legal rights and duties. **5.** *Theol.* One of the three individualities in the triune God; hypostasis; also, the individual character distinguishing them from the essence of the Godhead. **6.** *Gram.* One of the relations or modifications that distinguish the speaker, the person or thing spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of; also, the forms or inflections indicating such relation.

The subject is one of three persons, according as it is the one speaking, the one spoken to, or some one or some thing that is spoken of. There are no inflections to indicate the person in nouns. In pronouns different forms designate the three persons. *I* and *we* are pronouns of the first person; *thou*, *ye*, and *you*, of the second person; *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*, of the third person. In verbs certain terminal inflections indicate the person of the subject, and the verb is said to be in the same person; as, I love, thou lovest, he loves. In English the plural verb is without distinctive endings; in French, German, Latin, and Greek the persons are distinguished by inflections.

7. *Biol.* An individual in the narrow sense among the higher animals; a shoot or bud of a plant, a polyp or zooid of a cœlenterate, etc. The persons in hydrozoan colonies, as in siphonophores, are peculiarly modified for special functions, the nectophores, siphons, tasters, tentacles, and gonophores being regarded as a metamorphosed hydroid or medusa.

8. Superciliously, a common individual or servant. **9.** [Archaic.] A part acted on the stage; rôle. See etymology. **10.** [Rare.] Hence, the character borne by one in the relations of life. **11†.** A parson or priest of a parish. **12†.** An individual of distinction; a personage. [< F. *personne*, < L. *persona*, mask for actors, < *per*, through, + *sonus*, sound.] **per'sone†; per'soun†.**

—**artificial person** (*Law*), a body politic and corporate; a corporation. — **in p.,** by one's own act; present and acting for oneself. — **moral p.,** a collection of individuals acting in their corporate capacity. — **natural p.,** a human being, as distinguished from a corporation or artificial person created by law.

per-so'na, per-sō'nə, *n.* [L.] A person.

—**persona grata** (*Inter. Law*), a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the sovereign or government to which he is accredited: opposed to **persona non grata,** one who is not thus acceptable.

per'son-a-bl, -ness. Personable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per'son-a-ble, per'sun-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Attractive in person; having a well-formed body or pleasing appearance.

Now the man is neither old nor ugly, but a good *personable* sort of a man. LILLO *George Barnwell* act ii, sc. 1.

2. *Old Eng. Law.* Qualified to appear and maintain an action in court; capable of taking a grant or devise. [OF., < *personne*, F. *personne*; see PERSON.]

— **per'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

per'son-age, per'sun-ēj, *n.* **1.** A man or woman as an individual, especially one of rank or high station; a person. **2.** An assumed character; impersonation. **3†.** Personal appearance. [OF., < LL. *personaticum*, personation, < L. *persona*; see PERSON.]

per'son-al, per'sun-əl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a particular person; not general or public; as, *personal* regard for a man; a purely *personal* matter. **2.** Belonging or relating to or constituting a person or persons, as distinguished from things; characteristic of human beings or free agents.

We say that no one has discovered the nature of God to be *personal*, or is entitled to assert that God has conscious intelligence.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *God and the Bible* ch. i, p. 68. [O. & CO.]

3. Performed by or done to the person directly concerned; transacted or existing between principals and not through agents; done in person; as, *personal* service; *personal* obligation; a *personal* interview.

There is a magnetism in a *personal* appeal which no words conveyed through another can possess.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. iii, ch. 10, p. 470. [A. '83.]

4. Springing from or belonging to oneself; affecting or relating to one individually; as, *personal* memoirs; a *personal* statement; *personal* habits. **5.** Of or pertaining to the body or appearance; as, *personal* beauty. **6.** Directly characterizing an individual; hence, reflecting on one's character or conduct; disparaging. **7.** *Law.* (1) Appertaining to the person; movable.

Personal property usually consists of things temporary and movable. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxxv, p. 340.

(2) Operating on persons; thus, a statute relating to persons rather than things, or binding on the citizens of a country everywhere, and not simply within the territorial jurisdiction, is called a *personal* statute. **8.** *Gram.* Denoting or indicating the person; having or expressing the distinction of the three grammatical persons; as, *personal* pronouns; *personal* verbs. **9†.** Present in person. [OF., < LL. *personalis*, < L. *persona*; see PERSON.]

— **personal equation, identity,** etc., see the nouns.

per'son-al, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A movable article of property; chattel. **2.** A paragraph or advertisement of personal reference or application.

per'son-al-ism, per'sun-əl-izm, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being personal; personality. — **per'son-al-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] A writer of personalities.

per"son-al'i-ty, per'sun-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which constitutes a person; conscious separate existence as an intelligent and voluntary being. **2.** The attributes, taken collectively, that make up the character and nature of an individual; that which distinguishes and characterizes a person. **per"son-e'i-ty‡.**

Personality is made up of three attributes — consciousness, character, will. ROBERTSON *Sermons* series iv, ser. xxiv, p. 804. [H.]

3. Anything said of a person, especially a disparaging or derogatory remark; as, offensive *personalities*. **4.** Hence, personal application. **5.** A person, especially one of remarkable qualities or station.

The author has no right to project himself into his characters, and give different proper names to one *personality*.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, James's Novels* in vol. i, p. 124. [O. & CO. '70.]

6. *Law.* The quality or attribute of laws concerning the condition, state, and capacity of persons: used in the phrase **personality of laws,** as distinguished from the **reality of laws,** a phrase descriptive of laws concerning property or things: distinguished from a *real statute*. **7.** [Rare.] The personal exterior. **8.** [Rare.] A personal characteristic or quality of mind. [< F. *personnalité*, < LL. *personalita(t-)s*, < *personalis*; see PERSONAL.]

per'son-al-ize, per'sun-əl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To make personal. **2.** *Rhet.* To attribute personal characters to (impersonal things); personify. — **per"son-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of personalizing.

per'son-al-ly, per'sun-əl-i, *adv.* **1.** In proper person; not through an agent or substitute; as, I *personally* negotiated.

In general the members of a corporation are not *personally* liable at law for the debts of the corporation, but only the corporate funds. CHITTY *Treatise on Bills of Exchange* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 72.

2. As regards a person or individual, especially oneself as a person; individually; as, to me *personally* it is a matter of indifference. **3.** With reference to one's personality or individuality; as, he was *personally* unchanged by his elevation in rank.

per'son-al-ness, per'sun-əl-nes, *n.* The quality of being a person; the sum of personal qualities.

per'son-al-ty, per'sun-əl-ti, *n.* *Law.* Personal property of any kind; chattels real and personal; things movable, as distinguished from realty or land. [< OF. *personaltie*, < LL. *personalita(t-)s*; see PERSONALITY.]

The English law of testamentary succession to *personalty* has become a modified form of the dispensation under which the inheritances of Roman citizens were administered.
H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 6, p. 173. [J. M. '61.]

per'son-ate, per'sun-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assume the character of; play the part of; pass for; impersonate; as, the impostor *personated* the prince.

And you have right to *personate* her father,
As his ambassador, and brother's son.
PHILIPS *The Distrest Mother* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To manifest fictitiously; simulate; feign.

Sometimes indeed a *Personated* Anger, managed with Judgment, is of singular use. M. HALE *Contemplations, Moderation of Anger* pt. ii, p. 100. [SHROW. 1682.]

3†. To disguise; used reflexively. **4†.** To typify; personify. **5†.** To praise; exalt.

II. *i.* To play a part; assume a disguise. [< L. *personatus*, assumed, < *persona*; see PERSON.]

Synonyms: see IMITATE.

per'son-ate, per'sun-ēt *or* -ət, *a.* **1.** Mask-like; masked: specifically, in botany, said of a gamopetalous two-lipped corolla in which the mouth of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat. See illus. under SNAPDRAGON. **2.** Impersonated; feigned.

If he be not all that he pretendeth, give, and under a *personate* father of a family, think (if thou pleasest) that thou hast relieved an indigent bachelor. LAMB *Essays of Elia*, p. 187. [W. L. & CO.]

[< L. *personatus*; see PERSONATE, *v.*]

per"son-a'tion, per'sun-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of personating; impersonation.

Macklin, whose *personation* of Shylock to its true reading had elicited the impromptu of Pope, 'This is the Jew that Shakespeare drew.' MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 2, p. 21. [H. '75.]

2. *Crim. Law.* False personation. See under FALSE. **3.** Representation by embodiment or exemplification; personification.

Franklin is still the *personation* of the American mind abroad. H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Optimist, N. E. Philos.* p. 13. [G. P. P.]

per'son-a"tor, per'sun-ē'tər, *n.* One who personates.

per"son-e'i-ty, per'sun-ē'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Personality.

That the *personeity* of God, the idea of God as the I Am, is presented more prominently in Scripture than the (so called) physical attributes, is most true. COLERIDGE *Works, Notes on Hist. Enthusiasm* in vol. vi, p. 131. [H. '68.]

per'son-ery, *n.* A person; parson.

per-son'i-fi"ant, per-son'i-fai'ənt, *a.* Personificative.

A full third, I should think, of the works of Tintoret and Veronese, and nearly as large a portion of those of Raphael and Rubens, are entirely symbolical or *personifiant*. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 8, p. 100. [W. & S. '59.]

per-son"i-fi-ca'tion, per-son'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** Striking or typical exemplification, as of a quality or attribute, in one's person or conduct; embodiment; as, she was the *personification* of joy. **2.** *Rhet.* The figurative endowment of things or of ideas or qualities with personality or human attributes, as "the pestilence that walketh in darkness" (*Ps.* xci, 6): distinguished from *apostrophe*, though often involved in it, and also from *prosopopœia*, which has a wider meaning. **3.** *Art.* The emblematic representation of an abstract quality or idea by a human figure; as, *personification* of hope, of plenty, or of America. — **per-son'i-fi-ca-tiv(e,** *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by personification. — **per-son'i-fi-ca"tor,** *n.* A personifier.

per-son'i-fy, per-son'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To transform in thought or speech from a thing into a person; attribute human qualities to.

A sailor speaks of his watch as 'she'; *personifies* his weather-glass, and half believes the mercury within it to be a living, sentient being. W. MINTO in *The Chautauquan* Apr., '91, p. 10.

2. To be the embodiment of; exemplify strikingly; typify; also, to represent as the embodiment or personification of; as, he *personifies* honor; he is honor *personified*. [< L. *persona* (see PERSON) + -FY.]

— **per-son'i-fi"er,** *n.*

per'son-ize, per'sun-aiz, *vt.* [Rare.] Same as PERSONIFY.

per'son-ize†, — **per"son-i-za'tion†,** *n.*

per"son-nel', per'sun-nel', *E. W.*[2] (-sə-, *C. I.*; pêr'sō-nĕl', *W.*[1]; pär'so-nel', *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The force of persons collectively employed in some service, especially a public one, as the naval or military service; also, their collective moral or fighting qualities: distinguished from *matériel*. **2.** Personal character; especially, the collective characteristics of a group of persons employed. **3.** Person; physique. [F., < *personne*; see PERSON.]

per-spec'tion†, *n.* A looking through.

per-spec'tiv, -ly. Perspective, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-spec'tive, per-spec'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of perspective; in accordance with the principles of perspective. **2.** Drawn in linear perspective or represented in aerial perspective. See phrases under the noun. **3†.** Of or pertaining to the science of vision; optical. [< F. *perspectif*, < L. *perspectus*, pp. of *perspicio*, look through, < *per*, through, + *specio*, look.]

— **perspective plane,** see PERSPECTIVE, *n.*, I.— **p. shell,** a solariold univalve; a sun-dial shell.

per-spec'tive, per-spec'tiv, *n.* **1.** The art or theory of representing by a drawing made on a flat surface solid objects or surfaces conceived of as not lying in that surface; delineation of objects as they appear to the eye; specifically, in mathematics, a branch of projective geometry.

In perspective the eye is supposed to occupy a definite point called the **station-point,** or **point of sight,** and the picture is supposed to be at right angles to the line of vision in a plane called the **plane of delineation,** the **perspective plane,** or the **picture-plane.** If straight lines be drawn to the eye from every point to be represented, the point where each line cuts the picture-plane is the corresponding point in the picture. To repre-

sent thus in the proper place an **original line** or **plane** (that is, one in nature) it is necessary first to find its **vanishing-point** or **-line,** the intersection with the picture-plane of a line or plane passing through the eye parallel with the original line or plane, and the **intersecting-point** or **-line,** the intersection of the original line or plane with the picture-plane. As aids in the work, the draftsman must consider the **ground-line,** the intersection of the picture-plane with the ground; the **directing-plane,** passing through the eye parallel to the picture-plane; the **directing-line,** the intersection of this with an original plane; the **directing-point,** its intersection with an original line; the **director,** a line from the eye to a directing-point; the **line of direction** or **direct radial,** the perpendicular from the eye on the picture-plane; the **center of vision,** the foot of this perpendicular; the **principal distance,** the length of this line; the **horizontal plane** through the eye; the **horizontal line** or **horizon,** the intersection of this with the picture-plane; and the **points of distance,** points on the horizon at the same distance from the center of vision as the eye is. In drawing a perspective view from a ground-plan (see illus.) the point in the picture corresponding to

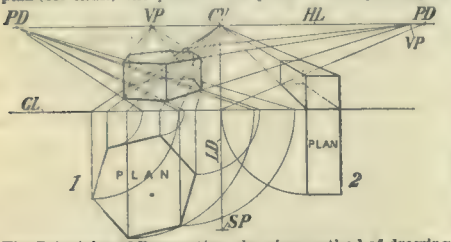

The Principles of Perspective, showing method of drawing a perspective view from a ground-plan.

1. Angular perspective view of a right hexagonal prism of 30 inches to a side and 30 inches high; 18 inches from the ground-line and 18 inches to the left of *LD*. 2. Parallel perspective of a rectangular slab, 5 feet to the right of *LD* and one side touching the ground-line.

GL, ground-line; *PD, PD*, points of distance, and vanishing-points for all lines making angles of 45° with the ground-line, and measuring-points for all lines making right angles with the ground-line; *VP, VP*, vanishing-points, *CV*, center of vision and vanishing-point for all lines making right angles with the ground-line; *HL*, horizon; *LD*, line of direction (from spectator's eye to *CV*); *SP*, station-point (of observer).

any point in the plan is found by dropping a perpendicular from the latter to the ground-line, and measuring on the ground-line a distance from the foot equal in length to the perpendicular. This point is joined to the point of distance and the foot of the perpendicular is joined to the center of vision. The intersection of these two lines is the point sought.

2. *Paint.* The art of conveying the impression of depth and distance; representation of scenes as they appear to the eye, by means of correct drawing, shadows, tones of color, etc.

Aerial *perspective* is the expression of space. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 2, ch. 1, p. 139. [W. & S. '58.]

3. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye measures their distance. **4.** The relative importance of facts or matters from any special point of view; also, their presentation or description with just regard to their proportional importance.

In the dim twilight of mental science, which has shown all things distorted and nothing in its true proportions, it is no wonder that the beautiful order and *perspective* of the moral world should have been concealed from our eyes.
A. T. BLEDSOE *Theodicy* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 167. [CA. & P. '54.]

5. A distant view; vista; prospect: also figuratively.

Seen in the distance, in the long *perspective* of waning years, the meanest incidents, enlarged and enriched by countless recollections, become interesting.
HAZLITT *Table Talk* first series, pt. i, essay ix, p. 86. [L.]

6. A picture giving the illusion of a scene of nature. Such pictures are sometimes placed at the foot of a garden or alley, and seem to be a continuation of the view. **7†.** A pocket-telescope; spy-glass. **8†.** A combination of glasses producing an optical illusion except when looked through in a particular way. [F., < L. *perspectus;* see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] — **aerial perspective** (*Paint.*), the art of indicating the relative distances of objects by gradation of tone and color. — **linear p.,** the art or method of producing an appearance of distance by means of converging lines. — **per-spec'tive-glass",** *n.* A field-glass. — **p.-instrument,** *n.* An instrument to aid in drawing in perspective; a perspectograph.

per-spec'tive-ly, pėr-spec'tiv-li, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with laws of optical perspective. **2†.** In wide prospect, as through a telescope.

per-spec'to-graph, pėr-spec'to-grȧf, *n.* An instrument to aid in perspective drawing, consisting of a frame with a hole to which the eye is applied. A pointer is then swung between the eye and a point on the object viewed, after which the pointer records the position on a piece of paper, thus locating the prominent features for a perspective drawing.
[< L. *perspectus* (see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*) + -GRAPH.]
— **per"spec-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science or art of perspective.

per'spi-ca-ble†, *a.* Perceivable; discernible.

per"spi-ca'cious, pėr'spi-kā'shus, *a.* **1.** Keen of discernment or understanding; clear-seeing mentally; penetrating; astute.

The penetrating and *perspicacious* sagacity.
CANNING *Speeches, Peace with France* p. 28. [E. C. B. '41.]

2. [Archaic.] Quick-eyed; sharp-sighted. [< L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), < *perspicio;* see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*]
Synonyms: see ACUTE.
— **per"spi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **per"spi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*

per"spi-cac'i-ty, pėr'spi-cas'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Acuteness or discernment; mental clear-sightedness or penetration.

All these found in his [Silas Wright's] vigilance and *perspicacity* a detective police, which discovered their designs, and in his integrity a scorn of corruption which kept them at a distance.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 169, p. 702. [A. '56.]

2. [Archaic.] Keenness or quickness of vision. [< F. *perspicacité,* < LL. *perspicacita(t-)s.* < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*): see PERSPICACIOUS.] **per'spi-ca-cy†.**
Synonyms: see ACUMEN.

per-spi'cience†, *n.* The act of looking sharply.

per'spi-cil†, *n.* A magnifying-glass. **per"spi-cil'lum†.**

per"spi-cu'i-ty, pėr'spi-kiū'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Clearness of expression or style; the logical method of conveying an author's meaning unmistakably; freedom from obscurity, intricacy, or ambiguity; lucidity.

We are commonly taught, that *perspicuity* depends upon a proper choice of words, a proper structure of sentences, and a proper order in the whole composition; . . . but it supposes distinctness in our conceptions. THOMAS REID *Works, Intellectual Powers* in vol. ii, essay iv, p. 399. [S. E. '14.]

2. Clearness of thought; logical acuteness; perspicacity.

To convert indolence into activity, . . . dulness into *perspicuity*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Woman in France* p. 35. [F. & W. '83.]

3†. Transparence or translucence. [< F. *perspicuité,* < L. *perspicuita(t-)s,* < *perspicuus;* see PERSPICUOUS.]
Synonyms: clearness, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, perspicuousness, plainness, translucency, transparency. — Antonyms: ambiguity, cloudiness, confusion, incomprehensibility, indistinctness, intricacy, obscurity, unintelligibility, vagueness.

per-spic'u-ous, pėr-spic'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of perspicuity; plainly expressed; lucid.

There are often reasons why the apparently ambiguous form should be preferred to the strictly *perspicuous* one, as being more forcible, putting the emphatic word or clause in the proper place, or even as avoiding stiffness and awkwardness of sound. H. ALFORD *Plea for the Queen's English* § 175, p. 138. [AL. S. '66.]

2†. Transparent or translucent. **3†.** Plainly visible. [< L. *perspicuus,* < *perspicio;* see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*]
Synonyms: see PLAIN.
— **per-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **per-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

per-spir'a-bl, *a.* Perspirable. PHIL. SOC.

per-spir'a-ble, pėr-spair'ȧ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be perspired; capable of being excreted by perspiration. **2†.** Likely to perspire. — **per-spir"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

per"spi-ra'tion, pėr'spi-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The secretion and exhalation of fluid by the sweat-glands of the skin. **2.** The fluid thus secreted and exhaled; sweat. Perspiration is continual. When evaporated as fast as exhaled, it is **insensible perspiration;** when it accumulates so as to form drops, it is **sensible perspiration** or **sweat.** [F., < L. *perspiro;* see PERSPIRE.]
— **per-spir'a-tiv(e),** *a.* Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory. — **per-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inducive of perspiration.

per-spire', pėr-spair', *v.* [PER-SPIRED'; PER-SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To excrete through the pores of the skin or analogous orifices; sweat; as, a fir-tree *perspires* balsam.
II. *i.* **1.** To emit the secretions of the sudoriferous glands; sweat; as, dancing makes one *perspire.* **2.** To be eliminated or pass off, as a fluid excretion, by the skin. **3†.** To breathe or blow gently through something. [< OF. *perspirer,* < L. *perspiro,* breathe everywhere, < *per,* through, + *spiro,* breathe.] **per'spi-rate‡** [Rare].

per-stand'†, *vt.* To understand; comprehend.

per-strep'er-oust, *a.* Obstreperous.

per-stric'tion, pėr-stric'shun, *n. Surg.* Any operation for stopping hemorrhage by means of compression or tightly drawn ligatures on the large blood-vessels; hemostasia. [< LL. *perstrictio(n-),* friction, < L. *perstringo;* see PERSTRINGE.]

per-stric'tive†, *a.* Exerting compression or pressure.

per-stringe', pėr-strinj', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To pass severely upon; criticize.

But *perstringing,* which was a favored word of your own, was a no less favored act. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Dr. Parr* in vol. ii, p. 230. [T. & F. '56.]

2†. To graze; touch. [< L. *perstringo,* < *per,* through, + *stringo,* draw tight.]

per-sua'da-bl, -ness. Persuadable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-sua'da-ble, pėr-swē'dȧ-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **per-sua'da-ble-ness,** *n.* — **per-sua'da-bly,** *adv.*

per-suade', pėr-swēd', *v.* [PER-SUA'DED; PER-SUA'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To win to a purpose or course by entreaty, eloquence, or reasoning, or by an appeal to feeling, passion, or self-interest; induce to do or to refrain from an act; influence by motives: used sometimes with *into* or *out of;* as, his friends have *persuaded* him to be a candidate; I was *persuaded into* it. **2.** To induce to believe willingly; win the mind of by argument, eloquence, evidence, or reflection; lead to accept a fact or doctrine as a matter of faith or opinion: followed by *of* or *that,* and often used reflexively or in the passive; as, men *persuade* themselves easily *of* the justice of whatever turns to their advantage; they are not easily *persuaded that* self-sacrifice is a virtue. Compare CONVINCE.

But when bad minds are silenced, they are not always convinced; and when they are convinced, they are not always *persuaded.*
R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xxi, p. 267. [W. & M. '36.]

3. [Rare.] To endeavor to influence; plead or argue with; counsel. **4.** [Rare.] To elicit or draw by or as by persuasion: with *out of.*

It required . . . earnest and intelligent industry to *persuade* a living *out of* these barren hillocks and weedy hollows. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 25. [C. CO. '90.]

5. [Archaic.] To recommend for acceptance or adoption; urge as true or right; inculcate; advocate; advise.
II. *i.* **1.** To make an appeal, especially to the feelings; use persuasion: formerly with *with.*

To convince is my object. If it were in my power I should, upon the present occasion, disdain to *persuade.* MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales, Prussian Vase* p. 155. [L. '87.]

2. To plead successfully; prevail by persuasion.

The object of eloquence is to *persuade,* of history to instruct, of poetry to please, by means of the passions and the imagination.
HUME *Essays, Standard of Taste* p. 143. [W. L. & CO.]

[< F. *persuader,* < L. *persuadeo,* < *per,* through, + *suadeo,* advise.] **per-swade'†.**
Synonyms: allure, bring over, coax, convince, dispose, entice, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, prevail on or upon, urge, win over. Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel round it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade. Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade,* seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over, induced,* or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. See ACTUATE; BEND; CONVINCE. — Antonyms: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, hold back, repel, restrain.
— **per-sua'ded-ly†,** *adv.* In the manner of one persuaded; assuredly. — **per-sua'ded-ness†,** *n.* The state of being persuaded. — **per-sua'der,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which persuades. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A revolver.

per-suade'†, *n.* Persuasion.

per-sua'si-bl(e, pėr-swē'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Open to persuasion; persuadable. **2†.** Capable of persuading; persuasive. [F., < L. *persuasibilis,* < *persuadeo;* see PERSUADE.] — **per-sua"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Susceptibility to persuasion. — **per-sua'si-bl(e-ness,** *n.* The quality of being persuasible. — **per-sua'si-bly†,** *adv.*

per-sua'sion, pėr-swē'zhun, *n.* **1.** The act of persuading or of using persuasive methods; an influencing to action by statement, argument, entreaty, or anything that moves the intellect or the feelings.

By winning words, to conquer willing hearts,
And make *persuasion* do the work of fear.
MILTON *P. R.* bk. i, l. 223.

2. The state of being persuaded; settled opinion.

The foundation of a great empire is laid, and I please myself with a *persuasion,* that Providence will not leave its work imperfect. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Aug. 1, 1786* in vol. ix, p. 184. [F. A. '39.]

3. A settled belief; accepted creed or body of opinions, especially religious opinions; a party or denomination.

A land in which all religious *persuasions* are on a footing of perfect equality. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of U. S.* ch. ii, p. 160. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

4. The art or power of persuading or influencing by appeal or entreaty; persuasiveness.

Befriend me now,
Ye powers of nature, that us women weak
Arm with *persuasion,* with which charmèd weapon
We oft disarm the strong.
HENRY TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act iii, sc. 3.

5. *Rhet.* The department of invention in which the object is to move the will, in order to lead to a new choice or course of conduct. It embraces (1) *persuasion proper,* in which motives are presented to lead the hearer to the direct formation of a positive purpose, and (2) *dissuasion,* in which the object is to change some dominant purpose.

In *Persuasion,* the object of discourse is to move the will, either by leading it to a new act or purpose, or by dissuading it from one already adopted. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 209, p. 190. [S. '67.]

6. [Rare.] A reason or inducement tending or intended to persuade; a persuasive. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] Sort; kind; as, the male *persuasion.* [F., < L. *persuasio(n-),* < *persuasus;* see PERSUASIVE.] **per-swa'sion†.**
Synonyms: see OPINION.
— **per-sua'sion-al,** *a.* Persuasive.

per-sua'siv, -ly, -ness. Persuasive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

per-sua'sive, pėr-swē'siv (XIII), *a.* Having power or tending to persuade. [< F. *persuasif,* < L. *persuasus,* pp. of *persuadeo;* see PERSUADE.] **per-sua'so-ry†.**
Synonyms: see COGENT.
— **per-sua'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **per-sua'sive-ness,** *n.*

per-sua'sive, *n.* That which persuades or tends to persuade. **per-swa'sive†.**

per-sue'†, *v.* To pursue. — **per-sue'†,** *n.* A track; trail.

per-sul'fate, } pėr-sul'fēt, *n. Chem.* A sulfate
per-sul'phate, } formed by combining anhydrous sulfuric acid with a peroxid.

per-sul'fid, } pėr-sul'fid, *n. Chem.* A sulfid having a larger proportion of sulfur than
per-sul'phid, } any other sulfid of the same series: contrasted with *protosulfid.* **per-sul'fide‡; per-sul'fu-ret‡; per-sul'phide‡; per-sul'phure‡.**

per-sul"fo-cy'a-nate, } pėr-sul"fo-sai'ȧ-nēt, *n.*
per-sul"pho-cy'a-nate, } *Chem.* A salt of persulfocyanic acid.

per-sul"fo-cy-an'ic, } pėr-sul"fo-sai-an'ic, *a.*
per-sul"pho-cy-an'ic, } *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfocyanic acid and sulfur.
— **persulfocyanic acid,** a pale-yellow crystalline compound ($H_6C_3N_2S_3$) formed variously, as by treating potassium sulfocyanate with strong hydrochloric acid. Called also *hydropersulfocyanic acid, hydroxanthic acid, persulfocyanhydric acid, sulfureted hydrosulfocyanic acid.*

per-sul"fo-cy-an'o-gen, } pėr-sul"fo-sai-an'o-jen,
per-sul"pho-cy-an'o-gen, } *n. Chem.* An orange-yellow compound ($HC_3N_3S_3$) formed by heating potassium sulfocyanate with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. As a dyestuff it is called *canarin.* Called also *cyanoxisulfa, perthiocyanogen, pseudosulfocyanogen, sulfid of cyanogen.*

per-sul'fu-ret, } pėr-sul'fiu-ret, *n. Chem.* Same as
per-sul'phu-ret, } PERSULFID.

per"sul-in'tion†, *n.* A leaping through or out; in pathology, exudation, as of blood through the skin; bloody sweat.

per-sway'†, *vt.* To subdue; assuage; mitigate.

per"sym-met'ric, pėr'sim-met'ric, *a. Math.* Having a rectangular arrangement of symbols in which all those forming any diagonal that crosses the principal diagonal at right angles are the same: said of a matrix, as of a determinant. **per"sym-met'ric-al‡.**

pert†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To perk; prink. **II.** *i.* To be pert.

pert[1], pėrt, *a.* **1.** Disrespectfully forward or free in speech or behavior; impertinent; saucy.

In fowls of every feather, even in the *pertest* choughs and thievish magpies, there dwells a singular reverence of the eagle.
CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe's Works* in vol. iii, p. 171. [H. M. & CO.]

2†. Of fine appearance; comely; sprightly. [Partly < W. *pert,* comely, and partly < OF. *apert,* open, < L. *apertus,* pp. of *aperio;* see APERIENT.] **peart†; perte†.**
Synonyms: see IMPUDENT.
— **pert†,** *n.* An impudently forward person.

pert[2]†, *a.* **1.** Obvious; plain; evident. **2.** Unobstructed; open; clear. — **pert†,** *adv.* Openly.

per-tain', pėr-tēn', *vi.* **1.** To belong as an attribute, property, element, quality, adjunct, right, or duty; be in a necessary relation or in close connection with or dependence on something; appertain: with *to* or *unto;* as, the handle *pertains to* the basket; joy that *pertains to* youth; the things that *pertain to* this world.

That peculiar . . . appearance in him which *pertains to* men who talk well. LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* ch. 8, p. 35. [H. '65.]

2. To have reference; relate; apply: with *to* or *unto;* as, that *pertains to* another matter. [< OF. *partenir,* < L. *pertineo,* < *per,* through, + *teneo,* hold.] **per-tein'†.**
Synonyms: appertain, belong, concern, regard, relate.
— **per-tain'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Belonging; relating. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] Something belonging; an appurtenance.

per-taind', *pp.* Pertained. PHIL. Soc.

per-ter"e-bra'tion†, *n.* A boring through; perforation.

per-thi"o-cy-an'o-gen, per-thuī"o-sī-an'o-jen, *n.* *Chem.* Same as PERSULFOCYANOGEN. [< PER- + Gr. *theion*, sulfur, + CYANOGEN.]

perth'ite, perth'nit, *n.* *Mineral.* A lamellar intergrowth of monoclinic and triclinic feldspars. [< *Perth*, in Ontario, Canada.] — **perth-it'ic**, *a.*

per"ti-na'cious, per-ti-nē'shus, *a.* **1.** Tenacious of purpose; persistent or unyielding in the execution of a design, the pursuit of an object, or the prosecution of a business begun; stubbornly adhering to a plan or opinion; perversely or doggedly persistent in any mode of action. **2.** Continuing steadily without abatement; constant; incessant.

The *pertinacious* humming of unnumbered mosquitoes.
F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* ch. 4, p. 32. [L. B. & CO. '72.]

[< L. *pertinax* (*pertinac-*), < *per*, through, + *tenax*; see TENACIOUS.] **per'ti-nate†**.

Synonyms: see INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE.

per"ti-na'cious-ly, *adv.*

per"ti-nac'i-ty, per-ti-nas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pertinacious; persistent tenacity of purpose; unyielding adherence; dogged perseverance. **per"ti-na'cious-ness**; **per'ti-na-cy†**.

per'ti-nate†, *a.* Obstinate. — **per'ti-nate-ly†**, *adv.*

per'ti-nence, per'ti-nens, *n.* The quality of being pertinent; applicability; appositeness; fitness; relevancy.

Another quality requisite in an exordium, is *pertinence*. It should correspond with the subject, and the occasion.
EBENEZER PORTER *Lect. on Homiletics* lect. vi, p. 91. [J. L. '34.]

[F., < LL. *pertinentia*, < L. *pertinent-s*; see PERTINENT.] **per'ti-nen-cy‡**; **per'ti-nent-ness‡**.

per'ti-nent, per'ti-nent, *a.* **1.** Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; pertaining to the subject, appropriate; apposite; suitable; relevant; as, a *pertinent* observation; the simile is not *pertinent*.

A close reasoner and a good writer in general may be known by his *pertinent* use of connectives. COLERIDGE *T. Talk* May 15, '33.

2†. Belonging; pertaining; with *to* or *unto*. [F., < L. *pertinent-s*, ppr. of *pertineo*; see PERTAIN.]

Synonyms: see APT.

— **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

per'ti-nent, *n.* *Scots Law.* Something appurtenant to lands, an appurtenance: generally in the plural.

per-tin'gent†, *a.* Reaching completely; touching.

pert'ly†, pert'li, *adv.* **1.** In a pert manner; saucily. **2†.** Readily; promptly.

pert'ly†, *adv.* Openly; manifestly; plainly.

pert'ness, pert'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being pert; undignified sprightliness; sauciness; smartness.

Pertness in a girl, although it may be amusing at the time, may possibly become something else by and by.
WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule* ch. 2, p. 24. [H.]

Synonyms: boldness, briskness, flippancy, forwardness, impertinence, impudence, liveliness, sauciness, smartness, sprightliness. *Liveliness* and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable; *smartness* is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion. *Pertness* and *smartness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid. *Pertness* and *smartness* are always vivid and keen. — Antonyms: bashfulness, demureness, diffidence, humility, modesty, shyness.

per-trans'ient, per-tran'shent, *a.* [Rare.] Passing over or through.

per'tryche†, *n.* Partridge. **per'tryke†**.

per'tul-sane†, *n.* Same as PARTIZAN‡. **per'tui-sane†**.

per-turb', per-tûrb', *vt.* **1.** To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate; confuse.

Thus is the chief thing: be not *perturbed*, for all things are according to the nature of the universal, and in a little time thou wilt be nobody and nowhere, like Hadrianus and Augustus.
MARCUS AURELIUS *Thoughts* tr. by Long, ch. 8, p. 208. [T. & F.]

2. [Archaic.] To throw into disorder; derange. [< OF. *perturber*, < L. *perturbo*, < *per*, through, + *turba*, crowd.] **per-turb'ate†**; **per-turbe'†**. — **per'tur-bate**, *C.*[1] *E.* *W.*[1] (**per-turb'ate**, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*) *a.* [Rare.] Perturbed. — **per'tur-ba-tive**, *a.* Tending to perturb; disturbing. — **per'tur-ba"tor**, *n.* [Rare.] One who causes disorder; a disturber of peace. — **per-turb'a-to-ry**, *n.* The power ascribed once to certain individuals of deflecting the divining-rod by their magnetic influence. — **per'tur-ba"trix**, *n.* A woman who causes disturbance or breaks the peace. — **per-turbed'**, *pa.* Troubled; disconcerted. — **per-turb'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a perturbed or agitated manner; excitedly. — **per-turb'er**, *n.* A perturbator. **per-turb'less**, *a.* Imperturbable.

per-turb'a-ble, per-tûrb'a-bl, *a.* Easily perturbed; liable to be disquieted. — **per-turb"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

per"tur-ba'tion, per"tûr-bā'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of being perturbed, or the act of perturbing; agitation, especially of mind or feeling; mental excitement or confusion. **2.** The result of perturbing; any temporary disturbance or disarrangement from a regular course or order. **3.** *Astron.* Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, caused by the attraction of some other body than that round which it moves, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the central body.

The sun attracts both the earth and the moon, and, as they are always either at different distances from the sun or lie in different directions from the sun, they will be differently attracted by the sun, and hence their relative motions will be disturbed. Thus arise the *perturbations* of the moon's apparent motions.
G. B. AIRY *Popular Astronomy* lect. vi, p. 229. [MACM. '66.]

4. A cause of disquiet or disturbance. [F., < L. *perturbation-s*, < *perturbo*; see PERTURB.] **per"tur-ba'cion†**; **per-turb'ance‡**.

— **magnetic perturbation**, any irregular deflection of the magnetic needle due to a change in the earth's magnetic field, such as may be produced by earth-currents, the aurora, etc.

It . . . has now been placed beyond a doubt . . . that *magnetic perturbations* are most energetic when the sun is most spotted, and vice-versâ. R. A. PROCTOR *Light Science, The Earth a Magnet* in first series, p. 36. [L. G. & CO. '71.]

— **per"tur-ba'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to perturbation or the theory of planetary perturbations.

per-turbd', *pp.* Perturbed. PHIL. Soc.

per-tuse', per-tūs', *a.* **1.** Pierced with holes or slits; punched through. **2.** *Bot.* Specifically, perforated; marked with holes or slits; said of leaves. [< L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundo*, perforate, < *per*, through, + *tundo*, strike.] **per-tused'‡**.

— **per-tu'sate**, *a.* *Bot.* Perforate at the apex.

per-tu'sion, per-tū'zhun, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of piercing or punching through. **2.** A hole made by punching.

per-tus'sis, per-tus'is, *n.* *Pathol.* Whooping-cough; any violent convulsive or spasmodic cough. [< PER- + L. *tussis*, cough.] — **per-tus'sal**, *a.*

Pe-ru'an†, *a.* Peruvian.

Pe-ru'gi-an, pe-rū'ji-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the town of Perugia, Italy, or especially the school of painting at Perugia, of which Perugino, Raphael's teacher, a painter of religious subjects of great delicacy and admirable color, was the head. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Perugia.

per-uke', per-ūk', *vt.* [Rare.] To dress with a peruke.

He has been all this morning
In practise with a *peruked* gentleman-usher.
MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* act i, sc. 2.

per-uke', per-ūk' *or* per'ūk (XIII). *n.* **1.** A wig less cumbrous than the periwig, sometimes made to imitate a natural head of hair; introduced in the time of Charles II. of England (1660–'85). Compare PERIWIG.

That a most Christian king should each morning receive his *peruke* inserted upon a cane through an aperture of his bed-curtains is entirely correct; for the valet cannot retain faith in a perukeless grand monarch. DOWDEN *Shakspere: His Mind and Art* ch. 7, p. 346. [K. & CO. '76.]

2. A periwig. [< F. *perruque*, < Old It. *perucca*, < *pelliccare*, pull out hairs one by one, < LL. *pilucо*, < L. *pilus*, hair.] **per-ruque'**, **-uique'**, or **-uque'†**. — **per-uke'less**, *a.* Not having on a peruke. — **per"uqu-e'ri-an**, *a.* [Humorous.] Of or pertaining to the wig-makers' art or trade.

per'u-la, per'u-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A leaf-like scale like that forming the covering of a bud. **2.** The sac formed in certain orchids by the united bases of two of the perianth-segments. [L., dim. of *pera* (< Gr. *pēra*), wallet.] **per'ule†**. — **per'u-late**, *a.*

pe-ru'sal, pe-rū'zal, *n.* **1.** The act of perusing or reading carefully or thoughtfully.

I have ever thought men were better known by what could be observed of them from a *perusal* of their private letters, than any other way. STEELE *Spectator* Mar. 31, 1711.

2. [Archaic.] Careful view or scrutiny.

For hours this idle maiden balanced herself half over the balcony-rail in *perusal* of the people under her.
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 84. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

pe-ruse', pe-rūz', *vt.* [PE-RUSED'; PE-RU'SING.] **1.** To read carefully, leisurely, or attentively; read through.

No one who reads at all would care to die without having *perused* 'The Vicar of Wakefield' and 'Paul and Virginia.'
J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* ch. 13, p. 253. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. [Archaic.] To examine thoroughly; scrutinize; scan.

He *perused* each rank as it passed him.
SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 24, p. 237. [D. F. & CO.]

[< PER- + USE, *v.*] — **pe-ru'ser**, *n.*

Pe-ru'vi-an, pe-rū'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru; relating to the ancient realm of the Incas, in South America, or to the modern republic.

— **Peruvian architecture**, a branch of aboriginal American architecture, examples of which are found in Peruvian remains of uncertain antiquity. The oldest of them are sepulchral, and in the form of stone circles and dolmens rudely domed by overlapping stones. Other remains are tower tombs, larger at the top than at the bottom, huge mounds, cyclopean walls, walls of sun-dried bricks, etc. See AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, under AMERICAN. — **P. bark**, see CINCHONA. — **P. current**, a very cold ocean-current from the south flowing along the coast of Peru. — **P. province**, the western littoral and islands of Peru and Chile as a molluscan district in zoögeography.

Pe-ru'vi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or legally constituted citizen of the Peruvian republic. **2.** A person belonging to one of the aboriginal stocks of Peru, especially the Kechuan (see AMERICAN), forming 57 per cent. of the present population. **Pe-ru'an†**; **Pe-ru'sine†**.

per-vade', per-vād', *vt.* [PER-VA'DED; PER-VA'DING.] **1.** To pass or spread through every part; be diffused widely; be generally disseminated, as a sentiment.

According to that Orphic passage, . . . God passes through and intimately *pervades* all things. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 411. [O. & S. '37.]

2. To permeate. [< L. *pervado*, < *per*, through, + *vado*, go.] — **per-va'der**, *n.* — **per-va'ding-ly**, *adv.*

per-va'sion, per-vā'zhun, *n.* The act or state of pervading or spreading through every part or extensively.

per-va'siv, *a.* Pervasive. PHIL. Soc.

per-va'sive, per-vā'siv, *a.* Pervading or tending to pervade; thoroughly penetrating or permeating.

Great men are *pervasive* to some extent while they live.
H. C. TRUMBULL in *S. S. Times* [Phila.] Oct. 10, '91, p. 650, col. 3.

per-verse', per-vers', *a.* **1.** Wilfully wrong or erring; set against right or reason; intractable; unreasonable: said of persons. **2.** Thwarting or refractory; vexatious; unpropitious: said of things. **3.** Disposed to vex; ill-natured; petulant; peevish. [< F. *pervers*, < L. *perversus*, pp. of *perverto*; see PERVERT.] **per-vers'‡**.

Synonyms: contrary, froward, intractable, obstinate, petulant, stubborn, ungovernable, untoward, wayward. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable*. *Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty. *Froward* is practically obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases, as, *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE. — Antonyms: accommodating, amenable, complaisant, compliant, genial, governable, kind, obliging.

— **per-verse'ly**, *adv.* In a perverse manner. — **per-verse'ness**, *n.* **1.** Perversity.

Unless our own *perverseness* prevent, the most untoward . . . dispensations . . . are really fitted . . . to promote our best interests. DWIGHT *Theology* vol. iii, ser. xcv, p. 107. [H. '46.]

2†. Perversion; corruption.

per-verse', *n.* *Math.* A figure or image in which the parts of the original are transposed from right to left, as by reflection in a mirror.

per-versed'‡, *a.* Turned aside; reversed.

per-vers'ed-ly†, *adv.* Perversely.

per-ver'sion, per-vėr'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; diversion from the true meaning or proper purpose; employment for wrong ends or uses; distorted construction; false development; falsification; corruption; misapplication.

A garbled quotation may be the most effectual *perversion* of an author's meaning.
M'COSH *Divine Government* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 14. [C. & BROS. '58.]

2. *Math.* The formation of the perverse of a figure, or the perverse itself. **3†.** Perverseness.

Synonyms: see ABORTION.

per-ver'si-ty, per-vėr'si-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The state or quality of being perverse; perverse nature or behavior; wrong-headedness; factiousness; wickedness; perverseness.

It is not defect of intellect in ages of civilization, but *perversity*, that is the main cause of Atheism.
BLACKIE *Nat. Hist. Atheism* ch. 3, p. 39. [S. '78.]

per-ver'siv, *a.* Perversive. PHIL. Soc.

per-ver'sive, per-vėr'siv, *a.* Tending to pervert; having a corrupting or debasing influence.

per-vert', per-vėrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn from its right purpose, use, or meaning; divert from its proper end; misinterpret; misdirect.

There were two classes of Gnostics: there were those who broke with the Church and rejected its Scriptures, and there were those who kept within it and *perverted* them.
E. H. SEARS *The Fourth Gospel* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 149. [N. H. '72.]

2. To turn from the right; alter for the worse; mislead; corrupt; debase.

The worship of baubles and phantasms necessarily *perverts* the moral judgment, nor can any one who is acquainted with English society doubt that in this respect the evil of aristocratic institutions is deeply felt in every grade.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 197. [A. '78.]

3. *Geom.* To form the perverse of (a figure). **4†.** To turn another way; avert; divert.

II. *i.* **1.** To be turned from the right way; take a wrong course. **2.** To become a pervert. [< F. *pervertir*, < L. *perverto*, < *per*, through, + *verto*, turn.]

Synonyms: corrupt, distort, falsify, garble, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, stretch, twist. See GARBLE. — Antonyms: correct, quote, rectify, restore. — Prepositions: pervert *from* good *to* evil intent.

— **per-vert'er**, *n.*

per'vert, per'vėrt, *n.* One who has forsaken a doctrine regarded as true for one esteemed false; a renegade; an apostate: opposed to *convert*.

That peculiar form of credulity which makes *perverts* think that every one is about to follow their example.
MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 12, p. 149. [H.]

Synonyms: see CONVERT.

per-vert'i-bl, *a.* Pervertible. PHIL. Soc.

per-vert'i-ble, per-vėrt'i-bl, *a.* Liable to be perverted. — **per-vert'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liability to perversion.

per-ves'ti-gate†, *vt.* To investigate fully; search out.

per-ves"ti-ga'tion†, *n.* Thorough investigation.

per'vi-al†, *a.* Transparent; clear. — **per'vi-al-ly†**, *adv.*

per"vi-ca'cious†, *a.* Very stubborn; obstinate; refractory. — **per"vi-ca'cious-ly†**, *adv.* — **per"vi-ca'cious-ness†**, *n.* The quality of being pervicacious. **per"vi-cac'i-ty†**; **per'vi-ca-cy†**.

per-vig"i-la'tion†, *n.* Careful watching.

per"vi-gil'i-um, per'vi-jil'i-um *or* -gil'i-um, *n.* **1.** An all-night vigil. **2.** *Pathol.* A morbid wakefulness with delirium; coma vigil. [L., < *per*, through, + *vigil*, watching, < *vigeo*, be lively.]

per'vi-ous, per'vi-us, *a.* **1.** Admitting the entrance or passage of another substance; penetrable; capable of being permeated, as by a fluid.

Gold may be beaten so thin as to be *pervious* to light.
MARY SOMERVILLE *Physical Sciences* § 19, p. 159. [J. M. '58.]

2. Capable of being seen through; penetrable by physical or mental vision. **3.** [Rare.] Capable of permeating; pervasive. **4.** *Zool.* Open; perforate.

The nostrils are *pervious*, when open, as in nearly all birds; impervious, when not visibly open, as among cormorants and other birds of the same order.
E. COUES *Key to North Am. Birds* pt. ii, § 3, p. 104. [E. & L. '84.]

[< L. *pervius*, < *per*, through, + *via*, way.]

— **per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

per'vis, *n.* Same as PARVIS.

per-vise'†, *vt.* To examine; inspect.

per'y†, *n.* A pear-tree. **pir'le†**; **pyr'let**.

pes, plz *or* pēs, *n.* [PE'DES, pī'dīz *or* ped'ēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges. **2.** A foot-like organ, appearance, or part. [L., foot.]

pe-sade', pe-sād', *E.* *W.*[1] (pe-zād', *C.*; -zgd', *W.*[2]; -sād', *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* The act or position of a saddle-horse in rearing. [F., < *peser*, weigh, < L. *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, weigh.] **pe-sate'**; **po-sate'‡**.

The Pesade.

pes'age, pes'ĕj *or* pē-zāzh', *n.* A fee or duty paid for weighing merchandise. [OF., < *peser*, weigh; see PESADE.]

pes'ane†, *n.* Same as PUSANE.

pe-san'te, pē-zän'té, *a.* [It.] Impressive.

pes'ant-ed†, *a.* Made subject; enslaved.

pes"ca-dor', pes'ca-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A fisherman.

The *pescador*, out in his shallop, Gathering his harvest so wide.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Fight of Paso Del Mar* st. 2.

pese†, *n.* Peace. **peest**.

pese²†, *n.* Same as PEASE. — **pe'sent**, *n. pl.* Peas.

pe-se'ta, pē-sā'tu, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish silver coin. See COIN.

Pesh-i'to, pesh-ī'tō, *I.* (pe-shī'tō, *C.*; -shit'o, *W.*; pesh'i-tō, *E. S.*), *n.* **1.** The oldest Syriac version of the Bible, supposed to date from the 2d century. **Pesch-i'to‡**; **Pesh-it'to‡**. **2.** A small Syriac script. See quotation.

This [Serta] is the correct name for the modern Western minuscule which often goes by the name of *Peshito*, a Syriac word meaning 'simple,' 'usual,' 'common,' applied to distinguish the ordinary script from the more archaic and elaborate writing employed for liturgical purposes.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 286. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

[< Syr. *peshittâ*, simple.]

pesh'knbz, pesh'kūbz, *n.* [Per.] A Persian dagger with the blade straight at the back, its edge sloping to a point.

pesh'wa, pesh'wą, *n.* [E. Ind.] Formerly, a chief of the Mahrattas. **peish'wa‡**. — **pesh'wa-ship**, *n.*

pes'ky, pes'ki, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Characterized by annoyance or troublesomeness; plaguy; pestering; also, excessive; as, *pesky* weather. [Perhaps cor. < PEST.]

— **pes'ki-ly**, *adv.* — **pes'ki-ness**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Excessively; very; as, *pesky* mean; *pesky* big.

pe'so, pē'sō, *C. I.* (pē'so, *W.*; pī'so, *Wr.*), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish dollar: no longer coined as such in Spain, though the current silver 5-peseta piece is commonly called *peso*, but still forming the unit of value and the basis of the silver currency in Spanish-American countries. In countries having a forced paper circulation distinction is made between the currency peso and the **peso fuerte** or specie dollar. See COIN.

pe'sont†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A former weighing-instrument.

pes'sa-ry, pes'ɑ-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument worn in the vagina to remedy a uterine displacement: of various forms and materials. [< F. *pessaire*, < LL. *pessarium*, < L. *pessum*, < Gr. *pessos*, oval pebble.]

pes'si-ma, pes'i-mɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by pustular eruptions over the body, presenting a checker-board appearance. [< Gr. *pessos*, a checker-board.] **pes'se-ma**‡.

pes'si-mism, pes'i-mizm, *n.* **1.** A disposition to take a gloomy or despairing view of affairs; tendency to look on the dark side; a habit of anticipating failure or misfortune. **2.** A habit of depreciating good and imputing evil; indisposition to recognize virtue and unselfishness; cynicism. **3.** *Philos.* A theory of cosmology that regards the cosmos, or the world and life, or some main constituent thereof, as essentially evil, or (in its extreme form) as the worst possible world.

The main modifications of this view may be grouped as: (1) skepticism as to the reality of knowledge and good, as among the ancient Greeks; (2) doctrines looking on the dark side, though holding that there are both good and evil in the world, as (*a*) the Brahman and Buddhist view that life is illusory and burdensome, (*b*) the doctrine that the world is degenerating, as held by the Greeks and in modern times by Rousseau, and (*c*) Hume's view that good and evil are so mixed that a beneficent First Cause can not certainly be predicated; (3) doctrines holding that the world is essentially bad, as (*a*) Schopenhauer's view that it is the worst possible under the conditions, and that life should be a denial and suppression of will, or (*b*) Hartmann's view that it is wholly bad, though the best under metaphysical limitations, and that will, its prime principle, is a craving to exist, involving suffering, and is ultimately to will itself out of existence. [< G. *pessimismus*, < L. *pessimus*, worst, superl. of *malus*, bad.]

pes'si-mist, pes'i-mist, *n.* One given to desponding views; one who habitually exaggerates evil; also, an adherent of the doctrines of pessimism.

The author [of Ecclesiastes] is no '*pessimist*,' in the sense in which the word is used in modern times. He does not believe that the world is growing worse and worse, and hastening to its ruin. S. R. DRIVER *Literature of Old Testament* ch. 10, p. 443. [S. '91.]

pes"si-mis'tic, pes'i-mis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by pessimism; viewing everything in the worst light. **pes"si-mis'tic-al**‡.

pes'si-mize, pes'i-maiz, *vi.* [-MIZED; -MI'ZING.] To hold or advance pessimistic doctrines.

pes'so-man"cy, pes'o-man'si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination with pebbles. [< Gr. *pessos*, oval pebble, + -MANCY.]

pes'su-lus, pes'siu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The transverse bone or cartilage at the bifurcation of the windpipe. [L., bolt of a door, < Gr. *passalos*, peg.]

—**pes'su-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pessulus.

pest, pest, *n.* **1.** A virulent epidemic; pestilence; specifically, the Oriental plague.

So Moses, when the *pest* on legions prey'd,
Advanced his signal, and the plague was stay'd.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. ii, l. 1035.

2. A pernicious, vexatious, or mischievous person or thing; plague; nuisance.

We'll clear the islands of the *pests* Which mortals name attorneys.
MACAULAY *A Radical War Song* st. 8.

[< F. *peste* (< L. *pestis*), plague.]

Synonyms: see BANE, *n.*

Pes"ta-loz'zi-an, pes"tɑ-lot'si-ɑn, *C. W.*[2] (-loz'i-ɑn, *W.*[1]) (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the educational reforms or theories of the Swiss educator Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1745–1827). **II.** *n.* A follower of Pestalozzi in his theory of education.

Pes"ta-loz'zi-an-ism, pes"tɑ-lot'si-ɑn-izm, *n.* The theory and method of Pestalozzi, who held that development was the chief end of education and that this had a natural order, the perceptive powers being first to be developed. He made much use of object-teaching.

pes'ter, pes'tɛr, *vt.* **1.** To beset in an annoying or irritating way, as with questions or requests; irritate with petty vexations; harass with repeated or incessant annoyances; tease; plague; bother.

Guiscard . . . *pestered* the Queen with applications for an increase of his stipend. E. LODGE *Portraits, Robert Harley* in vol. vii, p. 104. [H. G. B. '50.]

2†. To fill to excess; cram; overload; cumber; also, to confine; cramp. [For IMPESTER, < OF. *empestrer*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *pastorium*, clog for horses at pasture, < L. *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.]

Synonyms: see ANNOY; BADGER; BOTHER.

—**pes'ter**, *n.* **1.** That which obstructs or encumbers. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A source of trouble; bother.—**pes'ter-er**, *n.*—**pes'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**pes'ter-ment**, *n.* The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered.—**pes'ter-ous**†, *a.* Pestering; troublesome. **pes'ter-a-ble**†.

pes'terd, *pp.* Pestered. PHIL. Soc.

pest'ful, pest'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] Pestilential.

pest'-house", pest'-haus', *n.* A public hospital in which those suffering from infectious diseases are kept isolated.

pes'ti-duct†, *n.* A vehicle of infection.

pes-tif'er-ous, pes-tif'ɛr-us, *a.* **1.** Carrying pestilence; plague-bringing; communicating contagion; infectious.

Along the river-courses were fens, . . . exhaling their *pestiferous* miasms, and spreading agues far and wide. DRAPER *Conflict Bet. Religion and Science* ch. 10, p. 264. [A. '75.]

2. Threatening or bringing danger or evil of any kind, especially social or moral evil; noxious; pernicious.

A proprietor of a lottery may produce things valuable to him and acquire wealth, while his activity is from a social stand-point *pestiferous*. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 148. [CHAUT. '89.]

[< L. *pestifer*, < *pestis*, plague, + *fero*, bear.]

Synonyms: see NOISOME.

—**pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-lence, pes'ti-lens, *n.* **1.** Any wide-spread and fatal infectious malady; a raging epidemic; also, the influence causing such an epidemic.

The *pestilence* stalked at noonday through the city, and the doomed inhabitants fell like grass beneath its scythe.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 570. [H. '62.]

2. Figuratively, anything destructive of virtue, joy, or peace; fatal or harmful power. **3**†. The plague or black death; the pest. [F., < L. *pestilentia*, < *pestilen(t-)s*; see PESTILENT.] **pes'ti-lens**†; **pes-til'i-ty**†.

—**pes'ti-lence-weed"**, *n.* A British asterwort (*Petasites vulgaris* or *Fussilago Petasites*): supposed efficacious in the plague. **but'ter-bur"**‡; **pes'ti-lence-wort"**‡.

pes'ti-lent, pes'ti-lent, *a.* **1.** Harboring, engendering, or tending to produce malignant zymotic disease; pestilential; as, a *pestilent* climate. **2.** Having a malign influence or effect; pernicious; as, *pestilent* example. **3.** Making mischief or trouble; vexatious; disturbing. Formerly *pestilent* was also used adverbially as a loose expletive; as, *pestilent* fine. [F., < L. *pestilen(t-)s*, < *pestis*, plague.] **pes'ti-lente**†.

—**pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.*—**pes'ti-lent-ness**, *n.*

pes"ti-len'tial, pes'ti-len'shal, *a.* Having the nature of or breeding pestilence; like pestilence; pestilent. **pes"ti-len'cial**†; **pes"ti-len'tious**†.

Synonyms: see NOISOME.

—**pes"ti-len'tial-ly**. *adv.*—**pes"ti-len'tial-ness**, *n.*

pes"til-la'tion†, *n.* Same as PISTILLATION.

pes'til, *v.* & *n.* Pestle. PHIL. Soc.

pes'tle, pes'l (XIII), *v.* [PES'TLED; PES'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To pound, grind, or mix with a pestle, as in a mortar. **II.** *i.* To use a pestle.

pes'tle, *n.* **1.** An implement of stone, metal, or other heavy material, used for braying, bruising, breaking, or mixing substances in a mortar. **2.** A conical piece of crystal, porphyry, or marble, with a flat base: used to grind colors; muller. **3.** A vertical moving bar employed in pounding, as in a stamp-mill or a fulling-machine. **4.** [Archaic, Eng.] The leg of a food-animal, especially of a pig. **5**†. A constable's staff. [< OF. *pestel*, < L. *pistillum*, < *pistus*, pp. of *pinso*, pound.] **pes'tell**†.

A Pestle and Mortar.

pes'tle-pie", pes'l-pai". *n.* [Eng.] A large pie containing a pestle of pork, sometimes with a couple of fowls and a beef-tongue: a favorite dish at fairs and feasts.

pes'toid, pes'toid, *a.* Resembling the pest or plague; as, a *pestoid* fever. [C.] [< PEST + -OID.]

pes'tour†, *n.* A baker.

pes'ture†, *n.* Annoyance or injury.

pet, pet, *v.* [PET'TED; PET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat as a pet; lavish affection on; indulge or pamper; coddle; fondle; caress.

He found favor in the eyes of the mothers, by *petting* the children. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 422. [G. P. P. '61.]

2†. To put into a pet; make fretful; irritate.

II†. *i.* To be pettish; show pique or bad humor.

Synonyms: see CARESS; PAMPER.

pet, *a.* **1.** Being a pet; indulged and fondled; tamed or domesticated; as, a *pet* kitten; a *pet* lion. **2.** Regarded as a favorite; peculiarly liked; cherished; fostered; as, a *pet* plan; a *pet* theory. **peat**†; **pett**†.

—**pet name**, a name, often the diminutive of another, expressive of endearment or affection.

pet[1], *n.* **1.** A tame, fondled animal; an animal bred in the house or by hand. **2.** Any loved and cherished creature; especially, a favorite child; fondling; darling; as, the *pet* of the family: used often as a term of endearment. [< Ir. *peat*.] **peat**†; **pett**†.

pet[2], *n.* A fit of pique or ill temper; peevish mood. [Prob. < PET[1], through PETTISH, taken as 'like a spoiled child.']

pet'al, pet'ɑl (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* One of the leaves or subordinate parts of a corolla. See illus. under FLOWER. **2.** *Echin.* A petaloid ambulacrum. [< Gr. *petalon*, leaf, < *petannymi*, spread out.]

—**pet'aled**, *a.* *Bot.* Provided with petals. **pet'-alled**‡.—**pet"al-if'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing petals.—**pet-al'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a petal.—**pet'al-in(e)**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a petal.

pet'al-ism, pet'ɑl-izm, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A form of ostracism in use among the Greeks of Syracuse, who wrote on olive-leaves their votes to banish for five years a citizen obnoxious to the people. [< Gr. *petalismos*, < *petalon*; see PETAL.]

pet'al-ite, pet'ɑl-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, sometimes reddish, or greenish, transparent lithium-aluminum silicate ($LiAlSi_4O_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< F. *pétalite*, < Gr. *petalon*; see PETAL.]

Pet"a-lo-don'ti-dæ, pet"ɑ-lo-don'ti-di *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Carboniferous family of tectospondylous sharks having the body moderately depressed and the teeth paved, compressed anteroposteriorly, and with crowns bent backward. **Pet-al'o-dus** (**Pet"a-lo'dus**, *C.*), *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *petalon* (see PETAL) + *odous*, tooth.]

—**pet'a-lo-dont**, *a.* & *n.*—**pet"a-lo-don'tid**, *n.*—**pet"a-lo-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

pet'al-o"dy, pet'ɑl-ō"di, *C.* (pe-tal'o-di, *W.*; pe-, *E.*; pet-al'-, *S.*), *n.* *Bot.* A metamorphosis of other organs, as sepals or stamens, into petals, as in cultivated roses and double flowers. [< Gr. *petalōdēs*, leaf-like, < *petalon* (see PETAL) + *eidos*, see -OID.] **pet"a-lo-ma'ni-a**‡.

pet'al-oid, pet'ɑl-oid, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Resembling petals, consisting of petals, or having a petal-like perianth. **pet"al-oid'e-ous**‡. **2.** *Echin.* Resembling a petal: said of ambulacra wide at the middle and tapering at each end, as in clypeastroid and spatangoid sea-urchins. [< Gr. *petalōdēs*, < *petalon* (see PETAL); and see -OID.]

—**petaloid monocotyledons**, a division of monocotyledons in which the flowers have a distinct perianth made up of parts corresponding to sepals and petals.

pet'a-lon, pet'ɑ-lon, *n.* *Bib. Antiq.* A leaf or plate of gold that adorned the Jewish high priest's miter.

According to tradition, . . . James . . . wore the high-priestly *petalon* or golden plate on the forehead, with the inscription: 'Holiness to the Lord.'
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 268. [S. '82.]

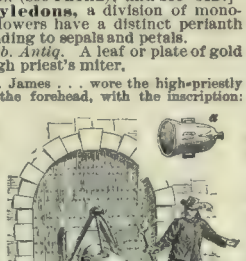
Firing a Petard. (*Grose.*)

[< Gr. *petalon*; see PETAL.]

Pet"a-los'ti-cha, pet"ɑ-los'ti-cɑ, *n. pl.* *Echin.* An order or suborder of echinoideans, especially those with petaloid ambulacra, periproct in the posterior interradium, and no external gills, as *Cassidulidæ*. [< Gr. *petalon* (see PETAL) + *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, go in line.]

—**pet"a-los'ti-chous**, *a.*

pet'al-ous, pet'ɑl-us, *a.* Petaled; provided with petals.

pet'a-lum, pet'ɑ-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] A petal.

pe-tard', pe-tɑrd', *n.* **1.** A device formerly used for making breaches, etc., as in walls: often a conical iron case filled with powder, and fired by a slow-match.

We'll give the general alarm,
Apply *petards*, and force the ars'nal gates.
OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act iii, sc. 2.

2. A small paper bomb used in pyrotechny to imitate the sound of musketry. [OF., < *peter*, break wind, < *pet*, breaking wind, < L. *peditum*, < *pedo*, pp. *peditus*, break wind.] **pe-tar'**†.

—**pet"ar-deer'**, *n.* One who fixed and exploded petards. **pet"ar-dier'**‡.

pe'ta-ry, pi'tɑ-ri, *n.* A peat-bog or moss. [< LL. *petaria*, < *peta*, peat.]

pe-tas'ma, pe-taz'mɑ, *n.* *Crust.* A membranous appendage connected with the first pleopods in a male crustacean. [< Gr. *petasma*, < *petannymi*, spread out.]

pet'a-sus, pet'ɑ-sus, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A hat, typically with broad brim and low crown, commonly worn by heralds and travelers, and characteristic of the god Hermes. **2.** The winged hat of the god Mercury. See illus. under MERCURY. **3.** *Arch.* A broad hat-shaped cupola. [L., < Gr. *petasos*, < *petannymi*, spread out.] **pet'a-sos**‡.

Hermes Wearing the Petasus: obverse of a silver coin of Aenus, 4th century B. C., actual size. (British Museum.)

pe-ta'te, pē-tā'tē (pe-tā'te, *C.*), *n.* [Cent. Am.] Dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats and mats; also, a mat made of this material. [Sp., < Mex. *petatl*.]

Pet"au-ri'næ, pet"ō-rai'ni *or* -au-ri'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Phalangeridæ* with membranes serving as parachutes between fore and hind limbs: generally united with *Phalangerinæ*. **Pet-au'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *petaurista*; see PETAURIST.]

—**pet-au'rin(e)**, *a.*—**pet-au'rine**, *a.*

pet-au'rist, pet-ō'rist, *n.* An arboreal marsupial, a flying phalanger. [< L. *petaurista*, vaulter, < Gr. *petauristēs*, < *petauron*, spring-board.]

The Pygmy Petaurist (*Acrobates pygmæus*). 1/2

Pet-au"ris-ti'næ, pet-ō"ris-tai'ni *or* -au"ris-ti'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Petaurinæ*. **Pet"au-ris'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *petauristēs*; see PETAURIST.]—**pet"au-ris'tin(e)**, *a.*

petch'a-ry, pech'ɑ-ri, *n.* [W. Ind.] The gray king-bird.

pet'-cock", pet'-cec', *n.* A small cock, as at the end of a steam-cylinder or on a pipe or pump, for testing or draining.

pe-tech'i-æ, pe-tek'i-i *or* -ē, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Small purplish spots on the skin, which appear in certain severe fevers and are indicative of great prostration, as in typhus. [< It. *petecchie*, pl. of *petecchia*, < Gr. *pittakia*, patch, plaster.]

—**pe-tech'i-al**, *a.* Resembling, relating to, or accompanied by petechiæ; as, *petechial* fever.—**pe-tech"i-a-no'sis**, *n.* Land-scurvy, characterized by livid spots on the body and limbs and bleeding from mouth and nose.—**pe-tech'i-ate**, *a.* Having petechiæ.

pe'ter[1], pi'tɛr, *vi.* In mining, to thin out, become exhausted, or disappear: said of a vein or seam, and used with *out*; colloquially extended to anything that fails or loses its power, efficiency, or value.

pe'ter[2], *vi.* [Slang, Eng.] To give the blue peter or signal for trumps in whist.

pe'ter, *n.* **1.** [P-] By ellipsis, either of the two catholic epistles of the apostle Peter, the first confirming the faith of the church against evils from without, the second against dangers from within: called respectively *1st Peter* and *2d Peter*. **2.** [Eng.] A cloak-bag or portmanteau. **3**†. [Eng.] A kind of cosmetic. **4**†. A rich, delicate Malaga wine. Called also *Peter-see-me*, *Peter-sameene*, and *Peter-see-mea*, corruptions of *Pedro Ximenes*. [Ult. < LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. *Petros*, lit. rock.]

—**blue peter**, see BLUE.—**pe'ter-boat"**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A fishing-boat pointed alike at both ends. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A crate to float in the water and keep fish alive.—**P. Funk** [Slang, U. S.], the conductor of a mock auction; one who makes fictitious bids in a mock auction.

No distinctions of dress mark the different classes. . . . You don't know whether the person sitting next you is a Prime Minister or a *Peter Funk* auctioneer.
SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 203. [T. BROS. '65.]

—**p.-gunner**†, *n.* A sportsman.—**pe'ter-man**†, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A fisherman.—**Peter's bird**, a petrel.—**Pe'ter's-cress"**, *n.* Sanphire (*Crithmum maritimum*).—**P.-see-me**, *n.* See PETER, 4.—**Peter's fish.** **1.** The haddock: so named on account of its marking. See HADDOCK. **2.** A fish similarly marked.—**Peter's pence.** **1.** Voluntary contributions raised by Roman Catholics for the Pope since 1860. **2.** The tax of a penny for every house once paid by the English to support the English college in Rome; also, a like tribute paid by them and other peoples to aid the Pope: so called because collected on St. Peter's day. The tax was abolished in England by Elizabeth. **hearth'-mon"ey**‡; **P.-pence**‡; **Rome penny**‡; **Rome scot**‡.—**P.-wort**, *n.* Same as SAINT-PETER'S-WORT. **Pe'ter's-wort"**‡.

pet'er-el†, *n.* A petrel.

pe'ter-sham, pi'tɛr-shɑm, *n.* **1.** A heavy, rough, tufted woolen cloth. **2.** A heavy greatcoat formerly worn, made from such cloth. [< Lord *Petersham*, who brought it into fashion.]

peth, peth, *vt.* [Austral.] To kill by piercing the cranial or spinal substance; pith.—**peth'ing-pole"**, *n.* A harpoon-like weapon used for pething cattle.

peth[1], *n.*[4] [Local, Eng.] A steep path or road.

peth[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] Pith.

pet'i-o"lar, pet'i-o'lɑr, *a.* Of or pertaining to or borne on a petiole. **pet"i-o-la'ceous**‡; **pet'i-o-la"ry**‡.

Pet"i-o-la'ta, pet"i-o-lē'tɑ *or* -lā'tɑ, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of hymenopters with a petiolate abdomen, as in wasps. [< L. *petiolus*; see PETIOLE.]

pet'i-o-late, pet'i-o-let *or* -lēt, *a.* **1.** Having a petiole or a stalk like that of a leaf; as, a *petiolate* leaf; the *petiolate* abdomen of a wasp. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Petiolata*. [< L. *petiolus*; see PETIOLE.] **pet'i-o-la"ted**; **pet'i-oled**‡.

pet'i-ole, pet'i-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf; the stalk or support that bears the blade or expanded

portion of a leaf. **2.** *Zool.* A stalk or peduncle. [< F. *pétiole*, < L. *petiolus*, fruit-stalk, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

pet'i-o-lule, pet'i-o-lūl, *n.* *Bot.* A footstalk of a leaflet. [< F. *pétiolule*, < L. *petiolus*; see PETIOLE.]

—pet'i-o-lu"lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a petiolule.—**pet'i-o-lu"late**, *a.* Having a petiolule, as a leaflet.

pet-i'o-lus, pet-ai'o-lus *or* -i'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] A petiole.

Various Petioles.

1. Winged petiole of the bitter orange. 2 Sheathing petiole of a cow-parsnip (*Heracleum pubescens*). 3. Stipulate petioles of a rose. 4. Phyllodium, or leaf-like petiole. Compare illus. under LEAF.

pet'it, pet'i (XIII). [The pronunciation pet'it is used only in the legal sense.] *a.* [F.] Small; lesser; minor: obsolete except (1) in law phrases, interchangeably with the English *petty:* generally to note some person or thing whose functions resemble those of some other, but are more limited or inferior; as, *petit* (or *petty*) jury; *petit* (or *petty*) larceny; (2) in compounds from the French.

—pet'it-baume", pet'i-bōm', *n.* A liquor obtained in the West Indies from the *Croton balsamiferum.* [I.]—**p. maître** [F.], an effeminate man; coxcomb; fop.

pe-tite', pe-tit', *a.* [F.] Of small figure; diminutive.

Tom Grayson was preceded by his sister Barbara, a rather *petite* figure. E. EGGLESTON *The Graysons* ch. 1, p. 9. [C. co.]

pe-ti'tion, pe-tish'un, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To present a petition to; address with an application or prayer, especially when formal.

O, you have, I know, *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity! SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act ii.

2. [Rare.] To make a prayer or entreaty for (something); beg for; solicit.

Petition me no petitions. FIELDING *Tom Thumb* act i, sc. 2.

II. *i.* To present a petition.

Synonyms: see BEG; PRAY.

pe-ti'tion, *n.* **1.** A request, supplication, or prayer; especially, a solemn or formal supplication or prayer to the Supreme Being; also, a single clause in a prayer; as, the several *petitions* of the Lord's Prayer.

Prayers for slaves were early inserted among the solemn *petitions* of the Litanies. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. v, p. 162. [RAN. & S.]

2. A formal request, written or printed and signed by one or many, preferred to a person in authority or to a legislative or administrative body, asking for the bestowal of some benefit or privilege, the concession or restoration of a right, the redress of a grievance, or such other special action as the applicants desire; also, the document containing such request, or its presentation; as, the right of *petition* is sacred.

The *petitions* of the colonies have not been admitted, even to an hearing. BURKE *Works, Address to the King* in vol. ii, p. 363. [H. '37.]

3. *Law.* A formal application in writing made to a court, requesting judicial action concerning some matter therein set forth; as, a *petition* for a writ of habeas corpus, or in bankruptcy. **4.** [Rare.] The act of begging; as, the *petition* of a principle (begging the question). [OF., < L. *petitiōn-*), < *peto*, seek.] **pe-ti'cion**†.

Synonyms: appeal, application, craving, entreaty, pleading, prayer, request, supplication. See PRAYER.—**Antonyms:** command, demand, denial, exaction, refusal, requirement.—**Propositions:** a petition *to* the council *for* right of way.

—pe-ti'tion-crown", *n.* *Numis.* A specimen crown piece executed by Thomas Simon, bearing on the reverse a petition that the king, Charles II., would compare the coin with the crown designed by the Dutch engraver, John Roettier, who had superseded Simon at the mint.—**p. of right.** **1.** *Eng. Law.* A proceeding for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of property, either real or personal, or compensation in damages for breach of contract, setting forth by petition to the sovereign both the right of the claimant and the whole title of the crown. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, finally assented to by Charles I. in 1628.

pe-ti'tion-a-ri-ly†, *adv.* So as to beg the question.

pe-ti'tion-a-ry, pe-tish'un-e-ri, *a.* **1.** Offering or making petition; as, *petitionary* delegates. **2.** Accompanying or containing a petition; supplicatory; as, *petitionary* letters.

Clasp hands and that *petitionary* grace
Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 16.

pe-ti'tioned, *pp.* Petitioned. PHIL. SOC.

pe-ti'tion-ee', pe-tish'un-ī', *n.* *Law.* A person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

pe-ti'tion-er, pe-tish'un-gr, *n.* **1.** One who petitions; one who makes, presents, or signs a petition.

And your *petitioner* further prays, that some of the spices and good things be left out in cooking, and put into the conversation. ABBY M. DIAZ *Schoolmaster's Trunk* ch. 1, p. 12. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. [P- or p-] *Eng. Hist.* Same as ADDRESSER, *n.*, 2. **3.** *Law.* A party plaintiff or complainant in an action begun by petition.

Synonyms: compare CANDIDATE.

pe-ti'ti-o prin-cip'i-i, pe-tish'i-o prin-sip'i-ai *or* pe-ti'ti-o prin-cip'i-i. *Logic.* The illicit assumption in the premise of that which is to be proved in the conclusion; begging the question. See FALLACY. The **direct petitio** openly states what is false as if it were true. The **indirect petitio** is concealed in circumlocutions and repetitions, and may take the form *of false implication, reasoning in a circle,* or the *gap in argument.*

[L.; *petitio* (see PETITION); *principii*, gen. s. of *principium;* see PRINCIPLE.]

pet'i-tor†, *n.* A seeker; petitioner.

pet'i-to-ry, pet'i-to-ri, *a.* Solicited or soliciting by petition; petitionary. [< OF. *petitoire*, < LL. *petitorius*, < L. *petitor*, seeker, < *peto*, seek.]—**petitory suit.** **1.** An action in which the question of title to property, rather than of possession, is litigated. **2.** *Scots Law.* An action in which the plaintiff seeks to require the defendant to do something, as to perform what he has contracted to do.

pet-lan'que, pet-lag'ke, *n.* [Mex.] Pyrargyrite; a miners' term.—**petlanque negro**, argentite: a miners' term.

pe-tong', pe-tong', *n.* [Chin.] A nickel-and-copper white alloy; Chinese white copper; paktong; packfong.

pe-trē'an, *a.* Same as PETREAN.

pet-ral'o-gy, pet-ral'o-ji, *n.* *Geol.* **1.** The branch of geological science dealing with rock-masses and their relations when considered as units. **2.** Formerly, the physiography of rocks and minerals: nearly the same as PETROLOGY. [< Gr. *petra*, rock, + -LOGY.]

—pet"ra-log'ic, *a.* [Rare.]

Pe-trar'chi-an, pi-trār'ki-an *or* pē-, *a.* Like, after the manner of, or pertaining to Petrarch, an Italian poet (1304-'74).

As in the subsequent and far finer Amoretti, Spenser prefers the final couplet form to the so-called *Petrarchian* arrangement. SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Literature* ch. 4, p. 87. [MACM. '87.]

—Pe'trarch-ism, *n.* Petrarchian poetry; the imitation of Petrarch's manner, especially his classicism and the introspective style of his love-poems, characteristic of the school that followed him.—**Pe'trarch-ist**, *n.* A student or an imitator of Petrarch.

pet'ra-ry, pet'ra-ri, *E. I.* (-rē-, *W.*; pe-trē'ri, *C. Wr.*), *n.* *Archæol.* A medieval military machine for hurling large stones: a form of the ballista. [< LL. *petraria*, < L. *petra*; see PETRESCENT.] **pe-tra'ri-a**‡.

pe'tre†, *n.* Saltpeter; niter.

Pe'tre-a, pi'trę-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American climbing shrubs of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), with opposite leathery leaves and long terminal racemes of violet or blue flowers. *P. volubilis*, the purple-wreath, is prized in greenhouse cultivation. [< Lord *Petre*, an English patron of botany.] **Pe-træ'a**‡.

pe-tre'an, pe-trī'an, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of rock or stone. [< L. *petræus*, < Gr. *petraios*, < *petra*, rock.] **pe-trē'an**‡.

pet'rel, pet'rel *or* pi'trel (XIII), *n.* A procellarioid seabird having the wings very long and nasal tubes united, as a fulmar or shearwater; especially, one of the smaller species, as of the genera *Procellaria, Oceanites, Oceanodroma, Daption,* and *Estrelata.* Petrels, which frequent the high seas, rarely landing except to lay their eggs, are commonly dusky varied with white or gray. The storm-petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*), the cosmopolitan Wilson's petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*), and the northern Leach's petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) are found in the North Atlantic. [< F. *pétrel*, lit. little Peter (from seeming to walk on the sea, like St. Peter), dim. of LL. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr. *petros*, little rock.]

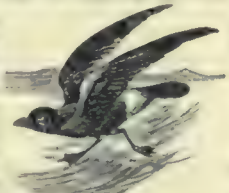
The Storm-petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*). 1/6

pe-tres'cence, pę-tres'ens, *n.* The process of changing into stone; petrifaction.

pe-tres'cent, pę-tres'ent, *a.* Petrifying, or having the power to petrify. [< L. *petra* (< Gr. *petra*), rock.]

Pet"ri-col'i-dæ, pet'ri-col'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of veneracean bivalves having a shell gaping behind with an external ligament, 2 or 3 cardinal and no lateral teeth, and a pallial sinus. They perforate stone.

Pe-tric'o-la, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *petra* (see PETRESCENT) + *colo*, inhabit.]

—pet"ri-col'id, *n.*—**pe-tric'o-loid**, *a.*

pe-tric'o-lous, pę-tric'o-lus, *a.* Inhabiting rocks; lithodomous. [< L. *petra*, rock, + *colo*, inhabit.]

pet"ri-fac'tion, pet'ri-fac'shun, *n.* **1.** Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter, as calcium carbonate in the case of fossil corals, or silica in the case of agatized wood; fossilization.

The process of *petrifaction* is therefore one of substitution as well as of interstitial filling. G. F. KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* ch. 7, p. 136. [SCI. PUB. CO. '90.]

2. An organism more or less converted into stone, or a mold from one cast in stone. Called also a *fossil*, usually only when ancient. [< L. *petra* (see PETRESCENT) + *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.]

pet"ri-fac'tiv, *a.* Petrifactive. PHIL. SOC.

pet"ri-fac'tive, pet'ri-fac'tiv, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to petrify. **2.** Of or pertaining to petrifaction.

pet'ri-fy, pet'ri-fui, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert (an organism) into a substance of stony hardness and character; figuratively, to make fixed, hard, and unyielding, like stone; daze with fear or surprise.

Forests of petrified trees have been found in Arizona and elsewhere in the western United States.

II. *i.* To become stone or stony; hence, to become callous, or to be stupefied with fright or astonishment. [< F. *pétrifier*, < L. *petra* (see PETRESCENT); and see -FY.]

pet'ri-fi-cate†.—**pet'ri-fi"a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being petrified.—**pe-trif'ic**, *a.* Having petrifying power; petrifying.—**pet"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** Same as PETREFACTION. **2.** Figuratively, hardness of heart; obduracy.—**pet'ri-fi"er**, *n.*

Pe'trine, pi'trin, *C.* (-train, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *a.* Relating to or emanating from the apostle Peter; in modern criticism, of or pertaining to the doctrinal trend toward a Judaistic reliance on "works" assumed to characterize the writings of the apostle Peter. Compare PAULINE.

The fundamental proposition, which affirms a radical hostility between Pauline and *Petrine* Christianity, can be proved to be false. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christianity* essay i, p. 34. [S.]

—Petrine liturgy, the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, traditionally ascribed to Peter.

Pe'trin-ism, pi'trin-izm, *n.* The doctrinal trend attributed to the apostle Peter. See PETRINE, *a.*

—Pe'trin-ize, *vt.* To affect with Petrinism.

petro-. Derived from Greek *petros, petra*, rock, also from PETROUS as applied to the temporal bone: a combining form.—**pet"ro-bas'i-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar part of the occipital.—**Pet-ro'bi-um**, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of small trees of the aster family (*Compositæ*), confined to the island of St. Helena. *P. arboreum* is cultivated in hothouses as the rock-plant of St. Helena.—**pet'ro-drome**, *n.* A jumping shrew, a macroscelidoid insectivore (genus *Petrodromus*).—**pet-rog'e-ny**, *n.* [Rare.] The science of the origin and formation of rocks. Compare GEOGENY.—**pet"ro-hy'oid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and hyoid elements of the skull; as, a *petrohyoid* muscle. **II.** *n.* A petrohyoid muscle, as in a frog.—**pet"ro-mas'toid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and the mastoid portions of the temporal bone; as, the *petromastoid* canal.—**pet"ro-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. **pet"ro-cip'i-tal**‡.—**pet"ro-si'lex**, *n.* *Petrol.* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar. Called also *eurite* or *felsite.*—**pet"ro-si-li'cious, pet"ro-si-li'ceous**, *a.*—**pet"ro-sphe'noid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. **pet"ro-sphe-noi'dal**‡.—**pet"ro-squa'mous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and the squamous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *petrosquamous* sinus. **pet"ro-squa-mo'sal**‡.—**pet"ro-ste'a-rin, pet"ro-ste'a-rine**, *n.* A mineral wax, probably ozocerite.

Pet"ro-bru'si-an, pet'ro-brū'si-ən, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Peter de Bruys (France, 12th century), who opposed episcopal authority, religious ceremonials and tradition, and many of the accepted doctrines, with the idea of restoring Christianity to its primitive purity.

In 1126 he was seized . . . and burnt at St. Gilles; but his party, the *Petrobrusians*, did not immediately disappear. . . . They joined Henry of Lausanne, and finally disappeared among the Henricians. S.-H. *Relig. Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 1818. [F. & W. '91.]

pet-rog'a-le, pet-reg'ə-li, *C. I.* (pi-, *W.*; pet'ro-gē'li, *E.*), *n.* A rock-wallaby (genus *Petrogale*).

pet'ro-glyph, pet'ro-glif, *n.* A rock-carving; a figure or legend cut on a rock, generally prehistoric. [< PETRO- + Gr. *glyphō*, carve.]—**pet"ro-glyph'ic**, *a.* Consisting of petroglyphs; of or pertaining to petroglyphy.

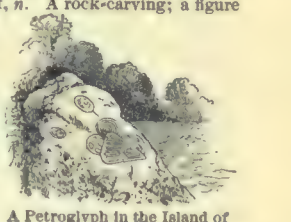
A Petroglyph in the Island of St. Vincent, W. I.

pet-rog'ly-phy, pet-reg'li-fi, *C.* (pi-, *W.*), *n.* The art, process, or practise of carving on stone, especially as practised in primitive times.

pet'ro-graph, pet'ro-graf, *n.* [Rare.] A petroglyph.

pet-rog'ra-phy, pet-reg'rə-fi, *C. S.* (pi-, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The branch of petrology that studies the structural (macroscopic or microscopic), mineralogical, and chemical characters of rocks. **2**†. The art or process of cutting inscriptions on stone. Compare PETROGLYPHY. [< PETRO- + -GRAPHY.]

—pet-rog'ra-pher, *n.* A student of or specialist in petrography.—**pet"ro-graph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to petrography. **pet"ro-graph'ic-al**‡.—**pet"ro-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pe-trol'†, *n.* Petroleum.

pet"ro-la'tum, pet'ro-lē'tum *or* -lg'tum, *n.* A fatty semi-solid mixture of the paraffin hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum and purifying the residue. It is largely used in pharmacy as a base or vehicle in the preparation of ointments, etc. Called also in the trade, by different makers, *cosmoline, saxoline, vaseline, petroline.* [< PETROLEUM.]

pet'ro-lene, pet'ro-lin, *n.* *Chem.* The more volatile constituents of asphalt or bitumen. [< PETROLEUM.]

pe-tro'le-o-crat, pę-trō'lę-o-crat, *n.* A petroleum millionaire or magnate. [< PETROLEUM + Gr. *kratein*, rule.]

Suddenly enriched diggers from California, or *petroleocrats* from Oil City, may be vastly profitable company. SALA *Diary in America* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 22. [T. BROS. '65.]

pe-tro'le-um, pę-trō'lę-um, *n.* An inflammable oily liquid mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, chiefly of the paraffin series, that exudes from the earth and is extensively used for heat and light. Called also *coal-oil, earth-oil, mineral oil, natural oil, rock-oil, Seneca oil.*

Crude petroleum is a dark-brown to greenish liquid, which by refining yields cymogene, rhigolene, gasoline, naphtha, benzin, kerosene, lubricating-oil, and paraffin. It is found in various parts of the world, as in the United States, southern Russia, and India. The first-named country, since the development of the industry (dating from 1859), chiefly controls the markets of the world. The output from Russia, though less refined, is also very considerable. Nearly all geologists believe that petroleum has been formed by decomposition of organic matter either of animal or of vegetable origin. But the Russian chemist Mendeleeff holds that petroleum was formed in the depths of the earth by chemical action of water on heated metallic carbids. The perpetual fires at pagan shrines are believed to have been springs of petroleum ignited at the surface. Pliny describes its use in lamps. Genoa was lighted by petroleum from the wells of Amiano, and the American Indians collected petroleum, which they sold under the name of *Seneca oil* for various purposes, especially as a remedy for rheumatism.

[LL., rock-oil, < L. *petra* (< Gr. *petra*), rock, + *oleum*, oil.]

—pe-tro'le-um-car", *n.* A railroad-car provided with tanks, or a tank-car, for carrying petroleum.—**p. ether**, *n.* Naphtha.—**p. still**, *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum.

pe"tro-leur', pe'tro-lōr', *n.* [-LEUSE', -lōs', *fem.*] [F.] An incendiary who uses petroleum; specifically, one who took part in the destruction of Parisian public buildings by petroleum during the Commune, at the close of the siege of Paris by the government, in May, 1871. **pet'ro-list**‡.

pet"ro-lif'er-ous, pet'ro-lif'gr-us, *a.* *Geol.* Containing or yielding petroleum. [< PETROLEUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

pet'ro-lin, (pet'ro-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrocarbon probably identical with paraffin, contained in petroleum from Rangoon, Burma. [< PETROLEUM.]

pet'ro-lize, pet'ro-laiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To impart the characteristics of petroleum to.

pet-rol'o-gy, pet-rol'o-ji *or* pę-trol'-, *n.* The science of rocks; the branch of geology that treats of the origin, mode of occurrence, constituent minerals, and structure of rocks: distinguished by some geologists from *lithology*, as relating only to such investigations as can be carried on in the field. Compare PETROGRAPHY. [< PETRO- + -LOGY.]—**pet"ro-log'ic, pet"ro-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**pet"ro-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pet-rol'o-gist**, *n.* A student or specialist in petrology.

Pet"ro-my-zon'i-dæ, pet'ro-mai-zon'i-dī *or* -mi-zō'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of marsipobranchiates, especially *Hyperoartia*, generally extended to all the species; lampreys. **Pet"ro-my'zon**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PETRO- + Gr. *myzōn* (*myzont-*), ppr. of *myzō*, suck.]—**pet"ro-my-zon'id**, *n.*—**pet"ro-my-zo'noid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pet"ro-my-zon'ti-a, pet'ro-mai-zon'shi-ə *or* -mi-zon'ti-ə, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Hyperoartia.*

Pet"ro-my-zon'ti-dæ, pet'ro-mai-zen'ti-dī *or* -mi-zon'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Petromyzontidæ.*

—pet"ro-my'zont, pet"ro-my-zon'tid, *n.*—**pet"ro-my-zon'toid**, *a.*

pet′ro-nel, pet′ro-nel, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A firearm, about the size of a large horse-pistol, fired while the stock rested against the breast. **pet′ri-nel′**; **poi′tri-nai′**†. **2.** *Her.* A pistol used as a bearing. [< OF. *petrinal*, < *petrine*, breast, < L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.]

Pet-roph′i-la, pet-ref′i-la, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A superfamily of marine pulmonates with a patelliform shell, including *Siphonariidæ* and *Gadiniidæ*. [< PETRO- + Gr. *philos*, loving.]— **pet-roph′i-lous,** *a.*

pet-ro′sal, pet-rō′sal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **2.** Of stony hardness; petrous. [< L. *petrosus;* see PETROUS.]— **pet-ro′sal,** *n.* **1.** The petrous part of the temporal bone. See illus. under BONE. **2.** The central internal element of the periotic capsule.

Pet″ro-se-li′num, pet′ro-sē-lī′num *or* -lī′num, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants, now included in *Carum*. *Petroselinum sativum*, the common parsley, is now regarded as *Carum Petroselinum*. [L., < Gr. *petroselinon*, < *petra*, rock, + *selinon*, parsley.]

pet′rous, pet′rus, *C.*[1] *S.* (pī′trus, *C.*[2] *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Hard, like stone; as, *petrous* phosphates; *petrous* marl. **2.** Pertaining to or situated near the petrosal bone; as, the *petrous* ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [< L. *petrosus*, rocky, < *petra;* see PETRESCENT.]

pet′tah, pet′ä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A little village or town on the outskirts (sometimes forming part) of a fortress.

pet′ti-chaps, *n.* Same as PETTYCHAPS.

pet′ti-coat, pet′i-cōt, *a.* [Humorous.] Of or pertaining to women; female; feminine; as, *petticoat* trade.

—**petticoat affair** [Colloq.], a matter of gallantry; an affair relating to a woman.—**p. government** [Colloq.], government by women, usually in domestic affairs.

Wilhelmus . . . submitted at home to a species of government, neither laid down in Aristotle nor Plato; in short, it partook of the nature of a pure, unmixed tyranny, . . . *petticoat government*.
IRVING *KnickerbockerBk.* iv, ch. 2, p. 216. [G. P. P. '60.]

pet′ti-coat, *n.* **1.** A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist. Specifically: (1) An underskirt worn by women. (2) *pl.* The skirts collectively, as worn by women, small boys, and girls.

The school of course was his first duty, and there he diligently taught some fifty or sixty scholars in male and female *petticoats*.
N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Schoolmaster* p. 281. [AL. S. '68.]

(3) The outer skirt-like garment of fishermen, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, sometimes worn in hot weather, made to depend below the knees, with or without a bisecting division for the legs. **2.** [Colloq.] One who wears a petticoat; hence, a woman; in card-playing, the queen. **3.** A bell-mouthed piece over the exhaust-nozles in the smoke-box of a locomotive, for equalizing and increasing the draft. **pet′ti-coat-pipe″**‡. **4.** The inverted cup of a glass or porcelain telegraph-line insulator, serving to protect the stem from rain. **5.** *Archery.* The ground of a target, beyond the white: not used. [< PETTY + COAT[1], *n.*] **pet′i-cote**†; **pet′ty-coat**†.

—**pet′ti-coat-breech″es,** *n. pl.* A kind of loose breeches worn in the time of Charles II. and variously made, in one form simulating a short skirt or petticoat. **p. trousers**‡.—**p.-pensioner,** *n.* One who acts as a woman's agent in matters of gallantry or intrigue.

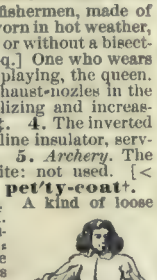
Petticoat-breeches of 1658.

pet′ti-coat″ed, pet′i-cōt″ed, *a.* Attired in petticoats.

pet′ti-fog, pet′i-feg, *v.* [-FOGGED; -FOG-GING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To conduct, as a case or any legal business, in a small, mean, and commonly in a tricky way.

II. *i.* To carry on business as a lawyer in a small and contemptible way; be a pettifogger.

pet′ti-fog†, *n.* A mental fog; confusion of mind.

pet′ti-fog″ger, pet′i-fog″ėr, *n.* **1.** An inferior lawyer, especially one chiefly employed on mean or petty cases, or resorting to small, sharp, or dishonest methods.

The lawyers are few; the *pettifoggers* are many.
HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* lesson viii, p. 119. [S. '62.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] The rockling. [< PETTY + FOGGER[2], < MD. *focker*, < *focken*, pack up.] **pet′ty-fog″ger**†.

—**pet′ti-fog″ger-y,** *n.* Conduct characteristic of a pettifogger; petty, shuffling, or tricky conduct, especially in legal business.— **pet′ti-fog″ging.** **I.** *a.* Characteristic of a pettifogger, or given to pettifoggery; mean; quibbling; paltry. **II.** *n.* Same as PETTIFOGGERY.—**pet′ti-fog′u-lize,** *vi.* [Rare.] To pettifog.

pet′ti-ly, pet′i-li, *adv.* In a mean or paltry manner.

pet′ti-ness, pet′i-nes, *n.* The quality of being petty; meanness; smallness in action or in spirit.

pet′tish, pet′ish, *a.* Subject to freaks of ill temper; testy; peevish; fretful; as, a *pettish* person; a *pettish* mood.

When alone she was idle and spiritless; when with her maid, . . . *pettish* and capricious.
MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Good French Governess* in vol. iii, p. 65. [H. '60.]

Synonyms: see FRETFUL.

—**pet′tish-ly,** *adv.*— **pet′tish-ness,** *n.*

pet′ti-toes, pet′i-tōz, *n. pl.* The aborted toes at the back of a pig's foot; also, by extension, the feet of a pig; humorously or in derision, the human feet.

pet′tle, pet′l, *vt.* [Scot.] To pet; indulge; cherish.

pet′tle[1], *n.* A burnishing-tool. [Var. of PADDLE, *n.*, 10.]

pat′tle‡.

pet′tle[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as PLOW-STAFF, 1.

pet′to, pet′tō, *n.* [It.] The breast.—**cardinal in petto,** a cardinal appointed, but not yet formally announced.—**in p.,** within one's own breast; to oneself; in secrecy.

pet′ty, pet′i, *a.* [PET′TI-ER; PET′TI-EST.] Having inconsiderable or comparatively little worth, importance, position, or rank; trifling; frivolous; very subordinate; inferior; as, a *petty* dispute; *petty* larceny; a *petty* prince. [< F. *petit*, small; cp. W. *pitw*, small.] **pet′tie**†; **pet′y**†.

Synonyms: see CHILDISH; FRIVOLOUS; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE.

—**petty cash** (*Bookkeeping*), cash in individual items; minor items of cash.—**p. juror,** etc., see JUROR, etc.—**pet′ty-mor″rel,** *n.* The spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*) of the United States.—**p. whin,** *n.* An Old World shrub (*Genista Anglica*). See NEEDLE-FURZE.

pet′ty, *a.* Petit. PHIL. SOC.

pet′ty†, *n.* One of the juveniles of a grammar-school; hence, a small schoolboy.

pet′ty-chaps, pet′i-chaps, *C. E. I.* (-cheps, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A European warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). **2.** One of other European warblers; as, the chiffchaff or lesser *pettychaps*. [< PETTY + CHAP[2], *n.*] **pet′ti-chaps**‡.

pet′u-lance, } pet′yu-lans, -lan-si, *or* pech′u-, *n.* The
pet′u-lan-cy, } character or condition of being petulant or capricious; impatience; temporary peevishness; fretfulness; snappishness.

And when you go again with your *petulance*, you will find your rosy-lipped girl taking her first studies in dignity. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Lighted with a Coal* p. 110. [S. '71.]

[OF., < L. *petulantia*, < *petulan(t-)s;* see PETULANT.]

pet′u-lant, pet′yu-lant *or* pech′u-, *a.* **1.** Displaying or characterized by capricious impatience or fretfulness; captious; peevish; snappish.

His [Hotspur's] courage is splendid, his thirst of glory intense, . . . his temper careless, arbitrary, and *petulant*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 36. [A. '80.]

2†. Saucily rude; insolently wanton; pert. [< L. *petulan(t-)s*, ult. < *peto*, attack.]

Synonyms: see FRETFUL; PERVERSE.

—**pet′u-lant-ly,** *adv.*

pe-tul′cous†, *a.* Fractious; wanton.—**pe-tul′ci-ty**†, *n.*

pe′tun†, *n.* Tobacco: an Indian word.

Pe-tu′ni-a, pę-tiū′ni-ą, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small mainly Brazilian genus of viscid-pubescent herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), with entire leaves and showy violet or white funnelform flowers: much prized in cultivation. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< Am. Ind. *petun*, tobacco.]

pe-tun′tze, pe-tun′tse, *C.* (pī-tun′tse, *E.*; -tzī, *I.*; pī-tuns′, *S. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Chin.] A variety of feldspar that is mixed with kaolin, and used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain. **pe-tun′se**‡; **pe-tun′tse**‡.

petz′ite, pets′ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, steel- or iron-gray to iron-black silver-gold tellurid, $(Ag,Au)_2Te$, that occurs massive. [After W. *Petz*, a German chemist.]

peu-ced′a-nin, piu-sed′ą-nin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline tasteless compound ($C_{16}H_{16}O_4$) contained in the root of masterwort, formerly used in medicine. Called also *imperatorin*. **peu-ced′a-nine**‡.

Peu-ced′a-num, piu-sed′ą-num, *n.* *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of herbs, or sometimes shrubs, of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), the best-known species being *P. sativum*, the cultivated parsnip. [L., < Gr. *peukedanon*, hog-fennel, < *peukē*, fir.]

peu-el′tes, piu-sai′tiz, *n.* *Geol.* Fossil wood that appears absolutely coniferous: contrasted with *pinites*. [< L. *peuce*, < Gr. *peukē*, pine.] **peuce**‡.

peu′cyl, piū′sil, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid hydrocarbon (C_5H_8) contained in turpentine-oil and extracted therefrom by distilling its monohydrochlorate with quicklime or potassium hydroxid. [< Gr. *peukē*, pine, + -YL.] **peu′cil**‡; **peu′cile**‡; **ter′e-bi-lene**‡.

peul′van, } pīūl′vąn, -ven, *n.* *Archeol.* A menhir, or rude
peul′ven, } stone pillar.

Peu″tin-ge′ri-an, piū″tin-jī′ri-ąn, *a.* *Archeol.* Relating to Konrad Peutinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547), or to an ancient Roman parchment tabulating military roads, supposed to date from A. D. 226, discovered by him at Worms.

pew[1], piū, *vt.* [Rare.] To fit up with pews.

pew[2], *vi.* Same as PUE.

pew[1], *n.* **1.** A long seat in a church, having a back and divided from other similar seats, and designed to accommodate several worshipers: in the United States now sometimes called a *slip;* formerly, a box-like quadrangle with seats on three sides for a family.

Dean Swift likens the square, high-walled English *pew* to a four-poster bedstead — a place to slumber in.
J. M. HOPPIN *Pastoral Theology* § 16, p. 287. [F. & W. '85.]

2. *pl.* [Rare.] The pewholders; the persons occupying the pews; the worshipers or congregation. **3**†. The raised and enclosed desk used by lawyers, or money-dealers, or persons carrying on business in the open; also, a theater-box; sheepfold; cattle-pen. [< OF. *peu*, elevated seat, < L. *podium*, balcony, < Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **pewe**†; **puet**.

—**pew′-cart″,** *n.* [Colloq., Nantucket, U. S.] A one-horse, two-wheeled, spring-top carriage resembling a square pew on wheels, but without seats and having only a rope around the high sides to hold by.—**pew-chair,** *n.* *Arch.* A folding seat attached to the end of a pew, to be used as an aisle-seat when the regular pewing is insufficient.—**pew′fel″low**†, *n.* One sharing the same pew with another; a companion.—**pew′hold″er,** *n.* The owner or renter of a pew.—**pew′-opener,** *n.* [Eng.] An attendant in a church who escorts worshipers to their pews and opens the doors for them.—**pew′-rent,** *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of regularly using a pew.

If they [clergymen] are brave and well educated, the *pew-rent* is not the sole object of their lives.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 18. [W. & S. '66.]

—**pew′-woman,** *n.* [Eng.] A female pew-opener.

pew[2], *n.* A long pole with an iron prong or hook at the end for handling blubber, fish, etc., on a vessel or on a wharf; a fish-pew. [Var. of POY, < F. *appui*, prop, ult. < L. *ad*, to, + *podium;* see PEW[1], *n.*]

—**pew′-gaff″,** *n.* A spurred fish-pew, combining the pew and gaff, used for handling fish.

pe′wee, pī′wi, *n.* [U. S.] A small olive-green tyrant-flycatcher of either of the genera *Sayornis*, *Contopus*, and *Empidonax*, especially the phœbe. [From its note.]

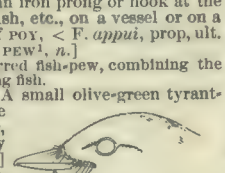
The Olive-sided Pewee (*Contopus borealis*). 2/3
a, bill from the top, showing breadth; *b*, foot.

pe′weep, pī′wip, *n.* The lapwing. [Imitative.]

pew′ing, piū′ing. *n.* The seating-accommodation of a church; pews collectively.

pe′wit, pī′wit, *n.* One of various birds: so called from the cry. (1) A pewee. (2) The lapwing. (3) The laughing gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*).

And there was nought of strange, beside
The flights of mews and *peewits* pied.
JEAN INGELOW *High Tide* st. 2.

[Imitative.] **pee′wit**‡; **pe′weet**‡.

pew′ter, piū′tėr, *n.* **1.** An alloy usually consisting of tin and lead, but sometimes containing antimony, bismuth, and copper: formerly, and still to some extent, used for tableware and domestic utensils. The English pewterers distinguish three kinds — *plate*, *trifle*, and *ley pewter*. **2.** Any vessel made of this alloy; specifically, a pot, or quart tankard; also, such vessels collectively. **3.** [Slang.] A prize tankard; collectively, prize-money; silver. **4.** A marble-workers' polishing-material, made by calcining tin. [< OF. *peutre* (= *espeautre*), < LG. *spialter*, SPELTER.] —**pew′ter-mill″,** *n.* A lapidaries' polishing-wheel for gems of moderate hardness.—**pew′ter-wort″,** *n.* The scouring-rush: so called from its use in scouring pewter dishes.

—**pew′ter-er,** *n.* A smith who works in pewter.—**pew′ter-y,** *a.* Like or pertaining to pewter.

pew′y, piū′i, *a.* [Slang.] *Hunting.* Cut up into small fenced fields, as a church is into pews: said of a country region.

pex′i-ty†, *n.* The nap of cloth.

Pey′er-i-an, pai′gr-i-ąn, *a.* Pertaining to or named after Johann K. Peyer, a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712).

—**Peyerian glands,** the agminate glands of the intestine. See illus. under VILLUS. **Peyer's patches**‡.

peyne†, *vi.* To take pains; endeavor.—**peyne**†, *n.* Pain.

peynte†, *v.* To paint. **peynt**†.

peyre†, *n.* A pair.

pey′trel†, *n.* Same as POITREL.

pez′ant, pez′ant-ry. Peasant, etc. PHIL. SOC.

Pe-zi′za, pę-zai′zą *or* pe-zī′zą, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of discomycetous fungi in which the hymenium lines the cavity of a fleshy membranous or waxy cup. They are attached to the ground, decaying wood, or other substances by the center, though sometimes distinctly stalked. They are often beautifully colored, and are called *fairy-cups*, *blood-cups*, *cup-fungi*, etc.
[< Gr. *pezis*, stalkless mushroom, perhaps < *peza*, foot.]

—**pez′i-zoid,** *a.*

pez′le-mez″le†, *adv.* Pell-mell.

pfahl′bau″ten, pfāl′bau″ten, *n. pl.* [G.] *Archeol.* Pile-dwellings.

pfen′nig, } pfen′ig, -ing, *n.* [PFEN′NIGS, PFEN′NI-GE,
pfen′ning, } *pl.*] A small copper coin of Germany, of which 400 equal a United States dollar. See COIN. [G., = PENNY.]

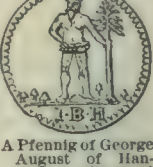
A Pfennig of George August of Hanover, afterward George II. of England. (Actual size.)

Pfingst, pfingst, *a.* [G.] Whitsun.—**Pfingst Montag,** Whitsun Monday: observed by Germans as a holiday, especially with outdoor sports and merrymaking. Compare PINKSTER.

ph, an alphabetic sign used to represent old Greek Π π, in later Greek superseded by the single character φ, a Greek invention. See P.

phac-. Same as PHACO-.

phac′el-late, fas′el-et *or* -āt, *a.* Having phacelli.

pha-cel′lus, fą-sel′us *or* -cel′us, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A gastric filament, as in medusæ. [< Gr. *phakelos*, bundle.] **pha-cel′la**‡.

pha-ci′tis, fą-sai′tis *or* -ci′tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens; lentitis. [< Gr. *phakos*, lens of the eye.]

phaco-, phac-. Derived from Greek *phakos*, lentil, lens of the eye: combining forms.—**phac′o-chœre** or **-chere,** *n.* A phacochœroid.— **Phac″o-chœ′ri-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of suilline artiodactyls with the palatomaxillary axis deflected from the occipitosphenoidal, orbits directed upward, and teeth reduced in number; warthogs.— **Phac″o-chœ′rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phac″o-chœ′rid,** *n.*— **phac″o-chœ′roid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Phac″o-chœ-ri′næ,** *n. pl.* The *Phacochœridæ* as a subfamily of *Suidæ*.— **phac″o-che′rine, phac″o-chœ′rine,** *a.*— **phac″o-cys-ti′tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.— **Phac″o-dis-ca′ri-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A section of discoidean radiolarians with external phacoid shell.— **phac″o-dis-ca′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **phac′o-lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* The colorless variety of chabazite, especially that found in Leipa, Bohemia: so called from its lenticular crystals.— **phac″o-mal-a′ci-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Softening of the crystalline lens; soft or cheesy cataract.— **phac″o-met″a-cho-re′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Dislocation of the crystalline lens.— **phac″o-pal″in-gen′e-sis,** *n.* *Med.* Reproduction of the crystalline lens. **Pha-cop′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of trilobites.— **pha-cop′id,** *n.*— **phac′o-poid,** *a.*— **pha-co′pis,** *n.* *Surg.* A lens-shaped scalpel.— **Pha′cops,** *n.* *Cryst.* **1.** A genus typical of *Phacopidæ*. **2.** [p-] A trilobite of this genus.— **phac″o-scle-ro′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hardening of the crystalline lens.— **phac′o-scope,** *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument for observing the changes in the form of the crystalline lens during accommodation to different degrees of light.— **phac″o-sco-to′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* Darkening of the crystalline lens; a cataract.

pha′coid, fē′coid *or* fą′coid, *a.* Like a lentil; lenticular. [< PHAC- + -OID.]

Phæ-a′cian, fę-ē′shun, *a.* In Homeric legend, pertaining to or characteristic of the Phæacians, described in the Odyssey as a gay seafaring people, whose ships can think and speak and navigate themselves: an allegory of the clouds. [< Gr. *Phaiax*, a Phæacian.]

phæno-. Derived from Greek *phainō*, show (< *phaō*, shine): a combining form.— **phæ″no-car′pous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having a distinct fruit; having the pericarp free from all surrounding parts.— **Phæ″no-ce′li-a,** *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The *Vertebrata*, including leptocardians.— **phæ″no-ce′li-an,** *a.*— **phæ′no-gam,** *n.* *Bot.* A flowering plant; a plant of the class *Phænogamia*. **phe′no-gam**‡. — **Phæ″no-ga′mi-a,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as PHANEROGAMIA.— **phæ″no-gam′ic,** *a.* **phæ″no-gam′ic**‡.— **phæ-nog′a-mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Phanerogamous. **phe-nog′a-mous**‡.— **phæ-nol′o-gist, -o-gy, phæ-nom′e-non,** same as PHENOLOGIST, etc.— **phæ-noz′y-gous,** *a.* Same as PHENOZYGOUS.

phæo-. Derived from Greek *phaios*, dusky: a combining form. — **phæ-och′rous,** *a.* Dark-complexioned. — **Phæ″o-con′chi-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of phæodarian radiolarians with a bivalved lattice-shell (dorsal and ventral), and the central capsule between the valves.— **phæ″o-con′chi-an,** *a.*— **Phæ″o-cys-ti′nа,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of phæodarian radiolarians with the skeleton absent or incomplete and the central capsule in the center of the calymna.— **phæ″o-cys′tin(e, phæ″o-cys-tiu′ic,** *a.*— **Phæ″o-da′ri-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A legion or order of radiolarians having a phæodium.— **phæ″o-da′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **phæ″o-del′lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Protoz.* One of the dark pigment-bodies of a phæodium.— **phæ-o′di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Protoz.* An extracapsular mass of dark pigment-bodies in phæodarian radiolarians.— **Phæ″o-gro′mi-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of phæodarian radiolarians with a simple lattice-shell and the central capsule in the aboral half of the shell-cavity.— **phæ″o-gro′mi-an,** *a.*— **phæ′o-phyl,** *n.* The compound pigment of fucaceous and phæosporous algæ, made up of phycophæin and phycoxanthin. **phæ′o-phyll**‡.— **Phæ″o-sphæ′ri-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of phæodarian radiolarians with a simple or double lattice-shell and the central capsule in the center of the shell-cavity.— **phæ″o-sphæ′ri-an,** *a.*— **phæ′o-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* A zoospore

belonging to the olive and brown seaweeds (*Phæosporeæ*). —**phæ″o-spo′ric**, *a.*— **Phæ″o-spo′re-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A large class of olive and brown seaweeds formerly grouped under the name *Fucoideæ*, *Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanospermeæ*. Several are epiphytic, a few parasitic on other seaweeds, and a small number grow in fresh water.—**phæ″o-spo′rous**, *a.*— **Phæ″o-zo″o-spo′re-æ**, *n. pl.* Same as PHÆOSPORE.æ.— **phæ″o-zo″o-spo′rous**, *a.*

Pha′e-thon, fē′,*or* fg′ę-thon, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The son of Helios (the Sun) and Clymene, who insisted on driving his father's chariot, and by unskilful driving set heaven and earth on fire. Zeus slew him with lightning, and from the tears of his sisters amber was created. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) A genus typical of *Phaethontidæ*. (2) [p-] A bird of this genus; a tropic-bird. See illus. under TROPIC-BIRD. [< Gr. *Phaethōn*, prop. ppr. of *phaethō*, shine.] **Pha′e-ton‡.**

Pha″e-thon′ti-dæ, fē″[*or* fg′ę-thon′ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of totipalmate birds of a tern-like aspect, with pervious nostrils, and 2 middle tail-feathers elongate; tropic-birds. [< PHAETHON.] **Pha″e-ton′ti-dæ‡.**—**pha″e-thon′tid**, *n.*—**pha″e-thon′toid**, *a. & n.*

pha′e-ton, fē′ę-tọn, *n.* **1.** A light four-wheeled carriage, containing either one or two seats, facing forward, open at the sides, and with or without a top. The name is variously and loosely applied, as to a high two-seated vehicle drawn by two horses, called a **mail** or **park phaeton**, and a low carriage generally drawn by one horse **pony-phaeton**, etc., but the distinguishing characteristic is that the body-frame is usually higher under the seat than elsewhere.

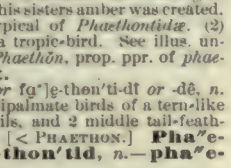

An American Two-spring Phaeton.

2. A large American papilionid butterfly (*Melitæa phaëton*) having black wings with orange-red crescents and spots. **3.** [P.] Same as PHAETHON. [< F. *phaëton*, < L. *Phaethon*, Phaethon, < Gr. *Phaethōn*, < *phaethō*, shine.]

pha″e-ton′ic, fē″g-ten′ic, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a phaeton.

pha-gæ′na, fa-jī′na *or* -gē′na, *n. Pathol.* Same as BULIMIA. [< Gr *phagaina*, ravenous hunger, < *phagein*, eat.]

phag″ed-æ′na, fag″ed-ī′na *or* -ē′na, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An eating, sloughing ulcer; rapid destruction of soft parts by gangrenous ulceration; hospital gangrene. **2†.** Same as PHAGEDENA. [< Gr. *phagedaina*, < *phagein*, eat.] **phag″-ed-e′na‡.**

—**phag″ed-en′ic**, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Rapidly erosive; gangrenous, as, a *phagedenic* ulcer. **phag″ed-æn′ic‡**; **phag″ed-æ′nous‡**; **phag″ed-en′ic-al‡**; **phag″ed-e′nous‡**. **2.** Used in the treatment of phagedena.—**phag″ed-en′ic**, *n. Med* Any substance applied to wounds and ulcers to destroy fungous granulations or proud flesh. **phag″ed-æn′ic‡.**—**phag″ed-e′nism**, *n. Pathol* The morbid condition leading to destruction of soft parts by gangrenous ulceration. **phag″ed-æ′nism‡.**

phag′o-cyte, fag′o-sait, *n. Biol.* A leucocyte that takes into its substance and devours bacteria and other noxious matters. Phagocytes also devour the elements of organs peculiar to the larval stage, and later themselves become food for the developing organs of the adult. [< Gr. *phagein*, eat, + *kytos*; see CYTE.]

—**phag′o-cy″tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a phagocyte. **phag″o-cyt′ic** or **-ic-al‡.** **phag″o-cy″tism**, *n.* The state or quality of a phagocyte. **phag″o-cy-to′sis**, *n.* The destruction and absorption of bacteria or microbes by phagocytes.

phag″o-ma′ni-a, fag″o-mē′ni-a *or* -mg′ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A paroxysmal insane craving for food. [< Gr. *phagein*, eat, + MANIA.]

pha-i″no-pep′la, fa-ai″[*or* -ī′]no-pep′la, *n.* The flysnapper. [< Gr *phainos*, shining, + *peplos*, robe.]

Pha′jus, fē′jus *or* fg′jus, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall tropical, usually terrestrial orchids, often cultivated. *Phajus grandifolius* is the nunflower from China. [< Gr. *phaios*, dusky.] **Pha′ius‡.**

pha-ki′tis, *n.* Same as PHACITIS.

phak′o-scope, *n.* Same as PHACOSCOPE.

Phal″a-cro″co-rac′i-dæ, fal″ə-crō″co-ras′i-dī *or* -rg′ci-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pelecanoidean totipalmate birds; cormorants. **Phal″a-cro′co-rax**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., cormorant, < Gr. *phalakros* (see PHALACROSIS) + *karax*, crow.] —**phal″a-cro-cor′a-cid**, *n.* —**phal″a-cro-cor′a-coid**, *a.*

Phal″a-cro-cor″a-ci′næ, fal″ə-cro-cor″ə-sai′nī *or* -ci′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Phalacrocoracidæ* as a subfamily.—**phal″a-cro-cor′a-cine**, *a.*

phal″a-cro′sis, fal″ə-crō′sis, *n. Pathol.* Baldness, especially on the top and back of the head. [< Gr. *phalakrōsis*, < *phalakros*, bald, < *phalos*, shine.]

Phal″æ-ce′an, fal″g-si′ən *or* -sē′ən, fa-lī″si-ən *or* **Pha-læ′si-an**, -lē′si-ən, *n. Anc. Pros.* A logaædic rhythm of eleven syllables, invented by the Greek poet Phalæcus, consisting of a trochee, spondee, or iambus in the first foot, a dactyl in the second, and trochees in the remaining three.

Pha-læ′i-dæ, fa-lē′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Geometridæ*. **Pha-læ′na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr *phalaina*, moth.] —**pha-læ′ni-an**, **-læ′nid** or **-noid**, *a. & n.*

Phal″æ-nop′sis, fal″g-nep′sis, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome East-Indian orchids frequent in cultivation. [< Gr *phalaina*, moth, + *opsis*, appearance.]

pha-lan′gal, *a.* Same as PHALANGEAL.

pha-lan″gar-thri′tis, fa-lan″gär-thrai′tis *or* -thri′tis, *n. Pathol.* Gout in the joints of fingers or toes; inflammation of those joints. [< Gr *phalanx*, *phalang-*, bone of finger or toe, + ARTHRITIS.]

pha-lange‡, fg-lānzh′ (fę-lanj′, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* [F.] *Social.* A socialistic community; loosely, a phalanstery. See FOURIERISM.

A community of 400 families, comprehending about 1800 souls, is considered by Fourier sufficient to carry out his plan of society. Such a community he terms a *Phalange*, and the palace in which they reside a Phalanstere. J. D. MORELL. *Hist. Modern Philos.* pt. ii. ch. 1, p. 36. [< A. BRON. '72.]

phal′anges‡, fal′anj, *n.* A weaver-spider (*Solpuga araneoides*) of southern Russia. [< PHALANGIUM.]

The *phalange* . . . is of a yellowish or reddish brown, also with long hair, and when walking seems as large as one's two fists. E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* vol. ii. ch. 11, p. 123. [S. '85.]

pha-lan′ge-al, fə-lan′jē-əl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the phalanges of the fingers and toes; as, the *phalangeal* processes of the rods of Corti. **pha-lan′gal‡**; **pha-lan′ge-an‡**; **pha-lan′gic‡.**

pha-lan′ger, fə-lan′jer, *n.* **1.** A phalangeroid marsupial of Australia and Papua, as a cuscus or a flying phalanger, especially of the genus *Trichosurus*. Phalangers are mostly arboreal and nocturnal, and have a long tail, often prehensile, large claws with opposable nailless great toes, and the second and third toes of the hind feet united by a web.

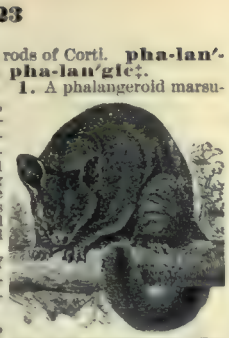

The Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). 1/12

2. [P.] A genus typical of *Phalangeridæ*. [F., < *phalange*, phalanx, < L. *phalanx*; see PHALANX.]

—**Phal″an-ger′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of diprotodont marsupials, especially those with teeth rooted, 6 upper incisors and canines, hind limbs moderate, and cæcum simple; phalangers.—**pha-lan′ger-id**, *n.*—**pha-lan′ger-oid**, *a. & n.*—**Pha-lan′ger-i″næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Phalangeridæ*, with teeth and tongue normal.—**pha-lan′ger-in**(e, *a. & n.*

pha-lan′ges, fə-lan′jīz *or* -gēs, *n.* Plural of PHALANX.

pha″lan-gette′, fā″lon-zhet′, *n.* [F.] *Anat.* The terminal phalanx of a finger or a toe.

pha-lan′gi-an, fə-lan′ji-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Phalangeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phalangiidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Phalangiidæ*.

Phal″an-gid′e-a, fal″ən-jid′ę-ə *or* -ən-gid′e-ə, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of tracheate arachnids having the cephalothorax and abdomen subequal and differentiated by a transverse line, abdomen segmented, falces 2-jointed and didactylous, and legs with multiarticulate terminal joints. [< PHALANGIUM.]

—**pha-lan′gid**, *n.*—**phal″an-gid′e-an**, *a.*

pha-lan′gi-form, fə-lan′ji-fôrm, *a. Anat.* Having the form of a phalanx. [< L. *phalanx* + -FORM.]

Phal″an-gig′ra-da, fal″ən-jig′rə-də *or* -ən-gig′rə-də, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cameloidea*. [< L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*) (see PHALANX) + *gradior*, walk.]

—**pha-lan′gi-grade**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking or adapted for walking on the phalanges; as, the *phalangigrade* foot of a camel. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phalangigrada*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Phalangigrada*.

Phal″an-gi′i-dæ, fal″ən-jai′i-dī *or* -ən-gi′i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of *Phalangidea* with a suboval body, very long slender legs, eyes close together, and falces very large; daddy-long-legs or harvestmen. **Pha-lan′gium**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phalangion*, dim. of *phalanx*, spider, from its long leg-joints, < *phalanx*, phalanx.]

pha-lan′gi-id, *a. & n.*—**pha-lan′gi-oid**, **pha-lan′gi-ous**, *a.*

pha″lan′gine, fg′lən′zhīn′, *n.* [F.] *Anat.* The middle phalanx of a finger or a toe.

Phal″an-gis′ti-dæ, fal″ən-jis′ti-dī *or* -gis′ti-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Phalangeridæ*. **Phal″an-gis′ta**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *phalanx*; see PHALANX.]

—**pha-lan′gist**, *W.* (**phal″an-gist**, *C.*), *n.* A phalanger. **phal″an-gis′ter‡.**—**phal″an-gis′-tid**, *n.*—**phal″an-gis′toid**, *a.*

Phal″an-gis-ti′næ, fal″ən-jis-tai′nī *or* -ən-gis-ti′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Phalangeridæ*. [< PHALANGISTA.]

—**phal″an-gis′tine**, *a. & n.*

phal′an-gite, fal′ən-jait, *C. W.* (fē′lan-jait, *I.*; fa-lan′jait, *Wr.*), *n.* A soldier, as of a phalanx. [F., < L. *phalangites*, < Gr. *phalangitēs*, < *phalanx*, phalanx.]

The *phalangite* soldier was fully equipped in the defensive armor of the regular Greek infantry.

E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 3, p. 79. [H.]

Phal″an-gol′de-a, fal″ən-gol′dę-ə, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Phalangidea*. [< PHALANGIUM + -OID.]

phal″an-go′sis, fal″ən-gō′sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* **1.** An abnormal condition of the eyelashes in which they appear in different rows. **2.** A morbid turning inward of the eyelashes; trichiasis. **3.** The falling of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the levator muscle.

phal′an-stere, fal′ən-stir, *n.* A phalanstery. [< F. *phalanstère*, < *phalange*, < L. *phalanx*, < Gr. *phalanx*, phalanx.] **pha″lan″stéré′‡** [W.]. **phal″an-ste′ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the socialistic community organized by Fourier, French socialist, termed by him a phalange; hence, Fourieristic. See FOURIERISM. **II.** *n.* A member of Fourier's community; a Fourierite. **phal″an-ste′ri-an-ism**, *n.* Same as FOURIERISM. **pha-lan′ster-ism‡.**

phal′an-ster-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The edifice in which a Fourierite community made its home.

England is a huge *phalanstery*, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct.

EMERSON *English Traits* ch. 3, p. 37. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

2. Loosely, a Fourierite community; phalange.

pha′lanx, fē′lanx *or* fal′anx (XIII), *n.* [PHA-LAN′GES or (except in *Anat.* and *Bot.*) PHA′LANX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The order of battle in which the ancient Greek hoplites, or heavy infantry, were formed, in an unbroken line, several ranks deep. See HOPLITE. **2.** Especially, the famous Macedonian body of soldiers arranged so as to be from 8 to 16 ranks deep and armed with lances 14 to 18 feet long. The lances of each rank (except the first) projected over the shoulders of the men in front of it, and the shields could be locked into a testudo. The strength of this body consisted in its power of resistance and of onset; but it could not readily change front, defend itself against an attack on the flank, or reform if once broken. Its actual numbers varied from 10,000 to 20,000.

3. Any solidly arrayed line of battle or compact body of troops; hence, any body or corps organized to act together or with unanimity and firmness. **4.** A certain number selected from a force of workmen, as printers, for any special purpose. **5.** *Anat.* (1) One of the bones of the fingers or toes. There are usually three (a basilar, middle, and ungual). See illus. under CARPUS and TARSUS. (2) One of the phalangeal processes of the rods of Corti. **6.** (1) *Zoöl.* A classificatory group, usually a division of a cohort. (2) *Entom.* A joint of the tarsus. **7.** *Bot.* One of the bundles or clusters of stamens in diadelphous or polyadelphous flowers. **8.** *Social.* A phalange. [L., < Gr. *phalanx*, battle-line, bone of finger or toe.]

Synonyms: see ARMY.

pha-lar′ic‡, *n.* A fire-dart.

phal′a-rope, fal′ə-rōp, *n.* A phalaropodold bird of northern regions. Phalaropes resemble sandpipers, but have the body depressed and the plumage close underneath, as in ducks. Wilson's phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*, of North America, with unscalloped toes) and the northern phalarope (*P. lobatus*) have a slender bill, and the red phalarope (*Chrymophilus fulicarius*) has a broad and depressed one, with lancet-like tip.

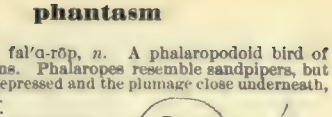

Head and Foot of Wilson's Phalarope. ½

Phal″a-ro-pod′i-dæ, fal″ə-ro-pod′i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of limicolous birds with toes bordered by lateral and usually scalloped webs, and tarsi extremely compressed; phalaropes. **Pha-lar′o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phalaris*, coot, + *pous*, foot.]—**phal″a-rop′o-did**, *n.*—**phal″a-rop′o-doid**, *a. & n.*

phal′e-ra, fal′ę-rə, *n.* [L.] *Archeol.* A metallic stud, boss, or disk, used as an ornament on the helmet (Homer), or on the trappings of horses; also, a similar ornament of Roman soldiers and slaves, or a bead of a necklace: commonly made of thin bronze, silver, or gold, impressed in relief.

Pha-le″ri-di′næ, fa-lī″ri-dai′nī *or* -lē″ri-dī′nē. *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of alcoid birds with inner claw like others, and nostrils exposed but overhung by a horny scale; auklets. **Pha-le′ris**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phalēris*, a coot.] —**pha-le′ri-din**(e, *a. & n.*

phall-, phallo-. Derived from Greek *phallos*, the penis: combining forms.—**phal-lal′gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the penis.—**phal″lan-cy-lo′sis**, *n.* A painful curving downward of the penis, due to gonorrhea; chordee.—**phal-li′-tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the penis.—**phal″lo-car″ci-no′ma**, *n.* Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.—**phal′loid**, *a.* Resembling the phallus or penis.—**phal-lon′cus**, *n.* Tumefaction or swelling of the penis.

phal″le-phor′ic, fal″g-fer′ic, *a.* Carrying the phallus or phallic images. [< Gr. *phallēphoreō*, bear the phallus, < *phallos*, phallus, + *pherō*, bear.]

phal′lic, fal′ic, *a.* Relating to the phallus or phallism; pertaining to the phallus as a symbol of the generative power of nature; as, *phallic* worship. [< Gr. *phallikos*, < *phallos*, phallus.]

phal′lism, fal′izm, *n.* Worship of the generative power of nature as symbolized in the phallus; phallic worship. **phal′li-cism‡.**—**phal′list**, *n.* A student of phallism. **phal′li-cist‡.**

phal′lus, fal′us, *n.* **1.** A figure of the male generative organ used as a symbol in many systems of religion, especially in the Orient, as symbolizing the generative power of nature. In ancient Greece it was borne in the Bacchic processions. Compare LINGAM. **2.** *Biol.* The generative organ; the organ of sex, especially the penis or the clitoris. **3.** [P.] *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi with a conical, slightly wrinkled, or deeply pitted pileus. *Phallus impudicus* is the stinkhorn of damp woods. [L., < Gr. *phallos*, phallus.]

Pha-nar′i-ot, fa-nar′i-ot, *n.* An inhabitant of Fanar, in Constantinople, a quarter in which the higher class of Greeks took up their residence after the Turkish conquest; hence, a member of the Grecian aristocracy of that period: used also as an adjective. **Fa-nar′i-ot‡.**

Many of them were *phanariots*, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious.

J. DONALDSON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi. p. 125.

[< mod. Gr. *Phanarion*, < Turk. *Fanar*, a locality of Constantinople, named from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, < Gr. *phanarion*, lighthouse, < *phaō*, shine.]

phane†, *n.* A fane.

Phan′e-ri, fan′g-rai *or* -rī, *n. pl. Biol.* Microscopic organisms visible without the use of reagents or other special means of discovery. [< Gr. *phaneros*, visible, < *phainō*, show, < *phaō*. shine.]

phan′er-ite, fan′ər-ait, *a.* Easily visible; palpable; apparent. [< Gr. *phaneros*; see PHANERO.]—**phanerite series**, in geology, the topmost or superficial deposits.

phanero-. Derived from Greek *phaneros*, visible, apparent (see PHANERO): a combining form.—**Phan″er-o-bran′chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Polyceridæ* as a division of anthobranchiates.—**phan″er-o-bran′chi-ate**, *a.*— **Phan″er-o-car′pæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Scyphomedusæ*.—**phan″er-o-car′pous**, *a.*—**phan″er-o-co-don′ic**, *a. Zoöph.* Having an umbrella; said of a gonophore.—**phan″er-o-crys′tal-line**, *a.* Obviously crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.—**Phan″er-o-dac′ty-la**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Saurognathæ*.—**Phan″er-o-glos′sa**, *n. pl. Herp.* A section or suborder of anuran batrachians with Eustachian tubes separate and a distinct tongue, including most of the species. **Phan″er-o-glos′sate**.—**phan″er-o-glos′sate**, **1.** *a.* **1.** Having a distinct tongue. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*. **phan″er-o-glos′sal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Phaneroglossa*.—**Phan″er-o-zo′ni-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of starfishes having marginal plates large and highly developed and papulæ only on the abactinal area.—**phan″-er-o-zo′nate**, *a. & n.*

phan′er-o-gam, fan′gr-o-gam, *n.* A flowering plant; a plant of the class *Phanerogamia*.

Phan″er-o-ga′mi-a, fan″gr-o-gē′mi-ə *or* -gg′mi-ə, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the two primary divisions into which Linnæus divided all plants, embracing those with flowers having stamens and pistils; flowering plants: opposed to *Cryptogamia*, or flowerless plants. It embraces two classes, the *angiosperms* and *gymnosperms*, the former being again divided into *dicotyledons* and *monocotyledons*. [< PHANERO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

phan″er-og′a-mous, fan″gr-og′ə-məs, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Phanerogamia*; having flowers; flowering. **phan″er-o-ga′mi-an** or **-gam′ic‡.**

phanged†, *a.* Fanged; a misspelling.

phan′si-gar, fan′si-gär, *n.* [Hind.] A thug.

phan-ta′si-a†, *n.* Fantasia.

Phan-ta′si-ast, fan-tē′zi-ast *or* -tas′i-ast, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Aphthartodocetæ. [< Gr. *phantasiastēs*, < *phantasia*; see FANCY.]

phan′tasm, fan′tazm, *n.* **1.** An appearance or vision that has no tangible or literal reality, as an apparition or an optical illusion; an imaginary existence that seems to be real; a fantom. **2.** Specifically, as used often in psychical research, pathology, etc., a subjective vision or appearance in which a mental image is taken to be an external reality. **3.** *Psychol.* (1) A mental image given by the imaging power as a representation of a past object of sense-perception; representation; image: an element in memory. (2) Such a mental image, without recognized

connection with a past cognition, but as casual and variable in reverie and dreaming, or directed and fashioned at will in fancy; any product of the fantasy; an idea; a fancy.

For the objects of this power we have no appropriate technical name. . . . In the earlier days of the English language the representative power was called imagination, or phantasy, and then images and *phantasms* were appropriately and literally applied to its objects. NOAH PORTER *Human Intellect* § 220, p. 253. [S. '70.]

[< F. *phantasme*, < L. *phantasma*, < Gr. *phantasma*, < *phainō*, show, < *phaō*, shine.] **fan'tasm‡.**

phan-tas'ma†, *n.* A phantasm; day-dream.

phan-tas"ma-go'ri-a, fan-tas"mə-gō'ri-ə, *S., or* -taz"mə-gō'ri-ə, *C. W.*, *n.* **1.** A changing incoherent series of apparitions, appearances, or phantasms, as in a dream. **2.** A fantastical stereopticon exhibition. Specifically: (1) An exhibition of dissolving views. (2) An exhibition in which the lantern is made to approach the screen, being kept in focus by a mechanical device. The picture rapidly increases in size, appearing to the spectators as if it were approaching them from a distance.

The wonder-worker who prepares to exhibit his *phantasmagoria* upon the wall, knows well how much it adds to the delusion to have all lights extinguished save that which is in his own dark lantern. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 317. [H.]

3. A stereopticon or magic lantern, especially when arranged to exhibit fantastic views. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see PHANTASM) + *agora;* see AGORA.] **phan-tas"ma-go-ry‡.**

phan-tas"ma-go'ri-al, fan-tas"mə-gō'ri-əl, *S., or* -taz"-, *C. W.*, *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or producing a phantasmagoria; illusory; as, a *phantasmagorial* mind or spectacle. **phan-tas"ma-gor'ic or -ic-al‡.**

phan-tas'mal, fan-taz'məl, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a phantasm; unsubstantial; apparitional; illusive. **phan"tas-ma'li-an‡; phan"tas-mat'ic or -ic-al‡; phan-tas'mic‡.**

—**phan-tas'mal-ly**, *adv.*

phan"tas-mal'i-ty, fan"tas-mal'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being phantasmal; illusiveness; unreality.

phan-tas'ma-scope, fan-tas'mə-scōp, *n.* A fantascope. [< Gr. *phantasma*, PHANTASM, + -SCOPE.]

phan-tas"ma-tog'ra-phy, fan-tas"mə-tog'rə-fi, *n.* [Rare.] A description of celestial optical phenomena. [< Gr. *phantasma(t-)* (see PHANTASM) + -GRAPHY.]

phan-tas"mo-gen'e-sis, fan-tas"mo-jen'ē-sis, *n.* The genesis of phantasms; the causes or conditions of the production or occurrence of apparitions; the act of producing phantasms or spectral illusions; a term to which, with its congeners, the scientific study of apparitions and other alleged spiritual phenomena has given rise. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see PHANTASM) + GENESIS.]

—**phan-tas"mo-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Creating spectral illusions; productive of phantasms.—**phan-tas"mo-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phan"tas-mol'o-gy, fan"tas-mel'o-ji, *n.* The science of phantasms and apparitions. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see PHANTASM) + -OLOGY.]—**phan-tas"mo-log'ic-al**, *a.*

phan'tast, fan'tast, *n.* One who believes in or advocates a fantastic delusion as a true doctrine.

phan-tas'tic†, -tic-al†, *n.* Same as FANTASTIC.

phan'ta-sy, *n.* Same as FANTASY. In psychological use the spelling *phantasy* is the common one. See FANTASY, 3.

phan'tas-try†.

phan't0m, etc. Same as FANTOM, etc.

phan"to-mat'ic, fan"to-mat'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or resembling a fantom; phantasmal.

Pha-pi'næ, fə-pai'ni *or* -pī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, generally united with *Columbinæ;* bronzewings. See illus. under BRONZEWING. **Phaps,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phaps*, pigeon.]—**pha'pin(e**, *a. & n.*

Pha'raoh, fē'rō *or* fē'rə-ō (XIII), *n.* **1.** Any one of the ancient monarchs of Egypt: used in the Scriptures as a proper name without the article, but in modern literature often with the article; popularly, the Egyptian king under whom Joseph flourished, and the line under whom the oppression of the Israelites and the Exodus took place.

The Egyptian word *Per-aa* signifies "the Great House," *i. e.*, the royal palace, *per*, house, or abode, *aa*, great. This was the ceremonial expression for the person of the king. The Hebrew word *Phar'oh* for "*Pharaoh*" is a Semitized transcription of the original Egyptian, and undoubtedly dates from the period of the Sojourn and the Captivity. In the Coptic, the first two letters are detached to form the article. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Letter to Standard Dict.*

The last *Pharaoh* of the 6th dynasty was Queen Nitocris. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 293, app. [A. '59.]

2. [Archaic, Eng.] An unusually strong ale. **3†.** [p-] The game of faro. [< LL. *Pharao*, < Gr. *Pharaō*, < Heb. *Phar'ōh*, < Egypt. *Per-aa;* see letter under def. 1.]

—**Pharaoh's chicken**, the Egyptian vulture.—**Pharaoh's corn**, same as MUMMY *e* WHEAT.—**Pharaoh's rat**, the ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

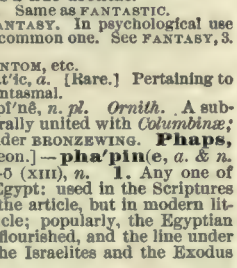

Pharaoh's Chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*). 1/17

phar'a-on, fār'ə-on (far'ə-en, *C.*; fār'ē-, *E.*; fē'rē-en, *W.*), *n.* [F.] The game of faro.

Phar"a-on'ic, far"ə-en'ic, *C. W.* (fē'rē-, *I. S.*; fār'ē-, *E.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient kings of Egypt.

phare, fār, *n.* [F.] **1.** [Rare.] A lighthouse; pharos.

I see the white streak of the *phare* in the sun, from the window where I write. BROWNING in Orr's *Robert Browning* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 420. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2†. The entrance to a harbor; roadstead.

pha-ril'lon, fə-ril'en, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A small lighthouse.

phar"i-sa'ic, { far"i-sē'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pharisees or to pharisaism.

The indifference of the *Pharisaic*, or ultra, party to political affairs, and their concentration on the observance and elaboration of the Law, became, in the end, the characteristic of the people at large. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 267. [A. '80.]

2. Hence, observing the form but neglecting the spirit of religion; self-righteous; hypocritical; as, *pharisaic* principles; a *pharisaical* spirit. **phar"i-se'an†.**

—**phar"i-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**phar"i-sa'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

phar'i-sa"ism, far'i-sē'izm, *C. E. I. S. Wr.* (-sē-, *W.*), *n.* The principles and practises of the Pharisees; hence, formality, self-righteousness, or hypocrisy.

The very meanest form of *pharisaism* is that which is ascetic in public and epicurean in private. AUSTIN PHELPS *My Portfolio* ch. 8, p. 76. [S. '82.]

Synonyms: see AFFECTATION.

Phar'i-see, far'i-sī, *n.* One of an ancient Jewish party who paid scrupulous regard to tradition and to the observance of all external forms and ceremonies, and in so doing were led to separate themselves from the other Jews; hence, any formalist in religion, especially if insincere or hypocritical.

The Pharisees were the descendants and successors of the Assideans, the original patriots in the struggle of the Jews with foreign foes, and originally the truly religious party in the nation. Compare ASSIDEAN.

A *Pharisee* is one who worships instruments. Whoever believes that churches, or books, or institutions, or customs, are more valuable than men is a *Pharisee*. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Feb. 7, '74* vol. i, p. 438. [J. B. F. '74.]

[< OF. *farise*, < LL. *pharisæus*, < Gr. *pharisaios*, < Heb. *pārūsh*, separated, < *parash*, separate.]

phar'i-see"ism, far'i-sī'izm, *n.* Pharisaism.

phar"ma-ceu'tic, fär"mə-siū'tic *or* -ciū'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to pharmacy. [< LL. *pharmaceuticus*, < Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, < *pharmakon*, drug.]

phar'ma-cal‡; phar"ma-ceu'tic-al‡.

—**pharmaceutical chemistry**, the branch of chemistry relating to pharmacy. It includes the methods of analyzing drugs, the preparation of medicines with regard to the arrangement of their ingredients, and the consideration of poisons and their antidotes. Compare PHARMACY.

—**phar"ma-ceu'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phar"ma-ceu'tics, fär"mə-siū'tics *or* -ciū'tics, *n.* Pharmacy; especially, pharmacy as a science: a branch of materia medica.

phar"ma-ceu'tist, fär"mə-siū'tist *or* -ciū'tist, *n.* One skilled in the art and science of compounding and preparing medicines; a qualified apothecary or druggist. [< Gr. *pharmakon*, drug.] **phar'ma-cist‡.**

pharmaco-, Derived from Greek *pharmakon*, drug; a combining form.—**phar-mac'o-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white or grayish, translucent, hydrous calcium arsenate (H_5CaAsO_6), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *arsenicite.*—**phar"ma-co-ma'ni-a**, *n.* A mania for either taking or giving drugs.—**phar"ma-co-ma-ni'a-cal**, *a.*—**phar"ma-com'a-thy**, *n.* Same as PHARMACOGNOSIS.—**phar"ma-co-sid'er-ite**, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, variously colored, subtransparent to subtranslucent, hydrous ferric arsenate ($H_{30}Fe_8As_8O_{42}$), crystallizing in the isometric system.—**phar"ma-co-the'ca**, *n.* A medicine-chest.

phar"ma-co-dy-nam'ics, fär"mə-co-dai-nam'ics, *n.* The branch of pharmacology that relates to the power and effects of medicinal drugs. [< PHARMACO- + DYNAMICS.]—**phar"ma-co-dy-nam'ic**, *a.*

phar"ma-cog-no'sis, fär"mə-ceg-nō'sis, *n.* **1.** The branch of pharmacology that treats of unprepared medicines. **2.** Pharmacology. [< PHARMACO- + Gr. *gnōsis*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.] **phar"ma-cog-no'si-a‡; phar"ma-cog-nos'tics‡; phar"ma-cog'no-sy‡; phar"ma-com'a-thy‡.**

phar"ma-cog'ra-phy, fär"mə-ceg'rə-fi, *n. Med.* A description of the properties of drugs. [< PHARMACO- + -GRAPHY.] **phar"ma-cog-no'sis‡.**

phar"ma-col'o-gy, fär"mə-cel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of medicines, their nature, preparation, administration, and effects: including *pharmacy, pharmacodynamics,* and *pharmacognosis.* **2.** Same as PHARMACODYNAMICS. [< PHARMACO- + -LOGY.] **phar"ma-co-lo'gi-a‡.—phar"ma-co-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pharmacology.—**phar"ma-co-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**phar"ma-col'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in pharmacology.

phar'ma-con, fär'mə-con, *n.* A drug or a medicine; also, a poison. [< Gr. *pharmakon*, drug.] **phar'ma-cum‡.**

phar"ma-co-pœ'ia, fär"mə-co-pī'iə, *C.* (-yə, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A book, usually published by authority, containing the formulas and methods of preparation of medicines, etc., for the use of druggists. The United States Pharmacopœia is revised decennially by a representative body of physicians and pharmacists assembled in convention.

2. A collection of drugs.

One corner of the garret was reserved, . . . and there hung in order the dried herbs, which formed the *pharmacopœia* of those early days. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 16, p. 171. [F. H. & H.]

3†. A chemical laboratory. [< Gr. *pharmakopoiia*, < *pharmakon*, drug, + *poieō*, make.]

phar"ma-co-pœ'ial, fär"mə-co-pī'iəl, *a. Med.* Conformable to the formulas of the pharmacopœia.

phar"ma-cop'o-list, fär"mə-cep'o-list, *n.* A druggist; an apothecary. [< L. *pharmacopola*, < Gr. *pharmakopōlēs*, < *pharmakon*, drug, + *pōleō*, sell.]

phar"ma-co-po'si-a, fär"mə-co-pō'si-ə, *n.* Liquid medicine, especially a cathartic. [< Gr. *pharmakoposia*, a drinking of medicine, < *pharmakon*, drug, + *posis*, a drinking.]

phar'ma-cy, fär'mə-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of materia medica that treats of the compounding of drugs and other substances for use in medicine, including also their collection, preservation, and identification; the art or business of compounding and dispensing medicines. A former method was the so-called **Galenic pharmacy** (see GALENIAN); that now in use is distinguished as **chemical pharmacy**, equivalent to *pharmaceutical chemistry.*

All rude nations have a *pharmacy* of their own, equal in general to their wants. TYTLER *General Hist.* pt. i, § 2, p. 14. [BELL '75.]

2. The place where such business is carried on; a drug-store. [< F. *pharmacie*, < Gr. *pharmakeia*, < *pharmakon*, drug.] **fer'ma-cy†.**

—**pharmacy jars**, majolica and other vases, as used for drugs in the pharmaceutical department of many south-European religious houses, bearing externally the name of the drug contained in the jar.

phar'oi, *n.* Same as FARO.

pha'roh†, *n.* An Irish war-cry.

pha-rol'o-gy, fē-rel'o-ji *or* fə-, *n.* The scientific theory and treatment of signal-lights and lighthouses, and of seashore signals generally, especially of night- and fog-signals. [< Gr. *pharos* (see PHAROS) + -LOGY.]

Pha'ros, fē'res *or* fə'ros, *n.* **1.** The ancient lighthouse of white marble, on the island of Pharos, at the entrance of the port of Alexandria, built in the 3d century B. C. by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. **2.** [p-] Hence, in general, a lighthouse; beacon; watch-tower. **pha'ro²†.** [L., < Gr. *Pharos* (def. 1), *pharos* (def. 2).]

pharyng-, pharyngo-, { Derived from Greek *pharynx*, the throat; combining forms. —**phar"yn-gal'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the throat or fauces.—**phar"yn-gec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* The cutting away of a portion of the pharynx.—**phar"yn-gis'mus**, *n. Pathol.* Spasm or cramp of the muscles of the throat.—**pha-ryn"go-bran'chi-al.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and gills. II. *n.* An upper pharyngeal bone.—**Pha-ryn"go-bran'chi-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* The leptocardians as an order.—**Pha-ryn"go-bran'chi-a‡.—pha-ryn'go-branch**, *a. & n.*—**pha-ryn"go-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*—**pha-ryn'go-cele**, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal enlargement or tumor at the upper part of the gullet, upon which the food sometimes lodges.—**pha-ryn"go-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the pharynx; sore throat.—**pha-ryn"go-e"soph-ag'e-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and esophagus.—**pha-ryn"go-e-soph'a-gus**, *n.* A pharynx and esophagus combined.—**pha-ryn"go-glos'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue.—**Phar"yn-gog'na-thi**, *C. W.* (**Pha-ryn"go-gna'thi**, *E. I.*), *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes with the lower pharyngeals united, as in *Labridæ.*—**pha-ryn'gog-nath**, *a. & n.*—**phar"yn-gog'na-thous**, *a.* **1.** Having the lower pharyngeals united. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngognathi.*—**phar"yn-gog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the pharynx.—**pha-ryn"go-graph'ic**, *a.*—**pha-ryn"go-lar'yn-ge'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the larynx.—**pha-ryn"go-lar"yn-gi'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat and air-passages.—**phar"yn-gol'o-gy**, *n.* Scientific knowledge of the pharynx.—**pha-ryn"go-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**pha-ryn"go-my-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The development of microscopic fungi in the pharynx, usually of the *Leptothrix buccalis.*—**pha-ryn"go-na'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the nose; as, the *pharyngonasal* cavity.—**pha-ryn"go-o'ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth.—**pha-ryn"go-path'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the pharynx.—**pha-ryn"go-ple'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the muscles of the throat. **pha-ryn"go-par-al'y-sis‡.** —**pha-ryn"go-pleu'ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the pleura.—**Pha-ryn"gop-neus'ta**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A division of animals, including the tunicates and the enteropneusts.—**pha-ryn"gop-neus'tal**, *a.*—**pha-ryn"go-rhi-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the throat and tonsils, involving the membranes of the nasal cavity.—**pha-ryn"go-rhi-nos'co-py**, *n. Med.* Inspection of the posterior openings of the nasal cavities by means of a small mirror held behind the palate.—**pha-ryn"gor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the throat, especially of the pharynx.—**pha-ryn"gos-te'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal contraction or stricture of the pharynx.

Pha-ryn'ge-a, fə-rin'jē-ə, *n. pl. Helminth.* A former section of planarians with a pharynx. [< Gr. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), throat.]

phar"yn-ge'al, far"in-jī'əl, *W.*¹, *or* fə-rin'jē-əl, *C. E. I. W.*² *Wr.* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the pharynx. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngea.* **3.** Pharyngognathous. [< Gr. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*). pharynx.] **pha-ryn'gal‡.**

—**pharyngeal clefts** (*Embryol.*), the visceral clefts.—**p. septum** (*Embryol.*), the membrane that separates the primitive mouth or stomodæum from the foregut.—**p. tonsil**, a collection of lymphoid tissue at the upper part of the posterior wall of the pharynx.

phar"yn-ge'al, *n.* An element of the pharynx; specifically, one of the bones (usually three or four pairs above and one pair below) behind the gills and at the beginning of the esophagus in fishes, in part representing a fifth branchial arch.

phar"yn-gi'tis, far"in-jai'tis *or* -gī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces, as in diphtheria and malignant sore throat. [< Gr. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.]

—**phar"yn-git'ic**, *a.*

pha-ryn"go-my-co'sis, -na'sal, etc. See PHARYNG-.

pha-ryn'go-scope, fə-rin'go-scōp, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the throat. [< PHARYNGO- + -SCOPE.]

—**pha-ryn'go-sco"py**, *n.* Instrumental inspection of the pharynx.

pha-ryn'go-tome, fə-rin'go-tōm, *n. Surg.* An instrument for scarifying inflamed tonsils and puncturing pharyngeal abscesses. [< PHARYNGO- + -TOME.]

—**phar"yn-got'o-my**, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx; also, of scarifying the tonsils, and of opening a pharyngeal abscess.

phar"yn-pho'to-scope, far'in-fō'to-scōp, *n.* An apparatus for photographing the pharynx. [< PHARYNX + PHOTOSCOPE.]

phar'ynx, far'inx, *n.* [PHA-RYN'GES, *pl.*] The part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus, serving as an air-passage to the larynx in addition to being a food-passage to the esophagus in air-breathing vertebrates. In fishes and aquatic amphibians it has lateral branchial clefts. [< Gr. *pharynx*, throat.]

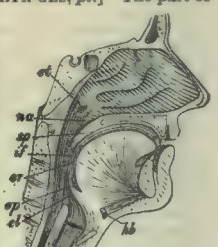

The Region of the Pharynx.

Median section of the head and neck: *et*, Eustachian tube; *sp*, soft palate; *if*, isthmus of the fauces; *na*, nasopharynx; *or*, oropharynx; *ep*, epiglottis; *el*, entrance to the larynx; *hb*, hyoid bone; *e*, esophagus; *t*, trachea.

Phas-ca'ce-æ, fas-kē'sē-ī *or* -cē'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small order of mosses (*Musci*) characterized by slight development of leafy axis, persistent protonema, and an indehiscent capsule that releases its spores only by its own decay. [< Gr. *phaskon*, tree-moss.]

—**phas-ca'ceous**, *a.*

phasco-, phascol-, phascolo-. { Derived from Greek *phaskōlos*, leather bag; combining forms. —**Phas-co"ga-li'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of small dasyuroid marsupials with 3 pairs of premolars in each jaw. **Phas-co'ga-le**, *n.* (t. g.)—**phas-co'ga-lin(e**, *a. & n.*—**Phas"col-arc'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of diprotodont marsupials having rooted teeth, canines and 6 upper incisors, and cæcum and colon dilated, with multiplicate mucous membrane; koalas. **Phas"col-arc'tos**, *n.* (t. g.)—**phas"col-arc'toid**, *a. & n.*—**Phas"col-arc-ti'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Phascolarctidæ* as a subfamily of *Phalangeridæ.*—**phas"col-arc'tin(e**, *a. & n.*—**phas-co'lome**, *n.* A wombat (*Phascolomys*).—**Phas-co"lo-**

my'i-dæ, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of diprotodont marsupials with a pair of scalpiform incisors in each jaw; wombats. **Phas-co'lo-mys**, *n.* (t. g.) — **phas"co-lo-my'id**, *n.* — **phas-co"lo-my'oid**, *a. & n.*

phase, fēz, *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To disconcert; faze.

phase, *n.* **1.** The view that anything presents to the eye; any one of varying manifestations of an object: a transient appearance; a particular aspect; also, the form or guise in which a subject presents itself to the mind; a stage of development; an era.

> The love of wandering and of maritime adventure . . . is a *phase* in Anglo-Saxon boy-nature, or a genuine instinct towards the profession he was made for.
> MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* ch. 10, p. 383. [D. M. & CO. '66.]

2. *Astron.* Any one of the several aspects that a changing phenomenon may assume; specifically, one of the appearances or forms presented periodically by an illuminated body revolving about its center of motion; said of planets or of the moon.

> The *phases* of the moon, which vary from a slender silver crescent soon after conjunction, to a complete circular disc of light in opposition, decrease by the same degrees till the moon is again enveloped in the morning beams of the sun. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 5, p. 39. [J. M. '58.]

3. *Physics.* In an oscillatory motion, the special form of a wave at any instant; more widely, the position of a particle at any one time in a wave compared with a standard position; as used by some writers, the fraction of a period that elapses between these positions; also, any one of the series of positions or states assumed by a body or bodies in performing a complex oscillation.

> The phase is often measured as an angle, the whole period being regarded as a circle, or 360°. Thus, two parts of the same wave that are in opposite phases (that is, are moving in opposite directions with the same velocity), or two waves of the same period whose corresponding parts are always so moving, are said to differ in phase by 180°. In the mathematical representation of a harmonic motion as a function, as $A \sin 2\pi(\frac{t}{T} + c)$, the phase is represented by the quantity in the parenthesis.

[< LL. *phasis*, < Gr. *phasis*, < *phaō*, shine.]

pha'sel, *n.* The kidney-bean. **fa'sel**; **fes'el**.

phase'less, fēz'les, *a.* [Rare.] Exhibiting no phases or changes of aspect; changeless; dull.

pha-se'o-lite, fa-sī'o-līt, *C. E.* (-zī'-, *I. S.*), *n.* The fossil of a leguminous plant; a stone bean: a name given to remains, chiefly of leaves, resembling parts of the living species of *Phaseolus*.

Pha-se'o-lus, fa-sī'o-lus *or* -sē'o-lus, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly climbing herbs of the bean family, with pinnately trifoliolate leaves, and clusters of variously colored flowers above the middle of a long peduncle. [L., dim. of *phaselus*, < Gr. *phaselos*, kind of bean.]

pha"se-o-man'nite, fē"sē-o-man'līt, *n.* Inosite. [< PHASEOLUS + MANNITE.]

Pha"si-a'nī, fē"si-ē'nī *or* fg"si-ā'nī, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of galliform birds with the hallux above the level of the front toes, including *Phasianidæ*, *Tetraonidæ*, and *Meleagrididæ*.

Pha"si-an'i-dæ, fē"[*or* fg"]si-an'i-dī *or* -dē, *C.* (-zi-, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of gallinaceous birds, especially those with hind toes elevated, tarsi spurred in males, head feathered, and tail vaulted; including pheasants and barn-yard fowls. **Pha"si-a'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L.; see PHEASANT.]

— **pha"si-an'id**, *n.* — **pha"si-an'oid**, *a.*

Pha"si-a-nī'næ, fē"si-ā-nī'nē *or* fg"si-ā-nī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, especially those with a compressed tail, some of whose feathers are elongated in the cocks; pheasants, etc. [< PHASIANUS.]

— **pha'si-a-nine**, *a. & n.*

Phas"si-a"no-mor'phæ, fē"si-ē"no-mār'fī *or* fg"si-ā"no-mor'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of gallinaceous birds, including the *Phasiani* and *Hemipodii*. [< Gr. *phasianos* (see PHEASANT) + *morphē*, form.]

— **pha"si-a"no-mor'phic**, *a.*

pha'sic, fē'zic, *a.* Of the nature of a phase; pertaining to phases.

pha'sis, fē'sis *or* fg'sis, *n.* [PHA'SES, fē'siz *or* fg'sēz, *pl.*] [LL.] *Astron.* Same as PHASE.

phas'ma, fas'mu, *C.* (faz'mu, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** [PHAS'MA-TA, *pl.*] A phantasm; fantom. **phasm**†. **2.** [P-] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Phasmidæ*. [L., < Gr. *phasma*, apparition, < *phaō*, shine.]

Phas'mi-dæ, fas'mi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of orthopterous insects with legs ambulatorial, antennæ filiform, and external lobe of lower lip much larger than internal; including walking-leaves and walking-sticks. [< L. *phasma*; see PHASMA.]

— **phas'mid**, *a. & n.* — **phas'moid**, *a.*

phas'sa-chate, fas'ā-kēt, *n.* A lead-colored agate. [< Gr. *phassa*, ring-dove, + *achatēs*, AGATE.]

phat'a-gin, fat'ā-jin, *n.* The white-bellied pangolin (*Manis tricuspis*) of West Africa. [< Gr. *phattagas*.]

phat"nor-rha'gi-a, fat"nar-rē'jī-u *or* -rā'gi-ā, *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the tooth-sockets. [< Gr. *phatnē*, tooth-socket, + *rhēgnymi*, break.]

pheas'ant, fez'ant, *n.* **1.** A long-tailed phasianine bird of *Phasianus* or a related genus, found mostly in Asia, especially *P. colchicus*, long semi-domesticated and bred in game-preserves in Europe, and recently introduced into the United States; noted for the gorgeous plumage of the males, in many cases gleaming with metallic lusters of golden, coppery, emerald, and peacock-blue tints.

Reeve's Pheasant (*Phasianus reevesi*). 1/15

The **golden pheasant** (*Thaumalea picta*), crested, with a ruff of orange and black, and mostly golden above and scarlet below (see plate of BIRDS, fig. 22), and the **silver p.** (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*), silvery-white above, penciled with black, are Chinese and have been long introduced into Europe. The **green p.** (*P. reevesi*) and the **copper p.** (*P. soemmeringi*) of Japan, and the **ring-necked p.** (*P. torquatus*) of China have been introduced into western Oregon. **Reeve's p.** (*P. reevesi*) of China, with a white crown and very long tail (5½ feet), white with black bars, and the copper pheasant are also found in the game-preserves of Europe.

2. [Local.] One of various other birds: (1) [Southern U. S.] The ruffed grouse, the partridge of the northern United States. (2) [Austral.] (*a*) The mallee-bird. (*b*) The lyre-bird. (3) A South-African francolin. (4) A Central-American guan. (5) A pheasant-duck. [< F. *faisan*, < L. *phasianus*, < Gr. *phasianos*, < *Phasis*, Phasis, river in Colchis.]

— **pheas'ant-cuck"oo**, *n.* A coucal, especially the Australian *Centropus phasianus*. **p.-coucal**‡. — **p.-duck**, *n.* **1.** A merganser. **2.** A pintail. — **p.-finch**, *n.* A small African seed-eating spermestine bird (*Estrelda undulata*). — **p.-fowl**, *n.* The black-backed kaleege. — **p.-parrot**, *n.* An Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus adelaidensis*), black above, variegated with blue and scarlet, and scarlet below. — **p.-shell**, *n.* A turbinoid univalve (genus *Phasianella*) of warm seas, mostly Australian, with a porcellanous richly colored shell. — **p.-wood**, *n.* Same as PARTRIDGE-WOOD. — **p.-wren**, *n.* [Austral.] The emu-wren.

pheas'ant-ry, fez'ant-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place for breeding and keeping pheasants.

pheas'ant's-eye", fez'ants-qī', *n.* **1.** A low hardy European annual (*Adonis autumnalis*) with finely dissected alternate leaves and concave crimson or scarlet flowers with a dark center, cultivated and sparingly naturalized in the United States; also, *Adonis æstivalis*. **2.** The garden pink. Called also *pheasant's-eye pink*.

Flowering Sprays of the Pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*), and its Fruit. (*a*) ¼

phe'be, *n.* Same as PH�ŒBE².

pheer†, *n.* A companion; feer.

pheere†.

pheese, fīz, *v. & n.* [Local or Obs.] Same as FEEZE¹, *v.*, and FEEZE, *n.* **pheeze**†.

— **phee'sy**, *a.* Fretful.

Pheid'i-an, *a.* Same as PHIDIAN. **Pheid'i-ac**‡.

phel'lo-derm, fel'o-dėrm, *n. Bot.* A layer of green parenchymatous tissue sometimes developed on the inner side of a layer of cork. [< Gr. *phellos*, cork, + *derma*; see DERM.]

phel'lo-gen, fel'o-jen, *n. Bot.* Cork-tissue; active meristematic tissue out of which cork is developed. See illus. under LENTICEL. [< Gr. *phellos*, cork, + -GEN.]

> The generating tissue [of cork] is called the *Phellogen*, or Cork-cambium. C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 158, p. 126. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

— **phel"lo-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

phel'lo-plas'tics, fel'o-plas'tics, *n.* The art or process of modeling in cork. [< Gr. *phellos*, cork, + *plastos*, formed, < *plassō*, form.]

phe-lo'ni-on, fē-lō'ni-en, *n. Gr. Ch.* A vestment similar to a chasuble, worn by officials of the Greek Church. [< Late Gr. *phelonion*, < L. *paenula*, mantle.]

phe-nac'e-tin, fē-nas'ē-tin, *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar compound used in medicine as an antipyretic. [< PHENOL + ACETIN.]

phen'a-cite, fen'ā-sait, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, colorless, transparent to subtranslucent glucinum silicate (Gl_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *phenax* (*phenak-*), a cheat.]

phen'a-kism†, *n.* False statement or representation.

phen"a-kis'to-scope, fen'ā-kis'to-scōp, *n.* A philosophical toy producing the appearance of objects in motion, as birds flying or horses leaping.

> A disk bearing a series of representations of the object in successive phases of motion is pivoted to a larger disk having a corresponding series of radial slits. When the two are revolved together before a mirror, an observer looking through the slits sees the reflection of each picture only momentarily through its own slit, and the series is rendered continuous by the persistence of vision. Compare ZOETROPE. [< Gr. *phenakistakos*, deceitful (< *phenax* (*phenak-*), cheat), + -SCOPE.]

phe-nan'threne, fē-nan'thrin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$) showing slight blue fluorescence, obtained in distilling coal-tar oil. [< PHENYL + ANTHRACENE.]

— **phe-nan'thri-din**, **phe-nan'thri-dine**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_9N$) obtained by passing the vapor of the anilid of benzoic aldehyde through a red-hot tube. — **phe-nan'thro-lin**, **phe-nan'thro-line**, *n. Chem.* Either of two colorless crystalline organic compounds ($C_{12}H_8N_2$) obtained by various synthetical methods from coal-tar derivatives.

phene†, *n. Chem.* Same as BENZENE.

phe'net-ol, fī'net-ōl (-ol, *C. E.*; fī'nī-tōl, *W.*), *n. Chem.* An aromatic oily liquid compound ($C_6H_5.O.C_2H_5$), being the ethyl ether of phenol. Called also *ethyl phenate*. [< PHENYL + ETHYL + -OL.]

phe'nic, fī'nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phenol. [< F. *phénique*, < *phénol*; see PHENOL.]

— **phenic acid**, same as CARBOLIC ACID: former name.

Phe-ni'cian, fē-nish'en, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phœnicia or to its people. **Phœ-ni'cian**‡.

— **Phenician architecture**, the architecture of the Phenicians, consisting of spiritless copies and combinations of Egyptian, Assyrian, and later of Greek and Roman elements. Some of the masonry, particularly in fortifications, is of very large stones and admirable workmanship. Jewish architecture, so called, is Phenician.

Phe-ni'cian, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phenicia or of any of its colonies, as Carthage: noted as colonists, navigators, and traders, and the chief rivals of the Greeks and Romans in civilization and for the mastery of the ancient world.

> The Ionians learnt the alphabet from the *Phenicians*. The Ionians always called their letters Phenician letters, and the very name of Alphabet was a Phenician word.
> MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. vii, p. 203. [L. G. & CO. '83.]

2. The language of this people, constituting with Hebrew the Hebraic or middle class of the Semitic family.

phen'i-cin, fen'i-sin, *n.* A brown amorphous coloring-matter produced by the action of heated phenol on a mixture of strong nitric and sulfuric acid. [< F. *phénicine*, < Gr. *phainix*, purple-red.] **phen'i-cine**‡.

— **phe-ni'cious**, *a.*

phen"i-cop'ter†, *n.* A flamingo or phœnicopterid.

phe-nig'mus, fe-nig'mus, *n.* A disease of the skin characterized by a diffused redness, without fever; red jaundice. [< Gr. *phoinigmos*, < *phoinix*, purple-red.]

phe'nix, fī'nix, *n.* **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* A sacred bird like an eagle, with red and golden plumage, which came out of Arabia every 500 years to Heliopolis, where it burned itself on the altar and rose again from its ashes young and beautiful; hence, an emblem of immortality and of the resurrection.

> The myth has several forms, of which the above is the popular one. The phenix period, or time of reappearance of the phenix, is variously given from 250 to 7,000 years. The prototype of the phenix is probably the bennu, or symbol of the rising sun, of which the hieroglyph is a heron.

2. A person of singular or superlative excellence; a rara avis; prodigy. **3.** [Eng.] A geometrid moth (genus *Cidaria*), as *C. ribesaria*, of the currant and gooseberry. **4.** [P.] A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 67. **5.** *Her.* A charge representing a bird in the midst of flames. [< AS. *fenix*, < L. *phœnix*, < Gr. *phoinix*, phenix.] **fe'nix**†; **phœ'nix**‡.

A Chinese Representation of the Phenix or Fung-hwang.

— **Chinese phenix**, same as FUNG-HWANG. — **phe'nix-stone"**, *n.* Manufactured stone having furnace-slag for one of its ingredients.

pheno-. Same as PHŒNO-.

Phe"no-cœ'li-a, fī"no-sī'li-ə *or* fē"no-cei'li-ə, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Phœnocelia*. [< PHENO- + Gr. *koilia*, belly.]

phe'no-cryst, fī'no-crist, *n. Petrol.* A mineral constituent of a rock, occurring in well-defined crystals embedded in a fine-grained ground-mass, as in the porphyries. [< PHENO- + Gr. *krystallos*; see CRYSTAL.]

phe'no-gam, **phe"no-gam'ic**, **phe-nog'a-mous**, etc. Same as PHÆNOGAM, etc.

phe'nol, fī'nōl, *A. S. W.* (-nel, *C. I. Wr.*) (XIII), *n. Chem.* **1.** Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of benzene or its homologues formed by replacing the benzene hydrogens by hydroxyl. **2.** Specifically, a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_5.OH$) with a characteristic odor, derived from coal-tar oil by distillation and largely used as a disinfectant. Called also *carbolic acid*, *phenyl hydrate*. [< F. *phénol*, < Gr. *phainō*, shine (< *phaō*, shine), + L. *oleum*, oil.]

— **phe'nol-phthal"e-in**, *n.* A whitish or yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{14}O_4$) obtained by treating phenol with phthalic anhydrid. Its alkaline solutions are red and are readily decolorized by acid, which property renders it valuable as an indicator in volumetric analysis.

phe'no-late, fī'no-lēt, *n. Chem.* Same as CARBOLATE.

phe-nol'o-gist, fe-nel'o-jist, *n.* A student of or a specialist in phenology. **phæ-nol'o-gist**‡.

phe-nol'o-gy, fe-nel'o-ji, *n.* The branch of meteorology or of biology that treats of animal or plant life and development as affected by climate. [Contr. of PHENOMENOLOGY.] **phæ-nol'o-gy**‡.

— **phe"no-log'ic-al**, **phæ"no-log'ic-al**, *a.*

phe-nom'en-a, *n.* Plural of PHENOMENON.

phe-nom'en-al, fe-nem'en-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to phenomena or outward manifestations, as distinguished from the underlying substance or cause.

> Real existence is spiritual, *phenomenal* existence natural.
> H. JAMES, SR. *Substance and Shadow* intro., p. 7. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Having the character of a phenomenon or remarkable fact or appearance; hence, extraordinary or marvelous. [A use often objected to.]

> The wealth of the United States is *phenomenal*.
> STRONG *Our Country* ch. 10, p. 162. [B. & T. CO.]

phæ-nom'en-al†. — **phe-nom'en-al**, *n.* [Rare.] A phenomenon. — **phe-nom'en-al-ly**, *adv.* — **phe-nom"en-al'i-ty**, *n.* Phenomenal character or quality. — **phe-nom'en-al-ize**, *vt.* To regard or treat as a phenomenon; make a phenomenon of; bring within the sphere of perception.

phe-nom'en-al-ism, fe-nem'en-al-izm, *n. Philos.* In cosmology, the doctrine that material and spiritual phenomena are the only realities and constitute the cosmos. See COSMOLOGY; BERKELEIANISM; POSITIVISM.

phe-nom'en-al-ist, fe-nem'en-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in phenomenalism.

phe-nom'en-ism, fe-nem'en-izm, *n. Philos.* In gnosiology, the theory that phenomena are the only objects of positive scientific knowledge, and that anything beyond phenomena is either unknown or unknowable.

> Phenomenism denies the reality or the knowableness of matter and mind, and the validity of all so-called intuitive or a priori principles, especially of that of cause and effect. Compare GNOSIOLOGY; AGNOSTICISM; METAGNOSTICISM.

phe-nom'en-ist, fe-nem'en-ist, *n.* One who believes in phenomenism.

phe-nom'en-ize, fe-nem'en-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To produce as phenomena.

phe-nom"en-ol'o-gy, fe-nem'en-el'o-ji, *n.* The scientific investigation or description of phenomena; hence, the part of any inductive science, as of psychology, that treats of the facts that form the basis of its laws and scientific system. [< Gr. *phainomena*, pl. of *phainomenon* (see PHENOMENON), + -OLOGY.]

— **phe-nom"en-o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

phe-non'en-on, fe-nem'en-en, *n.* [-EN-A, *pl.*] **1.** Something directly observable; an appearance; anything viable; especially, any action, motion, change, or occurrence of any kind, as distinguished from the force or agency by which it may be produced or the law in accordance with which it takes place; as, the *phenomena* of light, heat, or electricity.

> The *phenomena* of thinking and feeling and willing and doing in the spiritual department of Nature, do as surely result from the previous constitution which has been given to it, as any of the varied *phenomena* in the material department result from its constitution.
> CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. lxxii, p. 367. [C. & BROS. '43.]

2. Any unusual occurrence; an uncommon or inexplicable fact; something exciting surprise or wonder; a marvel; prodigy. **3.** *Philos.* Any fact, appearance, or occurrence manifest to perception or consciousness; that which is apprehended by the mind, whether by consciousness or through the senses, in contrast with or in opposition to that which really exists, or to things in themselves.

> *Phenomena* and noumena, the former referring to things as they appear or are manifested to our senses, and the latter to things as they exist by themselves. SHIELDS *Order of Sciences* p. 72. [S.]

4. *Med.* Any change perceivable by the senses that occurs in an organ or vital function; a symptom. [< LL. *phænomenon*, < Gr. *phainomenon*, neut. pass. ppr. of *phainō*, show, < *phaō*, shine.]

phe'nose", fī'nōs', *n. Chem.* A sweetish, amorphous, deliquescent compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) formed variously, as

by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute sulfuric acid. [< PHENYL + DEXTROSE.]

phe-noz'y-gous, fē-noz'ī-gus, *a. Craniom.* Having the zygomatic arches apparent when viewed from above: distinguished from *cryptozygous.* [< PHENO- + Gr. *zygon,* yoke.] **phæ-noz'y-gous‡.**

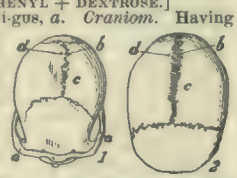

1. Phenozygous Skull of a Kalmuck. 2. Cryptozygous Skull of a European, viewed from above.

a, a, zygomatic arches, *b, b,* obelion; *c, c,* sagittal suture; *d, d,* parietal foramina.

phe'nyl, fē'nil, *C. I. S. W.* (-nil, *E. Wr.*), *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical C_6H_5, regarded as the basis of numerous benzene derivatives. [< F. *phényl,* < *phénol;* see PHENOL.] **phe'nyle‡.**

—phenyl hydrate, same as CARBOLIC ACID. **—p. hydrazin.** p. **hydrazine,** a colorless oily compound ($C_6H_5.N_2H_3$) that acts as a base yielding crystallized salts with acids, ketones, etc. It is used as a test for sugar in urine.

—phe"nyl-am'id, phe"nyl-am'ide, *n. Chem.* An amid or ammonia in which one of the hydrogen atoms is replaced by the radical phenyl (C_6H_5). **an'i-lid‡.—phe"nyl-am'in, phe"nyl-am'ine,** *n. Chem.* Same as ANILIN.—**phe'nyl-ene,** *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical (C_6H_4) contained in certain benzene derivatives.—**phe-nyl'ic,** *a.*

phe'on, fī'on, *n.* **1.** *Her.* The barbed head of a dart or arrow; also, the English broad arrow. **2.** [Eng.] A barbed javelin formerly borne as a badge of office.

A Pheon.

Arms of Sydney, Earl of Leicester.

Pher"ec-ra-te'an, ⌇ fer"ec-ra-tī'an,
Pher"ec-rat'ic, ⌇ -rat'ic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Pertaining to or composed of Pherecrateans: from Pherecrates, a Greek comic poet.

Pher"ec-ra-te'an, ⌇ *n.* A choriambic
Pher"ec-rat'ic, ⌇ trimeter catalectic, or catalectic glyconic: composed of a spondee, a choriambus, and a catalectic syllable. A trochee, anapest, or iambus may replace the spondee. Example: Nīgrīs ēquōrā vēntīs.

Pherecratean verses are sometimes combined in systems, but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a *Pherecratean.* HADLEY *Greek Gram.* § 921, p. 328. [A. '76.]

phe'rope, fī'rōp, *n.* Same as TELEPHOTE.

phew, fiū, *interj.* Whew! an exclamation of disgust, fatigue, or surprise.

phi. fai *or* fī, *n.* [Gr.] The twenty-first letter in the Greek alphabet (Φ, φ). See PH and F.

phi'al, fai'al, *r. & n.* Same as VIAL.

phi'a-le, fai'a-lī *or* fī'a-lē, *n.* [-LÆ, -LĪ *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A low, flat bowl or saucer used for libations. **2.** *Eccl. Antiq.* A cantharus or laver in front of a church. [< Gr. *phialē,* broad, flat bowl.]

phi'al-in(e, fai'al-in, *a.* Saucer-shaped.

Phid'i-an, fid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to, wrought by, or characteristic of Phidias or the school of Phidias (500–432 B. C.), Athenian architect and sculptor, who designed and directed the sculptures of the Parthenon, and himself executed the great chryselephantine Parthenon statue and that of Zeus in the temple at Olympia.

Phi-ga'li-an, fi-gē'li-an *or* -gā'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient Peloponnesian town, the seat of a temple of Apollo, important in Greek architecture and sculpture; as, the *Phigalian* marbles.

phil-. See PHILO-.

phil'a-beg†, *n.* Same as FILIBEG.

Phil"a-del'phi-an, fil'a-del'fi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Philadelphia, the chief city of Pennsylvania, or to the ancient city of Philadelphia in Asia Minor. **2.** Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt (283–247 B. C.), founder of the Alexandrian Library and promoter of the Septuagint translation.

Phil"a-del'phi-an¹, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.

Phil"a-del'phi-an², *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a mystical sect in England at the close of the 17th century. [< Gr. *philadelphos,* loving one's brother, < *phileō,* love, + *adelphos,* brother.]

Phil"a-del'phus, fil'a-del'fus, *n. Bot.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), with opposite entire or serrate leaves and axillary solitary or corymbose clusters of white orange-scented flowers, cultivated as *mock-orange* and *syringa.* [< Gr. *philadelphon,* a sweet-flowering shrub, < *Philadelphos,* surname of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, < *phileō,* love, + *adelphos,* brother.]

phil"a-le'thist†, *n.* One who loves the truth.

phil'a-mort†, *a. & n.* Same as FILEMOT. **phil'la-mot†.**

phi-lan'der, fi-lan'dęr, *vi.* **1.** To play at courtship with a woman; make love; act the philander.

'Tis no question of sighing and *philandering* between a nobleman of his Grace's age and a girl who hath little of that softness in her nature. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 69. [E. & L. '91.]

2. [Rare.] To prate mawkishly; sentimentalize; dilate.

He was essentially manly in all respects so manly, that many frail souls of either sex *philandered* about his over-robustness. W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 7, p. 141. [W. S. '90.]

—phi-lan'der-er, *n.* Same as PHILANDER.

phi-lan'der, *n.* **1.** A lover or suitor. **2.** One of various marsupials: (1) An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*). (2) A South-American opossum, as *Didelphys philander.* (3) A small wallaby (*Macropus bruni*), the earliest-known kangaroo, first described by the Dutch traveler Philander de Bruyn. [< *Philander,* lover's name in old plays, < Gr. *philandros,* man-loving, < *phileō,* love, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

Phi-lan'thi-dæ, fi-lan'thi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of digger-wasps or fossorial hymenopters having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with three complete marginal cells, and second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure. **Phi-lan'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *philanthēs,* loving flowers, < *phileō,* love, + *anthos,* flower.]

—phi-lan'thid, *a. & n.*—**phi-lan'thoid,** *a.*

phil"an-throp'ic, ⌇ fil"an-threp'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Performing the duties of a philanthropist; kind to one's fellow beings; wishing or working for the good of mankind; benevolent; humanitarian.

He favored, therefore, all the *philanthropic* efforts of the age to cultivate the spirit of peace. W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams, Eulogy* p. 379. [D. MI. & CO. '49.]

3. In pedagogics, pertaining to a system based on the natural development of the pupil, as opposed to traditional rules, as in philanthropinism. [< Gr. *philanthrōpos,* < *phileō,* love, + *anthrōpos,* man.]

—phil"an-throp'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

Phil-an'thro-pin, fil-an'thro-pin, *n.* A deistic educational institution founded by J. B. Basedow, at Dessau, Germany, on the model proposed in Rousseau's "Emile," in 1774, and given up in 1793; also, any institution modeled after it. It was an attempt to make education natural and secular by placing it on a basis of natural development by instruction in philanthropy, cosmopolitanism, and natural theology. [< Gr. *philanthrōpos;* see PHILANTHROPIC.]

—phil"an-throp'i-nism, *n.* The system of education tried in the Philanthropin; philanthropy.—**phil"an-throp'i-nist. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism. **II.** *n.* One who advocates philanthropinism.

phi-lan'thro-pist, fi-lan'thro-pist, *n.* **1.** A lover of mankind; one who sympathizes with and endeavors to help his fellow men; an author or promoter of benevolent projects or ideas.

You cannot be a wise *philanthropist* unless you deeply sympathize with human nature. JOSEPH LE CONTE *Religion and Science* lect. i, p. 11. [A. '74.]

2. Same as PHILANTHROPINIST. **phil'an-thropet‡.**

phi-lan"thro-pis'tic, fi-lan'thro-pis'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or distinctive of philanthropists; proceeding from or tinged with philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-py, fi-lan'thro-pi, *n.* **1.** Disposition or effort to promote the happiness or social elevation of man as man, or of mankind on a large scale; desire or effort to mitigate social evils and increase and multiply social comforts, as based on broad and sound views of man's nature and condition; comprehensive benevolence, but often specific in its objects; active humanitarianism; literally, love of man: usually distinguished from *Christian charity* or *brotherly love.*

Philanthropy, or a vague desire and speculation as to improving the condition of the whole human race, is sometimes opposed to nationality or patriotism. But true charity or benevolence, while it begins with loving and benefiting those nearest to us by various relations, will expand according to the means and opportunities afforded of doing good. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 382. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. Philanthropinism. [< F. *philanthropie,* < LL. *philanthropia,* < Gr. *philanthrōpia,* < *philanthrōpos;* see PHILANTHROPIC.] **phil-lan'thro-pie† or -pism‡.**

Synonyms: see BENEVOLENCE.

phil-ar'gu-roust, *a.* Loving money; greedy of gain.

phil-ar'gu-ryt, *n.* Avarice; greed of gain.

phil-lat'e-ly, fi-lat'ę-li, *n.* The study and collection of labels or stamps issued by public authority to indicate prepayment or freedom from charge, or payment due, as postage- or revenue-stamps, and also stamps of private telegraph and letter-carrying companies. Called also *timbrology.* [< F. *philatélie,* < Gr. *philos,* fond, + *ateleia,* exemption from tax, < *a-* priv. + *telos,* end.]

—phil"a-tel'ic, -ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to philately.—**phil-lat'e-list,** *n.* One devoted to philately.

phil'a-to-ry, fil'a-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A reliquary of transparent or metallic material, used to exhibit relics of saints. [Probably cor. of PHYLACTERY.]

phil'au-tyt, *n.* Self-love; selfishness. **phil-au'ti-at.**

Phi-le'mon, fi-lī'mon, *n.* [Gr.] One of the epistles of Paul, to a Greek as master of a fugitive servant.

phi-le'nor, fi-lī'nor *or* -lē'nor, *n.* A papilionid butterfly (*Papilio philenor*), black with a greenish reflection toward the outer border and with whitish spots on the margin of the fore wings, and with whitish lunules on the hind wings. [< Gr. *philēnōr,* fond of one's husband, < *phileō,* love, + *anēr,* man.]

The Philenor. 1/2

a, the female imago; *b,* the chrysalis; *c,* the larva.

Phil"e-pit'ta-dæ, fil'e-pit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Madagascan family of oligomyodan passerine birds with taxaspidean tarsi.

Phil"e-pit'ta, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phileō,* love, + PITTA.]

—phil"e-pit'tid, *n.*—**phil"e-pit'toid,** *a.*

Phil-le'si-a, fil-lī'shi-a *or* -lē'si-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of Chilean shrubs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*). *P. buxifolia,* the pepino, is cultivated in greenhouses. See PEPINO. [< Gr. *philēsis,* affection, < *philos,* loving.]

phil"har-mon'ic, fil'hār-men'ic, *a.* Fond of harmony or music: used in the names of musical societies. [< PHIL- + Gr. *harmonia;* see HARMONY.]

Phil-hel'lene, fil-hel'īn, *n.* **1.** One who loves Greece or the Greeks. **2.** A sympathizer with the modern Greeks in their effort (1821–'29) to throw off the Turkish yoke and revive the Greek nation. [< F. *philhellène,* < Gr. *philellēn,* < *phileō,* love, + *Hellēn,* a Greek.] **Phil-hel'len-ist‡.**

—Phil"hel-len'ic, *a.*—**Phil-hel'len-ism,** *n.*

phi-lī'a-ter, fi-laī'a-tęr *or* -lī'a-ter, *n. Med.* **1.** A devoted student of medicine. **2.** An amateur physician. [< Gr. *philiatros,* friend of the medical art, < *phileō,* love, + *iatros,* physician, < *iaomai,* heal.]

phil'i-beg, fil'i-beg, *n.* [Scot.] A kilt. See FILIBEG.

Phil"ich-thy'i-dæ, fil'ic-thai'i-dī *or* -thī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of copepods having males with 2 pairs of antennæ, 2 of maxillipeds, and 2 biramous pairs of natatorial feet, and the females less developed; parasitic in the muciparous canals of fishes. **Phi-lich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PHIL- + Gr. *ichthys,* fish.]

—phil"ich-thy'id, *n.*—**phi-lich'thy-oid,** *a.*

Phi-lin'i-dæ, fi-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of aspidocephalous tectibranchiates with a completely internal bulliform shell, no natatory lobes, and unguiform lateral teeth. **Phi-lī'ne,** *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. F. *philin.*]

—phi-lin'id, *n.*—**phi-lī'noid,** *a.*

phil'ip, fil'ip, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The house-sparrow. **2.** The hedge-sparrow.

Phil'ip and Chei'ney†. 1. Everybody indiscriminately. **2.** A coarse common fabric.

phil"i-pe'na, *n.* Same as PHILOPENA.

Phi-lip'pi-an, fi-lip'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi.

Phi-lip'pi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Philippi, Macedonia. **2.** *pl.* An epistle of the New Testament, by Paul to the Christians at Philippi, presenting the purpose of God relatively to the ideal life in Christ.

Phi-lip'pic, fi-lip'ic, *n.* **1.** Any one of the twelve notable speeches in which Demosthenes denounced Philip of Macedon as an enemy of Greece.

He hurled against him his famous '*Philippics,*' speeches so filled with fierce denunciation that they have given name to all writings characterized by bitter criticism or violent invective.
P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 8, p. 261. [G. & CO. '88.]

2. [p-] Any impassioned speech characterized by bitter invective. [< L. *philippica* (sc. *oratio,* oration), f. s. of *Philippicus,* of Philip, < Gr. *Philippikos,* < *Philippos,* Philip, < *phileō,* love, + *hippos,* horse.]

Phil'ip-pism, fil'ip-izm, *n.* The theology or policy that grew out of the peculiar views of Philip Melanchthon (1497–1560), in which he differed from strict Lutherans, embracing synergism, majorism, adiaphorism, etc.

Phil'ip-pist, fil'ip-ist. **I.** *a.* Relating to Philippism or the Philippists. **Phil"ip-pis'tic‡. II.** *n.* An adherent of Melanchthon. **Phil'ip-ist‡.**

phi-lip'pi-um, fi-lip'i-um, *n. Chem.* An element described by Delafontaine as contained in yttrium minerals. Its existence is not acknowledged by some chemists. [< *Philippe* Plantamour, of Switzerland.]

phil'ip-pize, fil'ip-aiz, *v.* [-PIZED; -PI'ZING.] **1.** *t.* To utter a philippic against; denounce bitterly.

II. *i.* **1.** To take the part or be a supporter of Philip of Macedon. **2.** To express oneself in the style of a philippic.

I *philippize* against that employment now. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Sept. 17, '04* in vol. i, p. 179. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

phi-lis'ter, fi-lis'tęr, *n.* [G.] **1.** A townsman or outsider, as distinguished from a bursch; specifically, one with whom a student lodges. **phi-lis'tinet. 2.** An ignorant or prejudiced person. Compare PHILISTINE, 2.

Phi-lis'ti-a, fi-lis'ti-a, *n.* The abode of Philistinism; the vulgar plutocracy.

Phi-lis'tim†, *n.* A Philistine: a plural Hebrew form.

Phi-lis'tin(e, fi-lis'tin (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Philistines, early foes of the Jews in Palestine, or to their country, Philistia, occupying the shore of the Mediterranean bordering on Judea. **Phi-lis'ti-an‡. 2.** [p- or P-] Of the nature of or characteristic of a Philistine or philister; hard, narrow-minded, and materialistic.

Phi-lis'tin(e, *n.* **1.** One of a civilized and warlike race, supposed to have come from either Crete or Egypt, that disputed the possession of southwestern Canaan with the Israelites for several centuries. **2.** [p- or P-] A blind adherent to conventional ideas; an ignorant and narrow-minded person, especially one given to money-making; one devoid of culture. See PHILISTER, 2.

By a *Philistine* I suppose we must understand someone who lives and moves and has his being in the realm of ordinary stock conventional ideas.
AUGUSTINE BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* ch. 1, p. 17. [S. '92.]

3. [p-] [Slang.] A bailiff, or other person figured as a ruthless enemy. [< LL. *Philistini,* Philistines, < Heb. pl. *Plishthim,* < *palash,* wander about.]

Phi-lis'tin-ism, fi-lis'tin-izm, *C. W. Wr.* (fil'is-tin-izm, *E. I.*), *n.* The spirit of the Philistines; [p- or P-] blind conventionalism; devotion to low aims.

An intense *philistinism* underlay the great spiritual reaction that followed the Revolution, and not even such of its apostles as Wordsworth and Carlyle wholly escaped the taint.
J. MORLEY *Diderot* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 8. [C. & H. '78.]

phil"li-pine', *n.* Same as PHILOPENA.

phil'lips-ite, fil'ips-ait, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, hydrous potassium-calcium-aluminum silicate, $H_{18}(K_2Ca)_2Al_4Si_8O_{32}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also *christianite.* [< John *Phillips,* English mineralogist.]

phil-lyg'e-nin, fi-lij'ę-nin, *n. Chem.* A white nacreous crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{24}O_6$) obtained variously from phillyrin, as by boiling with hydrochloric acid. [< PHILLYRIN + -GEN.]

Phil-lyr'e-a, fi-lir'ę-a, *C. W.* (-laī'rę-a, *E. I.*; fil-le-rī'a, *Wr.*), *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of ornamental, hardy, evergreen shrubs of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*), from the Mediterranean region and the Orient. They have opposite, oblong, entire, or serrulated leaves, and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters. They are often cultivated for hedges and fancifully trimmed shrubberies, under the names *mock-privet* and *jasminebox.* **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *phillyrea,* an unknown shrub, < *philyra,* linden-tree.]

phil'ly-rin, fil'i-rin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$) contained in the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia:* sometimes used as a febrifuge.

philo-, ⌇ Derived from Greek *philos,* loving, fond of: com-
phil-, ⌇ bining forms.—**phil"o-bib'lic-al,** *a.* Devoted to the study of the Bible.—**phil'o-cal-ist,** *C.* (**phi-loc'a-list,** *E. I.*), *n.* [Rare.] A lover of the beautiful.—**phil"o-dem'ic,** *a.* Filled with love for the people.—**phil"o-den'drist,** *n.* One who is fond of trees.—**Phil"o-den'dron,** *n. Bot.* A large tropical American genus of climbing shrubs of the arum family (*Araceæ*), a few of which are in ornamental cultivation.—**Phil"o-din'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rotifers with a retractile jointed foot furcate at the end. **Phil"o-di'na,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phil"o-din'id,** *n.*—**phil"o-di'noid,** *a.*—**phil"o-dox'ic-al,** *a.* Fond of one's own opinion; given to dogmatizing.—**phi-lof'e-list,** *n.* [Rare.] A lover of cats.—**phi-log'a-list,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is fond of milk.—**phi-log'y-nist,** *n.* One who is fond of women; an admirer of women: opposed to *misogynist.*—**phi-log'y-ny,** *n.* Fondness for or devotion to women.—**Phil"o-hel-le'ni-an†,** *n.* A Philhellene.—**phil"o-mu'sic-al,** *a.* Music-loving.—**Phil"o-myc'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates with a slug-like body entirely covered by a mantle, and no shell. **Phi-lom'y-cus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phil"o-myc'id,** *n.*—**phi-lom'y-coid,** *a.*—**phil"o-pa"tri-do-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid longing for home; homesickness; nostalgia.—**phil"o-po-lem'ic, phil"o-po-lem'ic-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Fond of war or strife; given to controversy; disputatious.—**phil"or-nith'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Having fondness for birds.—**phil"o-so'ma-tist.** *n.* [Rare.] A lover of the body.—**phil'-**

o-stor-gy†, *n.* Tender affection between parents and children.—**phil″o-tech′nic, phil″o-tech′nic-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Fond of or devoted to the arts.—**phil″o-zo′ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Fond of animals; gentle toward the brute creation.

phi-lol′o-gist, fi-lel′o-jist, *n.* One who is acquainted with philology; an expert in linguistics; an investigator of language: now the more common term, although *philologer* was formerly the more common.

In America comparative *philologists* have been encouraged to prove the impossibility of a common origin of languages and races.
MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, lect. i, p. 22. [S. 75.]

phi-lol′o-ger‡; phil″o-lo′gi-an‡; phil′o-logue‡.

phi-lol′o-gize, fi-lel′o-jaiz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GI′ZING.] To engage in philological discussion.

phi-lol′o-gy, fi-lel′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The study of language in connection with history and literature; specifically, **classical learning**: in this, the older sense, commonly called **philology** or **classical philology**; sometimes called also **literary philology**. **2.** The scientific investigation of the laws and principles that obtain in a language or a group of languages: linguistics: in this sense usually called **comparative philology**, as involving the comparison of languages with each other.

Comparative philology is in familiar use in England, to denote *linguistic philology*, or linguistics, as opposed to *literary philology*; but continental usage (especially German), restricting *philology* to literary philology, favors a specific term, like *linguistics*, *linguistic science*, *science of language*, *glossology*, etc., for the linguistic. See LINGUISTICS.

3. The study of language as the word or as speech in order to ascertain its elements and laws; glossonomy.

Philology . . . the generally accepted comprehensive name for the study of the word . . . has two principal divisions, corresponding to the two uses of 'word' or 'speech,' as signifying either what is said or the language in which it is said . . . the literary and the linguistic. W. D. WHITNEY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., p. 765.

To make a close research into the origin of words is one of the tasks of *philology*.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 2, p. 33. [S. C. G. '88.]

[< F. *philologie*, < L. *philologia*, love of learning, < Gr. *philologia*, < *philologos*, fond of words, < *phileō*, love, + *logos*, word, < *legō*, say.] —**phil″o-log′ic, phil″o-log′ic-al**, *a.* **phil″o-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phil′o-math, fil′o math, *n.* One who loves learning; a scholar. [< Gr. *philomathēs*, fond of learning, < *phileō*, love, + *manthanō* (√ *math*), learn.] **phil″o-math″e-mat′ic†**,—**phil″o-math′ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to philomathy or philomathy.—**phi-lom′a-thy**, *n.* Love of learning; eagerness for knowledge.

phil′o-mel, fil′o-mel, *n.* [Poet.] The nightingale. [< L. *philomela*, < Gr. *philomēla*, < *phileō*, love, + *melos*, song.] **phil′o-mene†.**

Phil″o-me′la, fil″o-mi′la *or* -mē′la, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale. **2.** [p. Same as PHILOMEL.

phil′o-mot†, *a.* & *n.* Same as FILEMOT.

phil″o-mu′sic-al, etc. See PHILO-.

Phi-lon′ic, fi-len′ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the philosopher Philo of Alexandria, founder of the Oriental-Greek school that culminated in Neoplatonism.

phil″o-pa″tri-do-ma′ni-a, etc. See PHILO-.

phil″o-pe′na, fil″o-pi′na, *n.* **1.** A social game in which each of two persons eats one of the twin kernels of a nut (usually an almond), and one pays a forfeit to the other if first saluted with the word "philopena" or on other specified conditions. Compare GIVE-AND TAKE, under GIVE. **2.** The salutation earning the forfeit, the gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. [< G. *vielliebchen*, lit. very dear, < *viel*, much, + *liebchen*, darling, < *lieb*, love.] **fil″li-peen′‡; phil″i-pe′na‡; phil″li-pine′‡.**

Phi-lop′o-nist, fi-lop′o-nist, *n.* One of a tritheist sect founded by John Philoponus of Alexandria (6th century).

phil″o-pro-gen′i-tiv(e, fil″o-pro-jen′i-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by love of offspring; desirous of children; fond of children. [< PHILO- + L. *progenies*; see PROGENY.]

phil″o-pro-gen′i-tiv(e-ness, fil″o-pro-jen′i-tiv-nes, *n.* *Phren.* The love of offspring or of young animals, or the faculty of it; a tendency to pet or foster dependents.

We may safely say of the primitive man that his *philoprogenitiveness* is strong. SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 75. [A. '77.]

phil″o-pro″ge-ne′i-ty‡.

Phil″op-ter′i-dæ, fil″op-ter′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of bird-like or mallophagous insects without tarsal cushions or maxillary palpi, and with antennæ filiform and 3- to 5-jointed. **Phi-lop′te-rus**, *n.* (L. g.) [< PHILO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

phi-lop′ter-id, *a.* & *n.*—**phi-lop′ter-oid**, *a.*

phil″or-nith′ic, phil″o-so′ma-tist, etc. See PHILO-.

phil′o-soph, fil′o-sof, *n.* [Rare.] A dabbler in philosophy.

Philosophism was, for the first time, a *Philosopher* (or even a Philosopher) in office.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 29. [H.]

[< F. *philosophe*, < L. *philosophus*, philosopher, < Gr. *philosophos*, < *phileō*, love, + *sophos*, wise.] **phi-los′o-phas-ter‡, phil′o-sophet‡.**—**phi-los′o-phate′**, *vi.* To philosophize.—**phi-los″o-pha′tion**, *n.*—**phil′o-soph-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] The realm of philosophy; philosophers collectively **phil′o-sophe-dom‡.**

phi-los′o-pheme, fi-les′o-fim, *n.* [Rare.] A philosophical assumption, statement, or principle. **phi-los″o-phe′ma‡.** [< Gr. *philosophēma*, < *philosophos*; see PHILOSOPH.]

Out of the fusing of cosmological myths and *philosophemes* of oriental and Greek paganism . . . arose numerous systems . . . included under the common name of Gnosticism. KURTZ *Church History* tr. by Macpherson, vol. i, § 26, p. 99. [H. & S. '91.]

phi-los′o-pher, fi-les′o-fer, *n.* **1.** A student of or a specialist in philosophy; one who seeks for first principles or fundamental truths; sometimes, one versed in mental or moral philosophy, as opposed to natural philosophy or physical science, which was formerly included in it.

Emerson, while he opens interesting glimpses of truth, is not a *philosopher*: his thoughts are like strung pearls, without system and without connection.
MCCOSH *Realistic Philosophy* vol. i, gen. intro., p. 4. [S. '90.]

2. One who regulates his life by the teachings of Stoicism or other philosophy; one who schools himself to calmness and patience under all circumstances; a man of practical wisdom. **3†.** An alchemist; a necromancer. [< F. *philosophe*; see PHILOSOPH.] **phi-los′o-phret.**

—a priori philosopher, one who accepts Kant's or any other theory of a priori cognition.—**philosophers of the garden**, Epicurean philosophers.—**philosopher's stone**, an element, mixture, or solid substance, which should have the property of converting the baser metals into gold: one of the things sought for by the alchemists. Compare ELIXIR.

An alchemist spends his fortunes to find out the *philosopher's stone*, forsooth. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, § 2, mem. 4, subs. 7, p. 223. [J. W. M. '57.]

phi-los′o-phess, phi-los′o-phress†.

phil″o-soph′ic, fil′o-sef′ic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of philosophy; being in accordance with or founded on the principles of philosophy. **2.** Proper to or distinctive of a philosopher; guided by wisdom; self-restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm.

Existence may be very full to a man who stands a little aside from the tumult and watches it with *philosophic* eye. ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw, Miss Mehetabel's Son* p. 163. [O. & CO. '74.]

phil″o-soph′ic-al, fil′o-sef′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics; as, *philosophical* instruments. **2.** Same as PHILOSOPHIC.

Nothing appears more surprising to those who consider human affairs with a *philosophical* eye, than the easiness with which the many are governed by the few.
HUME *Essays, First Prin. Gov't* p. 23. [W. L. & CO.]

—phil″o-soph′ic-al†, *n.* **1.** A philosopher or philosophical student. **2.** *pl.* Philosophy.—**phil″o-soph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**phil″o-soph′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

phi-los′o-phism, fi-les′o-fizm, *n.* Unsound or pretended philosophy; sophistry.

The light in which the nations were to rejoice was not to shine from the saloons of *philosophism*. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Wellington* in second series, p. 151. [G. & L. '61.]

[< F. *philosophisme*, < *philosophie*; see PHILOSOPHY.]

—phi-los′o-phist, *n.* One who affects philosophy; a would-be philosopher.—**phi-los″o-phis′tic, phi-los″o-phis′tic-al**, *a.* Of the nature of philosophism; characteristic of a philosophist. **phi-los″o-phis′tic-al‡.**

phi-los′o-phize, fi-les′o-fiz, *vi.* [-PHIZED; -PHI′ZING.] To examine or discuss philosophic subjects; speculate as a philosopher; seek ultimate causes and principles; theorize. **phi-los′o-phise‡.**

Man *philosophizes* as he lives. He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. iv, p. 46. [G. & L. '59.]

—phi-los′o-phi″zer or **-ser**, *n.*

phi-los′o-phy, fi-les′o-fi, *n.* [-PHIES, *pl.*] **1.** Etymologically, the love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, the resulting knowledge of general principles —elements, powers or causes, and laws—as explaining facts and existences. **2.** Specifically, in popular usage: (1) The general principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything; the rationale by which the facts of any region of knowledge are explained; as, the *philosophy* of the steam-engine; the *philosophy* of banking.

To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true *philosophy* of history.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 79. [A. '78.]

(2) The equable temper that results from the study and understanding of the principles that govern things; practical wisdom; fortitude, as in enduring sufferings.

My own infirmities, the account of the return of yours, and the public news coming all together have put my utmost *philosophy* to the trial.
JOHN ADAMS in *Famil. Let., May 12, 1774* p. 1. [H. & H. '76.]

Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 64. [L. '84.]

(3) The scientific system embracing the general principles or laws under which all the subordinate facts or phenomena relating to some subject are explained; reasoned science; as (in former usage) mental *philosophy*, moral *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, now usually called mental, moral, and natural science. See SCIENCE. **3.** *Phalos.* The science of rational principles; the knowledge, in a scientific system, of the ultimate principles—elements, causes, and laws—that underlie and explain all knowledge and existences, and their application in the explanation of these; metaphysics, embracing metaphysic. Called also *final philosophy*. Compare SCIENCE.

Philosophy is the science of principles.
UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 1, p. 1. [S. '72.]

Philosophy . . . is the product of human thought, acting upon the data given by the world without or the world within, and eliciting from these data principles, laws, and system.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 5. [S. '77.]

Philosophy . . . we define to be . . . the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality.
G. T. LADD *Intro. to Philosophy* ch. 1, p. 27. [S. '90.]

Specifically: (1) This science applied to some special sphere or subject; as, the *philosophy* of esthetics; cosmological *philosophy*. (2) The all-embracing system that furnishes the ultimate rational explanation of all things; as, the sciences find their only complete explanation in *philosophy*. See METAPHYSIC, METAPHYSICS, and the following scheme of divisions of philosophy:

Philosophy:
- First principles in themselves → Metaphysic or Ontology
- First principles of knowledge → Epistemology or Gnosiology
- First principles of being → Anthropological Philosophy; Cosmological Philosophy; Ultimate Philosophy

The object-matter of *philosophy* may be distinguished as God, or nature, or man. But, underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments, there is a first *philosophy*, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence *philosophy* has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest.
K. & F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 383. [SH. & CO.]

It is true, that a little *philosophy* inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in *philosophy* bringeth men's minds about to religion. BACON *Works, Essays* in vol. i, p. 273. [H. G. B. '71.]

(3) In positivism, the widest generalization of science, taking in all material things; perfectly unified knowledge (SPENCER); the generalities of generalities (LEWES). **4.** A philosophical system, or a treatise on philosophy; as, he is reading the *philosophy* of Comte.

Schools of philosophy take their names (1) from some master: as, the *Platonic*, *Cartesian*, or *Kantian* school; (2) from some place or age by which they were influenced; as, the *Eleatic* or the *Cambridge* school; (3) from their distinctive method; as, the *inductive*, *deductive*, or *transcendental* school; (4) from the standpoint from which the universe is viewed; as, the *unpsychological* schools (embracing the *cosmological*, *anthropological*, and *ontological* schools) and the *psychological* school; (5) from the contents of the system; as, the *materialistic*, *hedonistic*, *intuitional*, *empirical*, and *positivist* schools. See these words.

5. The sciences as formerly studied in the universities; the course of studies prescribed for the degree of doctor of philosophy or master of arts: now chiefly in special use; as, the department of *philosophy* in a college or a university. **6†.** Any argumentation or reasoning. [< F. *philosophie*, < L. *philosophia*, < Gr. *philosophia*, < *phileō*, love, + *sophia*, wisdom, < *sophos*, wise.] **phi-los′o-phie†.**

Phrases: **—Baconian, experimental**, or **inductive philosophy** (properly *science*), the philosophy that, rejecting hypothetical assumptions, claims to rest wholly on the facts of observation or consciousness: opposed to **dogmatic, deductive**, or **speculative p.**, which (misapplied in the realm of physical facts, as often happens) makes certain assumptions at the outset and deduces its conclusions from these, as the old astronomy, which, assuming that God must make the planets move in perfect figures and that the circle is the perfect figure, was developed from these assumptions.—**metaphysical p.**, philosophy in the strict sense, as distinguished from science.—**p. of the Academy**, or **intuitional p.**, Platonism: so called because Plato taught in the Academy, a grove near Athens.—**p. of the garden**, Epicureanism: so called because Epicurus taught in a garden at Athens.—**p. of the Lyceum**, or **empirical p.**, Aristotelianism: so called because Aristotle taught it in the Lyceum at Athens.—**p. of the porch**, Stoicism: so called because Zeno taught it in the porch of the Poicile in Athens.—**transcendental p.**, the philosophy that treats of transcendental truths, or intuitive truths: in this sense opposed to **empirical p.**, that deals with the contingent or adventitious knowledge acquired by experience.

phil″o-tech′nic, etc. See PHILO-.

phil″o-the″o-soph′ic-al, fil′o-thī″o-sef′ic-al, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to both philosophy and theosophy.

phil′ter, } fil′ter, *vt.* To compound, apply, or excite by
phil′tre, } a philter.

phil′ter, } *n.* A charmed draft supposed to have power
phil′tre, } to excite sexual love; a love-potion. [< F. *philtre*, < L. *philtrum*, < Gr. *philtron*, < *philos*, loving.]

phil′trum, fil′trum, *n.* [L.] **1.** The groove on the median line of the upper lip. **2.** A philter.

Phil″y-do-ri′næ, fil′i-do-rai′nī *or* -ri′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of dendrocolaptoid birds with soft tail-feathers, short tarsi, and stout bill. **Phil′y-dor**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PHIL- + Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

—phi-ly-dor′ine, *a.* & *n.*

Phil″y-dra′ce-æ, fil′i-drē′se-ē *or* -drā′se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small order of erect herbs—the waterwort family—allied to the *Pontederiaceæ*. It contains 3 genera and 4 species, in Australia, eastern Asia, and Malaysia. [< Gr. *philydros*, water-loving, < *phileō*, love, + *hydōr*, water.]

phi′mosed, fai′mōst, *a.* *Pathol.* Affected with phimosis.

phi-mo′sis, fi-mō′sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The abnormal constriction of the opening of the prepuce, preventing the uncovering of the glans penis; generally congenital. [< Gr. *phimōsis*, muzzling, < *phimoun*, muzzle.]

phip†, *n.* Same as PHILIP.

phis′no-my, fiz′no-mi, *n.* Physiognomy: a corruption.

phi′ton†, phi′ton-ess†, *n.* See PYTHON; PYTHONESS.

phiz, fiz, *n.* [Colloq.] Visage; face; countenance. [Abbr. of PHYSIOGNOMY.] **phyz‡.**

phleb-, } Derived from Greek *phleps* (*phleb-*), vein:
phlebo-, } combining forms.—**phleb″ec-ta′si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Dilatation of veins or of a portion of a vein; varicose vein. **phleb-ec′ta-sis‡; phleb-ec′tu-sy‡. phleb″-ec-to′pi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Unnatural or abnormal situation of a vein.—**phleb″em-phrax′is**, *n.* *Pathol.* Obstruction or plugging of a vein.—**Phleb-en″te-ra′ta**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of gastropods, variously ranked and limited, with a ramified intestine, as in *Eolidiidæ* and *Elysiidæ*.—**phleb-en′ter-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**phleb-en′ter-ism**, *n.* **1.** Ramification of the alimentary canal within the legs, as in pycnogonids. **2.** The doctrine that the ramified intestine of *Phlebenterata* has a respiratory function.—**phleb″-en-ter′ic**, *a.*—**phleb-ep″a-ti′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the veins or a vein of the liver.—**phleb-is′-mus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Swelling of a vein, due to obstruction.—**phleb-i′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.—**phleb-it′ic**, *a.*—**phleb′o-gram**, *n.* *Med.* A pulse-tracing made by a phlebograph.—**phleb′-o-graph**, *n.* An instrument, similar to a sphygmograph, for recording the pulsations of a vein.—**phleb′o-lith**, *n.* *Pathol.* A concretion formed in a vein. Called also *vein-stone*. **phleb′o-lite‡.**—**phleb″o-lit′ic**, *a.*—**phleb″o-me-tri′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterine veins.—**phleb″or-rhu′gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Venous hemorrhage. **2.** Rupture of a vein. **phleb′or-rhage‡.**—**phleb″or-rhex′is**, *n.* *Pathol.* Rupture of a vein.—**phleb″o-ste-no′sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A constriction or the contraction of a vein. **phleb″o-throm-bo′sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Clotting or coagulation of blood in a vein.—**phleb″-o-to-ma′ni-a**, *n.* *Med.* An irrational idea of the curative effects of bloodletting; a passion for phlebotomy.

phle-bog′ra-phy, fle-beg′ra-fi (fl-, C.), *n.* A scientific description of the veins. [< PHLEBO- + -GRAPHY.]

—phleb″o-graph′ic-al, *a.*

phle-boi′dal, fle-boi′dal, *a.* Vein-like. [< PHLEB- + -OID.]

phle-bol′o-gy, fle-bel′o-ji, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the veins; the part of anatomy treating of the veins. [< PHLEBO- + -LOGY.]—**phleb″o-log′ic-al**, *a.*

phle-bot′o-mist, fle-bot′o-mist, *n.* *Surg.* One who practises venesection as a remedial measure.

phle-bot′o-mize, fle-bot′o-maiz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MI′ZING.] *Surg.* To let blood from by venesection; bleed.

I am not of the *phlebotomizing* school at all; greatly preferring the practice which purifies the blood instead of abstracting it.
COOPER *Prairie* ch. 9, p. 138. [H. & H. '69.]

phle-bot′o-mise‡.

phle-bot′o-my, fle-bot′o-mi, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein by incision as a remedial measure; bloodletting.

But the apothecary recommended *phlebotomy*, in order to ascertain that matter. COWPER in Southey's *William Cowper, Letter of Sept. 8, 1787* ch. 14, p. 404. [H. G. B. '53.]

[< OF. *phlebotomie*, < LL. *phlebotomia*, < Gr. *phlebotomia*, < *phleps* (*phleb-*), vein, + *temnō*, cut.] **phle-bot′o-mist.**—**phleb″o-tom′ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*

Phleg′eth-on, fleg′eth-en *or* flej′e-thon, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the five rivers of Hades; literally, the Fiery.

Fierce *Phlegethon*, Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 580.

[< Gr. *phlegethōn*, ppr. of *phlegethō*, burn.]

phlegm, flem, *n.* **1.** A viscid, stringy mucus secreted in the air-passages or the stomach, especially when produced as a morbid product; usually discharged by expectoration. **2.** *Old Chem.* A watery product of distillation. **3.** Heaviness of disposition; a somewhat cold, undemonstrative temper; apathy; coolness.

Mr. Heathcliff and his man climbed the cellar steps with vexatious *phlegm*. I don't think they moved one second faster than usual.
EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* ch. 1, p. 5. [H.]

4†. One of the four natural humors (the cold and moist) in ancient physiology. Compare HUMOR. [< F. *phlegme*, < LL. *phlegma*, < Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm, < *phlegō*, burn.] **flegm†**; **flem†**; **phleg'ma‡**.

Synonyms: see APATHY.

—**phleg'ma-goc(ue)**, *n. Old Med.* A medicine efficacious in expelling or loosening phlegm; an expectorant.—**phleg"ma-gog'ic**, *a.* & *n.*—**phleg-map'y-ra**, *n. Pathol.* Catarrhal fever. **phleg"ma-top'y-ra‡**; **phleg-mop'y-ra‡**.—**phlegm-hy"me-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane. **phleg-my"me-ni'tis‡**.—**phleg"mor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus; a catarrhal flux. **phleg"mor-rhe'a‡**.—**phlegm'y**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, resembling, or containing phlegm.

phleg-ma'si-a, fleg-mē'si-ą, *C. I.* (-zhi-ą, *S. W.*; -zi-ą, *E.*), *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, especially of cellular tissue with tumefaction. [< Gr. *phlegmasia*, < *phlegma*, inflammation; see PHLEGM.] **phleg-ma'ti-a‡**.

—**phlegmasia dolens**, a painful edematous swelling of a part, with some fever; specifically, the milk-leg.

phleg-mat'ic, fleg-mat'ic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Originally, full of phlegm; hence, not easily roused to feeling or action; sluggish; impassible; indifferent; of lymphatic temperament. See PHLEGM, 3, and TEMPERAMENT.

A war must have ensued had not the English monarch [Henry VII.] been as *phlegmatic* as the Scottish [James IV.] was irascible.
LINGARD *England* vol. v, ch. 6, p. 250. [E. C. '27.]

2†. Producing phlegm. **3†.** Resembling phlegm; watery. [< F. *phlegmatique*, < LL. *phlegmaticus*, < Gr. *phlegmatikos*, < *phlegma*; see PHLEGM.] **fleg-mat'ic** or **-ic-al‡**; **phleg-mat'ic-al‡**; **phleg-mat'ick†**.

—**phleg-mat'ic-al-ly** or **-ic-ly**, *adv.*

phleg'mon, fleg'mon, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A circumscribed inflammatory exudation in the connective tissue, with suppurative tendency. **2†.** Inflammation. [F., < L. *phlegmone*, < Gr. *phlegmonē*, < *phlegō*, burn.] **phleg'man†**.

—**phleg'mo-noid**, *a. Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon.—**phleg'mo-nous**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or of the nature of a phlegmon; as, a *phlegmonous* abscess.

phleme†, *n.* A lancet; fleam.

Phle'um, flī'um *or* flē'um, *n. Bot.* A small genus of annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves and 1-flowered spikelets in a very dense cylindrical spike-like panicle. *P. pratense* is the valuable timothy or herd's-grass. [< Gr. *phleōs*, a water-plant.]

phlob'a-phene, fleb'ą-fin, *E.*, *n.* {PHLO-BAPH'E-NES, *pl.*] *Chem.* A brown amorphous compound of complex nature and doubtful composition, contained in various vegetable growths, especially such barks as contain tannin. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark, + *baphē*, dye, < *baptō*, dip.]

Phlœ'i-dæ, flī'i-dī *or* flei'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pentatomoidean bugs with scutellum reaching nearly to the tip of the abdomen and the body very flat and margined by foliaceous outgrowths. **Phlœ'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phloios*, bark.] —**phlœ'id**, *n.*—**phlœ'oid**, *a.*

phlo'em, flō'em, *n. Bot.* The outer portion of a fibro-

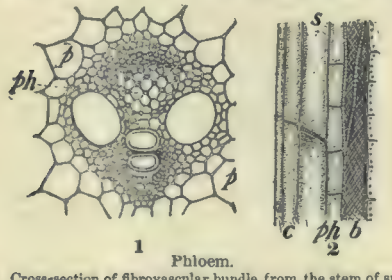

1 2

Phloem.

1. Cross-section of fibrovascular bundle from the stem of sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), showing the phloem (*ph*) and conjunctive parenchyma (*p*, *p*). The roundish white spaces represent the xylem. 2. Longitudinal section of phloem, showing the kinds of cells: *c*, cambiform; *s*, sieve-cells; *ph*, phloem-parenchyma; *b*, bast.

vascular bundle in gymnosperms, monocotyledons, and dicotyledons, or that portion containing sieve-tubes. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark.] —**phlo'em-sheath"**, *n.* The sheath of phloem surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

Phlœ-oph'o-ra, flę-ef'o-rą, *n. pl. Pyotoz.* The *Aphrothoraca*. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark, + *pherō*, bear.]

—**phlœ-oph'o-rous**, *a.*

phlœ'um, flī'um *or* flei'um, *n. Bot.* The subepidermal portion of the bark: disused. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark.]

phlo-ge'mi-a, flo-jī'mi-ą *or* -gē'mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory state of the blood. [< Gr. *phlox* (*phlog-*), flame, + *haima*, blood.] **phlo-gæ'mi-a‡**.

phlo-gis'tic, flo-jis'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phlogiston or the phlogistic theory. **phlo-gis'tic-al‡**.

Madame Lavoisier, robed as a priestess, committed to the flames on an altar, while a solemn requiem was chanted, the *phlogistic* system of chemistry. LIEBIG *Letters on Chemistry* [trans.] letter iii, p. 25. [T. & M. '51.]

2. *Pathol.* Presenting an inflamed appearance; inflammatory. **phlo-got'ic‡**.

phlo-gis'ti-cate, flo-jis'ti-kēt, *vt. Old Chem.* To combine with phlogiston.—**phlo-gis"ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

phlo-gis'ton, flo-jis'ten (XIII), *n. Old Chem.* The principle assumed to form a necessary constituent of all combustible bodies and to be given up by them in the process of combustion. The theory advocating this view originated with Jean J. Becher (1635-'82), was developed by George E. Stahl (1660-1734), and was finally overthrown by Antoine L. Lavoisier (1743-'94).
[< Gr. *phlogistos*, inflammable, < *phlox*; see PHLOX.]

phlo-gog'e-nous, flo-goj'ę-nus, *a. Med.* Productive of or exciting inflammation. [< Gr. *phlox* (*phlog-*) (see PHLOX) + -GENOUS.] **phlo-gen'ic‡**.

phlog'o-pite, flog'o-puit, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, yellowish-brown to brownish-red magnesium mica, $(H,K,MgF)_2Mg_3AlSi_3O_{12}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *phlogōpis*, fiery-looking, < *phlox* (*phlog-*) (see PHLOX) + *ōps*, face.]

phlo-gop'y-ra, flo-gop'ī-rą, *n. Pathol.* A continued inflammatory fever; general inflammation. [< Gr. *phlox* (*phlog-*), flame, + *pyr*, fire.]

phlo-go'sis, flo-gō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, either phleginonous or erysipelatous. [< Gr. *phlogōsis*, < *phlox* (*phlog-*); see PHLOX.] —**phlo-got'ic**, *a.*

phlo-ram'in, {flo-ram'in, -in, *W.*[1] (-in, *W.*[2]; flor'ą-main,

phlo-ram'ine, { *E.*), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_7NO_3$) obtained by treating phloroglucinol with ammonia. [< PHLOROGLUCIN + AMIN, AMINE.]

phlo-ret'ic, flo-ret'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phloretin; as, *phloretic* acid ($C_9H_{10}O_3$).

phlor'e-tin, flor'ę-tin, *n. Chem.* A white, bitter, crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) formed by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin: used as a febrifuge. **phlor'e-tine‡**.

phlor'i-zin, flor'i-zin, *C. I. S. W.* (flō'ri-, *Wr.*; flo-riz'-in, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$) contained in the root-bark of the apple-, pear-, plum-, and cherry-tree. [< Gr. *phloiorrhizos*, having roots covered with rind, < *phloios*, bark, + *rhiza*, root.] **phlo-rid'zin‡**; **phlor'i-zine‡**.

phlo"ro-glu'cin-ol, flō"ro-glū'sin-ōl, *n. Chem.* A yellow, sweet, crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_3$) in various vegetable products, as gums, and obtained by decomposing phloretin: used in microscopy as a test-reagent. [< PHLORIZIN + GLUCIN + -OL.] **phlo"ro-glu'cin‡**.

phlo'rol, flō'rōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_8H_{10}O$), metameric with xylenol, obtained by decomposition of phloretic acid. [< PHLORETIC + -OL.]

phlo'rone, flō'rōn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) with a characteristic odor resembling that of quinone, obtained from distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar. [< PHLOROL + QUINONE.]

Phlox, flex, *n. Bot.* **1.** A notable North-American genus of herbs, or rarely shrubby plants, of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*), with opposite entire leaves and cymose clusters of showy blue-purple, lilac, crimson, or white flowers. Many are in cultivation, as *P. subulata*, the moss-pink; *P. paniculata*, from which come most of the perennial varieties; and *P. Drummondii*, yielding the numerous annuals.

A Phlox.

a, flowers of the wild sweet-william (*Phlox maculata*); *b*, its fruit (in dehiscence).

2. [p-] Any plant of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*).

—**phlox'-worm"**, *n.* The caterpillar of an American noctuid moth (*Heliothis phloxiphagus*), allied to the bollworm, and feeding upon phloxes.—**phlox'wort"**, *n.* Any plant of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*).

phlox'in, flex'in, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar coloring-matter resembling eosin. Chemically it is potassium tetrabrom-dichlor-fluorescein. [< Gr. *phlox*; see PHLOX.]

phlyc-te'na, flic-tī'ną *or* -tē'ną, *n. Pathol.* A small blister containing watery or serous fluid. [< Gr. *phlyktaina*, < *phlyzō*, boil over.] **phlyc-tæ'na‡**; **phlyc'-tis‡**; **phly-za'ci-um‡**.

—**phlyc-te'nar**, *a.* Affected with blisters.—**phlyc-te'noid**, *a. Pathol.* Resembling a phlyctena. **phlyc-tæ'noid‡**.—**phlyc"te-noph-thal'my**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, with small watery vesicles on the cornea. **phlyc"tæ-noph-thal'mi-a‡**.—**phlyc"te-no'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by eruption of millet-sized vesicles occurring in clusters on various parts of the body, with intense itching.—**phlyc-te'nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to phlyctena.—**phlyc-ten'u-la**, *n. Pathol.* A minute watery vesicle occurring on the cornea of the eye. **phlyc-tæ'nu-la‡**.—**phlyc-ten'u-lar**, *a.*

pho, fō, *interj.* Same as FOH.

pho-ban'thro-py, fo-ban'thro-pi, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread or dislike of mankind. [< Gr. *phobeomai*, fear, + *anthrōpos*, man.]

-phobia, *suffix.* Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike. [< Gr. *-phobia*, fear, dread, < *phebomai*, fear.]

pho"bo-pho'bi-a, fō"bo-fō'bi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dread of being afraid: a neurasthenic symptom. [< Gr. *phobeomai*, fear, + -PHOBIA.]

Pho'bos, fō'bes, *C.* (feb'es, *E.*), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The inner satellite of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall, at Washington, in 1877. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* An attendant of Ares (Mars), the god of war: a personification of fear. [< Gr. *Phobos* (def. 2), < *phebomai*, fear.] **Pho'bus‡**.

pho'ca, fō'cą, *n.* **1.** [PHO'CÆ, fō'sī *or* -cē, *pl.*] A seal.

Here monstrous *phocæ* panted on the shore.
DRYDEN *All For Love* act i, sc. 1.

2. [P-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Phocidæ*. [L., < Gr. *phōkē*, seal.]

—**pho-ca'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* Phocoid.—**pho'cal**, *a.* [Rare.] Phocoid.—**Pho'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of pinnipeds, the typical seals.—**pho'cid**, *n.*—**pho'ci-form**, *a.* Having the form of a seal.—**Pho-ci'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, especially those with 6 upper and 4 lower incisors and narrow intermaxillaries and nasals; northern seals.—**pho'cine**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the seals, or specifically the *Phocinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Phocinæ*.

Pho"cæ-ni'na, fō"se-nai'ną *or* -cē-nī'ną, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, including the common porpoise, generally united with *Delphininæ*. **Pho-cæ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phōkaina*, porpoise.]

—**pho-cæ'nine**, *a.*

pho-cen'ic, fo-sen'ic, *C. W. Wr.* (-sī'nic, *E.*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in dolphin- or porpoise-oil. [< Gr. *phōkaina*, porpoise.]

—**phocenic acid**, same as VALERIC ACID.

pho-ce'nin, fo-sī'nin, *n. Chem.* Same as DELPHIN.

Pho"co-don'ti-a, fō"co-don'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Zeuglodontia*. [< Gr. *phōkē*, seal, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

—**pho'co-dont**, *a.* & *n.*—**pho"co-don'tic**, *a.*

pho'coid, fō'coid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Phocidæ*.

Pho-coi'de-a, fo-coi'dę-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of pinnipeds, especially the *Phocidæ*. [< Gr. *phōkē*, seal, + -OID.] —**pho-coi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pho-com'e-lus, fo-com'ę-lus, *n. Terat.* An individual having hands or feet affixed to the body, without intervening limbs. [< Gr. *phōkē*, seal, + *melos*, limb.]

phœ'ba-des, fī'bą-dīz *or* fei'bą-dez, *n. pl.* [PHŒ'BAS, *sing.*] [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* Priestesses of Phœbus Apollo or the sun.

Phœ'be[1], fī'bī *or* fei'bē, *n.* **1.** Artemis; Diana: a special name as moon-goddess; hence, the moon. See illus. under DIANA. **2.** [p-] A Cuban fish (*Haliperca phœbe*). [L., < Gr. *Phoibē*, < *Phoibos*; see PHŒBUS.]

phœ'be[2], fī'bę, *n.* A pewee (*Sayornis phœbe*) common in the eastern United States. **bridge'-pe"-wee‡**; **phœ'-be-bird"‡**.

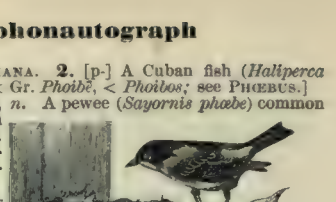

The Phœbe and its Nest. 1/6

Another of our feathered visitors, who follow close upon the steps of winter, is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or *Phœbe-bird*, for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Birds of Spring* p. 31. [G. P. P. '63.]

Phœ-be'an, fę-bī'an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Phœbus Apollo; hence, of distinguished excellence in music or in art.

Phœ'bus, fī'bus *or* fei'bus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Apollo: so called as sun-god. The name is often prefixed to his ordinary name. **Phoi'bos‡**.

Essentially, then, there is no distinction between *Phoibos* and Helios.
G. W. COX *Mythol. Ary. Nat.* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 275. [S. & W. '82.]

2. Hence, poetically, the sun.

By this time the jolly *Phœbus*, like some wanton urchin sporting on the side of a green hill, began to look down the declivity of the heavens. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 115. [G. P. P. '60.]

[L., < Gr. *Phoibos*, < *phaō*, shine.]

phœnic-, **phœnico-**. Derived (either directly or through the Latin) from Greek *phoinix*, purple-red: combining forms.—**phœ-ni'ceous**, *a.* Deep-red with a mixture of scarlet.—**phœ"ni-coch'ro-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A resinous or adamantine, red, subtranslucent lead chromate ($Pb_3Cr_2O_9$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.—**Phœ"ni-co"pha-i'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds with 10 tail-feathers, upper tail-coverts moderate, and hind claw curved. **Phœ"ni-coph'a-es**, *n.* (t. g.) —**phœ"ni-coph'a-in**(e, *a.* & *n.*—**phœ"ni-cop'ter†**, *n.* Same as PHENICOPTER.—**Phœ"ni-cop'te-ri**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A gens of ciconiiform birds, including *Phœnicopteridæ* and *Palæolotidæ*.—**phœ"ni-cop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**Phœ"ni-cop-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of odontoglossate birds; flamingos. See illus. under FLAMINGO. **Phœ"ni-cop'te-rus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**phœ"ni-cop-ter'id**, *n.*—**phœ"ni-cop'ter-oid**, *a.*—**Phœ"ni-cop"ter-i-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Phœnicopteridæ* as an order.—**Phœ"ni-cop"te-roi'de-æ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Phœnicopteridæ* as a superfamily.—**phœ"ni-cop"te-roi'de-an**, *a.*—**phœ"ni-cu'rous**, *a.* Red-tailed: said of birds.

Phœ-ni'cian, **phœ-nol'o-gy**, **phœ'nyl**, etc. Same as PHENICIAN, etc.

Phœ"ni-coph'i-li'næ, fī'ni-cof'i-lī'nī *or* fei'ni-cof'i-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tanagroid birds with bill long and compressed and tarsi rather short. **Phœ"ni-coph'i-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phoinix*, date-palm, + *philos*, loving.]—**phœ"ni-coph'i-lin**(e, *a.*

Phœ'nix[1], fī'nix *or* fei'nix, *n. Bot.* A small but important genus of Old World palms having short or very tall trunks and pinnate leaves. *P. dactylifera* is the date-palm. [< Gr. *phoinix*, date-palm.]

phœ'nix[2], *n.* Same as PHENIX.

Pho-lad'i-dæ, fo-lad'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having a gaping shell without true hinge or ligament, with reflected umbonal processes and supernumerary valves above or near the umbones. [< PHOLAS.]—**pho'lad**, **pho-lad'id**, *n.*—**pho'la-doid**, *a.*—**pho'la-dite**, *n.* A fossil of or like a pholadid.

Pho"la-do-my'i-dæ, fō"lą-do-mai'i-dī *or* -mi'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially those having very long united siphons, a small foot with a posterior bifurcate appendage, and a thin equivalve shell with a toothless hinge and external ligament. **Pho"la-do-my'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phōla(d-)s*, lurking in a hole, + *mys*, mussel.]—**pho"la-do-my'id**, *n.*—**pho"-la-do-my'oid**, *a.*

Pho'las, fō'las, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pholadidæ*. **2.** [p-] [-LA'DES, *pl.*] A stone-boring bivalve of this genus; a piddock. See illus. under PIDDOCK. [< Gr. *phōlas*, lurking in a hole.]

Phol'ci-dæ, fel'si-dī *or* -ci-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of micrognathous spiders with side eyes contiguous and legs long and slender. **Phol'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pholkos*, squint-eyed.]—**phol'cid**, **phol'coid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pho-lid'i-dæ, fo-lid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes. [< Gr. *pholi(d-)s*, scale.]

—**pho-lid'id**, *n.*—**pho'li-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

pho-lid'o-lite, fo-lid'o-luit, *n. Mineral.* A micaceous, resinous to pearly, grayish-yellow, hydrous silicate containing potassium, iron, magnesium, and aluminum. [< Gr. *pholi(d-)s*, scale, + -LITE.]

phol'i-dote, fel'i-dōt, *a.* Covered with scales; squamose. [< Gr. *pholidōtos*, < *pholi(d-)s*, scale.]

phon-. Same as PHONO-.

pho'nal, fō'nal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the voice, or of the nature of sound. [< Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

pho"nas-cet'ics, fō"nas-set'ics, *n.* The art of improving the voice; vocal culture. [< Gr. *phōnaskeō*, practise the voice, < *phōnē*, voice, + *askeō*, practise.]

—**pho-nas'cus**, *n.* Among the Greeks and Romans, a voice-trainer; a vocal teacher.

pho'nate, fō'nēt, *vi.* To make articulate sounds. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**pho-na'tion**, *n.*—**pho'na-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or producing articulate sounds.

phon-au'to-graph, fon-ē'to-gruf, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, invented by Leon Scott, designed to record the vibrations of sounds. It consists of a rotating and advancing cylinder covered with smoked paper, upon which a line is traced by a bristle mounted on a sensitive membrane or diaphragm, the latter serving as the head of a paraboloid barrel. Sound-vibrations received in the barrel are communicated to the smoked paper in an irregular waved line. It was the forerunner of Edison's phonograph.

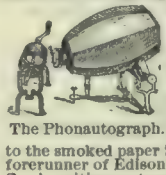

The Phonautograph.

2. A writing or tracing produced by the mechanical use

of sound-vibrations. **3.** The mechanical action of speech: so used in reference to mental suggestion. [< PHON- + Gr. *autos*, self, + -GRAPH.]

—**pho-nau'to-gram**, *n.* The tracing made on a phonautograph.—**pho-nau"to-graph'ic**, *a.*—**pho-nau"to-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phone[1], fōn, *n.* An articulate sound; an indivisible element of speech; a tone. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

phone[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A telephone: an abbreviation.

pho-nei'do-scope, fo-nī'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting certain visible effects of sound-vibrations.

The sound is made to enter one end of a tube, across the other end of which a soap film has been formed. The vibrations produce changes in the bands of color that are reflected from the soap film.

[< PHON- + Gr. *eidos* (see -OID) + -SCOPE.]

—**pho-nei"do-scop'ic**, *a.*

pho-net'ic, fo-net'ic, *a.* *Philol.* **1.** Belonging or relating to articulate sound or the sounds made by the human voice; as, a *phonetic* alphabet. **2.** Representing articulate sounds or speech: opposed to *hieroglyphic*, *ideographic*, and *pictorial*. [< Gr. *phōnētikos*, < *phōnē*, sound.] **pho-net'ic-al‡.**

—**phonetic spelling**, spelling that adheres strictly to pronunciation, and rejects the so-called historical or etymological method. **reformed spelling‡.**

—**pho-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a phonetic manner; by or in accordance with sound.

pho-net'i-cism, fo-net'i-sizm, *n.* Phonetic character; symbolization of articulate sounds by written characters; the principle and practise of representing language phonetically. **pho'net-ism‡.**—**pho-net'i-cist**, *n.* One who advocates or employs phonetic spelling. **pho"net-i'cian‡**; **pho'net-ist‡.**—**pho-net'i-cize**, *vt.* To express phonetically; represent according to sound.

pho-net'ics, fo-net'ics, *n.* The science of articulate sound; phonology.

It may be a very imperfect alphabet — as all students of *phonetics* will tell you; yet, such as it is, and has been, we owe it to the old Phœnicians and Egyptians.

MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. i, p. 18. [L. G. & CO. '83.]

pho'net-ize, fō'net-īz, *vt.* [Rare.] To represent (linguistic sounds) according to phonetic principles.

—**pho"net-i-za'tion** (-ZHUN), *n.*

phon'ic, fon'ic *or* fō'nic (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sound. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound.] —**phonic wheel**, a wheel having fastened to it a circular table of contact-points, kept in synchronous rotation by a timed series of electric impulses; used in synchronous multiplex telegraphy.

phon'ics, fon'ics, *C. Sm. W. Wr., or* fō'nics, *E. I. S., n.* **1.** Phonetics. **2+.** The art of combining musical sounds.

pho'ni-kon, fō'ni-kon, *n. Mus.* A metal wind-instrument with a spherical bell, invented in 1848 by F. Czerveny, of Bohemia. Compare BOMBULUM. [< Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

phono-. Derived from Greek *phōnē*, voice: a combining form. —**pho"no-camp'tic**, *a.* [Rare.] Reflecting sound.—**pho"no-camp'tics**, *n. Physics.* The branch of acoustics treating of reflection of sound.—**pho"no-mim'ic**, *a.* Designating a scheme of instruction and communication in which 85 onomatopœtic gestures are made to represent or take the place of the primary sounds of speech.

Is not this already the very essence of the *phonomimic* processes brought into fashion in these last years? COMPAYRÉ *Hist. Pedagogy* tr by Payne, i 146, p. 135. [D. C. H. '86.]

—**pho"no-no'sus**, *n. Pathol.* Disorder of the voice; any disease affecting the voice.—**pho"no-path-i'a**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the vocal organs.—**pho'no-phote**, *n. Elec.* An electrical instrument by which sound-vibrations are made to produce light.—**pho'no-plex**, *n.* A system of doing duplex work on telegraph-lines by the addition of condensers and telephones.—**pho"no-tel-em'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances by the time that it takes a sound to traverse them.—**pho"no-zeu'o-graph**, *n. Elec.* An instrument that indicates the direction of a distant sound, by the sounds heard, under varying conditions, in a telephone connected with a Wheatstone's bridge and a microphone of special form.

pho'no-gram, fō'no-gram, *n.* **1.** A graphic character symbolizing an articulate sound.

Phonograms are of three kinds. (1) Verbal signs, which stand for entire words. (2) Syllabic signs, . . . (3) Alphabetic signs, or letters, which represent the elementary sounds into which the syllable can be resolved. PITMAN AND HOWARD *Manual of Phonography* intro., p. 8. [P. I. '89.]

2. The tracing produced by a phonograph, from which articulate sounds are reproduced; the speech-record of the phonograph; a phonographic message. [< PHONO- + Gr. *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.]

—**pho"no-gram'mic**, *a.*

pho'no-graph, fō'no-graf, *vt.* To record or transmit by means of the phonograph, as a message.

pho'no-graph, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for recording sounds and reproducing them when desired.

The form designed by Thomas A. Edison in 1877, and improved by him about 1889, operates by means of a thin diaphragm, set in vibration by the voice or other sound, and bearing a stylus which records the vibrations on a rotating

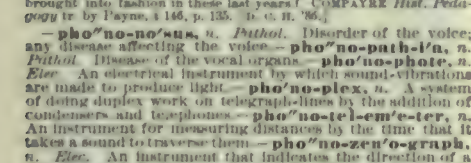

Edison's Phonograph.

1. Facsimile of a pencil-sketch by Thos. A. Edison, in 1870, of his preliminary idea of the form of a phonograph. 2. The modern perfected phonograph. *b*, box containing electric motor; *c*, wax-coated cylinder on which the vibrations are recorded; *e*, ear-pieces for use in listening; *g*, governor; *t*, talking-tube.

and advancing cylinder coated with wax, upon which latter is cut a faint wavy line, sufficient to guide the style over the same course again, agitating the diaphragm so as to reproduce waves of sound similar to those originally recorded. The wax-coated cylinder bearing the record may be removed and stored or sent away to be used for reproducing the sounds in any similar instrument.

2. A phonogram: now disused. [< PHONO- + -GRAPH.]

pho-nog'ra-pher, fo-neg'ra-fėr, *n.* **1.** One skilled in phonography; a phonetic stenographer. **2.** An expert in the use of the phonograph. **pho-nog'ra-phist‡.**

pho"no-graph'ic, fō'no-graf'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a phonograph. **2.** Pertaining to or written in phonography. **3.** Pertaining to the representation of articulate sound. **pho"no-graph'ic-al‡.**

—**pho"no-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy, fo-neg'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The art or science of writing by sound; especially, the art of representing words according to a system of sound-elements that reduces their graphic reproduction to the simplest form: a style of shorthand.

Phonography owes its principal development to Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, who has issued more than a hundred books relating to it. Many of the existing stenographic systems are at least based upon its ideas. In all the systems of the Pitmanic school the consonants are represented by straight or curved lines and the vowels by dots and dashes. In practical use the vowels are mostly discarded, the arbitrary position of a stem or combination of stems (above, on, or below the line) indicating a word or noting the most important omitted vowel. In the United States about 50 per cent. of the official stenographers write Pitman as modified by Andrew J. Graham. Other phonographic systems in use in the United States, named after their originators or modifiers, are those of Benn Pitman (brother of Isaac Pitman), Munson, Lindsley, Bishop, Osgoodby, Cross, Burns, etc.

2. The art of representing sounds, especially articulate sounds, by marks or letters severally corresponding to the sounds; phonetic science. **3.** The art of making or using phonographs; the mechanical recording and reproduction of sound or speech. [< PHONO- + -GRAPHY.]

pho'no-lite, ‖ fō'no-lait, *n. Petrol.* A grayish-green **pho'no-lyte**, ‖ compact volcanic rock composed essentially of sanidine, nepheline, and augite. Called also *clinkstone*. [< PHONO- + -LITE.]—**pho"no-lit'ic**, *a.*

pho-nol'o-gy, fo-nol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of human vocal sounds, their relations one to another, and their interchanges. **2.** *Linguistics & Gram.* The branch that treats of the sounds of a particular language; the science of letters and pronunciation. [< PHONO- + -LOGY.]

—**pho-nol'o-ger**, *n.* One versed in phonology. **pho-nol'o-gist‡.**—**pho"no-log'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to phonology. **pho"no-log'ic-al‡.**—**pho"no-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nom'e-ter, fo-nom'e-tėr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for recording the vibrations of a body, as a tuning-fork or violin-string, operating on the principle of the phonautograph. **2.** *Naut.* A clockwork apparatus, mounted like a mariners' compass, bearing a dial with marks to indicate to a signalman the intervals at which a whistle should be sounded to announce the ship's course according to a predetermined code. [< PHONO- + -METER.]

—**pho"no-met'ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of sound; pertaining to the phonometer or its use.

pho"no-mo'tor, fō"no-mō'tėr, *n. Phys. Sci.* A philosophical toy, invented by Thomas A. Edison, to illustrate the transformation of the energy of sound-waves into mechanical work. The sound vibrates a membrane that gives an intermittent rotation to a toothed wheel by means of a ratchet movement. [< PHONO- + MOTOR.]

pho'no-phore, fō'no-fōr, *n.* **1.** An appendage of a telegraph-wire that permits free transmission of the vibratory currents of a telephone and prevents interference by the ordinary currents, so that conversation may be carried on and telegraphic messages sent over the line at the same time. **2.** *Anat.* An auditory ossicle. [< PHONO- + Gr. *phoros*, bearing, < *pherō*, bear.] **pho'no-pore‡.**—**pho"no-phor'ic**, *a.* **pho"no-por'ic‡.**

pho-noph'o-rous, fo-nef'o-rus, *a.* Conveying sound.

pho-nor'ga-non, fo-nōr'ga-non, *n.* An instrument that produces articulate sounds like those of the human voice; a speaking-machine. [< PHON- + Gr. *organon*; see ORGAN.]

pho'no-scope, fō'no-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for testing the quality of musical strings, or for recording music as it is performed. **2.** A microphone. **3.** A combination of a rotating vacuum-tube with an induction-coil whose contact-breaker is a vibrating diaphragm: for showing illuminated figures corresponding to sounds of different pitch. **4.** A phenakistoscope representing a person speaking, so that a deaf-mute can understand what is said. [< PHONO- + -SCOPE.]

pho'no-type, fō'no-taip, *n. Print.* **1.** A writing or printing alphabet having a distinct character for each simple sound of speech. **2.** A production written or printed in such characters. [< PHONO- + -TYPE.]

—**pho"no-typ'ic**, *a.* Of or belonging to phonotypy or a phonotype. **pho"no-typ'ic-al‡.**—**pho"no-typ'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pho'no-ty"py, fō'no-tai'pi, *C. W.*[2], *or* fo-net'i-pi, *W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* The art or practise of representing every elementary sound of articulate speech by a mark or letter of its own; specifically, a system of phonetic printing devised by Isaac Pitman in 1843.—**pho'no-ty"pist**, *n.* One who advocates or uses phonotypy.

phoo, fū, *interj.* Same as PHO or FOH: expressive of disdain.

phoo'ka, fū'ka, *n.* [Ir.] *Folk-lore.* An apparition in the form of a horse.

phoo're-a, fū'rē-a, *n.* [Bengal.] The kuppur.

Pho"ra-den'dron, fō"ra-den'dron, *n. Bot.* A large genus of American yellowish-green shrubs of the mistletoe family (*Loranthaceæ*), parasitic on trees, with jointed much-branched stems, thick persistent leaves, and small axillary spikes of flowers. *P. florescens* is the American mistletoe. [< Gr. *phōr*, thief, + *dendron*, tree.]

pho-ran'thi-um, fo-ran'thi-um, *n. Bot.* Same as CLINANTHIUM. [< Gr. *phoros*, bearing (< *pherō*, bear), + *anthos*, flower.]

phor-bei'a, fōr-bai'a, *n. Archeol.* A cheek-bandage worn by ancient flute-players; a capistrum. [< Gr. *phorbeia*, halter, < *pherbō*, feed.]

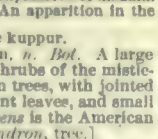

An Ancient Flute-player, showing Phorbeia.

Phor'i-dæ, fōr'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Xenophoridæ*. **Pho'rus**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *phoros*, bearing, < *pherō*, bear.]

—**phor'id**, *n.*—**pho'roid**, *a.*

phor'minx, fōr'minx, *n. Archeol.* An ancient Greek musical instrument like a lyre or harp. [< Gr. *phorminx*, kind of portable lyre, < *pherō*, bear.]

Phor'mi-um, fōr'mi-um, *n. Bot.* A small genus of New Zealand plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), having a short stem bearing a dense tuft of rigid, 2-ranked, sword-shaped leaves. The best-known is *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax or flax-lily. [< Gr. *phormion*, plant, dim. of *phormos*, mat, < *pherō*, bear.]

phor'one, fer'ōn, *W.* (fo-rōn', *E.*), *n. Chem.* A colorless or yellowish oily compound ($C_9H_{14}O$) obtained variously, as by decomposition of camphoric acid. [< CAMPHOR + ACETONE.] **cam'phor-one‡**; **cam'phor-yl‡.**

Pho"ro-nid'i-dæ, fō"ro-nid'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of worms having a dorsal crown of tentacles and a dorsal anus, and forming a chitinous tube.

—**pho"ro-nid'id**, *n.*—**pho-ron'i-doid**, *a.*

Pho-ro'nis, fo-rō'nis, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Phoronididæ*. **2.** [p-] A worm of this genus, with a peculiar larva, the actinotrocha. [< Gr. *Phorōnis*, relating to Phoroneus, < *Phorōneus*, Phoroneus.]

phor"o-nom'ics, fer'o-nem'ics, *n. Mech.* The science of motion considered geometrically; kinematics. [< Gr. *phora*, motion (< *pherō*, bear), + *nomos*, law.] **phor"o-no'mi-a‡**; **pho-ron'o-my‡.**

phor'o-scope, fer'o-scōp, *n. Elec.* An electrical instrument for reproducing at a distance an image, as of a photograph, writing, or drawing. [< Gr. *phora*, a carrying (< *pherō*, bear), + -SCOPE.]

phor"o-zo'oid, fer'o-zō'oid, *n. Ascid.* A free-swimming asexual zooid with a ventral outgrowth on which the gonozooids or sexual zooids are borne, as in doliolids. [< Gr. *phoros*, bearing (< *pherō*, bear), + ZOOID.]

phos'gen, fes'jen. **I.** *a. Old Chem.* Light-yielding or light-producing. **II.** *n.* Carbon oxychlorid. [< Gr. *phōs*, light, + -GEN.] **phos'gene‡.**

phos'gen-ite, fes'jen-ait, *n. Mineral.* A white, adamantine, transparent to translucent lead chlorocarbonate ($Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. Called also *corneous lead*, *horn-lead*. [< PHOSGEN.]

phos'pham, fes'fam, *n. Chem.* A white or yellowish-red compound (PHN_2) formed variously, as by decomposing phosphoric anhydrid with ammonia-gas. [< PHOSPHORUS + AMMONIA.]—**phos-pham'ic**, *a.*

phos'phate, fes'fēt, *n.* **1.** A salt of phosphoric acid. **2.** Any fertilizer valued for its phosphoric acid, or such an ingredient of a fertilizer; as, rock-*phosphate;* bone-*phosphate*. See PHOSPHATIC DEPOSIT.

phos-phat'ic, fes-fat'ic, *a.* Of or relating to the phosphates; containing some phosphate, usually of lime; as, *phosphatic* nodules. **phos'pha"ted‡.**

The problem of furnishing *phosphatic* matter to our soils is the gravest of all which man has to meet, unless it be that of preserving the soil itself from destruction.

N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth*, *Origin of Soils* p. 330. [S. '89.]

—**phosphatic deposit**, a deposit consisting of or containing phosphatic remains of animals; valuable as a fertilizer. It may be (1) *guano*, (2) *bone-breccia*, or (3) *coprolites* or *phosphatic nodules*, the accumulated nodular excrement of vertebrates.—**p. diathesis** (*Med.*), a constitutional tendency or habit of body that produces or promotes deposits of the phosphates from the urine.

phos'pha-tize, fes'fa-taiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To treat with phosphates; reduce to a phosphate.

—**phos"pha-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

phos"pha-tu'ri-a, fes"fa-tū'ri-a *or* -tū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Excess of phosphates in urine. [< PHOSPHATE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

phos'phene, fes'fin, *n.* The spectrum or luminous image made by pressing the eyeball: due to mechanical excitement of the retina, and seen internally opposite the point of pressure. [< Gr. *phōs*, light, + *phainō*, show.]

phos'phid, ‖ fes'fid, -fid *or* -faid, *n.* A compound of **phos'phide**, ‖ phosphorus with one or more positive elements. Formerly called *phosphuret*.

phos'phin, ‖ fes'fin, -fin *or* -fin, *n. Chem.* A color-**phos'phine**, ‖ less gaseous compound (PH_3) with an odor resembling that of putrid fish: obtained by boiling phosphorus with potassium hydroxid. Called also *hydrogen phosphid* and *phosphuretted hydrogen*.

phos-phin'ic, fes-fin'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to certain derivatives of phosphin.—**phosphinic acid**, any one of several acid ethers derived from secondary phosphin by oxidation, as with nitric acid.

phos'phite, fes'fait, *n. Chem.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

phos-phon'ic, fes-fon'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorous acid.

—**phosphonic acid**, any one of several compounds derived from phosphorous acid, in which a hydrocarbon group replaces one of the atoms of hydrogen.

phos-pho'ni-um, fes-fō'ni-um, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical PH_4 regarded as a base. [< PHOSPHORUS + AMMONIUM.]

Phos'phor, fes'fėr, *n.* **1.** The morning star as the harbinger of day; Lucifer; the planet Venus when it shines in the east before sunrise. **2.** [p-] Phosphorus. [< L. *Phosphorus*, Lucifer, < Gr. *Phōsphoros*, < *phōs-phoros;* see PHOSPHORUS.]

—**phos'phor-bronze"**, *n.* An alloy made by fusing phosphor-tin with copper or with phosphor-copper. The product usually contains 0.053 to 0.76 phosphorus and 4 to 10 per cent. of tin. Phosphor-bronze can be rendered more ductile than copper, as tough as wrought iron, or as hard as steel. It possesses great fluidity; its homogeneity is complete, and its grain as fine as that of cast steel. Owing to these properties, it is largely used for bearings, cannon, wire, etc.—**p.-copper**, *n.* An alloy made by fusing granulated copper with bone-ash and charcoal: used in making phosphor-bronze.—**p.-tin**, *n.* An alloy made by heating phosphorus (6 parts) with tin-sponge (94 parts): used in making phosphor-bronze.

phos'phor-ate, fes'fėr-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; as, *phosphorated* oil.

phos"phor-esce', fes'fėr-es', *vi.* [-ESCED'; -ES'CING.] To glow with a faint light unaccompanied by sensible heat; specifically, to exhibit phosphorescence.

phos"phor-es'cence, fes'fėr-es'ens, *n.* The emission of light, or the property of emitting light, without sensible heat; also, the light so emitted. Specifically: (1) *Phys. Sci.* (*a*) The property of continuing to shine in the dark after exposure to light, shown by many mineral substances, as in the case of the so-called luminous paint. (*b*) The emission of light on exposure to electric action in vacuo. (2) *Biol.* The property of being a source of faint light, shown by many organisms.

Phosphorescence is exhibited among animals by the infusorian noctiluca (which is one of the commonest causes of the phosphorescence of the sea), sea-pens and other enteroids, the ascidian pyrosoma, fireflies, glowworms, and many deep-sea fishes. Among plants it is shown by a nas-

turtium (*Tropæolum majus*), some liverworts, fungi, and algæ, and the mycelium of fungi in decaying wood.
(3) Light due to slow oxidation or combustion, as of phosphorus.

phos″phor-es′cent, *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence; having the quality of being luminous without sensible heat. **phos-pho′re-ous‡.**

The crowd parted before us like a *phosphorescent* sea, so bright were the flowing robes.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria, Damascus* ch. 1, p. 295. [H. '63.]

phos″phor-es′cent, *n.* A phosphorescent substance.

phos′phor-et″ed, *a.* Same as PHOSPHURETED.

phos-phor′ic, fos-fer′ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorus, specifically in its highest valence. Compare PHOSPHOROUS. **2.** Phosphorescent.

Every prosperous civilization has a tendency . . . to throw off, from its own feverish activity, a *phosphoric* glare, and then to imagine that this is the shining of the sun in the heavens. LIDDON *Advent in St. Paul's* first series, ser. iv, p. 54. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

phos-phor′ic-al‡.

—phosphoric acid, any one of three compounds of phosphoric oxid and water—*metaphosphoric acid*, a transparent glassy colorless compound ($H_2O.P_2O_5$ or $2HPO_3$) (called also *glacial phosphoric acid*); *pyrophosphoric acid*, an opaque crystalline compound ($2H_2O.P_2O_5$ or $H_4P_2O_7$); *orthophosphoric acid*, a sirupy compound ($3H_2O.P_2O_5$ or $2H_3PO_4$) with a very acid taste.—**p. anhydrid,** anhydrous phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) made by burning phosphorus in air.—**reverted p. acid,** that phosphoric acid which has reverted from a soluble condition (*i. e.*, combination with bases forming soluble salts) to an insoluble one.—**soluble p. acid,** that portion of the phosphoric acid in fertilizers which exists in combination with bases as soluble salts, and hence passes readily into the soil to be absorbed by the vegetation. It is distinguished from **insoluble p. acid,** in which the reverse is the case.

phos″phor-i-dro′sis, fes″fer-i-drō′sis, *n. Pathol.* A phosphorescent sweat that renders the body luminous in the dark. [< PHOSPHORUS + Gr. *hidrōsis;* see EPHIDROSIS.]

phos″phor-is′mus, fes″fer-is′mus, *n. Pathol.* The state of the system under the poisonous effects of phosphorus.

Phos′phor-ist, fes′fer-ist, *n.* One of a school of romantic and poetic writers in Sweden in the first half of the 19th century. [< '*Phosphoros,*' the principal journal of the class.]

phos′phor-ite, fes′fer-ait, *n. Mineral.* A massive radiated variety of apatite.—**phos″phor-it′ic,** *a.*

phos′phor-ize, fes′fer-aiz, *vt.* Same as PHOSPHORATE.

phos″phor-nec-ro′sis, fes″fer-nec-rō′sis, *n.* Necrosis or gangrene of the lower jaw, due to fumes of phosphorus in the manufacture of lucifer-matches; match-makers' disease. [< PHOSPHORUS + NECROSIS.] **phos′sy-jaw″‡.**

phosphoro-. Derived from Latin *phosphorus* (see PHOSPHORUS): a combining form.

phos″phor-o-gen′ic, fes″fer-o-jen′ic, *a.* Productive of phosphorescence: said of those light-rays that have the power to excite phosphorescence in certain substances. [< PHOSPHORO- + -GEN.]

phos-phor′o-graph, fes-fer′o-graf, *n.* An impression obtained by throwing a luminous image, especially of a spectrum, on a phosphorescent surface: used particularly to obtain a representation of the non-luminous rays below the red. [< PHOSPHORO- + -GRAPH.]

—phos″phor-o-graph′ic, *a.*—**phos″phor-og′ra-phy,** *n.* The art of taking phosphorographic impressions.

phos-phor′o-scope, fes-fer′o-scōp, *E. I. W.* (fes′fo-ro-scōp, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* An apparatus for measuring the duration of phosphorescent light after the source is withdrawn.

In most substances the duration of the glow is very short and can be detected only by such an apparatus. In the form devised by Becquerel the object is placed within a hollow rotating disk having openings so arranged that the object is first exposed to light on one side, and a fraction of a second afterward is seen by the eye on the other side.

2. A philosophical toy consisting of glass tubes containing phosphorescent substances that emit light of different colors. [< PHOSPHORO- + -SCOPE.]

phos′phor-ous, fes′fer-us, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphorus, specifically in its lower valence; as, *phosphorous* acid (H_3PO_3).

phos″phor-u′ri-a, fes″fer-ū′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Phosphorescent urine. **2.** Urine that contains an excess of phosphates. [< PHOSPHORO- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **phos-phu′ri-a‡; pho-tu′ri-a‡.**

phos′phor-us, fes′fer-us, *n. Chem.* A soft yellowish-white non-metallic element that readily absorbs oxygen from the air, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow by slow combustion at a low temperature, and inflaming violently when heated very slightly, as by friction. See ELEMENT.

Phosphorus is obtained from the animal kingdom, as from bones and urine, and from the mineral kingdom, as from apatite and vivianite. It is largely used in medicine, in making tipping-compositions for matches, and in vermin-poisons. [L., < Gr. *phōsphoros*, < *phōs*, light, + *pherō*, bear.]

—amorphous phosphorus, a reddish-brown, non-toxic, allotropic modification of phosphorus obtained by heating common phosphorus to about 450° F. in air-tight vessels: largely used for safety-matches. Called also *red phosphorus.*—**phos′phor-us-bot″tle,** *n.* **1.** A bottle in which phosphorus was formerly carried, and used to ignite sulfur-matches. **p.-box‡.** **2.** A phosphorus-lamp.—**p.-disease,** *n.* Phosphornecrosis.—**p.-lamp,** *n.* A vial containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive-oil. When uncorked in the dark it readily emits light. Called also *phosphorus-bottle.*—**p. paste,** a poison for rats and other vermin.

phos′phor-yl, fes′fer-il, *n. Chem.* The radical PO. [< PHOSPHORUS + -YL.]

phos″phur-an′y-lite, fes′flur-an′i-lait, *n. Mineral.* A deep lemon-yellow, hydrous uranium phosphate ($H_{12}(UO_2)_3P_2O_{14}$), found as a scaly pulverulent incrustation. [< PHOSPHORUS + URANIUM + -LITE.]

phos′phu-ret, fes′fiu-ret, *n. Chem.* Same as PHOSPHID.

phos′phu-ret″ed, fes′fiu-ret″ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. **phos′phu-ret″ted‡.**

—phosphureted hydrogen, same as PHOSPHIN.

phos′sy-jaw″, fes′i-jō″, *n.* Same as PHOSPHORNECROSIS.

phot-. Same as PHOTO-.

phot-al′gi-a, fot-al′ji-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain caused by light, as in inflammation of the eye. [< PHOT- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

phot-an″ti-typ-im′e-ter, fot-an″ti-taip-im′e-ter, *n.* An apparatus to determine the chemical intensity of the sun's rays, by measuring the volume of carbon dioxid produced when a solution of ferric chlorid and oxalic acid in water is decomposed by exposure to sunlight. [< PHOT- + Gr. *antitupos* (see ANTITYPE) + -METER.]

pho′tic, fō′tic, *a.* Relating to light and the production of light. [< Gr. *phōt-*, *-os*, light, < *phaō*, shine.]

pho′tics, fō′tics, *n. Physics.* The science of light; optics in the widest sense: used sometimes when *optics* is restricted to light in its relations to the eye.

Pho-tin′i-an, fo-tin′i-an, *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or belonging to Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, Pannonia (deposed in A. D. 351), who denied the original divinity of Christ, and held that his human spiritual nature became so united with God as to be divine.

—Pho-tin′i-an, *n.* A disciple of Photinus.—**pho-tin′i-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrinal system of Photinus.

pho-tis′tic, fo-tis′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to dawning light or intelligence. [< Gr. *phōtistikos*, < *phōs*, light.]

pho′to, fō′tō, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph.

photo-. Derived from Greek *phōs* (*phōt-*), light (< *phaō*, shine): a combining form.—**pho″to-bi-ot′ic,** *a.* Living in the light; requiring light for development, as certain plant-cells.—**pho″to-camp′sis,** *n.* Refraction of light.—**pho″to-chro-mat′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by photochromy. **pho″to-chro′mic‡.**—**pho″to-chro″mo-lith′o-graph,** *n.* A chromolithograph produced mostly by a photographic process.—**pho″to-chro′mo-type,** *vt.* To reproduce pictorially in colors by the aid of a photo-relief process.—**pho″to-chro′mo-type,** *n.* A picture in colors printed from plates prepared by a photo-relief process.—**pho″to-chro″my,** *C. W.*[2], *or* **pho-toch′ro-my,** *I. W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* Photography in colors, particularly in the natural colors.—**pho″to-der-mat′ic,** *a.* Having a phosphorescent skin.—**pho″to-dy-nam′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or operating by the energy of light.—**pho″to-e-lec′tro-type,** *n.* **1.** An electrotype produced by a photomechanical process. **2.** A picture printed from such a block.—**pho″to-ep′i-nas″ty,** *n. Bot.* Epinasty observed in young etiolated leaves on their exposure to light, due to its tonic influence. Compare EPINASTY.—**pho″to-ep′i-nas″tic,** *a.*—**pho″to-ep′i-nas″tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pho″to-hy-nal′o-type,** *n.* Same as HYALOTYPE.—**pho″to-hyp′o-nas″ty,** *n. Bot.* Hyponasty induced in certain organs of plants by exposure to light after their growth has been arrested.—**pho″to-hyp′o-nas′tic,** *a.*—**pho″to-hyp″o-nas′tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pho″to-ma′ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Delirium produced by the stimulus of light.—**pho″to-met-al′lo-graph,** *vt.* To make a photometallograph of.—**pho″to-met-al′lo-graph,** *n.* Same as PHOTOZINCOGRAPH.—**pho-ton′o-sos,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease induced by undue exposure to light, as snow-blindness or snow-blindness. **pho-ton′o-sus‡.**—**pho″to-pap″y-rog′ra-phy,** *n.* A photo-process in which a photographic print on a paper surface is chemically raised into relief and used as a printing-surface.—**pho″to-pho′bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Aversion to or intolerance of light; morbid sensibility of the eye to light.—**pho-to-pho′bic,** *a.*—**pho″to-phob″oph-tha′mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eyeball, with extreme sensitiveness to light.—**pho″to-phos″phor-es′cent,** *a.* Made phosphorescent by the action of light, as distinguished from chemical action.—**pho″to-phys′ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the physical action of light: opposed to *photochemical.*—**pho″to-po″lar-im′e-ter,** *n.* A special form of polarimeter devised by Cornu in 1885. See POLARIMETER.—**pho″to-sphæ′ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An organ that produces phosphorescence, as in some crustaceans.—**pho″to-tach-om′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of light.—**pho″to-tach″o-met′ric,** *a.* **pho″to-tach″o-met′ric-al‡.**—**pho″to-tach-om′e-try,** *n.* The science or art of measuring the velocity of light.—**pho″to-tax′is,** *n. Bot.* The taking up of a definite position by a plant-organism or -member with reference to the direction of the incident ray of light.—**pho″to-tac′tic,** *a.*—**pho″to-tel′e-phone,** *n.* A photophone.—**pho″to-the-od′o-lite,** *n.* An instrument for triangulating by the aid of photographs.—**pho″to-trop′ic,** *a. Bot.* Turning toward the light; heliotropic.—**pho″to-vit′ro-type,** *n.* A photograph printed on glass, porcelain, or enameled ware.—**pho″to-vol-ta′ic,** *a.* Belonging to or produced by light in connection with an electric current; as, the *photovoltaic* device in the photophone.

pho″to-a′qua-tint, fō″to-ē′cwa-tint *or* ac′wa-tint, *n.* An aquatint made by a photomechanical process that involves the mixing of carbon with gelatin, exposing a film of this on a plate, and washing it out. The film is then laid on an aquatint ground, usually with a half-tone negative film on top, after which the plate may be etched.

pho″to-chem′ic-al, fō″to-kem′ic-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the chemical action of light.

—pho″to-chem′ist, *n.* One versed in photochemistry.—**pho″to-chem′is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of light as a chemical agent.

pho″to-chro′ma-scope, fō″to-crō′ma-scōp, *n.* An optical device in which a triple photograph reproduces the light and shade and colors of nature.

pho″to-chro-mog′ra-phy, fō″to-cro-meg′ra-fi, *n.* The art of reproducing on a printing-press photographic images in several colors. See PHOTOMECHANICAL.

pho″to-chron′o-graph, fō″to-cren′o-graf, *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking pictures by photochronography. **2.** A picture taken by photochronography. **3.** A chronograph in which the tracing is made by the action of a pencil of light on a sensitized surface. **4.** A chronograph adapted for use in photographing a moving body, as a star in transit. [< PHOTO- + CHRONOGRAPH.]

—pho″to-chron″o-graph′ic, *a.*—**pho″to-chron″o-graph′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pho″to-chro-nog′ra-phy, fō″to-cro-neg′ra-fi, *n.* The process of taking photographic pictures, as of animals in motion, at regular intervals of time.

pho″to-col-log′ra-phy, fō″to-cel-leg′ra-fi, *n.* The art of producing by the gelatin process plates for printing. See GELATIN PROCESS and PHOTOMECHANICAL.

pho′to-cray″on, fō′to-crē″en, *n.* A crayon-drawing made on or after a photograph; also, a photograph resembling a crayon-sketch. [< PHOTO- + CRAYON.]

pho′to-drome, fō′to-drōm, *n. Physics.* An apparatus for regulating flashes of light so as to make a rotating wheel or figured disk appear either stationary or as if rotating at a different rate or in the opposite direction. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *dromos*, running, < *dramein*, run.]

pho″to-dy-nam′ic, etc. See PHOTO-.

pho″to-e-lec′tric, fō″to-ē-lec′tric, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the combined action of light and electricity, (2) the electric light, (3) photography by electric light, or (4) photoelectricity. **pho″to-e-lec′tric-al‡.**

pho″to-e-lec″tric′i-ty, fō″to-ē-lec″tris′i-ti, *n.* Electricity as produced or affected by light; discharge or difference of potential caused or aided by illumination.

pho″to-en-grave′, fō″to-en-grēv′, *vt.* To make, copy, or reproduce by photoengraving.

pho″to-en-gra′ving, fō″to-en-grē′ving, *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing by the aid of photography a relief block or plate for printing; photo-relief engraving. It includes all those photomechanical processes in which the picture is printed from a plate leaving the design in relief like a wood-engraving, and printable on an ordinary printing-press with type. It is often done in *half-tone*, and is to be distinguished from *photogravure*, which is in intaglio. See GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN.

2. A plate or picture so produced.

pho″to-etch′, fō″to-ech′, *vt.* To make (a plate for printing) by etching on a photographically treated metal surface.—**pho″to-etch′ing,** *n.* **1.** A plate made by this process. **2.** A print from such a plate.

pho″to-gal″va-nog′ra-phy, fō″to-gal″va-neg′ra-fi, *n.* The act or process of producing an electrotype plate from a gutta-percha matrix made from a photographic negative. [< PHOTO- + GALVANOGRAPHY.]

pho″to-gel′a-tin, fō″to-jel′a-tin, *a.* Characterized by the use in photography of gelatin; as, a *photogelatin* process. See GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN.

pho′to-gen, fō′to-jen, *n.* An illuminating-oil distilled from bituminous shale: a trade name. [< PHOTO- + -GEN.]

pho′to-gene, fō′to-jin, *n. Optics.* **1.** An impression on the retina, continuing after the object producing it has disappeared. **2†.** A photograph. [< PHOTO- + -GENE.]

pho″to-gen′ic, fō″to-jen′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to photogeny; produced by the action of light; as, a *photogenic* drawing. **2.** *Biol.* Producing phosphorescence; phosphorescent, as fireflies. **pho-tog′e-nous‡.**

pho-tog′e-ny, fo-teg′e-ni, *n.* [Rare.] Photography.

pho-tog′ly-phy, fo-teg′li-fi, *n.* Photochemical engraving; photogravure. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *glyphō*, carve.]

—pho″to-glyph′ic, *a.* Pertaining to or made by photoglyphy. **pho″to-glyp′tic‡.**

pho″to-glyp-tog′ra-phy, fō″to-glip-teg′ra-fi, *n.* That branch of photoengraving in which the plates are in intaglio. See PHOTOMECHANICAL. [< PHOTO- + GLYPTOGRAPH.]

pho′to-gram, fō′to-gram, *n.* [Rare.] Same as PHOTOGRAPH. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

pho″to-gram′me-ter, fō″to-gram′e-ter, *n.* A camera so arranged as to be used in surveying. [< PHOTOGRAM + -METER.]

pho″to-gram′me-try, fō″to-gram′e-tri, *n.* **1.** The art of forming an orthogonal projection from two perspectives. [C.] **2.** The art of surveying by means of a photographic camera. [< PHOTOGRAM + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pho′to-graph, fō′to-graf, *v.* **1.** *t.* To take a picture of by photography. **2.** Figuratively, to impress or preserve a vivid image or memory of.

Every one has some sweet face Prisoned in a picture-case,
Or by Memory's magic art *Photographed* upon the heart.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR *The Beauty* st. 4.

II. *i.* To practise photography.

pho′to-graph, *n.* A picture taken by photography; a picture due to the action of light on a sensitized film which may have for a support glass, celluloid, paper, or other suitable material. The sizes used by the trade in the United States are as follows: **boudoir photograph,** 5¼ × 8¼ inches; **carte-de-visite p.,** 2½ × 4¼; **cabinet p.,** 4¼ × 6½; **diamond p.,** 4¼×4¼; **imperial p.,** 6⅞×9⅞; **panel p.,** 4 × 8¼.

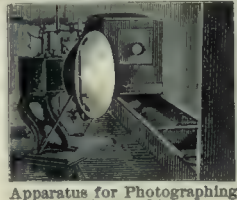
Apparatus for Photographing by Electric Light.

[< PHOTO- + -GRAPH.]

—antimony photograph, a photograph in which are employed sulfur and antimoniated hydrogen or stibin, which under the action of light form sulfid of antimony.—**instantaneous p.,** a photograph, as of a moving body, the negative of which is taken on a very sensitive film with an exposure of but a small fraction of a second.—**phosphorescent p.,** a photographic picture obtained by dusting a phosphorescent powder on a positive picture coated with dextrin, honey, and potassium bichromate. After being exposed to strong light, it is luminous in the dark.

pho-tog′ra-pher, fo-teg′ra-fer, *n.* One skilled in taking photographs; specifically, one who makes a business of photography. **pho-tog′ra-phist‡.**

pho″to-graph′ic, fō″to-graf′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or produced by photography.

The first *photographic* portrait from life was made by me [1839]. DRAPER in *Cyc. Am. Biog., John W. Draper* in vol. ii, p. 227. [A. '87.]

2. Like a photograph; faithfully reflecting or depicting life or nature in all its details: sometimes with an implication of lack of artistic rendering.

He will admire, at the Théâtre Français, the *photographic* perfection of French acting.
WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 2, p. 29. [T. & CO.]

pho″to-graph′ic-al‡.

—pho″to-graph′ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the means or aid of photography; as, by, or in a photograph.

pho″to-graph-om′e-ter, fō″to-graf-em′e-ter, *E.* (fō″to-gra-fem′e-ter, *C.*; fo-teg′ra-fem′e-ter, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** An instrument used to determine the sensitiveness of a photographic film to the action of light: more usually called *sensitometer.* **2.** A rotating photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular distances of objects. [< PHOTOGRAPH + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pho-tog′ra-phy, fo-teg′ra-fi, *n.* The process of forming and fixing an image of an object or objects by the chemical action of light, usually on a film containing salts sensitive to light, and spread on a plate of metal or glass or on paper or celluloid; also, the art or business of producing such images and of reproducing them by helical printing: a development of the discovery announced by Daguerre in 1839 (see DAGUERREOTYPE), and first applied to portraits by Draper.

The sensitive salts usually employed are silver nitrate and the haloid salts of silver and of potassium. An image being thrown on the sensitized surface in a camera, a chemical change takes place in the salts, which is greater in the more highly illuminated portions. If this change turns or leaves the surface light or white it produces a *positive*, if dark a *negative*, the lights and shades being reversed in the latter case. In ordinary photography a negative is first produced on a transparent plate or film, but it is invisible until *developed*, or washed in a liquid, as pyrogallic acid combined with an alkali, that forms an opaque compound with the part of the salt affected by the light. The developed

image is *fixed*, or made permanent, by washing in a liquid that removes the salt from parts unaffected by light, and a positive is then printed from it by placing it in contact with sensitized paper or other material, and exposing both to the light. Photography on wood is an important adjunct of modern wood-engraving. The pores of the boxwood are filled up with a strong solution of gelatin, a thin white surface laid on, and printed upon in a special frame from a photographic negative. This takes the place of a drawing on wood, and the engraver cuts away the light parts and proceeds as in ordinary wood-engraving. For photographic processes, see CALOTYPE, CARBON-PRINTING, COLLODION PROCESS, and DAGUERREOTYPE. For the different photomechanical reproduction processes, see GELATIN PROCESS, HELIOTYPY, PHOTOENGRAVING, and PHOTOMECHANICAL. In the sciences photography is employed to study rapid movements by taking a series of instantaneous views at equidistant very small intervals, and in astronomy (1) to detect stars, etc., otherwise invisible through the telescope, (2) to note the receding or approaching movement of heavenly bodies along the line of sight, and (3) to prepare celestial charts, etc.

[< PHOTO- + -GRAPHY.]

pho″to-gra-vure′, fō′to-grə-viūr′ (-grē-viūr′, *C.*; fō′to-grə-viūr, *E.*), *tl.* [-VURED′; -VUR′ING.] To reproduce by the photogravure process.

pho″to-gra-vure′, fō′to-grə-viūr′ (-grəv′yur, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing an intaglio plate for printing in which there are no sharp incised lines, but minute depressions, the deep parts producing the shadows, and the high parts showing white. A photographic sensitive film that has been printed from a negative is laid on a metal plate, and developed and bitten in with a mordant, producing a plate that may be printed from like a copperplate.

2. A plate or picture so produced. [F., < Gr. *phō(t-)s*, light, + F. *gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, engrave, < LL. *grafo*, of Teut. orig.]

pho″to-he″li-o-graph′ic, fō″to-hi′li-ə-grəf, *n.* A telescopic photographic instrument, variously constructed, for taking pictures of the sun, as during an eclipse. [< PHOTO- + HELIOGRAPH.]

— **pho″to-he″li-o-graph′ic**, *a.*

pho″to-hy-al′o-type, etc. See PHOTO-.

pho″to-in-ta′glio, fō″to-in-tä′lyō. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a plate, illustration, etc., produced by photogravure or similar process, so that the design is in intaglio. **II.** *n.* A plate or picture so produced.

pho″to-lith-og′ra-phy, fō″to-lith-og′rə-fi, *n.* The art, process, or operation of producing on stone, largely by photographic means, a printing-surface from which impressions may be taken by a lithographic process.

lith″o-pho-tog′ra-phy‡. — **pho″to-lith′o-graph**, *vt.* To reproduce by photolithography. — **pho″to-lith′o-graph**, *n.* A photolithographic print or picture; a lithophotograph. — **pho″to-lith-og′ra-pher**, *n.* One who is skilled in or follows photolithography. — **pho″to-lith″o-graph′ic**, *a.* Produced by or pertaining to photolithography.

pho-tol′o-gy, fō-tol′ə-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The science of light; optics. [< PHOTO- + -LOGY.] — **pho″to-log′ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.* — **pho-tol′o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in photology.

pho-tol′y-sis, fō-tol′i-sis, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* The movements of protoplasm under the influence of light, including apostrophe and epistrophe. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *lysis*, loosening, < *lyō*, loose.]

pho″to-mag′net-ism, fō″to-mag′net-izm, *n.* The combined action or the relations of magnetism and light, or the branch of physics that treats of such relations.

— **pho″to-mag-net′ic**, *a.*

pho″to-ma′ni-a, etc. See PHOTO-.

pho″to-me-chan′ic-al, fō″to-me-chan′ic-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a process, illustration, plate, etc., produced by any one of a variety of methods by which photography is brought to the aid of the etcher or engraver. To secure uniformity of meaning in terms falling under this class, the International Photographic Congress of 1889 adopted, with prescribed definitions, the words *photochromography*, *photoengraphy*, *photogalvanography*, *photolithography*, *photo-print*, and *phototypography*.

[< PHOTO- + MECHANICAL.]

— **photomechanical process**, any process for the production of plates for illustrations, as in books and magazines, in which the work is partly done by photography and partly by hand or machine. These processes are largely superseding wood-engraving.

pho-tom′e-ter, fō-tom′ə-tėr, *n.* **1.** Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights.

Most photometers serve for the comparison of two lights, generally by observing the relative distances at which they produce equal illumination or equal effects of some other kind. The effects whose equality is to be observed may be the depth of shade of the two shadows of the same object cast by the lights; **Rumford's photometer**, the shade of a translucent spot transmitting light from one source, and that of the adjacent surface reflecting it from the other; **Bunsen's photometer**, the darkening of sensitized paper; **actinic** or **chemical photometer**, or the variations of resistance in a selenium cell.

2. A device for determining the proper duration of exposure in photography. See illustration. [< PHOTO- + -METER.]

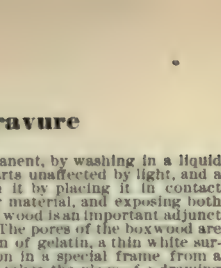

A Photometer used in Photography.

The upper end is placed toward the ground glass of a camera, like a focusing-glass, and the slide, which is fitted with grasses of varying translucence, is shifted until a good effect is obtained, when the proper time for exposure is read in the center. The figures are obtained by previous experiment.

pho″to-met′ric, fō″to-met′rik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the photometer or photometry. **photometric units**, standard units of intensity of light, used in photometry. The principal ones are given by (1) the British candle of spermaceti, ⅞ inch in diameter, burning 130 grains an hour, (2) the French carcel, a lamp of special construction burning 42 grams of pure colza-oil an hour, and (3) a square centimeter of molten platinum at the point of solidification, the last adopted by the International Congress of 1884.

— **pho″to-met′ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

pho-tom″e-tri′cian, fō-tom″ə-trish′ən, *W.* fō″to-me-trish′ən, *C. E.*, *n.* One versed in the theory and practise of photometry. **pho-tom′e-trist‡.**

pho-tom′e-try, fō-tom′ə-tri, *n.* *Physics.* The art of measuring the intensity of light, especially by means of the photometer; the branch of optics that treats of such measurement.

pho″to-mi′cro-graph, fō″to-mai′cro-grəf, *n.* A photograph of the magnified image of a microscopic object. See illus. under MICROPEGMATITE. [< PHOTO- + MICROGRAPH.] — **pho″to-mi-crog′ra-pher**, *n.* One who makes photomicrographs. — **pho″to-mi″cro-graph′ic**, *a.* — **pho″to-mi-crog′ra-phy**, *n.* The art or process of making photomicrographs: opposed to *microphotography*.

pho″to-neph′o-graph, fō″to-nef′o-grəf, *n.* A photographic apparatus for determining the height and motions of clouds, generally by simultaneous photographs with a pair of cameras placed some distance apart. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *nephos*, cloud, + -GRAPH.] **pho″to-neph′o-scope‡.**

pho-ton′o-sos, **pho″to-pho′bi-a**. See PHOTO-.

pho′to-phone, fō′to-fōn, *n.* *Physics.* Any instrument using a beam of light in the transmission of sound, especially a device for transmitting speech by the use of light reflected from a vibrating diaphragm.

In the form invented by Bell the vibrating beam falls on a selenium cell, which, by its corresponding variations of resistance, regulates the electric current actuating a telephonic receiver. As at first used, the word included all forms of radiophone. See RADIOPHONE.

[< PHOTO- + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

pho′to-pho″ny, fō′to-fō′ni, *C., or* fo-tof′o-ni, *E. W.*, *n.* The transmission of sound by light, as in the photophone; the art of using the photophone.

— **pho″to-phon′ic**, *a.*

pho′to-phore, fō′to-fōr, *n.* *Surg.* An apparatus in which an incandescent electric lamp is used for the exploration of internal organs. [< Gr. *phōtophoros*, bringing light, < *phōs*, light, + *pherō*, bear.]

pho″to-plas-tog′ra-phy, fō″to-plas-tog′rə-fi, *n.* A process of photomechanical printing in which a plastic substance changes its form because of the action of light and water, so that it may receive ink uniformly according to the original negative, and can be used to print directly on paper. See PHOTOMECHANICAL. [< PHOTO- + PLASTOGRAPHY.]

pho′to-print″, fō′to-print′, *n.* A print by a photomechanical process. See PHOTOMECHANICAL.

pho′to-proc″ess, *n.* A photomechanical process.

pho-top′si-a, fo-tep′si-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid sensation of light, sparks, or flashes, occurring without external cause. Compare PHOSPHENE. [< PHOT- + Gr. *opsis*, sight, < *ȣ, op* in *opomai*, I shall see.] **pho′top-sy‡.**

pho′to-re-lief′, fō′to-rə-lif′. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cut, illustration, etc., produced by a photomechanical process, and having the design in relief; as, a *photorelief* block. **II.** *n.* A cut or picture so produced.

pho′to-ret, fō′to-ret, *n.* A miniature photographic camera.

pho′to-scope, fō′to-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring intensities of light by making use of the property of a material, as selenium, that has a varying electrical resistance with varying degrees of illumination. **2.** An apparatus in which photographs are arranged so as to be conveniently seen through magnifying lenses. [< PHOTO- + -SCOPE.] — **pho″to-scop′ic**, *a.*

pho″to-sculp′ture, fō″to-sculp′chur, *E. I. W.* (fō′to-sculp-chur, *C.*), *n.* A process of modeling by tracing with a pantographic apparatus bearing a modeling-tool the outlines of photographs taken from various points of view and thrown upon a screen. [< PHOTO- + SCULPTURE.]

pho′to-sphere, fō′to-sfir, *n.* *Astron.* The visible shining surface of the sun, or more rarely of a fixed star. See SUN. [< PHOTO- + SPHERE.]

— **pho″to-spher′ic**, *a.*

pho″to-tach-om′e-ter, etc. See PHOTO-.

pho″to-tel-eg′ra-phy, fō″to-tel-eg′rə-fi, *n.* *Elec.* Electric reproduction of pictures, writing, etc., at a distance; telephotography. [< PHOTO- + TELEGRAPHY.]

pho-tot′o-nus, fo-tet′o-nus, *n.* *Bot.* The tonic influence of light upon the protoplasmic movement and the growth of plants, or the condition thus induced: especially noticeable when growth that has been arrested during prolonged darkness is renewed after admission of light. [< PHOTO- + Gr. *tonos*, tension.]

— **pho″to-ton′ic**, *a.*

pho′to-type, fō′to-tīp, *n.* **1.** A relief plate made for printing by photoengraving or photoetching. **2.** A picture printed from such a plate. [< PHOTO- + -TYPE.]

— **pho″to-typ′ic**, *a.*

pho″to-ty-pog′ra-phy, fō″to-tai-peg′rə-fi, *n.* Any photomechanical process of engraving in relief that may be reproduced in connection with type on a printing-press. See PHOTOMECHANICAL. [< PHOTO + TYPOGRAPHY.] — **pho′to-type**, *v.* — **pho″to-ty″po-graph′ic**, *a.*

pho′to-ty″py, fō′to-tai′pi, *C. E. W.*[2] (fo-tet′i-pi, *W.*[1], *Wr.*), *n.* The production or use of phototypes.

pho″to-vol-ta′ic. See PHOTO-.

pho″to-xy-log′ra-phy, fō″to-zai-leg′rə-fi, *n.* The process of engraving on wood after photographs printed on the block. [< PHOTO- + XYLOGRAPHY.]

pho″to-zin′co-graph, fō″to-ziŋ′co-grəf, *n.* A plate produced by photozincography, or a print from such a plate. Called also *photometallograph*. [< PHOTO- + ZINCOGRAPH.] **pho″to-zin′co-type‡.**

— **pho″to-zin″co-graph′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to photozincography or a photozincograph.

pho″to-zin-cog′ra-phy, fō″to-zin-cog′rə-fi, *n.* **1.** The art or process of making a surface for relief-printing on a zinc plate coated with bichromated gelatin on which a photograph has been printed after the manner of photolithography. **2.** Photoetching on zinc. [< PHOTO- + ZINCOGRAPHY.] **pho″to-zin′co-ty″py‡.**

pho-tu′ri-a, fo-tū′ri-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the urine, characterized on its emission by a phosphorescent appearance. [< PHOT- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

Phox″i-chil′i-dæ, fox″i-kil′i-dē *or* -dī, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans with chelifori, no palpi, and false legs in males, and slender. **Phox″i-chi′lus**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *phoxicheilos*, narrowing toward the lips, < *phoxos*, pointed, + *cheilos*, lip.]

— **phox″i-chil′id**, *n.* **phox″i-chil′oid**, *a.*

Phox″i-chil″i-di′i-dæ, fox″i-kil″i-dī′i-dē *or* -dī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans with chelifori, no palpi, and false legs in males. **Phox″i-chi-lid′i-um**, *n.* (L. g.) [< PHOXICHILUS.] — **phox″i-chil″i-di′id**, *n.* — **phox″i-chi-lid′i-oid**, *a.*

Phrac″tam-phib′i-a, frac′tam-fib′i-ə, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Stegocephali*. [< Gr. *phraktos*, va. of *phrassō*, fence in, + AMPHIBIA.]

phrag′ma, frag′mə, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot. & Zool.* A partition or dissepiment; specifically, a false dissepiment in fruits, or one not formed by the sides of the carpels. [< Gr. *phragma*, fence, < *phrassō*, fence in.]

Phrag-mid′i-um, frag-mid′i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of uredineous fungi having pedicellate teleutospores, composed of several cells ranged one above another, the upper with one germ-spore, the others with four. Uredospores, spermagonia, and æcidia occur, and the latter were formerly known as *Cæoma*. *P. subcorticium* is the rose-rust, and all the species occur on *Losaceæ*. [< PHRAGMA.]

Phrag-mi′tes, frag-mai′tiz *or* -mi′tēs, *n.* *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of tall reedy grasses with long running rootstocks, broad flat leaves, and a large diffuse terminal panicle with long silky hairs. *P. communis*, the reed, the largest North-American and British grass, from 5 to 12 feet high and at a distance resembling broom-corn, is found in swamps and about ponds from Massachusetts to Illinois. [L., < Gr. *phragmitēs*, growing in hedges, < *phragma;* see PHRAGMA.]

phrag′mo-cone, frag′mo-cōn, *n.* *Conch.* An internal chambered shell of certain cephalopods, as belemnites and spirulids. [< Gr. *phragmos*, fence (< *phrassō*, fence in), + *kōnos*, cone.] **phrag′ma-cone‡.**

— **phrag″mo-con′ic**, **phrag″ma-con′ic**, *a.*

Phrag-moph′o-ra, frag-mef′o-rə, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of decacerous cephalopods with an internal chambered shell or phragmocone, including *Spirulidæ* and *Belemnitidæ*. [< Gr. *phragma* (see PHRAGMA) + *pherō*, bear.] — **phrag-moph′o-rous**, *a.*

phrag″mo-si′phon, frag′mo-sai′fən, *n.* *Conch.* The siphon of a phragmocone. [< Gr. *phragma* (see PHRAGMA) + SIPHON.]

phraise, frēz, *vt.* [Scot.] To cajole; coax; wheedle; phrase.

phraise, *n.* [Scot.] Flattery. **phrais′in‡.**

phra′sal, frē′zəl, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phrase; composed of two or more separate words.

phrase, frēz, *v.* [PHRASED; PHRA′SING.] **I.** *t.* To express in words, or in peculiar words; describe or define by a phrase or phrases; term; style.

She [Mrs. Humphry Ward] finds no spell in the great moral miracle (so to *phrase* it) of the Psalms.

GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* May, '88, p. 781.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To affect peculiar phrases; make phrases easily. **2.** *Mus.* To separate the notes of a composition, in rendering it, into phrases, by accentuation.

phrase, *n.* **1.** An expression, consisting usually of but a few words, denoting a single idea, or forming a separate part of a sentence. Compare CLAUSE. Phrases, as parts or members of sentences, have the same effect and stand in the same relations as verbs, adjectives, nouns, or adverbs.

The *phrase* 'nature and nurture' is a convenient jingle of words, for it separates under two distinct heads the innumerable elements of which personality is composed.

F. GALTON *Eng. Men of Science* ch. 1, p. 9. [A. '75.]

2. A concise, sententious expression.

Phrases such as camps may teach, Sabre-cuts of Saxon speech.

BRET HARTE *How Are You, Sanitary?* st. 1.

3. Characteristic mode of expression; peculiar habit of language; phraseology; locution.

The letter of my recall . . . was written by my father's attorney in the most concise and legal *phrase*.

LEVER *Tom Burke of "Ours"* ch. 1, p. 12. [R. & S.]

4. Any term or characterization, in one word or several. **5.** [Rare.] A meaningless or trite form of words.

I do not think we ourselves are aware how much our religious life is made up of *phrases*. DRUMMOND *Pax Vobiscum* p. 11. [J. P. '90.]

6. *Mus.* A fragment of a melody having well-determined motion and repose, but not complete sense. **7.** In fencing, a short period during which there is no cessation of attack and defense. [F., < L. *phrasis*, < Gr. *phrasis*, speech, < *phrazō*, speak.]

Synonyms: see DICTION.

— **adjectival phrase**, **adverbial p.**, a phrase equivalent to an adjective or to an adverb. — **phrase′-book″**, *n.* A handbook of idioms or modes of speech characteristic of a language. — **p.-mark**, *n.* *Mus.* A curve drawn over or under a set of notes that form a phrase. — **prepositional p.**, an adverbial phrase made up of a preposition and its object. — **verbal p.**, a phrase in which a verb is an essential part, especially one made up of *do*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *must*, *ought*, etc., with an infinitive forming a potential, periphrastic, obligative, or passive conjugation.

phrase′less‡, *a.* That can not be expressed; indescribable.

phrase′mon″ger, frēz′mun″gėr, *n.* A wordy speaker or writer; one who uses mere phrases. **phrase′man‡.**

phra′se-o-gram, frē′zē-o-gram, *n.* A combination of stenographic signs standing for a phrase. [< Gr. *phrasis* (see PHRASE) + *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.]

phra′se-o-graph‡. — **phra″se-og′ra-phy**, *n.* The representation of phrases by stenographic signs.

phra″se-o-log′ic-al, frē″zē-o-lej′ic-əl, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of phraseology; consisting of peculiar phrases. **phra″se-o-log′ic‡.**

— **phra″se-o-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phra″se-ol′o-gist, frē″zē-ol′o-jist, *n.* One who pays much attention to phraseology; a maker of phrases; phraser; also, one who collects phrases.

phra″se-ol′o-gy, frē″zē-ol′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The choice and arrangement of words and phrases in expressing ideas; form of expression; diction; style.

Doctrinal differences among Christians are often greatly magnified, by the diversity in the *phraseology* to which the opposing parties are severally accustomed. JEREMIAH DAY *Self-Determining Power of the Will* intro., p. 16. [H. & S. '38.]

2. A compilation or handbook of phrases. [< Gr. *phrasis* (see PHRASE) + -OLOGY.]

Synonyms: see DICTION.

phra′ser, frē′zėr, *n.* One who makes phrases, especially one who makes them easily; often derogatory.

phra′sic-al, frē′zic-əl, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a phrase or idiom; phraseological. [C.]

phra′sing, frē′zing, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The rendering of phrases; grouping and accentuation of the sounds in a melody. In singing it is dependent largely upon the taking of breath at the right place; in the playing of bowed instruments, on the bowing.

2. Manner or form of verbal expression.

phra'try, frā'tri *or* fra'tri, *n.* [PHRA'TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A clan; a division of people for political or religious ends, based on ties of blood; a union of gentes, forming a subdivision of a phyle or tribe; a brotherhood.

The social system of the Athenians exhibits the following series: first, the gens; . . . second, the *phratry*; . . . third, the tribe; . . . and fourth, a people or nation. L. H. MORGAN *Ancient Society* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 220. [H. H. & CO. '77.]

2. Any similar tribal subdivision, as among Australian or American tribes.

A group of clans constituted a *phratry* or brotherhood, and a group of *phratries* constituted a tribe. FISKE *Discovery of America* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 61. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

[< Gr. *phratria*, < *phratēr*, clansman, brother.] **phra'tra‡**; **phra'tri-a‡.**—**phra'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to a phratry; composed of phratries.

phre-at'ic, fre-at'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Underground, as the sources of wells. [< F. *phréatique*, < Gr. *phrear* (*phreat-*), well.]

phren, frēn, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The mind. **2.** The diaphragm. [< Gr. *phrēn*, diaphragm, heart, mind.]

phren-, phreno-. Derived from Greek *phrēn* (*phren-*), mind, diaphragm: combining forms.—**phren-al'gi-a**, *n.* Extreme mental anxiety; distress of mind.—**phren"a-tro'phi-a**, *n.* The wasting away of the substance of the brain.—**phren"i-at'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to the cure of mental diseases; psychiatric.—**phren"o-col'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon. **phren"i-co-col'ic‡.**—**phren"o-gas'tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the diaphragm and the stomach. **phren"i-co-gas'tric‡.**—**phren"o-mag'net-ism**, *n.* Animal magnetism as affecting mental control; phrenomesmerism.—**phren"o-mag-net'ic**, *a.*—**phren"o-mes'mer-ism**, *n.* The practise or the theory of animal magnetism.—**phren"o-nar-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A deadening of the senses; also, a dulling of the mental faculties. **2.** A state of stupefaction.—**phren-on'o-my**, *n.* The deductive and systematizing stage of comparative psychology: a branch of anthropogeny, opposed to *phrenography*.—**phren"o-pa-ral'y-sis**. *n. Pathol.* Paralysis associated with hysteria; psychical palsy.—**phren"o-path'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Mental disease, either aberration or debility. **phren'i-ca‡.**—**phren"o-path'ic**, *a.*—**phren"o-ple'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Sudden paralysis of the mental faculties.—**phren'o-sin**, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound ($C_{84}H_{67}NO_8$) resembling cerebrin, contained in the brain.—**phren-o'sis**, *n.* Same as PSYCHOSIS.—**phren"o-splen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen. **phren"i-co-splen'ic‡.**

phren-e'sis, fren-ī'sis *or* -ē'sis, *n.* Same as PHRENITIS.

phren-et'ic, fren-et'ic, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suffering from phrenitis. **2.** Same as FRENETIC. [< OF. *frenetique*, < L. *phreneticus*, < Gr. *phrenitikos*, < *phrenitis*; see PHRENITIS.] **phren-e'si-ac‡**; **phren-et'ic-al‡.**—**phren-et'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phren-et'ic‡, *n.* A sufferer from phrenitis. **fren-et'ic‡.**

phren"hyp-not'ic, fren"hip-not'ic, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology and hypnotism; as, *phrenhypnotic* studies. [< Gr. *phrēn*, mind, + HYPNOTIC.]

phren'ic, fren'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the *phrenic* nerve. See NERVOUS SYSTEM. [< Gr. *phrēn* (*phren-*), diaphragm, mind.]

phren'ic, *n.* **1.** A disease of the mind. **2.** A remedy for mental disease.—**phren-ic'u-la**, *n.* Watery brain fever; internal hydrocephalus. **phren"e-tic'u-la‡.**

phren'ics, fren'ics, *n.* [Rare.] Mental philosophy; psychology.

phren'ism, fren'izm, *C.* (frī'nizm, *W.*), *n.* Mental action; thought-force.

phren-i'tis, fren-aī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Brain fever. **2.** Wild delirium; frenzy. [L., < Gr. *phrenitis*, < *phrēn*, mind.] **phren-e'si-a‡**; **phren"e-tis'mus‡**; **phren-is'mus‡.**

phren'o-graph, fren'o-grȧf (frī'no-grȧf, *W.*), *n.* **1.** An instrument for marking the movements of the diaphragm in breathing. **2.** *Phrenol.* A written chart of mental characteristics determined phrenologically.

phren-og'ra-phy, fren-og'ro-fi, *n.* The initial or descriptive stage of comparative psychology. [< PHRENO- + -GRAPHY.]

phre-nol'o-gist, frē-nel'o-jist, *n.* One believing in or skilled in phrenology. **phre-nol'o-ger‡.**

phre-nol'o-gy, frē-nel'o-ji, *n.* A system that teaches

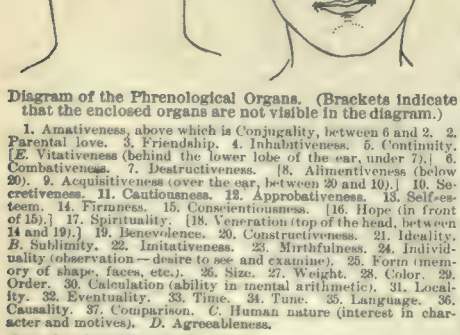

Diagram of the Phrenological Organs. (Brackets indicate that the enclosed organs are not visible in the diagram.)

1. Amativeness, above which is Conjugality, between 6 and 2. 2. Parental love. 3. Friendship. 4. Inhabitiveness. 5. Continuity. [*E.* Vitativeness (behind the lower lobe of the ear, under 7).] 6. Combativeness. 7. Destructiveness. [8. Alimentiveness (below 20). 9. Acquisitiveness (over the ear, between 20 and 10).] 10. Secretiveness. 11. Cautiousness. 12. Approbativeness. 13. Self-esteem. 14. Firmness. 15. Conscientiousness. [16. Hope (in front of 15).] 17. Spirituality. [18. Veneration (top of the head, between 14 and 19).] 19. Benevolence. 20. Constructiveness. 21. Ideality. *B.* Sublimity. 22. Imitativeness. 23. Mirthfulness. 24. Individuality (observation—desire to see and examine). 25. Form (memory of shape, faces, etc.). 26. Size. 27. Weight. 28. Color. 29. Order. 30. Calculation (ability in mental arithmetic). 31. Locality. 32. Eventuality. 33. Time. 34. Tune. 35. Language. 36. Causality. 37. Comparison. *C.* Human nature (interest in character and motives). *D.* Agreeableness.

that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate portions of the brain, equal in number to the mental faculties, and that temperament modifies the strength and activity of mind and body; the doctrine that the mental characteristics and powers are indicated by developments of the brain upward, forward, and backward from the medulla oblongata, which are measured by cranial diameters and distances from the opening of the ear. The popular idea as to supposed significance of cranial protuberances or "bumps" is an error, because the hollows on the inside of a skull do not correspond to the elevations on the outside.

The system was formulated by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1826), of Vienna, and later was expounded and developed by J. G. Spurzheim, George and Andrew Combe, and others.

Phrenology goes below actions to their mainsprings, and discloses innate proclivities. O. S. FOWLER *Human Science* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 117. [FOW. & W.]

[< PHRENO- + -LOGY.]—**phren"o-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**phren"o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

phren'sic‡, *a.* Frenetic; mad. **phren'tic‡.**

phren'sied‡, **phren'sy‡**, etc. Same as FRENZIED, etc.

Phre"o-ryc'ti-dæ, frī"[*or* frē"]o-ric'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* A family of limicolous oligochætous worms with a filiform body and two symmetrical rows of recurved setæ on each side. **Phre"o-ryc'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phreoryktēs*, a well-sinker, < *phrear*, well, + *oryssō*, dig.]

—**phre"o-ryc'tid**, *n.*—**phre"o-ryc'toid**, *a.*

phri-cas'mus, fri-cas'mus, *n. Pathol.* Chilliness or shivering due to mental emotion. [< Gr. *phrikasmos*, a shivering, < *phrikē*, shivering.]

phro-ne'sis, fro-nī'sis *or* -nē'sis, *n.* [Rare.] Practical wisdom; prudence. [< Gr. *phronēsis*, < *phrēn*, mind.]

Such is the philosopher's illustration of the nature of equity in contrast with law, and such is that *phronesis*, from which the science of morals forms its rules, and receives its complement. NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* ch. 9, p. 341. [CATH. P. S. '70.]

Phro-nim'i-dæ, fro-nim'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods, especially those having the first antennæ straight, uropods with rami, and mandibles without palps. **Phron'i-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phronimos*, unmoved, < *phroneō*, think.]

—**phro-nim'id**, *n.*—**phro-nim'oid**, *a.*

phron'tist‡, *n.* A deep, hard thinker; philosopher.

phron"tis-te'ri-on, fren"tis-tī'ri-ȯn *or* -tē'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [Archaic.] A place for thought and study; a school.

There was a special room [in the churches] for the use of books, which was called the *Phrontisterion* or thinking-shop. J. F. HURST *Early Church in U. S.* pt. i, ch. 25, p. 81. [H. '93.]

[< Gr. *phrontistērion*, < *phrontizō*, meditate, < *phrēn*, mind.] **phron'tis-ter-y‡.**

Phryg"a-ne'i-dæ, frig"ȧ-nī'i-dī *or* -nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of inæquipalpous caddis-flies, especially those with maxillary palpi in males 4-jointed. **Phry-ga'ne-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phryganon*, dry stick (from appearance of the larva), < *phrygō*, roast.]

—**phryg"a-ne'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**phry-ga'ne-oid**, *a.*

Phryg"a-ne'i-des, frig"ȧ-nī'i-dīz *or* -nē'i-dēz, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Trichoptera*. [< PHRYGANEA.]

Phryg'i-an, frij'i-ȧn, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, or to its people. [< L. *Phrygianus*, < *Phrygius*, < Gr. *Phrygios*, < *Phryx* (*Phryg-*), a Phrygian.]—**Phrygian mode**, see GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.—**P. stone**, a light pumice-like stone, anciently used in dyeing.

Phryg'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phrygia. **2.** The language of this people, belonging to the Thraco-Illyric division of the Hellenic group of Aryan languages. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* A Montanist.

Phryn'i-da, frin'i-dȧ, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Thelyphonidea*. [< PHRYNUS.]

Phryn'i-dæ, frin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of *Thelyphonidea*. **Phry'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phrynos*, toad.] **Phryn'i-des‡.**

—**phryn'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**phryn'oid**, *a.*

phthal'ate, thal'ēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of phthalic acid.

phthal'e-in, thal'ē-in, *n.* Any one of a series of compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of a phenol with phthalic acid or its anhydrid. Compounds of phthalein are mostly fluorescent, and some, as eosin, are beautiful coloring-matters. [< PHTHALIC.]

phthal'ic, thal'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthalene. [< NAPHTHALENE.]—**phthalic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) derived variously, as by the action of nitric acid and naphthalene. Called also formerly *alizaric acid* and *naphthalic acid*.

phthal'id, ⎫ thal'id, -id *or* -aid, *n.* A white crystalline
phthal'ide, ⎭ compound ($C_8H_4O_2$) obtained by distilling phthalic acid. **phthalic anhydrid‡.**

phthal'i-mid, ⎫ thal'i-mid, -mid *or* -maid, *n.* A col-
phthal'i-mide, ⎭ orless crystalline compound (C_6H_4 NO_2) obtained variously, as by heating the acid phthalate of ammonium. [< PHTHALIC + IMID, IMIDE.]

phthal'in, thal'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound obtained by reducing phthalein.

phthal'yl, thal'il, *n. Chem.* The radical ($C_8H_4O_2$) of phthalic acid. [< PHTHALIC + -YL.]

phthan'ite, than'ait, *n. Petrol.* Chert. [< Gr. *phthanō*, come first.]

Phthar-tol'a-træ, thār-tel'a-trī *or* -trē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Same as CORRUPTICOLÆ. [< Late Gr. *Phthartolatrēs*, < Gr. *phthartos*, corruptible, + *latreuō*, worship.]

phtheir-e'mi-a, thaīr-ī'mi-ȧ *or* -ē'mi-ȧ, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by deterioration of the nutritive or formative qualities of the blood. [< Gr. *phtheirō*, destroy, + *haima*, blood.] **phtheir-æ'mi-a‡.**

phtheir-i'a-sis, thaīr-aī'a-sis *or* -ī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* A diseased condition in which lice multiply on the skin in spite of cleanliness. **phthir-i'a-sis‡.**

phthin'o-plasm, thin'o-plazm, *n. Pathol.* Degeneration of the normal germinal matter, which by irritating the tissues of organs leads to disintegration, as in tubercles of the lungs. [< Gr. *phthinō*, waste, + *plasma*; see PLASMA.]

phthis'ic, tiz'ic, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Asthma; difficulty of breathing. **2.** Disease of the lungs. [< L. *phthisicus*, < Gr. *phthisikos*, < *phthisis*; see PHTHISIS.]

phthis'ic-al, tiz'ic-al, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Relating to or affected with disease of the lungs; consumptive. **2.** Asthmatic. **phthis'ick-y‡.**

phthis"i-ol'o-gy, tiz"i-el'o-ji, *n. Med.* **1.** Scientific knowledge relating to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary consumption. **2.** A treatise on phthisis. [< Gr. *phthisis* (see PHTHISIS) + -OLOGY.]

phthis"ip-neu-mo'ni-a, thiz"ip-niu-mō'ni-ȧ, *n. Pathol.* Same as PHTHISIS. [< Gr. *phthisis* (see PHTHISIS) + PNEUMONIA.] **phthis"ip-neu'mo-ny‡.**

phthi'sis, thaī'sis *or* thī'sis (XIII), *n. Pathol.* **1.** Tuberculosis of the lungs; pulmonary consumption. **2.** Less frequently, tuberculosis of some other part. **3.** More widely, any continuous destruction of tissue; progressive emaciation.

Forms of phthisis are often named (1) from the part attacked by the disease; as, **bronchial phthisis, laryngeal p., mammary p., mesenteric p.**; or (2) from the character of the resulting degeneration of tissue; as, **cancerous p., fibroid p.**

[L., < Gr. *phthisis*, consumption, < *phthiō*, waste away.]

phthi"so-zo'ics, thaī"so-zō'ics *or* thī"-, *n.* [Rare.] The art of destroying hurtful animals. [< Gr. *phthiō*, destroy, + *zōon*, animal.]

phthi-su'ri-a, thaī-sū'ri-ȧ *or* thī-, *n. Pathol.* A morbidly excessive flow of urine; also, diabetes. [< Gr. *phthisis* (see PHTHISIS) + *ouron*, urine.]

phthon'gal, thon'gal, *a.* Employing the voice; vocal; sonant. [< Gr. *phthongos*, voice, < *phthengomai*, utter a sound.]

phthon-gom'e-ter, thon-gem'ę-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring vocal sounds, or a measure of such sounds. [< Gr. *phthongos* (see PHTHONGAL) + *metron*, measure.]

phtor, tōr, *n. Old Chem.* Same as FLUORIN. [< F. *phthore*, < Gr. *phtheirō*, destroy.]

phul-ka'ri, ful-kā'ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] Anything flowered; especially, embroidery done by natives of India with patterns of flowers. **ful-ka'ri‡.**

phul'wa-ra, ful'wa-rȧ, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as FULWA.

phyce, *n.* Same as FICE.

phy'cite, faī'sait, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE, 2. [< Gr. *phykos*, red.]

phyco-. Derived from Greek *phykos*, seaweed: a combining form.—**Phy"co-chro-ma'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as *Cyanophyceæ*.—**phy"co-chro-ma'ceous**, *a.*—**phy'co-chrome**, *n.* A bluish-green pigment contained in certain algæ.—**phy"co-cy'a-nin**, *n.* A blue pigment contained in certain algæ, as the *Cyanophyceæ*. **phy"co-cy'an‡**; **phy"co-cy'a-nine‡.**—**phy"co-er-yth'rin**, *n.* A red pigment contained in the red seaweeds (*Florideæ*). **phy"co-er-yth'rine‡.**—**phy-cog'ra-phy**, *n.* Technical description of seaweeds.—**phy-col'o-gist**, *n.* A student of phycology; an algologist.—**phy-col'o-gy**, *n.* The science of seaweeds or algæ; algology.—**phy"co-ma'ter**, *n.* The gelatin in algæ, in which the spores begin their growth.—**phy"co-phæ'in**, *n.* A reddish-brown pigment contained in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and the *Phæosporeæ*. **phy"co-phæ'ine‡.**—**phy"cox-an'thin**, *n.* A yellowish-brown pigment contained in certain algæ, as the *Diatomaceæ*. **phy"cox-an'thine‡.**

Phy"co-my-ce'tes, faī"co-mi-sī'tiz *or* -cē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of fungi resembling algæ, but destitute of chlorophyl, having the mycelium always one-celled at first, but finally in some cases irregularly septate. Reproduction takes place by sexual spores and conidia or sporangia. Swarm-spores also occur in many species. It embraces the *Oomycetes* and the *Zygomycetes*. [< PHYCO- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus.] **Phy"co-my-ce'te-æ‡.**—**phy"co-my-ce'tous**, *a.*

phy"go-ga-lac'tic, faī"go-gȧ-lac'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Milk-dispersing; preventing milk-formation. **II.** *n.* Any drug that is efficacious in checking milk-secretion and in promoting the absorption of milk already secreted. [< Gr. *pheugō*, shun, + *gala* (*galakt-*), milk.]

phy'la, faī'la *or* fī'la, *n.* Plural of PHYLUM.

phy-lac'tered, fi-lac'tęrd, *a.* **1.** Wearing a phylactery. **2.** Having the peculiarities of those who wear phylacteries; bigoted; pharisaical. **phy-lac'ter-ied‡.**

phyl"ac-ter'ic, ⎫ fil"ac-ter'ic, -al, *a.* Of or pertain-
phyl"ac-ter'ic-al, ⎭ ing to phylacteries or their use.

phy-lac'ter-y, fi-lac'tęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A charm or amulet worn on the person. Specifically: (1) Among the Jews, a strip or strips of cowhide parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture (*Ex.* xiii, 2–10, 11–17; *Deut.* vi, 4–9, 13–22) and enclosed in a black calf-skin case, having thongs for binding it on the forehead or around the left arm in memory of the early history of the race and of the duty to observe the law, or sometimes to serve as an amulet. See TEFILLIA.

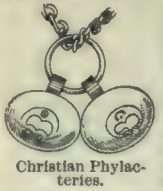

Christian Phylacteries.

The citizen of the kingdom is recognised not by *phylacteries*, but by Godlike dispositions. A. B. BRUCE *Miraculous Element in the Gospels* lect. ix, p. 333. [A. & S.]

(2) A case for relics of the dead, as among certain early Christians. **phyl"ac-te'ri-um‡.** (3) A scroll inscribed with mottoes, texts, or legends, represented in medieval art as held in the hands of angels. [< F. *phylactère*, < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. *phylactērion*, < *phylassō*, watch.] **phy-lac'ter‡.**

phy-lac'to-carp, fi-lac'to-cārp, *n. Zoöph.* A branch that bears gonangia, as in tubularian hydroids. [< Gr. *phylassō* (√ *phylak*), guard, + *karpos*, fruit.]

Phy-lac"to-læ'ma-ta, fi-lac'to-lī'[*or* -lē']ma-tȧ, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order or other division of ectoproctous polyzoans having zoœcia with a preoral lobe or epistome and lophophore mostly horseshoe-shaped, as in *Plumatellidæ*. [< Gr. *phylaktos*, va. of *phylassō*, guard, + *laimos*, throat.] **Phy-lac"te-le'ma-ta‡**; **Phy-lac"to-le'ma-ta‡**; **Phy-lac"to-læ'ma‡.**

—**phy-lac"to-læ'ma-tous**, **phy-lac"to-le'ma-tous**, *a.*

phy-lax'in, fi-lax'in, *n.* A proteid substance capable of killing microorganisms or neutralizing their deleterious products: believed to be present in an animal artificially made immune against an infectious disease. [< Gr. *phylaxis*, guarding, < *phylassō*, guard.]

phy'le, faī'lī *or* fī'lē, *n.* [PHY'LÆ, faī'lī *or* fī'lē, *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a clan or union of persons according to kinship; in Attica, in historic times, one of ten local or geographical subdivisions of the citizens named after ancient heroes, each including a number of demes and phratries, established by Cleisthenes. [< Gr. *phylē*, tribe, < *phyō*, produce.]

—**phy'larch**, *n.* The chief of a phyle; in Athens, commander of the cavalry of one of the ten phylæ.—**phy'larch-y**, *n.* The office of phylarch; headship of a phyle.—**phy-let'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a phyle or clan. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum. **phy-let'ic-al‡.**

phyll-, ⎫ Derived from Greek *phyllon*, leaf: combining
phyllo-, ⎭ forms.—**phyl'lade**, *n.* One of the imperfect leaves in the quillworts (*Isoetes*). They grow in alternate whorls between the whorls of fertile leaves.—**Phyl"li-di'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of inferobranchiate gastropods having a poriform mouth, no teeth, and a circlet of gills under the margin of the mantle. **Phyl-lid'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.)—**phyl"li-di'id**, *n.*—**phyl-lid'i-oid**, *a.*—**Phyl-lid"i-o-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Patellidæ* as a suborder.—**phyl-lid"i-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*—**phyl-lid'i-um**, *n. Conch.* A rudimentary ctenidium, as of a limpet.—**Phyl"li-rho'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nudibranchiate gastropods having a compressed body, proboscidiform head with two tentacles, and no foot or gills. **Phyl-lir'ho-e**, *n.* (t. g.)—**phyl-lir'hoid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Phyl"lo-both-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tapeworms having a head with four very mobile and distinct suckers, and the sexual openings marginal. **Phyl"-**

lo-both'ri-um, *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-both-ri'id,** *n.* — **phyl"lo-both'ri-oid,** *a.* — **phyl"lo-bran'chi-a,** *n. Crust.* **1.** (-æ, *pl.*) A gill in which lamellæ are arranged in two rows on a stem, as in crabs. **2.** [P-] *pl.* Decapods with phyllobranchiæ. — **phyl"lo-bran'chi-al, phyl"lo-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* — **Phyl"lo-bran'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of polybranchiate sea-slugs having rows of foliaceous dorsal papillæ without nettle-bearing pouches. **Phyl"lo-bran'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-bran'chid,** *n.* — **phyl"lo-bran'choid,** *a.* — **Phyl"lo-car'i-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Leptostraca.* — **phyl"lo-cla'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A stem or branch usurping the function of foliage. **phyl'lo-clade‡.** — **phyl"lo-cy'a-nin,** *n.* A dark-blue stable coloring-matter contained in chlorophyl. — **phyl'lo-cyst,** *n. Zoöph.* The cavity of a hydrophyllium. — **phyl"lo-cys'tic,** *a.* — **phyl"lo-din'e-ous,** *a. Bot.* Resembling or pertaining to a phyllodium. — **phyl"lo-din"i-a'tion,** *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being phyllodineous. — **phyl-lo'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A petiole that develops into a flattened expansion, thus taking the place and function of the blade. **phyl'lode‡.** — **Phyl"lo-doc'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious annelids having a long proboscis encircled with papillæ, and lamellar gills as dorsal branches of legs. **Phyl-lod'o-ce,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-doc'id,** *n.* — **phyl-lod'o-coid,** *a.* — **phyl'lo-dy,** *n. Bot.* The reversion of floral organs, as sepals and bracts, to leaves; frondescence. — **phyl'lo-gen,** *n.* Same as PHYLLOPHORE. — **phyl-log'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Growing or produced upon a leaf, as a fungus. — **phyl'loid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **phyl-loi'de-ous‡.** — **Phyl"lo-lep'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of placoderm fishes with dermal plates very thin and marked by a superficial ornament of rugæ. **Phyl-loi'e-pis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-lep'id,** *n.* — **phyl"lo-lep'oid,** *a.* — **phyl'lo-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by leaves.

We hear of a *Phyllomancy* among the Assyrians. . . . The orthodox Hebrews held . . . to the prophetic meaning in the agitation and rustling of the leaves of trees. LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, ch. 2, p. 94. [S. '82.]

— **phyl"lo-ma'ni-a,** *n.* The unusual or abnormal production of leaves. — **phyl'lo-mor-phy,** *n. Bot.* Same as PHYLLODY. **phyl"lo-mor-pho'sis‡.** — **Phyl-loph'a-ga,** *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects having the abdomen connate with the thorax, and anterior tibiæ with 2 apical spurs, as the saw-flies. — **phyl-loph'a-gan,** *n.* — **phyl-loph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on leaves. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phyllophaga.* — **phyl'lo-phore,** *n.* The budding summit of a stem, especially a palm-stem, on which leaves are developed. — **phyl-loph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. — **phyl"lop-to'sis,** *n. Bot.* The fall of the leaf at its maturity. — **Phyl"lo-rhi-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of rhinolophoid bats with only two phalanges to a toe. **Phyl"lo-rhi'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-rhin(e, phyl"lor-rhi-nin(e,** *a.* & *n.* — **phyl"los'co-pin(e,** *a.* Resembling warblers of the genus *Phylloscopus,* especially as to the bill. — **phyl"lo-so'ma,** *n. Crust.* A larval stage of palinuroidean macrurans, as the spiny lobsters; a glasscrab: formerly supposed to be a peculiar genus. **phyl'lo-some‡.** — **Phyl"lo-sto-mat'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Phyllostomidæ.* — **phyl"lo-sto-mat'id,** *n.* — **phyl"lo-stom'a-toid, phyl"lo-stom'a-tous,** *a.* — **Phyl"lo-stom"a-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Phyllostomatinæ.* — **phyl"lo-stom'a-tin(e,** *a.* & *n.* — **Phyl"lo-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of animalivorous bats, especially those with a nose-leaf, three phalanges to the middle digit, and moderate approximate upper incisors. **Phyl-los'to-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **phyl"lo-stome, phyl"lo-stom'id,** *n.* — **phyl-los'to-moid, phyl-los'to-mous,** *a.* — **Phyl"los"to-mi'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Phyllostomatinæ,* especially those with nostrils opening on the upper surface of the muzzle in a nose-leaf. — **phyl-los'to-min-e,** *a.* & *n.* — **phyl"lo-xan'thin,** *n.* A yellow coloring-matter which with phyllocyanin forms chlorophyl. **phyl"lo-xan'thine‡.**

phyl'lis, fil'is, *vt.* Rare. To celebrate in love-verses.

phyl'lis, *n.* A rural sweetheart; shepherdess: from the frequent use of this name in pastoral and amatory poetry. [< L. *Phyllis,* < Gr. *Phyllis,* a country girl in pastoral poems.]

phyl'lite, fil'it, *n. Petrol.* A semi-crystalline and somewhat metamorphosed argillite or slate containing such minerals as ottrelite, limenite, sericite, and garnet, that have resulted from the partial recrystallization of the material. It is largely developed in mountain regions. [< Gr. *phyllites,* of leaves, < *phyllon,* leaf.] — **phyl-lit'ic,** *a.*

phyl'li-um, fil'i-um, *n.* A leaf-insect (genus *Phyllium*).

Phyllium siccifolium. 1/3

Phyl"lo-both-ri'i-dæ, phyl'loid, etc. See PHYLL-.

phyl'lome, fil'om, *n.* The leaf, or its equivalent; foliage: one of the four members that make up a perfect plant. [< Gr. *phyllōma,* foliage, < *phyllon,* leaf.] **phyl-lo'ma‡.**

— **phyl-lom'ic,** *a.*

phyl'lo-pod, fil'o-ped. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having leaf-like feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Phyllopoda.* **phyl-lop'o-dan‡. phyl'lo-pod'i-form,** *a.* Of the form of a phyllopod.

Phyl-lop'o-da, fil-lop'o-da, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A division of crustaceans, especially an order of entomostracans with the body elongated, a dermal fold constituting a mantle, a shell or bivalve carapace, and at least 4 pairs of lamelliform or ramose legs: including *Cladocera* and *Branchiopoda.* **2.** *Conch.* An order of bivalves with the foot lamelliform. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

— **phyl-lop'o-dal, phyl-lop'o-dous,** *a.*

phyl'lo-pode, fil'o-pōd, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The hollowed-out sheathing base of the frond in *Isoetes,* in which the sporangium is included. **2.** *Crust.* A phyllopod. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

phyl"lop-to'sis, phyl"lo-so'mn, etc. See PHYLL-.

phyl"lo-tax'is, fil'o-tax'is, *n. Bot.* Leaf-arrangement; the distribution or disposition of leaves upon the stem, and also the laws governing the arrangement.

The two principal forms are the *verticillate* or *cyclic* and the *spiral* or *alternate.* See VERTICILLATE and SPIRAL. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *taxis,* arrangement.] **phyl'lo-tax"y‡.**

— **phyl"lo-tac'tic,** *a.*

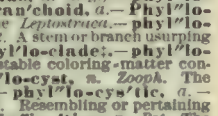

Spiral Phyllotaxis.

1. Distichous or two-ranked. 2. Pentastichous or five-ranked.

phyl'lous, fil'us, *a. Bot.* Homologous with a leaf, having primarily the nature of a leaf; as, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils are *phyllous* organs. [W.] [< Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]

phyl"lo-xan'thin, etc. See PHYLL-.

phyl"lox-e'ra, fil'ex-i'ra *or* -ē'ra, *n.* **1.** A minute aphid or plant-louse (genus *Phylloxera*), especially *P. vastatrix,* originally of North America, which is very destructive to grape-vines, especially in Europe.

The root-infesting forms are wingless females, which suck the sap by means of an elongated rostrum and cause swellings of the rootlets. They multiply parthenogenetically, and after a few generations give rise to winged females that feed on the leaves and buds and lay eggs of two sizes, from the larger of which wingless females develop, and from the smaller wingless males. The female after fertilization lays a single egg, the winter egg, from which a wingless female, the stock-mother, is hatched in the spring. The stock-mother creeps into the buds, forming galls on the under side of the leaf, and multiplies parthenogenetically, some of the offspring forming new galls, others descending to the roots.

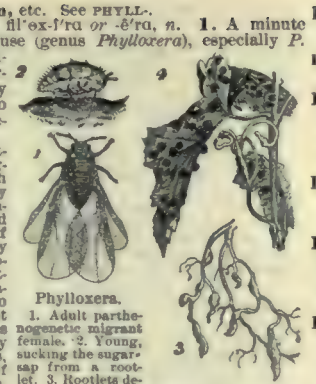

Phylloxera.

1. Adult parthenogenetic migrant female. 2. Young, sucking the sugar-sap from a rootlet. 3. Rootlets deformed by the phylloxera. 4. Leaves and tendrils covered with galls.

2. The diseased condition produced by the insect described above. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *xēros,* dry.]

— **phyl"lox-e'ra-mite"‡,** *n.* A tyroglyphid mite (*Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*) that preys upon the phylloxera.

— **phyl-lox'e-ra"ted,** *a.* Infested by the phylloxera. — **phyl"lox-er'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the phylloxera. — **phyl-lox'er-ize,** *vt.* To infect with the phylloxera.

phyl-lu'la‡, *n.* A leaf-scar.

phylo-. Derived from Greek *phylon, phylē,* tribe (< *phyō,* produce): a combining form.

phy-log'e-ny, fai-loj'e-ni, *n. Biol.* The history of the evolution of a species or group; tribal history; ancestral development: distinguished from *ontogeny.* [< PHYLO- + -GENY.] **phy"lo-gen'e-sis‡.**

— **phy"lo-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to phylogeny. **phy"lo-gen'ic‡.** — **phy"lo-ge-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **phy-log'e-nist,** *n.* A student of or expert in phylogeny.

phy"lo-log'ic-al, fai'lo-loj'ic-al, *a.* Relating to the evolution of tribes or races.

For, archaic though they be in a philological sense, in a *phylological* sense they are things of yesterday.
G. J. ROMANES in *The Monist* [Chicago] Oct., '91, p. 67.

phy'lon, fai'lon, *n. Biol.* A race or tribe. [< Gr. *phylon;* see PHYLO-.]

Phy-lop'te-ra, fai-[*or* fi-]lop'tg-ra, *n. pl. Entom.* A superorder of insects, comprising the *Neuroptera, Pseudoneuroptera, Orthoptera,* and *Dermatoptera.* [< PHYLO- + Gr. *pteron,* wing.] — **phy-lop'ter-ous,** *a.*

phy'lum, fai'lum *or* fi'lum, *n.* [PHY'LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* **1.** A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; as, the *phylum Vertebrata;* the *phylum Mollusca.* **2.** A series of animals or plants genetically related. [< Gr. *phylon;* see PHYLO-.]

phy"ma, fai'ma *or* fi'ma, *n.* [PHY'MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** An external tubercle or an imperfectly suppurative tumor; a boil. **2.** *pl.* In some systems of nosology, an order or a genus of diseases including erysipelas, edema, scirrhus, anthrax, etc. [< Gr. *phyma;* see PHYMATA.]

— **phy"ma-to'ses,** *n. pl.* Tuberculous diseases as a class; scrofula, elephantiasis, tubercular consumption, etc. — **phy"mo-lep'ra,** *n.* Tubercular leprosy.

phy-mac'er-ite, fai-mas'gr-ait, *n. Crust.* A tubercle at the base of a posterior antenna, containing the orifice of the green-gland. [< Gr. *phyma,* tumor, + *keras,* horn.]

Phy-mat'i-dæ, fai-[*or* fi-]mat'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs having the body mostly high and angulate, elytra with ramose nervures, and terminal antennal joints longest. **Phy'ma-ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phymat-*), tumor, < *phyō,* produce.]

— **phy-mat'id,** *a.* & *n.*

phy'ma-toid, fai'ma-toid, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Resembling a tumor; tubercular. (2) A state of cancerous substance when its consistence resembles that of tubercles. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Phymatidæ.* [< Gr. *phymat(-)* (see PHYMATA) + -OID.]

phy"ma-to-ru'sin, fai'ma-to-rū'sin, *n.* A dark-brown pigment contained in hair and certain pathological swellings. [< Gr. *phyma(t-)* (see PHYMATA) + (perhaps) *rhousios,* reddish.]

phy"o-gem-ma'ri-um, fai'o-jem-mē'ri-um *or* fi'o-gem mg'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A small reproductive bud, as in velellids. [< Gr. *phyē,* growth (< *phyō,* produce), + L. *gemma,* bud.]

— **phy"o-gem-ma'ri-an,** *a.*

Phy'sa, fai'sa *or* fi'sa, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Physidæ.* **2.** [p-] A pond-snail of this genus. **3.** [p-] Among the ancients, intestinal flatulence. [< Gr. *physa,* bellows.] — **phy'sa-gog'ue,** *n.* A medicine efficacious in expelling flatus from the stomach and bowels; a carminative. — **phy-sæ'ma,** *n.* **1.** Wind-dropsy; flatulent tumor. **2**†. Resin. **3**†. A bubble.

A Common American Physa (*Physa heterostropha*). 1/1

1. Front view of the sinistrally coiled shell. 2. The animal extended in the act of moving.

Phy-sa'li-a, fi-sē'li-a *or* -sg'li-a, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Physaliidæ.* **2.** [p-] A siphonophore of this genus. See PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, under MAN-OF-WAR. [< Gr. *physallis,* plant, < *physallis,* bladder, < *physa,* bellows.]

Phy-sa'li-æ, fi-sē'li-ē *or* -sg'li-ē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Cystonectæ.* [< PHYSALIA.] — **phy-sa'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Phys"a-li'i-dæ, fis'a-lai'i-di *or* -li'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of brachystelinian cystonectous siphonophores, especially those with cormidia in a multiple series along the ventral side of the trunk; Portuguese men-of-war. [< PHYSALIA.] **Phy-sal'i-dæ‡.**

phys'a-lite, fis'a-lait (XIII), *n. Mineral.* A coarse and nearly opaque variety of topaz. [< Gr. *physallis;* see PHYSALIA.] **py"ro-phys'a-lite‡.**

phys-co'ni-a, fis-cō'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Abdominal enlargement from tumor; also, excessive corpulence. [< Gr. *physkōn,* fat paunch.]

Phys"e-ma'ri-a, fis'g-mē'ri-a *or* -ē-mg'ri-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of metazoic animals of obscure relations, including *Haliphysema;* supposed to be intermediate between protozoans and sponges. [< Gr. *physēma,* bubble, < *physa,* bellows.] — **phys"e-ma'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

phy-se'ter, fi-sī'tgr, *S., or* -sē'tēr (fai-, *C. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A sperm-whale. **2.** [P-] A genus typical of *Physeteridæ.* **3.** A kind of atmospheric-pressure filter. [L., < Gr. *physētēr,* < *physa,* bellows.]

Phys"e-ter'i-dæ, fis'g-ter'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans, especially those with the snout truncate or projecting and the skull retrorsely convex; sperm-whales. [< PHYSETER.]

— **phys"e-ter'id,** *n.* — **phy-se'ter-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Phy-se"te-ri'næ, fai-sī"tg-rai'nī *or* fi-sē"te-ri'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* **1.** The *Physeteridæ* restricted as a subfamily. **2.** A subfamily of *Physeteridæ* with head high and truncate in front; true sperm-whales. [< PHYSETER.] — **phy-se'ter-in(e,** *a.* & *n.*

physi-, phys-. Derived from Greek *physis,* nature (< *phyō,* produce); combining forms. — **phys"i-an'thropy,** *n.* [Rare.] The science that treats of the human constitution, its diseases, and their remedies. — **phys"i-at'rics‡,** *n.* **1.** The science that relates to the medicinal or curative application of physical forces, as light, heat, and electricity. **2.** The healing power of nature.

phys'ic, fiz'ic, *vt.* **1.** To give medicine to; specifically, to administer a purge or cathartic to. **2.** To act on as a purge. **3.** *Metal.* To treat (molten iron) with an oxidizing compound capable of combining with the sulfur and phosphorus. **4**†. To cure or relieve by or as by the administration of physic.

phys'ic, *n.* **1.** Medicine in general; specifically, a cathartic; a purge. **2.** The art, science, or practise of medicine. **3.** Tin-liquor, used as a mordant in dyeing. **4**†. Physics. **5**†. A physician. [< F. *physique,* < L. *physica,* physics, < Gr. *physikē,* < *physis;* see PHYSI-.]

— **phys'ic-nut",** *n.* A Barbados nut. See BARBADOS.

phys'ic-al, fiz'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the material universe and its phenomena; in a narrower sense, relating to the physical sciences (see phrase) or natural philosophy; natural; as, *physical* laws.

Physical Laws embrace all the phenomena of mere matter.
COMBE *Constitution of Man* ch. 1, p. 32. [A. '36.]

2. Pertaining to material things, as opposed to *mental, moral,* or *spiritual;* especially, relating to the human body apart from the mind or spirit; material; bodily; corporeal; as, *physical* resources; *physical* strength.

These races are all clearly differentiated by other *physical* traits than the color of the skin, such as character of anatomical structure, texture and growth of hair, and the like; and also by traits other than *physical* — by language, . . . by definite mental and moral characteristics. C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* ch. 2, p. 22. [C. F. CO. '91.]

3. Of or pertaining to the properties, forces, and phenomena treated of in physics, as opposed to *chemical;* pertaining to molecular grouping as opposed to internal structure of the molecule; hence, obvious to the senses, as weight, hardness, form, color, luster; external; as, *physical* characteristics of a mineral; *physical* changes.

Every change which can happen to a body, actual alteration of its chemical constitution being excepted, may be regarded as a *physical* phenomenon. The fall of a stone, the vibration of a string, and the sound which accompanies it, the attraction of light particles by a rod of sealing-wax which has been rubbed by flannel, the rippling of the surface of a lake, and the freezing of water, are examples of such phenomena.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 5, p. 2. [W. W. '90.]

4†. Resembling physic or medicine. **5**†. Medicinal; curative. **6**†. Purgative. **7**†. Needing physic; ill. [< LL. *physicalis,* < L. *physica;* see PHYSIC.]

Synonyms: bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, natural, sensible, tangible, visible. Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material; physical* applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces, *physical* laws. *Bodily, corporal,* and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame. — **Antonyms:** hyperphysical, immaterial, intangible, intellectual, invisible, mental, moral, spiritual, unsubstantial.

Phrases: — **physical education,** the training of the muscles and physical organs by means of athletic or other exercise. — **p. examination,** examination into the bodily condition or health of an individual. — **p. point,** a point conceived as infinitely small and yet as having material attributes, as weight; a particle. — **p. sciences,** the sciences that treat of dead matter; the sciences of energy apart from vitality, including (1) *astronomy,* (2) *mechanics,* (3) *physics,* (4) *chemistry,* and (5) the physical portions of (*a*) *geography,* (*b*) *geology,* (*c*) *meteorology,* and (*d*) *mineralogy.* Considered as the **sciences of energy,** they may be divided as follows:

Sciences of energy
- of mass-energy
  - astronomy
  - mechanics
- of molecular energy
  - kinetic theory of gases
  - heat
  - electricity*
- of atomic energy, chemistry
- of ethereal energy
  - of ether-vibration (radiant energy)
    - light
    - radiant heat
    - electromagnetic radiation
  - of ether-stress,* electrostatics
  - of ether-flow,* electrodynamics
  - of ether-vortices,* magnetism

*According to some physicists.

— **p. signs,** outward signs of bodily health and vigor as shown by physical examination.

phys'ic-al-ist, fiz'ic-al-ist, *n. Biol.* A believer in the theory that human thoughts and actions are determined by the physical organization and relations.

phys'ic-al-ly, fiz'ic-al-i, *adv.* **1.** In outward feature; in a physical manner; according to natural laws; materially: opposed to *morally, mentally,* and *spiritually.*

We cannot help breathing, if we be alive *physically;* we cannot help praying, if we be alive spiritually. JOHN CUMMING *Life of Our Lord, Christ the Life* p. 419. [J. F. S.]

2. By the methods or according to the laws of physics:

opposed to *chemically, psychologically*, etc. **3†.** According to the art or rules of medicine.

phys'ic-al-ness, fiz'ic-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being physical.

phy-si'cian, fi-zish'an, *n.* **1.** One versed in or practising the art of medicine, or healing bodily disease by administration of remedies; specifically, one legally authorized to treat diseases; a doctor: often used figuratively in a moral sense.

A *physician* prescribes medicines; an *apothecary* or *pharmacist* compounds them; a *surgeon* performs manual or mechanical operations for the cure of disease or injury. An apothecary, in England, also prescribes; and some surgeons practise medicine.

2†. A physicist; specifically, a student of the physics of Aristotle. [< OF. *physicien*, < L. *physicus*, < Gr. *physikos*, scientist, prop. a., natural, < *physis;* see PHYSIC.]

—**phy-si'cianed,** *a.* [Archaic & Rare.] Educated, trained, or licensed as a physician.—**phy-si'cian-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or like a physician.—**phy-si'cian-ship,** *n.* The post, office, or function of a physician. **phy-si'cian-cy‡.**

phys'i-cism, fiz'i-sizm, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The study of physical or natural phenomena. **2.** The doctrine of the physicists or materialists. [< Gr. *physikos;* see PHYSICIAN.]

phys'i-cist, fiz'i-sist, *n.* **1.** A student of or specialist in physics. **2.** *Biol.* One who holds that vital phenomena are purely physical and chemical: opposed to *vitalist.* [< Gr. *physikē;* see PHYSIC.]

phys'ick-y, fiz'ik-i, *a.* Resembling physic.

physico-. Derived from Greek *physikos*, physical (see PHYSICIAN): a combining form.—**phys"i-co-chem'ic-al,** *a.* Having both physical and chemical properties; relating to both physics and chemistry.—**phys"i-co-log'ic,** *n.* Logic illustrated by physics.—**phys"i-co-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**phys"i-col'o-gist,** *n.* [Rare.] A physicist.—**phys"i-col'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] Physics.—**phys"i-co-math"e-mat'ics,** *n.* Mixed mathematics.—**phys"i-co-men'tal,** *a.* Noting both physical and mental phenomena.—**phys"i-co-phi-los'o-phy,** *n.* Natural philosophy.—**phys"i-co-the-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Theology derived from or illustrated by facts in physics: a branch of natural theology.—**phys"i-co-the"o-log'ic-al,** *a.*

phys'ics, fiz'ics, *n.* The science or group of sciences that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially in its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena, excluding the special laws and phenomena peculiar to living matter (biology), or to special kinds of matter (chemistry).

Physics is generally held to treat of (1) the *constitution and properties of matter*, (2) *mechanics*, (3) *acoustics*, (4) *heat*, (5) *optics*, and (6) *electricity* and *magnetism*. As sometimes used in a limited sense, it embraces only the last four divisions; more generally and loosely, it includes all the physical sciences. See PHYSICAL SCIENCES, under PHYSICAL.

Evidently . . . *physics* regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy. And hence from this point of view, *physics* may be defined as that department of science whose province it is to investigate all those phenomena of nature which depend, either upon the transference of energy from one portion of matter to another, or upon its transformation into any of the forms which it is capable of assuming. In a word, *physics* may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 8, p. 6. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

—**medical physics,** physics applied medicinally to explanation of vital phenomena, hygienic preservation of the individuals of society, or scientific treatment of disease.

Phys'i-dæ, fis'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of hygrophilous pulmonates with setaceous tentacles, single jaw, and lateral teeth with serriform expanded crowns. See illus. under PHYSA. [< PHYSA.]—**phys'id,** *n.*—**phy'soid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Physidæ*.

phys'i-form, fis'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a physa. [< PHYSA + -FORM.]

physio-. Derived from Greek *physis*, nature (< *phyō*, produce): a combining form.

phys"i-oc'ra-cy, fiz'i-oc'ra-si, *n.* The doctrine of François Quesnay, a French political economist (1694–1774), and of his followers. They held that society should be governed by a natural order inherent in itself; that land and its unmanufactured products are the only true wealth, the precious metals being a false standard; that the proper source of state revenue is direct taxation of land; and they maintained the right of freedom of trade, person, opinion, and property. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *krateō*, be strong.] **phys"i-oc'ra-tism‡.**

phys'i-o-crat, fiz'i-o-crat, *n.* An advocate of the doctrines of physiocracy; a follower of François Quesnay. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *kratos*, strength.]

The *physiocrats* were the first to present a rounded-out system of economic doctrine, and may thus be called the founders of our science. R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. vii, ch. 3, p. 321. [CHAUT. '89.]

phys"i-o-crat'ic, fiz'i-o-crat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to physiocracy or physiocrats. **2.** Of or pertaining to physiocratism.

phys"i-oc'ra-tism, fiz'i-oc'ra-tizm, *n. Philos.* In Kant, the doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature and necessarily conditioned by it.

phys"i-og'e-ny, fiz'i-oj'e-ni, *n. Biol.* **1.** The history or science of the evolution of vital activities in the individual; ontogeny or germ-history of functions. **2.** Development of organic functions. [< PHYSIO- + -GENY.] **phys"i-o-gen'e-sis‡.**

—**phys"i-o-ge-net'ic, phys"i-o-gen'ic,** *a.*

phys"i-og-nom'ic, fiz'i-og-nom'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the face or to physiognomy.

—**phys"i-og-nom'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* By the aid or according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards the face.

phys"i-og-nom'ics, *n.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY, 3.

phys"i-og'no-mist, fiz'i-og'no-mist, *n.* An expert in physiognomy; one who reads character or tells fortunes by the face. **phys"i-og'no-mer‡.**

It was a face that a *physiognomist* would have loved to look upon, so much did it speak both of the refinement and the dignity of intellect. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 43. [L. '84.]

phys"i-og'no-mize, fiz'i-og'no-mīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To subject to the art or principles of physiognomy.

phys"i-og'no-my, fiz'i-og'no-mi (XIII), *n.* [-MIES, *pl.*] **1.** The face or features as revealing character or disposition; form or expression of countenance; face. **2.** The outward look or general form and fashion of a thing; the external appearance merely.

Though the building was rigidly rectangular, there was no harshness in the *physiognomy*. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 23. [H. '76.]

3. The art of reading character by the face; observation of the lineaments of the face or form of the body with a view to discovering the disposition of the mind.

Physiognomy, as a pseudo-science, is of considerable antiquity. The ancients confined it to man, or to animated nature. In the middle ages it was extended to the internal properties of any corporate existence as deduced from external appearance. **phys"i-og-nom'ics‡.**

There is a phytognomy, or *physiognomy*, not only of men, but of plants and vegetables. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. ii, § 2, p. 80. [S. & W. '69.]

You know I make some pretensions to *physiognomy*, and I thought I could read in his [Franklin's] countenance the virtues of his heart. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, Nov. 5, 1775* p. 122. [H. & H. '76.]

4†. The art of guessing fortunes by observing the features. [< OF. *physiognomie*, < LL. *phisionomia*, < Gr. *physiognōmonia*, < *physis* (see PHYSI-) + *gnōmōn;* see GNOME[1], *n.*] **phis-on'o-mie†; phys"i-og'no-mie†; phys'no-my†.**

—**phys"i-og-nom'ic** or **-ic-al,** *a.* **phys"i-og"no-mon'ic‡.**—**phys"i-og"no-mon'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**phys"i-og'no-type,** *n.* A device used in taking impressions or casts of the countenance.

phys"i-og'o-ny, fiz'i-eg'o-ni, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The genesis of nature. **2.** In Kant, the history of nature, as distinguished from the description of nature. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *gonē*, offspring, < *gignomai*, be born.]

phys"i-og'ra-phy, fiz'i-eg'ra-fi, *n.* Description of nature. (1) Physiographic geology: a term of variable and uncertain use. See GEOLOGY. (2) Physical geography. [< PHYSIO- + -GRAPHY.]

—**phys"i-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in physiography.—**phys"i-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to physiography. **phys"i-o-graph'ic-al‡.**—**phys"i-o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

phys"i-ol'a-try, fiz'i-ol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of natural forces or phenomena; the worship of nature.

The hymns of the Veda are the expression of that early stage of religious progress which may be called *physiolatry*. MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 1, p. 16. [P. Y. '77.]

[< PHYSIO- + Gr. *latreia;* see LATRIA.]

—**phys"i-ol'a-ter,** *n.* A nature-worshiper.

phys"i-ol'o-ger, fiz'i-ol'o-jer, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* One of the old Ionic school of physical philosophers; a cosmologist.

Democritus and the most of the *physiologers* make all sense to be touch, and resolve sensible qualities, as the tastes of bitter and sweet, etc., into figures. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 69. [G. & N. '37.]

2. A physiologist.

phys"i-o-log'ic-al, fiz'i-o-loj'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of physiology; of or pertaining to the functions of living organisms. [< L. *physiologicus*, < Gr. *physiologikos*, < *physiologia;* see PHYSIOLOGY.] **phys"i-o-log'ic‡.**—**phys"i-o-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

phys"i-ol'o-gist, fiz'i-ol'o-jist, *n.* A student of or a specialist in physiology.

phys"i-ol'o-gize, fiz'i-ol'o-jiz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] To study or discourse on physiology.

phys"i-ol'o-gy, fiz'i-ol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of biology that treats of the vital phenomena manifested by animals or plants; the science of organic functions.

It is primarily divided into **animal** and **vegetable physiology,** concerned respectively with animal and vegetable life. As restricted to a consideration of the bodily functions in man, it is called **human physiology.** In the latter use it often broadly includes **physiology proper,** relating to the functions of the body, and *hygiene*, concerned with its care. *Anatomy*, relating to bodily structure, is correlated. Physiology was formerly not distinguished from physics, but as now divided they relate respectively to organized and unorganized bodies.

2. A treatise on this science. **3.** Formerly, biology. [< L. *physiologia*, < Gr. *physiologia*, < *physis* (see PHYSI-); and see -OLOGY.]

—**mental physiology,** psychology as studied in connection with or in the light of physiological phenomena.

phys"i-o-med'ic-al-ism, fiz'i-o-med'ic-al-izm, *n.* The system of treating disease with only non-poisonous vegetable drugs. [< PHYSIO- + MEDICAL.]—**phys"i-o-med'ic-al,** *a.*—**phys"i-o-med'ic-al-ist,** *n.*

phys"i-on'o-trace, fiz'i-on'o-trēs, *n.* An instrument for tracing accurately the profile of a face. [F., < *physionomie*, OF. *physiognomie* (see PHYSIOGNOMY), + *trace;* see TRACE[1], *n.*]

phys"i-o-phi-los'o-phy, fiz'i-o-fi-los'o-fi, *n.* The philosophy of nature. [< PHYSIO- + PHILOSOPHY.]

phys"i-oph'y-ly, fiz'i-of'i-li, *n. Biol.* Tribal history or phylogeny of organic function. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *phylon;* see PHYLO-.]

phys"i-os'o-phy, fiz'i-os'o-fi, *n.* Mystical knowledge or doctrine concerning the operations of nature. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *sophia*, wisdom, < *sophos*, wise.]

—**phys"i-o-soph'ic,** *a.*

phys'i-o-ty"py, fiz'i-o-tai'pi, *n.* Same as NATURE-PRINTING. [< PHYSIO- + Gr. *typos;* see TYPE.]

phy-sique', fi-zīc', *n.* The physical structure or organization of a person. [F.; see PHYSIC.]

phys'i-the"ism, fiz'i-thī'izm, *n.* The deification of the powers and phenomena of nature.

Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. J. W. POWELL in *The Chautauquan* Dec., '91, p. 291.

[< PHYSI- + Gr. *theos*, God.]—**phys"i-the-is'tic,** *a.*

phys"i-ur'gic, fiz'i-ūr'jic, *a.* [Archaic.] Produced by natural causes, without man's intervention. [< PHYSI- + Gr. *ergon*, work.]

phys'no-my†, *n.* Physiognomy.

physo-, phys-. Derived from Greek *physa*, bellows, bladder, breath, wind, air-sac, bubble: combining forms.—**phy'so-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A gaseous tumor of the scrotum; a hernia containing gas.—**phy"so-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Pathol.* Gaseous tumefaction of the scalp.—**Phy"so-clis'ti,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes with the air-bladder closed and not communicating with the intestinal canal, as in acanthopterygians or spiny-rayed fishes.—**phy'so-clist,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy"so-clis'tic,** *a.*—**phy"so-clis'tous,** *a.* **1.** Having the air-bladder closed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Physoclisti*.—**Phy-sog'ra-da,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of siphonophores, especially those with a bladder-like float, as *Physalidæ*.—**phy'so-grade,** *C.* (**phys'o-grade,** *W. Wr.*), *a.* & *n.*—**phy"so-hem"a-to-me'tra,** *n. Pathol.* Accumulation of gas and bloody fluid in the womb. **phy"so-hæm"a-to-me'tra‡.**—**phy"so-hy"dro-me'tra,** *n. Pathol.* A collection of gas and watery fluid in the womb.—**phy"so-me'tra,** *n.* Uterine tympanites.—**Phy-soph'o-ræ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Physonectæ*. **Phy"so-phor'i-da‡.**—**phy-soph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy'so-phore,** *n.*—**phy-soph'o-rous,** *a.*—**Phy"so-phor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* **1.** A family of physonectous siphonophores, especially those with a short vesicular stem, 2 or more rows of swimming-bells, and no bracts. **2.** A division including the physonectous and cystonectous siphonophores. **3.** The *Physonectæ*. **4.** The *Siphonophoræ* except *Calycophoridæ*. **Phy-soph'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phy"so-phor'id,** *n.*—**phy-soph'o-roid,** *a.*—**Phy-sop'o-da,** *n. pl.* The *Thysanoptera*.—**phy'so-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy"sos-tig'mi(e),** *n.* Same as ESERIN.—**Phy-sos'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes having the air-bladder connected by a duct with the intestinal canal, as in malacopterygians or soft-rayed fishes. **Phy"so-stom'a-ta‡.**—**phy'so-stome,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy-sos'to-mous,** *a.* **1.** Having the air-bladder connected by a duct with the intestinal canal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Physostomi*.

Phy"so-nec'tæ, fai'[*or* fī']so-nec'tī *or* -tē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order of siphonanthous siphonophores with a float and swimming-bells or bracts, and without an air-bell. [< PHYSO- + Gr. *nēktēs*, swimmer.]—**Physonectæ monogastricæ,** *Physonectæ* with a single siphon.—**P. polygastricæ,** *Physonectæ* with many siphons.

—**phy'so-nect,** *n.*—**phy"so-nec'tous,** *a.*

phys'y†, *n.* A fusee, as of a watch.

phyt-. Same as PHYTO-.

Phy-tel'e-phas, fai-tel'e-fas, *C. S. W.* (fi-, *Wr.*), *n. Bot.* A small South-American genus of palms having a low trunk from a creeping, rooting caudex, and long pinnate leaves. *P. macrocarpa* supplies the vegetable ivory or ivorynut of commerce. See illus. under IVORYNUT. [< PHYT- + Gr. *elephas;* see ELEPHANT.]

phy'ti-form, fai'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a plant. [< Gr. *phyton*, plant, + -FORM.]

Phy-tiph'a-ga, fai-tif'a-ga, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Phytophaga*.—**phy-tiph'a-gan,** *a.* & *n.*

phy-tiv'o-rous†, *a.* Feeding on plants; phytophagous.

phyto-, phyt-. Derived from Greek *phyton*, a plant (< *phyō*, produce): combining forms.—**phy'to-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology treating of plants.—**phy"to-bran'chi-ate,** *a. Crust.* Having leaf-like gills, as certain isopods.—**phy"to-chem'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to vegetable chemistry.—**phy"to-chem'is-try,** *n.* Chemistry as applied to plants; vegetable chemistry. **phy-toch'i-my‡.**—**phy'to-chlore,** *n. Bot.* Same as CHLOROPHYL.—**Phy"to-cor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Capsidæ*. **Phy-toc'o-ris,** *n* (t. g.)—**phy"to-cor'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy-toc'o-roid,** *a.*—**phy"to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The doctrine of the generation or origin of plants. **phy-tog'e-ny‡.**—**phy"to-ge-net'ic, phy"to-ge-net'ic-al,** *a.*—**phy"to-ge-og'ra-pher,** *n.* A student of or a specialist in phytogeography.—**phy"to-ge"o-graph'ic** or **-ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to phytogeography.—**phy"to-ge-og'ra-phy,** *n.* That department of geography which deals with the distribution of plants; plant-geography.—**phy-tog'ly-phy,** *n.* That branch of nature-printing of which plants are the subject. See NATURE-PRINTING. **phy-tog'ra-phy‡.**—**phy"to-glyph'ic,** *a.*—**phy-tog'no-my†,** *n.* Physiognomy of plants.—**phy"to-pa"le-on-to-log'ic-al, phy"to-pa"le-on-tol'o-gist.** Same as PALEOBOTANY, etc.—**phy"to-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The science of the diseases of plants. **2.** *Med.* The pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi.—**phy"to-path'o-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**phy"to-pa-thol'o-gist,** *n.*—**Phy-toph'a-ga,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* A group of tetramerous beetles, typified by *Chrysomelidæ*. **2.** *Mam.* The *Tardigrada*.—**phy-toph'a-gan,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy-toph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on plants; herbivorous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phytophaga*. **phy"to-phag'ic‡; phy-tiv'o-rous‡.**—**phy-toph'a-gy,** *n.* Use of vegetable food.—**phy-toph'i-lous,** *a.* Plant-loving, as an insect.—**Phy"toph-thir'i-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Stenorhyncha*.—**phy'toph-thire,** *n.*—**phy"toph-thir'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Phy-toph'tho-ra,** *n. Bot.* A genus of oomycetous fungi parasitic on higher plants. *P. infestans* is the potato-blight. *P. Cactorum* or *omnivora* attacks plants of many genera, especially in gardens and nurseries.—**phy"to-phys'i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Vegetable physiology.—**Phy-top'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridans; gall-mites. **Phy-top'tus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phy-top'tid,** *a.* & *n.*—**phy-top'toid,** *a.*—**Phy"to-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of crocodilians. **Phy"to-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phy"to-sau'rid,** *n.*—**phy"to-sau'roid,** *a.*—**phy-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Disease, especially skin-disease, caused by vegetable parasites, as tetter, scald-head, milk-blotch, or ringworm.—**phy'to-tax-y,** *n.* The branch of botany that treats of classification; systematic botany.—**phy"to-the-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Natural theology as drawn from the study of plants; a branch of physicotheology.—**Phy"to-tom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A South-American family of oligomyodan passerine birds with tarsi pycnaspidean and bill short, conical, and serrated. **Phy-tot'o-ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**phy"to-tom'id,** *n.*—**phy-tot'o-moid,** *a.*—**phy-tot'o-mous,** *a.* Cutting leaves or plants, as a bird or an insect.—**phy-tot'o-my,** *n.* Dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy or histology.—**phy-tot'o-mist,** *n.*—**Phy"to-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* Zoophytes.—**phy"to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Phy"to-zo-a'ri-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Infusoria* in an enlarged sense.—**phy"to-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] A plant-like animal; zoophyte.

phy-tog'ra-phy, fai-teg'ra-fi, *C. E. I. S.* (fi-, *Wr.*), *n.* The department of botany relating to the naming, classification, and description of plants; descriptive botany. [< PHYTO- + -GRAPHY.]

—**phy-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* A specialist in phytography.—**phy"to-graph'ic** or **-ic-al,** *a.*

phy'toid, fai'toid, *a.* Resembling plants; plant-like. [< PHYT- + -OID.]

Phy"to-lac-ca'ce-æ, fai'[*or* fī']to-la-kē'se-ē *or* -eg'-ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous trees, shrubs, or woody herbs—the pokeweed family—with alternate entire leaves and flowers resembling those of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), but differing in having the several-celled ovary composed of carpels united in a ring, and forming a berry in fruit. It embraces 3 tribes, 21 genera, and 55 species, tropical and subtropical. **Phy"to-lac'ea,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PHYTO- + LAC[1], *n.*]

—**phy"to-lac-ca'ceous,** *a.*—**phy"to-lac'cad,** *n.* Any plant of this order.

phy'to-lite, fai'to-lait, *n.* [Rare.] A fossil plant. [< PHYTO- + -LITE.] **phy'to-lith‡.**

phy"to-lith-ol'o-gy, fai'to-lith-el'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The science of fossil plants; paleobotany.—**phy"to-lith'o-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**phy"to-lith-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

phy-tol'o-gy, fai-tel'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] Same as BOTANY.

—**phy"to-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**phy-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Phy"to-mas"ti-go'da, fai'[*or* fī']to-mas'ti-go'da, *n. pl. Protoz.* A group or suborder of isomastigodan flagellate infusorians having chlorophyl-corpuscles, holophytic nutrition, and deficient mouth, as *Volvocidæ*. [< PHYTO- + Gr. *mastix*, whip.]

—**phy"to-mas"ti-go'dan,** *a.*

phy'to-mer, fai'to-mer, *n. Bot.* One of the plant-units or -structures that by their repetition make up a plant of the higher grade; a plant-part. [< PHYTO- + Gr. *meros;* see MERIDE.] **phy-tom'e-ron‡** [PL. *pl.*].

phy'ton, fai'ten, *n. Bot.* Same as PHYTOMER. [< Gr. *phyton,* plant, < *phyō,* produce.]

phy-ton'o-my, fai-ten'o-mi, *n. Bot.* The science of the origin and growth of plants. [< PHYTO- + Gr. *nomos;* see NOME².]

phy"to-pa"le-on-tol'o-gy, etc. See PHYTO-.

phyz, fiz, *n.* Same as PHIZ.

pi, (pai, *vt.* To jumble, confuse, or disorder, as printing-types.

pi¹, (*n. Print.* Type, sometimes also rules, furniture, etc., that has been upset, dropped, or otherwise disarranged so that it can not readily be used until assorted. [Prob. < PICA¹; but cp. PIE², *n.*]

pi², pai *or* pi, *n.* [Gr.] The sixteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (Π, π): equivalent to English *p.*

pi'a¹, pai'a *or* pi'a, *n.* The pia mater.—**pi'al,** *a.*

pi'a², pi'a, *n.* [Tibet.] The large Himalayan marmot.

pi-a'ba, pi-ä'ba, *n.* [Braz.] A small fresh-water Brazilian fish, esteemed a delicacy.

pi-aç'a-ba, pi-as'a-ba, *n.* [Pg.] Same as PIASSAVA.

pia-çe're, pig-ché're, *n.* [It.] Pleasure: in musical direction, *a piacere,* at pleasure.

pia-çe'vo-le, pig-ché'vo-lé, *a. Mus.* Gay; graceful. [It., < *piacere* (< L. *placere*), please.]

—**pia-çe"vol-men'te,** *adv.* [It.] Gaily; gracefully.

pi'a-cle', *n.* A sin; crime.

pi-ac'u-lar, pai-ac'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Expiatory; having power to atone. **2.** Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad. [< L. *piacularis,* < *piaculum,* expiation, < *pius,* devout.] **pi-ac'u-lous‡.**

pi-ac"u-lar'i-ty, pai-ac'yu-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being piacular; criminality.

pi-affe', pi-af', *vi. Manège.* To advance at a piaffer. [< F *piaffer,* make a show.]

pi-af'fer, pi-af'gr, *n. Manège.* A gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly. Called also *Spanish walk.* [< F. *piaffer,* make a show.]

A free gallop or a prancing *piaffer,* on a well-bred and well-trained horse, appeals . . . strongly to the life and spirit of all vigorous persons. H. W. HERBERT *Hints to Horse-Keepers* ch. 17, p. 261. (O. J. CO. '90.]

pi-a'ga, pi-ä'ga *or* -ä'ga, *n.* [It.] Same as ALEPPO EVIL.

pi'a ma'ter, pai'a mē'tgr *or* pi'a mg'ter. The innermost of the three membranes that invest the brain and the spinal cord. See illus. under MENINGES. [L.: *pia,* f. of *pius,* pious; *mater,* mother.]—**pi"a-ma'tral,** *a.*

pi-an', pi-an', *C.* pyan, *W.*, *n.* [F.] *Pathol.* Same as YAWS.

pi'a-net, pai'a-net, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Some pied bird, as (1) the magpie, (2) the lesser woodpecker, (3) the oyster-catcher.

pi"a-nette', pi'a-net', *n.* A small upright piano, particularly a form introduced into England in 1857.

pi"a-ni'no, pi'a-ni'nō, *n.* [It.] A small upright piano.

pi-an'ism, pi-an'izm, *n.* **1.** Arrangement of music for pianoforte reproduction; pianoforte technic. **2.** Performance on the pianoforte.

pi"a-nis'si-mo, pi'a-nis'i-mō, *C.* (-nis'i-mō. *Wr.*), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Very soft or softly: a direction to the performer: abbreviated *pp.* or *ppp.*

pi-an'ist, pi-an'ist, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.—**pi"an-is'tic,** *a.*

pia'no, pi'ō nō, *a. Mus.* Performed with slight force; soft; as, a *piano* passage: abbreviated *p.* [It., soft, < L. *planus,* plane.]

pi-an'o¹, pi-an'o, *C.* (pi-gn'o, *W.*), *n.* A pianoforte: common in colloquial and trade use and in compounds. [It., abbr. of *pianoforte;* see PIANOFORTE.]

—boudoir piano, cabinet p., an upright pianoforte.—**cottage p.,** a small upright pianoforte.—**grand p.,** a pianoforte, usually horizontal and harp-shaped, having three or more strings to each note, and a special action.—**mechanical p.,** a piano having a mechanism, as a pinned barrel, by which it may be operated without the manipulation of the keyboard.—**pedal p.,** a pianoforte having a pedal keyboard or pedalier.—**pi-an'o-ac"tion,** *n.* That portion of a piano which includes the mechanism for conveying the motion of the keys to the strings, dampers, etc.; the devices collectively that connect the keyboard with the wires. Piano-actions have been made in a variety of forms, sometimes including an agraffe.—**p. case,** *n.* The polished case containing the entire mechanism of a pianoforte.—**p. school,** *n.* A school where pianoforte-playing is taught. **2.** Same as PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.—**p. stool,** *n.* A stool, usually adjustable as to height, on which a pianoforte-player sits while playing.—**p.-violin,** *n.* A harmonichord.—**piccolo p.,** a small upright pianoforte.—**square p.,** a pianoforte having a horizontal rectangular case and horizontally strung wires.—**transposing p.,** a pianoforte for mechanically effecting transposition of musical compositions, as playing in one key a piece written in another.—**upright p.,** a pianoforte in which the case is upright, with the strings, which are overstrung to economize space, at right angles to the keyboard.

The Strauch Upright Piano-action with Key.

1. Key-frame. 2. Key. 3. Bottom. 4. Bottom rail. 5. Extension-guide. 6. Extension. 7. Wippen. 8. Jack. 9. Jack-spring. 10. Bridle-tape. 11. Backcheck. 12. Catch. 13. Butt. 14. Hammer-rail. 15. Hammer-shank. 16. Hammer. 17. Spring-rail. 18. Damper. 19. Damper-lever. 20. Damper-rod. 21. Action-rail. 22. Spoon. 23. Regulating-screw.

pi-an'o², pi-ä'nō, *n.* [It., A story or floor of a house.

An English lady, in the second *piano* of the palace, was rather of opinion that she had met her, the morning before. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 214. (T. & F. '60.]

pia'no, pū'nō, *adv.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* With slight force; softly: a direction to the performer. **2.** *Mercantile.* With care; gently: on boxes containing fragile articles.

pi-an"o-for'te, pi-an'o-fôr'tē, *W.*, *or* pi-an'o fôr-te, *C.* (XIIIth, *n.* A percussive stringed musical instrument, a later and improved form of the harp, harpsichord, and clavichord, in which sounds are produced by hammers, set in motion by keys and a connected keyboard, striking on wire strings.

The essential parts of a pianoforte are: (1) the *frame,* now usually of cast-iron, to resist the tension, equal to several tons, of the tightly stretched strings; 2 the *sounding-board,* by which the sonorousness is increased and the quality of the tone improved; (3) the *action,* comprising the mechanism connecting the wires and keyboard (see PIANO-ACTION); (4) the *case* (see PIANO-CASE); (5) the *wires* or *strings,* graduated as to length and thickness, to produce the desired variations in tone; and (6) the *keyboard* (see KEY-BOARD). The volume of tone is regulated by means of dampers to the wires, operated by pedals. The compass of the pianoforte varies from 5 to 7½ octaves. [It., < *piano* (see PIANO, *a.*) + *forte* (< L. *fortis*), strong.]

—**pi-an"o-for'te-school",** *n.* A method of instruction for the pianoforte; also, a book containing such a method.

pi-an'o-graph, pi-an'o-grqf, *n.* A machine attached to a pianoforte, which indicates on prepared paper whatever the pianist plays. [< PIANO + -GRAPH.]

pi'a-pec, pai'a-pec, *n.* [Afr.] A West-African magpie (*Pilostomus senegalensis*).

pi"a-rach'noid, pai'a-rac'neid, *n.* The pia mater and arachnoid. [< PIA¹ + ARACHNOID.]

pi"a-rhe'mi-a, pai'a-rī'mi-a *or* pi'a-rē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An excess of fat in the urine, giving it a milky appearance. **2.** A fatty condition of the blood; lipemia. [< Gr. *piaros,* fat, + *haima,* blood.] **pi"a-(or -ar-)rhæ'mi-a‡.**

Pi'a-rist, pai'a-rist, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order the members of which are regular clerks of the Scuole Pie, an institute of instruction, founded in Rome about 1600. The order is active chiefly in Italy, Spain, and the Austrian empire. [< L. *pius,* pious.]

pi-as'sa-va, pi-as'a-va, *n.* **1.** A coarse, stiff fiber obtained in Bahia and Para respectively from the leafstalks of two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba;* used in Brazil for making ropes, but in Europe for the manufacture of brooms, brushes, etc. Called also *monkey-grass.* **pi-aç'a-ba‡; pi-as'sa-ba‡.** **2.** Either of the palms just named. [< Pg. *piassava, piaçaba;* of Braz. origin.]

pi-as'ter, (pi-as'tgr, *n.* **1.** A silver coin and monetary unit of Europe, Africa, and Asia. **2.** The Spanish dollar. See COIN. [< F. *piastre,* < It. *piastra,* thin metal plate, < L. *emplastrum;* see PLASTER.]

pi-a'tion+, *n.* Expiation; atonement.

pi-at'ti, pi-at'ti, *n. pl.* [It.] Cymbals.

pi-az'za, pi-az'a *or* pi-gt'sa, *n.* **1.** In Europe, especially in Italy, an open area or public square in a city, often surrounded by arcades; a plaza. **2.** *Arch.* A covered and usually colonnaded walk or gallery on the outside of a building. **3.** [U. S.] A veranda or porch. [It., market-place, < L. *platea;* see PLACE, *n.*]

—**pi-az'zi-an,** *a.*

pib'ble-pab"ble, pib'i-pab'i, *n.* Gabble; tattle. [Imitative.]

pib'corn", pib'cārn", *n.* [W.) A single-pipe musical instrument with reed cover and bell mouth of horn.

pi'broch, pi'brox (XIII), *n.* **1.** A wild, irregular kind of martial music played by Scottish Highlanders on the bagpipe, consisting usually of an air with profusely ornamented variations.

Surely the *pibroch* of Europe is ringing again in our ears! TENNYSON *Defense of Lucknow* st. 7.

2. [Poet.] A bagpipe. [< Gael. *piobaireachd,* piping, < *piobair,* piper. < *piob,* pipe, + *fear,* man.]

pic¹, pic, *n.* An Oriental measure of length. See MEASURE.

pi'ca¹, pai'ca, *n.* A size of type smaller than English and larger than small pica, being about 12-point, or very nearly six lines to an inch in depth of body. Pica is used as a standard unit of measurement for thickness and length of leads, rules, borders, etc.; as, a *6-to-pica* lead (one-sixth of a pica in thickness); a page 24 *picas* wide. [< PICA².]

This line is in pica.

—**small p.,** a size of type smaller than pica and larger than long primer: about 11-point.

This line is in small pica.

—**two-line (three-line,** etc.) **p.,** type having a depth of body of two (three, etc.) lines of pica.

pi'ca², *n. Pathol.* A morbid appetite for what is unusual or unfit for food, as clay or chalk. [< L. *pica,* magpie, an omnivorous bird; see PIE², *n.*]

pi'ca³, *n.* [L.] A magpie (genus *Pica*).

pi'ca⁴, *n. Anglican Ch.* Same as ORDINAL, 2 (1). [LL., < L. *pica,* magpie (see PIE², *n.*): from the appearance of the ordinal.]

pic"a-dor', pic'a-dōr', *C. E. Wr.* (pic'a-dor', *W.*), *n* In bull-fighting, a horseman armed with a pike or lance, whose function it is to irritate the bull without wounding him seriously. [Sp., < *pica,* a pike, < L. *spica,* point.]

pic'a-mar", pic'a-mär', *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound contained in wood-tar, whence it may be obtained by distillation. [< L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *amarus,* bitter.]

pic'a-nin"ny, *n.* Same as PICCANINNY.

pic'a-pare, pic'a-pār, *n.* A sunbird or finfoot.

Pic'ard¹, pic'ard, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (15th century) that held doctrines similar to the Adamites. Compare BEGHARD. [Said to be < *Picard* of Flanders, a leader of the sect.] **Pic'ard-ist‡.**

pic'ard²†, *n.* A high shoe for men, introduced into England from France about 1730.

pic"a-resque', pic'a-resc', *a.* [F.] Pertaining to picaroons or rogues; said of a kind of literature, popular in Spain in the 17th century, that dealt with such characters.

Pi-ca'ri-æ, pi-kā'ri-ē *or* -kā'ri-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order of birds definable only by negative characteristics, especially including *Cuculoidea* (cuckoos, etc.), *Coraciadea* (rollers), *Colioidea* (mouse-birds), *Alcedinoidea* (kingfishers), *Upupoidea* (hoopoes), *Picoidea* (woodpeckers), *Trogonoidea* (trogons), and *Micropodoidea* (swifts), or all the non-passerine carinate land-birds except the fowls (*Gallinæ*), the birds of prey, parrots, and pigeons. [< L. *picus;* see PICUS.] **pi-ca'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pic'a-rot+, *n.* A thief; rogue. **pick'a-ro+.**

pic"a-roon'¹, pic'a-rūn', *n.* **1.** One who lives by cheating; a rogue; adventurer. **2.** One who lives by robbery or plunder, especially of wrecks; a wrecker; pirate. [< Sp. *picaron,* < *picaro,* rogue.] **pick"e-roon'+.**

pic"a-roon'², *n.* [Canada.] A pike-pole.

pic"a-yune', pic'a-yūn', *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A small Spanish coin, current in the United States until the civil war, value 6¼ cents: in the Northern States called a *six-pence.* **2.** Now, the United States five-cent piece; also, any small coin. **3.** Something of slight value or trifling importance. [< F. *picaillon,* farthing.]

—**pic"a-yune',** *a.* Of small value; paltry; contemptible; as, a *picayune* policy. **pic"a-yu'nish‡.**

pic'ca-dil"ly, pic'a-dil'i, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A standing collar with the points turned over, first worn in London about 1870. **2.** In the costume of the 17th century: (1) A high stiff collar or ruff. (2) An edging or border of lace or other fine work, used on women's collars or on men's clothes. In the old senses written also *pickadil.* [< OF. *picadille,* < Sp. *picado,* pricked, pp. of *picar,* pierce, < *pica;* see PICADOR.] **pic'ca-dill‡.**

pic'cage†, *n.* Money paid at fairs for the privilege of erecting booths. **pick'age†.**

pic'ca-lil"li, pic'a-lil'i, *n.* **1.** A pickle of various vegetables, as cauliflowers, cucumbers, and onions, cut in small pieces and preserved in vinegar thickened with mustard, etc. **2.** A highly seasoned pickle of finely chopped vegetables: often made from green peppers, green tomatoes, and cabbage.

pic'ca-nin"ny, pic'a-nin'i, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] A little child; specifically, a negroid child. [< Cuban *piquinini,* little; cp. Sp. *pequeño,* little, and *niño,* child.] **pic'a-nin"ny‡; pick'a-nin"ny‡.**

pic"ci-o'lo, pit'chi-ō'lō, *a.* [It.) Small.

—**violino picciolo,** a small fiddle.

pic'co-lo, pic'o-lō *or* pich'o-lō, *n.* **1.** A small flute with tones an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute; an octave-flute. **2.** An organ-stop of two-foot pipes, giving the tones of a piccolo. **3.** A small upright piano. [It., small.]

pice, pais, *n.* [E. Ind.] A copper coin of British India. See COIN. **pay'sa‡; py'sa‡.**

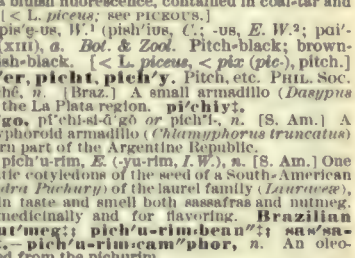

A Copper Pice, coined for the East India Company during the reign of Charles II. (Nearly actual size.)

Pic'e-a, pis'e-a, *E. W.* (pai'se-a, *C.*), *n. Bot.* A genus of coniferous trees—the spruces—having pendulous cones with persistent scales and solitary sessile tetragonal leaves. *Picea nigra* is the black and *P. alba* the white spruce. [L., pitch-pine, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]

pic'e-ene, pis'i-ēn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{12}$) having a bluish fluorescence, contained in coal-tar and petroleum. [< L. *piceus;* see PICEOUS.]

pic'e-ous, pis'e-us, *W.*¹ (pish'ius, *C.*; -us, *E. W.*²; pai'se-us, *Wr.*) (XIII), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Pitch-black; brownish- or reddish-black. [< L. *piceus,* < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]

pich, pich'er, pich'i, pich'y. Pitch, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pi'chey, pi'ché, *n.* [Braz.] A small armadillo (*Dasypus minutus*) of the La Plata region. **pi'chiy‡.**

pi"chi-ci-a'go, pi'chi-si-ä'gō *or* pich'i-, *n.* [S. Am.] A small chlamyphoroid armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*) of the western part of the Argentine Republic.

pich'u-rim, pich'u-rim, *E.* (-yu-rim, *I. W.*), *n.* [S. Am.] One of the aromatic cotyledons of the seed of a South-American tree (*Nectandra Puchury*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), resembling in taste and smell both sassafras and nutmeg. It is used medicinally and for flavoring. **Brazilian bean‡; nut'meg‡; pich'u-rim-bean"‡; sas'sa-fras-nut"‡.—pich'u-rim-cam"phor,** *n.* An oleo-resin obtained from the pichurim.

Pi'ci, pai'sai *or* pi'ci, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of desmognathous birds, especially the *Picidæ* as a suborder. [< L. *picus;* see PICUS.]

Pic'i-dæ, pis'i-dī *or* pi'ci-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of picarian birds having a stout bill, generally straight and adapted as a chisel for pecking trees, toes in pairs directed oppositely, wings with the first of the 10 primaries aborted, and coverts passerine; woodpeckers. [< PICUS.]—**pic'id,** *n.*

Pic"i-for'mes, pis'i-fôr'mīz *or* pi'ci-fôr'mēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of picarian birds, especially the *Picidæ* in a wide sense as a suborder. [< L. *picus* (see PICUS) + -FORM.] —**pic'i-form,** *a.*

Pi-ci'næ, pi-sai'nī *or* -ci'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Picidæ,* especially those with the tail spiny and all the shafts stiffened; true woodpeckers. [< PICUS.]

—**pi'cine,** *a.* & *n.*

pick¹, pic, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To operate upon with or as with a pick; strike with a pick or beak; peck; as, to *pick* a millstone. **2.** To form or make by pecking; as, to *pick* a hole in cloth. **3.** To choose from a quantity; select; cull: often with *out;* as, to *pick* the best; to *pick* tobacco; to *pick out* damaged fruit from good.

In matters of life and death, men cannot *pick* words. ROBERTSON *Human Race* fifth series, ser. ix, p. 73. [H.]

4. To separate (something) from that on which it grows, to which it is adherent, or in which it is contained; as, to *pick* apples (from the tree); to *pick* feathers (from geese). **5.** To take something from stealthily with the fingers; filch or purloin from; as, to *pick* a pocket. **6.** To separate or pull asunder; open with the fingers or with instruments for loosening tangles or cleaning; shred; as, to *pick* oakum or wool.

Cassius . . . *picks* Brutus open as easily as he would an oyster. He sees Antony's purpose by instinct. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* ch. 5, p. 150. [P. & W. '83.]

7. To open, as a lock, without its key, especially in a stealthy manner.

It is not with stubborn but pliant iron that locks are *picked.* GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. xvi, p. 278. [C. & BROS. '56.]

8. To twitch with the fingers; pluck; as, to *pick* a banjo. **9**†. To discover. **10**†. To pitch; throw. **11**†. To pluck at and arrange; preen.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike at something with a pick or pointed instrument; peck: as, a geologist *picking* at rocks. **2.** To eat slowly, daintily, or without appetite; nibble; as, he could not eat much, but merely *picked.* **3.** To pilfer; purloin; as, keep your hands from *picking* and stealing. [ME. *picken;* cp. AS. *pycan,* pick.] **pikke†; pyke†.**

Synonyms: see CHOOSE.

Phrases, etc.:—**pick'up",** *a.* [Local, U. S.] Composed of remnants, as of food, etc., hastily brought together; as, a *pick-up* dinner.—**p.-up,** *n.* **1.** *Print.* Standing matter that comes again into use and is counted as new matter. **2.** [Slang.] A woman whose acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker.—**to p. a hole in one's coat,** to find fault with or defame one's character.—**to p. a quarrel,** to seek a quarrel without provocation.—**to p. at** or **on,** to irritate or tease with petty carping or faultfinding.—**to p. off,** to shoot with careful and deliberate aim and selection.—**to p. out,** to relieve or variegate with dashes, stripes, or spots of color; as, black coach-wheels *picked out* with red.

The ancient cloister . . . was a plain, rather insipid structure of red brick *picked out* with white stone. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 125. [H. '74.]

—**to p. the flint,** formerly, to freshen the striking surface

of a gun-flint to insure ignition: now used figuratively; as, to *pick* one's *flint* and try again.—**to p. to pieces,** to tear apart; damage or destroy; hence, to subject to close and unfavorable analysis; as, to *pick* one's character *to pieces.*—**to p. up.** **1.** To take with or as with the fingers or the beak; as, to *pick up* money from a table. **2.** To get or acquire by chance means, here and there, as opportunity offers, or little by little; as, to *pick up* rare paintings; to *pick up* a subsistence.

Burton *picked up* information from the natives which satisfied him that the 'Sea of Ujiji' and the Maravi Lake were two distinct bodies of water. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 2, p. 10. [S. '73.]

3. To fall in with, especially in the way of assistance or salvage; as, to *pick up* a shipwrecked crew or a derelict.

We *picked up* a ragged Indian, who undertook to conduct us to his house. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, p. 190. [H.]

4. To regain something considered as lost; as, I lost thirty pounds through sickness, but am now *picking up.*

pick[2]†, *vi.* Same as PEAK.

pick[1], pic, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A tool with a slightly curved iron head, pointed at one end and having either a point or an edge at the other; pickax; mattock: used by road-makers, well-diggers, etc. (2) A millstone-dressing implement; millstone-hammer; mill-pick. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A long-handled four-tined eel-spear. (4) A wire or other implement for opening a lock without a key; a picklock. **2.** Right of selection; choice; as, to have one's *pick;* hence, that which has been picked for excellence; the best; as, these trout are the *pick* of the catch. **3.** The quantity of certain crops that are picked by hand; as, the *pick* of hops is small this year. **4.** *Weaving.* The blow that drives a loom-shuttle: a unit of measurement for speed of or work done by a loom. **5.** *Print.* A spot on a printed sheet, usually caused by a particle of ink, dirt, or paper adhering to the form, though sometimes from a defect in a plate. **6.** *Paint.* That which is picked in. **7.** [Local, Eng.] The bar-tailed godwit. **8.** In commerce and in manufacture, a thread. The number of picks to the inch determines the relative value of cotton cloth or muslin. **9**†. The spike in the center of a buckler. **10**†. In playing-cards, the diamond. [< PICK[1], *v.* Defs. 1, 9, var. of PIKE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see ALTERNATIVE.

Phrases, etc.:—**double pick,** in weaving, two filling-threads run by mistake together into the same shed of the warp. Compare MISPICK.—**p. and p.** (*Textile*), in even variegation, as effected by alternating picks of different colors.—**pick'dress"ing,** *n.* In stone-cutting, a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer.

pick[2], *n.* [U. S.] A pickerel or pike.

pick[3]†, *n.* Same as PITCH[2].

pick'a-back", pic'ə-bac', *adv.* [Colloq.] On the back or shoulders, as if pitched on like a sack or a pack. **a-pick'-a-back"**†; **pick'a-pack"**†; **pick'back"**†.

pick'a-ble(e, pic'ə-bl, *a.* That may be picked.

pick'a-bud", pic'ə-bud', *n.* [Eng.] The bullfinch.

pick'a-dil†, **pick'a-dill**†, *n.* Piccadilly. **pick'ar-dil**†.

pick'age†, *n.* Same as PICCAGE.

pick'a-nin"ny, *n.* Same as PICCANINNY.

pick'ax", pic'ax', *n.* A pick, particularly if one arm bears a point and the other a chisel-like edge. [< OF. *picois,* < *piquer,* pick, prick, < *pic,* a pick, < Bret. *pik,* pick; cp. PIKE[1], *n.*] **pick'axe"**‡; **pick'-mat"-tock**‡.

pick'cheese", pic'chiz', *n.* [Eng.] The blue titmouse.

pick'dark", pic'-dârk', *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Pitch-dark.

pick", or **picke"-de-vant'**†, *n.* Same as PIKE-DEVANT.

pick'ed[1], pik'ed, *a.* **1.** Having spines or prickles; as, the *picked* dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*). **2.** Piked or sharp-pointed, as a stick.

And be poked up behind with a *picked,* pointed pole. HOOD *Lost Heir* l. 84.

—**pick'ed-ness**[1], *n.* The state of being pointed.

picked[2], pict, *pa.* **1.** Carefully selected; chosen for a purpose; highest-rated; as, *picked* fruit.

And as to courage and energy they were *picked* men. JOSIAH ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 276. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2†. Fine; affected.

Synonyms: see CHOICE.

—**pick'ed-ly**†, *adv.* Finely; choicely.—**pick'-ed-ness**[2]†, *n.* Fineness; choiceness.

pick-eer'†, *vi.* To act as skirmishers or foragers of an army; maraud. **pi-queer'**†.—**pick-eer'er**†, *n.* A skirmisher; plunderer. **pick-ear'er**†; **pic-quer'er**†.

pick'el-haub, pik'el-haub, *n.* [G.] A helmet, crowned by a sharp metal point, as now worn in the Prussian army and by some infantry regiments in the United States, or as formerly worn by pikemen. **pick'el-hau"be**†.

pick'er, pik'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which picks. Specifically: (1) A machine for opening, cleaning, and mixing cotton or wool; as, a mixing-*picker;* cotton-*picker.* (2) A machine or device for gathering ripe cotton in the field. (3) In a loom, that part of a picker-stick, or of its attachment, that strikes the shuttle. (4) A sharp-pointed steel rod used in lifting wooden patterns from the sand after they have been rammed therein. (5) A tool for piercing a mold; a piercer. (6) A tool for pickingstones from a horse's hoof. (7) *Ordnance.* A vent-priming or -clearing wire. (8) *Mining.* A form of hand-chisel used in Cornwall; also, a miners' needle, used for picking out the tamping of a charge that has failed to explode. (9) *Brickmaking.* A spike-toothed shaft for breaking up clay to be fed to the hopper. (10) A machine for loosening and making flocculent any fibrous material. (11) A workman who corrects defects in and finishes electrotypes; also, a tool like a graver, used by him.

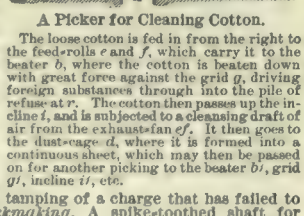

A Picker for Cleaning Cotton.

The loose cotton is fed in from the right to the feed-rolls *e* and *f*, which carry it to the beater *b*, where the cotton is beaten down with great force against the grid *g*, driving foreign substances through into the pile of refuse at *r*. The cotton then passes up the incline *i*, and is subjected to a cleansing draft of air from the exhaust-fan *ef*. It then goes to the dust-cage *d*, where it is formed into a continuous sheet, which may then be passed on for another picking to the beater *b'*, grid *g'*, incline *i'*, etc.

2. [Local, U. S.] A young cod, too small to swallow bait; a nibbler.

—**pick'er-bar",** *n.* A toothed bar with which to clean out the spaces between the grate-bars in a mechanical stoker.—**p.-bend,** *n. Textile.* A piece of tough leather on a power-loom shuttle.—**p.-motion,** *n.* The parts of a power-loom that drive the shuttle through the sheds.—**p.-stick** or **-staff,** *n.* A lever used in the picker-motion of a loom to impart motion to the shuttle. **pick'ing-stick"**‡.

pick'er-el, pik'ər-el, *n.* **1.** A North-American esocoid fish; a pike, especially one of the smaller species. *Esox reticulatus,* greenish with a network of brownish lines, is the common pond-pickerel of the eastern United States; *E. americanus,* with the body banded, is the brook- or trout-pickerel; *E. vermiculatus* is the little pickerel of the Mississippi valley.

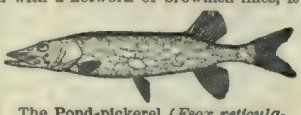
The Pond-pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). 1/16

2. [Local, U. S.] The wall-eye. **3.** A young or small pike. **4**†. A beach-bird, as the dunlin. [Dim. < PIKE[2], *n.*] **pick'rel**‡.

pick'er-el-weed", pik'ər-el-wēd', *n.* **1.** A perennial herb (*Pontederia cordata*) of the pickerel-weed family (*Pontederiaceæ*), common in muddy lakes of the United States and Canada. It has a creeping rootstock, long-petioled, radical, somewhat sagittate leaves, and a stout erect one-leafed stem, rising 1 to 2 feet above the water, bearing above a spathe a spike of irregular blue flowers. **2.** Any other species of the same genus.

pick'er-ing, pik'ər-ing, *n.* [Local.] Same as PICKEREL, especially in senses 1 and 2.

pick'er-ing-ite, pik'ər-ing-āit, *n. Mineral.* An acicular, fibrous, silky, white, bitter, hydrous magnesium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{44}MgAl_2S_8O_{32}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< John *Pickering.*]

pick'er-y†, *n.* Petty thieving. **pic'co-ry**†.

pick'et, pik'ət, *vt.* **1.** To fence or fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; as, to *picket* a field. **2.** To place on watch or guard; as, to *picket* men for night-duty. **3.** To tie to a picket or iron pin, as a horse. **4.** To compel to stand with one foot on a picket as a mode of torture. **5.** [Rare.] To cut into pickets.

pick'et[1], *n.* **1.** A pointed stick, bar, or post, usually of wood. Specifically: (1) A stake for driving into the ground and forming part of a military stockade. (2) A double-pointed stake for defense against cavalry. (3) A vertical fence-paling or narrow fence-board. (4) A pointed stake or stiff wire used by surveyors to hold in place one end of a measuring-chain; also, a pointed stake to mark an angle, station, etc.

2. A projectile with pointed front. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A guard on the outskirts of a camp to warn against the enemy's approach; also, one within the camp kept in readiness for instant service. (2) A camp-guard sent after delinquent absentees. **4.** *Trades-union.* A committee of men sent out to annoy non-union workers, especially during a strike. **5.** A military punishment by which an offender was forced to stand with one foot on a pointed picket. **6**†. The game of piquet. [< F. *piquet,* dim. of *pique,* OF. *pic;* see PICKAX.]

—**inlying picket** (*Mil.*), a detachment of horse and foot held in readiness in camp to move when an alarm is given.—**p. fence,** a fence made of upright pickets, usually one to three inches apart.—**pick'et-guard",** *n.* Same as PICKET, 3.—**p.-line,** *n. Mil.* **1.** The outlying position at which pickets are stationed. **2.** A rope to which army-horses are tied during grooming.—**p.-pin,** *n.* A long iron pin with a swivel-loop at the upper end, for tethering horses.—**p.-pointer,** *n. Wood-working.* A machine for forming and dressing the pointed ends of fence-pickets. **p.-machine**‡.—**p.-rope,** *n.* A rope used to tether an animal to a picket or picket-pin.

pick'et[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A tern. **pick'ie**‡.

pick"e-tee', *n.* Same as PICOTEE. **pick"et-tee'**‡.

pick'et-tail", pik'et-tāl', *n.* [U. S.] The pintail duck.

pick'fault"†, *n.* A faultfinder.

pick'-haired"†, *a.* Thin-haired.

pick'ie-dee"dle, pik'i-di'dl, *n.* [North. Eng.] The common sandpiper.

pick'ing, pik'ing, *a.* **1.** Made as with a pointed tool; pecking. **2.** Exercising choice; also, sought out. **3**†. Careful; nice.

pick'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of picking; also, that which is or may be picked, in any sense; especially, in the plural, that which is left to be picked up or gleaned; as, scanty *pickings.*

I planted the field to Garden Peas, and my first *picking* was very abundant. ANON. in Greeley's *What I Know of Farming* ch. 14, p. 89. [C. & CO. '71.]

2. Pilfering, or that which is pilfered; also, usually in the plural, that which is taken under the guise of being earned; questionable perquisites.

I will find you a fat job and plenty of *pickings!* WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 38. [T. & F. '62.]

3. The finishing of an electrotype plate by removing defects. **4.** *pl.* Finely broken shells used for walks. **5.** A hard-burned brick. **6.** Rough sorting, as of ore. **7.** *Stone-working.* Same as DABBING. **8.** *Textile.* See SPECK, *v.*

pick'l, pick'ld. Pickle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pick'le[1], pic'l, *vt.* [PICK'LED; PICK'LING.] **1.** To make pickle of, preserve, or harden by treating with brine or vinegar; as, to *pickle* meat or cucumbers; the nets were *pickled* (to prevent rotting). **2.** To immerse in or wash with diluted acid, as castings, for cleansing. **3.** To subject to some process giving an antique appearance: said usually of copies of pictures by the old masters. **4**†. To imbue thoroughly, as with something bad.—**pick'ler,** *n.*

pick'le[2], *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To pick; glean. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do petty pilfering. **2.** To eat daintily or sparingly.

pick'le[1], *n.* **1.** A preserving, flavoring liquid, as brine for meats, or vinegar (plain or spiced) for fish, vegetables, and the like. **2.** One of certain objects preserved or flavored in pickle, as a cucumber or an onion. **3.** Diluted acid used in cleaning metal castings, etc. **4.** [Colloq.] A sorry plight or disorder; a disagreeable condition or position.

Of what enjoyments thou hast reft us!
In what a *pickle* thou hast left us!
BURNS *Elegy on the Year 1788* st. 1.

5. [Colloq.] A troublesome child.

The twins Antonio and Antonia, who gave a world of trouble—for they were sad *pickles.* T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, Pancha* p. 62. [A. '91.]

[Cp. D. *pekel,* pickle, ult. < root of PICK[1], *v.*]

—**mixed pickles.** **1.** Various vegetables, as cucumbers, onions, and cauliflower, pickled together in vinegar. **2.** [Colloq.] An incongruous collection of persons or things.—**pick'le-cured",** *a.* Cured in a brine, as distinguished from *dry-salted* or *kench-cured.*—**p.-herring,** *n.* **1.** A pickle-cured herring. **2**†. A buffoon.—**p.-worm,** *n.* The caterpillar of an American pyralid moth (*Phacellura nitidalis*), that destroys young cucumbers and similar plants.—**to have a rod in p.,** to have a punishment ready to administer when occasion offers.

pick'le[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small hedged enclosure; a close. **pic'le**‡; **pigh'tel**‡; **pigh'tle**‡; **pi'tle**†.

pick'le[3], *n.* [Scot.] A grain of corn; a small quantity; few.

pick'led, pic'ld, *pa.* **1.** Preserved in pickle. **2.** Speckled; as, a *pickled* hen. **peck'led**‡. **3**†. Mischievous; roguish.

pick'lock", pic'lɔc', *n.* **1.** A special implement, usually a bent wire, for opening a lock without the regular key; a false key. **2.** A person who picks locks; a burglar. **3.** The finest selected wool.

pick'mat"tock, pic'mat'ɔc, *n.* A mattock bearing at one side of the head a pick instead of a blade; pickax.

pick'maw", pic'mô', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The laughing gull.

pick'mire"‡; **pick'sea"**‡.

pick'-me-up", pic'-mē-up', *n.* [Slang.] A stimulating beverage; especially, a cocktail.

pick'-mirk", pic'-mėrk', *a.* [Scot.] Dark as pitch.

pick'-o"ver, pic'-ō'vėr, *a. Weaving.* A thread running loosely across a fabric, or detached from its surface.

pick'pack", *adv.* Same as PICKABACK.

pick'pen"nyt, *n.* A miserly person; a sharper.

pick'pock"et, pic'pek'ət, *n.* **1.** One who steals articles from pockets. **2.** A plant, the shepherd's-purse.

pick'purse", pic'pŭrs', *n.* **1.** One who steals purses or from purses. **2.** The shepherd's-purse.

pick'quar"rel†, *n.* One who picks quarrels.

pick'rake", pic'-rāk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small open-toothed oyster-rake.

pick'rell†, *n.* A pickerel.

pick'sea", pic'sī', *n.* A pickmaw.

pick'some, pic'sum, *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to be careful in picking or choosing, as one's company; select.

pick'sy†, *n.* Same as PIXY.

pick'tar-nie, *n.* [Scot.] The tern. **pic'tar-ny**‡.

pick'thank", pic'thank', *n.* One who seeks the favor of others by officious attentions; a flatterer; a sycophant: used also attributively, and formerly as a verb.

pick'tooth", pic'tūth', *n.* **1.** The toothpick bishop-weed (*Ammi Visnaga*) of Europe: named from the Spanish use of the rays of its main umbel. **2**†. A toothpick.

pick'wick", pic'wic', *n.* A needle-like device for picking up the wick of an old-style oil-lamp.

Pick-wick'i-an, pic-wik'i-ən, *a.* **1.** Relating to or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick, the hero of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," president of the Pickwick Club: represented as a stout, fatherly man, good-hearted, and distinguished for blundering simplicity. **2.** [Humorous.] Merely technical or constructive: a word used in the debates of the Pickwick Club, as described by Dickens, to explain away unparliamentary language; as, a *Pickwickian* meaning; in a *Pickwickian* sense.

pic'le, *n.* Same as PICKLE[2].

pic'nic, pic'nic, *vi.* [PIC'NICKED; PIC'NICK-ING.] To have or attend a picnic; dine at or as at a picnic.

—**pic'nick-er,** *n.*

pic'nic, *n.* **1.** An outdoor pleasure-party, usually held in the woods, provided with its own means of entertainment, as eatables and amusements; a pleasure-excursion; formerly, an indoor party in which each one contributed to the general table. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An easy or agreeable thing. [Perhaps < PICK[1], *v.*, + *knick-* in KNICK-KNACK.] **pick'nick**‡.

pic'nickt, *pp.* Picnicked. PHIL. Soc.

pic'nid, pic'nid, *n.* Same as PYCNIDIUM. [C.]

pic-nom'e-ter, *n.* Same as PYCNOMETER.

pi'coid, pai'coid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Picidæ.* [< PICUS + -OID.]

Pi-col'de-æ, pai-col'dē-ī *or* pī-col'dē-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of picarian birds with a homalogonatous, antiopelmous, and zygodactylous structure: including woodpeckers (*Picidæ*), honey-guides (*Indicatoridæ*), and toucans (*Rhamphastidæ*). [< PICUS + -OID.]

—**pi-col'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**pi-col'de-ous,** *a.*

pic'o-lin, } pic'o-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n. Chem.* A colorless
pic'o-line, } liquid compound (C_6H_7N) isomeric with aniline, contained in coal-tar, naphtha, bone-oil, etc. Called also *odorin.* [< L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *oleum;* see OIL.]

pi"cot', pi'cō', *C.* (pic'ut, *I.*), *n.* **1.** A small thread-loop on ornamental edging, sometimes having knots or stitches added. **2.** The outer edge of a flounce or border; as, the *picot* of lace. [F., pearl, dim. of OF. *pic;* see PICKAX.]

—**pi"cot'-rib"bon,** *n.* A ribbon having a fringe of picots or a pearl-edge.

pi-co'tah, pi-cō'tä, *n.* [Hind.] A water-raising device consisting of a beam balanced on a horizontal pivot, and bearing a bucket at one end: operated by a person walking along it until the bucket is submerged, and then retreating so that the bucket is brought within reach of a person on the ground; a kind of sweep or shadoof. **pi-cot'tah**†.

pic"o-tee', pic'o-tī', *n.* One of the florists' classes of varieties of carnations (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*). They have a white or light-colored ground, spotted at the margin with scarlet or purple or other strong color. [< F. *picotie,* < *Picot,* a French botanist.] **pic"o-tine'**‡.

pic"ot-té', pic'o-tē', *a.* **1.** Made with picots. **2.** *Her.* Speckled. [< F. *picoté,* < *picot;* see PICOT.]

picquet†, *v.* & *n.* Same as PIQUE.

pic-quet', *n.* Same as PIQUET.

pic-qué'-work", pi-kē'-wŭrk', *n.* Dotted or pounced decoration. [< OF. *picqué,* pp. of *picquer, piquer* (see PICKAX) + WORK.]

pic'ra, pic'rə, *C.* (pai'crə, *E. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n. Pharm.* A powder composed of one part canella to four parts aloes, used as a cathartic. [LL., < Gr. *pikros,* bitter.]

Pic-ræ'na, pic-rī'nə *or* -rē'nə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or trees of the quassia family (*Simarubaceæ*). *P. excelsa* supplies one of the best-known quassia-woods of commerce, the Jamaica quassia. [< Gr. *pikros,* bitter.]

pic'rate, pic'rēt, *C.* (pai'crēt, *W.*; -crət, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A salt of picric acid. Formerly called *carbazotate.*

pic'ric, pic'ric, *C. S. W.*[2] *Wr.* (pai'cric, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having an exceedingly bitter taste. [< Gr. *pikros,* bitter.]—**picric acid** (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_3N_3O_7$) obtained variously, as by the action of nitric acid on phenol. It is used in dyeing and is an ingredient in certain explosives. Called also *carbazotic acid, chrysolepic acid, trinitrophenic acid.*

pic'rin, pic'rin, *Wr.* (pai'crin, *E. I.*), *n.* A yellow-brown crystalline compound of doubtful composition, said to be found in the foxglove. [< Gr. *pikros,* bitter.] **pic'rine**‡.

pic'rite, } pic'rait, *n. Petrol.* An olivin-augite peridotite containing some magnetite or ilmenite, biotite, and brown hornblende. [< Gr. *pikros,* bitter.]
pik'rite‡.

picro-. Derived from Greek *pikros*, bitter: a combining form.—**pic″ro-car′mine**, *n.* A stain used in histological microscopy consisting of carmine and picric acid.—**pic′ro-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A columnar or fibrous variety of serpentine.—**pic′ro-mel**, *n.* A greenish-yellow viscous compound contained in the bile, and believed to be a mixture of glycocholic and taurocholic acid salts.—**pic-rom′er-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, incrusting, hydrous potassium-magnesium sulfate ($H_{12}K_2Mg_2S_2O_{14}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—**pic″ro-phar-mac′o-lite**, *E.* (**pic″ro-phar′ma-co-lite**, *Wr.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A white hydrous calcium-magnesium arsenate, $H_{12}(CaMg)_3AsO_{14}$, found in small spherical or botryoidal forms.—**pic″ro-tox′ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from picrotoxin.—**pic″ro-tox′in**, *n.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{14}O_5$) contained in and forming the poisonous principle of the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*. It acts as an intoxicating poison, and is used in medicine; it has also been added to malt liquors in England, but this use is forbidden by law.—**pic″ro-tox′ine**.

pic′ryl, pic′ril, *W.*[2] (pai′cril, *W.*[1]; -cril, *E.*), *n.* The radical of picric acid ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$). [< PICRIC + -YL.]

crip′in.

Pict, pict, *n.* A member of a Celtic race that inhabited eastern Scotland from the Forth to Pentland Firth (A. D. 296–844). They called themselves *Cruithne*, but were called *Picti*, *Pictones*, *Pictores*, or *Picardans* in the Irish chronicles and by the Romans, from their habit of painting their bodies. In 844 they united with the Scots under Kenneth MacAlpin to form one nation.

[< L. *Picti*; perhaps < L. *picti*, m. pl. pp. of *pingo*, paint; perhaps < a native name.] **Pic′ti**.

—**Picts′ houses**, see EARTH-HOUSE, under EARTH.

pic′tar-nie, *n.* Same as PICKARNIE.

Pict′ish, pict′ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Picts.

pic′to-glyph, pic′to-glif, *n.* A picture carved on a hard surface, especially on rock, and colored either as a work of art or as a pictograph. [< L. *pictor* (see PICTOR) + GLYPH.]

pic′to-graph, pic′to-graf, *n.* A picture representing an idea; the earliest form of record. Same as GLYPH, 2.

A *pictograph* is a writing by picture. It conveys and records an idea or occurrence by graphic means without the use of words or letters. G. MALLERY in *Fourth An. Rep. Bureau of Ethnology*, '82–'83 p. 13. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '86.]

[< L. *pictor* (see PICTOR) + -GRAPH.]

—**pic″to-graph′ic**, *a.* Of the nature of a pictograph; representing an idea by a picture or symbol.—**pic″to-graph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pic-tog′ra-phy**, *n.* Picture-writing.

Pic′tor, pic′tor, *n.* A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 75. [L., painter, < *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, paint.]

pic-to′ri-al, pic-tō′ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with pictures or the making of pictures; as, *pictorial* art. **2.** Representing in or as if in pictures; depicting; graphic; as, *pictorial* language.

Of all poets, Spenser excelled in the *pictorial* faculty. I. D'ISRAELI *Amen. of Lit.*, *Faery Queen* vol. ii, p. 129. [W. J. W.]

3. Containing or illustrated by pictures or drawings; as, *pictorial* books. [< LL. *pictorius*, < L. *pictor*; see PICTOR.] **pic-tor′ic**; **pic-tor′ic-al**; [Rare].

Synonyms: see GRAPHIC.

—**pic-to′ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

pic-to′ri-al, *n.* An illustrated publication.

pic-tu′ra, pic-tū′ra *or* -tū′ra, *n.* *Zool.* Style or pattern of coloration. [L.; see PICTURE.]

pic′tur-a-ble, pic′chur-a-bl *or* -tūr-, *a.* That may be pictured or painted; suitable for drawing or painting.

pic′tur-al, pic′chur-al *or* -tūr-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pictorial.

pic′tur-al′, *n.* A picture.

pic′ture, pic′chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [PIC′TURED; PIC′TURING.] **1.** To give visible representation to, as by a painting, drawing, or the like; as, a *pictured* head. **2.** To portray by describing graphically; present a word-picture of; depict; as, to *picture* a rural scene.

Life is still *pictured* as a pilgrimage through a trying wilderness to Paradise. GREG *Enigmas of Life* ch. 1, p. 46. [D. & CO.]

3. To form a mental image or likeness of; see in imagination as if before the eye; as, to *picture* what the future may be; he is not what I *pictured* him.

When people talk of liking despotisms, they always *picture* themselves to themselves as the despots. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* second series, vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 230. [JAS. M.]

Synonyms: see DELINEATE.

pic′ture, *n.* **1.** Any surface representation of a natural or imaginary scene, object, incident, or the human form or the like, as by a painting in colors, a sketch, engraving, or photograph: often used figuratively of mental images. **2.** A vivid or graphic verbal delineation; a word-painting. **3.** That which resembles or suggests something as by a picture; an image; a likeness; also, a scene or subject suggesting pictorial representation; as, the very *picture* of despair; grazing cattle are a pleasing *picture*. **4.** *Theat.* A tableau formed by the characters in a play at the end of an act. **5**†. Painting. [OF., < L. *pictura*, < *pingo*, fut. p. *picturus*, paint.]

Synonyms: cartoon, copy, delineation, drawing, engraving, image, likeness, miniature, painting, photograph, print, representation, resemblance, semblance, similitude, sketch. See IMAGE.

Compounds, etc.:—**pic′ture-board″**, *n.* A board cut out and painted to resemble certain natural objects, as animals.—**p.-book**, *n.* A book, especially when for children, containing pictures, an illustrated book.—**p.-frame**, *n.* A frame forming a border to a picture: used both to protect it and to heighten its effect.—**p.-gallery**, *n.* A room for the exhibition of pictures.—**p.-lens**, *n.* See LENS.—**p.-molding**, *n.* A molding run along a wall near the ceiling, from which pictures may be hung by means of hooks; a picture-rail.—**p.-mosaic**, *n.* Roman mosaic, or mosaic made in imitation of it.—**p.-nail**, *n.* A nail with an ornamental head to be screwed on after the nail is driven: used for hanging pictures.—**p.-plane**, *n.* A perspective plane. See PERSPECTIVE, I.—**p.-rail** or **-rod**, *n.* A rod fastened to the wall of a room, near the ceiling, from which to hang pictures.—**p.-writing**, *n.* The use of pictures or pictorial symbols in writing, also, a writing so made.

pic′tured, pic′churd *or* -tūrd, *a.* Furnished with or presenting pictures of any kind.

Alas, for Tully's eloquence and Virgil's lay,
And Livy's *pictured* page!
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 82.

pic′tur-er, *n.* A painter.

pic′tur-esque′, pic′chur-esc′, *a.* **1.** Having the kind of beauty in which the diversity is more prominent than the unity, the component elements being often bold, striking, or irregular. (a) In nature or art, characterized by unusual diversity of form, color, or expression, and abrupt variation or change, resulting in brokenness and irregularity. Compare BEAUTY; SUBLIMITY.

The term is nearly equivalent to *romantic*, in contradistinction to the classical, severe, or plastic, and applies more to the mode of expression than to the thing represented. FAIRHOLT *Dict.*

The Beautiful is an idea of beauty calmly and harmoniously expressed; the *Picturesque* an idea of beauty or power strongly or irregularly expressed. A. J. DOWNING *Landscape Gardening* ch. 2, p. 54. [O. J. CO. '65.]

(2) In style, abounding in rugged, striking, or original expression or imagery; richly figurative; graphic; as, Carlyle is a *picturesque* writer. (3) In landscape-gardening, presenting the angular and unkempt, as in rocks, rockeries, and certain effects of vegetation, admissible in episodes of the English style of flowing lines and nice finish. **2.** Containing or expressing the peculiar kind of beauty that is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure; rich in design, relief, and color; showing a pleasing variety in light and shade; as, a *picturesque* grotto or peasant.

Distinguished from *pictorial*, the word refers to that which is oddly expressive in figurative language, sketchy, wild or ruinous in scene, quaint in person or costume.

3. [Archaic.] Done in the style and spirit of a painter. [< It. *pittoresco*, < *pittura*, picture, < L. *pictura*; see PICTURE.]

Synonyms: see BEAUTIFUL; GRAPHIC; ROMANTIC.

—**pic″tur-esque′**, *n.* The quality that makes picturesque; that which is picturesque. See PICTURESQUE, *a.*, 1.—**pic″tur-esque′ly**, *adv.*—**pic″tur-esque′-ness**, *n.* Picturesque quality.—**pic″tur-esqu′ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Rather picturesque.

pic′ul, pic′ūl, *n.* [Malay.] A commercial weight; a Chinese tan: used in China, Japan, Siam, and other countries of Asia. See WEIGHT. **pec′ul**; **pec′ul**.

pic′u-let, pic′yu-let, *n.* A piciminine woodpecker. [Dim. < L. *picus*; see PICUS.] **pic′ule**.

pic′u-lule, pic′yu-lūl, *n.* A South-American tree-creeper. [< PICULET.]

Pic″um-nī′næ, pic′um-nai′nī *or* -nī′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of picoid birds with the tail soft and rounded; piculets. [< PICUMNUS.]

—**pic′um-nine**, *a.* & *n.*

Pi-cum′nus, pi-cum′nus, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* A rustic god, brother of Pilumnus, and inventor of the corn-grinding pestle. Both were companions of Mars and tutelary deities of childbirth. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Picumninæ*. [L., the woodpecker personified and deified, < *picus*; see PICUS.]

Pi′cus, pai′cus *or* pī′cus, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* A rustic prophetic deity, who appears also as a forest-god and father of Faunus, and as the earliest king of Latium. He was changed to a woodpecker by Circe. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Picidæ*. [L., < *picus*, woodpecker, perhaps < *pingo*, paint.]

pid′dle, pid′l), *vi.* [PID′DLED; PID′DLING.] **1.** To be concerned with mere trifles; occupy oneself with petty details; dawdle.

I am ashamed of *piddling* all my days among periodical scraps, and short-lived nothings, while whole tracts of Scripture remain unexpiored. J. W. ALEXANDER *Letters* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 249. [S. '60.]

2. To pick food daintily or indifferently.

The appetites of the guests were in correspondence to the magnificence and solidity of the preparation,—no *piddling* — no boy's play. SCOTT *Old Mortality* ch. 12, p. 110. [S. & W. '73.]

3. To urinate: used by children. [Var. of PEDDLE; but cp. Sw. dial. *pittla*, pick at.] —**pid′dler**, *n.*

pid′dock, pid′ge, *n.* [Eng.] A pholadoid bivalve; specifically, the edible burrowing *Pholas dactylus* of southern Europe.

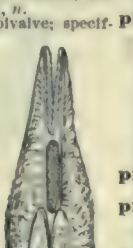

The Piddock (*Pholas dactylus*). 1/2

Dorsal aspect, showing accessory valves.

pidg′con†, *n.* Same as PIGEON.

pidg′in-Eng′lish, pij′in-in′glish, *n.* A jargon of English intermixed with Chinese, Portuguese, and Malay words, expressed in Chinese idiom, used in Chinese and other commercial cities of the Far East in the ordinary intercourse of natives and foreigners; business English.

'*Pidgin*' *English* has nothing to do with pigeons. The word 'pidgin' is simply the Chinese pronunciation of the word business. *New-York Tribune* Mar. 12, '82, p. 5, col. 6.

[< BUSINESS (see quot.) + ENGLISH.]

pie[1], pai, *n.* **1.** A magpie or a related bird. **2.** One of various pied birds; as, the French *pie* or great spotted woodpecker of Europe; the *sea-pie* or oyster-catcher. **pyet.** **3.** A tattling gossip. [F., < L. *pica*, perhaps (from its spotted appearance) < *pingo* (= *pico*), paint.]

pie[2], *n.* **1.** Prepared food baked either between two layers or crusts of pastry or with only an upper or a lower layer; as, apple *pie*; pumpkin *pie*; veal *pie*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A potato-pit. [< Ir. *pighe*, pie.] **Périgord pie**, a pie made of truffles.

pie[2], *n.* *Print.* Same as PI,—**pie**, *v.*

pie[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A current copper coin of smallest value, worth a third of a pice. See COIN. **2.** Formerly, a coin worth the fourth of an anna.

pie[3]†, *n.* **1.** A service-directory for the canonical hours and calendar, in use in the English Church before the Reformation, the Ordinale. **pye.** **2.** An index; a register.

—**by cock and pie**†, an old adjuration equivalent to "by God and the daily service-book."

pie′bald, pai′bôld′, *a.* **1.** Having spots and patches of white, black, or other colors; party-colored; mottled; as, a *piebald* horse. **2.** [Rare.] Having dissimilar elements; mixed; as, a *piebald* dialect. [< PIE[1] + BALD.]

piece, pīs, *v.* [PIECED; PIE′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To add or attach a piece or pieces to, as for completion, repair, or enlargement; hence, to repair; mend; as, to *piece* a dress. **2.** To combine or reunite, as something broken apart or separated; join as one; as, to *piece* a quilt.

Land . . . aided with his own hands in the replacement of the painted glass in its windows [Chapel of Lambeth House], and racked his wits in *piecing* the fragments together. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 8, § 4, p. 502. [H. '75.]

II. *i.* **1.** To fit or be joined together, as by coalescence; as, the new and the old *piece* badly. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To eat between meals.

—**to piece out**, to complete by adding to, piece by piece; bring to completion imperfectly.—**to p. up**, to put together by pieces; patch up; patch.

piece[1], *n.* **1.** A loose or separated part, as distinguished from the whole or the mass; a fragment; as, a *piece* of wood; to break in *pieces*. **2.** A part or portion, regarded, or by some means marked off, as if separated from the whole or the mass; a division; section; plot; as, a *piece* of ground; a *piece* of history.

We see the world *piece* by *piece*, as the sun, the moon, the animal, the tree.

EMERSON *Essays* in first series, p. 215. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. That which is definite or complete in itself though belonging to a kind, class, or series; as, a *piece* of music, poetry, news, or money; used absolutely in the school phrase "to speak a *piece*." Specifically: (1) A distinct object or operation finished; as, a good *piece* of work. (2) A definite quantity in one length, as of cloth or wall-paper. (3) One of the men in a game, as of chess, checkers, etc. (4) *Mil.* A cannon, gun, or other firearm; as, a field-*piece*; a fowling-*piece*.

The savage had . . . cocked his rifle. As he fell the *piece* was discharged. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Kit Carson* p. 113. [D. M. & CO.]

(5) *Malting.* A floor of grain. (6) [Colloq.] A lunch. (7) A drinking-vessel; also, a barrel or cask of wine or spirits. (8)† A castle. (9)† A ship. **4.** A specimen or example of its kind; an instance; as, a *piece* of folly. **5.** A peculiar person or individual: commonly used in reproach or contempt; as, she is a bold or a queer *piece*. **6.** *Entom.* A sclerite. [OF., < LL. *pecia*, piece, perhaps of Celtic origin; cp. W. *peth*, part.]

Synonyms: see PART.

—**of a piece**, of the same kind, sort, or class.—**piece′s bro″ker**, *n.* One who deals in remnants of cloth purchased from tailors.—**p.-dyed**, *a.* Dyed in piece, as distinguished from wool-dyed before weaving.—**p.-fractions**, *n. pl.* *Print.* Figures cast with a line under or over them, of half the depth of the type with which they are employed.—**p.-goods**, *n. pl.* Dry-goods usually sold by the piece, as gray cottons, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, long-cloths, and sheetings.—**p.-master**, *n.* [Eng.] A middleman between master and man.—**p.-mold**, *n.* A sculptors' mold made of plaster of Paris and requiring to be moved in pieces.—**p. of eight**, a Spanish dollar, formerly divided into eight pieces.—**p.-patched**†, *a.* Patched up.—**p.-work**, *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or quantity.—**p.-worker**, *n.*—**to give one a p. of one's mind**, to reproach one to his face; tell one plainly what one thinks.

—**pieced**, *pa.* Repaired by addition, substitution, or insertion of new material.—**piece′less**, *a.* Not made of pieces or parts; entire; whole.

pièce[2], pīes, *n.* [F.] Piece: in phrases from the French.

—**pièce de ré″sis″tance′**, pīes de ré′zis′tāns′. [F.] The principal or most ambitious work in a collection, as of objects of art or poems, or the most substantial dish of a dinner, as a roast of beef.—**pièce mon″tée′**, pīes mōn″tē′. [F.] Any decorative dish or piece for the table.

piece′ly†, *adv.* Piecemeal; in pieces.

piece′meal″, pīs′mīl′, *a.* Made up of pieces; coming piece by piece; fragmentary.

piece′meal″, *n.* A small piece; fragment.

piece′meal″, *adv.* **1.** Piece by piece; by degrees; gradually; as, to criticize *piecemeal*. **2.** In pieces. [< PIECE[1], *n.*, + AS. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mǽl*, part.]

piece′mealed″†, *a.* Divided into small pieces.

pie′cen, pī′sn, *vt.* [Colloq.] To add to part by part; piece.

pie′cer, pī′sər, *n.* One who or that which pieces; especially, a boy or girl who ties broken threads in a spinning-mill. **piece′ner**‡ [Local, Eng.].

pie′cing, pī′sing, *n.* The act of joining pieces; the joining of broken threads, etc., in spinning. **pie′cen-ing**‡.

pied, paid, *a.* Mottled with various colors; variegated.

His head was bound with pansies overblown,
And faded violets, white and *pied* and blue.
SHELLEY *Adonais* st. 33.

[< PIE[1].] **pide**†; **pyed**†.

—**pied antelope**, a South-African antelope (*Alcelaphus pygargus*) with white face and rump.—**pied′-billed″**, *a.* Having a pied bill: as, the *pied-billed* grebe or dabchick.—**p. blackbird**, an Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdinus*.—**p. duck**, the Labrador duck.—**p. finch**, [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The snow-bunting. **2.** The chaffinch.

pied″-fort′, pyē′-fōr′, *n.* [F.] A pattern for a proposed coin, struck on a planchet of extra thickness.

pied′mont-ite, pid′ment-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A red manganese epidote ($HCa_2(Al,Mn,Fe)_3Si_3O_{13}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system; found in Piedmont, Italy.

pié″douche′, pīē′dūsh′, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A small, smooth, square base with moldings, supporting a bust, vase, candelabrum, or other ornament; a pedestal; bracket.

pied′pou″dre†, *n.* Same as PIEPOUDRE.

pie′droit″, pyē′drwā′, *n.* *Arch.* A square pier built into a wall, without a regular base or capital. [< F. *pied-droit*, < L. *pes directus*; *pes*, foot; and see DIRECT, *a.*]

pie′-finch″, pai′-finch″, *n.* The chaffinch.

piel, pīl, *n.* [Local.] An iron wedge for piercing stone.

pie′-mag″, pai′-mag′, *n.* The magpie.

pie′man, pai′man, *n.* **1.** A man who bakes or sells pies. **2.** A fish, the jollytail.

pie′-nan″ny, pai′-nan′i, *n.* [Local.] The magpie.

piend, pīnd, *n.* **1.** Same as PEEN. **2.** *Arch.* An arris or a salient angle. [Cp. Dan. *pind*, peg.]

—**piend′-check**†, *n.* [Scot.] A rebate or recess along the front bottom edge of a stone stair, to rest it on the upper rear edge of the one next below.—**p.-rafter**, *n.* [Scot.] An angle-rafter. See RAFTER.

pie′-plant″, pai′-plant′, *n.* The garden rhubarb (*Rheum Rhaponticum*), whose acid leafstalks are used for pies.

pie′pou″dre, pai′pau′dər, *n.* *Law.* Formerly, in England, a court of record held by the steward of a fair or market, for the summary adjudication of commercial disputes there arising: probably so called from the dusty feet of the suitors. [< OF. *piepoudreux*, hawker at fairs, < *pied* (< L. *pedi-*, *-os*), foot, + *poudreux*, dusty, < (F.) *poudre*; see POWDER, *n.*] **pie′pow″der**‡.

Judiciously repentant . . . of having . . . brought such a matter into the streets and their *pie-powder* adjudications. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xviii, ch. 4, p. 73. [H.]

—**pie′pow″dered**, *a.* [Rare.] Dusty-footed.

pier, pīr, *n.* **1.** A typically plain detached mass of masonry, especially when serving as a support to some structure; as, the *pier* of an arch; a bridge-*pier*. **2.** A similar supporting structure, as of wood or iron. **3.** An upright projecting portion of a wall; a buttress or the like. **4.** A mole or jetty, or a projecting wharf. **5.** *Arch.* (1) A solid portion of a wall between window-openings and other voids. (2) A large pillar or shaft; particularly, a compound or a square pillar. (3) A post, or that part of a wall, to which a door or gate is hung. [< F. *pierre*, stone, < L. *petra*, < Gr. *petra*, rock.]

—**abutment piers,** the piers of a bridge (not detached) that stand next to the shore.—**floating pier,** a landing-stage built on a float so as to rise and fall with the tide.—**pier′-arch″,** *n.* An arch supported by piers.—**p.-glass,** *n.* A large high mirror intended to stand against a pier and thus fill the space between two openings in the wall.—**p.-table,** *n.* A low table or bracket occupying the space between two wall-openings: often combined with a pier-glass.—**rocking p.,** a pier under an iron bridge, supported by a hinged shoe, permitting slight lateral vibrations as the bridge expands and contracts with changes of temperature.

Pier-glass and Table.

pier′age, pir′ĕj, *n.* Toll paid for the use of a pier.

pierce, pirs (XIII), *v.* [PIERCED; PIER′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To penetrate or puncture with a pointed instrument; stab; prick. Compare PENETRATE. **2.** To cut, break, or force a way through; enter forcibly; as, the cannon-ball *pierced* the vessel's side. **3.** To make a passage or opening into or from; as, the building was *pierced* with windows, or the rock with caves. **4.** To affect deeply or keenly, as if by a sharp instrument; cut to the quick.

II. *i.* To enter; penetrate; force a way. [< F. *percer,* perhaps < *pertuis,* hole, < LL. *pertusus,* < L. *pertusus,* pp. of *pertundo,* perforate, < *per,* through, + *tundo,* bruise.] **pearce†; pearse†; perce†; pierse†.**

Synonyms: bore, drill, enter, penetrate, perforate, puncture, stab, transfix.

—**pierce′a-bl(e,** *a.* That may be pierced.—**pierced,** *pa.* **1.** Penetrated; entered; perforated. **2.** *Her.* (1) Having an opening cut through unlike the shape of the bearing and smaller than the cleché. (2) Having as a bearing an animal with an arrow or other weapon thrust into it.—**pier′cel,** *n.* A gimlet for making vent-holes in casks. **pier′cer‡.**

A Mullet Pierced. Arms of Steare.

pier′cer, pir′sẽr, *n.* **1.** One who pierces. **per′cer‡.** **2.** That which pierces. Specifically: (1) *Founding.* A wire for venting a mold. (2) A bow-drill. (3) A sailmakers' awl. (4) *Entom.* An ovipositor. (5) A piddock. [< OF. *perceur,* < *percer;* see PIERCE.]

pier′cing, pir′sing, *pa.* Penetrating by or as if by a sharp-pointed instrument; cutting; keen; poignant; as, a *piercing* thrust or look.—**pier′cing,** *n.* Penetration.—**pier′cing-ly,** *adv.*—**pier′cing-ness,** *n.*

pier-elle′, pir-el′, *n.* A clay-covered irregular mass of stone, filling a ditch. *Am. Mech. Dict.* [< F. *pierre;* see PIER.]

Pi-e′ri-an, pui-i′ri-an *or* pī-er′i-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Pieria, a coast-district of ancient Macedon, at the base of Olympus, the fabled birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses, or to the nine Muses. See PIERIDES; MUSE; ORPHEUS. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pieridinæ.*—**Pierian spring,** the fountain of the Muses, at the base of Mount Pierus, in Pieria, fabled to give poetic inspiration to all who drank of it; hence, poetically, any source of inspiration.

Pi-er′i-dæ, pui-er′i-dī *or* pī-er′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Pieridinæ* as a family. [< PIERIS.]—**pi-er′id,** *a.* & *n.*

Pi-er′i-des, pui-er′i-dīz *or* pī-er′i-dēs, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The Muses: so called from Pierus (see def. 2), from the district of Pieria, or from Mount Pierus. **2.** The nine daughters of Pierus (a Thessalian king), who, having been vanquished by the Muses in a musical contest, yielded up their patronymic to them. [L., < Gr. *Pierides,* < *Pieros,* mountain in Thessaly.]

Pi-er′i-di′næ, pui-er′i-dui′nī *or* pī-er′i-dī′nē, *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of papilionid butterflies without concave inner edges to hind wings and with slightly pubescent larva, including the cabbage-butterfly. **Pi′er-is,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Pieris,* s. of *Pierides;* see PIERIDES.]

—**pi-er′i-din(e,** *a.*

pierre per″due′, pyār per′dü′. [F.] *Civ. Engin.* A submarine foundation of stones thrown in at random.

pier′ried, *a.* Precious stones. **per′reed†; per′ryed†.**

pier′ri-ert, *n.* Same as PERRIER.

pier″rot′, pyer″ō′, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A buffoon, whose white or white-striped costume was large and loose, with long sleeves. **2.** A woman's low-cut basque, having sleeves, worn near the close of the 18th century. [F., dim. of *Pierre,* Peter, < LL. *Petrus;* see PETREL.]

pi″es-om′e-ter, *n.* Same as PIEZOMETER.

pi′et, pui′et, *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The magpie. **2.** The dipper or water-ouzel. **3.** The laughing gull. **pi′ot‡.**

pi″e-tà′, pī″ē-tä′, *n.* [It.] A picture or statue of the dead Christ with the Virgin or sorrowing women or angels.

pi′et-ed, pui′et-ed, *a.* [Scot.] Piebald. **pi′ot-ed‡.**

Pi′et-ism, pui′et-izm, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) A powerful religious awakening in the Lutheran Church of Europe during the later decades of the 17th century, that arose out of the teachings of P. J. Spener, in protest against the formal and unspiritual theology of that body. The Pietists emphasized the spiritual element in Christianity, as against formal orthodoxy and church order, and advocated Bible study and religious activity among the laity. (2) Doctrines and practises characteristic of the Pietists.

Pietism . . . is a mystic form of religion seeking union with God in internal rapture, spiritual exaltation, and a realisation of justification. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. ii. ch. 14, p. 186. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

2. [p-] Piety or godliness, as distinguished from formal or from utilitarian religion: sometimes applied to affected piety or to that which is exaggerated or devoted especially to religious exercises.

This tendency to narrow, and at the same time to intensify, religious experience, is what we understand by *pietism.*
BASCOM *New Theology* ch. 4, p. 157. [G. P. P. '91.]

Synonyms: see AFFECTATION; RELIGION.

Pi′et-ist, pui′et-ist, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A representative or adherent of Pietism. **2.** [p-] One who is punctiliously, mystically, or emotionally pious.

Pi″et-is′tic, pui″et-is′tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pietists or their doctrines. **2.** [p-] Characterized by religious emotionalism or punctiliousness. **Pi″et-is′tic-al‡.**

pie′tra, pyē′trɑ, *n.* [It.] Stone: used in phrases.

—**pie′tra du′ra,** pyē′trɑ dū′rɑ. [It.] Inlaid work of hard stones set in marble.—**pie′tra se-re′na,** pyē′trɑ sē-rē′nɑ. [It.] A gray sandstone quarried near Fiesole, Italy, and used for building in Florence and other Italian cities.

pi′et-y, pui′et-i, *n.* **1.** Controlling reverence toward God, indicated by loving conformity to his will; religious devoutness; godliness. **2.** Religiousness in general. **3.** [Archaic.] Filial honor and obedience; grateful honor as due to superiors, benefactors, or country. [< F. *piété,* < L. *pieta(t-)s,* < *pius,* pious.]

Synonyms: see RELIGION.

pie′wipe″, pai′waip″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The lapwing.

pi-ez″o-e-lec″tric′i-ty, pui-ez″ō-ē-lec″tris′i-ti, *n.* Electricity produced or developed by pressure, as in quartz. [< Gr. *piezō,* press, + ELECTRICITY.]

pi″ez-om′e-ter, pui″ez-om′ẽ-tẽr, *n.* An instrument for determining pressure or its effects on fluids. Specifically: (1) An apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids: sometimes a graduated tube inserted into a vessel. (2) A gage for a water-pipe, to disclose the pressure at the point of its insertion. (3) A device to indicate the pressure of an explosion in the bore of a gun. (4) An attachment for a sounding-line that denotes by the compression of air in a tube the depth of water to which the appliance descends. [< Gr. *piezō,* press, + *metron,* measure.]

piff, pif, *interj.* Same as PAFF.

pif′fe-ro, pif′fē-rō, *n.* **1.** [It.] An oboe: an old form still used in the Tyrol: sometimes played with air from a skin bag as a sort of bagpipe. **2.** An organ-stop, the bifara. **pi′fa-ra‡; pif′fa-ro‡; pif′fe-ra‡.**

pig, pig, *vt. & vi.* [PIGGED; PIG′GING.] **1.** To litter or bring forth in the manner of pigs. **2.** To act or live like pigs; huddle together like pigs.

pig, *n.* **1.** A hog or hog-like animal, especially when small or young. **2.** *Founding.* (1) An oblong mass of metal cast in a rough mold, usually in sand. (2) Pig iron or iron pigs in general. **3.** A 301-pound mass of lead. **4.** A greedy or grasping person. **5.** [Scot.] (1) An earthen vessel or article. (2) A chimney-top. (3) A pitcher. [ME. *pigge;* cp. D. *bigge,* LG. *bigge.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**all-mine pig,** iron smelted entirely from mine material.—**long pig,** the human corpse, as regarded by Fiji cannibals: translated thus from their words *puaka balava.*—**pig′-bed″,** *n.* The sand-bed in which are made the excavations into which iron is run in casting pigs.—**pig-boiling,** *n. Metal.* Wet puddling.—**pig-cote,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pigsty.—**pig-deer,** *n.* The babirousa.—**pig-headed,** *a.* Stupidly obstinate or perverse.—**pig-headedly,** *adv.*—**pig-headedness,** *n.*—**pig-hole,** *n. Metal.* A hole in a steel-furnace, through which to put, in a crucible, an extra charge of pig iron.—**pig iron,** iron in oblong masses, or pigs, as turned out by the smelting-furnace; iron pig: so called because the molten metal is run into a long mass with shorter ones attached to it at right angles, the long one being called the sow, and the short ones the pigs.—**pig-iron,** *n.* A flat piece of iron hung between the fire and a piece of meat to make it roast more slowly.—**pig-jawed,** *a.* Having a protruding upper jaw, as a badly formed dog.—**pig metal,** metal in the form of pigs.—**pig-pen,** *n.* A pen for pigs.—**pig-rat,** *n.* The Indian bandicoot.—**pig's whisper,** a very low whisper; also, a brief space of time.—**Scotch pig,** a very pure grade of pig iron.—**Sussex pig** (*Ceram.*), a drinking-vessel made in the form of a pig.—**to buy a pig in a poke,** to make a bargain blindly or without information about the quality or value of the goods bargained for.

pig′eon, pij′un, *vt.* [Slang.] To swindle out of money by tricks of gambling; pluck; fleece.

pig′eon, *n.* **1.** A bird of the order *Columbæ,* of most parts of the world, though most abundant in the East Indies; a dove. The typical pigeons or columbids have long pointed wings, adapted for powerful flight, and a well-developed tail. The Old World rock-dove (*Columba livia*) is the original of the domesticated pigeon, of which there are many breeds, as barbs, carriers, fantails, jacobins, pouters, runts, trumpeters, tumblers, and turbits. *Ectopistes migratorius* is the common **wild pigeon** or **passenger-pigeon** of eastern North America.

The Rock-dove (*Columba livia*). 1/10

2. Some other bird like or likened to that described above, as a rock-pigeon or sand-grouse. **3.** [Slang.] One who is easily swindled; a simpleton; gull: opposed to *rook.* [OF., < L. *pipio(n-),* a chirping bird, < *pipio,* chirp.] **pidg′eon†; pig′lion†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**clay pigeon,** in trap-shooting, a saucer-shaped disk of some brittle material, as baked clay, projected from a trap as a flying target.—**fancy p.,** a pigeon bred artificially to a certain standard.—**imperial p.,** a fruit-pigeon of the genus *Carpophaga.*—**mechanical p. 1.** A device made to rise by mechanical means to serve as a flying or moving target for sportsmen. **2.** A toy consisting of a miniature propeller-wheel rotated by pulling a string around on its axis, which causes it to rise in the air.—**Nicobar p.,** a Papuan pigeon (*Callænas nicobarica*) remarkable for the long plumes, like hackles, that cover the neck and fall over the breast and back.—**pig′eon-ber″ry,** *n.* The pokeberry (*Phytolacca decandra*).—**p.-breast,** *n. Pathol.* A deformity due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side and the breast-bone pressed forward and outward.—**p.-breasted,** *a.*—**p.-express,** *n.* The sending of intelligence by means of carrier-pigeons.—**p.-fancier,** *n.* One who breeds fancy pigeons.—**p.-fancy,** *n.* **1.** The art and practise of breeding fancy pigeons. **2.** Pigeon-fanciers collectively.—**pig′eon-foot″,** *n.* Dove's-foot (*Geranium molle*).—**p.-goose,** *n.* An Australian cereopsoid goose-like bird (*Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*).—**p.-grass,** *n.* A species of foxtail (*Setaria glauca*) with dense tawny-yellow cylindrical spikes, with 6 to 11 bristles beneath each spikelet: common in stubble-fields and by roadsides. Called also *pusstail.*—**p.-guillemot,** *n.* A guillemot (*Cepphus columba*) of the northern Pacific.—**p.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** A small bluish falcon, the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*). See illus. under MERLIN. **2.** The sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).—**p.-hearted,** *a.* Very timid or fearful, as a bird.—**p.-house,** *n.* A shelter for pigeons; dove-cote; pigeonry.—**p.-livered,** *a.* Very mild or weak-spirited; meek.—**p.-match,** *n.* A contest in shooting at pigeons released from traps.—**p.-pair,** *n.* A boy and a girl as twins, in allusion to the pair of pigeons, male and female, of each hatching.—**p.-pea,** *n.* The pea-like seed of an East-Indian shrub (*Cajanus Indicus*) now cultivated in most tropical countries: so called in the West Indies because often fed to pigeons. There are two varieties, *C. I. bicolor* (the Congo pea or Angola pea) and *C. I. flavus* (the no-eye pea).—**p.-plum,** *n.* **1.** A tree (*Coccoloba Floridana*) of the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceæ*), found in southern Florida and the West Indies, bearing edible berries in racemes; also, its fruit. The tree is about 40 feet high and has a hard firm wood suitable for cabinet-work. **2.** Either of two small trees (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), of western Africa; also, their succulent fruit.—**p.-roost,** *n.* A place of resort for pigeons, as in the western United States, where they often settle in such numbers that they break down all the branches of the trees. Such roosts are sometimes over 20 miles in length by 14 miles in width.—**pig′eon's-blood″,** *n.* A rich shade of ruby a little lighter than beef's-blood.—**pigeon's-egg,** *n.* A Venetian glass bead shaped like a pigeon's egg.—**pigeon's-grass,** *n.* The common British vervain (*Verbena officinalis*).—**pig′eon-tail,** *n.* The pintail duck.—**p.-toed,** *a.* **1.** Having feet like those of pigeons; peristeropod, as a mound-bird. **2.** Having the toes turned inward; toeing in.—**p.-tremex,** *n.* A tremex (*Tremex columba*).—**p.-woodpecker,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The flicker. See illus. under FLICKER.—**sore-eyed p.,** a sheathbill (*Chionis minor*).—**tooth-billed p.,** the nanu-mea (*Didunculus*).—**white-crowned p.,** a handsome white-headed pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*) of the West Indies and Florida reefs.

pig′eon-Eng′lish, *n.* Same as PIDGIN-ENGLISH.

pig′eon-hole″, pij′un-hōl′, *vt.* **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; file away for future use or reference; store up in the mind. **2.** To lay aside and ignore or forget.

pig′eon-hole″, *n.* **1.** A hole in a pigeon-house through which the birds may pass. **2.** A small compartment for filing papers, as in a desk. **3.** One of a series of openings in a furnace-arch through which the gases escape. **4.** One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a dyeing-vat through which the dyeing-liquid is poured out. **5.** *Print.* An extra wide space between printed words; a rat-hole. **6.** *pl.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through small arches.

pig′eon-holed″, pij′un-hōld′, *a.* Having pigeonholes, as a furnace-arch or a dyeing-vat.

pig′eon-house″, p.-match, p.-plum, etc. See PIGEON.

pig′eon-ry, pij′un-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place where pigeons are kept and bred; a columbarium.

pig′eon-tail, etc. See PIGEON.

pig′eon-wing″, pij′un-wing′, *n.* **1.** A fancy dance-step, or a curl in skating. **2.** The side-hair dressed in the shape of a pigeon's wing: a fashion peculiar to men in the latter part of the 18th century.

pig′eon-wood″, pij′un-wud′, *n.* Any one of various trees, or their wood, used for cabinet-work. (1) The West-Indian trees *Dipholis salicifolia,* of the star-apple family, *Diospyros tetrasperma,* of the ebony family, and three species of *Coccoloba,* of the rose family. (2) Any one of various kinds of zebra-wood.

pig′fish″, pig′fish′, *n.* A fish that makes a grunting noise. (1) A grunt, especially the sailor's-choice (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*), common on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. (2) A sculpin. (3) The spot. (4) [N. S. Wales.] A labroid (*Cossyphus unimaculatus*).

pig′foot″, pig′fut′, *n.* [PIG′FOOTS′, *pl.*] A scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna porcus*) of southern Europe, reddish-brown mottled with black.

pig′ger-y¹, pig′gẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place for keeping or raising pigs; a pigsty, or group of pigsties.

pig′ger-y², *n.* [Scot.] A pottery or pottery-store.

pig′gin¹, pig′in, *n.* **1.** A small wooden vessel having one stave projecting above the rim for a handle; also, a long-handled dipper or shallow vessel. **2.** An earthen vessel, as a pitcher. [< Gael. *pigean,* dim. of *pigeadh,* earthen jar.] **pig‡; pigg‡.**

A Piggin.

pig′gin², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Flooring-joists. **2.** The wooden pieces to which the lower floor is nailed.

pig′gish, pig′ish, *a.* Acting like a pig; greedy; uncleanly; as, a *piggish* person.

—**pig′gish-ness,** *n.*

pig′gle, pig′l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To dig (potatoes) with the fingers.—**pig′gle,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A many-pronged hook having a handle, used for digging potatoes and for mixing materials, as compost; potato-hook.

pight†, *imp.* of PITCH¹, *v.* **pighte†.**

pigh′tel, pai′tel, *n.* [Prov.] Any small piece of enclosed land, as a meadow: in the United States generally restricted to an enclosure (seldom more than one acre) used as a barn-yard or back dooryard. **pigh′tle‡.**

Never had that novelty in manure [chalk] whitened the crofts and *pightels* of Court-Farm.
MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, The Copse* p. 68. [BELL '65.]

pig-me′an, *a.* Same as PYGMEAN.

pig′ment, pig′ment, *n.* **1.** Any coloring-material. Specifically: (1) Any dry earthy substance that, mixed with a liquid vehicle, forms paint: of mineral origin, as ocher; vegetable, as logwood; or animal, as cochineal. See the lists under BLACK, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, WHITE, etc. (2) Any substance that gives color to animal or vegetable tissues, as hemoglobin in blood and chlorophyl in plants. **2.** Wine richly spiced and sweetened with honey. [F., < L. *pigmentum,* < *pingo* (√ *pig*), paint.]

—**pig′ment-cell″,** *n.* A cell secreting or containing pigment, as an epithelial cell of the iris or a connective-tissue cell; specifically, a chromatophore. See illus. under OMMATIDIUM.—**p.-granule,** *n.* A granule or minute particle of pigment.—**p.-molecule‡.**—**p.-printing,** *n. Textile.* A method of printing, as calicoes, by ordinary pigment fixed to the fabric by an albuminous material.—**p.-spot,** *n.* **1.** A small spot containing pigments; specifically, an eye-spot. **2.** *Bot.* A red or reddish spot in certain spores.

—**pig′ment-ed,** *a.* Filled or colored with pigment; as, *pigmented* cells.—**pig′ment-less,** *a.* Containing no pigment; colorless. **pig″men-to′sa,** *n. Anat.* The pigmentary stratum of the iris.—**pig′men-tose″,** *a.* Filled with pigment; pigmented. **pig′men-tous‡,** *C.* (**pig-men′tous‡,** *E. W. Wr.*).

pig′men-ta-ry, pig′men-tẽ-ri, *a.* **1.** Secreting or containing pigment, as a cell. **2.** Characterized by the presence of pigment, as a disease. **pig-men′tal‡.**

—**pigmentary layer of the iris** or **retina,** the innermost layer of the iris, or the outermost of the retina.

pig″men-ta′tion, pig′men-tē′shun, *n.* Degeneration of tissues shown by the deposit of pigmentary matter in the place of their minute constituents; discoloration.

pig′my, *a.* & *n.* Same as PYGMY.

pi′gnon, pī′nyon, *n.* [F.] **1.** One of the edible seeds of various pine-cones, as of *Pinus Pinea.* **2.** *Arch.* A gable.

pig'no-rate†, *rt.* To give or receive in pawn; pledge; mortgage. **pig'ner-ate**†.

pig'no-rate, pig'no-ret *or* -rĕt, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to pignoration; pledging. **pig'no-ra-tive**‡.

pig"no-ra'tion, pig'no-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The contract of pawning personal property, as for a debt or loan of money. (2) The impounding of trespassing cattle until payment is made for damage done. **2**†. The act of pignorating or pawning. [< LL. *pignerationem*, < L. *pignerātus*, pp. of *pignero*, < *pignus*; see PIGNUS.]

pig'nus, pig'nus, *n.* *Law.* **1.** A contract of pawn of personal property. **2.** Personal property pawned. [L., pledge. < √ *pac*, in *pango*, fix, *paciscor*, agree.]

pig'nut, pig'nut, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The fruit of a species of hickory (*Carya porcina* or *glabra*, or *Hicoria glabra*) common in the United States from Maine to Texas; also, the tree. The fruit has a sweetish or slightly bitter kernel, a thin shell, a very thin husk splitting about half-way to the base, and is greedily eaten by swine. The tree is tall, with smoothish bark and a hard tough wood excellent for fuel. **2.** [Eng.] The Old World earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

Thus, my companions said, was *pig-nut*, or ground-chestnut, and that there was a sweet, edible tuber at the root of it. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields, British Wild Flowers* p. 179. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

pig'-pen", **pig-rat.** See PIG.

pig'sconce, pig'scons, *n.* A blockhead.

pig'skin", pig'skin', *n.* **1.** The skin of a pig, especially as used in saddlery, binding, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] Something made of this skin, as a saddle or football.

pigs'ney†, *n.* **1.** A term of endearment for a girl or a woman: literally, a pig's eye. **2.** [Humorous.] A woman's eye. **pigges'nie**†; **pigs'nie**†; **pigs'ny**†.

pig'-stick"er, pig'-stik'ĕr, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A butcher of swine. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] A boar-hunter. **3.** A boar-spear. **4.** Slang. A large pocket-knife.

pig'-stick"ing, pig'-stik'ing, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The killing of a hog by thrusting a knife into the neck and severing the main arteries. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] The sport of spearing wild boars; boar-hunting.

pig'sty", pig'stī', *n.* A sty or pen for pigs; a piggery.

pig'-swash", pig'-swosh', *n.* [Prov.] Swill.

pig's'-wash", pigz'-wosh', *n.* [Prov.] Pig's wallow; mire.

pig's'-wrack", pigz'-rac', *n.* A seaweed, probably the Irish moss, boiled with meal or potatoes as a food for pigs.

pig'tail", pig'tāl', *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) A cue or plait of hair; as, a Chinaman's *pigtail*. (2) One who wears a cue. **3.** A twist of tobacco.

His head was turn'd, and so he chew'd
His *pigtail* till he died.
HOOD *Faithless Sally Brown* st. 16.

pig'tailed", pig'tāld', *a.* Having a tail like that of a pig. —**pigtailed baboon**, the chacma. See illus. under CHACMA. —**p. macaque** or **monkey**, a short-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of Sumatra.

pig'weed", pig'wēd', *n.* Any one of several goosefoots, especially the common lamb's-quarters. **winged pigweed**, an annual coarse herb (*Cnidoloma platyphyllum*) of the same family as the lamb's-quarters.

pig'wig"gin†, *n.* **1.** Anything very small. **2.** A fairy. **pig'widg"eon**†; **pig'widg"in**†; **pig'wig"gen**†.

pi-hu'rau, pi-hō'rou, *n.* [New Zealand.] A lamprey (*Geotria chilensis*).

pi-i'tis, pī-ai'tis *or* pī-ī'tis, *n.* Pial inflammation. [< PIAL.]

pik, pik, *n.* Turk.] A measure of length. See MEASURE.

pi'ka, pai'kō, *n.* A small alpine lagomyoid rodent somewhat resembling a guinea-pig, mostly of North America and Asia; a tailless hare. *Lagomys princeps* is the little chief hare or coney of the Rocky Mountains. See illus. under LAGOMYIDÆ.

pi'ka-squir"rel, pai'kō-scwir'ĕl, *n.* A chinchilla.

pike†, paik, *v.* *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To pluck; steal. **2**†. To pare down to a taper. **11**†. *i.* To pick or peck. **pyke**†.

pike†, *vi.* [Slang.] To move rapidly.

pike†, *vi.* To pry; peep; peek.

pike†, *n.* **1.** A long shaft or pole, having an iron or steel point, used in medieval warfare: now superseded by the bayonet. A combination of ax-blade and pike for a time replaced the simple pike, and was also used as a badge of rank. **2.** A spike or sharp point, as the central spike in a buckler. **3.** [North Eng.] A mountain-peak or pointed hill. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A gore or pointed piece of land. (2) A small haycock. (3) A pick. **5**†. A measure, the length of a soldier's pike. **6**†. A pilgrim's iron-pointed staff. **7**†. A pitchfork. [< AS. *pīc*, prob. < L. *spica*, point; but cp. Bret. *pik*, W. *pig*, Gael. *pic*, pike; and see PICKAX.] **pyke**†.

—**pike'-fork"**, *n.* A fork-like pike; a war-pike.—**p.-hammer**, *n.* **1.** The staff-point of a military flag. **2.** *Archæol.* A long-pointed war-hammer.—**p.-head**, *n.* The head of a pike.—**p.-headed**, *a.*—**p.-pole**, *n.* A pole having a spike and a hook at the end: used for driving logs in rivers and managing boats in canals.

pike², *n.* **1.** A slender, long-snouted, voracious esocoid fish; specifically, the luce, gedd, jack, or northern pike (*Esox lucius*), grayish with whitish spots, common in the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia, and America, and a favorite object of sport. The other species are American, and are known as *pickerel* and *muskinonge*.

The mighty Luce or *Pike* is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters. IZAAK WALTON *Complete Angler* ch. 5, fourth day, p. 210. [F. W. & CO.]

2. Some other fish like or likened to the above. (1) A pike-perch. (2) A garfish or sea-pike. (3) A gar-pike. (4) [California.] A cyprinoid (*a*) of the genus *Ptychochilus*, as *P. lucius*, or (*b*) *Gila grandis*. (5) [Austral.] A barracuda or sphyræniid. (6) A chlodipteroid fish (*Rhinolestes mülleri*). [< PIKE¹, *n.*]

—**blue pike** Local, U. S., the wall-eye.—**federation p.**, the banded pickerel (*Esox americanus*) so called because the number of its bands is often the same (13) as that of the original colonies of the United States.—**pike'-perch"**, *n.* A pike-like percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, common in the fresh waters of Europe and North America, as the European *S. lucioperca*, the wall-eye, or the sauger.—**p.-sucker**, *n.* A gobioid fish.—**p. whale**, *n.* The lesser rorqual of the North Atlantic.

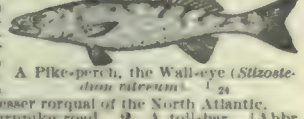

A Pike-perch, the Wall-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*). 1/20

pike³, *n.* **1.** A turnpike road. **2.** A toll-bar. [Abbr. of TURNPIKE.] —**pike'-keep"er**, *n.* The keeper of a pike; a toll-keeper.

Pike⁴, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One of a shiftless migratory class of people of the Pacific coast: used in contempt.

A 'Pike' in the California dialect, is a native of Missouri, Arkansas, Northern Texas, or Southern Illinois. The first emigrants that came over the plains were from Pike County, Missouri. B. TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* second series, p. 51. [G. P. P. '72.]

piked¹, paikt *or* pik'ĕd (XIII), *a.* Having a pike; pointed; peaked. **pyked**†.

piked²†, *a.* **1.** Picked; stolen. **2.** Trimmed.

pike"-de-vant'†, *n.* A pointed beard. **peake"-de-vant'**†; **pic"ka-de-vant'**†,—**pike"-de-vant'ed**†, *a.* Wearing a pointed beard. **pit"ti-vant'ed**†.

pike'let, paik'let, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A round, thin tea-cake; a light muffin. **pike'lin**‡.

pike'man¹, paik'măn, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A miner who works with a grubber or pike. **2.** One of a body of soldiers armed with pikes, as in the 16th and 17th centuries.

pike'man², *n.* A turnpike-man. **pike'-keep"er**‡.

pi'ker¹, pai'kĕr, *n.* [Slang.] A tramp; vagabond.

pi'ker², *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] The greater telltale.

pike'staff", paik'staf', *n.* [-STAVES", *pl.*] A piked staff, formerly carried by pilgrims, travelers, etc.

—**plain as a pikestaff**, perfectly obvious and indisputable: perhaps originally a pun, the plainness of the pikestaff being lack of ornament, rather than conspicuousness.

pike'tail", paik'tāl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pintail duck.

pi'key, pai'kę, *a.* Favorable for or abounding in pike.

pi'key, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gipsy; vagrant. **pi'ky**‡.

pi'ki, pi'ki, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Thin cakes of corn bread baked on hot stones. **pee'kee**‡.

pil, *n.* Pill. PHIL. SOC.

pi'la¹, pai'la *or* pi'la, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A buttress against a mole-wall. (2)† A square block or epistyle just over the columns, to support a roof-timber. **2.** *Archæol.* & *Art.* A mortar, valuable or curious on account of its antiquity or design. [< L. *pila*, mortar.]

pi'la², pi'la, *n.* [It.] A holy-water font in an Italian church.

pi'la³, pai'la *or* pi'la, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A small ball used in various games and exercises; also, any of the games played with it, generally by tossing and catching.

pi'lage†, *n.* Same as PELAGE.

pi'lar, pai'lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with hair; as, the *pilar* muscles or erectors. [< L. *pilus*, hair.] **pi'la-ry**‡.

pi-las'ter, pi-las'tĕr, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A right-angled columnar projection, with capital and base, from a pier or wall; a square engaged pillar. Its projection should be from a quarter to a third of its width. **2.** *Car-building.* A stick fastened against another as a supporting piece. [< F. *pilastre*, < It. *pilastro*, < LL. *pilastrum*, dim. of L. *pila*, pillar.]—**pi-las'ter-mas"**, *n.* In ogival architecture, a rectangular part of a wall, with impost moldings.

pi-las'tered, pi-las'tĕrd, *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Furnished with pilasters, especially where they constitute a special or prominent feature. **2.** *Anat.* Having the linea aspera developed into a prominent flange: said to be more common in prehistoric races; as, a *pilastered* femur.

pi-la'ti-o. pi-lē'shi-ō *or* -lę'ti-ō, *n.* *Surg.* A narrow hair-like fracture of the skull. [< L. *pilatus*, pp. of *pilo*, grow hairy, < *pilus*, hair.]

pi-lau', pi-lô', *W. Wr.* (pal'16, *E. S.*), *n.* A mixed dish of boiled rice, raisins, spice, and some kind of meat or fowl: much used among Mohammedans in Oriental countries. [< Turk. *pilâw*, < Per. *pulâo*.] **pe-laff'**†; **pi-law'**‡.

pilch, pilch, *n.* **1.** A saddle without a rocker or seat: a trade term. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An infant's flannel wrapper. (2) A thick apron worn by peat-diggers. **3**†. A fur coat; any coarse garment worn for warmth. [< AS. *pylce*, < LL. *pellicea*, f. *a.* of L. *pellicius*, of skin, < *pellis*, skin.] **pilche**†; **pylche**†.

pil'chard, pil'chard, *n.* **1.** (1) A clupeoid fish, the sardine (*Clupea pilchardus*), herring-like, but more robust, common in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coast of Europe to the English Channel, and extensively taken in seines. (2) A similar fish (*Clupea sagax*) of the Pacific coast of America, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. **2.** [Bermuda.] A clupeoid fish (*Harengula macrophthalma*). **3.** [Local, U. S.] A menhaden, especially when young. [< Ir. *pilsear*, pilchard.] **pil'cher**‡.

pilch'er¹, pilch'ĕr, *n.* **1.** Same as PILCH, 1. **2**†. Same as PILCH, 3. **3**†. The wearer of a pilch. **4**†. A sword-scabbard.

pil'cher², *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as PILCHARD.

pil'chered, pil'chĕrd, *n.* [New South Wales.] A pilchard (*Clupea sagax*).

pil'crow", *n.* *Print.* **1.** A paragraph-mark (¶). **2.** An index (☞). **peel'crow**†; **pill'crow**†.

pile¹, pail, *vt.* [PILED; PI'LING.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap or pile; arrange in a pile; hence, to bring together in quantity; accumulate; heap; often with *up*; as, to *pile* (or *pile up*) lumber. **2.** To form by gradual addition or accretion; build; amass: usually with *up*; as, to *pile up* a fortune.

Synonyms: see AMASS.

—**to pile arms**, to stack arms. See STACK.

pile², *vt.* **1.** To drive piles into, as for a foundation; furnish or strengthen with piles. **2**†. To fit a head upon, as a spear.

pile³, *vt.* To furnish with a pile, as a fabric; make a pile upon.

pile⁴, *vt.* **1.** *Leather-making.* To unhair (hides) by hanging or piling up in a stove (so called). **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To remove the awns from, as barley. [< L. *pilo*, deprive of hair, < *pilus*, hair.]

pile⁵, *n.* **1.** A mass or quantity of anything gathered or thrown together in one place, so that its parts lie one upon another, either regularly or irregularly; a heap; as, a *pile* of sand or of lumber. **2.** *Elec.* (1) Same as GALVANIC PILE. Compare DRY PILE. (2) By extension, any electric battery. Compare THERMOPILE.

In 1800, Volta himself constructed a generator upon this plan, using for the purpose disks of silver and of zinc, each pair being separated by a disk of cloth moistened with salt-water. . . . Owing to its form the disks being piled one on the other, the apparatus became known as Volta's *pile*, the term voltaic cell being applied in later years to similar arrangements using liquids, and voltaic battery to a group of such cells connected.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 653, p. 757. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

3. *Metal.* An oblong rectangular mass of billets or pieces of iron to be heated and hammered or rolled together. **4.** A funereal pyre. **5.** A stack of arms. **6.** Any great construction or composition; something built up. Compare PILE², *n.*, 1, with which this is much confused in use. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A great quantity; specifically, without qualification, a large sum of money; a fortune; as, a *pile* of sense; he has made his *pile*. [F., < L. *pila*, pier.]

Synonyms: see HEAP.

pile⁶, *n.* **1.** A heavy timber forced into the earth to form a foundation for a building, wharf, or the like; a spile; originally, a pointed stake. **2.** An arrow-head; also, an arrow, especially for a crossbow; as, a bullet-headed *pile*. **3**†. The post for the quintain. **4**†. A javelin. [< AS. *pīl*, sharp stake, < L. *pilum*, javelin, < *piso*, pound.]

—**false pile**, a lengthening piece on the top of a driven pile.—**gazed piles**, piles driven in at regular distances and having between them horizontal pieces called runners, between which filling-piles are driven. Called also *gage-piles*.—**pile'-build"er**, *n.* One who builds on piles or spiles; especially, one of a community living in cabins or huts built on piles, as the ancient lake-dwellers.—**p.-cap**, *n.* **1.** A plate or cap for the head of a pile. **2.** A connecting beam on the heads of piles.—**p. dam**, a dam built of piles.—**p.-drawer**, *n.* A machine or device for withdrawing driven piles.—**p.-dwelling**, *n.* A habitation supported on piles, as an ancient lake-dwelling or palafitte. See illus. under LAKE-DWELLING.—**p.-hoop**, *n.* A metal hoop fixed around the head of a pile to keep it from splitting.—**p.-pier**, *n.* A pier built on piles.—**p.-plank**, *n.* *Eng.* A plank having one end sharpened and driven into the ground in sheet-piling; a sheet-pile.—**p.-shoe**, *n.* A metal point fitted on the end of a pile.—**pile'-work"**, *n.* A structure of piles, such as that on which wharves generally rest, or the work of making such a structure.—**p.-worm**, *n.* A worm or worm-like animal that bores into piles; specifically, a teredo.—**pneumatic p.** **1.** A hollow pile through which the soft material into which it is thrust is drawn by a pump, the pile sinking to supply its place. **2.** An air-tight caisson used in bridge-building, etc.

pile³, *n.* **1.** A massive building, or group of buildings, usually of masonry; as, a magnificent *pile*.

How reverend is the face of this tall *pile*,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof.
CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* act ii, sc. 1.

2. Anything that is pyramidal; a pyramid. **3.** *Her.* One of the nine ordinaries (considered a subordinary by some), representing a wedge or V, generally issuing from the middle chief and extending toward the middle base. **4**†. A castle or tower; peel. **5**†. A pillar; also, the reverse side of a coin, from the impression of the pillar on which it was stamped: usually in the phrase *cross and pile* (head and tail). [F., pier, < L. *pila*, pillar, pier of stone.]

Synonyms: see EDIFICE.

—**per pile** (*Her.*), arranged pilewise; divided like a pile.—**p. solid** (*Her.*), a three-sided pile, represented as in relief and as having one side of a different tincture from the others.

—**pile'wise**, *adv.* *Her.* In the form of a pile or piles.

pile¹, *n.* **1.** Hair collectively; especially, the covering of hair on an animal; fur; pelage. **2.** The manner in which hair is laid or set. **3.** A fiber, as of cotton. **4.** A hair-like surface on a fabric, especially when irregular. Compare NAP². **5.** Specifically, in carpet-manufacture, a loop or loops. See PILE-WEAVING. [< L. *pilus*, hair.]

—**pile'-beam"**, *n.* In weaving, an extra beam, especially for bearing the pile-warp.—**p.-warp**, *n.* The outer portion of the warp, from which the pile is made.—**p.-weaving**, *n.* A method of weaving in which there are two warps, one of which is formed into loops over wires, the wires being drawn out after the formation of the loops, which latter may be cut, as in Wilton carpet, or left uncut, as in Brussels.—**p.-wire**, *n.* One of a number of wires introduced across the warp in weaving, over which the pile-warp thread is formed into loops.—**p.-worn**, *a.* Having the pile or nap worn off so as to show the threads; threadbare.

pi"le-a'ta, pai"lę-ē'tą *or* pi"le-ę'tą, *a.* [L.] *Organ-building.* Capped; stopped: said of an organ-pipe.

pil'e-a"ted, pil'ę-ē"tĕd *or* pai'lę- (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Provided with a pileus or cap. **2.** *Ornith.* Having the feathers of the pileus elongated or conspicuous; crested; as, the *pileated* woodpecker or log-cock. **3.** Cap-shaped. [< L. *pileatus*, capped, < *pileus*, cap.] **pil'e-ate**‡.

pile'clamp", pail'-clamp', *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for compressing hemorrhoids before cutting them off.

piled¹, paild, *a.* **1.** Driven with or resting on piles; as, a *piled* swamp; *piled* huts. **2.** Having a pile or sharp-pointed head, as an arrow.

piled², *a.* Made of piles or fagots, as iron.

piled³, *a.* Having a pile or nap, as carpet.

piled⁴†, *a.* Same as PILLED, 1.

pile'-driv"er, pail'-drof'vĕr, *n.* A machine for driving piles. In the ordinary forms a heavy weight, raised by a small hoisting-engine and sliding between upright guides, falls on the head of the pile by the force of gravity. In the gunpowder pile-driver the ram is raised by the explosion of a charge of gunpowder placed in a cap on the pile-head. The steam pile-driver operates on the principle of the steam-hammer.

A Steam Pile-driver.

b, base rolling on guide-rails; *c*, steam-cylinder; *cb*, windlass for hoisting; *f*, flexible steam-pipe; *g*, guide-poles; *j*, jointed steam-pipe connecting cylinder and steam-boiler (*s*); *p*, pile, bearing a cap; *r*, ram.

pile'-dwell"ing, **p.-hoop**, etc. See PILE², *n.*

pil'e-i-form", pil'ę-i-fôrm', *C.* (pail'i-fôrm, *E.*; pi-lī'i-fôrm, *W.*), *a.* Having the form of a pileus. [< L. *pileus*, cap, + -FORM.]

pile'ment†, *n.* A heap; pile; accumulation.

pi-len'tum, pi-len'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* An open-sided, cushioned, four-wheeled carriage used by the Roman matrons, the flamens, and the vestal virgins on state occasions.

pi-le'o-lus, pi-lī'o-lus *or* -lē'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Bot.* Any small cap or cap-like body; especially, a little pileus; also, the receptacle of certain fungi. [L., dim. of *pileus*, cap.]

pil"e-o-rhi'za, pil'ę-o-rai'zą, *C. E. I.* (pai'lę-, *W.*), *n.* [-ZÆ, -zī *or* -zē, *pl.*] *Bot.* The root-cap in plants. [< L. *pileus*, cap, + Gr. *rhiza*, root.] **pil'e-o-rhize**‡.

pi'le-ous, pai'lę-us *or* pil'ę-us, *a.* Hairy; pilose. **pi'lous**‡.

pile'plank", **p.-shoe**, etc. See PILE², *n.*

pi'ler, pai'lĕr, *n.* One who makes piles of anything.

piles, pailz, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Same as HEMORRHOIDS: the popular term, also in the singular. [< L. *pila*, ball.]

pile'start", pail'-stärt', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pintail.

pi-le'tus, pai-lī'tus *or* pi-lē'tus, *n.* [-TI, -tai *or* -tī, *pl.*] [LL.] *Archeol.* A medieval form of arrow with a knob near the head to limit the depth of entrance.

pil'e-um, pil'ē-um, *n.* [-E-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The pileus. [L., cap.]

pil'e-us, pil'ē-us, *C.* (pal'-, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* [-E-I, -ē-ai *or* -e-i, *pl.*] **1.** *Arched.* A brimless round felt cap worn by ancient fishermen, sailors, and artisans, and by the whole people during the Roman Saturnalia. It is the cap of Castor and Pollux, Odysseus, Charon, Vulcan, and Dædalus. Compare PHRYGIAN CAP; PETASUS.

Liberty, with her spear and *pileus.* JOHN ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, Aug. 14, 1776* p. 210. [H. & H. '76.]

2. *Ornith.* The top of the head from the base of the bill to the nape and above the eyes. **3.** *Bot.* The conical, dome-shaped, or umbrella-like summit of the stipe in hymenomycetous fungi, the mushrooms, toadstools, etc. It bears the hymenium on its under surface. See illus. under MUSHROOM. **4.** *Med.* A shield used by nursing women to protect the nipple (when painful) while the child is nursing. [L., cap.] **pil'e-um‡; pil'le-us‡.**

pile'-weav"ing, p.-wire, etc. See PILE⁴, *n.*

pile'work", p.-worm, etc. See PILE², *n.*

pile'wort", pail'wŭrt', *n.* An Old World crowfoot (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria ranunculoides*), producing grain-like tubers that have been used as a specific for the piles and in Siberia for food; lesser celandine.

There are arums, ground-ivy, chervil, the glaucous leaves, and burnished flowers of the *pilewort.* WILLIAM HOWITT *Book of the Seasons, March* p. 69. [C. & L. '31.]

pil'fer, pil'fer, *v.* **I.** *t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; steal in small quantities; filch; as, to *pilfer* pennies.

Holy Will, Holy Will, there was wit i' your skull,
When ye *pilfer'd* the alms o' the poor.
BURNS *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 16.

II. *i.* To purloin in a small way; practise petty stealing.

A man of large acquirements, and ever ready to copy or *pilfer* from other authors, he [Bulwer] discolors all that he borrows. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lectures* lect. ii, p. 55. [T. & F. '50.]

[< OF. *pelfrer,* rob, < *pelfre,* plunder.]

Synonyms: see STEAL.

—pil'fer-age, *n.* [Archaic.] The practise of pilfering, or the property so stolen collectively. **pil'fer-y†; pil'-fry†.—pil'fer-er,** *n.*—**pil'fer-ing,** *n.* Petty thieving. **—pil'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

pil'ferd, *pp.* Pilfered. PHIL. Soc.

pil-gar'lick, pil-gär'lic, *n.* [Low.] A person made bald or pilled by offensive disease; a sneaking, chicken-hearted, or ill-used fellow. **pilled"-gar'lic†.**

pil'grim, pil'grim, *vi.* [Rare.] To go on a pilgrimage; journey like a pilgrim.

The companion that had *pilgrimed* by your side for seven and thirty years is suddenly called away. CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 207. [S. '82.]

pil'grim, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of pilgrims.

Simply obedient to its guiding will, They held their *pilgrim* way.
WHITTIER *The Christian Tourists* st. 6.

2. Consisting of pilgrims; as, a *pilgrim* band.

pil'grim, *n.* **1.** One who travels through foreign lands; specifically, one who journeys, especially on foot, to some sacred place in the performance of a vow or to obtain some form of divine blessing; one who goes on a pilgrimage; hence, any stranger, wanderer, or sojourner in a foreign country; often, any human being, regarded as a wanderer journeying toward heaven.

A Pilgrim.
From a drawing in a 14th-century MS. in the British Museum. Compare illus. under SHIRT.

Let us here show the *pilgrims* the gates of the Celestial City, if they have skill to look through our perspective glass.
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 16, p. 149. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. [P-] *Am. Hist.* One of the English colonists who emigrated from Holland in the Mayflower in 1620 and settled in Plymouth, Mass.; one of the Pilgrim fathers.

To enjoy the free exercise of conscience was the *Pilgrim's* one passion. J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Ch. in U. S.* p. 2. [CHAUT. '90.]

3. In the 18th century, an appendage on the back of a woman's bonnet to protect her neck. **4.** [Slang, Western U. S.] A newly arrived person; tenderfoot. [< OF. *pellegrin, peregrin,* < LL. *peregrinus,* < L. *peregrinus,* foreigner; see PEREGRINE.]

—pil'grim-bot"tle, *n.* A round flat bottle or vase with rings on each side of the neck to which cords may be tied: fitted in this way to be hung and carried.—**P. fathers,** see def. 2.—**p.-scallop,** *n.* A European scallop, especially the palmer-shell: so called because worn by pilgrims returning from Palestine.—**p.-shell,** *n.* **1.** A pilgrim-scallop. **2.** A curved mother-of-pearl shell from Palestine.—**pilgrim's pouch,** a small badge of lead resembling a pouch: worn as a distinction by those who had performed pilgrimages.—**pilgrim's sign,** a medal or other symbol given to a pilgrim as a token upon his visiting some shrine or sacred place.—**pilgrim's staff,** the long staff which the pilgrim carried to assist his progress and as a badge of his mission. **bour'don‡.**

pil'grim-age†, *vi.* To go on a pilgrimage.

pil'grim-age, pil'grim-ĕj, *n.* **1.** A long journey, especially one made to a shrine or sacred place in performance of a vow or to obtain some form of divine blessing; also, the time occupied by such a journey.

In the middle ages pilgrimages to Jerusalem were common. See PALMER. In modern times they are particularly practised among Mohammedans and in India. A pilgrimage to Mecca is required of every good Mohammedan, and is regarded as conferring special distinction on him who makes it. Pilgrimages of large bodies of Roman Catholics to Rome, or to view some sacred spot or relic, are still made. The word is used figuratively of a visit to any historic spot, or to one hallowed by tender associations; as, a *pilgrimage* to Stratford-on-Avon.

2. Hence, man's life as a journey through the world; one's lifetime.

He [God] hath given us the clearest conviction imaginable that this World, and our life in it, is not our principal End and Scope, but the place of our *Pilgrimage,* at best our inn, not our home.
M. HALE *Contemplations, Of Contentation* pt. i, p. 201. [SHROW. 1682.]

Synonyms: see JOURNEY.

pil'grim-er, pil'grim-ẽr, *n.* [Rare.] A pilgrim.

pil'grim-ize, pil'grim-īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] [Archaic.] To wander about as a pilgrim: sometimes used transitively with an impersonal *it;* as, he *pilgrimizes it.*

Look in him for the story of real living men — set to *pilgrimize* in the old way on the same old earth.
FROUDE *Short Studies, Homer* in first series, p. 413. [S. '72.]

pil'li, pal'lal *or* pil'li, *n.* Plural of PILUS.

pili-, pil-. Derived from Latin *pilus,* hair: combining forms.—**Pi-lif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Mammalia.*—**pi-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or tipped with hairs.—**pil'i-form,** *a.* Resembling a pile or nap; hair-like, thread-like, or down-like.—**pi-lig'er-ous,** *a.* Having a covering or growth of hair or down; wearing hair.—**pi'lin(e,** *n.* A soft and even felt made of sponge and wool, and rendered water-proof by a coating of india-rubber: used in surgery for a fomentation-cloth. Called also *spongiopiline.*

pi-lid'i-um, pi-lid'i-um (pal-, *C. W.*), *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The free-swimming helmet-shaped larva of some nemerteans, formerly considered to be a distinct genus. [< Gr. *pilidion,* dim. of *pilos,* felt hat.]

pi-lin'cho, pi-lin'cō, *n.* [S. Am.] A road-runner (*Gutra pyrrigua*), common in the La Plata valley. **pe-din'cho‡.**

pil'ing¹, pal'ling, *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing piles and of driving them. **2.** Material from which to make piles, or that can be used as piles. **3.** Piles collectively; a structure formed of piles; as, a pier upon *piling.*

Some distance above Drewry's Bluff the rebels had obstructed the stream by formidable rows of *piling.* NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 11, p. 217. [C. CO. '90.]

pil'ing², *n.* **1.** The process of furnishing fabrics with a pile. **2.** The process of depriving hides of their hair by sweating them in a so-called stove.

pilk, pilk, *n.* A two-hooked jig: Scandinavian sea-fishing.

pill¹, pil, *vt.* **1.** To form into pills. **2.** To dose with pills. **3.** [Slang.] To reject from membership; blackball.

pill², *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To peel off the skin or bark of; strip or make by stripping. *Gen.* XXX, 37. **II.** *i.* To come off like a coating of skin or bark. [< OF. *piller;* see PILLAGE, *n.*]

pill³†, *vt. & vi.* To pillage or rob; peel. **pille†.**

pill⁴, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A medicinal substance prepared in globular form of size convenient for swallowing whole.

I will undertake to cure you with three small *pills,* even if the disease should have attained its utmost inveteracy. SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker, Letter to Sir Watkin Phillips* p. 66. [D. & J.]

2. Hence, some unpleasant or nauseous thing not readily avoided; as, the bitter *pill* of humiliation.

I fear that fair neutrality will prove a disagreeable *pill* to our friends, though necessary to keep us out of the calamities of war.
JEFFERSON in Randall's *T. Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 129. [L. '71.]

3. *pl.* [Slang.] A physician. **4.** [Slang.] A person difficult to bear with; an offensive bore, or a socially objectionable man. **5.** *Varnish-making.* The cooked and thick mass of oil and gum before being thinned with turpentine. [< L. *pilula,* dim. of *pila,* ball.]

—pill'-bee"tle, *n.* A small globular pyrrhid beetle.—**p.-box,** *n.* **1.** A box for pills: typically cylindrical, flat, and of pasteboard. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] Formerly, a kind of small carriage.—**p.-bug,** *n.* A small oniscoid isopod crustacean of the genus *Armadillo,* found under logs, etc., which is able to roll itself into a ball.—**p.-coater,** *n.* A machine for sugar-coating pills.

pill², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small creek.

pill³†, *n.* Skin; peel; outer covering.

pil-laffe', *n.* Same as PILAU.

pil'lage, pil'ĕj, *vt. & vi.* [PIL'LAGED; PIL'LA-GING.] To rob openly and with violence; plunder; despoil: said generally of persons whose force is great enough to crush resistance, as soldiers or a band of robbers.

None but the dissolute among the poor look upon the rich as their natural enemies, or desire to *pillage* their houses and divide their property. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 7. [W. & S. '66.]

Synonyms: see DEVASTATE.

—pil'la-ger, *n.*

pil'lage, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pillaging; open robbery, as in war.

Rome was delivered to *pillage* for a space of fourteen days; churches, temples, and private houses were plundered alike.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. iii, ch. 7, p. 429. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

2. Goods obtained by pillaging; plunder; spoil; booty. [OF., < *piller,* < L. *pilo,* plunder, < *pilus,* hair.]

Synonyms: see PLUNDER.

pil'lar, pil'ar, *n.* **1.** A firm upright separate support; specifically, in architecture, a column or columnar mass, either supporting a superior part or standing as a decoration or monument: sometimes distinguished from *column,* as not being subject to strict classical rules of form; as, the *pillars* of a portico.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's *pillar.* ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy, Rome* in vol. ii, p. 299. [D. & J. '57.]

2. Something resembling a column in form or use. (1) A solid mass of coal left in a mine to support the roof. (2) The upright supporting post of a table that has only one support. (3) One of the parts connecting the plates of a clock-movement. (4) The post of a harp-frame, commonly shaped like a column. (5) The nipple of a gun-lock. (6) *Anat. & Zool.* A columnar structure; a columella; as, *pillars* of the diaphragm. (7) *Manège.* The raised central part of an exercising-ring.

3. Figuratively, one who or that which strongly supports a work or a cause; as, a *pillar* of the church.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four *pillars* of our prosperity. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 683. [L. '71.]

[< OF. *piler,* < LL. *pilare,* < L. *pila,* pillar.] **pil'er†; pil'ere†; pil'ler†.**

—from pillar to post, from one thing to another; hither and thither.—**knotted p.** (*Arch.*), a pillar having the appearance of being knotted in the middle.—**p. and breast** (*Mining*), a method of mining coal in which pillars are left supporting the roof, between which the coal is mined away. Called also *board and pillar, pillar and room, pillar and stall, stoop and room.*—**pil'lar-block",** *n.* A pillow-block.—**p.-box,** *n.* [Eng.] A pillar or post in the street upholding a box in which letters may be placed to be gathered thence by a postman. Called also *pillar letter-box.*—**p.-compasses,** *n. pl.* Compasses or dividers in one arm of which a pen or pencil may be inserted.—**p. dollar,** an old Mexican dollar on one side of which pillars were stamped; a peso; piece of eight.—**p.-saint,** *n.* Same as STYLITE.—**p.-screw,** *n.* The screw used for securing the top plate of a watch to the pillar.—**Pillars of Hercules,** two hills on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar: said in Greek mythology to have been torn apart by Hercules.—**pillars of the fauces** or **of the palate,** arches at the back part of the mouth, formed by muscles passing down to the tongue and to the pharynx. See illus. under FAUCES.—**pit-eye p.,** in mining, a supporting mass left around the bottom of a coal-shaft.—**Pompey's p.,** a Corinthian column nearly 100 feet high, with a monolithic shaft of red granite 73 feet long, standing on the site of ancient Alexandria, Egypt. The name is misleading, as it was erected about A. D. 296 in honor of Diocletian.—**rib and p.,** a modification of the pillar-and-breast method of mining thick coal.

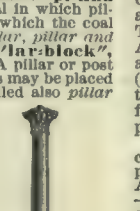

Pompey's Pillar.

pil'lared, pil'ard, *a.* **1.** Having pillars; ornamented with or supported by pillars; as, the *pillared* dome.

In one of the Ephemeræ, namely Chloëon, the male has great *pillared* eyes, of which the female is entirely destitute.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 331. [A. '71.]

On the cold side looking toward the north
A *pillared* council-house may you behold.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Wanderers* prol., st. 2.

2. Having the form or semblance of a pillar; as, a *pillared* cloud.

pil'lar-et, pil'ar-et, *n.* A small pillar.

The stone stands level, firm, raised by six *pillarets* upon another. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 212. [S. '84.]

[< OF. *pileret,* dim. of *piler;* see PILLAR.]

pil'lar-ing, pil'ar-ing, *n.* The process of supplying with pillars; in ship-building, the use of pillars under deck-beams; also, a system of pillars.

pil'lar-ist, pil'ar-ist, *n.* Same as STYLITE.

pil-lau', *n.* Same as PILAU. **pil-law'‡.**

pill'-bee"tle, p.-box, p.-bug, etc. See PILL⁴.

pill'corn", pil'cŏrn', *n.* The naked oat (*Avena nuda*). **pil'-corn"‡.**

pilled†, *pa.* **1.** Stripped of hair; threadbare; bald. **2.** Ragged; miserable.—**peeled'ness†, pilled'ness†,** *n.*

pilled"-gar'lic†, *n.* Same as PILGARLICK.

pill'ert, *n.* A robber; plunderer. **pel'our†; pil'our†.**

pill'er-y¹†, *n.* Pillage; robbery.

pill'er-y²†, *n.* A pillory.

pil"li-o-cau'si-a, pil'i-o-cē'si-a, *n.* *Pharm.* Powder of aloes and canella; hiera-picra. **pil'li-co"shy‡.**

pil'lion, pil'yun, *n.* **1.** A pad on a horse's back, behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride: formerly much used by women.

A Woman Riding on a Pillion.

I want just such a skin to cover the *pillion* that I am making for cousin Bess. COOPER *The Pioneers* ch. 7, p. 114. [H. & H. '70.]

2†. A low, light, cushion-like saddle; also, the pad of a saddle, that rests on the horse's back. **3†.** A hat, as of a priest. **4†.** Tin that remains in the slag. [< Ir. *pillin,* pack-saddle, < *pill,* covering, = L. *pellis,* skin.]

pill'-mil'le-ped, pil'-mil'e-ped, *n.* A pill-worm. [< PILL¹, *n.*, + MILLEPED.]

pil'lo-rize, pil'o-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To punish with or as with the pillory.

The good old custom of *pillorizing* was maintained [in Elizabeth's reign] with zeal.
W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Nov., '91, p. 955.

pil'lo-ry, pil'o-ri, *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] **1.** To set in the pillory.

For some libel on the Church Leighton was whipped, *pilloried,* had his nose slit and his ears cut off, and was condemned to prison for life. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ch. 15, p. 239. [G. B. & CO.]

2. To hold up to scorn or ridicule.

pil'lo-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A wooden framework in which an offender is fastened between boards by the neck and wrists and held standing exposed to public scorn: formerly a common mode of punishment, and still used in some places.

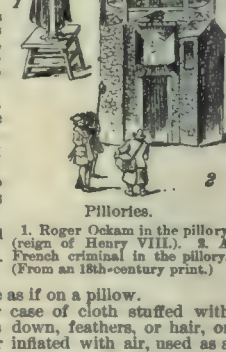

Pillories.
1. Roger Ockam in the pillory (reign of Henry VIII.). 2. A French criminal in the pillory. (From an 18th-century print.)

To utter slanderous or seditious words against the queen was punishable, for the first offence, with the *pillory* and loss of ears.
HUME *England* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 181. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

[< F. *pilori,* pillory, appar. < L. *pila,* pillar, but more prob. = Pr. *espitlori,* < L. *speculatorius,* viewing, < *speculor;* see SPECULATE.]

pil'low, pil'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To lay on or support with or as with a pillow.

The infancy of birds is cradled and *pillowed* in peril.
BURROUGHS *Signs and Seasons,* p. 72. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To recline as if on a pillow.

pil'low, *n.* **1.** A bag or case of cloth stuffed with some yielding material, as down, feathers, or hair, or sometimes made of rubber inflated with air, used as a support when one is reclining or sleeping; especially, such a rest for the head as used on a bed: generally covered with a removable case made of linen or cotton cloth. **2.** Any head-rest; as, a bamboo *pillow;* a *pillow* of stone or of turf. **3.** One of various supporting blocks or devices. (1) *Mach.* A journal-bearing, a pillow-block, a brass, or the socket in which a pivot rests. (2) *Naut.* The block supporting the inner end of a bowsprit. (3) A cushion or covered block bearing a pattern and pins about which the thread is twisted in making pillow-lace. (4) *Agric.* A wooden crosspiece for raising or lowering the beam of a plow. **4.** *Fabrics.* A four-leaved twilled fustian. [ME. *pylwe,* < AS. *pyle,* < L. *pulvinus,* cushion, pillow.] **pel'owe†; pil'ow†; pil'we†; pyl'owe†.**

—pil'low-bar", *n.* The groundwork of pillow-lace, consisting of threads, or groups of threads, connecting one part of the pattern with another.—**p.-bier,** *n.* [Archaic.] A pillow-case. **p.-bear†; p.-beer‡; pil'we-beer"†.—p.-block,** *n.* In mechanics, a block for supporting the end of a shaft, etc., furnished with bearings, usually of brass, for diminishing friction, and a movable cover for tightening the bearings. Called also *plumber-block.*—**p.-case,** *n.* A covering, generally of linen or cotton cloth, drawn over a pillow, to be replaced when soiled. **p.-slip‡.—p.-cup,** *n.* A potation taken at bedtime; a nightcap.—**p.-lace,** *n.* Lace made by interweaving threads from bobbins over a pillow. See illus. under LACE.—**p.-linen,** *n.* Pillow-cases, or linen adapted for them.—**p.-sham,** *n.* A covering or spread to be laid on a pillow to give the appearance of an ornamental pillow-case.—**p.-word,** *n.* [Rare.] In Japanese verse, a word of euphony prefixed to another word; any word used in a similar way.

pil'lowd, *pp.* Pillowed. PHIL. Soc.

pil'low-y, pil'o-i, *a.* Resembling a pillow; devoid of solid substance or strength; soft; yielding.

Far be it from me to suppose that God is a vast *pillowy* Being, soft as feathers are, white as down is, and powerless as they. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, June 15*, '73 vol. x, p. 382. [J. B. F. '73.]

pill'pate†, *n.* A bald or shaven pate; a monk or friar.

pill'tile", pil'-tail", *n.* A plate or tile, as of earthenware, for rolling pills, with divisions indicated on it to regulate the size of the pills.

pill'wil"let, pil'-wil"et, *n.* The willet. [Imitative.]

pill'worm", pil'-wŭrm", *n.* A glomerid milleped capable of rolling itself into a ball.

pill'wort", pil'wŭrt', *n.* Any small aquatic plant of the cryptogamic genus *Pillularia*.

pil-ma'ni-a, pil-mē'ni-a *or* -mg'ni-a, *n.* [Rus.] Minced meat covered with dough and rolled into small balls; a Russian preparation for travel.

When a traveler wishes to dine . . . he orders a pot of boiling water and tosses a double handful of [frozen] *pilmania* into it. T. W. KNOX *Overland Through Asia* ch. 38, p. 446. [AM. P. CO. '70.]

pil'nie-wink", *n.* [Scot.] Same as PINNYWINKLE.

pi"lo-car'pin, **pi"lo-car'pine**, } pō-lō-cär'pin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous or crystalline alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$) contained in jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*) and also made by synthesis. [< Gr. *pilos*, cap, + *karpos*, fruit.]

pi'lon, pī'lon, *n.* Sp. Am.] A gratuity to a purchaser.

pi-lo'ri-rat", pī-lō'ri-rat", *n.* The Cuban hutia.

pi'lose", pī'lōs' (-LŌZ), *a.* Covered with hair, especially with fine and soft hair; hairy. [< L. *pilosus*, < *pilus*, hair.]—**pi-los'i-ty**, *n.*

pi'lot, pī'lŏt, *vt.* To direct the course of, as a vessel when entering or leaving a harbor or passing through a channel; guide in sailing; steer; hence, to guide through difficulties or intricacies. [< F. *piloter*, < OF. *pilot*; see PILOT, *n.*]

pi'lot, *n.* **1.** One licensed by law to conduct vessels in and out of port by directing the steersman or designating the courses to be steered.

Like the . . . quick-sightedness of a *pilot* in a strange sea. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, bk. i, branch i, p. 76. [MACM. '85.]

The *pilot*, while on board, has the exclusive control of the ship. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlvi, p. 176.

2. A book of sailing-directions. **3.** An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. **4.** Figuratively, a guide through difficult or perplexing circumstances.

The young Doctor, who knew the roads better than any of us, was to be our *pilot*. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 11, p. 264. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. **6.** Pilot-cloth. **7.** The pilot-fish. **8.** A pilot-snake. [OF., < D. *peilloot*, sounding-lead, < *peilen*, sound (< *peil*, kind of measure), + *loot*, lead.]

—pi'lot-bird", *n.* **1.** Some bird of the Caribbean region: so called by sailors because it indicates an approach to land. **2.** The black-bellied plover.—**p.-boat**, *n.* A boat, or more commonly a light schooner-rigged vessel, in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels. Such craft often go a long distance out to sea; each bears its number on its mainsail.—**p.-bread**, *n.* Ship-biscuit.—**p.-cloth**, *n.* A coarse stout kind of woolen cloth, generally blue, such as pilots wear.—**p.-cutter**, *n.* A strong sharp-built sea-boat used by pilots.—**p.-engine**, *n.* See ENGINE.—**p.-fish**, *n.* **1.** (a) An oceanic carangoid fish (*Naucrates ductor*), often seen in warm latitudes in company with sharks. (2) An amberfish (*Seriola zonata*). **2.** A remora. **3.** The roundfish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).—**p.-fly**, *n.* A flag hoisted at the fore to indicate that a pilot is wanted; in the United States service, the union-jack. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS, at SIGNAL.—**p.-house**, *n.* An enclosed structure, usually in the forward part of a vessel, containing the steering-wheel and the compass, and in which the pilot is sheltered while on duty. Called also *wheel-house*.—**p.-jack**, *n.* Same as PILOT-FLAG.—**p.-jacket**, *n.* A sailors' pea-jacket.—**p.-light**, *n.* A minute jet of gas kept burning beside an ordinary burner, for igniting the latter as soon as the gas is turned on. Called also *pilot-flame*.—**p.-major**, *n.* An honorary officer of a kingdom: a title conferred upon distinguished discoverers and sailors.

Sebastian Cabot . . . was made '*Pilot Major*' of the realm. A. GILMAN *American People* ch. 2, p. 31. [D. L. CO.]

—p.-snake, *n.* **1.** A colubrine snake (*Coluber obsoletus*) of the eastern United States, lustrous black with white-edged scales, and often 6 feet long. **2.** The pine-snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). **3.** The copperhead.—**p.-tunnel**, *n.* A small sectional iron tunnel driven ahead of a main tunnel to determine its grade and direction.—**p.-water**, *n.* A body of water in which the services of a pilot is necessary.—**pi'lot-weed"**, *n.* The compass-plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).—**p.-whale**, *n.* The caaing-whale.

pi'lot-age, pī'lŏt-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of piloting; the service rendered in piloting a vessel in or out of a port or through other waters, especially by a person duly licensed or appointed for the purpose.

The *pilotage* through the cataract is the monopoly of a club of pilots. G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 2, p. 175. [H.]

2. The fee or compensation payable for such service. **3**†. Pilotry. [F., < *piloter*; see PILOT, *v.*]

—pilotage authorities, the official body having jurisdiction in the appointment and regulation of pilots.

pi"lo-tax-it'ic, pī"lō-tax-it'ic, *a. Petrol.* Having holocrystalline structure in which the ground-mass consists essentially of microliths of feldspar: said of certain rocks, as the porphyrites. [< Gr. *pilos*, felt, + *taxis*, an arranging, < *tassō*, arrange.]

pi"lot-eer'†, *n.* A pilot.

pi'lot-ry, pī'lŏt-ri, *n.* The knowledge and skill needed and acquired in piloting. **pi'lot-ism**‡.

pil'our', *n.* Same as PILLER.

pi'lous, pī'lus, *a.* Pilose; hairy. **pi'le-ous**‡.

pil'ser†, *n.* A moth or other insect that flies into a flame.

pil'tock, pil'tŏk, *n.* [Scot.] A coalfish in its second year.

pil'u-la, pil'yu-la, *n.* [L.] **1.** A pillular mass or compounded mixture to be divided into pills. **2.** A pillule.—**pil'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling pills or globules.—**pil'ule**, *n.* A little pill, pellet.—**pil'u-lous**, *a.* Like a pill; as small as a pill; insignificant.

pil"u-lier', pil'yu-lir', *n.* [F.] **1.** A pill-rolling and -dividing instrument; pill-machine. **2.** An earthen pill-pot.

pil'lum, pil'lum *or* pī'lum, *n.* [PI'LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An ancient heavy javelin; especially, the heavy javelin used by the Roman foot-soldiers.

The *pilum* and the broadsword had vanquished the Macedonian spear. MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* intro.

2. A druggists' pestle.

pi'lus, pil'lus *or* pī'lus, *n.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* A hair, or slender hair-like process. [L., a hair.]

pil'wet‡, *n.* Pillow.

pi'ly†, pai'li, *a. Her.* Divided pilewise; the number and direction of the piles being usually indicated. [< OF. *pile*, pier, < L. *pila*, pillar.]

—pily bendy (*Her.*), divided pilewise and bendwise.

pi'ly‡, *a. Zool.* Resembling pile or wool.

Pi'man, pai'man *or* pī'man, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. Called by Buschman and Brinton the *Sonoran substock*.

pi-mar'ic, pi-mar'ic (pai-, *C. W.*), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the maritime pine. [< L. *pinus* (see PINE¹, *n.*) + *maritimus*; see MARITIME.]—**pimaric acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) isomeric with sylvic acid, contained in the turpentine of the maritime pine.

pim-be'va, pim-bē'va, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rock-snake.

pimel-, } Derived from Greek *pimelē*, fat (see PIMELEA): **pimele-**, } combining forms.—**Pim"el-ep-ter'i-dæ**, *n.* **pimelo-**, } *pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes with an antadiform body, scales encroaching on fins, and compressed teeth: including the West-Indian rudder-fish.—**Pim"el-ep'te-rus**, *n.* (L. G.).—**pim"el-ep-ter'id**, *n.*—**pim"el-ep'ter-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pim-el'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oleic acid or other fatty compounds.—**pimelic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_7H_{12}O_4$) obtained variously, as by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, wax, spermaceti, and other fatty bodies.—**pim'el-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A massive or earthy apple-green hydrous silicate containing magnesium, nickel, aluminum, and iron: named from its unctuous quality.—**pim"el-i'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular or fatty tissue; cellulitis.—**pim'el-ode**, *n.* A catfish of *Pimelodus* or a related genus.—**Pim"el-o-di'næ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, especially those with fore and hind nostrils distant and no nasal barbels: including many South-American catfishes.—**Pim"el-o'dus**, *n.* (L. G.).—**pim-el'o-dine**, *a.* & *n.*—**pim"el-o'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A fatty tumor; an adipose swelling.—**pim"el-or-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A morbid discharge of fatty matter. **2.** Abnormal disappearance or loss of fat.—**pim"el-or-rhæ'a**†.—**pim"el-or"thop-næ'a**, *n. Pathol.* Shortness of breath, or difficulty of breathing, owing to fatness.—**pi-or"thop-næ'a**†.—**pim"el-o'sis**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Excessive fatness; obesity. **2.** Fatty degeneration of an organ or a part.—**pim"el-u'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* A disease in which the urine presents a fatty or milky appearance; fatty urine; chyluria.

Pi-me'le-a, pai-mī'lg-a *or* pī-mē'le-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or herbs of the mezereum or spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*), natives of Australia and New Zealand, many of them cultivated as handsome evergreen greenhouse plants, bearing terminal or rarely axillary clusters of white, rose, or yellow flowers of great beauty. The greenhouse species are known as *rice-flower*. [< Gr. *pimelē*, fat, < *piōn*, a., fat.]

pi'ment†, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey. **pig'ment**‡; **py'ment**‡.

Pi-men'ta, pi-men'ta. *W.* (poi-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), having large leathery leaves and axillary cymes of small flowers. *P. officinalis* (*Eugenia Pimenta*) supplies the pimento or allspice of commerce. **2.** [p-] Same as PIMENTO. [Sp., allspice, < LL. *pigmentum*, spice, plant-juice (*i. e.*, something spicy), < L. *pigmentum*; see PIGMENT.]

pi-men'to, pi-men'tō, *n.* **1.** The dried unripe aromatic berries of the West-Indian tree *Pimenta officinalis*; allspice. **2.** The tree producing this spice. [< Sp. *pimiento*, pepper-tree, *pimienta*, pepper, < LL. *pigmentum*; see PIMENTA.]—**pi-men'to-walk"**, *n.* A plantation of allspice; so called in Jamaica.

pim'gen"et‡, *n.* A pimple on the face. **pin'jin"net**†.

pim'li-co, pim'li-kō, *n.* **1.** The friar-bird. **2.** Same as PEMBLICO. [Imitative.]

pimp, pimp, *vi.* To act as a procurer or procuress; provide for the lusts of others; pander.

pimp¹, *n.* One who provides the means and opportunity for libidinous gratification; a pander. [Cp. F. *pimper*, dress smartly, ppr. *pimpant*, spruce.]

pimp², *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A small fagot; bavin.

pim'per-nel, pim'per-nel, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Anagallis*, of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*), especially *A. arvensis*, the common red or scarlet pimpernel of sandy fields and roadsides. It has a square stem, ovate sessile opposite leaves, and solitary usually red flowers on axillary peduncles. From the closing of the flowers at the approach of foul weather, it is called *poor man's weather-glass*.

The *pimpernel* dozed on the lea. TENNYSON *Maud* xxii, st. 8.

[< OF. *pimpernelle*, < LL. *pimpinella*, *pimpinella*, *bipennula*, < L. *bipennis*, two-winged, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *penna*, wing.]

—bastard pimpernel, a very small annual (*Centunculus minimus*) allied to the common pimpernel, with alternate leaves and inconspicuous axillary flowers.—**false p.** Same as BASTARD PIMPERNEL. **2.** A small inconspicuous annual figwort (*Hyssanthes riparia* or *gratioloides*) of Canada and the United States, growing in wet places.—**Italian p.**, a perennial species (*Anagallis Monelli* or *linifolia*) with large blue flowers, cultivated in many varieties.—**yellow p.**, a British loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*), with bright-yellow flowers and in size and habit resembling the scarlet pimpernel, hence called also *wood-pimpernel*.

A Flowering Spray of Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*). ⅓

a, the flower; *b*, the fruit, dehiscent. Compare illus. under DEHISCENT.

pim'pi-nel, pim'pi-nel, *n.* The burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*). [< LL. *pimpinella*; see PIMPERNEL.]

pimp'ing, pimp'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Small or puny in size; feeble. [Cp. G. *pimpelig*, sickly.]

pim'pl, pim'pld. Pimple, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pim'ple†, *vt.* To cause to have pimples; make pimply.

pim'ple, pim'pl, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A minute swelling or small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base. **2.** Figuratively, any small elevation or protuberance, or one small as compared with the surface on which it appears. **3**†. A boon companion. [< AS. *piplian*, blister; cp. L. *papula*, pimple.]

—pim'ple-met"al, *n.* A product with about 78 per cent. of copper, formed in the smelting of copper ores.—**p.-mite**, *n.* A minute itch-insect (*Demodex folliculorum*) infesting the sebaceous follicles of the face.

—pim'ply, *a.* Having pimples; pimpled.

pimp'like", pimp'-laik', *a.* Like a pimp; infamously vile and mean.

pim'plo-es, pim'plo-es, *n.* [W. Ind.] Either of two prickly-pears, *Opuntia Tuna* and *O. vulgaris*. **pim'pil-lo**‡.

pimp'ship, pimp'ship, *n.* [Rare.] The occupation, office, or person of a pimp.

pimpt, *pp.* Pimped. PHIL. Soc.

pimp'-whisk"in†, *n.* A low, degraded person.

pin¹, pin, *vt.* [PINNED; PIN'NING.] **1.** To secure or fasten with a pin, bolt, or peg; as, to *pin* a flower on one's coat; to *pin* the stays to the rafters.

Some pitch the tent-pole, and *pin* down the lines
That stretch the o'er-awning canvas. SOUTHEY *Madoc* pt. ii, div. iii, st. 3.

2. To pierce and fasten as with a pin; transfix; hence, to clutch or seize and hold firmly in any manner; as, he *pinned* his antagonist to the wall. **3.** [Slang.] To seize or nab furtively; steal. **4.** To clog, as a file: said of adherent particles that have to be picked out from the teeth.

—to pin one's faith to or **on**, to repose absolute confidence in.—**to pin up. 1.** To fasten with pins so as to close together or to support; as, to *pin up* a rent; to *pin up* a long sleeve. **2.** To wedge up, or wedge between, as in building, where wedges are driven between a wall and its foundation.

pin², *vt.* To peen.

pin³, *vt.* To shut in or enclose in a pen; pen.—**to pin in**, to fill the interstices of masonry with small pieces of stone.

pin⁴, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike or aim at with a stone.

pin, *n.* **1.** A short stiff piece of wire, with a sharp point and a round, usually flattened head, used in fastening together parts of clothing, sheets of paper, etc.

The cry for *pins* is so great that what I used to buy for seven shillings and six-pence are now twenty shillings, and not to be had for that. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, June 15, 1775* p. 64. [H. & H. '76.]

'Twill employ Seven men, they say, to make a perfect *pin*.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. viii, l. 735.

2. An ornamental device mounted on a pin or having a pin as a clasp: often serving to fasten part of the dress in addition to its use as a decoration: frequently a badge; as, a breast*pin*; scarf-*pin*; society *pin*. **3.** A peg or bar of metal or wood used for a fastening or support, as the axis of a sheave, the thole of a boat, the bolt of a door, the part of a tenon or dovetail that fits into the mortise, a peg serving to stop a hole or to fasten two beams together, or to keep a wheel from slipping from an axle, or one of the pegs to which the strings of a musical instrument are fastened: sometimes a pronged device, as a hairpin or a clothes-pin. **4.** A peg serving to mark a position, a measured height or depth, a distance, a center, etc., as the pegs formerly let into the sides of drinking-vessels to mark what each person should drink, those showing the center of targets, and the wire pegs used by surveyors.

And I'll cleave the black *pin* in the midst o' the white.
MIDDLETON *No Wit Like a Woman's* act ii, sc. 1.

5. A piece of wood turned in long oval or cylindrical shape, set up as a mark or target in various bowling or ball-throwing games; a skittle: commonly in the plural, with a numeral indicating the number of pieces used; as, ten*pins*; nine*pins*. **6.** The cylindrical part forward of a solid key-stem; the part that enters the lock. **7.** A wooden cylinder used by cooks in crushing sugar and flattening out dough; a rolling-pin. **8.** *pl.* [Slang.] Legs.

The baker jumped up with surprising agility; indeed, he managed his *pins* capitally. DE QUINCEY *Misc. Essays, On Murder* p. 48. [T. & F. '54.]

9. A thing small and of little value; the merest trifle; as, I don't care a *pin*. **10.** *Med.* Same as CALIGO. **11.** A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. [L.] **12**†. A knot in lumber. **13**†. A pinnacle. **14**†. Humor; mood. [< AS. *pinn*, < LL. *pinna*, < L. *pinna*, *penna*, feather.] **pynnet**.

Compounds, etc.—**fir'ing-pin"**, *n.* A sharp-pointed metal bolt having a spring: used in firearms to discharge the cartridge.—**hemorrhoidal pin**, a pin used as a suture after the excision of hemorrhoids.—**on one's pins** [Slang], in good health and condition.—**pin'-ball"**, *n.* A small pin-cushion made on a frame work of cardboard in various fanciful shapes.—**pin-block**, *n.* A block of wood prepared to be fashioned into a pin or peg.—**pin'but"tock**†, *n.* [Low.] An angular, protruding buttock.—**pin'case"**, *n.* A case or small box for pins.—**pin-clover**, *n.* Same as ALFILERILLA.—**pin-connection**, *n.* A mode of uniting the parts of an iron or steel bridge by the use of pins: distinguished from a connection made by rivets or by turnbuckles, etc.—**pin-cop**, *n.* A pear-shaped roll of chain-yarn used in power-looms.—**pin-drill**, *n.* A drill having a cylindrical tool for counterboring. See COUNTERBORE, *n.*, 2.—**pin-eyed**, *a.* Having the stigma conspicuous in the throat of the corolla while the stamens are concealed in the tube below: said by florists of dimorphous flowers, and opposed to *thrum-eyed*.—**pin-feather**, *n.* A rudimentary feather, before the vanes have expanded.—**pin-feathered**, *a.* Covered with pin-feathers; unfledged.—**pin-fire**, **I.** *a.* Noting cartridges or weapons in which the pin-fire is employed. **II.** *n.* A discharging-mechanism in a firearm, having a firing-pin or -needle to be driven into the fulminate in a cartridge. See CARTRIDGE and NEEDLE-GUN.—**pin-flat**, *n.* **1.** A receptacle for pins, formed by placing two cardboard disks together and covering them with cloth. **2.** [Canada.] A scow carrying a square sail.—**pin-head**, *n.* The head of a pin; hence, a very small object.—**pin-headed**, *a.* Headed like a pin; in botany, same as PIN-EYED [C.].—**pin-lock**, *n.* **1.** A lock with a projecting cylindrical bolt. **2**†. A fee paid for releasing an animal from a pound.—**pin-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for making wire pins. **2.** A machine for making dowels or sash-and-blind pins.—**pin-maker**, *n.* One who is employed in making pins.—**pin-mark**, *n. Typefounding.* A small indention near the shoulder of a type, made by the pointed instrument that dislodges it from the mold.—**pin-mill**, *n.* Same as PINWHEEL, 3.—**pin-pillow**, *n.* A species of prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia Curassavica*).—**pin-point**, *n.* The point of a pin; hence, a small matter.—**pin-pool**, *n.* A variety of pool played with two balls and five small pins arranged in a square in the middle of the table.—**pin-popper**, *n.* [North Eng.] A pincase.—**pin-prick**, *n.* The prick of a pin; hence, an irritation.—**pin-rack**, *n. Naut.* A rack to hold belaying-pins.—**pin-rail**, *n.* **1.** A strip to which are attached a number of hooks by which to hang up articles. **2.** A wooden ledge under the manual keys of an organ to which the key-pins are fixed. **3.** *Naut.* A pin-rack.—**pin-rib**, *n.* A thin cord woven into the substance of fine muslin.—**pin-rod**, *n.* A rod connecting the opposite brake-shoes of a locomotive.—**pin-switch**, *n.* A switch in an electric circuit, in which connection is made by inserting a pin between plates.—**pin-tongs**, *n.* Pliers that may be held closed by a sliding ring;

sliding-tongs.—**pin-tool,** *n.* A tubular cutting-tool by which to make soft-wood pins or dowels from pieces of square or irregular section.—**plastic pin,** a pin used in fastening a piece of tissue, as flesh, as in an operation for making an artificial nose.—**rhinoplastic pin,** a pin used in fastening an artificial nose to a natural base.

pi'ña[1], *n.* Same as PIÑA-CLOTH. **pi'na**†.

pi'na[2], (pai'na, pi'nya, *n.* [Sp.] *Metal.* **1.** Silver

pi'ña[2], (amalgam pressed in the form of a cone to be retorted under a capellina. **2.** The spongy or porous cone of silver left after evaporation of the mercury in the pina process of amalgamation. [Sp. (from its shape), < *piña,* pine-cone, < L. *pinea,* < *pinus;* see PINE[1], *n.*]

Pi-na'ce-æ, pai-nē'se-ī *or* pī-ng'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The pine family (*Coniferæ*): an old name. [< L. *pinus;* see PINE[1], *n.*]

pi'ña-cloth", pi'nya-clŏth", *n.* A material for scarfs, handkerchiefs, and the like, made from the fibers of the pineapple-leaf. It is delicate, soft, and transparent in texture, with a slight tinge of pale yellow. [< Sp. *piña,* pineapple (see PINA[2]), + CLOTH.]

Pi"na-co"cer-at'i-dæ, pai"na-co"ser-at'i-dī *or* pī"na-co"cer-a-t'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Triassic and later Paleozoic family of angustisellate ammonites with shell discoidal, sutural line very complicated, and dwelling-chamber short. **Pi"na-coc'e-ras,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pinax* (*pinak-*), board, + *keras,* horn.]—**pi"na-co-cer-at'id,** *n.*—**pi"na-co-cer'a-toid,** *a.*

pin'a-co-cyte", pin'a-co-sait", *n. Spong.* One of the simple pavement epithelial cells composing the ectoderm. [< Gr. *pinax* (*pinak-*), board, + *kytos,* hollow.]—**pin'a-co-cy"tal,** *a.*

pin'a-coid, pin'a-coid, *n. Crystal.* A form consisting of two parallel planes cutting one axis while they are parallel to the other two: occurring only in combination with other forms. [< Gr. *pinax* (*pinak-*), board, + -OID.]—**basal pinacoid,** a pinacoid cutting the vertical axis.—**pin"a-coid'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pinacoid.

pi-nac'o-lin, pi-nac'o-lin, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_6H_{12}O$) having an odor of peppermint, obtained variously, as by treating fused pinacone with dry chlorin gas. [< PINACONE + L. *oleum,* oil.]

pin'a-cone, pin'a-cōn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{14}O_2$) formed by the action of sodium or sodium amalgam on acetone. A liquid modification of pinacone is also known. [< Gr. *pinax* (*pinak-*), tablet.]

pin"a-co-the'ca, pin"a-co-thī'ca *or* -thē'ca, *n.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A picture-gallery: applied originally at Athens to a lateral hall of the Propylæa, which contained pictures; then, by transference, to similar rooms in the houses of wealthy Greeks and Romans: in the time of Augustus considered essential to a complete mansion.

pin'a-fore", pin'a-fōr", *n.* A sleeveless apron protecting the front of a child's dress from being soiled; a tire.

So he can go with his Skylarks; they [the children] may wear sackcloth for *pinafores,* and packthread for garters. DOUGLAS JERROLD *Caudle Lectures, The Skylarks* p. 14. [H. & H. '71.]

[< PIN[1], *v.*, + AFORE, *adv.*]

pi-nak'i-o-lite, pi-nak'i-o-lait, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, metallic, black magnesium-manganese borate ($Mg_3Mn_3B_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *pinakion,* dim. of *pinax,* tablet, + -LITE.]

pin'a-ko-thek", pin'a-ko-thek" *or* pī"na-ko-thē'k', *n.* [G.] A pinacotheca; specifically [P-], the picture-gallery at Munich. Compare GLYPTOTHECA.

pi-nang', pi-nang', *n.* [Malay.] The betel-nut palm (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit. See illus. under BETEL-NUT.

pi-nas'ter, pi-nas'ter *or* pai-, *n.* An Old World pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) of the Mediterranean region, highly valued for its yield of turpentine and its usefulness in reclaiming sandy seacoasts. Called also *seaside pine,* and, from its clustered leaves and cones, *cluster-pine.* [L., < *pinus,* pine; see PINE[1], *n.*]

pi'nax†, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A register; tablet; list.

pin'ball-sight", pin'bŏl-sait", *n.* A bead-sight.

pin'bank"†, *n.* A row of spikes or pins used for torturing.

pin'-block", pin'-case", etc. See PIN.

pin'bor"er, pin'bōr"er, *n.* A scolytid beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) that makes minute round holes in the bark of trees; the pear-blight beetle.

pin'bouket, *n.* A sort of bucket; a jar or earthen vessel.

pince'-nez", pans'-nē", *n.* [F.] Eye-glasses held in place by a curved spring that presses on both sides of the nose; literally, nose-pincher.

pin'cers, pin'sęrz, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An instrument having two lever-handles and two jaws working on a pivot; nippers. For saddlers' and lasters' use pincers are made with rough jaws and a lug serving as a fulcrum in tightening leather. **pinch'ers**‡; **pin'sers**†. **2.** *Zool.* Some nipper-like organ. (1) *Crust.* A chela. (2) *Entom.* An anal forceps. [< OF. *pinçoir,* < *pincer;* see PINCH.]

pin"cette', pan'set', *n.* [F.] A pair of tweezers, or any form of small pincers.

pinch, pinch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To squeeze between two hard edges or bodies, as with pincers or teeth, or between a finger and a thumb; nip; as, he *pinched* my arm. **2.** To surround and press upon so as to cause pain; as, the hat *pinched* my head. **3.** To reduce in appearance or condition by distress of any kind; contract; make wan; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. **4.** To treat meagerly; make wretched; afflict or distress.

I will not bate
One artist-dream on straw or down, my lord,
Nor *pinch* my liberal soul, though I be poor.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. v, l. 970.

5. To take hold of with the teeth; bite: said of animals. **6.** To move on by degrees with or as with a crowbar or a pinch. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) To arrest; take prisoner. (2) To steal, as a watch. **8**†. To reprimand; blame. **9**†. To plait.

II. *i.* **1.** To compress a thing between surfaces or edges; nip; as, the collar *pinches.* **2.** To catch an object with the teeth, without biting: said of animals. **3.** To be extremely parsimonious or saving; scrimp.

Ah! how the parents may, the whole family—moiled and *pinched* that their boy might have the chance denied to them.
LOWELL *Works, Harvard Anniv.* in vol. vi, p. 169. [H. M. & CO.]

4. To narrow, as a mineral-bearing vein. **5**†. To carp. [< OF. *pincer;* cp. OD. *pitsen,* pinch.] **pinche**†.

—**to know where the shoe pinches,** to know experimentally the nature or cause of a particular pain or trouble.—**to p. out,** to compress or squeeze out, as metal from between strata.

pinch, *n.* **1.** The act of pinching; sharp compression between two edges or surfaces, as between the jaws of pincers, or one's finger and thumb, or the teeth.

If thou and nature can so gently part,
The stroke of death is as a lover's *pinch,*
Which hurts, and is desir'd.
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act v, sc. 2.

2. Hence, painful pressure of any kind; the exercise of a stringent force or power; also, a case of need or emergency; as, the *pinch* of poverty or of hunger.

The hard *pinch* of immediate sacrifice had to be borne at once.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. 1, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

3. A griping pain; a pang. **4.** So much of a loose substance as can be taken between the ends of the finger and thumb; a trifling quantity; as, a *pinch* of pepper.

I never saw Pa take snuff before in my life; but he takes one *pinch* out of Mr. Turveydrop's box regularly.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 38, p. 599. [E. & L. '86.]

5. A pinch-bar; pinching-bar.

—**at** or **on a pinch,** in case of urgency.—**jack at a p.** [Colloq.], a person or thing useful in emergencies.—**pinch'-bar",** *n.* A kind of crowbar with a short projection and a heel or fulcrum at the end: used to pry forward heavy objects; a pinch. **pinch'ing-bar"**†.—**p.-cock,** *n.* A clamp by which the flow of a liquid in a flexible tube is regulated.—**p.-dog,** *n.* A lathe-dog used in wood-turning to connect one end of the work with the driver by pinching.—**p.-fit,** *n.* A device for fastening an arm on a shaft by means of a bolt passing through lugs on the side of the arm.—**p.-nut,** *n.* A jam-nut.

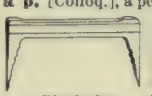
A Pinch-dog.

A Pinch-fit.

pinch'back", pinch'bac", *n.* A person poorly clad by reason of avarice.

pinch'beck, pinch'bec, *a.* Made of pinchbeck; hence, not genuine; pretended; cheap.

At certain distances, and in certain lights, this paste and *pinchbeck* logic serves its purpose respectably. MACAULAY *Essays, Capacities of Negroes* in vol. vi, p. 364. [H. & H. '73.]

pinch'beck, *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, forming a cheap imitation of gold: named from Christopher Pinchbeck, its inventor, a London watchmaker. **2.** Figuratively, anything pretentious or spurious.

It is only *pinchbeck* that perishes under the acids of satire: gold defies them. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter x, p. 108. [S.]

pinch'com"mons†, *n.* A miser who scrimps in food.

pin'che, pin'chē, *n.* [Braz.] A large brownish marmoset (*Midas ædipus*).

pinched, pincht, *pa.* **1.** Compressed by or as by pinching; especially, thin and wan as from hunger or distress. **2.** Long and slender: said of oysters. **3.** Narrow or slightly smaller than the standard: said of some kinds of writing-paper. **4**†. Petty; mean. **pinch'ed-ness,** *n.*

pin'chem, pin'chęm, *n.* The note or cry of the titmouse, or the titmouse itself. [Imitative.] **pin'cher**‡.

pinch'er[1], pinch'ęr, *n.* One who or that which pinches. Specifically: (1) One who uses a pinch-bar. (2) One who pinches and scrimps; a miser. (3) *Glass-making.* A nipping-tool for shaping at one operation the outside and inside of the neck of a bottle.

pin'cher[2], *n.* Same as PINCHEM.

pinch'ers, pinch'ęrz, *n. sing. & pl.* [Colloq.] Pincers.

pinch'fist"†, *n.* A grasping, miserly man. **pinch'gut"**†.

pinch'ing, pinch'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PINCH, *v.*—**pinch'ing-bar"**, *n.* A pinch-bar.—**p.-nut,** *n.* A jam-nut.—**p.-tongs,** *n. Glass-making.* A pair of tongs upon the extremities of whose jaws are two dies that, when closed together, form a mold for ornamental pendants, which are thus made from molten glass. The eye in the end of a pendant is made by a pin between the jaws of the tongs.

pinch'ing-ly, pinch'ing-li, *adv.* In a scrimping or parsimonious manner.

pin'cho, pin'chō, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as PINCHE.

pinch'pen"ny, pinch'pen'i, *n.* A miser; niggard.

pincht, *pp.* Pinched. PHIL. Soc.

pinck'a-ny†, *n.* Woman; girl: a pet term. **pigs'ney**†.

pin'-clo"ver, etc. See PIN, *n.*

pin'coff"in, pin'cef'in, *n. Chem.* A variety of garancin treated with superheated steam so as to destroy rubiretin and other ingredients. Called also *commercial alizarin.* [< *Pincoff,* an English manufacturer.] **pin'coff"ine**‡.

pinc'-pinc", pinc'-pinc', *n.* A grass-warbler, especially *Cisticola textrix,* remarkable for its pendulous double nest. [Imitative.]

pin'cur"tle, pin'cūr'tl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pinafore.

pin'cush"ion, pin'cush'un, *n.* A cushion into which pins are stuck for keeping.

—**pin'cush"ion-flow"er,** *n.* Any species of scabious, as sweet scabious or mourning-bride.

pind†, *vt.* To shut up in a pound, as cattle. **pynd**†.

pind, *pp.* Pinned. PHIL. Soc.

pin'da, pin'dă, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cake or ball of rice, butter, and honey offered to the dead.

pin'dar, pin'dar, *n.* [Am. Negro.] The peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*). **pin'dal**‡; **pin'der**‡.

pin-dar'ee, pin-dar'ī, *C.* (pin-da-rī', *E.*; pin'da-rī, *I.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One of a horde of mounted freebooters or mercenary soldiers that became a formidable power in the beginning of the 19th century. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings. **pin-da'ra**‡; **pin-dar'ry**†.

Pin-dar'ic, pin-dar'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar, the chief lyric poet of Greece (522–443 B. C.), noted for his genius and high character, his picturesque and vigorous style, the complexity of his meters, and the intricate connection of thought in his odes; resembling the manner or style of Pindar; hence, often but improperly, wild and irregular. [< L. *Pindaricus,* < Gr. *Pindarikos,* < *Pindaros,* Pindar.] **Pin-dar'ic-al**‡.

—**Pindaric ode,** an ode consisting of nine stanzas in iambic rhythm, varying in length and arrangement of lines, but having the first, fourth, and seventh alike, also the second, fifth, and eighth, and the third, sixth, and ninth.

Pin-dar'ic, *n.* **1.** A Pindaric ode. **2.** Any ode in constantly changing meter.

Pin'dar-ism, pin'dar-izm, *n.* A style of writing in imitation of Pindar, or the spirit and practise of it.

Pin'dar-ist, pin'dar-ist, *n.* One who has studied Pindar and who follows his style.

pin'der†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* An impounder of cattle; pound-keeper. **pin'dar**†; **pin'ner**†; **poin'der**†.

pind'ja-jap, pind'ja-jap, *n.* [Malay.] A sailing boat of the Malays, carrying square sails on two or three masts: used both in commerce and for piracy. **pen'ja-jap**‡.

pind'ling, pind'ling, *a.* [Colloq., New Eng.] **1.** Unthrifty. **2.** Dwindling; delicate; pinched.

'Seems to me Leviny's lookin' kinder *pindlin',* ain't she?'
MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Brakes and Wild Vflets* p. 110. [H. '87.]

pin'dust", pin'dust", *n.* Metallic dust produced in the process of pin-manufacture.

pine, pain, *v.* [PINED; PI'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend or consume in languishing.

Where I may *pine* my few sad years away,
And die, and make my peace ere I decay.
BARRY CORNWALL *Marcian Colonna* pt. iii, st. 15.

2. [Rare.] To grieve secretly for; lament at heart; as, she *pined* her disappointment. **3**†. To wear out with pain or grief; afflict sorely; torment.

II. *i.* **1.** To languish with longing; long wearyingly: followed by *for.*

I *pine for* a new world in the heavens as well as on the earth.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 21, '53* p. 215. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. To waste away with longing or grief; grow thin or weak with sorrow or wasting illness: often followed by *away;* as, she *pined away* after her husband's death.

In weary being now I *pine,* For a' the life of life is dead.
BURNS *Lament for Earl of Glencairn* st. 6.

3. To shrink; used of fish in curing. [< AS. *pínian,* torment, < *pín* (< L. *pœna*), pain.] **pyne**†.

Synonyms: see DROOP; DWINDLE.

pine[1], *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Pinus,* of the pine family (*Coniferæ*).

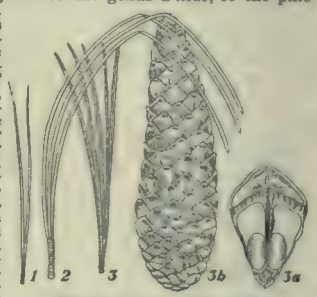
Pine-leaves and a Pine-cone.

1. Two-leaved fascicle of the yellow pine (*Pinus mitis*). Compare illus. under ACEROSE. 2. Three-leaved fascicle of Sabine's pine (*P. Sabiniana*). 3. Five-leaved fascicle of the sugar-pine (*P. Lambertiana*). 3*a*, a scale and its two seeds from the cone (3*b*) of the sugar-pine.

The true pines are readily distinguished from the spruces, firs, larches, cedars, etc., of the same family, and formerly included in the same genus, by their leaves and their cones. The leaves, which are evergreen, needle-shaped, and from a little more than an inch to more than a foot in length, are in small clusters, of 1 to 5 according to the species, sheathed at the base by thin chaff-like scales, and have their inner and outer faces such that when pressed together they make a solid cylinder. Their cones are peculiar in the thickening of their persistent woody scales into a more or less pyramidal elevation at the top, with a boss in the center which is often prominent and hooked. The pines are confined to the northern hemisphere and (excepting a species in the Canaries) to America, Europe, and Asia. They are found mainly in cold and temperate regions, very rarely in the torrid zone, usually growing together in masses and forming extensive forests. In size they range from a few feet in height to 300 feet. For economic purposes they are of great value, some yielding large supplies of timber for carpentry and building; some highly resinous species, turpentine; and others, as the nut-pines, edible seeds. About 70 species are known, of which 26 are found in the United States. Among the most common are: (1) In the United States, the white pine (*P. Strobus*), the long-leaved, Southern yellow, or Georgia pine (*P. palustris*), the loblolly-pine or old-field pine (*P. Tæda*), the red pine (*P. resinosa*) of the eastern portion, Sabine's pine (*P. Sabiniana*), Lambert's pine or sugar-pine (*P. Lambertiana*), and a nut-pine (*P. edulis*) of the Pacific States. (2) In the Old World, the Scotch pine or fir (*P. sylvestris*) of middle and northern Europe and Asia, and the cluster-pine (*P. Pinaster*) and the stone-pine (*P. Pinea*) of southern Europe. For these and others, see below or in vocabulary place.

2. Any one of various other trees of the same family, as the Norfolk Island pine and the Oregon pine (for which and for other examples, see below or in vocabulary place); also, any one of several small plants having some real or fancied relation to the pine, as ground-pine and prince's-pine. **3.** The wood of any pine-tree. **4.** A pineapple. [< AS. *pín* in *pínterēow,* pine-tree, < L. *pinus,* for **picnus,* < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]

Phrases, etc.:—**Aleppo pine,** a tree (*Pinus Halepensis*) of the Mediterranean region, yielding a useful timber, a peculiar turpentine, and a valuable tar. Called also *Aleppo fir.*—**Amboyna p.,** a large tree (*Dammara* or *Agathis orientalis*) of the Moluccas. See DAMMAR-PINE.—**Austrian p.,** a large tree (*Pinus Austriaca* or *nigricans*) of central Europe, with dark glossy leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, in pairs: often cultivated. Called also *black pine.*—**Baltic p.,** a variety of the Scotch pine.—**Bhotan, Bhutan,** or **Bootan p.,** a tall slender tree (*Pinus excelsa*) of the Himalayas, with very slender, glaucous, flexible leaves, 6 to 7 inches long, in fives, yielding a soft close-grained timber: often cultivated for ornament. Called also *lofty pine,* and, from its peculiar drooping branches, *weeping fir.*—**Bishop's p.,** a Californian tree (*Pinus muricata*) growing chiefly in swamps and wet soils along the coast, with prickly cones and bright-green leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, in pairs.—**black p. 1.** Same as AUSTRIAN PINE. **2.** Either of two New Zealand trees (*Podocarpus ferruginea* and *P. spicata*) allied to the yews. Called by the natives respectively *miro* and *matai.*—**Brazilian p.,** an araucaria (*Araucaria Brasiliensis*) of the Organ Mountains in Brazil: sometimes cultivated for ornament in southern Europe and other warm temperate regions.—**brown p.,** same as LONG-LEAVED PINE.—**bunya-bunya p.,** see BUNYA-BUNYA.—**candlewood p.,** a large Mexican tree (*Pinus Teocote*) yielding turpentine, resin, and a durable wood. Called also *okote pine* or *torch-pine.*—**cattail p.,** same as FOXTAIL PINE.—**celery-leaved p., celery-p.,** or **celery-topped p.,** any one of four or five trees of the genus *Phyllocladus;* especially, *P. rhomboidalis* of Tasmania and *P. trichomanoides* of New Zealand.—**Chilean p.,** an araucaria from southern Chile. See MONKEY-PUZZLE.—**cluster-p.,** *n.* Same as PINASTER.—**Corsican p.,** a large tree (*Pinus Laricio*) of southern Europe, often planted for ornament, with its leaves in twos, 4 to 6 inches long, slender and very wavy or somewhat twisted.—**Coulter's p.,** a large Californian nut-pine (*Pinus Coulteri*) with large coarse leaves, 6 to 11 inches long, in threes, and immense cones 10 to 14 inches long by 4 to 5 in diameter, armed with a long incurved point on each scale, and hence called *hooked-cone pine.* The edible seeds are nearly black, and a half-inch or more in length.—**Douglas p.,** a very large tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, 200 to 300 feet in height and 8 to 15 in diameter, with thick, brown, deeply fissured bark, and a reddish, coarse-grained, strong, and heavy wood. Called also *Oregon pine* and *Douglas spruce.*—**foxtail p.,** a tree (*Pinus Balfouriana*) of the western United States, very variable in size and form, having

very short, rigid leaves about an inch long, in clusters of five, usually curved or twisted, and a hard, tough, close-grained, reddish, and very durable wood. Called also *cattail pine* and *hickory-pine*.—**Frémont's p.**, a Californian nut-pine (*Pinus monophylla*) remarkable for having its pair of short leaves often consolidated into a single cylindrical one, whence the specific name. It is supposed by some to be a mere variety of the pinon (*P. edulis*). Its large seeds, of almond-like flavor, are eaten by the natives. The wood is pale, soft, very resinous, and used for charcoal.—**Georgia p.**, same as LONG-LEAVED PINE.—**golden p.**, the Chinese or golden larch (*Larix* or *Pseudolarix Kæmpferi*).—**gray p.**, a low tree or straggling shrub (*Pinus Banksiana* or *Hudsonica*) of the northern United States and Canada, with very short, rigid, grayish-green leaves an inch long, in pairs. Its wood is light, tough, resinous, and easily worked. Called also *scrub-pine*, *Northern scrub-pine*, *Hudson Bay pine*, *jack-pine*, *Labrador pine*, and *Banks's pine*.—**great prickly-coned p.**, same as SABINE'S PINE.—**hard p.**, the long-leaved pine: so called from its very hard wood.—**heavy-wooded p.**, a very large and very common tree (*Pinus ponderosa*) of the Rocky Mountain regions and west to the Pacific. It has coarse, twisted, flexible leaves in clusters of three, 5 to 9 inches long, regularly whorled branches, and deeply furrowed bark. The wood is yellowish, coarse-grained, strong, and heavy, and is used for floors, joists, and other heavy carpentry-work. Called also *yellow pine*, *Western yellow pine*, and *silver pine*.—**Himalayan p.**, same as NEOZA-PINE.—**Hudson Bay p.**, same as GRAY PINE.—**Japanese p.**, the matsu (*Pinus Massoniana*).—**Jersey p.**, a straggling tree (*Pinus inops*) of barrens and sterile hills in the eastern United States, with short leaves in pairs, a rough blackish bark, and a reddish-yellow, resinous wood. Called also *scrub-pine* and *New Jersey pine*.—**Labrador p.**, same as GRAY PINE.—**Lambert's p.**, the sugar-pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*).—**lofty p.**, the Bhutan pine.—**long-leaved p.**, a large tree (*Pinus palustris* or *australis*) of the southern United States, with dark-green leaves in threes and 10 to 15 inches in length, a slightly furrowed thin-scaled bark, and exceedingly hard, strong, compact, yellow or reddish, and resinous wood. It yields a durable and valuable timber for all kinds of carpentry and building, furnishes the bulk of the turpentine and resin produced in the United States, and, as fuel, makes a quick, hot, and brilliant flame. The crowded leaves at the ends of the branches, especially of young trees, give it the name *broom-pine*. Called also *Southern* or *Georgia pine*, *hard pine*, *yellow* or *red pine*.—**Masson's p.**, same as JAPANESE PINE.—**Monterey p.**, a large rapidly growing tree (*Pinus insignis*) of southern California, with bright-green slender leaves, in clusters of three, 4 to 6 inches long.—**Moreton Bay p.**, a large tree (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) of eastern Australia, yielding a valuable timber and cultivated in other parts of the world. Called also *hoop-pine*.—**Mugho p.**, a densely branched tree or shrub (*Pinus Mughus*) of the mountains of central and southern Europe, with very dark green, rigid, twisted leaves an inch and a half to two inches long, in pairs. Called also *mountain-pine*.—**Nepaul p.**, same as NEOZA-PINE.—**New-Caledonian p.**, a very tall and slender tree (*Araucaria Cookii* of New Caledonia and New Hebrides, often 300 feet high. Called also *Cook's Araucaria*.—**Norfolk Island p.**, a very large tree (*Araucaria excelsa*) of Norfolk Island and Australia, often 220 feet high and 10 in diameter. It is sometimes cultivated in conservatories.—**Norway p.** 1. The common red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) of the United States and Canada: so called perhaps from some resemblance to the Norway variety. 2. A Norway variety of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).—**okote**, or **okote p.**, same as CANDLEWOOD PINE.—**old-field p.**, the loblolly-pine (*Pinus Tæda*): so called from its tendency to spring up in old fields.—**Oregon p.**, same as DOUGLAS PINE.—**pine'-bar"ren**, *n.* A tract of poor sandy land on which pine-trees grow.—**p.-beauty**, *n.* A noctuid moth (*Trachea piniperda*) destructive to pine-cones in northern Europe.—**p.-beetle**, *n.* A beetle injurious to the pine, as a European scolytid (*Hylurgus piniperda*).—**p.-borer**.—**p.-blight**, *n.* An aphid (*Chermes pinicorticis*) infesting the pine; also, its flocculent deposit, or the disease of the bark caused by it.—**p.-blister**, *n.* A disease due to a rust-fungus (*Cœoma* or *Peridermium cerebrum*).—**p.-bullfinch**, *n.* The pine-grosbeak.—**p.-carpet**, *n.* A carpet-moth (*Thera firmata*) injurious to the Scotch fir.—**p.-chafer**, *n.* A scarabæid beetle (*Anomala pinicola*) which devours pine-leaves.—**p.-cloth**, *n.* Pina-cloth.—**p.-cone**, *n.* A fruit or cone of a pine-tree.—**p.-finch**, *n.* 1. A finch (*Spinus pinus*) of northern North America, brownish-olive above, whitish-much streaked below, with the bases of the quills and tail-feathers yellow. Called also *pine-goldfinch*, *linnet* or *siskin*, and *American siskin*. 2. The pine-grosbeak.—**p.-goldfinch**, *n.* The pine-finch.—**p.-grosbeak**, *n.* 1. A finch (*Pinicola enucleator*) of the northern hemisphere, the male rose-red above and ashy below and bedded, with two white wing-bars. It subsists largely on pine-cones. 2. The pine-finch.—**p.-grouse**, *n.* [Western U. S.] The dusky grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*).—**p.-house**, *n.* A hothouse for pineapples, pinery.—**p.-kernel**, *n.* The edible seed of any of the nut-pines.—**p.-knot**, *n.* A knot of a resinous pine, used for fuel or illumination.—**p.-leaf rust**, a disease of the scrub-pine due to a fungus (*Coleosporium pini*).—**p.-linnet**, *n.* The pine-finch.—**p.-lizard**, *n.* The fence-lizard.—**p.-marten**, *n.* 1. An Old World marten (*Mustela martes*), rich dark-brown above, reddish-gray below, and with breast-spot yellowish to bright-orange. 2. The American sable (*Mustela americana*).—**p.-mast**, *n.* Pine-cones.—**p.-moth**, *n.* One of various tortricid moths whose larvæ kill the growing twigs of the pine.—**p.-mouse**, *n.* A dark reddish-brown field-mouse (*Arvicola pinetorum*), of the eastern United States.—**p.-needle**, *n.* The needle-shaped leaf of a pine-tree, especially when it has fallen to the ground.—**p.-needle bath**, a bath of water containing an extract of pine-needles.—**p.-needle wool**, a fiber obtained from pine-leaves in northern Europe and in the southern United States.—**p.-nut**, *n.* 1. A pine-cone. 2. A pine-kernel.—**p.-nut tree**, a pine.—**p.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.—**p. saw-fly**, a saw-fly (genus *Lophyrus*) whose larvæ damage the pine.—**p.-siskin**, *n.* The pine-finch.—**p.-snake**, *n.* An American colubrine snake (genus *Pituophis*), especially *P. melanoleucus*, occurring in woods of the eastern United States.—**p.-stove**, *n.* A hothouse for pineapples.—**p.-sugar**, *n.* See PINITE, 2.—**p.-sulfur**, *n.* The yellow pollen of *Pinus Strobus*, that collects on water-tanks and pools after a brisk shower: so called because it looks like flowers of sulfur.—**p.-tags**, *n. pl.* The fallen leaves or needles of any evergreen tree.—**p.-straw**†.—**p.-thistle**, *n.* A European thistle-like plant (*Carlina* or *Atractylis gummifera*) exuding a gum when wounded.—**p.-warbler**, *n.* An American warbler (*Dendræca vigorsii*), olive-green above and yellowish below, common in the pine-forests of the eastern United States.—**p.-weevil**, *n.* One of various weevils whose larvæ bore in the wood of pine-trees, as *Pissodes strobi*.—**p.-wool**, *n.* same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL.—**p.-worm**, *n.* The grub of a pine saw-fly.—**red p.** 1. A tall tree (*Pinus resinosa*) abundant in the northern United States and Canada, with a very straight trunk, a reddish, rather smooth bark, dark-green leaves 5 or 6 inches long, in pairs, and hard and not very resinous wood. Its timber is fine-grained, strong, and durable. Called also *Norway pine*. 2. In New Zealand, the imou-pine (*Dacrydium cupressinum*).—**Riga p.**, a variety of Scotch pine exported from Riga, in Russia. Called also *Riga fir*.—**Sabine's p.**, a large Californian tree (*Pinus Sabiniana*) with thick rough bark, rather slender, graceful branchlets, light glaucous green drooping leaves 8 to 12 inches long in threes, and large prickly cones 8 to 10 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter, yielding large edible seeds. These are used as food by the Indians. The wood is white, soft, and resinous. Called also *great prickly-coned pine*, *California nut-pine*, and *white pine*.—**Scotch p.**, a large tree (*Pinus sylvestris*) of the Scotch Highlands, middle and northern Europe, and northern Asia, with glaucous green, rigid, twisted, and rather short leaves in pairs. It yields the red and yellow deals, the Norway, Riga, and Baltic pines, so extensively used for lumber in Europe. Called also *Scotch fir* and *wild pine*, the latter because it is the only indigenous pine in the British islands.—**Siberian p.**, a variety of the Swiss stone-pine (*Pinus Cembra*, var. *Sibirica*).—**silver p.**, the heavy-wooded pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) of the western United States.—**Southern p.**, same as LONG-LEAVED PINE.—**Speyside p.**, the Highland pine (*Pinus sylvestris*, var. *horizontalis*).—**Swiss p.**, the stone-pine (*Pinus Cembra*) of Switzerland. See STONE-PINE.—**Table-mountain p.**, a rather small tree (*Pinus pungens*) with short, rigid, bluish leaves, usually in pairs, growing in the Alleghanies from southern Pennsylvania to Georgia. Called also *Southern mountain-pine*.—**Virginian p.**, the long-leaved pine: an old name.—**Weymouth p.**, the common American white pine (*Pinus Strobus*): a name given in England after Lord Weymouth.—**white p.**, any one of several species of *Pinus* having a white or whitish wood and their leaves in clusters of five. Especially: (1) The common white pine (*P. Strobus*) of the northern United States and Canada. It has been perhaps the most valuable lumber-tree in the United States. Light, soft, straight-grained, and easily worked, it is adapted and used for all kinds of carpentry and construction. (2) The mountain-pine (*P. monticola*) of the western United States. (3) The Western white pine (*P. flexilis*), of the mountain ranges from Montana to Arizona at high elevations. (4) In Australia and New Zealand, a large tree (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*) yielding a firm, tough, strong, straight-grained timber: native name *kahikatea*.—**yellow p.**, any one of various species of *Pinus*. Especially: (1) The common yellow pine (*P. mitis*) of all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, with dark-green leaves, usually in pairs, sometimes in clusters of three, 3 to 5 inches long, an erect trunk with rough bark broken into plates, and a close-grained, moderately resinous wood, used extensively in all kinds of building. Called also *spruce-pine*, *bull-pine*, and, in contrast with the Southern yellow pine, *short-leaved pine*. (2) The long-leaved pine; called for distinction *Southern yellow pine*. (3) The heavy-wooded pine (*P. ponderosa*). (4) A small tree (*P. Arizonica*) of southern Arizona, with its leaves in fives, thus resembling the white rather than the yellow pine. (5) The wood of the common white pine (*P. Strobus*): a commercial name used in England. See illus. on page 1342.

pine[2], pain, *n.* [Ir.] The laughing gull. **pine'maw**‡.

pine[3], *n.* [Archaic.] Pain; wretchedness; misery.

> Though life's a gift no worth receivin',
> When heavy dragg'd wi' *pine* and grievin'.
> BURNS *Scotch Drink* st. 5.

pin'e-al, pin'e-al, *U. I. W.*[2] *Wr.*, *or* pai'ne-al, *W.*[1] (XIII), *a.* 1. Shaped like a pine-cone; as, the *pineal* body. 2. Of or pertaining to the pineal body. [< L. *pineus*, pine-cone, f. of *pinus*, of pine. < *pinus*; see PINE[1], *n.*]

—**pineal body or gland**, a small conical structure found above the third ventricle of the brain, believed to be the vestige of an aborted eye. Called also *conarium* and *epiphysis*. See illus. under OPTIC THALAMUS.

pine'ap"ple, pain'ap'l, *n.* 1. The fruit of a tropical plant (*Ananas* or *Ananassa sativa*). The fruit is multiple or collective, consisting of the consolidated mass of the berries of the plant, with their bracts and the axis that bears them, with a tuft of leaves, called the crown, at the top. It is named from its resemblance to a pine-cone.

2. The plant bearing the fruit. It consists of a very short stem, a few inches only in height, bearing a few hard, fibrous, spiny-edged leaves surmounted by the densely flowered spike that becomes the fruit or by the fruit. 3. A diodontoid fish, the swell-toad (*Chilomycterus geometricus*). 4†. A pine-cone. [< AS. *pinæppel*. < *pin*, pine, + *æppel*, apple.]

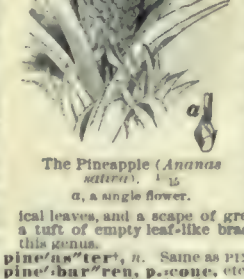

The Pineapple (*Ananas sativa*). ½
a, a single flower.

—**pine'ap"ple-cloth"**, *n.* Same as PIÑA-CLOTH.—**p.-flower**, *n.* 1. A greenhouse plant (*Eucomis punctata*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), from South Africa, with oblong-lanceolate, channeled, spreading, radical leaves, and a scape of greenish flowers surrounded by a tuft of empty leaf-like bracts. 2. Some other plant of this genus.

pine'as"ter†, *n.* Same as PINASTER.

pine'-bar"ren, **p.-cone**, etc. See PINE[1].

pine'-drops", pain'-drops', *n.* A brownish-red leafless herb (*Pterospora Andromedea*) of the heath family, of the northern United States, with a scape 1 to 2 feet high bearing a raceme of white flowers: apparently parasitic on the roots of pines. **Albany beech-drops**‡.

pine'ful†, *a.* Full of pain or woe.

pine'-knot", **p.-linnet**, **p.-marten**, etc. See PINE[1].

pin-en'chy-ma, pin-eŋ'ki-ma, *n.* A tissue consisting of long thin cells and occurring in the epidermis of ferns and some other plants. [< Gr. *pinax*, tablet, + PARENCHYMA.] **tabular parenchyma**‡.

pi'ner†, *n.* Pioneer.

pi'ner-y, pai'ner-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] 1. A hothouse for growing pineapples. 2. A pine-forest, especially one where lumbering is carried on; also, a large collection of pine-trees.

> They [nomad harvesters] make a picturesque army of invaders, led by the men from the Minnesota forests and Wisconsin *pineries*, in their peculiar coats of checked blanket-stuff.
> J. RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* May, '92, p. 903.

pine'-snap", pain'-snap', *n.* A tawny-white or reddish, fleshy, wax-like parasitic herb (*Monotropa Hypopitys*), 4 to 10 inches high, with scale-like leaves and a raceme of flowers. It is a congener of Indian-pipe (*M. uniflora*). Called also *bird's-nest* and *false beechdrops*.

—**sweet pine-sap**, see SCHWEINITZIA.

pine'-tree", pain'-tri', *n.* Any tree of the genus *Pinus*.

—**pine-tree money**, silver money, as shillings, etc., bearing the emblem of a pine-tree, issued by Massachusetts in the 17th century. Called also *Boston* or *Bay shillings*. See illus. in next column.—**P.-tree State**, the State of Maine: so called from its extensive pine-forests.

pi-ne'tum, pai-ni'tum *or* pi-nē'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] 1. A plantation of pines, especially one designed to exhibit the various kinds, as for ornamental purposes.

> Pure air—from the neighborhood of a *pinetum* for the sake of the turpentine. R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men*, *Treasure of Franchard* p. 252. [s. '87.]

2. A work or treatise on pines. [L., pine-grove, < *pinus*; see PINE[1], *n.*]

pine'-war"bler, **p.-weevil**, etc. See PINE[1].

pine'weed", pain'wid', *n.* A slender little yellow St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum Sarothra* or *nudicaule*) of sandy fields, with minute appressed scale-like leaves and small flowers; orange-grass.

pi'ney, *a.* Same as PINY.

pin'-eyed", **pin-feather**, **pin-fire**, etc. See PIN.

A Pine-tree Shilling of Massachusetts, 1652 (actual size).

pin'fish", pin'fish', *n.* 1. A sparoid fish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States, with a procumbent spine in front of the dorsal fin. 2. A sparoid fish (*Diplodus holbrooki*). 3. A small centrarchid, as the coppernose.

pin'fold"†, *vt.* To shut up in a fold; impound.

pin'fold", pin'fōld', *n.* [Archaic.] An enclosure for animals; especially, a cattle-pound.

pin'-foot"ed, pin'-fut'ed, *a. Ornith.* Fin-footed.

ping, ping, *vi.* To make a sudden ringing whistle.

ping, *n.* The sound made by a rifle-bullet as it moves through the air; less properly, its sound when striking.

> The buzzing sound over our heads . . . I knew was the *ping* of minie bullets.
> CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 44, p. 413. [H. '91.]

[Imitative.]

pin-ga'la, pin-gā'la, *n. Theos.* See IDA.

pin'gle[1], pin'gl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To eat with small appetite.—**pin'gler**[1], *n.*

pin'gle[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To strive.

pin'gle[1], *n.* [Scot.] A difficulty.

pin'gle[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A small enclosed plot.

pin'gler[2]†, *n.* A cart-horse.

pin'-grass", pin'-gras', *n.* Pin-clover; alfilerilla.

Ping'ster†, *n.* Pinkster.

pin-guec'u-la, pip-gwec'yu-la, *n. Pathol.* A small fat-like tumor of the sclerotic coat of the eye. [< L. *pinguiculus*, fatty, < *pinguis*, fat.] **pin-guic'u-la**‡.

pin'gue-fy†, *vt.* To fatten. **pin'gui-fy**‡.

Pin-guic'u-la, pip-gwic'yu-la, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of small stemless herbs of the butterwort family (*Lentibulariaceæ*) — the butterworts — growing in wet places, with rosulate greasy leaves and one-flowered scapes. *P. vulgaris* is the common butterwort. 2. [p-] A plant of this genus. 3. [p-] Same as PINGUECULA. [< L. *pinguiculus*; see PINGUECULA.]

pin'guid, pin'gwid, *a.* Containing or resembling oil or fat; unctuous. **pin-guid'i-nous**†.

> The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with *pinguid* complacency. J. W. PALMER in *Century Magazine* Dec., '93, p. 258.

[< L. *pinguis*, fat.]

pin'guin[1], pin'gwin, *n.* [W. Ind.] A plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), with numerous sword-shaped, curved, rigid, spiny leaves 2 to 3 feet long. It is used for hedges, and its fruit yields a cooling juice much used in fevers. **pen'guin**‡; **wild pine**‡.

pin'guin[2]†, *n.* Same as PENGUIN[1].

pin'gui-tude, pin'gwi-tūd, *n.* [Archaic.] The condition of being or becoming fat; fatness. **pin-guid'i-ty**†.

> To her mighty bone, she hath a *pinguitude* withal, which makes the depth of winter to her the most desirable season.
> LAMB *Eliana*, *Gentle Giantess* p. 10. [W. L. & CO.]

[< L. *pinguitudo*, fatness, < *pinguis*, fat.]

pin'-head", etc. See PIN, *n.*

pin'hold", pin'hōld', *n.* A fastening effected with a pin, or the place of it.

pin'hole", pin'hōl', *n.* 1. The small hole made by the puncture of a pin, or any similar hole. 2. *Phot.* A minute transparent dot on a photographic negative.—**false pinhole**, in lace-making, one of the inner pinholes of a rounded strip of lace, which serve to guide the outer curve. **false stitch**‡.—**p. photography**, photography in which the camera has a minute aperture instead of a lens.

pi'nic, pai'nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the pine.—**pinic acid**, probably same as ABIETIC ACID.

pi-nic'o-lin(e, pai-nic'o-lin, *a. Zool.* Inhabiting coniferous woods. [< L. *pinus* (see PINE[1], *n.*) + *colo*, inhabit.] **pi-nic'o-lous**‡.

pi'ni-form, pai'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a pine-cone; as, *piniform* decussation. [< L. *pinus* (see PINE[1], *n.*) + -FORM.]

pi'ning, pai'ning, *pa.* Wasting away, as with longing; languishing.—**pi'ning-ly**, *adv.* Droopingly.

pi'nings, pai'nings, *n. pl.* Dry pine-needles.

> On the red *pinings* of their forest-floor.
> MATTHEW ARNOLD *A Dream* l. 5.

pi'ning-stool"†, *n.* A cucking- or ducking-stool.

pin'ion, pin'yun, *vt.* 1. To confine by binding or cutting the wings; bind or cut the wings of; as, to *pinion* a bird. 2. To bind or hold fast the arms of; restrain so as to make movement or resistance impossible; more widely, to bind or shackle in any way; as, he was *pinioned* in the grasp of his foe.

> A leopard, *pinioned* by a falling tree,
> Shrieks. ALDRICH *Judith* pt. iii, st. 24.
>
> That my free soul may use her wing,
> Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality.
> HERBERT *The Temple*, *Home* st. 11.

pin'ion[1], *n.* 1. The wing of a bird.

> While warbling larks on russet *pinions* float.
> BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. i, st. 5.

2. A feather; especially, a wing-quill. 3. *Ornith.* The distal segment of a bird's wing, bearing the flight-feathers; the manus. 4. One of various moths, as of the genus *Cosmia*. 5. A shackle or band; especially, a

band for the arm. [< OF. *pignon*, plume, < L. *penna*, *pinna*, wing.] —**pin'ion-bone"**, *n.* The bones of the pinion collectively; the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

pin'ion², pin'yun, *n.* A toothed wheel (or sometimes in watches a ribbed wire) driving or driven by a larger cog-wheel; a small gear-wheel in a pair or set of gears.

The principle of both clocks and watches is that a number of wheels and *pinions*, working one in another, are forced to turn round, and are prevented from doing so too quickly.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements Astron.* art. 388, p. 217. [A. '70.]

[< F. *pignon*, < OF. *pignon*, plume; see PINION¹, *n.*] —**pin'ion-file"**, *n.* A knife-edged file used in watch-making.—**p.-gage**, *n.* A watchmakers' fine calipers.—**p.-gearing**, *n.* A pair or a train of gear-wheels containing one or more pinions.—**p.-jack**, *n.* A device for throwing in and out of gear the pinion of a millstone-spindle.—**p.-wire**, *n.* Wire of the proper section to make pinions for clocks or watches.

pin'ion³, *n.* [U. S.] Same as PIÑON.

pin'ioned, *pp.* & *a.* Pinioned. PHIL. SOC.

pin'ioned, pin'yund. **I.** *a.* Having pinions or wings. **II.** *pp.* of PINION, *v.*

pin'ion-ist†, *n.* Any winged creature.

pin'ite, pin'ait (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An amorphous, waxy, variously colored, transparent to opaque alteration product, essentially a hydrous potassium-aluminum silicate, probably impure compact muscovite. **2.** *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_{10}$) isomeric with quercite, contained in the sap of the California sugar-pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). **pine'-sug"ar‡.** [< *Pini* mine, in Saxony.]

pi-ni'tes, pi-nai'tiz, *n. pl.* *Geol.* Fossil wood that exhibits only structural approximations to the conifers: contrasted with *peucites*. [< L. *pinus*; see PINE¹, *n.*]

pin'jin"net†, *n.* Same as PIMGENET.

pink¹, pink, *vt.* **1.** To stab or pierce with a pointed weapon; make holes in; puncture.

They drew their swords and Captain Pennington *pinked* the Honorable Tollemache through the heart, but not before receiving seven wounds. H. ECKFORD in *Century Magazine* Jan., '87, p. 416.

2. To decorate (as leather or cloth) by cutting holes and edges of varied shape and position; especially, to punch with a pinking-iron. **3†.** To decorate by means of punctures; tattoo. **4†.** To pick out; choose. [Prob. nasalized form of PICK¹, *vt.*]

pink², *vt.* To tinge with a pink color; dye pink.

pink³†, *vt.* To wink or peep.

pink⁴, *a.* Having the color called pink.

As the sun arose behind them, one by one the pine ravines became lighted, and the snowy summits, soft and *pink* with radiant light, stood out against the sky.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 229. [T. '82.]

—**pink salt**, a double salt of stannic and ammonium chlorids ($SnCl_4.2NH_4Cl$) formerly used as a mordant in calico-printing. **pink crystal†.**

pink²†, *a.* Half-shut; winking.

pink¹, *n.* **1.** A hole or scallop punched with a pinking-iron, as in cloth or leather, for ornament. **2†.** A puncture, as a stab-wound.

pink², *n.* **1.** A flower of any one of several plants of the genus *Dianthus*, or the plant itself. See DIANTHUS. The commonest species are the clove-pink or carnation (*D. Caryophyllus*), with its hundreds of varieties grouped by florists in three classes (flakes, bizarres, and picotees), and the garden pink or pheasant's-eye (*D. plumarius*), with more than 300 varieties.

The Cultivated Pink.
a, a flower of the wild form (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*); *b*, the fruit in dehiscence.

2. A flower or plant of some other genus of the same or of a different family; as, the mullein-*pink* (*Lychnis coronaria*), of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), and the moss-*pink* (*Phlox subulata*), of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*). See phrases below. **3.** A very light-red color, slightly inclining toward purple, or a pale rose-color, named from the familiar garden pink.

Clouds of purple, gold, crimson, in some parts fading into *pink*, floated slowly along the azure heavens.
GRACE AGUILAR *Mother's Recompense* ch. 18, p. 397. [A. '88.]

4. Any one of several yellow or greenish-yellow lakes obtained by precipitating pigments existing as glucosids in plants with a metallic base. They include *brown pink*, derived from the coloring-matter contained in Persian or Avignon berries; *rose-pink*, from brazil-wood; and *Dutch*, *English*, and *Italian pinks*, from quercitron-bark. These pinks are used chiefly in water-color painting. **5.** Any type or example of excellence or perfection; as, the *pink* of girls; the *pink* of politeness. **6.** A little fish pinkish in color. (1) A minnow. (2) A parr. (3) A grayling before the marks become discernible. **7.** A red-colored coat; especially, a scarlet hunting-coat; also, one who wears such a coat. [As having the edges *pinked*, < PINK¹, *vt.*]

—**Carolina pink**, the pinkroot (*Spigelia Marilandica*).—**China p.**, a biennial species (*Dianthus Chinensis*) with solitary flowers, the petals large, toothed or crenate, single or double, usually red, and linear leafy spreading scales beneath the calyx-tube. Called also *Indian pink*.—**Deptford p.**, a European annual (*Dianthus Armeria*) with small pink inodorous flowers in clusters, escaped from cultivation into fields and pine-woods: the only wild species of true pinks in the eastern United States. Called also *wild pink*.—**Indian p. 1.** Same as CHINA PINK. **2.** Same as CYPRESS-VINE.—**pheasant's-eye p.**, the garden pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

pink³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch. **pink'e-ty‡.**

pink⁴, *n.* Same as PINK-STERN. **pink'y‡.**

pink⁵†, *n.* A game at cards.

pink'cheek", pink'chik', *n.* [New South Wales.] A mulloid fish or surmullet (*Upeneichthys porosus*).

pinked, pinkt, *pa.* Pierced or worked with holes or scallops; showing under holes or scallops a lining of another color; as, a *pinked* edging; a *pinked* head-dress.

pin'keen, pin'kin, *n.* The stickleback. [< Ir. *pincín.*]

pink'en, pink'n, *vi.* To become pink.

You have seen the bud that swells and *pinkens* till the glory of the rose unfolds! G. W. COX AND E. H. JONES *Popular Romances. Frithjof and Ingebjorg* p. 373. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

pink'er, pink'ər, *n.* **1.** One who embroiders with holes or scallops; one who uses the pinking-iron. **2†.** One who stabs or punctures, as in a combat.

Pin'ker-ton, pin'kər-tun, *n.* [U. S.] Originally, one of a body of detective police organized in 1850 by Allan Pinkerton, a Scotchman, and afterward controlled by himself and brother; now, a member or an employee of any organized bureau of police detectives exercising on occasion quasi-military functions.

pink'eye"¹, pink'ai', *n.* **1.** *Veter. Surg.* A febrile contagious influenza among horses, with active inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the eyelids. **2.** *Med.* A kind of contagious ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the globe of the eye.

pink'eye"²†, pink'ai', *n.* A small or a blinking eye.

pink'-eyed"¹, pink'-aid', *a.* Having small and blinky eyes; pinky-eyed.

pink'-eyed"², *a.* Having eyes of a pink color, like a white rabbit. The eyes of albinos are of this tinge, from absence of the ordinary coloring-matter, which when present masks the red of the blood-vessels.

pink'ie¹, pink'i, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] The little finger.

pink'ie², *n.* Same as PINK-STERN. **pink†.**

pink'i-ness, pink'i-nes, *n.* The condition of being of a pink color. **pink'ness‡.**

pink'ing, pink'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of decorating fabrics for dress or upholstery with a pinking-iron, or of punching a scalloped pattern on the margin of any fabric or material. **2.** The act of stabbing.

—**pink'ing-i"ron**, *n.* **1.** A cutting-tool used in pinking leather or cloth. **2.** [Colloq.] A sword.

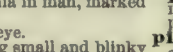
A Pinking-iron.

pink'ish, pink'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink'-nee"dle, pink'-ni'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A shepherds' bodkin. **2.** The heron's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*).

pink'root", pink'rüt', *n.* **1.** The root of a perennial herb (*Spigelia Marilandica*) of the loganía family (*Loganiaceæ*), of the middle and southern United States: a well-known anthelminthic. **2.** The plant yielding the root, which has a simple and erect stem a foot or more in height, opposite, sessile, ovate-lanceolate leaves, and showy flowers red outside and yellow within. **Maryland pinkroot‡; worm'-grass"‡.**

—**Demarara pinkroot**, an allied South-American herb (*Spigelia Anthelmia*) whose root is used in the same way as the Maryland pinkroot.

pink'-sau"cer, pink'-sô'ser, *n.* A small saucer, having the inner surface covered with a pink coloring-matter: formerly much used in painting or coloring.

Pink'ster, pink'ster, *n.* Whitsuntide: formerly specially observed as a day of revelry by negroes of New York and vicinity.

Slip on the coat, Captain, over all. Upon my word, you'd pass well at a *pinkster* frolic. COOPER *Spy* ch. 23, p. 379. [A. '84.]

[< D. *Pinkster*, PENTECOST.] **Ping'ster‡; Pinx'ter‡.**

—**pink'ster-flow"er**, *n.* An American shrub (*Azalea nudiflora* or *Rhododendron nudiflorum*), conspicuous, in forests from Canada to Florida and Texas, for its masses of showy flowers varying from flesh-color to pink and purple, the flowers appearing before or with the leaves. **moun'tain-pink"‡; pink'ster-bloom"‡; purple azalea‡; wild honeysuckle‡.**

pink'-stern", pink'-stərn', *n.* A pointed-sterned Chebacco boat. **pink'y‡.—pink'-sterned"**, *a.*

pinkt, *pp.* Pinked. PHIL. SOC.

pink'weed", pink'wid', *n.* [Eng.] Knot-grass.

pink'wood", pink'wud', *n.* The tulipwood of Brazil (*Physocalymma floribundum*).

pink'wort", pink'wûrt', *n.* Any plant of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*).

pink'y¹, pink'i, *a.* Small and blinking: said of eyes.

pink'y², *a.* Pinkish; pink.

White with just a *pinky* dye. DINAH M. CRAIK *Violets* st. 2.

pink'y¹, *n.* A pink-stern. **pink'ie‡.—pink'y-built"**, *a.*

pink'y², *n.* Same as PINKIE¹.

pin'-lock", **pin-mark**, **pin-mill**, etc. See PIN.

pin'-mon"ey, pin'-mun'ę, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A pecuniary allowance made by a husband to his wife for her personal use; specifically, money for her expense in dress; apparel-money. **2.** By extension, any allowance to wife, daughter, or sister for personal expenses or as pocket-money.

You will be pestered for *pin-money*, and pestered with your poor wife's relations. MITCHELL *Reveries, Smoke* p. 26. [S.]

pin'na¹, pin'ə, *n.* [PIN'NÆ, pin'ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A single leaflet of a pinnate leaf. **2.** The projecting portion of the external ear. **3.** *Zool.* A wing, fin, or similar part. [L., feather.]

Pin'na², *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pinnidæ*. **2.** [p-] A large mussel-like bivalve of this genus found in warm seas: notable for the length of the byssus, which in Italy is woven into cloth. [L., < Gr. *pinna*, kind of mussel.]—**pin'na-wool"**, *n.* Cloth made from the filamentous byssus of pinnas.

pin'nace, pin'ęs, *n.* **1.** A 28- to 32-foot carvel-built boat, six- to eight-oared, carried by an English man-of-war. **2.** A small single-masted vessel having oars or sweeps, and carrying a cannon and 100 men; a galley. **3.** [Poet.] Any light sailing vessel.

So blithely o'er the wave the charmed *pinnace* flies.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 15, st. 40.

4†. A prostitute or a procuress. [< F. *pinasse*, < It. *pinazza*, < L. *pinus*, pine; see PINE¹, *n.*]

pin'na-cl, *n.* Pinnacle. PHIL. SOC.

pin'na-cle, pin'ə-cl, *vt.* [-CLED; -CLING.] **1.** To place on an elevated point; elevate as on a pinnacle.

You are literally *pinnacled* in air.
H. M. FIELD *Gibraltar* ch. 2, p. 13. [S. '83.]

2. To supply or furnish with a pinnacle.

pin'na-cle, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small turret or tall ornament, usually tapering, and terminating in a point or a ridge, originally used to crown a buttress, and to give greater weight to resist lateral stress; now, such a feature elsewhere, as on a parapet, or at a tower-corner. **2.** Anything resembling a pinnacle; a high or topmost point, as a mountain-peak; summit. [OF., < LL. *pinnaculum*, dim. of L. *pinna*, feather.]

—**pin'na-cle-work"**, *n.* *Arch.* Vertical ornamental knobs, fleurons, etc., of the pinnacle type.

pin-nad'i-form, pi-nad'i-fôrm, *a.* *Ich.* Having the outline of the body modified by an extension of the skin and scales on the fins or some of them, as in the chætodontids. [< PINNA¹ + -FORM.]

pin'nage†, *n.* The impounding of cattle.

pin'nate, pin'et *or* -āt, *a.* **1.** Having the shape or arrangement of a feather: specifically applied, in botany, to compound leaves in which the leaflets are arranged along the sides of a common petiole, as in the locust, ash, and sumac. See illus. under LEAF. **2.** Having wing-like parts or appendages. [< L. *pinnatus*, < *pinna*, feather.] **pin'na"ted‡.**

—**digitately pinnate**, digitate with the leaflets pinnate.—**equally p.**, abruptly pinnate. See ABRUPTLY.—**pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen.—**unequally p.**, having a leaflet or tendril at the end. **oddly pinnate‡.**

pin'nate-ly, pin'et-li, *adv.* In a pinnate manner. **pin'na"ted-ly‡.—pinnately cleft**, same as PINNATIFID.—**p. lobed**, same as PINNATILOBED.—**p. parted**, parted in a pinnate manner, as a leaf.

pinnati-. Derived from Latin *pinnatus* (see PINNATE): a combining form.—**pin-nat'i-fid** (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with the incisions half-way down or more, and the lobes or sinuses narrow. **pin'ni-sect"ed‡.—pin-nat'i-lobed**, *a.* *Bot.* Lobed in a pinnate manner, the lobes extending less than half-way to the midrib. **pin-nat"i-lo'bate‡.—pin-nat"i-par'tite**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnately parted, with the lobes extending almost to the midrib.—**pin-nat'i-ped. I.** *a.* Having lobed membranes to the toes. **II.** *n.* A pinnatiped bird.—**Pin"natip'e-des**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of birds with lobed membranes to toes.—**pin-nat'i-sect**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnately divided quite down to the midrib. **pin-nat'i-sect"ed‡.**

pin-na'tion, pi-nê'shun, *n.* The state of being pinnate.

pin-nat'u-late, pi-nach'u-let *or* -lāt *or* -nat'yu-, *a.* *Bot.* Again pinnate: said of a pinnate leaf again subdivided. [< L. *pinnatus;* see PINNATE.]

pin'necked", pin'-nect', *a.* Pinnated, as a grouse.

pin'ner¹, pin'ər, *n.* **1.** One who fastens with pins. **2.** An apron covering the front of the dress, formerly pinned on; a pinafore.

He wore the ordinary white *pinner* and leather leggings of a dairy-farmer.
T. HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* ch. 15, p. 93. [H. '92.]

3. A head-dress with long flaps hanging down on each side, worn by women in the 18th century: generally in the plural, referring to the flaps as pinned on; also, a cloth band for a dress. **4†.** A pin-maker.

pin'ner²†, *n.* An impounder; poundmaster.

pin'net, *n.* [Rare.] A pinnacle.

pinni-. Derived from Latin *pinna*, feather: a combining form.—**pin'ni-form**, *a.* **1.** Pinnate. **2.** Penniform. **3.** Having the form of a bivalve of the genus *Pinna*. **4.** Fin-like, as the wing of a penguin.—**Pin"ni-gra'da**, *E. S. W. Wr.* (**Pin-nig'ra-da**, *C.*), *n. pl.* = *Echin.* The *Crinoidea*. **2.** *Mam.* The *Pinnipedia*.—**Pin"ni-gra'dæ**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Crinoidea*.—**pin'ni-grade. I.** *a.* Moving by means of flippers, as a seal. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pinnigrada;* a pinniped.—**pin'ni-nerved"**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves pinnate; penninerved.—**pin'ni-ped**, *a.* **1.** Having fin-like locomotive organs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pinnipedia* or *Pinnipedes*.—**pin'ni-ped**, *n.* One of the *Pinnipedia* or *Pinnipedes*.—**Pin-nip'e-des**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* The *Pinnipedia*. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) The *Pinnatipedes*. (2) The *Steganopodes*. **3.** *Crust.* Swimming crabs.—**Pin"ni-pe'di-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of carnivores or an order of mammals with the hind limbs partly enveloped in the common integument and modified as flippers; seals and walruses.—**pin"ni-tar'sal**, *a.* Having pinnate feet, as a swimming crab.—**pin"ni-ten-tac'u-late**, *a.* Having plume-like tentacles, as an alcyonarian.

Pin'ni-dæ, pin'i-dî *or* -dê, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of bivalves having a mussel-like shell with apical umbones, a large subcentral adductor muscle, and a small anterior adductor near the umbones. [< PINNA².]

—**pin'nid**, *n.*—**pin'noid**, *a.*

pin'ning, pin'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening with a pin. **2.** In masonry, a low wall supporting studwork.

—**pinning in**, the operation of filling in joints in masonry with chips of stone, or the work thus inserted.—**p. under**, the insertion of masonry beneath a portion of a wall that needs support.—**p. up**, in masonry, the driving in of wedges or spalls so as to secure the wall above.

pin'nock¹, pin'ək, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The hedge-sparrow; dunnock. **2.** A titmouse; as, the bearded *pinnock*.

pin'nock², *n.* [Local, Eng.] A culvert.

pin'noed†, *a.* Bound fast; pinioned.

pin'no-lite, pin'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, translucent, hydrous magnesium borate ($H_8MgB_2O_7$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Pinno*, German mineralogist.]

pin'no-there, pin'o-thîr, *n.* A small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, as the oyster-crab.

Pin"no-ther'i-dæ, pin'o-ther'i-dî *or* -dê, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of grapeoidean crabs having the carapace rounded at the sides, the eyestalks very short, and the palate with efferent ridges; pea-crabs. **Pin"no-the'res**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pinnotērēs*, the pinna-guard, < *pinna*, pinna, + *tēreō*, guard.]

—**pin"no-ther'id**, *n.*—**pin"no-the'roid**, *a.*

pin'nu-la, pin'u-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lî *or* -lê, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* Some small pinnate part. (1) A barb of a feather. (2) *Spong.* A pinnulus. (3) *Echin.* A lateral branchlet of a crinoid. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PINNULE. [L., dim. of *pinna*, feather.]

pin'nule, pin'ûl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A pinnula; specifically, a finlet, as in mackerels. **2.** *Bot.* One of the smaller or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf or frond; a secondary pinna. [< L. *pinnula;* see PINNULA.]—**pin'nu-late**, *a.* Having pinnules. **pin'nu-la"ted‡.**

pin'nu-lus, pin'u-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lî, *pl.*] *Spong.* A sexradiate spicule having the proximal ray suppressed and the distal with spines projecting forward. See illus. under SPICULE. [< L. *pinnula;* see PINNULA.]

pin'ny, pin'i, *a.* Clogged with filings that scratch; pinned: said of a file.

pin'ny, *n.* A pinafore: a child's word. **pin'nie‡.**

pin'ny-win"kle, pin'i-wiŋ'kl, *n.* [Scot.] A board having holes in which the fingers were placed and then squeezed: a former instrument of torture. **pin'nie-win"kle‡; pin'ny-winks"‡.**

pin'-oak", pin'-ōk', *n.* A medium-sized tree (*Quercus palustris*) of the northern and western United States, with long-petioled, smooth, and shining leaves deeply lobed with divergent lobes, broad rounded sinuses, and small nearly spherical acorns in a shallow cup. Called also *swamp-oak*, *swamp Spanish oak*, *water-oak*.

pin'o-cle, pin'o-cl, *n.* *Card-playing.* A game closely resembling bezique. The chief points of difference are that in pinocle no card below the nine is used, all face-cards count toward game, and the nomenclature is different, a bezique being called a *pinocle*, a group called a *meld*, and declaring called *melding*. Compare BEZIQUE.

[Perhaps of G. orig.] **pe'nuch-le‡; pin'o-chle‡.**

pi-no'le, pi-nō'le, *C.* (pi-nōl', *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** [Southwestern U. S.] A meal made of maize, mesquite-beans, and other

grains; also, gruel made with this meal. **2.** [It.] In Italy, an aromatic powder used in making chocolate.

pi'ñon, pī'nyon, *W.*¹ pĭn'yŏn, *C.* pī-nyon', *W.*²), *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] **1.** The edible seed of any one of the nut-pines of the Pacific coast of the United States; also, the tree; especially, the New-Mexican pinon (*Pinus edulis*), the Nevada nut-pine, or Frémont's pine, and Sabine's pine. **2.** The seed of the Chilean pine (*Araucaria imbricata*).

—**pi'ñon-jay",** *n.* A jay (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*) of the pinon-forests of western North America. See illus. below. **pi'ñon-bird",** **pin'patch",** pĭn'pach', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The periwinkle. **pin'-pil"low, pin-rack,** **pin-switch,** etc. See PIN.

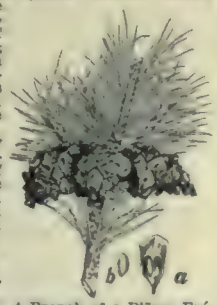

A Branch of a Piñon, Frémont's Pine (*Pinus monophylla*), with Its Cones. Compare PIGNON.

a, a scale, one nut having fallen away; *b*, a nut.

pin'sons, pĭn'sənz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Pincers. **pin'sers†.**

pint¹, paint, *n.* A United States and British dry and liquid measure. See MEASURE. [< F. *pinte*, < Sp. *pinta*, mark, < L. *picta*, f. s. of *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, paint.]

—**pint'-pot",** *n.* [Rare.] A swigger or seller of beer.—**p. stoup** [Scot.], a drinking-mug holding a Scotch pint.

pint², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The laughing gull.

pin'ta, pĭn'ta, *n.* Sp.] *Med.* An endemic disease of the skin characterized by patches of discoloration: prevalent in Mexico, and there called *mal de los pintos*.

pin"ta-di'na, pĭn'to-dī'nə, *n.* The pearl-oyster.

pin-ta'do, pĭn-tä'dō, *C. E. I.* -tä'do, *W.*¹, -tā'do, *W.*², *n.* [Sp.] Marked with spots; spotted; pied.

—**pintado petrel,** the Cape pigeon.

pin-ta'do, *n.* [-DOS, *pl.*] **1.** A guinea-fowl. **2.** The pintado petrel. **3.** [W. Ind.] A fish, the common cero. **4.** Chintz: the East-Indian name.

pin'tail", pĭn'tāl', *n.* **1.** A duck (*Dafila acuta*) of the northern hemisphere. The tail in the male is narrowly cuneate, with the two central feathers black, greatly elongated, and sharpened. Called also *sprig duck, pheasantail, picktail, pikétail, spiketail,* and *sprigtail*. **2.** Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. **3.** The sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of the interior of northern North America.

The Piñon-jay. ¹/₁₀

—**pin'tailed",** *a.* *Ornith.* Having a pointed tail, as from the elongation of the central feathers.

pin'til, *n.* Pintle. PHIL. Soc.

pin'tle, pin'tl, *n.* A pin upon which anything pivots. (1) One of the metal braces or hooks upon which a rudder swings.

The ship would vary her steady rolling by a sharp jump that caused the rudder to grind hard upon its *pintles*.
W. C. RUSSELL *A Strange Voyage* ch. 12, p. 36. [H. '81.]

(2) The pin (*a*) of a hinge (see illus. under HINGE) or (*b*) of a gun-lock. (3) In ordnance, an iron bolt about which the chassis turns. (4) The king-pin of a wagon. (5) A dowel, or something equivalent to it. [Dim. of PIN, *n.* Def. 2 < AS. *pintel*.]

pin'tle-hook", pin'tl-huk', *n.* A hook or upright bar at the rear of the limber, by which the trailer of a gun-carriage is hooked or engaged for transportation.

pin'to, pĭn'tō, *a.* [Sp.] [Western U. S.] Pied, as an animal.

As the great '*pinto*' beast took up a lumbering trot.
SCHWATKA in *Century Magazine* June, '92, p. 274.

pin'to, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] A pied animal: said especially of a horse of the southwestern United States. **2.** [P-. One of the residents, chiefly of Indian descent, of the Mescala valley, in the state of Guerrero, Mexico: named from a leprous disease to which they are subject. [< Sp. *pinto*, painted, < L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, paint.]

pin'tongs", **pin-tool,** etc. See PIN.

pin'ule†, *n.* One of the sights of an astrolabe.

Pi'nus, pī'nus or pī'nus, *n.* *Bot.* A large widely dispersed genus of trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*)—the true pines—with cones composed of closely imbricated thickened scales maturing the second year, and two forms of leaves, the primary small and scale-like, the secondary in clusters of 2 to 5, surrounded by a dry sheath of bud-scales. See PINE. [L.; see PINE², *n.*]

pin'vise", pin'vīs', *n.* A small hand-vise used to hold small articles, as in watchmaking.

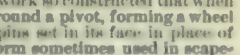

A Watchmakers' Pin-vise.

pin'weed", pin'wēd', *n.* Any one of various loosely perennial herbs of the genus *Lechea*, of the rock-rose family (*Cistaceæ*), with very small greenish or purplish flowers, found in the Atlantic United States and Canada.

pin'wheel", pin'hwēl', *vt.* In tanning, to subject (hides) to the action of a pinwheel.

pin'wheel", *n.* **1.** A firework so constructed that when ignited it revolves rapidly round a pivot, forming a wheel of fire. **2.** A wheel with pins set in its face in place of cogs on the periphery: a form sometimes used in scape-wheels. **3.** In tanning, a round box with wooden pins set in its inner surface, containing water, or water and melted tallow: for soaking and rolling hides. **4.** A miniature windmill, usually of paper: a children's toy.

pin'wing"†, *n.* A penguin.

pin'work", pin'wŏrk', *vt.* To render (hanks of flax-yarn) supple by twisting and jerking with a wooden pin.

pin'work", *n.* The fine raised part of needle-point lace.

pin'worm", pin'wŭrm', *n.* A nematode (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), parasitic in the rectum, especially of children.

pinx'it, pinx'it, *v.* [L.] Painted: placed at the bottom of a painting with the artist's name or signature, to show whose work it is; as, Murillo *pinxit*, "Murillo painted (this)." Abbreviated sometimes *pinx.* or *p.t.*

Pinx'ter, *n.* Same as PINKSTER.

pi'ny, pī'ni, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or clothed with pines; as, a *piny* smell; *piny* woods. **pi'ncy‡.**

There were the *piny* promontories, into whose shade we sometimes glided. J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* p. 5. [C. & L. '32.]

—**piny tallow,** a waxy substance, resembling stearin, obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria Indica*; used in making candles. **Malabar tallow‡.**—**p. varnish,** a resinous varnish obtained from *Vateria Indica*.

pi'ny-ole, pī'nī-ōl, *n.* The kittiwake.

pi"o-ep"i-the'li-um, pī"*or* pī"yo-ep'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ŭm *or* -thē'-lĭ-um, *n.* A variety of epithelium in which fatty matters are deposited, as the lining of milk-ducts and the cerumnious glands of the ear. [< Gr. *piōn*, fat, + EPITHELIUM.]

pi'o-ned†, *a.* Overgrown with peonies or marsh-marigolds: a conjectural meaning.

pi"o-neer', pī'o-nir', *v.* **1.** *t.* To prepare the way for; take the lead in; as, to *pioneer* an enterprise.

Hugh Miller's clear, strong intellect . . . and manly piety, fit him well to *pioneer* the scientific cosmical theology of the latter time.
PETER BAYNE *Essays* first series, essay vi, p. 357. [G. & L. '60.]

II. *i.* To be a pioneer; open up a road.

—**pi"o-neer'ing,** *a.*

pi"o-neer', *n.* **1.** One who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others; specifically, one among the first to explore a country, to aid a movement, or to exploit an undertaking; early leader: used also attributively; as, an antislavery *pioneer;* a *pioneer* race.

The *pioneer* of western *pioneers* was no rude son of toil, but a man of thought, trained amid arts and letters. F. PARKMAN *Discovery of the Great West* ch. 15, p. 182. [L. B. & CO. '69.]

2. In war, a soldier whose duty it is to march in advance, clearing away obstructions, mending roads, etc.

A numerous brigade hasten'd: as when bands
Of *pioneers*, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,
Or cast a rampart. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 676.

[< F. *pionnier*, < *pion*, = Sp. *peon;* see PEON.] **pi"o-neer'**†.

Synonyms: see HERALD.

pi"o-neerd', *pp.* Pioneered. PHIL. Soc.

Pi"o-ni'næ, pī'o-nī'nē *or* pī'o-nī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of psittacids having the tail soft and not cuneate, and the left carotid superficial. **Pi'o-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *piōn*, fat.]—**pi'o-nin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

pi'o-ning†, *n.* Works done by pioneers. **py'o-ning**†.

pi'o-ny, pī'o-nī, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PEONY. **pi'ny‡.**

pi'o-scope, pī'o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for testing the quality of milk; lactoscope. [< Gr. *piōn*, fat, + -SCOPE.] **py'o-scope‡.**

pi"o-so'ca, pī'o-sō'cə, *n.* [Braz.] The jacana.

pi'ot, *n.* Same as PIET.

pi'ous, pī'us, *a.* **1.** Actuated by reverence for a Supreme Being; moved or influenced by a devout spirit; religious; godly; as, *pious* women; *pious* hearts.

Nor did the *pious* Grecians think that the marvellous deliverance had been effected without the intervention of the gods in their behalf. P. V. N. MYERS *Outlines of Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 5, p. 224. [G. & CO. '88.]

2. Marked by a reverential spirit; characterized by piety or devotion; as, *pious* resolutions; *pious* conduct. **3.** Practised in the name or under the pretense of religion, or moved by a false notion of duty; as, *pious* frauds. **4.** [Archaic.] Exhibiting filial affection; characterized by proper respect and affection for parents and other relatives to whom respect is due; filial; as, *pious* Æneas. [< L. *pius*, devout.]—**pi'ous-ly,** *adv.*

Synonyms: see DEVOUT; MORAL.

pi"ox-e'mi-a, pī'ox-ē'mĭ-ə, *n.* Same as PIÆMIA. [< Gr. *piōn*, fat, + *haima*, blood.]

pip¹, pip, *v.* [PIPPED; PIP'PING.] **1.** *t.* To break through (the shell): said of a chick in the egg.

II. *i.* To peep like a chick or young bird.

Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou for ever *pip* and whimper, and go cowering and trembling!
CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 85. [S. '82.]

[Var. of PEEP¹, *v.*]

pip², *vt.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] To blackball. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To strip blossoms from.

pip³, *n.* **1.** A disease of fowls in which a false membrane forms around the tongue, causing accumulation of mucus in the throat.

Faint as a chicken's note that has the *pip*.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 356.

2. [Vulgar.] Syphilis. [< ME. *pippe*, < LL. *pipita*, < L. *pituita*, phlegm, < *spuo*, pp. of *spuo*, spit out.]

pip⁴, *n.* **1.** The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit. **2.** A spot on a playing-card, domino, or die. **3.** One of the diamond-like divisions on the rind of a pineapple. **4.** Same as PEP. [Abbr. of PIPPIN².]

Pi'pa, pī'pə or pī'pə, *n.* [Surinam.] *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pipidæ*. **2.** [p-] A toad of this genus; a Surinam toad.

pi'page, pī'pēj, *n.* **1.** The carriage of oil, gas, water, etc., through pipes. **2.** The charge for such carriage.

pi'pal, pī'pal, *n.* Same as PEEPUL. **pi'pal-tree"‡.**

pipe, paip, *v.* [PIPED; PI'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play on a pipe; as, to *pipe* a tune. **2.** To utter, as notes, shrilly or in a high key; as, to *pipe* a song.

The actors in the old tragedies, as we read, *piped* their iambics to a tune, speaking from under a mask, and wearing stilts and a great head-dress. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 1. [L. '86.]

3. *Naut.* To call by means of a boatswain's whistle.

Let's *pipe* all hands to grog!
F. R. STOCKTON *Merry Chanter* ch. 4, p. 34. [C. CO.]

4. To bring into a specified condition by playing the pipe; bring about by piping; as, to *pipe* one tired.

And, whether they *pipe* us free from rats or from mice,
If we've promised them aught, let us keep our promise.
BROWNING *Pied Piper of Hamelin* st. 15.

5. To provide or furnish with pipes; as, to *pipe* a house. **6.** To convey in pipes; as, to *pipe* water from a spring. **7.** To furnish with or make into piping, as in dressmaking. **8.** *Hydraul. Mining.* To subject to the action of a strong stream of water from a hydraulic nozle.

II. *i.* **1.** To play on a pipe.

While shepherds sleep, along the rampart laid,
Or *pipe* beneath the formidable shade.
T. TICKELL *On the Prospect of Peace* l. 102.

2. To make a high-pitched or shrill sound. Specifically: (1) To peep or chirp as a bird. (2) To cry; wail: often with *up*.

'Tis nonsense for trifles, I own, to be *piping:*
But they that han't pity, why I pities they.
CHARLES DIBDIN *True Courage* st. 1.

(3) To make a shrill whistling noise, as wind. (4) To emit a series of high-pitched sounds, as a young queen bee when trying to destroy other young queens in their cells. **3.** To harden in hollow or pipe-like form, as ingots in casting. [< F. *piper*, < L. *pipio*, pipe; imitative.]

—**to pipe down** (*Naut.*), to dismiss from duty, as seamen, by blowing the boatswain's whistle.—**to p. off** [Thieves' Slang], to watch, as a place or person, to obtain information to aid in the accomplishment of a crime.—**to p. one's eye** [Slang], to weep.

pipe, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for smoking tobacco or other narcotics. The essential parts are the *bowl*, in which the substance is burned, and the *stem*, through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth. Pipes for smoking are made in great variety of form and of many materials. Tobacco-pipes are usually of clay or wood, the finest being of meerschaum or of carved brier-wood. See BULLDOG, *n.*, 7; CALUMET; CHIBOUK; DUDEEN; HOOKA; NARGHILE.

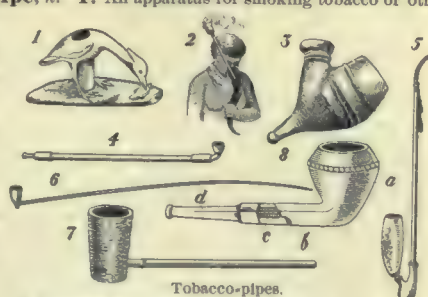

Tobacco-pipes.

1. Prehistoric Indian pipe-bowl in the form of a bird (heron). 2. African pipe mounted upon a cow's horn, through which the smoke is inhaled. 3. Earliest form of Dutch clay pipe. 4. Japanese pipe (metal). 5. German student-pipe (porcelain). 6. Modern English churchwarden clay pipe. 7. American corn-cob pipe. 8. Brier-wood pipe of the "bulldog" pattern: *a*, bowl; *b*, stem; *c*, ferrule; *d*, mouthpiece; *a* and *b* together form the stummel.

2. Enough tobacco to fill the bowl of a pipe; a pipeful. **3.** A long conducting passage, usually a line of tubes, though not necessarily cylindrical; a series of tubes or hollow cases for conveying a fluid; as, a drain-*pipe*, water-*pipe*, or oil-*pipe*. **4.** A single tube or long hollow case: when part of a line of piping, often called a *piece of pipe;* as, an organ-*pipe;* an induction-*pipe*. **5.** Any hollow or tubular part or thing, as the fluting of a ruff. **6.** A tubular wind-instrument, such as the flageolet or the penny whistle; specifically, in nautical use, the boatswain's whistle, or its sound; in the plural, the bagpipe.

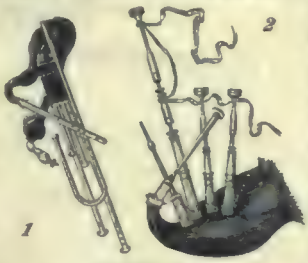

Musical Pipes.

1. The improved or union Irish pipes. 2. Scotch bagpipe.

I have a dress like that of the village maids, which I put on to help my imagination, and a *pipe*, on which I play softly, and suppose myself followed by my flocks.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 44, p. 179. [JAS. M.]

Dinna ye hear it!—dinna ye hear it!
The *pipes* o' Havelock sound!
WHITTIER *The Pipes at Lucknow* st. 4.

7. A shrill or high-pitched note or call, as of a bird or of a child's voice. **8.** [Colloq.] The windpipe, or any one of the air-passages connecting with it: usually in the plural. **9.** A large cask for wine.

Once they seized fourteen kegs of gold coin, hidden in fourteen *pipes* of wine. JAMES PARTON *People's Book of Biog., John Law* p. 453. [A. H. '69.]

10. A United States and British liquid measure of half a tun. See MEASURE. **11.** *Mining.* A pipe-like or cylindrical mass of ore. **12.** *Metal.* A conical cavity at the top of a steel ingot, caused by the escape of gas while the metal was cooling. **13.** A hollow jet of flame shooting out from the ball in black-ash making; a candle. **14.** Same as PIPE-ROLL. **15.** [Local, Eng.] A small ravine branching from a larger one. **16.** [Local, Eng.] The puffin. **17.** A spool. [< AS. *pipe*, < LL. *pipa*, < L. *pipio;* see PIPE, *v.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**open pipe,** an organ-pipe having its upper end open.—**pipe'-bend"er,** *n.* **1.** A flexible mandrel or long stout coiled spring which, being thrust into a pipe, prevents its being flattened in bending. **2.** A machine for bending stovepipe-elbows, consisting of pairs of clamps which seize the pipe, and by turning on horizontal axes force it to bend, at each operation, through a small angle. **3.** A concaved block for curving soft metal or sheet iron into pipe form.—**p.-box,** *n.* The bushing or bore of a wheel-hub, in which the axle-arm turns.—**p.-case,** *n.* A case used to carry a tobacco-pipe; also, a covering to be placed over a meerschaum pipe while it is coloring, to protect it from the hands of the smoker.—**p.-clamp,** *n.* A holder or clamp for a pipe; pipe-vise.—**p.-connection,** *n.* A fitting by which to join a pipe, as for steam or water, to another or to a fixture.—**p.-coupling,** *n.* A device for connecting lengths of pipe so as to make the junction fluid-tight. When the pipes are not in line it is called a *bend*, or if parallel a *return* or *return-bend*. Compare PIPE-UNION.—**p.-covering,** *n.* A covering to prevent the passage of heat to or from the contents of a pipe.—**p.-cutter,** *n.* A plumbers' device for severing a piece of pipe. See illus. under PIPE-TOOL.—**p.-dance,** *n.* A dance in which tobacco-pipes are placed on the floor, and the dancer steps about and between them, keeping time to the music. Compare SWORD-DANCE.—**p.-die,** *n.* **1.** A steel nut or other tool for cutting male threads on the end of a metal pipe. **2.** A ring-shaped die to shape the outer surface of an earthenware pipe.—**p.-driver,** *n.* An apparatus for forcing pipes into the ground in sinking driven wells.—**p.-fitting,** *n.* *Plumbing.* A piece for connecting a pipe with another or with a fixture.—**p.-foot,** *n.* The lower part of a flue-pipe of an organ.—**p.-grab,** *n.* A clutch for catching and raising a well-pipe.—**p.-jointer,** *n.* A device for making a tight joint in a pipe, as in a water-main.—**p.-key,** *n.* Same as PIPED KEY.—**p.-layer,** *n.* One who lays pipes; hence, one who works by underground methods; an intriguer; a wire-puller, especially in political matters.—**p.-laying,** *n.*—**p.-lee,** *n.* The remains of half-smoked tobacco in a pipe.—**p.-line,** *n.* A line or conduit of pipe, sometimes many hundred miles long, through which petroleum is conveyed from an oil-region to a market or to reservoirs for refining.—**p.-loop,** *n.* A loop into which to tuck the free

end of a buckled strap.—**p.-office,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, an office in the Court of Exchequer in which the clerk of the pipe made out crown-land leases, etc. See PIPE-ROLL.

Men of letters there still be but I doubt whether any *Pipe Offices* are left. The public has smoked them long ago.
THACKERAY *English Humorists, Congreve* p. 52. [E. & L. '91.]

—**p.-organ,** *n.* An organ having pipes: distinguished from a *reed-organ*. See illus. under ORGAN.—**p.-oven,** *n.* An oven in which the air is heated by passing through pipes.—**p.-privet†,** *n.* The lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*).—**p.-prover,** *n* An apparatus for testing the tightness of a pipe-line or system, usually by hydraulic pressure.—**p.-rack,** *n.* A perforated wooden framework in an organ for supporting the pipes at their lower ends. Called also *rack-board*.—**p.-rail,** *n.* A hand-rail of iron pipe jointed as in ordinary pipe-fitting.—**p.-reducer,** *n.* A coupling for connecting pipes of different diameter.—**p.-roll,** *n.* A pipe-like roll in the English Exchequer, containing accounts of the treasury.—**p.-staple,** *n.* [Scot.] A pipe-stem; also, a stem of grass.—**p.-stuy,** *n.* Any device by which pipes, as for water or heating, are held in place.—**p.-stem,** *n.* The stem of a tobacco-pipe.—**p.-stick,** *n.* A wooden pipe-stem.—**p.-stone,** *n.* Same as CATLINITE.—**p.-stop,** *n.* **1.** An organ-stop composed of pipes, as distinguished from one of reeds. **2.** A stop-valve in a pipe-line.—**p.-threading,** *n* The making of a screw-thread on a pipe-end. **p.-screwing†.**—**p.-tongs,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* An implement for holding or turning metal pipes or pipe-fittings: usually consisting of a pair of pivoted toothed jaws closed by long handles which serve as a lever in turning the pipe after the jaws have gripped it.—**p.-tool,** *n. Plumbing.* Any tool used in the fitting or cutting of pipe.—**p.-twister,** *n.* A pipe-wrench.—**p.-union,** *n.* A pipe-coupling formed in two parts with a swivel, permitting removal of a section of pipe.—**p.-vein,** *n.* A cylindrical and generally vertical vein of ore.—**p.-vine,** *n.* An American twining shrub. See DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE.—**p.-vise,** *n.* A vise to hold metal pipe, as while being threaded.—**p.-wine,** *n.* Wine drawn from the cask: distinguished from *bottled wine*.—**p.-wrench,** *n.* A wrench with one movable jaw, which, when put on a pipe, grips it when turned one way, but slips round when turning the other way.—**stopped p.,** an organ-pipe having its upper end closed.—**to hit the p.** [Slang, U. S.], to smoke opium.—**to smoke the p. of peace,** to smoke the pipe, one after the other, in token of amity and good will: a custom among the North-American Indians.

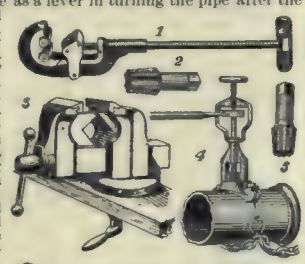

Pipe-tools.
1. Pipe-cutter. 2. Tap. 3. Vise. 4. Tapping-machine. 5. Reamer. 6. Wrench. 7. Jointer: see PIPE-JOINTER. 8. Tongs.

pipe'-clay″, paip'-clē″, *vt.* **1.** To whiten with pipe-clay. **2.** [Slang.] To square off; settle up; as, to *pipe-clay* one's accounts.

pipe'-clay″, *n.* A white clay used for pottery, especially pipes, and in whitening military accouterments.

piped, paipt, *a.* Having a tube; tubular.—**piped key,** a key with a tube fitting over a pintle in the lock.

pipe'fish″, paip'fish′, *n.* A slender syngnathoid fish having a straight, tube-like snout. The body is covered

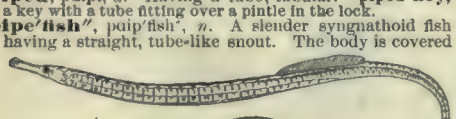

The Ocean Pipefish (*Syngnathus æquoreus*). 1/5
a, the head, enlarged.

with bony scales and the male has a brood-pouch in which he retains the young for some time after they are hatched. *Syngnathus acus* is the European pipefish.

pipe'-fit″ting, p.-grab, p.-line, etc. See PIPE.

pipe'mouth″, paip'mouth′, *n.* **1.** A trumpet-fish or fistularid. **2.** The snipefish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*).

pi'per†, *a.* Suitable for pipes or horns.

pi'per¹, pai'pər, *n.* **1.** One who plays or performs on the pipes. **2.** A piping bird: (1) A sandpiper; a peep. (2) A young bird; specifically, the squab or young of a domestic pigeon. **3.** (1) A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*) having the head and anterior part of the body much elevated and tapering toward the tail: named from the noise it makes when taken out of the water. (2) [New Zealand.] A fish, the halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus intermedius*). **4.** The piper-urchin. **5.** Some kind of large caddis-worm. **6.** In apiculture, an after-swarm with a virgin queen. [< AS. *pipere*. < *pipe;* see PIPE, *n.*]

—**those who dance must pay the piper,** those who indulge themselves in evil must bear the consequences.

Pip″er-a'ce-æ, pip'ər-ē'se-ī *or* -q'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous aromatic herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees —the pepper family —with articulated stems, opposite verticellate or sometimes alternate leaves, and spiked or racemose flowers. It embraces 2 tribes, 11 genera, and 1,000 species, in all parts of the world. **Pip'er²,** *n.* (t. g.) [L.; see PEPPER.]—**pip″er-a'ceous,** *a.*

pipe'-rack″, p.-roll, etc. See PIPE.

pi-per'ic, pi-per'ic (paī-, *C. W.*), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pepper or the pepper-plant. [< L. *piper;* see PEPPER.]

—**piperic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$) contained in piperin and other products of black pepper.

pip'er-idge, pip'ər-ij, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The barberry. **pip'er-idge-bush″.** **2.** Same as PEPPERIDGE, 1. [Perhaps cor. of BERBERIS.] **pip'per-age†; pip'rage‡.**

pi-per'i-din, } pi-per'i-din, -din *or* -din (paī-, *C. W.*), *n.*
pi-per'i-dine, } An oily liquid compound ($C_5H_{11}N$) with a strong odor and caustic taste, contained in piperin.

pip'er-in, } pip'ər-in, -in *or* -in, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A colorless
pip'er-ine, } crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) contained in black and long pepper and other members of the pepper family, from which it is extracted by alcohol and purified by crystallization. **2.** [Rare.] A hardened volcanic ash; peperine. [F., < It. *peperino*, cement of volcanic ashes, < L. *piper;* see PEPPER.]

pip″e-ri'tious, pip'ę-rish'us, *a.* Having a pungent or peppery taste. [< L. *piper;* see PEPPER.]

pip″e-riv'o-rous, pip'ę-riv'o-rus, *a.* Pepper-eating, as a bird. [< L. *piper* (see PEPPER) + *voro*, devour.]

pip″er-o'nal, pip'ər-ō'nal, *W.*¹ (pai-pər'o-nal, *E.*; pip'ər-o-nal, *W.*²), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_3$) having a pleasant odor, obtained by oxidizing piperic acid or its salts. Called also *methene-protocatechuic aldehyde*.

pi'per-ur″chin, pai'pər-ūr″chin, *n.* A sea-urchin (*Goniocidaris hystrix*) with long spines, and therefore likened to a bagpipe.

pipe'-tree″, paip'-trī″, *n.* The lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*).—**pudding p.-tree,** an ornamental tropical tree (*Cassia Fistula*) with black, woody, cylindrical pods 1 to 2 feet long. The pulp surrounding the seeds is used as a mild laxative, and hence is called, as also the tree, *purging cassia*.

pi-pette', pi-pet', *vt.* [PI-PET'TED; PI-PET'TING.] **1.** To drop or remove, as liquid, by means of a pipette. **2.** To treat with liquid, as a substance, by a pipette.

pi-pette', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small tube, often graduated, for removing small portions of a fluid. One form is open at both ends, but when one end is dipped in the liquid and the other closed, a short column is retained in the tube by the pressure of the air, and by the surface tension over the fore end. Another form has a rubber cap, by which liquid is drawn into the tube and then expelled from it. **2.** *Ceram.* A funnel-like can to hold slip, and to permit it to escape in a fine stream, as in slip-decoration.

—**absorption pipette,** an apparatus by which a liquid reagent may be introduced, in desired quantities, into a gas.

pipe'-un″ion, p.-vise, etc. See PIPE.

pipe'wood″, paip'wud′, *n.* A shrub (*Andromeda* or *Leucothoe acuminata*) with straight and hollow stems, used for tobbacco-pipe stems: found in shady swamps from South Carolina to Florida.

pipe'work″, paip'wūrk″, *n.* Piping collectively, as of a building.

pipe'wort″, paip'wūrt″, *n.* Any plant of the pipewort family (*Eriocaulonaceæ*).

pi'pi, pī'pī, *n.* A tropical American plant (*Cæsalpinia Pipai*) whose astringent pods, called *pipi-pods*, are imported along with those of the divi-divi for use in tanning.

Pip'i-dæ, pip'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of agiossate anurans without teeth and with dilated sacral diapophyses, as the Surinam toad. [< PIPA.]

—**pip'id,** *n.*—**pip'oid,** *a.*

pip'i-ent†, *a.* Piping.

pip'i-lo, pip'i-lō, *n.* A towhee-bunting (*Pipilo*).

pi'ping, paī'ping, *pa.* **1.** Playing on the pipe. **2.** Singing as when simmering; also, hot as if sizzling; as, *piping* hot cakes. **3.** Having a shrill sound; characterized by high whistling notes or calls; as, *piping* winds; *piping* birds. **4.** Characterized by pipe-music rather than martial music; as, the *piping* times of peace.

—**piping crow,** an Australian corvine bird of *Gymnorhina* or a related genus, especially *G. tibicen*, black and white, and often caged and taught tunes and speech.—**p. frog,** a tree-toad, as *Hyla pickeringi*.—**p. gun,** a South-American guan of the genus *Pipile*.—**p. hare,** a pika; calling-hare.—**p. plover,** a small ring-plover (*Ægialites melodus*) of eastern North America.—**p. roller,** the piping crow.

pi'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who pipes. **2.** Pipe-music.

And morn, and noon, and eve,
The breeze of his sweet *pipings* gladdened heaven.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Oread's Son* st. 7.

3. A wailing or whistling sound; droning; shrilling.

When midst the changeless *piping* of the wind,
The intertwined slow waves pressed on behind.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Wanderers* l. 737.

4. In harness-making, a leather covering of trace-chains. **5.** A fluting. **6.** A system of pipes, as for drainage. **7.** A covered cord for trimming dresses, especially along the edges of seams. **8.** A cord-like decoration of icing on a cake. **9.** A backing for a thin plate of precious metal. **10.** A mode of dressing the hair by curling it around small pipes or a bilboquet. **11.** A noise made by a young queen bee; see PIPE, *v.*, 2 (4). **12.** A mode of propagating plants with jointed stems, as pinks, by planting a slip of two joints under glass; also, a cutting so used.—**pi'ping-i″ron,** *n.* A fluting-iron.

pip″is-trel', pip'is-trel', *C.* (pi-pis'trel, *E. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* A common reddish-brown bat (*Vespertilio pipistrellus*) of the Old World. [< F. *pipistrelle*, < It. *pipistrello*, var. of *vespertillo*, < L. *vespertilio;* see VESPERTILIO.] **pip″is-trelle'‡.**

pip'it, pip'it, *n.* An anthine lark-like bird; a titlark, as the meadow-pipit, rock-pipit, tree-pipit, water-pipit, and Missouri skylark. [Imitative.] **pip'it-lark″‡.**

pip'kin, pip'kin, *n.* **1.** A small jar of earthenware, usually with a lid and a horizontal hollow handle.

We store our treasures of conviction in earthen vessels, and the broken *pipkin* of an obsolete formula often acquires for us the value of the treasure which it enshrines.
W. R. SMITH *O. T. in Jewish Church* lect. i, p. 3. [A. '81.]

2. A small wooden tub having one of its staves projecting upward for a handle. [Dim. of PIPE, *n.*]

pip'kin-et, pip'kin-et, *n.* A little pipkin.

pip'pa-la, *n.* Same as PEEPUL. **pi'pul‡.**

pip'per-age†, *n.* Same as PEPPERIDGE. **pip'rage†.**

pip'pi-an, pip'i-an, *n. Math.* A curve of the sixth order and third class, whose equation is the cubicontravariant of a ternary cubic. [< being denoted by P.] **Cay'ley-an‡.**

pip'pin¹, pip'in, *n.* An apple of many varieties; as, the Newtown *pippin;* the fall *pippin;* now, in the United States, often equivalent to *seedling*. See APPLE. [< OF. *pepin*, young seedling apple-tree, dim. < *pepo*, melon, < Gr. *pepōn*, orig. a., 'ripe,' < *peptō*, ripen.] **pip'pine†.**

—**pip'pin-face″,** *n.* A round, smooth face, suggestive of a pippin.—**p.-faced,** *a.*—**p.-hearted,** *a.* Cowardly.

pip'pin²†, *n.* The seed of a fruit. **pip†.**

pip'pi-ree, pip'i-ri, *n.* [W. Ind.] A tyrant-flycatcher of one of the genera *Tyrannus, Elainea*, and *Myiarchus*.

pip'pit, *n.* Same as PITPIT.

pip'pul-tree″, *n.* Same as PEEPUL. **pi'pul-tree″‡.**

Pip'ra, pip'rą, *C.* (paī'prą, *E. I. W.*), *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pipridæ*. **2.** [p-] A bird of this or a related genus; a manakin. [< Gr. *pipra*, woodpecker.]

—**Pip'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A Neotropical family of oligomyodan passerine birds with tarsi exaspidean and toes partly united; manakins.—**pip'rid,** *n.*—**pip'roid,** *a.*—**Pi-pri'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Pipridæ*, especially those with the bill wide at the base and short.—**pip'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

pip-sis'se-wa, pip-sis'ę-wą, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A low, nearly herbaceous evergreen (*Chimaphila umbellata*) with thick, shining, wedge-lanceolate serrate leaves of a uniform green color and light-purple flowers: tonic and diuretic. Called also *prince's-pine*. See CHIMAPHILA.

Pip″un-cu'li-dæ, pip'ųn-kiū'li-dī *or* -cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dichætous dipterous insects. **Pip-un'cu-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**pip″un-cu'lid,** *a.* & *n.*—**pip-un'cu-loid,** *a.*

pi'py, paī'pī, *a.* [Rare.] Pipe-like; tubular.

pi'quan-cy, pī'can-si, *n.* The quality of being piquant, or of piquing or exciting appetite, curiosity, or interest. Specifically: (1) Pleasant pungency, as of taste. (2) Agreeable intellectual keenness or brightness of manner; cleverness; brightness; sauciness.

All hens are well worth studying, for the *piquancy* and rich variety of their manners. HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 10, p. 164. [o. & co. '71.]

pi'quant, pī'cant *C. S. W.*¹ (pic'ant, *W.*² *Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having an agreeably pungent or tart taste; sharp; as, a *piquant* sauce.

The flavour of slander is *piquante* and gives a relish to the revellers' wine. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm LXIX.* in vol. iii, p. 263. [F. & W. '90.]

2. Interesting on account of brightness, smartness, or brilliancy; racy; sparkling; lively; as, a *piquant* smile.

She disapproved entirely of the *piquant* neatness of Caroline's costume, and the ladylike grace of her appearance.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 6, p. 73. [H.]

3. Wounding the feelings; cutting; sharp; severe; as, *piquant* raillery. [F., pungent, ppr. of *piquer;* see PIQUE¹, *v.*] **pi'quante‡.**

Synonyms: see RACY.

—**pi'quant-ly,** *adv.*

pique¹, pīc, *vt.* [PIQUED; PIQU'ING.] **1.** To excite a slight degree of anger in; irritate; nettle; fret.

An aristocratic house of commons, *piqued* and vexed at its own concession, imposed a tax on the colonies in the least hateful form that it could devise. BANCROFT *Constitution of the U. S.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [A. '82.]

2. To stimulate to action by touching with envy, jealousy, or other passion or emotion.

Brooks . . . *pique* terribly a man's audacity, if he have any eye for landscape gardening.
D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* pt. i, p. 11. [S. '63.]

3. Reflexively, to pride or value (oneself); as, to *pique* oneself on one's personal appearance.

From beginning to end, he *piqued* himself on being a man of business. LOCKHART *Walter Scott* ch. 3, p. 46. [F. W. & CO.]

[< F. & OF. *piquer*, prick, sting; see PICKAX.]

Synonyms: affront, annoy, chafe, displease, fret, goad, irritate, nettle, offend, pain, provoke, rouse, set on, stimulate, sting, stir up, urge, vex, wound.—**Prepositions:** piqued *at* (more rarely *by*).

pique², *vt.* To win a pique from at piquet.

pi″qué', pi'kē', *a.* [F.] Turned slightly sour; pricked: said of wine that has been badly corked or overheated.

pique¹, pīc, *n.* **1.** A feeling of slight irritation, anger, or resentment, caused usually by envy, wounded pride, or self-love; an offense taken; as, to marry from *pique*.

The love of his country . . . would not permit him [Epaminondas] to abandon its service through any *pique* of honour.
ROLLIN *Anc. Hist.* trans., vol. v, bk. xii, § 7, p. 252. [D. N. '15.]

2†. A quarrel. [F., < *piquer*, prick; see PIQUE¹, *v.*]

Synonyms: displeasure, grudge, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage. *Pique*, from the French, signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, but slight and usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense*, real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed (Latin *umbra*, a shadow) or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of him. It may be said, as a general statement, that *pique* arises from wounded vanity or sensitiveness, *umbrage* from wounded pride or sometimes from suspicion. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. See ANGER. —**Antonyms:** approval, complacency, contentment, delight, gratification, pleasure, satisfaction.

pique², *n.* **1.** In piquet, the scoring of thirty points in one hand before the other side scores at all, entitling the scorer to add thirty points more to his score. **2.** [Rare.] A point or peak. **3.** *Zool.* (1) The chigoe. (2) A tick (*Argas nigra*). **4†.** A point; nicety; punctilio. [F., pike, OF. *pic;* see PICKAX.]

pi″qué'¹, pi'kē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A heavy cotton fabric having a surface that is corded or has a raised lozenge pattern. **2.** The lozenge pattern in the above material; also, a similar pattern produced by quilting with the needle. **3.** Same as PIQUÉ-WORK.—**pi″qué'-work″,** *n.* Decoration by means of small points formed into patterns in a material. **pi-quet'-work″‡.**

pi″qué'², *n.* [F.] *Mus.* A staccato produced by a certain kind of bowing on stringed instruments. It is written thus:

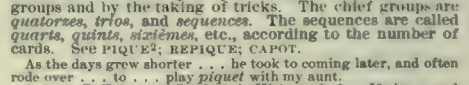

pique″de-vant'†, *n.* Same as PIKE-DEVANT.

pi-queer'†, pi-queer'er†. See PICKER, etc.

pi″quet', pi'ket', *C. S.* (pik'et, *W.*²; pi-ket', *W.*¹) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A two-handed game of cards played with a pack from which the cards below the seven are excluded. Points are won both by the possession in the hand of certain groups and by the taking of tricks. The chief groups are *quatorzes, trios*, and *sequences*. The sequences are called *quarts, quints, sixièmes*, etc., according to the number of cards. See PIQUE², REPIQUE; CAPOT.

As the days grew shorter . . . he took to coming later, and often rode over . . . to . . . play *piquet* with my aunt.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 9, p. 59. [H. & BT.]

2. *Mil.* A picket.

The *piquets*, kindling a number of fires, covered the retreat of the columns. W. F. P. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 337. [A. & S.]

[F., picket, game at cards; see PICKET¹, *n.*]

pi″quette', pi'ket', *n.* [F.] A thin sour wine made by steeping in water the skins and pulp of grapes from which the juice has been already squeezed in the wine-press.

pi'qui-a-oil″, pi'ki-ą-oil″, *n.* A sweet food-oil. See OIL. [< S. Am. *piquia* + OIL.]

pi'ra-cy, paī'rą-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act, practise, or crime of being a pirate; robbery or forcible depredation upon person or property committed on the high seas. **2.** *Inter. Law.* Specifically, robbery, forcible plunder, or murder by marauders on the high seas in the spirit and intention of universal hostility.

By statute various acts have been made piracy that are not so by international law, as by the United States law of 1820, which declared robbery in or upon any vessel in a roadstead, bay, harbor, or tide-water river, as well as on the high seas, to be piracy. So, also, the slave-trade has been made piracy by municipal law. Statutory piracy is justiciable only by the nation making the enactment, and when the offense is committed by its own vessels or within its exclusive jurisdiction; piracy by law of nations is subject to the jurisdiction of any nation.

Piracy being a crime against nations, may be brought before any court, no matter what the nationality of the plaintiff or the origin of the pirate may be.
T. D. WOOLSEY *International Law* § 144, p. 234. [S. '91.]

3. The appropriation or unauthorized publication of another's literary property, as a book, engraving, or other copyrighted work, especially when the laws provide no redress. **literary piracy‡.** [< LL. *piralia*, < L. *piratica*, f. s. of *piraticus;* see PIRATICAL.]

pi-ra'gua, pi-rä'gwa, *n.* Same as PERIAGUA.

pi-rai', pi-raĭ', *n.* Same as PIRAYA.

pi-ram'e-ter, pai-ram'ē-tėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the amount of draft-resistance of a road to a vehicle; a traction-dynamometer. [< Gr. *peirāō* (see PIRATE) + *metron*, measure.]

pi-ram'i-dig, pi-ram'i-dig, *n.* [W. Ind.] The night-hawk.

pir'a-mis', *n.* Same as PYRAMID.

pir"a-mu'tu, pir'ä-mū'tū, *n.* [Braz.] A South-American catfish (*Pseudomystus piramutu*) having palatal teeth and a granulated head.

pi"ra-ru'cu, pi'ra-rū'cū, *n.* [S. Am.] The arapaima. See illus. under ARAPAIMA. **pi"ra-cu'ru‡.**

pi'rate, pai'rėt, *v.* [PI'RA-TED; PI'RA-TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to an act or acts of piracy; as, to *pirate* a ship. **2.** To appropriate and publish without right or permission, as a book.

The pamphlet ["True-Born Englishman"] was *pirated*, and eighty thousand copies . . . were sold in the streets.
W. MINTO *Daniel Defoe* ch. 2, p. 27. [H. '79.]

II. *i.* **1.** To practise piracy. **2.** To appropriate and publish another's work without right or permission.

pi'rate, *n.* **1.** A rover and robber on the high seas; specifically, in law, one who commits the crime of piracy. See PIRACY, 2.

Pirates have been regarded by all civilized nations as the enemies of the human race. KENT *Comm.* vol. i, pt. i, lect. ix, p. 183.

2. A vessel employed in the commission of piracy; loosely, a vessel making war without a commission, or under an unlawful commission.

Her waters feel no *pirate's* keel.
HOLMES *Voyage of the Good Ship Union* st. 6.

3. A person, as a publisher, who appropriates or publishes without permission and without offering compensation the literary or artistic work of another; said especially in the United States of such publishers before the passage by Congress of an international copyright law (1891). See COPYRIGHT. **literary pirate‡.** [F., < L. *pirata*, < Gr. *peiratēs*, pirate, < *peiraō*, attempt, < *peira*, an attack.] **py'rate†.**

Synonyms: see ROBBER.

—pi'rate-fish", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The glutinous hag. **—p.-perch,** *n.* An aphredoderoid fish (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), olive-green, dotted with black, common in sluggish waters of the eastern United States.

pi-rat'ic-al, pai-rat'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to pirates or piracy, engaged in piracy; as, *piratical* ships; *piratical* publishers. [< L. *piraticus*, < Gr. *peiratikos*, < *peiratēs;* see PIRATE.] **pi-rat'ic‡.**

pi-rat'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By piracy.

pi-ra'ya, pi-rä'ya, *n.* [S. Am.] A serrasalmonine fish, a caribe (*Serrasalmus piraya*), of tropical South-American rivers, sometimes 4 feet long. **pi-rai'.**

pir'e†, *n.* **1.** A pear. **2.** A pear-tree. **pir'ie†.**

pi-reu'net, pi-reu'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sheldrake.

pir'i-form, pir'i-fōrm, *a.* Pear-shaped. [< L. *pirum*, pear, + -FORM.]

pi"ri-ri'gun, pi'ri-ri'gwa, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American cotinguine bird or ani (*Guira guira*).

pirk', *v.* Same as PERK.

pirl', *v.* & *n.* Same as PURL².

pir'lie-pig", pir li-pig', *n.* [Scot.] A money-box.

pirn, pirn, *n.* [Scot.] The reel, as in angling.

pirn, *n.* (Scot.) **1.** A small spindle. **2.** Yarn wound on a shuttle.

How often . . . will you bring me such dis-winded *pirns* to ravel out!
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 7, p. 98. [R. & s.]

3. A spinning-wheel bobbin. **4.** A fishing-rod reel.

pir'nie, pir ni, *n.* (Scot.) A woolen nightcap.

pi-rogue', pi-rōg', *n.* **1.** A dugout canoe; hence, any small boat.

Always full early his *pirogue* came gliding out of the woods and up . . . to the head of canoe navigation and was hauled ashore.
CABLE *Bonaventure* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 91. [S. '88.]

2. A large keelless flat-bottomed boat for shoal-water navigation, with a lee-board and decked at one end only; propelled by rowing, or by sails on two masts that may be struck. Compare PERIAGUA. [F., < Sp. *piragua*, canoe, of W. Ind. orig.]

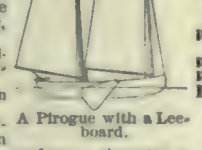
A Pirogue with a Lee-board.

pi-rogue'-rig", *n.* [Florida.] A rig consisting of two leg-of-mutton sails.

pir'ol, pir'ōl, *n.* [G.] The European oriole.

pir"ou-ette', pir'u-et', *n.* [-ET-TED; -ET'TING.] To whirl or turn about on the toes, as in dancing; perform a pirouette or series of pirouettes.

A pretty opera dancer, *pirouetting* in a hoop petticoat. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, My French Neighbor* p. 126. [G. P. P. '63.]

pir"ou-ette', *n.* [F.] **1.** A rapid whirling upon the toes in dancing.

It did not occur . . . to any of us to inquire why . . . a beetle should seem to have been doing his utmost to dance a *pirouette* round the tooth of a fish.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* essay i, p. 10. [MACM. '82.]

2. *Manège.* A sudden turn of a horse.

pirr, pir, *n.* [Scot.] A light breeze.

pir'ry†, *n.* A squall of wind, gale. **pir'ie†; pir'rie†.**

Pi'rus, *n.* Same as PYRUS.

pi-sa'cha, pi-sä'cha, *n.* An evil spirit; in theosophy, a spirit-nullistic spirit, especially, one of those who obsess a medium.

pi'san', *n.* A part of neck-and-breast armor; gorgerette.

pi'zain'; pi'zan-sol"lar'; pu'sane'; py'sane'.

pis'ang, pis'ang, *n.* [E. Ind.] A banana.

pi-sa'nite, pi-zā'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, bright-blue, hydrous iron-copper sulfate ($H_{14}(FeCu)SO_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< F. *Pisani*, of Paris, who analyzed it.]

pis'as-phalt, *n. Mineral.* Same as PISSASPHALT.

pi'say, pi'zē, *n. Arch.* See PISÉ.

pis'ca-ry, pis'ca-ri, *n. Law.* The right of fishing in another person's waters. [< L. *piscarius*, of fish or fishing, < *piscis*, fish.]

pis-ca'tion†, *n.* The art or practise of fishing

pis"ca-tol'o-gy, pis'ca-tol'o-jī, *n.* Ichthyology. [< L. *piscatus*, pp. of *piscor*, fish < *piscis*, fish, + -OLOGY.]

pis-ca'tor, pis-kē'tėr, *n.* [-TO'RES, *pl.*] [L.] An angler.

pis'ca-to-ry, pis'ca-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes or fishing; as, a *piscatory* occupation: a *piscatory* village. [< L. *piscatorius*, < *piscator*, fisherman, < *piscis*, fish.] **pis"ca-to'ri-al‡.**

pis-ca'trix, pis-kē'trix, *n.* [L.] A female angler.

Pis'ces, pis'siz *or* -cēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ich.* A class of vertebrates, especially *Teleostomi;* fishes. **2.** (1) The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See SIGN; ZODIAC. (2) A constellation. See CONSTELLATION, II. [L., pl. of *piscis*, fish.]

pisci-. Derived from Latin *piscis*, fish; a combining form. **—pis'ci-cap"ture,** *n. Ich.* The taking or capture of fish. **—pis-cic'o-lous,** *a.* Parasitic on fishes, as certain crustaceans. **—pis'ci-cul"ture,** *n.* The hatching and rearing of fish as an industrial art; fish-culture; fish-husbandry. **—pis'ci-cul"tur-al,** *a.* **—pis'ci-cul"tur-ist,** *n.* **—pis'ci-fac"to-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] A place for breeding and rearing fish. **—pis'ci-fau"na,** *n.* The fish of a given region or fauna. **—pis'ci-form,** *a.* Having the form or structure of a fish; fish-like; ichthyomorphic. **—pis-civ'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding or subsisting on fish; fish-eating, as a bird; ichthyophagous.

pis-ci'na, pis-sai'na *or* pis-ci'na, *n.* [-NÆ, -nī *or* -nē, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* A stone basin, usually in a niche, in which the priest washed the chalice after administering communion. See illus. under FENESTELLA. **2.** A baptizing-font; baptistery. **3.** A credence-table. **4.** A large uncovered tank or basin, as for an open-air swimming-bath or for ornament in a courtyard. **5.** A fish-pond attached to a Roman villa. [L., fish-pond, basin, < *piscis*, fish.] **—pis'ci-nal,** *a.*

pis'cine, pis'sin (-sēn, *E. I.* W.), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fish or fishes; ichthyic. [< L. *piscis*, fish.]

Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus, pis'sis ôs-trai'nus *or* pis'cis aus-trī'nus. [L.] *Astron.* The Southern Fish. See CONSTELLATION, 66.

Pis'cis Vo'lans, pis'sis vō'lanz. [L.] *Astron.* The Flying Fish; usually **Volans.** See CONSTELLATION, 76.

pi"sé', pi'zē', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A mode of wall-building by ramming earth or clay between cases; incorrectly, *pisay.* Called sometimes *en pisé.*

pis'gy, plz gi, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PIXY.

pish, pish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To say "pish!" to. **II.** *i.* To express contempt by using the interjection "pish!"

pish, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

pi-shaug', pi-shôg', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A young or female surf-scoter.

pish'-pash", pish'-pash', *n.* [E. Ind.] A dish made of rice in which small bits of meat are stewed.

pisht, *pp.* Pished. PHIL. SOC.

pi'shu, pi'shū, *n.* The Canada lynx. **pee'shoo‡.**

pish'y-mew, pish'i-miū, *n.* [New Eng.] A small white gull.

Pis"i-di'i-dæ, pis'i-dai'i-di *or* -di'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A fresh-water family of veneracean bivalves having an anal siphon, and branchial and pedal orifices confluent.

Pi-sid'i-um, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of PISUM.]

—pis'i-di'id, *n.* **— pi-sid'i-oid,** *a.*

pi'si-form, *n.* A small bone of the carpus, connected with the tendon of the flexor on the ulnar side. See illus. under CARPUS. **pi'si-forme‡.**

pi"si-met'a-car'pal, pai' *or* pi'-si-met'a-cär'pal, *a.* Relating to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus. [< L. *pisum*, pea, + METACARPUS.]

pisk, pisk, *n.* The American night-hawk.

pisk'y, *n.* Same as PIXY.

pis'mire, pis'maiur (-xiii), *n.* An ant. [< PISS, *n.*, + MIRE², *n.*, < Ice. *maurr*, ant.] **pys'myre†.**

pi'so-lite, pai' *or* pi'so-loit, *n. Geol.* A coarse oolite or concretionary limestone, composed of calcite or aragonite globules with a distinct concentric structure and often as large as small peas. Called also *pea-grit, pea-stone,* and *spruduelstein* (from Carlsbad). [< Gr. *pisos*, pea, + -LITE.]

— pi"so-lit'ic, *a.* Consisting of or like pisolite.

piss, pis, *v.* [Low.] **I.** *t.* To void as urine. **II.** *i.* To urinate. [< F. *pisser;* of imitative orig.]

piss, *n.* [Low.] Urine. **— piss'-a-bed",** *n.* [Low.] One of various plants, as the dandelion. **— p.-clam,** *n.* [Low, Eastern U. S.] The soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). **— p.-pot,** *n.* [Low.] A chamber-pot.

pis'sas-phalt, (pis'as-falt, -fal'tum, *n.* A thick

pis"sas-phal'tum, (dark-colored viscid mass having a disagreeable odor and intermediate in composition between petroleum and bitumen; mineral tar. [< L. *pissasphaltus*, < Gr. *pissasphaltos*, < *pissa*, pitch, + *asphaltos*, asphalt.] **pis'as-phalt‡; pis'o-phalt‡.**

pis"sel-æ'um, pis'el-ī'um *or* -ē'um, *n.* An oily matter coming from boiling pitch. [< Gr. *pissa*, pitch, + *elaion*, oil.]

pist†, *n.* The track of a horseman; trail; spoor. **piste†.**

pist. plst, *interj.* Same as HIST.

pis-ta'chio, pis-tä'shiō *or* -tä'shiō (XIII), *n.* The pistachio-nut. [< Sp. *pistacho*, < L. *pistacium*, < Gr. *pistakion*, < Per. *pistē*, pistachio-nut.] **pis'tace†; pis'tache‡; pis-ta'cio‡.** **pis-ta'chio-green",** *n.* A light green like that of the pistachio-nut.

pis-ta'chio-nut", *n.* The nut of a small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of western Asia and the Levant, or the tree itself. The nut is about an inch long, ovate, with a brittle shell enclosing a greenish almond-flavored and nutritious kernel, used as a dessert and in confections. **pis-ta'cio-nut"‡.**

But nothing could well be simpler than the offering of Jacob, . . . some gum tragacanth, some gum of the cistus or ladanum, some *pistacio nuts* from the terebinth tree, and some almonds.
GEIKIE *Hours with the Bible* vol. i, ch. 24, p. 485. [J. P. '82.]

pis-ta'chio-tree", *n.* See PISTACIA.

Pis-ta'ci-a, pis-tē'shi-a *or* -tā'ci-a, *n.* A small genus of trees of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), having alternate, often coriaceous, pinnate leaves, and axillary clusters of small flowers. *P. Lentiscus* is the mastic-tree, *P. Terebinthus* (see illus. under TEREBINTH) the turpentine-tree, and *P. vera* the pistachio-nut tree, or pistachio-tree. [L., < Gr. *pistakē*, pistachio-tree, < Per. *pistē*, pistachio-nut.]

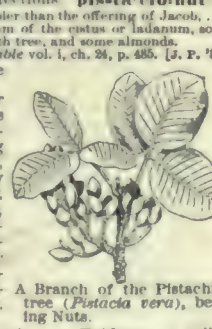
A Branch of the Pistachio-tree (*Pistacia vera*), bearing Nuts.

pis'ta-cite, (pis'ta-salt, -zalt, *n.* Epidote: so called

pis'ta-zite, (from its pistachio-green color.

pis"ta-reen', pis'ta-rin', *n.* An old Spanish coin. See COIN

I gave *pistareens* enough among the children and servants to have paid twice for my entertainment. JOHN ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, July 4, 1774* p. 10. [H. & H. '76.]

pis'tel†, *n.* An epistle. **pis'tell†; pis'til†; pis'tle†. pis'tel-lert†,** *n.* An epistler.

Pis'ti-a, pis'ti-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of floating herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*). *P. Stratiotes* is the tropical duckweed or water-lettuce of the West Indies. [< Gr. *pistos*, liquid, < *pinō*, drink.]

Pis"ti-a'ce-æ, pis'ti-ē'sē-ī *or* -g'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as *Lemnaceæ*. [< PISTIA.]

pis'tic, *a.* Perhaps 'pure' or 'liquid': a word of doubtful meaning used in describing ointment, especially nard.

pis'til, pis'til, *n.* The female or seed-bearing organ of flowering plants. Normally it occupies the center of the flower and is composed of the ovary, with its contained ovules, and the stigma, with generally an intervening style. See illus. under OVARY. [< L. *pistillum;* see PESTLE.]

—pis'til-la-ry, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the pistil. **pis"til-la'ceous‡; pis'til-lin(e‡.— pis'til-late,** *a. Bot.* Having a pistil; especially, having pistils and no stamens; said of a flower or a plant. Compare DICECIOUS. See illus. under HAZEL and MAPLE. **—pis"til-lid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as ARCHEGONIUM. **pis'til-lid‡.— pis"til-lif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Same as PISTILLATE. **pis"til-lig'er-ous‡. — pis'til-lo-dy,** *n. Bot.* The metamorphosis of other organs, as stamens and petals, into pistils.

pis"til-la'tion†, *n.* The act of pounding with a pestle.

pis'tle†, *n.* An epistle. **pis'tel†; pis'til†. — pis'tle-cloth"†,** *n.* A cover for the Book of the Epistles.

pis'tol, pis'tul, *vt.* [PIS'TOLED or PIS'TOLLED; PIS'TOL-ING or PIS'TOL-LING.] To shoot with a pistol.

John had little doubt that he himself would be *pistolled*, and nothing more ever heard of him.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 31, p. 204. [H.]

pis'tol, *n.* A small firearm having a curved stock or butt to fit the hand and a short barrel or barrels. It came into use early in the 16th century. In military use it has generally been an auxiliary weapon, especially for cavalry, but it has always been carried also for private defense. The form now chiefly used is the revolver. See REVOLVER. [< OF. *pistole*, < It. *pistola*, orig. dagger, < *Pistoia* (< L. *Pistorium*), Italy, where said to have been first made.]

— pis'tol-cane", *n.* A cane gun. See CANE. **— p.-carbine,** *n.* A pistol contrived so that a frame may be fitted to its stock, for convenience in firing from the shoulder like a carbine. **—p.-dirk,** *n.* A combined pistol and dirk. **— p.-grip,** *n.* A projection, in the shape of a pistol-stock, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand. **p.-hand‡.— p.-pipe,** *n.* A tuyère, as in a hot-blast furnace. **— p.-router,** *n.* A carpenters' routing-plane with a handle like that of a pistol. **— p.-shot,** *n.* **1.** A shot from a pistol. **2.** A marksman with a pistol. **3.** The distance a pistol-shot will carry, as a unit of measurement.

General Phips . . . lay within *pistol-shot* of the enemies' cannon.
COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, p. 188. [S. A. '55.]

— p.-spear, *n.* A spear with one or more pistols fitted near its head. **— p.-splint,** *n.* A splint shaped like a pistol, used in certain fractures of the arm.

pis"to-lade'†, *n.* A pistol-shot.

pis-tole', pis-tōl', *n.* A gold coin formerly current in Europe. See COIN. [F., < OF. *pistole;* see PISTOL.]

pis"to-leer', pis'to-lir', *n.* One who fires a pistol; formerly, a soldier carrying a pistol. [< OF. *pistolier*, < *pistole;* see PISTOL.] **pis"to-lier'‡.**

pis'to-let¹†, *n.* A small pistol. **pis"to-let'to†.**

pis'to-let²‡, *n.* A pistole.

pis"to-me'site, pis'to-mī'sait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish magnesium-iron carbonate ($MgFeC_2O_6$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *pistos*, faithful (< *peithō*, obey), + MESITITE.]

pis'ton, pis'tun, *n.* **1.** A device for receiving the pressure of, or operating upon, a fluid in a cylinder or tube. The most common form is a disk fitted to a rod and having a reciprocating motion, as in a pump or steam-engine, but sometimes it is a rectangular plate oscillating in a sector cylinder and attached to a rock-shaft, or an eccentric or toothed cam, as in a rotary pump.

2. A valve in a wind-instrument, for temporarily altering the pitch of the tones. **3.** A knob in an organ, that may be pressed in to alter the register; a pneumatic coupler. **4.** *Conch.* The retractile plug of the acetabulum or sucker of a cephalopod. [F., < It. *pistone*, < *pestone*, large pestle, < *pestare*, pound, < LL. *pisto*, freq. of L. *piso*, pound.]

Compounds, etc.: **—differential piston,** in machinery, a piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or made up of two separate pistons exposed to the same or to unequal pressures in opposite directions, so that it operates with an effective pressure different from that exerted on one side or resulting from one pressure alone. **—pis'ton-bel"lows,** *n.* A blowing device with air-tight pistons and valves working in a tube or cylinder. **— p.-head,** *n. Mech.* A disk fitting tightly in a cylinder, bolted to a piston-rod, and receiving the impact of or imparting impact to the internal fluid. Called also PISTON, 2. **— p.-knob,** *n.* Same as PISTON, 3. **— p.-meter,** *n.* A water-meter in which the pressure from the mains is used to displace reciprocating pistons. **— p.-packing,** *n.* Any appliance or appliances, as cast-iron or brass rings, or hempen gaskets, used to make a piston fluid-tight in its chamber. **— p.-rod,** *n.* A rod attached to a piston-head at one end and usually to a cross-head or crank-pin at the other. See illus. under LOCOMOTIVE. **— p.-sleeve,** *n. Steam-engin.* The trunk of a trunk-engine. **— p.-spring,** *n.* A spring within a piston-head, pressing the packing tight against the cylinder. **— p.-valve,** *n.* **1.** A piston or pair of pistons attached to a piston-rod, reciprocating in a subsidiary cylindrical bore or steam-supply tube and serving the purposes of a slide-valve, as in a steam-engine. **2.** A valve in a piston, as in a common pump. **— p.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A rotating disk or wheel, as in a rotary engine or pump, carrying or operating some form of piston. **— p.-whistle,** *n.* A whistle in which a piston changes the length of the vibrating column of air or steam, and so alters the pitch.

Pi'sum, pai'sum *or* pi'sum, *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), the best-known being *P. sativum*, the common garden pea. [L., pea.]

pit¹, pit, *v.* [PIT'TED; PIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with dents, pits, or hollows; form hollows in; as, to *pit* a mold (for producing an embossed casting).

Duverrier . . . is at first sight ugly: all *pitted* with the small-pox. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 182. [S. '82.]

2. To oppose antagonistically; match in a contest; originally, to match by putting in a pit: generally followed by *against;* as, to *pit* one prize-fighter *against* another.

Hamilton and myself . . . were daily *pitted* in the cabinet like two cocks. JEFFERSON in Irving's *Washington* vol. v, ch. 12, p. 81. [G. P. P. '63.]

3. To put or entrap in a pit.

II. *i.* To become marked with pits or depressions.

pit[3], pit, *vt.* [Dial.] Same as PUT.

pit[1], *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial hole or cavity in the ground, especially when relatively wide and deep. (1) A pitfall for snaring animals. (2) A coal-mine shaft. (3) An excavation in the earthen floor of a foundry to receive molten metal. (4) A vat, as for use in tanning, bleaching, etc. (5) A sunken place in which to make wood-charcoal. (6) A hole in the ground for storing vegetables in winter. (7) In horticulture, a sunken area covered with glass to protect tender plants.

2. Figuratively, an abyss so deep that one can not return from it. Specifically: (1) The grave. (2) Hell.

Like a Devil of the *Pit* I seem'd, 'Mid holy Cherubim!
HOOD *Dream of Eugene Aram* st. 23.

(3) [Archaic.] Great distress or trouble. **3.** (1) The main floor of the auditorium of a theater: in the United States usually called *orchestra;* in Great Britain now generally confined to the portion of the main floor under the first balcony.

The house was moderately filled; there was sitting-room in the *pit*, and the dress-circle was not at all crowded.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 9, p. 97. [H. '75.]

(2) The part of the audience occupying this portion of the theater. **4.** An enclosed space in which animals trained for combat are pitted against each other. **5.** Any natural cavity or depression in the body; as, the arm*pit*.

I had attitudes in abundance: in general I kept my arms folded up thus, upon the *pit* of my stomach. GOLDSMITH *Works, Essays, Adventures of a Strolling Player* in vol. i, p. 297. [BELL '84.]

6. An indention like that made by a smallpox-pustule or by a rain-drop on the sand.

I separated two combs, and put between them a long, thick, square strip of wax: the bees instantly began to excavate minute circular *pits* in it. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 7, p. 202. [A. '64.]

7. The cockpit of a ship; any slight depression or excavation. **8.** That part of the floor of an exchange or bourse where a special line of trading is done; as, the wheat-*pit*. **9.** *Bot.* A pore-depression or thin spot in the cell-walls of some plants. [< AS. *pyt*, < L. *puteus*, well, < √ *pu* in *purus*, pure.]

Synonyms: see ABYSS. Compare HOLE.

Compounds, etc.:—cold pit, an earth-pit. See EARTH. **pit'-eye"‡.—pit'-coal"**, *n.* [Eng.] Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal.—**pit-crater,** *n.* A volcanic crater at the bottom of a pit.—**pit-eye,** *n.* [Eng.] The bottom of a shaft in a coal-mine; also, the junction of a level and a shaft. Called also *pit-bottom*, especially with regard to the lower levels.—**pit-frame,** *n.* The framework in a coal-mine shaft.—**pit-game,** *n.* A game-fowl.—**pit-guide,** *n.* An iron column that guides the cage in a mine-shaft.—**pit-head,** *n.* The mouth of a mining-pit.—**pit-kiln,** *n.* An oven in which coke is made.—**pit-martin,** *n.* [Eng.] The bank-swallow.—**pit-saw,** *n.* A two-handled saw for cutting logs over the mouth of a pit, one man standing in the pit.—**pit-sawyer,** *n.* One operating a pit-saw from below.—**pit-specked,** *a.* Specked or marred by pits or small depressed spots, as fruit.—**pit-village,** *n. Archeol.* A collection of underground chambers covered with stones or sod supported on timbers and reached by sloping shafts. They are found in various parts of England, and yield implements of flint and bone and rude pottery.—**pit-viper,** *n.* A venomous serpent with a pit behind each nostril; a crotalid.—**pit-wood,** *n.* Heavy timber suitable for underground frames, etc.—**pit-work,** *n.* The pumping mechanism in the engine-shaft of a mine.—**working pit,** a mining-shaft up which the ore and miners are carried, as distinguished from one used only in pumping.

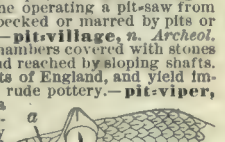

Head of a Pit-viper.
Head of the American horned rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), showing the pit (*a*) between the eye and the nostril.

pit[2], *n.* [U. S.] The kernel of certain fruits, as the plum.

The nuts and roots of the lotus could be as readily transported as the *pits* of the peach. C. C. ABBOTT *Outings at Odd Times, Meadow Mud-Hole* p. 153. [A. '90.]

[Var. of PIP[2], *n.*]

pi'ta[1], pi'ta, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** The fiber of the American aloe (*Agave Americana*) and other allied species of *Agave;* used for making paper, cordage, etc. **pi'ta-fi"ber†; pi'ta-flax"†; pi'ta-thread"†. 2.** The plant yielding the fiber. **3.** The Istle-fiber: an improper use.

pi'ta[2], *n.* A South-American coassine deer (*Cariacus rufus*).

pi"ta-ha'ya, pi'ta-hä'ya, *C.* (pit'a-hê'ya, *W. Wr.*), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any one of several columnar cactuses of tropical America and Mexico, as the *Cereus giganteus*, bearing edible fruit. See illus. under TREE-CACTUS. **pi"ta-ja'ya†. —pi"ta-ha'ya-wood"peck-er,** *n.* The Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) of the southwestern United States and Mexican border, nesting in the pitahaya.

Pit'a-ka, pit'a-ka, *n.* [Sans.] One of the three divisions of the canon of the Tibetan Buddhists. See TRIPITÁKA.

pit'ance†, *n.* Pittance. **pit'auce†.**

pi-tan'gua, pi-tan'gwa, *n.* [Braz.] A tyrant-flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) with a very large beak.

pit'a-pat", pit'a-pat', *vi.* To move with a succession of light, quick steps or pulsations.

pit'a-pat", *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a pitapat; especially, indicating a fluttering heart; as, a *pitapat* pulsation. [Reduplication of PAT, *v.*]

pit'a-pat", *n.* A tapping or succession of taps or similar sounds, as made by rain-drops or light footfalls.

pit'a-pat", *adv.* With a rapid succession of light beats or taps; flutteringly; as, his heart went *pitapat*.

Anything like the sound of a rat Makes my heart go *pit-a-pat!*
BROWNING *Pied Piper of Hamelin* st. 4.

pit'pat"‡; pit'ty-pat"‡; pit'y-pat"‡.

Pit-cair'ni-a, pit-cãr'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome greenhouse plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), having long, narrow, prickly green leaves and long clusters of bright-red flowers. [After Prof. Archibald *Pitcairne* of Edinburgh.]

pitch[1], pich, *v.* [PITCHED, formerly PIGHT; PITCH'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To project from the hand by swinging the arm like a pendulum; toss, as with an upward motion of the hands; loosely, to throw in any way; as, to *pitch* pennies; *pitch* him into the river.

He [Lincoln] could beat any of the boys wrestling, or running a foot-race, in *pitching* quoits or tossing a copper. S. A. DOUGLAS in *Political Debates, Aug. 21, '58* p. 69. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

2. To thrust, as a sharp instrument, into the ground; hence, to fix; set in order; arrange; array, as a battle; as, to *pitch* a tent or a camp; to *pitch* the wickets in cricket.

Podesta' 'Twas the old fight 'twixt heaven and hell renewed,
And, as of old, the battle field was *pitched*
Within the heart of man. G. H. BOKER *Podesta's Daughter.*

3. *Mus.* To regulate or set the pitch or the key of.

You *pitch* the pipe too low. TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* st. 8.

4. *Card-playing.* In some games, to announce (the trump suit) by leading one of its cards. **5.** *Baseball.* Originally, to throw (the ball) underhand; now, to deliver or throw (it) to the batsman. **6.** In brewing, to start fermentation in (the wort) by the addition of yeast. **7†.** To fix, as the price or value. **8†.** To transfix.

II. *i.* **1.** To throw underhand; loosely, to throw in any way; specifically, to act as a pitcher in baseball. **2.** To fall or plunge downward, especially downward and forward; also, to incline downward; as, to *pitch* headlong; specifically, in cricket, to strike the ground and bound upward: said of a bowled ball.

As you come along down the river from Lake Erie, when you get to the Falls, the river seems to fall away from your feet, and to *pitch* right down into the earth. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, July 15, '25* in vol. i, p. 386. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3. To fix one's choice; settle or decide: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *pitch upon* a candidate.

For a fit title for him that was to take charge of their souls . . . Pastor at last was *pitched upon*, as freest from exception, most expressive of the office, and least obnoxious to offence. FULLER *Church Hist. of Britain* vol. ii, bk. viii, § 3, p. 413. [T. T. '37.]

4. *Naut.* To rise and fall alternately at the bow and stern, as a ship: opposed to *roll*, which applies to a motion from side to side.

The struggle to dress on the uneven floor of a rolling and *pitching* ship. M. M. BALLOU *Equatorial Am.* p. 1. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

5. To fix an encampment; settle down.

Roger Williams . . . first *pitched* and began to build and plant at Seekonk. BANCROFT *U. S.* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 379. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

6. To buck, as a horse. **7†.** To alight; come to rest. [Var. of PICK[1], *v.*]

—pitch and pay†, pay cash and pay promptly.—**to p. in** [Colloq.], to begin; especially, to begin with energy. **—to p. into** [Colloq.], to make an assault on; attack.—**to p. it strong** [Slang, Western U. S.], to state emphatically, or with reckless or whimsical exaggeration.

pitch[2], *vt.* **1.** To smear, cover, or treat with pitch.

All the houses . . . in all the narrow lanes and courts about this part of the city [London], were of wood, *pitched* without.
W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '92, p. 296.

2. [Rare.] To make dark; darken.

pitch[3], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall away; decline. H. *Dict.*

pitch[1], *n.* **1.** Point or degree of elevation or depression; especially, the extreme point; also, a bound or limit: usually figuratively; as, the *pitch* of pride.

This little convivial party seemed at the lowest *pitch* of despondency. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Earth's Holocaust* p. 454. [H. M. & CO.]

2. The degree of descent of a declivity; also, the point where it begins, or the declivity itself; a descent, slope, or inclination to the horizon; as, the *pitch* of the hillside; the *pitch* of a vein of ore. **3.** In architecture and building, the inclination of a roof.

The pitch of a roof is numerically expressed by dividing the span by the height; thus, **one-sixth pitch** is a slope of 18° 25'; **quarter p.,** 26° 35'; **one-third p.,** 33° 42'; **half p.,** 45°; **equilateral** or **true p.,** 60°; **full** or **whole p.** (when the span equals the height), 63° 30'. When the rafters are three-quarters the length of the span, it is **common p.** Some varieties recognized in building are: **Elizabethan pitch** (in which the rafters are longer than the span), **Gothic p.** (same as WHOLE PITCH), **Greek p.** (in which the rise is from 1/9 to 1/7 the span), and **Roman p.** (in which the rise is from 1/5 to 2/5 the span).

4. *Mech.* (1) The amount of advance of a screw-thread in a single turn, expressed in lineal distance along or parallel to the axis, or in turns per unit of length; in the case of a propeller-screw, the axial distance that would be required for a complete turn of the wings if there were no slippage or friction. (2) The distance between tooth-centers, measured on the pitch-line, or the number of teeth per unit of diameter, as in a gear-wheel; also, the similar distance between paddle-wheel floats, measured at the middle of their depth. (3) The distance between rivet centers, as in a boiler or a plate girder. (4) The distance between stays of marine or other steam boilers. (5) The rake or inclination of the front or face of a saw-tooth. (6) The inclination of the bit of a plane in its stock. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The highness or lowness of a tone; that property in tones which is due to difference in their rates of vibration and which makes it possible to construct melodies and harmonies from them; as, the difference in *pitch* of C and C♯ is a semitone. (2) Specifically, the acuteness or gravity of all the tones of a given instrument with reference to that of the corresponding tones on some other instrument or to some recognized standard; as, the *pitch* of your piano is higher than that of my violin.

The pitch of an instrument is expressed by the vibrations per second of some one of its notes, generally middle C, treble C, or the A between them. The number of vibrations of middle C in various pitches is here given:

Old theoretical pitch	256
French pitch (*Franz-ton*)	261
Helmholtz's theoretical pitch	264
Average modern concert pitch	270

The French pitch is used by the leading American orchestras, and has been recommended by the associated piano-manufacturers of the United States as the standard pitch. The tendency is for the pitch to rise, owing to the desire of singers and orchestral leaders to avoid flatting. In 130 years concert pitch in England rose from 283 to 273. Pitch is preserved by means of standard tuning-forks; but these often vary appreciably. Pitch is either *absolute* or *relative;* the former when it is thought of without reference to relationship, the latter when reference is made to a tone's relation to other tones or its place in a key-system. The absolute pitch of tones is indicated by the names A, B, C, etc., which remain always the same for the same tone; the relative pitch is described by such names as *key-tone, tonic, one, do*, etc., which change with every change of key. See KEY.

6. The act or result of pitching; an underhand throw; cast; toss; specifically, in baseball, the act of the pitcher in delivering the ball. **7.** A game of cards resembling all-fours except that there is no begging and the trump is pitched instead of turned from the pack. **8.** *Mining.* A part of a lode let out to be worked on shares or by the piece. Compare TRIBUTE-PITCH. **9.** *Cricket.* (1) The distance between the two wickets. (2) The place on which the ball bounds when bowled. If the ball strikes close to the batsman, it is said to be **full-pitched;** if beyond him, **over-pitched;** if short of him, **short-pitched. 10.** A guide-pin used in obtaining correct registry in floor-cloth painting. **11.** In ship-building, the downward angular displacement of a vessel's hull: correlative with *scend*. **12.** The height to which a hawk rises before stooping on its prey. **13.** [Eng.] A selected place or station, as for a market-booth, etc. **14.** [Prov. Eng.] An iron crowbar with a thick square point. H. *Dict.* **15†.** Stature; size.

Compounds, etc.:—auction pitch, a variety of the game of pitch in which the privilege of pitching the trump is sold at auction by the player entitled to it.—**buck'et-pitch",** *n.* In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows or depressed portions of the floats.—**concert p.,** a standard musical pitch used at concerts: generally a little higher than ordinary pitch. See def. 5 (note).—**gaining p.,** in a screw propeller, a pitch increasing from the leading to the following edge of the wings.—**p.-board,** *n.* A triangular templet for correctly laying out the treads and risers of staircases.—**p.-chain,** *n.* A chain transmitting motion from one sprocket-wheel to another; a sprocket-chain.—**p.-circle,** *n.* A pitch-line that is a circle, as in a circular gear-wheel or pinion.—**p.-faced,** *a.* Having its face projecting beyond the arris-lines: said of an ashlar or of a masonry structure.—**p.-farthing,** *n.* The game of chuck-farthing. See CHUCK[1], *v.*—**p.-field,** *n.* A pitched battle.—**p.-line,** *n.* A line, usually a circle, cutting the teeth of a gear, segment, or rack about midway of their length, and in the case of a gear-wheel representing the working diameter; that line or circle in a gear, segment, or rack which touches a corresponding line or circle in a gear, segment, or rack, and determines the ratio of velocity. **—p. of an arch,** the height of an arch; rise.—**p.-pipe,** *n.* A small pipe to be sounded with the mouth, giving a standard pitch for the voice or a musical instrument.—**p.-point,** *n.* The point of contact of two pitch-lines or pitch-circles.—**p.-wheel,** *n.* A gear-wheel.—**p.-work,** *n.* In mining, work done on condition that the miner shall receive a certain proportion of the output.

pitch[2], *n.* **1.** A thick, tenacious, black or dark-brown substance obtained by boiling down tar and from the residues of distilled turpentine: used in pitching the seams of ships, the roofs of houses, etc.

Dante . . . is the very man . . . who has fled from the hooks and the seething *pitch* of Barbariccia and Diaghignazzo.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 7. [A. '80.]

2. The resinous sap that exudes from pines. **3.** Bitumen or asphaltum, especially when unrefined; as, the *pitch* lake of Trinidad. [< AS. *pic*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]

Compounds, etc.:—Amboyna pitch-tree, the Amboyna pine (*Dammara orientalis*).—**Burgundy p.,** the yellowish, hard, brittle pitch obtained from the Norway spruce.—**Canada p.** or **hemlock-p.,** pitch obtained from the hemlock-spruce in North America.—**elastic mineral p.,** elaterite.—**Jew's p.,** bitumen.—**pitch's black",** *a.* Black as pitch; especially, pitch-dark.—**p.-block,** *n.* A concave cushioned seat in which to hold sheet metal while chasing it.—**p.-boat,** *n.* A boat in which pitch is melted, to lessen the danger of fire in melting on board ship.—**p.-coal,** *n.* A kind of bituminous coal; also, a kind of jet.—**p.-dark,** *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark: usually of the darkness of night.—**p.-kettle,** *n.* A large iron pot in which to melt pitch.—**p.-kettled,** *a.* [Rare.] Puzzled, as if kept in darkness by being covered with a pitch-kettle.—**p.-mineral,** *n.* Bitumen; asphalt.—**p.-opal,** *n.* An inferior quality of common opal.—**p.-peat,** *n.* A variety of peat resembling asphalt.—**p.-pine,** *n.* A tree (*Pinus rigida*) of the eastern and southern United States, of varying size, with very rough dark bark and hard resinous wood. Its rigid dark-green leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, are in threes. Its wood is useful for flooring, for fuel, and for charcoal. Called also *torch-pine.*—**p.-polisher,** *n.* A polisher for lenses, specula, etc., consisting of pitch molded to fit the surface to be polished.—**p.-pot,** *n.* A large pot in which to melt pitch for paying a vessel's seams.—**p.-tankard,** *n.* A wooden tankard coated within with pitch: supposed to give a medicinal value to the contents: used formerly in England and still in Germany for some kinds of beer.—**p.-tree,** *n.* The Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*): the source of Burgundy pitch.

pitch'-and-toss', pich'-and-tes', *n.* A game in which pennies are pitched at a mark, the player coming nearest being privileged to toss all the pennies in the air and retain those that come down with the heads up.

pitch'blende", pich'blend", *n.* Uraninite. [< PITCH[2], *n.*, + BLENDE.] **pitch'ore"†.**

pitched, picht, *pa.* **1.** Entered into and carried on deliberately, as by armies set in orderly array and after full preparation; as, a *pitched* battle.

There was an emulation among the animals who to be foremost, the whole journey was actually one *pitched* race after another. HOGG *Ettrick Shepherd. Allan Gordon* in vol. i, p. 306. [B. S. '37.]

2. Having a slope; inclined. **3.** In masonry, made of rubble or undressed stone tossed into place with a certain amount of regularity. **4.** Spaced; as, close-*pitched;* *pitched* three feet apart.

pitch'er[1], pich'gr, *n.* **1.** One who pitches. Specifically: (1) In baseball, the player who delivers the ball to the batsman. See illus. under BASEBALL. (2) One who pitches grain or hay, as upon the wagon. **2.** A form of crowbar; pitch. **3.** [North. Eng.] In coal-mining, one who looks after the loading.—**pitcher's box** (*Baseball*), the space allotted to the pitcher while pitching.

pitch'er[2], *n.* **1.** A vessel, generally of metal or earthenware, with a spout and a handle, used for holding liquids that are to be poured out.

Whether the *pitcher* hits the stone or the stone hits the *pitcher*, it goes ill with the *pitcher*. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. 43, p. 596. [F. & C.]

2. *Bot.* A peculiar form of leaf suggestive of a common pitcher and usually containing a liquid, as in the genera *Sarracenia, Nepenthes*, and *Darlingtonia;* an ascidium. [< F. *pichier*, < LL. *picarium, bicarium*, goblet, < Gr. *bikos*, wine-vessel.]

—little pitchers have long ears, a warning that children are listening to conversation not intended for their ears.—**pitch'er-man"†,** *n.* One who drinks to excess.—**p.-mold,** *n.* A mold of terra-cotta used in pitcher-molding.—**p.-molding,** *n. Ceram.* A method of molding by pouring thin slip into a mold which is then emptied, leaving part of the mixture adhering. As it dries more is poured, to adhere and dry until the required thickness is obtained.—**p.-nose,** *n.* A bent-down lip: applied to a faucet.—**p.-vase,** *n.* A pitcher-shaped vase.

pitch'er-ful, pich'gr-ful, *n.* The quantity containable by a pitcher.

pitch'er-plant", pich'gr-plant", *n.* Any one of various plants having leaves or petioles wholly or partly transformed into pitchers. The pitcher-plants, so far

as known, belong, with one exception, to two families, the East-Indian and the American pitcher-plant families (*Nepenthaceæ* and *Sarraceniaceæ*). The former of these, with but one genus (*Nepenthes*, furnishes more than a score of the species admired in greenhouses. The American pitcher-plant family furnishes 4 or 5 species of *Sarracenia* in the eastern United States and Canada, the *Darlingtonia Californica* in California, and *Heliamphora nutans* in Guiana. The Australian or New Holland pitcher-plant is *Cephalotus follicularis*, of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*). See DARLINGTONIA, NEPENTHES, etc.

Pitcher-plants. 1/15, 1/2

1. A leaf of *Nepenthes distillatoria*. 2. Leaves of *Sarracenia purpurea*.

pitch'er-ry, pich'ẽr-i. *n.* [Austral.] Same as PITURI.

pitch'-faced", **p.-far-thing**, etc. See PITCH[1], *n.*

pitch'fork", pich'fôrk', *vt.* To throw with a pitch-fork; hence, to put abruptly into a position.

pitch'fork", *n.* **1.** A fork with which to handle hay, manure, etc. **2.** A tuning-fork.

pitch'i-ness, pich'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pitchy; darkness.

pitch'ing[1], pich'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of tossing or throwing. **2.** A stone facing laid without mortar as a protection to a bank. **3.** In leather-making, bloom. **4.** In brewing, the mixing of yeast with wort to start fermentation; the setting of the wort.

—pitch'ing-pence", *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Money paid for the privilege of pitching or depositing goods for sale in a fair or market.— **p.-piece**, *n.* In joinery, an apron-piece. —**p.-stable**, *n.* A Cornish paving-granite.— **p.-temperature**, *n.* The temperature of wort when the yeast is added to it in brewing. It may vary between 45° and 65° F., the lower temperatures being most desirable for pale ale and light liquors.— **p.-tool**, *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* A chisel of antler or other hard substance used with a hammer to remove flakes of stone from which to make chipped stone implements. **2.** *Horol.* A tool used in placing watch- or clock-wheels in position.— **p.-yeast**, *n.* Yeast used by brewers for pitching wort.

pitch'ing[2], *n.* The act or process of applying pitch. See PITCH[2], *n.*

—pitch'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A machine for coating barrels or casks on the inside with pitch, to render them fluid-tight: used by brewers.

pitch'-line", etc. See PITCH[2], *n.*

pitch'-min"er-al, **p.-pine**, etc. See PITCH[2], *n.*

pitch'stone", pich'stōn', *n.* *Petrol.* An acid volcanic glass often containing porphyritic crystals and spherulites. It has a resinous luster and conchoidal fracture. Pitchstone differs from obsidian, with which it is otherwise nearly identical, by containing much more water.

pitch'-tank"ard, **p.-tree**. See PITCH[2], *n.*

pitch'-wheel", **p.-work**. See PITCH[1], *n.*

pitch'y, pich'i, *a.* **1.** Resembling pitch; pitch-like; sticky; also, dark; black; as, *pitchy* darkness.

The *pitchy* gloom without makes the heart dilate on entering the room filled with the glow and warmth of the evening fire.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas* p. 327. [A. P. P. '61.]

2. Blackish-brown; piceous. **3.** Daubed with pitch.

Some loose sandstones . . . abound so much with *pitchy* matter that it is found profitable to export them.
D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* ch. 6, p. 117. [C. & P. '63.]

pit'cock", pit'-cŏc', *n.* A pet-cock.

pit'e-t, *n.* Pity.

pit'e-ous, pit'ē-us, *a.* **1.** Exciting pity, sorrow, or sympathy; affecting; mournful; as, a *piteous* sight. **2.** Affected with or feeling pity; pitiful; compassionate; as, a *piteous* disposition.

She was so charitable and so *piteous*,
She wolde weep if that she saw a mouse
Caught in a trap, if it were dead or bled.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 143.

3†. Paltry; poor; pitiful. [< OF. *piteus*, F. *piteux*, < LL. *pietosus*, < L. *pietas*; see PIETY.] **pit'ous†**.

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL; PITIFUL.
—pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.*— **pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

pit'fall"†, *vt.* To entrap. — **pit'fall"ing†**, *a.*

pit'fall", pit'fôl', *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to entrap wild beasts or men; hence, any hidden snare or unapparent source of danger; temptation to evil. **pit'fold"†**.

A plan of taking game which must have readily suggested itself to rude hunters was the *pit-fall*, in its simplest shape a mere hole too deep for a heavy beast to get out of when it has fallen in.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 211. [A. '81.]

Blake delights in the war and fans it, . . . laying little logical *pit-falls* for the combatants alternately.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 102. [D. & CO. '71.]

pit'fish", pit'fish', *n.* A small green-and-yellow fish of the Indian ocean, able to protrude and retract its eyes.

pit'frame", **pit'guide**, etc. See PIT.

pith, pith, *vt.* **1.** To destroy the central nervous system or spinal cord of; as, to *pith* a frog by passing a wire through the vertebral column. **2.** To remove the pith from, as a plant-stem. **3.** To kill (cattle) by striking a sharp instrument between or before the neck-joints.

pith, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The cylinder of soft, thin-walled, spongy (parenchymatous) tissue in the center of the stems and branches of exogenous plants; the medulla. **2.** (1) *Ornith.* The spongy substance of the interior of the rachis or shaft of a feather. (2) The spinal cord. **3.** Concentrated force; vigor; as, a man of *pith*. **4.** Closeness and vigor of thought and style; cogency; concentrated meaning; point; as, Bacon is full of *pith*. **5.** Condensed substance or matter; essential part; quintessence; as, this is the *pith* of the matter.

But the *pith* and conclusion of the book [Job] is to be found in the second part, from the thirty-second chapter to the end.
DEAN STANLEY *Addresses in Am.* ser. iii, p. 133. [MACM. '79.]

6. Importance, as in influence or effect; weight.

Ingenuity is genius in trifles, greatness is genius in undertakings of much *pith* and moment. HAZLITT *Table Talk* first series, pt. ii, essay xxiii, p. 94. [W. & P. '65.]

[< AS. *pitha*, pith.]
—pith'-ball", *n.* A small ball of vegetable pith such as is used in an electrometer.— **p.-paper**, *n.* Thin sheets cut from pith and used as paper; rice-paper.— **p.-tree**, *n.* The ambash. — **pith'work"**, *n.* Articles of use or ornament made of pith, especially those made from the pith of the Indian *Æschynomene Aspera*.

pith"e-can-thro'pi, pith'ē-can-thrō'pī *or* -pi, *n. pl.* The hypothetical man-apes or ahalt. [< Gr. *pithēkos*, ape, + *anthrōpos*, man.]—**pith"e-can'thrope**, *n.*— **pith"e-can'thro-poid**, *a.*

Pi-the'ci, pi-thē'sī *or* -thē'cī, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A division of mammals including the apes and monkeys. **2.** The *Primates*. [< Gr. *pithēkos*, ape.]— **Pi-the"ci-i'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of cebold monkeys with cerebrum extending behind the cerebellum, incisors inclined forward, and tail bushy: including the sakis and uakaris. **Pi-the'ci-a**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pi-the'ci-in-e**, *a.* & *n.*—**pith'e-coid**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the anthropoid apes; simioid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pithecinæ*.

Pi-the"co-lo'bi-um, pi-thē'[*or* -thĕ']co-lō'bi-um, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), natives of the tropics, having 2-valved curved or curled fleshy pods, some of them edible. [< Gr. *pithēkos*, ape, + *lobion*, dim. of *lobos*; see LOBE.]

pith'ful, pith'fŭl, *a.* [Rare.] Full of pith; pithy.

pith'i-ly, pith'i-li, *adv.* In a pithy manner; with combined terseness and energy; sententiously; forcibly.

Prof. Huxley *pithily* characterizes Positivism, in this regard, as 'Catholicism minus Christianity.'
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 261. [S. '72.]

pith'i-ness, pith'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being pithy; concentrated force; strength.

pith'less, pith'les, *a.* Having no pith; lacking force.

pit'hole", pit'hōl', *n.* A small hole or pit; especially, a pit from smallpox; a pockmark.

pith'os, pith'os, *n. Class. Antiq.* A very large oval or globular earthenware jar or vat with a wide mouth, for storing wine, oil, or grain, or even used as a sarcophagus: the tub-house of the Cynic Diogenes. [< Gr. *pithos*, large wine-jar.]

pith'-pa"per, **p.-tree**, **pith'work"**. See PITH.

pith'some, pith'sum, *a.* Pithy; hence, robust; sturdy.

pith'y, pith'i, *a.* [PITH'I-ER; PITH'I-EST.] **1.** Consisting of pith; containing pith; like pith; as, a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem. **2.** Containing the heart or gist of a matter in a concentrated form; having concentrated force and energy in style or language; forcible; sententious; as, a *pithy* saying or speaker.

Synonyms: see BRIEF.

pit'i-a-bl, -ness. Pitiable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pit'i-a-ble, pit'i-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be or should be pitied; arousing pity; appealing to pity; piteous; as, a *pitiable* creature: a *pitiable* condition.

The most *pitiable* sight one ever sees is a young man doing nothing: the Furies early drag him to his doom.
MUNGER *On the Threshold* ch. 1, p. 18. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. Contemptible; pitiful. [OF., < *pitie*; see PITY.]

Synonyms: see PITIFUL.
—pit'i-a-ble-ness, *n.*— **pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.* In a pitiable manner. **pit'ied-ly†**; **pit'tied-ly†**.

pit'i-er, pit'i-ẽr, *n.* One who pities.

pit'i-ful, pit'i-fŭl, *a.* **1.** Calling forth or deserving pity or compassion; miserable; wretched; as, a *pitiful* sight.

There is something pleading and *pitiful* in the simplicity of perfect ignorance.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Agnes of Sorrento* ch. 11, p. 145. [T. & F. '68.]

2. Calling out a feeling of contempt, because of littleness, meanness, or the like; contemptible; paltry; despicable; pitiable; as, a *pitiful* trick.

Excluding this use of wealth, or abstracting a capacity of doing good therewith, nothing is more *pitiful* or despicable than it.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xxxi, p. 350. [J. C. H. '45.]

3. [Archaic.] Having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed; full of pity; compassionate; sympathetic; as, a *pitiful* heart.

Be gentle unto griefs and needs. Be *pitiful* as woman should.
WHITTIER *At School-Close* st. 12.

Synonyms: abject, base, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, miserable, mournful, moving, paltry, pathetic, piteous, pitiable, sorrowful, touching, woful, wretched. *Pitiful* originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy," *James* v, 11, but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate. *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* object; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used, by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. See DOLEFUL; MERCIFUL.— Antonyms: august, beneficent, commanding, dignified, exalted, glorious, grand, great, helpful, lofty, mighty, noble, sublime, superb.
—pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.*— **pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.*

pit'i-kins†, *interj.* Pity: a diminutive form, used as an exclamation. **pit'i-kins†**.

pit'i-less, pit'i-les, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; hard-hearted, or acting as if hard-hearted; cruel.

Ambition is *pitiless*: every merit that it cannot use is contemptible in its eyes.
JOUBERT *Thoughts* tr. by Calvert, ch. 5, p. 62. [W. V. S. '67.]

O God! can I not save One from the *pitiless* wave!
POE *A Dream Within a Dream* st. 2.

2. Exciting no pity; unpitied.

Synonyms: see IMPLACABLE.
—pit'i-less-ly, *adv.*— **pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

pi-tir'ri, pi-tir'i, *n.* The gray kingbird.

pit'lock", pit'lec', *n.* [Scot.] The coalfish.

pit'man, pit'man, *n.* **1.** [PIT'MEN, *pl.*] One who works in a pit, as in sawing, coal-mining, clay-tempering, etc.; especially, in mining, the man who has charge of the underground machinery. Compare SUMPMAN. **2.** [PIT'MANS, *pl.*] In machinery, a rod that connects a rotary with a reciprocating part, one end being attached to a crank and the other to a wrist-pin; a connecting-rod.
—pit'man-box", *n. Mach.* A metal strap, with its included brasses, or bearings, at the end of a pitman and surrounding a crank-pin; a rod-end. **p.-coupling†.—p.-head**, *n.* The enlarged end of a pitman, where it is coupled with the part of the machine that drives it or the part that it drives.

pit'-mirk", pit'-mẽrk', *a.* [Scot.] Pitch-dark; very dark.

pit'ous†, *a.* Piteous.— **pit'ous-ly†**, *adv.*

pit'pan", pit'pan', *n.* A long, narrow, flat-bottomed canoe used on Central-American rivers.

We returned to breakfast, and immediately after made an excursion in the government *pit-pan*.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 20. [H. '44.]

pit'pat", pit'pat', *n.* & *adv.* Same as PITAPAT.

pit'pit", pit'pit', *n.* A honey-creeper; guitguit. [Imitative.]

pit'saw", **pit-specked**, etc. See PIT[1].

pit'ta, pit'a, *n.* [Telugu.] **1.** An ant-thrush or pittoid bird. **2.** [P-] A genus typical of *Pittidæ*.

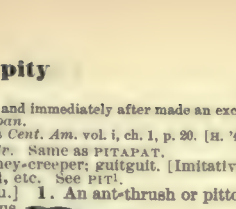

A Pitta (*Pitta coronata*). 1/6

pit'ta-cal, pit'a-cal, *n.* A blue compound obtained among the oxidation products of wood-tar oil and used in dyeing. [< Gr. *pitta*, pitch, + *kalos*, beautiful.]

pit'tance, pit'ans, *n.* Originally, an allowance of food; mess of victuals; hence, a small charity gift; a dole; any small portion or meager allowance.

She [Queen Charlotte] gave Miss Burney a shabby *pittance*, and led the poor young woman a life which well-nigh killed her.
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George III.* p. 95. [E. & L. '91.]

[< F. *pitance*, lit. 'pious dole,' < LL. *pietantia*, < L. *pietat(-)s*; see PIETY.] **pit'ance†**; **pit'aunce†**.

pit'tan-cer†, *n.* The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance or allowance of food: a manciple.

pit'ted, pit'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Marked with pits; as, *pitted* from the smallpox. **2.** *Bot.* Provided with pits, punctations, or thin places, as many cell-walls.

pit'ter†, *vi.* To produce a pattering sound; murmur.

pit'ter, pit'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who removes pits from fruit. **2.** [U. S.] An implement for doing this; a fruit-stoner.

pit"te-ra'ro, pit'ē-rä'rō, *n.* Same as PEDERERO.

pit'ter-pat"ter, pit'ẽr-pat'ẽr, *adv.* With a slight, intermittent sound, as of falling rain-drops.

Pit'ti-dæ, pit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, especially oligomyodans with tarsi ocreate and 12 tail-feathers; ant-thrushes. [< PITTA.]
—pit'tid, *n.*— **pit'tin(e)**, *a.*

pit'ti-kins†, *interj.* Same as PITIKINS.

pit'ting, pit'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making, using, or turning to account a pit. **2.** A small depressed mark on a surface, or a number of such marks, as pockmarks. **3.** Small hollows resulting from corrosion, as in boilers. **4.** *Bot.* One or many of the pores in woody cell-walls.

Pit't-ite[1], pit'ait, *n. Eng. Hist.* A follower, or one who so considered himself, of William Pitt the younger, especially in his reactionary policy during the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon.

pit'tite[2], pit'ait, *n.* [Eng.] *Theat.* A frequenter of the pit.

pit'ti-zite, pit'i-zait, *n. Mineral.* A reniform, vitreous, brown, translucent to opaque, hydrous, ferric arsenato-sulfate of doubtful formula. [< Gr. *pitta*, pitch.] **pit'ti-cite‡**.

pit'tle†, *n.* Same as PICKLE[2].

pit'tle-pat"tle†, *vi.* To talk gibberish; chatter.

pit'tock, pit'ŏc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The coalfish.

pit'told, pit'ĕld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pittidæ*. [< PITTA + -OID.]

Pit"to-spo-ra'ce-æ, pit'o-spo-rē'sē-ī *or* -rg'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the pittosporad family — with alternate entire leaves and regular pentamerous white, blue, or yellow flowers: embracing 10 genera and 90 species, all Australian. **Pit-tos'po-rum**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pitta*, pitch, + *sporos*; see SPORE[1].] **Pit"to-spo're-æ†**.
—pit"to-spo-ra'ceous, *a.*— **pit'to-spo"rad**, *n.* Any plant of this family.

pit'ty-pat", *a.* & *adv.* Same as PITAPAT.

pit"u-i'ta, pit'yu-ī'tə *or* -ī-tə, *n.* The secretion of mucous membranes; phlegm or mucus. [L., prob. < *sputus*, pp. of *spuo*, spit.] **pit'u-ite‡**.

pit'u-i-ta-ry, pit'yu-i-tg-ri, *C.* (pi-tiī'-, *I. W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Secreting mucus; mucous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pituitary body. [< L. *pituitarius*, < *pituita*; see PITUITA.] **pit'u-i-tal‡**; **pit'u-i-tous‡**.
—pituitary body or **gland**, a small rounded structure situated within the cranium, near the root of the nose, and attached to the base of the brain by a pedicle: now believed to be the vestiges of some aborted glandular organ connected with the ventricles of the brain, though formerly thought to secrete the pituita, or mucus of the nose. See illus. under CRUS.— **p. fossa**, the pit or fossa in which the pituitary body rests at the base and inner surface of the cranium. See illus. under BASICRANIAL.— **p. membrane**, the Schneiderian membrane.

pi-tu'ri, pi-tū'ri, *n.* An Australian shrub (*Duboisia Hopwoodii*), or its narcotic leaves, chewed by the natives. **pi-tu'ry‡**.

pit'-vil"lage, **pit-viper**. See PIT[1], *n.*

pit'y, pit'i, *v.* [PIT'IED; PIT'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel compassion or pity for; sympathize with in distress or unhappiness; commiserate; as, to *pity* the poor.

I *pity* the ignorance and conceit of the man who fancies that he has nothing left to learn from cultivated women.
KINGSLEY *Health and Education* lect. vi, p. 146. [L. & CO. '74.]

2†. To move to pity; used impersonally.

II. *i.* To have pity; be compassionate.

But wouldst thou *pity* more, say less. BYRON *The Giaour* st. 35.

Synonyms: be grieved for, commiserate, compassionate, have compassion on or upon, have pity on or upon, sorrow for or with, sympathize with.— Antonyms: crush, neglect, oppress, repulse, scorn, slight, torment.
—pit'y-ing-ly, *adv.* So as to show pity.

pit'y, *n.* [PIT'IES, *pl.*] **1.** The feeling of grief or pain awakened by trials, misfortunes, or distresses of others; sympathy with the sufferings of others, inclining to help, relieve, or, if suffering is from guilt, to spare.

Nothing but the Infinite *pity* is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 6, p. 121. [T. '82.]

2. That which may call for pity; a cause of pity; a matter of regret; pitiful thing; as, it is a *pity*.

What a *pity* she has nothing and nobody to devote herself to, except that parrot! DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Tide at the Flood* p. 11. [T. '82.]

3†. An appeal for pity. [C.] **4†.** Piety. [< OF. *pitie* < L. *pietas*; see PIETY.] **pit'ee†**; **pit'le†**; **pit'ty†**.

Synonyms: commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy, sympathy, tenderness. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union; *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate, and so far, at least, inferior to ourselves; hence, *pity* is often resented where

sympathy would be welcomed. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need; we may have *sympathy* with the struggles of a giant or the triumphs of a conqueror; we are moved with *pity* for the captive or the slave. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion*, like *pity*, is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy*. *Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion*, but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we can not reach or can not relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy*. —**Antonyms**: barbarity, brutality, cruelty, ferocity, hard-heartedness, harshness, inhumanity, mercilessness, pitilessness, rigor, ruthlessness, severity, sternness, truculence. —**Prepositions**: pity *on* or *upon* that which we help or spare; pity *for* that which we merely contemplate; "have pity *upon* me, O ye my friends," *Job* xix, 21; "pity *for* a horse o'erdriven." TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxii, st. 1.

Pit″y-li″næ, pit″i-lai″nī *or* -lī″nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tanagroid birds with bill conical (fringilline), and wings rather short. **Pit′y-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pitys*, pine-tree.] — **pit′y-lin(e)**, *a.*

pit″y-ri′a-sis, pit″i-rai′ə-sis *or* -ri′ə-sis, *n. Pathol.* A superficial affection sending off thin scales as dander; branny tetter; dandruff; dander. [< Gr. *pityriasis*, < *pityron*, bran.]

—**pityriasis capitis**, an erythematous desquamation of the cuticle of the head of infants and old people.—**p. nigra**, an affection of the skin characterized by irregular patches of dark-brown color. **p. versicolor**†.

pit′y-roid, pit′i-roid, *a.* Having the nature of bran; furfuraceous. [< Gr. *pityroeidēs*, < *pityron*, bran, + *eidos*; see -OID.]

più piū, *C. E. I.* (pai′ū, *S.*; pi′u, *W.*; pi′u, *Wr.*), *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* More.

—**più allegro**, faster.—**più forte**, louder.—**più lento**, slower.—**più piano**, softer.—**più presto**, faster.

pi-u′ma, pi-yū′mə, *n.* A mixed fabric of light texture, used for coats. F. *Sup. Dict.*

piv′ot, piv′ət, *v.* **I.** *t.* To place on a pivot; attach by means of a pivot; provide with a pivot.

II. *i.* To turn on or as on a pivot; hinge; swing.

piv′ot, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Something, typically a pin or a short shaft, upon which a related part turns, oscillates, or rotates: often a short cylindrical bearing, fixed on only one end, as for carrying or rotating a swinging part; as, the *pivot* on which the pointers of a dial turn; a *pivot*-joint.

If you apply a magnet to the end of a needle that courses freely on its *pivot*, the needle . . . approaches as if it loved it.
GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Temptation* p. 60. [AL. S. '65.]

2. Figuratively, something on which an important matter hinges or turns; a turning-point.

An unexpected and regretted occurrence is often the *pivot* on which life and destiny turn. P. C. HEADLEY *Life of Josephine* ch. 5, p. 128. [M. O. & CO. '57.]

3. *Mil.* A pivot-man. [F., < It. *piva*, pipe, < LL. *pipa*; see PIPE, *n.*]

— **piv′ot-bolt″**, *n.* Any bolt serving as a pivot.— **p.-broach**, *n.* A fine tool for reaming small pivot-holes, as in watches.— **p.-gearing**, *n.* A system of gearing permitting the driving-shaft to be swiveled to allow the machine to be set in any direction from the power.— **p.-gun**, *n.* A cannon the carriage of which is mounted on a vertical pivot so as to sweep through a large angle.— **p.-joint**, *n.* A joint, as that between the atlas and axis, or between the upper end of the radius and ulna, in which the articular surfaces bear the same relation as a pivot and an embracing ring. See illus. under ARTICULATION.— **p.-man**, *n.* The soldier upon whom as a pivot a line turns.— **p.-pin**, *n.* Any pin serving as a pivot.— **p.-span**, *n.* That span of a drawbridge that turns on a vertical pivot.— **p.-tooth**, *n.* In dentistry, an artificial crown attached by a pin to the stump or root of a natural tooth.

piv′ot-al, piv′ət-əl, *a.* Of the nature of a pivot; being or constituting that on which a matter turns; as, a *pivotal* question; a *pivotal* interest.

— **piv′ot-al-ly**, *adv.*

piv′ot-ing, piv′ət-ing, *n.* The act or process of using a pivot; a pivoted arrangement, as of a pivot-tooth.

pi-war′rie, pi-wär′i, *E.* (-war′i, *C.*; pəi-war′i, *I.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American intoxicating drink from cassava.

pix, *r.* & *n.* Same as PYX.

pix′ju″ry, pix′-jū″ri, *n.* [Eng.] A jury of goldsmiths to test the purity of gold and silver coin.

pix′y, pix′i, *n.* [PIX′IES, *pl.*] In English folk-lore, a kind of fairy or elf, especially of the kind fabled to dance in the so-called "pixy rings"; in general, a fairy.

Whom the untaught Shepherds call
Pixies in their madrigal.
Fancy's children, here we dwell.
COLERIDGE *Songs of the Pixies* st. 1.

[Perhaps dim. of PUCK.] **pick′sy**†; **pix′ie**†.

— **pixy colt**, a fairy colt said to mislead horses into bogs.— **pix′y-led″**, *a.* Bewildered.— **p.-puff**, *n.* A fungus.— **p.-purse**, *n.* A sea-purse.— **p. ring**, a fairy circle. See CIRCLE.— **p.-seat**, *n.* A tangle in a horse's mane, etc.— **p.-stool**, *n.* A toadstool or mushroom, especially the chanterelle.— **p.-wheel**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flat round disk of stone, about two inches in diameter, with a hole through it, often found with paleolithic remains, and supposed to be the whorl of a spindle; a fairy-millstone. **p.-whorl**†.

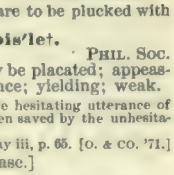
A Pixy-wheel.

pi′zaint, *n.* Same as PISAN. **pi′-zaine**†; **py′sane**†.

pi-zar′ro, pi-zar′ō, *n.* [Humorous, U. S.] A piazza.

pize, pəiz, *n.* A term used as a mild oath. **pies**†; **pise**†.

piz″zi-ca′to, pit″si-cā′tō, *a.* [It.] Plucked: applied to notes in music for a bowed instrument when they are to be plucked with the fingers.

piz′zle, piz′l, *n.* [Low.] A penis. **pis′let**†.

pla′ca-bl, -ness. Placable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pla′ca-ble, plē′kə-bl, *a.* That may be placated; appeasable; hence, inclined to complaisance; yielding; weak.

Many a fortune has melted away in the hesitating utterance of the *placable* 'Yes' which might have been saved by the unhesitating utterance of the implacable 'No'!
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* essay iii, p. 65. [O. & CO. '71.]

[F., < L. *placabilis*, < *placo*, appease.]

Synonyms: see CHARITABLE.

— **pla′ca-bil′i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being placable. **pla′ca-ble-ness**†.— **pla′ca-bly**, *adv.*

pla-card′, plə-kārd′, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W. Wr.* (plac′ard, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1]), *vt.* **1.** To make known by means of placards; announce by placards; as, to *placard* a meeting. **2.** To post placards upon; as, to *placard* the walls of a town.

plac′ard, plac′ard, *C.*[1] *S. W.*[2], *or* plə-kārd′, *C.*[2] *W.*] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** A printed or written paper for giving information to the public, as an advertisement, proclamation, or legal declaration, intended to be displayed openly, as by attachment to a wall or the like; a poster.

Platform and newspaper and flying *placard* had echoed and repeated the florid rhetoric of Grattan and his friends.
FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. iii, bk. viii, ch. 1, p. 5. [S. '74.]

2. A tag or plate bearing an owner's name. **3.** A kind of stomacher, often enriched with jewels, worn in the 15th and 16th centuries. **4.** *Building.* (1) The woodwork and frame of the door of a closet or the like. (2) A closet sunk in the wall so that only the door is seen. (3)† Parquet-work. **5.** A placcate. **6**†. Something issued by public authority, as an edict or a permit. [F., placard, < *plaguer*, paste on, < *plaque*; see PLACK.]

pla′cate, plē′kēt, *vt.* [PLA′CA′TED; PLA′CA′TING.] To bring from a state of angry or hostile feeling to one of patience or friendliness; appease; pacify; conciliate.

God is sufficient for man, and adapts himself to man. It is not you that *placate* him: it is he that persuades you. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Oct. 4, '74* vol. iii, p. 96. [J. B. F. '74.]

[< L. *placatus*, pp. of *placo*, appease.]

Synonyms: see CONCILIATE.

— **pla-ca′tion**, *n.* The act of placating; conciliation; propitiation.— **pla′ca-to-ry**, *a.* Tending or intended to placate or appease; propitiatory.

plac′cate, plak′ēt, *n. Archeol.* **1.** A piece of medieval armor on the lower part of the breastplate or backplate, especially a piece to double such part. **2.** A leather jacket reenforced by strips of steel. [< LL. *placca*, plate.] **plack′et**†; **plaqu′et**†.

place, plēs, *vt.* [PLACED; PLA′CING.] **1.** To set in a particular place or spot, or in a certain relative position; put in the appropriate place or order; put; arrange; as, to *place* a book on the shelf; the chessmen are *placed*.

If persons *place* themselves in suspicious situations, they must not complain if they be suspected. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Of Suppressors* in second series, vol. i, p. 135. [J. M. '24.]

2. To put in office or authority; assign to duty, residence, or instruction; find a place for; appoint; as, to *place* one in command; the young man is well *placed*.

When a man is not adequately appreciated or comfortably *placed* in his own country, his thoughts naturally turn towards foreign climes. GEORGE ELIOT *Brother Jacob* ch. 1, p. 11. [H.]

3. To dispose or arrange as an investment; put out at interest; take insurance for; invest; as, to *place* a loan; to *place* a risk. **4.** To direct or rest with confidence; set; fix: with *in* or *on*; as, *place* your hope *in* God; *place* no reliance *on* the help of others.

Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were *placed on* the sole chance of their rulers being good men, without a consequent loss of liberty. HENRY in Wirt's *Patrick Henry, June 5, 1778* § 8, p. 297. [D. T. & CO. '36.]

5†. To attribute; ascribe.

Synonyms: see ARRANGE; PUT.

place, *n.* **1.** A particular point or portion of space, especially that part of space occupied by or belonging to a thing under consideration; a definite locality or location; situation; site; as, a *place* for everything; a damp *place;* a sore *place;* put in *place*.

It is the vivid lesson of Christianity . . . that no *place* is peculiarly sacred. STORRS *Christianity* lect. iv, p. 124. [RAN. & S.]

2. An occupied situation or building; space regarded as abode or quarters; an estate; a village, town, or city; in military language, a fortified post; as, a *place* in the country; a manufacturing *place;* his *place* of business; a strong *place*. **3.** An open space or square in a city; also, a court or street; especially, a short or subordinate street; as, a market-*place;* Astor *place*. **4.** Position in relative order; hence, station in life; degree; grade; rank; as, to know her *place*.

A good master, a good servant, . . . is made in no other way so well as by knowing what is his *place*, and keeping to that. DEAN STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* div. 100, p. 160. [D. L. CO.]

5. Specifically: (1) In sporting contests, position among the first three. (2) An office, appointment, or employment; as, an office-seeker striving for a *place*. (3) Indefinitely, office or station.

Newcastle now began to tremble for his *place*, and for the only thing which was dearer to him than his *place*— his neck.
MACAULAY *Essays, Thackeray's Chatham* p. 237. [A. '80.]

6. Room for occupation; hence, reception; welcome; admission; seat; lodgment; as, to give *place* to advice; to leave no *place* for complaint; take your *place*.

There isn't any *place* left for godliness next to cleanliness in Rotterdam, I am sure; cleanliness has taken all the room! HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Bits of Travel* ch. 11, p. 286. [O. & CO. '72.]

7. Specifically, room made by withdrawing oneself or something else; vacated room; stead; hence, precedence; priority; as, one thing gives *place* to another; give *place*.

And while the unexampled and almost incredible use of machinery would seem to supply the *place* of labor, labor still finds its occupation and its reward. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 72. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

8. A particular passage in a book or document; a text; a topic. **9.** *Falconry.* The highest point of flight, specifically called *pride of place*. **10.** *Logic & Rhet.* A topic. **11.** *Geom.* Same as LOCUS. [C.] **12.** *Astron.* The position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere as indicated by its right ascension and declination. **13.** *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a wide lode as a beginning of a slide. [F., < L. *platea*, street, < Gr. *plateia*, *f.* s. of *platys*, wide.]

Synonyms: locality, location, part, position, post, room, site, situation, space, spot, station.

Phrases, etc.: — **body of the place**, see ENCRINITE, 1.— **in p.** 1. In its natural or appropriate location or position. 2. *Mining.* Surrounded on both sides by fixed rocks: said of a vein or lode. 3. *Geol.* Same as IN SITU.— **out of p.**, removed from or not situated in the natural or appropriate place, order, or relation; unsuitable; inappropriate; ill-timed.— **place′-bro″ker**, *n.* One who traffics in public offices.— **p.-holder**, *n.* One who holds a place, as under government, especially as a means of livelihood or under such circumstances as tend to foster subservicency and loss of personal independence.— **p.-hunter**, *n.* A persistent applicant for public office: with a derogatory implication. **p.-seeker**†.— **p.-hunting**, *n.*— **p.-kick**, *n.* In football, a kick of the ball after it has been placed on the ground.— **p.-mark**, *n.* The number or other mark indicating the place of a particular book in a library.—**place′-mon″ger**, *n.* A place-broker.— **p.-name**, *n.* The name of a place, as distinguished from a personal name.— **p. of arms**, *Fort.* **1.** A place for the rendezvous of troops. **2.** A fortress or stronghold affording a place of retreat, or its arsenal, stores, etc., in the field. **3.** The lines or parallels that unite the different means of attack, secure the regular approaches, etc., to a stronghold.— **p.-proud**, *a.* Proud of office or rank.

pla-ce′bo, plə-sī′bō *or* -cē′bō, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The opening antiphon of the vespers for the dead, a part of Psalm cxvi: from its first word. **2.** *Med.* Any harmless substance, as bread pills, given to soothe a patient's anxiety rather than as a remedy. [OF., < L. *placebo*, I will please, 1st per. s. fut. ind. act. of *placeo*, please.]

pla-cée′, plə-sē′, *n.* [Local, U. S.] During the existence of slavery, a girl with negro blood who was the kept mistress of a white man.

place′ful†, *a.* Filling a place.

place′less, plēs′les, *a.* Having no place or office.

place′man, plēs′mən, *n.* One who holds or keeps a place, especially a public or official position: often with derogatory implication.

place′ment, plēs′mənt, *n.* The act of placing, or the state of being placed; position.

pla′cent†, *n.* A flat cake or tablet.

pla-cen′ta, plə-sen′tə, *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The organ by which the fetus of the higher mammals (*Monodelphia*) is nourished, consisting of an arrangement of vessels by which the fetal blood and the maternal blood are brought into close proximity. It is connected with the fetus on one side by the umbilical cord and on the other is closely attached to the walls of the uterus, from which it is detached at birth, forming the chief part of the afterbirth. The human placenta is from 6 to 8 inches in diameter and about 1 inch thick.

We forget that it is a birth and call it a death. The body he leaves behind is but the *placenta* by which he drew his nourishment from his mother Earth.
MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* ch. 54, p. 388. [D. L. CO.]

2. *Zool.* An analogous organ in some other animals, as the vascular attachment of the yolk-sac to the uterus in some sharks, or of the embryo to the atrial wall in salps. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The part of the ovary that supports the ovules: usually composed of the infolded edges of the carpellary leaf. When borne on the wall it is *parietal;* when the ovary is compound and the placenta occupies the center it is *axile;* when the partitions of an axile placenta are obliterated it becomes a *free central placenta*.

The particular part or line, or whatever it may be, that the ovules or seeds are attached to, is called the *Placenta*.
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* ¶ 199, p. 66. [I. & P. '59.]

(2) The analogous organ in cryptogams. [L., cake.]

— **pla-cen′tate**, *a.* Having a placenta.— **plac″-en-ta′tion**, *n.* The manner of the disposition or development of the placenta.— **plac″en-tif′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or having a placenta. **plac″en-tig′er-ous**‡.— **pla-cen′ti-form**, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a placenta; cake- or quoit-shaped.— **plac″-en-ti′tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the placenta.

pla-cen′tal, plə-sen′təl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with a placenta. **2.** Having a placenta. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*.

— **placental atrophy** (*Med.*), the wasting away of the placenta, or its metamorphosis by fatty degeneration, or gangrene due to inflammation.— **p. dystocia**, a difficult expulsion of the afterbirth in parturition.— **p. murmur** or **bruit**, a peculiar murmuring sound, like that made by blowing gently over the mouth of a vial, first heard about the fourth month of pregnancy, due to the movement of the blood as it enters the enlarged uterine vessels.

pla-cen′tal, *n.* One of the *Placentalia*.

Plac″en-ta′li-a, plas″ən-tē′li-ə *or* plə-sen′tə-li-ə, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Monodelphia*. [< PLACENTA.] **Plac″en-ta′ri-a**†; **Plac″en-ta′ta**‡.

— **plac″en-ta′li-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pla-cen′ta-ry, plə-sen′tə-ri, *a.* **1.** Placental. **2.** Founded on the placenta, as a classification.

pla-cen′ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A placental.

pla-cen′tious†, *a.* Amiable; agreeable.

plac′er, plas′ər, *vt. Mining.* To work (gold-deposits) by hydraulic process.

plac′er[1], plas′ər, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] (pla-sēr′, *C.*[2] *S.*[2]; pla-thēr′, *S.*[1]; plə-ther′, *W.*[2]), *n.* In mining, a place where surface deposition is washed for valuable minerals, as gold; hence, any place regarded as the depository of treasures.

The Homer of Chapman . . . is a vast *placer*, full of nuggets for the philologist and the lover of poetry. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Library of Old Authors* p. 296. [O. & CO. '71.]

[Sp., < *plaza*, place, < L. *platea*; see PLACE.]

pla′cer[2], plē′sər, *n.* One who places; especially (*Gr. Antiq.*), one who made the proper dispositions at a banquet.

An *asséeur*, or *placer*, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 11, p. 171. [TR. & CO. '71.]

pla′cet, plē′set *or* plō′cet, *n.* [L.] **1.** Permission given by authority; expressed sanction: literally, 'it pleases,' a former endorsement on a document or formal expression of official permission. Specifically: (1) Sanction granted by the civil authority to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance. (2) A vote of assent by the governing body of a university, or the assent of a council. **2.** A formal request, as one in writing; a petition. **pla′cit**†.

The boon which I am now to ask . . . is, that your Majesty would be pleased, on the instant, to look at the *placet* of Lord Glenvarloch. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 9, p. 123. [D. F. & CO.]

plac′id, plas′id, *a.* Having a smooth, unruffled surface, as a sheet of still water; unruffled; calm; hence, free from passion; equable; serene; as, a *placid* sky; a *placid* spirit.

With a pale, *placid* face, sleeping as one who has found eternal rest. MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* ch. 8, p. 97. [O. & CO. '69.]

[< F. *placide*, < L. *placidus*, < *placeo*, please; see PLEASE.] **pla-cid′i-ous**†.

Synonyms: see CALM; PACIFIC.

— **pla-cid′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** An unruffled state; calmness. **2.** Sweetness of disposition; gentleness. **plac′-id-ness**‡.— **plac′id-ly**, *adv.*

pla″ci-da-men′te, plā″chi-də-men′tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a quiet or placid manner: a direction.

plac′i-to-ry†, *a. Law.* Relating to pleas or pleading.

plac′i-um, plas′i-tum *or* plō′ci-tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Eng. Law.* **1.** In the middle ages, a public assembly for the consideration of important matters, at which the sovereign presided. **2.** A judgment, decree, or determination passed

by such an assembly. **3.** A plea, trial, or suit; also, a fine or penalty. [LL.; see PLEA.]

plack, plac, *n.* A small copper or billon coin, formerly current in Scotland. See COIN. [< F. *plaque*, plate, < MD. *placke*, coin so called.] — **plack's pie"**, *n.* [Scot.] A pie sold for a plack. — **plack'less**, *a.* [Scot.] Having not so much as a plack; penniless.

Billon Plack of James V. of Scotland. (Nearly actual size.)

plack't, plak't, *n.* **1.** The opening or slit left in the upper part of a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on. **plack'-et-hole"**†. **2**†. A woman's pocket. **3**†. A petticoat; hence, figuratively, a woman. [< OF. *placquette*, dim. of OF. and F. *plaque*; see PLACK.]

placo-, **plac-**. Derived from Greek *plax*, tablet, plate; combining forms. — **Plac"o-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pelibranchiata*. — **Plac"o-bran'chi-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gastropods with very large lateral expansions of the smooth body. **Plac"o-bran'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **plac"o-bran'chid**, *n.* — **plac"o-bran'choid**, *a.* — **Plac"o-der'mi**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleozoic division of fishes, especially an order of dipnoans with an abdominal shield of large plates articulating by a ginglymoid joint with the occipital border of the cranial shield, as in *Coccosteus*. **Plac"o-der'ma-ta**†. — **plac"o-derm**, *a.* & *n.* — **plac"o-der'mal**, *a.* — **plac"o-der'ma-tous**, *a.* — **Plac"o-don'ti-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct division of reptiles, especially a suborder of *Theromora*, with palate closed except behind and temporal fenestræ. **Plac"o-don'ta**†. — **plac"o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **Plac"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of *Placodontia*, including all the known species. — **plac"o-don'tid**, *n.* — **plac"o-don'toid**, *a.* — **Plac'o-dus**, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Placodontidæ*. **2.** [*l. c.*; -DI, *pl.*] A reptile of this genus. — **Plac"o-ga-noi'de-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Placoderma*. — **plac"o-gan'oid**, *C. W.*? (**plac"o-ga'noid**, *W.*†), **plac"o-ga-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Plac-coph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Polyplacophora* as a primary division of mollusks. — **pla-coph'o-ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **pla-coph'o-rous**, *a.* — **Plac"o-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* An Eocene family of lizards with fully developed limbs, often united with *Anguidæ*. **Plac"o-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **plac"o-sau'rid**, *n.* — **plac"o-sau'roid**, *a.*

plac'oid, plac'oid, *a.* **1.** Plate-like; specifically said of scales that are ossifications of the papillæ of the cutis, as in sharks and rays.

The most primitive form of the first type of dermal structures is that of the *placoid* scales of Elasmobranchii. F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 335 (MACM. '85.)

2. Of or pertaining to the *Placoidei*. [< Gr. *plakōdēs*, < *plax*, plate, + *eidos*, form.] — **plac'oid**, *n.* One of the *Placoidei*.

Pla-col'de-i, pla-col'de-ī *or* -i, *n. pl. Ich.* A former order of fishes with placoid scales, including sharks, rays, and myzonts. **Pla-col'de-a**‡; **Pla-col'des**‡. — **pla-col'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pla-col'di-an**, *n.*

plac'u-la, plac'yu-la, *n.* A discoidal plate-like embryo. [Dim. < Gr. *plax* (*plak-*), plate.] — **plac'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a placula; plate-like. **plac'u-late**, *a.* Having a placula.

plad"a-ro'sis, plad"a-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A soft warty excrescence on the eyelid. [< Gr. *pladaroomai*, become flabby, < *pladaros*, be flaccid.]

pla-fond', pla-fond', *n.* [F. *Arch.* **1.** The under surface, properly plain, of any architectural member, as a larmier or an epistylos; a soffit. **2.** A ceiling. **plat-fond'**‡.

pla'ga, plē'gə *or* plā'gi, *n.* [PLA G.E, plē'ji *or* plā'gē, *pl.*] *Zool.* A stripe or streak of color. [LL.; see PLAGUE, *n.*]

pla'gal, plē'gul *or* plā'gul, *a.* In Gregorian music, consisting of or pertaining to a scale formed from one of the authentic scales by beginning on a tone a fourth below and extending to a fifth above the final. The final was the same tone in both, being the first of the authentic scale, but occurring about the middle of the plagal scale. The plagal scales were distinguished by prefixing *hypo-* to the name of the corresponding authentic scale. In modern music the word is used only in the phrase **plagal cadence**. See CADENCE, and compare MODE.

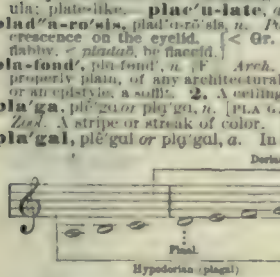

A Plagal Scale.

[< LL. *plagius*, sidewise, < Gr. *plagios*, < *plagos*, side.]

plag'ard†, *n.* Same as PLACARD, 1.

pla'gate, plē'gāt *or* -gət, *a. Zool.* Having plagæ; streaked; striped.

plage†, *n.* **1.** A quarter of the compass. **2.** A region.

plage²†, *n.* Same as PLAGUE.

plagi-. Same as PLAGIO-.

pla'gi-a-rism, plē'ji-a-rizm, *C. W.*? *Wr.* (plē'ja-rizm, *S. W.*†) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of plagiarizing or appropriating the ideas, writings, or inventions of another without due acknowledgment; specifically, the stealing of passages, either word for word or in substance, from the writings of another and publishing them as one's own; literary or artistic theft.

The Early Greeks . . . were in no danger of . . . imputations of *plagiarism* and wrote down whatever struck them as just and impressive, without fear of finding that they had been stealing from a predecessor. JEFFREY *Contributions to Edinburgh Review. Mme. de Staël Holstein* p. 50. [A. BT '84.]

2. A writing, utterance, or invention stolen from another.

He indulged in martial harangues, plentifully interlarded with *plagiarisms*. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 6. [L. '81.]

pla'gi-a-rist, plē'ji-a-rist, *n.* One who plagiarizes.

A line may be stolen, but the pervading spirit of a great poet is not to be surreptitiously obtained by a *plagiarist*. MACAULAY *Essays. Petrarch* in vol. i, p. 94. [H. & H. '73.]

pla'gi-a-rize, plē'ji-a-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] **1.** *t.* In literary or artistic work, to appropriate from another and give out as one's own; make the subject of plagiarism; as, to *plagiarize* a story or an oration.

II. *i.* To commit plagiarism. **pla'gi-a-rise**‡.

Synonyms: see QUOTE.

pla'gi-a-ry†, *a.* **1.** Practising plagiarism. **2.** Kidnaping.

pla'gi-a-ry, plē'ji-a-ri, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Plagiarism.

Plagiary existed [in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson], and was very common, but was not known as a sin. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 6, p. 115. [T. '83.]

2†. A plagiarist. **3**†. A kidnaper; manstealer. [< F. *plagiaire*, < L. *plagiarius*, < *plagium*, kidnaping, perhaps < *plaga*, snare; cp. *plekto*, weave.]

Pla"gi-au-lac'i-dæ, plē"ji-ō-las'i-dī *or* plg'gi-ō-lg'-ci-dē. *n. pl. Mam.* A Mesozoic family of multituberculate mammals having the premolars obliquely grooved and the last large, and the incisors of the lower jaw scalpriform. **Pla"gi-au'lax**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PLAGI- + Gr. *aulax*, furrow.] — **pla"gi-au'la-cid**, *n.* — **pla"gi-au'la-coid**, *a.* & *n.*

pla"gi-he'dral, plē"ji-hī'dral, *a.* In crystallography, having an oblique spiral arrangement of planes, as levogyrate and dextrogyrate crystals. [< PLAGI- + Gr. *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]

plagio-, **plagi-**. Derived from Greek *plagios*, oblique (see PLAGAL); combining forms. — **pla"gi-o-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* Asymmetric and twisted: said of a skull. **pla"gi-o-ceph'a-lous**‡. — **pla"gi-o-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* An individual affected with plagiocephaly. — **pla"gi-o-ceph'a-ly**, *n.* Oblique deformity of the skull, as from premature fusion of a half of the coronal or lambdoid suture. — **pla'gi-o-clase**, *n. Mineral.* Any triclinic feldspar. See FELDSPAR. — **pla"gi-o-clas'tic**, *a.* Having the cleavage of plagioclase; breaking obliquely. — **pla'gi-o-dont**, *a.* Having oblique teeth, as in certain snakes. — **pla'gi-o-graph**, *n. Math.* A form of pantograph, invented by Sylvester, that reproduces similar figures, but turned at a given angle to the original. Called also a *sexor proportionator*. — **pla'gi-o-nite**, *n. Mineral.* A metallic blackish lead-gray lead sulfantimonite PbSbS$_3$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. — **Pla"gi-o-stom'a-ta**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Plagiostomi* as an order. — **pla"gi-o-stom'a-tous**, *a.* — **Pla"gi-os'to-mi**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of fishes, especially a suborder of selachians with a distinct hyomandibular cartilage and 5 to 7 pairs of branchial apertures, including sharks and rays. — **pla'gi-o-stome**, *a.* & *n.* — **pla"gi-os'to-mous**, *a.* — **Pla"gi-o-stom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of allofococlous turbellarians with a single genital orifice and no otolithus. **Pla"gi-os'to-ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pla"gi-os'to-mid**, *n.* — **pla"gi-os'to-moid**, *a.* — **Pla"gi-o-tre'ma-ta**, *C.* (**Pla"gi-o-trem'a-ta**, *W.*), *n. pl. Herp.* The *Squamata* as a subclass. — **pla"gi-ot'ro-pism**, *n. Bot.* Oblique geotropism; a form of geotropism under the influence of which certain plant-organs grow either upward or downward, inclined at a greater or smaller angle to the vertical. — **pla"gi-o-trop'ic**, *a.* — **pla"gi-o-trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

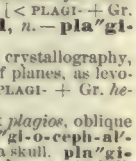

Plagiocephaly.

Top view of a plagiocephalic skull *a*, *a*, front; *b*, *b*, rear.

pla'gi-um, plē'ji-um *or* plg'gi-um, *n. Civ. & Scots Law.* The crime of kidnaping; manstealing. [L.; see PLAGIARY.] **plagii crimen**‡.

pla-gose', *a.* Disposed to flog; harsh; stern.

plague, plēg, *vt.* [PLAGUED; PLA'GUING.] **1.** To pursue with vexation or annoyance; vex; harass; worry.

Fear hath a hundred eyes that all agree
To *plague* her beating heart.
WORDSWORTH *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Gunpowder Plot* l. 1.

2. To afflict or visit with plague, or any disease, calamity, or natural evil. [< LL. *plago*, wound, < L. *plaga*; see PLAGUE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ANNOY; BAIGER; BOTHER.

plague, *n.* **1.** Anything troublesome or harassing, producing mental misery; an annoyance or vexation.

It is thus that not only virtue is termed its own reward, but vice its own greatest *plague* or self-tormentor.
CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treatise* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 122. [BELL '84.]

2. A pestilence or epidemic disease; specifically, the fever of the Levant, an intensely malignant epidemic disease attended by violent fever and burning buboes or carbuncles in the glands of the groin and armpits, often fatal in 24 hours. **glandular pestilence**‡; **Oriental typhus**‡.

When any man caught the *plague* the doctors did not know how to do anything for him. A red cross was painted on the door of his house, and the words, 'The Lord have mercy upon us!' were written above it. S. R. GARDINER *Eng. Hist. for Young Folks* ch. 29, p. 252. [H. H. & CO. '81.]

3. Any great natural evil or calamity; as, a *plague* of hail; a *plague* of locusts. **4.** [Archaic.] A curse; mischief: used, often parenthetically, as an expletive.

What a *plague* have I to do with a buff jerkin?
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry IV.* act i, sc. 2.

[OF.. < LL. *plaga*, < L. *plaga*, blow, < √ *plag*, in *plango*, strike.] **plaget**†.

Synonyms: see ABOMINATION.

— **black plague**, the black death. See BLACK.

The *Black Plague* reduced the population of Norway alone from two millions to three hundred thousand, and this fact gives us some idea of the terrible ravages of this fearful epidemic.
R. B. ANDERSON *America Not Discovered by Columbus* ch. 15, p. 93. [S. C. C. '74.]

— **cold p.**, an aggravated form of bilious pneumonia, or congestive fever, in which there is no reaction from the cold stage of attack. — **London p.**, the great plague of 1665, of the Oriental type, which proved fatal to 68,596 of the people of London, about one-third of the population. **Pali** or **Indian p.**, a malignant pestilence resembling the plague that ravaged India in 1896. — **plague'-sore"**, *n.* A sore caused by the plague. — **p.-spot**, *n.* **1.** A mark or token by which one struck by the plague was known, being a small glandular tubercle somewhat resembling a wart, with but little sensibility. **p.-mark**‡. **2.** A place where the plague or some foul disease or condition prevails. — **Siberian p.** (*Pathol.*), a malignant boil; carbuncle.

— **plague'ful**‡, *a.* Abounding with plagues. — **plague'less**, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague. — **pla'guer**, *n.* One who plagues or annoys.

pla'guy, plē'gi, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Characterized by vexation or annoyance; troublesome; as, this *plaguy* house.

Nine days of bad or *plaguy* winds (olooi anemoi) bring him to the land of the Lotos-Eaters.
GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 13, p. 483 [MACM. '69.]

2†. Plague-stricken; marked by foul disease.

— **pla'gui-ly**. **pla'-guy**, *adv.* [Colloq.] Vexationally; very; as, to annoy one *plaguily*; *plaguy* hard.

plaice, plās, *n.* **1.** A flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*), sometimes 8 to 10 pounds in weight, of the coast of northern Europe. **2.** One of various American flatfishes, especially the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*). [< F. *plaise*, < LL. *platessa*, flatfish, < Gr. *platys*, flat.]

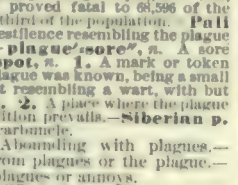

The Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*). 1/12

plaise†.

plaice'-mouth"†, *n.* A small puckered mouth like that of the plaice. — **plaice'-mouthed"**†, *a.*

plaid, plad, *C.*† *S.*? *W.*† *Wr.*, *or* plēd, *C.*? *S.*† *W.*?) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having a pattern of stripes crossing one another at right angles: said of woven fabrics; as, a *plaid* shawl; a *plaid* ribbon. **2.** [U. S.] Checkered.

plaid[1], plēd, *n.* [Scot.] A rectangular woolen garment, cross-barred with different colors, worn by Scottish Highlanders of both sexes.

To-morrow eve, more stilly laid,
My couch may be my bloody *plaid*.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. iii, st. 23.

[< Gael. *plaide*, contr. of *peallaid*, sheepskin, < *peall*, skin.] **plaid'le**‡; **plaid'y**‡.

— **shepherd's plaid**, a plaid of black-and-white check, worn by Scottish shepherds; shepherd's tartan; a cloth like a shepherd's plaid; also, the garment of this material.

The true *shepherd's plaid*, consisting of two breadths sewed together, and uncut at one end, making a poke or cul de sac.
JOHN BROWN *Marjorie Fleming* p. 11. [T. & F. '64.]

plaid[2], plad *or* plēd, *n.* **1.** Any fabric having a pattern of stripes or bars crossing at right angles, as in a tartan. **2.** A cross-bar pattern. [A use of PLAID[1], *n.*]

plaid'ed, plad'ed *or* plēd'ed, *a.* **1.** Wearing a plaid. **2.** Made of or resembling plaid; as, a *plaided* kilt.

plaid'ing, plad'ing *or* plēd'ing, *n.* A strong twilled woolen fabric, used for plaids and occasionally for dresses. **plaid'en**‡.

plain[1], plēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mourn or make lamentation over; complain of.

'Though something I might *plain*,' he said,
'Of cold respect to stranger guest.'
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 13.

II. *i.* **1.** To give vent to sorrow. **2**†. To whinny. [< F. *plaindre*, < L. *plango*, beat the breast.] **pleyne**†, **plain**[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To make manifest; explain. **2.** To make level or even on the surface.

plain, *a.* **1.** Having no noticeable elevation or depression; free from conspicuous roughness or inequality; flat; smooth; as, a *plain* country; *plain* surface.

The sovereign weed betwixt two marbles *plain* She pounded small.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 5, st. 33.

2. Presenting few difficulties or intricacies; easy; as, *plain* sewing; *plain* exercises. **3.** That may be readily seen or understood; apparent; obvious; clear; as, a *plain* statement.

There are some people that never see anything, if it is as *plain* as a hole in a grindstone, until it is pointed out to them.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 9, p. 214. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

4. Exercising no pretense or affectation; straightforward; sincere; frank; as, a *plain* and honest man.

An Honest and *plain* Heart, that holds no confederacy with any known Sin, keeps a quiet Conscience even under Affliction itself.
M. HALE *Contemplations* pt. ii, p. 116. [SHROW. 1682.]

5. Lowly in condition or station; unlearned; uncultured; unsophisticated.

I set a *plain* man's common sense Against the pedant's pride.
WHITTIER *Poor Voter on Election Day* st. 3.

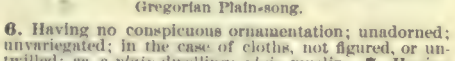

Gregorian Plain-song.

6. Having no conspicuous ornamentation; unadorned; unvariegated; in the case of cloths, not figured, or untwilled; as, a *plain* dwelling; *plain* muslin. **7.** Having little variety or range of modulation; as, a *plain* melody. **8.** Being without personal beauty; homely.

Just to show a very handsome man that she was not quite a *plain* woman. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* ch. 11, p. 94. [S. E. & CO. '81.]

9. Not luxurious or rich; prepared without high seasoning; simple; as, *plain* living; *plain* food.

Plain living and high thinking are no more.
WORDSWORTH *Written in London, September, 1802* l. 11.

10. In card-playing, not trumps. **11.** *Anat.* Unstriated; said of muscular fiber. **12**†. Unobstructed by barriers; open. [F., < L. *planus*, flat.] **playn**†; **pleyn**†.

Synonyms: clear, distinct, explicit, intelligible, perspicuous, straightforward, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal. That is *clear* which offers no impediment to vision — land dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen, *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the case with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Plain* is level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* though highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. See BALD; BLANK; CLEAR; EXPLICIT; LEVEL; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; RUSTIC; SIMPLE. — Antonyms: see synonyms for AMBIGUOUS; EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.

Compounds, etc.: — **plain'-chant"**, *n.* Same as PLAIN-SONG. — **p.-chart**, *n.* A chart made on Mercator's projection. — **p.-clay**, *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Noctua depuncta*). — **p.-dealer**, *n.* One who speaks out his views plainly and frankly. — **p.-dealing**, **I.** *a.* Dealing frankly and sincerely. **II.** *n.* Frankness and sincerity; straightforward, open honesty. — **p.-edge**, *a.* Not having a pearl-edge: applied to pillow-lace. — **p.-hearted**, *a.* Without guile; frank and sincere. — **p.-heartedness**, *n.* — **p.-laid**, *a. Naut.* Consisting of strands twisted together in the ordinary way; as, a *plain-laid* rope. — **p. language**, specifically, the non-ceremonious form of speech adopted by Quakers. — **p. molding**, molding having a plain or continuous surface. — **p.-pug**, *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Eupithecia subnotata*). — **p.-singing**, *n.* Same as PLAIN-SONG. — **p.-song**, *n.* A variety of old ecclesiastical music that is not subject to strict rules of time, but obeys solely the dictates of the word-accent. See illus. above.

plain, *n.* **1.** A surface, usually of considerable extent, unbroken by noticeable elevations or depressions; an expanse of level land; as, the *plain* of Jordan.

The city of Mexico stands in the centre of a vast and beautiful *plain*, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. NEIL ARNOTT *Elements of Physics* vol. i, ¶ 461, p. 176. [L. G. & CO. '64.]

2. [Local, Eng.] A small park environed by buildings. **3†.** A field, especially a battle-field. [< F. *plaine*, < L. *planum*, < *planus*, flat.]

—the plains [N. Am.], the gradually sloping and for the most part treeless region reaching from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to about the 104th meridian.

plain, plēn, *adv.* [Colloq. or Archaic.] Plainly.

plain'ant, plēn'ant, *n. Law.* A plaintiff. [< F. *plaignant*, ppr. of *plaindre*; see PLAIN[1], *v.*]

plain'backs, plēn'bacs, *n. pl.* Bombazet: a trade name.

plaind, *pp.* Plained. PHIL. Soc.

plain'ing, plēn'ing. [Poet.] **I.** *a.* Complaining. **II.** *n.* Complaint.

plain'ly, plēn'lī, *adv.* In a plain manner. (1) Without adornment. (2) So as to avoid mistake; clearly. (3) Without reserve; frankly. **plain'liche†; pleyn'ly†.**

plain'ness, plēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being plain.

plains'man, plēnz'man, *n.* A dweller on the plains.

plain'-speak"ing, plēn'-spē'kn, *a.* **1.** Plainly or frankly uttered; as, a *plain-spoken* menace. **2.** Speaking plainly or frankly; as, a *plain-spoken* person.

plain'-stanes", plēn'-stēnz", *n.* [Scot.] A pavement; sidewalk; originally, flagstones as opposed to cobblestones.

plaint, plēnt, *n.* **1.** Audible utterance of sorrow or grief, or grief so uttered; lamentation or a lament.

What losses we had already borne were beyond power of *plaint* and tear to restore.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 22, p. 53. [S. '90.]

2. *Eng. Law.* A statement in writing of a cause of action; specifically, in inferior courts, a written statement, in the nature of an original writ, tendered in open court, and setting forth the grievance and asking redress. **3†.** Complaint. [< F. *plainte*, < LL. *planctа*, plaint, < L. *planctus*, pp. of *plango*, beat the breast.] **plainte†; pleynt†.**

—plaint'ful, *a.* Expressing sorrow audibly; containing a plaint.— **plaint'less,** *a.* Unrepining.

plain'-ta"ble, plēn'-tē'bl, *n.* A plane-table.

plain'tif, *n.* Plaintiff. PHIL. Soc.: also obsolete form.

plain'tiff†, *a.* Plaintive; complaining.

plain'tiff, plēn'tif, *n. Law.* The party that begins an action at law; the complaining party in an action.

It is of the utmost importance in the administration of justice that knowledge and intellectual power should be as far as possible equalized between the crown and the prisoner, or *plaintiff* and defendant. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Oct. 27, '31.

[< OF. *plaintif*, < OF. and F. *plainte;* see PLAINT.]

—nominal plaintiff, one who is named on the record as plaintiff, but who has no real interest in the suit.— **p. in error,** the party who sues out a writ of error.

plain'tiv, -ly, -ness. Plaintive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

plain'tive, plēn'tiv, *a.* **1.** Expressing a subdued sadness; suggesting or conducing to sorrow or melancholy; mournful; as, a *plaintive* melody. **2†.** Lamenting; repining. [< F. *plaintif*, < *plainte;* see PLAINT.] **plain'tif†.**

—plain'tive-ly, *adv.*— **plain'tive-ness,** *n.*

plain'-wan"der-er, *n.* The plover-quail.

plain'-wave", plēn'-wēv", *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Acidalia inornata*).

plai"sance', plē"zŏns', *n.* [F.] Same as PLEASANCE, 1: archaic or obsolete in English use except as revived in the phrase **Mid'way Plai"sance',** a division of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892–'93.

plaise†, *n.* Same as PLAICE.

plais'ter†, *n.* Same as PLASTER.

plait, plāt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To double in narrow folds; fold in strips; make into plaits: said especially of a fabric so treated for decoration, or to give fulness, as in dressmaking.

Some fold the sleeve, whilst others *plait* the gown.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 1, l. 147.

2. To interweave regularly in strands; braid; as, to *plait* the hair. **3.** To consolidate by felting; mat; harden, as in felt-hat making.

II†. *i.* To twist. **pleat‡** [Colloq.].

plait, *n.* **1.** A portion of a fabric or the like doubled over and fixed in place by sewing or otherwise; a flattened fold or gather; as, a box *plait.*

Every superfluity and ornament was carefully retrenched; no *plaits* to their [the Quakers'] coat, no buttons to their sleeves.
HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 62, p. 521. [F. S. & CO. '54.]

2. A braid, as of straw or hair.

Her shining hair was compressed into a *plait* that would have done credit to a rope-maker. JULIANA H. EWING *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* sc. 6, p. 37. [R. BROS. '85.]

3. Strands of rope-yarn braided into sennit. [< OF. *pleit*, < LL. *plicatum*, < L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.] **pleat‡** [Colloq.].

plait'ed, plāt'ed, *pa.* **1.** Folded in plaits; pleated; as, a *plaited* curtain. **2.** Braided; as, *plaited* cords. **3.** Wrinkled; contracted. **4.** *Biol.* Folded together into longitudinal plaits; plicate. See illus. under CONVOLUTE and PLICATE. **5†.** Involved; tangled.

plait'er, plāt'er, *n.* One who or that which plaits; especially, a plaiting-machine.

plait'ing, plāt'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of making folds or plaits. **2.** Folds or plaits; braids. **3.** In felting, the stiffening of the body by pressure and heat; hardening.

plait'ing-ma-chine", plāt'ing-ma-shēn", *n.* A mechanical device for making uniform plaits; a plaiter.

plait'work", plāt'wŭrk", *n. Arch.* A decoration of interlacing or plaited bands; strapwork.

plak'at, plak'at, *n.* [Siam.] The fighting-fish.

plan, plan, *v.* [PLANNED; PLAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form a scheme or method for the doing of; entertain as a project, with a prospect of effecting or performing; devise ways and means of accomplishing; contrive; as, to *plan* a work; to *plan* a rescue. **2.** To give visible form or representation to, as by plotting upon paper; draw in detail the different parts, dimensions, etc., of; delineate; as, to *plan* a building or a machine.

II. *i.* To form a plan or plans; as, it is one thing to *plan*, another to execute.

They moralize and speculate about eternity, but do not *plan* for it. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xiv, p. 165. [H. '70.]

plan, *n.* **1.** A methodical arrangement of the various means or successive steps believed to be necessary or conducive to the attainment of some object; a formulated scheme for reaching some result; contrivance; method; design; as, the *plan* of an expedition; a *plan* of attack.

Complete military success can only be accomplished by united action on some general *plan*, embracing usually a large district of country. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 287. [A. '75.]

2. A drawing, showing the parts in their proportion as well as relation, as of a building, ship, machine, or city; originally, the representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart. Specifically, in architecture: (1) The geometric projection of the walls of a structure or of one story of a building on a horizontal plane, showing the relative positions and dimensions of walls, partitions, doorways, window-openings, columns, chimneys and their breasts, recesses and projections, stories, etc. (2) A drawing representing a horizontal section of a building.

3. Hence, any outline sketch, as of the main thoughts and divisions of an oration, sermon, or book; an outline; sketch; skeleton. **4.** Arrangement existing as a detail of or in accordance with a particular design; as, the *plan* of Nature. **5.** A systematic or habitual mode of action; method; way; custom; as, they followed this *plan* year after year. **6.** *Biol.* Mode of organization; type; as, the vertebrate *plan.* [F., < *plan* (< L. *planus*), flat.]

Synonyms: see DESIGN; IDEA; PLOT; PROJECT; PURPOSE.

—perspective plan, a representation in which the lines follow the rule of perspective, the more distant parts being shown with proportionally reduced dimensions.— **P. of Union,** a plan adopted in 1801 by the American Presbyterian General Assembly and the General Association of Connecticut, for cooperation in forming churches in new settlements: prepared for by the Saybrook Platform, and abrogated in 1852.— **raised p.,** a geometric drawing of a building in vertical section; an elevation.— **working p.,** a draft on a comparatively large scale, showing details, dimensions, etc., for workmen to follow.

plan-. Same as PLANO-.

pla-næ'a, plā-nī'ā *or* -nē'ā, *n. Biol.* A hypothetical primitive planula-like animal form assumed to have been the ancestor of metazoans. [< L. *planus*, flat.]

Pla-næ'a-dæ, plā-nī'ā-dī *or* -nē'ā-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of animals with the characteristics of a blastula, including the Norwegian flimmerball. [< PLANÆA.]

—pla-næ'ad, *n.*

pla'nar, plē'nar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a plane; lying in one plane; flat. [< LL. *planarius*, flat, < L. *planus*, level.] **pla'na-ry‡.**

Pla-na'ri-a, plā-nē'ri-ā *or* -nā'ri-ā, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Planariidæ.* **2.** [p-] [-æ, *pl.*] A worm of this genus. [< LL. *planarius;* see PLANAR.]

pla-na'ri-an, plā-nē'ri-an, *a. & n. Helminth.* Turbellarian. [< LL. *planarius*, < L. *planus*, flat.]— **pla-nar'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a planarian.

Pla-nar'i-da, plā-nar'i-dā, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Turbellaria* in a restricted sense. [< LL. *planarius;* see PLANAR.]— **pla-nar'i-dan,** *a. & n.*

Plan"a-ri'i-dæ, plan"ā-rī'i-dē *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of turbellarians, especially *Tricladidea* with the ventral mouth subcentral or posterior and recurrent branches of intestine independent. [< PLANARIA.]

Plan"a-ri'a-dæ‡.

—plan"a-ri'id, *n.*— **pla-na'ri-oid,** *a.*

plan-arth'ra-gra, plan-ārth'rā-grā, *n. Pathol.* Wandering gout; gout of an internal organ. [< Gr. *planaō*, wander, + *arthron*, joint, + *agra*, catching.]

pla'nate, plē'net *or* -nēt, *a. Entom.* Flattened, as a surface. [< L. *planus*, plane.]

pla-na'tion, plā-nē'shun, *n. Geol.* In land-sculpture, the process of eroding rocks to a flat surface and covering with an alluvial deposit, as in a river-valley.

Two adjacent streams by extending their areas of *planation* eat through the dividing ridge. G. K. GILBERT *Geol. Henry Mountains* ch. 5, p. 127. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '77.]

[< L. *planus*, plane.]

Pla-nax'i-dæ, plā-nax'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods having cerithioid teeth and an oval conic shell with the columella truncated in front. **Pla-nax'is,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *planus*, flat, + *axis*, axle.]— **pla-nax'id,** *n.*— **pla-nax'oid,** *a.*

plan-ceer'†, *n.* Same as PLANCHER.

planch†, *vt.* To cover with planks. **planch'er†.**

planch, planch, *n.* **1.** A flat iron shoe for a mule. **2.** A slab of fire-brick in an enameling-furnace, to support the work while baking. **3†.** A plank. [< F. *planche*, < L. *planca*, plank.]

plan'cha, plan'cha, *n.* [Mex.] In mining, a charge of silver ore ready for smelting; also, a disk of silver-bearing lead produced by smelting.

planch'er†, *v.* **I.** *t.* Same as PLANCH. **II.** *i.* To make a floor of wood.

planch'er, planch'er, *n.* [F.] **1.** A wooden floor or ceiling. **2.** A plank.

planch'et, planch'et, *n.* A disk or other piece of metal ready to receive an impression; a coin-blank. [< F. *planchette*, a plane-table, dim. of *planche;* see PLANCH.]

plan-chette', plan-shet', *I. W.*[1] (-chet', *C.*[1] *Wr.*; plăn"-shet', *W.*[2]; pleñ-shet', *C.*[2]), *n.* **1.** A circumferentor. **2.** A small board fitted with a pencil and two casters, made to move easily over a sheet of paper when hands rest lightly on it: once believed by some to write independently of the volition of the person or persons touching it, but generally explained by the dominant idea. See DOMINANT IDEA. [F.; see PLANCHET.]

A Planchette, as Operated.

planch'ing, planch'ing, *n.* **1.** The laying of floors. **2.** Flooring; a floor.

pland, *pp.* Planned. PH. S.

plane, plēn, *vt.* [PLANED; PLA'NING.] **1.** To make smooth or even, literally or figuratively; especially, to remove inequalities or roughness from by the use of a plane; dress or shape with a plane; as, to *plane* a board.

Nature . . . feeds the glacier and *planes* the mountains down.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 11, p. 127. [A. '71.]

2. *Print.* To bring the surface of (a form, etc.) to a level with a planer and mallet: usually with *down;* as, the cut is not *planed down.* **3†.** To erase; remove. [< F. *planer*, < LL. *plano*, < L. *planus*, level.]

plane, *a.* **1.** Lying in a plane; level; flat; even; as, a *plane* surface; a *plane* angle.

The art of 'foreshortening' is to make the objects which are painted or drawn on a *plane* surface look as they do in Nature when one is farther back than another. CLARA E. CLEMENT *Art and Artists, Correggio* p. 113. [T. & CO. '87.]

2. *Bot.* Having a level or flat surface. [< F. *plan* (< L. *planus*), flat.]

Synonyms: see LEVEL.

Phrases:— **plane angle,** an angle made by lines lying in one plane.— **p. figure,** a figure all of whose points lie in one plane.— **p. scale** (*Navig.*), a scale bearing graduations representing chords, sines, tangents, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc.— **p. surveying,** surveying, as of small tracts of land, in which the curvature of the earth is not taken into account.

plane[1], *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A surface such that a straight line joining any two of its points lies wholly in the surface; more precisely, a surface which, when turned over, is congruous with itself, however applied.

The *plane* of the sun's rotation is slightly inclined to that of the earth's orbit. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 4, p. 138. [A. '81.]

2. Hence, in common use, any flat or uncurved surface extending uniformly in some one direction; as, the *plane* of the horizon; a vertical *plane.*

The sky is like a bronze *plane* above.
REBECCA H. DAVIS in *The Galaxy* Dec. 15, '66, p. 729.

3. Figuratively, a grade of development; stage or level of attainment or existence; a grade of phenomena; as, a low *plane* of life; the *plane* of sensation or of consciousness.

Oh, for a lever that would lift Thought to a higher *plane!*
ALICE CARY *Pleasure and Pain* st. 3.

4. *Crystal.* One of the natural faces of a crystal.

Any plane that cuts the axes at rational multiples of their unit lengths is a possible **crystal plane.** A plane that, if passed through the center of a crystal, divides it into two symmetrical halves is called a **plane of symmetry.**

5. *Coal-mining.* (1) In Pennsylvania, a slope or incline on which coal is lowered or raised, but more commonly a slope on which it is lowered by gravity. (2) In England, any main road. **6.** *Biol.* (1) A surface approximately flat; as, the *plane* of the forehead or the teeth. (2) An ideal surface parallel with any axis of an organism; as, the vertical longitudinal *plane* of the body. **7.** *Art.* One of several imaginary surfaces, especially one of several vertical surfaces assumed for adjusting the apparent distance of objects in perspective, so that an object which appears too near or too far is said to be *out of plane.* The *horizontal plane* passes through the eye of the spectator and coincides with the plane of the horizon. **8.** *Theos.* A field or state of consciousness; as, a dream-*plane.*

—Aeby's plane, Blumenbach's p., etc. (*Craniom.*), see CRANIOMETRY.— **Broca's visual p.,** the plane passing through the axes of vision of the two eyes in the erect position proposed as a horizontal plane of reference in craniometry.— **divisional p.,** a plane separating rock-masses, as in a joint.— **lateral p.** (*Crystal.*), a plane parallel to the vertical axis.— **objective p.,** see OBJECTIVE.— **oblique p.,** a plane that inclines toward the horizon or declines from the zenith.— **orbital p.,** the plane containing the path of a body revolving about the center of attraction and passing through the centers of gravity of each, as a planet about the sun.— **osculating p.** (*Math.*), a plane containing either two consecutive tangents or three consecutive points.— **p. of reflection** or **refraction,** in optics, the plane containing both the ray of reflection or refraction and the incident ray.— **plane'-par"al-lel,** *a.* In optics, having opposite surfaces parallel; as, a pane of glass is *plane-parallel.* **p.-plane‡.**— **p.-polarized,** *a.* In optics, polarized in a plane, as light. See POLARIZATION.

plane[2], *n.* A tool used to produce a plane surface. Specifically: (1) *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood; as, a jack-*plane*, smoothing-*plane*, etc. In its most common form it is a block or stock with a handle on top and a flat lower surface, having a slot through which a metal bit or knife is allowed to project slightly. When pushed forward over the surface of a board, etc., it removes a shaving. It is the carpenters' common hand-tool for smoothing woodwork. See list.

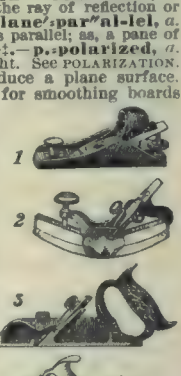

1. A Block-plane. 2. A Circular Plane. 3. A Rabbet-plane. 4. A Jack-plane.

(2) *Brickmaking.* A trowel-like tool for striking off clay that projects above the mold. (3) *Metal-working.* A gage or test for a true surface; a surface-plate. [F., < LL. *plana*, < *plano;* see PLANE, *v.*]

Compounds: **—plane'-bit",** *n.* The cutting blade of a plane. **—p.-guide,** *n.* An adjustable guide attached to a plane-stock, for beveling the edges of boards.— **p.-iron,** *n.* A plate bolted on the face of the plane-bit, to limit the depth of cut and prevent splintering.— **p.-stock,** *n.* The wooden block in which the bit of a plane is fixed.

PARTIAL LIST OF PLANES.

Planes for shaping, cutting, etc., are named (1) from the trade in which used; as, **carpenters' plane, coopers' p.** (from 3 to 4 feet long, fixed in an inclined position with its sole upward, for jointing staves, etc.), **joiners' p.** (for facing and matching boards); (2) from their use or purpose, or the object made or involved; as, **angle-p.** (having a bit that will work in a reentrant angle), **astragal-p.** (for working the rabbeted bars of a window-sash), **banding-p.** (for working concave moldings, in laying bands, etc., having a double-pointed scorer, and close to it, to permit turning curves of short radii, a bit like a carpenters' plow), **bench-p.** (a hand-plane for working a flat surface on a wooden piece: in four sizes, each with special name and use—**jack-, fore-, smooth-** or **smoothing-,** and **long-jointer**), **block-p.** (for small, light work), **capping-p.** (for slightly rounding the upper edges of hand-rails), **core-box p.** (for scoring grooves in core-boxes), **dado-p.** (having an adjustable sliding section in line with the main stock and a gage for working out a dado of any desired width), **dovetail-p.** (for dressing dovetails), **edge-** or **edging-p.** (for trimming edges of woodwork or of leather strips), **fillet-** or **filleting-p.** (for dressing a fillet or square body), **fluting-p.** (for grooving, as in working out flutes in columns, etc.), **grooving-p.** (having a bit for making channels in wood), **gutter-p.** (having a convex-edged bit, for working out concave channels), **metal-p.** (for removing fine shavings from soft metal), **molding-p.** (having a bit with an edge suitably shaped for making wood

moldings, a match-plane), **nosing-p.** (having a concave bit, for working out stair-nosings), **ogee-p.** (for ogee moldings), **ovolo-p.** (for ovolo moldings), **rabbet-** or **rabbeting-p.** (for plowing a rectangular groove, as in or near the edge of a plank), **router-p.** (used in routing the bottoms of grooves, etc.), **scraping-p.** (having a scraping-tool at or nearly at right angles to its sole: used for wood or metal), **slat-p.** (for cutting slats from a block or board), **slitting-p.** (a plane-like tool for slitting small boards), **smoothing-p.** (long, and properly set fine for finishing work, a smooth plane), **tonguing-p.** (for making tongues on match-boards; (3) from their shape or construction; as, **adjustable p.** (in which the angle of the bit with the stock may be varied), **boxed-slipped p.** (having its sole made more durable by boxwood insertions), **bullnose p.** (having its bit at the front end, in order to reach into corners), **circular p.** (having a flexible steel strip for a face, with screw adjustments by which it may be bent to varying degrees of curve), **combination p.** (having an adjustable fence or guide), **concave p.** (with convex sole, for working surfaces that are concave lengthwise; called also *compass-plane*), **hollow p.** or **hollowing-p.** (having a sole of convex cross-section), **long p.** (about 27 inches long, for making glue-joints and similar very true surfaces), **round** or **round-nosed p.** (same as HOLLOW PLANE), **rounding-p.** (in which the knife projects into an interior hole, through which chair-rounds or wooden handles may be passed and smoothed), **side-p.** (having its bit on the side of the stock), **skew p.** (having its mouth extending obliquely clear across the sole, for working close up in a reentrant angle: called also *badger-plane*), **snipe-bill p.** (narrow, deep-working, for making quirks), **spout-p.** (having a convex bit, for working out troughs and similar objects of deep concave cross-section), **sun-p.** (of circular plan, for dressing barrel-stave ends), **toothing-p.** (having a toothed bit for scoring wood that is to be veneered).

plane[3], plān, *n.* A plane-tree. [F., < L. *platanus*, < Gr. *platanos*, < *platys*, broad.]

pla"ne-om'e-try, plē-nę-om'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring the area of a surface: a badly formed word. [< PLANE[1], *n.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pla'ner, plā'nėr, *n.* **1.** A machine for removing or truing the surface of lumber, usually operating by cutters on a rotating drum or cylinder.

Planers for wood are often named from the character of the work performed; as, **edge-planer, panel-p., surface-p.**

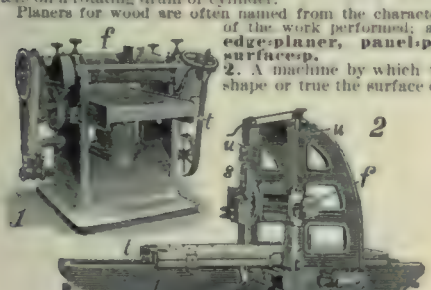

Planers.

1. Planing- and smoothing-machine for wood. *f*, feed-roll, behind which is the cutting-cylinder; *t*, adjustable table for supporting the lumber. 2. A machinists' planer. *b*, bed. *f*, feed-motion; *s*, slide-rest for carrying the tool, *t*, table; *uu*, uprights.

2. A machine by which to shape or true the surface of metal objects; usually consisting of a frame having an upright housing bearing a tool which has transverse feed, the work being borne by a reciprocating table. Called also *planing-machine*.

Planers for metal are named (1) from the thing planed; as, **nut-planer, rod-p.**; (2) from their design or mechanism; as, **open-side p.**

3. *Print.* A smooth wooden block used for leveling a form of type or for taking proofs (for this use having the face covered with felt or similar material), by laying it on the surface and tapping it with a mallet. — **pla'ner-cen"ter**, *n.* A support, similar to a lathe-center, to hold small work on a planing-machine. — **p.-head**, *n.* The traversing tool-bearing block of a planing-machine.

pla'ner-tree", plē'nėr-trē', *n.* A rather small tree (*Planera aquatica*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), allied to and resembling the elms, but with nut-like wingless fruit and small ovate leaves, growing in wet places in the southern United States. It yields a hard and strong wood, and is cultivated as an ornamental tree.

plan'et, plan'et, *n.* **1.** One of the opaque bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun as their center of motion; classified as *major* and *minor*, *inferior* and *superior*, sometimes also as *primary* and *secondary*. See illus. under STAR.

The falling aërolites present the solitary instance of a material connection with something which is foreign to our *planet*. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté *Shooting Stars* in vol iv, p. 206. H. G.]

2. In ancient astronomy, one of the seven heavenly bodies (the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) that have an apparent motion among the fixed stars.

> The summers Sunne bright
> Is fairer, clerer and hath more light
> Than any other *planet* in Heven.
> CHAUCER *Booke of the Duchesse* l. 823.

3. Same as PLANETA. [< OF. *planete*, < LL. *planeta*, < Gr. *planētēs*, = *planēs*, lit. 'wanderer,' < *planē*, wandering.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

Phrases, etc. — **inferior planet**, one of the two planets, Mercury and Venus, that revolve within the orbit of the earth. — **major p.**, one of the eight planets named in the first table below, distinguished by their great mass, their nearly circular orbits, and their approach to regularity of arrangement. See table below. — **minor p.**, one of several hundred planets invisible to the naked eye, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Called also **small planets**, and (incorrectly) *asteroids* or *planetoids*. Of these more than 375 are now known. See table below. — **plan'et-gear"**, *n.* **1.** A system of gearing in which one or more toothed wheels revolve around the axis of the wheel with which it meshes or they mesh, at the same time rotating axially: a sun-and-planet motion. **plan'et-gear"ing**. **2.** A planet-wheel. — **p.-stricken**, *n.* Affected by the influence of planets, blasted, moonstruck. — **p.-struck**, Quentin Durward, meanwhile, stood like *one planet-struck*. SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 15, p. 184. [R. & s.]

— **p.-wheel**, *n.* The exterior revolving wheel of a planet-gear. — **primary p.**, a planet that does not revolve round any other planet. — **secondary p.**, a moon or satellite of another planet. — **superior p.**, a planet whose orbit is outside that of the earth.

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS.

NAME.	Symbol.	Mean Distance from Sun in millions of m.	Mean Diameter in miles.	Sidereal Period in days.	Axial Revolution in hours, minutes, and seconds.	No. of Satellites.
Mer'cu-ry.	☿	36.0	3,030	87.96926	Uncertain.	0
Ve'nus....	♀	67.2	7,700	224.7008	Uncertain.	0
The Earth	⊕	92.9	7,918	365.2564	23 56 4.09	1
Mars.....	♂	141.5	4,230	689.9645	24 37 22.72	2
Ju'pi-ter..	♃	483.3	86,500	4332.580	9 55	5
Sat'urn...	♄	886.0	71,000	10759.22	10 14 24	8
U'ra-nus..	♅	1781.9	31,900	30686.82	Uncertain.	4
Nep'tune.	♆	2791.6	34,800	60181.11	Uncertain.	1

TABLE OF MINOR PLANETS.

Usually, in the cases where no name is given, the planet had not been specifically named at the date of compilation, except by its designated number.

No.	NAME.	When discovered.	Period, y'rs.	No.	NAME.	When discovered.	Period, y'rs.
1	Ce'res[4]	1801	4 60	100	Hek'a-te[22]	1868	5 43
2	Pal'las[2]	1802	4 61	101	Hel'en-a[22]	1868	4 15
3	Ju'no[4]	1804	4 36	102	Mir'i-an[20]	1868	4 34
4	Ves'ta[2]	1807	3 63	103	He'ra[22]	1868	4 44
5	As-træ'a[4]	1845	4 13	104	Clym'e-ne[22]	1868	5 61
6	He'be[4]	1847	3 78	105	Ar'te-mis[22]	1868	3 65
7	I'ris[5]	1847	3 69	106	Di-o'ne[22]	1868	5 66
8	Flo'ra[5]	1847	3 27	107	Ca-mil'la[13]	1868	6 53
9	Me'tis[6]	1848	3 69	108	Hec'u-ba[8]	1868	5 75
10	Hy-ge'ia[7]	1849	5 55	109	Fe-lic'i-tas[20]	1868	4 43
11	Par-then'o-pe[7]	1850	3 84	110	Lyd'i-a[26]	1870	4 51
12	Vic-to'ri-a[5]	1850	3 57	111	A'te[20]	1870	4 18
13	E-ge'ri-a[7]	1850	4 14	112	Iph'i-ge-ni'a[20]	1870	3 80
14	Ire'ne[5]	1851	4 16	113	Am'al-thē'a[8]	1871	3 66
15	Eu-no'mi-a[7]	1851	4 30	114	Cas-san'dra[20]	1871	4 38
16	Psy'che[7]	1852	5 06	115	Thy'ra[22]	1871	3 67
17	Thē'tis[8]	1852	3 89	116	Sīro'na[20]	1871	4 61
18	Mel-pom'e-ne[5]	1852	3 48	117	Lo'ri-a[21]	1871	5 17
19	For-tu'na[5]	1852	3 81	118	Pef'tha[8]	1872	3 81
20	Mas-sa'li-a[7]	1852	4 16	119	Al-thæ'a[22]	1872	4 15
21	Lu-te'ti-a[5]	1852	3 80	120	Lach-e-sis[26]	1872	5 52
22	Cal-li'o-pe[5]	1852	4 96	121	Hur-tul'o-ne[23]	1872	6 42
23	Tha-li'a[5]	1852	4 26	122	Ger'da[20]	1872	5 76
24	The'mis[7]	1853	5 54	123	Brun-hil'da[20]	1872	4 42
25	Pho-ca'a[10]	1853	3 72	124	Al-ce'ste[20]	1872	4 26
26	Pro-ser'pi-ne[8]	1853	4 33	125	Lib'er-a'trix[27]	1872	4 55
27	Eu-ter'pe[5]	1853	3 62	126	Yel'led-a[28]	1872	3 81
28	Bel-lo'na[8]	1854	4 63	127	Jo-han'na[27]	1872	4 58
29	Am'phi-tri'te[11]	1854	4 08	128	Nem-e-sis[23]	1872	4 57
30	U'ra-ni-a[5]	1854	3 64	129	An-tig'o-ne[20]	1873	4 85
31	Eu-phros'y-ne[12]	1854	5 58	130	Eu-le'ra[27]	1873	5 50
32	Pom'o-na[8]	1854	4 16	131	Va'la[28]	1873	3 79
33	Pol'y-hym'ni-a[10]	1854	4 87	132	Æ'thra[22]	1873	4 19
34	Cir'ce[12]	1855	4 40	133	Cy-re'ne[22]	1873	5 35
35	Leu-co'thea[8]	1855	5 18	134	So-phros'y-ne[8]	1873	4 11
36	At'a-lan'ta[9]	1855	4 55	135	Her'tha[27]	1874	3 78
37	Fi'des[4]	1855	4 29	136	Aus'tri-a[29]	1874	3 46
38	Le'da[10]	1856	4 54	137	Mel'i-bœ'a[29]	1874	5 52
39	Læ-tī'ti-a[10]	1856	4 61	138	To-lo'sa[20]	1874	3 83
40	Har-mo'ni-a[9]	1856	3 41	139	Jue'wa[22]	1874	4 64
41	Daph'ne[9]	1856	4 60	140	Sī'wa[29]	1874	4 51
42	I'sis[12]	1856	3 81	141	Lu'men[28]	1875	4 86
43	A'ri-ad'ne[13]	1857	3 27	142	Po-la'na[29]	1875	3 77
44	Ny'sa[9]	1857	3 77	143	A'dri-a[29]	1875	4 59
45	Eu-ge'ni-a[9]	1857	4 49	144	Vi-bil'i-a[20]	1875	4 33
46	Hes'tia[13]	1857	4 01	145	A'dri-a[20]	1875	4 37
47	Ag-la'ja[6]	1857	4 89	146	Lu-ci'na[26]	1875	4 48
48	Do'ris[9]	1857	5 50	147	Pro-to-ge-ne'i-a[31]	1875	5 55
49	Pa'les[9]	1857	5 45	148	Gal'i-a[27]	1875	4 62
50	Vir-gin'i-a[12]	1857	4 31	149	Me-du-sa[20]	1875	3 12
51	Nem-au'sa[14]	1858	3 64	150	Nu'wa[22]	1875	5 15
52	Eu-ro'pa[9]	1858	5 44	151	A'lum-dan'ti-a[29]	1875	4 17
53	Ca-lyp'so[8]	1858	4 28	152	At-a-la[28]	1875	5 57
54	Al'ex-an'dra[9]	1858	4 16	153	Hil'da[27]	1875	7 87
55	Pan'do-ra[15]	1858	4 58	154	Ber'tha[27]	1875	5 71
56	Mel'e-te[9]	1860	4 19	155	Scyl'la[29]	1875	4 97
57	Mne'mo-sy-ne[8]	1859	5 59	156	Xan-thip'pe[29]	1875	5 29
58	Con-cor'di-a[8]	1860	4 44	157	Dej'a-ni'ra[20]	1875	4 15
59	El'pis[10]	1860	4 47	158	Co-ro'nis[32]	1876	4 86
60	E'cho[12]	1860	3 70	159	E-mil'i-a[28]	1876	5 51
61	Dan'a-e[9]	1860	5 15	160	I'ma[28]	1876	4 30
62	Er'a-to[16]	1860	5 52	161	Ath'or[22]	1876	3 67
63	Au-so'ni-a[7]	1861	4 71	162	Lau-ren-ti-a[27]	1876	5 24
64	Ang'e-li'na[17]	1861	4 39	163	E-rig'o-ne[20]	1876	3 62
65	Cyb'e-le[8]	1861	6 35	164	E'va[27]	1876	4 28
66	Ma'ia[18]	1861	4 20	165	Lor-e-ley[29]	1876	5 55
67	A'si-a[13]	1861	3 77	166	Rhod-o-pe[20]	1876	4 40
68	Le'to[8]	1861	4 04	167	Ur'da[20]	1876	4 82
69	Hes-pe'ri-a[19]	1861	5 15	168	Sī-byl'la[22]	1876	6 20
70	Pan'o-pe'a[9]	1861	4 23	169	Zel'i-a[27]	1876	3 62
71	Ni'o-be[8]	1861	4 58	170	Ma-ri'a[30]	1877	4 08
72	Fe-ro'ni-a[20]	1861	4 41	171	O-phe'li-a[26]	1877	5 60
73	Cly'ti-a[13]	1862	4 05	172	Bau'cis[26]	1877	3 67
74	Gal'a-te'a[17]	1862	4 82	173	Ino[26]	1877	4 54
75	Eu-ryd'i-ce[20]	1862	4 37	174	Phæ'dra[23]	1877	4 84
76	E'rel'a[21]	1862	6 91	175	An-drom'a-che[22]	1877	6 32
77	Frig'ga[29]	1862	4 36	176	I-din'ge[24]	1877	5 69
78	Di-an'a[8]	1863	4 24	177	Ir'ma[28]	1877	4 61
79	Eu-ryn'o-me[22]	1863	4 82	178	Bel'i-sa'na[29]	1877	3 86
80	Sap'pho[13]	1864	3 48	179	Clyt'em-nes'tra[22]	1877	5 12
81	Ter'psich-o-re[17]	1864	4 82	180	Gē-rum'na[20]	1878	4 49
82	Ale-me'ne[8]	1864	4 59	181	Eu'clu-ta[33]	1878	5 51
83	Bea'trix[7]	1865	3 79	182	El'sa[29]	1878	3 75
84	Cli'o[8]	1865	3 65	183	Is'tri-a[29]	1878	4 66
85	I'o[23]	1865	4 32	184	Dej'o-pe'a[29]	1878	5 69
86	Sem'e-le[23]	1866	5 46	185	Eu-ni'ce[29]	1878	4 53
87	Syl'vi-a[13]	1866	6 50	186	Ce-lu'ta[27]	1878	3 63
88	This'be[20]	1866	4 60	187	Lam-ber'ta[25]	1878	4 50
89	Ju'li-a[24]	1866	4 07	188	Me-nip'pe[20]	1878	4 74
90	An-ti'o-pe[8]	1866	5 59	189	Phth'i-a[20]	1878	3 84
91	Æ-gi'na[24]	1866	4 17	190	Is-me'ne[20]	1878	7 82
92	Un-di'na[20]	1867	5 69	191	Col'ga[24]	1878	4 92
93	Mi-ner'va[22]	1867	4 57	192	Nau-sic'a-a[29]	1879	3 78
94	Au-ro'ra[22]	1867	5 63	193	Am-bro'sia[25]	1879	4 13
95	Ar'e-thu'sa[8]	1867	5 38	194	Prok'ne[20]	1879	4 24
96	Æ'gle[25]	1868	5 33	195	Eu'ry-cle'a[29]	1879	4 89
97	Clo'tho[17]	1868	4 86	196	Phil'o-me'la[20]	1879	5 49
98	Ian'the[20]	1868	4 10	197	A-re'te[29]	1879	4 53
99	Dī'ke[26]	1868	4 67	198	Am-pel'a[26]	1879	3 86

No.	NAME.	When discovered.	Period, y'rs.	No.	NAME.	When discovered.	Period, y'rs.
199	Byb'lis[20]	1879	5 66	290	Bru'na[29]	1890	3 51
200	Dy-nam'e-ne[20]	1879	4 53	291	Al'ice[29]	1890	3 33
201	Pe-nel'o-pe[29]	1879	4 39	292	Lu'do-vi'ca[29]	1890	4 04
202	Chry-se'is[20]	1879	5 48	293	Bra-sil'i-a[36]	1890	4 86
203	Pom-pei'a[20]	1879	4 53	294	Fe-li'ci-a[36]	1890	5 54
204	Cal-lis'to[29]	1879	4 37	295	The-re'si-a[29]	1890	4 68
205	Mar'tha[29]	1879	4 63	296	Phæ-tu'sa[36]	1890	3 31
206	Her-mi'o-ne[20]	1879	4 54	297	Cæ-cil'i-a[36]	1890	5 66
207	Hed'da[29]	1879	5 45	298	Bap'tis-ti'na[29]	1890	3 31
208	Lac'ri-mo'sa[29]	1879	4 92	299	Tho'ra[29]	1890	3 93
209	Di'do[29]	1879	5 58	300	Ger'al-di'na[37]	1890	5 79
210	Is'a-bel'la[29]	1879	4 49	301	Ba-va'ri-a[29]	1890	4 50
211	I-sol'da[29]	1879	5 31	302	Cla-ris'sa[36]	1890	3 77
212	Me-de'a[29]	1880	5 50	303	Jo'se-phi'na[38]	1891	5 57
213	Li-læ'a[20]	1880	4 57	304	Ol'ga[29]	1891	3 76
214	As-che'ra[29]	1880	4 23	305	Gor-do'ni-a[36]	1891	5 45
215	(E-no'ne[32]	1880	4 60	306	U'ni-tas[38]	1891	3 63
216	Kle-op'a-tra[29]	1880	4 67	307	Ni'ke[36]	1891	4 96
217	Eu-do'ra[25]	1880	4 86	308	Po-lyx'o[26]	1891	4 51
218	Bi-an'ca[29]	1880	4 35	309	Fra-ter'ni-tas[29]	1891	4 27
219	Thus-nel'da[29]	1880	3 62	310	Mar'ga-ri'ta[36]	1891	4 51
220	Steph-a'ni-a[29]	1881	3 60	311	Clau'di-a[36]	1891	4 92
221	E'os[29]	1882	5 23	312	Pier-ret'ta[36]	1891	
222	Lu'ci-a[29]	1882	5 53	313	Chal'de-a[29]	1891	
223	Ro'sa[29]	1882	5 46	314	Ro-sa'li-a[36]	1891	
224	O-ce'a-na[29]	1882	4 30	315	Con-stan'ti-a[29]	1891	
225	Hen'ri-et'ta[29]	1882	6 26	316	Go-ber'ta[36]	1891	
226	Wer-in'gi-a[29]	1882	4 47	317	Rox-a'na[36]	1891	
227	Phil'o-so-phi'a[28]	1882	5 56	318	36	1891	
228	Ag'a-the[29]	1882	3 37	319	36	1891	
229	Ad'e-lin'da[29]	1882	6 28	320	Ka'tha-ri'na[29]	1891	
230	Ath'a-man'tis[34]	1882	3 68	321	29	1891	
231	Vin'do-bo'na[29]	1882	5 00	322	29	1891	
232	Rus'sia[29]	1883	4 08	323	Bru-cl'a[39]	1891	
233	As-ter'o-pe[26]	1883	4 34	324	29	1891	
234	Bar'ba-ra[29]	1883	3 68	325	Hel'del-ber'ga[39]	1892	
235	Car'o-li'na[35]	1883	4 89	326	Tam'a-ra[29]	1892	
236	Ho-no'ri-a[29]	1884	4 68	327	Co-lum'bi-a[36]	1892	
237	Cer'les-ti'na[29]	1884	4 59	328	Gu-doun'[39]	1892	
238	Hy-pa'ti-a[29]	1884	4 96	329	Sve'a[39]	1892	
239	Ad'ras-te'a[29]	1884	5 13	330	Il-ma'tar[39]	1892	
240	Va-na-dis[26]	1884	4 35	331	36	1892	
241	Ger-ma'ni-a[6]	1884	5 33	332	Sī'ri[39]	1892	
242	Krem-hil'da[29]	1884	4 84	333	Ba-de'ni-a[39]	1892	
243	Ur'da[27]	1884	4 84	334	39	1892	
244	Si'ta[29]	1884	3 21	335	Ro-ber'ta[40]	1892	
245	Ve'ra[13]	1885	5 45	336	36	1892	
246	As'po-ri'na[26]	1885	4 42	337	36	1892	
247	Eu-kra'te[8]	1885	4 54	338	36	1892	
248	La-mei'a[29]	1885	3 80	339	Do'ro-the'a[29]	1892	
249	Il'se[20]	1885	3 67	340	39	1892	
250	Bet-ti'na[29]	1885	5 60	341	39	1892	
251	So'phi-a[29]	1885	5 44	342	39	1892	
252	Clem'en-ti'na[36]	1885	5 60	343	39	1892	
253	Ma-thil'de[29]	1885	4 31	344	36	1892	
254	Au-gus'ta[29]	1886	3 25	345	36	1892	
255	Op-pa'vi-a[29]	1886	4 55	346	36	1892	
256	Wal-pur'ga[29]	1886	5 22	347	36	1892	
257	Sa'le-sia[29]	1886	5 50	348	36	1892	
258	Ty'che[29]	1886	4 24	349	Dem-bow'ska[36]	1892	
259	Al'e-thei'a[20]	1886	5 57	350	36	1892	
260	Hu-ber'ta[29]	1886	6 43	351	36	1892	
261	Prym'no[20]	1886	3 56	352	36	1893	
262	Val'da[29]	1886	4 07	353	39	1893	
263	Dres'da[29]	1886	4 91	354	39	1893	
264	Li-bus'sa[29]	1886	4 68	355	39	1893	
265	An'na[29]	1887	3 27	356	39	1893	
266	A-line'[29]	1887	4 71	357	39	1893	
267	Tir'za[36]	1887	4 62	358	36	1893	
268	Ad'o-re'a[26]	1887	5 43	359	36	1893	
269	Jus-ti'ti-a[29]	1887	4 24	360	36	1893	
270	An'a-hi'ta[20]	1887	3 26	361	36	1893	
271	Pen'the-si-le'a[29]	1887	5 20	362	36	1893	
272	An-to-ni'a[36]	1888	4 63	363	36	1893	
273	Al'ro-pos[29]	1888	3 71	364	36	1893	
274	Phil'a-go-ri'a[29]	1888	5 29	365	36	1893	
275	Sa'pi-en-ti'a[29]	1888	4 61	366	36	1893	
276	A'del-hei'd[29]	1888	5 52	367	36	1893	
277	El-vi'ra[36]	1888	4 90	368	36	1893	
278	Pau-li'na[29]	1888	4 58	369	36	1893	
279	Thu'le[29]	1888	8 91	370	36	1893	
280	Phil'i-a[29]	1888	5 12	371	36	1893	
281	Lu-cre'ti-a[29]	1888	3 24	372	36	1893	
282	Clo-rin'de[36]	1889	3 56	373	39	1893	
283	Eu'na[36]	1889	5 47	374	39	1893	
284	A-na'li-a[36]	1889	3 61	375	36	1893	
285	Re-gi'na[36]	1889	5 36	376	36	1893	
286	Le'le-a[29]	1889	5 71	377	36	1893	
287	Neph'thys[20]	1889	3 60	378	36	1893	
288	Glau'ke[8]	1890	4 56	379	36	1893	
289	Ne-me'ta[36]	1890	4 87				

Discoverers: Piazzi[1], Olbers[2], Harding[3], Hencke[4], Hind[5], Graham[6], Gasparis[7], Luther[8], Goldschmidt[9], Chacornac[10], Marth[11], Ferguson[12], Pogson[13], Laurent[14], Searle[15], Foerster[16], Tempel[17], Tuttle[18], Schiaparelli[19], Peters[20], D'Arrest[21], Watson[22], Tietjen[23], Stephan[24], Coggia[25], Borelly[26], Prosper Henry[27], Paul Henry[28], Palisa[29], Perrotin[30], Schulhof[31], Knorre[32], Cottenot[33], De Ball[34], Carolina[35], Charlois[36], Spitaler[37], Millosevich[38], Wolf[39], Sticas[40].

— **plan'et-ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to planets. — **plan-net'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a planet. **plan-net'ic-al†**. — **plan'et-ing†**, *n.* Celestial harmony; the music of the spheres. — **plan'et-ist†**, *n.* An observer of planets. — **plan'et-ule**, *n.* [Rare.] A little planet.

pla-ne'ta, pla-nī'ta *or* -nē'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, -tē *or* -tē, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *Archeol.* A full circular garment of costly material, worn especially by officials and nobles in Rome in the 5th and 6th centuries. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A chasuble.

plane'-ta"ble, plēn'-tē'bl, *rt. Surv.* To survey or map out with a plane-table. — **plane'-ta"bler**, *n.* One who surveys with a plane-table. — **p.-tabling**, *n.*

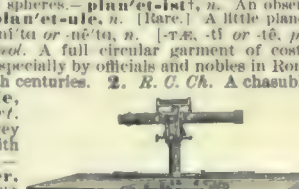

Surveyors' Plane-table, partly cut away to show adjusting mechanism.

plane'-ta"ble, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A topographical instrument used in field-mapping, and having a sighting-telescope for observing objects, whose angles may be noted, by means of an alidade, on a paper on the table of the instrument. **2.** *Mining.* An inclined ore-dressing table. **plain'-ta"ble†**.

plan″e-ta′ri-um, plan′ę-tē′ri-um *or* -tą′ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] Same as ORRERY. [< LL. *planetu*; see PLANET.]

plan′et-a-ry, plan′et-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; as, the *planetary* bodies; *planetary* movements. **2.** Having the character anciently ascribed to the planets; wandering; erratic; as, a *planetary* career. **3.** *Astrol.* Under the influence or domination of the planets; as, a *planetary* plague.

—**planetary days,** the days of the week regarded as presided over each by one of the seven planets known to the ancients.—**p. ellipsoid** (*Physics*), a figure of revolution formed by turning an ellipse about its conjugate axis.—**p. year,** the period in which any planet makes a complete revolution around the sun.

plan′et-oid, plan′et-oid, *n.* A minor planet. See PLANET. [< PLANET + -OID.]—**plan″et-oid′al,** *a.*

plane′-tree″, plēn′-trē″, *n.* **1.** Any one of the several trees constituting the genus *Platanus*, especially the Oriental or common plane-tree (*P. orientalis*) of the Old World, with its variety the maple-leaved plane-tree (*P. acerifolia*), and the American plane-tree (*P. occidentalis*), usually called *sycamore* or *buttonwood* or *buttonball*.

The plane-trees are all large trees with close, smooth, white or whitish bark falling off in thin, brittle plates, large palmately lobed leaves, and the fruit a large ball or balls hanging on a long peduncle. The American species has its leaves larger than those of the Old World species, angularly sinuate-lobed with sharp-pointed short lobes, and the fruit-balls solitary on the peduncles; the Oriental species has the leaves smaller and more deeply cut and its fruit-balls frequently two or more.

The European *plane-tree* is like a tent. The foliage is all on the outside. The bird voices in it reverberate as in a chamber. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields, Nature in Eng.* p. 32. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. The sycamore-maple (*Acer Pseudo-platanus*) of northern Europe, an ornamental species of maple with very large, dark-green leaves. **mock plane-tree‡; plane‡; Scotch plane-tree‡.**

plan′gen-cy, plan′jen-si, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being plangent; a noisy dashing or beating, as of waves.

plan′gent, plan′jent, *a.* Dashing noisily; resounding. [< L. *plangent(-)s*, ppr. of *plango*, beat the breast.]

plan′gor†, *n.* Lamentation; wail.

plani-, plē′ni-, *C.*, *or* plā′ni-(plan′i-, *W.*). Derived from Latin *planus*, flat, level, plane: a combining form.—**pla″ni-cau′date,** *a. Herp.* Having a flattened tail.—**pla″ni-cip′i-tal,** *a. Entom.* Flat-headed, as an insect.—**pla″ni-dor′sate,** *a.* Having a flat back.—**pla″ni-fo′li-ous,** *E. I.* (**plan″i-fo′li-ous,** *W. Wr.*), *a.* In botany, flat-leaved.—**pla′ni-form,** *C.* (**plan′i-form,** *W.*), *a.* Having the surfaces nearly flat, as a gliding joint.—**Pla″ni-pen′ni-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of neuropterous insects with multinervate wings and multiarticulate antennæ, as ant-lions, panorpids, etc. **Pla″ni-pen′nes‡.**—**pla″ni-pen′nate** or **-nin** (e, *a.* & *n.*—**pla″ni-pet′al-ous,** *C.* (**plan″i-pet′al-ous,** *W.*), *a.* Having flat petals.—**pla″ni-ros′tral,** *a. Ornith.* Having a broad, flat beak.

plan′i-graph, plan′i-grąf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings on a different scale, consisting of a beam rotating on a pivot and bearing differently graduated scales at the two ends. Measurements are taken with one end and marked off by the other. [< PLANI- + -GRAPH.]

pla-nim′e-ter, plą-nim′ę-tęr, *n. Math.* A form of integrator for measuring the area of any plane surface, however irregular, by moving a pointer around its boundary and reading the indications of a scale. [< PLANI- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

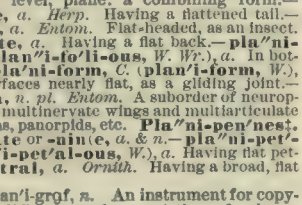

Amsler's Planimeter.

The arm (*a*) is pivoted to the board at the right, and to the box (*b*) at *p*. The sliding arm (*a*), clamped in the box (*b*), carries a pointer that is passed in one direction completely around a section of the map. The flange-wheel (*f*) bears lightly on the surface of the paper, partly turning, partly sliding. The readings of the wheels (*c* and *t*), taken in connection with the graduations of the sliding arm, furnish data for a computation that gives the area of the section traversed.

pla-nim′e-try, plą-nim′ę-tri, *n.* The geometrical measurement of plane surfaces. [< PLANI- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**plan″i-met′ric** or **-ric-al,** *a.*

pla′ning, plē′ning, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PLANE, *v.*

—**pla′ning-ma-chine″,** *n.* A machine for planing wood or metal. See PLANER.—**p.-mill,** *n.* **1.** A mill in which lumber is planed. **2.** [Rare.] A planer.

plan′ish, plan′ish, *vt.* **1.** *Wood-working.* To make (wood) smooth or plane. **2.** *Metal-working.* (1) To condense, smooth, and toughen, as metal, by hammer-blows. (2) To polish, as surfaces, particularly metal plates. [< F. *planir* (ppr. *planissant*), var. of *planer*; see PLANE, *v.*]

—**plan′ish-ing-roll″ers,** *n. pl.* Rollers employed for planishing; especially, such a set of rollers used for the final rolling of sheets of metal intended for coin-blanks.—**p.-stake,** *n.* A small bench-anvil to support a plate being shaped with a planishing-hammer.

plan′ish-er, plan′ish-ęr, *n.* **1.** A workman who planishes, especially one who prepares copperplates for engravers, or effaces parts of a plate when engraved, and lowers the tone of such parts as are too deeply bitten in. **2.** A smoothing- or burnishing-tool for metal plates; a planishing-machine. **3.** *Micros.* A device by which to flatten thin sections cut for microscopic examination.

plan′i-sphere, plan′i-sfir, *n.* A plane projection of the sphere; especially, in astronomy, a polar projection of the heavens on a chart, with a movable cover of computed shape turning about the pole, which, when set by the directions, shows the stars visible at a given place and time. [< PLANI- + SPHERE.] **plan″i-sphe′ri-um‡.**—**plan″i-spher′ic,** *a.*

pla″ni-spi′ral, plē″[*or* plą″]ni-spai′rąl, *a.* Coiled in one plane; like a flat spiral; whorled in discoid form. [< PLANI- + SPIRAL[1].] **pla″no-spi′ral‡.**

plank, plank, *vt.* **1.** To cover with planks; lay with planks; as, to *plank* a sidewalk; to *plank* a ship. **2.** [Colloq.] To lay down as if on a plank or table; as, *plank* down your money. **3.** [U. S.] To split and cook on a board; as, a *planked* shad. **4.** *Hat-making.* To harden, as a hat-body, by felting.

plank, *n.* **1.** A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker, *i. e.*, in general, any such strip more than 1½ inches and less than 4½ inches in thickness; a thick board. **2.** Figuratively, anything that sustains or upholds; a support.

Here, on a single *plank*, thrown safe ashore,
I hear the tumult of the distant throng.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* iv, l. 84.

3. *Polit.* One of the principles formally adopted at a convention of a political party as a basis and pledge of action; one of the formulated declarations that together make up the party platform; as, the tariff *plank*.

They [compromise measures of 1850] constituted a common *plank* upon which both Whigs and Democrats stood. S. A. DOUGLAS in *Political Debates, Aug. 27, '58* p. 100. [F. F. & CO.]

4. *Textile.* The batten of a swivel-loom. **5†.** A slab of stone. [< OF. *planke*, F. *planche*, < L. *planca*, plank.]

—**plank′-hook″,** *n. Mining.* A form of cant-hook used for shifting planks.—**p. road** [U. S. & Canada], a roadway made by laying planking transversely on longitudinal sleepers.—**p.-sheer,** *n. Ship-building.* A timber carried around a vessel's hull, covering and fastening the timber-heads; the gunwale; the covering-board.—**walking the p.,** a method of putting prisoners to death, practised by pirates, in which the victim walked up a plank placed across the gunwale of a ship until it tilted over, letting him fall into the sea to drown.

plank′age, plank′ęj, *n.* A charge made in some ports for the use of planks in loading or unloading a ship.

plank′ing, plank′ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of laying planks, or of covering something with planks. **2.** Planks collectively. **3.** *Ship-building.* The skin or hull-covering of a wooden vessel. **4.** *Textile.* The splicing together of long-stapled wool slivers, as in a breaking-frame. **5.** *Hat-making.* A hardening and finishing operation. **6.** Lagging or clothing, as of a steam-cylinder.—**anchor-stock planking** (*Ship-building*), planking the planks of which taper in width both ways from the center of length.—**plank′ing-clamp″,** *n.* A clamping device used in ship-building for forcing a plank into place for fastening. **p.-screw‡.**—**p.-machine,** *n.* A machine for planking felt hats.

plank†, *pp.* Planked. PHIL. SOC.

plank′ton, plank′ten, *n. Zool.* Pelagic animals collectively: distinguished from coast or bottom forms. [< Gr. *planktos*, wandering, < *plazō*, wander.]

plank′y, plank′i, *a.* [Rare.] Made of boards or planks.

plan′less, plan′les, *a.* Having no plan; unplanned.

plan′ner, plan′ęr, *n.* One who forms a plan; a designer; projector.

plano-. Derived from Latin *planus*, level, flat, plane: a combining form.—**pla″no-con′cave,** *a.* Flat or plane on one side and concave on the other.—**pla″no-con′ical,** *a.* Flat or plane on one side and conical on the other.—**pla″no-con′vex,** *a.* Flat or plane on one side and convex on the other. See illus. under LENS.—**pla-nog′ra-phist,** *n.* [Rare.] A maker of maps or plans; surveyor.—**pla″no-hor″i-zon′tal,** *a.* Having a level horizontal position or surface.—**pla″no-or-bic′u-lar,** *a.* Flat or plane on one side and spherical on the other.—**pla″no-su′bu-late,** *W. Wr.* (**-sub′u-late,** *C.*), *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped.

pla′no-blast, plē′no-bląst, *C.* (plan′o-, *W.*), *n. Zoöph.* A generative bud with a structure fitting it for free life when detached from a hydrosome. [< Gr. *planos*, wandering, + *blastos*, germ.]—**pla″no-blas′tic,** *a.*

Pla″no-cer′i-dæ, plē″no-ser′i-dē *or* plą′no-cer′i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polyclaididean turbellarians, especially those with nuchal tentacles and mouth subcentral. **Pla-noc′e-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PLANO- + Gr. *keras*, horn.]—**pla-no-cer′id,** *n.*—**pla-noc′er-oid,** *a.*

pla′no-cyte, plē′no-sait *or* plą′-, *n.* A wandering cell; a leucocyte found in the connective tissue of the body of an animal. [< PLANO- + CYTE.]

pla-no′di-a, plą-nō′di-ą, *n. Surg.* A false (urinary) passage resulting from improper use of the catheter. [< Gr. *planos*, wandering, + *hodos*, way.]

plan′o-ga-mete, plan′o-gą-mēt, *n.* A motile gamete; zoogamete. [< Gr. *planos*, wandering, + *gametēs*, spouse, < *gamos*, marriage.]

plan′o-lite, plan′o-lait, *n. Biol.* A fossil annelid trail traversing the surface of a stratum. [< PLANO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

pla-nom′e-ter, plą-nem′ę-tęr, *n. Metal-working.* A surface-plate. [< PLANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pla-nom′e-try, plą-nem′ę-tri, *n.* The art or process of making or gaging a plane surface; the use of a planometer. [< PLANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

Pla″nor-bi′næ, plē″nēr-bai′nī *or* plą′nor-bī″nē, *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of lymnæoid pulmonates with a discoidal shell. [< PLANORBIS.]—**pla-nor′bin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

Pla-nor′bis, plą-nēr′bis, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Planorbinæ*. **2.** [p-] [-BES, -bīz *or* -bēs, *pl.*] A pond-snail of this or a related genus. [< PLAN- + L. *orbis*, circle.]

—**pla-nor′bite,** *n.* A fossil of or like a planorbis.

pla-nor′bu-lin(e, plą-nēr′biu-lin, *a. Protoz.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Planorbulina*) of rotalioid foraminifers. [< PLAN- + L. *orbis*, circle.]

pla″no-spi′ral, *a.* Same as PLANISPIRAL.

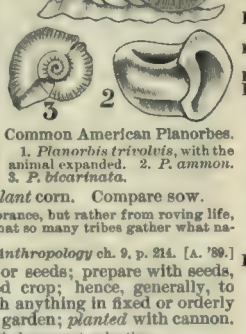

Common American Planorbes.
1. *Planorbis trivolvis*, with the animal expanded. 2. *P. ammon.* 3. *P. bicarinata.*

plant, plant *or* plānt, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To set in the ground for growth, as a tree; put in the ground and cover up, as seeds; as, to *plant* corn. Compare sow.

Thus it is hardly through ignorance, but rather from roving life, bad climate, or sheer idleness, that so many tribes gather what nature gives, but *plant* nothing.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 214. [A. '89.]

2. To furnish with plants or seeds; prepare with seeds, roots, etc., for an expected crop; hence, generally, to furnish, provide, or set with anything in fixed or orderly arrangement; as, to *plant* a garden; *planted* with cannon.

Its sides I'll *plant* with dew-sweet eglantine.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 34.

3. To introduce or start, as something that will grow, material or immaterial; sow the seeds or germs of; engender; implant; establish; as, to *plant* enmity; to *plant* a new religion; in mental and spiritual use now largely superseded by *implant*.

The Netherlands divide with England the glory of having *planted* the first colonies in the United States; and they divide the glory of having set the example of public freedom.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 12, p. 475. [A. '83.]

4. To establish firmly; fix so as not to be displaced; set and direct, as ordnance; as, he *planted* his standard on the heights; cannon were *planted* against the fortress.

I *plant* my foot upon this ground of trust,
And silence every fear with—God is just.
COWPER *Hope* l. 369.

5. To send home, as a bullet or a blow; as, he *planted* his blow in the face. **6.** [Slang.] (1) To hide, as plunder: used by thieves. (2) To hide something in, as gold in a pretended mine, with intent to defraud a purchaser; salt.

II. *i.* **1.** To sow seeds or set plants; as, he *plants* early.

The works of a person that builds, begin immediately to decay; while those of him who *plants*, begin directly to improve.
SHENSTONE *Men and Manners* essay xxii, p. 142. [BR. & E. '68.]

2†. To settle down; take up one's abode; locate. [< AS. *plantian*, < L. *planto*, < *planta*, plant.]

Synonyms: seed, seed down, set, set out, sow. We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., though we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills; with some care; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Though by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* or *seeded down* to grass.—**Antonyms:** eradicate, extirpate, root up, uproot, weed out.

plant, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An organized non-sentient being endowed with vegetable as distinguished from animal life; a vegetable, in the widest sense.

A plant is generally believed to be differentiated from an animal by the lack of feeling or of the power of voluntary motion. In its higher forms it has a root, stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, or their equivalent; in lower forms it lacks some of these; and in the lowest forms it may be reduced to a single cell, as in some of the lowest protophytes. See VEGETABLE KINGDOM; NATURE.

The *plant* then exists beforehand in the seed, in miniature.
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson ii, p. 5. [I. B. & CO.]

The leaves . . . are the feeders of the *plant*.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vi. ch. 4, p. 34. [W. & S. '60.]

Take our own post-office. It can figure in census returns only for actual value of its *plant*.
R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 147. [CHAUT. '89.]

4. [Local, U. S.] A young vegetable suitable for transplanting or that has been transplanted; as, a cabbage-*plant*. Specifically: (1) An oyster that has been bedded, as distinguished from a *nature*. (2) A young oyster suitable for transplanting. (3) *Fish-culture.* A deposit of fry or eggs. **5.** [Slang.] Hidden plunder. **6.** [Slang.] A trick; dodge; imposition; swindle. **7.** [Rare.] The sole of the foot. **8.** [Rare.] A sapling; hence, a staff or cudgel. [< AS. *plante*, < L. *planta*, plant.]

Compounds, etc.:—**plant′-an″i-mal,** *n.* A zoophyte.—**p.-bed,** *n.* In tobacco-raising, soil in which young plants are raised from seed, for transplanting in fields.—**p.-body,** *n.* The vegetable body or individual that results from the union of the various kinds of cells, tissues, and tissue-systems.—**p.-bug,** *n.* A bug that injures plants by sucking their juices, especially a capsid.—**p.-cane,** *n.* [W. Ind.] The sprouts of sugar-cane first grown after planting, being superior in quality to the ratoons or sprouts of later cuttings.—**p.-cell,** *n. Bot.* One of the cells that constitute or enter into the composition of a plant.—**p.-cutter,** *n.* **1.** A South-American phytotomoid bird that does great damage to plantations by cutting off buds and young shoots with its serrated beak. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A marauder who destroyed tobacco-plants.—**p.-disease,** *n.* Any disease of a plant: usually produced by insects or parasitic fungi.—**p.-eating,** *a. Zool.* Habitually feeding on plants; phytophagous.—**p.-food,** *n.* Anything adapted to sustain the growth of plants; the portion of natural materials or of fertilizers that plants can assimilate.—**p.-louse,** *n.* An aphid.—**jumping p.-louse,** a flea-louse.—**p.-marker,** *n.* A tablet inscribed with the popular and botanical names of a plant and attached to it as a means of identification.

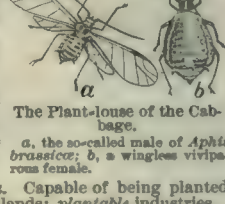

The Plant-louse of the Cabbage.
a, the so-called male of *Aphis brassicæ*; *b*, a wingless viviparous female.

plan′ta, plan′tą, *n.* **1.** The sole or corresponding part of the pes, as the back of a bird's tarsus. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The ventral surface of the tip of the last tarsal joint of an insect. (2) The first tarsal joint of a bee. [L., sole of the foot.]

plant′a-bl(e, plant′ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being planted or cultivated; as, *plantable* lands; *plantable* industries.

plant′a-cruive″, plant′-ą-cruv′, *n.* [Scot.] An enclosed vegetable-garden. **plant′a-crew″‡.**

plant′aget, *n.* Herbs generally.

Plan-tag′e-net, plan-taj′ę-net, *n. Eng. Hist.* A patronymic applied since the 15th century (when the house of York adopted it) to the English kings, from Henry II. (1154) to the accession of the house of Tudor (1485), who were descended from Geoffrey of Anjou; the Angevins.

Geoffry, . . . from his habit of wearing the common broom of Anjou (the plants genista) in his helmet, had acquired, in addition to his surname of 'the Handsome,' the more famous title of '*Plantagenet*.' GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 2, § 7, p. 128. [H. '75.]

[< F. *plante-à-genêt*, broom-plant, < L. *planta*, plant, *ad.* to, *genesta*, broom.]

Plan″ta-gi-na′ce-æ, plan′ta-ji-nē′sę-ī *or* -gi-nā′-ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous plants—the plantain family—chiefly stemless herbs with one- or several-ribbed radical leaves, and a simple spicate inflorescence, with regular tetramerous flowers with a scarious corolla. There are 3 genera and 200 species. **Plan-ta′go,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., plantain.] **Plan″ta-gin′e-æ‡.**—**plan″ta-gi-na′ceous,** *a.*

plan′tain[1], plan′tęn (-tēn, *C. W.*), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Plantago;* especially, the common or greater plantain (*P. major*) of dooryards and waysides, a perennial weed with large, ovate or oval, ribbed, radical leaves, abruptly narrowed into a channeled petiole, and a scape a foot or more high bearing a long spike of inconspicuous flowers. It was doubtless introduced into the eastern

Familiar Flowering Plants

Numbers refer to a list of flowers of the year with the month to which each is appropriate.

1	English Primrose	January
2	English Snowdrop	February
3	English Daisy	March
4	English Violet	April
5	English Hawthorn	May
6	English Honeysuckle	June
7	Wild Water-Lily	July
8	Red Common Poppy	August
9	Morning-glory	September
10	Rose	October
11	Chrysanthemum	November
12	Holly	December
13	Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*)	
14	Cypripedium	
15	Pink (*Dianthus plumarius*)	
16	Wild Rose.	
17	Cattleya Trianæ	
18	Cultivated Rose	
19	Anethus bulbosa	
20	Orchid (*Odontoglossum crispum*)	
21	Cardinalflower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)	
22	Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)	
23	Carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)	
24	Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*)	

United States from Europe, and hence was called by the Indians *white-man's-foot* or *Englishman's-foot*, but is native in America from Lake Superior and northern Minnesota northward. **plan'tan**†.

And *plantain* ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound.
SHENSTONE *The Schoolmistress* st. 12.

[F., < L. *plantago* (*plantagin-*), plantain.]

—**English plantain**, a European species (*Plantago lanceolata*), thoroughly naturalized in the United States, with strongly ribbed lanceolate leaves, a furrowed scape, and a short spike of flowers. Called also *rib-grass*, *ripplegrass*, *ribwort*. **rib'wort-plan"tain**.

The English Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).
a, a single flower, with a bract (*b*).

plan'tain², plan'tən (-tēn, *C. W.*), *n.* A tropical perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*), or its fruit. The plant consists of long vertical sheathing leafstalks overlapping one another and forming a false stem 4 to 15 feet high, which is crowned by the broad expanding leaves 6 to 10 feet long and a bunch of fruit weighing from 40 to 60 or more pounds. It lacks the purple spots that mark the stem of its near relative the banana. The fruit is longer than but not so round as the banana, and serves as a staple food for a large part of the human race. When roasted and eaten before maturity, it resembles the potato, and the powdered dried fruit has been compared to rice.

Within half-an-hour of the start we met the foragers, safe, sound, robust, loaded, bearing four tons of *plantains*.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, pref., p. 4. [S. '90.]

[OF., < OF. and F. *plane*; see PLANE³, *n.*] **plan'tan**†.

—**plan'tain-eat"er**, *n.* An African musophagoid bird, especially of the genus *Musophaga*. The common plantain-eater (*Musophaga violacea*) is about the size of a crow, glossy purple with a white eye-streak, the top of the head and the primaries crimson, and the bill yellow with a shield-like projection backward over the forehead. **p.-cutter**†. —**p.-lily**, *n.* Any species of *Funkia*. See FUNKIA. —**p.-tree**, *n.* The plant that bears the plantain.

plant'al†, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to plants.

plan'tar, plan'tar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar* aponeurosis, arteries, ligaments, etc. [< L. *plantaris*, < *planta*, sole of the foot.]

—**plantar arch**, the arch-like curve made by the large arteries on the sole of the foot.—**p. fascia**, a sheet of firm, dense, fibrous tissue that binds down the structures of the sole. See illus. under FOOT.

plan-ta'ris, plan-tā'ris *or* -tə'ris, *n.* [-RES, -rīz *or* -rēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle of the leg arising in man from the femur above the outer condyle and attached to the calcaneum by a long slender tendon. [L.; see PLANTAR.]

plan-ta'tion, plan-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** Any place that is planted. Specifically: (1) In tropical or subtropical countries, a farm where staples are cultivated on a large scale, usually by negro or coolie labor; as, a *rice-plantation*.

All up and down de whole creation
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for de old *plantation*,
And for de old folks at home.
STEPHEN C. FOSTER *Old Folks at Home* st. 1.

(2) *pl.* A colony; as, Providence *plantations*. (3) An oyster-bed, or a series of beds, artificially planted; oyster-farm. (4) A grove cultivated for its wood. **2.** *New Eng. Hist.* A small unchartered district with a local government. **3.** The act of planting, in any sense of the word.

Attempts were made to introduce a new staple, by encouraging the *plantation* of mulberry-trees and the manufacture of silk.
JAMES GRAHAME *United States* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 96. [L. BROS. & CO. '46.]

4. The order of disposition of the stops on the wind-chest of an organ. [F., < L. *plantation-*), planting, < *plantō*; see PLANT, *v.*]

plant'-bug", **p.-cane**, **p.-food**, etc. See PLANT.

plant'ed, plant'ed, *pa.* **1.** *Joinery.* Worked from a separate piece and affixed: said of a molding or rosette, etc.; as, a *planted* rosette. **2.** Introduced from without; not indigenous; as, *planted* species of animals.

plant'er, plant'ər, *n.* **1.** One who plants, in any sense; as, a *planter* of trees; a *planter* of art. **2.** One of the early settlers in a new country.

He was a descendant from one of the Puritan *planters* of Massachusetts, and a son of the most intrepid actor in the Revolution of Independence.
W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams, Eulogy* p. 361. [D. AP. & CO. '49.]

3. An owner of a plantation; as, a sugar-*planter*.

Cotton . . . had always been king, and the slave had been his prophet. These two, the *planter* never surrendered to sentiment or law.
H. W. GRADY *New South* ch. 2, p. 174. [R. B. '90.]

4. An agricultural implement for dropping seed in soil; generally named from the seed for which it is devised; as, corn-*planter*; cotton-*planter*; distinguished from the *drill*, which plants seed in several rows, and from a *seeder*, which broadcasts. **5.** [Western U. S.] A timber or tree-trunk having one end fixed in a river-bed, so as to prove a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

—**plant'er-dom**, *n.* The realm of planters; planters collectively. —**plant'er-ship**, *n.* The position or business of a planter.

plant'i-cle, plant'i-cl, *n.* A young or embryo plant. [Dim. < L. *planta*, plant.]

Plan"ti-gra'da, plan'ti-grā'də, *W.*, *or* -grə'də (plan-tig'rə-də, *C.*), *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of carnivores whose entire soles are applied to the ground in walking, as bears, badgers, etc. [< L. *planta*, sole of the foot, + *gradior*, walk.]

plan'ti-grade, plan'ti-grēd, *a.* **1.** Walking on the whole sole of the foot, as man, bears, etc.: opposed to *digitigrade*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Plantigrada*. [< L. *planta*, sole of the foot, + *gradior*, walk.]

plan'ti-grade, *n.* One of the *Plantigrada*.

plant'ing, plant'ing, *n.* **1.** Seed that is planted. **2.** A plantation. **3.** [Eng.] *Arch.* The act of laying the bottom course of a foundation.

plant'ing-ground", plant'ing-ground', *n.* An area where oyster-beds are laid.

plan-tiv'o-rous, plan-tiv'ō-rus, *a.* Feeding on plants. [< L. *planta*, plant, + *voro*, devour.]

plant'less, plant'les, *a.* Having no vegetable life.

plant'let, plant'let, *n.* A little or young plant; especially, a rudimentary plant. **plant'ule**‡.

The rudimentary *plantlet* contained in the seed is called an Embryo. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* ¶ 16, p. 6. [I. B. & CO.]

plant'-louse", **p.-marker**, etc. See PLANT.

plan-toc'ra-cy, plan-toc'rə-si, *n.* [Rare.] Government by planters; planters as a controlling class. [< PLANT + Gr. *kratεō*, rule, < *kratos*, strength.]

plant'-of-glut'ton-y, plant'-ov-glut'n-i, *n.* The Swedish cornel (*Cornus Suecica*), a small arctic plant of both continents whose little red berries form part of the winter stock of the Eskimos, and in the Scotch Highlands are reputed a tonic and appetizer: nearly allied to and possibly a variety of the dwarf cornel of the United States.

plants'man, plants'mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A cultivator or dealer in plants; florist.

plan'tu-la, plan'tiu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Entom.* A lobe of the divided tarsal pulvillus of an insect. [< L. *planta*, sole of the foot.]—**plan'tu-lar**, *a.*

plant'ule, plant'yūl, *n.* Same as PLANTLET.

plan'u-la, plan'yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zoöph.* A locomotive embryo like an infusorian, into which the egg becomes directly developed, as in most hydroids. **2.** *Embryol.* A germ at the stage when it is a single layer of cells enclosing a watery fluid. [Dim. of L. *planus*, flat.] **plan'u-lan**‡.

—**plan'u-lar**, *a.*—**plan'u-loid**, *a.* Having the form of a planula. **plan'u-li-form"**‡.

pla-nu'ri-a, plə-niū'ri-ə *or* -nū'ri-ə, *n. Pathol.* Discharge of urine through some unnatural channel. [< Gr. *planos*, straying, + *ouron*, urine.] **plan'u-ry**‡.

planx'ty, planx'ti, *n. Mus.* An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, often of the nature of a lament.

The words of this song "Molly Carew" are by Samuel Lover, who says they were "suggested by one of Carolan's finest bursts of melody, entitled *Planxty* Reilly."
HELEN K. JOHNSON *Our Familiar Songs* p. 407. [H. H. & CO. '81.]

[Apparently from L. *planctus*; see PLAINT.]

plap, plap, *n.* (Prov.) To fall with a plash, as water.

plaqu'age, plak'ij, *n.* The printing of calico by padding. See PADDING. [< F. *plaque*; see PLACK.]

plaque, plac, *W. Wr.* (plac, *C.*) (XIII), *vt.* [PLAQUED; PLAQU'ING.] To decorate with painted plates, saucers, etc.

plaque, *n.* **1.** A plate, disk, or slab, as of metal, porcelain, faience, terra-cotta, or ivory, artistically ornamented or intended for ornamentation: now used mainly for wall-decoration, but formerly also for inlaying furniture, etc. Compare PLAQUETTE.

Plaques and vases . . . crowded the shelves.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 27, p. 309. [MACM. '82.]

2. A somewhat similar but smaller decorative plate to be worn on the person; a brooch or the like. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small plate-like structure; as, a blood-*plaque*. **4.** A patch or spot. [F.; see PLACK.]

plaqu'et, plak'et, *n.* [OF.] *Armor.* Same as PLACCATE.

pla-quette', pla-ket', *n.* [F.] A small plaque; especially, a medallion for furniture-decoration.

plash¹, plash, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make the sound of dashing water; make a plash with or in. **2.** To throw colors upon in spots, in imitation of granite.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a plash; dabble in water. **2.** To splash water or mud about. [< MD. *plasschen*, dabble.]

plash², *v.* **I.** *t.* To bend down, often by partly severing, and interweave, as twigs or branches, in hedges or in gabion- or hurdle-making.

II. *i.* To bend down a twig or branch; lop. [< OF. *plaissier*, < L. *plecto*, weave.] **pleach**‡.

plash¹, *n.* **1.** The noise or movement of water as disturbed, or when it meets with an obstacle, especially a gentle movement without much throwing of spray: distinguished from *splash*.

A gentle sea-breeze came over the far blue plain, and brought with it coolness, and the odor of seaweed, and the *plash* of the waves on the beach.
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 9, p. 87. [H.]

2. A splotch or patch, as of light; a flash. **3.** A small pool. [< D. *plasch*, puddle, < MD. *plasschen*, dabble.]

—**plash'-wheel"**, *n.* A dash-wheel.

plash², *n.* A branch of a tree rendered pliable by cutting, and then bent down and bound to other branches.

plash'et, plash'et, *n.* A pool; puddle.

plash'ing¹, plash'ing, *n.* **1.** A plash, or the act of making a plash. **2.** An imitation of a granite surface, made by sprinkling with liquid coloring-matter.

plash'ing², *n.* A method of partly cutting, bending, and interweaving the young shoots among the stems of a hedge, to make it more impenetrable below and allow freer development above. **lop'ping**‡. **plash'ing-tool"**, *n.* A knife for plashing or trimming hedges.

plash'ot†, *n.* A hedge made by plashing.

plasht, *pp.* Plashed. PHIL. SOC.

plash'y, plash'i, *a.* **1.** Full of shallow standing water; swampy; watery; muddy.

The gay cavalier flung his rich embroidered mantle across the *plashy* spot for an instantaneous foot-cloth.
I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Psychol. Hist. of Rawleigh* in vol. ii, p. 256. [W. J. W. '66.]

2. Having the sound of a plashing or dashing liquid.

Just at this moment a *plashy* tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 448. [G. P. P. '61.]

3. Speckled or spotted, as if plashed with dye.

plasm, plazm, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A mold or form; matrix. **2.** *Biol.* Plasma: the usual form in composition. Compare BIOPLASM; GERM-PLASM; PROTOPLASM. [< LL. *plasma*, < Gr. *plasma*, < *plassō*, form.]

plas'ma, plaz'mə, *C.* (plaz'mə, *S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) The liquid portion of nutritive animal fluids, as blood, lymph, or intercellular fluid, excluding organized solids. (2) The viscous material of a cell; protoplasm. **2.** *Mineral.* A green translucent variety of cryptocrystalline quartz-chalcedony, used among the Romans as a gem. **3.** *Pharm.* A mixture of glycerin and starch, used as an ointment. [LL., molded image, < Gr. *plasma*, < *plassō*, form.]

—**plas'ma-cell"**, *n.* One of the vacuolated cells containing plasma found in connective tissue.

—**plas'ma-some**, *n. Biol.* A corpuscle of protoplasm.—**plas'mic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from plasma; formative; protoplasmic.—**plas'min**, *n.* A proteid compound contained in blood, to which spontaneous coagulation is attributed. **plas'mine**‡.

plas-mat'ic, plas-mat'ic, *C.* (plaz-, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Plasmic. **2**†. Capable of giving form or shape; plastic. [< Gr. *plasmatikos*, imitating, < *plasma*; see PLASMA.] **plas-mat'ic-al**†.

plas-ma'tion†, *n.* A molding; formation.

plas"ma-top'a-rous, plas'mə-top'ə-rus, *a. Bot.* Relating to or characterized by a manner of germination in which the whole protoplasm issues from the conidium and becomes invested with a membrane prior to growth of the germ-tube. [< Gr. *plasmat(-)* (see PLASMA) + L. *pario*, produce.]

plas-ma'tor†, *n.* One who molds or forms.

plas'ma-ture†, *n.* Form; figure; shape.

plas-mex"hi-dro'sis, plas-mex'hi-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Exudation of the liquid part of the blood from the vessels. [< PLASMA, I, + Gr. *ex*, out, + HIDROSIS.]

plasmo-. Derived from Greek *plasma* (see PLASMA): a combining form.—**plas'mo-gen**, *n. Biol.* True or formative protoplasm.—**plas-mog'o-ny**, *n. Biol.* The production of an organism from plasma.—**plas-mol'o-gy**, *n. Biol.* The science of the ultimate structural elements of living matter; histology.—**plas-mol'y-sis**, *n.* The contraction of the protoplasm of an active vegetable cell by the addition of some reagent, such as a comparatively dense solution of sugar, common salt, or glycerin, which withdraws a part of the water of the protoplasm.—**plas"mo-lyt'ic**, *a.*—**plas'mo-lyze**, *vt.* To induce or bring about plasmolysis of or in; subject to plasmolysis. **plas'mo-lyse**‡.—**plas-mo'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A fibroid or fibroplastic tumor.—**Plas-mop'a-ra**, *n. Bot.* One of the genera into which *Peronospora* has been divided. It includes the vine-mildew (*P. viticola*).

plas-mo'di-um, plas-mō'di-um, *C.* (plaz-, *E. W.*), *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* A mobile, naked, jelly-like mass of protoplasm resulting from the fusion of ameboid cells, as in mycetozoans or myxomycetes during the vegetative period, and in some proteomorphans. [< PLASMO- + Gr. *eidos*, form.] **plas'mode**‡.—**Plas-mo"di-a'ta**, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Mycetozoa*.—**plas-mo'di-o-carp**, *n. Biol.* A form of fructification in mycetozoans or myxomycetes.—**plas-mo"di-o-car'pous**, *a.*—**Plas-mo"di-oph'o-ra**, *n. Bot.* A genus of myxomycetous fungi parasitic in the cells of higher plants. *P. brassicæ*, the best-known species, causes swellings on the roots of cabbages, turnips, and other plants of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*).

—**plas-mo'di-al**, **plas-mod'ic**, *a.*—**plas-mo'di-ate**, *a.* Producing plasmodia; of or containing plasmodium.—**plas-mo"di-a'tion**, *n.* The arrangement of plasmodia.

plas'ome, plas'ōm, *n. Biol.* One of the hypothetical elementary units of protoplasm which give to that substance its specific characters. [< Gr. *plassō*, form.]

plas'son, plas'ən, *n. Biol.* The albuminous material composing a cytode or cell without a nucleus, as in *Monera*. [< Gr. *plassō*, form.]

plas'ter, plas'tər, *vt.* **1.** To overlay, as a wall or ceiling, with plaster or other adhering substance.

Plastering our swallow-nests on the awful Past.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 11.

2. To apply a plaster to, as a boil; cover with or as with plasters.

In an hour [the night of Napoleon's coup d'état] every prominent place in the capital was *plastered* over with proclamations.
SMUCKER *Napoleon III.* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 154. [J. W. B. '60.]

3. To daub, smear over, or cover with any plaster-like compound, as to conceal defects.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with *plastering* art.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 1.

4. To treat with plaster, as vines, by sprinkling or dusting. **5.** To infuse with gypsum, as sherry.

The wines they analysed had been *plastered* to the extent of 40 grammes per litre.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* ch. 6, p. 60. [W. L. & CO. '76.]

plas'ter, *n.* **1.** A composition of lime and sand, mixed with water into a kind of paste, usually with the addition of hair to bind it together, and used chiefly for coating walls and partitions of houses.

Not only is *plaster* . . . used as a covering for inferior brickwork, but it is boldly employed for columns, parapets, and verandah balusters in place of stone.
EASTLAKE *Hints on Household Taste* ch. 1, p. 29. [L. G. & CO. '78.]

2. Calcined gypsum or calcium sulfate, used: (1) Mixed with water, as a surface-coating for walls, or for molding into ornaments, figures, and the like; otherwise prepared, as a ground in distemper-painting, or for taking casts, as by sculptors. (2) As a fertilizer or preservative. (3) In wines, in the process of plastering. **3.** *Pharm.* A topical application, as of some substance harder than ointment, spread for use upon linen, silk, or the like, and when so prepared adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body: used to produce a local effect, to draw parts together, etc.; as, a mustard *plaster*; a porous *plaster*.

But Canace home bear'th her in her lap,
And softely in *plastres* 'gan her wrap.
CHAUCER *C. T., Squire's Tale, Pars Secunda* l. 289.

[< AS. *plaster*, < L. *emplastrum*, < Gr. *emplastron*, < *en*, in, + *plassō*, form.] **plais'ter**; **plas'tre**†; **plays'ter**†.

—**fibrous plaster**, plaster of Paris with which a fibrous substance, as hair, is mixed.—**p. cast**, a cast of an object made by molding plaster of Paris.—**plas'ter-mill"**, *n.* **1.** A roller-mill for pulverizing lime or gypsum. **2.** A mortar-mill.—**p. of Paris**, calcined gypsum, or, loosely, any kind of gypsum. Mixed with water it sets readily and is useful in making molds, casts, bandages, etc.; originally found abundantly in the Tertiary of the Paris basin.—**p. process**, a stereotyping process in which a plaster mold of the form is taken.—**p.-stone**, *n.* Gypsum.—**p.-work**, *n.* The plastering, commonly mortar, used as a finish, especially for interiors, in building. Superimposed decoration, as of moldings, is usually made of pure gypsum.—**porous p.**, a medicated plaster perforated with small holes. **soap p.** (*Med.*), a plaster composed of medicinal soap mixed with litharge or lead plaster: used for tumors, corns, etc.

plas'ter-bill", plas'tər-bil', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter.

plas'terd, *pp.* Plastered. PHIL. SOC.

plas'ter-er, plas'tər-ər, *n.* **1.** One who plasters walls, etc. **2.** One who makes plaster figures or ornaments.

plas'ter-ing, plas'tər-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of coating or treating with plaster; specifically, the use of plaster in wines to bring about quickly the formation of stable chemical compounds, so as to produce the effect of age and prepare for market. See PLASTER, *n.*, 2. **2.** A coating of plaster; plaster-work.

plas'ter-y, plas'tər-i, *a.* [Rare.] Like plaster; chalky.

plas'ter-y, plas'tər-i, *a.* Of the nature of or like plaster.

plas'tic, plas'tic *or* plas'tic, *a.* **1.** Giving form or fashion to matter; capable of shaping; formative; as, the

plastic powers of nature. **2.** Capable of being molded into a desired form; that may be fashioned or modified at will; fictile; as, *plastic* clay; the *plastic* mind of childhood.

In the old days, when our language was *plastic*, and while it was being molded, any incongruity, caprice, or singularity was called a humor. S. S. Cox *Why We Laugh* ch. 5, p. 102. [H. '76.]

3. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by the act or process of modeling or molding: opposed to *graphic* or *pictorial;* as, sculpture is the *plastic* art.

The first *plastic* works of Greece were undoubtedly marked with a strong Oriental impress. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Greek Sculpture* p. 61. [P. & H.]

4. *Biol.* Formative; plasmic. **5.** *Surg.* Efficacious or instrumental in renewing lost parts, or in rectifying malformed parts; as, *plastic* surgery. [< L. *plasticus,* < Gr. *plastikos,* fit for molding, < *plastos,* formed, < *plassō,* form.] **plas'tic-al‡.**

—**plastic body** (*Theos.*), the astral or inner body of man, as having a plastic power over his material body.—**p. clay,** clay fit for making pottery.—**p. element** (*Physiol*), an element containing the germs of higher forms. —**p. exudation,** an exudation upon a wounded surface that operates as a healing agent.—**p. operation,** any operation made in plastic surgery. —**p. surgery,** the branch of surgery that deals with the restoration or healing of wounded or deformed parts of the body.

plas'tic-al-ly, plas'tic-al-i, *adv.* In a plastic manner.

plas-tic'i-ty, plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The property of some substances, as clay, through which the form of the mass can be readily changed or molded; plastic quality. **2.** Capacity for being mentally or spiritually molded.

Plasticity . . . in the wide sense of the word, means the possession of a structure weak enough to yield to an influence, but strong enough not to yield all at once. W. JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 105. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

3. Plastic force; formative power.

The *plasticity* of organic forms proves that the animal can exert a sort of industry upon itself, can treat itself as an instrument, as a tool which is prepared for an end. JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, ch. 7, p. 271. [T. & T. C. '78.]

plas'tid, plas'tid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An elementary organism, as a cell or cytode. **2.** *Bot.* One of the clearly differentiated granules, such as chlorophyl-granules, chromoleucites, or leucites, embedded in the general protoplasmic mass within certain vegetable cells, and having the same chemical and physical properties as the protoplasm of the cells. [< Gr. *plastos;* see PLASTIC.] **plas'tide‡; plas-tid'i-um‡.**

Plas"ti-do-zo'a, plas'ti-do-zō'ɑ, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Protozoa.* [< PLASTID + Gr. *zōon,* animal.]

plas'ti-dule, plas'ti-diūl, *n.* A protoplasmic molecule. [< PLASTID.]—**plas-tid'u-lar,** *a.*

plas"ti-li'na, plas'ti-lai'nɑ *or* -lī'nɑ, *n.* Modeling-clay so mixed as to retain moisture well. [< PLASTIC.]

plas'tin, plas'tin, *n. Biol.* A sticky thready mass contained in the cell-nucleus and regarded as forming an outer shell to the nucleoli. [< Gr. *plastos;* see PLASTIC.]

plas-tog'ra-phy, plas-tog'rɑ-fi, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of imitating handwriting; forgery. **2.** The art of forming figures in plaster or the like. [< Gr. *plastos* (see PLASTIC) + -GRAPHY.]

plas"to-pa'ti-a, plas'to-pē'shi-ɑ *or* plɑs'to-pɑ'ti-ɑ, *n. Pathol.* Disease due to disordered or deficient nutrition. [< Gr. *plastos,* counterfeit, + *patos,* ordure.]

plas'tral, plas'trɑl, *a. Herp.* Of or pertaining to the plastron of a turtle.

plas'tron, plas'trɒn, *n.* **1.** An ornamental addition to the front of a woman's dress, reaching from the throat to the waist. **2.** A shirt-bosom, especially one without plaits. **3.** A leather shield worn by fencers on the breast. **4.** *Zool.* (1) The under or ventral part of the shell of a turtle or tortoise.

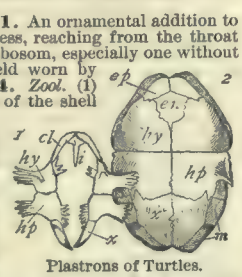

Plastrons of Turtles.

1. Plastron of the green turtle (*Chelone midas*). 2. Complete plastron of tortoise (*Emys europæa*).—*cl*, clavicle; *ep*, epiplastron; *1*, interclavicle; *en*, entoplastron; *hy*, hyoplastron; *hp*, hypoplastron; *x*, xiphiplastron; *m*, marginal bones.

In the turtle the *plastron* consists of nine pieces — one median and anterior, four lateral and paired. HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ch. 5, p. 174. [A. '90.]

(2) A similar ventral plate in labyrinthodont amphibians. (3) The ventral shield of a glyptodon. (4) A shield-like patch of color on the breast or belly of a bird. **5.** An iron breast-plate worn under a coat of mail. **plas'tron-de-fer"‡.** **6.** *Anat.* The piece of the thorax usually removed in dissection or at post-mortem examinations, consisting of the sternum and costal cartilages. [F., < OF. *plastre,* plaster, < L. *emplastrum;* see PLASTER, *n.*] **plas'trum‡.**

-plasty, *suffix.* Growth. [< Gr. *plastos;* see PLASTIC.]

plat[1], plat, *v.* [PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To interweave, or make by interweaving; braid; plait; as, to *plat* straw or a straw mat.

Thick were the *platted* locks, and long. BRYANT *African Chief* st. 5.

II†. *i.* To embrace. [Var. of PLAIT, *v.*]

plat[2], *vt.* To lay out in plats or plots; execute a plan or chart of; plot; as, to *plat* a town.

plat[3]†, *vt.* To slap with the hand.

plat[4]†, *vt.* To spread out flat.

plat, *a.* **1.** Flat and of even texture: said of lace. **2†.** Level; smooth; flat. [F., < Gr. *platys,* flat.]

—**point'-plat",** *n.* Same as POINT-LACE.

plat[1], *n.* **1.** Something interwoven; a plait; braid. **2.** *Naut.* A braid made by plaiting together a few rope-yarns.

plat[2], *n.* **1.** A small piece of ground set apart for a special purpose; plot; as, a garden-*plat.*

Alone it stands, upon a green grass *plat.* SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* bk. i, st. 13.

2. A map or plan of measured or partitioned ground; a plot. [< AS. *plot,* plot of ground.]

plat[3], *n.* **1.** A horizontal timber, beam, or plank. **2.** *Mining.* A room cut in the side of a shaft at the mouth of a level, where the ore is gathered for hoisting. **platt‡.** **3.** [Scot.] A large flagstone as the landing of a stair. **4†.** The sole of the foot; also, the flat of a sword. [< PLAT, *a.*]

plat[4], plɑt, *n.* [F.] A dish of food served at table; a plate.

plat[5]†, *n.* A scheme; plot.

plat†, *adv.* **1.** Evenly; smoothly. **2.** Plainly; frankly.

Plat"a-can"tho-my-i'næ, plat'ɑ-can'tho-mi-ai'nî *or* -i'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Indian subfamily of *Muridæ* with molars rooted and transversely laminated. **Plat"a-can'tho-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + *akantha,* spine, + *mys,* mouse.]

—**plat"a-can"tho-my'in(e,** *a. & n.*

Pla-tac'i-dæ, plɑ-tas'i-dî *or* -tg'ci-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of chætodontoidean fishes with a very compressed body, high dorsal and anal fins, and few dorsal spines; sea-bats. **Pla'tax,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *platax,* a kind of fish; cp. *platys,* flat.]

—**pla-tac'id,** *n.*—**plat'a-coid,** *a.*

Plat"a-le'i-dæ, plat'ɑ-lī'i-dî *or* -lē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ibidoidean birds; spoonbills. **Pla-ta'le-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., the spoonbill, < Gr. *platys,* broad.]

—**plat'a-le'id,** *n.*—**pla-ta'le-oid,** *a.*

pla-ta'le-i-form", plɑ-tē'lę-i-fôrm", *a.* Having the appearance of a spoonbill. [< L. *platalea* (see PLATALEA) + -FORM.]

Plat"a-na'ce-æ, plat'ɑ-nē'sg-î *or* -ng'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous trees—the plane-tree family—with watery juice, alternate palmately lobed leaves with sheathing stipules, and monœcious flowers in separate naked globular heads. There is but one genus, **Plat'a-nus,** with 6 species. [L.; see PLANE[3], *n.*]

—**plat"a-na'ceous,** *a.*

plat'ane, plat'ēn, *n.* [F.] The plane-tree. **plat'an‡.**

plat'a-nist, plat'ɑ-nist, *n.* The Gangetic dolphin or susu. [< L. *platanista;* see PLATANISTA.]

Plat"a-nis'ti-dæ, plat'ɑ-nis'ti-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A fluviatile family of delphinoidean cetaceans, especially those having lacrimals coalesced with jugals and maxillaries with large bony incurved crests, including the Gangetic dolphin or susu. **Plat"a-nis'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *platanistēs,* E. Ind. river-fish.]—**plat"a-nis'tid,** *n.*—**plat"a-nis'toid,** *a. & n.*

plat'band", plat'band", *n.* **1.** A border of flowers in a garden-plat. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A slightly projecting square molding. (2) An architrave fascia. (3) A list between flutings. (4) A square lintel. (5) A plain impost. [< F. *platebande,* < *plate,* f. s. of *plat* (see PLAT, *a.*), + *bande,* band, < OHG. *binta,* < *bintan,* bind.]

plat'-blind"†, *a.* Wholly blind.

plate, plēt, *vt.* [PLA'TED; PLA'TING.] **1.** To coat with a thin layer of metal, as silver or gold, by electro-deposition, hammering, or otherwise; as, *plated* tableware.

For *plated* wares of Sheffield stamp
We gave the old Aladdin's lamp.
LOWELL *Eurydice* st. 4.

2. To overlay with metal plates or sheets; sheathe in armor-plates, as a man-of-war; clothe with plate armor, as a medieval warrior.

Old warriors turn'd Their *plated* backs under his heel. MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 140.

3. To hammer into plates. **4.** To shoe, as race-horses. **5.** *Paper-making.* (1) To supercalender. (2) To coat with a thick colored size. See PLATE-PAPER.

plate, *n.* **1.** A flat, extended, rigid body, as of metal, of slight thickness, especially when intended for attachment to another body, usually thicker; as, the *plates* of a ship's armor; boiler-*plate.*

All the walls were *plates* of pearl,
Cut shapely from the shells of Lanka's wave.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv, st. 4.

2. A shallow vessel, formerly often of wood or pewter, now usually of crockery, in which food is served or from which it is eaten at table; as, a soup-*plate;* a bread-*plate.* **3.** Articles of household service, as goblets, tea-sets, etc., made originally of precious metals, but now largely of base metal coated with precious metals.

The precious metals . . . are used in the arts, in fabricating *plate* and jewelry, and thus bear a price in the market like any other commodity. F. BOWEN *Political Economy* ch. 12, p. 270. [S.]

4. A portion of food served at table; a dish; as, a *plate* of meat. **5.** A cup or other article of silver or gold offered as a prize in a race or other contest. **6.** A piece of flat metal bearing a design or inscription, either for use in that form, as in a door-plate or coffin-plate, or intended for reproduction by stamping, printing, or otherwise, as in a book-plate; by extension, an impression from a plate of the latter kind. See COPPERPLATE.

A true amateur hates an impression from a worn *plate,* not because it is common, but because it is bad as art. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 33. [R. BROS. '76.]

Specifically: (1) *Horol.* A piece that forms the foundation of the framework of a watch, and in which the pivots are set. (2) A strengthening piece at the side of the lock of a firearm. (3) A metal slab forming part of the bed of a metallurgical furnace. (4) *Print.* (*a*) An electrotype or stereotype. (*b*) An illustration. (5) *Elec.* An element of a voltaic cell, or one of the conducting bodies in a condenser.

7. A horizontal timber laid on a wall to receive a framework. **8.** A piece of metal, vulcanite, or other material, fitted to the mouth and holding one or more artificial teeth. **9.** Plate glass. **10.** Plate armor. **11.** [U. S.] A plate-piece of beef. **12.** *Phot.* A sheet of glass on which a photographic negative or other picture is made. **13.** *Baseball.* A disk marking the spot where a player stands when at bat; the home base. **14.** *Biol.* A lamina; a lamella; as, the perpendicular *plate* of the ethmoid bone. **15.** *Her.* A roundel: blazoned argent. See illus. under ROUNDEL. **16.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) An ale-measure of 2 quarts. (2) Shale. **17†.** A piece of silver money; also, silver. [OF., < OF. and F. *plat;* see PLAT, *a.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**an'chor-plate",** *n.* **1.** A plate of metal to which the end of a cable is secured, as in a suspension bridge. **2.** *Echin.* One of the perforated, flat, calcareous plates to which the ancoræ of certain holothurians are attached.—**Argentine p.,** German silver.—**black p.,** light iron or steel sheets before tinning.—**British p.,** albata, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.—**bulb p.,** heavy iron or steel plate having along its edge a bulb-like rib: used for keelsons, etc.—**center-p.,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as CENTERBOARD.—**dry p.** (*Phot.*), a sheet of glass supporting a dry sensitized film, usually composed of silver and gelatin. —**medullary plates** or **laminæ.** **1.** The dorsal plates of the embryo that close in the medullary groove to form the medullary canal. **2.** Interposed strata of white matter in the optic thalamus and lenticular nucleus of the brain. —**patent p.** [Eng.], cylinder glass.—**perpendicular p.,** the middle or vertical portion of the ethmoid bone; the mesethmoid.—**p. armor.** **1.** Defensive armor of strong metallic plates for protecting ships or fortifications against artillery. **2.** Formerly, defensive armor for the person made of overlapping plates, in distinction from chain armor or mail strictly so called. See illus. under ARMOR.—**p.-bender,** *n.* Pincers used in bending dental plates.—**p.-black,** *n.* See BLACK.—**p.-bone,** *n.* The scapula.—**p. brass,** rolled brass; latten.—**p.-culture,** *n.* The cultivation of bacteria in gelatin or other nutrient media spread thinly, as on glass plates.—**p.-fleet,** *n.* A fleet of vessels engaged in carrying precious metal, as formerly from America to Spain.—**p.-frame,** *n.* A plate-holder.—**p.-gilled,** *a.* Having lamellar leaf-like gills, as a bivalve.—**p. glass,** see GLASS.—**p.-hat,** *n.* A hat having a nap of finer material than the body.—**p.-holder,** *n.* **1.** A thin, flat, rectangular frame, strictly light-tight, in which to hold a sensitized plate for making a photographic negative; a dark slide. See illus. under CAMERA. **2.** A device used to hold a negative during development.—**p. iron,** iron rolled into the form of sheets or plates.—**p.-key,** *n.* Any flat key stamped or cut from a metal plate, as the key of a Yale lock.—**p.-layer,** *n.* [Eng.] A workman who lays rails on a railroad-track.—**p.-leather,** *n.* Chamois-skin used in cleaning gold and silver plate.—**p.-machine,** *n.* An improved form of potters' wheel for forming porcelain plates for table use.—**p.-mark,** *n.* **1.** A special mark put on articles made of precious metal to show the place of manufacture, fineness of the metal, etc. See illus. under HALL-MARK. **2.** The mark or impression observed on the margin of an engraving made by copperplate or a similar process.—**p. matter,** matter for newspapers or periodicals, cast in stereotyped plates and sold to be used by several papers at practically the same time.—**p. metal,** any metal rolled into plates; sheet metal.—**p.-mill,** *n.* A rolling-mill for the manufacture of metal plates, especially of iron or steel. —**p.-paper,** *n.* **1.** A very choice grade of paper, now usually supersized and highly calendered, suitable for printing from engraved plates. **2.** Paper plated usually on one side only, as for blocks or colored labels.—**p.-piece,** *n.* The under side of a fore quarter of beef: used to corn. Called also *rattle-ran.*—**p.-powder,** *n.* A powder used in polishing gold and silver plate.—**p.-press,** *n.* A press for printing from engraved plates, as copperplates: usually a simple machine with a bed and cylinder, operated by hand.—**p.-printer,** *n.* A printer who prints from engraved plates rather than from type or stone.—**p.-printing,** *n.*—**p.-rack,** *n.* **1.** A rack or frame for holding table-plates, especially while drying after being washed. **2.** A frame for holding photographic plates while drying.—**p.-rail,** *n.* A flat rail on a railroad.—**p.-railway,** *n.*—**p.-roll,** *n.* A smooth roll for making sheet iron or plate iron, as distinguished from one having grooves for rolling rails, beams, etc. **p.-roller‡.**—**p.-shears,** *n.* A machine for shearing metal plates.—**p.-tongs,** *n.* Tongs for grasping and handling (1) iron or steel plates, or (2) photographic negatives.—**p.-tracery,** *n.* Tracery formed by piercing a single stone, instead of by joining together separate stones.—**p.-vise,** *n.* A jawed frame for securing a photographic negative firmly in various operations.—**p.-warmer,** *n.* A device for warming dinner-plates, etc. —**p.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having its hub and rim connected by a web or plate instead of spokes, as many railway-wheels.

Plate-tracery, as shown in the head of a window in the Cathedral of Florence.

pla-teau', plɑ-tō', *n.* [-TEAUX' or -TEAUS', -tōz', *pl.*] **1.** *Geog.* An extensive stretch of elevated land, especially land comparatively level; an elevated plain; table-land.

Any extensive range of country that is over a thousand feet in altitude would be called a *plateau.* It may lie along the course of a mountain-chain, or occupy a wide region between distant chains. . . . *Plateaus* often have their mountain-ridges, like low lands. DANA *Geology* pt. i, p. 16. [I. B. & CO. '86.]

2. A broad centerpiece for a table; also, a decorative plaque. [F., dim. of *plat,* OF. *plate;* see PLATE.]

—**pla-teau'-gray"el,** *n.* Coarse, well-rounded gravel overlying the boulder-clay of Europe in sheets and distributed over low ground with no apparent relation to present contours.

plate'-coteț, *n.* A plate-armor coat.

plate'-frame", etc. See PLATE.

plate'ful, plēt'ful, *n.* The quantity that fills a plate.

pla'tel, plē'tel, *n.* [Rare.] A small dish.

plate'let, plēt'let, *n.* A plaque.

Plat"el-min'thes, plat'el-min'thîs *or* -thēs, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of metazoans, especially a branch or phylum having a more or less flat body, no anus, body-cavity, or blood-vascular system, and a water-vascular system; flatworms. [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.] **Pla"tel-min'tha‡.**

—**pla'tel-minth,** *a. & n.*

plate'ly†, *adv.* Same as PLATLY.

plat'en[1], plat'en, *n.* **1.** *Print.* The part of a platen press that presses the paper upon the form to obtain an impression. **2.** In a typewriting-machine, the feed-roller on which the paper rests to receive an impression. **3.** In a machine tool, the adjustable table that carries the work. [< F. *platine,* plate, < *plat;* see PLAT, *a.*]

plat'en[2], *n.* A variety of brass of which buttons are made. [Appar. < PLATINUM.]

plate'-pa"per, p.-piece, etc. See PLATE.

pla'ter, plē'ter, *n.* **1.** One who plates articles with a coating of precious or lustrous metals: usually in composition; as, a silver-*plater.* **2.** One who makes or works upon metallic plates. **3.** A calendering-machine. **4.** [Racing Slang.] A horse that runs for a plate.

plat"er-esque', plat'er-esc', *a.* Having the appearance of silverwork: said of an overflorid style of Spanish Renaissance architectural decoration of the 16th century.

A gray-haired brother, robed in the coarse and weighty brown serge, . . . showed us the expensively adorned *platteresque* chapel. G. P. LATHROP *Spanish Vistas* ch. 3, p. 33. [H. '83.]

[< Sp. *plateresco,* < *plata,* silver, < Gr. *platys,* flat.]

plat"er-es'co‡.

pla-tes'si-form, plɑ-tes'i-fôrm, *a. Ich.* Having the form of a plaice or flounder. [< LL. *platessa* (see PLAICE) + -FORM.]

plat'e-trope, plat'ę-trōp, *n.* The similar or corresponding organ of the opposite half of a symmetrical body; as, the right hand is the *platetrope* of the left. [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + *trepō,* turn.]—**plat'e-tro"py,** *n.*

plate'-vise", p.-warmer. See PLATE.

pla'tey, *a.* Same as PLATY.

plat-fond', *n. Arch.* Same as PLAFOND.

plat'form", plat'fôrm', *vt.* **1.** To place on or as on a platform. **2†.** To formulate a plan of; outline.

plat'form", *n.* **1.** Any floor or flat surface raised above the surrounding or adjacent level, as a dais, terrace, or scaffold. Specifically: (1) A stage for public speaking. (2) A raised walk upon which passengers alight from railroad-cars. (3) A projecting stage at the end of a car or similar vehicle, by which passengers step on or off. (4) A landing-stage. (5) A flat surface above an ascent.

Proclus informs us that the pyramids terminated at the top in a *platform,* on which the priests made their celestial observations. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Astrology* p. 319. [C. & W. '83.]

(6) *Arch.* A flat roof; also, the row of beams on which the roof-covering rests. (7) *Fort.* A solid bed or construction on which gun-carriages are worked. (8) A bench in a glass-furnace, for receiving pots.

2. A formal scheme of principles put forth by a religious, political, or other body of men; specifically, in the United States, a public declaration of the principles and policy of a political party issued before an election.

Thus much it has been necessary to state concerning what in the seventeenth century was called the *platform* of the two great parties: a term which has been perpetuated in our own country, and is familiar to all the world in the nineteenth.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 337. [H. 74.]

3. The business of public speaking or lecturing; as, the influence of the *platform.* **4†.** A level foundation or site. **5†. A ground-plan or sketch in drawing. 6†.** An outline scheme. **7†.** *Geom.* A plane figure. [< F. *plateforme,* < *plate,* f. a. of *plat* (see PLAT, *a.*); and see FORM, *n.*]

—Cambridge Platform, a declaration of faith and polity completed and promulgated at Cambridge, Mass., in 1648, at the close of the creative era of American Congregationalism, embodying as a basis congregational polity, a regenerated membership, etc. Compare HALF-WAY COVENANT, under COVENANT. **—p. bridge** [U. S.], a bridge connecting the platforms of two railway-cars to prevent passengers from falling between. **—p. carriage,** a carriage having a platform for carrying ordnance or other heavy material. **p. wagon†.—p. crane,** a crane mounted on the platform of a truck. **—Saybrook P.,** a declaration of faith and polity adopted by Congregationalists at Saybrook, Conn., in 1708. It reaffirmed the Savoy Confession, and adopted the "heads of agreement" that had united Presbyterians and Congregationalists in New England, thereby preparing for the "Plan of Union." See PLAN. **—traversing p.,** a platform on which a gun and carriage are mounted, and on which they may be wheeled to point in different directions.

—plat'form"er, *n.* One who draws up a platform. **—plat'form"ist,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who speaks or lectures from a platform.

Plat"hel-min'tha, plat'hel-min'tha, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Platelmanthes.* **Plat"hel-min'thes†.**
—plat'hel-minth, *a.*

plat'i-as'mus, plat'i-as'mus, *n. Pathol.* Imperfect utterance of speech from excessive development of the lips or tongue. [< Gr. *plateiasmos,* broad Doric accent, < *plateiazō,* speak broadly, < *platys,* broad.]

plat'in, *n.* Same as PLATEN. **plat'ine†.**

platin-. See PLATINI-.

pla-ti'na, pla-tī'na, *C. W.², or* plat'i-na, *W.¹ Wr.* (XIII). *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Same as PLATINUM. **2.** Twisted silver wire. **3.** An iron plate for glazing fabrics. [Sp., < *plata,* silver; see PLATERESQUE.] **—pla-ti'na-mohr",** *n.* Platinum-black. **—p.-yellow,** *n.* See YELLOW.

pla'ting, plā'ting, *n.* **1.** The act or art of applying a plate or plates to a surface, as by soldering in silver-plating, or by bolting on as a protection; also, the plate or plates so applied: as, the *plating* of armored ships; nickel-*plating.* **2.** The act or process of covering a surface as with a plate, by dipping, electrodeposition, etc., or the coating so applied. See ELECTROPLATE; GILDING; TIN-PLATE. **—pla'ting-ham"mer,** *n.* A trip-hammer for working on heavy metal plates for armored vessels.

platini-, } Derived from PLATINUM: combining forms.
platin-, } **—plat"i-ni-chlo'ric,** *a. Chem.* Of or per-
platino-, } taining to compounds containing platinum in its higher valence and chlorin, specifically compounds of platinichloric acid. Compare PLATINOCHLORIC. **—plat"i-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding platinum; as, *platiniferous* sands. **—plat"in-i-rid'i-um,** *n. Mineral.* An alloy of iridium with platinum and other metals of that group, found native. **—plat"i-no-chlo'ric,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from compounds containing platinum in its lowest valence and chlorin, specifically compounds of platinochloric acid. Compare PLATINICHLORIC. **—plat"i-no-chlo'rid, plat"i-no-chlo'ride,** *n. Chem.* A chlorid of platinum and some other element or radical. **—plat"i-no-cy-an'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from compounds containing platinum and cyanogen. **—plat"i-no-cy'a-nid, plat"i-no-cy'a-nide,** *n. Chem.* A cyanid of platinum and some other element or radical. **—plat'i-node,** *n.* A cathode; formerly so called because often made of platinum, as in a Grove cell. **—plat'i-no-type,** *n. Phot.* **1.** A photographic process in which the positive is obtained by a deposit of finely precipitated platinum in combination with iron salts. **2.** A positive print obtained by the foregoing process.

pla-tin'ic, pla-tin'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its higher valence; as, *platinic* chlorid. Compare PLATINOUS.

plat'i-nize, plat'i-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] To coat or combine with platinum, especially by electroplating. **plat'i-nate†.—plat"i-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

plat'i-noid, plat'i-noid, *a.* Resembling platinum. [< PLATINUM + -OID.]

plat'i-noid, *n.* **1.** An alloy of German silver and 1 or 2 per cent. of tungsten, used in the manufacture of resistance-coils and other electrical appliances. **2.** A platinum metal.

plat'i-nous, plat'i-nus, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its lower valence.

plat'i-num, plat'i-num (XIII), *n. Chem.* A whitish steel-gray metallic element found native and alloyed with other platinum metals. See ELEMENT.

Platinum is used largely for chemical vessels, as stills and crucibles, owing to its infusibility and ability to resist acids, etc., and also for making electric connections through glass, as in electric lighting, owing to the fact that its coefficient of expansion is almost the same as that of glass. It is also used in dentistry and in the manufacture of jewelry.

[< Sp. *platina;* see PLATINA.] **pla-ti'na‡.**

—mock platinum, an alloy of 8 parts of brass and 5 of zinc. **—native p.,** metallic platinum, as found native, chiefly as platinum sands. **—plat'i-num-black",** *n.* Finely divided metallic platinum in the form of black powders made by reducing solutions of platinum salts. **—p.-lamp,** *n.* **1.** An incandescent lamp with a platinum filament. **2.** An alcohol-lamp having a platinum spiral which is rendered incandescent by its flame or by the action of its vapor after the flame has been extinguished. **3.** Döbereiner's lamp. See LAMP. **—p. metals,** a group of metallic elements, including rhodium, ruthenium, palladium, osmium, iridium, and platinum, having similar properties and usually found together. **—p. sponge,** a gray loosely coherent form of finely divided platinum that readily absorbs certain gases, as oxygen, and is used as an oxidizing agent.

plat'i-tude, plat'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A written or spoken statement that is flat, dull, or commonplace; an insipid truism, especially when uttered didactically; twaddle.

He scorned to drape the truthful nude
With smooth, decorous *platitude!*
AUSTIN DOBSON *Henry Fielding* st. 6.

2. The quality of being flat or commonplace; dulness; staleness. [F., flatness, < *plat;* see PLAT, *a.*]

—plat"i-tu"di-na'ri-an, **I.** *a.* Full of platitudes, or given to uttering platitudes. **II.** *n.* An utterer of platitudes. **—plat"i-tu'di-nize,** *vi.* To utter platitudes. **—plat'i-tu'di-nous,** *a.* Of the nature of platitude; insipid; flat. **—plat"i-tu'di-nous-ness,** *n.*

plat'ly†, *a.* Plainly; flatly; certainly. **plate'ly†.**

plat'ness†, *n.* Flatness.

Pla-to'des, pla-tō'diz *or* -dēz, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Platelminthes.* [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + *eidos,* form.]
—plat'ode, *a.* & *n.*

plat'oid, plat'oid, *a.* Flat. [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + -OID.]

pla-tom'e-ter, pla-tom'ę-ter, *n.* Same as PLANIMETER. [< Gr. *platys,* flat, + -METER.]

pla-tom'e-try†, *n.* The measuring of width of rivers.

Pla-ton'ic, pla-ten'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Plato (427–347 B. C.); characteristic of Plato or of Platonism; academic.

There is no truth in the *Platonic* notion of the pre-existence of human souls. JAMES *Young Man's Friend,* p. 14. [RAN. & S. '32.]

2. Purely spiritual, or devoid of sensual feeling: said of love between men and women of the kind depicted by Plato; also, not attended with the gratification of desire.

Lovers of a pure Œelestial kind, such as some style *Platonical.*
WILLIAM DAVENANT *Platonic Lover* act i, sc. 1.

Platonic love means passionate attachment apart from desire; not desire thwarted by circumstance.
Edinburgh Review Oct., '93, p. 490, note.

3. Having only an intellectual interest; destitute of sympathy or passion; theoretical.

His (Rugeia) school took as yet a purely theoretical and *platonic* interest in socialism. J. RAE *Contemp. Soc.* ch. 3, p. 113. [S. '84.]

[< L. *Platonicus,* < Gr. *Platōnikos,* < *Platōn,* Plato, < *platys,* broad; from his broad shoulders.] **Pla-ton'ic-al†.**

—Platonic bodies (*Math.*), the five regular geometrical solids: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. **—P. idea,** see IDEA, 6.
—Pla-ton'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

Pla-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** A Platonist. **2.** A Platonic lover.

Pla'to-nism, plā'to-nizm, *n.* Plato's philosophy, or any part of it; specifically, intuitionalism as opposed to experientialism. Compare ARISTOTELIANISM.

Platonism is a transcendental system probably largely developed from the teachings of Socrates, but embodying elements from earlier systems. It is characterized by the doctrine of preexisting eternal ideas (see IDEA), and teaches the immortality and preexistence of the soul, the dependence of virtue upon discipline, and the trustworthiness of cognition, holding that knowledge is not merely sensation or opinion, but consists in the understanding of reasons and causes. Its influence on succeeding schools of philosophy has been very great. Compare NEOPLATONISM.

Pla'to-nist, plā'to-nist (XIII), *n.* An adherent of the Platonic school of philosophy; a follower of Plato.

Every man is born an Aristotelian or a *Platonist.*
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 2, '30.

—Pla"to-nis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Platonism or the Platonists.

Pla'to-nize, plā'to-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to Platonic views or standards. **II.** *i.* To conform to Platonism in views or methods. **Pla'to-nise†.—Pla'to-ni"zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

pla-toon', pla-tūn', *n. Mil.* Half of a company, commanded by a lieutenant: an old tactical formation in which the men fired simultaneously, still preserved for drill and parade, and for fighting in extended order. [< F. *peloton,* ball, group, dim. of *pelote;* see PELLET.]
pel"o-ton'‡ [F.].

pla-top'ic, pla-top'ic, *a.* Same as PLATYOPIC.

platt, plat, *n.* [G.] *Mining.* Same as PLAT², 2.

Platt'deutsch", plat'deich", *n.* [G.] Low German: the speech of the north of Germany, as used colloquially, and also for terms of command in the German navy. See GERMAN.

platte†, *a.* Same as PLAT.

plat'té, plat'tē', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Thickly sown or studded with roundels.

plat'ted, plat'ed, *a.* Same as PLAITED.

plat'ten, plat'n, *vt. Glass-making.* To flatten out; make into sheets or plates; specifically, to make (a blown cylinder) into a sheet by cutting lengthwise and softening so that it opens out. [< PLAT⁴, *v.*, < PLAT, *a.*]

plat'ter, plat'er, *n.* A large plate for holding eatables, especially an oblong shallow dish on which meat or fish is served or carved. [< OF. *platel,* dim. of *plat,* plate.]

plat'ter-faced", plat'er-fēst", *a.* Broad-faced.

plat'ting, plat'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of weaving by hand, as basketwork. **2.** Any fabric made by coarse weaving, as a straw hat.

platt'ner-ite, plat'ner-īt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, iron-black, translucent to subtranslucent lead dioxid (PbO_2), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< K. F. *Plattner,* German mineralogist.]

plat'ty, plat'i, *a.* [Prov.] Bare in spots, as a corn-field.

pla'ture, plā'tiur *or* plat'ūr, *n.* A broad-tailed hummingbird (genus *Platurus*). [< Gr. *platouros,* broad-tailed, < *platys,* broad, + *oura,* tail.]
—pla-tu'rous, *a.* Broad-tailed.

pla'ty, plā'ti, *a.* Like a plate; made up of plates. **pla'tey†.**

platy-. Derived from Greek *platys,* flat, broad: a combining form. **—plat"y-ba'sic,** *a. Craniom.* Having the occipital angle of Daubenton greater than 80°. See CRANIOMETRY. **—plat"y-brach"y-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a broad and flat skull. **plat"y-brach"y-ceph'a-lous†.**
—plat"y-brog'mate, *n.* A wide bregma, as in Mongolians. **—plat"y-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having relatively broad fruit. **—plat"y-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a skull with a vertical index below 70; flat-skulled. **plat"y-ceph'a-lous†.—Plat"y-ceph-al'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of platycephaloidean fishes, especially those with long scaly body, depressed head, short spinous dorsal, and perfect ventrals behind the pectoral; flatheads. **Plat"y-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-ceph-al'id,** *a.—* **plat"y-ceph'a-loid,** *a.* & *n.—* **Plat"y-ceph'a-loi'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes with a myodome, posttemporal bifurcate and normally articulated with cranium, and head and front of body depressed. **—plat"y-ceph"a-loi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Platycephalic. **—plat"y-ceph'a-ly,** *n.—* **Plat"y-cer-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of psittacids with a long, broad, graduated tail and no furcula, as the grass-parrakeet. **Plat"y-cer'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-cer'cin(e,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"yc-ne'mi-a,** *n. Anat.* A flattened and saber-like condition of the tibia seen in some prehistoric skeletons, in the American Indians, and occasionally among European races. **plat"yc-ne'mism†,** *C.* (**pla-tyc'ne-mism,** *W.*); **plat"yc-ne'my†. —plat"yc-ne'mic,** *a.—* **plat"y-cœ'li-an,** *a.* Flat in front and concave behind, as the vertebræ of the dinosaurian ceticsaurus. **plat"y-cœ'lous‡.—Plat"y-co'pa,** *n. pl. Crust.* A section of ostracode entomostracans with posterior antennæ of two flattened pediform branches. **—plat"y-co'pous,** *a.—* **plat"y-co'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid dilatation of the pupil; also, weakness of vision due to dropsy of the eye. **—Plat"y-crin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of camarate crinoids with a monocyclic base, basals unequal, and neither anal nor interradial plates touching the basals. **Plat"y-cri'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-crin'id,** *n.—* **plat"y-cri'noid,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-cri'noite,** *n.* A fossil platycrinoid crinoid. **—Plat"y-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of anurous amphibians with toes terminally dilated, as treefrogs. **—plat"y-dac'tyl, plat"y-dac'tyle,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-dol'i-cho-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a skull both long and flat. **plat"y-dol"i-cho-ceph'a-lous†.—Plat"y-el'mi-a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Platelminthes.* **Plat"y-el-min'thes†.—plat"y-gas'tric,** *a.* Having broad gastric cavities. **—plat"y-glos'sal,** *a.* Having a broad tongue. **—Plat"y-hel-min'tha,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Platelminthes.* **Plat"y-hel-min'thes†.—plat"y-hel'minth,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-hi-er'ic,** *a.* Having a flat sacrum, specifically one in which the sacral index exceeds 100. **—plat"y-mes"a-ti-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Having a flattened skull of medium length. **plat"y-mes"o-ceph-al'ic†.—pla-tym'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for determining the specific capacity for electrostatic induction of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **—Plat"y-no'tu,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of lizards including *Varanidæ, Helodermidæ,* and *Mosasauridæ.* **—plat"y-no'tal,** *a.—* **plat'y-note,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat'y-o-dont,** **I,** *a.* Having broad teeth. **II,** *n.* A platyodont animal. **—Plat"y-o-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cancroidean crabs with hindmost feet oar-like and inner branch of the first maxilliped not lobed. **Plat"y-on'y-chus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-o-nych'id,** *n.—* **plat"y-on'y-choid,** *a.—* **plat'y-ope,** *n.* A broad-faced animal. **—plat"y-op'ic,** *a.* Broad-faced; having a nasomalar index smaller than 107.5. **—plat"y-pel'lic,** *a.* Having a flat pelvis; having a pelvic index smaller than 85. **—plat"y-pet'al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having broad petals. **—Plat"y-pe'zi-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dichætous dipterous insects with the body depressed, head hemispherical, eyes very large, and legs spineless. **Plat"y-pe'za,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-pe'zid,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-pe'zoid,** *a.—* **plat"y-phyl'lin(e,** *a. Bot.* Same as PLATYPHYLLOUS. **—plat"y-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Broad-leaved. **—plat'y-pod,** **I,** *a.* **1.** Having broad feet; of or pertaining to the *Platypoda.* **2.** *Ornith.* Syndactylous. **II,** *n.* A platypod animal. **plat'y-pode‡.—Pla-typ'o-da,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A division of rostriferous gastropods with a wide flat foot, including most of the species. **2.** The *Ornithorhynchidæ.* **—Plat"y-psyl'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having a depressed body, semicircular head with pectinate occiput, mentum large and transverse, and elytra shut and truncate: parasitic on beavers. **Plat"yp-syl'lus** or **Plat"yp-syl'la,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"yp-syl'lid,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"yp-syl'loid,** *a.—* **Pla-typ'te-ra¹,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of pseudoneuropterous insects including the termites and stone-flies. **—Pla-typ'te-ra²,** *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Platypteridæ.* **—Plat"yp-ter-i'dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of gobioidean fishes with body scaly, branchial apertures wide, preopercula unarmed, and ventrals wide apart. **—plat"yp-ter'id,** *n.—* **pla-typ'ter-oid,** *a.* & *n.—* **Pla-typ'te-ryg'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bombycid moths having the abdomen slender, wings small and broad, and antennæ pectinate in males and mostly filiform in females. **Pla-typ'te-ryx,** *n.* (t. g.) **—pla-typ'te-ryg'id,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"yp-ter'y-goid,** *a.—* **plat"y-py'gous,** *a.* Having broad buttocks. **—Plat"y-rhyn'chi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Steganopodes.* **—Plat"y-rhyn-chi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tyrannoid birds with feet weak, tarsi thin, and bill depressed. **Plat"y-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-rhyn'chin(e,** *a.* & *n.—* **Plat"y-sch-i'tæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Muræniidæ* with wide interbranchial slits, including all true eels except the restricted *Muræninæ.* **—Plat"y-so'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Cucujidæ.* **—plat"y-so'ma,** *n.—* **Plat"y-so'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleozoic family of lysopterous fishes with a compressed body, heterocercal tail, and blunt teeth. **Plat"y-so'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-so'mid,** *n.—* **plat"y-so'moid,** *a.* & *n.—* **plat"y-ster'nal,** *a.* Having a broad flat carina; ratite: said of a bird. **—Plat"y-ster'ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of testudinoidean tortoises without nuchal costiform processes and with caudal vertebræ mostly opisthocœlous. **Plat"y-ster'num,** *n.* (t. g.) **—plat"y-ster'nid,** *n.—* **plat"y-ster'noid,** *a.* & *n.—* **pla-tys'to-mous,** *a.* Having a wide mouth.

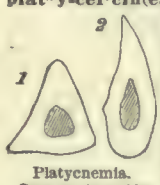

Platycnemia.
Cross-sections of human tibiæ: 1. Normal form. 2. Platycnemic form.

plat'y-pus, plat'i-pus, *n.* A duckbill. See DUCKBILL. [< Gr. *platypous,* < *platys,* broad, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Plat"y-rhi'na, plat'i-rī'na *or* -rī'na, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of monkeys without long auditory meatus and with internasal septum generally wide, including all American monkeys. [< Gr. *platyrrhis* (*-rhin-*), broad-nosed, < *platys,* broad, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.] **Plat"y-rhi'næ** or **-ni‡; Plat"yr-rhi'na** or **-ni‡; plat'y-rhin(e,** plat'i-rin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a broad nose. **2.** Having the nasal index 51.1 to 58. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Platyrhina.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Platyrhina.* [< Gr. *platyrrhis* (*platyrrhin-*); see PLATYRHINA.] **plat" y-** [or **-yr-**] **rhin'i-an‡; plat'yr-rhin(e‡.—plat'y-** [or **-yr-**] **rhī"ny,** *n.*

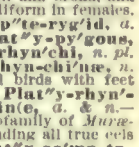
Platyrhine Nose of an African.

plat'y-scope, plat'i-scōp, *n.* A platyscopic lens.
plat''y-scop'ic, plat'i-scep'ic, *a.* Having the field of view broad and flat; said of lenses or combinations of lenses: originally a trade term. [< PLATY- + -SCOPE.]
pla-tys'ma, plȧ-tis'mȧ, *n.* A thin muscular sheet beneath the skin on the neck and lower face. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< Gr. *platysma*, flat plate, < *platys*, flat.] **pla-tys'ma my-oi'des†.**
Plat''y-ster'næ, plat'i-stęr'nī *or* -nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Ratitæ*. [< Gr. *platysternos*, broad-breasted, < *platys*, broad, + *sternon*, breast.]
plaud†, *vt.* To applaud.—**plaud†,** *n.* Applause; plaudit.
plau'dit, plȧ'dit, *n.* An expression of applause; praise bestowed: commonly in the plural.

There is more in the spell of one slight gaze,
Than the loudest *plaudits* the crowd can raise.
LETITIA E. LANDON *Inez* st. 2.

[< L. *plaudite*, 2d per. pl. imper. pres. of *plaudo*, strike.]
plau'dite†; plau'di-ty†.
Synonyms: see ACCLAMATION; APPLAUSE.
—**plau'di-to-ry,** *a.* Expressing applause.
plau''si-bil'i-ty, plȧ''zi-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Plausibleness. (1) The quality of being plausible.

We may guess with *plausibility* what we cannot anticipate with confidence. CHALMERS *Works, Astronomical Discourses* discourse i, p. 71. [T. & D. H. '30.]

(2) Seductive superficiality; speciousness.

Beware of over-great pleasure in being popular or even beloved. As far as an amiable disposition and powers of entertainment make you so, it is a happiness, but if there is one grain of *plausibility*, it is a poison. MARGARET FULLER in Higginson's *Margaret Fuller Ossoli* ch. 6, p. 83. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. Anything that is plausible.

France . . . has . . . taught kings to tremble at . . . the delusive *plausibilities* of moral politicians. BURKE *Select Works, Reflections on Rev. in France* in vol. ii, p. 44. [CL. P. '75.]

3†. Applause. [< L. *plausibilis;* see PLAUSIBLE.]
plau'si-bl, plau'siv. Plausible, etc. PHIL. SOC.
plau'si-ble, plȧ'zi-bl, *a.* **1.** Seeming likely to be true, though open to doubt; specious, as an argument.

It is by this mixture of truth, that the error is made *plausible*, and insinuates itself into the minds of others. LEONARD WOODS *Works, Perfection* in vol. iv, p. 522. [J. P. J. '51.]

2. Calculated to win confidence; employing specious arts or arguments; as, a *plausible* speaker.

A bold and *plausible* tongue.
E. LODGE *Portraits, Raleigh* in vol. iii, p. 127. [WM. SMITH.]

3†. Employing applause. **4†.** Winning applause; popular. **5†.** Meriting applause. [< L. *plausibilis*, deserving applause. < *plausus*, pp. of *plaudo*, applaud.]
Synonyms: see OSTENSIBLE.
—**plau'si-ble-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To render plausible.—**plau'si-bly,** *adv.*
plau'si-bl(e-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being plausible; appearance of right, wisdom, or truth; seeming consistency or probability; plausibility; speciousness.
plau'siv(e, plȧ'siv (XIII), *a.* **1.** Manifesting praise; applauding.

I, quickened to a *plausive* glance, . . . Stopped short in praising.
E. B. BROWNING "*Died* . . ." st. 2.

2†. Plausible. [< L. *plausus*, pp. of *plaudo*, applaud.]
plaus'trum, plȧs'trum, *n.* [PLAUS'TRA, *pl.*] [L.] A heavy Roman two-wheeled cart or dray. The **plaustrum majus,** or greater plaustrum, had four wheels.
—**plaus'tral,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a wagon.
Plau'tin(e, plȧ'tin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Latin poet Plautus or his comedies, having plots largely adapted from the Greek, dealing chiefly with social life, and showing humor and grasp of character.
plaw, plȧ, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To parboil. **plawt†.**
play, plē, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To engage or join, contend, or know how to take part in (a game); as, the children are *playing* hide-and-seek; do you *play* whist? **2.** To put into operation in or as in a game, as one of the implements of the game; as, to *play* a chessman. **3.** To enact sportively or wantonly; as, to *play* tricks. **4.** To produce or perform on the stage, as a play. **5.** To act the part of on or as on the stage; enact as a rôle; assume the characters or manners of; as, to *play* the fool; he *played* the ghost in "Hamlet."

'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley,' cried Latimer from amidst the flames. '*Play* the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.' GARDINER *Eng. Hist. for Young Folks* ch. 19, p. 164. [H. H. & CO.]

6. To execute on or as on a musical instrument; as, to *play* a waltz. **7.** To perform upon, as a musical instrument; as, *playing* the flute. **8.** To operate with a light or free movement.

The manner in which they should handle their rods, fix their flies, and *play* them along the surface of the stream.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Angler* p. 409. [G. P. P. '61.]

9. To manage by giving temporary freedom of action to; give play to, as a fish on the hook; maneuver; as, to *play* a trout. **10.** To put into action; set in operation.

Oh! if men
Will *play* dark sorcery with the heart of man,
Let them, who raise the spell, beware the fiend.
BULWER-LYTTON *Richelieu* act ii, sc. 1.

11. To discharge continuously or freely; as, the hose is *playing* a stream of water on the flames. **12.** To use as a toy; trifle with. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] To amuse (oneself) as with sports or games. **14†.** To exercise; make use of; ply.
II. *i.* **1.** To engage in any exercise for sport or diversion; occupy oneself with amusement; take part in a game or frolic; also, to sport or frisk. **2.** Specifically, to take part in a game of chance or skill; hence, to gamble; as, *playing* for heavy stakes. **3.** To act with levity or with lack of earnest purpose; toy; trifle. **4.** To bear oneself in relations with others; behave; act; deal; as, to *play* false; *playing* fast and loose. **5.** To perform upon a musical instrument; also, to give forth musical sounds; as, the horns are *playing*.

'Tis worth my while to *play*, indeed, When I get sic a dancer!
FRANCIS SEMPILL *Maggie Lauder* st. 4.

6. To take part in a dramatic representation; act.

To speak and act as in common life, is not *playing*, nor is it what people come to see. GOLDSMITH *Works, Essays, Adventures of a Strolling Player* in vol. i, p. 295. [BELL '84.]

7. To move with a quick, light, irregular, or capricious motion; dance; shimmer; as, the moonshine *playing* on the water; lightning *plays* in the sky. **8.** To perform a regular or natural operation; act or move freely, as an instrument or a part; work, as a machine.

During this operation the great batteries *played* into the citadel only, but, at daybreak, renewed their fire on the breaches.
NAPIER *Peninsular War* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 3, p. 295. [A. & S.]

The wheels of a machine to *play* rapidly must not fit with the utmost exactness, else the attrition diminishes the impetus.
SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott* ch. 23, p. 551. [F. W. & CO.]

9. *Mech.* To be so adjusted to other related members, as part of a machine, as to have a certain degree of freedom; move slightly; have a loose fit, as a crank-pin in its brasses. [< AS. *plegan*, play.] **plawt†.**
Synonyms: see DALLY; FRISK.
— **play'-club",** *n.* In golf, a club used for distances too great to be covered by a single stroke. **dri'ver†.**—**played out** [Slang], used up; exhausted: originally employed by gamblers.—**play'ing-card",** *n.* A card used in playing a game of cards. See CARD, *n.*, 2.—**to play ball.** [Baseball Slang.] **1.** To play with vim and spirit. **2.** To proceed with a game after an interruption; hence, in general, to come to the point.—**to p. into the hands of,** to contrive so as to benefit or give advantage to.—**to p. off. 1.** To show or perform, as tricks; also, to feign or pretend. **2.** In baseball, to play away or at a distance from one's usual position.—**to p. on** or **upon. 1.** To give an ingenious or witty turn to; as, to *play upon* words. **2.** To impose upon for amusement or profit; mock; trifle with.
play, *n.* **1.** Action without special aim or for amusement: opposed to *work* or *earnest*. (1) Free, joyous, careless exertion of the muscles or powers, as of young creatures; exercise for recreation or diversion; as, the *play* of children; lambs at *play*.

'*Play*' is an exertion of body or mind, made to please ourselves, and with no determined end.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 8. [W. & S. '66.]

(2) Action intended to amuse oneself or others; sport; fun; as, I made her the offer only in *play*. (3) Specifically, the competitive trial or exhibition of skill for amusement or for a stake or prize; exercise in games; sport. (4) The practise of participating in games in which money is staked; gambling; as, losing a fortune at *play;* deep *play*. (5) Manner of contending in a game; practise in a trial of skill; also, a single sleight or move in a game; as, rough *play;* a fine *play;* sword-*play*. (6) A dramatic composition for scenic representation by speaking or acting, as a tragedy, comedy, farce, melodrama, or pantomime; as, Shakespeare's *plays*. Compare DRAMA. (7) A dramatic representation; especially, a public theatrical exhibition; as, going to the *play*. (8) Style of execution on a musical instrument; playing.
2. Action without specified or special hindrance; free action. (1) Manner of moving; especially, easy or natural motion; as, the *play* of the muscles. (2) Freedom of movement; room to move in; swing; scope: used often figuratively; as, give free *play* to every generous impulse; give more *play* to the rope.

Genius . . . must have the utmost *play* for its spontaneity.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10, p. 91. [H.]

(3) Manner of acting toward others; dealing; as, fair *play;* marks on the corpse indicate foul *play*. (4) Active operation; a state of activity; also, directed action; as, all the faculties are brought into *play;* the *play* of the cannon upon the fort. (5) Light, quick, variable movement; especially, changeful motion of lights or colors; as, the *play* of shadows on the ground; the *play* of ripples on the water.

The *play* of colors in mother-of-pearl is due to the interference of light in its thin overlapping plates.
J. D. STEELE *Physics* ch. 7, p. 173. [CHAUT.]

I seem to hear once more the *play* of breakers on the shore.
LEONARD KIP in *Stories by Am. Authors, ——mas has Come* in vol. ix, p. 180. [S. '91.]

(6) Specifically, in mechanics: (*a*) Room for a piece, as an axle or bolster, to move, usually endwise, or the distance that it can move; end-shake; lateral motion. (*b*) Length of stroke, as of a piston.
3. [Prov. Eng.] A country wake. [< AS. *plega*, < *plegan*, to play.]
—**a play upon words,** a pun or double meaning.—**in p.,** in proper order to be played, as a ball in football or cricket.—**out of p.,** dead: opposed to *in play.*—**play'-act"ing,** *n.* [Archaic or (usually) derogatory.] The acting of dramas.—**p.-actor,** *n.* An actor on the theatrical stage.—**p.-actorism,** *n.* Histrionism.—**play'bill",** *n.* A bill or program giving the cast of a play.—**p.-book,** *n.* **1.** A book of plays or dramas. **2.** A book of games for children.—**p.-day,** *n.* A holiday.—**play'fel"low,** *n.* An associate in games or diversions; a playmate. **play'feer"†; play'fere"†.**—**play'game",** *n.* A child's game or play.—**play'go"er,** *n.* A frequenter of the theater.—**play'-go"ing,** *a.* & *n.* Theatergoing.—**play'ground",** *n.* A ground used for playing games, especially one adjoining a school.—**p.-maret,** *n.* Same as HOBBY-HORSE, 4.—**p. of colors,** prismatic variation of colors.—**p.-right,** *n.* The right of a playwright to the production of his work, as distinguished from copyright.—**to bring** or **come into p.,** to bring or come into use or exercise.—**to hold in p.,** to keep occupied or employed.
pla'ya, plȧ'yȧ, *n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** A beach. **2.** A plain with a hard clayey surface intermittently covered by a shallow lake.

These areas are known locally as mud-flats, salt-flats, salt-marshes, borax-flats, alkali-flats, deserts, sinks, etc. . . . As these desert regions have an almost identical history, the Spanish word *playa*—meaning shore or strand—has been adopted by geologists as a generic term under which the various desiccated lake-basins may be grouped. RUSSELL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan., '83, p. 380.

[Sp., < L. *plaga*, region.]
play'a-bl(e, plē'ȧ-bl, *a.* That may be played; in play.
playd, *pp.* Played. PHIL. SOC.
play'er, plē'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a game; also, one skilled in a game; as, the *players* seat themselves in a circle; a tennis-*player*. **2.** One who performs on the dramatic stage; an actor.

On this great stage, the world, no monarch e'er
Was half so haughty as a monarch *player*.
CHURCHILL *The Apology* l. 255.

3. A performer on a musical instrument.

As well the singers as the *players* on instruments shall be there.
Ps. lxxxvii, 7.

4. One who works without a purpose or makes idle pretensions; also, an idler; a trifler; as, a *player* at farming. **5.** A gambler. [< AS. *plegere*, < *plegan*, play.]
Synonyms: see ACTOR.
play'er-ly†, *a.* Like a player.
play'ful, plē'ful, *a.* **1.** Disposed to play; frolicsome; as, a *playful* kitten. **2.** Manifesting a sportive humor; merry; jocose; as, a *playful* manner; a *playful* glance.

The eighth volume of the Spectator contains, perhaps, the finest essays, both serious and *playful*, in the English language.
MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 615. [A. '80.]

—**play'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**play'ful-ness,** *n.*
play'house", plē'haus", *n.* A theater.

Fulvia . . . thinks life lost in her own family, and fancies herself out of the world when she is not in the ring, the *playhouse*, or the drawing-room. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 17, 1710-'11.

[< AS. *pleghūs*, < *plega* (see PLAY, *n.*) + *hūs*, house.]
play'less, plē'les, *a.* [Rare.] Lacking play or amusement.
play'mate", plē'mēt", *n.* A companion in sports, especially in children's games or amusements; playfellow.

There children set about their *playmate's* grave
The pansy. BRYANT *The Burial-Place* l. 19.

playne†, *v., a., & n.* Plain. **playn†.**
playnt†, *n.* A plaint.
play'ock, plē'ęc, *n.* [Scot.] A plaything.
play'pleas"ure†, *n.* Simulated pleasure; idle amusement.
play'some, plē'sum, *a.* [Archaic.] Full of play or fun; playful; sportive.—**play'some-ness,** *n.*
play'stow†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wrestling-place.
play'ten†, *vt.* To fold; plait.
play'thing", plē'thing", *n.* Anything used by a child in play; an article that serves simply to amuse; a toy.

Men gain in being brought to treat women as equals rather than as graceful *playthings* or useful drudges.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 105, p. 598. [MACM. '88.]

play'time", plē'taim", *n.* Time allowed for or given up to play or amusement.
play'wright", plē'rait", *n.* A maker of plays for the stage, either by original composition or adaptation.

Playwright originally carried with it a sense of the mechanical in writing or construction, implying lack of originality, as opposed to the creative and artistic element implied in *dramatist;* but since the drama has become largely a matter of machinery and pictorial effects, it has come to be frequently used for *dramatist*. **play'-ma"ker†.**

He [Lessing] aspired . . . to dramatic authorship, and believing that a successful *playwright* must know the stage thoroughly, he sought the theatre.
J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 10, p. 245. [S. '91.]

play'-wri"ter, plē'-rai"tęr, *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.
pla'za, plä'zȧ, *C. W.*[1] *Wr., or* plä'thȧ, *W.*[2], *n.* An open

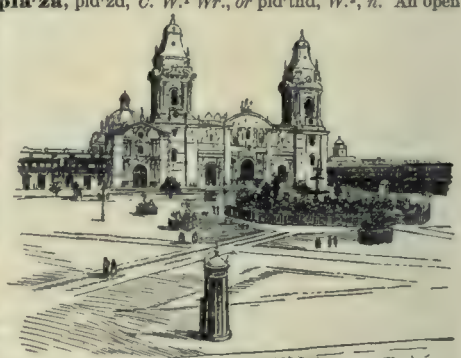

The Plaza of Lima, Peru.

square or market-place, especially in a Spanish or Spanish-American town. [Sp., < L. *platea;* see PLACE.]

The cosey *plaza* in the centre of the town, with its paved walks leading to the fountain in the centre, orange-tree borders, and beds of shrubs and flowers, . . . where at dusk the people gather to . . . walk and talk, flirt and gossip, is at once a unique and charming feature of Mexican life. H. H. BANCROFT *Literary Industries* ch. 28, p. 705. [HIST. CO. '91.]

pla''zu-e'la, plä''thu-ē'lȧ, *n.* [Sp.] A small public square.
-ple, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form English multiplicatives; as, tri*ple;* quadru*ple;* centu*ple*. In some words it takes the form of *-ble;* as, dou*ble;* tre*ble*. See MULTIPLICATIVE. [< F. *-ple*, *-ble*, < L. *-plus*, -fold, akin to *plenus*, FULL.]
plea, plī, *n.* **1.** An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded; reasons or grounds urged in behalf of something. (1) An argument to obtain some desired action, or a request for such action; entreaty; prayer; as, a *plea* for aid.

In offering this *plea* for the multitude I have no desire to transfer to the multitude uncontrolled political power.
CHANNING *Works, Present Age* p. 170. [A. U. A. '83.]

I can only urge the *plea*, 'Lord, be merciful to me!'
WHITTIER *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* st. 8.

(2) Something urged in defense or justification of a course past or proposed; an excuse, or its grounds; specifically, an ostensible reason; a pretense or pretext; as, "necessity, the tyrant's *plea*."

One successful falsehood, on the *plea* of doing good, would necessarily make way for another. HANNAH MORE *Works, Celebs in Search of a Wife* in vol. ii, ch. 32, p. 424. [J. J. W. '30.]

2. *Law.* (1) An allegation made by either party in a cause; a pleading. (2) A defendant's answer of fact to the plaintiff's declaration, as distinguished from a *demurrer*, or answer by matter of law. (3) In equity, a special answer, relying on one or more things, as a reason why the writ should be dismissed, delayed, or barred.

The defendant's *plea* was, that the plaintiff was always drunk, and had not fulfilled his contract. DICKENS in Forster's *Charles Dickens* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 61. [C. & H. '78.]

(4) A suit or action: usually in the plural.

For *pleas* or suits are regularly divided into two sorts; *pleas* of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the king . . . is the plaintiff; and common *pleas*, which include all civil actions, depending between subject and subject.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 40.

3†. A quarrel. **4†.** An offer. [< OF. *plait*, < LL. *placitum*, < L. *placitum*, opinion, < *placeo*, please.] **plet†.**
Synonyms: see APOLOGY.
—**plea of the crown** [Eng.], a criminal action.—**p. of the general issue,** a plea making total denial of the plaintiff's allegations.—**p. to the jurisdiction,** an allegation by plea that the court is not lawfully empowered to hear and determine the subject-matter of the present action.—**special p.,** a plea which, while admitting the plaintiff's allegations, avoids them by setting up new matter.
pleach, plīch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To plait (vines or twigs) together, as in forming a hedge or arbor; also, to form or cover by such interweaving.

Father would have enjoyed the *pleached* walks, for they are cut so that looking down on them, it is like a green floor, and looking up it is a thick green wall. MISS ALCOTT in Mrs. Cheney's *Louisa M. Alcott* ch. 9, p. 234. [R. BROS. '89.]

2†. To fold together; interlock.
II†. *i.* To interweave: said of branches. [< OF. *plaissier;* see PLASH[2], *v.*] **pleche†.**—**pleach'er,** *n.*
plead, plīd, *v.* [PLEAD'ED or PLEAD, pled (irreg. colloq. PLED); PLEAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To advocate by argument or persuasion; urge reasons in support or in behalf

of; present the favorable points of; argue; urge; press; as, he *pleads* his case well. **2.** To allege as an excuse or defense or as a reason for concession or favor; adduce in extenuation or vindication; as, he *pleaded* ignorance. **3.** To set forth in defense; interpose a plea of; as, to *plead* the statute of limitations.

II. *i.* **1.** To use earnest argument or entreaty; urge reasons for or against something proposed or expected to be done; pray; supplicate; as, to *plead* against a wrong; to *plead* for mercy.

Speaking of the honor paid to good men, is it not time to *plead* for a reform in the writing of biographies? PHELPS in E. S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Letter of Nov. 30,* '80 p. 223. [S. '91.]

2. *Law.* (1) To make or present an answer to a criminal charge or a civil suit. (2) To draw up the formal allegations (called *pleadings*) of either party to a suit. (3) To file a pleading in the proper office of a court. **3†.** To litigate or carry on a suit. **4†.** To contend or struggle. [< OF. *plaider,* < *plait;* see PLEA.] **plete†.**

Synonyms: advocate, argue, ask, beg, beseech, entreat, implore, press, solicit, urge. In popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds and supposably with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads for* a person with still more intense feeling. *Beseech, entreat,* and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply more determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives.—**Prepositions:** plead *with* the tyrant *for* the captive; plead *against* the oppression or the oppressor; plead *to* the indictment; *at* the bar; *before* the court; *in* open court.

—plead'a-ble, *a.* That can or may be pleaded.

plead'er, plīd'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who pleads; especially, one who draws up pleadings; an advocate or lawyer.

It has not unfrequently happened, that an ingenious *pleader* has made a bad judge. ABERCROMBIE *Intellectual Powers* pt. iii, § 4, p. 265. [H. '37.]

2. The party in a case whose plea is under discussion.

—special pleader. **1.** In English practise, a member of an inn of court who devotes his time mainly to the drawing of pleadings and to attending at judges' chambers. In recent years, with the simplification of pleading, their number has greatly diminished. See PLEADING. **2.** One expert in the drawing of special pleas; hence, popularly, one who seeks to exhibit only one side of a case.

plead'ing, plīd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making a plea or argument in behalf of some one or something; specifically, the oral advocacy of a cause in court. **2.** *Law.* (1) The art, science, or system of preparing the formal written statements of the parties to an action, leading to the joinder of issue. (2) Any one of such statements; collectively called the *pleadings* in a case.

The *pleadings,* at Common Law, are composed of the written allegations of the parties. GREENLEAF *Law of Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, § 51, p. 119. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

ple'tynge†.—plead'ing-ly, *adv.*

pleas'a-ble†, *a.* Capable of pleasing or being pleased.

pleas'ance, } plez'ans, *n.* **1.** A retired pleasure garden, or portion
pleas'aunce, } of a park or garden; pleasure-ground; park. Compare PLAISANCE.

Boston Common . . . is a noble and beautiful *pleasaunce.* SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 30. [T. BROS. '65.]

2. [Archaic.] That which pleases, as in behavior or manners; pleasantness, gaiety; agreeableness. **pleas'au-cy†.**

A queen Of *pleasaunce* and revel, of glitter and sheen. BRET HARTE *A Legend of Cologne* st. 10.

3†. A variety of thin goods formerly used for wearing-apparel, handkerchiefs, etc. **4†.** That which one wills; one's pleasure. [< F. *plaisance,* < LL. *placentia,* < L. *placent(-s),* see PLEASANT.]

pleas'an-cy†, *n.* Pleasantness.

pleas'ant, plez'unt, *a.* **1.** Giving or promoting pleasure; grateful to the mind or senses; pleasing; agreeable; also, disposed to give pleasure; as, a *pleasant* time.

The truth is, our countrymen are *pleasanter* abroad than at home; most hospitable, kindly, and eager to be pleased and to please. THACKERAY *The Newcomes* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 6. [L. '79.]

2. Conducive to merriment or laughter; gay; lively; also (rarely), witty or facetious; full of pleasantry; as, a *pleasant* joke; a right *pleasant* company. [< F. *plaisant,* < L. *placent-s,* ppr. of *placeo,* please.]

Synonyms: agreeable, attractive, good-natured, kind, kindly, obliging, pleasing, pleasurable. That is *pleasing* from which pleasure is received, or may readily be received, without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it; as, a *pleasing* picture; a *pleasing* landscape. Whatever has active qualities adapted to give pleasure is *pleasant;* as, a *pleasant* breeze; a *pleasant* (not a *pleasing*) day. As applied to persons, *pleasant* always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please; one is *pleasant,* or in a *pleasant* mood, when inclined to make happy those with whom he is dealing, to show kindness and do any reasonable favor. In this sense *pleasant* is near akin to *kind,* but *kind* refers to act or intent, while *pleasant* stops with the disposition; many persons are no longer in a *pleasant* mood if asked to do a troublesome kindness. *Pleasant* keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of *good-natured,* there are *good-natured* people who by reason of rudeness and ill breeding are not *pleasant* companions. A *pleasing* face has good features, complexion, expression, etc.; a *pleasant* face indicates a *kind* heart and an *obliging* disposition, as well as *kindly* feelings in actual exercise; we can say of one usually *good-natured,* "on that occasion he did not meet me with a *pleasant* face." *Pleasant* in the sense of gay, merry, jocose (the sense still retained in *pleasantry*), is now rare, and would not be understood outside of literary circles. See AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—**Antonyms:** arrogant, austere, crabbed, disagreeable, displeasing, dreary, forbidding, gloomy, glum, grim, harsh, hateful, ill-humored, ill-natured, offensive, repellent, repelling, repulsive, unkind, unpleasant.—**Prepositions:** *to, with,* or *toward* persons; *about* a matter.

—pleasant folk, specifically, the fairies. **—pleas'ant-spir"it-ed,** *a.* Having a pleasant or cheerful disposition. **—p.-tongued,** *a.* Having pleasing speech.

pleas'ant†, *n.* A humorist or jester.

pleas'ant-ly, plez'unt-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to please or gratify; good-humoredly; gaily; lightly.

pleas'ant-ness, plez'unt-nes, *n.* The state of being pleasant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

pleas'ant-ry, plez'unt-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The spirit of playful and jocose merriment; especially, a pleasant and sprightly humor in conversation; vivacity; jocularity; playfulness; as, a man noted for his *pleasantry.*

Garrick brought to the meetings his inexhaustible *pleasantry,* his incomparable mimicry, and his consummate knowledge of stage effect. MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 203. [H. & H. '73.]

2. A playful, amusing, or good-natured remark, jest, or trick, or such collectively; as, harmless *pleasantries.*

La Fontaine seems to have been a sort of Goldsmith, . . . the butt of many *pleasantries* from his colleagues. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 6, p. 67. [CHAUT. '90.]

Sir Thomas More, to the last hour of his life, was fond of *pleasantry* and humor, and kept a jester. MATHEWS *Wit and Humor* ch. 2, p. 83. [S. C. G. '88.]

[< F. *plaisanterie,* < *plaisant;* see PLEASANT.]

Synonyms: see WIT.

please, plīz, *v.* [PLEASED; PLEAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give or afford pleasure to; excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; gratify; as, it greatly *pleased* him. **2.** To be agreeable to; conform to the will or wish of; satisfy; suit; as, may it *please* your honor; to *please* an employer.

I too can sing when it shall *please* thy choice,
And breathe soft tunes through a melodious shell.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 69.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a preference; think proper or feel inclined; like; prefer; as, go when you *please.*

In this sense the imperative, followed by the infinitive, generally without *to,* is used as a form of polite request or entreaty; as, *please* sit down; *please* do not hurt me.

Oh me! if one could die when one *pleased,* one might sometimes make short work of it. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Last of the Mortimers* pt. iv, ch. 12, p. 238. [H. '62.]

2. To give satisfaction or pleasure; furnish enjoyment; as, the play *pleases.* [< OF. *plaisir,* < L. *placeo,* please.]

Synonyms: see AMUSE; CONCILIATE; INDULGE.—**Prepositions:** pleased *with* trifles; *at* the proposal; *by* the concession.

—to be pleased in or **with,** to have pleasure in; approve of.—**to be pleased to do.** **1.** To have the will or desire to do. **2.** To have the kindness to do.

—pleas'er, *n.* One who pleases.

pleased, plīzd, *pa.* Affected with or by agreeable sensations or emotions; gratified.

Poor old lady, she seemed as *pleased* as if I had brought a message to her from the spirit world. CHRISTINE C. BRUSH *Inside our Gate* ch. 8, p. 187. [R. BROS. '89.]

Synonyms: see HAPPY.

—pleas'ed-ly, *adv.* In a way to please or to be pleased.—**pleas'ed-ness†,** *n.*

please'man†, *n.* A sycophantic and servile fawner.

pleas'ing, plīz'ing, *pa.* Affording pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or the mind; gratifying.

Synonyms: see AGREEABLE; ATTRACTIVE; DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT.

—pleas'ing-ly, *adv.*—**pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*

pleas'ing, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The pleasure afforded by anything; gratified state of mind. **2.** The act of gratifying or satisfying. **3.** A source of pleasure. **ples'yngė†.**

pleas'ur-a-ble, plezh'ur-[or -yūr-]a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of giving pleasure; affording gratification; pleasant; as, a *pleasurable* occasion. **2.** [Rare.] Aiming at or receptive of pleasure. **3†.** Jolly; mirthful.

Synonyms: see DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT.

—pleas'ur-a-bl(e-ness, *n.*—**pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

pleas'ure, plezh'yūr, *v.* [Rare.] **1.** *t.* To give or afford pleasure to; please; gratify.

Those who refused to *pleasure* him [James II.] in this matter were plainly told that they must not expect any mark of his favor. MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 163. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

II. *i.* To spend one's time in pleasures; as, they passed the day in *pleasuring.*

—pleas'ur-er, *n.* A pleasure-seeker. **pleas'ur-ist†, pleas'ure,** *n.* **1.** An agreeable sensation resulting from or accompanying normal or healthful action of the physical powers or organism; a form of feeling characterized by physical comfort or satisfaction, especially of more than a slight degree: distinguished from *happiness.* It serves as a sign of safe or normal condition, an aid to development, or an indication that natural laws are being complied with. Compare PAIN.

Pleasure is defined to be the reflex of energy, and of perfect energy, and not to be either energy or the perfection of energy itself. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. 42, p. 577. [G. & L. '59.]

Pleasure is the accompaniment of the moderate and suitable activity of some organ or faculty of the mind. SULLY *Teacher's Hand-Book of Psychol.* ch. 16, p. 283. [A. '87.]

2. Any pleasing or agreeable emotion or feeling, or such emotions in general; mental gratification felt in attaining or anticipating the indulgence of any desire, appetite, or faculty of mind. **3.** Sensual gratification.

The mere man of *pleasure* is miserable in old age; and the mere drudge in business is but little better. PAINE *Age of Reason* pt. ii, p. 96. [D. M. B.]

4. An occurrence in which the mind finds satisfaction or diversion; amusement in general; that which is entertaining, pleasing, or beautiful; as, it is a *pleasure* to see you; my *pleasures* are few. **5.** That which one desires or chooses; one's preference; as, what is your *pleasure?*

I come To answer thy best *pleasure.*
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act i, sc. 2.

6. [Archaic.] A favor. [< OF. *plesir,* < *plaisir;* see PLEASE.] **pleas'ur-ance†.**

Synonyms: see AMUSEMENT; COMFORT; HAPPINESS.

—at pleasure, in dependence on or subject to one's will or pleasure; as one pleases.—**pleas'ure-ground",** *n.* A ground devoted to or equipped for pleasure and amusements, especially a park or garden.—**p.-house,** *n.* A building devoted to amusement, recreation, or gaiety.—**to take p. in,** to have gratification or satisfaction in.

—pleas'ure-ful, *a.* Producing pleasure; agreeable.

—pleas'ure-less, *a.* Devoid of pleasure.—**pleas'ur-ing,** *n.* The act of going about for pleasure.

pleat, plīt, *v.* & *n.* [Colloq.] Same as PLAIT, in some senses. See PLAIT.—**plent'ing,** *n.*

pleb, pleb, *n.* [Humorous.] One of the common people; a vulgar fellow: singular as if from PLEBS.

plebe, plīb, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the lowest class in the United States Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. **2†.** The common people; plebeians collectively; the populace.

ple-be'lan, pleb-ē'un, *C.* (-yun, *W.*) (XIII). *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or standing in a prescribed relation to the common people, originally to the common people of ancient Rome.

The patrician and *plebeian* orders, instead of being matched and joined, each in its just place and proportion, to sustain the fabric of the state [of Rome], were rather like hostile powers. WEBSTER *Works, First Settlement of N. E.* in vol. i, p. 41. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. Hence, of a lower kind; common; inferior: said of things; as, a *plebeian* garb; *plebeian* sports. [< OF. *plebeien,* < L. *plebeius,* < *plebs,* the common people.]

ple-be'lan, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One of the plebs, or common people, in contrast with the patricians. See PLEBS.

The position of the *plebeians*—in respect of their rights and duties in the state [Rome]—was that of a modified or partial citizenship. PHILIP SMITH *Hist. World* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 186. [A. '65.]

2. Hence, a man of no rank; one of the common people.

If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a *plebeian,* advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the pander to the worst interests of theirs. BULWER-LYTTON *Rienzi* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 26. [L. '74.]

—ple-be'lance†, *n.* The commonalty; plebs; plebeianism.—**ple-be'lan-ism,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being plebeian or common. **2.** The customs, spirit, and conduct of plebeians; hence, vulgarity.—**ple-be'lan-ize,** *vt.* To make plebeian.—**ple-be'i-ty†,** *n.* Plebeians collectively, or plebeianism. **pleb'i-ty†.**

ple-bic'o-list, plē-bik'o-list, *n.* [Rare.] One who cultivates the common people, or who caters to vulgarity; a demagogue. [< L. *plebicola,* < *plebs,* the common people, + *colo,* cultivate.]

pleb'i-fy, pleb'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To render plebeian or common; adapt or conform to the views of plebeians; vulgarize. [< L. *plebs,* the common people, + -FY.]—**pleb"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

pleb'i-scite, pleb'i-sīt (XIII), *n.* **1.** *French Polit.* An expression of the popular will on a given matter of public interest by means of a vote by the whole people.

There is little doubt that if the anti-Jewish laws were to be submitted to a *plebiscite* they would be approved by an enormous majority of the Russian people. W. T. STEAD in *Review of Reviews* Jan., '92, p. 670.

2. *Rom. Law.* A plebiscitum. [< F. *plébiscite,* < L. *plebiscitum,* < *plebs,* common people, + *scitum,* decree, < *scitus,* pp. of *scio,* know.]—**ple-bis'ci-ta-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a plebiscite.

pleb"i-sci'tum, pleb'i-sī'tum *or* plē"bis-ī'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Hist.* A law enacted by a vote of the plebs, or common people, at an assembly presided over by a tribune of the people or other plebeian magistrate; a plebiscite.

plebs, plebz, *n.* **1.** The lower order of the ancient Roman people, as distinguished from the upper order, or patricians: originally, conquered Latin tribes that were allowed no share in the government. After a long struggle they obtained equal influence and authority with the patricians, until in 300 B. C. the distinction practically vanished, to be followed by an aristocracy of office (*nobilitas, nobiles*) and wealth, to which both alike had access. **2.** The populace or commonalty of any nation or people.

But we cannot afford to forget by what paths the *plebs* of our stony-hearted race travelled up to the dignity of the commons. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* ch. 5, p. 81. [F. & W. '83.] [L., common people.]

pleco-, plec-. Derived from Greek *plekō,* twine, twist: combining forms.—**plec"o-lep'i-dous,** *a.* Having the bracts united into a cup, as in the involucre of certain *Compositæ.*—**Plec-op'te-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order or suborder of pseudoneuropterous insects with reticulated wings folded when at rest, antennæ setaceous and multiarticulate, and jaws atrophied, as in stone-flies or perlids.—**plec-op'ter,** *n.*—**plec-op'ter-an,** *n.*—**plec-op'ter-ous,** *a.*—**Plec"o-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of vespertilionoid bats with imperfect nasal appendages and enlarged ears. **Plec-o'tus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**plec'o-tin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

Plec"tel-la'ri-a, plec'tel-lā'ri-a *or* -lą'ri-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order or suborder of nassellarian radiolarians without a complete lattice-shell, as in *Nassoidea,* etc. [< L. *plecto,* braid.]—**plec"tel-la'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

plec'tile†, *a.* Plaited or woven.

plecto-. Derived from Greek *plektos,* twisted (< *plekō,* twist): a combining form.—**Plec-tog'na-thi,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes with the bones of mandibular rami consolidated and scales generally angular or spiniform, as in trigger-fishes, swellfishes, porcupine-fishes, and molids.—**plec'tog-nath,** *a.* & *n.*—**plec"tog-nath'ic,** *a.*—**plec-tog'na-thous,** *a.*—**Plec"to-neph'ri-ca,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A branch of earthworms with a network-like system of excretory tubules.—**plec"to-neph'ric,** *a.*—**Plec-top'te-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Ephemeridæ* as an order.—**plec-top'ter,** *n.*—**plec-top'ter-ous,** *a.*—**Plec"to-spon'dy-li,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of teleost fishes, especially those having 3 or 4 anterior vertebræ coossified, air-bladder connected with skull by Weberian ossicles, and opercula complete, as in cyprinids, characinids, etc.—**plec"to-spon'dyl, plec"to-spon'dyle,** *a.* & *n.*—**plec"to-spon'dyl-ous,** *a.*

Plec-tol'de-a, plec-tol'dē-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of plectellarian radiolarians having a skeleton with a basal tripod, without a ring. [< PLECTO- + -OID.]

—plec-tol'de-an, *a.* & *n.*

plec'tra, plec'tra, *n.* Plural of PLECTRUM.

Plec"trop-ter'i-dæ, plec'trop-ter'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An African family of anatoidean birds; spur-winged geese. **Plec-trop'te-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *plēktron,* thing to strike with, cock's spur (< *plēssō,* strike), + *pteron,* wing.]

—plec"trop-ter'id, *n.*—**plec-trop'ter-oid,** *a.*

Plec-trop"te-ri'næ, plec-trop'tę-rī'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Plectropteridæ* as a subfamily of *Anatidæ.*—**plec-trop'ter-in(e,** *a.* & *n.*

plec'trum, plec'trum, *n.* [PLEC'TRA, *pl.*] **1.** A little staff made of ivory, horn, or metal, with which the player on a cithara, lyre, or the like picked or struck the strings to set them in vibration. **2.** An instrument for a similar purpose used by players on the mandolin, zither, etc. **3.** *Ornith.* A spur. **4†.** *Anat.* (1) The stylold processof the temporal bone. (2) The uvula. (3) The tongue. [L., < Gr. *plēktron;* see PLECTROPTE-RUS.] **plec'tre†; plec'tron‡.**

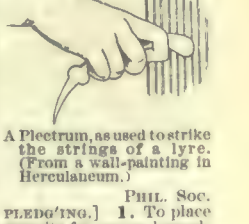

A Plectrum, as used to strike the strings of a lyre. (From a wall-painting in Herculaneum.)

pled, pled, *pp.* [Colloq.] Pleaded.

pledgd, *pp.* Pledged. PHIL. SOC.

pledge, plej, *vt.* [PLEDGED; PLEDG'ING.] **1.** To place in the possession of another as security for money loaned; pawn; hypothecate; specifically, in law, to deposit with another, or place in his possession, actual or constructive, as security for some debt or engagement.

St. Angel, eager to secure this noble impulse, assured her majesty that there would be no need of *pledging* her jewels, as he was ready to advance the necessary funds. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 116. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. To offer solemnly, as one's honor, faith, or word, as

a warrant or security; plight; stake; as, to *pledge* one's reputation. **3.** To bind by a promise or declaration; solemnly engage; as, I *pledge* myself to go.

Before all wish
And will of loving man, her heart and hand
Were *pledged* to duty. HOLLAND *Kathrina, Love* st. 29.

4. To drink the health of or success or prosperity to; drink with or to in token of friendship or honor; toast.

Drink to me only with thine eyes, And I will *pledge* with mine.
PHILOSTRATUS *To Celia* tr. by Ben Jonson, st. 1.

5†. To guarantee as by a pledge. [< OF. *pleiger*, < *plege;* see PLEDGE, *n.*]

—**pledg-ee′**, *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged; specifically, in law, the person to whom personal property is pledged as security for a debt.—**pledg′er**, *n.* **1.** One who gives a pledge. **pledge′or‡. 2.** One who drinks to the health of another.

pledge, plej, *n.* **1.** Any guaranty for the performance of an act, contract, or duty; security for the keeping of a covenant; token of good will or of friendship; as, a child is a *pledge* of affection; mutual interest is a *pledge*.

In treaties, the wampum belt has been passed as a *pledge* of friendship, and from time immemorial sent to hostile tribes, as the messenger of peace. G. CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. i, letter xxvii, p. 223, note. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. A formal agreement or promise regarding the performance or non-performance of something; specifically, an agreement to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor; as, he has sworn to keep the *pledge*. **3.** The drinking of a health or a sentiment; a toast, especially when regarded as an expression of good will or of adherence to a cause.

Deep let our *pledges* be: Freedom forever!
WHITTIER *Song of the Free* st. 3.

4. *Law.* (1) A pawn or bailment of personal property as security for some debt or engagement.

A *pledge* is a bailment for the mutual benefit of both parties, for while the pledgee obtains security for his debt, the pledgor obtains credit or delay. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 11, § 4, p. 109.

(2) The property so delivered.

The crown, which had been kept by bishop Beaufort as a *pledge*, was placed in the custody of the treasurer. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. iii, ch. 18, p. 106. [CL. F. '78.]

(3)† A person becoming surety or bail. [< OF. *plege*, < LL. *plegium*, perhaps < L. *præbeo*, offer, < *præ*, before, + *habeo*, hold.]

Synonyms: see SECURITY.

—**pledge′-cup″**, *n.* A cup for drinking pledges or healths.—**p.-ring**, *n.* A finger-ring that may be split into three so as to be worn by the two parties and the witness to a bargain respectively.—**to hold in p.**, to keep as security.—**to put in p.**, to pawn.—**to take the p.**, to promise solemnly to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors.

pledge′less, plej′les, *a.* Without a pledge.

pledg′er-y†, *n.* Suretyship; pledging.

pledg′et, plej′et, *n.* A little plug. (1) *Naut.* An oakum string used in calking. (2) *Surg.* A wad of lint, cotton, or the like, applied, as to a wound or a sore, to keep out the air, absorb discharges, or retain a dressing.

The introduction of a *pledget* of cotton into the meatus to prevent catching cold is not judicious.
J. C. CUTTER *Comprehensive Anat.* ch. 12, p. 275. [L.]

[Perhaps var. dim. of PLUG, *n.*]

pleg″a-pho′ni-a, pleg″a-fō′ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Diagnosis obtained by percussion of the larynx, the glottis being open. [< Gr. *plēgē*, blow (< *plēssō*, strike), + *phōnē*, sound.]

Ple-gep′o-da, plę-jep′o-da *or* -gē′po-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Infusoria*. [< Gr. *plēgē*, stroke (< *plēssō*, strike), + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pleg′han, pleg′an, *n.* [Scot.] A youth; lad; haffin.

ple-gom′e-ter, *n.* Same as PLEXIMETER. [< Gr. *plēgē*, stroke, + -METER.]

Pleĭ′ad, plaĭ′ad, *C. E. I. S., or* plĭ′yad, *W. Wr., n.* [PLEĬ′A-DES or PLEĬ′ADS, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* One of the Pleiades. **2.** A group of six French poets of the 16th century, of whom Ronsard was chief, that aimed to make French literature classical. Called also *Pléiade*. [< L. *Pleia(d-)s*, < Gr. *Pleia(d-)s*, < *pleō*, sail, as rising at the beginning of the sailing-season.]

Pleĭ′a-des, plaĭ′a-dīz, *C. S., or* plĭ′ya-dĭz, *W. Wr.* (XIII), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Taurus, six of which are visible to ordinary sight, while persons of keen sight can see eleven or more: said by the ancients to have been seven, the seventh sister having hidden herself from shame for having loved a mortal, Sisyphus. Called also popularly *seven stars*.

More than 400 stars properly belong in the group, which is now recognized as a single system, of which Alcyone is the center. Compare ALCYONE and STAR. The principal stars of the group are surrounded with nebulous matter.

The navigation of the Mediterranean lasted from May to . . . November, from the early rising to the early setting of the *Pleiades*. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté, vol. iii, ch. 3, p. 141. [H. '59.]

2. *Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione and sisters of the Hyades, that gave name to the group of stars: they were fabled to have killed themselves on account of grief for the death of their sisters, the Hyades, and to have been set by Jupiter as a group of stars in the heavens. Their names were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Alcyone, Celæno, Sterope, and Merope. **At-lan′ti-des‡. 3.** The seven leaders of a school of chess-playing that arose in Berlin about 1840.

plein†, *a.* Full; complete. **plene†.**—**plein′ly†**, *adv.*

plein air, plēn ār. [F.] Literally, open air; used in art to characterize the work of a school of impressionist painters who try to represent objects seen under brilliant sunlight, and other outdoor effects.—**plein″air′ist**, *n.*

pleintet, *n.* Lament; complaint.

plelo-. Derived from Greek *pleiōn*, more (compar. of *polys*, much): a combining form.—**Plei′o-cene**, *n. Geol.* Same as PLIOCENE.—**plei″o-cha′si-um**, *n. Bot.* A cyme with several or many axes. Called also *multiparous cyme*.—**plei″o-mor′phism**, *n. Biol.* The occurrence of several independent stages in the life-cycle of an organism. **ple″o-mor′phism‡.**—**plei″o-mor′phic**, *a.* **ple″o-mor′phic‡.**—**plei′o-mor″phy**, *n.* **1.** Same as PLEIOMORPHISM. **2.** Renewed growth of the arrested parts in irregular flowers, restoring them to regular form. **ple′o-mor″phy‡.**—**plei″o-phyl′ly**, *n. Bot.* The monstrous development of a large number of leaves from a single point, or of an unusual number of leaflets in a compound leaf.—**plei″o-phyl′lous**, *C. W.*[2] (**plei-oph′yl-lous**, *W.*[1]), *a.* **pli″o-phyl′lous‡.**—**Plei″o-sau′rus**, *n.* Same as PLIOSAURUS.—**plei′o-spo″rous**, *a. Bot.* Many-spored.—**plei′o-tax-y**, *n. Bot.* Abnormal multiplication of the whorls of a flower, giving rise to so-called double flowers.—**plei″o-thal′a-mous**, *a. Bot.* Several- or many-celled.

Pleis′to-cene, plīs′to-sīn, *n. Geol.* **1.** The latest period of geological history; the Quaternary. **2.** The lower subdivision of the Quaternary, preceding the Recent epoch. See GEOLOGY. [< Gr. *pleistos*, most, superl. of *polys*, much, + *kainos*, new.] **Pleis″to-scen′ic‡.**—**Pleis′to-cene, Pleis″to-cen′ic**, *a.*

ple′nal†, *a.* Full; plenary.—**ple′nal-ly†**, *adv.*

ple′nar-y, plī′nar-ti, *n. Eccl.* The state of a benefice when occupied: opposed to *vacancy*. [< OF. *plenerete*, < *plenier*, full, < LL. *plenarius;* see PLENARY.]

ple′na-ry, plī′na-ri, *C. I. S. W. Wr.*[2] (plen′a-ri, *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Full in all respects or requisites; entire; absolute; also, complete, as embracing all the parts or members; as, *plenary* authority; *plenary* inspiration.

Plenary is opposed to partial. The Church doctrine denies that inspiration is confined to parts of the Bible; and affirms that it applies to all the books of the sacred canon.
HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, intro., ch. 6, p. 165. [S. '72.]

2. Having full powers; as, a *plenary* council. [C.] **3.** *Law.* Attended with the usual formalities: opposed to *summary;* as, a *plenary* cause or suit. [< LL. *plenarius*, < L. *plenus*, full.] **ple′nar†; ple′ner†.**

—**plenary council**, an assembly in which all the bishops of a nation or country sit.—**p. indulgence**, a remission of all temporal penalties or penance due to sin.

—**ple′na-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a plenary manner. **ple′nar-ly†; ple′ne-re†; ple′ner-ly†.**—**ple′na-ri-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being plenary.

ple′na-ry†, *n. Law.* Decisive procedure.

plen′i-corn, plen′i-cōrn, *C. Wr.* (plī′ni-, *E. I. W.*). **I.** *a.* Solid-horned, as a deer. **II.** *n.* A solid-horned ruminant. [< L. *plenus*, full, + *cornu*, horn.]

plen′i-lune†, *n.* The full moon.

—**plen″i-lu′nar†, plen″i-lu′na-ry†**, *a.*

ple-nip′o-tence†, *n.* Fulness or completeness of power.

ple-nip′o-ten-cy†.—**ple-nip′o-tent†**, *a.*

plen″i-po-ten′ti-a-ry, plen″i-po-ten′shi-e-ri (XIII), *a.* Fully empowered; possessing or conferring full powers.

Their [committee's] authority should be *plenipotentiary* to draw out men and supplies of every kind. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, May 14, 1780* in vol. vii, p. 33. [F. A. '39.]

[< LL. *plenipotentiarius*, < L. *plenus*, full, + *potent(t-)s*; see POTENT.]

—**minister plenipotentiary**, a plenipotentiary.

plen″i-po-ten′ti-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A person fully empowered to transact any business. In diplomacy: (1) A diplomatic representative invested with full power to settle the matters connected with his mission, subject to the ratification of the government by which he is commissioned. (2) A diplomatic representative of the second class; minister plenipotentiary. Compare AMBASSADOR; MINISTER.

The French *plenipotentiaries* announced to the Congress that their master was determined to keep Strasburg.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 23, p. 638. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

plen′ish, plen′ish, *vt.* [Scot. & Archaic.] **1.** To replenish; fill up. **2.** To furnish or stock, as a farm or dwelling.

plen′ish-ing, plen′ish-ing, *n.* [Scot.] Household furniture.

—**plen′ish-ing-nail″**, *n.* A large flooring-nail.

ple′nist, plī′nist, *n.* One who believes that all space is filled with matter, and that no perfect vacuum exists. [< PLENUM.] **plen″i-tu″di-na′ri-an†.**

plen′i-tude, plen′i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being full, complete, or abounding; also, that which fills to repletion; abundance.

In all his *plenitude* and consciousness of power, there appears a humility of spirit, which, coveting nothing but the excellencies of others, thought of nothing but imperfections in himself. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakspeare* vol. i, lect. i, p. 34. [B. & SCR. '48.]

2†. In medicine, repletion; plethora. [< F. *plénitude*, < L. *plenitudo*, < *plenus*, full.]

—**the moon in her plenitude** (*Her.*), the full moon.

plen″i-tu′di-na′ri-an†, *a.* Having plenitude or fulness.

plen′te-ous, plen′tę-us, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Amply sufficient for every purpose; abundant; plentiful.

Labouring the soil, and reaping *plenteous* crops.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. xii, l. 18.

2. Yielding in abundance; giving forth in plenty; productive; as, a *plenteous* fountain; a *plenteous* year.

Beauteous Isle And *plenteous!*
H. H. MILMAN *Samor* bk. i, st. 1.

3. Characterized by plenty; possessing in great quantity; abounding; rich: with *in* (formerly *of*); as, *plenteous in* honors and *in* years.

Sometimes I have known more *plenteous* days
Than these. ROWE *Jane Shore* act i, sc. 2.

4†. Generous. [< OF. *plentious*, < *plentif*, plenty, < *plente;* see PLENTY.] **plen′te-[or -ti-]vous†.**

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE.

—**plen′te-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**plen′te-ous-ness**, *n.*

plen′ti-ful, plen′ti-ful, *a.* **1.** Existing in great quantity; abundant; plenteous; as, a *plentiful* supply of money. **2.** Yielding in plenty; affording ample supply; as, a *plentiful* season. **3†.** Lavish; profuse.

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE.

—**plen′ti-ful″ly**, *adv.*—**plen′ti-ful″ness**, *n.*

plen′ti-fy†, *vt.* To supply with plenty; enrich.

plen′ty, plen′ti, *a.* [Colloq.] Existing in abundance; plentiful; as, sand is *plenty* at the seashore: not used attributively.

The more *plenty* the paper money became, the more people ran into debt. SCHURZ *H. Clay* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 203. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

plen′ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being abundantly sufficient, or of having an abundance, particularly of necessaries and comforts; as, to live in peace and *plenty*.

Our people are on a full rush for *plenty*, but they have their fun as they go. S. S. COX *Why We Laugh* ch. 2, p. 39. [H. '76.]

2. As much as can be required; an abundance or sufficiency: now generally without the article; as, *plenty* of water; I have *plenty*. **3†.** A period of abundance. [< OF. *plente*, < L. *plenita(t-)s*, < *plenus*, full.] **plen′tee†.**

Synonyms: see AFFLUENCE; COMFORT.

ple′num, plī′num *or* plē′num, *n.* **1.** Fulness of matter in space; that state of things in which space is considered as fully occupied by matter, especially by absolutely continuous matter; also, space so considered.

The opposite school [to that of the atomists] maintained then, as they have always done, that . . . every part of space is full of matter, that there is a universal *plenum*.
J. C. MAXWELL in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. iii, p. 37.

2. Any condition of fulness or plethora, or that which produces it; specifically, an enclosed body of gas under greater than normal pressure.

The orator . . . must be a magazine of sensibility, an electric battery, a Leyden jar charged to a *plenum*.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 4, p. 107. [S. C. G. '79.]

[L., neut. s. of *plenus*, full.]

—**plenum method of ventilation**, a system for ventilating buildings by forcing in fresh air, the plenum or plethora created causing an outward flow of the foul air.

plen′y-tide†, *n.* A full tide.

pleo-, ple-. Derived from Greek *pleōn*, more (same as *pleiōn;* see PLEIO-): combining forms.—**ple″o-chro′ic**, *a.* Having the property of pleochroism. **ple″o-chro-mat′ic‡; ple-och′ro-ous‡.**—**ple-och′ro-ism**, *n. Mineral.* The property of some bodies, especially crystals, of exhibiting different colors when light traverses them in different directions. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism*. **ple″o-chro′ma-tism‡.**—**ple′o-dont**, *a. Zool.* Solid-toothed.—**ple″o-mas′ti-a**, *n.* The condition of having more than one nipple on a single breast.—**ple″o-ma′zi-a**, *n.* The condition in which an individual has more than the normal number of mammary glands. **pol″y-ma′zi-a‡.**—**ple″o-mor′phic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pleomorphism.—**ple″o-mor′phism**, *n. Crystal.* The ability of a substance to crystallize in two or more distinct fundamental forms, embracing *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*.—**ple″o-mor′phous**, *a.* Characterized by pleomorphism.

ple′o-cleis, plī′o-clīs *or* plē′-, *n. Crust.* A tubercle of the first somite of the pleon, preventing the raising of the carapace behind. [< PLEON[2] + Gr. *kleis*, key.]

ple′o-mor″phy, *n. Bot.* Same as PLEIOMORPHY.

ple′on[1], plī′en *or* plē′on, *n. Bot.* A theoretical aggregation of chemical molecules, as crystals containing water of crystallization, that can not be increased or diminished without having their chemical nature changed. See MICELLA. [< Gr. *pleōn, pleiōn*, compar. of *polys*, much.]

ple′on[2], *n. Crust.* **1.** The abdomen. **2.** The telson or last division of the body, as in a king-crab. [< Gr. *pleōn*, ppr. of *pleō*, sail.]—**ple′o-nal**, *a.*

ple′o-nasm, plī′o-nazm, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* (1) The use of more words than are needed for the full expression of a thought; redundancy, as in saying "the very identical thing itself": one of the class of figures depending on the number of words employed: a violation of grammatical precision. See PRECISION; FIGURE.

If the term health expressed a well-defined state, it would be *pleonasm* to add to the term . . . the adjectives good, excellent, etc.
FLINT *Prin. and Prac. of Med.* intro., p. 22. [L. BROS. & CO. '68.]

(2) Any instance of tautology or redundancy in speech. **2.** *Med.* Redundancy in size or number. [< L. *pleonasmus*, < Gr. *pleonasmos*, < *pleōn;* see PLEO-.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

—**ple′o-nast**, *n.* One given to the use of superfluous words.—**ple″o-nas′tic, ple″o-nas′tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; characterized by the use of superfluous words.—**ple″o-nas′tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ple′o-naste, plī′o-nast, *n. Mineral.* Same as CEYLONITE. [< Gr. *pleonastos*, abundant, < *pleonazō*, abound, < *pleōn;* see PLEO-.]

ple″o-nex′i-a, plī″o-nex′i-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of insanity characterized by desire for gain. [< Gr. *pleonexia*, < *pleōn*, more, + *echō*, have.]

ple′o-pod, plī′o-ped, *n. Crust.* An abdominal limb; swimmeret. [< Gr. *pleō*, swim, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ple-op′o-dite‡; ple-op′o-don‡.

ple-ro′ma, plę-rō′ma, *n.* **1.** A condition of fulness or abundance, or that which fills completely. **2.** *Gnosticism.* The spiritual divine nature; divine plenitude or being, including all eons that emanate from it. See EON.

According to him [Cerinthus] the man Jesus was born in the natural way of Joseph and Mary, and the Æon Christ descended on him, at his baptism, . . . and previous to the crucifixion, the Æon returned to the *Pleroma*, leaving the man to suffer.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 274. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

3. *N. T.* Fulness or completion, as of time; the time of fulfilment or completion. **4.** *Bot.* Same as PLEROME. [< Gr. *plērōma*, < *plērēs*, full, < *pimplēmi*, fill.]

—**ple″ro-mat′ic**, *a.*

ple′rome, plī′rōm, *n. Bot.* A central cylinder of nascent cellular tissue in the stems of dicotyledons, of which the axial fibrovascular bundle of the stem is formed. [< Gr. *plērōma;* see PLEROMA.] **ple′rom‡; ple-ro′ma‡.**

—**ple′rome-sheath″**, *n. Bot.* A layer or sheath of tissue surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

ple′ro-morph, plī′ro-mōrf, *n. Mineral.* A pseudomorph by infiltration. [< Gr. *plērēs* (see PLEROMA) + *morphē*, form.]

ple″ro-pho′ri-a, plī″ro-fō′ri-a, *n.* [Rare.] Fulness of assurance; firm conviction. [< Gr. *plērophoria*, < *plērēs*, full, + *pherō*, bear.] **ple-roph′o-ry‡.**

ple-ro′sis, plę-rō′sis, *n. Med.* The restoration of lost substance, as recovery of flesh after sickness; superabundance of blood in the system; plethora. [< Gr. *plērōsis*, a filling up, < *plērēs;* see PLEROMA.]

ple-rot′ic, plę-rot′ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to replenish or fill up. **II.** *n.* Medicine considered efficacious in restoring or increasing fleshiness.

ples′ance†, *n.* Same as PLEASANCE. **ples′aunce†.**

ples′ant†, *a.* Same as PLEASANT. **ples′aunt†.**

ple′sent†, *vt.* To please.

plesh†, *n.* A shallow pool; plash.

plesio-. Derived from Greek *plēsios*, near (< *pelas*, near): a combining form.—**Ple″si-o-che-ly′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Tertiary family of pleurodirous tortoises without a mesoplastron and with a cervical plate. **Ple″si-och′e-lys**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ple″si-o-che-ly′id**, *n.*—**ple″si-o-che-ly′oid**, *a.*—**Ple″si-o-met″a-car-pa′li-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of *Cervinæ* having the proximal portions of the lateral (second and fifth) metacarpals persistent, including most of the Old World deer.—**ple″si-o-met″a-car-pa′li-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ple″si-o-mor′phism**, *n. Crystal.* The property of certain substances of crystallizing in similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. Called also *isogonism*.—**ple″si-o-mor′phic, ple″si-o-mor′phous**, *a.*—**Ple″si-o-sau′ri-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic order of synaptosaurian reptiles without paroccipital bones, and with ribs mostly one-headed and limbs paddle-like.

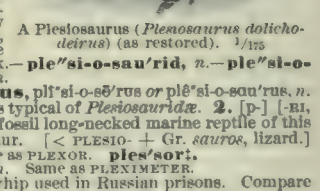

A Plesiosaurus (*Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus*) (as restored). 1/175

Ple″si-o-sau′ri‡.—**ple′si-o-saur**, *n.*—**ple″si-o-sau′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Ple″si-o-sau′ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of plesiosaurians, especially those with a long neck.—**ple″si-o-sau′rid**, *n.*—**ple″si-o-sau′roid**, *a.* & *n.*

Ple″si-o-sau′rus, plī″si-o-sē′rus *or* plē″si-o-sau′rus, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Plesiosauridæ*. **2.** [p-] [-RI, -rus *or* -ri, *pl.*] A fossil long-necked marine reptile of this genus; a plesiosaur. [< PLESIO- + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

ples′ser, *n.* Same as PLEXOR. **ples′sor‡.**

ples-sim′e-ter, *n.* Same as PLEXIMETER.

plet, plet, *n.* A whip used in Russian prisons. Compare KNOUT. [< Rus. *pletĭ*, whip.] **plete‡.**

The *plĕt* is a whip made of strips of raw hide, and having three lashes tipped with small leaden balls. W. M. COOPER *Flagellation and Flagellants* ch. 26, p. 259. [J. C. H.]

plete†, *vt.* & *vi.* To plead.—**ple'tere**†, *n.* A pleader.

pleth'o-me'ri-a, pleth'o-mē'ri-ą *or* -mĕ'ri-ą, *n.* *Terat.* Excess of parts or of members, as six fingers on each hand. [< Gr. *plēthos* (see PLETHORA) + *meros*, part.]

pleth'o-ra, pleth'o-rą, *n.* **1.** A state of excessive fulness; superabundance; excess.

An old-fashioned mahogany desk, lined with green baize, and suffering from a *plethora* of documents. MARY E. BRADDON *Lady Audley's Secret* ch. 27, p. 141. [D. & F.]

2. *Pathol.* Abnormal fulness; repletion; especially, superabundance of blood in the whole system (**general plethora**) or in an organ or part (**local plethora**). The latter may be *cerebral*, *pulmonary*, *uterine*, etc., according to its location. [< Gr. *plēthorē*, < *plēthos*, fulness, < *y* *plē* in *pimplēmi*, fill.]

ple-thor'ic, plę-thor'ic *or* pleth'o-ric (XIII), *a.* Affected with plethora; having a full habit of body. **pleth'o-ret'ic**†; **pleth'o-ret'ic-al**†.

Synonyms: see CORPULENT.

—**ple-thor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pleth'o-ry†, *n.* Plethora: formerly used for *pleurisy*.

Ple'tho-spon'gi-æ, plē'thō-spon'jĭ-ē *or* plĕ'thō-spon'gi-ē, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Mycromastictora*. [< Gr. *plēthos*, fulness, + *spongia*, sponge.]

pleth'ron, pleth'rŏn, *n.* [PLETH'RA, *pl.*] An ancient Greek linear and surface measure. See MEASURE.

The pyramid itself was a work of twenty years; it is of a square form; every front is eight *plethra* long and as many in height. HOWARD CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 2, p. 23. [C. & BROS. 91.]

[< Gr. *plethron*.] **pleth'rum**‡.

ple-thys'mo-graph, plę-thiz'mo-grăf, *C.* (pleth'is-, *W.*), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used in plethysmography. [< Gr. *plēthysmos* (< *plēthyō* (< *plēthos*), become full) + -GRAPH.] —**ple-thys'mo-graph'ic**, *C.* (**pleth'ys-mo-graph'ic**, *W.*), *a.*

pleth'ys-mog'ra-phy, pleth'is-meg'rą-fi, *n.* The study, by means of the plethysmograph, of variations in the size of parts of the body, especially as caused by the circulation of the blood. The limb being surrounded with water in a close vessel, its expansion or contraction causes the ascent or descent of water in a graduated tube. [< Gr. *plēthysmos* (see PLETHYSMOGRAPH) + -GRAPHY.]

ple'tour†, *n.* A lawyer; pleader.

plough, plŭ, *v.* [Scot.] To plow.

plough, *n.* [Scot.] A plow. **plench**‡.—**plough'-pal'-dle**, *n.* [Scot.] A paddle to clean the plow.

pleur-, ‹ Derived from Greek *pleuron*, rib, or *pleura*, side; combining forms.—**pleur-al'gi-a**, *n.* Neuralgia of the chest, especially affecting the muscles connecting the ribs; stitch in the side.—**pleur-al'gic**, *a.*—**pleur"a-poph'y-sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] The lateral portion of the hemal arch of a typical vertebra: represented in the thoracic region by the ribs.—**pleur-ap"o-phys'i-al**, *a.*—**pleur-ap"o-ste'ma**, *n.* Collection of bloody or purulent matter in the chest, due to inflammation of the pleura. **pleur"ar-throc'a-cy**, *n.* Gangrenous ulceration of a rib; caries of a rib or of its articulation.—**pleur"-ec-bol'ic**, *a.* Capable of protrusion by eversion of the sides, as the introverted proboscis of nemertean worms or the eye-tentacle of snails.—**pleur"em-bol'ic**, *a.* Capable of introversion by a drawing in of the sides, as the protruded proboscis of some snails and worms.—**pleur-en'chy-ma**, *n.* Rare. *Bot.* Woody tissue.—**pleur"en-chym"a-tous**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-bran'chi-a**, *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] *Crust* A branchial plume issuing between the somites of the body above the basal joints of the thoracic limbs. **pleu'ro-branch:**, **pleu"ro-bran'chi-al**, *a.*—**Pleu"ro-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tectibranchiata*. **Pleu"ro-bran'chi-a:**.—**pleu"ro-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* **1.** Having pleurobranchiæ. **2.** Having gills along the sides, of or pertaining to the *Pleurobranchiata*.—**Pleu"-ro-bran'chi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of notaspidean tectibranchiates, especially those with a proboscidiform mouth, numerous teeth, and buccal tentacles produced in front. **Pleu"ro-bran'chus**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"-ro-bran'chid**, *n.*—**pleu"ro-bran'choid**, *a.*—**pleu'-ro-carp**, *n.* A pleurocarpous moss.—**Pleu"ro-car'pi**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* One of the two chosen of bryaceous mosses, embracing those in which the fructification is lateral.—**pleu"ro-car'pous**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit lateral on the stems, as certain mosses. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pleurocarpi*.—**pleu"ro-car'pic**.—**pleu'ro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia of the lung, involving the pleura.—**pleu"-ro-cen'trum**, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] A lateral element of a vertebral centrum.—**pleu"ro-cen'tral**, *a.*—**Pleu"ro-cer'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods resembling melanids, but with the mantle not fringed and without an intromittent organ; numerous in streams of the United States. **Pleu-roc'e-ra**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-cer'id**, *n.*—**pleu-roc'er-oid**, *a.*—**pleu'ro-cele**, *n.* *Conch.* A lateral chamber of the splanchnocœle of a brachiopod.—**pleu"ro-col'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pleura and the colon; as, the *pleurocolic* ligament.—**pleu"ro-col-le'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid adhesion of parts of the pleural membrane, due to inflammation, as in dry pleurisy.—**Pleu"ro-del'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of salamanders with vertebræ opisthocœlous, vomer-opalatine bones extended backward, and postfrontosquamosal arches ossified. **Pleu-rod'e-les**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-del'id**, *n.*—**pleu-rod'e-loid**, *a.*—**Pleu-rod'e-res**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Pleurodira*.—**pleu'ro-dere**, *n.*—**Pleu"ro-di'ra**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of tortoises, variously ranked, with the neck not retractile, but bending laterally to fold the head in the shell: including most fresh-water tortoises of the southern hemisphere. **Pleu"-ro-di'res:**.—**pleu"ro-di'ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleu"ro-di'-rous**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-dis'cous**, *a.* *Bot.* Growing on the sides of the disk, as the ray-florets in the *Compositæ*.—**pleur'o-dont**, **1.** *a.* Having teeth attached to the inner sides of the jaws, as an iguanoid lizard. **11.** *n.* A lizard with pleurodont dentition.—**pleur"o-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Stitch in the side; neuralgia of the intercostal muscles.—**pleur"a-dyn'ic**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-gen'ic**, *a.* Having origin in the pleura.—**pleu-rog'y-nous**, *a.* *Bot.* [Rare.] Having a glandular elevation by the side of the ovary.—**pleu"ro-gy'rate**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the ring on the sporangium placed laterally, said of certain ferns. **pleu"ro-gy'ra-tous**:, *a.* **pleu"ro-gy-ra'tous**:, *E. J.*—**pleu"ro-hep'a-tic'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pleura and the liver.—**Pleu"ro-le-pid'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Mesozoic family of merosomdylous fishes having a compressed body, oblique rows of scales interlocking in a rib-like manner, and no fulera to fins. **Pleu-rol'e-pis**, *n.* [L. G.]—**pleu"ro-lep'i-dal**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-le-pid'id**, *n.*—**pleu"ro-lep'i-doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pleu"ro-nec'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of flatfishes, especially those with the edges of the opercular bones perceptible through the skin, as flounders, halibut, etc. **Pleu"ro-nec'tes**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-nec'tid**, **pleu"ro-nec'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleu"ro-path'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disease of the pleura.—**pleu"ro-ped'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pleural and the pedal ganglia, as a connective nervecord of a mollusk.—**pleu"ro-per'i-car'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pleura and the pericardium.—**pleu"ro-per"i-car-di'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.—**pleu"ro-per"ip-neu'mo-ny**, *n.* *Pathol.* See PLEUROPNEUMONIA.—**pleu"ro-per"i-to-ne'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pleura and the peritoneum. **pleu"ro-per"i-to-næ'al**:.—**pleuroperitoneal cavity**, the general visceral cavity of vertebrates below mammals, and of embryonic mammals.—**pleu"ro-per"i-to-ne'um**, *n.* The serous membrane lining the pleuroperitoneal cavity. **pleu"ro-per"i-to-næ'um**‡.—**Pleur"oph-thal'ma**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of toxoglossate gastropods with eyes on the outer edges of the tentacles, as in *Conidæ* and *Cancellariidæ*.—**pleur"oph-thal'mic**, *a.*—**Pleu"ro-phyl"li-di'dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of inferobranchiate gastropods with gills on each side under the mantle. **Pleu"ro-phyl-lid'i-a**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-phyl"li-di'id**, *n.*—**pleu"ro-phyl-lid'i-oid**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-ple'gi-a**, *n.* The condition of being unable to move the eyes together laterally, though they may retain convergence.—**pleu"ro-py-e'-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Collection of purulent matter in the chest or within the pleura; empyema.—**Pleu"ro-pyg'i-na**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Lyopomata*.—**pleu"ro-pyg'i-al**, *a.*—**pleu"ro-rhi'zal**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having the radicle or embryo directed toward the hilum. **2.** Same as ACCUMBENT: applied to the *Cruciferæ*.—**pleu"ror-rha'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Effusion and extravasation of blood into the chest.—**pleu"ror-rhe'a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Accumulation of fluid in the pleural membranes. **pleu"ror-rhœ'al**.—**Pleu"ro-sig'ma**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of diatoms, interesting chiefly as furnishing by the delicacy of their markings an excellent test for microscopes.—**Pleu"ro-spon-dyl'i-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Testudinata* as a superorder.—**pleu"ro-spon-dyl'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleur-os'te-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the pleurosteon.—**pleur-os'te-on**, *n.* *Ornith.* The anterior lateral element of the breastbone. See illus. under STERNUM.—**Pleu"ro-ster'ni-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Mesozoic family of pleurodiranstortoises with a mesoplastral bone, rhomboidal entoplastron, and intergular scute. **Pleu"ro-ster'num**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-ster'nid**, *n.*—**pleu"ro-ster'noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleu'ro-stict**. **I.** *a.* Having most abdominal spiracles on the dorsal side of the abdominal segments, as many scarabæid beetles. **II.** *n.* A pleurostict scarabæid.—**pleu"ro-sto'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Ossification of the pleural membranes or of the cartilages of the ribs.—**pleu"ro-thot'o-nos**, *n.* *Pathol.* A rigid, unrelaxing, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of one side, bending the body to that side. **pleu"ros-thot'o-nos**‡; **pleu"ro-tet'a-nus**‡; **pleu"ro-thot'o-nus**‡; **pleu-rot'o-nus**‡.—**pleu"-ro-tho-ton'ic**, *a.*—**Pleu"ro-tom"a-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of zygobranchiate rhipidoglossates, especially those having a turbiniform shell girdled by a revolving sinus replaced behind by a fasciole, and a subcircular mouth. **Pleu"ro-to-ma'ri-a**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-tom"a-ri'id**, *n.*—**pleu"ro-to-ma'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pleu"ro-tom'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods, especially those having a fusiform or bucciniform shell with the outer lip notched at or near the suture. **Pleu-rot'o-ma**, *n.* (L. G.)—**pleu"ro-tom'id**, *n.*—**pleu-rot'o-moid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleu-rot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of making an incision of the pleura for drawing off fluids effused in the chest.—**pleu'ro-tribe**, *a.* *Bot.* Rubbing the side: said of certain irregular flowers in which the stamens and style are so situated as to come in contact with the sides of insects that aid them in pollination. Compare NOTOTRIBE; STERNOTRIBE.—**pleu-rot'ro-pous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having flat faces, as certain stems.—**pleu"ro-vis'cer-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the side of the body and the viscera.

pleu'ra†, plū'rą, *C. E. S.* (plū'rą, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* [PLEU'RÆ, plū'rī *or* -rē, *pl.*] **1.** The serous membrane that infolds the lungs and is reflected upon the walls of the thorax and upon the diaphragm. **2.** A pleuron. **3.** *Conch.* A part on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon. [< Gr. *pleura*, rib, side.]

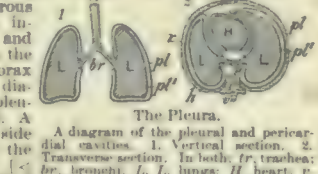

The Pleura.

A diagram of the pleural and pericardial cavities. 1. Vertical section. 2. Transverse section. In both, *tr*, trachea; *br*, bronchi; *L*, *L*, lungs; *H*, heart; *v*, vertebral column; *pl*, *pl'*, parietal and visceral layers of the pleura; *h*, hilum pulmonale; *m*, mediastinum; *r*, ribs; *s*, sternum.

pleu'ra², *n.* Plural of PLEURON.

Pleur"a-can'thi-dæ, plūr"ą-kan'thi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A late Paleozoic family of xenacanthine fishes with body slender but slightly depressed, mouth terminal, tail diphycercal, dorsal double, originating above the head with a spine, and pectorals with biserial rays. **Pleur"a-can'thus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PLEUR- + Gr. *akanthα*, thorn, < *akē*, point.]

—**pleur'a-canth**, *a.* & *n.*—**pleur"a-can'-thid**, *n.*—**pleur"a-can'thoid**, *a.* & *n.*

pleu'ral¹, plū'rąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pleura; as, the *pleural* cavity; *pleural* hemorrhage; *pleural* teeth.

pleu'ral², *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a pleuron or lateral part; lateral.

pleu'ral, *n.* *Herp.* A pleurale.

pleu-ra'le, plū-rē'lī *or* plu-rą'lē, *n.* [-LI-Æ, *pl.*] *Herp.* A costal plate of the chelonian carapace. [< Gr. *pleura*, side.] **pleur'al**‡.

pleu-ra'li-a, plu-rē'li-ą *or* -rą'li-ą, *n. pl.* *Spong.* Spicules forming a fur. [< Gr. *pleura*, side.]

pleu'ric, plū'ric, *a.* Pleural.

pleu'ri-sy, plū'ri-si, *C. S.* (plūr'-, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pleura, commonly attended with fever, pain in the chest, dyspnœa, exudation, etc.

It is specifically named (1) from the character of the effusion or its absence; as, **dry pleurisy**, **moist p.**; (2) from the part involved; as, **diaphragmatic p.**; or (3) from the predominant characteristic; as, **rheumatic p.** [< F. *pleurésie*, < LL. *pleurisis*, < L. *pleuritis*, < Gr. *pleuritis*, < *pleura*, side.] **pleu-re'si-a**‡; **pleu-re'-sis**‡; **pleu-ri'tis**‡.

pleu'ri-sy-root", plū'ri-si-rūt', *n.* Butterfly-weed.

pleu'rite, plū'rait, *n.* *Zool.* A pleuron. [< Gr *pleura*, side.]

pleu-rit'ic¹, plu-rit'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to, causing, or affected with pleurisy. **pleu-rit'ic-al**‡.

pleu-rit'ic², *a.* Of or pertaining to a pleurite.

pleu"ri-tog'e-nous, plū"ri-toj'ę-nus, *a.* *Pathol.* Productive of or causing pleurisy; as, *pleuritogenous* pneumonia. [< Gr. *pleuritis* (see PLEURISY) + -GENOUS.] **pleu-rog'e-nous**‡.

pleuro-. See PLEUR-.

pleu'ron, plū'rŏn, *C. E. S.* (plūr'ŏn, *W.*), *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A lateral part. (1) *Entom.* The side of the thorax. (2) *Crust.* A lateral process of a somite. See illus. under CRUSTACEA. (3) *Crust.* One of the lateral parts on each side of the rachis of a trilobite. [< Gr. *pleuron*, rib.]

pleu"ro-pneu-mo'ni-a, plū"ro-niu-mō'ni-ą, *n.* **1.** A contagious disease of cattle, characterized by concurrent inflammation of both the pleura and the body of the lung: supposed to be caused by a microorganism communicated through the air, by infected buildings, pastures, food, or the clothing of persons. Called also *cattle-plague*, *lung-contagion*, *pulmonary murrain*.

The appearance of this disease in Europe among domestic animals dates only from the 18th century, but it has since spread into all the continents of the globe. It was brought into the United States by a cow landed at Brooklyn in 1843, and introduced into Massachusetts in 1859 by four cows shipped from the infected port of Rotterdam. In malignant form it is terribly destructive, but it has been prevented in some degree by inoculation, which is practised on a large scale, especially in Australia.

2. In man, pleurisy combined with pneumonia. [< PLEURO- + PNEUMONIA.] **pleu"ro-per'i-pneu'-mo-ny**‡; **pleu"ro-pneu"mo-ni'tis**‡.

Pleu-rop'te-ra, plu-rop'tę-rą, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Dermaptera*. [< PLEURO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing.]

plev'in†, *n.* *Law.* A warrant or assurance.

plex, plex, *vt.* To form a plexus or network.

plex'al, plex'ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a plexus.

plexed, plexi, *a.* Formed into a plexus; plaited or interwoven; hence, complicated.

plex"i-al'i-ty, plex"i-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plexiform; complication of structure or texture.

plex'i-form, plex'i-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a plexus or network; complicated. **2.** *Anat.* Arranged like a plexus. [< PLEXUS + -FORM.]

plex-im'e-ter, plex-im'ę-tęr, *n.* *Med.* A plate to be placed against the body to receive the blows in percussion. [< Gr. *plēxis*, percussion (< *plēssō*, strike), + *metron*, measure.] **ple-gom'e-ter**‡; **ples-sim'e-ter**‡; **plex-om'e-ter**‡.—**plex"i-met'ric**, *a.*

plex'or, plex'ęr, *n.* Any instrument used like a hammer in percussion of the chest. [< Gr. *plēxis*, stroke, < *plēssō* (√ *plēg*), strike.] **ples'sor**‡.

plex'ure†, *n.* A weaving together; what is so woven.

plex'us, plex'ŭs, *n.* [PLEX'US or PLEX'US-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A network or interlacement; a complication of parts; as, the *plexus* of a theory; a *plexus* of leaves.

God . . . interpolates a new force, his own direct energy, into the *plexus* of concauses naturally in operation, and the result is the miracle. A. A. HODGE *Pop. Lectures* lect. iii, p. 58. [P. B. P.]

2. *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations between a set of quantities: in general, greater in number than the relations. **3.** An interlacement of cord-like structures, as vessels or nerves. [L., interweaving, < *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, interweave.]

pley†, *v.* & *n.* Play. **pleye**†.

pleyn†, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Plain. **pleynet**.

pleyn'ly†, *a.* Fully.

pleynte†, *n.* Plaint; complaint.

pleyt†, *n.* A kind of river-craft. **plait**†; **playte**†.

ple-y"to-ho"me-na'je, plē-ī"to-hō"mē-nā'hē, *n.* *Sp. Law.* **1.** A covenant of fealty, as of a vassal to his superior lord. **2.** An oath of fidelity, as of an official on entering upon office. [< Sp. *pleito*, PLEA, + *homenaje*, HOMAGE.] **ple-i"to-ho-men'je**‡.

plez'ant, **-ur-a-bl**, **-ure**. Pleasant, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pli"a-bil'i-ty, plai"ą-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being pliable; flexibility; as, the *pliability* of copper wire; *pliability* of temper. **pli'a-ble-ness**‡.

pli'a-bl, **-ness**. Pliable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pli'a-bl(e, plai'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That may easily be bent or twisted; not stiff or brittle; flexible; as, a *pliable* wire. **2.** That may easily be persuaded, controlled, or led; morally flexible; as, a *pliable* youth.

Lord Castlewood was the kindest and most *pliable* soul alive. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 165. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

[F., < L. *plico*, fold.]

Synonyms: see DOCILE.

pli'a-bly, plai'ą-bli, *adv.* In a pliable manner.

pli'an-cy, plai'ąn-si, *n.* The state or quality of being pliable; pliability.

With a *pliancy* becoming an office-holder, he wished to give in his adhesion to the new government. J. L. STEPHENS *Travels in Cent. Am.* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 265. [H. '63.]

pli'ant, plai'ant, *a.* **1.** Capable of being bent or twisted with ease; flexible; supple; lithe; as, a *pliant* strap.

The *pliant* clay he moulded as he would. GEORGE ELIOT *Legend of Jubal* st. 10.

2. Easily yielding to influence; tractable; docile.

Anacreon was the poet of pleasure. His *pliant* Ionian nature fitted him for the life of a gay society. Love, wine, and music were his joys. R. C. JEBB *Greek Literature* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 61. [A.]

[F., < L. *plican(t-)s*, ppr. of *plico*, fold.]

Synonyms: see DOCILE.

—**pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*—**pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

pli"ant', plai"ąn', *n.* [F.] A folding seat.

pli'ca, plai'cą *or* pli'cą, *n.* [PLI'CÆ, plai'sī *or* pli'cē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A fold of membrane, skin, or the like, as between the fingers. **2.** *Zool.* A ridge, as on the outer wall of the body-whorl in a clausilioid shell, or on the wing-covers of some beetles. **3.** *Bot.* An excessive development of twigs or branches; polyclady. **4.** *Pathol.* A disease affecting the hair, causing it to become matted and agglutinated: endemic in Poland and other parts of northeastern Europe. **5.** An American iguanoid lizard (genus *Plica*). [< L. *plico*, fold.]—**pli'cal**, *a.*

pli-ca'tu, plai-kē'tą *or* pli-cą'tą, *n.* [-TÆ, -tī *or* -tē, *pl.*] [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A folding chasuble for the use of deacons at certain seasons.

pli'cate, plai'kęt *or* -kēt, *a.* Plaited; folded in plaits like a fan, as a leaf. [< L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.] **pli'ca"ted**‡; **plic'-a-tive**‡.—**pli'cate-ly**, *adv.*

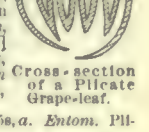

Cross-section of a Plicate Grape-leaf.

plic'a-tile, plic'ą-til, *C.* (plai'cą-tail, *E.*), *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Longitudinally folded when at rest. **2**†. Pliable. [< L. *plicatilis*, that may be doubled up, < *plico*, fold.]

pli-ca'tion, pli-kē'shun, *n.* A folding, or that which is folded; as, the *plication* of a geological stratum. [< L. *plico*, fold.] **plic'a-ture**‡.

pli-ca"to-pap'il-lose, pli-kē"to-pap'i-lōs, *a.* *Entom.* Plicate and papillose.

pli-ca'tor, pli-kē'tęr, *n.* An attachment for plaiting, as on a sewing-machine.

pli-cat'u-late, pli-cach'u-[*or* -cat'yu-]let *or* -lēt, *a.* *Bot.* Minutely plicate. [Dim. < L. *plicatus*; see PLICATE.]

plic'n-ture, plic'ą-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* Same as PLICATION.

plic'i-den'tin, { plis'i-den'tin, *n.* A form of dentin

plic'i-den'tine, { folded so as to show fluted lines in cross-section. [< L. *plico*, fold, + DENTIN.]

pli-cif'er-ous, pli-sif'ẹr-us *or* plai-, *a. Entom.* Having plicæ. [< L. *plico*, fold, + *fero*, bear.]

plic'i-form, plis'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a plait or fold. [< L. *plico*, fold, + -FORM.]

plie†, *vt. & vi.* To mold; bend; ply.

pli"é', pli"é', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Closed; folded, as wings; as, a bird *plié*.

plie†, *n.* A ply or fold.

plied, plaid, *pp.* of PLY, *v.*

pli'er, plai'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which plies. **2.** *pl.* Small long-jawed pincers for bending wire, etc., or for holding small objects.

Pliers are named (1) from their use or purpose; as, **bottle-pliers** (for fastening wires over the necks of bottles in corking them, and cutting off the wires), **gas-pliers**, or **gas-burner** or **gas-pipe pliers** (having in the faces of their jaws roughened recesses by which to hold and screw or unscrew gas-burners or gas-pipes); (2) from the shape of their jaws; as, **flat-nose** or **flat-nosed pliers**, **long-nose** or **long-nosed pliers**, **round-nosed pliers**; (3) from their mechanism; as, **punch-pliers** (having in one jaw a hollow punch and in the other a corresponding die or counter, as a shoemakers' punch), **wire-pliers** (having two round jaws, used by wire-workers exclusively).

Flat-nose Pliers.

3. *pl.* An arrangement of crossed timbers sometimes used to work the drawbridge of a fort.

plif, plif, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A plow.

pli'form†, *a.* Folded or doubled.

plight[1], plait, *vt.* **1.** To promise formally and earnestly; give as a pledge or assurance; as, to *plight* one's faith; to *plight* one's word. *Plight* differs from *pledge* in never being applied to property.

The love in her girlhood *plighted*
Has never grown dim nor cold.
LOUISE C. MOULTON *The House in the Meadow* st. 11.

2. To betroth; as, she is *plighted* to a judge. [< AS. *plihtan*, < *pliht*, pledge.] — **plight'er**, *n.*

plight[2†], *vt.* **1.** To plait or weave; braid. **2.** To combine mentally. **plyte†.** — **plight†**, *a.* Woven.

plight†, *pp.* of PLUCK, *v.*

plight[1], *n.* **1.** A solemn engagement; pledge; betrothal.

Now, their lips had met, their silent *plight* was sealed.
R. BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* ch. 8, p. 29. [A. '77.]

2†. Danger; harm. [< AS. *pliht*, pledge.] **plyght†.**

plight[3], *n.* A condition, state, or case, usually a distressed or complicated situation; as, a sorry *plight*.

When there is a Famine in my Fob, my Head is in the best *Plight* in the World, and I can write a Pamphlet in half an Hour.
ARBUTHNOT *Works, To Swift* in vol. ii, p. 120. [JAS. C. 1715.]

[< OF. *plite*, < L. *plicitus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.] **plit†.**

Synonyms: see CASE.

plight[3†], *n.* A plait or fold. **pleight†.**

plight'ful†, *a.* Dangerous. — **plight'ly†**, *adv.* Perilously.

plim, plim, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To swell; increase in bulk.

plim, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Pliable. **2.** Stout and fat.

Plin'i-an, plin'i-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pliny, especially to the elder Pliny, the Roman naturalist; as, *Plinian* names in natural history.

plinth, plinth, *n.* **1.** The slab, block, or stone, usually square, on which a column, pedestal, or statue rests. See illus. under COLUMN.

On the *plinth* of the column the people of the neighborhood have spread pomegranate rinds, which they dry to use as an antidote to the fever. PAUL BOURGET *Impressions of Italy* tr. by Mary J. Serrano, ch. 19, p. 212. [CAS. CO.]

2. A thin course, as of slabs or tiles, usually projecting, beneath a wall. **3.** An abacus. [< L. *plinthus*, < Gr. *plinthos*, brick, tile.]

plinth'oid, plinth'oid, *n. Math.* A surface resembling the surface of a brick whose corners and edges have been rounded off. [< Gr. *plinthoeidēs*, brick-like, < *plinthos*, brick; and see -OID.]

Pli'o-cene, plai'o-sēn *or* pli"-, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the highest and latest division of the Tertiary period, as classified in Europe. See TERTIARY; GEOLOGY. [< Gr. *pleiōn*, more, + *kainos*, recent.] **Plei'o-cene†.**

The seven hills of Rome are of the *Pliocene* [period], with fluviatile deposits and recent terrestrial shells two hundred feet above the Tiber. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 307. [H.]

— **Pli'o-cene**, *n.* — **Pli"o-cen'ic**, *a.*

pli"o-hip'pus, plai'o-hip'us *or* pli"-, *n.* A fossil horse (genus *Pliohippus*) of the North-American Pliocene or newer Neocene. [< PLIOCENE + Gr. *hippos*, horse.]

Pli"o-loph'i-dæ, plai'[*or* pli"]o-lef'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Hyracotheriidæ*. **Pli-ol'o-phus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pleiōn*, more, + *lophos*, crest.]

— **pli-ol'o-phoid**, *a. & n.*

pli"o-phyl'lous, *a.* Same as PLEIOPHYLLOUS.

Pli"o-plat"y-car'pi-dæ, plai'[*or* pli"]o-plat'i-cär'pi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Cretaceous family of mosasaurian reptiles with interclavicles and a sacrum. **Pli"o-plat"y-car'pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PLIOCENE + Gr. *platys*, broad, + *karpos*, wrist.] — **pli"o-plat"y-car'pid**, *n.* — **pli"o-plat"y-car'poid**, *a.*

Pli"o-sau'ri-dæ, plai'o-sô'ri-dē *or* pli"o-sau'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of plesiosaurians with a shortened neck. [< PLIOSAURUS.] — **pli"o-sau'ri-an**, *a.* — **pli"o-sau'rid**, *n.* — **pli"o-sau'roid**, *a. & n.*

Pli"o-sau'rus, plai'o-sô'rus *or* pli"o-sau'rus, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pliosauridæ*. **2.** [p-] [-RI, *pl.*] A fossil marine reptile of this genus. **Plei"o-sau'rus†.** [< PLIOCENE + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

plis'kie, plis'ki, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A condition or plight. **2.** A mischievous trick.

plit†, *n.* Same as PLIGHT[2]. **plite†.**

plite†, *vt.* Same as PLAIT.

plitt, *n.* [Rus.] Same as PLET.

ploc, plec, *n.* [F.] A mixture of tar and hair for coating the bottom of a vessel.

Ploc"a-mo-bran'chi-a, plec'a-mo-brang'ki-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of tænioglossate gastropods with rigid branchial filaments, including *Calyptræidæ* and *Hipponychidæ*. [< Gr. *plokamos*, fringe (< *plekō*, weave), + *branchia*, gills.]

— **ploc"a-mo-bran'chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

Plo-ca'ri-a, plo-kā'ri-a *or* -kā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of seaweeds, the most important species being *P. candida*, the Ceylon moss, used as food in the East. [< Gr. *plokos*, something woven, < *plekō*, weave.]

plo'ce, plō'si *or* -sē, *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in the repetition of a word, generally with a modified meaning or meanings, as "there are cooks and cooks"; a form of *repetition*. [< Gr. *plokē*, twining, < *plekō*, twist.]

Plo-ce'i-dæ, plo-sē'i-dē *or* -sē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds with 10 primaries, plants entire, and nostrils high; weaver-birds. **Plo'ce-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *plokeus*, braider, < *plekō*, braid, weave.]

— **plo-ce'id**, *n.* — **plo'ce-oid**, *a.*

Plo'ce-i'-form", plō'sē-ī'fôrm" *or* -ce-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, especially those with the first primary enlarged. [< PLOCEUS.]

— **plo'ce-in**(e, *a. & n.*

plod, pled, *v.* [PLOD'DED; PLOD'DING.] **I.** *t.* To walk over heavily or laboriously; as, to *plod* one's way.

II. *i.* **1.** To push forward or proceed with slow and steady steps; trudge; hence, to work in a monotonous, laborious manner; toil steadily or perseveringly; as, the student who *plods* is not out of the race.

The number of years that they [the Eskimo] will spend in *plodding* away at the most simple things shows them to be probably the most patient people in the world.
SCHWATKA *Children of the Cold* ch. 8, p. 131. [CAS. CO.]

The gray will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom. BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 3.

2. *Hunting.* To follow a scent with slowness or difficulty, as hounds. [< PLOD, *n.*, < Ir. Gael. *plod*, pool.]

— **plod'der**, *n.* One who plods; a slow but persevering person. — **plod'ding-ly**, *adv.*

plod, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A green sod. **2†.** A puddle.

plod'dan†, *n.* [Scot.] A checkered plaid cloth.

plodge, plōj, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To plod through mud and water; plunge along.

Plo'i-ma, plō'i-mə, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of rotifers having no foot, and progressing by swimming. [< Gr. *plōimos*, fit for sailing, < *plōō*, sail.]

— **plo'i-man**, **plo'i-mate**, *a. & n.*

plom-bée', plem-bē', *n.* [OF.] **1.** A medieval battle-hammer with a leaden weight in the head. **2.** Same as MORNING-STAR. **plom-mé'†**; **plom-mée'†.**

plonge, plenj, *vt.* [PLONGED; PLON'GING.] To clean, as an open sewer, by stirring with a pole when the tide is ebbing. Compare PLUSH[2]. [< F. *plonger;* see PLUNGE.]

plon"gée', plōn'zhē', *n. Mil.* **1.** The superior slope of a parapet. **2.** The descending part of the path of a bomb. [F., < *plongée*, f. pp. of *plonger;* see PLUNGE, *v.*] **plon"-ge'†.**

plon'ket†, *n.* Same as BLUNKET.

plook, plūk, *n.* [Scot.] A pimple. **plowk‡.**

— **plook'y**, *a.* Covered with pimples.

plop, plep, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall into water suddenly.

— **plop**, *n.* The act or sound of plopping, or one similar.

So we tugged at the sable heroine, and first one leg came home out of the tenacious clay, with a *plop*.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 9, p. 192. [BLACK. '72.]

— **plop**, *adv.* Without warning; suddenly; heavily; as, they fell *plop* into the river.

plot[1], plet, *v.* [PLOT'TED; PLOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To lay plans for the accomplishment of; contrive or devise; usually in a bad sense; as, to *plot* the ruin of an enemy.

II. *i.* To form a plot; conspire; plan.

The most eminent of the Tories had been tainted with Jacobite principles and connections; and some of them had even *plotted* for the restoration of the Stuarts. T. E. MAY *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 20. [C. N. & CO. '62.]

plot[2], *vt.* **1.** To locate on a map or chart, as a point, curve, diagram, or plan; represent graphically; make a map or chart of; delineate; as, to *plot* an equation; to *plot* the position or course of a storm; to *plot* a farm. **2.** To divide and stake off in plots, as land.

There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is *plotted* out for sale. C. D. WARNER *Studies in South and West* ch. 15, p. 384. [H. '89.]

plot[3], *vt.* To form (soap) into cakes by pressure. [< F. *peloter*, form into a ball, < *pelote;* see PELLET.]

plot[4], *vt.* [Scot.] To scald or parboil; make scalding hot.

plot[1], *n.* **1.** A secret plan to accomplish some wrong or unlawful object; stratagem; intrigue; conspiracy; as, a *plot* to assassinate the Czar. **2.** The series of incidents forming the skeleton of a story, play, etc.

In a good drama there is one *plot*, variously evolved by incidents of different kinds, which until the last act present entanglement and confusion. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 223. [A. '67.]

3†. A systematic and connected scheme, plan, or purpose. **4†.** Ability to plan; deepness. **5†.** A scheme in a plot. [Abbr. of COMPLOT.]

Synonyms: conspiracy, intrigue, machination, plan, project, scheme, stratagem.

— **plot'-proof"**, *a.* [Rare.] Proof against plots or schemes. — **gunpowder p.**, see GUNPOWDER. — **Rye House p.**, a conspiracy to assassinate Charles II., king of England, at Rye House, on the Newmarket road, near Hodsden, Hartfordshire, in 1683.

plot[2], *n.* **1.** A piece of ground set apart, as by fencing or paths; a patch of ground; as, a garden-*plot*. **plat‡.**

Go, make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose *plot* is next to thine
Will see it, and mend his own.
MRS. CHARLES *Child on the Judgment-Seat* st. 10.

2. A surveyor's or engineer's map of a piece of ground; a chart, plan, or graphical representation. **3†.** A spot or blotch. **4†.** A plantation laid out. [< AS. *plot.*]

— **plot'-test"**, *n.* An agricultural experiment on a small scale. Compare FIELD-TEST.

plotch†, *n.* A blotch; patch.

plot'ful, plet'ful, *a.* Full of plots.

Plot'i-dæ, plet'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of steganopodous birds having nostrils imperceptible and bill conical and slender; snake-birds or darters. **Plo'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *plōtos*, sailing, < *plōō*, *pleō*, sail.]

— **plo'tid**, *n.* — **plo'toid**, *a.*

Plo-ti'nism, plo-tai'nizm *or* -ti'nizm, *n.* The teachings of Plotinus, a Greco-Egyptian philosopher of the 3d century, of the Neo-Platonic school, who combined Neo-Pythagoreanism and Gnosticism with Platonism, and held to the constant transmission of powers from the Absolute to the Creation, through successive agencies including pure intelligence, the soul of the world, the souls of men and animals, and finally matter. The system has received attention from modern theosophists and largely influenced German idealistic systems.

— **Plo-tin'i-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Plotinus or Plotinism. — **Plo-ti'nist**, *n.* A follower of Plotinus.

plot'ter, *vi.* Same as PLOUTER.

plot'ter, plet'ẹr, *n.* One who plots or contrives; a conspirator; as, an artful *plotter*.

plot'tie, plet'i, *n.* [Scot.] Mulled wine.

plot'ting, plet'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PLOT, *v.*

— **plot'ting-ma-chine"**, *n.* A press for forming soap into cakes. — **p.-scale**, *n.* A graduated rule having a movable piece also graduated and always at right angles with the rule proper.

— **plot'ting-ly**, *adv.* As if laying plots; slyly.

plough, **plough'a-bl(e**, etc. See PLOW, etc.

plounce†, *vi.* To plunge.

plou"si-oc'ra-cy, plū'si-ec'ra-si, *n.* [Rare.] Plutocracy. **plu"si-oc'ra-cy‡.**

plout[1], *vt.* [Scot.] Same as PLOT[2].

plout[2], plaut, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To wade through water or mud. — **plout'er**, *vi.* To dabble, spatter, or paddle in mud or water. — **plout'er**, *n.* [Scot.] A bath accompanied with splashing and spattering of the water.

plout'-net", plaut'-net", *n.* [Eng.] *Fishing.* A small stocking-shaped river-net attached to two poles.

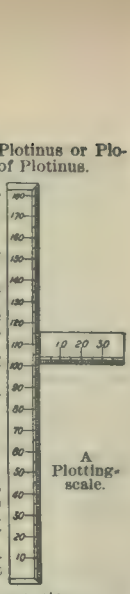

A Plotting-scale.

plou-toc'ra-cy, etc. Same as PLUTOCRACY, etc.

plov'er, pluv'ẹr, *n.* **1.** A charadriold shore-bird, especially of *Charadrius* or a related genus.

Head and Foot of Wilson's Plover (*Ægialites wilsonia*). Compare CHARADRIDÆ, LAPWING, and KILLDEE.

Plovers have the wings long, pointed, and usually projecting beyond the short tail. The typical species of the genus *Charadrius* are speckled above, and in the breeding-season black below. *C. squatarola*, with an aborted hind toe and black axillars, is the black-bellied or gray plover of the northern hemisphere. See illus. under CHARADRIIDÆ. *C. apricarius* or *pluvialis*, speckled with yellow above and with white axillars, is the European golden plover. *C. dominicus*, with smoky-gray axillars, is the American golden plover.

2. Some similar shore-bird; as, the upland *plover* (*Bartramia longicauda*) and the yellow-legged *plover* or yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), which are North-American sandpipers; the crab-*plover*. **3†.** A woman of loose character. [< OF. *plovier*, < LL. *pluvarius*, < L. *pluvialis*, rainy, < *pluvia*, rain, < *pluo*, rain.]

— **bastard plover**, the lapwing. — **plov'er-quail"**, *n.* An Australian hemipod (*Pedionomus torquatus*). — **plover's eggs** [Eng.], the eggs of the lapwing. — **plov'er's-page"**, *n.* [Eng.] The dunlin.

plow, **plough**, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break up or turn up the surface of (land) with a plow; till; as, to *plow* a field for wheat. Compare BREAK.

Who *ploughs* with pain his native lea.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 7.

2. To work with or as with a plow; cultivate; as, to *plow* corn. **3.** To furrow, ridge, or score the surface of, as if with a plow; as, shot *plowed* the field.

As the evening fell, we were *ploughing* the outer reaches of the Frith. HUGH MILLER *Cruise of the Betsey* p. 16. [G. & L. '58.]

4. To form or effect by or as by a plow; as, to *plow* a furrow; the ship *plows* her way or course. **5.** To cut, as paper, with a plow-cutter. **6.** In United States fisheries, to open or cut (fish) with a plow or fatting-knife. **7.** In joinery, to cut a groove in, as in the edge of a board, in tonguing and grooving. **8.** [Eng. Univ.] To reject (a candidate) on examination; pluck.

II. *i.* To break or turn up soil with a plow; as, to *plow* with an ox-team.

Plough deep while Sluggards sleep;
And you shall have Corn to sell and to keep.
B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard, Aug., 1736* p. 252. [G. F. P. '90.]

— **to plow in**, to cover by plowing; as, to *plow in* grain. — **to p. out**, to throw out or remove from the soil by plowing. — **to p. up. 1.** To break up as with a plow; as, the shot *plowed up* the ground. **2.** To throw out or remove from the soil by plowing; as, to *plow up* Indian arrow-heads; to *plow up* weeds. — **to p. with one's heifer. 1.** To treat with the wife to obtain something from the husband (*Judges* xiv, 18). **2.** To use the property of another for one's own advantage.

— **plow'a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being plowed; arable.

— **plow'er**, *n.* One who plows; a cultivator.

plow, **plough**, *n.* [*Plough* appears as a variant spelling in a line of a Chaucer MS. (C. T., group B., line 1478), and in "Piers Plowman." It has been the usual spelling in modern English until the rise of historical study of the language restored *plow* to common use.] **1.** An implement (usually drawn by horses or oxen, or by steam or other mechanical power) for turning over, stirring, cutting, furrowing, or breaking up the soil, as in the various operations of tillage.

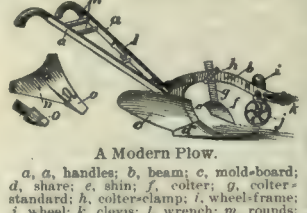

A Modern Plow.

a, a, handles; *b*, beam; *c*, mold-board; *d*, share; *e*, shin; *f*, colter; *g*, colter-standard; *h*, colter-clamp; *i*, wheel-frame; *j*, wheel; *k*, clevis; *l*, wrench; *m*, rounds; *n*, reversible-slip share; *o, o*, reversible slip.

The characteristic parts of the ordinary plow are a *share* for slicing the earth at the bottom of the furrow, a *mold-board* for turning over the earth thus sliced, a *standard* or *sheth* connecting the share and mold-board with the beam, a *land-side*, or flat side that presses against the land to aid in guiding the plow, etc., a *beam* by which the plow is drawn, *handles* by which the plowman steadies and guides the implement, and frequently a *colter* for cutting the furrow-slice from the land. The *subsoil-plow*, *mole-plow*, and the like, have a share or a pointed shoe at the bottom of the standard, but no mold-board.

Two *ploughs* are needful; one let art bestow,
And one let nature to the service bow;
If use or accident the first destroy,
Its fellow in the furrow'd field employ.
HESIOD *Works and Days* tr. by Thomas Cooke, bk. ii, l. 76.

Far back in the ages, The *plough* with wreaths was crowned.
BRYANT *Ode for an Agricultural Celebration* st. 1.

2. Any implement that operates like or is analogous in use to a plow. Specifically: (1) A device for removing or making a way through obstructions; as, a snow-*plow*. See illus. under SNOW-PLOW. (2) A plane adapted for making furrows or cutting grooves, as in woodwork or metal-work. (3) *Bookbinding.* Same as PLOW-CUTTER. (4) A knife for plowing or slashing the sides of fish; a rimming- or fatting-knife; as, a mackerel-*plow*. (5) An instrument for cutting the pile of certain fabrics. (6) A shovel for turning over or plowing up malting-grain. (7) A rod passing from an electric car to a wire in the conduit between the tracks.

3. Figuratively, tillage of the soil; agriculture. **4.** As much land as one team can plow in a year; a carucate or plowland. **5.** [P-] *Astron.* The group of seven stars commonly called the Dipper. **6.** *Hunting.* Plowed land; as, to ride over *plow*. [< AS. *plōh*, plowland.]

Compounds, etc.: — **plow'-alms**"†, *n.* A penny paid to the church in Anglo-Saxon times for every plowland or for every plow. — **p.-beam**, *n.* The horizontal lengthwise projecting part of a plow-frame, to the rear of which the handles are attached, and to the forward end of which the draft is applied. — **p.-body**, *n.* The body of a plow — the share, land-side, mold-board, and shin in combination. — **p.-bote**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for repairing agricultural implements. — **p.-clevis**, *n.* See CLEVIS, 1. — **p.-cutter**, *n.* An old form of paper-cutting machine having a knife that is drawn across the paper after the manner of a plow. Called also *plow-press*. — **p.-foot'**, *n.* A plow-handle; also, a vertical rod formerly attached to the plow-beam to regulate the depth of the furrow. — **p.-gang**, *n.* [Scot.] A plowland. **p.-gate†**, — **p.-handle**, *n.* One of the curving upright pieces by means of which the plowman holds and guides or manages the plow. — **p.-head**, *n.* A plow-clevis; the forward end or the draft-iron of a plow-beam. — **p.-iron**, *n.* A plow-colter; a plowshare; any part of the metal-work of a plow.

Ancient Oriental Plows.

Here is, now, the smith's note for shoeing and *plough-irons*.
SHAKESPEARE: *King Henry IV.* act v, sc. 1.

— **p.-knife**, *n.* The knife of a bookbinders' plow-cutter. — **p.-meat'**, *n.* Wheat, rye, barley, and other cereals used as food; opposed to *flesh-meat*. — **P. Monday**, the Monday after the twelfth day after Christmas, on which farmers (in England) used to begin plowing, and on which plowmen went about begging for drink-money. — **p.-point**, *n.* The point of the plow-body that first enters the ground, usually a detachable piece of iron or steel projecting forward from the junction of the share, sole, and land-side. — **p.-press**, *n. Bookbinding.* A plow-cutter. — **p.-service**, *n.* The service rendered by tenants under the feudal system of plowing or supplying the team for plowing the lord's lands. — **p.-shoe**, *n.* A block of wood attached to the bottom of a plow-body to prevent it from penetrating or turning up the soil, as when drawn along a road or from one field to another. — **p.-silver**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Money paid by tenants in lieu of service with the plow. — **p.-sock**, *n.* [Scot.] A plowshare. — **p.-staff**, *n.* **1.** A paddle with which to clear the plowshare and colter of roots, weeds, earth, etc. **2.** A plow-handle. — **P.-star**, *n. Astron.* See PLOW, *n.*, 5. — **p.-stilt**, *n.* A plow-handle. **p.-stert'**, — **p.-swain**, *n.* A plowman. — **p.-tail**, *n.* A handle of a plow; the hinder part of a plow. — **p.-team**, *n.* Formerly, in England, a team of oxen, commonly eight, or the work of which such a team was capable; employed as a unit of labor. — **p.-tree**, *n.* A plow-handle. — **p.-truck**, *n.* A seat on wheels arranged so that the plowman may ride behind his plow. — **p.-wheel**, *n.* A small adjustable wheel under the front end of a plow-beam to limit the depth of cut. — **P.-witcher**, *n.* Local, Eng. One of a party of plowmen or rustic mummers who on Plow Monday drag a plow from house to house, asking for drink-money. — **to put one's hand to the p.**, figuratively, to begin an undertaking; enter upon some project or enterprise.

PARTIAL LIST OF PLOWS.

Important plows not defined here, as *gang-plow*, *snow-plow*, will be found under the first element.

Plows are named (1) from some feature of mechanism, construction, or operation; as, **adjustable-beam plow** (to permit the use of either two or three horses), **anti-friction p.** (having rollers on the land-side or mold-board to reduce friction), **balance-p.** (double-ended and reversible in direction; operated by traction, the two ends being duplicates and balancing each other so that either may be brought down to the work, by raising the other), **buggy p.** (a sulky plow), **chilled p.** (a self-scouring plow, with share and mold-board of chilled cast iron), **combination** or **convertible p.** (having several shares or mold-boards so as to be usable for various purposes), **double mold-board p.** (turning two parallel furrows at once), **double p.** (a plow with a double mold-board, a side-hill plow), **double-shovel** or **treble-shovel p.** (a corn-plow having two or three shovels), **expanding p.** (having two or more shares adjustable as to width of furrow), **half-shovel p.** (having a steel share with one straight side, and braced for use in rooty land), **mole-p.** (having a pointed iron shoe at the bottom of a long standard for making drainage-channels), **multifurrow p.** (a gang-plow), **reversible p.** (arranged to throw the furrow to either right or left; also, a balance-plow), **rotary p.** (having a share turning upon a horizontal axis at right angles to the furrow), **shovel-p.** (a cultivating-plow having a triangular or shovel-shaped share and mold-board, used in cultivating crops), **skeleton p.** (having the mold-board made with openings like a set of ribs, for the purpose of reducing friction in tenacious soils), **skim-colter p.** (having attached to the beam an inclined share to scrape weeds, etc., into the furrow: called also *skim-plow*), **straddle-p.** (having two triangular shares for working each side of a row of dropped seeds, and covering them), **sulky p.** (having large wheels and a seat upon which the plowman sits and rides as on a sulky), **swivel-p.** (a reversible plow), **turn-wrest p.** [Eng.] (without a mold-board and cutting a deep furrow, also a reversible plow), **wheel-p.** (with a gage-wheel for regulating the depth of the furrow, also a plow having beside the mold-board a wheel that helps to bear the weight and thus reduce the friction); (2) from their use or purpose; as, **breaking-p.** (a strong plow having a very sharp share and colter for cutting heavy turf, as in breaking up prairie-land, a gage-wheel at the end of the beam to regulate the depth of the furrow, and a very long curved mold-board to break the turf and turn it gradually and completely), **cultivating-p.** (same as CULTIVATOR), **ditching-p.** (making a very wide and deep furrow: for ditching in soft soil), **grading-p.** (a heavy plow for loosening or scraping the soil to aid in leveling), **leveling-p.** (for scraping down ridges as in beet-culture, or a grading-plow), **paring-p.** (for paring turf, weeds, etc., a sod-paper), **reclamation-p.** (for breaking new land, particularly if full of roots or stones, sometimes operated by steam), **ridge-** or **ridging-p.** (with a double mold-board, to turn up ridges), **seeding-p.** (arranged to scatter seeds in or beside the furrow), **trenching-p.** (a ditching-plow); (3) from the place of use, or the soil in which used; as, **black-land p.** (especially adapted for working in rich earth free from stones, as the black land of American prairies), **garden-p.** (a small hand-plow with removable shares, for cultivating vegetables in rows), **prairie-p.** (having long mold-board and broad share, for separating and turning over the slice: used for breaking prairie), **road-p.** (for grading roads), **side-hill p.** (reversible, throwing the furrow down hill whichever way driven: called also *hill-side-plow*), **subsoil-p.** (having a share for loosening the subsoil: made in various patterns, sometimes throwing the subsoil to the surface); (4) from the crop or material with which used; as, **cabbage-p.** (having a very short mold-board, for stirring soil in close rows without turning it), **corn-p.** (for cultivating Indian corn), **cotton-p.** (a cultivating-plow adapted to work in the cotton-field), **potato-p.** (having double mold-board with attachments for bringing potatoes to the surface), **sod-p.** (a paring-plow), **stubble-p.** (adapted for turning up stubbly ground), **turf-p.** (for removing or turning up turf); (5) from the method of propulsion; as, **electric p.** (operated by an electric motor), **foot-p.** (a caschrom), **hand-p.** (a light wheeled garden-plow, designed to be either pulled or pushed by hand), **pony-p.** (a small plow for marking out rows and cultivating crops: often drawn by a pony or mule), **steam-p.** (a gang-plow operated by steam-power).

plow'a-bl, plowd. Plowable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

plow'boy", plou'boi', *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a young rustic or countryman; an uncultured or awkward boy. **plough'boy"‡.**

The merry *ploughboy* cheers his team.
BURNS *Again Rejoicing Nature Sees* st. 3.

plow'ing-ma-chine", *n.* See STEAM-PLOW.

plowk, plauk, *n.* [Scot.] A pimple.
— **plowked, plowk'y**, *a.* Pimply.

plow'land", plau'land", *n.* **1.** Land suitable to be plowed or tilled; land that is plowed.

Pasture and *plowland*. TENNYSON *Merlin and the Gleam* st. 5.

2. Same as CARUCATE. **plough'land"‡.**

plow'man, plou'man, *n.* One who plows or holds the plow-handles; a farmer or farm-laborer; a rustic.

Sounder sleep
Waits on the weary *ploughman's* lowly bed,
Than on the downy couch of luxury.
SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* act i, sc. 1.

plough'er‡; plough'man‡; plow'er‡.
— **plowman's fee** (*Old Eng. Law*), a customary tenure by which a plowman or agricultural tenant held his land; peasant tenure.

plow'share", plou'shār', *n.* The share or blade of a plow. (1) The part of a plow that cuts and lifts the slice. (2) A similar blade, or one of a set of blades, variously shaped, as in a gang-plow, shovel-plow, etc.

plough'share"‡; plow'sock"‡.
— **plow'share-bone"**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The vomer, as in man. **2.** *Ornith.* The pygostyle or vomer.

plow'wise", plou'-weiz', *adv.* In the manner of a plow; especially, following a forward and a backward course alternately, as the plow crosses a field: said of boustrophedon writing.

plow'wright", plou'rait', *n.* One who makes or repairs plows. **plough'wright"‡.**

ploy, ploi, *vi. Mil.* To diminish front; maneuver from line into column: said of troops, vessels of war, etc.: the opposite of *deploy*. [Abbr. of DEPLOY.] — **ploy'ment**, *n.* A formation from line into column.

ploy, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sport; merrymaking. **2.** Employment.

plo-yé', plwä-yā', *a. Her.* Bowed or bent. F. *Sup. Dict.* [Of, pp. of *ployer*, bend, < L. *plico*, fold.]

pluck, pluc, *v.* **1.** *t.* To remove by a quick pull or jerk, as feathers from a chicken or hair from the head; hence, more widely, to pull out or off in any way; pick; as, to *pluck* a flower.

The plants and lemon-trees [at Elba] were planted by himself [Napoleon], we were told, and the officers *plucked* souvenirs on all sides. N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean* letter i, p. 18. '83.]

2. To strip completely as by pulling out feathers; make bare of feathers; as, to *pluck* a fowl. **3.** To strip of anything valuable; cozen or swindle; as, the greenhorn was *plucked* at cards. **4.** To pull at or twitch; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo; to *pluck* one's sleeve. **5.** To draw or drag down or away from a position: often used figuratively; as, *plucked* from the throne.

His bold ambition now avows its aim,
To *pluck* the crown from Edward's infant brow.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act iii, sc. 1.

6. To remove (the over-hair) from fur pelts by any process. **7.** [Colloq.] In English universities, to reject at an examination for degrees or honors.

Next to him is seated Mr. Furness, a tall young man, with blond hair and whiskers, who was *plucked* at Cambridge. GEORGE ELIOT *Scenes of Clerical Life, Amos Barton* p. 52. [R.]

II. *i.* **1.** To give, or try to give, a sudden pull: often with *at*; as, to *pluck at* one's gown. **2.** *Stone-cutting.* To break off in large pieces: as, granite is inclined to *pluck*. [< AS. *plucian*, pluck.]

— **to pluck away**, to pull away, or separate by pulling; tear away. — **to p. down**, to reduce to a lower state; pull down. — **to p. off. 1.** To tear off. **2†.** To take lower rank. — **to p. up. 1.** To tear out by the roots; exterminate; as, to *pluck up* weeds. **2.** To gather together; summon up; as, to *pluck up* heart; to *pluck up* courage; intransitively, to pull oneself together; take heart.

Even those passengers who were most distrustful of themselves *plucked up* amazingly. DICKENS *Am. Notes* ch. 2, p. 8. [A. '68.]

pluck[1], *n.* **1.** Confidence and spirit in the face of difficulty; undismayed energy and resolution; courage.

President Chadbourne put *pluck* in place of his lost lung, and worked thirty-five years after his funeral had been arranged. W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men of To-Day* ch. 3, p. 32. [F. & W. '83.]

2. The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. **3.** A sudden pull; tug; twitch; as, he made a *pluck* at his pistols.

Even though you wrote in Chinese, he would have a *pluck* at you. GOLDSMITH *Citizen of the World* letter ii, p. 108. [KN. '40.]

4. A two-pronged dung-hook. **5.** [Colloq., Brit.] The act of plucking in a university examination, or the person plucked.

Nearly all American students do graduate, that is to say, as those who would be likely to fail drop off before the close of the fourth year, the proportion of *plucks* in the later examinations is small. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 102, p. 540. [MACM.]

6†. A blow, or round of blows.

Synonyms: see COURAGE.

pluck[2], *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the lyrie.

plucked, pluct, *a.* [Colloq.] Possessed of pluck or determination: used in composition; as, a good-*plucked* man.

pluck'er, pluk'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who plucks; a picker; as, a *plucker* of fruit. **2.** That which plucks, especially a machine to straighten and clean wool before combing.

Plück-e'ri-an, plūk-ĭ'ri-ăn, *a.* Pertaining to Julius Plücker, geometrician (1801–'68), or to his methods.
— **Plückerian equations**, equations giving the relations between the order, class, nodes, cusps, bitangents, and inflections of a plane curve. — **Plücker tube**, see TUBE.

pluck'ing, pluk'ing, *n.* The disruption of blocks of rock by a glacier.

pluck'less, pluc'les, *a.* Destitute of pluck or courage.

pluckt, *pp.* Plucked. PHIL. SOC.

pluck'y, pluk'i, *a.* [PLUCK'I-ER; PLUCK'I-EST.] **1.** Possessed of pluck or enduring courage; full of spirit; also, evidencing pluck or spirit.

He was too *plucky* to admit that he was half dead with exhaustion. S. M. H. DAVIS *Norway Nights* ch. 8, p. 170. [F. H. & H.]

She told them she'd marry whichever might bring
Good proofs of his doing the *pluckiest* thing.
W. S. GILBERT *Old Paul and Old Tim* st. 7.

2. [Rare.] *Geol.* Disposed to break away in large irregular conchoidal chips; as, *plucky* granite.
— **pluck'i-ly**, *adv.* In a plucky, courageous manner. — **pluck'i-ness**, *n.*

pluck'y, *n. Phot.* A clear, bright negative or print.

pluff, pluf, *vt.* [Scot.] To emit (smoke or dust) in quick puffs. — **pluff**, *n.* **1.** A sudden puff. **2†.** A powder-puff.

pluff'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spongy; porous; also, soft; plump.

plug, plug, *vt.* [PLUGGED; PLUG'GING.] **1.** To insert a plug in; stop, as a hole, or make tight, as a receptacle, with a plug; as, to *plug* a leak; to *plug* a barrel; specifically, in electricity, to complete (an electric circuit) by inserting one or more plugs, to make a connection.

Sam *plugs* the pony's nostrils with his thumbs.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. iii, ch. 13, p. 294. [T. & F. '62.]

2. [Local, U. S.] (1) To cut into and take out a plug; as, to *plug* a melon. (2) To shoot a bullet into; as, to *plug* a bear. (3) To cast a fish-net in advance of (a competitor). **3.** [Slang, U. S.] To strike with the fist.

plug, *n.* **1.** Anything, as a piece of wood or a cork, used to stop a hole; a wedge or peg driven into anything. Specifically: (1) *Carp.* A dowel or pin. (2) *Railway.* A wedge-pin between a rail and its chair. (3) *Hydraul.* A fire-plug or fire-hydrant. (4) *Ordnance.* A wooden stopper in a petard-vent. (5) *Firearms.* A small tompion in the muzzle of a musket-barrel; also, a gun-nipple. (6) *Dentistry.* A filling in a tooth. (7) *Surv.* A permanent wooden reference-point cut off flush with the ground. (8) *Wood-engraving.* A cylindrical wooden pin inserted in an engravers' block to renew a surface, as in making an alteration. (9) A spigot that is driven instead of being screwed in place, as in a barrel. (10) *Naut.* (*a*) A bawse-plug. (*b*) A tapering piece of wood for stopping a hole made by a cannon-ball in a vessel's hull; shot-plug. (*c*) The stopper for the drainage-hole in a boat's bottom. (*d*) A pump-stopper. (11) *Stone-working.* A wedge used in splitting rocks at drill-holes. (12) *Plumbing.* A solid pipe-fitting having one end cylindrical and male-threaded, and the other of square section. (13) *Elec.* Same as PLUG-KEY. (14) *Building.* A piece of timber let into a wall, into which nails may be driven. (15) *Die-engraving.* A soft steel cylinder from which to make a punch. (16) *Steam-engin.* (*a*) A safety-plug. (*b*) Same as PLUG-ROD.

2. A cake of pressed or twisted tobacco. **3.** [Colloq.] Any worn-out or useless article, particularly a horse past his prime: often with *old*. **4.** [Slang.] A silk hat; plug hat; tile. **5.** [Slang.] A man who has not learned his trade properly. **6.** [Slang.] A short and stumpy person. **7.** [Cape Ann, U. S.] A form of fishing-boat. **8.** [Booksellers' Slang.] A book that fails to sell to the extent of one edition. [< MD. *plugge*, plug.]

Compounds, etc.: — **plug'-ar"bor**, *n.* A mandrel or arbor for mounting a drill-chuck in a lathe. — **p.-basin**, *n.* A permanent wash-bowl with a hole and plug in the bottom. — **p.-bayonet**, *n.* An old-fashioned bayonet that fitted into the barrel of a firearm. See BAYONET. — **p.-cock**, *n.* A cock or faucet having a tapered plug in which there is a hole. When the plug is turned by its handle so that the hole is in line with the tube of the faucet, the fluid may flow out, otherwise not. — **p.-finisher**, *n.* A fine dental file for finishing the surface of a filling. — **p. hat**, a cylindrical hat with a high crown; a stovepipe hat; chimney-pot. — **p.-hole**, *n.* A hole into which to fit a plug. — **p.-joggle**, *n.* A stone which is plugged and joggled into surrounding stones, as the central base-stones of some lighthouses. — **p.-key**, *n. Elec.* A tapered plug for inserting between metal plates and making a connection. — **p.-machine**, *n.* A machine for making wooden plugs, as for beer-barrels. — **p.-rod**, *n.* In some old forms of steam-engine, a rod that served to work the trips that operated a steam-valve at some point in the stroke. — **p.-switch**, *n.* An electrical switch in which the connection is made or broken by the insertion or removal of a metal plug. See illus. under ROCK-DRILL. — **p.-tap**, *n.* A tap slightly tapering at the point. — **p.-valve**, *n. Steam-engin.* A distribution-valve constructed on the principle of a plug-cock.

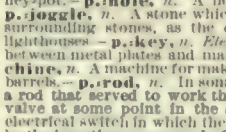
A Plug-bayonet (*Langue-de-bœuf*) of the 17th Century. (In the Tower of London.)

plug'board", plug'bōrd", *n. Elec.* A switchboard in which plugs are used to make the connections.

plugd, *pp.* Plugged. PHIL. SOC.

plug'ger, plug'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which plugs; specifically, in dentistry, an instrument for packing filling into a tooth-cavity.

A Dentists' Plugger.
a, face view of the tip.

plug'ging, plug'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of inserting a plug or plugs. **2.** Material for making plugs. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The act of cutting a plug in a melon, or putting a bullet into a man. **4.** Plugs collectively; specifically, wooden pins driven into the joints of stone or brick walls to enable battens to be nailed to them.

plug"-ug'ly, plug'-ug'li, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A ruffian in a city; street rowdy: used also attributively; as, *plug-ugly* riots: originally a Baltimore term.

plum†, *a.* Plump; full; round.

plum, plum, *n.* **1.** The edible drupaceous fruit of any one of various trees of the genus *Prunus*, especially *P. domestica;* also, the tree itself.

The fruit of *P. domestica*, usually larger than the cherry and smaller than the apricot, nearly allied fruits of the same genus, is further distinguished from them by its waxy, glaucous skin and its rather smooth flattish stone. This, the common garden plum, is known in more than 300 varieties, including the various damsons and gages. The bullace-plum (*P. insititia*) and all the varieties of the *P. domestica* are supposed by some botanists to have sprung originally from the sloe or blackthorn (*P. spinosa*).

2. The plum-like fruit of any one of various other trees not of the genus *Prunus*, or the tree itself. For examples, see phrases below and in vocabulary place. **3.** A raisin, especially as used in cooking; as, *plum* pudding. **4.** The best part of anything; a choice piece or portion.

Government offices were regarded as *plums* at which every one ought to be allowed a chance to take a bite.
FISKE *Civil Government* ch. 8, p. 262. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

5. [Colloq., Eng.] A sum of £100,000 sterling; a handsome fortune, or the possessor of such. [< AS. *plūme*, < L. *prunum*, < Gr. *prounon*, plum.] **plumb**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**Australian plum**, either of two Australian trees (*Cargillia* or *Diospyros arborea* and *C.* or *D. australis*) of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*), or their edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum, but more like and really allied to the persimmon, and hence called *Australian date-plum* or *persimmon*. The fruits, respectively gray and dark-purple in color, are called also the *gray* and the *black plum*.—**blood'-plum"**, *n.* The deep-crimson fruit of a West-African tree (*Hæmatostaphis Barteri*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*).—**Chickasaw p.**, a small tree (*Prunus angustifolia* or *Chicasa*) of the southern United States, bearing a red or yellowish-red globous, tender, succulent, and edible fruit; also, the fruit.—**gray p.** 1. See AUSTRALIAN PLUM. 2. Same as GUINEA-PLUM.—**Indian p.**, the fruit of either of two small trees (*Flacourtia cataphracta* and *F. Ramontchi*) of Madagascar.—**Malabar p.**, the rose-apple (*Eugenia Jambos*).—**Natal p.**, either of two South-African shrubs (*Arduina bispinosa* and *A. grandiflora*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), or their oblong drupe-like fruits, used for preserves.—**Orleans p.**, a cultivated variety of the garden plum (*Prunus domestica*).—**p.-bird**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch. **p.-budder**‡.—**p. broth**, broth containing plums or raisins.—**p.-cake**, *n.* A cake in which raisins and dried currants are baked, as a wedding-cake.—**p.-color**, *n.* A purplish-violet color. See table under SPECTRUM.—**p.-colored**, *a.*—**p.-curculio**, *n.* An American weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) highly destructive to the fruit of the plum, peach, and cherry.—**p.-fir**, *n.* A hardy greenhouse evergreen tree (*Podocarpus Andina*) from Chile, with edible fruit resembling the white grape in appearance and the cherry in structure.—**p.-gouger**, *n.* A weevil (*Anthonomus prunicida*) highly destructive to the plum and similar fruits in the Mississippi valley.—**p.-knot**, *n.* The black excrescence on limbs due to a fungus (*Plowrightia morbosa*).—**p.-loaf**, *n.* A loaf of bread containing raisins or currants.—**p.-moth**, *n.* A small tortricid moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*) that injures plums.—**p. pie.** 1. A pie containing raisins and currants. 2. A pie containing plums.—**p.-pig**, *n.* Pie-crust or dough paste shaped like little pigs with raisins or currants for eyes.—**p.-pockets**, *n. pl.* The swollen bladder-like fruits due to a fungus (*Taphrina pruni*).—**p. porridge**, porridge with raisins, currants, or plums mixed in it.—**p. pudding**, a rich boiled sack-pudding made with flour, suet, raisins, currants, spices, and spirits, often served with a sauce of burning brandy; regarded in England as specially appropriate to the Christmas season.—**p.-puddinger**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A small whaling-vessel that makes only short voyages, and thus is able to give its crew good fresh food.—**p.-tree**, *n.* Any tree that bears plums.—**p.-weevil**, *n.* A weevil that infests the plum.—**Queensland p.**, same as SOUR PLUM.—**rough-skinned p.**, same as GUINEA-PLUM.—**sour p.**, an Australian tree (*Owenia venosa*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), or its edible fruit. The wood is hard, strong, reddish, and useful for wheelwrights' work. The fruit is a globular drupe with a wholesome slightly acid pulp.—**sweet p.**, *Owenia cerasifera*.—**wild p.**, any one of various plums growing wild. Especially: (1) The European sloe or blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), a thorny shrub, with solitary flowers and fruit, naturalized in the United States. (2) A small tree (*Prunus Americana*) of hedges and low woods in the United States and Canada, often cultivated for its sweet roundish-oval yellow, orange, or red drupes, nearly destitute of bloom, and about the size of the damson. Called also *yellow plum, red plum*, and *horse-plum*. There are many greatly improved varieties. (3) A scraggy shrub (*Prunus subcordata*) of dry rocky hills in California and Oregon, with edible red fruit. Called also *California plum*.

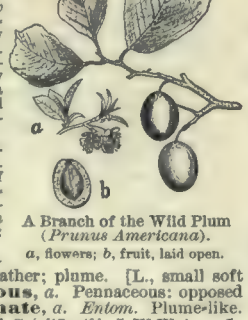

A Branch of the Wild Plum (*Prunus Americana*).
a, flowers; *b*, fruit, laid open.

plum, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Plumb. PHIL. SOC.

plum, *adv.* [Colloq.] As if done or guided by a plumb-line; exactly; hence, completely; entirely; as, *plum* tired; *plum* in the center: corrupted from *plumb*.

plu'ma, plū'mą, *C.* (plū'-mą, *W.*), *n.* A typical feather; plume. [L., small soft feather.]—**plu-ma'ceous**, *a.* Pennaceous: opposed to *plumulaceous*.—**plu'mate**, *a. Entom.* Plume-like.

plu'mage, plū'mĕj, *C. E. S.* (plūm'ĕj, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The feathers that cover a bird, taken collectively. See BIRD, *n.* **2.** Figuratively, gaudy costume; adornment.

The butterfly class, who give their attention chiefly to *plumage*.
ABBY M. DIAZ *Schoolmaster's Trunk* ch. 6, p. 48. [O. & CO. '74.]

[F.. < *plume;* see PLUME.]

plu'maged, plū'mĕjd, *a.* Covered with plumage: commonly in composition; as, bright-*plumaged*.

plu'mage-ry, plū'mĕj-ri, *n.* The art or industry of preparing feathers as ornaments.

plu-mas'sa-ry†, *n.* A plume of ornamental feathers.

plu"mas-sier', plū"mą-sīr', *C. Wr.* (plu-mas'sĭr, *I.*), *n.* [F.] One who deals in or makes up plumes; a plumist.

Plu"ma-tel'la, plū"mą-tel'ą, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Plumatellidæ*. **2.** [p-] A polyzoan of this genus. [Dim. < L. *plumatus*, pp. of *plumo*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, soft feather.]

Plu"ma-tel'li-dæ, plū"mą-tel'i-dē *or* -dê, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of phylactolæmatous polyzoans, especially those with sedentary massive colonies and tubiform zoœcia. [< PLUMATELLA.]

—**plu"ma-tel'lid**, *n.*—**plu"ma-tel'loid**, *a.*

plumb, plum, *vt.* **1.** To ascertain or test the perpendicularity of by means of a plumb-line. **2.** To make plumb or vertical; adjust to a true perpendicular; straighten: often with *up;* as, to *plumb up* a wall. **3.** To ascertain the depth of with a plummet; hence, to take the measure of; fathom; as, to *plumb* a channel.

A short walk restored me to myself, and renewed within me the resolve to *plumb* this mystery.
R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men, Olalla* p. 187. [S. '87.]

4. *Plumbing.* (1) To supply (a building) with gas- and water-pipes, etc. (2) To seal with solder or lead; as, to *plumb* a pipe. **plum**†.

plumb, *a.* **1.** True, accurate, and upright; perpendicular; as, a *plumb* wall; hence, upright in principle. **2.** [Colloq.] Fully qualified; perfect; complete.

A man who will squander his chances of fortune and the best years of his life on a government or a party which kicks fidelity every time is—a *plumb* idiot. OCTAVE THANET *Otto the Knight, Plumb Idiot* p. 266. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

plumb, *n.* **1.** A weight suspended by a line to test the verticality of something, as a wall; a plumb-bob or plummet. **2.** A position parallel to a plumb-line; the vertical or true; as, out of *plumb*.

One could see that it [the Irishman's house] was a little out of *plumb*, and a little wavy in outline, and a little . . . uncertain in general aspect. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[< F. *plomb*, < L. *plumbum*, lead.]

—**plumb'-bob"**, *n.* The roughly conical weight used in a plumb-rule or at the end of a plumb-line. See BOB.—**p.-joint**, *n.* See JOINT.—**p.-level**, *n.* A pendulum-level.—**p.-line**, *n.* **1.** The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended. **2.** A plumb-bob and its cord together.—**p.-rule**, *n.* A narrow rule furnished with a plumb-line or a cross-level, with which masons and carpenters test the verticality of their work.

A Plumb-bob.
f, finger-ring; *r*, reel for the line.

plumb, *adv.* **1.** In a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in a vertical direction; as, the house stands *plumb*. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] (1) With exactness; correctly; exactly; as, I hit him *plumb* on the nose. (2) Completely; entirely. In these meanings sometimes *plumb*.

plumb'age, plum'ĕj, *n.* [Rare.] Leaden articles collectively; leadwork; plumbing. [< L. *plumbum*, lead.]

plum-ba'gin, plum-bē'jin *or* -bą'-, *n.* A crystalline compound contained in and forming the bitter principle of leadwort (*Plumbago Europæa*). [< L. *plumbago* (*plumbagin-*), leadwort, < *plumbum*, lead.]

Plum-bag"i-na'ce-æ, plum-baj"i-nē'sę-ê *or* -bą'gi-ng'ce-ê, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous maritime herbs—the leadwort family—having alternate or clustered leaves and regular pentamerous, red, violet, or blue flowers. It embraces 8 genera and about 300 species.

Plum-ba'go, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < *plumbum*, lead.]

Plum"ba-gin'e-æ‡.—plum"ba-gin'e-ous, *a.*

plum-ba'go, plum-bē'go *or* -bą'-, *n.* **1.** Graphite: used for pencils, crucibles, and lubricating, and, as it is a conductor of electricity, extensively employed in electroplating to coat non-conducting surfaces, as gutta-percha.

Perhaps you will smile when I tell you that the *plumbago* of your pencil is essentially carbon.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 26, p. 151. [CHAUT. '86.]

2. *Bot.* [P-] See PLUMBAGINACEÆ. [L.; see PLUMBAGIN.]

—**plum-bag'i-nous**, *a.*

plum'be-an, plum'bę-an, *C. W. Wr.* (plum-bī'an, *I.*), *a.* Consisting of or resembling lead; heavy.

plum'be-ous, plum'bę-us, *C. W. Wr.* (plum-bī'us, *I.*), *a.* **1.** Same as PLUMBEAN. **2.** Lead-colored, as a bird. [< L. *plumbeus*, < *plumbum*, lead.]

plumb'er, plum'ėr, *n.* One who makes a business of plumbing. See PLUMBING, 1 (1). [< F. *plombier*, < LL. *plumbarius*, < L. *plumbarius*, of lead, < *plumbum*, lead.]

—**plumb'er-block"**, *n.* Same as PILLOW-BLOCK.—**plum'mer-block"**‡; **plum'mer-box"**‡.

plumb'er-y, plum'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The business of plumbing. **2.** A plumber's place of business. **3.** Articles made from lead, collectively; leadwork. [< F. *plomberie*, < L. *plumbaria*, < *plumbarius;* see PLUMBER.] **plum'mer-y**‡.

plum'bic, plum'bic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing lead, especially in its higher valence; as, *plumbic* chlorid. [< L. *plumbum*, lead.]

plum-bif'er-ous, plum-bif'ėr-us, *a.* Containing or yielding lead; as, a *plumbiferous* mineral. [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *fero*, bear.]

plumb'ing, plum'ing, *n.* **1.** (1) The art or trade of putting into buildings the tanks, pipes, traps, fittings, and fixtures (formerly made almost exclusively of lead) for conveying water, gas, and sewage; originally, the general art or trade of lead-working, including making, putting up, and repairing leaden roof-coverings and window-mountings. (2) The pipe-system for conveying water, gas, sewage, etc., in a building. See illus. under SANITATION. (3) The putting in and repairing of water, gas, and sewerage systems, in buildings. **2.** The testing, as by a plumb-line, whether or not a wall or other object is vertical. **3.** The act of sounding for depth, etc., with a plumb-line.

The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically or more especially in plumbing. Additional matter will be found under some of the most important ones.

an'gle-cock"	box coil	col'lar
ball cock	brack'et	cor'po-ra'tion stop
ball valve	branch	coup'ling
ba'sin	burn'er	creas'ing-ham"mer
bat	bush'ing	cross
bell	cane	cross'-valve"
bend	check'-valve"	dip'-pipe"
bib	cock	drain'-trap"
boil'er	coil'-plate"	dress'er
drip'-joint", d.-pump, d.-valve	lav'a-to-ry main	shave'-hook" sleeve
drop'-el'bow	mo-las'ses-gate"	slop'-hop"per
dum'my	nip'ple	smoke'-rock"et
el'bow	noz'le	snarl
ell	off'set	soil'-pipe"
ex-pand'er	pack'ing	sold'er
fau'cet	pipe, p.-bender, p.-clamp, p.-connection, p.-covering, p.-die, p.-fitting, p.-prover, p.-reducer, p.-stay, p.-stop, p.-threading, p.-tongs, p.-twister, p.-union, p.-vise	sold'er-ing-i'ron, s.-tool spig'ot stake strain'er suc'tion-pipe" T tap tap'-bor"er tee teest thim'ble trap turn'-pin" un'ion valve waste'-pipe" waste'-pre-vent"er wa'ter-clos"et wa'ter-main" wir'ing-ma-chine" Y yoke
fire'-plug		
flange'-joint		
flan'ging-ma-chine"		
flash'ing		
flush'ing-box"		
flux		
frost'-valve"		
gage'-cock"		
gas'ket		
gas'-pipe"		
globe valve		
goose'neck		
gro'zing-i'ron		
hop'per		
hop'per clos'et		
hose		
hy'drant		
in-creas'er		
joint		
la-trine'		
lat'ter-kin		

plum'bism, plum'bizm, *n. Med.* Lead-poisoning.

plumb'less, plum'les, *a.* Incapable of being sounded with the lead; unfathomable; as, a *plumbless* depth.

Plum"bo-gum'mite, plum"bo-gum'ait, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored, translucent, hydrous lead-aluminum phosphate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *gummi*, gum.]

plum"bo-sol'vent, plum"bo-sel'vent, *a.* Solvent of lead; holding lead in solution.

Lead is a fruitful source of disease in certain districts of England where the water has what is termed a *plumbo-solvent* quality.
MORELL MACKENZIE in *Youth's Companion* Mar. 31, '92, p. 162.

[< L. *plumbum*, lead, + SOLVENT, *a.*]

plum'bous, plum'bus, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing lead, especially in its lower valence; as, *plumbous* chlorid ($PbCl_2$). [< PLUMBUM.]

plum'bum, plum'bum, *n.* [L.] Lead: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry.

plumd, *pp.* Plumbed. PHIL. SOC.

plume, plūm, *C. S.* (pliūm, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *vt.* [PLUMED; PLU'MING.] **1.** To dress or arrange the feathers or plumage of; preen. **2.** To adorn with or as with plumes; by extension, to decorate with fine clothes.

Wild flowers *plume* the tops of all the walls. TAINE *Notes on England* tr. by W. F. Rae, ch. 10, p. 148. [H. & w. '72.]

3. To felicitate highly; overvalue; boast: used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his ability. **4.** To strip of plumes or feathers, as birds.

I will so pluck him as never hawk *plumed* a partridge.
SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 222. [O. & CO. '71.]

—**plumed adder**, a horned viper.—**p. partridge**, the mountain-quail.

plume, *n.* **1.** A feather, especially when large and ornamental; also, a tuft of such feathers.

Each bird [ostrich] has 25 white *plumes* in each wing, with a row of protectors, floss feathers, underneath. T. C. DUNCAN in *Rep. Commissioner Agric., '88* p. 697. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '89.]

2. A large feather, or a bunch of feathers, worn as an ornament; also, any waving ornament resembling feathers. **3.** *Entom.* A plumate hair. **4.** *Bot.* A plumule. **5.** *Her.* Three feathers, unless more are specified. **6.** A part of feather-like form; as, a branchial *plume* of a crustacean. Compare PANACHE. **7.** A plume-moth. **8.** [Rare.] Plumage. **9**†. A decoration of honor. [F., < L. *pluma*, small soft feather, < √ *plu*, float, sail.]

Compounds:—**plume'al"um**, *n.* Alum in feather- or plume-like forms.—**p.-bird**, *n.* A bird yielding ornamental plumes or having conspicuous feather-tufts; specifically, a long-billed or epimachine bird of paradise.—**p.-holder**, *n.* Something in which a plume may be held; particularly, an attachment to the top of a helmet for securing the plume of a knight.—**p.-maker**, *n.* One who makes up feathers into plumes; plumassier; plumist.—**p.-moth**, *n.* A small pterophorid moth with wings divided into feathery lobes.—**p.-nutmeg**, *n.* A Tasmanian tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*) of the monimiad family (*Monimiaceæ*); the Tasmanian sassafras.—**p.-plucked**, *a.* [Rare.] Stripped of plumes or of honors; reduced in rank; humbled.

A Plume-moth (*Pterophorus periscelidactylus*).

Derivatives:—**plume'less**, *a.* Destitute of plumes or feathers.—**plume'let**, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A down-feather; plumule. **2.** Something resembling a little plume, as a spray of foliage. **3.** *Bot.* A little plumule.—**plu'mer-y**, *n.* [Rare.] Plumes collectively considered; a collection of plumes.

plu-me'ta, plu-mē'tą, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish woolen cloth.

plu"met-té', plū'met-tê', *a. Her.* Covered with little feathers, or something similar, as the field, especially when divided into fusils. [< OF. *plumette*, dim. of *plume;* see PLUME.] **plu'met-ty**‡.

plumi-. Derived from Latin *pluma*, feather: a combining form.—**plu'mi-come**, *n. Spong.* A hexaster spicule having rays with plumose branches.—**plu-mic'o-mous**, *a.*—**plu'mi-corn**, *n.* An erect tuft of feathers on the side of the head, as in eared or horned owls; cornplume; ear-tuft.—**plu-mig'er-ous**, *a.* Furnished with plumage; feathered.—**plu'mi-ped.** I. *a.* Having feathered feet. II. *n.* A plumiped bird, as an owl or ptarmigan. **plu'mi-pede**‡.

plu'mi-li-form", plū'mi-li-fôrm", *a.* Having the form of a feather. [< L. *pluma*, feather, + -FORM.]

plu'mist, plū'mist, *n.* One who makes up or deals in plumes or feathers; a feather-dresser.

plum'-line", **-mer**, **-ming**. Plumb-line, etc. PH. S.

plum'met, plum'ėt, *vt.* [-MET-ED or -MET-TED; -MET-ING or MET-TING.] To adorn or weight with plummets or imitations thereof; as, a *plummeted* curtain.

plum'met, *n.* **1.** A piece of lead or heavy substance, attachable to a line, for making soundings, adjusting walls to the vertical, etc.; a plumb or plumb-bob: chiefly of literary and scientific use. Seamen usually say *the lead;* mechanics, *plumb* or *plumb-bob*. See illus. under PLUMB-BOB.

Surely the long straight rows of stately poplars . . . are set with line and *plummet*.
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 12, p. 105. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2. A plumb-rule. **3.** A pencil of solid metallic lead, as distinguished from a graphite or black-lead pencil: now little used. **4.** *Archæol.* A piece of stone fashioned like a plumb-bob, probably used as a weight in spinning, as a sinker, and for kindred purposes. **5†.** A weight. **6†.** A sword-hilt. [< OF. *plommet*, dim. of *plom*, F. *plomb;* see PLUMB, *n.*]

plum'my, plum'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of plums or desirable things; very choice; as, a *plummy* government office.

There's nothing I like better than to shovel in sugar and spice, and make nice, *plummy* cake for people. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Old-Fashioned Girl* ch. 17, p. 333. [R. BROS. '70.]

plu'mose, plū'mōs, *C. E. I.* (plu-mōs', *W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Bearing feathers; plumaged; plumed or feathered. **2.** Having fine processes on opposite sides, like the beard or vane of a feather; as, *plumose* hairs or tentacles. **3.** Resembling plumes or feathers; hence, light or airy.

When such crystals [columnar] become so fine that they look like hair or down, and lie in confused directions, the mineral composed of them is called '*plumose*.' RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 201. [G. A. '79.]

[< L. *plumosus*, < *pluma*, feather.] **plu'mous‡**.

— plu-mos'i-ty, *n.* The state of being plumose.

plump[1], plump, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; cause to fall or enter forcibly or suddenly; as, to *plump* a brick into a pond; to *plump* a load on the dock.

You might have *plumped* your shot into it [an earthen embankment] until you had converted it into an iron mine, but no chasm could have been forced in it by all the artillery in Europe. M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 20. [R. & S. '76.]

2. To utter abruptly or without reserve: often with *out;* as, he *plumped* the question; he *plumped out* the truth. **3.** [Eng.] To cast (a vote or votes) for one candidate when others might be voted for at the same time; in cumulative voting, to give (all one's votes) to one candidate; as, I *plumped* ten votes for Johnson.

II. *i.* **1.** To plunge or fall suddenly or heavily like a dead mass; as, he *plumped* overboard; a *plumping* rain.

Down he *plumped* on his knees. DE MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. ii, p. 113. [H. '92.]

2. [Eng.] To vote for or give all one's votes to one candidate. [< L. *plumbum*, lead; cp. F. *a plomb*, downright.]

plump[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To make plump; cause to swell out; dilate; puff; as, to *plump* up one's cheeks with air.

I would go also, and get myself *plumped* up into some sort of world-like rotundity. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter viii, p. 23. [S. '83.]

II. *i.* To become plump, as by reason of increase of flesh; as, your face has *plumped* recently.

plump[1], *a.* **1.** Swelled out or extended to the full; well-rounded; distended; fat; chubby; as, a *plump* woman; a *plump* purse. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Hard or dry: said of paths after rain. [ME. *plomp*, rude; cp. D. *plomp*. G. Dan. *plump*, clumsy.]

Synonyms: see ROUND.

— plump'ly, *adv.* With fulness and roundness.— **plump'ness**, *n.* The condition of being plump.

plump[2], *a.* Containing no reservation or qualification; blunt; downright, as, a *plump* lie. [< PLUMP[1], *v.*]

I do not know how it happened, but one thing led to another till Mr. King came out in *plump* terms on the right of remonstrance and of resistance. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Feb. 8, '12* in vol. i, p. 241. [L. B. & CO. '92.]

— plump'ly, *adv.* Bluntly and flatly; downright.

plump[1], *n.* A closely united group; a cluster or clump.

Snipe . . . do not usually fly off together, like a bevy of quail, or a *plump* of wild fowl, but scatter, each at his own will. H. W. HERBERT *Field sports* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 154. [S. & T. '49.]

plump[2], *n.* [Scot.] A sudden heavy shower; any heavy, solid downfall.

plump, *adv.* In a sudden and heavy manner; unexpectedly and with some force; as, *plump* into the bank.

plump'er, plump'ėr, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A saucer-shaped disk or padding placed in the mouth, as by persons who have lost their teeth, to distend the cheek and give it an appearance of plumpness. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] One who plumps a vote or votes; the votes so given, or the ballot containing them. **3.** [Slang.] An unqualified lie.

plumpt, *pp.* Plumped. PHIL. SOC.

plump'y, plump'i, *a.* Distended or fat; plump.

plu'mu-la, plū'mu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A plumule. [L., dim. of *pluma*, feather.] **— plu"mu-la'ceous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a plumule; downy. **— plu'mu-lar**, *a. Bot.* & *Ornith.* Plumulaceous; downy.— **plu"mu-la'ri-a**, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A hydroid of *Plumularia* or a related genus, named from their plume-like form. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus typical of *Plumularidæ*. **— plu"mu-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* Plumularioid. **Plu"mu-la-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of plumularioidean hydroids, especially those with polyptic sessile and in hydrotheca. **— plu"mu-la-ri'id**, *n.* **— plu"mu-la'ri-oid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plumularioidea* or *Plumularioidea*.— **Plu"mu-la"ri-oi'de-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A superfamily of calyptoblastic hydroids with hydrotheca adnate by their sides to only one side of the hydrocaulus.— **plu"mu-la"ri-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* **— plu'mu-late**, *a.* Minutely plumose.

plu'mule, plū'mūl, *C. E. S.* (plū'mūl, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A feather having the barbs soft and free from one another. **2.** A small plume-like part; specifically, one of the feathery scales on the wings of some male butterflies. **3.** *Bot.* The rudimentary or first bud of an embryo; the first bud of a young plant above the cotyledons or seed-leaves; the bud of the ascending axis.

The little bud of undeveloped leaves which is to be found between the cotyledons before germination in many cases . . . has been called the *plumule*. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* ¶ 16, p. 6. [I. B. & CO.]

[< L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, feather.]

— plu'mu-li-form", *a.* Having the form or appearance of a plumule.— **plu'mu-lose**, *a.* Resembling plumules or down-feathers.

plu'my, plū'mi, *C.* (plū'mi, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Covered with feathers; feathered; as, a bird's *plumy* head. **2.** Adorned with plumes; as, a *plumy* knight. **3.** Resembling a plume or feather; feathery; also, done as by using feathers or wings.

The towering palm displays his silver stem,
The while his *plumy* leaves wave in the breeze are waving.
MARIA BROOKS *Zophiel* can. 3, st. 3.

The handsome women move about like birds, with a *plumy*, elastic motion. G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 30, p. 305. [H. '73.]

plun'der, plun'dėr, *vt.* **1.** To take property or valuables from, as a dwelling or the person, by force or violence; pillage; rob; spoil; as, to *plunder* a palace.

The city having been *plundered* of its gold, silver, iron, and brass, was set on fire and burned to the ground.
J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* letter ii, p. 84. [R. BROS. '66.]

2. To seize by pillage or open force; despoil or ravage; rob; as, the savages *plundered* all the corn of the village. [< G. *plündern*, < *plunder*, trumpery.]

Synonyms: see DEVASTATE; STEAL.

— plun'der-er, *n.*

plun'der, *n.* **1.** That which is taken by plundering.

The British soldiers who had been in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, brought back with them certain terms such as '*plunder*,' 'life-guard,' and 'furlough,' which have ever since been retained in our tongue. MCCOSH *Logic* pt. i, § 82, p. 56. [C. & BROS. '71.]

2. The act of plundering or robbing; as, a month of anarchy and *plunder*. **3.** [Southern & Western U. S.] Household goods or baggage; personal belongings.

And brought my wife and *plunder* right along.
WILL CARLETON *First Settler's Story* st. 2.

[< G. *plunder*, furniture, trumpery.]

Synonyms: booty, pillage, prey, rapine, robbery, spoil, stolen goods, stolen property.

plun'der-age, plun'dėr-ėj, *n. Mar. Law.* The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plun'derd, *pp.* Plundered. PHIL. SOC.

plun'der-ous, plun'dėr-us, *a.* Addicted to plundering; pillaging.

plunge, plunj, *v.* [PLUNGED; PLUN'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thrust or throw suddenly into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; immerse in a fluid; sink; as, to *plunge* a stone into the river; to *plunge* a dagger into the heart. **2.** Hence, to thrust or drive into some thing, condition, or action so that the person or thing may be regarded as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* a nation into war; *plunged* in debt. **3.** In gardening, to sink to the rim in the ground, as a flower-pot.

These pots should be planted, or, as we term it, '*plunged*' to the rim, or level with the surface. PETER HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* ch. 29, p. 200. [O. J. CO.]

4†. To entangle; embarrass.

II. *i.* **1.** To jump, dive, or rush (into something that submerges, covers, or obscures); enter suddenly so as to be lost to sight; as, I *plunged* into the river; the path *plunges* into a thicket.

There is nothing to suggest to the savage that the sun should be enormously more distant than the cloud it seems to *plunge* into. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 13, p. 332. [A. '89.]

2. Hence, to rush or hurry (into a state or action) so as to be overwhelmed or surrounded; as, he *plunged* into the fight; the student *plunged* into excesses. **3.** To leap from, upon, or along something; as, the horse *plunged* onward; also, to leap, fall, or break, as a wave. **4.** To pitch or throw itself forward while at the same time throwing the hind legs up; buck: opposed to *rear;* as, the horse *plunges*. **5.** To descend abruptly; as, the precipice *plunges* to the river's brink. **6.** To venture recklessly, as in betting; take excessive risks, as in gambling; as, *plunging* at a race-course. [< F. *plonger*, < LL. **plumbico*, < L. *plumbum*, lead.]

Synonyms: see IMMERSE.

plunge, *n.* **1.** The act of plunging, jumping, or diving onward or down, especially into some fluid, as water; hence, a sudden and absorbing devotion of oneself to some occupation or pursuit; as, I take a *plunge* every morning; a *plunge* into business.

As the time of making the desperate *plunge* [début] approached, my hopes were somewhat cheered by the . . . lady who was rehearsing her part of Juliet with me. MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 2, p. 30. [H. '75.]

2. A sudden and violent motion, as a breaking billow; specifically, the act of springing forward, as a horse, and throwing the hind legs into the air. **3†.** A condition of difficulty; a strait.

— angle of plunge (*Geol.*), the angle of dip of a stratum, plus or minus the angle of surface inclination, according as it either ascends or descends respectively in the direction of the dip. **— plunge'-bath"**, *n.* **1.** A bath or tank large enough to permit one to plunge into it. **2.** Immersion by a plunge. **— p.-pole**, *n.* Eng.] The piston- or pump-rod of a pumping-engine; a plunger.

plun'geon[1], *n.* A sea-fowl, the diver.

plun'ger, plun'jer, *n.* **1.** One who or that which plunges. Specifically, a portion of a machine having a plunging motion: (1) A churn-dasher. (2) A plunger-piston, as in a pump or hydraulic jack. (3) *Firearms.* A firing-pin in a breech-loader. (4) *Elec.* A metal cylinder, connected with a coil, for regulating an induced current. **2.** *Blasting.* A rod designed for thrusting into a drill-hole and ascertaining the position of the cartridge. **3.** *Ceram.* A vessel for mixing clay paste; a slip-beater. **4.** [Slang.] A brilliant, irregular, or reckless better. **5.** [Slang.] *Mil.* A cavalryman.— **plun'ger-lift"**, *n.* In mining, a lift worked by a plunger instead of a bucket.— **p.-piston**, *n.* A solid piston.— **p.-pump**, *n.* A pump having a solid reciprocating piston instead of one with a valve, usually one in which such solid piston is of considerable length as compared with its diameter.

plun'ging, plun'jing, *pa.* **1.** Having a plunge-like motion; leaping or dashing headlong.

So he is sunk into the yawning wave,
The *plunging* sea fills up the watery gap.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 46.

2. Precipitated, or discharged or delivered as a missile, from an elevation.

Already the Indians held the sharp crests of the steep hills, and were delivering a *plunging* fire into the troops.
G. W. BAIRD in *Century Magazine* July, '91, p. 357.

— plun'ging-si"phon, *n.* Same as LIQUOR-THIEF.

plun'gy, plun'ji, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rainy; wet.

plun'ket, *a.* & *n.* Same as BLUNKET.

plu'per"fect, plū'pėr'fect, *C. E. I. S.* (plū'-, *W. Wr.*), *a. Gram.* Expressing past time or action prior to some other past time or action; past-perfect. [Abbr. of L. *pluquam-perfectum*, < *plus*, more, + *quam*, than, + *perfectum*, neut. s. of *perfectus;* see PERFECT.]

plu'per"fect, *n. Gram.* The verbal tense or phrase that expresses the past-perfect relation, as English *I had been*, Latin *fueram;* the pluperfect tense.

plu'ral, plū'ral, *C. E. S.* (plū'ral, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of more than one; designating two or more; as, a *plural* pastorate. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting more than one; applying to two or more (in languages that have a dual number, not to a pair): opposed to *singular;* as, girls, they, oxen, mice, pence, we, are *plural* words; the *plural* number.

In some languages, as French, German, Latin, and Greek, adjectives also take a plural form; and the verb has special plural terminations to agree with a plural subject.

3. *Law.* Indicating more than one, or applicable to more than one, yet possibly applying to but one.

In construing statutes, words in the plural number are deemed to include the singular, and words in the singular to include the plural, where such was the intention.

[< OF. *plurel*, < L. *pluralis*, < *plus* (*plur-*), more.]

— plu'ral-ly, *adv.*

plu'ral, *n. Gram.* The plural number, or a word in the plural number.

plu"ral-i-sa'tion, etc. See PLURALIZATION, etc.

plu'ral-ism, plū'ral-izm, *n.* **1.** The condition of being plural. **2.** *Anglican Ch.* The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at one time. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a plurality of ultimate substances, as spirit and matter: opposed to *monism*.

We replace, then, the *pluralism* of spontaneous thought by a basal monism. B. P. BOWNE *Philos. of Theism* ch. 1, p. 67. [H. '87.]

plu'ral-ist, plū'ral-ist, *n.* **1.** *Anglican Ch.* One who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice at the same time: used also adjectively; as, a *pluralist* bishop. **2.** Any one who holds a plurality of offices.

Mr. Walker, secretary of the government, and holding, besides, such a list of offices as would make the greatest *pluralist* among us feel insignificant. J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 14. [H. '63.]

3. *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism. **4.** Among the Mormons, one who has more wives than one.

plu"ral-is'tic, plū"ral-is'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a pluralist, or to pluralism of any kind. **2.** *Philos.* Maintaining the theory of pluralism.

The later Eleatics were *pluralistic*— holding to the distinction of matter and spirit. WINCHELL *Sci. and Rel.* ch. 2, p. 58. [H. '77.]

plu-ral'i-ty, plu-ral'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being plural; a number more than one.

In a country where a *plurality* of wives is lawful and common, the stick is almost a necessary part of the domestic economy. W. M. COOPER *Hist. of Rod* ch. 28, p. 285. [WM. R.]

2. The larger portion or greater number; majority; as, the census shows a *plurality* of women. **3.** [U. S.] *Polit.* The greatest of more than two numbers, whether it is or is not a majority of the whole; also, the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. When a candidate for office, out of 10,000 votes cast, receives 4,000, and two other candidates receive respectively 3,500 and 2,500, the first is elected by a plurality, though he has received less than a majority of the whole vote, and he is said to have a plurality of 500 votes. If the numbers are 6,000, 3,000, and 1,000, the majority is 2,000 and the plurality is 3,000.

If the principle of *plurality* is adopted, it should prevail, not only for one stage of an election, but for all its stages. CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 290. [A. S. B. '46.]

4. *Eccl.* (1) One of the livings held by a pluralist.

The clergy restricted from lay employments, *pluralities* restrained, and residence enforced. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 4, p. 149. [H. '80.]

(2) Same as PLURALISM, 2. **5.** Polygamy.

They [the Mormons] had adopted '*plurality*' (as the saints invariably term polygamy) only in accordance with a special revelation from God. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 29, p. 350. [AM. P. CO.]

[< OF. *pluralité*, < LL. *pluralita(t-)s*, plural number, < L. *pluralis;* see PLURAL.]

plu'ral-ize, plū'ral-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make plural by using a plural termination; attribute a plural condition to; express in the plural. **2.** [Rare.] To multiply or make manifold.

II. *i. Eccl.* To be or become a pluralist. **plu'ral-ise‡**. **— plu"ral-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* The attributing of plurality to a person or to any being or thing; the act of pluralizing.— **plu'ral-i"zer**, *n. Eccl.* A pluralist. **plu'ral-i"ser‡**.

plu'ra-tiv(e, plū'ra-tiv, *a. Logic.* Applying to the majority of a class. [< L. *pluralivus*, < *plus*, more.]

Pluralive Judgments are those in which more than half but not all of the subject is taken; as, 'Most men are vain.' L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 3, p. 102. [L. '67.]

— plurative proposition (*Logic*), a form of particular proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of more than half the subject. It may be *indefinite*, as "most men are conceited," or *numerically definite*, as "eighty men out of one hundred are conceited." Two such propositions in a syllogism, though both particular, may furnish a basis for a valid conclusion.

pluri-. Derived from Latin *plus* (*plur-*), more: a combining form.— **plu"ri-cap'su-lar**, *a.* Having many capsules, as a radiolarian.— **plu"ri-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Composed of several cells.— **plu"ri-col-le'gi-ate**, *a.* Consisting of many colleges incorporated jointly; as, *pluricollegiate* universities.— **plu"ri-cus'pi-date**, *a.* Having several cusps. **plu"ri-cus'pid:**.— **plu"ri-den'tate**, *a.* Having several teeth.— **plu"ri-fa'ri-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Of various kinds; multifarious.— **plu"ri-fe-ta'tion**, *n.* A state of pregnancy with more than one embryo.— **plu"ri-flag'el-late**, *a.* Having several flagella.— **plu"ri-flo'rous**, *a. Bot.* Having several or many flowers.— **plu"ri-fo'li-ate**, *a. Bot.* Having several or many leaflets.— **plu"ri-lit'er-al**, **l.** *a.* Containing more than the usual number of letters; specifically, containing more than three letters. **II.** *n.* A word of more than three letters.— **plu"ri-loc'u-lar**, *a. Bot.* Having several or many cells.— **plu"ri-nom'i-nal**, *a.* Polynomial.— **plu"ri-nu'cle-ate**, *a.* Having several nuclei. **plu"ri-nu'cle-a"ted:**.— **plu-rip'a-ra**, *n. Med.* A woman who has borne two or more children.— **plu"ri-par'i-ty**, *n. Med.* The state of being the mother of two or more children.— **plu-rip'a-rous**, *a.* **1.** Bringing forth more than one at a birth. **2.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to a mother of two or more children.— **plu"ri-par'tite**, *a.* Having several or many partitions.— **plu"ri-pres'ence**, *n.* [Rare.] Presence in many places or in more places than one.

Unsound opinions about the number of the sacraments or the *pluripresence* of saints. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 390. [F. S. & CO. '49.]

— plu"ri-sep'tate, *a.* Pluripartite.— **plu"ri-se'ri-al**, *a.* Including or belonging to a number of series.— **plu"ri-se'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*— **plu"ri-se'ri-ate**, *a. Bot.* Disposed in several or many rows or series.— **plu"ri-se'tose**, *a.* Having several setæ.— **plu"ri-spi'ral**, *a.* Multispiral.— **plu"ri-spo'rous**, *a.* Having several or many spores.

plu'ri-es, plū'ri-ēz *or* -ēs, *n. Law.* A writ issued after two of the same purport have successively been issued without effect; also, the clause designating the writ as being such. [LL., often. < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more.]

plu'ri-sy†, *n.* *Med.* Plethora; repletion; specifically, superabundance of blood in the system.

plu'ri-valve, plū'ri-valv, *a.* Having several valves or valve-like appendages, as an animal or plant.

plus, plus, *a.* **1.** Having an addition (of); increased (by): opposed to *minus;* as, four *plus* one equals five (written 4 + 1 = 5).

The Bible as read and understood by any man or school of men is God's book *plus* a very large element of human interpretation. W. R. SMITH *Old Testament in Jewish Church* lect. i, p. 4. [A. '81.]

2. Being or indicating more than nothing; above zero, or marking a quantity above zero; positive; as, a *plus* quantity; a *plus* expression. [L., more.]

plush, plush, *n.* *Fabrics.* A cloth, usually of wool or cotton, having a cut pile on one side commonly longer than that of velvet.

Flunkeys irredeemable, carrying their *plush* into highest heaven! CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 237. [S. '81.]

[< F. *pluche, peluche,* < L. *pilus,* hair.]

—**Banbury plush** (*Fabrics*), woolen upholstery-plush; furniture-plush.—**plush'-cop"per**, *n.* Chalcotrichite.—**p.-stitch**, *n.* A stitch of worsted-work made in a hanging loop that may be cut to form a plush-like nap.—**p. velvet** (*Fabrics*), short-napped plush; velvet plush.—**p. velveteen** (*Fabrics*), cotton plush imitating silk plush.—**velvet p.** (*Fabrics*), short-napped plush.

plush'er†, *n.* A kind of dogfish.

plush'y, plush'i, *a.* Having a surface like plush.

The devil . . . makes the first steps in the downward path to be most charming. The ground is *plushy* under foot, and sweet and fragrant clusters hang on each side and overhead. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Oct. 4, '73* vol. i, No. 2, p. 37. [J. B. F.]

Plu-si'i-dæ, plu-sai'i-dī *or* -si'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of geometriform noctuid moths with broad wings, frequently silvered or gilt, and slender ascending palpi.

Plu'si-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *plousios,* rich, < *ploutos,* riches.]—**plu-si'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**plu'si-oid**, *a.*

plu"si-oc'ra-cy, *n.* Same as PLUTOCRACY.

plus":quam-per'fect, *a.* *L. Gram.* Same as PLUPERFECT.

plu'tar-chy, plū'tär-ki, *C. E.* (plū'-, *W.*), *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] *Polit.* An oligarchy in which the rich exercise the ruling power by virtue of their wealth. Compare PLUTOCRACY. A plutarchy is not recognized as among the standard forms of government, but is regarded as a form of oligarchy, which is itself ranked as a depraved form of aristocracy. [< Gr. *ploutos,* riches, + *archō,* rule.]

Plu-tel'la, plu-tel'a, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Plutellidæ.* **2.** [p-] A moth of this genus. [Dim. < Gr. *ploutos,* wealth.]

—**Plu-tel'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of tineid moths with palpi scaly below at the middle joint and antennæ straight in rest.—**plu-tel'lid**, *a.* & *n.*—**plu-tel'loid**, *a.*

The Pluteus Larva of an Ophiuroid. (After *Müller.*)

a, rudiment of young ophiuroid; *d*, *d*, anterior arms; *d'*, *d'*, lateral arms; *e'*, *e'*, posterior arms.

plu'te-us, plū'tē-us, *n.* [-TEI, -tē-ī *or* -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Echin.* A free-swimming larva with a postanal lobe and arms containing a calcareous skeleton. **2.** Among the ancient Romans, a light railing, balustrade, or breastwork, as on a porch or balcony or between columns; also, the headboard of a bed, or a shelf affixed to a wall. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A wooden mantlet, parapet, breastwork, or shed for protecting soldiers, as on a fortification. (2) A strong shed or cover, mounted on wheels, to protect besiegers making approaches. **4.** In medieval warfare, a covered wagon moved by horses harnessed within it and between the wheels. [L., penthouse, parapet.]

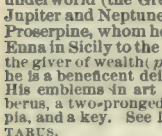
A Pluteus (def. 4) of the 15th century. (*Grose.*)

—**plu'te-al**, *a.* *Echin.* Of or pertaining to a pluteus. **plu'te-an‡.**—**plu'te-i-form"**, *a.* *Echin.* Having the form of a pluteus.

Plu'to, plū'tō, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The god or king of the underworld (the Greek Hades), son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpine, whom he carried off from Enna in Sicily to the world below. As the giver of wealth (*ploutos*) and grain, he is a beneficent deity. See PLUTUS. His emblems in art are the dog Cerberus, a two-pronged fork, a cornucopia, and a key. See DIS; HADES; TARTARUS.

Pluto with Cerberus. (Antique statue in the Villa Albani, Rome.)

[L., < Gr. *Ploutōn,* < *ploutos,* wealth.]

Plu'ton‡.

—**Pluto monkey**, a West-African whiskered cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus pluto*), grizzled black, with a white forehead.

pluto-. Derived from Greek *ploutos,* wealth: a combining form.—**plu"to-de-moc'ra-cy**, *n.* Government through the influence of money under the forms of a democracy.—**plu-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of the acquisition and distribution of wealth; political economy: a proposed name.—**plu-tol'o-gist**, *n.* One who has made a study of plutology.—**plu"to-ma'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* An insane delusion that one is rich.

plu-toc'ra-cy, plu-tec'ra-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** A wealthy class in a political community who control the administration of the government by means of their wealth; colloquially, the wealthy classes. **2.** The ruling class in a plutarchy; a plutarchy. [< Gr. *ploutokratia,* < *ploutos,* wealth, + *krateō,* be strong.] **plou"si-oc'ra-cy‡**; **plu"si-oc'ra-cy‡.**

plu'to-crat, plū'to-crat, *n.* One who exercises political power by virtue of his wealth; one of a plutocracy.

By the payment of the members of that House, it will convert it from an assembly of *plutocrats* into one more directly in harmony with the people. LABOUCHERE in *The Forum* Oct., '91, p. 280.

[< PLUTO- + Gr. *kratos,* strength.]

—**plu"to-crat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a plutocracy or a plutocrat. **plu"to-crat'ic-al‡.**

The *plutocratic* conscience is rarely inflammable—for the most part it smolders like punk. E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 16, p. 196. [A. '91.]

Plu-to'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Plutonic. **II.** *n.* A Plutonist.

Plu-ton'ic, plu-ton'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Pluto or his kingdom of Hades; hence, relating to or resembling the underworld; subterranean and fiery; as, *Plutonic* depths. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Of or pertaining to the teachings of the Plutonists or the Plutonic theory. (2) Deeply subterranean in original position; crystallized, probably from a fused condition, at great depths: said of igneous rocks, and opposed to *volcanic.*

Plutonic action has, indeed, played the most fantastic tricks with the crust of the earth, which seems as plastic in the grasp of the fiery power hidden within it as does clay in the hands of the sculptor. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch iv, p. 110. [T. & F. '66.]

[< L. *Pluto;* see PLUTO.]—**Plutonic theory**, the doctrine that the existing phenomena of rock-structure are chiefly due to igneous agency; Plutonism.

Plu'to-nism, plū'to-nizm, *n.* *Geol.* The system or opinions of Plutonists.

Plu'to-nist, plū'to-nist, *n.* A believer in or advocate of the Plutonic theory. **Plu-to'ni-an‡.**

Plu'tus, plū'tus, *n.* The Greek personification of riches, son of Iasion and Demeter. He was fabled to have been blinded by Zeus, so that his gifts should be distributed without discernment of the character of the recipients. At Athens and Thebes he was associated with Tyche (Chance, Fortune) and Eirene (Peace). Compare PLUTO. [L., < Gr. *Ploutos,* < *ploutos,* wealth.]

pluv'er, *n.* Plover. PHIL. SOC.

plu'vi-al, plū'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by rain; rainy; as, a *pluvial* equinox. **2.** Arising from the action of rain; as, *pluvial* erosion. [< L. *pluvialis,* < *pluvia,* rain, < *pluvius;* see PLUVIOUS.]

—**plu'vi-al**, *n.* *Eccl.* A cope used in various ceremonies.—**Plu"vi-al"i-for'mes**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A series of birds with schizognathous palate and aquatic habits, as plovers, gulls, etc.—**plu"vi-al'i-form**, *a.*—**plu'vi-al-in(e)**, *a.* *Ornith.* Of, pertaining to, or like a plover; charadriomorphic.

plu'vi-an, plū'vi-an, *n.* The crocodile-bird. **plu"vi-a'nus‡.**

pluvio-. Derived from Latin *pluvia,* rain (< *pluo,* rain): a combining form.

plu'vi-o-graph, plū'vi-o-grȧf, *n.* A recording raingage; a pluviometer registering the depth, time of occurrence, and rapidity of rainfall upon a given area. Called also *hyetometer, ombrometer,* and *udometer.* [< PLUVIO- + -GRAPH.]

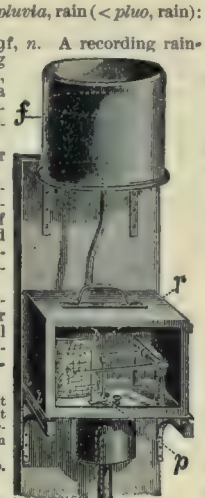

A Pluviograph.

The funnel (*f*) descends with the weight of the water falling into it, and by means of a rock-shaft and levers carries the pencil (*p*) with it, leaving a record on the rotating drum (*r*). When full, the funnel empties itself automatically.

—**plu"vi-o-graph'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*

plu"vi-og'ra-phy, plū"vi-og'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The art of obtaining automatic records of rainfalls. **2.** The charting and graphic representation of rainfall-areas. [< PLUVIO- + -GRAPHY.]

plu"vi-om'e-ter, plū"vi-em'ē-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of rainfall over a given surface. [< PLUVIO- + -METER.] **plu"vi-am'e-ter‡.**

It is easy to determine the amount [of water] which falls in any one spot by intercepting and measuring a portion of it: this is done by means of an instrument called the *pluviameter.* JACOB ABBOTT *Force* ch. 10, p. 165. [H. '73.]

—**plu"vi-o-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to the measuring of rainfall, as by a pluviometer. **plu"vi-a-met'ric** or **-ric-al‡**; **plu"vi-o-met'-ric-al‡.**—**plu"vi-a**[or -o-]-**met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

plu"vi-om'e-try, plū"vi-em'ē-tri, *n.* The art of measuring rainfall, or snowfall when reduced to water. [< PLUVIO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

plu'vi-o-scope, plū'vi-o-scōp, *n.* A rain-gage. [< PLUVIO- + -SCOPE.]

Plu"vi-ose', plū"vi-ōz' *or* plū'vi-ōs, *n.* [F.] The fifth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

plu'vi-ous, plū'vi-us, *a.* Of or pertaining to rain; subject to rains; rainy; moist. [< L. *pluvius,* rainy, < *pluo,* to rain.]

ply, plai, *v.* [PLIED; PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency; work at with steadiness; follow diligently; as, he *plies* the trade of a shoemaker.

The muskrat *plied* the mason's trade,
And tier by tier his mud-walls laid.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 14.

2. To use with diligence; employ busily in work; as, to *ply* the needle; to *ply* the oar.

But meanwhile axe and lever Have manfully been *plied.*
MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 53.

3. To make the subject of repetitious action; followed by *with.* Specifically: (1) To pursue with importunate solicitation or questioning; urge with persistency; as, to *ply* one with petitions or arguments.

Ply him [who is able to give instruction] with interrogations, and be in earnest to obtain information. JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 6, p. 200. [B. & CH. '66.]

(2) To treat freely with offers and gifts, as of food or drink; make the recipient of continual favors or flatteries; as, he *plied* the butler with wine.

Five soldiers . . . *plied* him with brandy, killed him, and took possession of his furs. KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 5, p. 380. [R. & H. '87.]

(3) To assail with persistent vigor; attack with continued activity; as, he *plied* the donkey with a whip.

The Spaniards continually *plied* their enemies with hand grenades, which seem to have produced a surprising effect. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* bk. v, ch. 3, p. 297. [C. & HT. '42.]

4†. To bend; mold; shape. **5†.** To apply. **6†.** To work.

II. *i.* **1.** To go back and forth between points; make trips: said of conveyances or those who have charge of them; as, ships that *ply* on the ocean; the captain *plied* between New York and Boston.

Round the lake
A little clock-work steamer paddling *plied*
And shook the lilies. TENNYSON *Princess* prol., st. 5.

2. To be steadily employed; continue in action; be busy; as, the seamstress's fingers *ply.* **3.** To search here and there for custom; as, the newsboys *ply* in the streets. **4.** To proceed in haste; as, thither he *plies.* **5.** *Naut.* To work against the wind; as, the ship lost three days in *plying.* **6†.** To bend or yield; incline. [< F. *plier* (< L. *plico*), bend.] **plyet.**

ply, *n.* [PLIES, *pl.*] **1.** A web, layer, or thickness, as in a carpet, cloth, or fire-hose: principally used in combination to class carpets according to the number of interwoven webs; as, two-*ply,* three-*ply,* etc. **2.** An inclination to one side; a bent or bias.

Milton was one of those pupils who are more likely to react against a tutor than to take a *ply* from him. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 1, p. 6. [H.]

3. [Archaic.] A twist or turn; a strand of a rope.

ply'er, *n.* Same as PLIER.

plyght†, *v.* & *n.* Same as PLIGHT. **plyghte†.**

Plym'outh cloak†. [Slang.] A cudgel or walking-staff: a phrase originated in Plymouth, England.

Plym'outh-ism, plim'uth-izm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The doctrines or theories of the Plymouth Brethren. See BRETHREN.—**Plym'outh-ist**, **Plym'outh-ite**, *n.*

Plym'outh Rock. One of a breed of domestic fowls. See FOWL, and plate of FOWLS, fig. 14.

plyt†, *n.* Same as PLIGHT[2]. **plytet.**

pneo-. Derived from Greek *pneō,* breathe: a combining form.—**pne"o-bi"o-man-ti'a**, *n.* *Med. Jurisprudence.* The lung or respiration test as proof of having been born alive: applied to infants. Called also *hydrostatic test, docimasia pulmonum.* **pneu"o-bi"o-man-ti'a‡.**—**pne"o-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* *Physiol.* The branch of animal mechanics that treats of respiration.—**pne"o-gas'ter**, *n.* The respiratory tract.—**pne"o-gas'tric**, *a.*—**pne'o-graph**, *n.* An instrument by which to test and trace the character of lung-expirations, by the movements of a thin light plate held before the lips and actuating a needle that traces a record on smoked paper.—**pne-om'e-ter**, *n.* Same as SPIROMETER.—**pne-om'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of lung-respiration.—**pne'o-scope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring thoracic motion.

pneum-. Same as PNEUMO-[1].—**pneum-ap"os-te'ma**, *n.* An abscess of the lung.—**pneum-at"el-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth; collapse of the lung.—**pneum-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Emphysema.—**pneum-ec'-to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The cutting away of a portion of a lung.

pneu'ma, niū'mą, *n.* **1.** A breath or breathing. Hence: (1) Soul or spirit. (2) In some ancient philosophies, the universal spirit or primitive substance. (3) In New Testament thought, the spiritual as distinguished from the vital principle, or psyche.

The natural man . . . must become a spiritual man, that is, one in whom the spirit, the *pneuma,* the higher or God-touched nature, in which the Holy Spirit dwells, is predominant. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. vii, p. 248. [S. '90.]

2. [P-] *Theol.* The Holy Ghost, or the act by which he proceeds, both from the Father and from the Son. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A sequence of tones upon the same pitch. (2) An ancient melodic phrase or sequence at the end of certain musical phrases, still in use in the Roman Catholic Church, resting on some one syllable. **neu'ma‡.** [< Gr. *pneuma,* breath, spirit, < *pneō,* blow, breathe.]

Synonyms: compare MIND.

pneu'ma-gram, niū'ma-gram, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A written message blown from one place to another through a pneumatic tube. *Pall Mall Gazette* Aug. 25, '92, p. 1261. [< Gr. *pneuma,* breath, + *gramma,* writing.]

pneu'ma-rox, *n.* Broken wind in horses. [< Gr. *pneuma,* breath, + *rōx,* fragment.]

pneum"ar-thro'sis, niūm"ār-thrō'sis, *n.* The collection or effusion of air into the cavity of a joint. [< Gr. *pneuma,* air, + *arthrōsis,* jointing.]

pneu-mat'ic, niu-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the science of pneumatics, or to machines, instruments, or devices in which its laws are exemplified, especially those that make use of compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* engine; *pneumatic* tires. **2.** Of or pertaining to or consisting of air or gas; gaseous; as, *pneumatic* pressure. **3.** Containing air, as the bones of birds. **4.** Of or pertaining to the respiratory system. **5.** [Rare.] Of or belonging to the pneuma or spirit; spiritual.

On the mountain, Satan appealed to Christ's spirit or *pneumatic* nature. G. D. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* ch. 21, p. 291. [A. '88.]

[< L. *pneumaticus,* < Gr. *pneumatikos,* < *pneuma;* see PNEUMA.]

Phrases:—**pneumatic despatch**, the transmission of written messages and light packages by means of pneumatic tubes.—**p. differentiation** (*Med.*), a mode of treatment by inhalation of air of varying density, either more rare or more compressed than that surrounding the patient's body.—**p. hammer**, a hammer operated by pneumatic pressure.—**p. paradox**, the fact that a light object can be held against a small aperture by a current of air directed against it through the aperture: due to the diminution of atmospheric pressure between the object and the aperture, caused by the current escaping laterally.—**p. philosophy†**, the science of pneuma or spirit; psychology; pneumatology.—**p. railway**, a railway in which pneumatic pressure in a long pipe or tube is the motor. The method has not been found practicable on any large scale.—**p. school**, an old school of medicine that held that both normal and diseased action were due to the pneuma or universal soul.—**p. trough**, a trough or sink to be filled with water or mercury, in which an inverted jar, likewise filled with the same material, is supported to collect by displacement at its top a gas generated in a retort and passed by a tube under the mouth of the jar.—**p. tube**, a despatch-tube in which compressed air, or the weight of the atmosphere pressing on a disk interposed between it and a vacuum produced by pumping, is the motor.—**p. tube valve**, a double-gate valve in a pneumatic tube, that is

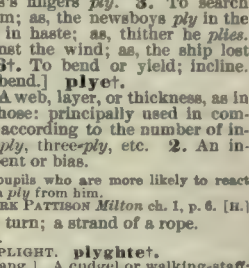

Terminal Apparatus in a System of Pneumatic-tube Delivery.

t, indicator-box for signaling when a message is in the tube; *a*, lever for operating the valves *a* and *b*, thus releasing the carrier (*c*); *v*, vacuum-valve.

opened automatically by the passage of a car or follower.—**p. valve**, usually, a clack-valve of light material, as oiled silk: used in air-exhausting pumps.

pneu-mat'ic, niu-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** One of the members, as a bellows or a tube, of the pneumatic action of an organ. **2.** Same as PNEUMATOLOGY, 1. **3.** [Colloq.] A safety bicycle fitted with pneumatic tires. Called also *pneumatic wheel*. See illus. under BICYCLE.

pneu-mat'ic-al, niu-mat'ic-al, *a.* Same as PNEUMATIC: chiefly in literary use.—**pneu-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of pneumatic force or contrivance.

pneu"ma-tic'i-ty, niū"ma-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being buoyant by reason of air-cavities or air-inflation.

Although so heavy, they [gannets] swim lightly, owing to the remarkable *pneumaticity* of the body.
E. COUES *Key to N. Am. Birds* pt. iii, ch. 11, p. 730. [E. & L. '84.]

pneu-mat'ics, niu-mat'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of physics that treats of the mechanical properties of gases, such as their pressure, elasticity, density, and also of pneumatic mechanism: sometimes including *acoustics*.

Boyle made the air-pump a means of advancing the science of *pneumatics*, and became the founder of experimental chemistry.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 1, p. 597. [H. '75.]

2†. Same as PNEUMATOLOGY, 1.

pneu'ma-tize, niū'ma-taiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To make pneumatic; fill with air.

pneumato-, pneumat-. Derived from Greek *pneumat-s*, air, breath, spirit (< *pneō*, breathe): combining forms.—**pneu"ma-the'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition that consists in having air developed in the blood-vessels.—**pneu"ma-tha'ni-a**;—**pneu'ma-to-cele"**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An emphysematous hernial tumor of the scrotum; wind-dropsy. **2.** A hernia containing air or gas; pneumocele.—**pneu'ma-to-cyst**, *C.* **pneu-mat'o-cyst**, *W.*, *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* A sac of a siphonophore containing air and buoying up the other parts; a swim-bladder. **2.** *Ornith.* An air-sac.—**pneu"ma-to-cys'tic**, *a.*—**pneu'ma-to-gram**, *C.* (**pneu-mat'o-gram**, *W.*), *n.* Same as PNEUMOGRAM.—**pneu'ma-to-graph"**, *n.* Same as PNEUMOGRAPH.—**Pneu"ma-to-ma'chi-an.** **1.** *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to a short-lived heretical party (4th century) that denied the personality or the godhead of the Holy Spirit. **II.** *n.* One who combats the Holy Ghost; specifically, one of the above sect.—**pneu"ma-tom'e-ter**, *n. Surg.* An instrument for measuring the volume of air exhaled at one breath; a pulmometer.—**pneu-mom'e-ter**;—**pneu"ma-tom'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of the breath.—**pneu"mat-om'phal-o-cele**, *n.* An umbilical intestinal hernia containing gas or air.—**pneu"ma-to-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Dread of the spiritual.—**pneu'ma-to-pho"ny**, *n.* [Rare. Utterance of audible words by disembodied spirits.—**pneu"ma-to-pho'ric**, *a.*—**pneu'ma-to-phore"**, *C.* **pneu-mat'o-phore**, *S. W.*, *n.* **1.** The pneumatocyst of a siphonophore. See illus. under SIPHONOPHORE. **2.** A cystonectous siphonophore.—**pneu"ma-toph'o-rous**, *a.*—**pneu"ma-to-rha'chis**, *n. Pathol.* Accumulation of air in the canal of the spinal column.—**pneu"ma-to'sis**, *n.* An abnormal accumulation of gas in any part of the body; flatulent distension of the stomach and bowels.—**pneu"ma-to'sic**, *a.*—**pneu"ma-to-tho'rax**, *n.* Pneumothorax.

pneu"ma-tog'ra-phy, niū"ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** A description of the belief and practise of communication with spirits; pneumatology. **2.** Writing believed to be independent of a medium, and caused by spirits; spirit-writing. [< PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY.]
—**pneu"ma-to-graph'ic**, *a.*

pneu"ma-tol'o-gy, niū"ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of the nature and operation of spirit, or a treatise on that science; the science of spiritual existence; formerly divided into (1) *theology*, treating of God; (2) *angelology* and *demonology*, treating respectively of angels and demons; and (3) *pneumatology proper* (now *psychology*), treating of the human spirit. **2.** The science of the beliefs of men touching a world of spirits; spiritual philosophy. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit. **4†.** The science of elastic fluids; pneumatics. [< PNEUMATO- + -LOGY.]—**pneu"ma-to-log'ic, -al**, *a.*—**pneu"ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

pneumo-[1], **pneumon-**, } Derived from Greek *pneumōn*, lung (< *pneō*, breathe): combining forms.—
pneumono-. }
pneu"mo-ac"ti-no-my-co'sis, *n.* Actinomycosis of the lungs.—**pneu-mo'a-cee**, *n. Pathol.* Same as PNEUMONIA.—**pneu"mo-car"ci-no'ma**, *n.* Cancer of the lungs.—**pneu'mo-cele**, *n.* Hernia of a lung. Compare PNEUMATOCELE.—**pneu"mo-no-cele"**;—**pneu"mo-cho-lo'sis**, *n.* Bilious pneumonia.—**pneu-moch'y-sis**, *n.* Dropsy of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-co'cus**, *n.* [*N. L.*] A micrococcus found in those suffering from pneumonia.—**pneu"mo-co"ni-o'sis**, *n.* Pulmonary disease due to inhalation of dust.—**pneu"mo-no-ko"ni-o'sis**;—**pneu"mo-e-de'ma**, *n.* Infiltration of serum into the substance of the lung.—**pneu"mon-e-de'ma**;—**pneu"mo-en"ter-i'tis**, *n. Veter.* Inflammation of the intestines, involving the lungs; hog-cholera.—**pneu"mo-gas'tric**, **1.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pneumogastric nerve. **II.** *n.* The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve, the vagus. See illus. under NERVE.—**pneu'mo-gram**, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A tracing of the respiratory movements of the chest, made by a pneumograph. **2.** [Eng.] A message transmitted by a pneumatic tube.—**pneu"mo-lith-i'a-sis**, *n.* The formation of alkaline concretions in the lungs; pulmonary calculus.—**pneu"mo-mal-a'ci-a**, *n.* Softening of the lung without gangrene.—**pneu"mo-my-co'sis**, *n.* Disease of the lungs or bronchial tubes due to the presence of microscopic fungi.—**pneu"mon-nl'gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the lungs or surrounding tissues, sometimes, specifically, diaphragmatic gout or angina pectoris.—**pneu"mon-n"tel-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth.—**pneu"mon-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Emphysema of the lungs.—**pneu"mon-e-de'ma**, *n.* Pneumocelema.—**pneu"mon-e'mi-a**, *n.* Congestion of the lungs.—**pneu"mon-i'mi-a**;—**pneu"mon-em-phrax'is**, *n.* Pneumonemia.—**pneu"mo-no-car'ci-no'ma**, *n.* Pulmonary cancer.—**pneu'mo-no-cele"**, *n.* Hernia of the lung, either through the diaphragm or the walls of the chest. Compare PNEUMATOCELE.—**Pneu"mo-no-chlam'y-da**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods adapted for terrestrial life and having an operculated shell, including *Cyclostomidæ*, *Helicinidæ*, etc.—**pneu"mo-no-chlam'y-date**, *a.*—**pneu"mo-no-cir-rho'sis**, *n.* Fibroid degeneration of the lungs; hardening or contraction of the substance of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-no-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Neuralgic pain in a lung.—**pneu"mo-no-mel"a-no'sis**, *n.* Pulmonary melanosis, black degeneration of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-nom'e-ter**, *n.* Same as PNEUMATOMETER.—**pneu"mo-no-my-co'sis**, *n.* Same as PNEUMOMYCOSIS.—**pneu"mo-no-pur-u'ly-sis**, *n.* Paralysis of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-no-phle-bi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the pulmonary veins.—**Pneu"mo-noph'o-ra**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Echin.* The *Pneumophora*. **2.** *Zoöph.* The *Cystonectæ*.—**pneu"mo-noph'thi-sis**, *n.* Pulmonary phthisis.—**Pneu"mo-no-po'ma**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pneumonoclamyda*.—**pneu"mo-no-po'mous**, *a.*—**pneu"mo-nor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Pneumorrhagia.—**pneu"mon-or-rhe'a**, *n.* A gradual bloody discharge from the lungs; bleeding of the lungs.—**pneu'mo-no-sar-cy**, *n.* Hepatization of the lungs; the conversion of the lungs into a liver-like substance by disease.—**pneu"mon-y-pos'ta-sis**, *n.* Inflammation of a depending portion of a lung from long lying on the back.—**Pneum"o-ot'o-ka**, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Pneumotoca*.—**pneum"o-ot'o-kous**, *a.*—**Pneu-moph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Echin.* A suborder of apodal holothurians with lungs, as *Molpadiidæ*.—**pneu-moph'o-rous**, *a.*—**pneu-moph'thi-sis**, *n.* Pulmonary phthisis; consumption.—**pneu"mo-phy'ma-ta**, *n. pl.* Tubercles of the lungs.—**pneu"mor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Hemorrhage of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-skel'e-ton**, *n.* A hard structure connected with the breathing-organs, as the shell of a mollusk.—**pneu"mo-skel'e-tal**, *a.*—**Pneum-ot'o-ca**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates breathing air and oviparous, as birds and reptiles.—**pneum-ot'o-cous**, *a.*—**pneu-mot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of opening a diseased cavity of the lung by incision.—**pneu"mo-ty'phus**, *n.* Typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.—**pneu"mo-ty-po'sis**, *n.* Intermittent pneumonia.

pneumo-[2]. Derived from Greek *pneuma*, air (< *pneō*, breathe): a combining form.—**pneu"mo-hem"o-tho'rax**, *n.* Air and bloody fluid in the cavity of the pleura.—**pneu"mo-hæm"o-tho'rax**;—**pneu"mo-hy-drom'e-tra**, *n.* The generation of gas in the womb by decomposition of its fluid contents.—**pneu"mo-hy"-dro-tho'rax**, *n.* Air and water in the pleural cavity.—**pneu"mo-per'i-car-di'tis**, *n.* The effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium, with inflammation of the membrane.—**pneu"mo-phy'sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] One of two membranous sacs, filled with air, connected with the reproductive organ of the drone bee.—**pneu"mo-py"o-tho'rax**, *n.* Pneumothorax in which pus as well as gas is present.—**pneu"mo-ther'a-py**, *n.* The treatment of disease by inhalation of either rarefied or compressed air.—**pneu"mo-tho'rax**, *n.* An accumulation of air or gas within the pleural cavity, generally complicated with pleurisy and tubercles in the lungs. **pneu"ma-tho'rax**;—**pneu"ma-to-tho'rax**;.

pneu'mo-derm, niū'mo-dęrm, *n. Conch.* One of the *Pneumodermonidæ*. [< PNEUMO-[1] + Gr. *derma*; see DERM.]

Pneu"mo-der-mon'i-dæ, niū"mo-dęr-mon'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gymnosomatous pteropods. **Pneu"mo-der'mon**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PNEUMO-[1] + Gr. *derma*, skin.] **Pneu"mo-der'mi-dæ**;.

pneu"mo-der'mo-nid, *n.*—**pneu"mo-der'mo-noid**, *a.*

pneu'mo-graph, niū'mo-grǫf, *n.* A stethograph. [< PNEUMO-[1] + GRAPH.] **pneu'ma-to-graph"**‡.

pneu"mo-graph'ic, niū"mo-graf'ic, *a.* Descriptive of the lungs; recording respiratory movements.

pneu-mog'ra-phy, niu-mog'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The scientific description of the respiratory organs. **2.** The registering of the air that passes through the respiratory organs. [< PNEUMO-[1] + -GRAPHY.]

pneu-mol'o-gy, niu-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the respiratory organs. [< PNEUMO-[1] + -LOGY.]—**pneu"-mo-log'ic** or **-ic-al**, *a.*—**pneu-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

pneu-mom'e-ter, -try. See PNEUMATOMETER.

pneu-mo'ni-a, niu-mō'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung-tissue, characteristically accompanied by fever (reaching its height about the ninth day), local pain, cough, expectoration, and dyspnœa, frequently complicated with other diseases. See the phrases. [< Gr. *pneumonia*, < *pneumōn*, lung, < *pneō*, breathe.] **pneu"-mo-ni'tis**;. **pneu'mo-ny**‡.

—**bilious pneumonia**, inflammation of the lungs complicated with gastric fever; typhoid pneumonia.—**catarrhal p.**, same as BRONCHOPNEUMONIA.—**cotton-p.**, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs due to inhalation of cotton-dust and -fiber in cotton-mills.—**fibrinous p.**, inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes, with croupy symptoms attending.—**croupous p.**;—**gangrenous p.**, necropneumonia.

pneu-mon'ic, niu-mon'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with pneumonia; pertaining to or characteristic of pneumonia. **2.** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. **II.** *n.* Medicine for lung-diseases.—**pneu"mo-ni'ic**, *a.*

pneu-mon'i-ca, niu-mon'i-ca, *n. pl. Pathol.* Diseases of the lungs, as a class. [< Gr. *pneumonikos*, pneumonic, < *pneumōn*; see PNEUMONIA.]

pneu"mo-no-car'ci-no'ma, etc. See PNEUMO-[1].

pneu'pome, niū'pōm, *n.* An air-breathing gastropod with an operculum. [< Gr. *pneumōn* (see PNEUMO-[1]) + *pōma*, lid.]

pneu"si-o-bi"og-no'sis, niū"si-o-boi"og-nō'sis, *n.* Same as PNEOBIOMANTIA. [< Gr. *pneusis*, blowing, + *bios*, life, + *gnōsis*, knowledge.]

Pniese, nīs, *n.* [Am. Ind.] An order among the American Indians, the members of which were supposed to possess supernatural powers and courage. JANE G. AUSTIN *Standish of Standish* ch. 15, p. 189. [H. M. & CO.]

pni-ga'li-on, **nal-gē'li-on** *or* **ni-gā'li-on**, *n. Pathol.* A sense of suffocation; nightmare. [< Gr. *pnigaliōn*, nightmare, < *pnigō*, choke.]

pnix'is, nix'is, *n. Pathol.* Difficulty or impossibility of breathing; suffocation. [< Gr. *pnixis*, < *pnigō*, choke.]

Pnyx, nix, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The place in ancient Athens where the people met to deliberate and vote upon public affairs; also, the popular assembly itself as a body. [< Gr. *pnyx*, < *pyknos*, crowded.]

Po'a, pō'a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of grasses (*Gramineæ*) widely distributed in temperate and cold countries, having 6-flowered spikelets arranged in open panicles. The June-grass or Kentucky blue-grass (*P. pratensis*) is one of the best-known species. [< Gr. *poa*, grass.]

poach[1], pōch, *vt.* **1.** To cook (eggs) by dropping (them), after breaking, into boiling water. **2.** [Rare.] To cook (eggs) with butter in a saucepan. [< F. *pocher*, orig. hit; see POACH[2], *v.*]

poach[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rob of game; as, to *poach* a preserve. **2.** To intrude upon unlawfully; encroach upon without right.

II. *i.* **1.** To intrude for the purpose of stealing game; take game or fish unlawfully; as, to *poach* for rabbits. **2.** To intrude or encroach unlawfully for any purpose. [< OF. *pocher*, pouch, < *poche*; see POUCH.]

poach[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tread into mire, as wet ground.

Cattle will . . . roam at will . . . through meadow and forest, . . . often *poaching* up the soft, wet soil, especially in Spring, so that their hoofs destroy as much as they eat.
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 2, p. 19. [C. & CO. '71.]

2†. To plunge, drive, or force into something; push. **3†.** To begin and not complete. **4†.** To spear, as fish.

II. *i.* **1.** To become miry and soft. **2†.** To make a thrust, as with a sword. [< F. *pocher*, poke, < LG. *poken*, poke.] **potch‡.**

poach'ard, *n.* Same as POCHARD. **po'card†.**

poach'er[1], pōch'gr, *n.* A device, as a disk with perforated depressions, in which to place eggs while being poached in water.

poach'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who poaches or steals game.

He did not know that a keeper is only a *poacher* turned outside in, and a *poacher* is a keeper turned inside out.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 1, p. 20. [MACM.]

2. One who intrudes or encroaches. **3.** A fish, the sea-poacher. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The widgeon.

poach'ing, pōch'ing, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* The unlawful killing or taking of game, especially at night; trespassing on lands of another in pursuit of game in the night-season. **2.** Intruding; intermeddling.

poacht, *pp.* Poached. PHIL. Soc.

poach'y, pōch'i, *a.* Easily trodden into holes by cattle; wet and soft: said of land.—**poach'i-ness**, *n.*

poak, pōk, *n.* Among peltmongers, waste from the dressing of skins: used as a fertilizer. **ponke‡.**

po'can, pō'can, *n.* [Appar. Am. Ind.] The pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*). **po'can-bush"‡.**

po-ca'son, po-kē'sgn, *n.* Same as POCOSON.

poc-coon', *n.* Same as PUCCOON.

po-chade', po-shēd', *n.* [F.] A rough sketch such as can be easily rubbed out. Compare CROQUIS.

The American Pochard. 1/16

po'chard, pō'chard, *n.* **1.** A sea-duck of the genus *Aythya*, having the head and neck reddish and the nail of the bill hooked. *A. ferina* is the common pochard of the Old World; *A. americana*, the American pochard or redhead; *A. capensis*, the South-African pochard. **2.** A related duck; as, the tufted *pochard* (*Aythya cristata*), a scaup of the Old World. [< POACH[2], *v.*]

po"chette', pō'shet', *n.* [F.] A kit or small violin.

An Italian Pochette of the 17th Century.

pock[1], pec, *n.* **1.** A pustule in an eruptive disease, as in smallpox. **2†.** Smallpox. [< AS. *poc*, pustule.]

pock[2], *n.* [Scot.] A bag; pouch.

pock'-bro"ken, pec'-brō"kn, *a.* Pock-marked.

pocked, pect, *a.* Pitted by smallpox.

pock'et, pek'gt, *vt.* **1.** To put into a pocket; as, to *pocket* a pool-ball. (1) To store up, as in a pocket.

It has been assumed that energy may be *pocketed* in portions of matter, to be let loose on certain occasions, and produce effects.
WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 5, p. 120. [H. '77.]

(2) To shut in, both in front and at the side: said of a horse in a race. (3) *Mech.* To enclose in a case or cavity; as, a *pocketed* valve. **2.** To take or appropriate, as money, whether fairly or unfairly.

The Fleet parson asked no questions, did his work, and *pocketed* his fee — and the marriage was legal.
McCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 39, p. 280. [H. '90.]

I had not *pocketed* a farthing.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 360. [L. '74.]

3. To accept without resentment; hide, as emotion.

What, wear the livery of my king, and *pocket* an affront?
FARQUHAR *The Constant Couple* act iii, sc. 1.

4. To retain without acting upon, as an unsigned legislative bill.

pock'et, *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch; especially, a pouch attached to a garment, for carrying money and other small articles.

Angelo. The last garment
That men will make for me will have no *pockets*.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. iii, div. vi.

2. Hence, figuratively, pecuniary means or interests.

Its appeal is to the *pocket*, not to the sympathies. HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* ch. 29, p. 339. [H. G. '86.]

3. A cavity, opening, or receptacle. (1) *Mining.* A cavity containing gold or other ore; a swelling in a lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold in one spot.

Before night he struck another *pocket*, and took out a pound and a half of gold. W. COLTON *Three Years in California* ch. 21, p. 287. [A. S. B. '51.]

(2) *Naut.* A pouch in a sail, made by sewing on a strip of canvas, into which a light spar may be set. (3) A hole in a window-sill for the pulley of the sash-hoisting mechanism. (4) The trap of a fish-weir. (5) One of the pouches of a pool- or billiard-table, into which the balls are driven. (6) A socket, as for a post or the mast of a derrick.

4. [Eng.] A bag for containing wool, hops, ginger, or other commodities, usually about half the size of a sack.

5. [U. S.] A glen among mountains.

Among the rough and steep chains of mountain full of 'draws,' '*pockets*,' and gulches, . . . the search is anything but easy.
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 12, p. 340. [S. '82.]

6. [Slang.] A position as in a horse-race in which a horse is behind the leading horse or horses, and is kept from going past by others at the side. [< F. *pochet*, dim. of *poche*; see POUCH.] **pok'et†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**in pocket**, having pecuniary gain.—**out of p.**, having lost money.—**pock'et-book"**, *n.* **1.** A small book or case for carrying money and papers in the pocket. **2.** A note-book or other book for the pocket; wallet. **3.** Money or pecuniary resources.—**p. borough**, see BOROUGH, 2.—**p.-cloth†**, *n.* A pocket-handkerchief.—**p.-dial**, *n.* A small sun-dial to be carried in the pocket.

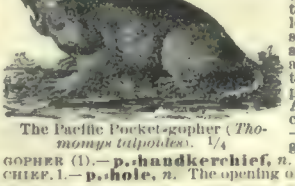

The Pacific Pocket-gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*). 1/4

—**p.-drop**, *n.* A drop-scene in a theater, made to be doubled up into little space.—**p. edition**, an edition or copy of a book small enough to be carried in the pocket.—**p.-flap**, *n.* A piece of cloth that covers a pocket-hole.—**p.-gopher**, *n.* A geomyoid rodent. See GOPHER (1).—**p.-handkerchief**, *n.* Same as HANDKERCHIEF, 1.—**p.-hole**, *n.* The opening of a pocket.—**pock'-**

et-ing-sleeve"†, *n.* A long loose sleeve, in vogue in the 15th century.—**p.-judgment**, *n. Eng. Law.* A money-bond, now obsolete, enforceable when overdue by immediate execution without suit or summons, as a statute merchant; a judgment-note.—**p.-knife**, *n.* A knife, having one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket; a penknife. See illus. under KNIFE.—**p.-lid**, *n.* A pocket-flap.—**p.-measure**, *n.* A bill that a legislator is ready to present or to withhold according to circumstances.—**p.-money**, *n.* Money for occasional expenses; spending-money.—**p.-mouse**, *n.* A small American saccomyoid rodent having external cheek-pouches.—**p.-net**, *n.* In fishing, a trammel-net.—**p.-picking**, *n.* Stealing out of the pocket; the trade of a pickpocket.—**p.-piece**, *n.* A coin kept in the pocket as a curiosity, souvenir, or talisman.—**p.-pistol**, *n.* **1.** A small pistol made to be carried in the pocket. **2.** [Slang.] A liquor-flask carried in the pocket.—**p.-rat**, *n.* A pocket-gopher.—**p.-relay**, *n.* A telegraphic relay which may be carried in the pocket and used for making connection at any point on a line.—**p.-sheriff**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A sheriff appointed by the crown without previous nomination by the court of exchequer: an irregularity long since discontinued.—**p.-veto**, *n.* [U. S.] The act of a chief executive who, where the legislative session will end within the period allowed for returning a measure with his signature or veto, simply retains ("pockets") it and causes it to fail without a direct veto.

pock'et-ful, pŏk'ĕt-ful, *n.* Enough to fill a pocket.

pock'et-y, pŏk'ĕt-i, *a. Mining.* Characterized by pockets: said of a lode or a placer.

pock'-house", pŏc'-hous', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A smallpox hospital.

pock-man'tie, pŏc-man'tĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A portmanteau.

pock-man'ky‡; **pock-man'ty‡**.

pock'mark", pŏc'märk', *n.* A pit or scar made by smallpox.—**pock'marked"**, *a.* Marked with smallpox-scars. **pock'arred"‡**; **pock'-bro"ken‡**; **pock'-fret"-ten†**; **pock'-pit"ted‡**; **pock'-pit"ten‡** [Rare].

pock'-pud"ding, pŏc'-pud'ĭng, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pudding boiled in a bag. **2.** A glutton.

pock'wood", pŏc'wud', *n.* The lignum-vitæ tree (*Guaicum officinale*): formerly used as a remedy for smallpox. **pock'wood-tree"‡**.

pock'y, pŏk'ĭ, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with smallpox. **2.** Syphilitic. **3†.** Vile; low. **pock'ish‡.—pock'i-ness**, *n.*

po'co, pō'cō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Slightly; somewhat: used in musical directions; as, *poco* andante.

po'cock†, *n.* A peacock. **po'cok†**.

po"co-cu-ran'te, pō"co-cū-răn'tē. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Caring little. **II.** *n.* A careless or apathetic person. [< It. *poco* (< L. *paucus*, few), slightly, + *curante*, ppr. of *curare*, care, < L. *curo*; see CURE, *v.*] **po"co-cu-ran'tist‡.—po"co-cu-ran'tism**, *n.* Lack of care or interest; apathy; indifference. **po"co-cu-ran'te-ism‡.**

I suppose that *Pococuranteism* (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men. ARNOLD in Dean Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 360. [s. '22.]

po-co'son, pō-cō'sŏn, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A swamp; a dismal. **po-quo'son‡.**

poc'u-la-ry†, *n.* A cup.

poc'u-lent†, *a.* Fit for drink.

poc'u-li-form", pŏc'yu-lĭ-fôrm', *a.* Having the form of a drinking-cup or goblet. [< L. *poculum*, cup, + -FORM.]

pod, pŏd, *vi.* [POD'DED; POD'DING.] **1.** To fill out, as pods; as, the peas *podded*. **2.** To produce pods. **3.** To drive walruses or seals into a bunch or pod to kill them.

pod, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A seed-vessel or capsule of a plant: properly a legume, but now extended to any dry and several-seeded dehiscent fruit. See illus. under DEHISCENCE and LEGUME. **2.** A flock or collection of animals, especially of seals, walruses, or whales.

We saw several small *pods* of coots go by. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Sept. 14, '32* in vol. i, p. 526. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3. The lengthwise groove or channel in certain angers, bits, and gimlets. **4.** A young pike. **5.** The musk-gland of the musk-deer, as prepared for commerce. **6†.** A bag or pouch. [Cp. PAD[1], *n.*]

pod-. Derived from Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: a combining form.—**pod-al'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Gouty or neuralgic pain in the foot.—**pod-ar'thral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the podarthrum.—**pod"ar-thri'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot; podagra.—**pod"ar-throc'a-cy**, *n.* Ulceration of the joints of the foot; gangrenous inflammation of the hinder part of the foot.—**pod-ar'thrum**, *n.* [-THRA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The joint between the metatarsus and the toes; foot-joint.—**Pod"ax-o'ni-a**, *n. pl. Zool.* A phylum of animals, including *Sipunculoidea*, *Brachiopoda*, and *Polyzoa*.—**pod"ax-o'ni-al**, *a.*—**pod"e-de'ma**, *n.* Swelling of the foot from accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular tissue.—**pod"el-co'ma**, *n.* A fungous disease of the foot, characterized by swelling followed by fistulous ulceration.—**pod"o-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Pain in the soles of the feet from long standing; gouty pain in the tarsus.—**Pod"oph-thal'ma**[1], *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* The *Podophthalmia*. **2.** *Conch.* The *Ampullaridæ* as a higher group.—**Pod"oph-thal'ma**[2], *n. Arach.* A genus typical of *Podophthalmidæ*.—**Pod"oph-thal'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Podophthalmia*.—**pod" oph-thal'mate**, *a.*—**pod" oph-thal'ma-tous**, *a.*—**Pod"oph-thal'mi-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of malacostracans with eyes at the ends of movable peduncles, as in crabs, lobsters, etc.; stalk-eyed crustaceans.—**pod"oph-thal'mi-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**pod"oph-thal'mic**, *a.* **1.** Having the eyes on movable footstalks. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Podophthalmia*. **pod" oph-thal'mi-ant**; **pod" oph-thal'mous‡.—Pod"oph-thal'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of spiders.—**pod"oph-thal'mid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pod"oph-thal'moid**, *a.*—**pod"oph-thal'mite**, *n. Crust.* The distal joint of an ophthalmite; an ophthalmopod. **pod"oph-thal'mi-tus‡.—pod"oph-thal-mit'ic**, *a.*

Pod"a-ge-ri'næ, pŏd'a-jĭ-rī'nē *or* -ge-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ* with the wings elongate and bill smooth, as in the night-hawk. **Pod'a-ger**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *podagros*, gouty, < *podagra*; see PODAGRA.]—**pod-ag'er-in(e)**, *a.*

pod'a-gra, pŏd'a-grə, *E. I. W. Wr.*[1] (pŏd-dag'rə, *C. Wr.*[2]), *n. Pathol.* Gout in the foot. [< F. *podagre*, < L. *podagra*, < Gr. *podagra*, < *pous* (*pod-*), foot, + *agra*, seizure, < *agō*, lead off.]—**pod-ag'ric**, **-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to podagra. **pod'a-gral** or **-grous‡.—pod'a-grism**, *n.* Goutiness; liability to gout.

pod-al'ic, pŏd-al'ĭc, *a. Obstet.* Having reference to the feet at childbirth. [< Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**podalic version**, the operation of turning the fetus in the womb so as to bring the feet down to facilitate parturition.

Po-dar'gi-dæ, pō-där'jĭ-dī *or* -gĭ-dē. *n. pl. Ornith.* An Oriental and Australian family of picarian birds with the bill enormously wide, two large powder-down patches on the sides of the rump, and no oil-glands: including the frogmouths. [< PODARGUS.]

—**po-dar'gid**, *n.*—**po-dar'goid**, *a.*

Pod"ar-gi'næ, pŏd'är-jĭ'nē *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Podargidæ* as a subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*. [< PODARGUS.]—**po-dar'gin(e)**, *a.*

po-darg(ue'), pō-därg', *n.* A bird of the genus *Podargus*, as the Australian morepork.

Po-dar'gus, pō-där'gŭs, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Podargidæ*. **2.** [p-] A podargue. [< Gr. *podargos*, swift-footed, < *pous* (*pod-*), foot, + *argos*, swift.]

pod'ded, pŏd'ĕd, *a.* Having pods.

pod'der, pŏd'ĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A gatherer of pods. **2.** *pl.* The podded fruit of the bean family, collectively.

pod'dly, pŏd'lĭ, *n.* [POD'DLIES, *pl.*] [New Zealand.] A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*).

pod'dy, pŏd'ĭ, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stout; paunchy.

pode, pōd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tadpole.

pod"en-ceph'a-lus, pŏd'en-sef'a-lŭs, *n. Terat.* A monster whose brain is outside the skull and contained in a sac connected by a pedicle with the summit of the skull. [< POD- + Gr. *enkephalos*; see ENCEPHALON.]

po-der', pō-der', *vt. Sp. Am. Law.* To be invested with power or authority to act.

po-der'[1], *n.* [Corn., Eng.] *Mining.* Refuse copper ore.

Cornwall threw away the ores of copper, as refuse, under the name of *poder*. J. W. ALEXANDER *American Mechanic* vol. i, ch. 29, p. 176. [W. S. M.]

po-der'[2], *n. Sp. Am. Law.* A power or letter of attorney. [Sp., POWER.]

po"des-tà', pō'des-tä' *or* po-des'tə, *n.* [It.] **1.** A chief magistrate in the medieval Italian republics, elected annually and entrusted with arbitrary power. **2.** One of the governors of the Lombard cities appointed by Frederick I. **3.** A subordinate municipal judge in modern Italy.

po-des'ter-ate, pō-des'tĕr-ĕt, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or incumbency of a podestà.

po-de'ti-um, pō-dē'shĭ-um *or* -dē'tĭ-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A simple or branched stalk-like elevation rising from the thallus in some lichens and supporting the apothecium or fruit. **2.** Any stalk-like elevation. [< Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**po-de'ti-i-form"**, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a podetium.

po'dex, pō'dex, *n.* [POD'I-CES, *pl.*] [L.] *Zool.* **1.** The anal region; rump; pygidium; uropygium. **2.** *Entom.* The superior flap of the anus.—**pod'i-cal**, *a.*

pod'ga"per, pŏd'-gā'pĕr, *n. Conch.* A solenomyid.

podge, pej, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To plod.

podge, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A puddle; plash. **2.** Porridge.

podg'y, pej'ĭ, *a.* Dumpy and fat: pudgy.

po'di-a, pō'dĭ-ə, *n.* Plural of PODIUM.

Pod"i-cip'i-dæ, pŏd'ĭ-sip'ĭ-dī *or* -cip'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pygopodous birds; grebes. **Pod'i-ceps**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *podex* (*podic-*), rump, + *pes*, foot.]—**pod'i-cip'id**, *n.*—**po-dic'i-poid**, *a.*

po-dis'mus, pō-dĭs'mŭs, *n.* Cramp in the foot. [< Gr. *podismos*, a measuring by feet, < *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pod'ite, pŏd'ait, *n. Crust.* A leg, especially when ambulatory. [< Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**po-dit'ic**, *a.*

po-dit'i, pō-dĭt'ĭ, *n.* [Austral.] A dacelonine kingfisher (*Syma flavirostris*) with a serrated beak.

po'di-um, pō'dĭ-um, *n.* [PO'DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* (1) A continuous basement or pedestal. (2) A low wall serving as a substructure for a range of columns. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A foot. **3.** *Bot.* A support, as a stipe or footstalk. [L., < Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

podj'e, pej'ē, *n.* [Borneo.] A lemur, the specter tarsier.

pod'ley, pŏd'lē, *n.* [Scot.] A young coalfish.

pod'-lov"er, pŏd'-luv'ĕr, *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Dianthœcia capsophila*).

podo-. Derived from Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: a combining form.—**pod"o-bran'chi-a**, *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] *Crust.* **1.** A branchial plume attached to a basal joint of a limb. **2.** An epipodite with a branchial plume, as in the lobster. **pod'o-branch‡.—pod"o-bran'chi-al**, *a.*—**pod" o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* Having podobranchiæ.—**pod'o-carp**, *n.* A stem supporting the fruit of a plant.—**pod"o-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Having a head of flowers on a distinct or long peduncle.—**pod"o-gyn'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as GYNOPHORE. **pod'o-gyn‡**; **pod'o-gyne‡.—pod'o-man"cy**, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by inspection of the feet.—**pod"o-phyl'lous**, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having compressed, leaf-like locomotive organs, as some insects. **2.** Composed of leaf-like vascular lamellæ, as the layer of tissue beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.—**pod'o-scaph**, *n.* A canoe-shaped float, one for each foot, used in moving erect upon the water.—**Pod"o-so'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Pycnogonidea* as an order.—**pod"o-so'ma-tous**, *a.*—**pod'o-sperm**, *n. Bot.* The stalk of a seed; the funiculus.—**pod"o-sper'mi-um‡.—Pod"o-stom'a-ta**, *W.* (**Pod"o-sto'ma-ta**, *C.*), *n. pl.* **1.** *Zool.* The *Merostomata* as a class. **2.** *Helminth.* An order of polyzoans, including *Rhabdopleura*.—**pod"o-stom'a-tous**, *a.*—**pod"o-the'ca**, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The scaly envelope of the foot of a bird or reptile. **2.** *Entom.* The integument covering a leg in a pupa.—**pod"o-the'cal**, *a.*

Pod"o-car'pus, pŏd'o-cär'pŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of evergreen trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), natives of tropical countries, also of New Zealand, with usually linear leaves arranged in two rows or overlapping. Some are valuable timber-trees. [< PODO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

Pod"oc-ne-mid'i-dæ, pŏd'ec-nē-mĭd'ĭ-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of pleurodirous tortoises with 11 plastral plates and a bony temporal roof. **Pod"oc-ne'mis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PODO- + Gr. *knēmis*, legging, < *knēmē*, leg.]—**pod"oc-ne-mid'id**, *n.*—**pod"oc-nem'i-doid**, *a.*

pod"o-co'nus, pŏd'o-cō'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, -NAI *or* -NĪ, *pl.*] *Protoz.* A cone-shaped body of some radiolarians. [< PODO- + L. *conus*; see CONE.]

Pod"o-co'pa, pŏd'o-cō'pə, *n. pl. Crust.* A section of ostracod entomostracans with simple subpediform posterior antennæ. [< PODO- + Gr. *kōpē*, oar.]

—**pod"o-co'pous**, *a.*

pod-ol'o-gy, pŏd-ŏl'o-jĭ, *n.* The science that treats of the foot; a treatise on the foot. [< PODO- + -LOGY.]

pod-om'e-ter, pŏd-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* A pedometer. See illus. under PEDOMETER. [< PODO- + -METER.]

Pod"oph-thal'ma, -thal'mite, etc. See PODO-.

pod"o-phyl'lin, pŏd'o-fĭl'ĭn *or* pŏd-ŏf'ĭ-lĭn, *n.* A white resinous substance, probably a mixture of several compounds, contained in the root of the podophyllum and used in medicine as a purgative. [< PODOPHYLLUM.] **pod"o-phyl'line‡.—pod"o-phyl'lic**, *a.*

Pod"o-phyl'lum, pŏd'o-fĭl'ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*), the only American species being *P. peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake. See illus. under MANDRAKE, 2. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< PODO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Pod"o-sphæ'ra, pŏd'o-sfĭ'rə *or* -sfē'rə, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi containing only one ascus in a perithecium and having dichotomously branched appendages. *P. oxyacanthæ* is parasitic on trees of the genera *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Crataegus*, etc., covering leaves and stems with a white mildew. [< PODO- + Gr. *sphaira*, ball.]

Pod"o-ste-ma'ce-æ, pŏd'o-stē-mē'sē-ī *or* -stē-mā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of immersed aquatic apetalous plants—the riverweed family—of moss-like or alga-like appearance, having minute naked flowers. There are 23 genera and over 100 species. **Pod"o-ste'mon**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PODO- + Gr. *stēmōn*, warp, < *histēmi*, stand.]—**pod"o-ste-ma'ceous**, *a.*—**pod-os'te-mad**, *n.* Any plant of the riverweed family.

Pod"o-stom'a-ta, pod"o-the'ca, etc. See PODO-.

Pod-ou'ra, pod-ou'ran, etc. Same as PODURA, etc.

pod'-pep"per, pŏd'-pep'ĕr, *n.* Any of the pod-fruits of the genus *Capsicum*.

po-dri'da, pō-drī'də, *n.* See OLLA-PODRIDA. [Sp., < L. *putridus*; see PUTRID.]

pod'-shell", pŏd'-shel', *n.* A razor-shell (genus *Pharus*).

pod'shrimp", pŏd'-shrimp', *n.* An entomostracan having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon the back and capable of closing like the shell of a bivalve mollusk, as an estherid.

Pod-u'ra, pŏd-ū'rə, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Poduridæ*. **2.** [p-] [-RÆ, *pl.*] An insect of this or a related genus; a springtail. [< POD- + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

pod-u'ran, pŏd-ū'răn. **I.** *a.* Podurous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Collembola*; a podurid.

Pod-u'ri-dæ, pŏd-ū'rĭ-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of collembolous insects, especially those with the body subcylindric and mouth-organs rudimentary; typical springtails. [< PODURA.]

—**pod-u'rid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pod-u'roid**, *a.*

pod-u'rous, pŏd-ū'rŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Collembola* or *Poduridæ*.

pod'ware", pŏd'-wār', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Peas, beans, and other leguminous vegetables; podder.

-pody, *suffix.* Used in prosody to signify feet; as, *tripody*; tetrapody. [< Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pod"y-per"i-dro'sis, pŏd'ĭ-per'ĭ-drō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Excessive sweating of the feet. [< POD- + HYPER- + Gr. *hidrōsis*; see EPHIDROSIS.]

po'e[1], pō'ĭ, *n.* Same as POI.

po'e[2], *n.* [New Zealand.] The parson-bird. **po'e-bird"‡.**

Pœ'ci-le, pĭ'sĭ-lē *or* pei'cĭ-lē, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A porch or stoa in ancient Athens, celebrated as the place where Zeno taught, whose walls bore paintings by famous artists; the Painted Porch. [< Gr. *poikilē*, f. s. of *poikilos*, many-colored.] **Poi'ci-le‡.**

pœ'ci-lite, pĭ'sĭ-līt. *n. Mineral.* Same as BORNITE.

pœ"ci-lit'ic, { pĭ'sĭ-lĭt'ĭc *or* pei'kĭ-lĭt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** *Petrol.* **poi"ki-lit'ic**, { Having a mottled or variegated structure: produced in certain rocks by large crystal individuals containing numerous smaller crystals or grains of various minerals without any regular arrangement. **2.** *Geol.* Specifically, of or pertaining to European Permian and Triassic sandstones and marly clays: indicative of their red and mottled color.

Brongniart applied to the whole series, including the Permian strata, the term *Poikilitic*.

J. PRESTWICH *Geology* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 11, p. 156. [CL. P. '88.]

[< Gr. *poikilos*, many-colored.] **pæ"ci-lit'ic‡.**

pœcilo-, pœcil-. Derived from Greek *poikilos*, many-colored, variegated; also, changeful; various: combining forms.—**pœ'ci-lo-cyte**, *n.* A blood-corpuscle of abnormal form, probably a degenerate blood-corpuscle: found in cases of profound anemia. **poi'ki-lo-cyte‡.—pœ"ci-lo-cy-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood in which it contains cells broken up and altered in shape. **poi"ki-lo-cy-to'sis‡.—pœ'ci-lo-nym**, *n.* A different name for the same thing; synonym. **—pœ"ci-lo-nym'ic**, *a.*—**pœ"ci-lon'y-my**, *n.* The use of different names for the same thing; varying nomenclature.—**pœ"ci-lop'o-da**, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of crustaceans, especially the *Merostomata*.—**pœ-cil'o-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**pœ"ci-lop'o-dous**, *a.*—**pœ"ci-lo-ther'mal**, *a.* Varying in bodily temperature with the surrounding medium, as cold-blooded animals. **pœ"ci-lo-ther'mic‡**; **pœ"ci-lo-ther'mous‡**; **poi"ki-lo-ther'mic‡**; **poi"ki-lo-ther'mous‡.**

po'em, pō'em, *n.* **1.** A composition in verse, with or without rime; properly, such a composition characterized by beautiful and imaginative thought and by artistic construction.

To please me, a *poem* must be either music or sense; if it is neither, I confess I can not interest myself in it.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 5, '33.

2. A written composition not in verse, but characterized by poetic imagination and beauty; as, a prose *poem*. [< OF. *poëme*, < L. *poema*, < Gr. *poiēma*, < *poieō*, make.]

Synonyms: see POETRY.

—**po"em-at'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a poem.

po-e'na-mu, pō-ĭ'nə-mu (-mŭ, *C.*), *n.* [New Zealand.] A variety of jade used by the Maoris for axes and similar weapons. **ax'stone"‡**; **pu'na-mu‡.**

poe-nol'o-gy, *n.* Same as PENOLOGY.

Po-eph'a-ga, pō-ef'a-gə, *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of marsupials coextensive with *Macropodidæ*. [< Gr. *poephagos*, grass-eating, < *poa*, grass, + *phagein*, eat.]

—**po-eph'a-gous**, *a.* **1.** Herbivorous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Poephaga*.

po'e-sy, pō'ē-sĭ, *n.* **1.** Metrical composition; poetry.

The golden threads of *poesy* are not too thickly or too closely interwoven with the ordinary web of existence.

T. N. TALFOURD *Miscellanies, British Novels* p. 5. [C. & KT.]

2. The art or faculty of writing poetry; skill in versemaking.

I thought of thee, And passion taught me *poesy*.

BULWER-LYTTON *The Lady of Lyons* act iii, sc. 2.

3†. A motto or conceit engraved on jewelry, as a ring; posy. **4†.** A poem. [< F. *poésie*, < L. *poesis*, < Gr. *poiēsis*, < *poieō*, make.]

Synonyms: see POETRY.

po'et, pō'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One especially endowed with imagination, the power of rhythmical or metrical expression, and the creative faculty or power of artistic construction; hence, an inventor or maker of metrical composition; one who writes poems; a maker of verses. **2.** Loosely, one who by his powers of insight and expression presents ideas in new, harmonious, and beautiful forms; also, one endowed with a vivid and poetical imagination.

A *poet*, or creator, is therefore a person who puts things together, not as a watchmaker steel, or a shoemaker leather, but who puts life into them. His work is essentially this: it is the gathering and arranging of material by imagination, so as to have

in it at last the harmony or helpfulness of life, and the passion or emotion of life. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 1, p. 173. [W. & S. '60.]

But from every true *poet* they will require that he practise the laws of perspective, choose the significant, and rise out of chaos with an ordered creation in his arms.

Quarterly Review Jan., '94, p. 29.

Every great conception of *poet* or painter is held and treated by this faculty [imagination penetrative]. Every character that is so much as touched by men like Æschylus, Homer, Dante, or Shakspeare, is by them held by the heart; and every circumstance or sentence of their being, speaking, or seeming, is seized by process from within, and is referred to that inner secret spring of which the hold is never lost for an instant. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. ii, pt. iii, § 2, ch. 3, p. 162. [W. & S. '58.]

The recognized *poet* is one who gives voice, in expressive language, to the common thought and feeling which lie deeper than ordinary speech.

E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 9, p. 298. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< OF. *poëte*, < L. *poeta*, < Gr. *ποιητής*, < *ποιέω*, make.]

Synonyms: bard, minnesinger, minstrel, rimer, rimester, singer, troubadour. Compare synonyms for POETRY.

po'et-as"ter, pō'et-as'tėr, *n.* An inferior poet; a mere rimer or verse-maker. [Dim. of POET, in a depreciatory sense.] — **po'et-as"try,** *n.* [Rare.] The verse of a poetaster; poor poetry; mere rime.

po'et-ess, pō'et-es, *n.* A female poet. **po'et-ress†.**

po'et-hood, pō'et-hud, *n.* Poetic quality or character; the condition or essential qualities of a poet.

po-et'ic, } pō-et'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to po-
po-et'ic-al, } etry; having the quality of or expressed in poetry; as, a *poetic* description; *poetical* criticism.

After fifty years of the wildest vicissitudes in *poetic* taste, they [Burns's poems, still continue to be read.

CARLYLE *Essays. Burns* in vol. i, p. 274. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a poet; befitting a poet; as, a *poetical* spirit; *poetic* fire.

It is one of the attributes of the *poetic* mind to feel a universal sympathy with Nature. LONGFELLOW *Works, Drift-Wood, Twice-Told Tales* in vol. iii, p. 305. [T. & F. '66.]

3. Fit to be described in poetry; of a nature to evoke poetic expression; as, a *poetic* incident or scene.

Oh for a seat in some *poetic* nook!

LEIGH HUNT *Politics and Poetics* st. 9.

4. Having regard to beauty; connected with the artistic faculty; as, the *poetic* imagination of a painter.

Without calling Spenser the greatest of poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most *poetical* of all poetry.

CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Spenser* in vol. i, p. 529. [S. '64.]

[< L. *poeticus*, < Gr. *ποιητικός*, < *ποιέω*, make.]

Synonyms: see ROMANTIC.

— **poetic imagination,** see IMAGINATION. — **p. justice,** ideal administration of recompense, as in works of imagination. — **p. license,** liberty taken with fact, form, or language for graphic effect.

po-et'ic-al-ly, pō-et'ic-al-i, *adv.* In a poetical sense or manner; from the poet's point of view; according to the principles of poetry.

po-et'ics, pō-et'ics, *n.* The rules and principles of poetry; art of poetry.

po-et'i-cule, pō-et'i-kūl, *n.* A poetaster. [Dim. < L. *poeta*; see POET.]

po"et-i-za'tion, pō"et-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act or process of poetizing. **po"et-i-sa'tion;.**

po'et-ize, pō'et-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* To turn into poetry; make poetic; as, to *poetize* common things.

Wordsworth . . . loves the flocks, the heights, the tarn, . . . the fold, with a kind of *poetized* shepherd instinct.

BURROUGHS in *Century Magazine* Jan., '84, p. 420.

II. *i.* **1.** To compose poetry. **2.** To exercise a poetic imagination; as, to spend one's days *poetizing*.

The desire to *poetize* is one of the diseases naturally incident to adolescence. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, intro.

po'et-ry, pō'et-ri, *n.* **1.** The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in melodious, rhythmical, and (usually) metrical language, in imaginative and artistic constructions: also one of the fine arts. See LITERATURE; ART; BEAUTY; CONSTRUCTION; IMAGINATION.

The elements of poetry of the highest type are esthetic idea, esthetic form and diction, and esthetic and artistic construction — the first constituting its substance or material, the second its literary form or body, and the third its spirit and essence. The last and highest element is consciously recognized latest in the history of esthetic criticism, although always present in most marked degree in all great creative poets, as Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare. The main divisions of poetry, based on the form of thought embodied, are: (1) **didactic poetry,** the poetry of thought or intellect; (2) **lyric p.,** the poetry of emotion or feeling; (3) **epic** and **dramatic p.,** the poetry of action, narrated and scenically represented. See these phrases under the adjectives.

The qualities we should look for in *poetry* which is to have the best chance of permanent recognition as such are, in the first place, a distinctly conceived idea or motive, . . . the choice . . . of the very best words in which it can be expressed, the most conscientious finish bestowed on both literary and metrical construction, the avoidance . . . of all affectation of diction, . . . the elimination of all that does not directly assist or adorn the expression of the central idea, . . . and, finally, the obvious moulding of the language in accordance with the conditions of verse.

Edinburgh Review Oct., '93, p. 472.

Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of the human soul.

E. C. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* ch. 2, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

Absolute *poetry* is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language.

THEODORE WATTS in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 257.

In cherishing a catholicity of taste for books, it is a good practical rule to keep one's reading well proportioned in the two great divisions, prose and *poetry*.

HENRY REED *English Literature* lect. ii, p. 70. [P. & M. '55.]

We must accede to the opinion that only rhythm and not metre is essential to *poetry*. But even this is an indulgent construction. In the full development of its nature what we call *poetry* unquestionably demands metre. BERNARD BOSANQUET *Hist. of Aesthetic* ch. 15, p. 460. [MACM. '92.]

2. Poetical quality, or that which is poetical; especially, ideas inspiring noble emotions, expressed in beautiful, musical, and imaginative language, whether in prose or in verse.

I come, after some embarrassment, to the conclusion, that *poetry* is: the suggestion, by the imagination, of noble grounds for the noble emotions' . . . Love, Veneration, Admiration, and Joy. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 11. [W. & S. '56.]

3. A work or works metrically composed; verse; also, metrical composition in general; as, a book of *poetry*.

4. In the Jesuit system of studies, a class immediately below rhetoric. [< OF. *poetrie*, < LL. *poetria*, < L. *poeta*; see POET.]

Synonyms: meter, metrical composition, metrical writing, poem, poesy, rime, verse. *Poetry* in a very wide sense may be anything that pleasingly addresses the imagination; as, the *poetry* of motion. In ordinary usage *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime*, but hardly without *meter* or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse, rime*, and *meter*, but not *poetry*. — **Antonyms:** prose.

po'et-ship, pō'et-ship, *n.* Poethood.

pog"a-mog'gan, peg'a-meg'an, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A war-

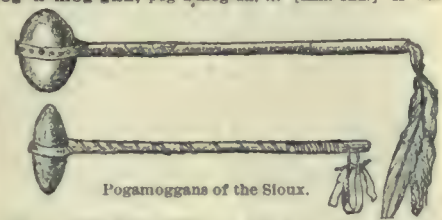

Pogamoggans of the Sioux.

club consisting essentially of a stone secured to the end of an elastic wooden handle, ordinarily strengthened by a covering of twisted rawhide; casse-tête; skull-cracker: used by the Indians of the Plains.

pogge, peg, *n.* An agonoid fish, the lyrie.

pog'gy, peg'i, *n.* **1.** A small arctic whale, the supposed young of the Greenland right whale. **2.** Same as PORGY.

pog-ha'den, peg-hē'dn, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as MENHADEN.

po"go-ni'a-sis, pō'go-nai'a-sis *or* -ni'a-sis, *n. Med.* The state of having an unusually full beard, especially in a woman. [< Gr. *πώγων*, beard.]

po-go'ni-ate, po-gō'ni-et *or* -āt, *a. Zool.* Bearded; barbate; specifically, webbed, as a feather. [< Gr. *πωγωνιᾶτος*, bearded, < *πώγων*, beard.]

po-go'ni-on, po-gō'ni-on, *n.* [Gr.] See CRANIOMETRY.

po-go'ni-um, po-gō'ni-um, *n.* The vane of a feather; a vexillum. [< Gr. *πωγώνιον*, dim. of *πώγων*, beard.]

Po-go"no-rhyn-chi'næ, po-gō"no-rin-cai'ni *or* -ki'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Capitonidæ*, with the bill large and sulcodentate. **Po-go"no-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *πώγων*, beard, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, < *ῥύζω*, snarl.]

— **po-go"no-rhyn'chin(e,** *a. & n.*

pogue, pōg, *n.* A kiss. [< Ir. *pog.*]

po'gy, pō'gi, *C. W.*[1] (peg'i, *W. S.*), *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The menhaden. **2.** A small fishing-boat. **po'gie;.—po'gy-catch"er,** *n.* A vessel employed in menhaden-fishing.

poh, pō *or* po, *interj.* Pshaw! bah! an expletive signifying disgust or contempt.

po-hu"tu-ka'wa, po-hū"tu-kā'wa, *n.* [Maori.] A magnificent tree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), of the maritime cliffs and woods of northern New Zealand: the Christmas tree of the settlers. It has a short trunk, massive spreading branches, shining leathery leaves, green above, white and silvery beneath, and dense terminal panicles of brilliant blood-red flowers. Its wood is deep-red, very dense, heavy, strong, and durable. A decoction of the inner bark is useful in dysentery. **fire'tree";.**

poi, pōi, *C. Cl., W.*; poi, *I.*), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A food made from the root of the taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*), ground, mixed into a paste, and allowed to ferment.

poi, pō'i, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Then; as, adagio *poi* allegro.

Poi'ci-le, *n.* Same as PECILE.

poign'an-cy, poin'an-si, *n.* The state of being poignant; severity or acuteness, especially of pain or grief.

poign'ant, poin'ant, *a.* **1.** Severely painful or acute to the spirit; keenly piercing; cutting; bitter; severe; as, *poignant* grief; a *poignant* retort.

Dante . . . found some relief for his *poignant* sense of injury in roaming from court to court.

H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Optimist, Travel* p. 50. [G. P. P. '50.]

2†. Sharp or stimulating to the taste; pungent; biting.

3†. Pointed; sharp, as a weapon. [F., < L. *pungent(-)s*, ppr. of *pungo*, prick.]

poign'ant-ly, poin'ant-li, *adv.* In a poignant manner.

poign'ard, *n.* [F.] A poniard. **poi-na'do'; poin'ard;.**

poigne', *n.* The fist.

poi"ki-lit'ic, etc. Same as PECILITIC, etc.

poil, poil, *n. Fabrics.* Pile. [< F. *poil*, skin, < L. *pilus*, hair.]

poi-men'ics, poi-men'ics, *n.* Pastoral theology.

I beg the indulgence of the English reader for introducing a uniform terminology in the singular form for the several departments, as Isagogic, Canonic, Patristic, Apologetic, Dogmatic, Ethic, Symbolic, Polemic, Statistic, Homiletic, Catechetic, Liturgic, *Poimenic*, Evangelistic.

PHILIP SCHAFF *Theological Propædeutic* pref., p. 3. [S. '92.]

[< Gr. *ποιμήν*, shepherd.] **poi-men'ic;.** See -ICS.

Poin"ci-a'na, poin'si-ē'na *or* -ci-ā'na, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), closely allied to *Cæsalpinia*, to which all but two or three of its species have been transferred. Of these latter, often cultivated for ornament, the flower-fence (*P. pulcherrima*) and the royal peacock-flower (*P. regia*) are best known. See FLOWER-FENCE and PEACOCK-FLOWER. [After *Poinci*, former governor of the Antilles.]

poind, poind, *tl. Scots law.* **1.** To seize or levy upon the movable property of (a debtor) to satisfy a debt; distrain. **2.** To put in a pound; impound; pound. [Var. of POUND[1], *v.*]

— **poind'er,** *n. Scot.* A pound-keeper; pinder. — **poind'ing,** *n. Scots Law.* Seizure of movables to enforce payment of a debt; also, the process in seizure.

poin'ette', *n.* Same as POYNET.

poing, pwan, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A closed hand, or fist.

poin-set'i-a, poin-set'i-a, *n.* **1.** An ornamental evergreen hothouse shrub (*Euphorbia* or *Poinsettia pulcherrima*) from Mexico, remarkable for its large and showy, richly colored, red leaf-like bracts surrounding the small greenish-yellow flower-heads. Called also *Easter-flower*, and in Spain *flor de pascua*. **2.** [P-] A former genus of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), now referred to *Euphorbia*, as in def. 1. [< J. R. *Poinsett*, its discoverer.]

point[1], point, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a point; cut or file to a point; fix a point upon; sharpen; as, to *point* a pencil or a stake.

These various weapons were *pointed* with bone, or the mineral itztli, (obsidian,) the hard vitreous substance, already noticed.

PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 441. [H. '51.]

2. Hence, figuratively, to make pungent or piquant; give point to; add force to; as, to *point* an epigram. **3.** To extend or direct (at, to, or toward an object or place or in a certain direction); aim; as, to *point* the finger at a person; to *point* the ship's head north; to *point* a gun.

Young eyes that last year smiled in ours
Now *point* the rifle's barrel.

WHITTIER *Our River* st. 7.

4. To indicate to (a person) the way by or as by pointing; turn the attention or thought of; direct; as, to *point* one to a place; to *point* a penitent to Christ. **5.** To indicate the direction or place of by or as by pointing; direct attention to; give prominence to; designate; show: often with *out;* as, to *point* the way; to *point out* the matter of chief interest. **6.** To indicate the point, bearing, or purport of; as, he *pointed* his meaning by a fitting gesture. **7.** To supply with proper punctuation-points; also, to mark with vowel-points, as Hebrew. **8.** *Naut.* To taper (a rope's end) by removing some of the yarns of each strand and bringing them to a point. **9.** *Milling.* To remove the tips, butts, and germs, as of wheat-berries. **10.** *Print.* To make point-holes in (a sheet), as in feeding it to points; register by means of points; as, the whole edition was *pointed*. **11.** *Bookbinding.* To put (printed and folded sheets) on pointing-needles ready for sewing or wiring. **12.** *Masonry.* To fill and finish carefully the joints of with mortar; as, to *point* a wall. **13.** *Sculp.* To lay off by a system of selected points, so as to reproduce a design exactly. See POINTING.

A recent writer . . . is of opinion that the Egyptian sculptors did not even '*point*' their work beforehand. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 58. [T. '78.]

14. To fasten in, as a pane of glass, by glaziers' points. **15†.** To adorn with tag-laces or points. **16†.** To prick or pierce.

II. *i.* **1.** To call or direct attention or indicate direction by or as by the extended finger; as, to *point* at one; *point* to the goal; he *pointed* to the proofs of guilt.

In some problems the first step once gained leads, or at least *points* to the next. READE *Foul Play* ch. 40, p. 84. [T. & F. '68.]

2. To show the presence of game by standing rigidly looking toward it; as, the dog *points* well. See POINTER.

A young pointer, when it first scents game, apparently cannot help *pointing*.

DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 76. [A. '71.]

3. *Surg.* To come to a head or point, as an abscess. [< OF. *pointer*, < LL. *puncto*, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ALLUDE.

— **to point a sail** (*Naut.*), to secure reef-points in the eyelet-holes of the reef-band. — **to p. off,** to separate (figures) into divisions by points, for convenience in enumerating. — **to p. the yards** (*Naut.*), to brace up the yards sharply.

point[2]†, *vt.* To appoint.

point, *n.* **1.** The sharp end of a thing, particularly of anything that tapers so as to be very small and keen at the extremity; as, the *point* of a needle or a thorn.

He sharpened all the pencils industriously, taking pains to give each one a very fine *point*.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 7, p. 129. [H. '86.]

2. An object, as a tool or instrument, having a sharp or tapering end. Specifically: (1) A sharp needle-like engravers' tool. (2) Same as GLAZIERS' POINT. (3) A glass-cutters' diamond or similar tool. (4) A short perpendicular pin on a printing-press, for piercing a sheet of paper, so that when the second side is printed the point-holes may come in the same place, thus insuring correct register; as, the sheets were fed to *points*. (5) One of a series of needles fixed perpendicularly on a board, and used by bookbinders in straightening pointed sheets for trimming. (6) A small metal tip on the end of a plowshare; a plow-point. (7) A stone-workers' punch or a pointed chisel used in ridging, etc. (8) A beardless needle in a knitting-machine; a shifter. (9) [Eng.] A tapered rail in a railway-switch; hence, in the plural, a railway-switch. (10) The end of a strap that bears holes for a buckle, as in a harness. (11) One of the tapering figures on a backgammon-board. (12) A tine on a deer's antler. (13) [Archaic.] A lathe-center. (14)† A sword.

3. A tapering tract of land extending into the sea, a lake, or a river, or beyond the line of the shore; a promontory; cape; headland; as, *Point* Judith. **4.** A prominent feature or peculiarity; typical attribute or one determining action, power, or value; salient quality; characteristic; trait; as, the *points* of a horse.

I knew that the worst of men have their good *points* and their accessible sides, if one would but study them carefully.

IRVING *Traveller, Painter's Adventure* p. 337. [G. P. P. '63.]

5. That to which effort is directed, on which attention is fixed, or to which especial importance is attached; the special end sought; precise subject of discussion; the important thing; main item; aim; gist; purport; also, the possession of such important elements or controlling aims; as, the *point* of inquiry; the *point* of a story or joke; to gain his *point;* he spoke to the *point;* an address of pith and *point*.

The acquisition of Normandy was a great *point* of Henry's ambition. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxiii, p. 147. [H. '30.]

6. A particular place, location, situation, or position; as, to choose this *point* for a home; a *point* of vantage.

From there [Vicksburg] a railroad runs east, connecting with other roads leading to all *points* of the Southern States. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 30, p. 422. [C. L. W. '85.]

7. A position considered as one of a series; a step of gradation, movement, etc.; a position on a line of division or transition; a unit of fluctuation, as of count in a game; as, to gain a *point*. **8.** A precise grade, limit, step, or degree attained or determined, especially in temperature; also, a particular juncture in the course of events; as, the freezing-*point*.

We have reached the *point* where the results of science touch the very problem of existence.

AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* ch. 4, p. 42. [T. & F. '63.]

9. Any single item or particular; detail; especially, a step or division of an argument or discourse considered as a position taken or a pivot about which things turn; a proposition; head; as, to note every *point;* to contest *point* by *point;* consider one *point* at a time. **10.** An indivisible portion of time; a particular moment; hence, the moment when something is about or likely to be done or to take place; the instant; verge; as, on the *point* of starting; at the *point* of death. **11.** Same as POINT-LACE; as, English *point;* rose *point*. **12.** A cord or strap by which a thing is fastened. (1) A rope for reefing sails; a reefing-point. (2) A short buckling-strap attached to a horse's harness. (3) Formerly, in costume, a tag-lace. **13.** A mark made by or as by the end of

a pointed instrument or tool; a prick; puncture; dot. Hence, specifically: (1) *Gram.* Any mark of punctuation; especially, among printers, a period; stop; end. See PUNCTUATION. (2) A vowel-point as used in the Semitic languages. (3) *Mus.* A dot or other mark to designate time, or formerly tone. See DOT. (4) A decimal point. **14.** In games, a unit of count; an item of a total score; hence, any advantage secured by contest; as, a touchdown counts four *points*. **15.** The attitude of a pointer or setter when it finds game and stands motionless, with body rigid and head and gaze directed fixedly toward the game; as, the dog came to a *point*. **16.** A trifle; punctilio; as, a mere *point*. **17.** *Her.* (1) A position on the shield, indicating the locality of figures and charges. See DEXTER. (2) [Rare.] A kind of pile reversed, occupying the base of the shield. Called also *base*. The sides of the pile-point are straight, those of the point are incurved. (3) A partition of the field into bars. **18.** *Cricket.* (1) A fielder stationed the nearest to the right of the wicket and slightly in advance of it. (2) The position thus occupied. **19.** In piquet, the value of the strongest suit in a hand, or the point gained by the player in whose case it is greatest. **20.** In lacrosse, the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the position he occupies. **21.** *pl.* In baseball, the positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher. **22.** *Naut.* One of the 32 divisions or rhumbs of the compass, or the angle between two adjacent divisions, equal to 11¼ degrees; as, to change the course three *points*. **23.** *Geom.* That which is conceived to have position, but not parts or dimensions. **24.** *Stock Exchange.* A unit of variation in price per share.

> Spanish securities . . . dropped half a *point*.
> *New-York Tribune* Nov. 19, '91, p. 1, col. 2.

25. *Print.* A unit of measurement for type-bodies. See POINT SYSTEM, below. **26.** A specific signal, especially in war or the chase, given by sound of some instrument.

> His guardian drew
> The horn from off his neck, and thereon blew
> A *point* of hunting known to two or three.
> WILLIAM MORRIS *Jason* bk. i, l. 127.

27. The tail of an animal: used euphemistically for *rump*, as in the phrase *heads and points*. **28.** [Ir.] An imaginary condiment; nothing at all: used humorously in the phrase *potatoes and point*. **29.** [Slang.] Private information or suggestion; pointer. **30**†. State; condition; plight. **31**†. The pommel of a saddle. **32**†. A direction; command. [F., < L. *punctum*, < *punctus*, pp. of *pungo*, punch, prick.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMSTANCE; END.

Phrases, etc.: —**angular point,** the vertex; point at the meeting of the two sides of the angle.—**at all points,** in every direction; completely; entirely.—**at p.**†, in point. —**at the p., on the p.,** etc., almost at; on the verge, or even just in the act.—**close p.,** a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.—**far p., near p.,** the farthest or nearest point at which an object may be seen with distinctness. The *near point* is called *monocular* or *binocular* according as one or both eyes are used.—**full p.** (*Print.*), a period; full stop.—**glaziers' p.,** a small triangular piece of metal for fixing a pane in a sash before puttying.—**indented in p.** (*Her.*), notched or dented so that the points of the zigzag reach alternately to the opposite sides.—**in p.** **1.** Exactly applicable; fitting the matter in hand; as, a case *in point*. **2**†. At the point.—**in p. of,** in the matter of; as regards.—**lubbers' p.,** the lubber-line in the bowl of a mariners' compass.—**material p., physical p.,** an indefinitely small portion of matter; a point conceived as having the properties of weight and inertia, etc., without extension.—**point'cir"cle,** *n. Geom.* An infinitely small circle regarded as a point.—**p. coordinate,** *n.* One of the coordinates that determine the position of a point.—**p. draw,** *n. Weaving.* A draw in which the order of threading the warp-threads is back and forth through the entire set of harness, forming a point at each turn.—**p. equation,** *n.* An equation stating a relation between point-coordinates.—**p.-finder,** *n.* In perspective drawing, an instrument to determine the vanishing-point.—**p.-hole,** *n. Print.* A hole made in a sheet of paper in registering by means of points.—**p.-net,** *n.* A machine-made imitation of Brussels lace.—**p. no p.,** having apparently a point, but really none; as, the address was *point no point*.—**p. of equilibrium** (*Phys. Sci.*), the point in a field of force where the resultant is zero.—**p. of fusion,** the temperature at which a metal or other substance melts or fuses; as, the *point of fusion* of silver is 1,750° Fahr. Called also *fusing-point, fusion-point, melting-point*.—**p. of horse** (*Mining*), the point at which a metalliferous vein is split by a rock-mass.—**p. of law** (*Law*), a distinct question or matter of law as distinguished from a question or matter of fact; as, the whole case rested on a *point of law*.—**p. of magnetic indifference,** a point, as the middle point of a magnet, where neither north nor south polarity is exhibited.—**p. of order,** in parliamentary language, a question of procedure under the rules.—**p. of sight,** see PERSPECTIVE.—**p. of support** (*Arch.*), one of those points of surfaces on which a structure rests or in which the various pressures are received and met.—**p. of the compass,** one of the 32 equidistant directions or division-points marked on the card of the mariners' compass, or a corresponding point in the horizon, or a vertical plane passing through the horizon and one of such points.—**p. of view,** the relative position from which one sees an object, a proposition, or the like.—**p.-pair,** *n. Math.* The pair of points represented by the equation of a conic in line-coordinates when its determinant vanishes.—**p.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Paper laid out in regular squares: used in designing textile fabrics. **2.** Same as POUNCE-PAPER.—**p. plane,** *n. Math.* A point considered as the limiting form of a plane.—**p. plat,** in lace-making, bobbin-work, as distinguished from needlework or ornamentation.—**p.-rail,** *n.* A rail tapering to a point, for use in a railway-switch. —**p.-sphere,** *n.* A point considered as an infinitesimal sphere.—**p. system** (*Print.*), a standard system of sizes for type-bodies, 996 points of which are equal to 35 centimeters, and one point is .0138 inch, as adopted by the Type-founders' Association of the United States. Under this system the old names of type-bodies, as *nonpareil* (now 6-point), *bourgeois* (now 9-point), etc., are in disuse.—**power of points** (*Elec.*), the property, possessed by points, of quietly dispersing or receiving an electric charge. —**principal points** (of a lens or of a combination of lenses), two points on the optical axis such that the angle subtended by an object at one is equal to that subtended by the image at the other.—**to carry one's p.,** to be successful in or as in anything at issue.—**to gain a p.,** to advance one step or point in the accomplishment of any purpose.—**to make a p.** **1.** To rise above a hidden quarry, as a hawk. **2.** To gain or score a point.—**to make a p. of,** to make a special resolve about; insist upon; as, to *make a point of* being on time.—**to score a p.,** to add one to one's score in any game, or, figuratively, to gain one item of advantage in any contest.—**to stand upon points,** to stop for small matters, as of courtesy, etc.—**to strain a p.,** to make a special exception against one's conscience or judgment.—**Villari critical p.,** that strength of magnetic field at which the effects of tension on permeability and susceptibility are reversed.

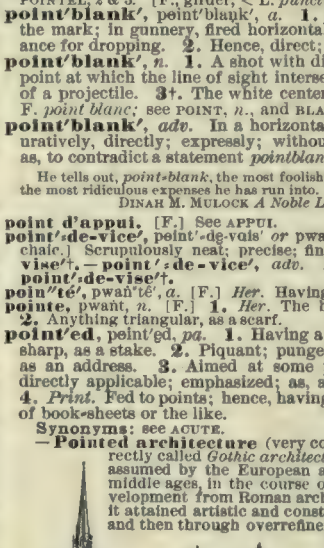

Pointed Architecture. (Apse and Transept of Rheims Cathedral, France.)

point'a-bl(e, point'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be pointed. **2**†. That may be pointed out.

point'al, point'al, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A king-post. **2.** Same as POINTEL, 2 & 3. [F., girder, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

point'blank', point'blank', *a.* **1.** Aimed directly at the mark; in gunnery, fired horizontally without allowance for dropping. **2.** Hence, direct; express; plain.

point'blank', *n.* **1.** A shot with direct aim. **2.** The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile. **3**†. The white center of a target. [< F. *point blanc;* see POINT, *n.*, and BLANK, *a.*]

point'blank', *adv.* In a horizontal line; hence, figuratively, directly; expressly; without circumlocution; as, to contradict a statement *pointblank*.

> He tells out, *point-blank*, the most foolish things he has done — the most ridiculous expenses he has run into.
> DINAH M. MULOCK *A Noble Life* ch. 16, p. 271. [H.]

point d'appui, [F.] See APPUI.

point'de-vice', point'-dę-vīs' *or* pwañ'-dę-vīz', *a.* [Archaic.] Scrupulously neat; precise; finical. **point'de-vise'**†. —**point'-de-vice',** *adv.* Precisely; exactly. **point'-de-vise'**†.

poin"té', pwañ'tē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having leaves, as a plant.

pointe, pwant, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* The base of the shield. **2.** Anything triangular, as a scarf.

point'ed, point'ęd, *pa.* **1.** Having a point; sharpened; sharp, as a stake. **2.** Piquant; pungent; epigrammatic, as an address. **3.** Aimed at some particular person; directly applicable; emphasized; as, a *pointed* allusion. **4.** *Print.* Fed to points; hence, having point-holes: said of book-sheets or the like.

Synonyms: see ACUTE.

—**Pointed architecture** (very commonly but incorrectly called *Gothic architecture*), the final type assumed by the European architecture of the middle ages, in the course of its unbroken development from Roman architecture, in which it attained artistic and constructive perfection, and then through overrefinement and research for exaggerated effects became corrupted, when at last it gave place about the beginning of the 16th century (earlier in Italy, and later in Great Britain, Germany, and northern Europe) to Renaissance architecture. As indicated by the name, the most striking characteristic of the style is its consistent use of the pointed arch, with details to correspond. The great advance represented by the superseding of the round by the pointed arch lies in the fact that the latter lends itself freely to the solution of all the complicated problems of vaulting, and is at the same time more stable. The ideal Pointed building, as exemplified in a church or similar structure, is constructively an assemblage of groined vaults resting on piers and supported laterally by buttresses, and with the intervals between the exterior piers and arches occupied by windows taking up as nearly as possible all the space and by light walls which have no function in upholding the main structure. The style, however, is highly flexible, and produced not only splendid churches, but fortresses and domestic structures all admirably adapted to their purposes. It approached perfection most nearly in France, about the middle of the 13th century, but presents countless local and national varieties. In Italy the style was never constructively understood, though some of its superficial forms received an original and charming development, and in Germany the forms and to a considerable extent the construction of the preceding style, the Romanesque, continued very generally in popular favor throughout the period when the Pointed flourished in neighboring lands, and until the time of the Renaissance. In its beginnings the style was very plain and simple, the chief efforts of the architects being directed to mastery of problems of construction, and many of the buildings of this time are of great dignity. When difficulties of construction were finally solved, attention was turned to multiplication of ornament and to elaboration, in which, after much very beautiful work had been done, the style finally sank and became merged in the Renaissance. For some of the various styles, see DECORATED; EARLY ENGLISH; ELIZABETHAN; FLAMBOYANT; FLORID; GEOMETRICAL; ITALIAN GOTHIC; JACOBEAN; PERPENDICULAR; TRANSITION; TUDOR. Compare GOTHIC. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 6.—**p. box** (*Mining*), one of a series of inverted pyramidal boxes used in ore-dressing; a V vat.

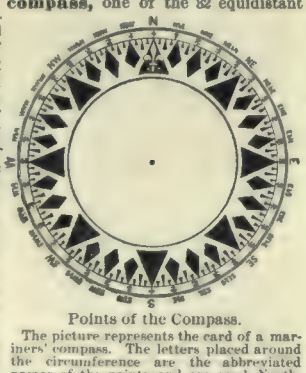

Points of the Compass.

The picture represents the card of a mariners' compass. The letters placed around the circumference are the abbreviated names of the points, and are read, North, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, etc. The repetition of the entire list, beginning with north and making the circuit toward the right, is called "boxing the compass."

point'ed-ly, point'ęd-li, *adv.* **1.** With sharp and lively turns of expression; with emphasis and force. **2.** With direct reference; explicitly.

point'ed-ness, point'ęd-nes, *n.* **1.** Epigrammatical keenness; smartness. **2.** The quality of having a point.

point'el, point'el, *n.* **1.** A point, or a pointed instrument; a style used in the middle ages for writing on wax tablets. **2.** A pavement of lozenge-shaped stones. **3.** [Archaic.] A pistil of a flower, or something resembling it. In the last two senses also *pointal*. [OF., < LL. *punctillum*, dim. of L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

point'en†, *vt.* To prick with a pointed instrument.

point'er, point'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which points. Specifically: (1) One of a breed of dogs trained to point out game to sportsmen by stopping and pointing the nose toward it. See plate of DOGS, fig. 13. (2) A hand or index-finger, as on a clock or scale. (3) *pl.* Two stars, in the constellation of Ursa Major, whose connecting line points nearly to the north star (Polaris). **2.** A pointed instrument for any use; as, an engravers' *pointer*. **3.** In masonry, a tool for clearing the mortar from old joints in order to point them. **4.** In surveying, a graduated circle for plotting the position of an observer with regard to three known points. **5.** The lever of a railway-switch. **6.** In ship-building, a diagonal fore-and-aft timber connecting the stern-frame with the after-body; a snake-piece. **7.** *Naut.* A pole at the masthead of a whaler to indicate that the boats are down. **8.** [Slang.] A useful bit of information; hint; point.

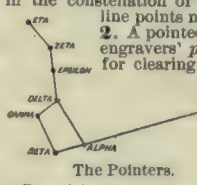

The Pointers.

Part of the constellation of Ursa Major, showing the stars (Alpha, Beta) called "pointers."

point'ing, point'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sharpening or bringing to a point, or of removing points. Specifically: (1) In milling, the rubbing off of the points of the grain: the first treatment in the high-milling process. (2) *Surg.* The ripening of an abscess by coming to a conical point near the surface. **2.** The act of indicating or directing. Specifically: (1) *Sculp.* The marking of a plaster or a clay model with points at proper intervals, and the transfer of these points to the stone block itself, so as to reproduce the model accurately in stone. Careful measurements then make the two coincide exactly. (2) The indication of the divisions of a writing; punctuation. (3) The indication by appropriate marks of the exact rendering of the words with the music in chanting. (4) The renewal of mortar in the joints of a wall, or the finish given them by added lined mortar.

Compounds, etc.:—**cross'-point"ing,** *n. Naut.* A rope braiding made by twisting the outer yarns of a tapered rope.—**flat-joint p.** (*Masonry*), a pointing in which the mortar is flush with the surface and is lined with the point of the trowel.—**point'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* **1.** A machine for finishing to a point: of various forms for finishing nails, pins, pegs, etc. **2.** An apparatus used by sculptors to locate accurately points in the marble copies of clay models.—**p.-rod,** *n.* A bar used to aim or slightly shift a cannon or mortar.—**p.-stock,** *n.* An object subjected to scorn or derision as by pointing.—**p.-wire,** *n.* A looped iron wire by which to sight mortars.—**tuck-joint p.,** pointing in which the mortar projects as a fine ridge between the stones or bricks.

point'ing-ly†, *adv.* Pointedly.

point'-lace", point'-lēs', *n.* Lace made by hand and wholly with a needle; needle-point lace; point. It is made in many varieties. See LACE.

point'less, point'les, *a.* **1.** Having no point; blunt; dull. **2.** Having no significance; as, a *pointless* saying. **3.** *Bot.* Blunt; destitute of a point; muticous.

Synonyms: see BLUNT; FLAT.

—**point'less-ly,** *adv.*

point'let-ed, point'let-ęd, *a. Bot.* Minutely pointed or acuminate; apiculate. **point'let-ted**†.

point'ment†, *n.* Appointment. **poynte'ment**†.

poin'trel, poin'trel, *n.* A graving-tool; pointer. [Cp. POINTEL.]

points'man, points'man, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A man who has charge of railway-switches; a switchman. **2.** In grouse-driving, one of several men stationed on each flank of the line of shooting-shelters to prevent the driven birds from flying wide of the guns.

point'y, point'i, *a.* [Slang.] Full of points; accurately and forcibly stated.

poise, poiz, *v.* [POISED; POIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold balanced; support in equilibrium; balance; as, to *poise* a heavy burden. **2.** To bring into equilibrium; act as a counterpoise to.

> If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality, the blood and baseness of our natures would conduct us to most preposterous conclusions.
> SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.

3. To find the weight of by balancing; weigh; hence, figuratively, to ponder; consider.

> You argue for my good.—I was to blame.
> I since have *poised* your reasons.
> PHILIPS *The Distrest Mother* act ii, sc. 1.

4. To weigh down; oppress.

II. *i.* To be balanced or suspended; hang in equilibrium; hence, to be in doubt or suspense.

> My idle fancies stray,
> Even as these noiseless yellow butterflies,
> That *poise* on grass or flower.
> W. W. STORY *Under the Ilexes* st. 3.

[< OF. *poiser*, < L. *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, weigh.]

Synonyms: see BALANCE.

poise, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise. **2.** Hence, figuratively, equanimity; rest. **3.** A weight used to balance substances weighed; a counterpoise; pee. **4.** The momentary halt of a horse in which his forces are in a state of equilibrium; any position that indicates suspended motion. [< OF. *pois*, weight, *poise*, balance, < L. *pensum*, prop. neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendo*, weigh.] **paise**†; **peise**†; **poize**†; **poyse**†.

poise'less, peiz'les, *a.* Having no weight.

pois'er, peiz'ęr, *n.* One who or that which balances; specifically, in entomology, a balancer or halter.

poi'son, poi'zn, *vt.* **1.** To put poison into; taint with poison; as, to *poison* a well; *poisoned* food. **2.** To kill or injure with poison; as, the whole family was *poisoned*. **3.** Figuratively, to affect with any corrupting influence; taint; vitiate; defile; also, to prejudice; mislead; as, to *poison* the minds of the young.

Synonyms: canker, contaminate, corrupt, envenom, infect, pollute, taint, vitiate.—**Antonyms:** cure, disinfect, purify, remedy, restore.

poi'son, *n.* **1.** Any substance that when taken into the system acts in a noxious manner by means not mechanical, tending to cause death or serious detriment to health. Poisons may be classified as (1) *irritants*, which act by causing local irritation and inflammation, including *pure*

irritants, not chemically destructive, as arsenic, and *corrosives*, which destroy tissue, as strong mineral acids; (2) *neurotics*, which act on the brain and nerves, including *narcotics*, which cause no irritation, as opium, and *narcotico-irritants* or *acronarcotics*, which are irritants as well as neurotics, as aconite and nux vomica; and (3) *septics*, which proceed from putrefaction and act through vitiation of the blood. They may also be classified as vegetable, mineral, and gaseous poisons. The first include aconite, berries (poisonous), hemlock, horse-chestnut, Indian tobacco, toadstools, etc., for which stimulants and artificial respiration should be employed. The second include blue vitriol, calomel, carbolic acid, copper salts, corrosive sublimate, creosote, green vitriol, mercury salts, verdigris, and the like, for which white of eggs, milk or flour and water, or stimulants should be administered. The third include coal-gas, illuminating-gas, sewer-gas, etc., for which fresh air, artificial respiration, oxygen, and electricity are used.

In case of poisoning, if the *poison* is mineral, or vegetable, besides administering proper antidotes, the stomach and intestines should be speedily emptied and repeatedly washed out. The stomach-pump, siphon, emetics, and purgatives are efficient means. Where poisonous gases have been inhaled, artificial respiration of air, oxygen, or nitrous oxid should be used. In certain cases, as in opium-poisoning, violent muscular exercise, electrical and other stimuli should be resorted to.

R. OGDEN DORREMUS *Letter to Standard Dict.* Jan. 22, 1894.

2. Whatever tends to taint or destroy character or to mislead; as, the *poison* of corrupt conversation: the *poison* of gossip or error. [OF., < L. *potion-*]; see POTION.]

Compounds, etc.: — **poi'son-ash"**, *n.* Same as POISONSUMAC. — **p.-bay**, *n.* A poison-gland. — **p.-bay**, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Illicium Floridanum*) of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*), found in swamps from Florida to Louisiana: said to be poisonous. — **p.-bulb**, *n.* Either of two plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*): (1) The Asiatic poison-bulb (*Crinum Asiaticum*), a greenhouse plant from tropical Asia. (2) The Cape poison-bulb (*Buphane toxicaria*) of South Africa, also cultivated in greenhouses for its pink flowers. Called also *oxbane*. — **p.-cup**, *n.* Formerly, a cup that was supposed to break when any kind of poison was poured into it. — **p.-dogwood**, **p.-elder**, *n.* Same as POISON-SUMAC. — **p.-fang**, *n.* A long, erectile, upper maxillary tooth of venomous serpents, channeled or perforated for conveying poison from the poison-gland into the flesh it pierces. — **p.-gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes poison, as in a venomous serpent or insect. — **p.-hemlock**, *n.* A poisonous herb (*Conium maculatum*). See HEMLOCK. — **p.-ivy**, *n.* A climbing shrub (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), a species of sumac with three broadly ovate, variously notched, sinuate or cut-lobed leaflets. Called also *poison-oak* and *poison-sumac*. — **p.-nut**, *n.* The seed of nux vomica; also, the tree which bears it. — **p.-oak**, *n.* 1. The poison-ivy. 2. A plant (*Rhus diversiloba*) of the Pacific United States, similar in appearance and properties to the poison-ivy. Called also *yeara*. — **p.-pea**, *n.* An Australian perennial herb (*Swainsona Greyana*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), cultivated for its handsome long, erect, pedunculate racemes of large pink flowers with white calyx. Called also *Darling river pea*. — **p.-plant**, *n.* 1. Any one of various Australian plants of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), especially of the genus *Gastrolobium*, as *G. bilobum* and *G. Cuilliauchya*; also, *Lotus australis* and the poison-pea (*Swainsona Greyana*). 2. The tame-poison (*Vincetoxicum officinale*) of northern Europe. — **p.-sac**, *n.* A poison-gland. — **p.-sumac**, *n.* 1. A handsome shrub or small tree (*Rhus venenata*), from 6 to 18 feet high, growing in swamps in the United States and Canada. It has wingless red petioles,

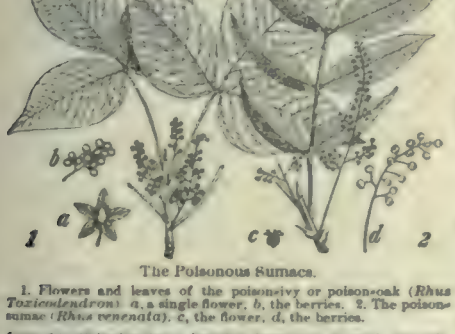

The Poisonous Sumacs.

1. Flowers and leaves of the poison-ivy or poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*). *a*, a single flower. *b*, the berries. 2. The poison-sumac (*Rhus venenata*). *c*, the flower. *d*, the berries.

from 6 to 10 inches long, bearing from 7 to 13 oval, smooth, entire leaflets, and loose axillary panicles of smooth greenish-yellow drupes. The whole plant is poisonous to taste or touch, and even taints the air around it. Called also *poison-ash*, *poison-dogwood*, *swamp-dogwood*, and *poison-elder*. The sumacs that have the fruit in terminal thyrsoid panicles and clothed with crimson hairs are harmless. 2. Poison-ivy. — **p.-tooth**, *n.* A poison-fang. — **p.-tower**, *n.* A chamber in which the fumes of sulfur and arsenic are condensed in the manufacture of arsenic in Saxony and Silesia. — **p.-vine**, *n.* 1. The poison-ivy. 2. The silk-vine (*Periploca Græca*). — **poi'son-wood"**, *n.* 1. A small tree (*Rhus Metopium*), a species of sumac of southern Florida and the West Indies, with a very poisonous juice. It has compound leaves with 3 to 7 oval, entire, smooth leaflets, flowers in loose panicles, and fruit oblong, smooth, and scarlet. Called also *burnwood*, *burnwood*, *coral-sumac*, *mountain-mahogany*, *kinkel*, etc. 2. A tree (*Schinus molle lucidus*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), of the same regions as that defined above, with alternate leathery, shining, oblong, crenate leaves, and a yellowish-white, hard, close-grained wood. Called also *shining-leaved poison-wood*. — **Surinam p.**, the leaves and stems of a tropical plant (*Tephrosia toxicaria*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), used to stupefy fish.

Derivatives: — **poi'son-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being poisoned. 2†. Venomous; poisonous. — **poi'son-er**, *n.* One who or that which poisons or corrupts. — **poi'son-ful**†, *a.* Poisonous.

poi'sond, *pp.* Poisoned. PHIL. Soc.

poi'son-ing, poi'zn-ing, *n.* 1. The morbid condition due to a poisonous substance: usually in composition; as, lead-*poisoning*; mercury-*poisoning*. 2. The act of administering poison.

poi'son-ous, poi'zn-us, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a poison; being a poison, or containing poison. **poi'sonous**†. 2. Corrupting to the mind or character; vitiating. **poi'son-ie** or **-y**†; **poi'son-some**†.

Synonyms: see NOISOME.

— **poi'son-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **poi'son-ous-ness**, *n.*

poi'son-some†, *a.* Poisonous. **poi'son-ie** or **-y**†.

poi'sure†, *n.* Poise; weight.

poi'trel, poi'trel, *n.* 1. The armor (a breastplate or metallic flounce) formerly used to protect the breast of a war-horse. 2. *Harness.* A breast-leather. [< OF. *poitral*, < L. *pectorale*, breastplate, < *pectoralis*; see PECTORAL, *a.*] **pei'trel**†; **pey'trel**†; **poi'trinal**†; **poy'trail**†.

War-horse Wearing the Poitrel (*a*) and the Chamfrain (*b*).

poi'trine, poi'trin, *n.* [F.] 1. The breastplate of a knight or man at arms. 2. Same as POITREL, 1.

poi"vrette', pwä'vret', *n.* [F.] Same as PEPPERETTE.

poize†, *n.* Same as POISE.

po-kal', po-kōl', *n.* [G.] A tall drinking-cup; especially, an ornamental cup of enameled glass or silver. See BOCAL.

poke, pōk, *v.* [POKED; PO'KING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To push or thrust against or into, as with a goad or stick; prod; as, to *poke* one with the finger; to *poke* the fire. 2. To thrust or push in or out; as, to *poke* one's head out of the window. 3. To urge by a push or thrust; incite; as, to *poke* the horse; *poke* him up. 4. [U. S.] To put a poke on; as, to *poke* a pig. 5†. To arrange plaits of.

II. *i.* 1. To go sluggishly; dawdle; as, to *poke* about work. 2. To go gropingly; as, to *poke* along in the dark. 3. To move in a bent posture. [Prob. of Celt. origin; cp. Ir. *poc*, blow, Gael. *puc*, push.]

— **to poke fun** [Colloq.], to jest; joke. — **to p. fun at** [Colloq.], to turn to ridicule; make fun of.

poke†, *n.* 1. The act of pushing or poking; a thrust; prod. 2. A collar with an impeding attachment, as a stick or a prong or prongs of iron, projecting so as to keep beasts from breaking out of an enclosure, from rooting, etc. 3. A dawdler. 4. A poke bonnet.

— **poke bonnet**, a large bonnet with projecting front.

A Poke Bonnet, as worn in 1835.

poke², *n.* 1. The pokeweed. **Virginian poke**‡. 2. Same as INDIAN POKE. See INDIAN. [Prob. Am. Ind.] — **poke'ber"ry**, *n.* A berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant.

poke³, *n.* 1. A pocket or small bag. 2. A sac blown up with air and used as a buoy by fishermen. 3. The air-bladder of a fish. 4. A unit of weight for wool: 20 hundredweight. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A haycock. 6†. A pouched sleeve. [ME. *poke*; prob. of Celt. origin; cp. Ir. *poc*, Gael. *poca*, bag; and see POUCH.] **palke**†.

— **a pig in a poke**, something concealed, as a pig in a bag, until its price is paid.

poke⁴, *n.* [U. S.] The shitepoke, or little green heron.

poke⁵, *n.* Scrofula.

poke'-bag", pōk'-bag', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bottletit.

poke'-blown", pōk'-blōn', *a.* Having the air-bladder unduly distended, as fish brought to the surface from considerable depths.

poke'-di"al†, *n.* A pocket-dial.

poke'-milk"weed, pōk'-milk'wid, *n.* A tall perennial herb (*Asclepias phytolaccoides*) growing in low shady grounds, from Canada to Georgia and Arkansas, with leaves resembling those of the poke. Called also *poke-leaved milkweed* and *poke-leaved silkweed*.

poke'-net", pōk'-net', *n.* A pole-net.

po'ker¹, pō'ker, *n.* 1. One who or that which pokes; especially, an iron or steel rod used for poking a fire. 2. An iron instrument with a flat foot at one end and a round knob at the other, used in driving hoops on masts. 3. [Prov. Eng.] The pochard. 4†. A poking-stick.

— **po'ker-pic"ture**, *n.* A drawing made by charring the surface of wood with a heated iron.

po'ker², *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet on the value of their hands, and he whose hand contains the highest group of cards wins the pool or entire sum wagered, provided he has carried the betting through.

The groups usually recognized, in the ascending order of their value, are the *pair*, *two pairs*, *three of a kind*, *straight*, *flush*, *full hand*, *four of a kind*, *straight flush*. See these terms. In *draw-poker*, the common variety, each player is allowed to discard as many cards as he chooses and receive others in their stead. The betting proceeds according to prescribed rules. See AGE; ANTE; CALL; RAISE; SEE. Other varieties are known as *whisky-poker*, *stud-poker*, etc. The game is derived from primero, in favor in the 15th century, through the English games of post and pair, and brag. See PRIMERO. Though originally always played for money, as its technical terms show, it is now much played simply for amusement, the player who has most counters or chips at the end of a specified time being accounted the winner. [Contr. of *post and pair*; see POST², *n.*, 9.]

po'ker³, *n.* [Colloq.] Any alarming object or apparition; goblin; bogie. [Cp. Dan. *pokker*, the devil.]

— **Old Poker**, the devil.

po'ker-ish†, pō'ker-ish, *a.* Causing or tending to alarm.

> A *pokerish* place! There's something in the air
> Breeds thoughts of murder.
>
> BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act iv, sc. 6.

po'ker-ish², *a.* [Colloq.] Stiff or unbending, like a poker. — **po'ker-ish-ly**, *adv.*

poke'root", pōk'rūt', *n.* 1. Indian poke (*Veratrum viride*). 2. The root (1) of Indian poke or (2) of pokeweed.

poke'stick", pōk'stik', *n.* A stick with a rounded end, used by some American Indians, after having eaten as much as they can naturally, to poke more food down the throat.

pok'et†, *n.* A pocket, little bag.

poke'weed", pōk'wid', *n.* A stout, smooth, perennial herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) of the pokeweed family (*Phytolaccaceæ*), 5 to 9 feet high, common by the roadsides in the United States and Canada. It has large petioled leaves, long cylindric racemes of greenish-white flowers succeeded by dark-purple berries filled with crimson juice, and a very large, branching, poisonous root. The young shoots are often used as a substitute for asparagus, the berries are used in Portugal to color port, and the root is officinal in the United States as emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic. Called also *garget*, *garget-weed*, *inkberry-weed*, *pigeonberry*, *scoke*, etc.

A Branch of Poke-weed.

a, a single flower; *b*, the fruit.

po'king, pō'king, *pa.* [Colloq.] Drudging; servile.

po'king-stick"†, *n.* A poker or rod used to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

pokke†, *n.* Pock; pustule.

po'kok†, *n.* A peacock.

po'ku, *n.* Same as POOKOO.

po'ky, pō'ki, *a.* [PO'KI-ER; PO'KI-EST.] [Colloq.] 1. Lacking life or spirit; stupid; dull; slow; as, a *poky* man; a *poky* dinner-party. 2. [Eng.] Worn and soiled; shabby; as, a *poky* dress. 3. [Eng.] Cramped; confined; stuffy; as, a *poky* room. **po'key**†.

Po-la'bi-an, po-lē'bi-an, *n.* 1. One of an ancient Slavic people dwelling on the lower Elbe, now wholly Germanized: sometimes loosely applied to all Slavonic peoples west and northwest of the Oder and Erzgebirge. **Po'lab**‡. 2. The language formerly spoken by the Polabians, belonging to the West Slavonic branch of the Windic class of the northern division of Aryan languages, and allied closely to Polish. **Po-la'bish**‡. [< *Polab*, < Boh. *po*, near, + *Labe*, the Elbe.]

po-lac'ca¹, po-lac'a, *n.* [It.] A three-masted Mediterranean vessel. **po-lac're**‡; **po-laque'**‡.

po-lac'ca², *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as POLONAISE.

Po'lack, pō'lac, *n.* Same as POLE.

po'lan, pō'lan, *n.* *Archæol.* 1. A piece of armor for the knee; knee-piece; genouillère. See illus. under ARMOR. 2‡. A poulaine. [< OF. *poulaine*, shoe.]

Po'land, pō'land, *n.* A Polish fowl. See plate (p. 717).

Po'land-er, pō'land-er, *n.* Same as POLE.

po'lar, pō'lar, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the poles of a sphere, especially of the earth or of the celestial sphere; coming from or found near the north pole or south pole; as, *polar* latitudes; the *polar* star; a *polar* current. 2. Of or pertaining to the poles of a magnet or some analogous center of attraction or repulsion. 3. *Biol.* Having differentiated poles. 4. *Geom.* (1) Having or proceeding from a point of radiation. (2) Of or pertaining to a polar. [< L. *polus*; see POLE², *n.*] **po-lar'ic**‡ [Rare].

— **polar angle**, the angle formed by two meridians meeting at the pole. — **p. axis**, the axis of an astronomical instrument, set parallel to the axis of the earth. See illus. under EQUATORIAL. — **p. bear**, a large amphibious bear (*Ursus maritimus*) of arctic regions, nearly 9 feet long and often 1,500 pounds in weight. It is completely white, and preys mostly upon seals and fishes. — **p. body**, a polar globule. — **p. dial**, a dial having its face parallel to a great circle of the globe passing through its poles. — **p. equation**, the equation of a line referred to polar coordinates. See COORDINATE. — **p. force**, a force that has two opposite elements or tendencies, as magnetism. — **p. globule**, one of two spherical bodies that separate from the vitellus of the ovum at the time of its maturation. — **p. hare**, a hare (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*) of arctic America, which becomes white in winter. — **p. lights**, the aurora. — **p.-plant**, *n.* Same as COMPASS-PLANT. — **p. triangle**, the spherical triangle whose vertices are the poles of the sides of another triangle. — **p. whale**, the Greenland right whale. See illus. under WHALE.

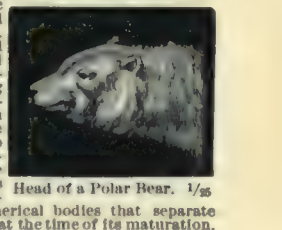

Head of a Polar Bear. 1/25

po'lar, *n.* *Geom.* A plane curve derived from another plane curve by operating on the equation of the latter in trilinear coordinates with the operator $x'\frac{d}{dx}+y'\frac{d}{dy}+z'\frac{d}{dz}$ the primed letters being the coordinates of an arbitrary fixed point taken as a pole. The curve thus found is said to be the polar of the point to (or with respect to) the curve from which it is derived. According to the number of times the symbol is used as an operator, the result is called a **first polar**, **second polar**, etc. The *first polar* to a curve cuts the curve at all the points where tangents drawn from the pole touch it. The polar of a conic section is the right line through the points of contact of the two tangents from the pole to the conic section.

pol'ar"chy, *n.* [Rare.] Same as POLYARCHY.

po'lar-i-ly, pō'lar-i-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a polary manner; with polarity.

po"lar-im'e-ter, pō"lar-im'ę-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization or the proportion of polarized light in a beam; loosely, any polariscope. [< POLAR + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

— **po"lar-im'e-try**, *n.* The art or process of using the polarimeter.

Po-la'ris, po-lē'ris *or* -lą'ris, *n.* *Astron.* The pole-star. See illus. under POINTER and STAR. [< L. *polus*; see POLE², *n.*]

po'lar-i"sa-bl(e, etc. Same as POLARIZABLE, etc.

po-lar'i-scope, po-lar'i-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument for exhibiting or measuring the polarization of light, or for examining substances in polarized light.

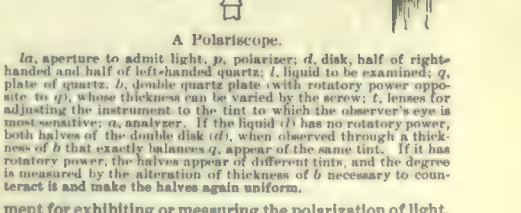

A Polariscope.

la, aperture to admit light. *p*, polarizer; *d*, disk, half of right-handed and half of left-handed quartz; *l*, liquid to be examined; *q*, plate of quartz. *b*, double quartz plate (with rotatory power opposite to *q*), whose thickness can be varied by the screw; *t*, lenses for adjusting the instrument to the tint to which the observer's eye is most sensitive; *a*, analyzer. If the liquid *l* has no rotatory power, both halves of the double disk (*d*), when observed through a thickness of *b* that exactly balances *q*, appear of the same tint. If it has rotatory power, the halves appear of different tints, and the degree is measured by the alteration of thickness of *b* necessary to counteract it and make the halves again uniform.

It is of various forms, but consists essentially of a polarizer for polarizing the light (as a Nicol prism or reflecting

plate) and an analyzer by means of which it is observed, usually after passing through some medium to be experimented upon. The *polaristrobometer* and *saccharimeter* are special forms. See POLARIZATION.

The degree of the deflection depends on the amount of sugar in the liquid. So accurate is this that for years our Government has employed the *polariscope* for analyzing the sugar imported to this country. R. O. DOREMUS in *Homiletic Review* Feb., '92, p. 110.

[< POLAR + -SCOPE.]

—**po-lar″i-scop′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the polariscope; ascertained by the polariscope.—**po-lar′i-sco″pist**, *n.* One who is skilled in the use of the polariscope.—**po-lar′i-sco″py**, *C.* (**po″lar-is′co-py**, *W.*), *n. Physics.* The department of optics that deals with the use of the polariscope and with polarized light.

po′lar-ise, po′lar-i″ser, etc. Same as POLARIZE, etc.

po″lar-is′tic, pō″lar-is′tic, *a.* [Rare.] Having a polar disposition or arrangement; exhibiting poles; relating to poles.

po″lar-i-stro-bom′e-ter, pō″lar-i-stro-bom′e-tėr, *n.* A form of saccharimeter in which the position of the rotated plane of polarization is determined very exactly by noting the disappearance of fringes produced by a double calcite interference-plate. [< POLAR + Gr. *strobos*, whirling, + *metron*, measure.]

po-lar′i-ty, po-lar′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality of having opposite poles; as, the *polarity* of the globe. **2.** That quality of a body by which its smallest parts have certain properties related to a definite direction through the same, the properties at one end of this line being opposite to the properties at the other end of it, as in a magnet. **3.** The quality of being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other; as, the *polarity* of electricity. **4.** In optics, polarization. [< L. *polus;* see POLE², *n.*]

po′lar-i″za-bl(e, pō′lar-ai″za-bl, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

po″lar-i-za′tion, pō″lar-i-zē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of polarizing, or the state of being polarized; bestowal or acquisition of polarity. **2.** *Optics.* A condition of radiant energy, most noticeable in light, in which some of its properties, especially capacity for transmission and reflection, are different in different directions.

Light may be polarized (1) by reflection, at an angle which differs for different substances, or (2) by transmission, as (*a*) through most crystals, or (*b*) obliquely through a bundle of sheets of glass. If light thus treated be examined by subjecting it to such reflection or transmission a second time, it is found that in certain positions of the reflector or crystal it will pass most easily, while in the positions at right angles to these it will be totally quenched, and in intermediate positions it will pass partially. The received explanation depends on the undulatory theory, according to which light fully polarized consists of vibrations (transverse to the direction of the ray) all in one plane, while common light has transverse vibrations in all planes. Certain substances (probably owing to molecular structure) are transparent to vibrations in one plane, and opaque to those in the plane at right angles to this, so that in transmitting the light those vibrations are selected to which this plane corresponds. The plane of polarization is altered or rotated by the passage of polarized light through a quartz crystal or through solutions of various substances, by reflection from a magnetic pole, or by transmission through a medium in a magnetic field. Such rotation is called **rotary polarization.** After reflection from a metal, light exhibits phenomena which make it probable that its vibrations are in closed curves rather than straight lines. Its polarization is then said to be **circular** or **elliptic**, as the case may be. Owing to interference (see INTERFERENCE), anisotropic media, as crystals, show remarkable colors when polarized light is passed through them, and it is hence valuable in the investigation of rock-structure or of internal strains in transparent objects. Rotary polarization is made use of in the saccharimeter and similar instruments. See POLARISCOPE; SACCHARIMETER. Radiant heat and electromagnetic radiation may be polarized in the same way as light.

Malus was so imbued with the corpuscular theory of light that he named this phenomenon *polarization*, holding it as inexplicable on the wave theory, and as requiring a species of polarity (akin to the magnetic) in the light-corpuscles.
P. G. TAIT in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiv, p. 611.

3. *Elec.* (1) A molecular strain in a dielectric, as of a Leyden jar, by the attraction of the electricities on its opposite faces, or by electrostatic stress. (2) The formation, in an electrolyte, of molecular chains or groups having all the positive poles in any chain facing the negative plate and all the negative poles facing the positive plate. Called also *electrolytic polarization.* (3) In a voltaic cell, the collection of a gas (usually hydrogen) on the surface of the negative element, thus decreasing the current by reason of the increased resistance and the counter-electromotive force. Called also *polarization of the electrodes.*

—**galvanic polarization** (*Elec.*), polarization of a voltaic cell.—**po″lar-i-za′tion-mi″cro-scope**, *n.* A microscope having Nicol prisms or other polarizing attachments, for the examination of the structure of materials.

po′lar-ize, ‖ pō′lar-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] To de-**po′lar-ise**, ‖ velop polarization in; give polarity to.

po′lar-i″zer, pō′lar-ai″zėr, *n.* The part of a polariscope that polarizes the light: distinguished from the *analyzer.* See illus. under INTERFERENCE. **po′lar-i″ser**‡.

po′lar-y†, *a.* Having a direction toward a pole.

po″la-touche′, pō″la-tūsh′, *n.* [F.] The small flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volans*) of Europe and Siberia.

pol′der, pōl′dėr, *n.* [D.] In Holland and Belgium, a tract of marshy land, lower than the sea, which has been diked and reclaimed to cultivation. MOTLEY *Correspondence* vol. 1, ch. 5, p. 126. [H. '89.] **pol′der-land″**‡.

pol′dern†, *n.* Same as PAULDRON. **pol′dron**†.

pold′wny†, *n.* Same as POLEDAVY.

pole, pōl, *v.* [POLED; PO′LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or propel with a pole; especially, to propel (a boat) by pushing with a pole against the bed of the stream. **2.** To gather by or bear on poles; as, to *pole* hay. **3.** To furnish with poles; as, to *pole* beans in a garden. **4.** To stir with a pole. Specifically: (1) *Glass-making.* To work (as molten glass) with a pole, to diminish the lilac color due to the presence of a low manganese oxid. (2) *Metal.* To work, as molten copper, with a pole, to lessen the amount of copper oxid present. See POLING.

II. *i.* To use a pole; push a boat with a pole; punt.

pole¹, *n.* **1.** A long slender piece of wood, or rarely metal, commonly tapering and more or less rounded. Specifically: (1) The tongue of a vehicle. (2) A tall, slender stick or mast fixed upright in the ground; as, a bean-*pole;* flag*pole;* May-*pole.* (3) A fishing-rod. (4) A long rod of wood or metal used for stirring, as in glass-making. **2.** A linear and surface measure; a perch or rod. See MEASURE. **3.** *Whaling.* The part of the lower jaw of a sperm-whale containing the teeth. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish, the pole-flounder. [< AS. *pāl*, < L. *palus*, stake.] **pool**†.

—**pole′-bean″**, *n.* Any variety of common bean that clings to a supporting pole in its growth, as a Lima bean.—**p.-burn**, *n.* A disease affecting tobacco while being cured, due to a fungus (*Cladosporium*) that disintegrates and partially destroys the tissue.—**p.-chain**, *n.* **1.** A chain connecting the hames and the pole. See illus. under HARNESS. **neck′-strap″**‡. **2.** A surveyors' chain.—**p.-clipt**†, *a.* Surrounded or supported by poles: said of a vineyard.—**p.-crab**, *n.* A double loop on a carriage-pole for the breast-straps.—**p.-foot**, *n.* The rear end of a vehicle-pole, between the futchels or cleaves.—**p.-hammer**, *n.* A war-hammer having a long pole for a handle.—**p.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook at the forward end of a vehicle-pole. **2.** A boat-hook.—**p.-horse**, *n.* A horse hitched beside the pole, as distinguished from a leader.—**p.-mast**, *n.* A mast consisting of a single length or stick.—**p.-net**, *n.* A fish-net on a pole.—**p.-pad**, *n.* A stuffed leather pad at the end of the pole of a wagon or of an artillery carriage, to protect the horses from injury by the pole.—**p.-plate**, *n.* A small wall-plate bearing the lower ends of the common rafters and resting on the ends of the roof tie-beams.—**p.-prop**, *n.* A support for the pole of a field-gun carriage when the horses are unhitched.—**p. propeller**, an arrangement for propelling a boat by poling.—**p.-rack**, *n.* A rack supporting tanners' drying-poles.—**p.-sling**, *n.* A device in the nature of a palanquin, consisting of a seat slung to a pole or poles, used in African traveling.—**p.-staff**, *n.* A net-pole.—**p.-strap**, *n.* A heavy strap used as a pole-chain.—**p.-sweat**, *n.* A rot produced by excessive moisture in tobacco after it has been put in the curing-house.—**p.-tip**, *n.* A metal cap fixed on the front end of a vehicle-pole.—**p.-torpedo**, *n.* A torpedo projecting on the end of a long pole or spar from a vessel.—**p.-vault**, *n.* A vault or jump with the aid of a long pole: generally over a light horizontal bar.—**p.-vaulting**, *n.*

The Pole-sling of Madagascar.

pole², *n.* **1.** Either of the extremities of an axis of a sphere or spheroid. Especially: (1) Either of the two points equally distant from every point of a circle of the sphere. (2) One of two points where the axis of rotation, as of the earth or a planet, meets the surface, distinguished as the **north** and **south poles**, and in the case of the earth called the **terrestrial poles.** (3) Either of the points where the earth's axis of rotation pierces the celestial sphere. **celestial pole**‡.

The [celestial] *pole* . . . is constantly changing its position, and revolves round the *pole* of the ecliptic in 25,868 years, so that the pole-star of to-day will not be the pole-star 3,000 years hence.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* ¶ 457, p. 253. [A. '89.]

2. The polar regions of the earth; either of the frigid zones, especially the northern.

While Norway, up under the *pole*, has developed a democracy, Germany, coming at too early a period into contact with Rome, has developed a military despotism under constitutional forms.
H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 3, p. 31. [G. P. P. '86.]

3. The pole-star. **4.** One of two points at which opposite physical qualities are concentrated; especially, a point (usually one of two) of maximum intensity of electric or magnetic force: distinguished as **positive** and **negative poles.** See POSITIVE; NEGATIVE. Specifically, a terminal plate or wire of a battery or electric machine. **5.** Figuratively, one of two opposing or contrasted forces having points exhibiting polarity.

If you want to cure one malign feeling, recollect that our feelings act, as it were, in *poles;* that there is an antagonistic feeling.
BEECHER *Yale Lectures* first series, lect. 1, p. 25. [J. B. F. '72.]

6. *Zool.* The extremities of an egg. See ANIMAL POLE and VEGETATIVE POLE, under ANIMAL and VEGETATIVE. **7.** *Math.* (1) A point from which a pencil of rays radiates. (2) An origin of polar coordinates. (3) The point of which a curve or line is a polar. **8.** *Anat.* One of the pointed or sharply rounded extremities of an organ; as, the frontal *pole* of the brain. **9**†. The sky; the firmament. [< OF. *pol*, < L. *polus*, < Gr. *polos*, < *pelō*, be in motion.]

Phrases, etc.:—**chlorous pole** (*Elec.*), the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**false p.**, an extra or consequent magnetic pole of the earth, in addition to the regular ones.—**magnetic p.**, either of those points on the earth's surface where the lines of magnetic force are vertical; an end of the axis of the earth's magnetic polarity, not coinciding with a geographical pole, and changing its position slowly. The north magnetic pole is in northern British America at about lat. 70½° N., long. 97° W. See MAGNET.—**marked p.** or **end**, the north-seeking end or so-called north pole of a magnet.—**pole′-chan″ger**, *n. Elec.* A switch or key for reversing the direction of a current.—**p. of a lens** or **glass**, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens, or that part of the surface of a lens through which the optic axis passes.—**p.-piece**, *n.* In a dynamo, a mass of soft iron connected with a pole of the field-magnet frame and conforming to the contour of the armature, to concentrate and direct the magnetic force-lines.—**poles of cold**, points supposed to be the coldest in the northern hemisphere. One is near Werchojansk in Siberia (lat. 67° 30′, long. 134° E.) and the other near Van Rensselaer Harbor, North America (lat. 78° 37′, long. 70° 40′ W.).—**poles of verticity** or **of magnetic verticity**, the magnetic poles of the earth: so called because the magnetic needle is vertical there.—**strength of p.**, the force exerted between a magnetic pole and a unit pole at the unit distance.—**unit p.**, a pole that acts on an equal pole at a unit's distance with the unit force.—**unmarked p.**, the south-seeking or so-called south pole of a magnetic needle.—**zincous p.**, the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

Pole³, *n.* One of that Slavic people, or their descendants, who founded Poland. See POLISH. [< Pol. *Polak.*]

pole′ax″, pōl′ax′, *n.* **1.** An old weapon consisting of an ax set on a long handle or pole, with a pick at the back of the ax and often a hook at the end of the pole. **2.** A combined ax and hook used by sailors for boarding a vessel. **3.** An ax for slaughtering cattle. [< MLG. *pol-exe.* < *pol*, head, + *exe*, ax.] **pol′ax**†; **pole′axe″**‡; **pol′laxe**†.

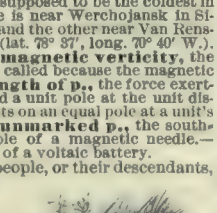

The European Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*). 1/13

4. pole′cat″, pōl′cat′, *n.* **1.** One of certain musteline weasel-like carnivores of the genus *Putorius*, especially the European *P. fœtidus*, dark-brown above and black below, with dark-brown and white markings on the face, noted for its fetid odor when irritated or alarmed. The American polecat or black-footed ferret (*P. nigripes*), the Siberian polecat (*P. eversmanni*), and the mottled polecat (*P. sarmaticus*), of eastern Europe and western Asia, are other species. **2.** Some other carnivore having a strong mephitic odor, as a skunk, the zoril, or some paradoxure. [< F. *poule* (see PULLET) + CAT: from its habits of chicken-stealing.]

—**pole′cat-weed″**, *n.* The skunk-cabbage.

pole′-chain″, p.-crab. See POLE¹, *n.*

pole′da″vy†, *n.* A coarse canvas; poldavy. **pol′da″-vy**†; **poll′da″vie**†; **poll′da″vy**†.

pole′-floun″der, pōl′-floun′dėr, *n.* A flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) of the North Atlantic. **pole′-dab″**†; **pole′-fluke″**‡.

pole′-head″, pōl′-hed′, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tadpole.

pole′less, pōl′les, *a.* Destitute of poles.

pol′em-arch, pel′em-ārc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* In Athens, the third archon, originally general-in-chief, later only a civil magistrate, before whom cases of metics and other foreigners were tried; in other states, a high military officer. [< Gr. *polemarchos*, < *polemos*, war, + *archō*, lead.]

po-lem′ic, ‖ po-lem′ic, -al, *a.* Of or pertaining to con-**po-lem′ic-al**, ‖ troversy or to polemics; supporting a doctrine or system by controversy; disputatious; controversial; as, a *polemic* writer; a *polemical* discussion. [< Gr. *polemikos*, warlike, < *polemos*, war.]

—**po-lem′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

po-lem′ic, po-lem′ic, *n.* **1.** One who writes in support or defense of an opinion, doctrine, or system, especially as against another; a controversial writer; controvertist.

Bishop Brooks is not a theological *polemic*, nor in any sense a sensational preacher, and he is a faithful adherent of his own religious communion. G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan., '92, p. 314.

2. An argument, paper, or treatise produced in such controversial support or defense; controversy.

Its [National Gazette's] wit degenerated into malice, and in lieu of a sharp *polemic* against the expediency of certain measures, it made the most malignant charges as to the motives and objects of its opponents. H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. of U. S.* tr. by Lalor, vol. i, ch. 3, p. 108. [CAL. & CO. '77.]

3. *Theol.* Same as POLEMICS, 2. See POIMENICS.

po-lem′i-cist, po-lem′i-sist, *n.* [Rare.] One given to polemics; a polemic. **pol′em-ist**‡.

po-lem′ics, po-lem′ics, *n.* **1.** The art of controversy or disputation. **2.** *Theol.* The branch of theology that treats of the history and conduct of religious controversy in support and defense of Christian doctrine: opposed to *irenics;* as, the period from A. D. 250 to 730 has been called "the age of *polemics.*" **po-lem′ic**‡.

pol′em-ist, pol′em-ist, *n.* [Rare.] A polemic.

Pol″em-o″ni-a′ce-æ, pol′em-ō″ni-ē′sē-ī *or* -g′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs or rarely shrubs —the polemonium or phlox family —with opposite or alternate simple or compound leaves and regular pentamerous, pentandrous, often beautiful, blue flowers in mostly cymose clusters. It embraces 8 genera and 150 mainly American species, *Phlox* being the best-known genus. **Pol″em-o′ni-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polemōnion*, kind of plant.]—**pol″em-o″ni-a′ceous**, *a.*

pol″em-oph-thal′mi-a, pel′em-of-thal′mi-a, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory disease of the eye, epidemic among soldiers. [< Gr. *polemos*, war, + OPHTHALMIA.] **pol″em-o-cac″oph-thal′mi-a**‡.

pol′em-o-scope″, pel′em-o-scōp′, *C.* (po-lem′o-scōp, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* A perspective-glass or other device having a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, to obtain views of objects that are not directly in front of the observer's eye. The principle has been used in opera-glasses to avoid the appearance of looking directly at a person. [< Gr. *polemos*, war, + -SCOPE.]

pol′em-y†, *n.* War; contention.

po-len′ta, po-len′ta, *n.* [It.] **1.** A porridge now made usually of Indian meal, but formerly, and still in autumn, of chestnut-meal. It constitutes the chief food of the poorer class of Italians.

In the seducing windows smoke golden mountains of *polenta* (a thicker kind of mush . . . made of Indian meal, and universally eaten in North Italy).
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 6, p. 90. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

2. A barley-meal porridge common in southern France.

pole′-piece″, *n.* See POLE², *n.*

pole′-plate″, etc. See POLE¹, *n.*

po′ler¹, pō′lėr, *n.* One who poles.

pol′er²†, *n.* Same as POLLER.

pole′-rush″, pōl′-rush′, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bulrush. **pool′-rush″**‡.

pole′-star″, pōl′-stär″, *n.* The bright star (Polaris in Ursa Minor) near the north celestial pole. **polar star**‡.

—**pole-star recorder**, an instrument for showing the amount of cloudiness at night, by means of a photographic record of the pole-star's apparent diurnal path. A break in this record indicates that clouds have covered the star.

pole′-tip″, etc. See POLE¹, *n.*

pole′ward, ‖ pōl′ward, -wardz, *adv.* In the direction **pole′wards**, ‖ of the pole.

pole′wig, pōl′wig, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The European spotted goby (*Gobius minutus*). **pol′ly-bait″**‡.

po′ley, pō′le, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hornless; polled; muley.

po′ley, *n.* Same as POLY. **po′ley-moun″tain**‡.

pol′hode, pel′hōd, *n. Geom.* The curve described on an ellipsoid by the point of contact of a tangent plane that touches at the same time a concentric sphere. [< Gr. *polos*, axis, + *hodos*, way.]

Po′li-an, pō′li-an, *a.* Named for the Neapolitan naturalist Poli (1746–1825).—**Polian vesicle** (*Echin.*), one of the cæcal diverticula of the ambulacral system.

pol′i-an-ite, pel′i-an-ait, *C.* (pō′li-, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A metallic, light steel-gray manganese dioxid (MnO_2), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Gr. *poliainō*, make gray, < *polios*, gray.]

pol″i-an′the-a†, *n.* A collection of illustrative passages; a commonplace-book of rhetorical or poetical extracts. **pol″y-an′the-a**†.

Pol″i-an′thes, pel′i-an′thīz *or* -thēs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of ornamental plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), natives of Mexico and Central America, *P. tuberosa*, the tuberose of cultivation, being the best-known. [< Gr. *polios*, white, + *anthos*, flower.] **Pol″y-an′thes**‡.

pol′i-cate, *a.* Same as POLLICATE.

po-lice′, po-lēs′, *vt.* [PO-LICED′; PO-LIC′ING.] **1.** To place under the control of a police system; guard with policemen; maintain order in; watch over; as, to *police*

a city. **2.** [U. S.] *Mil.* To make clean or orderly; clean up; clear out; as, to *police* a camp.

po-lice', po-lēs', *n.* **1.** A body of civil officers, especially in a city, organized under authority to maintain order, prevent and detect crime, and enforce law; as, the uniformed *police*.

It is less than fifty years since Sir Robert Peel replaced in England the old constabulary with a regular *police* force, and that is why the *police* are called sometimes 'bobbies' and sometimes 'peelers.' ELY *Polit. Econ.* pt. vi, ch. 1, p. 292. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. The regulation of intercourse between citizens, embracing the care and preservation of the public peace, health, safety, morality, and welfare; the whole system of internal regulation of a state, or the local government of a city or town.

By the public *police* and economy I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the kingdom. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 13, p. 162.

3. [U. S.] The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; condition of a camp or garrison as to cleanliness. [F., < L. *politia*, state, < Gr. *politeia*, < *polis*, city.]

Phrases: —**police court**, a municipal court with jurisdiction in criminal matters extending only to the trial of minor offenses. —**p. judge** or **justice**, the magistrate who presides in a police court. —**p. offense**, any offense coming within the jurisdiction of a police judge. —**p. officer**, a policeman. —**p. power**, the power of the state, through all its agencies, both general and local, to preserve order, regulate intercourse between citizens, and insure to each the lawful enjoyment of his rights. It embraces, in its most comprehensive sense, the whole system of internal regulation, and extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property, within the state. —**p. station**, the headquarters of a section of the police to which arrested persons are taken.

—**po-li'cial**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the police. —**po-li'cian**†, *n.* An officer of state. **po-lī'tient**†. —**pol'i-ced**†, *a.* Policed.

po-lice'man, po-lēs'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of the police; a city watchman. **2.** In coal-mining, a guard of wood or iron at the mouth of a pit, or at midworkings. **3.** *Entom.* A soldier-ant.

pol"i-clin'ic, pol'i-clin'ic, *n.* A general city hospital; a dispensary. [< Gr. *polis*, city, + CLINIC, *n.*]

pol'i-cy†, *vt.* To administer or regulate by laws; order.

pol'i-cy, pol'i-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** Prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs; wisdom or shrewdness in management; as, a merchant's *policy*. **2.** A course or plan of action or administration; especially, a course of public action; the system or measures adopted by the sovereign power of a country in the management of public affairs, either with regard to internal arrangements or foreign intercourse; as, a wise financial *policy*.

Nothing is truer, or more plainly proved by the whole experience of society, than that no merely selfish *policy* can achieve a great or lasting success. NORDHOFF *Politics for Young Americans* ch. 28, p. 194. [L. '80.]

3. Any system of administration or management based on self-interest as opposed to justice or equity; hence, finesse in general; artifice; cunning.

One of the saddest instances of *policy* overbearing principle, and ending in the most awful crime, is found in Pontius Pilate. JOHN CUMMING *Life of Our Lord, Christ Before Pilate* p. 450. [J. F. S.]

4. [Scot.] The pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's country residence. **5**†. Public business; polity. **6**†. Incentive; motive. [< OF. *policie*, < L. *politia*, < Gr. *politeia*, polity; see POLICE.] **pol'i-cie**†; **pol'li-cie**†.

Synonyms: see POLITY, UTILITY.

—**policy of the law**, or **public policy**, the general spirit and purpose of the law, as deduced from the course of legislation, or from the principles of justice, morality, and convenience, and applied by the courts in determining matters concerning which the law is not explicit. Thus, many acts and transactions are held to be invalid as against the *policy of the law* or *public policy*, as, for example, contracts for lobbying.

pol'i-cy², *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** A written instrument embodying a contract of insurance; as, a life-insurance *policy*. **2.** [U. S.] A gambling-game in which 78 numbers are placed in a wheel, from which 12 are drawn in the morning and 13 in the afternoon. A player names any number or combination of numbers contained in the wheel, and if they appear he wins a sum proportioned to the amount of his stake. The first three numbers drawn at any drawing are called a *cap*. A combination of two numbers is termed a *saddle*, three numbers a *gig*, and four numbers a *horse*. A combination of two numbers named to appear among the first three drawn is a *cap-saddle*. In a combination of four numbers there are six saddles and four gigs, which may be played as such.

The game of *policy* is a kind of unlawful penny lottery specially adapted to his [the negro's] means, but patronized extensively by poor white players as well.
J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 13, p. 155. [S. '90.]

3. [Eng.] A warrant or ticket for money in the public funds. [< F. *police*, < LL. *politicum*, *polyptychum*, < Gr. *polyptychon*, neut. s. of *polyptychos*, of many leaves, < *polys*, many, + *ptyx* (*ptych-*), leaf, < *ptyssō*, fold.]

Phrases, etc.: —**interest policy**, a policy where the person assured has a real interest in the thing insured. —**mixed p.**, a policy of marine insurance that specifies both the time and the termini of the voyage for which the risk is limited. —**open p.**, a policy in which the value is not fixed, but is left to be proved by the insured in case of loss. —**pol'i-cy-book"**, *n.* A book kept by insurance companies containing a record of policies. —**p.-holder**, *n.* One who holds a policy of insurance. —**p.-shop**, *n.* [U. S.] A place in which policy drawings take place. —**p.-slip**, *n.* [U. S.] In policy-playing, a slip containing the numbers drawn at one drawing. —**p.-ticket**, *n.* [U. S.] In policy-playing, a player's voucher for the numbers selected by him. —**time p.**, a policy that specifies no particular voyage, but covers any voyage within a specified time. —**valued p.**, a policy in which the value of the ship or cargo is agreed on and inserted as the measure of damages in case of total loss. —**wager p.**, a gambling policy; insurance upon property in which the policy-holder has no insurable interest.

pol'i-gar, pol'i-gär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A subordinate chieftain, the head of a pollam, a wild district of the Madras Presidency, a follower of a semi-independent chieftain. **pol'li-gar**†; **pol'y-gar**†. —**pol'i-gar-dog"**, *n.* A large hound-like hairless dog of southern India, used in hunting big game, also, loosely, any large native dog.

Po-li'i-dæ, po-lī'i-dē *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of pharyngocœlous worms having the lateral nerves within the muscular stratum. **Pol'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) —**po-li'id**, *n.* —**pol'i-oid**, *a.*

po'lĭng, pō'ling, *n.* **1.** The using of a pole. (1) In gardening, the smoothing or cleaning of gravel walks with a pole, especially by the removal of the traces of earthworms. (2) In metallurgy, the stirring of melted copper or tin with a pole of green wood, thereby reducing the oxid and toughening the metal. (3) Propulsion or support by the use of a pole or poles; as, the *poling* of a boat; the *poling* of hops. **2.** The board lining set up in a tunnel during construction, to prevent caving in. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Cramming for examination: used by collegians.

Po-lin'ya, po-lin'ya, *n.* An open stretch of water off northern Siberia.

pol"i-o-my"el-op'a-thy, pol'i-o-mī'el-op'a-thi, *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of the gray substance of the spinal marrow. [< Gr. *polios*, gray, + *myelos*, marrow, + -PATHY.]

Pol"i-op'ti-li'næ, pol'i-op'ti-lī'nē *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Sylviidæ*; gnatcatchers. See illus. under GNATCATCHER. **Pol"i-op'ti-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLIO- + Gr. *ptilon*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

—**pol"i-op'ti-line**, *a.* & *n.*

pol"i-or-ce'tics, pol'i-ōr-si'tics *or* -cē'tics, *n.* [Rare.] The art of beleaguering or besieging cities. [< Gr. *poliorkētikos*, of besieging, < *polis*, city, + *herkos*, fence.]

pol"i-o'sis, pol'i-ō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of having gray or white hair, especially as the result of disease. Compare CANITIES. [< Gr. *poliōsis*, < *polios*, gray.]

pol'ish, pol'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make smooth, glossy, or lustrous, as by friction or the smoothing of some varnish-like compound; as, to *polish* brass. **2.** Hence, to tone down the rudeness or roughness of; free from coarseness; render polite. **3.** [Slang.] To punish by pounding.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a gloss or polish; become smooth or burnished; as, the harder the wood the better it *polishes*. **2.** To become polite and elegant; acquire easy manners. [< OF. *poliss-*, ppr. stem of *polir*, < L. *polio*, polish.] **pul'lish**†.

—**to polish off**, to finish, as a work or an adversary. For this phrase and *polish*, *v.*, 3, compare PUNISH, *v.*, 4.

Po'lish, pō'lish, *a.* Of or relating to Poland, its inhabitants, or their language. —**Polish checkers** or **draughts**, a variety of checkers in which all the men may move forward or backward, and the move of the king is like that of the bishop in chess. —**P. fowl**, one of a crested breed of the domestic fowl: erroneously so called, as it did not originate in Poland. See plate of FOWLS, fig. 20.

pol'ish¹, pol'ish, *n.* **1.** Smoothness or glossiness of surface, produced as by friction or the rubbing down of a varnish coating; finish; as, the *polish* of a piano-case.

The *polish* on marble reveals its veined beauty.
MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* ch. 40, p. 231. [D. L. CO.]

2. A substance used as a foundation for or to freshen polish; varnish; lacquer; as, French *polish*. **3.** Refinement of manner or style; elegance; cultivation; as, the *polish* of a poem.

I should spend a few months in Paris, where my education and manners might receive their last *polish*.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter xxvi, p. 123. [BELL '83.]

Po'lish², pō'lish, *n.* The language of the Poles, belonging to the western branch of the Slavonic family. Its literature began in the 14th century. See SLAVONIC.

pol'ish-a-bl(e, pol'ish-a-bl, *a.* That may be polished.

pol'ished, pol'isht, *pa.* **1.** Made smooth and glossy by polishing; as, *polished* marble. **2.** Naturally smooth and glossy; as, the *polished* surface of a leaf. **3.** Refined and cultivated; free from rudeness; as, a *polished* gentleman.

Synonyms: see FINE; POLITE; SMOOTH.

—**pol'ished-ness**, *n.*

pol'ish-er, pol'ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which polishes. Specifically: (1) One who polishes wood, stone, brass, etc. (2) A bookbinders' polishing-tool.

pol'ish-ing, pol'ish-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of POLISH, *v.* —**pol'ish-ing-bed"**, *n.* An apparatus in which stone slabs, etc., are rubbed smooth, usually with felt-covered blocks charged with a powder. —**p.-block**, *n.* **1.** A block held between vise-jaws, and usually curved, on which to rest an object that is being polished. **2.** A block charged with a very fine abrasive or polishing-powder, as crocus. —**p.-cask**, *n.* **1.** A tumbling-barrel in which objects are rolled and polished by friction with each other or with a suitable material. **2.** A barrel in which grained gunpowder is tumbled with graphite to glaze it. —**p.-disk**, *n.* In dentistry, a small instrument, usually rotated by a drill-stock, for polishing teeth or their fillings. —**p.-iron**, *n.* **1.** A laundry-iron for polishing shirt-fronts, collars, etc. **2.** A bookbinders' tool for polishing the covers of books. —**p.-jack**, *n.* A machine having a hard-wood slicker for polishing leather. —**p.-machine**, *n.* Any machine for polishing. —**p.-mill**, *n.* A lap of metal or other material to hold gems polished by lapidaries. —**p.-paste**, *n.* A paste consisting of a fine abrasive material, as rouge, mixed with soft soap, oil, or other vehicle. —**p.-powder**, *n.* A finely divided powder, usually mineral, a little harder than the substance to which it is to be applied, employed in various processes for polishing. Polishing-powders include chalk, crocus, calcothar, diamond-dust, emery, pumice, putty-powder, rouge, tripoli, and whiting. —**p.-slate**, *n.* A gray or yellow slate, consisting of siliceous organisms, used for polishing; found chiefly in the coal-measures of Bohemia and in Auvergne, France. —**p.-snake**, *n.* A serpentine found near the Ayr, in Scotland, used formerly in polishing lithographic stones. —**p.-stone**, *n.* Polishing-slate. —**p.-tin**, *n.* In bookbinding, a piece of tinned iron laid between the covers and the first and last leaves of a book, to keep the linings smooth and protect the leaves from the dampness of the cover. —**p.-wheel**, *n.* A rapidly rotating wheel the surface of which is charged with a polishing-material.

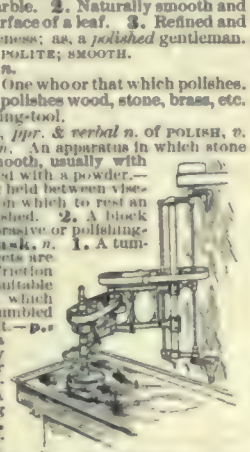
A Polishing-bed.

pol'ish-ings, pol'ish-ingz, *n. pl.* The particles removed by any polishing process; particularly, (1) the dust removed from articles of precious metal, or (2) the dust of precious stones.

pol'ish-ment, pol'ish-ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of polishing, or the state of being polished; refinement.

pol'isht, *pp.* Polished. PHIL. SOC.

po"lis"soir', pō"lis"swär', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Glass-making.* A hard-wood block with a long iron handle by which to flatten glass cylinders newly opened out; a flattener. **2.** *Toilet.* An implement for burnishing the finger-nails.

po-lite'†, *vt.* To render polite; refine; polish.

po-līt', po-lit', *a.* **1.** Exhibiting in manner or speech a kindly regard for the comfort or happiness of others; polished and courteous in behavior; kindly civil.

She is not *polite* for the sake of seeming *polite*, but *polite* for the sake of being kind.
SARAH O. JEWETT *Deephaven* ch. 3, p. 43. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. Highly finished and elegant in style; polished in language; as, *polite* literature.

The first real restorer of *polite* letters was Petrarch.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 62. [H. '54.]

3†. Lustrous; smooth. [< L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, polish.]

Synonyms: accomplished, civil, complaisant, courteous, courtly, cultivated, cultured, elegant, genteel, gracious, obliging, polished, urbane, well-behaved, well-bred, well-mannered. A *civil* person observes such propriety of speech and manner as to avoid being rude; one who is *polite* (literally *polished*) observes more than the necessary proprieties, conforming to all that is graceful, becoming, and thoughtful in the intercourse of refined society. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude; but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, which is coming to be the prevailing one, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite*; *courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense. *Courtly* suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling; as, the *courtly* manners of the ambassador. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous*. *Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor beyond what *politeness* would necessarily require. See ACCOMMODATING. —**Antonyms**: awkward, bluff, blunt, boorish, brusk, clownish, coarse, discourteous, ill-behaved, ill-bred, ill-mannered, impertinent, impolite, impudent, insolent, insulting, raw, rude, rustic, uncivil, uncouth, unpolished, untaught, untutored.

po-lite'ly, po-lit'li, *adv.* **1.** With politeness; courteously. **2**†. With a polished surface; smoothly.

po-lite'ness, po-lit'nes, *n.* **1.** The quality of being polite; polish or elegance of manner; courtesy or complaisance in speech; as, the grace of *politeness*.

Politeness is a stronger manifestation of Benevolence than mere Civility. It not only avoids saying or doing what is disagreeable, but seeks to say and to do what may be gratifying to the feelings of others. WILLIAM FLEMING *Moral Philos.* pt. ii, bk. ii, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 283. [J. M. '71.]

2. [Rare.] Finish and elegance; smoothness; polish.

Synonyms: affability, amenity, civility, comity, complaisance, courteousness, courtesy, courtliness, decorum, elegance, gentility, polish, refinement, suavity, urbanity. See ADDRESS. Compare synonyms for POLITE; REFINEMENT. —**Antonyms**: arrogance, awkwardness, boorishness, bruskness, clownishness, coarseness, discourtesy, impertinence, impoliteness, impudence, incivility, insolence, rudeness, rusticity, sauciness, uncouthness.

pol"i-tesse', pol'i-tes' *or* pō"li"tes', *n.* [F.] Politeness; especially, excessive, affected, or overacted politeness.

Modern *politesse* is the development in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of mediæval chivalry. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 292. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

pol'i-tic, pol'i-tic, *a.* **1.** Sagacious in devising and carrying out a plan; pursuing one's ends with prudence rather than with principle; given to policy; thoughtful of one's own interest; crafty; artful.

Almost the only blunders I ever committed in my life were committed when I studied to be *politic*, and prided myself on my diplomacy. O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 5, p. 71. [D. & J. S.]

2. Wisely adapted to attaining an end; prudently devised and executed; specious; as, a most *politic* speech.

Whensoever he [Plato] speaks of gods plurally, he must be understood to have done this . . . only in a way of *politic* compliance with the Athenians. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 533. [G. & S. '37.]

3. Consisting of citizens; constituting the state; pertaining to public polity; as, the body *politic*. **4**†. Pertaining to the state or its government. [< F. *politique*, < L. *politicus*, < Gr. *politikos*, < *polis*, city.] **pol"i-tī'tious**†. —**pol'i-tic-ly**, *adv.*

Synonyms: artful, crafty, cunning, diplomatic, discreet, judicious, prudent, sagacious, shrewd, wary, wily, wise. See PRUDENT. —**Antonyms**: see synonyms for IMPRUDENT.

pol'i-tic, *n.* [Archaic.] A politician.

po-lit'ic-al, po-lit'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to public policy; concerned in the administration of government; belonging to the enactment and administration of the laws; as, *political* management; a *political* system. **2.** Belonging to the science of government; treating of polity or politics; as, *political* principles; *political* writers.

The genius of the [Roman] race was primarily neither literary nor artistic. It was *political*, and its only creative power lay in the domain of law. C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* ch. 22, p. 227. [C. P. CO. '91.]

3. Having an organized system of government; administering a polity; as, a fully developed *political* community. **4.** Pertaining to or connected with a party or parties controlling or seeking to control government in a state; as, *political* methods; a *political* campaign. **5**†. Sagacious; skilful; politic.

—**political economist**, a person skilled in political economy. —**p. economy**, the branch of civics that treats of the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including all the causes of prosperity and the reverse. It discusses labor, wages, population, capital, money, rent, value, trade, and the relation of government to industry and economic conditions. It was originally confined mainly to *pure economics*, but has been extended so as to cover economics in the wide sense. The principal schools distinguished are the following: **Austrian school** (the latest, which gives especial attention to the facts of social life, of natural science, and of modern psychology, considering man as man), **historical** (comparatively recent, originating with Roscher of Germany, which discards the abstract method, studies economic conditions in every period and country, emphasizes a continuous and inevitable development, and regards the most stable elements of economics as variable), **mercantile** (a bygone single phase rather than a system, which made it the end of all regulation to obtain and amass the precious metals as the only true wealth of a country), **national** (best represented by List of Germany and Carey of America, which gives especial prominence to the interests of a nation to be promoted, as against foreign competition, and hence favors a protective-tariff system), **orthodox** or **classical** (first

fully set forth by Adam Smith, which, though appealing to low motives, looked to individual and cosmopolitan interests, especially to individual liberty, and hence took in and developed the physiocratic doctrine of free trade among nations), and **physiocratic** (see PHYSIOCRACY). Compare ECONOMICS, and for its socialistic phase see SOCIALISM.

Political economy is the science of the industries. Its aim is to investigate and explain the nature, relations, and laws of these three constant factors and elements of the industries — human wants, work and wealth.
JOHN M. GREGORY *Political Economy* pt. i, p. 9. [V. A. B.]

—p. offense, an offense against the state as such, as distinguished from an injury to persons or property; an offense against political order, as treason, rebellion, sedition, insurrection. Treaties of extradition usually exclude political crimes or offenses from their operation, and in the absence of any express stipulation they are held not to be extraditable.—**p. science,** the science of the form and principles of civil government, and the extent and manner of its intervention in public and private affairs; politics.

—**po-lit′ic-al,** *n.* **1.** A civil officer as distinguished from military, diplomatic, and commercial officers. **2.** A political offender.—**po-lit′ic-al-ism,** *n.* Political ardor; party zeal.—**po-lit″ic-al-i-za′tion,** *n.* The act of subjecting to political control, or the state of being thus subjected. [Rejected by com. on new words.]

This with the discontent at the suspension of public improvements, at hard times and at the steady *politicalization* of the public schools, is a danger not duly apprehended.
Brooklyn Eagle Oct. 15, '93, p. 6, col. 3.

po-lit′ic-al-ly, po-lit′ic-al-i. *adv.* **1.** In a political manner; with relation to the state or the administration of state affairs. **2.** After the manner of party politicians; by political management. **3**†. In an artful or politic manner.

po-lit′i-cas″ter, po-lit′i-cas″tẹr, *n.* [Rare.] An inferior politician.

pol″i-ti′cian, pel″i-tish′ạn, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Pertaining to politicians or their methods. **2**†. Using artifice; politic.

pol″i-ti′cian, *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in politics; one who seeks to subserve the interests of a political party merely; especially, one who uses politics for private advantage; a spoilsman; a political schemer.

They are practised *politicians*, . . . skilled to adjust those preliminary measures which steal from the people, without its knowledge, the power of choosing its own rulers.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 18, p. 293. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. One versed in politics; one skilled in political science or administration; a statesman.

The more the Christian gentleman knows, the better *politician* he will make, and in him, and in him only, will scholarship come to its finest issues in politics. HOLLAND *Every-day Topics, Politics and Political Men* p. 350. [S. '76.]

3†. A crafty or artful person. **po-lit′i-co**†.

po-lit′i-cist, po-lit′i-sist, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes on political subjects.

po-lit′i-cize, po-lit′i-saiz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CI′ZING.] To discuss political questions; busy oneself with politics. **po-lit′i-cise**‡.

Burns too could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; *politicised*, as few could. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. v, p. 177. [C. & H. '40.]

pol′i-tics, pel′i-tics, *n.* **1.** The branch of civics that treats of the principles of civil government and the conduct of state affairs; the administration of public affairs in the interest of the peace, prosperity, and safety of the state; statecraft; political science: in a wide sense embracing the *science of government* and *civil polity*.

I regard *politics*, also, or the principles by which nations should be governed and regulated, as only a branch of ethics; or, rather, as a special application of the principles of morality and religion.
E. HITCHCOCK *Religious Truth* ch. 1, p. 23. [P. S. & CO. '57.]

2. Political affairs in a party sense; the administration of public affairs or the conduct of political matters so as to carry elections and secure public offices; party intrigues; political wire-pulling; trickery.

Who that sees the meanness of our *politics*, but inly congratulates Washington that . . . he was laid sweet in his grave, the hope of humanity not yet subjugated in him! EMERSON *Essays, Heroism* in first series, p. 209. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. A man's political sentiments, party preference, or connection; as, there is no doubt about his *politics*.

Pol″i-tique′, pel″i-tic′, *n.* [F.] One of a party in France that aimed, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, at the reconciliation of the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics.

pol′i-tize, pel′i-taiz, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To make a politician of; educate in politics; as, to *politize* a people. **11**†. *i.* To play the politician.

pol′i-ture†, *n.* Polish.

pol′i-ty, pel′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The form, constitution, or method of government of a nation or state, or of any other institution in which men are organized and governed; mode of government. Compare POLITICS; POLICY. **2.** Any community of persons living under a polity or form of constitution. **3**†. Policy; management. [< F. *politie*, < L. *politia;* see POLICY[1].]

Synonyms: policy. *Polity* is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends; the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*.

—civil polity, any governmental method as applied to the state. Among its fundamental forms are, (1) individualism, including anarchism, nihilism, etc.; (2) collectivism, including communalism, communism, socialism, etc.; and (3) nationalism.—**ecclesiastical p.,** see CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

pol′itz-er-ize, pel′its-ẹr-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] *Surg.* To treat for deafness, when it is due to obstruction of the Eustachian tube, by inflating the cavity of the tympanum through the nostril, the patient swallowing at the moment of inflation. [< Adam *Politzer*, of Vienna.]

pol′itz-er-ise‡.—**pol″itz-er-i-za′tion,** *n.*

pol′ive†, *n.* Pulley.

polk, pōlk, *vi.* [Colloq.] To dance a polka.

polk[1], *n.* A Cossack regiment. **pulk**‡.

polk[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pool.

pol′ka, pōl′kạ, *n.* **1.** A round dance in common time, with three steps to the measure, which originated in Bohemia about 1830. **2.** Music for such a dance: a lively Bohemian or Polish tune in $^2/_4$ time, with a marked accent on the third beat, which is sometimes followed by a rest. [F., < Boh. *pulka*, half (from the half step in it).]

—polka mazurka, a slow dance in triple measure.—**p. redowa,** a quick dance in triple measure.

pol′ka-dot″, pōl′kạ-det′, *n.* One of a series of spots of uniform size and spacing on a textile fabric; also, a pattern made up of such spots.—**pol′ka-gauze″,** *n.* Gauze having polka-dots of thicker texture.—**pol′ka-jack″et,** *n.* A knit jacket for women's wear.

poll, pōl, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To enroll for taxation or other purposes; make an official list of; enumerate; register; as, to *poll* all adult citizens. **2.** To ascertain the sentiments or opinions of; canvass. **3.** To receive at the polls; as, he *polls* his full party vote.

Birney *polled* just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Slavery.
GOLDWIN SMITH *William L. Garrison* ch. 8, p. 102. [F. & W. '92.]

4. To cast at the polls; as, a heavy vote was *polled*.

And the public, by the nomination of the young hero [Frémont] to the presidency in 1856, and by the large vote then *polled* in his favor, set their seal of approval also upon the verdict of his conscience. JOSIAH ROYCE *California* ch. 3, p. 155. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

5. To pay as a poll-tax; as, to *poll* $2 each. **6.** To remove the head or top of; hence, to lop; clip; shear; remove the horns of; as, to *poll* trees, wool, or cattle.

Willows innumerable — some *polled* last year, and looking like green mops. QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p. 91. [H. '92.]

7. *Law.* To cut or shave evenly, as a deed, without indenting. **8**†. To pillage; plunder; strip, as by excessive taxation.

II. *i.* **1.** To vote at the polls; record a vote. **2**†. To plunder; rob, as by extortion.—**to poll a jury,** to ask each juror for his individual verdict.

poll[1], *n.* **1.** The head of a person; hence, a person; also, in composition, the head of an animal, as in *poll-evil*. **2.** A list or enumeration of persons; a register of heads for taxation or other purposes. **3.** The voting or registration of votes at an election; the votes thus registered or voted; also, the place where they are registered or voted: used in the United States commonly in the plural; as, the *polls* close at sunset. **4.** A poll-tax. **5.** The blunt or round end or butt of a hammer or ax. [< MD. *pol*, head.]

—deed poll, a single deed; a deed made by one party only, and having its edges polled or shaved even: opposed to *indenture*.—**poll′-book″,** *n.* An official record or register (generally in duplicate) in which the name of each voter is entered or checked as he casts his vote.—**p.-clerk,** *n.* A clerk employed at the polls.—**p.-mad,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wrong in the head; eager to the verge of craziness; beside oneself.—**p.-pick,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Mining.* A pick having a hammer on one end for driving.—**p.-suffrage,** *n.* Universal suffrage.—**p.-tax,** *n.* Tax on the person as such, as distinguished from tax on property; capitation tax. **p.-money**†; **p.-silver**†.—**to count the polls,** to enumerate individuals in a body one by one.

Poll[2], pel, *n.* A parrot: abbreviation of POLLY. **Poll′-par″rot**‡; **Pol′ly**‡.

poll[3], *n.* [Eng.] In Cambridge University, a student who contents himself with a degree, without trying for honors. Such students are called collectively *the poll*. [< Gr. *pollοί*, many, pl. of *polys*, much.]

pol′lack, pel′ạc, *n.* A gadoid food-fish (genus *Pollachius*), resembling the true cod, but with the lower jaw projecting and barbel obsolete. *P. pollachius* is the common European pollack, *P. virens* the green pollack or coalfish of the North Atlantic (see illus. under COALFISH), and *P. chalcogrammus* the Pacific pollack. [< Gael. *pollag*, a whiting.] **pol′lock**‡.

poll′age†, *n.* A capitation tax; extortion.

pol′lam, pel′ạm, *n.* [E. Ind.] A district held by a poligar.

pol′lan, pel′ạn, *n.* A herring-like whitefish (*Coregonus pollan*) of the Shannon and Irish loughs. [Cp. POLLACK.]

pol′lar-chy, pel′ạr-ki, *n.* [Rare.] Same as POLYARCHY.

pol′lard, pel′ạrd, *vt.* To change into a pollard, as a willow, by cutting off the head; make a pollard of.

pol′lard, *n.* **1.** A tree shorn of its top so that it puts out a dense head of slender shoots: often done to furnish material for basket-making. **2.** An animal that has lost its horns; a polled ox or stag. **3.** The chub or cheven. **4.** Coarse wheat flour or bran. **5**†. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit coin, probably of copper, worth about one cent, smuggled into England during the reign of Edward I. [< POLL[1], *n.*]

poll′ax″, pōl′ax″, *n.* A poleax. **poll′axe″**†.

polled, pōld, *pa.* **1.** Shorn of the head or top; made into a pollard; lopped; as, a *polled* willow. **2.** Shorn of hair; bald; clipped; as, *polled* locks. **3.** Having the antlers shed, as deer, or having no horns or having had the horns removed, as cattle. See plate of CATTLE, figs. 8 and 9.

The *polled* beasts were always favourites with the English farmers. W. YOUATT *Cattle* ch. 4, p. 155. [B. & C. '38.]

dod′ded‡ [Scot.].

pol′len, pel′en, *vt.* To supply or dust with pollen.

pol′len, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The fine dust-like grains or powder formed within the anther of a flowering plant; the fecundating or male element in flowering plants, answering to the microspore of flowerless plants. It is gathered by bees as food. **2**†. Fine bran. [L., fine flour.]

Pollen.

Pollen-grains of: 1, pine (*Pinus Pumilio*); 2, pink (*Dianthus Carthusianorum*); 3, musk-plant (*Mimulus moschatus*); 4, evening-primrose (*Œnothera*), the grain emitting its tube; 5, salvia (*Salvia glutinosa*); 6, cobœa (*Cobœa scandens*); 7, mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), showing the tube penetrating between the cells of the stigma.

Compounds, etc.:—**pol′len-bas″ket,** *n.* A corbiculum.—**p.-catarrh,** *n.* Hay-fever.—**p.-cell,** *n. Bot.* The cavity of an anther in which pollen is developed.—**p.-chamber,** *n. Bot.* The cavity at the apex of the ovule in cycads, in which the pollen lies after pollenization. **pollinic chamber**‡.—**p.-fever,** *n.* Hay-fever.—**p.-grain,** *n. Bot.* Pollen; a grain or cell of pollen.—**p.-mass,** *n. Bot.* An agglutinated mass of pollen-grains such as is produced in orchids and milkweeds (*Asclepiadaceæ*); a pollinium.—**p.-paste,** *n.* A paste of pollen and honey mixed by honey-bees for the food of their young.—**p.-rain,** *n.* Streaks and patches of golden-yellow pollen, blown from the pines in spring, and precipitated, often at long distances, by heavy showers of rain. Called also *yellow rain, sulfur-rain, pollen-shower*, and *sulfur-shower*.—**p.-sac,** *n. Bot.* The anther-cell, or sac in which pollen is developed. It answers to the microsporangium in flowerless plants.—**p.-spore,** *n.* Same as POLLEN-GRAIN.—**p.-tube,** *n. Bot.* A delicate, thread-like, tubular protrusion of the inner coat of a pollen-grain, which, after falling upon a fitting stigma, proceeds downward through the loose tissue of the style and communicates with and fertilizes the ovule.

Derivatives:—**pol″len-a′ri-ous,** *a.* Consisting of or containing pollen or pollen-grains.—**pol″len-a′tion,** *n.* Same as POLLENIZATION.—**pol′lened,** *a.* Covered with pollen.—**pol′len-in, pol′len-ine,** *n. Chem.* A compound contained in pollen, separated by chemical means, but of doubtful composition: probably a mixture.—**pol″len-i-za′tion,** *n.* The act or process of pollenizing.—**pol′len-ize,** *vt.* To impregnate or supply with pollen; pollinate.

pol′len-gert†, *n.* **1.** Brushwood. **2.** A pollard-tree.

pol′lent, pel′ẹnt, *a.* [Rare.] Having might; powerful. [< L. *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *polleo*, be strong.]

poll′er, pōl′ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who votes at the polls. **2.** One who registers voters. **3.** One who trims trees. **4.** [Rare.] A barber. **5**†. A plunderer. **powl′er**†.

pol′let†, *n.* An epaulet or shoulder-plate worn with an armor-suit. **pol′lette**†.

poll′e″vil, pōl′-ē′vl, *n. Veter.* An ulcerous abscess on a horse's head or neck. **pole′e″vil**†.

pol′lex, pel′ex, *n.* [POL′LI-CES, *pl.*] [L.] The first or radial digit of the hand or fore limb of a vertebrate; the thumb.—**pollex pedis,** the hallux.

—**pol′li-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pollex.

Pol″li-ca′ta, pel″i-kē′tạ *or* -cg′tạ, *n. pl. Mam.* A former order of mammals with thumb opposable to other digits, including quadrumanes and pollicate marsupials. [< L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), thumb.]

pol′li-cate, pel′i-ket *or* -kẹt, *a.* **1.** Having thumbs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pollicata*. **3.** *Entom.* Having a curved process on the inner side of a leg-joint. [< L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), thumb.]

pol′li-cie†, *n.* Policy; statecraft.

pol-lic″i-ta′tion, pel-lis″i-tē′shun, *n.* **1.** A voluntary promise or assumption of obligation; a paper containing such a promise. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made; an offer. [< L. *pollicitatio(n-)*, < *polliceor*, promise, < *por-*, forth, + *liceor*, offer.]

pol′li-gar, *n.* Same as POLIGAR.

pollin-, } Derived from Latin *pollen* (*pollin-*), fine flour:

pollini-, } combining forms.—**pol′li-nar,** *a. Bot.* Covered with a pollen-like dust.—**pol″li-na′ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** In phanerogams, a pollinium. **2.** In higher cryptogams, an antheridium. **pol″len-a′ri-um**‡.—**pol′li-nate,** *vt.* To supply or convey pollen to (a pistil); pollenize.—**pol″li-na′tion,** *n. Bot.* The transferring or supplying of pollen to the stigma of a flower, particularly when such transfer is by aid of insects or other external agents.

Flowers whose *pollination* is effected by means of the wind are called anemophilous. E. S. BASTIN *Elements of Botany* pt. i, ch. 12, p. 79. [G. P. E. '88.]

—pol-lin′ic, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to pollen or pollenization.—**pol″li-nif′er-ous,** *a.* Producing pollen; bearing or carrying pollen. **pol″len-if′er-ous**‡; **pol″li-nig′er-ous**‡.—**pol-lin′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A mass or body of pollen-grains more or less coherent; a pollen-mass.—**pol″li-niv′o-rous,** *a.* Feeding on pollen.—**pol″li-no′di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The antheridium or male sexual organ in certain fungi.—**pol″li-no′di-al,** *a.*—**pol′li-noid,** *n. Bot.* A motionless male organ in certain algæ and fungi; a pollinodium.—**pol′li-nose,** *a. Entom.* Covered with a powdery, pollen-like substance.

pol-linc′tor, pel-linc′tọr, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A person who provided embalming materials.

poll′ing, pōl′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of voting at the polls, or of registering, as votes. **2.** The act of clipping or shearing, as trees. **3**†. Plundering; extortion.

—**poll′ing-booth″,** *n.* A closet-like structure erected at the polls for the convenience of voters at an election.—**p.-place,** *n.* A place where, at elections, votes are received and registered. **p.-station**‡.—**p.-sheriff,** *n.* In Scotland, the officer who presides at a polling-place.

pol′li-wig, pel′i-wig, *n.* [Colloq.] A tadpole. [< POLL[1], *n.*, + WIGGLE.] **pol′li-**[or **-ly-**]**wog**‡; **pol′ly-wig″gle**‡.

poll′-mad″, etc. See POLL[1], *n.*

poll′man, pel′mạn, *n.* [POLL′MEN, *pl.*] [Slang, Eng.] A student in the University of Cambridge who is not a candidate for honors, but only for a degree; a passman.

pol′lock, *n.* Same as POLLACK.

pol′lu-cite, pel′u-sait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, transparent cesium-aluminum silicate ($H_2Cs_4Al_4Si_9O_{27}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< L. *Pollux* (*Polluc-*); see POLLUX.] **pol′lux**‡.

pol-lute′, pel-lūt′ *or* -lūt′, *vt.* [POL-LU′TED; POL-LU′TING.] **1.** To make physically unclean, especially offensively, or so unclean as to be dangerous to health; render foul or impure; defile; stain; soil; as, to *pollute* a stream.

Water *pollutes* itself from what is washed;
But fire takes up its own, and spurns the dross.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act ii, sc. 2.

2. To make morally corrupt, profane, or guilty; contaminate; vitiate; pervert; as, a *polluted* mind. **3.** Specifically, to violate sexually; debauch; seduce. **4.** To render ceremonially unclean: often figuratively; as, his very touch *pollutes* me.

If I were a judge in India, I should have no scruple about punishing a Christian who should *pollute* a mosque.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Jewish Disabilities* in vol. i, p. 139. [T. '53.]

[< L. *pollutus*, pp. of *polluo*, defile, < *pol-*, toward, + *luo*, wash.]

Synonyms: abuse, contaminate, corrupt, debauch, defile, degrade, deprave, dishonor, infect, ravish, soil, stain, taint, violate, vitiate. See CORRUPT; DEFILE.—**Antonyms:** clarify, clean, cleanse, clear, filter, fine, purge, purify, redeem, refine, renew, restore.

—**pol-lute′,** *a.* [Rare.] Polluted. **po-lute′**†.—**pol-lu′ted,** *pa.* Defiled; dishonored.—**pol-lu′ted-ly,** *adv.*—**pol-lu′ted-ness,** *n.*—**pol-lu′ter,** *n.* One who pollutes; a defiler; corrupter.—**pol-lu′ting,** *pa.* Causing uncleanness or pollution; contaminating or corrupting; tending to defile; as, a *polluting* stream; *polluting* influences.—**pol-lu′ting-ly,** *adv.*

pol-lu′tion, pel-lū′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of polluting, or the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; as, *pollution* of the water-supply; *pollution* of the imagination. **2.** Ceremonial uncleanness; disqualification for religious service. **3.** *Med.* Voluntary emission of semen otherwise than during coition.

pol′lux, pel′ux, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as POLLUCITE. **2.** [P-] A star. **3.** [P-] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Dioscuri. For definition see CASTOR AND POLLUX, under CASTOR. [L., < Gr. *Polydeukēs*, Pollux.]

Pol'ly, pol'i, *n.* [Colloq.] Mary: a familiar nickname, used instead of *Molly*: also, a parrot.

pol'ly-bait", pol'i-bēt", *n.* Same as POLEWIG.

po'lo[1], pō'lō, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A game resembling hockey, played on horseback, usually with a light wooden ball and mallets having long flexible handles. The horses used, in the United States, are ponies. The game originated in Asia, where it was played as early as the 8th century. It is probably the game called "tennis" in the "Arabian Nights." It was brought to Europe by soldiers of the Anglo-Indian army about 1865.

2. The game of hockey played on roller-skates: commonly with a rubber ball, and with wire cages for goals; rink-polo. Compare WATER-POLO.

po'lo[2], *n.* A Spanish gipsy dance.

po'loid, pō'loid, *n. Math.* The curve traced on the surface of the momental ellipsoid by the instantaneous axis of rotation during the motion of a body. [< POLE[2], *n.*, + -OID.]

po"lo-naise', pō'lo-nēz' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece. **2.** A short fur-trimmed overcoat for men, much worn early in the 19th century. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A Polish dance: chiefly a stately march. (2) The music for such a dance, or any music composed in its peculiar triple rhythm. Called also *polacca*. [F., prop. f. s. of *Polonais*, Polish, < *Pologne*, Poland, ult. < Pol. *Polak*, a Pole.]

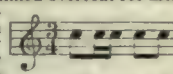

Typical Rhythm of the Polonaise.

Po"lo-nese', pō'lo-nēz', *C[1] B[2] i-nīz', C[2] S. W[2] Wr.*, *n.* **1.** The Polish language. **2.** [p-] Same as POLONAISE, 1. [< F. *Polonais*, see POLONAISE.]

Po-lo'ni-an, pō-lō'ni-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Poland or the Poles; Polish.

Po-lo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A Pole. **2.** [p-] [Scot.] A Polish overcoat; a boys' dress made with loose sloping skirts. Called also *polonie*.

po-lo'ny, pō-lō'ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] [Prov.] A kind of dried or smoked sausage; probably *Bologna*.

po'los, pō'los, *n. Gr. Archæol.* A cap of cylindrical form, often with a veil attached at the sides and back, seen on the representations of some Oriental and Greek goddesses. It is like the modius, but is properly higher. [< Gr. *polos*; see POLE[2], *n.*]

pol'ront†, *n.* Same as PAULDRON. **pol'rond**†.

pol'rose, pōl'rōz, *n.* [Corn.] *Mining.* The pit beneath a water-wheel **pol'roz**:.

pol'ska, pōl'ska, *n.* [Sweden.] A Swedish dance resembling a Scotch reel; also, music for it, in triple rhythm.

polt[1], pōlt, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A striking; stroke; blow.

polt[2]†, *n.* Same as POULT.

polt'-foot", pōlt'-fut' [Archaic or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Having a foot or the feet distorted; club-footed **polt'-foot"ed**:. **II.** *n.* Club-foot; kyliosis. **poult'-foot"**:.

pol-troon', pol-trūn', *n.* **1.** A mean-spirited coward; dastard; craven.

> Look 'ee, Sir Lucius, 'tisn't that I mind the word coward — coward may be said in joke. — But if you had called me a *poltroon*, odds daggers and balls — SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v, sc. 3.

2. A lazy idler; sluggard. [< F. *poltron*, < It. *poltrone*, < *poltro*, bed, < OHG. *polstar*, = BOLSTER.] **pol-troon'**†.

Synonyms: see COWARD.

— **pol-troon'**†, *a.* Cowardly; contemptible; base. — **pol-troon'er-y**, *n.* Action or character of a poltroon; want of courage; cowardice. **pol-troon'ry**†. — **pol-troon'ish**, *a.* Like a poltroon; cowardly.

pol'ver-ine†, *n.* The crude alkali obtained by burning plants of the Orient, and used in the manufacture of glass. **glass-makers' ashes'**.

po'ly, pō'li, *n.* A small evergreen plant (*Teucrium Polium*) of the Mediterranean region, a species of germander; also, other species of germander or *Teucrium*, as the golden poly (*T. aureum*) and the yellow poly (*T. flavescens*). [< L. *polium*, a strong-smelling plant, < Gr. *polion*, < *polios*, gray.] **po'ley**:. **po'ly-moun"tain**, *n.* **1.** Poly. **2.** A rare figwort (*Bartsia alpina*) of northern Europe. **moun"tain-po'ly**:.

poly-, *prefix.* Many; much. [< Gr. *polys*, many.]

pol"y-a-can'thid, pol'i-ə-can'thid, *a. Ichth.* Having several rows of spines bordering the ambulacra, as in some starfishes.

pol"y-a-can'thous, pol'i-ə-can'thus, *a. Bot.* Many-spined. [< Gr. *polyakanthos*, < *polys*, many, + *akantha*, spine.]

pol"y-ac'id, pol'i-as'id, *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with two or more molecules of a monobasic acid, as a base.

pol"y-a-cous'tic, pol'i-ə-cōs'tic *or* -cous'tic. **I.** *a.* Increasing or multiplying sound. **II.** *n.* An instrument that increases or multiplies sounds.

pol"y-a-cous'tics, *n.* The art of increasing or multiplying sounds.

pol"y-a'cron, pol'i-ā'cron *or* -ac'ron, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] *Geom.* A solid bounded by plane surfaces meeting at vertices, the number of summits defining its type. [< POLY- + Gr. *akron*, summit, < *akros*, highest.]

pol'y-act, pol'i-act, *a.* Having several rays, as a sponge-spicule. [< POLY- + Gr. *aktis*, ray.] **pol"y-ac'ti-nal**:.

Pol"y-ac-tin'i-a, pol'i-ac-tin'i-ə, *n. pl.* A group of anthozoans with numerous tentacles, including the actinias. [< POLY- + Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray.]

pol'y-ad, pol'i-ad, *n. Chem.* An element or radical having a valence greater than one; specifically, a triad, tetrad, etc. [< Gr. *polys*, many.]

pol'y-a-delph", pol'i-ə-delf', *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyadelphia*. [< Gr. *polyadelphos*, having many brothers, < *polys*, many, + *adelphos*, brother.]

Pol"y-a-del'phi-a, pol'i-ə-del'fi-ə, *n. pl. Bot.* The eighteenth class in the Linnean system of plants, including those in which the stamens are united by their filaments into more than two sets or brotherhoods, as in the St.-John's-worts. [< Gr. *polyadelphos*; see POLYADELPH.]

pol"y-a-del'phous, pol'i-ə-del'fus, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the stamens united in more than two sets or bundles. **2.** Of or pertaining to the class *Polyadelphia*. **pol"y-a-del'phi-an**:.

pol"y-ad'e-nous, pol'i-ad'ə-nus, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having many glands. < POLY- + Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

pol"y-ad"e-ni'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of numerous glands. — **pol"y-ad"e-no'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A tumor caused by the abnormal enlargement of a number of small glands in the same locality.

pol"y-æ'mi-a, *n.* Same as POLYHEMIA.

pol"y-æs-the'si-a, etc. Same as POLYESTHESIA, etc.

Pol"y-an'dri-a, pol'i-an'dri-ə, *n. pl. Bot.* The 13th class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having flowers with twenty or more perfect stamens on the receptacle, as in the buttercup. [< Gr. *polyandria*; see POLYANDRY.]

pol"y-an'dri-on, pol'i-an'dri-on, *n.* [-DRI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A monument to many persons; a common burial-place provided by the state for a large number of men, commonly of those fallen in battle. [< Gr. *polyandrion*, place where many assemble, < *polyandros*, full of men, < *polys*, many, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

pol"y-an'drous, pol'i-an'drus, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Having an indefinite number of stamens. (2) Of or pertaining to *Polyandria*. **pol"y-an'dri-ous**‡. **2.** *Zool.* Polygamous. [< Gr. *polyandros*, with many men, < *polys*, many, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.] **pol"y-an'dri-an**‡.

pol"y-an'dry, pol'i-an'dri, *n.* **1.** The civil condition of having more than one husband. **2.** A social order that includes a plurality of husbands: said to exist in Tibet, some of the Pacific islands, and parts of India.

> No equality of rights or position was ever dreamt of [for the Turanian women], and the consequence was *polyandry* where people were poor and women scarce, and polygamy where wealth and luxury prevailed. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, intro., pt. iii, p. 49. [U. W. '65.]

[< Gr. *polyandria*, populousness, < *polyandros*; see POLYANDROUS.]

— **pol"y-an'dric**, *a.* — **pol"y-an'drist**, *n.*

pol"y-an'gu-lar, pol'i-an'giu-lar, *a.* Many-angled.

pol"y-an'the-a†, *n.* Same as POLIANTHEA.

Pol"y-an'thes, *n. pl.* Same as POLIANTHES.

pol"y-an'thous, pol'i-an'thus, *a.* Many-flowered. [< Gr. *polyanthos*, < *polys*, many, + *anthos*, flower.]

pol"y-an'thus, pol'i-an'thus, *n.* A variety of primrose (*Primula*) with many-flowered umbels: supposed to be a cross between the common primrose (*P. vulgaris*) and the cowslip primrose (*P. officinalis*). [< Gr. *polyanthos*, of many flowers, < *polys*, many, + *anthos*, flower.]

— **polyanthus narcissus**, *Narcissus Tazetta*.

pol'y-ar"chy, pol'i-är'ki, *n.* **1.** Government by several or many persons of whatever class. **2.** *Old Philos.* The theory of a mundane aristocracy, or a multiplicity of first principles or independent deities: opposed to the *monarchy* of God. [< Gr. *polyarchia*, < *polys*, many, + *archō*, rule.] **pol'lar-chy**:. — **pol"y-ar'chist**, *a.*

pol"y-ar'gy-rite, pol'i-är'ji-ruit, *n. Mineral.* A malleable, sectile, metallic, iron-black silver sulfantimonite ($Ag_{22}Sb_2S_{11}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< POLY- + Gr. *argyros*, silver.]

pol"y-ar-thri'tis, pol'i-är-thrui'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of various joints at once. [< POLY- + ARTHRITIS.]

pol"y-ar'throus, pol'i-är'thrus, *a.* Having many joints; multiarticulate. [< POLY- + Gr. *arthron*, joint, < *arariskō*, join.]

pol"y-ar-tic'u-lar, pol'i-är-tic'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to many joints: as, *polyarticular* inflammation. [< POLY- + ARTICULAR.]

pol"y-a-tom'ic, pol'i-ə-tom'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Having more than one atom in the molecule. **2.** Containing or capable of combining with several replaceable atoms.

pol"y-au-tog'ra-phy, pol'i-ô-tog'rə-fi, *n.* The multiplication of copies of manuscripts by any duplicating process, as by a mimeograph. [< POLY- + AUTO- + -GRAPHY.]

pol"y-ax'on, pol'i-ax'on. **I.** *a.* Having several (more than six) axes, as a sponge-spicule. **pol"y-ax'i-al**:. **II.** *n.* A polyaxon spicule. < POLY- + Gr. *axōn*, axis.]

pol"y-ba'sic, pol'i-bē'sic, *a. Chem.* Containing two or more atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals: said of certain acids. — **pol"y-ba-sic'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being polybasic: said of acids.

pol"y-ba'site, pol'i-bē'sait, *n.* [< poli(b)asic + -ite.] *Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black silver sulfantimonite ($Ag_9Sb_2S_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< POLY- + Gr. *basis*, base.]

pol'y-blast, pol'i-blast, *n. Embryol.* The mass of cells formed by the cleavage of the egg.

> I was able to determine in these eggs of *Polycerа* and *Eolis* that the first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryo-cells or 'polyblast,' is the invagination or in-pushing of these cells at one pole. LANKESTER in *Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.* Feb., '73, p. 86.

[< POLY- + Gr. *blastos*, sprout.]

pol"y-blen'ni-a, pol'i-blen'i-ə, *n. Pathol.* Excessive secretion of mucus. [< POLY- + Gr. *blenna*, mucus.]

Pol"y-bo-ri'næ, pol'i-bo-rui'nē *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, especially those having central nasal tubercles, and bill with simply sinuate edges; caracaras or carrion-buzzards. **Po-lyb'o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polyboros*, much-devouring, < *polys*, much, + *boros*, gluttonous, < *bora*, food.]

— **po-lyb'o-rine**, *a.* & *n.*

pol"y-bra'chi-a, pol'i-brē'ki-ə *or* -brg'ki-ə, *n. Terat.* A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary arms. [< POLY- + L. *brachium*, arm.]

Pol"y-bran'chi-a'ta, pol'i-bran'ki-ê'tə *or* -ā'tə, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or other division of nudibranchiate gastropods, especially those with cerata or branchial appendages scattered over the back, as in *Æolididæ*, etc. [< POLY- + Gr. *branchia*, gills.] **Pol"y-bran'chi-a**:.

pol"y-bran'chi-ate, pol'i-bran'ki-et *or* -āt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having many gills. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polybranchiata*. **pol'y-branch**:. **II.** *n.* A polybranchiate mollusk or crustacean. [< POLY- + Gr. *branchia*, gills.] **pol"y-bran'chi-an**:.

pol"y-bro'mid, pol'i-brō'mid, -mid *or* -maid, *n.* **pol"y-bro'mide**, ‖ *Chem.* A bromid containing more than one atom of bromin in combination.

pol"y-car'pel-la-ry, pol'i-cär'pel-ə-ri, *a. Bot.* Made up of many carpels.

pol"y-car'pic, pol'i-cär'pic, *a. Bot.* Fruiting many times or year after year.

Pol"y-car-pid'e-a, pol'i-cär-pid'ē-ə, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of phyllobranchiate macrurans with the second pereiopods slender and carpos many-jointed. [< POLY- + Gr. *karpos*, wrist.] — **pol"y-car-pid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pol"y-car'pous, pol'i-cär'pus, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit composed of two or more distinct carpels. **2.** Polycarpic. [< Gr. *polykarpos*, fruitful, < *polys*, much, + *karpos*, fruit.] See illus. in next column.

pol"y-cel'lu-lar, pol'i-sel'yu-lar, *a. Bot.* Composed of or comprising several or many cells.

pol"y-cen'tric, pol'i-sen'tric, *a.* Many-centered.

Pol"y-cen'tri-dæ, pol'i-sen'tri-dē *or* -dê, *n. pl. Ich.* A Neotropical family of acanthopterygians with a compressed body, protractile mouth, and numerous dorsal and anal spines. **Pol"y-cen'trus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *kentron*; see CENTER.] — **pol"y-cen'trid**, *n.* — **pol"y-cen'troid**, *a.* & *n.*

The Fruit of a Polycarpous Flower (*Caltha palustris*).

pol"y-ceph'a-list†, *n.* One having or acknowledging many heads or superiors.

pol"y-ceph'a-lous, pol'i-sef'ə-lus, *a. Bot.* Bearing many heads. [< Gr. *polykephalos*, many-headed, < *polys*, many, + *kephalē*, head.]

Pol"y-cer'i-dæ, pol'i-ser'i-dī *or* -cer'i-dê, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anthobranchiate gastropods, especially those with non-retractile circumanal gills. **Po-lyc'e-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polykerōs*, many-horned, < *polys*, many, + *keras*, horn.] — **pol"y-cer'id**, *n.* — **po-lyc'e-roid**, *a.*

Pol"y-chæ'ta, pol'i-kī'tə *or* -cê'tə, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order or other division of annelids, especially those with setæ collected into fascicles, including most marine worms. [< Gr. *polychaitēs*; see POLYCHÆTOUS.]

— **pol'y-chæte**, *a.*

pol"y-chæ'tous, pol'i-kī'tus *or* -cê'-, *a.* **1.** Having several setæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polychæta*. [< Gr. *polychaitēs*, having much hair, < *polys*, much, many, + *chaitē*, long hair.]

pol'y-chlo'rid, ‖ pol'i-clō'rid, -rid *or* -rəid, *n. Chem.*

pol"y-chlo'ride, ‖ A chlorid containing more than one atom of chlorin in combination.

pol"y-chœ'ra-ny†, *n.* Government by many rulers.

pol"y-cho'li-a, pol'i-cō'li-ə, *n. Pathol.* A morbid excess of bile. [< POLY- + Gr. *cholē*, bile.]

pol'y-chord, pol'i-cōrd, *a.* Having many chords. [< Gr. *polychordos*, < *polys*, many, + *chordē*, chord.]

pol'y-chord, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument of ten strings and somewhat resembling a bass viol, invented by F. Hillmer. **2.** An octave-coupler.

pol"y-cho'ri-on, pol'i-cō'ri-en, *n. Bot.* A polycarpous fruit, as that of a buttercup: not now in use. [< POLY- + Gr. *chorion*, membrane.] — **pol"y-cho"ri-on'ic**, *a.*

pol"y-chot'o-mous, pol'i-cot'ə-mus, *a.* Comprising more than two groups, series, or divisions, as a zoological classification.

pol"y-chot'o-my, pol'i-cot'ə-mi, *n. Zool.* Division, as of a group, into more than two subordinate groups. [< Gr. *polychoos*, prolific, manifold (< *polys*, much, + *cheō*, pour), + -TOMY.]

pol'y-chrest, pol'i-crest, *n.* [Archaic.] A medicine used for many purposes or diseases: obsolete except among homeopathic physicians. [< Gr. *polychrēstos*, < *polys*, much, + *chrēstos*, useful, < *chraomai*, use.]

— **polychrest salt**†, neutral potassium sulfate; also, sodium-potassium tartrate. — **pol"y-chres'tic**, *a.* Admitting of various uses, as a remedy, or a word applied as a name to various things. — **pol'y-chrest"y**, *n.* Polychrestic character; also, the employment of polychrestic words.

pol"y-chro'ic, etc. Same as PLEOCHROIC, etc.

pol'y-chro"ite, *n. Chem.* Same as SAFRANIN. [< Gr. *polychroos*, many-colored, < *polys*, many, + *chroia*, color.]

pol'y-chro'mate, pol'i-crō'mēt, *n.* **1.** A polychromatic substance. **2.** A salt of a polychromic acid.

pol"y-chro-mat'ic, pol'i-cro-mat'ic, *a.* Exhibiting many colors or changes of color. [< Gr. *polychrōmatos*, < *polys*, many; and see CHROMATIC.] **pol"y-chro'mic**: **pol"y-chro'mous**‡.

— **polychromatic acid**, same as ALORTIC ACID. — **p. process** (*Print.*), any process of producing color-plates for printing a design in several colors: particularly used in imitating chromolithographic effects.

pol'y-chrome, pol'i-crōm, *a.* Done in several or many colors; many-colored; as, *polychrome* printing. [< Gr. *polychrōmos*, < *polys*, many, + *chrōma*; see CHROME.]

pol'y-chrome, *n.* **1.** A picture or statue in several colors. **2.** *Chem.* Same as *esculin*: so called on account of the fluorescence of its solutions. **3.** A reunion or association of several colors, as in decoration.

pol"y-chro'mic, pol'i-crō'mic, *a.* **1.** Same as POLYCHROMATIC. **2.** *Chem.* Containing more than one atom of chromium: said of various acids.

pol'y-chro"my, pol'i-crō'mi, *n.* The art of decorating or executing in several or many colors, as statuary or buildings, universal among the ancients; the artistic combination of different colors. [< Gr. *polychrōmos*; see POLYCHROME.]

pol'y-chro'ni-ous†, *a.* Lasting a long time; chronic.

Pol'y-cis-ti'na, pol'i-sis-tui'nə *or* -ti'nə, *n. Protoz.* The *Radiolaria*. [< POLY- + Gr. *kistē*, chest.]

Pol'y-clad'i-da, pol'i-clad'i-də, *n. pl. Helminth.* A tribe of dendrocœlous turbellarians with numerous branched or retiform intestinal cæca uniting in a median stomach. [< Gr. *polykladios*; see POLYCLADY.] **Pol"y-cla-did'e-a**:. — **pol'y-clad**, **pol'y-clad'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **pol'y-cla-did'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pol"y-cla'dose, pol'i-clē'dōs, *a.* Having cladomes with many branches, as a sponge-spicule.

pol'y-cla"dy, pol'i-clē'di *or* -clə'di, *n. Bot.* The excessive multiplication of small twigs or branches. [< Gr. *polyklados*, with many branches, < *polys*, many, + *klados*, shoot.] — **pol'y-cla'dous**, *a.* Much-branched.

Pol"y-cle'tan, pol'i-clī'tən *or* -clē'tən, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Polycletus of Sicyon, a Greek sculptor and architect (5th century B. C.), noted for the exquisite symmetry, grace, and finish of his work.

pol'y-clin'ic, pol'i-clin'ic, *n.* **1.** An institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases. **2.** A general hospital in which all forms of disease are treated.

pol"y-coc'cous, pol'i-cec'us, *a. Bot.* Having several cocci or one-seeded cells.

Pol"y-cœ'li-a, pol'i-sī'li-ə *or* -cel'li-ə, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Craniata*. [< POLY- + Gr. *koilia*, cavity.]

— **pol"y-cœ'li-an**, *a.*

pol"y-cœ'ra-ny†, *n.* The rule of many: used of an aristocracy of gods.

pol"y-con'ic, pol'i-con'ic, *a.* Of, relating to, or based on many cones: chiefly in the phrase *polyconic projection*.

Pol"y-cop'i-dæ, pol'i-cep'i-dī *or* -dê, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cladocopous entomostracans with two pairs of thoracic appendages. **Pol'y-cope**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *kōpē*, oar.]

— **pol"y-cop'id**, *n.* — **pol'y-co"poid**, *a.*

pol″y-co′ri-a, pel″i-cō′ri-ɑ, *n.* *Terat.* The state of having more than one pupil in one eye. [< POLY- + Gr. *korē*, pupil of the eye.]

Pol″y-cot″y-le′a, pel″i-cet″i-lī′ɑ *or* -lē′ɑ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of octopod cuttlefishes with 2 or 3 rows of suckers to each arm, as in octopodids and most others. [< POLY- + Gr. *kotylē*, cup.]

pol″y-cot″y-le′don, pel″i-cet″i-lī′dŏn, *n.* *Bot.* A plant having an embryo with more than two cotyledons or seed-leaves, as most members of the pine family (*Coniferæ*). [< POLY- + COTYLEDON.]

—**pol″y-cot″y-led′on-a-ry**, *a.* *Zool.* Having the villi aggregated into masses or cotyledons, as the placenta of ruminants.—**pol″y-cot″y-led′on-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having several, or at least more than two, cotyledons or seed-leaves.—**pol″y-cot″y-led′on-y**, *n.* *Bot.* An abnormal multiplication in the number of cotyledons or seed-leaves in an embryo.

po-lyc′ra-cy, po-lic′ru-si, *n.* The rule of many; polyarchy. [< POLY- + Gr. *kratein*, rule.]

pol′y-crase, pel′i-crēz, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous black yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium columbate and titanate, $(Ca,Fe)_4(UO_2)(Yt,Er,Ce)_6Ti_{12}Cb_6O_{42}$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< POLY- + Gr. *krasis*; see CRASIS.]

pol″y-crot′ic, pel″i-cret′ic, *a.* Characterized by several beats or secondary waves, as some pulses. [< POLY- + Gr. *krotos*, loud noise.]

—**pol-yc′rot-ism**, *n.* The state of being polycrotic.

Pol″yc-ten′i-dæ, pel″ic-ten′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of hemipters with rows of flat spines under the head: parasitic on bats. **Po-lyc′te-nes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *kteis* (*kten-*), comb.]

—**pol″yc-ten′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**po-lyc′te-noid**, *a.*

pol″y-cyc′lic, pel″i-sic′lic, *a.* Having many circles, turns, or volutions; as, a *polycyclic* shell. [< Gr. *polykyklos*, < *polys*, many, + *kyklos*, circle.]

pol″y-cys′tic, pel″i-sis′tic, *a.* *Pathol.* Having or consisting of numerous cysts; as, a *polycystic* tumor.

pol″y-cys′tid, pel″i-sis′tid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polycystidea* or *Polycystina*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Polycystidea* or *Polycystina*.

Pol″y-cys-tid′e-a, pel″i-sis-tid′ē-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Septata*. [< POLY- + Gr. *kystis*; see CYST.] **Pol″y-cys′ti-dæ‡.**—**pol″y-cys-tid′e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Pol″y-cys-ti′na, pel″i-sis-tai′nɑ *or* -cis-tī′nɑ, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of radiolarians. [< POLY- + Gr. *kystis*; see CYST.] —**pol″y-cys′tin**(e, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-cy-the′mi-a, pel″i-sai-thī′mi-ɑ *or* -cī-thē′mi-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* Superfluity of red corpuscles in the blood. [< POLY- + Gr. *kytos* (see CYTE) + *haima*, blood.] **pol″y-cy-thæ′mi-a‡.**

Pol″y-cyt-ta′ri-a, pel″i-si-tē′ri-ɑ *or* -kit-tɑ′ri-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A group or family of peripylæan radiolarians with colonies of many central capsules united by their extracapsular protoplasm. [< POLY- + Gr. *kyttaros*, cell, < *kytos*; see CYTE.]—**pol″y-cyt-ta′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-dac′tyl, pel″i-dac′til. **I.** *a.* Having an abnormally large number of fingers or toes; many-fingered or many-toed. **pol″y-dac′tyl-ous‡.** **II.** *n.* A polydactylous animal. [< Gr. *polydaktylos*, having many toes or fingers, < *polys*, many, + *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

pol″y-dac′tyle‡.—**pol″y-dac′tyl-ism**, *n.* The state of being polydactyl. **pol″y-dac′tyl-y‡.**

pol″y-dæ′mon-ism, pel″i-dī′mŏn-izm, *n.* *Anthrop.* The supposed lowest form of primitive religion, in which innumerable separate demons or spirits control the phenomena of nature. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed. *Religions* in vol. XX. Compare HECASTOTHEISM; RELIGION. [< POLY- + Gr. *daimŏn*, demon.]—**pol″y-dæ″mon-is′tic**, *a.* Of or relating to polydæmonism.

pol″y-del′phous, *a.* Same as POLYADELPHOUS: incorrect form.

Pol″y-des′mi-dæ, pel″i-des′mi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The only family of polydesmoidean chilognaths with not more than 20 segments. See illus. under MYRIAPOD. **Pol″y-des′mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polydesmos*, with many bands, < *polys*, many, + *desmos*, bind.]—**pol″y-des′mid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pol″y-des′moid**, *a.*

Pol″y-des-moi′de-a, pel″i-des-mei′dē-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of helminthomorphous chilognaths, especially a superfamily with the copulatory feet external. [< POLYDESMUS + -OID.]

—**pol″y-des-moi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-di-men′sion-al, pel″i-di-men′shun-ɑl, *a.* Having more than three dimensions.

pol″y-dip′si-a, pel″i-dip′si-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive thirst; constant desire for drink, characteristic of fevers and especially of diabetes. [< Gr. *polydipsios*, very thirsty, < *polys*, much, + *dipsa*, thirst.]

pol″y-drom′e-try, pel″i-drem′ē-tri, *n.* *Math.* The branch of geometry that treats of polydromic figures. [< POLYDROMIC + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pol″y-drom′ic, pel″i-drem′ic, *a.* *Math.* Making several turns about a pole; of a function, having more than one value for a single value of the variable: opposed to *monodromic*. [< POLY- + Gr. *dromos*, running, < *dramein*, run.] **pol″y-trop′ic‡.**

po-lyd′y-mite, po-lid′i-mait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic gray nickel, iron, and cobalt sulfid, $(Ni,Fe,Co)_4S_5$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< POLY- + Gr. *didymos*, twofold.]

pol″y-e′dral, **-dron**, etc. Same as POLYHEDRAL, etc.

pol″y-el′dic, pel″i-al′dic, *a.* *Zool.* Having several distinct larval forms. [< POLY- + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

—**pol″y-el′dism**, *n.*

pol″y-em′bry-o-nate, pel″i-em′bri-o-net *or* -nēt, *a.* *Bot.* Having or consisting of several embryos; relating to polyembryony. **pol″y-em″bry-on′ic‡.**

pol″y-em′bry-o-ny, pel″i-em′bri-o-ni, *n.* *Bot.* The production of two or more viable embryos in a seed.

pol″y-er′gic, pel″i-er′jic, *a.* Much-working; active or efficient in many ways. [< Gr. *polyergos*, < *polys*, much, + *ergon*, work.]

pol″y-es-the′si-a, pel″i-es-thī′si-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal duplication of sensation, so that the pricking of the skin at a single point is felt as though two points were pricked. [< POLY- + ESTHESIA.] **pol″y-æs-the′si-a‡**; **pol″y-æs-the′sis‡.**

—**pol″y-es-thet′ic**, **pol″y-æs-thet′ic**, *a.*

pol″y-eth′nic, pel″i-eth′nic, *a.* Constituted of or inhabited by many races. [< POLY- + Gr. *ethnos*, nation.]

pol″y-flo′rous, *a.* *Bot.* Same as MULTIFLOROUS. [< POLY- + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

pol′y-foil, pel′i-foil. *Arch.* **I.** *a.* Composed of or characterized by several foils, especially more than five; as, a *polyfoil* arch. **II.** *n.* An ornament or design composed of several or more than five lobes or foils. [< POLY- + FOIL¹, *n.*]

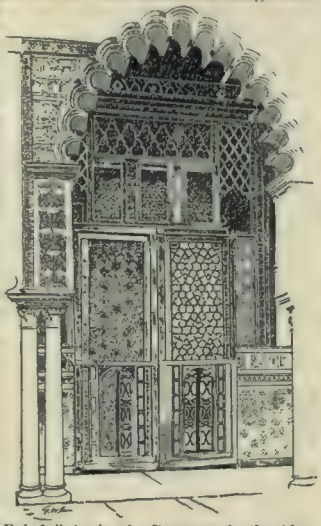

Polyfoil Arch of a Doorway in the Alcazar, Seville.

Pol″y-ga-la′ce-æ, pel″i-gɑ-lē′sē-ī *or* -lī′ce-ē. *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or rarely small trees—the milkwort family—having alternate simple entire leaves and irregular hypogynous flowers with 4 to 8 diadelphous or monadelphous stamens. There are 17 genera and 470 species. **Po-lyg′a-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *polygalon*, milkwort, < *polys*, much, + *gala*, milk.] **Pol″y-ga′le-æ‡.**—**pol″y-ga-la′ceous**, *a.*

pol″y-ga-lac′ti-a, pel″i-gɑ-lac′ti-ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive secretion of milk. [< POLY- + Gr. *gala* (*galakt-*), milk.]

pol″y-gal′ic, pel″i-gal′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from *Polygala Senega*.—**polygalic acid** (*Chem.*), same as SAPONIN. **po-lyg′a-lin‡**; **po-lyg′a-line‡.**

Pol″y-ga′mi-a, pel″i-gē′mi-ɑ *or* -gɑ′mi-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The 23d class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the stamens and pistils are separate in some flowers and associated in others, either on the same or two or three different plants, as in maples. [< Gr. *polygamos*; see POLYGAMOUS.]

—**pol′y-gam**, *n.* A plant of this class.

po-lyg′a-mous, po-lig′ɑ-mus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by polygamy; as, *polygamous* religion. **2.** *Zool.* Mating with more than one of the opposite sex. **3.** *Bot.* Bearing male, female, and bisexual or hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant; of or pertaining to the class *Polygamia*. [< Gr. *polygamos*, < *polys*, much, + *gamos*, married.] **pol″y-ga′mi-an‡.**

po-lyg′a-my, po-lig′ɑ-mi, *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of having more than one wife or husband at once; usually, marriage with more than one wife at the same time; the practise of having a plurality of wives: opposed to *monogamy*. Compare BIGAMY; POLYANDRY; POLYGYNY.

Among primitive peoples polygamy, especially the form known as *polygyny*, is the rule. Polyandry is also found among some uncivilized tribes. It is only in higher civilizations that monogamy is enforced, and especially in Christian countries, where polygamy never was tolerated until introduced in 1843 among the Mormons by their founder. For nearly 50 years the United States government permitted it, but Congress then took measures for its suppression.

2. *Zool.* The state of having more than one mate. [< Gr. *polygamia*, < *polygamos*; see POLYGAMOUS.]

—**po-lyg′a-mist**, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.—**po-lyg′a-mize**, *vi.* To adopt or practise polygamy.—**po-lyg″a-mo-di-œ′cious**, *a.* *Bot.* Polygamous, with a tendency to become diœcious.

pol′y-gar-chy, pol′i-gär-ki, *n.* A polyarchy: incorrect form, in imitation of *oligarchy*.

pol″y-gas′tric, pel″i-gas′tric, *a.* **1.** Having several bellies, as a muscle. **2.** Having many stomachs; of or pertaining to the *Polygastrica*. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Calyconectæ polygastricæ*. [< POLY- + Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.] **pol″y-gas′tri-an‡.**

Pol″y-gas′tri-ca, pel″i-gas′tri-cɑ, *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*, in a vague sense: so called by Ehrenberg from their many food-vacuoles.—**Pol″y-gas′tri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-gas″tru-la′tion, pel″i-gas″tru-lē′shun, *n.* The formation of several gastrulas.

pol″y-gen′e-sis, pel″i-jen′ē-sis, *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that organisms originate from cells of different kinds: opposed to *monogenesis*. [< POLY- + GENESIS.]

pol″y-ge-net′ic, pel″i-jē-net′ic, *a.* **1.** Originating in various ways or from various causes; formed at different places or times or from different parts: said specifically, in geology, of mountain ranges: opposed to *monogenetic*. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting polygenesis.

po-lyg′e-nous, po-lij′ē-nus, *a.* **1.** Composed of or containing several different kinds of material; heterogeneous in composition; as, *polygenous* conglomerate. **pol″y-gen′ic‡.** **2.** Of or pertaining to polygeny. [< Gr. *polygenēs*, < *polys*, many, + *genos*, kind.]

po-lyg′e-ny, po-lij′ē-ni, *n.* **1.** *Anthrop.* The doctrine that species or varieties have had separate origins; especially, the doctrine of special creations; specifically, the doctrine that the races of men had independent origins: opposed to *monogenism*. **2.** *Biol.* Same as POLYGENESIS. **po-lyg′e-nism‡.**

—**po-lyg′e-nist**, *n.*—**pol″y-ge-nis′tic**, *a.*

pol″y-glos′sa-ry, pel″i-glos′ɑ-ri, *n.* A glossary in several languages.

pol′y-glot, pel′i-glet, *a.* **1.** Expressed in several or many languages. **2.** Speaking several tongues.

Robert College . . . has been a powerful agent in Christian education for the *polyglot* population of Turkey. J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Ch. of U. S.* pt. ii, ch. 16, p. 109. [CHAUT. '90.]

[< LL. *polyglottus*, < Gr. *polyglōttos*, < *polys*, many, + *glōtta*, tongue.] **pol′y-glott‡.**

pol′y-glot, *n.* **1.** A book giving versions of the same text or subject-matter in several different languages, generally arranged in parallel columns. **2.** [Rare.] One who understands several languages. **pol′y-glott‡.**

—**Complutensian polyglot**, a Bible containing the Hebrew, Greek Septuagint, and Latin Vulgate texts, printed at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes in 1517, at Complutum (now Alcalá de Henares) in Spain.

pol″y-glot′tous, pel″i-glet′us, *a.* Using many languages. **pol″y-glot′tic‡.**

pol′y-gon, pel′i-gon, *n.* A closed figure bounded by straight lines or arcs, especially more than four; a figure having many angles. [< LL. *polygonum*, < Gr. *polygōnon*, < *polys*, many, + *gōnia*, angle.] **pol′y-gone†.**

—**exterior polygon**, the figure outlined by lines connecting the bastion-centers of a fortification.—**p. of accelerations, forces, motions, velocities**, a polygon the sides of which, taken in order, represent by their length and direction the magnitude and direction of the accelerations, forces, motions, or velocities at a point.

The principle of the *polygon of motions* applies equally well when the motions, etc., are not restricted to one plane.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 40, p. 36. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

Pol″y-go-na′ce-æ, pel″i-go-nē′sē-ī *or* -ng′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees—the buckwheat family—with alternate entire leaves, the stipules forming a sheath above the swollen joints of the stem, and a 4- to 6-lobed perianth. It embraces 30 genera and 750 species, found in all parts of the world. [< POLYGONUM.]—**pol″y-go-na′ceous**, *a.*

po-lyg′o-nal, po-lig′o nɑl, *a.* Constituting or having the form of a polygon; having many angles; as, a *polygonal* figure. **po-lyg′o-nous‡.**

We find then a more advanced stage called *polygonal* building in which the stones were cut partially, but not squared, and fitted with the aid of small stones, often with rubble inside.
J. P. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* § 16, p. 24. [A. '84.]

—**polygonal masonry**, masonry formed of polygonal stones, or of stones, strictly not coursed, whose joints exhibit any other than a right angle, but which are carefully fitted together.—**p. numbers**, the numbers represented by the first term and the successive sums of the first two, first three, etc., terms of any arithmetical series beginning with unity; so named because the number of points indicated by the sums may be arranged in various polygonal forms, as triangles when the common difference of the given series is one, squares when the common difference is two, etc.

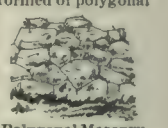

Polygonal Masonry.

po-lyg′o-nate, po-lig′o-net *or* -nēt, *a.* Having many joints, as some plants and animals. [< POLY- + Gr. *gony* (*gonat-*), knee.]

pol″y-go-neu′tic, pel″i-go-niū′tic, *a.* *Entom.* Having more than one brood in a season or year. [< Gr. *polygoneomai*, multiply, < *polys*, many, + *gonē*, offspring, < *gignomai*, be born.]—**pol″y-go-neu′tism**, *n.*

pol″y-go-nom′e-try, pel″i-go-nem′ē-tri, *n.* *Math.* The science that applies to polygons certain principles of trigonometry in the investigation of the relations of their parts. [< Gr. *polygōnos*, many-angled, + *metron*, measure.]—**pol″y-gon″o-met′ric**, *a.*

pol″y-go′no-scope, pel″i-gō′no-scōp, *n.* An apparatus consisting of two hinged mirrors in a case, arranged to show many continuous reflections of a pattern, as in giving the effect of a large carpet from a single section of the pattern. [< Gr. *polygōnos*, many-angled, + -SCOPE.]

po-lyg′o-nous, *a.* Same as POLYGONAL.

Po-lyg′o-num, po-lig′o-num, *n.* *Bot.* A very large and extensively distributed genus of annual or perennial herbs (rarely undershrubs) of the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceæ*), found throughout the world, but rare within the tropics. They have small white, red, or greenish flowers, usually in spikes or racemes, sometimes contracted into heads. The common smartweed (*P. Hydropiper*), the prince's-feather (*P. orientale*), and the snakeweed (*P. Bistorta*) are among the best-known species.
[L., knot-grass, < Gr. *polygonon*, < *polys*, many, + *gony*, knee.]—**po-lyg′o-ny**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Polygonum*, especially *P. aviculare*. See KNOT-GRASS.

Pol″y-gor-dī′i-dæ, pel″i-gōr-dai′i-dī *or* -dī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of worms of uncertain affinities, with a long cylindrical body, 2 anterior tentacles, and 2 ciliated pits. [< POLYGORDIUS.]

—**pol″y-gor-dī′id**, *n.*—**pol″y-gor′di-oid**, *a.*

Pol″y-gor′di-us, pel″i-gōr′di-us, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Polygordiidæ*. **2.** [p-] [-DI-I, -di-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] A worm of this genus. [< POLY- + Gr. *Gordios*, Gordius, a king of Phrygia.]

pol′y-graf, **po-lyg′ra-fy**. Polygraph, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pol′y-gram, pel′i-gram, *n.* A figure composed of many lines. [< Gr. *polygrammos*, marked with many lines, < *polys*, many, + *gramma*, line, < *graphō*, write.]

—**pol′y-gram-mat′ic**, *a.*

pol′y-graph, pel′i-graf, *n.* **1.** A device for reproducing a drawing or writing many times; a copying-pad. **2.** A mechanism, made on the principle of a pantograph, for multiplying a drawing or writing. **3.** A versatile or prolific author. **4.** A collection of different treatises or books. [< Gr. *polygraphos*, writing much, < *polys*, much, + *graphō*, write.]

pol″y-graph′ic, pel″i-graf′ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in polygraphy. **2.** Executed or done with a polygraph. **pol″y-graph′ic-al‡.**

—**polygraphic paper**, albumenized or gelatin-coated paper, used for transferring a writing or drawing.

po-lyg′ra-phy, po-lig′ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The use of a polygraph. **2.** [Rare.] The art of writing in or of interpreting various ciphers. **3.** [Archaic.] The writing of many treatises or books.

pol′y-groove, pel′i-grūv, *vt.* To cut many grooves in, as a rifle.

Pol″y-gyn′i-a, pel″i-jin′i-ɑ *or* -gin′i-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The 12th order in the first 13 classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having flowers with more than twelve styles. [< POLY- + Gr. *gynē*, female.]

—**pol′y-gyn**, *n.* A plant of this order.

po-lyg′y-nist, po-lij′i-nist, *n.* One who practises or favors polygyny.

pol″y-gy-nœ′cial, pel″i-ji-nī′shɑl, *a.* *Bot.* Formed by the union of the gynœcia of several flowers, as the fruit of the mulberry.

po-lyg′y-nous, po-lij′i-nus, *a.* **1.** Polygamous: said of men or male animals. **2.** *Bot.* Having many (more than twelve) styles; of or pertaining to the order *Polygynia*. **pol″y-gyn′i-an‡**; **pol″y-gyn′ic‡**; **pol″y-gyn′i-ous‡.**

po-lyg′y-ny, po-lij′i-ni, *n.* The marriage, mating, or cohabitation of one male with more than one female:

polygamy on the part of the male. [< Gr. *polygynḗs*, with many wives, < *polys*, many, + *gynḗ*, woman.]

pol″y-gy′ral, pol″i-jai′ral, *a.* Having many whorls, as a shell. [< Gr. *polygyros*, < *polys*, many, + *gyros*, circle.]

pol″y-gyr′i-a, pol″i-jir′i-a, *n. Anat.* The condition of having a highly convoluted brain. [< Gr. *polygyros*; see POLYGYRAL.]

pol″y-hal′ite, pol″i-hal′ait, *n. Mineral.* A compact, fibrous, resinous, flesh- or brick-red, translucent to opaque, bitter hydrous potassium, calcium, and magnesium sulfate ($H_4K_2MgCa_2S_4O_{16}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< POLY- + Gr. *hals* (*hal-*), salt.]

pol″y-he′dral, pol″i-hi′dral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyhedron. **pol″y-he′dric**‡; **pol″y-he′dri-al**‡; **pol″y-he′drous**‡.—**polyhedral angle**, the angle formed by three or more planes passing through a point, an angle at a vertex of a solid.

pol″y-he-drom′e-try, pol″i-hę-drom′ę-tri, *n.* The system of principles and theorems relating to the number and relations of the faces, edges, and vertices of polyhedra. [< POLYHEDRON + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

—**pol″y-he″dro-met′ric**, *a.*

pol″y-he′dron, pol″i-hi′drǫn, *n.* [-DRA or -DRONS, *pl.*] **1.** *Geom.* A solid bounded by plane faces, especially by more than four. **2.** *Optics.* A glass or lens bounded by a convex system of plane faces, each producing an image of the object observed. **3.** *Bot.* A special cell in the fresh-water alga water-net (*Hydrodictyon utriculatum*), of a peculiar angular form with horn-like appendages. [< Gr. *polyedron*, < *polys*, many, + *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]

—**conjugate polyhedra**, two polyhedra so placed or formed that the faces of one correspond in position to the vertices of the other.—**regular polyhedron**, a polyhedron that has equal to each other all the angles meeting at vertices. The faces of such a polyhedron are regular figures. There are but five, if stellated polyhedra are excluded: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.—**semi-regular p.**, a polyhedron in which all the vertices are alike, but all the angles at a vertex are not equal.

pol″y-he′mi-a, pol″i-hi′mi-ą *or* -hē′mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Superabundance of blood; plethora. [< Gr. *polyaimia*, < *polys*, much, + *haima*, blood.] **pol″y-æ′mi-a**‡; **pol″y-e′mi-a**‡; **pol″y-hæ′mi-a**‡.

pol″y-hid′ri-a, pol″i-hid′ri-ą, *n. Pathol.* Excessive sweating. [< POLY- + Gr. *hidrṓs*, sweat.] **pol″y-hi-dro′sis**‡; **pol″y-id′ri-a**‡; **pol″y-i-dro′sis**‡.

pol″y-his′tor, pol″i-his′tęr, *n.* A universal scholar; also, one having large knowledge of the history of the various departments of learning.

Sir William Hamilton, when I first knew him, was not properly a philosopher . . . but a *polyhistor*. DE QUINCEY *Philosoph. Writers, Sir William Hamilton* in vol. i, p. 15. [T. & F. '56.]

[L., < Gr. *polyistōr*, very learned, < *polys*, much; and see HISTORY.]

pol″y-hyd′ri-a, pol″i-hid′ri-ą, *n. Pathol.* General dropsy; hydropsy. [< POLY- + Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

Pol″y-hym′ni-a, pol″i-him′ni-ą, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Muse of serious sacred song. [L., < Gr. *Polymnia*, < *polys*, many, + *hymnos*, hymn.] **Pol-ym′ni-a**‡.

pol″y-i′de-ism, pol″i-ai′dę-izm, *n. Hypnotism.* A condition in which a hypnotized subject has capacity to receive and retain numerous impressions or ideas. **J.** OCHOROWICZ *Mental Suggestion* tr. by Fitzgerald, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 20. [H.M.] Compare MONOIDEISM. [< POLY- + IDEA.]

pol″y-i′o-did, ‡ pol″i-ai′o-did, -did *or* -dod, *n. Chem.* **pol″y-i′o-dide**, ‡ An iodid containing more than one atom of iodin to a molecule.

pol″y-lem′ma, pol″i-lem′ą, *n.* A combined dilemma presenting a series of equally fatal alternatives. [< POLY- + LEMMA.]

pol″y-lep′i-dous, pol″i-lep′i-dus, *a. Bot.* Many-scaled. [< POLY- + Gr. *lepis* (*lepid-*); see LEPIS.]

pol″y-lith′ic, pol″i-lith′ic, *a.* Composed or built of several or many stones; as, a *polylithic* monument. [< Gr. *polylithos*, very stony, < *polys*, many, + *lithos*, stone.]

po-lyl′o-gy‡, *n.* Talkativeness.

po-lyl′o-quent‡, *a.* Very talkative; loquacious.

pol″y-mag′net, pol″i-mag′net, *n.* A combination of electromagnets so arranged that the resultant field of force may be varied.

pol″y-mas′thus, pol″i-mas′thus, *n. Teratol.* One who has an abnormal number of mammary glands or nipples. [< POLY- + Gr. *mastḗs*, breast.] **pli″o-mas′thus**‡.

pol″y-mas′ti-a, pol″i-mas′ti-ą, *n.* The condition of having supernumerary breasts or nipples. [< POLY- + Gr. *mastos*, breast.] **pol″y-mas′tism**‡; **pol″y-mas′zi-a**‡.

Pol″y-mas′ti-ga, pol″i-mas′ti-gą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians with 3 or more flagella. [< POLY- + Gr. *mastix* (*mastig-*), whip.]

—**pol″y-mas′ti-gate**, **pol″y-mas′ti-gous**, *a.*

Pol″y-mas′to-don, pol″i-mas′to-don, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Polymastodontidæ*. **2.** [p-] A fossil marsupial of this genus. [< POLY- + Gr. *mastos*, nipple, + *odous*, *odont-*, tooth.] **Pol″y-mas″to-don′ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of multituberculate marsupials with single premolars and inflected mandibular angles. —**pol″y-mas′to-dont**, *a.* & *n.* **pol″y-mas″to-don′tid**, *n.*—**pol″y-mas″to-don′toid**, *a.*

pol′y-math, pol′i-math, *n.* [Archaic.] A person of varied learning. **po-lym′a-thist**‡, —**pol″y-math′ic**‡, *a.*—**po-lym′a-thy**‡, *n.* Wide and varied learning.

pol″y-ma-type″, pol″i-ma-tip″, *n.* A method of casting many types at one operation: now disused. [< POLY- + TYPE.]

pol″y-mech′a-ny‡, *n.* Inventiveness.

pol″y-me′li-a, pol″i-mi′li-ą *or* -mē′li-ą, *n. Teratol.* Malformation that consists in having supernumerary members or parts, as six fingers on one hand. [< Gr. *polymelḗs*, having many limbs, < *polys*, many, + *melos*, limb.] **pol′y-me″ly**‡.—**pol″y-me′li-an**, *a.*

pol″y-me′li-sm, *n. Teratol.* Same as POLYMERISMUS. [< Gr. *polymelḗs*, see POLYMELIA.]

pol″y-me-nis′cous, pol″i-mę-nis′cus, *a. Zool.* Having several facets, as a compound eye. [< POLY- + Gr. *mēniskos*, dim. of *mēnē*, moon.]

pol″y-mer, pol′i-męr, *n. Chem.* Same as POLYMERID.

pol″y-me′ri-a, pol″i-mi′ri-ą *or* -mē′ri-ą, *n. Teratol.* The condition of having an excessive number of parts. [< POLY- + Gr. *meros*, see MERIDE.]

pol″y-mer′ic, pol″i-mer′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or manifesting polymerism.

po-lym′er-id, ‡ po-lim′ęr-id, -id *or* -ąid, *n. Chem.* A compound that exhibits polymerism.

pol′y-mer‡.

po-lym′er-ism, po-lim′ęr-izm, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The property possessed by several compounds of having similar percentage composition but different molecular weights. Compare ISOMERISM; METAMERISM. **2.** The possession of an excessive number of parts or members; polymeria. **3.** *Zoöph.* Simple multiplicity of the component zooids of a zoophytic colony.

pol″y-mer-is′mus, pol″i-mer-is′mus, *n. Terat.* A monster having more than the natural number of limbs or members. [< Gr. *polymerḗs*; see POLYMEROUS.] **pol″y-me′li-us**‡.

po-lym′er-ize, po-lim′ęr-aiz, *C.* (pol′i-mer-aiz, *W.*), *v.* [-IZED: -I″ZING.] *Chem.* **I.** *t.* To treat, as compounds, with reagents so as to cause them to become polymerids. **II.** *i.* To become polymerids; fuse, as molecules, to form a molecule with higher atomic weight.

—**po-lym″er-i-za′tion**, *n.*

The first includes so-called *Polymerization* and depolymerization, which may be described respectively as homogeneous intrinsic union and homogeneous intrinsic division. T. S. HUNT *Systematic Mineralogy* ch. 3, p. 15. [SCI. PUB. CO. '91.]

Pol″y-mer″o-só′ma-ta, pol′i-mer′o-sō′mą-tą, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Pedipalpi*. [< POLY- + Gr. *meros*, part, + *sōma*, body.]—**pol″y-mer″o-som′a-tous**, *a.*

po-lym′er-ous, po-lim′ęr-us, *a.* **1.** Consisting of many parts; in botany, having many parts or members in each whorl or series. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to polymerism; polymeric. [< Gr. *polymerḗs*, < *polys*, many, + *meros*; see MERIDE.]

pol″y-met″a-mer′ic, pol′i-met′ą-mer′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to several body-segments or metameres; receiving nervous fibers from two or more spinal roots; as, a *polymetameric* muscle.

po-lym′e-ter, po-lim′ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** An instrument to measure angles. **2.** An instrument for testing the correctness of gage and level of railway-tracks. **3.** A special form of the hair-hygrometer, having an ordinary thermometer attached, and provided with scales and tables giving approximate values of vapor-pressures, dew-point temperatures, etc., corresponding to given temperatures and humidities. [< POLY- + -METER.]

pol″y-met-o′chi-a, pol′i-met-ō′ki-ą, *n.* The use of many participles: opposed to *oligometochia*. [< POLY- + Gr. *metochḗ*, participle, < *meta*, with, + *echō*, have.]

pol″y-mi′cro-scope, pol′i-mai′cro-scōp, *n.* A microscope having, instead of a stage, a movable band on which several objects may be placed and brought into the field in turn.

pol″y-mig′nite, pol′i-mig′nait, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, black, opaque columbate and titanate of the cerium metals and of iron and calcium, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< POLY- + Gr. *mignymi*, mix.]

Pol″y-mix-i′i-dæ, pol′i-mix-ai′i-di *or* -i′i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians having a compressed body, a long dorsal fin with few spines, ventrals with a spine and 6 or 7 rays, and a pair of chin-barbels. **Pol″y-mix′i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polymixia*, mingling, < *polys*, much, many, + *mixis*, mixing, < *mignymi*, mingle.]—**pol″y-mix-i′id**, *n.*—**pol″y-mix′i-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pol-ym′ni-a, *n.* Same as POLYHYMNIA.

pol′ym-nite, pol′im-nait, *n.* A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, that have a fancied resemblance to rivers, marshes, and ponds. [< Gr. *polymnios*, full of moss, < *polys*, much, + *mnion*, moss.]

pol′y-morph, pol′i-mōrf, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance that crystallizes in two or more systems; a substance that exhibits polymorphism. **2.** *Biol.* A polymorphous organism.—**pol″y-mor′phic**, *a.* Polymorphous.

pol″y-mor′phism, pol′i-mōr′fizm, *n.* **1.** The property of having or presenting many forms; especially, in crystallography, the ability of certain substances to crystallize with different axial ratios without change of chemical composition: thus, carbon as diamond crystallizes in the isometric system, and as graphite in the hexagonal system. Compare DIMORPHISM; TRIMORPHISM. **2.** *Biol.* (1) The existence of several forms or types of structure in the same species or group of organisms, as in bees, some butterflies, and certain plants. (2) Capability of wide variation in form. **pol″y-mor″phy**‡.

pol″y-mor-pho′sis, pol′i-mōr-fō′sis, *n. Zool.* The assumption of several structural forms without a corresponding difference in function, as in sponges. [< POLY- + MORPHOSIS.]

pol′y-mor′phous, pol′i-mōr′fus, *a.* **1.** Having many forms or phases; of many styles; in mineralogy and biology, exhibiting polymorphism.

In fact, like *polymorphous* minerals, we may be one thing in one set of associations even intellectually, and quite other in another environment, as carbon may be coal, or plumbago, or diamond.

H. W. PARKER *Spirit of Beauty* ch. 4, p. 160. [J. B. A. '91.]

2. *Mus.* Containing themes that are treated in various ways: said of a canon or fugue. [< Gr. *polymorphos*, < *polys*, many, + *morphḗ*, form.] **pol″y-mor′phic**‡.

Pol″y-my-a′ri-a, pol′i-mai-ā′ri-ą *or* -mi-ą′ri-ą, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of nematode worms with the muscles of the body-wall divided into many series. [< POLY- + Gr. *mys*, muscle.]—**pol″y-my-a′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Pol″y-my-o′di, pol′i-mai-ō′dai *or* -mi-ō′di, *n. pl. Ornith.* A tribe of insessorial birds with five pairs of song-muscles; *Oscines*, or singing birds. [< POLY- + Gr. *mys*, muscle, + *ōidḗ*, song.] **Pol″y-my-o′dæ**‡.

—**pol″y-my-o′di-an**, **pol″y-my′o-dous**, **pol′y-my″oid**, *C.* (**po-lym′y-oid**, *W.*), *a.*

pol″y-my″o-si′tis, pol′i-mai″o-sai′tis *or* -mi″o-si′tis, *n. Pathol.* Simultaneous or successive inflammation of several muscles. [< POLY- + Gr. *mys*, gen. *myos*, muscle.]

pol′y-neme, pol′i-nīm, *n.* A polynemid or threadfish. [< POLY- + Gr. *nēma*; see POLYNEMUS.]

Pol″y-ne′mi-dæ, pol′i-ni′mi-di, *E.* (-nem′i-dī, *C.*), *or* -nē′mi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Tropicalian family of acanthopterygian fishes having a fusiform body, two distant dorsal fins, and three or more free rays below the pectoral fins; threadfishes. **Pol″y-ne′mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *nēma*, thread, < *neō*, spin.]—**pol″y-ne′mid**, *n.*—**pol″y-ne′moid**, *a.* & *n.*—**pol″y-nem′i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a polynemid or threadfish.

Pol″y-ne′sian, pol′i-ni′shan (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Polynesia or its people. See **Polynesian**, *n.* **2.** [p-] Containing or composed of many islands. [< *Polynesia*, < Gr. *polys*, many, + *nēsos*, island.]

—**Polynesian languages**, a language-group of uncertain extent and as yet undetermined affinities, filling nearly all the islands from Madagascar to the Sandwich and Easter Islands, and from New Zealand to Formosa. Called also *Malayo-Polynesian* or *Oceanic*. The languages composing it are of simple phonetic structure, yet polysyllabic, each syllable ending in a vowel, and are without inflections or verbs, or formal distinctions of gender, case, number, person, etc. Compare MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

Pol″y-ne′sian, *n. Ethnol.* One of the aborigines of Polynesia, a vague geographical division, variously understood to include: (1) The South Sea Islands, or Melanesia, Micronesia, and the Mahori area; or (2) Micronesia and the Mahori area; or (3) only the region inhabited by the brown islanders (called also the *Mahori* or *Sawaiori* race), east of Melanesia and Micronesia. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN.

The whole of eastern Polynesia is inhabited by a light brown people to whom the name Sawaiori is here given. . . . There has hitherto been no well understood name used for this people. They are generally called 'Polynesians' simply, sometimes 'Malayo-Polynesians,' and recently the name 'Mahori' (a vile corruption of 'Maori') has been proposed for them.

S. J. WHITMEE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 422.

pol″y-neu′ral, pol′i-niū′ral, *a.* Receiving a nerve-supply from several sources; as, a *polyneural* muscle. [< POLY- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

pol″y-neu-ri′tis, pol′i-niu-rai′tis *or* -ri′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of several nerve-trunks at the same time. [< POLY- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

po-lyn′i-a, po-lin′i-ą, *n.* An open place in a body of water that is elsewhere frozen over; specifically, the supposed open sea at the north pole: a word used by arctic travelers. [< Russ. *poluinya*, open place in ice.]

Po-lyn′o-e, po-lin′ō-i *or* -ē, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Polynoidæ*. **2.** [p-] A worm of this genus. [< POLY- + Gr. *neō*, swim.]

Pol″y-noi′dæ, pol′i-noi′di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious sea-worms with a vermiform body and 2 or 3 antennæ. [< POLYNOE.]—**pol′y-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-no′mi-al, pol′i-nō′mi-ąl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of many names or terms. (1) *Alg.* Pertaining to or being a polynomial. (2) *Biol.* Of, having, or employing several names, as in a scientific term; multinomial; plurinomial: opposed to *monomial* and *binomial*. [< POLY- + L. *nomen*, name.]

pol″y-no′mi-al, *n.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of more than two terms. **2.** A scientific name consisting of more than two words. Called also *multinome*. **pol′y-nome**‡.—**pol″y-no′mi-al-ism**, *n.* The use of polynomials; a polynomial system of nomenclature.—**pol″y-no′mi-al-ist**, *n.* A person who uses polynomials or a polynomial nomenclature.

pol″y-nu′cle-ar, pol′i-niū′clę-ar, *a.* Having many nuclei.

pol″y-nu-cle′o-lar, pol′i-niu-clī′o-lar, *W.* (-niū′clę-o-lar, *C.*), *a.* Having two or more nucleoli.

pol′y-nym, pol′i-nim, *n.* **1.** One of two or more joint pseudonyms, appearing on the title-page of a work written by several authors, as "Currer, Ellis, & Acton Bell." RALPH THOMAS *Handbook for Fictitious Names* pp. 24, 25. ['68.] **2.** A work by several authors. [< POLY- + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

Pol″y-o-don′ti-dæ, pol′i-o-don′ti-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of selachostomous fishes; paddle-fishes. **Po-ly′o-don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]—**pol″y-o-don′tid**, *n.*—**pol″y-o-don′toid**, *a.* & *n.*

pol″y-om′ma-tous, pol′i-om′ą-tus, *a.* Having many eyes. [< Gr. *polyommatos*, < *polys*, many, + *ommat-*, eye, < *ōps*, in *opsomai*, I shall see.]

pol′y-o-nym″, pol′i-o-nim″, *n.* A polynomial name; also, an object having several names. [< Gr. *polōnymia*, < *polys*, many, + *onyma*, name.]—**pol″y-on′y-mist**, *n.* A polynomialist.—**pol″y-on′y-mous**, *a.* Having or consisting of several or many names or titles.

If we take the sun, or the dawn, or the moon, or the stars, we find that even in Greek every one of them is still *polyonymous*, i. e., has different names, and is known under various aliases.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 160. [S. '73.]

pol″y-on′o-mous‡; **pol″y-on′y-mal**‡; **pol″y-o-nym′ic**‡. **pol″y-on′y-my**, *n.* The designation of the same object by a variety of names; polynomialism. **pol″y-on′o-my**‡.

pol′y-op-sy, pol′i-op-si, *n. Pathol.* Double or manifold vision. [< POLY- + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] **pol″y-o′pi-a**‡; **pol″y-op′si-a**‡; **pol′y-o-py**‡.

pol″y-op′tron, pol′i-op′tron, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] A lens having one side plane and the other composed of a convex arrangement of plane or slightly concave facets and showing a number of diminished images; a polyscope. [< POLY- + Gr. *ops*, in *opsomai*, I shall see.] **pol″y-op′trum**‡.

pol″y-o-ra′ma, pol′i-o-rō′mą, *C.* [-rā′mą, *W.*], *n.* A view of many objects; also, an apparatus presenting such a view, as a panorama or stereopticon. [< POLY- + Gr. *horama*, view, < *horaō*, see.]

pol″y-o-rex′i-a, pol′i-o-rex′i-ą, *n. Pathol.* A morbidly voracious appetite; excessive and insatiable hunger. [< POLY- + Gr. *orexis*, a yearning after, < *oregō*, reach out.]

pol″y-or-gan′ic, pol′i-ōr-gan′ic, *a.* Having several or numerous organs with different functions.

pol′yp, pol′ip, *n.* **1.** A nutritive zooid of a coelenterate, as of a hydroid or coral. **2.** An anthozoan, whether simple, as a sea-anemone, or compound, as a coral. See illus. under SEA-ANEMONE.

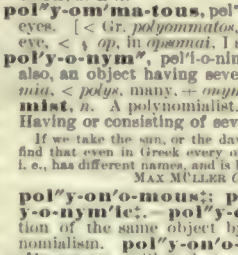

A Polyp (Zooid) of Red Coral, laid open to show structure. Compare illus. under CORAL.

The multiplication of flowering plants by bulbs, that of annelids by fission, and that of *polyps* by budding, are well-known examples of these modes of reproduction (fission and gemmation). HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* intro., p. 31. [A. '88.]

3. One of various other small aquatic animals, especially when compound, as a polyzoan. **4**†. An isopod, as a wood-louse. **5**†. An octopod; poulp. [< L. *polypus*, < Gr. *polypous*, < *polys*, many, + *pous*, foot.] **pol′ype**‡.

—**pol′yp-stem″**, *n.* The stem of a polypary, especially the part of a siphonophore-stem that bears the nutritive persons. **pol′y-po-stem**‡; **pol′yp-stock″**‡.

pol′y-page, pol′i-pēj, *a.* [Rare.] Including several pages.

pol″y-pan′to-graph, pol′i-pan′to-grąf, *n.* A pantographic machine for making several similar tracings at once, as in engraving cylinders for printing calico.

pol-yp'a-rous, pel-ip'ą-rus, *a.* *Zool.* Polytocous. [< POLY- + L. *pario,* produce.]

pol'yp-a-ry, pel'ip-ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The solid calcareous or chitinous stock of a colony of polyps, especially of coral; a compound anthozoan, hydrozoan, or polyzoan. [< L. *polypus;* see POLYP.] **pol''y-pa'ri-a‡; pol''y-pa'ri-um‡.— pol''y-pa'ri-an,** *a.*

pol''y-pe'an, pel'i-pi'an. *E. J. W. Wr.* (po-lip'ę-an, *C.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp. **II.** *n.* A polyp.

pol''yp-er-yth'rin, pel'ip-er-ith'rin, *n.* A respiratory pigment found in various cœlenterates. [< POLYP + Gr. *erythros,* red.]

Pol''y-pet'a-læ, pel'i-pet'ą-lī *or* -lē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The largest of the three divisions or groups of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by having flowers with both calyx and corolla, the latter of separate petals. It embraces 90 orders, 3,050 genera, and 30,000 species. [< POLY- + Gr. *petalon;* see PETAL.]

pol''y-pet'al-ous, pel'i-pet'ąl-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having the petals free and distinct: the old and still commonly accepted term, but likely to be eventually superseded by one of the more accurate synonyms *choripetalous, dialypetalous,* and *eleutheropetalous.*

pol''y-pha'gi-a, pel'i-fē'ji-ą *or* -fg'gi-ą, *n.* **1.** Excessive craving for food; voracity. **2.** *Zool.* Polyphagy. [< Gr. *polyphagia,* < *polyphagos,* voracious, < *polys,* much, + *phagein,* eat.] **— pol''y-phag'ic,** *a.* Eating many things; subsisting on various kinds of food. **po-lyph'a-gous‡. — po-lyph'a-gy,** *n.* *Zool.* The practise of eating many kinds of food.

pol''y-phar'ma-cy, pel'i-fär'mą-si, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The mingling of too many medicines in a prescription, or the taking of too many remedies at once. **2.** A prescription composed of too many ingredients. [< Gr. *polypharmakos,* knowing many drugs, < *polys,* many, + *pharmakon,* drug.] **pol''y-phar-ma'ci-a‡.**

pol'y-phase, *a.* *Elec.* Same as MULTIPHASE.

pol'y-pheme†, *n.* A land-shell of the genus *Glandina.* [< POLYPHEMUS.]

Pol''y-phem'i-dæ, pel'i-fem'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of cladocerous entomostracans having the body not enclosed within the shell, head obtusely rounded, and eye very large. [< POLYPHEMUS.]

— pol''y-phem'id, *n.*— **pol''y-phe'moid,** *a.*

pol''y-phe'mous, pel'i-fī'mus, *a.* Having but one eye. [< L. *Polyphemus;* see POLYPHEMUS.]

pol''y-phe'mus, *n.* **1.** An animal, or sometimes a person, having but one eye; specifically (*Class. Legend*) [P-], the chief of the Cyclops. **2.** A large American

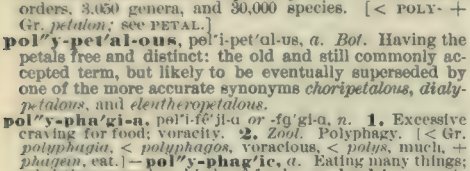

The Polyphemus (*Telea polyphemus*). 1/3
1. The female of the common polyphemus or American silkworm. 2. The male. 3. A leaf-bound chrysalis.

silkworm-moth (*Telea polyphemus*), pale yellowish-brown, with a single large ocellus on each hind wing. The caterpillar is apple-green with oblique white lines on the side, makes a strong and lustrous silk, and feeds on the oak and other trees. **3.** *Crust.* (1) [P-] A genus typical of *Polyphemidæ.* (2) An entomostracan of this or a related genus. [< L. *Polyphemus,* name of a Cyclops, < Gr. *Polyphēmos,* < *polys,* many, + *phēmē,* voice, < *phēmi,* speak.]

pol''y-phlœs-bœ'an, pel'i-flēs-bi'an *or* -flēts-bel'an, *a.* [Rare.] Loud-roaring: from a Homeric epithet.

pol''y-pho'bi-a, pel'i-fō'bi-ą, *n.* A morbid dread of many things: usually a symptom of melancholy insanity. Compare PANOPHOBIA. [< POLY- + Gr. *phebomai,* fear.]

pol'y-phone, pel'i-fōn, *n.* **1.** A written character or sign that stands for more than one sound or sound-combination, as *lead,* to conduct, and *lĕad,* a metal. **2.** A musical instrument of the music-box type, having perforated disks actuating steel tongues. [< POLY- + Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]

pol''y-phon'ic, pel'i-fon'ic, *a.* **1.** Representing more than one sound or sound-combination, as some written characters. **2.** Having or capable of emitting many sounds or voices. **3.** *Mus.* (i) Designating or involving the simultaneous and harmonious combination of two or more independent parts or melodies; contrapuntal. (2) Noting an instrument, as a piano, by which two or more sounds may be produced simultaneously. **pol''y-pho'ni-an‡; pol'y-pho''nous‡** [C.] or **po-lyph'o-nous‡** [W.].

pol'y-pho''nism, pel'i-fō''nizm, *C.* (po-lif'o-nizm, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** Polyphonic form or construction. **2.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in an echo.

pol'y-pho''nist, pel'i-fō''nist, *C.* (po-lif'o-nist, *W.*), *n.* **1.** One who is proficient in multiplying sounds; one who makes many sounds; a ventriloquist. **2.** *Mus.* One skilled in polyphonic composition; a contrapuntist.

pol''y-pho'ni-um, pel'i-fō'ni-um, *n.* A polyphonic musical composition. [< Gr. *polyphōnia;* see POLYPHONY.]

pol'y-pho''ny, pel'i-fō''ni, *C.*1 (po-lif'o-ni, *C.*2 *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The capability of multiplying sounds or of being sounded in more than one way. **2.** The representation by one written character or sign of more than one sound or sound-combination. **3.** *Mus.* Composition in which two or more independent parts or melodies are rendered simultaneously and combined harmoniously; counterpoint.

Nevertheless, true *Polyphony* was not yet invented. For that, it was necessary, not only that every Voice should sing a melodious strain; but, that each should take its share in the elucidation of one single idea, not singing for itself alone, but answering its fellow Voices, and commenting, as it were, upon the passages sung by them. W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* vol. iii, p. 13.

[< Gr. *polyphōnia,* < *polyphōnos,* having many tones, < *polys,* many, + *phōnē,* sound.] **pol''y-pho'ni-a‡.**

pol'y-phore, pel'i-fōr, *n.* *Bot.* A receptacle bearing many distinct carpels, as that of the raspberry. [< Gr. *polyphoros,* bearing much, < *polys,* much, + *pherō,* bear.]

pol'y-phote, pel'i-fōt, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including several arc-lamps; as, a *polyphote* circuit; also, constructed for use in such a circuit; as, a *polyphote* lamp; a *polyphote* regulator: distinguished from *monophote.* [< POLY- + Gr. *phōs* (*phōt-*), light.] **pol'y-pho''tal‡.**

pol''y-phras'i-a, pel'i-fras'i-ą, *n.* Rambling, incoherent speech. [< POLY- + Gr. *phrasis,* speech, < *phrazō,* tell.]

pol''y-phy-let'ic, pel'i-fi-let'ic, *a.* *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by derivation from several sources. [< POLY- + Gr. *phylē,* tribe, < *phyō,* produce.]

pol''y-phyl'lous, pel'i-fil'us, *C. S.* W.2 *Wr.*1 (po-lif'il-lus, *E.* W.1 *Wr.*2) (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* Many-leaved. [< Gr. *polyphyllos,* < *polys,* many, + *phyllon,* leaf.] **pol''y-phyl'lin(e)‡.**

pol'y-phyl-ly, pel'i-fil-i, *C. S.* (po-lif'il-li, *E.*), *n.* *Bot.* An increase in the normal number of members in a whorl. [< Gr. *polyphyllos;* see POLYPHYLLOUS.]

pol''y-phy'o-dont, pel'i-fī'o-dent. **I.** *a.* Having several sets of teeth. **II.** *n.* A polyphyodont animal. [< Gr. *polyphyēs,* divided into many (< *polys,* many, + *phyō,* produce), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Pol'y-pi, pel'i-pai *or* -pī, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A former class of radiate animals, including most cœlenterates, or restricted mostly to actinozoans; polyps as a group. [< L. *polypus;* see POLYP.]

— Pol''y-pi-a'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Polypi.*— **pol''y-pi-a'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **pol''y-pi-a'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] Same as POLYPARY.— **pol'y-pid(e,** *n.* One of the zoöids of a polyzoan.— **pol''y-pi-dom,** *C.* (**po-lyp'i-dom,** *W.*), *n.* A polypary.— **Pol''y-pif'e-ra,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Polypi.*— **pol'y-pi-fer,** *n.*— **pol''y-pif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Bearing polyps. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polypifera.* **pol''y-pig'er-ous‡; pol''y-pip'a-rous‡. — pol'y-pi-form'',** *a.* Shaped like a polyp.

pol''y-pier', pel'i-pir', *W.* (pel'i-pīr, *C.*), *n.* **1.** A polyp. **2.** A polypary or polyzoary: used also attributively.

pol''y-pi'e-ty†, *n.* The recognition or toleration of many religions or forms of belief.

pol''y-pin'nate, pel'i-pin'et *or* -ęt, *a.* Two or more times pinnate.

pol''y-pi-o'sis, pel'i-pi-ō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive fatness; abnormal obesity. [< POLY- + Gr. *piōn,* fat.]

pol'y-pite, pel'i-pait, *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* (1) A nutritive zoöid of a cœlenterate, as a hydroid or coral; one of the individuals of a polypary. See illus. under SIPHONOPHORE. (2) The manubrium of a medusa. **2.** A fossil polyp.

pol'y-plac-id, pel'i-plas-id, *a.* Having more than one madreporic plate, as certain starfishes. [< POLY- + Gr. *plakous,* flat cake, < *plax* (*plak-*), anything flat.]

Pol''y-pla-coph'o-ra, pel'i-plą-cef'o-rą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of mollusks, especially an order of isopleurous gastropods with generally eight imbricated transverse valves girdled by a leathery margin; chitons. [< POLY- + Gr. *plax* (*plak-*), tablet, + *pherō,* bear.]

— pol''y-pla-coph'o-ran, *a.* & *n.*— **pol''y-plac'o-phore,** *n.*— **pol''y-pla-coph'o-rous,** *a.*

pol''y-plas'tic, pel'i-plas'tic, *a.* *Biol.* Having, assuming, or capable of assuming many forms; as, a *polyplastic* element. [< POLY- + Gr. *plastikos,* formed.]

pol''y-plec'tron, pel'i-plec'tren, *n.* A kind of harpsichord or spinet. [< POLY- + Gr. *plēktron,* plectrum.] **pol''y-plec'trum‡.**

pol''yp-nœ'a, pel'ip-ni'ą *or* -nel'ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal frequency of breathing. [< POLY- + Gr. *pnoia,* breathing, < *pneō,* breathe.]

polypo-. Derived from Greek *polypous* (see POLYP): a combining form.

pol'y-pod, pel'i-ped. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having many feet, as a myriapod. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Polypoda.* **2.** *Bot.* Same as POLYPODY. [< Gr. *polypous* (*polypod-*), < *polys,* many, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **pol'y-pode‡.**

— Po-lyp'o-da, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* The *Myriapoda* as a class. **2.** *Conch.* The *Nautilacea* as an order. **3.*** *Helminth.* A division of worms, including *Nereidina* and *Serpulina.*— **pol''y-po'di-a,** *n.* *Terat.* A monstrosity characterized by an abnormal number of feet.

Pol''y-po''di-a'ce-æ, pel'i-pō''di-ē'sę-i *or* -ą'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of true ferns — the polypod family — being usually herbaceous plants with dorsal or marginal fruit-dots, with or without indusia, and having pedicelled sporangia with a jointed vertical ring, bursting transversely. It contains about 50 genera and 2,000 species, widely distributed over the world. **Pol''y-po'di-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., kind of fern, < Gr. *polypodion,* a kind of fern, < *polypous;* see POLYP.]

— pol''y-po''di-a'ceous, *a.*

pol'y-po''dy, pel'i-pō''di, *C. W.* (-ped-i, *E. S.*; po-lip'o-di, *I. Wr.*), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Polypodium,* especially *P. vulgaris,* the common polypody.

pol'y-poid, pel'i-peid, *a.* Resembling or having the nature of a polyp or a polypus. [< POLYP + -OID.] **pol''y-poid'al‡.**

Pol''y-po-me-du'sæ, pel'i-po-mę-diū'si *or* -dū'sē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* *Ctenifera* without *Ctenophora.* [< POLYPO- + MEDUSÆ.] **— pol''y-po-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*

Pol''y-po-mor'pha, pel'i-po-mōr'fą, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Hydrozoa* as distinguished from *Ctenophora.* [< POLYPO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

pol''y-po-mor'phic, pel'i-po-mōr'fic, *a.* **1.** Polypiform. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polypomorpha.*

pol'y-pore, *n.* A fungus of the genus *Polyporus.*

pol-yp'o-roid, pel-ip'o-reid, *a.* *Bot.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Polyporus.* [< POLYPORUS + -OID.]

pol-yp'o-rous, pel-ip'o-rus, *E. S.* (po-lip'-, *C. W.*; pel'i-pō'rus, *I.*) (XIII), *a.* Characterized by many pores. [< Gr. *polyporos,* < *polys,* many, + *poros,* pore.]

Po-lyp'o-rus, po-lip'o-rus, *n.* **1.** A large genus of pore-bearing hymenomycetous fungi, distinguished from *Boletus* by its tubes not separating from one another or from the pileus. **2.** [p-] [-RI, *pl.*] Any fungus of this genus. A few polypori are soft and edible; many others are hard and woody, or corky. Some are familiar objects in the woods, attached by their sides like inverted brackets to the trunks of trees. *Polyporus fomentarius,* a European species, furnishes amadou or German tinder. *P. dryadeus* and *P. destructor* produce the dry-rot in the oak timber of ships and in the pine wood of buildings, respectively. [< Gr. *polyporos;* see POLYPOROUS.]

Polypori.
1. *Polyporus fomentarius,* growing on a tree-trunk. 2. A side view of *P. ulmarius.*

pol''y-po'si-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Same as POLYDIPSIA.

pol'y-po-style, pel'i-po-stail, *n.* *Zoöph.* A dactylozoöid. [< POLYPO- + Gr. *stylos,* pillar.]

— pol''y-po-sty'lar, *a.*

pol'y-po-tome, pel'i-po-tōm, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for removing a polypus by excision. [< POLYPO- + Gr. *temnō,* cut.]

pol'y-pous, pel'i-pus, *a.* **1.** Having many feet or roots. **2.** *Med.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with polypus. [< L. *polyposus,* having a polypus in the nose, < *polypus;* see POLYP.]

pol''y-prag-mat'ic†, *a.* Given to meddling; overbusy. **pol''y-prag-mat'ic-al†.— pol''y-prag-mat'ic†,** *n.* A busybody. **— pol''y-prag'ma-ty†,** *n.* The state of being too much engrossed in business.— **pol''y-prag'mon†,** *n.* One given to meddling; a busybody. **pol''y-prag'mon-ist†.**

pol'y-prism, pel'i-prizm, *n.* A compound prism consisting of a series of shorter prisms of different materials but of the same angle, fitted together end to end: used to show the diverse refractive powers of the different materials.

If any object — a line, for instance — be looked at through the *polyprism,* its different parts are seen at unequal heights. The highest portion is that seen through the flint glass, the refractive index of which is greatest; then the rock crystal; and so on in the order of the decreasing refractive indices.
GANOT *Physics* § 544, p. 518. [w. w. '90.]

— pol''y-pris-mat'ic, *a.*

pol'y-prite, pel'i-prait, *n.* *Zoöph.* The manubrium of a medusa. [< POLYP.]

pol''y-pro'to-dont, pel'i-prō'to-dent, *a.* **1.** Having more than 6 incisors in the upper jaw; as, a *polyprotodont* dentition. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polyprotodontia.* [< POLY- + PROT- + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Pol''y-pro''to-don'ti-a, pel'i-prō''to-den'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of marsupials with incisors many and canines enlarged, including *Didelphyidæ, Dasyuridæ,* and *Peramelidæ.* [< POLY- + PROT- + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **Pol''y-pro''to-don'ta‡.**

Pol''y-pru'ni-da, pel'i-prū'ni-dą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of prunoidean radiolarians with the shell many-chambered. [< POLY- + Gr. *prounon,* plum.]

— pol''y-pru'ni-dan, *a.*

Pol''yp-ter'i-dæ, pel'ip-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An African family of crossopterygian fishes with rhomboid scales and many dorsal spines; bichirs. [< POLYPTERUS.]— **pol''yp-ter'id,** *n.*— **po-lyp'ter-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Po-lyp'te-rus, po-lip'tę-rus, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Polypteridæ.* **2.** [p-] [-RI, *pl.*] A fish of this genus; a bichir. [< Gr. *polypteros,* many-winged, < *polys,* many, + *pteron,* wing, < *petomai,* fly.]

pol''yp-to'ton, pel'ip-tō'ten, *n.* *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the same word is repeated in different cases or forms in the same connection, as "government of the people, by the people, for the people." [L., < Gr. *polyptōton,* neut. s. of *polyptōtos,* of many cases, < *polys,* many, + *ptōtos,* va. of *piptō,* fall.]

pol'yp-tych, pel'ip-tic, *n.* **1.** A number or series of more than three connected leaves or panels having pictures on one or both sides; an altar-piece or panel having more than three folds or leaves. Compare DIPTYCH; PENTAPTYCH; TRIPTYCH. **2.** *Archeol.* A writing-tablet of four or more sheets or leaves. [< LL. *polyptychum,* register, < Gr. *polyptychon,* < *polys,* many, + *ptychē,* fold, < *ptyssō,* fold.]

pol'y-pus, pel'i-pus, *n.* [-PI, -pai *or* -pī, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A pedunculate tumor arising from a mucous membrane and projecting into a natural cavity, as the nose or the womb. **2.** A polyp. [L.; see POLYP.]

pol''y-rhi'zal, pel'i-rai'zal, *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous rootlets. [< Gr. *polyrrhizos,* < *polys,* many, + *rhiza,* root.] **pol''y-rhi'zous‡.**

pol''y-sar'ci-a, pel'i-sār'shi-ą *or* -ci-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive corpulence. [< Gr. *polysarkia,* < *polysarkos,* fleshy, < *polys,* much, + *sarx,* flesh.] **pol''y-sar-co'sis‡.**

— pol''y-sar'cous, *a.*

pol''y-sce'li-a, pel'i-sē'li-ą *or* -scē'li-ą, *n.* *Terat.* A monstrosity with many legs. [< POLY- + Gr. *skelos,* leg.]

pol''y-sche'ma-tist, pel'i-skī'mą-tist, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by many forms; especially, in ancient prosody, permitting the use of feet of different metrical lengths or values. [< Gr. *polyschēmatistos,* < *polys,* many, + *schēma;* see SCHEME.] **pol''y-sche-mat'ic‡.**

pol'y-scope, pel'i-scōp, *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A multiplying lens; a polyopton. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for throwing light into cavities of the body, as the ear or the throat. [< POLY- + -SCOPE.]

pol''y-se'mant, pel'i-sī'mant *or* -sē'mant, *n.* A kind of multivocal. [Rejected by committee on new words.] See MULTIVOCAL. [< Gr. *polysēmantos,* < *polys,* many, + *sēmainō,* signal.]

pol''y-sep'al-ous, pel'i-sep'al-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having the sepals free and unconnected; aposepalous.

pol''y-si-a'li-a, pel'i-si-ē'li-ą *or* -ą'li-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Salivation. [< POLY- + Gr. *sialon,* spittle.]

pol''y-si-lic'ic, pel'i-si-lis'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a silicate containing more than one molecule of silicic acid.

pol''y-si'phon-ous, pel'i-sai'fen-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having several siphons, as the fronds of certain algæ.

In the so-called *polysiphonous* seaweeds . . . a transverse section of the 'frond' shows a large central elongated cell, surrounded by four or more smaller cells. BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Botany* subdiv. iv, class x, p. 192. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

pol''y-so-mat'ic, pel'i-so-mat'ic, *a.* *Petrol.* Having a texture consisting of numerous small grains: said of minerals. [< Gr. *polysōmatos,* having many bodies, < *polys,* many, + *sōma* (*t-*), body.]

pol''y-so'mi-a, pel'i-sō'mi-ą, *n.* *Terat.* A monstrosity that has more than one body. [< POLY- + Gr. *sōma,* body.]

pol''y-so-mit'ic, pel'i-so-mit'ic, *a.* Made up of a group of coalesced somites, as the head or abdomen of an insect. [< POLY- + SOMITE.]

pol'y-spast†, *n.* A machine composed mainly of pulleys; specifically, an apparatus of this kind formerly used for reducing dislocations.

pol'y-sperm, pel'i-sperm, *n.* A tree bearing a many-seeded fruit. [< Gr. *polyspermos,* many-seeded, < *polys,* many, + *sperma,* seed.]— **pol''y-sper'mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Many-seeded. **pol''y-sper'mal‡.**

pol'y-sper''my, pel'i-sper'mi, *n.* *Biol.* Passage of more than one spermatozoon into the ovum. [< POLY- + Gr. *sperma;* see SPERM1.]

pol'y-spire, pel'i-spair, *n.* *Spong.* A spicule with several spiral turns. [< POLY- + Gr. *speira,* coil.]

pol'y-spo-ran'gi-um, pel'i-spo-ran'ji-um, *n.* *Bot.* A sporangium holding many spores.

pol'y-spore, pel'i-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* A compound or several-celled spore.

Pol"y-spo're-a, pel'i-spō'rē-ą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of coccidiidean sporozoans with the contents of the cyst developing into numerous spores. [< POLY- + Gr. *sporos,* seed.] — **pol"y-spo're-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pol"y-spo'rous, pel'i-spō'rus, *a.* **1.** Containing many spores. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polysporea.* **pol"y-spor'ic‡.**

po-lys'ta-chous, po-lis'tą-cus, *a.* *Bot.* Having an inflorescence composed of many spikes. [< POLY- + Gr. *stachys,* ear of corn.]

pol"y-stau'ri-um, pel'i-stô'ri-um *or* -stau'ri-um, *n.* Staurachn. [< POLY- + Gr. *stauros,* stake.] **pol"y-stau'ron‡.**

pol'y-stem'o-nous, pel'i-stem'o nus, *a.* *Bot.* Having many stamens, as flowers; specifically, having more than twice as many stamens as petals and sepals. [< POLY- + Gr. *stēmōn,* warp, < *histēmi,* stand.]

pol"y-stich'i-a, pel'i-stik'i-ą, *n.* The presence of two or more rows of eyelashes on one lid. [< Gr. *polystichia,* < *polys,* many, + *stichos;* see POLYSTICHOUS.]

po-lys'ti-chous, po-lis'ti-cus, *a.* *Biol.* Many-rowed or many-ranked: contrasted with *monostichous* and *distichous.* [< POLY- + Gr. *stichos,* line, row, < *steichō* (√ *stich*), go in line.]

pol'y-stigm, pel'i-stim, *n.* A figure formed by several points. [< POLY- + Gr. *stigma,* mark.]

— **pol"y-stig'mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having many carpels, each bearing a stigma.

Pol"y-stom'a-ta, pel'i-stem'ą-tą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Spong.* The *Porifera* as a group: contrasted with *Monostomata.* **2.** *Protoz.* The *Tentaculifera.* **3.** *Helminth.* The *Polystomeæ.* [< POLY- + Gr. *stomat-,* mouth.] — **pol"y-stom'a-tous,** *a.* **1.** Having many mouths. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polystomata.* **po-lys'to-mous‡.**

pol'y-stome, pel'i-stōm. **I.** *a.* Polystomatous. **II.** *n.* *Zool.* An animal with many mouths; specifically, one of the *Polystomata.* [< Gr. *polystomos,* with many mouths, < *polys,* many, + *stoma,* mouth.]

— **Pol"y-sto'me-æ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of monogenean trematode worms with the body broad behind and generally provided with special organs of adhesion: contrasted with *Tristomeæ.* **Pol"y-sto'me-an‡.** — **pol"y-sto'me-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **pol"y-sto'mi-um,** *n.* [-MI-Ą, *pl.* *Zoaph.* One of the small pores on the oral arms of hydrozoans, as *Rhizostomæ,* in which the mouth has grown together.

pol'y-style, pel'i-stail, *a.* *Arch.* Having or borne or surrounded by many columns, as a building, especially a hall or an interior court. [< Gr. *polystylos,* with many columns, < *polys,* many, + *stylos,* column.]

pol'y-sty'lous, pel'i-stai'lus, *a.* *Bot.* Having many styles. [< Gr. *polystylos;* see POLYSTYLE.]

pol"y-sul'fid, pel'i-sul'fid, *n.* *Chem.* A sulfid containing more than one atom of sulfur in the molecule. **pol"y-sul'fide** or **-phide‡.**

pol"y-syl-lab'ic, pel'i-si-lab'ic, *a.* **1.** Having several syllables, especially more than three syllables; also, pertaining to a polysyllable. **2.** Characterized by polysyllables, as a language or a technical or individual style. **pol"y-syl-lab'ic-al‡.**

pol"y-syl'la-bism, pel'i-sil'ą-bizm, *n.* The state or character of being polysyllabic; hence, tendency to use long words. **pol"y-syl-lab'i-cism‡; pol"y-syl"la-bic'i-ty‡.**

pol"y-syl'la-bl, *n.* Polysyllable. PHIL. SOC.

pol"y-syl'la-ble, pel'i-sil'ą-bl, *n.* A word of several syllables, especially of more than three, as distinguished from a monosyllable, dissyllable, or trisyllable.

pol"y-syl'lo-gism, pel'i-sil'o-jizm, *n.* *Logic.* A syllogism containing several connected syllogisms. See EPICHIREMA; SORITES; SYLLOGISM.

— **pol"y-syl'lo-gis'tic,** *a.* Constituting a polysyllogism; characterized by polysyllogisms.

pol'y-sym-met'ric-al, pel'i-si-met'ric-al, *a.* Divisible into similar halves in more than one plane, as a regular flower. — **pol"y-sym-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

pol"y-sym'me-try, pel'i-sim'ę-tri, *n.* Capability of being divided by any one of several planes into similar halves. [< POLY- + SYMMETRY.]

pol'y-syn-det'ic, pel'i-sin-det'ic, *a.* Marked by polysyndeton. — **pol"y-syn-det'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pol'y-syn'de-ton, pel'i-sin'dę-ton, *n.* *Rhet.* Figurative repetition of connectives or conjunctions: contrasted with *asyndeton.* See REPETITION. [< POLY- + Gr. *syn,* together, + *deō,* bind.]

pol'y-syn'the-sis, pel'i-sin'thę-sis, *n.* Combination of several elements into one whole; especially, in philology, combination or agglutination of several root-words to form a single compound; abnormal composition in respect of number and variety of elements. [< POLY- + SYNTHESIS.]

pol'y-syn-thet'ic, pel'i-sin-thet'ic, *a.* **1.** *Philol.* Characterized by excessive synthesis or composition; especially, having intricately constructed verb-forms, embodying objects and adverbial modifiers; as, the *polysynthetic* languages (see below). **2.** *Mineral.* Having a finely striated structure due to twinning, where the lamellæ are in alternately parallel positions: said of certain varieties of feldspar. [< Gr. *polysynthetos,* compounded of many, < *polys,* many, and see SYNTHETIC.] **pol"y-syn-thet'ic-al‡.**

polysynthetic languages, the subbranch of the agglutinative type of languages (see AGGLUTINATION) that is characterized by an excessive use of compounds or of significant elements agglomerated together. Of this type are the American-Indian languages, the Basque, and the Hungarian. Called also *incorporating, incorporative,* or rarely *megasynthetic languages.*

— **pol"y-syn-thet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **pol"y-syn-thet'i-cism,** *n.* Polysynthetic character or structure. **pol"y-syn'the-tism‡.**

pol"y-tech'nic, pel'i-tec'nic, *a.* Pertaining to, embracing, or practising many arts; especially noting industrial exhibits or schools designed to give instruction in many arts and sciences. [< Gr. *polytechnos,* skilled in many arts, < *polys,* many, + *technē,* art, < *tiktō,* produce.] **pol"y-tech'nic-al‡.**

pol"y-tech'nic, *n.* **1.** A school of instruction in applied science and the industrial arts. **2.** An industrial exhibition. **pol"y-tech'ni-cum‡** [-CA, *pl.*].

pol"y-tech'nics, pel'i-tec'nics, *n.* The sciences concerned with the mechanical arts.

pol"y-ter'pene, pel'i-ter'pīn, *n.* *Chem.* A compound polymeric with a terpene: usually applied to a class of organic compounds, including chiefly the gums and gum-resins. [< POLYMERIC + TERPENE.]

Pol"y-thal"a-ma'ce-a, pel'i-thal'ą-mē'sē-ą *or* -mą'ce-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata.* [< POLY- + Gr. *thalamos,* chamber.] — **pol"y-thal"a-ma'ceous,** *a.*

Pol"y-tha-la'mi-a, pel'i-thu-lē'mi-ą *or* -lą'mi-ą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of foraminifers with a many-chambered shell. [< POLY- + Gr. *thalamos,* chamber.]

pol"y-thal'a-mous, pel'i-thal'ą-mus, *a.* **1.** Many-chambered, as the shell of a cephalopod or a foraminifer. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polythalamia.* [< POLY- + Gr. *thalamos,* chamber.] **pol"y-tha-la'mi-an‡; pol"y-tha-lam'ic‡.**

pol"y-the'ci-um, pel'i-thī'si-um *or* -thē'ci-um, *n.* *Protoz.* A compound zoothecium of an infusorian. [< POLY- + Gr. *thēkē,* chest, < *tithēmi,* place.]

— **pol"y-the'ci-al,** *a.*

pol'y-the"ism, pel'i-thī'izm, *n.* The doctrine or belief that there are more gods than one: used by some as including the lowest forms of fetishism, but usually implying anthropomorphism: often a personification of natural forces or phenomena, as in classical mythology. See RELIGION. [< Gr. *polytheos,* of many gods, < *polys,* many, + *theos,* god.] — **poly-the"ist,** *n.* A believer in a plurality of gods. — **pol'y-the-is'tic,** *a.* Having the nature or character of polytheism; believing in or maintaining polytheism. **pol'y-the-is'tic-al‡.** — **pol"y-the-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **pol'y-the"ize,** *vi.* To become a polytheist; believe in or advocate polytheism.

pol"y-the'li-a, pel'i-thī'li-ą *or* -thē'li-ą, *n.* The condition of having supernumerary nipples. [< POLY- + Gr. *thēlē,* nipple, < √ *thē,* suck.] **pol"i-the'lism‡.**

pol'y-the'ous†, *a.* Polytheistic.

pol'y-thore†, *n.* A kind of stringed instrument.

po-lyt'o-cous, po-lit'o-cus, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bearing fruit many times. **2.** *Zool.* Producing several eggs or young; multiparous. [< Gr. *polytokos,* prolific, < *polys,* many, + *tiktō,* bring forth.] **po-lyt'o-kous‡.**

po-lyt'o-mous, po-lit'o-mus, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pinnate, with the divisions not articulated with a common petiole. **2.** Divided into many branches: opposed to *dichotomous.* [< POLY- + Gr. *temnō,* cut.]

po-lyt'o-my, po-lit'o-mi, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A division into more than two parts. **2.** *Logic.* Manifold division: distinguished from *dichotomy.*

pol"y-top'ic-al, pel'i-top'ic-al, *a.* Treating of several topics. C. A. CUTTER *Rules for Dictionary Catalogue* p. 13. [U. S. BUREAU OF ED., 3d ed., '91.]

pol"y-trich'i-a, pel'i-trik'i-ą, *n.* *Terat.* An excessive growth of hair; also, the growth of hair on unusual parts. [< Gr. *polytrichos,* see POLYTRICHOUS.]

po-lyt'ri-chous, po-lit'ri-cus, *a.* Having many hairs; having many cilia, as an infusorian. [< Gr. *polytrichos,* very hairy, < *polys,* many, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

po-lyt'ro-cha, po-lit'ro-cą, *n.* [-CHÆ, kī *or* -kē, *pl.*] *Helminth.* **1.** A larval chætopodous annelid having several rings of cilia. **2.** [P.] *pl.* A division of rotifers having several lobes to the trochal disk. [< POLY- + Gr. *trochos,* wheel, < *trechō,* run.] — **pol'y-troch,** *n.* — **pol"y-tro'chal, po-lyt'ro-chous,** *a.*

pol'y-trop'ic, pel'i-trop'ic, *a.* Same as POLYDROMIC. [< POLY- + Gr. *trepō,* turn.]

pol'y-tung'state, pel'i-tung'stēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of polytungstic acid.

pol'y-tung'stic, pel'i-tung'stic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing more than one molecule of tungstic acid in combination.

pol'y-ty'page, pel'i-tai'pēj, *n.* *Print.* A process used early in the 19th century for copying wood-engravings by pressing them into semi-fluid metal, from which, when hardened, casts were taken. [< POLY- + TYPE.]

— **pol'y-type,** *vt.* To copy by polytypage.

pol'y-type, pel'i-taip, *a.* **1.** Made by polytypage, as printing-blocks, etc. **2.** Pertaining to polytypage.

pol'y-type, *n.* A printing-block made by polytypage.

pol"y-typ'ic-al, pel'i-tip'ic-al, *a.* Existing in many types or forms. **pol"y-typ'ic‡.**

pol"y-u'ri-a, pel'i-ū'ri-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* The secretion and discharge of an excessive quantity of urine. [< POLY- + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] **pol"y-u-re'sis‡. pol"y-u'ric,** *a.*

pol'y-va"lent, pel'i-vē'lent, *A.* (po-liv'a-lent, *W.*), *n.* Same as MULTIVALENT. [< POLY- + L. *valens* (*-t-*), ppr. of *valeo,* be strong.]

pol'yve', *n* A pulley.

pol"y-vol'tine, pel'i-vel'tin, *n.* A silkworm that produces several broods annually. [< POLY- + It. *volta,* turn, < L. *volvo,* f. pp of *volvo,* turn.]

Pol"y-xen'i-dæ, pel'i-zen'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The only family of pselaphognathous chilopods, having a soft body with tufts of hairs. **Pol"y-xe'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *polyxenos,* very hospitable, < *polys,* many, + *xenos,* stranger.]

— **pol"y-xen'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **pol"y-xe'noid,** *a.*

Pol"y-zo'a[1], pel'i-zō'ą, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A class of animals, especially those with closely approximated mouth and anus, and the bulk of the body at right angles to the original oroanal axis. The *Polyzoa* are mostly marine, and form, usually by budding, variously shaped compound colonies, often coral-like, or branched and plant-like, and ordinarily attached to submerged objects, as stones or shells. There are numerous tentacles on a base (the lophophore), commonly horseshoe-shaped around the mouth. [Pl. of POLYZOON.]

pol"y-zo'al, *a.*

pol"y-zo'an[2], *n.* [-ZO'Ą, -zō'i *or* -ī, *pl.*] A polyzoan.

pol"y-zo'an, pel'i-zō'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polyzoa.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Polyzoa.* **2.** An individual member or zooid of a polyzoan colony.

pol"y-zo-a'ri-al, pel'i-zo-ē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a polyzoary. **2.** Polyzoan.

A Polyzoan (*Plumatella repens*).

t, the intestine; *l,* the lophophore, surrounding the mouth and anus.

pol"y-zo'a-ry, pel'i-zō'ą-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The entire colony of a compound polyzoan. Compare POLYPARY. [< POLYZOON.] **pol"y-zo-a'ri-um‡.**

pol'y-zo'ic, pel'i-zō'ic, *a.* Polyzoan.

pol"y-zo'nal, pel'i-zō'nal, *a.* Composed of many zones: said especially of large lenses for lighthouses.

Pol"y-zo-ni'i-dæ, pel'i-zo-nai'i-dī *or* -nī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of suloidean diplopods, especially those with a suctorial proboscis and conspicuous eyes. **Pol"y-zo'ni-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< POLY- + Gr. *zōnē;* see ZONE.] — **pol"y-zo-ni'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **pol"y-zo'ni-oid,** *a.*

pol"y-zo'oid, pel'i-zō'eid, *a.* Composed of many zooids.

pol"y-zo'on, pel'i-zō'en, *n.* [-ZO'Ą, *pl.*] A single polyzoan. [< POLY- + Gr. *zōon,* animal, < *zaō,* live.] **pol"y-zo'um‡.**

po'ma, pō'mą, *n.* [PO'MA-TA, *pl.*] The occipital operculum of the brain of a monkey. [< Gr. *pōma,* lid.]

pom'ace, pum'ęs (XIII), *n.* **1.** The substance of apples or other similar fruit crushed by grinding; especially, the refuse after the juice is expressed, as in a cider-mill. **2.** Fish-scrap. **3.** The cake resulting from the expression of castor-oil from the beans. [< LL. *pomacium,* cider, < L. *pomum,* apple.] **pom'icet; pom'maget; pum'macet.**

— **pom'ace-fly",** *n.* A muscid fly (genus *Drosophila*) injurious to fruits; as, the vine *pomace-fly* (*D. ampelophila*).

Po"ma-cen'tri-dæ, pō"mą-sen'tri-dī *or* -cen'tri-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A tropicalan family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with a compressed body, ctenoid scales, interrupted lateral line, and united hypopharyngeals.

Po"ma-cen'trus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pōma,* lid, + *kentron;* see CENTER.] — **po"ma-cen'troid,** *a.* & *n.*

po-ma'ceous[1], po-mē'shius, *a.* **1.** Relating to or made of apples. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a pome, or to those trees of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*) that produce pomes, such as the apple, pear, quince, and hawthorn. [< L. *pomum,* apple, or other fruit.]

po-ma'ceous[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pomace.

po-made', po-mēd', *vt.* [PO-MA'DED; PO-MA'DING.] To apply pomade to. **po-ma'tum‡.**

po-made', po-mēd', *C. W. Wr., or* pō-mād', *S.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** A perfumed dressing for the hair, or an ointment for the scalp; pomatum. **po-ma'do‡.** **2†.** Cider. [Def. 1 < F. *pommade,* < It. *pomata,* < LL. *pomatum,* < L. *pomum,* apple. Def. 2 < OF. *pomade,* < LL. *pomata,* < L. *pomum,* apple.]

po"ma-lol'o-gy, *n.* Same as POMOLOGY, 1.

po-man'der, *n.* [Archaic.] A perfume-ball or perfumed powder, formerly worn as a charm or to prevent infection; also, a box for carrying such perfume. **po-man'der-ball"†; po-man'der-box"†; po"me-am'bre"†.**

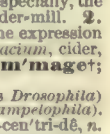
A Pomander-box of Open Silverwork. (Londesborough collection.)

po-mar'ine jaeger, a gull-like bird, a jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) of northern portions of the northern hemisphere, with the middle tail-feathers broad to the tip.

po-mat'ic, po-mat'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pomat.

Po"ma-ti'i-dæ, pō"mą-tai'i-dī *or* -tī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of operculated land-shells, especially those having reduced median and outer marginal teeth and unicuspid lateral and inner marginal ones, and a turreted shell. **Po-ma'ti-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pōmatias,* snail that in winter shuts its shell with a lid, < *pōma,* lid.]

— **po"ma-ti'id,** *n.* — **po-ma'ti-oid,** *a.*

Po"ma-ti-op'si-dæ, pō"mą-ti-op'si-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl.* A family of pectinibranchiates resembling *Hydrobiidæ,* but with a looping foot. **Po"ma-ti-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pōmat(-),* lid, + *opsis,* appearance.]

— **po"ma-ti-op'sid,** *n.* — **po"ma-ti-op'soid,** *a.*

Po"ma-to-bran'chi-a'ta, pō"mą-to-bran'ki-ē'tą *or* -ā'tą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tectibranchiata.* [< Gr *pōmat(-),* cover, + *branchia,* gills.] — **po"ma-to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*

Po"ma-tom'i-dæ, pō"mą-tem'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes with a compressed fusiform body, gradually curved lateral line, and scaly short spinous and oblong second dorsal, as the bluefish. See illus. under BLUEFISH. **Po-mat'o-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pōma(t-),* cover, + *temnō,* cut.]

— **po"ma-tom'id,** *n.* — **po-mat'o-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

po-mat'o-rhinge, po-mat'o-rin, *a.* *Ornith.* Pomarine. [< Gr. *pōmat-o-,* cover, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

po-ma'tum, po-mē'tum *or* -mą'tum, *n.* & *n.* Pomade.

pom'be, pum'be, *n.* [Afr.] An intoxicating beer.

pome†, *vi.* To form a head in growing; grow to a head.

pome, pōm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An apple-like fruit; a fleshy many-celled fruit composed of the thickened walls of an adnate calyx surrounding several cartilaginous or bony carpels, as in the apple, quince, and pear. **2.** *Eccl* In medieval times, a small metal ball filled with hot water, kept upon the altar in cold weather, that the priest might not injure the elements through benumbed fingers. **3†.** A ball or globe. [OF., < L. *pomum,* fruit.]

pome'cit"ron†, *n.* A citron-apple.

pome'gran-ate, pem'-gran-ęt, (*C.*[1] *J. S.* (pum'-gran-ęt, *C.*[2] *W.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fruit of a tree (*Punica Granatum*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), or the tree itself. The fruit, about as large as a full-sized apple, has a hard reddish-yellow rind enclosing many large seeds, each enveloped in a subacid red pulp from which a cooling drink

A Branch of the Pomegranate.

a, flowers; *b,* the fruit; *c,* cross-section of the fruit.

is made, and in Persia a wine. The rind and the flowers are used as a powerful astringent. The tree is a native of western Asia and northern Africa, and is cultivated in other warm regions. The pomegranate is mentioned in the Bible as one of the fruits of the Land of Promise and is described by Theophrastus (300 B. C.).

Or from Browning some 'Pomegranate,' which, if cut deep down the middle,
Shows a heart within blood-tinctured, of a veined humanity.
E. B. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* st. 41.

2. An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the garments of the Jewish high priest. *Ex.* xxviii, 33, 34, and xxxix, 24-26. [< OF. *pome grenate*, < LL. *pomum granatum*; L. *pomum*, fruit; *granatum*, neut. s. of *granatus*, with many seeds, < *granum*, seed.] **pome'gar-net**†; **pome'gran-et**†.

po'meis, pō'mis, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A roundel, or a roundel-like form, always vert. **po'mey**‡.

pom'el†, *n.* Same as POMMEL.

pom'el-ee†, *a.* Dappled. **pom'el-y**†.

pom'e-lo, pom'el-ō, *n.* A small variety of the shaddock; grapefruit. Called also *forbidden fruit*. Compare POMPELMOUS. [Perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] **pom'-mel-o**‡; **pum'el-o**‡; **pum'mel-o**‡.

Pom"e-ra'ni-an, pom'ē-rē'ni-ăn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, in Prussia. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Pomerania.—**Pomeranian dog**, a spitz.

pom"e-rid'i-an, pom'ē-rid'i-ăn, *a.* **1.** Same as POSTMERIDIAN. **2.** *Entom.* Flying mostly after noon, as a bombycid or arctiid moth. **3.** *Bot.* Occurring in the afternoon, as the opening or closing of a flower. [< L. *pomeridianus*, *postmeridianus*; see POSTMERIDIAN.]

po-me'ri-um, po-mi'ri-um *or* -mē'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A space within a city wall, consecrated and left vacant. **po-mœ'ri-um**‡.

pome'roy†, *n.* The king-apple. **pome'roy-al**†.

pome'-wa"ter, *n.* A sweet, juicy kind of apple.

pom'fret, pom'fret, *n.* **1.** A stromateoid fish, especially of the genus *Stromateoides*, of the East Indies, much esteemed. *S. sinensis* is the white pomfret; *S. cinereus* is the gray pomfret, whose young is the silver pomfret. **2.** Ray's sea-bream (*Brama raji*). [Cp. Pg. *pombo*.]

pom'fret-cake", pom'fret-kēk', *n.* A licorice-cake. [Wr.]

po'mi-cul"ture, pō'mi-cul'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The art or practise of fruit-culture; pomology.

The Bosniacs show themselves absolutely incapable of *pomiculture*; they plant their fruit-trees almost as close together as cabbages, and expect them to thrive.
ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 6, p. 250. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

[< L. *pomum*, apple, + CULTURE.]

po-mif'er-ous, po-mif'ẹr-us, *a.* *Bot.* Pome-bearing. [< L. *pomifer*, < *pomum*, fruit, + *fero*, bear.]

po'mi-form, pō'mi-fōrm, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a pome. [< L. *pomum*, apple, + -FORM.]

Po-mi'no, po-mi'nō, *n.* [It.] A Tuscan wine. See WINE.

pom-ma'do†, *n.* The mounting of a horse by vaulting from the ground into the saddle with the aid only of one hand laid upon the pommel. Dismounting in similar manner was called **pommado reversa**. **po-ma'do**†.

pom'mage†, *n.* Pomace. **pom'age**†.

pomme, pom, *n.* *Her.* A roundel vert. See illus. under ROUNDEL. [< F. *pommé*, ult. < L. *pomum*, apple.]

pomme"-blanche', pom"-blänsh', *n.* [F.] The prairie-turnip. **pomme"-de-prai"rie**‡.

pom-mée', po-mé', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Ending in a rounded knob, as the extremities of a cross. Called also *pommelé*. **2.** Ending in two pommels side by side, as a cross. **po"-met-tie'**†; **pom"me-lé'**‡; **pom'met-ty**‡; **pom'my**‡.

pom'mel, pum'el, *vt.* [POM'MELED or POM'MELLED; POM'MEL-ING or POM'MEL-LING.] To beat with something thick or bulky, as the pommel of a sword or the fist; bruise. **pum'mel**‡.

Synonyms: see BEAT.

—**pom'mel-er**, *n.* One who or that which pommels.

pom'mel, *n.* **1.** A knob or upward horn-like projection at the front of a saddle; the highest part of the curved front of a saddle. See illus. under SADDLE. **2.** A knob on the hilt of a sword or dagger, at the end farthest from the blade. See illus. under SWORD.

Argantes has a sword of princely cost,
Whose hilt and *pommel* gay with jewels flame.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 93.

3. The butt of a firearm. **4.** A cascabel. **5.** A knob on a chair-frame. **6.** A long bat, with a wooden head and cane handle, used in the game of nur-and-spell. **7.** *Arch.* A knob, boss, knot, or globular ornament, as on a pinnacle. **8.** *Leather-making.* A hard-wood block for pressing and working skins to make them supple; a crippler. **9**†. The top (of the head). [< OF. *pomel*, knob, dim. of *pome*; see POME.] **pom'el**†; **pum'mel**‡.

—**pom'mel-joint"**, *n.* A joint in which an ellipsoidal articular surface fits into a shallow concavity.

pom'meled, } pum'eld, *a.* *Her.* **1.** Having two pommels,
pom'melled, } the end one smaller than the other. Compare BOTTONY. **2.** Denoting the tincture of the uppermost part of a sword-hilt.

pom'mel-ing, } pum'el-ing, *n.* A beating or bruis-
pom'mel-ling, } ing.

pom-mel'ion, pom-mil'yun, *n.* [Rare.] *Ordnance.* Same as CASCABEL, 1. [< POMMEL.] **pom'mel**‡.

pom'me-ture, pom'ẹ-tiur, *n.* [F.] *Her.* The state of being pommée.

po-mol'o-gy, po-mel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of fruits and the art of fruit-culture: partly a branch of botany, and partly a branch of gardening.

The plantation fell into the hands of an eccentric Frenchman, a bachelor with an abundant fortune and a taste for horticulture and *pomology*. TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* ch. 8, p. 34. [F. H. & H.]

2. A treatise on fruits and fruit-culture. [< L. *pomum*, fruit, + -OLOGY.] **po"ma-lol'o-gy**‡.

—**po"mo-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**po-mol'o-gist**, *n.* One who understands the science or practises the art of pomology; a connoisseur of fruits.

Po-mo'na, po-mō'nạ, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fruit-trees, represented in art with fruits in her bosom and a pruning-knife in her hand. [L., < *pomum*, fruit.]

—**po-mo'nal**, *n.* A place for worship of Pomona.

po-mon'ic, po-men'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to fruits.

What floral and *pomonic* richness!
TALMAGE *Pathway of Life, Jesus* p. 332. [J. CO. '90.]

pomp, pomp, *n.* **1.** Magnificent or showy display, especially in costume, attendance, equipage, or other material demonstration of wealth and power; grand or stately ceremony; splendor; grandeur; ostentation.

The Aztec princes, especially towards the close of the dynasty, lived in a barbaric *pomp*, truly Oriental.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 25. [H. '51.]

2†. A procession marked by grand or ceremonious display; pageant. [< F. *pompe*, < L. *pompa*, < Gr. *pompḗ*, < *pempō*, send.] **pompe**†.

Synonyms: see OSTENTATION.

—**pomp'**†, *vi.* To display or conduct anything pomposuly.—**pomp'al**, *a.* Pompous; proud.

The Pompadour. (After the Vanloo portrait, "La Jardinière," of the Marquise de Pompadour.)

pom'pa-dour, pom'pa-dūr, *n.* **1.** A style of arranging the hair by brushing or combing it straight up from the forehead, sometimes over a roll. **2.** A style of corsage with low square neck. **3.** An 18th-century style of head-dress for women. **4.** A shade of crimson or of pink: used also adjectively. [< Marquise de *Pompadour*, of the court of Louis XV. of France.]

pom-pa'no, pom-pā'nō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A carangoid fish (genus *Trachynotus*) of warm seas, having a high body and the spinous dorsal fin replaced by free spines. *T. carolinus* is the common pompano of the Gulf Coast and West Indies, highly esteemed. *T. falcatus* is the round pompano.

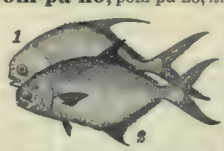

1. The Round Pompano or Palometa (*Trachynotus falcatus*). 1/17 2. The Common Pompano (*T. carolinus*). 1/17

2. [California.] A harvest-fish (*Stromateus simillimus*) highly prized as a food-fish. **3.** [Florida.] A gerroid fish, the Irish pompano (*Gerres olisthostoma*).

—**pom-pa'no-shell"**, *n.* [Florida.] A wedge-shell (*Donax*), eaten by the pompano. See illus. under WEDGE-SHELL.

pom-pat'ic†, *a.* Splendid; pompous.

pomped, pompt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Pampered.

Pom-pe'ian, pom-pi'ạn *or* -pē'ian, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Pompeii, a city of Italy, founded about 600 B. C., destroyed in the eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79, rediscovered in 1755, and since the middle of the present century in large part laid bare by systematic excavations, through which modern knowledge of Roman domestic life has chiefly been obtained.

The *Pompeiian* remains . . . are a blending of the later Greek with the Roman. LUCY CRANE *Art and Formation of Taste* lect. v, p. 153. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. *Art.* Noting or relating to a style of wall-decoration similar to that which is common in Pompeii, generally frescos of mythological subjects in bright colors on a plain ground. **Pom-pe'ian**‡; **Pom-pe'jan**‡.

pom'pel-mous, pom'pel-mus, *n.* The shaddock, especially the larger variety. Compare POMELO. [Of E. Ind. origin.] **pam'pel-moose**‡; **pom'pe-lo**‡; **pom-po'le-on**‡.

pom'pet†, *n.* *Print.* An inking-ball; **pum'pet**†; **pum'-pet-ball"**†.

pom'pho-lyx, pom'fo-lix, *n.* **1.** A small blister on the skin; also, an eruption of small vesicles without inflammation or fever. **2.** *Old Chem.* Zinc-white; flowers of zinc. [L., < Gr. *pompholyx*, bubble, < *pomphos*, blister.]

Pom-pil'i-dæ, pom-pil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of digger-wasps or fossorial hymenopters with prothorax extended backward, first two abdominal segments coalescent, and hindmost legs long. **Pom'pi-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pompilos*, fish that follows ships, < *pompḗ*; see POMP.]

—**pom-pil'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**pom'pi-loid**, *a.*

pom-pil'ion†, *n.* A pomade or unguent made from black-poplar buds. **po-pil'ion**‡.

pom'pi-on, pom'pi-ọn, *n.* [Obs. or Archaic.] The pumpkin. **pom'pe-on**†; **pum'pi-on**†.

pom'pire†, *n.* An apple, a kind of pearmain.

pom'pon, pom'pon *or* pōn'pōn', *n.* [F.] **1.** In millinery, a tuft or ball of feathers, ribbon, or the like. **2.** *Mil.* The colored ball of wool on the front of a shako. **pom-poon'**‡.

pom-pos'i-ty, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pompous in manner, speech, etc.; pretentious display; pompousness; ostentation. **pom'pous-ness**‡.

pom-po'so, pom-pō'sō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Stately; dignified.

pom'pous, pom'pus, *a.* **1.** Marked by an assumed stateliness and impressiveness of manner; manifesting self-conceit combined with affected dignity; ostentatious; pretentious; as, a *pompous* individual; a *pompous* style.

A vile conceit in *pompous* words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 120.

2. Marked by pomp or magnificent and ceremonious display; august; stately; as, a *pompous* ceremony; a *pompous* triumph. [< F. *pompeux*, < LL. *pomposus*, stately, < L. *pompa*; see POMP.]

Synonyms: see AUGUST; CEREMONIOUS; OSTENTATIOUS.

—**pom'pous-ly**, *adv.*

Pomp'tin(e), pomp'tin, *a.* Same as PONTINE.

pom'ster, pom'stẹr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To play the quack doctor; prescribe salves and doses.

po'mum, pō'mum, *n.* **1.** An apple. **2.** Adam's apple (pomum Adami). See the phrase. [L., fruit.]

—**pomum Adami** [L.], the prominence made by the thyroid cartilage of the larynx on the front of the neck, especially prominent in males; Adam's apple: fancifully so called in reference to the forbidden fruit.

pom'-wa"ter†, *n.* Same as POME-WATER.

pon-ceau'[1], pon-sō', *n.* **1.** A corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). **2.** Any one of several coal-tar dyestuffs that yield a red or a reddish-brown color on fabrics. [F., < L. *punicus*, red, < *Punicus*; see PUNIC.]

pon-ceau'[2], *n.* In engineering, a small bridge or culvert. [C.] [F., dim. of *pont* (< L. *pon(t-)s*), bridge.]

ponce'let, pons'let, *n.* An expenditure of energy at the rate of 100 kilogrammeters a second: used as a physical unit. [< J. V. *Poncelet*, French mathematician.]

pon'cho, pon'chō, *n.* [S. Am. Sp.] **1.** A blanket with an opening in the middle for the head, worn by Spanish Americans as an outer garment or cloak. See illus. in next column.

There was but little clothing to be obtained in Chattanooga, and my command received only a few overcoats and a small supply of India-rubber *ponchos*.
P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 325. [C. L. W. '88.]

2. Camlet: a trade name.

pond[1], pond, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convert into or collect in a pond by obstructing the flow; as, to *pond* a river. **II.** *i.* To collect in pools or ponds.

pond[2]†, *vt.* To ponder; weigh carefully.

pond, *n.* A body of still water, natural or artificial, smaller than a lake; sometimes, by extension, an enclosure for fish in a running stream.

Near the old city wall, in the southeast, is a natural *pond* . . . apparently of rain water gathered from the hills.
E. ROBINSON *Later Biblical Researches* § 9, p. 409. [C. B. '56.]

[< POUND[2], *n.*] **pon**†; **pondc**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**big pond**, **1.** That part of a shoal-water weir first entered by the fish. **2.** [Slang.] The ocean.—**great p.**, in Massachusetts, generally, a pond containing more than 10 acres; in the fishery laws, one having an area of more than 20 acres.—**pond'-carp"**, *n.* A carp bred in a pond.—**p.-fish**, *n.* [U. S.] A fish usually found in ponds; especially, a sunfish or centrarchoid, as *Lepomis gibbosus*.—**p.-hen**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The coot.—**p.-mullet**, *n.* [Bermuda.] A cyprinodontid fish (*Fundulus bermudæ*).—**p.-mussel**, *n.* A river-mussel.—**p.-perch**, *n.* A pond-fish or sunfish.—**p.-pickerel**, *n.* *Esox americanus*. See PICKEREL.—**p.-scum**, *n.* Masses of algæ floating upon stagnant pools, etc., commonly belonging to the genus *Spirogyra*.—**p.-shrimp**, *n.* [Eng.] A fairy-shrimp.—**p.-snail**, *n.* A spiral gastropod inhabiting quiet fresh waters, as a limnæid or physid, or, especially, a limnæid. See illus. under LIMNÆA.—**p.-turtle**, *n.* [U. S.] A fresh-water emydoid turtle. **p.-tortoise**‡.

A Pond-snail (*Melantho*).

pond'age[1], pond'ẹj, *n.* The water-capacity of a pond or dam up to and not including overflow: estimated in cubic feet for mills, and in gallons for water-works.

pond'age[2]†, *n.* Poundage.

pon'der, pon'dẹr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To weigh in the mind; deliberate upon deeply and continuously; consider thoughtfully; meditate or reflect upon.

A business man asks until to-morrow to consider your proposition, and meantime he *ponders* it, i. e., weighs it carefully. R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 102. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2†. To weigh.

II. *i.* To reflect; meditate: with *on* or *over*. [< L. *pondero*, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, < *pendo*, weigh.]

Synonyms: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE; MUSE.

—**pon'der**†, *n.* A subject for meditation.—**pon'-der-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**pon'der-ment**, *n.* The act of pondering; meditation. **pon'der-ing**‡.

Newton . . . had a great power of *pondering*. He could look into the darkest subject until it became entirely luminous.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* ch. 3, p. 62. [A. '71.]

pon'der-a-bl, pon'derd. Ponderable, etc. PH. S.

pon'der-a-ble, pon'dẹr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being weighed: said especially of ordinary matter or bodies composed of it, as opposed to the luminiferous ether, electricity, and forms of energy, as heat and light. Compare IMPONDERABLE, *n.*

He that studies *ponderable* bodies alone is not studying the universe, only its skeleton.
H. W. WARREN *Recreations in Astron.* ch. 2, p. 17. [H. '79.]

[< LL. *ponderabilis*, < L. *pondero*; see PONDER.]

—**pon"der-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being ponderable. **pon'der-a-bl(e-ness**‡.

pon'der-a-ble, *n.* Something that has weight.

pon'der-al, pon'dẹr-al, *a.* [Rare.] Determined by weight: distinguished from *monetary* or *numeral*.

pon'der-ance, pon'dẹr-ans, *n.* [Rare.] Weight; gravity.

pon'der-a-ry, pon'dẹr-a-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to weight.

pon'der-ate, pon'dẹr-ēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To have weight or gravity; weigh. **II**†. *i.* To ponder.

pon"der-a'tion, pon'dẹr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of weighing.

The transfusion of blood, the *ponderation* of air, the fixation of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind which had been lately occupied by the controversies of the Rota.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 318. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. [Rare.] Weight. **3**†. Something that has weight.

pon'der-ling, pon'dẹr-ling, *n.* [Rare.] A light thing.

pon"der-o-mo'tive, pon'dẹr-o-mō'tiv, *a.* Having power to produce motion of ponderable matter: opposed to *electromotive*. [< L. *pondus* (*ponder-*) (see POUND[1], *n.*) + MOTIVE, *a.*]

pon"der-os'i-ty, pon'dẹr-es'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ponderous; weightiness; gravity: often used figuratively, as of learning or influence. **2.** Lack of animation; dulness; as, he preached with his usual *ponderosity*. **3.** A thing of weight or importance.

pon'der-ous, pon'dẹr-us, *a.* **1.** Having weight; hence, unusually weighty or forcible; also, so huge as to be unwieldy; bulky; as, a *ponderous* machine. **2.** Having great impressiveness, as from learning, strength of reasoning, or influence. **3.** Wanting in brightness or animation; heavy to the extent of dulness; lumbering; labored; as, a *ponderous* style.

The Poncho, as worn by a Peruvian.

Over supper the minister did unbend a little into one or two *ponderous* jokes, as if to show me that ministers were men, after all.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cousin Phillis* pt. i, p. 4. [H. '64.]

4†. Momentous; important. **5**†. Given to pondering; thoughtful. [< F. *pondéreux*, < L. *ponderosus*, < *pondus* (*ponder-*); see PONDER.] **pon'der-ose**†.

Synonyms: see HEAVY.

—**pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.* Ponderous character; weightiness.

pond'-fish", **p.-hen**. See POND, *n.*

pond'ing, pond'ing, *n.* *Geol.* The natural formation of a pond or lake in a watercourse: chiefly (1) by a transverse mountain uplift whose rate of elevation exceeds that of the stream's corrosion, or (2) by a dam caused by glaciers, volcanic ejecta, landslips, or alluvial cones of stronger streams.

Whenever by *ponding* a stream or a system of streams which have belonged to one drainage system are diverted so as to join another there is coincidently a change of divides.
G. K. GILBERT *Geol. Henry Mts., Instability of Divides* p. 139. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '77.]

pond'let, pond'lĕt, *n.* A little pond; in geology, such a pond formed by ponding.

pond'-lil"y, pond'-lil'i, *n.* Any species of *Castalia* or *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*), of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*), especially (1) the coarse yellow-flowered spatterdock (*Nymphæa* or *Nuphar advena*) common in ponds everywhere in the United States, and (2) the white waterlily (*Castalia* or *Nymphæa odorata*).

pond'-pine", pond'-pain', *n.* A variety of loblolly-pine (*Pinus Tæda*, var. *serotina*) with ovoid, polished, and shining cones, nearly unarmed.

pond'-shrimp", **p.-snail**, etc. See POND, *n.*

pond'spice", pond'spais', *n.* A shrub (*Litsea* or *Tetranthera geniculata*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), growing in sandy swamps from Virginia to Florida. It has forked zigzag branches, small yellow flowers in axillary clustered umbels, appearing before the small oblong or oval leaves, and red drupes.

pond'weed", pond'wid', *n.* Any one of various submersed or partially floating perennial aquatics of the genus *Potamogeton*, of the pondweed family (*Naiadaceæ*), common in both the Old and the New World.

—**choke'-pond"weed**, *n.* The waterweed (*Anacharis* or *Elodea Canadensis*). See ANACHARIS.—**horned p.**, a submersed slender branching annual *Zannichellia palustris* of the pondweed family, with opposite, long, thread-shaped leaves, producing oblong beaked nutlets in fruit.

pone[1], pōn, *n.* Same as CORN PONE. [< Am. Ind. *oppone*.]

paune†.

pone[2], *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A writ to remove an action from an inferior to a superior court. **2.** A writ to compel a defendant's appearance to an action by attaching his goods or taking sureties for his appearance. [Imper. pres. 2d per. s. of L. *pono*, place.]

pone[3], *n.* [Scot.] A thin turf.

pone[4], *n.* In the game of vingt-et-un, the player at the dealer's left. [L., imper. of *pono*, place.]

po'nent, *a.* Western; occidental.

po-nen'te, po-nen'tē, *n.* [It.] The west; also, the west wind.

Po-ner'i-dæ, po-ner'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of heterogynous hymenopters or ants with the petiole simple, and the abdomen proper constricted between the first and second joints. **Po-ne'ra**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *ponēros*, bad, < *ponos*, be in trouble.]

—**po-ner'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**po-ne'roid**, *a.*

pon"e-rol'o-gy, pon"e-rol'o-ji, *n.* The theory or study of evil or of the evil one; diabolology. *Quarterly Rev. United Brethren* July, '93, p. 374. [< Gr. *ponēros*, bad, + -LOGY.]

pong, pong, *n.* Slang, Eng.: *Theat.* To introduce improvised words or stage-business in a play, as an actor on the stage, so as to cover an accident or to disguise a stage-wait. Compare GAG, *v.*, 5.

Ponging is a lost art. . . . Consisting, as it did, of a kind of bold free-hand dramatic sketching, the act of Ponging had no place in an age of 'photographic acting.' Hence we *pong* no more.

J. PITT-HARDACRE in *The Clarion* Summer Number, '93, p. 30.

pon-gee', pon-jē', *n.* *Fabrics.* Soft unbleached wash-silk made in China, the product of a wild silkworm that feeds on oak-leaves; Chinese silk. [Supposed cor. of Chin. *pun-ki*, 'own loom.']—**pongee silk**.

pon'go, pon'gō, *n.* **1.** [Borneo.] An orang-utan. **2.** [Austral.] The black-furred flying squirrel.

pon'gol, pon'gol, *n.* A Hindu festival, the Tamil New-year, a season of visiting and rejoicing, lasting three days.

pon'liard, pon'yard, *vt.* To pierce with or as with a poniard: stab.

pon'iard, *n.* A small dagger, especially one with a slender triangular or square blade. [< F. *poignard*, < *poing* (< L. *pugnus*), fist

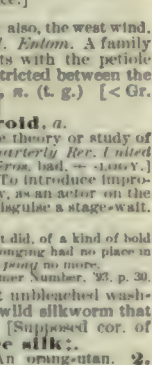

French Poniard of the 14th Century.

po"ni-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being located or placed.

pons, ponz, *n.* PON'TES, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A bridge: in Latin phrases. **2.** *Anat.* A connecting part, specifically, the pons Varolii.—**pons asinorum**, same as ASSES' BRIDGE.—**p. hepatis**, a portion of the substance of the liver that sometimes bridges over the umbilical fissure of that organ.—**p. Varolii**, the protuberance containing the commissural fibers that at the base of the brain connect the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and bridging over the structures extending upward from the medulla oblongata: named after Costanzo Varolio (Varolius), an anatomist of Bologna (1544–'75).

pon'son, pon'sō, *n* A warm, deep shade of red.

pon'tage, pon'tĕj, *n.* A bridge-toll or -tax; also, a tax assessed for repairing a bridge. [OF., < LL. *pontaticum*, < L. *pont-s*, bridge.]

pon'tal, *a.* Same as PONTILE.

Pon"te-de"ri-a'ce-æ, pon"tē-dē"ri-ē'sē-ē *or* -tē-dē"ri-ā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of aquatic monocotyledonous plants, erect or floating — the pickerel-weed family — having sheathing parallel-veined leaves and perfect, irregular flowers from a spathe. There are 4 genera and about 40 species. **Pon"te-de'ri-a**, *n.* (L. g.) [After G. *Pontedera*, a Paduan botanist.] **Pon"te-de-ra'ce-æ**†.

—**pon"te-de"ri-a'ceous**, *a.*

pon"te-de'ri-ad, pon"tē-dē'ri-ad *or* -dē'ri-ad, *n.* Any plant of the pickerel-weed family. **pon-ted'e-rad**‡.

pon-tee', pon-tē', *n.* Same as PONTIL.

Pon-tel'li-dæ, pon-tel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of gnathostomatous copepods resembling *Calanidæ*, but with the right antenna and the foot of the fifth pair forming prehensile organs in the male. **Pon-tel'la**, *n.* (L. g.) [< L. *pont-s*, bridge.]

—**pon-tel'lid**, *n.*—**pon-tel'loid**, *a.*

pon'tes, pon'tēz *or* -tēs, *n.* Plural of PONS.

pon'ti-as, pon'ti-as, *n.* A local valley wind in France.

pon"ti-bra'chi-um, pon"ti-brā'ki-um *or* -brag'ki-um, *n.* [L.—BRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The bundle of fibers that passes from the cerebellum to form the pons. [< L. *pont-s*, bridge, + *brachium*, arm.]

Pon'tic[1], pon'tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Black Sea or adjacent regions. [< L. *Ponticus*, < Gr. *Pontikos*, < *Pontos*, the Black Sea, < *pontos*, open sea.]

pon'tic[2], *a.* Pontile.

pon"ti-cel'lo, pon"ti-chel'lō, *n.* [It.] **1.** The bridge of bowed instruments. **2.** The break in the voice. See BREAK.

pon-tic'u-lus, pon-tik'yu-lus, *n.* *Anat.* A band of fibers that sometimes crosses the upper end of either anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. [L., dim. of *pons*, bridge.]

pon'tif, *n.* Pontiff. PHIL. SOC.

pon'ti-fex, pon'ti-fex, *n.* [-TIF'I-CES, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the highest priestly college, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters, and to which was assigned especially the superintendence of public and private worship, marriage and burial rites, the regulation of the calendar, the keeping of the consular and magisterial annals, and originally, it is said, of the sacred Sublician bridge, whence the title. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop, especially the Pope, who holds the official title of *Pontifex Maximus*, that of the head of the priestly college in ancient Rome. [L., lit. 'bridge-builder,' < *pont-s*, bridge, + *facio*, make.]

pon'tiff, pon'tif, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The Pope, called distinctively the *Supreme Pontiff*; also, any bishop.

The apostolic benediction of the Roman *pontiff* followed families which exiled themselves to evangelize infidels.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 19. [L. B. & CO. '79.]

2. *Jewish Antiq.* A high priest. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A pontifex. [< F. *pontife*, < L. *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.]

pon'tif†; **pon'tife**†.

pon-tif'ic, pon-tif'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the pontifices. **2.** Same as PONTIFICAL[1].

pon-tif'ic-al[1], pon-tif'ic-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate for a pontiff, in any sense; specifically, papal; as, *pontifical* powers; the *pontifical* throne. [F., < L. *pontificalis*, < *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.] **pon"ti-fi'cial**†; **pon"ti-fi'cian**†.—**pontifical mass**, see MASS.—**P. States**, or **States of the Church**, formerly, an independent sovereignty comprising various states in central Italy, under the spiritual and temporal control of the Pope; overthrown by the revolution of 1860.

pon-tif'ic-al[2]†, *n.* Pertaining to bridge-building.

pon-tif'ic-al, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** A book containing the services that are conducted chiefly or wholly by a bishop: used in the Western Church. **2.** *pl.* The insignia, dress, ornaments, etc., of a pontiff, as a bishop. **pon"ti-fi-ca'li-a**‡. **3**†. A kind of ouch common in the 16th century. [F., < LL. *pontificale*, < L. *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.] **pon"ti-fi'cian**‡.

pon"ti-fi-ca'li-a, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Eccl.* Same as PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 2.

pon"ti-fi-cal'i-ty†, *n.* **1.** The state, dignity, and authority of the Pope; papacy. **2.** Same as PONTIFICAL, *n.*, 2.

pon-tif'ic-al-ly, pon-tif'ic-al-i, *adv.* With the manner or official authority of a bishop.

—**to assist pontifically**, to be present as bishop in official dress, without officiating.

pon-tif'i-cate, pon-tif'i-kĕt, *vi.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] *E. C. Ch.* To fulfil the offices of a pontiff; especially, to celebrate pontifical mass. [< LL. *pontificatus*, pp. of *pontifico*, < L. *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.]

pon-tif'i-cate, pon-tif'i-kĕt *or* -kĕt, *n.* The office or dignity of a pontiff or pope; also, a pope's term of office.

pon'ti-fi'cian†, *a.* An adherent of the Pope.

pon-tif'i-ces, pon-tif'i-sēz *or* -sēs, *n.* Plural of PONTIFEX.

pon"ti-fi'cian†, *n.* An adherent of the Pope.

pon'til, pon'til, *n.* An iron rod used in glass-making to carry and manipulate hot bottles, etc., and having a projection at the end varying in shape according to the character of the ware carried. Called also *snap*. [F., dim. of *point*; see POINT, *n.*] **pon-tee'**†; **pon'to**†; **pon'ty**‡; **pun-tee'**†; **pun'til**‡; **pun'ty**‡.

pon'tile, pon'til, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pons Varolii. [< LL. *pontilis*, of a bridge, < L. *pons*, bridge.]

pon'ti-nal, pon'ti-nal. **I.** *a.* *Anat.* Forming a pons or bridge; as, a *pontinal* bone. **II.** *n.* A bone, the third suborbital, connecting with the preoperculum, as in flying gurnards. [< L. *pont-s*, bridge.]

Pon'tin(e)[1], pon'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the marshy district in the southern part of the Roman Campagna, from Velletri to the sea, 26 miles long by 17 broad.

Pomp'tine‡.

pon'tine[2], *a.* Pontile.

pont-ley'is, pont-ley'is, *C.* (pont'll-yis, *W.*), *or* pŏn'le-yī' (-yī', *W.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Bridge-building.* A drawbridge. **2.** *Manège.* A dangerous repeated rearing of a horse.

pon'to, pon'tō, *n.* **1.** *Glass-blowing.* A pontil. **2.** *Brewing.* A vessel in which beer is cleansed from the yeast. [Var. of PONTIL.]

Pon"to-cas'pi-an, pon"to-cas'pi-an, *a.* Relating to the region around the Black and Caspian seas.

pon-toon', *n.* [F.] Same as PONTOON.

pon"to-nier', pon"to-nir', *n.* **1.** A soldier in charge of pontoons. **2.** A builder of pontoon bridges. [< F. *pontonnier*, < *ponton*; see PONTOON.] **pon"toon-nier'**‡.

—**pon"to-nier'ing**, *n.* Building pontoon bridges.

Pon"to-ni'dæ, pon"to-nī'dī *or* -nī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having antennules with outer flagella bifid and first pereiopods chelate.

Pon-to'ni-a, *n.* (L. g.) [Appar. < LL. *ponto*; see PONTOON.]—**pon"to-ni'id**, *n.*—**pon-to'ni-oid**, *a.*

pon-toon', pon-tūn', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A vessel used in the construction of floating bridges, to support the roadway, as a flat-bottomed boat, a metal cylinder, or a frame covered with canvas; also, sometimes, a pontoon bridge.

The river rose so rapidly that it was difficult to keep the *pontoons* in place. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 42, p. 59. [C. L. W. '85.]

2. *Naut.* A low barge equipped with cranes, etc.; a lighter. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A tight cylinder, box, or other reservoir used in raising a sunken vessel, or as the gate of a dry dock.

In raising a vessel, several pontoons, filled with water, are fastened to it, and when the water is pumped out of them they tend to float it.

4. *Brewing.* A cleansing-round or cleansing-square used in clarifying ale. **5.** *Anat.* A loop or curve of the small intestine. [< F. *pontun*, < LL. *pontonn-s*, < L. *pontoon-s*), kind of transport, < *pont-s*, bridge.] **pon-ton'**‡.

—**pontoon bridge** (*Mil.*), a bridge supported by pontoons, a form of floating bridge.—**pon-toon'-train"**, *n.* *Mil.* The carriages conveying materials for pontoon bridges.

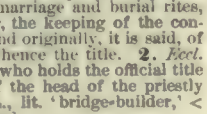

A Pontoon Bridge.

pon-toon'ing, pon-tūn'ing, *n.* The art or operation of making pontoon bridges.

Pon"to-po're-i'i-dæ, pon'to-pō're-ī'i-dī *or* -re-ī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of gammaroidean amphipods having the first antennæ short and with secondary branches and mandibles dentate.

Pon"to-po-re'ia, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Pontoporeia*, a Nereid, lit. 'sea-traverser,' < *pontos*, sea, + *poros*, passage.]—**pon"to-po-re-i'id**, *n.*—**pon"to-po-re'i-oid**, *a.*

Pon"to-po-ri'i-dæ, pon'to-po-rī'i-dī *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans with costal cartilages ossified and a neck, including a species from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. **Pon"to-po'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pontos*, sea, + *poros*, passage.]

—**pon"to-po-ri'id**, *n.*—**pon"to-po'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pon"to-po"ri-i'næ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Pontoporiidæ* as a subfamily of *Delphinidæ* or *Iniidæ*.—**pon"to-po'ri-in(e)**, *a.* & *n.*

pont"-vo-lant', pont'-vo-lant' *or* pŏn'-vo-lăn', *n.* *Mil.* A flying bridge; a contrivance to enable an attacking party to pass a moat, consisting of a double-decked bridge, the upper portion of which may be projected in advance of the lower. [< F. *pont volant*; *pont* (< L. *pont-s*), bridge; *volant*, ppr. of *voler* (< L. *volo*), fly.]

pon'ty, pon'ti, *n.* *Glass-making.* A pontil. **pun'ty**†.

po'ny, pō'ni, *v.* [PO'NIED; PO'NY-ING.] [Slang.] **I.** *t.* To translate with the help of a pony. **II.** *i.* To pay money that is due: followed by *up*.

po'ny, *n.* [PO'NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A very small horse, especially one of a small breed; specifically, a horse 13 hands or less in height: often used in combination to denote something small of its kind; as, a *pony* engine; a *pony* truck. **2.** [College Slang.] A translation of a Latin or Greek author, used in the preparation of lessons; a book prepared for that purpose. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] In betting, the sum of twenty-five pounds. **4.** A very small glass for spirits or beer; also, the quantity that such a glass contains. **5.** [Delaware, U. S.] A small raft of logs. **6.** *Bot.* A small West-Indian tree (*Tecoma serratifolia*) of the trumpetflower family (*Bignoniaceæ*). [< Gael. *ponaidh*, pony.] **po'ney**†.

—**pony express** [Western U. S.], a system of express transportation, employing ponies in relays, by which the mails were conveyed across the plains before the completion of the Pacific Railroad in 1869.—**p. truck**, a two-wheeled truck for a locomotive.

poo'ah, pō'ä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A nettlewort (*Boehmeria Puya*) yielding a valuable fiber. **poo'a**‡; **pu'ya**‡.

pood, pūd, *n.* A Russian weight. See WEIGHT. **pud**‡.

poo'dl, *n.* Poodle. PHIL. SOC.

poo'dle, pū'dl, *n.* One of a breed of curly-haired dogs, usually white or black, often displaying great intelligence, especially in learning tricks. See plate of DOGS, fig. 18. [< LG. *pudel*; cp. *pudeln*, waddle.]

poog'ye, pūg'ye, *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu flute blown by the nostrils; nose-flute. See illus. under NYAS TARANGA.

pooh, pŭ, *C.*[3] *W. Wr.*, *or* pu, *C.*[2], *interj.* Bah! foh! expressing disdain. [Cp. Ice. *pú*, pooh.] **poh**‡; **puh**†.

Pooh, thou'rt a poet, crazed with finding words
May stick to things and seem like qualities.

GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 42.

Pooh'-Bah', pū'-bä', *n.* [Humorous.] One who exercises extraordinary authority or fills many offices: from a character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado."

pooh'-pooh", pū'-pū', *vt.* & *vi.* To reject or decry contemptuously; speak with a sneer.

pooh'-pooh", *interj.* Nonsense! fudge! intensive reduplication.—**pooh-pooh theory**, the theory that ascribes the origin of language to natural cries. See BOW-WOW.

poo'jn, pū'ju, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The Hindu ceremonies in idol-worship; also, a rite or ceremony of any kind; as, the *poojn* of baptism. **poo'jah**‡; **pu'ja**‡.

poo'koo, pū'kū, *n.* [Afr.] A large red kob (*Kobus vardoni*).

pool, pūl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put into a pool or common fund to be shared according to agreement; as, competing railroads may *pool* their earnings. **II.** *i.* To form a pool.

pool[1], *n.* **1.** A small collection of water or other liquid; as, a *pool* of blood. (1) A basin filled by a spring. (2) A body of stagnant water. (3) A deep place in a stream.

Here and there its waterfalls would hush their tumult in deep *pools* where trout lurked.

CONSTANCE C. HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '87.]

(4) A pond. **2.** In decorative art, a small depression. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A unit of measurement in slate-roofing, 168 square feet. [< AS. *pōl*, < Ir. *poll*, hole.] **pol**†; **poole**†.

—**pool'-snipe"**, *n.* [Eng.] The redshank.

pool[2], *n.* **1.** Any one of various games played on a six-pocket billiard-table, in which the player's object is to pocket certain balls and to keep the cue-ball out of the pockets. **2.** A collective stake, or the place of its deposit, in a gambling game; also, a combination of betters, as in a race or game, the money staked by all being divided among the winners. See PARIS MUTUELS. **3.** A combination formed for a speculative operation in stocks or the like, or the common fund raised for the purpose, in which losses or profits are shared alike or as by agreement. **4.** A combination whereby railroad companies or other like corporations agree to fix rates or prices and divide the collective profits or the business pro rata, generally formed to overcome effects of excessive competition. **5.** [Archaic.] The quota of players necessary for a game, as quadrille, or a counter used in such a game. [< F. *poule*, pool, hen (the stakes being "eggs" to be won from the "hen"); see PULLET.] **poule**‡.

—**auction pool**, a pool at a horse-race made up of bids for the privilege of naming the first, the second, and sometimes the third choice, and for the chance of the field.—**pool'-ball"**, *n.* One of the balls, similar to billiard-balls, used in the game of pool.—**p.-room**, *n.* A room in which pools for races, etc., are made up, or a room in which there are tables for playing pool.—**p.-seller**, *n.* One who makes up pools and sells pool-tickets.—**p.-table**, *n.* A billiard-table with six pockets.—**p.-ticket**, *n.* A voucher for a bet in a pool.

pool'er, pūl'ėr, *n.* A stick for stirring a tan-vat.

poon, pūn, *n.* [Malay.] Any one of various East-Indian trees, especially *Calophyllum inophyllum*, from whose seeds is obtained a bitter oil (**poon-oil** or **puna-oil**) that is used chiefly as an illuminant. **peon**‡; **poo'na**‡; **poo'nay**‡; **puhn**‡; **pu'na**‡.

—**poon'seed"**, *n.* The seed of *Calophyllum inophyllum*.—**p.-spar**, *n.* A spar made of poon-wood.—**p.-wood**, *n.* The timber of the poon, formerly used for masts. **poo'na-wood**"‡.

poo'nac, pū'nac, *n.* [E. Ind.] The cake left after expressing oil from coconut-pulp: used for manure and fodder.

poon'gy, pūn'ji, *n.* [E. Ind.] In Burma, a Buddhist priest of the higher orders; a rahan. **phoon'gy**‡; **poon'ghee**‡; **poon'ghee**‡.

poop[1], pūp, *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To strike (a vessel) on the poop or stern; break over or crush in the stern of: said

of a sea or of another vessel. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To cheat; dupe. **poupe**†.

poop², pūp, *vi.* [Vulgar.] To pop or make a sharp explosive noise; also, to break wind.

poop¹, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A short deck built over the after part of the spar-deck of a vessel of war; hence, generally, the stern of a vessel.

As the evening darkened, Columbus took his station on the top of the castle or cabin on the high *poop* of his vessel.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 161. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Same as POOP-CABIN. [< F. *poupe*, < L. *puppis*, stern of a ship.] **poup**†; **puppe**†.

—**poop'-cab"in**, *n.* A cabin covered by the poop-deck.—**p.-deck**, *n.* See def. 1.—**p.-lantern**, *n.* A lantern carried on the poop as a signal.

poop², *n.* *Arch.* A poppy-head. [< F. *poupée*, POPPY.]

poop³, *n.* [Vulgar.] The act of making a popping sound; specifically, a breaking of wind.

pooped, pūpt, *a.* *Naut.* Built with a poop.

poo'quaw, pū'cwŏ, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The quahaug.

poor, pūr, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To caress sympathetically; as, to *poor* the cat.

poor, *a.* **1.** Lacking the means of a comfortable subsistence; possessing little or no property or income; straitened in circumstances; indigent: opposed to *rich*, and used with the definite article as a collective noun; as, *poor* folks; *the poor* we have always with us.

The poor are not *poor* because the rich are rich.
E. ATKINSON *Margin of Profits* p. 16. [G. P. P. '87.]

2. *Law.* Specifically, so destitute as to be entitled to assistance from the public; pauper. **3.** Belonging to or characteristic of poverty; wretched; mean; as, a *poor* hovel; *poor* clothes. **4.** Lacking in good qualities, or the qualities that render a thing valuable, or sufficient for its purpose; ill; bad; as, a *poor* pen; *poor* flour.

Many a *poor* blade looks gay in a velvet scabbard.
SCOTT *Kenilworth* ch. 7, p. 109. [H. M. & CO.]

Specifically: (1) Deficient in vigor; unhealthy; uncomfortable; as, *poor* health; a *poor* digestion; a *poor* night. (2) [Colloq.] Meager in flesh; lean; thin; as, that animal is *poor*. (3) Devoid of merit; unsatisfactory: often of oneself, in modest depreciation; as, a *poor* apology; *poor* sermons; in my *poor* judgment.

Lady: How *poor* are fancy's blooms to thoughtful fruits!
ALEX. SMITH *Life-Drama* sc. 4.

(4) Lacking in strength or efficiency; weak; feeble.

My *poor* voice
Against them is a whisper to the roar
Of a spring-tide. TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iv, sc. 2.

(5) Lacking in fertility; sterile; as, *poor* soil. (6) Lacking in abundance or quality; scanty; as, *poor* crops. (7) Wanting in prosperity or success; unfortunate; as, a *poor* investment. (8) Wanting in strength or spirit; cowardly.

5. Holding cheap or mean; depreciative; as, a *poor* opinion of a person. **6.** Deserving of pity; unhappy: expressive of compassion, sometimes simply of tenderness or mourning; as, my *poor* old father.

What a colossal effort her life down here must have been for her, *poor* thing. C. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 1, p. 6. [H. '86.]

7. Miserable; paltry: used contemptuously. [ME. *pour*, < OF. *poure*, < L. *pauper*, poor.] **pore**†; **poure**†.

Synonyms: see HUMBLE; MEAGER.

Compounds, etc.:—**poor'-box"**, *n.* A contribution-box for alms, often placed at the door of a church. **poor's-box**†.—**P. Clare**, same as CLARISSE.—**p. debtor**, see DEBTOR.—**p.-farm**, *n.* A farm where paupers are cared for at public expense.—**poor'house"**, *n.* A public establishment maintained as a dwelling for paupers.—**p.-john**†, *n.* Salted and dried hake.—**p.-laws**, *n. pl.* Statutes providing for the care of the poor.—**p.-lights**, *n. pl.* *Eccl.* Candles provided for the burial services of the poor.—**p.-man-of-mutton**, *n.* [Scot.] Boiled cold mutton.—**p. man's treacle**, garlic.—**p. man's weather-glass**, the scarlet pimpernel. See illus. under PIMPERNEL.—**poor'mas"ter**, *n.* [U. S.] An officer of a county to whose charge paupers are committed.—**p.-rate**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A tax levied by churchwardens and overseers in a parish for relief of the poor.—**p.-soldier**, *n.* [Austral.] The friar-bird: from its cry.—**p.-spirited**, *a.* Having little spirit or courage; cowardly.—**p.-spiritedness**, *n.*—**poor'will"**, *n.* A caprimulgine bird of the genus *Phalænoptilus*, related to the whippoorwill, as *P. nuttalli*, common in the western United States: from its note.—**poor's wil"lie**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The bar-tailed godwit.

—**poor'ish**, *a.* Somewhat poor.—**poor'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being poor, in any sense; poverty; meanness.

poor, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A small European gadoid fish (*Gadus minutus*).

poor'blind"†, *a.* Purblind.

poor'fu', pūr'fu, *a.* [Scot.] Powerful.

poor'ly, pūr'lĭ, *a.* Poor in health; somewhat ailing.

My father is *poorly:* not that anything very serious is the matter with him; but he has a cold.
MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 294. [H.]

Synonyms: see ILL.

—**poor'li-ness**, *n.*

poor'ly, *adv.* **1.** With poor results; without profit or advantage; unsuccessfully; as, we fared but *poorly*. **2.** Without skill or merit; imperfectly; badly; as, a *poorly* built house. **3.** In the manner of the poor; without conveniences or comforts; in poverty; as, to live *poorly*. **4.** In a spiritless manner; meanly. **5**†. Despicably.

—**poorly off**, having little money.

poor'rate", **p.-spirited**, etc. See POOR, *a.*

poort, pūrt, *n.* [D.] A mountain pass; literally, a gate.

poor'tith, pūr'tĭth, *n.* [Scot.] Poverty.

Poo'su, pū'sū, *n.* A Chinese Bodhisattva. J. EDKINS *Religion in China* ch. 8, p. 98. [TR. '84.]

poot'ly-nautch", pūt'lĭ-nĕch', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A puppet-show for the amusement of children: commonly called *kal-poodlee nautch*. **put'li-nautch"**†.

poo'try, pū'trĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Poultry. **pou'trie**†.

pop¹, pŏp, *v.* [POPPED; POP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thrust or put suddenly; present or offer unexpectedly; as, to *pop* one's head out of the window. **2.** To cause to give a quick explosive sound, or burst with a snapping noise; as, to *pop* a firecracker; to *pop* corn.

The ginger-beer carts rang their bells and *popped* their bottles.
HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* p. 160. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

3. [Slang, Eng.] To pawn. **4**†. To put off; shift.

II. *i.* **1.** To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; appear or disappear suddenly.

Had you *popped* in unnoticed, you would have seen us all grave, quiet and studious.
N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, The Manse* p. 38. [AL. S. '67.]

2. To give forth or explode with a pop. **3.** [Colloq.] To offer marriage. [Imitative.] **poppe**†.

—**to pop off** [Colloq.], to leave suddenly; die.—**to pop the question** [Colloq.], to propose marriage.

pop²†, *vt.* To apply cosmetics to (the face).

pop, *a.* [Colloq.] Coming without warning; unexpected; informal; as, a *pop* visit.

pop¹, *n.* **1.** A sharp, quick, explosive noise; a small report; as, the *pop* of a pistol. **2.** An artificial, variously flavored, sweet, unintoxicating drink containing carbon dioxid: so called because it expels the cork with explosive noise; as, ginger *pop*. **3.** [Slang.] A pistol.

—**pop'-valve"**, *n.* *Steam-engin.* A safety-valve in which a large area is suddenly opened for the discharge of steam, as by the action of a small auxiliary valve.

pop², *n.* [Local, Eng.] The red-winged thrush.

pop³, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A popular concert.

A Monday *Pop*, and on Saturday a 'variety entertainment' when wet, which becomes a gymkhana when fine.
LADY DUFFERIN *Viceregal Life in India* ch. 4, p. 99. [J. M. '90.]

pop⁴†, *n.* A stroke; blow.

pop, *adv.* With sudden presentation; unexpectedly. [< POP¹, *v.*]

pop'-corn', pŏp'-cōrn', *n.* Any variety of Indian corn that contains sufficient oil to cause explosion in roasting.

Such varieties have small ears and small, hard grains with or without sharp points. The grains are roasted or 'popped' by exposing them to the heat of a fire. The explosion turns the grain inside out, rupturing the yellow coat and exposing the suddenly effloresced white part of the grain. See CORN.

pope¹, pōp, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** The bishop of Rome, supreme pontiff and visible head of the Roman Catholic Church, accounted by that church the vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter, formerly temporal ruler also of the States of the Church, and still recognized as an independent sovereign prince. He is elected by the college of cardinals and usually from their own number. See CARDINAL; INFALLIBILITY.

A Pope of the 16th Century, fully vested.

The word papa, or *pope*, does not occur in the Catacombs till at least the latter part of the fourth century. It appears first spelled pappas, and applied to Damasus, in the margin of an inscription by that bishop, in honour of Eusebius.
W. H. WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 509. [H. & S. '77.]

Thus in English one might hardly suspect *pope* and abbot of having their origin in baby-words, yet this is evident when they are traced back to Latin papa and Syriac abba, both meaning 'father.' E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 4, p. 129. [A. '89.]

2. Any priest of the Greek Church. **3.** The patriarch of Alexandria. **4.** Figuratively, an infallible director, or one who arbitrarily assumes or claims infallibility, especially in matters of conscience.

It was proposed that he should be invested with the authority of a Dictator, nay of a *Pope*, over our language.
MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 69. [A. '63.]

[< AS. *pāpa*, < LL. *papa*; see PAPA².]

—**pope'-ho"ly**†, *a.* Hypocritical. **poope'-ho"ly**†.—**p.-joan**, *n.* An old game of cards, resembling its modern derivative newmarket or stop.—**p.-night**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] In Portsmouth, N. H., the night of Guy Fawkes's day, Nov. 5, still observed there with blowing of horns and display of pumpkin lanterns, flags, and emblems, though its origin has been forgotten.—**pope's-eye**, *n.* The lymphatic gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of a sheep or an ox: esteemed a tidbit.—**pope's-head**, *n.* [Eng.] A long-handled brush for dusting ceilings.—**pope's-nose**, *n.* The rump of a bird.

—**pope'dom**, *n.* The office, authority, or dominion of a pope; papacy.—**pope'hood**, *n.* The character or dignity of a pope.—**pope'lism**, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine of the papacy; popery: an opprobrious term.—**pope'ling**, *n.* A petty pope: used contemptuously. **pope'kin**‡.—**pope'ship**, *n.* The rank or office of pope; popehood.—**po'pi-fy**†, *vt.* To make popish.

pope², *n.* **1.** A percoid fish, the ruff. **2.** The nonpareil (*Passerina cyanea*). **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) The bullinch. (2) The red-backed shrike. (3) The puffin. [Perhaps < POPE¹, *n.*]

pope'lere†, *n.* The poplar.

po'pe-lote†, *n.* A butterfly.

po'per-y, pō'pėr-i, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church with all its doctrines and practises; Roman Catholicism: used by Protestants opprobriously.

pop'et†, **pop'et-ry**†, etc. Same as PUPPET, etc.

pop'-eyes", pŏp'-īz', *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Bulging or protuberant eyes.—**pop'-eyed"**, *a.*

pop'-gun", pŏp'-gun', *n.* A toy gun consisting of a tube from which a pellet or cork stuffed into the mouth is expelled with a pop by air compressed by a piston.

—**pop'gun"ner-y**, *n.* [Humorous.]

po-pil'ion†, *n.* Same as POMPILLION.

pop'in-jay, pŏp'in-jē, *n.* **1.** A chattering coxcomb.

What if all
The scornful landscape should turn round and say,
'This is a fool, and that a *popinjay*'?
LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* st. 3.

2. *Archeol.* The figure of a bird, often swinging loosely at the top of a pole, formerly used as a mark in archery, and later for fire-arms. **3.** *Her.* A parrot used as a bearing, usually blazoned green, with red legs and beak. **4.** A parrot. **5.** A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker. [< OF. *papejaye*, < LL. *papagallus*, < mod. Gr. *papagallos*, parrot, < Gr. *papagas*, parrot.]

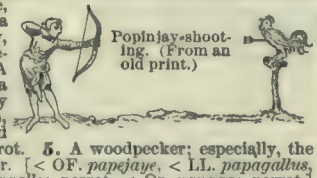
Popinjay-shooting. (From an old print.)

pop'in-gay†.—**pop'in-jay-head"**, *n.* *Archery.* A blunt head fitted to an arrow: for shooting at a popinjay. See illus. under ARROW.

po'pish, pō'pish, *a.* Of or pertaining to popes or popery; papistical: used disparagingly by Protestants.

Idolatry, whether heathenish or *popish*, was the mode of superstition of which the puritans stood most superstitiously in dread.
LUCY AIKIN *Court of Charles I.* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 309. [L. G. & CO.]

—**po'pish-ly**, *adv.*—**po'pish-ness**, *n.*

pop'it, *n.* *Mech.* Same as POPPET.

pop'it²†, *n.* A puppet.

pop'joy-ing, pop'joi-ing, *n.* [Eng.] Idling; sport.

pop'lar, pop'lar, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Populus;* especially, the white or silver poplar (*P. alba*) and the Lombardy poplar (*P. dilatata*); also, its wood.

The true poplars, including those usually called *aspens* and *cottonwoods*, belong to the temperate climates of both hemispheres, number about twenty species, half of them natives of the New World, and are of rapid growth, producing timber that is light, soft, easily worked, and useful for many purposes. Most of them, notably the aspens, the common cottonwood, and the Lombardy poplar, are remarkable for the more or less tremulous motion of their leaves, which is due in part to the length and slenderness of the leafstalk, but mainly to its being flattened vertically, or at right angles to the plane of the leaf, instead of horizontally, or in the same plane as the leaf, as is usually the case with a leafstalk when flattened.

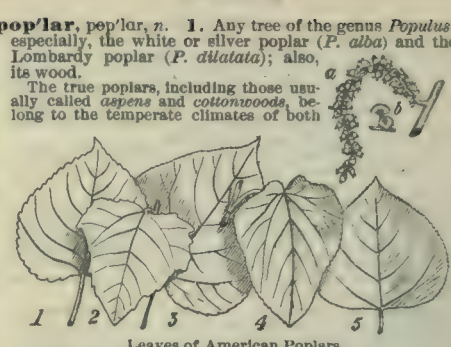
Leaves of American Poplars.

1. Cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*): *a*, a fertile ament; *b*, a sterile flower of the same species. 2. White poplar (*P. alba*). 3. Balsam-poplar (*P. balsamifera*). 4. Downy poplar (*P. heterophylla*). 5. American aspen or quaking-asp (*P. tremuloides*).

2. Any one of several trees not of the genus *Populus*, but in some way resembling a poplar; as, the Queensland *poplar* (*Homalanthus populifolius*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), of tropical Australia, and the western, white, or yellow *poplar* (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) of the United States, more properly called the *tulip-tree*. [All the poplars defined below are true poplars, *i. e.*, of the genus *Populus*.] [< F. *peuplier*, < *peuple*, < L. *populus*, poplar.] **pop'ler**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**bal'sam-pop"lar**, *n.* A large tree (*Populus balsamifera*) of the northern United States and Canada, with ovate acuminate leaves, and large buds covered in spring with a fragrant resin, which may be separated in boiling water. Called also *tacamahac*. The cultivated variety (*P. balsamifera*, var. *candicans*), with larger, broader, and heart-shaped leaves and more resinous buds, is called also *balm of Gilead*.—**black p.**, an Old World tree (*Populus nigra*) with wide-spreading branches, large leaves, and glutinous buds.—**California balsam-p.**, a large tree (*Populus trichocarpa*) of the Pacific coast from San Diego to British Columbia.—**Carolina p.**, the necklace-poplar (*Populus monilifera*). See COTTONWOOD.—**downy p.**, or **downy-leaved p.**, a medium-sized tree (*Populus heterophylla*) with roundish-ovate blunt leaves thickly covered when young with white down, found in the borders of swamps from western New England to Illinois and southward. See COTTONWOOD.—**gray p.**, an Old World species (*Populus canescens*) closely allied to the white poplar, perhaps merely a variety of it, but of slower growth and yielding a harder and more useful wood.—**Lombardy p.**, an ornamental columnar or spire-shaped tree (*Populus dilatata* or *fastigiata*) of the Old World, frequently planted in the United States in the early part of the 19th century, but now quite rare. It has very broadly oval and nearly deltoid leaves, with laterally compressed leafstalks occasioning the tremulous motion of the foliage.—**Ontario p.**, same as BALSAM-POPLAR.—**pop'lar-birch"**, *n.* The American white birch (*Betula populifolia*).—**p.-borer**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Saperda calcarata*) whose grub perforates poplars.—**p.-dagger**, *n.* A noctuid moth (*Acronycta populi*) whose larva feeds on poplar-leaves.—**p.-girdler**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Saperda concolor*) whose larva girdles the trunks of poplars.—**p.-gray**, *n.* A European noctuid moth (*Acronycta megacephala*).—**p.-kitten**, *n.* The puss-moth (*Cerura bifida*) of the poplar.—**p.-lutestring**, *n.* A European noctuid moth (*Cymatophora or*).—**p.-rust**, *n.* A disease of foliage due to fungi (*Melampsora*).—**p.-spinner**, *n.* An American geometrid moth (*Biston ursaria*) whose larva feeds on poplar-leaves.—**p.-tree**, *n.* The poplar.—**silver p.**, or **silver-leaf p.**, the white poplar.—**soft p.**, a large tree (*Populus grandidentata*) of the northern United States, with gray bark, large sinuate-toothed leaves, and a soft wood extensively used in paper-making, and hence called *paper-poplar*. Called also *large-toothed aspen* and *large poplar*.—**trembling p.**, see ASPEN.—**weeping p.**, a cultivated variety of the soft poplar (*Populus grandidentata*, var. *pendula*).—**white p.**, a large rapidly growing Old World tree (*Populus alba*), often planted in the United States for shade or for its ornamental roundish wavy-toothed or lobed leaves, which are green above and clothed with a silvery-white down beneath. It produces a great number of root-sprouts. Called also *abele*, *silver poplar*, and *silver-leaf poplar*.—**willow-leaved p.**, a rather large tree (*Populus angustifolia*), common in the cañons of Arizona and northward to the Columbia river, with leaves resembling those of the willow. Called also *Rocky Mountain poplar*.

pop'lared, pop'lard, *a.* Having or abounding in poplars.

pop'ler†, *n.* A sea-gull.

pop'les, pop'lĭz *or* -lēs, *n.* [POP'LI-TES, pop'li-tīz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] The popliteal space.

po-plex'y†, *n.* Apoplexy. **po-plex'ie**†.

pop'lin, pop'lin, *n.* A dress-goods of ribbed, lustrous texture, properly having a warp of silk and a filling of worsted, sometimes mixed with flax or cotton. Inferior grades are often made without any silk at all, as of worsted and flax, or worsted and cotton. [< F. *popeline*, poplin.]

—**double poplin**, a poplin with extra thick chain as well as thick filling.—**Irish p.**, single poplin.—**Norwich p.**, a poplin made of silk and linen.—**single p.**, a poplin having light chain and heavy filling.—**terry p.**, a poplin having alternate silk threads and looking like terry velvet.

pop"li-te'al, pop'li-tī'al *or* pŏp-lit'ē-al (XIII), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the space behind the knee. **pop"li-tæ'al**‡; **pop-lit'ic**‡.—**popliteal space**, the surgical region comprised in the interval behind the knee, bounded above by the diverging tendons of the flexors of the thigh, and below by the heads of the gastrocnemius.

pop"li-te'us, pop'li-tī'us *or* -tē'us, *n.* [-TE'I, -tī'al *or* -tē'ī, *pl.*] A flat muscle situated behind the knee, extending from the femur to the tibia. [< L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock.] **pop"li-tæ'us**‡.

po'po, pō'pō, *n.* [Afr.] **1.** A green jasper highly prized in Guinea, perforated beads of it passing as money. **2.** A large

bat of a kind very numerous in Central Africa, probably a fruit-bat.

At this village [Mabengu] we observed about sunset an immense number of large bats, called '*popo*' in Swahili.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 481. [S. '90.]

po-pof'ka, po-pof'kə, *n.* [Rus.] A low ironclad with a circular deck, at one time used in the Russian navy: named from Admiral *Popoff*, its inventor.

popped', *a.* Dressed in finery; tricked out.

pop'per[1], pop'ər, *n.* **1.** Anything that pops or makes an explosive noise; specifically, a firearm. **2.** Same as CORN-POPPER.

pop'per[2]†, *n.* A dagger.

pop'pet, pop'ət, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A poppet-head. (2) A poppet-valve. **2.** *Naut.* (1) One of several timber shores between the bottom of a vessel and the bilgeways, fore and aft, in launching. (2) One of several small bits of wood on a boat's gunwale, to support the wash-strake and the rowlocks. **3.** A puppet: obsolete or pet name.

It ain't because I don't love you. Just as well and more, my pretty *poppet*. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 4, p. 30. [C. & H.]

[Var. of PUPPET.] **pop'it**‡. — **pop'pet-head"**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* One of the centers of a lathe: in disuse. **2.** *Mining.* A pulley-frame over a mine-shaft, bearing the hoisting-gear. — **p.-valve**, *n.* A disk valve borne on a stem and having motion in the line of its axis. **pup'pet-valve"**‡. — **sliding p.**, in a lathe, an upright piece that bears the dead-center, and may be clamped at various places along the axis to accommodate work of various lengths.

pop'pie‡, *n.* *Arch.* Same as POPPY-HEAD.

pop'pied, pop'id, *a.* **1.** Caused by or as by the poppy; drowsy as with opium; lethargic.

Until the *poppied* warmth of sleep oppress'd
Her soothed limbs, and soul fatigued away.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 27.

2. Abounding in poppies.

pop'ping-crease", pop'ing-crēs', *n.* *Cricket.* A line 4 feet in front of and parallel to the wicket, marking the limit of the batsman's position. See CRICKET.

pop'ple, pop'l, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To bob up and down, as a floating cork. **2.** To bubble; ripple.

A peculiar *popping* noise, as if a thunder-shower was beating the surface with its multitudinous drops, rose around our boat.
HUGH MILLER *My Schools* ch. 20, p. 440. [W. P. K. '72.]

pop'ple[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as COCKLE[1].

pop'ple[2], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Rippling or bubbling water.

pop'ple[3], *n.* [Prov.] The poplar.

pop'py, pop'i, *n.* [POPPIES, pop'iz, *pl.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Papaver*, of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*).

The poppies are showy herbs of the Old World, a few species being cultivated and sparingly naturalized in the New. Their solitary axillary flower-stalks are terminated by a nodding bud becoming erect in flower and fruit. The flower consists of 2 or 3 concave caducous sepals, 4 or 6 white, red, yellow, or violet petals, numerous stamens, and a one-celled capsule covered by the broad radiating compound stigma. The white juice abounds in opium, and is the source of that article in commerce. The species most employed is the opium-poppy (*P. somniferum*), with white flowers, which has been cultivated from remote antiquity, its native country being unknown. See OPIUM.

The Government of China, being desirous to prevent the use of Opium, in 1839 destroyed a great quantity, the property of British merchants, which led to the first war with that country; the result being the opening of that great empire, as also Japan, to the trade and commerce of the world. The *Poppy*, therefore, with the tea, sugar, tobacco, and cotton plants, has been an important agent in changing the political and social conditions of nations.
JOHN SMITH *Diet. Popular Names of Plants.*

2. Any one of several plants of other genera of the poppy family. See phrases below. **3.** The foxglove. **4.** *Arch.* Same as POPPY-HEAD. [< AS. *popig*, < L. *papaver*, poppy.] — **pop'y**†.

— **California poppy**, a showy cultivated annual (*Eschscholtzia Californica*) with yellow flowers, glaucous pinnatifid leaves, and a colorless juice. — **celandine p.**, a perennial low herb (*Stylophorum diphyllum* or *Meconopsis diphylla*), of the Mississippi valley, with pinnately pointed or divided leaves, yellow juice, and yellow flowers. Called also *yellow poppy*. — **pop'py-bee"**, *n.* A leaf-cutter (*Anthocopa papaveris*) that uses the petals of poppies in lining its cells. — **p.-mallow**, *n.* Any species of *Callirhoe*, a genus of annual or perennial American herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), by some referred to the genus *Malva*, especially *Callirhoe Papaver*, so called from the resemblance to the poppy. — **p.-oil**, *n.* See OIL. — **p.-seed**, *n.* The seed of the poppy. — **prickly p.**, a weed-like annual (*Argemone Mexicana*), with prickly stem and leaves, showy yellow flowers, and yellow juice. Called also *rough-fruited corn-poppy*. — **red p.** 1. The corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). Called also *field-poppy*. **2.** The smooth-fruited corn-poppy (*P. dubium*), with the petals smaller and of a lighter scarlet than the corn-poppy of def. 1. — **white p.**, the opium-poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

pop'py-cock", pop'i-kok', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Pretentious foolishness; trivial talk; stuff. [< POP[1], *n.*, + COCK[1], *n.*]

pop'py-head", pop'i-hed', *n.* *Arch.* A small carved wooden finial, particularly at the end of a church pew.

A Poppy-head of about 1450, in Christ Church, Oxford.

pop'py-wort", pop'i-wûrt', *n.* Any plant of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*).

pops, pops, *n.* **1.** [Louisiana.] A bird, the nonpareil (*Passerina cyanea*). **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The foxglove.

pop'-shop", pop'-shop', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A pawnbroker's shop.

popt, *pp.* Popped. PHIL. SOC.

pop'u-lace, pop'yu-lēs, *n.* The main body of people of a community, as distinguished from the rulers or the influential classes; the common people; the masses; often, invidiously, the rude and ignorant; rabble. **pop'u-lin-cy**†.

A virtuous *populace* may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 20.

[F., < It. *popolaccio*, < *popolo* (< L. *populus*), people.]

Synonyms: see MOB.

pop'u-lar, pop'yu-lər, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people at large; common among or carried on by the masses; as, *popular* demonstrations or government.

He [the elder Pitt] . . . calmly watched the tide of *popular* favour which was rising higher and higher.
LECKY *Eng. Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 66. [A. '82.]

2. Held in esteem or approved by the people in general, or by a certain set of people; widely beloved or admired; as, a *popular* novel; *popular* officers.

In fact, the *popular* man, and the man of true, at least of great originality, are seldom one and the same.
CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe* in vol. i, p. 256. [H. M. & CO.]

3. Suitable to the common people; adapted to the ordinary mind; not abstruse or technical; easily comprehended; as, *popular* lectures on science.

My conviction . . . as to the sermons demanded, is, that, above all, they should be notably *popular* in the etymological sense of that word — people-adapted and people-reaching.
K. B. TUPPER in *Homiletic Review* Mar., '94, p. 218.

One of the first qualities of preaching is to be *popular* . . . in the true sense of the word, calculated to make impression on the people.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxix, p. 282. [E. D. '17.]

4. Prevalent or current among the people; as, *popular* errors. **5.** Suited to the means of the people; reasonable; as, *popular* prices; a *popular* excursion. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] Conceited. **7**†. Studious of the favor of the people. **8**†. Vulgar; common. **9**†. Epidemic. [< F. *populaire*, < L. *popularis*, < *populus*, people.]

Synonyms: accepted, accredited, admired, approved, common, current, fashionable, favored, favorite, general, in vogue, prevailing, prevalent, vulgar. — Antonyms: aristocratic, detested, esoteric, exclusive, reserved, unpopular.

— **popular action** (*Law*), an action by one of the public to recover a penalty given by statute to any one who will sue for it. Where part of the penalty goes to the state and part to the prosecutor, it is called *qui tam action*.

pop"u-la'res, pop'yu-lē'riz *or* -u-lā'rēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Hist.* The party of the people, as opposed to the senatorial or conservative party; also, the common people: distinguished from *optimates*.

pop"u-lar'i-ty, pop'yu-lar'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The character or condition of being popular, especially of possessing the confidence or favor of the people, or of a set of people; as, the *popularity* of an author or of a law.

His [Lincoln's] *popularity* was not accidental. He was always and everywhere in request, because he could always and everywhere render a service. NICOLAY in *Cent. Mag.* Oct., '91, p. 935.

2†. Excitement of public feeling. **3**†. Anything designed to catch public favor; claptrap. **4**†. The act of seeking the favor of the people. **5**†. Vulgarity. [< L. *popularitat-is*, < *popularis*; see POPULAR.]

pop'u-lar-ize, pop'yu-lar-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To adapt to or spread among the common people; spread among the people at large; make popularly acceptable; as, to *popularize* science. **pop'u-lar-ise**‡.

Epicureanism *popularized* inevitably turns to vice.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* ch. 10, p. 126. [R. BROS. '66.]

— pop"u-lar-i-za'tion, (or **-sa'tion**), *n.* — **pop'u-lar-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* One who popularizes; especially, one who presents abstruse and technical matters in plain and easily intelligible statements.

pop'u-lar-ly, pop'yu-lar-li, *adv.* **1.** As a matter of common belief; generally; commonly.

The Bohemian now-a-days is *popularly* supposed to be a man of some culture and capacity.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 15, p. 151. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2. In a popular manner; so as to please the people; as, to treat the matter *popularly*.

pop'u-lar-ness, pop'yu-lar-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being popular; popularity.

pop'u-late, pop'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with inhabitants, by natural increase, immigration, or colonization; people. **2.** To compose the population of; inhabit.

The sturdy race, composed of rebellious flesh and blood, which *populates* the little matter of fact island we inhabit.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 44. [G. P. P. '60.]

II. *i.* To propagate; breed. [< LL. *populatus*, pp. of *populo*, < L. *populus*, people.]

— **pop'u-late**, *a.* [Archaic.] Populous; populated. — **pop'u-la"tor**, *n.* One who or that which peoples.

pop"u-la'tion, pop'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The whole number of people in a place or a given territorial area; also, any specific portion of that number; as, the foreign *population* of New York; the *population* of a workhouse.

The English-speaking *population* of the United States is one-third larger than that of the United Kingdom.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 107, p. 620. [MACM. '88.]

2. The act or process of populating or furnishing with inhabitants; the multiplying of inhabitants.

Are we not weakened by the *population* of those whom we hold in slavery? E. RANDOLPH in *Am. Oratory* p. 40. [C. R. & H. '58.]

3†. The state of being populated; populousness. [< LL. *population-is*, < *populatus*; see POPULATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see PEOPLE.

pop'u-li-cide", pop'yu-li-sīd', *n.* [Rare.] Slaughter of the people. [< L. *populus*, people, + *cædo*, kill.]

pop'u-lin, pop'yu-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A white, silky, crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) contained in the bark, roots, and leaves of the aspen (*Populus tremula*). [< L. *populus*, poplar.] **pop'u-line**‡. — **pop'u-lin-ate**, *vt.* To mix populin with, as an antiseptic.

Pop'u-list, pop'yu-list. [U. S.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the People's party. **II.** *n.* A member of the People's party. See PEOPLE. [< L. *populus*, people.]

pop'u-lous, pop'yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Containing many inhabitants, especially in proportion to the territory; densely populated; full of people. **2**†. Vulgar; coarse. **3**†. Favored by the people; popular. **4**†. Numerous. [< F. *populeux*, < L. *populosus*, < *populus*, people.]

— **pop'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.* The state of being populous. **pop"u-los'i-ty**†.

Pop'u-lus, pop'yu-lus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees of the willow family (*Salicaceæ*) — the poplars and aspens — having broad, heart-shaped, toothed leaves, scaly often resinous buds, and dicœcious flowers in long drooping catkins. *Populus alba* is the white poplar of Europe, *P. tremuloides* the American aspen, and *P. monilifera* the cotton-wood. See illus. under ASPEN and POPLAR. [L., poplar.]

po-quau'hock, po-kwô'hoc, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The round clam, quahaug. **po-quan"hock**‡.

por-, *prefix.* A form of PRO-; as, *portend*; *portent*. [< L. *por* [for *pro*-]; see PRO-.]

po'ra, pō'rā, *n.* [New Zealand.] A cirritoid fish (*Chilodactylus douglasi*).

po-raille'†, *n.* Poor people collectively; the poor.

po'ral, pō'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

por'ben"gle, pōr'bi'gl, *n.* A large voracious isuroid shark, especially *Lamna cornubica*, sometimes 10 feet long. [< F. *porc* (see PORK) + BEAGLE.] **pro'bea"gle**‡.

por'cate, pōr'ket *or* -kāt, *a.* Having longitudinal ridges and furrows, as a surface. [< L. *porca*, ridge between two furrows.] **por'ca"ted**‡.

porce'lain, pōrs'lēn, *a.* Made of porcelain; as, *porcelain* enamel. Compare PORCELANE.

porce'lain[1], pōrs'lēn (XIII), *n.* A translucent kind of pottery, usually glazed, existing in many varieties, according to its composition and method of manufacture, but generally characterized by a glassy fracture, clear ring when struck, homogeneity throughout its thickness, and resistance to fire, water, and all acids but hydrofluoric.

The history of porcelain dates from the manufacture of hard porcelain from kaolin in China during the Han dynasty (206 B. C. to A. D. 25). The several dynasties were famed for some special color of porcelain, as the Tsin (A. D. 265–419) for blue, the Suy (581–618) for green, etc., decorative painting not coming into use until the Yuen dynasty (1260–1368). Few specimens of Chinese porcelain are older than the reign of Kang-he (1661–1721), many with earlier marks being forgeries. Porcelain-manufacture was introduced into Japan from China about 1513. Attempts at its imitation in Europe resulted in the production of a translucent porcelain in Venice in 1470, no specimens of which are known. A translucent ware called **Medici porcelain** was made in Florence in 1575–'80. Subsequent experiments conducted in France resulted in the discovery of the so-called artificial soft porcelain in St. Cloud in 1695, by Chicanneau. Other French factories famous for this ware are Vincennes (1745–'56) and Sèvres (1756 to date). True hard porcelain was originally made by Friedrich Böttger in Meissen, Saxony, in 1707. The secret of its manufacture soon spread, and factories were established in Vienna (1720), Berlin (1751), St. Petersburg (1758), and Sèvres (1765).

Porcelain includes chiefly three varieties — (1) hard porcelain, (2) natural soft porcelain, and (3) artificial soft porcelain. For distinctions, see POTTERY.

Among the more noted varieties of hard porcelain are the following: **Amstel**, Holland (1782–1810); **Arita** (see JAPANESE, below); **Berlin**, Prussia, called also *Royal Berlin* (1751 to date); **Brandenburg**, Prussia (1713–'19); **Bristol**, England (see COOKWORTHY); **Budweis**, Bohemia (modern); **Caen**, France (1793 to about 1800); **Capo di Monte**, Naples, Italy (1736–1821); **Chantilly**, France (1736); **Cookworthy**, made by William Cookworthy in Plymouth (1768–'71) and Bristol (1773–'81), England; **Copenhagen**, Denmark (1760 to date); **Dresden**, Saxony, called also *Meissen* and *Royal Saxon* (1707 to date); **Hizen** (see JAPANESE, below); **Imari** (see JAPANESE); **Japanese**, chiefly from potteries in Arita and Imari, province of Hizen, hence called *Hizen porcelain* and *Kioto porcelain*; **Kioto** (see JAPANESE); **Kiyomidzu** (see JAPANESE); **Limoges**, France (1779 to date); **Lowestoft**, England (1789–1802); **Meissen** (see DRESDEN); **Royal Berlin** (see BERLIN); **Royal Saxon** (see DRESDEN); **Sèvres**, France (1765 to date); **Swansea**, Wales (1804–'20); **Vienna** (1720 to date).

Among the more noted varieties of natural soft porcelain are the following: **Bow**, London, England (1744–'75); **Chelsea**, England (1745–'84); **Derby**, England (1750–1848); **Crown Derby** being a variety made subsequent to 1784, and **Derby Crown** a modern imitation); **Swansea**, Wales (1817–'20); **Worcester**, England (1751 to date; called *Royal Worcester* subsequent to 1788).

The noted varieties of the artificial soft porcelain are the following: **Chantilly**, France (1735–1803); **Limoges**, France (1773); **Lunéville**, France, and **Sèvres**, France (1756).

[< OF. *porcelaine*, < It. *porcellana*, porcelain, the Venus-shell (its upper surface being shaped like a pig's back), < *porcella*, dim. of *porco* (< L. *porcus*, hog.)] **porce'lane**†; **purs'lane**†.

1 Flight

2 Flight & Barr

3 B F B

por'cel-lan†; **purs'lane**†.

Compounds, etc.: — **Belleek porcelain**, an extremely thin ware, decorated with a nacreous luster suggesting the interior of shells, made originally in Belleek, Ireland, and since successfully imitated in Trenton, N. J., and elsewhere. — **cast** or **fusible p.**, same as CRYOLITE GLASS. Called also *hot-cast porcelain*. — **Egyptian p.**, see EGYPTIAN and POTTERY. — **hybrid p.**, a ware originally made in imitation of Oriental porcelain, containing some kaolin: essentially an artificial soft porcelain, represented by the early Italian and French porcelains. — **imperial yellow p.**, a Chinese hard porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, originally made exclusively for the imperial family and others connected with the court. — **l'vo-ry-porce'lain**, *n.* A ware having a surface resembling ivory, produced by depolishing the vitreous glaze. — **mandarin p.**, a Chinese porcelain brilliantly decorated with figures of mandarins in their official robes. — **Nankin p.**, blue china. See CHINA. — **Parian p.**, a fine variety of hard porcelain used for statuettes and bas-reliefs: so called from its resemblance to Parian marble. — **porce'lain-col"or**, *n.* A pigment such as is used in decorating porcelain. — **p.-crab**, *n.* A porcellanoid crab, named from the smooth polished shell. — **p.-gilding**, *n.* A process of applying gold to china, usually with turpentine, and firing it, resulting in the adherence of the metallic gold to the china and the volatilization of the less permanent ingredients. The gold is then burnished. — **p.-jasper**, *n.* Same as PORCELANITE. — **p.-lace**, *n.* A decorative material formed by soaking lace in porcelain slip and firing it. The threads of the fabric are consumed, leaving the pattern in a fine lace-like porcelain-ware. — **p.-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding materials for porcelain. — **p.-oven**, *n.* See OVEN. — **p.-printing**, *n.* The transfer of a printed picture to an unglazed porcelain article. — **p.-shell**, *n.* A cowrie. — **p. tower**, a famous tower at Nankin, China, nine stories and 200 feet high, covered with porcelain tiles; erected in 1413–'42, destroyed by the Taipings in 1853. — **Réaumur p.**, a devitrified glass, made in 1739 by Réaumur in St. Cloud, of the nature of artificial soft porcelain.

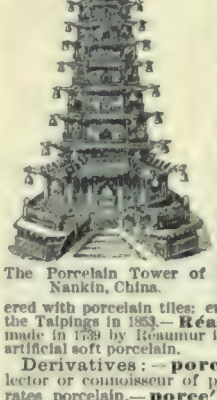

The Porcelain Tower of Nankin, China.

Derivatives: — **porce'lain-ist**, *n.* **1.** A collector or connoisseur of porcelain. **2.** One who decorates porcelain. — **porce'lain-ite**, *n.* White stoneware, jasper, etc.: a trade term. — **porce'lain-ized**, *a.* Resembling potters' clay that has been fired: specifically, in geology, applied to certain altered clays, shales, etc., which by the influence of heat have come to resemble clay ware or porcelain. **porce'lain-ised**‡; **por'cel-la-nised** or **-nized**‡. — **por'ce-lane**,

a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling porcelain. **por"ce-la-na'ceous‡; por"ce-la'ne-ous‡; por"ce-la'ni-an‡; por'ce-[or -cel-]la-nous‡.—por'ce-la-nite,** *n.* A vitreous rock composed of metamorphosed clay, resembling porcelain. Called also *porcelain jasper*, especially when of a red color. **por'cel-la-nite‡.**

porce'lain[2]†, *n.* Same as PURSLANE.

por'cel-ane, pôr'sel-ên, *n.* The money-cowry. [< Sp. *porcelana*, < It. *porcellana;* see PORCELAIN[1].] **por'cel-lane‡.**

Por"cel-lan-as-ter'i-dæ, pôr'sel-an-as-ter'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes with conspicuous thin lamelliform marginal plates and apical plates decrescent. **Por"cel-lan-as'ter,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PORCELAIN[1] + Gr. *astēr*, star.]—**por"cel-lan-as-ter'id,** *n.*—**por"cel-lan-as'ter-oid,** *a.*

Por"cel-lan'i-dæ, pôr'sel-an'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of anomurans with the carapace suborbicular and 5th feet weak and inflected. **Por"cel-la'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [It.; see PORCELAIN[1].]

—**por"cel-lan'id,** *n.*—**por"cel-la'noid,** *a.*

porch, pôrch, *n.* **1.** A covered structure forming an entrance to a building: outside and with a separate roof, or as a recess in the interior as a kind of vestibule.

An elegant *porch* announces the splendor of the interior.
I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Prefaces* in vol. i, p. 101. [L. W. & CO. '34.]

2. Figuratively, the early part; entrance; beginning.

And the spirit of Ambrose waxed sore to find
Such features the *porch* of so narrow a mind.
LOWELL *Ambrose* st. 6.

3. An ancient covered walk or portico: a modern name; stoa; colonnade; hence, the Stoic school of philosophy, from the Stoa Poecile, or Painted Porch, in Athens.

Caryatidean Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

So th' ancient Stoics, in their *porch*,
With fierce dispute maintain'd their church.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 2, l. 15.

4. [Local, U. S.] A veranda. **5†.** [P-] The Sublime Porte. [Wr.] [< F. *porche*, < L. *porticus*, < *porta*, door.] **porche†.**

por'cine, pôr'sin (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hog; characteristic of swine; hoggish; as, a *porcine* countenance.

Prizes of tobacco were offered to the most rapid feeder; and the spectacle then became truly *porcine*.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 38. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

[< L. *porcinus*, < *porcus*, hog.]

porc'spisce†, *n.* A porpoise.

por'cu-pine, pôr'kiu-pain, *n.* A hystricoid rodent, having the coarse hair thickly interspersed with erectile, quill-like spines, especially on the rump and tail, used for defense. The Old World or **hystricine porcupines** are all terrestrial and burrowing, and have variegated spines sometimes 12 inches long. *Hystrix cristata* is the common porcupine of the Mediterranean region; *H. leucura* is the hairy-nosed porcupine of southern Asia. The brush-tailed porcupines (*Atherura*) belong to Malaya and Africa. The New World or **synetherine porcupines** are more or less arboreal, and have short spines. *Erethizon dorsatus* is the common Canada porcupine or urson of eastern North America.

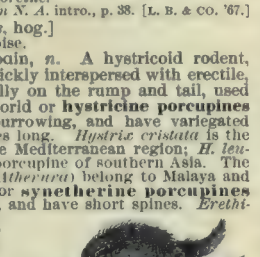

The Common American Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*). 1/12

[< OF. *porc espin; porc* (< L. *porcus*), hog; *espin* (< L. *spina*), thorn.] **por'cu-pig†; por'cu-pike†.**

—**porcupine ant-eater,** an echidna.—**por'cu-pine-crab",** *n.* A large triangular Japanese lithodoid crab (*Acantholithodes hystrix*), covered with spines.—**p.-disease,** *n.* A skin-disease, hystricismus or ichthyosis.—**p.-fish,** *n.* A diodontoid fish with spines.—**p.-grass,** *n.* A stout perennial prairie-grass (*Stipa spartea*) of Illinois, Missouri, and the region northwestward, 1 to 3 feet high, with strong twisted awns 3 to 6 inches in length.—**p.-wood,** *n.* The outer wood of the coconut-palm; so called because when cut horizontally its markings resemble porcupine-quills.

pore[1], pōr, *vi.* [PORED; POR'ING.] To gaze or ponder with close and continued application, as in reading or studying; study: with *on*, *upon*, or now more commonly with *over;* as, to *pore over* a book. **poart.**

With long *poring*, he is grown almost into a book.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford in Vacation* p. 15. [W. L. & CO.]

[ME. *poren;* cp. Sw. *pora*, work slowly.]—**por'er,** *n.*

pore[2]†, *v.* To pour.

pore, *a.* [Dial., U. S., or Obs.] Same as POOR.

pore, *n.* **1.** A small orifice or opening, especially a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue, for absorption or excretion; as, the pores of the skin (the orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands). See quotation under def. 2.

Through the secret *pores* of the skin two pounds of water are exhaled daily from every healthy adult.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Environment* p. 262. [J. P. '88.]

2. *Phys. Sci.* A minute interstice between the molecules of a body. Such interstices are called **physical pores** when the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of each other's attraction; otherwise, **sensible pores.** Compare def. 1.

The contractions and expansions resulting from variations of temperature are due to the existence of *physical pores*, whilst in the organic world the *sensible pores* are the seat of the phenomena of exhalation and absorption. In wood, sponge, and a great number of stones -- for instance, pumice-stone -- the *sensible pores* are apparent; *physical pores* never are. Yet, since the volume of every body may be diminished, we conclude that all possess *physical pores*. GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 13, p. 7. [W. W. '90.]

3. The spore-bearing tube in certain hymenomycetous fungi. **4.** Figuratively, any inlet or means of absorption or communication. [F., < L. *porus*, < Gr. *poros*, < √ *per* in *peraō*, pass.]

pore'blind"†, *a.* Purblind.

por-cu"ceph-a'li-a, pər-cu"sef-ē'li-ə *or* -ş'li-ə, *n. Teratol.* A defect in the development of the cortex of the brain, so that there is a depression in it or even a passage into the ventricles. [< Gr. *poros* (see PORE, *n.*) + *enkephalos;* see ENCEPHALON.] **por"cu-ceph'a-ly†.**

—**por-cu"ceph-al'ic, por"cu-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

pore'wort", por'wūrt", *n.* Any plant of the order *Tremandraceæ.*

por"fy-rit'ic, por'fy-ry. Porphyritic, etc. PH. S.

por'gee, pôr'gi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coarse East-Indian silk.

por'gy, pôr'gi, *n.* [POR'GIES, *pl.*] **1.** A sparoid or related fish: (1) The braize (*Pagrus vulgaris*). (2) The scup. See illus. under SCUP. (3) The sailor's-choice or pinfish. (4) The margate-fish. **2.** [Pacific Coast, U. S.] A surf-fish or holconotid. **3.** Same as ANGEL-FISH, 2 (1). **4.** [Local, U. S.] One of various other fishes: (1) The toadfish. (2) The menhaden. [Cor. of Am. Ind. *mishcuppauog;* but cp. L. *pagrus*, < Gr. *pagros*, the bream.]

Po-rif'e-ra, po-rif'ę-rə, *n. pl.* **1.** *Spong.* A division of animals, especially a class of metazoans with a traversing canal system and collar-cells, and without movable appendages; sponges. **2.** *Protoz.* The *Foraminifera.* [< L. *porus* (see PORE, *n.*) + *fero*, bear.] **Po-rif"e-ra'ta†.**—**po'ri-fer,** *n.*—**po-rif'er-an,** *a.* & *n.*

po-rif'er-ous, po-rif'ęr-us, *a.* **1.** Bearing pores. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Porifera.* [< L. *porus* (see PORE, *n.*) + *fero*, bear.] **po-rif'er-al†.**

por'i-form, pôr'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a pore; pore-like. [< L. *porus* (see PORE, *n.*) + -FORM.]

po'rism, pō'rizm, *n.* [Rare.] *Math.* **1.** A theorem or proposition that is almost axiomatic. **2.** Same as PORISM.

por'i-ness, pôr'i-nes, *n.* Porosity.

po'rism, pō'rizm, *n. Gr. Geom.* **1.** One of an ancient class of propositions intermediate between theorems and problems, but of unknown nature.

Several Greek geometers wrote books of porisms, chief among which were three by Euclid, but all have been lost, and the explanations of later commentators are unintelligible or corrupt. All writers seem to agree, however, that porisms asserted a relation between variables or affirmed the possibility of finding conditions under which a problem would become indeterminate, and that they were akin to modern problems of loci.

2. A corollary. [< F. *porisme*, < Gr. *porisma*(*t*-), corollary, < *porizō*, deduce, < *poros;* see PORE, *n.*]

—**po"ris-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a porism. **po"ris-mat'ic-al‡.**—**po-ris'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a porism; reducing a certain to an indeterminate problem. **po-ris'tic-al‡.**

Po-rit'i-dæ, po-rit'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of perforate madreporarian corals with walls very porose and corallites increasing by gemmation and united by intervening porous sclerenchyma. **Po-ri'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *porus;* see PORE, *n.*]—**po'rite,** *n.* One of the *Poritidæ.*—**po-rit'id,** *n.*—**po-ri'toid,** *a.*

pork, pôrk, *n.* **1.** The flesh of swine used as a food.

Pork averages 6 ounces and 69 grains water, 315 grains albuminoids, 385 grains bony matter, 8 ounces fat, and 105 grains mineral matter in each pound. If from a young and properly fed animal, it is appetizing, easy of digestion, and, when occasionally eaten, is highly wholesome. In cooking it loses from 30 to 40 per cent. of its weight.

The experience of every mining region demonstrates that salt *pork* is the most nutritive and stimulating diet for miners, whose labor is the most exhausting in the world. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 15, p. 185. [AM. P. CO.]

2. [Archaic.] A swine, or swine collectively.

Woe to the young posterity of *Pork!*
Their enemy is at hand. SOUTHEY *The Pig* l. 24.

3†. A pig-headed fellow. [< OF. *porc*, < L. *porcus*, hog.] **porke†.**

—**mess pork,** the best grade of pork; originally, that prepared for the officers' mess.—**pork'-butch"er,** *n.* A killer of pigs.—**p.-chop,** *n.* A small slice cut from the loins or rib part of a pig, especially one containing a part of a rib. See CHOP[1].—**p.-eater,** *n.* [Canada.] Formerly, a canoeman who voyaged from Montreal to the Lake Superior trading-posts and returned the same season. **go'er-and-com'er‡.**—**p. pie,** a pie enclosing pork.—**p.-pie hat,** a kind of hat with rolled brim, worn about 1860.—**p.-pit,** *n.* The pit of an exchange where pork is dealt in. See PIT.

Derivatives:—**pork'er,** *n.* A pig; hog, especially regarded as a source of pork.—**pork'et†,** *n.* A young hog.—**pork'ling,** *n.* A young pig.—**pork'y,** *a.* Reminding of pork; pork-like.

porke'spick†, *n.* A porcupine.

pork'wood", pôrk'wud", *n.* The brown, coarse-grained wood of a small West-Indian tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*). Called also *beefwood, corkwood,* and *pigeonwood.*

porn-, } Derived from Greek *pornē*, prostitute (prob. < **porno-.** } *pernēmi*, sell, as captives): combining forms.

—**porn"e-ras'tic,** *a.* Fond of wanton women; lascivious; lustful. [Rejected by committee on new words.]—**por'ni-al,** *a.* Licentious; meretricious.—**por-noc'ra-cy,** *n.* Rule by harlots; dominant influence of profligate women.—**por'no-graph,** *n.* An obscene picture or writing.—**por-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* A writer of obscene literature.—**por"no-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to obscene literature.—**por-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Description of prostitutes and of prostitution as related to public hygiene. **2.** Licentious art or literature.

po-ro'dic, po-rō'dic, *a.* Of or pertaining to uncrystalline or amorphous substances: a term proposed as a synonym for *colloid* by T. Sterry Hunt, in *Systematic Mineralogy* ch. 9, § 189, p. 129. [SCI. PUB. CO. '91.] [< Gr. *pōrōdēs*, like tuff-stone, < *pōros*, kind of marble, + *eidos*, form.]

po'ro-dine, pō'ro-din, *n. Petrol.* Any colloid amorphous mineral or rock, as contrasted with one that is glassy amorphous, called *hyaline;* a distinction proposed by Naumann. [< Gr. *pōrōdēs;* see PORODIC.]

por"o-din'ic, pər'o-din'ic, *a.* Having pores for the extrusion of the genital products: opposed to *schizodinic.* [< Gr. *poros*, pore, + *dinos*, whirling.]

po-rom'pha-lo-cele", po-rem'fa-lo-sēl", *n. Pathol.* An umbilical hernia with hard and thickened walls. [< Gr. *pōromphalon*, hardening of the navel (< *pōros*, stone, + *omphalos*, navel), + *kēlē*, tumor.]

Por"o-my'i-dæ, pər'o-mui'i-dî *or* -mī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anatinacean bivalves with gills obsolete, septibranchiate, and siphoseptate. **Por-o'my-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *poros*, pore, + *mys*, mussel.]

—**por"o-my'id,** *n.*—**por"o-my'oid,** *a.*

por"o-phyl'lous, pər'o-fil'us, *a. Bot.* Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points or dots. [< Gr. *poros*, pore, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Po-ro'sa, po-rō'sə, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Perforata.* [< Gr. *poros*, pore.]

po'rose, pō'rōs, *a.* **1.** Full of pores; porous; perforate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Porosa.*

po-ro'sis, po-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The formation of a callosity, or the hardening of a part. **2.** A change in the hardness or consistence of a part, due to change of nutrition and formation of connective tissue, as in the union of fractures. [< Gr. *pōrōsis*, hardening, < *pōros*, a callus.]

po-ros'i-ty, po-res'i-ti (pōr-, *S.*), *n.* **1.** The property of being porous or possessing pores. **2.** A pore.

Por"o-stom'a-ta, pər'o-stom'ə-tə, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or group of nudibranchiates with a suctorial mouth, as in *Phyllidiidæ* and *Doridopsidæ.* [< Gr. *poros*, pore, + *stoma*, mouth.] **por"o-stom'a-tous,** *a.*

po-rot'ic, po-ret'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of the growth of connective tissue. **II.** *n.* Any medicine that is efficacious in promoting the formation of callus or connective tissue. [< Gr. *pōros*, a callus.]

por'o-type, pər'o-taip, *n.* A copy of an engraved print, made by placing it in close contact with chemically prepared paper and subjecting both sheets to the action of a gas that will attack the paper where it is not protected by the inked portion of the engraving. [< Gr. *poros*, pore, + TYPE.]

por'ous, pōr'us, *S. W.* (pō'rus, *C. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Having pores; pervious because of pores. See PORE.

The frozen snow is about as *porous* as white sugar. . . . The cold air from the outside passes very slowly through the thick snow wall.
SCHWATKA *Children of the Cold* ch. 2, p. 42. [CAS. CO.]

—**por'ous-ly,** *adv.* Through or by means of pores.

por'ous-ness, pōr'us-nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being porous. **2†.** The pores of a body, collectively.

por'paise†, *n.* A porpoise. **por'pesse†.**

por'pen-tine†, *n.* A porcupine.

por'pez-ite, pôr'pez-ait, *n. Mineral.* A native alloy of gold and palladium, sometimes containing silver, from Brazil. [< *Porpez*, Brazil.] **pal-la'di-um-gold"‡.**

porphyr-, porphyro-. Derived from Greek *porphyra*, purple-fish, purple: combining forms.—**Por'phy-ra,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of floridean algæ with a membranous, gelatinous, flat frond, and dark-purple spores arranged in fours. *Porphyra laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, which run into each other, supply the laver of commerce. All the species are sometimes called *purple laver*, in distinction from *green laver*, which is of the genus *Ulva.* **2.** [p-] *Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by purple spots on the skin, due to extravasated blood: a form of purpura.—**por"phy-ris'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Scarlet fever. **por"phy-ris'mus‡.**—**por'phy-ro-gene",** *a.* Born in the purple; legitimately royal.

Round about a throne where, sitting (*Porphyrogene!*)
In state his glory well-befitting, The ruler of the realm was seen.
POE *The Haunted Palace* st. 3.

—**por'phy-roid,** *n. Petrol.* A greenish, grayish, or reddish crystalline and perfectly schistose rock, containing porphyritic crystals of feldspar: probably due to extreme dynamic metamorphism of clastic or pyroclastic (tuff) material.—**por"phy-ro-ty'phus,** *n. Pathol.* Malignant scarlet fever.—**por"phy-ru'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Passage of urine containing a purplish coloring-matter. **por"phy-u'ri-a‡.**

Por-phyr'i-o, pôr-fir'i-ō, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Porphyrioninæ.* **2.** [p-] A bird of this genus. [< L. *porphyrio*(*n*-), species of water-fowl, < Gr. *porphyriōn*, purple gallinule, < *porphyra*, purple.]

—**Por-phyr'i-o-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, generally included in *Gallinulinæ*, with bill stout, a frontal shield, and toes margined.—**por-phyr'i-o-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

por'phy-rite, pôr'fi-rait, *n. Petrol.* A porphyry in which the feldspar is plagioclase. When the porphyrite contains hornblende, it is called **diorite porphyrite;** and when it contains augite, it is called **diabase** or **augite porphyrite.** [< L. *porphyrites;* see PORPHYRY.] **por'phy-ryte‡.**

por"phy-rit'ic, pôr'fi-rit'ic, *a. Petrol.* Containing well-defined, relatively large crystals in a fine-grained or glassy base or ground-mass. **por"phy-ra'ceous‡; por"phy-rit'ic-al‡.**—**porphyritic granite,** see GRANITE.

—**por"phy-rit'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

por'phy-rize, pôr'fi-rāiz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] **1.** To render like porphyry. **2.** To grind with a muller on a slab, preferably made of porphyry. **por'phy-rise‡.**

—**por"phy-ri-za'tion,** *n.* The process of porphyrizing, or the state of being porphyrized. **por"phy-ra'tion‡; por"phy-ri-sa'tion‡.**

por"phy-ro-ge-net'ic, pôr'fi-ro-ję-net'ic, *a.* Producing porphyry. [< PORPHYRY + GENETIC.]

por"phy-ro-gen'i-tism, pôr'fi-ro-jen'i-tizm, *n.* The mode of succession in some royal families, especially in that of the Byzantine emperors, whereby the oldest porphyrogenitus succeeded his father, to the exclusion of brothers born before that event.

por"phy-ro-gen'i-tus, pôr'fi-ro-jen'i-tus, *n.* [-TI, -tai *or* -tī, *pl.*] A son born after his father's ascension of the throne. [LL., < Gr. *porphyrogenētos*. < *porphyra*, purple, + *gennētos*, begotten, < *gennaō*, beget.] **por'phy-ro-gene"‡.**

por'phy-ry, pôr'fi-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Petrol.* Any acidic igneous rock that has a crypto-crystalline or felsitic ground-mass enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz. Porphyries contain orthoclase or a very alkaline feldspar, and occupy a position structurally intermediate between granite porphyries and rhyolite. If they contain quartz they are known as **quartz-porphyry;** if not, as **quartzless porphyry** or **orthophyre.** If porphyries contain a lime-soda feldspar instead of an alkaline feldspar, they are called **porphyrites;** if they have an amorphous (glassy) base, they are called **vitrophyres.** Porphyry has a close texture and the stone is susceptible of a high polish, hence its use as an ornamental stone, as for pavements, columns, and interior decorations, notably among the ancients. The antique porphyries were of several varieties. The stone originally known as porphyry was quarried by the Egyptians in the granite found between Siut and the Red Sea. It was dark-crimson or purplish: hence the name. A similar stone, of a green color, was quarried in Greece, between Sparta and

Microstructure of Quartz-porphyry.

Marathon, and was called by the Romans *marmor Lacedæmonium rirule*. Much of the porphyry used in Rome came from Sardinia. This is similar to the Egyptian, and is called in Italian *porfido rosso antico*. Other porphyries are known in Italy, according to their color, as *porfido nero*, *porfido verde*.

2. A porphyry-moth. **3†.** A slab of porphyry used in alchemy. [< F. *porphyre*, < L. *porphyrites*, < Gr. *porphyrítēs*, < *porphyra*, purple.] **por'phire†; por'phu-rie†; por'phy-re†.**

—por'phy-ry-moth', *n.* [Eng.] A European pyralid (*Botys porphyralis*).— **p.-shell**, *n.* **1.** A dark-brown olive-shell (*Oliva porphyria*). **2.** A murex.

por'pice†, *n.* A porpoise.

por'pin, pôr'pin, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A hedgehog. **2†.** A porcupine. **por'pint†; por'point†.**

Por'pi-ta, pôr'pi-tə, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Porpitidæ*. **2.** [p-] [-TE, *pl.*] A siphonophore of this genus. [< Gr. *porpē*, brooch, < *peirō*, pierce.]

Por-pit'i-dæ, pôr-pit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of disconectous siphonophores having the umbrella circular and suctorial in the center, and blastostyles with a mouth. [< PORPITA.]

—por-pit'id, *n.*— **por'pi-toid**, *a.*

por'poise, pôr'pus, *C. S. W. Wr.* (-pois, *I.*), *n.* **1.** A delphinine cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*, without a distinct beak or rostrum, especially *P. phocæna*, common in the North Atlantic near shore, and often entering rivers. It is dusky above, white below, about 5 feet long, gregarious, and piscivorous. Called also *harbor-porpoise*, *herring-hog*, *puffing-pig*, and *snuffer*.

A school of *porpoise* flashed in view.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 13.

2. Any small cetacean, especially a dolphin. [< OF. *porpois*, lit. 'hog-fish,' < L. *porcus*, hog, + *piscis*, fish.]

por'pesse†; por'pice†; por'pus†.

—por'poise-oil'', *n.* See OIL.— **p. sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale.

por''po-ri'no, pôr''po-ri'nō, *n.* [It.] A glaze of mercury, tin, and sulfur, imitating gold: used by Italian and other artists of the middle ages for decorative purposes.

por-ra'ceous, pər-rā'shius, *a.* Being of a greenish color. [< L. *porraceus*, like leeks, < *porrum*, leek.]

por-rect', pər-rekt', *vt.* To stretch out horizontally.

por-rect', *a* *Zool.* Extended horizontally, as the long palpi of some moths. [< L. *porrectus*, pp. of *porrigo*, extend, < *por-*, forth, + *rego*, stretch.] **por-rec'tate**:.

por-rec'tion, pər-rek'shun, *n.* The act of delivering as by stretching forth the hand horizontally.

por'ret†, *n.* A small onion, leek; scallion. **por'et†.**

por'ridge, pər'ij, *v.* **1.** *t.* To supply with porridge. **II.** *i.* To be converted into porridge.

por'ridge, *n.* **1.** A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk, until it assumes a consistency.

There was for breakfast the never failing *porridge* and milk.
S. MACLEOD *Highland Parish* ch. 13, p. 282. (A. & BROS., '66.)

2. A broth or stew of vegetables, sometimes containing meat; pottage. [ME. *porrey*, < OF *porez*, < LL *porrata*, leek-broth, < L. *porrum*, leek.] **por'rage†; por'ray†; por'rey†.**

por-ri'go, pər-rī'gō *or* -rig'ō, *n.* *Pathol.* An eczematous disease of the skin, generally confined to the scalp; scald-head. [L., scurf.]

por'rin-ger, por'in-jer, *n.* **1.** A small and rather shallow dish, usually of earthenware, having straight sides and sometimes ears; a porridge-dish.

His [James Douglas's] plate was of gold and silver, consisting of pots, basins, *porringers*, cups, bottles, barrels, and such other things. SIDNEY LANIER *Boy's Froissart* ch. 17, p. 44. (S. '79.)

2. [Humorous.] A head-dress shaped like a porringer.

There is the little man with a velvet *porringer* on his head.
IRVING *Sketch-Book*, *Little Britain* p. 309. (G. P. P., '61.)

[For **porridger*, < PORRIDGE.] **por'ren-ger†.**

por'ro, pər'ō, *n.* [It.] A wart, or a warty excrescence.

por'rum, pər'um, *n.* [L.] The bulb of *Allium Porrum*, the leek, sometimes used in medicine. [C.]

port¹, pôrt, *v.* *Naut.* **1.** *t.* To turn or send to the port or larboard side; as, to *port* the helm. **II.** *i.* To turn, shift, or go toward the port side: said of a vessel.

port², *vt.* **1.** *Mil.* To carry, as a rifle or similar weapon, in both hands, diagonally across the body, with the barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the middle of the left shoulder, the forearms and piece near the body, in execution of the command "*Port* arms!"

And suffer'd Argillan, though bristled round
With all their *ported* spears, in fetters to be bound.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 8, st. 82.

2. To carry or bear.

We *ported* our canoe.
QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p. 112. (H. '92.)

[< F. *porter*, < L. *portō*, carry.] **—port'-fire**, *n.* A slow-match or match-cord, as for lighting a life-buoy.

port³, *vt.* To provide with ports, doors, or gates.

port⁴, *vt.* To bring into port.

port⁵, *n.* **1.** Any bay, cove, or inlet within which a vessel may be sheltered from storms; a harbor or haven; hence, a place of customary entry and exit for vessels. **2.** *Law.* Any place, whether on the coast or inland, designated as a point at which persons or merchandise may enter or pass out of a country, under the supervision of the customs and other proper authorities.

In England it hath always been holden, that the King is . . . the guardian of the *ports* and havens, which are the inlets and gates of the realm. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. 1, ch. 7, p. 264.

[< AS. *port*, < L. *portus*, harbor.]

—close port Eng.), a port up a river, as opposed to an **out port**, on the coast. **port'-and'mi-ral**, *n.* [Eng.] The commander-in-chief of a naval port. **—p.-bar**, *n.* **1.** An obstruction, as of spars lashed together or a chain-cable, across the entrance to a port or harbor. **2.** A natural obstruction, as of sand or silt, at a harbor's mouth. See also PORT², *n.* **—p.-charges**, *n. pl.* Dues or tolls required of vessels availing themselves of the privileges and conveniences of a port. **—p. of call**, a port where vessels are in the habit of putting in for supplies, repairs, information, etc. **—p. of delivery**, the port of unlading or destination. **—p. of entry**, a place designated by law for the entry of vessels with reference to the execution of the revenue laws. **—p.-town**, *n.* A seaport town; a town situated near a port. **—p.-warden** or **p.-captain**, *n.* An officer administering the laws and regulations of a port.

port⁶, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (a) An opening in the side of a ship of war through which cannon may be discharged; a port-hole for a gun. (b) An opening in the side of a merchant ship for receiving or discharging cargo. (c) A circular opening admitting air and light; an air-port; also, the covering for such an opening.

As she [the ship] dips, he can discern through her open *ports* the shining sea. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 1, p. 16. (T. & CO.)

2. A gate, portal, door, or other entrance; especially, the gate or portal of a town, castle, or fortress; specifically, in heraldry, such a portal used as a bearing. **3.** In mediæval armor, the socket attached to the saddle or stirrup in which the butt of a knight's lance rested when held upright. **4.** *Mach.* An orifice for the passage of a motive fluid, as air, gas, etc.; as, a steam-*port*; exhaust-*port*. **5.** In saddlery, a curved metal mouthpiece in some forms of bit. [< AS. *port*, < L. *porta*, gate, door.]

Compounds:—port'-bar'', *n.* A bar for securing a ship's ports from the inside, as in a gale. See also PORT⁴, *n.*— **p.-bit**, *n.* In saddlery, any bit with a curved metal mouthpiece.— **p.-face**, *n.* The flat surface in the distribution-chest of a steam-engine or other motor, containing the ports or openings into the motive cylinder; a valve-seat.— **p.-flange**, *n.* A batten above a ship's port-hole to keep the drip from entering.— **p.-lid**, *n.* The lid or cover of a port-hole.— **p.-lifter**, *n.* A device used to raise and lower heavy port-lids.— **p.-opening**, *n.* *Steam-engin.* **1.** The distance through which an ordinary slide-valve travels after its steam-edge is line and line with the outer edge of the end port. **2.** The amount that a port is opened for steam or exhaust.— **p.-sash**, *n.* A glazed half-port for lighting a vessel's cabin.— **p.-sill**, *n.* A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a ship's port.— **p.-stopper**, *n.* A heavy iron piece arranged to close a port, as on a battle-ship.— **port'way''**, *n.* A passage for motive fluid, between a port and a motive cylinder, as in a steam-engine.

port⁷, *n.* The left side of a vessel as one looks from stern to bow; larboard: opposed to *starboard*.

port⁸, *n.* **1.** The way in which one bears or carries himself; external appearance or manner; bearing; demeanor; carriage; mien; as, a majestic *port*.

In his *port* was the dignity of one who had borne his Majesty's commission. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter*, *The Custom-House* p. 52. (H. M. & CO. '89.)

2†. Retinue; style. [F., < *porter* (< L. *porto*), carry.]

Synonyms: see AIR.

port⁹, *n.* A class of wines, rich in alcohol, made near Porto (Oporto), Portugal; also, an imitation of these wines made in California. See WINE.

The white grapes are separated from the red, the 'white *port*' being made from the former; this wine was formerly much appreciated in England, but now finds its chief market on the Continent. H. J. NEWMAN in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 608.

[< Pg. *Oporto*, city in Portugal, < *o* (< L. *ille*), the, + *porto*, < L. *portus*, port.]

port¹⁰, *n.* Martial music played on a bagpipe. [Gael., tune.]

por'ta, pôr'tə, *n.* [POR'TÆ, pôr'tē *or* -tē, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The part of an organ where its vessels and ducts enter; especially, the transverse fissure of the liver. **2.** The foramen of Monro. [L., gate.]

port'a-bl.-ness. Portable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

port'a-ble, pôrt'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be readily carried by or with one from place to place, or readily moved from one place to another; as, a *portable* canoe.

He had a wonderful talent for packing thought close and rendering it *portable*. MACAULAY *Essays*, *Bacon* p. 265. (A. '80.)

2†. Accessible. **3†.** Endurable. **4†.** Capable of transporting. [< LL. *portabilis*, < L. *porto*, carry.]

—portable dock, a dock on the principle of a caisson, for use in repairing injuries to a vessel too slight to warrant placing her in a dry dock.

port'a-ble-ness, *n.* **port''a-bil'i-ty:.**

port'age, pôrt'ej, *vt.* To carry overland, as a boat.

The boats for this expedition were ordered to be built at Oswego. In that case they would not have to be *portaged*.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. ix. bk. xix. ch. 3, p. 381. (R. & H. '90.)

port'age¹, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting; carriage, especially of boats and stores, from one navigable body of water to another, or a way by which such transportation is made.

We did not require to make a single *portage*, . . . and it would appear to be navigable without *portages* almost to its source. A. R. C. SELWYN in *Geol. Survey Canada*, '86 p. 24 a. (D. BROS. '87.)

2. That which is transported; cargo; freight. **3.** The charge for transportation; as, I paid $50 *portage*. **4†.** Tonnage. [F., < LL. *portaticum*, carriage, < L. *porto*, carry.]

port'age², *n.* A port-hole.

Port'age group. A division in the Upper Devonian of the United States. See GEOLOGY.

por'ta-gue', *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, formerly current, varying in value from $17.50 to $22.50 United States money. **por'te-gue'; por'ti-gue'; por'tu-gue'.**

por'tal, pôr'tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or entering at a porta. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or arranged like the portal vein. [< LL. *portalis*, of a gate, < L. *porta*, gate.]

—portal circulation, the capillary transmission of venous blood from one organ of the body to another in its passage to the heart. **—p. system.** **1.** The venous plexus by which blood is taken up from the abdominal viscera into the portal vein and carried through the portal capillaries of the liver. **2.** Any system by which blood is removed by trunks that afterward break up into capillaries; as, the *portal system* of the kidney. **—p. thrombosis**, obstruction within the portal vein, as by a blood-clot due to local inflammation. **—p. vein**, the large vessel that conveys blood from the intestines and other abdominal viscera to the liver, there breaking up into a system of capillaries.

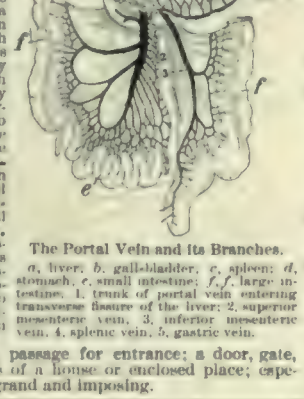

The Portal Vein and its Branches.

a, liver. *b*, gall-bladder. *c*, spleen. *d*, stomach. *e*, small intestine. *f*, *f*, large intestines. 1, trunk of portal vein entering transverse fissure of the liver; 2, superior mesenteric vein. 3, inferior mesenteric vein. 4, splenic vein. 5, gastric vein.

por'tal, *n.* **1.** A passage for entrance; a door, gate, or entranceway, as of a house or enclosed place; especially, one that is grand and imposing.

Great sapphire-studded *portals* suddenly
Opened on vast Ionic galleries. ALDRICH *Hascheesh* st. 1.

2. *Arch.* (1) A small square corner in a room, separated from the rest by wainscoting, and serving as a vestibule. (2) The architectural composition that includes the entrances and porches of a large church or similar building; an entrance-façade. (3) An important or architecturally conspicuous gate or door. (4) The smaller of two gates, where there are two of different sizes at one place.

3. Figuratively, any opening or entrance resembling or suggesting the portal of an edifice: often in the plural.

Famine and Fear crouch by the *portals* of literature as they crouch at the gates of the Virgilian Hades.
A. LANG *How to Fail in Literature* p. 10. (F. & T. '90.)

[OF., < LL. *portale*, < L. *porta*, gate.] **por'tall†.**

Synonyms: see ENTRANCE.

por''ta-men'to, pôr'tə-men'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Same as GLIDE, 2. **2.** Loosely, a legato passage or effect.

port'ance†, *n.* Personal carriage; deportment; mien.

por'tass†, *n.* A prayer-book; breviary. **por'tace†; por'tesse†; por'tu-a-ry†; por'tus†.**

por'tate, pôr'tet *or* -tāt, *a.* *Her.* Represented as if being carried: said of a cross placed diagonally on an escutcheon. [< L. *portatus*, pp. of *porto*, carry.] **por'tant†.**

por'ta-til(e, pôr'tə-til, *a.* Portable: especially in the phrase **portatile altar.**

por'ta-tive, pôr'tə-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to carrying; capable of carrying; as, a *portative* mind. **2.** Easily carried; portable: obsolete except in **portative organ.** [< F. *portatif*, < L. *portatus*, pp. of *porto*, carry.]

—portative force (*Physics*), the lifting power of a magnet; the force required to separate a magnet from its keeper; measured by the greatest weight the magnet will sustain. Proportionally to the mass of the magnet, it rapidly diminishes as the size of the magnet increases.

por-ta'to, pôr-tä'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Lengthened; sustained.

port'bar', etc. See PORT³ and PORT⁸.

port''caus'tic, pôrt'-kôs'tic, *n.* *Surg.* A case by means of which to apply or in which to carry caustic.

port''cray'on, pôrt'-krē'ən, *n.* A metal holder for a pencil or crayon, with a spring clasp secured by an adjustable ring: used in sketching to clasp the crayon, give firmness to the touch, and protect the fingers. [< F. *porte-crayon*, < *porter* (see PORT², *v.*); and see CRAYON.]

porte''cray'on:.

port-cul'lis, *vt.* To provide with a portcullis; hence, to protect or to shut in.

port-cul'lis, pôrt-cul'is, *n.* **1.** A grating or framework made of strong bars of wood or iron, sharp-pointed at the lower end, sliding vertically in grooves on either side of the portal of a fortified place, and so adjusted as to be let fall swiftly and suddenly in case of surprise, to protect the gate from assault: commonly used in the middle ages after the 12th century.

A Portcullis in the Castle of Carcassonne, France.

And up, like a weary yawn, with its pulleys
Went, in a shriek, the rusty *portcullis*.
BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* st. 6.

2. *Her.* (1) Same as LATTICE, 2. (2) The representation of a portcullis, used as a bearing: a favorite Tudor badge. **3.** One of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds. **4†.** One of several coins (a crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence) issued in England, during the reign of Elizabeth, for the East India Company. [< OF. *porte coulisse*; *porte* (< L. *porta*), gate; *coulisse*, f. s. of *coulis*, sliding, < LL. *colatus*, pp. of *colo*, flow, < L. *colum*, strainer.] **port'cluse†.**

Porte, pôrt, *n.* The Ottoman or Turkish government: with the definite article. See the phrase. [F., for *Sublime Porte* (*Porte* (< L. *porta*), gate), trans. of Turk. *bâb'ally*, high gate (justice being dispensed at the palace gate).] **—Sublime Porte.** **1.** The government of the Turkish or Ottoman empire, the cabinet representing it, or, in diplomatic or political use, the country itself. **2.** A building containing four Turkish departments of state—the Grand Vizarat, the Foreign Office, the Interior, and the State Council.

The term *Sublime Porte* is never used of the person of the Sultan. It simply means the government, the cabinet, or the country; . . . also, a large building . . . which gives shelter to four different departments. M. NORDHIAN First Secretary of Turkish Legation, Washington, in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Feb. 18, '94.

porte-. Derived from French *porter*, carry (see PORT², *v.*): a combining form used in various French names of devices for holding or carrying.—**porte'-ac''id**, *n.* A tube or dropper for holding acid when used for local application.— **porte'-ai''guille'**, pôrt'-ā''gwīl', *n.* *Surg.* A forceps so constructed as to take firm hold of a needle for the insertion of sutures.— **porte'-bon''heur'**, -bōn''ōr', *n.* An amulet or charm worn to bring good luck.— **porte'-bou''gie**, *n.* A small tube by which a bougie is conducted into the urethra.— **porte'-dra''peau'**, -drȧ'pō', *n.* A device for hoisting a flag. **porte'-feuille'**, *n.* A portfolio.— **porte'-lu''mière'**, *n.* A mirror arranged to throw parallel rays of light in any desired direction: a substitute for a heliostat.— **porte'-mèche'**, -mèsh', *n.* *Surg.* A silver wire 4 or 5 inches long, with a forked end, used to apply a pledget of lint to fistulas or deep ulcers.

porte'-co''chère', pôrt'-cō''shâr', *n.* **1.** A doorway by which a carriage or coach may be driven under or through a portion of a building or into a courtyard. **2.** A carriage-porch. See CARRIAGE. [F., < *porte* (< L. *porta*), gate, + *cochère*, < *coche*; see COACH, *n.*]

port'ed, pôrt'ed, *a.* **1.** *Mach.* Furnished with ports. **2†.** Having gates.

port''e-lec'tric, pôrt''ē-lec'tric, *a.* Carrying by electricity: applied to a proposed system of transmission of packages, etc., by a series of advancing spiral coils in line, through which a cigar-shaped car is drawn by their successive magnetic attraction, the current being temporarily switched into each coil by the movement of the car itself as it approaches them. [< F. *porter* (see PORT², *v.*) + ELECTRIC.]

porte'mon-nale'', pôrt'mon-nā'', *n.* A pocket-book for money; especially, a small purse with clasps. [F., < *porter* (see PORT², *v.*) + *monnaie*, MONEY.]

por-tend', pôr-tend', *vt.* **1.** To indicate as being about to happen, especially by previous signs; presage; said generally of some evil or momentous event.

It was the second of March, . . . dark and stormy, as if the elements *portended* the calamities that ensued.
LINGARD *England* vol. n. ch. 4, p. 140. (E. C., '27.)

2†. To stretch forth; extend. [< L. *portendo*, foretell, < *por-* (< *pro*), toward, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Synonyms: see AUGUR.

por-tent', pōr-tent' *or* pōr'tent (XIII), *n.* Anything that portends or indicates what is to happen; a sign or omen betokening an event, especially a momentous or calamitous event. [< OF. *portente*, < L. *portentum*, < *portentus*, pp. of *portendo;* see PORTEND.]

No one is so firmly convinced of the reality of lucky and unlucky days, and of supernatural *portents*, as the sailor.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 385. [A. '73.]

Synonyms: see PRODIGY.

por-ten'tion†, *n.* A portending; portent. **por-ten'siou**†.

por-tent'ous, pōr-tent'us, *a.* **1.** Full of portents of ill; ominous; threatening disaster; as, a *portentous* crisis.

It is the invalidation of the moral code, the prevalence of ethical agnosticism, the scepticism as to all first principles of conduct, which I account so *portentous* a sign of our own times.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 1, p. 7. [C. & H. '90.]

2. Of strange and ill-boding character, as if supernatural; monstrous; prodigious; dreadful: sometimes in a humorous sense; as, a *portentous* sigh escaped him; a *portentous* error. [< OF. *portenteux*, < L. *portentosus*, < *portentum;* see PORTENT.] **por-tent'ive**†.

Synonyms: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.

—**por-tent'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**por-tent'ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being portentous.

por'ter[1], pōr'ter, *n.* **1.** One who carries; specifically, one whose business it is to handle or carry burdens, as travelers' luggage, etc., for hire; as, a hotel *porter*.

The *porters* were shouting, singing, and dancing according to their habit when they are on the march.
A. J. WAUTERS *Stanley's Emin Expedition* ch. 16, p. 297. [L. '90.]

2. Anything used to bear, carry, or support. (1) A long iron bar attached to a forging or a piece in process of forging, and by which to swing and turn it. (2) A temporary tang or extension on an article for convenience in forging. (3) [Scot.] In plain weaving, 20 splits in the reed. (4) A wheeled support for sustaining an adjusted traction-rope; a rope-porter. (5)† A lever. **3.** [Eng.] A petty court-officer, bearing a white or silver wand of office. **4.** *Eccl.* Same as OSTIARY. [< F. *porteur*, < LL. *portator*, < L. *porto*, carry.]

—**por'ter-age**, *n.* **1.** The business or work of a porter. **2.** A porter's charges; cost of carriage.—**por'ter-ess**, *n.* Same as PORTRESS.

por'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A keeper of a door or gate. **2.** One who waits at a door to carry messages. [< F. *portier*, < LL. *portarius*, < L. *porta*, door.]

por'ter[3], *n.* A very dark brown malt liquor of English origin, essentially the same as ale: brewed from a highly kilned brown malt and hops, but sometimes colored with burnt sugar or other coloring-matter. [< PORTER[1], *n.*, either from its strength or from its popularity with porters.]

por'ter-house", pōr'ter-hous", *n.* **1.** A place where porter, ale, etc., are retailed. **2.** A restaurant; chop-house. —**porter-house steak** [U. S.], a choice cut of beefsteak, usually next to the sirloin and including part of the tenderloin: said to be so called from a New York porter-house where it first came into vogue. See illus. under BEEF.

por'ter-ly, pōr'ter-li, *a.* [Rare.] Like a porter; rude; coarse.

por'tesse†, *n.* Same as PORTASS.

port'-fire", *n.* See PORT[2], *v.*

port-fo'li-o, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* **1.** A portable case of two or more leaves, for holding writing-materials, drawings, engravings, etc. **2.** Figuratively, the office of a cabinet minister; ministry or secretaryship; as, the *portfolio* of war. [< Sp. *portafolio*, < L. *porto*, carry, + *folium*, leaf.]

port'glave†, *n.* **1.** An attendant bearing a glave. **2.** An officer whose official badge was a glave. **port'glaive**†.

port'grave†, *n.* Same as PORTREEVE. **port'greve**†.

port'-hole", pōrt'-hōl', *n.* **1.** A small opening in a ship's side, as for the admission of light and air, or for discharging cannon; a port. **2.** The entrance to a port in a motor. See PORT[2], *n.*

por'ti-co, pōr'ti-cō, *n.* [-COES or -COS, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* An open space or ambulatory, with roof supported by columns, sometimes as a detached colonnade, but generally as a porch before the entrance to a building. In classical architecture, if projecting from the building, it is called a **prostyle portico;** if occupying a recess within the walls, it is said to be *in antis*. See ANTA. **por'ti-cus**†. **2.** The school of Stoic philosophy. See PORCH.

Portico of the Washington Mansion at Mount Vernon.

From the *portico*, the Roman civilians learned to live, to reason, and to die.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. iv, ch. 44, p. 323. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

[It., < L. *porticus;* see PORCH.]

—**por'ti-coed**, *a.* Furnished with a portico or porticoes.

por"tière', pōr'tiār', *n.* [F.] A curtain for use in a doorway, either instead of a door or as an ornament.

Figures go by in blankets which one hankers to take from them for *portières* or rugs.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* p. 41. [H. '83.]

por"ti-fo'ri-um†, *n.* A breviary: a term in England in the middle ages. **por'tass**†; **port'fo-ry**†; **por'tua-ry**†.

port'i-fy, pōrt'i-fai, *vt.* [Humorous.] To attach undue importance to (oneself); magnify. [< PORT[5], *n.*, + -FY: from the saying 'Claret would be port if it could.']

por'ti-gue†, *n.* Same as PORTAGUE.

Por'tin-gal†, *a.* & *n.* Portuguese. **Por'tin-gale**†.

por'ti-o, pōr'shi-ō *or* -ti-ō, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A principal division or part; as, the **portio minor** of the trifacial nerve.

por'tion, pōr'shun, *vt.* **1.** To divide into shares for distribution; allot shares of; parcel; apportion.

The country was *portioned* out among the captains of the invaders.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. To endow with a portion; as, to *portion* a bride.

Synonyms: see ALLOT.

por'tion, *n.* **1.** A part of a whole, whether separated from it or not; as, a *portion* of an apple; a *portion* of time.

Great Truths are *portions* of the soul of man;
Great souls are *portions* of Eternity.
LOWELL *Sonnets* sonnet vi, l. 1.

2. A proportionate part assigned or appropriate to an individual or company; an allotment; a share; especially, the amount of any kind of food usually served to one person; as, one *portion* of roast beef. **3.** The part of an estate coming to an heir; an inheritance; also, a sum of money secured to a child out of property springing from or settled upon a parent. **4.** A wife's dowry. **5.** One's appointed or destined share of good or evil; lot; fortune; privilege; destiny. [F., < L. *portio(n-)*, portion.] **por'cion**†.

Synonyms: part, proportion. When any whole is divided into *parts*, any *part* that is allotted to some person, thing, subject, or purpose is called a *portion*, though the division may be by no fixed rule or relation; a father may divide his estate by will among his children so as to make their several *portions* great or small, according to his arbitrary and unreasonable caprice. When we speak of a *part* as a *proportion*, we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. *Proportion* is often used where *part* or *portion* would be more appropriate. See PART.

—**por'tion-a-bl(e**, *a.* Proportional.—**por'tion-er**, *n.* **1.** One who divides in shares. **2.** *Eccl.* A minister who shares with another the incumbency and revenues of a benefice. **3.** *Scots Law.* The proprietor or tenant of a small feu or portion of land.—**por'tion-ist**, *n.* **1.** Same as PORTIONER, 2. **2.** In Merton College, Oxford, a scholar supported on the foundation; a postmaster.—**por'tion-less**, *a.* Having no portion; especially, having no marriage-portion.

por'tiond, *pp.* Portioned. PHIL. SOC.

por'tise†, *n.* Same as PORTASS.

Port'land beds, see PORTLANDIAN.

Port'land ce-ment', P. stone, P. vase, see CEMENT, etc.

Port-land'i-an, pōrt-land'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Portland, a peninsula in England; specifically, noting the Portland beds (limestone strata of the Upper Oolite of England). See BED, and chart under GEOLOGY.

port'last, pōrt'łast, *n.* The gunwale of a vessel. [< PORT[3], *v.*, + LAST[3], *n.*] **por'toise**‡.

port'-lid", etc. See PORT[2], *n.*

port'ly, pōrt'li, *a.* **1.** Of a full habit; somewhat stout or corpulent. **2.** Of a stately appearance and carriage; of dignified demeanor.

Lo! where she comes along with *portly* pace.
SPENSER *Epithalamion* l. 148.

3†. Swelling; full, as a sail.

Synonyms: see CORPULENT.

—**port'li-ness**, *n.*

port'man, pōrt'man, *n.* [PORT'MEN, *pl.*] An inhabitant of a port-town, or of one of the Cinque Ports.

port-man'teau, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* **1.** A case, usually of leather, for carrying clothing behind a saddle; hence, a satchel or small trunk. **2.** A hook on which to hang clothing. [< F. *portemanteau*, < *porter* (see PORT[2], *v.*); and see MANTEAU.] **port-man'tick**†; **port-man'tle**†; **port-man'tu-a**†.

port'mote, pōrt'mōt, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A mote composed of citizens of a port-town. [< AS. *port* (see PORT[1], *n.*) + *gemōt*, meeting.] **port'man-mote"**‡.

por'toir†, *n.* A bearer or producer.

por'toise, pōr'tiz, *n.* *Naut.* A gunwale of a ship. [< OF. *portoire*, bearer, < *porter;* see PORT[2], *v.*]—**à portoise**, on the gunwale, as a ship's lower yards so resting.

por"to-la'no, pōr'to-lā'nō, *n.* [It.] A medieval map or chart on which harbors or ports are indicated.

We can trace it [the word *Brazil*] back into the *portolanos* of the middle of the fourteenth century.
JUSTIN WINSOR *Columbus* ch. 6, p. 113. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

port'o"pen-ing, *n.* See PORT[2], *n.*

por'tos†, *n.* Same as PORTASS. **por'toos**†; **por'tous**†.

port'panel, *n.* A cloth in which bread was carried to avoid touching it with the hands.

por'trait†, *vt.* To delineate; portray; draw. **pour'traict**†.

por'trait, pōr'trēt, *n.* **1.** A likeness of an individual produced by art, as in oils, water-color, crayon, engraving, photography, or sculpture; especially, a painting representing the face of a real person, usually with more or less detail of the figure; a picture of a person.

The different sizes of portraits, as designated by the National Academy of Design, New York, are as follows:

	in.	in.		in.	in.
Small head size,	20	by 24	Half-length,	40	by 50
Head size,	22	" 27	Bishop's half-length,	44	" 56
Three-quarter size,	25	" 30	Small whole-length,	52	" 88
Kit-kat,	29	" 36	Whole-length,	58	" 94
Small half-length,	34	" 44	Bishop's whole-length,	70	" 106

2. A graphic description of something having existence; a delineation by means of word-painting.

The Blithedale Romance was, very properly, never recognised by the Brook Farmers as an accurate *portrait* of their little colony.
H. JAMES, JR. *Hawthorne* ch. 4, p. 75. [H. '80.]

[F., < LL. *protractus*, pp. of *protraho;* see PORTRAY.]

por'tract†; **pour'traict**†; **pour'trait**†.

—**Berlin portrait**, a photograph to which a mezzotint effect has been given by placing a ground glass over the negative during the printing.—**por'trait-bust"**, *n.* *Sculp.* A bust true to nature, as distinguished from one that is ideal.—**p.-gallery**, *n.* A gallery of portraits, usually of family or ancestral portraits.—**p.-painter**, *n.* One whose business is the painting of portraits.—**p.-painting**, *n.*—**p.-statue**, *n.* Compare PORTRAIT-BUST.—**p.-stone**, *n.* *Gem-cutting.* A flat diamond, sometimes with several rows of facets around its edge, for covering very small portraits.

por'trait-ist, pōr'trēt-ist, *n.* One who makes portraits, as a portrait-painter or a photographer.

It may have been a subtle flattery on the part of Rembrandt to give to his sitters a wise and meditative look, as other *portraitists* add beauty to the features.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 260. [MACM. '68.]

por'trai-ture†, *vt.* To portray.

por'trai-ture, pōr'trē-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** A representation of an object, whether by drawing, painting, sculpture, or verbal description; a picture; delineation.

The pencil of Cervantes has given a far more distinct and a richer *portraiture* of life in Spain in the sixteenth century than can be gathered from a library of monkish chronicles.
PRESCOTT *Biog. and Crit. Miscellanies, Cervantes* p. 161. [H. '45.]

2. The act or art of portraying or depicting; especially, the art or practise of making portraits.

All *portraiture* is in its origin funerary—that is to say, the earliest known specimens of *portraiture* are found in tombs, and represent the dead.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* ch. 4, p. 115. [H. '92.]

3. Portraits or pictures collectively. **por'tra-ture**†; **por'trei-ture**†; **pour'trai-ture**†.

por-tray', pōr-trē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent naturally and vividly, whether by drawing, painting, sculpture, etc., or by verbal description; paint or draw the likeness of; depict; as, the author *portrays* his characters to the life.

In a word, Shakspere's method is to depict a human soul in action, with all the pertinent play of circumstance, while Browning's is to *portray* the processes of its mental and spiritual development.
W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 2, p. 37. [W. 8. '90.]

2†. To adorn with portraits.

II†. *i.* To paint. [< F. *portraire*, < LL. *protraho*, paint, < L. *protraho*, draw forth, < *pro*, forth, + *traho*, draw.] **por-trey'**†; **pour-tray'**†.

Synonyms: see DELINEATE; IMITATE.

—**por-tray'al**, *n.* The act of portraying by any method of depiction or delineation; as, the *portrayal* of a character on the stage.—**por-tray'er**, *n.*

por-trayd', *pp.* Portrayed. PHIL. SOC.

port'reeve, pōrt'rīv, *n.* In early England, an officer appointed chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Its [London's] chief officer under the Saxons was called the *Portreeve*.
HARE *Walks in London* vol. i, intro., p. 20. [R. & S.]

[< AS. *portgerēfa*, < *port* (see PORT[1], *n.*) + *gerēfa;* see REEVE[1], *n.*] **port'grave**†; **port'greve**†.

por'tress, pōr'tres, *n.* A female porter or doorkeeper. **por'ter-ess**‡; **por'ter-esse**†.

Port'-Roy'al-ist, pōrt'-roi'al-ist, *a.* Pertaining to the system of education introduced (17th century) at the Convent of Port Royal, France, embodying important changes in the classical system then generally prevalent, exalting the moral element, and substituting individual development for the training system of the Jesuits.

Port'-Roy'al-ist, *n.* An inmate of the convent at Port Royal, near Paris, when it was the abode of Jansenists (17th century), including Arnauld, Pascal, and other famous scholars.

port'-sale", pōrt'-sēl', *n.* A public auction or sale.

port'-sash", etc. See PORT[2], *n.*

por'tu-a-ry†, *n.* Same as PORTASS.

Por'tu-gal†, *n.* A Portuguese.

por'tu-gue†, *n.* Same as PORTAGUE.

Por"tu-guese', pōr'chu-gīs', *C.*[1] (-gīz', *C.*[2]; pōr'tiu-gīz, *E. W. Wr.*; per'tiū-gīz, *S.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal.—**Portuguese trade-wind**, a northeast wind similar to the trade-wind, felt along the coast of Portugal.

Por"tu-guese', *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of Portugal; collectively, the people of Portugal, Celtiberian in blood, mixed with Semitic and North-African. **2.** The language of Portugal, forming with the Spanish the Hispano-Portuguese group of Romance languages.

Por"tu-la'ca, pōr'tiu-lē'ca, *C.*[1] *E. Wr.*, *or* pōr'tiu-lak'a, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] (pōr'-, *W.*[1]), *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, fleshy herbs of the purslane family (*Portulacaceæ*), with scattered leaves, ephemeral yellow, purple, red, or white flowers, opening only in sunshine, and a globular, one-celled, many-seeded pod opening transversely by a lid. *P. oleracea* is the common purslane, and *P. grandiflora*, the ornamental garden portulaca or sun-plant, from Brazil. **2.** [p-] Any plant of this genus. [L., purslane.]

Portulaca oleracea (Common Purslane).

Por"tu-la-ca'ce-æ, pōr'tiu-la-kē'sē-ī *or* -tu-la-cē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants—the purslane family—having succulent leaves and regular but unsymmetrical flowers. There are 18 genera and 150 species. [< PORTULACA.] **Por"tu-la'ce-æ**‡.

—**por"tu-la-ca'ceous**, *a.*

Por-tu'ni-dæ, pōr-tiū'ni-dī *or* -tū'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of cancroidean crabs with the last joints of the hindmost limbs lamellar and natatorial; swimming crabs.

Por-tu'nus, *n.* (t. g.) [L., the god who protected harbors, < *portus*, harbor.]—**por-tu'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**por-tu'nid**, *n.*—**por-tu'noid**, *a.*

por'ture†, *n.* Deportment; demeanor.

por'ture[2]†, *n.* Portraiture. **por'tu-ra-ture**†.

port wine. Same as PORT[5], *n.*

Por"u-lo'sa, pōr'u-lō'sa, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of radiolarians having the central capsule spherical, without a principal aperture, and with innumerable fine pores. [< L. *porus;* see PORE, *n.*]

por'wig"gle†, *n.* A polliwig; tadpole. **por'wig-le**†.

por'y†, *a.* Porous.

pos, pōz, *a.* [Slang.] Positive: an abbreviation. **poz**‡.

po-sa'da, pō-sā'da, *n.* [Sp.] An inn.

Instead of the *posada* by the water-side, I take up my quarters at a hotel.
R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba* ch. 15, p. 162. [T. & F. '59.]

po-sau'ne, po-sau'nē, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* **1.** A trombone. **2.** A reed-stop in an organ.

pos'ca, pos'ca, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A mixture of vinegar and water, used as a drink by the lower orders.

pose[1], pōz, *v.* [POSED; PO'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to assume an attitude; place in a pose; as, to *pose* a model. **2.** To state as a proposition; posit; affirm; lay down.

The creed lies far beyond that initial phase of monotheism which elsewhere we *posed* as the limits of our special field of enquiry.
C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 10, p. 462. [S. '82.]

3. [Rare.] To conduct; bear; as, to *pose* oneself with dignity. **4**†. To put; place; also, to suppose.

II. *i.* **1.** To assume a pose, literally or figuratively; affect; put on airs; posture; as, to *pose* as a reformer. **2**†. To put a case. [< F. *poser*, put, < LL. *pausō*, < L. *pausō*, cease, < *pausa;* see PAUSE, *n.*]

pose[2], *vt.* [POSED; PO'SING.] **1.** To puzzle or confuse by propounding a question hard to answer.

The child is an incarnate question, *posing* all his elders.
C. A. BARTOL *Radical Problems* ch. 1, p. 1. [R. BROS. '72.]

2†. To examine or question closely. [Short for OPPOSE.]

Synonyms: see PERPLEX.

po"sé', pō"zē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* In position as though standing still; statant, as a lion.

pose[1], pōz, *n.* **1.** The position of the whole or part of the body, whether studied or assumed naturally; especially, an attitude or posture to be copied in a portrait or statue; as, the *pose* of the head.

And seated herself before the room in an admirable *pose*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 27. [H. '76.]

2. [Scot.] A secret hoard. [F., < *poser;* see POSE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see ATTITUDE.

—**pose of a muscle** (*Physiol.*), the period, between stimulation and response, when the muscular fiber is quiet.

pose[2]†, *n.* Cold in the head; catarrh.

posed†, *a.* Steady; staid; well balanced.

Po-sei'de-on, po-sai'de-ōn, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

Po-sei'don, po-sī'dŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of the sea, son of Kronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, and husband of Amphitrite: identified by the Romans with Neptune. The Isthmian games were in his honor, and the horse, the dolphin, and the pine-tree were sacred to him.

—Po"sei-do'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

po'ser, pō'zẽr, *n.* **1.** A question or problem difficult to answer; a puzzling proposition. **2.** An examiner: obsolete except at some English schools.

po"seur', pō'zûr'. [F.] [Slang.] **I.** *a.* Given to posing or attitudinizing; as, he is manifestly *poseur*. **II.** *n.* One who poses or attitudinizes.

po'sied, pō'zid, *a.* Inscribed with a posy, as a ring.

po'sing-ly, pō'zing-li, *adv.* So as to puzzle.

pos'it, poz'it, *vt.* **1.** *Logic.* To lay down as a principle or state as a fact; assume the truth or existence of as a premise; affirm.

On the basis of certain impressions, we *posit* material objects. On the basis of other impressions, we *posit* spirits like our own. On the basis of its total mental and moral experience, the race has *posited* God. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* ch. 2, p. 79. [P. & H. '79.]

2. To dispose, as a body, in relation to other bodies; present in an orderly manner; place; put; set.

There is a certain natural fitness in beginning the description of a country by *positing* its geography.
P. LOWELL *Chŏson* ch. 2, p. 11. [T. & CO. '85.]

[< L. *positus*, pp. of *ponŏ*, place.]

—pos'it, *n.* That which is posited.

po-si'tion, po-zish'un, *vt.* To place in position; give a fixed place to.

po-si'tion, *n.* **1.** The manner in which a thing is placed, or the state of being placed; also, the place where it is situated; the space-relations of a body viewed as a whole. (1) The situation or direction of a geometrical magnitude or a body with reference to other magnitudes or bodies; as, a perpendicular or oblique *position*.

The *position* of a thing is inconceivable, save by thinking of that thing as at some distance from one or more other things. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. ii, pt. vi, ch. 13, p. 174. [A. '90.]

(2) Disposition of the parts of the body; posture; as, a graceful *position;* specifically, posture according to prescribed rule; as, the scholars were in *position*. (3) Place occupied by or assigned to a person or thing; suitable or proper place; in military usage, ground taken for attack or defense; as, the *position* of a word in a sentence.

General Meade . . . maneuvred to select a *position* where he would have the advantage, and he selected one with such judgment that Lee declined to attack it. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. viii, ch. 9, p. 241. [C. CO. '90.]

2. Hence, sphere or place of influence, work, or duty. (1) Relative social standing or status; when unqualified, high rank; as, wealth commands *position*.

At that time I became one of the Tutors of my College, and this gave me *position*. NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. iii, p. 66. [A. '65.]

(2) Place, office, or employment; as, he lost his *position;* a bad use of the word. **3.** The act of positing a principle or proposition, or the proposition posited, tenet; also, ground of argument; hence, attitude assumed with reference to a subject; point of view; standpoint: approaching def. 1 (3); as, his *position* on the labor question.

Many *positions* are often on the tongue, and seldom in the mind. JOHNSON *The Idler* Apr. 22, 1758.

4. *Math.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values, finding the amount by which they fail to lead to the required result, and then making an adjustment. Called also *trial and error*. It is **single position** when one value is assumed; **double p.** when two are assumed. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The arrangement of the notes of a chord.

The **first position** has the fundamental lowest, the **second p.** has the second note lowest, and so on. If the notes are as near each other as possible, the chord is in **close p.;** otherwise, in **open p.**

(2) The place of the left hand on the tenor violin or the violoncello. **6.** *Anc. Pros.* The situation of a vowel **before two consonants or their equivalent, causing** prolonged utterance so that a short vowel is treated as long. Such a vowel, or the syllable containing it, is said to be **long by position.** **7.** *Phonet.* Pose; attitude. **8.** *Obstet.* Direction, usually with reference to the occiput, of a fetus in presentation. [F., < L. *positiŏn-*, < *positus;* see POSIT.]

Synonyms: see ATTITUDE; CIRCUMSTANCE.

Compounds, etc.: **—angle of position,** same as POSITION-ANGLE. **—apparent p.,** the position in which an object appears to be when seen through a refracting medium, as water, as distinguished from its real position. **—geographical p.,** the position of a place as determined by its latitude, longitude, and altitude above sea-level. **—po-si'tion-an"gle,** *n. Astron.* The angle made with the hour-circle by a line passing from one star or point to another star or point, measured at the brighter object, reckoned from the north through the east. **—p. cosine,** *n. Math.* The cosine of the angle that a given line makes with an axis of coördinates: often used to define the position of the line. **—p. finder,** *n. Ordnance.* An arrangement of telescopes and electrical apparatus by which a gunner may point his piece at an object not visible to him. An observer in an elevated position with a telescope has electrical control over movable bars near the gun, and thus directs the gunner, through the medium of a map of the region within range. **—p. micrometer,** *n.* A micrometer used for measuring angles of position on a graduated disk by means of a thread or filament of wire carried around the common focus of the eye- and object-glasses in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope.

po-si'tion-al, po-zish'un-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to position; now chiefly in the following phrase.

—positional coördinates (*Mech.*), quantities, employed to fix a system, occurring explicitly in expressions for kinetic and potential energies.

—po-si'tion-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to position.

pos'i-tiv-, -ly, -ness. Positive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pos'i-tive, poz'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** Having existence that is defined or determined by the presence of some condition and not by its absence; that is or may be directly affirmed; **real; actual; existing; hence, appreciable or determinable** by sense or sensation; opposed to *negative;* as, not merely **relief,** but *positive* **pleasure; *positive* good; *positive* right.**

Neither of them (Goethe and Carlyle) ever had anything *positive* to furnish in religion, . . . all they had to utter was blankly negative. MCCOSH *Christ and Positiv.* lect. vi, p. 159. [C. & BROS. '71.]

2. Inherent in a thing by and of itself, irrespective of its relations to other things, or to human judgment or feeling; absolute; inherent: opposed to *relative*.

Beauty is a thing much too affecting not to depend upon some *positive* qualities. BURKE *Sublime* pt. iii, § 12, p. 83. [BELL '90.]

3. Openly and plainly expressed; explicit; express; direct; emphatic: opposed to *implied* or *inferred;* as, a *positive* promise; a *positive* denial.

One *positive* word is worth a dozen points of interrogation.
AUSTIN PHELPS *My Portfolio* ch. 6, p. 65. [S. '82.]

4. Laid down or uttered by competent authority. (1) Not admitting of question or discretion; imperative; as, a *positive* command. (2) Arbitrarily prescribed; determined by special enactment, agreement, or convention, rather than finding its basis in the nature of things; dependent on authority: opposed to *natural;* as, *positive* law. See LAW. **5.** Not admitting of doubt or denial; incontestable; undeniable; certain; sure; as, proof *positive*. **6.** Of persons, free from doubt or hesitation; confident; assured; decided; certain; also, in a bad sense, overconfident; dictatorial; dogmatic; as, the witness is *positive;* a *positive*, testy old gentleman. **7.** Of or pertaining to positivism; viewed or presented from the point of view of the positive philosophy; positivistic.

This *positive* science of history seems to us to gain the whole world and to lose its own soul, and so to profit us little.
NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* ch. 3, p. 64. [S. '79.]

8. *Math. & Phys. Sci.* Noting that one of two opposed directions, qualities, etc., which is assumed as primary, either arbitrarily or to correspond with some previous assumption: opposed to *negative;* usually denoted by the sign +. (1) Greater than zero; to be added; additive; plus: said of quantities. (2) In coördinate geometry, situated or measured upward from the axis of *X* or to the right of the axis of *Y*. (3) In the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock: said of a rotation. (4) *Elec.* Having relatively high potential. Specifically: (*a*) Noting that metal of a voltaic couple (as the zinc in a zinc-carbon couple) that is acted on by the fluid, and the direction, in the circuit, of a current assumed to flow from this metal to the other through the fluid and back again outside. (*b*) Noting the kind of electrification assumed by glass when rubbed with silk; vitreous. (*c*) Denoting that plate of a storage-battery which is connected with the positive terminal of the charging source. See ELECTRIFICATION; POTENTIAL. (5) *Magnetism.* Noting the north-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is repelled by another or by a current. (6) *Crystal.* Having the index of refraction of the ordinary ray less than that of the extraordinary; having the acute bisectrix the axis of least elasticity: said of doubly refracting crystals. (7) Tending to increase the distance between the acting bodies: said of a force.

9. *Phot.* Having the lights and shades in their natural relation, that is, the lights showing light and the shades dark, instead of being reversed as in a negative. **10.** *Gram.* Being the simple uncompared form of the adjective or adverb, as *good, badly*. **11.** *Logic.* Implying the presence of some real mark or property: said of a term, as *man, tree*. **12.** Fixed in place: opposed to *portative;* now only in the phrase *positive organ*. See ORGAN. **13†.** Actually officiating; de facto; as, a *positive* ruler. [< OF. *positif*, < L. *positivus*, < *positus;* see POSIT.] **pos'i-tiv.**

Synonyms: see ACTUAL; DOGMATIC.

—positive law, see LAW. **—p. philosophy,** same as POSITIVISM, 2.

pos'i-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being directly and certainly affirmed; reality.

One single *positive* weighs more,
You know, than negatives a score.
PRIOR *Epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd* l. 131.

2. In positivism, that which is cognizable by the senses, or is matter of sensation or sense-experience. **3.** That which settles by absolute appointment. **4.** *Phot.* A picture giving the lights and shades as in nature: usually printed from a negative. **5.** *Gram.* The positive degree of comparison. **6.** A positive organ. See ORGAN.

pos'i-tive-ly, *adv.* In a positive manner. (1) Absolutely: opposed to *relatively*. (2) Affirmatively: opposed to *negatively*. (3) In explicit terms, as if confident of correctness. (4) In reality: often a loose intensive; as, he *positively* shocked me. (5) By or with positive electricity.

pos'i-tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being positive, in any sense.

pos'i-tiv-ism, poz'i-tiv-izm, *n.* **1.** A way of thinking that regards nothing as ascertained or ascertainable beyond the facts of physical science or of sense.

Positivism is, characteristically, not so much a definite philosophy as a method of philosophizing, a way of thinking about science, life, and religion. JOHN TULLOCH *Lect. on Renan's Life of Christ* lect. i, p. 46. [FOX & H. '65.]

2. *Philos.* A system of philosophy elaborated in Paris by Auguste Comte (1798–1857), having as its foundation the doctrine that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that our knowledge of phenomena is relative, not absolute. It thereby excludes all metaphysics and philosophy, all knowledge of the supernatural, of cause and First Cause, of mind human and divine, and all except empirical knowledge of nature. In Comte's view all knowledge proceeds by three stages: first, the *theological*, in which phenomena are regarded as due to a supernatural agency; second, the *metaphysical*, in which they are referred to metaphysical causes; and third, the *positive*, in which an explanation of phenomena by experience is sought in mere law or the relations of facts. Positivism aims at a *classification* of sciences by purely experimental and historical methods, and at a *sociology* having as its ethical basis a utilitarian altruism. Comte attempted later to construct a cult, somewhat analogous to the worship of the Roman Catholic Church, but without recognition of Christian dogma. Thus in effect he returned to his first or theological stage, somewhat after the manner of Vico's (1725) law of cycles. See RICORSI. Compare GNOSIOLOGY; AGNOSTICISM. **positive philosophy†.**

The second view, that of *positivism*, regards all inquiry into causes as both fruitless and hopeless.
B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 117. [H. '82.]

Positivism in its broad sense includes Comte's development of his philosophy into a theology and a church; a theology which admits neither a revelation nor a God, but inculcates the systematic worship of that gigantic idol representing Humanity at large, or the whole human race, which Hobbes of Malmesbury called 'the Leviathan,' but which is here denominated the 'New Supreme Being.' FRANCIS BOWEN *Modern Philosophy* ch. 15, p. 265. [S.]

Hence *positivism* lays of necessity an absolute interdict on all religious speculation.
DIMAN *Theistic Argument* lect. xi, p. 335. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

3. Certitude or the claim of certitude in knowledge.

—pos'i-tiv-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in the positive philosophy; Comtist. **2.** A member of one of the positive societies organized to perpetuate the Comtist philosophy or ritual. **—pos"i-tiv-is'tic,** *a.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to positivism or the positivists.

pos"i-tiv'i-ty, poz'i-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Positiveness.

pos'i-tor, poz'i-tẽr, *n.* **1.** An instrument used to correct displacement of the womb. **2†.** A depositor.

pos'i-ture†, *n.* Posture.

pos'net, pos'net, *C.* (poz'net, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* A small vessel, basin, porringer, or saucepan. [< OF. *pocenet*, small basin.]

po-sol'o-gy, po-sol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The doctrine or science of quantity. **2.** *Med.* The doctrine or art of quantitative dosing. [< Gr. *posos*, how much, + -LOGY.]

—pos"o-log'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of posology. **pos"o-log'ic-al†.**

pos'po-lite, pes'po-lit, *n.* The Polish militia that consisted of the gentry who were ordered out to resist invasion. [< Pol. *pospolite ruszenie*, general arousing.]

poss, pos, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To push; dash about. **posse‡.**

pos'se, pos'ē, *n.* **1.** Possibility: chiefly in the phrase *in posse*. See below. **2.** A posse comitatus. **3.** [Colloq.] Hence, a force of men; squad.

The land-owners, encouraged by the vigorous orders of the mayor, improvised a *posse* on the streets, at the sight of the armed rioters.
J. ROYCE *California* ch. 6, p. 479. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

[L., inf. of *possum*, be able, < *potis*, able, + *sum*, am.]

—in posse [L.], capable of being; in germ: said of what may possibly be, as opposed to what is in esse or actual being. **—p. comitatus,** the power of the county; the force that a sheriff calls or may call to his assistance in the discharge of his official duty. It includes, generally, male inhabitants above the age of fifteen, except infirm persons, and in England peers and ecclesiastics.

pos-sede'†, *vt.* To own; possess.

pos-sess', pez-zes' *or* pẽz-zes' (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To have the ownership with the control and enjoyment of; have as a property or attribute; own; as, to *possess* a house, a family, or a conscience. **2.** To put in ownership, occupation, or control; cause to have: in most instances with *of*, and used reflexively or passively; as, I have *possessed* myself *of* his estate.

I earnestly entreat you, for your own sakes, to *possess* yourselves *of* solid reasons. WEBSTER *Works, Defence of James Prescott* in vol. v, p. 544. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

3. To make oneself the owner or master of; acquire as by conquest or purchase; take; occupy; hence, to inhabit; as, let us *possess* the land. **4.** To control mentally or spiritually; dominate the will of; have a commanding influence over; impress: said especially of evil spirits: often used in the passive with *by, of*, or *with* before that which possesses; as, a man *possessed of* a devil.

Surely some demon must *possess* the lad,
Who showed more wit than ever schoolboy had.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Emma and Eginhard* in pt. iii, st. 4.

5. To hold in control or restraint: used reflexively in most cases; as, *possess* yourself in patience.

Botkin . . . does not *possess* himself like Tourgueneff, but bends and gesticulates like a Frenchman. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane Welsh Carlyle* vol. ii, letter cxcii, p. 110. [S. '83.]

6. To imbue or impress thoroughly, as with admiration: generally with *with*. **7†.** To inform; tell. **8†.** To attain; achieve. [< OF. *possesser*, < L. *possessus*, pp. of *possideo*, prob. < **port-*, before, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Synonyms: be in possession of, be possessed of, have, hold, occupy, own. *Have* is the most general word, and is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man *has* a head or a headache, a fortune or an opinion, a friend or an enemy; he *has* time, or *has* need; he may be said to *have* what is his own, what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has stolen. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use, with some degree of permanency, with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; a man may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it; the proprietor *owns* the property, but the tenant *is in possession*. To *be in possession* differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to *be in possession* denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to *be in possession of* one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise. See OCCUPY. **—Prepositions:** to possess oneself *of* information; be possessed *of* property; be possessed *with* or *by* an idea, desire, or purpose.

pos-sessed', pez-zest', *pa.* Controlled by or as if by evil spirits; insane; beyond self-control, though sane.

Luke, himself a physician, distinguishes as between the diseased and the *possessed*. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Luke* viii, 21.

—like all possessed [Local, U. S.], as if completely possessed by an uncontrollable force or spirit.

pos-ses'sion†, *vt.* To provide with property.

pos-ses'sion, pez-zesh'un *or* pẽz-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The act or state of possessing; the having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful; as, the heir is eager to get *possession*.

When we are in the satisfaction of some innocent pleasure, or pursuit of some laudable design, we are in the *possession* of life.
STEELE *Spectator* Aug. 14, 1711.

2. That which one possesses or owns; hence, property; wealth; goods: commonly in the plural; as, all my *possessions* I give to you. **3.** The state of being possessed or controlled by evil spirits; as, demoniacal *possession*. **4.** *Law.* (1) The exercise of such a power over a thing as attaches to lawful ownership; the detention or enjoyment of a thing by a man himself, or by another in his name; the condition under which one may exercise power over a thing at pleasure, to the exclusion of all others; especially, the exercise of exclusive dominion over land. (2) A country or territory held by or subject to another; a dependency; as, the British *possessions*. **5†.** Conviction; assuredness. [F., < L. *possessiŏ(n-)*, < *possessus;* see POSSESS.] **pos-ses'sion-t.**

Synonyms: see OCCUPATION; PROPERTY.

Phrases: **—actual possession,** actual occupation, or possession in fact, as distinguished from constructive possession incident to the legal title. **—constructive p.,** the possession that the law imputes to one who holds legal title without actual occupation. **—estate in p.,** an interest in lands so vested as to give the owner a right of present enjoyment. **—naked p.,** actual possession, without color of right. **—writ of p.,** a judicial order issued to a sheriff, directing him to put a designated party in peaceable possession of premises awarded to him by judicial decree.

Derivatives: **—pos-ses'sion-al,** *a.* Same as POSSESSIVE. **—pos-ses'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Relating to or denoting possession. **pos-ses'sion-er†,** *n.* **1.** One

in possession; a possessor. **2.** A member of a religious order having landed and other possessions, as distinguished from a mendicant order.

pos-sess'iv, -ly, pos-sest'. Possessive, etc. PH. S.

pos-sess'ive, pǫz-zes'iv *or* pǫs-ses'iv, *a.* Pertaining to or expressive of possession; as, the *possessive* case.

—**possessive case** (*Eng. Gram.*), the case of the noun or pronoun that denotes possession, origin, or the like. Nouns in the possessive case are formed by adding *'s* to the nominative singular and to irregular plurals, and an apostrophe only to the regular plural; as, *John's* book; *men's* souls; *boys'* shoes. Pronouns in the possessive case have special forms, as *my, his, her, its, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs, whose.* By some grammarians possessive nouns and pronouns are called *possessive adjectives.* The possessive or genitive ending (*s* > *r*) was originally adjectival and had many meanings for which it is no longer a living affix; such meanings are often presented in old phrases. In Old English there were several genitive endings, but all have given way to the phrase with the preposition *of* (the Norman or analytic genitive) except *'s*, which survives mainly in a few familiar idioms with names of persons; thus, we say *John's soul*, but *the sole of his shoe.*

—**pos-sess'iv-al (pos"ses-sī'val,** *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the possessive case; as, a *possessival* termination.—**pos-sess'ive-ly,** *adv.*

pos-sess'ive, *n.* **1.** The possessive case. **2.** A possessive pronoun.

pos-sess'or, pǫz-zes'ǫr *or* pǫs-ses'ǫr, *n.* One who possesses, owns, enjoys, or controls anything, as property.

pos-sess'o-ry, pǫz-zes'o-ri *or* pǫs-ses'o-ri, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having possession; as, acts of *possessory* princes. **2.** *Law.* Proceeding from or depending upon possession.—**possessory action** (*Law*), an action to determine the right of possession, as distinguished from one to determine title; specifically, in old English law, a form of action to recover possession of realty.

pos'set, pes'ĕt, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To ply with posset; pamper. **2**†. To curdle or coagulate.

pos'set, *n.* A drink of hot milk curdled with liquor, sweetened, spiced, and often thickened, as with bread.

Drug his conscience with a *posset.*
BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ser. vii, p. 232. [S. '81.]

[Cp. Ir. *pusoid*, posset.] **pos'sett**†.

—**pos'set-ale",** *n.* Posset made with ale.—**p.-pot,** *n.* A large bowl or cup for holding posset, properly having two handles. **p.-cup**†.

Posset-pot of English Brown Ware, with the inscription, "God Save The Queen. 1711."

Pos'si-bil-ist, pos'i-bil-ist, *n.* A member (1) of a Spanish constitutional republican faction, or (2) of a French socialistic faction. [< F. *possibilisme*, < L. *possibilis;* see POSSIBLE.]

pos"si-bil'i-ty, pos"i-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The fact or state of being possible; compossibility with natural laws or with the laws of reason: often implying improbability or great uncertainty; as, a *possibility* of life.

There are three ways in which what is *possible* may be brought about; supernaturally, naturally and morally.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 392. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. A possible thing; that which may arise or take place; something that lies within the reach of power to effect; a contingency; as, a miracle is a *possibility.*

I believe, with Shelley, that it [death] is but the gateway to worlds and worlds of infinite *possibilities.*
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 758.

3. A contingency proximate or remote; a possible interest or estate in lands: especially in law. [< OF. *possibilité*, < LL. *possibilita(t-)s*, < L. *possibilis;* see POSSIBLE.]

Synonyms: see ACCIDENT; EVENT.

pos'si-bl, *a.* Possible. PHIL. SOC.

pos'si-ble, pos'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be or may become true: said of a thing, an event, or a statement; being not beyond the reach of power natural, moral, or supernatural.

While that which contradicts the laws of reason, that which is unthinkable, is impossible, that which cannot be perceived or imagined may quite well be *possible.*
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, intro., ch. 5, p. 171. [MACM. '89.]

2. That may be true in some contingency; not known to be untrue; as, it is *possible* the order has not yet been given; it is *possible* he speaks the truth: sometimes used to denote extreme improbability; as, it is *possible* that you may not die. [OF., < L. *possibilis*, < *posse;* see POSSE.]

Synonyms: see ADMISSIBLE. Compare IMPRACTICABLE.

pos'si-bly, pos'i-bli, *adv.* **1.** By any power, mental or physical, that is possible; as, we have done all we *possibly* could. **2.** By extreme or improbable chance; perhaps; as, *possibly* the wound is not fatal.

pos'sum, pos'ŭm, *vi.* [Colloq.] To play possum.

pos'sum, *n.* [Colloq.] An opossum. [Abbr. of OPOSSUM.]

—**to play or act possum,** to pretend ignorance or inattention; dissemble: in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when captured or greatly alarmed.

post[1], pōst, *vt.* **1.** To bring to the notice or attention of the public by affixing to a post or putting up in some public place; placard; hence, to stigmatize; as, to *post* bills or bulletins; to *post* one as a coward. **2.** To fasten placards or posters upon; as, he *posted* the dead walls with handbills. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) Formerly, to make a post-captain of. (2) In Cambridge University, formerly, to advertise as having failed to pass an examination.

post[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign to a particular position or post; station; place; as, to *post* a sentry.

The dim figures . . . must have been on the summit of the ridge, a few feet in advance of the spot where he was now *posted.*
COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 16, p. 262. [P. & C.]

2. To place in the post-office or in a letter-box; as, to *post* letters. **3.** In bookkeeping, to transfer (items or accounts) from books of original entry to the ledger; also, to make the proper entries in (the ledger): often with *up;* as, to *post up* the ledger. **4.** To send by or as by post-horses; despatch in haste. **5.** [Colloq.] To supply with information; inform; as, he is *posted* on that subject: derived from def. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel with speed; hasten; as, we *posted* through Normandy; he *posted* off to meet his friend. **2.** *Maneige.* To rise and fall in the saddle, as when riding a trotting horse. [< F. *poster*, < *poste;* see POST[2], *n.*]

post[1], *a.* [Archaic.] Involving haste; hurried; hasty.

post[2]†, *a.* Suborned; hired to do evil.

post[1], *n.* **1.** An upright piece of timber, metal, or other material, used as a support, a point of attachment, or for other purpose; as, a door-*post;* hitching-*post;* fence-*post.* **2.** The stern-post of a ship. **3.** In Cambridge University, England, the state of being posted. See POST[1], *v.*, 3 (2). **4.** *Mining.* (1) A pillar of coal or ore left as a support for the roof of a mine. (2) Fine-grained sandstone appearing as part of the coal-measures. **5.** *Paper-making.* A gross of sheets of hand-made paper laid with alternate sheets of felt ready for the screw-press. **6.** A central projection in a lock for receiving the tube of a key. **7**†. A prop. **8**†. The door-post of an inn, on which a score was kept; hence, a debt. [< AS. *post*, < L. *postis;* cp. *postus*, = *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.] **poste**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**false post,** in ship-building, a strengthening timber aft of a vessel's stern-post.—**pendent p.** (*Arch.*), a short post against a wall receiving the bottom of a truss, and resting on a corbel or a capital. —**p. and pane, p. and petrail,** a mode of building in which the open spaces in a framing of wall-timbers are filled with brick or plastering.—**p. and rails** [Slang, Austral.], strong bush-tea.—**p. and stall** (*Mining*), same as PILLAR AND BREAST.—**post'-and"-ger,** *n.* A post-hole borer.—**p.-butt,** *n.* A block of wood or stone used as a foundation for a fence-post.—**p.-hook,** *n.* A check-rein hook furnished with an ornamental post.—**p.-jack,** *n.* A jack for pulling posts. **p.-puller**†.—**p.-mill,** *n.* A windmill mounted on a central post on which the whole mill can be turned as the wind changes.—**p.-windlass,** *n.* A winding-machine operated by a windlass motion.—**principal p.,** a corner post in a framed building.

post[2], *n.* **1.** Any fixed place or station, occupied or for occupation. Especially: (1) A military station; a place occupied by a detachment of troops; also, the garrison of such a station. (2) The limits of a sentry's beat.

From year to year for more than thrice a decade the flag was raised at sunrise, the *post* was always garrisoned.
CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 9, p. 57. [L. '92.]

2. A subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. See ARMY. **3.** An office or employment; a position, as of trust or emolument; situation; especially, a public office.

Addison, without high birth, and with little property, rose to a *post* which dukes . . . have thought it an honour to fill.
MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 606. [A. '80.]

4. An established system, especially a government system, for transporting the mails; also, the aggregate of mail-matter transported from one place to another at one time; the mail; by extension, a post-office; as, has the *post* come in? put your letter in the *post.*

I rejoice to hear you are there [in Washington], and shall await the next *post* with impatience. MRS. MADISON in *Memoirs of Dolly Madison, Nov. 1, '05* p. 58. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

5. One who passes through fixed points on a line of travel for the purpose of delivering mail-matter, packages, etc.; a postman; hence, a messenger; also, one of the points on such fixed line of travel.

Dashed to the hip with travel, and dewed with haste,
A flying *post.* OWEN MEREDITH *Tannhäuser* st. 82.

6. A size of writing-paper: so called because it bore a postman's horn for a water-mark. See table under PAPER. **7**†. A post-horse. **8**†. Haste; speed. **9**†. An old game of cards. See POST AND PAIR. [< F. *poste*, < LL. *posta*, < L. *postus*, = *positus;* see POST[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see PLACE.

Compounds, etc.:—**advance post,** the position of troops placed in advance of the main army to cover its front, or its line of guards and pickets; also, the body of troops so stationed.—**mile p., quarter-mile p., starting-p.,** etc. Points or divisions of a race-track.—**penny p.** [Eng.], a postal establishment for carrying letters in London and suburbs for a penny, originated in 1681 as a private enterprise. Subsequently (1840) the name was given to the system promoted by Rowland Hill and adopted by Parliament.—**p. and pair,** a card-game of the 17th century, a forerunner of the modern game of poker, in which hands of three cards were dealt, the value being determined by the highest pair.—**post'-bag",** *n.* A mail-bag.—**p.-bill,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A way-bill of the letters despatched from a particular post-office. **2.** Same as BANK POST-BILL.—**p.-book,** *n.* [Archaic.] A book containing regulations for travelers by post.—**post'boy",** *n.* A boy who rides a post-horse; a postilion.

post[1], *adv.* By post-horses; by post; hence, very rapidly.

For evil news rides *post*, while good news baits.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 1538.

[< POST[2], *n.*]

post[2], *adv.* & *prep.* [L.] Done or occurring afterward; past or behind, as in time; since: found chiefly in Latin phrases occurring in English.

—**post factum,** after the fact. See EX POST FACTO.—**p. litem motam,** after the beginning of the suit.

post-, *prefix.* Behind or after: opposed to *ante-.* [< L. *post-*, < *post,* after.]

Many technical adjectives with this prefix are practically self-explaining; as, *postacetabular* (behind the acetabulum); *postfemoral* (behind the femur).

postarytenoid	postesophageal	postolivary
postcalcaneal	posthippocampal	postpalatal
postcephalic	postischial	postpharyngeal
postcoxal	postnasal	posttibial

Other words beginning with this prefix are defined in the following group or in vocabulary place.

—**post-a'nal,** *a.* Situated behind the anus.—**post-ap"os-tol'ic,** *a.* Occurring after the apostolic age.—**post-au'di-to-ry,** *a.* Situated behind the auditory chamber of the ear.—**post-ax'i-al,** *a.* Situated behind the axis of a limb when it is extended at right angles to the trunk.—**post-bra'chi-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated on the back of the upper arm.—**post-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Situated behind a gill.—**post"ca-non'ic-al,** *a.* Occurring later than the writing of the Scripture canon.—**post-cen'tral,** *a. Anat.* Situated behind the central sulcus of the brain. —**post-clas'sic-al,** *a.* Being or occurring between the Greek and Latin classical and the medieval writers. **post-clas'sic**†.—**post-clav'i-cle,** *n. Ich.* A posterior element of the shoulder-girdle projecting backward from the clavicle.—**post"cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.*—**post"cli-tel'li-an.** **1.** *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening behind the clitellum, as certain earthworms. **II.** *n.* A postclitellian earthworm.—**post-clyp'e-us,** *n.* [-E-I, *pl.*] *Entom.* The posterior sclerite of a typical clypeus.—**post-com'mis-sure,** *n. Anat.* The posterior commissure of the brain: a small band of transverse fibers near the pineal body.—**post"com-mun'ion.** **1.** *a.* Coming after communion; as, a *postcommunion* prayer. **II.** *n.* The closing part of the communion office.—**post-cor'nu,** *n.* [-NU-A, *pl.*] The posterior cornu of either lateral ventricle of the brain.—**post-cos'tal,** *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Situated behind the costal vein of a wing; subcostal. **2.** *Anat.* Situated behind a rib.—**post-cru'ci-ate,** *a.* Situated behind the cruciate fissure of the brain.—**post-cu'bit-al,** *a.* Situated on the back of the forearm.—**post-di"as-tol'ic,** *a.* Following the diastole: said of a cardiac murmur in auscultation.—**post"di-crot'ic,** *a.* Succeeding the double pulse-beat in dicrotism.—**post"-di-lu'vi-al,** *a.* Coming after the deluge.—**post"di-lu'vi-an**‡.—**post"di-lu'vi-an,** *n.* One living after the deluge.—**post"-dis-seiz'in,** *n. Eng. Law.* A subsequent disseizin; a writ that lay for the recovery of lands by one who, after having once recovered them, was again disseized.—**post"-dis-seiz'or,** *n. Eng. Law.* One who disseizes another of lands which that other had previously recovered of him.—**post-dor'su-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The metascutum. **post-dor'so-lum**‡.—**post-em"bry-on'ic,** *a.* Occurring after the young has left the egg-coverings; as, *postembryonic* development.—**post"en-ceph'a-lon,** *n. Anat.* **1.** The medulla oblongata. **2.** The mentencephalon.—**post-en'try,** *C.* (**post'-en"tri,** *W.*), *n.* **1.** A second or additional entry of merchandise at a custom-house, to cover omission in a previous entry. **2.** In bookkeeping, an additional or subsequent entry.—**post"ex-il'i-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the times subsequent to the Jewish seventy years' captivity in Babylon (606 to 536 B. C.).

The last of the *post-exilian* prophets was Malachi, the exact time of whose prophecy is uncertain.
S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelations* pt. i, ch. 17, p. 147. [S. '86.]

post"ex-il'ic,—**post"ex-ist',** *vi.* [Rare.] To exist afterward.—**post"ex-ist'ence,** *n.*—**post"ex-ist'ent,** *a.*—**post'fact".** [Rare.] **1.** *a.* Pertaining to a subsequent fact. **II.** *n.* A subsequent fact. **post-fac'tum**‡. —**post-fac'tor,** *n. Math.* The latter of two factors combined by non-commutative multiplication.—**post-feb'-ril(e,** *a.* Happening after a fever; resulting from febrile disease.—**post-fer'ment**†, *n.* Transfer to a lower position or grade: opposed to *preferment.*—**post-fre'num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Entom.* That part of the metathorax of a beetle between the postscutellum and the abdomen.—**post-fron'tal,** *a.* Situated behind the forehead or frontal bone; as, a *post-frontal* bone.—**post-fron'tal,** *n.* **1.** A bone behind and below the frontal, as in reptiles. **2.** A scale between the prefrontal and vertical, as in snakes.—**post-fur'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, -kī *or* -sē, *pl.*] *Entom.* An internal vertical process of the metasternum to which the muscles of the hind legs are attached.—**post-fur'cal,** *a.*—**post"ge-nic"u-la'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] The internal geniculate body of the brain.—**post-gen'i-tal,** *a. Entom.* Situated behind the genital orifice.—**post"gen'i-ture**†, *n.* The state of being born after another in the same family: especially of the second-born of twins.—**post"gla'cial,** *a. Geol.* Later than the glacial formation: applied specifically to a formation in the Pleistocene between the glacial and terrace.—**post-gle'noid,** *Anat.* **1.** *a.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa; as, the *postglenoid* process of the temporal bone. **post"gle-noi'dal**‡. **II.** *n.* The postglenoid process.—**post-hu'mer-al,** *a. Entom.* Situated behind the humerus of an insect, as a dipter or beetle. —**post-me'di-an,** *a.* Situated behind the median line. —**post-me"di-as'ti-num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The posterior mediastinum, situated behind the heart.—**post-me"di-as'ti-nal,** *a.*—**post-min'i-mus,** *n.* [-MI, -mī *or* -mi, *pl.*] An accessory little finger or toe on the ulnar or fibular side.—**post-mor'tu-a-ry,** *a.* Happening after death; post-mortem; posthumous.—**post-mul'ti-ply,** *vt.* To multiply into a postfactor.—**post-mun'dane,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a period after the passing away of the world in its present state of existence: opposed to *antemundane.*

St. John . . . the seer who looked back to the ante-mundane beginning and forward to the *post-mundane* end of all things.
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 204. [S. '82.]

—**post-na'res,** *n. pl.* [Recent.] *Anat.* The posterior nares.—**post-na'ri-al,** *a.*—**post-na'sus,** *n.* [-SI, -sī *or* -si, *pl.*] *Entom.* The face behind the nasus or clypeus. —**post-na'tal,** *a.* Occurring after birth. **post'nate**†. —**post-neu'ral,** *n.* [-RA'LI-A, *pl.*] *Herp.* The element of the chelonian carapace between the last neural and the pygal. **post"neu-ra'le**‡.—**post-ni'cene,** *a.* Occurring or existing after the first ecclesiastical council held in Nicæa, Asia Minor, A. D. 325: opposed to *antenicene.*—**post-nup'tial,** *a.* Happening or occurring after marriage; made after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement of property on a wife.—**post-ob"lon-ga'ta,** *n. Anat.* The posterior portion of the medulla oblongata.—**post-oc'u-lar.** **I.** *a.* Situated behind the eye; postorbital. **II.** *n.* A scale behind the eye, as in snakes.—**post-o"-mo-ster'num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] A posterior omosternum. —**post-o"mo-ster'nal,** *a.*—**post-op'er-a-tive,** *a.* Taking place after an operation; as, a *post-operative* examination by a surgeon.—**post-o'ral,** *a.* Situated behind the mouth; as, the *postoral* clefts of the embryo. —**post-or'bit-al.** **I.** *a.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* process. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bone of some reptiles at the posterior part of the orbit. **2.** A scale behind the orbit, as in snakes; postocular.—**post-pal'a-tin(e.** **I.** *a.* Situated behind the palate or palatine bones. **II.** *n.* A postpalatine bone, as in a crocodile.—**post-pal'mar,** *n. Echin.* A brachial of the fourth order of a crinoid.—**post"pa-ri'e-tal.** **I.** *a.* Situated behind the parietals. **II.** *n.* A postparietal scale.—**post-par'tum,** *a. Obstet.* After childbirth; as, a *postpartum* fever.—**post-pec'tus,** *n.* **1.** The hinder part of the breast. **2.** *Entom.* The entire ventral surface of the metathorax.—**post-pec'to-ral,** *a.*—**post"ped-un'cu-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Anat.* The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**post"-ped-un'cu-lar,** *a.*—**post-pet'i-ole,** *n. Entom.* The part of an abdomen behind the petiole.—**post-pit'u-i-ta-ry,** *a.* Situated behind the pituitary fossa.—**post"-pre-dic'a-ment,** *n.* In the Aristotelian logic, one of the class of conceptions treated of as supplementary to the ten categories or predicaments, embracing the conceptions of "opposite," "before," "at once," "motion," and "to have."—**post-pu'bis,** *n.* [-BES, *pl.*] The part of the pubis behind the acetabulum, as in birds and dinosaurians. —**post-pu'bic,** *a.*—**post"py-ram'i-dal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the time subsequent to the building of the Egyptian pyramids. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the posterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata: as, the *postpyramidal* nucleus.—**post"re-demp'tion,** *a.* Made or done after redemption: said of United States treasury-notes upon their second issue after being once received in payment of obligations due the government.—**post"-re-mote',** *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order: further removed.—**post-rhi'nal,** *a.* Situated behind the rhinencephalon: as, a *postrhinal* fissure.—**post"-ro-lan'dic,** *a.* Situated behind the fissure of Rolando; as, the *postrolandic* convolution.—**post-sa'cral,** *a.* Situated behind the sacrum; as, the *postsacral* (caudal or coccygeal) vertebræ.—**post-scap'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] The blade of the scapula below or posterior to its spine.—**post-scap'u-lar,** *a.*—**post-sce'ni-um,** *n.* The portion of the stage-structure of a theater that is behind the scene or back wall of the stage.—**post-scribe',** *vt.* [Rare.] To add a postscript to.—**post"scu-tel'lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The fourth of the four sclerites into which the notum of a typical thoracic segment is divided. **post-scu'tel**‡.—**post"scu-tel'lar,** *a.*—**post-sphe'noid,** *n.* The hinder part of the sphenoid bone, separate from the remainder in the human fetus and in lower vertebrates, comprising the basisphenoid, the alisphenoids, and the pterygoid processes.—**post-sphe'noid, post"sphe-noi'dal,** *a.*—**post-syl'vi-an,** *a.* Situated behind the Sylvian fissure of the brain.—**post"sys-tol'ic,** *a.* Immediately succeeding the systole of the heart.—**post-tab'u-la,** *n. Arch.* A wall or screen back of an altar; a reredos.—**post-**

tem'po-ral. *I. a.* Situated behind the temporal bone. *II. n. Ich.* The bone by which the shoulder-girdle is generally suspended to the skull.— **Post-Ter'ti-a-ry,** *a. & n. Geol.* Same as QUATERNARY.— **post-ton'ic,** *a.* Coming after the tone or accent; as, a *post-tonic* vowel.— **post'-tra"gus,** *n.* A prominence behind the tragus of the ear of some animals.— **post"-tre-mat'ic,** *a.* Situated behind a branchial cleft.— **post"-tym-pan'ic,** *a.* Situated behind the tympanum of the ear.— **post-un'bo-nal,** *a. Conch.* Situated behind the umbo.— **post-ver'mis,** *n. Anat.* The inferior vermiform process of the brain.— **post-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Situated behind a vertebra.— **post-zy"ga-poph'y-sis,** *(-sēz, pl.) Anat.* The inferior articular process of a vertebra.— **post-zyg"a-poph'y-sis,** *E. W.), n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Anat.* The inferior articular process of a vertebra.— **post-zy"ga-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

post"ab-do'men, post'ab-dō'men, *n. Zool.* A posterior abdominal region, especially of an insect or crustacean.

— **post"ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.*

post'a-ble, pōst'ā-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Such as may be posted.

post"'ad'ju-tant, pōst'-aj'ū-tant, *n.* The officer acting as adjutant of a military organization occupying a post.

post'age, pōst'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The charge levied on mail-matter. **2.** The act of going by post; journey.

— **post'age-stamp",** *n.* A small engraved or printed label, issued by a government, to be affixed to letters, etc., as evidence that the postage, to the amount indicated on the stamp, has been prepaid. **post'-stamp",**.

post'al, pōst'al, *a.* Pertaining to the mails or mail-service; as, *postal* regulations. [F., < *poste;* see POST², *n.*]

Phrases: — **postal card,** a card bearing a printed stamp and issued by a government as a convenient substitute for paper and envelope. In the United States the cost is 1 cent, or with a return card attached, 2 cents; the international postal card costs 2 cents. **post'-card";** / Eng., — **p. convention,** an official agreement between two countries for the reciprocal exchange of mail-matter under prescribed conditions. — **p. note** [U. S.], a note payable to bearer for any sum less than five dollars, issued by a postmaster and redeemable at any money-order office.— **p. order** Gt. Brit., a note similar to the United States postal note, except that postal orders are issued by the postmaster-general and distributed to offices for fixed amounts printed on the face of the orders.— **p. tube,** a tube of pasteboard or the like for mailing articles which it is desirable to roll rather than fold.— **P. nion,** a union of governments for regulation of international post-office business. On Feb. 1, 1880, it included all countries, exclusive of parts of Asia and Africa and certain islands. The rates were: except Canada and Mexico: On half-ounce letters, 5 cents; single postal cards, 2 cents; printed matter, per 2 ounces, 1 cent. See United States Official Postal Guide, published monthly.

post'al, *n.* Colloq., [U. S.] A postal card.

post'a-ment, pōst'a-ment, *n.* [Rare.] A foot or pedestal, as for an ornamental vase; also, a framing or mounting of moldings around a bas-relief or similar object. [< L. *postis,* see POST¹, *n.*]

post'bird", pōst'-bėrd', *n.* [Eng.] The spotted flycatcher.

post'-box"¹, pōst'-box', *n. Mach.* A shafting-box attached to a post.

post'-box"², *n.* A strong box for the reception of mail, usually attached in the United States to a street lamp-post, mail-box. See illus. under POSTMAN.

post'cap"tain, pōst'-cap'tĕn, *n.* **1.** Formerly, in the British navy, a captain of three years' standing. **2.** Formerly, in the United States navy, a senior captain.

post-ca'va, pōst-kā'vȧ *or* -cȳ'vȧ, *n. Anat.* The inferior vena cava. [< POST- + L. *cava* (sc. *vena,* vein), f. s. of *cavus,* hollow.] **post-ca'val,** *a.*

post'chaise", pōst'-shāz', *n.* A traveling-carriage. See CHAISE, 3. **post'-char'i-ot;** **post'-coach",**.

post-date', pōst-dāt', *vt.* **1.** To make the date of a contract, letter, or other writing later than the real date. **2.** Rare.] To date afterward.

post'date", pōst'dāt', *n.* A date given to an instrument later than the actual day on which it is made.

post'-dri"ver, pōst'-drī'vėr, *n.* The stake-driver.

pos'te-a, pos'tē-ȧ, *n.* [L.] *Law.* The record of what is done in a cause after it is set down for trial; the entry made at nisi prius of the proceedings in the trial of a cause, and returned to the court in banc, beginning, "Afterward (*postea*, that is to say," etc.

pos'tel', *n.* An apostle.

post'er¹, pōst'ėr, *n.* **1.** An advertising sheet of considerable size, usually printed and often illustrated, and bearing large letters so that when posted on a wall, etc., it may easily be read. **2.** A bill-poster.

post'er², *n.* **1.** One who travels post or rapidly. **2.** A post-horse.

poste res"tante', pōst res'tänt'. [F.] The department of a post-office that has charge of mail-matter to be held until called for. The words *poste restante* on mail-matter instruct the postmaster at the office of destination to hold such matter till called for.

pos-te'ri-or, pos-tē'ri-ėr, *a.* **1.** Situated behind or toward the hinder part: opposed to *anterior;* as, the *posterior* parts of the body. **2.** Coming after another in a series; especially, subsequent in point of time; later: in this sense opposed to *prior.* **3.** *Bot.* Situated or growing on the side next the parent axis; as, the *posterior* side of an axillary flower. [< OF. *posterieur,* < L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus,* following, < *post,* after.]

Synonyms: see BACK.

pos-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** The hinder part; in the plural, the hinder parts of men and animals; buttocks. **2†.** *pl.* The latter part, as of a day.

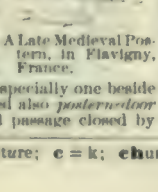

A Late Medieval Postern, in Flavigny, France.

— **pos-te'ri-al,** *a.*— **pos-te"ri-or-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the "Posterior Analytics," a work of Aristotle. **pos-te"ri-or'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being posterior or later in point of time: opposed to *priority.*— **pos-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Subsequently. **2.** Behind.

pos-ter'i-ty, pos-ter'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The race that proceeds from a progenitor; a person's descendants; also, succeeding generations, taken collectively; as, the *posterity* of Adam. **2.** [Rare.] Posteriority. [< F. *postérité,* < L. *posteritā(t-)s,* < *posterus;* see POSTERIOR.]

pos'tern, pōs'tėrn, *n.* **1.** A back gate or door; particularly, a private entrance to a castle, town, or monastery; hence, any small door or gate, especially one beside a large gate in a fortified place. Called also *postern-door* or *postern-gate.* **2.** *Fort.* A covered passage closed by a gate and leading from a bastion to the ditch. [< F. *posterne,* < LL. *posterula,* dim. < L. *posterus;* see POSTERIOR.] **pos'terne†.**

postero-. Derived from Latin *posterus,* hinder, posterior (< *post,* behind): a combining form.— **pos"te-ro-lat'er-al,** *a.* Situated to the rear and at the side; as, the *posterolateral* groove of the spinal cord.— **pos"te-ro-me'di-an,** *a.* Situated at the rear and toward the middle line.— **pos"te-ro-me'di-an†,** — **pos"te-ro-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Situated in the hinder part of the parietal portion of the brain; as, the *posteroparietal* sulcus.— **pos"te-ro-su-pe'ri-or,** *a.* Situated at the rear and top.— **pos"te-ro-tem'po-ral,** *a. Ich.* Situated behind the post-temporal, as an element of the shoulder-girdle.— **pos"te-ro-ter'mi-nal,** *a.* Placed at the hinder end.— **pos"te-ro-ven'tral,** *a.* Situated in the rear and ventrally.

pos-ter'u-la, pos-ter'ū-la, *n. Anat.* The space between the posterior nares and the turbinal bones. [LL., back way; see POSTERN.]

post'fine", pōst'fain', *n.* In English law, a sum of money, sometimes called *king's silver,* paid to the king on obtaining leave from the court to agree in levying a fine of lands: opposed to *primer* (first) *fine,* paid when the suit was begun.

post-fix', pōst-fix', *vt.* To add at the end of a word, as a letter, a syllable, or another word: opposed to *prefix.*

— **post'fix",** *n.* A letter, syllable, or word added to the end of a word; a suffix.— **post-fix'al,** *a.* Characterized by or characteristic of a suffix.

post'-free", pōst'-frī', *a.* Free from charge for postage.

post-grad'u-ate, pōst-graj'ū-et *or* -āt, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to studies that are pursued after receiving a degree, especially after receiving the bachelor's degree at a college or the first degree at any scientific or professional school; graduate.

— **post-grad'u-ate,** *n.* [U. S.] One who pursues or has completed a postgraduate course.

post'-haste', pōst'-hāst', *a.* Done with the speed of the post; early; instant. **post"-haste',** *n.* Haste or speed like that of the post.— **p.-haste,** *adv.* With the speed of the post; rapidly; hurriedly, as, to travel *post-haste.*

pos-thet'o-mist, pos-thet'o-mist, *n.* One who circumcises.

pos-thet'o-my, pos-thet'o-mi, *n.* The operation of circumcision. [< Gr. *posthē,* prepuce, + *temnō,* cut.]

pos"thi-o-plas'tic, pos'thi-o-plas'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration of the prepuce by plastic surgery. [< Gr. *posthē,* prepuce, + PLASTIC.

pos-thi'tis, pos-thī'tis *or* -thī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the prepuce. [< Gr. *posthē,* penis.]

post'-hole", pōst'-hōl', *n.* A hole in the ground for fence-posts.— **post-hole borer,** a post-hole auger. See illus. under AUGER.— **p.-hole digger,** a device for digging post-holes, especially one having spade-like flanges.

post'horn", pōst'-hėrn', *n.* **1.** A straight horn with cupshaped mouth, used formerly to announce the approach of a mail-coach, and now on private drags and four-in-hand coaches. See illus. under HORN. **2.** A bugle. **3.** A piece of music in imitation of the notes of such an instrument.

post'-horse", pōst'-hȯrs', *n.* A horse used by a post-rider, or for a post-chaise, or by any one as a relay on a post-road.

post'-house", pōst'-hous', *n.* **1.** A house where post-horses are kept for relays. **2†.** A post-office.

pos'thu-mous, pos'thū-mus *or* pes'chu-mus (XIII), *a.* **1.** Born after the father's death; sometimes, taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* child.

> *Posthumous* children . . . take equally as other children, under the statute [of distribution].
> KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxxvii, p. 420.

2. Being or appearing after that to which it owes existence has ceased to appear or be: said especially of books published after the death of the author.

> Luther's Table-Talk, a *posthumous* Book of anecdotes and sayings collected by his friends. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 139 [c. a. H. '40.]

[< L. *postumus,* superl. of *posterus;* see POSTERIOR.]

pos'thume†; pos'thumed†; pos'tume†.

— **pos'thu-mous-ly,** *adv.*

pos'thu-mous, *n.* [Rare.] A posthumous child.

pos'tic, *a.* Posterior.

pos-tiche', pos-tēsh', *a.* [F.] Added after the completion of the work: said especially of a superadded and inappropriate architectural ornament. **pos-tique'†.**

pos-ti'cous, pos-tī'cus, *C. L., or* -ti'cus (pos'ti-cus, *S. W.*; pōst'i-, *E.*), *a. Bot.* **1.** Being on the posterior side, as a flower on the side next the parent axis. **2.** Turned away from the axis of the flower, as an anther; extrorse. [< L. *posticus,* hinder, < *post,* after.]

pos-ti'cum, pos-tī'cum, *C., or* -ti'cum (pōst'i-cum, *E.*), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Arch.* An interior portico or vestibule in the rear of a temple, corresponding to the *pronaos* in front. Called also *epinaos.* **2.** A postern. **3.** *Eccl.* A reredos.

pos'til', *v.* **1.** *t.* To write marginal notes upon. **II.** *i.* To comment. **pos'tel†; pos'til-ize†.**

pos'till, pos'til, *n.* **1.** A marginal note, especially one written on the margin of the Scriptures.

> Tender little memorial *postills* are frequently written on the margins of the pages [of psalm-books]. ALICE M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan New England* ch. 12, p. 166. [S. '91.]

2. A series of Scripture comments; a commentary. **3.** A brief Scriptural homily, or series of homilies.

> Luther's best sermons are adjudged to be his church-*postills* (kirchenpostille) on from 1522, which were prepared to be read in the churches. J. M. HOPPIN *Homiletics* § 9, p. 146. [F. & W.]

[< F. *postille,* < LL. *postilla,* < L. *post illa;* *post,* after; *illa* (neut. pl. of *ille,* that), those.] **pos'till†; pos'tle‡.**

— **pos'till-er,** *n.* One who writes postills or marginal notes. **pos'til-ler‡.**

pos-til'lion, pōs-til'yun, *n.* **1.** A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle, with or without a coachman. **2.** A postillion-basque. **3†.** A post-boy. [< F. *postillon,* < *poste;* see POST², *n.*] **pos-til'lion‡.**

pos'til-late, pos'til-āt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To explain in postils; make comments on. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make postils. **2.** To expound Scripture verse by verse.

> With the progress of the Reformation both the idea and the practice of *postillating* were superseded by evangelical preaching. D. P. KIDDER *Homiletics* ch. 4, p. 95. [M. & E. '80.]

— **pos"til-la'tion,** *n.*— **pos'til-la"tor,** *n.*

pos'tin, pos'tin, *n.* A sheepskin coat worn by the Afghans.

post'ing-house", *n.* A post-house. **post'ing-inn"‡.**

post'-jack", *n.* See POST¹.

pos'tle†, *n.* An apostle.

post"li-min'i-um, pōst'li-min'i-um, *n. Rom. Law.* **1.** The reacquisition of his former civil rights or condition by one rescued or just returned from foreign captivity. **2.** *Inter. Law.* A right, derived from Roman law, whereby persons or things taken in war by the enemy are restored to their former civil condition or previous ownership upon their coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. [L., < *post,* after, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] **post-lim'i-ny‡.**

— **post"li-min'i-a-ry,** *a. Inter. Law.* Relating to or concerning the right of postliminium. **post-lim'in-a-ry‡; post"li-min'i-ar‡; post"li-min'i-ous‡.**

post'lude, pōst'lūd *or* -lūd, *n. Mus.* An organ voluntary concluding a church service. See PRELUDE. [< POST- + L. *ludus,* play, < *ludo,* play.] **post-lu'di-um‡.**

post'man¹, pōst'man, *n.* **1.** One who collects or carries the mails; a letter-carrier. **2.** A post-rider.

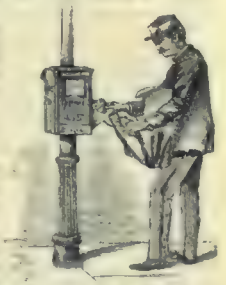

A Postman in the U. S. Postal Service, collecting letters from a post-box.

post'man², *n.* A leading barrister in the English High Court of Justice that had preference in motions in court. Compare TUBMAN. [< POST¹, *n.*, + MAN.]

post'mark", pōst'mārk', *vt.* To put a postmark on, as a letter.

post'mark", *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on mail-matter handled there, sometimes also serving as a stamp-canceler: usually containing the name of the office and the day (and in large cities in the United States the hour) of mailing or arrival.

post'mas"ter, pōst'mas'tėr, *n.* **1.** A public official in the postal service of a government, having charge of a post-office. In the United States postmasters are classed and compensated according to the amount of business done in their office. Those whose compensation amounts to $1,000 and over are appointed by the President; all others by the Postmaster-General. Appointments to the smaller postmasterships in England are usually made directly by the Treasury, on the nomination of the local member of Parliament, or to the more lucrative offices by promotion or by transfer from the secretarial offices of the Postmaster-General. **2.** One who provides horses for posting, etc. **3.** Same as PORTIONIST, 2.

post'mas"ter-gen'er-al, pōst'mas'tėr-jen'ėr-al, *n.* The executive head of the postal service of a government: in Great Britain he is also the head of the telegraphic system. The first postmaster-general in England was appointed in 1656. The first postmaster-general of the United States was Samuel Osgood, appointed by President Washington, Sept. 26, 1789; but the postmaster-general was not a cabinet officer until 1829.

— **post'mas"ter-gen'er-al-ship,** *n.*

post'mas"ter-ship, pōst'mas'tėr-ship, *n.* The position of postmaster; also, his term of office.

post"me-rid'i-an, pōst'mē-rid'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the afternoon: used principally to distinguish the afternoon hours from the morning, and commonly abbreviated *p. m.* [< L. *postmeridianus,* < *post,* after; and see MERIDIAN, *a.*] **pom"e-rid'i-an‡; post"me-rid'i-o-nal‡.**

— **Postmeridian series** (*Geol.*), in Rogers's system of division, the lowest division of the Devonian.

post"me-rid'i-an, *n.* The afternoon.

post me-rid'i-em, pōst mē-rid'i-em. [L.] After midday.

post'-mill", *n.* See POST¹, *n.*

post"mil-len'ni-al, pōst'mil-len'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a period after the millennium.

— **post"mil-len'ni-al-ism,** *n. Theol.* The tenet that Christ's second coming will follow the millennium. **post"mil-le-na'ri-an-ism‡.**— **post"mil-len'ni-al-ist,** *n.* One who holds the tenet of postmillennialism. **post"mil-le-na'ri-an‡.**

post'mis"tress, pōst'mis'tres, *n.* A female postmaster.

post mor'tem, pōst mȯr'tem. [L.] After death; as, a *post-mortem* examination.

post"-mor'tem, *n.* Expert examination of the organs of a human body after death, for pathological or judicial purposes; an autopsy; necropsy.

> He shook his head;— there's grave disease,—
> I greatly fear you all must die;
> A slight *post-mortem,* if you please,
> Surviving friends would gratify.
> HOLMES *The Stethoscope Song* st. 20.

post-na'tal, pōst-nā'tal *or* -ng'tl, *n. pl.* [LL.] Those born after a given time: opposed to *antenati.* Specifically: *Law.* (1) Americans born after the Declaration of Independence. (2) Scotchmen born after the union of the crowns of Scotland and England (1603).

post'-note"¹, pōst'-nōt', *n.* A postal note.

post'-note"², *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank and made payable at a fixed time after its date.

post'-oak", pōst'-ōk', *n.* A medium-sized tree (*Quercus stellata* or *obtusiloba*) of the eastern and the southern United States, resembling the white oak in wood and bark, leaf and fruit, yielding a very hard, dense, and durable wood suitable for posts, railroad-ties, etc. Called also *iron-oak, ironwood,* and *rough-leaved* or *box white oak.*

— **swamp post-oak,** a large oak (*Quercus lyrata*) with flaky bark, resembling and intermediate between the bur-oak and the swamp white oak. It grows in river-swamps in the southern United States, and is called also *overcup-oak.*

post"-o'bit, pōst'-ō'bit, *n.* A bond given to secure payment by the obligor of a sum of money on the death of a designated person, generally one from whose estate he has expectations. Called also *post-obit bond.* [< POST- + OBIT.]

post'-of"fice, pōst'-ef'is, *n.* **1.** That branch of the civil service of a government charged with carrying and delivering the mails. **2.** An office for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of mails.— **post-office annuity** [Eng.], a government annuity purchased through the instrumentality of the Postmaster-General pursuant to the act of Parliament of 1864. Under an act of 1853, life-insurance for limited sums could also be effected through the post-office officials.— **P.-office Department,** the branch in the executive administration of a government that has control of the business relating to the transmission and delivery of the mails (in England, also of telegraphic despatches), the head of which is the Postmaster-General.— **railway p.-office,** a railway-car appropriated for the receipt and distribution of mail-matter en route.— **separating p.-office,** a post-office where mail-matter from various points is received for distribution and despatch to other post-offices. Called also *distributing office.*

post'-paid", pōst'-pād', *a.* Having postage prepaid.

Post″-Pli′o-cene, pōst′-plī′o-sīn, *a.* & *n.* *Geol.* Same as POST-TERTIARY and QUATERNARY. See QUATERNARY. **Post″-Plei′o-cene‡.**

post′-pock″et, pōst′-pek′et, *n.* A metal pocket on a railway stock-car to support the lower end of a post.

post-pone′, pōst-pōn′, *vt.* [POST-PONED′; POST-PO′NING.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time; put off; delay; as, to *postpone* consideration of a subject. **2.** To count or rate as subordinate in value or importance; consider as secondary; as, to *postpone* pleasure to business.

No American public man ever *postponed* more utterly the thought of self than Samuel Adams.
J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 17, p. 264. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[< L. *postpono*, < *post*, after, + *pono*, place.]

Synonyms: see ADJOURN; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT. — **post-po′na-ble**, *a.* That may be postponed or put off. — **post-po′ner**, *n.*

post-pone′ment, pōst-pōn′mĕnt, *n.* The act of postponing, or the state of being postponed. (1) A deferring.

I hope the *postponement* of your [Henry Knox's] journey to this State does not amount to a relinquishment of it.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Feb. 25, 1787* in vol. ix, p. 235. [F. A. '39.]

(2) A subordination, as in place or regard. **post-po′nence†.**

post-pon′til(e), pōst-pen′til, *a.* Behind the pons Varolii.

post-pose′†, *vt.* To postpone.

post-pos′it†, *vt.* To postpone; subordinate.

post″po-si′tion, pōst′po-zish′un, *n.* **1.** The act of placing after, or the state of being placed behind. **2.** *Gram.* A word placed after another word, as an enclitic; especially, a preposition that follows its noun, as in many Asiatic languages. [F., < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postpono*; see POSTPONE.] — **post″po-si′tion-al**, *a.*

post-pos′i-tiv(e, pōst-poz′i-tiv. **I.** *a.* Appended to something; suffixed; enclitic. **II.** *n.* An appended word; a postposition. [< F. *postpositif*, < L. *postpositus*; see POSTPOSITION.] — **post-pos′i-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

post-pran′di-al, pōst-pran′di-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the time immediately following dinner; after-dinner; as, a *postprandial* cigar; *postprandial* eloquence.

Very soon a heterogeneous *post-prandial* repast was announced for the benefit of the travellers.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Agatha's Husband* ch. 12, p. 156. [H.]

post-prid′i-e, pōst-prid′i-ē *or* -ē, *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* In the Mozarabic liturgy, an invariable prayer said immediately after the words of institution at the eucharist.

post′-rank″, pōst′-rank′, *n.* The rank of post-captain.

The promotion to *post-rank*, to which he [Thomas Cochrane, Lord Dundonald] was fully entitled, came somewhat tardily.
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. vii, p. 539.

pos-tre″mo-gen′i-ture, pos-trī″mo-jen′i-chur *or* -tjŭr, *n.* *Law.* The right of the youngest-born: the correlative of *primogeniture*. [< L. *postremus*, superl. of *posterus* (see POSTERO-); and see GENITURE.]

post′-ri″der, pōst′-rī′dĕr, *n.* One who rides post or carries the mails on horseback.

post′-road″, pōst′-rōd′, *n.* A road having stations at which relays of horses may be obtained: common in Europe before the building of railways.

post-rorse′, pōst-rōrs′, *a.* Directed backward. Compare ANTRORSE.

post′-route″, pōst′-rūt′, *n.* A route or line of travel designated by law for the transportation of the mail.

post′script, pōst′script, *n.* A supplemental addition to a written or printed document; specifically, something added to a letter after the writer's signature: abbrev. *P. S.*

A woman's *postscript* . . . is said to contain the gist of the letter, or, as you would say, the letter is the pistol, and the *postscript* the bullet. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 33, p. 282. [S. '68.]

[< LL. *postscriptum*, < L. *postscriptus*, pp. of *postscribo*, write after, < *post*, after, + *scribo*, write.]

— **post′script-al**, *a.* — **post′script-ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Added in or as a postscript; having a postscript.

post′time″, pōst′-tīm″, *n.* The time for posting letters, or for their arrival and delivery.

post′town″, pōst′-taun″, *n.* **1.** A town furnishing relays of post-horses. **2.** A town containing a post-office.

post′tra″der, pōst′-trē′dĕr, *n.* [U. S.] One who has exclusive right to keep a store and trade with troops at a military post.

pos′tu-lan-cy, pes′chu-lan-si *or* -tju-lan-si, *n.* The act or state of begging or demanding; specifically, the state or period of being a postulant. **pos′tu-lance‡.**

A *postulancy* [in the order of St. Benedictine] of at least two years is required, often four. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by Wilbour *Cosette* bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 115. [C. & CO. '62.]

pos′tu-lant, pes′chu-lant *or* -tju-lant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which prefers a request or demand. **2.** *Eccl.* A candidate for admission into a religious order or into the ministry; in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, one who applies for admission as a candidate for the ministry.

By the former [Council of Ancyra] we learn that marriage in orders was still permitted as far as the diaconate, provided the *postulant* at the time of ordination declared his desire to enjoy the privilege, and asserted his inability to remain single.
H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 2, p. 48. [L. '67.]

[F., < L. *postulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *postulo*, demand, freq. of *posco*, demand.]

pos′tu-late, pes′chu-lēt *or* -tju-lēt, *v.* [-LA″TED; -LA″TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay down as a postulate; assume without proof as self-evident or already known; as, to *postulate* the existence of matter and of mind.

The religions of Greece and Rome, of Egypt, India, Persia, and the East generally, . . . did not even seriously *postulate* an historical basis. RAWLINSON *Hist. Evidences* lect. i, p. 25. [G. & L.]

2. To ask by way of entreaty; specifically, in ecclesiastical law, to ask authority to admit (a nominee) notwithstanding canonical objections.

II. *i.* To make or lay down postulates.

Science pauses at the unknowable, . . . but she does not presume to *postulate* beyond it.
EDGAR FAWCETT *Olivia Delaplaine* ch. 20, p. 379. [T. & CO. '88.]

[< L. *postulatus*; see POSTULATE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ASSUME.

pos′tu-lat-ed†, *a.* Taken for granted; assumed.

pos′tu-late, pes′chu-lĕt *or* -tju-lĕt *or* -lēt, *n.* **1.** A position claimed or basis of argument laid down as well known or too plain to require proof; a self-evident truth.

Every argument has its *postulates*. We cannot reason from the known to the unknown, unless something be first known. R. G. HAZARD *Freedom of Mind* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 1. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

2. Specifically, a self-evident statement regarding the possibility of a thing, especially of a geometrical construction: in this sense opposed to *axiom*. **3.** A condition precedent that must be assumed to explain or account for a thing; as, peace is a *postulate* of prosperity.

A Fall of some sort or other . . . is the fundamental *postulate* of the moral history of man. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 1, '30.

4. [Archaic.] A petition; prayer. [< L. *postulatum*, demand, < *postulatus*, pp. of *postulo*; see POSTULANT.]

pos″tu-la′tum‡ [-TA, *pl.*].

pos″tu-la′tion, pes′chu-lē′shun *or* -tju-lē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of postulating or supposing something as not needing proof; the assumption of a thing as a fact or truth. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* The election or presentation of a person to an office notwithstanding some disqualification. **3.** *Rom. Law.* An application to the pretor for authority to bring an action or accusation. **4†.** Supplication; intercession. **5†.** A postulate.

pos′tu-la-to-ry†, *a.* **1.** Assuming or assumed without proof. **2.** Supplicatory.

pos′tume†, *a.* Same as POSTHUMOUS. **pos′tu-mous†.**

pos′tur-al, pes′chur-al *or* -tjŭr-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to posture; effected by a particular position; as, *postural* treatment of a fractured limb.

pos′ture, pes′chur *or* -tjŭr, *v.* [POS′TURED; POS′TURING.] **1.** *t.* To place; especially, to place in a particular attitude; place in a fixed position for a special purpose; pose; as, to *posture* a model.

II. *i.* **1.** To assume a posture; pose.

His brawny arms Had other work than *posturing* to do!
ALICE CARY *Abraham Lincoln* st. 6.

2. To assume artificially a particular mental attitude.

pos′ture, *n.* **1.** The visible disposition, either natural or assumed, of the several parts of a material thing, and especially of a living thing, with reference to each other; position of the body; attitude; pose; in art, the position of a figure with regard to its members.

Neither *posture* in prayer nor form of psalmody is prescribed.
A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. xvi, p. 374. [P. B. P.]

2. Situation as connected with or resulting from a relation of parts; condition; state; as, the *posture* of national affairs. **3.** Mental attitude. **4†.** Location; place. [F., < L. *positura*, < *positus*; see POSIT.] **pos′i-ture†.**

Synonyms: see ATTITUDE.

pos′tur-er, pes′chur-ĕr *or* -tjŭr-ĕr, *n.* One who postures or poses; a contortionist. **pos′tur-ist‡.**

Merry crowds Gaped on the sword-players and *posturers*.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 7.

post-vene′†, *vt.* To come after.

post-ven′tion-al†, *a.* Coming after; succeeding.

post-vide′†, *vi.* To make provision too late.

post′wag″on, pōst′-wag″ŏn, *n.* A stage-coach.

post′ward, pōst′ward, *adv.* Toward the post.

post′war″rant†, *n.* A warrant calling for the proper reception and treatment of one traveling by post.

po′sy, pō′zi, *n.* [PO′SIES, *pl.*] **1.** A bunch of flowers, especially one to be worn on the person; a bouquet; nosegay; often, a single flower, as for a buttonhole: so called according to some in allusion to the language of flowers, to others because of the custom of accompanying gifts of flowers with verses. See def. 2. **2.** A brief inscription or motto, originally one in verse; especially, one inscribed on a ring or other trinket: the original meaning.

He could make anything in poetry, from the *posy* of a ring to the chronicle of its most heroic wearer.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets. Landor* p. 47. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[Contr. of POESY.] **po′sie†.**

— **po′sy-ring″**, *n.* A ring inscribed with a posy or motto.

pot, pet, *v.* [POT′TED; POT′TING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cook in a pot, as game or poultry; stew. **2.** To place or plant in pots of earth; as, to *pot* flowers. **3.** To shape and fire; said of pottery and porcelain. **4.** To place (sugar) in vats or casks for draining. **5.** To preserve, as meats, in pots or jars, especially in the form of paste, with oil or fat and high seasoning. **6.** [Slang.] To secure by or as by hunting; shoot; bag; as, to *pot* a partridge; to *pot* an heiress. **7.** [Slang.] In billiards, to pocket, as a ball. **8†.** To cap (verses). See CAP.

II. *i.* **1.** To shoot or shoot at anything for the purpose of killing it, particularly when the shooter has an advantage.

The dakus knew all the paths, and used to *pot* at us as we came round a corner. KIPLING *Mine Own People, Conference of Powers* p. 206. [U. S. B. CO.]

2. To tipple.

pot[1], *n.* **1.** A round vessel, characteristically rather deep than broad, made of earthenware or metal, and used for culinary and other purposes, chiefly domestic; as, a *pot* for boiling water; a flower-*pot*.

He found many of the diggers there washing with '*pots*,' others . . . even washing directly from their spades, using these as very rough pans. J. ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 290. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. A somewhat similar vessel, used in various trades. Specifically: (1) In glass-making, same as GLASS-POT. (2) *Founding.* A crucible, usually of fire-clay, often of graphite. (3) *Sugar-making.* An earthen mold used in refining; also, a pot-cask. (4) In tinning, same as GREASE-POT, MELTING-POT, and WASH-POT. **3.** A metal drinking-cup; mug; as, an ale-*pot*.

Give up the noisy tap-room and the quart *pot*, and the 'fool's paradise.' JOHN DE FRAINE *Home Thoughts, By the Fireside* p. 16. [TWEED.]

4. The contents of a pot; that which a pot will hold; as, a *pot* of ale: when used loosely as a measure of capacity, denoting about a quart. **5.** *Card-playing.* (1) The amount of stakes played for; the pool. (2) In faro, the six, seven, and eight of the layout, collectively. **6.** [Slang.] A large sum, as of money. **7.** Stoneware: a trade term. **8.** Same as CHIMNEY-POT. **9.** Same as CHAMBER-POT. **10.** Same as POT-PAPER. **11.** In fishing: (1) The circular enclosed part of a fishing-net. (2) Same as FISH-POT. **12.** In pyrotechny, a rocket-head. **13.** *pl.* [Local, U. S.] (1) The game of hop-scotch. (2) A game played with marbles and three holes in the ground. [< AS. *pott*, < Ir. *pota*, pot; cp. L. *poto*, drink.] **pott†; potte†.**

Compounds, etc.: — **Pattinson's pots**, a series of pots for separating silver and lead by making use of the fact that the melting-point of their alloys is higher in proportion as the percentage of silver is greater. — **pot′-bar″ley**, *n.* Hulled barley. — **pot′-boy**, *n.* [Eng.] In a public house, a boy or young man who cleans the pots, assists a barmaid in serving malt liquors, and carries them out to customers. — **pot′-cask**, *n.* *Sugar-making.* A hogshead having a perforated bottom, in which molasses may be drained from sugar. Cane-stalks are placed upright in the perforations, and serve as filters for the molasses. — **pot′-celt**, *n.* *Archeol.* A Celtic stone implement supposed to have been used as a ferrule. — **pot′-cheese**, *n.* Cottage-cheese. See CHEESE. — **pot′-claw**, *n.* A chimney-hook for supporting pots, etc. **pot′-clep‡.** — **pot′-clay**, *n.* A highly refractory fire-clay used in the manufacture of pottery. — **pot′-companion**, *n.* A boon companion; fellow toper. — **pot′-eye**, *n.* **1.** A guide-eye in a spinning-frame. **2.** In bleaching, a guide-ring through which the moist cloth passes. — **pot′-gun†**, *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* A short, wide cannon shaped like a pot. **2.** A pop-gun. — **pot′-gutted**, *a.* Pot-bellied. — **pot′-hanger**, *n.* A hook on which to hang a pot. **pot′-hangle†.** — **pot′-hat**, *n.* A pot-shaped hat; high hat. — **pot′-hellion**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A baked pie of meat and vegetables. — **pot′-helmet**, *n.* A helmet completely covering the head, made mainly in one piece. — **pot′-knight**, *n.* A drunkard. — **pot′-lace**, *n.* Lace the pattern of which contains vases or baskets, often with flowers. — **pot′-lid**, *n.* **1.** The lid or cover of a pot. **2.** *Geol.* A concretion found in sandstone or shale of the Jurassic. — **pot′-liquor**, *n.* A thin broth obtained from boiling meat. — **pot′-man**, *n.* **1.** A pot-boy. **2.** A pot-companion. — **pot′-marigold**, *n.* The common garden marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). See MARIGOLD. — **pot′-miser**, *n.* A valueless well-boring miser bearing a pot. Compare MISER[2]. — **pot′-paper**, *n.* An old brand of paper bearing a pot as a water-mark. See table under PAPER. — **pot′-piece†**, *n.* Same as POTGUN, 1. — **pot′-pike**, *n.* *Whaling.* A small spurred pike used in trying out on shipboard. — **pot′-plant**, *n.* **1.** A plant grown or growing in flower-pots. **2.** A pot-tree. — **pot′-roast**, *n.* **1.** Meat cooked in a pot with very little water, which is allowed to boil away, so that the meat is browned. **2.** A cut of meat suitable for cooking thus. — **pot′-setting**, *n.* *Glass-making.* The placing in a furnace of a pot for the purpose of melting metal. — **pot′-shop**, *n.* [Slang.] A pot-house; ale-house. — **pot′-shot†**, *a.* Befuddled with drink; tipsy. **pot′-sick†.** — **pot′-shot**, *n.* **1.** A shot for filling the pot, without regard to sportsmanlike rules. **2.** A shot fired at random. — **pot′-spade**, *n.* *Whaling.* A long-handled chisel-like implement used about the caldrons in trying out blubber on shipboard. — **pot′-stick**, *n.* A stick for stirring something cooking in a pot, as porridge, etc. — **pot′-still**, *n.* A still to which heat is applied directly, and not through the agency of a steam-jacket. — **pot′-wrestler**, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A kitchen-servant; a scullion. **2.** A cook on a whale-ship. — **to go to pot**, to go to destruction; perhaps in allusion to the sending of old plate to the melting-pot. — **to keep the pot boiling**, **1.** To keep up a constant round of activity. **2.** To supply the means of living.

pot[2], *n.* **1.** A pit; hole. **2.** A pot-hole. [Var. of PIT[1], *n.*]

po′ta-bl, -ness. Phil. Soc.

po′ta-ble, pō′ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Suitable for drinking; drinkable: said specifically of water.

You saw him sup: *Potable* gold in golden cup.
SWIFT *The Fable of Midas* l. 8.

2†. Liquid; flowing. [F., < L. *potabilis*, < *poto*, drink.] — **po′ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

po′ta-ble, *n.* Something drinkable; a drink.

pot′age, *n.* Pottage: obsolete except as a French word.

pot′a-ger†, *n.* A pottinger.

pot′ale, pet′ĕl, *n.* [Prov.] Refuse from a grain-distillery.

pot-a′mi-an, pot-ē′mi-an *or* -am′i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Potamites* or *Trionychidæ*. **II.** *n.* A soft-shelled turtle or trionychid. [< Gr. *potamos*, river.]

pot-am′ic, pot-am′ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to rivers.

In the school of Carl Ritter much has been said of three stages of civilisation determined by geographical conditions, the *potamic*, which clings to rivers, the thalassic, which grows up around inland seas, and lastly the oceanic. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of Eng.* course i, lect. v, p. 87. [R. BROS. '83.]

[< Gr. *potamos*, river.]

Pot″a-mi′tes, pet′a-mī′tĭz *or* -mī′tēs, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Trionychidæ*, or soft-shelled tortoises. [< Gr. *potamos*, river.]

potamo-. Derived (either directly or through Latin) from Greek *potamos*, river: a combining form. — **Pot″a-mo-gal′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An African family of zalambdodont insectivores; otter-shrews. **Pot″a-mog′a-le**, *n.* (t. g.) — **pot″a-mo-gal′id**, *n.* — **pot″a-mog′a-loid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Pot″a-mo-ge′ton**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of aquatic plants of the pondweed family (*Naiadaceæ*), growing in fresh water. — **pot″a-mog′ra-phy**, *n.* A description of rivers. — **pot″a-mo-log′ic-al**, *a.* Relating to or treating of rivers. — **pot″a-mol′o-gy**, *n.* The science of rivers; also, a treatise on rivers. — **Pot″a-mo-spon′gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The fresh-water sponges.

pot″a-mom′e-ter, pot′a-mem′ē-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of currents, as of the sea. [< Gr. *potamos*, river, + -METER.]

po′tance, pō′tans, *n.* In horology, the stud or counterbridge forming a step for the lower pivot of a verge. [< OF. *potence*; see POTENCE.] **po′tence‡.**

po-tar′go†, *n.* Same as BOTARGO.

pot′ash″, pet′ash″, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A white solid deliquescent compound (KOH) having a strong alkaline reaction and actively caustic; potassium hydroxid; potassium hydrate. It is extensively used in making soft soap. **caustic potash‡; pot-as′sa‡.** **2.** The crude potassium carbonate obtained by leaching the ashes of plants. The liquid is called *lye*, and the product obtained by evaporating the lye, *pearlash*. [< POT[1], *n.*, + ASH[2], *n.*]

pot′ash″es†, *n.* *Chem.* Same as POTASH, 2.

pot-ass′, pet-as′, *n.* Same as POTASH: an abbreviated form used in pharmacy. [< F. *potasse*, < POTASH.]

pot″ass-am′id, } pet′as-am′id, -id *or* -əid. *n.* *Chem.*
pot″ass-am′ide, }

pot″ass-am′ide, (An olive-green compound (KNH_2) formed when potassium is heated gently in ammonia-gas. [< POTASSIUM + AMID, AMIDE.]

po-tas′sic[1], po-tas′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium.

po-tas′sic[2], *a.* Related to or containing potash.

pot″ass-sif′er-ous, pet′a-sif′ĕr-us, *a.* *Chem.* Yielding potassium or potassium salts. [< POTASSIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

po-tas′si-um, po-tas′i-um, *n.* A bluish-white metallic element, the discovery of which by Sir Humphry Davy in 1807 marked an era in chemistry, as it was the first metal isolated from an earth by the galvanic current. See ELEMENT. The metal potassium has of itself no uses in the arts, but its many salts are of great practical value, as in fertilizers (potassium chlorid) (see KAINITE), in gunpowder (potassium nitrate) (see NITER), in dyeing (potassium chromate, bichromate ferrocyanid), in medicine (potassium chlorate, bromid, iodid), etc. [< POTASH.]

Potassium-salts enter also into the bodies of plants and animals, being taken up by plants from the soil, entering into almost every part of the vegetable structure, and being thence transferred to the animal body, where they are found as essential constituents of many organs and fluids. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Potassium is absolutely necessary for the growth of plants.
F. H. STORER *Agriculture* vol. ii. ch. 7, p. 103. [S. '87.]

—**potassium bitartrate,** cream of tartar.

pot"ass-ox'yl, pot'as-ox'il, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (KO) contained in compounds of potassium hydroxid. [< POTASSIUM + OXYGEN + -YL.]

po'tate†, *a.* Made liquid, as a metal; potable.

po-ta'tion, po-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of drinking; also, something to drink; a beverage; hence, a drink.

There was a sort of infatuation in the supposed dignity and manliness attached to powers of deep *potation*. E. B. RAMSAY *Scottish Life and Character* ch. 2, p. 57. [E. & D. '71.]

2. A drinking-bout; also, formerly, an annual entertainment given to their pupils by English schoolmasters. [OF., < L. *potation-n-*), < *potatus*, pp. of *poto*, drink.]

—**po-ta'tion-pen"ny,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, money given by the scholars to the master of a school to enable him to entertain them at their departure for vacation. Now called, in some places, *the drinking*.

po-ta'to, po-tē'tō, *n.* [-TOES, *pl.*] **1.** One of the edible farinaceous tubers of a plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), usually roundish or oblong with a whitish interior and a darker-colored skin; also, the plant. Compare MELLUCO.

The Common Potato, growing. (Freeman variety: from a photograph.)

This plant, native in the Andes from Chile to Colombia and as far north as New Mexico, though scarcely known till the 17th century, has been widely cultivated and now produces a large portion of the food of civilized man. The tuber has numerous varieties differing in form, size, color, quality, and time of ripening. Propagation is usually effected by planting pieces of the tubers, each piece containing an "eye" or axillary bud. Varieties commonly cultivated in the United States are the Early Rose, Burbank, Peerless, Early Ohio, White Star, and Beauty of Hebron. Besides its use as food, the tuber is largely employed for the manufacture of starch, spirits, etc.

History dates the introduction of the *Potato* into the British Isles at about 1586. TIMBS *Curiosities of Hist.* p. 233. [BOGUE '57.]

Let the sky rain *potatoes* . . . I will shelter me here.
SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act v, sc. 5.

2. The sweet potato. See below. In the southern United States this is the prevailing application of the name, and it was the only application until about the middle of the 17th century. [< Sp. *patata*, white potato, < Haytian *batata*, sweet potato.] **po-ta'toe†.**

Compounds, etc.: —**Canada potato,** the Jerusalem artichoke. —**Cree p.,** the prairie-turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*). —**Irish p.,** the common or white potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), as distinguished from the sweet or yellow potato: so called from its being a staple food in Ireland. —**oil of potatoes,** a hot acrid oily liquid obtained from spirits made from potatoes. —**po-ta'to-ap"ple,** *n.* The berry of the potato-plant, following the flower. —**p.-ball,** *n.* **1.** A fried cake or ball of mashed potato. **2.** The potato-apple. —**p.-beetle,** *n.* **1.** A chrysomelid, the Colorado beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), yellowish, with ten longitudinal black stripes on the wing-covers. Both the adult and the larva feed on the leaves of the potato (and also on the tomato and similar plants), and are sometimes very destructive. **2.** A chrysomelid beetle (*Lema trilineata*) with three longitudinal black stripes on the wing-covers, found on the potato. —**p.-bing,** *n.* Scot. A heap of potatoes. —**p.-blight,** *n.* See POTATO-ROT. —**p.-bogle,** *n.* Prov. Eng. & Scot. A scarecrow. —**p.-bread,** *n.* A bread made of boiled sweet (sometimes white) potatoes mixed with wheat-flour and yeast. —**p.-bug,** *n.* Same as POTATO-BEETLE. —**p.-bury,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A pit in which potatoes are buried so as to be preserved during the winter. —**p.-coverer,** *n.* A machine resembling a cultivator and having flanged expanding sides for scraping the top soil from both sides, to cover potatoes or other crop requiring similar treatment. —**p.-digger,** *n.* An implement or a machine for plowing up potatoes, divesting them of roots and adherent earth, and sometimes also for depositing them in a receptacle. —**p.-disease,** *n.* Same as POTATO-ROT. —**p.-eel,** *n.* A minute anguilluloid threadworm found in potatoes. —**p.-fern,** *n.* A New Zealand fern (*Marattia fraxinea*) with a large globose edible root-stock. [C.] —**p.-finger,** *n.* [Rare.] A fat, thick finger: said in contempt. SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cres.* act v, sc. 2. —**p.-fly,** *n.* **1.** A blister-beetle (*Cantharis vittata*) with a yellow longitudinal stripe in the center of the wing-covers and three yellow stripes on the thorax. **2.** Some other meloid, as the ash-color cantharis (*Cantharis cinerea*), infesting potato-vines. —**p.-grant,** *n.* [W. Ind.] A piece of land, formerly granted by an owner to a slave, upon which to cultivate potatoes or other vegetables. —**p.-hook,** *n.* An implement with bent fork-like tines used in digging potatoes. —**p.-mold, p.-murrain,** *n.* Same as POTATO-ROT. —**p.-oat,** *n.* A large-grained oat originally found growing with potatoes. —**p.-oil,** *n.* Same as OIL OF POTATOES. —**p.-onion,** *n.* An onion developing many underground bulbs. —**p.-pen,** *n.* A ventilated potato-bin on a vessel's deck. —**p.-planter,** *n.* A device for dropping seed-potatoes into a furrow and covering them with soil. —**p. race,** a race in which the contestants stop at intervals to pick up potatoes, which they carry one by one and place in a basket. —**p.-rot,** *n.* A disease of the potato, often very destructive, as in Ireland in 1845, caused by a parasitic fungus or mold (*Phytophthora infestans*), which attacks the tissues of the leaves, stems, and tubers, causing them to decay. Blotches, first yellowish, afterward black, appear on the leaves, and the fungus is seen as a white bloom on the lower surface of these blotches. See illus. under MOLD. —**p.-mold, p.-murrain,** *n.* Same as POTATO-ROT. —**p.-scoop,** *n.* A large wooden shovel or a grated iron shovel for gathering potatoes which have been dug, without also picking up loose soil. —**p.-separator,** *n.* An implement that separates potatoes according to their size, as for seed or for market. —**p.-spirit,** *n.* An alcohol obtained by distilling potatoes: made chiefly in Germany. Called also *potato whisky* and *Fuselalcohol*. —**p.-trap,** *n.* [Slang.] The mouth. —**p.-vine,** *n.* The part of a potato-plant above ground; also, the entire plant. —**p.-weevil,** *n.* A weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) that bores in the stems of potato-vines in the United States. —**p.-worm,** *n.* The tomato-worm. —**small potatoes** (Slang, U. S.), a petty, inferior, or insignificant person or thing. —**Spanish p.,** same as SWEET POTATO. —**sweet p.,** one of the sweetish, edible, farinaceous, usually spindle-shaped roots of a creeping, rarely twining vine (*Ipomœa Batatas* or *Batatas edulis*) allied to the common morning-glory; also, the plant. It is probably tropical American, though regarded by some as East-Indian, in origin. Though comparatively modern, it antedates the common potato as a food-plant, and is widely cultivated in warm climates and in the United States as far north as New Jersey and even Michigan. A large lighter-colored and less sweet variety is called *yam*. —**white p.,** the common or Irish potato. —**wild p. 1.** A trailing or sometimes twining perennial (*Ipomœa pandurata*) growing in dry or sandy ground in the eastern and southern United States, with broad-cordate or fiddle-shaped leaves, funnel-shaped flowers, and a huge root weighing from 10 to 30 pounds. **man'-of-the-earth'‡; wild potato-vine‡. 2.** In the West Indies, a kindred species (*Ipomœa fastigiata*). —**yellow p.,** the sweet potato.

po-ta'tor, po-tē'tėr, *n.* [Rare.] A drinker.

po'ta-to-ry, pō'ta-to-ri, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of a nature suitable to drink; drinkable; fluid. **2.** Of or pertaining to potation; given to drinking; as, a *potatory* club.

These cocktails . . . were much in favor with the younger class of customers who had only reached the second stages of *potatory* life. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* ch. 21, p. 207. [O. & CO.]

[< LL. *potatorius*, < L. *potator*, drinker, < *poto*, drink.]

pot'-bel"lied, pot'-bel'id, *a.* Having a pot-belly.

pot'-bel"ly, pot'-bel'i, *n.* A large or protuberant belly.

A dome of brow denotes one thing: a *pot-belly* another.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Fate* p. 14. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

pot'bel"ly, *n.* **1.** A pot-bellied person. **2.** The lake-trout.

pot'-boil"er, pot'-boil'ėr, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A piece of literary or artistic work produced purely to obtain the means of subsistence or "to keep the pot boiling."

In all collections we find canvas painted for various ends. First, the '*pot-boilers*,' which fulfil their object when they bring the dollars into their owner's pockets. *Catholic World* Aug., '92, p. 705.

2. [Prov. Eng.] A housekeeper. —**pot'-boil"ing,** *n.*

pot'-bound", pot'-bound', *a.* Compactly matted by growth in a pot: said of plant-roots.

pot'-boy", pot-celt, etc. See POT[1], *n.*

potch[1], poch, *vt.* In paper-making, to bleach (paper-stock) by the gas-bleaching process. See GAS, *n.* [Special use of POT H[3], *v.*, = POACH[1], *v.*]

potch[2]†, *vi.* To push; thrust.

potch[3]†, *vt.* To poach or cook.

potch'er, poch'ėr, *n. Paper-making.* A machine in which to treat washed rags with a bleaching-solution. **potch'er-en"gine‡; potch'ing-en"gine‡; potch'ing-ma-chine"‡.**

pote, pōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [North. Eng.] To push forcibly; kick. **2†.** To plait. **II.** *i.* [Prov.] To mope about.

pot'e-ca-ry†, *n.* An apothecary. **pot'i-ca-ry†.**

po-teen', po-tīn', *n.* Illicitly manufactured Irish whisky; also, any whisky. [< Ir. *poitín*, dim. of *poite*, pot.] **po-theen'‡; pot-teen'‡.**

Potheen is the name given to illicit whiskey, because secretly manufactured in small quantities, which are brewed in a 'little pot.' T. C. CROKER *Fairy Legends, Haunted Cellar* p. 84. [T. T.]

pot'el-ine, pot'el-in, *n.* A preparation of gelatin, glycerin, and tannin used as a cement for sealing bottles, also for coating articles to preserve them from the atmosphere. [< *Potel*, its inventor.]

po'te-lot, pō'te-lot, *W. Wr.* (pot'e-lot, *C.*), *n.* [F.] *Old Chem. & Mineral.* Molybdenum sulfid.

po'tence, pō'tens, *n.* **1.** Same as POTENCY. **2.** *Her.* A bearing shaped like the head of a crutch or a tau; also, the end of a bearing when of such form. **3.** Same as POTANCE. [OF., < L. *potentia*, < *potent-s*; see POTENT.]

po"ten-cée', pō"ten-sē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Ending in a potence.

po'ten-cy, pō'ten-si, *n.* **1.** The quality of being potent; inherent ability; power. (1) The power of development; potentiality. (2) Mental, moral, or physical power. (3) The power of effecting particular results; as, the *potency* of a drug. (4) In homeopathy, the efficacy of a drug as increased by dilution or attenuation; also, the degree to which such attenuation has been carried. Very attenuated and dynamized solutions are said to possess *high potency*. **2.** Power arising from external circumstances; authority: as, the *potency* of the prime minister. **3.** Hence, power to move or influence. **4†.** *Her.* Same as POTENCE.

po'tent, pō'tent, *a.* **1.** Physically powerful; able to accomplish material results; strong; forcible; efficacious; as, a *potent* drug.

The ancients perceived that the moon has so *potent* an influence on our world, that the waters of the ocean rise and fall in unison with her apparent circling motion round the earth.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Astrology* p. 312. [C. & W. '83.]

2. Morally powerful; of a character to move or influence; influential; convincing; as, a *potent* argument.

The manifestation of strong parental displeasure . . . will be *potent* for good just in proportion to the warmth of the attachment existing between parent and child.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 3, p. 202. [A. '89.]

3. Having great authority, or addressed as having it; as, a *potent* prince; most *potent* sirs. **4.** *Her.* Divided by or composed of a series of potents, or having the form of a potent.

The Cross of Jerusalem or Cross *Potent* of heraldry, is . . . another style of the Greek. W. W. BLAKE *The Cross Ancient and Modern* ch. 1, p. 21. [RAN. & S.]

[< L. *potent-s*, ppr. of *possum*; see POSSE.]

Synonyms: see POWERFUL.

po'tent, *n.* **1.** *Her.* (1) A figure somewhat like a tau or the head of a crutch arranged in horizontal lines. (2) A heraldic fur made up of such figures. See illus. under FUR. **2.** A pivot-bearing in a watch. Compare POTANCE. **3†.** A potentate. **4†.** A crutch. —**potent counter-potent** (*Her.*), a fur composed of potents so arranged that those of the same tincture come head to head.

po'ten-tate, pō'ten-tēt, *n.* **1.** One possessed of great power or sway; a sovereign; king; ruler. **2.** Hence, any person of local importance; as, a village *potentate*.

The Lord Mayor is looked up to by the inhabitants of Little Britain as the greatest *potentate* upon earth.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Little Britain* p. 308. [G. P. P. '61.]

3†. A sovereignty. **po'ten-ta-cy†.** [< F. *potentat*, < LL. *potentatus*, < L. *potent-s*; see POTENT.]

po'tent-ed, pō'tent-ed, *a. Her.* Having the outer edges formed into potents: said of an ordinary. **po"ten-tée'‡.**

po-ten'tial, po-ten'shal, *a.* **1.** Possessing inherent capacity for development or accomplishment; having latent force; efficient; able; possible, but not actual; as, a *potential* orator. **2.** Having capacity for existence, but not yet existing; possible, as opposed to actual. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Existing by virtue of position, as opposed to motion: said especially of energy. See ENERGY.

A body cast upward consumes the actual energy of projection, and lays up *potential* energy.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* ch. 1, p. 27. [A. '71.]

4. *Gram.* Indicating possibility or power; as, the *potential* mode. **5.** Having force or power; mighty.

The Censorate . . . has been *potential* at times, and especially of late, in staying the march of progress.
J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 12, p. 193. [A. '87.]

[OF., < L. *potentia*, power; see POTENCE.]

Synonyms: see COGENT.

—**potential being** (*Metaph.*), being some of whose conditions exist and all of whose conditions are possible, but which has not yet been brought into actual existence; also, the existence of such an object as a matter of conception or thought. —**p. mode** or **mood,** the verb phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may* and *can* with an infinitive, and expressing power or possibility; as, I *can* come, I *may* stay, etc.

po-ten'tial, *n.* **1.** Anything that may be possible; a possible development.

The *potential* of subsistence in Europe has not yet been approached. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Jan., '87, p. 427.

2. *Gram.* The potential mode. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* (1) A condition at a point in space, due to attraction or repulsion near it, in virtue of which something at that point, as a mass or an electric charge, would possess potential energy or the power of doing work: in the case of electricity, measured by the work done in bringing a unit of positive electricity thither from an infinite distance against an electrical repulsive force. (2) In any system of attracting bodies, a mathematical quantity having at each point of space a value equal to the energy acquired by a unit mass in falling from an infinite distance to that point. (3) In such a system, the work that would be done by its members in passing to their present configuration from some standard one, as from separation by infinite distances.

Potential, regarded as something distributed throughout space, determines, by the difference of its values at neighboring points, the intensity and direction of the force acting through the region. Its variation from one point to another thus constitutes or at least measures force, the law being that a material body always tends to move in the direction of increasing potential and a positive electrical charge in that of decreasing potential. The function in the former case is called *gravitation-potential*, and in the latter *electric potential*, which is taken with the opposite algebraic sign. Electric potential, which determines the flow of electricity, has been compared to *temperature*, which similarly governs the flow of heat. The potential due to the earth's attraction in like manner determines *level*, which governs the flow of water. Potential can exist only when the work done in moving from one place to another does not depend on the path followed. Thus there is no potential for forces like friction or viscosity. The term is sometimes extended to any quantity distributed through space in such a way that its variation represents a vector; for instance, a quantity whose variation represents the velocity in a moving fluid (called *velocity-potential*).

Whenever two points at different electric *potentials* are connected by a conductor, a transference of electrification takes place through this conductor, producing an electric current. . . . But if by any device, such as a voltaic cell, the difference of *potential* be maintained constant, the flow of current is continuous.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 602, p. 698. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

—**Newtonian potential,** a potential, like that due to gravitation, varying inversely as the distance. —**zero p.** (*Elec.*), properly, the potential that would exist at an infinite distance from any electrified body; in practise, arbitrarily, the earth's potential.

po-ten"ti-al'i-ty, po-ten'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Inherent capacity for development or accomplishment; power of action along definite lines or for particular objects; capability; power; efficiency.

The prosperous . . . little think . . . what gods mere vulgar money might make them in *potentiality* of blessing.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 1, p. 28. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2. Potential quality; inherent capacity for existence, though not yet existing; possibility: opposed to *actuality*. **3.** Potential being; something that has mere potential existence, and has not developed into actuality; as, before creation the universe was a mere *potentiality*. [< F. *potentialité*, < L. *potentia*; see POTENCE.]

po-ten'tial-ize, po-ten'shal-aiz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To transform or to be transformed into potential form: said of energy.

po-ten'tial-ly, po-ten'shal-i, *adv.* In a potential manner. (1) In manner or form latent and yet unrealized, but capable of realization; in posse: opposed to *actually*.

Potentially every American is an inventor, always searching for a better way. U. D. EDDY in *The Forum* June, '91, p. 422.

(2) With adequate force; efficiently. (3)† In effect; so far as the result is concerned. (4)† Potently; powerfully.

po-ten'ti-a-ry, po-ten'shi-ē-ri, *n.* [Rare.] One having power, authority, or influence. Compare PLENIPOTENTIARY. [< L. *potentia*; see POTENCE.]

po-ten'ti-ate, po-ten'shi-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To invest with power; render potent. [< L. *potentia*; see POTENCE.] —**po-ten"ti-a'tion,** *n.*

Po"ten-til'la, pō'ten-til'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs or rarely shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*)—the cinquefoils or fivefingers—having compound leaves and solitary or cymose flowers with a many-bracted calyx. Many are in cultivation for their profuse handsome flowers. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *potent(-)s*; see POTENT.]

Potentilla Norvegica (Norwegian Potentilla). *a* and *b*, flower and multiple fruit of *P. procumbens*.

The *potentilla* has no fruit at all, in the popular sense of the word. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* ch. 6, p. 115. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

po-ten"ti-om'e-ter, po-ten'shi-om'ē-tėr, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for measuring galvanometrically, by the null or zero method, electromotive force or difference of potential. [< L. *potentia* (see POTENCE) + -METER.]

po'tent-ize, pō'tent-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] In homeopathy, to render potent, as drugs, by attenuation and dynamization.

po'tent-ly, pō'tent-li, *adv.* **1.** With great force or energy; powerfully. **2.** With emphasis; emphatically.

po'tent-ness, pō'tent-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being potent; potency.

Po-te"ri-o-cer-at'i-dæ, po-tē"ri-o-ser-at'i-dē *or* -tē"ri-o-cer-a'ti-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods having a curved fusiform shell contracted toward the aperture, which is simple. **Po-te"ri-oe'e-ras,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *potērion* (dim. of *potēr*, drinking-cup) + *keras*, horn.] — **po-te"ri-o-cer-at'id,** *n.* — **po-te"ri-o-cer'a-toid,** *a.*

po-tes'tas, po-tes'tus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The right to command; power; authority. — **patria potestas,** the authority of the father over the family. — **po'tes-tate†,** *n.* A potentate; ruler. — **po-tes'ta-tive†,** *a.* Authoritative.

pot'-e-ye", *n.* See POT[1], *n.*

pot'fish", pot'fish', *n.* The sperm-whale.

pot'-fish"er, pot'-fish'ėr, *n.* **1.** A pot-hunter. **2.** A pot-fisherman. — **pot'-fish"er-man,** *n.* One who fishes while floating buoyed up by an earthen pot, as on Asiatic rivers.

pot'ful, pot'ful, *n.* The contents of a filled pot; as much as will fill a pot.

pot'gun",† pot'-shat", etc. See POT[1], *n.*

pot'head", pot'hed', *n.* A blockhead; numskull.

poth'e-ca-ry†, *n.* An apothecary. **poth'e-ca-rie†,** *n.*

po-theen', *n.* [Ir.] Same as POTEEN.

poth'er, pedh'ėr, *v.* **1.** *t.* To harass and perplex; worry; puzzle; bother.

Or, if he found nobody else there to *pother*,
Why, one of his legs would just trip up the other.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 11.

11. *i.* To make a pother or bustle; make a stir; as, to drink and *pother* at an ale-house. [Freq. of POTE, < AS. *potian*, push.]

poth'er, *n.* **1.** Excitement mingled with confusion, especially when long continued; bustle; fuss.

For they possess'd, with all their *pother*,
A sneaking kindness for each other.
W. COMBE *Three Tours of Dr. Syntax* tour 1, can. 7, l. 9.

2†. A suffocating cloud, as of smoke.

pot'-herb", pot'-hėrb', *n.* Any herb that is prepared for eating by boiling, especially when the tops are used. — **white pot-herb,** corn-salad (*Valerianella olitoria*): so called in distinction from the **black pot-herb,** European alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*).

poth'er-y, pedh'ėr-i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hot; close.

poth'i-car, poth'i-cār, *n.* [Scot.] An apothecary.

pot'-hole", pot'-hōl', *n.* A basin-shaped or cylindrical cavity in a rock, often many feet deep, formed by stones and gravel gyrated by the eddies of a stream. **ket'tle-hole"‡; pot‡; swal'low-hole"‡.**

pot'hook", pot'huk', *n.* **1.** A piece of iron, curved or hooked at the end, for lifting or holding pots, stove-lids, etc. **2.** A curved mark or elementary stroke formerly practised by children in learning to write: now little used; hence, a scrawling written character.

They are pressed through 'standards,' which exact a certain acquaintance with A B C and *pothooks* and figures, but educated they are not. BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 63. [F. & W.]

3. A chimney-hook on which to hang pots, etc.

Po'thos, pō'thos, *C. E.* (peth'os, *I.*), *n. Bot.* A genus of exotic climbing plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*), grown in greenhouses for their handsome foliage. [< *potha*, the Ceylonese name.]

pot'-house", pot'-haus", *n.* An ale-house; tippling-house; often attributively and disparagingly; as, a *pot-house* politician.

pot'-hunt"er, pot'-hunt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who kills game for food or for profit rather than for sport; especially, one regardless of game-laws or the conventions of sport: usually contemptuous. **2.** [Slang.] Hence, one who makes a business of engaging in any competition simply as a matter of business and for the sake of winning and exhibiting the prizes offered.

— **pot'-hunt"ing,** *n.* The practise of a pot-hunter.

In such sports [falconry, etc.], the quest of food (now often contemptuously called *pot-hunting*) becomes subordinate to the excitement of the chase. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 210. [A. '81.]

po-tiche', po-tish', *n.* [F.] A vase having an elongated round body surmounted by a cylindrical neck.

pot"i-cho-ma'ni-a, pot'i-co-mē'ni-ą, *C. E.* (pō'ti-sho-mē'ni-ą, *W. Wr.*), *n.* The art or process of coating glass vessels on the inside with paper or linen decorations, in imitation of old china or of painted ware. [< F. *potichomanie*, < *poliche* (< *pot*, POT[1], *n.*), vase, + *manie*, < L. *mania*; see MANIA.] **pot"i-cho-ma'nic‡.**

Certain large vases, ornamented by the polite art of *potichomanie*, have long appealed to my fancy. HOWELLS *Suburban Sketches, Pedestrian Tour* p. 79. [H. & H. '71.]

po"tin', pō'tan', *n.* [F.] A coin-alloy of the ancient Gauls, consisting of copper, zinc, lead, and tin.

po'tion†, *et.* To drug.

po'tion, pō'shun, *n.* A draft; especially, a dose of liquid medicine.

They cramm'd their gracious master With *potion* and with pill.
THACKERAY *King of Brentford's Testament* st. 2.

[F., < L. *potio(n-)*, < *poto*, drink.] **po'cion†.**

pot'l, *n.* Pottle. PHIL. Soc.

pot'-lance", etc. See POT[1], *n.*

pot'latch", pot'lach', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A gift: used by American Indians of the northwest coast. **2.** A feast in which a rich person gives away the most of his goods to the members of his tribe, as an evidence of his greatness: a custom among the Indians from Puget Sound to southern Alaska.

Some of these totem raisings, or *pot-latches*, have cost from one to two thousand dollars, and the owner is poor for the rest of his life. MARY J. HOLMES in *Ladies' Home Journal* Oct., '91, p. 6.

pot'-lead", pot'-led', *n.* Graphite, especially as used on the bottoms of racing-vessels to reduce friction.

— **pot'-lead",** *vt.* To coat with graphite.

pot'-luck", pot'-luc', *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot to eat; hence, a meal not specially prepared for guests: usually in the phrase *to take pot-luck*.

pot'-man", etc. See POT[1], *n.*

pot'-met"al, pot'-met'ąl, *n.* **1.** Cast iron suitable for making pots. **2.** A copper-and-lead alloy formerly used for large pots, and for faucets, etc. See ALLOY. **3.** Glass colored throughout while fused; pot-metal glass. See GLASS.

Before leaving the chapel we must glance at its upper window, filled with figures of saints, executed in stained glass, of the kind called '*Pot-metal*' in the reign of Henry VI. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in London* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 308. [R. & S. '78.]

pot'o, *n.* Same as POTTO.

po"to-ma'ni-a, *n.* Same as DIPSOMANIA. [< L. *potus*, drinking, + MANIA.]

po-tom'e-ter, po-tom'ę-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of moisture absorbed by a plant. [< Gr. *poton*, drink, + *metron*, measure.]

po-too', po-tū', *n.* [Jamaica.] A large goatsucker (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*).

Pot"o-ro-l'næ, pot'o-ro-ī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of macropodoid marsupials, including the rat-kangaroos or potoroos. **Pot"o-ro'us,** *n.* (t. g.) [NL. for POTOROO.] — **pot"o-ro'in(e,** *a.* & *n.*

po"to-roo', pō'to-rū', *n.* [Austral.] A rat-kangaroo.

po"to-tro-ma'ni-a, pō'to-tro-mē'ni-ą *or* -mą'ni-ą, *n. Pathol.* Insanity from the habitual or intemperate use of alcoholic liquors or narcotics; delirium tremens. [< Gr. *potos*, a drinking, + *tromos*, a trembling, + *mania*, madness.] **po"to-tro"mo-par"a-næ'a‡.**

pot'pie", pot'pī', *n.* **1.** A pie filled with pieces of meat or of fowl and baked. **2.** Meat stewed with dumplings or pastry; a meat pie that is boiled or stewed.

pot'pike", etc. See POT[1], *n.*

pot'-plate", pot'-plēt', *n.* A plate, usually of Chinese porcelain or other fine ware, decorated with circular forms, as of a basket, vase, or the like.

pot"pour"rí', pō"pūr'rī' (XIII), *n.* A confused or heterogeneous mixture; medley; hotchpotch. (1) A ragout of meats and vegetables; a potpie; stew. (2) A mixture of dried sweet-smelling flower-petals used as to perfume a room; also, a small covered jar for containing such a mixture. (3) A medley of musical airs. (4) A literary production composed of parts brought together without a bond of connection. (5) A kind of incense made of mixed gums, seeds, etc. [F., < *pot* (see POTTAGE) + *pourri*, pp. of *pourrir* (< L. *putrēre*), be rotten.]

pot-rack', pot-rac', *vi.* [Rare.] To cry as a guinea-fowl: an imitative word.

Pots'dam for-ma'tion. *Geol.* A member of the Upper Cambrian of the United States and Canada, especially the original typical strata on the north and east sides of the Adirondack mountains, New York. See GEOLOGY. [< *Potsdam*, N. Y.] **Potsdam group‡.**

pot'set"ting, etc. See POT[1], *n.*

pot'sherd", pot'shėrd', *n.* A fragment of earthenware; a broken bit of crockery. [< POT[1], *n.*, + SHERD, SHARD[1].] **pot'shard"†; pot'share"†; pot'shell"‡.**

We use no *potsherds* or drainage of any sort in our pots, believing it to be perfectly useless to do so. P. HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* ch. 18, p. 62. [O. J. CO. '33.]

pot'stone", pot'stōn', *n. Petrol.* **1.** A concretionary pear-shaped mass of flint having a longitudinal central cavity, found in the chalk formation of England, and sometimes 3 feet in length. **2.** Same as STEATITE.

pot'-sure"†, *a.* Confident by reason of drink; cock-sure.

pot'tage, pet'ęj, *n.* **1.** A thick broth or stew of meat or vegetables or both. **2.** A porridge of oatmeal, or of peas, etc. [< F. *potage*, < *pot*, pot, < LG. *pot*, = AS. *pott*; see POT[1], *n.*] **pot'age†.**

pot'taint, *n.* Old pot-metal.

pot-teen', *n.* [Ir.] Same as POTEEN.

pot'ten-ger", *n.* **1.** One who makes pottage; a cook. **2.** A porringer. **pot'in-ger†; pot'tin-ger†.**

pot'ter, pot'ėr, *v.* **1.** *i.* To work loiteringly or inefficiently; idle away time upon trifles.

If he do not hang upon the stale scents, and *potter* where birds have been but are not, a dog for Woodcock shooting can hardly be too slow or too steady. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Quail Shooting* in vol. i, p. 233. [S. & T. '52.]

2. To walk slowly, leisurely, or idly; loiter. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To walk or leap along on pieces of floating ice. **II.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To rout out; poke; disturb; bother. [Freq. < AS. *potian*, push.]

pot'ter, *n.* **1.** One who makes earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain.

Two names stand pre-eminent in the historical development of the *potter*'s art — Bernard Palissy, of France, and Josiah Wedgwood, of England. A. MACARTHUR *Education* ch. 8, p. 147. [A.]

2. One who pots meats, vegetables, etc. **3.** The red-bellied terrapin. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] An itinerant dealer in crockery. [< F. *potier*, < *pot*; see POTTAGE.]

Phrases, etc.: — **potters' clay,** any kind of clay, including kaolin, suited to the making of earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain. — **potters' consumption,** an acute bronchitis often occurring among persons employed in potteries, eventually affecting the lungs. Called also *potters' asthma* and *potters' bronchitis*. — **potter's field,** a piece of ground appropriated as a burial-ground for the destitute and the unknown. See *Matt.* xxvii, 7. — **potters' ore,** alquifou. — **potters' wheel,** a horizontal disk mounted on a spindle, and rotated by foot or power, used by potters for holding the prepared clay and whirling it so that by manipulation the workman may mold the clay into almost any rounded form. It is also used in applying colors after molding. — **pot'ter-wasp",** *n.* A wasp that builds its cells or nest of clay, often in cylindrical cavities or the like: especially, *Eumenes fraterna*, which attaches to branches its thin-walled cells, containing larvæ for its young.

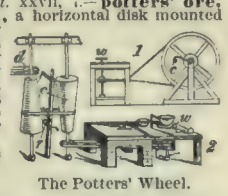

The Potters' Wheel.

1. A primitive form of potters' wheel: *c*, crank for hand-power; *w*, wheel. 2. A power-wheel: *d*, driving-belt; *c*, friction-cones; *r*, rack for raising or lowering the belt on the cones, to reduce or increase the speed; *w*, wheel.

pot'ter-er, pot'ėr-ėr, *n.* A slow or inefficient person.

pot'tern, pot'ėrn, *a.* Of or pertaining to potters or pottery. — **pottern ore** (*Old Metal.*), an ore which becomes vitrified by heat, like the glazing of earthenware.

Pot'ter-ton hen. [Scot.] The black-headed gull.

pot'ter-y, pot'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place or factory where potters' ware is made.

The *pottery* of Athens was the most celebrated in ancient Greece. One whole quarter of the city was called Cerameicus, or 'The *Potteries*.'
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. v, p. 240, note. [A. '60.]

2. The manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. **3.** Any kind of clay ware molded when in a plastic condition and then hardened by fire.

The art of making pottery has been practised by all peoples, even in the prehistoric ages. Cinerary urns, vessels for holding or cooking food, drinking-vessels, etc., have been found in graves and barrows of both the Old and the New World. These, all of which were baked in an open fire, are usually ornamented with patterns of straight, crossed, or zigzag lines (seldom with wavy or curved lines), stamped into the clay before firing. Pottery is **soft pottery** when its surface is unglazed and easily scratched by a sharp-pointed piece of iron; **hard pottery,** when the iron has no effect on it. Between soft earthenware, as represented by a common flower-pot, and hard porcelain, as a Sèvres plate, there are numerous varieties of wares. They may be arranged in three classes and nine subclasses, as follows:

(1) *Earthenware*, characterized by comparative softness and fusibility in a porcelain-furnace. It includes: (*a*) *Unglazed ware*, simply baked clay, as bricks and terra-cotta. (*b*) *Lustrous ware*, selected clay baked and coated with slight vitreous glaze, as ancient Greek vases. (*c*) *Glazed ware*, ordinary clay ware with a lead glaze, as common household ware. (*d*) *Enameled ware*, ordinary clay ware with an opaque (tin enamel) glaze, as Italian majolica.

(2) *Stoneware*, characterized by hardness and infusibility owing to the silica in the clay forming the body. (*a*) A siliceous clay, usually light-colored, and generally coated with a vitreous glaze containing lead, as granite-ware. (*b*) A siliceous clay, generally colored or dark, and usually coated with a salt glaze, as a stoneware crock.

(3) *Porcelain*, mostly characterized by hardness, almost infusible, with a body of clay containing silica, somewhat translucent, and usually with an alkaline glaze. (*a*) *Hard*, a body of kaolin and feldspar with a feldspathic glaze, as Chinese, Sèvres, Berlin, etc., porcelain. (*b*) *Natural soft porcelain*, a body of kaolin and calcium phosphate coated with a lead and boric-acid glaze, as Worcester porcelain. (*c*) *Artificial soft porcelain*, a body resembling glass consisting chiefly of alkaline salts and coated with a lead glaze, as the early tender porcelain of Sèvres.

[< F. *poterie*, pottery, < *pot*; see POTTAGE.]

Compounds: — **pot'ter-y-tis"sue,** *n.* A tissue-paper having printed on it a design that is to be transferred to undecorated pottery. — **p.-tree,** *n.* Any one of various South-American trees of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), the hard and brittle bark of which contains a great quantity of silex, which the Indians obtain by burning and mingle with clay to form pottery. Especially: (1) The pottery-tree of Para (*Moquilea utilis*). (2) The pottery-bark tree (*Licania Guianensis*); also, other species of *Licania*. — **p.-ware,** *n.* Earthenware.

VARIETIES OF POTTERY.

The following lists include only the more important varieties of stoneware and earthenware. See PORCELAIN.

ANCIENT POTTERY. The many varieties of ancient earthenware and stoneware known to us by existing specimens are named usually from the country or place of manufacture; as, **Arabic** (8th to 14th cent., including tiles, mosaics, and vases); **Assyrian** (Accadian, Babylonian, Chaldean, Mesopotamian, Ninevite, including inscribed bricks and cylinders, wall-ornaments, vases, etc., colored with vitrified enamels or painted); **Egyptian** and **Egypto-Phenician** (Canopic, Cypriote, Mycenean, Phenician, Rhodian, Trojan, etc., including wall-slabs and archaic utensils in biscuit, painted or enameled with metallic oxids in brilliant colors); **Etruscan** (from tombs in Etruria, including wall-decorations, black or red glossy pottery, painted or stamped biscuit, and imitation Greek vases); **Hellenic** (Attic, Corinthian, Magna-Grecian, Samian, Sicilian, Tanagrine, etc., including yellow clay painted in browns and reds, red glazed and painted with black enamel, and black with red figures, chiefly vases of many forms and figurines); **Hispano-Moresque** (Majorcan, Minorcan, Rhodian, Sicilian, etc., mostly enameled faïence, Persian in form, color, and ornamentation); **Persian** (Rhodian, Damascene, including lustered ware, graffito, relief enamels); **Phenician,** same as Egypto-Phenician; **Roman** (Aretine, Greco-Roman, Romano-British, Romano-Gaulish, Samian, Saguntine, etc., including glossy red (see SAMIAN), black ware, glazed ware, and decorated in relief).

MODERN POTTERY may be classed as follows, according to the countries of manufacture: **England** — Bristol, Burslem, Chelsea, Doulton, Fulham, Lambeth, Merton, Wedgwood (bamboo, basalt, jasper, queen's-ware), etc.; **France** — Avignon, Beauvais, Cognac, Limoges, Luneville, Marseilles, Moustiers, Nancy, Nevers, Oiron (Henri Deux), Paris (Palissy), Quimper, Rouen, Sarreguemines, Savigny, Strasburg, etc.; **Germany** and the **Netherlands** — Amsterdam (Amstel), Cologne, Delft, Dresden, Kreussen, Nuremberg, grès de Flandres; **Italy** — Abruzzi (Castelli), Caffaggiolo, Faenza, Forli, Gubbio, Pavia (graffito), Perugia, Pesaro, Rimini, Rome, Siena, Venice, etc.; **Scandinavia** — Copenhagen, Marieberg, Rorstrand, Stockholm, etc.; **Spain** and **Portugal** — Alcora, Malaga, Puente del Arzobispo, Rato, Talavera, Triana (Seville), Valencia, etc.

American Pottery. Among prehistoric potteries found in America are those called **Mexican** (Aztec or Toltec, including black and yellow without glaze, often of grotesque form, with painted patterns and geometrical designs); **Mound-builders'** (found in western mounds, unglazed earthenware, often painted); **Peruvian** (found in tombs, much like Mexican); **Pueblo** (unglazed earthenware with painted geometrical decorations).

The first pottery made in the United States was white ware, about 1684. Clay pipes were made about 1690, terra-cotta tiles about 1740, slip-decorated earthenware about 1760 in Pennsylvania, undersglazed decorated white ware in 1770 in Philadelphia, Rockingham in 1839, inlaid floor-tiles in 1853, and architectural terra-cotta about 1870. Recent United States pottery includes white granite, better known as *ironstone china* (see CHINA), red earthenware (used for umbrella-stands, jardinières, tiles, pie-plates, etc., made of brick-clay, often glazed), yellow ware (for baking-dishes, etc., made of various buff-colored clays), Rockingham ware (see WARE), cream-colored ware (see WARE), semi-porcelain or Paris granite (an imitation porcelain for teasets, etc.). Other United States pottery is named from the place of manufacture, as East Liverpool, Ohio (Rockingham, yellow ware), Trenton, N. J. (Rockingham, white granite, cream-colored), Cincinnati, Ohio (Rookwood), Steubenville, Ohio (Lonhuda), Bennington, Vt. (Rockingham), Norwalk, Conn. (Rockingham, red and white), Kaolin, S. C. (Rockingham table-ware), Philadelphia (Rockingham), Troy, Ind. (decorated with dark-blue American views), etc.

Japanese Pottery is named usually from the province where manufactured, as Bizen, Hizen, Kaga, Kioto, Satsuma, Seto; other common kinds are raku (native word: hand-made, odd-shaped) and Toshiro (named from an early maker). See also DELFT; MAJOLICA; WARE.

pot'ti-ca-ry, pot'i-kg-ri, *a.* & *n.* Apothecary: corrupt form.

He had a sallow, *potticary* face.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 185. [T. & F. '62.]

pot'ting, pot'ing, *n.* **1.** The putting up of articles of food in pots for future use. **2.** *Hort.* The placing of buds, bulbs, or plants in pots for growth or culture. **3.** *Sugar-refining.* The removing of raw sugar from crystallizing-vessels to perforated casks for draining.

— **pot'ting-cask",** *n.* Same as POT-CASK. — **p.-house,** *n.* A building where plants are potted. — **p.-stick,** *n.* A stick used by gardeners in potting plants.

pot'tle, pot'l, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel: pot; tankard. **2.** A liquid measure of half a gallon; also, the contents of such a vessel; as, a *pottle* of ale.

And at the last, over a good *pottle* of Sack, he confessed to me that I was in the right.
JANE G. AUSTIN *Betty Alden* ch. 9, p. 99. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

3. A kind of chowder made by fishermen by first frying pork, and then making a stew by adding water and fresh fish. **4.** A small vessel or basket for holding fruit.

Somehow, the *pottles* do not show the same strawberries all the way down, in all cases.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Character* p. 54. [J. P. '89.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] A child's game: hop-scotch. [< OF. *potel*, small pot, dim. of *pot*; see POTTAGE.] **pot'el†.**

—pot'tle-bel"lied, *a.* Pot-bellied: corpulent. **p.-bodied.** – **p.-deep,** *a.* Deep-drinking; drinking to the bottom of the tankard. — **p.-draft,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A draft that empties the tankard.

pot'to, pet'ō, *n.* **1.** A small grayish-chestnut lemuroid (*Perodicticus potto*) of western Africa. **2.** The kinkajou: erroneous use. Perhaps Afr. **pot'o'.**

pot'-tree", pet'-trī', *n.* Any one of the several South-American trees that produce the fruit called monkey-pot. See MONKEY, and illus. under MONKEY-POT.

Pott's dis-ease', *Pathol.* Caries of the vertebræ, causing angular curvature of the spine: first described scientifically by Percival Pott, an English surgeon.

Pott's fracture. A fracture of the fibula or splint-bone of the leg with displacement of the tibia or shin-bone.

pot'tu, pet'ū, *n.* [E. Ind.] A circular mark worn by a Brahman on his forehead to indicate his caste.

pot'ty-ba"ker, pet'i-bē"kėr, *n.* [Rare.] A potter.

pot'u-lent, *a.* **1.** Potable. **2.** Nearly drunk; tipsy.

pot'val"iant, pet'val"yunt, *a.* [Colloq.] Courageous from drink. — **pot'val"iant-ry,** *n.* Drunken valor. **pot'val"ian-cy†.**

pot'ver"du-go', *n.* Dizziness (vertigo) from drink.

pot'wal"lop-er, pet'wel"gp-ėr, *n.* [Vulgar.] **1.** One employed to clean or wash kitchen-vessels, etc.; scullion. **2.** One who prepares his own food; a bachelor housekeeper, or a lodger who prepares his food in his own fireplace; formerly, in England, by the custom of some boroughs, a parliamentary voter. **pot'-wab"bler†; pot'-wal"ler†; pot'-wal"lun-er†.**

pot'-wal"lop-ing, pet'-wel"gp-ing. **I.** *a.* Boiling a pot (i. e., housekeeping: said of boroughs (in England) in which pot-wallopers were formerly voters. **II.** *n.* The boiling of a pot, or the sound proceeding from it.

pot'-wheel", pet'-hwīl", *n.* A noria.

pot'work", pet'wėrk', *n.* **1.** [Prov.] Pottery or pottery-ware. **2.** [Eng.] A place where common pottery is made.

pounce¹, pouns, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A fine powder, as that of ground pumice, dust. **2.** Filth. [Cor. of POUNCE², *n.*]

pounce². *n.* Prov. Eng.] Pulse.

pouch, pouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into a sack; pocket; hence, to take into the throat or throat-sac; swallow.

Meantime, I *pouch* the earnest-money-piece.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iv, l. 191.

2. To humbly yield or submit to, as an affront or slight. **3.** To supply with money; replenish the pocket or purse of. **4.** To gather up, as the mouth of a sack; purse up; as, to *pouch* the lips.

II. *i.* To swell out; take on a sack shape.

pouch, *n.* **1.** A small bag or sack, or something serving a similar purpose, as a pocket or a purse; as, a shot-*pouch*; mail-*pouch*.

What if you are confronted with a crowd of hungry desperate wretches, without even a penny in their *pouch*, demanding food and shelter!
BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 105. [F. & W.]

2. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sac-like part, as for temporarily containing eggs or young: a marsupium. See illus. under KANGAROO and HIPPOCAMPUS. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any pouch-like sac or vessel. **4.** A bulkhead on a vessel, as to keep cargo from shifting. [< OF. *poche*, pouch, of Celtic origin, cp. Ir. *pac*, Gael. *poca*, bag.]

—pouch'-bone", *n.* A marsupial bone. See illus. under MARSUPIAL. — **p.-gill,** *n.* **1.** A marsipobranch. **2.** The basket of a marsipobranch, as a lamprey. — **p.-mouse,** *n.* A pocket-mouse. — **p.-mouth†,** *n.* A mouth with heavy protruding lips. — **p.-mouthed†,** *a.* Blubber-lipped. — **p.-shell,** *n.* A small pond-snail (*Planorbis hemistroma*). — **p.-toad,** *n.* A marsupial frog. See illus. under MARSUPIAL FROG. — **Rathke's pouch,** a pocket in the mucous membrane of the pharynx in fetal life, that assists in forming the pituitary body.

pouched, pouchd, *a.* Having a pouch.

—pouched dog, the zebra-wolf. — **p. frog,** a marsupial frog. See illus. under MARSUPIAL FROG. — **p. gopher,** a pocket-gopher. — **p. lion,** a large extinct phalangeroid marsupial (*Thylacoleo carnifex*) of Australia. — **p. marmot,** a spermophile. **p. mouse,** a pocket-mouse. **p. rat,** a rat-like rodent with cheek-pouches, especially, a pocket-gopher. — **p. stork,** the adjutant-bird.

pou'chet-box", pau chet-box', *n.* Same as POUNCE-BOX.

pouch'less, pouch'les, *a.* Destitute of a pouch.

pou-chong', pō-shong', *n.* [Chin.] A variety of Chinese tea of the souchong class.

pouchy, pou'chi, *a.* Pouched. PHIL. SOC.

pou'cy, pou'si, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dusty; soiled; unclean.

pou'de-soy", *n.* Same as PADUASOY.

pou"dré', pō"drā', *pa.* [F.] Rendered very fine; powdered.

pou'dret, *n.* Very fine dust; powder

pou'dre-mar"chant', *n.* A kind of spice.

pou'drette', pō dret', *n.* [F.] A dry manure composed of a mixture of night-soil, gypsum, charcoal, etc.

pou'ert, *n.* Poverty.

pout, pout, *n.* [F. Gauze plaited and attached to a head-dress, bearing the same name, worn in the 18th century.

poufle, pūf, *n.* [F. Something soft or puffed, as a cushion, or a knot or rosette on a dress, a puff.

pou" go-nie', pō'gō-nē', *n.* The common palm-civet.

pou"gon-né',

pouk, pūk. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To pluck at. **II.** *n.* A slight pull.

pouke†, *n.* An elf, Puck, Robin Goodfellow.

pouke'nel†, *n.* Venus's-comb. **powke'nee"dle†.**

pou-laine', pū-lān', *n.* [OF.] A medieval shoe with a very long pointed toe, those with a shorter toe being known as **poulaine de varlet;** one of a pair of cracowes. **po-lan't; pou-lain'.**

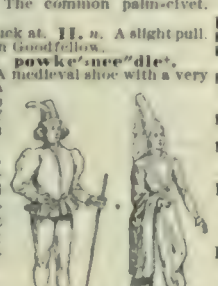

Poulaines, as shown in 15th-century costumes.

pou-lard', pu-lārd', *n.* A pullet having the ovaries removed to produce abnormal growth and fattening and superior quality; hence, a fat pullet. Compare CAPON. [< F. *poularde*, < *poule*; see PULLET.]

poulce†, *n.* Same as PULSE.

poul'dn"vis†, *n.* A coarse canvas, any common or coarse material. **pold'way†; pole'-dn"vy†.**

poul'der†, *v.* & *n.* Powder.

poul'dred†, *pp.* **1.** Powdered. **2.** Spotted with small white spots.

poul'dron, *n.* Same as PATTERNS.

poule, pōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** The third figure and movement of the quadrille commonly *la poule*. **2.** In some games of cards, billiards, etc., same as POOL.

poulp, } pūlp, *n.* An octopod; specifically, the European
poulpe, } edible cuttle (*Octopus vulgaris*). The poulp of romance is an imaginary animal. [< F. *poulpe*, < L. *polypus*; see POLYP.]

poult¹, *n.* A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, etc. **polt†; pout†; powl†; powt†.**

—poult'-foot"†, *n.* A club-foot. — **p.-foot†,** *a.*

poult"-de-soie', pū'-dg-swâ', *n.* A heavy corded silk dress-material.

poul'ter-er, pōl'tėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who deals in poultry or game, especially for the table.

The Roman writers give us cruel hints in regard to the fattening of fowls, which I have never had the heart to try. They go beyond the rules of the Strasburg *poulterers* in harshness.
D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* pt. iii, p. 195. [S. '63.]

2. [Eng.] Formerly, an officer of the royal household who had supervision of the poultry, game, etc., for supplying the king's table. [< OF. *pouletier*, < *poulet*, F. *poulette*; see PULLET.] **poul'ter†.**

poul'tice, pōl'tis, *vt.* [-TICED; -TI-CING.] To cover with some soft emollient mixture; apply a cataplasm to.

poul'tice, *n. Med.* A mollifying remedy, variously composed, applied externally in a moist mealy form, as to sores and inflamed surfaces; a cataplasm: as, a flaxseed *poultice;* an anodyne *poultice*. [< L. *pulti-s*, porridge.]

The usual Eastern remedy of a *poultice* of figs, which is still used for the same purpose in Turkey and Persia, was laid on the tumor and gave instant relief.
GEIKIE *Hours with the Bible* vol. iv, ch. 16, p. 419. [J. P. '82.]

poul'tive†; pul'tesse†; pul'tis‡.

poul'tice-boot", *n.* A leather bag to confine a poultice, especially to the foot of a horse.

poul'try, pōl'tri, *n.* Domestic fowls, generally or collectively, reared for the table or for their eggs or feathers, as hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys; specifically, a number of domestic hens. [< OF. *pouleterie*, < *poulet*, F. *poulette*; see PULLET.] **pul'trie†.**

His swine, his horse, his store, and his *poultry*,
Were wholly in this Reeve's governing.
CHAUCER C. T., *Prologue* l. 600.

—poul'try-farm", *n.* A farm devoted chiefly or exclusively to poultry-raising. — **p.-feeder,** *n.* **1.** An enclosed hopper from which grain falls automatically within reach of the fowls as fast as a small visible portion is consumed. **2.** An épinette. — **p.-house,** *n.* — **p.-yard,** *n.*

poul'ver-ain†, *n.* A powder-flask suspended by a shoulder-belt: formerly carried by soldiers.

poun†, *vt.* **1.** To beat; pound. **2.** To impound.

poun¹, *n.* Pound.

poun², *n.* A pawn (in chess). **pounc†.**

poun'age†, *n.* Same as PANNAGE.

pounce¹, pouns, *n.* [POUNCED; POUN'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make holes in; perforate for the purpose of using as a stencil in ornamentation. **2.** To attack suddenly with beak and talons: as, the hawk *pounced* a sparrow. **3†.** To decorate, as metal, by cutting designs on with a punch.

II. *i.* To make a sudden seizure; advance suddenly and make an attack: as, the constable *pounced* upon him.

The kitten *pounced* in the sparkling grass,
At stealthy spiders that tried to pass.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Two Sundays* st. 1.

[Var. of PUNCH¹, *v.*]

pounce², *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with pounce; powder, as with a cosmetic. **2.** To mark out, as a pattern, by rubbing pounce over holes pricked on the outlines of a design. Compare POUNCE¹, *v.* **3.** *Hat-manuf.* To smooth (a hat) by rubbing with an abrading substance.

pounce¹, *n.* **1.** The act of descending and seizing rapidly; pouncing.

Thus, should one bird discover some object upon the surface of the earth below, his sudden *pounce* would be at once observed and imitated by every vulture in succession.
BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* ch. 19, p. 335. [MACM. '66.]

2. A talon of a bird of prey; also, the claw or paw of an animal.

As hagard hauke . . .
His wearie *pounces* all in vaine doth spend
To trusse the pray too heavy for his flight.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 11, st. 19.

3†. A figured die or stamp; stencil with pattern in fine holes. **4†.** Cloth ornamented with worked eyelet-holes. **5†.** An engraving-tool; a burin.

pounce², *n.* **1.** A substance, as powdered gum sandarac, or cuttlefish-bone, used to absorb excess of ink on a manuscript, also to restore the sizing to paper from which the writing has been erased. **2.** A finely pulverized substance used in transferring designs in pouncing; now called *stamping-powder*. Compare STAMPING. **3†.** A perfumed powder used as a cosmetic. [< F. *ponce*, < L. *pumex*, *pumic-*; see PUMICE.] **pounce'pow"der‡.**

—pounce'-bag", *n.* A bag for holding pounce for use in transferring a design. — **p.-box,** *n.* **1.** A delicately made box having the lid pierced with small holes: formerly used for dusting out pounce as a perfume; a perfume-box. **2.** A sand-box for drying writing-ink by dusting on freshly written paper: in common use before the advent of blotting-paper. **pou'chet-box"‡; poun'cet-box"‡.** — **p.-paper,** *n.* Paper used in reproduction by pouncing. — **p.-tree,** *n.* The sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

pounced¹, pounst, *a.* Having pounces, claws, or talons.

pounced², *a.* Dusted with powder; powdered.

pounced³, *a.* Ornamented with either indentations, perforations, or decorative cutting.

poun'cer¹, poun'sėr, *n. Eccl.* In the English medieval church, a bishop's thumb-stall worn in using the holy oils. **poun'cer²; pon'ser†; pon'sir‡.**

poun'cer², *n.* One who or that which perforates or pierces; especially, a bodkin or the like. **pou'cer†.**

poun'cet, poun'sėt, *n.* A light roll of felt, used for distributing stamping-powder on perforated patterns. Called also *distributor*. [< POUNCE², *n.*]

poun'cing¹, poun'sing, *n.* **1.** The act of ornamentation or of preparing a design by punching a series of small holes in a fabric on the lines of a design; pinking. **2.** Any ornamental pattern produced by this means.

poun'cing², *n.* **1.** The process of transferring a pattern with a pounce. See POUNCE², *v.* & *n.* **2.** The finishing of a hat by rubbing with sandpaper or the like.

—poun'cing-ma-chine", *n.* A machine in which felt hats are rubbed against a revolving cylinder of sandpaper, so as to give them a smooth and regular nap.

pound¹, pound, *vt.* **1.** To confine in a pound; impound, imprison; hence, to restrain.

That gallant man . . . thought to *pound* up the crows by shutting his Parkgate.
MILTON *Areopagitica* p. 21 [CL. P. '74.]

2. [Local, U. S.] To form into narrow compartments; as, to *pound* off a fishing-vessel into bins.

pound², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike violently and repeatedly; knock or thump continuously; as, to *pound* iron with a hammer; to *pound* a thief with one's fists.

The men who had been repulsed turned again, and the heavy French batteries *pounded* the flank and front of the guards.
W. F. P. NAPIER *Peninsular War* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. 6, p. 161. [A. & S.]

2. To break to pieces or to bruise; reduce to a pulp or powder; as, to *pound* stone for roads; to *pound* drugs.

(Give order to
The army that they break shields, swords, spears,
Pound their bright armour into dust.
N. LEE *The Rival Queens* act v, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To hammer steadily and continuously. **2.** To walk heavily and ploddingly; stamp along.

It was . . . rather funny to see some dozen or more of them *pound* solemnly in and plump stolidly down upon their seats.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* ch. 13, p. 312. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

[ME. *pounen*, < AS. *punian*, pound.]

Synonyms: see BEAT.

—pound'ing-bar"rel, *n.* A barrel for pounding things in, as clothes in washing, or corn in shelling. — **p.-machine,** *n.* A stamp-mill used in powder-works.

pound³, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To test the weight of; weigh. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To bet a pound on.

pound¹, *n.* **1.** A variable unit of weight or mass: used as a standard in several countries for the measurement of any commodity bought and sold by weight. When used as a unit of force, as in measuring a pull or a pressure, it is not exact unless the locality is specified. See WEIGHT.

The word *pound* . . . is generally and properly used both as a unit of mass and as a unit of force. This fact should be clearly recognized in text-books of engineering and it is desirable that the *pound* as a unit of force should be accurately defined.
T. C. MENDENHALL in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. XXXVII, p. 81. [PUB. BY SEC. '89.]

The old or original English pound was derived from the weight of 7,680 grains of wheat, all taken from the middle of the ears and well dried; hence, "grains" form the lowest fractional parts of a pound. This continued to be the standard pound from William the Conqueror to Henry VIII., in whose reign the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains gradually came into use; in the reign of Elizabeth this was established by law, and has continued to be the standard. The avoirdupois pound of 16 ounces is employed in the United States and in England in the weighing of all ordinary commercial commodities; the troy pound of 12 ounces, 5,760 grains, or more commonly its fractions, is the measure employed for weighing bullion, jewels, etc. The troy pound and ounce are used by the United States Pharmacopœia in filling medical prescriptions, while the weights used by the British Pharmacopœia are the imperial or avoirdupois pound, ounce, and grain. The standard British pound at present is a piece of platinum preserved in the office of the Exchequer, at the temperature of 62° Fahr. A number of authorized copies of it have been made and deposited at several institutions.

2. The denomination of a money of account, especially in England, of which farthings, pence, and shillings are the fractional parts: a pound sterling: sign £. There is no coin of the denomination of a pound; the gold coin of England called a sovereign is the representative of the pound sterling, consisting of 20 shillings. The English *guinea*, no longer coined, is reckoned at 21 shillings. See COIN.

The English *pound* was once an actual pound of silver; but a pound of standard silver is now coined, not into twenty, but into twenty-six shillings.
WALKER *Money* ch. 10, p. 187. [H. H. & CO.]

[< AS. *pund*, < L. *pondo libra*, pound by weight; *pondo*, abl. s. of *pondus*, weight, < *pendo*, weigh.]

—pound'-fool"ish, *a.* Letting large sums go to waste while watching closely small sums; as, penny-wise and *pound-foolish*. — **p.-rate,** *n.* An assessment or payment at a certain rate per pound; poundage. — **p. Scots,** a Scottish coin, also divided into 20 shillings, but worth only one-twelfth of the English pound sterling, each shilling being of the value of an English penny. See COIN.

That sark she coft for her wee Nannie,
Wi' twa *pund Scots* ('twas a' her riches).
BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* l. 177.

—p. sterling, lawful money of England of standard weight and fineness, and containing or of the value of twenty English shillings. See COIN. — **p. weight,** a weight used for balancing or weighing a pound; specifically, a piece of metal stamped as weighing one pound.

pound², *n.* **1.** *Law.* A place, enclosed by authority, in which stray or trespassing cattle, and distrained cattle or goods, are left till redeemed or replevied.

We are not an 'Observation Army,' rotting here in the parish *pound*, any longer, but an 'Allied Army,' . . . intending to strike for ourselves, and get out of *pound* straightway!
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xviii, ch. 8, p. 170. [H.]

2. *Fishing.* A pound-net or weir; specifically, the innermost compartment, where the fish are finally entrapped. **3.** A level space between locks in a canal. [< AS. *pund*; cp. *gepyndan*, impound.]

—big pound, the outer compartment of a pound-net. — **Hob's p.,** a difficulty; tight place. — **inner** or **little p.,** the bowl of a pound-net. — **pound'-boat",** *n.* A Lake Erie centerboard sailboat about 40 feet long: used for carrying fish from the nets to the warehouses, etc. — **p.-breach,** *n.* The unlawful removal from a pound of any goods or chattels law fully impounded. **breach of p.;.** — **p.-scoop,** *n.* A scoop-net for taking fish out of a pound. — **round p.,** in a deep-water pound or weir, a compartment between the outer and inner pounds.

pound'age, pound'ėj, *vt.* [-AGED; -A-GING.] To tax or assess at a given rate per pound; collect at such rate.

pound'age¹, *n.* **1.** A rate assessed on the pound sterling; formerly, in England, a subsidy to the crown on each pound of merchandise exported or imported.

The king also received the duty afterwards known by the appellation of tonnage and *poundage*, of two shillings on every ton of wine imported, and of sixpence on every pound of goods imported or exported.
LINGARD *England* vol. iv, ch. 2, p. 110. [S. C. '27.]

2. *Law.* The commission allowed a sheriff or other officer for collecting money by execution; the money so allowed. **3.** *Salt-manuf.* The amount of salt yielded per cubic foot of the brine. **pond'age†.**

pound'age², *n.* **1.** The charges for the redemption of impounded cattle. **2.** The act of impounding cattle, or their condition as impounded.

pound'al, pound'al, *n. Phys. Sci.* The British unit of force: that force which, acting on the mass of a pound for one second, increases its velocity by one foot per second. It is equal to the weight of a pound-mass divided by the acceleration of gravity – that is, 13.825 dynes, or about half an ounce.

pound'-cake", pound'-kāk', *n.* A rich cake having ingredients equal in weight: commonly made with a pound each of flour, butter, and sugar, with eggs added.

pound'er¹, pound'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who pounds. **2.** A fulling-mill beater. **3.** *Metal.* An ore-mill stamp. **4.** A utensil for pounding clothes in washing.

pound'er[2], pound'ɚ, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A renter who pays a designated number of pounds sterling; as, a ten-*pounder*. **2.** A person or thing having a certain relation to a given number of pounds; as, the boy is a nine-*pounder;* the gun is a four-*pounder;* used only in compositon.

pound'er[3], *n.* The keeper of a pound.

pound'ing-bar"rel, etc. See POUND[2], *v.*

pound'-keep"er, pound'-kīp'ɚ, *n.* An officer in charge of a pound for the detention of estray or trespassing animals. **pound'mas"ter‡.**

pound'man, pound'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A fisherman who catches fish by means of a pound-net or weir.

pound'-net", pound'-net', *n. Fishing.* A weir or arrangement of nets supported upon stakes so as to form a trap. Those set in shoal water usually consist of a circular enclosure (the **bowl** or *pound* proper) with a netting floor, from the narrow entrance to which a straight wall (the **leader** or **run**) extends shoreward with a curved wing on each side forming an outer compartment (the **heart**), and a funnel-shaped expansion (the **wings**) at the entrance. Those set in deep water are substantially similar, but often have a middle compartment (**round pound**). Fish swimming alongshore are turned toward the pound by the leader (sometimes a mile long), guided into the heart, and thence into the bowl, where they remain until they are removed by pulling up the netting of the bowl and scooping the fish out. This operation is called **lifting the pound.** See POUND, WEIR, and HEART-SEINE.

A Pound-net.

1. A diagram (top view) showing arrangement of successive pounds. 2. The pound in position.

pound'rel†, *n.* The head.

poun'son[1], paun'sən, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A dense soft clay under the coal; under-clay; seat; pavement; floor.

poun'son[2]†, *n.* A bodkin; puncheon; dagger.

poun'soned†, *pp.* See POUNCED[1]. **—poun'son-ing†**, *n.*

poup†, *v.* & *n.* Poop. **pop†; poupe†.**

poupet, *n.* **1.** Same as POOP[1]. **2.** A puppet.

pou'pe-ton†, *n.* **1.** A puppet. **2.** A highly seasoned stew.

pour, pōr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as any granular or liquid substance; as, to *pour* water into a vessel; to *pour* sand out of a barrel. **2.** To send forth profusely; especially, to discharge in rapidly successive drops, missiles, or portions; as, to *pour* a stream of bullets into their ranks. **3.** To utter profusely and continuously; emit in rapid succession; as, to *pour* forth oaths and curses. **4.** To expend lavishly; shed freely; as, to *pour* out money; to *pour* out one's blood.

II. *i.* **1.** To flow forth in a stream; as, water *pours* from a spring within the rock.

The stream *pours* over boulders and broken blocks, and is half covered with luxuriant bushes. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 248. [A. '78.]

2. To fall or come down profusely; hence, to rain hard; as, the stream *poured* over the rocks in cascades; it is *pouring*. **3.** To spread abroad; diffuse itself widely; as, the sunshine *pours* over the earth. **4.** To come in great numbers and overrun a place; rush forward tumultuously; as, the northern hordes *poured* over Italy.

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went *pouring* forward with impetuous speed.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 25.

[Of Celtic origin; cp. W. *bwrw*, throw.] **powre†.**

pour, *n.* **1.** Continuous flowing of any liquid or free-moving substance; as, a *pour* of water.

Through rocky clefts the brooklet fell With plashy *pour*.
TROWBRIDGE *The Pewee* st. 2.

2. A heavy flow, as of rain; downpour.

On Monday, 19th, there was such a *pour* of rain as kept most wayfarers . . . within doors.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xii, ch. 2, p. 148. [H.]

3. *Founding.* (1) The amount of material, as melted metal, poured at a time. (2) The act, process, or operation of pouring melted metal; as, make a *pour* at noon.

pour"boire', pūr'bwär', *n.* [F.] A small present of money; drink-money; a tip.

pourd, *pp.* Poured. PHIL. SOC.

poure†, *a.* Poor. **—poure†**, *adv.* Poorly. **poure'-liche†; pour'lich†.**

pour'er, pōr'ɚr, *n.* One who or that which pours.

pour'fill†, *vt.* Same as PURFLE.

pourget, *vt.* & *vi.* To purge.

pou'rie, pū'ri, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small quantity of liquid of any kind. **2.** Any vessel having a spout, or specially adapted to pouring; a cream-jug; decanter; ewer.

pour'ing, pōr'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of POUR, *v.*

—pour'ing-gate", *n. Founding.* A channel in a mold, through which to pour molten metal. **—p.-stick**, *n. Plumbing.* A grooved piece of wood for conducting melted solder into places difficult to reach.

pour'lieu†, *n.* Same as PURLIEU.

pour"par"ler', pūr'pär'lē', *W.* (pūr-pär'lē, *C. E. S.*), *n.* [F.] Preliminary discussion; a preliminary conference or consultation, with a view to a subsequent negotiation or agreement.

pour'par"ty, *n.* Same as PURPARTY.

pour'point, pūr'point *or* pūr'pwänt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A quilted cloth doublet worn for defense, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries. **2.** A close-fitting body-garment worn by civilians in the 14th and 15th centuries. **pur'point‡.**

—pour'point†, *vt.* To quilt and stuff, as a defensive garment. **—pour" poin-te-rie'**, *n.* Quilted work. **—pour'point-wise†**, *adv.* As if quilted.

pour'pre†, *n.* Purple.

pour-pres'ture, *n.* Same as PURPRESTURE.

pour-ri"di-é', pūr-ri'di-ē', *n.* [F.] Any disease of the vine that manifests itself in decay of the roots.

pour'sui-vant†, *n.* Same as PURSUIVANT.

pour'trait†, *vt.* Same as PORTRAIT.

pour-traie'†, *vt.* See PORTRAY. **pour-tray'†.—pour-trai'our†**, *n.* **—pour'trai-ture†**, *n.* Portraiture.

pour-vey'†, pour-vey'ance†. Same as PURVEY, etc.

pous†, *n.* Same as PULSE[1].

pouse, pous. [Scot. or Dial.] **1.** *v.* To push. **II.** *n.* A push. **poush†; pouss‡.**

pousse', pūs, *n.* [F.] The up stroke of a violin-bow.

pousse'[2]†, *n.* Same as PULSE[2].

pousse'-ca"fé', pūs'-cą'fē', *n.* [F.] A strong drink, commonly some kind of cordial or a mixture of cordials, or brandy, served after the coffee at dinner; chasse.

pous-sette', pū-set', *vi.* [POUS-SET'TED; POUS-SET'TING.] To swing partners, as in a country-dance. [F., push-pin, < *pousser*, < L. *pulso*; see PUSH.]

pous-sette', *n.* A swinging of couples in a dance.

pous'sie, pū'si, *n.* [Scot.] Pussy: applied to a cat or hare.

Pous"sin"esque', pū'sañ'esc', *a.* Imitating the manner of Nicolas Poussin (1594–1665), a French painter who followed classical ideals.

poust†, *n.* **1.** Strength; might. **2.** Violence.

pou sto, pū stō. [Gr.] A standing-place; hence, a foundation for operations in any line of endeavor: a Greek phrase, meaning literally "where I may stand."

pout[1], paut, *v.* **I.** *t.* To protrude or thrust out (the lips).

II. *i.* **1.** To be sullen; protrude the lips in ill humor.

And none had been so weak as to inquire,
'Why *pouts* my Lady?' or 'why frowns the 'Squire?'
CRABBE *Parish Register* pt. ii, l. 282.

2. To swell out into prominence or plumpness. **3.** To puff out the breast, as a pouter pigeon. [< W. *pwdu.*]

pout[2], *vi.* To catch or fish for pouts.

pout[3], *vi.* [Scot.] To shoot young grouse or partridges.

pout[1], *n.* A pushing out of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of sulkiness or ill humor.

His red lips had a maiden's *pout*. W. M. PRAED *Gog* can. 2, st. 3.

pout[2], *n.* One of various fishes having a puffed or pouting appearance, as the eel-pout, horned pout, and whiting-pout; specifically, the whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). [< AS. *-pūle* in *ælepūle*, eel-pout.]

pout[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young bird; poult. **2.** [Scot.] Figuratively, a maid; a sweetheart. **poutet‡.**

pou-tas'sou, pū-tas'ū, *n.* A cod (*Micromesistius poutassou*).

pout'er[1], paut'ɚr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which pouts. **2.** One of a breed of fancy pigeons variable in size and color, having long feathered legs, and the habit of puffing out the breast to an enormous size.

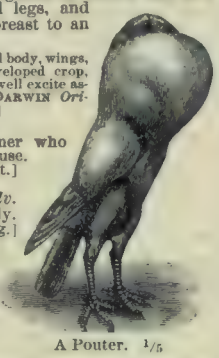

A Pouter. 1/5

The *pouter* has a much elongated body, wings, and legs; and its enormously developed crop, which it glories in inflating, may well excite astonishment and even laughter. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 1, p. 26. [A. '64.]

3. [Eng.] The whiting-pout.

pout'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] A gunner who shoots young partridges or grouse.

pouth'er, pudh'ɚr, *n.* [Scot.] Powder.

pout'ing-ly, paut'ing-li, *adv.* In a pouting manner; sullenly.

pout'-net", paut'-net', *n.* [Eng.] A pout-net.

pov'er-ish†, *vt.* To impoverish; reduce to poverty.

pov'er-ty, pev'ɚr-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being poor or without property; lack of means of support; indigence; penury.

The sharpest form of *poverty*, which dare not show itself as such; which has, or thinks it has, a certain position to keep up, and therefore must continually sacrifice inside comforts to outside shows.
DINAH M. CRAIK *A Brave Lady* ch. 2, p. 29. [H. '70.]

2. The condition that relates to the absence or scarcity of requisite substance or elements; as, *poverty* of soil; the *poverty* of a mine. **3.** A lack or meagerness of supply; dearth; destitution; as, *poverty* of ideas.

It is not their gregariousness that I dislike in sheep, but their *poverty* of wit and invention.
HAMERTON *Chapters on Animals* ch. 12, p. 190. [R. BROS. '74.]

4†. The poor as a class. **5†.** Things of little value. [< OF. *poverte*, F. *pauvreté*, < L. *pauperta(t-)s*, poverty, < *pauper*, poor.] **pov'ertet; pov'er-tee†.**

Synonyms: beggary, destitution, distress, indigence, mendicancy, need, pauperism, penury, privation, straitened circumstances, want. *Poverty* denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable, though not to the extent of absolute *distress; indigence* is lack of ordinary means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and in part even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is especially cramping *poverty*, possibly not so sharp as *destitution*, but continuous, while that may be temporary; *pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon organized public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for OPULENCE.—**Preposition:** poverty *of* invention.

Compounds:—pov'er-ty-grass", *n.* **1.** A grass (*Aristida dichotoma*) with low, tufted, slender, forking stems, common in old, dry, sterile fields of the eastern and southern United States; also, other species of the same genus. **2.** Wild oat-grass (*Danthonia spicata*). **3.** [Local, New Eng.] Same as POVERTY-PLANT.—**p.-plant**, *n.* A low heath-like shrub (*Hudsonia tomentosa*) of the rock-rose family (*Cistaceæ*), growing on sandy shores in the northern United States.—**p.-stricken**, *a.* Suffering from poverty; in an indigent condition. **p.-struck‡.**

pov'ey, puv'ę, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The barn-owl.

po'vie, pō'vi, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable.

po'vret, *a.* Poor. **po'vert.**

pow, pau, *n.* [Scot.] The poll; head.

pow†, *interj.* Same as POOH.

pow'an, pau'ən, *n.* A salmonoid fish. (1) The gwyniad. (2) The pollan. **pow'en‡.**

pow'der, pau'dɚr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a powder, as by pounding, grinding, or rubbing; pulverize.

What an uproar, as if a hundred stone quarries were being wrought, if one should attempt to crush with hammers all the flint and quartz which the stroke of the dew *powders* noiselessly. H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Dream-Culture* p. 264. [J. C. D. '55.]

2. To put powder upon; besprinkle or treat with some powdered substance; as, to *powder* vines with Paris green. Specifically: (1) To sprinkle with salt or condiments for preserving or seasoning. (2) To put toilet-powder upon; as, to *powder* the face or the hair. (3) To whiten with powder. **3.** To sprinkle with small objects or ornaments, as for decoration; as, *powdered* with seed-pearls.

A firmament *powdered* with stars of multitudinous splendor.
HOWELLS *Lady of the Aroostook* ch. 9, p. 87. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become or be reduced to powder. **2.** To apply powder, especially in the toilet; as, does she *powder?* **3.** To make an attack or commotion. [< F. *poudrer*, < LL. *pulvero*, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder.]

pow'der, *n.* **1.** A collection of minute free particles of dry substance; finely comminuted matter; dust. **2.** A preparation for toilet use in the form of fine dust; as, tooth-*powder*. **3.** A medicine given in the form of powder, usually put up in separate doses; as, he ordered a *powder* every two hours. **4.** Same as BAKING-POWDER. **5.** Gunpowder. See EXPLOSIVE and GUNPOWDER.

In the next war, thanks to smokeless *powder*, there will be no more smoke than there was at the battle of Hastings.
Review of Reviews Nov., '91, p. 376.

[< F. *poudre*, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), powder.]

Compounds, etc.:—compound powder, any mixture of several ingredients pulverized.—**giant p.**, see GIANT.—**Goa p.**, a bitter yellow powder contained in cavities in the trunk of the Brazilian araroba-tree (*Andira araroba*), used in medicine. **chrys-ar'o-bin‡.—pow'der-bar"rel**, *n.* A barrel made for the conveyance of gunpowder, usually containing 100 pounds.—**p.-blower**, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for applying medicinal powder to a diseased part. **2.** Same as POWDER-GUN, 1.—**p.-box**, *n.* **1.** Same as POUNCE-BOX. See POUNCE[2], *n.* **2.** A slightly made box containing an explosive compound, designed to be sunk in the earth and to be exploded by the tramping of soldiers above.—**p.-cart**, *n. Mil.* A vehicle for carrying ammunition for artillery use.—**p.-chamber**, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* In a mine, the place containing the powder. **2.** That part of a gun in which the powder is exploded.—**p.-chest**, *n.* A wooden case charged with powder filled with slugs, nails, etc.: formerly placed at a ship's side in action, to be exploded in the face of an enemy boarding.—**p.-division**, *n.* The part of the crew on a man-of-war detailed to hand up and pass forward the ammunition during an engagement.—**p.-down**, *n.* A powdery or scaly substance resulting from the disintegration at their tips of certain down-feathers (pulviplumes) growing in definite patches on some birds, as herons; also, one of those feathers; a pulviplume or dust-feather.—**p.-flag**, *n. Naut.* A plain red flag hoisted at the foremast-head as a signal that a man-of-war is receiving or discharging powder.—**p.-flask**, *n.* A metallic or other flask for carrying powder, having usually a chamber in the conducting-tube for measuring the charge.—**p.-gun**, *n.* **1.** A blower for diffusing insect-powder among noxious insects or into crevices, etc. **2.** A gun using powder: opposed to *air-gun*.—**p.-horn**, *n.* **1.** A powder-flask, especially one made of a hollow horn, as of a cow. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A wing-shell (*Pinna pectinata*).—**p.-hose**, *n.* A flexible linen tube filled with gunpowder or the like and used in firing a military mine.—**p.-hoy**, *n.* A vessel arranged for the conveyance of gunpowder for loading the magazines of naval vessels.—**p.-magazine**, *n.* A building, as at a fort, or an apartment on shipboard, in which powder and other explosives are stored: usually a bomb-proof structure.—**p.-mill**, *n.* An establishment where gunpowder is manufactured.—**p.-mine**, *n.* An excavation in which an explosive, as gunpowder or giant powder, is placed for the purpose of blasting, or, in military operations, for forcing an entrance into an enemy's works.—**p.-monkey**, *n.* [Slang.] *Naut.* A boy detailed to carry powder to a gun.—**p.-paper**, *n.* A paper material impregnated with or formed of an explosive compound: a substitute for gunpowder.—**p.-post**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Wood reduced to powder by insects or by decay.—**p.-posted**, *a.* Affected by dry-rot.—**p.-prover**, *n.* A device by which to test the explosive force of gunpowder.—**p.-puff**, *n.* A soft ball or pad, usually a bunch of down, for applying powder to the skin; a pluff.—**p.-room**, *n.* The compartment in an armed ship where gunpowder is stored; the magazine.—**p.-scuttle**, *n.* A small hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to permit a man to pass powder from the magazine for the guns.—**p.-traitor†**, *n.* One who was implicated in the gunpowder-plot of Nov. 5, 1605.—**p.-treason†**, *n.* A treasonable conspiracy that is to be consummated by means of gunpowder; specifically, the treasonable gunpowder-plot of England in 1605.—**p.-vessel**, *n. Naut.* A vessel utilized as a magazine for fighting craft.

Powder-down Patches (near the rump) of the Kirumbo.

A Powder-horn (from Senegal).

pow'derd, *pp.* Powdered. PHIL. SOC.

pow'dered, pau'dɚrd, *pa.* **1.** Reduced to powder; pulverized. **2.** Besprinkled with powder.

Figure to yourself an old man, with gray hair appearing under a martin fur cap, among the *powdered* heads of Paris.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 375. [L. '74.]

3. Ornamented with a repeated small pattern. **4.** Sprinkled over with salt or condiments. **5.** *Her.* Semé.

pow'der-i-ness, pau'dɚr-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being powdered or powdery; pulverulence.

pow'der-ing, pau'dɚr-ing, *n.* **1.** Ornamental decoration with repeated small figures, producing a powdered effect. **2.** *pl.* Small pieces of fur placed upon other fur to simulate ermine; also, bands of ermine to indicate rank, as on the robes of British peers.

—pow'der-ing-gown", *n.* A gown formerly worn by persons to protect their clothes while having their hair powdered; hence, a dressing-gown.—**p.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A bronzing-machine. **2.** [Rare.] A machine for comminuting material.—**p.-mill**, *n.* A mill or machine for reducing substances to powder.—**p.-tub**, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which meat is salted for preserving. **2.** A sweating-tub for the cure of an infected lecher.

pow'der-man, pau'dɚr-man, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A member of a gun-crew on a war-vessel, detailed to carry powder to a gun. **2.** A man in charge of explosive powder.

pow'der-y, pau'dɚr-i, *a.* **1.** Consisting of fine powder or dust; being in the form or condition of powder. **2.** Covered with or as with powder; mealy; dusty. **3.** Capable of being easily powdered; friable. **pow'dry‡.**

pow'dike, pau'dīk, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An embankment or levee built to aid in draining a marsh or fen.

pow'el-lite, pau'el-āit, *n. Mineral.* A resinous yellow calcium molybdate ($CaMoO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< J. W. *Powell*, Am. geologist.]

pow'er[1], pau'ɚr, *n.* **1.** The property of a substance or being, spiritual or material, that is manifested in effort or action, and by virtue of which that substance or being produces or is competent to produce change, moral or physical; potentiality; potency. See CAUSE; ENERGY; FORCE.

I reckon it is an oversight in a great body of metaphysicians that they have been afraid to ascribe our apprehensions of *power* to intuition. In consequence of this neglect, some never get the idea of *power*, but merely of succession, within the bare limits of experience. MCCOSH *Intuitions* bk. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 161. [C. & BROS. '72.]

(1) An endowment of a voluntary being rendering him capable of acting and producing changes or effects, especially through the exercise of the will; a faculty; as, Christ had *power* to heal the sick. (2) An endowment enabling such a being to receive change or be modified; a capacity; as, *power* of endurance; the *power* of retention.

In psychological use, powers are distinguished as *active*

powers, or faculties, and *passive powers*, or capacities. See FACULTY; CAPACITY.

We speak of the soul, or of the physical elements, as having various *powers*, and thus the thought arises that these *powers* are true entities in the thing, which underlie all activity.
B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 48. [H. '82.]

(3) The active or potential force resulting from such endowment; as, *power* to influence. (4) A property of an inanimate object or agent by which it exerts or is capable of exerting a modifying influence upon other things; causative energy; force.

2. Such absence of restraining influence as leaves power of volition to the subject; potential capacity. **3.** Strength or force actually put forth; energy exerted in action. **4.** The right, ability, or capacity to exercise authority or control; as, clothed with sovereign *power*. Specifically: (1) General official authority or jurisdiction; as, *power* to try criminals, or to issue injunctions. (2) Legal capacity or competency; as, *power* to contract, or to convey title. (3) Any special attribute or function conferred by legal or constitutional investiture; as, the veto *power*; pardoning *power*; the *power* of issuing bank-bills as currency.

To incorporate a bank was not, he maintained, among the *powers* conferred upon Congress.
S. H. GAY *James Madison* ch. 11, p. 170. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

(4) Authority conferred by law to act for oneself or in behalf of the interest or estate of another; as, the *powers* of infants, married women, administrators, trustees, or guardians. *Anderson's Law Dict.* (5) An authority that one person gives to another to act for him; as, the *powers* of an agent, attorney, etc. (6) An authority to do some act in relation to lands, as to create estates therein or charges thereon, which the owner, when granting the lands or some interest therein, reserves to himself or confers on another; as, a *power* of appointment, which enables one to dispose of an interest in lands independently of the question whether he himself has any interest in them. (7) The legal instrument or document by means of which a power is conferred or guaranteed; as, a *power* of attorney; a diplomatic *power*.

5. Any agent that exercises power, as in control or dominion; as, a *power* behind the throne; the *powers* that be.

There was the usual friction between the temporal and the spiritual *powers*. F. PARKMAN *Half-Century of Conflict* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 113. [L. B. & CO. '92.]

Specifically: (1) A body of soldiers or military force in the field; an army or navy; as, "See approach proud Edward's *power*." (2) An important or influential sovereign nation; as, an Asiatic *power*; a European *power*.

6. Great or telling force or effect accompanying the exercise of natural or appointed functions; as, "his word was with *power*." **7.** [Colloq.] A great number or quantity; as, a *power* of people attended; a *power* of good things to eat; a *power* of money. **8.** *Mech.* (1) Any form of energy available for doing any kind of work; as, steam-*power*; water-*power*; specifically, mechanical energy, as distinguished from work done by hand; as, a machine run by *power*. (2) Capability of performing mechanical work, as measured by the rate at which it is or can be done; capacity; as, the *power* of the engine was overstated. Compare HORSE-POWER. (3) A machine by which a specific energy is applied to mechanical purposes; as, a churn run by a dog-*power*. (4) One of the simple fundamental mechanisms by which mechanical energy is advantageously applied, and which are known specifically as the *mechanical powers*. See MECHANICAL. (5) Applied force: an objectionable use, now chiefly confined to the force applied to one of the mechanical powers; as, in a lever of the first class the *power* is at one end and the resistance at the other. (6) Mechanical advantage; the ratio of the force exerted by a machine to that applied to it; as, the gearing was changed to obtain more *power*. **9.** *Math.* (1) A number multiplied by itself any number of times; the result of taking a number any given number of times as a factor. The number of times the number is taken is indicated by an exponent (see EXPONENT); thus, $a \times a \times a \times a$ is the fourth *power* of a and is written a^4. In wider sense a power is the result of operating on a quantity by any exponent, positive or negative, whole or fractional; as, a^2, $x^{\frac{3}{5}}$. (2) *Geom.* The square of the length of the tangent from a point to a circle. **10.** *Optics.* The measure of the capacity of a telescope or a microscope to enlarge the apparent size of an object, indicated by the ratio of the diameter as magnified to the diameter as seen by the naked eye, or, improperly, by the ratio of the corresponding superficial areas. In the case of the microscope the adopted apparent size of the object is that as seen at a distance of 10 inches from the eye.

Power is used in various self-explaining compounds that name things operated by power; as, **power-hammer, p.-lathe, p.-press.**

[< OF *poer*, < L. *posse*; see POSSE.]

Synonyms: efficacy, energy, force, might, strength. See ABILITY; CALIBER, CAUSE, DOMINION, INFLUENCE. — **Antonyms:** feebleness, helplessness, imbecility, impotence, inability, incapability, incapacity, inertness, powerlessness, weakness.

Compounds, etc.: — **actual power,** see HORSE-POWER. — **brake'-pow"er,** *n.* *Mech.* The power developed by a motor, as shown by a friction-brake. — **collateral p.** *Law*, a power granted to a person in relation to land in which he has neither present nor future personal interest; a naked power. — **exchange of powers,** the mutual submission by diplomatic agents of the official instruments by which they are authorized to act in relation to the subject-matter to be brought under their consideration. — **general p.** *Law*, a power under which the donee is at liberty to appoint whom he pleases. — **indicated p.,** see HORSE-POWER. — **naked p.** See COLLATERAL POWER. — **nominal p.,** see HORSE-POWER. — **particular p.,** a power in which the donee is restricted to an appointment to or among particular objects only; a special power. — **pow'er-up"stan.** *n.* A capstan the power of which is increased, while the speed of its work is diminished, by the use of gearing. — **p. curve,** *n.* *Phys. Sci.* The curve of the power or activity of an electric current, representing the variation of the product, taken at every instant, of the current and the electromotive force. — **p.-house,** *n.* The building in which the prime motor of a system of works is kept, and from which power is transmitted to the other parts of the system. — **p. of sale,** a clause inserted in instruments operating as securities for debt, giving the holder power to sell the subject of security on default of payment. — **p.-scale,** *n.* An instrument for indicating power transmitted, as by a line of shafting. See illus in next column. — **stray p.,** the power lost by friction of moving parts, by air-currents, and by eddy-currents in driving a dynamo.

— **pow'er-a-ble†,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being effected by means of power, possible. **2.** Possessing power; powerful.

pow"er-a'tion, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large quantity.

pow'ered, *a.* Possessing power: chiefly in composition; as, a high-*powered* engine; low-*powered* gunpowder.

pow'er², pau'gr, *n.* A gadoid fish, the poor. **pow'er-cod"².**

pow'er-ful, pau'gr-ful, *a.* **1.** Possessing great force, or capable of producing great effects; very efficient; strong; as, a *powerful* machine. **2.** Having great intensity or energy; vivid; as, a *powerful* emotion. **3.** Exercising great authority, or manifesting high qualities of body or mind; potent; mighty; as, a *powerful* monarch; a *powerful* race; a *powerful* mind.

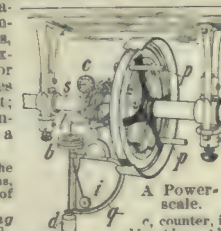

A Power-scale.
c, counter, indicating the number of rotations of the shaft (*s*) in a given time; *p*, *p*, pins connecting the scale-mechanism (which is fast on the shaft) with the loose pulley, and driving the same; *l*, loose collar, sliding with changes in the centrifugal force, and operating the indicator (*i*) on the quadrant (*q*); *b*, balance-weight, and *d*, dash-pot, regulating the indicator, which shifts with the power developed on the shaft. The readings of the quadrant and counter furnish data for calculating the horse-power.

Duke Bernard . . . was the friend of Gustavus Adolphus, and one of the most *powerful* of the leaders of the Reformation.
H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys* ch. 10, p. 169. [E. & L.]

4. Having great effect on the mind; convincing; forcible; strong in argument; as, a *powerful* plea.

The truth, if given a hearing, is ever *powerful*.
E. P. ROE *From Jest to Earnest* ch. 7, p. 118. [D. M. & CO.]

5. [Colloq.] Very numerous; extreme in degree or quantity; as, a *powerful* lot o' people; a *powerful* headache.

Synonyms: able, cogent, commanding, controlling, effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, forceful, forcible, influential, mighty, potent, puissant, robust, strong, sturdy, valid, vigorous. See ATHLETIC; COGENT. — **Antonyms:** see synonyms for WEAK.

— **powerful owl,** a very large Australian owl (*Ninox strenua*) having a loud hoarse note.

— **pow'er-ful,** *adv.* [Local, Colloq.] Mightily; exceedingly; as, *powerful* weak. — **pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.* In a powerful manner; forcibly; cogently; with great energy. — **pow'er-ful-ness,** *n.* The quality of being powerful; potency; mightiness; force.

pow'er-less, pau'gr-les, *a.* Destitute of power; unable to accomplish a given effect or result; impotent; weak; as, the seamen were *powerless* to save the ship.

The opium-eater . . . curses the spells which chain him down from motion: . . . but he is *powerless* as an infant.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Pains of Opium* p. 109. [T. & F. '55.]

— **pow'er-less-ly,** *adv.* Without force; inefficiently; weakly; feebly. — **pow'er-less-ness,** *n.* A want of power; the condition of having no power.

Synonyms: see INABILITY.

Pow"ha-tan', pau'ha-tan', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** An Algonkian Indian confederacy in Virginia in early colonial times. **2.** One of the chief tribes of this confederacy; also, the chief of the tribe. See AMERICAN.

pow'itch, pou'ich, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The Oregon crab-apple (*Pyrus rivularis*), growing in low grounds from California to Alaska.

pow'l'dron, *n.* Same as PAULDRON.

pown'age†, *n.* Same as PANNAGE.

pow'ney, pau'ne, *n.* [Scot.] A pony.

pows†, *n.* Same as PULSE¹. **powse†.**

pow-sow'die, pau-sou'di, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An article of food or drink, made by mixture. Specifically: (1) A porridge of milk and meal boiled. (2) A Yorkshire pudding. (3) Sheep's-head broth. (4) A mixture of ale and spirits, spiced. **pow-sow'dy‡.**

pow'ter, pau'ter, *n.* A pigeon, the pouter.

pow'ting-cloth"†, *n.* A neckerchief.

pow'wow", pou'wou', *vi.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) To treat the sick by conjuration. (2) To hold a deliberative council. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To hold a talkative meeting.

pow'wow", *n.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) A medicine-man; conjurer.

They [the Delaware Indians] are much awed by those among themselves, who are called *powwows*, who are supposed to have a power of enchanting, or poisoning them to death. BRAINERD in J. M. Sherwood's *Inland Brainerd* p. 131. [F. & W. '34.]

(2) The conjuring of a medicine-man over the sick. (3) A dance, feast, or other public and noisy celebration preceding some important action, as a council, an expedition, or a hunt. (4) A council: a word not now used by Indians.

We find it almost impossible to hurry the Indians much, they have so many *powwows* and ceremonies before determining upon any important action. CUSTER in Elizabeth B. Custer's *Following the Guidon* ch. 4, p. 66. [H. '90.]

2. [Colloq., U. S.] Any meeting for conference, especially when noisy, confused, or without result. — **pow'wow", doc"tor,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who professes to treat diseases by incantations and other magical artifices.

pox†, *vt.* To infect with pustular disease, as syphilis.

pox, poks, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disease characterized by vesicular or pustular eruptions of a purulent nature. Specifically: (1) Formerly, smallpox. (2) [Vulgar.] Now, usually, syphilis. [Var. of *pocks*, pl. of POCK¹.]

poy, poi, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A support. **2.** A pole for rope-dancers. **3.** A steering- or pushing-pole. **puoy†, puy†.**

poy'-bird", poi'-berd', *n.* The parson-bird. **poe'-bird"†.**

poy-na'do†, *n.* A pollard; dagger.

poyn'nant†, *a.* Poignant. **poin'nant†; poyn'ant†.**

poynd†, poyn'der†, etc. Same as POIND, POINDER, etc.

poyn'et†, *n.* **1.** A small dagger; a bodkin. **2.** A point or tag, as of lace or cord. **poin'ette†.**

poynte†, *v.* & *n.* Same as POINT. **poynt†.**

poyn'tell†, *n.* A pavement made of small squares or lozenges laid diagonally. **poin'tal†; poin'tel†.**

poy'ou, poi'ō, *n.* [Braz.] The six-banded armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) of Brazil and Paraguay.

poyse†, *n.* Poise.

poz, poz, *a.* & *adv.* [Slang.] Same as POS.

Don't you know, child, I never see anybody till I've drunk my chocolate, and I never will, if it were a duke, — that's *poz*!
MARIA EDGEWORTH *Parent's Assistant, Old Poz* sc. 2. [R. & S.]

poze†, *vt.* Same as POSE¹.

poz'zo, pot'sō, *n.* [It.] A well or cistern enclosed as with a stone curb; cistern-head; well-curb: often sculptured or otherwise ornamented and forming an art-object.

poz"zu-o-la'na, } pot'sō-ō-lā'nā, pot'sō-lā'nā, *n.* [It.] A
poz"zo-la'na, } volcanic ash, first collected at Pozzuoli: used as hydraulic cement. — **poz"zu-o-lan'ic,** *a.*

pram, prām, *n.* [D.] **1.** A Hollandish and Baltic flat-bottomed barge. **2.** A floating battery. **prahme†; pram†.**

prac'tic, prac'tic, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Pertaining to conduct or doing; practical.

Every consideration, philosophic and *practic*, requires that English sh (ṣ) and French j (ʒ) should have distinct characters, and that these sounds should not be considered as having an aspirate or other affinity with s, z.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 514, p. 110. [L. '60.]

2. Skilful; expert; hence, artful; treacherous.

Incited by the jollity of his boyhood, and seduced by the easy, *practick* eloquence of a heedless, good-natured playfellow.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 206. [C. & L. '32.]

[OF., < LL. *practicus*, < Gr. *praktikos*, < *prassō* (√ *prag*), do.] **prac'tick‡; prac'tiquet; prak'tike†.**

prac'tic†, *n.* **1.** Knowledge or rules gained by practise; practical information. **2.** A practical person.

prac"ti-ca-bil'i-ty, prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being practicable; capability of being effected or accomplished; feasibility; as, the *practicability* of bridging the Mississippi. **prac'ti-ca-ble-ness‡.**

prac'ti-ca-bl, -ness. Practicable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

prac'ti-ca-ble, prac'ti-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be put into practise; possible of execution or performance; feasible; as, a *practicable* scheme.

Bodies could not be left to be torn by wolves, and burning them was the only *practicable* alternative.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 20, p. 215. [G. P. P. '70.]

2. That can be used for an intended purpose; serviceable; as, a *practicable* route or mode of conveyance: in theatrical usage opposed to *simulated*. **3.** Being of practical value or advantage; desirable. [F., < LL. *practico*; see PRACTISE.]

Synonyms: see synonyms and antonyms for IMPRACTICABLE. — **Preposition:** *for* or *by*.

— **prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prac'ti-cal, prac'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience as contrasted with ideals and speculations; adapted to or dealing with the common affairs of life: opposed to *theoretical*; as, *practical* statesmanship; *practical* sense.

He had the energetic will and muscle, the self-confidence, the quick perception, and the narrow imagination which make what is admiringly called the *practical* mind.
GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 153. [H. & L. '93.]

2. In a derogatory sense, excessively utilitarian; unscrupulous; as, a *practical* politician. **3.** Trained by or derived from practise or experience; hence, skilled in the application of means in attaining particular ends; experienced; as, a *practical* teacher; *practical* wisdom. **4.** Having reference to useful ends to be attained: opposed to *ethical*; susceptible of being put in practise or of serving or helping to attain useful ends; conducive to utility; applicable to use; as, *practical* knowledge. **5.** Manifested in practise; as, *practical* religion.

The soul of religion is the *practical* part.
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 13, p. 112. [CAS. CO.]

6. Being such in fact or effect, though not in name or appearance; to all intents and purposes; virtual; as, Cæsar's conquest of Gaul was its *practical* annexation to Rome.

— **practical joke,** a trick or joke involving some action, usually rude, as the pouring of water down another's neck. — **p. unit,** in electricity and mechanics, a fraction or multiple of the ultimate standard unit, used when the latter is inconveniently large or small.

prac'ti-cal-ist, prac'ti-cal-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who discards theory, and relies upon practical experience for all knowledge; an empiric.

prac"ti-cal'i-ty, prac'ti-cal'i-ti, *n.* The quality or character of being practical. **prac'ti-cal-ness‡.**

The distinguishing characteristic of the American of to-day is his *practicality*. CYRUS EDSON in *N. Am. Review* Mar., '92, p. 282.

prac'ti-cal-ize, prac'ti-cal-aiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To reduce to practise; make practical.

prac'ti-cal-ly, prac'ti-cal-i, *adv.* **1.** In a practical manner; in practise or use; through practical experience; experimentally. **2.** As regards real results or effects; to all appearances; virtually; as, *practically* bankrupt.

The winged lions and bulls that adorn the portals at Persepolis, are *practically* identical with those of Nineveh. JAMES FERGUSSON *Illust. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 172. [J. M. '55.]

prac'tice, *v.* & *n.* Same as PRACTISE.

prac-ti'cian, prac-tish'an, *n.* **1.** One who practises, as an art or profession; a practiser. **2†.** A practitioner.

prac'tics, prac'tics, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of human effort as related to the accomplishment of useful as distinguished from ethical ends; a proposed term to cover the industrial and constructive activities with reference to their utility as distinct from their moral character. **2.** *Scots Law.* An ancient name of the reported decisions of the Court of Session, because of their authority on matters of practise and of customary law. **prac'ticks†; prac'tiques†.**

prac'tis, prac'tist. Practise, etc. PHIL. Soc.

prac'ti-sant†, *n.* One who puts in practise the schemes of another; an agent, especially a confederate in crime.

prac'tise, } prac'tis, *n.* [PRAC'TISED; PRAC'TIS-ING.] **1.**
prac'tice, } *t.* **1.** To perform or use habitually or experimentally; seek to realize in action; carry out practically; apply habitually; as, to *practise* cruelty; *practise* the rules of economy; *practise* what you preach.

The most difficult honesty in this world for a man to *practise* is to be honest with himself when he has done wrong, or desires to do so. HOPKINS *Strength and Beauty* ch. 10, p. 177. [D. M. & CO.]

2. To perform repeatedly and systematically by way of training, or for amusement or instruction; as, to *practise* callisthenics; to *practise* a speech.

We had been *practising* the 'sea-leg' business the day before, and managed to walk along pretty well.
F. R. STOCKTON *Jolly Fellowship* ch. 3, p. 30. [S. '80.]

3. To pursue regularly, as a profession, occupation, or any mode of doing; as, to *practise* law, medicine, or painting. **4.** To instruct practically by repeated exercises; habituate; drill; as, to *practise* one's horse to obey the bit; to *practise* pupils in French.

I am not read, Nor skilled and *practised* in the arts of greatness.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act iii, sc. 1.

5†. To plot with artifice; carry on or carry out by secret devices. **6†.** To build; construct. **7†.** To bribe; influence. **8†.** To frequent; make use of.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise oneself with or about something for amusement, or to gain skill, dexterity, or instruction; as, to *practise* with the rifle; to *practise* on the piano. **2.** To pursue a profession or calling; as, he *practised* for twenty years. **3.** [Archaic.] To plot and make use of schemes; employ stratagems and tricks. **4.** To con-

duct oneself; use means to attain one's end; as, the wise man not only speaks, but *practises*, wisely.

Justly he thought, and as he thought he *practised*.
LILLO *George Barnwell* act iii, sc. 1.

5†. To experiment. [< OF. *practiser*, < LL. *practico*, < *practica*, business, < Gr. *praktikē*, f. s. of *praktikos*; see PRACTIC.]

Prepositions: practise *on*, *upon*, *with*, or *against* a person; practise *with* the pen; practise *on* or *upon* an instrument; to practise *at* rowing, etc., is used, but the transitive construction, to practise rowing, is more approved.

prac'tise, ⁞ prac'tis, *n.* **1.** Any customary action or

prac'tice, ⁞ proceeding regarded as individual; habit; as, the *practise* of almsgiving; the *practice* of chewing tobacco. **2.** An established custom; a prescribed usage; as, the *practise* of shaking hands with friends.

When public opinion shall be renovated, and chastened by reason, religion and humanity, the *practice* of duelling will at once be discontinued. EPES SARGENT *Henry Clay* ch. 2, p. 31. [P. & C. '52.]

3. The act or process of executing or accomplishing; the use of means to attain an end; doing or performance, as distinguished from theory, conception, or conjecture; as, to put an idea into *practise*. **4.** The regular prosecution of a business pursuit requiring education or training; the occupation of a professional person, as of a lawyer; professional business. **5.** Frequent and repeated exercise in any matter; regular and continued application of one's powers, to gain experience or skill; as, *practise* in music. **6.** Stratagem or scheme for a bad purpose; artifice: mostly in the plural; as, the gambler's *practises*.

I overheard him, and his *practices*.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 3.

7. A rule or method in arithmetic to facilitate multiplying quantities in different denominations, as in solving the question "what will be the cost of 10‡ yards of silk at £1 6*s*. 3*d*. a yard?" **8.** *Law.* (1) The mode of proceeding by which a right is enforced; legal procedure. (2) The rules, written and unwritten, by which legal proceedings, civil or criminal, and in law, equity, or admiralty, are governed. **9.** [Archaic.] Skill acquired by exercise; dexterity.

Synonyms: drill, exercise. *Exercise* is action with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practise* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill in some pursuit; a person takes a walk for *exercise*, or takes time for *practise* on the piano. *Practise* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practise* of law or medicine; a profession of religion is good, but the *practise* of it is better. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practise* under a teacher or commander. See CUSTOM; EXERCISE; HABIT; MANNER. — **Prepositions**: the practise *of* a profession; practise *in* an art; *on* or *upon* an instrument.

Compounds, etc.: — **in practise.** **1.** In condition to do one's best, as the result of proper training and practise; as, a ball-player *in practise;* opposed to *out of practise*. **2.** Having a practise; practising; as, a physician *in practise*. — **prac'tise-ship'**, *n.* A training-ship for young persons as seamen. — **p.-teaching**, *n.* Systematic practical training in teaching. — **to put in** or **into p.**, to carry out; render actual and practical, as theories or plans.

prac'tised, ⁞ prac'tist, *pa.* Expert by practise; skilled

prac'ticed, ⁞ by use or habit; experienced.

prac'ti-ser, prac'ti-sęr, *n.* **1.** One who performs or executes. **2.** One who pursues a profession; a practitioner. **3.** One who employs artifices for an evil purpose; a plotter. **prac'ti-cer‡**; **prac'ti-sour†**.

prac-ti'tion-er, prac-tish'un-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who practises an art or profession as a regular pursuit.

Judge Davis says . . . Mr. Lincoln was the fairest and most accommodating of *practitioners*. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 302. [C. CO. '90.]

2. In a bad sense, one who lays plots, or who employs stratagems for evil purposes. **3.** [Rare.] A practiser.

prac'tiv(e, prac'tiv, *a.* [Archaic.] Directly aiming at and tending toward action: in ethics opposed to *commotive* and *affectional;* as, *practive* virtue; *practive* moral goodness.

— **prac'tive-ly†**, *adv.* By practise; actively.

prad, prad, *n.* [Thieves' Cant.] A horse.

— **prad'hold"er**, *n.* A horse's bridle.

pradd, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as PROD.

pra-dhan', pra-dän', *a.* [Sans.] Chief; principal; eminent: a title of the eight chief Mahratta officers, civil and military.

pra-dha'na, pra-dä'na, *n.* [Sans.] In the Sankhya philosophy, primary matter out of which the material world is evolved. **pra'kri-ti‡**.

præ-, *prefix.* **1.** Same as PRE-, before. **2.** An element in words now preferably spelled PRE-, which see for the following words: **præanal**, **præauditory**, **præconize**, **præfloration**, **prælect**, **prælection**, **prælumbar**, **præmonish**, **Præmonstratensian**, **præmorse**, **prænasal**, **prænatal**, **præoperculum**, **præoral**, **præscapula**, **præscutum**, **præseminal**, **præsternum**, **prætor**, **prætorian**, **prætorial**.

Præ"car-di'i-dæ, prī"cär-dī'i-dē *or* prē"cär-dī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Silurian family of bivalves having a thin shell with radiating ribs and no hinge-teeth. **Præ-car'di-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PRÆ- + L. *cardo*, hinge.]

— **præ"car-di'id**, *n.* — **præ-car'di-oid**, *a.*

præ-cinc'ti-o, prī-singk'shi-ō *or* prē-singk'ti-ō, *n.* [L.] *Arch.* A precinction.

Præ'co-ces, prī'co-sēz *or* prē'co-cēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds formerly proposed for those able to care for themselves as soon as hatched, as common fowls and ducks. [< L. *præcox* (*præcoc-*); see PRECOCIOUS.]

— **præ-co'cial**, *a.*

præ-cog'ni-tum, prī-(*or* prē-)cog'ni-tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] Something that one must know in order to comprehend something else; as, physiology is a *præcognitum* of pathology. [< L. *præcognitus*, pp. of *præcognosco*; see PRECOGNITION.]

præ-cor'di-a, ⁞ prē-cōr'di-a, *n. Anat.* The epigastric

pre-cor'di-a, ⁞ region, including the thoracic organs in front of the heart. [< L. *præcordia*, < *præ*, before, + *cord-*), heart.] — **pre-**[*or* **præ-**]**cor'dial**, *a.*

præ-cor'nu, prē-cōr'nu, *n.* [-NU-A, *pl.*] The anterior cornu of one of the lateral ventricles of the brain. [< PRÆ- + L. *cornu*, horn.] **pre-cor'nu‡**.

præ-cu'ne-us, prī-kiū'ne-us *or* prē-cū'ne-us, *n. Anat.* The quadrate lobule of the brain. [< PRÆ- + L. *cuneus*, wedge.] **pre-cu'ne-us‡**. — **præ-cu'ne-al**, *a.*

præ-fa'ti-o, prī-fē'shi-ō *or* prē-fā'ti-ō, *n. R. C. Ch.* A prayer in the mass immediately before the Sanctus. See PREFACE. [LL., < L. *præfatio*, preface, < *præ*, before, + *for*, speak.]

præ"gus-ta'tor, prī"gus-tē'tęr *or* prē"gus-tā'tor, *n.* [-TO'-RES, *pl.*] [Rare.] One who tastes before another or others.

The *prægustatores* should have tasted of every cup, and reported its quality, before the public call for it; and, above all, they should have done this in all cases of the higher literature.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 149. [T. & F. '59.]

[< PRÆ- + L. *gustator*, taster, < *gustus*, taste.]

præ-la'brum, prī-lē'brum *or* prē-lā'brum, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The clypeus. [< PRÆ- + L. *labrum*, lip.]

præ-me'ti-al†, *a.* Of or pertaining to the first fruits.

præ-mu"ni-en'tes, prē-miū"ni-en'tīz *or* -miū"ni-en'tēs, *n.* [LL.] *Eng. Law.* A writ issued to the bishops and archbishops, directing them to convene such ecclesiastics as were required to serve in Parliament.

præ"mu-ni're, prī"miu-nai'rī *or* prē"mu-nī'rē, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** The statutory offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm in diminution of the authority of the crown; specifically, the offense of paying obedience to papal processes, or of maintaining the papal power in England. Subsequently the penalties of præmunire were applied to other grave offenses, not connected with papal aggressions. **2.** The writ or process of præmunire facias issued as the initial step in the prosecution of the offense of præmunire. [< LL. *præmuniri*, first word of the writ, pres. inf. pass. of *præmunio*, cor. of L. *præmoneo*; see PREMONISH.] **pre"mu-ni're‡**.

— **Statute of Præmunire**, the statute of 16th Richard II., c. 5, for the punishment of certain acts of submission to the papal authority — the principal statute enacted for that purpose.

Henry . . . destroyed Wolsey, and that by the very *Statute of Præmunire* at the evasion of which he had so long connived.
W. STUBBS *Lect. on Medieval and Modern Hist.* lect. xi, p. 254. [CL. P. '86.]

præ-na'res, *n.* Same as NARES. — **præ-na'ri-al**, *a.*

præ-no'men, prē-nō'men, *n.* [-NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The name prefixed to the family name to mark the individual, as *Julius*, *Lucius*, *Caius;* corresponding to the first or Christian name in modern use; also, a titular designation prefixed to a name.

The change introduced by King Papi, of adding a royal *prenomen* to his phonetic nomen. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, app. to bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 292. [A. '59.]

[L., < *præ*, before, + *nomen*, name.] **pre-no'men‡**.

præ-nom'i-nal, prē-nem'i-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a prænomen. **pre-nom'i-nal‡**; **præ"no-min'ic-al**†.

præ"scu-tel'lum, prī"skiu-tel'um *or* prē"scu-tel'lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* A sclerite rarely present between the mesoscutum and the mesoscutellum. [< PRÆ- + SCUTELLUM.]

Præ-se'pe, prī-sī'pī *or* prē-sē'pē, *n. Astron.* A small cluster of stars in the breast of the Crab. [L., enclosure, < *præ*, before, + *sepio*, enclose, < *sepes*, hedge.]

præ-se'pi-um, prī-sī'pi-um *or* prē-sē'pi-um, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] *Art.* A stable or a stall; hence, a decorative representation of the Nativity, as a babe in a manger, etc. [L., < *præ*, before, + *sepio*, enclose, < *sepes*, hedge.]

præ-sto'mi-um, prē-stō'mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The anterior segment of the body that bears the eyes and tentacles in polychætous worms. [< PRÆ- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] — **præ-sto'mi-al**, *a.*

præ'ter, *a.* & *n.* Same as PRETER.

præ"ter-hu'man, etc. Same as PRETERHUMAN, etc.

præ-tex'ta, prē-tex'tą, *n.* [L.] [-TÆ, -tī *or* -tē, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An ordinary white toga with a purple border or stripe, worn by free-born Roman boys until they assumed the toga virilis at 14–16 years, and by girls until they were married. It was also the distinctive mark of the Roman curule magistrates, censors, state priests (when performing their functions), and emperors, and was not allowed to questors, plebeian ediles, and tribunes of the plebs, though it was worn by provincial magistrates. See CLAVUS; TOGA. **pre-tex'ta‡**.

'Tis the *pretexta's* utmost bound,
With radiant purple edged around,
To please the child.
SHENSTONE *Progress of Taste* pt. iv, l. 85.

Præ-to'res, prē-tō'rīz *or* -rēs. *n. pl. Entom.* A division of butterflies, including the satyrs. [Pl. of L. *prætor;* see PRETOR.]

præ-zyg"a-poph'y-sis, *n.* Same as PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

prag-mat'ic, prag-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the accomplishment of duty or of business; practical; specifically, relating to the civil affairs of a sovereign state.

The expression . . . is no hyperbole, but the *pragmatic* repetition of the Lord's parting command.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Col.* i, 6.

2. Pertaining to or occupied with the scientific evolution of causes and effects, rather than circumstantial details; philosophical: said of history, poetry, and the like; as, the *pragmatic* method. **3.** *Kantian Philos.* Practical, as having reference to happiness; serving to promote welfare. **4.** Same as PRAGMATICAL.

The Adjutant-General, Montreuil, . . . a vain and *pragmatic* personage, . . . thought it behooved him to give the General the advantage of his experience. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 376. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

[< F. *pragmatique*, < LL. *pragmaticus*, < Gr. *pragmatikos*, versed in affairs, < *prassō* (√ *prag*), do.]

— **pragmatic sanction**, an imperial edict operating as a fundamental law. This term seems first to have been applied to certain decrees of the Byzantine emperors. It is now applied to the ordinance of Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France (1269) establishing the liberties of the Gallican Church; to that of Charles VII. of France (1438) confirming the decrees of the Council of Basle; to that of the diet of Mentz (1439) also confirming those decrees; to the instrument by which the emperor Charles VI., of the house of Hapsburg, in default of male heirs, admitted heirs in the female line to the Austrian succession, whereby his daughter, Maria Theresa (1740), ascended the Austrian throne — the most famous of all the pragmatic sanctions; and to the instrument by which Charles III. of Spain (1759) decreed the succession of the kingdom of Naples to his third son and his heirs.

prag-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A decree or order emanating from the sovereign. **2**†. A person skilled in business affairs. **3**†. A busybody. **prag-mat'i-ca‡**.

prag-mat'ic-al, prag-mat'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; unduly or improperly busy; hence, self-important.

So *pragmatical* a prier he is into Divine secrets.
FULLER *Ch. Hist. of Britain* vol. i, bk. ii, § 2, p. 96. [T. T. '37.]

2. Active in business; businesslike; engaged in practical affairs. **3.** Relating to or engrossed with material business; of a practical every-day nature; hence, lacking originality or interest; commonplace.

Pragmatical as a schoolmaster's harangue to fractious little boys. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 141. [H. '74.]

4†. Occupied with trifles. **5**†. Versed in business.

— **prag-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **prag-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.* Pragmatical character or conduct; officiousness; meddlesomeness.

prag-mat'ic-al†, *n.* A professional or official opinion.

prag'ma-tism, prag'ma-tizm, *n.* **1.** The quality of being pragmatical; officious meddlesomeness.

Had not this proceeded from the genuine Daniel, more *pragmatism* might have been expected. S. P. TREGELLES *On Daniel, Defence of Authenticity* p. 255. [BAGS. '64.]

2. In history, a treatment of events with reference to their causes and results. Called also the *pragmatic method*.

— **prag'ma-tist**, *n.* A meddlesome person.

prag'ma-tize, prag'ma-tāiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] [Rare.] To represent (what is subjective or imaginary) as real; as, to *pragmatize* a fancy. — **prag'ma-ti"zer**, *n.*

prahme, *n.* Same as PRAAM.

pra'hu, prä'hū, *n.* Same as PROA.

Prai'ri-al, prē'ri-al, *n.* [F.] The ninth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

prai'rie, prē'ri, *n.* A level or rolling tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass and generally of rich soil, especially as in parts of the western United States; also, any natural grassland, as the so-called natural meadows. [F., < LL. *prataria*, < L. *pratum*, meadow.]

Compounds, etc.: — **on the prairie** [Slang, Western U. S.], nowhere. — **prai'rie-al"li-ga-tor**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A phasmid insect, a walking-stick. — **p.-antelope**, *n.* The pronghorn. — **p.-apple**, *n.* Same as PRAIRIE-TURNIP. — **p.-bird**, *n.* The prairie-chicken. — **p.-bitters**, *n. pl.* A mixture of water and buffalo-gall, to which hunters and settlers in the western United States ascribed medicinal virtues. — **p.-breaker**, *n.* A strong plow for breaking up and turning over the sod of the prairie. — **p.-clover**, *n.* Any one of various species of *Petalostemon*, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), common in the western Mississippi valley. They are chiefly perennial herbs with crowded odd-pinnate leaves and heads or spikes of rose-colored or white flowers resembling those of common clover. — **p.-cocktail**, *n.* [Western U. S.] An egg seasoned with pepper, salt, and vinegar or whisky, and taken raw. — **p.-dock**, *n.* A coarse, stout, resinous herb (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), growing in the prairies of the Mississippi valley. It has a nearly naked simple stem from 4 to 8 feet high, large ovate radical leaves, and large heads of yellow flowers. — **p.-hurdock‡**. — **p.-falcon**, *n.* A large falcon (*Falco polyagrus*) of western North America. — **p.-fly**, *n.* A bot-fly of the prairies. — **p.-fowl**, *n.* The prairie-chicken. — **p.-fox**, *n.* The kit (*Vulpes velox*). — **p.-goose**, *n.* Hutchins's goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*). — **p.-grouse**, *n.* A prairie-chicken. — **p.-hare**, *n.* A large, long-eared hare or jack-rabbit (*Lepus campestris*) of the western United States. — **p.-hawk**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sparrow-hawk. — **p.-hen**, *n.* A prairie-chicken. See illus. below and under SHARP-TAILED GROUSE. — **p.-marmot**, *n.* The prairie-dog. — **p.-mole**, *n.* A silvery mole (*Scalops argentatus*) found on prairies of the western United States. — **p.-oyster**, *n.* Same as PRAIRIE-COCKTAIL. — **p.-pigeon**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The golden plover. **2.** The upland sandpiper. **p.-plover‡**; **p.-snipe‡**. — **p.-rattlesnake**, *n.* A rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) with plated head and a small rattle. **p.-rattler‡**. — **p.-rose**, *n.* A wild American rose (*Rosa setigera*), the only native climbing species, with stout nearly straight prickles and 3 or 5 ovate, acute, sharply serrate leaflets, and deep rose-colored flowers changing to white: often cultivated. Called also *climbing rose* and *Michigan rose*. — **p.-schooner**, *n.* [Slang, Western U. S.] A large white-

A Prairie-schooner.

covered wagon formerly used by emigrant families in traveling across the prairies.

Tired, dust-begrimed, hungry and thirsty, we get back to the stranded '*prairie-schooner*,' i. e. the waggon.
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 1, p. 8. [S. '82.]

— **p.-slough**, *n.* A low miry piece of prairie, often with a small pond in it. — **p.-snake**, *n.* A large colubrine snake (*Masticophis flavigularis*) of the prairies of the western United States. — **p.-squirrel**, *n.* A ground-squirrel of the American prairies, as *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*. See illus. under SPERMOPHILE. — **p.-turnip**, *n.* The breadroot. Called also *pomme blanche* and *pomme de prairie*. See BREADROOT. — **p.-warbler**, *n.* An American warbler (*Dendræca discolor*), yellow, with black on the sides of the head and dull-red spots on the back. — **p.-wolf**, *n.* The coyote.

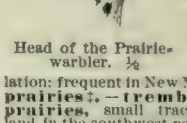

Head of the Prairie-warbler. ½

The *prairie-wolf*
Hunts in their meadows, and his fresh-dug den
Yawns by my path.
BRYANT *The Prairies* st. 2.

— **salt prairies**, tracts of level land covered with a whitish efflorescence of natron or soda and presenting an aspect of utter desolation: frequent in New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. **soda prairies‡**. — **trembling prairies**, small tracts of land in the southwest parts of the United States, especially on lakes, formed of matted roots and grass and scarcely raised above the surface of the water.

The Prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus americanus*). 1/15

prai'rie-chick"en, prē'ri-chik"ęn, *n.* **1.** The pinnated grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of North-American prairies, having a tuft of long pointed feathers on the sides of the neck with a bare inflatable air-sac below. **2.** The sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of northwestern North America.

prai'ried, prē'rid, *a.* Abounding in, adjacent to, or surrounded by prairies; as, Chicago is a *prairied* city.

Hark! 'tis the loud reverberating drum
Rolls o'er the *prairied* West, the rockbound North.
HOLMES *Songs in Many Keys* intro., st. 1.

prai'rie-dog', prē'ri-dog', *n.* A marmot (genus *Cynomys*), of the plains of North America, having short ears and tail and shallow cheek-pouches; specifically, *C. ludovicianus*. The prairie-dogs have a bark like that of a dog, and inhabit burrows in large communities.

The Common Prairie-dog. 1/20

prai-ril'lon, prē-ril'yon, *n.* A small prairie.

The [word] *prairillon*, or little prairie, is fast disappearing from our idiom.
SCHELE DE VERE *American Canisms* ch. 2, p. 100. [S. '72.]

prais'a-ble†, *a.* Worthy of commendation; praiseworthy. **preis'a-ble**†. —**prais'a-bly**†, *adv.*

praise, prēz, *vt.* [PRAISED; PRAIS'ING.] **1.** To express approval and commendation of; eulogize; extol; applaud; as, to *praise* an artist for his skill. **2.** To express adoration of; laud or glorify, as on account of perfection or excellence: said specifically of the Deity.

Earth, with her thousand voices, *praises* God.
COLERIDGE *Hymn Before Sunrise* st. 8.

3†. To appraise. [< OF. *praisier*, < LL. *pretio*, prize, < L. *pretium*, price.] **prayse**†; **preise**†; **preyse**†.

Synonyms: adore, applaud, approbate, approve, bless, celebrate, commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor, laud, magnify, worship. See APPLAUD; PUFF. —**Antonyms**: see synonyms for ASPERSE; BLAME; DISPARAGE.

praise, *n.* **1.** Commendation expressed, as of a person for his virtues or worthy actions, or concerning such meritorious actions themselves; the utterance of approbation; encomium; panegyric.

Praise is one of the things which almost every one must wish for, and be glad of, yet which it is not allowable to seek for as an end.
WHATELY *Bacon's Essays. Annot.* essay liii. p. 532. [L. & S. '84.]

2. Homage and thanksgiving for favors or blessings conferred; laudation or worship, especially by song, and addressed to the Deity.

Let thy *praise*
Go up as birds go up that, when they wake,
Shake off the dew and soar.
INGELOW *Dominion* st. 2.

3. The object, ground, reason, or subject of praise; as, their *praise* is that their laws were just; let God be thy *praise*. **prayse**†; **preis**†; **preyse**†.

Synonyms: applause, approbation, approval, compliment, encomium, eulogy, flattery, panegyric. *Approbation* may be unexpressed, *applause* may be without words, as by clapping the hands, etc.; a *praise* is always by spoken or written words. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is expressly stated; *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is always insincere. *Praise* may be the act of one, *applause* is that of many. See APPLAUSE; APPROBATION; ELOGY. —**Antonyms**: abuse, animadversion, blame, censure, condemnation, disapprobation, disapproval, reproach, reproof, slander, vilification.

—**praise'meet"ing**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A devotional meeting at which the exercises consist chiefly of singing sacred songs by the congregation.

—**praise'ful**†, *a.* Laudable; commendable.—**praise'less**, *a.* Lacking approval or commendation; devoid of merit. **prays'e'lesse**†.

praise'ment†, *n.* The act of valuing; appraisement.

prais'er, prēz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who commends, praises, or eulogizes. **2**†. An appraiser.

praise'wor"thy, prēz'wûr'dhi, *a.* Deserving of praise; calling for applause or commendation; commendable; as, *praiseworthy* charity. **praise'worth**†.

Nothing is more *praiseworthy* than for a man to patiently and conscientiously do work which is uncongenial to him, but which it is his duty to do. E. J. HARDY *Business of Life* ch. 6. p. 61. [S. '91.]

—**praise'wor"thi-ly**, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation.—**praise'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

Pra-ja'pa-ti, pra-jā'pa-ti, *n.* [Sans.] A progenitor or creator; literally, the lord of creatures. In the Veda the term is applied to Indra, Savitri, Soma, and others; in the law-book of Manu, to Brahma and to secondary creatures and most commonly to the Rishis, as the fathers of the human race.

praj-na', praj-nā', *n.* [Sans.] Wisdom personified; understanding; consciousness. **praj-na'**.

Pra'krit, prā'krit, *n.* A Sanskrit dialect spoken by the unlearned characters, such as women and servants, in the Sanskrit dramas. It is a branch of the Indic class of the southern division of Aryan languages, and the source of the vernaculars of modern India. See SANSKRIT.

We meet the same local dialects again in what are called the *Prakrit* idioms used in the later plays, in the sacred literature of the Jainas, and in a few poetical compositions. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* first series, lect. iv, p. 146. [S. '75.]

[< Sans. *prākrita*, what is natural, < *prakriti*, nature.]

pra'kri-ti, prg kri'ti, *n.* [Sans.] Same as PRADHANA.

Pra-krit'ic, prā-krit'ic. **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Prakrit. **II.** *n.* Any modern dialect of the more ancient Sanskrit.

Pra'la-ya, prg'la-ya, *n.* [Sans.] The destruction of the world at the end of each kalpa. See MANVANTARA.

pra'line, prā'lin, *n.* [F.] **1.** A confection made of nut-kernels and boiling sugar, that becomes a crisp candy when dry. **sug'ar-alm"ond**‡. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A flat cake made with the kernels of pecan-nuts stirred in boiling sugar. **praw'ling**‡.

prall'tril"ler, prāl tril'ėr, *n.* [G.] A transient shake signified by the sign ∾.

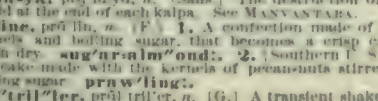

pram¹, prām, *C. E. I.* (pram, *W. Wr.*), *n.* *Vessels.* A praam. **prahme**‡; **prame**‡.

pram², *n.* [Vulgar, Eng.] A perambulator; a contraction.

prā'na, prā'na, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The breath of life; sometimes personified in the Vedas.

Reverence to *Prāna*, to whom this universe is subject, who has become the lord of all, on whom all is supported.
Atharva-Veda tr. by J. Muir, xi, 4.

2. *Theos.* The individual life-principle: contrasted with *jiva*, the personal soul.

pra'nam, prg'nām, *n.* [Sans.] A Hindu salutation by slightly inclining the head, and applying the joined hands to the forehead.

pra"na-ya'na, prg'na-yg'na, *n.* [Sans.] In the Yogi discipline, the mode of regulating the breath.

prance, prans, *vi.* [PRANCED; PRAN'CING.] **1.** To move playfully or proudly with high steps or rearing, as a mettlesome horse; caper. **2.** To ride in a capering manner, or on a proudly stepping horse.

Here furious knights on fiery coursers *prance*.
WILLIAM JONES *Caissa* l. 243.

3. To move or walk about in a bounding or strutting manner. [Var. of PRANK, *v.*] **prounce**†.

—**pran'cer**, *n.* **1.** A horse that prances. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A mounted officer.—**pran'cing-ly**, *adv.*

prancke†, *vt.* To trim; deck; adorn; adjust.

pran'come†, *n.* That which causes comment or remark; something novel or curious.

pran'di-al, pran'di-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a meal, especially a dinner. [< L. *prandium*, breakfast, < *pran-* (< *præ*, before) + *dies*, day.]

Pra-niz'i-dæ, prg-niz'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of isopods. **Pra-ni'za**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *prēnizō* throw headlong, < *prēnēs*, face downward.]

—**pra-niz'id**, *n.*—**pra-niz'oid**, *a.*

prank, prank, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To decorate gaudily or meretriciously; deck out with showy ornaments.

The maidens are *pranking* their locks with flowers.
PERCIVAL *Lays of the Seasons, Spring* st. 2.

2†. To set in order.

II. *i.* **1.** To present a gaudy appearance; make an ostentatious show.

Or speak she fair, or *prank* she gay, She is no lady of mine.
E. B. BROWNING *Romaunt of the Page* st. 9.

2†. To be crafty. [Var. of PRINK, nasal form of PRICK; but cp. D. *pronken*, G. *prunken*, make a show.]

—**prank'er**, *n.* A person who dresses gaudily or ostentatiously; one who decorates himself.—**prank'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; showily.

prank†, *a.* Playful; mischievous.

prank, *n.* A mischievous or frolicsome act; merry or playful trick; caper; as, to play a *prank*.

Synonyms: antic, caper, freak, frolic, gambol, trick. See FROLIC.

—**prank'ish**, *a.* Prone to pranks. **prank'some**‡.

prank'le, prang'kl, *vi.* [Rare or Prov.] To prance.

pran'kle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A prawn.

prankt, *pp.* Pranked. PHIL. SOC.

prase, prēz, *n.* *Mineral.* A leek-green translucent quartz, usually cryptocrystalline. [F., leek-green, < Gr. *prason*, leek.]—**pra'soid**, *a.* Resembling prase.

prasco-. Derived from Greek *prasios*, leek-green (< *prason*, leek): a combining form; as, *prasocobaltic*. See COBALTAMIN.—**pra"se-o-dym'i-um**, *n.* *Chem.* A metallic element. See ELEMENT.—**pra'se-o-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* An alteration product of iolite.

Pra-sin'i-dæ, prg-sin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of monomyarian bivalves having a mussel-like shell and a subumbonal lunule, with the margin in one valve dentiform and fitting into a pit of the other.

Pras'i-na, *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < L. *prasinus*; see PRASINOUS.]—**pra-sin'id**, *n.*—**pras'i-noid**, *a.*

pras'i-nous, pras'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Of a grass-green color. **2.** *Her.* Same as VERT. [< OF. *prasin*, leek-green, < L. *prasinus*, < Gr. *prasinos*, < *prason*, leek.] **pras'ine**‡.

pra-si'tes, prg-sī'tēz *or* -sit'ēz, *n.* [Gr.] Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been steeped.

pra"son', *n.* A leek, also, a leek-green seaweed.

prat¹, prat, *n.* [Slang.] The buttock.

prat²†, *n.* A crafty trick.

pra'tal, prā'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a meadow; growing in meadows. [< L. *pratum*, meadow.]

prate, prāt, *v.* [PRATED; PRA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To talk about vainly or foolishly; indulge in idle boasting about.

We are very quiet folk, not *prating* our own virtues.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 26, p. 89. [H.]

II. *i.* To be foolishly loquacious; prattle vaguely; as, to *prate* about nothing. [< MD. *praten*, prate.]

Synonyms; see BABBLE, *v.*

—**prate'a-pace"**†, *n.* A chatterbox.

—**prate**, *n.* Idle talk; silly twaddle; prattle.—**prate'ful**†, *a.* Loquacious, talkative.—**pra'ter**, *n.* One who prates.—**pra'ting**, *pa.* Talking much and vainly; chattering.—**pra'ting**, *n.* Idle talk.—**pra'ting-ly**, *adv.* In an idle, chattering manner; loquaciously.

prat'ic, *n.* Same as PRATIQUE. **prat'tic**†.

pra-ti"el-en', pra-ti"el-ēn', *n.* [F.] In French law, a practising lawyer; also, an expert to whom complicated accounts are referred by order of court for examination and report.

prat'in-cole, prat'ing-cōl, *C.* (prā'tin-cōl, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* An Old World plover-like glareoloid bird having long pointed wings, deeply forked tail, comparatively short legs, and compressed bill with deeply cleft mouth, as *Glareola pratincola*. [< L. *pratum*, meadow, + *incola*, inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colo*, dwell.]

prat'ique, prat'ic, *C. W.*¹ -tēk, *I. S.*¹ *Wr.*; prā'tīk, *E.*; prg'tīk', *S.*² -tēk', *W.*², *n.* [F. **1.** *Com.* Intercourse or correspondence; hence, a license or permission granted by the authorities of a port to the master of a vessel, especially after sanitary inspection or quarantine, to hold communication with the shore.

After a time, we obtained *pratique*, and were put ashore at a little yellow custom-house beside the mosque.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Greece and Russia* ch. 9. p. 91. [G. P. P. '59.]

2. [Archaic.] Habitual or settled method; custom.

For there they learn the *pratique* of the world according to their capacities. NORTH in *Jessopp's Autobiography of Roger North* ch. 2, p. 12. [D. S. '87.]

prat'ic†; **prat'tic**†.

prat'l, **prat'ld**, **prat'ler**. Prattle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

prat'tle, prat'l, *v.* [PRAT'TLED; PRAT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in simple or childish talk; as, to *prattle* secrets. **2.** To induce or lead by continual talking.

Wisdom to infants is *prattled* in vain. WILLIAM IRVING in *Salmagundi June 27, 1807* p. 242. [G. P. P. '60.]

II. *i.* To talk artlessly and loquaciously, as a child; chatter; hence, to talk foolishly; prate. [Freq. of PRATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see BABBLE.

prat'tle, *n.* Childish speech; hence, idle talk.

—**prat'tle-box"**, *n.* A talkative person; a chatterbox. **prat'tle-bas"ket**†.

—**prat'tle-ment**, *n.* The talk of childhood; prattle.—**prat'tler**, *n.* One who prattles; a talkative child; a loquacious person.

prat'y†, *a.* Pretty.

pra'ty, prē'ti, *n.* [PRA'TIES, *pl.*] [Dial., Ir.] A potato.

prau, *n.* Same as PROA.

prav'i-lege†, *n.* A bad law; in imitation of *privilege*.

prav'i-ty, prav'i-ti, *n.* The character of being evil or depraved; depravity; especially, deviation from right.

Conscience . . . is nothing else but our own opinion or judgment of the moral rectitude or *pravity* of our own actions. LOCKE *Essays, Human Understanding* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 48. [B. S. '18.]

[< L. *pravitas*, < *pravus*, deformed.]

praw'ling, prē'ling, *n.* Praline; a corrupt form.

prawn, prēn, *vi.* [Eng.] To fish for prawns.

prawn, *n.* **1.** A large shrimp-like palæmonoid crustacean, especially *Palæmon serratus*, commonly eaten in Great Britain.

The Common Prawn. ⅓

I remember how fondly I gazed
at my bride,
Sitting down to a plateful of
prawns.
HOOD *Epicurean Reminiscences* st. 7.

2. A large shrimp or shrimp-like crustacean, as a penæid. [< L. *perna*, sea-mussel, lit. ham: from its shape.]

Prax'e-an, prax'ē-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Praxeas, a Monarchian or Patripassian (2d century), who aided the transition to Sabellianism. **Prax'e-an-ist**‡.

Prax-il'le-an verse. *Anc. Pros.* A logaœdic verse consisting of three dactyls followed by two trochees, thus: — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑. [< L. *Praxilla*, a Sicyonian poetess.]

prax'i-no-scope", prax'i-no-scōp', *C.* (prax-in'o-scōp, *W.*), *n.* An optical instrument in which a series of images on the inside surfaces of a rotating box are so reflected successively from mirrors as to give the appearance of a person or animal in motion. Compare PHENAKISTOSCOPE. [< Gr. *praxis* (see PRAXIS) + -SCOPE.]

prax'is, prax'is, *n.* **1.** Exercise or discipline for a specific purpose; practical application of rules as distinguished from theory; as, theory and *praxis* of teaching.

Ought . . . the *praxis* of art be required of academic students?
HOPPIN *Early Renaissance* essay vi, p. 152. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. A collection of models, examples, themes, etc., for practise; hence, the part of any practical science, as grammar or logic, containing exercises or examples to be studied. [< Gr. *praxis*, < √ *prag* in *prassō*, do.]

Prax"it-el-e'an, prax"it-el-ī'an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Praxiteles, a Greek sculptor (4th century B. C.), noted for the grace and naturalness of his female figures and Bacchic or youthful subjects.

pray, prē, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To address devoutly or earnestly, as God or any object of worship, in adoration, thanksgiving, or petition; as, we *pray* Thee, O Lord. **2.** To entreat with or as if with urgency; solicit strenuously; beg earnestly; ask; as, I *pray* you to come. **3.** To crave or ask for formally; as, I *pray* your pardon; he *prays* judgment on a demurrer.

In February, 1782, a motion . . . for an address to His Majesty, *praying* him to put an end to the American war, was carried by a majority of twenty-nine votes. E. LODGE *Portraits, Frederick North* in vol. viii, p. 57. [WM. S.]

4. To offer up or utter, as in devotion; hence, to effectuate through prayer; as, to *pray* the Lord's prayer.

II. *i.* **1.** To make pious invocation of the Supreme Being, with reverent petition for divine grace and favor.

He *prayeth* best who loveth best
All things both great and small.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. vii, st. 23.

2. To ask or request earnestly or repeatedly; supplicate; implore; beseech; as, to *pray* for pardon.

Hesiod exhorted the husbandman to *pray* for the harvest, but to do so with his hand upon the plough.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 349. [A. '73.]

[< OF. *prier*, < L. *precor*, ask.]

Synonyms: ask, beg, beseech, bid, call upon, conjure, entreat, implore, importune, invoke, petition, request, supplicate. *Pray* is now almost wholly used of address to the Supreme Being, often including adoration, praise, and thanksgiving as well as petition; the once common use of the word to express any earnest request, as "I *pray* you to come in," is now rare, unless in writings molded on older literature, or in certain phrases, as "*Pray* sit down"; even in these "please" is more common; "I *beg* you" is also frequently used, as expressing a polite humility of request. *Beseech* and *entreat* express great earnestness of petition; *implore* and *supplicate* denote the utmost fervency and intensity, *supplicate* implying also humility. See BEG.

—**pray in aid**, to aid, or invoke the aid of, in some cause; specifically, in old English law, to put in a plea of aid-prayer, praying that some one, whose assistance was necessary, might be called in to aid in the defense of the suit.

pray'a, prā'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] An embanked road or public walk on a river-bank; a bund. [< Pg. *praia*, shore.]

pray'ant†, *a.* In the state or posture of prayer.

pray'ant†, *n.* One who prays.

prayd, *pp.* Prayed. PHIL. SOC.

pray'ell, prā'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little meadow.

pray'er¹, prā'ėr, *n.* One who prays.

prayer², prār, *C. E. W. Wr.*², *or* prā'ėr, *Wr.*¹ (prē'ėr, *S.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of offering reverent petitions to a divinity or an object of worship, specifically to God, generally accompanied with thanksgiving, confession, and adoration; devout supplication; as, answers to *prayer*.

Prayer and the answer of *Prayer*, according to the popular and we shall even say the natural understanding, are simply, the preferring of a request upon the one side, and compliance with that request upon the other. Man applies, God complies. CHALMERS *Natural Theology* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 3, p. 321. [C. & BROS. '54.]

More things are wrought by *prayer* Than this world dreams of.
TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* st. 23.

2. The act of beseeching earnestly, as in seeking some favor; entreaty. **3.** A religious service of which prayer is the most prominent part, or a prescribed form for such a service; a liturgy; a stated occasion of worship in which petitions are addressed to God: often in the plural; as, morning *prayer*; evening *prayers*.

She rose in the night to *prayers*, at conventual hours. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 141. [BELL '81.]

4. A form of words appropriate to or prescribed for use in prayer; as, a *prayer* for the sick; the Lord's *prayer*. **5.** A memorial or petition to a legislative or other authority. **6.** *Law.* The request in a bill in equity for the specific relief sought by the complainant; also, the part of

the bill in which the request is made. [< OF. *preiere*, < LL. *precaria*, f. of L. *precarius*, obtained by favor, < *precor*, pray.]

Synonyms: adoration, devotion, invocation, litany, orison, petition, request, suit, supplication.

Compounds, etc.: **—house of prayer,** a church, as a place of devotion. **—prayer'-bead",** *n.* A seed of the Indian licorice (*Abrus precatorius*). **—p.-carpet,** *n.* See PRAYER-RUG. **—p.-cure,** *n.* Cure of disease by prayer. **—p.-meeting,** *n.* A meeting for divine worship in which the exercises consist chiefly of prayer and praise. **—p.-mill,** *n.* Same as PRAYING-WHEEL. **—p.-monger,** *n.* One who makes a business of offering prayers. **—p. of process,** a petition in a bill in equity for the allowance and issue of a writ of subpœna against the respondent. **—p. of quiet, p. of rapture, p. of union** (*Mysticism*), different degrees of spiritual abnegation and absorption. **—p.-rug,** *n.* A rug on which Mohammedans prostrate themselves during prayer with their faces toward Mecca, and often bearing at one end a pattern indicating the point to be touched with the forehead. **—p.-stick,** *n.* A small stick adorned with feathers and used by the Zuñi Indians in their prayers for rain and other favors. Called also *prayer-plume*. **—p.-thong,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as PHYLACTERY (1). **—p.-wheel,** *n.* Same as PRAYING-WHEEL.

prayer'-book", prār'-buk', *n.* **1.** A book of ritual prescribed for conducting divine service; specifically, the book containing the mode and forms appointed for conducting public service in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches: known as *The Book of Common Prayer*. **2.** *Naut.* A small hand-stone for scrubbing in places where a holystone will not reach.

prayer'ful, prār'ful, *a.* Inclined or given to prayer; praying much; devotional; devout.

> A sweet old music, swelling o'er
> Low *prayerful* murmurs issued thence,—
> The Litanies of Providence!
> WHITTIER *Chapel of the Hermits* st. 52.

Synonyms: see DEVOUT.

—prayer'ful-ly, *adv.*— **prayer'ful-ness,** *n.* The state of being engaged in or inclined to prayer.

prayer'less, prār'les, *a.* Neglecting or omitting prayer; without prayer; unused to praying.

> A *prayerless* man is of necessity, and thoroughly, irreligious. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. iii, pt. iii, ch. 20, p. 692. [s. '73.]

—prayer'less-ly, *adv.*—**prayer'less-ness,** *n.*

pray'ing, prā'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PRAY, *v.*— **pray'ing-desk",** *n.* Same as PRIE-DIEU, 1. **—p.-flag,** *n.* A large pole with a flag of varied shape, erected in Buddhist countries. On the flag are inscribed prayers which are supposed to protect against evil. **p.-staff**‡ or **-pole**‡; **prayer'-flag"**‡. **—p.-insect,** *n.* A mantis. **p.-mantis**‡.

pray'ing-wheel", prā'ing-hwēl', *n.* **1.** A wheel, cylinder, or vertical drum used in prayer by Buddhists. **pray'-ing-ma-chine"**‡.

1. Praying-wheel at Oarga, Mongolia (the seat of the deified Lama). 2. A Tibetan Hand Praying-wheel.

The *prayer-wheel* consists of a cylinder in which are arranged, one on top of the other, sheets of paper, on which the formula 'om mani padmé hum' is printed in fine characters. The sheets must be wound on the axis from left to right, and the wheel, when set in motion, must revolve in the opposite way, so that the writing passes in front of the person turning the wheel in the way in which it is read, i. e., from left to right. If made to revolve from right to left, it is held sacrilegious. W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas*, *Sup. Notes* ch. 2, p. 334. [c. CO. '91.]

2. In medieval times, a wheel hung to the ceiling of a chapel and set rotating, like a wheel of fortune, to divine answers to prayers. **prayer'-mill"**‡; **prayer'-wheel"**‡.

pre-, *prefix.* Before, as in time, place, or rank.

In thoroughly naturalized words it takes the form *pre-*; as, *pre*fix, *pre*position, *pre*amble, *pre*liminary, *pre*vious; in scientific and recent neo-Latin terms it often takes the form *præ-*; as, *præ*anal, *præ*naris, *præ*sophageal. Compare ANTE-; PRO-; PROTO-. [< LL. *pre-*, L. *præ-*, < *præ*, before.]

In the following list *pre-* is a constituent of various nouns, adjectives, and verbs, self-explaining in connection with their second elements, in the sense of 'before in time; in advance; prior; fore-'; as, *pre*accusation, accusation beforehand; *pre*-Columbian, existing or occurring before the time of Columbus; *pre*announce, to announce in advance.

preaccusation	preconquer	preinstruct
preacquaint	preconsent	preintimation
preacquaintance	preconsign	preknowledge
preact	preconsolidated	Prekoranic
preaction	preconstitute	prelimit
preadaptation	preconstruction	premerit†, *v.*
preadjustment	precontemporaneous	prenatal
preadministration	precontract, *v. & n.*	prenatally
preadmonish	precontrive	prenote†, *v.*
preadmonition	precontrive	preoblige
preadvertise	precounsel	preobtain
preannounce	predeclare	preopinion
preappoint	predecree	preorder
preappointment	prededication	preordinance
preapprehension	predefine	Prepaleozoic
prearm†, *v.*	predefinition	Prepaleozoic
prearrange	predeliberation	preperception
prearrangement	predesign	prepractise†
preassurance	predevour†	preprovide
precalculate	prediscover	prerequire
precassleal	prediscovery	preresolve
precogitate	predirect	prerevolutionary
precogitation	predirection	presanctify
precognizable	preembody	preselect
precognizant	preemploy	prestudy
precollection	preerect, *v.*	presurmise
pre-Columbian	preexamination	preteach
precompose	preexamine	Pretertiary
precondemn	preexpectation	pretorture†
precondemnation	preindispose	pretypify
preconform	preinscribe	preview, *v.*
preconformity	preinstinct	prewarn

—pre-ac"e-tab'u-lar, *a.* Situated in front of the acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone.— **pre"al-bu"min-u'ric,** *a. Pathol.* Precursory to albuminuria; as, the *prealbuminuric* symptoms of kidney-disorganization.— **pre-a'nal,** *a.* Situated in front of the anus. **præ-a'nal**‡.— **pre-an"te-pe-nul'ti-mate,** *a.* Next before the antepenultimate; standing as fourth from the end.— **pre"a-or'tic,** *a.* Situated in front of the aorta; as, the *preaortic* plexus. **præ"a-or'tic**‡.—**pre"as-pec'tion**†, *n.* A seeing in advance; prevision.—**pre"a-tax'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Precursory or premonitory of the disordered state characteristic of nervous fevers.— **pre-au'di-to-ry,** *a.* Situated in front of the auditory nerve.— **pre-ax'al,** *a.* Situated in front of the axon or body-axis.— **pre-ax'i-al,** *a.* Situated on that side of the axis of a limb that is in front when the limb is extended at right angles to the trunk.— **pre-bac'il-la-ry,** *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to a period or condition preceding an attack of disease caused by bacilli. **—pre-bal'an-cer,** *n. Entom.* A prehalter.—**pre-ba'sal,** *a.* Situated in front of a base or basal part; as, a *prebasal* plate.—**pre-bas'i-lar,** *a.* Situated in front of a basilar part, as of the occipital bone.—**pre-brach'i-al,** **1,** *a.* Situated in the front part of the forearm. **II.** *n. Entom.* A vein between the cubitus and the postbrachial.— **—pre-brun'chi-al,** *a.* Situated in front of the gills.— **pre-bron'chi-al,** *a.* Situated in front of the bronchus: specifically of a pair of air-sacs in a bird.— **pre-buc'cal,** *a.* Situated in front of the mouth.— **pre-car'di-ac,** *a.* Situated in front of the heart.— **pre-cen'tral,** *a.* Situated in front of (1) the central fissure of the brain, or (2) of a vertebral centrum.— **pre-cer"e-bel'lar,** *a.* Situated in front of the cerebellum.—**pre-cer'e-bral,** *a.* Situated in front of the cerebrum.— **pre-chord'al,** *a.* **1.** Situated in front of the anterior extremity of the notochord. **2.** Prior to the existence of a notochord in animals; as, *prechordal* times.— **pre-cho'roid,** *a.* Situated in front of the choroid.— **pre-chris'tian,** *a.* Prior to the Christian era.— **pre-chris"ti-an'ic,** *a.*— **pre"cli-tel'li-an.** **1.** *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening in front of the clitellum, as common earthworms. **II.** *n.* A preclitellian earthworm.— **pre"clo-a'cal,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the cloaca.— **pre-cor'a-coid.** **1,** *a.* Situated in front of the coracoid bone or cartilage; as, the *precoracoid* arch in fishes. **II.** *n.* The anterior element of the coracoid, as in reptiles and amphibians.— **pre-cor'nu,** *n.* [-NU-a, *pl.*] Same as PRÆCORNU.—**pre-course',** *vt.* [Rare.] To precede as a precursor; announce in advance; herald. —**pre-crit'ic-al,** *a.* Previous to the Kantian critical philosophy. See CRITICAL; KANTIAN.— **pre-cru'ral,** *a.* Situated in front of the leg, as certain glands in the horse. **—pre-cu'ne-us,** *n.* Same as PRÆCUNEUS.— **pre-cur'rent,** *a.* Running or extending forward: opposed to *recurrent*.— **pre"de-cay'**†, *n.* Previous decay.— **pre"de-cease',** *vt.* [Rare.] To die previously to.— **pre'de-cease",** *n.*— **pre"de-lin"e-a'tion,** *n.* Previous delineation; especially, the doctrine of the preformation of the adult in the spermatozoon.— **pre-den'ta-ry,** *a.* Situated in front of the dentary, as a bone in some reptiles.— **pre-den'tate,** *a.* Having teeth in the anterior part of the upper jaw only.— **pre"de-sert',** *n.* Previous desert or merit. —**pre"de-vote',** *a.* [Rare.] Devoted or doomed beforehand; predestinate.— **pre-di"as-tol'ic,** *a. Physiol.* Preceding diastole or dilatation of the heart; as, a *prediastolic* murmur.—**pre"di-crot'ic,** *a. Physiol.* Preceding the dicrotic wave when the pressure of the blood is strong: said of a pulse-wave.— **pre-doom',** *vt.* **1.** To doom or condemn beforehand. **2.** To foreordain.— **pre-dor'sal,** *a.* Situated in series before the dorsal vertebræ.— **pre-e"soph-ag'e-al,** *a.* Situated in front of the esophagus. **præ-e"soph-ag'e-al**‡.—**pre"e-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The infinite past; eternal previous duration.— **pre-ev"o-lu'tion-ist,** *a.* [Rare.] Antedating or anticipating the evolutionary doctrine.—**pre"ex-il'ic,** *a.* Antedating the exile: said of events occurring or Hebrew Scriptures written before the Babylonish captivity.— **pre"ex-is"ti-ma'tion**†, *n.* Previous esteem or estimation.— **pre-fac'tor,** *n. Alg.* The first or multiplying one of two factors. **—pre"flo-ra'tion,** *n. Bot.* The disposition of flowers within the flower-bud; estivation. **præ"flo-ra'tion**‡.— **pre-fo"li-a'tion,** *n. Bot.* The disposition of leaves within the bud; vernation. **præ-fo"li-a'tion**‡.— **pre-fool'**†, *vt.* To fool beforehand.—**pre-for'ceps,** *n.* A forceps-like process in front of the corpus callosum.— **pre-ful'gen-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Surpassing brightness or glory. **—pre-gage'**†, *vt.* To pledge previously.— **pre-gem'i-nal,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina of the brain.— **pre"ge-net'ic,** *a.* Preceding birth.— **pre-gen'i-tal,** *a.* Situated in front of the genital opening.— **pre-gla'cial,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in geologic time before the glacial epoch. **—pre-gle'noid,** *a.* Situated in front of the glenoid fossa; as, a *preglenoid* process of the temporal bone.— **pre"gle-noi'dal,** *n.* A preglenoid part.— **pre'gra-vate',** *vt.* To weigh down; bear heavily upon.— **pre-grav'i-tate,** *vt.* [Rare.] To descend by gravity.— **pre-gus'tant**†, *a.* Having a foretaste.— **pre"gus-ta'tion**†, *n.*— **pre-hal'lux,** *n.* A supernumerary toe, or the vestige of one, found on the tibial side of the foot. **præ-hal'lux**‡.— **pre-hal'ter,** *n.* A membranous scale in front of the halter of a dipter; tegula. — **pre-hem"i-ple'gic,** *a. Pathol.* Occurring before or premonitory of hemiplegia.— **pre"his-pan'ic,** *a.* Antedating the Spanish colonization: said of American history or development.— **pre-hu'man,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the time previous to human existence on the earth. **præ-hu'man**‡.— **pre-in'di-cate,** *vt.* To indicate previously; presignify; foreshow.— **pre-lin'gual,** *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring before the acquisition of the power of speech or the development of articulate language. **2.** Of or pertaining to speechless infancy.— **pre-look'**†, *vt.* To look forward.— **pre-lum'bar,** *a.* Situated before or in front of the lumbar vertebræ or the loins.— **pre"man-dib'u-lar,** *a.* Situated in front of the mandible, as an element of the lower jaw in some reptiles.— **pre"ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.* Preceding insanity or an attack of mania.— **pre-men'stru-al,** *a.* Occurring before menstruation.— **pre"-met-al'lic,** *a. Archeol.* Existing before the art of working metals was discovered.— **pre"mon-ar'chic-al,** *a.* Prior to the adoption or formation of a monarchy.— **pre-mon'strate**†, *vt.* To foreshow.— **pre"mon-stra'tion**†, *n.* A foreshowing.— **pre-mon'stra-tor**†, *n.*— **pre-morse',** *a.* Terminating abruptly, as if bitten or broken off; as, a *premorse* root. **præ-morse'**‡.— **pre"mo-sa'ic,** *a.* Antedating the time of Moses.— **pre-mo'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Previous impulse or incitement to action.— **pre-move'**†, *vt.* To excite or impel to motion; bring about by premotion.— **pre-mul'ti-ply,** *vt. Alg.* To multiply with the operating factor written first.— **pre"mu-ni're,** etc. Same as PRÆMUNIRE, etc.— **pre-na'sal,** **1,** *a.* Situated in front of the nasal passages; as, a *prenasal* cartilage in an embryonic bird. **II.** *n.* A prenasal cartilage. **—pre-neb'u-lar,** *a.* Preceding the nebular condition: said of the universe.— **pre"no-a'chi-an,** *a.* Being or occurring before the time of Noah, especially before the deluge.

> I am satisfied to point out the *prenoachian* origin of the two brown races. WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 10, p. 154. [s. C. G. '90.]

—pre-nun"ci-a'tion†, *n.* A telling or announcing beforehand.— **pre-nun'cious**†, *a.* Foretelling.— **pre-nup'tial,** *a.* Previous to marriage.— **pre-ob"lon-ga'ta,** *n.* The anterior portion of the medulla oblongata.— **pre"oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Situated before the occipital region or lobe.— **pre-oc'u-lar.** **1,** *a.* Situated in front of the eye, as the antennæ of many beetles. **II.** *n.* A preocular scale, as in snakes.— **pre-o'mi-nate**†, *vt.* To portend by omens; presage.— **pre-o"mo-ster'num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] An anterior omosternum.— **pre-op'tic,** *a.* Situated anterior to the optic ganglia.— **pre-op'tion,** *n.* The right of first choice.— **pre-o'ral,** *a.* Situated before the mouth; as, the *preoral* arches of the embryo.— **pre-o'ral-ly,** *adv.*— **pre-or'bit-al.** **I,** *a.* Situated in front of the orbit. **II,** *n. Ich.* A membrane-bone in front of the eye. **—pre-par"oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Situated in front of the paroccipital gyrus.— **pre"pa-tel'lar,** *a.* Situated in front of the patella or kneepan; as, the *prepatellar* bursa. **—pre"pe-dun'cle,** *n.* One of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum connecting it with the corpora quadrigemina.— **pre"pe-dun'cu-lar** or **-late,** *a.*— **pre-pel"vi-ster'num,** *n.* An anterior pelvisternum.— **pre-pel"vi-ster'nal,** *a.*— **pre-pe'ni-al,** *a.* Anterior to the penis.— **pre-per"i-to-ne'al,** *a.* Situated in front of the peritoneum. **præ-per"i-to-ne'al**‡.— **pre"pig-men'tal,** *a.* Being within the pigmented layer of the eye, as in some cuttlefishes.— **pre-pit'u-i-ta"ry,** *a.* Situated in front of the pituitary fossa.— **pre"pla-cen'tal,** *a.* Occurring before the formation of a placenta.— **pre-pol'lence,** *n.* [Rare.] Predominance. **pre-pol'len-cy**‡.— **pre-pol'lent,** *a.* [Rare.] Surpassing in power; having superior efficacy; prevailing; predominant.— **pre-pol'lex,** *n.* [-LI-CES, *pl.*] A supernumerary digit, or the vestige of one, found on the radial side of the hand. **præ-pol'lex**‡.— **pre-pon'til(e,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the pons Varolii.— **pre-port'**†, *vt.* To forebode; portend.— **pre'print",** *n.* [Rare.] An advance impression, as of a printed article that is to appear later.— **pre-prop"er-a'tion**†, *n.* Undue haste; precipitancy.— **pre-prop'er-ous**†, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate.— **pre-pu'bic,** *a.* Situated in front of the pubis; as, the *prepubic* angle of the urethra.— **pre-pu'bis,** *n.* [-BES, -bīz *or* -bēs, *pl.*] The part of the pubis in front of the acetabulum, as in birds and dinosaurians. **præ-pu'bis**‡.— **pre"py-lor'ic,** *a.* Situated in front of the pylorus. — **pre-pyr'a-mid,** *n.* The anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.— **pre"py-ram'i-dal,** *a.*— **pre-rec'tal,** *a.* Situated in front of the rectum.— **pre-reg'nant,** *a.* A ruler who precedes another.— **pre"re-mote',** *a.* Occurring more remotely. **—pre-re'nal,** *a.* Anterior to the kidney.— **pre-rept'**†, *vt.* To seize in advance of another.— **pre-ret'i-na,** *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] A delicate layer of the stroma of the retina continued forward on the ciliary body from the ora serrata. **præ-ret'i-na**‡.— **pre-ret'i-nal,** *a.*— **pre-sa'cral,** *a.* Situated before or in front of the sacral vertebræ.— **pre"-sar-to'ri-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Existing or occurring previous to the advent of tailors.— **pre-scap'u-la,** *n. Anat.* The blade of the scapula above or anterior to its spine.— **pre-scap'u-lar,** *a.*— **pre'scene"**†, *n.* An introductory scene; a prologue.— **pre-sci"en-tif'ic,** *a.* Antedating the period of scientific research; relating to times previous to the formulation of sciences.— **pre'se-ance**†, *n.* Priority of place in sitting.— **pre-see',** *vt.* To foresee. — **pre-sem'i-lu'nar,** *a.* Situated in front of the semilunar fold.— **pre-sem'i-nal,** *a. Physiol.* Previous to fecundation. **præ-sem'i-nal**‡.— **pre"sen-sa'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Foretaste of a future state of feeling; prophetic sensation. **—pre-sphe'noid.** **I,** *a.* Situated in front of the sphenoid; of or pertaining to the presphenoid. **pre"sphe-noi'dal**‡. **II,** *n.* A bone, separate in young children, and in many vertebrates corresponding to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid. See illus. under SPHENOID BONE.—**pre-spi'nal,** *a.* Situated in front of the spine; prevertebral.— **pre-sto'mi-um,** *n.* Same as PRÆSTOMIUM.— **pre-stric'tion**†, *n.* Dimness of sight. **præ-stric'tion**†. **—pre-syl'vi-an,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the fissure of Sylvius. **præ-syl'vi-an**‡.— **pre"sym-phys'i-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the symphysis menti.— **pre-sys'to-le,** *n.* The interval that immediately precedes the systole.— **pre"sys-tol'ic,** *a.*— **pre-thought'-ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Thoughtful beforehand; prudent.— **pre-tib'i-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the tibia.— **pre"-tym-pan'ic,** **1,** *a. Anat.* Situated in front of the tympanum of the ear. **II,** *n. Ich.* The metapterygoid. **præ"tym-pan'ic**‡.— **pre-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Situated in front of the spine; as, the *prevertebral* muscles, etc. **—pre-zyg"a-poph'y-sis,** *n.* A superior articular process of a vertebra.— **pre-zyg"a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

preace†, *v. & n.* Pres. **preaseth.**

preach, prich, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver, as a sermon or discourse on a text of Scripture or some religious topic. The common phrase "preach a sermon" is a pleonasm; it is better to say "deliver a sermon."

> If a man is called to *preach* the gospel he is called to *preach* it where are men to hear it.
> D. WORTMAN in *Homiletic Review* June, '89, p. 482.

2. Hence, to advocate after the manner of a preacher; recommend urgently; as, to *preach* temperance.

> How easy it is for those in power and prosperity to *preach* heroism to the vanquished!
> IRVING *Alhambra*, *Mementos of Boabdil* p. 153. [G. P. P. '78.]

3. To bring into a condition or affect with a result (indicated by the context) by means of preaching; as, he *preached* himself hoarse. **4.** [Rare.] To edify by public discourse. **5.** [Archaic.] To proclaim as a public announcement; publish as tidings; utter as the message of a herald; as, to *preach* glad tidings.

II. *i.* **1.** To discourse publicly on a text of Scripture or a religious topic. **2.** To inculcate matters of advice or instruction earnestly and zealously, sometimes persistently and intrusively. **3.** To converse in didactic monologue. **4.** To make a public announcement or proclamation. [< OF. *precher*, < L. *prædico*, proclaim (LL., preach), < *præ*, before, + *dico*, proclaim, < *dico*, tell.]

preche†. **to preach down. 1.** To denounce publicly and persistently; oppose; attempt to suppress by public discourse. **2.** To argue against with an assumption of superior knowledge.

> With a little hoard of maxims *preaching down* a daughter's heart.
> TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 47.

—to p. up, to discourse openly in advocacy or favor of.

> Why, that's the very thing, madam, the very thing I have been always *preaching up* to you.
> ARTHUR MURPHY *The Way to Keep Him* act v, sc. 1.

—preach'i-fy, *vi.* [Colloq.] To discourse tediously. **—preach'i-ness,** *n.* [Colloq.] The quality of being given to exhorting and moralizing; as, children hate *preachiness*. **—preach'man,** *n.* A preacher.— **preach'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to obtrude moral advice in lengthened discourses marked by prosy counsel.

preach, *n.* [Colloq.] A preaching or sermon; as, the *preach* and practise do not agree.

preach'er, prich'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who preaches; specifically, one who discourses publicly on religious subjects; a clergyman.

> Conscience rightly addressed is always on the side of the *preacher*, and helps him to a victory. W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* ch. 19, p. 29. [A. & S. '90.]

2. One who earnestly or habitually warns or admonishes, as against moral delinquencies or worldly ways.

> No *preacher* is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train and turn of thought that elder people have in vain tried to put into our heads before. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 515. [W. P. N. '71.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

—lay preacher, one who preaches frequently or reg-

ularly, but who has not been ordained to the ministry.—**preach'er-bird″**, *n.* A toucan.—**p. in the pulpit**, *n.* [Local.] The showy orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*). [C.]

preach'er-ship, prich'ėr-ship, *n.* The office or functions of a preacher.

preach'ing, prich'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of delivering discourses on religious subjects; the public advocacy of religious doctrine; as, "it pleased God by the foolishness of *preaching* to save them that believe."

Preaching was as natural to him [Whitefield] as flight to an eagle. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 378. [CA. & E.]

2. The doctrine or system of doctrines preached; also, the style or method of a preacher; as, the *preaching* of Luther.

—**preach'ing-cross″**, *n.* A cross on a highway or public place to which people could repair for worship.

preach'ment, prich'ment, *n.* A religious or moral lecture; a sermon; also, any address pronounced with seriousness or solemnity of manner; a harangue.

All children ought to love him [Dickens]. I know two that do, and read his books ten times for once that they peruse the dismal *preachments* of their father. THACKERAY *Miscell. Essays, Charity and Humour* p. 371. [S. E. & CO. '85.]

[< OF. *prechement*, < LL. *prædicamentum*, discourse, < L. *prædico;* see PREACH, *v.*]

preacht, *pp.* Preached. PHIL. Soc.

pre″a-dam'ic, prē'a dam'ic, *a.* Prior to Adam.

pre-ad'am-ite, prē-ad'ăm-ait, *a.* **1.** Preadamitic. **2.** Preadamic. **3.** [Colloq.] Out of date; antiquated.

pre-ad'am-ite, *n.* **1.** One who or that which existed before Adam or before man. **2.** One holding the belief that there were men upon the earth before Adam; specifically, one who holds that in Genesis we have only the account of the Caucasian race, and that all the Tatar races existed prior to Adam.

pre-ad″am-it'ic, prē-ad'ăm-it'ic, *a.* Relating to the preadamites, or alleged human races before Adam; existing before Adam. **pre-ad″am-it'ic-al‡.**

pre″ad-mis'sion, prē'ad-mish'ŭn, *n.* Previous admission; specifically, the letting of motive fluid, as steam, into a motor-cylinder before the end of one single piston-stroke and the beginning of the next.

pre'am″bl, *v.* & *n.* Preamble. PHIL. Soc.

pre'am″ble, prē'ăm'bl, *v.* [-BLED; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* To introduce as preliminary; preface with an introduction. **II.** *i.* To use or employ a preamble, or to precede as introductory. [< LL. *præambulo*, walk before, < L. *præ*, before, + *ambulo*, walk.]

pre'am″ble, *n.* **1.** A statement introductory to and explanatory of what follows; the introductory portion of a writing or oration, specifically of formal resolutions; prelude; prologue. **2.** *Law.* An introductory clause in a constitution, statute, contract, or other instrument, reciting or declaring the motive or design of what follows.

pre-am'bu-la-ry, prē-am'bu-lē-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a preamble; as, a *preambulary* paragraph. **pre-am'bu-lar‡; pre-am'bu-lous†.**

pre-am'bu-late†, *vt.* To walk before, precede.—**pre-am″bu-la'tion†**, *n.*—**pre-am'bu-la-to-ry†**, *a.* Walking or going before; preceding; previous.

pre-am'bu-lum, prē-am'bu-lum, *n.* LL.] A prelude.

pre-a'nal, **pre″a-tax'ic**, etc. See PRE-.

prease†, *v.* Same as PRESS†.—**prease†**, *n.* A crowd; press.

pre-au'di-ence, prē-ô'di-ėns, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The right of one to be heard before another; precedence at the bar, as of the attorney-general before the solicitor-general, of queen's counsel before other barristers, etc.

preb'end, preb'end, *C. E. S. W. Wr.* (prē'bend, *I.*), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A stated income secured to a cathedral or conventual church for the maintenance of a prebendary; hence, a stipend allotted to an ecclesiastic from the revenues of such a church in consideration of his officiating and serving therein. **2.** Same as PREBENDARY, 1.

The funeral service was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, attended by the *prebend* and choir. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 18, p. 268. [H. '39.]

3. A prebendaryship. [< LL. *præbenda*, < L. *præbendus*, gerundive of *præbeo*, offer, < *præ*, before, + *habeo*, have.]

preb'en-dal, preb'en-dal, *C.* (prē-ben'dal, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prebend; as, a *prebendal* stall in a cathedral.

preb'en-da-ry, preb'en-dė-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* One who receives a prebend. **2.** A prebendaryship. [< LL. *præbendarius*, < *præbenda;* see PREBEND.] **preb'en-dry†.**

—**preb'en-da-ry-ship**, *n.* The office of a prebendary. **preb'end-ship‡.**—**preb'en-date**, *vt.* To make or appoint (one) a prebendary.

pre-brach'i-al, pre-buc'cal, etc. See PRE-.

pre'cant, prē'cant, *n.* Rare.] One who prays.

pre-ca'ri-ous, prē-kā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Subject to continued risk of loss; that may be taken away at another's pleasure or by accident; uncertain; as, a *precarious* hold on office; *precarious* popularity.

Life seems to be *precarious* in proportion to its value. J. A. JAMES *Young Man's Friend* ch. 12, p. 352. [RAN. & S. '52.]

2. Subject or leading to danger; perilous; hazardous: a recent use. **3.** *Law.* Held at the will of another; of uncertain tenure; revocable at will. **4.** Not firmly established; likely to be invalidated; untrustworthy.

The conclusions deduced from empirical knowledge are *precarious* whereas the conclusions properly drawn from scientific principles are perfectly trustworthy. SULLY *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* ch. 1, p. 2. [A. '87.]

[< L. *precarius*, obtained by entreaty, < *precor*, pray.]

Synonyms: doubtful, dubious, equivocal, hazardous, insecure, perilous, risky, unassured, uncertain, unsettled, unstable, unsteady. *Uncertain* is applied to things that human knowledge can not certainly determine or that human power can not certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will of another, and now, by extension of meaning, dependent on chance or hazard, with manifest unfavorable possibility verging toward probability, as, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title, the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain*, the invalid's is *precarious*.—**Antonyms:** assured, certain, firm, immutable, incontestable, settled, stable, steady, strong, sure, undeniable, undoubted, unquestionable.

—**precarious loan**, a loan of a thing until required again by the owner.—**p. right**, a right of use which the owner of the thing may revoke at will.—**p. trade**, such trade as a neutral is permitted to carry on between belligerent nations by sufferance of both.

—**pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* The condition of being subject to risk of loss; uncertainty; as, the *precariousness* of human enjoyments.

pre-ca'ri-um, prē-kā'ri-um *or* -eą'ri-um, *n.* [-RIA, *pl.*] [L.] *Civ. Law.* A contract of bailment in which the owner of a thing gives it to another at his request, to be used until demanded by the owner.

pre-car″ti-lag'i-nous, prē-cār'ti-laj'i-nus, *a.* Preceding the formation of cartilage; as, the *precartilaginous* stage of the embryo.

prec'a-ry†, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A lease back to the donor of lands previously ceded by him, as by a monastery.

pre-ca'tion†, *n.* The act of praying or supplicating.

prec'a-tiv, *a.* Precative. PHIL. Soc.

prec'a-tive, prec'a-tiv, *a.* Expressing entreaty; supplicatory; as, in a *precative* manner.

The Litany of the Episcopal Church . . . is a wonderful example of *precative* style. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Oct. 26*, '90 p. 221. [S. '91.]

[< L. *precativus*, prayed for, < *precor*, pray.]

prec'a-to-ry, prec'a-to-ri, *a.* Same as PRECATIVE. [< L. *precatorius*, < *precor*, pray.] **prec″a-to'ri-ous†.**

—**precatory clause**, a clause or words of request, desire, or recommendation in a will, as distinguished from positive or imperative terms of direction.

pre-cau'dal, prē-cô'dal, *a.* Situated before the caudal or coccygeal vertebræ.

pre″cau-sa'tion, *n.* Same as FOREORDINATION.

pre-cau'tion, prę-cô'shun, *vt.* To warn in advance.

pre-cau'tion, *n.* **1.** Prudent forethought against danger, harm, loss, or mistake, or to secure any good.

In saying nothing, they [the ancient oracles] exposed themselves to no detection; and when they were obliged to speak, it was always with sufficient *precaution*. T. H. HORNE *Introduction to the Bible* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 273. [L. G. & CO. '72.]

2. A provision made in advance for some possible emergency or danger; as, he took the *precaution* to arm himself. [OF., < LL. *præcautionn-*), < L. *præcautus*, pp. of *præcaveo*, guard against beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *caveo*, avoid.] **pre-cau'tion-a-ry†.**

Synonyms: see CARE.

pre-cau'tion-a-ry, prę-cô'shun-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to precaution; provisional against harm; intended to prevent evil or loss. **2.** [Rare.] Expressing or advising precaution. **pre-cau'tion-al‡.**

pre-cau'tious, prę-cô'shus, *a.* Taking prudential measures beforehand; provident against harm; characterized by forethought.—**pre-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre-ca'va, prę-kē'vą *or* prē-cą'vą, *n.* [-VÆ, -VI *or* -VĒ, *pl.*] The superior vena cava. **præ-ca'va‡.**

—**pre-ca'val, præ-ca'val**, *a.*

precē†, *v.* To press.

pre″ce-da'ne-ous†, *a.* Preceding in time; antecedent.

pre-cede', prę-sēd', *v.* [PRE CE'DED; PRE-CE'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in advance of; hence, to outrank or excel in degree, importance, or honor. **2.** To occur or exist before; as, youth *precedes* age.

In the history of literature, poetry *precedes* prose. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Poetry* p. 48. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

3. To place something before or in advance of; supply as with a prelude or preface; as, to *precede* a debate with a definition of the question.

II. *i.* **1.** To go or walk before some one else; hence, to have the precedence or superiority. **2.** To happen first; be prior in existence. [< OF. *preceder*, < L. *præcedo*, < *præ*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

Synonyms: see LEAD.

pre-ce'dence, prę-sē'dėns, *n.* **1.** The act or right of preceding, or the state of being precedent; priority in place, time, or rank. Specifically: (1) Superiority of rank, social priority; especially, place in advance of others in public ceremonials or formal social functions, or the rights to such position: in monarchial countries often regulated with minute detail by law, but elsewhere usually only by custom or etiquette, if regarded at all.

Universally, in this Country, through every class of society, *precedence* is given to woman, in all the comforts, conveniences, and courtesies, of life. C. E. BEECHER *Domest. Econ.* ch. 1, p. 33. [H. '64.]

(2) Priority in importance; superiority due to preference.

They [the Rationalists] admit frankly that they give the *precedence* to Reason, when the alternative is Reason or Revelation. J. F. HURST *Rationalism* intro., p. 24. [S. '65.]

(3) Anterior existence or occurrence.

2†. An antecedent act or event. **pre-ce'den-cy‡.**

Synonyms: antecedence, ascendency, lead, leadership, preeminence, preference, priority, superiority, supremacy.—**Antonyms:** inferiority, subjection, subjugation, subordination.—**Preposition:** take precedence *of*.

—**patent of precedence**, in England, a grant from the crown to distinguished persons, conferring a designated rank and a precedence or privilege of precaudence in the courts.—**personal p.**, a precedence founded on right of birth or family rank.—**to take p. of**, to come or be considered before another, as of rank or of right.

pre-ce'dent, prę-sē'dent, *a.* Preceding in point of time or of causation; former; previous.

Conscious that they must be baffled, when they attribute a *precedent* disturbance to a subsequent measure, they take other ground. BURKE *Select Works, Am. Taxation* in vol. i, p. 140 [L. P. '74.]

[OF. < L. *præcedent-s*, ppr. of *præcedo;* see PRECEDE.]

—**condition precedent** *Laws*, a condition that must happen or be performed before the estate or right to which it is annexed can vest or take effect.

—**pre-ce'dent-ly**, *adv.* At a preceding time; previously; beforehand; antecedently.

prec'e-dent, pres'ę-dent, *C. I. S. W. Wr.* (pre-sēd'ent, *E.*), *n.* **1.** Something antecedent and similar in matter, manner, or form, which may be cited as an example, model, authority, or justification; an instance that may serve as a guide or basis for a rule.

He [Byron] was famous beyond all *precedent*. W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 760.

2. Previous usage, custom, observance, or established mode of procedure.

Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From *precedent* to *precedent*.
TENNYSON *You Ask Me Why* st. 3.

President Lincoln had many scruples to overcome ere he could overstep the limits of *precedent* into the divine air of moral greatness. LOWELL *Political Essays* p. 227. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. A natural or necessary antecedent; a condition.

The being of God is the *precedent* and the postulate of the thought of God. ELISHA MULFORD *Republic of God* ch. 1, p. 1. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

4. *Law.* (1) A judicial decision considered as furnishing a rule or model for subsequent decisions. (2) A draft of a deed, lease, mortgage, or other instrument, used as a guide for others in drawing like instruments. **5†.** A presage or token. **6†.** An original, as a rough draft.

Synonyms: antecedent, case, example, instance, obiter dictum, pattern, warrant. A *precedent* is an authoritative *case*, *example*, or *instance*. The communism of the early Christians in Jerusalem is a wonderful *example* or *instance* of Christian liberality, but not a *precedent* for the universal church through all time. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. An *obiter dictum* is an opinion outside of the *case* in hand, which can not be quoted as an authoritative *precedent*. See ANTECEDENT; CAUSE; EXAMPLE.

prec'e-dent″ed, pres'ę-dent'ed, *a.* In conformity with established usage; warranted by custom.

—**prec″e-den'tial†**, *a.* Of the nature of a precedent.

pre-ce'ding, prę-sē'ding, *pa.* **1.** Going before, as in time, place, or rank; especially, immediately previous in order; as, the *preceding* day.

The truth-haters of every future generation will call the truth-haters of the *preceding* ages by their true names; for even these the stream of time carries onward. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 66. [H. '58.]

2. *Astron.* Denoting that quarter of the field of view of a telescope toward which the stars seem to move: opposed to *following*.

Synonyms: see ANTECEDENT.

pre-cel'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To outdo; excel.—**pre-cel'lent†**, *a.* Preeminent; surpassing.—**pre-cel'lence** or **-len-cy†**, *n.*

pre-cen'tor, prę-sen'tėr, *n.* The leader of the musical part of a church service. (1) The manager of the music or of the choir of a cathedral; in England, an official ranking next below the dean. (2) In churches with congregational singing, one who leads the singing. [< LL. *præcentor*, < L. *præcino*, sing before, < *præ*, before, + *cano*, sing.] **pre-cen'ter‡.**—**pre-cen'tor-ship**, *n.*

pre'cept†, *vt.* To instruct or ordain by precept.

pre'cept, prē'sept, *n.* **1.** A prescribed rule of conduct or action; instruction or direction regarding a given course; especially, a maxim in morals. **2.** *Law.* A judicial command in writing directing a person or record to be produced, a jury to be impaneled, etc.; also, in England, a sheriff's direction to the proper officers to hold an election of members of Parliament. [OF., < L. *præceptum*, < *præceptus*, pp. of *præcipio*, take beforehand, admonish, < *præ*, before, + *capio*, take.]

Synonyms: see ADAGE; BEHEST; DOCTRINE.

—**pre-cep'tial†**, *a.* Instructive.—**pre-cep'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of teaching; instruction; education. **2†.** A precept.—**pre-cep'tive**, *a.* Consisting of precepts or practical instructions; giving direction as to moral conduct; didactic.

The *preceptive* doctrines of Christianity are plain enough for a child to understand. NELSON *Infidelity* ch. 10, p. 46. [J. S. T.]

pre-cep'tiv, *a.* Preceptive. PHIL. Soc.

pre-cep'tor, prę-sep'tėr, *n.* One who has charge of the mental or moral training of others; a teacher.

The greatest service Philip did his son [Alexander] was in appointing Aristotle his *preceptor*. ROLLIN *Anc. Hist.* trans., vol. ii, bk. xv, § 1, p. 4. [H. G. B. '62.]

Specifically: (1) The superior of a preceptory of Knights Templars. **knight preceptor‡.** (2) A college instructor ranking below a professor.

—**pre″cep-to'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor.—**pre-cep'to-ry** (XIII), *a.* Preceptive; mandatory.—**pre-cep'to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place of instruction; specifically, a religious house of the Knights Templars.—**pre-cep'tress**, *n.* A female preceptor.

pre'ces, prē'sēz *or* prē'cēs, *n. pl.* *Eccl.* The alternate responsive petitions between the clergyman and congregation in liturgical worship. [LL., pl. of L. *prex* (*prec-*), prayer.]

pre-ces'sion, prę-sesh'ŭn, *n.* **1.** The act of going forward or of preceding others.

By the consideration of the retrograde motion of the moon's nodes, Newton was led to discover the cause of the remarkable phenomenon of the *precession* of the equinoctial points, which moved 50″ annually, and completed the circuit of the heavens in 25,920 years. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 11, p. 158. [H. '39.]

2. *Philol.* The tendency of a vowel to become lighter when unaccented: opposed to *progression* or *strengthening*. Thus, *a* becomes *o*, *u*, *i*, or *ẹ*; *i* changes to *ẹ*; *u* to *o* or *ẹ*, etc. **3†.** Precedence. [OF., < LL. *præcessio(n-)*, < L. *præcessus*, pp. of *præcedo;* see PRECEDE.]

—**precession of the equinoxes**, a slow motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic from east to west, causing the time between successive equinoxes to be appreciably shorter than it otherwise would be. The pole of the equator of the earth revolves around the pole of the ecliptic in about 25,800 years, in an irregular circle whose radius is the obliquity of the ecliptic—about 23° 28′, and therefore the line of intersection of these planes moves backward on the ecliptic at a rate of 50.24″ annually. It is caused physically by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the ring of heavy matter forming the equatorial protuberance of the earth, which, revolving on its axis, is at the same time attracted toward the plane of the ecliptic by the sun and moon, but resists this motion by its axial rotation.

pre-ces'sion-al, prę-sesh'ŭn-al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of precession; specifically, connected with the precession of the equinoxes; as, the *precessional* movements of the pole of the earth.

pre-ces'sor†, *n.* Predecessor.

precht†, *v.* To preach.

pre″ci-da'ne-ous†, *a.* Cut or killed before.

pré″cieuse', prā'sy-ōz', *n.* [F.] A blue-stocking; a female precisian.

pré″cieux', prā'sy-ō', *a.* [F.] *Art.* Combining careful execution with delicate handling and fine touch.

pre'cinct, prē'sinct, *n.* **1.** A place definitely marked off by fixed lines or prescribed boundaries; an enclosed space; also, the boundary of a designated place.

The two elder girls, curious about the pretty cottage, had come wandering down the spur, or hill-toe, as far as its *precincts*—if *precincts* they may be called where was no fence. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* ch. 8, p. 77. [D. L. CO.]

2. A minor territorial or jurisdictional district or division; the limits of an officer's jurisdiction or of an election district; as, a voting-*precinct;* a police or parish *precinct*. **3.** The immediate neighborhood of a palace or a court. [< LL. *præcinctum*, circuit, < L. *præcinctus*, a girding, < *præcingo*, gird, < *præ*, before, + *cingo*, gird.]

pre-cinc'tion, prę-sinc'shun, *n.* In the ancient theater, a horizontal passage of communication, subdividing the cavea or auditorium; a diazoma. In the Greek theater it was usually merely an abnormally wide step; in the Roman it was bounded at the back by an elevated podium.

pre″ci-os'i-ty, presh'i-os'i-ti, *C. I. W.* (prē'shi-, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being fastidious; extreme delicacy; overniceness.

Mr. [Thomas] Hardy . . . is too apt to affect a certain *preciosity* of phrase which has a somewhat incongruous effect in a tale of rustic life. *Quarterly Review* Apr., '92, p. 325.

2†. Preciousness; great value. [< OF. *preciosite*, < L. *pretiositat-s.* < *pretiosus;* see PRECIOUS.]

pre'cious, presh'us, *a.* **1.** Highly priced or prized, as for rarity, or for intrinsic, exchangeable, or other value: said of material things when also portable and hence not large. Specifically said (1) of gems and the non-oxidizable metals, having ornamental or market value; (2) of things rare and specially interesting irrespective of beauty or market value, as relics, mementos, or valuable manuscripts; (3) of persons having peculiar excellencies, or of things intellectual, esthetic, or moral possessing real or supposed superiority. Often used as a cant word by esthetes and dilettanti.

One of those *precious* men . . . whom everybody would choose to work for them, because he did his work well, charged very little, and often declined to charge at all.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* bk. iii, ch. 24, p. 276. [H.]

2. Of a kind to excite peculiar affection; dear; especially, beloved and not replaceable in some relationship: often used substantively; as, my *precious.* **3.** Blessed in enjoyment or benefit; as, a *precious* experience: in this sense often used indiscriminately as a cant word. **4.** Good-for-nothing; undeserving: an ironical use; as, a *precious* scoundrel. **5.** [Colloq.] Very considerable; as, a *precious* deal of trouble. **6**†. Precise; fastidious. [< OF. *precios*, < L. *pretiosus*, < *pretium*, price.]

Synonyms: beloved, cherished, costly, dear, esteemed, estimable, inestimable, valuable, valued. See CHOICE; EXCELLENT; RARE.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for BASE; COMMON.

—**precious metals,** usually gold and silver, sometimes also platinum.—**p. stone,** see table of precious and ornamental stones, at STONE, and plate of GEMS.

pre'cious, *adv.* [Colloq.] To a great degree; exceedingly; very; extremely; as, he was *precious* angry.

pre'cious-ly, presh'us-li, *adv.* **1.** In a valuable manner; so as to be of or produce great worth; as, time *preciously* spent. **2.** With carefulness and industry; discreetly; as, to garner *preciously* the spare moments. **3.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly; as, the fellow was *preciously* frightened. **4.** With extreme precision; fastidiously.

pre'cious-ness, presh'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being rare, valuable, costly, or highly prized; costliness; worth.

prec'i-pe, pres'i-pe, *W.*† *Wr.* (-pī, *C.*; pri'si-, *E. J. W.*²), *n. Law.* **1.** A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is to be issued, for the instruction of the officer who is to issue it; a written order directing the issuance of a specified writ.

A *precipe* was entered to-day in Common Pleas Court No. 1 in an action entered by Senator Quay against Chairman James Kerr.
New-York Tribune Nov. 3, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

2. [Eng.] Formerly, a writ commanding a defendant, in the alternative, to do some particular thing, or to show cause for not doing it. [< L. *præcipe*, pres. imper. 2d per. s. of *præcipio;* see PRECEPT.] **præ'ci-pe**‡.

prec'i-pice, pres'i-pis, *n.* **1.** A high and very steep or approximately vertical cliff.

Metamorphic limestone . . . forms *precipices* two thousand feet high over the shores of the Dead Sea. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 127. [A. '78.]

2. The brink or edge of such a cliff; hence, a perilous position or situation; as, to walk on a *precipice.* **3**†. A sudden downfall. [OF., < L. *præcipitium*, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*), headlong, < *præ*, before, + *caput*, head.]

pre-cip'i-ent, prē-sip'i-ent, *a.* Ordering or directing. [< L. *præcipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipio;* see PRECEPT.]

pre-cip'i-ta-bl(e, prē-sip'i-ta-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being precipitated; as, a *precipitable* salt in a chemical solution.— **pre-cip''i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pre-cip'i-tance, prē-sip'i-tans, *n.* The quality or condition of being precipitant or headlong; rashness in resolving, acting, or drawing conclusions; inconsiderate haste; precipitation. **pre-cip'i-tan-cy**‡.

pre-cip'i-tant, prē-sip'i-tant, *a.* **1.** Rushing or falling headlong; moving onward quickly and heedlessly; as, *precipitant* speed. **2.** Rash in thought or action; overhasty; impulsive; precipitate. [OF., < L. *præcipitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipito*, cast headlong, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*); see PRECIPICE.] —**pre-cip'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cip'i-tant-ness,** *n.*

pre-cip'i-tant, *n. Chem.* Any agent, as a reagent, that when added or applied to a solution causes a precipitate of one or more of its constituents.

pre-cip'i-tate, prē-sip'i-tēt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw down from a height; hurl headlong: as, he *precipitated* himself from the housetop. **2.** To urge onward rashly; force forward prematurely; hasten.

If anything is clear about God's work in nature, it is that it proceeds gradually, that it cannot be *precipitated.*
LIDDON in *Homiletic Review* Mar., '89, p. 234.

3. To cause to fall or to gather upon surfaces by condensation; as, cold *precipitates* moisture in vapor, dew, or rain. **4.** *Chem.* To separate (a constituent) in solid form, as from a solution, usually by means of a reagent.

Some of the metals are now and then *precipitated* from their solutions in the metallic state by other metals. Thus silver is thrown down by copper, copper by iron, lead by zinc.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* ¶ 522, p. 236. [J. M. '42.]

II. *i.* **1.** To fall headlong from a height. **2.** To act without consideration. **3.** *Chem.* To separate and fall, as a substance held in solution. [< L. *præcipitatus;* see PRECIPITATE, *a.*]

pre-cip'i-tate, prē-sip'i-tet *or* -tēt, *a.* **1.** Rushing down headlong or moving onward rapidly and hurriedly.

Then downward, where Tortosa's towers arise,
Urged his *precipitate* and circling flight.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffin, can. 1, st. 15.

2. Wanting due deliberation; hasty; rash; inconsiderate; as, a *precipitate* person or disposition.

Young men generally err more by being *precipitate*, than for want of judgment. TODD *Student's Man*, ch. 2, p. 14. [B. & CH. '66.]

3. Urged or put forward prematurely; as, this *precipitate* movement led to his defeat. **4**†. Steeply inclined; precipitous. **5**†. Of short and fatal course, as a disease. [< L. *præcipitatus*, pp. of *præcipito;* see PRECIPITANT.]

Synonyms: see IMPETUOUS.

—**pre-cip'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-cip'i-tate-ness,** *n.* The character of being precipitate.

pre-cip'i-tate, *n.* A substance separated from a solution by chemical or other force not mechanical; as, a *precipitate* of silver chlorid.

—**precipitate per se,** same as RED PRECIPITATE.—**red p.** (*Pharm.*), the red mercury monoxid.—**sweet p.,** same as CALOMEL.—**white p.,** mercuric ammonium chlorid (NH_2HgCl). **ammoniated mercury**‡.

pre-cip''i-ta'tion, prē-sip'i-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of casting down; the state of being thrown downward. **2.** Headlong or rash haste or hurry; precipitancy.

At the least flourish of a broomstick or ladle, he would fly to the door with yelping *precipitation.*
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 49. [G. P. P. '61.]

3. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. **4.** *Chem.* The process of rendering insoluble and so separating any of the constituents of a solution, as by reagents. **5.** The deposition of moisture from the atmosphere upon the general surface of the earth.

The recent *precipitation* [of snow] had cleared the heavens and reloaded the heights. TYNDALL *Hours of Ex.* ch. 22, p. 258. [A. '71.]

[< L. *præcipitatio(n-)*, < *præcipito;* see PRECIPITANT.]

pre-cip'i-ta-tive, prē-sip'i-ta-tiv, *a.* Pertaining or tending to precipitation.

pre-cip'i-ta''tor, prē-sip'i-tē'tor, *n.* **1.** One who precipitates; one who urges a matter forward prematurely or inconsiderately. **2.** Any agency that induces rainfall or precipitation of moisture. **3.** Any chemical reagent or mechanical contrivance that causes or aids precipitation. **pre-cip'i-tant**‡.

pre-cip'i-tous, prē-sip'i-tus, *a.* **1.** Similar to or of the nature of a precipice; very steep; rapidly descending; as, a *precipitous* hill. **2.** Headlong and downward in motion; as, a *precipitous* tumble; a *precipitous* torrent. **3.** Headlong in disposition or hasty in action. **4**†. Quickly passing; sudden; hastening. [< OF. *precipiteux*, < L. *præceps* (*præcipit-*); see PRECIPICE.] **prec''i-pi'tious**†.—**pre-cip'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With steep descent; abruptly downward or upward; as, the shores rise *precipitously.* **2.** In an impetuous or inconsiderate manner. **3**†. Hastily; rashly. **prec''i-pi'tious-ly**†.—**pre-cip'i-tous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being precipitous; steepness; hastiness.

pré''cis', prē''sī', *n.* [F.] A concise statement; summary; abstract; also, the act or process of preparing it.

A *précis* of these is as follows.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 20. [S. '90.]

—**pré''cis'-wri'ting,** *n.* An exercise, especially at school, in condensing into a few sentences the main drift and purpose of a letter, an essay, or a formal document.

What is called in the public offices, *précis-writing.*
J. G. FITCH *Lect. on Teaching* lect. ix, p. 256. [MACM. '89.]

pre-cise', prē-sīs', *a.* **1.** Sharply or clearly determined; strictly accurate; exact; also, exactly expressive; unequivocal; as, a *precise* statement of the case.

The *precise* length of the solar year was determined by Hipparchus, corresponding within ten minutes with the figures obtained by both Mexican and Etrurian observations.
H. C. CAREY *Unity of Law* ch. 2, p. 41. [H. B. & CO. '72.]

It is always expedient to possess a *precise* name for a *precise* distinction. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvi, p. 203. [G. & L. '59.]

2. No more and no less than; not varying from; as, the *precise* amount is $46.17. **3.** Having no appreciable error; performing required operations with great exactness; as, a *precise* estimate; a *precise* recording instrument. **4.** Noting or confined to a certain thing, as one of a number; particular; identical; as, the *precise* spot; the *precise* coin. **5.** Scrupulously observant of rule in matters of conduct, dress, and address; particular; punctilious; hence, overnice; ceremonious; as, the spinster's manner was painfully *precise.*

Taffeta phrases, silken terms *precise*, . . . I do forswear them.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc. 2.

6. *Logic.* Exactly and fully expressive of a thought, adding nothing superfluous. [< OF. *precis*, < L. *præcisus*, pp. of *præcido*, cut off, < *præ*, before, + *cædo*, cut.]

Synonyms: accurate, careful, correct, definite, exact, explicit, particular, rigid, scrupulous, strict. See CEREMONIOUS; CORRECT.—**Antonyms:** ambiguous, careless, indefinite, inexact, loose, slipshod, undefined, vague.

—**pre-cise'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an exact or accurate manner. **2.** With punctiliousness or scrupulous formality.—**pre-cise'ness,** *n.* **1.** Strict accuracy or exactness; as, *preciseness* of adaptation. **2.** Excessive formality; punctiliousness; as, rigid *preciseness.*

pre-ci'sian, prē-sizh'un, *a.* Excessively and pertinaciously precise, or resulting from such a spirit and habit; as, *precisian* morals, doctrines, observances, or criticisms.

pre-ci'sian, *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to rules and forms; an exacting formalist, legalist, or purist.

Nowadays, as between two expressions of which one is a little more lively but a little less formal than the others, good talkers will choose the less formal, though it may be vulgar in the eyes of *precisians.* A. S. HILL *Our English* ch. 5, p. 213. [H. '89.]

Shall none be saved, think you, but a few strict *precisians?*
BAXTER *Saints' Rest* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 145. [P. B. P.]

pre-ci'sian-ist‡.—**pre-ci'sian-ism,** *n.* Precisian character or doctrine; formalism.

pre-ci'sion, prē-sizh'un, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being precise; preciseness; accuracy of limitation, definition, or adjustment; as, *precision* in arrangement.

When the popular mind gets hold of a truth, it seldom gets hold of it with strict scientific *precision.* E. A. FREEMAN *Hist. Essays* third series, essay v, p. 182. [MACM. '79.]

2. *Rhet.* The grammatical property of style that expresses exactly and fully what a writer or speaker intends.

Grammatical *Precision* requires that the just number of words to express the thought be employed, and no more. It forbids excess and deficiency, . . . pleonasms and ellipses.
H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 290, p. 264. [S. '67.]

3. *Logic.* The act of freeing a thing from inessential elements; also, the resulting state. [< L. *præcisio(n-)*, a cutting off, < *præcisus;* see PRECISE.]

pre-ci'sion-ize, prē-sizh'un-īz, *vt.* [Archaic.] To make precise; give precision to.

pre-ci'siv(e, prē-sī'siv, *a.* **1.** Cutting off; pruning; as, *precisive* of redundant parts. **2.** *Logic.* Of or pertaining to precision. See PRECISION, 3.

pre-ci'so, prē-chi'sō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Precisely.

pre-clair'†, *a.* Eminent; renowned. **pre-clare'**†.

pre-clude', prē-klūd', *C. S.* (-klūd', *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *vt.* [PRE-CLU'DED; PRE-CLU'DING.] **1.** To render impossible or ineffectual by antecedent action; prevent; as, his previous admissions *preclude* recovery by suit. **2.** To shut out; bar from action; exclude; as, to *preclude* one from entering his neighbor's fields. **3**†. To stop up; close. [< L. *præcludo*, < *præ*, before, + *claudo*, shut.]

Synonyms: obviate, prevent. To *obviate*, strictly to stop the way of or remove from the way, is to *prevent* by interception, so that something that would naturally withstand or disturb may be kept from doing so; to *preclude*, to close or shut in advance, is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded;* a necessity or difficulty is *obviated. Prevent*, which at first had only the anticipatory meaning, has come to apply to the stopping of an action at any stage, the completion or conclusion only being thought of as negatived by anticipation; the enemy passed the outworks and were barely *prevented* from capturing the fortress. Compare HINDER; PROHIBIT.—**Preposition:** a person or thing is precluded *from* an act.

—**pre-clu'sion,** *n.* The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; a shutting out.—**pre-clu'sive,** *a.* Tending or operating to preclude: often with *of*; as, sin is *preclusive of* happiness; adultery is *preclusive of* dower.— **pre-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.*

pre-clu'siv, -ly. Preclusive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pre-coce'†, *a.* Precocious.

—**pre-coce'ness**†, *n.* Precocity.—**pre-cose'ness**†.

pre-co'cial, prē-cō'shial, *a.* Pertaining to the *Præcoces.*

pre-co'cious, prē-cō'shus, *a.* **1.** Having the mental faculties prematurely developed; forward; as, a *precocious* child. **2.** Appearing or developing in advance of the natural or proper season, as flowers or fruit. **3.** Characteristic of precocity; premature. [< OF. *precoce*, < L. *præcox* (*-coc-*), early ripe, < *præcoquo*, ripen fully, < *præ*, before, + *coquo*, cook.]

—**pre-co'cious-ly,** *adv.* In a precocious manner.

pre-coc'i-ty, prē-ces'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; early and remarkable development, especially of the mind; any premature growth or ripening.

Edward VI., . . . as an example of intellectual *precocity*, . . . has seldom, if ever, been surpassed.
G. P. FISHER *Reformation* ch. 10, p. 325. [S. '74.]

[< L. *præcox* (*præcoc-*); see PRECOCIOUS.] **pre-coce'ness**†; **pre-co'cious-ness**‡; **pre-cose'ness**†.

pre-co''e-ta'ne-an†, *n.* An older contemporary.

pre''cog-ni'tion, prī''cog-nish'un, *n.* **1.** Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent ascertainment. **2.** *Scots Law.* (1) A preliminary examination concerning a crime, conducted by the procurator-fiscal (attorney for the crown) before a judge or justice of the peace, to ascertain whether there is ground for a criminal prosecution. (2) The examination of witnesses before trial in a civil cause. [< LL. *præcognition(n-)*, < L. *præcognosco*, foreknow, < *præ*, before, + *cognosco;* see COGNITIVE.]

pre''cog-nosce', prī''cog-nos', *vt. Scots Law.* To examine in a precognition; as, to *precognosce* witnesses or evidence. [< L. *præcognosco;* see PRECOGNITION.] **pre''-cog-nose'**‡.

pre''con-ceit', prī''cen-sīt', *n.* A preconceived notion or opinion.— **pre''con-ceit'ed**†, *a.* Preconceived.

pre''con-ceiv', *vt.* Preconceive. PHIL. SOC.

pre''con-ceive', prī''cen-sīv', *vt.* To conceive or form a conception or opinion of in advance of exact knowledge or full information; conceive beforehand; as, a *preconceived* work; a *preconceived* opinion.

This is a doom she never *preconceived*,
Yet now she cannot fancy it undone.
EMMA LAZARUS *Epochs* pt. v, st. 3.

pre''con-cep'tion, prī''cen-sep'shun, *n.* The act of preconceiving, or that which is preconceived; a conception formed in advance of accurate knowledge; as, influenced by *preconception.*

Synonyms: see PREJUDICE.

pre''con-cert', prī''cen-sert', *vt.* To arrange in concert beforehand; determine upon by previous agreement: chiefly in the past participle; as, a *preconcerted* revolt.

—**pre-con'cert,** *n.* Previous arrangement or agreement.— **pre''con-cert'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**pre''con-cert'ed-ness,** *n.* The state of being preconcerted.—**pre''con-cer'tion,** *n.* The act of concerting in advance; prearrangement.

pre''con-di'tion, prī''cen-dish'un, *n.* A condition that must exist before the object conditioned; prerequisite: opposed to *constitutive* or *concomitant condition.*

We may, and indeed must, start with the unity of intelligence with itself as the *precondition* of all objects for the intelligence.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 351. [MACM. '89.]

pre-con'i-zate, prē-con'i-zēt, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as PRECONIZE.

On the 3d of July, 1848, Tomás Miguel Pineda y Zaldaña was *preconizated* as bishop of Antigona in partibus infidelium. H. H. BANCROFT *Central America* vol. iii, ch. 14, p. 296. [HIST. CO. '87.]

pre-con''i-za'tion, prē-con'i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The official public confirmation by the Pope of an appointment to some church dignity made in a public consistory. **2**†. A citation or summons by proclamation.

pre'co-nize, prī'co-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **1.** To cite or summon into court by public proclamation; as, to *preconize* the clergy. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To confirm publicly (an appointment or one canonically elected or nominated by those who have the right of presentation): said of the Pope.

He was *preconized* as Bishop of Perugia in the Consistory of Jan. 19, 1846. BERNARD O'REILLY *Leo XIII.* p. 133. [C. L. W.]

[< LL. *præconazo*, proclaim, < L. *præco(n-)*, herald.] **præ'co-nize**‡.

pre-con'scious, prī-cen'shus, *a.* Pertaining to a state or condition antecedent to consciousness.

pre''con-tract', prī''cen-tract', *v.* **I.** *t.* To bind by previous contract; contract to do beforehand; specifically, to bind (one) to marry another.

II. *i.* To enter into a previous engagement; especially, to enter into a contract to marry.

pre''con-tract', prī''cen-tract', *Shakespeare, Tennyson, or* prī-cen'tract, *C. S. W. Wr.*, *n.* A prior agreement, especially such as precludes, morally or legally, the making of another; specifically, a contract of marriage viewed as an impediment to either party entering into another contract of the same kind.

I wed with thee! I, bound by *precontract!*
Your bride, your bondslave!
TENNYSON *Princess* pt. iv, st. 36.

pre-cor'di-a, prē-cōr'di-a, *n.* Same as PRÆCORDIA.

—**pre-cor'di-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the præcordia, or parts in front of the heart. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] The præcordia. **præ-cor'di-al**‡.

pre''cre-ate', prī''crē-ēt', *vt.* To create beforehand.

Then the poet was prophet, the past in his soul
Precreated the future, both parts of one whole.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 70.

prec'u-lar, prec'yu-lar, *n.* One bound by the conditions of some benefaction to pray statedly for the founder; a beadsman. [< L. *precor,* pray.]

pre-cur'rer†, *n.* A forerunner; herald.

pre-curse'†, *n.* A forerunning or heralding.

pre-cur'sIv, *a.* Precursive. PHIL. Soc.

pre-cur'sive, pre-cûr'siv, *a.* Going before as a precursor; anticipative; predictive.

pre-cur'sor, prē-cûr'ser, *n.* One who goes before to indicate the approach of some person or event; a forerunner or herald; also, something, as an event, that precedes and indicates a coming event; a harbinger.

Activity was interrupted by a ten days' truce, . . . the *precursor* of a definite treaty of peace.
H. M. BAIRD *Huguenots of France* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 355. [S. '79.]

[< L. *præcursor,* < *præ,* before, + *curro,* run.] **pre-cur'ser†.**

Synonyms: see HERALD.

—**pre-cur'sor-ship,** *n.* The state or position of a precursor.

pre-cur'so-ry, prē-cûr'so-ri, *a.* Going before as a precursor or harbinger; hence, indicative of a subsequent event; premonitory; as, *precursory* symptoms of disease.

pre-cur'so-ry†, *n.* A forerunner; introduction.

pred'a-ble, pred'a-bl, *a. Her.* Raptorial, as birds. [< LL. *prædabilis,* seizable as prey, < L. *prædor;* see PREY, *v.*]

pre-da'ce-an, prē-dā'shi-an, *n.* A carnivorous animal.

pre-da'ceous, prē-dā'shus, *a.* Living by prey or by plunder; predatory. [< L. *prædia;* see PREY, *n.*]

pred'al†, *a.* Given to plundering or pillaging; predatory.

pre"date', prē'dāt', *vt.* **1.** To inscribe with a date earlier than the actual date of the transaction or writing; antedate. **2.** To be dated earlier than; as, my agreement *predates* yours by sixty days.

pre-da'tion†, *n.* The act of plundering; depredation.

pred'a-to-ry, pred'a-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or undertaken for pillaging and plundering; as, a *predatory* incursion. **2.** Addicted or prone to pillaging; living by prey and spoil; as, a *predatory* tribe. **3.** Constituted for living by preying upon others; as, a *predatory* beast.

The absence of *predatory* animals makes Australia the best wool country in the world.
HENRY GEORGE in *The Cosmopolitan* Jan., '91, p. 361.

4. Characterized by rapacity; hungry; ravenous.

The *predatory* gleam in the eye.
C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Clouds* ch. 28, p. 410. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< L. *prædatorius,* < *prædor;* see PREY, *v.*] **pred"a-to'ri-ous†. pred'a-to"ri-ly,** *adv.*—**pred'a-to"ri-ness,** *n.*

prede†, *vt.* To loot; plunder; despoil. **pread†; preide†.**

prede†, *n.* Spoil, plunder; prey.

pred"e-cease', pred'e-sēs', *W.* pri"di-sēs', *C.,* *vt.* [Rare.] To be predecessor of. —**pred"e-ces'sive,** *W.* **pre"de-ces'sive,** *C.,* *a.* Being before; preceding.

pred"e-ces'sor, pred'e-ses'or *or* pri"di-ses'or (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who goes or has gone before another in point of time; rarely, an ancestor.

It is well known to us that many a criminal is made by pondering over the fate of some *predecessor* in guilt.
BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 17, p. 431. [H. '60.]

2. Specifically, an incumbent of a given office previous to another; as, Jefferson's *predecessor* as President. [< OF *predecessur,* < LL. *prædecessor,* < L. *præ,* before, + *decessus;* see DECEASE.] **pre-ces'sor†.**

pre-del'la, prē-del'la, *n.* It. *Art* **1.** Same as GRADINO. **2.** A step or base beneath an altar-piece at the back of an altar, bearing several small scenes connected with or illustrative of the main subject; sometimes, a subdivision of the altar-piece itself.

pre-des'ig-nate, prē-des'ig-nāt, *vt.* To determine and indicate the character of in advance; determine upon and make known beforehand; specifically, in induction, to designate in advance the characters concerning which a collection is to be examined: a process necessary to a valid induction. [< L. *prædesignatus,* pp. of *prædesigno,* < *præ,* before, + *designo;* see DESIGN, *v.*]

pre-des'ig-nate, prē-des'ig-nāt *or* -nĭt, *a Logic.* **1.** Beginning with a verbal or other sign or designation of quantity: opposed to *preindesignate;* said of a proposition as expressly quantified. **2.** Predesignated.

pre-des"ig-na'tion, prē-des'ig-nā"shun, *n.* **1.** The act of designating in advance. **2.** *Logic.* (1) A word used at the beginning of a proposition to indicate its quantity, as, "some," "all," "every," "many," are *predesignations.* (2) The act of predesignating. See PREDESIGNATE, *v.*—**pre-des'ig-na-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to predesignation.

pre-des'tin, -tind. Predestine, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-des"ti-na'ri-an, prē-des'ti-nā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to predestination. **2.** Accepting or advocating predestination. **pre-des'ti-na-ry†.**

—**pre-des"ti-na'ri-an,** *n.* A believer in predestination.—**pre-des"ti-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The system of the predestinarians; the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des'ti-nate, prē-des'ti-nāt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To destine or decree beforehand or from the beginning of things; forecordain.

The elements *of* necessity and free-will are reconciled in the higher power of an omnipresent Providence, that *predestinates* the whole *a* the moral freedom of the integral parts.
COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Sermon* in vol. i, p. 438. [H. '58.]

II†. *i.* To embrace or advocate predestinarianism. [< L. *prædestinatus,* pp. of *prædestino,* < *præ,* before, + *destino;* see DESTINE.]

—**pre-des'ti-nate,** *a.* Foreordained.—**pre-des'ti-nate,** *n.* One predestined or elected to a particular end.—**pre-des'ti-na-tive,** *a.* Determining beforehand.—**pre-des'ti-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who predestinates. **2.** A believer in predestination.

pre-des"ti-na'tion, prē-des'ti-nā"shun, *n.* **1.** The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated; previous determination or decision.

It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that few persons go mad, save from palpable physical causes, who do not show more or less plainly . . . that they have a sort of *predestination* to madness.
MAUDSLEY *Response on Mental Diseases* ch. 2, p. 256. [A. '75.]

2. *Theol.* (1) The counsel of God concerning fallen men, predetermining the election of some and the reprobation of others: sometimes restricted to election to everlasting life. (2) The ordering of all things beforehand by the Creator; the eternal purposes of God: sometimes limited to his purposes regarding moral creatures. See ELECTION; CALVINISM.

All high truth is the union of two contradictories. Thus *predestination* and free-will are opposites and the truth does not lie between these two, but in a higher reconciling truth which leaves both true.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. iii, p. 267. [H. '70.]

pre-des'ti-na'clon†; pre-des'ti-ny†.

Synonyms: fate, foreknowledge, foreordination, necessity. *Fate* is heathen, an irresistible, irrational power determining all events with no manifest connection with reason or righteousness; *necessity* is philosophical, a blind something in the nature of things binding the slightest action or motion in the chain of inevitable, eternal sequence; *foreordination* and *predestination* are Christian, denoting the rational and righteous order or decree of the supreme and all-wise God. *Foreknowledge* is simply God's antecedent knowledge of all events, which some hold to be entirely separable from his *foreordination,* while others hold *foreordination* to be inseparably involved in *foreknowledge.*—**Antonyms:** accident, chance, choice, free agency, freedom, free will, independence, uncertainty.—**Prepositions:** predestination *of* believers *to* eternal life.

pre-des'tine, prē-des'tin, *vt.* To appoint or order beforehand; foreordain; foredoom; predestinate.

Every event, according to the Koran, was *predestined* from eternity, and could not be avoided.
IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 154. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< F. *prédestiner,* < L. *prædestino;* see PREDESTINATE.]

pre"de-ter'min, -mind. Predetermine, etc. PH. S.

pre"de-ter'mine, prī"dē-tėr'min, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To determine beforehand; decide anticipatively.

He'll never rest till he finds somebody to encourage him to commit the folly he has *predetermined.*
SCOTT *Guy Mannering* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 82. [E. & L. '93.]

2. To order or dispose before the event; foreordain.

Your hours of business are *predetermined* by the general habits of the community, which have been slowly established no one knows how.
SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 1, p. 17. [A. '74.]

II. *i.* To form a previous purpose or judgment. [< LL. *prædeterminо,* < L. *præ,* before; and see DETERMINE.]

—**pre"de-ter'min-a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being predetermined. **pre"de-ter'min-ate,** *a.* Decided or decreed beforehand. **pre"de-ter"mi-na'tion,** *n.* The act of predetermining, or the state of being predetermined.—**pre"de-ter'min-ism,** *n. Philos.* Same as DETERMINISM.

pre'di-al, prī'di-al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of land; composed of farms or landed property; real; also, relating to the country; as, *predial* estates or statistics. **2.** Attached or pertaining to the glebe or soil; belonging to real estate, or resulting from tenancy of farms; as, *predial* tithes.

Neither *predial* slavery nor absolute chattel slavery could have added to the Irish landlord's virtual ownership of men.
HENRY GEORGE *Social Problems* ch. 15, p. 206. [B. C. & CO. '83.]

[OF., < LL. *prædialis,* < L. *prædium,* farm, < *prædeo,* for *prædehendo,* take; see PREHENSILE.] **præ'di-al‡.**

pre'di-al, *n.* A predial servant, as a tenant or slave.

pred'i-ca-bl, *a.* Predicable. PHIL. Soc.

pred'i-ca-ble, pred'i-ca-bl, *a.* That may be predicated of something; ascribable as an attribute or quality; assertable, as, length is *predicable* of a line, but breadth is not. [< LL. *prædicabilis,* < L. *prædico;* see PREDICANT.]

pred'i-ca-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything affirmable; especially, a property or attribute affirmable of a class.

Common terms . . . are called 'predicables,' . . . from their capability of being affirmed of others.
WHATELY *Logic* bk. i, § 6, p. 76. [H.]

2. *Logic.* (1) In the Aristotelian logic, one of five classes of predicates applicable to all things. The predicables or universal predicates of the Aristotelian logic are genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (2) Whatever can be known or predicated of any form of being; a predicament; category. See CATEGORY.

—**pred"i-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being predicable; capability of being affirmed or ascribed.

pre-dic'a-ment, pre-dic'a-ment, *n.* **1.** A state, position, or condition; that which has befallen a person or thing; especially, a difficult, trying (sometimes a humorous) situation or plight. **2.** Originally, a class or kind distinguished by definite marks; category. **3.** *Logic.* A predicable; category. See CATEGORY. [OF., < LL. *prædicamentum,* < L. *prædico;* see PREDICANT.]

Synonyms: see CASE.

—**pre-dic"a-men'tal,** *a.*

pred'i-cant, pred'i-cant, *a.* **1.** Having power to assert or affirm; predicating. **2.** Engaged in preaching; preaching; as, the *predicant* orders of monks. [OF., < L. *prædicant-is,* ppr. of *prædico,* declare, < *præ,* before, + *dico,* proclaim, < *dico,* say.]

pred'i-cant, *n.* **1.** One who predicates or affirms. **2.** A preshcant friar; a Dominican brother. **3.** [S. Afr.] A clergyman: spelled also *predikant.*

pred'i-cate, pred'i-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state as belonging to something; affirm as a quality or attribute of an object; as, heat is *predicated* of fire.

They allege that nothing can be of a moral nature but that which is voluntary, and therefore that virtue or vice can be *predicated* of nothing but actions.
A. ALEXANDER *Moral Science* ch. 22, p. 148. [S. '63.]

2. [U. S.] To found, as an argument, proposition, or conclusion; derive; base; establish: with *on* or *upon;* as, *on* what is the statement *predicated?* a loan *predicated on* insufficient security.

II. *i.* To make or constitute an affirmation. [< L. *prædicatus,* pp. of *prædico;* see PREDICANT.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM.

pred'i-cate, pred'i-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing that which is affirmed or denied of a subject. **3.** Belonging or relating to a predicate. [< L. *prædicatus;* see PREDICATE, *v.*]

—**pred'i-ca-tive,** *a.* Expressing a predication; affirming.—**pred'i-ca-tiv(e)-ly,** *adv.*—**pred'i-ca-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of predication; affirmative; positive. **2†.** Of or pertaining to preaching.

pred'i-cate, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The word or words in a sentence that express what is affirmed or denied of a subject; that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, in the sentence "Life is short," "short" is the *predicate.* The **grammatical predicate** is the bare verb form in which the assertion is made; the **logical p.** is that form with all its modifiers. In the sentence "John went away quietly," "went" is the *grammatical predicate,* and "went away quietly" is the *logical predicate.*

2. A quality or property inherent in or asserted to belong to a thing; as, whiteness is a *predicate* of white objects.

To the revealed God belong the divine *predicates,* and especially the *predicate* of reason. A. LASSON in Ueberweg's *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 106, p. 475. [S. '72.]

3. [Rare.] A name by which an object is known as belonging to a class.

—**objective** or **factitive predicate,** an adjective or noun made by a verb to qualify its object; as, they called him a *coward;* she wrings the clothes *dry.*

pred"i-ca'tion, pred'i-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of predicating something of a subject; assertion. **2†.** Something predicated; a predicate. **3†.** The act or art of preaching. **pred"i-ca'cloun†.**

pre-dict', prē-dict', *vt.* To tell by foresight or foreknowledge; make known beforehand (something that is to happen); announce as a prevision or foreboding; foretell; prophesy; prognosticate. [< L. *prædictus,* pp. of *prædico,* < *præ,* before, + *dico,* speak.]

Synonyms: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.

—**pre-dict'†,** *n.* A prediction.—**pre-dict'a-ble,** *a.* That may be foretold.—**pre-dict'ive,** *a.* Foreshadowing the future; foretelling; foreboding.—**pre-dict'ive-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dict'or,** *n.* One who or that which predicts. **pre-dict'er‡.**—**pre-dict'o-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Forecasting; predictive.

pre-dic'tion, prē-dic'shun, *n.* **1.** The utterance of a prophecy, presentiment, or forecast regarding some future event; the act of foretelling something; also, the thing foretold; a prophecy; prognostication.

The coasts of history are strewn with the wrecks of *predictions* launched by historians and philosophers.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 115, p. 691. [MACM. '88.]

2. *Meteor.* An attempt to prognosticate the weather or foresee changes. Predictions or forecasts of weather are made possible by the use of synoptic weather-charts, on which are drawn isobars, isotherms, etc.

Synonyms: see AUGURY.

—**pre-dic'tion-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a prediction; presaging.

pre-dict'ive, -ly. Predictive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre"di-gest', prī'di-jest', *vt.* To peptonize or partially digest before introducing into the stomach.

pre"di-ges'tion, prī'di-jes'chun, *n.* **1.** Artificial proteolysis or peptonization of food, as for invalids. **2.** The preliminaries to digestion, as mastication, insalivation, etc. **3†.** Hasty or premature digestion.

pred'i-knant, *n.* Same as PREDICANT.

pre"di-lect'†, *vt.* To choose before; preelect; prefer.

pre"di-lec'tion, prī'di-lec'shun, *n.* A favorable prepossession or predisposition; preference; partiality.

He has his own *predilections* — and we love him the better for them. TALFOURD *Essays, Author of Waverley* p. 11. [C. & HT.]

[< LL. *prædilectus,* pp. of *prædiligo,* prefer, < L. *præ,* before, + *diligo;* see DILIGENT.]

Synonyms: see FANCY; FAVOR; INCLINATION; RELISH.

—**pre"di-lec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* With partiality.

pre"dis-po'nent, prī'dis-pō'nent, *a.* Causing a predisposition; predisposing.

—**predisponent cause** (*Med.*), a predisposing cause.

—**pre"dis-po'nen-cy,** *n.* A predisposition.

pre"dis-po'nent, *n.* That which predisposes.

pre"dis-pose', prī'dis-pōz', *vt.* **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; give a predisposition to; also, to fit or adapt previously, as to some state or purpose. **2.** *Pathol.* To make liable or susceptible; as, an inherited weakness *predisposing* one to a certain disease.

pre-dis"po-si'tion, prī'dis'po-zish'un, *n.* **1.** The state of being predisposed; previous disposition or inclination toward some particular course or state; propensity; predilection; bias; as, a *predisposition* to mercy. **2.** Specifically, susceptibility or liability to disease.

—**pre-dis"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*

pre-dom'i-nance, prē-dom'i-nans, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of predominating or being predominant; superiority, as in power, efficacy, or degree; ascendency or preponderance. **2.** *Astrol.* The prevailing influence of a planet. **pre-dom'i-nan-cy‡.**

pre-dom'i-nant, prē-dom'i-nant, *a.* Superior in power, influence, effectiveness, number, or degree; having ascendency or control; prevalent over others.

Hadrian's character was a strange mixture of good and ill qualities, but vanity was its *predominant* feature.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 175. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

[< LL. *prædominant(-s),* ppr. of *prædomino,* predominate, < L. *præ,* before, + *dominor;* see DOMINATE.]

pre-dom'i-nate‡.

Synonyms: ascendent, chief, commanding, controlling, dominant, prevailing, prevalent, regnant, sovereign, superior, supreme.—**Antonyms:** accessory, complementary, conducive, contributory, inferior, subordinate, subsidiary, unimportant.

—**pre-dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate, prē-dom'i-nāt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *i.* To have superior strength, power, or authority; exert the governing influence or control; be chief in importance, quantity, or degree; prevail; preponderate.

In the treatment of both mind and body, the decorative element has continued to *predominate* in a greater degree among women than among men. SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 23. [A. '89.]

II†. *t.* To rule over; dominate; overmaster. [< LL. *prædominatus,* pp. of *prædomino;* see PREDOMINANT.]

pre-dom'ine†.

—**pre-dom'i-nate†,** *a.* Predominant.—**pre-dom'i-na-ting-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dom"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of predominating; predominance.

pre-doue', prī-dun', *a.* [Rare.] Foredone; wearied.

pre'dour†, *n.* A plunderer; pillager.

pre'dy, prē'di. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Covered for action: said of a war-vessel. **2†.** Ready. **II.** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Readily; easily. **pren'dy†; pree'dy†.**

pree, prī, *vt.* [Scot.] To test, especially by tasting. **prie‡.**

preef†, *n.* Proof.

pre"ef-fi'cient, prī'ef-fish'ent, *n.* Anything that causes or exercises causative influence.

Reiterated experience will have shown them how, surely, in every case with which they have dealt, the great majority of causes, or what might be better named '*preefficients,*' admitted of being analyzed and grouped into natural orders.
FRANCIS GALTON *Eng. Men of Science* ch. 3, p. 108. [A. '75.]

pre-em'i-nence, prī-em'i-nens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being preeminent. (1) Special eminence.

William Bradford, of the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock, deserves the *preeminence* of being called the father of American history. M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 116. [G. P. P. '79.]

(2) Superiority to or distinction from others, as in excellence, quality, rank, or the like; sometimes, in an ill sense, superiority in that which is evil. **2†.** Chief or exclusive right; prerogative. **pre-em'i-nen-cy‡.**

Synonyms: see ADVANTAGE; PRECEDENCE.

pre-em'i-nent, prē-em'i-nent, *a.* **1.** Supremely eminent; distinguished above all others; first in rank or merit; transcendent; supreme: rarely in a bad sense.

The name of King Alfred stands *pre-eminent* among the writers of prose in Old English.
T. B. SHAW *New Hist. of Eng. Lit.* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [SH. & CO.]

2. Unusually conspicuous; extraordinary in degree; extreme; superlative; as, in a *preeminent* degree.

The new impression thus made on the world, of the character of God, is one of the *preëminent* facts of history.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. ii, p. 54. [RAN. & S.]

[OF., < LL. *præeminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præemineo*, throw forward, < L. *præ*, before; and see EMINENCE.]

Synonyms: see PARAMOUNT.

— **pre-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-empt', prē-empt', *v.* **I.** *t.* [U. S.] To secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land); establish a prior claim to; appropriate. See HOMESTEAD.

The slave-holders of Western Missouri . . . had crossed the border, *pre-empted* lands, and warned Free State immigrants not to pass through Missouri. ALEX. JOHNSTON *American Politics* ch. 18, p. 163. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

II. *i.* [U. S.] To take up public land by preemption.

— **pre-empt'i-bl(e**, *a.* Subject to preemption.— **pre-empt'iv(e**, *a.* Of or pertaining to preemption; preempting. (1) Capable of being preempted; as, *preemptive* lands. (2) Pertaining to or partaking of preemption; as, a *preemptive* title.— **pre-empt'or**, *n.* One who, as an actual settler upon land, acquires the right to become the purchaser at a fixed price in preference to all others.— **pre-empt'o-ry**, *a.* Relating to preemption.

pre-emp'tion, prē-emp'shun, *n.* The right or act of purchasing before others; as, the settlers claimed *preemption*. Specifically: (1) A privilege accorded by law to an actual settler upon public lands, especially in the United States, to purchase the tract settled upon at a fixed price in preference to all others. (2) [Eng.] The privilege formerly enjoyed by the king of purchasing provisions for his household before others. (3) *Inter. Law.* The right, sometimes given by treaty, to seize provisions and other articles whose character as contraband is shifting and uncertain, on indemnifying the owner.

[< LL. *præemptio(n-)*, < L. *præ*, before, + *emptio(n-)*, a buying, < *emo*, buy.]

— **pre-emp'tion-er**, *n.* A preemptor.

preen, prīn, *vt.* **1.** To trim and oil with the beak; smooth and dress, as birds their feathers.

Where on the narrow ledges, sharp and rude,
Preening their wings the blue rock-pigeons cooed.
JEAN INGELOW *The Mariner's Cave* st. 5.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To trim (trees). [Var. of PRUNE, *v.*]

preen, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A cloth-dressing fork. **2.** [Scot.] A pin. **3**†. A brooch. **prin**‡.

preend, *pp.* Preened. PHIL. Soc.

pre"en-gage', prē'en-gāj', *vt.* **1.** To engage by a prior pledge or contract. **2.** To predispose favorably; preoccupy.— **pre"en-gage'ment**, *n.* Prior engagement; used in legal, social, mental, and other senses.

preest†, *n.* Throng; press; crowd.

pre"es-tab'lish, prē'es-tab'lish, *vt.* To establish previously; settle or arrange beforehand.

— **pre"es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

pre"es-tab'lisht, *pp.* Preestablished. PHIL. Soc.

preevet, *vt.* To prove.

pre"ex-ist', prē'egz-ist', *vi.* To exist at a period or in a state earlier than something else.

pre"ex-ist'ence, prē'egz-ist'ens, *n.* **1.** Existence antecedent to something.

The first and uppermost and fundamental thought was the *pre-existence* of a creator. WINCHELL in Vincent's *You and I, Geology and the Bible* p. 624. [F. B. D. '87.]

2. Existence of the soul before its mundane life, as affirmed by Pythagoras, Plato, and other philosophers.

Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity that held the soul's future permanency after death, who did not likewise assert its *pre-existence*. R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 96. [G. & N. '37.]

pre"ex-ist'en-cy†. — **pre"ex-ist'en-cist**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of preexistentism.— **pre"-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing anteriorly or in an anterior state.— **pre"ex-ist'ent-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of the spirit before its union with the body.

pref'ace, pref'ēs, *v.* [PREF'ACED; PREF'A-CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To open or introduce with a preliminary statement, explanation, or act; as, he *prefaced* his speech with an apology. **2.** Specifically, to write a preface for: said of a book. **3.** To serve as a preface for.

A depressing and difficult passage has *prefaced* every new page I have turned in my life.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* ch. 30, p. 333. [S. E. & CO. '81.]

4. [Rare.] To face or cover.

II. *i.* To write, speak, or do something as a preface.

— **pref'a-cer**, *n.* One who writes a preface.

pref'ace, *n.* **1.** A brief explanation or address (usually a personal statement or apology) to the reader, at the beginning of a book or other publication, and separate from the body of the work: distinguished from an *introduction*.

It argues a deficiency in taste to turn over an elaborate *preface* unread: for it is the attar of the author's roses.
I. D'ISRAELI *Literary Miscellanies, Prefaces* p. 9. [LANG. '41.]

2. Any introductory speech, writing, or act.

The cruelties of Culloden field were only the *preface* to the red reign of terror that Cumberland set up in the Highlands.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 36, p. 227. [H. '90.]

3. *Eccl.* The introductory benediction and thanksgiving in the liturgy of consecration of the eucharist. **4**†. A distinctive or explanatory title. [OF., < LL. *præfatum*, < L. *præfatio(n-)*, < *præ*, before, + *for*, speak.]

Synonyms: see BEGINNING.

— **proper preface**, a form of liturgical preface provided for any particular day in the calendar.

pre-fard'†, *pa.* Preferred.

pref'a-to-ry, pref'ā-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a preface; pertaining or belonging to a preface; as, *prefatory* remarks. [< L. *præfatus*, pp. of *præfor*, say before, < *præ*, before, + *for*, say.] **pref"a-to'ri-al**‡.

— **pref'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* By way of preface.

prefe†, *n.* Proof. **preef**†; **preve**†; **priefe**†.

pre'fect, prē'fect, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A pretor, governor, administrator, or commander. The prefects of ancient Rome were variously distinguished, as the **prefect of the city** (a deputy of the king, later having magisterial powers) and a **prefect of grain** (to secure provisions in time of dearth). The name was also borne without qualification by several other officers, as the governors of provinces and military and naval commanders.

The *prefect* of the city, and a few magistrates, who maintained their fidelity to Severus, were massacred by the guards.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 461. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

2. In France, an administrative officer representing the central government at the head of a department; préfet.

He is charged with the direction of the police and the enforcement of the laws, and exercises also extensive powers in municipal matters. In Paris the maintenance of the public safety is entrusted to the **prefect of police**, who also exercises many of the functions discharged in other communes by the mayors.

3. An ecclesiastical dignitary, as in medieval churches; also, a director. See the phrases. **4.** [Eng.] A monitor in a public school. **5.** In China, the head of a department of government: a title used by Europeans.

The Abbé had been giving much information concerning the countries of Europe to a young Chinese *prefect*.
C. H. EDEN *China* ch. 1, p. 10. [WD. '77.]

6†. A tutelary deity. **7**†. A director, as of music. [OF., < L. *præfectus*, prop. pp. of *præficio*, set over, < *præ*, above, + *facio*, make.] **præ'fect**‡.

— **apostolic prefect** (*R. C. Ch.*), a head of a mission, not necessarily a bishop.— **p. of discipline**, in Jesuit colleges, one who superintends the general external discipline and order.— **p. of studies**, one who exercises directive control over the educational work of a Jesuit college.

— **pre-fec'to-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a prefect. **pre"fec-to'ri-al**‡.— **pre'fect-ship**, *n.* The office or administrative district of a prefect.

pre'fec-ture, prī'fec-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a prefect. **2.** The administrative body of which a prefect is the chief; also, the building devoted to the business of a prefect. **3.** The district under a prefect. **4.** In China, an administrative division: a name used by foreigners. [< L. *præfectura*, < *præfectus*; see PREFECT.] **pre-fec'tur-ate**‡ [Rare].

pre-fec"un-da'tion, prē-fec'un-dē'shun, *n. Physiol.* The conditions that precede fecundation; specifically, the changes that take place in the ovum.

— **pre"fec-un'da-to-ry**, *a.*

pre-fer', prē-fėr', *vt.* [PRE-FERRED'; PRE-FER'RING.] **1.** To give precedence in the mind, affections, or choice; hold in higher estimation; like better; take, wish, or approve rather than something else; choose among several; favor more: with *to*, sometimes *above*, and rarely *before*.

I am to *prefer* the Good of my Health, *before* the Good of my Wealth. M. HALE *Contemplations, Moderation of Affections* pt. ii, p. 77. [SHROW. 1682.]

2. To advance, as to a rank, office, or dignity; exalt; promote; more commonly, to nominate or appoint, as to a higher post; as, he was *preferred* to a bishopric.

Ferdinand . . . promised faithfully . . . to *prefer* no foreigners to municipal offices. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 102. [H. '49.]

3. To offer for consideration or decision; present as an appeal or proposal; formally lay before one in authority, as a court; as, to *prefer* a petition; charges were *preferred*.

A Roumanian stands proud and erect before his king, and when *preferring* a petition has the air of making a demand.
CARMEN SYLVA in *The Forum* June, '89, p. 464.

4. To give priority; as, to *prefer* one creditor over others. **5.** To offer or proffer, as a goblet of drink. **6**†. To stand higher than; outrank; surpass. **7**†. To introduce; recommend to favor. [< OF. *preferer*, < L. *præfero*, < *præ*, before, + *fero*, bear.] **pre-ferre'**†.

Synonyms: see CHOOSE; PROMOTE.

pref'er-a-bl, -ness. Preferable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pref'er-a-ble, pref'ėr-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Fit to be preferred; more desirable than others; worthy of choice: often with *to*.

Age in a virtuous person, of either sex, carries in it an authority which makes it *preferable to* all the pleasures of youth.
STEELE *Spectator* Aug. 25, 1711.

2†. Manifesting or based on preference. **pref'er-ra-[or -ri-]ble**†.— **pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. **pref"er-a-bil'i-ty**‡.— **pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.* By preference; through choice.

pref'er-a-ble, *n.* Something worthy of preference.

pre-ferd', *pp.* Preferred. PHIL. Soc.

pref'er-ence, pref'ėr-ens, *n.* **1.** The act of preferring, or the state of being preferred; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

Scepticism is not merely the disbelief of some propositions. . . . It is the habit and the *preference* of disbelieving. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. vi, p. 101. [E. P. D. '90.]

2. That which is preferred; an object of favor or choice.

The desire for eternal life is a very old human *preference*.
ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* ch. 4, p. 131. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. *Law.* A priority of payment given by an insolvent debtor to one or to a certain class of his creditors over others; also, priority of payment by operation of law; as, the state's *preference* for taxes.

The firm . . . made an assignment yesterday . . . giving two *preferences* for $600. *New-York Tribune* Nov. 26, '91, p. 4, col. 4.

4. *Card-playing.* (1) A game resembling whist, in which the trump is determined by bidding. **Swedish whist**‡. (2) A bid, in this game, to play without a trump. (3) In the game of boston, the trump-suit (called **first preference**), or the suit of the same color (**second preference**): so called because bids in these suits are preferred to bids in the others. [< LL. *præferentia*, < L. *præferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præfero*; see PREFER.]

Synonyms: see ALTERNATIVE; CHOICE; PRECEDENCE.

— **law of preference** (*Psychol.*), the principle embracing secondary laws of association. See ASSOCIATION.— **p. stock** [Eng.], same as PREFERRED STOCK.

pref"er-en'tial, pref'ėr-en'shal, *a.* Possessing, giving, or constituting preference or priority; indicating or arising from preference; as, a *preferential* payment.

All moral obligation is *preferential*, and binds us to select the better as against the worse of two possibilities. MARTINEAU *Types of Eth. Theory* vol. ii, bk. ii, branch ii, ch. I, p. 455. [MACM. '86.]

— **pref"er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* Preferably.

pref"er-ic'u-lum, pref'ėr-ic'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A shallow metal basin used in sacrifices. [< L. *præfericulum*, < *præfero*; see PREFER.]

pre-fer'ment, prē-fėr'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of elevating, or the state of being elevated, in rank or dignity; the act of promoting or appointing to higher office; advancement; promotion. **2.** A superior post or dignity: said especially of ecclesiastical rank. **3**†. Preference.

pre-ferred', prē-fėrd', *pa.* Having the first claim.

— **preferred debt**, a debt that has priority of payment. Compare PREFERRED CREDITOR, under CREDITOR.— **p. stock** or **shares** (*Com.*), the stock or shares on which dividends are payable before those on the original or common stock: in Great Britain called *preference shares*.

pre-fer'rer, prē-fėr'er, *n.* One who prefers.

pré"fet', prē'fē', *n.* [F.] Same as PREFECT, 2.

pref'i-dence†, *n.* The state or quality of being prefident.

— **pref'i-dent**†, *a.* Trusting previously; too trustful.

pre-fig'ur-ate, *vt.* [Rare.] Same as PREFIGURE.

— **pre-fig"ur-a'tion**, *n.* Antecedent representation by types, figures, or similitudes. **pre-fig'ure-ment**‡.— **pre-fig'ur-a-tiv(e**, *a.* Representing by prefiguration; prefiguring; foreshadowing.

pre-fig'ur-a-tiv, *a.* Prefigurative. PHIL. Soc.

pre-fig'ure, prē-fig'yur (-yūr, *C.*), *vt.* To represent or suggest by antecedent signs or indications; foreshow by prophetic types or symbols or by similitude.

Bind him, and burn his body in those flames
That shall *prefigure* those unquenched fires
Of Phlegeton, prepared for his soul.
THOMAS KYD *Spanish Tragedy* act iii.

[< LL. *præfiguro*, < L. *præ*, before, + *figuro*; see FIGURATE.]

pre-fine'†, *vt.* To limit or assign beforehand.

— **pre-fi'nite**†, *a.* Prearranged.— **pref"i-ni'tion**†, *n.* Previous limitation.

pre-fix', prē-fix', *vt.* **1.** To put or set before or at the beginning of another thing; place in front; attach at the beginning; as, a syllable *prefixed* to a word.

Only a few brief weeks before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia, taking the lead of her sister Colonies, established a Constitution, to which was *prefixed* an elaborate Declaration of Rights. SUMNER *Works* in vol. iii, p. 264. [L. & S. '74.]

2†. To prearrange; also, to establish; settle. [< OF. *prefixer*, < L. *præfigo*, < *præ*, before, + *figo*, fix.]

pre'fix, prī'fix, *n.* **1.** That which is prefixed. **2.** Specifically, a significant syllable or particle used as the first element of a word, whether it is added before on a complete word to modify or extend the meaning (as *re-* in *regain*), or merely united with other particles (as in *reinter*, < *re- in- terra*). A prefix proper, or mere part, is sometimes called an **inseparable prefix**, to distinguish it from prefixes that are separate words in their original language, as *anti-, pseudo-, quasi-, semi-*, and from initial elements that are really whole words used as parts of compounds, as *fore* in *fore*head and *man* in *man*kind. **3.** The act of prefixing: in this sense rarely *prefixion*.

— **prefix language**, a language that has prefixes instead of suffixes for its inflections, as the Bantu or the Zulu.

— **pre'fix-al**, *a.* Constituting or having the character of a prefix; characterized by prefixes.

pre-fix'ion, prē-fic'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prefixing. **pre"fix-a'tion**‡. **2.** That which is prefixed; a preface. **pre-fix'ture**‡.

pre-fixt', *pp.* Prefixed. PHIL. Soc.

pre"flo-ra'tion, pre-for'ceps, etc. See PRE-.

pre-form', prī-fėrm', *vt.* To fashion, form, or determine the shape of beforehand; as, bone *preformed* in cartilage.

pre"for-ma'tion, prī'fėr-mē'shun, *n.* The act of preforming; the state of being formed in advance.

A pound of *preformation* is worth a ton of reformation.
H. S. POMEROY *Ethics of Marriage* ch. 5, p. 123. [F. & W. '88.]

— **theory of preformation** (*Biol.*), a theory of generation according to which the fully developed organism exists preformed in the germ.

— **pre"for-ma'tion-ist**, *n.* One who holds the theory of preformation.— **pre-form'a-tiv(e**, *a.* Forming beforehand; containing germs of future life.— **pre-form'a-tiv(e**, *n.* A formative letter or syllable beginning a word; prefix.

pre-fract'†, *a.* Refractory; obstinate.

pre-fron'tal, prī-fren'tal. **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the frontal bone or of the frontal region of the brain; as, a *prefrontal* bone in fishes and reptiles. See illus. under BATRACHIA. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prefrontal bone. **2.** A prefrontal scale, as in snakes.

— **prefrontal lobe**, that part of the frontal lobe of the brain anterior to the precentral convolution.

pre"ge-nic'u-lum, prī'je-nic'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] The external geniculate body. [< PRE- + L. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, knee.] **pre"[or præ"]ge-nic"u-la'tum**‡.— **pre"[or præ"]ge-nic'u-late**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pregeniculum.

preg'na-bl(e, preg'nā-bl, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Weak enough to be conquered; likely to yield when attacked.

He has his new Silesian Fortress of Silberberg, . . . his newer Polish Graudentz, and many others, and flatters himself he is not now *pregnable* on any side.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xxi, ch. 4, p. 380. [H.]

2†. Open to conviction. [< OF. *prenable*, < *prendre*, seize, < L. *prehendo*, < *præ*, before, + *-hendo*, seize.]

preg'nan-cy, preg'nan-si, *n.* **1.** The state of being with young or with child; specifically, the state of a woman who bears within her a fecundated ovum, or an embryo or fetus; gestation. **2.** Figuratively, the state of involving important future results or conveying something of import or significance. **3.** The state or character of producing or supplying copiously; fecundity; fruitfulness. **4**†. Quickness of intelligence; hence, a ready-witted person. **preg'nance**‡; **preg'nant-ness**‡ [Rare].

— **abdominal pregnancy**, pregnancy where the impregnated ovum has passed into the peritoneal cavity.— **bigeminal p.**, gestation of twins.— **false p.**, a condition resembling pregnancy, but due to the presence in the womb of some abnormal matter or growth (as a mole or an encysted tumor) instead of a true fetus, or to some other cause.— **ovarian p.**, gestation where the fetus is developed in the interior of the ovary.— **plea of p.** (*Law.*), a plea, by a woman sentenced to capital punishment, alleging pregnancy as cause for stay of execution until delivery.

preg'nant, preg'nant, *a.* **1.** Impregnated or great with child: usually said of persons, while *gravid* is commonly said of the parturient organ or of animals with young; being with young; having conceived. **2.** Figuratively, carrying great weight or significance. Specifically: (1) Involving a great issue; leading to important results; big with consequences: usually followed by *with*; as, *pregnant with* evil.

Each hour is *pregnant with* a thousand perils.
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act ii, sc. 2.

(2) Full of meaning or contents; importing much; weighty; significant; suggestive; as, a *pregnant* argument. (3) Filled or replete; also, freighted or weighed down; laden. (4) In rhetoric and logic, implying more

than is expressed; as, *pregnant* construction. For example, he hobbled to town, that is, walked hobbling to town. (5) Showing intellectual promise or capacity; hopeful; bright; clever. (6) Fruitful; prolific; teeming. **3†.** Quick-witted; ready in resource; shrewd or dexterous; apt; witty. **4†.** Evident or obvious. **5†.** Receptive; susceptible; open. [OF., < L. *prægnant(t-)s*, < *præ*, before, + *gnatus*, *natus*; see NATAL[1], *a.*]

preg'nant, preg'nunt, *n.* [Rare.] A woman with child.

preg'nant-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a pregnant manner; significantly. **2†.** Susceptibly; openly; clearly; manifestly.

pre'gra-vate†, pre-hem'i-ple'gic, etc. See PRE-.

pre-hend'†, *vt.* To lay hold of; seize; apprehend.

pre-hen'si-ble, pre-hen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being apprehended or grasped. [< L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendo*, *prendo*; see PREGNABLE.]

pre-hen'sil, *a.* Prehensile. PHIL. Soc.

pre-hen'sile, pre-hen'sil, *a.* Adapted for grasping or holding; formed to coil around and cling to objects; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey or an opossum.

The possession of well-differentiated *prehensile* organs makes perceptible the sizes and shapes of the things laid hold of. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. m, ch. 6, p. 332. [A. '71.]

[< L. *prehensus*; see PREHENSIBLE.]

pre-hen'sion, pre-hen'shun, *n.* The act of laying hold of or grasping, physically or mentally.

pre-hen'sive, pre-hen'siv, *a.* Having the power of apprehending or discriminating fact; apprehensive.

The discrimination and identification of the impression . . . constitutes the first step in the process of perception. It may be marked off as the presentative or *prehensive* element. SULLY *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* ch. 8, p. 109. [A. '87.]

pre-hen'sor, pre-hen'sqr, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which takes hold or apprehends. [< L. *prehensus*; see PREHENSIBLE.]

pre"his-to'ric, pri"his-tor'ic, *a.* **1.** *Archeol.* Belonging to a period antecedent to that covered by written history; as, *prehistoric* Indian mounds; distinguished from *historic* and *protohistoric*.

The term *prehistoric* was first used by my friend Sir Daniel Wilson in his 'Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.' It was intended to express 'the whole period disclosed to us by archæological evidence as distinguished from what is known by written records.' As Wilson himself informs us, the term has no definite chronological significance, since historic records, properly so called, extend back in different places to very different times. J. W. DAWSON in *North American Review* June, '92, p. 673.

2. [Recent.] *Geol.* Belonging to the recent Quaternary period or age of man before history; as, *prehistoric* races. **pre"his-to'ric-al;.**

pre"his-tor'ics, pri"his-tor'iks, *n.* [Rare.] The method or systematized results of prehistoric archeology.

pre-his'to-ry, pre-his'to-ri, *n.* A record of that which happened before written history.

prehn'ite, pren'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, translucent calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_2Ca_2Al_2Si_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also *chlithonite*, *zeilite*, *koupholite*. [< *Prehn*, who first found it at the Cape of Good Hope.]

— **prehn-it'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or supposed to resemble prehnite; as, *prehnitic* acid ($C_{10}H_8O_8$).

pre-hy'oid, pri-hui'oid, *a.* Situated in front of the hyoid. **præ-hy'oid;.**

— **prehyoid glands,** accessory portions of the thyroid body sometimes found near the hyoid bone.

pre"in-car'nate, pri"in-cär'nut *or* -nāt, *a.* *Theol.* Existing or occurring before incarnation: applied to Christ as existing before he appeared on earth.

pre"in-des'ig-nate, pri"in-des'ig-net *or* -nāt, *a.* *Logic* Having no sign to express quantity: said of a proposition, and opposed to *predesignate*. "Men are foolish" and "men are mortal" are *preindesignate* propositions. [< PRE- + IN- priv. + DESIGNATE, *a.*]

preise'†, *v.* & *n.* Praise.

pre-ju'cent†, *a.* *Logic.* Noting the converse of a premise when its logical force depends on the conversion.

pre-jink', pri-jink', *v.*, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PERJINK.

pre-judge', pri-juj', *vt.* **1.** To judge without a hearing or investigation or before the hearing is finished; determine before the arguments and facts are presented; condemn hastily. **2†.** To forestall in adjudication. **3†.** To derogate from; prejudice. [< F. *préjuger*, < L. *præjudico*, < *præ*, before, + *judico*; see JUDGE, *v.*]

pre-judg'ment, pri-juj'mqnt, *n.* Judgment beforehand or on insufficient evidence; a premature conclusion.

During the last century, the great effort of the analytical psychology has been to show that, contrary to the *prejudgments* of common sense, perception does not give a copy of the external world. RIBOT *German Psychol. of To-day* tr. by J. M. Baldwin, ch. 5, p. 183. [A. '86.]

pre-judge'ment;.

pre-ju'di-ca-cy†, *n.* Prejudice.

pre-ju'di-cal†, *a.* Relating to the determination of something as yet undecided.

pre-ju'di-cant†, *a.* Deciding beforehand; prejudging.

pre-ju'di-cate†, *v.* **1.** To prejudge. **2.** To prejudice; injure. — **pre-ju'di-cate†,** *a.* **1.** Formed without due inquiry, as an opinion. **2.** Biased, prejudiced. **pre-ju'di-cate-ly†,** *adv.* — **pre-ju'di-ca-tive†,** *a.* Characterized by prejudgment; prejudging.

pre-ju"di-ca'tion, pre-jū'di-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prejudging; prejudgment.

To decry the whole process of speculative philosophy, as it has developed itself in Germany, can arise from no other cause except ignorance or *prejudication*. J. D. MORELL *Hist. Modern Philos.* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 495. [A. & BROS. '54.]

2. *Civ. Law.* A precesding judgment, decision, or sentence; precedent; judicial examination previous to trial; determination of an incidental matter. [< LL. *præjudicatio* n., < L. *præjudico*; see PREJUDGE.]

prej'u-dice, prej'u-dis (XIII), *vt.* [-DICED; -DICING.] **1.** To imbue with wrong or groundless notions or sentiments; cause to form an overhasty judgment; bias with a premature liking or aversion; as, you are *prejudiced*.

An ignorant, credulous, and *prejudiced* jury passed on him [Socrates] a sentence of death. KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, ch. 15, p. 368. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

I see men flourishing in courts, and languishing in jails, without being *prejudiced*, from their circumstances, to their favor or disadvantage. STEELE *Spectator* Mar. 5, 1710 '11.

2. To cause detriment to by prejudgment or bias; hence, to obstruct, impair, or derogate from in any way; especially, to cause moral injury to, as in respect to rights, reputation, or status; as, he *prejudiced* his cause.

prej'u-dice, *n.* **1.** A judgment or opinion formed without due examination of the facts or reasons that are essential to a just and impartial determination; a mental decision based on other grounds than reason or justice; a premature opinion favorable or unfavorable to some person or thing; also, a prepossession or motive influencing to such judgment or opinion; mental bent or leaning; bias: usually denoting an unfavorable opinion when used without a qualifying word; as, a person of strong *prejudices;* banish *prejudice* from your mind. **2.** Detriment arising or as arising from a hasty and unfair judgment; injury; harm; disadvantage. **3.** *Crim. Law.* A prejudgment of a charge, or an opinion touching any matter involved in it, such as would prevent a person, if impaneled as a juror, from doing impartial justice or from rendering a verdict in accordance with the laws of the land. **4†.** Foresight. [OF., < L. *præjudicium*, < *præ*, before, + *judicium*, judgment, < *judex* (*judic-*); see JUDGE, *n.*] **prej'u-dize†.**

Synonyms: bias, partiality, preconception, prepossession, presumption, unfairness. A *presumption* (literally, a taking beforehand) is a partial decision formed in advance of argument or evidence, usually grounded on some general principle, and always held subject to revision upon fuller information. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prejudice* against foreigners is very common in retired communities. There is always a *presumption* in favor of what exists, so that the burden of proof is upon one who advocates a change. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* always unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. See INJURY.— **Antonyms:** certainty, conclusion, conviction, demonstration, evidence, necessary conclusion, reason, reasoning.— **Preposition:** *against*, rarely, *in favor of*, *in one's favor*.

— **without prejudice,** without detriment to any right that previously existed. The term is usually applied (1) to the dismissal of a bill in equity without consideration of the merits; or (2) to the reservation, express or implied, of all rights in favor of one who offers to compromise a claim or litigation, in case his offer is rejected.

prej'u-diced, prej'u-dist, *pa.* Manifesting or marked by prejudice; as, a *prejudiced* critic or opinion.

prej"u-di'cial, prej'u-dish'al, *a.* **1.** Having power or tendency to prejudice or injure; disadvantageous; injurious; detrimental; as, *prejudicial* to one's reputation. **2†.** Influenced by prejudice; biased.

— **prej"u-di'cial-ly,** *adv.* So as to prejudice; injuriously; disadvantageously. — **prej"u-di'cial-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being prejudicial.

preke'†, *v.* & *n.* Prick.

preke'[2], prik, *n.* [Eng.] A cuttlefish; octopod.

prel'a-cy, prel'a-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The system of church government by prelates or bishops; the form of episcopacy in which the bishops are of a higher order than the other clergy: sometimes applied to High-church doctrines and methods. See CHURCH GOVERNMENT; EPISCOPACY.

In Virginia, there was no hatred of *Prelacy;* her faith from the first, on the contrary, had been Episcopalian. J. KELLOGGER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 13, p. 197. [S. '90.]

2. The dignity or function of a prelate. **prel'ate-ship†; prel'a-ture†.** **3.** Prelates collectively as an order or body; the episcopate.

The paralysis of the Church ceased as the new impulse bound the *prelacy* and people together. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 2, § 6, p. 124. [H. '75.]

[< OF. *prelacie*, < LL. *prælatia*, < *prælatus;* see PRELATE.]

prel'ial†, *a.* Pertaining to printing or printed work.

prel'ate†, *vt.* To fill the office of a prelate; episcopize.

prel'ate, prel'et, *n.* **1.** In a hierarchical church, one of a higher order of clergy having direct authority over other clergy, especially a bishop or an archbishop. **2.** A church dignitary, as an abbot, having jurisdiction over other ecclesiastics. As formerly used by English Puritans with reference to the established church, this word and its derivatives were usually terms of hatred or contempt.

The *prelates* of the third century imperceptibly changed the language of exhortation into that of command. GIBBON *Rome* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 559. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

[< OF. *prelat*, < LL. *prælatus*, < L. *prælatus*, placed over, < *præ*, before, + *latus*, borne.]

— **prel'a-te'i-ty†,** *n.* Prelacy. — **prel'ate-ly†,** *a.* Prelatic. — **prel'ate-ship,** *n.* The post or dignity of a prelate. — **prel'a-tess,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A female prelate. **2.** Humorous: The wife of a prelate. — **pre-la'tial,** *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to a prelate; prelatic. — **prel'a-try†,** *n.* Prelacy. **prel'a-ty†.**

pre-lat'ic, pre-lat'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a prelate or the prelacy; characteristic of prelates; supporting prelacy. **pre-lat'ic-al;; prel'a-tish†.**

— **pre-lat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pre-la'tion†, *n.* Preferment; exaltation.

prel'a-tism, prel'a-tizm, *n.* **1.** A system of church government by prelates; prelacy; episcopacy. **2.** Adherence to the episcopal system; prelatical partizanship; episcopalianism, or High-church episcopalianism.

prel'a-tist, prel'a-tist, *n.* One who supports the prelacy; an advocate of episcopal church government.

Cromwell . . . granted an unbounded liberty of conscience to all but Catholics and *Prelatists;* and by that means . . . attached the wild sectaries to his person. HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 61, p. 467. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

prel'a-tize, prel'a-tiz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To subordinate to prelatic rule; introduce prelacy into. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To uphold prelacy, especially in its High-church form. **2.** To fall under prelatic influence; become prelatic. **3.** To perform the office of a prelate.

prel'a-ture, prel'a-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** Same as PRELATESHIP. **prel'a-ture-ship;.** **2.** The prelacy.

pre-lect', pre-lect', *v.* **I.** *t.* To read before some body, as a lecture. **II.** *i.* To lecture; discourse. [< L. *prælectus*, pp. of *prælego*, read before others, < *præ*, before, + *lego*, read.] **præ-lect';.**

pre-lec'tion, pre-lec'shun, *n.* Any lecture or discourse read publicly or before some body; especially, a lecture to college or university students. [< L. *prælectio*, < *prælego;* see PRELECT.] **præ-lec'tion;.**

But much less is it possible in a course of *prelections* on political economy to communicate to the student a sufficient knowledge of history. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 3. [H. G. & CO.]

pre-lec'tor, pre-lec'tor, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer in a university; also, a regent master or a fellow of an English university in certain relations to students.

pre"li-a'tion†, *n.* Warfare; strife.

pre"li-ba'tion, pri"lai-bē'shun, *n.* **1.** A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; foretaste; anticipation.

It was a *prelibation* of the joy of heaven, that raised their minds to a degree of heavenly blessedness. EDWARDS *Works, Religious Affections* in vol. v, pt. i, p. 9. [S. C. '29.]

2. A libation previously to tasting, as of the wine at a sacrifice; preliminary offering. [< LL. *prælibatio(n-)*, < L. *præ*, before, + *libo*, taste.]

pre-lim'i-na-ry, pre-lim'i-ne-ri, *a.* Antecedent or introductory to the main discourse, proceedings, or business; done just before entering on something; preparatory; prefatory; as, a *preliminary* notice.

The Homeric poems are the culminating fruitage of a long *preliminary* literary and historic evolution. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 102. [S. '88.]

[< PRE- + L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.]

Synonyms: see ANTECEDENT.

— **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* In a preliminary manner; in a preparatory or introductory way; initially.

pre-lim'i-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Something done at the outset, preparing for the main discourse, design, work, or business, or ushering in subsequent acts or events; an initiatory step; a preparatory act: usually in the plural; as, *preliminaries* to a treaty.

I have observed also that the older the birds, the shorter were the *preliminaries* of their courtship. AUDUBON *Ornithological Biog., Canada Goose* in vol. iii, p. 2. [BL. '35.]

2. *pl.* [U. S.] In college use, a partial examination for admission, a year or more before the regular examination, for those who wish to pass in certain subjects.

pre-lude', pre-liūd' *or* -lūd', *v.* [PRE-LU'DED; PRE-LU'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce with a prelude; as, he *preluded* his remarks with a jest. **2.** To serve as a prelude to; usher in; introduce; as, a solo *preluded* the concert.

II. *i.* **1.** To take preliminary or prefatory action; specifically, to begin a musical piece with a prelude.

We need not linger, *preluding* on our own inability. CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe* in vol. i, p. 204. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To precede as a prelude or forerunner. [< OF. *preluder*, < L. *præludo*, < *præ*, before, + *ludo*, play.]

— **pre'lu"der,** *n.*

pre'lude, pri'liūd *or* -lūd, *or* prel'yūd (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) An opening strain at the beginning of a sonata, suite, or other composition, independent of the main theme, but played in the same key and leading up to the movement. (2) A short piece of music played before any ceremony or performance, as an opening voluntary.

The solemn *prelude* introduced a hymn. H. MACKENZIE in *The Mirror, Story of La Roche* June 22, 1779.

2. Something done before the main action, as with the intention of introducing it fittingly or formally or to occupy time; an introductory or opening performance.

A full, busy youth is your only *prelude* to a self-contained and independent age. R. L. STEVENSON *Virginibus Puerisque, Crabbed Age* p. 96. [S. '87.]

3. That which foreshadows a future event; a harbinger; precursor. **pre-lu'di-um†.**

Synonyms: see BEGINNING.

— **pre-lu'di-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; prefatory. **pre-lu'di-ous;** [Rare].

He uttered a kind of cough-*preludious*. BROWNING *Christmas Eve* st. 14.

pre-lu'ding, pre-liū'ding *or* -lū'ding, *n.* A preliminary or introductory step or performance; introduction; prelude.

These *preludings* of a high philosophy and faith . . . are . . . the genuine product of Alexandrian Judaism. DEAN STANLEY *Hist. Jewish Church* vol. iii, lect. xlvii, p. 243. [S. '84.]

pre-lu'sion, pre-liū'zhun *or* -lū'zhun, *n.* That which serves as a prelude; an early indication; a premonition.

Such *preludions*, however, were of small importance compared with the fact of his being surrounded by a moral atmosphere. J. MORLEY *Rousseau* ch. 3, p. 88. [C. & H. '73.]

pre-lu'siv, -ly. Prelusive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-lu'sive, pre-liū'siv *or* -lū'siv, *a.* Having the character of a prelude; presaging. [< L. *præludus*, pp. of *præludo;* see PRELUDE, *v.*] **pre-lu'so-ry†.**

— **pre-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* **pre-lu'so-ri-ly†.**

pre"ma-ture', pri"ma-tiūr' (XIII), *a.* Matured or developed before the natural period; done, said, or concluded precipitately or before the proper time; hence, coming too soon; untimely; as, *premature* fruit; *premature* judgment. [< L. *præmaturus*, < *præ*, before, + *maturus*, ripe.] — **pre"ma-ture'ly,** *adv.* Before the due time. — **pre"ma-ture'ness,** *n.* The state of being premature. — **pre"ma-tu'ri-ty,** *n.* Unseasonable maturity; precocious or too early development.

But there is such a thing as *prematurity*, and *prematurity* is apt to mean failure. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* p. 231. [A. '88.]

pre"max-il'la, pri"max-il'a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] A bone developed in front of the maxilla; the intermaxillary bone. **præ"max-il'la;.**

pre-max'il-la-ry, pri-max'il-a-ri. **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The premaxilla. **præ-max'il-la-ry;.**

pre-max"il-lo-max'il-la-ry, pri-max'il-o-max'il-a-ri, *a.* Same as MAXILLOPREMAXILLARY.

pre-me'di-ate, pre-mi'di-ēt, *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To advocate.

pre-med'i-tate, pre-med'i-tēt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To revolve in the mind or meditate upon beforehand; design or contrive previously.

The outbreak at Perth . . . was not either *premeditated* or instigated by Knox. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR *John Knox* ch. 9, p. 121. [A. & S. '85.]

2. *Law.* To deliberate upon and purpose previously to the action. In the crime of murder, *premeditate* implies intent before the act; *premeditated* implies an interval, however brief, between the formation of the intent or design and the commission of the act.

II. *i.* To meditate on any matter beforehand; deliberate on things to come. [< L. *præmeditatus*, pp. of *præmeditor*, < *præ*, before, + *meditor*, consider.]

— **pre-med'i-tate†,** *a.* **1.** Premeditated. **2.** Exercising premeditation. — **pre-med'i-ta"ted-ly,** *adv.* With premeditation. **pre-med'i-tate-ly†;.** — **pre-med'i-ta"ted-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being premeditated. — **pre-med'i-ta-tive,** *a.* Manifesting or marked by premeditation.

pre-med"i-ta'tion, pre-med'i-tē'shun, *n.* The act of premeditating. (1) Deliberate plan or intention, espe-

cially in preparing for the commission of a crime; the considering and purposing of a subsequent act. (2) Previous consideration or meditation. See PREMEDITATE, *v.*

The *premeditation* of death is the *premeditation* of liberty: he who has learnt to die, has unlearned to serve. MONTAIGNE *Essays* tr. by C. Cotton, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 19, p. 82. [R. & T. '77.]

pre″me-rid′i-an, prĭ-mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn, *a.* **1.** Occurring immediately before noon. **2.** [P-] *Geol.* In the terminology of Rogers, denoting the rocks of the Lower Helderberg period immediately underlying the Meridian series; characterizing the seventh of the fifteen series of the Paleozoic strata of the Appalachian region.

pre′mi-ant, prĭ′mĭ-ănt, *a.* [Archaic.] Serving to reward. [< L. *præmiant-is,* ppr. of *præmior,* stipulate for a reward, < *præmium;* see PREMIUM.] **pre′mi-al‡.**

—pre′mi-ate, *vt.* [Rare.] To offer or bestow a premium for or upon; as, a *premiated* design.

prem′i-ces†, *n.* First-fruits. **prem′ice†.**

pre′mi-er, prĭ′mĭ-ẽr, *a.* **1.** First in rank or position; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* minister.

But as soon as the pope made a separation between his character as *premier* clerk in Christendom and as a secular prince — . . . then he at once broke the charm, and gave birth to a revolution. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 24, '30.

2. First in order of occurrence; oldest; specifically, first in order of creation; senior; as, the *premier* duke of England. [F., first, chief, < L. *primarius;* see PRIMARY.]

pre′mi-er, prĭ′mĭ-ẽr (XIII), *n. Eng. Polit.* The responsible head of the cabinet; the prime minister. See PRIME.

The *premier* has, as the representative of the country or of a party, a representative will; the sovereign, a formal official will. T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 560. [S. '78.]

—pre′mi-er, *vi.* [Rare.] To rule as a premier.—**pre′mi-er-ship,** *n.* The office of premier.

pre-mière′, prę-mlâr′, *a.* [F.] First in a group or company of women; as, a *première* ballet-dancer.

pre-mière′, *n.* [F.] **1.** The first woman in a band or corps; as, the *première* in a theatrical company, commonly called *leading lady;* the *première* or forewoman in a milliner's shop. **2.** The first representation of a play.

pre-mil″le-na′ri-an, prĭ-mĭl″ę-nā′rĭ-ăn, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring before the millennium; premillennial. **2.** Pertaining to the doctrine of premillennialism.

pre-mil″le-na′ri-an, *n.* One who believes in premillennialism. **pre″mil-len′ni-al-ist‡.**

pre″mil-len′ni-al, prĭ″mĭl-en′ĭ-ăl, *a.* Preceding the millennium; premillenarian; as, the *premillennial* advent.

pre″mil-len′ni-al-ism, prĭ″mĭl-en′ĭ-ăl-ĭzm, *n.* The doctrine that the millennium is to be introduced by the personal, visible return of Christ. See MILLENNIUM. **pre-mil″le-na′ri-an-ism‡.**

pre′mio†, *n.* [It.] A premium.

pre′mi-ous†, *a.* Abounding in gifts.

prem′is, *n.* Premise. PHIL. Soc.

pre-mi′sal†, *n.* The act of premising; an antecedent or prefatory statement.

pre-mise′, prę-mnâz′, *v.* [PRE-MISED′; PRE-MI′SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To say or write as an introductory statement, as in explanation; as, to *premise* some particulars. **2.** To propound as the premises or basis of argument.

In the beginning of a treatise, it is proper and necessary sometimes to *premise* some præcognita or general principles. WATTS *Improvement of the Mind* pt. ii, ch. 7, p 301. [W. P. N. '68.]

3. To lay down as an antecedent proposition, provision, or condition; stipulate; assume. **4†.** To employ previously. **5†.** To send beforehand. **pre-mit′†.**

II. *i.* To state premises or antecedent propositions. [< L. *præmissus,* pp. of *præmitto,* send forward, < *præ,* before, + *mitto,* send.]

prem′ise, prem′ĭs, *n.* **1.** A proposition laid down, proved, supposed, or assumed, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion; a judgment leading to another judgment as a conclusion; a condition made.

The truths known by intuition are the original *premises* from which all others are inferred. MILL *Logic* intro., p. 19. [H. '74.]

2. *Logic.* Specifically, either of the two propositions in a syllogism from which, their truth being granted, the conclusion necessarily follows.

The major premise of a syllogism is the one that contains the major term or predicate of the conclusion, and the **minor premise** is the one that contains the minor term or subject of the conclusion. Thus, in the syllogism "All matter gravitates; the moon is matter; therefore, the moon gravitates," the first proposition is the *major* and the second the *minor* premise.

There is no touching you, if you first assume your *premises,* and then prove them by means of your conclusion. NEWMAN *Callista* ch. 22, p. 247. [B. & O. '73.]

3. *pl. Law.* (1) Foregoing statements; facts previously stated; as, in pleadings, "in consideration of the *premises,* the plaintiff is entitled to recover"; or, "the court, being fully advised in the *premises,* do find," etc. (2) That part in a deed that sets forth the date, names of parties, the land or thing conveyed or granted, the consideration, and all other matters down to the habendum, which determines the estate or interest conveyed.

The term '*premises,*' it will be perceived, has thus far been used as embracing all that part of a deed which precedes the habendum; . . . but, in popular phrase, it is used for the lands and tenements themselves which are the subject of grant. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, p. 641.

4. *pl.* Hence, a distinct portion of real estate; land or lands; land with its appurtenances, as buildings; as, he lingered about the *premises.* **5†.** A stipulation; previous condition. [< OF. *premisse,* < LL. *præmissa* (sc. *propositio,* proposition), f. s. of L. *præmissus;* see PREMISE, *v.*] **prem′iss‡.**

—in the premises, with reference to something already stated; as, I shall take the proper action *in the premises.*

pre′mi-um, prĭ′mĭ-um, *n.* **1.** Something offered or adjudged as a recompense for or in recognition of an excellent performance or production, or the best of its kind under consideration. Specifically: (1) A reward or prize, as money, a certificate of excellence (often graded, as *first* premium, *second* premium, etc.), a medal, or a badge, given to a successful contestant in a competition. (2) A prize bestowed for study or good behavior in school; any reward or prize; a bonus.

And never let us forget, that a tax on innocent pleasures is a *premium* on vicious pleasures. MACAULAY *Speeches, Copyright Bill, Feb. 5, '41* in vol. i, p. 282. [T. '53.]

2. A price paid for a loan, either (1) a sum in addition to interest, a bonus, or (2) less frequently, the interest itself. **3.** The rate or price at which stocks, shares, or money are valued in excess of their nominal or par value; as, gold at ten per cent. *premium;* bank shares at a *premium* of five per cent. **4.** The price or amount paid for insurance. **5.** A fee for instruction in a trade or a profession. [< L. *præmium,* lit. profit derived from booty, < *præ,* before, + *emo,* take, buy.]

—at a premium, above par; hence, figuratively, in great demand.—**p. note,** a promissory note given in place of payment of all or a part of an insurance premium.

pre-mize′, pre-mized′. Premise, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-mo′lar, prĭ-mō′lar, *a.* Situated in front of the molar teeth. **præ-mo′lar‡.**

pre-mo′lar, *n.* One of the teeth situated before the molars and behind the canines, replacing a molar of the milk-dentition. See illus. under DENTITION. **præ-mo′lar‡.**

pre-mon′ish, prę-men′ĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To admonish in advance; forewarn; notify beforehand.

Better it is, *premonish'd,* for to shun
A sin, than fall to weeping when 'tis done.
HERRICK *Cock-a-Crow* l. 5.

II†, *i.* To give admonition beforehand. [< L. *præmonitus,* pp. of *præmoneo,* forewarn, < *præ,* before, + *moneo,* warn.] **præ-mon′ish†.**

pre-mon′ish-ment, *n.* [Archaic.] Previous warning or information.

pre″mo-ni′tion, prĭ″mo-nish′ŭn, *n.* A previous warning or notice of something yet to occur; forewarning; presage; foreboding. [OF., < LL. *præmonitio(n-),* < L. *præmoneo;* see PREMONISH.]

pre-mon′i-tor, prę-men′ĭ-tọr, *n.* One who or that which premonishes.— **pre-mon′i-to-ry,** *a.* Giving or containing premonition.

Captain John Smith's letter, in the first decade of the seventeenth century, is a *premonitory* symptom of the Declaration of Independence. M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 30. [G. P. P. '79.]

pre-mon′i-tiv(e‡.— pre-mon′i-to-ri-ly, *adv.*

Pre-mon′strant, { prę-men′strant, -strą-

Pre-mon″stra-ten′si-an, { ten′sĭ-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a severely ascetic religious order founded by St. Norbert in 1119 at Prémontré, France, following the rules of Augustine, forbidding the eating of flesh, and practising fastings and scourgings. For centuries the order was the rival of the Cistercians, but in recent times it has become almost extinct. It was suppressed in France in 1790, but reestablished in 1856. It was introduced into the United States in 1846. The Premonstrants were called also *Norbertines,* and in England *White Canons.*

A Premonstrant Nun.

pre-mon′stratet, pre-mul′ti-ply, etc. See PRE-.

pre″mu-nite′†, *vt.* To fortify or guard beforehand.

pre″mu-ni′tion, prĭ″miu-nish′ŭn, *n.* The act of fortifying against danger or objection; a state of defense.

That issue was to be forestalled by timely *premunition.* H. N. HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* ch. 1, p. 7. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

[< L. *præmunitio(n-),* < *præmunio,* fortify in front, < *præ,* before, + *munio,* fortify.]

pren″a-dil′la, pren′ą-dĭl′ą, *n.* A small Andean catfish, of *Silygogenes, Arges,* or a related genus, having a broad and pendent lower lip.

pren′der, pren′dẽr, *n. Law.* The right of taking a thing without its being tendered or rendered. [< OF. *prendre,* take, < L. *prendo, prehendo,* seize; see PREHENSIBLE.] **pren′dre‡.**

pre-no′men, etc. Same as PRÆNOMEN, etc.

pre-nom′i-nate†. **I.** *vt.* To denominate or name beforehand. **II.** *a.* Named or mentioned beforehand. **—pre-nom″i-na′tion†,** *n.*

pre-nos′tic†, *n.* A prognostic.

pre-no′tion, prĭ-nō′shun, *n.* **1.** A notion or generalization with slight basis of fact or experience; preconception. **2†.** A previous idea or notion.

pren-sa′tion†, *n.* The act of seizing; prehension.

prent, prent, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Print.

prent′-buke″, prent′-bŭk″, *n.* [Scot.] A printed book.

pren′tice, pren′tĭs, *n.* An apprentice: a colloquial aphæresis formerly common and frequently met with in literature. **pren′tis†.—pren′tice-at-law″†,** *n.* A barrister.—**pren′tice-ship,** *n.* Apprenticeship. **pren′tice-hood†; pren′tis-aget; pren′tis-hode†.**

pren′zie†, *a.* A word occurring only in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," act iii, sc. 1, meaning something like demure, prim, prinky, prinsie. Some editors change it to *priestly,* others to *princely.*

pre-oc′cu-pan-cy, prę-ec′yu-pan-si, *n.* The act, state, or right of preoccupation, as of land.

pre-oc′cu-pant, prę-ec′yu-pant, *n.* One taking or having earlier possession, as of land.

pre-oc′cu-pate†, *vt.* To preoccupy.

pre-oc″cu-pa′tion, prę-ec′yu-pē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of occupying before others, or the state of being a prior occupant; preoccupancy. **2.** The state of being preoccupied, or having a prior occupant; specifically, the state of having the mind, attention, or inclination preoccupied; prepossession. **3.** Something that preoccupies.

He was a beautiful, natural, original genius, and his life had been singularly exempt from worldly *preoccupations* and vulgar efforts. H. JAMES, JR. *Hawthorne* ch. 7, p. 176. [H. '80.]

4†. Anticipation.

pre-oc′cu-pied, prę-ec′yu-paid, *pa.* **1.** Engrossed in thought or business; abstracted; unobservant. **2.** Previously occupied. **3.** Already in use as a scientific name: applied to botanical and zoological names.

Synonyms: see ABSTRACTED.

pre-oc′cu-py, prę-ec′yu-pai, *vt.* **1.** To occupy or take possession of first or in advance of another. **2.** To fill or engross, as the mind; fill the mind of (a person) to the exclusion of other subjects; preengage; absorb; also, to prepossess; prejudice.

The employment of the fingers gives relief from all nervousness, . . . while it does not in fact *preoccupy* the mind at all. E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 6, p. 57. [S. '78.]

[< L. *præoccupo,* < *præ,* before, + *occupo;* see OCCUPANT.]

Synonyms: see OCCUPY.

pre″o-per′cu-lar, prĭ″o-pẽr′kiu-lar. **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the operculum; of or pertaining to the preoperculum. **II.** *n.* The preoperculum.

pre″o-per′cu-lum, prĭ″o-pẽr′kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Ich.* A bone of the head of most fishes situated in front of the operculum. **pre″o-per′cle‡.**

pre-op′tic, pre-o′ral, etc. See PRE-.

pre″or-dain′, prĭ″ôr-dĕn′, *vt.* To foreordain.

pre″or-dained′, *pp.* Preordained. PHIL. Soc.

pre-or″di-na′tion, prĭ-ôr′di-nē′shun, *n.* Foreordination.— **pre-or′di-nate†,** *a.* Foreordained.

prep, prep, *n.* [School Slang.] **1.** [U. S.] A pupil in a preparatory school or department; a pupil preparing for college. **2.** [Eng.] The preparation or evening study of the next day's lessons. [Abbr. of PREPARATORY.]

pre″paid′, prĭ-pēd′, *pa.* Paid in advance, as postage.

pre-pal′a-tin(e, prĭ-pal′ą-tin, *a.* Situated in front of the palate. **pre-pal′a-tal‡.**

prep′a-ra-bl(e, prĭ-pā′ra-bl, *a.* That may be prepared.

pre-par′ancet, *n.* Preparation.

prep′a-rate†, *a.* Prepared. **prep′a-rat†.**

prep″a-ra′tion, prep′ą-rē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of preparing or fitting for some use or purpose; the operation of making ready for a specific end; disposition; adaptation; as, the *preparation* of soil for a garden.

In all upbuilding by life there is first, not only a selection of the material, but a *preparation* of it, and then a placing of it where it is needed. HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. i, p. 5. [S. '73.]

2. An act or proceeding designed to bring about some event; a precaution; provision; as, *preparations* for war; *preparation* for a journey. **3.** The fact of having provided for or against a certain event or contingency; readiness; preparedness; as, being in a state of *preparation.* **4.** Something made or prepared, especially a compound, concoction, or composition; as, medicinal or chemical *preparations;* a food-*preparation.*

He concealed the blemish by some *preparation.* H. MELVILLE *Piazza Tales, Bell-Tower* p. 406. [D. E. & CO. '56.]

5. The process of compounding or manipulating; as, the *preparation* of dynamite. **6.** A specimen prepared or preserved for scientific study; as, an anatomical *preparation.* **7.** In schools and colleges, preliminary study, as of subjects required for admission, or of the following day's tasks, or of subjects for examination; also, preliminary training for business or a profession; as, *preparation* for teaching. **8.** *Mus.* The previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note which is then continued on into a following dissonance; also, the note so treated. See illus. **9.** *Eccl.* Devotional exercises introducing an office, as that of the eucharist. **10.** [Archaic.] The day before a Jewish holy day, as the Sabbath or the Passover; also, in some modern churches, the day before the celebration of the communion. **11†.** An armed force, as a fleet or army, made ready for war. **12†.** Ceremonious introduction. **13†.** An accomplishment; attainment; qualification. [OF., < L. *præparatio(n-),* < *præparo;* see PREPARE.]

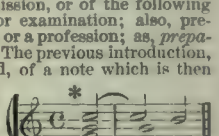

Preparation.

pre-par′a-tiv, -ly. Preparative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-par′a-tive, prę-par′ą-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to make ready, render fit, or qualify; having the power of preparing; preparatory.

That earthly silence [of second childhood] may be the great opportunity *preparative* to fitness for a service in the coming life. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps* ch. 12, p. 135. [S.]

—pre-par′a-tive-ly, *adv.* By way of preparation.

pre-par′a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is of a preparatory nature; previous equipment or precaution.

To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent *preparative.* IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Voyage* p. 17. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. An act of preparation.

pre-par′a-tor, prę-par′ą-tọr, *n.* [L.] One who prepares subjects for scientific purposes, as specimens for dissection or objects for preservation in collections.

pre-par′a-to-ri-ly, prę-par′ą-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of preparation; preparatively.

pre-par′a-to-ry, prę-par′ą-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Serving as an introductory or necessary preparation; preparative.

Under the *preparatory* Hebrew system the position of woman was relatively high. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christ.* lect. v, p. 146. [RAN. & S.]

2. Occupied in preparation; having to do with what is preliminary; as, a *preparatory* scholar.

—preparatory lecture, in some Protestant churches, a discourse to prepare communicants for partaking of the sacrament; also, a service of which this discourse forms part.— **p. school,** a school in which students are prepared for admission to a college or university.

pre-par′a-to-ry, *n.* [Rare.] A preparation.

pre-pare′, prę-pâr′, *v.* [PRE-PARED′; PRE-PAR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adapt, render suitable, or qualify for a particular end or purpose; put into a state for further treatment or manipulation; make ready; fit; as, *preparing* the ground for seed; to *prepare* a young man for college.

There are two other events which *prepared* the way of the German Reformers of the sixteenth century: the foundation of universities, and the invention of printing. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 21. [S. '74.]

2. Specifically, to provide with what is appropriate or necessary; equip or fit out; also, to provide or procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* troops for war. **3.** To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind, as by tact or address; make ready to expect something; as, they *prepared* her for the mournful news; I am *prepared* for anything. **4.** To bring into a state of readiness or completeness, as by thought, consultation, manipulation, or other appropriate action; as, the druggist *prepared* the pills; the committee have *prepared* their report; his lessons are *prepared.* **5.** *Mus.* (1) To lead up to (a dissonant note) by first sounding (it) in a consonance. (2) To introduce (a note, trill, etc.) by a prefatory note or notes, as an appoggiatura or a turn. **6.** [Archaic.] To set; establish; appoint; direct.

II. *i.* **1.** To make oneself ready; as, to *prepare* for the worst; to *prepare* for evil tidings: by ellipsis of the reflexive pronoun. **2.** To get everything ready; take necessary previous measures; as, to *prepare* for a trip.

For a month Munich has been *preparing* for Christmas. C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Christmas Time* p. 150. [O. & CO. '72.]

[< OF. *preparer,* < L. *præparo,* < *præ,* before, + *paro,* make ready.]

Synonyms: adapt, adjust, arrange, fit, get ready, make arrangements, make provision, make ready, order, procure, provide, put in order, qualify, set in order. See PROVIDE. **—Antonyms:** demolish, disarrange, disconcert, disorder,

misadapt, neglect, overlook, spoil, subvert, upset. – **Preposition**: *for*.

—**pre-pare'ment†**, *n.* Preparation.—**pre-par'er**, *n.* One who prepares, in any sense.

pre-pare', prę-pār', *n.* Preparation: obsolete except in technical use, as, a compound used as a *prepare* for a dye.

pre-pared', prę pārd', *pa.* **1.** Made ready or suitable; ready; specifically, made ready for use by special treatment: as, *prepared* food. **2.** Forearmed; expectant. **3.** Mentally ready; resigned; acquiescent. **prep'a-rat'†**; **prep'a-rate†**.

Synonyms: see ALERT.

—**pre-par'ed-ly**, *adv.* With proper previous measures; in a prepared manner.—**pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*

pre"pay', prī'pē', *vt.* To pay previously or pay for before a thing has been done, completed, or delivered, or before payment is due; pay in advance; as, to *prepay* postage, a subscription, or a telegram.

pre-pay'ment, prī pē'męnt, *n.* The act of paying in advance; payment in advance.

pre-pend'ed, prę-pend'ęd, *a.* [Rare.] Prepense.

> To get up, . . . and to get up moreover to make jokes with malice *prepended* – there was the 'labour,' there the 'work.'
>
> LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Newspapers* p. 346 [W. L. & CO.]

pre-pense'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To plan or consider beforehand.

pre-pense', prę-pens', *a.* Considered beforehand; aforethought; premeditated: usually in the legal phrase "with malice *prepense*." [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *pensus*; see PENSIVE.] **pre-pen'sive†**;.

—**pre-pense'ly**, *adv.* In a premeditated manner.

pre-per"i-to-ne'al, pre-pol'lex, etc. See PRE-.

pre-pon'der-ance, prę-pon'dęr-ans, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being preponderant or overbalancing; superiority in weight, influence, force, number, etc.; quantitative superiority.

> The great *preponderance* of numbers on one side was more than compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigor, and organization on the other.
>
> MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 100. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

2. In gunnery, the amount of force that, applied under the rear end of the base-ring or neck of the cascabel, or hung to the muzzle of a cannon, will keep the axis horizontal when the piece is balanced on knife-edges at the trunnions; also, the excess of weight of that part of a cannon in the rear of the trunnions over that in front.

pre-pon'der-an-cy†;.

pre-pon'der-ant, prę-pon'dęr-ant, *a.* Having such superior force, weight, importance, efficacy, quantity, or number as to overbalance something else or all other things of a class; prevalent; predominant.

> In youth passion is *preponderant*.
>
> HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. i, p. 12. [G. & L. '59.]

[< L. *præponderan(t-)s*, ppr of *præpondero*, outweigh, < *præ*, before, + *pondero*; see PONDER.]

—**pre-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.* In a preponderant manner; in the greater degree; mainly.

pre-pon'der-ate, prę-pon'dęr-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To surpass in weight, outweigh. **2.** To overpower, as by stronger influence or moral power. **3†.** To influence; persuade. **4†.** To ponder previously.

II. *i.* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. **2.** To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side. [< L. *præponderatus*, pp. of *præpondero*; see PREPONDERANT.] **pre-pon'der†**.—**pre-pon'der-a"ting-ly**, *adv.* —**pre-pon"der-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** Preponderance. **2†.** The act of weighing mentally beforehand.

pre-pon'der-ous, prę-pon'dęr-us, *a.* Exceeding in quantity or amount; preponderant.

pre-pose'†, *vt.* **1.** To prefix. **2.** To set before; display.

prep"o-si'tion, prep'o-zish'un, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The part of speech or particle that denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing: so called because it is usually placed before its object. The object is expressed by a noun or pronoun, which with the preposition constitutes an adverbial phrase, and the action or thing by a verb, adjective, or other noun or pronoun. The relation expressed was originally that of space alone, but became extended to time, cause, etc. See LANGUAGE.

> English prepositions have been divided by Maetzner into (1) those referring originally to a starting-point, as *of, from, since*, (2) those supposing a movement or direction to an object, as *to, toward, till, against, across*, (3) those originally containing the idea of position or abiding, as *in, on, at, with, among*, (4) those that refer decidedly to a contrary determination, as *but, save, notwithstanding*.

2. [Rare.] The act of placing before, or the placing before something else. **3†.** A proposition; discourse. [OF., < L. *prępositio-n-s*, < *prępositus*, pp. of *prępono*, place before, < *præ*, before, + *pono*, place.]

—**prep"o-si'tion-al**, *a.* Having the force or character of a preposition; pertaining to prepositions.—**prep"o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* As a preposition.

pre-pos'i-tiv, *a.* Prepositive. PHIL. SOC.

pre-pos'i-tive, prę-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Placed before; prefixed; especially, in grammar, placed before the word governed or qualified; as, a *prepositive* particle.

> At first the *prepositive* adjective was Saxon and the postpositive one Romanesque, but this was soon forgotten, while the ambidextral habit was retained.
>
> EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 10, p. 91. [CL. P. '73.]

[< LL. *prępositivus*, < L. *prępositus*; see PREPOSITION.]

pre-pos'i-tive, *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

pre-pos'i-tor, prę-poz'i-tęr, *n.* [Eng.] A scholar in a school or college who directs or oversees others; monitor. < LL. *prępositor*, < L. *prępositus*; see PREPOSITION.]

pre-pos'i-tor or **-tər†**; **pre-pos'ter** or **-tər†**.

pre-pos'i-ture†, *n.* A provostship.

pre"pos-sess', prī"poz-zes' or -pos-ses', *vt.* **1.** To preoccupy the mind or heart of; make a first impression on; used oftenest in a good sense, as *prejudice* is in a bad one.

> The burly appearance and bluff manners of the American manager did not much *prepossess* me.
>
> MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 20, p. 223. [H. '75.]

2. To take possession of and hold in advance of others; preoccupy, as land. **pre"pos-sess'or**, *n.* [Archaic.] One who possesses before another.

pre"pos-sess'ing, prī"poz-zes'ing or pos-ses'ing, *pa.* Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning; attractive in person and manner; likable; engaging.

> One might well despair of the world if a person like your son, with information so substantial and manners so sweet and *prepossessing*, should fail to make his way. HUMBOLDT in MRS. AGASSIZ'S *Louis Agassiz* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 186. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

—**pre"pos-sess'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pre"pos-ses'sion, prī'poz-zesh'un or -pos-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The state of being prepossessed; a previous impression in favor, or rarely in disfavor, of a particular person or thing; especially, a preconceived liking. **2.** Prior possession; preoccupancy.

Synonyms: see INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.

pre"pos-sest', *pp.* Prepossessed. PHIL. SOC.

pre-pos'ter-ate†, *vt.* To render preposterous; pervert.

pre-pos'ter-ous, prę-pos'tęr-us, *a.* **1.** Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; strikingly or utterly ridiculous or absurd; manifestly wrong or impracticable.

> When ladies wore bonnets of such *preposterous* dimensions that the doorways of closed carriages would scarcely admit them.
>
> H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back Through Seventy Years* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 117. [K. P. & CO. '93.]

2. [Archaic.] Foolish; ridiculous: applied to persons. **3†.** Originally, having that first which ought to be last; reversing the natural order. [< L. *præposterus*, inverted, < *præ*, before, + *posterus*; see POSTERIOR.]

Synonyms: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY.

—**pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-pos'tor, *n.* Same as PREPOSITOR.

pre-po'ten-cy, prę-pō'tęn-si, *n.* **1.** The quality of superior potency; preponderance of influence or efficiency; superior power.

> We know of no other series of events that so well exhibits the singular *prepotency* of that people [English] as their swift mastering of this part of the earth.
>
> N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* ch. 8, p. 120. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. *Biol.* The capacity of one parent above that of the other of transmitting characteristics to the offspring.

pre-po'tence†;.

pre-po'tent, prę-pō'tęnt, *a.* **1.** Endowed with prevailing potency; predominant.

> It must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a *prepotent* effect over a flower's own pollen.
>
> DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 4, p. 101. [A. '71.]

2. Having potential power or efficacy; possessing power to shape or influence what comes after. **3.** *Biol.* Pertaining to or exhibiting prepotency. [OF., < L. *prępotent-s*, ppr. of *prępossę*, be very powerful, < *præ*, before, + *possę*; see POSSE.] **pre"po-ten'tial†**;.

pre"po-ten'tial, prī"po-ten'shal, *n.* A quantity from which may be derived, by differentiation, a force that varies inversely as any power of the distance except that power whose index is one less than the dimensions of the space considered. Compare POTENTIAL.

pre'puce, prī'pūs, *n.* The loose skin that covers the glans of the penis; the foreskin. [< F. *prépuce*, < L. *præputium*, < *præ*, before; and cp. Gr. *posthion*, penis.] **pre-pu'ti-um†**; **pre-pu'ti-um†**.

pre-punc'tu-al, prę-pungk'chu-al *or* -tiu-al, *a.* **1.** Characterized by prepunctuality; excessively prompt in action. **2.** Occurring previous to a fixed point of time.

—**pre-punc"tu-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or characteristic of anticipating the hour set in keeping engagements; excessive punctuality.

pre-pu'tial, prę-pū'shal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the prepuce; as, the *preputial* glands.

Pre-raf'fa-el-ism, *n.* Same as PRERAFFAELITISM.

Pre-raf'fa-el-ite, } prī-raf'a-el-īt (-raf'-, *C. W.*),
Pre-raph'a-el-ite, } *a.* Belonging or relating to Preraffaelitism or the Preraffaelites; as, *Preraffaelite* art. **Pre"Raf'fa-el'i-an†**; **Pre"Raf'fa-**[or **-Raph'a-]el-ite†**;.

—**Preraffaelite school**, see PRERAFFAELITISM.

Pre-raf'fa-el-ite, } *n.* A follower or favorer of Pre-
Pre-raph'a-el-ite, } raffaelitism in art or literature.

—**Pre-raf'fa-**[or **-raph'a-]el-i"tish**, *a.* Resembling or leaning toward Preraffaelitism.

Pre-raf'fa-el-i"tism, } prī-raf'a-el-ī'tizm (-raf'-,
Pre-raph'a-el-i"tism, } *C. W.*), *n.* **1.** *Art.* The body of style and methods characteristic of the movement, begun in 1847–'49 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828–'82), W. Holman Hunt (1827–), John Millais (1829–), and others, calling themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," which had for its cardinal principle a return to the truth, sincerity, and earnestness that marked the style of the Italian painters before Raffael.

> The aims of the school were a rejection of conventional treatment, adherence to nature, even in the minutest details, devout and romantic feeling, and the restoration of decorative feeling in art. In figure-painting it ran into the archaic mannerism of the time before Raffaello, affecting a stiff conventional formality like decorative patterns, inconsistent with its proper aim.
>
> *Pre-Raphaelitism* has but one principle, that of absolute, uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only. Every Pre-Raphaelite landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. Every Pre-Raphaelite figure, however studied in expression, is a true portrait of some living person. Every minute accessory is painted in the same manner. And one of the chief reasons for the violent opposition with which the school has been attacked by other artists, is the enormous cost of care and labour which such a system demands from those who adopt it, in contradistinction to the present slovenly and imperfect style.
>
> RUSKIN *Lect. on Arch.* iv, p. 179. [J. W.]

> The Brotherhood did not last for long. The members drifted from their original principles, each began to paint after his own style, and *Pre-Raphaelitism* passed away as it had arisen, though not without leaving a powerful stamp on English art, especially in decoration. J. C. VAN DYKE *Letter to Stand. Dict.* May 21, '94.

2. In literature, especially in poetry, a similar attempt to avoid conventional treatment, to follow nature, and to attend to even the minutest details. **Pre"Raf'fa-**[or **-Raph'a-]el-i"tism†**;.

pre-req'ui-sit, *a.* & *n.* Prerequisite. PHIL. SOC.

pre-req'ui-site, prę-rec'wi-zit, *a.* Required as an antecedent condition; requisite for the end in view; necessary to something subsequent.

pre-req'ui-site, *n.* That on which something subsequent depends; a necessary antecedent condition.

pre-rog'a-tiv(e, prę-rog'a-tiv, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prerogative; possessing or held by prerogative.

> 'His Lordship,' says Roger North, 'scorned the vulgar and fanatic calumnies that he was a *prerogative* man.'
>
> E. LOWE *Portraits, Francis North* in vol. vi, p. 183. [WM. S.]

2†. Having superior rank or precedence. **3†.** *Rom. Law.* Having the privilege of voting first; called on for the first suffrage: applied to the century or tribe that was drawn by lot to declare its choice first in the comitia.

—**prerogative court. 1.** [Eng.] Formerly, a court having jurisdiction of testamentary matters. **2.** [P. C.] [U. S.] In New Jersey, a court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary in probate matters, and for the determination of appeals from the Orphans' Court.—**p. writ**, a writ issued in the exercise of the extraordinary power of the crown, only on proper cause shown, as procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari. These writs have largely lost their prerogative character in the United States, and partly in England.

pre-rog'a-tiv(e, *n.* **1.** An indefeasible and unquestionable right belonging to a person or body of persons by virtue of position or relation, and exercised without control or accountability; specifically, a hereditary or official right; as, the *prerogative* of a father to compel his children's obedience; the *prerogative* of a legislative assembly to decide questions of contested seats.

> The term was first used generally during the conflicts between the English monarchs and their parliaments, and ordinarily as meaning *royal prerogative*.
>
> The dangerous *prerogative* of declaring martial law was also limited to the precincts of the camp and the garrison.
>
> BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 257. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

2. Hence, figuratively, any characteristic and generally admitted privilege peculiar to a person or class; as, it is a woman's *prerogative* to change her mind.

> Every Scottishman has a pedigree. It is a national *prerogative* as unalienable as his pride and his poverty.
>
> SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott* ch. 1, p. 2 [F. W. & CO.]

3. [P.] [U. S.] Same as PREROGATIVE COURT. **4†.** Precedence; preeminence. **5†.** A special property or virtue, as of a thing. **6†.** *Rom. Law.* The precedence among the centuries or tribes in voting. [< L. *prærogativa*, < *prærogativus*, pp. of *prærogo*, ask before, < *præ*, before, + *rogo*, ask.]

—**royal prerogative**, a distinctive power or privilege of the crown: a term generally descriptive of the powers and privileges belonging to royal sovereigns, such as those of appointing to office, conducting foreign intercourse, and summoning and proroguing the legislature.

—**pre-rog'a-tived**, *a.* [Rare.] Having a prerogative; privileged.—**pre-rog'a-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.* By virtue of a prerogative; by exclusive right.

pre'sa, prā'zo, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A sign (𝄋 or 𝄎) in fugues or canons, where the voices or instruments enter.

pre-sage', prę-sēj', *v.* [PRE-SAGED'; PRE-SA'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To indicate by some present fact (what is to come to pass); betoken; portend; hence, to foretell. **2.** To read in the future; have a presentiment of; augur; forebode.

> Henry [IV. of France] . . . swore a mighty oath that she [the Queen] should not show her face again at court. 'My heart *presages* that some signal disaster will befall me on this coronation.'
>
> MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 220. [H. '74.]

3†. To point out, as the way.

II. *i.* **1.** To foresee something to come. **2.** To utter predictions; prophesy. [< OF. *presagier*, < L. *præsagio*, < *præ*, before, + *sagio*, perceive keenly.]

Synonyms: see AUGUR.

—**pre-sage'ment**, *n.* **1.** Something that presages; an omen. **2.** The act of foretelling; prediction.—**pre-sa'ger**, *n.* One who presages; a prophet; foreboder.

pres'age, pres'ęj, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*, *or* prī'sęj, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] (XIII), *n.* **1.** An indication of the future; prophetic token; prognostic; omen; portent. **2.** A prophetic intuition or impression; foreboding; presentiment. **3.** Prophetic meaning or import.

> For still he shunned The too vast *presage* of those miracles.
>
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 10.

4. The gift of foresight. **pres'a-gle†**; **pres'a-gy†**.

Synonyms: see AUGURY.

—**pres'age-ful**, *a.* Full of augury; ominous. **pre-sa'gious†**.

pres'by-ope, pres'bi-ōp, *n.* One affected with presbyopia. **pres'byte†**; **pres-by'ti-a†**.

—**pres"by-op'ic**, *a.* **pres-byt'ic†**.

pres"by-o'pi-a, pres'bi-ō'pi-a, *n.* *Med.* Long-sightedness, especially that incident to old age and due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which renders accommodation difficult for near objects.

> The remedy for *presbyopy* is the use of convex glasses.
>
> JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 49. [A. '81.]

[< Gr. *presbys*, old, + *ōps*, eye.] **pres'by-o"py†**;.

pres"by-sphac'el-us, pres'bi-sfas'el-us, *n.* Gangrene of old age. [< Gr. *presbys*, old, + *sphakelos*, gangrene.]

pres'by-ter[1], pres'bi-tęr, *C. S. W.*[2], *or* prez'bi-ter, *E. W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** In New Testament times, one of the elders of a church, many of whom ministered in word and doctrine, and who collectively constituted the overseeing and governing body of the church.

> The Apostle Paul gathered together the elders or *presbyters* of the church of Ephesus, that he might make his farewell address to them. L. WOODS *Works* vol. iii, lect. cxxii, p. 504. [J. P. J. '51.]

2. In hierarchical churches, a minister of the second order, subordinate to the bishop, but of higher rank than the deacon; a priest.

> He [Charles Wesley] knew that John had declared his belief in the equality of *presbyters* and bishops, and suspected that he had, as a *presbyter*, secretly ordained some of the malcontent preachers. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, p. 397. [CA. & P.]

3. In Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery. (1) A minister or preacher, who is a permanent member. (2) A ruling elder elected to attend presbytery (or other ecclesiastical court), and who is a member only for the meetings to which he is commissioned. **4.** [P.] [Archaic.] A Presbyterian. [LL., < Gr. *presbyteros*, older, compar. of *presbys*, old.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

—**pres'by-ter-ship**, *n.* The office of a presbyter.

pres'by-ter[2], *n.* A sacred monkey of the genus *Semnopithecus* (*Presbytes*). [< Gr. *presbytēs*, an old man, < *presbys*, old.]

pres-byt'er-al, pres-bit'gr-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to presbytery or a presbyter.

> It would serve almost equally well for an apostolically ordained ministry of any kind, for a *presbyteral* as for an episcopal succession. J. B. LIGHTFOOT *Biblical Essays* essay i, p. 12. [MACM. '93.]

pres-byt'er-ate, pres-bit'gr-ēt, *C. W.*[2] (prez-, *W.*[1]; pres'bi-tgr-ēt, *J.*), *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of a presbyter. **2.** The order or the body of presbyters. **3.** [Rare.] A presbytery. [< LL. *presbyteratus*, < *presbyter*; see PRESBYTER[1].]

—**pres-byt'er-a"ted**, *a.* Having an ecclesiastical government by elders or presbyteries.

pres'by-ter-ess, pres'bi-tęr-es, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** In the order of widows that existed in the early church, an elderly woman who presided over others and who gave instruction and counsel to persons of her sex. **2.** In

early and medieval times, a priest's wife or widow; also, sometimes, a priest's concubine. [< LL. *presbyterissa*, f. of *presbyter*; see PRESBYTER[1].]

pres"by-te'ri-al, pres'bi-tī'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbytery or government by presbytery; as, a *presbyterial* meeting.—**pres"by-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pres"by-te'ri-an, pres'bi-tī'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to those who in church government adhere to presbytery or Presbyterianism (as opposed to *independency* and *prelacy*), or to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of those who hold to such church polity. **2.** [p-] Same as PRESBYTERIAL. [< LL. *presbyterium*, presbytery, < *presbyter*; see PRESBYTER[1].]

—**Pres"by-te'ri-an-ly**, *adv.*

Pres"by-te'ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One who believes in the government of the church by presbyters. **2.** A member of a Protestant ecclesiastical body organized and governed according to the principles of Presbyterianism; also, a member of any particular church having such polity. Presbyterians are Protestant, almost invariably Trinitarian, and for the most part Calvinistic in doctrine. They constitute many different organizations scattered over the world, having no visible bond of connection except the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system, popularly but incorrectly called **Pan-Presbyterian Alliance**, consisting of a purely voluntary association of the evangelical Presbyterian bodies. Compare CHURCH. See phrases below.

—**Covenanting Presbyterian**, a Reformed Presbyterian. See REFORMED.—**Cumberland P.**, one of a separate denomination formed from the Cumberland presbytery of Kentucky and Tennessee in 1810, and only partially Calvinistic in doctrine.—**New School P.**, a member of the less conservative branch of the Presbyterian Church in America formed by the secession in 1838.—**Northern P.**, a member of that body formed by the union of the Old School and New School branches after the secession of the Southern members of the former: now called officially *the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*. The Presbyterian Church in America was constituted doctrinally in 1729, by the adoption of the Westminster Catechisms and Confession. In 1810 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed from the Cumberland Presbytery. In 1838 the New School branch seceded in consequence of its opposition to the strict construction of the standards, the abrogation of the Plan of Union (which see), and the employment of church boards instead of voluntary societies in carrying on benevolent and mission work. In 1860 the Southern Presbyterian Church withdrew as a consequence of the secession of the Southern States. By the reunion of the Old School and New School branches, in 1870, on the "standards pure and simple," *the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* was constituted as it now exists.—**Old School P.**, a member of the conservative branch after the separation of 1838.—**Reformed P.**, see REFORMED.—**Scotch P.**, a member of (1) the Established Church of Scotland, (2) the Free Church, which seceded from it in 1843, or (3) the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. See below.—**Southern P.**, a member of a body formed by the Presbyterians of the seceding Southern States, on their withdrawal from the Old School branch in 1861: now known officially as *the Presbyterian Church in the United States*.—**United P.**, a member (1) of a denomination formed in 1858 by a union of two small bodies of Presbyterians in North America, or (2) of a Scotch denomination formed in 1847 by the union of two bodies that had previously seceded from the Established Church of Scotland.

—**Pres"by-te'ri-an-ism**, *n.* **1.** The spirit, character, thought, and life prevailing among Presbyterians. **2.** The Presbyterian system of church polity. See PRESBYTERY. **Pres'by-ter-ism**‡ [Rare].—**Pres"by-te'ri-an-ize**, *vt.* To make Presbyterian.

pres"by-te'ri-um, pres'bi-tī'ri-um *or* -tē'ri-um, *n.* [LL.] *Arch.* That part of a church set apart for the clergy; hence, the choir or chancel, or the space between the altar and the apse. **pres'by-ter"y**‡.

pres'by-ter"y, pres'bi-ter'i, *C. I. S. W.*[2] *or* prez'-, *Sm. W.*[1] *Wr.*, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** *Presbyterian Ch.* (1) A church court or judicatory comprising all the pastors of the churches together with other ordained ministers within a given district, and one ruling elder delegated from each church, and having the ecclesiastical and spiritual rule and oversight of that district.

In Scotland ordained ministers are not entitled to a seat in church courts unless they are regularly installed pastors, or professors in a theological seminary.

(2) The district so represented; also, presbyters generally and collectively. **2.** The system of church government by presbyters; Presbyterianism: opposed to *prelacy* and *independency*.

The doctrine of presbytery, as distinguished from *prelacy*, is that of the parity of ministry, as opposed to distinct orders of the ministry. The doctrine, as distinguished from *independency* or *congregationalism*, is that the right government of the church is by presbyteries, made up of ministers or teaching elders, and ruling elders elected by the church-membership (either for life, as formerly in the church generally, or for a term of years, as now in some branches of the church, resulting in the *rotary eldership*) as their representatives—the particular local church being immediately under the care and control of a session made up of the pastor or pastors and ruling elders of that church, and all the affiliated churches of a district, state, territory, or country under the care and control of ruling elders and ministers in presbyteries, synods, general assemblies, or other bodies, as consistory, classes, etc. See ELDER; PRESBYTER. Compare INDEPENDENCY; PRELACY. **3.** *Script.* The body of elders in a church or of a district. **4.** *Arch.* Same as PRESBYTERIUM.

The higher clergy were in the early days of the church accommodated on the bema in the *presbytery*. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. vii, ch. 2, p. 139. [J. M. '67.]

5. *R. C. Ch.* A parsonage. [< LL. *presbyterium*, < Gr. *presbyterion*, < *presbyteros*; see PRESBYTER[1].] **pres-byt'er-ate**†.

pres-by'ti-a, pres-bish'i-a, *n.* Presbyopia. [< Gr. *presbytēs*, an old man, < *presbys*, old.] **pres'by-tism**†.

pre-scen'sion, prē-sen'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A presentient apprehension; anticipative foresight; presension.

When I look into a place altogether dark, I have a *prescension* of a grand royal meaning which some day will be revealed to me. CLAUDIUS OF WANDSBECK tr. by E. H. Sears in *The Fourth Gospel* pt. iii, p. 293. [N. H. '72.]

pre'science, prī'shiens, (XIII), *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge; hence, sagacious foresight; far-sightedness.

The Romans built as if they had an instinctive *prescience* of future greatness. C. C. F. GREVILLE *Greville Memoirs* ed. by Reeve, vol. i, ch. 9, p. 332. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

Walpole predicted — and the event fully justified his *prescience*. LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 390. [A. '78.]

pre'scient, prī'shient, *a.* Having prescience; foreknowing; also, far-seeing.

Prophetical and *prescient* of whate'er The Future had in store. TENNYSON *The Lover's Tale* pt. ii, st. 3.

[F., < L. *præscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscio*, know before, < *præ*, before, + *scio*, know.] **pre"sci-en'tial**†; **pre'scious**†.—**pre'scient-ly**, *adv.*

pre-scind', prē-sind', *v.* **I.** *t. Metaph.* To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis; think of independently or abstractedly; dissociate; abstract; also, to cut off; sever.

Kant and Hamilton say that abstraction refers to that from which the mind withdraws itself, while it *prescinds* the similar to which it attends. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 384, p. 389. [S. '68.]

II. *i.* To separate one's thought or attention; reason abstractly: usually with *from*.

The abstract general idea of man, *prescinding from* and exclusive of all particular shape, size, complexion, passions, faculties, and every individual circumstance. BERKELEY *Works, Alciphron* in vol. ii, dialogue vii, p. 297. [CL. P. '71.]

[< L. *præscindo*, < *præ*, before, + *scindo*, cleave.]

—**pre-scind'ent**, *a.* [Rare.] Dissociating ideas; prescinding.—**pre-scis'sion**, *n.* The act of prescinding.

pre-scribe', prē-scrīb', *v.* [PRE-SCRIBED'; PRE-SCRI'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or lay down authoritatively for direction or control; give as a law or direction.

Elizabeth . . . did not hesitate to *prescribe* what should be preached and what should not be. G. P. FISHER *Reformation* ch. 10, p. 346. [S. '74.]

2. *Med.* To give directions, either written or verbal, for the use of (a remedy), with instructions as to its use.

The medicine [alcohol] originally *prescribed* for the plague had proved worse than the disease. LYMAN ABBOTT in Gough's *Platform Echoes* intro., p. 30. [A. D. W. '86.]

3. *Law.* To render or permit to become invalid by lapse of time. **4**†. To inscribe before.

II. *i.* **1.** To lay down laws or rules; give directions, specifically medical directions, as prescriptions. **2.** *Law.* To assert a title to a thing founded on long and uninterrupted possession of it; fail or become invalid through lapse of time, as a debt, obligation, or right of action, public or private. [< L. *præscribo*, < *præ*, before, + *scribo*, write.]

Synonyms: see DICTATE.

—**pre-scri'ber**, *n.* One who prescribes.

pre'script†, *a.* Prescribed as a rule or model; laid down.

pre'script†, *n.* **1.** A prescription or direction, as a rule of conduct. **2.** A medical prescription. **pre-scrip'tum**.

pre-scrip'ti-bl(e), prē-scrip'ti-bl, *a.* **1.** Fit to be prescribed or ordered. **2.** Derived from prescription; depending on prescriptive right. **3.** *Law.* Acquirable by prescription.—**pre-scrip"ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

pre-scrip'tion, prē-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating; authoritative direction.

It is no honor to the Christian religion to receive it by *prescription*. HOPKINS *Evidences of Christ*. lect. i, p. 15. [M. & S. '78.]

2. That which is prescribed or appointed, as a rule or precept; a prescript.

The Pharisees, . . . not content with the *prescriptions* of Moses, had added a tedious system of meritorious works. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 36, p. 63. [A. '80.]

3. *Med.* A formula by a physician directing the compounding and mode of administering medicines for a disease; also, colloquially, the remedy so prescribed. **4.** *Law.* (1) One of the various kinds of title to property; a mode of acquiring title to property founded on immemorial or long-continued and uninterrupted possession; such long-continued use or enjoyment as gives one a title as against all other persons; the period, determined by statute or otherwise, after which title by prescription may be maintained. (2) A mode of losing a right or title by omitting to assert it within a given time; the period, determined by statute or otherwise, after which a neglected right or title can not be asserted; the period, if any, after which prosecution for a crime is barred.

The modern doctrine of *prescription* requires merely a user and enjoyment of at least twenty years, instead of the former requirement of immemorial enjoyment. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Easements* ch. 1, § 4, p. 66.

[F., < L. *præscriptio(n-)*, precept, preface, < *præscriptus*, pp. of *præscribo*; see PRESCRIBE.]

—**negative prescription** (*Law*), the loss of title by neglecting to assert it.—**positive p.** (*Law*), the acquisition of title by use and possession; specifically, the acquisition of title to incorporeal hereditaments by immemorial or long usage.—**pre-scrip'tion-glass"**, *n.* **1.** A measuring-glass used in compounding medical prescriptions. **2.** A lens or eye-glass ground or selected in accordance with an oculist's prescription.

pre-scrip'tion-ist, prē-scrip'shun-ist, *n. Med.* A pharmacist; an apothecary.

pre-scrip'tiv, -ly. Prescriptive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pre-scrip'tive, prē-scrip'tiv, *a.* **1.** Sanctioned by custom or long use; as, a *prescriptive* right to grumble. **2.** *Law.* Acquired by immemorial use; based on prescription; as, a *prescriptive* title.

That . . . parliament, . . . [where] old Cobbett insolently thrust Sir Robert from the *prescriptive* seat of the chief of opposition. DISRAELI *Coningsby* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 49. [F. W. & CO. '68.]

[< LL. *præscriptivus*, < L. *præscriptus*; see PRESCRIPTION.]—**pre-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* By prescription.

pre-scrive', prē-scrīv', *v.* [Scot.] To prescribe.

pre-scu'tum, prē-skiū'tum *or* prē-scū'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The first of the four sclerites into which the notum of a thoracic segment is typically divided. [< PRE- + L. *scutum*, shield.] **præ-scu'tum**‡.

—**pre-scu'tal, præ-scu'tal**, *a.*

pres'ence, prez'ens, *n.* **1.** The state of being in a place indicated; existence in the spot or region had in mind; subjective or objective proximity: opposed to *absence*; as, during his *presence* in the room; the *presence* of fever was detected. **2.** Situation face to face with some person or persons; close approach or vicinity within view or access; immediate company or neighborhood; specifically, approach face to face with a superior in rank, as a prince; hence, attendance or company; as, conduct befitting his *presence*; it took place in the *presence* of the court; in the *presence* of danger.

The two armies were now fairly in *presence* of each other. E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 15, p. 355. [H.]

3. Something invisible but near and sensibly affecting one like a person: often applied to apparitions or to that which is vividly recalled or felt as an influence; as, an invisible *presence* seemed to fill the room.

Beauty is an all-pervading *presence*. CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 18. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. Personal appearance; bearing; aspect; as, awed by his *presence*; a man of fine *presence*.

As he sat his horse, . . . his military *presence* delighted every eye. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 417. [G. P. P. '63.]

5. Personal qualities making up an individual; self; personality; as, a man of remarkable *presence*; used also absolutely of a sovereign; as, the *Presence*. **6.** People assembled in a place, especially a distinguished company or an assembly before a prince or high personage. **7.** [Archaic.] The room or apartment in which a high dignitary or ruler receives assemblies. **pres'ence-cham"ber**‡; **pres'ence-room"**‡.

The two great cardinals Wait in the *presence*. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iii, sc. 1.

[OF., < L. *præsentia*, < *præsen(t-)s*; see PRESENT, *a.*] **pres'ent-ness**‡ [Rare].

Synonyms: compare ADDRESS.

—**presence of mind**, full command of one's faculties; coolness, alertness, and readiness of resource in a situation of sudden danger, embarrassment, or difficulty.—**real p.**, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. This is held in different churches according to different statements. (1) The Roman Catholic Church says: "In the eucharist are contained truly, really, and substantially the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and consequently the whole Christ." *Can. i, Council of Trent.* (2) The Greek Church teaches the same view, though less distinctly. (3) It is held by the Lutherans and some others that the glorified personality of the Redeemer is present in a unique and supernatural manner in the administration of the Holy Supper, his body and blood being communicated in, with, and under the bread and wine. (4) The High-church Anglicans hold that "the bread and wine become by consecration really and sacramentally (though in an inconceivable manner, which cannot be explained by earthly similitudes or illustrations) the body and blood of our Lord." BLUNT *Dict. of Doct. and Hist. Theol.* See CONSUBSTANTIATION and TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

pre-sen'sion, prē-sen'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Previous perception; a presentient impression. [< L. *præsensio(n-)*, < *præsensus*, pp. of *præsentio*; see PRESENTIMENT.] **pre-scen'sion**‡; **pre-sen'tion**†.

pre-sent', prē-zent', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce to one's acquaintance; bring into the presence of a person, especially of a superior; make known personally; as, the ambassador was *presented* to the king; allow me to *present* my friend; to *present* oneself without ceremony.

The use of this word for introduce is an affectation. . . . We *present* foreign ministers to the President; we introduce, or should introduce, our friends to each other. R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 147. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. To bestow as a gift, especially with some degree of formality; tender or deliver ceremoniously; as, we *presented* a gold watch to him. **3.** To endow or favor with a gift; as, he was *presented* with a watch. **4.** To bring before the vision; exhibit to view or notice; offer; hence, to bring up mentally; suggest; as, what a sight they *presented*; a fine view was *presented* from the mountain.

It is not what the minister knows of science, but how he grasps and *presents* his spiritual verities, that makes him strong. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. vii, p. 230. [E. P. D. '79.]

5. To bring up for consideration; offer; as, to *present* a memorial or a petition. **6.** To point or aim (a weapon); as, he *presented* the pistol to my head. **7.** *Law.* To offer for judicial action or inquiry; prefer charges against to the authorities; accuse formally, as of crime; as, the grand jury *presented* an indictment, charging the prisoner with larceny; the grand jury *presented* the prisoner for larceny. **8.** [Eng.] To offer as a candidate; as, a clergyman is *presented* to a benefice in being proposed to the bishop for institution by the person having the advowson; a scholar is *presented* by a patron to a public school. **9.** [Rare.] To offer as a challenge; proffer openly; as, they *presented* battle. **10**†. To personate; represent.

II. *i.* To make a presentation, as to an ecclesiastical living. [< OF. *presenter*, < L. *præsento*, < *præsen(t-)s*; see PRESENT, *a.*]

Synonyms: see INTRODUCE; RENDER.

—**to present arms** (*Mil.*), to salute by holding weapons perpendicularly in front of the body.

pres'ent, prez'ent, *a.* **1.** Being in a place referred to or contemplated, or in the company of a person or persons referred to; being in view: opposed to *absent*; as, the transit of Venus occurred while no sun-spots were *present*; he inquired of every one *present*.

Present is often added to a name in addressing a letter, to indicate that the person addressed is in the vicinity, and that the letter comes by a messenger and not by mail.

Though all nature teems with the essence and the outward mould of beauty, to the unkindled mind beauty is no more *present* than was Banquo's ghost to the guests of Macbeth. G. H. CALVERT *Essays Æsthetical* essay i, p. 20. [L. & S. '75.]

2. Taking place or existing at the time of the thought; falling or occurring in the passing moment or period of time; coincident in time with something begun and not ended; now going on; current: distinguished from *past* and *future*; as, this *present* instant; the *present* age; the *present* session of Congress.

The *present* tendency of science is to adopt standards of universal application. HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthog.* § 1, p. 5. [L. '60.]

3. Actually in mind or under consideration; as, the *present* question; ever *present* in my thoughts. **4.** Immediately impending, or actually coming on; not delayed; instant; as, *present* ruin; I want a *present* answer. **5.** *Gram.* Relating to or signifying what is going on at the time being; as, the *present* tense; *present* participle. **6.** [Archaic or Rare.] Ready at hand; prompt in emergency; never-failing; as, a *present* wit; a *present* aid. **7.** [Archaic.] Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. [OF., < L. *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præesse*, be before, < *præ*, before, + *esse*, be.]

Synonyms: see IMMEDIATE.

—**present participle**, the active participle in *-ing*; as, *coming, going*: opposed to *past* (*perfect, passive*) *participle*.—**p. perfect.** [Rare.] *Gram.* The perfect tense, as distinguished from the pluperfect and future perfect.

pres'ent[1], *n.* **1.** By ellipsis, present time; as, at *present*; the *present* is the time to act; for the *present*.

The Past belongs to God; the *Present* only is ours. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Noon* p. 223. [S. & SCR. '51.]

2. *Gram.* The present tense; the tense marking present

time; as, *I go, do* go, *am* going. The emphatic present is represented by *do* with an infinitive; as, I *do* say: with an ellipsis of *to*. The progressive present is formed by the present participle with the verb *to be;* as, I am *coming;* the house *is being built.*

3. *pl.* Present writings: a law term used for the document in which it occurs; as, know all men by these *presents.* The plural form is a Latinism, from a translation of *literæ præsentes.* Formerly either plural or singular was applied generally to a document or letter.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do, by these *presents,* constitute and appoint you to be captain in the navy of the United States.
HANCOCK in J. S. C. Abbott's *Paul Jones* ch. 2, p. 33. [D. M. & CO.]

4. A present affair; a question under consideration. **5†.** Money or property on hand.

—**at present,** now.—**for the p.,** for the time being.—**historical p.** (*Gram.*), the present tense used to reproduce vividly the past; as, Cæsar *conquers* the Helvetii.

pres'ent², prez'ent, *n.* That which is presented or given; a gift; donative; as, a wedding *present;* Christmas *presents.* [OF., < *presenter;* see PRESENT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see GIFT.

pre-sent'³, pre-zent', *n.* [Eng.] *Mil.* By ellipsis, the position from which a rifle is fired.

pres'ent†, *adv.* Presently; immediately; forthwith.

pre-sent'a-bl, *a.* Presentable. PHIL. Soc.

pre-sent'a-ble, pre-zent'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Fit to be presented or introduced; in suitable condition or attire for company. **2.** Capable of being offered, exhibited, expressed, or bestowed; as, the thought is *presentable* only in music. **3.** *Eng. Ch.* Fit to be presented to a living; also, fit for the presentation of a clergyman; as, a *presentable* clerk; a *presentable* church.—**pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pres'en-ta'ne-ous†, *a.* Acting at once; instantaneous.

pres'en-ta-ry†, *a.* Present; happening immediately.

pres'en-taire†.

pres'en-ta'tion¹, prez'en-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of presenting or proffering for acceptance, approval, etc.; especially, the formal offering of a complimentary gift; also, rarely, that which is bestowed; a present; as, the *presentation* of credentials; *presentation* of a bill. **2.** The act of introducing or bringing to notice; bringing forward; introduction. Specifically: (1) The act of making personally acquainted; formal introduction, especially to a superior; as, *presentation* at court. (2) The nomination of a clergyman to a living; also, the right of such nomination; advowson. **3.** The manner of bringing into view or thought; way of putting; exhibition; representation; also, that which is represented; as, his *presentation* of the case; their *presentation* of the play. **4.** *Psychol.* Any mental object regarded as present in consciousness, without added inference; an original as distinguished from an acquired perception or cognition; also, the process of producing such an object; used in this and other senses in translating the German *Vorstellung.* Specifically: (1) A product of direct perception by the senses; a direct percept. (2) Loosely, an image by the representative faculty; still more loosely, a notion or idea.

Angels and men influence one another from without by objective *presentations,* God influences all from within by subjective impulses. A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. i, p. 24. [P. B. P.]

5. *Obstet.* The position of the fetus at birth: designated by the part that is first presented to the touch at the mouth of the womb; as, occipital *presentation,* breech *presentation,* etc. **6.** [Archaic.] Semblance; appearance; show. [OF., < LL. *præsentation(n-),* < L. *præsento;* see PRESENT, *v.*]

—**feast of the Presentation.** **1.** A church festival celebrating the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, occurring on Nov 21 in the Roman Catholic calendar; called in the Greek Church *Isodia.* **2.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. **Can'dle-mas'.**—**Order of the P.,** an order of Roman Catholic nuns devoted specially to the education of poor young girls, founded in Ireland in 1775.—**p. copy,** a copy of a publication presented by the author or the publisher.

A *presentation copy* . . . is a copy of a book which does not sell, sent you by the author, with his foolish autograph at the beginning of it. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies, Gift Horse* p. 416. [W. L. & CO.]

pres"en-ta'tion²†, *n.* Same as PRESENSION.

pres"en-ta'tion-al-ism, prez'en-tē'shun-al-izm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism, in an extended sense; distinguished from *inferentialism,* and opposed to *idealism, Kantianism, associationalism, skepticism,* etc.

This whole doctrine is more comprehensive than that of presentational realism which relates only to the perception of matter, and . . . may be designated by the unrestricted term "*presentationalism.*" E. J. HAMILTON *Mental Science* ch. 18, p. 130. [C. & BROS. '85.]

pres"en-ta'tion-ism;. pres"en-ta'tion-al, *a.*—**pres"en-ta'tion-ist** or **-al-ist,** *a. & n.*

pre-sent'a-tive, pre-zent'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** *Psychol.* Having to do with mental presentation, either as activity, power, or object; opposed to *representative;* as, a *presentative* judgment; the *presentative* faculty; *presentative* cognition. See COGNITIVE FACULTY.

The *presentative* faculty, or the faculty of acquisition and experience, is subdivided into sense-perception and consciousness, or . . . the outer and the inner sense.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 64, p. 77. [S. '68.]

2. *Eccl.* Having the right to present to a benefice; also, admitting of the presentation of a clergyman. **3.** *Pedagogics.* Pertaining to presentations of the object to be known to the pupil's mind, or to representations of the object; objective. [< L. *præsentatus,* pp. of *præsento;* see PRESENT, *v.*]

pres"en-tee', prez'en-tī', *W.* (pri-zen-tī', *C.*), *n.* One presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

pre-sent'er, pre-zent'er, *n.* **1.** One who presents or offers; one who makes a present. **2†.** A personator.

pre-sen'tial, pre-zen'shal, *a.* Implying real presence; actually present; manifest; as, the *presential* Deity.

—**pre-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-sen'tial-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being directly cognized.

pre-sen"ti-al'i-ty‡.

pre-sen'ti-ate†, *vt.* To make present; make actual.

pre-sen'tient, pre-sen'shient, *a.* Perceiving or feeling beforehand; having a presensation. [< L. *præsentiend-us,* ppr. of *præsentio;* see PRESENTIMENT.]

The *presentient* fancy and the vivid activity of spirit which animated Plato, Columbus, and Kepler, must not be disregarded.
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 108. [H. '59.]

pres"en-tif'ic†, *a.* Making present. **pres"en-tif'ic-al†.**—**pres"en-tif'ic-ly†,** *adv.*

pre-sen'ti-ment, pre-sen'ti-ment, *n.* A prophetic or imaginative apprehension of something future; especially, a notion or feeling that calamity or misfortune is at hand; foreboding. [< F. *pressentiment,* < L. *præsentio,* feel beforehand, < *præ,* before, + *sentio,* feel.]

Of the *presentiments* which some people are always having, some surely must come right.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 131. [L. '79.]

Synonyms: see ANTICIPATION.

—**pre-sen"ti-men'tal,** *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a presentiment; pertaining to or affected by presentiments.

pre-sent'iv(e, pre-zent'iv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Conveying or embodying (as nouns, adjectives, and most verbs) a distinct and complete conception, whether of an object, act, or quality: opposed to *symbolic.* **2.** *Psychol.* Same as PRESENTATIVE.

pre-sent'iv(e, *n. Gram.* A presentive word.

When we say the noun, we mean a group of words which comprise no less than the whole essential *presentives* of the language.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 7, p. 295. [CL. P. '73.]

—**pre-sent'iv(e-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-sent'iv(e-ness,** *n.*

pres'ent-ly, prez'ent-li, *adv.* **1.** After a little time; by and by; shortly; as, we shall *presently* leave the world. **2.** [Archaic.] At once; immediately.

Come; answer not, but to it *presently.*
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act ii, sc. 7.

3†. With actual presence; presentially.

Synonyms: see IMMEDIATELY.

pre-sent'ment, pre-zent'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of presenting; also, the state or manner of being presented; presentation. **2.** That which is represented or exhibited; a representation or picture; likeness; semblance. **3.** Manifestation of character; demeanor; conduct.

It was the *presentment* of a king—a king who by the irony of circumstances was just then waging war against all kingships.
BRET HARTE *Thankful Blossom* pt. iii, p. 72. [O. & CO. '77.]

4. *Law.* (1) A report made by a grand jury, on their own motion, either on their own knowledge or on evidence before them, concerning some wrong-doing, and presented to the court, usually as a basis for an indictment. (2) The finding and setting forth of charges in an indictment by a grand jury; an indictment.

The District-Attorney is the 'adviser' of the Grand Jury, and one of his assistants writes all of its *presentments.*
New-York Tribune Apr. 1, '92, p. 5, col. 5.

5. *Anglican Ch.* Charges formulated by the parish authorities, presented to the bishop or archdeacon. [OF., < *presenter;* see PRESENT, *v.*] **pre-sent'al‡** [Rare].

pres'ent-ness†, *n.* Presence.

pres"en-toir', prez'en-twär', *n.* [F.] **1.** A shallow vase or dish for flowers or fruits, borne on a tall stem; an épergne. **2.** A tray or other vessel on which things are placed to be handed to any one; a salver. **3.** A Japanese lacquered stand for supporting a bowl. **4.** A cup-holder having branches to hold the cup in place.

pre-serv', -a-tiv, -serv'd. Preserve, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-serv'a-bl(e, pre-zerv'a-bl, *a.* That may be preserved.—**pre-serv"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pres"er-va'tion, prez'er-vā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of preserving, or the state of being preserved; conservation.

Let us feel our personal responsibility . . . for the *preservation* of the principles of civil and religious liberty.
WEBSTER *Works, Completion of Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 108. [L. B. & CO. '53.]

The north wall of the church is in tolerable *preservation.*
THOMSON *Land and Book, Cent. Palestine* ch. 3, p. 84. [H. '83.]

2. [Rare.] That which preserves; a means of safety; defense. [OF., < LL. *præservo;* see PRESERVE.]

pre-serv'a-tive, pre-zerv'a-tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to preserve; having power to keep from injury or decay. [< OF. *preservatif,* < LL. *præservo;* see PRESERVE.]

pre-serv'a-tive, *n.* That which serves or tends to preserve; that which has power to keep safe or sound; a safeguard.

Brevity, if of the intelligent kind, is the best *preservative* against hurry.
HAMERTON *Human Intercourse* essay xxii, p. 331. [R. BROS. '84.]

pre-serv'a-to-ry, pre-zerv'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power of preserving; preservative.

pre-serv'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A means of preserving; specifically, any apparatus or place for preserving articles of food, etc., as by desiccation.

pre-serve', pre-zerv', *v.* [PRE-SERVED'; PRE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep in safety; guard or rescue from destruction, death, loss, or detriment; protect from harm; save; as, *preserve* our country from such a fate. **2.** To maintain intact or unimpaired; keep in the same condition; keep up; as, *preserving* appearances; he *preserved* his composure. **3.** To save from decay; prepare so as to resist decomposition or change; as, to *preserve* fruit; specifically, to put up (fruit) with sugar, as opposed to *canning* in air-tight vessels.

In 1772, the body of a perfect two-toed rhinoceros covered with hair, was found *preserved* in frozen gravel near the Vilhoui or Wiljui, a tributary of the Lena, in latitude 64°.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 27, p. 156. [CHAUT. '86.]

4. To retain, as in use or memory; keep.

Of his [Rev. John Coleridge's] absent fits and his other eccentricities, many stories were long *preserved* in his own neighborhood.
SHAIRP *Studies in Poetry and Philos.* ch. 2, p. 97. [H. & H. '72.]

5. To keep for sport, as game or fish, by preventing hunting or killing; also, to use as a preserve; as, foxes are *preserved* in England; a *preserved* salmon-stream.

II. *i.* **1.** To make preserves, as of fruit. **2.** To protect game for purposes of sport. [< OF. *preserver,* < LL. *præservo,* < L. *præ,* before, + *servo,* save.]

Synonyms: conserve, defend, guard, keep, keep safe, keep sound, keep whole, maintain, protect, save, secure, sustain, uphold. See KEEP; RETAIN.—Antonyms: abandon, lavish, let go, let spoil, lose, neglect, scatter, spend, spoil, throw away, throw overboard, waste.

—**pre-serv'er,** *n.* One who or that which preserves; as, a *preserver* of fruit; life-*preserver.*

pre-serve', *n.* **1.** Anything that is preserved; especially, a cooked fruit, properly as kept from fermenting by submersion in dissolved sugar: more commonly in the plural. **2.** A place, as a tract of land or an estate, set apart for one's own private use, or in which game or fish are protected for purposes of sport.

We allowed this *preserve* of ours, with which France had little concern, to be bullied and then robbed on the most cynically shameless pretences that have ever been advanced to palliate an infamy.
L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 676.

3. *pl.* A kind of colored spectacles, used to shield the eyes from intense light or to hide disfiguring injury. **4†.** A preservative.

—**pre-serve'-jar",** *n.* A jar, commonly of glass, fitted with an air-tight cover, for preserving fruits, etc.

pre'ses, prī'siz, *n.* [Scot.] One who presides over a society or meeting; a president; chairman.

pre-show', prī-shō', *vt.* To show beforehand; foreshow.

pre-side', prē-zaid', *vi.* [PRE-SI'DED; PRE-SI'DING.] **1.** To sit in authority over others; exercise the chief direction and oversight; act as head or ruler; as, Pluto *presided* over the infernal regions; a Governor *presides* over a State. **2.** Specifically, to be set over a deliberative body, court, society, meeting, or the like, to direct the proceedings in accordance with rules and precedents; as, the Vice-President of the United States *presides* over the Senate; a *presiding* judge. [< OF. *presider,* < L. *præsideo,* guard, lit. sit before, < *præ,* before, + *sedeo,* sit.]

—**presiding elder,** see ELDER.—**p. judge,** a judge sitting alone and holding court; the chief judge or spokesman of a court in which two or more judges are sitting.

pres'i-den-cy, prez'i-den-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The office or post of a president; as, the *presidency* of the meeting; Grant's *Presidency.* **2.** The term of incumbency of a president; as, the brief *Presidency* of Garfield. **3.** Any region ruled or presided over; specifically, formerly, one of the main political divisions of India; as, the *presidencies* of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Syrian kings had invited many colonists to people their *Presidence.*
FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 290. [E. P. D.]

4. [P-] *Mormon Ch.* The presiding council of the Mormon Church, consisting of the President of the church and his two counsellors. **First Presidency‡. 5.** The act of presiding or exercising supervising care; direction.

Divested of all power and of all *presidency* in the larger transactions of our world. CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. lxxii, p. 368. [C. & BROS. '43.]

[< F. *présidence,* < LL. *præsidentia,* < L. *præsiden(t-)s;* see PRESIDENT, *a.*] **pres'i-dence‡** [Rare].

pres'i-dent, prez'i-dent, *a.* [Archaic.] Having chief authority; presiding. [OF., < L. *præsiden(t-)s,* ppr. of *præsideo;* see PRESIDE.]

pres'i-dent¹, *n.* **1.** One who is chosen, usually by election, to preside over an organized body of persons and to exercise other ruling functions.

The Cardinal went upon his journey with the splendour attaching to his office and befitting a churchman who was aspiring to be the spiritual *president* of the two Kingdoms.
FROUDE *Catherine of Aragon* ch. 2, p. 41. [S. '91.]

Specifically: (1) [P-] The chief magistrate of a republic; elective head of a state having a constitution of the same general model as that of the United States; as, the *President* of Mexico; the *President* of the republic of Brazil.

The President of the United States is elected, through an electoral college casting as many votes as there are Senators and Representatives (the object of such an intermediary being to prevent a large majority in one State from overbalancing a smaller majority on the other side in another State), for a term of four years, and is eligible for reelection. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The term of office of the President of Mexico, and that of most of the South-American republics, is also four years; of the French republic, seven years; of the Swiss Confederation, one year. (2) The chairman of the meetings and chief executive officer of a corporation, society, board of trustees, or similar chartered institution or associated body having an elective organization; as, a railroad *president;* the *President* of the Board of Aldermen; bank *presidents.*

In England . . . we never, I think, give it [the title] to the head of a purely commercial body. But in America we find the *President* of a railroad and the *President* of a bank. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of the U. S.* ch. 12, p. 193. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

(3) The chief officer of a college or university. When called *president,* and not *dean,* the presiding officer, in conjunction with the other members of the faculty, usually directs the studies and discipline of the institution, subject to the control of the corporation trustees or public supervisors. (4) The chairman of a meeting conducted under parliamentary rules. (5) [P-] The chief officer of the Mormon church. **2†.** A presiding genius; tutelary guardian.

—**pres'i-dent-ess,** *n.* A female president.—**pres"i-den'tii-cide,** *n.* The murder or murderer of a president. [Rejected by committee on new words.]—**pres'i-dent-ship,** *n.* The function or dignity of a president; presidency.

pres'i-dent²†, *n.* Precedent.

pres"i-den'tal, prez'i-dent'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a president; presiding. See quot. under PRESIDENTIAL.

pres"i-den'tial, prez'i-den'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to presidency or a presidency; having presidency. **2.** Of or pertaining to a president; presiding.

Our *presidential* is complementary to both president and presidency; and presidental would be complementary to president only; but we required an adjective complementary to both that and presidency; and we have it in *presidential.*
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 64. [S. '72.]

General Jackson's manners are more *presidential* than those of any of the candidates. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Feb. 22, '24* in vol. i, p. 346. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

3†. Watching over; tutelary.—**Presidential succession** [U. S.], the succession to the Presidency, in case of the President's death or disability, of the Vice-President or other officer designated by law. See CABINET.—**P. year** [U. S.], the year of the election of a President.

pre-si'der, prē-zai'der, *n.* One who presides.

pre-sid'i-al, prē-sid'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a garrison or a garrisoned post; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* town. [OF., < L. *præsidium,* defense, < *præsideo,* defend; see PRESIDE.] **pre-sid'i-a-ry†.**

—**pre-sid'i-a-ry†,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A guard.—**pres'i-dio†,** *n.* **1.** A garrison. **2.** A fortress or fortified place. **pres'i-dy†.**—**pre-sid'i-o,** *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] A garrisoned post; as, a mission near a *presidio.* **2.** A penitentiary or penal colony.

pre-sig'ni-fy, prī-sig'ni-fai, *vt.* To give token of in advance; presage; foreshadow. **pre-sign'‡.**

From whence it followeth, that the death of Moses and the succession of Joshua *presignified* the continuance of the Law till Jesus came. J. PEARSON *Expos. of Creed* art. ii, p. 116. [A. '50.]

[< L. *præsignifico,* < *præ,* before, + *significo;* see SIGNIFY.]—**pre-sig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

press¹, pres, *v.* [PRESSED and (*Poet.* or *Archaic*) PREST; PRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act upon by weight; bear down or lie upon; as, the feet *press* the ground. **2.** To act upon as by lateral force or stress; push against; thrust

or crowd; impel; as, the troops *pressed* the people back. **3.** To place or hold with or as if with force; impress; as, to *press* one's finger on the spot. **4.** To crush, gripe, or squeeze with or as with a press; jam; crush; compress; as, to *press* the juice from grapes; to *press* hay. **5.** To clasp with affection; embrace closely; hug; as, she *pressed* her child to her bosom. **6.** To inculcate strongly, as a truth; insist upon the execution or acceptance of, as a plan or an argument; enjoin; also, to plead pertinaciously in favor of; as, he *pressed* his suit successfully.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive.
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

7. To follow closely, as in a race or chase; also, to hasten or urge onward; as, they *pressed* the fugitive close; he *pressed* the troops forward. **8.** To smooth or shape by pressure; as, to *press* a coat. **9.** To compel by necessity or moral force; place in an exigency; straiten; constrain; as, *pressed* by hunger, he stole; to be *pressed* for time. **10.** To weigh on the mind of; harass; oppress.

I am *pressed* with sorrows, Too heavy to be borne.
DRYDEN *All for Love* act iv, sc. 1.

11. To enforce or impose, as a law. **12.** To give special weight to, as in reading anything; impress. **13.** [Archaic.] To affect strongly; stir deeply; overcome.

Mr. S —— . . . was so *pressed* by the spirit of prayer, that when the meeting was dismissed he was unable to rise from his knees.
C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* ch. 16, p. 205. [A. S. B. '76.]

14†. To print.

II. *i.* **1.** To act by weight or even force; exert pressure; bear heavily; as, *pressing* against the bars.

Mary had earnestly entreated that no semblance of the crown, which had *pressed* so heavily on her brow in life, might encumber her corpse in death. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Mary* in vol. iii, ch. 6, p. 581. [L. G. & CO. '73.]

2. To advance strenuously; strive to progress; strain forward; obtrude boldly; rush; as, *press* onward to the goal. **3.** To collect in throngs; approach closely; crowd together; encroach; as, people *pressed* in. **4.** To act on the mind or will with weight or moral force.

A mere passionate partisan . . . can ill appreciate the responsibility which *presses* on the heart of the great statesman.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays, Webster* in vol. i, p. 193. [O. & CO.]

5. To be urgent or importunate.

And spread his vegetable store, And gayly *prest* and smiled.
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st. 13.

[< F. *presser*, < L. *pressо*, freq. < *pressus;* see PRESS[1], *n.*] **preace**†; **prease**†; **pres**†.

Synonyms: see IMPORTUNE; IMPRESS; JAM; PUSH.

—press'cake", *n.* **1.** Gunpowder caked and not yet granulated. **2.** Pressed pomace, as of fish-scrap.—**p.-pile**, *n.* [Canada.] A pile of fish heaped in a kench to sweat.—**p.-printing**, *n.* A kind of transfer-printing on fictile wares.—**to p. upon**, to act upon with force, vehemence, or urgency; assail dangerously.

press[2], pres, *v.* **I.** *t.* To force into naval or military service; seize for military use; impress.

By no means *press* them [Canadians] or any of their cattle into your service. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. 14, 1775* in vol. iii, p. 89. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

II. *i.* To impress sailors or soldiers; serve as a press-gang. [< PREST, *a.*, ready (< OF. *prest*, < LL. *præstus*, < L. *præsto*, ready, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand); confused with PRESS[1], *v.*]

press[3], *n.* **1.** A multitude of individuals crowded together; a dense throng.

Cortes . . . plunged headlong into the thickest of the *press*.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 4, p. 400. [H. '51.]

2. The act of urging or straining forward or of crowding together. **3.** Hurry or pressure of affairs; stringent demand; urgency; as, the *press* of business.

The *press* for sailors to man the royal navy was at that time so hot that Kidd could not obtain his full complement of hands in the Thames. MACAULAY *England* vol. v, ch. 25, p. 191. [H. '68.]

4. An upright movable closet or case in which clothes, books, or other articles are kept; as, a linen-*press*. **5.** An apparatus or machine by which pressure, especially strong and continuous pressure, is applied to any article. Specifically: (1) A machine for compressing bulky substances for packing or transportation; as, a hay-*press* or cotton-*press*. (2) A machine for expressing oil or juice.

Oil of sesame is made to a considerable extent; for this there are nine *presses*.
E. ROBINSON *Bib. Researches* vol. ii, § 8, p. 96. [C. B. '41.]

(3) A machine for printing; a printing-press. (4) A photographic printing-frame. (5) In a Jacquard loom, the mechanism that disengages the needles or wires from the lifting-bar. (6) One of various machines for shaping metal, as by stamping, drawing, or pressing; as, a coining-*press;* stamping-*press*. **6.** The newspapers or periodical literature of a country, district, or town, taken collectively; also, printed literature in the abstract; as, a meretricious and venal *press;* the power of the *press*.

Of all of the instruments which human wisdom has devised, a free *Press* is the most efficacious in putting an end to jobs, abuses, political malversation and corruption.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 284. [A. '82.]

7. Newspaper writers as a class; editors, reporters, or others engaged in newspaper work, taken collectively; as, the *press* gallery; members of the *press*. **8**†. Compulsion; pressure. **9**†. The state of being closely beset or hard pressed. [< F. *presse*, < LL. *pressa*, < L. *pressus*, pp. of *premo*, press.] **prease**†; **preese**†; **pres**†.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESSES.

Presses are sometimes named (1) from their use or purpose; as, **baling-press** (for making loose material, as hay or cotton, into bales, or for further compressing bales), **blank-** or **blanking-p.** (for stamping out sheet-metal blanks), **bundling-p.** (for compressing yarn-skeins into cubical packages), **canceling-p.** (for defacing printed stamps, as on letters), **coining-p.** (for making metal planchets from which to strike coin, or for impressing planchets to form coin), **copying-p.** (for making copies of writing done with copying-ink), **crimping-p.** (for pressing wet leather into forms, as in making saddle-pads), **flanging-p.** (see FLANGING-MACHINE), **gilding-p.** (a stamping-press for effecting sunken decoration with gold-leaf), **gluing-p.** (for pressing freshly bound books in order to keep the glue on their edges from soaking too far between their pages), **herbarium p.** (consisting of two boards drawn together by screws and nuts: for pressing plants and leaves to be preserved in a herbarium), **printing-p.** (see PRINTING-PRESS for varieties), **repressing-p.** (for recompressing bales, as of cotton, for transportation), **stamping-p.** (for striking sheet metal into hollow-ware, etc., of not very great depth, as box-tops), **striking-up p.** (a stamping-press for shaping sheet-metal articles by raising the metal), **upsetting-p.** (for tire-upsetting); (2) from the object, substance, or thing pressed or shaped; as, **blacking-box p.** (for making blacking-boxes and other shallow sheet-metal objects by striking or stamping), **bonnet-p.** (for pressing or ironing partly formed bonnets to give them their final form), **button-p.** (for cutting button-blanks from sheet metal, for stamping together the parts of an ornamental button, or for impressing the design on sheet-metal button-blanks), **cameo-p.** (for convexly rounding a photographic vignette), **cardboard-p.** (having a pair of rolls between which to smooth and polish sheets of cardboard), **cheese-p.** (for expressing whey from curd), **concrete-p.** (for making building-blocks from plastic concrete), **cork-p.** (for compressing and rendering elastic wetted corks), **cotton-p.** (a cotton-baling press), **hat-p.** (for bringing a hat or cone of material, as felt, into the form of a hat; a hat-pressing machine), **hay-p.** (for baling loose hay or compressing hay-bales), **lard-p.** (in which cooked lard is separated from the rinds or cracklings), **napkin-p.** (for pressing damp napkins flat), **peat-p.** (for making peat into blocks of artificial fuel), **sheet-metal p.** (for drawing, cutting, or stamping sheet metal into various forms, as in making tin boxes), **steel-p.** (a hydraulic press for compressing or condensing molten steel in molds and thus producing dense ingots or castings), **tobacco-p.** (for compressing leaf tobacco into plugs, pressing plugs into boxes, packing loose tobacco closely into bags, etc.), **veneer-p.** (for applying and holding veneers to the surfaces to which they are to be attached), **wire-p.** or **wiring-p.** (for wiring pieced tinware), **wool-p.** (for baling wool); (3) from a fluid expressed, or from a substance made from such fluid, or the substance from which a fluid is expressed; as, **cane-p.** (for squeezing the juice from sugar-cane), **hop-p.** (for pressing hops to secure the liquid in brewing), **jelly-p.** (a domestic hand-press for expressing the juice from fruit), **oil-p.** (for extracting oil from seeds, etc.), **sugar-p.** (for expressing molasses from sugar), **tan-p.** (for extracting the liquor from spent tan), **tincture-p.** (for expressing the active principle of plants, etc.), **wine-p.** (for expressing the juice from grapes); (4) from some feature of mechanism or construction; as, **cam-p.** (one in which a punch, platen, or shear is operated by a cam), **centripetal p.** (for exerting pressure radially inward from several points in one plane), **compound-p.** (in which material, as cotton, is compressed by successive increasing pressures), **compound-lever p., duplex-lever p., inclined p.** (a stamping- or drawing-press having its die and bed inclined, to facilitate inserting the blanks), **lever-p.** (obtaining its increase of power from a lever or a combination of levers), **pawl-p.** (an upright screw-press operated by a ratchet-wheel and levers), **pitman-p.** (driven by a connecting-rod), **power-p.** (driven by other than hand- or foot-power, as by a belt or direct-connected motor), **revolving-p.** (a baling-press having a rotating box in which the followers or platens are driven by a screw), **wedge-p.** (in which the power is applied by or through wedges).

A Button-press for Stamping together Cloth Buttons.

The parts of a button, as a blank, piece of cloth, and covering-ring, being placed on the bed (*b*), in front of the upright (*u*), the operator puts his foot on the treadle, and the slider (*s*) and die (*d*) descend and stamp the whole together.

Compounds, etc.:— **Associated Press**, a bureau, originated by several New York newspapers, for furnishing telegraphic news to the daily press of the United States. The **United P.**, also American, and the **P. Association** of London are similar in their objects.— **Bramah p.**, the hydrostatic press: named after the inventor.— **domestic p.**, a press for household use, as in pressing cheese, sausage, etc.— **press'a"gent**, *n.* A person employed in a theatrical company to attend to newspaper advertising.— **p.-bed**, *n.* **1.** The bed or base-plate of a press. **2.** [Archaic.] An enclosed or folding bed.— **p.-board**, *n.* **1.** A wooden board placed between sheets in a standing-press. **2.** An ironing-board.— **press'board"**, *n.* Same as MILLBOARD.— **p.-cutting**, *n.* A clipping from a newspaper or other periodical; specifically, such a clipping containing a book-review or personal notice.— **p.-fat**†, *n.* A vat, as of a wine-press.— **p.-felt**, *n.* An endless felt running on the second pair of press-rolls in a paper-making machine.— **p.-proof**, *n. Print.* **1.** The last proof taken before printing. **2.** A proof taken on a press with care, as distinguished from one taken on a proof-press, or with mallet and planer.— **p.-revise**, *n.* A revise of a press-proof.— **p.-roll**, *n. Paper-making.* One of a set of rolls for squeezing the water out of a newly formed web of paper.— **press'room"**, *n.* A room in which presses are worked or kept, especially that part of a printing-office where the presses are, as distinguished from the composing-room.— **p. view**, a preliminary view of an exhibition of pictures, etc., granted to members of the press.

press[2], *n.* A commission to impress men into the king's service; also, the impressment of men.

The intelligence of a hot *press* was among the rumors of the time. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 1, p. 5. [T. Y. C.]

—press'mas"ter, *n.* The commander of a press-gang.

press[3], *n.* An East-Indian squirrel-shrew (*Tupaia ferruginea*).

press'a-bl(e, pres'ɑ-bl, *a.* Capable of being pressed; liable to impressment.

press'er, pres'ɣr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which presses; especially, in mechanics, any machine or apparatus exerting pressure, as by the aid of a spring. Specifically: (1) *Mach.* A presser-bar. (2) A presser-foot. (3) A kind of ironing-machine. **2.** One who cleans and presses clothes. **3.** One who operates a press; as, a cotton-*presser*. **4.** One who presses or urges arguments, demands, or entreaties. **press'our**†.

—press'er-bar", *n.* **1.** In a knitting-machine, a bar forcing the needle's barb into the groove of the shank, to form the yarn into a loop. **2.** In a sewing-machine, the vertical bar bearing the presser-foot. **3.** A presser-foot.— **p.-flier**, *n. Textile.* **1.** A bobbin-frame flier having a spring-finger that presses against the bobbin, to regulate the tension of the yarn. **2.** A bobbin-frame furnished with presser-fliers.— **p.-foot**, *n.* A foot-piece in a sewing-machine, to hold the fabric down to the feed-plate.— **p.-frame**, *n.* Same as PRESSER-FLIER, 2.

press'gang", pres'-gang', *n.* A detachment, as of marines, detailed to press men into the naval or military service, as formerly in England; an impress-gang.

The first step . . . to maintaining a really respectable body of men in the service [navy] was taken when the Government abolished the *press-gang*. So long as that system existed it was not practically possible to do away with the flogging discipline.
MCCARTHY *Epoch of Reform* ch. 10, p. 152. [S.]

—press'gang", *vt.* [Rare.] To seize men for the public service.

press'ing, pres'ing, *pa.* **1.** Demanding immediate attention; urgent; important; as, a *pressing* need.

The moral and religious education of the young . . . is the most *pressing* concern of our times.
CHANNING *Works, The Sunday-School* p. 458. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. Urging strongly or persistently; importunate.

There have been many callers today, and *pressing* invitations.
MRS. MADISON in *Memoirs of Dolly Madison* ch. 6, p. 60. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

press'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PRESS, *v.*— **press'ing-bag"**, *n.* A porous bag, of horsehair or other material, to hold a substance to be subjected to pressure, as for the expression of its oil.— **p.-board**, *n.* **1.** In bookbinding, one of a series of boards placed between books piled in a standing-press, to equalize impression. **2.** An ironing-board.— **p.-iron**, *n.* A flat-iron.— **p.-plate**, *n.* A board or metal plate placed between bags of seeds or pulp in an oil-press.

—press'ing-ly, *adv.*— **press'ing-ness**, *n.* Urgency.

pres'sion, presh'ʊn, *n.* **1.** In the Cartesian philosophy, an effort to move: motion being held by Descartes to be due always to pressure or impulsion. **2.** Pressure.

If *pression*, and the strong attractive power of the moon, and the weaker influence of the sun, force the immense ocean twice a day from its natural quietus, . . . why has the Caspian Sea no tide?
T. AMORY *John Buncle* vol. i, p. 179. [S. P. '25.]

[F., < L. *pressiо(n-)*, < *pressus;* see PRESS[1], *n.*]

Pres"si-ros'tres, pres'i-ros'triz *or* -trēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of *Grallæ*, including the bustards and plovers. [< L. *pressus* (see PRESS[1], *n.*) + *rostrum*, beak, < *rodo*, gnaw.]— **pres"si-ros'tral**, *a.* **1.** Having a compressed beak. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pressirostres*.

pres'si-tant†, *a.* Exerting pressure; bearing down; heavy.

press'ive†, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Pressing; urgent. **2.** Oppressive.

press'ly†, *adv.* Closely; compactly. **pres'ly**†.

press'man[1], pres'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man who has charge of a press, especially a printing-press. **2.** One who presses clothes. **3.** One who is engaged in pressing, especially wine- or oil-pressing. **4.** [Rare.] A member of the press; journalist.

press'man[2], *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a press-gang. **2.** A man pressed into the public service.

press'-mark", pres'-mɑrk', *vt. & vi.* To mark (a book) with characters showing the proper place in a bookcase.

press'mark", *n.* A mark in a book to point out its particular place in a book-press or bookcase of a library, as in the library of the British Museum.

press'mon"ey, pres'-mun'ę, *n.* Money binding a man enlisted in the military service of Great Britain.

press'ness†, *n.* The state of being pressed; compression.

press'num"ber, pres'-num'bɣr, *n.* The number of a book located by a press-mark.

press'or, pres'ɣr, *a. Physiol.* Increasing the activity of an organ; as, a *pressor* nerve. [< PRESS[1], *v.*]

press'-pack", pres'-pac', *vt.* To compress, as with a hydraulic press: said of soft goods.

pres'sur-age, presh'ur-ęj, *n.* [F.] **1.** The act of pressing; pressure. **2.** The expressed juice of the grape. **3.** A fee paid for the use of a wine-press.

pres'sur-al, presh'ur-ɑl, *a.* Of the nature of pressure.

pres'sure, presh'ur, *W.* (-yʊr, *C.*), *n.* **1.** The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed; the action of one body placed in contact with another when the two are pressed against each other by some force, as gravity, or by some mechanism, as a screw or lever: commonly measured in pounds. **2.** *Mech.* (1) Such stress between two bodies in contact as would tend to cause them to approach more nearly were they slightly separated. (2) The force exerted by either of two such bodies on the other. (3) Such stress or force per unit of area of the surfaces in contact. (4) Stress of any kind: chiefly in phrases; as, axis of *pressure*. **3.** An impelling or constraining moral force; compulsory motive; effective prompting or influence; as, outside *pressure;* bringing *pressure* to bear. **4.** Exigent demand on one's time or strength; urgency; also, exhausting activity; rush; hurry; as, *pressure* of affairs; the *pressure* of city life. **5.** The oppressive influence or depressing effect of something hard to bear; weight, as of grief or trouble; grievousness; onerousness; as, *pressure* of taxation; *pressure* of calamity. **6**†. A printed character; stamp. **7**†. A wine-press. [OF., < L. *pressura*, < *pressus;* see PRESS[1], *n.*]

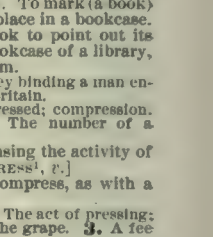
An Apparatus for Illustrating the Effect of Pressure on a Fluid.

Compression of the bulb causes the fluid in the bottle to rise equally in the three upright tubes.

Phrases, etc.: — **air-pressure** or **atmospheric p.**, see ATMOSPHERIC.— **average p.**, the mean or average of the pressure of motive fluid in a working cylinder during a piston-stroke. It may be either *total*, *back*, or *effective pressure*.— **effective p. 1.** The difference between total and back pressures in a motor. **2.** Net pressure, as after friction-losses are deducted.— **high p.** (*Steam-engin.*), formerly, the pressure in a non-condensing steam-engine; now, that of an engine using steam at a high initial pressure: used adjectively; as, a *high-pressure* engine.— **initial cylinder-p., initial p.**, the pressure of motive fluid in a working cylinder at the beginning of a single piston-stroke.— **low p.** (*Steam-engin.*), formerly, the pressure in a condensing steam-engine; now, that in one using steam at low initial pressure: mostly as an adjective; as, *low-pressure* engines.— **mean effective p.**, the difference between average total pressure and average back-pressure, being the net fluid-pressure useful in driving a motor.— **pres'sure-an"e-mom'e-ter**, *n.* An anemometer showing the wind's velocity by means of the pressure exerted.— **p.-bar**, *n. Wood-working.* A device for holding lumber down to the bed of a planing-machine.— **p.-blower**, *n.* A machine or blower having either pistons, cams, or fans for furnishing an air-blast above atmospheric pressure.— **p.-figure**, *n. Mineral.* A figure produced by intersecting lines of parting, due to gliding when certain minerals, like mica, are compressed or indented by a blunt point. They are similar in character, but not in position, to the so-called *percussion-figures* produced by a sharp point.— **p.-filter**, *n.* A filter, as in a pipe, when the liquid is subject to a pressure.— **p.-forging**, *n.* Forging done by a steady pressure, as in a hydraulic press.— **p.-frame**, *n. Phot.* A photographers' printing-frame and burnisher.— **p.-gage**, *n.* See GAGE.— **p.-height**, *n. Physics.* The height of a column of uniform fluid that has the same density as the air at a given elevation, and would exert a pressure equal to that existing at that elevation. Called also the *height of a homogeneous atmosphere*. For dry air at 0° C. at Greenwich, it is 7,988 meters.— **p.-note**, *n. Mus.* A note marked with a crescendo, indicating that its tone is to be increased by pres-

sure.—**p.-register**, *n.* An instrument, as a recording steam-gage, that continuously registers the pressure in a vessel or tube with which it is connected.—**p.-rolls**, *n. pl. Lumber.* Rollers that hold between them, or between one of them and a support, the material to be worked.—**p.-screw**, *n.* **1.** A screw regulating pressure. **2.** *Gunnery.* A set-screw for holding parts together by pressure only.—**p.-spot**, *n. Physiol.* One of the points on the body found to be sensitive or responsive to pressure, as over a particular point in the course of a neuralgic nerve or over a point in a nerve where pressure influences muscular action.—**p.-tone**, *n. Mus.* A sudden crescendo.—**relative p.**, pressure above or below some arbitrary standard (generally that of the atmosphere), as distinguished from *absolute pressure.*—**terminal p.**, the pressure that the motive fluid has (or would have if not previously partly exhausted) at the end of a piston-stroke

press'work", pres'wûrk', *n.* **1.** *Print.* The operating, adjustment, or management of a printing-press; also, the work done by the press. **2.** *Joinery.* Cabinet-work made up of cross-veneers glued together and pressed while hot.

prest, *pp.* Pressed. PHIL. SOC.: also archaic.

prest†, *vt.* To advance as a loan; lend.

prest†, *a.* **1.** Ready; prepared **2.** Tidy; neat **3.** Near by, at hand. **4.** Bold; daring

—**prest**†, **prest'ly**†, *adv.* Speedily; promptly.

prest†, prest, *n.* **1.** Eng. A duty in money formerly paid by a sheriff on his account in the exchequer or on funds remaining on hand **2**†. An advance or loan. **3**†. Ready money. [OF., < *prester*, lend, < L. *præsto*, execute, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

prest†, *n.* A priest. **prestʼ.**

pres-tab'i-lism, pres-tab'i-lizm, *n. Philos.* In the Kantian cosmology, the teleological principle that the supreme Being embodied in the original creatures the plan whereby the organic being reproduces its like and the species preserves itself. F. *Sup. Dict.* [< L. *præstabilis*, preeminent, < *præstō*: see PRESTANT.]

prest'a-ble, prest'a-bl, *a.* [Scot.] That may be paid or made good.

pres'tant, pres'tant, *n.* In organ-building, the open diapason. [< L. *præstant-s*, ppr. of *præsto*, stand before, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

pres-ta'tion, pres-tā'shun, *n.* A payment of money, as in toll, or the rendering of a service or duty; performance; also, purveyance.

It is obvious that the *prestation* promised [in a contract] must be understood by both parties. T. REID *Powers of Human Mind* vol. iii, essay v, ch. 6, p. 565. [B. & BR. '92.]

[F., < L. *præstation-s*, < *præsto*, be surety for, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

—**pres-ta'tion-mon"ey**, *n.* Formerly, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons to their bishop.

pres'ter†, pres ter, *n.* A priest; presbyter: obsolete except in the phrase below. [< OF. *prestre*, priest, < LL. *presbyter*: see PRESBYTER†.]—**Prester John**, a legendary Christian priest and king who was believed in the early middle ages to reign over a country in the far East, afterward identified with Abyssinia

pres'ter†, *n.* **1.** A meteor. **2.** A swollen cervical vein.

pre-ster'num, pri- or prē-ster'num, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* **præ-ster'num.** The manubrium, or first piece of the sternum. **2.** *Entom.* The prosternum

—**pre-ster'nal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the presternum. **2.** *Entom.* Prosternal.

pres-tez'za, pres-tet'so, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Quickness of execution, rapidity of movement

pres"ti-dig"i-ta'tion, pres"ti-dij"i-tā'shun, *n.* The practise of sleight of hand, especially of that which requires dexterity in the use of the fingers; legerdemain; jugglery: an adaptation of *prestigiation* to a new etymology. [F., < L. *præsto* (see PRESTO) + *digitus*, finger]

—**pres"ti-dig'i-tal**, *a.* [Rare.] Fit for or employed in prestidigitation.—**pres"ti-dig'i-ta"tor**, *n.* An expert in legerdemain; one who makes a business of jugging. **pres"ti-dig"i-ta"teur"**.

pres'tige, pres'tij *or* pres-tēzh' (-tēzh'), *n.* **1.** Authority or importance based on past achievements or gained from the appearance of power or ability; the moral influence of reputation or of former character or success; ascendency based on recognition of power; as, British *prestige* in Asia, social *prestige*; an author's *prestige*.

Many idle wars have been undertaken at one time or another for the sake of national *prestige*. FROUDE *Short Studies, England's War in second series*, p. 361. [S. '72.]

2†. *pl.* Illusive tricks, imposture; glamour. **3**†. A trick of magic; conjuring feat. [F., < L. *præstigium*, delusion, < *præstringuo*, obscure, < *præ*, before, + *stringuo*, quench.]

Synonyms: see INFLUENCE.

pres-tig'i-ate, pres-tij'i-ēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To delude by jugglery or imposture. [< L. *præstigiatus*, pp. of *præstigio*, < *præ*, before, + *stringuo*, extinguish.]—**pres-tig"i-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Legerdemain; prestidigitation.—**pres-tig'i-a"tor**, *n.* A prestidigitator; cheat.—**pres-tig'i-a-to-ry**†, *a.* Juggling, delusive.—**pres-tig'i-ous**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to sleight of hand; hence, deceptive.

pres'ti-mo-ny, pres'ti-mō-ni, *n. R. C. Ch.* In canon law, an endowment for the support of a priest, not administered by the ecclesiastical authorities, but bestowed by the founder or his representatives. [< LL. *præstimonium*, < L. *præsto*, see PRESTO, *n.*]

pres-ti'si-mo, pres-tē'si-mō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In very quick time; a direction

prest'mon"ey, *n.* Same as PRESS-MONEY.

pres'to, pres'tō, *adv.* **1.** *Mus.* In quick time; a direction. **2.** At once; quickly, speedily. [It., < LL. *præstus*, < L. *præsto*, adv., at hand, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.]

—**presto! change!** pass quickly: a formula spoken by jugglers when performing feats

pres'to, *n. Mus.* A quick movement or phrase.—**pres'to**, *v. imper. & intery.* Go! begone!

In a word they 'Congress' . . . think it as fast to say, *Presto* be gone, and every thing is done. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Mem.* 2, ???? in vol. iv, p. 343. [H. & A. CO. '34.]

pres-sul'tor, *n.* A leader or conductor of a dance.

pre-su'ma-bl, *a.* Presumable. PHIL. SOC.

pre-su'ma-ble, pre-zū'ma-bl, *a.* Fit to be assumed as true in advance of conclusive evidence; credibly deduced; fair to suppose; reasonable.

Synonyms: see APPARENT, PROBABLE.

—**pre-su'ma-bly**, *adv.* By reasonable supposition or inference.

pre-sume', pre-zūm', *v.* [PRE-SU'MED'; PRE-SU'MING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To venture on without previous permission; assume the liberty of; dare: usually with an infinitive; as, do you *presume* to address me? **2.** To assume to be entitled to belief without direct knowledge or certain evidence; accept as a natural deduction from circumstances; take as likely or probable; a qualified form of assent as to something that has not been made the subject of consideration; as, I *presume* you are right; "Is he here?" "I *presume* so." **3.** To take as a premise, or as a basis of action, in the absence of positive proof and as subject to further evidence; as, the law *presumes* a man's innocence until guilt is proved.

II. *i.* **1.** To proceed presumptuously or with overconfidence; behave arrogantly or without proper respect: often with *on* or *upon*, and formerly with *of*; as, *presuming upon* our patience; he *presumes on* his position.

Be penitent for your sins and yet despair not. Be strong in faith, yet *presume* not.

LADY JANE GREY in E. Lodge's *Portraits* vol. i, p. 210. [WM. S.]

2. [Rare.] To infer or assume a thing as true on presumptive grounds; form a preliminary conclusion in anticipation of further evidence. **3**†. To sin presumptuously. [< OF. *presumer*, < L. *præsumo*, < *præ*, before, + *sumo*, take.]

Synonyms: see ASSUME.

—**pre-su'med-ly**, *adv.* As by a presumption; presumably.—**pre-su'mer**, *n.* One who presumes; a presumptuous person.—**pre-su'ming-ly**, *adv.*

pre-sumpt'†, *vt.* To assume hastily.

pre-sump'tion, pre-zump'shun, *C. W.* (pre-zum'shun, *E. I. S. W.*), *n.* **1.** Blind, headstrong, or overweening confidence or self-assertion; venturesomeness in undertaking something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; confidence in the uncertain.

In human hearts what bolder thought can rise,
Than man's *presumption* on to-morrow's dawn!
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 375.

2. An act proceeding from the indulgence of such a spirit; a passing beyond the ordinary bounds of good breeding, respect, or courtesy; offensively forward or arrogant conduct or expression; effrontery; as, such *presumption* deserves rebuke. **3.** The act of forming a judgment on probable grounds and subject to confirmation or invalidation by further evidence; also, the judgment so formed. **4.** A ground for such judgment; an argument carrying weight, but leaving the question in doubt; as, the strong *presumption* is that what you say is true. **5.** That which may be logically assumed to be true until disproved; a position warranted by past experience or by the facts as far as known, but capable of being doubted or refuted; as, the *presumption* is in favor of existing institutions.

In the pulpit, as everywhere else, the *presumption* is always against the efficiency of any thing which costs the producer little. AUSTIN PHELPS *Theory of Preaching* lect. ii, p. 15. [S. '93.]

6. *Law.* The inference of a fact on proof of circumstances that usually or necessarily attend such fact.

A *presumption* of fact is a logical argument from a fact to a fact, or . . . it is an argument which infers a fact otherwise doubtful, from a fact which is proved. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. ii, § 1235, p. 440. [K. & BRO. '77.]

[< OF. *presumption*, < L. *præsumption-s*, < *præsumptus*: see PRESUMPTIVE.] **pre-sump'cloun**†.

Synonyms: compare ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; INFERENCE. PREJUDICE; PROBABILITY.

—**presumption of fact**, an inference or argument drawn as to the existence of a fact not certainly known from the existence of a fact or facts known or proved.—**p. of law**, an inference or position established by law as universally applicable to a particular subject; as, the *presumptions* of sanity, innocence, incapacity. Presumptions of law are sometimes conclusive; more frequently they are rebuttable.

Presumptions of Law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 14, p. 75. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

pre-sump'tiv, -ly. Presumptive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

pre-sump'tive, pre-zump'tiv, *a.* **1.** Giving rise to or founded on a presumption; affording reasonable grounds for belief; as, *presumptive* evidence; *presumptive* belief. **2**†. Overbold; presumptuous. [< F. *presomptif*, < L. *præsumptus*, pp. of *præsumo*; see PRESUME.] **pre-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* By presumption; presumably.

pre-sump'tu-ous, pre-sump'chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* **1.** Unduly confident or bold; assuming too much; audacious; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* wooer.

One is '*presumptuous*' who takes things to himself before he has acquired any title to them. . . . as the young man who already usurps the place of the old, the learner who speaks with the authority of the teacher. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 270. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2. Exhibiting presumption; rashly adventurous; foolhardy; as, a *presumptuous* risk. **3.** [Archaic.] Violating duty; willful; wicked. [< OF. *presumptueus*, < LL. *præsumptuosus*, < L. *præsumption-s*: see PRESUMPTION.]

Synonyms: see AUDACIOUS.

—**pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.

pre"sup-pose', pri"sup-pōz', *vt.* **1.** To imply or involve as a necessary condition; require as antecedently true; cause to be taken for granted.

All the sentiments characteristic of religion *presuppose* a Personal Object. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Restoration of Belief* p. 369. [L. G. & CO. '79.]

2. To suppose, conceive of, or infer as previously existing; take for granted: as, in affirming motion we *presuppose* space. [< OF. *presupposer*, < *pre-* (< L. *præ*), before, + *supposer*: see SUPPOSE.]

pre-sup"po-si'tion, pri-sup'o-sizh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of presupposing. **2.** That which is presupposed or taken for granted. **pre"sup-po'sal**; [Rare].

—**pre-sup"po-si'tion-less**, *a.* Requiring no presuppositions; absolute.

pre-tence', **pre-tence'ful**, etc. Same as PRETENSE, etc.

pre-tend', pri-tend', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put forth as an excuse or pretext, or put on as a disguise; assume a false appearance of, as with intent to deceive; appear to do without actually doing; make insincere display of; simulate; as, *pretending* great affection

Millard, who had never liked tobacco, was *pretending* to smoke a cigarette because smoking seemed to him the right thing to do. E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 6, p. 69. [A. '91.]

2. To feign in play or as for the purposes of a joke or anecdote; as, let us *pretend* that this is a ship. **3.** To put forward or assert a claim to; claim; as, to *pretend* rank. **4.** To state falsely as a matter of fact; allege untruly; as, he *pretends* that there is gold on his property. **5.** [Archaic.] To aim at; aspire to. **6**†. To exhibit; convey. **7**†. To intend; plan. **8**†. To presage.

II. *i.* **1.** To act or speak as if facts were other than they are, either with intent to deceive or in play; make believe; as, she was *pretending* when she showed such emotion. **2.** To assume a character or to put forward a claim or title, truly or falsely: with *to*; as, Don Carlos *pretends to* the Spanish throne; he *pretends to* genius.

I do not *pretend to* more generosity or delicacy of sentiment than others. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Prussian Vase* in vol. ii, p. 128. [H. '35.]

3†. To aim; make an attempt. [< OF. *pretendre*, < L. *prætendo*, < *præ*, before, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Synonyms: affect, assume, counterfeit, feign, make a show, make believe, profess, sham, simulate. See ASSUME; DISSEMBLE; MASK.

—**pretended title**, a right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against one in possession.

—**pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.* By pretense.—**pre-tend'ence**†, *n.* Pretension.—**pre-tend'ent**†, *n.* A pretender. **pre-tend'ant**†.—**pre-tend'ing-ly**, *adv.* Presumptuously.

pre-tend'er, pre-tend'er, *n.* **1.** One who advances a claim or title; a claimant or active aspirant; specifically, a claimant of a throne who is an heir of a deposed dynasty, as the Comte de Paris, head of the French Bourbons; In English history [P.], the son and the grandson of James II., the former being known in literature as the *Pretender* simply, and the latter as *Charles the Pretender*, or the *Young Pretender*.

2. One who makes a false or exaggerated profession or display; hypocrite; dissembler.

To have a box at the opera is considered as essential by *pretenders* to the haut ton as to have a house on Fifth avenue. J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 18, p. 177. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

Synonyms: see HYPOCRITE; QUACK.

—**pre-tend'er-ship**, *n.*

pre-tense', pri-tens', *n.* **1.** That which is pretended or alleged as a motive, excuse, or pretext; especially, that which is advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing or misrepresenting the reality; a ruse or wile masking an ulterior design.

The word without a qualifying epithet is used almost always in a bad sense at the present day; it is qualified in traditional phrases like *false pretenses*.

Bunyan . . . detested nothing so much as sham religion, which was put on as a *pretence*. FROUDE *Bunyan* ch. 7, p. 102. [H. '80.]

2. The act or state of pretending. (1) The state of being a pretender or claimant; pretension. (2) Specifically, a false assumption of a character or condition; keeping up appearances; hence, affectation; pretentiousness.

It is not poverty so much as *pretence*, that harasses a ruined man – the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse. IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Wife* p. 40. [G. P. P. '61.]

(3) Any act of simulation, as for misrepresentation or in play. **3.** A right or title asserted. **4.** An intention; plan. [< LL. *prætensa*, < L. *prætendo*; see PRETEND.]

Synonyms: affectation, air, assumption, cloak, color, disguise, dissimulation, excuse, mask, pretext, seeming, semblance, show, simulation. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. See AFFECTATION; DISGUISE.—**Antonyms**: actuality, candor, fact, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, reality, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

Phrases:—**false pretense** (*Crim. Law.*), a false representation as to a past or existing fact, made with a fraudulent design to cause another to part with something of value. See FALSE.—**shield** or **escutcheon of p.** (*Her.*), see ESCUTCHEON; INESCUTCHEON.

Derivatives:—**pre-tensed'**, *a.* **1.** Pretended; spurious. **2.** Intended. **pre-tens'ed-ly**, *adv.* [Archaic.]—**pre-tense'ful**, *a.* Abounding in pretenses. **pre-tence'ful**†.—**pre-tense'less**, *a.* Not making or having pretenses. **pre-tence'less**†.

pre-ten'sion, pre-ten'shun, *n.* **1.** A claim assumed or advanced, whether false or well founded, as to a possession, right, dignity, or title: usually in a bad sense; also, the act of putting forth a claim; as, his *pretensions* are baseless; the *pretensions* of France to Madagascar.

The independent English nobility . . . conspired to make an insurrection, and to support the prince's *pretensions*. HUME *England* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 341. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. Hence, the assumption or display of a particular character, whether insincere or mistaken; affectation or assertion of a quality as possessed or a position as due; as, religious *pretension*. **3.** A bold or presumptuous assertion. **4**†. A pretense; deception. [< OF. *pretention*, < LL. *prætention-s*, < L. *prætendo*; see PRETEND.]

pre-ten'tion†.

—**arms of pretension** (*Her.*), arms of an independent state quartered by sovereigns in virtue of a historical claim, as by inheritance or conquest, to the sovereignty of such state: for example, the arms of France quartered by the kings of England down to 1801.

pre-ten'ta-tive, pre-ten'ta-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Testing tentatively; of the nature of a prior trial.

pre-ten'tious, pre-ten'shus, *a.* [Recent.] Characterized by pretension, or by specious or egotistical claims to excellence; making an ambitious outward show; marked by pretense, conceit, or display.

There is something better in any kind of enthusiasm than in *pretentious* criticism. STORY *Conversations in a Studio* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 16. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

Synonyms: see OSTENTATIOUS.

—**pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'tert, *a.* & *n.* Past; the past. **præ'tert.**

preter-, † *prefix.* Beyond; past: more than; as, *preter-natural*. [< L. *præter-*, < *præter*, beyond, < *præ*, before.]—**pre"ter-ca-nine'**, *a.* [Rare.] Surpassing the capacity of a dog. **præ"ter-ca-nine'**†.—**pre"ter-hu'man**, *a.* More than human; more than ordinarily belongs to man: sometimes distinguished from *superhuman*, as, achievements on a *preterhuman* scale. **præ"ter-hu'man**†.—**pre"ter-no-to'ri-ous**†, *a.* Excessively notorious.—**pre"ter-nup'tial**, *a.* Exceeding nuptial rights; hence, adulterous: a euphemism.—**pre"ter-per'fect**, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] *Gram.* Preterit; the past perfect or past tense.—**pre"ter-plu'per"fect**, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] *Gram.* Past pluperfect: the tense now commonly called *pluperfect*.—**pre"ter-plu-ral'i-ty**†, *n.* Great number; numerousness.—**pre"ter-vec'tion**†, *n.* The act of conveying by or beyond.

pre-te'ri-ent, pre-tē'ri-ent, *a.* [Rare.] Previous; preceding; bygone. [< L. *præterient(-e)-s*, ppr. of *prætereo*, go by, < *præter* (see PRETER-) + *eo*, go.] **præ-te'ri-ent**†.

pre"ter-im-per'fect, pri"ter-im-pēr'fect, *n.* [Rare.] *Gram.* The imperfect as expressing a past action that is still incomplete or going on. **præ"ter-im-per'fect**†.

pret'er-ist, pret'ẽr-ist, *n.* **1.** A person interested mainly in the past. **2.** *Theol.* One who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled.

All these *preterist* interpretations have against them one fatal objection. ALFORD *Greek Test. Prolegomena, 2 Thes.* ch. 6, § 5.

[< PRETER-.] **præ'ter-ist‡.** — **pret'er-ist**, *a.*

pret'er-it, ⎫ pret'ẽr-it (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Signifying
pret'er-ite, ⎭ past time; past; especially, indicating completed and not continued past action, as in the form "he *fell*." **2.** Belonging to the past; gone by.

Let us not neglect the monuments of *preterite* history because what shall be history is so diligently making under our eyes. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, v. prelim. speech.

[< OF. *preterit*, < L. *præteritus*, pp. of *prætereo;* see PRETERIENT.]

pret'er-it, ⎫ *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The tense that expresses
pret'er-ite, ⎭ absolute past time; also, a verb form in that tense: opposed to *imperfect*, *present*, *future*, and *perfect* or *present perfect*. Compare AORIST.

His grammar, indeed, is often vicious; *preterites* and participles he constantly confounds. DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 162. [T. & F. '59.]

2†. The past. **præ'ter-it‡**; **præ'ter-ite‡**.

pret"er-i'tial, pret'ẽr-ish'al, *a. Biol.* Having ceased from activity; as, *preteritial* force.

pret"er-i'tion, pret'ẽr-ish'un, *C. S. Wr.* (pri'tẽr-, *I. W.*), *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or omitting. Specifically: (1) *Rhet.* The pretended passing over of a subject that is really disclosed, as in the sentence "I will not mention his pride, his recklessness." **pre"ter-mis'sion‡**. (2) *Theol.* In predestination, the passing by of the non-elect: opposed to *election*. **2.** *Law.* The omission or passing by of a natural heir by a testator in his will. [< LL. *præteritio(n-)*, < L. *præteritus;* see PRETERIT.]

pre-ter'i-tiv(e, prẽ-ter'i-tiv, *a. Gram:* **1.** Used solely or chiefly to indicate past actions or states: said of tenses of verbs. **2.** Employed only in a past tense or past tenses: said of certain verbs.

pret'er-it-ness, pret'ẽr-it-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being past. **pret'er-ite-ness‡**.

pret"er-it-pres'ent, pret'ẽr-it-prez'ẽnt, *a. Gram.* Signifying present time, but having a preterit form, as the old verbs *shall*, *ought*, *may*, and *can*. **pre-ter"i-to-pre-sen'tial‡**.

pret'er-it pres'ent. *Gram.* A verb having a preterit form but a present sense, as the Latin *novi* and *memini* and some Germanic verbs.

pre"ter-lapsed', pri'tẽr-lapst', *a.* [Rare.] Past and gone

pre"ter-le'gal, pri'tẽr-lē'gal, *a.* [Rare.] Going beyond positive law; not legally authorized; as, a *preterlegal* custom.

pre"ter-mis'sion, pri'tẽr-mish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or disregarding; omission, or an omission.

There needed a signal manifestation of the righteousness of God, on account of the long *prætermission*, or passing over of sins. TRENCH *Synonyms of New Test.* § 33, p. 111. [MACM. '71.]

2. *Rhet.* Same as PRETERITION. [< L. *prætermissio(n-)*, < *prætermissus*, pp. of *prætermitto;* see PRETERMIT.] **præ"ter-mis'sion‡**.

pre"ter-mit', pri'tẽr-mit', *vt.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] **1.** To neglect the doing of; fail to do or perform; omit; as, to *pretermit* duty. **2.** To give no heed to; pass by; leave unmentioned; as, to *pretermit* an important event.

Even in Anselm's own diocese, ecclesiastics were found who obstinately refused either to part with their wives or to *pretermit* their functions. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 17, p. 289. [L. '67.]

3. [Rare.] To frustrate. **4**†. To let pass unimproved. [< OF. *pretermetre*, < L. *prætermitto*, < *præter* (see PRETER-) + *mitto*, send.] **præ"ter-mit'‡**.

— **pre"ter-mit'ter**, *n.*

pre"ter-nat'u-ral, pri'tẽr-nach'u-ral *or* -nat'yu-ral, *a.* Going beyond or further than the natural course of things; different from and exceeding the common order of nature; extraordinary; inexplicable; uncommon; strange; as, *preternatural* strength; a *preternatural* silence: distinguished from *supernatural*, *supranatural*, and *unnatural*, which apply to things above nature and contrary to nature, but often used improperly as equivalent to *supernatural*.

With an imagination of intense vividness and *preternatural* activity, Choate was as practical as the most sordid capitalist that ever became an 'incarnation of fat dividends.' MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 12, p. 368. [S. C. G. '79.]

— **pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ism**, *n.* **1.** The state of being preternatural; that which is preternatural. **2.** Belief in what is preternatural.

A faith, were such possible, destitute of an element of *preternaturalism*, or of mysticism, pure or mixed, could not gain general acceptance. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, Sleep and Dreams* p. 204. [R. BROS. '72.]

— **pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being preternatural. **pre"ter-nat"u-ral'i-ty‡**.

pre"ter-nup'tial, pre"ter-plu'per"fect, etc. See PRETER-.

pre-tex't†, *vt.* **1.** To fabricate; devise. **2.** To allege falsely; pretend. **3.** To conceal; cloak.

pre-text'†, *vt.* To employ as a pretext or cover.

pre'text, pri'text *or* prẽ-text' (XIII), *n.* A ground for an action feigned for the purpose of hiding the true ground; a fictitious reason or motive; specious excuse or explanation: properly distinguished from *pretense*, as necessarily implying the cloaking of a design or motive; as, his pretense of gratitude afforded a *pretext* for his insidious addresses. [< F. *prétexte*, < L. *prætextum*, < *præ*, before, + *texius*, pp. of *texo*, weave.] **pre-tex'ture†**.

Synonyms: see PRETENSE.

pre'ti-um, pri'shi-um *or* prē'ti-um, *n.* [L.] The price or money paid for a thing: especially in law.

— **pretium affectionis**, a price set upon a thing by the owner beyond its proper value on account of his affection for it: opposed to *market value*. — **p. periculi**, the price paid for a risk; premium for insurance.

pre-ton'ic, prĭ-ton'ic, *a.* Preceding a tone or an accent; as, a *pretonic* note.

pre'tor, ⎫ pri'tẽr *or* prē'tor, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1)
præ'tor, ⎭ Originally, a consul as a leader of the army. (2) A city magistrate, annually elected, who from 366 B. C. watched over the administration of justice and was distinguished by the toga prætexta, the sella curulis, and the presence of lictors.

The **pretor urbanus** decided cases between citizens; a second pretor (**pretor peregrinus**), appointed in 242 B. C., decided cases between citizens and foreigners, and between foreigners. Ultimately, under Cæsar, they numbered 16, and were sent on the expiration of their term as proconsuls to the senatorial provinces.

2. [Rare.] A local magistrate; mayor. [< L. *prætor*, < *præeo*, go before, < *præ*, before, + *eo*, go.] — **pre'tor-ship**, *n.* The office of a pretor. **præ'tor-ship‡**.

pre-to'ri-an, prẽ-tō'ri-ŭn, *a. Rom. Hist.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a pretor; as, *pretorian* jurisdiction. **2.** [P-.] Denoting the imperial body-guard; of or pertaining to the household troops of the Cæsars, as, a *Pretorian* soldier. **3.** Of or pertaining to a pretorium. [< LL. *prætorianus*, < L. *prætor;* see PRETOR.] **præ-to'ri-al‡**; **præ-to'ri-an‡**; **pre-to'ri-al‡**.

— **pretorian gate,** that one of the four gates in a Roman camp in front of the pretor's or general's tent and nearest the enemy. — **P. guard**, the body-guard (or a member thereof) of the Roman emperors, organized by Augustus to take the place of the old *cohors prætoria*, or body-guard of the general, and broken up by Constantine the Great. It acquired great importance and power, and set up and deposed emperors.

Pretorian Guards.

Gustave Doré has attempted on a large canvas, to seize the moment of Christ's leaving the *Pretorium*. H. M. FIELD *Among the Holy Hills* ch. 5, p. 58. [S. '84.]

pre-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an‡, *n.* A soldier of the life-guard of the Roman Cæsars.

pre-to'ri-an-ism, prẽ-tō'ri-ŭn-izm, *n.* Control of a government by soldiery; the supremacy of the military.

pre-to'ri-um, ⎫ prẽ-tō'ri-
præ-to'ri-um, ⎭ um *or* prē-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The official residence of a Roman governor in the provinces.

2. Originally, the tent of the Roman pretor or general, the headquarters of an encampment: in the case of permanent camps, often a massive and important building. **3.** *Arch.* (1) A building where causes were judged by a pretor. (2) A patrician's country-seat. [< L. *prætorium*, < *prætor;* see PRETOR.]

pre'tor-y†, *n.* **1.** A pretor's residence. See PRETORIUM, 2. **2.** The Pretorian guard.

pret'ti-fy, prĕt'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Colloq.] To make pretty; sacrifice the strength of for petty adornment in detail; overembellish. [< PRETTY + -FY.]

I rather wonder that people of real taste should help nature out, and beautify her, or perhaps rather *prettify* her so much as they do. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, The Lakes* vol. i, p. 205. [O. & CO.]

pret'ti-ly, prĕt'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; daintily; as, *prettily* dressed. **2.** With propriety; decorously; as, behaving *prettily*.

pret'ti-ness, prĕt'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being pretty; petty beauty as distinguished from that which more fully satisfies the esthetic sense. See BEAUTY.

Hers was the perfection of blond *prettiness*, with a mouth like Cupid's bow, a tiny tip-tilted nose, eyes gold-brown to match her hair, a color like crushed roses on her cheeks. CONSTANCE C. HARRISON *Flower De Hundred* ch. 2, p. 31. [CAS. CO.]

2. A pretty feature or characteristic; any small object pleasing to look upon. **3.** Niceness in little things; finical elegance. **4**†. Agreeableness.

pret'ty, prĕt'i (prit'i, *C. W. Wr.*), *a.* [PRET'TI-ER; PRET'TI-EST.] **1.** Characterized by beauty of a delicate, diminutive, or inferior kind; having the charm of winsome detail; delighting the fancy rather than the imagination; pleasing in the slighter elegancies of form, feature, arrangement, or design; neatly turned or constructed; as, a *pretty* poem.

Her *pretty* hands in the *pretty* pockets of her *pretty* apron. DISRAELI *Endymion* vol. i, ch. 28, p. 160. [T. '80.]

2. Of reasonably satisfactory proportions or commendable quality; tolerable; decent; sufficient; as, he has saved a *pretty* penny; a *pretty* jest: used also ironically as a term of depreciation or contempt; as, a *pretty* fellow you are; things are in a *pretty* mess.

Yes, my dear sir, you have done a *pretty* piece of work. H. JAMES, JR. *Daisy Miller* act ii, sc. 11.

3. Sweet; precious: an endearing diminutive; as, my *pretty* one. **4.** Characterized by effeminacy; affected; foppish. **5.** [Scot.] Possessed of strength or valor; bold; vigorous; athletic. **6**†. Able; cunning. [< AS. *prættig*, clever, crafty, prob. < LL. *practicus;* see PRACTIC.] **prat'ty‡**; **pret'ie‡**; **prit'ty†**.

Synonyms: see BEAUTIFUL; DAINTY.

— **pret'ty-face"**, *n.* A little bulbous plant (*Calliprora lutea* or *Brodiæa ixioides*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), from California, with umbels of yellow star-shaped flowers resembling those of the star-of-Bethlehem. — **p.-pretty**, *n.* [Colloq.] A valued trifle; gimcrack.

— **pret'ty-ish**, *a.* Somewhat pretty. — **pret'ty-ism**, *n.* Affectation of graces of manner.

pret'ty, *adv.* In a moderate measure; to a fair extent; tolerably; almost: expressing a less degree than *quite* or *very;* as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; *pretty* sure.

A *pretty* large share of the plutocrats have gained their wealth by gambling operations in the stock and produce exchanges. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 4, p. 139. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

— **pretty much** [Colloq.], almost entirely; nearly. — **pret'ty-spo"ken**, *a.* Speaking prettily or neatly.

pret'zel, pret'sel, *n.* [G.] A biscuit made from wheaten flour by twisting a rolled piece of dough into a knot-like form, dipping it in boiling lye made from straw-ashes, sprinkling it with salt, and baking it crisp: used by Germans and others as a relish with beer. **bret'zel‡**.

pre-vail', prẽ-vāl', *v.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To gain the mastery or upper hand; be victorious; prove superior; triumph: often with *over* or *against;* as, we have *prevailed over* our enemies; none can *prevail against* us.

The Wrong shall fail, The Right *prevail*,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!
LONGFELLOW *Christmas Bells* st. 7.

2. To be successful in operation so as to overcome difficulties or objections; especially, to have effectual influence: with *on*, *upon*, or *with;* as, he can not be *prevailed upon;* he *prevailed on* me to go. **3.** To spread or extend widely, or have general vogue, currency, or acceptance; also, to be predominant or very frequent; be in force; as, Mohammedanism *prevails* throughout northern Africa.

In China, whence it is not improbable the custom originally passed into Media, Persia, and Arabia, the ceremony of planting flowers on graves still *prevails*. CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Flowers* p. 128. [H. '43.]

II†. *t.* To avail; used also reflexively. [< OF. *prevaler*, < L. *prævaleo*, < *præ*, before, + *valeo*, be strong.] **pre-vaile'**†.

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

— **pre-vail'a-ble**†, *a.* Having power to prevail. — **pre-vail'ment**†, *n.* Prevailing power; efficacy.

pre-vaild', *pp.* Prevailed. PHIL. SOC.

pre-vail'ing, prẽ-vāl'ing, *pa.* **1.** Most widely extended; commonly accepted; current; prevalent; as, the *prevailing* opinion. **2.** Having effective power or influence; inducing or controlling; efficacious; as, the *prevailing* motive.

Synonyms: see PREDOMINANT.

— **prevailing wind** (*Meteor.*), the average direction of all the winds that blow in any place.

— **pre-vail'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prev'a-lence, prev'ạ-lẽns, *n.* The act, state, or quality of being prevalent or of prevailing. Specifically: (1) Wide extent or common occurrence; general use or acceptance; frequency; as, the *prevalence* of pulmonary diseases; the *prevalence* of slang. (2) The act of gaining superiority, or the condition of being superior; overpowering efficacy or predominance; governing influence; as, the *prevalence* of the truth over falsehood; a *prevalence* of the sensibility over the will. **prev'a-len-cy‡**.

prev'a-lent, prev'ạ-lẽnt, *a.* **1.** Having or obtaining the mastery; possessing superior strength or influence; predominant; prevailing; as, *prevalent* in prayer.

On the foughten field Michaël and his angels, *prevalent*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 411.

2. Of wide extent or frequent occurrence; extensively existing; customary; common; general; as, a *prevalent* notion. **3.** Efficacious; effective. [< L. *prævalent(t-)s*, ppr. of *prævaleo;* see PREVAIL.]

Synonyms: see POPULAR; PREDOMINANT.

— **prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.* **1.** To a general extent; usually. **2.** With superiority; powerfully; efficaciously.

pre-var'i-cate, prẽ-var'i-kāt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To use ambiguous or evasive language for the purpose of deceiving or diverting attention; misrepresent by shape or turn of statement; give a wrong color to facts in speaking or answering; quibble; shuffle. Compare LIE. **2.** *Law.* To undertake a business in order to make it a failure, or the cause of a client to betray it. **3**†. To deviate from the right way; wander; stray.

II†. *t.* **1.** To evade by a quibble. **2.** To pervert; transgress. [< L. *prævaricatus*, pp. of *prævaricor*, < *præ*, before, + *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent.]

pre-var"i-ca'tion, prẽ-var'i-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prevaricating; especially, a quibble or misleading statement intended to deceive, or a seeming denial or affirmation that is not express falsehood. **2.** Any trick to evade what is fair or right; a deviation from the frank and straightforward way.

A discussion, . . .
Maintain'd with all the due *prevarication*
With which great states such things are apt to push on.
BYRON *Don Juan* can. 10, st. 45.

3. *Law.* (1) Evasion and equivocation in the bearing of a witness. (2) The undertaking of a business or cause in order to ruin or betray the interests that one has engaged to further. **4**†. A corrupt practise in the discharge of a public trust. **5**†. Violation; perversion.

Synonyms: see CHICANERY; DECEPTION.

pre-var'i-ca"tor, prẽ-var'i-kā'tẽr, *n.* **1.** One who prevaricates; an equivocator; quibbler. Compare LIAR. **2.** [Eng.] One who formerly, at the commencements in Cambridge University, delivered an oration containing satirical allusions to members of the university. **3**†. One who departs from an upright course; a violator or abuser of a trust.

preve†. **I.** *vt.* To prove. **II.** *n.* Proof.

prev'e-nance, prev'ẽ-nans, *n.* [Rare.] The act or state of going before, especially of preceding in natural sequence.

prev'e-nan-cy†, *n.* Complaisance; ready courtesy.

pre-vene', prẽ-vin', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To come before; precede or forestall. **2**†. To prevent; hinder. [< L. *prævenio*, < *præ*, before, + *venio*, come.]

— **pre-ve'nience**, *n.* The act or state of going before; anticipation. — **pre-ve'nient**, *a.* Preceding or preventing.

pre-vent', prẽ-vent', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures; keep from occurring or being brought about as an event or result; ward off; preclude; thwart; hinder; as, to *prevent* the escape of a prisoner. **2.** To stop in advance, as a person or thing, from some act or operation; intercept or bar the action of; check; restrain: with *from;* as, to *prevent* a prisoner *from* escaping.

When the Siberian Pacific Railway is finished, however, what is there to *prevent* Russia *from* annexing nearly the whole of China! *Westminster Review* Aug., '91, p. 120.

3. [Archaic.] To be or act in advance of. Specifically: (1) To anticipate with care or attention; as, he *prevents* my every wish. (2) To bring timely help to; succor.

Preventing angels met it [prayer] half the way,
And sent us back to praise, who came to pray.
DRYDEN *Britannia Redivivu* l. 3.

(3) To be earlier than; precede; as, to *prevent* the dawn with songs. (4) To take previous measures against. **4**†. To exist previously to; be earlier than. **5**†. To escape or avoid by being beforehand.

II. *i.* **1.** To take precautionary measures; interpose a bar. **2.** [Archaic.] To arrive early or exist prematurely. [< L. *præventus*, pp. of *prævenio;* see PREVENE.]

Synonyms: anticipate, forestall. The original sense of *prevent*, to come before, act in advance of, which is now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him" (*i. e.*, accosted him first), *Matt.* xvii, 25; "Thou *prevented* him with the blessings of goodness" (*i. e.*, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense: to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice or hindrance of another or others, as in the phrase "to *forestall* the market." But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (*i. e.*, met the wish before it was expressed); or we say "I was about to accost him when he *anticipated* me"

(by speaking first); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time); in neither of these cases could we use *forestall* or *prevent*. For the present use of *prevent*, see synonyms for HINDER; PRECLUDE.

—pre-vent'a-ble, *a.* That may be prevented, hindered, or thwarted.—**pre-vent"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**pre-vent'a-tiv(e**, *a.* Same as PREVENTIVE.—**pre-vent'ing-ly**, *adv.* In such a manner as to hinder or prevent.

pre-vent'a-bl, *a.* Preventable. PHIL. Soc.

pre-vent'er, pre-vent'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which prevents or hinders; specifically (*Naut.*), an auxiliary rope, spar, chain, or bolt to relieve an unusual strain and give additional security; as, a *preventer* backstay. **2†.** One who anticipates, leads off, or goes before.

—preventer plate (*Naut.*), one of the short iron plates used to secure the chain-plates that receive the strain of the shrouds.

pre-ven'tion, pre-ven'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of preventing or hindering, or the state of being prevented; restraint; obstruction; interference; thwarting; also, that which hinders or is designed to hinder; a preventive. **2†.** The act or state of preceding; antecedence. **3†.** Precaution; forethought. **4†.** Jurisdiction; also, a right of assumption. **5†.** Prepossession; prejudice.

pre-vent'iv, -ly, -ness. Preventive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pre-vent'ive, pre-vent'iv, *a.* **1.** Intended or serving to prevent or ward off any kind of harm.

Every good political institution must have a *preventive* operation as well as a remedial. BURKE *Select Works, Cause of Present Discontent* in vol. i, p. 35. [L. P. '74.]

2†. Going before; anticipatory. [< L. *præventus;* see PREVENT.] **pre-ven'tion-al†.**

—preventive service, the branch of the customs service, in England, for the prevention of smuggling.

—pre-vent'ive-ly, *adv.*—**pre-vent'ive-ness**, *n.*

pre-vent'ive, *n.* **1.** That which prevents or is designed to prevent or hinder; an obstacle; a precautionary measure; specifically, in medicine, something to preserve health or to prevent disease; a prophylactic. **2†.** An antecedent; anticipation. **pre-vent'a-tiv(e‡; pre-vent'i-tive†.**

pre'vi-ous, prī'vi-us, *a.* **1.** Being or taking place before something else; antecedent; prior; as, his *previous* behavior gave assurance of fidelity. **2.** [Eng.] Pertaining to the examination that admits to the university. [< L. *prævius*, going before, < *præ*, before, + *via*, way.]

Synonyms: see ANTECEDENT.

—previous to. **1.** Antecedent to; being before. **2.** Before: *previous* being loosely used for *previously* and *to* as a preposition.

The fine arts were but little appreciated and less practiced in America, *previous* to the revolution. LOSSING *Celebrated Americans, Copley* p. 52. [T. B. '69.]

—pre'vi-ous-ly, *adv.* Before in time; beforehand; antecedently: sometimes with *to;* as, the affair was *previously* arranged.—**pre'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre'vi-ous, *n.* [Eng.] The examination that admits to the regular courses of a university.

pre-vise', pre-vīz', *vt.* [PRE-VISED'; PRE-VI'SING.] **1.** To see or know beforehand; foresee. **2.** To advise or notify beforehand; forewarn. [< L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævidēo*, foresee, < *præ*, before, + *vidēo*, see.]

pre-vi'sion, pre-vish'un, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prophetic discernment; prescience; foresight.

If the same cause could have different effects, . . . *prevision* would be impossible. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* vol. i, pt. ii, rule vi, p. 8. [L. & C. '74.]

Synonyms: see ANTICIPATION.

pre-voy'ant, pre-voi ənt, *a.* [Rare.] Having prevision. [< F. *prévoyant*, ppr. of *prévoir*, foresee, < L. *prævideo;* see PREVISE.

prey'y, *a.* Privy; secret.

prex, *t* prex, prex'), *n.* [College Slang, U. S.] The president of a college or academy. [< L. *præses*, president, *prex* being imitation Latin.]

prey, prā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To procure animal food by force or stealth; seize anything for use as food; hence, to take booty, make a victim of one, in any sense; as, cats *prey* on birds; to *prey* upon a weaker nation.

The *preying* of one kind of life on another has had great effect toward determining the prevalence, or the dwindling and destruction, of species. DANA *Text-Bk. Geol.* pt. iii, p. 81. [J. B. & CO.]

2. To exert a baneful effect or destructive influence; as, misfortunes *prey* upon one's mind.

The mind of the miser indeed *preys* upon itself. HILLARD in J. Lubbock's *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 104. [A. '87.]

II†. *t.* To seize and devour as prey; pillage; plunder. [< OF. *preier*, < L. *prædor*, < *prædа;* see PREY, *n.*]

pray†; prele†; preye†.

Preposition: *on* or *upon*.

—prey'er, *n.* One who or that which preys.

prey, *n.* **1.** That which is or may be seized by violence to be devoured; any animal seized by another for food; quarry; as, the hunter became the *prey* of the lion.

I . . . watched the plashing otter, as he ventured from . . . the upland glen, to seek his *prey*. WILLIAM CARLETON *Irish Peasantry, Ned McKeown* in vol. i, p. 309. [W. L. & CO.]

2. Anything taken by force; booty; plunder; pillage. 3. Anything given into the power of that which is ravenous, hostile, or destructive; as, rural travelers are the *prey* of the sharpers of the city; he became a *prey* to melancholy. **4.** The act of seizing and devouring, or of taking or despoiling by violence or fraud; depredation; robbery; ravage. [< OF. *preie*, < L. *prædа*, booty, prob. < *prehendo*, seize, < *præ*, before, + *-hendo*, seize.]

Synonyms: see PLUNDER.

—beast of prey, an animal or bird that preys on other animals; a carnivore, or a raptorial bird.—**prey'-broth"er**, *n.* [Zuñi.] A member of a secret society practising the cult of the prey-gods.—**p.-god**, *n.* [Zuñi.] A supernal being representing one of the animals of prey, and especially venerated by certain secret societies composed of hunters. See illus. under ZUÑIAN.

preyd, *pp.* Preyed. PHIL. Soc.

preyere†, *n.* Prayer

prey'ful†, *a.* **1.** Having a disposition to prey. **2.** Killing much game; rich in prey.

preyse†, *v.* & *n.* Praise. **preys†.**

Pri"a-can'thi-dæ, prī"[*or* pri"]a-can'thi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Tropicalian family of acanthopterygian fishes with small hard scales and a serraniform aspect.

Pri"a-can'thus, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *priōn* (see PRION) + *akanthа;* see ACANTHA.]—**pri"a-can'thid**, *n.*—**pri"a-can'thoid**, *a.* & *n.*

pri'al, prō'al, *n.* Pair royal: a corruption. See PAIR.

Pri'an, *n.* Same as PRYAN.

Pri"a-pe'an, prai"a-pī'an *or* pri"a-pē'an, *a.* **1.** *Myth.* Of or pertaining to Priapus; Priapic; phallic.

Here I also discovered a broken vase, on which were represented two *Priapean* human figures. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 119. [G. P. P. '52.]

2. [p-] Having a priapism. **3.** Noting Priapean rhythm.

Pri"a-pe'an, *n.* *Anc. Pros.* A logaœdic rhythm consisting of a Glyconic and a doubly catalectic tetrapody.

Pri"a-pu'li-dæ, prai"a-piū'li-dī *or* pri"a-pū'li-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of unarmed gephyreans without circumoral tentacles and with a terminal anus. **Pri-ap'u-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Priapus;* see PRIAPUS.]

—pri"a-pu'lid, *n.*—**pri-ap'u-loid**, *a.*

Pri-a'pus, prai-ē'pus *or* pri-ā'pus, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of fruitfulness and procreative power, of horticulture, vine-growing, goat- and sheep-breeding, bee-keeping, and fishing. He was the son of Dionysos and Aphrodite. His statues were rude hermæ stained red, and his emblem was the phallus. **2.** [p-] A phallus. **3.** [p-] The penis. [L., < Gr. *Priapos.*]

—Pri-ap'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Priapus.—**pri'a-pism**, *n.* Continued and painful erection of the penis.—**pri"a-pi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the penis; phallitis.

pric'a-sour†, *n.* A hard rider. **prick'a-sour†.**

price, prais, *vt.* [PRICED; PRI'CING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To ask the price of; as, I spent the morning in *pricing* silks. **2.** To set a price upon; value; appraise.

Wages . . . paid in necessaries *priced* exorbitantly. PUSEY *Commentary on Hosea* xii, 7.

3†. To pay the price of; give an equivalent for.

price, *n.* **1.** An equivalent given or asked in exchange. (1) The amount demanded by an owner in return for an article as the condition of sale; valuation; as, the *price* for that horse is $300.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; cost, the quantity of labour required to produce it; *price*, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it. RUSKIN *Munera Pulveris* ch. 1, p. 9. [W. & S. '72.]

(2) The amount at which a commodity is valued or sold in the market; the market price; as, the *prices* of wheat. (3) The sum actually given for an article; the cost to the buyer; as, he paid an exorbitant *price*.

By the earlier economists *price* was used as a synonym of *value*, but the two are now generally discriminated, *price* denoting money value, and *value* general purchasing power. **2. Figuratively,** what must be given or done in exchange for a thing; as, death is often the *price* of glory.

Experiences we all buy at a great *price* by the time we are forty. R. COLLYER *Life That Now Is* ser. xiii, p. 274. [H. B. F. '71.]

3. [Archaic.] The quality of possessing value; worth; estimation; especially, high value or esteem.

For the *price* of wisdom is above rubies. *Job* xxviii, 18.

4†. A prize. [< OF. *pris*, < L. *pretium*, price.] **pris†.**

Synonyms: charge, cost, expenditure, expense, outlay, value, worth. The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it, whether in discovery, production, refining, decorating, transportation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in the hands of its present possessor: the *price* of a thing is what the seller asks for it. In regular business, as a rule, the seller's *price* on his wares must be more than their *cost* to him; when goods are sold, the *price* the buyer has paid becomes their *cost* to himself. In exceptional cases, when goods are sold at *cost*, the seller's *price* is made the same as the *cost* of the goods to him, the *cost* to the seller and the *cost* to the buyer becoming then identical. *Price* always implies that an article is for sale; what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on; hence the significance of the taunting proverb that "every man has his *price*." *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an article, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is what it would bring if exposed for sale in the open market; the intrinsic *value* is the inherent quality of the article considered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare volume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be practically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to others' estimation, literally, what the thing will avail with others) than *worth*, which regards the thing in and by itself, thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth*. *Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to minor outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses*, household *expenses*.

Phrases, etc.:—above, beyond, or without price, such that no adequate price can be set upon it, priceless.—**at Easter p.,** cheap, as, formerly, unmarketable meat at Easter.—**average, natural, or normal p.,** in political economy, the average market price for any length of time.—**market p.,** the price that anything will bring in the open market.—**price'sur"rent**, *n.* A statement of the ruling price of stocks, merchandise, or other property at a given time or statedly, or the price itself.—**p.-list**, *n.* A catalogue of goods in which the prices are named.—**to make a p.,** to state the price in a given case; set a price.—**to set a p. on one's head,** to offer a reward for the capture of a person, dead or alive.

price'lte, prais cit, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, loosely adherent, snow-white, hydrous calcium borate ($H_{18}Ca_5B_{12}O_{29}$). [After Thomas *Price*, of San Francisco.]

price'less, prais'les, *a.* **1.** Beyond price or valuation; of inestimable value; invaluable; as, *priceless* jewels.

A fine vocal gift is *priceless*, both for itself and for the spiritual force behind it. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 383. [O. & CO. '76.]

2†. Below price; worthless. **prize'less†.**

—price'less-ness, *n.*

price'ment†, *n.* Valuation.

pri'cer, prai'sər, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A regulator of market prices; a valuer.

prick, pric, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce slightly with or as with a fine sharp point; puncture; as, to *prick* one's finger with a needle. Specifically: (1) To impale by piercing. (2) To drive a nail into (a horse's foot), causing lameness. (3) *Naut.* To run a middle stitch through the seam of (a sail). (4) To spur or goad, as a horse. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To affect with a sudden, sharp pain; sting.

An individual of his temper can always be *pricked* more acutely through his sense of the beautiful and harmonious. HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 7, p. 123. [T. & F. '51.]

(2) To incite to action as by a goad; spur. **3.** To effect or act upon by or as by piercing. (1) To outline, sketch, or trace by puncturing; as, to *prick* out a pattern or a ship's course on a chart. (2) To put a punctured hole or a mark against, as a name on a list; hence, to select.

These many, then, shall die, their names are *prick'd*. SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iv, sc. 1.

(3) To insert as by a sharp point; stick in or on. (4)† To write or print in dots or points. (5)† To pick out, as with a sharp point. **4.** To erect (the ears), as a horse through excitement or fear: often with *up;* said figuratively of persons who listen eagerly and attentively.

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears.
GAY *Rural Sports* can. 2, l. 107.

5. To track, as a hare by its footprints. **6.** To nick (a horse's tail). **7†.** To stick anything in or on; adorn; prink: usually with *up*. **8†.** To make acid or pungent.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or cause a sensation of being stung or stuck with a sharp point; as, *pricking* corns. **2.** To ride at full speed; spur on. **3.** To point upward. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To become sour, as wine. (2) To germinate. **5†.** To prink. **6†.** To take aim. [< AS. *prician*, < *prica*, sharp point.] **prik'ken†; pryk'ken†.**

Phrases, etc.:—prick'at-the-loop', *n.* A game, formerly practised at English fairs by fakirs, in which a dupe was invited for a small sum to thrust a skewer into the loop of a strap, in a way rendered impossible by the sharper. **p.-the-garter†.—to p. a cartridge,** to pierce a hole into a loaded cartridge while in the cannon, to make a clear way for the priming.—**to p. off** or **out,** in gardening, to transplant closely, as young plants preparatory to later planting in pots or frames.—**to p. off** (*Naut.*), to mark on a chart the position of (a vessel).—**to p. up. 1.** *Naut.* To freshen: said of the wind. **2.** *Plastering.* To give, as a lath-and-plaster wall, the first or rough-stuff coat.

prick, *n.* **1.** The act of pricking, or the state or sensation of being pricked; as, the *prick* of a spindle.

A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid in . . . in the right place. Like the *prick* of a needle, duly sharp, into the spinal marrow of a gigantic object; totally ruinous to such object. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xv, ch. 13, p. 162. [H.]

2. That which pricks; a slender, sharp-pointed thing. (1) A thorn; prickle; hence, a mental sting or spur.

Those which ye let remain of them shall be *pricks* in your eyes, and thorns in your sides. *Numbers* xxxiii, 55.

(2) A skewer. (3) Same as PRICKET, 1. (4) [Eng.] A spear for eels. (5) [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A goad or spur. **3.** A mark made by pricking; puncture; point; dot. (1) A very small hole made by a stab, bite, or sting. (2) The footprint of an animal, as a hare or deer. (3) *pl. Tanning.* An appearance as of minute punctures on hides soaked in water up to the point of decomposition. (4) The white of a target; also, the target itself. (5) [Archaic.] A mathematical point. (6)† A mark of subdivision on a dial-plate; hence, the exact moment. (7)† A mark, as in writing or in musical notation; also, degree; point; pitch. **4.** *Naut.* A small roll, as of tobacco or spun-yarn. [< AS. *prica*, sharp point.] **preket; prik†; prikket; pryk†.**

—prick'eared", *a.* Having the ears erect and pointed. **p.-lugged†.—p.-me-dainty.** [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Affectedly dainty. **II.** *n.* An affected, precise person. **p.-ma-dainty†.—p.-post**, *n. Arch.* A queen-post.—**p.-punch**, *n.* A small pointed punch used by machinists for marking centers, etc.—**p.-shaft†**, *n.* An arrow used in target-shooting.—**p.-spur**, *n.* Same as GOAD-SPUR.—**prick'tim"ber**, *n.* The European spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*): so called from the use of its wood for skewers, goads, etc. Called also *prickwood.*—**p.-wand†**, *n.* A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. H. *Dict.*—**p.-wheel**, *n.* A pricking-wheel.—**to kick against the pricks,** to kick against the goads, as an ox in plowing; hence, to resist that which can not be overcome.

prick'ant†, *a.* **1.** Pricking. **2.** Traveling. **3.** Pointing upward.

pricked, prict, *pa.* **1.** Beginning to sour; slightly acid; as, *pricked* wine. **2.** *Ceram.* Ornamented with dotted depressions made with a single point or with a comb.

prick'er, prik'ər, *n.* **1.** One who pricks. Specifically: (1) One who spurs on a horse; a horseman.

On active steed, with lance and blade,
The light-arm'd *pricker* plied his trade.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 4.

(2) One who professed to discover if women were witches by sticking pins into them.

It was the regular profession of men called '*prickers*' to thrust long pins into the body of a suspected witch in order to detect the insensible spot which was the infallible sign of her guilt. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Influence of Rationalism* p. 263. [F. & W. '83.]

2. An implement for pricking or thrusting. (1) *Naut.* A light tapering pin used in splicing small ropes. (2) A saddlers' pricking-wheel or other tool for marking places for stitches. (3) A draftsmen's needle for marking off positions or for pricking through to a lower sheet the principal points on the upper one. (4) A slender iron rod with which to sound in a marsh for sunken timber, etc. (5) A climbing-iron. (6) A piercer in a machine for making card-foundations. (7) A priming-needle. (8) *Mining.* A long iron rod with which to bring down coal from overhead. (9) A rod for clearing the grates of a marine-boiler furnace.

prick'et, prik'ət, *n.* **1.** A sharp point upon which to stick a candle; hence, a candlestick, whether single or one of a connected group; also, a small wax candle. **2.** [Eng.] *Bot.* Any one of several species of stonecrops, especially *Sedum acre*, the mossy stonecrop; also, *S. album* and *S. reflexum*. **prick'-mad"am‡. 3.** A buck in his second year. **prick'ett†.**

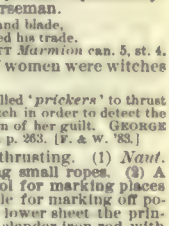

A German Pricket of the 12th Century.

—pricket's sister, the female of the fallow deer in the second year.

prick'ing, prik'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of puncturing with a sharp point, or the resulting sensation. **2.** *Farriery.* (1) The laming of a horse by improper shoeing. (2) The nicking of a horse's tail. **3.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Christmas evergreens. **4†.** The footprint of an animal; also, tracking by footprints. **5†** Musical notation. **6†.** Prinking.

—prick'ing-note", *n.* A document given by a shipper of goods to authorize their receipt on board ship: so called because of the practise of pricking holes in the paper corresponding to the number of packages counted into the ship.—**p.-wheel**, *n.* A toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers to mark equidistant places for stitch-holes, and sometimes by dressmakers in copying patterns. **prick'-wheel"†; stitch'-wheel"‡.**

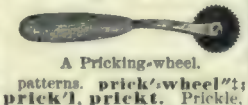

A Pricking-wheel.

prick'le, pric'l, *v.* [PRICK'LED; PRICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To puncture slightly with fine, sharp points or prickles. **2.** To give a pricking or stinging sensation to, as the skin. **3.** To cover with small marks or dots.

II. *i.* **1.** To be covered with prickles. **2.** To have or give a stinging sensation; tingle; as, he *prickled* all over.

The heady, *prickling* beverage. R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Treasure of Franchard* ch. 5, p. 268. [S. '87.]

prick'le, pric'l, *n.* **1.** A small, sharp point; specifically, a hard, sharp-pointed outgrowth, as from the bark of a plant or the skin of an animal: opposed, in botany, to *thorn* and *spine*.

Prickles, such as those of the Rose and Blackberry, must not be confounded with thorns: these have not the nature of branches, and have no connection with the wood; but are only growths of the bark. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson vi, p. 39. [I. B. & CO.]

2. A kind of willow basket. **3.** A basket of filberts: about fifty pounds. **4.** A prickling or stinging sensation. [< AS. *pricle*, < *prica*, sharp point.]

—**prick'le-cell"**, *n.* One of the deeper cells of stratified epithelium, that when isolated show fibrillated edges.

prick'le-back", *n.* The stickleback. **prick'le-fish"†**.

prick'led, pric'ld, *a.* Having prickles.

prick'louse", pric'laus', *n.* [Old Slang.] A tailor: used in contempt. **prick'-the-louse"†**.

prick'ly, pric'li, *a.* **1.** Furnished with prickles.

A few steps led from the bare hill-side, with its scattered, *prickly* shrubs, to a sweet dell, rich in fig, almond, and olive trees. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 51, p. 310. [A. '80.]

2. Stinging, as if from a prick or sting; as, a *prickly* sensation. **prick'ling†**.

—**prickly cedar.** **1.** An ornamental evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Callitrides Oxycedrus*) of the cypacrid family (*Epacridaceæ*), from Tasmania and Victoria, with erect branches, linear leaves, and white flowers. **2.** A bushy branching juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*) of Spain and Portugal, sometimes cultivated elsewhere.—**prick'ly-pole"**, *n.* A slender West-Indian palm (*Bactris Plumieriana*) with the stem encircled by bands of sharp black or brown spines.—**p. withe**, a creeping Mexican cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) with triangular stem.

—**prick'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being prickly.

prick'ly-back", pric'li-bac', *n.* **1.** The prickleback. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The common edible crab (*Callinectes hastatus*) before its new shell has well hardened.

prick'ly-pear", pric'li-pār', *n.* Any cactus of the genus *Opuntia*, or its pear-shaped and often prickly fruit. See OPUNTIA. The common prickly-pear (*O. vulgaris*), with light-green stem, pale-yellow flowers, and smooth, crimson, edible berries about an inch in length, is found in sandy and rocky places along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Nantucket to South Carolina. A hundred species (*O. Rafinesquii*), with larger flowers and fruit and deep-green stem, has the same habitat, and also grows in the central Mississippi valley from Michigan to Arkansas. Several species (*O. Ficus-Indica*, *O. Tuna*, etc.) have been introduced into the Mediterranean region, where they often make impenetrable hedges. **Indian fig†.**

A Joint of a Western Prickly-pear (*Opuntia Engelmanni*) bearing Fruits (*a*, *a*).

prick'mad"am, *n.* *Bot.* Same as PRICKET.

prick'-post", **p.-punch**, etc. See PRICK.

prick'shot", pric'shot', *n.* The distance between an archer and the target; a bow-shot.

prick'song"†, *n.* **1.** Music pricked down or written. **2.** Contrapuntal music.

prick'y, prik'i, *a.* Sharp and stiff; prickly.

pride, praid, *v.* [PRI'DED; PRI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To indulge in pride or self-gratulation: used reflexively.

The good-humoured magnanimity and sense of fair-play on which English people *pride* themselves is more than an empty boast. W. MINTO *Daniel Defoe* ch. 2, p. 25. [H. '79.]

2. To display or spread, as a bird its tail.

II. *i.* To be exalted or elated; glory; exult.

pride[1], *n.* **1.** Unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority, whether as to talents, wealth, beauty, accomplishments, rank, office, or other distinction, with correspondingly contemptuous feeling toward others; inordinate self-esteem.

There is nothing *Pride* can so little bear with, as *Pride* itself. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 18, p. 303. [E. & L. '86.]

Pride ariseth from an over-valuation of a man's self, or a want of a due sense of his dependency upon Almighty God. M. HALE *Contemplations, Of Humility* pt. i, p. 131. [SHROW. 1682.]

2. The manifestation of this feeling in one's intercourse with others, as by haughtiness, arrogance, or supercilliousness. **3.** A proper sense of personal dignity, character, and worth; aversion to that which is or is thought to be unworthy of one's character, station, or name; self-respect; also, honorable self-gratulation caused by evidence of worth in oneself or one's associates.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy,
The sleepless Soul that perished in his *pride*.
WORDSWORTH *Resolution and Independence* st. 7.

I plead with you also for a just *pride* in what you really can honestly do yourself.
RUSKIN *A Joy Forever, Art School Notes* p. 203. [G. A. '80.]

4. That of which one is or may be proud; that which ministers either to an unreasonable self-esteem or to a worthy self-respect or self-gratulation; that which causes lofty exultation; as, the hero was the nation's *pride;* his palace was his *pride*. **5.** The acme of quality or excellence; best or highest part of a thing; height; loftiness; prime. **6.** Consciousness of youth or power; great animal spirits; mettle. Hence: (1)† Sexual desire, especially as manifested in a female animal. (2)† Recklessness; wantonness; extravagance. **7.** Glorious beauty; loveliness; ornament; hence, ostentatious splendor; display; specifically, in heraldry, the state of a bird affronté with its tail expanded; as, a peacock in his *pride*. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] Lameness; impediment. **9**†. A company or group, as of lions. [< AS. *prȳte*, < *prȳt*, proud.]

Synonyms: conceit, ostentation, self-complacency, self-conceit, self-esteem, self-exaltation, self-respect, vainglory, vanity. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, though far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered, and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world are ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; OSTENTATION. — **Antonyms:** humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, self-abasement, self-distrust.

Compounds, etc.: —**pride'-of-In'di-a**, *n.* A large ornamental tree (*Melia Azedarach*) with finely cut bipinnate leaves, and panicles of lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by yellowish drupes as large as cherries, said by some to be poisonous, hanging in clusters through the winter. Believed to be a native of India, or more probably of China. It has been domesticated in western Asia, the Mediterranean region, tropical America, and the southern United States. See also BEAD-TREE. **p.-of-China†.**—**p.-of-London**, *n.* London-pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).—**p.-of-Ohio**, *n.* The American cowslip (*Dodecatheon Meadia*).—**p. of the desert**, the camel.—**p. of the morning**, *Naut.* **1.** A misty dew at sunrise. **2.** A light morning shower. **3.** The end of the land-breeze, preceding a dead calm.

Derivatives:—**pride'ful**, *a.* Full of pride; haughty; disdainful; also, vain.—**pride'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**pride'ful-ness**, *n.*—**pride'less**, *a.* Having no pride.—**pri'ding-ly**, *adv.* With pride; proudly.

pride[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The mud-lamprey (*Ammocœtes branchialis*). **prid:.**—**pride'-gav"el**, *n.* Money paid for the privilege of fishing for lampreys. **prid'-gav"el:.**

prid'i-an, prid'i-an, *a.* Of or relating to the day before any specified day; of yesterday. [< L. *pridianus*, < *prius*, before, + *dies*, day.]

pri'dy, prai'di, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Proud.

prie[1], *vi.* Same as PRY[1].

prie[2†], *vt.* Same as PRY[1].

prie†, *n.* The privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

prie"-dieu', pri"-dyö', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small desk arranged to support a book or books and with a foot-piece on which to kneel, sometimes used in an oratory, but chiefly for private worship; a praying-desk: literally, pray God.

A Prie-dieu.

In front of the table was the straw arm-chair, and before the bed, a *prie-dieu* from the oratory.
HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by Wilbour *Fantine* in vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 19. [C. & CO. '82.]

2. The mantis; praying-insect.

prief†, *n.* Proof.

pri'er, pri'ər, *n.* One who pries. **pry'er†**.

priest, prist, *v.* **I.** *t.* To ordain as priest. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To hold or fill the priestly office.

priest, *n.* **1.** One especially consecrated to the service of a divinity and considered as the medium through whom worship, prayer, sacrifice, or other service is to be offered to the being worshiped, and pardon, blessing, deliverance, etc., obtained by the worshiper; as, a *priest* of Baal or of Jehovah; a Buddhist *priest*.

Well ought a *priest* ensample for to give,
By his cleanness, how his sheep should live.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 507.

2. Specifically: (1) In the Mosaic economy, one of the male descendants of Aaron, especially consecrated to the service of the temple and the altar, and having sole authority to offer sacrifices. See HIGH PRIEST. (2) *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A member of the second order of ministry, having authority to say mass and administer the sacraments (excepting holy orders, and, as a rule, confirmation), but depending for jurisdiction on episcopal authority. (3) In the Anglican churches, a presbyter; one who belongs to the second order of the ministry and is authorized to perform all ministerial services except ordination and confirmation. (4) In the Mormon Church, one holding the highest grade of the lesser or Aaronic priesthood. (5) [Colloq.] Any minister of the gospel: chiefly in hostile or contemptuous use. [< AS. *prēost*, = OF. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, < LL. *presbyter*, presbyter, < Gr. *presbyteros*, compar. of *presbys*, old.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

Phrases, etc.:—**cardinal priest**, see CARDINAL, 1.—**chantry p.**, a priest attached to a chantry.—**massing p.†**, a Roman Catholic priest.—**parish p.**, formerly, in England, one who officiated in any part of the service in a parish church; now, the priest in charge of a parish; in Ireland, the chief Roman Catholic priest in a parish.—**penitential p.**, same as PENITENTIARY, 2.—**penitentiary p.**, one authorized to inflict penances and grant absolution in certain cases.—**Poor Priests**, an order of itinerant preachers founded by Wyclif, whose doctrines they disseminated widely through England until their suppression, about 1381. Called also *Poor Preachers*, *Simple Priests*.—**priest'-cap"**, *n.* *Fort.* A work so called from its points. Called also *swallow-tail*. See REDAN.—**priest'fish"**, *n.* A scorpænoid, the black rockfish (*Sebastichthys mystinus*), common along the American Pacific coast.—**p.-ill**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ague. H. *Dict.*—**p.-monk**, *n.* A monk who is also a priest.—**seminary p.**, a priest educated at a Roman Catholic seminary, especially abroad.—**the p.**, the celebrant of the mass, as distinguished from his assistants.

Derivatives:—**priest'craft"**, *n.* The policy of a priesthood, especially when dictated by selfish motives; intrigue and imposition as practised by priests.—**priest'-craft"y**, *a.*—**priest'er-y†**, *n.* Priests collectively: used in contempt.—**priest'ess**, *n.* **1.** A woman who exercises priestly functions. **2**†. The wife or concubine of a priest.—**priest'hood**, *n.* The priestly office or character; also, the priestly order; priests collectively. —**priest'ingt**, *n.* The duty, office, or ordination of a priest.—**priest'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrines, policy, characteristics, or influence of the priesthood.—**priest'like"**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a priest; priestly.—**priest'ly**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal; as, *priestly* vestments. **2.** Suitable to or befitting a priest; as, *priestly* gravity.—**priest'li-ness**, *n.*—**priest'rid"den**, *a.* Completely under the influence or domination of priests; as, a *priestridden* land. **priest'rid"**‡.—**priest'rid"den-ness†**, *n.*

prieve, priv, *vt.* [Scot.] To prove; taste. **pree‡**; **prie‡**.

prig[1], prig, *vt.* [PRIGGED; PRIG'GING.] To dress up, as with finery; prink. [Var. of PRINK, PRICK.]

prig[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To try to bring down the price of; cheapen. **2.** [Slang.] To take by petty theft; steal. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To haggle.

prig[3†], *v.* To ride.

prig[1], *n.* **1.** A dull, formal, and narrow-minded or conceited person who assumes superior virtue, wisdom, or learning; pedant. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] A fop. [< PRIG[1], *v.*]

—**prig'gish**[1], *a.* Like a prig; conceited, or affectedly nice or precise; dandified. **prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* —**prig'gish-ness**, *n.*—**prig'gism**[1], *n.* The characteristics or manners of a prig. **prig'ger-y‡**.

prig[2], *n.* [Slang.] A thief; pickpocket. **prig'ger†**; **prig'-man†**.—**prig'gish**[2], *a.* Thievish; dishonest.—**prig'-gism**[2], *n.* Thievery. **prig'ger-y**[2]‡.

prig[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small brass skillet. **2.** A pitcher.

prighte†, *imp.* of PRICK, *v.*

prike†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as PRICK. **prikke†**.

prill[1], pril, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To turn sour.

prill[2‡], *vt.* To ripple; purl.

prill[3‡], *vt.* To pierce. **prile†**.

prill[1], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** In mining, one of the best pieces of ore; a stone, lump, or rock of ore so rich as to need no cobbing to fit it for the bucker. **prill ore‡**. **2.** A button of metal obtained by an assay. **3.** A small quantity; little bit.

prill[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A whirligig. **2.** A small stream.

prill[3], *n.* Same as BRILL.

pril'lion, pril'yun, *n.* Tin extracted from slag. **pril'lon†**.

prim, prim, *v.* [PRIMMED; PRIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To decorate, adjust, or shape in accordance with affected or overnice notions of elegance or propriety; dress or adorn with care; as, to *prim* oneself for company.

She *primm'd* her mouth and put Her hands together.
TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 1.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To make oneself nice or proper in appearance, especially affectedly so.

prim, *a.* Minutely and consciously, or perhaps affectedly, nice and formal; stiffly proper; neat and precise.

No wonder the *prim* New Englander and the fiery Kentuckian . . . would drift into discussions.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 104. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[OF., also *prime;* see PRIME, *a.*]

Synonyms: see CEREMONIOUS.

prim[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A neat, pretty girl. H. *Dict.*

prim[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The fry of the smelt.

prim[3], *n.* [Prov.] The privet.

pri'ma, pri'ma, *a.* [It.] First.

—**prima bufla**, the principal female singer in an opera bouffe. **p. donna**, see DONNA.—**p. vista.** **1.** Primero. **2.** At first sight.—**p. volta** (*Mus.*), the first time.

pri'ma-cy, prai'ma-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being first in rank, excellence, importance, or the like. **2.** The office of a primate; the chief dignity in a national church or ecclesiastical province; archbishopric.

The *primacy* fell to the lot of Sigeric, Bishop of Wiltshire or Ramsbury.
FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 278. [CL. P. '77.]

[< OF. *primacie*, < LL. *primatia*, < *primas* (*primat-*); see PRIMATE.]

pri-mæ'val, *a.* Same as PRIMEVAL.

pri'ma fa'ci-e, prai'ma fē'shi-i *or* pri'ma fa'ci-ē. [L.] At first view; so far as at first appears.—**prima facie case**, a case apparently established by the evidence (as yet unexplained and uncontradicted) adduced by the plaintiff in support of it.—**p. f. evidence**, see EVIDENCE.

pri'mage, prai'mēj, *n.* **1.** *Com.* An allowance (5 to 10 per cent.) in addition to wages, formerly paid by a shipper to the master of a vessel, now paid to the vessel-owner, for care in lading or unlading goods in port. Called in nautical slang *hat-money*. **2.** The amount or percentage of water carried from a boiler in priming. See PRIMING. [F., < OF. *prime;* see PRIME, *a.*]

pri'mal, prai'mal, *a.* **1.** Being at the beginning or basis; first; original; most important; chief.

Nothing in all the various and complicated machinery of social life was left save the *primal* law of self-preservation! BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. v, ch. 7, p. 368. [T. Y. C.]

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the *Primalia*. **3.** [P-] *Geol.* In Rogers's system of classification, noting the earliest division of Appalachian Paleozoic rocks. [< LL. *primalis*, < L. *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]

Synonyms: see PRIMEVAL.

Pri-ma'li-a, prai-mē'li-a *or* pri-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* *Biol.* A subkingdom of nature, including protozoans and protophytes; *Protista*. [< LL. *primalis;* see PRIMAL.]

pri-mal'i-ty†, *n.* The state of being primal.

pri-ma'ri-a, prai-mē'ri-a *or* pri-mā'ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, -I *or* -Ē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A primary. [Fem. s. of L. *primarius;* see PRIMARY.]

pri-ma'ri-an, prai-mē'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] A pupil in a primary school or engaged in elementary studies.

pri'ma-ried, prai'ma-rid, *a.* *Ornith.* Having primaries: used in composition; as, short-*primaried*.

pri'ma-ri-ly, prai'ma-ri-li, *adv.* In the first place; originally; fundamentally; essentially.

pri'ma-ry, prai'ma-ri, *a.* **1.** First in origin, time, thought, or intention; original; radical: primitive.

It is only a small portion of our knowledge that is obtained by *primary* and direct inspection.
MCCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, pt. ii, intro., p. 95. [S. '90.]

2. First in degree, rank, or importance; most fundamental; chief; as, the *primary* planets; specifically, pertaining to fundamental ideas, truths, and beliefs.

If there is any one *primary* doctrine of natural religion, it is, that God is just. HOPKINS *Christianity* lect. ii, p. 55. [M. & S.]

3. First in order of place, growth, or advancement; lowest; elementary; specifically, pertaining to the courses of instruction given in elementary schools, next after infant-instruction.

Municipal institutions are to liberty what *primary* schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Reeve, vol. i, ch. 5, p. 73. [S. & O. '36.]

4. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the primaries; overlying the bases of the primaries; as, *primary* wing-coverts. **5.** *Geol.* (1) [P-] Same as PALEOZOIC.

Under the general term Palæozoic or *Primary* are now included all the older sedimentary formations containing organic remains.
GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. vi, pt. ii, p. 643. [MACM. '85.]

(2) Of, belonging to, or characterized by crystalline rocks, in the belief formerly held that as a single taxonomic series they preceded the sedimentary rocks. Called also *primitive*. **6.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil of an inductorium. [< L. *primarius*, < *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]

Synonyms: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.

Phrases:—**primary alcohol**, see ALCOHOL.—**p. amin** (*Chem.*), an amin in which only one atom of the NH[2] group has been replaced by a basic radical.—**p. amputation** (*Surg.*), an amputation performed before inflammation sets in, as in the case of an injury sustained.—**p. axis** (*Bot.*), the main stem or stalk.—**p. battery**, any voltaic battery used as an original source, as distinguished from a *secondary* or *storage battery*.—**p. colors**, see COLOR.—**p. election** (*U. S. Polit.*), a choice of nominees or delegates at a primary.—**p. ideas, truths, beliefs**, ideas, etc., necessarily presupposed in cognition and thought, such as cause, every event must have a cause, the uniformity of the action of cause, and the like.—**p. meeting** (*U. S. Polit.*), a primary. See PRIMARY, *n.*, 2.—**p. nerve** (*Bot.*), the principal vein or rib of a leaf, or any one of several principal veins. —**p. number** (*Math.*), in multiple algebra, one of a class of complex numbers of which no one can be formed from another by multiplication by a unit factor, though all the other numbers in the system can be so formed from them.—**p. pinna** (*Bot.*), one of the pinnæ proceeding from the main

axis of a compound leaf.—**p. properties** or **qualities** of material bodies), see MATTER. —**p. quills** (*Ornith.*), the primaries. —**p. rocks** (*Geol.*), see PRIMARY, *a.*, 5.—**p. root** (*Bot.*), the main root.—**p. salt** (*Chem.*), a salt in which only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced in a polybasic acid by a basic radical.—**p. union** (*Surg.*), union by first intention.

pri'ma-ry, prai'mą-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which is first in rank, dignity, or importance. Specifically: (1) In astronomy, (*a*) a primary planet, especially as related to its satellites, or (*b*) the larger of the two stars forming a double star. (2) In electricity, a primary coil. **2.** [U. S.] A general meeting of the voters belonging to one political party in an election district, to nominate candidates, choose delegates to a convention, direct party policy, etc. **3.** *Ornith.* One of the large flight-feathers or stiff quills (usually 9 or 10) growing from the pinion or hand-bones of the wing. **4.** *Entom.* One of the fore wings of a lepidopterous insect. **5.** *Elec.* A primary circuit.—**pri'ma-ri-ness**, *n.*

pri'mate, prai'met *or* -mĕt, *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Primates*. **pri-mat'ic†**.

pri'mate, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province; one exercising special jurisdiction over the bishops in a province. **2.** One of the *Primates*. **3**†. The person highest in rank and importance. [< F. *primat*, < LL. *primat-us*, < L. *primus*; see PRIME, *a.*]

—**Primate of all England**, the archbishop of Canterbury.—**P. of England**, the archbishop of York.

—**pri'mate-ship**, *n.* The office of a primate.

Pri-ma'tes, prai-mē'tiz *or* pri-mą'tēz, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of mammals, including (1) man and monkeys, or (2) restricted to man. [< LL. *primat-us*; see PRIMATE.]

pri-ma'tial, prai-mē'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a primate. **pri-mat'ic-al†**. **2.** *Zool.* Primate.

prime, praim, *v.* [PRIMED; PRI'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ready. (1) To put a primer into preparatory to firing; as, to *prime* a gun, a mine, etc. (2) To pour water into to displace air and thus promote suction; as, to *prime* a pump. (3) [Colloq.] To supply with facts or information; instruct as to what should be said or done in any expected emergency; as, to *prime* a witness.

> You keep close-mouthed! I do believe you're *primed*
> With far more knowledge than you let leak out.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act v, sc. 1.

2. To cover with the first coat of paint or plaster. **3.** *Math.* To furnish with a prime; as, the character *a'* is *primed*. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To trim (trees); prune. **5.** [Southern U. S.] To pull off the lower leaves of (growing tobacco).

II. *i.* **1.** To make a gun ready for firing by inserting dry powder in the vent or a primer in the cartridge; hence, to put a person or thing in readiness for prompt and vigorous action.

> I am thinking that after we have *primed* with such stuff, we could charge through Sir Henry's head-quarters, and carry off the knight himself. COOPER *Spy* ch. 16, p. 216. [A. '84.]

2. To carry water along with the steam into the cylinder: said of a steam-boiler or steam-engine. **3.** To come before the mean time: said of high water between the full and new moon. **4**†. To become new.

prime, *a.* **1.** First in rank, dignity, or importance; chief; as, a *prime* minister.

> This is one of the *prime* distinctions of England; that the Houses of Parliament . . . are ever open to hear the petitions of the people, and the grievances of individuals.
> BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 17, p. 277. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. First in value or excellence; of excellent quality; first-rate; as, *prime* mutton: said specifically in the English fisheries of sea-fish as opposed to offal fish. **3.** First in time or order; original; primitive; primeval; as, the *prime* cause; the *prime* cost; *prime* mover.

> Light, the *prime* work of God, to me is extinct.
> MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 70.

4. *Math.* Divisible by no whole number except itself and unity: said of a number. Two or more numbers are said to be *relatively* or *mutually prime*, or *prime to each other*, when they have no common factor but unity. **5.** Having or pertaining to the strength and vigor of fresh maturity; blooming; as, the *prime* time of life. Hence: (1)† Spirited; mettled; strong; fierce. (2)† Hot; eager; lustful. **6.** Marked with the sign '. See PRIME, *n.*, 8. **7.** Colloq., Eng. Fine; excellent. [OF., < L. *primus*, first, superl. < *pro*, before.]

Synonyms: see EXCELLENT; PRIMEVAL.

Phrases, etc.:—**prime figure** (*Math.*), a figure that can not be divided into any other figures more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, etc.—**p. mess**, the second quality of salt pork.—**p. minister**, the chief of the cabinet or ministry: in Great Britain, usually the First Lord of the Treasury.—**p. mover**, see MOVER.—**p. vertical** (*Astron.*), the vertical great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the zenith at right angles to the meridian and hence through the east and west points of the horizon.

prime, *n.* **1.** The period of fresh, full vigor, beauty, and power succeeding youth and preceding age; formerly, the first part or morning of life; youth. See def. 3.

> Nought trends so silent as the frost of time;
> Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*.
> YOUNG *Love of Fame* satire v, l. 496.

2. Hence, the period of full perfection in anything.

> Venison is in its *prime* when the elk's horns are in velvet.
> BAKER *Rifle and Hound in Ceylon* ch. 8, p. 190. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

3. The beginning or first period of anything. Especially: 1 The beginning of the year; spring. (2) The beginning of the day; dawn or early morning. (3) *R. C. Ch.* The first canonical hour succeeding lauds.

> All night long at intervals, came the sound of chanting along the great hall . . . as the monks sung the service of matins, lauds, and *prime*. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 1, p. 10. [MACM. '84.]

4. The best part; a prime grade. **5.** *Fencing*. (1) A guard or thrust in which the fencer holds his hand high, with knuckles up, and directs his foil downward. Called distinctively *old prime*. (2) A direct thrust, or the corresponding guard. Called *modern prime*. **6.** *Arith.* A prime number. **7.** *Mus.* (1) The tonic. (2) The interval of unison. (3) A note in unison with another. **8.** A mark or accent (') written above and to the right of a letter or figure; also, an inch, a minute, etc., as indicated by that sign. **9.** [Rare.] *Chem.* A number used to express the ratio in which an atom or group enters into combination. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] The track of a deer. **11.** (1) Same as PRIMERO. (2) The next to the highest hand in primero, consisting of one card in each suit. [F., < L. *prima* (sc. *hora*, hour), f. s. of *primus*; see PRIME, *a.*]

—**prime of the moon**, the first appearance of the new moon.—**prime'-staff**, *n.* A staff or block in which notches are cut to record the days; a clog-almanac.

primed, praimd, *pa.* **1.** [Slang.] (1) Exhilarated by drink. (2) Crammed for examination. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Spotted from disease.

prime'ly, praim'li, *adv.* **1.** In a high degree; highly; also, exceedingly well; excellently. **2**†. Originally; primarily; chiefly.

prime'ness, praim'nes, *n.* The condition of being prime, or first in order, quality, or excellence.

pri'mer, prai'mėr, *a.* First; original; primary. [OF., < L. *primarius*; see PRIMARY.]

—**primer fine** (*Old Eng. Law*), a sum, equal to one-tenth of the annual value of the lands sued for, due to the crown on suing out a writ of covenant to levy a fine of lands.—**p. seisin** (*Old Eng. Law*), the right of the king, when a tenant who held directly of him died, to receive of the heir, provided he were of full age, one year's profits; or, if the lands were in reversion expectant upon a life-estate, half a year's profits.

prim'er†, prim'ėr, *n.* **1.** An elementary reading-book for children, usually containing the letters of the alphabet, simple words and syllables for practise in spelling, and easy reading-lessons. **2.** Originally, a small prayer-book for church service, or a book of elementary religious instruction. **3.** Either of two sizes of printing-type, **great primer** (about 18-point) and **long primer** (about 10-point).

Great Primer.

Long Primer.

pri'mer², prai'mėr, *n.* **1.** Any device used for priming, as a tube, cap, etc., for firing a cartridge or explosive. Specifically: (1) A wafer, cap, or tube containing percussion- or friction-powder for igniting the cartridge of a gun or cannon. (2) *Blasting.* A short cartridge with fulminating-cap and safety-fuse attachment, to be placed above the explosive employed, for safety in tamping. (3) Formerly, a device by which to introduce a measured quantity of powder into the pan of a wheel-lock gun. **2.** A person who primes a firearm or explosive.

pri-me'ro, pri-mē'rō, *n.* [Sp.] A game of cards, from which modern poker is derived.

> *Primero* or Prime . . . was a favorite as early as 1500. . . . Generally four cards were dealt to each player, and the principal groups were Flush, Prime, and Point. Flush was the same as in Poker. Prime was one card of each suit, and Point was reckoned as in Piquet. . . . Shakespeare represents King Henry VIII. as playing *Primero* with the Duke of Suffolk.
> *Y. F. Cyc. Games* p. 270. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

prim'er-ole†, *n.* A primrose. **prim'er-olle†**.

prim'et†, *n.* **1.** Same as PRIMEROLE. **2.** The privet.

prime'temps†, *n.* Spring. **pryme'temps†**.

pri-me'val, prai-mi'val, *a.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive in time; primal; pristine.

> Thou from *primeval* nothingness didst call
> First chaos, then existence.—Lord!
> DERZHAVIN *God* tr. by J. Bowring, st. 3.

[< L. *primævus*, youthful, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *ævum*, age.] **pri-me'vous†**.

Synonyms: aboriginal, ancient, autochthonic, immemorial, indigenous, native, old, original, primal, primary, prime, primitive, primordial, pristine. *Aboriginal, autochthonic*, and *primeval* combine the meanings of *ancient* and *original*; *aboriginal* inhabitants, *autochthonic* races, *primeval* forests. *Prime* and *primary* may signify either first in time, or more frequently first in importance; *primary* has also the sense of elementary or preparatory; we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, in the sense of *prime*; as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is first in an order of succession or development; as, a *primordial* leaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original characteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time, as, the *primitive* church. *Primitive* also very frequently signifies having the original or early characteristics without remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the simplicity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now. *Pristine* is an elegant word, used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and perhaps *ancient*; as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. That which is both an *original* and natural product of a soil or country is said to be *indigenous*; that which is actually produced there is said to be *native*, though it may be of foreign extraction; hummingbirds are *indigenous* to America; canaries may be *native*, but are not *indigenous*. *Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, "that whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"; as, an *immemorial* custom; an *immemorial* abuse. Compare synonyms for AGED; ANCIENT; FIRST.—**Antonyms**: adventitious, exotic, foreign, fresh, late, modern, new, novel, recent.

—**pri-me'val-ly**, *adv.*

pri'mi, prai'mai *or* pri'mi, *n.* Plural of PRIMUS.

Prim'i-an-ist, prim'i-an-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the more moderate Donatists who (4th century) opposed the Novatian view and elected Primianus bishop of Carthage: opposed to *Maximianists*.

pri-mig'e-nal, prai-mij'e-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Primigenium*.

pri'mi-ge'ni-al, prai'mi-jī'ni-al, *a.* Being the first or first-born; primal; primitive; original. [< L. *primigenius*, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *gigno*, produce.]

pri-mig'e-nous, prai-mij'e-nus, *a.* First-formed or -born; primigenial. [< L. *primigenus*, original, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *gigno*, produce.] **pri'mi-ge'ni-ous†**.

Pri-mig'e-num, prai-mij'e-num *or* pri-mig'e-num, *n.* *Bot.* The *Primatia*. [Neut. s. of L. *primigenus*; see PRIMIGENOUS.]

pri'mine, prai'min, *n.* *Bot.* The outermost and last-developed integument of an ovule. Compare SECUNDINE. [< L. *primus*; see PRIME, *a.*]

pri-min'e-ry, prai-min'ę-ri, *n.* [Prov.] A predicament.

pri-min'a-ry†.

pri'ming¹, prai'ming, *n.* **1.** The act of one who primes. **2.** That with which anything is primed; especially, a little powder or combustible composition used to ignite a charge of powder or other explosive, or a little water to wet the valve of a pump.

> After divers orders, and sundry movements, to govern the direction of the piece, he applied a match, with a rapid motion, to the *priming*. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 18, p. 254. [H. & H. '69.]

3. Figuratively, that which is preliminary to or relatively small in comparison with something else; as, your corn-crop ain't a *priming* to mine. **4.** *Paint.* The ground or first layer of color, oil-paint, or preparatory material.

> Prayer . . . is the *priming* of the soul, that, laying us in the oil of grace, preserves us from the worm and weather. OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Prayer Needful in the Morning* p. 208. [H. & B. '32.]

5. In steam-engines, the carriage of water by the steam from the boiler into the working-cylinder; also, the water so carried.

Compounds, etc.:—**pri'ming-horn"**, *n.* A powder-horn for priming.—**p.-iron**, *n.* A priming-wire.—**p. machine**, *n.* A machine for priming cartridge-shells or percussion-caps.—**p. of the tides**, the shortening of the tide-interval. The average interval between corresponding tides of two successive days is 24 hours 51 minutes. When the moon, the earth, and the sun are in a straight line, the forces act together and cause this interval to decrease by about 13 minutes. Compare LAGGING OF THE TIDES.—**p.-powder**, *n.* **1.** Detonating or fulminating powder. **2.** The powder connecting a fuse with a charge, or placed on the touch-hole of a cannon or flint-lock firearm.—**p.-tube**, *n.* A tube containing fulminating powder for firing a charge.—**p.-valve**, *n.* A safety-valve on the working-cylinder of a steam-engine, to discharge the priming.—**p.-wire**, *n.* A pointed wire with which to prick a cartridge through the touch-hole of a cannon.

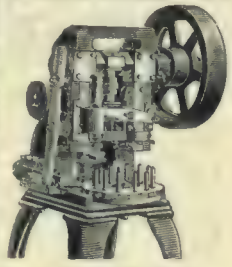

A Priming-machine.

The shells are fed upon the punches on the horizontal disk in front, and are then carried onward automatically to the apparatus for piercing and inserting the primers, which are fed from a friction-dial at the back.

pri'ming², *n.* [Southern U. S.] **1.** In tobacco-culture, the breaking off the small and inferior leaves near the ground. **2.** *pl.* The leaves thus rejected.

pri-mip'a-ra, prai-*or* pri-mip'a-ra, *n.* *Obstet.* A woman in labor with her first child. [L., < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *pario*, bring forth.]—**pri'mi-par'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being a primipara.—**pri-mip'a-rous**, *a.*

pri-mip'i-lar, pri-mip'i-lar, *E. I.* -ler, *W.*; prai'mi-pil'lar, *C.*), *a.* *Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the chief centurion of a legion, or the first centurion of the first cohort; also, to an officer of this rank, or such officers collectively (*primipilares*), after their retirement to private life. [< L. *primipilaris*, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *pilum*; see PILE³, *n.*]

pri-mi'ti-æ, prai-mish'i-ē *or* pri-mi'ti-ē, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Obstet.* The first waters or liquor amnii discharged from the uterus immediately before parturition. **2.** First-fruits of the earth. **3.** *Eccl.* Same as ANNATE.

pri-mi'tial, prai-mish'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a primitia or primitiæ. **2**†. Primitive; primeval.

prim'i-tiv, -ly, -ness. Primitive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

prim'i-tive, prim'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning or early times; first; earliest; primordial; primeval; also, original; primary; radical, as opposed to derived; as, the *primitive* organization of a society.

> The epic of Beowulf is the most considerable poetical composition of which this *primitive* English (Anglo-Saxon) literature has to boast. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p. 57. [S. '64.]

2. Resembling the manners, customs, or style of long ago; old-fashioned; also, characterized by primeval simplicity; simple; plain; as, a *primitive* costume.

> The waiters are a mingling of Italian, Maltese, and Egyptian, and are summoned by the *primitive* method of clapping the hands. HOWARD CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 1, p. 17. [C. & BROS. '51.]

3. *Geol.* Of, belonging to, or characterized by (1), indefinitely, the earlier and lower rocks; (2) the earlier and lower crystalline rocks of the supercrust underlying the evident sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks; (3) the very oldest and deepest rock, presumably formed by cooling from fusion, constituting the profounder part of the earth's crust, but probably nowhere visible; (4) gneiss and other crystalline rocks, with the overlying granular quartz, and granular limestone strata; (5) the entire series of crystalline rocks (exclusive of the volcanic) whether plutonic or metamorphic, either (*a*) under the now abandoned supposition that they are always older than the sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, or (*b*) as a lithological and genetic classification of rocks chiefly ancient, yet in process of formation in all ages. **4.** *Anthrop.* Of or pertaining to the beginning or simplest form; like that of the beginning: in this usage referring not so much to time as to the form of things. Compare PRIMEVAL; PRISCAN; PRISTINE. **5.** *Biol.* Being or occurring at an early stage of development; first-formed; rudimentary; as, the *primitive* ectoderm. **6.** *Bot.* Being or constituting a type: original; as, the *primitive* species from which a cultivated plant has been derived. **7.** *Gram.* Standing in original relation; originating: said of a word from which a derivative is made, whether itself derived or not. [< L. *primitivus*, < *primus*; see PRIME, *a.*]

Synonyms: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.

Phrases:—**primitive chord** (*Mus.*), a chord having for its lowest note its own fundamental base.—**p. Christianity**, Christianity as taught by Jesus and his apostles, and practised in the primitive church.—**p. church** (*Eccl.*), the church of the early Christian centuries.—**p. circle**, in spherical projection, the intersection of the primitive plane with the sphere to be projected: generally a great circle.—**p. colors**, primary colors. See SPECTRUM.—**p. fathers** (*Eccl.*), the antenicene fathers.—**p. groove** (*Embryol.*), the groove along the length of the primitive streak.—**P. Methodist Connection**, a sect that sprang from the Wesleyans in 1810, holding substantially Wesleyan doctrines, and marked by the original Wesleyan style of living and dress.—**p. plane**, in spherical projection, the plane on which the sphere is projected.—**p. rocks** (*Geol.*), see def. 3, above.—**p. root** (of a prime number *p*), a number such that, if its successive powers be formed and divided by *p*, the $(p-1)$st power will be the first that will leave unity as a remainder. Thus, if the first six powers of 3 (namely 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, and 729) are divided by 7, the remainders 3, 2, 6, 4, 5, 1 are obtained; hence, 3 is a primitive root of 7.—**p. streak** or **trace** (*Embryol.*), the faint whitish line defining the axis of the embryo: one of the earliest changes to appear in its development.

—**prim'i-tive-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being primitive. **prim"i-tiv'i-ty†**. **prim'i-ty†**.

prim'i-tive, *n.* **1.** A primary or radical word; also, a word from which another is derived: opposed to *deriva-*

tive. **2.** *Math.* A form in algebra or geometry from which another is derived. **3**†. An early Christian.

—**complete primitive,** an equation, involving the primitive variables, from which a differential equation may be obtained by differentiation.

prim'i-tive-ly, prim'i-tiv-li, *adv.* **1.** Originally; at first. **2.** Primarily; not derivatively. **3.** According to the original rule or oldest practise; in the ancient style.

prim'ly, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim manner.

prim'ness, prim'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prim; scrupulous or affected niceness or preciseness.

pri'mo, pri'mō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The first or leading part.

pri"mo-ge'ni-al, *a.* Same as PRIMIGENIAL.

pri"mo-gen'i-ture, proi'mo-jen'i-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** Seniority by birth; the state of being the first-born child of the same parents; birthright.

The Chinese Emperor has . . . the right of designating which of his sons should succeed him, in spite of *primogeniture.*
J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 11, p. 167. [A. '87.]

2. *Law.* The right of the eldest son to inherit the real estate of an intestate parent, in exclusion of the younger sons and all the daughters. **right of primogeniture‡.**

The right of primogeniture is still maintained in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in the countries of continental Europe it has been almost wholly abolished. In the United States it prevailed to a considerable extent during the colonial period, but it early disappeared and does not now exist.

Among nations whose law of descent is founded upon the *right of primogeniture,* landed estates often pass from generation to generation without undergoing division. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Reeve, vol. i, ch. 3, p. 61. [S. & F. '63.]

[< LL. *primogenitura,* < L. *primogenita,* neut. pl., birthright, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *gigno* (√ *gen*), beget.] **pri"mo-gen'i-tive†; pri"mo-gen'i-ture-ship‡.**

—**pri"mo-gen'i-tiv(e,** *a.* Of or pertaining to primogeniture. **pri"mo-gen'i-tal‡; pri"mo-gen'i-ta-ry‡.**—**pri"mo-gen'i-tor,** *n.* An ancestor.

pri-mor'di-a, *n.* Plural of PRIMORDIUM.

pri-mor'di-al, proi-mōr'di-al, *a.* **1.** First in order or time; original; primitive; as, *primordial* matter.

The polish given by education tells, no doubt; but the size of the *primordial* mass of manhood tells still more.
JAMES STALKER *The Preacher* lect. vi, p. 165. [H. & E. '91.]

2. *Geol.* Of or belonging to the Cambrian strata lying, in the United States, between the Algonkian and the Lower Silurian.

The discovery of the presence of fossiliferous *primordial* rocks among the Wappinger valley limestones . . . contributes another complication to the difficult task of mastering the stratigraphy of Dutchess County. W. B. DWIGHT in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 209. [PUB. BY SEC. '85.]

3. *Biol.* First in order of appearance; primitive; as, a *primordial* kidney. [F., < LL. *primordialis,* < L. *primordium,* origin, < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *ordior,* begin.]

Synonyms: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.

—**primordial cell,** a naked cell; a cell without a cell-wall.—**p. leaves,** the first leaves produced by the plumule.—**p. utricle** (*Bot.*), a layer of protoplasm lining the inner wall of an active cell.

—**pri-mor'di-al-ism,** *n. Anthrop.* The survival or persistence of primitive arts and customs.—**pri-mor"di-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being original and radical, as opposed to derivative.—**pri-mor'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

pri-mor'di-al, *n.* An elementary principle.

pri-mor'di-an, proi-mōr'di-un, *n.* A variety of plum.

pri-mor'di-ate, proi-mōr'di-et *or* -ēt, *a.* Existing from the beginning; original. [< L. *primordius,* < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *ordior,* begin.]

pri-mor'di-um, proi-[*or* pri-]mōr'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A beginning or origin. **2.** *Bot.* A member or organ in its earliest stage.

prim-os'i-ty, prim-os'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] A state of primness; prudery.

pri-mo'vant, proi-mō'vant, *n.* Same as PRIMUM MOBILE. [< L. *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *moveo,* move.]

primp, primp, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To prink. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To be formal or affected.

primp'it, primp'it, *a.* [Scot.] Stiffly dressed; formal.

prim'print"†, *n.* The privet. **prim'priv"et†.**

prim'rose", prim'rōz', *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a primrose, or of the color of the primrose; light greenish-yellow.

The pale *primrose* rays of a crescent moon a few days old. T. HARDY *Far from the Madding Crowd* ch. 56, p. 463. [H. H. & CO.]

2. Suggesting a primrose; flowery; gay.

Prattling the *primrose* fancies of the boy.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 1.

prim'rose", *n.* **1.** An early flowering garden perennial (*Primula vulgaris* or *grandiflora*), a native of the Old World, with oblong, wrinkled, radical leaves, and variously colored flowers in an umbel whose base is near or beneath the ground (see plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, at PLANT); also, any other plant of the genus *Primula,* as the cowslip-primrose or cowslip (*P. officinalis* or *veris*) and the oxlip-primrose or oxlip (*P. elatior*), in which two plants, as in most of the species, the umbel of flowers is supported by a scape.

Emblem of early sweetness, early death,
Nestled the lowly *primrose.*
BRYANT *The Burial-place* l. 23.

2. Any one of several other plants having some resemblance to a real primrose, as the evening-primrose (for which see EVENING). **3.** A pale greenish-yellow color. **4.** *Her.* A four-lobed ornament used as a bearing; quarterfoil. **5**†. The first, earliest, or choicest; the flower. [< OF. *primerose,* for *primerole,* dim. of *primule,* < LL. *primula,* f. dim. of L. *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]

—**bird's-eye primrose,** a species (*Primula farinosa*) with light-purple, yellow-eyed flowers in close umbels on a stalk much longer than the short leaves, clothed beneath with a white mealy down.—**Chinese p.,** a greenhouse species (*Primula Sinensis*) from China, with white or lilac flowers and fleshy pinnatifid leaves, cultivated in many varieties.—**Himalayan p.,** a very tall species (*Primula Sikkimensis*) with scapes 1½ to 2 feet in height, and many yellow flowers in large umbels; often cultivated.—**Japanese p.,** a very handsome species (*Primula Japonica*) with variously colored flowers on tall scapes.

—**prim'rosed",** *a.* Covered or beautified with primroses.—**prim'ro"sy,** *a.* Abounding in primroses.

Primrosy is the epithet which this year will retain in my recollection. MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, The Copse* Apr. 18, '34.

prim'sie, prim'si, *a.* [Scot.] Demure; prim; precise.

prim'sign", prim'sain", *vt.* To mark with the sign of the cross. [< L. *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + SIGN, *v.*]

In Greece, he had, according to the legend, only been *primsigned*—i. e., marked with the sign of the cross. This was regarded as a sort of compromise between the old faith and the new.
H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 10, p. 138. [G. P. P. '86.]

Prim'u-la, prim'yu-lą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*), mostly European, with the leaves all radical, the flowers in an involucrate umbel, a salver- or funnel-shaped corolla, and a 5-cleft angular calyx. See PRIMROSE. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus.

In that window stood a small work-table, with a flower-pot upon it containing a lilac *primula.* JESSIE FOTHERGILL *The First Violin* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 2. [H. H. & CO. '78.]

[LL.; see PRIMROSE.]

Prim"u-la'ce-æ, prim'yu-lē'sę-ī *or* prī"mu-lą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs — the primrose family — with simple leaves and regular perfect flowers, the stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and inserted opposite them. There are 25 genera and about 300 species. [< PRIMULA.]—**prim"u-la'ceous,** *a.*

prim'u-lin, prim'yu-lin, *n.* A crystalline compound contained in the root of the cowslip (*Primula veris*).

pri'mum frig'i-dum, proi'mum frij'i-dum *or* prī'mum frī'gi-dum. [L.] In ancient philosophy, a supposed absolutely cold substance; the original and source of cold.

pri'mum mob'i-le, proi'mum mob'i-li *or* prī'mum mō'bi-lē. [L.] In ancient speculative astronomy, the supposed outermost sphere of the universe, containing the fixed stars, revolving diurnally, and giving motion to the inner spheres with the planets, etc.; hence, any original source of motion, power, or action. **pri'mum mo'vens‡.**

The tendency of deism . . . was to separate God altogether from the world. . . . Though personal, he was not so much a living God as a *Primum Movens,* postulated by the reason to explain the origin of things. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. i, p. 4. [S. '90.]

pri'mus, proi'mus *or* prī'mus, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who is first. **2.** In the Scottish Episcopal Church, the bishop who presides and is otherwise privileged, without metropolitan authority.—**primus inter pares** [L.], first among equals.

prim'wort", prim'wūrt", *n.* Any plant of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*).

pri'my†, *a.* Blooming; early.

priu, prin, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as PREEN.

prin, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Neat; prim. **2**†. Thin; slender.

prince, prins, *vi.* [Rare.] To play the prince.

prince, *n.* **1.** A male monarch or sovereign; a king, emperor, or ruler; one possessing royal honor or power: formerly, in rare instances, applied to a female sovereign; as, the *princes* of Europe; the *Prince* of Peace.

In every controversy between *prince* and people, the question, however doubtful, had always been decided by each party in favor of its own pretensions.
HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 54, p. 126. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. The son of a king or emperor, or of a queen or empress reigning in her own right; also, a male descendant of a royal house; as, the crown *prince; prince* imperial. **3.** A member of a high order of nobility; in some continental countries of Europe, one holding a rank usually superior to that of duke, but in Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Holland the rank just below duke; in England (in heraldic language only), a duke, marquis, or earl. As used of many Russians, the title is a mistranslation, the Russian title so rendered into English being more nearly represented by English *squire* or Scotch *laird,* and meaning one of the landed gentry.

4. A chief or leader, or one of the highest rank of the class to which he belongs; as, Newton was the *prince* of philosophers; a merchant *prince;* used variously in Scripture, as of a chief priest or chief of a tribe, etc.

The *prince* of romantic fiction [Scott] died prematurely, and 'no after conqueror has ascended the vacant throne of Alexander.'
GRANT DUFF in *Contemporary Review* Sept., '91, p. 324.

[F., < L. *princeps* (*princip-*); see PRINCEPS.]

Synonyms: see KING; MASTER.

—**grand** or **great prince. 1.** A Russian title of nobility. **2.** One of the titles belonging to the emperor of Austria.—**p. bishop,** in German history, especially, a bishop who was also secular prince in his diocese.—**p. consort,** see CONSORT.—**p. imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor.—**P. of Peace,** Jesus Christ.—**p. of the power of the air, p. of this world** (*Script.*), Satan.—**P. of Wales,** the male heir apparent to the throne of England.—**p. royal,** the male heir apparent to a throne.—**princes of the blood royal** (Eng.), younger sons and daughters of the sovereign not in immediate line of succession.—**prince's-pine,** *n.* Pipsissewa.

—**prince'age,** *n.* [Rare.] Princes collectively.—**prince'dom,** *n.* **1.** The rank, dignity, or jurisdiction of a prince. **2.** *pl.* [P-] *Occult.* In the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius, the seventh order of angels.—**prince'hood,** *n.* The rank or condition of a prince.—**prince'kin,** *n.* A little prince; an inferior prince. **prince'let‡; prince'ling‡.**—**prince'less,** *a.* Destitute of a prince.—**prince'like",** *a.* Like or characteristic of a prince.

Prince'ite, prins'ait, *n.* A follower of Henry James Prince, who founded the Agapemone.

prince'ly, prins'li, *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a prince; worthy of one in exalted station; grand; noble; munificent; as, a *princely* bearing; a *princely* gift.

Bad education, and luxury, will debase the most *princely* minds.
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* ch. 21, p. 155. [H. & H. '74.]

2. Belonging to or suitable for a prince; befitting the rank or state of a prince; regal; lordly; magnificent.

We . . . passed under a massy arched gateway, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this *princely* mansion.
W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. i, letter ii, p. 29. [JAS. M. '65.]

3. Having the rank of a prince.

In 1486 it [the house of Croy] was made *princely.* BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [E. P. & CO.]

Synonyms: see KINGLY.

prince'ly, *adv.* In a princely manner.

prin'ceps, prin'seps, *a.* First. [L., < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *capio,* take.]

prin'ceps, *n.* [-CI-PES, *pl.*] One who or that which is first; specifically, among the early Teutons, a chieftain of a pagus.—**princeps senatus** (*Rom. Antig.*), the head of the senate; a dignity finally assumed by the emperors.

prin'ce's-feath"er, prin'sez-fedh'ęr, *n.* **1.** A tall showy annual (*Polygonum orientale*) from 4 to 8 feet high, with a few large leaves and a number of conspicuous, dense, cylindrical, nodding spikes of rose-colored flowers: nearly allied to smartweed and lady's-thumb. It is a native of the East, but common in country gardens. **2.** A showy annual (*Amarantus hypochondriacus*) from Mexico, with deep-crimson flowers on densely packed erect spikes; also, other species of *Amarantus.*

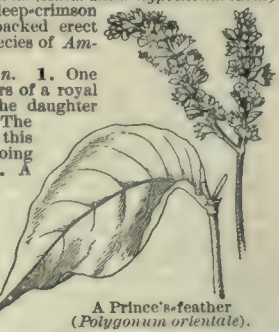
A Prince's-feather (*Polygonum orientale*).

prin'cess, prin'ses, *n.* **1.** One of the female members of a royal family; especially, the daughter of a monarch. **2.** The wife of a prince: in this sense and the foregoing used as a title. **3.** A queen or female ruler. **4.** A size of slate (24 × 14 inches) for roofing. **5.** A virgin queen bee. [< F. *princesse,* f., < L. *princeps;* see PRINCE.]

—**prin'cess-like",** *a.* Like or characteristic of a princess. **prin'cess-ly‡.**—**princess royal,** the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

prin-cesse', prin-ses', *a.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* Having the form of a garment (for women) that is made close-fitting, with the skirt and waist in one, and undraped.

—**dem"i-prin-cesse',** *a.* Having the form of a garment of which only a part, as the back, is of princesse style.

prince'wood", prins'wud", *n.* A light-veined brown wood of a West-Indian tree (*Cordia gerascantholdes*) of the borage family, and also of a West-Indian shrub (*Hamelia ventricosa*) of the madder family.

prin'ci-fied, prin'si-fūid, *a.* [Colloq.] Imitative of a prince or a princess; affecting a princely style.

prin'ci-pal, prin'si-pal, *a.* **1.** First or highest in rank, character, authority, value, or importance; most important; leading; chief; as, the *principal* men of a town; *principal* points of advantage. **2.** *Law.* Being the most worthy or important, as distinguished from what is incidental, appurtenant, or accessory; as, a *principal* obligation, right, or estate. **3.** *Building.* Bearing more strain than others of its class; essential to the support of a structure; as, a *principal* post or rafter. **4**†. Pertaining to a prince; princely. [F., < L. *principalis,* < *princeps* (*-cip-*); see PRINCEPS.]

Synonyms: see FIRST; PARAMOUNT.

—**principal axis of a crystal,** the optic axis in uniaxial crystals. See AXIS.—**p. close** (*Mus.*), a perfect cadence. See CADENCE.—**p. distance,** see PERSPECTIVE.—**p. section of a crystal,** that containing the optic axis.

—**prin'ci-pal-ly,** *adv.*—**prin'ci-pal-ness,** *n.*

prin'ci-pal, *n.* **1.** One who takes a leading part; one concerned directly and not as an auxiliary; one who is a leader or chief in some action; as, the *principal* in a debate; the *principal* in a duel. Compare SECOND.

Francis the first was the *principal* in his own quarrels, paid his own armies, fought his own battles.
BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* letter vii, p. 199. [T. C. 1779.]

Specifically, in law: (1) The actor in a crime, or one present aiding and abetting.

A *principal,* in the first degree, is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator, of the crime; and, in the second degree, he who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 34.

(2) The employer of one who acts as an agent. (3) The one primarily liable for whom another has become surety. (4) The most important thing, or part of a given property, to which other things or parts are incidental.

2. One who is at the head of some body; a chief; one in authority; a presiding officer, as of a society; specifically, the head teacher or master in a public or private school; also, the chief executive of some colleges and universities of the British empire. **3.** Property or capital, as opposed to interest or income; specifically, in commercial use, a sum on which interest accrues or is reckoned. **4.** *Law.* The capital or body of an estate, as distinguished from income. **5.** *Mus.* (1) A soloist. (2) The subject of a fugue. **6.** (1) The chief metal organ-stop, which runs throughout the whole compass of the keyboard, and is an octave higher in pitch than the other diapasons. (2) In German organs, the open-diapason stop. (3)† A kind of trumpet. **7.** *Arch.* A rafter extending to the ridge-pole; a principal rafter. **8**†. *Art.* (1) An original work of art. (2) The object or motive of such a work. **9**†. One of the upright ornaments, as to support a taper, crowning the posts of a canopy. **10**†. Personal property bequeathed; an heirloom. **11**†. A primary or flight-feather of a bird.

Synonyms: see CHIEF; MASTER.

—**prin'ci-pal-ship,** *n.* The office of a principal.

prin"ci-pal'i-ty, prin'si-pal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The territory of a reigning prince, or one that gives to a prince a title of courtesy; as, the *principality* of Wales.

Princes who live up seven flights of stairs and don't own any *principalities,* will keep a carriage and go hungry.
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 30, p. 318. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2. *pl.* [Archaic.] Powers or powerful influences: in the New Testament referring to celestial or demoniacal powers; specifically, in the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius, same as PRINCEDOMS.

To the intent that now unto the *principalities* and powers in heavenly places might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God. *Eph.* iii, 10.

3. [Archaic.] The state of being chief or supreme; sovereignty; preeminence. **4**†. A prince. [< OF. *principalité,* < L. *principalita(t-)s,* first place, < *principalis;* see PRINCIPAL.]

prin'ci-pate, prin'si-pēt, *n.* **1.** The first or principal place. **2.** [Archaic.] A principality. **3**†. *pl.* In the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius, princedoms. [< L. *principatus,* < *princeps* (*-cip-*); see PRINCEPS.]

prin'ci-pes, prin'si-pīz *or* -ci-pēs, *n.* Plural of PRINCEPS.

prin-cip'i-a, prin-sip'i-ą, *n. pl.* First principles; elements; specifically [P-], the great work of Sir Isaac Newton in which he set forth the mathematical principles of the motions of matter, and showed that they explain the known motions of the bodies of the solar system.

The '*Principia,*' which occupies the same position to philosophy as the Bible does to religion. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in London* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 76. [R. & S. '78.]

[L., pl. of *principium;* see PRINCIPIUM.]

—**prin-cip'i-al,** *a.* Elementary.

prin-cip'i-ant, prin-sip'i-ant. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to principles or beginnings. **II.** *n.* A beginner. [< LL. *principiant-is*, ppr. of *principio*, begin, < L. *principium*; see PRINCIPIUM.]

prin-cip'i-ate†, *vt.* To initiate or begin.

prin-cip'i-ate†, *a.* Original.

prin-cip'i-a'tion, prin-sip'i-ē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Analysis into elemental parts; reduction to elements. **2.** *Logic.* The act or process of deriving a general principle, as an inductive law. Compare INDUCTIVE VERIFICATION.

—**prin-cip'i-a-tive,** *a.*

prin-cip'i-um, prin-sip'i-um *or* -cip'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] An argumentative thesis formerly required of bachelors in theology. [L., < *princeps* (*princip-*); see PRINCEPS.]

prin'ci-pl, -pld. Principle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

prin'ci-ple, prin'si-pl, *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To establish or confirm in principles or tenets; furnish or impress with a principle, good or bad: used chiefly in the past participle; as, men *principled* against bribery.

Let a man be firmly *principled* in his religion, he may travel from the tropics to the poles, it will never catch cold on the journey. W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons* lect. i, p. 8. [E. & L.]

prin'ci-ple, *n.* **1.** A source or cause from which a thing proceeds; a power that acts continuously or uniformly; a permanent or fundamental cause that naturally or necessarily produces certain results; as, the regulative *principle* in nature; the vital *principle*. **2.** That which is inherent in anything, determining its nature; essential character; essence.

That the divine law is essentially the same in *principle* with human law, both conscience and the Bible clearly teach.
R. S. CANDLISH *Reason and Revelation* ch. 3, p. 93. [BL. '67.]

3. A general truth or proposition. (1) A truth comprehending various subordinate truths or leading to certain necessary inferences; also, a statement that is self-evident or generally admitted; an axiom; postulate; as, the *principles* of mathematics or of logic. (2) That which is assumed or held as fundamental in any system or chain of reasoning, whether expressed or implied, true or false; an elementary proposition; ground; as, reasoning on false *principles*.

It is to be held as a fixed, unwavering *principle*, that God is right and true, whatever consequences it may involve.
ALBERT BARNES *Notes on Romans* iii, 4.

(3) That which is held as vital or essential by any school or sect; a doctrine or tenet; as, the *principles* of the Baptists; the *principles* of the higher criticism.

4. A settled law or rule of action. Especially: (1) A rule consciously and resolutely adopted as a guide to action when unqualified; a determined rule of right action, or habitual devotion to right as right; as, the *principles* of morality; a man of *principle*. (2) An original tendency, faculty, or impulse; as, the *principle* of self-love; the active *principles* of the mind. There is a tendency to limit *principle*, as applied to conduct, wholly to sense (1), as distinguished from or opposed to *impulse*.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse, much more than from *principle*, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 32. [MACM. '66.]

5. A law of nature as illustrated in the mechanical powers; a law of mechanics under which a given mechanism accomplishes a certain result. Specifically *Patent Law*: (1) An abstract idea; a motive power; cause. (2) The combination of mechanical parts to produce a certain result, the mode of operation, as in the phrase *principle of the machine*. The latter is patentable; the former is not.

6. *Philos.* (1) Cause in the widest sense, as embracing the Aristotelian causes; one of the ultimate elements, powers, laws, or ideas that furnish the final explanation of beings and phenomena. In philosophy the word has been used to mean (*a*) one of the ultimate essential elements that enter into the composition of all being; (*b*) a moving cause, force, or power by which being manifests itself; (*c*) a universal truth expressing the law of this manifestation; (*d*) final cause as explaining the purposive phenomena in this manifestation. Called also *ultimate principle*. (2) Same as FIRST PRINCIPLE. Philosophy is the *science of principles*, in all these senses. Compare PHILOSOPHY, 3.

7. *Chem.* A constituent of a compound or substance that gives character to it or forms its essential ingredient. **8†.** Commencement; beginning. [< F. *principe*, < L. *principium*; see PRINCIPIUM.]

Synonyms: see DOCTRINE; LAW.

Phrases: —**Carnot's principle,** the principle that the motive power of heat is independent of the material agents employed to realize it, being determined solely by the quantity of heat used and by its fall in temperature.—**Döppler's p.,** the principle that if an observer and a vibrating body (as a source of sound or of light) are approaching each other, or receding from each other, the vibrations will appear respectively closer together or farther apart than they actually are. Thus an approaching sound is sharpened, while a receding sound is flattened; and lines in the spectrum of an approaching or receding star appear to be shifted to one side, thus furnishing a means of computing its rate of motion.—**first p.** *Philos.* **1.** One of the conceptions or principles at the basis of all phenomena, and forming the subject of *metaphysics*: including *being*, *time*, *space*, etc. See METAPHYSICS. Compare PHILOSOPHY, 3. **2.** One of the fundamental assumptions that are essential to thought, or to system, or especially to the system of evolution. As presented in Herbert Spencer's "First Principles," in relation to evolution, they embrace the indestructibility of matter, the continuity of motion, the persistence of force, etc.—**Pascal's p.,** the principle that pressure throughout a liquid is transmitted equally in all directions. See illus. under PRESSURE.—**p. of law,** a general, elementary, fundamental rule of law.

prin'cock', *n.* A coxcomb. **prime'cock'; prin'cox'.**

prin'cod, prin cod, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A pincushion. **2.** Figuratively, a short, stout woman. H. *Dict.*

prin'cum', *n.* A prim or affected idea; scruple.

pring, prin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bar-tailed godwit.

prin'gap, prin'gap, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The intervening space between two mining-claims.

prin'gle', *n.* A small scotch silver coin.

prink, prink, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dress or adorn ostentatiously; arrange with nicety; as, to *prink* one's hair.

Yonder bird *Prinks* with deliberate bill his ruffled plumes.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Prince Deukalion* act i, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To dress or adorn oneself for show; primp; as, Julia is *prinking* before the mirror. **2.** To assume pompous or stately airs; strut. [See PRANK.] **primp‡.**

prink'er, *n.*

prin'kle, prin'kl, *vi.* [Scot.] To tingle.

prin'kle, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish.

prinkt, *pp.* Prinked. PHIL. Soc.

prin'kum-pran"kum', *n.* A kind of dance.

prin'ky, prin'ki, *a.* Fond of prinking.

prin'prid"dle, prin'prid'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse.

print, print, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or marks upon, as by pressure; impress.

The damp sand was delicately *printed* with the tracks of birds.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 13, p. 89. [H. '72.]

2. *Print.* (1) To impress (matter arranged for reproduction, as type, plates, and the like) on paper, cloth, etc., as by inking the surface and subjecting to pressure, thus securing a reverse impression; as, to *print* an engraving. It has been held by courts in the United States that impressions made on paper with a typewriter are *written*, not *printed*. (2) To make copies of by means of a printing-press; as, 500 circulars were *printed*.

It is a noteworthy fact that these persecuted Bohemians gave the first *printed* edition of the Bible to the world, and the oldest version in any modern language. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 97. [CA. & P.]

3. To put in print, or cause to be put in print or issued from the press; carry or send forth in print; publish; as, the newspaper *printed* the story. **4.** To reproduce by sun-printing, mimeograph, electric pen, carbon-paper, or other transfer process; as, to *print* photographs; to *print* carbon copies. **5.** To mark by pressing with a form or stamp; imprint; as, to *print* butter; specifically, in founding, to make an impression of in a mold with a core-print or with a pattern. **6.** To fix as by impressing; imprint, in a figurative sense; as, he *printed* a kiss upon her lips; the scene is *printed* in my memory. **7.** To impress or mark as if by printing or stamping; delineate; as, his character is *printed* in his face. **8.** To form in imitation of the characters used in print, in distinction from the cursive or written style; as, the child *printed* a letter. **9†.** To place on record; write.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise printing as a business; execute printing. **2.** To form letters in imitation of printed characters. **3.** [Archaic.] To be engaged in publishing. [Abbr. of IMPRINT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see IMPRESS.

—**printed** or **print goods,** printed calicoes.

—**print'a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being or suitable to be printed or published.

print, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clear and bright. H. *Dict.*

print, *n.* **1.** An impression with ink from type, plates, etc.; printed characters collectively; printed matter; as, small *print*; the *print* is illegible.

Cold *print* could never do them [Clay's speeches] justice.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 325. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. Anything printed from an engraved plate or lithographic stone; a proof; a printed picture or design; as, an antique *print*. **3.** A newspaper, pamphlet, or the like.

That such views were prevalent, we know; for, nefarious as they are, they found their way into the public *prints*.
CHANNING *Works, Annexation of Texas* p. 758. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. An impression or mark made upon or sunk into a

A Printing-machine for Calico.

a, adjusting-screws; *c*, impression-cylinder; *cd*, color-doctors; *d*, doubler, or endless blanket for softening the impression; *cr*, engraved color-rollers; *ct*, color-troughs; *p*, engraved patterned-rollers; *pc*, printed cloth; *u*, unprinted cloth; *m*, motor.

substance by pressure; imprint; as, the *print* of a foot in the sand; the *print* of a nail.

In the snow the mother spied The *print* of Lucy's feet.
WORDSWORTH *Lucy Gray* st. 11.

5. A reproduction from such an impression; as, the officers took *prints* in plaster of the tracks. **6.** Cotton cloth bearing printed designs; printed calico.

The dairyman's wife . . . wore a hot stuff gown in warm weather because the dairymaids wore *prints*.
T. HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* bk. i, ch. 15, p. 95. [H. '92.]

7. Something formed for stamping, as a coin-mold or blacksmiths' swage. **8.** That which bears the impression of a stamp; as, a *print* of butter. **9.** Any pattern used in stamping, etc., as on silverware; hence, the boss on old vessels which bore the arms of the owner. **10.** *Phot.* A positive picture made from a negative. **11.** *Founding.* (1) A projection on a core, by which it is placed and held in proper position in a mold; a core-print. (2) An impression of a pattern or of a part thereof, as in molding-sand. **12†.** An edition. [< OF. *preinte*, for *empreinte*; see IMPRINT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see MARK; PICTURE.

—**in print.** **1.** Still on sale, copies remaining unsold; in stock: said of newspapers, books, magazines, music, etc., when they can still be had of the publisher. **2.** In a printed publication; printed. **3†.** In an exact or formal manner.—**out of p.,** no longer on sale, the edition being exhausted.—**print'-cloth",** *n.* Cotton cloth suitable for printing with designs.—**p.-holder,** *n.* **1.** A stand or other device for displaying a photograph or an engraving. **2.** *Phot.* A frame for holding a print in any desired position.—**p.-seller,** *n.* One who offers for sale prints or engravings.—**p.-shop,** *n.* A shop or store where prints or engravings are the principal articles kept for sale.—**p.-works,** *n.* A calico-printing factory.—**silver p.** (*Phot.*), a positive picture made, usually on paper, with silver nitrate as the sensitizing material.—**solar p.** (*Phot.*), a photographic picture, usually enlarged, made through the agency of a lens by exposure behind a negative in the sunlight.

print'er, print'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the trade of typographical printing; one who sets type or runs a printing-press; specifically, a compositor.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were thirty-four counties without a *printer*. The only press in England north of the Trent was at York.
JOHN W. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 240. [H.]

2. By extension, one who owns a printing-establishment and employs printers. **3.** One who prints, stamps, impresses, or transfers copies of anything as a business; as, a copperplate-*printer*; a calico-*printer*. **4.** A telegraphic machine that makes a printed record on a roll of paper; a recording telegraph.

—**printers' mark,** an engraved device of a printer or publisher, serving the purpose of an imprint.—**public printer** [U. S.], the official head of the government printing-office at Washington, D. C.

print'er-y, print'er-i, *n.* [Rare.] A place where cotton goods are printed; a calico print-works; sometimes, a printing-office.

print'ing, print'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or trade of making and issuing matter for reading, by means of type and the printing-press, including all that is done from the reception of manuscripts to the issuing of matter printed; the process of making books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

Printing has secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and furnished a sure guarantee of future progress.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 131. [A. '73.]

2. The process of producing printed matter by the inking of type, plates, etc., and impressing them upon paper or the like, as in a printing-machine; presswork; as, the plates are cast, but the *printing* is yet to be done. **3.** The act or process of reproducing a design upon a surface, as by making an impression from it on a suitable substance by any process; as, lithographic *printing*; photographic *printing* by the action of sunlight on sensitized paper; the *printing* of pottery by means of transfer-paper or oil-colors, which are fixed by heat, etc.; *printing* for the blind by letters in relief. **4.** That which is printed.

Printing is commonly referred to as "the art preservative of all other arts," since it furnishes the means of recording knowledge for the use of future generations. Printing from blocks was known in China at an early period, and came into use in Europe in the 12th century for ornamenting fabrics. In the 14th century playing-cards were printed. The first real advance in printing was the invention of movable types about the middle of the 15th century. This invention is probably due to Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem, but Johann Gutenberg, with the aid of Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, of Germany, is generally credited with being the first to put it to practical use. The first book printed in English was "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," from the press of William Caxton, of London, about 1475. Printing received a second great impulse with the invention of the cylinder press early in the 19th century, and the application of steam. The old-fashioned hand-press turned out about 200 copies an hour, the cylinder press increased the production to 2,400 an hour, while the web perfecting presses, devised within the last generation, are capable of printing from 5,000 to 100,000 perfected sheets in an hour. The use of movable types is beginning to give way to machines that substitute a line as a unit instead of a letter. See LINOTYPE. Compare LITHOGRAPHY.

The secret of *printing* must have been discovered many thousands of times before it was used, or could be used. . . . Not, therefore, any want of a *printing* art, — that is, of an art for multiplying impressions, — but the want of a cheap material for receiving such impressions, was the obstacle to an introduction of printed books, even as early as Pisistratus. DE QUINCY *Opium-Eater, Sequel, Palimpsest* p. 226. [T. & F. '55.]

PARTIAL LIST OF PRINTING TERMS.

The following list contains many terms used technically in typographical printing, the most important of which, and those not self-explaining, will be found defined in their appropriate places.

al'ley	fin'ger	low'er case	re-vise'
bank	fly	mack'le	roll
bas'tard	font	mail'er	roll'er
beard	foot'-stick'	make'-up'	ro'man
bear'er	form	mar'gin	rounce
bite	foun'tain	ma'trix	rule
bray'er	frame	mat'ter	run in
break'-line'	frisk'et	meas'ure	script
broad'side	full point	nick	set'-off'
can'on	fur'ni-ture	nip'per	shank
cast'ing-box'	gage'-pin'	off'cut	sheep's'-foot'
catch'-line'	gal'ley, etc.	off set	shoot'ing-stick
catch'word'	grip'per	o'pen mat'ter	side'-stick'
cer'iph	hair'-line'	out	sig'na-ture
chap'el	hang'ing in-dention	o'ver-lay'	slice'-gal'ley
click'er	head'ing	o'ver-run'	slip
col'umn-rule'	head'-line'	pack'ing	slug
com-pan'ion-ship	head'-stick'	page'-cord'	slur
com-pose', etc.	hell'-box'	pa'ging-ma-chine'	sort
com'po-si'tion	horse	per'fo-ra'ting-rule'	space
con-densed'	im-pose'	pi	space'-rule'
cop'y	im-pres'sion-cyl'in-der	pick'-up'	spaced'ble
cop'y-hold'er	im'print	piece'-frac'-tion	stand
cor'ner-piece'	in-dent'	pla'ner	stem
coun'ter	in-den'tion	plate	ster'e-o-type
cross'-bar'	in-fe'ri-or	quad	stet
cut	in'set	quad'rat	stick
cut'-in'	i-tal'ic	quoin	sub
cut'ting-rule'	jus'ti-fy, etc.	rack	su-pe'ri-or
dab'ber	kern	reg'is-ter	take
dead mat'ter	lay	reg'is-ter'let	tape'less de-liv'er-y
de'le	lead	rig'let	throw'-off'
doub'let	lead'er	roll'er	tim'ble
drive out	lean	post'er	to'ken
e-lec'tro-type	let'ter	proof	trans'fer
em	let'ter-press	quad	tur'tle
em-boss'	lig'a-ture	quad'rat	tym'pan
en	line'-form'er	quoin	ty'po-graph
ex-tend'ed	lin'o-type	quo-ta'tion	un'der-lay'
face	live mat'ter	rack	vi'bra-tor
fat	lock'-up'	reg'is-ter	white line
feet	log'o-type	re'print'	white page

Compounds, etc.:—electromagnetic printing, printing at a distance, by using an electromagnetic telegraphic apparatus, as in the stock-printing telegraph, or ticker.—**embossed p.,** printing without ink, the type or design being impressed in relief, as in printing for the blind.—**print'ing-bod"y,** *n. Ceram.* Pottery when in condition to be printed; biscuit.—**p.-frame,** *n. Phot.* A frame in which negatives and sensitized paper are fixed in order that photographs may be formed by exposure in the light.—**p.-house,** *n.* An establishment where typographical printing is done.—**p.-office,** *n.* A place where books, newspapers, or job-printing is carried on.—**p.-paper,** *n.* See PAPER.—**p. telegraph,** any self-recording telegraph; a ticker.—**p.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel in a numbering-machine, having on its periphery figures for printing.

print'ing-ma-chine", print'ing-ma-shin', *n.* Any machine for printing, as on cotton cloth; particularly, an

elaborate machine for doing fine or rapid printing, as on paper; a printing-press. See list under PRINTING-PRESS, and illus. under PRINT.

The original printing-machines were presses, operating by a screw or lever. Now the pressure is more usually obtained by the contact of rotating cylinders. Modern printing-machines may be divided into four classes: *platen-presses* for small job-work, operating with various reciprocating motions, and printing from flat beds and platens, at a speed of 1,000 to 2,500 an hour; *single-cylinder presses* of a like speed, commonly used for book- and job-work and newspaper- and magazine-printing; *web machines* having flat beds for job or special work, printing from a roll, and doing fine work at a speed of 3,000 to 6,000 an hour; *web perfecting presses*. See list below.

print'ing-press", print'ing-pres', *n.* **1.** Same as PRINTING-MACHINE. **2.** A mechanism for printing, operating by pressure; as, the Adams *printing-press*.

Printing-machine and *printing-press* are used interchangeably, in technical use being usually shortened to *press*. The most familiar types of printing-presses are: **amateur press,** a card-press operated by a hand-lever; **bed-and-platen p.,** one on which the form and paper are both on flat surfaces; **book-p.,** a cylinder or Adams press for printing sheets for books (requiring perfection of impression, evenness of color, and accuracy of register); **card-p.,** any lightly built small job-press, suitable for cards and very small work, **chromatic p.,** a multicolor press; **copperplate-p.,** a press consisting of a bed and roller for printing from engraved copperplates (in use for visiting-cards, wedding-invitations, etc.); **cylinder p.,** properly, a printing-machine in which the impressions are made from type or plates laid upon a flat surface (a bed) that usually moves forward and backward, under a rotating impression-cylinder (a **drum-cylinder p.** has one large cylinder, a **double-cylinder p.** has two; in a **stop-cylinder p.** the impression-cylinder stops during the return motion of the bed); **4-, 6-, 8-, or 10-cylinder p.,** a press having 4, 6, 8, or 10 impression-cylinders printing a like number of sheets at each revolution of the type-cylinder (now superseded by the web perfecting press); **double-feeding p.,** a single-cylinder press arranged so that two sheets may be fed and printed to one complete movement of the bed; **duplex p.,** a two-cylinder web press, printing during both the forward and the reverse movements; **eighth-, quarter- (or quarto-),** or **half-medium p.,** a job-press that will print a form 8×12, 10×15, or 14×17 inches respectively, or thereabouts; **hand-p.,** a press operated by hand-power, particularly a bed-and-platen press in which the impression is given by a lever; **job-p.,** see JOB; **liberty p.,** a job-printing press in which the bed assumes a nearly horizontal position convenient for corrections, after each impression; **lithographic p.,** a press (usually a cylinder press) arranged to print from a lithographic stone instead of a type-form; **multicolor p.,** a press for printing in several colors at one impression; **newspaper-p.,** any large high-speed press for printing newspapers; **perfecting p.,** a newspaper- or book-press printing on both sides of the sheet, practically at the same time, and usually delivering the sheets folded; **platen-p.,** same as BED-AND-PLATEN PRESS; **revolving type-cylinder p.,** or **type-revolving p.,** a newspaper-press in which the type is wedged into turtles, which are secured to the face of a revolving cylinder; **rolling-p.,** a press for printing engraved plates, in which the plate and bed are passed between a platen and a roller, by the rotation of the latter; **turtle-p.,** a so-called revolving type-cylinder press; **two- or three-revolution p.,** one in which the cylinder revolves two or three times to one impression; **web p.,** a newspaper- or job-press printing from a continuous roll of paper; **web perfecting p.,** a perfecting press that prints from a roll of paper (the kind of machine on which all great newspapers are now printed). They use stereotype plates, run at high speed, and print both sides, folding, pasting, etc., as desired. The speed is practically limited to 24,000 impressions an hour, but by doubling and quadrupling the parts, results as high as 100,000 an hour are attained.

Other printing-presses are named from the manufacturer or inventor; as, **Adams p.** (a large slow-running bed-and-platen power press, still used in book-printing — the forerunner of the cylinder press), **Campbell p.** (having a direct-geared impression-cylinder and bed), **Gordon p.** (a type of job-printing press, characterized by a double-disk ink-table, reciprocating bed and platen, and a dwell on the impression), **Hoe p.** (see illus.).

print'less, print'les, *a.* Making, bearing, or retaining no print or impression.

> Wandering birds . . . Strike their way across the *printless* air.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act ii, sc. 4.

pri'on, prai'on *or* pri'on, *n.* A small petrel (genus *Prion*) having a broad bill with horny lamellæ on the margin, as *P. vittata* of southern seas. [< Gr. *priōn*, saw, < *priō*, saw.]

priono-, prion-. Derived from Greek *priōn*, saw (see PRION): combining forms.— **Pri"on-o-des-ma'ce-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with the hinge or teeth transversely sulcated, as in *Arcidæ*. *Unionidæ*, etc.— **pri"on-o-des-ma'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **pri"on-o-des-ma'ceous,** *a.*— **Pri-on'o-don,** *n. Mam.* A genus of *Viverridæ*, typical of *Prionodontinæ*.— **pri-on'o-dont. I.** *a.* **1.** Having teeth like those of a saw. **2.** Transversely sulcated, as the hinge of *Prionodesmacea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Prionodontinæ*.— **Pri"on-o-don'tes,** *n. Mam.* A genus of *Dasypodidæ*, typical of *Prionodontinæ*.— **Pri"on-o-don-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* **1.** A subfamily of *Dasypodidæ* with many teeth, including the great armadillo. **2.** A subfamily of *Viverridæ* with single tubercular molars in each jaw; linsangs.— **pri"on-o-don'tine,** *a.* **Pri"on-o-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of taenioglossate gastropods, represented by *Homalogyridæ*.— **pri-on"o-glos'sate,** *a.*— **Pri"on-op'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of coliomorphic birds having the upper mandible notched, nostrils covered with bristles, and 12 tail-feathers. **Pri'on-ops,** *n.* (t. g.)— **pri"on-op'id,** *n.*— **pri-on'o-poid,** *a.*— **Pri"on-o-pi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Prionopidæ* with the breadth of the bill greater than its height.— **pri-on'o-pin(e),** *a.* & *n.*

pri'or, prai'gr, *a.* Preceding in time, order, or importance; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a *prior* engagement: used also with *to* adverbially; as, *prior to* his death.

> Geology has already proved . . . that all the actual combinations of matter have had a *prior* existence in some other state.
> W. BUCKLAND *Geol. and Mineral.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 9. [BELL '69.]

[L., compar. of *pro*, before.]

Synonyms: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR.

—pri"o-ris'tic, *a.* Pertaining to something prior, particularly to the "Prior Analytics" of Aristotle: opposed to *posteristic*.— **pri'or-ly,** *adv.*

pri'or, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot.

> In some convents, which had no abbots, the *prior* was principal, as the president in some Oxford foundations; and, being installed *priors*, some voted as barons in parliament, whereof formerly, as the *prior* of Canterbury, and Coventry. But, when the abbot was superintendent, there the person termed '*prior*' was his subordinate, who in his absence, in mitred abbeys, by courtesy was saluted 'the lord *prior*.' FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. ii, bk. vi, § 2, p. 170. [T. T. '37.]

2. Formerly, an Italian magistrate. [< OF. *priour*, < LL. *prior*, < L. *prior;* see PRIOR, *a.*]

—claustral prior, a prior assisting an abbot.— **conventical** or **conventual p.,** the superior of a priory.— **grand p.,** the commandant of a priory of a military order, as of the Templars.

—pri'or-ate, *n.* **1.** The position or dignity of a prior. **2.** The duration of a prior's term of office. **pri'or-ship‡.— pri'or-ess,** *n.* A female prior; a nun next in rank below an abbess.

pri-or'i-ty, prai-or'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The condition of being prior or anterior; antecedence; as, *priority* of date. **2.** Superiority in rank or condition; social position.

> The consequence was differences of judgment arose, and questions of *priority* and precedence were entertained.
> C. W. UPHAM *John C. Frémont* ch. 6, p. 254. [T. & F. '56.]

3. Same as APRIORITY. **4.** *Law.* A precedence or preference either in time or in right; in the duration of tenure, the order of liens, or the payment of debts. [< F. *priorité*, < LL. *priorita(t-)s*, < L. *prior;* see PRIOR, *a.*]

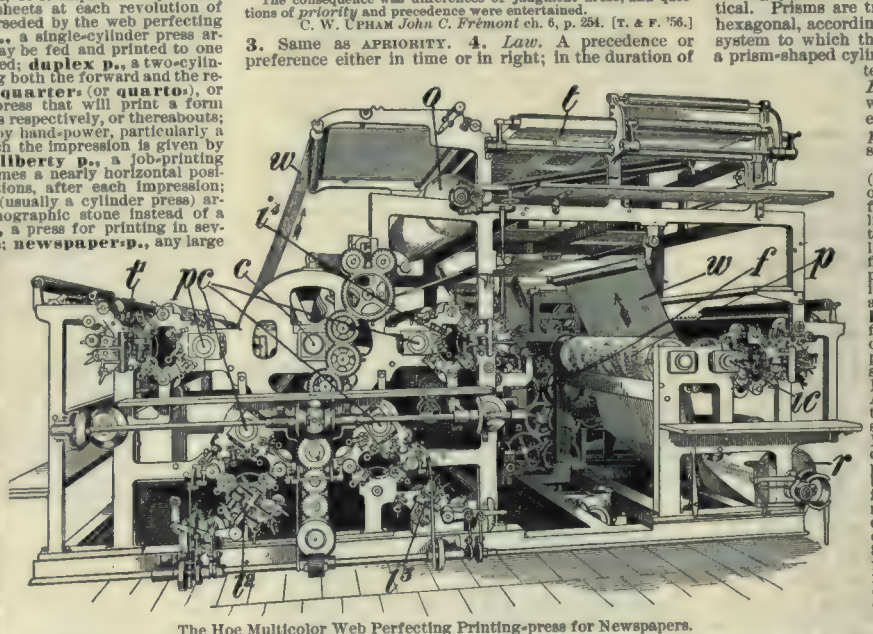

The Hoe Multicolor Web Perfecting Printing-press for Newspapers.

c, large impression-cylinder, arranged with four plate-cylinders (*pc*) for printing four colors at one revolution; *i1*, *i2*, *i3*, *i4*, inking-apparatus for distributing the colored inks and inking the plates; *ic*, impression-cylinder for printing in black; *o*, offset-mechanism; *p*, plate-cylinder carrying curved stereotype plates to be printed in black; *pc*, plate-cylinders carrying curved plates to be printed in colors; *r*, roll of white paper; *t*, mechanism for turning the paper at right angles to lead it to the folder (*f*); *w*, *w*, web of paper. In operation the paper is unwound from the roll (*r*), passes upward between the black impression- and plate-cylinders, is carried to the left, under and around the large cylinder (*c*), receiving four printings in as many colors, then upward to the turning-mechanism (*t*), and back to the folder in the rear, being delivered at the back of the machine a completed newspaper.

Synonyms: see PRECEDENCE.

pri'or-y, prai'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress, next in dignity below, or in some cases subsidiary to, an abbey.

> A *priory* only differed from an abbey in that the superior bore the name of prior instead of abbot. This was the case in all the English conventual cathedrals.
> E. VENABLES in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 10.

[< OF. *priorie*, < LL. *prioratus*, < *prior;* see PRIOR, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CLOISTER.

—alien priory, a priory attached to a monastic order or monastery in another country.

pri'pri, pri'pri, *n.* [S. Am.] Marsh-land near a coast.

pris†, *n.* **1.** Price. **2.** Praise.

pri'sage, prai'zêj, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A duty or custom, hereditary in the crown, consisting originally in taking two tuns of wine from every vessel that imported twenty tuns or more: but it was afterward commuted to a duty of two shillings on every tun imported by foreigners, and was then called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. **2.** The share, usually a tenth, belonging to the crown, of merchandise captured at sea as prize. [OF., < *priser;* see PRIZE², *v.*] **pri'zage‡.**

pri'sal†, *n.* A capture. **pri'zal†.**

pris'can, pris'can, *a.* [Rare.] Primitive; pristine.

Pris'ci-an, pris'shi-an *or* -ci-an, *n.* A typical grammarian.

—to break Priscian's head, to break grammatical rules.— **to scratch Priscian,** to make a slip in grammar. SHAKESPEARE.

Pris-cil'lian-ist, pris-sil'yan-ist, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Priscillian (the first Christian punished with death for heresy), bishop of Avila, Spain (4th century), or a member of the Manichean or Gnostic sect founded by him. **2.** A Montanist: so named after Priscilla, an associate of Montanus.— **Pris-cil'lian-ism,** *n.*

prise‖, *v.* & *n.* Same as PRIZE³.

prise‡†, *v.* & *n.* Same as PRIZE².

prise†, *a.* Excellent; choice.

prise†, *n.* Adventure.

pri'ser†, *n.* Same as PRIZER.

prism, prizm, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plane figures, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* An optical instrument, usually a triangular geometrical prism (see def. 1), having in general two refracting surfaces making an angle with each other: made of some transparent substance, as glass, rock salt, quartz, or a transparent liquid contained in a prismatic glass case.

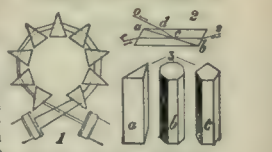

Prisms, Optical and Geometrical.

1. A section of a train or battery of prisms as used in a spectroscope, showing the path of the beam. 2. Nicol prism (section): *a b*, line of junction of the halves; *e c*, ray entering prism; *c d o*, ordinary ray, totally reflected at *c*; *c e*, extraordinary ray. 3. Geometrical prisms: *a*, triangular; *b*, octagonal; *c*, pentagonal.

A ray of white light passing through such a prism is bent twice from its course in the same direction, once on entering and once on leaving, and different wave-lengths being bent to different degrees, the colors are separated, so as to form a spectrum. See DISPERSION; REFRACTION; SPECTRUM.

> If we look at a bright star through a *prism*, the combination of colors which we see is called the spectrum of the star.
> S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 223. [H. '78.]

3. Figuratively, any medium that resolves a seemingly simple matter into its elements; also, by metonymy, the spectrum.

> How feels the stone the pang of birth,
> Which brings its sparkling *prism* forth!
> WHITTIER *Questions of Life* st. 5.

4. *Crystal.* A form consisting of three or more intersecting planes whose intersections are parallel and vertical. Prisms are trigonal, tetragonal, orthorhombic, or hexagonal, according to the number of their faces or the system to which they belong. **5.** *Weaving.* In a loom, a prism-shaped cylinder that assists in forming the pattern. See CYLINDER, 2 (5). **6.** *Civ. Engin.* A straight section of a canal, water-bed, or railway-cutting, considered as a parallelepiped. [< LL. *prisma*, < Gr. *prisma*, lit. something sawed, < *prizō*, saw.]

Phrases, etc.:— Amici's prism (*Microsc.*), an illuminating device having one plane and two lenticular surfaces, for both concentrating and deflecting light-rays.— **diatom p.,** a prism attached to a microscope to give the oblique illumination for observing very fine markings.— **double-image p.,** a prism made of Iceland spar, giving two images of equal intensity, but polarized at right angles to each other.— **equilateral p.,** an equal-sided, total-reflecting prism for illuminating a microscopic field.— **erecting p.,** a prism placed between the lenses of a microscopic eyepiece, to reinvert the image. **Natchet's p.‡.— Natchet's p. 1.** A prism with two convex surfaces, for throwing converging rays on a microscopic field. **2.** An erecting prism.— **Nicol** or **Nicol's p.,** a long rhomb of Iceland spar, cut along an axis, the portions being cemented with Canada balsam, so that when white light enters it the ray is divided, and the ordinary ray is totally reflected from the cemented surface, while the extraordinary ray emerges parallel to the incident ray. See illus. above.— **prism'-spherom"e-ter,** *n.* A prism for ascertaining the curvature of a spherical or any other non-plane surface.— **p.-train,** *n.* A series of prisms used to give increased dispersion in a spectroscope. **—Thollon p.,** a compound spectroscopic prism consisting of two acute-angled prisms, cemented to a right-angled one, giving great dispersion without the use of a train.— **Wenham p.,** a four-sided prism used in a binocular microscope, to throw part of the light-rays from the object up the second tube to the eyepiece.

pris-mat'ic, priz-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Separated or distributed by or as by an optical prism; refracted or formed by a prism; resembling the spectrum; exhibiting rainbow tints; as, *prismatic* colors. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling a geometrical prism; shaped like a prism; as, a *prismatic* shell.

> From the margin of this [ice] barrier break off regular *prismatic* blocks of enormous size and thickness. JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 56. [A. '84.]

3. *Crystal.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC. [< Gr. *prisma(t-)*; see PRISM.] **pris-mat'ic-al‡.**

—pris-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

pris'ma-tin(e), priz'ma-tin, *n.* Same as KORNERUPINE.

pris'ma-toid, priz'ma-toid, *n.* A solid with polygonal bases in parallel planes, the angles of one being connected with the sides of the other by triangular faces. [< Gr. *prisma(t-)* (see PRISM) + -OID.]

—pris"ma-toid'al, *a.*

pris-men'chy-ma, priz-men'ki-ma, *n.* (pris-, *E. I. S.*), *n. Bot.* Cellular tissue with prismatic cells. [< Gr. *prisma* (see PRISM) + *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.]

pris'moid, priz'moid, *n.* **1.** A body that resembles a prism in form. **2.** A prismatoid. [< PRISM + -OID.]

pris-moi'dal, priz-moi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a prismoid.

—prismoidal railway, see PYRAMIDAL RAILROAD, under RAILROAD.

pris'my, priz'mi, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a prism. **2.** Exhibiting prismatic colors.

pris'on, priz'n, *vt.* To imprison.

> Close the searching eye beneath the *prisoning* lid.
> FANNY FERN *Fern Leaves* in first series, p. 15. [D. MI. & CO. '53.]

pris'on, priz'n (XIII), *n.* A place of confinement: specifically, a public building for the safe-keeping of persons in legal custody. [F., < L. *prensio(n-)*, seizing, contr. of *prehensio(n-)*, < *prehendo;* see PREHENSIBLE.]

Synonyms: bridewell, cage, cell, dungeon, house of correction, house of detention, jail, penitentiary, reformatory, state prison, workhouse.

—**pris'on-bars"**, *n. pl.* **1.** The bars that guard the exits from a prison; hence, figuratively, anything that imprisons or restrains. **2.** The game of prisoner's base. See PRISONER.—**p.-breach**, *n.* The escape of a prisoner, against the will of his custodian, from the place where he is held in lawful custody.—**p.-fever**, *n. Pathol.* A form of malignant typhus. **jail'-fe"ver†; typhus gravior‡.**—**p.-house**, *n.* A prison: now usually poetic or figurative.—**p. limits**, or **p. liberties**, a district around a prison within which a debtor released from confinement under bond may go at large.—**p. ship**, a vessel used as a military prison.—**p.-van**, *n.* A closed secure vehicle for conveying prisoners.—**state p.** **1.** [U. S.] A prison built and controlled by a State, usually for persons convicted of felony. **2.** A prison for political offenders.

pris'ond, *pp.* Prisoned. PHIL. Soc.

pris'on-er, priz'n-er, *n.* **1.** One who is confined in a prison or whose liberty is forcibly restrained; one held in custody; a captive; as, the outlaws made him a *prisoner;* specifically, in law, a person confined in a prison by virtue of an order of arrest; one restrained of his liberty upon judicial or other lawful process.

These Meltians . . . belonged to a stock who . . . after every successful battle with the Romans burnt the chief *prisoners* alive as a thank-offering to Heaven.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xiii, p. 151. [H. '70.]

2. Anything deprived of liberty; as, he made her hand a *prisoner*. [< F. *prisonnier*, < *prison;* see PRISON.]

—**prisoner at the bar**, an accused person present in court while his trial is proceeding.—**p. of war** (*Inter. Law*), a combatant or person in arms taken by the enemy either by capture or surrender during a time of war.—**prisoner's base**, a game played in various forms and popular in England as early as the 14th century. The players are generally divided into opposing sides, who occupy opposite goals or bases, the object being to touch a player of the opposite side while he is away from his base, when he either joins his captor's side or is confined at another goal called a prison. The game continues until one side has lost all its players. **pris'on-bars"**; or **-base"**; **prisoner's bars:.**

pris'on-ment, *n.* Same as IMPRISONMENT.

pris'tav, pris'tav, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian inspector, overseer, or commissary.

Pris'ti-dæ, pris'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of rays with the snout prolonged and like a saw; sawfishes.

Pris'tis, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pristis*, < *priō*, saw.]

—**pris'tid**, *n.*—**pris'toid**, *a. & n.*

pris'tin, *a.* Pristine. PHIL. Soc.

pris'tine, pris'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the earliest state or time; primitive; primeval. **pris'tin-ate†.**

Christianity alone develops still its *pristine* force.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. ix, p. 315. [RAN. & S.]

[< OF. *pristin*, < L. *pristinus*, primitive.]

Synonyms: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.

Pris"ti-o-phor'i-dæ, pris'ti-o-for'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with a saw-like snout. **Pris"ti-oph'o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pristis*, saw (< *priō*, saw), + *pherō*, bear.]—**pris"ti-o-phor'id**, *n.*—**pris"ti-oph'o-roid**, *a. & n.*

Pris"to-don'ti-dæ, pris'to-den'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Carboniferous family of selachians with bilaterally symmetrical teeth, the coronal contours of one hollowed to fit that of an opposite tooth. **Pris'to-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pristēs*, saw, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]—**pris"to-don'tid**, *n.*—**pris"to-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

pris'toid, pris'teid. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pristidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pristidæ;* a sawfish. [< PRISTIS + -OID.]

pritch, prich, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pierce or prick.

pritch, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Any pointed instrument; a prick. (2) A many-pronged eel-spear. **2†.** Pique.

pritch'el, prich'el, *n.* **1.** *Farriery.* A punch for making

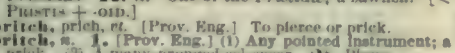

A Pritchel (def. 1).

or enlarging a nail-hole in a horseshoe: used also in handling the shoe. **2.** *Local, Eng.* An iron share with a stout handle, for making holes in the ground. [Dim. of PRITCH, var. of PRICK.]

prith'ee, pridh'i. I pray thee: a corruption of the abbreviated expression *pray thee.*

Prithee, good folks, let us be seated, and enjoy, this cold evening, the comforts of a good fire.
MARIA ROCHE *Children of the Abbey* ch. 12, p. 124. [L. '77.]

pri-thi'vi, pri-thī'vi, *n.* See VAYU.

prit'tle†, *rt.* To chatter.

prit'tle-prat"tle, prit'l-prat'l, *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk or chatter; weak loquacity.

pri'us, prī'us *or* pri'us, *n.* [L.] That which is prior or antecedent; especially, a condition necessarily preceding.

pri'va-cy, prī'va-si (XIID), *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being private or screened from observation; a secluded state.

The reporter and the interview have destroyed the *privacy of* domestic and of thought. DREW *Orations and Speeches, Liberty of the Press* p. 358. [CAB. ED.]

2. The state of being secret or concealed; secrecy.

A new and opposite Treaty, in extreme *privacy*, on the 12th of October, 1726, is signed. . . . 'Treaty of Wusterhausen' so called.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 6, p. 456. [H.]

3. A matter that is or should be private.

No one, not even a mother, should knock at the door of that chamber where the heart keeps its *privacies*, but patiently and silently wait until bidden to approach and enter.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Hannah Thurston* ch. 12, p. 159. [G. P. P. '83.]

4. A place of seclusion; solitude; retreat. **5†.** Privity. **6†.** Taciturnity. **pri'va-cle†.**

pri-va'do†, *n.* **1.** An intimate. **2.** A private soldier; also, an officer of inferior rank.

pri'vant, prī'vont, *a. Gram.* Indicating a privative opposite. < L. *privant-is*, ppr. of *privo*, see PRIVATE.

pri-vat'do-cent', pri-vät'do-tsent', *n.* [G.] In German universities, a docent paid only by fees from pupils.

pri'vate†, *rt.* To deprive.

pri'vate, prī'vet *or* -vĕt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by freedom from observation; removed from public view; retired; secret; as, a *private* parlor; *private* prayer; we wish to be *private.*

She was going to refuse, but a *private* look from her mother soon induced her to correct the mistake.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 8, p. 79. [F. W. & CO.]

2. Unconnected with public position, aid, or employment; personal, as opposed to public; also, having no official character; not public; hence, without rank; as, *private* property; a *private* capacity; *private* life; *private* schools; a *private* soldier.

Virginia was begun by *private* companies.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 355. [A. '83.]

3. Disposed to be secretive or reticent: as, he is very *private* about his affairs. **4.** Not common or general; belonging only to one or to a few individuals; special; as, a *private* interpretation; a *private* secretary.

Every reform was once a *private* opinion.
EMERSON *Essays, History* in first series, p. 12. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

5†. Privy. **6†.** Confidential. [< L. *privatus*, pp. of *privo*, separate, < *privus*, private, akin to *præ*, before.]

—**private corporation**, an incorporated society formed by the voluntary agreement of its members, as banking, railroad, and manufacturing companies.—**p. parts**, the sexual organs.—**p. way**, a right of passage through the property of another; also, a way established by law for the benefit of particular individuals and to be kept up by them.

—**pri'vate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a private or secret manner. **2.** In a personal or non-official manner.—**pri'vate-ness**, *n.* **1.** A condition of privacy. **2.** The state of being a private citizen. **3.** Secrecy.

pri'vate, *n.* **1.** A soldier in the ranks; a common soldier; hence, archaically, a person not in office; an ordinary citizen. **2.** *pl.* The private parts; genitals. **3.** [Rare.] That which is private or personal. **4†.** Privacy.

—**in private**, in secret; privately.

pri"va-teer', prī"va-tir', *vi.* To cruise, or commit hostilities, in a privateer.

—**pri"va-teer'ing**, *n.* The act of cruising, or of committing hostilities, in a privateer.

By a declaration signed at Paris in 1856 certain European powers declared privateering to be abolished. They invited other powers to accede to the declaration. Though the United States was among those that declined, it offered to accede to the declaration if the signatories would agree to exempt private property at sea from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers.

pri"va-teer', *n.* **1.** A vessel owned and officered by private persons, but carrying on maritime war under a commission from a belligerent state commonly called letters of marque. The owners of a privateer are usually permitted to appropriate all or a large share of the prize property lawfully captured by their vessel.

A *privateer* can only act by virtue of a commission regularly issued by the State. T. G. BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* pt. i, proposition iii, p. 54. [RID. '77.]

2. One who engages in privateering; one of the officers or crew of a privateering vessel.

—**pri"va-teer'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] Disorderly conduct on a vessel, especially on a man-of-war; privateer practise.—**pri"va-teers'man**, *n.* An officer or seaman on a privateer.

pri-va'tion, prī-vā'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of lacking or being without something necessary or desirable; especially, want of the common comforts of life; as, the poor suffer many *privations.*

His lot is the lot of *privation*, he has no powerful friends; he has not even where to lay his head.
BUSHNELL *Character of Jesus* p. 37. [S. '84.]

2. The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation; as, *privation* of property. **3.** *Logic.* The absence from an object of what ordinarily or naturally belongs to objects of that kind. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The suspension of a priest or other ecclesiastic from any or all of the functions or privileges of his office; also, any degradation from office. [OF., < L. *privatio(n-)*, < *privo;* see PRIVATE.]

Synonyms: see LOSS; POVERTY.

priv'a-tiv, -ly, -ness. Privative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

priv'a-tive, priv'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Causing privation, want, or destitution; depriving.

Bentham's great division of punishments is into corporal and *privative.*
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 112, p. 353. [S. '78.]

2. *Gram.* (1) Altering a word so as to express a negative instead of a positive meaning; as, in "immoral" the prefix is *privative.* (2) Noting negation; as, *privative* particles (such prefixes and suffixes as *a-, an-, in-, less*). **3.** *Logic.* (1) Noting or denoting the absence (non-existence) of that which naturally or ordinarily pertains to a given class of objects. (2) Noting that class of non-positive terms that imply the absence of certain properties and the presence of others that are usually associated with the former; as, a *privative* notion; a *privative* term, as "blind," which signifies absence of sight in some being who might be expected to possess it. Compare NEGATIVE. [< LL. *privativus*, < L. *privo;* see PRIVATE.]

—**priv'a-tive-ly**, *a.*—**priv'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

priv'a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which has its meaning or only reality in the absence or the non-existence of something, as *silence, cold, darkness.* **2.** *Gram.* (1) A prefix indicating negation, as *a-* in "asymmetric," *un-* in "unlawful." (2) An adjective indicating the absence of that which is ordinarily or naturally inherent, as *blind, sightless.*

privet, *vt.* To deprive.

priv'ee†, *a.* Privy. **priv'et.**

priv'et, priv'gt, *n.* An ornamental bushy European shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*), often used for hedges: naturalized in the United States; also, other plants of the same genus. See LIGUSTRUM.

The *privet* . . . has become naturalized in our woods, and is distinguished by its clusters of white flowers in summer and its black, shining berries in autumn.
W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees, Privet* p. 270. [E. & L. '81.]

The Privet.
a, the flowers; *b*, the fruit.

[Perh. cor. of PRIMET, perh. < PRIME, *vt.*, 4.] **prim†; prim'print‡; priv'iet†.**

—**barren privet**, a buckthorn (*Rhamnus Alaternus*) of southern Europe; alaternus. **evergreen p.†.**—**Egyptian p.**, the henna.—**Japanese p.**, a robust species of *Ligustrum* (*L. Japonicum*), with large coriaceous leaves.—**mock p.**, same as PHILLYREA.—**priv'et-moth"**, *n.* A moth whose larva feeds on the privet. (1) A European hawk-moth (*Sphinx ligustri*). **p. hawk-moth†.** (2) An American pyralid (*Margaronides quadristigmalis*).

priv'e-tee†, *n.* Privity. **priv'i-tee†.**

priv'i-lege, priv'i-lej, *vt.* [-LEGED; -LEG-ING.] **1.** To grant some particular right or favor to; invest with a certain privilege or immunity; as, *privileged* vice.

The *privileged*, petted individual is becoming less, and the human race are becoming more.
CHANNING *Works, Present Age* p. 160. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. *Law.* To exempt from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject; authorize to the exclusion of others; invest with peculiar rights or prerogatives. **3.** To place in a condition of exemption; exempt or free: with *from.* [< OF. *privelegier*, < LL. *privilegio*, < L. *privilegium;* see PRIVILEGE, *n.*]

priv'i-lege, *n.* **1.** A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by all, or that may be enjoyed only under special conditions; a prerogative, franchise, or permission; as, the *privileges* of the rich; the *privilege* of age.

Friendship gives no *privilege* to make ourselves disagreeable.
J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 97. [A. '87.]

2. *Law.* (1) A special right or power conferred on or possessed by one or more individuals, in derogation of the general right; also, the law or grant conferring it.

The charter of Maryland conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive *privileges* ever bestowed by the British crown upon any subject.
FISKE *Civil Gov't* ch. 6, p. 150. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

(2) An exemption, by virtue of one's office or station, from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject; as, the *privileges* of a public minister; the *privilege* of a member of Congress. (3) A fundamental or specially important legal or political right; as, the *privilege* of voting; the *privilege* of the writ of habeas corpus; the *privileges* of a citizen of the United States. (4) A maritime lien, as of a seaman on a vessel for wages. **3.** *Civ. Law.* (1) A right of priority or precedence in payment, growing out of the nature of the demand, as in the case of funeral charges, servants' wages, or supplies of provisions. (2) A claim or lien on a thing, existing apart from possession. (3) A particular right conferred or punishment inflicted on an individual by a special law. **4.** *Com.* A form of contract in vogue among speculators, but not recognized by the speculative exchanges, giving the holder the privilege of putting (tendering to) or calling for, or either (in which latter case the privilege is called a *straddle*), a certain number of shares of a certain stock, or a specified quantity, as of grain or provisions, under specified conditions as to time and price. Compare OPTION. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A license from the Pope granting immunity in the carrying out of certain acts. **6†.** Exemption from law. **7†.** An advantage. [OF., < L. *privilegium*, < *privus*, one's own, + *lex* (*leg-*), law.]

priv'i-ledge†.

Synonyms: see ADVANTAGE; RIGHT.

Phrases:—**exclusive privilege**, a privilege that precludes all persons but the possessor from exercising it; as, the *exclusive privilege* of making and vending a patented machine. See also EXCLUSIVE.—**question of p.**, in parliamentary law, a question affecting the rights of a legislative body, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings, or the rights, reputation, and conduct of its individual members as such.—**writ of p.**, a writ to free from custody a privileged person arrested in a civil suit.

priv'i-leged, priv'i-lejd, *pa.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.—**privileged communication**, see COMMUNICATION.—**p. debt** (*Law*), a debt entitled to priority of payment, as from the estate of an insolvent or of a deceased person.

priv'i-ly, priv'i-li, *a.* Privately. **prev'e-ly†.**

priv'i-ty, priv'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter: usually implying consent or concurrence; private knowledge. **2.** *Law.* A mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; a participation in interest in respect of an action or thing; a relation to another founded on common knowledge and concurrence; as, a *privity* of estate, as between a lessor and a lessee; *privity* of representation, as between an executor and a testator; *privity of contract*, as between the parties to a contract.

Mere *privity* . . . without active concurrence in some offences is a crime. T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* § 114, p. 358. [S. '78.]

3†. Privacy; seclusion; secrecy. **4†.** A personal affair; a secret. **5†.** *pl.* The genitals. **6†.** Confidential relation. [< OF. *privete*, < L. *privus*, private.]

priv'y, priv'i, *a.* **1.** Participating with another or others in the knowledge of a secret transaction; privately knowing; specifically, in law, having common knowledge of or connection with something; as, his brother was *privy* to the scheme. **2.** Removed or apart from publicity; clandestine; secret; as, a *privy* meeting. **3.** Secluded from observation; not public; retired; as, a *privy* chamber. **4.** Pertaining to an individual or a few individuals; for private use; personal; as, a *privy* seal. **5†.** On terms of private intimacy. [< OF. *prive*, < L. *privatus;* see PRIVATE.]

—**privy council** [Gt. Brit.], the sovereign's ordinary council, composed of royal princes, great officers of church and state, judges, and other persons, in all about 200, all being nominated by the crown at will, but some because of their rank or position. It is a remnant of the king's council (*curia regis*) of the Norman period. Since the duties of government were assumed by the cabinet, the political importance of the privy council has largely disappeared. Its powers are administrative and judicial. The former, which include subordinate legislative functions, are exercised by the whole council, or by committees, as the board of trade, committee on education, local government board, etc. Its judicial authority is lodged in a committee of judges, who constitute a permanent court with a certain original jurisdiction, and appellate jurisdiction over colonial and ecclesiastical courts.—**p. councilor**, a member of the privy council.—**p. purse**, [Eng.] **1.** Moneys appropriated for the personal expenses of the monarch. **2.** The official having charge of these moneys. Called also *keeper of the privy purse.*

priv'y, *n.* [PRIV'IES, *pl.*] **1.** One who is connected or concerned with another in a manner or in a matter affecting alike the interests of both; as, *privies* in contract; *privies* in estate. **2.** A backhouse; necessary. **3†.** A private friend.

—**priv'y-fly"**, *n.* A widely distributed anthomyid fly (*Homalomyia scalaris*) that breeds in human excrement.

prix, pri, *n.* A prize, particularly, as used in English, one offered in France in horse-racing or for excellence in the fine arts. [F., = OF. *pris;* see PRICE, *n.*]

pri'za-bl(e, prī'za-bl, *a.* Valuable as a prize; esteemable; as, a *prizable* jewel. **prize'a-bl(e‡.**

prize[1], prāiz, *vt.* [PRIZED; PRI'ZING.] **1.** To seize as a prize. **2**†. To risk.

prize[2], *vt.* **1.** To place a value on, especially a high value; hold or esteem as precious; as, I *prize* it as a keepsake. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To favor, as a lame leg; said of a horse. **3.** [Archaic.] To estimate the value of; appraise. [< OF. *priser*, value, < *pris*, price, < L. *prētium*, price.]

Synonyms: see APPRECIATE.

prize[3], *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To raise or force with a lever; pry; as, to *prize* out a cork. **2.** [Southern U. S.] To compress (cured tobacco) in a hogshead or box. [< PRIZE[3], *n.*, < F. *prise;* see PRIZE[1], *n.*] **prise‡.**

prize, *a.* **1.** Offered or awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal. **2.** Having drawn a prize; entitled to a prize.

In general, *prize* sheep are good for nothing but to make tallow candles, and *prize* poems . . . to light them. MACAULAY *Essays, Royal Society of Literature* in vol. i, p. 24. [H. & H. '73.]

prize[1], *n.* **1.** That which is offered or won as an honor and reward for excellence or success, as in a contest, exhibition, or competitive trial; an award; as, a *prize* for good conduct; the *prizes* at a world's fair.

The only *prize* given the conqueror was a garland of wild olive; but this was valued as one of the dearest distinctions in life. WILLIAM SMITH *Greece* ch. 6, p. 52. [H. '75.]

2. In international law, property, as a vessel and cargo, captured by a belligerent at sea in conformity with the laws of war. Property of an enemy captured on land is legally termed *booty*.

After these successful enterprises he returned to Newport, having made sixteen *prizes*, during a cruise of forty-seven days. A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [H. '78.]

3. Anything of value that is taken or secured by chance, effort, or desert; a desirable object which has been obtained; as, the new clerk is a *prize*. **4.** Anything of value in prospect, and worth striving for; also, anything set up, offered, or given as an inducement to participate in a scheme of chance; as, a lottery *prize*. **5.** A tax or tariff formerly levied on merchandise in English cities and towns for the benefit of the crown. **6.** [Archaic.] A bugle-blast announcing to the hunters the capture of the hunted animal. **7**†. The act of capturing. **8**†. A contest. [< F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, < L. *prehendo;* see PREGNABLE.] **prise**†; **pri'zall**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**prize'court**", *n.* A court sitting for the adjudication of prize-causes. In the United States the federal courts, as courts of admiralty, have exclusive jurisdiction as prize-courts.—**p.-crew**, *n.* A crew put on board a captured vessel by the captor, to navigate and carry her into port.—**p.-fight**, *n.* A fight between professional pugilists for a wager or prize, now usually with light gloves, sometimes with bare knuckles, and generally for a specified number of rounds or till one of the contestants is disabled or withdraws (called *fighting to a finish*), as distinguished from a contest with soft gloves (a *glove-contest*) or one for points.—**p.-fighter**, *n.* A pugilist.—**p.-fighting**, *n.* The act or sport of engaging in prize-fights. Prize-fighting with bare knuckles is illegal in most civilized countries. In England and most of the United States glove-contests are permitted, under police regulations.—**p.-list**, *n.* A list of prize-winners; specifically, the list of the officers and crew of a vessel who are entitled to prize-money.—**p.-master**, *n.* The officer assigned to the command of a vessel captured from the enemy as a prize, to navigate and bring her into port for judicial condemnation.—**p.-money**, *n.* The proceeds of the sale of property captured and condemned as a maritime prize, and distributable among the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture.—**p.-ring**, *n.* **1.** A roped enclosure, commonly either 16 or 24 feet square, according to the rules selected, within which a prize-fight takes place. **2.** Hence, with the definite article, professional pugilism.

prize[2]†, *n.* Estimated value.

prize[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A lever or pry. (2) The hold or purchase of a lever. **prise‡.** **2.** [Southern U. S.] A system of beams and levers, or a screw with levers, by which tobacco is compressed in a cask or box.

prize'a-bl(e, *a.* Same as PRIZABLE.

prize'-bolt", praiz'-bōlt", *n.* [Eng.] A projection on a gun-carriage, as a fulcrum for a lever in moving the breech.

prize'less†, *a.* Priceless; inestimable.

prize'man, praiz'man, *n.* A prize-winner.

pri'zer, prai'zėr, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. **2.** A competitor for a prize, as in athletics. **pri'serr.**

pro, prō, *n.* An argument or reason in favor of something: only in the phrase *pros and cons*. [< L. *pro*, for.]

pro, *prep.* [L.] In behalf of; according to; for: used in Latin phrases; as, *pro* rata.

pro-, *prefix.* Before; in front of; fore; forth; forward; for; instead of. [< L. *pro-*, < *pro*, before, or < Gr. *pro-*, < *pro*, before.]

pro'a, prō'a, *n.* A swift Malaysian vessel, sailing equally well in either direction, having a sharp stem and stern and a flat lee side that acts as a leeboard, and an outrigger. See illus. under OUTRIGGER. [< Malay *prāu*, proa.] **flying proa‡; pra'hu‡; prau‡.**

Time out of mind the piratical *proas* of the Malays, lurking among the low shaded coves and islets of Sumatra, have sallied out upon the vessels sailing through the straits. H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* ch. 87, p. 423. [H. '51.]

proach†, *vi.* To approach.

pro'al, prō'al, *a.* Moving forward, or characterized by such motion; accomplished by forward motion of the lower jaw; as, *proal* mastication. [< Gr. *pro*, before.]

pro-am'ni-on, prō-am'ni-on, *n.* That part of the amniotic fold around the head of the embryo containing at first no mesoderm.—**pro-am"ni-ot'ic**, *a.*

pro"an-aph'o-ral, prō"an-af'o-ral, *a. Eccl.* In liturgics, preceding the anaphora in the eucharistic service.

pro-an'gi-o-sperm, prō-an'ji-o-spėrm, *n. Bot.* An ancient or ancestral angiosperm; a form from which modern angiosperms are thought to have been evolved. —**pro-an"gi-o-sper'mic**, *a.*

Pro-ar'thri, prō-ār'thrai *or* -thri, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of sharks having the palatoquadrates articulated with the skull in front of the orbits, as in *Heterodontidæ*. [< PRO- + Gr. *arthron*, joint, < *arariskō*, join.] —**pro-ar'throus**, *a.*

pro-at'las, prō-at'las, *n.* A rudimentary vertebra in front of the atlas, as in crocodilians.

pro-au'li-on, prō-ô'li-en, *n.* The porch or vestibule of an early church; in a modern Greek church, an outer porch before the narthex. [< Gr. *proaulion*, < *pro*, before, + *aulē;* see AULA.]

prob"a-bil'i-or-ism, prob'a-bil'i-ėr-izm, *n. R. C. Theol.* The doctrine that, when the existence, interpretation, or application of a law is doubtful, it is wrong to follow one's inclination against the supposed rule of conduct, unless there is a balance of probability in favor of the legality of such a course: opposed to *probabilism*. [< L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis;* see PROBABLE.] —**prob"a-bil'i-or-ist**, *n.*

prob'a-bil-ism, prob'a-bil-izm, *n. R. C. Theol.* The doctrine that, as long as the existence, interpretation, or application of a law remains truly doubtful, one may follow his own inclination, on the ground that a doubtful law can not impose a certain obligation: opposed to *probabiliorism*. [< L. *probabilis;* see PROBABLE.]

prob'a-bil-ist, prob'a-bil-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in probabilism. **2.** One who adheres to probability as a guide in matters of faith, maintaining that certainty is not attainable.

prob"a-bil'i-ty, prob'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being probable; the character of an event as more likely to happen or have happened than not to happen or have happened; more generally, the character of any proposition or supposition as more likely to be true than false; also, any event or statement as having such character; likelihood; verisimilitude; as, I concede the *probability* of the theory; among the *probabilities*. **2.** The ground of expectation that is recognized when the greater weight of evidence favors or is taken to favor an event or supposition: differing from the probability above defined somewhat as cause differs from effect; as, *probability* is the guide of life. **3.** Specifically, in philosophy and logic, the amount of rational confidence with which a contingent event may be expected or a problematic statement may be accepted as true.

In this sense an event has probability if there be any chances at all in its favor, even though the majority of the chances may be against it, and the probability may range from absolute improbability to certainty. The degree of this probability is expressed by comparing the number of the chances favoring an event or supposition either with the total number of chances or with the number supporting the opposite expectation; as, a *probability* of three to ten.

4. *Math.* The ratio of the chances favoring an event to the total number of chances for and against it.

Were five black and ten white beans thrown into a box, the *probability* that a white bean would be touched first by a blindfolded person would be $^{10}/_{15}$ or $^{2}/_{3}$, while the *probability* against this event and in favor of the touching of a black bean first would be $^{5}/_{15}$ or $^{1}/_{3}$. Compare ERROR.

5. A weather-prediction, especially one made and promulgated by the United States Weather Bureau; a forecast. **6**†. Something that remarkably resembles a reality. [< L. *probabilita(t-)s*, < *probabilis;* see PROBABLE.]

Synonyms: chance, credibility, likelihood, likeliness, presumption, verisimilitude.—**Antonyms:** doubt, dubiousness, impossibility, improbability, inconceivability, inconceivableness, unlikelihood.

—**balance of probability**, excess of probability, causing the mind to favor a particular view of the case.—**calculus of p.** (*Math.*), the science of calculating the likelihood of events.—**Old Probabilities** [U. S.], the chief of the Weather Bureau. — **prob"a-bil'i-ty curve"**, *n.* A curve that represents the probability of the occurrence of an error of any given magnitude in a series of observations.

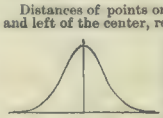

A Probability-curve.

Distances of points on the horizontal line, measured to the right and left of the center, represent errors of observation in excess and in deficiency respectively. The area of the figure vertically above any section of the base-line represents the probability of the occurrence of an error within that section. The curve expresses the following facts: 1. Errors in excess and in deficiency are equally frequent and probable in a large number of observations, as shown by the symmetry of the curve. 2. In every kind of observation there is a limit which the greatest accidental errors do not exceed, as shown by the curve's approaching the horizontal line at the sides. 3. The errors are not uniformly distributed, but the smaller occur more frequently than the larger, as shown by the greater height of the curve in the middle, close to the vertical axis.

prob'a-bl, *a.* Probable. PHIL. Soc.

prob'a-ble, prob'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Being so supported by evidence as to incline the mind to belief rather than to disbelief, yet leaving room for doubt; having more than half the chances favorable; apparently true, yet possibly false; likely; as, it is *probable* that the patient will die.

My love would baffle demonstration, and make impossibilities seem *probable*. FARQUHAR *The Constant Couple* act iii, sc. 3.

2. That renders something worthy of credence; furnishing grounds of probability or of moral certainty.

Probable evidence may come indefinitely near to demonstration. GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* essay ii, p. 39. [I. & CO. '90.]

3†. Provable. **4**†. Plausible. [F., < L. *probabilis*, < *probo;* see PROBE, *v.*]

Synonyms: credible, likely, presumable, reasonable. See ADMISSIBLE; APPARENT.—**Antonyms:** doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.

—**probable cause**, in criminal law, a state of facts to warrant a man of ordinary caution in believing that the accused had committed the crime charged.—**p. reasoning**, all reasoning that is not demonstrative.

prob'a-bly, prob'a-bli, *adv.* **1.** In all probability; so far as the evidence shows; presumably; likely; as, the story is *probably* true. **2**†. Plausibly.

pro'ba-cy†, *n.* Proof; test.

pro'bal†, *a.* Probable.—**pro-bal'i-ty**†, *n.* Probability.

pro'bang, prō' bang, *n. Surg.* A slender, flexible, sponge-tipped rod, especially used for the insertion of remedies into, or the removal of an obstruction from, the esophagus or larynx.

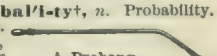

A Probang.

pro'bate, prō'bet *or* -bāt, *a. Law.* Relating to making proof, as of a will; as, *probate* proceedings. [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probo;* see PROBE, *v.*]—**probate court**, a court having jurisdiction of the proof of wills, of guardianships, and of the settlement of estates. In different places known also as *orphans' court*, *surrogate's court*, etc.—**p. duty**, a tax assessed upon estates of deceased persons on issuing letters testamentary or of administration.

pro'bate, *n. Law.* **1.** Formal, official, legal proof. Specifically: (1) The proceeding by which a will is proved and legally established. (2) The decision or decree by which it is determined that the will is satisfactorily proved. (3) A copy of such will duly certified and delivered to the executor. **2.** The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

In England this policy has been neglected, in taxing the *probates* of wills, in the legacy duty, and in all taxes affecting the transference of property from the dead to the living. D. RICARDO *Principles of Polit. Econ.* ch. 7, p. 138. [JO. M. '19.]

pro-ba'tion, pro-bē'shun, *n.* **1.** Any proceeding designed to ascertain or test character, qualifications, attainments, or the like; examination; trial; as, admitted to a church on *probation*.

So the pure, warm heart for a while may appear,
In *probations* of sorrow and sin.
ELIZA COOK *Song of the Sun* st. 5.

Specifically: (1) In universities, examination of a student for degrees. (2) *Eccl.* A trial or test of a candidate, as for holy orders, church-membership, or sisterhood in a convent. (3) *Theol.* Disciplinary moral trial, especially the trial of character and principle undergone in this life; also, the salvable state, or its duration; specifically, the state during which Divine grace is offered.

Under the laws of Providence, life is a *probation; probation* is a succession of temptations; temptations are emergencies; and for emergencies we need the preparation and the safeguard of prayer. AUSTIN PHELPS *Still Hour* ch. 11, p. 99. [G. & L. '66.]

2. The period throughout which a trial or examination extends; novitiate: in the Methodist Episcopal Church usually six months, in convents a year. **3.** [Archaic.] The act of proving or testing, as a statement; proof.

Many Atheists . . . will rather be ready to say that this [the Cartesian argument for a Deity] is no *probation* at all of a Deity, but only an affirmation of the thing in dispute. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 144. [G. & N. '38.]

[< L. *probatio(n-)*, examination, < *probo;* see PROBE, *v.*]

—**future** or **second probation**, the doctrine that there will be an opportunity for faith and repentance and salvation thereby after death, and especially that this will be given those who have never heard the gospel in this life.

The possibility of a *future probation* for the heathens who have not heard the Gospel in this world was the hypothesis designated as the 'Andover theory.' *New-York Tribune* Oct. 29, '91, p. 1, col. 3.

—**pro-ba'tion-al**, *a.* Serving for probation.—**pro-ba'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to probation or trial; serving for trial.—**pro-ba'tion-ism**, *n.* The theory of future probation.—**pro-ba'tion-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] A state of probation; novitiate.

pro-ba'tion-er, pro-bē'shun-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who is on probation or trial that he may give proof of fitness for some place or state; a novitiate; specifically, in some churches, a candidate, as for church-membership.

The twenty-seventh Conference was held in London, August 7, 1770. Eighteen candidates were received on probation, and sixteen *probationers* admitted into membership. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 6, p. 442. [CA. & P.]

2. Hence, a novice. **3.** [Scot.] A divinity-student undergoing the trials of a presbytery preliminary to granting him a license to preach. **pro-ba'tion-ist‡.**

—**pro-ba'tion-er-ship**, *n.* The state of being a probationer.

pro'ba-tiv, *a.* Probative. PHIL. Soc.

pro'ba-tive, prō'ba-tiv, *a.* **1.** Serving for trial or proof. **2.** Pertaining to probation; proving.

The Schoolmen . . . indulged in a profusion of speculations as to the *probative* force of evidence. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. ii, § 850, p. 88. [K. & BRO. '77.]

pro-ba'tor, pro-bē'tėr, *n.* **1.** An examiner. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* One who turned king's evidence; an approver. [L., < *probo;* see PROBE, *v.*]

pro'ba-to-ry, prō'ba-to-ri. **1.** *a.* Serving for proof, trial, or test. **11**†. *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A house for novices.

probe, prōb, *vt.* [PROBED; PRO'BING.] **1.** To explore with or as with a probe; as, the surgeon *probed* the wound. **2.** To search through and through; examine thoroughly into; also, to find out by such examination; scrutinize.

Full well the conscious maiden guess'd
He *probed* the weakness of her breast.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 29.

[< L. *probo*, test, < *probus*, good.]

probe, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A smooth slender rod, generally of silver, with a bulbous end, used for exploring cavities, the course of penetrating wounds, etc.; as, the bullet-*probe;* uterine *probe*. **2.** That which proves or tests, or a probation. **3**†. A printed proof. [< LL. *proba*, proof, < L. *probo;* see PROBE, *v.*]

—**electric probe**, a probe having parallel metallic conductors separated by an insulator. Contact with a metallic substance, such as a bullet, closes the circuit, rings an electric bell, deflects a galvanometer-needle, or causes an audible signal in a telephonic receiver.—**probe'-point"ed**, *a. Surg.* Having a bulbous point; as, a *probe-pointed* knife.—**p.-scissors**, *n.* Scissors with blades button-tipped.

pro'bea"gle, *n.* Same as PORBEAGLE.

pro'bing-ly, prō'bing-li, *adv.* Searchingly.

prob'i-ty, prob'i-ti, *n.* Virtue or integrity tested and confirmed; also, virtue able to withstand tests; strict honesty; integrity; as, a man of *probity*.

I have frequently wondered to see men of *probity*, who would scorn to utter a falsehood for their own particular advantage, give so readily in to a lie when it is become the voice of their faction. ADDISON *Spectator* Oct. 11, 1712.

[< F. *probité*, < L. *probita(t-)s*, < *probus*, good.]

Synonyms: see VIRTUE.

prob'lem, prob'lem, *n.* **1.** A question for discussion and settlement; a matter of uncertainty requiring further light to determine the truth, especially when difficult or uncertain of solution.

The *problem* is, how to make the whole voyage of life perpetually self-curative. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* p. 163. [T. & F. '63.]

2. *Geom.* Something proposed to be done; a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to bisect an angle; also, the demonstration showing how the task is to be accomplished. **3**†. A public debate, as in a university. [< OF. *probleme*, < L. *problema*, < Gr. *problēma*, < *pro*, before, + *ballō*, throw.]

Synonyms: see RIDDLE.

—**checker problem**, a given position of checkers from which it is required to win or draw in a certain number of moves.—**chess p.**, a constructed position of chessmen from which a mate or other stipulation is to be accomplished in a given number of moves.—**plane p.** (*Math.*), a problem solvable by a rule and compass.—**p. of three bodies** (*Astron.*), the problem, given the positions, masses, and motions of three bodies attracting each other according to the law of gravitation at an epoch, to determine their positions and motions at any future instant of time: not yet completely solved, for lack of adequate mathematical methods.—**sursolid p.** (*Math.*), a problem that requires for its solution the use of curves higher than those found in conic sections.

—**prob'lem-a-tist**, *n.* [Rare.] A proposer of problems.—**prob'lem-a-tize**, *vi.* To propose problems.

prob"lem-at'ic, prob'lem-at'ic, *a.* **1.** Constituting or involving an unsettled problem; questionable; doubtful. **2.** *Logic.* Setting forth or supporting probability

or possibility; contingent: said of propositions and reasonings or inferences.

A dull mind, once arriving at an inference that flatters a desire, is rarely able to retain the impression that the notion from which the inference started was purely *problematic*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Silas Marner* ch. 4, p. 57. [BLACK.]

[< L. *problematicus*, < Gr. *problēmatikos*, < *problēmat-*; see PROBLEM.] **prob″lem-at′ic-al‡.**
— **prob″lem-at′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro bo′no pub′li-co, prō bō′nō pub′li-cō *or* pub′-. [L.] For the public good.

Pro-bos′ci-da, pro-bos′si-dą *or* -ci-dą, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous planarians with a tactile proboscis. [< Gr. *proboskid-s*; see PROBOSCIS.]

Pro″bos-cid′e-a, prō″bos-sid′ę-ą *or* -cid′e-ą, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of educabilian mammals with a zonary deciduate placenta, columnar legs, and a proboscidiferous snout, as elephants. [< L. *proboscid-(is)*; see PROBOSCIS.]

pro-bos′cis, pro-bos′sis *or* -cis, *n.* [-CI-DES, -si-dīz *or* -ci-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A prolonged flexible snout, as in the tapir or elephant-seal; specifically, the long, flexible, and prehensile extension of the nose, with the nostrils at the end, in an elephant or other proboscidean.

Structure of an Elephant's Proboscis.
1. Proboscis or trunk of the Indian elephant, with the skin removed to show the arrangement of muscles and tendons. 2. Cross-section of a proboscis, showing the position of the nasal tubes and the internal arrangement of muscles and tendons.

The short unbending neck of the elephant is compensated by the length and flexibility of his *proboscis*.
PALEY *Works, Natural Theology* ch. 16, p. 438. [J. J. W. '31.]

2. One of various tubular structures protruding or capable of being protruded from the front of the head in invertebrates. (1) *Entom.* The combined mouth-parts when adapted for sucking, as in bees

In the primrose . . . the primitive petals have coalesced at their bases into a single tube, so as to make the honey accessible only to bees, butterflies, and other insects with a long *proboscis*.
GRANT ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* ch. 1, p. 11. [F. & W.]

(2) An introversible and eversible tube, as the pharynx in errant chætopods, an apparatus above the intestines in nemerteans, or the extensile mouth of a proboscidiferous gastropod, as a whelk.

3. [Humorous.] A human nose, especially when unusually large or prominent. [L., < Gr. *proboskis*, < *pro*, before, + *baskō*, feed.]

— **pro-bos′cis-mon″key**, *n.* A large semnopithecine monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) of Borneo, having a long, thick, flexible nose. — **p. rat**, *n.* An elephant-shrew.

Head of the Proboscis-monkey.

— **pro-bos′ci-dal**, *a.* Proboscidiform. — **pro-bos′ci-date**, *a.* Having a proboscis. — **pro-bos′-cide**, *n.* *Her.* An elephant's trunk used as a bearing. — **pro″bos-cid′e-an**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a proboscis. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Proboscidea*. **3.** Of or pertaining to a proboscis. **II.** *n.* One of the *Proboscidea*. **pro″bos-cid′i-al‡**; **pro″bos-cid′i-an‡**. — **pro″bos-cid′e-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of the unicorn-plant. See illus. under UNICORN-PLANT. — **pro-bos′ci-des**, *n.* Plural of PROBOSCIS. — **Pro-bos″cid-dif′e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, variously ranked and limited, with a long introversible snout, as in whelks, etc. — **pro-bos″ci-dif′er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing a proboscis. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Proboscidifera*. — **pro-bos′ci-di-form**, *C.* **pro″bos-cid′i-form**, *I. W.*; **prob-os-cid′i-form**, *E. Wr.*). *a.* Having the form of a proboscis. **pro-bos′-ci-dal‡**; **pro-bos′ci-form‡**; **pro-bos′ci-formed‡**. — **pro″bos-cig′er-ous**, *a.* Proboscidiferous. — **pro-bos′cold**, *a.* Probisciden.

pro″bou-leu′tic, prō″bu-lū′tic, *a.* Relating to preliminary deliberations; used especially of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred as preparing measures for the action of the popular assembly.

The practically irresponsible Court of Areiopagos . . . superseded the *Probouleutic* council by its privilege of preserving order in the debates of the Ekklesia.
G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 256. [H. '76.]

[< Gr. *probouleusis* (*probouleut-*), previous deliberation, < *pro*, before, + *bouleuō*, deliberate, < *boulomai*, wish.]

pro-ca′cious, pro-kā′shus, *a.* [Archaic.] Impudent; bold; saucy. [< L. *procax* (*procac-*), forward, < *posco*, demand.]

pro-cac′i-ty‡, *n.* Impudence; pertness.

pro-cam′bi-um, pro-cam′bi-um, *n.* *Bot.* The nascent tissue of a fibrovascular bundle. [< PRO- + CAMBIUM.]
— **pro-cam′bi-al**, *a.*

pro-car′di-um, pro-car′di-um, *n.* The pit of the stomach. [< PRO- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

pro′carp, prō′kārp, *n.* *Bot.* A one- or several-celled female sexual organ, in certain algæ, which on fertilization becomes a sporocarp. [< PRO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]
pro-car′pi-um‡.

pro-cat″a-lec′tic, pro-cat″a-lec′tic, *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Wanting the unaccented syllable or unaccented part of the first foot, said of lines or meters. < PRO- + CATALECTIC.]

pro″cat-arc′tic‡, *a.* Predisponent; especially, exciting or producing disease. **pro″cat-arc′tic-al‡**.

pro″cat-arx′is‡, *n.* **1.** The production or development of a disease by an exciting cause when there exists a predisposing condition in the system. **2.** The exciting cause itself.

pro″ca-the′dral, prō″ca-thē′drąl, *n.* A church or edifice used temporarily as a cathedral.

pro″ce-den′do, prō″se-den′dō, *n.* *Law.* **1.** A writ issued by a superior court to an inferior, remitting a cause that had been brought up on insufficient grounds, and commanding the inferior court to proceed to its determination. **2.** In English practise, a chancery writ commanding an inferior court to proceed to give judgment in a cause that had been delayed, but not indicating what the judgment should be. [L., abl. s. gerundive of *procedo*; see PROCEED.]

pro-ce′dure, pro-sē′jur *or* -sēd′yūr, *n.* **1.** A manner or method of proceeding or acting; also, an act or a course of action, especially in judicial business; as, a *procedure* by foreclosure or in rem. **2.** The methods or forms of conducting a business, collectively; specifically, in law, the methods of conducting judicial proceedings, as distinguished from the legal definition and recognition of rights.

The endless formalities of pleading and *procedure*.
H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 3, p. 49. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

3†. Progress. **4†.** Product.

Synonyms: see OPERATION.

pro-ceed′, pro-sēd′, *vi.* **1.** To go on or forward; especially, to renew motion or action, as after rest or interruption, or in altered direction or mode; continue in progress; as, after the hearing *proceed* home; *proceed* with your work. **2.** To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures according to certain methods; specifically, to institute and carry on legal proceedings; as, to *proceed* upon a common-sense basis; to *proceed* against a criminal.

The commissioners at Bugden *proceeded* to examine the queen's servants. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Katharine of Aragon* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 547. [L. G. & CO. '75.]

3. To issue or come, as from some cause, source, or origin: usually with *from*; as, the water *proceeds from* the fountain; this action *proceeds from* the heart.

Excessive laughter, *proceeding from* a slight cause, is folly.
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 23. [F. & C.]

4. To take or pass on to a degree: obsolete except in the universities of Great Britain.

In 1632, when he *proceeded* to his M. A. degree, Milton was twenty-four. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 1, p. 8. [H.]

5. [Rare.] To take effect or place, as a rule; operate. **6†.** To take place; be carried on. [< OF. *proceder*, < L. *procedo*, < *pro*, before, + *cedo*, go.] **pro-cede′†.**

Synonyms: see ARISE.
— **pro-ceed′er**, *n.*

pro-ceed′ing, pro-sēd′ing, *n.* **1.** An act or course of action; a transaction or procedure; as, an outrageous *proceeding*. **2.** *pl.* The records of the meetings of a society or the like, sometimes distinguished from *transactions* as giving more fully the business done, with less full or no report of papers read. **3.** *Law.* (1) Any action at law or in equity instituted in a court; any act done by the authority or direction of a court; as, a judicial *proceeding*. (2) Any of the various steps taken in a cause by either party; as, a *proceeding* by writ of error.

On the day appointed for the trial of Lanuska, crowds of people of all ranks flocked to hear the *proceedings*. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales, Prussian Vase* p. 145. [L. '87.]

Synonyms: see ACT.
— **summary proceeding**, the decision of a matter without a jury, as in case of a contempt in open court.

pro′ceeds, prō′sēdz (XIII), *n. pl.* The useful or material results of an action or course; also, that which accrues from possession, as of a check; the sum derived from the disposal of goods, work, or the use of capital.

Synonyms: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.
— **proceeds of a cargo** (*Insurance*), the return or substituted cargo acquired by sale or exchange of the goods originally shipped: a phrase used in policies.

proc″e-leus-mat′ic, pros″ę-lūs-mat′ic, *C. S. W. Wr.* prō-sel″ūs-mat′ic, *E. D.* **1.** *a.* **1.** *Pros.* Composed of four short syllables, or pertaining to feet so composed. **2.** [Rare.] Animating or inciting; encouraging. **II.** *n.* A foot of four short syllables (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑). Compare PYRRHIC; TRIBRACH. [< LL. *proceleusmaticus*, < Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*, of incitement, < *pro*, forth, + *keleuō*, order, < *kellō*, urge.]

Pro-cel′la-ri′i-dæ, pro-sel″ą-rī′i-dē *or* -cel″la-rī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of tubinarine birds; petrels.

Pro″cel-la-ri′a-ra, *n. pl.* (-ræ, g.) [< L. *procella*, storm, < *pro*, forth, + *°cello*, urge.]
— **pro″cel-la′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* **pro-cel″la-ri′-id**, *n.* — **pro″cel-la′ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pro″cel-la″ri-i′næ, prō″sel-lē″ri-ī′nī *or* prō″cel-lą″-ri-ī′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of procellarioid birds, especially those with 13 or more secondaries. [< PROCELLARIA.] — **proc″el-la-ri′ine**, *a.* & *n.*

Pro-cel″la-rol′de-æ, pro-sel″ą-rol′de-ē *or* pro-cel″la-rol′de-ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The tubinarine birds as a superfamily. [< PROCELLARIA + -OID.]

pro-cel′las, pro-sel′ąs, *n.* *Glass-making.* A pair of springtongs with flat jaws, used to reduce the external diameter of a glass object as it is rotated by the pontil. **pu-cel′las‡**.

pro-cel′lous†, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous.

pro″ceph-al′ic, prō″sef-al′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the anterior part of the head; as, a *procephalic* lobe of an invertebrate. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* Having an apparent excess of one syllable in the first foot. **mac″ro-ceph-al′ic‡**. [< PRO- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

pro-cep′tion†, *n.* Seizing in advance; preoccupation.

pro-cere′t, *a.* Tall; lofty. **pro-ce′rous†**.

pro-cer′e-brum, prō-ser′ę-brum *or* -cer′e-brum, *n.* The prosencephalon. [< PRO- + CEREBRUM.]

proc′e-res, pros′ę-rēz *or* -rēs, *n. pl.* **1.** The chief men of a nation; the nobility. **2.** [P-] *Ornith.* The *Rallitæ*. [L., pl. of *procer*, chief.]

Pro-ce′ri, pro-sē′rī *or* -cē′rī, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Rallitæ*. [L., pl. of *procerus*; see PROCERITY.]

proc′e-rite, pros′ę-rīt, *n.* *Crust.* The last segment of an antenna, consisting of a long many-jointed filament, as in lobsters. [< PRO- + Gr. *keras*, horn.]
— **proc″e-rit′ic**, *a.*

pro-cer′i-ty, pro-ser′i-ti, *n.* [Archaic.] Greatness of stature; tallness. [< OF. *procerite*, < L. *procerita(t)-s*, < *procerus*, tall, < *pro*, before, + *-cer* in *creo*, create.]

pro-ce′rous, prō-sē′rus, *a.* *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Proceres* or *Proceri*. [< L. *procerus*; see PROCERITY.]

proc′e-rus, pros′ę-rus *or* proc′-, *n.* [-RI, -rī *or* -ri, *pl.*] *Anat.* The pyramidalis nasi. [< PRO- + Gr. *keras*, horn.]

proc′ess, pros′es, *vt.* **1.** To issue a legal process against; proceed against by process of law. **2.** To produce, as illustrations, by a process, specifically by photoengraving: used chiefly in the past participle.

proc′ess, pros′es (XIII), *n.* **1.** A course or method of operations, natural or artificial, incident to the accomplishment of a result; a systematic series of actions in the production of something; as, a metallurgical *process*.

You can compel the assent of every one, who has intelligence enough to follow the necessary *processes* of thought, to any one of Euclid's propositions.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. i, p. 18. [RAN. & S.]

2. A forward movement, especially when steady and long-continued, and resulting in growth or decay; progressive proceeding; a passing on; passage; advance; as, in *process* of time; the insidious *process* of disease.

On the bank a boat was in *process* of construction.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Central Am.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 60. [H. '44.]

3. *Law.* (1) Any judicial writ or order issued at the commencement or during the progress of an action, as summons, citation, subpœna, or execution; especially, a writ issued to bring a defendant into court.

A marshal was to be appointed by the President, for each district, having the general powers of a sheriff, who was to attend all courts, and was authorized to serve all *processes*.
LOSSING *United States* sixth period, ch. 1, p. 369. [T. B. '83.]

(2) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, civil or criminal, from beginning to end. **4.** *Patent Law.* Some means or method of effecting a useful result other than by mechanism or mechanical combinations, as by chemical action. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* An accessory outgrowth or eminence; as, the spinous *process* of a vertebra. **6.** *Bot.* Any extension of the surface or projecting appendage. **7.** *Photoengraving.* Any of the modern methods of producing relief printing-surfaces by photography and mechanical or chemical means; the so-called "new process": often used adjectively; as, a *process* illustration.

We should have been only too happy to forego every one of those *process* portraits which publishers now enjoy.
New-York Tribune Mar. 25, '92, p. 8, col. 1.

8. [Archaic.] A manner or course of happening or procedure, as involving an end or event; as, what was the *process* of his death? **9†.** A story told in detail; narrative; also, a proclamation. [< OF. *proces*, < L. *processus*, progress, < *processus*, pp. of *procedo*; see PROCEED.] **proc′es‡**; **proc′esse‡**.
— **proc′ess-al**, *a.* [Rare.]

Phrases: — **cire-perdue process**, a process used in bronze-casting, the lost-wax process. — **clay p.**, a method of making a stereotype plate from a mold made largely of China clay. — **collodio-chlorid p.**, a process for photographic printing depending on the production of a sensitive surface by means of silver chlorid in collodion on the glass or paper, and then drying. — **Doncon's p.**, the process of making chlorin by passing in gaseous form hydrochloric acid and a mixture containing oxygen, as air, over some porous material, usually bricks or slag, saturated with a solution of a copper salt, usually copper sulfate, which results in the decomposition of the hydrochloric acid, yielding chlorin. — **dry p.** **1.** *Metal* The method of testing ores by heat: used in opposition to **wet process**, where the ore is brought into solution before treatment. **2.** *Fish-culture.* A method for fecundating spawn placed in a dry vessel. **3.** *Phot.* See DRY-PLATE PROCESS, under DRY. — **Fox-Talbot p.** (*Photoengraving*), a process in which a negative is made on gelatin, the unaltered portions washed away, and an electrotype for printing made from the resulting surface; the Foxtype or wash-out process. Compare GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN. — **German p.**, a process for smelting copper in which the reduction of the ore takes place in a shaft-furnace. — **iron reduction p.**, a process for smelting lead by adding iron or an oxidized compound of iron to add desulfurization; the precipitation process. — **Le Blanc p.**, a process in which, in the manufacture of sodium carbonate (soda-ash), the sodium sulfate, called *salt cake* (made by heating salt with sulfuric acid), is reduced to sodium sulfid by heating with charcoal and limestone, which then yields the impure sodium carbonate called **blackball** or **black-ash**. — **lost-wax p.**, a process of executing bronze casting by casing a wax model with plaster and afterward melting out the wax. — **new p.** (*Milling*), a flour-milling process in which a maximum of middlings is made in early stages, and ground into flour in one or more subsequent operations. — **open-hearth p.**, see SIEMENS-MARTIN PROCESS. — **original p.** (*Law*), the writ issued to compel the defendant to appear. — **paper p.**, see STEREOTYPING. — **Parkes p.**, a process for the separation of silver from lead by melting with metallic zinc. — **Pattinson's p.**, a process for desilverizing lead by repeated melting and cooling, the part cooling first yielding up silver to that which remains liquid; Pattinsonization; Pattinsonizing. — **p. work.** *Print.* **1.** Relief printing-plates or -blocks made by a photographic process instead of by engraving. **2.** The printing of or impressions taken from such plates or blocks. — **reversible p.** (*Dynam.*), a motion which, so far as the influencing forces are concerned, might take place in either of two opposing directions. — **Russell's p.**, a process for reducing silver from the ore by leaching with sodium thiosulfate, then with copper thiosulfate. — **Siemens direct p.**, a process for making wrought iron directly from iron ore, without the previous production of pig iron. — **Siemens-Martin p.**, a process for making steel in which pig iron is decarbonized by melting in an open-hearth regenerative furnace in combination with scrap-iron and iron ore. — **Solvay p.**, a soda-making process by which a concentrated solution of common salt is treated with ammonia and carbon dioxid, yielding sodium bicarbonate, the ammonia being recovered by lime or magnesia; the ammonia-soda process. — **swell p.**, see GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN. — **Thomas-Gilchrist p.**, the basic process. See BASIC. — **Washoe p.**, a process of extracting silver by grinding the ores to pulp and amalgamating in iron pans with the addition of chemicals, as salt and copper sulfate. — **wash-out p.**, see GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN. — **wet p.**, see DRY PROCESS.

proc′ess-al, pros′es-ąl, *a.* *Law.* [Rare.] Relating to or resulting from process or proceedings at law.

pro-ces′sion, pro-sesh′un, *v.* **I.** *t.* [U. S., & Prov. Eng.] To perambulate the boundaries of officially; examine and renew the boundary-marks of, as a town. **2.** [Rare.] To entertain with processions.

II. *i.* To march in procession.

The whole town was *processioning* from morning . . . till evening. TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 18, p. 278. [H. '60.]

[< LL. *processiono*, < L. *procession(n-)*; see PROCESSION, *n.*]

pro-ces′sion, *n.* **1.** An array, as of persons or vehicles, arranged in succession and moving in a formal manner; as, a funeral *procession*.

It was the *processions* and hard cider and log-cabins of 1840 that gave the Whigs the election. EGGLESTON *Roxy* p. 3. [S.]

2. The perambulation of bounds. See PERAMBULATION.

3. The act of proceeding or issuing forth; as, the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Father.

The tribes of thronging bees issue from some hollow rock, ever in fresh *procession*, and fly clustering among the flowers of spring.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Lang and Leaf, bk. ii, p. 24. [MACM. '83.]

4. *Eccl.* A litany or hymn, sung by persons moving in

orderly array; a processional. [F., < L. *processio(n-)*, < *processus*, pp.; see PROCESS.] **pro-ces'sioun**†.

Synonyms: cavalcade, column, cortège, train.—Antonyms: herd, mob, rabble, rout.

Phrases, etc.:—**double procession** (*Theol.*), the doctrine that the Holy Ghost proceeds from both the Father and the Son.—**pro-ces'sion-flow"er**, *n.* The common European milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).—**p.-path**, *n.* A passage around the rear of a presbytery; a processional.—**P. week**, see ROGATION WEEK.

—**pro-ces'sion-al**, *a.*—**pro-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-ces'sion-ist**, *n.* One who takes part in a procession. **pro-ces'sion-al-ist**‡.

pro-ces'sion-al, pro-sesh'un-al, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** A book containing the services in a religious procession. **2.** A hymn sung during a religious procession, especially while the clergy and choir are entering the church.

The procession moved from the parish building into the church, the vested choir singing the *processional* 'Holy Ghost Illuminator.' *The Living Church* [Chicago] Nov. 7, '91, p. 535, col. 3.

3. A procession-path. [F., < LL. *processionale*, a processional, < L. *processio(n-)*; see PROCESSION.]

—**processional cross**, a mounted cross such as is borne before a procession of the choir and clergy.

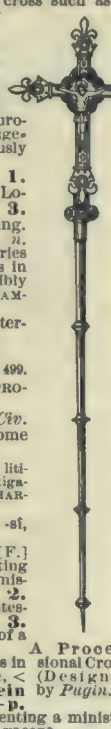

pro-ces'sion-a-ry, pro-sesh'un-ę-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a procession.—**processionary caterpillar**, the larva of a processionary moth. **p. worm**‡.—**p. moth**, a bombycid moth (genus *Cnethocampa*), especially the European *C. processionea*, marching in wedge-shaped files, whose larvæ feed gregariously on oak-leaves.

pro-ces'sion-er, pro-sesh'un-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who marches in a procession. **2.** [Local, U. S.] An official land-surveyor. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] One who goes processioning.

pro-ces'sion-ing, pro-sesh'un-ing, *n.* [Prov.] The official inspection of boundaries and maintenance of surveyors' marks, as in North Carolina and Tennessee, and possibly in some of the British colonies. See PERAMBULATION.

pro-ces'siv(e, pro-ses'iv, *a.* Characterized by forward movement; advancing.

His own *Processive* harmony.
E. B. BROWNING *The Seraphim* pt. ii, l. 499.

[< L. *processus*, pp. of *procedo*; see PROCEED.]

pro-ces'su-al, pro-sesh'yu-al, *a.* *Civ. Law.* Relating to judicial process or some legal proceeding.

Processual rules [are] enacted to facilitate litigation that in the long run is just, or to check litigation that in the long run is vexatious. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. ii, § 1235, p. 447.

pro-ces'sus, pro-ses'us, *n.* [-si, -sai *or* -sī, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A process.

pro"cès' ver"bal', prō'sā' ver'bāl'. [F.] *F. Law.* **1.** A detailed statement in writing made by an official relating to the commission of a crime within his jurisdiction. **2.** The act by which public officials make attestation of proceedings conducted by them. **3.** The official minutes of the proceedings of a public meeting.

pro'chein, prō'shen, *a.* *Law.* Nearest, as in time, relation, or degree. [< F. *prochain*, < L. *proximus*; see PROXIMAL.]—**prochein ami** or **amy**, a next friend. See NEXT.—**p. avoidance** (*Eng. Law*), power of presenting a minister to a church when next the living becomes vacant.

pro-chi'lous, pro-cai'lus, *a.* *Zool.* Having protuberant lips. [< Gr. *procheilos*, < *pro*, forward, + *cheilos*, lip.]

pro-chlo'rite, pro-clō'rait, *n.* *Mineral.* A laminated, feebly pearly-green, translucent to opaque silicate ($H_{10}(Fe,Mg)_{23}Al_{14}Si_{13}O_{90}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< PRO- + CHLORITE.]

Pro-cho"a-ni'tes, pro-cō"a-nai'tīz *or* -ni'tēs, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of holochoanoid cephalopods with septal funnels directed forward. [< PRO- + Gr. *choanē*, funnel, < *cheō*, pour.]—**pro-cho'a-nite**, *a.* & *n.*

pro-chon'dral, pro-con'dral, *a.* Prior to the formation of cartilage. [< PRO- + Gr. *chondros*, cartilage.]

pro'cho-os, prō'co-os, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A small pitcher or vase resembling the œnochoe, but typically more slender: used especially for laving the hands before meals. [< Gr. *prochoos*, < *pro*, forth, + *cheō*, pour.] **pro'chous**‡; **pro'chus**‡.

A Primitive Greek Prochoos. (From the Island of Thera.)

pro-chord'al, pro-cōrd'al, *a.* Anterior to the notochord. [< PRO- + CHORDA.]

pro-cho'ri-on, pro-cō'ri-en, *n.* The primitive chorion or original envelope of the ovum; the zona pellucida.—**pro-cho"ri-on'ic**, *a.*

pro-chrom'a-tin, pro-crem'a-tin, *n.* *Biol.* The substance of which the nucleolus of a cell is composed. [< PRO- + CHROMATIN.]

pro'chro-nism, prō'cro-nizm, *W.* (-crę-izm, *C.*), *n.* The dating of an event before the time of actual occurrence; antedating. [< Gr. *prochronos*, previous, < *pro*, before, + *chronos*, time.]—**pro'chro-nize**, *vt.* To date (an event) before the time of happening; antedate.

proc'i-dence, pres'i-dens, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (prō'si-dens, *E. I. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]), *n.* *Pathol.* Any falling from a normal position; a prolapsus; as, a uterine *procidence*. [< L. *procidentia*, < *procido*, fall forward, < *pro*, forward, + *cado*, fall.] **proc"i-den'ti-a**‡.—**proc'i-dent**, *a.*—**pro-cid'u-ous**, *a.* Falling from its place.

pro-cinct'†, *n.* Complete preparation, as for battle.

pro-claim', pro-clēm', *vt.* **1.** To announce aloud or in a public manner; publish authoritatively; promulgate.

Throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council, forthwith to be held.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 754.

2. Formerly, in England, to outlaw by public proclamation. **3.** [Ir.] To bring within certain legal restrictions by proclamation. [< F. *proclamer*, < L. *proclamo*, < *pro*, forth, + *clamo*, call.] **pro-clame'**†.

Synonyms: see ANNOUNCE; PUBLISH.

—**pro-claim'ant**, **pro-claim'er**, *n.*

pro-claim', *n.* [Rare.] A calling out; proclamation.

proc"la-ma'tion, proc'la-mē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of proclaiming or publishing.

When the birth of Christ was proclaimed, indeed it was matter of joy, and worth the *proclamation* of Angels. M. HALE *Contemplations, Knowledge of Christ Crucified* pt. i, p. 53. [SHROW. 1682.]

2. That which is proclaimed, especially by authority; any announcement made in a public manner. **3.** *Law.* (1) An official public notification by some executive authority of the occurrence of an event important to the public, or of command, caution, or warning in relation to a matter impending; as, a *proclamation* of peace. (2) An announcement made by a ministerial officer of a court of something to be done, as that court is about to open or adjourn, or a prisoner to be discharged.

Proclamations have then a binding force, when . . . they are grounded upon and enforce the laws of the realm.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 270.

4. [Archaic.] A formal declaration; an avowal; as, a *proclamation* of love. [F., < LL. *proclamatio(n-)*, < L. *proclamo*; see PROCLAIM.]—**emancipation proclamation**, see EMANCIPATION.

proc'la-ma"tor, proc'la-mē'ter, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, an officer in the Common Pleas Court; a crier.

pro-cline', pro-clain', *vi.* [Rare.] To incline forward. [< L. *procino*, < *pro*, forward, + *clino*, lean.]

pro-clit'ic, pro-clit'ic, *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Leaning forward; attached to or dependent on a following word: said of monosyllables that attach themselves so closely to a following word as to have no separate accent. Compare ENCLITIC; ATONIC. [< Gr. *proklinō*, lean forward, < *pro*, before, + *klinō*, lean.]—**pro-clit'ic**, *n.*

pro-clive'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or be prone or inclined.

pro-clive', pro-claiv', *a.* [Archaic.] Disposed; inclined. [< OF. *proclif*, < L. *proclivis*, < *pro*, forward, + *clivus*, sloping, < *clino*, lean.]

pro-cliv'i-tous, pro-cliv'i-tus, *a.* Ascending or descending with much inclination; steep; abrupt.

pro-cliv'i-ty, pro-cliv'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Natural disposition or tendency; propensity; as, a *proclivity* to complain.

If the gentleman [Hayne] wishes to increase his stores of party abuse, . . . if he has a determined *proclivity* to such pursuits, there are treasures of that sort south of the Potomac, much to his taste, yet untouched. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 301. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. [Archaic.] Facility or quickness of learning; aptness. [< F. *proclivité*, < L. *proclivita(t-)s*, < *proclivis*; see PROCLIVE.]

Synonyms: see APPETITE; INCLINATION.

pro-cli'vous, pro-clai'vus, *a.* Inclined or sloping forward: said specifically of incisor teeth.

—**pro-cli'vous-ness**, *n.*

Proc"ni-a-ti'næ, prec'ni-a-tai'nī *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of tanagroid birds with bill very short and broad at base. **Proc'ni-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Procne*, *Progne*; see PROGNE.]—**proc'ni-a-tin(e**, *a.* & *n.*

pro-cœ'li-a[1], pro-sī'li-a *or* -cei'li-a, *n.* [-LI-Æ, -li-ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] The cavity of the prosencephalon; a lateral ventricle of the brain. [< PRO- + Gr. *koilia*, a hollow, < *koilos*, hollow.] **pro-cœle'**‡.

Pro-cœ'li-a[2], *n. pl.* *Herp.* A suborder of crocodilians with procœlous vertebræ, as in *Crocodilidæ*. [< PRO- + Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

pro-cœ'li-an, pro-sī'li-an *or* -cei'li-an. **1.** *a.* **1.** Procœlous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Procœlia* or the procœlia. **II.** *n.* One of the *Procœlia*.

pro-cœ'lous, pro-sī'lus *or* -cei'lus, *a.* Concave in front and convex behind, as the vertebræ of crocodiles. [< PRO- + Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

pro-con'sul, pro-con'sul, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A Roman official who exercised consular authority in one of the provinces or as commander of an army, though not a consul.

Judea was henceforth to be incorporated into the province of Syria, with its *proconsul* . . . as supreme head, under the Emperor.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 277. [A. '80.]

[L., orig. *pro consule*; *pro*, for; *consule*, abl. sing. of *consul*; see CONSUL.]—**pro-con'su-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a proconsul or his office. **2.** Governed by a proconsul. **pro-con'su-la-ry**‡.—**pro-con'su-late**, *n.* The dignity, office, or term of office of a proconsul. **pro-cŏn'sul-ship**‡.

pro-cras'ti-nate, pro-cras'ti-nēt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To put off till to-morrow or till a future time, as through indolence or lack of resolution; defer or keep deferring to a future time; delay from time to time; as, to *procrastinate* a journey.

II. *i.* To be dilatory; delay.

As I grow in years, I find I grow more . . . apt to *procrastinate*.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 425. [L. '74.]

[< L. *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastino*, < *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow.] **pro-cras'tine**†.

Synonyms: adjourn, defer, delay, postpone, put off. See ADJOURN.—Antonyms: accelerate, despatch, drive, expedite, hasten, hurry, press, quicken, urge.

—**pro-cras'ti-na-tiv(e**, *a.* Addicted to procrastination.—**pro-cras'ti-na"tor**, *n.*—**pro-cras'ti-na-to"ry**, *a.* Pertaining to procrastination.

pro-cras"ti-na'tion, pro-cras'ti-nē'shun, *n.* The act, tendency, or habit of procrastinating; dilatoriness; delay, especially culpable delay. **cras"ti-na'tion**†.

pro'cre-ant, prō'crę-ant, *a.* Effecting or conducive to or connected with procreation or reproduction; generating; productive; fruitful.

pro'cre-ant, *n.* One who or that which procreates.

pro'cre-ate, prō'crę-ēt, *vt.* To produce by generating; engender; beget; as, to *procreate* a new breed or variety. [< L. *procreatus*, pp. of *procreo*, < *pro*, before, + *creo*, create.]

Synonyms: see PROPAGATE.

—**pro'cre-ate**†, *a.* Begotten.—**pro'cre-a"tive**, *a.* Possessed of generative power; reproductive; generative.—**pro'cre-a"tive-ness**, *n.*—**pro'cre-a"tor**, *n.* One who begets; a father or generator.—**pro'cre-a"trix**, *n.* [Rare.] A mother.

pro"cre-a'tion, prō"crę-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of procreating; the begetting or producing of young. **2**†. That which is begotten or brought forth.

pro'cre-a"tiv, -ness. Procreative, etc. PHIL. SOC.

proc'ris, prec'ris, *C.* (prō'cris, *E. W.*), *n.* A small zygænid moth (genus *Procris*); as, the **grape-leaf procris** (*P. americana*), whose larvæ are yellow transversely spotted with black, and feed gregariously on the leaves of grape-vines in the United States. [< L. *Procris*, < Gr. *Prokris*, daughter of Erechtheus.]

Pro-crus'te-an, pro-crus'tę-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Procrustes, a legendary Greek robber, said to torture captives by stretching their limbs if too short, or cutting them off if too long, to fit a certain bed.

I have not put forth the plan in that Procrustean as a *procrustean* bed, to which exact conformity is to be indispensable. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Lincoln* vol. viii, ch. 17, p. 426. [C. CO. '90.]

2. [p-] Ruthlessly forcing into conformity, as by mutilation or contortion. **Pro"crus-te'si-an**‡.

—**Pro-crus'te-an-ize**, *vt.* To force into conformity with some standard.

pro-cryp'tic, pro-crip'tic, *a.* Serving to conceal for the purpose of protection: said specifically of animal coloration. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< PRO- + CRYPTIC.]

proct-, **procto-**, Derived from Greek *prōktos*, anus: combining forms.—**proct-al'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the anus or rectum. **proct'a-gra**‡.—**proct"a-tre'si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* An imperforate state of the anus.—**proc-li'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the anus and rectum.—**proc'to-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* The coming down of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus, due to relaxation of the sphincter; also, hemorrhoidal protrusion.—**proc"to-cys-tot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of extracting stone from the bladder by incision through the rectum.—**proc"to-dæ'um**, *n.* [-DÆ'A, *pl.*] The invagination of the epiblast by which the anus and lower part of the rectum are formed. **proc'to-de'um**‡.—**proc"to-de'al**, *a.*—**proc"to-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PROCTALGIA.—**proc"to-me'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Menstruation through the rectum.—**proct-on'cus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Tumor or swelling of the anus.—**Proc"to-not'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates with dorsal papillæ spread over the back, corneous mandibles, and multiserial teeth. See illus. under NUDIBRANCHIATE. **Proc"to-no'tus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**proc"to-not'id**, *n.*—**proc"to-no'toid**, *a.*—**proc"to-pa-ral'y-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the anus.—**proc"top-to'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PROCTOCELE. **proc"top-to'sis**‡.—**proc"tor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhoidal hemorrhage.—**proc"tor-rhœ'a**, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal flow of mucus from the anus. **proc"tor-rhœ'a**‡.—**proc"tor-rhe'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the anus.—**proc"to-scir'rhus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Cancer of the rectum and anus.—**proc"to-spas'mus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasm of the sphincter of the anus; frequent, painful, and ineffectual desire to evacuate the bowels.—**proc"to-ste-no'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Stricture of the rectum.—**proc'to-tome**, *n.* *Surg.* A cutting-instrument for dividing a stricture of the rectum.—**proc-tot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of making an incision from the anus through a stricture of the rectum.—**proc"to-to-reu'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* Perforation of an imperforate anus.—**proc'to-trete**, *n.* A South-American iguanoid lizard (genus *Proctotretus*).—**Proc"to-tru'pi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pupivorous hymenopters with the anterior wings almost veinless, the posterior margin of the prothorax reaching the teguläe, and the ovipositor at the apex of the abdomen. **Proc"to-tru'pes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**proc"to-tru'pid**, *a.* & *n.*—**proc"to-tru'poid**, *a.*—**Proc"to-tryp'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Proctotrupidæ*. **Proc"to-try'pes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**proc"to-try'pid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Proc-tu'cha**, *C.* (**Proc'tu-cha**, *W.*), *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A section of turbellarians with a distinct anus, as in *Nemertidæ*.—**proc-tu'chous**, *a.*

proc'tor†, *vt.* **1.** To manage as a procurator or attorney. **2.** To hector or bully.

proc'tor, prec'tęr, *n.* **1.** An agent acting for another; an attorney; a procurator or proxy; specifically, a practitioner in an admiralty, ecclesiastical, or probate court.

As he [Henry VIII.] had no intention of being confronted with this unhappy consort, he appeared by his old *proctor* in divorce affairs, Dr. Sampson. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Anne Boleyn* in vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 685. [L. G. & CO. '75.]

2. A university or college official charged with enforcing rules and maintaining order. **3.** *Anglican Ch.* One chosen to represent the clergy of a diocese or a cathedral chapter in convocation. **proctor of the clergy**‡. **4**†. [Slang.] One who collected for a disabled beggar; hence, any beggar or vagabond. **5**†. The licensed head of a spital or lazar-house. **6**†. A liar. [< OF. *procurator*; see PROCURATOR.] **proc'tert**; **proc'tourt**.

—**king's** or **queen's proctor** (*Eng. Law*), an official who appears in behalf of the crown in the probate and divorce courts when collusion between the parties is suspected or apprehended.—**proctor's man** or **dog** [Eng.], the assistant of a college or university proctor.

—**proc'tor-age**, *n.* Management by a proctor; hence, management in general.—**proc-to'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to a proctor, especially an academical proctor. **proc-tor'ic-al**‡.—**proc'tor-ize**, *vt.* [College Slang, Eng.] To call before a proctor, as for punishment.—**proc'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a proctor, as in a university; also, management; proctorage.

pro-cum'bent, pro-cum'bent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying flat on the ground; trailing.

The stem is . . . *Procumbent* or Trailing, when the whole stem trails along the ground.
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* ¶ 90, p. 37. [L. & P. '59.]

2. Lying down or on the face; prone. [< L. *procumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *procumbo*, bend forward, < *pro*, forward, + *cubo*, lie.]

pro-cur'a-bl, *a.* Procurable. PHIL. SOC.

pro-cur'a-ble, pro-kiūr'a-bl, *a.* That may be procured.

proc'u-ra-cy, prec'yu-ra-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The management of another's affairs; the office or service performed by a procurator. **2**†. The written instrument authorizing a procurator to act; a power of attorney; proxy. [< LL. *procuratia*, a caring for, < L. *procuro*; see PROCURE.]

proc"u-ra'tion, prec'yu-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of procuring; specifically, the act of procuring girls for prostitution. **2.** *Law.* (1) The acting of one person in the business of another by the latter's authorization; an agency; a proxy; as, done by *procuration* or *per proc.*

It is clear, that a person may draw, accept, or indorse a bill by his agent, as well as by himself. In these cases, he is said to draw, accept, and indorse by *procuration*.
CHITTY *Bills of Exchange* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [G. M. '36.]

(2) The instrument by which one is authorized to act for another; power of attorney. (3) [Eng.] A scrivener's fee, amounting to twelve pence, for drawing a bond. **3.** *Eccl.* Formerly, provision for the entertainment of a visiting bishop or dean and sometimes of a lord temporal; also, the commutation-fee paid in lieu of that provision.

—**proc"u-ra'tion-fee"**, *n.* A bonus for obtaining a loan. **p.-money**‡.

proc′u-ra″tor, prec′yu-rē′ter, *n.* **1.** A person authorized and employed to act for and manage the affairs of another. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* One who had charge of the imperial revenues; an imperial collector, especially in a province; a provincial administrator; a viceroy.

Judgment of life and death was retained by the *procurator*.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 82. [H.]

[OF., < L. *procurator*, < *procuro;* see PROCURE.]

— **proc′u-ra″tor-fis′cal,** *n. Scots Law.* The public prosecutor of a given district.

— **proc″u-ra-to′ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or authorized by a procurator or proctor.— **proc′u-ra″tor-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a procurator.— **proc′u-ra-to″ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to procuration. **II.** *n.* A power of attorney or procuration.

pro-cure′, pro-kiūr′, *v.* [PRO-CURED′; PRO-CUR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come into possession or enjoyment of by some effort or means; obtain, as by purchase, loan, or request: distinguished often from *acquire* and *secure*, which imply more of permanence; as, we *procured* a lease.

With the unerring rifle, they could always *procure* game in great variety and abundance.
J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* ch. 2, p. 39. [D. M. & CO. '72.]

2. To bring about by effort or means; also, to be the means of effecting; as, bribery has *procured* legislation. **3.** To obtain as procurer or procuress. **4**†. To persuade or solicit. **5**†. To bring or lead. **6**†. To attend to.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in the business of pampering to lust; pimp. **2.** [Archaic.] To effect any result.

Item, that the said abbot consented to the death and murdering of one John Tickhill, that was slain at his *procuring*, at the said monastery. FROUDE *Short Studies, Dissolution of Monasteries* in first series [quoted], p. 340. [S. '72.]

[< F. *procurer*, < L. *procuro*, care for, < *pro*, for, + *curo*, care for, < *cura*, care.]

Synonyms: see ACQUIRE; ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; PREPARE; PROVIDE.

pro-cure′ment, *n.* **1.** The act of procuring; obtainment; attainment. **2.** The act of effecting or causing to be effected.— **pro-cur′er,** *n.* One who procures for another, especially the means of gratifying lust; pimp; pander.— **pro-cur′ess,** *n.* A woman who procures girls for immoral purposes; bawd.

In France [1754] the true ruler was Madame de Pompadour, once the king's mistress, now his *procuress*. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 179. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

pro″cu″reur′, prō′cu″rūr′, *n.* [F.] A procurator; in French law, an attorney, either an attorney in fact or at law.

The Senator . . . had been formerly a *procureur*. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by Wilbour *Fantine* ch. 8, p. 22. [C. & CO. '82.]

— **procureur de la république,** formerly **p. du roi,** a public prosecutor who conducts investigations of crime and prosecutes offenses of minor grade before the lower tribunals — **p. général,** a public prosecutor who has general supervision of criminal administration, and, by himself or deputy, conducts prosecutions for crime before the higher tribunals in a district over which a court of appeal has jurisdiction.

pro-cur′sive, pro-cûr′siv, *a.* Running forth or forward; as, *procursive* epilepsy. [< L. *procursus*, pp. of *procurro*, run forth, < *pro*, forth, + *curro*, run.]

pro″cur-va′tion, prō″cur-vē′shun, *n.* A curving or bending forward. [< L. *procurvatus*, pp. of *procurvo*, bend forward, < *pro*, forward, + *curvo*, bend.]

Pro′cy-on, prō′si-en *or* -ci-on, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The most conspicuous star in the constellation Canis Minor, famous for its variable proper motion. (2) Formerly, the constellation Canis Minor. **2.** *Mam.* A genus typical of *Procyonidæ*. See illus. under RACCOON. [L., < Gr. *Prokyōn*, name of a star, < *pro*, before, + *kyōn*, dog.]

Pro″cy-on′i-dæ, prō′si-en′i-di *or* -ci-on′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of arctoid carnivores, especially those with 40 teeth, the last upper premolars and the first lower molars tuberculate, as in raccoons. [< PROCYON.]

— **pro′cy-on′id,** *n.*— **pro′cy-o-noid.** *a.* & *n.*

pro″cy-on′i-form, prō′si(*or* -ci-)on′i-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a raccoon. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Procyonimorphia*. [< PROCYON + -FORM.]

Pro″cy-on″i-for′mi-a, prō′si-(*or* -ci-)on′i-fôr′mi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of arctoid carnivores with long tails.

Pro″cy-o-nī′næ, prō″si-o-nī′nē *or* -ci-o-nī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Procyonidæ*; especially, the *Procyonidæ* restricted as a subfamily. [< PROCYON.]

— **pro′cy-o-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

prod, prod, *vt.* [PROD′DED; PROD′DING.] To punch or poke with or as with a prod; as, *prod* him with your cane.

She paused to *prod* the boiling clothes with a long stick. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mountains* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & CO.]

prod, *n.* **1.** Any pointed instrument, usually a sharpened stick; a goad. **2.** A thrust or punch with or as with a prod; a poke. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A wooden pin used in thatching. **4**†. A stone-bow or light crossbow. [Prob. var. of MNDu., *n.*, < Icc. *broddr*, spike.] **prodd**†.

— **prod′der,** *n.*

pro-da′ta-ry, prō-dā′ta-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A title given to the datary (an officer of the chancery) at Rome when he is also a cardinal.

pro-di″ag-no′sis, prō-dī-ag-nō′sis, *n. Med.* Anticipatory diagnosis of approaching disease.

Pro-dī′cian, pro-dish′ian, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the followers of Prodicus (2d century), an antinomian Gnostic who rejected the Sabbath and all external ceremonies, quoting as authorities apocryphal writings of Zoroaster.

Prod″i-dom′i-dæ, prod′i-dom′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of spiders. **Pro-did′o-mus,** *n.* (L.g.) — **prod″i-dom′id,** *a.* & *n.*— **pro-did′o-moid,** *a.*

prod′i-gal, prod′i-gal, *a.* **1.** Addicted to wasteful and extravagant expenditure, as of money, time, strength, or the like, not frugal or economical; wasteful; as, a *prodigal* young man; the young are *prodigal* of life and health. **2.** Yielding in profusion; bountiful; very liberal; as, nature is *prodigal* in the production of seeds.

I bear in mind well with how *prodigal* a hand prizes used to be showered about. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 1, p. 29. [T. '83.]

3. Characterized by very free or by needless expenditure; lavish; profuse; as, *prodigal* expenses.

The *prodigal use of glass* became a marked feature in the domestic architecture of the time.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 7, § 5, p. 400. [H. '75.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] Proud. [< LL. *prodigalis*, < L. *prodigus*, < *pro*, forth, + *ago*, drive.] **prod′ig**†.

Synonyms: see IMPROVIDENT.

— **prod′i-gal-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* To lavish; be extravagant. **prod′i-gal-ise**‡; **prod′i-gate**‡.— **prod′i-gal-ly,** *adv.*

prod′i-gal, *n.* One wasteful or extravagant, especially in the use of money or property: usually implying vicious or unnecessary expenditure; a spendthrift.

'Tis said that the *prodigal* of twenty makes the miser of seventy.
COOPER *The Headsman* ch. 3, p. 50. [W. A. T. '60.]

prod″i-gal′i-ty, prod′i-gal′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, especially of money; wastefulness; lavishness.

Prodigality presents a show of liberality.
AUGUSTINE *Confessions* ed. by Shedd, bk. ii, p. 38. [W. F. D. '85.]

2. Bounteousness, as of fruit or blessing.

The brown Autumn came. Out of doors, it brought to the fields the *prodigality* of the yellow harvest.
LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* ch. 22, p. 132. [T. & F. '49.]

prod″i-gal′i-tie†; **prod′i-gence**†.

Synonyms: see EXCESS.

prod′i-ge†, *n.* A prodigy.

pro-dig′ious, pro-dij′us, *a.* **1.** Enormous or extraordinary, as in size, quantity, extent, or degree; immense; vast; excessive or intense; as, *prodigious* energy. **2**†. Of the nature of a prodigy. [< F. *prodigieux*, < L. *prodigiosus*, marvelous, < *prodigium;* see PRODIGY.]

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY; IMMENSE.

— **pro-dig′ious-ly,** *adv.* In a prodigious manner.— **pro-dig′ious-ness,** *n.*

prod′i-gy, prod′i-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** Something so out of or above the ordinary as to excite wonder and admiration; a person or thing of very remarkable gifts or qualities; as, the boy orator is a *prodigy*.

Nature, when she grants but one child, always compensates by making it a *prodigy*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Spectre Bridegroom* p. 191. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Something out of the ordinary course of nature; a monstrosity. **3.** [Archaic.] Some extraordinary occurrence from which omens may be drawn; a portent.

Why now we sleep
With *prodigies* ablaze in all the heavens.
H. H. MILMAN *Fall of Jerusalem* sc. 9, st. 3.

[< L. *prodigium*, perhaps < *pro*, before, + *dico*, say.]

Synonyms: marvel, miracle, monster, monstrosity, portent, wonder.

pro-di′tion†, *n.* Betrayal; treachery; treason.

prod′i-tor†, *n.* A traitor.— **prod″i-to′ri-ous**†, *a.* **1.** Treacherous; traitorous. **2.** Apt to make disclosures.— **prod″i-to′ri-ous-ly**†, *adv.*— **prod′i-to-ry**†, *a.*

pro-drom′a-ta, pro-drom′a-ta, *n. pl. Med.* Minor symptoms that when grouped constitute precursory signs of approaching disease. [< Gr. *prodromos;* see PRODROMUS.]

— **prod″ro-mat′ic,** *a.*

pro′drome, prō′drōm, *n.* **1.** Same as PRODROMUS. **2**†. A forerunner.

— **pro-drom′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a prodromus or to prodromata. **prod′ro-mal**‡; **prod″ro-mat′ic**‡; **prod′ro-mous**‡. **prod′ro-my**†, *n.* A presage.

prod′ro-mus, prod′ro-mus, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A sign of approaching disease; precursor. **2.** A preliminary or an elementary course or treatise. [L., < Gr. *prodromos*, running before, < *pro*, before, + *dramein*, run.]

pro-duce′, pro-diūs′, *v.* [PRO-DUCED′; PRO-DU′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into existence from previous materials, especially as a natural product; bring forth; generate; supply; yield; as, to *produce* fruit; the sea *produces* fish.

The soil on which it is reared is a decomposition of granite, abounding in felspar, as is proved by its being used for porcelain. Thus the same soil *produces* the tea, and the cups in which it is drunk. J. F. DAVIS *The Chinese* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 140. [H. '36.]

2. To bring out into view; offer for observation or consideration; exhibit; as, to *produce* a reason.

Come, *produce* the key, and open the way for me.
COOPER *The Pilot* ch. 13, p. 143. [T. Y. C.]

3. To be the cause of; bring about as a result; lead to; as, poverty *produces* crime. **4.** To bring into form or shape, especially for commercial purposes; manufacture; make; as, to *produce* fine clothing. **5.** To extend or lengthen, as a line: chiefly in geometry.

There goes a deal of providence to *produce* a man's life unto threescore. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, § 43, p. 57. [S. & W.]

6. To cause to follow as a natural or legitimate result; yield; gain; as, labor *produces* wealth. **7.** [Rare.] To place in a forward position.

II. *i.* To yield or generate an appropriate product or result. [< L. *produco*, < *pro*, before, + *duco*, lead.]

Synonyms: bear, breed, bring forth, cause, create, effect, engender, furnish, generate, give rise to, make, manufacture, occasion, originate, propagate, yield. See ALLEGE; PROVIDE; SUPPLY.

— **pro-duce′ment**†, *n.* Production.— **pro-du′cent**†, *n.* One who produces or exhibits.

prod′uce, prod′iūs *or* -yūs (XIII), *n.* **1.** That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; a product; anything raised, grown, mined, taken, or manufactured by human labor and skill. **2.** Specifically, in commercial use, provisions or farm-products, and other articles handled in the produce exchanges; sometimes, the total yield of a product. **3.** [Corn., Eng.] The percentage of fine copper obtained from a given amount of ore.

Synonyms: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.

— **prod′uce-bro″ker,** *n.* One who deals in produce on commission.— **p. exchange. 1.** A place where brokers, commission agents, and others who deal in agricultural products, etc., publicly assemble for buying and selling such produce and determining prices. **2.** The whole body of produce-dealers so assembled.— **p. merchant,** *n.* A merchant who buys and sells produce.

pro-duced′, pro-diūst′, *pa.* Drawn out; extended.

pro-du′cer, pro-diū′ser, *n.* **1.** One who produces; particularly, one who cultivates or makes things for sale and use, in distinction from the user or consumer.

Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a *producer*.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Wealth* p. 71. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. That which produces; specifically, a furnace for producing gas for fuel.

pro-du′ci-bil, -ness. Producible, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-du′ci-ble, pro-diū′si-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be brought into being, generated, grown, developed, or made. **2.** That may be brought forward or into view.

Informers' evidence was not *producible* in a court of justice.
FROUDE *Eng. in Ireland* vol. iii, bk. viii, ch. 2, p. 120. [S. '74.]

— **pro-du″ci-bil′i-ty, pro-du′ci-ble-ness,** *n.*

pro-duct′†, *vt.* To produce; bring forward.

prod′uct, prod′uct, *n.* **1.** Anything obtained as a result of some operation or work, as by generation, growth, labor, chemical reaction, study, or skill; anything produced; as, the *products* of the soil.

It is doubtful if the conception of an individual 'thing' would exist apart from organic and artificial *products*. BERNARD BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 10, p. 262. [MACM. '92.]

2. *Math.* The result obtained by multiplication; as, 24 is the *product* of 6 multiplied by 4. [< L. *productum*, neut. s. of *productus*, pp. of *produco;* see PRODUCE.]

Synonyms: crop, effect, fruit, harvest, outcome, proceeds, produce, production, result, return, yield. See HARVEST; INCREASE.

— **product of inertia,** the sum of the products of the elements of mass of a body into their respective distances from reference-planes or -lines.

pro-duct′i-ble, pro-duct′i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being produced.— **pro-duct″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Pro-duc′ti-dæ, pro-duc′ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods with a straight hinge, saillant cardinal process, and dendritic muscular impressions separated by a narrow central ridge. [< PRODUCTUS.]

— **pro-duc′tid,** *n.*— **pro-duc′toid,** *a.*

pro-duc′tile, pro-duc′til, *a.* Capable of being extended or drawn out; extensible.

pro-duc′tion, pro-duc′shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing, in any sense; as, the *production* of corn or of tools; specifically, in political economy, a producing for use, in opposition to *consumption* (by use).

In the final analysis, all economic questions, in the *production* and consumption of wealth, reduce to the question of the economy and conservation of energies — the silent energies of nature above all others. JOHN M. GREGORY *Polit. Econ.* § 103, p. 106. [V. A. B.]

2. That which is produced or made; any tangible result of industrial or other labor, including works of art or mental creation; as, the statue is a fine *production*.

Taken as a whole, it [Snow-Bound] is his most complete *production*, and a worthy successor to 'The Deserted Village' and 'The Cotter's Saturday Night.' E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America, Whittier* p. 117. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. *pl. Scots Law.* Written documents and other things produced in support or defense of an action or prosecution. [F., < L. *productio(n-)*, prolonging, < *produco;* see PRODUCE.]

Synonyms: composition, performance, work. See INCREASE; PRODUCT.

pro-duc′tiv, -ly, -ness. Productive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-duc′tive, pro-duc′tiv, *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; as, *productive* energy.

Evil times are not always *productive* of evil alone and unmixed.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 33, p. 285. [P. & C.]

2. Bringing forth in large quantity; yielding in abundance; fertile.

Nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of *productive* land.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 175. [MACM. '74.]

3. *Polit. Econ.* Producing or tending to produce exchangeable value; tending to increase quantity, quality, or value; as, *productive* labor is honorable.

The result of *productive* expenditure, such as that which is devoted to the manufacture of machines, or the improvement of the soil, or the extension of commercial enterprise, gives a new impulse to the creation of wealth.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 96. [A. '73.]

[< L. *productivus*, < *productus;* see PRODUCT.]

Synonyms: see PROFITABLE.

— **pro-duc′tive-ly,** *adv.*— **pro-duc′tive-ness,** *n.* **pro″duc-tiv′i-ty**‡.

pro-duc′tress, pro-duc′tres, *n.* A female producer.

Pro-duc′tus, pro-duc′tus, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Productidæ*. **2.** [p-] [-TI, -tī *or* -tī, *pl.*] A fossil brachiopod of this genus. [< L. *productus;* see PRODUCT.]

pro″e-gu″me-nal†, *a.* Predisposing; preceding.

pro′em†, *vt.* To preface.

pro′em, prō′em, *n.* An introductory statement; preamble; preface; prelude.

What the writer of the Fourth Gospel meant by his amazing *proem*, has been strenuously disputed. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. iii, p. 88. [RAN. & S.]

[< OF. *proeme*, < L. *proemium*, < Gr. *prooimion*, opening, < *pro*, before, + *oimos*, a path.] **pro′eme**†; **pro′heme**†.— **pro-em′i-al,** *a.*

pro-em′bry-o, prō-em′bri-ō, *n. Bot.* **1.** In flowering plants, the thread of cells at the end of which the developing embryo is situated; the suspensor. **2.** In *Characeæ*, the product of the development of the oospore upon which the young plant is formed as a lateral bud.

— **pro-em″bry-on′ic,** *a.*

pro″emp-to′sis, prō″emp-tō′sis, *n.* [Rare.] *Chronol.* The addition of a day to a calendar or cycle, to correct the error arising in the course of time between the occurrence of some astronomical event and its time according to a calendar. Compare METEMPTOSIS. [< Gr. *proempiptō*, fall in before, < *pro*, before, + *en*, in, + *piptō*, fall.]

pro″en-ceph′a-lus, prō″en-sef′a-lus, *n. Terat.* A monster whose brain is chiefly outside and in front of the cranium, which is open. [< PRO- + Gr. *enkephalos*, brain.]

pro-e′ti-a, pre-ē′shi-a *or* prō-ē′ti-a, *n.* Premature development of the sexual impulse. [< PRO- + Gr. *totēs*, desire.]

pro-ep″i-me′ron, prō-ep′i-mē′ron *or* -mē′ron, *n. Entom.* The prothoracic epimeron.— **pro-ep″i-me′ral,** *a.*

pro-ep″i-ster′num, prō-ep′i-ster′num, *n. Entom.* The prothoracic episternum.— **pro-ep″i-ster′nal,** *a.*

pro-eth′nic, pro-eth′nic, *a.* Characteristic of a prehistoric race before its subdivision, as a parent speech.

pro″eu-pol″y-zo′on, prō″yu-pol′i-zō′on, *n.* The hypothetical ancestral form of the *Eupolyzoa*.

pro′fice†, *interj.* May it profit you! an exclamation of welcome or good will.

prof″a-na′tion, prof′a-nē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of profaning; abuse or dishonoring treatment of things sacred or divine; desecration; as, *profanation* of a church. **2.** Abusive or improper treatment of anything that should be held in respect; also, misuse; misapplication.

About this time, too, the *profanation* of the word, Love, rose to its height. COLERIDGE *Works, Aids* in vol. i, p. 137. [H. '58.]

pro-fane′, prō-fēn′, *v.* [PRO-FANED′; PRO-FA′NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat with irreverence or abuse; make common or unholy; desecrate; pollute.

To defile my sanctuary, and to *profane* my holy name.
Lev. xx, 3.

The temple was destroyed because it had been *profaned* by idolatry: the people punished because they had so *profaned* it. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH *Judah's Lion* ch. 19, p. 254. [B. & SCR. '48.]

2. Hence, to put to a wrong or degrading use; debase.

II. *i.* To regard sacred things with irreverence; be profane. [< F. *profaner*, < L. *profano*, < *profanus;* see PROFANE, *a.*] **prof′a-nate**‡; **pro-phane′**†.

pro-fane', prō-fēn', *a.* **1.** Exercising or manifesting irreverence, disrespect, or undue familiarity toward the Deity or religious things; blasphemous; sacrilegious.

During the five winters the [New York trade] schools have been open, no rude or *profane* word has been heard within their walls. R. T. Auchmuty in *Century Magazine* Nov., '86, p. 91.

2. Of a secular nature; hence, uninspired; secular; as, *profane* history. **3.** [Archaic.] Not initiated into the inner mysteries; not dedicated to a sacred service; hence, vulgar; common. [F., < L. *profanus*, < *pro*, before, + *fanum;* see FANE¹, *n.*] **pro-phane'**†.

Synonyms: blasphemous, godless, impious, irreligious, sacrilegious, secular, temporal, unconsecrated, ungodly, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly.—Antonyms: consecrated, devout, godly, holy, pious, religious, reverent, sacred, sanctified, spiritual.

—**pro-fan'a-to-ry**, *a.* Productive of profanity; profaning. —**pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* —**pro-fane'ness**, *n.*— **pro-fa'ner**, *n.* One who profanes or pollutes.

pro-fan'i-ty, pro-fan'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Profane speech or act. **2.** The state or quality of being profane; irreverence in spirit or conduct. [< OF. *profanité*, < LL. *profanita(t-)s*, < L. *profanus;* see PROFANE, *a.*] **pro-fa'nism**†.

Synonyms: see OATH.

pro-fec'tion†, *n.* A setting out; departure.—**pro"fec-ti'-tious**†, *a.* Proceeding forth as from a father or ancestor.

prof'e-cy, -sy. Prophecy, prophesy. PHIL. SOC.

prof'er¹, prof'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rabbit-burrow.

prof'er²†, *v.* & *n.* Proffer.

pro'fert, prō'fėrt, *n. Law.* **1.** The production in court of an instrument on which an action or a defense is founded; as, *profert* of a deed. **2.** The formal allegation in pleading of the production of such an instrument, without actually producing it in court. [L., 3d per. s. pres. ind. of *profero;* see PROFFER.]

pro-fess', pro-fes', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make open declaration of; avow or acknowledge in any way; announce; affirm; as, to *profess* affection. Specifically: (1) To declare one's faith in and obedience to (a system of belief); as, to *profess* Mohammedanism.

A belief may be *professed* either by stating it in terms, or by acting in a manner which necessarily implies that you hold it. LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* lect. vii, p. 359. [S. & W. '73.]

(2) To announce publicly one's skill or adequate proficiency in, as an art, science, or profession; also, to assume the position of a teacher or practitioner of; as, to *profess* the law. **2.** To make a show or pretense of; assert or allege deceitfully; assume; pretend.

People *profess* to despise what they inwardly envy. MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* ch. 9, p. 295. [M. W. D. '66.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* To receive into an order by profession; as, to *profess* a monk. **4**†. To have the appearance of.

II. *i.* **1.** To make open declaration. **2.** [Rare.] To join a religious body by profession.

At the end of the year, he [Ximenes] regularly *professed*, adopting then for the first time the name of Francisco. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 377. [H. '49.]

3†. To declare friendship. [< F. *professer*, < LL. *professo*, < L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteor*, acknowledge, < *pro*, forth, + *fateor*, confess.]

Synonyms: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; PRETEND.

pro-fessed', pro-fest', *pa.* Openly declared or acknowledged; avowed; as, a *professed* atheist. **pro-fest'**‡.

Synonyms: see OSTENSIBLE.

—**professed monk** or **nun**, one who has been received into a religious body after taking solemn vows.

—**pro-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By open profession; avowedly. **2.** By pretense; pretendedly.

pro-fes'sion, pro-fesh'un, *n.* **1.** An occupation that properly involves a liberal education or its equivalent, and mental rather than manual labor; especially, one of the three so-called learned professions.

Nothing is more certain than the essential identity among all ancient nations of the *professions*— religion, law, and medicine, which the progress of civilization has separated into three. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., 4th Week* in vol. iv, p. 195. [C. & BROS. '53.]

2. Hence, any calling or occupation involving special mental and other attainments or special discipline, as editing, acting, engineering, authorship, etc.; also, the collective body of those following such vocation.

Among rude nations no *profession* is honourable but that of arms. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxxv, p. 213. [H. '30.]

3. The act of professing or declaring; as, the *profession* of one's faith; *professions* of good will. **4.** That which is avowed or professed; a declaration; a faith; also, a pretense; as, his *professions* are not trustworthy.

Professions pass for nothing, with the experienced, when connected with a practice that flatly contradicts them. COOPER *Redskins* ch. 3, p. 52. [S. & T. '57.]

5. *R. C. Ch.* The act of solemnly binding oneself to an order, or the condition of being so bound. **pro-fes'-sion**†.

Synonyms: see BUSINESS.

pro-fes'sion-al, pro-fesh'un-al, *a.* **1.** Connected with, preparing for, engaged in, or appropriate to a profession; as, *professional* courtesy; *professional* schools. **2.** Of or pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain: opposed to *amateur;* as, a *professional* ball-game.

—**pro-fes"sion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The character of being professional.—**pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fes'sion-al, *n.* **1.** One who pursues as a business some vocation, occupation, or sport engaged in by others only for pastime; especially, one who engages for money to compete in sports: opposed to *amateur.* **2.** One skilled in a profession. **pro-fes'sion-al-ist**‡.

pro-fes'sion-al-ism, pro-fesh'un-al-izm, *n.* The methods, manner, or spirit of a profession: used often in a derogatory sense.

No profession of them all can so little afford *professionalism* as the ministry. H. C. TRUMBULL in *Sunday-School Times* Oct. 3, '91, p. 626, col. 1.

pro-fes'sion-al-ize, pro-fesh'un-al-aiz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become professional. **II.** *i.* To manifest or develop professional characteristics.

pro-fess'or, pro-fes'ėr, *n.* **1.** A public teacher of the highest grade in a university or college, or in an institution where professional or technical studies are pursued: usually an officer holding a chair, and in special charge of some particular branch of higher instruction.

In the United States the professor generally both lectures and conducts recitations; in Germany his instruction is given by lectures; in England his teaching is confined to lectures on which attendance is not obligatory, the chief teaching officer being the tutor.

2. One who professes skill and offers instruction in some art; as, a *professor* of gymnastics. **3.** One who makes open declaration of his opinions or sentiments; specifically, one who avows a religious faith.

Because some religious *professors* prove hypocrites, is therefore all ardent piety hollow hypocrisy? GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iii, p. 53. [C. & BROS. '56.]

[L., < *profiteor;* see PROFESS.] **pro-fess'our**†.

—**extraordinary professor**, one who lectures on subjects outside of a regular curriculum.—**ordinary p.**, in some continental universities, a professor of the first grade, ranking above an extraordinary professor.—**regius p.** [Gt. Brit.], a university professor, or reader of lectures, occupying a chair founded by the crown; a royal professor.

—**pro-fess'or-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female professor.

pro-fess'or-ate, pro-fes'ėr-ėt, *n.* **1.** The position or dignity of a professor; professorship. **2.** The term of office of a professor. **3.** Professors collectively, as in a college. **pro-fess'i-at**‡; **pro"fes-so'ri-ate**‡.

pro"fes-so'ri-al, prō"fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a professor; held by a professor; as, a *professorial* chair. **2.** Characteristic of a professor; dogmatical; pedagogic: sometimes in derogation; as, a *professorial* manner; *professorial* socialism (see SOCIALISM).

Longfellow . . . was keenly conscious of this *professorial* trend in Lowell. E. FAWCETT in *The Independent* Dec. 17, '91, p. 5, col. 1.

pro-fes'so-ry‡.— **pro"fes-so'ri-al-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The methods, opinions, and spirit of university professors.

—**pro"fes-so'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fess'or-ship, pro-fes'ėr-ship, *n.* The office or chair of a professor; the state of being a professor.

Ascham resigned a Cambridge *professorship*, and went to live at the court of the princess. JAMES PARTON *Noted Women of Eur. and Am.* ch. 36, p. 487. [PHOE. '83.]

pro-fest', *pp.* Professed. PHIL. SOC.

prof'et, -ess, pro-fet'ic. Prophet, etc. PHIL. SOC.

prof'fer, pref'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer to another for acceptance; as, to *proffer* weapons; to *proffer* friendship.

I never *proffer* advice, for I know nothing is more unwelcome. H. T. KING *The Egotist* essay lxiii, p. 97. [C. R. & H. '80.]

2†. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

II. *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To dodge. **2**†. To make an attempt. [< OF. *proferer*, < L. *profero*, < *pro*, forth, + *fero*, bring.] —**prof'fer-er**, *n.*

Synonyms: see BID.

prof'fer, *n.* **1.** The act of proffering, or that which is proffered; a tender; something offered for acceptance; as, a *proffer* of bread. **2.** *Law.* An offer or attempt to proceed with a case. **3**†. An essay or attempt.

prof'ferd, *pp.* Proffered. PHIL. SOC.

pro-fi'cien-cy, pro-fish'en-si, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being proficient; an advanced state of acquirement, as in some knowledge, art, or science; adeptness; also, degree or amount of acquirement; as, *proficiency* in mathematics. **2**†. Progress. **pro-fi'cience**‡.

Synonyms: see PROGRESS.

pro-fi'cient, pro-fish'ent, *a.* Possessing ample and ready knowledge of or skill in any art, science, or industry; versed; expert; also, advanced in acquirement to a marked degree; as, a *proficient* pupil.

We know that in Rome, although Armenians, Egyptians, and Jews were consulted as astronomers, Chaldeans were held to be the most *proficient*. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Saturn and Sabbath of Jews* p. 260. [C. & W. '83.]

[< L. *proficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *proficio*, advance, < *pro*, forward, + *facio*, make.]—**pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fi'cient, *n.* A person who has become proficient; an expert; adept; as, a *proficient* in languages.

pro-fic'u-ous†, *a.* Profitable.—**pro-fic'u-ous-ly**†, *adv.*

pro'file, prō'fil, *C.¹ S. W.² Wr.¹, or* prō'fail, *C.² I. W.¹ Wr.²* (XIII), *vt.* [PRO'FILED; PRO'FIL-ING.] **1.** To represent in side view; also, to draw in section. **2.** *Mech.* To work (wood or metal) to a given outline. **3.** *Theat.* To cut the edges of (scenery) into the outline of rocks, trees, etc. **4.** *Engin. & Surv.* To draw or lay out a profile of. [< F. *profiler*, < *profil;* see PROFILE, *n.*]

—**pro'fil-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A profile-machine.

pro'file, *n.* **1.** An outline or contour; a drawing in outline, as in vertical section or the like. Specifically: (1) The outline of a perpendicular section of a building, fort, etc., or the contour of an architectural member, as a base or cornice. (2) *Engin. & Surv.* The outline of a vertical section through a country or line of work, showing actual or projected elevations and hollows, generally with the vertical scale much greater than the horizontal.

2. The outline of a human face as seen from the side; a half-face: often applied to a side view of the figure also.

A handsome *profile*, that, with the perpendicular brow and firmly-rounded chin, would not have looked amiss on a bronze medal. CHRISTIAN REID in *Lippincott's Magazine* Apr., '90, p. 463.

The Egyptians draw a figure in *profile*. T. G. APPLETON *Nile Journal, Dec. 2, '74* p. 22. [R. BROS. '76.]

3. *Fort.* (1) A wooden framework serving as a guide by which to form the face of a parapet. (2) A section of a parapet or other work. **4.** *Ceram.* A metal plate giving in hollow section the exterior outline of half of the object to be made, so that when placed against the clay on the rotating throwing-wheel it will shape it to the desired form. [< F. *profil*, < It. *profilo*, border, < *pro-* (< L. *pro*), before, + *filo*, line, < L. *filum*, thread.]

—**back profile**, a profile in which the back of the head is in the foreground and the features are partially hidden by the projecting forehead and cheek.—**pro'file-board"**, *n. Ordnance.* A templet used to make measurements in the inspection of a cannon.—**p.-cutter**, *n.* **1.** *Wood-working.* A knife or cutter, or combination of knives or cutters, shaped to cut the form of a molding or other article. **2.** *Metal-working.* A circular milling-cutter for a similar purpose, as in a profile-machine.—**p.-machine**, *n.* A machine bearing rotating cutters that may be made to follow a templet or pattern in shaping the profile of a small part of a machine: much used in the manufacture of duplicate machines; an edging-machine. Called also *profiling-machine.*—**p.-paper**, *n. Engin.* Paper ruled horizontally and vertically with equidistant lines to scale: for convenience in drawing engineering profiles in either direction. —**p.-piece**, *n.* A wing or strip of theatrical scenery that has been worked to the outline of trees, rocks, etc.

—**pro'fil-ist**, *n.* A maker or taker of profiles.

pro-fil'o-graph, pro-fil'o-grȧf, *n.* An instrument that records the profile of the ground which it traverses. [< PROFILE + -GRAPH.]

pro"fil-om'e-ter, prō"fil-em'e-tėr *or* prō"fail-em'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument composed of sliding rods adjustable to the contour of the face: used in craniometry for transferring to paper the profile of a living person. See illus. in next column. [< PROFILE + -METER.]

prof'it, prof'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be of profit, service, or advantage to; help; avail; as, dishonesty *profits* no man.

But if the Bible does not bring you into a vital union with Jesus Christ, so that you have his mind and follow in his footsteps, it *profiteth* you nothing. GLADDEN *Who Wrote the Bible?* ch. 13, p. 372. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

II. *i.* **1.** To obtain profit, material, intellectual, or moral; better oneself or one's condition; improve; gain; as, to *profit* by experience. **2.** To be of advantage or use; bring benefit or good.

That only *profits* which is profitable. EMERSON *Essays, Spiritual Laws* in first series, p. 124. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[< F. *profiter*, < *profit;* see PROFIT, *n.*]

—**prof'it-er**, *n.* One who profits.

prof'it, *n.* **1.** Any accession or increase of good from labor or exertion, comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable, intellectual or corporeal, temporal or spiritual; advantage of any kind; benefit; return.

The solitary worker loses the *profit* of example and discussion. H. JAMES, JR. *Hawthorne* ch. 2, p. 31. [H. '80.]

No man can read with *profit* that which he cannot learn to read with pleasure. PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 1, p. 13. [S. '72.]

2. Value acquired over and above the value parted with in the course of acquirement; excess of receipts or returns over expenditure or outlay: often in the plural; as, a business yielding fair *profits*. Specifically: (1) *Polit. Econ.* The return from the employment of capital after deducting the amount paid for raw material and for wages, real or estimated rent, interest, insurance, etc.

The *profits* of capital are the reward of labor, just as much as the wages directly paid to the laborer. F. BOWEN *American Political Economy* ch. 4, p. 57. [S.]

(2) *Law.* The rents, products, or other emoluments arising from land; also, the right to a part of the soil or produce of land. **profit à prendre.** **3**†. Progress; advancement. [F., < L. *profectus*, < *profectus*, pp. of *proficio;* see PROFICIENT.] **proph'ite**†.

Synonyms: advantage, avail, benefit, emolument, expediency, gain, good, improvement, proceeds, receipts, return, returns, service, utility, value. The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from an outlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *receipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *profit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* is chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and generally some material *good*. *Advantage* is that which gives one a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or with difficulties, needs, or demands; as, to have the *advantage* of a good education; it is frequently used of what one has beyond another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have the *advantage* of another in argument, or to take *advantage* of another in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what he previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one good. *Emolument* is *profit*, *return*, or *value* accruing through official position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advantage*, real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in opposition to right, in actions having a moral character. See ADVANTAGE; AVAIL; UTILITY.—Antonyms: damage, detriment, disadvantage, harm, hurt, injury, loss, ruin, waste.— Prepositions: the profit *of* labor; profit *on* capital; *in* business.

—**gross profit**, the profit apparent on the face of a transaction or business; the excess of receipts from sales over expenditures for purchase: opposed to **net profit**, the surplus remaining after all necessary deductions, as for interest, transportation, bad debts, etc.— **p. and loss.** **1.** Gains and losses collectively in business transactions; in bookkeeping, an account in the ledger in which profits are entered on the creditor side and losses on the debtor side: used often in the phrase **put down to profit and loss**, referring to losses by bad debts, fraud, or accident. **2.** The arithmetical process or rule by which gain or loss is calculated or apportioned.

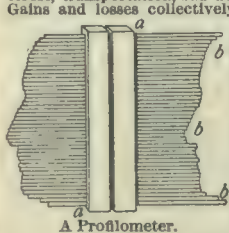

A Profilometer.

a, *a*, a frame through which the rods, *b*, *b*, *b*, may be adjusted to the profile of the face.

—**prof'it-shar"ing**, *n.* A system of remuneration by which, after providing for the usual business charges and for interest on capital, such surplus profit as may remain is divided pro rata according to salary and wages between the employers, the managing staff, and the workmen, a part being often set aside as sick-benefit or retiring-fund.

—**prof'it-less**, *a.*— **prof'it-less-ly**, *adv.*

prof'it-a-bl, -ness. Profitable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

prof'it-a-ble, prof'it-a-bl, *a.* Producing or resulting in profit or advantage; yielding gain or benefit; lucrative; useful; as, *profitable* reading.

Working in a garden is just as pious an employment as begging about the streets, though, perhaps, scarcely as *profitable*. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 61. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

Synonyms: advantageous, beneficial, desirable, expedient, gainful, lucrative, productive, remunerative. See BENEFICIAL; EXPEDIENT. Compare synonyms for PROFIT. —Antonyms: detrimental, disadvantageous, disastrous, fruitless, harmful, hurtful, undesirable, unproductive, unprofitable, useless, worthless.—Prepositions: a business is profitable *to* the one who conducts it; *for* those indirectly advantaged by it; the study of language is profitable *for* mental discipline.

—**prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.*— **prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

prof'li-ga-cy, pref'li-go-si, *n.* The state or character of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; corruptness of morals; shameless viciousness; as, the *profligacy* of the reign of Charles II.

prof'li-gate, pref'li-get *or* -gėt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by profligacy; lost or insensible to principle, virtue, or decency; abandoned to vice; as, a *profligate* life or court.

The most *profligate* can give to the service of Heaven the little period in which sin is a physical impossibility. J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 17, p. 171. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2†. Overwhelmed; defeated. [< L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligo*, ruin, < *pro*, forward, + *fligo*, dash.]

Synonyms: see ABANDONED; IMMORAL.

—**prof'li-gate-ly**, *adv.*— **prof'li-gate-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being profligate.

prof'li-gate, *n.* A depraved or abandoned person; one who has lost all regard for decency, virtue, or good principle; one morally bankrupt.

Sensual pleasures soon pall even upon the *profligate*, who seeks them in vain in the means which were accustomed to produce them. THOMAS BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. lix, p. 394. [TEGG '58.]

prof"li-ga'tion†, *n.* Overthrow; rout; defeat.

prof'lu-ence†, *n.* The state or quality of being profluent; progress.—**prof'lu-ent†**, *a.* Flowing forward or forth.

pro for'ma, prō fôr'mȧ. [L.] As a matter of form; presented as a matter of form; as, a *pro forma* invoice.

pro-found'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to penetrate or sink deeply.

II. *i.* To penetrate; dive deeply.

pro-found', pro-found', *a.* **1.** Characterized by intellectual depth or penetration; penetrating deeply into any subject, as a science or any abstruse branch of learning; deep; thorough; exhaustive; as, *profound* learning.

The *profound* thinker always suspects that he is superficial. DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. iv. ch. 5, p. 80. [A. '71.]

2. Reaching to, arising from, or affecting the depth of one's nature or of any matter; complete or full in character or effect; as, *profound* respect; *profound* sighs.

Whenever Turner wishes to express *profound* repose, he puts in the foreground some instrument of labor cast aside. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 2, p. 173. [W. & S. '60.]

3. Deep in meaning; requiring or worthy of deep study or research; abstruse; as, a *profound* inquiry.

Christianity . . . is simple as is light to the eye of the child, it is *profound* as is light to the eye of the sage. H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* ed. by Prentiss, essay i, p. 23. [S. '77.]

4. Reaching or situated far below the surface or the adjacent parts or places; of relatively great depth.

Right and left of us were *profound* fissures. TYNDALL *Glaciers* pt. i, § 12, p. 88. [T. & F. '61.]

[< F. *profond*, < L. *profundus*, deep, < *pro*, forth, + *fundus*, bottom.]

Synonyms: see OBSCURE.

—**pro-found'ly**, *adv.*—**pro-found'ness**, *n.* The quality of being profound; profundity.

pro-found', *n.* **1.** A fathomless depth; an abyss; as, the dark *profound* of death. **2.** The ocean; the deep.

Synonyms: see ABYSS.

prof're†, *vt.* To proffer.

pro-ful'gent, pro-ful'jent, *a.* [Archaic & Poet.] Shining out or forth; effulgent.

Truth may stand forth unmoved of change,
An image with *profulgent* brows.
TENNYSON *Supposed Confessions* st. 5.

pro-fund'†, *vt.* To squander; lavish.

pro-fun'di-ty, pro-fun'di-ti, *n.* The state or character of being profound; depth, as of place, knowledge, thought, emotion, or influence; profoundness. [< LL. *profunditāt-is*, < L. *profundus*; see PROFOUND, *a.*]

pro-fun'di-tude†.

pro-fuse'†, *vt.* To pour out; lavish; squander.

pro-fuse', pro-fūs', *a.* **1.** Giving or given forth lavishly; characterized by extreme liberality or by extravagance; prodigal; as, *profuse* expenditure.

The pomp and *profuse* magnificence of the Burgundian court. PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 58. [L. '74.]

2. Produced or displayed in overabundance; copious; superabundant; as, *profuse* gratitude; *profuse* vegetation.

It appears that in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, the English had gained the character of keeping the most *profuse* tables, and being the greatest eaters, in Europe. T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 23, p. 430. [T. '71.]

[< L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundo*, pour forth, < *pro*, forth, + *fundo*, pour.]

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT.

—**pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.*—**pro-fuse'ness**, *n.*—**pro-fu'ser**, *n.* [Rare.] One who bestows abundantly or lavishly.—**pro-fu'sive†**, *a.* Profuse; lavish.

pro-fu'sion, pro-fū'zhun, *n.* **1.** A profuse or overabundant supply or condition; exuberant plenty; superabundance; as, a *profusion* of ornaments.

We look for assorted *profusion* in the garden, for scattered multiplicity in the field. W. FLAGG *Halcyon Days* p. 56. [E. & L. '81.]

2. The act of pouring forth or supplying in great abundance; lavish or excessive liberality; prodigality; as, *profusion* in giving; the gifts were in great *profusion*.

Synonyms: see EXCESS.

prof"y-lac'tic, *a.* Prophylactic. PHIL. Soc.

prog, prog, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To prod or poke; goad.

II. *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To seek in a rambling or aimless manner, as for clams, etc., along a shore. **2**†. To go about begging; prowl about for food or plunder; also, to strive in mean ways for advantage or benefit.

prog, *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Slang.] Supplies or victuals obtained by begging; hence, victuals of any kind; provisions. **2.** [Slang.] A wandering beggar; vagrant; tramp. **3.** [Scot.] A prod, goad, or poke.

pro-gam'e-tange, prō-gam'ē-tanj, *n.* *Bot.* A resting gametange. **pro-gam"e-tan'gi-um**†.

Pro"ga-no-sau'ri-a, prō"gȧ-nō-sâ'ri-ȧ *or* -saū'ri-ȧ, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An order of reptiles having the pubes and ischia broad plates, each set of abdominal ossicles with numerous pieces, and a tarsal bone in the second row for each metatarsal: including *Mesosauridæ* and *Palæohatteriidæ*. [< PRO- + Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + *sauros*, lizard.]

—**pro"ga-no-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pro-gas'ter, pro-gas'tėr, *n.* *Biol.* The digestive cavity of a gastrula. [< PRO- + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.]

pro-gen'er-ate, pro-jen'ėr-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To beget or procreate; produce; generate.—**pro-gen"er-a'tion**, *n.*

pro-ge'nial†, *a.* Relating to lineage or descent.

pro-gen'i-tive-ness, pro-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* [Rare.] Power or tendency to generate offspring; said of a "metaphysical specific individuality" and its potentiality, causing like to produce its like. E. D. COPE *Origin of the Fittest* ch. 2, p. 111. [A. '87.] [< L. *progenies*; see PROGENY.]

pro-gen'i-tor, pro-jen'i-tėr, *n.* An ancestor (often somewhat remote) in the direct line; a forefather or parent. [< OF. *progeniteur*, < L. *progenitor*, < *pro*, before, + *gigno*, produce.]—**pro-gen"i-to'ri-al**, *a.*—**pro-gen'i-tor-ship**, *n.*—**pro-gen'i-tress**, *n.* A female ancestor or parent. **pro-gen'i-trix**‡.—**pro-gen'i-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] A begetting; a birth.

prog'e-ny, proj'e-ni, *n.* **1.** Offspring, whether of human beings or of lower animals; children; descendants. **2**†. Lineage or ancestry. [< OF. *progenie*, < L. *progenies*, < *progigno*, beget, < *pro*, forth, + *gigno*, produce.]

pro-ger"mi-na'tion†, *n.* Birth or origin.

prog'ger, prog'ėr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who progs; specifically, one who searches for clams, etc., in a lazy manner, hence, contemptuously, a good-for-nothing fellow.

pro-glot'tic, pro-glot'ik, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a proglottis. **pro"glot-tid'e-an**‡.

pro-glot'tis, pro-glot'is, *n.* [-TI-DES, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the segments or joints of a tapeworm, produced by the scolex or head, in which the genital organs develop. [< Gr. *proglōssis*, point of the tongue, < *pro*, before, + *glōssa*, tongue.]

Prog'na-thi, preg'nȧ-thai *or* -thī, *n. pl.* *Ethnol.* A division of mankind, including those that are prognathous.

prog'na-thism, preg'nȧ-thizm, *n.* The character or condition of being prognathous. **prog'na-thy**‡.

They [Dzérine porters] have very large faces, with the skull tapering to a point, like an egg, dental *prognathism* being the general rule. G. BONVALOT *Across Thibet* tr. by Pitman, ch. 14, p. 360. [CAS. CO.]

prog'na-thite, preg'nȧ-thait, *n.* *Crust.* The sixth joint of a gnathite.

prog'na-thous, preg'nȧ-thus, *a.* Having the jaws projecting forward; specifically (*Craniom.*), having the gnathic index above 103° and the facial angle under 80°. [< PRO- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] **prog-nath'ic**‡.

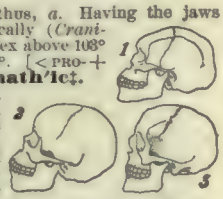

1. An Australian Prognathous Skull. 2. An African Prognathous Skull. 3. A European Orthognathous Skull.

prog'ne, preg'nę, *n.* **1.** A swallow. **2.** An American swallow (genus *Progne*), as the purple martin (*P. subis*). **3.** An American nymphalid butterfly (*Grapta comma-argenteum*) having an L-shaped silvery mark on the under side of the hind wings. [< L. *Progne*, < Gr. *Prokně*, daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.]

prog-nos'is, preg-nō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A conclusion or prediction relating to the future course and final termination of any case of disease, or the act or art of making such prediction; called **general prognosis** when having reference to a class of diseases, and **particular prognosis** when to a particular case of disease.

The *prognosis* . . . is always unfavorable when after a certain time much fever comes on. YOUATT *Cattle* ch. 13, p. 475. [B. & C. '38.]

2. Any prediction or forecast; in theology, foreknowledge, especially as an element in providence. [L., < Gr. *prognōsis*, < *pro*, before, + *gignōskō*, know.]

prog-nos'tic, preg-nes'tic, *a.* Betokening something in the future; indicating by signs or symptoms what is to come to pass; relating to prognosis; as, *prognostic* events; *prognostic* symptoms. [< F. *prognostique*, < Gr. *prognōstikos*, < *pro*, before, + *gignōskō*, know.]

prog-nos'tic, *n.* **1.** A sign or an indication of some future occurrence; an omen; in medicine, a sign or symptom indicative of the result of a case of disease.

From pure *prognostics* learn to know the skies,
Lest you of rheums and coughs at night complain.
GAY *Trivia* bk. i, l. 122.

2†. A foreshowing or foretelling; a prediction. [F., < L. *prognosticum*, < Gr. *prognōstikon*, prop. neut. of *prognōstikos*; see PROGNOSTIC, *a.*]

Synonyms: see AUGURY.

prog-nos'ti-cate, preg-nes'ti-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To foretell by means of tokens or symptoms; indicate as about to happen or be; as, he *prognosticated* misfortune. **2.** To be an omen of; foreshadow; foreshow; as, events *prognosticate* war.

II. *i.* To foretell future events by indications.

So guilty sinners in a State
Can by their crimes *prognosticate*.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 412.

[< LL. *prognosticatus*, pp. of *prognostico*, < L. *prognosticon*; see PROGNOSTIC, *n.*]

Synonyms: see PROPHESY.

—**prog-nos'tic-a-ble**, *a.*—**prog-nos'ti-ca-tive**, *a.* Of the nature of a prognostic; serving to prognosticate.—**prog-nos'ti-ca"tor**, *n.* One who prognosticates; a foreteller; soothsayer.

prog-nos"ti-ca'tion, preg-nes'ti-kē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of prognosticating or foreseeing and foretelling from present signs or symptoms; foretokening; prediction.

In spite of the *prognostications* of physicians, he [William of Orange] recovered from maladies which seemed hopeless. MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 144. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

2. That which foretokens; a premonitory sign.

pro'gram, } prō'gram, *n.* **1.** A written or printed
pro'gramme, } list in which are given in order the selections or exercises making up an entertainment, performance, exhibition, or the like; also, the selections, etc., collectively announced on such list; as, a commencement *program*; a pleasing *program*. **2.** Any prearranged plan or course of proceedings; a schedule of regular work or duties; a prospectus; as, a legislative *program*; a school *program*. **3.** A preface or prefatory statement. [< F. *programme*, < LL. *programma*, public notice in writing, < Gr. *programma*, < *pro*, before, + *graphō*, write.]

—**program music**, see MUSIC.—**pro'gram-mer**, *n.* [Colloq.] A person who makes out a program or programs.

pro-gram'ma, pro-gram'ȧ, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** A public order or proclamation; an official decree; an edict. **2.** An introductory statement; preface. **3.** A program.

pro-gress', pro-gres', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move forward; make to advance; as, to *progress* a work. **2**†. To move or pass through or over.

II. *i.* **1.** To go or move forward in space; pass onward from one point to another; advance; as, a traveler *progresses* over the road. **2.** To continue onward in course of action or in regular order of development; proceed toward new conditions or results; as, the disease *progresses* rapidly; he is *progressing* toward recovery.

From a merely speculative point of view it seems to me natural to suppose that the physical and the organic world have *progressed* together. AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* ch. 6, p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. Specifically, to go on toward perfection; make improvement; rise; gain; grow; advance; improve; as, to *progress* in civilization or morals. **4.** *Mus.* To advance from one tone or chord to another. [< L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredior*, < *pro*, forward, + *gradior*, go.]

Synonyms: see DEVELOP.

—**pro-gress'or**, *n.*

prog'ress, preg'res (XIII), *n.* **1.** A moving onward or forward in space; movement from one point to another nearer the goal; advance; as, the *progress* of a traveler.

The *progress* of mankind from East to West has been seldom arrested. CHARLES MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 10, p. 88. [H. '79.]

2. Advancement in growth, development, or orderly course; advance toward maturity or completion; as, the *progress* of a disease; *progress* in studies; the *progress* of a negotiation. **3.** Specifically, advancement toward a higher or better state, as in civilization; improvement.

Material *Progress* does not correspond with, does not satisfy the moral, intellectual, and æsthetic needs of our nature. W. S. LILLY *On Shibboleths* ch. 1, p. 30. [C. & H. '92.]

Human *progress* consists in a continual increase in the number of those who, ceasing to live by the animal life alone and to feel the pleasures of sense only, come to participate in the intellectual life also. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Mixed Essays* p. 183. [MACM. '83.]

4. A journey of state, as of a ruler over his realm. [< OF. *progres*, < L. *progressus*, < *progressus*, pp.; see PROGRESS, *v.*]

Synonyms: advance, advancement, attainment, development, growth, improvement, increase, proficiency, progression. *Attainment*, *development*, and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in virtue or scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* may denote either a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement, but always relatively with reference to the point from which the movement started; as, this is a great *advance*. *Advance* admits the possibility of retreat; *progress* (Latin *progredi*, to walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat; *advance* suggests more clearly a point to be reached, while *progress* lays the emphasis upon the forward movement; we may speak of slow or rapid *progress*, but more naturally of swift *advance*. *Progress* is more frequently used of abstractions; as, the *progress* of ideas; *progression* fixes the attention chiefly upon the act of moving forward. In a thing good in itself all *advance* or *progress* is *improvement*; there is a growing tendency to restrict the words to this favorable sense, using *increase* indifferently of good or evil; one may say without limitation "I am an advocate of *progress*."—**Antonyms**: check, decline, delay, falling back, falling off, relapse, retrogression, stay, stop, stoppage.—**Prepositions**: the progress *of* truth; progress *in* virtue; progress *toward* perfection; *from* a lower *to* a higher state.

—**progress of title** (*Scots Law*), a connected series of conveyances forming a complete feudal title to heritable property.

pro-gres'sion, pro-gresh'un, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or state of progressing; a moving forward or proceeding in course; advancement; advance; as, rapid *progression*.

If the *progressions* of nature induce us to cherish trust and confidence, its digressions constrain us to entertain a sense of dependence. MCCOSH *Divine Gov't* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 175. [C. & BROS.]

2. *Math.* A series of numbers or quantities each of which is derived from the preceding by a constant law. See phrases. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The advance of a voice-part from one tone to another, or of the general harmony from one chord to another. (2) A sequence. **4.** Course or lapse of time; passage. **5.** [Rare.] *Philol.* The lengthening of a simple accented vowel.

Synonyms: see PROGRESS.

—**arithmetical progression**, a progression in which a series of numbers increases or decreases by a common difference, as 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21.—**geometrical p.**, a progression in which each of a series of numbers after the first is obtained by multiplying the preceding by a constant multiplier, which may be either greater or less than 1; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing in the same ratio, as 2, 10, 50, 250.—**harmonic p.**, see HARMONIC.

pro-gres'sion-al, pro-gresh'un-ȧl, *a.* Pertaining to progression or advancement; making or tending to make progress; capable of progress.

pro-gres'sion-ist, pro-gresh'un-ist, *n.* A believer in or advocate of progress. Especially: (1) One who believes that society is progressing toward perfection. (2) *Biol.* One who maintains that organisms have progressed from simple forms; an evolutionist.

prog'ress-ist, preg'res-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in progress.

Macaulay . . . was not a *progressist*, or even a conservative, but a reactionary in his notions of history. J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* ch. 5, p. 139. [H. '83.]

2. [P-] Specifically: (1) A member of a Spanish political party of ultra-liberal principles. **Pro"gre-sis'ta**‡. (2) A member of a former liberal political party in Germany.

pro-gres'siv, -ly, -ness. Progressive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-gres'sive, pro-gres'iv, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, making, or tending to make progress; advancing; as, a *progressive* movement; *progressive* civilization. **2.** Aiming at or encouraging progress; making efforts for advancement; tending to or in harmony with progress or advancement; as, a *progressive* man or spirit. **3.** [Rare.] Denoting progress; as, a *progressive* sign. **4.** *Pathol.* Spreading from one part to others; as, *progressive* ataxia, atrophy, or paralysis.

Synonyms: see ENTERPRISING; GRADUAL.

—**progressive games**, games played by different sets of people at the same time, the players changing from one set to another as they win or lose, in some way previously agreed upon. Euchre and whist are frequently played thus.—**p. tenses** (*Gram.*), certain tenses of the verb indicating action in progress, and formed by the verb *to be* (1) with the present active participle; as, he *is fishing*; (2) with the passive verb phrase *being* ——; as, it *is being built*.

—**pro-gress'ive**, *n.* One who believes in progress or progressive methods; especially, one who favors or promotes reforms or changes, as in politics or religion; a radical: opposed to *conservative* or *reactionist*.—**pro-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-gress'ive-ness**, *n.*

pro-gres', *pp.* Progressed. PHIL. Soc.

progue, prōg, *n.* [Local, U. S., & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To goad.

Interlacing boughs, the ends of which . . . *progued* you. SALA *Diary in America* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 338. [T. BROS. '65.]

II. *t.* To prog.

progue, *n.* [Local, U. S., & Scot.] A sharp stick; goad.

pro"gym-na'si-um, prō"jim-nā'zi-um *or* -ng'zi-um, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] In Germany, a gymnasium or classical school of lower grade; in Russia, an intermediate school between the national primary school and the gymnasium.

pro-gym'no-sperm, pro-jim'no-spėrm, *n.* *Bot.* A primitive gymnosperm, found only in a fossil state or as the relic of once functional organs or parts in living gymnosperms: a form from which modern gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed.

—**pro-gym"no-sper'mic**, *a.*

pro'heme†, *n.* A prologue; proem.

pro-hib'it, pro-hib'it, *vt.* **1.** To forbid, especially by authority or legal enactment; interdict; as, to *prohibit* liquor-selling, or a person from selling liquor.

No man has any right to say, that whatever human law does not *prohibit*, that he has a right to do. PARSONS *Contr.* vol. ii, p. 768.

The laws of England, from the early Plantagenets, sternly *prohibited* the conversion of malt into alcohol, excepting a small portion for medicinal purposes. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Mary II.* in vol. vi, ch. 9, p. 99. [BELL '65.]

2. To hinder or debar; preclude. [< L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibeo*, < *pro*, before, + *habeo*, hold.]

Synonyms: debar, disallow, forbid, hinder, inhibit, interdict, preclude, prevent. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts; one is *debarred* from anything when shut off as by some irresistible authority or necessity; one is *prohibited* from an act in express terms; he may be *debarred* by silent necessity. An act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it; the word is especially applied to acts which are done before they are pronounced upon; thus, a government may *disallow* the act of its commander in the field or its admiral on the high seas. *Inhibit* and *interdict* are chiefly known by their ecclesiastical use. As between *forbid* and *prohibit*, *forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use such force as may be needed to give effect to the enactment; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the slave-trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which can not be wholly *prevented*, as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited*, as the services of religion, the payment of debts, or military conquest. That which is *precluded* need not be *prohibited*. Compare ABOLISH; HINDER; PREVENT.—**Antonyms:** allow, authorize, command, consent to, direct, empower, enjoin, give consent, leave, or permission, let, license, order, permit, put up with, require, sanction, suffer, tolerate, warrant. — **Prepositions:** an act is prohibited *by* law; a person is prohibited *by* law *from* doing a certain act. *Prohibit* was formerly construed, as *forbid* still is, with the infinitive, but the construction with *from* and the verbal noun has now entirely superseded the older usage.

—**pro-hib'it-er**, *n.* **pro-hib'it-or**†.

pro″hi-bi′tion, prō″hi-bish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of prohibiting; also, a decree or an order forbidding something; an interdiction. **2.** [U. S.] Specifically, the forbidding by legislative enactment of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages.

I am now fully convinced that the next great battle is to be for *prohibition*. DODGE in Martyn's *William E. Dodge* eighth decade, ch. 3, p. 316. [F. & W. '90.]

Synonyms: see BARRIER; ORDER.

—**Prohibition party** [U. S.], a political party that has for its leading principle the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**writ of p.**, a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court, commanding it to desist from proceeding in a matter not within its jurisdiction.

Pro″hi-bi′tion-ism, prō″hi-bish'un-izm, *n.* The principles and policy of the Prohibitionists.

pro″hi-bi′tion-ist, prō″hi-bish'un-ist, *n.* One who believes in or favors prohibition. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] One who favors the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages; in a more restricted sense [P-], a member of the Prohibition party. (2) A person who favors the imposition of prohibitive import duties on foreign goods; a protectionist.

pro-hib'it-ly, -ly. Prohibitive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-hib'it-ive, pro-hib'it-iv, *a.* **1.** Tending to prohibit; of the nature of prohibition; as, *prohibitive* legislation.

The rules of prudence in general, like the laws of the stone tables, are for the most part *prohibitive*.
COLERIDGE *Works. Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 126. [H. '58.]

2. Loosely, prohibitory.

pro-hib'it-ive-ly, pro-hib'it-iv-li, *adv.* In a manner pertaining or tending to or resulting in prohibition.

pro-hib'it-o-ry, pro-hib'it-o-ri, *a.* **1.** That prohibits; involving or equivalent to prohibition, especially of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages; also, relating to prohibition; as, *prohibitory* laws; *prohibitory* arguments. **2.** Loosely, prohibitive.

Prohibitory legislation can do what you choose, if you mean to make it, and will hold on grimly.
E. E. HALE in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec., '68, p. 751.

[< L. *prohibitorius*, < *prohibitus*; see PROHIBIT.]

—**prohibitory amendment** [U. S.], an amendment to the Constitution of a State, or of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

proin, proin, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To prune; trim; adorn.

proignet†; **proynet**.—**proin'er**, *n.*

pro-ject', pro-ject', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot or throw forth; also, to cause to extend forward or to jut out; as, to *project* a rifle-ball; to *project* a balcony.

Extend the jaws, *project* the teeth, widen the mouth, and a carnivorous propensity is declared. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay i, p. 28. [BELL '88.]

2. To sketch out in the mind; contrive or plan; devise; forecast; as, to *project* an expedition.

No human scheme can be so accurately *projected* but some little circumstance intervening may spoil it. *Spectator* Nov. 3, 1714.

3. To throw forth or forward, as an image, a shadow, etc. Specifically: *Math.* (1) To make a projection of; form a corresponding figure by drawing lines through every point of; as, to *project* a figure from a center. (2) To make a projection by means of, as lines or rays. (3) To form as a projection. See PROJECTION.

4. Figuratively, to externalize or make objective; view as an external reality; as, to *project* ideas or the creations of fancy into space; to *project* retinal images into the field of external vision. **5.** [Rare.] To portray or set forth.

The empirical philosopher . . . can only learn nature, as she has already made herself to be, and cannot *project* nature in her primal laws. L. P. HICKOK *Science of Mind* ch. 1, p. 71. [I. B. & CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To extend forward or beyond something else; shoot forth; jut out; as, a *projecting* rock. **2.** [Rare.] To devise a scheme; make projects. **3**†. In alchemy, to cast the philosopher's stone into molten metal, thus converting the latter into a precious metal or into philosopher's stone. [< OF. *projecter*, < LL. *projecto*, freq. of L. *projicio*, < *pro*, forth, + *jacio*, hurl.]

Synonyms: see ABUT.

—**to project** [proj'ect] **with** [Local, U. S.], to jest with or play a practical joke upon; as, don't *project with* me.

proj'ect, proj'ect (XIII), *n.* **1.** Something projected or mapped out in the mind, as a course of action; a scheme; plan; contrivance; as, a useful *project;* used frequently in an unfavorable sense; as, a man full of *projects*.

Pitch thy behaviour low, thy *projects* high;
So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be.
HERBERT *The Temple, The Church Porch* st. 56.

2†. The point or place from which something projects. [OF., < L. *projectum*, something thrust out, < *projectus*, pp. of *projicio;* see PROJECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: contrivance, design, device, invention, plan, purpose, scheme. A *plan* is something drawn out on a flat surface, as the ground-*plan* of a house. A *project* is a thing thrown forth or out, and hence is something tentative, crude, experimental. A *scheme* is something only pictured in the mind—airy, visionary. *Contrivance* is the finding how to do something, especially how to get over or around a difficulty; *device* has much the same meaning, especially in mechanical art, but in other uses with more suggestion of trick or subterfuge. *Invention* is the coming to a method or process that has been sought by study and endeavor, and is a nobler and more complete word than *contrivance*. See synonyms for DESIGN; PLOT.—**Antonyms:** accomplishment, achievement, act, deed, doing, execution, performance, production, work.—**Prepositions:** the project *of* or a project *for* a flying-machine.

PHIL. Soc.

pro-ject'il, *n.* Projectile.

pro-ject'il(e, pro-ject'il, *a.* **1.** Projecting, or causing projection; impelling forward; as, *projectile* power. **2.** Produced by projection; imparted or communicated by impulse; urged or impelled forward; as, a *projectile* movement. **3.** Intended to be projected or thrown forth; as, *projectile* bodies. **4.** *Zool.* Protrusile.

pro-ject'il(e, *n.* **1.** A body projected or thrown forward by force, as a stone from the hand or from a sling; especially, a missile (commonly elongated, as distinguished from a ball) for discharge from a large gun or cannon; as, a *projectile* for a dynamite-gun.

Sir Isaac Newton was the first to see that the curved path of the Moon is similar to that of a *projectile*, and that both are due to the same cause as the fall of an apple — namely, the attraction of the earth. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* ch. 16, p. 274. [A. '89.]

2. *pl.* The branch of military science or of mechanics that has to do with the laws governing the motion, range, etc., of bodies driven through the air by an impelling force.

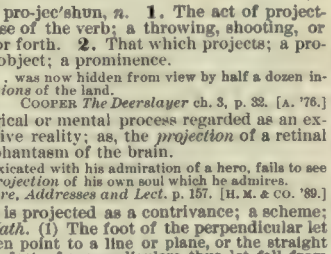

An Apparatus for Measuring the Initial Speed of Projectiles.

The muzzle of the gun and the target are connected by electric wires with the chronograph seen in the foreground. The exit of the bullet from the gun and its striking of the target are both recorded by the chronograph, and thus the speed of the bullet for the distance can be calculated.

pro-ject'ing, pro-ject'ing, *pa.* **1.** Throwing out or jutting out; as, *projecting* eaves. **2.** Externalizing or constructing ideas objectively. **3.** Originating; inventive; as, a *projecting* genius.—**pro-ject'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to jut out or project.

pro-jec'tion, pro-jec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of projecting, in any sense of the verb; a throwing, shooting, or extending out or forth. **2.** That which projects; a projecting part or object; a prominence.

The 'castle' . . . was now hidden from view by half a dozen intervening *projections* of the land.
COOPER *The Deerslayer* ch. 3, p. 32. [A. '76.]

3. A physiological or mental process regarded as an external or objective reality; as, the *projection* of a retinal image or of a phantasm of the brain.

The youth, intoxicated with his admiration of a hero, fails to see that it is only a *projection* of his own soul which he admires.
EMERSON *Nature, Addresses and Lect.* p. 157. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

4. That which is projected as a contrivance; a scheme; project. **5.** *Math.* (1) The foot of the perpendicular let fall from a given point to a line or plane, or the straight line joining the feet of perpendiculars thus let fall from the extremities of a straight line. (2) More widely, the figure formed on a given fixed plane (called the *plane of projection*) by the intersections with it of straight lines drawn from a vertex through all the points of an object; also, the pencil of lines or rays so drawn, or the act or manner of drawing them. (3) Still more widely, in chartography, any two-dimensional figure that corresponds with or represents another, point by point: when used in delineating part of the earth's surface, called a *map-projection*.

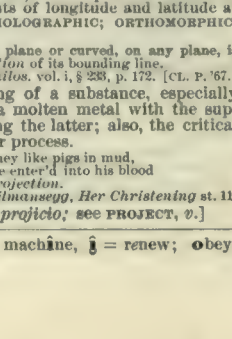

A Projection of a Winding Stairway.

The position of the vertex relatively to the plane gives rise to various types of projection. (*a*) In **orthographic** or **parallel projection** the vertex is infinitely distant, so that the projecting rays are parallel to each other. (*b*) In **orthogonal p.** these parallel lines are perpendicular to the plane of projection. (*c*) In **stereographic p.** the vertex is on the surface of a sphere on whose surface lies the figure to be projected (as in making maps), and the plane of projection is at the extremity of the diameter through the vertex and perpendicular to it. This and all the remaining kinds described in this paragraph are called **projections of the sphere.** (*d*) In **globular p.** the vertex is at a distance from the sphere equal to the radius divided by $\sqrt{2}$, and the diameter through the vertex is perpendicular to the plane of projection. (*e*) In **gnomonic p.,** used in constructing sun-dials, the vertex is at the center of the sphere. (*f*) In **cylindric** and **conic p.** the vertex is at the center of the sphere, and, instead of on a plane, the surface is projected on a cylinder or a cone touching the sphere. (*g*) In **polyconic p.** the sphere is divided into narrow zones each of which is projected on the particular cone that is tangent along the central line of that zone. (*h*) In **polar p.** the vertex is at the center of the sphere and the plane passes through a polar circle. (*i*) In **Mercator's p.** (which is a projection in the third sense defined above — not in the second) the meridians of a sphere are represented by parallel straight lines at equal intervals on the equator, and the parallels of latitude by lines perpendicular to the meridians, and at increasing intervals, so as to preserve the actual ratio between the increments of longitude and latitude at every point. See also HOMOLOGRAPHIC; ORTHOMORPHIC; STENOTEROUS.

The *projection* of an area, plane or curved, on any plane, is the area included in the *projection* of its bounding line.
THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* vol. i, § 233, p. 172. [CL. P. '67.]

6. In alchemy, the casting of a substance, especially philosopher's stone, into a molten metal with the supposed result of transmuting the latter; also, the critical point of a culinary or other process.

He had roll'd in money like pigs in mud,
Till it seem'd to have enter'd into his blood
By some occult *projection*.
HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening* st. 11.

[F., < L. *projectio(n-)*, < *projicio;* see PROJECT, *v.*]

Phrases:—**Bonné's projection,** same as PTOLEMAIC CHART. —**horizontal p.,** a projection on a plane parallel to the horizon.—**isometric p.,** a mode of geometrical drawing in which three planes are projected at equal angles upon a single plane, and all measurements are upon the same scale: used in showing machinery, buildings, etc.—**powder of p.** (*Alchemy*), a powder cast into a prepared substance in order to transmute the latter into gold.

pro-ject'iv(e, pro-ject'iv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, treating of, or derived by projection, especially in mathematics; as, *projective* geometry; a *projective* figure. **2.** Specifically, such as may be derived from one another by projection, as two geometrical plane figures.—**pro″-jec-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The character of being projective.

pro-ject'ment†, *n.* Design; projection; contrivance.

pro-ject'or, pro-ject'or, *n.* **1.** One who devises projects or schemes: often used in an invidious sense. **2.** That which projects. Specifically: (1) A lens, combination of lenses, or a parabolic mirror, for projecting a beam of light. (2) A box holding a system of lenses provided with a powerful light, for throwing images on a screen. **3.** The result obtained by dividing the square of the area of a plane triangle by the continued product of its sides.

pro-jec'trix, pro-jec'trix, *n.* [-TRI-CES, *pl.*] *Math.* A curve derived from another by compounding projections.

pro-jec'ture, pro-jec'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [F.] An extension beyond a surface or line; a jutting out; projection; specifically, a projecting architectural member or molding.

pro″jet', prō″zhe', *n.* [F.] A plan or outline; scheme; design; specifically, a draft, as of a proposed treaty or law.

proke, prōk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To prod or poke; goad; stir; incite.—**pro'king-spit″**†, *n.* A rapier.

—**pro'ker**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] That which prokes; a poker.

pro-kei'men-on, pro-kī'men-en, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A short anthem sung before the epistle. [< Gr. *prokeimenon*, neut. ppr. of *prokeimai*, be set before, < *pro*, before, + *keimai*, lie.]

pro-la'bi-um, prō-lā'bi-um *or* -lą'bi-um, *n.* [-BI-A, *pl.*] The red external portion of a lip.—**pro-la'bi-al**, *a.*

pro-lapse', pro-laps', *vi.* To fall down or out. [< L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabor*, < *pro*, forward, + *labor*, fall.]

pro-lap'sus, pro-lap'sus, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* The falling down of an organ or a part from its normal position through an opening or into a cavity with which it is normally connected; as, *prolapsus* of the womb or of the rectum. **pro-lapse'‡; pro-lap'sion**† or **-tion**†.

pro-late'†, *vt.* To pronounce or utter with a drawl.

pro'late, prō'let *or* -lēt, *a.* Extended lengthwise; drawn out; elongated; specifically, lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter: opposed to *oblate;* as, a *prolate* spheroid. [< L. *prolatus*, brought forward, < *pro*, forward, + *latus*, borne.]

—**prolate cycloid, ellipsoid,** etc. See CYCLOID, etc.

pro'late-ness, *n.* The quality of being prolate.

pro-la'tion†, *n.* **1.** Pronunciation; utterance. **2.** Delay. **3.** Measure; time. **4.** In medieval music, a method of rhythmical subdivision.

pro-la'tum, pro-lē'tum *or* -lą'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A prolate spheroid. [< L. *prolatus;* see PROLATE.]

pro″lec-ta'tion†, *n.* Allurement; enticement.

pro'leg″, prō'leg', *n.* One of the fleshy abdominal legs of many insect-larvæ, as of caterpillars and larval sawflies; proped; prop-leg; false leg. See illus. under CATERPILLAR. [< PRO- + LEG.]

pro'leg″ate, prō'leg'ēt, *W.* (prō-leg'ēt, *C.*), *n.* A legate's deputy or substitute.

pro″leg-om'en-a-ry, prō″leg-om'en-ę-ri, *S.* (-ę̄-ri, *C. W.*²), *or* prel″ē-gom'ē-nē-ri, *W.*¹, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a prolegomenon or prolegomena; introductory.

pro″leg-om'en-on, prō″leg-om'en-en *or* prel″eg-, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] An introductory observation or remark; especially, in the plural, introductory remarks, or an introductory treatise; an introduction or preface, as of a book; as, Green's "*Prolegomena* of Ethics."

To each of the translations inserted in his [Origen's] Hexapla was prefixed an account of the author: each had its separate *prolegomena;* and the ample margins were filled with notes. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. ii, pt. i, ch. 3, p. 70. [L. G. & CO. '72.]

[< Gr. *prolegomenon*, < *pro*, before, + *legomenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *legō*, say.]—**pro″leg-om'e-nous**, *a.* **1.** Same as PROLEGOMENARY. **2.** Given to tedious prefatory statements; prolix.

pro-lep'sis, pro-lep'sis, *n.* Anticipation. Specifically: (1) *Rhet.* A figure consisting in the anticipation, and answering or nullifying beforehand, of objections or opposing arguments. (2) *Gram.* The use of an adjective or a noun as an objective predicate in anticipation of the result of the verbal action; as, to shoot a person *dead;* to create a statesman *duke*. (3) *Chronol.* An error by which a date earlier than the true date is assigned to an event. (4) *Philos.* Preassumed notion or intuition; presupposition.

Epicurus, endeavoring to pervert and adulterate the notion of God, pretended to satisfy that natural *prolepsis* or anticipation in the minds of men, by a feigned and counterfeit asserting of a multiplicity of co-ordinate deities. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, ch. 4, § 10, p. 282. [G. & S. '37.]

(5) *Bot.* The premature development of a shoot from a bud. [L., < Gr. *prolēpsis*, < *pro*, before, + *lambanō*, take.]

pro-lep'tic, } pro-lep'tic, -al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to
pro-lep'tic-al, } or of the nature of prolepsis; anticipative; previous. **2.** Of the nature of an axiom or instinctive notion. **3.** *Med.* Anticipating the usual time: applied to a periodic disease whose paroxysm recurs at an earlier hour each time. [< Gr. *prolēptikos*, < *prolēpsis;* see PROLEPSIS.]—**pro-lep'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-lep'tics, *n.* *Med.* The art and science of predicting the course and end of a disease; prognosis.

pro'les, prō'lēz *or* -lēs, *n.* Progeny; offspring; in law, strictly, children of a lawful marriage. [L., offspring, < *pro*, before, + *al* in *alo*, nourish.]

pro″le-ta'ne-ous, prō″lę-tē'ne-us, *C. E. I. W.*², *or* prel″ę-, *W.*¹ *Wr.*, *a.* [Rare.] Having numerous offspring. [< L. *proletaneus*, = *proletarius;* see PROLETARY.]

pro″le-ta'ri-an, prō″lę-tē'[*or*-tą']ri-an *or* prel″ę-, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lower or lowest classes of society.

He was no marquise-lover, either, but he had a sense of justice in him, this *proletarian* host of ours. R. L. STEVENSON *Inland Voyage, Origny Sainte-Benoîte* p. 136. [K. P. & CO. '78.]

2. Of or pertaining to proletarians or the proletariat.

It was idle to attempt to carry out our plans by means of a working man's party, or, so to speak, a *proletarian* party.
O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 7, p. 103. [D. & J. S.]

pro″le-taire'‡; pro'le-ta-ry‡.

pro″le-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A person of the lowest or poorest class.

A sixth class [in Rome], consisting of the *proletarians*, . . . had no political rights, but were . . . exempt from military service.
L. SCHMITZ *Manual Anc. Hist.* bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 389. [BL. '55.]

2. A person belonging to the working classes; a member of the proletariat; day-laborer; wage-worker.

No monstrous fortunes on the one side and no army of *proletarians* on the other. HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* ch. 28, p. 327. [H. G. '86.]

pro″le-taire′‡; **pro′le-ta-ry**‡.

—**pro″le-ta′ri-an-ism**, *n.* The estate, condition, or influence of the proletarians. **pro″le-tair′ism**‡. — **pro″le-ta′ri-an-ize**, *vt.* To reduce to the condition of proletarians; affect with proletarianism.

pro″le-ta′ri-at, prō″lę-tē′(*or* -tą″)ri-at *or* prōl″ę-, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the proletariat or proletarians. **pro″le-ta′ri-ate**‡.

A government may undertake to limit the amount of property . . . which a man or a family can hold, on the ground that concentrated wealth will be politically dangerous or create a *proletariat* class. T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 89, p. 264. [S. '78.]

pro″le-ta′ri-at, *n.* **1.** In earlier usage, the indigent classes collectively of a community or of a state, including day-laborers and all other persons without capital or assured means of support: regarded in ancient Rome as contributing to the state nothing but offspring; the lower classes; peasantry; rabble. **2.** In modern socialistic use, the wage-workers of a state or of the world, collectively, regarded as the producers of capital and creators of wealth; the laboring classes; working men.

A man without property is no longer what he was previous to the French Revolution — viz., a poor man; he is a proletarian, while the class to which he belongs are not called collectively the poor, but the *proletariat*.
R. T. ELY *French and German Socialism* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '83.]

[< F. *prolétariat*, < L. *proletarius;* see PROLETARY.]

pro″le-ta′ri-ate‡.

pro′le-ta-ry, *a.* & *n.* Same as PROLETARIAN. [< L. *proletarius*, < *proles*, offspring; see PROLES.]

proli-. Derived from Latin *proles*, offspring (see PROLES): a combining form. — **pro′li-cide**, *n.* The crime of killing one's own child, before or after birth; infanticide; feticide.

pro-lif′er-ate, pro-lif′ęr-ēt, *v.* [-A″TED; -A″TING.] **I.** *t.* To bear or produce; as, to *proliferate* cells.

II. *i.* **1.** To reproduce, especially with rapidity, as cells in tissue-formation. **2.** *Zoöph.* To reproduce by proliferation. [< PROLI- + L. *fero*, bear.]

—**pro-lif″er-a′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of proliferating. **2.** *Zoöph.* The production of zooids, especially sexual ones, by budding. **3.** *Bot.* Prolification. — **pro-lif′er-a-tiv(e**, *a.* Reproducing by budding.

pro-lif′er-ous, pro-lif′ęr-us, *a.* **1.** Producing offspring. Specifically: (1) *Zoöph.* Reproducing by proliferation. (2) Producing branchlets, as a coral. **2.** *Bot.* Having an excessive development of parts. [< PROLI- + L. *fero*, bear.] — **pro-lif′er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pro-lif′ic, pro-lif′ic, *a.* **1.** Producing offspring or fruit; especially, producing or reproducing abundantly; very productive; fertile; fruitful; as, a *prolific* vine. **2.** Producing results abundantly; serving as a fruitful source; abundantly originative; as, a *prolific* writer.

'To do evil that good may come of it' is not the least *prolific* cause of wickedness.
A. ALISON, JR. *Europe* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 293. [H. '60.]

3. Same as PROLIFEROUS. [< F. *prolifique*, < L. *proles* (see PROLES) + *facio*, make.] **pro-lif′ic-al**‡.

Synonyms: see FERTILE.

—**pro-lif′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-lif′ic-ness**, *n.* The quality of being prolific. **pro-lif′ic-a-cy**‡.

pro-lif′ic-ate†, *vt.* To render prolific; impregnate.

pro-lif″i-ca′tion, pro-lif″i-kā′shun, *n.* **1.** Generation, as of animals or plants; origination. **2.** *Bot.* The unusual or excessive development of supernumerary parts, either the same or different from those on which they are developed, as when buds are developed on leaves. [< LL. *prolificatio-n-s*, < *prolifico;* see PROLIFY.]

pro′li-fied, prō′li-fīd, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Developed by prolification.

pro′li-fy, prō′li-fī, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To produce or bear offspring. [< LL. *prolifico*, < *proles* (see PROLES); and see -FY.]

pro-lig′er-ous, pro-lij′ęr-us, *a.* **1.** Producing offspring; germinal. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PROLIFEROUS. [< PROLI- + L. *gero*, bear.]

—**proligerous disk**, an accumulation of cells about the ovum in the ovisac. See illus. under OVUM.

pro′lix, prō′liks, *C.*[1] *S. W.*[2], *or* pro-lix′, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Unduly extended by the use of needless words; excessively drawn out by minute narration, argument, or detail; excessively long; verbose; tedious; as, a *prolix* argument. **2.** Indulging in long or wordy discourse; verbose; wearisome; as, a *prolix* writer or orator.

When we become *prolix*, we are always in hazard of cooling the reader. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xviii, p. 198. [H. & Z. '54.]

3†. Measuring an unusual length. **4**†. Long in duration. [< F. *prolixe*, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out, < *pro*, before, + *liquor*, flow, < *liquo*, be clear.]

—**pro′lix-ly**, *adv.* — **pro′lix-ness**, *n.*

pro-lix′i-ous†, *a.* Tedious; prolix; diluatory.

pro-lix′i-ty, pro-lix′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being prolix; great length or minuteness of detail; verbosity; tediousness. **2.** [Rare.] Length in space.

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

prol†, *v.* To prowl or search after; rob; plunder. **prol**†.

prol′er†, *n.* A prowler; thief.

pro-loc′u-tor, prō-lec′yu-tęr *or* prōl″o-kiū′tęr (XIII), *n.* **1.** A person who speaks for another; advocate.

The name of Prophet, signifieth in Scripture sometimes *Prolocutor*, that is, he that speaketh from God to Man, or from man to God. THOMAS HOBBES *Leviathan* ch. 36, p. 332. [J. T. '81.]

2. The officer who presides over an ecclesiastical convocation; a speaker or chairman. [< OF. *prolocuteur*, < L. *prolocutor*, < *pro*, for, + *locutus;* see LOCUTION.]

—**pro-loc′u-tor-ship**, *n.* The office of a prolocutor. — **pro-loc′u-trix**, *n.* A female prolocutor.

pro′log, *n.* Prologue. PHIL. Soc.

pro′log-ist, prō′log ist, *n.* One who writes or delivers a prologue; a prologizer.

pro′log-ize, prō′log-īz, *C.* (prō′lo-jaiz, *W.*), *vi.* [-IZED; -I″ZING. To make or utter a prologue. **pro′logu-ize**‡.

—**pro′log-i″zer**, *n.* [Rare.] **pro′logu-i″zer**‡.

pro′logue, prō′log (XIII), *vt.* [PRO′LOGUED; PRO′LOGUING.] To introduce with a prologue or formal preface.

pro′logue, *n.* **1.** A prefatory statement or explanation to a poem, discourse, or performance; specifically, an introduction, often in verse, spoken by an actor before a play: often furnishing the key or clue to the production it introduces; hence, any anticipatory act or event.

As happy *prologues* to the swelling act Of the imperial theme.
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 3.

2. [Rare.] One who speaks a prologue. [F., < L. *prologus*, < Gr. *prologos*, < *pro*, before, + *logos*, a speech, < *legō*, say.] **pro′log**‡.

pro-long′, pro-long′ *or* -lông′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extend in time or duration; cause to continue longer; lengthen; as, to *prolong* a meeting; to *prolong* the agony. **2.** To extend through a greater space or distance; make of greater measure lengthwise; as, to *prolong* the side of an angle.

To the right is the range of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, which is *prolonged* through Palestine.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, essay ix, p. 531, note 1. [J. M. '58.]

3†. To put off to a more distant time; postpone.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To lengthen. [< F. *prolonger*, < LL. *prolongo*, < L. *pro*, forth, + *longus*, long.] **pro-lon′gate**†.

Synonyms: see INCREASE; PROTRACT.

—**pro-long′a-bl(e**, *a.* — **pro-long′er**, *n.*

pro″lon-ga′tion, prō″lon-gē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of prolonging; a lengthening in space or time; as, the *prolongation* of a line or of a meeting. **2.** The part by which the length of anything is increased; an extension.

That upward *prolongation* of the Spinal cord into the cavity of the skull, which is known as the Medulla oblongata.
W. B. CARPENTER *Mental Philosophy* ch. 2, p. 63. [A. '74.]

3†. A deferring or putting off; postponement. [F., < LL. *prolongo;* see PROLONG.] **pro-long′ment**‡.

pro-longd′, *pp.* Prolonged. PHIL. Soc.

pro-longe′, pro-lonj′ *or* prō″lônzh′, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A rope about 9 yards long, of three pieces joined by rings and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other: used for drawing a gun-carriage without the limber for attaching it to the limber, etc.

A Prolonge in Use.

pro-lu′sion, pro-lū′zhun, *S.* (-lū′zhun, *C. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** That which is introductory to the principal effort or performance; a preliminary attempt, step, or proceeding; a prologue; prelude.

The abbot of Bury pronounced in goodly Latin a certain *prolusion*, welcoming her into this realm. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England* in vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 465. [L. G. & CO. '75.]

2. Hence, an essay written as a test of the writer's powers, or as preliminary to a more elaborate treatise.

This is but a jeu d'esprit, or classical *prolusion*. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Parr* in vol. ii, p. 198. [T. & F. '56.]

[< L. *prolusio(n-)*, < *pro*, before, + *lusus*, pp. of *ludo*, play.]

prom′a-chos, prom′a-cos, *n.* *Gr. Archeol.* A divinity who fights before or acts as champion of an army, a person, or a people; applied especially to Athena and Apollo. [< Gr. *promachos*, defender, < *pro*, before, + *machomai*, fight.]

Pro″mam-ma′li-a, prō″ma-mā′li-a *or* -mą′li-a, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The hypothetical primitive mammals. — **pro-mam′mal**, *n.* — **pro″mam-ma′li-an**, *a.* & *n.*

prom″a-na′tion†, *n.* A flowing forth; emanation.

prom″en-ade′, prom′en-ād′, *vi.* [-A′DED; -A′DING.] To walk for amusement or exercise; especially, to walk up and down formally or leisurely, as in a ballroom between dances, or along an avenue; also, in late use, to take for pleasure a ride on horseback or in a carriage on a frequented driveway. — **prom″en-a′der**, *n.*

prom″en-ade′, prom′en-ād′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise, or as part of a formal and social entertainment or ceremony, usually with a leisurely, sauntering gait; also, a ceremonious parade on horseback or in a vehicle. **2.** A place for promenading. **3.** [Colloq.] A promenade concert. [F., < *promener*, take out for a walk, < L.L. *promino*, drive forward, < L. *pro*, before, + *mino*, threaten, drive.]

—**promenade concert**, a concert with promenading or (in American use) dancing during the music: often, a ball.

pro-mer′it†, *vt.* **1.** To obtain by merit; deserve. **2.** To oblige; befriend.

pro-mer′it-or†, *n.* One deserving well.

prom′er-ops, prom′er-ops, *n.* **1.** An African honey-eater or meliphagoid bird (genus *Promerops*) having a slender curved bill and long tail; as, the Cape *promerops* (*Promerops cafer*). **2.** Some other slender-billed bird, especially a plume-bird; as, the grand *promerops* or superb plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*) of New Guinea. [< PRO- + Gr. *merops;* see MEROPS.] **prom′er-ope**‡.

pro-me′the-a, pro-mī′thę-a *or* -mē′thę-a, *n.* A large American bombycid moth (*Callosamia promethea*). The larva is pale bluish-green, with four black tubercles on the thorax, and feeds on the wild cherry, ash, maple, sassafras, etc. [< L. *Prometheus;* see PROMETHEUS.]

Pro-me′the-an, pro-mī′thę-an *or* -mē′thę-an, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like Prometheus. **2.** [p-] *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the promethea.

pro-me′the-an, *n.* **1.** A glass tube containing sulfuric acid and an inflammable mixture: formerly used for producing light quickly. **2.** A kind of lucifer-match. [< L. *Prometheus;* see PROMETHEUS.]

Pro-me′theus, pro-mī′thiūs, *C. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1] (-thę-us, *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2]), *or* -mē′thiūs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of the Titan Iapetus and the Nereid Clymene, the founder of civilization. When, according to Æschylus, Zeus had resolved to destroy the human race, Prometheus gave man the mastery over nature by bringing him fire stolen from Hephæstus, for which Zeus fastened him on Mt Caucasus, where he was torn by an eagle until rescued by Hercules.

Prometheus Liberated by Hercules (A relief from a sarcophagus in the Capitol, Rome.)

2. [p-] (1) Same as PROMETHEA. (2) The Blackburnian warbler. [< L. *Prometheus*, < Gr. *Promētheus* (see def. 1), lit. forethinker, < *pro*, before, + *manthanō*, learn.]

prom′i-nence, prom′i-nęns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being prominent. (1) A jutting or standing out, as from a surface; as, the *prominence* of an elevation. (2) The quality of being noticeable or distinguished; conspicuousness; as, *prominence* in society.

Since the doctrines of evolution and heredity have come into *prominence*, the current of opinion has entirely changed.
MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 17. [S. '80.]

2. That which is prominent; a protuberance; as, rocky *prominences*. [OF., < L. *prominentia*, < *prominen(t-)s;* see PROMINENT.] **prom′i-nen-cy**‡.

—**solar prominences** (*Astron.*), the beautiful pink projections or clouds of incandescent hydrogen above the chromosphere of the sun, fantastically shaped and often several hundred thousands of miles high. They are **eruptive** or **quiescent**, according to their apparent motion, and are best seen surrounding the disk of the moon during eclipses of the sun, though also visible in the spectroscope at other times: recently photographed successfully.

prom′i-nent, prom′i-nęnt, *a.* **1.** Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting out; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

The large *prominent* eyes [of the giraffe], and the limbs formed for flight, betoken the timidity of the creature. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay ii, p. 51. [BELL '88.]

2. Conspicuous in position, character, or importance, or by contrast with surroundings; eminent; as, a *prominent* objection; a *prominent* man. [OF., < L. *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *promineo*, project, < *pro*, forth, + **mineo*, project.]

Synonyms: see EMINENT; IMPORTANT.

—**prom′i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

prom′i-nent, *n.* **1.** A notodontid moth with a projection on the inner margin of the fore wings; a toothback or pebble. **2**†. A promontory.

prom′is, prom′ist. Promise, promised. PHIL. Soc.

pro″mis-cu′i-ty, prō″mis-kiū′i-ti, *n.* **1.** Promiscuousness. **2.** *Anthrop.* Same as HETÆRISM. Called by Lubbock *communal marriage*.

Those writers who pretend that a society once existed without the idea of kinship, with *promiscuity* in the sexual relation, and without some recognized controlling power, have failed to produce such an example from actual life. D. G. BRINTON *Races and Peoples* lect. ii, p. 57. [N. D. C. H. '90.]

pro-mis′cu-ous, pro-mis′kiu-us, *a.* **1.** Composed of individuals or parts confusedly mingled; brought together without order; distinction, or design; confused.

Friends and foes, white men and Indians, were mingled together in one *promiscuous* mass. PRESCOTT *Conquest of Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 6, p. 142. [H. '51.]

2. Unrestricted in distribution or application; exercised or shared without discrimination; not restricted to one or to particular ones; as, *promiscuous* intercourse.

The wood without a path but where they will'd;
The field o'er which *promiscuous* plenty pour'd
Her horn. BYRON *The Island* can. 1, st. 2.

3. Belonging to or helping to make up a mixed or indiscriminate collection, mass, or crowd. **4.** [Colloq.] Lacking premeditation or design; incidental; accidental; casual. [< L. *promiscuus*, < *pro*, forth, + *misceo*, mix.]

—**pro-mis′cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-mis′cu-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being promiscuous; mingling or mixture without order; confusion.

prom′ise, prom′is, *v.* [PROM′ISED; PROM′IS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage or covenant, in a manner binding in honor, to do or not to do for another, especially something desired or desirable; also, to make a promise to (a person), as that one will give or yield something; as, I *promised* a book to my friend; I *promised* him the book.

Whatever you *promise* your little one, however small the thing may seem to you, and whatever trouble it costs you, perform it.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons out of Church* ser. iii, p. 87. [H. '75.]

2. To give ground for the hope or expectation of; give indications of; as, the investment *promises* large returns. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] To assert to; assure.

She hath raised a great scandal, I *promise* you.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 3, p. 83. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

4. Rarely, in trade, to be the promisor of, as of a note.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a declaration assuring something; engage to do, bring about, or forbear from something. **2.** To give reason for hope or expectation; give favorable indications; as, a youth who *promises* highly.

Everything *promised* well at the time of the Reformation; and a new Germany might have risen before a new France.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 29. [S. '74.]

3. [Rare.] To become surety; as, to *promise* for one.

—**to be promised**†, to have an appointment or engagement. — **to p. oneself.** **1.** To form a resolution or determination; decide upon for oneself. **2.** To have strong assurance or confidence.

prom′ise, *n.* **1.** An assurance given by one person to another that the former will or will not do a specified act; a declaration made to a person and entitling him to expect or claim from the person making the declaration the act or thing promised.

The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent *promises* of impossibilities.
MACAULAY *Essays, Bacon* p. 278. [A. '80.]

Forms of promise considered to be not morally binding are: (1) the **conditional promise**, in case the condition fails; (2) the **impossible p.**, where the impossibility is not known to the promisor nor created by him after promising; (3) the **unlawful p.**; (4) the **erroneous p.**, where either one party is misled by the other or both are mistaken as to their ground; and (5) the **extorted p.**

2. *Law.* An offer, oral or written, express or implied, made by one person and accepted by another, and binding the promisor to do or not to do a particular thing. In order that a promise may result in a contract and confer on the person to whom it is made a legal right to demand its fulfilment, the promisee must give a good or valuable consideration. If, however, the promise is made under seal, in which case it is called a *covenant*, it is binding without a consideration.

A *promise* for which there is no consideration cannot be enforced at law. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 427.

3. Reasonable ground for hope or expectation, especially of future excellence or returns; indication of future attainment or distinction; as, the fields give *promise* of an abundant harvest; a young man of bright *promise*.

4. Something promised; the fulfilment, grant, or obtainment of that which is promised.

And there he stood once more before her face,
Claiming her *promise*. TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 33.

[< F. *promesse*, < L. *promissum*, orig. neut. s. of *promissus*, pp. of *promitto*, promise, < *pro*, forth, + *mitto*, send.] **pro-mis′sion**†.

Synonyms: see CONTRACT.

—**new promise** (*Law*), an express promise for the payment of a debt in consideration of a moral obligation, which promise revives a previous one that had become no longer obligatory. — **parole p.**, a promise made verbally

or by writing not under seal.—**The P.** (*Script.*), the promise given by God to Abraham that the latter's descendants should be the chosen people, and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed.

—**prom″is-ee′**, *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a promise is made.—**prom′ise-ful**, *a.* Full of promise or promises; promising.—**prom′is-or**, *n.* One who makes a promise. **prom′is-er**‡.

prom′is-ing, prem′is-ing, *pa.* Giving ground of favorable expectations for the future; affording promise; as, a *promising* writer; a *promising* field for missions.

Synonyms: see AUSPICIOUS.

—**prom′is-ing-ly**, *adv.*

prom′iss†, *a.* Hanging down; long.

pro-mis′sive, pro-mis′iv, *a.* [Rare.] Making or implying a promise.

prom′is-so″ry, prem′i-so″ri, *a.* Containing or of the nature of a promise; specifically, expressing an engagement to pay; as, a *promissory* note.

—**prom′is-so″ri-ly**, *adv.* By way of promise.

pro-mit′†, *vt.* **1.** To promise. **2.** To publish; disclose. **3.** To send forth.

prom″on-to′ri-oust†, *a.* Like a promontory; prominent. **prom′on-to″ry**†.

prom″on-to′ri-um, *n.* Same as PROMONTORY, 2. [LL., < L. *promonturium*, < *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

prom′on-to″ry, prem′ŏn-to′ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A high point of land extending outward from the coastline into the sea; a headland or high cape. **prom′ont**†. **2.** *Anat.* A rounded projection. **prom″on-to′ri-um**‡. (1) The projection (promontory of the tympanum) caused by the cochlea in the middle ear. (2) The obtuse angle (promontory of the sacrum) made between the last lumbar vertebra and the sacrum. See illus. under PELVIS. [< LL. *promontorium;* see PROMONTORIUM.]

pro′morph, prō′mōrf, *n.* *Biol.* A fundamental type of structure; as, the vertebrate *promorph.* [< PRO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

pro″mor-phol′o-gy, prō″mōr-fol′o-ji, *n.* *Biol.* The branch of morphology that treats of organic forms from a mathematical standpoint; stefeometric morphology. [< PROMORPH + -OLOGY.]—**pro-mor″pho-log′ic-al**, *a.*—**pro-mor″pho-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pro″mor-phol′o-gist**, *n.*

pro-mote′, pro-mōt′, *v.* [PRO-MO′TED; PRO-MO′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move forward toward some desired end; contribute to the development, establishment, increase, or influence of; foster; further; forward; encourage; advance; as, to *promote* a business enterprise. **2.** To advance to a higher position, grade, or rank; raise to greater dignity or honor; elevate; exalt; prefer; as, to *promote* a pupil to a higher class.

The outlawed pirate of one year was *promoted* the next to be a governor and his country's representative.
FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 1, p. 10. [S. '88.]

3†. To lodge information against.

II†. *i.* To incite or urge on a person, especially to strife; also, to act as an informer. [< OF. *promoter*, < L. *promotus*, pp. of *promoveo*, < *pro*, forward, + *moveo*, move.]

Synonyms: advance, aid, assist, elevate, encourage, exalt, excite, foment, forward, foster, further, help, prefer, push, push on, raise, urge forward, urge on. We *promote* a person by *advancing, elevating,* or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages, forwards, furthers, pushes,* or *urges on,* especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers and supporters of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it; to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* and *urge* it *on,* the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. See ABET; ACCELERATE; ENCOURAGE. —Antonyms: see synonyms for ABASE; ALLAY.

pro-mote′ment†, *n.* Promotion.

pro-mo′ter, pro-mō′tėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which promotes, as by urging on, encouraging, exciting, advancing, etc.; a furtherer, forwarder, or encourager; as, a *promoter* of strife; foul air is a *promoter* of disease.

Drunkenness is the most powerful *promoter* both of crime and pauperism. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 230. [MACM.]

2. Specifically, a person who especially assists (by securing capital or otherwise) in starting or forwarding (promoting) a financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise, as a joint-stock company or the like, or who makes this his business. **3**†. *Law.* An informer; especially, one who prosecuted offenders for a share of the fines. **4.** *Eccl.* In the Church of England, the prosecutor in an ecclesiastical suit. [< F. *promoteur*, < LL. *promotor*, < L. *promotus;* see PROMOTE.]

Synonyms: see AGENT; AUXILIARY.

pro-mo′tion, pro-mō′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of promoting or furthering, or the condition or state of being promoted; advancement; furtherance; encouragement; as, the *promotion* of industry or virtue. **2.** Advancement to a higher position, grade, class, or rank; preferment in honor or dignity; exaltation; as, to earn *promotion* by study or bravery.

My first *promotion* was my being chosen, in 1736, clerk of the General Assembly. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 259. [L. '74.]

3†. An informing against any one.

—**to be on one's promotion.** **1.** To be entitled to promotion in case of vacancy; be next in order of promotion. [C.] **2.** To conduct oneself so as to be favorably regarded for promotion.

pro-mo′tive, *a.* Promotive. PHIL. Soc.

pro-mo′tive, pro-mō′tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to promote; as, exercise is *promotive* of health.

pro-mov′al†, *n.* Promotion; advancement.

pro-move′†, *vt.* To encourage; promote; forward.

pro-mov′ent, pro-mūv′ent, *n.* A plaintiff (1) in an ecclesiastical suit to compel an ordinary to institute a person to a benefice, or (2) in the instance court of the admiralty. [< L. *promovent(t-)s*, ppr. of *promoveo*, advance, < *pro*, forth, + *moveo*, move.]

pro-mov′er, pro-mūv′ėr, *n.* A promoter.

prompt, prempt, *C. S.* (prɛmt, *E. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To move or excite to action or exertion; incite; instigate; as, hunger sometimes *prompts* men to steal.

Religion, or the principle of divine life, *prompts* to all kinds of excellence. C. HODGE *Way of Life* ch. 9, p. 302. [A. S. S. U.]

2. To excite or lead by suggestion; suggest; inspire; as, an evil nature *prompts* evil thoughts.

In his [Christ's] perfect self-sacrifice we see the perfection of strength; in the love which *prompted* it we see the perfection of beauty. HOPKINS *Strength and Beauty* ch. 1, p. 21. [D. M. & CO.]

3. To aid in reciting or speaking by repeating or suggesting what is forgotten or next in order; act as prompter to. **4**†. To make aware; remind.

Synonyms: see ACTUATE; ANIMATE; ENCOURAGE.

—**prompt′-book″**, *n.* A book intended for a stage prompter, and containing the text of a play as represented, with full directions for the performance.—**p.-center**, *n.* The point half-way between the center and the prompt-side of a stage.—**p.-note**, *n.* *Com.* A note or memorandum delivered to a purchaser of merchandise as a reminder, and containing a statement of the sum due, day of payment, etc.—**p.-side**, *n.* The side of the stage on which the prompter stands: in the United States commonly on the right of the stage, in England usually on the left side.

prompt, *a.* **1.** Acting or ready to act at once when occasion demands; quick to respond or decide; punctual: said of persons; as, *prompt* in carrying out orders.

Calm to watch, yet *prompt* to dare.
MACAULAY *Marriage of Tirzah and Ahirad* st. 10.

2. Performed or rendered with readiness or alacrity; taking place at the appointed or fitting time: said of things or acts; as, a *prompt* arrival. **3**†. Sudden or hasty; abrupt. **4**†. Disposed; inclined. [F., < L. *promptus*, prepared, ready, pp. of *promo*, bring to light, < *pro*, forth, + *emo*, take, buy.]

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; ALERT; APT; NIMBLE.

—**prompt cash**, immediate cash payment.

prompt, *n.* **1.** *Com.* A term of credit allowed for the payment of a debt as stated in a prompt-note. **2.** An act of prompting; also, the information imparted by prompting; as, a *prompt* given to a pupil or an actor.

prompt′er, prempt′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which prompts; a person or thing that incites to action.

I speak the language of my own heart, and have no *prompter* but Nature. SMOLLETT *Humphrey Clinker, Mar. 31* p. 62. [H. '73.]

2. A person who suggests to another what is to be spoken, recited, or done next; especially, in a theater, one stationed to prompt actors.

prompt′ing, prempt′ing, *n.* **1.** An impulse from within or suggestion from without; incitement.

Life is not a set campaign, but an irregular work, and the main forces in it are not overt resolutions, but latent and half-involuntary *promptings.* BAGEHOT *Phys. and Pol.* ch. 2, p. 79. [A. '73.]

2. The act of one who prompts.

prompt′i-tude, prempt′i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Promptness. **2**†. A prompting. [F., < LL. *promptitudo*, < L. *promptus;* see PROMPT, *a.*]

Synonyms: see ANIMATION.

prompt′ly, prempt′li, *adv.* In a prompt manner.

prompt′ness, prempt′nes, *n.* **1.** The quality of being prompt; readiness and quickness of decision or action. **2.** Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

prompt′u-a-ry, prempt′yu-ę-ri *or* prɔmp′chu-. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to preparation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place where supplies are kept; a storehouse or repository. [< LL. *promptuarium*, n., < L. *promptus;* see PROMPT.]

prompt′ure†, *n.* An incitement; a prompting.

pro-mul′gate, pro-mul′gĕt, *vt.* [-GA′TED; -GA′TING.] To make known or announce officially and formally to the public; proclaim; also, to publish abroad in any way, as doctrine or news; as, to *promulgate* a law.

The Jewish dispensation was a progressive revelation, i. e., it did not *promulgate* at once what was absolutely true in religion or morals, but prepared people for it. J. B. MOZLEY *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages* lect. viii, p. 180. [R. '77.]

[< L. *promulgatus*, pp. of *promulgo*, make known.]

Synonyms: see ANNOUNCE; PUBLISH; SPREAD.

—**pro″mul-ga′tion**, *n.* The act of promulgating or publishing abroad; an open, public, or official declaration; also, in law, the official order putting an enactment into effect; as, the *promulgation* of a treaty.—**pro′-mul-ga″tor**, *n.* **pro-mul′ger**‡.

pro-mulge′, pro-mul′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To promulgate.

pro-mus′cid-ate, pro-mus′si-det *or* -dĕt, *a.* *Entom.* Like or having a promuscis.

pro-mus′cis, pro-mus′sis, *n.* [-CI-DES, *pl.*] *Entom.* A proboscis, especially of hemipters. [L., cor. of *proboscis;* see PROBOSCIS.]

pro″my-ce′li-um, prō″mi-sē′li-um *or* -sē′li-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A short jointed filament, developed on the germination of certain spores, which gives rise acrogenously or laterally to sporidia. [< PRO- + MYCELIUM.]

The following spring the teleutospores [of a rust] germinate by sending out a jointed filament (the *promycelium*) from each cell. C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 406, p. 314. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

pro′my-cel‡.—pro″my-ce′li-al, *a.*

pro-na′os, prō-nē′os *or* -ng′os, *n.* [Gr.] *Arch.* **1.** A portico or vestibule in front of the cella or naos of a temple. In a peripteral temple it is entirely enclosed within the peristyle. See illus. under IN ANTIS and PROSTYLE. **2.** An antenave or narthex.

pro′nate, prō′nĕt, *vt.* [PRO′NA′TED; PRO′NA′TING.] To place or render prone; turn, as the hand or fore limb, so as to have the palm downward or backward. [< LL. *pronatus*, pp. of *prono*, bend forward, < L. *pronus;* see PRONE.]

pro′nate, prō′net *or* -nĕt, *a.* Prone; also, somewhat inclined; leaning, as a plant.

pro-na′tion, pro-nē′shun, *n.* *Physiol.* The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, downward or backward, the radius crossing over the ulna; also, the position of a limb so turned: opposed to *supination.*

pro-na′tor, pro-nē′tėr, *n.* [PRO′NA-TO′RES, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle of the forearm by which pronation is effected.

prone, prōn, *a.* **1.** Lying flat or extended, especially with the face, front, or palm downward; prostrate; pronated: opposed to *supine.*

Knelt, by Romano's grave, and, falling *prone,*
Clasp'd with extended arms the funeral mould.
SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 2, l. 123.

2. Leaning or bending forward or downward; inclined from an erect posture; also, moving or sloping sharply downward; as, a *prone* obeisance; a *prone* descent.

All else was *prone,* irrational, and mute, . . .
But man He made of angel form erect.
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. ii, l. 37.

3. Mentally inclined or disposed; having a strong propensity or bent; propense; apt: usually in a bad sense; as, *prone* to evil.

On a change of opinions and manners, how *prone* are men to pass from one to the opposite extreme, borne by the recoil beyond the line of truth. GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Faith and Works* p. 156. [C. & BROS. '75.]

[F., < L. *pronus*, < *pro*, forward.]

Synonyms: see ADDICTED.

—**prone′ly**, *adv.*—**prone′ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being prone. **pro′ni-ty**†.

pro-neph′ros, pro-nef′ros, *n.* The anterior of three similar tubular organs found in connection with the genito-urinary apparatus. It is persistent in fishes, but absent or transitory in the embryos of higher vertebrates. [< PRO- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.] **pro-neph′ron**‡.

—**pro-neph′ric**, *a.*

prong, prong *or* prŏng, *vt.* To prick or stab with or as with a prong or fork.

prong, *n.* **1.** Any sharp-pointed instrument; a sharp-pointed, spike-like projection, as of an antler or the fang of a tooth; a tine of a fork or similar instrument. **2.** [Southern U. S.] One of the forks of a stream. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A hay-fork. [Nasalized form of PROG, var. of PROKE, < W. *procio*, poke.]

—**pronged**, *a.* Having or furnished with prongs.

prong′buck″, preng′buc′, *n.* **1.** The pronghorn. **2.** The springbok. **prong′boc″**‡.

prong′doe″, preng′dō″, *n.* A female pronghorn.

prong′horn″, preng′hôrn″, *n.* An antilocaproid ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) of the plains of western North America, related to the *Bovidæ*, but with the horns deciduous and branched with prongs; a cabrit; Rocky Mountain antelope. **prong′buck″**‡.

The Pronghorn. 1/40

pron′ken, preŋ′ken, *vi.* [D.] To move majestically and gracefully; show off; prance: said of goats and horses.

Pro-noï′dæ, pro-noï′dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods, especially those with first antennæ curved, and first joints of sixth pereiopods operculiform and of fifth normal. **Pro′no-e**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pro′noid**, *a.* & *n.*

pro-nom′i-nal, pro-nem′i-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature or effect of a pronoun; as, a *pronominal* verb-ending; *pronominal* adjectives or adverbs. [< L. *pronominalis*, < *pronomen;* see PRONOUN.]

—**pro-nom′i-nal-ize**, *vt.* To use in the manner or with the effect of a pronoun.—**pro-nom′i-nal-ly**, *adv.* With the force of or by means of a pronoun.

pro″noun-cé′, prō″nŏn-sē′, *a.* [F.] Pronounced in character; strongly marked.

pro-no′ta-ry, pro-nō′ta-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A prothonotary.

pro-no′tum, pro-nō′tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The dorsal portion of the prothorax of an insect. [< PRO- + NOTUM.]—**pro-no′tal**, *a.*

pro′noun, prō′nɑun, *n.* *Gram.* A word denoting a person or thing by certain temporary relations, as *I* (the speaker), *you* (one spoken to), instead of by a name, or noun.

Pronouns are divided into the following classes: **personal** (*I, thou, he, she,* and *it,* with their inflected forms and compounds), which mark differences of *person* (which see); **demonstrative** (*this, that, these, those*), pointing out definite objects; **interrogative** (*who, which, what*), used in questions; **relative** or **conjunctive** (*who, which, what,* and their compounds, and *that*), relating to a preceding word or expression, and joining to it a qualifying clause; **indefinite** (*any, some, other, another, each, either,* etc.), representing objects indefinitely or generally, and in many of their uses indistinguishable from nouns. [< F. *pronom*, < L. *pronomen*, < *pro*, for, + *nomen*, noun.]

pro-nounce′, pro-nɑuns′, *v.* [PRO-NOUNCED′; PRO-NOUN′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give articulate utterance to; make the sounds of; utter; articulate: used absolutely for *pronounce correctly.*

Do we *pronounce* the word God just as an infidel would *pronounce* it? No wonder we lose the argument.
J. PARKER *Apostolic Life* vol. iii, ch. 101, p. 236. [F. & W. '85.]

2. To utter in an official or solemn manner; utter formally; as, to *pronounce* sentence or a benediction.

My forebodings are realized! you have *pronounced* the word which separates us for ever. JOSEPHINE in Smucker's *Napoleon III., Napoleonic Miscell.* No. xvi. p. 349. [J. W. B. '60.]

3. To speak or utter rhetorically, as a discourse.

I may not, in this place, presume to *pronounce* the funeral panegyric of these extraordinary men [Adams and Jefferson.]
STORY *Miscell. Writings, Aug. 31, '26* p. 374. [L. B. & CO. '52.]

4. To assert positively to be; declare; affirm.

He must be *pronounced* deficient in piety who fails of winning the noblest of victories, a friend.
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Tablets, Friendship* p. 83. [R. BROS. '68.]

II. *i.* **1.** To articulate words; speak; as, to *pronounce* correctly. **2.** To express or utter an opinion; make declaration; as, to *pronounce* upon the merits of something. [< F. *prononcer*, < L. *pronuntio*, proclaim, < *pro*, forth, + *nuntio*, announce, < *nuntius*, messenger.]

Synonyms: see ASSERT; SPEAK.

—**pro-nounce′**†, *n.* Pronunciation; declaration.—**pro-nounce′a-bl(e**, *a.* **pro-nun′ci-a-ble**†.—**pro-nounced′**, *pa.* Of marked character; positive; decided; as, *pronounced* political sentiments.—**pro-noun′ced-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-nounce′ment**, *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.—**pro-noun′cer**, *n.* One who or that which pronounces.—**pro-noun′cing**, *pa.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as a guide in pronunciation; used for teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* vocabulary.

pro-nu′bi-al, pro-nū′bi-al, *a.* [Rare.] Presiding over marriage. [< L. *pronubus*, < *pro*, for, + *nubo*, marry.]

pro-nu′cle-ar, prō-nū′clę-ar, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a pronucleus.

pro-nu′cle-ate, prō-nū′clę-et *or* -ĕt, *a.* Containing a pronucleus; having pronuclei.

pro-nu′cle-us, prō-nū′clę-us, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The nucleus of either the male or the female generative element (spermatozoon, ovule), the union of which forms the nucleus of the fertilized ovum. The male pronucleus is the head of the spermatozoon after it penetrates the wall of the ovum; the female, the part of the nuclear spindle that remains in the egg after the extrusion of the polar globules. **2.** *Bot.* The nucleus of a gamete just before conjugation, which after coalescing with another pronucleus of the opposite sex forms a germ-nucleus.

pro-nun′cial, pro-nun′shial, *C.* (-shal, *S. W. Wr.*; -shal, *E. I.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

pro-nun″ci-a-men′to, pro-nun′si-a-men′tō, *n.* A formal public announcement or declaration; especially, a revolutionary proclamation; a manifesto. [< Sp. *pronunciamiento*, < LL. *pronunciamentum*, < L. *pronuntio*; see PRONOUNCE.] **pro-nun″ci-a-mien′to‡.**

Brazil has entered upon that stormy path of revolution and *pronunciamentos* so familiar to the republics of South America.
Review of Reviews Jan., '92, p. 649.

pro-nun″ci-a′tion, pro-nun′si-ē′shun *or* -shi-ē′shun (XIII). *n.* **1.** The act or manner of pronouncing words or syllables: used absolutely for *correct pronunciation*; as, to acquire the French *pronunciation*.

No more delicate test exists of the grain of an educated person's culture than that of *pronunciation*.
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ch. 7, p. 257. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. The art or act of publicly uttering a discourse, especially with propriety and elegance. **de-liv′er-y‡.** [F., < L. *pronunciation-*), publication, < *pronuntio*, proclaim; see PRONOUNCE.]

pro-nun′ci-a-tive, pro-nun′shi-ā-tiv. *a.* **1.** Pronunciatory. **2**†. Asserting or uttering with confidence; dogmatical.

pro-nun′ci-a″tor, pro-nun′shi-ā′tėr, *n.* [L.] A pronouncer.

We put our manhood to the *proof*, and settle it with ourselves whether we are able and willing to live.
A. MCKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. i, p. 22. [D. L. CO.]

2. The amount or degree of evidence that convinces or is suited to convince the mind of the certainty of truth or fact; evidence and argument sufficient to induce belief; conclusive evidence; differing from *demonstration* in that the latter strictly applies only to mathematical processes; as, the *proof* of any charge or statement; *proofs* of devotion. Compare KNOWLEDGE.

From the rhetorical point of view, proofs may be either *analytic* or *synthetic*. **Analytic proofs** are given in the very terms of the proposition to be proved, as in the proposition "All trees are organic," which can be established by defining the terms "tree" and "organic." **Synthetic proofs** are (*a*) *intuitive*, given by the mind itself and the necessary laws of its being, as all immediate reasonings in logic, and (*b*) *empirical*, derived from without the mind, including (*a*) *antecedent probability*, or *a priori proofs* (see A PRIORI); (*b*) *signs*, or *a posteriori proofs* (see these words); and (*c*) *examples*, which may be founded either on resemblance of properties or resemblance of relations (*analogy*). See EXAMPLE. See also ARGUMENTUM; EVIDENCE; TOPIC.

The honour paid by Sesostris to those who resisted his arms, and Norway himself Began a dismal conflict;
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapp'd in *proof*,
Confronted him. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 2.

(2) The standard strength of alcoholic liquors. See PROOF-SPIRIT. **5.** *Print.* A printed trial sheet showing the contents or condition of matter in type or of an electrotype or stereotype plate, engraved block, or the like, either with or without marked corrections.

His manuscripts, as well as his *proofs*, were commonly so disfigured by corrections as to be read with difficulty even by those familiar with his script. JOHN BIGELOW *William Cullen Bryant* ch. 6, p. 73. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

6. In engraving and etching: (1) A trial impression taken from an engraved plate, stone, or block, to show its condition at any stage of the work. (2) A perfect impression from such a plate, etc., when the engraving or etching is finished, and usually before the title or inscription has been added, when it is called **proof before letter**; distinguished from *print*. **First, second, third,** etc., **proofs** designate proofs of a work in its progress toward completion. Compare STATE.

A first impression is one never to be repeated; the second look will see much that was not noticed before, but it will not reproduce the sharp lines of the first *proof*. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 1, p. 34. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

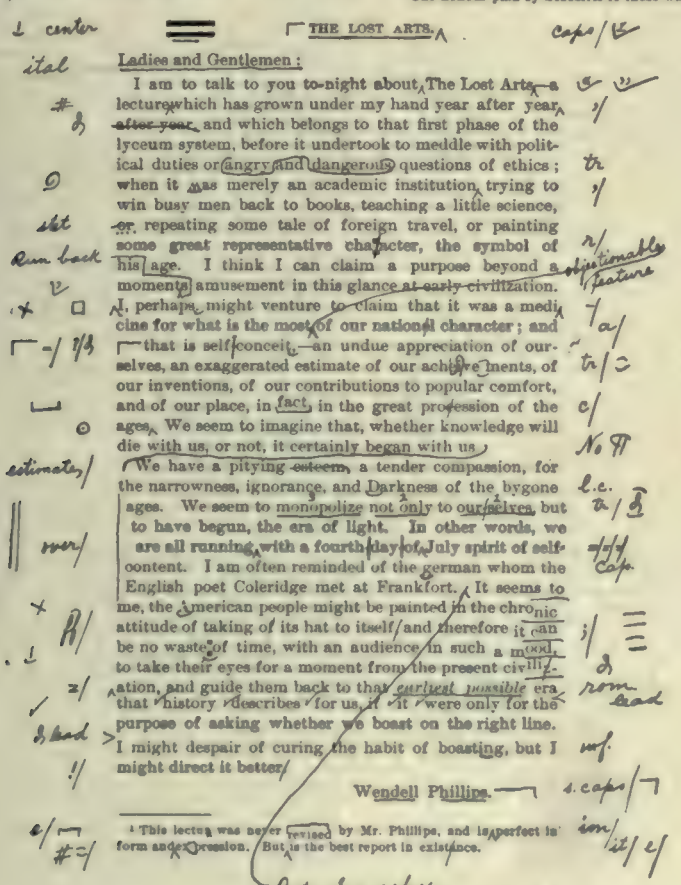

THE LOST ARTS.[1]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am to talk to you to-night about "The Lost Arts"—a lecture which has grown under my hand year after year, and which belongs to that first phase of the lyceum system, before it undertook to meddle with political duties or dangerous and angry questions of ethics; when it was merely an academic institution, trying to win busy men back to books, teaching a little science, or repeating some tale of foreign travel, or painting some great representative character, the symbol of his age. I think I can claim a purpose beyond a moment's amusement in this glance at early civilization.

I, perhaps, might venture to claim that it was a medicine for what is the most objectionable feature of our national character; and that is self-conceit,—an undue appreciation of ourselves, an exaggerated estimate of our achievements, of our inventions, of our contributions to popular comfort, and of our place, in fact, in the great procession of the ages. We seem to imagine that, whether knowledge will die with us, or not, it certainly began with us.

We have a pitying estimate, a tender compassion, for the narrowness, ignorance, and darkness of the bygone ages. We seem to ourselves not only to monopolize, but to have begun, the era of light. In other words, we are all running over with a fourth-day-of-July spirit of self-content. I am often reminded of the German whom the English poet Coleridge met at Frankfort. He always took off his hat with profound respect when he ventured to speak of himself. It seems to me, the American people might be painted in the chronic attitude of taking off its hat to itself; and therefore it can be no waste of time, with an audience in such a mood, to take their eyes for a moment from the present civilization, and guide them back to that earliest possible era that history describes for us, if it were only for the purpose of asking whether we boast on the right line. I might despair of curing the habit of boasting, but I might direct it better!

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[1] This lecture was never revised by Mr. Phillips, and is imperfect in form and expression. But it is the best report in existence.

PROOF-READERS' MARKS AND A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

Signs indicating alterations to be made in the type are placed in the margin of the proof, corresponding to marks placed where the corrections are to be made, and may be explained as follows: ⊥, push down space or quad showing with type; *center*, bring the opposite line to the place indicated by ⌐; #, insert space where caret (∧) is made; ⅋, take out letters or words canceled; ⅋, turn inverted letter underscored; *stet*, restore word or letter inadvertently canceled (literally, "let it stand"); ∨, insert apostrophe; other superior characters are similarly indicated by being placed in an inverted caret, as ∨, ∨, and for inferior characters the caret is made in its usual position, as ∧; ⊐, indent line an em; ⌐, bring matter to the left; the mark is reversed (¬) when it is desired to move matter to the right; a correction is suggested to the author by an interrogation-point, as ?; ⅋, ——, lower word or letter; to raise a word or letter the sign ¬ is used; ⊙, insert full point; change of a word or letter is indicated by a line drawn through the faulty matter, the word or letter to be substituted being written opposite in the margin; omitted words or letters are indicated in the same manner, a caret being placed where the insertion is to be made; ||, justify the lines—that is, space so that the margin will appear even and straight; +, broken letter; a logotype character is indicated by a tie, as ff; *caps*, change matter underlined to capitals; *tr*, transpose words or letters underlined; ⊂, draw together matter indicated by a similar mark in type; *No* ¶, run on matter without break; ⅋, a combination of ⅋ and ⊂, signifying "take out canceled character and close up"; *l. c.*, change matter underlined to lower-case; ≡, straighten lines; *rom.*, roman type. If too much matter has been omitted by the compositor to be conveniently written in the margin of the proof, "Out, see copy" is written, and the place for insertion indicated as shown. Other marks used above will prove practically self-explaining by reference to the corrected proof-sheet on the right

pro-nun′ci-a-to″ry, pro-nun′shi-ā-tō′ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

pro-œ′mi-ac, pro-ī′mi-ac *or* -ōī′mi-ac, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a proœmium or preface; prefatory.

pro-œ′mi-um, pro-ī′mi-um *or* -ōī′mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] L.] **1.** A proem. **2.** An exordium. **pro-œ′mi-on‡.**

proof, prūf, *a.* **1.** Employed in proving, correcting, or testing; as, a *proof* page; a *proof* test. **2.** Capable of resisting successfully; firm; impenetrable: used with *against* or sometimes with *to*, and frequently in compounds; as, *proof against* disease; ague-*proof*; burglar-*proof*.

O popular applause! what heart of man
Is *proof against* thy sweet seducing charms!
COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 482.

3. Being of standard alcoholic strength, as liquors. See PROOF-SPIRIT. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Of very good quality; excellent: applied to land.

proof, *n.* **1.** The act or process of proving, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The establishment of a fact by evidence or a truth by other truths. (2) A trial of strength or excellence; a test; as, the *proof* of a musket.

fought courageously, is one of many *proofs* of the civilised habits of the Egyptians.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 145, note 9. [A. '59.]

The essence of logical *proof* consists in so combining propositions which we know, that we finally see some other proposition to be a necessary admission, which was not seen as such before.
B. P. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* ch. 1, p. 32. [P. & H. '79.]

Proof, in its widest extent, embraces one or more or all of three processes, Observation, Generalization, and Deduction.
MILL *Logic* bk. v, ch. 4, p. 475. [H. '56.]

3. *Law.* (1) Anything that serves to convince the mind of the truth or falsity of a fact or proposition, including (*a*) facts and admissions of parties, which are properly called *evidence*, and (*b*) presumptions either of fact or of law, and citations of law. (2) The conviction, assurance, or certainty generated in the mind by the presentation of evidence and argument in support of a juridical proposition. (3) *pl.* Documentary evidence, as affidavits, deeds, etc., offered in the trial of a cause. **4.** The state or quality of having successfully undergone a proof or test. Specifically: (1) Resisting power; impenetrability, especially of arms or armor; also, impenetrable armor. See ARMOR OF PROOF, below.

7. *Numis.* An early impression of a coin, often distinguished by having plain instead of milled edges, or by being struck in a different metal from that of circulation. **8.** *Phot.* The first print from a negative. **9.** *Math.* An independent process to check a computation by using its result; also, the process by which a proposition is proved; a demonstration. **10**†. Anything proved to be true; experimental knowledge; experience. [< OF. *prove*, < LL. *proba*, < L. *probo*; see PROVE.] **preef**†; **preve**†.

Synonyms: attestation, certification, confirmation, demonstration, essay, evidence, ordeal, test, testimony, trial. See CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION.—Antonyms: assertion, conjecture, disproof, failure, fallacy, fancy, hypothesis, imagination, likelihood, possibility, presumption, probability, refutation.

Phrases, etc.:—**above** or **below proof,** see PROOF-SPIRIT.—**analytic p.,** proof given in the very terms of the proposition to be proved; opposed to *synthetic*.—**armor of p.,** defensive armor equal to all tests and impenetrable to ordinary weapons.—**artist's p.,** a first impression of an engraving or lithograph, with or without the artist's signature.—**author's p.** (*Print.*), a clean proof for revision by an author, or a proof returned with corrections by him.—**direct p.,** proof applied immediately to

the establishment of the proposition: opposed to *indirect proof*.—**empirical p.**, proof derived from experience: opposed to *intuitive proof*.—**indirect p.**, proof that is applied to the overthrow of objections; refutation: opposed to *direct proof*.—**intuitive p.**, proof given by the mind itself acting under the necessary laws of its being.—**lettered p.**, a proof of an engraving containing its title and the artist's, the engraver's, and sometimes the printer's name.—**marked p.**, an impression from an engraved or etched plate some important detail of which is unfinished: intended to show the progress or condition of the work.—**mixed p.**, a proof that employs both the analytic and the synthetic method.—**natural p.**, a proof, as of an etching or copperplate, obtained by impression after carefully wiping the whole surface of the inked plate.—**positive p.**, proof that is conclusive: frequently termed *proof positive*; specifically, in law, evidence that establishes fact without the aid of inference, as that of an eye-witness; direct proof.—**proof'-arm**‡, *vt.* To arm with or as with proof; arm securely.—**p.-armor**, *n.* Same as ARMOR OF PROOF.—**p.-charge**, *n.* An unusually heavy charge in a firearm to test its strength.—**p.-glass**, *n.* A long, deep glass for holding liquids while their specific gravity is tested with a hydrometer; a hydrometer-glass.—**p.-house**, *n.* **1.** A building in which the strength of gun-barrels is subjected to a severe test, as by definite overcharges of powder or by hydraulic pressure. **2.** A building in which grindstones and wheels are tested by unusually rapid rotation.—**p.-impression**, *n.* An early impression of an engraving, taken before the plate has become worn.—**p.-leaf**, *n.* [Archaic.] A proof-sheet.—**p.-load**, *n.* The greatest load a beam or other support will sustain without being strained beyond the limit of elasticity.—**p.-mark**, *n.* A mark or stamp on a gun-barrel to indicate that it has undergone the requisite tests.—**p. of gunpowder**, a standard of the strength of gunpowder, determined by the distance to which an accurately fitted ball of a given weight is thrown from a small mortar, called an éprouvette, by a given weight of powder.—**p.-plane**, *n.* *Physics.* **1.** A small metallic disk with insulating handle, used to measure the electrification of a body. Being laid on the surface, it shares the electric density in proportion to its area, and upon removal carries with it this part of the charge, which may then be measured by an electrometer. **2.** A small wire coil in a delicate galvanometer's circuit, for exploring a magnetic field.—**p.-press**, *n.* *Print.* A press consisting of an iron bed and a heavy roller operated by hand, for taking proofs of type in galleys.—**p.-print**, *n.* An early and superior impression of an engraving.—**p.-printer**, *n.*—**p.-proof**, *a.* Standing out against proof; obstinate.—**p.-sheet**, *n.* A sheet of paper on which a proof has been taken, and having properly a wide margin for marking corrections.—**p.-strength**, *n.* The strength that will sustain a proof-load.—**p.-text**, *n.* A text of Scripture cited or relied upon as proving a particular doctrine.—**p.-valiant**†, *a.* Of proved courage.—**synthetic p.**, proof derived from a source outside the proposition to be proved.—**wax p.**, a trial proof of an engraving, obtained by filling in the lines with lampblack, applying to it a sheet of paper coated with white wax, and rubbing it gently with a burnisher.

—**proofed**, *a.* Made so as to be proof, especially water-proof; as, a *proofed* fabric.—**proof'ful**‡, *a.* Furnishing or conveying proof.—**proof'less**, *a.* Lacking evidence; not proved.—**proof'less-ly**, *adv.*

proof'-read"er, prūf'-rid'ėr, *n.* One whose business it is to read and mark the errors in printers' proofs: sometimes called **corrector of the press.**

—**proof'-read"ing**, *n.* The act or business of reading and correcting printers' proofs.

proof'-spir"it, prūf'-spir'it, *n.* An alcoholic liquor that contains half its volume of alcohol, the alcohol having a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahr.

Proof-spirit has a specific gravity of 0.91984 as compared with water, and contains 0.495 of its weight, or 0.5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol. Liquors having a greater alcoholic strength are said to be **above proof**, and those having less to be **below proof.**

pro-os'tra-cum, pro-os'trą-cum, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Conch.* The anterior prolongation, usually lamellar, of the guard or rostrum of a cephalopod, as a belemnite. [< PRO- + Gr. *ostrakon*, shell.]—**pro-os'tra-cal**, *a.*

pro-o'tic, pro-ō'tic. **I.** *a.* Being in front of the ear; as, the *prootic* center of ossification of the temporal bone.

II. *n.* A prootic bone. [< PRO- + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

prop, prep, *v.* [PROPPED; PROP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support or keep from falling by placing something under or against, or by standing under or resting or leaning against; as, to *prop* up a tottering building with timbers; the timbers that *prop* a building. **2.** Figuratively, to maintain the failing existence or integrity of; keep from declining; sustain; as, to *prop* up one's fortunes.

Whoever seeks the crowd, craving popularity for *propping* repute, forfeits his claim to reverence and expires in the incense he inhales. A. E. ALCOTT *Tablets, Counsels* p. 147. [R. BROS. '68.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] To assist; aid.

II. *i.* [Austral.] To balk or make a sudden stop.

Synonyms: bolster, brace, buttress, hold up, shore up, stay, support, sustain.

prop[1], *n.* **1.** That which sustains an incumbent weight, especially as a temporary support under or against something to keep it from falling; a buttress; support; stay: used figuratively; as, virtue is the main *prop* of a state.

The shafts of the pillars that surround the Court of Lions are far from being graceful, . . . being more like the cast-iron *props* used by modern engineers than anything else. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. iii, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 534. [J. M. '74.]

2. *Bot.* A fulcrum. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq. & Prov.] Legs. [Cp. G. *pfropf*, graft, < L. *propago*, slip: see PROPAGO.]

prop[2], *n.* A shell used as a die in gaming. See PROPS[1].

pro-pac'u-lum, pro-pac'yu-lum, *n.* Propagulum.

pro"pæ-deu'tic, } prō"pę-diū'tic, -al, *a.* Pertain-
pro"pæ-deu'tic-al, } ing to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; relating to or affording prerequisite discipline, or knowledge introductory to an art or science.

No thoughtful person can glance over this summary without being convinced that Greek philosophy had an important *propædeutic* office to perform for Christianity. WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 10, p. 280. [H. '77.]

[< Gr. *propaideuō*, teach beforehand, < *pro*, before, + *paideuō*, teach, < *paid(-)s*, child.] **pro"pe-deu'tic**‡.

pro"pæ-deu'tic, *n.* A subject introductory to an art, a science, or another subject.

pro"pæ-deu'tics, prō"pę-diū'tics, *n.* The body of principles or rules introductory to an art or science; preliminary knowledge or instruction.

prop'a-ga-bl, *a.* Propagable. PHIL. SOC.

prop'a-ga-ble, prep'ą-ga-bl, *a.* That may be propagated. (1) Capable of being spread, multiplied, or perpetuated by natural generation, by horticultural methods, or, as disease, by virus, germs, or other morbific means. (2) Capable of being disseminated or spread abroad, as theories, principles, or teachings.

prop"a-gan'da, prep'ą-gan'dą, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A congregation or society of cardinals having the care and oversight of foreign missions, instituted at Rome A. D. 1622: applied also to the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, founded by Pope Urban VIII. for the education of missionary priests. **2.** Hence, any institution or systematic scheme for propagating a doctrine or system.

His offense was carrying on a revolutionary *propaganda* among the factory operatives. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Nov., '89, p. 103.

[< L. *congregatio de propaganda fide*, association for propagating the faith; *propaganda*, abl. s. f. gerundive of *propago*; see PROPAGATE.] **prop'a-gand**‡.

—**prop"a-gan'dic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to propagandism or a propaganda.—**prop"a-gan'dism**, *n.* The art, practise, or system of propagating tenets or principles; the zealous propagation of opinions or beliefs; proselytism.—**prop"a-gan'dist**, *n.* One who propagates with zeal any doctrine, system, or principle.

prop'a-gate, prep'ą-gēt, *v.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to multiply, spread, or continue by natural generation or other means, as a breed, variety, or species; also, to spread, as disease, by contact, germs, or unsanitary conditions.

If man is a mere animal, born to *propagate* his species, and to die and be no more, why shall I love him, and sacrifice myself for him? O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 7, p. 105. [E. D. & BRO. '57.]

2. To spread abroad or from person to person; extend the knowledge of; diffuse; disseminate; promulgate; as, to *propagate* a belief; to *propagate* news.

As I shall answer to my God in the great day, I dare not abandon my sentiments, or cease in all proper ways to *propagate* them. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY in O. Johnson's *Garrison and his Times* ch. 13, p. 224. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

3. To cause to extend in space; impel forward; as, sound-waves are *propagated* through the air. **4.** [Rare.] To disperse. **5**†. To increase. **6**†. To produce.

II. *i.* To be produced or multiplied by generation or other process or means, as organisms or diseases. [< L. *propagatus*, pp. of *propago*, < *pro*, forward, + *pango* (√ *pag*), fasten.]

Synonyms: beget, breed, engender, gender, generate, increase, multiply, originate, procreate. See PRODUCE; SPREAD.—**Antonyms**: annihilate, destroy, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, root out, root up, uproot.

—**prop'a-ga-tiv(e)**, *a.* Causing or tending to cause propagation; propagating; as, *propagative* processes.—**prop'a-ga"tor**, *n.* One who or that which propagates; a disseminator; diffuser.—**prop"a-ga-to'ri-um**, *n.* *Biol.* The reproductive apparatus.—**prop'a-ga-to"ry**, *a.* Instrumental in propagation; reproductive; as, *propagatory* organs.

prop'a-ga"ting, prep'ą-gē"ting, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PROPAGATE, *v.*

—**prop'a-ga"ting-bench"**, *n.* *Hort.* A stationary box in which cuttings or slips are rooted.—**p.-box**, *n.* *Hort.* A box, properly movable, in which slips or cuttings are rooted.—**p.-glass**, *n.* *Hort.* A bell glass used for covering seedlings, cuttings, slips, etc.—**p.-house**, *n.* A greenhouse specially devoted to propagation by cuttings and by the growing of seedlings.

prop"a-ga'tion, prep'ą-gē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; as, the *propagation* of a breed of animals or a variety of plants. The propagation of plants may be from the seed, or by runners, suckers, cuttings, layering, grafting, budding, etc. **2.** A spreading from person to person; a spreading abroad or dissemination; diffusion; as, the *propagation* of disease or of new ideas. **3.** Extension or transmission through space; as, the *propagation* of light. **4**†. A making greater; augmentation; increase.

pro-pa'go, pro-pē'go *or* -pą'go, *n.* [PRO-PAG'I-NES, pro-paj'i-niz *or* -pą'gi-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Hort.* A layer, or branch laid down to root. **2.** *Bot.* A bulblet. [L., < *propago*; see PROPAGATE.]

pro-pag'u-lum, pro-pag'yu-lum *or* -pą'gu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A runner or sucker ending in an expanded bud and serving for propagation. **2.** A gemma or bud by means of which asexual propagation is accomplished in many algæ. **3**†. A powdery grain connected with the fructification of lichens. [Dim. of PROPAGO.] **pro-pac'u-lum**‡; **pro-pag'ule**‡.

pro-pale', pro-pēl', *vt.* [Scot.] To make known publicly.

pro-pal'i-nal, pro-pal'i-nal, *a.* Moving backward and forward, or characterized by such motion, as the lower jaw in mastication. Compare PROAL. [< PRO- + Gr. *palin*, backward.]

pro'pane, prō'pēn, *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous compound (C_3H_8) obtained from petroleum and also made synthetically. [< PROPYL + METHANE.] **meth"yl-eth'-yl**‡; **trit"yl-hy'drid**‡.

pro"par-ap'te-ron, prō"par-ap'tę-ren, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The parapteron of the prothorax.

—**pro"par-ap'te-ral**, *a.*

pro-par'ent, prō-pār'ent, *n.* One who occupies the place of a parent.

pro-par'gyl, pro-pār'jil, *n.* *Chem.* Same as PROPINYL. [< PROPINYL + Gr. *argyros*, silver, + -YL.]

pro"par-ox'y-tone, prō"par-ex'i-tōn, *vt.* *Gr. Gram.* To write or pronounce as a proparoxytone.

pro"par-ox'y-tone, *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult; sometimes, in other languages than Greek, having the principal accent on the antepenult. [< Gr. *proparoxytonos*, < *pro*, before; and see PAROXYTONE.] **pro"par-ox"y-ton'ic**‡.

pro"par-ox'y-tone, *n.* A proparoxytone word.

pro-pas'sion†, *n.* A feeling that precedes passion; initial passion, as incipient and excusable anger.

pro-pat"a-gi'um, prō-pat'ą-jui'um *or* -gī'um. *n.* *Ornith.* The patagium.—**pro-pat"a-gi'al** or **-an**, *a.*

pro'ped, prō'ped, *n.* *Entom.* A proleg. [< PRO- + L. *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**pro'ped-al**, *a.*

pro-pel', pro-pel', *vt.* [PRO-PELLED'; PRO-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; force onward; cause to move on; especially, to serve as a means of propulsion for (a vehicle); as, a boat *propelled* by steam. [< L. *propello*, drive forward, < *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive.]

Synonyms: see DRIVE; PUSH.

pro-peld', *pp.* Propelled. PHIL. SOC.

pro-pel'lant, pro-pel'ant, *n.* That which propels.

pro-pel'lent, pro-pel'ent, *a.* Propelling.

pro-pel'ler, pro-pel'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which propels; specifically (*Naut.*), any kind of mechanism that acts upon the water or on the air, to propel a vessel; especially, a revolving device having (usually three or four) blades or paddles set at an angle and twisted like a screw-thread of very steep pitch, which when driven by a shaft forces the vessel forward by its reaction on the water. **screw**‡; **screw propeller**‡. **2.** A vessel driven by a screw propeller.

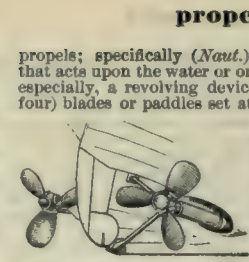

Twin Propellers of a Double-screw Steamship. Compare illus. under RUDDER.

Screw boats, *propellers* as the Americans call them, . . . always do roll. TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 22, p. 359. [H. '60.]

3. A trolling-bait having wings which keep it turning in the water.—**fish-tail propeller**, a screw propeller consisting of a single wing oscillating like a fish's tail, at the stern-post.—**marine p.**, a screw propeller.—**propel'ler-well"**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A chamber or recess over a propeller, into which the latter is hoisted when occasion requires.—**p.-wheel**, *n.* A screw propeller. See PROPELLER, 1.

pro-pel'ment, pro-pel'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of propelling. **2.** A propelling mechanism, especially an escapement in which the pallets drive the escape-wheel, as in certain instruments for recording.

pro-pend'†, *vi.* To incline forward; be disposed in favor.

pro-pend'en-cy†, *n.* **1.** Tendency of desire toward anything; inclination; propensity. **2.** Attentive deliberation.

pro-pend'ent, pro-pend'ent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bending forward and downward. **2**†. Inclining toward something. [< L. *propendent(-)s*, ppr. of *propendeo*; see PROPENSE.]

pro-pense', pro-pens', *a.* [Archaic.] Having a propensity; disposed or inclined; prone; as, *propense* to evil.

As a race we are even more *propense* to the disregard of moral duty and to sin against God. JOHN MILEY *Atonement in Christ* ch. 4, p. 80. [P. & H. '79.]

[< L. *propensus*, pp. of *propendeo*, hang down, < *pro*, forward, + *pendeo*, hang.]—**pro-pense'ly**, *adv.*—**pro-pense'ness**, *n.*—**pro-pen'sive**†, *a.* Inclined; favorable.

pro-pen'sion, pro-pen'shun, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being propense; a mental tendency; propensity. **2**†. A tendency to move in a particular direction. [F., < L. *propensio(n-)*, < *propensus*; see PROPENSE.]

pro-pen'si-ty, pro-pen'si-ti. *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] Mental leaning or bent of mind, natural or acquired; disposition to good or evil, especially to evil; proclivity; tendency.

There exists in human nature a strong *propensity* to depreciate the advantages, and to magnify the evils, of the present times. GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, ch. 31, p. 289. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

pro-pen'si-tude†.

Synonyms: see APPETITE; INCLINATION.

prop'en-yl, prōp'ĭn-il (prep'en-il, *C.*), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (C_3H_5) contained in glycerin. [< PROPYL + ETHYLENE + -YL.] **glyc'er-yl**‡.

pro-pep'tone, pro-pep'tōn, *n.* *Chem.* Hemialbumose. [< PRO- + PEPTONE.]

pro-pep"ton-u'ri-a, pro-pep"tōn-ū'ri-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which propeptone is present in the urine. [< PROPEPTONE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

prop'er, prep'ėr, *a.* **1.** Having special adaptation or fitness; specially suited for some end; appropriate.

Choose not alone a *proper* mate, But *proper* time to marry. COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated, Moral* l. 3.

2. Conforming to a standard of usage or action; right and allowable; becoming; seemly; correct; decent; as, *proper* surroundings; use only *proper* means.

You have been very *proper*, very dignified. H. JAMES, JR. *Daisy Miller* act ii, sc. 6.

3. Naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; necessarily characteristic; also, exclusively predicable; particular; peculiar; as, *proper* attributes.

Taking the whole of humanity, we may say that the idea of God is as *proper* to the race as that of self to the individual. F. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* essay v, p. 126. [R. BROS. '77.]

4. Conceived according to the strict definition or application of the term; understood in the most approved or correct sense: commonly following the noun modified.

A mere physical affection of the organism does not constitute a sensation *proper*. SPENCER *Psychology* vol. ii, § 353, p. 246. [A.]

5. *Gram.* Belonging, as a name, to an individual person, family, place, or the like: opposed to *common*; as, a *proper* name. Compare PROPER NOUN, under NOUN. **6.** [Archaic.] Belonging to, connected with, or affecting oneself; own; as, one's *proper* inheritance.

Each nation hath its *proper* wisdom and its *proper* folly. CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* ch. 54, p. 260. [H. '77.]

7. *Her.* Represented in the natural color or colors: said of a charge or bearing. **8.** [Archaic or Prov.] Of becoming form, appearance, or physical qualities; as, a *proper* man in the ring. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] Deserved; fitting. [< F. *propre*, < L. *proprius*, one's own.]

Synonyms: see ADMISSIBLE; APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; CORRECT; MODEST.

—**in proper**†, privately or individually.

prop'er, *adv.* [Vulgar.] Properly; also, very; extremely.

prop'er-ate†, *vt.* & *vi.* To press forward or hasten.

prop"er-a'tion†, *n.* The act of properating.

pro-per"i-spom'en-on, pro-per'i-spom'en-on, *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Accented on the penult with a circumflex accent. [< Gr. *properispōmenon*, < *pro*, before; and see PERISPOMENON.]—**pro-per'i-spome**, *vt.* To write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the penult.—**pro-per'i-spom'en-on**, *n.* [-EN-A, *pl.*] A word having the circumflex accent on the penult. **pro-per'i-spome**‡.

pro"per-is'to-ma, prō"per-is'to-mą, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Biol.* The lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula. [< PRO- + PERISTOME.] **pro-per'i-stome**‡.

—**pro-per'i-sto"mal**, *a.*

prop'er-ly, prep'ėr-li, *adv.* **1.** In a proper manner; with propriety, appropriateness, or fitness; suitably; justly; rightly; correctly; as, work *properly* done.

It is always hard to do two things *properly* at once. EDGAR FAWCETT *A Hopeless Case* ch. 6, p. 146. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

2. [Archaic or Colloq.] Extremely; quite; as, I was *properly* confounded. **3**†. After one's own fashion.

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

prop'er-ness, prep'ėr-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being proper; correctness of character; propriety.

prop'er-tied, prep'ėr-tid, *a.* Owning property.

prop'er-ty†, *vt.* **1.** To endow with properties or qualities. **2.** To appropriate.

prop'er-ty, prop'ẽr-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any object of value that a person may lawfully acquire and hold; anything that may be owned.

The Constitution of the United States [1857] recognizes slaves as *property*, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 73. [C. CO. '90.]

2. Ownership or dominion; the legal right to the possession, use, enjoyment, and disposal of a thing; a valuable legal right or interest in or to particular things, including the right to exercise a particular trade or vocation.

The original rights of *property* follow directly from the exercise of personal power. Man has a right to what he produces in the exercise of that personal power, whether the production be by labor of body or of soul. By this principle, in a higher form, the Creator and Moral Governor has an absolute right to everything created, as in the lower sense man has a relative right to whatever he has in any way produced. D. S. GREGORY *Christian Eth.cs* pt. ii. div. ii, ch. I, p. 243. [E. & B.]

3. Whatever belongs or pertains to any object. (1) A distinguishing quality, characteristic, or mode of any substance; a peculiarity; also, a permanent or necessary quality; less strictly, any variable state or quality.

Properties in general may be classified according to the following scheme:

Properties, or Modes of Substance	of Quality	Intrinsic (inherent in the object) and Essential (making the object what it is).
	of Action	
	of Condition (time and space)	Extrinsic (arising from the object's connection with something else) and Non-essential.
	of Relation	

(2) *pl.* In theology, the mode of subsistence and order of operation that mark a person of the Trinity. **4.** *Logic.* Specifically, that which is not included in an essence, but is necessarily and therefore universally connected with it; as, "capable of speaking correctly" is a *property* of man. Called also **peculiar property.** **5.** Any object necessary for a particular use; in theatrical usage, any portable article used in a play which is not personally owned by the performers.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act i, sc. 2.

6. [Rare.] Individual character; individuality. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A disguise. **8**†. Propriety. [< OF. *properte*, < L. *proprietat-s*, < *proprius*, one's own.]

Synonyms: chattels, estate, goods, means, money, ownership, possessions, resources, right, wealth. See ATTRIBUTE, CHARACTERISTIC; MONEY; WEALTH.

Phrases, etc.:—accidental property (*Logic*), a property that may indifferently belong or not belong to the objects of a class without affecting their essence.—**mixed p.**, property that partakes of the characters of both real estate and personalty, as growing crops, fixtures, etc.—**personal p.**, property that may attend the person of the owner; movables. **movable p.**†.—**private p.**, that which belongs to an individual for his personal disposal, use, and benefit; opposed to **public p.**—**prop'er-ty-man"**, *n.* A person in a theater who has charge of the portable articles used in plays.—**p.master**, *n.* A chief property-man.—**p.plot**, *n.* A list of the portable articles required in a play.—**p. qualification**, a qualification for filling an office or being a voter, dependent upon the owning of a designated amount of property.—**p.room**, *n.* A room in which theatrical properties are kept.—**qualified p.**, a limited right of ownership which is liable to be destroyed by the happening of a particular event.—**real p.**, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; real estate.—**special p.**, a temporary right of control, for a particular purpose, as the property of a bailee in the thing committed to his custody.

pro-phane"†, *vt. & a.* Profane.—**pro-phane'ly**†, *adv.*

proph'a-sis, prof'a-sis, *n.* *Med.* **1.** A cause, especially a remote cause, of disease. **2.** Prognosis. [< Gr. *prophasis*, that which appears, < *pro*, forth, + *phainō*, show.]

proph'e-cy, prof'ẽ-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** A prediction made under divine influence and direction; more loosely, any prediction or foretelling.

If the *prophecies* of the Old Testament are not rightly interpreted of Jesus our Christ, then there is no prediction whatever contained in it of that stupendous event—the rise and establishment of Christianity—in comparison with which, all the preceding Jewish history is as nothing. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 13, '30.

2. Discourse delivered under divine inspiration or direction; something uttered by a teacher as the representative of God and for God.

Prophecy was the power of expounding the will and the word of God. ROBERTSON in Brooke's *F. W. Robertson, Lect. on Epis. to Cor.* lect. xxvi, p. 565. [H. '71.]

3. *Script.* A book of prophecies; as, the *prophecy* of Jeremiah. **4.** *Liturg.* A lesson from the Old Testament; also, formerly, in the Gallican mass, the Benedictus (*Luke* i. 68–79). **5.** [Archaic.] Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching. [< OF. *prophecie*, < LL. *prophetia*, < Gr. *prophēteia*, < *prophētēs*; see PROPHET.]

Synonyms: see AUGURY.

proph'e-sy, prof'ẽ-si, *v.* [-SIED; -SY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To predict or foretell, especially under divine inspiration and guidance; prefigure; as, to *prophesy* evil.

Always *prophesy* good fortune, unless there is an absolute impossibility of its fulfilment. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 48. [T. Y. C.]

2. To speak or utter for God.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak by divine influence, or as a medium of communication between God and man. Specifically: (1) To speak to men for God; declare or interpret the divine will.

Son of man, *prophesy*, and say, Thus saith the Lord; Say, A sword, a sword is sharpened: . . . It is sharpened to make a sore slaughter. *Ezek.* xxi. 9.

(2) To predict future events by supernatural influence, real or professed. **2.** To foretell the future; utter predictions; as, to *prophesy* of disaster. **3.** [Archaic.] To interpret Scripture; explain religious subjects; preach; exhort. **proph'e-cy**†.

Synonyms: augur, divine, foretell, predict, prognosticate. *Prophesy* differs from *predict* by assuming a claim to supernatural or divine inspiration. To *prognosticate* is to *predict* from observed signs, indications, or conditions. To *prophesy* in the Scriptural sense is to utter religious truth under divine inspiration, not simply or always to *foretell* future events, but to warn, exhort, comfort, etc., by special message or impulse from God. See AUGUR.—**Antonyms:** chronicle, recall, recite, recollect, record, remember.—**Preposition:** prophesy *of* famine; oftener absolute, to *prophesy* disaster.

—**proph'e-si"er**, *n.*

proph'et†, *vi.* To prophesy; act the prophet.

proph'et, prof'et, *a.* [Rare.] Prophetic.

proph'et, *n.* **1.** One who speaks as the inspired representative of a divine being; one who delivers divine messages, or interprets the divine will.

The term *prophet* meant, originally, one who spoke the words of God, not necessarily implying that he foretold future events. HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. xi. p. 299. [M. & S. '78.]

2. One who foretells the future; especially, an inspired predicter; as, a *prophet* of evil. **3.** A religious leader; as, the Mormon *prophet*. **4.** [Archaic.] One who speaks for another or others; an interpreter. **5.** A mantis or praying-insect. See illus. under MANTIS. [< OF. *prophete*, < LL. *propheta*, < Gr. *prophētēs*, < *pro*, before, + *phēmi*, speak.]

—**major prophets**, the Old Testament prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; also, the Old Testament books containing their prophecies.—**minor prophets**, the group of Old Testament writers from Hosea to Malachi inclusive; so called because of the brevity of their prophecies; also, the books containing their writings.—**proph'et-cloud"**, *n.* Clouds indicative of rain, as streaks of nimbus from the southwest.—**school of the sons of the prophets**, an ancient Jewish institution in which young men were trained in the law, in music, and in sacred poetry, to fit them to be public religious teachers. They were under the care of a leading prophet called *father* or *master*; the students themselves were called **sons of the prophets.**—**the Prophets**, the Old Testament books written by the prophets; sometimes, in ancient usage, all the Old Testament except the Pentateuch.

—**proph'et-ess**, *n.* A female prophet.—**proph'et-hood**, *n.* The office or condition of a prophet. **proph'et-ship**†.—**proph'et-ism**, *n.* The practise of prophecy; a prophetic system; inspired teaching.

proph'et-flow"er, prof'et-flou'ẽr, *n.* Either of two species of *Arnebia* (*A. echioides* and *A. Griffithii*), of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), a perennial and annual respectively of Armenia and northwestern India, often cultivated in borders or rockeries. They have large terminal cymes of yellow flowers, each marked with 5 crescent-like purple spots, the probable source of the name among Mussulmans.

The Prophetflower (*Arnebia Griffithii*).
a, single flower, opened.

pro-phet'ic, } pro-fet'-
pro-phet'ic-al, } ik, -ẽl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; in this sense usually *prophetical*; as, the *prophetical* books. **2.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving prediction, intuition, or presentiment; anticipative; predictive.

Bees, with *prophetic* instinct of want, had hoarded their honey.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, div. ii, st. 1.

proph'et†; **pro-phet'ick**†.—**pro-phet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-phet'ic-al-ness**, *n.* The character of being prophetical. **pro-phet"ic-al'i-ty**‡.

proph'et-ize†, *vi.* To prophesy.

pro-phlo'em, pro-flō'em, *n.* *Bot.* A tissue in the fruit of certain mosses, the analogue of the phloem of higher plants.

pro-phor'ic†, *a.* Enunciative.

pro-phrag'ma, pro-frag'mȧ, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* An internal process from the anterior margin of the mesoscutellum in many beetles. [< PRO- + Gr. *phragma*, partition.]

pro"phy-lac'tic, prō-fi-lac'tic, *E. I., or* prof'i-, *C. S. W.* *Wr.*, *a.* Operating to ward off, especially disease; preserving from what is hurtful; preventive.

His professional friends, to whom he [Dr. Jenner] mentioned his views as to the *prophylactic* virtues of cow-pox, laughed at him, and even threatened to expel him from their society, if he persisted in harassing them with the subject.
SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 5, p. 166. [H. '64.]

[< Gr. *prophylaktikos*, < *prophylassō*; see PROPHYLAXIS.] **pro"phy-lac'tic-al**‡.—**prophylactic medicine**, the branch of medicine that relates to hygiene.

pro"phy-lac'tic, *n.* *Med.* **1.** Any medicine or measure efficacious in protecting from disease. **2.** Prophylaxis.

pro"phy-lax'is, prō-fi-lax'is, *E., or* prof'i-, *C. S. W.*, *n.* *Med.* Preservative or preventive treatment for disease, especially for a particular form of disease in an individual. [< Gr. *prophylassō*, keep guard before, < *pro*, before, + *phylassō*, guard.] **pro'phy-lax"y**‡.

pro-phyl'lum, pro-fil'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A primary leaf of an axis or branch. [< PRO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

pro-pice'†, *a.* Propitious; fit. **pro-pise'**†.

prop"i-na'tion†, *n.* The act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another.

pro-pine', pro-pain', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To drink as a health or toast. **2**†. To proffer; expose. [< OF. *propiner*, < L. *propano*, < Gr. *propinō*, < *pro*, before, + *pinō*, drink.]

pro'pine, pro'pain, *A.* (prō'pin or -pin, *W.*), *n.* *Chem.* Allylene. [< PROPYL + ETHINE.]

pro-pine'‡, pro-pain', *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A present; especially, drink-money. **2.** The power of giving.

pro-pin'quate, pro-pin'kwēt, *vi.* [-QUA'TED; -QUA'TING.] To come or be near; approach. [< L. *propinquatus*, pp. of *propinquo*, < *propinquus*, < *prope*, near.]

pro-pinque'†, *a.* Being near; nigh; neighboring.

pro-pin'qui-ty, pro-pin'kwi-ti, *n.* **1.** Local nearness.

Watchful mammas calculating what precise degree of *propinquity* . . . is safe or seasonable for their daughters.
LEVER *Charles O'Malley* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 156. [L. B. & CO. '91.]

2. Nearness in time. **3.** Kinship. [< OF. *propinquite*, < L. *propinquita(t-)s*, < *propinquus*; see PROPINQUATE.]

Synonyms: see APPROXIMATION.

prop'in-yl", prōp'in-il' *or* prō'pin-il, *n.* *Chem.* The theoretical ultimate radical of propine and its compounds. [< PROPINE[1], *n.*, + -YL.]

pro"pi-ol'ic, prō'pi-ol'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from propinyl. [< PROPIONIC + -OL.]

—**propiolic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_2O_2$) derived from its potassium salt which is produced by synthesis. **propargylic acid**‡.

pro'pi-o-nate, prō'pi-o-nēt, *n.* A salt of propionic acid.

pro'pi-one, prō'pi-ōn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid compound ($C_6H_{10}O$) obtained in the destructive distillation of certain propionates, and regarded as the ketone of propionic acid.

pro"pi-on'ic, prō"pi-on'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the radical propenyl or its derivatives. [< Gr. *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *piōn*, fat.]

—**propionic acid**, a colorless liquid compound ($C_3H_6O_2$) contained in nature, as in crude oil of amber, and also produced variously by synthesis. **propylic acid**‡.

pro"pi-the'cus, prō'pi-thī'cus, *C. E. I.* (prop'i-, *W. Wr.*), *n.* [-CI, -sci *or* -cī, *pl.*] An indrisine lemur (genus *Propithecus*), as the diadem-lemur. [< PRO- + Gr. *pithēkos*, ape.]

pro-pi'ti-ate, pro-pish'i-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* To appease and render favorable (one who is offended); make propitious; conciliate.

The Mandan chiefs and doctors, in all their feasts, where the pipe is lit and about to be passed around, deliberately *propitiate* the good-will and favour of the Great Spirit, by extending the stem of the pipe upwards before they smoke it themselves.
CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. i, letter xxii, p. 181. [C. & W. '76.]

II. *i.* To make atonement; offer propitiation. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitio*, < *propitius*; see PROPITIOUS.]

Synonyms: see CONCILIATE.

—**pro-pi'ti-a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be propitiated.—**pro-pi'ti-a"ting-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-pi'ti-a"tor**, *n.*

pro-pi"ti-a'tion, pro-pish'i-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of propitiating or conciliating; in theology, the act of propitiating for sin by atonement, and thereby removing guilt or exposedness to punishment; the removal of the judicial displeasure of God by satisfaction for sin; reconciliation; conciliation.

Expiation has respect to the bearing which satisfaction has upon sin or the sinner. *Propitiation* has respect to the effect of satisfaction in thus removing the judicial displeasure of God.
A. A. HODGE *Outlines Theol.* ch. 25, p. 402. [C. & BROS.]

He carried his head on one side, partly in modest depreciation of himself, partly in modest *propitiation* of everybody else.
DICKENS *David Copperfield* vol. i, ch. I, p. 14. [E. & L. '92.]

2. That which renders propitious; that which is offered as a ground for the remission or the appeasement of wrath; specifically, in the New Testament, Christ, or his work, as having justified the grace and mediated the favor of God, and removed the obstacles to man's salvation. [F., < L. *propitiation-s*, < *propitio*; see PROPITIATE.]

Synonyms: atonement, expiation, reconciliation, satisfaction. *Atonement* (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation*, or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, action, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* in this connection denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law.—**Antonyms:** alienation, condemnation, estrangement, offense, penalty, punishment, reprobation.

pro-pi'ti-a-to"ry, pro-pish'i-a-tō"ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing propitiation; as, *propitiatory* rites.

All idea of the need of *propitiatory* sacrifice was by them [Buddha and reformers] rejected, for when every man was believed to be a part of God, what necessity was there that God should propitiate Himself! WILLIAMS *Hindu.sm* ch. 3, p. 42. [E. & J. Y. '90.]

—**pro-pi'ti-a-to"ri-ly**, *adv.*

pro-pi'ti-a-to"ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A propitiation. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy-seat regarded as symbolizing the merciful presence of Jehovah.

pro-pi'tious, pro-pish'us, *a.* **1.** Entertaining favoring thoughts or feelings; kindly disposed; gracious; as, a *propitious* deity. **2.** Attended by favorable circumstances or prospects; auspicious; favorable; as, *propitious* gales. [< L. *propitius*; perhaps lit. 'flying well,' < *pro*, forth, + *peto*, seek, fly; perhaps < *prope*, near.]

Synonyms: auspicious, benign, favorable, friendly, gracious, kind, kindly, merciful. That which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *propitious* is of favoring influence or tendency; as, an *auspicious* morning; a *propitious* breeze. *Propitious* applies to persons, implying *kind* disposition and *favorable* inclinations, especially toward the suppliant; *auspicious* is not used of persons. See AUSPICIOUS.—**Antonyms:** adverse, antagonistic, forbidding, harsh, hostile, ill-disposed, inauspicious, repellent, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpropitious.—**Preposition:** *to*.

—**pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

pro'plasm, prō'plazm, *n.* A matrix or mold. [< Gr. *proplasma*, a model, < *pro*, for, + *plassō*, mold.]

—**pro-plas'tic**, *a.* Constituting or serving as a mold or matrix.—**pro-plas'tics**, *n.* The art of making molds or matrices, especially for casting.

prop'leg", prop'-leg', *n.* *Entom.* A proleg.

pro-pleu'ron, pro-plū'ren, *n.* *Entom.* The lateral portion of the prothorax of an insect. [< PRO- + Gr. *pleura*, side.] **pro-pleu'rum**‡.—**pro-pleu'ral**, *a.*

pro-plex'us, prō-plex'us, *n.* [-US or -US-ES, *pl.*] The plexus of the procœlia. **pro'plex**‡.

pro-po'de-um, pro-pō'dē-um, *n.* [-DE-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The part of the thorax first above the insertion of the abdomen, originally the basal ring of the abdomen. [< PRO- + L. *podex*, fundament.]

pro-po'di-al, pro-pō'di-ȧl. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Conch.* Of or pertaining to the propodium. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the propodialia. **II.** *n.* A propodiale.

pro-po"di-a'le, pro-pō"di-ē'lē *or* -ā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A bone forming the skeleton of the proximal segment of a limb, as the humerus or femur. [< Gr. *propodios*; see PROPODIUM.]

pro'po-dite, prō'po-dait, *n.* *Crust.* The sixth joint of an endopodite. See illus. under PROTOPODITE. [< PRO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**pro"po-dit'ic**, *a.*

pro-po'di-um, pro-pō'di-um, *n.* [-DI A, *pl.*] **1.** *Conch.* The foremost of the three divisions of a foot. **2.** *Entom.* The posterior thoracic segment, as in hymenopters. [< Gr. *propodios*, before the feet, < *pro*, before, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pro'po-dos, prō'po-dos, *n.* *Crust.* A propodite or prognathite.

pro'po-lis, prō'po-lis, *I. W.*[1] *Wr., or* prop'o-lis, *C. E. S. W.*[2], *n.* Bee-glue. [L., < Gr. *propolis*, < *pro*, before, + *polis*, city.]

—**pro'po-lize**, *vt.* To cover or fill with propolis.

pro-pone', pro-pōn', *vt.* [PRO-PONED'; PRO-PO'NING.] To propose or propound; set forth.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here *propone* defences.
BURNS *Address to the Unco Guid* st. 2.

[< L. *propono*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.]

—**pro-po'nent**, *a.* Making propositions or proposals; proposing.—**pro-po'nent**, *n.* One who makes a proposal or puts forward a proposition; one who propounds a thing; specifically, in law, one who presents a will for probate, or, in ecclesiastical law, one who presents a complaint or allegation.

Pro-pon'tic, pro-pen'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora.

Pro-por'i-dæ, pro-per'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of acœlous turbellarians with a single genital aperture. **Pro'po-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PRO- + L. *porus*, PORE, *n.*] —**pro-por'id**, *n.*—**pro'po-roid**, *a.*

pro-por'tion, pro-pōr'shun, *vt.* **1.** To adjust properly as to relative magnitude, amount, or degree; put or cause to be in suitable or quantitative relation; as, to *proportion* the length of a thing to its thickness; to *proportion* one's expenses to one's means.

I sometimes think, how curious it would be, if our happiness in another world were *proportioned* to the happiness we occasion around us in this. CATHERINE SINCLAIR *Scotland and the Scotch* letter iv, p. 113. [A. '40.]

2. To form with a harmonious relation of parts; form with right proportions; as, a rightly *proportioned* statue.

For it so high was, and so broad and long,
So well *proportioned* for to be strong.
CHAUCER *C. T., Squire's Tale* l. 183.

3. To separate methodically into portions; apportion; allot; as, to *proportion* one's time among duties. **4.** To make comparison of; consider as in proportion. [< F. *proportionner*, < *proportion*,' see PROPORTION, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ADAPT.

—**pro-por'tion-ment**, *n.*

pro-por'tion, *n.* **1.** The relation as to magnitude, degree, quantity, value, or importance that exists between portions or parts, a part and the whole, or different things; relative magnitude, number, or degree: often in the plural; as, elements combine in *proportion*.

The combination is in definite *proportions*. A certain quantity of oxygen can combine with a certain precise quantity of carbon, no less and no more. JACOB ABBOTT *Heat* ch. 11, p. 119. [H. '71.]

2. Harmonious arrangement or distribution, especially as relating to general effect; due balance of all the parts; such mutual adjustment or adaptation of parts as satisfies the eye; in art, fitness and harmony in the relation of the measures of the parts; as, this feature mars the *proportion* of the structure.

In character, as in architecture, *proportion* is beauty. HANNAH MORE *Works, Cœlebs in Search of a Wife* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 341. [J. W. '30.]

3. A proportionate or proper share; also, loosely, any share or part; as, a partner's *proportion* of profit.

He spent a great *proportion* of His time simply in making people happy. DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 23. [J. P. '90.]

4. *Math.* (1) An equality or identity between ratios, especially geometrical ratios or quotients: in the latter case called also **geometrical proportion**, as distinguished from an equality of arithmetical ratios, or differences, which is called **arithmetical proportion.**

Ratio expresses the comparative value or magnitude of two quantities, usually as a quotient (geometrical ratio); *proportion* is the sameness of such comparative values, or quotients. Thus, the ratio of 4 to 2 is equal to the ratio of 6 to 3; therefore 4, 2, 6, and 3 are in *proportion*. This is expressed thus: 4:2::6:3, or 4:2 = 6:3, or $^4/_2 = {}^6/_3$. These four numbers are called the *terms* of the proportion. The first and fourth are the *extremes*, the others the *means*. (2) That rule of arithmetic by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth is found having the same ratio to the third as the second has to the first; the rule by which a missing term of one of two equal ratios is found. Called also *the rule of three*, three of the four terms being always given. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The ratio between the numbers expressing the vibrations per second of two tones. (2) Meter; rhythm. **6**†. Figure or form; shape. [F., < L. *proportio(n-)*, < *pro*, for; and see PORTION.]

pro-por'cion†; **pro-por'tion-a-ry**†.

—**alternate proportion**, the proportion arising on comparing the ratios between the first and third and between the second and fourth terms of another proportion. —**arithmetical p.**, see PROPORTION, 4.—**combining proportions**, see DEFINITE PROPORTIONS, below.—**compound p.**, a proportion having one or both of its ratios composed of the product of two or more simple ratios.—**continued p.**, see CONTINUED.—**definite proportions**, the relatively fixed amounts of the different substances that unite to form a chemical compound.—**direct p.**, a proportion expressing the equality of two ratios in which the antecedents and consequents refer respectively to the same things or conditions, as opposed to an *inverse proportion*. See INVERSE.—**geometrical p.**, see PROPORTION, 4.—**in p.**, in the degree or measure; according; as, a nation becomes weaker *in proportion* as it becomes more luxurious.—**law of multiple p.**, see MULTIPLE, *a.* —**musical p.**, same as HARMONIC PROPORTION.

—**pro-por'tion-less**, *a.* Lacking proportion or symmetry.

pro-por'tion-a-bl, *a.* Proportionable. PHIL. Soc.

pro-por'tion-a-ble, pro-pōr'shun-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as may be proportioned; susceptible of due quantitative adjustment; as, a sum exactly *proportionable* among several persons. **2.** Duly proportioned; proportionate; as, income *proportionable* to needs.

Men must have profits *proportionable* to their expense and hazard. HUME *Essays, Of Commerce* p. 158. [W. L. & CO.]

—**pro-por'tion-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-al, pro-pōr'shun-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to proportion; being in proportion; as, a *proportional* allotment. **2.** *Math.* (1) Constituting the terms of a proportion: said of four quantities; as, the numbers 2, 3, and 8, 12, are *proportional*. (2) Varying so that corresponding values form a proportion: said of two quantities; as, the pressure of a gas is *proportional* to its temperature. **3.** Bringing about proportion; used in proportioning; as, *proportional* compasses.

—**directly proportional**, increasing or decreasing together in the same ratio.—**inversely** or **reciprocally p.**, in inverse proportion. See INVERSE.—**p. parts**, parts belonging to different wholes and so related that, taken alternately, they form a proportion.

—**pro-por"tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being in proportion.—**pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-al, *n.* **1.** Any quantity or number in proportion with or to another or others. (1) *Math.* One of the four terms of a proportion. (2)† *Chem.* The equivalent or atomic mass of an element. **2**†. A table of proportional parts. **pro-por'cion-el**†.

pro-por'tion-ate, pro-pōr'shun-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] To cause to be in proportion; make proportional; adjust according to a settled or proper ratio.

pro-por'tion-ate, pro-pōr'shun-et *or* -ēt, *a.* Being in proportion, especially in due proportion; according to some standard; proportional; as, a *proportionate* share. [< LL. *proportionatus*, < L. *proportio(n-)*; see PROPORTION, *n.*] —**pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

pro-por'tiond, *pp.* Proportioned. PHIL. Soc.

pro-pos', pro-pō', *n.* [F.] A proposition.

pro-po'sal, pro-pō'zal, *n.* **1.** An offer proposing something to be accepted, adopted, or considered, especially one made in words; also, that which is proposed for acceptance; as, *proposals* of peace; a *proposal* to buy.

I cannot listen to any *proposal* for a gradual abolition of wickedness. GARRISON in O. Johnson's *William Lloyd Garrison* ch. 5, p. 90. [B. B. R. & CO. '80.]

2. *Eng. Law.* The written statement of some matter to a chief clerk in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order of court, as for the appointment of a guardian.

Synonyms: bid, offer, overture, proposition. An *offer* or *proposal* puts something before one for acceptance or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *proposition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, the *proposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *proposal* of marriage; but *proposition* is often used nearly in the sense of *proposal* when it is a matter for deliberation; as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is commercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction; *proposal* is used in nearly the same sense, but is more formal. An *overture* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation; as, *overtures* of peace.—**Antonyms:** acceptance, decision, denial, refusal, rejection.

—**sealed proposal**, a written offer in a sealed enclosure by a bidder for a contract.

pro-po'sant†, *n.* One who makes proposals; specifically, one who offers himself as a candidate.

pro-pose', pro-pōz', *v.* [-POSED'; -PO'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer, as a plan or scheme, for acceptance or consideration; present, as a candidate, for admission or appointment; put forward, as a topic or question, for discussion. **2.** To put and hold before one's mind as a design or determination; formulate as a purpose; purpose; intend; as, man never does all he *proposes*. **3**†. To set oneself before; face. **4**†. To set forth; state; tell.

II. *i.* **1.** To make or announce a plan or design. **2.** To make an offer, especially of marriage. **3.** In the game of écarté, to demand new cards in exchange for some or all of those in the hand. **4**†. To discourse familiarly; converse. [< F. *proposer*, < *pro-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *poser;* see POSE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: purpose. In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind, as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose*, and the two words have often been used interchangeably. But in the majority of cases what we *purpose* is more general, what we *propose* more formal and definite; I *purpose* to do right; I *propose* to do this specific thing because it is right. In the historic sentence "I *propose* to move immediately on your works," *purpose* would not have the same sharp directness.

—**pro-pose'**†, *n.* Discourse; conversation; talk.—**pro-po'sed-ly**†, *adv.* Purposely.—**pro-po'ser**, *n.* One who offers or proposes anything for consideration; formerly, also, an orator; speaker.

prop"o-si'tion, prep'o-zish'un, *n.* **1.** A scheme or measure proposed or presented for acceptance, adoption, or consideration; an offer of terms or conditions, or the terms or conditions offered; also, the act of offering or proposing; as, a business *proposition*. **2.** *Gram.* & *Logic.* The statement of a judgment in words, including a subject and a predicate, and variously distinguished as to forms (for which see JUDGMENT).

Propositions are of four normal forms, distinguished according to their quality and quantity by the four letters A, E, I, O, as shown below:

Quantity.	Quality.	Symbol.	Example.
Universal	Affirmative	A	All men are mortal.
Universal	Negative	E	No men are perfect.
Particular	Affirmative	I	Some men are honest.
Particular	Negative	O	Some men are not honest.

3. *Rhet.* That which is proposed as a subject of discourse; the part of a discourse in which the subject is enunciated; in a poem, the part setting forth the theme.

The theme in confirmation must always admit of being expressed in the form of a logical *proposition*, having subject, predicate, and copula. H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 118, p. 112. [S. '67.]

4. *Math.* The statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed: in the former case called a *theorem*, in the latter a *problem;* sometimes, loosely, the statement together with its demonstration. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The enunciation of a subject or theme. (2) The subject of a theme: distinguished from *answer*. **6.** [Archaic.] A formal statement of a point of religious belief; an article of a creed. [F., < L. *propositio(n-)*, < *propositus*, pp. of *propono;* see PROPONE.]

Synonyms: see PROPOSAL.

—**principal proposition** (*Gram.*), in a complex sentence, the proposition upon which a subordinate proposition is grammatically dependent.—**Pythagorean p.**, the geometrical theorem that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled plane triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.—**unquantified p.**, an indefinite proposition.

—**prop"o-si'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a proposition; considered as a proposition.—**prop"o-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**prop"o-si'tion-ize**, *vi.* To form a proposition or propositions.

pro-pos'i-tum, pro-poz'i-tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [LL.] *Archeol.* A disputation on the canon law required of bachelors in law at mediæval universities.

pro-pos'i-tus, pro-poz'i-tus, *n.* [-TI, -tī *or* -tī, *pl.*] *Law.* The person from whom a line of descent is reckoned. [< L. *propositus*, proposed; see PROPOSITION.]

pro-post"scu-tel'lum, prō-pōst'skiu-tel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The postscutellum of the pronotum.

—**pro"post-scu'tel-lar**, *a.*

pro-pound', pro-pąund', *vt.* **1.** To state formally for consideration or solution; propose; as, to *propound* an enigma. **2.** *Congr. Ch.* To propose as a candidate for church-membership. [< L. *propono*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; ANNOUNCE.

pro-pound'er, pro-pąund'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who propounds. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A monopolist.

prop'page, prep'ēj, *n.* Anything that serves as a prop or support: material of which props are made.

pro"præ-scu'tum, prō"pri-skiū'tum *or* -prē-scū'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The præscutum of the pronotum.

—**pro"præ-scu'tal**, **pro"pre-scu'tal**, *a.*

pro-præ'tor, etc. Same as PROPRETOR, etc.

prop're†, **prop're-te**†. Same as PROPER, PROPERTY.

pro-pre'tor, prō-prī'tęr *or* -prē'tor, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* An officer having the authority of a pretor without pretorian rank; especially, a person who, having been pretor at Rome, was sent abroad as governor of a province; as, the historian Pliny was *proprætor* of Bithynia. [< L. *proprætor*, < *pro*, for; and see PRETOR.] **pro-præ'tor**‡.—**pro"pre-**[or **-præ-]to'ri-al**, *a.*

pro'pri-ate†, *a.* Appropriated; special.

pro-pri"et-a'ri-an, pro-prąi'et-ē'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] One who strictly insists upon the proprieties; a formalist.

pro-pri'et-a-ry, pro-prąi'et-ę-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or owned exclusively by a proprietor or proprietors.

Industry must be conducted more on the mutual instead of the *proprietary* principle. RAE *Contem. Socialism* ch. 2, p. 90. [S.]

[< LL. *proprietarius*, < L. *proprietà(t-)s;* see PROPERTY.]

pro-pri'et-o'ri-al‡.—**proprietary article**, an article that a certain individual or certain individuals have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell, as a proprietary medicine.—**p. chapel** [Eng.], a chapel belonging to private persons, or to a college, school, hospital, asylum, or public or charitable institution.—**p. colony**, a colony organized under a grant of territory, with governmental powers, to a certain person or persons. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were *proprietary colonies*.—**p. government**, government by a proprietor; specifically, the government of a proprietary colony.—**p. school** or **establishment** [Eng.], a school owned by a community or body corporate, as distinct from a state and from a private school, or one conducted by private enterprise.

pro-pri'et-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person who holds or shares in an exclusive legal right to anything; a proprietor; owner; especially, in American history, a grantee or one of the grantees of a proprietary colony; as, Penn, the *proprietary* of Pennsylvania. **2.** A body of proprietors, collectively; also, a book containing a list of proprietors. **3.** The state or fact of being an owner; proprietorship; ownership. **4.** *Eccl.* A monk who, though renouncing all worldly possessions on entering religious life, reserved goods and effects to himself.

pro-pri'et-or, pro-prąi'et-ęr, *n.* A person or one of the persons having the exclusive title or legal right to anything; as, the *proprietor* of a shop or a farm.

Kings are the servants, not the *proprietors* of the people. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 97. [L. '71.]

[< OF. *proprietaire*, < LL. *proprietarius;* see PROPRIETARY.]

Synonyms: see MASTER.

—**pro-pri'et-or-ship**, *n.* The right of a proprietor or of property; the state of being a proprietor; ownership.—**pro-pri'et-ress**, *n.* A female proprietor. **pro-pri'et-rix**‡.

pro-pri'et-y, pro-prąi'et-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The character or quality of being conformed to a correct or an acknowledged standard; especially, accordance with recognized usage, custom, or principles; fitness; becomingness; correctness; also, a mode of action or conduct that is thus accordant; as, *propriety* of literary style. **2.** *Rhet.* In style, the principle that requires the use of the correct grammatical and rhetorical elements, and unity and congruence in the parts and relations of the discourse and in the thought presented. Compare IMPROPRIETY; SOLECISM. **3.** [Archaic.] An exclusive right of possession; also, a possession or property owned. **4**†. A distinguishing quality; peculiarity. **5**†. An estate; holding. [< OF. *propriete*, < L. *proprietà(t-)s;* see PROPERTY.]

—**the proprieties**, the methods or standards of conduct recognized as proper; conventional usages.

pro'pri-um, prō'pri-um, *n.* [-PRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Philos.* & *Logic.* Same as PROPERTY. **2.** In Swedenborgianism, that in any personality which differentiates it from other personalities; the ground of individuality and personal freedom. [L., neut. s. of *proprius*, one's own.]

pro-proc'tor, pro-prec'tęr, *n.* An assistant proctor.

props[1], preps, *n. pl.* A game played with four small seashells used as dice; also, the shells thus used. [< PROP[1], *n.*]

props[2], *n.* [Theat. Slang.] **1.** A property-man. See PROPERTY. **2.** *pl.* An actor's stage wardrobe.

prop'-stay", prep'-stē', *n.* A stay acting as a strut between tubes in steam-boilers, etc.: often made tubular.

propt, *pp.* Propped. PHIL. Soc.

prop"ter-yg'i-um, prep"ter-ij'i-um *or* prō"ter-ig'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Ich.* The anterior one of the three basal elements of a pectoral fin, as in sharks. [< PRO- + PTERYGIUM.]—**prop"ter-yg'i-al**, *a.*

prop'tosed, prep'tōst *or* prō'tōst, *a.* [Rare.] Prolapsed.

prop-to'sis, prep-tō'sis *or* pro-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A prolapse of a part or an organ, generally with protrusion. [< Gr. *proptōsis*, < *pro*, before, + *piptō*, fall.]

pro-pugn'†, *vi.* To contend or fight for; vindicate; defend.—**pro"pug-na'tion**†, *n.* Defense.—**pro-pugn'er**†, *n.* **pro"pug-nac'u-lum**, prō"pug-nac'yu-lum, *n.* [L.] A means of defense; a bulwark. **pro-pug'na-cle**†.

pro"pug-na'tor, prō'pug-nē'tor *or* -nā'tor, *n.* [L.] One who sustains or defends; defender; advocate.

Great changes had occurred in the interval of thirteen years. No longer was Chalmers the *propugnator* of establishments on either side of the Tweed. COX *Interviews, Chalmers* p. 73. [H.]

pro-pulse'†, *vt.* To drive off.—**pro"pul-sa'tion**†, *n.*

pro-pul'sion, pro-pul'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of propelling; a driving onward or forward; an impulse given or received; as, the *propulsion* of a ship. **2.** *Pathol.* Same as FESTINATION, 1. [F., < L. *propulsus*, pp. of *propello;* see PROPEL.]

pro-pul'si-ty, pro-pul'si-ti, *n.* Power to propel.

pro-pul'siv, *a.* Propulsive. PHIL. Soc.

pro-pul'sive, pro-pul'siv, *a.* Having power or a tendency to propel; driving on. **pro-pul'so-ry**‡.

pro-pu'pa, pro-piū'pą, *n.* *Entom.* A semipupa.

pro″py-gid′i-um, prō″pai-jid′i-um *or* -pi-gid′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The tergite cephalad of the pygidium of an insect, especially of a brachelytrous beetle. [< PRO- — Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

pro′pyl, prō′pil, *n.* *Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_3H_7) in propane. [< PROPIONIC + -YL.] **trit′yl‡.**

pro″py-læ′um, prō″pi-lī′um *or* -lē′um, *n.* [-LÆ′A, *pl.*] *Anc. Arch.* A structure forming an imposing entrance or gateway before a temple; more widely, any porch or vestibule: usually in the plural, and applied specifically to the buildings forming the entrance of the Athenian Acropolis.

By the munificence of Julius Cæsar and of Augustus, a *propylæum* of four Doric columns, which still exist, was reared at the S. E extremity of the Ceramicus Agora.
E. L. HICKS in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. iii, p. 8.

[L., < Gr. *propylaion*, < *pro*, before, + *pylē*, gate.]

pro′pyl-ene, prō′pil-ēn, *E. W.* (prop′i-lēn, *C.*), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound (C_3H_6) with a sweetish taste, contained in coal-gas and also derived variously. [< PROPYL.] **trit′yl-ene‡.**

pro-pyl′ic, pro-pil′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from propyl; as, *propylic* acid.

prop′y-lite, prop′i-lait, *n.* *Petrol.* An altered andesite or other igneous rock whose ferromagnesian constituents are changed to fibrous hornblende, epidote, or chlorite. Called also *greenstone trachyte*. [< Gr. *propylon*; see PROPYLON.] — **prop″y-lit′ic**, *a.*

prop′y-lon, prop′i-lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* **1.** A monumental gateway, one or a series of which is often placed before the principal entrance of an important building, as a temple, sometimes in connection with walled enclosures. The avenue between the propyla was usually bordered with a dromos of sphinxes or other figures. *Propylon* is sometimes used as synonymous with *pylon*, of which the type is the same.

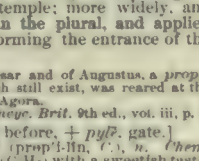

Statues on the large stone *propyla*, or towers of the Propylæa, would be an anomaly in Egyptian architecture.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii. bk. ii. p. 136, note 6. [A. '59.]

2. A propylæum. [L., < Gr. *propylon*, < *pro*, before, + *pylē*, gate.]

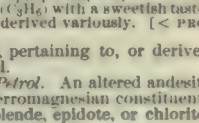

Propylon of Ptolemy Euergetes, before the Temple of Rameses III., Karnak.

pro′ra, prō′rə, *n.* [PRO′RÆ, prō′ri *or* rē, *pl.*] **1.** *Spong.* The point of a cymba or C-shaped spicule. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* The prow of a ship. [L.: see PROW¹, *n.*] — **pro′ral**, *a.*

pro ra′ta, prō rē′tə *or* rā′tə. [L.] In proportion; as, the loss was shared *pro rata*.

pro-rate′, prō-rāt′, *v.* [PRO-RA′TED; PRO-RA′TING.] **I.** *t.* To allot or divide in proportion; as, to *prorate* dividends or assessments.

II. *i.* To make an agreement or arrangement on the basis of a given rate, proportionately.

— **pro-ra′ta-bl(e**, *a.* Such as may be prorated.

prore, prōr, *n.* [Poet. & Rare.] Same as PROW, 2.

pro-rec′tor, prō-rec′tər, *n.* In German universities, the officer who acts for or is next in authority to the rector or chief presiding officer. — **pro-rec′tor-ate**, *n.*

pro-re′nal, pro-rī′nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pronephros. [< PRO- + L. *renes*, kidneys.]

pro re na′ta, prō rē nā′tə *or* rē nä′tə. [L.] For or originating in a special occasion or emergency; for special business; as, a *pro re nata* meeting of presbytery.

pro-rep′tion‡, *n.* A creeping on.

pro′rex‡, *n.* A viceroy.

pro-rhi′nal, pro-rī′nal *or* -rī′-, *a.* Situated in front of the nasal chambers. [< PRO- + Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

pro″ri-in′tion‡, *n.* Provocation.

pro′ro-gate, prō′ro-gāt, *vt.* Same as PROROGUE.

pro″ro-ga′tion, prō″ro-gā′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of proroguing; specifically, in England, the act by which the sovereign puts an end to a session of Parliament.

Prorogation differs from *adjournment* by vote of each house, in that it quashes all legislative proceedings then pending, it also differs from *dissolution* of Parliament, in that it continues the membership; *dissolution* requires a new election to form a new Parliament. Every bill must be renewed after prorogation as if it had never been introduced. In the United States the adjournment of Congress by the President, or of the legislature of a State by the Governor, in case the two houses can not agree as to the time of adjournment, is sometimes called *prorogation*.

2. The act of prolonging or extending in time; continuance, prolongation; as, the *prorogation* of a lease; also, delay in action; postponement.

pro-rogue′, pro-rōg′, *vt.* [PRO-ROGUED′; PRO-ROGU′ING.] **1.** To put an end to a session of; terminate by sovereign command (a session of the British Parliament).

Nor could the parliament, after it was assembled, be adjourned, *prorogued*, or dissolved, without their own consent, during the space of fifty days.
HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 54, p. 149. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. To put off or delay; postpone; defer; as, the journey was *prorogued*. **3.** [Archaic.] To protract or prolong.

The nuptial festival *Prorogued* his sorrows with his guests about.
LANDOR *Altar of Modesty* l. 144.

[< OF. *proroguer*, < L. *prorogo*, extend, defer, < *pro*, forward, + *rogo*, ask.] **pro-roge′†.**

Synonyms: see ADJOURN.

pror′sad, prôr′sad, *adv.* *Anat.* Toward or at the front; anteriorly; opposed to *retrad*. [< L. *prorsum*, forward (< *prorsus*; see PROSE, *n.*), + *ad*, to.]

pror′sal, prôr′səl, *a.* Anterior: opposed to *retral*.

pro-rump′†, *vi.* To break or burst forth.

pro-rup′tion†, *n.* A bursting or breaking forth or out.

pros-, *prefix.* To; before. [< L. *pros-*, < Gr. *pros-*, < *pros*, toward, before, < *pro*, forth.]

pro-sa′ic, pro-zā′ic, *a.* **1.** Lacking in those qualities that impart animation or interest; commonplace; unimaginative; said of persons and things; as, a *prosaic* book.

A *prosaic* mind will fashion a creed out of poetic imagery.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* lect. xix, p. 285. [S. '82.]

2. Pertaining to or having the form of prose.

His prose, though strictly *prosaic* in form, . . . is more imaginative than other men's verses.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, Landor* p. 37. [O. & CO. '76.]

[< LL. *prosaicus*, < L. *prosa*; see PROSE, *n.*] **pro-sa′-ic-al‡.** — **pro-sa′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-sa′ic-al-ness**, **pro-sa′ic-ness**, *n.* — **pro-sa′i-cism**, *n.* Prosaic character, manner, or style.

pro′sa-ism, prō′za-izm, *C. W.* (prō-zē′izm, *E. J.*; pro-, *Wr.*), *n.* A prosaic expression, phrase, or style.

pro′sa-ist, prō′za-ist (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who writes prose.

He produces a list of American *prosaists*, whom he places back to back with their English fellows.
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ch. 8, p. 282. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. One who is prosaic and commonplace.

pro′sal†, *a.* Pertaining to or like prose; prosaic.

pros′a-pie†, *n.* A race or stock.

pro′sar, prō′zar, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the proses. [< LL. *prosarium*, < L. *prosa*; see PROSE, *n.*, 3.]

pros″ar-the′ma, pros″ār-thī′mə, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Crust.* An appendage connected with the inner side of the first joint of an antennule. [< Gr. *prosartēma*, appendage, < *pros*, to, + *artaō*, hang.]

pro-scap′u-la, pro-scap′yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Ich.* The outer element of the shoulder-girdle of a teleostome fish. [< PRO- + LL. *scapula*, sing. of L. *scapulæ*, shoulders.] — **pro-scap′u-lar**, *a.*

pro-sce′ni-um, pro-sē′ni-um *or* -scē′ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** In a modern theater or similar building, that part of the stage between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra, sometimes including the curtain and its arch. **2.** In the ancient theater, the wall, typically containing three doorways, that masked the stage-structure (*skēnē*) and formed a background for the actors. [L., < Gr. *proskēnion*, < *pro*, before, + *skēnē*, tent.]

— **pro-sce′ni-um-arch″**, *n.* An arched or framed opening over the proscenium of a theater; the opening closed when the drop-curtain falls. — **p.-box**, *n.* A box constructed in or close to the proscenium-arch; a stage-box.

pro-scind′†, *vt.* To tear or rend in front.

pro-sco′lex, pro-scō′lex, *n.* [-LI-CES, *pl.*] *Helminth.* **1.** The hooked embryo of a tapeworm. **2.** The redia of a trematode. [< PRO- + Gr. *skōlēx*, worm.]

— **pro-scol′e-cin(e**, *a.*

pros-col′la, pros-col′a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] The retinaculum of orchids: an old term. [< PROS- + Gr. *kolla*, glue.]

pro-scribe′, pro-scrīb′, *vt.* [PRO-SCRIBED′; PRO-SCRI′BING.] **1.** To proclaim outside of the protection of the law; denounce with authority as a public enemy condemned to death, banishment, or loss of rights; outlaw.

In some places the passages expand into the apartments mentioned by Baronius, which traditions state to have been intended as places of worship by the *proscribed* and suffering followers of our Lord.
W. I. KIP *Catacombs of Rome* ch. 3, p. 56. [E. & J. Y.]

2. To reject, as a teaching or a practise, with condemnation or denunciation; prohibit; interdict; ostracize; used also of persons in a social sense.

The country clung to its *proscribed* faith.
J. R. MCCARTHY *Outline of Irish Hist.* ch. 6, p. 62. [C. & W.]

[< L. *proscribo*, < *pro*, before, + *scribo*, write.]

— **pro-scri′ber**, *n.*

pro′script, prō′script, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A person proscribed. **2.** An act or proclamation of outlawry; proscription; interdict. [OF., < L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribo*, write before; see PROSCRIBE.]

pro-scrip′tion, pro-scrip′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of proscribing, outlawing, or publicly interdicting; hence, any act of condemnation and rejection from favor and privilege, or the state of being thus condemned and rejected; interdiction; denunciation; as, *proscription* for opinion's sake. **2.** *Rom. Law & Hist.* Outlawry; confiscation; specifically, a proclamation stating that a person was to be considered as an outlaw, to be killed by any one and his estate confiscated; as, the *proscriptions* by Sulla. [F., < L. *proscription(n-)*, < *proscriptus*; see PROSCRIPT.] — **pro-scrip′tion-al**, *a.* Proscriptive. — **pro-scrip′tion-ist**, *n.* A proscriber.

pro-scrip′tive, **-ly.** Proscriptive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-scrip′tive, pro-scrip′tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of proscription.

I am quite sure that at present there is no general idea of acting an illiberal or *proscriptive* part. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Jan. 24, '30* in vol. ii, p. 351. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

[< L. *proscriptus*; see PROSCRIPT.]

— **pro-scrip′tive-ly**, *adv.*

pro″scu-tel′lum, prō″skiu-tel′um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The scutellum of the pronotum.

— **pro-scu′tel-lar**, *a.*

pro-scu′tum, pro-skiū′tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The scutum of the pronotum. — **pro-scu′tal**, *a.*

prose, prōz, *n.* [PROSED; PRO′SING.] **I.** *t.* To write or say in prose or in a dull or commonplace manner.

II. *i.* To compose or write in prose; speak or discourse prosily or tediously.

'In short,' said Caddy cheerily, 'and not to *prose*, I am a very fortunate girl.' DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 38, p. 600. [E. & L. '86.]

prose, a. **1.** Pertaining or relating to prose; not versified or poetic; as, *prose* writings. **2.** Of a commonplace character; prosaic; tedious; prosy.

prose, *n.* **1.** The form of discourse or composition used in ordinary speech and writing, being without metrical structure: opposed to *verse*, *rime*, or *poetical composition*.

In literature, prose embraces all forms of oratory and of representative discourse, and the prose drama. Prose, so far as included in literature in the strictest sense, is pervaded by the esthetic spirit and shaped by the power of artistic construction. See LITERATURE.

The highest passion of all expresses itself in *prose*, as in the fearful frenzy of Othello, iv. 1. 34-44, and Lear, iv. 6. 130. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* § 511, p. 420. [MACM. '76.]

2. Hence, dull and unimaginative language or discourse; commonplace or tedious discourse. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A hymn of irregular meter sometimes sung in the mass after the gradual. Compare PROSAR. [F., < L. *prosa*, f. of *prorsus*, contr. of *proversus*, direct, < *pro*, forward, + *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

— **prose′-wri″ter**, *n.* One who writes prose.

pro-sect′, pro-sect′, *vi.* To perform dissections preparatory to anatomical demonstrations; act as a prosector. [< L. *prosectus*, pp. of *prosecō*, cut off from before, < *pro*, before, + *secō*, cut.] — **pro-sec′tion**, *n.* The act, operation, or process of prosecting. — **pro-sec′tor**, *n.* An assistant who dissects for anatomical demonstrations or lectures; one who dissects animals, as for a zoological society. — **pro″sec-to′ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a prosector or to prosection. — **pro-sec′tor-ship**, *n.*

pros′e-cu″ta-bl(e, pros′ē-kiū′tə-bl, *a.* Liable to prosecution, or such as may be prosecuted.

pros′e-cute, pres′ē-kiut, *v.* [-CU″TED; -CU″TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, accomplish, or execute; make or continue efforts to carry out or complete; devote oneself to continuously; carry on; as, to *prosecute* a design; to *prosecute* a work. **2.** *Law.* (1) To bring suit against, in a court, for redress of wrong or punishment of crime; carry on a judicial proceeding against; as, to *prosecute* a criminal.

A solid ground of complaint must exist, before any one thinks of *prosecuting* a public officer, and these officers are careful not to furnish such grounds of complaint, when they are afraid of being *prosecuted*. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Reeve, vol. i, ch. 6, p. 130. [S. & F. '63.]

(2) To seek to enforce or obtain, as a claim or right, by legal process.

II. *i.* **1.** To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. **2**†. To be a follower; follow. [< OF. *prosecuter*, < L. *prosecutus*, pp. of *prosequor*; see PURSUE.]

Synonyms: see PUSH.

pros″e-cu′tion, pres″ē-kiū′shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of prosecuting; pursuit for the purpose of accomplishing or attaining; pursuit with continued effort to obtain the end pursued; as, the *prosecution* of an undertaking; the *prosecution* of an industry.

Isabella was so intent on the *prosecution* of her schemes of reform, that, even in the minuter details, she frequently superintended the execution of them herself. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 183. [H. '49.]

2. *Law.* (1) The instituting and carrying forward of a judicial proceeding to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong. (2) The institution and continuance of a criminal proceeding; the exhibition of formal charges against an accused before a legal tribunal and the pressing of them to a conclusion; as, state *prosecutions*. (3) The party instituting and conducting such proceeding; as, the *prosecution* aims to prove, etc. **3**†. A following after; pursuit. [OF., < LL. *prosecutio(n-)*, following, < L. *prosecutus*; see PROSECUTE.]

pros′e-cu″tor, pres′ē-kiū″tər, *n.* **1.** One who prosecutes; a person who follows up, pursues, or carries on any purpose, enterprise, or business. **2.** *Law.* One who institutes and carries on a suit, especially a criminal suit, in a court of justice.

A critic is a judge; but a judge, though he is no advocate, should also be no *prosecutor*.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 5, p. 114. [S. '74.]

— **public prosecutor**, an officer, as an attorney-general or a district attorney, who conducts criminal proceedings in behalf of the public.

— **pros′e-cu″trix**, *n.* A female prosecutor.

pro″sel-a-chi-an, prō″sel-ē′ki-ən, *n.* A hypothetical primitive selachian. [< PRO- + Gr. *selachos*, fish.]

pros′e-lyte, pres′ē-lait, *vt.* [-LY″TED; -LY″TING.] To win over to a different opinion, belief, sect, or party; proselytize; especially, to convert from one religion to another. — **pros′e-ly″ting-ly**, *adv.*

pros′e-lyte, *n.* One brought over to any opinion, belief, sect, or party; especially, one who has been won over from one religious belief to another; specifically, in Jewish history, a convert to Judaism; as, "Jews and *proselytes*." [< OF. *proselite*, < LL. *proselytus*, < Gr. *prosēlylos*, < *pros*, to, + *elthein*, come.] **pros′e-lite†.**

Synonyms: see CONVERT.

pros′e-ly-tism, pres′ē-li-tizm *or* -lai-tizm, *n.* The making of converts to a religion, belief, sect, or party, or the state of being thus converted to any belief or system.

It was the good fortune of the Arab conquerors that religious *proselytism* went hand in hand with military conquest.
SHELDON AMOS *Science of Politics* ch. 2, p. 75. [A. '83.]

pros′e-ly-tist, pres′ē-li-tist *or* -lai-tist, *n.* One who proselytes.

pros′e-ly-tize, pres′ē-li-taiz *or* -lai-taiz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TI′ZING.] **I.** *t.* To prevail on to adopt a creed or system; proselyte. **II.** *i.* To make proselytes; make converts.

Shelley had opened his career as an atheist; and as a *proselytizing* atheist. DE QUINCEY *Essays, Poets, Shelley* p. 45. [T. & F.]

pros′e-ly-tist‡. — **pros′e-ly-ti″zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

pros″e′man, prōz′-man, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes or composes prose; a prosaist.

pro-sem′i-na-ry, pro-sem′i-ne-ri, *n.* A school that fits students for a higher school or seminary.

pro-sem′i-nate†, *vt.* To spread abroad; scatter, as seed; sow. — **pro-sem″i-na′tion**†, *n.*

pros″en-ceph′a-lon, pres″en-sef′a-len, *n.* **1.** The part of the brain that develops from the first secondary vesicle, comprising the cerebral hemispheres, the olfactory bulbs, and the corpora striata. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. **2.** The cerebral hemispheres. [< PROS- + Gr. *enkephalos*; see ENCEPHALON.]

— **pros″en-ceph′al′ic**, *a.*

pros-en′chy-ma, pros-en′ki-mə, *n.* *Bot.* Plant-tissue composed of elongated, thick-walled, more or less sharp-pointed cells, as distinguished from the parenchyma, or tissue made up of thin-walled isodiametric cells; especially, tissue of the fibrovascular system, typified by wood-cells. [< PROS- + Gr. *enchyma*; see ENCHYMA.]

— **pros″en-chym′a-tous**, *a.*

Certain kinds of the elongated cells constitute *Prosenchyma*, and hence are termed *Prosenchymatous* cells, or *Prosenchyma* cells. C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 19, p. 18. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

pro′ser, prō′zər, *n.* **1.** A dull or tedious writer or talker. **2**†. A prose-writer.

Pros-ser′pi-na, pro-sər′pi-nə, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Proserpinidæ*. **2.** Same as PROSERPINE. [L.; see PROSERPINE.]

Pros′er-pin(e, pres′ər-pin, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The Roman equivalent of PERSEPHONE. [< L. *Proserpina*, < Gr. *Persephonē*, < *perse-* (< *perthō*, destroy) + *phonos*, death.] **Pros-er′pi-na‡.**

Pros″er-pin′i-dæ, pres″ər-pin′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A tropical American family of rhipidoglossate gastropods with a helliciform shell and no operculum. [< PROSERPINA.] — **pros″er-pin′id**, *n.* — **pro-ser′pi-noid**, *a.*

pros-eth′moid, pres-eth′moid, *n.* *Ich.* A bone of the anterior and upper region of the skull in fishes. [< PROS- + ETHMOID.]

pros-eu′che, pres-yū′kē, *n.* [-CHÆ, -kī *or* -kē, *pl.*] A praying-place; oratory; among the Jews, a place of prayer distinct from a synagogue and from the temple, usually rural and roofless. [< Gr. *proseuchē*, < *proseuchomai*, pray, < *pros*, to, + *euchomai*, pray.] **pros-eu′chæ‡.**

Dr. Prideaux thinks the *proseuchæ* were of greater antiquity than the synagogues. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. iii, pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 274. [L. G. & CO. '72.]

pro-sil'i-en-cy, pro-sil'i-en-si, *n.* [Rare.] A leaping forth or forward; also, a projecting. [< L. *prosilient-is*, ppr. of *prosilio*, leap forward, < *pro*, before, + *salio*, leap.]

pro'si-ly, prō'zi-li, *adv.* In a prosy manner.

pro"si-met'ric-al, prō"zi-met'ric-al, *a.* Composed of both prose and verse. [< PROSE + METRICAL.]

Pro-sim'i-æ, pro-sim'i-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of *Primates*, or an order with lacrimal foramina extraorbital and orbits open behind, including the lemurs, etc. [< PRO- + L. *simiæ*, pl. of *simia*, ape.]

—pro-sim'i-an, *a.* & *n.*

pro'si-ness, prō'zi-nes, *n.* The character of being prosy; dulness; tediousness.

pro'sing, prō'zing, *n.* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech and writing.— **pro'sing-ly,** *adv.* Prosily.

pro-si'phon, prō-sai'fon, *n. Conch.* A tube connected with the first chamber or protoconch of an ammonite. [< PRO- + SIPHON.]— **pro-si'phon-al,** *a.*

Pro-si"phon-a'tæ, prō-sai'fon-ē'tī *or* -ā'tē, *n. pl. Conch.* Any section of multicamerate cephalopods with the chamber-walls inclined forward about the siphon. (1) A section of ammoneans including all except *Goniatitidæ*. (2) A section of nautiloideans including only *Nothoceratidæ*. [< PRO- + SIPHON.]

—pro-si'phon-ate, *a.*

pro'sit, prō'sit. [L.] Literally, may it benefit (you)! your good health! by Germans and others in drinking healths.

pros-lam"ba-nom'e-nos, pros-lam'ba-nem'e-nes, *n. Mus.* The lowest of the recognized system of tones in Byzantine music: from having been added below the lowest tetrachord. [< Gr. *proslambanomenos*, ppr. pass. of *proslambanō*, take besides, < *pros*, besides, + *lambanō*, take.]

pro-sla'ver-y, pro-slā'vėr-i, *a. U. S. Hist.* Advocating slavery or the policy of non-interference with it.

Clay had remained essentially different . . . from the ordinary *pro-slavery* man.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 301. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

pros'net†, *n.* A homily.

pros-neu'sis, pros-nū'sis, *n.* The angle of position of that part of the moon's limb first eclipsed. [< Gr. *prosneusis*, < *pros*, to, + *neuō*, nod.]

proso-. Derived from Greek *prosō*, forward (< *pro*, before): a combining form.— **Pros"o-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* A subclass or order of gastropods with gills in front of the heart, including *Pectinibranchiata*, *Rhipidoglossa*, etc.— **pros'o-brauch,** *a.* & *n.*— **pros"o-bran'chi-ate.** I. *a.* **1.** Having the gills anterior to the heart, as a gastropod. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Prosobranchiata*. II. *n.* One of the *Prosobranchiata*.— **pros'o-branch-ism,** *n.* The state of being prosobranchiate.— **pros"o-cœ'le,** *n.* The cavity of the prosencephalon. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. **pros"o-cœ'li-a**‡.— **pros"o-di"en-ceph'al,** *n.* The prosencephalon and diencephalon collectively.— **pros"o-di"en-ceph-al'ic,** *a.*— **pros-og'na-thous,** *a.* Same as PROGNATHOUS.— **Pros"o-pul"mo-na'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* A group of pulmonates with the pulmonary organ anterior.— **pros"o-pul'mo-nate,** *a.*— **pros'o-pyle,** *n. Spong.* The aperture by which an endodermal chamber communicates with an incurrent canal.— **pros'o-py"lar,** *a.*— **pros"o-tho"ra-cop'a-gus,** *n. Terat.* A double monster joined together by the thoraces in front.

pros'o-dal, pres'o-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a prosodus.

pros-o'di-ac‡, pros-ō'di-ac, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or employed in a prosodion; pertaining to the anapestic verse of the prosodion. **2.** Prosodic. [Def. 1 < PROSODION. Def. 2 < LL. *prosodiacus*, < Gr. *prosōdiakos*, < *prosōdia*; see PROSODY.] **pros-o'di-al**‡.

—pros-o'di-ac, *n. Anc. Pros.* An anapestic tripody used as a marching-rhythm.

pros-o'di-ac‡, *a.* Same as PROSODIC. **pros"o-di'a-cal**‡. **pros-o'di-an,** pros-ō'di-an, *n.* A prosodist.

pros-od'ic, pros-od'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to the rules of prosody. [< Gr. *prosōdikos*, of accentuation, < *prosōdia*; see PROSODY.] **pros-od'ic-al**‡.— **pros-od'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* **pros"o-di'a-cal-ly**‡.

pros-o'di-on, pros-ō'di-en, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A choral ode sung as the priests were marching toward a temple or altar to offer a sacrifice; a processional song. See CHORAL ODE; ODE. [< Gr. *prosodion*, neut. s. of *prosodios*, processional, < *pros*, to, + *hodos*, way.]

pros'o-dist, pros'o-dist, *n.* One versed in prosody.

pros'o-dus, pros'o-dus, *n. Spong.* A canal connecting an endodermal chamber with an incurrent canal. [< PROS- + Gr. *hodos*, way.]

pros'o-dy, pros'o-di, *n.* The science of poetical forms, including quantity and accent of syllables, meter, and versification and metrical composition: formerly always treated as a division of grammar, but now generally separate.

The word *Prosody* is derived from a Greek word (*Prosodia*) signifying accent. It is used by Latin and English grammarians in a wider sense, and includes not only the doctrines of accent and quantity, but also the laws of metre and versification.
R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Language* vol. ii, § 554, p. 439. [WA. & M. '55.]

Poetical Forms are those combinations of language which are characterized by certain specific differences between them and composition in general. These differences relate to the laws of *Prosody*.
W. C. FOWLER *English Grammar* § 616, p. 709. [H. '59.]

[< L. *prosodia*, tone or accent of a syllable, < Gr. *prosōdia*, < *pros*, to, + *ōdē*; see ODEON.]

pro-so'ma, pro-sō'ma, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* The anterior part of the body, especially of a cephalopod. **2.** *Crust.* The part of the body of a cirriped that precedes the thoracic segments. **3.** *Zool.* The thorax of an arthropod. [< PRO- + Gr. *sōma*, body.] **pro'some**‡.

—pro-so'mal, pro"so-mat'ic, *a.*

pros-on"o-ma'si-a, pres-en'o-mē'si-a *or* -mg'si-a, *n. Rhet.* A punning figure in which the sound of a word or name is played upon, as when the Dominican monks were called "Domini canes" (the Lord's watch-dogs). [< Gr. *prosonomasia*, a naming, < *pros*, to, + *onoma*, name.]

prosop-, } Derived from Greek *prosōpon*, countenance,
prosopo-. } face (< *pros*, to, + *ōps*, face): combining forms.— **pros"op-al'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the face.— **pros"op-al'gic,** *a.*— **pros"op-an-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nasal cavities.— **Pros"o-pocceph'a-la,** *W.* (**Pro-so"po-ceph'a-la,** *C.*), *n. pl. Conch.* The *Scaphopoda* as an order. **- pros"o-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* A description of personal appearance.— **pros"o-po-la'tri-a,** *n.* Respect of persons; service and worship paid to rank and station.— **pros"o-po-lep'sy**†, *n.* Regard for a person, or prejudice against him, on account of his personal appearance.— **pros"o-pol'o-gy,** *n.* Physiognomy. [C.]— **pros"o-po-log'ic-al,** *a.*— **pros"o-pom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of the head and face.— **pros"o-po-pa-ral'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Facial paralysis; Bell's palsy.— **pros"o-por-rheu'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Facial rheumatism.— **pros"o-po-spas'mus,** *n. Pathol.* A cynical laughing expression of face, due to spasmodic contraction of the canine muscle. Called also *canine laugh*, *risus sardonicus*.— **pros"o-po-to'ci-a,** *n. Obstet.* Childbirth with face-presentation.

Pros-o'pis, pros-ō'pis, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees or shrubs, often spiny, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), having bipinnate leaves, small greenish flowers, and a linear, straight or twisted, indehiscent pod. *P. juliflora* is the mezquit and *P. pubescens* the screw-bean or tornillo of the southwestern United States. [< Gr. *prosōpis*, a plant, < *prosōpon*; see PROSOP-.]

pros'o-pite, pros'o-pait, *n. Mineral.* A white calcium-aluminum hydroxy-fluorid ($CaAl_2(F,OH)_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *prosōpeion*, mask, < *prosōpon*; see PROSOP-.]

pros"o-po-pe'la, pros"o-po-pī'yą, *I. W. Wr.* (pro-sō-po-pī'yą, *C.*), *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure of the third class, in which the speaker personates another. See FIGURE. **2.** The union of such personation with personification. When it takes the form of a colloquy or a dialogue, it becomes *sermocination*. **3.** Personification; a misuse of the word. [< L. *prosopopœia*, < Gr. *prosōpopoiia*, < *prosōpon* (see PROSOP-) + *poieō*, make.] **pros'o-po-pey**†; **pros"o-po-pœ'ia**‡.

pros'pect, pros'pect, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To search over for minerals, or to mine in experimentally; as, to *prospect* a region; to *prospect* a claim. **2.** [Archaic.] To look over; view or survey; as, to *prospect* the sea.

II. *i.* **1.** To make exploration, search, or examination, especially for minerals. **2.** To give assurance of good results; promise.

Ask if a speculation promises well, they may answer, 'It *prospects* well.' F. WHYMPER *Travel in Alaska* ch. 25, p. 309. [H. '69.]

3†. To look forth; have a forward view. [< L. *prospecto*, look forward, freq. of *prospicio*; see PROSPECTIVE.]

—pros'pect-or, pros'pect-er, *n.*

pros'peet, *n.* **1.** An indication justifying hope or expectation, especially of good; a future probability based on present indications; as, a youth with bright *prospects*.

Some kind of pace may be got out of the veriest jade by the near *prospect* of oats; but the thorough-bred has the spur in his blood. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 98. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. Specifically, in mining, an indication denoting the presence of ore. **3.** A scene spread out before the vision; an extended view; as, the *prospect* from a hilltop.

The increasing *prospect* tires our wandering eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise!
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 32.

4. The power or scope of one's sight or observation.

Yet we shall one day gain, life past,
Clear *prospect* o'er our being's whole.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Switzerland* pt. iii, st. 14.

5. The direction or quarter in which anything fronts or faces; an exposure; outlook; as, the house has a southern *prospect*. **6.** [Rus.] A wide straight street; an avenue. **7.** *Her.* A scene or view used as a bearing. **8**†. A consideration of the future; foresight. **9**†. An object of view; something presented for contemplation. **10**†. A place from which an extensive view is had. **11**†. A landscape view; a perspective. [F., < L. *prospectus*, a lookout. < *prospectus*; see PROSPECTIVE.]

pro-spec'tion, pro-spec'shun, *n.* A looking forward with provident care; foresight; providence.

pro-spec'tiv, -ly, -ness. Prospective, etc. PH. S.

pro-spec'tive, pro-spec'tiv, *a.* **1.** Being still in the future or in expectation; anticipated; as, *prospective* good.

Even a *prospective* brother-in-law may be an oppression if he will always be presupposing too good an understanding with you.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 33. [H. '72.]

2. Looking to the future; marked by foresight; as, a *prospective* scheme or mind. **3**†. Suitable for viewing at or from a distance; perspective. [< OF. *prospectif*, < LL. *prospectivus*, < L. *prospectus*, pp. of *prospicio*, look forward, < *pro*, forward, + *specio*, look.]

—pro-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* In a prospective manner.
—pro-spec'tive-ness, *n.*— **pro-spec'tive-wise,** *adv. Her.* In the manner of a prospective.

pro-spec'tive, *n.* **1.** Prospect; view; as, events or gain in *prospective*. **2.** *Her.* Perspective. **3**†. A watch or lookout. **4**†. A perspective-glass.

pro-spec'tus, pro-spec'tus, *n.* A paper or pamphlet containing information of a proposed literary, commercial, or industrial undertaking; also, a summary or outline of a plan or scheme.

The year 1747 is distinguished as the epoch, when Johnson's arduous and important work, his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' was announced to the world by the publication of his . . . *Prospectus*. BOSWELL *Johnson*, *1747* vol. i, p. 124. [C. E. & B. '24.]

[L., a lookout; see PROSPECT, *n.*]

pros'per, pros'pėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To render prosperous or fortunate; cause to succeed; favor; as, peace *prospers* a nation.

II. *i.* **1.** To be prosperous; be successful or fortunate; be in a flourishing condition; thrive; make gain. **2**†. To increase in size; grow. [< F. *prospérer*, < L. *prospero*, < *prosper*, *prosperus*, favorable, < *pro*, for, + *spes*, hope.]

Synonyms: see FLOURISH.

pros"per-a'tion, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] Prosperity.

pros'perd, *pp.* Prospered. PHIL. SOC.

pros-per'i-ty, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* The state of being prosperous; successful progress in one's enterprises; advancement or gain in that which is desirable; attainment of the object desired; material well-being.

Unshared *prosperity* palls and pines, and carries no blessing in it. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. ii, branch iii, ch. 1, p. 502. [MACM. '91.]

In my *prosperity* I said, I shall never be moved. *Ps.* xxx. 6.

pros'per-ous, pros'pėr-us, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of prosperity; succeeding in efforts to gain what is desirable; having or characterized by good fortune; making gain; successful; flourishing; thriving; as, a *prosperous* merchant. **2.** Favoring or tending to prosperity; favoring success or attainment; propitious; auspicious; as, *prosperous* gales.

Hard beginnings have many times *prosperous* events. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. ii, § 3, mem. 3, p. 364. [J. W. M. '57.]

[< L. *prosperus*; see PROSPER.]

Synonyms: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY.

—pros'per-ous-ly, *adv.*— **pros'per-ous-ness,** *n.*

pros-phy'o-dont, pros-fai'o-dent, *a. Zool.* Having teeth ankylosed to the inner edge of the jaw, as a division of *Amphisbænidæ*. [< Gr. *prosphyō*, fasten, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

pros'phy-sis, pres'ti-sis, *n. Pathol.* Morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball. [< Gr. *prosphysis*, < *pros*, to, + *phyō*, make grow.]

pro-spi'ciencet, *n.* The act or habit of looking forward.

pro"spo-ran'gi-um, prō'spo-ran'ji-um, *n. Bot.* A sporangium that develops spores outside of itself in a sac-like protrusion.

pross‡, pres, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Conversation; gossip; talk.

pross²†, *n.* A projection or process.

pros'ta-sis, pres'ta-sis, *n. Pathol.* Superabundance, as of excrementitious humors. [< Gr. *prostasis*, < *pro*, before, + *histēmi*, stand.]

pros'ta-ta, pres'ta-ta, *n.* [L.] Prostate. **pros-tat'i-ca**‡.

pros'tate, pres'tet *or* -tēt, *a.* Standing in front. [< Gr. *prostatēs*, one in the front rank, < *pro*, before, + *histēmi*, stand.]—**prostate gland,** a racemose gland at the base of the bladder around the urethra in male mammals.

pros'tate, *n.* **1.** The prostate gland. **2.** *Helminth.* A glandular body connected with the termination of the vas deferens, as in earthworms.

—pros"ta-tal'gi-a, *n.* Neuralgia of the prostate gland.— **pros"ta-tec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The cutting away of any portion of the prostate gland.— **pros"ta-telco'sis,** *n.* Ulceration of the prostate gland. **pros"tatel-co'sist.**— **pros-tat'ic,** *C. I. S. Wr.* (**pro-stat'ic,** *E. W.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the prostate gland.— **pros"ta-tit'ic,** *a.* Having prostatitis.— **pros"ta-ti'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the prostate gland.— **prostat'o-cele,** *n.* Enlargement of the prostate gland.— **pros"ta-to-cys-ti'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the prostate gland involving the bladder.— **pros"ta-tol'i-thus,** *n.* Prostatic calculus.— **pros"ta-ton'cus,** *n.* Same as PROSTATOCELE.— **pros"ta-to-pa-rec'ta-sis,** *n.* Enlargement and induration of the prostate gland. **pros"ta-tocir'rhus**‡.— **pros"ta-tor-rhe'a,** *n.* A gleety or morbidly increased discharge from the prostate gland. **pros"ta-tor-rhœ'a**‡.— **pros"ta-tot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* An incision into the prostate gland.

pros"ter-na'tion†, *n.* Prostration; dejection.

pro-ster'num, prō-stgr'num, *n. Entom.* The ventral portion of the prothorax. [< PRO- + Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone.]— **pro-ster'nal,** *a.*

pros"thaph-ær'e-sis†, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The correction to be applied to the mean place of a planet or moving point to obtain the apparent place. **2.** *Math.* Computation by the aid of a table of natural trigonometrical functions: now superseded by logarithms.

Pros"thar-se'ni-a, pres"thar-sī'ni-a *or* -sē'ni-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of decapod cephalopods with a ventral arm hectocotylized, as in most forms. [< Gr. *prosthen*, before, + *arsēn*, male.]

pros-the'ca, pres-thī'ca *or* -thē'ca, *n. Entom.* An appendage of the mandible in certain beetles. [< Gr. *prosthēkē*, appendage, < *pros*, to, + *tithēmi*, place.]

—pros-the'cal, *a.* Pertaining to the prostheca.

pros'them-a, pres'them-a, *n.* A nose-leaf, as of a bat. [< Gr. *prosthema*, appendage, < *pros*, to, + *tithēmi*, place.]

pros"then-ceph'a-lon, pres"then-sef'a-lon, *n. Anat.* The parts of the brain developed from the posterior primary cerebral vesicle: comprising the epencephalon and the metencephalon. [< Gr. *prosthen*, before (< *pros*, toward); and see ENCEPHALON.]

pros-then'ic, pres-then'ic, *a.* Having strength or a preponderance of strength in the fore parts. [< PRO- + Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

pros'thes-is, pres'thes-is, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The addition of a letter or letters to a word, especially at the beginning. Compare PROTHESIS. **2.** *Surg.* The making of artificial parts and fitting them to the body, as false teeth, cork legs, glass eyes, etc. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A pause equal to the length of two times or short syllables. [LL., < Gr. *prosthesis*, < *pros*, to, + *tithēmi*, place.] **pro'thesist.**— **pros-thet'ic,** *a.*

pros'thi-on, pres'thi-en, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *prosthios*, foremost, < *pros*, toward.]

Pros"thi-o-stom'i-dæ, pres"thi-o-stem'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polycladidean planarians with elongate body, no tentacles, and long tubular pharynx directed forward. **Pros"thi-os'to-mum,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *prosthios*, foremost, + *stoma*, mouth.]— **pros"thi-o-stom'id,** *n.*— **pros"thi-os'to-mold,** *a.*

pros-tib'u-lous†, *a.* Relating to prostitutes; meretricious.

pros'ti-tute, pres'ti-tūt, *vt.* [-TU'TED; -TU'TING.] **1.** To apply to base or vile purposes; devote to unworthy or infamous uses; as, to *prostitute* one's abilities. **2.** To offer for lewd purposes, as a woman. [< L. *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituo*, place in front, < *pro*, before, + *statuo*, place, < *sto*, stand.]— **pros'ti-tu"tor,** *n.*

pros'ti-tute, *a.* **1.** Openly devoted to lewdness, especially for gain, as a woman. **2.** Surrendered to base or unworthy purposes; debased; degraded.

Yet was not the gracious reception which she gave, *prostitute*.
HUME *England* vol. iv, ch. 38, p. 1. [F. S. & CO. '54.]

pros'ti-tute, *n.* **1.** A woman who practises indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a harlot; a strumpet.

Even those who deliberately and of free choice adopt the profession of a *prostitute*, do so under the stress of temptations which few moralists seem to realize. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 50. [F. & W. '91.]

2. A person who performs or offers to perform an evil service for gain; a base or unprincipled hireling.

pros"ti-tu'tion, pres'ti-tū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or business of prostituting; the offering, by a woman, of her body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire.

The wealth of Corinth proceeded largely from the foul hire of *prostitution* in the temples. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. ii, p. 38. [RAN. & S.]

2. The act of hiring or devoting to base use; application to infamous purposes; as, a *prostitution* of powers.

I hate the *prostitution* of the name of friendship to signify modish and worldly alliances. EMERSON *Essays*, *Friendship* in first series, p. 165. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

pro'sto-ma, prō'sto-ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The primitive mouth or opening into the interior of the embryo at the gastrula stage. [< PRO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

pro-sto'mi-um, pro-stō'mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* The part of the head, as of a mollusk or worm, in front of the mouth. [< PRO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

—pro-sto'mi-al, *a.*— **pro-sto'mi-ate,** *a.*

pros'trate, pres'trēt, *vt.* [PROS'TRA'TED; PROS'TRA'TING.] **1.** To lay or cause to fall flat; throw down from a standing position; as, crops *prostrated* by a hurricane. **2.** To bring into a state of ruin or desolation; deprive of activity; overthrow; demolish; as, to *prostrate* industry.

3. To cause to fall or bow down with humility or adoration: used reflexively; as, to *prostrate* oneself in prayer.

He *prostrated* himself in the dust before his Maker; but he set his foot on the neck of his king.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 16. [A. '80.]

4. *Med.* To cause to lose much or all strength; cause to sink with weakness; as, *prostrated* by overwork. **5.** [Rare.] To offer submissively; present humbly. [< L. *prostratus;* see PROSTRATE, *a.*]—**pros'tra"tor,** *n.*

pros'trate, pros'trat *or* -trĕt, *a.* **1.** Lying prone, or with the head to the ground, as in humility or adoration.

All men are devoutly *prostrate*, worshipping the eloquent talker.
CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets* p. 5. [P. S. & CO. '50.]

There are eight or ten *prostrate* columns. W. M. THOMSON *Land and Book, Central Palestine* ch. 3, p. 94. [T. N. '83.]

2. Lying at the mercy of another; wholly overcome or subdued; also, deprived of strength; prostrated.

She 'Liberty' must either be smothered in blood and perish forever, or fortify herself on the ruins of a *prostrate* and completely exterminated despotism. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 20. [H. R. '60.]

3. *Biol.* Procumbent. [< L. *prostratus,* pp. of *prosterno,* strew before, < *pro,* before, + *sterno,* strew.]

pros-tra'tion, pros-trē'shun, *n.* **1.** A throwing down or laying flat or at length of that which has been upright; as, the *prostration* of a person by a blow, or of crops by the wind. **2.** The act of casting oneself down in humility or reverence; a falling or bowing prone in worship.

Abraham was called 'the friend of God'; yet, his favorite posture in prayer was *prostration*. He 'fell on his face, and God talked with him.' AUSTIN PHELPS *Still Hour* ch. 12, p. 114. [G. & L. '69.]

3. A prostrate condition of mind; great dejection or depression; as, *prostration* from grief. **4.** *Med.* Great temporary depression of the bodily functions or the vital energies, as from excitement or long-continued effort, the phase assumed being usually expressed by an adjective; as, nervous *prostration;* general *prostration:* distinguished from *exhaustion.*

—**electric prostration,** electric sunstroke.

pro'style, prō'stail, *C. S. W. Wr.* (pros'tail, *E. D.*), *a. Arch.* Having a range of detached columns in front, or having in front a portico deeper than a single range of columns, but no columns on the sides or back of the building; also, constituting or belonging to such a portico; as, a *prostyle* temple; a *prostyle* column. [< L. *prostylus,* < Gr. *prostylos,* < *pro,* in front, + *stylos,* column.]—**pro'style,** *n.* A prostyle structure.

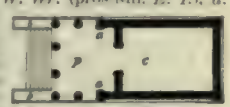

Plan of Roman Prostyle Temple.

Temple of Augustus at Pola, Istria. *p,* pronaos, or prostyle portico; *a, a,* antæ; *c,* cella; *b, b,* projecting piers of podium.

pro'sy, prō'zi, *a.* [PRO'SI-ER; PRO'SI-EST.] Having the nature of prose; hence, commonplace; tiresome; prosaic; dull; as, a *prosy* tale; a *prosy* person.

There is a sedater kind of patriotism, less picturesque, less inspiring, but quite as admirably serviceable in the *prosy* days of peace.
LOWELL *Lit. and Polit. Essays* p. 189. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

pro-syl'lo-gism, pro-sil'o-jizm. *n. Logic.* A syllogism to prove the premise of another, thus forming part of a combined syllogism. See EPISYLLOGISM. [< Gr. *prosyllogismos,* < *pro,* before, + *syllogismos,* SYLLOGISM.]

prot-. Same as PROTO-.

pro-tac'tic, pro-tac'tic, *a.* Placed at the beginning; narrating or explaining beforehand; introductory; as, a *protactic* sketch of a play. [< Gr. *protaktikos,* < *pro,* before, + *tassō,* arrange.]

prot'a-gon, prōt'a-gon, *n. Chem.* A crystalline fatty compound ($C_{140}H_{280}N_3PO_{35}$), with phosphorus and nitrogen, in brain-tissue. [< PROT- + Gr. *agōn,* ppr. of *agō,* act.]

prot-ag'o-nist, prōt-ag'o-nist, *n.* The actor who played the chief part in a Greek drama; hence, a leader in any enterprise or contest; leading spirit. [< Gr. *prōtagōnistēs,* < *prōtos* (see PROTO-); and see AGONIST.]

As a *protagonist* for Calvinism, he [Jonathan Dickinson] stood in reputation . . . next to Jonathan Edwards.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 217. [G. P. P. '78.]

Prot-al"cy-o-na'ri-a, prōt-al"si-o-nē'ri-a *or* -ng'ri-a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order of *Alcyonidiarida,* anthozoans of low organization. [< PROT- + ALCYONARIA.]

—**prot-al"cy-o-na'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

prot'a-me"ba, prōt'a-mī'ba, *n.* A moner of the genus *Protamœba.* [< PROT- + AMŒBA.] **prot"a-me'ba:** —**prot"a-me'ban, prot"a-me'ban,** *a.* & *n.*

prot'a-min, (prōt'a-min, *n.* An organic compound

prot'a-mine, (($C_{19}H_{39}N_9O_4$) contained in semen in combination with the nuclein of the spermatozoa. [< Gr. *prōtos;* see PROTO-.]

prot-am'ni-on, prōt-am'ni-on, *n. Biol.* The hypothetical primitive ancestor of amniotic vertebrates. [< PROT- + Gr. *amnion,* AMNION.]

prot-am'phi-rhine, prōt-am'fi-rin, *n. Biol.* The hypothetical ancestor of amphirhine vertebrates. [< PROT- + AMPHI- + Gr. *rhis rhinos,* nose.]

prot-an'dric, prōt-an'dric, *a.* Having male sexual organs at an early stage and female later, as the hag. [< PROT- + Gr. *anēr andros,* man.]—**prot-an'drism,** *n.*

prot-an'drous, -dry. Same as PROTERANDROUS, etc.

pro'tarch†, *n.* A principal ruler.

pro-tar'sus, pro-tär'sus, *n.* [-SI, -sī) *or* -SI, *pl.*] *Entom.* The tarsus of the first or anterior leg of an insect.

prot'a-sis, prot'a-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) In a conditional sentence, the clause that contains the condition or antecedent, being normally the first or introductory clause; as, in the sentence "If I succeed, I shall be happy," "if I succeed" is the *protasis.* (2) The introductory or subordinate clause in a sentence not conditional. Compare APODOSIS. **2.** In the ancient drama, the earlier or introductory part of a play, explaining the subject and introducing the characters: opposed to *epitasis.* **3.** *Anc. Pros.* The former of the two colons composing a verse or metrical period. **4**†. A maxim. [L., < Gr. *protasis,* < *pro,* forward, + *teinō,* stretch.]

prot-as'ta-cus, prōt-as'ta-cus, *n.* The hypothetical marine ancestor of fresh-water crawfishes. [< PROT- + Gr. *astakos,* lobster.] **prot-as'ta-cine,** *a.*

pro-tat'ic†, *a.* Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

Prot"ax-o'ni-a, prōt'ax-o'ni-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Organisms having all the parts arranged round a main axis. [< PROT- + Gr. *axōn,* axis.]

—**prot"ax-o'ni-al,** *a.* Having all the parts arranged round a main axis; of or pertaining to the *Protaxonia.*

Pro"te-a'ce-æ, prō"tē-ē'sē-ī *or* -ē'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous plants – the protead family – mainly shrubs or trees with hard, dry, alternate leaves, and capitate or racemose clusters of flowers with 4 stamens. It embraces 52 genera and 950 species, mainly Australian.

Pro'te-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Prōteus,* Proteus, a sea-god who could assume various forms.]—**pro"te-a'ceous,** *a.*—**pro'te-ad,** *n.* Any plant of this order.

Pro'te-an, prō'tē-an (XIII), *a.* **1** Pertaining to or characteristic of Proteus. **2.** [p-] Readily assuming different forms or various aspects; changeable; variable.

All those who are inspired by the *Protean* forms of fear, easily wear out. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* first series, lect. x, p. 247. [J. B. F. '72.]

3. [p-] *Zool.* Ameboid.—**Pro'te-an-ly,** *adv.*

pro'te-an, *n.* **1.** One of the *Proteidæ.* **2.** *Theat.* An actor who plays different parts in the same play.

pro-tect', pro-tect', *vt.* **1.** To keep, as from harm, deterioration, danger, temptation, or any other evil, by interposition, active or passive; preserve in safety; guard; shield; defend: said of both persons and things with wide range of meaning; as, to *protect* one from insult; the umbrella *protected* my hat.

Northwestern tribes are all armed with the bow and lance, and *protected* with the shield or arrow fender, which is carried outside of the left arm. CATLIN *N. Am. Ind.* vol. i, p. 32. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. *Polit. Econ.* To support, as industries, against destructive foreign competition by the imposition of duties. **3.** To govern as protector. See PROTECTOR, 2. [< OF. *protecter,* < L. *protectus,* pp. of *protego,* < *pro,* before, + *tego,* cover.]

Synonyms: see CHERISH; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER.

—**pro"tec-tee',** *n.* [Rare.] A person protected.—**pro-tect'er, n.** One who or that which protects.—**pro-tect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tec'tion, pro-tec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of protecting, or the state or condition of being protected; preservation from harm, danger, annoyance, or other evil; shelter or defense; as, the *protection* of the weak.

Protection generally ends in annexation, and the hands of England have not always been immaculate. L. GRIFFIN *Eng. and France in Asia* in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 677.

2. That which preserves or shields from injury; a covering or defense; as, woolen clothing is a *protection* against cold. **3.** *Polit. Econ.* The system, policy, or theory of promoting the industrial development of a country, as (1) by direct aid to particular industries, or (2) by their stimulation by the imposition of taxes on other industries, thus lessening the amount of production in that direction, or (3) by the placing of burdens, as import duties, on the foreign producer of the commodities it is desired to produce at home. Compare FREE TRADE; RECIPROCITY.

Protection . . . is used to express some public aid or favor to home manufactures to defend them from losses which might arise from the competition of foreign manufactures of the same sort.
J. M. GREGORY *Polit. Econ., Nat. Econ.* ch. 3, p. 363. [V. A. B.]

4. An official writing given to protect the bearer and certifying to his identity and nationality; a safe-conduct; passport. Specifically: (1) A paper issued by diplomatic and consular officers, especially in the East, to secure local protection to the holder. (2) A certificate of citizenship given by United States customs officers to seamen who are citizens of the United States.

[F., < L. *protectionem,* < *protectus;* see PROTECT.]

Synonyms: see DEFENSE; REFUGE.—**Prepositions:** the protection *of* American industry; protection *to* or *for* neutral vessels in beleaguered ports.

—**aren of protection,** the area protected by a lightning-rod.—**electric p. of a metal,** the placing of the metal in connection with another metal which, when exposed to a corroding substance, will form with the metal to be protected the positive element of a voltaic couple, so that only the protecting metal is corroded.—**pro-tec'tion-deck",** *n.* A curved iron or steel armor for protecting the upper works and machinery of a vessel of war-ship. **protective deck:**—**p. order,** a judicial order to protect a wife in the enjoyment of property acquired by her after desertion by her husband.—**writ of p.** *Eng. Laws,* a prerogative writ issued temporarily to exempt a person from actions and judgments for some cause, such as absence in the public service: now disused.

—**pro-tec'tion-al,** *a.*—**pro-tec'tion-ism,** *n.* The doctrine or system of protection. See PROTECTION, 3.—**pro-tec'tion-ist,** *n.* A person who favors or believes in the economic system or doctrine of protection.

pro-tect'iv, -ly, -ness. Protective, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-tect'ive, pro-tect'iv, *a.* Affording or suitable for protection; sheltering; defensive; specifically, in political economy, insuring or intended to insure protection to home industries; as, a *protective* tariff.—**pro-tect'ive-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-tect'ive-ness,** *n.*

pro-tect'ive, *n.* **1.** Something that protects; that which is designed or fitted to give protection. **2.** *Surg.* An aseptic covering, as of carbolized oiled silk, to keep pathogenic bacteria from a wound.

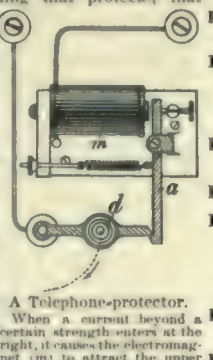

A Telephone-protector.

When a current beyond a certain strength enters at the right, it causes the electromagnet (*m*) to attract the upper end of the armature (*a*), releasing the drop-lever (*d*) and disconnecting the wire on the left, which leads to the telephone.

pro-tect'or, pro-tect'ŏr, *n.* **1.** One who protects from evil or injury; a defender; guard; guardian; patron; as, God is the *protector* of his people. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* (1) One appointed as a regent of the kingdom during the minority or the incapacity of the sovereign. (2) [P-] The official title of the chief ruler during the term of the Commonwealth: in full, *Lord Protector.* The title was borne by Oliver Cromwell (1653–'58) and by Richard Cromwell (1658–'59). **3.** That which protects; especially, any mechanical device serving to protect a machine, its operator, or others from accident, as a guard over a gear-wheel; any device that protects; as, a lip-*protector.* [LL., < L. *protectus;* see PROTECT.]

—**cardinal protector,** a cardinal representing in Rome the interests of a nation or of a religious order.

—**pro-tect'or-al,** *a.* Of or belonging to a protector. **pro"tec-to'ri-al** or **-an‡.**—**pro-tect'or-less,** *a.* Having no protector.—**pro-tect'or-ship,** *n.* The office or time of office of a regent or protector; a protectorate.—**pro-tect'ress,** *n.* A female protector; patroness. **pro-tect'rice†; pro-tect'rix‡.**

pro-tect'or-ate, pro-tect'ŏr-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A relation of so-called protection and of partial control assumed by or granted to a powerful nation over a weaker one.

In 1878 Asiatic Turkey came under a British *protectorate.*
A. T. PIERSON *Crisis of Missions* ch. 13, p. 117. [B. & T. CO.]

2. The office of a protector of a kingdom, especially [P-] that of the Lord Protector in England (1653–'59); also, government by a protector, or its period.

pro-tect'o-ry, pro-tect'o-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] An institution for the care and education of vicious or destitute children: chiefly in the titles of specific institutions.

pro"té"gé', prō"tē'zhē', *n.* [-GÉE', -zhē', *fem.*] One specially cared for and favored by another usually older person. [F., pp. of *protéger,* < L. *protego;* see PROTECT.]

pro'te-id[1], prō'tē-id, *n.* Any one of a class of highly complex and usually amorphous compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur, found as viscous solids or in solution in nearly all the solids and liquids of animal and vegetable organisms.

Proteids are the most important animal and vegetable compounds, and none of the phenomena of life occur without their presence. They possess common chemical reactions and are united by close genetic relationship. They are divided into **animal proteids** and **vegetable proteids,** between which no essential difference appears, and further subdivided into (1) *albumins,* (2) *globulins,* (3) *albuminates* or *derived albumins,* (4) *proteoses,* (5) *peptones,* and (6) *coagulated proteids.* See these words. Some chemists use the word *albuminoid* to mean *proteid;* others restrict it. Used also attributively. [< PROTEIN.]

—**coagulated proteid,** a proteid in which coagulation may be produced, as by heat, reagents, or ferments.

pro'te-id[2], *n.* One of the *Proteidæ.*

Pro-te'i-da, pro-tī'i-da *or* -tē'i-da, *n. pl. Herp.* An order or suborder of naked amphibians with intercalare, palatine arch, and external gills. [< PROTEUS.] **Pro"te-id'e-a‡.**—**pro-te'i-dan or -id'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Pro-te'i-dæ, pro-tī'i-dī *or* -tē'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of proteidan amphibians with digits reduced to two, three, or four. [< PROTEUS.]

pro'te-i-form", prō'tē-i-fôrm", *C.* (pro-tī'i-fôrm, *W.*), *a. Zool.* Protean; ameboid. [< PROTEUS + -FORM.]

pro'te-in, prō'tē-in, *n.* A compound obtained from proteids, originally regarded as a proteid deprived of its sulfur, but now as an artificial product resembling alkali-albumin. [< Gr. *prōtos;* see PROTO-.] **pro'te-ine‡.**

—**pro'te-in-crys'tal,** *n.* Same as CRYSTALLOID, *n.*, 2. **p.-granule‡.**

—**pro"te-in-a'ceous,** *a.* Like or containing protein. **pro'te-in-ous‡,** *C.* (**pro-te'in-ous,** *W.*).

Pro'tel-es, prō'tel-īz *or* -ēs, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Protelidæ.* **2.** [p-] A carnivore of this genus; aardwolf. [< PRO- + Gr. *lelos,* end.]

Pro-tel'i-dæ, pro-tel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of æluroid carnivores, hyena-like and with much-reduced molars, as the aardwolf. [< PROTELES.]

—**pro-tel'id,** *n.*—**pro'tel-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

prot-em'bry-o, prōt-em'bri-ō, *n.* A primitive embryo resembling certain protozoan colonies; an amphimorula. [< PROT- + EMBRYO.]—**prot-em"bry-on'ic,** *a.*

pro tem'po-re, prō tem'po-rī *or* -rē. [L.] For the time being; temporary, as a supply or provision: said especially of one who is acting in the absence of the regular incumbent of an office; abbreviated **pro tem.**

prot"en-ceph'a-lon, prōt'en-sef'a-lon, *n.* The parts of the brain developed from the anterior primary cerebral vesicle: comprising the *prosencephalon* and the *thalamencephalon;* the forebrain. [< PROT- + ENCEPHALON.]

prot-en'chy-ma, prōt-en'ki-ma, *n. Bot.* A collective name sometimes employed for all plant-tissues except the fibrovascular. [< PROT- + Gr. *enchyma,* infusion.]

pro-tend', pro-tend', *vt.* [Archaic.] To stretch forth or forward, as a spear; hold out. [< L. *protendo,* < *pro,* forward, + *tendo,* stretch.]

pro-ten'sion, pro-ten'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A lengthening out: said especially of time; hence, duration. [< L. *protensio(n-),* < *protensus,* pp. of *protendo,* stretch forth, < *pro,* before, + *tendo,* stretch.]—**pro-tense'†,** *n.* Extension.—**pro-ten'si-ty,** *n.* The quality of possessing protension.

pro-ten'siv(e, pro-ten'siv, *a.* Drawn out, or tending to draw out, as time: sometimes compared with *extensive,* applied to space.

There is a *foreshortening* of *protensive* quantity analogous to the foreshortening of extensive quantity.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, § 91, p. 218. [A. '83.]

—**protensive quantity,** time as contrasted with space: a phrase of Sir William Hamilton's.

pro'te-oid, prō'tē-oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Proteidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Proteidæ.* [< PROTEUS + -OID.]

Pro"te-o-lep-ad'i-dæ, prō'tē-o-lep-ad'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of apodal cirripeds, maggot-like, parasitic on other cirripeds. **Pro"te-ol'ep-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< PROTEUS + Gr. *lepas,* limpet.]—**pro"te-o-lep-ad'id,** *n.*—**pro"te-o-lep'a-doid,** *a.*

pro"te-ol'y-sis, prō'tē-ol'i-sis, *n.* The change that occurs in the proteids while being digested. [< PROTEID[1] + Gr. *lysis,* loosening, < *lyō,* loose.]

pro"te-o-lyt'ic, prō'tē-o-lit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to digestion of proteids; as, a *proteolytic* ferment.

Pro"te-o-mor'pha, prō'tē-o-môr'fa, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of gymnomyxan protozoans having an amebiform stage with pseudopodia individually diversiform and not elaborating spore-cysts, as *Vampyrella* and *Protomyxa.* [< PROTEUS + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

—**pro"te-o-mor'phan,** *a.* & *n.*

Pro"te-o-myx'a, prō'tē-o-mix'a, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Proteomorpha.* [< PROTEUS + Gr. *myxa,* slime, < *myssomai,* blow the nose.]—**pro"te-o-myx'an,** *a.* & *n.*

pro"te-o'ses, prō"tē-ō'sēz, *n. pl. Organic Chem.* A group of intermediate products formed naturally in the process of digestion and in turn passing into peptones. They include albumose, globulose, etc., and may be produced artificially, as by treating the corresponding proteid albumin, globulin, etc., with dilute mineral acids. [< L. *Proteus;* see PROTEUS.]

proter-, pret'ĕr-, *C. E.* (prō'ter-, *S. W.*). Same as PROTERO-.—**prot"er-an'dry,** *n. Bot.* The maturity of the

anthers of a perfect flower before its stigma or stigmas are in condition to receive the pollen: a form of dichogamy. Compare DICHOGAMY; PROTEROGYNY. **prot-an'dry†.** — **prot"er-an'drous, prot-an'drous,** *a.*— **prot"er-an'thous,** *a. Bot.* Having the flowers appear before the leaves, as many willows.

protero-. Derived from Greek *proteros,* former (compar. of *pro,* before): a combining form.— **prot'er-o-base,** *n. Petrol.* A holocrystalline, dark-green plagioclase-augite-hornblende rock. Called also *hornblende diabase.*— **Prot"er-o-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of anurous amphibians with the tongue free forward, including *Rhinophrynidæ.* — **prot"er-o-glos'sate,** *a.*— **Prot"er-og'ly-pha,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of snakes with colubriform jaws and anterior maxillary teeth grooved or perforated, as in coral-snakes, cobras, and sea-snakes.— **prot'er-o-glyph",** *a. & n.*— **prot"er-o-glyph'ic,** *a.*— **prot"er-og'y-ny,** *n. Bot.* The maturity of the stigmas of a perfect flower before its anthers have matured their pollen: a form of dichogamy. Compare DICHOGAMY; PROTERANDRY. **pro-tog'y-ny†.** — **prot"er-og'y-nous, pro-tog'y-nous,** *a.*— **Prot"er-op'te-ræ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A group of siluroids.— **Prot"er-o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Proterosauridæ* as a major group.— **prot"er-o-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*— **Prot"er-o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of reptiles.— **prot'er-o-saur, prot"er-o-sau'rid,** *n.*— **prot"er-o-sau'roid,** *a.*— **Prot"er-o-sau'rus,** *n. Herp.* 1. A genus typical of *Proterosauridæ.* **2.** [p-] [-RI, *pl.*] A fossil lizard-like reptile of this genus.— **Prot"er-o-zo'ic,** *a. & n. Geol.* Same as ALGONKIAN.

pro-ter'vi-ty, pro-tėr'vi-ti, *n.* Peevishness; wantonness.

pro-test', pro-test', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assert earnestly, especially in the face of opposing testimony or opinion; declare solemnly or formally; asseverate; as, he *protested* that he meant well.

> When I *protest* true loyalty to her,
> She twits me with my falsehood to my friend.
> SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2.

2. To declare formally that payment of (a promissory note or other mercantile paper) has been duly demanded and refused. **3†.** To appeal to for confirmation. **4†.** To promise before God; vow. **5†.** To publish formally. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a protest; enter a formal dissent: generally with *against;* as, to *protest against* an appointment, act, decision, belief, or practise. **2.** To make a solemn asseveration, especially in the face of doubt or question; assert earnestly; testify; affirm; as, he *protests* too much. [< F. *protester,* < L. *protestor,* < *pro,* before, + *testis,* witness.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; ASSERT.

pro'test, prō'test (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of protesting; a solemn or formal objection or declaration, as of a minority against the act of a majority; especially, in law, a declaration of dissent from an act done or about to be done, made to prevent the inference that by such act the declarant has relinquished a right or accepted a liability; as, to pay an unjust claim under *protest.* **2.** *Com. Law.* The step or steps taken to charge an indorser with liability for the payment of dishonored commercial paper; specifically, a formal notarial certificate attesting the fact that a note or bill of exchange has been presented for acceptance or for payment and that it has been refused. **3.** *Mar. Law.* A written declaration sworn to by the master of a vessel before a magistrate, notary, or consul, and setting forth the cause of and circumstances attending an injury that has happened to the vessel or the cargo.

— **note of protest,** a minute or memorandum made of a purpose to make a full protest at a future time.— **to go to p.,** to be subjected to a protest, as a note or bill for non-acceptance or non-payment.

Prot'es-tan-cy, pret'es-tan-si, *n.* [Rare.] Protestantism.

Prot'es-tant, pret'es-tant, *a.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* Pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism. **2.** [p-] Framing or supporting a protest; protesting: in this sense also pro-test'ant. [F., < L. *protestant(t-)s,* ppr. of *protestor;* see PROTEST, *v.*] **Prot"es-tant'ic-al†.**

Prot'es-tant, *n.* **1.** A member of one of those bodies of Christians that adhere to Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism; in general, a Christian who denies the authority of the Pope and holds to the right of private judgment in matters of religion.

> The term was first applied to those princes and other adherents of Luther who at the second council of Spires, April 19, 1529, protested against the decree of the majority representing the Roman Catholic states of Europe, which decree involved a virtual submission of the Reformers to the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. It is now generally applied to and accepted by all Western Christians who are not Roman Catholics, embracing the various Lutheran, Reformed, and other ecclesiastical bodies, though it is disclaimed by some High-church Anglicans. Compare ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

2. [p-] One who makes a protest: also pro-test'ant.

Prot'es-tant-ism, pret'es-tant-izm, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) The principles and common system of doctrines taught by Luther and the other Reformers of the 16th century, and by the evangelical churches since. Its negative principle is that any element of current ecclesiastical teaching or of popular belief that, on being traced back in history, runs out before the teaching of Christ's authoritative apostles is reached, is no part of essential Christianity; its positive and formal principle, that nothing that is not taught in the Holy Scriptures, the authoritative rule of faith and practise in the church, enters as an essential element into the Christian system. Its chief features and fundamental doctrines are the supremacy of the Bible, justification by faith, individual responsibility, and freedom (within the authority of the Bible) of conscience and worship. (2) The ecclesiastical system, collectively, founded upon this faith. (3) The attitude that characterizes and the spirit that actuates Protestant Christendom. **2.** The state of being a Protestant. **Prot'es-tan-cy‡.**

— **Prot'es-tant-ize,** *vt.* To make Protestant; convert to Protestantism.— **Prot'es-tant-ly†,** *adv.* In accordance with the spirit of Protestantism.

prot"es-ta'tion, pret'es-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of protesting, or that which is protested. (1) A formal declaration of dissent. (2) Solemn or urgent asseveration.

> The Bible has been a standing *protestation* against usurpations and intolerances of every form, the world over, and history through.
> L. T. TOWNSEND *Bible in Nineteenth Cent.* p. 73. [CHAUT. '85.]

2. *Law.* (1) In pleading, an indirect affirmation or denial, in the form of a protest, of the truth of an allegation which the party protesting can not positively affirm or deny, and yet can not wholly pass over. (2) *Scots Law.* Action taken by a defendant to compel a plaintiff to proceed or suffer nonsuit. [F., < LL. *protestatio(n-),* < L. *protestor;* see PROTEST, *v.*] **prot"es-ta'clount.**

prot'es-ta"tor†, *n.* A protester.

pro-test'er, pro-test'ėr, *n.* One who protests. Specifically: (1) One who protests a note, a bill of exchange, or the like. (2) [P-] One of those in Scotland who protested against the union of the Presbyterians and the Royalists in 1650. Spelled also *Protestor.*

pro-test'ing-ly, pro-test'ing-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to protest; by means of a protest.

Pro'teus, prō'tūs, *C.¹ E.² S. W.² Wr.¹* (-tē-us, *C.² E.¹ I. W.¹ Wr.²*), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A marine deity, subject to Poseidon, who tended the seals and flocks of Amphitrite and had the power of assuming any shape he chose; hence, a person or thing much given to change.

> Error is a *Proteus,* ever assuming new forms, and attacking truth under fresh disguises.
> R. S. FOSTER *Christian Purity* ch. 1, p. 37. [N. & P.]

2. *Herp.* (1) A genus typical of *Proteidæ.* (2) [p-] A salamander-like amphibian of this genus, blind and nearly colorless, with 3 fore and 2 hind toes and persistent external gills, found in Austrian caves. **3.** [p-] An ameba. **pro'teus-an'i-mal'cule‡.** [L., < Gr. *Prōteus;* see def. 1.]

prot-e"van-gel'i-um, prōt-i"van-jel'i-um, *n.* **1.** The first announcement of the gospel; the promise of a Savior given to Adam and Eve, veiled in the curse to the serpent (*Gen.* iii, 15). **2†.** An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less. [< PROT- + Gr. *euangelion;* see EVANGEL.] **prot-e"van-gel'i-on‡.**

pro'text, prō'text, *n.* The part of a writing or document that immediately precedes the part considered; the preceding part of the context. [< PRO- + TEXT.]

pro"tha-la'mi-on or -um†, *n.* An epithalamium.

pro-thal'li, pro-thal'ai *or* -ī, *n.* Plural of PROTHALLUS.

pro-thal'li-um, pro-thal'i-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The first or false thallus formed on the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, such as ferns and club-mosses; a delicate, evanescent cellular structure bearing the sexual organs. [< PRO- + Gr. *thallos,* twig.]

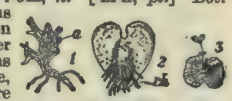

Prothallia.

1. Prothallium of a horsetail, with antheridia (*a*). 2. Under side of the prothallium of a fern: *rh,* rhizoids. 3. A young fern with its prothallium.

pro-thal'lus‡. — **pro-thal'lic or -lin(e),** *a.*— **pro-thal'loid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a prothallium.

Prot"hel-min'tha, } prōt"hel-min'thə, prō"thel-, *n.*
Pro"thel-min'tha, } *pl. Helminth.* An order including the worm-like infusorians. [< PROT- + Gr. *helmin(th-)s,* worm.]— **prot-hel'minth,** *n.*— **prot"-hel-min'thic,** *a.*— **prot-hel'mis, pro-thel'mis,** *n. Biol.* A hypothetical ancestral form of the worms.

proth'es-is, preth'es-is, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word, as in *s*-plash, *s*-queeze: opposed to *epithesis* and *epenthesis.* When the letter is *a, e,* or *o,* it is called **euphonic prothesis.** Compare PROSTHESIS. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* (1) A service by which the elements are prepared for consecration in the eucharist. (2) The table on which the elements are thus consecrated; a credence-table. (3) The part of the church in which this table stands. **3.** *Surg.* Same as PROSTHESIS. [LL., < Gr. *prothesis,* proposition, < *pro,* before, + *tithēmi,* put.]

— **pro-thet'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to prothesis; placed before; prefixed.— **pro-thet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-thon'o-ta'ri-at, pro-then'o-tē'ri-at, *n. R. C. Ch.* The college of the twelve apostolic prothonotaries.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry, pro-thon'o-tę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A principal clerk or notary. (1) *Law.* A chief clerk in a court; formerly, in England, a chief clerk or scribe in the Common Pleas, Exchequer, or King's Bench. In some States of the United States, as Pennsylvania, the prothonotary serves as a probate officer. (2) *R. C. Ch.* One of the twelve ecclesiastics at Rome who keep the registry of important pontifical proceedings. Other distinguished ecclesiastics have received the title and some of the privileges of the acting prothonotaries. (3) *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. [< OF. *prothonotaire,* < LL. *protonotarius,* < Gr. *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + L. *notarius;* see NOTARY.] **pro-ton'o-ta-ry†.**

— **prothonotary warbler,** a warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) of swamps of the southern United States, rich yellow with olive-green back and ashy-gray wings and tail.

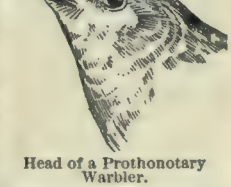

Head of a Prothonotary Warbler.

— **pro-thon"o-ta'ri-al,** *a.*— **pro-thon'o-ta-ry-ship,** *n.* The office of a prothonotary.

pro-tho'rax, pro-thō'rax, *n. Entom.* The anterior segment of the thorax of an insect. See illus. under COLEOPTERA.— **pro"tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the prothorax.— **pro-tho"ra-co-the'ca,** *n. Entom.* That part of a pupa-case covering the prothorax.

pro-thy"a-lo-so'ma, pro-thī"ə-lo-sō'mə, *n. Biol.* The spherical envelope of the nucleolus of an ovum. [< PROT- + Gr. *hyalos,* glass, + *sōma,* body.] **pro-thy'a-lo-some‡.**— **pro-thy"a-lo-so'mal,** *a.*

prot-hys'te-ron, *n.* [Gr.] Same as HYSTERON-PROTERON.

Pro-tis'ta, pro-tis'tə, *n. pl. Biol.* A kingdom of nature recognized by some naturalists, including unicellular animals and plants or protozoans and protophytes; *Primalia.* See KINGDOM. [< Gr. *prōtista,* neut. pl. of *prōtistos,* superl. of *prōtos;* see PROTO-.]— **pro'tist, pro-tis'tan,** *a. & n.*— **pro-tis'tic,** *a.*

proto-, *prefix.* First: used specifically in chemistry (1) to denote the first or lowest member of a series, or the one in which the element specified has its smallest valence, as opposed to *per-*; as, *proto*chlorid, *proto*silicate, *proto*sulfid, *proto*sulfuret, *proto*xid; (2) as the equivalent of *mono-.* [< Gr. *prōtos,* first, < *pro,* before.]

[For words beginning with *proto-* not found in this group, see vocabulary place.]— **pro"to-ab'ba-ty†,** *n.* A principal abbacy.— **pro"to-a-pos'tate,** *n.* The first apostate from any creed.— **Pro"to-ar'yan,** *n.* A supposed original stock from which all Aryan peoples have sprung. **Pro"to-ar'yac†.**— **pro"to-ca-non'ic-al,** *a.* Belonging to the original canon of the Scriptures. Compare DEUTEROCANONICAL.— **pro"to-cat'e-chu'ic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or like catechin or its compounds.— **protocatechuic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_6O_4$) derived variously, as by fusing catechin with potassium hydroxid.— **pro"to-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Having a caudal fin of the primitive form.— **pro"to-cere,** *n.* The antler of the first year.— **pro"to-cer'e-brum,** *n.* The primitive anterior cerebral vesicle.— **pro"to-cer'e-bral,** *a.* Pertaining to the protocerebrum.— **Pro"to-coc-ca'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of unicellular fresh-water algæ, class *Protococcoideæ.*— **pro"to-coc-ca'ceous,** *a.*— **pro"to-coc'coid,** *a.* Resembling algæ of the genus *Protococcus.*— **Pro"to-coc-coi'de-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A class of plants, the *Chlorophyllophyceæ* of some writers, including some of the simplest forms of life, characterized by being usually unicellular and having an endochrome of pure chlorophyl.— **Pro"to-coc'cus,** *n. Bot.* The typical genus of the order *Protococcaceæ,* consisting of minute, spherical, unbranched plants. *P. viridis,* in the form of broad yellowish or green layers, is abundant everywhere on damp walls, rocks, timbers, and trunks of trees, and is of no importance except as an indication of dampness. *P. nivalis* is the red snow of Alpine and arctic regions.— **Pro"to-cœ-lo'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of metazoans with cœlomic sacs in branching diverticula, as sponges.— **pro"to-cœ-lo'mate,** *a.*— **pro"to-cœ"lo-mat'ic,** *a.* — **pro'to-conch,** *n.* The first chamber or embryonic shell of certain cephalopods, as ammonites.— **pro"to-con'chal,** *a.*— **pro"to-cone,** *n.* The anterior internal cusp of an upper molar tooth of a mammal.— **pro"to-co'nid,** *n.* The anterior external cusp of a lower molar tooth of a mammal.— **pro"to-co'nule,** *n.* The anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth of a mammal.— **pro"to-dip'no-an,** *n.* The primitive ancestral form of the dipnoans.— **Pro"to-dor'ic,** *a.* Exhibiting rudiments, perhaps afterward developed into the Doric style of architecture, as some columns of the tombs of Beni Hasan, Egypt. — **pro-tog'a-la,** *n. Obstet.* The first milk secreted after childbirth.— **pro"to-gas'ter,** *n.* The primitive intestinal cavity.— **pro"to-gas'tric,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the protogaster. **2.** *Crust.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the anterolateral division of the gastric lobe of the carapace.— **pro-tog'e-nal,** *a.* Primordial; primitive.— **pro"to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* Same as ABIOGENESIS.— **pro"to-gen'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a first origin or production. Specifically: (1) *Geol.* Of or pertaining to those crystalline rocks supposed to be formed by igneous action. (2) Noting intercellular spaces formed within young, undifferentiated plant-tissues. **pro"to-ge-net'ic‡.**— **pro'to-gin(e,** *n. Petrol.* An Alpine normal granite whose mica has been changed to sericite or chlorite, and which often has a foliated structure resulting from dynamic action. Formerly called *talcose granite.* **pro'to-gene‡; pro'to-gin‡.**— **pro"to-gos'pel,** *n.* Same as PROTEVANGELIUM, 1.— **pro'to-graph,** *n.* A first draft; an original. — **pro-tog'y-ny,** *n. Bot.* Same as PROTEROGYNY.— **pro-tog'y-nous,** *a.*— **Pro"to-hel-len'ic,** *a.* Relating to the supposed original Greek stock from which all Hellenic peoples sprang.— **pro"to-hip'pus,** *n.* A fossil horse (genus *Protohippus*) from the North-American Lower Pliocene, about the size of a sheep, and having three toes on each foot.— **pro"to-his-tor'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the beginnings of history in general, to the first efforts of a people to put on record their own history, or to the first historic record of any given people.— **Pro"to-i-on'ic,** *a. Arch.* Having characteristics that preceded those of the fully developed Ionic order, or that might have been developed into that order.— **pro-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of first things: opposed to *eschatology* as a proposed branch of theological science.— **pro"to-ma'la,** *n. Entom.* One of the second pair of oral appendages in a myriapod; mandible.— **pro"to-ma'lal, pro"to-ma'lar,** *a.*— **pro"to-mar'tyr,** *n.* The first martyr; the earliest victim in any cause; especially [P-], the first Christian martyr, St. Stephen. — **pro"to-mer'is-tem,** *n. Bot.* The meristem that forms the foundation of a member.— **pro"to-mer'ite,** *W.* (**pro-tom'e-rite,** *C.*), *n.* The smaller anterior chamber of a septate gregarine. **pro"to-mer'it‡.**— **pro"to-mer-it'ic,** *a.*— **pro"to-mes'al,** *a. Entom.* Situated between the costal cells and the apical margin, as certain areolets in hymenopters.— **pro"to-mor'phic,** *a.* Being, of, or pertaining to the most primitive and simple form or structure: opposed to *metamorphic.*— **pro"to-myx'a,** *n.* A proteomorphous protozoan (genus *Protomyxa*).— **pro"to-myx'oid,** *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to *Protomyxa.*— **pro"to-ne'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A form of prothallus; a green confervoid or filamentous structure developed from the spore in mosses, on which the leafy plant (proembryo) arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. **pro'to-neme‡.**— **pro"to-ne'mal,** *a.*— **pro"to-nem'a-toid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a protonema.— **pro"to-neph'ron,** *n.* The Wolffian body or primitive kidney.— **pro"to-neph'ric,** *a.*— **Pro"to-nu"cle-a'ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* The hypothetical ancestral stock of the nucleate protozoans.— **pro"to-nu'cle-ate,** *a.*— **pro"to-or'gan-ism,** *n.* An organism that may be classed with either animals or vegetables; a protistan.— **pro"to-pap'as,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A priest of high rank; chief priest: corresponding to the dean or archdeacon in the Western Church.— **pro"to-par'ent,** *n.* A first parent or ancestor; specifically, Adam or Eve as the first ancestor of the human family.— **pro"to-path-i'a,** *n. Med.* An independent primary disease.— **pro"to-path'ic,** *a.*— **pro"to-pep'si-n,** *n. Physiol.* Digestion that occurs in the alimentary cavity.— **pro"to-phlo'em,** *n. Bot.* The first-formed phloem of a fibrovascular bundle.— **pro'to-phyl'lum,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A cotyledon. **2.** The first leaf of a cryptogamous plant. — **pro"to-phy-tol'o-gy,** *n.* Same as PALEOBOTANY.— **pro'to-pin, pro'to-pine,** *n.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$) contained in opium. Called also *protopia.*— **pro"to-po'dial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a protopodium.— **pro-top'o-dite,** *n. Crust.* The basal joint of an appendage; the shaft or stem of a biramose limb. — **pro"to-po-dit'ic,** *a.* — **pro"to-po'di-um,** *n. Conch.* The typical foot of a mollusk. **pro'to-pope,** *n.* Same as PROTOPAPAS. **pro"to-pres'by-ter‡.**— **pro'to-prism,** *n. Crystal.* A tetragonal prism of the first order. — **pro"to-psy'che,** *n.* The forebrain.— **Pro-top'te-ri,** *n. pl. Ich.* The dipnoans.— **pro-top'ter-an,** *a. & n.*— **pro-top'tere,** *n.*— **pro-top'ter-ous,** *a.*— **pro-top'te-rus,** *n.* A fish, the African lepidosiren.— **pro'to-salt,** *n.* A salt containing an element or radical combined in its lowest valence.— **Pro"to-sem-it'ic,** *n.* A supposed primitive stock from which all Semitic peoples were derived.— **pro"to-si'phon,**

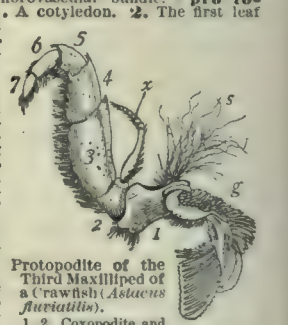

Protopodite of the Third Maxilliped of a Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

1, 2. Coxopodite and basipodite, together representing the protopodite. 3. Ischiopodite. 4. Meropodite. 5. Carpopodite. 6. Propodite. 7. Dactylopodite. *x,* exopodite; *s,* setæ; *g,* a gill.

n. Conch. The primitive siphon of a protoconch.—**pro″to-so′mite,** *n.* One of the primitive segments of the body of an animal.—**pro″to-so-mit′ic,** *a.*—**pro′to-spasm,** *n. Pathol.* Cortical epilepsy in which the convulsions are usually limited at first to the upper limbs but gradually become general, due to some lesion of the cortex of the brain: a form of Jacksonian epilepsy. Compare MONOSPASM.—**pro″to-sper′ma-to-blast,** *n. Biol.* A cell that gives rise to spermatozoa.—**pro″to-spon′gi-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing a primitive genus (*Protospongia*) of lyssacine sponges.—**pro′to-spore,** *n.* A spore of the first generation.—**Pro″to-stap″e-dif′e-ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* The hypothetical stock of the *Stapedifera*.—**pro-tos′to-ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A primitive mouth or archeostoma.—**Pro″to-sym-phi′la,** *n. pl. Entom.* The hypothetical stock of the *Symphila*, etc.—**pro″to-sym-phi′lar,** *a.*—**Pro″to-syn′gna-tha,** *n. pl. Entom.* An extinct group of myriapods resembling chilopods.—**pro″to-syn′gna-thous,** *a.*—**pro″to-ter′gite,** *n. Entom.* The foremost dorsal segment of the abdomen.—**pro″to-thal′lus,** *n.* Same as PROTHALLIUM.—**Pro″to-the′ri-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* **1.** A division of mammals, variously ranked, including the monotremes. **2.** Promammals.—**pro′to-there,** *n.*—**pro″to-the′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**pro″to-tho′rax,** *n.* Same as PROTHORAX.—**Pro″to-tra″che-a′ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Protracheata*.

pro′to-col, prō′to-cel, *v.* [-COLLED; -COL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To reduce to a protocol; make a protocol of. **II.** *i.* To write first drafts, or form protocols; issue protocols.

pro′to-col, *n.* **1.** (1) The preliminary sketch or draft of a treaty, despatch, or other official document. (2) A diplomatic document, minute, or agreement, containing the official record or embodying the results of a negotiation; a declaration or memorandum of agreement less solemn and formal than a treaty; also, a supplementary clause or a declaration explaining a treaty, or extending its scope or duration. **2.** A record or registry. Specifically: (1) *Civ. Law.* The record made and kept by a notary of a contract or other act executed before him. (2) Hence, in that part of the United States which formerly belonged to Mexico, the original entry made by a notary, alderman, or commissioner, of a grant, transfer, or extension of title to lands. Called also the *matrix* of the title.

3†. A public record. **4†.** The original copy of any writing. [< F. *protocole*, < LL. *protocollum*, < Gr. *prōtokollon*, orig. a leaf glued on in front of a manuscript, < *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *kolla*, glue.]

—**pro′to-col-ist,** *n.*—**pro′to-col-ize,** *vi.* To form or draw up protocols. **pro′to-col‡.**

pro′to-cone, pro″to-gas′ter, etc. See PROTO-.

pro-ton′ic, prō-ten′ic, *a.* Preceding the accent or tone. [C.] [< PRO- + Gr. *tonos*, tone.]

Pro″ton-op′si-dæ, prō″ten-op′si-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Cryptobranchidæ*. **Pro″ton-op′sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Prōteus*, Proteus, + *opsis*, appearance.]—**pro″ton-op′sid,** *n.*—**pro″ton-op′soid,** *a.* & *n.*

pro-ton″o-ta′ri-at, etc. Same as PROTHONOTARIAT, etc.

Pro-toph′y-ta, prō-tef′i-tą, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom, embracing only the lowest and simplest plants, such as *Protococcaceæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, *Bacteria*, etc. [< Gr. *prōtophytos*; see PROTOPHYTE.]—**pro″to-phyt′ic,** *a.*

pro′to-phyte, prō′to-fait, *n.* One of the simplest known plants; a member of the *Protophyta*. [< Gr. *prōtophytos*, first produced, < *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *phyton*, plant.]

pro′to-plasm, prō′to-plazm, *n. Biol.* The viscid, contractile, semi-liquid, more or less granular substance that forms the principal portion of an animal or vegetable cell; sarcode.

The name was first applied in 1846 to the matter in vegetable cells, which was identified later with the animal substance previously known as *sarcode*. The protoplasm of most cells appears under high powers of the microscope as a network (spongioplasm or reticulum) containing a more fluid substance (hyaloplasm or enchylema) in its meshes. Chemically it is a mixture of 40 to 85 per cent. water and 15 to 20 per cent. solids, chiefly proteids, as albumoses, globulins, and peptones, with small quantities of fat, carbohydrates like glycogen and inosite, and mineral salts, especially those of potassium, which cause it to yield an alkaline reaction. Protoplasm has been called by Huxley, owing to its presence in all organized bodies, the "physical basis of life," and some have held that its phenomena show that the difference between organized and unorganized matter is simply a difference of complexity of chemical constitution.

It is a fact of great biological interest that in animals the essential constituent of all living parts is a substance similar to the *protoplasm* of plants. We cannot distinguish the two by any chemical or physical tests, and can only say that, taken as a whole, the *protoplasm* of plants differs from that of animals in its secretions. C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 1, p. 1. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

The movement of living *protoplasm* must be classed with muscular and ciliary movement, with which it is closely connected by numerous transitional forms, as phenomena of contractility.

W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiol.* p. 196. [L., G. & CO. '91.]

[< LL. *protoplasma*, < Gr. *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *plasma*; see PLASMA.] **pro″to-plas′ma‡.**

pro″to-plas′mic, prō″to-plaz′mic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or consisting of protoplasm. **2.** Of or pertaining to the first formation of living organisms. **pro″to-plas′mal‡; pro″to-plas-mat′ic‡.**

pro′to-plast, prō′to-plast, *n.* **1.** That which is first formed; the original; especially, the first-formed individual, or one of the pair of first-formed individuals, of a species. **2.** One of the *Protoplasta*; a protozoan. [< LL. *protoplastus*, < Gr. *prōtoplastos*, formed first, < *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *plastos*; see PLASTIC.]

Pro″to-plas′ta, prō″to-plas′tą, *n. pl. Protos.* A division of rhizopods. [< LL. *protoplastus*; see PROTOPLAST.]

pro″to-plas′tic, prō″to-plas′tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a protoplast or protoplasm. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Protoplasta*.

pro′to-prism, pro′to-salt, etc. See PROTO-.

pro′to-ty″pal, prō′to-tai″pal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a prototype; being or resembling a prototype; archetypal. **pro″to-typ′ic‡; pro″to-typ′ic-al‡.**

pro′to-type, prō′to-taip, *n.* **1.** A primitive form or rude and general design to which subsequent forms are traced; also, a work, original in character, afterward imitated in form or spirit, or a person who was an original of a kind exemplified later by others; archetype; original.

Both these writers 'Poe and Hawthorne' struck out for themselves an independent line. They have no *prototypes* in English fiction. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., '91, p. 46.

2. *Metrol.* That which has the value of an original, as the standard to which all others must conform, though it may be itself a copy of a previously existing standard. [F., < LL. *prototypus*, < Gr. *prōtotypos*, < *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *typos*, type.]

Synonyms: see EXAMPLE; IDEAL; MODEL.

pro″to-typ-em′bry-o, prō″to-taip-em′bri-ō, *n.* An embryo at the stage when it exhibits the prototype or primitive form of the group to which it belongs.

—**pro″to-typ-em″bry-on′ic,** *a.*

pro″to-ver′te-bra, prō″to-vėr′tę-brą, *n.* One of the primitive segments formed from the muscle-plates of the embryo; a protosomite: formerly supposed to be a temporary vertebra. [< PROTO- + VERTEBRA.]

—**pro″to-ver′te-bral,** *a.*

Pro″to-ver″te-bra′ta, prō″to-vėr″tę-brē′tą *or* -brą′tą, *n. pl. Zool.* The hypothetical ancestral stock of vertebrates.—**pro″to-ver′te-brate,** *a.*

prot-o′vum, prōt-ō′vum, *n.* [-VA, *pl.*] A primitive or undifferentiated ovum. [< PROT- + L. *ovum*, egg.]

prot-ox′id, prōt-ox′id, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing only one atom of oxygen. [< PROT- + OXID.]

—**prot-ox′i-dize,** *vt. Chem.* To combine with oxygen to form a protoxid.

pro″to-xy′lem, prō″to-zai′lem, *n. Bot.* Primary wood; the first-formed wood-elements of a fibrovascular bundle.

Pro″to-zo′a, prō″to-zō′ą, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, embracing organisms consisting of a single cell or groups of cells not separable into different tissues.

Reproduction is usually by fission, gemmation, or spore-formation. The *Protozoa* are divided into (1) *Gymnomyxa*, including *Proteromorpha*, *Mycetozoa*, *Lobosa*, *Labyrinthulidea*, *Heliozoa*, *Radiolaria*, and *Foraminifera*; (2) *Corticata*, including infusorians and sporozoans. See ANIMAL KINGDOM, under ANIMAL.

[< PROTOZOON, < PROTO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

—**pro″to-zo-æ′a,** *n. Crust.* A larval stage preceding the zoæa, and in which the paired eyes appear and the abdomen first becomes segmented.—**pro″to-zo′an. 1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protozoa*. **pro″to-zo′al‡; pro″to-zo′an-al‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Protozoa*.—**pro″to-zo′a-ry,** *n.* A protozoan.—**pro″to-zo′ic,** *a.* **1.** Protozoan. **2.** Containing the earliest forms of life, as a geological stratum.—**pro″to-zo-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Protozoa*. See ZOOLOGY and PROTOZOA.—**pro″to-zo′on,** *n.* A protozoan. **pro″to-zo′um‡.**—**pro″to-zo′on-al,** *a.*—**pro″to-zo′o-nite,** *n. Zool.* One of the primary segments of an embryonic arthropod.—**pro″to-zoph′i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Protozoa-loving: said of certain water-plants that are fertilized by *Protozoa*.

pro″to-zo′o-spo-range″, prō″to-zō′o-spo-ranj′, *n. Bot.* A zoosporange within which the protoplasm breaks up into zoospores.

Pro-tra″che-a′ta, pro-trē″kę-ā′tą *or* -trą″ke-ą′tą, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of arthropods, including *Malacopoda*. [< PRO- + TRACHEATA.]

—**pro-tra′che-ate,** *a.*

pro-tract′, pro-tract′, *vt.* **1.** To extend in time; lengthen out; prolong; especially, to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual or expected.

Burton, a hypochondriac, wrote the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' that marvel of learning, and *protracted* his life to the age of sixty-four.

MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 20, p. 342. [S. C. G. '73.]

2. In surveying, to map by means of a scale and protractor; represent the lines and angles of on paper; plot. **3.** *Anat.* To draw forward; protrude; extend: opposed to *retract*. **4.** [Rare.] To extend or lengthen in space.

In their shaded walks
And long *protracted* bowers, enjoyed at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day.
COWPER *The Task* bk. i, l. 257.

5. [Archaic.] To put off till the future; defer; as, to *protract* the payment of a debt. [< L. *protractus*, pp. of *protraho*, < *pro*, forward, + *trāho*, draw.]

Synonyms: continue, defer, delay, draw out, elongate, extend, lengthen, postpone, prolong. We *defer* a negotiation which we are slow to enter upon; we *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *defer* and *protract* are not used of persons. *Elongate* is not used of actions or abstractions; *protract* is very rarely used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has an unfavorable sense, implying that the matter referred to is already unduly long, or would be so if longer *continued*; *continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable.—**Antonyms:** abbreviate, abridge, conclude, contract, curtail, hasten, hurry, reduce, shorten.

pro-tract′†, *n.* Tedious delay; a putting off.

pro-tract′ed, pro-tract′ed, *pa.* Unduly or unusually extended or prolonged.—**protracted meeting** [U. S.], a closely connected series of religious meetings, especially revival meetings, continued often for weeks.

—**pro-tract′ed-ly,** *adv.* In a long or tedious manner.—**pro-tract′ed-ness,** *n.*

pro-tract′er, pro-tract′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which protracts or prolongs. **2.** A protractor.

pro-tract′ile, pro-tract′il, *a.* Capable of being protracted or protruded; protrusile.

pro-trac′tion, pro-trac′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing out or lengthening in time; the act of delaying the termination of anything; as, the *protraction* of a debate. **2.** The action of a protractor muscle. **3.** [Rare.] The making of a surveyor's plot on paper, or such a plot when made. **4.** *Anc. Pros.* The irregular lengthening of a syllable ordinarily short: opposed to *correption*.

pro-tract′ive, *a.* Protractive. PHIL. Soc.

pro-tract′ive, pro-tract′iv, *a.* Prolonging.

pro-tract′or, pro-tract′ėr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring and laying off angles: consisting usually of a graduated arc or circle bearing a radial arm and sometimes a vernier). **2.** A tailors' adjustable pattern for drafting garments in just proportion. **3.** *Anat.* A muscle that extends a limb or moves it forward. **4.** *Surg.* Formerly, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from a wound. **5.** A protracter. [< L. *protractus*; see PROTRACT.]

A Protractor (def. 1).

pro-trep′tic-al†, *a.* Fitted to influence; hortatory.

pro-trī′æne, pro-trai′īn, *n. Spong.* A triæne with rays curved forward. [< PRO- + Gr. *triaina*, trident, < *treis* (√ *tri*), three.]

pro′trite†, *a.* Worn out; obsolete.

pro-trude′, pro-trūd′, *v.* [PRO-TRU′DED; PRO-TRU′DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push out or thrust forth; cause to project or issue, as from an orifice or from confinement; as, to *protrude* the tongue. **2.** To push forward; thrust or drive onward.

II. *i.* To be thrust forward, or to project outward. [< L. *protrudo*, < *pro*, forward, + *trudo*, thrust.]

pro-tru′si-ble, pro-trū′si-bl, *a.* Capable of being protruded; loosely, protrusile.

pro-tru′da-ble‡.

pro-tru′sile, pro-trū′sil, *a.* Capable of being thrust out, as from a sheath: often implying rapidity of motion; as, the *protrusile* tongue of an ant-eater. [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudo*; see PROTRUDE.]

pro-tru′sion, pro-trū′zhun, *n.* **1.** The act of protruding, or the state of being protruded. **2.** The part or object protruded. [< L. *protrusus*; see PROTRUSILE.]

pro-tru′siv, -ly, -ness. Protrusive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pro-tru′sive, pro-trū′siv, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to bulge or project; pushing out. **2.** Pushing or driving forward; protruding.—**pro-tru′sive-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-tru′sive-ness,** *n.*

prott′-goose″, pret′-gūs′, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The brant.

pro-tu′ber-ance, pro-tiū′bėr-ans, *n.* **1.** Something that protrudes or swells out from a surrounding surface; knob; prominence. **2.** The state or quality of being protuberant. **pro-tu′ber-an-cy‡; pro-tu″ber-a′tion‡.**—**solar protuberance,** a solar prominence. See PROMINENCE.

pro-tu′ber-ant, pro-tiū′bėr-ant, *a.* Swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; bulging. [< F. *protubérant*, < LL. *protuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *protubero*, swell, < L. *pro*, forth, + *tuber*, swelling.] **pro-tu′ber-ous‡.**

—**pro-tu′ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tu′ber-ate, pro-tiū′bėr-ēt, *vi.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] To bulge or swell beyond the surrounding surface. [< LL. *protuberatus*, pp. of *protubero*; see PROTUBERANT.]

Prot-un′gu-la′ta, prōt-un′gi-lē′tą *or* -gu-lą′tą, *n. pl. Mam.* The hypothetical stock of ungulates. [< PROT- + UNGULATA.]—**prot-un′gu-late,** *a.* & *n.*

prot″u-re′ter, prōt′yu-rī′tėr, *n. Anat.* The duct of the protonephron or primitive kidney. [< PROT- + URETER.]

pro-tu′tor, pro-tiū′tėr, *n.* [LL.] *Civ. Law.* A person who has acted as guardian to a minor without authority, or who, being really a guardian, has acted as one without being aware of his authority; a quasi-guardian.

prot-y′le, prōt-ai′lē (prō′tīl *or* -tail, *W.*), *n.* The hypothetical primitive undifferentiated material of the universe; a substance of which all existing substances have been supposed by some to be modifications. Compare BIOGEN; PSYCHOPLASM; ZOETHER. [< PROT- + Gr. *hylē*, matter.]

proud†, *vt. & ri.* To make or be proud.

proud, proud, *a.* **1.** Actuated by, possessing, or manifesting pride. (1) Having an overweening estimate of one's own abilities, merit, station, or real or supposed superiority of any kind; hence, often, manifesting inordinate assumption; arrogant; haughty.

The vain man looks for the admiration of others—the *proud* man requires nothing but his own.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. xviii, p. 597. [H. '72.]

(2) Unwilling to condescend or to submit to anything that is or is thought to be lowering to one's personal character or dignity; self-respecting. **2.** Cherishing a feeling of elation or high satisfaction; sensible of honor and personal elevation; exultant: generally followed by *of* or by a verb in the infinitive; as, I am *proud of* your friendship; I shall be *proud* to serve you. **3.** Exercising a spirit and vigor such as pride often produces; high-mettled; full of daring; bold and fearless in action; grand in movement: applied also figuratively to any object; as, a *proud* steed; a *proud* ship. **4.** Proceeding from or inspired by pride; as, *proud* looks or words.

Neville shook his head with a *proud* smile.

DICKENS *Edwin Drood* ch. 7, p. 86. [E. & L. '86.]

5. Being a cause or ground of pride, especially of an honorable pride; noble, grand, or magnificent; as, this is the *proudest* day of my life; a *proud* achievement.

Seek not *proud* riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.

BACON *Works, Essays, Of Riches* p. 289. [H. G. B. '71.]

6. [Prov. Eng.] Swollen and high, as a stream during a flood. **7†.** Excited by sexual desire: said of the females of certain animals. [< AS. *prūt*, proud.]

Synonyms: see HAUGHTY; HIGH. Compare synonyms for PRIDE.

—**proud′-pied″†,** *a.* Brilliantly variegated.—**proud′-stomached,** *a.* Bloated with pride; arrogant.

—**proud′ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat proud.—**proud′ling†,** *n.* A proud person.—**proud′ly,** *adv.*—**proud′ness,** *n.* [Archaic.] Pride.

proust′ite, prūst′oit, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine ruby-red silver sulfarsenite (Ag_3AsS_3), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. Called also *ruby silver ore*. [< J. L. *Proust*, French chemist.]

prov′a-bl, -ness. Provable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

prov′a-ble, prūv′a-bl, *a.* That may be proved.

—**prov′a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**prov′a-bly,** *adv.*

prov′and†. **I.** *a.* Of common quality; belonging to a soldier's allowance. **II.** *n.* An allowance of provender for man or beast; food, especially for an army; rations. **prov′-ant†; prov′end†; prov′ent†.**—**prov′and†,** *vt.* To supply with forage or provisions. **prov′end†.**

prov′and-mas″ter†, *n.* A commissary of subsistence.

prove, prūv, *v.* [PROVED; PROVED or PROV′EN; PROV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish proof for; establish or make clear and certain, as a fact or a truth, by argument or evidence; show to be true; demonstrate; as, to *prove* a proposition or an accusation. See PROOF.

As no proof beside the light is necessary to show that the sun shines, so . . . Jesus *proves* himself by his own self-evidence.

BUSHNELL *Character of Jesus* p. 10. [S. '84.]

2. To put to a test or trial to ascertain the quality of, as by some standard; subject to experiment; find out the capacity or power of; as, to *prove* a gun.

The spider . . . commits her weight to no thread . . . till she has pulled on it with her arms, and *proved* its strength.

GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iv, p. 71. [C. & BROS. '56.]

3. To learn by personal experience; have personal experience of; participate in with pleasure or pain; enjoy or suffer.

After a short delay he [Frederick of Bohemia] found his way back to the Hague, to *prove*, as many a wiser man had *proved* before

him, how bitter a lot it is to go up and down on the stairs which lead to the ante-chambers of the great.
S. R. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* ch. 3, p. 60. [S. '74.]

4. To cause to be formally and legally recognized as authentic and valid; especially, to cause to be probated, as a will. **5.** To ascertain or show the accuracy of (an arithmetical calculation or geometrical demonstration) by means of a reverse or independent process; as, to *prove* an example in multiplication by division. **6.** *Print.* To take a proof of or from.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn out to be something specified on trial or experiment; be shown to be by the result or outcome; be found to be; as, his hopes *proved* fallacious; the coin *proved* to be a rarity.

All other ills, though sharp they *prove*,
Serve to refine, and perfect love.
DRYDEN *Love Triumphant, Song of Jealousy* st. 2.

2. [Archaic.] To engage in or make a trial or attempt. **3.** [Archaic.] To become; be. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To turn out well-conditioned. (2) To be with young: said especially of cattle. **5**†. To result happily; succeed. [< OF. *prover*, < L. *probo*, < *probus*, good.]

Synonyms: see ARGUE; CONFIRM.

—**to prove up** [U. S.], to make or complete the proof of something, as of a right to public lands.

pro-veci't, *a.* Advanced; carried forward.

pro-vec'tant, pro-vec'tant, *n.* *Math.* A covariant regarded as the result of operating with a provector on a contravariant. [< L. *provectus;* see PROVECTION.]

pro-vec'tion, pro-vec'shun, *n.* [Rare.] *Philol.* A transfer of the final consonant of one word to the beginning of the next word, as in *a newt*, the old form of which was *an ewt*. [< LL. *provection(n-)*, < L. *provectus*, pp. of *proveho*, carry forward, < *pro*, forward, + *veho*, carry.]

pro-vec'tor, pro-vec'tor, *n.* *Math.* A contravariant operator formed by substituting signs of partial differentiation for the facients of a quantic. [< L. *provectus;* see PROVECTION.]

pro-ved'i-tor†, *n.* **1.** A provedor. **2.** A governor.

prov'e-dor, prev'e-dōr, *n.* A purveyor; one who provides for others. [< Sp. *proveedor*, < *proveer*, provide, < L. *provideo;* see PROVIDE.] **prov'e-dore**†.

prov'en, prūv'n, *pp.* Proved: an irregular form, confined chiefly to law courts and documents.

—**not proven**, the verdict that a charge has not been proved, though not disproved: allowed in Scots law.

prov'e-nance, prūv'e-nans, *n.* [F.] Provenience.

Pro"ven"çal', prō"vān"sal', *a.* Of or pertaining to Provence, in southern France, or its language; Languedocian. [F., < L. *Provincialis*, < *Provincia*, former Roman province in France, < *provincia;* see PROVINCE.]

Pro"ven"çal', *n.* **1.** A native of Provence. **2.** The language of Provence, one of the six chief Romance or neo-Latin languages, sometimes classed as a dialect of French: more inflected than the others of its class, and the first to be fixed grammatically. See FRENCH.

The ancient Provençal, or *langue d'oc*, is noted as the language of the troubadours. (See TROUBADOUR.) It was used in their day (12th and 13th centuries) not only in Provence, but from the Alps to the Pyrenees and from the Mediterranean to the Loire, and was known also in parts of Spain and Italy. The modern Provençal is more simply inflected than the ancient, and has a large admixture of French. A notable revival of Provençal literature has taken place in the 19th century.

The *Provençal* dialect was the first modern language (except Anglo-Saxon) that could boast of a literature of its own.
J. ANGUS *Handbook of Eng. Tongue* § 25, p. 15. [R. T. S. '69.]

Pro"vence' rose. See ROSE.

Pro-ven'cial, pro-ven'shal, *a.* Same as PROVENÇAL.

prov'ende†, *n.* A daily or annual allowance or stipend.

prov'en-der, prev'en-dėr, *vt.* To provide, as cattle, with a supply of food, or to feed with such food.

prov'en-der, *n.* **1.** Food provided for cattle; especially, dry food that can be kept, as hay or corn; more rarely, provisions generally. **2**†. A prebend; stipend. [< OF. *provendre*, allowance of food, < LL. *præbenda*, payment, prebend; see PREBEND.] **prov'en-dre**†.

pro-ve'nience, pro-vī'nians, *n.* The origin or source of a thing; the place in which something has been made or discovered: a form used especially of late in the fine arts and archeology, and preferable in English to the French word *provenance*. [< L. *provenio*, come forth, < *pro*, forth, + *venio*, come.]

pro"ven-tric'u-lus, prō"ven-tric'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* The first or glandular stomach, situated above the gizzard of a bird. **2.** *Entom.* The first stomach or ingluvies of an insect. [< PRO- + L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.] **pro-ven'tri-cle**‡.—**pro"ven-tric'u-lar**, *a.*

prov'e-nue†, *n.* Vegetable production; produce.

prov'er, prūv'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which proves; as, a *prover* of guns. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An approver.

prov'erb, prev'ėrb, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter as or illustrate by a proverb or byword. **2.** To supply with proverbs. **II.** *i.* To make or utter proverbs.

prov'erb, *n.* **1.** A brief, pithy saying, condensing in witty or striking form the wisdom of experience; an adage, apothegm, or wise saw; a familiar and widely known popular saying in epigrammatic form.

The *proverbs* of a nation are the great book out of which it is easy to read its character. PAXTON HOOD *Scottish Characteristics* ch. 10, p. 171. [F. & W. '83.]

2. A wise and profound utterance; an enigmatical saying; as, to speak in a *proverb*. *Num.* xxi. 27. **3.** Something proverbial; a typical or public example; in a bad sense, an object of general pity or contempt; a byword; as, he was made a *proverb* to all the people. **4.** [P.] *pl.* The Proverbs of Solomon, a didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, containing practical moral sayings and instructions, illustrating the general principle that wisdom or piety is the way to blessedness. **5.** A dramatic composition having for its title some popular saying that the plot illustrates, as "time is money": often extemporized as an acting charade, the title to be guessed by the audience. **6.** *pl.* Any one of various round games played with familiar popular sayings. In the common form such a saying must be guessed by asking questions of the players, each of whom, in order, introduces one of the words of the proverb into his answer.

[< F. *proverbe*, < L. *proverbium*, < *pro*, forth, + *verbum*, word.]

Synonyms: see ADAGE.

pro-ver'bi-al, pro-vėr'bi-al, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a proverb; relating to or characteristic of a proverb; as, *proverbial* brevity.

Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. . . . This . . . is a *proverbial* expression, importing the greatest caution and secrecy. T. THIRLWALL *Diatessaron* pt. iv, § 36, p. 61. [SPR. '03.]

2. Supplying the subject or matter for a proverb; being the object of general remark, especially as a typical case; notorious; well-known; as, *proverbial* hospitality.

Castilian pride is *proverbial*.
LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Spain* p. 177. [T. & F. '66.]

—**pro-ver'bi-al-ism**, *n.* A proverbial phrase.—**pro-ver'bi-al-ist**, *n.* One versed in proverbs or given to using them.—**pro-ver'bi-al-ize**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make into or use for a proverb. **II.** *i.* To employ proverbs in one's discourse. **prov'erb-ize**‡.—**pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.* In a proverbial manner; so as to furnish material for a proverb; notoriously; typically.

pro-vex'i-ty†, *n.* Great advance in age.

pro-vide', pro-vaid', *v.* [PRO-VI'DED; PRO-VI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make, procure, or furnish for future use; obtain so as to have ready or on hand when needed; prepare; as, to *provide* food for the voyage.

When the city is in flames, its wretched inhabitants begin to repent of their neglect, in not *providing* engines and water-buckets.
CLAY in Mallory's *Henry Clay* vol. i, p. 290. [A. S. B. '57.]

2. To furnish with supplies or prerequisites; put into a state of preparation; as, we are well *provided* with money. **3.** To grant, lay down, or stipulate as a condition or provision; as, the contract or the statute *provides* that a certain thing shall be done.

It would be possible for the state to guarantee employment . . . to all who are born. But if it does this, it is bound in self-protection, and for the sake of every purpose for which government exists, to *provide* that no person shall be born without its consent.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 447. [A. '89.]

4. *Eccl.* To grant to (a person) a right to be presented to a benefice not yet vacant. **5**†. To anticipate or foresee.

II. *i.* **1.** To obtain or make ready supplies or means for future use; furnish means of subsistence; as, he *provides* well for his family. **2.** To take precautionary measures, or make provision for meeting an emergency or escaping a danger; be in a state of readiness; prepare; as, they *provided* for a hostile meeting.

He is a Fool that *provides* not for that which will most certainly come. M. HALE *Contemplations* pt. i, p. 258. [SHROW. 1682.]

3. To make a previous condition or stipulation; as, the contract, treaty, or statute *provides* for compensation. **4**†. To foresee; look forward to. [< L. *provideo*, < *pro*, forward, + *video*, see.]

Synonyms: arrange, cater, furnish, prepare, procure, produce, supply. See PREPARE.—**Antonyms:** alienate, divert, lose, misemploy, mismanage, neglect, overlook, scatter, squander, throw away, waste.—**Prepositions:** provide *for* the future; provide one *with* funds; provide *against* treachery.

—**pro-vi'da-bl(e**, *a.*

pro-vi'ded, pro-vai'ded, *conj.* On condition; it being stipulated or understood: a conditional particle expressing a limitation or exception as to certain connected matters, declaratory of some contingency or special condition, or introducing an exceptional proviso: followed by *that* expressed or understood; as, *provided that* so and so shall happen.

Synonyms: see BUT.

prov'i-dence, prev'i-dens, *n.* **1.** The care, control, and guidance exercised by the Supreme Being over the universe in all its parts and contents. In its widest sense *providence* includes (1) foreknowledge, (2) foreordination, and (3) efficacious administration, including preservation and continued government, the last element being all that in ordinary usage is thought of; as, "God's *providence* is mine inheritance."

Providence . . . literally means foresight, and then a careful arrangement prepared beforehand for the accomplishment of predetermined ends. A. A. HODGE *Theol.* ch. 14, p. 258. [C. & BROS.]

2. [P.] God as exercising his universal care and control. **3.** An event or circumstance ascribable to divine guidance or interposition; an instance of God's care; as, there was a special *providence* in this case. **4.** The exercise of foresight and care for the future; especially, a prudent economy; as, to show much *providence*.

With a *providence* unknown in other parts of Scotland, the peasants have in most places planted orchards around their cottages.
SCOTT *Old Mortality* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 181. [A. '57.]

[F., < L. *providentia*, < *providen(t-)s;* see PROVIDENT.]

Synonyms: see FRUGALITY; PRUDENCE.

—**special providence**, the intervention of God manifested in regard to some individual event, person, or persons, or any event interpreted as such intervention.

prov'i-dent, prev'i-dent, *a.* Exercising foresight or providing care; anticipating and making ready for future wants or emergencies; especially, frugal; economical. [F., < L. *providen(t-)s*, ppr. of *provideo;* see PROVIDE.]

Synonyms: see PRUDENT.

—**provident society** [Eng.], a society formed among the members of the working class for mutual aid in sickness or want. **friendly society**‡.—**prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*—**prov'i-dent-ness**, *n.* The quality of being provident; providence.

prov"i-den'tial, prev"i-den'shal, *a.* Resulting from or exhibiting the action of God's providence; effected by divine guidance.—**prov"i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

pro-vi'der, pro-vai'dėr, *n.* One who or that which furnishes or provides.—**a good provider** [Colloq., U. S.], a head of a household who supplies his table liberally.

prov'i-dore, *n.* Same as PROVEDOR.

prov'ince, prev'ins, *n.* **1.** A considerable country incorporated with a kingdom or empire in consequence of occupation, conquest, or treaty, and subject to the central administration without having itself any voice in that administration; hence, in general, any large administrative division of a country: as so divided, often having its own legislative bodies and sending representatives to a central government; as, the *provinces* of the Roman empire; the *provinces* of Canada. The word is often loosely used in the plural to denote those regions that lie at a distance from the capital or central portions of a country. **2.** *Eccl.* The territory over which the authority of an archbishop or metropolitan extends; also, that division of a religious order which has some country or large region as its field of duty; as, the *province* of Canterbury; a *province* of the Dominicans. **3.** A comprehensive department or sphere of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of chemistry.

Sportive love, mirth, gaiety, humour, and ridicule, are the *province* of rhyme.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 18, p. 322. [M. & L. '53.]

4. A definite sphere of action, especially one authoritatively assigned or properly belonging to a person; the scope of one's office or business; as, the *province* of the judge is simply to interpret and to apply the laws. **5.** *Zoögeog.* A portion of the earth having its own special flora, fauna, and types of mankind; as, the arctic *province*. **6.** [Rare.] *Zool.* A subkingdom or phylum. **7.** [Archaic.] A tract of country; region; district. [F., < L. *provincia*, < *pro*, before, + *vinco*, conquer.]

pro-vin'cial[1], pro-vin'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a province; produced in or characteristic of a province.

And the drudgery drearily gone through in town
Is more than repaid by *provincial* renown.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 2, st. 1.

2. Constituting or being a province; as, a *provincial* country. **3.** Confined to a province; especially, as applied to words or idioms, peculiar to some rural, outlying, or colonial district, as opposed to metropolitan usage; hence, local. **4.** Showing the peculiarities of the people of a province; peculiar or uncultured in thought and manner; not urban; narrow; countrified; rustic.

The *provincial* spirit . . . exaggerates the value of its ideas, for want of a high standard at hand by which to try them. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* essay ii, p. 60. [MACM. '77.]

5. Pertaining to the jurisdiction of an archbishop or to an ecclesiastical province. **6.** *U. S. Hist.* Pertaining to the colonies under royal governors, as distinguished from *colonial*.

—**Provincial Letters**, famous letters of Blaise Pascal in 1656–'57, written against the Jesuits, of which the original and proper title is "Letters to a Provincial."

—**pro-vin'cial-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who uses provincialisms. **2.** The inhabitant of a province; a provincial.—**pro-vin"ci-al'i-ty**, *n.* The character of being local or provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ize**, *vt.* To make provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vin'cial[2], *a.* Same as PROVENÇAL: incorrect form.

pro-vin'cial, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of a province, or one from any district of a country apart from the capital; one who is provincial, in any sense. **2.** In some ecclesiastical orders, the monastic superior who has oversight of a certain district or province.

—**pro-vin'cial-ship**, *n.* The office or rank of the provincial in a religious order.

pro-vin'cial-ism, pro-vin'shal-izm, *n.* **1.** The quality of being provincial; any peculiarity, especially of thought or speech, characterizing the natives of a province; hence, negatively, a characteristic showing want of metropolitan polish and mental or other habits.

Provincialism is relative, and where it has a flavor of its own, as in Scotland, it is often agreeable in proportion to its very intensity.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Public Character* p. 94. [O. & CO.]

2. *Rhet. & Gram.* (1) A word or phrase peculiar to a province or outlying district; especially, a dialect word or expression; a local form, as a Scotticism or cockneyism. (2) An offense against purity of language consisting in the use of such words or phrases. See PURITY.

The Latin Vulgate, . . . though revised, is marked by the *provincialisms* of Africa.
B. F. WESCOTT *Canon of the N. T.* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 234. [MACM. '75.]

pro-vin'ci-ate†, *vt.* To make a province of.

pro-vine', pro-vain', *vi.* *Hort.* To propagate a vine by layering, to form a plant for the next season, at a distance from the original plant: a method used widely in France. [< F. *provigner*, < *provin*, layer of a vine, < L. *propago* (*propagin-*), < *propago;* see PROPAGATE.]

prov'ing, prūv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of PROVE, *v.*

—**prov'ing-ground"**, *n.* A place for testing cannon and other firearms and the ammunition to be used in them.—**p.-hole**, *n.* *Mining.* **1.** An airway in a mine. **dog'-hole"**‡. **2.** A small heading driven to find a seam of coal lost by dislocation.—**p.-house**, *n.* A building in which to test the strength of firearms, and also of grindstones, emery-wheels, etc. **proof-house**‡; **p.-hut**‡.—**p.-press**, *n.* A testing-machine, as for determining the strength of iron beams, etc.—**p.-pump**, *n.* A hydrostatic pump, furnished with a pressure-gage, by which to test the strength or tightness of boilers, pipe-lines, etc.

pro-vi'sion, pro-vizh'un, *vt.* To provide with the means of meeting a future want or exigency; specifically, to furnish with a food-supply.

pro-vi'sion, *n.* **1.** The act of preparing in advance to meet some want or exigency; an arrangement for the future; as, to make *provision* for one's education.

It is one of the benevolent *provisions* of nature, that all good things tend to pleasure in the recollection. LEIGH HUNT *Selections from Eng. Poets, Keats* p. 232. [H. W. D. '61.]

And I would urge upon every young man, as the beginning of his due and wise *provision* for his household, to obtain . . . a restricted, serviceable, and steadily . . . increasing, series of books for use through life. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* pref., p. 7. [W. & S. '89.]

2. Measures adopted or means or materials made ready and collected for future use; a store of things requisite for some purpose. **3.** Specifically, a supply of food; victuals: in the grocery-trade sometimes limited to farm-products generally: usually in the plural. **4.** In laws and legal instruments, a distinct stipulation or requirement; the part of an agreement, arrangement, or rule referring to one specific thing; as, the *provisions* of a bill.

The *provisions* of the Great Charter are not expressed in those general terms . . . common to modern constitutional legislation.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 628, p. 361. [A. '64.]

5. [Rare.] The disposition and ability to make preparation beforehand; as, a man of foresight and *provision*. **6.** *Eccl.* Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant, including designation, institution, and installation; especially, such appointment when made by the Pope, before a vacancy, so as to set aside nomination by the ordinary patron. **7.** *pl.* *Eng. Hist.* Medieval statutes by which certain important matters were provided for; as, the *provisions* of Oxford. **8**†. Foresight; previsions; foreseeing. [F., < L. *provisio(n-)*, < *provisus;* see PROVISO.]

pro-vi'sion-al, pro-vizh'un-al, *a.* Provided for a present service and to supply a place to be occupied later by a permanent or regular arrangement; established because of a temporary necessity and with a view to something more permanent; also, adopted tentatively or for lack of something better; as, a *provisional* government.

Those who hold the doctrine of Evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they yield no more to it than a *provisional* assent.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. vii, p. 162. [A. '71.]

—**pro-vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a provisional manner; as a provisional measure or temporary expedient.

pro-vi'sion-a-ry, pro-vizh'un-e-ri, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Providing or intended to provide for some future occasion or want; provident; also, containing the statement of a provision; as, the *provisionary* part of a statute. **2.** Provisional.

pro-vi'sion-er, pro-vizh'un-ėr. *n.* One who furnishes provisions or supplies; a purveyor.

pro-vi'so, pro-vī'zō, *n.* **1.** A conditional stipulation; a clause in a contract, will, or other instrument, by which its operation is rendered conditional, or in some way limited or qualified; a clause in a statute excepting something from, or restraining or modifying, or rendering conditional, its operation. **2.** *Naut.* A hawser carried ashore to steady a vessel. [L., abl. s. of *provisus*, pp. of *provideo;* see PROVIDE.]

— **Wilmot proviso** (*U. S. Hist.*), an amendment, introduced in the House of Representatives in 1846 by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, to a bill for the purchase of territory from Mexico. It provided that slavery should never exist in such territory.

pro-vi'sor, pro-vī'zėr, *n. Eccl.* **1.** The recipient of a papal provision. **2†.** One who provides; especially, the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. [< OF. *provisour*, < L. *provisor*, < *provisus;* see PROVISO.]

— **statute of provisors,** one of several English statutes to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision.

pro-vi'so-ri-ly, pro-vī'zo-ri-li, *adv.* In a provisory or provisional manner; conditionally; temporarily.

pro-vi'sor-ship†, *n.* The office of a provisor or provider.

pro-vi'so-ry, pro-vī'zo-ri, *a.* **1.** Containing or made dependent on a proviso; conditional; as, a *provisory* legacy. **2.** Provisional.

pro-vo'ca-ble, *a.* Same as PROVOKABLE.

prov"o-ca'tion, prov'o-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of provoking, or that which provokes; an action or mode of conduct that excites resentment or vindictive feeling; a cause of anger; in law, such conduct as may serve to justify an assault, or to reduce an intentional homicide to manslaughter.

It requires more grace to be silent under *provocation* than to be eloquent in defence of truth. JOHN CUMMING *Life of Our Lord, Christ and His Friends* p. 252. [J. F. S.]

2. An incitement to action. **3.** *Script.* The period of the sojourn in the wilderness, when the Jews provoked God. **4†.** An appeal to a court or judge. [F., < L. *provocation-*, a challenge, < *provoco;* see PROVOKE.]

Synonyms: see AGGRESSION.

pro-vo'ca-tiv, -ly, -ness. Provocative, etc. PH. S.

pro-vo'ca-tive, pro-vō'ca-tiv, *S. W. Wr.* (-vac'a-tiv, *C.*) (XIII), *a.* Serving to provoke; tending to cause anger or resentment or to excite appetite or emotion. [< LL. *provocativus*, < L. *provoco;* see PROVOKE.] — **pro-vo'ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-vo'ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

pro-vo'ca-tive, *n.* That which provokes or tends to provoke; especially, an excitant of appetite or passion.

pro-vo'ca-to-ry†, *a.* Provocative. **II.** *n.* A challenge.

pro-voke', pro-vōk', *v.* [PRO-VOKED'; PRO-VO'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act toward in a way to produce anger or resentment; irritate; as, his conduct *provokes* me.

Fathers, *provoke* not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged. *Col.* iii, 21.

2. To urge or stimulate to activity; arouse; incite; as, to *provoke* one another to love and good works.

Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? GRAY *Elegy* st. 11.

3. To be the cause or occasion of (some feeling or activity); elicit; as, the sight *provokes* a smile.

Here no stony ground *provokes* the wrath of the farmer. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, iii, st. 4.

4†. To call forth; summon; challenge.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce or excite resentment; be irritating. **2†.** To appeal. [< OF. *provoquer*, < L. *provoco*, < *pro*, forth, + *voco*, call.]

Synonyms: see AFFRONT; INCENSE; PIQUE.

— **pro-vo'ka-ble,** *a.* — **pro-voke'ment†,** *n.* Provocation. — **pro-vo'ker,** *n.* — **pro-vo'king,** *pa.* Tending or serving to provoke; irritating; annoying; angering; as, a *provoking* mistake; colloquially in playful cant use. — **pro-vo'king-ly,** *adv.*

prov'ost, prov'ust *or* prō-vō' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A person having charge or authority over others in certain relations. Specifically: (1) [Eng.] In certain colleges, the head of the faculty: called elsewhere *principal* or *president.*

Amongst the friends with whom he thus became acquainted . . . may . . . be mentioned Dr. Hawkins, since *Provost* of Oriel. A. P. STANLEY *Thomas Arnold* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 37. [T. & F. '60.]

(2) In Scottish cities, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor; in Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh called **lord provost.** (3) *Eccl.* The person next in authority to an abbot in a monastery, or the chief of a subordinate house; also, the head keeper of a cathedral or a collegiate church. (4)† The chief jailer of a prison; warden. (5)† [Eng.] A tutor in a fencing-school. **prov'ost-er†.** (6)† In France, the judge in certain feudal and royal courts. **2.** A prison in which military offenders are temporarily confined. [< AS. *prāfost* and OF. *provost*, both < L. *præpositus*, prop. pp.; see PREPOSITOR.] **prov'est†.**

— **provost marshal.** **1.** A military officer who acts as chief of police of a camp or district, has charge of prisoners, etc. **2.** In the navy, an officer who has charge of prisoners awaiting trial.

— **prov'ost-al†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a provost. — **prov'ost-ry,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The jurisdiction of a provost; a district, town, establishment, or force governed or commanded by a provost. **2†.** Provostship. — **prov'ost-ship,** *n.* The office of a provost.

prow, prou, *a.* [Archaic.] Brave; valiant; as, a *prow* knight. [< OF. *prou*, brave.] **prowe†.**

prow'1, prou (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fore part of a vessel's hull; the bow, particularly if beak-like; specifically, the stem and stem-pieces, forming an upward prolongation of the keel. See illus. in next column.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the *prow*, and Pleasure at the helm.
GRAY *The Bard* div. ii, st. 2.

2. *Zool.* A prora. [< F. *proue*, < L. *prora*, < Gr. *prôra*, < *pro*, before.]

prow'2†, *n.* Profit; advantage. **prou†.**

prow'ess, prou'es, *n.* **1.** Daring and potent bravery, especially strength, skill, and intrepidity in battle; fearlessness; valor.

That he might joust unknown of all, and learn
If his old *prowess* were in aught decay'd.
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 26.

2. [Archaic.] A daring and valiant act. **3†.** Distinguished virtue; virility. [< OF. *prouesse*, < *prou*, brave.]

Synonyms: bravery, courage, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, valor. *Bravery, courage, heroism,* and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing; we do not speak of the *prowess* of a martyr, a child, or a passive sufferer. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess.* Compare synonyms for BRAVE; COURAGE; FORTITUDE. — Antonyms: cowardice, cowardliness, effeminacy, fear, pusillanimity, timidity.

prow'ess-ful†, *a.* Bold and powerful; daring.

prowl, proul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go through, over, or about stealthily. **2†.** To gather by plundering.

II. *i.* **1.** To roam about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. **2†.** To be engaged in plundering. [Perhaps contr. freq. of PROG, *v.*, var. of PROKE. < W. *procio*, poke.] **proul†.** — **prowl,** *n.* [Colloq.] A roaming about for prey; prowling. — **prowl'er,** *n.* — **prowl'er-y†,** *n.* Pillage; prowling. — **prowl'ing,** *pa.* Accustomed to prowl. — **prowl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

prowld, *pp.* Prowled. PHIL. Soc.

prox, prox, *n.* In Rhode Island, a ticket, or list of candidates, at an election: so called because in early times an absent voter could cast a ballot by proxy. [Short for PROXY.]

prox'en-et†, *n.* A broker; agent; factor; go-between.

prox"en-e'ta, prox'en-ē'tu *or* -ē'ta, *n. Civ. Law.* A broker or agent; specifically, a marriage-broker. [< L. *proxeneta*, < Gr. *proxenētēs*, < *proxenos;* see PROXENUS.]

prox'en-us, prox'en-us, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A citizen appointed by a foreign state to represent its interests in his own state, answering somewhat to a modern consul. [< Gr. *proxenos*, < *pro*, before, + *xenos*, guest.] **prox'ene.**

prox'im-ad, prox'im-ad, *adv.* In a proximal direction. [< L. *proximus* (see PROXIMAL) + *ad*, to.]

prox'i-mal, prox'i-mal, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Relatively nearer the central portion of the body or point of attachment: opposed to *distal;* as, the *proximal* segments of a limb. **2.** Proximate. [< L. *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, < *pro*, before.] — **prox'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

prox'i-mal, *n. Zool.* A proximal part.

prox'i-mate, prox'i-met *or* -māt, *a.* Lying or being in immediate relation with something else; next; as, a *proximate* cause. [< LL. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximo*, draw near, < L. *proximus;* see PROXIMAL.]

Synonyms: see IMMEDIATE.

— **proximate genera** or **species** (*Logic*), subdivisions of classes next to each other. — **p. matter,** matter as finally elaborated for the formation of anything. — **p. object** (*Philos.*), the immediate or indispensable object of a cognition. — **p. principles.** **1.** Organic compounds that supply the matter for others more complex, as gelatin, albumen, sugar, etc. **2.** *Philos.* Principles, such as physical laws or second causes, that fall short of the ultimate or philosophical explanation of things: distinguished from *ultimate principles.*

prox'i-mate-ly, prox'i-met-li, *adv.* In direct relation; in a proximate manner, degree, or position; immediately.

prox'i-me†, *a.* Next. **prox-i-m'i-ous†; prox'i-mous†.**

prox-im'i-ty, prox-im'i-ti, *n.* The state of being near or next in time, place, or other relation; nearness. [< OF. *proximite*, < L. *proximitat-is*, < *proximus;* see PROXIMAL.]

PROWS.

1, Prow of a Roman bireme. (From a relief in the temple of Fortuna at Praeneste.) 2. Construction of the prow of an ancient Greek warship: *a*, keel; *b*, keelson; *c*, floor-timber; *d*, stem-piece; *e*, stem; *f*, knee; *g*, upper embolon or ram; *h*, embolon or ram proper.

prox'i-mo, prox'i-mō, *adv.* In or of the next or coming month: abbreviated *prox.*; as, I shall come on the 10th *proximo* (or *prox.*). [L., abl. s. of *proximus;* see PROXIMAL.]

prox"i-mo-ceph-al'ic, prox'i-mō-sef-al'ik, *a.* Nearest the head. [< L. *proximus* (see PROXIMAL) + CEPHALIC.]

prox'y, prox'i, *vt.* [Rare.] To have another act in one's stead; act through another; especially, to vote by another.

prox'y, *n.* [PROX'IES, *pl.*] **1.** (1) A person who is empowered by another to represent him in a given matter; a person deputed or substituted to act or vote for another. (2) The instrument by which a person is appointed so to act or vote. **2.** The office or right to act of one who is appointed by another to act for him; proxyship. **3.** That which is substituted for and stands in the place of something else; a figurative use. **4.** In Connecticut, an election or election-day. **5.** *Eccl.* Money annually paid to a bishop or archdeacon to defray the expenses of an official visit. **proc"u-ra'tion‡.** [Contr. of PROCURACY.]

— **prox'y-wed"ded,** *a.* Wedded by proxy.

prox'y-ship, prox'i-ship, *n.* The office of a proxy.

pro-ym'ni-on, prō-im'ni-on, *n. Anc. Pros.* A short colon preceding a strophe or an antistrophe in a hymn. [< PRO- + Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.]

proynt, *v.* To prune.

pro-zo'o-spo-range", pro-zō'o-spo-ranj', *n. Bot.* The original zoospore of a chytridiaceous fungus (*Polyphagus Euglenæ*) after it has attained its full development. [< PRO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal, + *sporos*, seed, + *angeion* (< *angos*), vessel.]

pro-zyg"a-poph'y-sis, *n.* [Rare.] Prezygapophysis.

Proz'y-mite, prox'i-mīt, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who partakes of leavened bread in the eucharist: applied to Greek Christians. Compare AZYMITE, under AZYM. [< Gr. *prozymitēs*, < *pro*, for, + *zymē*, leaven.]

Prucet, *n.* **1.** Prussia. **2.** Prussian leather: a literary use due to an erroneous definition.

Prue'zi†, *n.* **1.** The Old Prussians: a Lettic people merged in recent times into the general Teutonic and Slavic populations. See PRUSSIAN. **2.** The language of the Old Prussians: a Lettic dialect, now extinct. See LETTIC.

prude, prūd, *n.* A person, especially a woman, who makes an exaggerated and often affected display of modesty and propriety.

'*Prude*,' a French word, means properly virtuous or prudent. But where morals are greatly and generally relaxed, virtue is treated as hypocrisy: and thus, in a dissolute age, . . . by the '*prude*' or virtuous woman is intended, a sort of female Tartuffe, affecting a virtue which it is taken for granted none can really possess. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 96. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

[F., *f.* of OF. *prou*, *prud*, good, excellent.]

pru'dence, prū'dens, *n.* **1.** The quality of being prudent. (1) Care to avoid practical mistakes or entanglements; caution; circumspection; sometimes, in a bad sense, regard for one's own interests; policy; as, a person of much *prudence.* (2) Good judgment and foresight in practical affairs; economy; discretion; sagacity. (3) In ethics, the reason having sole regard to advantage as the supreme end of action. Compare PRUDENTIAL RATIONALISM. **2.** [Rare.] Knowledge and wisdom in general; as, learned in ancient *prudence.* [F., < L. *prudentia*, < *prudent-is;* see PRUDENT.] **pru'den-cy†.**

Synonyms: care, carefulness, caution, circumspection, consideration, discretion, forecast, foresight, forethought, frugality, judgment, judiciousness, providence, wisdom. *Care* may respect only the present; *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence.* In a besieged city *prudence* will reduce the rations, *providence* will strain every nerve to introduce supplies and to raise the siege. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence* and *providence* are so strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking in accordance with wise views of the future, and is nearly equivalent to *providence,* but it is a more popular and less comprehensive term; we speak of man's *forethought,* God's *providence.* See CARE; FRUGALITY; WISDOM. — Antonyms: folly, heedlessness, improvidence, imprudence, indiscretion, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness.

pru'dent, prū'dent, *a.* **1.** Habitually careful to avoid practical errors and to follow the most profitable and politic course; especially, attentive to one's own interests; worldly-wise. **2.** Exercising sound judgment; wisely thoughtful; careful; sagacious; judicious; as, "a *prudent* man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself."

We firmly believe History will rank Mr. Lincoln among the most *prudent* of statesmen and the most successful of rulers. LOWELL *Political Essays, Abraham Lincoln* p. 184. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

3. Exhibiting or characterized by prudence or practical wisdom; as, *prudent* conduct.

It is the duty of parents to make a *prudent* provision for their children, and against the accidents of life. GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Riches* p. 135. [R. B. T.]

4. Decorously discreet; as, a *prudent* maiden. **5.** [Archaic.] Versed in wisdom; learned. [F., < L. *prudent-is;* contr. of *providentis*, < *provideo;* see PROVIDENT.]

Synonyms: careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, discreet, economical, frugal, judicious, politic, provident, sagacious, thoughtful, thrifty, wary, wise. See POLITIC. Compare synonyms for PRUDENCE. — Antonyms: audacious, daring, desperate, foolhardy, foolish, imprudent, indiscreet, rash, reckless, spendthrift, thoughtless, unwary.

pru-den'tial, pru-den'shal, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by prudence; as, a *prudential* course.

My lord admiral had a *prudential* eye to the main chance. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 19. [BELL '80.]

2. Exercising or expected to exercise prudence and wisdom officially. **3.** [Rare.] Well informed; wise; instructed. [< L. *prudentia;* see PRUDENCE.]

— **prudential committee,** a committee having power to act at its discretion in various matters; a superintending or advisory committee. — **p. rationalism,** in ethics, the form of rational eudemonism that makes happiness the supreme end, defining it "the highest possible state of excellence, from whence results the most excellent pleasure": the theory of Janet: opposed to gross *utilitarianism.*

— **pru-den"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being prudent. — **pru-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pru-den'tial, *n.* [Archaic.] Prudence, or that which requires it, as maxims and rules: usually in the plural.

pru-den'tial-ism, pru-den'shal-izm, *n.* Action from prudential motives only.

Law rests on mere *prudentialism*, when you are not permitted to track it back into the bosom of God. N. J. BURTON *Yale Lectures, Essays* essay iii, p. 499. [C. & W. '88.]

— **pru-den'tial-ist,** *n.*

pru'dent-ly, prū'dent-li, *adv.* In a prudent manner.

pru'der-y, prū'der-i, *n.* The state or quality of being prudish or a prude; exhibition of extreme propriety in conduct and mental attitude; an undue and sometimes insincere display of modesty and delicacy; primness; overparticularity. [< F. *pruderie*, < *prude;* see PRUDE.]

There is a difference between *prudery* and modesty. *Prudery* detects wrong where no wrong is. ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. x, p. 519. [H. '70.]

pru"d'homme', prū'dom', *n.* A prudent man; a trusted, wise, or skilled man; specifically, a member of a French court of arbitration chosen from among employers and workmen to settle industrial differences. [F., < OF. *preudhom*, < *prud*, good, + *homme* (< L. *homo*), man.]

— **Jacques Prud'homme,** a Frenchman: a typical name, used like the American *Uncle Sam.*

pru'dish, prū'dish, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting prudery; being or acting like a prude. **2.** Extremely precise and formal; prim; finical; overnice. — **pru'dish-ly,** *adv.* — **pru'dish-ness,** *n.* Prudery.

pru'i-nate, prū'i-net *or* -nāt, *a.* Same as PRUINOSE.

pru'i-nes'cence, prū'i-nes'ens, *n.* The state of being pruinose. [< L. *pruina*, hoar frost.]

pru'i-nose", prū'i-nōs' (-nōz, *S.*; prū-in'ōs, *I.*), *a.* Having the surface characterized by a granular secretion or some outgrowth so as to appear frosted; frosted; powdery; mealy, as the bluish-white waxy bloom on a cabbage-leaf, or the floury appearance of the body of some cicadas and beetles. [< L. *pruinosus*, < *pruina*, hoar frost.] **pru'i-nous‡.**

prune, prūn, *v.* [PRUNED; PRU'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free, as a tree or vine, from excess of branches, twigs, etc., by cutting them off; trim, especially fruit-trees in order to correct the shape or improve the fruit. **2.** To cut off, as a branch, in the manner described above. **3.** Hence, to free from that which is superfluous or undesirable, or to remove or clear away as being undesirable or superfluous. **4.** To preen or dress, as birds their feathers.

So forth the startled swan would swing,
So turn to *prune* his ruffled wing.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 20.

II. *i.* **1.** To remove superfluous branches, etc., by cutting, as from a tree or vine.

In *pruning* we cut away some portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant, for the benefit of that which remains. PETER HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* ch. 44, p. 133. [O. J. CO. '83.]

2. To trim feathers with the bill; preen, as birds; hence, to prink. [< OF. *prouguer*, contr. of *provigner*, F. *provigner;* see PROVINE.] **proinet**†; **proynet**†.

Synonyms: see ABBREVIATE.

prune, prūn, *n.* **1.** The dried fruit of any one of several varieties of the common plum (*Prunus domestica*), raised mostly in southern Europe and California, and hence known as French, Spanish, German, Turkish, and California prunes. They are sometimes stewed for eating, and are specially prized as being a nutritious and demulcent laxative. **2.** A plum; also, recently, in parts of the United States, a plum suitable for drying. [F., < L. *prunum*, < Gr. *prounon*, plum.]

—**prune'-pur"ple**, *n.* A dark reddish purple like a prune-stain; a maroon.—**p.-rust**, *n.* A leaf-disease of prune-trees, due to the fungus *Puccinia prunispinosæ*.—**p.-tree**, *n.* **1.** Any tree producing plums suitable for prunes. **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Prunus occidentalis*) of the same genus.—**South-African p.**, or **wild p.**, an edible plum-like fruit of a small South-African tree (*Pappea Capensis*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). Its pulp yields a wine and a vinegar, and its seed a purgative oil.

—**pru-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Plum-bearing.—**pru'ni-form**, *a.* Plum-shaped.

prune'let, prūn'let, *n.* [Prov.] A liquor made from sloes or wild plums. *Treasury of Bot.*

pru-nell', pru-nel', *n.* A heavy milled cashmere. [< F. *prunelle*, prunella; see PRUNELLA[1].]

pru-nel'la[1], pru-nel'ɑ, *n.* A strong woolen cloth formerly used for clergymen's gowns, now only for the uppers of shoes. Called also *everlasting*. [< F. *prunelle*, plum (from its plum color); see PRUNELLO[1].] **prunel'**†; **pru-nel'lo**†.

pru-nel'la[2], *n.* *Old Chem.* Potassium nitrate, purified, in small balls. Called also *prunella salt*, *sal prunella*. [< F. *prunelle*, eyeball, lit. 'plum'; see PRUNELLO[1].]

pru-nel'la[3]†, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Angina pectoris. **2.** Sore throat; also, thrush. **pru-nel'lo**†.

pru-nelle', pru-nel', *n.* [F.] A small acid French prune.

pru-nel'lo[1], pru-nel'ō, *n.* A superior French prune with the stone and skin removed. [< F. *prunelle*, < LL. *prunellum*, dim. of L. *prunum;* see PRUNE, *n.*]

pru-nel'lo[2], *n.* Same as PRUNELLA[1] and PRUNELLA[3].

pru'ner, prū'ner, *n.* One who or that which prunes or cuts off. Specifically: (1) A person skilled in pruning. (2) *Entom.* A beetle, as the cerambycid, whose grub devours the wood of twigs, causing them to fall.

pru'ning, prū'ning, *n.* **1.** The act of one who prunes. **2.** *Falconry.* That which is cut off by a bird when pruning its feathers; refuse.

—**pru'ning-hook"**, *n.* A knife having a blade curving forward at the point, for pruning hedges, etc.—**p.-shears**, *n.* Shears specially adapted for pruning vines, etc., sometimes having an oblong pivot-hole so as to cause the blades to give a draw-cut instead of a crushing cut. Compare AVERRUNCATOR.—**summer p.**, the cutting or pinching off of sappy vigorous branches to check growth in undesired directions, or to promote the development of growing fruit on remaining portions, as in grape-vines.

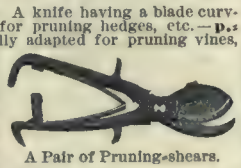
A Pair of Pruning-shears.

Pru-nol'de-a, pru-nel'dē-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of sphærellarian radiolarians with the lattice-shell ellipsoidal. [< L. *prunus* (see PRUNUS) + -OID.]

—**pru-nol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Pru"no-phrac'ta, prū-no-frac'tɑ, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of acanthophractan radiolarians with 20 radial spines of different sizes. [< L. *prunus* (see PRUNUS) + Gr. *phraktos*, va. of *phrassō*, fence in.]

—**pru"no-phrac'tan**, *a.*

Pru'nus, prū'nus, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or trees of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), having alternate, undivided, usually fine-toothed leaves, and clusters of white or pink flowers. It includes the most valuable of fruit-trees, as the peach, the apricot, the plum, and the cherry. See illus. under ALMOND, APRICOT, and PLUM. [L. (< Gr. *prounos*), plum-tree.]

pru'ri-en-cy, prū'ri-ɘn-si, *n.* The state or quality of being prurient; an itching, desire, or craving for anything; especially, a lascivious uneasiness or curiosity; sensuality. **pru'ri-ence**‡.

God has never granted answer to any question suggested by either *prurience* or curiosity.
C. F. DEEMS *Gospel of Spiritual Insight* ch. 8, p. 122. [W. B. K.]

pru'ri-ent, prū'ri-ɘnt, *a.* **1.** Inclined to lascivious thoughts and desires.

There is a kind of hypocrite that has never been effectually exposed for want of an expressive name. I beg to supply that defect in our language, and introduce to mankind the '*Prurient* Prude.'
CHAS. READE in *Round Table* [New York] Oct. 13, '66, p. 176.

2. Craving. [< L. *prurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prurio*, itch.]

—**pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

pru-ri'go, pru-rɪ(ɑ)'gō *or* -rī'gō, *n.* **1.** A skin-disease characterized by a pimply eruption and itching. **2.** Loosely, an itching. [L., < *prurio*, itch.]—**pru-rig'i-nous**, *a.*

pru-ri'tus, pru-rɪ(ɑ)'tus *or* -rī'tus, *n.* [L.] Itching.

pru"si-a'no, prū"si-ɑ'nō, *n.* [Sp.] The varied bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of eastern Mexico and adjacent parts of Texas, similar to the indigo-finch: so called from its Prussian-blue color.

Prus'sian, prush'ɑn *or* prū'shɑn (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Prussia. **2.** The old language of Prussia, belonging to the Lettic branch of the Windic class of Aryan languages. Called also *Pruczi* or *Old Prussian*. See LETTIC; PRUCZI.—**Prussian blue**, see BLUE.

Prus'sian-ize, prush'ɑn-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To cause to conform to Prussian speech, customs, laws, etc.

prus'si-ate, prus'i-(*or* prū'shi-)et *or* -ɛt (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid; a cyanid; especially, a ferricyanid or a ferrocyanid.

—**red prussiate of potash**, potassium ferricyanid.—**yellow p. of potash**, potassium ferrocyanid.

prus'sic, prus'ic *or* prū'sic (XIII), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Prussian blue.

—**prussic acid**, same as HYDROCYANIC ACID.

prut, prût, *interj.* [Prov.] An exclamation of contempt.

prute†, *a.* Proud.

Pru-ten'ic, pru-ten'ic, *a.* Prussian: designating the Copernican tables published by Erasmus Reinhold (16th century) under the patronage of the duke of Prussia. [< LL. *Prutenus*, *Prutinus*, a Prussian, < *Prutia*, Prussia.]

prut'ten†, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To be proud or disdainful.

pry[1], prɑi, *v.* [PRIED; PRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To observe carefully and accurately; note; look into: especially with *out;* as, to *pry out* a secret.

II. *i.* To look scrutinizingly and searchingly; attempt to discover something with sly curiosity; peer.

A thousand poets *pried* at life,
And only one amid the strife
Rose to be Shakespeare.
BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* st. 16.

[Transposition of ME. *piren* (< LG. *piren*), look closely.]

—**pry'ing**, *a.* & *n.*—**pry'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pry[2], *n.* [PRIES, *pl.*] **1.** A sly and searching inspection; peering look. **2.** One who pries; a curious, inquisitive person.

pry[2], *n.* [PRIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A bar, stick, or beam for use as a lever; a prize. [< PRIZE[3], *n.*; see PRIZE[3], *v.*]

pry'an, prɑi'ɑn. *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* **1.** Clay. **2.** Ore composed of small pebbles in a clay matrix. **pri'an**‡.

—**pry'an-y**, *a.* Containing or mixed with pryan.

pryde†, *n.* Pride.

pry'er, *n.* Same as PRIER.

pryghte†, *imp.* of PRICK, *v.*

pryk†, *v.* To prick. **prike**†; **pryke**†.

pryme†, *n.* Same as PRIME, 3.

pryst†, *n.* **1.** Price; value. **2.** Fame; praise.

pryse†, *vt.* **1.** Same as PRIZE[2]. **2.** To pay for.

pryt'a-ne'um, prit'ɑ-nī'ɘm *or* -nē'ɘm, *n.* [-NE'A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antig.* A town hall in a Greek city, sheltering the public hearth; especially, at Athens, the tholus or hall where was the public table for the prytanes, as well as for citizens of high public merit and foreign ambassadors. [L., < Gr. *prytaneion*, < *prytanis;* see PRYTANIS.]

pryt'a-nis, prit'ɑ-nis, *n.* [-NES, -nīz *or* -nēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Antig.* **1.** In Athens, a member of the executive or presiding committee of the senate of five hundred. The senate was divided into ten sections, and each of these in rotation held the presidency, retaining it for one-tenth of the year. **2.** A president or chief magistrate in one of several Greek states, as Rhodes and Miletus. [L., < Gr. *prytanis*, perhaps < *pro*, before.]

pryt'a-nize, prit'ɑ-nɑiz, *vi.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] *Gr. Antig.* To have the prytany, or be a prytanis: said of the phyle or one of its representatives.

pryt'a-ny, prit'ɑ-ni, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* The office of prytanis; especially, at Athens, the presidency, or term of office, of any one of the ten sections of the senate. [< Gr. *prytaneia*, < *prytanis;* see PRYTANIS.]

pryth'ee†. Same as PRITHEE.

pryve†, *vt.* Same as PRIVE.

pryve'ly†, *adv.* Secretly.

psal-is'to-ma, sal-is'to-mɑ, *n.* *Crust.* The cutting margin of the mandible of a decapod. [< Gr. *psalis*, scissors, + *stoma*, mouth.]

psal-len'da, sal-len'dɑ, *n.* [L.] *Liturg.* One of two proper antiphons in the Ambrosian office, sung on Sundays, etc., at lauds and vespers.

psal'loid, sal'oid *or* sɑ'loid, *a.* Having the form of a lyre; resembling the lyra (or corpus psalloides) of the brain. [< Gr. *psallō*, play on a stringed instrument, + -OID.]

psalm, sɑm, *v.* **I.** *t.* To celebrate, extol, or praise with psalms; express in psalms or songs; hymn.

Australia! he that anthems thee aright
Must *psalm* his loud delight
With lips of gold.
PHILIP J. HOLDSWORTH *Australia* st. 1.

II†. *i.* To sing psalms.

psalm, *n.* **1.** A song or lyric poetical composition usually having as its theme praise and thanksgiving to God, or expressing devout aspiration; a sacred song; hymn; especially, one of the prayers or sacred lyrics contained in the Book of Psalms (see def. 2), or its metrical paraphrase. See LYRIC POETRY. **2.** [P-] *pl.* One of the three lyrical books of the Old Testament, containing 150 sacred hymns, many of which are ascribed to David. Called in full *The Book of Psalms*. **3.** [P-] *pl.* The Hagiographa: so called because in it the Book of Psalms stood first. [< AS. *sealm*, and F. *psaume*, both < LL. *psalmus*, < Gr. *psalmos*, < *psallō*, play a stringed instrument.]

Synonyms: see ANTHEM.

—**penitential psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms: appointed to be read on occasions of special humiliation.—**psalm'-book"**, *n.* **1.** A book containing translations of the psalms rendered into verse, for use in worship; a psalter. **2.** Less frequently, any collection of sacred hymns; a hymn-book: often with music.—**p.-singer**, *n.* One who sings psalms; specifically, one who on principle in worship sings only versified psalms as distinguished from uninspired hymns.—**p.-singing**, *n.*—**psalms of degrees**, the psalms from the 120th to the 134th inclusive: supposed to have been sung successively on the steps of the temple or on successive days in the ascent to Jerusalem. **gradual psalms**‡.—**p.-tone**, *n.* A tone or melody to which a psalm was sung in medieval music.

psalm'ist, sɑm'ist *or* sal'mist (XIII), *n.* **1.** A maker or composer of psalms, especially an author, as David, of any of the Scriptural psalms. **2.** In the early Christian church, one of the minor clergy who led the singing. **psalm'ist-er**‡.

psalm'ist-ry†, *n.* Psalmody.

psal'mo-dy, sal'mo-di *or* sɑm'o-di (XIII), *n.* **1.** The use of psalms, or hymns of praise, in divine worship; psalm-singing.

Many hundred fresh children's voices rose up there and sang hymns to the Father Beneficent; and little George's soul thrilled with delight at the burst of glorious *psalmody*.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 50, p. 241. [H. '63.]

2. The whole body of psalms, or any collection of psalms for worship. [< F. *psalmodie*, < LL. *psalmodia*, < Gr. *psalmōdia*, < *psalmos* (see PSALM) + *aeidō*, sing.]

—**psal-mod'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to psalmody.—**psal-mod'ic-al**‡.—**psal'mo-dist**, *n.* An author or singer of psalms; a psalmist.—**psal'mo-dize**, *vi.* To practise psalmody; psalm.

psal-mog'ra-pher, sal-mog'rɑ-fɘr, *n.* A writer of psalms or hymns. [< LL. *psalmographus*, < Gr. *psalmographos*, < *psalmos* (see PSALM) + *graphō*, write.]

psal'mo-graph†; **psal-mog'ra-phist**‡.

—**psal-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of writing psalms, or the knowledge and description of them.

psa'loid, sē'loid *or* sɑ'loid, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling an arch. [< Gr. *psalis*, vault, + -OID.]

psal'ter, sōl'tɘr, *n.* **1.** [P-] The Book of Psalms; especially, Cranmer's version as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, or the Latin collection used in the Roman Catholic Church.

The first version of the *Psalter*, used in public worship, to be sung by the whole congregation, was made in English, as in French, by a layman, a courtier, and a court-poet. I refer to Thomas Sternhold. HART *Eng. Literature* ch. 8, p. 131. [E. & B. '72.]

2. *Liturg.* The psalms appointed to be read or sung at any given service. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) One hundred and fifty devout utterances as to various sacred mysteries. (2) A rosary of 150 beads, equaling the number of the Psalms. [< OF. *psaultier*, < L. *psalterium*, < Gr. *psaltērion;* see PSALTERY.] **psaul'ter**†; **sau'ter**†.

—**Surtees Psalter**, the Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter published in 1844–'47 from manuscripts in the British Museum, by the Surtees Society, named from Robert Surtees, English antiquarian (1779–1834).

—**psal-te'ri-on**, *n.* Same as PSALTERY.

psal-te'ri-an, sōl-tī'ri-ɑn, *E. W.* (sal-, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a psaltery; hence, musical.

psal-te'ri-um, sal-tī'ri-um, *C. Wr.* (sōl-, *I. S. W.*), *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant. See illus. under RUMINANT. **2.** The lyra of the fornix: a peculiar marking seen on the roof of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **3.** A psalter. **4.** A psaltery. [L., < Gr. *psaltērion;* see PSALTERY.]—**psal-te'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the psalterium.

psal'ter-y, sōl'tɘr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A stringed musical instrument of unknown form used by the ancient Hebrews, with whom it was a favorite, like the harp. **2.** A medieval stringed instrument with thirteen strings and a sounding-board: played by plucking the strings with or without a plectrum. **3.** A psalter. [< OF. *psalterie*, < L. *psalterium*, < Gr. *psaltērion*, < *psallō*, play on a stringed instrument.] **sau'trie**†.

A Psaltery of the Early 16th Century.

psal'tress, sōl'tres, *n.* A female player on the psaltery.

psam'ma, sam'ɑ, *n.* *Pathol.* A deposit of sandy particles in the urine; arena. [< Gr. *psammos*, sand.] **psam'mus**‡.

—**psam-mis'mus**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The remedial application of sand, as a hot sand-bath. **2.** Same as PSAMMA.—**psam'mite**, *n.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Sandstone.

psam-mit'ic, sam-mit'ic, *a.* *Geol.* **1.** Composed of any material in the form of rounded grains of sand: contrasted with *gritty*. **2.** Specifically, having the texture of fine sand: said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psephitic* and *pelitic*.

psammo-, psamm-. Derived from Greek *psammos*, sand: combining forms.—**Psam"mo-bi'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of tellinacean bivalves with two pairs of gills and a tellinform shell. **Psam-mo'bi-a**, *n.* (t. g.)—**psam-mo'bi-id**, *n.*—**psam-mo'bi-oid**, *a.*—**psam"mo-car"ci-no'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A cancerous tumor containing chalky concretions.—**Psam"mo-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Carboniferous family of rays with flat quadrate teeth in one to several arched longitudinal rows. **Psam'mo-dus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**psam"mo-don'tid**, *n.*—**psam"mo-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**psam-mo'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor in the membranes of the brain, containing small lime concretions resembling sand.—**Psam-moph'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Psammophinæ* as a family.—**Psam"mo-phi'næ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, especially those with middle teeth elongate and hinder grooved; sand-snakes. **Psam'mo-phis**, *n.* (t. g.)—**psam'mo-phine**, *a.* & *n.*

psar'o-lite, sar'o-lait, *n.* A fossil tree-fern of the genus *Psaronius*. [< Gr. *psaros*, speckled, + -LITE.] **psar'o-nite**†; **star'stone"**‡.

Psa-ro'ni-us, sɑ-rō'ni-us, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil Paleozoic ferns, known only from their large trunks, which when silicified show a beautiful and peculiarly organized speckled structure. [L., kind of precious stone, < Gr. *psaros*, speckled, < *psar*, starling.]

psau'ter†, *n.* Psalter.—**psau'trie**†, *n.* Psaltery.

pschem, *n.* Same as PSHEM.

pschent, pshent, *C., n.* [Egypt.] The ancient crown of Egypt, being a combination of the white pointed miter of southern Egypt and the red square crown of northern Egypt, having a high point behind. This double crown commemorated the union of the kingdoms by Menes. See illus. under ANUBIS.

pschutt, pshūt, *a.* [Slang.] Ultra-fashionable; dressing and living in an extravagant manner and beyond the requirements of fashion and the dictates of good taste: a word of German origin, said to have been introduced into Paris by the Princess Lise Troubetskoy on a wager with Prince Bismarck, and at once adopted into fashionable slang.

It is very *pschutt* to have one's coat of arms embroidered on the back of white Swedish gloves. *Harper's Weekly*, May 19, 1883.

Pse-laph'i-dæ, sɛ-laf'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of small clavicorn beetles having 5 or 6 free but inflexible ventral segments, eyes with large lenses or suppressed, and tarsi 3-jointed. **Psel'a-phus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *psēlaphaō*, grope about.]

—**pse-laph'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**psel'a-phoid**, *a.*

Psel"a-phog'na-tha, sel'ɑ-feg'nɑ-thɑ, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order or other division of diplopods with the anus in the penultimate segment and second pair of jaws pediform, as in *Polyxenidæ*. [< Gr. *psēlaphaō*, grope, + *gnathos*, jaw.]—**psel"a-phog'nath**, *n.*—**psel"a-phog'na-thous**, *a.*

psel"a-pho-the'ca, sel'ɑ-fo-thī'cɑ *or* -thē'cɑ, *n.* *Entom.* The covering of the palpi of a butterfly-chrysalis. [< Gr. *psēlaphaō*, grope about, + *thēkē*, case.]

psel-lis'mus, sel-lis'mus, *C.* (-liz'mus, *E. I. S.*), *n.* *Pathol.* Any imperfect or depraved state of the articulation, such as lisping, stammering, hesitation, etc., arising either from a nervous affection or from a malformation of the vocal parts. [< Gr. *psellismos*, a stammering, < *psellos*, stammering.] **psel'lism**‡.

pse'phism, sī'fizm *or* sē'fizm, *n.* *Gr. Antig.* A proposition adopted or a measure voted by a popular assembly, or the vote by which it was passed; especially, a measure adopted by the ecclesia at Athens; a popular decree. [< L. *psephisma*, < Gr. *psēphisma*, < *psēphos*, smooth stone (from the pebbles once used in voting), < *psaō*, rub.]

pse-phit'ic, ep-fit'ic, *a. Geol.* Having the texture of coarse sand; said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psammitic* and *pelitic*. [< Gr. *psēphos;* see PSEPHISM.]

pse'pho-man"cy, *sī* [*or sē'*]*fo-man'si, n. Folk-lore.* Divination with pebbles. [< Gr. *psēphos* (see PSEPHISM) + -MANCY.]

Pset-ti'næ, set-toi'nī *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of pleuronectoid fishes with a large mouth and the ventral fin of the eyed side inserted on the ridge of the abdomen, as in the turbot, etc. **Pset'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [L. (< Gr. *psētta*), flatfish.] — **pset'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

pseud-, pseudo-, (Derived from Greek *pseudēs*, false, *pseudos*, falsehood: combining forms. — **pseud"a-cu'sis,** *n. Pathol.* False hearing, as of imaginary sounds. — **pseud-al"lo-se-mat'ic,** *a.* In animal coloration, deceptively suggesting some unpleasant or dangerous quality of another species. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. — **pseud"a-myg'da-loid,** *a.* — **pseud"a-myg'dule,** *n. Geol.* A mineral nodule that replaces a primary constituent of a crystalline eruptive rock, so as to appear like a true vesicular filling or amygdule. — **pseud'an-dry,** *n.* A form of pseudonym in which a woman uses a man's name. — **pseud-an-dri'phi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as PSEUDESTHESIA. — **pseud-ap"o-se-mat'ic,** *a.* In animal coloration, deceptively suggesting some unpleasant or dangerous quality of another species. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. — **pseud"a-pos'tle,** *n.* A pretended or false apostle. — **Pseud"a-rach'næ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A division of arthropods, especially a primary section of arachnida, including tardigrades and pycnogonideans. — **pseud"ar-thro'sis,** *n. Surg.* A new or false joint formed between fragments of a fractured bone that have not become normally reunited, or between a disjointed bone and surrounding parts. — **pseud-ax'ine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of *Cervus* connecting the axine with the typical deer. — **pseud-el'e-phant,** *n.* A mastodon. — **pseud-el'minth,** *n.* Something mistaken for an entoparasitic worm. **pseud-hel'minth-ic.** — **pseud-el'y-tron,** *n.,* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Entom.* A pseudohalter. **pseud-el'y-trum:.** — **pseud-em'bry-o,** *n.* A false embryo. Cf. *Echin.* An echinopædium or bipinnaria. (2) The swarm-gemmule of a sponge. — **pseud-em"bry-on'ic,** *a.* — **pseud"en-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Teral.* A monster having the skull open from front to rear with a vascular tumor at the base in place of brain. — **pseud"ep-ig'ra-pha,** *n. pl.* Writings claiming an authorship and an authority that do not belong to them; spurious writings, especially those falsely ascribed to Scripture characters or times, and that never have been considered as canonical by any branch of the Church Catholic: distinguished from *Apocrypha*, which, as far as the Old Testament is concerned, have been accepted by the Greek and Latin churches. — **pseud-ep"i-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or belonging to the pseudepigrapha. **pseud"ep-ig'ra-phal:.** **pseud-ep'i-graph'ic-al:.** **pseud"ep-ig'ra-phous:.** — **pseud"ep-ig'ra-phy,** *n.* False inscription or ascription as to the authorship of works. — **pseud"ep-ip'lo-on,** *n.* An epiploon or omentum found in birds. — **pseud-ep"i-plo'ic,** *a.* — **pseud"e-pis'co-pa-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Spurious episcopacy; a prelacy, right unjustly claimed. **pseud"e-pis'co-pyt; pseu"do-e-pis'co-pa-cy:.** — **pseud-ep"i-sc-mat'ic,** *a.* In animal coloration, deceptively episematic; falsely resembling the animal that is preyed upon, or an object of which it is fond. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. — **pseud"es-the'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* False or imaginary sensation of touch or feeling, as that experienced in an amputated limb. **pseud"es-the'si-ac:.** — **pseud-hæ'mal,** *a.* Analogous to blood, or of pertaining to the vascular system of various invertebrates, especially of annelids; as, the *pseudhæmal* fluid, *pseudhæmal* vessels. **pseu"do-hæ'mal:.** — **pseud-hel'minth,** *n.* Same as PSEUDELMINTH. — **pseud"i-ma'go,** *n. Entom.* A subimago. — **pseud"i-mag'i-nal,** *a.* — **pseud"i-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A fibroma of cancerous tumor. — **pseud"i-sod'o-mum,** *n. Masonry.* A variation of the isodomum, consisting usually of courses of different heights, though the stones in any one course are alike. **pseud"i-sod'o-mon:.** — **pseu"do-a-con'i-tin, pseu"do-a-con'i-tine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid compound ($C_{34}H_{49}NO_{12}$) contained in the root of *Aconitum ferox*. — **pseu"do-an'gle,** *n.* Anangle in non-Euclidean geometry. — **pseu"do-an'nu-lus,** *n. Bot.* An apparent annulus or ring, sometimes developed in mosses. — **pseu"do-a-quat'ic,** *a.* Not really aquatic, though found in wet places. — **pseu"do-ar-cha'ic,** *a.* Old, yet too recent to be properly archaic; imitation archaic; archaistic. — **pseu"do-ar-tic'u-la'tion,** *n.* A false joint, or a part resembling a joint. — **pseu"do-ax'is,** *n. Bot.* A sympodium. — **pseu"do-blep'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* False vision; visual hallucination. — **pseu"do-bom'bus,** *n.* A

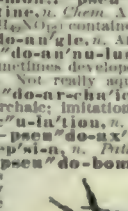

A Pseudobombus (*Apathus agilissima*). 1/1

bee of the genus *Apathus* (*Pseudobombus*) superficially resembling the humblebees (*Bombus*) and living parasitically in its nest. — **pseu"do-branch'i-um,** *n.* A false arm formed by the actinosts of the pectoral fin of pelecatine fishes. — **pseu"do-branch'i-al,** *a.* — **pseu"do-bran'chi-a,** *n.* A rudimentary gill, as that lining the hyomandibular of many teleost fishes. **pseu'do-branch:.** — **pseu"do-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudobranchia. — **pseu"do-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* Having pseudobranchiæ. — **pseu"do-brook'ite,** *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, dark-brown to black, ferric orthorhombic titanate ($Fe_2Ti_3O_9$). — **pseu"do-bulb",** *n. Bot.* A swollen, bulb-like internode at the base of the stem in many orchids. — **pseu"do-bul'bous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-bul'bil,** *n. Bot.* A pear-shaped cephalic outgrowth sometimes replacing the sporangia in ferns. — **pseu"do-cal'cu-li,** *n. pl. Pathol.* Concretions of fibrin of the blood and fatty matter of the urine, resembling calculi. — **pseu"do-car'ci-noid, I.** *a.* Simulating a crab. **II.** *n.* A pseudocarcinoid crustacean. — **pseu"do-car'ci-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid local condition resembling cancer, as in gangrenous sore mouth or gangrene of the stomach. — **pseu'do-carp,** *n. Bot.* A false fruit; an often conspicuous portion of a fructification which consists of other parts besides the pericarp and seeds, as the apple, checkerberry, and mulberry; anthocarp. — **pseu"do-car'pous,** *a.* — **Pseu"do-ce-rot'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Hemiptera.* A family of cotylean planarians with pilicate marginal tentacles. **Pseu"do-ce'ros,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pseu"do-cer'o-tid,** *n.* — **pseu'do-cer'o-toid,** *a.* — **pseu'do-chi'na,** *n* The bull-briar (*Smilax Pseudo-China*). — **pseu"do-Chris-tol'o-gy,** *n.* False views or teaching concerning the nature of Christ. ( ) — **pseu"do-chro'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Faulty perception of color or incapability of distinguishing it. — **Pseu"do-chrom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with an oblong body, interrupted lateral line, separate lower pharyngeals, and spinous part of dorsal short. **Pseu-doch'ro-mis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Pseu"do-chro-mid'i-dæ:.** — **pseu"do-chrom'id,** *n.* — **pseu" do-chrom'i-doid,** *a.* & *n.* — **pseu-doch'ro-moid,** *a.* — **pseu"do-chrys'a-lis,** *n. Entom.* A semipupa. — **pseu'do-cœle,** *C.* (**pseu"do-cœ'le,** *W.*), *n.* **1.** The fifth ventricle. **pro-cœ'li-a:.** **2.** A cavity that arises secondarily from the cœlom or body-cavity and may become the permanent body-cavity, as in *Peripatus*. **pseu"do-co-cœ'lom:.** — **pseu"do-cœ'lic,** *a.* — **pseu"do-col'u-mel'la,** *n. Zoöph.* A false columella formed by the margins of the septa in corals. — **pseu"do-col'u-mel'lar,** *a.* — **pseu"do-com'miss-sure,** *n.* A commissure of connective tissue between the olfactory lobes, as in the frog. **pseu"do-com"mis-su'ra:.** — **pseu"do-com-mis'sur-al,** *a.* — **pseu"do-con'cha,** *n.* A false concha or turbinate bone; a pseudoturbinal. — **pseu'do-cone,** *n. Entom.* A soft gelatinous cone in the compound eyes of certain insects, taking the place of the crystalline cones found in others. — **pseu"do-con-glom'er-ate,** *n. Geol.* A rock so broken up into displaced fragments and interpenetrated by intrusive material as to appear like a conglomerate. — **pseu"do-cor'ne-ous,** *a.* Only partially horny, as the horns of the pronghorn, which consist of agglutinated hairs. — **pseu'do-cor'tex,** *n. Bot.* A false cortex produced in certain seaweeds by the growth of a great number of secondary branches which are closely appressed to the primary branch. — **pseu"do-cos'ta,** *n. Zoöph.* A false costa or rib-like part between the septa of some corals. — **pseu"do-cos'tate,** *a. Bot.* **1.** False-ribbed: said of a leaf where the outer veins combine and form a false marginal or intramarginal vein, as in the myrtle. **2.** Having pseudocostæ. — **pseu"do-cot"y-le'don,** *n. Bot.* A false cotyledon: applied formerly to those cryptogams in which the spore on germination assumes the appearance of a cotyledon. — **pseu"do-cri'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A sudden but temporary fall of temperature in a fever; a false crisis. — **pseu'do-croup,** *n. Pathol.* Spurious or cerebral croup; choking nervous catarrh, or the croup-like breathing of infants. — **pseu"do-crys'tal-line,** *a. Geol.* Composed of detrital crystalline grains little worn and solidly compacted by siliceous or other mineral accretion, so as strongly to resemble true crystalline rock. — **pseu"do-cum'ene,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C_9H_{12}) contained in coal-tar oil and metameric with mesitylene and cumene. — **Pseu"do-cu'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cumaceans with the integuments squamous, tail sharply defined, and telson very small. **Pseu"do-cu'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pseu"do-cu'mid,** *n.* — **pseu"do-cu'moid,** *a.* — **pseu"do-cy-clo'sis,** *n.* False circulation or cyclosis, as of food in an ameba. — **pseu"do-cy-e'sis,** *n. Pathol.* False pregnancy; an appearance of pregnancy, due to mole, polypus, watery encysted tumor, or the like in the womb. — **pseu'do-cyst,** *n. Bot.* A protoplasmic mass of definite outline, but without cell-wall, that unites with other similar masses to make up the individual in certain of the lower algæ. — **pseu"do-del-tid'i-um,** *n. Conch.* A false deltidium. — **pseu"do-dip'te-ral,** *a. Arch.* **1.** Resembling a dipteral temple whose inner row of columns has been removed, leaving a space equal to twice the usual intercolumniation between the wall of the building and the columns of the peristyle. **2.** Having an inner row of columns in the front portico, or in both front and back porticoes, but not on the flanks. — **pseu"do-dip'te-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **pseu"do-dis'tance,** *n.* Distance in non-Euclidean geometry. ( ) — **pseu'do-dont,** *a.* Having tooth-like organs, as a duckbill. — **pseu'do-dox. I.** *a.* False in opinion or belief; mistakenly or perversely paradoxical. **II.** *n.* A false opinion or belief; especially, a perverse or ignorant and erroneous paradox. — **pseu'do-dox-al,** *a.* — **pseu"do-en-ceph'a-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Disorder of the bowels with great prostration: seen in children with symptoms of water on the brain. — **pseu"do-er'y-sip'e-las,** *n. Pathol.* A diffuse red and painful inflammation of the skin resembling erysipelas, with fever. — **pseu"do-fe'ver,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid irritation; feverish unrest. — **pseu"do-fi-la'ri-a,** *n. Protoz.* A stage in the development of a gregarine resembling a small thread worm and succeeding the pseudonavicella. — **pseu"do-fi-la'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **pseu"do-fo'li-a'ceous,** *a. Bot.* False-leaved: said of a thallus having leaf-like lobes or expansions. — **pseu" do-ge-le'na,** *n. Mineral.* Sphalerite. — **pseu"do-gan'gli-on,** *n.* A thickening of the sheath of a nerve, having the appearance of a ganglion, but without true ganglionic structure. — **pseu'do-gas'tru-la,** *n.* A false gastrula: said of an embryonic stage. — **pseu"do-gen'er-al,** *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis resembling, but falling short of, general paralysis. — **pseu"do-ge-ner'ic,** *a.* Having the appearance of being generic, or belonging to a genus, without really being so. — **pseu"do-ge'nus,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A form-genus. **2.** A false genus. — **pseu"do-geus'ti-a,** *n. Pathol.* False perception of the sense of taste. **pseu'do-geu'si-a:.** — **pseu'do-graph,** *n.* A forgery. — **pseu-dog'ra-pheme,** *n.* A fallacy having a form like that of a correct syllogism. — **pseu-dog'ra-phize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To write or print incorrectly; especially, to spell words wrongly in writing. — **pseu-dog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Incorrect writing; wrong spelling. **2.** False writing; forgery. — **pseu'do-gyn,** *n.* A form of pseudonym in which a man uses a woman's name. — **pseu'do-gyne,** *n. Entom.* A female that reproduces without impregnation, as in plant-lice. — **pseu-dog'y-nous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-gy'rate,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Falsely ringed: said of a fern in which the annulus is seated on the summit of the spore-case. — **pseu"do-hal'ter,** *n. Entom.* One of the rudimentary elytra or wing-covers of a stylopid beetle. — **pseu"do-heart',** *n. Conch.* One of the funnel-shaped tubular organs by which the body-cavity communicates with the pallial chamber in brachiopods. — **pseu"do-hæ'mal,** *a.* Same as PSEUDHÆMAL. **pseu"do-hæ'mal:.** — **pseu"do-her-maph'ro-dite,** *a.* Apparently hermaphroditic. — **pseu"do-her-maph'ro-di'tism,** *n.* — **pseu"do-hex-ag'o-nal,** *a.* Apparently, but deceptively, hexagonal, as certain twin crystals that closely resemble crystals of the hexagonal system. — **pseu"do-hyper'tro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* A condition of paralysis characterized by diminished power of motion with increase in size of the paralyzed muscles. — **pseu"do-hy'pertroph'ic,** *a.* — **pseu"do-is'o-di'a-an,** *a.* Falsely Isidorian: said of the "False Decretals," ascribed to Isidore of Seville. See DECRETAL. — **pseud'ol,** *n.* *Chem.* A secondary alcohol or pseudo-alcohol. — **pseu"do-la'bi-um,** *n. Entom.* The false labium of chilopodous myriapods. — **pseu"do-la'bi-al,** *a.* — **Pseu-dol'a-rix,** *n.* A monotypic genus of Chinese trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), by some included in the genus *Larix*, from which it differs in having cones with deciduous scales. *P. Kæmpferi* (*Larix Kæmpferi*), the false, Chinese, or golden larch, is in ornamental cultivation for its golden-yellow leaves in autumn. — **pseu"do-leu-ce'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as LYMPHADENOMA. **pseu"do-leu-cæ'mi-a:.** **pseu"do-leu-co-cy-the'mi-a:.** — **pseu"do-li'chen,** *n.* A lichen without algal cells. — **pseu-dol'o-gist†,** *n.* One who speaks falsely; a liar. — **pseu-dol'o-gy†,** *n.* — **pseu"do-mal'a-chite,** *n. Mineral.* A radiating, fibrous, dark-green, hydrous copper phosphate ($H_2Cu_5PO_7$), found massive. — **pseu"do-ma'ni-a,** *n.* A morbid propensity for lying. — **Pseu"do-mel'a-ni'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* An extinct family of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a turreted or melaniiform shell. **Pseu"do-me-la'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pseu"do-mel'a-ni'id,** *n.* — **pseu"do-me-la'ni-oid,** *a.* — **pseu"do-mem'brane,** *n. Pathol.* False membrane; accidental or adventitious membrane resulting from inflammation. — **pseu"do-mem'bra-nous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-men"in-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Indication of inflammation of the membranes of the brain, without actual inflammation. — **pseu"do-men"stru-a'tion,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid discharge from the womb, resembling menstrual blood. — **pseu"do-mes'o-derm,** *n.* A false mesoderm, as in *Orthonectida*. — **pseu"do-met-al'lic,** *a.* Imperfectly metallic: said of a luster that is apparent only on special exposure to light. — **pseu"do-mon"o-cot'y-le'don,** *n. Bot.* A false monocotyledon: said of a dicotyledonous plant in which the cotyledons cohere, thus appearing as if there were only one. — **pseu"do-mon"o-cot"y-led'o-nous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-mor'phin, pseu"do-mor'phine,** *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, non-poisonous alkaloid compound ($C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$) contained in opium, regarded as identical with oxymorphin. — **pseu"do-mor'u-la,** *n.* A protozoan colony resembling a morula. — **pseu"do-mor'u-lar,** *a.* — **pseu"do-nar'co-tism,** *n. Pathol.* A hysterical condition resembling the effects of narcotics, sometimes seen at the menstrual period. — **pseu"do-nav'i-cel'la,** *n.* One of the spindle-shaped spores into which the protoplasm of a gregarine breaks up after encystment. **pseu"do-na-vic'u-la:.** — **pseu"do-nav'i-cel'lar, pseu"do-na-vic'u-lar,** *a.* — **Pseu"do-neu-rop'te-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects resembling *Neuroptera*, but with the metamorphosis incomplete, including the May-flies, dragon-flies, booklice, and termites. — **pseu"do-neu-rop'ter,** *n.* — **pseu"do-neu-rop'ter-ous,** *a.* — **Pseu"do-nis'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A Silurian family of synziphosuran merostomes with a short head and short telson. **Pseu"do-nis'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pseu"do-nis'cid,** *n.* — **pseu"do-nis'coid,** *a.* — **pseu"do-nu-cle'o-lus,** *n.* A false nucleolus. — **pseu"do-nych'i-um,** *n. Entom.* The empodium. — **pseu"do-pa-ral'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* False paralysis; trembling palsy; dystaxia. — **pseu"do-par"a-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A condition of partial paralysis resembling or symptomatic of paraplegia. — **pseu"do-par'a-site,** *n.* **1.** Something mistaken for a parasite, as hair or vegetable tissue. **2.** A commensal. — **pseu"do-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.* — **pseu"do-pa-ren'chy-ma,** *n. Bot.* False parenchyma formed by the union of previously separate elements, as by united hyphæ. **pseu"do-pa-ren'chyme:.** — **pseu"do-par"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-par'e-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Slight paralysis affecting motion, but not sensation. — **pseu"do-par"the-no-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* A mode of reproduction intermediate between metagenesis and parthenogenesis. — **pseu'do-path-y,** *n.* A false theory of disease; a word first used by Dr. O. W. Holmes.

> I mean by *pseudopathy* a false theory of disease, and by pseudotherapy a false system of treatment, especially such false theories and systems of treatment as make pretensions to a true scientific character. HOLMES *Letter to Standard Dict.* Dec. 17, '90.

— **Pseu"do-pe-cop'te-ris,** *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil ferns, from the Upper Paleozoic, with once or twice bifurcated rachis, the upper pinnæ winged, and the pinnules of the *Sphenopteris* and *Pecopteris* types. — **pseu"do-ped'i-form,** *a.* Pseudopodial. — **pseu"do-per'cu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudoperculum. — **pseu"do-per'cu-late,** *a.* Having a pseudoperculum. — **pseu"do-per'cu-lum,** *n. Conch.* An epiphragm. — **pseu"do-pe-rid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* A false peridium, as that enclosing the spores in certain *Uredineæ*. — **pseu"do-pe'ri-od'ic,** *a.* Approximately periodic. — **pseu"do-per"ip-neu-mo'ni-a†,** *n. Pathol.* Any affection resembling pneumonia, as bronchial catarrh or chronic bronchitis with rheumatic pain in the chest. — **pseu"do-per-rip'ter-al,** *a. Arch.* Having the columns on the flanks, and in general those in the rear, engaged in the walls, instead of standing free as in a peripteros: said of a temple. — **pseu"do-pe-rip'te-ros†.** — **pseu"do-per'i-stome,** *n. Bot.* The external peristome of a moss where it is early obliterated. — **Pseu"do-phid'i-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ophiomorpha*. — **pseu"do-phid'i-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **pseu'do-phone,** *n.* An instrument for producing illusions in the perception of the direction of sound: used in investigating binaural hearing. — **pseu"do-phthi'sis,** *n. Pathol.* False consumption; any disease causing emaciation, but without organic lesion of the lungs. — **pseu'do-plasm,** *n. Pathol.* A malignant tumor consisting of some morbid heterologous tissue. — **pseu'do-pod,** *n.* **1.** A pseudopodium. **2.** An organism with pseudopodia; a rhizopod. — **pseu-dop'o-dal,** *a.* **1.** Having pseudopodia. **2.** Pseudopodial. — **pseu"do-po'di-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pseudopodia. **pseu"do-po'di-an:.** **pseu'do-pod'ic:.** — **pseu"do-po'di-um,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A process formed by the temporary extension of the protoplasm of a cell or of a unicellular animal, serving for taking in food, for locomotion, etc. **2.** *Helminth.* The tail-region of a rotifer. **3.** *Bot.* A false pedicel or elongation of the vaginule supporting the capsule in certain mosses. **pseu'do-pode:.** — **pseu'do-proct,** *n.* **1.** *Echin.* The anus of an echinopædium. **2.** *Spong.* A pseudostome. — **pseu"do-pro'cous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-pro'style,** *a. Arch.* Having in front a portico separated from the wall by an interval less than its intercolumniation. — **pseu-dop'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A perversion of the sense of vision; pseudoblepsia. — **pseu"do-pu'pa,** *n. Entom.* A stage preceding the true pupa in some insects; a semipupa. — **pseu" do-pu'pal,** *a.* — **pseu"do-ra'mose,** *a. Bot.* Having false branches. — **pseu"do-ram'u-lus,** *n. Bot.* A false branch: said of the terminal portion of a filament, in certain low algæ, which, becoming detached, applies itself laterally to the conjugating part of another filament. — **pseu'do-ray",** *n.* A ray or straight line in non-Euclidean geometry. — **pseu"do-rex'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A false or adventitious appetite. — **pseu"do-rhab'dite,** *n. Helminth.* A false rhabdite; one of certain finely granular rod-like structures found in the integument of turbellarians. — **Pseu-dos'ci-nes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of passerine birds, including *Menuridæ* and *Atrichornithidæ*. — **pseu-dos'ci-nine,** *a.* — **pseu"do-scle-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition resembling sclerosis or hardening of the tissues in patches, but without any lesion of the parts. — **Pseu"do-scor"pi-o'nes,** *W.* (**Pseu"do-scor-pi'o-nes,** *C.*), *n. pl. Arach.* An order or suborder of scorpion-like arachnids with a tracheal respiratory system, including the book-scorpions. See illus. under BOOK-SCORPION. — **pseu" do-scor'pi-on,** *n.* — **pseu"do-se-mat'ic,** *a.* In animal coloration, deceptively suggesting something unpleasant to an enemy or attractive to prey. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. — **pseu"do-sep'tate,** *a.* **1.** *Zoöph.* Having pseudosepta. **2.** *Bot.* Having the appearance of being septate, as many spores. — **pseu"do-sep'tum,** *n. Zoöph.* A false septum in a coral, or one analogous to a true septum. — **pseu"do-si'phon,** *n. Conch.* A false siphon; the solid continua-

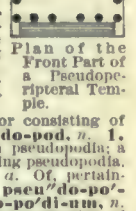

Plan of the Front Part of a Pseudoperipteral Temple.

tion of the siphon in the shell of some cephalopods. **pseu"do-si'phun-cle‡.** — **pseu"do-si'phon-al,** *a.* — **pseu-dos'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Perversion of the sense of smell. **pseu"do-sper'mi-um,** *n. Bot.* A false seed: applied to certain one-seeded indehiscent nut-like carpels, like those produced in the mint and borage families. — **pseu"do-sper'mic, pseu"do-sper'mous,** *a.* — **pseu'do-sphere",** *n.* **1.** A surface having constant negative curvature; an anticlastic or saddleback surface along which any figure that can be drawn on it may be slid without distortion. **2.** A sphere in non-Euclidean geometry. — **pseu"do-spher'ic-al,** *a.* — **pseu'do-spore,** *n. Bot.* **1.** One of the barren cells investing the teleutospore in certain smuts. **2.** Same as TELEUTOSPORE. — **pseu"do-stel'la,** *n.* Any meteoric object presenting the false appearance of a star. — **pseu"do-stig'ma,** *n.* A false stigma, as in beetle-mites or oribatids. — **pseu-dos'to-ma,** *n.* **1.** An interval filled with cement appearing between the cells on a serous membrane. **2.** *Spong.* A pseudostome. — **pseu"do-stom'a-tous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-sym'met-ry,** *n. Crystal.* A resemblance to a form of symmetry higher than that which is characteristic of the mineral: usually a result of twinning, as the apparently hexagonal forms of aragonite, which are orthosymmetric. **mim'etry‡.** — **pseu"do-sym-met'ric,** *a.* — **pseu'do-syncarp,** *n.* A collective fruit, as a mulberry or pineapple. — **pseu"do-syph'i-lis,** *n. Pathol.* Indeterminate ulcers or other sores resembling syphilis. — **Pseu"do-te-tram'e-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Subpentamera.* — **pseu"do-tet-ram'er-al, pseu"do-tet-ram'er-ous,** *a.* — **pseu"do-thra'a-tus,** *n. Pathol.* A condition resembling or closely simulating death; asphyxia. — **pseu"do-ther'a-py,** *n. Med.* A false system of treatment of disease. See quotation under PSEUDOPATHY. — **pseu"do-tin'e-a,** *n.* The larva of a bee-moth. — **pseu"do-tox'in,** *n. Chem.* A light-yellow extract derived from belladonna-leaves, and poisonous, owing to the presence of atropin. — **pseu"do-tra'che-a,** *n. Entom.* One of the trachea-like channels in the labella of certain *Diptera.* — **Pseu"do-trim'e-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Subtetramera.* — **pseu"do-trim'er-al, pseu"do-trim'er-ous,** *a.* — **Pseu"do-tri"o-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* An Eocene family of cryptodirous tortoises without epidermic scutes. **Pseu"do-tri'on-yx,** *n.* (t. g.) — **pseu"do-tri"o-nych'id,** *n.* — **pseu"do-tri-on'y-choid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Pseu"dot-su'ga,** *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of magnificent trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), the only species being *P. Douglasii*, the red or Douglas spruce or fir, or Oregon pine, of the Pacific slope, a large tree from 150 to 300 feet high, supplying the most valuable timber of the region. See illus. under SPRUCE. — **pseu"do-tur'binal,** *n.* A false turbinal; an incurved portion of the nasal wall, as in reptiles and birds. — **pseud-o'val,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudovum. — **pseu"do-va-ri'o-la,** *n. Pathol.* False variola: a disease mistaken for variola, as chicken-pox, hives, swine-pox, or varicella. — **pseu"do-va'rium,** *n.* **1.** An organ in which pseudova are developed. **2.** A layer, as on a hay infusion, from which infusorians were supposed to be spontaneously generated. **pseu-do'vary‡.** — **pseu"do-va'ri-al,** *a.* — **pseu"do-ve'lum,** *n. Zoöph.* A vascular velum, as in scyphomedusans. — **Pseu"do-vi'pe-ræ,** *n. pl.* The *Acrochordidæ.* — **pseu"do-vi'per-in(e,** *a.* — **pseu"do-vol-ca'no,** *n. Geol.* A mountain or hill that emits steam and gases, but no lava. — **pseu"do-vol-can'ic,** *a.* — **pseud-o'vum,** *n.* A false egg; an egg-like germ-cell capable of development without fertilization, as in aphids and the larvæ of *Cecidomyia.* — **pseu"dox-an'thin,** *C.*, or **pseu"do-xan'thin,** *n.* An alkaloid compound ($C_4H_5N_5O$) contained in muscular tissue. **pseu"dox-an'thine‡.**

Pseudo- is also used in many self-explaining compounds and nonce-words; as,

pseudo-ascetic	pseudo-citizen	pseudo-evangelism
pseudo-Bible	pseudo-classicism	pseudo-geyser
pseudo-Christ	pseudo-critic	pseudo-martyr
pseudo-Christianity	pseudo-episcopacy	pseudo-patron

pseu'do-morph, siū'do-mȫrf, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A mineral having the external crystalline form of another mineral.

Pseudomorphs result from alteration through chemical change, as by loss, addition, or exchange of constituents; by molecular change (paramorphs); by substitution, either partial or total, as when the original crystal is dissolved out and the cavity filled by other material; also, by superficial incrustation. Luster is often absent or dull, and the hardness different from that of the mineral simulated in form. **2.** An irregular or false form. [< PSEUDO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

— **pseu"do-mor'phi-a,** *n.* Same as PSEUDOMORPHIN. — **pseu"do-mor'phic,** *a.* Of or relating to a pseudomorph. **pseu"do-mor'phous‡.**

pseu"do-mor'phism, *n.* The state of being a pseudomorph; the phenomenon in which a mineral exhibits a form not belonging to it. **pseu"do-mor-pho'sis‡.**

pseu'do-nym, siū'do-nim, *n.* **1.** A fictitious name, especially when assumed by a writer; pen-name; nom de guerre. **2.** *Biol.* The vernacular name. [< F. *pseudonyme*, < Gr. *pseudonymos*, with a false name, < *pseudēs*, false, + *onyma*, name.]

— **pseu-don'y-mal,** *a.* — **pseu"do-nym'i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being pseudonymous. — **pseu-don'y-mous,** *a.* Bearing or using a pseudonym; publishing or published under an assumed name. — **pseu-don'y-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **pseu-don'y-mous-ness,** *n.*

pseu'do-scope, siū'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument of the stereoscope type, but employed with actual objects instead of pictures, and reversing their relief, making projections appear as depressions, and vice versa.

In Wheatstone's *pseudoscope*, the ordinary visual relations between the near and the distant parts of an object are reversed. . . . so that a convex figure becomes a concave one, an impression of a seal resembles the seal itself, a bust seen in front appears as a hollow mask.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 431, p. 486. [H.H. & CO. '92.]

— **pseu"do-scop'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pseudoscope; causing or characterized by error or delusion in the perception of the relief of solid objects. **pseu"do-scop'ic-al‡.** — **pseu"do-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

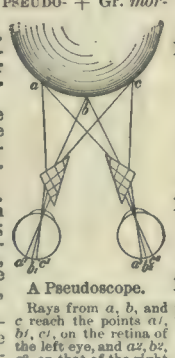

A Pseudoscope.

Rays from *a*, *b*, and *c* reach the points *a'*, *b'*, *c'*, on the retina of the left eye, and *a²*, *b²*, *c²*, on that of the right eye. In natural vision the optic axes must be converged more to look at *b* than at *a* or *c*, hence the observer knows that *b* is nearer and that the object is convex; but the prisms reverse the order of the rays, so that those which reach the retinas at *b'* and *b²* make a smaller angle than those at *a'* and *a²* or *c'* and *c²*. Less convergence of the optic axes is therefore required to observe *b* than *a* or *c*; *b* appears farther away, and the surface looks concave.

pseu'do-sco"py, siū'do-scō"pi, *n.* The production of effects by the pseudoscope or by any pseudoscopic contrivance or arrangement, such as exchanging the places of the two pictures in stereoscopic views.

pseu'do-stome, siū'do-stōm, *n.* **1.** *Echin.* The mouth of an echinopædium. **2.** *Spong.* The opening of a surrounding excurrent canal to the exterior. **3.** A gopher (*Geomys*). [< PSEUDO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

— **pseu"do-sto'min(e,** *a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a gopher or geomyid. — **pseu"do-sto-mo'sis,** *n. Spong.* The formation of a pseudostome. — **pseu"do-sto-mot'ic,** *a.* — **pseu-dos'tomous,** *a.* Having pseudostomes.

pshaw, shō, *C.¹ I. W. Wr., or* pshē, *C.², vi.* To exclaim "pshaw"; utter interjections of disdain or contempt. **pshaⁿ‡; pshahⁿ‡.**

pshaw, *interj.* An exclamation of disapprobation, disgust, dissatisfaction, or impatience. **pshaⁿ‡; pshahⁿ‡.**

pshem, pshem, *n.* A form of hat, typically of straw, worn by women only, introduced into Spain from the East in the 13th century. **pschemⁿ‡.**

The Pshem.

psi, psī *or* sī, *n.* [Gr.] The twenty-third letter in the Greek alphabet (Ψ, ψ): equivalent to English *ps*.

psil-, ‡ Derived from Greek *psilos*,
psilo-, ‡ bare: combining forms. — **psi'lan-throp'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of psilanthropy. — **psi-lan'thro-pism,** *n.* [Rare.] Psilanthropy. — **psi-lan'thro-pist,** *n.* One who maintains the mere humanity of Christ; a humanitarian.

I am a *Psilanthropist*, one of those who believe our Lord to have been the real son of Joseph, and who lay the main stress on the resurrection rather than on the crucifixion. COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 278. [H. '58.]

— **psi-lan'thro-py,** *n.* The doctrine of the mere humanity of Christ. **psi"lan-thro'pi-a‡.** — **psi"lo-cer'a-tite,** *n.* A fossil ægoceratoid cephalopod (genus *Psiloceras*). — **Psi"lo-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Amphibia.* — **psi"lo-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Having a naked skin; having no scales, as the *Amphibia.* — **psi-lol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] Love of mere talk; idle chatter. — **psi-lo'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Baldness. — **psi-lom'el-ane,** *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, iron-black to steel-gray, hydrous manganese manganite (H_4MnO_5), found massive. **psi-lom'el-an‡.** — **psi"lo-mel-an'ic,** *a.* — **Psi"lo-pæ'des,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Altrices.* — **psi"lo-pæ'dic,** *C. W.²* (**psi"lo-pæd'ic,** *W.¹*), *a.* Naked when hatched; of or pertaining to the *Psilopædes.* — **Psi-loph'y-ton,** *n.* A genus of fossil fern-like plants, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Upper Devonian, with erect, spreading stems or branches, bearing thorn-like processes, minute leaves, and supposed narrow pod-like sporangia. — **psi-los'o-pher,** *n.* [Rare.] A pretended philosopher; a shallow pretender to wisdom. — **psi-los'to-chous,** *a. Bot.* Having an inflorescence in very slender spikes. — **psi'lo-thron,** *n.* A depilatory.

Psit'ta-ci, sit'a-sī *or* psit'ta-cī, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of desmognathous birds; parrots. [L., pl. of *psittacus*, < Gr. *psittakos*, parrot.]

— **psit-ta'cean, psit-ta'ceous,** *a.* — **Psit-tac'idæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of parrots, especially those with bill-hook file-like underneath, sternum complete, and orbital ring incomplete, including the African gray parrots. **Psit'ta-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **psit-tac'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **Psit"ta-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of psittacids, especially those with tail-feathers soft and never acuminate, and orbital ring always incomplete. — **psit'ta-cin(e,** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psittaci* or *Psittacinæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Psittacinæ.* — **psit'ta-cin-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A pulverulent, mammillary, olive to siskin-green lead-copper vanadate ($H_{36}Pb_9Cu_9V_8O_{56}$), found usually in thin crypto-crystalline coatings: named from its parrot-like coloring. — **psit"ta-co-ful'vin(e,** *n.* A yellow pigment contained in certain feathers, as those of some parrots. — **psit'ta-coid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psittacidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Psittacidæ.* — **Psit"ta-co-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Psittaci* or parrots. — **psit"ta-co-mor'phic,** *a.* — **Psit-tac"u-li'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, especially those with orbits mostly complete and no furcula, including the love-birds: generally united with *Conurinæ.* **Psit-tac'u-lin,** *n.* (t. g.) — **psit-tac'u-lin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

pso'as, sō'as, *n.* A muscle of the interior of the pelvis, arising from the spine. In man the **psoas magnus** arises from the centra of the lumbar and last dorsal vertebræ and the transverse processes of the former, and after blending with the iliacus is attached to the femur. The **psoas parvus** is inconstant, and is inserted into the iliopectineal eminence. The psoas muscles constitute the tenderloin. [< Gr. *psoa*, muscle of the loins.]

— **pso-ad'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles. **pso-at'ic‡.** — **pso-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the psoas muscles and adjoining parts.

Psoc'i-dæ, sos'i-dī *or* psō'ci-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pseudoneuropterous insects with narrow prothorax, swollen face, and setiform antennæ, as the book-louse. **Pso'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *psōchō*, rub small.]

— **psoc'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **pso'coid,** *a.*

Pso-ci'na, so-sai'na *or* pso-ci'na, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Psocidæ.* — **pso'cin(e,** *a.*

Psol'i-dæ, sol'i-dī *or* psō'li-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of holothurians, especially those with 10 ramified tentacles; *Dendrochirotæ.* **Pso'lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *psōlos*, one circumcised.] — **psol'id,** *n.* — **pso'loid,** *a.*

Pso-phi'i-dæ, so-fai'i-dī *or* pso-fī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A South-American family of gruoidean birds; trumpeters. **Pso'phi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *psophos*, noise.]

— **pso-phi'id,** *n.* — **pso'phi-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

pso'ra, sō'ra, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The itch, or some similar skin-disease. **2.** The itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). [L., < Gr. *psōra*, itch, < *psaō*, rub.]

— **pso-ri'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A skin-affection manifesting patches of scales. Called also *scaly letter, dry scale, bakers' itch, washerwomen's scall.* — **pso'ric.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to psora. **II.** *n.* A remedy for psora. — **pso'rin,** *n. Med.* A homeopathic remedy for the itch, prepared from itch-pus. — **pso"ro-co'mi-um,** *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Med.* A hospital for persons affected with the itch. — **pso'roid,** *a.* Resembling psora. — **pso"roph-thal'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Suppurative or granulous ophthalmia; purulent ophthalmia of infants. — **pso"roph-thal'mic,** *a.* — **pso'ro-sperm,** *n.* One of certain vesicular usually caudate bodies parasitic in or on various animals, and probably mostly embryonic gregarines. — **pso"ro-sper'mial, pso"ro-sper'mic,** *a.* — **pso'rous,** *a.* Affected with psora.

pso'vie, sō'vi, *n.* The Russian wolfhound. See plate of DOGS, fig. 7.

psych-, Same as PSYCHO-. — **psy"cha-gog'ic,** *a.* Winning or leading the soul; persuasive. — **psy'cha-gogue,** *n.* **1.** A medicine that operates to resuscitate, as in fainting. **2.** [Rare. One who conjures up the dead; a necromancer. — **psy'chal,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the soul; psychic. — **psy-chal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Mental suffering; morbid depression of mind; pain attending thought, as in melancholia.

Psy'che, sai'kę, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful mortal maiden, beloved of Eros, or Cupid; otherwise represented as a butterfly, or as a maid with the wings of a butterfly, pursued by or united with Eros: the Greek personification of the human soul. **2.** [p-] The soul as capable of seeing and feeling; the principle of life as connected with the body; hence, the human soul; the mind.

Here once, through an alley Titanic,
Of cypress, I roamed with my Soul —
Of cypress, with *Psyche*, my Soul. POE *Ulalume* st. 2.

3. [p-] [Rare.] *Anat.* The brain and spinal cord. **4.** A genus typical of *Psychidæ.* **5.** [p-] A cheval-glass. [L., < Gr. *Psychē*, < *psychē*, soul, breath, a butterfly, < *psychō*, breathe.] **psy'che-glass"‡.**

psy'che-ism, sai'kę-izm, *n. Med.* Animal magnetism.

psy"che-om'e-try, sai'kę-em'e-tri, *n.* The application of mathematics to mental phenomena, as attempted by Christian Wolff (1679-1754). [< Gr. *psychē* (see PSYCHE) + *metron*, measure.]

psy'chi-an, sai'ki-an, *n.* One of the *Psychidæ.*

psy-chi'a-try, sai-cai'a-tri, *n.* The branch of medicine that relates to mental diseases. [< PSYCH- + Gr. *iatreia*, healing, < *iaomai*, heal.] **psy"chi-a-tri'a‡.** — **psy"chi-at'ric, -al,** *a.* — **psy-chi'a-trist,** *n.* One skilled in psychiatry. **psy-chi'a-ter‡.**

psy'chic, ‡ sai'kic, -al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to **psy'chic-al,** ‡ the mind or soul; mental, as distinguished from physical and physiological.

The facts and phenomena recognized by the cerebralists are true and important. . . . We may even admit that they all deserve to be considered among the conditions of the purely *psychical* activities. . . . There is no evidence that they produce these phenomena; they do not appear among the constituent elements of any *psychical* state or act. . . . The nervous system might perform every one of its functions without a single *psychical* result.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 41, p. 54. [S. '70.]

2. Of or pertaining to unusual operations of the mind or to occult phenomena attributed to the mind.

These studies are termed *psychic* in a modified sense; they pertain not to the ordinary operations of the mind, but to the unusual, such as thought-transference, somnambulism, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, apparitions of the living, haunted houses, ghosts, and the Buddhistic occultism. Many of the phenomena to be investigated seem to lie in the dim borderland between the spirit and the body, or, if there be no such neutral zone, in the territory where they overlap and mingle, a region hitherto occupied only by the savage hordes of superstition, imposture, and quackery. FRANKLIN JOHNSON *New Psychic Studies* ch. 1, p. 7. [F. & W. '87.]

3. Of or pertaining to the animal soul, or vital and sentient principle; in New Testament exegetical literature, of, pertaining to, or swayed by the affections and passions of human nature; natural: distinguished from *spiritual.* [< Gr. *psychikos*, < *psychē*; see PSYCHE.]

Phrases: — **psychical blindness,** blindness due to impairment or disturbance of the cerebral centers, while the external organs of vision and the tracts connecting with them may be unimpaired; blindness due to lack of power to interpret visual sensations. A similar affection of the sense of hearing is called **p. deafness.** — **p. center,** a hypothetical center of the brain regarded as the seat of psychical activities. — **p. contagion,** the communication of morbid conditions or phenomena through sympathetic mental influence without a direct morbific cause, as in epidemic hysteria. — **p. research,** investigation of obscure, unexplained, or questionable mental or spiritual phenomena, such as clairvoyance, apparitions, thought-transference, certain hypnotic phenomena, etc. See PSYCHIC, *a.*, 2. — **psychic force,** a supposed force by which solid bodies are moved, intelligence transmitted between minds, etc., without physical agency.

— **psy'chic-al-ly,** *adv.*

psy'chic, *n.* A spiritualistic medium.

psy'chics, sai'kics, *n.* **1.** Same as PSYCHOLOGY. **2.** Psychical research.

Psy'chi-dæ, sai'ki-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bombycid moths whose larvæ are case-bearers, as the bagworm. [< PSYCHE, 4.] — **psy'chid,** *a.* & *n.*

psy'chism, sai'kizm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of Quesne that a universally diffused fluid animates all living beings, the difference in their actions being due to the difference of individual organizations. **2.** The state of being psychic. [< Gr. *psychē*; see PSYCHE.]

psy'chist, sai'kist, *n.* **1.** A believer in psychic force. **2.** One who engages in psychical research.

psycho-. Derived from Greek *psychē*, soul, mind (see PSYCHE): a combining form. — **psy'cho-blast,** *n.* The germ of a soul; a suggested term. — **psy"cho-co'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A condition of mental stupor. — **psy"cho-dec'tic,** *a.* Soul-destroying. — **psy"cho-eth'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to innate moral principles. — **psy-chom'a-chy,** *n.* A conflict of soul and body. — **psy'cho-man"cy,** *n.* **1.** Divination by communicating with the souls of the dead; necromancy. **2.** A supposed mystic influence of one soul over another. — **psy"cho-man'tic,** *a.* — **psy'cho-mo"tor,** *C.* (**psy"cho-mo'tor,** *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to muscular contraction produced by the mind or will. — **psy"cho-neu-rol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of mental phenomena as dependent on neurology. — **psy"cho-neu-ro'sis,** *n.* Mental derangement without organic lesion, as in hypochondria. — **psy-chon'o-my,** *n.* The study of the laws and development of mental phenomena. — **psy"cho-no-sol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of mental diseases, especially of their specific forms and classification. — **psy"cho-pan'ny-chism,** *n. Theol.* The doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep not to awaken until the resurrection. — **psy"cho-pan'ny-chist,** *n.* — **psy"cho-par'e-sis,** *n.* Weakness of mind resulting from disease. — **psy'cho-path,** *n.* One who, because of mental infirmity, is morally irresponsible. — **psy-chop'a-thist,** *n.* One learned or skilled in treating mental derangement. — **psy"cho-pathol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of pathology that relates to and treats of mental derangement. — **psy-chop'a-thy,** *n. Med.* **1.** Disease of the mind; especially, mental derangement due to disorder of the nervous system apart from disease of the brain. **2.** The system or plan of treating disease by means of mental influence; mind-cure. — **psy"cho-path'ic,** *a.* — **psy"cho-ra'gi-a,** *n.* A dying condition; death-agony; death. **psy"chor-rha'gi-a‡.** — **psy'cho-scope,** *n.* An aid to psychological observation; a condition in which the mental processes of the subject can be easily studied, as hypnotism. — **psy"cho-sen-so'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to percepts not produced by peripheral sensory impressions, as in hallucination.

psy"cho-sen'so-ry‡.— **psy"cho-so-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the soul and the body.— **psy-chos'o-phy**, *n.* The philosophy or metaphysics of the mind: a branch of the older psychology.— **psy"cho-sta'si-a**, *n.* The weighing of souls: a process supposed by the ancients to take place during a combat, the combatant having the lighter soul being slain. **psy'cho-sta"sy**‡.— **psy"cho-stat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to psychostatics. **psy"cho-stat'ic-al**‡.— **psy"cho-stat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*— **psy"cho-stat'ics**, *n.* The study of the more permanent conditions of mental phenomena. Compare PSYCHODYNAMICS.— **psy'cho-the"ism**, *n.* The tenet that God is absolute spirit.— **psy"cho-ther"a-peu'tics**, *n. Med.* **1.** Application of mental influence in the treatment of disease; mind-cure. **2.** The treatment of mental disease. [C.] **psy"cho-ther'a-py**‡.— **psy"cho-ther"a-peu'tic**, *a.*— **psy"cho-vi'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to mind and life together.— **psy"cho-zo'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the age of mind or "Era of Man": adopted by some geologists to cover the recent period and to follow the Cenozoic era. **2.** Psychovital.

Psy-chod'i-dæ, sai-cod'i-di *or* psi-cō'di-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipterous insects. **Psy-cho'da**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *psychē*, a butterfly (see PSYCHE), + *eidos*, form.]

— **psy-chod'id**, *a.* & *n.*— **psy-cho'doid**, *a.*

psy"cho-dy-nam'ics, sai'co-dai-nam'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of psychophysics that treats of the quantitative relation between sensations and their stimuli. **2.** The science that treats of the laws of mental action.

psy"cho-gen'e-sis, sai'co-jen'ę-sis, *n.* **1.** The development of the individual soul; the beginning of consciousness. **2.** Genesis or specific change due to innate vitality, as opposed to natural selection.

— **psy"cho-ge-net'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to psychogenesis.— **psy"cho-ge-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

psy-chog'e-ny, sai-coj'ę-ni, *n.* **1.** Psychogenesis. **2.** The theory of the origin or development of mind. [< PSYCHO- + -GENY.] **psy-chog'o-ny**‡.

psy"cho-gon'ic, sai'co-gon'ic, *a.* Psychogenetical. [< PSYCHO- + -GONY.] **psy"cho-gon'ic-al**‡.

psy'cho-graph, sai'co-graf, *n.* An instrument for recording the supposed messages of a spirit; a planchette or the like. [< PSYCHO- + -GRAPH.]

psy-chog'ra-phy, sai-cog'rą-fi, *n.* **1.** The writing of supposed messages from spirits. **2.** The natural history of mind; descriptive psychology. [< PSYCHO- + -GRAPHY.]— **psy"cho-graph'ic**, *a.*

psy'chold, sai'cold, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psychidæ*. [< PSYCHE, 4, + -OID.]

psy"cho-log'ic-al, sai'co-loj'ic-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to psychology, or to the mind or its phenomena as the subject; of the nature of psychology.

It is a *psychological* fact that whatever interests or excites a number of separate individuals will interest or excite them still more when brought together.

F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 17, p. 192. [L. '74.]

psy"cho-log'ic‡.— **psy"cho-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

psy"cho-log'ics, sai'co-loj'ics, *n.* Psychology.

psy-chol'o-gism, sai-col'o-jizm, *n. Philos.* The idealistic philosophy as opposed to the sensationist: variously founded, as on the ego, the moral reason, the divine nature or the Infinite, or on a system more distinctly Platonic.

The philosophic revolution which began with Descartes in France, soon extended to Italy and manifested itself in the two forms of *Psychologism* or Idealism, and Sensualism — represented by Descartes and Malebranche on the one side, and by Locke and Condillac on the other. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* vol. ii, app. ii, p. 479. [S. '74.]

psy-chol'o-gist, sai-col'o-jist, *n.* A student of or a specialist in psychology. **psy'cho-logue**‡.

psy-chol'o-gize, sai-col'o-jiz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To hypnotize. **II.** *i.* To speculate or investigate in or discourse of psychology.

psy-chol'o-gy, sai-col'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of the human soul and its operations; the science that treats inductively of the phenomena of human consciousness, and of the nature and relations of the subject of them, the mind. **2.** Psychophysics. **new psychology**‡.

Psychology was formerly known variously as *intellectual*, *mental*, or even *moral philosophy*, *metaphysics*, etc., but since it has been generally acknowledged that there can be a true inductive science of the mind, the present name or its equivalent, *mental science*, has come into use. Psychologists may be divided into three schools, of which the first two endeavor to avoid the use of the human consciousness as the instrument of observation as well as its object. They are (1) *mental physiologists*, *cerebralists*, and *psychophysicists*, who base the science on physiological facts observed by means of the senses, including *phrenologists*, who study the skull alone; (2) *transcendental psychologists*, who, returning to the old scholastic method, and avoiding appeals to either the senses or consciousness, base the science on a priori assumptions; and (3) *eclectics*, *psychologists*, who obtain the laws of the science by induction from observation by consciousness itself. The objects of this observation are (1) the facts of consciousness, including those resulting from the relations of mind and body and of mind to external nature; (2) the faculties and susceptibilities to which they may be referred; and (3) the ego as given in consciousness and endowed with faculties. See MIND, and phrases below.

Psychology is a science. It professes to exhibit what is actually known or may be learned concerning the soul, in the forms of science — i. e., in the forms of exact observation, precise definition, fixed terminology, classified arrangement, and rational explanation. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 2, p. 1. [S. '70.]

With the understanding that the statement is only provisional, we define *psychology* as the science which describes and explains the phenomena of consciousness, as such. G. T. LADD *Psychology: Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 1. [S. '94.]

Psychology may be conceived in two ways: either as the science of the soul — this is the old conception — or as the science of psychic phenomena — this is the new conception. RIBOT *German Psychol. of Today* tr. by J. M. Baldwin, ch. 8, p. 295. [S. '85.]

3. A treatise on the science defined above, in either sense. [< PSYCHO- + -LOGY.] **psy"cho-log'ics**‡.

Phrases: — **comparative psychology**, a comparative study of mental phenomena in various sentient beings. — **criminal p.**, the investigation of mental phenomena in relation to crime. — **empirical p.**, the study of the observed facts of consciousness and of their laws without attempting to account for them by underlying principles. — **experimental p.**, the study of psychology, especially physiological psychology, by the experimental method. As a branch of anthropological somatology, it embraces the study, in different races, of comparative rates of nervous impulse, sensation, muscular movement, and mental processes, and of such phenomena as right- and left-handedness and anomalous brain-section. — **introspective p.**, psychology based on introspection, or observation of one's own consciousness. — **objective p.**, the study of psychology from observation of the minds of others. — **physiological p.**, the science of the phenomena of human consciousness in their relations to the nervous system (Ladd), exclusive, however, of many phenomena often considered in this relation. Besides neurology in general, it has special reference to sensation, including psychophysics and psychometry, and deals also with psychophysical aspects of the various mental powers. — **rational p.**, psychology that seeks to account for the facts of consciousness by underlying principles, or that derives such facts a priori from the concept of the soul. — **the new p.**, psychology studied experimentally rather than deductively; psychophysics in its strict sense.

psy-chom'e-try, sai-com'ę-tri, *n.* **1.** The science of the measurement of mental or psychophysical processes, as by experiments in timing sensations and consequent perceptions, judgments, and volitions. **2.** An alleged occult power, said to be possessed by persons, of divining, by means of physical contact or sometimes by mere proximity, the properties or character of a thing or of the things with which it has been associated, enabling them, for instance, to diagnose diseases by touch, read one's character by touching his photograph, or tell the history of a fossil or an antiquity by handling it. [< PSYCHO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

— **psy-chom'e-ter**, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of or who practises psychometry. **psy-chom'e-trist**‡. — **psy"cho-met'ric**, **-al**, *a.*— **psy"cho-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*— **psy-chom'e-trize**, *vt.* To practise psychometry on, as an autograph.

psy"cho-phys'ic-al, sai'co-fiz'ic-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to psychophysics. **psy"cho-phys'ic**‡.

— **psychophysical time** (*Physiol.*), the part of the reaction-time in which a sensory impression is converted into a motor impulse; the time spent in the cerebral processes.

psy"cho-phys'i-cist, sai'co-fiz'i-sist, *n.* A student of or a specialist in psychophysics.

psy"cho-phys'ics, sai'co-fiz'ics, *n. Psychol.* **1.** The science of mental phenomena as dependent upon or correlated with measurable physical changes. **2.** More especially, the science of the relations between the quality, quantity, and time-rate of conscious states and the kinds, amounts, and time-order of physical stimuli. **3.** More especially still, the science of the measurable relations between intensity of sensation and amount of stimulus. Compare PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY, under PSYCHOLOGY. [< PSYCHO- + PHYSICS.]

psy"cho-phys'i-ol'o-gy, sai'co-fiz'i-ol'o-ji, *n.* Physiological psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

— **psy"cho-phys"i-o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

psy'cho-plasm, sai'co-plazm, *n.* The physical basis of consciousness; the material medium from which the psychical organism is evolved: a mystical term naming a hypothetical substance.

The *Psychoplasm*, or sentient material forming the psychological medium from which the Soul derives its structure and its powers. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind, Psychol. Principles* in vol. i, p. 111. [O. & CO. '74.]

[< PSYCHO- + PLASM.]— **psy"cho-plas'mic**, *a.*

psy'cho-pomp, sai'co-pomp, *n.* A conductor of souls to Hades: a title of Hermes. [< Gr. *psychopompos*, < *psychē* (see PSYCHE) + *pompos*, guide, < *pempō*, send.]

psy-cho'sis, sai-cō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Any form of mental derangement; especially, derangement due to some disorder of the nervous system without discernible lesion of parts, as by irritation (without lesion) of the brain and spinal marrow; neurosis of the intellect; sometimes applied to mere mental idiosyncrasy. **2.** *Psychol. & Pathol.* Any state of consciousness or tendency to such state, as distinguished from corresponding change in its physical basis (neurosis): a term due to Huxley.

No wonder that the criminal *psychosis*, which is the mental side of the neurosis, is for the most part an intractable malady, punishment being of no avail to produce a permanent reformation. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 1, p. 33. [A. '74.]

[< Gr. *psychōsis*, a giving life to, < *psychoō*, give life to, < *psychē*, soul; see PSYCHE.]— **psy-chot'ic**, *a.*

Psy-cho'tri-a, sai-cō'tri-ą, *n.* An immense genus of tropical shrubs or small trees and rarely herbs, mostly American, of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*) and allied to *Cinchona*, notable mainly for its extent, comprising about 500 species. *Psychotria emetica* (the striated ipecacuanha of Peru) and *P. jasminiflora* (of the greenhouses) are among the best-known species. [< Gr. *psychōtrion*, an animating, < *psychoō*; see PSYCHOSIS.]

psy-chrom'e-ter, sai-crom'ę-tėr, *n. Meteor.* An instrument for measuring the tension and the relative humidity of the air. It consists generally of a dry-bulb and a wet-bulb thermometer, the latter having its bulb covered with a layer of muslin kept moist with water. The rate of evaporation from the moist muslin depends upon the quantity of moisture in the air. The more rapid the evaporation the greater the cooling, and hence the greater the difference in readings of the two thermometers. In the form called the **sling** or **whirled psychrometer**, the instrument is moved swiftly through the air to insure more rapid evaporation.

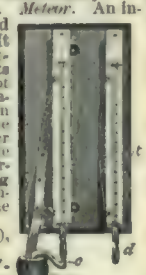

A Psychrometer.
c, cord for moistening wet-bulb thermometer; *t*, dry-bulb thermometer for comparison; *t*, thermometer-scales; *w*, water-box.

[< Gr. *psychros*, cold (< *psychō*, blow), + -METER.]

— **psy"chro-met'ric**, **psy"chro-met'ric-al**, *a.*— **psy-chrom'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of the humidity of the atmosphere by the psychrometer; loosely, hygrometry.

psy"chro-pho'bi-a, sai'cro-fō'bi-ą, *n. Med.* Morbid impressibility to cold; abnormal dread of cold, especially of cold water. [< Gr. *psychros* (see PSYCHROMETER) + *phobos*; see PHOBOS.]

psy"chro-phore, sai'cro-fōr, *n. Surg.* A refrigerating instrument like a catheter, but eyeless, for cooling the urethra with a current of water. [< Gr. *psychrophoros*, bearing cold water, < *psychros* (see PSYCHROMETER) + *pherō*, bear.]

psych'tic, sik'tic, *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce temperature; cooling. **II.** *n.* Any cooling remedy; a refrigerant. [< Gr. *psychō*, cool.]

psy-dra'ci-um, sai-drā'si-um *or* psi-drą'ci-um, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A pimply eruption, especially when following profuse warm bathing; the maggot-pimple of young persons. [< Gr. *psydrakion*, dim. of *psydrax*, lie-blister, < *pseudō*, lie.]

psyk'ter, sik'tėr, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A large vase, with spheroidal body, high cylindrical foot, and short neck, used as a wine-cooler. [< Gr. *psyktēr*, < *psychō*, blow.]

A Psykter of Red-figured Ware, of the 5th century B. C.

Psyl'la, sil'ą, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Psyllidæ*. **2.** [p-] An insect of this or a related genus; a plant-louse. [< Gr. *psylla*, flea.]

Psyl'li-dæ, sil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of stenorhynchous homopters with 2-jointed tarsi, membranous wings, and 9- or 10-jointed antennæ; fleas-lice. [< PSYLLA.]

— **psyl'lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **psyl'loid**, *a.*

psyl'lyt, *n.* The fleawort (*Plantago Psyllium*).

Ptæ-rox'y-lon, tę-rox'i-lon, *n.* A monotypic genus of small South-African trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). *Pteroxylon utile*, the sneezewood, is one of the most valuable timber-trees of Cape Colony. [< Gr. *ptairō*, sneeze, + *xylon*, wood.]

Ptah.

Ptah, ptą, *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* The principal divinity of ancient Memphis, represented in human form, usually as a mummy holding the scepter of life, power, and force. He is sometimes called the Egyptian Hephæstus, and considered as the creative force. **Pthah**‡.

ptar'mic, tār'mic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Exciting secretion or discharge of nasal mucus; sternutatory; errhine. **II.** *n.* A substance that excites sneezing, as snuff. [< Gr. *ptarmikos*, < *ptairō*, sneeze.]

Ptar'mi-ca, tār'mi-cą, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants proposed for the sneezewort (*Achillea Ptarmica*) and several other large-flowered alpine species, but now referred to *Achillea*. [< Gr. *ptarmikē*, f. of *ptarmikos*; see PTARMIC.]

ptar'mi-gan, tār'mi-gan, *n.* [-GANS or -GAN, *pl.*] A grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of elevated or arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, with feathered toes and the winter plumage chiefly pure white. The common European ptarmigan (*L. mutus*) is found in Scotland. *L. lagopus* is the white ptarmigan or willow-ptarmigan of both hemispheres. *L. leucurus* is the white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains. The Scotch or red grouse (*L. scoticus*) does not turn white in winter.

A Ptarmigan. 1/12

In the North we find the *ptarmigan* in winter assuming a white garb, so that against the snow it cannot be distinguished; and as the summer months come on, its plumage changes, and is adapted to the gray lichens and mosses of the warmer times.

C. F. HOLDER *Marvels of Animal Life* ch. 12, p. 138. [S. '85.]

[< Gael. *tarmachan*, ptarmigan.]

ptar'mus, tār'mus, *n. Pathol.* Prolonged or spasmodic sneezing. [< Gr. *ptarmos*, < *ptairō*, sneeze.]

Pte'e-a, tē'ę-ą (tī'ę-ą, *C.*), *n.* A North-American genus of shrubs or trees of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), the best-known species being *Ptelea trifoliata*, the hop-tree or water-ash. [< Gr. *ptelea*, elm.]

pte'e-or-rhin(e), tē'ę-o-rin, *a. Craniol.* Having the nares curved sinuously, like an elm-leaf: applied to skulls. [< Gr. *ptelea*, elm, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

Pte"no-glos'sa, tī"[*or* ptē"]no-glos'ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder or group of pectinibranchiate gastropods with many acuminate teeth in each transverse row, as in *Scalariidæ*. [< Gr. *ptēnos*, feathered, + *glōssa*, tongue.]

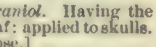
A Row of Teeth from the Odontophore of a Pteneglossate Mollusk (*Fasciolaria fragilis*).

— **pte"no-glos'sate**, *a.*

Pte"no-pleu'ra, tī"[*or* ptē"]no-plū'rą, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Dermoptera*. [< Gr. *ptēnos*, feathered, + *pleura*, side.]— **pte"no-pleu'ral**, *a.*

pter-, Same as PTERO-.

pter'al, ter'ąl, *a.* Same as MANAL. [< Gr. *pteron*, wing.]

Pter-an'o-don, ter-an'o-don, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pteranodontidæ*. **2.** [p-] A pterodactyl of this genus. *P. ingens*, from the Cretaceous of Kansas, had an expanse of wing of about 22 feet. [< PTER- + Gr. *anodous*, toothless, < *an-* priv. + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

— **Pter-an"o-don'ti-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Pteranodontidæ* as an order.— **pter-an'o-dont**, *a.*— **Pter-an"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Cretaceous family of pterosaurian reptiles without teeth. — **pter-an"o-don'tid**, *n.*— **pter-an'o-don'toid**, *a.*

Pter"as-pid'i-dæ, ter'as-pid'i-dī *or* pter'ąs-pid'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Paleozoic family of heterostracous fishes with a dorsal and a ventral shield and no limbs. [< PTER- + Gr. *aspid-*(*os*, shield.] **Pter-as'pi-dæ**‡.

— **pter-as'pid**, **pter"as-pid'id**, *n.*— **pter-as'pi-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pter"as-ter'i-dæ, ter'as-ter'i-dī *or* pter'ąs-ter'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton reticulate and no actinal intermediate plates. **Pter-as'ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PTER- + Gr. *astēr*, star.]— **pter"as-ter'id**, *n.*— **pter-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

ptere, tir *or* ter, *n.* *Spong.* A lobe of a cymba. See illus. under SPICULE. [< Gr. *pteron*; see PTERO-.]

pter'i-a, ter'i-ą (tī'ri-ą, *C.*), *n.* Plural of PTERION.

Pter"ich-thy'i-dæ, ter'ic-thī'i-dī *or* pter'ic-thī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian family of antiarchous vertebrates, especially those with dorsal and ventral shields united by lateral plates, orbits close, and paddle-like pectoral appendages. [< PTERICHTHYS.]— **pter"ich-thy'id**. *n.*— **pter-ich'thy-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pter-ich'thys, ter-ic'this, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pterichthyidæ*. **2.** [p-] A fish-like vertebrate of this genus. [< PTER- + Gr. *ichthys*, fish.]

pter-id'i-um, ter-id'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A key-fruit or samara. See illus. under SAMARA. [Dim. < Gr. *pteron*; see PTERO-.] **pter-o'di-um**‡.

pteridо-. Derived from Greek *pteris* (*pterid-*), fern (< *petomai*, fly): a combining form.— **pter″i-dog′ra-phy**, *n.* A description of or treatise on ferns. **pter″i-dography′i-a‡**; **pter-ig′ra-phy‡**,.— **pter″i-dol′o-gist**, *n.* A student of or an authority on ferns; one versed in pteridology.— **pter″i-dol′o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The department of botany that treats of ferns. **2.** A treatise on ferns.— **pter″i-do-ma′ni-a**, *n.* [Rare.] A mania or craze for ferns.— **Pter″i-doph′y-ta**, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the four groups into which the vegetable kingdom is divided by some of the most recent botanists, embracing the vascular cryptogams or ferns, horsetails (*Equisetaceæ*), and club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceæ*). Compare BRYOPHYTA, SPERMOPHYTA, and THALLOPHYTA.— **pter′i-do-phyte″**, *n.* A plant of the group *Pteridophyta*; a vascular cryptogam.

pter-ig′ra-phy, ter-ig′ra-fi, *n.* Same as PTERIDOGRAPHY.

Pter-i′i-dæ, ter-qi′i-dī *or* -i′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Malleidæ*.

Pter′i-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pteron*; see PTERO-.]— **pter-i′id**, *n.*— **pter′i-oid**, *a.*

pter′i-on, ter′i-ən (tī′ri-ən, *C.*), *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *pteron*; see PTERO-.] **pter′on‡**.

pter″i-ple-gis′tic, ter′i-plę-jis′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to fowling or the killing of birds. [< *pteri-*, for PTERO-, + Gr. *plēssō* (√ *plēg*), strike.] **pter″o-plegis′tic‡**.

Pter′is, ter′is (tī′ris, *C.*), *n. Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of ferns, typified by the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*). [< Gr. *pteri(d-)s*, fern, < *petomai*, fly.]— **pter′oid**, *a.*

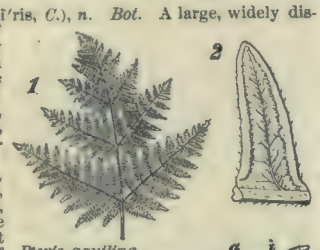

Pteris aquilina.
1. Frond of the common brake. 2. A fertile pinnule, showing reflexed edge. 3. Section through the edge, showing a sporangium (*s*) attached to the margin of the frond, concealed by the reflexed edge (*i*) and an interior involucre (*a*).

ptero-, pter-. Derived from Greek *pteron*, wing, feather, plume (< *petomai*, fly): combining forms.— **Pter″o-bran′chi-a**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Helminth.* The *Rhabdopleuræ*. **2.** *Conch.* The *Gymnosomata*.— **pter″o-bran′chi-ate**, *a.*— **pter″o-car′di-ac**, *a.* Wing-like and cardiac, as an ossicle of the stomach of a crawfish or similar crustacean.— **pter″o-car′pous**, *a. Bot.* Producing winged fruit.— **pter-oc′e-ras**, *n.* A scorpion-shell (genus *Pterocerus*).— **Pter″o-cle′tes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pteroclidæ* as a gens or suborder.— **Pter-oc′lidæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of gallinaceous birds; sand-grouse. **Pter′o-cles**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pter-oc′lid**, *n.*— **pter′o-cloid**, *a.*— **Pter″o-clo-mor′phæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pteroclidæ* as a higher group.— **pter″o-clo-mor′phic**, *a.*— **pter″o-cym′ba**, *n. Spong.* An anchor-shaped cymba with proræ expanded into pteres.— **pter″o-cym′bate**, *a.*— **Pter″o-din′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of loricate rotifers, especially those with trophi malleoramate and foot entirely retractile and terminated by a ciliate cup. **Pter″o-di′na**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pter″o-din′id**, *n.*— **pter″o-di′noid**, *a.*— **pter-o′di-um**, *n.* Same as PTERIDIUM.— **pter″o-glos′sal**, *a.* Having a finely notched or feather-like tongue, as a toucan. **pter″o-glos′sin(e‡**, — **pter-og′ra-phy**, *n.* A treatise on or description of feathers and plumage.— **pter-og′ra-pher**, *n.*— **pter″o-graph′ic**, **pter″o-graph′ic-al**, *a.*— **pter′oid**, *n.* A bone extending from the carpus toward the humerus in pterodactyls: regarded by some as an ossified tendon, by others as a rudimentary first digit.— **pter-ol′o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology that treats of the wings of insects.— **pter″o-log′ic-al**, *a.*— **Pter″o-pæ′des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Præcoces*.— **pter″o-pæ′dic**, *a.*— **Pter″o-pap′pi**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Odontotormæ* as an order.— **pter″o-pe′gum**, *n.* [-GA, *pl.*] *Entom.* A wing-socket.— **pter″o-pe′gal**, *a.*— **Pter-oph′o-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* A section of hexapod insects with wings, including most species.— **pter′o-phore**, *n.* A plume-moth or pterophorid.— **Pter″o-phor′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralidan moths having hind wings with the fifth vein remote from the fourth, and the eighth vein free: including the plume-moths.— **Pter-oph′o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pter″o-phor′id**, *a.* & *n.*— **pter-oph′o-roid**, *a.*

pter″o-dac′tyl, ter′o-dac′til, *n.* An extinct flying reptile; one of the *Pterodactyli* or *Pterosauria*. The skull of the pterodactyl was large and bird-like, with long jaws, and the fore limb was larger than the hind, with the phalanges of the ulnar digit much elongated to support a flying-membrane somewhat like that of a bat. [< PTERO- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.] **pter″o-dac′tyle‡**; **pter″o-dac-tyl′i-an‡**.

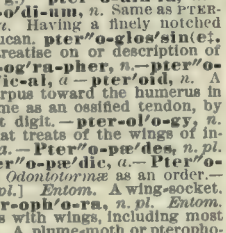

A Pterodactyl (*Pterodactylus crassirostris*). 1/12
Skeleton and membrane of the wing, restored.

Pter″o-dac′ty-li, ter′o-dac′ti-lī *or* -lī, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Pterosauria*. [< PTERODACTYLUS.]

— **pter″o-dac′tyl-ous**, *a.*

Pter″o-dac-tyl′i-dæ, ter′o-dac-til′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of pterosaurian reptiles, especially those with teeth and the scapula and coracoids separate. [< PTERODACTYLUS.]— **pter″o-dac-tyl′id**, *n.*— **pter″o-dac′tyl-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Pter″o-dac′ty-lus, ter′o-dac′ti-lus, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pterodactylidæ*. **2.** [p-] A pterodactyl of this genus. [< PTERO- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

pter′oid, ter′oid (tī′reid, *C.*), *a.* Fern-like; filicoid. [< Gr. *pteris*, fern (see PTERIS), + -OID.]

pter-o′ma, ter-ō′mą, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Gr. Arch.* **1.** Same as PERIDROME. See illus. under PROSTYLE. **2.** A side wall.

These lateral entrances . . . had their *Pteromata* prolonged, till their Antæ ranged with the Columns of the Pronaus, as we see it in the Temple of Theseus at Athens. STUART AND REVETT *Antiq. of Athens* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 10. [NIC. 1787.]

[L., < Gr. *pterōma*, < *pteron*; see PTERO-.]

pter′on, ter′en (tī′ren, *C.*), *n.* [-BA, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Arch.* (1) A portico. (2) A lateral range of columns. **2.** *Craniom.* A pterion. **3.** *Spong.* A ptere. See illus. under SPICULE. [< Gr. *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

pter′ope, ter′ōp, *n.* A fruit-bat. [< Gr. *pteropous*; see PTEROPOD.]

pter′o-pod, ter′o-pod. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pteropoda*. [< Gr. *pteropous* (*pteropod-*), wing-footed, < *pteron* (see PTERO-) + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **pter-op′o-dan‡**.

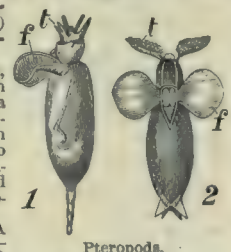

Pteropods.
1. Side view of *Clione australis*. 2. Ventral aspect of *Pneumodermon violaceum*: *t*, tentacles; *f*, locomotive wings or fins.

Pter-op′o-da, ter-ep′o-dą, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks, especially a subclass or order of gastropods with the middle region of the foot expanded into wing-like lobes or fins, including *Gymnosomata* and *Thecosomata*. [< Gr. *pteropous*; see PTEROPOD.]

— **pter′o-pode**, *n.* **1.** A pterope. **2.** A pteropod.— **Pter″o-pod′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A Paleotropical family of frugivorous bats having molar crowns entire, and index-finger with 3 phalanges; flying foxes. **Pter′o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **pter″o-pod′id**, *n.*— **pter-op′o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*— **pter-op′o-dous**, *a.* Pteropod.

pter″o-po′di-um, ter′o-pō′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* A foot (podium) expanded anteriorly into wing-like lobes or fins (epipodia), as in pteropods. [< PTERO- + Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]— **pter″o-po′di-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pteropodium.

Pter″op-toch′i-dæ, ter″ep-tok′i-dī *or* -tō′ki-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of tracheophonine passerine birds having the sternum with two pairs of posterior notches and the tarsi taxaspidean; rock-wrens. **Pter″op-to′chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< PTERO- + Gr. *ptōchos*, one who cringes, < *ptōssō*, crouch.]

— **pter″op-toch′id**, *n.*— **pter″op-to′choid**, *a.*

Pter″o-sau′ri-a, ter′o-sō′ri-ą *or* pter′o-sąu′ri-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct order of archisaurian reptiles with external digits long and developed to support a flying-membrane; *Ornithosauria*. [< PTERO- + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

— **pter′o-saur**, *n.*— **pter″o-sau′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

pter″o-stig′ma, ter′o-stig′mą, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Entom.* A thickened opaque spot on the wing of an insect, as the second costal cell of a hymenopter. [< PTERO- + Gr. *stigma*, mark.]— **pter″o-stig′mal**, **pter″o-stig-mat′ic**, **-al**, *a.*

pter″o-the′ca, ter′o-thī′cą *or* pter′o-thē′cą, *n.* [-CÆ, -sī *or* -cē, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* The part of a pupa-case covering the wings. **2.** [P-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Pterothecidæ*. [< PTERO- + THECA.]

Pter″o-the′ci-dæ, ter′o-thī′si-dī *or* pter′o-thē′ci-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Silurian family of shells, generally referred to *Pteropoda*, with trihedral pyramidal shell and no operculum.— **pter″o-the′cid**, *n.*— **pter″o-the′coid**, *a.*

pter-o′tic, ter-ō′tic (te-ret′ic, *C.*; tį-rō′tic, *W.*). **I.** *a.* **1.** Wing-like and connected with the auditory capsule, as a bone projecting backward at the postero-external angle of the roof of the skull in fishes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pterotic. **II.** *n.* A pterotic bone. [< PTER- + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

Pter″o-tra-che′a, ter′o-trą-kī′ą *or* pter′o-trą-cē′ą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pterotracheidæ*. **2.** [p-] An oceanic heteropod of this genus. [< PTERO- + Gr. *trachys*, rough.]— **Pter″o-tra″che-a′ce-an**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pterotracheidæ* as a suborder.— **pter″o-tra″che-a′ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **Pter″o-tra-che′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of heteropods, especially those with the visceral hump an oval sac embedded in the posterior part of the cylindrical body and without a shell.— **pter″o-tra-che′id**, *n.*— **pter″o-tra′-che-oid**, *a.*

pter-yg′i-um, ter-ij′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** A generalized limb of a vertebrate. **2.** A circumscribed varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, usually at the inner angle of the eye and sometimes extending over the cornea. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for removing pterygia from the eye. **4.** *Entom.* A lateral expansion of the snout of certain beetles. [< Gr. *pterygion*, dim. of *pteryx* (*pteryg-*), wing, < *pteron*; see PTERO-.] **pter-yg′i-on‡**.

— **pter-yg′i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pterygium.

pterygo-, pteryg-. Derived from Greek *pteryx* (*pteryg-*), a wing or wing-like appendage or growth, fin, feather (see PTERYGIUM); also, in anatomical terms, from PTERYGOID: combining forms.— **pter′y-go-blast″**, *n. Ich.* A germinal fin-ray.— **pter″y-go-bran′chi-ate**, *a. Crust.* Having feathery gills, as certain isopods: opposed to *phytobranchiate*.— **pter″y-go′da**, *n. pl. Entom.* The patagia.— **pter′y-gode**, *n. Entom.* A patagium.— **pter″y-go-fac′et-ing**, *n.* The formation of an articular facet for the pterygoid bone.— **pter″y-go′ma**, *n. Pathol.* A swelling of the vulva or labia.— **pter″y-go-max′il-la-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to a pterygoid process or bone and a maxillary bone.— **pter″y-go-pal′a-tin(e**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to a pterygoid process or bone and the palate; as, a *pterygopalatine* artery or nerve. **pter″y-go-pal′a-tal‡**.— **pter″y-go-phar″yn-ge′al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pterygoid processes and the pharynx; as, the *pterygopharyngeal* artery.— **pter″y-go-po′di-um**, *n. Ich.* A part of a ventral fin modified as an intromittent organ; a clasper.— **pter″y-go-quad′rate**, *a.* Of, pertaining or attached to, or representing the pterygoid and quadrate bones.— **pter″y-go-sphe′noid**, *a.* Sphenopterygoid.— **pter″y-go-spi-no′sus**, *n.* A muscular slip occasional in man, passing from the spine of the sphenoid to the outer pterygoid plate.— **pter″y-go-spi′nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the outer pterygoid plate and the spine of the sphenoid; as, the *pterygospinous* ligament.— **pter″y-gos′ti-um**, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A vein or nervure of an insect's wing.— **pter″y-go-sto′mi-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the anterior edges of the carapace in crabs. **pter″y-go-sto′mi-an‡**.— **Pter″y-go′ta**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Pterophora*.— **pter″y-gote**, *a.*— **pter″y-go-tra-bec′u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the trabecular region.

pter′y-goid, ter′i-goid, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a wing; wing-like; alate. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the wing-like processes of the sphenoid. **3.** Of or pertaining to a pterygoid. [< Gr. *pterygoeidēs*, < *pteryx* (*pteryg-*) (see PTERYGIUM); and see -OID.]

— **pterygoid bone**, a bone in many vertebrates, extending from the hinder part of the palatine to the point of suspension of the lower jaw, representing the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid.— **p. canal**, same as VIDIAN CANAL.— **p. muscle**, one of the muscles of mastication that arise from the pterygoid processes and are inserted into the lower jaw.— **p. plate**, one of the two plates (internal and external), united in front and diverging behind, of which a pterygoid process consists.— **p. process**, one of the wing-like processes that descend on each side of the body of the sphenoid bone. See illus. under SPHENOID BONE.

pter′y-goid, *n.* **1.** A pterygoid bone, plate, or process. **2.** A pterygoid muscle; pterygoideus.

— **pter″y-goi′de-us**, *n.* [-DE-I, *pl.*] A pterygoid muscle.

pter′y-la, ter′i-lą, *C.* (tį-rai′lą, *W.*), *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* One of the tracts or clumps in which the feathers grow on a bird's skin; a feather-tract. [< PTER- + Gr. *hylē*, wood.]

pter″y-log′ra-phy, ter′i-leg′ra-fi, *n.* A treatise upon the pterylosis or the pterylæ. [< PTERYLA + -GRAPHY.]

— **pter″y-lo-graph′ic**, **-al**, *a.*— **pter″y-lo-graph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pter″y-lo′sis, ter′i-lō′sis, *n.* The arrangement or mode of growth and distribution of feathers in pterylæ. [< PTERYLA.]

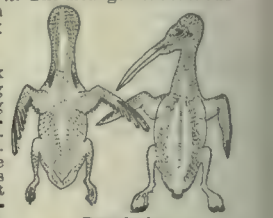

Pterylosis.
Pterylosis of a humming-bird (*Florisuga mellivora*), showing the feathered tracts (pterylæ) and the naked tracts (apteria) of the dorsal and ventral surfaces.

Pthah, n. Same as PTAH.

ptil-, ptilo-. Derived from Greek *ptilon*, down, wing (< *petomai*, fly): combining forms. — **Ptil″ich-thy′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* An arctic family of acanthopterygian fishes with an eel-like body and numerous spinous (about 90) and jointed (about 145) dorsal rays. **Ptil-ich′thys**, *n.* (t. g.)— **ptil″ich-thy′id**, *n.*— **ptil-ich′thy-oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ptil′o-cerque**, *n.* The pen-tailed shrew.— **Ptil″o-chlo-ri′næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of piproid birds with the bill much compressed and moderately long. **Ptil″o-chlo′ris**, *n.* (t. g.)— **ptil″o-chlo′rin(e**, *a.* & *n.*— **Ptil″o-gon-at′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and not longer than middle toes, and wings rounded.— **ptil″o-gon-at′id**, *n.*— **ptil″o-gon′a-toid**, *a.*— **Ptil″o-gon″a-ti′næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Ptilogonatidæ* as a subfamily of *Ampelidæ*.— **ptil″o-gon′a-tin(e**, *a.* & *n.*— **Ptil-og′o-nys**, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ptilogonatidæ*. **2.** [p-] A bird of this genus or formerly included in it; as, Townsend's solitaire or *ptilogonys* (*Myadestes townsendi*).— **ptil′o-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white calcium, potassium, sodium, and aluminum silicate ($H_{10}(Ca,K_2,Na_2)Al_6Si_{10}O_{30}$) found in acicular crystalline masses.— **Ptil″o-pæ′des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Præcoces*.— **ptil″o-pæ′dic**, *a.* Covered with down when hatched; præcocial. **ptil″o-pe′dic‡**.

Ptil″o-no-rhyn-chi′næ, til″o-no-riŋ-cai′nī *or* -nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Australian group of passerines of uncertain relationships, generally a subfamily of *Timeliidæ*, with first primary long, tail moderate, and bill diversiform; the bower-birds. **Ptil″o-no-rhyn′chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ptilon*, feather, + *rhynchos*, snout.]

— **ptil″o-no-rhyn′chin(e**, *a.* & *n.*

ptil-o′sis, til-ō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* Plumage, especially with reference to its characteristics; feathering. **2.** *Med.* Loss of the eyelashes. [< Gr. *ptilōsis*; see PTILO-.]

Ptin′i-dæ, tin′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of sericorn beetles with head retractile, antennæ 9- or 10-jointed, and elytra entire. **Ptī′nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *phthinō*, destroy.]— **ptin′id**, *a.* & *n.*— **ptī′noid**, *a.*

ptis′an, tiz′ən, *C. S. W. Wr.*[2] (tiz-zan′, *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** Any mucilaginous decoction used as a drink, as barley-water. **2.** Any weak medicinal infusion or solution, as for drink. **3.** The juice of grapes drained off without pressure. [< L. *ptisana*, < Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, < *ptissō*, peel.] **tis′ane‡**.

pto-choc′ra-cy, to-cec′ra-si, *n.* [Rare.] Government by paupers: opposed to *plutocracy*. [< Gr. *ptōchos*, beggar (< *ptōssō*, crouch), + *kratеō*, be strong.]

pto-chog′o-ny, to-cog′o-ni, *n.* [Rare.] The generating of beggars; a system of pauperization. [< Gr. *ptōchos* (see PTOCHOCRACY) + √ *gen* in *gignomai*, be born.]

Ptol″em-a′ic, tol″em-ē′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Ptolemy, especially the Alexandrian astronomer and geographer, or any one of the Egyptian kings of that name. **Ptol″em-æ′an‡**.

A little away to the south . . . lies a small temple of *Ptolemaic* origin. MARIETTE-BEY *Monuments of Upper Egypt* tr. by A. Mariette *Assouan* p. 256. [TR. & CO. '77.]

The so-called *Ptolemaic* system . . . really belongs to Hipparchus, or some more ancient astronomer.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. i, intro., p. 5. [H. '78.]

— **Ptolemaic chart**, a kidney-shaped chart of the earth's surface, made by a projection invented by Ptolemy, but perfected by Bonné, a French geographer. All parallels are projected into parallel and equidistant circles, and the central meridian into a straight line.— **P. system** (*Astron.*), the ancient system of astronomy published by Ptolemy in his "Megale Syntaxis" or "Almagest," about A. D. 140. It assumed that the earth was the central body, and that around it, in great circles called *deferents*, revolved the centers of small circles, called *epicycles*, in whose circumferences moved the planets, each member of the system having its own deferent and epicycle. This system, which represented the celestial motions with as much accuracy as the observations of that day could attain, was the accepted one till replaced in the 16th century by the modern or Copernican system.

Ptol″em-a′ist, tol″em-ē′ist, *C.* (tel′ī-mē′ist, *W.*), *n.* A believer in or adherent and supporter of the Ptolemaic astronomical system.

pto′ma-in, **pto′ma-ine**, { tō′mą-in, -in, *C. W.*[1] (-īn, *W.*[2]), *n. Chem.* An alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from decomposing or putrefying animal matter; also, in the usage of some writers, one of the similar alkaloids produced by disease-germs in the living body. [< Gr. *ptōma*, corpse, < *piptō*, fall.] **cadaveric alkaloid‡**.

The word *ptomaine* . . . was originally employed to designate those products of putrefaction which give the reactions of vegetable alkaloids, and have more or less of a poisonous action. W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiol.* ch. 13, p. 169. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

pto′sis, tō′sis, *n. Pathol.* The permanent drooping or falling of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the lifting-muscle of the lid. [< Gr. *ptōsis*, a falling, < *piptō* (va. *ptōtos*), fall.]— **pto′tic**, *a.*

pty-al′a-gog(ue, tai-al′ą-gog, *n. Med.* A substance that excites the secretion of saliva; a sialagogue. [< Gr. *ptya-*

tom, spittle, + *agōgos*, driving, < *agō*, lead.] **pty-al'e-gog'ue**‡; **ptys'ma-gog'ue**‡. — **pty"a-la-gog'ic**, *a.*

pty'a-lin, tī'a-lin, *n.* An amylolytic ferment contained in the saliva of most animals. [< Gr. *ptyalon*, spittle, < *ptyō*, spit.] **pty'a-line**‡.

pty'a-lize, tī'a-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To salivate. [< Gr. *ptyalizō*, < *ptyō*, spit.] — **pty'a-lism**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal flow of saliva; salivation.

pty"a-lo-gog'ic, -gog'ue. Ptyalagogic, etc.

ptych-, (tik-, tik'o- (tūk-, tī'ko-, *C.*). Derived from **ptycho-**,) Greek *ptyx* (*ptych-*), fold (< *ptyssō*, fold): combining forms. — **Ptych"a-trac'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having versatile uniform lateral teeth, tricuspid median teeth, and a fusiform shell with a plicated columella. **Ptych"a-trac'tus**, *n.* (G. g.) — **ptych"a-trac'tid**, *n.* — **ptych"a-trac'toid**, *a.* — **Ptych"o-car'pus**, *n. Bot.* A fruiting pecopteroid genus of Carboniferous ferns with sori of from 5 to 8 nearly cylindrical exannulate sporangia, united to one another, about a tall receptacle. — **Ptych"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Cretaceous family of selachians, generally approximated to the *Myliobatidæ*, with quadrate teeth, in one jaw small in the median row and in the other largest in the median row and thence decreasing successively outward. **Ptych'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ptych'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **ptych"o-don'tid**, *n.* — **ptych"o-don'toid**, *a.* — **Ptych-op'te-ris**, *n. Bot.* A genus of Paleozoic ferns, represented by numerous fossil stems found in the Carboniferous. — **Ptych"o-sper'ma**, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of palms having tall thornless stems and terminal pinnate leaves with the segments erose: cultivated in greenhouses.

Ptyc"to-don'ti-dæ, tic'to-don'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of holocephalous selachians with one pair of dental plates above and below. **Ptyc'to-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ptyktos*, folded, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **ptyc"to-don'tid**, *n.* — **ptyc"to-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

ptyg'o-dere, tig'o-dīr (tī'go-dīr, *C.*). *n.* An American terrestrial iguanoid lizard (genus *Ptygoderus*). [< Gr. *ptyx*, fold, + *deros*, skin.]

ptys'ma-gogue, tis'ma-gog, *n.* Same as PTYALAGOGUE. [< Gr. *ptysma*, saliva, + *agōgos*, driving.]

ptys"ma-tos'ches-is, tis"ma-tos kes-is, *n. Pathol.* Suppression of expectoration in pulmonary consumption. [< Gr *ptysma*, saliva (< *ptyō*, spit), + ISCHESIS.] **ptys"mat-is-che'sis**‡.

ptyx'is, tix'is, *n. Bot.* The folding, coiling, or other disposition of an individual leaf or part in a bud. [< Gr *ptyxis*, folding, < *ptyssō*, fold.]

pu', pu, *v.* [Scot.] To pull.

pu'a, pō'a, *n.* [Hawaii.] A musical instrument in use among the Sandwich-Islanders, usually made of a gourd or piece of bamboo, and having two finger-holes and a third hole into which air is forced from the nose of the player.

Pu"uns', pū'ūn', *n. pl.* [F.] Same as WINNEBAGOES: an early name.

pu'ant‡, *a.* Stinking.

pub, pub, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A public house; inn. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The poop of a vessel.

pub'ble‡, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Plump; full; fat.

pu'ber-al, pū'ber-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to puberty.

pu'ber-ty, pū'ber-ti, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* That period in life at which a person of either sex becomes functionally capable of generation. The age at which puberty is attained varies in different climates and among different races, also among those of the same race and country. By the Roman civil law, as well as by the common law, the age of puberty, at which capacity to marry was legally presumed to exist, was 14 in males and 12 in females.

The great mental revolution which occurs at *puberty* may go beyond its physiological limits . . . and become pathological. MAUDSLEY *Body and Mind* pt. i, lect. iii, p. 83. [MACM. '73.]

2. *Bot* The period when a plant begins to flower. [< OF *puberté*, < L. *pubertat-is*, < *puber*, of ripe age.]

pu-ber'u-lent, pū-ber'u-lent, *a.* [< L. *puber*, downy, + -ULENT.] Diminutively or finely pubescent; covered with very fine hairs or down; downy. [< L. *puber*, downy.]

pu'bes, pū'bīz *or* pū'bēs, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The part of the lower central hypogastric region that is covered with hair in the adult; the pubic region. (2) The hair that appears on the body at puberty; specifically, the hair on the pubic region. (3) The bony arch formed by the junction of the two pubic bones. **2.** *Bot.* Pubescence. [L., the hair that appears at puberty, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up.]

pu-bes'cence, pū-bes'ens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being pubescent. (1) Downiness or hairiness. (2) Puberty. **2.** A covering or growth of soft, fine, short hairs or down, especially that upon certain plants.

The skin of all kinds of quinces is coated with a peculiar *pubescence* which is easily rubbed off. H. E. VAN DEMAN in *Rep. Am. Pomol. Soc.*, '87 p. 33. FEB. BY SOC. '88.]

pu-bes'cen-cy, pū-bes'en-si, *n.* Pubescence.

pu-bes'cent, pū-bes'ent, *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs (especially fine, soft, short hairs), as the leaves or stems of certain plants; downy. **2.** Arriving or having arrived at puberty. [< L. *pubescent-is*, < *pubes*, grown up.]

pu'bic, pū'bic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pubes or the pubis; as, the *pubic* bones; the *pubic* region.

— **pubic arch**, same as PUBES, 1 (3).

pu-big'er-ous, pū-bij'er-us, *a.* Bearing soft hair or down; pubescent. [< PUBES + L. *gero*, carry.]

pu"bi-ot'o-my, pū"bi-ot'o-mi, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting through the symphysis pubis. [< PUBES + -TOMY.]

pu'bis, pū'bis, *n.* A pubic bone. See PUBES, 1 (3). [Short for L. *os pubis*; *os*, bone; *pubis*, gen. *s.* of *pubes*; see PUBES.]

pub'lic, pub'lic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the people at large or the community; distinguished from *private* or *personal*; as, the *public* welfare or safety; a *public* nuisance; *public* funds or lands; *public* acts.

Public opinion, that is the mind and conscience of the whole nation. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. i, p. 6. [MACM. '90.]

2. Open for the use, enjoyment, or participation of all, either free or on payment of a fee; maintained by or for the public; as, *public* streets or parks; a *public* entertainment. **3.** Done or made in public or without concealment; hence, such as to be seen, known, or noted by all or by many; notorious; as, a *public* statement or act; a *public* scandal. **4.** Occupying an official or professional position; accustomed or devoted to serving or entertaining the community, as, a *public* speaker. [< F. *publique*, < L. *publicus*, contr. of **populicus*, < *populus*, people.] **pub'lick**‡; **pub'like**‡; **pub'lique**‡.

Synonyms: see COMMON.

— **public credit**, the reputation or ability of a government, state, or community with reference to the payment of its obligations; also, the general good name of a community or people. — **p. debt**, same as NATIONAL DEBT. — **pub'lic-heart"ed**, *a.* Public-spirited. — **p. holiday**, a legal holiday. See HOLIDAY. — **p. house. 1.** A house where all proper comers can have lodging and entertainment; an inn, tavern, or hotel. **2.** A place, especially in Great Britain, licensed principally or wholly to sell intoxicating liquors; a saloon. **3.** A house to which any one may have access. — **p. lands**, land owned by a government or people, especially such as may now or hereafter be occupied by settlers on terms fixed by law. — **p.-minded**, *a.* Public-spirited. — **p.-mindedness**, *n.* — **p. spirit**, enlightened interest in matters that affect the community; disposition to advance the welfare of the people or of a locality. — **p. stores. 1.** Naval and military supplies. **2.** Warehouses where imported goods are appraised or stored in bond. — **p. works**, permanent works or improvements made for public use or benefit, as roads, canals, or harbors, especially such as are made by or at the expense of the local or central government. — **to be in the p. line** [Colloq., Eng.], to keep or be employed in a public house.

pub'lic, *n.* **1.** The people collectively, or in general, as of a particular locality, state, or nation, or of the world at large; also, all those persons who may be grouped or considered together for any given purpose, as those coming within the influence of a particular individual, or constituting a special audience; as, the churchgoing *public*; an author's *public*. **2.** [Colloq., Brit.] A public house.

One night there was a parcel of people sitting drinking and talking together at Larry Reilly's *public*. T. C. CROKER *Fairy Legends, Seeing is Believing* p. 142. [TEGG.]

— **in public**, before or among the people at large or some portions of them; in open view; not privately.

pub'li-can, pub'li-can, *n.* **1.** The keeper of a public house, inn, or tavern; a licensed retailer of intoxicating liquors; saloon-keeper or victualer. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed or collected the public revenue.

The Jews held the *publicans* or tax-gatherers in such abhorrence, that they deemed them the greatest of sinners. T. THIRLWALL *Diatessaron* pt. v, § 109, p. 188, note. [SPR. '03.]

3. [Archaic or Colloq.] Any collector of toll or tribute. [OF., < L. *publicanus*, < *publicus*; see PUBLIC.]

pub'li-cate‡, *vt.* To publish; make public.

pub"li-ca'tion, pub'li-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of publishing or offering to public notice; a making known publicly, or to certain persons regarded as constituting a public; notification to people at large orally or by writing or print; promulgation; proclamation.

In the law of libel and slander, the communication of a defamation to a third person is a publication of it.

Cæsar had the merit of being the first person to propose the daily *publication* of the acts and votes of the senate. DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* p. 258, note 12. [T. & F. '54.]

2. An issuing, sending out, or placing on sale, as of a book, pamphlet, magazine, or newspaper (or of some article or statement therein), so that it shall reach the public; sometimes, the whole process of such manufacture and placing before the public. **3.** That which is published; any printed work placed on sale or otherwise distributed or offered for distribution.

Thus the richest returns are commonly won by *publications* which are ephemeral and trifling. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 14, p. 188. [SH. & CO. '76.]

[F., < L. *publication-is*, < *publico*; see PUBLISH.]

Synonyms: see LITERATURE.

— **publication of banns** (*Law*), proclamation of intention to marry made publicly in the parish church.

pub'li-cist, pub'li-sist, *n.* **1.** A writer on public law; especially, a writer on the law of nature and of nations or on international law.

The views of Grotius . . . have affected the relations of nations more, probably, than the writings of any *publicist*, . . . because they are so distinctly the fruit of Christian forces in the world. C. L. BRACE *Gesta Christi* ch. 27, p. 333. [A. & S. '82.]

2. A writer on topics of current or public interest; a writer for the public.

pub-lic'i-ty, pub-lis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being public or open to common knowledge; exposure to the view or knowledge of the public; notoriety: opposed to *secrecy*.

pub'lic-ly, pub'lic-li, *adv.* **1.** In an open or public manner; in public; without concealment; openly. **2.** In the name or with the consent and concurrence of the public; as, his impeachment was *publicly* demanded.

pub'lic-ness, pub'lic-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being public or of belonging to the public. **2.** Publicity.

The *publicness* of the profit was not adequate to the *publicness* of the scandal. FULLER *Church Hist.* vol. ii, § 2, p. 30. [T. T. '37.]

pub'lic-spir"it-ed, pub'lic-spir'it-ed, *W.* (pub'lic-spir'i-ted, *C.*), *a.* **1.** Active in promoting the public welfare; having or showing a disposition to advance the interests of the people or community. **2.** Influenced by or springing from regard for the public welfare.

— **pub'lic-spir"it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **pub'lic-spir"it-ed-ness**, *n.*

pub'lish, pub'lish, *vt.* **1.** To make known or announce publicly, as something that otherwise might have remained private or unknown; notify the public of orally, or in writing or printing; promulgate; proclaim; divulge; as, to *publish* a discovery or some news; to *publish* a scandal or libel. See PUBLICATION. **2.** To issue (or print, make, and issue) as from the press or a publishing-house; place before or offer to the public, either for a price or gratuitously.

The 'Illustrated Times' was . . . *published* without a stamp on the day announced [June 9, 1855], . . . and in my capacity of registered proprietor I was sued by the commissioners of inland revenue for penalties amounting to £12,000. H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back Through Seventy Years* ch. 20, p. 395. [K. P. & CO. '93.]

3. To make known, exhibit, bring to notice, or advertise in any way; as, to *publish* one's handiwork.

I cannot, like Sarto, *publish* your face
In every Madonna, Sibyl, and Saint.
W. W. STORY *An English Husband to his Italian Wife* st. 7.

4. To put in circulation; utter, as counterfeit money. [< F. *publier*, < L. *publico*, make public, < *publicus*; see PUBLIC.] — **pub'lish-a-ble**, *a.*

Synonyms: advertise, announce, blaze, blaze abroad, blazon, broach, bruit, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, impart, make known, make public, proclaim, promulgate, reveal, spread, spread abroad, tell, ventilate. See ANNOUNCE; CIRCULATE. — Antonyms: bury, conceal, cover, cover up, hide, hush, hush up, still, suppress, withhold.

pub'lish-er, pub'lish-er, *n.* One who publishes, in any sense; especially, one who makes a business of publishing books, periodicals, music, maps, or the like; one who prints (or causes to be printed) books, newspapers, or the like, and attends to placing copies of the publications for sale.

The first *publisher* of a result or discovery, supposing such result or discovery to be honestly his own, now takes the place of the first inventor. S. NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 106. [H. '78.]

It is much to be regretted that our *publishers* are not literary men, able to form their own critical decisions. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Early Printing* in vol. i, p. 134. [SH. & CO. '62.]

pub'lish-ing, pub'lish-ing, *n.* The act or occupation of putting books, etc., before the public, or preparing and selling or circulating them at first hand.

pub'lish-ment, pub'lish-ment, *n.* The act of publishing; publication; specifically [U. S.], the publishing of the banns of marriage.

pub'lisht, *pp.* Published. PHIL. Soc.

pubo-. Derived from PUBIS: a combining form. — **pu"bo-coc-cyg'e-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the pubis and the coccyx; as, the *pubococcygeal* part of the levator ani. **pu"bo-coc-cyg'e-ous**‡. — **pu"bo-fem'o-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pubic region and the thigh; as, the *pubofemoral* fascia. — **pu"bo-il'i-ac**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pubis and the ilium; as, the *pubiliac* articulation. — **pu"bo-is'chi-ac**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the pubis and the ischium; as, the *puboischiac* articulation. — **pu"bo-is'chi-um**, *n.* An ischiopubic bone, as in reptiles. — **pu"bo-pro-stat'ic**, *a.* Attached to both the pubis and the prostate gland; as, the *puboprostatic* ligaments. — **pu"bo-tib'i-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the pubis and the tibia; as, a *pubotibial* muscle. — **pu"bo-trans"ver-sa'lis**, *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A muscular slip, occasional in man, passing from the superior pubic ramus to the transversalis fascia. — **pu"bo-u-re'thral**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or passing between the pubis and the urethra. — **pu"bo-ves'ic-al**, *a.* Passing from the pubis to the bladder; as, the *puborvesical* ligaments.

Puc'ci-an-ite, pūt'chi-an-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Francesco Pucci, a Universalist of Italy (16th century).

Puc-cin'i-a, puc-sin'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of uredineous fungi characterized by unicseptate stipitate teleutospores borne in flat sori. *P. graminis*, and *P. rubigovera*, the familiar wheat-rust or corn-mildew, are the best-known species. [< T. *Puccini*, Italian anatomist.]

puc-coon', puc-cūn', *n.* **1.** Any one of several North-American herbs yielding a red or yellow dye; especially, a more or less hoary herb (*Lithospermum canescens*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with orange-yellow flowers and a long and deep perennial root yielding a red dye. This, the puccoon of the Indians, found in dry fields and open woods from Canada and New York to Alabama and westward, is called the **hoary puccoon**. **2.** The pigment or dye made from any one of these herbs. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

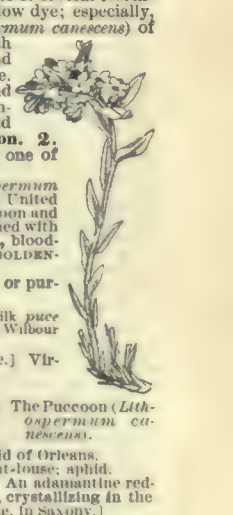
The Puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*).

— **hairy puccoon**, a herb (*Lithospermum hirtum*) of the western and southern United States, nearly allied to the hoary puccoon and with similar flowers and root, but clothed with bristly instead of soft hairs. — **red p.**, bloodroot. — **yellow p.**, orangeroot. See GOLDENSEAL.

puce, pūs, *a.* [F.] Of a dark brown or purplish brown. See SPECTRUM.

Mademoiselle Baptistine . . . wore a silk *puce* color dress. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by Wilbour *Fantine* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 46. [C. & CO. '82.]

pu'cel-age, pū'sel-ij, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] Virginity.

pu-cel'las, *n.* Same as PROCELLAS.

pu-celle', pū-sel', *n.* [F.] **1.** A maid; virgin: obsolete except in the French phrase below. **2**†. A courtezan; wanton girl. **pu-cel't'**. — **La Pucelle** (*F. & Eng. Hist.*), Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

pu'ce-ron, pū'se-ron, *n.* [F.] A plant-louse; aphid.

pu'cher-ite, pū'her-īt, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine reddish-brown bismuth vanadate ($BiVO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Pucher* mine, in Saxony.]

pu-che'ro, pu-chē'rō, *n.* [S. Am.] A Brazilian plant (*Talinum patens*) of the purslane family, used as a vegetable.

Puck, puc, *n.* **1.** [P- or p-] In English folk-lore, an elf, sprite, or fairy (generically or as a proper name); especially, a chief spirit among the fairies, mischievous and merrymaking, as in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"; a hobgoblin. Called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Friar Rush*, etc. Compare BROWNIE. **2.** [p-] [Prov. Eng.] A goatsucker. [< Ir. *puca*, elf.]

puck'a, puc'a, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Made of durable materials; well built; permanent; substantial; lasting; hence, thorough; real; superior: opposed to *cutcha*. **puc'ca**‡; **puk'ka**‡.

puck'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Work of brick and mortar; masonry; also, a special composition used as a cement and plaster. **2.** A coin; as, a *pucka* pice; sometimes denoting a coin of double weight and sometimes one from the government mint. **puck'ah**‡; **puk'ka**‡.

puck'ball", puc bôl', *n.* A puffball.

puck'er, puk'ėr, *v.* **1.** *t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; contract into ridges and furrows; corrugate: said especially of the action of astringents, and often with *up*; as, alum *puckers up* one's mouth.

II. *i.* To become wrinkled or gathered into small folds; contract into ridges and furrows: often with *up*; as, that seam *puckers*.

His eyes, nose, mouth and chin all *puckered* to a focus of chronic anxiety. B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* ch. 24, p. 166. [S. C. G.]

[Freq. < POKE[1], *n.*] — **puck'er-er**, *n.*

puck'er, *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, or group of wrinkles; a drawing together in irregular folds or corrugations. **2.** [Colloq.] Agitation; perplexity; confusion.

Squire South sent so uncivil a message to John Bull concerning his Favorite Manor of Munquag, that John was in a great *Pucker*. ARBUTHNOT *Works, John Bull* in vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 15, p. 78. [JAS. C. 1715.]

puck'erd, *pp.* Puckered. PHIL. Soc.

puck'er-idge, puk'ger-ij, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The goatsucker. **2.** A fatal distemper in cattle supposed to have been caused by the goatsucker.

puck'er-y, puk'ger-i, *a.* **1.** Causing the mouth to pucker: astringent; as, the *puckery* taste of persimmons. **2.** Full of puckers; tending to wrinkle; as, *puckery* cloth.

puck'et, puk'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A nest of caterpillars.

puck'fist"†, *n.* **1.** A puffball. **2.** A mean or boasting fellow: a term of contempt. **puck'foist"**†.

puck'ish, puk'ish, *a.* Resembling a puck or his actions; elfish; mischievous.

puck'let, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A puck or sprite. **puck'rel**†.

pu'cras, pū'cras, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Asiatic pheasant (genus *Pucrasia*) with a median and lateral crests, as *P. macrolopha* of the lofty forests of the western Himalayas. **pu'kras‡.**

pud[1], pud, *n.* [Colloq.] A hand or paw. [Cp. D. *poot*, paw.]

pud[2], *n.* Same as POOD.

pud'den-ing, pud'n-ing, *I.* (pud'ning, *C.*; -dĕn-ing, *E. W. Wr.*), *n. Naut.* **1.** A thick fusiform pad of rope and canvas, used as a fender. **2.** Formerly, a similar covering for an anchor-ring, used with a rope cable. [< *pudden*, cor. of PUDDING.] **pud'ding‡.**

pud'der†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To confuse the mind of; bother. **II.** *i.* To make a pother.—**pud'der†,** *n.* A pother; confusion.

pud'ding, pud'ing, *n.* **1.** A dish for dessert, usually a mixture, as of fruit, milk, eggs, etc., sweetened or flavored, with a farinaceous basis: now commonly boiled or baked, but formerly always boiled in a bag.

Puddings are often named (1) from their principal ingredient; as, **bread pudding, rice p.**; (2) from their original compounder or in honor of some prominent person; as, **Nesselrode p., Victoria p.**; or (3) from something used in the making; as, **bag-p.** (boiled in a bag).

2. A dish, usually farinaceous, made to be eaten with meat or as the substantial part of a meal; as, Yorkshire *pudding;* hasty *pudding;* meat *pudding.* **3.** A skin or gut filled with seasoned minced meat, blood, or the like, and usually boiled or broiled; a large sausage; as, a black *pudding.* **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A piece of good fortune. **5.** *Naut.* Same as PUDDENING. **6.** [Scot. or Obs.] An intestine. [< Ir. *putog*, pudding.]

Compounds, etc.:—**Indian pudding,** a pudding of which Indian meal is the basis.—**pud'ding-bag",** **p.-cloth,** *n.* A stout bag or cloth in which puddings are boiled.—**p.-faced,** *a.* Having a round, fat, smooth face.—**p.-fish,** *n.* The Florida bluefish (*Platygłossus radiatus*).—**p.-grass,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*): so called because used for seasoning puddings.—**p.-head,** *n.* A witless person.—**p.-headed,** *a.* Thick-headed; stupid.—**p.-heart,** *n.* A poltroon.—**p.-meat,** *n.* See PANHAS.—**p.-pie,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Meat baked in batter.—**p. pipe-tree,** see PIPE-TREE.—**p.-prick†,** *n.* A skewer to fasten a pudding-bag.—**p.-sleeve,** *n.* A full sleeve, as on a clergyman's gown.—**p.-stone,** *n.* A conglomerate rock containing numerous rounded pebbles.—**p.-time†,** *n.* Time for dinner, pudding having formerly been the first course; hence, the nick of time.—**p.-wife,** *n.* The pudding-fish.

pud'ding-y, pud'ing-i, *a.* [Colloq.] Resembling a pudding.

pud'dle[1], pud'l, *v.* [PUD'DLED; PUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Metal.* To convert (melted pig iron), as in a reverberatory furnace, into wrought iron by expelling carbon and impurities. The melted pig is stirred continually with a rabble or other mechanical device, or by the rotation or oscillation of the hearth, thus liberating part of the carbon. The ordinary process, where the furnace is lined with material rich in oxid of iron, is termed **wet puddling,** from the fact that a thin stratum of liquid cinder forms in the process. When the hearth has a siliceous lining the process is known as **dry puddling.**

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* (1) To work (clay) with water to a thick paste; make puddle of. (2) To line, as canal-banks, with puddled clay for the purpose of rendering watertight. **3.** To make muddy or foul; pollute with dirt. **4.** To dip into clay mud, as small roots, to protect them from the air in planting.

II. *i.* **1.** To stir up filth; dabble in or as in mud. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To tipple. [< PUDDLE[1], *n.*; cp. PUDDLE[2], *v.*]

pud'dle[2], *vi.* **1.** To piddle. **2.** [Scot.] To bother.

One comfort is, that I have not to *puddle* about myself here, . . . the people actually do their own work. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter vii, p. 20. [S. '83.]

[Var. of PUDDER, var. of POTTER or POTHER.]

pud'dle[1], *n.* **1.** A small pool of dirty water; a muddy plash. **2.** Same as PUDDLING, 2. **pud'dling‡.** [< ME. *podel*, pool; cp. AS. *pudd*, ditch.]

—**pud'dle-ball",** *n.* A ball of molten iron fresh from the puddling-furnace.—**p.-bar,** *n. Metal.* A bar into which a puddle-ball is rolled or hammered.—**p.-duck,** *n.* The domestic duck.—**p.-poet,** *n.* A worthless rimester; poetaster.—**p.-rolls,** *n. pl. Metal.* The roughing-rolls through which puddle-balls are passed to be converted into bars. **p.-train‡.**—**p.-steel,** *n. Metal.* Steel made by arresting the process of puddling before wrought iron is produced.

pud'dle[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A short, fat, stupid person.

pud'dle-ment, pud'l-mẹnt, *n.* [Scot.] Inconvenience.

pud'dler, pud'lẹr, *n.* **1.** One who puddles; specifically, one who puddles iron. **2.** A mechanical rabble for stirring the fused metal. **3.** A puddling-furnace.

—**rotary puddler,** a puddling-furnace in which the fused metal is agitated by the rotation of a cylindrical vessel in which the fusion takes place.

pud'dling, pud'ling, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* The operation or business of making wrought iron from pig iron in a puddling-furnace. See PUDDLE[1], *vt.*, 1. **2.** Puddled clay for lining canals or the like; puddle. See PUDDLE[1], *vt.*, 2. **3.** The act or operation of lining a canal with puddle.

—**pud'dling-fur"nace,** *n.* A reverberatory furnace for puddling pig iron.—**p.-rolls,** *n. pl.* Same as PUDDLE-ROLLS.

pud'dly, pud'li, *a.* Of the nature of a puddle; muddy.

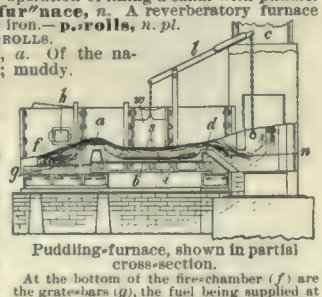

Puddling-furnace, shown in partial cross-section.

At the bottom of the fire-chamber (*f*) are the grate-bars (*g*), the fuel being supplied at the firing-hole (*h*). The flames pass over the fire-bridge (*a*) to the iron-chamber (*i*), which has a bed (*b*), and over the flue-bridge (*d*) through the neck (*n*) to the chimney (*c*). The lever (*l*) operates the working-door (*m*), which is used for charging with pig and removing the puddled balls, while the stopper-hole (*s*) serves for the introduction of the rabble.

pud'dock[1], pud'ọc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as PADDOCK[1].

pud'dock[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as PADDOCK[2].

pud'dy, pud'i, *a.* [Rare.] Same as PUDGY.

pu'den-cy, piū'dẹn-si, *n.* Natural delicacy or shame; modesty; bashfulness.

There is a *pudency* about friendship, as about love, and though fine souls never lose sight of it, yet they do not name it. EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Considerations* p. 214. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< L. *pudent(-)s*, bashful. < *pudeo*, be ashamed.]

pu-den'dum, piu-den'dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] **1.** The vulva. **2.** *pl.* The external genitals of either sex. [L., gerundive of *pudeo*, be ashamed.] —**pu-dend'a-gra,** *n.* **1.** Pain in the genitals. **2.** Syphilis.—**pu-den'dal,** *a.*—**pu-den"do-hem"or-rhoid'al,** *a.* Pertaining to the genitals in connection with hemorrhoids or hemorrhoidal parts.—**pu-den'dous,** *a.* [Rare.] Worthy of shame.

pudge, puj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A ditch. **2.** An owl. **3.** A short, fat person.

pudg'y, puj'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Short or blunt and thick; small and fat; dumpy; as, *pudgy* hands; a *pudgy* woman.

podg'y‡; pud'dy‡; pud'sey‡; pud'sy‡.

Hers was an intelligent countenance with *pudgy* features. LILLIE C. WYMAN *Poverty Grass* p. 91. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

pu'dic, piū'dic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the pudenda; as, the *pudic* artery or nerve. [< L. *pudicus*, bashful, < *pudeo*, be ashamed.] **pu'dic-al‡.**

—**pu-dic'i-ty,** *n.* Native modesty; delicacy; chastity; pudency.

But the *pudicity* of his behaviour and language covers a soul tremulous with emotion. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 3, p. 35. [H.]

pud'l, pud'ld, pud'ling. Puddle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pu'du, piū'dū, *n.* [S. Am.] A small deer (*Pudu humile*) of the Chilean Andes, with small spike-like antlers. **ve-na'da‡.**

pud'worm", pud'wûrm', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The piddock.

pue†, *vi.* To chirp, as a bird.

pue†, *n.* A pew.

pueb'lan, pūeb'lan, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pueblo. **pueb'lo-an‡.**

—**Pueblan architecture,** the style of American aboriginal architecture exhibited in buildings and remains in Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona, the work of the Zuñi Indians and others, consisting mainly of low, massive, often terraced structures made of adobe, as those of the Pueblo de Taos, in the Rio Grande valley. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 19.

pueb'lo, pūeb'lō *or* pū-ĕ'blō (pweb'lo, *W.*), *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A communal habitation peculiar to the aboriginal inhabitants of New Mexico and adjoining regions. It consists of a building of adobe or sun-dried brick, having from two to five stories arranged in terraces, frequently about three sides of a court. The ground floor has no doors or windows, and rude ladders lead to the roof, which is pierced with trap-doors giving access to the interior by means of another set of ladders. One such building often housed a whole tribe.

2. Any town or settlement of village Indians or Spanish-Americans. **3.** [P-] A Pueblo Indian. [Sp., town, < L. *populus*, people.]

—**Pueblo Indians,** Indians of Mexico and the southwestern United States that dwell in a settled state of semi-civilization, as distinguished from savage and nomadic tribes. They belong ethnologically to the Keresan, Tañoan, Zuñian, or Shoshonian stock. The most important groups are the Zuñi and Moqui Indians. See AMERICAN, and plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 27.

—**pueb'lo-ize,** *vt.* To bring, as nomadic Indians, into pueblos or settled communities.—**pueb"lo-i-za'tion,** *n.*

pu'er, piū'ẹr, *a.* [Eng.] Pure: an incorrect form.

pu-er'co, pū-ẹr'cō, *n.* [Sp.] A hog.—**p.-er'co-beds",** *n. pl. Geol.* A series of strata of the Lower Eocene, found in the central United States. See GEOLOGY.

pu'er-il, -ly, -ness. Puerile, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pu'er-ile, piū'ẹr-il, *C. S.*[2] *W. Wr.* (-ail, *S.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of childhood; childish; juvenile; hence, befitting a child; immature; weak; silly.

Henry VIII. . . . made his entrance into the city with a *puerile* ostentation totally disproportioned to the circumstances. JULIA PARDOE *Court of Francis First* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 115. [S. & W. '87.]

[< L. *puerilis*, < *puer*, boy.]

Synonyms: see CHILDISH.

—**pu'er-ile-ly,** *adv.*—**pu'er-ile-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being puerile; childishness.

pu"er-il'i-ty, piū"ẹr-il'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Puerileness.

The sorcerer hated the priest, . . . who ridiculed his perpetual singing and drumming as *puerility* and folly. F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* ch. 4, p. 29. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

2. A puerile act or expression; anything foolish or silly.

3. *Civ. Law.* The period of life from seven to fourteen years of age.

pu-er'per-al, piu-ẹr'pẹr-al, *a. Obstet.* Pertaining to, connected with, or resulting from childbirth; as, *puerperal* convulsions or mania. [< L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman, < *puer*, child, + *pario*, bring forth.]—**pu-er'per-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pu-er'per-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Giving birth to offspring; parturient.—**pu-er'per-y,** *n.* The puerperal condition. **pu"er-pe'ri-um‡.**

pu-er'to, pū-ẹr'tō, *n.* [Sp.] A pass in a mountain range.

pu'et, piū'ẹt, *n.* [Prov.] The pewit or laughing gull. **pu'it‡.**

puf, puft. Puff, etc. PHIL. Soc.

puff, puf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive or emit with a short, quick breath or blast of air; blow with puffs or whiffs; figuratively, to repel as if with a breath in contempt: often with *away;* as, to *puff* smoke in one's face; the north wind *puffs away* the clouds. **2.** To smoke with puffs or whiffs, as a cigar. **3.** To distend, expand, or fill out as with air or gas; inflate: often with *up* or *out.*

This fellow, . . . being in very truth a born frog, ventures to maintain that frogs . . . can *puff* themselves *out* to the dignity of oxen. GRANT ALLEN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan., '89, p. 343.

4. Figuratively, to inflate with pride or vanity: with *up;* as, *puffed up* with a sense of one's own importance.

Oh man, vain man! poor fool of pride and pain!
Puff'd up with every breath from Fortune's wav'ring vane!
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 12, st. 58.

5. To praise highly to the public or to a third person: said especially of undue or interested eulogy, or of published notices; as, to *puff* an author or a medicine. **6.** In dressmaking, to fashion into puffs, as a sleeve.

II. *i.* **1.** To expel or emit something, as breath, smoke, or steam, in short, quick blasts; breathe hard, as after violent exertion; move or act with puffs or whiffs; pant; as, he came in *puffing* from his run; the engine *puffed* up the grade. **2.** To swell with air; dilate: often with *out;* as, the sail *puffs out* in the breeze. **3.** [Archaic.] To send out the breath scornfully; also, to repel a matter disdainfully as if with a breath: with *at.*

A most outrageous, roaring fellow; . . . one that frowns, *puffs*, and looks big *at* all mankind. OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act ii, sc. 1.

4. To swell, as with importance; assume a tumid, pompous air. [Imitative.]

Synonyms: blow, compliment, flatter, inflate, pant, praise, swell. See BLUSTER.—**Antonyms:** belittle, contract, disparage, draw in, shrink, shrivel.

puff, *n.* **1.** A breath emitted suddenly and with force, or any quick, short blast; a whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam; a slight gust of wind; also, the amount of air, vapor, or the like, sent out with one sudden emission.

A light *puff* of wind blew the thin mist aside.
T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 2, p. 47. [G. P. P. '85.]

The silver water-dust in *puffs* arose
And turned to dust of jewels in the sun.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal, Second Evening* st. 2.

2. A public expression of praise, usually exaggerated; especially, an interested or insincere printed commendation, as of a play, book, or article of merchandise.

A friend's praise is always sweeter than a dozen newspaper *puffs.* LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 222. [R. BROS.]

3. An inflated, spongy, or fluffy article. (1) A light tart or cake filled with some sweet substance; as, cream *puffs.* (2) In dressmaking, a part of a fabric so gathered as to produce a loose, fluffy distention. (3) A light ball, wad, tuft, or pad, as of swan's-down, feathers, or other soft material, especially such an arrangement for use in dusting powder on the hair or skin; a powder-puff. (4) A loose roll of hair in a coiffure, or a light cushion over which it is rolled.

4. A puffball. **5†.** One puffed up with vanity. **6†.** A puffer. [Imitative; cp. G. *puffen*, D. *puffen*, F. *bouffer.*]

—**puff'-box",** *n.* A box for holding a puff and powder.—**p.-fish,** *n.* A puffer; swellfish.—**p.-netting,** *n.* Same as LEAF-NETTING.—**p.-paste,** *n.* A short, flaky paste for fine pastry.—**veiled p.** (*Pathol.*), a modified cavernous respiration as heard in auscultation.

The Puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*).

puff, *interj.* An exclamation of impatience or disdain.

puff'-ad"der, puf'-ad'ẹr, *n.* **1.** A very poisonous Central- and South-African viper (*Clotho arietans*), about 4 feet long, with whose venom the Bushmen poison arrows. **2.** A puffing adder.

Why do you suppose the *puff-adder* is called puffy? Simply because he swells himself up to hiss. RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 17. [G. A. '80.]

puff'ball", puf'bôl', *n.* Any fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon;* so called from its shape and from its puffing out its dark-colored dusty spores when the matured plant is broken open. See LYCOPERDON. Called also *bullfice, bullfist, puckfist, puff,* etc.

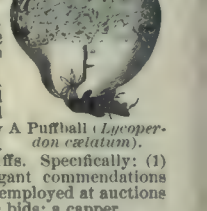
A Puffball (*Lycoperdon cælatum*).

—**giant puffball,** *Lycoperdon giganteum,* which from 4 to 12 inches in diameter.—**starry p.,** an earth-star.

puff'-bird", puf'-bẹrd', *n.* A South-American bucconoid bird having a short arched bill, rounded gonys, and puffy plumage usually plain-colored; a fissirostral barbet.

puff'er, puf'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who puffs. Specifically: (1) One who writes or utters extravagant commendations from interested motives. (2) One employed at auctions to run up the price by making false bids; a capper.

A secret *puffer* employed by the owner is not fair bidding. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxxix, p. 537.

2. A plectognath fish that inflates its body with air, as *Spheroides maculatus,* common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; swellfish. **3.** A puffing-pig. **4.** A bucking-keir.—**puff'er-pipe",** *n.* The central pipe of a bucking-keir, discharging water over the cloth.

puff'er-y, puf'ẹr-i, *n.* The act or practise of puffing; praise bestowed for the purpose of creating a factitious reputation; interested public commendation.

Among my experiences of that nauseous ingredient in theatrical life, *puffery,* some have been amusing enough. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of a Girlhood* ch. 12, p. 223. [H. H. & CO. '79.]

puff'i-ly, puf'i-li, *adv.* In a puffy manner.

puf'fin, puf'in, *n.* **1.** A fraterculine auk or alcoid bird having the inner claw largest and most curved, the bill deep and excessively compressed, and thick naked skin at the corner of the mouth. *Fratercula arctica* is the common puffin of the North Atlantic; *F. corniculata* is the horned puffin and *Lunda cirrhata* the tufted puffin of the North Pacific.

American Puffins.

1. The horned puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*). 2. The tufted puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*). Both are from Alaskan examples in summer plumage and with perfect bills.

The *puffins* sit in long soldier-like rows on the rocks, and plunge headlong into the sea at the first signal of danger. H. H. BOYESEN *Modern Vikings, Skerry of Shrieks* p. 182. [S. '87.]

2. Erroneously, the Manx shearwater. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A puffball. (2) A kind of apple. Called also *puffing-apple.* [< PUFF: from its puffed-out beak.]

puff'i-ness, puf'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being puffy or turgid. **2.** *Pathol.* Specifically, swelling that yields to pressure; intumescence, partial or general, due to accumulation of fluid or gas in the cellular tissue.

puff'ing, puf'ing, *n.* The act or practise of giving puffs, in any sense. Especially: (1) The act or practise of writing or publishing puffs. (2) *Law.* The making of false bids at an auction. (3) In dress, ornamentation by means of puffs. (4) The sudden discharging of spores, as from a puffball.

puff'ing, *ppr.* of PUFF, *v.*

—**puffing adder,** a hognose-snake.—**p. grubby,** a sculpin.—**puff'ing-pig",** *n.* A porpoise.

puff'ing-ly, *adv.* In a puffing manner; with puffs.

puff'kin†, *n.* A dust-ball; worthless excrescence.

puff'leg", puf'leg', *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Eriocnemis*) having white tufts on the legs, like powder-puffs.

puff'-wig"†, *n.* A full, fluffy wig.

puff'y, puf'i, *a.* **1.** Swollen with air or any soft matter; tumid and yielding to pressure; bloated; soft; as, a *puffy* tumor. **2.** Inflated in manner; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style. **3.** Blowing in puffs; as, the breeze was light and *puffy.*—**puff'i-ly,** *adv.*—**puff'i-ness,** *n.*

pug[1], pug, *vt.* [PUGGED; PUG'GING.] **1.** To tamp with clay or puddle, as the bottom of a canal. **2.** To fill as with mortar, sawdust, or felt, as a wall or floor, to deaden sound. **3.** In brickmaking, etc., to grind, usually with water, as clay; temper (clay, etc.) so as to render plastic. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To strike; pull; pluck out. [Var. of POKE, *v.*]

pug[2], *vt.* [Anglo-Ind.] To track game.

pug[1], *n.* **1.** Same as PUG-DOG. **2.** A pug-nose. **3.** A mischievous imp; goblin; puck: obsolete except as a familiar name of various animals. (1) A fox. (2) A monkey. (3) A pug-moth. (4) [Prov. Eng.] A third-year salmon. [Form of PUCK.]

—**pug'-dog"**, *n.* A small, short-haired dog resembling a miniature bulldog, having a wrinkled face, upturned nose, and a short, closely curled tail: frequently kept as a pet. See plate of DOGS, fig. 26.—**pug-faced**, *a.* Having a monkey-like or a snub face.—**pug-moth**, *n.* [Eng.] One of various geometrids (genus *Eupithecia*).

pug[2], pug, *n.* **1.** Clay ground and worked with water, as for molding into bricks. **2.** A pug-mill. [< PUG[1], *v.*]

—**pug'-mill"**, *n.* A machine or mill in which clay is ground and mixed or tempered, consisting usually of a large case or cylinder containing a series of spiral blades that rotate on a central shaft, thus cutting up the clay introduced at the top, kneading it, and discharging at the bottom.—**pug-piles**, *n. pl.* Piles fastened together by dovetailed joints; dovetailed piles.—**pug-piling**, *n.*

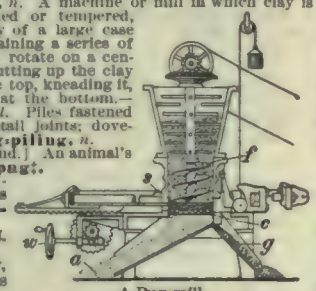

A Pug-mill.

f, feed-screw; *s*, shaker; *c*, cover, adjustable by the hand-wheel (*w*), for depositing the grit and refuse in the chute (*g*); *a*, chute for discharging ground clay.

pug[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An animal's footprint; trail. **pug'.**

pug'ga-ree, pug'-a-ri, *n.* Same as PUGREE. **pug'-ger-y:.**

pug'ger[†], *vt.* & *vi.* To pucker.

pug'ger, pug'er, *n.* One who tends a pug-mill.

pug'gi, pug'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native of India trained to follow animals or criminals by their footprints; a tracker. **pug'gi:**. **pug'gee:**. **pug'gy‡.**

pug'ging[†], *n.* Thieving.

pug'ging, pug'ing, *n.* A substance, as clay or sawdust and plaster, filled in between floors, to deaden sound. For other senses, see PUG[1], *v.*

pugh, pū *or* puh (XIII), *interj.* Pooh! faugh! an exclamation of contempt or disgust, especially of disgust at a disagreeable odor. **puh:.**

pu'gil[1], *n.* As much as can be taken up between the thumb and two fingers; a large pinch.

pu'gil[2], *n.* A boxer; pugilist.

pu'gil-ism, piū'jil-izm, *n.* The art or practise of boxing or fighting with the fists, especially as practised in the prize-ring. See PRIZE-FIGHT.

No doubt, a laudable aversion prevails, in this country, to the English practices of *pugilism*; yet it must be remembered that sparring is, by its very name, a 'science of self-defence.'
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Saints* p. 24. [T. & F. '63.]

[< L. *pugil*, boxer, < *pugnus*, fist.]

pu'gil-ist, piū'jil-ist, *n.* One who fights with his fists; a boxer; specifically, a prize-fighter.

—**pu"gil-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilists or the prize-ring.—**pu"gil-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

pu"gi-on'i-form, piū"ji-on'i-fârm, *a. Bot.* Shaped like a dagger. [< L. *pugio*(*n*-), dagger (< *pugnus*, fist), + -FORM.]

pug'-mill", *n.* See PUG[2], *n.*

pug-na'cious, pug-nē'shus, *a.* Disposed or inclined to fight; addicted to fighting; quarrelsome.

These *pugnacious* republics, who were always squabbling with each other. C. F. GREVILLE *Memoirs* ed. by H. Reeve *Mar.* 31, '30 in pt. 1, vol. 1, p. 283. [A. '75.]

[< L. *pugnax* (*pugnac*-), < *pugno*, fight.]

Synonyms: see BELLICOSE.

—**pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**pug-nac'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being pugnacious; quarrelsome disposition; contentiousness; combativeness. **pug-na'-cious-ness:.**

pug'-nose", pug'-nōz', *n.* A short, thick, blunt nose, slightly turned up at the end, resembling that of a pug-dog; a snub-nose.

—**pug'-nosed"**, *a.* Having a pug-nose.—**pug-nose eel**, a deep-sea simenchelyoid eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) of the North Atlantic, that burrows into fishes, especially halibut, that have been caught on hooks.

pug'nose, *n.* The pug-nose eel.

pug'-piles", etc. See PUG[2], *n.*

pug'ree, pug'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light scarf wound round a hat to keep off the sun; a turban worn by Hindus.

The *puggree*, at least in its present form, was adopted from the Mohammedan conquerors, and is, historically, a badge of subjugation. J. W. PALMER in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec., '66, p. 731.

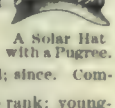

A Solar Hat with a Pugree.

pug'ri:; **pug'gree:**; **pug'gry‡.**

puh, *interj.* Same as PUGH.

puir, pur, *a.* [Scot.] Poor.

puis, pui, *adv.* [F.] *Old Law.* Afterward; since. Compare DARREIN.

puis'ne, piū'ne, *a. Law.* **1.** Junior as to rank; younger; inferior; as, a *puisne* judge. **2**†. Same as PUNY, *a.* **3**†. Later as to time. [Old form of PUNY.] **puis'ny†.**

puis'ne, *n.* One who is of inferior rank or younger; a judge of inferior rank; in England, a judge of the common-law courts other than the chiefs.

The summing up was delivered by a 'chief'—the Chief Baron—while the sentence was passed by a *puisne*.
Notes and Queries (London) Apr. 5, '90, p. 263, note.

pu'is-sance, piū'is-sins, *C. E.* W.[1] (piū-is'sins, W.[2]) (XIII). *n.* **1.** The quality of being puissant; power to accomplish or achieve, especially against opposition or resistance; ability to fight or conquer; strength; potency; prowess; now chiefly archaic, and often ironical.

Be assured, as mighty as you are, your great *puissance* shall never insure you a victory without a contest. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence*, Apr. 25, 1820 in vol. 1, p. 83. [A. S. & CO. '75.]

2†. An armed force. **3**†. Control; authority; dominion. [F., < *puissant*; see PUISSANT.]

pu'is-sant, piū'is-sant, *a.* Possessing puissance. [F., < L. *potens*[1] *ng*; see POTENT.]

Synonyms: see POWERFUL.

—**pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.*—**pu'is-sant-ness**, *n.*

puist, piūst, *a.* [Scot.] Comfortable in circumstances; thrifty. **puist'le:**.

puit, *n.* A well or opening; fountain; rill.

Pu'ju-nan, pū'ju-nan, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

puke, piūk, *n.* [PUKED, piūkt; PU'KING.] [This verb and the corresponding noun, once in approved literary and conversational use, have now fallen out of good usage in all senses.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To vomit: commonly with *up*. **2.** To cause to vomit.

II. *i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach; vomit. **2**†. To be nauseated. [Cp. SPEW and *G. spucken*, spit.]

—**pu'king-fe"ver**, *n.* Same as MILK-SICKNESS.

—**pu'ker**, *n.* **1.** One who pukes. **2**†. An emetic.

puke†, *a.* Same as PUCE, *a.* **pewke†.**

puke[1], *n.* [See note under PUKE, *v.*] **1.** The act of vomiting. **2.** Vomit. **3.** An emetic. **4.** [Vulgar, U. S.] (1) A contemptible fellow. (2) [P.] A native of Missouri.

puke[2]†, *n.* A dark-brownish color, supposed by many to be the same as puce.—**puke'-stock"ing**†, *a.* Wearing puce-colored stockings.

pu'kish†, *a.* Of a puke color.

puk'ka, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as PUCKA.

pu'kras, *n.* Same as PUCRAS.

pul[1], **puld.** Pull, etc. PHIL. SOC.

Pul[2], *n.* Same as FULAH.

pu-las', pu-las', *C.* (piū'las, *E. W.*), *n.* Same as PALAS. **pu-las'tree"†.**—**pu-las'-oil"**, *n.* See OIL.

pu-las'kite, piu-las'kuit, *n. Petrol.* A hypidiomorphic granular or granitic porphyritic massive rock, of orthoclase, hornblende, augite, and biotite, with eleolite and sodalite and accessory minerals. [< *Pulaski* county, Arkansas, U. S.]

pul'chri-tude, pul'cri-tiūd, *n.* [Archaic.] The quality of beauty or comeliness; grace; also, any part or quality that confers beauty; used sometimes, like *beauty*, for moral excellence. [< L. *pulchritudo*, < *pulcher*, beautiful.]

pule, piūl, *v.* [PULED; PU'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect (in a specified way) by complaining or repining.

When Coke fell into disgrace, and retired into private life, the discarded statesman did not *pule* himself into a lethargy. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Diaries* in vol. ii, p. 392. [SH. & CO. '62.]

2†. To utter whiningly or complainingly: with *out*.

II. *i.* **1.** To pipe like a chicken; peep. **2.** To cry plaintively, as a child; whimper. [< OF. *piuler;* imitative.]—**pu'ler**, *n.* One who pules, or is weak or complaining.

Pu'lex, piū'lex, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pulicidæ*. **2.** [p-] An insect of this genus; a flea. See illus. under FLEA. [L., flea.]

pu'li-cene, piū'li-sīn, *a.* Pertaining to or abounding with fleas. [< L. *pulex* (*pulic*-), flea.] **pu'li-cose"‡;** **pu'li-cous:.**

Pu-lic'i-dæ, piu-lis'i-dī *or* pu-lic'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of aphaniptherous insects with a much-compressed body, two simple eyes only, and saltatory limbs; fleas. [< PULEX.]—**pu-lic'id**, *n.*—**pu'li-cin(e**, *a.*—**pu'li-coid**, *a.*

pu'ling, piū'ling, *n.* A plaintive cry, as of a chicken; also, a whining.—**pu'ling**, *pa.*—**pu'ling-ly**, *adv.*

pu'li-ol†, *n.* Pennyroyal. **pu'li-al**†; **pu'li-ol-roy"al**†.

pu'lish, piū'lish, *n.* [W. Afr.] The Angola ant-thrush (*Pitta angolensis*).

pulk, pulk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pool; puddle.

—**pulk'-hole"**, *n.* A bog or marshy hole.

pul'kha, pul'ku, *n.* [Lapland.] A canoe-like traveling-sledge with high square stern for the back of the occupant, drawn by a single reindeer.

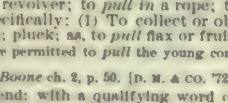

A Pulkha.

pulk:.

pull, pul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply force to in such manner as to cause to approach the person or thing exerting the force; draw or attempt to draw, especially with effort or sudden impulse; haul; drag; tug: generally with an adverb of direction; as, to *pull up* weeds; to *pull down* a flag; to *pull out* a revolver; to *pull in* a rope; to *pull back* one's foot. Specifically: (1) To collect or obtain by seizing and drawing; pluck; as, to *pull* flax or fruit.

What a jubilee when we were permitted to *pull* the young corn for roasting ears!
J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* ch. 2, p. 50. [D. M. & CO. '72.]

(2) To draw apart; tear; rend: with a qualifying word or phrase; as, the combatants were *pulled apart*; he was nearly *pulled in pieces*. (3) To draw out; extract; as, to *pull* a tooth; to *pull* a cork.

2. To pluck, as a fowl; as, a *pulled* chicken. **3.** To row, or transport by rowing; as, to *pull* a boat; to *pull* a passenger across a stream. **4.** *Print.* To take or make by impression on a hand-press; as, to *pull* a proof. **5.** *Tanning.* To remove the hair or wool from, as hides or skins. **6.** *Cricket.* To hit (the ball) so as to make a pull. See PULL[1], *n.*, 6. **7.** [Slang.] To enter for the purpose of forcibly bringing a disorderly business to a close; make a raid upon. **8.** [Slang.] *Sport.* To rein in (a horse) or otherwise check his speed, so as to prevent him from winning a race.

A horse entered for both the Two Thousand and Derby has been 'pulled,' or not allowed to win the first race, in order . . . that he might by losing the first race figure at longer odds in the betting for the second one. *Contemporary Review* June, '73, p. 21.

9. [Thieves' Slang.] To steal. **10**†. To reduce. **11**†. To pluck; cheat.

II. *i.* To give a pull; tug; as, to *pull* at a rope. [< AS. *pullian*, pull.]

Synonyms: see DRAW.

Compounds, etc.:—**pull'-cock"**, *n.* A faucet opened by pulling down a lever. **pull-down cock:.**—**p.-devil**, *n.* A bundle of fish-hooks fastened back to back and designed to be dragged through a shoal of fish.—**p.-down**, *n. Organ-building.* A wire that, when a key is depressed, opens a pallet or valve; a pallet-wire.—**p.-iron**, *n.* An eye-bolt or U bolt on a railroad-car, used to attach a draft-chain or the like for traction by animal-power.—**p.-off**, *n.* The power required to discharge a gun by pulling the trigger.—**p.-over**, *n.* A silk or fur cap drawn over a hat-body in napping it.—**p.-piece**, *n. Horol.* A wire or string by which a clock is made to strike at will.—**to p. a fluch**†, to swindle one who is unsuspecting or ignorant.—**to p. a long face**, to look very solemn or serious.—**to p. and haul**, to draw this way and that way; tug about.—**to p. apart**, to become severed by being pulled.—**to p. down.** **1.** To demolish by separating the parts. **2.** To subvert; destroy. **3.** To degrade; humble.—**to p. for**, to row toward.—**to p. oneself together**, to collect one's wits; become composed.—**to p. one's leg** [Slang, U. S.], to borrow money or obtain some favor from one by solicitation.—**to p. the wool over one's eyes**, to deceive one by blinding him to the truth.—**to p. through** [Colloq.], to get through, but with difficulty.—**to p. up.** **1.** To pluck up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; eradicate; destroy. **2.** To stop, as a horse, by pulling on the reins; hence, to stop in any course.—**to p. up stakes**, to prepare to leave a locality.

pull[1], *n.* **1.** The act of pulling; the exertion of force to draw something toward one; attraction; tug: opposed to *push*; as, to give a quick *pull*.

As the tides are lifted beneath the unseen *pull* of the moon, so human aspiration must be exalted when the vision of the infinite Author of the Universe rises above it in majestic distinctness.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. ii, p. 35. [RAN. & S.]

2. Something that is pulled. Specifically: (1) The handle of a beer-pump; beer-pull. (2) The handle of a door-bell, drawer, cabinet, or the like. **3.** *Print.* An impression made by pulling the lever of a hand-press. **4.** [Colloq.] A draft of liquid; a swig, as at a bottle.

When his master let him have a *pull* at the leavings of his beer, Tom was the jolliest boy in the whole town.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 1, p. 9. [MACM.]

5. [Colloq.] Exercise in rowing; as, a *pull* on the river. **6.** *Cricket.* A stroke in which a ball is batted with a swinging movement from the off to the on side of the wicket. **7.** [Slang.] A hold on or means of influencing those in power; influence; usually implying undue or illegitimate influence; as, to have a *pull* with the aldermen. **8.** [Slang.] An advantage; as, his superior education gives him a *pull* over me. **9**†. A contest; struggle.

pull[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pool.

pul'la, pul'a, *n.* A fish, the hilsa (*Clupea ilisha*).

pul'laile†, *n.* Poultry. **pul'lail**†; **pul'lain**†; **pul'len**†.

Pul-las'træ, pul-las'trī *or* -trē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of gallinaceous birds with all the toes on the same level, including peristeropods and pigeons. [L., pl. of *pullastra*, pullet, dim. of *pullus*, young chicken.]

—**pul-las'tri-form**, **pul-las'trin(e**, *a.*

pull'back", pul'bac', *n.* **1.** That which keeps or holds back; a restraint or drawback. **2.** In women's costume, an arrangement of strings or of elastic tape for drawing back and holding in place the back breadths of the skirt of a gown, generally making it hang close and straight in front. **3.** An iron hook by means of which a casement can be opened or held at some point when opened.

A Nail-puller, for drawing nails from boxes, etc.

pull'doo, pul'dū, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The coot.

pull'er, pul'er, *n.* One who or that which pulls; specifically, an implement for pulling; as, a *flax-puller;* stump-*puller;* turnip-*puller;* nail-*puller*.

—**pull'er-in"**, *n.* [U. S.] One employed, as in a cheap clothing-store, who endeavors to force passers-by to enter as customers.—**p.-off**, *n. Metal-working.* In a punching-, stamping-, or drawing-press, a forked piece for freeing the stamped piece of metal from the punch.

pul'let, pul'et, *n.* **1.** A young hen, or one not fully grown. **2.** A small edible European bivalve (*Tapes pullastra*). [< F. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, hen, < LL. *pulla*, young hen, < L. *pullus*, young animal.]

—**pul'let-sperm"**, *n.* The chalaza or treadle of an egg: formerly supposed to be the sperm.

pul'ley, pul'ē, *vt.* [Rare.] To lift by means of a pulley.

pul'ley, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) One of the elementary mechanical powers, consisting of a grooved wheel mounted in a block, used to increase power and transmit it by means of a flexible cord or rope in a changed direction. (2) A combination of such wheels with their mountings; a block; also, a block with all its tackle. See BLOCK; MECHANICAL POWERS.

A simple *pulley* consists of a wheel . . . with a grooved circumference, by which a rope . . . may be passed round; the weight of resistance . . . being attached to the axle of the wheel.
NEIL ARNOTT *Elements of Physics* ed. by Bain and Taylor, art. 250, p. 136. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

2. A wheel, usually flat-faced or nearly so, driving, carrying, or being driven by a leather belt or the like. Sometimes called *belt-pulley*. **3.** *Anat.* One of various arrangements, mostly a grooved articular surface upon which muscles play in the grooves as in a pulley, as the trochlear surface of the humerus where it joins the ulna and on which the ulna moves; a trochlea. [< F. *poulie*, pulley, perhaps < root of PULL, *v.*; but cp. ME. *poteyne*, pulley, < OF. *poulain*, lit. colt, < L. *pullus*, foal.]

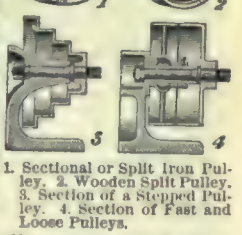

1. Sectional or Split Iron Pulley. 2. Wooden Split Pulley. 3. Section of a Stepped Pulley. 4. Section of Fast and Loose Pulleys.

Phrases, etc.:—**cone pulley.** **1.** A stepped pulley. **2.** A conical pulley.—**conical p.**, a pulley in the form of a truncated cone, usually one of a pair of cone wheels. See illus. under CONE WHEEL and POTTERS' WHEEL.—**crowned** or **crowning p.**, a pulley having its face slightly convex or bulging, to prevent its belt from slipping off.—**dead p.** [Eng.], a loose pulley.—**differential p.**, a system of pulleys in which an endless rope or chain traveling over two upper grooved pulleys of differing diameters borne on the same axis, and one below, has attached a weight or resistance. When one loop or fold is hauled on, it is increased in length, and the other, which runs under the lower pulley, is shortened, so that the weight is raised.—**idle p.** **1.** An intermediate pulley for changing the direction of motion of a belt, etc. **2.** A tightening-pulley.—**loose p.**, see FAST AND LOOSE PULLEYS, under FAST.—**pul'ley-block"**, *n.* A block or shell containing one or more sheaves or pulleys, as for hoisting. Compare BLOCK, *i.*—**p.-check**, *n.* An automatic device to prevent a hoisting-rope from running backward over a pulley.—**p.-clutch**, *n. Mach.* **1.** A clutch for connecting a pulley with its shaft. **2.** A tongs-like device by which a pulley for hoisting may be attached to an overhead beam.—**p.-drum**, *n.* **1.** A pulley of unusual proportionate breadth of face, for carrying several belts at once or one very wide belt. **2.** A pulley-block or its case.—**p.-mortise**, *n.* Same as CHASE-MORTISE.—**p.-sheave**, *n.* The sheave or grooved wheel in a pulley-block.—**p.-shell**, *n.* The case of a pulley-block, containing the sheave or sheaves.—**p.-stand**, *n. Mach.* A hanger bearing adjustable pulleys, as used in connection with textile-machinery.—**p.-stone**, *n.* The hollow casts of crinoid stems: so called popularly. Called also *screw-stone*.—**p.-wheel**, *n.* A pulley-sheave.—**scored p.**, a pulley encircled by a groove to receive a rope.—**segmental p.** **1.** A pulley shaped like a segment of a circle, and making only a portion of a rotation. **2.** A split pulley.—**split p.**, a pulley made in two parts for convenience in taking off or placing on a shaft.—**stepped p.**, a pulley having several

sizes of face, decreasing by steps, so that the speed of the shaft may be altered by slipping the driving-belt from one face to another. Called also *cone pulley*, *speed-pulley*, and *stepped cone*.

PARTIAL LIST OF MECHANICAL PULLEYS.

Pulleys are named [1] from some feature of construction, arrangement, or mechanism; as, **antifriction pulley** (having antifriction rollers for the sheaves), **compound p.** (a system of several hoisting-pulleys, by which power is gained at the expense of speed), **expanding p.** (of which the periphery may be enlarged or contracted so as to vary its velocity-ratio, used in paper-making machines, etc.), **flange-p.** (having a flange or flanges to keep the belt in place), **frame-p.** (having its sheave or sheaves in a frame instead of a block, or one of a pair driven by direct contact of their faces), **friction-p.** (connected with its shaft by a friction-clutch), **parting p.** (a split pulley), **side-p.** (having lugs by which it may be fastened to a wall or post), **sliding p.** (for driving, having lengthwise motion on its shaft), **standing p.** (that pulley of a compound hoisting-system attached to an immovable object; [2] from their use or purpose; as, **rubbish-p.** (a gin-block used in hoisting stone rubbish from a quarry, cellar, etc.), **tightening-p.** (one pressed against a driving-belt, to lengthen its arc of contact with the other pulleys, and also to increase its tension; called also *binding-pulley*), **traversing p.** (one having motion along its supporting rod or rope), etc.

pul'li-cat, pul'li-cat, *n.* A cotton check handkerchief. **pul'i-cat**.

pull'ing, pul'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PULL, *v.* — **pull'ing-hitch"**, *n.* A hitch made by attaching a rope about an object, as a spar or a cask, and wrapping the rope several times so that pulling on the rope will roll the object. — **p.-jack**, *n.* A hydraulic jack arranged to pull instead of push or hoist. — **p.-out**, *n.* The lining of a slashed garment pulled out so as to show through the slashes.

Pull'man, pul'mən, *n.* A sleeping-car or palace-car of the kind manufactured in the works at Pullman, Ill.: so called from George M. Pullman, inventor.

pul'lock, pul'ək, *n.* Same as PUTLOG.

pull'-pipes", pul'-pips", *n. pl.* [North. Eng.] The hollow stems of certain large species of horsetail (*Equisetum*) growing in pools (pulls).

pul'lu-late, pul'yu-lēt, *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To germinate; bud; breed in abundance.

Those rampant, many-footed things that *pullulate* in damp and darkness under big flat stones.
DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. 1, p. 15. [H. '92.]

[< L. *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulo*, < *pullulus*, sprout, dim. of *pullus*, young animal.] — **pul'lu-la-tiv(e**, *a.* — **pul'lu-la-tiv-e-ly**, *adv.*

pul"lu-la'tion, pul'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of germinating or budding. **2.** Specifically, in botany, a mode of cell-multiplication by sprouting. A small outgrowth is formed on one side of the cell, and, gradually enlarging until it attains nearly the size of the parent, it becomes detached and forms a new individual, as in the yeast-plant.

pul'lus, pul'us, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A nestling. **2.** *Zool.* A larva. [L., a young animal.]

pulmo-, **pulmon-**, **pulmoni-**, **pulmono-**, } Derived from Latin *pulmo(n-)*, lung: combining forms. — **pul"mo-bran'chi-a**[1], *n.* A gill modified into an air-breathing organ. **pul'mo-branch**‡. — **Pul"mo-bran'chi-a**[2], *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonata*. — **pul"mo-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a pulmobranchia; pulmobranchiate. — **Pul"mo-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonata*. — **pul"mo-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* Having pulmobranchiæ. — **pul"mo-car'di-ac**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the heart. — **pulmocardiac region**, that part of the thorax where the heart is covered by a portion of the lung. — **pul"mo-cu-ta'ne-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying lungs and skin; as, the *pulmocutaneous* arteries of the frog. — **Pul"mo-gas"ter-op'o-da**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonifera*. — **pul"mo-gas'ter-o-pod**, **pul"mo-gas'tro-pod**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-gas'tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; as, the *pulmogastric* region. — **Pul"mo-gra'da**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Discophora*. — **pul'mo-grade**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-hepat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the liver; as, the *pulmohepatic* region of the thorax. — **pul-mom'e-ter**, *n. Med.* An instrument for determining lung-capacity by measuring the quantity of air contained in a single respiration; a spirometer. — **pul-mom'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of lung-capacity, as by means of a pulmometer. — **Pul"mo-na'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of gastropods, especially those having the mantle-chamber a sac closed except for a narrow aperture and with lung-like organs, sexes united in one individual, and numerous teeth in each cross-row: including most land-snails, slugs, and inoperculate fresh-water snails. — **pul'mo-nate**, *a.* **1.** Having lung-like organs, as the pneumonochlamydate gastropods or the *Pulmonata*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pulmonata*. **pul'mo-na"ted**‡. — **pul'mo-nate**, *n.* One of the *Pulmonata*. — **Pul"mo-ni-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonata*. — **pul"mo-ni-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* — **Pul"mo-nif'e-ra**, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** The *Pulmonata*, especially as a subclass. **2.** The *Adelopneumona*. — **pul-mon'i-fer**, *n.* — **pul"mo-nif'er-ous**, *a.* — **Pul"mo-nig'ra-da**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Pulmograda* or *Discophora*. — **pul-mon'i-grade**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; pneumonia. — **pul"mo-no-bran'chous**, *a.* Pulmonate. — **Pul"mo-no-gas"ter-op'o-da**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonifera*. — **pul"mo-no-gas'ter-o-pod**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-tra'che-a**, *n. Arach.* A book-leaf trachea; lung-sac. — **pul"mo-tra'che-al**, *a.* — **Pul"mo-tra"che-a'ri-a**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Pulmonaria*. — **pul"mo-tra'che-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-tra'che-ate**, *a.*

Shells of Representative Pulmonate Gastropods dwelling on land or in fresh water.

pul'mo-na-ry, pul'mo-ne-ri, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the lungs; as, *pulmonary* veins. **2.** Having lung-like organs; of or pertaining to the *Pulmonaria*. [< L. *pulmonarius*, < *pulmon-*, lung.]

— **pulmonary artery**, see ARTERY. — **p. valve**, any one of three valves situated at the entrance to the pulmonary artery from the heart. See illus. under HEART.

— **pul'mo-nar**, *a.* Having lung-like organs; pulmonate. — **Pul"mo-na'ri-a**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* An order of arachnids having lung-like organs, as spiders and scorpions. **2.** *Conch.* The *Pulmonata*. — **pul"mo-na'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **pul"mo-na'ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A lateral membrane separating dorsal and ventral abdominal segments.

pul'mo-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One of the *Pulmonaria*. **2.** A lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*). — **pul"mo-na'ri-ous**, *a.* Having diseased lungs or pulmonary trouble.

pul-mon'ic, pul-mon'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicine for lung-disease. **2.** One affected by lung-disease.

pu'lo, pū'lō, *n.* [Chin.] A woolen cloth of various colors and qualities, made by the natives. W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* ch. 2, p. 61, note. [C. CO. '91.] **tr'uk:**.

pulp, pulp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to pulp; as, to *pulp* rags in paper-making. **2.** To deprive of the pulp or envelope, as the coffee-berry. **3.** To render pulpy; make soft and juicy; as, summer *pulps* the fruit.

II. *i.* To become pulp-like; used also figuratively.

pulp, *n.* **1.** A moist, soft, slightly cohering mass of matter, usually organic. **2.** Specifically: (1) The soft succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of grapes. (2) The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. (3) Chyme. (4) A mixture, as of wood-fibers or rags, reduced to a pulpous condition, and forming the basis from which paper is made.

The air is very close and damp, soon corroding metal and reducing paper to a *pulp*. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 3, p. 21. [S. '73.]

(5) *Mining.* Powdered ore mixed with water; slime. (6) *Anat.* A pulp-like organ or part. (7) The soft tissue of vessels and nerves that fills the pulp-cavity of a tooth. [< L. *pulpa*, solid flesh.]

Compounds: — **pulp'-cav"i-ty**, *n.* The central cavity of a tooth filled with pulp. See PULP, *n.*, 2 (7), and illus. under TOOTH. — **p.-digester**, *n. Paper-making.* An apparatus for boiling wood-fibers, straw, etc., in a solution, and reducing them to a pulpy condition, free from gummy or silicious matter. **p.-boiler**‡. — **p.-dresser**, *n.* A machine for freeing paper-pulp from impurities, knots, lumps, etc. — **p.-engine**, *n.* A machine having a rotating cylinder with blades for tearing half-ground stuff, rags, etc., and reducing them in water to a pulp suitable for making paper. **pulp'ing-en"gine**‡; **p.-machine**‡; **p.-mill**‡. — **p.-grinder**, *n.* One of several machines for grinding wood, etc., into pulp for paper. — **p.-meter**, *n.* A meter for regulating the amount of pulp supplied to a paper-making machine. — **p.-washer**, *n.* A pulp-dresser.

— **pul-pa'cious**, *a.* Resembling pulp. — **pulp'i-fi"er**, *n.* An apparatus by which to make jelly-like pulp from meat, as food for dyspeptics; a meat-pulverizer. — **pulp'i-fy**, *vt.* & *vi.* To make pulp of; become pulp. — **pulp'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being pulpy. — **pulp'less**, *a.* Having no pulp. — **pulp'ous**, *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; pulpy. — **pulp'ous-ness**, *n.*

pul"pa-men'tal, *n. pl.* Delicacies.

pul"pa-toon'†, *n.* A delicate confection or cake.

pulp'er, pulp'ər, *n.* **1.** Any machine for reducing a substance to pulp, as a pulp-digester, pulp-engine, pulping-machine, etc. **2.** A machine for removing the pulp from coffee-berries.

pul"pe-ri'a, pūl"pe-ri'a, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A store where provisions and liquors are retailed; a bodega.

We were forced by a sudden shower to seek shelter in a way-side *pulperia*. H. M. AND P. V. N. MYERS *Life and Nature Under the Tropics* ch. 3, p. 21. [A. '71.]

pulp'ing-ma-chine", pulp'ing-mə-shēn', *n.* A machine for reducing roots to pulp; a root-pulper.

pul'pit, pul'pit, *vt.* [Rare.] To furnish with a pulpit.

pul'pit, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit; as, *pulpit* oratory; *pulpit* power.

pul'pit, *n.* **1.** An elevated stand or desk in a church, to hold the books and manuscript used by a preacher in discoursing; such a desk with the platform on which it rests, and stairs, seats, and other accessories. In an older form it is a high enclosure, often with a canopy. In some churches it is of small dimensions, upheld by a pillar-bracket or standing on a pedestal; rarely, it is like an interior balcony, reached by an exterior stairway.

The Pulpit in St. Paul's Church, New York City.

2. The office of preaching, or the work of preaching; hence, the clergy as a class.

No one doctrine, however excellent, must be ridden constantly. The *pulpit* is the most unfit place in all the world for a hobby.
TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up, Hobbies* p. 140. [W. B. E.]

3. An iron waist-belt affixed upon a standard and platform at the end of the bowsprit of a swordfishing vessel: used by a harpooner to guard against falling overboard. [< OF. *pulpite*, < L. *pulpitum*, stage, platform.]

— **pul"pit-a'ri-an**†, *n.* A preacher. — **pul'pit-ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Placed in a pulpit. — **pul"pit-eer'**, *n.* A preacher; used often with contempt or depreciation. **pul'pit-ert**. — **pul-pit'ic-al**, *a.* [Colloq.] Associated or connected with the pulpit. — **pul-pit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pul'pit-ish**, *a.* [Colloq.] Such as to remind one of the pulpit; resembling preaching. — **pul'pit-man**†, *n.* A preacher. — **pul'pit-ry**†, *n.* Pulpit discourse; preaching.

pulp'y, pulp'i, *a.* [PULP'I-ER; PULP'I-EST.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing pulp; of a soft, juicy consistency; succulent. — **pulpy disease**, an affection of the lubricating membrane of the joints, characterized by a pulpy gelatinous degeneration of the parts; white swelling.

pul'que, pul'kē, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] In Spanish America, a fermented drink made from the juice of the maguey.

Pulque is the lager beer of Mexico. It is everywhere transported on the backs of mules in skins of hogs.
A. C. FERRIS in *Century Magazine* Sept., '91, p. 675.

— **pulque brandy**, a liquor distilled from pulque; mescal.

pul'sate, pul'sāt, *vi.* [PUL'SA'TED; PUL'SA'TING.] To move with rhythmical impulses, as the pulse, heart, or arterial blood; beat; throb.

The long, *pulsating* stream of the music broke and fell.
HOWELLS *Indian Summer* ch. 9, p. 151. [T. & CO. '86.]

[< L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulso*; see PULSE, *v.*] — **pulsating current** (*Elec.*), same as PULSATORY CURRENT.

pul'sa-til, -tiv, pulst. Pulsatile, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pul'sa-tile, pul'sə-til, *a.* **1.** Pulsatory; said more precisely of the thing pulsating than of the movement.

Every heart is at first a mere *pulsatile* sac.
SPENCER *Essays, Over-Legislation* p. 76. [A. '65.]

2. That must be struck in order to produce sound; specifically, in music, percussive. [< LL. *pulsatilis*, < L. *pulsatus*; see PULSATE.] — **pul'sa-tile**, *n.* Any musical instrument played by beating, as a drum.

pul"sa-til'la, pul'sə-til'a, *n.* **1.** A preparation from several species of a former genus *Pulsatilla*, now included in *Anemone*, as *A. Pulsatilla*, *A. patens*, *A. Nuttalliana*, and *A. pratensis*; used as an emmenagogue and in catarrhal inflammation, bronchitis, etc.

As *pulsatilla* contains a sharp active principle which is lost when dried, it is necessary to use only fresh roots in preparing the drug.
Pharmacology of Newer Materia Medica p. 1085. [G. S. D. '92.]

2. The pasqueflower (*Anemone Pulsatilla*). [LL., dim. < L. *pulsatus*; see PULSATE.]

pul-sa'tion, pul-sē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of pulsating; a throbbing, as of the heart or the pulse, or in an inflamed part; also, a single heart-beat.

Make me feel the wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife,
When I heard my days before me, and the tumult of my life.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 55.

2. Any rhythmical impulse or movement, especially in a medium, as in producing sound-waves; propagation of energy by waves of impulse.

The *pulsation* of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound, before yet the musician has enhanced this pleasure by concords and combinations.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Art* p. 42. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. *Phys. Geog.* Specifically, a wave, as of ocean or sea. **4.** *Rom. Law.* An unlawful striking or touching of the person, without inflicting pain.

pul'sa-tive, pul'sə-tiv, *a.* Inducing, tending to, or affected by pulsation; pulsating.

pul-sa'tor, pul-sē'tər, *n.* **1.** Same as PULSOMETER. **2.** A jigging-machine used in South-African diamond-mining. **3**†. A beater; striker. [L., < *pulso*; see PULSE, *v.*]

pul'sa-to-ry, pul'sə-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to pulsation; having rhythmical movement; throbbing; beating; applicable especially to movement rather than to the pulsating (pulsatile) thing. [< L. *pulso*; see PULSE, *v.*]

The broken ice on top vibrating, and every now and then tumbling, as if by some *pulsatory* movement below.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 39, p. 359. [H. '54.]

— **pulsatory current**, an electric current the strength of which varies suddenly instead of harmonically; a pulsating current.

pulse, puls, *v.* [PULSED; PULS'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To send forth as by regular pulsations or vibrations; drive by pulsation, as the blood.

The fireflies, *pulsing* forth their rapid gleams,
Are the only light That breaks the night.
R. M. MILNES *Love Thoughts* div. viii. st. 1.

II. *i.* To beat rhythmically, as the arteries; pulsate; throb. [< L. *pulso*, < *pulsus*, pp.; see PULSE[1], *n.*]

pulse[1], *n.* **1.** The rhythmic beating of the arteries due to the passage of the blood-waves caused by the successive contractions of the heart; especially, such beating as is felt in the wrist by pressing the fingers on the radial artery. See PULSE-WAVE. In an adult person the normal pulse varies from 70 to 75 beats per minute. It also varies with age, sex, and special conditions of disease, muscular effort, or mental emotion, and by its indications furnishes the physician with a ready means of diagnosis. **2.** A motion, especially a short, quick, regular stroke or motion, such as may affect a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; a throbbing; vibration; pulsation; beat.

I saw the *pulses* of the gentle wind On the young grass.
BRYANT *The Old Man's Counsel* st. 3.

3. Figuratively, any movement, drift, or tendency indicative of general opinion, feeling, or sentiment. **4.** *Mus.* Accent; beat. [< F. *pouls*, < L. *pulsus*, beating, < *pulsus*, pp. of *pello*, strike.] **poulse**†. — **pulse'-curve"**, *n. Med.* A line indicating the undulations of a pulse-wave as traced by the sphygmograph. — **p.-glass**, *n.* An instrument consisting of two glass bulbs, connected by a tube, for exhibiting the ebullition of a liquid at a low temperature in a vacuum, as by the heat of the hand. — **p.-rate**, *n.* The ratio of arterial pulsations in a given length of time; as, a *pulse-rate* of 90 a minute. — **p.-warmer**, *n.* [Colloq.] A wristlet. — **to feel one's p.** **1.** To ascertain the rate or character of the pulse, usually by feeling the radial artery at the wrist. **2.** Figuratively, to sound one's opinions or purposes.

pulse[2], *n.* Leguminous plants collectively, such as peas, beans, lentils, etc.; also, the seeds produced by such plants and used as food.

The different plants which are together called *pulse* are botanically allied to beans and are similar in chemical composition.
W. O. ATWATER in *Century Magazine* June, '88, p. 260.

[< OF. *pouls*, < L. *puls*, pottage.] **pousse**†.

pulse'less, puls'les, *a.* Having no pulse; being without movement or sound. — **pulse'less-ness**, *n.*

pul-sel'lum, pul-sel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A flagellum that drives the body in front of it, as in spermatozoa and bacteria. [L., dim. of *pulsus*, beating; see PULSE[1], *n.*]

pulse'-wave", puls'-wēv", *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* A rhythmic movement of the arteries, due to the propulsive action of the heart at each successive contraction. It is compounded of three waves: (1) the *primary* or tidal wave, being the wave of impletion; (2) the *first secondary* wave; (3) the *great secondary*, or rebounding wave, the dicrotism. **2.** *Hydrodynamics.* A similar wave of dilatation and contraction caused in any elastic tube by the intermittent or harmonically varying flow of a liquid through it.

pul-sif'ic, pul-sif'ic, *a.* Causing, quickening, or reviving pulsation. [< PULSE[1], *n.*, + L. *facio*, make.]

pul-sif'ic, *n.* Any medicinal substance or agency efficacious in promoting pulsation.

pul-sim'e-ter, pul-sim'ē-tər, *n.* *Med.* An instrument for indicating and registering the frequency, force, and variations of the pulse. [< PULSE[1], *n.*, + -METER.]

pul'sion†, *n.* The act of pulsing or driving forward; propulsion: opposed to *suction* and *traction*.

pul'sive†, *a.* **1.** Compulsory. **2.** Impulsive.

pul-som'e-ter, pul-som'ē-tər, *n.* **1.** Same as PULSIMETER. **2.** *Hydraul.* A pumping device operated by steam, and consisting of two pear-shaped chambers, side by side, the necks of which have at their junction a valve that permits the inlet of steam to but one chamber at a time, each chamber having an inlet and a discharge-

opening for the liquid to be pumped. The apparatus having been primed, admission of steam to one chamber forces the liquid into the delivery-pipe until the increasing area of the surface in contact with the steam condenses the latter and causes a vacuum, which causes the inlet-valve to shut off the steam from that side of the apparatus and admit it to the other. More liquid then rushes in to fill the vacuum while the other side is discharging, and so on in alternation.

Lengthwise section of a Pulsometer.

i, inlet for steam; *iv*, inlet-valve; *c*, *c*, chambers; *p*, passage admitting water; *v*, *v*, valves admitting water, *w*, *w*, valves for eduction of water; *d*, delivery-passage for water; *a*, air chamber. There are small snifting- or air-valves not shown) at *c*, *c*, and *a*.

[< PULSE¹, *n.*, + -METER.]

pul-ta'ceous, pul-tē'shius, *a.* Macerated and softened; rendered pulp-like or semi-fluid. [< L. *pul(t-)s*, pottage.]

pul'tesse†, **pul'tise**†, *n.* Poultice.

pul'trie†, *n.* Same as POULTRY.

pul'ture†, *n.* Same as POULTRE.

pu'lu, pū lū, *n.* Hawaiian.] A substance obtained from certain Hawaiian tree-ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, consisting of silky hair-like scales found on the upper part of the stem and at the bases of the frond-stalks, used for stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc.

pul'ver-a-bl, *a.* Pulverable. PH. S.

pul'ver-a-ble, pul'ver-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Pulverizable.

pul"ver-a'ceous, pul"ver-ē'shius, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having a powdery surface; pulverulent. [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), powder, dust.]

pul'ver-ain†, *n.* A powder-horn.

pul'ver-ate†, *vt.* To pulverize.—**pul"ver-a'tion**†, *n.*

pul'ver-day", pul'ver-dē', *n.* Same as ASH WEDNESDAY. [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*) + DAY¹, *n.*]

—**pul'ver-dish"**†, *n.* A dish for holding ashes to be sprinkled on pulver-day.

pul-ve're-ous, pul-vi'rē-us *or* -ver'-, *a.* Covered with dust; powdery. [< L. *pulvereus*, < *pulvis*, dust.]

pul'ver-in, pul'ver-in, *n.* Ashes of barilla: used in making soda-ash and other salts. [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust.] **pul'ver-ine**‡.

pul'ver-i"za-ble, pul'ver-ī'za-bl, *a.* That may be pulverized. **pul'ver-i"sa-ble**‡.

pul"ver-i-za'tion, pul"ver-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of pulverizing; as, the *pulverization* of rock. **2.** Specifically, in medicine: (1) The reduction of solid substances to a fine powder. (2) The dispersion of liquids into a fine spray as a mode of application to wounds and diseased parts. **pul"ver-i-sa'tion**‡.

pul'ver-ize, pul'ver-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] **I.** *t.* To reduce to powder, as by grinding, crushing, etc.; hence, figuratively, to demolish, as in argument; crush.

Clay, when once burnt, never regains its power of cohesion, but always remains in a *pulverized* state; and therefore is just as useful, mechanically, in making a heavy soil light, as sand itself. A. J. DOWNING *Rural Essays, Kitchen Garden* p. 417. [G. P. P. '53.]

II. *i.* To become reduced to powder; also, to wallow in dust, as a bird. [< L.L. *pulverizo*, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder.] **pul'ver-ise**‡. — **pul'ver-i"zing-mill"**, *n.* An apparatus for separately comminuting the materials of gunpowder before incorporating them.

—**pul'ver-i"zer**, *n.* One who or that which pulverizes; any pulverizing-machine. **pul'ver-i"ser**‡.

pul'ver-ous, pul'ver-us, *a.* Being or resembling dust. [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust.]

pul-ver'u-lence, pul-ver'u-lens, *C.* (-yu-lens, *W.*), *n.* The state of being pulverulent; dustiness.

pul-ver'u-lent, pul-ver'u-lent, *C.* (-yu-lent, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Consisting of fine powder or dust; powdery; dusty.

Chalk is a *pulverulent* carbonate of lime, and its varieties have resulted from the impurities that were deposited with it. E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 3, p. 69. [L. & P. '54.]

2. *Med.* Covered with dust-colored granulations, as from the thickening of the mucus of the eye. **3.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Covered with powdery grains. [< L. *pulverulentus*, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust.]

pul'vil†, *vt.* To perfume with or as with a pulvil or sachet.

pul'vil†, *n.* A sachet-bag; powdery perfume. **pul-vil'lo**†; **pul-ville'**†; **pul-vil'lio**†.

pul-vil'lus, pul-vil'us, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Entom.* The pad often present between the tarsal claws of an insect, as the cushion of a fly's foot. [L., contr. *of pulvinulus*, dim. *of pulvinus*, cushion.] **pul-vin'u-lus**‡.

—**pul'vil-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pulvillus.—**pul-vil'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pulvillus.

pul-vi'nar, pul-vī'nar *or* -vī'nar, *a.* Cushion-like; pad-like. [< L. *pulvinaris*, < *pulvinus*, cushion.]

pul-vi'nar, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The cushion-like eminence at the posterior end of the optic thalamus of the brain. **2.** *Arch.* The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital; the roll or cushion: same as BALUSTER. **3.** A pillow; especially, a medicated cushion.

pul'vi-nate, pul'vi-net *or* -nāt, *a.* Cushion- or pillow-shaped; pad-like. [< L. *pulvinatus*, < *pulvinus*, cushion.] **pul-vin'i-form**‡.—**pul'vi-nate-ly**, *adv.*

pul'vi-na"ted, pul'vi-nā"ted, *a.* *Arch.* Swelling out like a pillow; pillowed: said of a convex frieze.

pul-vi'nus, pul-vī'nus *or* -vī'nus, *n.* [-NI, -nī *or* -nī, *pl.*] [L.] *Bot.* A cushion applied to the swelling on the stem immediately below the leaf, also to the enlargement of the base of some petioles. **pul-vin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pulvinus or cushion; pulvinate.

pul'vi-plume, pul'vi-plūm, *n.* *Ornith.* A powder-down feather; dust-feather. [< L. *pulvis*, dust, + PLUME.]

pul'war, pul wūr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A light, keelless boat.

pu'ma, pū'ma, *n.* [Peru.] A large American carnivore (*Felis concolor*), ranging from Canada to Patagonia, uniformly reddish-tawny above and paler underneath. It measures ordinarily about 3½ feet in height by 4 in length, exclusive of the tail, some 2½ feet, and preys upon cattle, sheep, and smaller animals. Called also *American panther*, *cata-mount*, *cougar*, *mountain* or *California lion*.

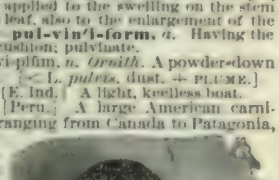

The Puma, 1/20.

Compare illus. under FELIDÆ.

pume, pūm, *n.* A small sandpiper, the stint.

pum'el-o, *n.* Same as POMELO. **pum'mel-o**‡.

pu'mi-cate†, *vt.* To smooth with pumice.

pum'ice, pum'is, *C.*¹ *E. S.*² *W. Wr.*² (pif'mis, *C.*² *I. S.*¹ *Wr.*¹) (XIII), *vt.* [PUM'ICED; PUM'I-CING.] To use pumice upon, as in polishing or cleaning; pumicate.

pum'ice, *n.* Volcanic scoria or lava, spongy or cellular from bubbles of steam or gas which it contained during liquidity; much used as a polishing-material, especially when powdered. **pum'ey**†; **pum'ice-stone"**‡.

Pumice . . . in composition . . . is allied to the obsidians. . . . Its porosity renders it so exceedingly light that in the dry condition it floats readily on the surface of water, sinking only when thoroughly saturated. Owing to this property it is found very widely diffused over the ocean-bed. . . . It is obtained for industrial purposes in the regions of recent volcanoes – the Lipari Islands, Iceland, Auvergne, Teneriffe, &c. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 105.

[< L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), perhaps < *spuma*, foam.]

—**pum'iced**, *a.* *Veter. Surg.* Affected with a morbid growth of spongy horn between the coffin-bone and the outer wall of the foot; as, *pumiced* feet.—**pu-mi'ceous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing pumice.—**pu-mic'i-form**, *E. I. S. W. Wr.* (**pum'i-ci-form**, *C.*), *a.* Resembling or having the texture of pumice.—**pum'i-cose**, *C.* (**pu'mi-cose**, *E. I.*), *a.* Resembling or consisting of pumice.

pum'mace†, *n.* Pomace.

pum'mel, *v.* & *n.* Pommel. PHIL. SOC.: common form.

pum'meld, *pp.* Pummeled. PHIL. SOC.

pump, pump, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water. **2.** To raise water from by means of a pump: usually with factitive predicate; as, to *pump* a cistern dry. **3.** Figuratively, to extract information from by means of persistent or artful questioning; also, to extract by means of such questioning; as, to *pump* a witness; to *pump* out secrets.

II. *i.* To raise water or fluid with a pump; work a pump.

—**pump'ing-shaft"**, *n.* The shaft containing the pumping-machinery of a mine.

pump¹, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device for raising, circulating, exhausting, or compressing a fluid by drawing or pressing it through apertures and pipes.

The simpler kinds of pump for raising water in domestic use are of three types: (1) **suction-pump**, in which the upward stroke of a piston in a cylinder causes the water to rise beneath it by atmospheric pressure; (2) **lift-pump**, in which a column of water is lifted mechanically, either by a piston, chain with buckets, or similar device; (3) **force-pump**, in which the water is driven or forced by a push of the piston. The first two have valves in the piston or barrel, or both, arranged so that the water from the reservoir is admitted to the barrel at the proper moment, and so that the water that has been raised part way is retained while the piston moves into position for its next stroke. See illus. under FORCE-PUMP and SUCTION-PUMP. For other types of pump, see the list and phrases below.

2. [Colloq.] An attempt to extract information by artful or persistent questioning. [< *F. pompe*; cp. D. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*.]

Compounds, etc.:—**centrifugal pump**, a pump having a cylindrical case in which is a piston with four radial arms.—**centripetal p.**, a pump with a rotating mechanism that gathers a fluid at or near the circumference of radial tubes and discharges it at the axis.—**circulating p.**, a pump, generally a centrifugal pump, for forcing cooling water through a condenser or similar apparatus.—**Geissler p.**, see MERCURY-PUMP.—**horizontal p.**, a pump having its piston in a horizontal line.—**hydraulic** or **hydrostatic p.**, a pump for applying considerable pressure by means of a liquid, as for a hydrostatic press.—**marine p.**, any pump for use on shipboard, having usually large valve-area, passages, etc.—**pneumatic p.**, a pump adapted for compressing, forcing, exhausting, or moving air; also, one in which a liquid or a semi-solid is transported by the pressure of air or other gas in a closed vessel, forcing it along a pipe.—**pump'-bar"rel**, *n.* The tube within which works the piston of a pump. **p.-cylinder**.—**p.-bob**, *n.* The balance-weight used to bring up the plunger in a Cornish pumping-engine.—**p.-box**, *n.* **1.** A cap or case for the top of a pump. **2.** The casing of a valve in a pump.—**p.-brake**, *n.* The handle or lever of a pump. See illus. under FORCE-PUMP.—**p.-cart**, *n.* An irrigating-machine consisting of a hand-cart with a pump and a reservoir for water.—**p.-cistern**, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A cistern over the head of a chain-pump on a vessel, to receive the water. **2.** A casing to prevent foreign bodies from fouling the chain-pumps.—**p.-coat**, *n.* *Naut.* A canvas covering fastened about a pump where it passes through a vessel's deck, to prevent water returning to the hold.—**p.-dale**, *n.* The spout or dale of a pump; specifically, a long trough, spout, or hose for carrying water from a pump.—**p.-handle**, *n.* The lever used in working the piston of a pump; a pump-brake.—**p.-head**, *n.* The casing on the top of a chain-pump, serving to direct the water into the discharge-spout. **p.-hood**‡.—**p.-house**, *n.* A building, as one at a water-supply station, containing pumping-apparatus. **pump'ing-sta"tion**‡.—**p.-kettle**, *n.* A kettle-like strainer placed at the lower end of a tube supplying a pump.—**p.-log**, *n.* A log bored out lengthwise for use as a pump-stock.—**p.-lug**, *n.* In a locomotive, a lug on the cross-head affording a place of attachment for the plunger of the pump.—**p.-plunger**, *n.* A long cylindrical pump-piston having no valve, as in force-pumps; any similarly shaped pump-piston.—**p.-rod**, *n.* *Mining.* A rod or system of rods, often heavy beams, connecting a pumping-engine above with a pump-piston below.—**p.-room**, *n.* **1.** A public room at a mineral spring for convenience of persons drinking the waters. **2.** A room, as in a water-works supply-station, where one or more large pumps are placed.—**p.-scraper**, *n.* A device for cleaning out the interior of a pump-barrel.—**p.-sollar**, *n.* *Mining.* A platform to give access to the door-piece and working parts of a lift or set of pumps.—**p.-spear**, *n.* A connecting-rod between a pump-handle and the piston. **p.-staff**.—**p.-station**, *n.* *Mining.* An enlarged part of a shaft where a pump is placed.—**p.-stock**, *n.* The barrel or body of a pump, especially of a wooden pump. **p.-stopper**, *n.* *Naut.* A plug for stopping a pump-barrel.—**p.-thunder**, *n.* [U. S.] The bittern: thunder-pumper.—**p.-well**, *n.* *Ship-building.* A casing or compartment, in the hold of a vessel, containing the pump-stocks and usually a strainer. **rotary p.**, see ROTARY.—**Sprengel p.**, see MERCURY-PUMP.—**unlimited p.**, a deep-well pump operated from the level of the ground above.

PARTIAL LIST OF PUMPS.

[For important pumps not defined below, as AIR-PUMP, FORCE-PUMP, etc., see vocabulary place.]

Some pumps are named (1) from their purpose or use, or the place or business in which used: as, **bore-hole pump** (for use in a bored well), **counter-p.** (under a counter or bar, for drawing liquids from barrels in the cellar), **deep-well p.** (for oil-wells, etc.), **dental p.** (for removing saliva), **diving-bell p.** (for supplying air to a diving-bell), **dredging-p.** (for drawing up silt, loose sand, etc., as in dredging), **driven-well** or **drive-well p.** (one whose tube may be driven through the ground), **excavating-p.** (a dredging-pump, or a pump for emptying cesspools, etc.), **fire-p.** (a force-pump for extinguishing fires), **gas-fitters' p.** (see PLUMBERS' PUMP), **mining-p.** (for removing water from deep mines), **oil-line p.** (for forcing crude petroleum along a pipe-line), **plumbers' p.** (a force-pump for testing the tightness of pipe-fittings, etc., or for blowing out obstructions), **pressure-p.** (for applying pressure to or by a fluid, as a hydraulic pump or a force-pump), **racking-p.** (used in racking off liquors to a higher level), **ship** or **ship's p.** (for freeing a vessel's hull from water: usually some form of bucket-pump), **sinking-p.** (a stout vertical pump for use in sinking shafts and in pumping out flooded mines), **wrecking-p.** (a steam-pump for drawing water from the holds of sunken vessels); (2) from their mechanism, construction, or method of operation; as, **bag-p.** or **diaphragm-p.** (in which the vacuum is produced by collapsing and extending a bag or diaphragm instead of by a piston), **differential p.** (a steam-pump in which the slide-valve is operated by a differential motion), **double-acting p.** (discharging fluid at each single stroke of the piston), **double-cylinder p.** (having two cylinders in which reciprocating pistons act alternately), **double-piston p.** (having two reciprocating pistons working in opposite directions in a single cylinder), **eccentric p.** (a rotary pump having an eccentrically arranged cylinder-piston), **elastic-piston p.** (a diaphragm-pump), **fixed-piston p.** (having a fixed piston and moving barrel), **hand-p.** (any pump worked by hand), **hollow-plunger p.** (for mining and quarrying, as in muddy and gritty water), **jet-p.** (an ejector in which the suction and forcing of fluid are caused by a jet, usually of steam), **oscillating p.** (having one or more radial plates in a case, and provided with valves so that oscillation of the plates causes suction and discharge of liquid), **pendulum-p.** (see PENDULUM), **piston-p.** (having a reciprocating piston, as opposed to a rotary pump, diaphragm-pump, etc.), **portable p.** (for watering gardens, etc.), **post-p.** (attachable to a post), **propeller** or **spiral p.** (having blades forming part of an advancing screw, as in a screw propeller, and rotating in a practically fluid-tight casing), **steam-p.** (a pump operated by steam, usually a steam-engine arranged for pumping water, made in various forms, a familiar type being the direct-acting tank steam-pump shown in the illus.), **sucking p.** or **suction-p.** (see SUCTION), **three-throw p.** (having three barrels side by side and operated by a three-throw crank), **union p.** (on the same frame with the engine that drives it), **vacuum-p.** (raising a liquid by means of the vacuum formed by the condensation of steam in a closed vessel communicating with the source of supply: see PULSOMETER), **wind-p.** (driven by a windmill); (3) from the fluid or substance pumped or removed; as, **acid-p.** (made of glass or lead, and resembling a siphon: used for withdrawing acid from carboys, etc.), **beer-p.** (a hand-pump for raising beer, etc., from a cask, as from a cellar to a bar: called also *bar-pump*, and incorrectly *bare-pump*), **gas-drip p.** (for removing condensed liquids from gas-pipes), **hot-water p.** (for raising water from the hot-well of a condensing-engine and discharging it into the feed-water cistern), **liquor-p.** (see BEER-PUMP, above), **milk-p.** (see BREAST-PUMP, under BREAST), **sand-p.** or **shell-p.** (for bringing up sand, etc., from a bored well).

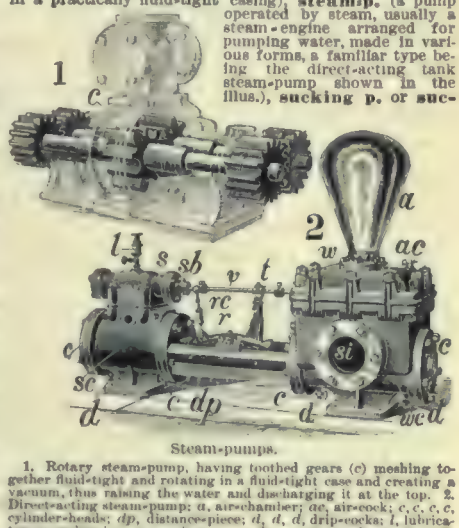

Steam-pumps.

1. Rotary steam-pump, having toothed gears (*c*) meshing together fluid-tight and rotating in a fluid-tight case and creating a vacuum, thus raising the water and discharging it at the top. 2. Direct-acting steam-pump: *a*, air-chamber; *ac*, air-cock; *c*, *c*, cylinder-heads; *dp*, distance-piece; *d*, *d*, *d*, drip-cocks; *l*, lubricator; *r*, rocker-bar; *rc*, rocker-connection; *s*, steam-chest; *sb*, stuffing-box; *sc*, steam-cylinder; *si*, suction-inlet; *t*, tappet-arm; *v*, valve-rod; *w*, water-cap; *wc*, water-cylinder.

pump², *n.* A light, slipper-like shoe with a low heel, often worn in dancing, now made mostly of patent leather; also, any low heelless slipper: generally in the plural. [< F. *pompe*; see POMP.]

pump'age, pump'ej, *n.* The amount raised by pumping; as, the *pumpage* of an oil-well.

pumped¹, pumpt, *pa.* [Colloq.] Out of breath; breathless.

pumped², *a.* [Rare.] Wearing pumps or dancing-slippers.

pump'er, pump'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which pumps. **2.** An oil-well in which a pump is used, as distinguished from one that flows.

pum'per-nick"el, pum'per-nic'l, *W.* (-el, *C. E. I. Wr.*), *n.* A bread of coarse unbolted rye, usually heavy, acid, and not very nourishing, used chiefly by peasants in Germany. [G., originally dolt, blockhead, < *pumper*, sound of a fall (< *pumpen*, fall), + *Nickel*, abbr. of *Nicolaus*, Nicholas.] **bom'ber-nick"el**‡.

pum'pet†, *n.* A pompet.

pum'pi-on†, *n.* A pumpkin: same as POMPION.

pump'kin, pump'kin (*colloq.* pun'kin), *n.* **1.** The large, round, yellow fruit of a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, or the plant that bears it, a large trailing vine with heart-shaped leaves. The fruit contains a fleshy edible layer next the rind, and is used as food for stock and also in cookery, especially for pies, which in the United States are regarded as especially appropriate for Thanksgiving day. See CUCURBITA.

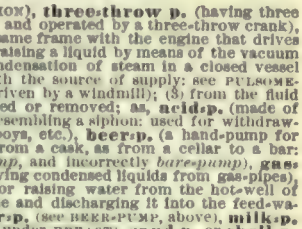

The Pumpkin.
1. Flower and leaf. 2. The fruit.

What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye!
What calls back the past, like the rich *Pumpkin* pie!
WHITTIER *The Pumpkin* st. 3.

2. Figuratively, a stupid, self-important person. [Var. of PUMPION, < OF. *pompon*, melon, < *pepon*, < L. *pepo*, < Gr. *pepōn*, melon.]

—pump'kin-head″, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A blockhead; dolt. **—p.-lantern**, *n.* The shell of a pumpkin scraped out thin to transparency, and having holes for illumination by a lighted candle placed within; sometimes made to represent a grotesque face. Called also *jack-o'-lantern*, *pumpkin moonshine*. **—p.-pine**, *n.* A variety of the white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), distinguished by its umbrella-shaped top, its thick, rough, scrried bark, its uniform diameter, and large size. The wood is usually soft, straight-fibered, free from knots and from pitch. It is the most valuable pine that goes to the mill. It is found only scattered and solitary. **—p.-seed**, *n.* The seed of the pumpkin. Compare PUMPKINSEED. **—p.-shell**, *n.* The rind and adjacent solid part of a pumpkin after the removal of the soft inner part. **—p.-vine**, *n.* The vine that bears the pumpkin.

pump'kin-seed″, pump'kin-sēd″ (*colloq.* pup'kin-sēd″), *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A sunfish or centrarchid, especially the common sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

> Where I've sot mornin's lazy as the bream,
> Whose on'y business is to head up-stream
> (We call 'em *punkin-seed*).
> LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, ii. intro.

2. A broad and flat-bottomed rowboat for use in shallow water, or a sailboat of similar build, used in Florida.

pumpt, *imp.* & *pp.* Pumped. PHIL. Soc.

pu'my†, **1.** *a.* Large and rounded: said of stones. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rounded stone; pebble. **2.** Pumice-stone.

pun[1], pun, *v.* [PUNNED; PUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To treat (a person or thing) with a pun.

II. *i.* To make a pun; play on words.

> Elizabeth often *punned* and played on words. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 8, p. 329. [BELL '80.]

[Prob. < PUN[2], *v.*, < AS. *punian*, pound.]

pun[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To strike violently; beat; pound so as to crush; pack by ramming; as, to *pun* earth.

pun, *n.* **1.** The witty use of a word in two senses, usually antithetic and more or less incongruous, in which the play of thought turns chiefly on the sense.

> The *Pun* consists in the use of a word in a double sense. It is sometimes regarded as a species of paronomasia; but it differs from it in this respect, that the play of thought turns more exclusively on the sense, while in the paronomasia the similarity in sound is the prominent characteristic.
> H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 280, p. 253. [S. '67.]

> Hard is the job to launch the dangerous *pun*,
> A *pun*-job dangerous as the Indian one.
> HOLMES *A Modest Request* st. 15.

> The paronomasia, or *pun*, if it has no older parent, may contentedly claim the parentage of Homer.
> GLADSTONE *Homer* ch. 13, p. 151. [A. '78.]

2. Less strictly, a play on words of the same sound but of different meanings: regarded by some as the lowest form of wit. Compare PARONOMASIA.

pu'na, pū'na, *n.* [Peru.] Any cold desert region; a heath; paramo; specifically [P-], a bleak, cold, elevated, wind-swept plateau between two ranges of the Peruvian Andes.

> The *Puna* . . . regions are swept . . . by a piercingly cold wind from the snowy peaks of the Cordilleras, which . . . absorbs with such rapidity the moisture of animal bodies, that it prevents putridity. BROCKLERBY *Meteor.* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 52. [P. W. '48.]

pu″na-lu'an, pū″na-lū'an, *a.* *Anthrop.* Of, pertaining to, or noting a family system in which a number of sisters have husbands in common: conjectured by some to have existed formerly in Hawaii and elsewhere. [< Hawaiian *punalua*, intimate companion.]

pun″a-too', pun'a-tū', *n.* [Ceylon.] The dried pulp of the fruit of the palmyra-palm: used for food as cakes, or as an ingredient in soup or curry. **pun″a-tu'**‡.

punch[1], punch, *vt.* **1.** To make a hole, perforation, or indention in by piercing, pressing down, or driving out material with or as with a punch; puncture; as, to *punch* a plate; to *punch* a ticket. **2.** To make, as a hole or dent, with or as with a punch. [< LL. *punctuo*, < L. *punctum*; see POINT, *n.*]

punch[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] **1.** To beat or strike, especially with the fist; as, to *punch* an adversary's head.

> Desirous of *punching* somebody at all times, he [the Bowery boy] especially liked to *punch* persons who were rude or cruel to the female sex. JULIAN RALPH in *Cent. Mag.* Dec., '91, p. 228.

2. To give a thrust to; poke; nudge: as, he *punched* his neighbor with his elbow. **3**†. To punish. [Cor. of PUNISH, but now practically identified with PUNCH[1], *v.*]

punch[1], *n.* **1.** A tool for perforating or indenting, or for driving out or in an object inserted in a hole: frequently a piece of round steel 3 or 4 inches in length and a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in thickness, and tapered at one end. The working end may be sharp, pointed, or blunt, or may have a cutting edge enclosing an area or a pattern: often used in connection with a die or counter having a hole in which the punch fits with slight clearance. Specifically: (1) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface of the material in which the nail are driven; a nail-set. (2) *Hydraul. Engin.* A lengthening block placed on a pile that has been driven too low for the ram to reach it; a dolly. (3) *Mining.* A tool for knocking out timbers in coal-working. **2.** A tool or machine for impressing or cutting a design or stamping a die upon or into some material. Specifically: (1) A pliers-like tool for cutting a hole in cardboard or the like; as, a conductors' *punch*. (2) A relief pattern fitted to a handle and used to impress a design on plastic material, as clay. (3) *Typefounding.* A steel die for making a copper matrix. (4) *Coining.* A hardened steel cameo for forming a die.

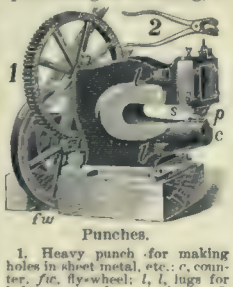

Punches.

1, Heavy punch for making holes in sheet metal, etc.: *c*, counter. *fw*, fly-wheel; *l*, *l*, lugs for bolts; *p*, punch; *s*, stripper. 2, Punch-pliers.

3. A punching-machine, punching-bear, or punching-press. **4.** A masons' chipping-tool; a puncheon. **5.** *Carp.* A piece of studding supporting a roof; a puncheon. [< PUNCHEON[1].]

Punches are named (1) from some feature of construction or mechanism; as, **gang-punch** (a punching-machine or punching-press having several punches working at one stroke of the machine), **hollow p.** (for removing a disk of material, as an eyelet-punch or a wad-cutter), **lever-p.** (a punching-machine having compound levers operated by a screw), **ratchet-p.** (a screw punching-machine operated by a lever, pawl, and ratchet-wheel), **spring-p.** (one that is withdrawn by a spring after each working stroke); (2) from their use, method of use, or the thing used upon; as, **center-p.** or **centering-p.** (for making a center-mark, as a straight-sided piece with conical point, sliding freely in a conical cup, so that when the latter is placed over the end of a cylindrical piece, as a shaft, the correct center may be marked by the point), **eyelet-p.** (for clamping a metal ring in an eyelet), **hand-p.** (usually held in the fingers and struck by a hammer), **leather-p.** (a hand-tool for punching eyelet-holes in leather articles), **matting-p.** (for making a mat surface, as on metal), **paper-p.** (for making holes for eyeleting, etc.), **pinking-p.** (for scalloping cloth, etc.), **rail-p.** (a machine for punching holes in railway-rails), **rasp-p.** (for raising teeth on rasp-blanks), **set-p.** (having a tube by which a washer may be set on a rivet which is to be headed over), **shackle-p.** (for driving out shackle-bolts), **ticket-p.** (a hand-punch by which to cancel or make a record on a railway-ticket or other card: sometimes giving an audible signal and registering the number of times that it is used: see BELL-PUNCH, under BELL), **wad-p.** (for cutting out pasteboard wads for firearms).

Phrases, etc.:—conductors' punch, a ticket-punch for canceling railway-tickets. **—coopers' p.**, a lever-punch making two rivet-holes at once in an iron barrel-hoop. **—duplex p. 1.** A punching-machine having two independently driven rams, each operating its own punch, with proper double mechanism for driving the same. **2.** A hand-tool consisting of two punches mounted together in a gang, capable of punching two holes at once, as those used by coopers for perforating two rivet-holes in the end of a hoop. **—punch'-bear″**, *n.* Same as PUNCHING-BEAR. **—p.-cutter**, *n.* One who engraves letters on type-founders' or other punches. **—p.-pliers**, *n.* A hinged tool having a punch on one jaw and a flat receiving-die on the other, operated by handles: the common form for punching tickets, eyeleting, etc. **—p.-prop**, *n.* *Mining.* A short timber prop for supporting coal in holing or undercutting; a sprag.

punch[2], *n.* An alcoholic beverage composed of wine or spirits, sweetened, flavored usually with lemon or orange, and commonly diluted with water: named usually from the chief ingredient; as, brandy *punch;* milk *punch*. [< Hind. *panch* (< Sans. *pancha*), five, from the five ingredients of the original mixture—arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon.] **—punch'-bowl″**, *n.* A large bowl in which punch is mixed and from which it is served. **—p.-glass**, *n.* A glass used for drinking punch, especially a shallow glass cup with a handle. **—p.-gut**, *n.* [Slang.] A pot-bellied person. **—p.-house**, *n.* A drinking-house; in India, a sailors' tavern or grog-shop.

punch[3], *n.* [Colloq.] A blow, as with the fist, or a thrust or nudge, as with the elbow or knee; as, a *punch* in the eye.

Punch[4], *n.* The mock-hero in a comic performance of puppets or marionettes, called from the chief characters "Punch and Judy." It is common as a street show in England. Punch is usually represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose. [Abbr. of PUNCHINELLO.]

pun-chay'et, pun-chaī'et, *C.* (pun'cha-yet, *I.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a local council of five persons for investigating violations of the law of caste.

pun'cheon[1], pun'chun, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* (1) An upright timber between two posts, to assist in bearing weight. (2) An upright timber under a ridge, to which small timbers are joined; a stud or quarter. (3) [U. S.] A broad, flat piece of timber riven from the central portion of a log and roughly dressed by ax or adz so as to be used for flooring.

> The houses had *puncheon* floors and roofs of straw and dirt.
> H. H. BANCROFT *Utah* ch. 9, p. 249. [HIST. CO. '89.]

2. A punch or perforating tool, especially one for chipping stone, as a sculptors' gradin. [< OF. *poinchon*, *poinson*, < L. *punctio*(*n*-), puncture, < *punctus*, pp. of *pungo*, punch.]

pun'cheon[2], *n.* A liquor-cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons; also, a liquor-measure. See MEASURE. [< OF. *poinson*, wine-vessel; perhaps from being stamped by a puncheon; see PUNCHEON[1], *n.*] **pun'chin**†; **pun'chion**‡.

punch'er, punch'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who punches. **2.** [Slang, Western U. S.] A cowboy: a contraction of *cow-puncher*.

Pun″chi-nel'lo, pun″chi-nel'ō, *n.* **1.** A character in an Italian burlesque or puppet-show, the original of the English Punch. See PUNCH[4]. **2.** Hence, any comical or grotesque person.

> Now good-bye, you merry fellow, Nature's primest *Punchinello*.
> MARY HOWITT *The Monkey* st. 8.

[< It. *pulcinello*, puppet, dim. of *pulcino*, young chicken, child, < L. *pullus*, young animal.]

punch'ing[1], punch'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PUNCH[1], *v.* **—punch'ing-bear″**, *n.* A portable machine having a screw or lever for forcing a punch through metal. **—p.-compass**, *n.* A compass used in engraving, to mark exactly where a copperplate or the like that has been planed down is to be beaten out. Its branches curve inward, one being sharp, the other blunt. **p.-compasses**‡. **—p.-machine**, *n.* A heavy power-machine having fixed jaws for admitting the work between a punch and its counter: used for punching wrought-iron plates, etc. See illus. under PUNCH. **p.-press**‡.

punch'ing[2], *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PUNCH[2], *v.* **—punch'ing-bag″**, *n.* A bag, filled with air or sawdust, suspended from the ceiling to be struck with the fist by a boxer for practise.

punch't, *pp.* Punched. PHIL. Soc.

punch'y, punch'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Having a large paunch; short and fat.

> I at once recognised the *punchy* figure in a green military coat.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, ch. 29, p. 361. [G. P. P. '60.]

punct†. **I.** *v.* To pierce. **II.** *n.* A point or puncture.

punc'ta, punc'ta, *n.* Plural of PUNCTUM.

punc'tate, punc'tet *or* -tāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Covered or studded with dots, points, or translucent internal glands; dotted. **2.** Pointed. **3.** *Math.* Having an acnode. [< LL. *punctatus*, pp. of *puncto*, point, < L. *punctum*; see POINT, *n.*] **punc'ta″ted**‡. **—punc″tate-stri'ate**, *a.* *Entom.* Marked with punctate striæ. **punc-ta″to-stri'ate**‡. **—p.-sulcate**, *a.* *Entom.* Marked with punctate grooves. **punc-ta″to-sul'cate**‡.

punc-ta'tion, punc-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The condition of being punctate. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A paper in which the chief points of a proposed contract were entered before its formal execution.

punc-ta'tor, punc-tē'tėr, *C. W. Wr.* (punc'tē-tėr, *E. I.*), *n.* One who marks by points or dots; specifically, one of the Masorites or rabbinical editors who introduced vowel-points in Hebrew. [LL., < *puncto;* see POINT, *v.*]

punc-tic'u-lar, punc-tic'yu-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Reduced to a mere point; very minute. [< L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punc-tic'u-late, punc-tic'yu-let *or* -lāt, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Minutely punctate; punctulate. [< L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

Punc'ti-dæ, punc'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of geophilans having a jaw of many laminæ, teeth with long basilar portions and abbreviated reflected portions, and a heliciform shell. [< PUNCTUM.] **—punc'tid**, *n.*

punc'ti-form, punc'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a dot or point; occupying a minute point. [< L. *punctum* (see POINT, *n.*) + -FORM.]

punc-tig'er-ous, punc-tij'ėr-us, *a.* *Zool.* Having a minute hole opening into a chamber without a lens, as the eye of a nautilus. [< L. *punctum* (see POINT, *n.*) + *gero*, carry.]

punc-til'io, punc-til'iō, *n.* **1.** A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or procedure. **2.** Preciseness in the observance of etiquette or ceremony. **3**†. A minute point. [< Sp. *puntillo*, < LL. *punctillum*, dim. of L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punc-til'ious, punc-til'ius, *C.* (-yus, *S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Very nice or exact in the forms of etiquette, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; strictly observant of the rules or forms prescribed by law or custom; minutely particular; precise.

> Raising him in the most gracious manner, they ordered him to seat himself in their presence; a rare honor in this proud and *punctilious* court.
> IRVING *Columbus* bk. v, ch. 6, p. 284. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Of or pertaining to precise etiquette; as, *punctilious* ceremonies.

Synonyms: see CEREMONIOUS.

—punc-til'ious-ly, *adv.* In a punctilious manner. **—punc-til'ious-ness**, *n.*

punc'ti-o, punc'shi-ō *or* -ti-ō, *n.* [L.] *Surg.* A puncture.

punc'tion‡.

punc'tist, punc'tist, *n.* Same as PUNCTATOR.

punc'to, punc'tō, *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* A stroke with the point of the weapon; also, the point itself. **2**†. A punctilio. [< Sp. and It. *punto*, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punc'told, punc'told, *a.* Belonging to *Punctidæ*. [< PUNCTUM + -OID.]

punc'tu-al, punc'chu-al *or* -tju-al, *a.* **1.** Observant and exact in points of time, as in working-hours, appointments, and the like; acting or arriving promptly on occasion as relating to a fixed time.

> The man of industrious and systematic habits . . . finds seasons for incidental toils, because he is *punctual*. W. M. THAYER *Poor Boy and Merchant Prince* ch. 8, p. 104. [T. Y. C.]

2. Done, completed, or performed precisely at an appointed time, as a work or payment. **3.** [Archaic.] Punctilious.

> Charles was *punctual* in his attention to all the great fasts and festivals of the Church.
> PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 9, p. 311. [P. S. & CO. '55.]

4. [Archaic.] Exact; precise: said of things. **5**†. Consisting of or confined to a point as related to space. [< F. *ponctuel* (cp. LL. *punctualiter*, punctually), < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*] **—punc'tu-al-ist**†, *n.* A stickler for the observance of forms. **—punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In a punctual manner; especially, exactly at the proper or appointed time; promptly.

punc″tu-al'i-ty, punc'chu-[*or* -tju-]al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality, characteristic, or habit of being punctual, in any sense; promptness in doing, or exactness in occurring; faithfulness to a time promised; punctualness; as, *punctuality* in one's engagements. **punc'tu-al-ness**‡.

> We are all so indolent, by nature and by habit, that we feel it a luxury to find a man of real, undeviating *punctuality*.
> JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 2, p. 63. [B. & CH. '66.]

2. [Rare.] An exact or particular action or mode of action; a punctilio.

> Not ten thousand *punctualities* of the outer conduct can purify a heart that is every day obtaining some fresh revelation of its own worthlessness.
> CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. lxxix, p. 399. [C. & BROS. '43.]

3. [Rare.] Existence in a point; the condition of having position without dimensions.

punc'tu-ate, punc'chu-êt *or* -tju-êt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To insert marks of punctuation in; divide or mark with significant points, as periods, commas, etc. (see PUNCTUATION); as, to *punctuate* a sentence; to *punctuate* a manuscript. **2.** [Colloq.] To emphasize by the introduction of gestures or the like; set off or enforce in some special manner; as, he *punctuated* his remarks with expletives.

II. *i.* To use punctuation-marks; as, many writers *punctuate* incorrectly. [< LL. *punctuo*, mark with points, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

—punc'tu-a-tive, *a.* Of or pertaining to punctuation. **—punc'tu-a″tor**, *n.* One versed in punctuation. **punc'tu-ist**‡.

punc″tu-a'tion, punc'chu-ê'shun *or* -tju-ê'shun, *n.* **1.** The use of points or marks in written or printed matter, for any of the following purposes: (1) **grammatical punctuation**, to indicate a greater or less degree of separation in the relations of the thought, as by division into sentences, clauses, and phrases, to aid in the better comprehension of the meaning and grammatical relation of the words; (2) **rhetorical punctuation**, to indicate some peculiarity in the expression; (3) **etymological punctuation**, to indicate something in regard to the formation, use, or omission of words or parts of words; (4) **punctuation for reference**, to refer the reader to some other place in the page or book. See corresponding numbers below.

(1) The points used in *grammatical punctuation* are the period (.), colon (:), semicolon (;), comma (,), and dash (—). (2) The principal points and marks used in *rhetorical punctuation* are the exclamation-point (!), interrogation-point (?), dash (—), quotation-marks (" . . . " and ' . . . '), marks of parenthesis (( )), and brackets or crotchets ([ ]). (3) The principal points and marks used for *etymological punctuation* are the caret (^), dieresis (¨), marks of quantity (¯ ˘), marks of accent (ˊ ˆ ˋ), hyphen (-), and period (as mark of abbreviation) (.). (4) The principal marks used in *punctuation for reference* are the asterisk (*), dagger or obelisk (†), double dagger or double obelisk (‡), section (§), parallels (‖), paragraph (¶), index (☞), and asterism (⁂ or ⁎⁎⁎). To increase the number, these reference-marks are doubled (as **). Superior figures and letters are now much used instead of these marks.

In ancient writing words were run together successively without break or pause-mark. The main features of the modern system of punctuation are due to the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius (see ALDINE), and date from late in the 15th century.

It is in vain to propose, by arbitrary *punctuation*, to amend the defects of a sentence, to correct its ambiguity, or to prevent its confusion. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xi, p. 121. [H. & Z. '54.]

2. The characters, or system of characters, used in punctuating. **3.** *Zool.* The arrangement of dots on a punctate surface. [< LL. *punctuation(n-)*, < *punctuo;* see PUNCTUATE.]

punc'tu-late, punc'chu-[*or* -tju-]let *or* -lēt, *a.* Dotted with minute pits; puncticulate. [< LL. *punctulum*, dim. of L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*] **punc'tu-la"ted‡.** —**punc"tu-la'tion**, *n.*

punc'tule, punc'chūl *or* -tūl, *n. Entom.* A minute puncture or pit. [< LL. *punctulum*, dim. of L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*] **punc'tu-lum‡.**

punc'tum, punc'tum, *n.* **1.** A point or spot. **2.** [P.] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Punctidæ*. [L.; see POINT, *n.*]—**punctum cæcum** (*Anat.*), the blind spot of the eye. See BLIND.—**p. proximum**, the near point. See NEAR.—**p. remotum**, the far point, the farthest point that can be focused on the retina.—**p. vegetationis**, the terminal cell of a stem or a leaf-bud; the point where cell-division is active; the growing-point.

punc"tur-a'tion, punc'chur-[*or* -tjur-]ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of puncturing. **2.** The state of being punctured; a collection of punctures.

punc'ture, punc'chur *or* -tjūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a sharp-pointed instrument; prick a hole in; as, to *puncture* a bladder.

Where the art [of tattooing] is carried to perfection as in Polynesia, the skin is *punctured*, and the charcoal-colour introduced by tapping rows of little prickers.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 238. [A. '81.]

2. Hence, to show lack of substance in, as by letting out gas; cause to collapse; expose; as, to *puncture* a fallacy.

Synonyms: see PIERCE.

punc'ture, *n.* **1.** A small hole made by piercing with a sharp-pointed instrument; a punctured wound, as from an insect's sting or a serpent's fang. **2.** *Zool.* A puncture-like depression; pit. **3.** The act of puncturing. [< LL. *punctura*, < L. *punctus;* see POINT, *n.*]

—**punc'tured**, *a.* Having the outer surface pitted or picked full of indentions; said of rusticated stone-work.—**punc'ture-less**, *a.* Having no punctures.

punc'tus, punc'tus, *n.* [PUNC'TUS, *pl.*] [LL.] *Medieval Mus.* **1.** A note. **2.** A point or dot.

pund, *pp.* Punned. PHIL. Soc.

pund, pund, *n.* North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as POUND¹.

pun'dit, pun'dit, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A learned Brahman, especially one versed in Sanskrit lore and in the science, laws, and religion of India; hence, any learned man: used sometimes ironically, to indicate one who makes a pretense of great learning. **pun'di-ta** [Fem.].

A learned *pundit* of Malabar is said to have lost his reason in attempting to expound the phenomena of the sensitive plant.
SAINTINE *Piccola* trans., ch. 3, p. 25. [L. BROS. & CO. '63.]

2. In Cashmere, a clerk, or a native official. **3.** A native trained in the use of surveying-instruments. [< Hind. *pandit*, < Sans *pandita*, learned.] **pan'dit‡.**

pun'dle†, *n.* A short, fat woman.

pun'do-nar', pun do-nār', *n.* Point of honor: contraction of the Spanish *punto de honor*.

pun'dum, pun'dum, *n.* Pine-varnish. See PINY.

pu-nese', plu-nēz', *n.* A bedbug. [< F. *punaise.*] **pu'-nice‡.**

pung, pung, *n.* [New Eng. & Canada.] A low box sled for one horse, sometimes with two long poles, one on each side, which serve for both shafts and runners.

pun'gar, pun gar, *n.* Local, Eng.] A crab.

pun'gent, pun'jent, *a.* **1.** Having power to affect the nerves of sensation, as by pricking, stinging, or piercing. Specifically: (1) Affecting the sense of taste; acrid; biting; as, *pungent* acids. (2) Affecting the sense of smell; titillating; stimulating; as, *pungent* snuff.

Strongly impregnated with the *pungent* aroma of burning peat.
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* ch. 2, p. 17. [O. & CO. '74.]

(3) Affecting the sense of touch; painful; stinging; as, *pungent* thorns. **2.** Affecting the mind or feelings, as by sharp points, so as to cause pain, piercing; sharp.

Of all disgraces, that which proceedeth from an imputation of crimes is most *pungent*.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xxxii, p. 361. [J. C. R. '45.]

3. Of a sharply satirical character; acrimonious; caustic; keen; racy; as, *pungent* sarcasm; *pungent* gossip. **4.** *Zool.* Adapted for piercing; as, *pungent* mouth-parts. **5.** *Bot.* Terminating in a very hard sharp point. [< L. *pungent-s*, ppr. of *pungo*, prick.]

Synonyms: see ACID; HOT; RACY.

—**pun'gen-cy**, *n.* The quality or state of being pungent; biting keenness; sharpness; tartness. **pun'gence‡.**—**pun'gent-ly**, *adv.*

pun'gi, pūn'gi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Hindu droning-pipe made of leather or a gourd; used by snake-charmers and jugglers. See EBO, under COBRA. **pung'gi‡.**

pun'gled, pun'gld, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shrunken; shriveled; said of grain injured by the wheat-midge.

pung'y, pung'i, *n.* [PUNG'IES, *pl.*] [Local, U. S.] A long, narrow, sharp-bowed and commonly flat-bottomed sail-boat, usually schooner-rigged; also, a similar rowboat or canoe.

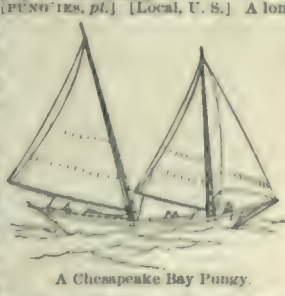

A Chesapeake Bay Pungy.

Pu'nic, pū'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Puni or Carthaginians; Carthaginian; among the Romans, faithless; untrustworthy: the Carthaginians being regarded as treacherous; as, *Punic* faith. [< L. *Punicus, Poenicus*, < *Poeni*, Carthaginian.]—**Punic wars** (*Rom. Hist.*), the three wars of Rome with Carthage (264-146 B. C.).

Pu'nic, *n.* The language of the Puni or Carthaginians, belonging to the Canaanitic branch of the Semitic tongue and closely related to Hebrew and Phenician.

Pu'ni-ca, pū'ni-ca, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of showy trees of the loosestrife family, the only species being *P. Granatum*, the pomegranate. [< L. *punicum* (sc. *malum*, apple), pomegranate, < *Punicus;* see PUNIC.]

pu'nice, pū'nis, *n.* [Rare.] Same as PUNESE.

pu-ni'ceous, plu-nish'us, *a.* Bright carmine-red. [< L. *puniceus*, purple, < *Punicus;* see PUNIC.] **pu-ni'ce-al‡; pu-ni'cial‡.**

pu'ni-cin, pū'ni-sin, *n.* Same as GRANATIN. [< PUNICA.]

pu'ni-ness, pū'ni-nes, *n.* The condition of being small and feeble; the quality of being puny.

pun'ish, pun'ish, *vt.* **1.** To inflict pain, restraint, or loss upon by authority, primarily as a penalty for evil-doing, and sometimes with a view to reforming the offender; chastise; castigate; as, a thief or murderer is *punished;* the father *punishes* the child. **2.** To requite, as a crime or fault, by visiting a penalty upon the offender: said of the offense; as, to *punish* forgery. **3.** [Colloq.] To inflict chastisement or pain upon; use roughly; injure; as, the boxers *punished* each other severely. **4.** [Slang.] To make an inroad upon; devour eagerly and in large quantities; as, to *punish* food. Compare POLISH, *v.*, 3. [< F. *punis-*, ppr. stem of *punir*, < L. *punio*, < *poena*, punishment.] **pun'ice†.**

Synonyms: see AVENGE; CHASTEN; REQUITE.

—**pun'ish-er**, *n.* One who punishes.

pun'ish-a-bl, -ness. Punishable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pun'ish-a-ble, pun'ish-a bl, *a.* Deserving of or liable to punishment: said of offenders or offenses.

—**pun"ish-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being punishable; liability to punishment.—**pun'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being punishable.

pun'ish-ment, pun'ish-mgnt, *n.* **1.** Pain or any other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by an authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed, as for transgression of law; hence, any pain or detriment suffered in consequence of wrong-doing; also, the act of punishing. Compare PENALTY.

Faults of the head are punished in this world, those of the heart in another, but as most of our vices are compound, so also is their *punishment*.
C. C. COLTON *Lacon* p. 208. [P. & C. '71.]

Punishment, by the infliction of a partial evil, proposes to avoid a greater — by making some the subjects of its pains, to make all the subjects of its terrors.
CALHOUN *Speeches, Dec. 4, '12* p. 38. [A. '53.]

2. [Colloq.] Pain, injury, or rough handling, as in a pugilistic encounter. **pu-ni'tion†.**

—**canonical punishments** (*Eccl.*), the censures inflicted by the church, as suspension from office, interdict, excommunication, etc.

pun'isht, *pp.* Punished. PHIL. Soc.

pu'ni-tiv, *a.* Punitive. PHIL. Soc.

pu'ni-tive, pū'ni tiv, *a.* Pertaining to punishment; having power to punish; specifically, in law, of a character to punish or vindicate; as, *punitive* damages. [< OF. *punitif*, < L. *punitus*, pp. of *punio;* see PUNISH.]

The idea of requital (vergeltung) must be the principle of *punitive* justice in the state.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 111, p. 351. [S. '78.]

pu'ni-to-ry, pū'ni-to-ri, *a.* Tending to or prescribing punishment; punishing; as, *punitory* law. [< LL. *punitor*, punisher, < L. *punio;* see PUNISH.]

Pun-ja'bee, } pun-jā'bi, *n.* **1.** A native of the Pun-**Pun-ja'bi**, } jab, in northwest India. **2.** The dialect of the Hindi language as spoken in the Punjab, belonging to the Hindu class of Indic languages. [< Per. *Panjābī*, < *panj*, five, + *āb*, water.]

pun'jum, pun'jum, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as PANJAM.

punk¹, punk, *n.* **1.** Wood decayed as through the action of some fungus; vegetable tinder; touchwood.

Better have the simplest and most common thoughts, clearly expressed, than what Carlyle calls 'phosphorescent *punk* and nothingness.'
J. M. HOPPIN *Homiletics* § 34, p. 755. [F. & W.]

2. A preparation that will smolder without flame; especially, a composition made into sticks and used to touch off fireworks, etc. **3**†. A prostitute. (Contr. from SPUNK.)

—**punk'-knot"**, *n.* A protuberance on the side of a tree or log, indicating inward decay.—**p.-oak**, *n.* The water-oak (*Quercus aquatica*). [C.]

punk², *n.* Local Slang, U. S.] A blow or punch with the closed fist.—**punk**, *vt.* To strike with such a blow.

pun'ka, pun ku, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fan; especially, a large screen-like fan swung from the ceiling and moved by a servant or by machinery to cool a room. **pun'kah‡.**

A tattered, rotten *punkah* of whitewashed calico was puddling the hot air and whining dolefully at each stroke. KIPLING *Mine Own People, At the End of the Passage* p. 89. [U. S. B. CO.]

punk'fist", *n.* Same as FUCKFIST.

pun'kin, pun'kin, *n.* [Colloq. & Dial.] A pumpkin.

—**some punkins** [Slang, U. S.], a person or thing distinguished by superior qualities or powers; as, that lawyer or that machine is *some punkins*.

You set up to be *some punkins* of an engineer, now don't you!
T. A. JANVIER *Aztec Treasure-House* ch. 14, p. 168. [H. '90.]

punk'ish, *a.* Meretricious.

punk'ling†, *n.* A young harlot.

punk's, punk'i, *a.* Caused or affected by the presence of punk-knots, as lumber.

punk'y, pun'ki, *n.* [PUN'KIES, *pl.*] [Northeastern U. S.] A species of minute annoying gnat.

pun'nage, pun'ej, *n.* [Rare.] Punning.

pun'ner¹, pun'er, *n.* A punster.

pun'ner², *n.* [Eng.] One who or that which puns or rams, as earth in a hole; especially, a ramming-tool.

pun'net, pun'et, *n.* A small shallow basket suitable for displaying flowers, fruit, etc.

pun'ning, pun'ing, *n.* The act or the art of making puns.

pun-nol'o-gy, pun-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The art of punning.

pu'nos, pū'nos, *n.* [Peru.] A cool and dry wind prevalent on the Pacific side of South America. Compare PUNA.

pun-quet'to†, *n.* A prostitute; punk.

pun'ster, pun'ster, *n.* One who puns; especially, one who is addicted to puns or is skilled in punning.

If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should think himself very ill bred if he did not. STEELE *Spectator* Oct. 8, 1712.

punt¹, punt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bed of a stream or other shallow water; move forward by pushing. **2.** To carry in a punt. **3.** In football, to give a punt to (the ball); hence, to knock; drive.

II. *i.* **1.** To go hunting or fishing in a punt; also, to propel a boat by pushing. **2.** To drive a ball by kicking.

I daresay he *punted* a bit when he was at college, and naturally can't help watching the old game a little in the papers.
HAWLEY SMART *A False Start* ch. 15, p. 131. [A. '88.]

punt², *vi.* To play at basset, faro, or ombre; gamble. [< F. *ponter*, < *ponte*, a punt, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punt¹, *n.* **1.** A small, flat-bottomed, square-ended, scow-like fishing- or pleasure-boat, usually with a seat in the middle and a well, rest, or seat at one or each end, for use in shallow waters, and usually propelled by pushing against the bottom of the body of water with a pole.

An English Punt on the Thames.

The weary fisher sculls his *punt* across the setting sun.
ALLINGHAM *Abbey Assaroe* st. 2.

2. [Eng.] A barge or lighter propelled with a pole and used on canals, harbors, etc. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A light and fast schooner common on Chesapeake Bay. **4.** *Football.* A kick of the ball, when dropped from the hands, before it strikes the ground. [< AS. *punt*, < L. *ponto(n-)*; see PONTOON.]

—**punt'-gun"**, *n.* A heavy, large-calibered shotgun fixed on a swivel, for killing water-fowl from a punt.

punt², *n.* The act of playing basset, faro, etc.; also, a point in the game. [< Sp. *punto*, < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]

punt³, *n.* A pontil. **pon'tee‡; pun'tee‡; pun'ty‡.**

punt'a-bout", punt'a-baut', *n.* [Eng.] A football used for practise.

Hurra! here's the *puntabout!* T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 111. [O. & CO. '71.]

punt'er¹, punt'er, *n.* One who punts. See PUNT¹, *v.*

punt'er², *n.* **1.** One who plays at basset, ombre, etc.; a gambler. **2.** One who bets against the bank in faro.

pun'til, pun'til, *n.* A pontil.

pun-til'la, pun-til'a, *n.* [Sp.] Lacework; hence, art-decoration in lace-like designs.

pun'to, pun'tō, *n.* **1.** A dot or point, especially in music. **2.** A thrust in fencing. **3.** A stitch or a mode of stitching in lacework or weaving. **4.** A pontil. **5**†. A style of trimming the beard. [It., < L. *punctum;* see POINT, *n.*]—**punto dritto**, a direct strike.—**p. riverso**, a backhanded stroke.

punts'man, punts'mgn, *n.* One who uses a punt.

pun'ty, pun'ti, *n.* [PUN'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Glass-blowing.* A pontil. **pun'ty-rod"‡.** **2.** An ornamental mark resembling the circular end of a pontil, made on some varieties of glassware.

pu'ny, pū'ni, *a.* [PU'NI-ER; PU'NI-EST.] **1.** Weak and insignificant in strength and size; of small and feeble development; petty.

The new comer was strong and broad-shouldered, with long muscular arms, and a chest like Hercules; but his legs and thighs were, for his bulk, remarkably *puny* and misshapen.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 5, p. 89. [R. & S.]

2†. Later-born; younger. [< OF. *puisné*, < LL. *postnatus*, younger, < L. *post*, after, + *natus;* see NATAL¹, *a.*]

pu'nay†; pu'ney†; pu'nie†.

—**pu'ny-ship†**, *n.* Nonage. **pu'nie-ship†.**

pu'ny¹, *n.* A novice; junior; also, one under age.

pu'ny²†, *n.* Same as PUNICE.

puoy, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as POY.

pup, pup, *vi.* [PUPPED; PUP'PING.] To bring forth young; whelp, as the females of canine carnivores.

pup, *n.* The young of various carnivores, as dogs and seals. [Abbr. of PUPPY.]

pu'pa, pū'pa, *n.* [PU'PÆ, pū'pē *or* pū'pē, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* The third stage of an insect that undergoes a normal complete metamorphosis, as of a butterfly; the stage preceding the imago or perfect insect, or an insect in such a stage. Pupæ are commonly inactive (except in mosquitoes and some other dipters) and never eat, and are often surrounded by protective envelopes (cocoons).

Representative Pupæ.

1. Three stages of the development of the pupa of a bumblebee (*Bombus*). 2. A coarctate pupa, a puparium. 3. An aquatic pupa of a gnat (*Chironomus plumosus*). 4. A suspended pupa of a butterfly (*Melitæa phaëton*). 5. A girdled pupa of a butterfly (*Papilio philenor*). See also COCOON.

Insects usually pass through the *pupa* stage in winter in cold climates and during the dry season in the tropics, this stage serving therefore apparently for the protection of the species during the inclement season of the year. F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 354. [MACM. '80.]

2. A similar developmental stage in some other arthropods, as cirripeds. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [P.] A genus typical of *Pupidæ*. (2) A pupa-shell. [L., girl, doll, f. of *pupus*, boy.]—**pu'pa-shell"**, *n.* A pupoid land-snail.

A Pupa-shell (*Pupa muscorum*). 10/1

—**pu'pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa; nymphal; chrysalid.—**pu-pa'ri-um**, *n. Entom.* A coarctate pupa.—**pu-pa'ri-al**, *a.*—**pu'pate**, *vi.* To enter upon or undergo the pupal condition.—**pu-pa'tion**, *n.*—**pu'pi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pupa.—**pu-pig'e-nous**, *a. Entom.* Pupiparous.—**pu-pig'er-ous**, *a. Entom.* Forming a puparium, as a larva; coarctate.

pupe, pūp, *n.* [F.] *Entom.* A pupa.

pu-pe'lo, plu-pā'lō, *E.* } *I.* } *W.* (plū'pe-lō, *C. E.*²; -pi-lō, *I.*²), *n.* [New Eng.] Cider brandy.

Pu'pi-dæ, pū'pi-dē *or* pū'pi-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of land-pulmonates, especially those with a smooth jaw and mostly pupiform shell. [< PUPA.]—**pu'pid**, *n.*

pu'pil, pū'pil, *a.* Not of age; minor.

pu'pil¹, *n.* **1.** A person of either sex, or of any age, under the care of a teacher; scholar; disciple.

In the United States *pupil* is quite generally used to denote a scholar in an elementary or secondary school, as distinguished from *student*, a scholar in a higher institution.

2. *Civ. Law.* A minor who is under the age of puberty

and has a guardian. **3**†. A ward. [< F. *pupille*, < L. *pupillus, pupilla*, dim. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.]

—**pu'pil-mon"ger**†, *n.* A schoolmaster; tutor.—**p. teacher**, *n.* One who teaches while still a pupil; in Great Britain, one who teaches under apprenticeship for five years.

pu'pil[2], piū'pil, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The round opening in the iris of the eye, by which light reaches the retina; apple or black of the eye. See illus. under EYE.

The minds of some men, like the *pupil* of the eye, contract themselves the more, the stronger light there is shed upon them.
MOORE *Corruption and Intolerance* pref.

2. *Zool.* The central dark spot of an ocellus. [< F. *pupille*, < L. *pupilla*, pupil of the eye, little girl; see PUPIL[1].]

—**pinhole p.**, the pupil of the eye minutely contracted, as in disease or under the effect of drugs

pu'pil-age, piū'pil-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The state or period of being a pupil, in any sense. **2.** *Occult.* The stage before initiation. Compare ADEPT. **pu'pil-lage**†.

pu"pi-lar'i-ty, piū"pi-lar'i-ti, *n.* *Scots Law.* The interval between birth and the age of 14 in males and 12 in females. **pu"pil-lar'i-ty**†.

pu'pil-a-ry[1], piū'pil-ē-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward. [< L. *pupillaris*, < *pupillus*; see PUPIL[1], *n.*] **pu'pil-ar**†; **pu'pil-lar**†; **pu'pil-la-ry**†.

pu'pil-a-ry[2], *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye. **pu'pil-la-ry**†.

pu'pi-late, piū'pi-lĕt *or* -lāt, *a.* *Zool.* Having a central color-spot, as an ocellus. [< L. *pupilla;* see PUPIL[1].] **pu'pil-late**†.

pu'piled, piū'pild, *a.* *Entom.* Having a dark pupil, as an ocellus. **pu'pilled**†.

pu'pil-ize, piū'pil-oiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] To have charge of pupils; teach. **pu'pil-ise**†.

pu"pil-lom'e-ter, piū"pil-em'ē-tėr, *n.* An instrument by which to measure (1) the distance between the centers of the eye-pupils, and (2) dilatation of the pupil.

pu'pil-lo-sco"py, *n.* Skiascopy.

Pu-pip'a-ra, piu-pip'ą-ra, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of dipterous insects having pupæ developed within the body of the mother: parasitic on other animals, as *Nycteribiidæ* or bat-ticks, bird-ticks, etc. [< PUPA + L. *pario*, bring forth.]

pu-pip'a-rous, piu-pip'ą-rus, *a.* *Entom.* **1.** Containing a pupa, as the hardened larval skin in coarctate metamorphosis. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*.

Pu-piv'o-ra, piu-piv'o-ra, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of hymenopterous insects, especially those with a petiolate abdomen and whose females lay their eggs chiefly in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects, as ichneumon-flies, or *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrupidæ*, etc. [< PUPA + L. *voro*, devour.]—**pu'pi-vore**, *n.*

pu-piv'o-rous, piu-piv'o-rus, *a.* **1.** Feeding or parasitic on the pupæ of insects. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pupivora*.

pup'li-can†, *n.* A publican.

pu'poid, piū'poid, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Pupidæ*. **2.** Pupiform. [< PUPA + -OID.]

pup'pet†, *vt.* To clothe with finery.

pup'pet, pup'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small figure, commonly representing a human being, that by means of wires, strings, etc., is made to perform mock drama on a mimic stage; a marionette. **2.** A person slavishly subject to the will of another; a tool: said contemptuously. **3.** *Mech.* A poppet. **4**†. A doll. **5**†. *pl.* Trinkets; toys. [< OF. *poupette*, < L. *pupa*, girl, doll.] **pop'et**†; **pop'pet**‡.

—**pup'pet-head"**, *n.* Same as POPPET-HEAD.—**pup'pet-man**, *n.* A puppet-player.—**p. master**, *n.* The exhibitor of a puppet-show.—**p. player**, *n.* One who controls the movements of puppets in a play.—**p. show**, *n.* A dramatic exhibition in which puppets represent the actors, dialogue sometimes being given by persons behind the scenes; also, a comic pantomime with puppets. Called also *puppet-play*.—**p. valve**, *n.* Same as POPPET-VALVE.

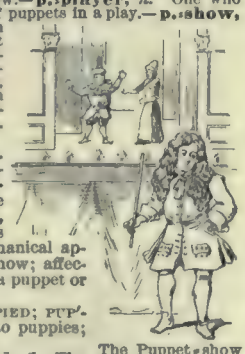

The Puppet-show of Punch and his Wife Joan, as exhibited by Powel in England in 1715.

—**pup'pet-ish**, *a.* Relating to or like puppets or puppetry.—**pup'pet-ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Like a puppet.—**pup'pet-ry**, *n.* **1.** The performances of puppets; hence, mechanical appearance or action; idle show; affectation. **2.** Finery, as of a puppet or doll. **pop'et-ry**†.

pup'py, pup'i, *vi.* [PUP'PIED; PUP'PY-ING.] To give birth to puppies; pup.

pup'py, *n.* [PUP'PIES, *pl.*] **1.** The young of a canine mammal, especially of a dog; a pup. **2.** A contemptibly conceited and forward person; silly fop. **3.** [Eng.] A white buoy indicating the net nearest the fishing-boat in herring-fisheries. **4**†. A puppet; doll. [< F. *poupée*, doll, puppet, < L. *pupa*. puppet; see PUPA.]

—**pup'py-dog"**, *n.* A puppy.—**p. fish**, *n.* The angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).—**p.-headed**, *a.* Silly; stupid.

—**pup'pi-fy**, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to resemble a puppy.—**pup'pi-ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Like a puppy.—**pup'py-hood**, *n.* The condition or period of being a puppy.—**pup'py-ish**, *a.* Like a puppy.—**pup'py-ism**, *n.* Behavior like a puppy's; pertness.

Pu-qui'na, pu-ki'ną, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Pu-qui'nan**‡.

pur, purd. Purr, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pur-, por-, *prefix.* See PRO-.

Pu-ra'na, pu-rā'ną, *C. W. Wr.* (piū-rē'na, *S.*), *n.* An ancient legend, or a tale from olden times: the general name of a large class of sacred works in Sanskrit verse ascribed to Vyāsa and containing the whole body of Hindu mythology. There are eighteen principal Puranas. [Sans., lit. 'old,' < *purā*, of old.]—**Pu-ran'ic**, *a.*

pur'blind", pūr'blaind", *a.* **1.** Affected with dimness of vision; mole-eyed; near-sighted. **2**†. Totally blind. [< PURE, *adv.* + BLIND.] **poor'**[or **pore'**]**blind"**†.

—**pur'blind"ly**, *adv.*—**pur'blind"ness**, *n.*

purce'lane†, *n.* Purslane.

pur'chas-a-bl, *a.* Purchasable. PHIL. Soc.

pur'chase, pūr'chĕs, *v.* [PUR'CHASED; PUR'CHA-SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain or secure as one's own by paying or promising to pay a price; buy; as, to *purchase* clothing. **2.** To obtain at the expense of exertion, danger, etc.; gain or acquire by pursuing or striving after; as, to *purchase* pardon; to *purchase* one's good opinion. **3.** *Law.* (1) To acquire (property) by one's own act or agreement, as distinguished from the act or mere operation of law. (2) To sue out and obtain (a writ). **4.** *Mech.* & *Naut.* To move or hold by a purchase. **5**†. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. **6**†. To steal.

II. *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To draw in the cable: said of a capstan. **2**†. To strive to obtain something. **3**†. To contrive. **4**†. To grow rich. [< OF. *purchacier*, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *chacier;* see CHASE[1], *v.*] **pur'chace**†.

Synonyms: acquire, bargain for, barter for, buy, get, obtain, procure, secure. *Buy* and *purchase* are close synonyms, in numerous cases freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Saxon and those of French or Latin origin. The Saxon *buy* is used for all the homely and petty concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet the Saxon word *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and in the higher ranges of thought appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but when our feelings are stirred we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought*. "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii, 23) would be greatly weakened by the rendering "*Purchase* the truth, and do not dispose of it." Compare BUSINESS; COST; GET; PRICE; SALE.—**Antonyms:** barter, dispose of, exchange, put to sale, sell.—**Prepositions:** purchase *at* a price; *at* a public sale; *of* or *from* a person; *for* cash; *with* money; *on* time.

—**pur'chas-a-ble, pur'chase-a-ble**, *a.*

pur'chase, *n.* **1.** The act of purchasing; acquisition by giving an equivalent in money or other exchange value; the acquiring or obtaining of anything by paying a price of any kind, as by exertion, the running of a risk, etc.; as, the *purchase* of property; *purchase* of fame.

Nobody doubts now, or has doubted since the abolition of slavery, that the *purchase* of Louisiana was an act of sound statesmanship.
SYDNEY H. GAY *James Madison* ch. 16, p. 257. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. That which is purchased; especially, that which is bought with money; as, that house was a wise *purchase*.

3. *Law.* (1) The act of acquiring property by payment of a price or value. (2) Any lawful mode of acquiring real property other than by inheritance or descent or by the mere operation of law. (3) The suing out of a writ.

There are two modes only, regarded as classes, of acquiring a title to land; namely, descent, and *purchase;* *purchase* including every mode of acquisition known to the law, except that by which an heir, on the death of an ancestor, becomes substituted in his place as owner, by the act of the law.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, p. 401.

4. A mechanical advantage, especially extent or amount of leverage; as, a long crowbar gives a greater *purchase*.

Putting his feet, now, against the wall, so as to get a good *purchase*, and pushing, . . . the trunk, with much difficulty, was slid out. FOE *Tales, Von Kempelen* in first series, p. 107. [A. & S. '84.]

5. A device that gives a mechanical advantage, as a thumb-piece to raise a cover or the like; especially, a tackle, etc., employing a rope, pulley, or windlass.

Nautical purchases are sometimes named from their arrangement; as, **double purchase** (a single rope rove through two single blocks, the standing part made fast to the straps of the blocks through which the hauling part reeves: called also *double whip*), **single p.** (a single rope rove through a single fixed block), **threefold p.** (having two treble-sheaved blocks with the fall and standing parts of the rope leading from opposite sides to prevent canting), **twofold p.** (having two double blocks, the standing and the hauling part of the rope leading from opposite sides of the same block to prevent the block from canting).

6. Value; worth, especially as measured by the income for a specified time; as, an estate of ten years' *purchase*.

7. Same as PURCHASE SYSTEM. **8**†. Occupation as a means of gain. **9**†. Plunder; booty. **10**†. Attempt; trial. **11**†. Procedure; way. [< OF. *porchas*, < *purchacier;* see PURCHASE, *v.*] **pur'chas**†.

—**Gadsden purchase,** a part of what is now New Mexico and Arizona, purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, under a treaty concluded by James Gadsden.—**Louisiana p.,** the territory purchased from France by the United States in 1803, including the present State of Louisiana and most of the territory extending from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains.—**pur'chase-block"**, *n.* A tackle-block, especially a double-strapped block for use in moving heavy objects.—**p. fall**, *n.* The free end of a rope run through a purchase-block.—**p. money**, *n.* The money paid or agreed to be paid for property bought.—**p. system,** the system of purchasing commissions, in vogue in the British army until 1871, when it was abolished.

pur'chas-er, pūr'chĕs-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who acquires or obtains anything by purchase; a buyer. **2.** *Law.* (1) One who acquires property by paying a consideration. (2) One who acquires land by any mode other than descent, or the mere operation of law. **3**†. A money-maker. **pur'chas-our**†.

—**first purchaser** (*Law*), the first person in a line of descent, who acquired the estate by purchase.

pur'dah, pūr'dū, *vt.* [Anglo-Ind.] To screen with a purdah, as in a harem; shut up; seclude.

pur'dah, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A curtain or a screen, especially one used to seclude women of rank from the gaze of men; hence, figuratively, privacy; seclusion. **2.** The stuff of which such a curtain is made; specifically, a blue-and-white striped cotton cloth. **par'dah**‡; **pur'dy**‡.

pure, piūr, *vt.* [PURED; PUR'ING.] **1.** To cleanse by bating in tanning. **2**†. To purify. [< OF. *purer*, < LL. *puro*, < L. *purus*, pure.]

pure, *a.* **1.** Free from mixture or contact with that which weakens, impairs, or pollutes; containing no foreign or vitiating material. (1) Free from adulteration; unvitiated; unmixed; clear; clean; hence, genuine; sincere; stainless; as, *pure* food; *pure* motives.

Water from melted snow is *purer* than rain-water, as it descends through the air in a solid form, incapable of absorbing atmospheric gases. YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Sci.* ° 371, p. 209. [A.]

(2) Free from moral defilement; guiltless; innocent; chaste; unsullied; also, free from coarseness or impropriety; refined; as, a *pure* life; *pure* language.

The Church . . . is *purer* than anything outside of it which the world has to show, with all its failings. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Letter to Miss Emery* p. 203. [S. '91.]

(3) *Script.* Ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

In every place incense shall be offered unto my name, and a *pure* offering. *Mal.* i, 11.

(4) Free from foreign or imported elements: said especially of language and works of art; as, *pure* English; a *pure* Ionic column. **2.** *Mus.* (1) Mathematically correct as to intervals; not tempered. (2) Free from harsh quality in tone. (3) Correct in form or style; finished. **3.** *Metaph.* Considered apart from its attributes or apart from experience; abstract; as, *pure* being.

The *pure* being, which is also *pure* nothing, has a power of self-development. H. L. MANSEL *Metaphysics, Systems of Fichte* in pt. ii, p. 315. [BL. '75.]

4. *Phon.* Having a single tone or sound, as an unaspirated consonant. **5.** Not connected with or aided by anything else; absolute; mere; sheer; as, *pure* necessity; *pure* mischief. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] Comfortable; agreeable. **7**†. Complete; thorough. **8**†. Only; sole. **9**†. [Colloq.] Nice; fine. [< OF. *pur*, < L. *purus*, clean.] **pur**†.

Synonyms: absolute, chaste, classic, classical, clean, clear, continent, fair, genuine, guileless, guiltless, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, innocent, mere, perfect, real, sheer, simple, spotless, stainless, true, unadulterated, unblemished, uncorrupted, undefiled, unmingled, unmixed, unpolluted, unspotted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, upright, virtuous. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen; the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, though it may contain mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua pura*) is *pure*. In moral and religious use *pure* is a strong word, denoting positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained*. *Virtuous* refers primarily to right action, *pure* to right feeling and motives; as, "Blessed are the *pure* in heart: for they shall see God," *Matt.* v, 8. See ANGELIC; CRYSTAL; FINE; INNOCENT; MERE; MODEST.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ABOMINABLE; FOUL; IMMODEST; VILE.—**Prepositions:** pure *in* (also *of*) heart; pure *of* (more rarely *from*) taint, evil, etc.

pure, *n.* **1.** In leather-making, bating-material, as dogs' or birds' dung; bate. **2.** [Rare.] Purity. **pur**†.

pure, *adv.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Entirely; absolutely; quite; very. **purt**.

pu"rée', pū"rē', *n.* [F.] A thick soup made by boiling an article of food and rubbing it through a sieve, as beans.

pure'ly, piūr'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Enjoying good health.

pure'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a pure manner. (1) So as to be free from admixture, adulteration, taint, or guilt. (2) Completely; totally; absolutely; as, a *purely* private matter. (3) Chastely; innocently. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Perfectly; nicely; prettily. **3**†. Remarkably; very.

pure'ness, piūr'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being pure, in any sense.

pur'fle, pūr'fl, *v.* [PUR'FLED; PUR'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; embroider on the edge; border. **2.** *Her.* To border or line with fur, as a mantle; also, to decorate with gold, as armor. **3.** To ornament, as a violin, with a border of inlaid wood. **4.** *Arch.* To decorate elaborately. **5**†. To draw in profile; mark the outline of.

II. *i.* To make a border, as by hemming. [< F. *pourfiler*, < L. *pro*, before, + *filum*, thread.] **pur'file**†.

pur'fle, *n.* **1.** A richly ornamented border. **2.** *Her.* A border of one of the furs. **pur'flew**†; **pur'fyll**†.

—**pur'fling**, *n.* A decorative border; specifically, an inlay of ornamental wood, as on the border of a violin.

pur'fly, pūr'fli, *a.* Wrinkled; seamed, as the face. [C.]

pur'ga, pur'ga, *n.* *Meteorol.* A wind accompanied with fine snow: prevailing in the lower Yenesei valley.

pur'ga-ment†, *n.* **1.** A purgative medicine; cathartic. **2.** Excretion.

pur-ga'tion, pūr-gē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cleansing or purifying; specifically, the cleansing of the bowels by means of purgatives.

But their [the Jews'] exile was not for destruction, it was for chastisement and *purgation*.
S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelations* pt. i, ch. 15, p. 114. [S. '86.]

2. In old law, the clearing of oneself, by oath or ordeal, of a crime of which one was publicly accused. It was either **canonical** (the form in the spiritual courts), according to which the accused made oath that he was innocent and brought his honest neighbors to swear that they believed he swore truly, or **vulgar,** which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat.

[F., < L. *purgatio(n-)*, < *purgo;* see PURGE, *v.*] **pur-ga'cion**†.

pur'ga-tiv, -ly. Purgative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pur'ga-tive, pūr'ga-tiv, *a.* **1.** *Med:* Efficacious in cleansing or causing evacuation of the bowels. **2.** *Canon Law.* Operative to rebut the imputation of crime, as torture under which the accused made answer satisfactory to the questions of his judges. [< F. *purgatif*, < LL. *purgativus*, < L. *purgo;* see PURGE, *v.*]

—**pur'ga-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pur'ga-tive, *n.* A medicine that, when taken internally, causes intestinal evacuations; a cathartic; purge.

pur"ga-to'ri-al, pūr"ga-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to purgatory. **pur"ga-to'ri-an**†; **pur"ga-to'ri-ous**†. **2.** Tending to purge from sin; expiatory.

Pain is not only punitive. It is also corrective and *purgatorial*.
J. R. ILLINGWORTH in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi* p. 96. [L. CO.]

pur"ga-to'ri-an†, *n.* One who believes in purgatory.

pur'ga-to-ry†, *a.* Purgatorial; cleansing.

pur'ga-to-ry, pūr'ga-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** An intermediate state where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering; in Roman Catholic doctrine, a place or state where penitent souls departing this life are, by the ministry of suffering, cleansed from venial sins and the temporal punishment due to remitted mortal sin, before admittance into heaven. Roman Catholics hold that souls may be aided in purgatory by the prayers and alms of the faithful or by the mass. **2.** Any place or state of banishment or condemnation, or any condition of misery. **3.** [New Eng.] A gorge or cleft having no stream through it; a dry flume; also, locally, a cleft of rock into which the sea rushes with turmoil. [< LL. *purgatorius*, < L. *purgatus*, pp. of *purgo;* see PURGE, *v.*] **pur'ga-to-rye**†.

—**St. Patrick's Purgatory,** a cavern in County Donegal, Ireland, the fabled entrance to the lower world. Calderon made it the subject of a drama so named.

purge, pūrj, *v.* [PURGED; PUR'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To purify or cleanse by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; also, to remove by purification or cleansing; in the latter sense usually

with *away* or *off*. **2.** To clear from accusation or charge of crime; free from suspicion or from real offense: often followed by *of* or *from*.

The Judiciary Committee can decide whether or not they should be *purged* of their contempt.
New-York Tribune Jan. 16, '92, p. 1, col. 6.

A king's thane accused of homicide should *purge* himself by the oath of twelve king's thanes.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 121, p. 71. [A. '64.]

3. *Med.* To clear out thoroughly by cathartic action. **4.** To clarify. **5.** [Archaic.] To free from guilt or from moral or ceremonial defilement.

Purge your conscience from dead works. *Heb.* ix, 14.

6†. To discharge; emit. **7†.** To trim.

II. *i.* **1.** To become pure by clarification or by escape of impurities. **2.** To be affected with or as with a purge. [< F. *purger*. < L. *purgo*, cleanse, < *purus*, pure, + *ago*, make.]

purge, pûrj, *n.* **1.** Anything that purges, especially a medicine causing active evacuation of the bowels; a cathartic. **2.** The act or operation of purging.

—**Pride's Purge** (*Eng. Hist.*), the forcible expulsion of Royalist and Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament in December, 1648, by troops under Colonel Pride. The remaining members constituted the Rump Parliament.

pur'ger, pûr'jer, *n.* One who or that which purges; specifically, a cathartic; purge.

pur'ger-y, pûr'jer-i, *n.*; -IES, *pl.*] That part of a sugar-refinery where the molasses is drained from the sugar.

pur'ging, pûr'jing, *n.* **1.** Any cleansing operation. **2.** Diarrhœa. —**pur'ging-a-gar'ic,** *n.* An Old World fungus (*Polyporus officinalis*) growing on the larch, once in great repute as a drug. **female agaric†.**—**p.-cassia,** *n.* The pudding pipe-tree, or its fruit. See PIPE-TREE.—**p.-flax,** *n.* The dwarf wild flax (*Linum catharticum*) of Europe, a decoction of which is cathartic.—**p.-nut,** *n.* A Barbados nut. See BARBADOS.

pur'i, pur'i, *n.* Same as EUXANTHIN. [< Hind. *peori*, yellow.] **pur'ree†.**

pu"ri-fi-ca'tion, piû"ri-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of purifying: said of things physical or spiritual. **2.** *Eccl.* The act or observance of formal cleansing from ceremonial defilement. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The pouring of a small quantity of wine, then of both wine and water, into the chalice, to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements after communion, the ablutions being afterward consumed by the priest. Compare ABLUTION. **4.** *Occult.* The first of the three successive degrees of ascent to union with God, mystically represented by baptism Compare ILLUMINATION; PERFECTION.

—**pu"ri-fi-ca'tion-flow"er,** *n.* *Bot.* The snowdrop. Called also *Lent-maids* and *February*.—**P. of Our Lady,** or **P. of St. Mary the Virgin,** same as CANDLEMAS.

pu-rif'i-ca-tiv(e, piu-rif'i-ca-tiv (XIII), *a.* Having power or tendency to purify. [< F. *purificatif*, < L. *purificare*; see PURIFY.] **pu-rif'i-ca-to"ry‡.**

pu'ri-fi-ca"tor, piû'ri-fi-kē"tor, *n.* In the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, a piece of fine linen or lawn used in preparing the chalice and paten for the bread and wine and for cleansing them after celebration. [< LL. *purificatorium*, < L. *purificare*; see PURIFY.] **mun'da-to-ry‡; pu'ri-fi-ca"to-ry‡.**

pu'ri-fi"er, piû'ri-fai"er, *n.* One who or that which purifies, cleanses, or refines; especially, a machine or device for purifying or separating; as, a middlings-*purifier*.

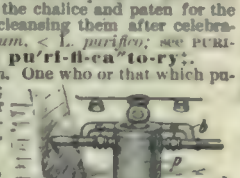

A Purifier for Natural Gas.

The gas-well is covered by an enclosed derrick (*d*); the gas flows from the well through the purifier (*p*), where the heavy dropsoil, dirt, etc., *b*, by-pass for disconnecting the purifier from the pipe.

pu'ri-form, piû'ri-fôrm, *a.* *Med.* Having a pus-like appearance or nature. [< L. *pus* (*puris*), pus, + -FORM.] **pu'ri-loid‡; pu'ru-loid‡.**

pu'ri-fy, piû'ri-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from admixture with foreign or vitiating elements; free from extraneous matter; make clear or pure; as, to *purify* the blood; to *purify* silver. **2.** To free from sin or its defilement; as, to *purify* the heart. **3.** *Eccl.* To cleanse ceremonially for sacred service. **4.** To make conformable to a rhetorical standard of purity, as language.

II. *i.* To grow or become pure or clean. [< F. *purifier*, < L. *purificare*, make pure, < *purus*, clean; and see -FY.]

Synonyms: clarify, clean, cleanse, filter, make pure, refine, wash. See AMEND, CHASTEN, CLEANSE.—**Antonyms:** contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, infect, make foul, poison, taint, vitiate.

Pu'rim, piû'rim, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish festival commemorating the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews (*Esther* ix, 26), observed annually on the 14th and 15th of Adar (about the 1st of March), with a preparatory fast on the 13th.

pu-ri'ri, pur-i'ri, *n.* [Maori.] *Bot.* A large New Zealand tree (*Vitex littoralis*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), yielding a hard, dense, and heavy dark-brown wood, very strong and durable, used in constructive works. **New Zealand oak:; New Zealand teak:.**

pur'ism, piûr'izm, *n.* The quality of adhering to or insisting upon purity, especially in an excessive degree: in modern use chiefly applied to strictness in regard to the legitimacy or proper authorization of words, syntax, and rhetoric. Compare PURITY.

A public like a private speaker should beware of *purism* in the choice of words, and of artificiality in the construction or the arrangement of sentences. A. S. HILL *Our English* p. 218. [H. '89.]

pur'ist, piûr'ist, *n.* **1.** An advocate of purism; one who is overparticular as to purity of literary style.

The sternest *purist* may admit a French word which has no English equivalent. SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng. Lit.* ii, p. 48. [S.]

2. [Rare.] One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. **pu-ris'tic, -al.** *a.*

Pu'ri-tan, piû'ri-tan, *a.* Pertaining to or suggestive of the Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan. *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) One of a school or sect of English Protestants that arose during the reign of Elizabeth, subsequently to the Acts of Royal Supremacy and Uniformity, in 1559. Many of them remained connected with the established church, while others separated from it and subsequently split into two parties, Presbyterians and Brownists, Congregationalists or Independents, from whom came the Pilgrim founders of New England. The Puritans as a body were strong upholders of freedom of conscience and of popular rights, disliked vestments, pomp, and ritualism, advocated simplicity in worship, and opposed anything that seemed to them to approach looseness of morals.

Puritan Costume.

Design for a memorial window in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City.

No poet, perhaps, shows wider and truer sympathy with every form of the really beautiful in art, and nature, and history; and yet he was a *Puritan*. Yes, Milton was a *Puritan*. KINGSLEY *Miscellanies* p. 111. [T. & F. '59.]

(2) One of the Pilgrim settlers of New England, and hence, as loosely used, a New-Englander. **2.** [p-] One who is scrupulously strict in his religious life: often said reproachfully. [< LL. *puritat(-s)*; see PURITY.]

Pu"ri-tan'ic, piû"ri-tan'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Puritans or their beliefs or customs. **2.** [p-] Rigidly scrupulous in religious observances or in morals. **pu"ri-tan'ic-al‡.**

—**pu"ri-tan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pu'ri-tan-ism, piû'ri-tan-izm, *n.* The spirit, doctrines, and practises of the Puritans; religious and moral scrupulousness; also, the New England character and spirit.

Pu'ri-tan-ize, piû'ri-tan-aiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To adopt or teach Puritanic ideas.

pu'ri-ty, piû'ri-ti, *n.* **1.** The character or state of being pure, in any sense. (1) Freedom from dirt or foreign or adulterating matter; cleanness; as, the *purity* of drugs. (2) Moral cleanness; innocence; as, *purity* of life or motives. **2.** *Rhet.* The absolute property of style that consists in the use of none but idiomatic words and phrases, and in their use only with the precise form, connection, and meaning assigned to them by good usage; embracing the grammatical properties of style.

The standard of grammatical *purity* is to be found proximately in good use; but ultimately in the fixed principles of grammatical science. . . . That use alone is . . . good which . . . is national, as opposed to provincial and technical, reputable, or sanctioned by the best authors; and present, as opposed to what is obsolete.
H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 285, p. 260. [S. '67.]

Violations of purity in usage include those (1) of national usage, as *alienisms, jiltalisms, provincialisms, technicalities*, etc., (2) of reputable usage, as *colloquialisms, slang expressions*, etc., (3) of present usage, as *archaisms*. From the grammatical point of view, violations of purity include *barbarisms, solecisms*, and *impropriations*. See these words. [< OF. *purete*, F. *pureté*, < LL. *purita(t-)s*, < L. *purus*, pure.]

Synonyms: see INNOCENCE.

Pur-kin'je-an, pûr-kin'je-an, *a.* Discovered by or named for Purkinje, a Bohemian physiologist (1787–1869).

Pur-kin'je's cells, pûr-kin'jez selz. See CELL.

purl[1], pûrl, *vi.* To flow with a bubbling, murmuring sound, as a small stream among stones; ripple. [< Sw. *porla*, purl.] **pirl†.**

purl[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to whirl, as in an eddy. **2.** [Slang.] To overturn; overthrow; specifically, in the hunt, to unseat. **3†.** To wind upon a spindle or reel.

II. *i.* **1.** [Slang.] To capsize; overturn. **2†.** To move in circles or eddies; whirl. [< PURL[1], *v.*] **pirl‡.**

—**purl'er,** n. [Slang, Eng.] A heavy fall from a horse, as in steeplechasing.

purl[3], *vt.* **1.** To decorate with a fancy border, fringe, or embroidery; purfle. **2.** In knitting, to make (a stitch) backward; seam-stitch. [Contr. of PURFLE, *v.*]

purl[1], *n.* **1.** A gentle continued murmur, as of a stream flowing over obstructions. **2†.** A rippling brook. **pirl†.**

purl[2], *n.* A circling movement of water; an eddy.

purl[3], *n.* **1.** An edge of embroidery, lace, or galloon. **pearl‡. 2.** In lacework, a spiral of gold or silver wire. **3.** A seam-stitch in knitting, giving a ribbed appearance. **4.** A plait or fold, as in a garment. **5.** A kind of 16th-century lace; also, a definite quantity of it. [Contr. of PURFLE, *n.*]

—**purl'-goods",** *n. pl.* [Eng.] Lace made by machine.

purl[4], *n.* Eng.] A drink composed chiefly of beer, mixed in earlier times with gin, or with wormwood or other bitter herbs; later, hot beer with ginger, sugar, and gin.

—**purl'-house",** *n.* A place for selling and drinking purl.—**purl'man,** *n.* One who sells purl.

purl[5], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common tern.

purld, *pp.* Purled. PHIL. Soc.

purl'i-cue, *vt.* Same as PARLECUE.

pur'lieu, pûr'liû, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The outlying districts or outskirts of any place. **2†.** Ground unlawfully taken for a royal forest, but afterward disafforested and restored to its rightful owners. [< OF. *puralee*, a going through, < *pur-*, for *per-* (< L. *per*), through, + *aller*, F. *aller*; see ALLEY[1].] **pur'ley†; pur'lie†; pur'lue†; pur'luy†; pur'ly†.**

—**purlieu men** (*Old Forest Law*), owners of ground in a forest who had the right to hunt in their own purlieus.

pur'lin, pûr'lin, *n.* *Arch.* One of a series of horizontal timbers laid across the principal rafters, and supporting the common rafters on which the roof-covering is laid. Called also *side-timber*. **pur'line‡.**

—**pur'lin-post",** *n.* A supporting-strut for a purlin.

pur-loin', pûr-loin', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take or carry away by theft; steal. **2†.** To take for oneself.

II. *i.* To be guilty of theft. [< OF. *purloignier*, < LL. *prolongo*; see PROLONG.] **pur'long†.**

Synonyms: see ABSTRACT; STEAL.

pur-loin'er, *n.*

pur-loind', *pp.* Purloined. PHIL. Soc.

purls, pûrlz, *n. pl.* [Prov.] The dried ordure of sheep, sometimes gathered for fuel.

pu"ro-hep"a-ti'tis, piû"ro-hep"a-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Suppurative inflammation of the liver. [< L. *pus* (*puris*; see PUS, + HEPATITIS.]

pu"ro-mu'cous, piû"ro-miû'cus, *a.* *Pathol.* Resembling or consisting of both pus and mucus. [< L. *pus* (*puris*; see PUS, + MUCUS.]

pur'par'ty, pûr'pûr'ti, *n.* *Law.* A part or share in a division; the share of an estate held by coparceners and allotted to them in partition. [< OF. *porpartie*, share of an estate, < *por* (< L. *pro*), for, + *partie*, part; see PARTY, *n.*] **pour'par"ty‡; pur'part†.**

pur'pl, pur'pld. Purple, etc. PHIL. Soc.

pur'ple, pûr'pl, *v.* [PUR'PLED; PUR'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To give a purple color or tint to; imbue with purple.

II. *i.* To take on a purplish tinge; become purple.

To note the *purpling* spaces of the twilight through the rift in the batten shutter. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 25, p. 447. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

pur'ple, *a.* **1.** Of the color of purple; dyed, stained, or tinged with purple. **2.** Having the color of robes of state; hence, imperial; regal. **3.** [Poet.] Dyed with blood; bloody. **pur'pre†; pur'pul†.**

—**pur'ple-bird",** *n.* The European purple gallinule.—**p.-egg,** *n.* A purple sea-egg.—**p. finch,** an American finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) having the head and neck of the male flushed with carmine red.—**p. goat's-beard,** salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*).—**p. grackle,** the American crow-blackbird, iridescent black with a purplish luster on the head.—**pur'ple-heart",** *n.* The plum-colored heart-wood of several trees of the genus (*Copaifera*, of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), of Guiana and Brazil. It is very strong, elastic, and durable, and is used for ramrods, marquetry, turnery, etc. **pur'ple-wood"‡.**—**p.-marbled,** *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Miera ostrina*).—**p. martin,** a large blue-black American swallow (*Progne subis*).—**p.-shell,** *n.* **1.** A purpuroid gastropod. See MUREX. **2.** A violet-shell or ianthinid.

pur'ple, *n.* **1.** That color of the spectrum extending beyond .415 micron; any mixture of red and blue between crimson and violet; in ancient times, the color obtained from the murex, properly a crimson. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Cloth or a garment of this color; specifically, the robe or mantle of purple worn formerly by sovereigns; hence, royal power or dignity; by extension, preeminence in rank or wealth.

The emperor, more than once, found it necessary to cast his *purple* over him [Ulpian] to save him from the fury of the soldiers. KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 219. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

3. The office or dignity of a cardinal: from the official red hat and robes; also, the episcopal dignity: from its purple insignia.

I embraced devotion, grew from priest to bishop,
Gained the *Purple*. BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* st. 47.

4. The purple of *Mollusca*. **5.** A purple-shell. **6.** A papilionid butterfly (genus *Basilarchia*) often marked with purple; as, the red-spotted *purple* or ursula (*Basilarchia astyanax*). [< F. *pourpre*, < L. *purpura*, < Gr. *porphyra*, purple-shell.] **pur'pre†.**

—**London purple,** a by-product in the manufacture of certain aniline dyes. It consists essentially of calcium arsenite, and is largely used as an insecticide.—**Perkins's p.,** same as MAUVE.—**p. of Cassius,** a rich and powerful pigment used chiefly in miniature- and enamel-painting, and made by mixing solutions of ferric chlorid with stannous chlorid until a green color is produced, and then adding it slowly to a solution of auric chlorid. Called also *Cassius's purple precipitate*.—**p. of Mollusca,** a fluid obtained from various gastropods, as muricids and ianthinids, and used for dyeing purple or crimson. The Tyrian purple of antiquity was probably similar.—**regius p.,** a dyestuff applicable to cotton, wool, and silk, and derived from rosanilin.—**to be born to** (or **in**) **the p.,** to be born of royal or princely parentage.

pur'ples, pûr'plz, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* See PURPURA. **2.** A disease of wheat; ear-cockle. **3.** *Bot.* An Old World orchis (*Orchis mascula*) with purple flowers. [Pl. of PURPLE.] **cuck'oo-or"chis‡.**

pur'plish, pûr'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'port, pûr'pôrt, *E. W. Wr.* (pər'pôrt, *C.*[1] *I.*; pər-pôrt', *C.*[2]), *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey as the meaning intended; give an impression of; intend to show; signify; mean; imply: often followed by an infinitive or a clause.

II. *i.* To convey a particular meaning. [< OF. *purporter*, intend, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + OF. and F. *porter*; see PORT[3], *v.*]

Synonyms: see IMPORT.

pur'port, *n.* **1.** That which is conveyed or suggested to the mind as the meaning intended; intent; aim; import; as, the *purport* of a speech. **2.** The substance of a statement or of an instrument given in other than the exact words, as distinguished from *tenor* (in law), which imports an exact copy. **3†.** A concealed meaning; pretext; disguise. [OF., < *purporter*; see PURPORT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see DRIFT; PURPOSE.

pur'port-less, pûr'pôrt-les, *a.* Having no purport.

pur'pose, pûr'pus, *v.* [PUR'POSED; PUR'POS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have or place before oneself as a purpose or aim; have a fixed determination to do or attain; resolve; intend; design: often followed by an infinitive or clause.

I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 1. [P. S. & CO.]

2†. To set forth; bring forward.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a fixed intention, purpose, or plan; determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

Plan and *purpose* as we may, the plans and purposes will turn only to the final end, which he [God] has predetermined.
H. W. HERBERT *Henry VIII.* ch. 6, p. 387. [P. & C.]

2†. To converse. [< OF. *purposer*, var. of *proposer*; see PROPOSE.] **pur'pos†.**

Synonyms: design, determine, intend, mean, propose, resolve. See PROPOSE.

pur'pose, *n.* **1.** The idea or ideal kept before the mind as an end of effort or action; plan; design; aim; as, the eternal *purpose* of God; the traitor's *purposes*.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the *purpose* he sees to be best.
GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 45, p. 481. [H.]

2. The particular thing that any object or course of action is intended to effect or attain; practical advantage or result; consequence; use; as, words to little *purpose*; what is the *purpose* of this machine?

For the *purposes* of thought and art the United States is a part of England, and England is a part of America.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 107, p. 619. [MACM. '88.]

3. Settled resolution; determination; constancy.

Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with *purpose* of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. *Acts* xi. 23.

4. That which is intended to be said or expressed, as in written or spoken language; purport; intent; meaning. **5.** A thing proposed for consideration or action; the

question at issue; as, words very much to the *purpose*. **6.** *Psychol.* An act of the will deciding upon the realization of a choice. Compare CHOICE; VOLITION; WILL. **7†.** Illustration; instance. **8†.** Conversation. **9†.** A dance similar to the cotillion, characterized by coquettish conversation. **10†.** *pl.* The game of cross-purposes. [OF., < L. *propositum*, < *propositus*, pp. of *propono*; see PROPONE.] **pur'pos†.**

Synonyms: aim, design, determination, drift, end, final cause, intent, intention, meaning, motive, object, plan, project, purport, resolution, resolve, view. Compare AIM; CAUSE; DESIGN; DRIFT; END; IDEA; PROJECT. —**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ACT.

—**of purpose, on purpose,** with the mind directed to the object mentioned; with previous design.

pur'pose-ful, pûr'pus-ful, *a.* **1.** Having a definite purpose or end to be accomplished; of great importance or significance; full of meaning. **2.** Made or done intentionally; adapted to a special end. —**pur'pose-ful-ly,** *adv.* —**pur'pose-ful-ness,** *n.*

pur'pose-less, pûr'pus-les, *a.* Having no definite design, aim, or practical use; aimless; objectless.

Synonyms: see FAINT; FRIVOLOUS.

—**pur'pose-less-ly,** *adv.* —**pur'pose-less-ness,** *n.*

pur'pose-like", pûr'pus-loik', *a.* Having or seeming to have appearance of purpose or design.

pur'pose-ly, pûr'pus-li, *adv.* For a purpose; on purpose; designedly; intentionally. **pur'posed-ly†.**

Here is a being capable of interposing his own free choice and his power of volition, and thus *purposely* causing that to be, which, but for him, would not have been.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. xi, p. 250. [S. '73.]

pur'pos-er, pûr'pus-er, *n.* One who purposes.

pur'pos-ive, pûr'pus-iv, *a.* **1.** Having or exhibiting purpose. **2.** Functional. —**pur'pos-ive-ness,** *n.*

pur-pres'ture, pûr-pres'chur *or* -tûr, *n. Law.* A private enclosure of or encroachment upon what belongs to the common or public domain, as a highway. [OF., < *purprise*, enclosure, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), for, + *prendre* (< L. *prendo*), take.] **pour-pres'ture‡.**

pur'prise†, *n.* A close or enclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

pur'pu-ra, pûr'piu-ra, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Livid spots on the skin; purples. (2) One of various forms of scurvy, especially land-scurvy. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [P-] A genus typical of *Purpuridæ*. (2) A gastropod of this genus. Many species yield a crimson dye. [L.; see PURPLE.]

Pur"pu-ra'ce-a, pûr'piu-rê'se-a *or* -pu-rq'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Purpuridæ*. [< PURPURA.]

—**pur"pu-ra'ce-an,** *a. & n.*

pur"pu-ra'ceous, pûr'piu-rê'shius, *a.* **1.** Having a purple color. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Purpuracea*. [< L. *purpura;* see PURPLE.]

pur'pu-rate[1], pûr'piu-ret *or* -rêt, *a.* Having a purple color. [< L. *purpuratus*, pp. of *purpuro*, make purple, < *purpura;* see PURPLE.]

pur'pu-rate[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to purpura.

pur'pu-rate, *n. Chem.* A salt of purpuric acid.

pur'pure, pûr'piur, *n. Her.* Purple: represented in engraving by diagonal lines from sinister chief to dexter base. See illus. under TINCTURE. [OF., > F. *pourpre;* see PURPLE.]

pur-pu're-al, pûr-piû're-al, *a.* Purple; of a purple tint. [< L. *purpureus;* see PURPUREO-.]

pur"pu-re'mi-a, pûr'piu-ri'mi-a *or* -rê'mi-a, *n.* Malarial fever with hemorrhage from the kidneys. [< L. *purpura* (see PURPLE) + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **pur"pu-ræ'mi-a‡.**

purpureo-. Derived from Latin *purpureus*, purple (< *purpura;* see PURPLE): a combining form, used to designate certain purple compounds; as, *purpureo*-cobaltic salts.

pur"pu-res'cent, pûr'piu-res'ent, *a. Zool.* Purplish. [< L. *purpura;* see PURPLE.]

pur-pu'ric[1], pûr-piû'ric, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling purpura; as, *purpuric* patches on the skin. [< L. *purpura;* see PURPLE.]

pur-pu'ric[2], *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a purple tint. —**purpuric acid,** a compound ($C_8H_5N_5O_6$) known only in combination, chiefly by its ammonium salt murexid.

Pur-pu'ri-dæ, pûr-piû'ri-dî *or* -pû'ri-di, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Purpurinæ* as a family. [< PURPURA.]

—**pur-pu'rid,** *n.* —**pur'pu-roid,** *a.*

pur"pu-rif'er-ous, pûr'piu-rif'er-us, *a.* Same as PURPURIPAROUS. [< L. *purpura* (see PURPLE) + *fero*, bear.]

pur"pu-rig'e-nous‡.

pur'pu-ri-form", pûr'piu-ri-fôrm", *a.* Having the form of a purpurid. [< PURPURA + -FORM.]

pur'pu-rin, pûr'piu-rin, *n.* A red crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_5$) contained in madder, largely used in dyeing; also prepared by oxidizing artificial alizarin. [< L. *purpura;* see PURPLE.] **pur'pu-rine‡.**

Pur"pu-ri'næ, pûr'piu-rai'nî *or* -pu-ri'nê, *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of *Muricidæ* having an operculum with a lateral nucleus. [< PURPURA.]

—**pur'pu-rin(e,** *a. & n.*

pur"pu-rip'a-rous, pûr'piu-rip'a-rus, *a.* Producing purple; purpurigenous; as, a *purpuriparous* gland. [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *pario*, bring forth.]

pur"pu-rog'e-nous, pûr'piu-roj'e-nus, *a.* Producing purple; as, the *purpurogenous* membrane or pigment-epithelium of the eye, which produces visual purple. [< L. *purpura* (see PURPLE) + -GENOUS.]

purr, pûr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To signify by or as by purring.

'But,' *purred* the old lady, 'aint you afeard you'll be awful lonesome?' MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Tardy Thanksgiving* p. 50. [R. '87.]

II. *i.* To make a low vibratory murmuring sound showing contentment or gratification, as a cat. [Imitative.] **purr‡.**

purr[1], *n.* An intermittent vibratory murmuring sound, such as a cat makes when satisfied or pleased. **purr‡.**

purr[2], *n.* An edible veneroid bivalve (*Tapes decussata*); a pullet.

purr[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dunlin: named from its cry in the breeding-season. **pirr†; purre†.**

purr'ree, } pur'i, *n.* [E. Ind.] Euxanthin. [< Hind. *peori*,
pur'rhee, } yellow.] —**pur-re'ic, pur'reic acid,** same as EUXANTHIC ACID.

pur'rel†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A list ordained to be made at the end of kersies to prevent cheating in length. *H. Dict.*

pur're-maw", pur'e-mô", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The roseate tern.

pur'ring-ly, pur'ing-li, *adv.* In a purring manner.

pur'rock, pur'qc, *n.* Same as PADDOCK[1]. **pur'rack‡.**

purse, pûrs, *v.* [PURSED; PURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contract into wrinkles or folds, like the mouth of a purse; pucker; as, to *purse* the lips. **2.** To place in a purse; treasure up. **3.** To close (a purse-seine) by heaving overboard the weight attached to the line.

II†. *i.* To steal purses.

A Purse of the 16th Century.

purse, *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch of leather, crocheted silk, or the like, often with the mouth tightly drawn together by a string; used for carrying money; hence, anything for carrying money on the person. **2.** Available resources or means; a treasury; as, the public *purse*. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize or tendered as a gift; as, they made up a large *purse*. **4.** A money of account in Turkey. See COIN. **5.** [Rare.] *Anat. & Zool.* A pouch, sac, or bursa. [< F. *bourse*, < LL. *bursa*, < Gr. *byrsa*, hide.]

Compounds, etc.: —**a heavy** or **long purse,** abundant wealth or resources. —**a light** or **empty p.,** lack of resources; poverty. —**cold p.,** an empty purse. —**purse'-bear"er,** *n.* One who has charge of another's purse. —**p.-block,** *n.* One of two blocks attached to the purse-davit, for hauling in the bridle or pursing-line of a purse-seine. —**p.-boat,** *n.* In sea-fishing, a large boat, like a whale-boat, for working a purse-seine. See illus. below. —**p.-clasp,** *n.* The metal frame of a purse. —**p.-crab,** *n.* A large terrestrial cenobitoid hermit-crab (genus *Birgus*), as *B. latro*, common throughout the East Indies, that feeds on coconuts, which it opens with its claws. —**p.-crew,** *n.* The gang working a purse-net. **p.-gang†.** —**p.-davit,** *n.* A short davit on a boat, to which to attach the blocks of the purse-seine. —**p.-gill,** *n.* A marsipobranch. —**p.-gilled,** *a.* —**p.-leech,** *n.* [Rare.] One who has a greed for money. —**p.-line,** *n.* The line by which a purse-seine is closed. —**p.-maister,** *n.* [Scot.] A money-changer. —**p.-milking†,** *a.* Extortionate. —**p.-mouth,** *n.* A puckered-up mouth. —**p.-net,** *n.* A net the mouth of which may be closed like a bag; a purse-seine. —**p.-pinched,** *a.* [Archaic.] In straitened circumstances; habitually poor. —**p.-pride,** *n.* Arrogance due to the possession of wealth; pride in wealth. —**p.-proud,** *a.* Puffed up by the possession of riches; proud of money. —**p.-rat,** *n.* A pouched gopher or geomyid. —**p.-ring,** *n.* One of the metal rings attached to the foot-rope of a purse-seine, through which runs the purse-line. —**p.-rope,** *n.* A purse-line. —**p.-seine,** *n.* [U. S.] A seine in the form of a purse-net, closed at the bottom by heaving overboard a weight attached to a rope (purse-line) rove through rings attached to a foot-rope, which purses the bottom of the net and confines the shoal of fish, as menhaden or mackerel, around which the seine has been cast. —**p.-seiner,** *n.* A vessel employed in fishing with a purse-seine. —**p.-silk,** *n.* Stout silk thread for knitting or netting purses. —**p.-snap,** *n.* A purse-clasp. —**p.-spider,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] A theraphosid spider (*Atypus niger*). —**p.-strings,** *n. pl.* The cords for drawing up the mouth of a purse. —**p.-twist,** *n.* A stout closely twisted silk thread for knitting or netting purses. —**p.-weight,** *n.* The sinker by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

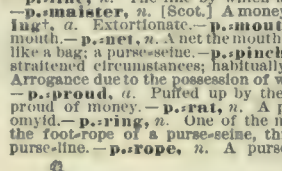
Hauling a Purse-seine.

purse'ful, pûrs'ful. **I.** *a.* Rich. **II.** *n.* The quantity that a purse contains.

purs'er, pûrs'er, *n.* A treasurer or cashier. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* An officer having charge of the accounts, provisions, pay, etc., of a vessel: in the navy now called a *paymaster*. (2) [Corn., Eng.] The cashier of a mine. —**purs'er-ship,** *n.* The office of a purser.

purs'et†, *n.* A purse-net or purse.

pur'si-ness, pûr'si-nes, *n.* The state of being pursy; short-windedness; hence, fatness. **pur'sive-ness†.**

purs'ing-block", *n.* Same as PURSE-BLOCK.

purs'ing-gear", pûrs'ing-gir', *n.* The gear by which a purse-seine is pursed.

purs'lane, pûrs'lên, *n.* A prostrate fleshy annual (*Portulaca oleracea*) of gardens and waste places of both the Old and the New World, with thick and succulent red-dish-green stem and leaves, and small yellow flowers. It is used as a salad or a pot-herb, or for pickles, especially in the Old World, but in the United States is commonly regarded as a weed. Vulgarly called *pusley* and *pusley-weed*. See illus. under PORTULACA. [< OF. *porcelaine*, < L. *porcilaca*, *portulaca*, purslane.] **purce'lane†; purs'lain†.**

—**black purslane,** a slender branching species of spurge (*Euphorbia Preslii* or *hypericifolia*) 10 to 20 inches high: a common weed in dry and rich soils of the United States and Canada. —**flowering p.,** or **great flowering p.,** the garden portulaca. See PORTULACA. —**purs'lane-moth",** *n.* A zygænid moth (*Copidryas gloveri*). —**p.-speedwell,** *n.* The neckweed. See SPEEDWELL. —**p.-tree,** *n.* A South-African shrub. See SPEKBOOM. —**p.-worm,** *n.* The larva of the purslane-moth, which feeds on the wild purslanes of the western United States.

purst, *pp.* Pursed. PHIL. Soc.

pur-su'a-bl(e, pûr-siû'a-bl, *a.* That may be pursued.

pur-su'al, pûr-siû'al, *n.* [Rare.] Pursuit.

pur-su'ance, pûr-siû'ans, *n.* The act of pursuing; a following after or following out; prosecution: usually in the phrase *in pursuance of;* as, *in pursuance of* a plan.

pur-su'ant, pûr-siû'ant. **I.** *a.* Done in accordance with or by reason of something; conformable. **II†.** *n.* An attendant; follower. [< OF. *pursuiant*, ppr. of *pursuir*, = *pursuer;* see PURSUE.]

pur-su'ant, *adv.* In accordance; agreeably; conformably: usually with *to*. **pur-su'ant-ly‡.**

Pursuant to the King's orders, I passed the night before last . . . in waiting upon the friends of the King.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. iii, ch. 13, p. 442. [L. '86.]

pur-sue', pûr-siû', *v.* [PUR-SUED'; PUR-SU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow persistently with the purpose of seizing or obtaining; chase; hunt; as, to *pursue* a fugitive from justice; to *pursue* game. **2.** Figuratively, to endeavor persistently to attain or gain; seek; as, to *pursue* pleasure. **3.** To proceed along, as a course or path; apply oneself to or practise; fix the energies upon; continue; follow up; as, he *pursued* his studies.

Better far *Pursue* a frivolous trade by serious means,
Than a sublime art frivolously.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ii, l. 257.

4†. To attend upon; keep company with; accompany. **5†.** To prosecute. **6†.** To attempt; try.

II. *i.* **1.** To follow. **2.** To continue; proceed: a Gallicism. **3.** *Law.* To prosecute; sue. **4†.** To strive; seek: with *for*. **5†.** To make an onset: with *upon*. [< OF. *pursuer*, < L. *prosequor*, < *pro*, forward, + *sequor*, follow.] **per-sew'†; per-sue'†; pur-sew'†.**

Synonyms: see FOLLOW.

pur-su'er, pûr-siû'qr, *n.* **1.** One who pursues; one who follows in order to overtake. **2.** *Scots Law.* A prosecutor; plaintiff. **3†.** A persecutor.

pur-suit', pûr-siût', *n.* **1.** The act of pursuing. (1) A following eagerly in order to overtake or obtain; a chase, either in sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; *pursuit* of a murderer. (2) An earnest endeavor to attain or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge. (3) A following up to a result; a carrying into effect; prosecution; as, the *pursuit* of a scheme. **2.** That which is followed as a continued employment with a view to some end; a definite course of action; business or occupation; as, professional *pursuits*. **3†.** Persecution. [< OF. *poursuit*, < *poursuir*, *pursuer;* see PURSUE.] **pur-sue'-ment†; pur-su'ment†; pur-sute'†.**

Synonyms: see HUNT.

—**curve of pursuit** (*Math.*), the line described by a point that moves with uniform velocity toward another point, the latter moving in a known curve with uniform velocity at the same time.

pur'sui-vant, pûr'swi-vant, *n.* **1.** An attendant on the heralds; one of four officers forming the third and lowest heraldic rank. See HERALDS' COLLEGE.

The herald Hope, forerunning Fear,
And Fear, the *pursuivant* of Hope.
LONGFELLOW *To a Child* st. 11.

2. An official or royal messenger; especially, an officer who executed warrants. Those employed in martial causes were called **pursuivants-at-arms.** **3.** A follower; especially, a military attendant of the king: the original meaning. [< OF. *poursuivant*, prop. ppr. of *poursuivre*, *pursuer;* see PURSUE.] **pour'sui-vant†; pur'se-vant†; pur'se-vaunt†.**

—**pur'sui-vant†,** *n.* To pursue.

pur'sy, pûr'si, *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatic; hence, fat. [< OF. *pourcif*, *poulsif*, < *poulser*, beat, gasp, < L. *pulso;* see PULSE, *v.*] **pur'sey†; pus'sy‡** [Dial.].

Synonyms: see CORPULENT.

pur'te-nance, pûr'te-nans, *n.* [Archaic.] Appurtenance, specifically, the inwards of an animal. **pur'te-nance†.**

pu'ru-lence, piû'ru-lens, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The condition of being purulent; suppuration. **2.** Morbid matter in an abscess; pus. **pu'ru-len-cy‡.**

pu'ru-lent, piû'ru-lent, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Consisting of pus; as, *purulent* matter. **2.** Accompanied by the formation of pus; as, a *purulent* ulcer. [< L. *purulentus*, < *pus* (*pur-*); see PUS.] —**pu'ru-lent-ly,** *adv.*

pu'ru-loid, piû'ru-loid, *a.* Like pus. [< PURULENT + -OID.]

pur'u-sha, pur'u-shu, *n.* [Sans.] Primeval man, or the soul of the universe; also, the 25th principle of the Sánkhya philosophy — viz., the soul, which is neither a production nor productive.

Being desirous to create the world, the deity formerly meditated. As he meditated, a man (*purusha*) issued from his mouth.
J. MUIR *Original Sanscrit Texts* vol. iv, p. 33. [TR. & CO. '73.]

pur-vey', pûr-vê', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish supplies for; especially, to furnish provisions or necessaries for (a large number of persons, as an army). **2†.** To foresee.

II. *i.* **1.** To purchase provisions; provide. **2†.** To be subservient; pander. [< OF. *purveier*, < L. *provideo;* see PROVIDE.] **pour-vey'†.**

pur-vey'ance, pûr-vê'ans, *n.* **1.** The act of purveying; especially, the furnishing of food for a large number of people. **2.** That which is purveyed or supplied; provisions. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A former prerogative of the sovereign whereby he could buy up provisions and other necessaries for the royal household at an appraised value, in preference to all others and even without the owner's consent, and could also forcibly impress horses and carriages for a settled price, and enforce personal service. **4†.** Providence; preparation. [< OF. *porveiance*, < L. *providentia;* see PROVIDENCE.] **pour-vey'ance†; pur-vel'aunce†; pur-vey'aunce†.**

pur-veyd', *pp.* Purveyed. PHIL. Soc.

pur-vey'or, pûr-vê'qr, *n.* **1.** One who furnishes supplies for living, especially for the table; a caterer. **2.** [Eng.] An officer who formerly, by exaction or otherwise, made provision for the king's household. **3†.** A procurer or procuress. **pour-vey'or†.**

pur'view, pûr'viû, *n.* **1.** Extent, sphere, or scope of anything, as of official authority or a history.

Reduced to poverty by a war, the causes, progress and result of which are beyond this *purview*.
H. W. GRADY *The New South* ch. 1, p. 142. [R. B. '90.]

2. *Law.* The body or substantive part of a statute; that part of a legislative act which begins with "Be it enacted," and ends before the repealing clause. **3.** The limit or scope of a statute. **4†.** A proviso; condition. [< OF. *pourvieu*, < *pourveu*, pp. of *pourvoir*, *purveier;* see PURVEY.]

pus, pus, *n. Pathol.* A secretion from inflamed tissues, especially the connective tissue, usually viscid or creamy, and consisting of modified leucocytes and other cells in a liquid plasma: the result of suppuration. [L., < √ *pu* in *puteo*, rot.] —**ichorous pus,** a vitiated, malignant, sanious pus, such as may proceed from the surface of ulcers. —**laudable pus,** healthy pus seen in the healing process of wounds. —**pus'-dis-ease",** *n.* Contamination of the blood by absorption of vitiated pus from some wound or chronic ulcer; pyemia.

pu'sane†, *n.* In armor, the gorget, or something used in its place. FAIRHOLT *Dict.* **pi'sant†; pu'san†.**

Pu'sey-ism, piû'ze-izm, *n.* The principles taught by the "Tracts for the Times" (1830–'47), among the chief writers of which was Dr. E. B. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford: a term used chiefly by opponents. See TRACTARIAN.

—**Pu"sey-is'tic, Pu"sey-is'tic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Puseyism; smacking of Puseyism. —**Pu'sey-ite,** *n.* One holding the principles of Puseyism.

push, push, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press against with force; drive or impel by pressure; apply steady pressure to for the purpose of moving; as, to *push* a boulder: opposed to *draw* and *pull*. **2.** To urge forward or extend by vigorous and persistent efforts; prosecute energetically;

as, he *pushes* his business. **3.** To bear hard upon; straiten; perplex; as, he was *pushed* for money.

It is dreadful to see people so hard *pushed* to live.
J. Ross Browne *Land of Thor* ch. 3, p. 43. [H. '67.]

4. To importune; press with solicitation; urge; as, he *pushed* his creditors for pay. **5.** [Archaic.] To strike or gore with the points of the horns; thrust.

II. *i.* **1.** To exert steady pressure in moving or attempting to move something; opposed to *draw*. **2.** To press forward with continued and unwearied effort; advance eagerly; hasten: with *on*, etc. **3.** To make an attack or a thrust, as with horns. **4.** To drive a boat by forward strokes when seated abaft the oar. [< F. *pousser*, < L. *pulso*; see PULSE, *v.*]

Synonyms: crowd, drive, expedite, force, impel, importune, press, propel, prosecute, shove, thrust, urge. See DRIVE; HUSTLE; JAM. — **Antonyms**: see DRAW.

push, push, *n.* **1.** A propelling or thrusting pressure, impulse, or force applied to an object; repulsion as opposed to attraction or pull; a shove. **2.** A forcible assault or attack; stroke; onset; attempt; as, at first *push*. **3.** An extremity; trial; exigency; as, at a *push* for money. **4.** [Colloq.] Determined or characteristic activity to an end; force in overcoming obstacles; energy. **5.** *Mech.* That which is pushed to induce action, as a push-button. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A boil; pimple. (2) A shoal of fish. **7.** [Slang, Austral.] A body of larrikins.

Compounds, etc.: — **push'-bar"**, *n.* A bar that sustains a pushing stress, as that which communicates pressure to a brake-shoe in a railway-car. — **p.-block**, *n.* *Car-building.* A plate in an end-plate of a car, having a hole in which may be inserted a bar by means of which the car may be pushed by an engine on a parallel track. — **p.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt pushed by hand instead of key or spring, as the common door-bolt. — **p.-buggy**, *n.* A perambulator. — **p.-button**, *n.* A button or knob which, on being pushed, opens or closes an electric circuit, as in an electric system. — **p.-car**, *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled platform car used by railway track-repairers. **2.** A car used at a ferry-slip to connect a locomotive with a train on a ferry-boat, especially where there is a steep slip. — **p.-cart**, *n.* A two-wheeled cart used by fruit-venders, pedlers, hawkers, etc. — **p.-hole**, *n.* A hole through which glass is introduced to a flattening-furnace. — **p. of an arch**, the thrust of an arch. — **p.-pick**, *n.* A spade-like implement with a lengthwise pick instead of a blade: useful in loosening earth in building fortifications. — **p.-pin**, *n.* **1.** A children's play in which pins are pushed over each other. **2.** The pin that passes through the stem of a watch-case, by which the catch-spring is pushed back to disengage the lid.

push'er, push'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pushes. Specifically: (1) A person of energy and activity; a "hustler." (2) A mechanism or part of a machine that performs a pushing office or is pushed; as, a *pusher* in a bobbinet-machine; the *pushers* of a typesetting-machine. (3) A machine characterized by such mechanism.

push'ing, push'ing, *pa.* **1.** Possessing business enterprise and determined energy. **2.** Possessing impertinent self-assurance. — **push'ing-ly**, *adv.*

push'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PUSH, *v.* — **push'ing-bar"**, *n.* See PUSH-BLOCK. — **p.-jack**, *n.* A jack arranged to give pressure horizontally instead of upward as in the hoisting-jack: useful in starting heavily loaded railway-cars by hand-power, and when designed especially for this work called a **car-starter**.

pusht, *pp.* Pushed. PHIL. Soc.

Push'tu, push tö, *n.* [Afghan.] The Afghan language, belonging to the Iranian class of the southern division of Aryan languages. **Push'to:**; **Push'too:**.

pu"sil', *a.* Petty; very small.

pu"sil-la-nim'i-ty, piū"sil-la-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardliness. **pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ness**:.

pu"sil-lan'i-mous, piū"sil-lan'i-mus, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the strength and firmness of mind that sustain courage and fortitude; without spirit or bravery; mean-spirited; cowardly. **2.** Marked by or due to weakness of mind or purpose or lack of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* advice. [< LL. *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, < L. *pusillus*, very little (dim. of *pusus*, boy), + *animus*, mind.]

Synonyms: cowardly, dastardly, effeminate, faint-hearted, feeble, mean-spirited, recreant, spiritless, timid, timorous, weak. **Antonyms**: see synonyms for BRAVE. — **pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

pu'si-et, *n.* Same as PIZAIS.

pus'ley, pus'lig, *n.* Purslane; a corruption. **pus'sly**:.

puss, pus, *n.* **1.** A cat: a pet name; also, by extension, a child or young woman. **2.** A hare or rabbit. **3.** A puss-moth. [Perhaps imitative of a cat's "spitting."] — **puss'gen"tle-man**, *n.* [Rare.] An effeminate fop. — **p.-in-the-corner**, *n.* A game in which the players stand singly in corners or fixed places, which they continually exchange while an out-player, who stands in the middle, endeavors to secure one of the positions. If he succeeds, the player thus thrown out becomes out-player in turn. — **puss'tail"**, *n.* Pigeon-grass (*Setaria glauca*), foxtail.

puss'-clo"ver, pus'-clō"vėr, *n.* *Bot.* Rabbit-foot clover (*Trifolium arvense*).

puss'-moth", pus'-moth", *n.* An arctiid moth of *Cerura* or a related genus, as the European *C. vinula*. The larva has two caudal appendages.

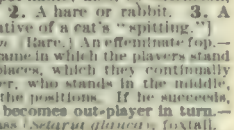
A Puss-moth (*Cerura vinula*).

pus'sy, pus'i, *a.* Full of pus.

pus'sy, pus'i, *n.* [PUSSIES, *pl.*] Puss: a diminutive form. — **pus'sy-cat"**, *n.* **1.** A cat or puss. **2.** *Bot.* The catkin of the pussy-willow. **3.** Tipcat. — **p.-willow**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small American willow (*Salix discolor*) with silky catkins in early spring. **glaucous willow**:. **2.** One of various other willows that produce catkins in early spring.

pus'tule, pus'tiūl, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base containing pus. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* (1) An elevation resembling a pimple or a blister. (2) A color-spot resembling a pustule. [< L. *pustula*, < *pus*, pus.] — **Aleppo pustule**, same as ALEPPO EVIL. — **malignant p.**, an obstinate ulcerous pustule of the nature of carbuncle or anthrax.

— **pus'tu-lant**. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Causing pustules. **II.** *n.* An irritant that causes pustules. — **pus'tu-lar**, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Proceeding from or marked by pustules; as, a *pustular* eruption. **2.** Pustulate. — **pus'tu-late**, *vi.* To form into or become pustules. — **pus'tu-late**, *a.* Covered with pustules or pustule-like elevations. **pus'tu-la"ted**:. **pus'tu-la-tous**:. **pus'tu-lous**:. — **pus"tu-la'tion**, *n.* *Med.* The formation of pustules; a pustular eruption. — **pus'tu-li-form"**, *a.* Shaped like a pustule. — **pus"tu-lo-crus-ta'ceous**, *a.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an incrustation formed as the result of the drying up of fluids exuded from pustules. — **pus'tu-lose**, *a.* *Bot.* Pustulate.

put, put, *v.* [PUT; PUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set, lay, or place; bring into or move to any place or position: always with the sense of motion; as, *put* the book on the table; he *put* the money into his pocket. **2.** To bring into a particular state, condition, or relation; as, to *put* a person to sleep or in charge; we are *put* in danger.

To make the fruit of a tree good you must *put* the tree into a healthy state. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* ch. 13, p. 157. [R. BROS. '66.]

3. To repose; entrust; as, *put* not your trust in princes. **4.** To bring to notice for debate or consideration; propose; advance; as, to *put* a question or an argument. **5.** To set or apply; as, to *put* the mind to a problem; to be *put* at study. **6.** To express in certain form or language; render; state; as, the argument was well *put*; to *put* a thought into writing.

For a thought's his who kindles new youth in it,
Or so *puts* it as makes it more true.
LOWELL *Franciscus De Verulamio Sic Cogitavit* st. 7.

7. To move or push to action; constrain; incite; urge; as, it *put* the king to make preparations for defense. **8.** To cast or throw (a weight) with upward and forward motion of the arm; as, to *put* the shot. **9.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) into one of the holes. In this sense spelled also *putt*. See GOLF. **10.** *Mining.* To convey (coal), as from a working. **11.** [Archaic.] To apply force to; thrust; drive; impel; oblige. **12**†. To surrender; give up. **13**†. To concede as real; affirm.

II. *i.* **1.** To direct one's course; start in a specified direction: especially in nautical usage.

Who would not prefer to *put* to sea, even in a gale hurry over the waters, rather than lie for weeks becalmed?
JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 2, p. 55. [R. & CH. '66.]

2. To take part in the game of put. **3.** [Archaic.] To go or move; run. **4**†. To attempt; try. **5**†. To suppose a case; assume. [< AS. *potian*, push; cp. W. *putio*, thrust.]

Synonyms: deposit, lay, place, set. *Put* is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal position; to *set* is to *place* in an upright position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down or let down (quietly), is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment.

Phrases: — **to be put to it**, to be hard pressed. — **to be put to one's trumps**, to have one's best resources required. — **to put about**. **1.** *Naut.* To change from one tack to its opposite; to go about. **2.** To bewilder or annoy. **3.** [Colloq.] To report; publish. — **to put away**. **1.** To cast off; renounce. **2.** To divorce. **3**†. To thrust away; eject. **4**†. To sell. — **to put back**. **1.** To retard; hinder. **2.** To replace. **3.** To place or imagine to be at an earlier time, as the hands of a watch. **4.** To return. **5.** To deny; refuse. — **to put by**. **1.** To thrust aside; turn away. **2.** To lay by or store up, as money. — **to put down**. **1.** To repress; crush; baffle; as, to *put down* rebellion. **2.** To strip of power, rank, etc.; degrade. **3.** To set down, as a deposit, or as a name on a list. **4.** To lay away in preservation for future sale or use, as butter, eggs, etc. **5.** To lower; diminish, as prices, or as the custom and use of a thing. **6.** To confute; silence. **7.** [Eng.] To dispense with; as, the man has to *put down* his carriage. — **to put for**, to start toward eagerly and determinedly. — **to put forth**. **1.** To extend; reach; as, to *put forth* the arm. **2.** To send out; as, to *put forth* leaves. **3.** To present to notice; propose; as, to *put forth* an argument. **4.** To bring into action; exert; as, to *put forth* strength. **5.** To publish, as a book. **6.** To shoot; germinate; as, buds *put forth*. **7.** To put to sea; set out or forward. — **to put forward**. **1.** To elevate in position; cause to advance; promote. **2.** To place at a later time, as the hands of a clock. **3**†. To hasten on. — **to put in**. **1.** To introduce among others; interpose; as, to *put in* a word. **2.** To insert, as a passage or clause. **3.** To enter in due form; present. **4.** To assign to office. **5.** *Med.* To restore to place, as a dislocated part. **6.** To enter a place for shelter or supplies, as a bird into covert, a ship into harbor, or a person into an inn. **7.** To exert oneself with vigor.

After the May meetings I *put in*, in earnest, for a revival.
C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* ch. 29, p. 402. [A. S. S. '76.]

— **to put in for**. **1.** To claim. **2.** To present oneself as a candidate for. — **to put off**. **1.** To lay aside; as, to *put off* a garment. **2.** To discard; dismiss. **3.** To delay; postpone.

They could not *put off* the penalty, but they might steel themselves cheerfully to share it.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xxi, p. 428. [H. '70.]

4. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; disappoint. **5.** To put into circulation, as something fraudulent; palm off. **6.** To barter. **7.** To push from land, as a boat.

The lifeboat, in face of a raging sea, managed to *put off* to her assistance. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 15, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

8. To set sail; depart. — **to put on** or **upon**. **1.** To invest with, as clothes or covering. **2.** To assume; take on; as, to *put on* a serious look. **3.** To charge upon; ascribe to; as, to *put* a wrong construction *upon* a thing; he *put* the blame *upon* me. **4.** To bring into play; turn on; as, to *put on* steam. **5.** To impose upon; deceive. **6.** To restrict to; as, to *put* one *on* bread and water. — **to put out**. **1.** To extinguish, as a flame. **2.** To blind (the eyes). **3.** To reach out; extend, as a hand. **4.** To send forth; shoot out, as a bud. **5.** To expel; discharge. **6.** To issue; publish, as a book. **7.** To expend or place at interest, as money. **8.** To confuse; discompose, as a person speaking. **9.** To dislocate, as a joint. **10.** To bring into exercise; use; as, to *put out* strength. **11.** To irritate; displease. **12.** *Naut.* To begin a voyage. **13.** To depart suddenly; make haste. **14.** *Tanning.* To remove bits of flesh while stretching and smoothing the skin. **15.** *Law.* To cut an opening for the admission of light; open, as by the insertion of windows; as, the builder *put out* ten lights. — **to put over**. **1.** To place in command or charge of. **2.** To convey across. **3.** To defer; postpone. **4.** To sail over. **5.** To pass the food from the gorge to the stomach: said of a hawk. **6.** [Austral.] To kill. **7.** [Archaic.] To refer. — **to put this and that together**, to reach a conclusion from comparing facts or ideas. — **to put through**. **1.** To push to successful completion; accomplish. **2.** [Slang.] To subject (a person) to rough usage; haze. — **to put to**. **1.** To add or add to. **2.** To exercise; use. **3.** To expose to; refer to. **4.** To subject to; consign to. **5.** To connect with, as horses to harness. **6.** To expose to copulation; as, to *put* a mare *to* horse. **7.** To restrict to, or limit to. — **to put to bed**. **1.** To undress, as a child, and put in bed. **2.** To make ready for lying-in or childbirth. — **to put to earth** (*Physics*), to put in electrical contact with the earth. — **to put together**, to combine; unite in one. — **to put to rights**, to arrange properly. — **to put to sea**, to sail from port; begin a voyage. — **to put up**. **1.** To lay aside or put in its proper place; as, *put up* your swords. **2.** To pack away or preserve; hoard; as, to *put up* fruit. **3.** To lodge. **4.** To erect; build; as, he *put up* a barn. **5.** To propose as a candidate. **6.** To present; offer. **7.** To start from cover, as game. **8.** To sheathe the sword; be at peace. **9.** [Slang, U. S.] To stake, as money. **10.** To bring forward. Specifically: (1) To cause (a prisoner) to stand in the dock. (2) To produce (a play).

It still comes heavy when there is a benefit, especially when anything modern is *put up*.
J. K. JEROME *On the Stage and Off* ch. 14, p. 175. [L. P.]

11†. To pass unavenged; bear with. — **to put up to**. **1.** To urge on to; incite to; as, he *put* him *up to* mischief. **2.** To give directions about; teach about. **3.** [Rare.] To draw near to. — **to put up with**, to endure submissively.

put[1], *n.* **1.** The act of putting, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The stroke of putting, as in golf. (2) A cast or throw, as in putting a shot. **2.** A game with cards. **3.** [U. S.] A contract by which one person, in consideration of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time some article named, as wheat or cotton, at a stipulated price: opposed to *call*. In practise, the transaction is usually closed by merely paying the difference between the prices at date of contract and date of delivery. No delivery of a put is made if the price does not decline, the holder of the privilege sacrificing the money paid to secure the option. See OPTION. The form of contract used in New York is as follows:

New York, Dec. 1, 1895: For value received, the bearer may deliver to me 1000 shares of the common stock of the X—— Y—— Company at 300 per cent. at any time within 30 days from date. Bearer entitled to all dividends declared during the time. Expires Jan. 1, 1896, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Signed. A—— B——.

The form of contract in use for a *call* is similar, except that in the one case the obligation is to buy what may be tendered, and in the other to sell if demanded.

4. A thrust; as, a home *put*. **5**†. An effort to escape danger; attempt.

put[2], **put**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A queer, foolish, or clownish fellow; rustic; clown. **putt**:.

put[3]†, *n.* A prostitute. — **pu'tage**†, *n.* Prostitution on the part of a woman. — **pu'ta-nism**†, *n.* Habitual harlotry.

pu-ta'men, piū-tē'men *or* pu-tā'men, *n.* [PU-TAM'I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The hard bony stone of certain fruits, as the cherry, peach, and plum; technically, the endocarp or shell of a stone-fruit. **2.** *Anat.* The outer and darker portion of the lenticular nucleus of the brain. **3.** *Ornith.* The egg-pod. [L., waste, a husk, < *puto*, cleanse, prune, < *putus*, clean, orig. pp., < √ *pu* in *purus*, clean.]

— **pu-tam'i-nous**, *a.*

pu-ta'tion, piu-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The act of supposing or estimating; assumption. **2**†. A trimming or pruning, as of plants. [OF., < L. *putatio(n-)*, < *puto*, cleanse, prune; see PUTAMEN.]

pu'ta-tiv, *a.* Putative. PHIL. Soc.

pu'ta-tive, piū'ta-tiv, *a.* Supposed; reported; reputed to be. [< F. *putatif*, < LL. *putativus*, < L. *putatus*, pp. of *puto*, think, prune; see PUTAMEN.]

— **putative marriage** (*Canon Law*), a marriage that, though legally prohibited, was contracted in good faith by at least one of the parties.

put'-by"†, *n.* An excuse for putting aside.

put'-case"†, *n.* One who proposes hypothetical cases.

put-chuck', *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as PACHAK. **put-chock'**‡.

pute†, *a.* Pure; clear.

pu'te-al, piū'te-al, *n.* A well-curb. [L., < *puteus*, well.]

put'e-li, put'e-li, *W.* (put'e-li, *C.*), *n.* Same as PATELA.

pu'ter-ie†, *n.* Prostitution; harlotry. **pu'ter-y**†.

put'id†, *a.* **1.** Worthless; low. **2.** Rotten. — **pu-tid'i-ty**†, **pu'tid-ness**†, *n.*

put'log", put'log', *C. S. W.* (put'-, *E. I. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* *Building.* A crosspiece in a scaffolding, its inner end resting in a hole in the wall and its outer on a ledger. **put'-lock"**:.

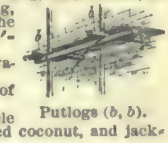
Putlogs (*b*, *b*).

put'-off", put'-of", *n.* [Prov.] An evasion; excuse.

pu"toise, piū"twā', *n.* [F.] A pencil of polecat's hair for decorating pottery.

pu'too, piū'tö, *n.* [Ceylon.] An article of food of palmyra-nut meal, scraped coconut, and jack-fruit. **pu'tu**:.

pu'tour, *n.* A procurer; whoremonger.

put'-pin"†, *n.* Same as PUSH-PIN.

pu-tred'i-nous, piu-tred'i-nus, *a.* Proceeding from or partaking of putrefaction; offensive in smell; rotten; putrid. [< OF. *putredineux*, < LL. *putredo* (*-din-*), < L. *putreo*, be putrid.]

pu-tre'do, piu-trē'dō *or* pu-trē'dō, *n.* [L.] Hospital gangrene; putrefaction from disease.

pu"tre-fa'cient, piū"tre-fē'[*or* -fā']shient. **I.** *a.* Putrefactive. **II.** *n.* A putrefying agent. [< L. *putrefacient-s*, ppr. of *putrefacio*; see PUTREFY.]

pu"tre-fac'ted†, *a.* Putrid. **pu"tri-fac'ted**†.

pu"tre-fac'tion, piū"tre-fac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of putrefying; decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, accompanied by fetid odors: now regarded as a kind of fermentation, or breaking up of a complex organic compound into simpler compounds, produced by micro-organisms called **putrefactive ferments**. Compare PTOMAIN. **2.** The state of being putrefied. [OF., < LL. *putrefactio(n-)*, < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacio*; see PUTREFY.] **pu"tri-fac'tion**‡.

pu"tre-fac'tive, *a.* Putrefactive. PHIL. Soc.

pu"tre-fac'tive, piū"tre-fac'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction; liable to decay. **2.** Productive of putrefaction. — **pu"tre-fac'tiv(e-ness**, *n.*

pu'tre-fy, piū'tre-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to decompose or decay with fetid odor; render putrid; rot. **2.** To make gangrenous or carious. **3.** [Rare.] To make foul; pollute.

II. *i.* To become fetid from decay or putridity; rot. See PUTREFACTION. [< OF. *putrefier*, < L. *putrefacio*, < *putreo*, be putrid, + *facio*, make.] **pu'tri-fy**‡.

Synonyms: become corrupt, putrid, or rotten, corrupt, decay, decompose, rot. See DECAY. — **Antonyms**: disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify, vitalize, vivify.

— **pu'tre-fi"a-bl(e**, *a.* Having a tendency to putrefy or to cause putrefaction. — **pu'tre-fi"er**, *n.* A putrefacient. **pu'tre-fy"er**‡; **pu'tri-fi"er**‡.

pu-tres'cent, piu-tres'ent, *a.* **1.** Becoming putrid; beginning to putrefy; undergoing putrefaction; as, *pu-*

tescent ulcers. **2.** Pertaining to putrefaction; putrefactive. [OF., < L. *putrescent-is*, ppr. of *putresco*, decay, freq. of *putreo*, be putrid.] —**pu-tres'cence**, *n.*

pu-tres'ci-ble, pu-tres'i-bl, *a.* Liable to putrefy.

pu-tres'ci-ble, *n.* A body that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen.

pu-tres'cin, pu-tres'in, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid compound ($C_4H_{12}N_2$) contained in decomposing flesh, also in the feces and urine in cases of certain diseases. [< L. *putresco*; see PUTRESCENT.] **pu-tres'cine**‡.

pu'trid, pū'trid, *a.* **1.** Bearing signs of or produced by putrefaction: as, a *putrid* smell. **2.** Being in a state of putrefaction: tainted; as, *putrid* flesh. [< F. *putride*, < L. *putridus*, < *putreo*, be rotten.] **pu'try**†.

—**putrid fever**, typhus, jail, or ship fever.—**p. sore throat**, sore throat with gangrene or with a foul discharge.

—**pu'trid-ness**, *n.* The state of being putrid.

pu-trid'i-ty, pu-trid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Putridness. **2.** That which has become putrid; corruption.

pu'tri-lage, pū'tri-lēj, *n. Pathol.* Putrescent gangrenous matter, as sloughs from certain ulcers. [F., < L. *putrilago*, < *puter*, rotten, < *putere*, stink.] **pu"tri-la'go**‡.

putt[1], put, *v.* & *n. Golf.* Same as PUT[1].

putt[2], put, *n.* A clown: put.

put'tah, *n.* Same as PATA.

put'ter, put'ėr, *vi.* [Colloq.] To trifle; potter.

Put'ter, put'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who puts. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] One who hauls coal from the mining-point to the point whence it is raised to the surface; a drawer; trammer. **3.** *Golf.* An upright stiff-shafted club used when the ball is on the putting-green. See illus. under GOLF.

—**put'ter-on"**, *n.* [Rare.] One who incites or instigates.—**p.-out**, *n.* [Eng.] One who engaged in a form of gambling popular in the time of Elizabeth and James I. Money was staked, as at odds of five to one, upon the chances of return from a long or dangerous journey.

put'terd, *pp.* Puttered. PHIL. Soc.

put'ti, put'ti, *n. pl.* [It.] Forms of nude children resembling Cupid, abounding in Italian art of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.

put'ti-er, put'i-ėr, *n.* One who putties. **put'ty-er**‡.

put'ting, put'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of PUT, *v.*

—**put'ting-green"**, *n.* The smooth ground, usually covered with turf, around a hole in a golfing-ground.—**p.-stone**, *n.* A heavy stone used in the athletic sport called putting the stone. See PUT, *v.*, 8.

put-to', pu-tō', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A stake firmly set in the ground, for tethering horses and cattle. [< F. *poteau*, a post, dim. of OF. *post*, < L. *postis*; see POST[1], *n.*]

put'tock[1], put'ėk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The European kite. **2.** The common European buzzard. **3.** A marsh-harrier.

put'tock[2]‡, *n.* Same as PUTTOCK.

put'too, put'ū, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Cashmerian fabric of long coarse goat's wool. **Cashgar cloth**‡; **put'to**‡.

put'ty, put'i, *vt.* [PUT'TIED; PUT'TY-ING.] To fill up or make secure with putty; apply putty to.

put'ty, *n.* **1.** Whiting mixed with linseed-oil to the consistency of dough: used for filling holes or cracks in carpenter-work, securing panes of glass in the sash, making relief ornaments, etc. **2.** *Plastering.* Fine lime mortar for filling cracks, etc. **lime putty**‡. **3.** Tin oxid, sometimes mixed with lead oxid, used for polishing glass, metals, jewelry, etc. **jewelers' putty**‡; **put'ty-pow"der**‡. **4.** *Ceram.* Glazing-slip. [< OF. *potee*, calcined tin, also a potful, < *pot*, pot, < MLG. *pot*, < Ir. *pota*, pot.]

—**put'ty-eyed"**, *n.* A pigeon's eye having a thick fleshy orbit: so called by pigeon-fanciers.—**p.-faced**, *a.* Having a colorless and expressionless face, resembling putty.—**p.-knife**, *n.* A knife with a spatula-like blade, used by glaziers in putlying window-glass, etc.—**p.-powder**, *n.* Same as PUTTY, 3.—**p.-work**, *n.* Relief decorative work made of a plastic composition that hardens after molding.

put'ty-root", put'i-rūt', *n. Bot.* A rather rare American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) with a single large coriaceous biennial leaf, and a scape bearing a loose raceme of brownish flowers produced each year from a new corm containing a strongly glutinous matter, sometimes utilized as cement. **Ad'am-and-Eve'**‡.

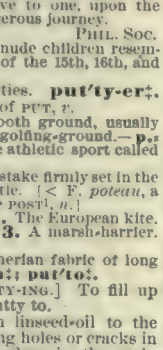

The Puttyroot.
a, corms; *b*, flowers.

put'-up", put'-up', *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Prearranged or contrived in an artful manner; as, a *put-up* job.

pu'ture†, *n.* In old English law, a right by custom, claimed by bailiffs and forest-keepers, to take food for man, horse, and dog from residents within their bailiwicks, forests, etc. **pul'ture**†.

put'wa-ry, put'wa-ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A village recorder or accountant. **pat'wa-ri**‡.

pux'i, pux'i, *n.* [Mex. Ind.] The edible larvæ of various flies of the genus *Ephydra*, that breed in alkaline lakes in western North America.

puy[1], *n.* Same as POY.

puy[2], pwi, *n. Geol.* & *Geog.* A conical hill of volcanic origin, especially in Auvergne, France, either (1) of volcanic ashes or scoria with or without intervening sedimentary strata, (2) sedimentary or granitic with a cap of basalt, or (3) sedimentary, with or without volcanic ash, traversed by a dike of basalt or trachyte.

Among the *puys* of the Monts Dome we are enabled . . . to trace almost every stream of lava to the crater which marks the spot of its emission. G. POULLET SCROPE *Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* p. 180. [J. M. '58.]

[F. < *appui*; see PEW[2], *n.*]

Pu'ya[1], pū'ya, *E.* (pū'ya, *C.*), *n.* [Chile.] *Bot.* A small South-American genus of showy plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), frequently epiphytes, with narrow spiny leaves and terminal racemes or panicles of handsome white, yellow, or pink flowers.

pu'ya[2], *n.* Same as POOAH.

puz'l, puz'ld. Puzzle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

puz'zel†, *n.* A drab; harlot.

puz'zle, puz'l, *v.* [PUZ'ZLED; PUZ'ZLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be confused or perplexed, as by something intricate, problematic, strange, or hard to settle; bring to a stand; pose; mystify; perplex; embarrass.

These same questions that disturb and *puzzle* and confound us have in their turn occurred to all the wise men.
THOREAU *Walden, Reading* p. 117. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To ascertain or solve by close examination or laborious study; with *out*; as, to *puzzle out* a truth. **3.** To make intricate; entangle.

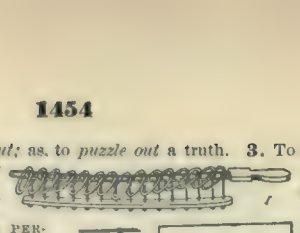

Puzzles.
1. The ring puzzle: the problem is to extricate the bar from the rings. 2. The scissors-and-cord puzzle: the problem is to take the scissors off the cord without moving the cord from the stick. 3. Love's puzzle: the problem is to get the two hearts on the same loop of the cord.

II. *i.* To be in perplexing doubt.

Synonyms: see PERPLEX.

—**to puzzle over**, to attempt to understand or solve.

—**puz'zle-ment**, *n.* The state of being puzzled.—**puz'zler**, *n.* One who or that which puzzles.—**puz'zling-ly**, *adv.* In a puzzling manner.

puz'zle, *n.* **1.** A thing difficult to understand or solve; a thing or problem that perplexes; especially, something purposely arranged so as to require time, patience, and ingenuity to arrive at the solution of its intricacies; a problem; riddle.

This apparent paradox of identity in diversity constituted one of the earliest *puzzles* in metaphysics.
H. L. MANSEL *Metaphysics, Judgment* pt. i, p. 226. [BL. '60.]

2. The state of being puzzled; a quandary; perplexity. [Aphetic for *opposal*, < OPPOSE.]

Synonyms: see RIDDLE.

—**puz'zle-head"**, *n.* One who is perplexed or confused over things that are clear and simple to others.—**puz'zle-head"ed**, *a.* **p.-pated**:.—**puz'zle-head"ed-ness**, *n.*—**p.-jug**, *n.* A trick-vessel used for purposes of surprise, as to eject a fluid or throw out an image or figure unexpectedly. **p.-cup**‡; **sur-prise'-cup"**‡.—**p.-lock**, *n.* A combination lock.—**p.-monkey**, *n. Bot.* Same as MONKEY-PUZZLE.—**p.-peg**, *n.* A piece of wood so secured under a dog's jaw as to project and keep his nose from the ground.—**p.-ring**, *n.* A ring made of several small rings intricately linked together, which may be taken apart and put together again. See illus. under GEMEL-RING.

A Puzzle-jug of Brown Yearsley Yorkshire Ware, with the name "John Wedgwood 1691" incised in script.

puz'zle-dom, puz'l-dum, *n* [Colloq.] **1.** Puzzlement. **2.** The realm of puzzles.

puz'zo-lan, *n.* Same as POZZUOLANA.

puz"zo-la'na‡; **puz"zo-la'no**‡; **puz'zo-lite**‡.

py-. Same as PYO-.

py-æ'mi-a, py-æ'mic. Same as PYEMIA, etc.

Py"a-nep'si-a, pī"a-nep'si-a *or* pī"-, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* An Attic festival of Apollo, on the 7th of Pyanepsion. [< Gr. *Pyanepsia*, < *pyanos*, bean, + *hepsō*, boil.]

Py"a-nep'si-on, pī"a-nep'si-on *or* pī"-, *n.* [Gr.] The tenth Greek month. See CALENDAR.

py"ar-thro'sis, pī"ār-thrō'sis *or* pī"-, *n. Pathol.* Formation of pus in a joint. [< Gr. *pyon*, pus, + ARTHROSIS.]

py'at, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PIET.

pycn-, pycno-, } Derived from Greek *pyknos*, thick, dense: combining forms.—**Pyc"nas-pid'e-æ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds with pycnaspidean tarsi.—**pyc"nas-pid'e-an**, *a. Ornith.* Having posterior scutella separate and massed together without definite order, as the tarsi of rupicoline, tityrine, and cotingine *Cotingidæ*.—**pyc-nas'ter**, *n. Spong.* A form of sponge-spicule.—**pyc'nid**, *n. Bot.* Same as PYCNIDIUM.—**pyc'nide**:.—**pyc'ni-des**, *n.* Plural of PYCNIS.—**pyc-nid'i-o-spore**, *n.* A pycnospore; stylospore.—**pyc-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In ascomycetous fungi, a special receptacle, somewhat resembling a perithecium, in which spores, technically termed stylospores, pycnospores, or pycnoconidia, are abjointed from sterigmata.—**pyc-nid'i-al**, *a.*—**pyc'nis**, *n.* [PYC'NI-DES, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PYCNIDIUM.—**pyc'nite**, *n. Mineral.* A columnar variety of topaz.—**pyc"no-co-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A conidium produced within a pycnidium. **pyc"no-go-nid'i-um**‡.—**Pyc"no-don'tes**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Pycnodontidæ*.—**pyc'no-dont**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pyc"no-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Mesozoic and early Tertiary family of merospondylous fishes having rhombic scales spliced and forming rib-like rows, molar teeth on palate and sides of mandible, and incisors in front of mandible and intermaxillaries. **Pyc'no-dus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pyc"no-don'tid**, *n.*—**pyc"no-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pyc"no-don-toi'de-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of ganoid fishes having rhombic scales in pleurolepidal lines, notochord persistent, branchiostegals developed, and paired fins without axial skeleton. **Pyc"no-don-ti'ni**‡.—**pyc-nog'o-nid**, *n.* One of the *Pycnogonidea* or *Pycnogonidæ*.—**Pyc"no-gon'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans, especially those with chelifori and palpi suppressed in both sexes, false legs developed only in males, and body stout. **Pyc-nog'o-num**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pyc-nog'o-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Pyc"no-go-nid'e-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of marine arthropods, especially a class with spider-like form without special breathing-organs. **Pyc"no-gon'i-da**‡; **Pyc"no-gon'i-des**‡.—**pyc"no-go-nid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**pyc"no-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* Same as PYCNOCONIDIUM.—**pyc-nom'e-ter**, *n.* A specific-gravity flask. See GRAVITY.—**pyc"no-me-to'chi-a**, *n.* Use of participial constructions in close succession.—**pyc"no-me-to'chic**, *a.*—**Pyc"no-not'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pycnonotinæ* as a family.—**pyc"no-not'id**, *n.*—**pyc"no-no'toid**, *a.*—**Pyc"no-no-ti'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Paleotropical subfamily of timeliold birds with the bill thrush-like and front shields of tarsus joined together by an external plantar lamina; bulbuls. **Pyc"no-no'tus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pyc"no-no'tine**, *a.* & *n.*—**pyc'no-spore**, *n.* A stylospore; pycnidiospore.—**pyc'no-style**, *n. Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

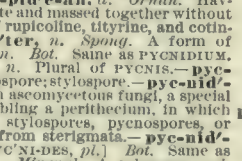
A Pycnogonid (*Nymphon hispidum*): ventral aspect.

pyc'non, pik'non, *n. Old Mus.* A small interval: in Greek music, about a quarter-tone; in medieval music, a semitone. [< Gr. *pyknon*, neut. s. of *pyknos*, dense.]

pye†, *n.* A magpie; pie.

pye'bald†, *a.* Same as PIEBALD.

py-ec'chy-sis, pī-ek'i-sis *or* pī"-, *n.* An effusion of purulent matter. [< PY- + Gr. *ek*, out, + *chysis*, pouring, < *cheō*, pour.]

py"e-de'ma, pī"e-dē'ma *or* pī"e-dē'ma, *n. Pathol.* Swelling of the surface due to the infiltration of pus. [< PY- + Gr. *oidēma*; see EDEMA.] **py"e-de'ma**‡.

py"el-i'tis, pī"el-ī'tis *or* pī"e-lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. [< Gr. *pyelos*, the pelvis.]—**py"el-it'ic**, *a.*

py"el-o-cys-ti'tis, pī"[*or* pī"]el-o-sis-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bladder and the pelvis of the kidney. [< Gr. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *kystis*; see CYST.]

py"el-o-neph-ri'tis, pī"el-o-nef-rī'tis *or* pī"el-o-nef-ri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney, involving the body of that organ. [< Gr. *pyelos*, trough, pelvis, + *nephros*, kidney.]—**py"el-o-neph-rit'ic**, *a.*

py-em'e-sis, pī-em'ė-sis *or* pī-, *n. Pathol.* Vomiting of pus or purulent matter. [< PY- + EMESIS.] **py-em'e-sis**‡.

py-ē'mi-a, pī-ē'mi-a *or* pī-ē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A poisonous infection of the blood, due to the absorption of vitiated pus or putrid animal secretions into the circulation; blood-poisoning: as, *pyemia* from the decomposed pus of a gunshot wound or from the glanders of a diseased horse. [< PY- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **py-æ'mi-a**‡.—**py-ē'mic**, **py-æ'mic**, *a.*

py-en'ga-du, pī-en'ga-dū, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Xylia dolabriformis*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with bipinnate leaves and axillary racemes of flowers, remarkable for its hard, heavy, close-grained, indestructible reddish-brown wood. It is called *ironwood*, and is very valuable for constructive purposes, the heart-wood being unassailable by either the white ant or the teredo.

py'et, *n.* Same as PIET.

py'gal, pī'gal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the rump or hinder parts; as, the *pygal* shield of a turtle's carapace. [< Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

py'gal, *n. Herp.* A hindermost median or supracaudal marginal plate of a chelonian carapace; a pygal shield. **py'gale**‡.

py'garg, pī'gārg, *n.* **1.** The osprey. **2.** The female of the hen-harrier. **3.** [Archaic.] An antelope, probably the addax. *Deut.* xiv, 5. [< L. *pygargus*, kind of antelope or eagle, < Gr. *pygargos*, lit. white-rumped, < *pygē*, rump, + *argos*, white.] **py'gargus**‡; **py-gar'gus**‡.

pyght†, *pp.* of PITCH[1], *v.*

Py"gi-dī'i-dæ, pī"ji-dī'i-dī *or* pī"gi-dī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A South-American family of catfishes having the body naked and the air-bladder included within a case formed by lateral processes of anterior vertebræ. [< PYGIDIUM.]—**Py"gi-dī'id**, *n.*—**py-gid'i-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

py-gid'i-um, pī-jid'i-um *or* pī-gī'di-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** The terminal or posterior segment, as of an insect or trilobite; a caudal shield. **2.** [P.] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Pygidiidæ*. [Dim. < Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

—**py-gid'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pygidium.

pyg-me'an, pig-mī'an, *a.* Pygmy. **pig-me'an**‡.

pyg'my†, *vt.* To diminish to the size of a dwarf. **pig'my**†.

pyg'my, pig'mi, *a.* Diminutive; dwarfish; very small for its kind or family; as, a *pygmy* antelope. **pig'my**‡.

—**pygmy goose**, a goslet.—**p. musk-deer**, a chevrotain.—**p. owl**, a small American owl (genus *Glaucidium*), as the gnome-owl (*G. gnoma*).—**p. parrot**, a parrot (genus *Nasiterna*) of New Guinea, etc., about the size of a sparrow, mostly green and with pointed tail-feathers.—**p. sperm-whale**, a small kogiine sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*, of warm seas and occasional on the American coast, about 10 feet long.

pyg'my, *n.* [PYG'MIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any uncommonly diminutive person or creature; a dwarf: figuratively, a person of small understanding or narrow intelligence.

Let us not be *pigmies* in a case that calls for men. WEBSTER *Works, Constitution and Union* in vol. v, p. 365. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. A member of any tribe or people much below the average size of men, as the Andamanese, Samangs, and Kalangs in Malaysia, and especially the Obongo, Akka, and Batwa in Central Africa. **3.** [P.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of dwarfs fabled to have been destroyed in their wars with the cranes. **4.** The chimpanzee. [< L. *Pygmæus*, < Gr. *Pygmaios*, < *pygmē*, a measure equal to about 13½ inches, orig. a fist.] **pig'mey**†; **pig'my**‡.

pyg'my-weed", pig'mi-wēd', *n.* A rare tufted annual (*Tillæa simplex*) of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*), from 1 to 3 inches high, with entire, linear-oblong, opposite, fleshy leaves, and minute, solitary, axillary, greenish-white flowers. It grows on muddy banks from Massachusetts to Maryland. **pig'my-weed"**‡.

pygo-. Derived from Greek *pygē*, the rump: a combining form.—**Py"go-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of nudibranchiates with a circlet of gills round the anus, as in *Doridiidæ*. **Py"go-bran"chi-a'ta**:.—**py"go-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**py"go-did'y-mus**, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A monster double from the umbilicus downward.—**py-gom'e-les**, *n. Terat.* A monster having an enormous growth on the rump.—**py-gom'e-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A monster with supernumerary lower extremities.—**py-gop'a-gus**, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] A monster with two bodies united at the sacrum.—**py"go-par'a-sit'i-cus**, *n.* A form of pygopagus in which one fetus is a parasite.—**py'-gope**, *n.* A pygopodoid snake-like lizard, especially of the genus *Pygopus*, having rudimentary hind limbs.—**py'-go-pod.** I. *a.* **1.** Pygopodous. **2.** Pygopodoid. II. *n.* A pygopodid.—**Py-gop'o-des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds having the toes webbed or lobate and the legs inserted far behind the middle, so that an erect position is assumed, as in the auks, grebes, and loons; diving birds.—**Py"go-pod'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* An Australian family of lizards having the prefrontals and postfrontals contiguous and the body snake-like. **Py'go-pus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**py"go-pid'id**, *n.*—**py-gop'o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**py-gop'o-dous**, *a.* **1.** Having the legs inserted far behind the middle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*.—**py'go-style**, *n. Ornith.* A bone consisting of fused caudal vertebræ, forming the end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare-bone; caudal vomer.—**py'-go-styled**, *a.* Having a pygostyle.

py'ic, pī'ic *or* pī'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to pus; purulent. [< Gr. *pyon*, pus.]

py'in, pī'in *or* pī'in, *n.* A proteid compound contained in certain varieties of pus. It resembles mucin, and is probably a mixture. [< Gr. *pyon*, pus.] **py'ine**‡.

py-ja'mas, *n. pl.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as PAJAMAS.

pyk'ar, pīk'ar, *n.* An ancient English fishing-boat. [W.]

pyke, pīk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A foot-soldier; a village watchman; a footman or runner.

pyke'purst, *n.* A pickpurse; pickpocket.

pyk-nom'e-ter, *n.* Same as PYCNOMETER.

pyk'non, pī'k, *n. Mus.* Same as PYCNON.

pyl-, pyle-. Derived from Greek *pylē*, gate, orifice: combining forms.—**pyl"em-phrax'is**, *n.* Obstruction of the portal vein of the liver. **pyl"eth-rom-bo'sis**:.—**pyl"e-phle-bi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the veins of the portal system. **py"lo-phle-bi'tis**:.

py'la, pī'la *or* pī'la, *n.* [PY'LÆ, pī'lī *or* pī'lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The orifice by which an optocœle communicates with the iter. [< Gr. *pylē*, gate.]

py-lag'o-ras, pi-lag'o-ras *or* pī-, *n. Gr. Hist.* A delegate representing a state in the Amphictyonic Council. [< Gr. *Pylagoras*, < *Pylai*, Pass of Thermopylæ: plt. 'The Gates,' pl. of *pylē*, gate), + *ageirō*, collect.] **pyl'a-gore**‡.

py-lan′gi-um, pī-lan′ji-um *or* -gi-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] The first undivided part of the arterial trunk (*truncus arteriosus*) in lower vertebrates. [< Gr. *pylē*, gate, + *angeion* (< *angos*), vessel.] — **py-lan′gi-al**, *a.*

py′lar, pī′lar *or* pil′ar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pyla or pyle.

pyle[1], pīl, *n.* Same as PYLA.

pyle[2]†, *n.* [Scot.] A grain of chaff.

Pyl″o-chel′i-dæ, pil′ō-kel′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of thalassinidean macrurans having gills filamentous in two rows, cylindrical, and without mastigobranchiæ and podobranchiæ. **Py-loch′e-les**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pylē*, gate, + *chēlē*, claw.]

— **pyl″o-chel′id**, *n.* — **pyl′o-chel″oid**, *a.*

py′lon, pī′lon *or* pil′on, *n.* *Egypt. Arch.* A monumental structure constituting an entrance to a temple or other large edifice, consisting of a central gateway, flanked on each side by a truncated pyramidal tower with walls normally covered with sculptures. Compare PROPYLON.

Pylon of the Temple of Edfou, Egypt

A massive portico fronts the edifice, and before this again is raised a *pylon*, or gateway. H. CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem, Thebes* p. 79. (C. & BROS. 51.)

[< Gr. *pylōn*, gateway, < *pylē*, gate.]

pyl″o-rec′to-my, pīl′ō-rec′to-mi, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting out a portion of the pylorus. [< PYLORUS + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out, < *ek*, out, + *temnein*, cut.]

py-lor′ic, pī-lor′ic (pī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* cæca of fishes; the *pyloric* valve.

py-lo′rus, pī-lō′rus, *n.* [-RI, -rī *or* -rī, *pl.*] **1.** The opening between the stomach and the small intestine; also, the adjoining portion of the stomach. See illus. under STOMACH. **2.** *Zoöph.* A valvular structure between the gastric cavity and the body-cavity in siphonophores. **3.** *Ecol.* An ostiary; a janitor. [L., < Gr. *pylōros*, lit. 'gate-keeper,' < *pylē*, gate, + *ōra*, care, < *horaō*, see.] — **pyl″o-ro-cle′sis**, *n.* Obstruction of the lower opening of the stomach, impeding or preventing the passage of food into the bowels. **pyl″o-ro-cle′sis**. — **pyl″o-ro-ste-no′sis**, *n.* Constriction of the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

pyne†, *v.* Same as PINE.

pyne†, *n.* Pain; suffering; torment.

py-noun′†, *n.* A pennant.

Pyo-, **py-**. Derived from Greek *pyon*, pus: combining forms. — **py″o-blen″nor-rhe′a**, *n.* A discharge of mingled pus and mucus. **py″o-blen″nor-rhœ′a**. **py″o-cce-no′sis**, *n.* A discharging of pus, purulent evacuation. **py″o-che′zi-a**, *n.* Purulent diarrhœa; discharge of pus by stool. — **py″o-ca′li-a**, *n.* Pus in the abdomen. — **py″o-col′pos**, *n.* Collection of pus within the vagina. — **py″o-cy′a-nin**, *n.* A blue or violet pigment contained in pus and regarded as due to the growth of a bacillus (*Bacillus pyocyaneus*). — **py″o-cys′tis**, *n.* An encysted collection of pus in any internal organ; a vomica; as, *pyocystis* of the lungs. — **py″o-gen′e-sis**, *n.* **1.** The formation or secretion of pus; suppuration. **2.** The doctrine or theory of the origin, source, and process of the generation of pus. **py″o-ge′ni-a**‡. **py-og′e-ny**‡. — **py″o-ge-net′ic**. **py″o-gen′ic**, *a.* — **py″o-he′mi-a**, *n.* Same as PYEMIA. — **py″o-he″mo-tho′rax**, *n.* Collection of mingled blood and pus in the chest. — **py′oid**, *a.* Distinctive of a variety of pus-corpuscles; resembling pus; purulent. — **py′o-lymph**, *n.* Lymph containing pus-corpuscles. — **py″o-me′tra**, *n.* Collection of pus in the womb. — **py″o-neph-ro′sis**, *n.* An accumulation of pus in the pelvis of the kidney. **py″o-neph-ri′tis**‡. — **py″o-neph-rot′ic**, *a.* — **py″o-no′ma**, *n.* A running or suppurating sore. **py″o-ma**‡. — **py″o-per′i-car′di-um**, *n.* Collection of pus within the membrane surrounding the heart. **py″o-per′i-car′di-a**‡. — **py″o-per″i-to-ni′tis**, *n.* Suppurative inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity. — **py″oph-thal′mi-a**, *n.* Purulent inflammation of the eye; the purulent ophthalmia of new-born infants. — **py″o-pla′ni-a**, *n.* The spreading of pus by infiltration into the cellular tissue; purulent infiltration. — **py″op-neu″mo-tho′rax**, *n.* Accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura together with effusion of pus; pneumopyothorax. **py″o-po-e′sis**, *n.* Same as PYOGENESIS. **py″o-poi-e′sis**‡. — **py″o-po-et′ic**, *a.* Purulent; suppurative. **py″op-ty′sis**, *n.* Expectoration of purulent matter, as in consumption. — **py″or-rha′gi-a**, *n.* A sudden discharge of purulent matter, as on the breaking of a boil or abscess. **py″or-rhe′a**, *n.* A discharge of pus with continued flow. **py″or-rhœ′a**. — **py″o-sal″pin-gi′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of a Fallopian tube with suppuration. — **py″o-sal′pinx**, *n.* Collection of pus in a Fallopian tube. **py″o-sa-pre′mi-a**, *n.* Contamination of the blood with vitiated or ichorous pus. **py″o-sa-præ′mi-a**‡. **py′o-scope**, *n.* Same as PYOSCOPE. **py-o′sis**, *n.* Suppuration. — **py″o-tho′rax**, *n.* Collection of purulent matter within the chest, resulting from inflammation of its lining membrane, empyema. — **py″o-tu′ri-a**, *n.* Same as PYURIA. **py″o-xan′those**, *n.* A yellow pigment contained in pus, regarded as due to the growth of a chromogenic bacillus.

py′o-ning†, *n.* Work of military pioneers; entrenchment. **pi′o-ning**‡.

pyot†, *n.* Same as PIET.

pype†, *vt.* To play music; pipe. — **pype**†, *n.* A pipe.

pyr-. Same as PYRO-.

pyr′a-cantb, pir′ą-canth, *n.* The evergreen thorn (*Crataegus Pyracantha*) of southern Europe. [< Gr. *pyrakanthā*, a kind of thorn, < *pyr*, fire, + *akanthos*, thorn, < *akē*, point.] **pyr″a-can′tha**‡.

pyr-ac′id, *n.* *Chem.* Same as PYROACID.

pyr′al, pal′ąl, *a.* Rare.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

pyr′a-lid, pir′ą-lid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyralida* or *Pyralidæ*. **pyr″a-lid′e-an** or **-i-an**‡; **pyr″a-lid′e-ous**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pyralidæ*.

Py-ral′i-da, pi-ral′i-dą, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A tribe of lepidopterous insects, especially those having 3 simple internal nervures to the hind wings, and the fifth and sixth nervures of both wings widely separated by the discoidal cell. — **py-ral′i-dan**, *a.*

Py-ral′i-dæ, pi-ral′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pyralidan moths, especially those with the fore wings subtriangular and the hind wings moderate, as the bee-moth, meal-moth, etc. **Pyr′a-lis**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., an insect believed to live on fire, < Gr. *pyralis*, < *pyr*, fire.] **pyr′a-loid**, *a.*

Pyr″a-lid″i-for′mi-a, pir′ą-lid″i-fôr′mi-ą, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Pyralida*. [< PYRALIS (*Pyralid-*) + -FORM.]

— **pyr″a-lid′i-form**, *a.*

py-ral′i-din(e, pi-ral′i-din, *a.* & *n.* Same as PYRALID.

pyr′a-mid, pir′ą-mid, *n.* **1.** A solid structure of masonry, in the most notable examples made of stone, generally with a square base, and with triangular sides meeting in an apex.

The pyramids of Egypt, raised over the sepulchral chambers of kings, are the best examples of this type of structure. The most interesting group is at Ghizeh, near Cairo. The Great Pyramid, reared above the tomb of Cheops, and counted one of the seven wonders of the world, was originally 481 feet high, and its base 756 feet square. The exactness of its orientation and the fact that the ratio of its height to the perimeter of its base is as nearly as possible that of the diameter of a circle to its circumference (see PI), with other structural peculiarities, have led many to believe that it was built as an astronomical observatory, as a permanent record of certain geometrical facts, or as a metrological standard. Other forms of the pyramid are found in Greece, Italy, Mexico, China, India, and Assyria.

The derivation of this word has long puzzled philologists. The Egyptian word designating the *pyramid* in the Mathematical Papyrus of the British Museum reads 'abemer'; but the name given to a side of the figure ▲ is written 'peremus,' a word which is clearly the original of the Greek 'pyramis.' The actual meaning of this hieroglyphic group has only been determined within the last eight years by Prof. E. Revillout, when analysing the above-named 'Mathematical Papyrus,' in which it is explained that the word 'Peremus' signifies 'going forth from the large'; 'large' in this sense meaning the superficial extent of the base of a building. When applied to a *pyramid*, it means the base, or square, of the structure. A line vertically elevated from the center of this square 'going forth,' that is to say, 'from the large' — would give the dimensions, and accurately define all the measurements, of the structure, this being the line which governed the construction of the *pyramid*. AMELIA B EDWARDS *Letter to Standard Inst.*

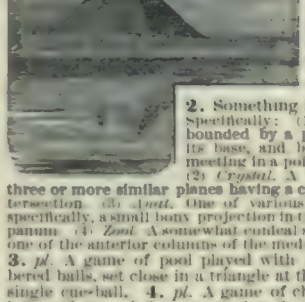

The Pyramids.

1. The pyramids of Ghizeh, Egypt. 2. A section of the Great Pyramid. *a*, passageways; *b*, queen's chamber; *c*, king's chamber; *d*, five small chambers to relieve pressure; *e*, one of two ventilators; *f*, a subterranean room.

2. Something in pyramidal form. Specifically: (1) *Math.* A solid bounded by a polygonal plane for its base, and by triangular planes meeting in a point called the vertex. (2) *Crystal.* A form consisting of three or more similar planes having a common point of intersection. (3) *Anat.* One of various conical structures; specifically, a small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum. (4) *Zool.* A somewhat conical structure, especially one of the anterior columns of the medulla oblongata.

3. *pl.* A game of pool played with 15 colored or numbered balls, set close in a triangle at the beginning, and a single cue-ball. **4.** *pl.* A game of checkers played like halma, the men being arranged at the outset in pyramidal order. [< L. *pyramid-s*, < Gr. *pyramid-s*, < Egypt. *pirsemous*, altitude of a pyramid.] **pyr′a-mis**†.

py-ram′i-dal, pi-ram′i-dal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a pyramid; especially, resembling or having the form of a pyramid.

The outside form of every Gothic cathedral must be considered imperfect if it does not culminate in something *pyramidal*. KINGSLEY *Health and Education, Groats* p. 312. (L. & CO. 74.)

2. Specifically, in crystallography, same as TETRAGONAL. — **pyramidal cell**, one of the large multipolar cells found in the cortex of the brain. See illus. under GANGLION-CELL. — **p. tract**, a system of motor nerve-fibers connecting the central convolutions of the brain and the spinal cord. See illus. under COLUMNS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

py-ram′i-dal, *n.* *Anat.* The cuneiform bone of the carpus. **py-ram″i-da′le**‡.

py-ram″i-da′lis, pi-ram′i-dā′lis *or* -dą′lis, *n.* [-LES, -lēz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* Any one of several conical or triangular muscles; especially, the flat triangular muscle situated at the posterior part of the pelvis and attached to the trochanter, being a rotator of the thigh outward and of the pelvis inward.

py-ram′i-dal-ism, pi-ram′i-dal-izm, *n.* The facts adduced and the views expressed by Egyptologists collectively concerning the pyramids of Egypt.

py-ram′i-dal-ist, *n.* Same as PYRAMIDIST.

py-ram′i-dal-ly, pi-ram′i-dal-i, *adv.* **1.** In pyramidal form. **2**†. Extremely; supremely.

py-ram′i-date, pi-ram′i-det *or* -dāt, *a.* *Entom.* Having a pyramidal prominence.

Py-ram″i-del′li-dæ, pi-ram″i-del′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of pteneoglossate gastropods having auriform tentacles and a turreted shell with an eccentric nucleus and typically plicated columella. **Py-ram″i-del′la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. < L. *pyramid-s*; see PYRAMID.] — **py-ram″i-del′lid**, *n.* — **py-ram″i-del′loid**, *a.*

py-ram′i-des, pi-ram′i-dēz *or* -dēs, *n.* Plural of PYRAMIS.

pyr″a-mid′i-a, pir′ą-mid′i-ą, *n.* Plural of PYRAMIDION.

pyr″a-mid′ic, pir′ą-mid′ic, *a.* Having the shape of a pyramid; pyramidal. **pyr″a-mid′ic-al**‡. — **pyr″a-mid′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pyr″a-mid′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

pyr″a-mid′i-on, pir′ą-mid′i-on, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* The pyramid-shaped apex of an obelisk or similar structure. [Dim. < Gr. *pyramid-s*; see PYRAMID.]

pyr′a-mid-ist, pir′ą-mid-ist, *n.* One who has acquired special knowledge of pyramids, their origin, structure, purposes, dimensions, etc., especially of those of Egypt.

pyr′a-mid-ize, pir′ą-mid-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] **1.** To form into a pyramid. **2.** [Rare.] To heap up pyramidally; hence, to accumulate and pile up immensely.

py-ram′i-doid, pi-ram′i-doid, *n.* *Geom.* A solid resembling a pyramid; specifically, a parabolic spindle. [< PYRAMID + -OID.] **pyr′a-moid**‡.

— **py-ram″i-doid′al**, **pyr″a-moid′al**, *a.*

py-ram′i-don, pi-ram′i-don, *n.* A deep-toned organ-stop having stopped pipes shaped like inverted pyramids.

pyr′a-mid-shell″, pir′ą-mid-shel′, *n.* A pyramidelloid gastropod.

pyr′a-mis, pir′ą-mis, *n.* [PYR-RAM′I-DES, *pl.*] [L.] A pyramid: obsolete except in Latin anatomical phrases.

pyr-ar′gy-rite, pir-är′ji-rīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic-adamantine black silver sulfantimonite (Ag_3SbS_3), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. Called also *aerosite*, *argyrythrose*, *dark-red silver ore*. [< PYR- + Gr. *argyros*, silver.]

pyre, pair, *n.* **1.** A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; a funeral pile. **2.** Hence, any burning pile. [< L. *pyra*, < Gr. *pyra*, < *pyr*, fire.]

Py″re-na′ma-ta, pī′rę-nā′mą-tą *or* pī′rē-nē′mą-tą, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of vertebrates with blood-corpuscles nucleated, as in all except mammals. [< Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit-stone, + *haimat(-)*, blood.] — **py″re-na′ma-tous**, **py″re-ne′ma-tous**, *a.*

Py″re-na′ri-um, pī′rę-nā′ri-um *or* pī′rē-nē′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A pome, especially one with a bony endocarp. [< Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit-stone.] **py-re′na**‡.

Pyr″e-ne′an, pir″ē-nī′an, *a.* *Geog.* Of or relating to the Pyrenees mountains.

py-re′nin, pī-rī′nin, *n.* *Biol.* The substance constituting cell-nucleoli. [< PYRENE[1].]

pyreno-, **pyren-**. Derived from Greek *pyrēn*, fruit-stone: combining forms. — **py-re′no-carp**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Any drupaceous fruit. **2.** The perithecium of pyrenomycetous fungi. — **py-re″no-car′pous**, *a.* — **py-re′noid**, *a.* Having the form of a fruit-stone. — **py-re′noid**, *n.* **1.** A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, usually appearing hexagonal in optical section. **2.** A transparent body in infusorian chromatophores. — **py-re″no-li′chen**, *n.* A lichen composed of algal cells and a pyrenomycetous fungus. — **py-re″no-my′cete**, *n.* A fungus of the order *Pyrenomycetes*. — **Py-re″no-my-ce′tes**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi having their hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck; either parasitic or saprophytic in habit, and having usually hard and somewhat coriaceous tissues. — **py-re″no-my-ce′tous**, *a.*

py-re′nous, pi-rī′nus (pai-, *C.*), *a.* *Bot.* Containing pyrenes; used only in composition with a numeral; as, *2-pyrenous*, *5-pyrenous*, etc. [C.]

pyr′eth-rin, pir′eth-rin, *W.* (pai-rī′thrin, *E.*), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A soft resin contained in the root of the feverfew (*Pyrethrum parthenium*). **Pyrethrum camphor**‡. **2.** An alkaloid said to exist in the root of the pellitory (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*). [< PYRETHRUM.]

pyr′eth-rine‡.

Pyr′eth-rum, pir′eth-rum, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A former genus of *Compositæ*, now reduced as a section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. **2.** [p.] A plant of this genus; also, a powder made from it, and widely used as an insectifuge. [L., < Gr. *pyrethron*, < *pyr*, fire, from the hot taste of the root.]

The Pyrethrum (*Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*), used in making insect-powder.

py-ret′ic, pi-ret′ic *or* pai-, *Med.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with or relating to fever; febrile. **2.** Remedial in fevers. **II.** *n.* A remedy for fever; febrifuge. [< Gr. *pyretikos*, < *pyretos*, fever, < *pyr*, fire.]

py-ret″i-co′sis, pī-ret′i-cō′sis *or* pai-, *n.* *Pathol.* Any febrile affection. [< Gr. *pyretikos*; see PYRETIC.]

pyreto-. Derived from Greek *pyretos*, fever (< *pyr*, fire): a combining form. — **pyr″et-o-gen′e-sis**, *n.* The beginning or source of fever, its origin and formation. **pyr″et-o-ge-ne′si-a**‡. — **pyr″et-o-ge-net′ic**, *a.* — **pyr″et-og′ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific and systematic description of fevers. **pyr″et-o-graph′i-a**‡. — **pyr″et-ol′o-gy**, *n.* The department of medical science that relates to and treats of fevers, their origin, nature, phenomena, and remedial treatment. — **pyr″et-o-ty-po′sis**, *n.* Intermittent fever.

py-rex′i-a, pi-rex′i-ą *or* pai-, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal condition of high bodily temperature; fever or feverishness; also, a paroxysm of fever. [< Gr. *pyrexis*, < *pyretos*; see PYRETIC.] **pyr′ex-y**‡.

— **py-rex′i-æ**, *n. pl.* Febrile diseases as a class. — **py-rex′i-al**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of fevers or of a fever. **py-rex′ic**‡; **py-rex′ic-al**‡.

pyr-gol′dal, pir-gol′dal, *a.* Shaped like a tower; specifically, having the shape of a prism surmounted by a pyramid. [< Gr. *pyrgoeidēs*, < *pyrgos*, tower, + *eidos*; see -OID.]

pyr′gom, pir′gom, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as FASSAITE. [< Gr. *pyrgōma*, what is furnished with towers, < *pyrgos*, tower.]

pyr-he″li-om′e-ter, pir-hī′li-em′ę-ter, *n.* *Astron.* An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays and thus obtaining the solar constant. See SOLAR.

A Pyrheliometer.

The blackened disk (*d*) is turned toward the sun until its shadow covers the lower disk. A thermometer enclosed in the tube (*t*) shows the effect of the sun's heat.

It consists of a disk-shaped box of silver or copper, the upper face blackened and the rest polished. The vessel is filled (usually) with water, and on exposure to the sun the temperature of the water assumes a degree shown by a thermometer.

[< PYR- + Gr. *hēlios*, sun, + *metron*, measure.] **py″ro-he″li-om′e-ter**‡. — **pyr-he″li-o-met′ric**, *a.*

pyr″i-caus-ta′ce-æ, pir′i-cōs-tē′sę-ē *or* -caus-tą′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Mineral.* All carbonaceous combustible species, including the bitumens, mineral resins, and coals; one of the four classes in T. Sterry Hunt's mineralogical classification. [< Gr. *pyrikaustos*, burnt in fire, < *pyr*, fire, + *kaiō*, burn.]

— **pyr″i-caus-ta′ceous**, *a.*

pyr′i-din, † pir′i-din, *n.* *Chem.* A

pyr′i-dine, } colorless liquid compound (C_5H_5N) contained in coal-tar naphtha and in bone-oil, and also made synthetically by

heating amyl nitrate with phosphoric oxid: used medicinally, as in asthma. [< Gr. *pyr*, fire.] — **py-rid'le**, *a.* **py-rid'i-um**, pai-rid'i-um, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PEAR. [Dim. < L. *pyrum*, pear.]

pyr'i-dyl, pir'i-dil, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical compound (C_5H_4N) regarded as the radical of pyridin. [< PYRIDIN + -YL.]

pyr'i-form, pir'i-fôrm, *a.* Pear-shaped. [< L. *pyrum*, pear, + -FORM.] — **pyr"i-for'mis**, *n. Anat.* A muscle that arises within the pelvis and assists in rotating the thigh outward; the pyramidalis.

pyr"i-ta'ceous, pir'i-tē'shius, *a.* Pyritic.

pyr'ite, pir'ait, *I. W. Wr.* (pai'rait, *C.*), *n. Mineral.* A metallic, pale brass-yellow, opaque iron disulfid (FeS_2), crystallizing in the isometric system. Called also *fool's gold*, *pyrites*, *iron pyrites*. [< L. *pyrites*, flint, < Gr. *pyritēs*, properly a., of fire, < *pyr*, fire.] — **arsenical pyrites**, same as ARSENOPYRITE. — **auriferous p.**, pyrite containing gold. — **capillary p.**, same as MILLERITE. — **copper p.**, same as CHALCOPYRITE. — **hair p.**, same as MILLERITE. — **magnetic p.**, same as PYRRHOTITE. — **tin p.**, same as STANNITE. — **white p.**, same as MARCASITE. — **yellow p.**, same as CHALCOPYRITE.

pyr"i-tif'er-ous, *a.* Containing pyrites. — **pyr"i-ti-za'tion**, *n. Geol.* Conversion into pyrite either by simple replacement or by alteration, or by both. — **pyr'i-tize**, *vt.* To change into pyrites. — **pyr"i-to-he'dral**, *a. Crystal.* Resembling pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel. — **pyr"i-to-he'dron**, *n. Crystal.* A hemihedral isometric form bounded by twelve equal but not equilateral pentagons. **pyr'i-toid**‡, *a.* Pyritic. — **pyr'i-tous**, *a.* Pyritic.

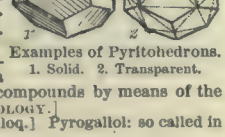

Examples of Pyritohedrons.
1. Solid. 2. Transparent.

pyr"i-tol'o-gy, pir'i-tel'o-ji, *n.* The science of or a treatise on the analysis of compounds by means of the blowpipe. [< PYRITES + -OLOGY.]

py'ro, pai'ro *or* pir'o, *n.* [Colloq.] Pyrogallol: so called in photography.

pyro-, **pyr-**, pai'ro-, *C.*, *or* pi'ro- (pir'o-, *W.*). Derived from Greek *pyr*, fire: combining forms. — **py"ro-a-cet'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from acetic acid by heat. — **pyroacetic acid**, same as ACETIN. **pyroacetic spirit**‡. — **py"ro-ac'id**‡, *n.* An acid derived from another acid by heat, as pyroboric acid. **pyr-ac'id**‡. — **py"ro-ar'se-nate**, *n.* A salt of pyroarsenic acid. — **py"ro-ar-sen'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, arsenic acid; as, *pyroarsenic* acid ($H_4As_2O_7$). — **py"ro-au'rite**, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, golden-yellow or silvery-white, subtranslucent, ferric magnesium hydroxid ($H_{16}Mg_5Fe_2O_{18}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. — **py"ro-bal'lo-gy**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The art or science of hurling fire as a warlike missile. **2.** The science of gunnery. — **py"ro-bo'rate**, *n.* A salt of pyroboric acid. — **py"ro-bo'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, boric acid; as, *pyroboric* acid ($H_2B_4O_7$). — **py"ro-cat'e-chin**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_2$) contained in various barks, originally obtained when catechin was subjected to dry distillation. Called also *catechol*, *oxyphenic acid*, *oxyphenol*. — **py'ro-chlore**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous brown titanocolumbate of the cerium metals, crystallizing in the isometric system. — **Py"ro-chro'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles having the head horizontal, elytra wider than abdomen, hind coxæ large, and claws simple. **Py-roch'ro-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **py'ro-chroid**, *a.* & *n.* — **py-roch'ro-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-white manganese hydroxid ($Mn(OH)_2$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. — **py"ro-cit'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, citric acid. — **pyrocitric acid**, same as CITRACONIC ACID. — **py"ro-clas'tic**, *a. Geol.* Formed from or consisting of the fragmentary or comminuted ejecta of volcanic or igneous eruptions. — **py"ro-gal'late**, *n.* A salt of pyrogallic acid. — **py"ro-gal'lic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, gallic acid. — **pyrogallic acid**, same as PYROGALLOL. — **py"ro-gal'lol**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$) obtained by heating gallic acid. It readily combines with oxygen, and is largely used to reduce silver and mercury salts to a metallic state, as in the developing process of photography. See PHOTOGRAPHY. — **py'ro-gen**, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A pyro-acid or other product of the action of heat on organic bodies. **2.** Any agent that causes fever; specifically, a ptomain formed in decomposing meat. **3.** [Rare.] Electricity. — **py"ro-gen'e-sis**, *n.* The process of producing heat or fire. **py"ro-ge-ne'si-a**‡. — **py"ro-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Producing heat. — **py-rog'e-nous**, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Formed by fusion; igneous; as, *pyrogenous* rocks. **2.** *Pathol.* Causing or exciting fever. **py"ro-gen'ic**‡. — **py"rog-nom'ic**, *a.* Having the property of glowing when heated: said of certain minerals. — **py"rog-nos'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to those properties of a mineral that may be determined by heat, as with a blowpipe. — **py"rog-nos'tics**, *n. pl. Mineral.* The characteristics of a mineral, as its fusibility or its flame-coloration, that may be determined with a blowpipe. — **py-rog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art or process of producing a design on wood by a red-hot point or fine flame; also, of stamping wood with hot plates or cylinders, and reproducing a design partly by heat and partly by pressure. — **py"ro-gra-vure'**, *n.* The art or process of producing a design on wood by pyrography; also, a picture thus made. — **py"ro-he"li-om'e-ter**, *n.* Same as PYRHELIOMETER. — **py-rol'a-ter**, *n.* [Rare.] A fire-worshiper. **py-rol'a-try**‡. — **py-rol'a-try**, *n.* Fire-worship; adoration of fire. — **py"ro-lith'ic**, *a.* Same as CYANURIC. — **py"ro-ma'late**, *n.* Same as MALEATE: an old form. — **py"ro-ma'lic**, *a.* Same as MALEIC: an old form. — **py'ro-man"cy** (-SHI), *n.* Divination by fire. — **py"ro-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* An insane propensity to set things on fire; a mania for incendiarism. — **py"ro-ma'ni-ac**, *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with pyromania. **py"ro-ma'ni-a-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* A person affected with an insane impulse to burn things. — **py"ro-man'tic**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to pyromancy. **II.** *n.* One who professes to divine by means of fire. — **py"ro-met"a-mor'phism**, *n. Geol.* Metamorphism produced by heat: contrasted with *hydrometamorphism*. — **py"ro-mor'phite**, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored lead chlorophosphate ($Pb_5P_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. — **py"ro-mor'phous**, *a. Mineral.* Having the property of crystallizing by fire. — **py"ro-mu'cate**, *n.* A salt of pyromucic acid. — **py"ro-mu'cic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, mucic acid; as, *pyromucic* acid ($C_5H_4O_3$). — **py"ro-nom'ics**, *n.* [Rare.] The branch of physics that deals with heat. — **py'ro-phane**, *n.* A variety of opal that by the absorption of melted wax is made translucent when hot, but becomes opaque again on cooling. — **py-roph'a-nite**, *n. Mineral.* A tabular, deep-red, submetallic manganese titanate ($MnTiO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. — **py-roph'a-nous**, *a.* Becoming transparent or translucent when heated. — **py"ro-pho'bi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dread of fire. — **py'ro-phone**, *n.* A chemical harmonicon. See HARMONICON. — **py'ro-phor**, *n.* [Rare.] A stirrup-lantern. — **py'ro-phore**, *n.* **1.** A body that has been treated with a mixture that will ignite spontaneously when brought in contact with air and moisture; specifically, a log thus treated and thrown overboard as a signal. **2.** A fire-kindler. — **py"ro-phor'ic**, *a.* Fire-yielding; especially, being or resembling pyrophorus; as, *pyrophoric* iron. **py-roph'o-rous**‡. — **py-roph'o-rus**, *n.* Any compound capable of taking fire spontaneously: usually, in chemistry, a finely divided substance that takes up oxygen so readily as to burst into flame when exposed to the air; especially, metallic iron reduced from its oxid by ignition in hydrogen. — **py"ro-phos'phate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. — **py"ro-phos-phor'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, phosphoric acid; as, *pyrophosphoric* acid ($H_4P_2O_7$). See PHOSPHORIC. — **py"ro-photog'ra-phy**, *n.* A photographic process in which heat is employed to fix the picture, as by firing in a porcelain kiln. — **py"ro-phys'a-lite**, *n. Mineral.* Same as PHYSALITE. — **py"ro-punc'ture**, *n.* Puncturation with heated needles: in surgery, formerly, a method of cauterization. — **py"ro-rac'e-mate**, *n.* A salt of pyroracemic acid. — **py"ro-ra-ce'mic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by means of heat from, racemic acid; as, *pyroracemic* acid ($C_3H_4O_3$). — **py'ro-schist**, *n. Geol.* Shale sufficiently bituminous to burn with a flame and to yield hydrocarbon oils and gases on distillation. — **py'ro-scope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-radiation: of the differential-thermometer type, having one bulb coated with metal-leaf and the other bare. — **py"ro-sil'ver**, *n.* Electroplated silverware in which the silver is caused to sink into the pores of the baser metal by heat; burnt-in ware. — **Py"ro-so'ma**, *n. Ascid.* **1.** A genus typical of *Pyrosomidæ*. **2.** [p-] A tunicate of this genus; a pyrosome. — **py'ro-some**, *n.* A pyrosomoid tunicate. The pyrosomes swim near the surface, mostly in tropical seas, and are brilliantly phosphorescent. — **Py"ro-so'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of ascidiacean tunicates having ascidiozooids embedded in a common test, with the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end and with branchial apertures open on the outer surface, and atrial apertures on the inner surface next to the central cavity of the colony. — **py"ro-so'mid**, *n.* — **py"ro-so'moid**, *a.* — **py'ro-stat**, *n.* An automatic heat-regulator for chimney-dampers, radiators, or registers. — **py"ro-ster'e-o-type**, *n.* A stereotyping process in which the mold is made by burning the characters into a smooth wooden surface by heated metal dies: used more especially for music-plates. — **py"ro-stilp'nite**, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, hyacinth-red silver sulfantimonite (Ag_3SbS_3), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. — **py"ro-sul'fate**, *n.* Same as DISULFATE. — **py"ro-sul-fu'ric**, *a.* Same as DISULFURIC: an old name. — **py"ro-tar-tar'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from, tartaric acid; as, *pyrotartaric* acid ($C_5H_4O_4$). — **py"ro-tar'trate**, *n.* A salt of pyrotartaric acid. — **py"roth'o-nid**, *n.* An oil formed when linen, cotton, or similar fiber is burned in a copper vessel: formerly used in medicine. — **py"ro-tung'state**, **py"ro-tung'stic**, same as METATUNGSTATE, etc. — **py"ro-u'ric**, *a.* Same as CYANURIC. — **py"ro-xan'thin**, **py"ro-xan'thine**, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_5H_3O_2$) contained in crude wood-tar. Called also *ebianin*.

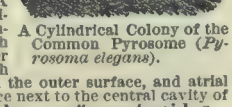

A Cylindrical Colony of the Common Pyrosome (*Pyrosoma elegans*).

py"ro-e-lec'tric'i-ty, pai'ro-ē-lec'tris'i-ti, *C.*, *or* pir'o-, *W.*, *n.* **1.** Electrification or electric polarity developed in certain minerals by heating or cooling; also, the branch of electric science treating of this phenomenon. Pyroelectricity is best shown in tourmalin. While being heated, a crystal of this mineral is positively electrified at one end and negatively at the other, and while it is cooling slowly the polarity is reversed. These phenomena appear within certain limits, usually about 10° and 150° C. **2.** Improperly, thermoelectricity. [< PYRO- + ELECTRICITY.] — **py"ro-e-lec'tric**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pyroelectricity. **2.** Manifesting pyroelectricity; becoming electropolar when heated. **3.** Thermoelectric: an incorrect use. — **py"ro-e-lec'tric**, *n.* A substance that becomes electropolar when heated.

Pyr'o-la, pir'o-lą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low plants of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), having running subterranean shoots, a cluster of rounded petioled evergreen leaves, and a simple raceme of nodding white, sometimes rose or purplish, flowers. Known as *wintergreen* or *shinleaf*. **2.** [p-] Any plant of this genus. [Dim. < L. *pyrus*, *pirus*, pear-tree.]

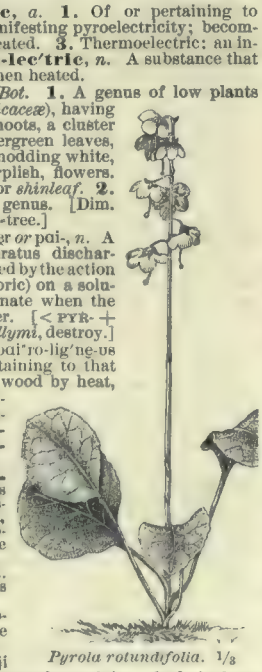

Pyrola rotundifolia. 1/3

py-rol'et-er, pi-rel'et-gr *or* pai-, *n.* A fire-extinguishing apparatus discharging carbon dioxid formed by the action of an acid (as hydrochloric) on a solution of sodium bicarbonate when the two are brought together. [< PYR- + Gr. *oletēr*, destroyer, < *ollymi*, destroy.]

py"ro-lig'ne-ous, pai'ro-lig'ne-us *or* pir'o-, *a.* Of or pertaining to that which is derived from wood by heat, specifically by dry distillation. [< PYRO- + LIGNEOUS.] — **py"ro-lig'nic**‡; **py"ro-lig'nous**‡. — **pyroligneous acid**, crude acetic acid as derived from wood by distillation. — **p. alcohol**, same as METHYLIC ALCOHOL. — **p. vinegar**, same as PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. — **py"ro-lig'nite**, *n.* A salt of pyroligneous acid.

py-rol'o-gist, pi-rel'o-jist *or* pai-, *n.* One versed in pyrology.

py-rol'o-gy, pi-rel'o-ji *or* pai-, *n.* **1.** The science of examining a body by heat; specifically, mineral analysis by means of a blowpipe. **2.** [Rare.] The branch of physics that treats of heat. [< PYRO- + -LOGY.] — **py"ro-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Black has left nothing behind him of his *pyrological* researches, but the ingenious blowpipe which bears his name.
W. A. Ross *Pyrology* ¶ 43, p. 19. [E. & T. S. '75.]

py"ro-lu'site, pai'ro-lū'sait *or* pir'o-, *n. Mineral.* A soft, metallic, iron-black or steel-gray manganese dioxid (MnO_2), appearing in the orthorhombic system, but pseudomorphous after manganite. [< PYRO- + Gr. *lousis*, washing, < *louō*, wash.]

py"ro-mag-net'ic, pai'ro-mag-net'ic *or* pir'o-, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the changes in magnetic intensity caused by change of temperature. — **pyromagnetic generator**, a machine for generating an electric current by induction, the necessary change in the field being due to the alternate heating and cooling of the field-magnets. See INDUCTION.

py-rom'e-ter, pi-rem'ę-tgr *or* pai-, *n.* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat; a high-temperature thermometer. Pyrometers usually operate by the expansion or contraction of a solid, but sometimes by changes in the volume or pressure of a gas, by the different rate of expansion of two metals, by the amount of heat received by a cold mass, by change in color or in the velocity of sound, by the reduction of chemical compounds, by the generation of thermoelectric currents, or by variation of electric resistance with change of temperature. [< PYRO- + -METER.]

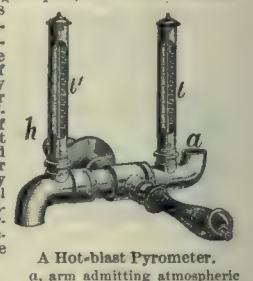

A Hot-blast Pyrometer.

a, arm admitting atmospheric air; *t*, thermometer for noting temperature of air; *h*, arm admitting hot blast; *tl*, thermometer with double scales, for noting temperature of the mixed air and blast and of the blast alone, up to 2,000° Fahr.

— **Siemens's pyrometer**. **1.** A pyrometer acting by the amount of heat received by a cold mass, as water. **2.** A pyrometer acting by the increased electric resistance of platinum wire with increased temperature. — **Wedgwood's p.**, a pyrometer acting by the contraction of a baked-clay cylinder, due to increase of heat. — **py"ro-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to or indicated by the pyrometer. **py"ro-met'ric-al**‡. — **py"ro-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

py-rom'e-try, pi-rem'ę-tri *or* pai-, *n.* **1.** The art or act of measuring the expansion of bodies by heat or the degrees of heat. **2.** Specifically, the art of using the pyrometer. [< PYRO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

py'rope, pai'rōp *or* pir'ōp, *n. Mineral.* A variety of precious garnet. See GARNET. [< Gr. *pyrōpos*, fire-eyed, < *pyr*, fire, + *ōps*, eye.]

py"ro-phyl'lite, pai'ro-fil'ait *or* pir'o-, *n. Mineral.* A foliated, compact, greasy, soft, variously colored, hydrous aluminum silicate ($HAlSi_2O_6$), crystallizing probably in the monoclinic system. [< PYRO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

py-ro'sis, pi-rō'sis *or* pai-, *n. Pathol.* Chronic catarrh of the stomach. [< Gr. *pyrōsis*, a burning, < *pyr*, fire.] **black's wa"ter**‡; **wa'ter-brash"**‡.

py-ros'ma-lite, pi-ros'ma-lait *or* pai-, *n. Mineral.* A brown or green iron-manganese chlorsilicate ($H_7(Fe,Mn)_6Si_4O_{16}Cl$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< PYR- + Gr. *osmē*, smell, + -LITE.]

py"ro-tech'nic, pai'ro-tec'nic *or* pir'o-, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks or their manufacture. **py"ro-tech'nic-al**‡. — **pyrotechnical sponge**, same as AMADOU.

py"ro-tech'nics, pai'ro-tec'nics *or* pir'o-, *n.* The art of making fireworks; the use of fireworks; pyrotechny.

py"ro-tech'nist, pai'ro-tec'nist *or* pir'o-, *n.* A person versed in pyrotechny; also, one who manufactures fireworks or conducts pyrotechnic displays. **py"ro-tech'ni-an**†; **py"ro-tech-ni'cian**‡.

py'ro-tech"ny, pai'ro-tec'ni *or* pir'o-tec-ni (XIII), *n.* **1.** Same as PYROTECHNICS. **2.** The use of fire in the mechanical arts. **3.** *Surg.* The art or practise of applying the actual cautery. [< PYRO- + Gr. *technē*, art.]

py-rot'ic, pi-ret'ic *or* pai-. **I.** *a.* Caustic. **II.** *n. Med.* A caustic substance or remedy. [< Gr. *pyrōtikos*, < *pyr*, fire.]

py'rox-ene, pai'rex-in *or* pir'ex-in, *n.* Any one of a group of bisilicate minerals having a prismatic angle of about 87° and corresponding to the formula $RSiO_3$, or to $RSiO_3$ together with $R(Fe,Al)_2SiO_6$ or sometimes $R''Al_2(SiO_3)_2$ (in which R corresponds to magnesium, calcium, manganese), crystallizing in either the orthorhombic, monoclinic, or triclinic system; specifically, the monoclinic varieties, usually normal metasilicates, corresponding to the formula $RSiO_3$ and of various colors, from very light green to dark-brownish green and black. The monoclinic varieties include *diopside*, *hedenbergite*, *schefferite*, and *augite*. [< PYRO- + Gr. *xenos*, guest.] — **py"rox-en'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to pyroxene. — **py-rox'e-nite**, **py-rox'e-nyte**, *n. Petrol.* A holocrystalline granular rock composed mostly of pyroxene.

py"rox-yl'ic, pai'rex-il'ic *or* pir'ex-, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from wood by distillation. [< PYRO- + Gr. *xylon*, wood.] — **pyroxylic spirit**, methylic alcohol.

py-rox'y-lin, pi-rex'i-lin *or* pai-, *n.* An explosive compound ($C_6H_7O_2(O.NO_2)_3$) prepared by steeping cellulose, as cotton or other vegetable fiber, in a cold mixture of equal molecular weights of the strongest nitric and sulfuric acids and afterward washing; guncotton: now used in the widest sense, but formerly sometimes restricted to those nitro-compounds of cellulose once supposed to be more highly nitrated than ordinary guncotton. [< PYRO- + Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **py-rox'yle**‡.

pyr'rhic[1], pir'ic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Noting the foot called pyrrhic; pertaining to or composed of pyrrhics. [< L. *pyrrhichius*, < Gr. *pyrrhichios*, < *pyrrichē*; see PYRRHIC[2], *n.*]

pyr'rhic[2], *a. Gr. Antiq.* Noting a martial dance in which the movements necessary to assail and avoid an enemy in combat were imitated. [< PYRRHIC[2], *n.*]

Pyr'rhic[3], *a.* Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, especially the king of Epirus. — **Pyrrhic victory**, a victory won at such a cost as to amount to a defeat.

pyr'rhic[1], *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot composed of two short syllables. [< PYRRHIC[1], *a.*] **pyr-rhich'i-us**‡.

pyr'rhic[2], *n. Gr. Antiq.* The pyrrhic dance. [< L. *pyrrhicha*, < Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a war-dance, < *Pyrrhichos*, Pyrrhichus, the inventor.]

pyr'rhi-cist, pir'i-sist, *n. Gr. Antiq.* One who performs the pyrrhic dance.

pyrrho-. Derived from Greek *pyrrhos*, reddish (< *pyr*, fire): a combining form.—**Pyr″rho-cor″a-ci′næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Fregilinæ*. **Pyr-rhoc′o-rax**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pyr″rho-cor′a-cine**, *a. & n.*—**Pyr″rho-cor′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs having the beak not curved at the base, antennæ below eyes, and without ocelli, as the cotton-stainer. **Pyr-rhoc′o-ris**, *n.* (t. g.)—**pyr″rho-cor′id**, *a. & n.*—**pyr-rhoc′o-roid**, *a.*

Pyr-rhon′ic, pir-ron′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pyrrhonists or their skeptical beliefs. **Pyr-rho′ne-an‡**.

Pyr′rho-nism, pir′o-nizm, *n.* A system of gnosiology inculcating skepticism; taught by Pyrrho of Elis (about 360–270 B. C.), founder of the first and inspirer of the subsequent skeptical schools of Greek philosophy; hence, absolute skepticism.

Pyrrhonism affirmed that both the senses and consciousness as sources of knowledge are absolutely untrustworthy, and that just as much can be said against the truth of any opinion whatever as in favor of it, and it advocated holding the judgment in permanent suspense on all subjects. Compare AGNOSTICISM; GNOSIOLOGY; SKEPTICISM.

There is nothing between us and blank *Pyrrhonism*, if we have not the safeguard of a well-grounded faith.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Helps* p. 194. [J. P. '80.]

Pyr′rho-nist, pir′o-nist, *n.* A disciple of Pyrrho; an absolute skeptic. **Pyr-rho′ni-an‡**.

pyr″rho-tite, pir′o-tait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, bronze-yellow to copper-red, magnetic iron sulfid ($Fe_{11}S_{12}$ or Fe_nS_{n+1}), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *pyrrhos;* see PYRRHO-.] **pyr′rho-lite** or **-tin(e)‡**.

pyr′rhous, pir′us, *a.* Reddish. [< Gr. *pyrrhos;* see PYRRHO-.]

Pyr″rhu-li′næ, pir′u-lai′nî *or* -li′nê, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of fringilloid birds, typified by the bullfinches. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 7. **Pyr′rhu-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *pyrrhos;* see PYRRHO-.]
—**pyr′rhu-line**, *a. & n.*

pyr′rol, pir′ol, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C_4H_5N) having an odor resembling that of chloroform, contained in coal-tar, oil, and bone-oil. [< PYRRHO- + -OL.] **pyr′o-line‡**.

pyr′ry†, *n.* Same as PIERY. **pyr′y†**.

Py-ru′li-dæ, pi-rû′li-dî *or* -dê, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods. **Pyr′u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *pyrum*, pear.]—**py-ru′lid**, *n.*—**py-ru′loid**, *a.*

pyr-u′ric, pir-ū′ric, *a. Chem.* Same as CYANURIC. [< PYR- + URIC.]

Py′rus, pai′rus *or* pi′rus, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), belonging to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the East Indies, producing a fleshy or berry-like pome with 2 to 5 papery or cartilaginous one- or two-seeded cells. The apple- and pear-tree are the best-known. [< L. *pyrus*, pear-tree.] **Pi′rus‡**.

pyr-u′vic, pir-ū′vic, *a. Chem.* Same as PYROACEMIC. [< PYR- + L. *uva*, grape.]

py′sa, *n.* Same as PICE.

Py-thag″o-re′an, pi-thag′o-rî′an, *C. W.*¹ (pith′a-gō′rē-an, *W.*²), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras or to Pythagorism. **Pyth″a-gor′ic** or **-ic-al‡**.

—**Pythagorean letter**, the letter Y: so called because it represented the sacred triad, formed by the dual proceeding from the monad.—**P. school of philosophy**, the system of philosophy taught by Pythagoras and his followers at Crotona in Magna Græcia.—**P. theorem** (*Math.*), the theorem that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides (47th Euclid). Called also *hypotenuse theorem*.—**P. proposition‡**.

Py-thag″o-re′an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, or an adherent of Pythagorism.

Py-thag′o-rism, pi-thag′o-rizm, *n.* The mystical cosmological philosophy or doctrines taught by Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher of the 6th century, and by his followers. Its great advance upon the teachings of the Ionian school was in the central idea that number is the essence of all things and the principle of rational order in the universe. The leading theological doctrine was metempsychosis. The conception of the Copernican system of astronomy has been attributed to the Pythagoreans, though with slender foundation. **Py-thag″o-re′an-ism‡**.

Hicetas, who taught the axial revolution of the earth, and Ecphantus, who taught the same, were . . . Pythagoreans; and there was a revival of *Pythagoreanism* in the century before Christ.
WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 2, p. 57. [H. '77.]

Py-thag′o-rize, pi-thag′o-raiz, *vi.* [-RIZED; -RI′ZING.] To become Pythagorean; reason in the manner of the Pythagoreans. **Py-thag″o-re′an-ize‡**.

Pyth′i-a, pith′i-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi, who was believed to be inspired by the god and to utter his oracles.

pyth′i-ad, pith′i-ad, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The period from one celebration of the Pythian games to another.

Pyth′i-an, pith′i-an, *a.* Relating to Delphi, to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, its oracle, or its priestess: from Python, the serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi. [< L. *Pythius*, < Gr. *Pythios*, < *Pythō*, older name of Delphi.]
—**Pythian games**, games in honor of the Pythian Apollo, celebrated every four years at Delphi, in Greece. Instituted about 586 B. C. and discontinued about A. D. 394, they were, next to the Olympic games, the most important of the four Panhellenic festivals. See ISTHMIAN; NEMEAN; OLYMPIC.—**P. verse**, the dactylic hexameter.

Pyth′i-dæ, pith′i-dî *or* -dê, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles having the anterior coxal cavities open behind and the antennæ inserted under frontal ridges. **Py′tho**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Pythō*, part of Phocis about Delphi.]—**pyth′id**, *a. & n.*—**pyth′oid**, *a.*

py″tho-gen′e-sis, pai′tho-jen′ę-sis *or* pith′o-, *n. Hygiene.* Generation from or because of filth; as, the *pythogenesis* of fever. [< Gr. *pythō*, rot, + GENESIS.]
—**py″tho-gen′ic**, *a.* Generated by filth. **py″tho-ge-net′ic‡**.—**pythogenic** or **pythogenetic fever**, typhoid fever; any fever due to filth.

py′thon¹, pai′then, *n.* **1.** A large non-venomous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; especially, an Old World pythonid related to the boas; a rock-snake. **2.** [P-] *Class. Myth.* A monstrous serpent produced by Gæa, which haunted the caves of Parnassus. It was slain near Delphi by Apollo, who was hence called Pythian Apollo. **3.** [P-] A genus typical of *Pythonidæ*. [L., < Gr. *Pythōn*, < *Pythō;* see PYTHIAN.] **py-thon′i-c¹**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pythons or a python.

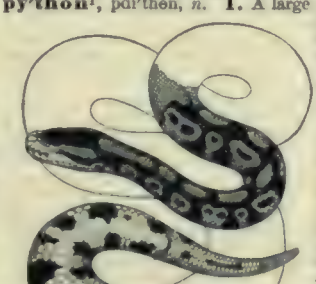
A Python (*Python regius*). 1/30

—**Py-thon′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of peropodous snakes, especially those with coronoid, supraorbital, and postorbital bones and intermaxillary teeth.—**py-thon′id**, *n.*—**py′thon-i-form″**, *a.* Having the form of a python or a rock-snake.—**py′thon-oid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pythonidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Pythonidæ*.—**Py″thon-ol′de-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of snakes with rudiments of hind limbs, but no pelvis, including *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ;* *Peropoda*.—**py″thon-ol′de-an**, *a.*—**Py″thon-o-mor′pha**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Mosasauria*.—**py′thon-o-morph″**, *n.*—**py″thon-o-mor′phic, py″thon-o-mor′phous**, *a.*

py′thon², *n.* A soothsayer or soothsaying spirit: from the tradition that the Python delivered oracles at Delphi; also, a ventriloquist. [< L. *Pytho(n-)*, spirit of divination, < Gr. *Pythōn;* see PYTHON¹.]
—**pyth′on-ess**, *n.* The priestess of the Delphic oracle; hence, any woman supposed to be possessed of the spirit of prophecy; a witch.—**py-thon′ic²**, *a.* Foretelling future events; inspired; prophetic; pretending to prophesy.—**pyth′o-nism**, *C. W.* (**py′thonism**, *E. I. S.*), *n.* The art of predicting future events by divination.—**pyth′o-nist†**, *n.*

py-ul′con, pai-ul′con, *n. Surg.* An instrument for extracting pus or purulent matter from any cavity; an exhausting-syringe. [< PY- + Gr. *helkō*, draw.]

py-u′ri-a, pai-yū′ri-a *or* pi-ū′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* The passing of urine containing pus. [< PY- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

pyx, pix, *vt.* To test in fineness and weight, as the coins deposited in the pyx. See PYX, *n.*, 2.

pyx, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A vessel or casket, usually of precious metal, in which the host is preserved. **2.** A receptacle for coins selected for trial at the British mint. **3.** *Naut.* A case or box for the compass-card; binnacle. **4.** *Anat.* The pyxis. [< L. *pyxis*, < Gr. *pyxis*, box, < *pyxos*, boxwood.] **pix‡**.
—**pyx′cloth″**, *n.* A richly embroidered veil for wrapping or covering the pyx. Called also *Corpus Christi cloth*.—**pyx′kerchief‡**.—**pyx′pall‡**.—**pyx′veil‡**.—**pyx′coin**, *n.* A coin kept in a chest, for use in the trial of the pyx.—**pyx jury**, a jury of experts called to determine whether the minted coin of the realm is of the proper or legal standard of fineness.—**trial of the pyx**, the test made by special commissioners of the fineness and weight of coins reserved from each delivery of coin by the coiner to the superintendent. In the United States and England mints this test is made annually.

1. A 13th-century Pyx. (After *Pugin.*) 2. A Modern Pyx, imitating the mediæval.

Pyx″id-an′the-ra, pix′id-an′thę-rα, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of small prostrate and creeping evergreen plants of the diapensiad family (*Diapensiaceæ*), by some included in the genus *Diapensia*. *P. barbulata*, with numerous solitary and sessile white or rose-colored flowers, is the flowering moss or pyxie, forming immense beds in the pine-barrens from New Jersey to Carolina, and is called also *pine-barren beauty*.
[< Gr. *pyxis* (see PYXIS) + *anthēros;* see ANTHER.]

pyx′i-date, pix′i-det *or* -dêt, *a. Bot.* Having a lid; of, pertaining to, or having the character of a pyxis.

pyx-id′i-um, pix-id′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PYXIS. [< Gr. *pyxidion*, dim. of *pyxis;* see PYX.]

pyx′ie, *n.* **1.** Same as PIXY. **2.** A plant of the genus *Pyxidanthera*.

pyx′is, pix′is, *n.* [PYX′I-DES, pix′i-diz *or* -dês, *pl.*] **1.** A box or pyx; especially, an ancient form of ornamental toilet-box. **2.** An emollient ointment. **3.** *Bot.* A capsule or seed-vessel with transverse dehiscence, the upper portion separating as a lid, as in the common purslane. **4.** The acetabulum of the hip-bone. **5.** A testudinoid land-tortoise (*Pyxis arachnoidea*) of Mauritius and Madagascar. [L.; see PYX.]

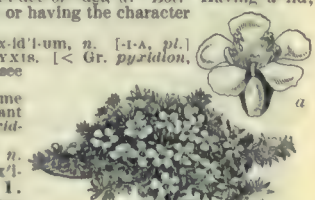
A Pyxie (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*). *a*, a single flower.

Q

Q q Q q *Q q*
Roman. Black Letter. Script.

Q, q, kiū, *n.* [QUES, *Q's*, or *Qs*, kiūz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the seventeenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ○; retained as the first member of the consonant digraph qu, = Anglo-Saxon cw = Germanic kw, "Visible Speech" ○ ∋, the sign of back tongue-opening combined with lip-opening, as in *quart, queen*.

The positions and movements of the organs in making this diphthong are described under the letters C = K and W. In many words *qu* is a modification of an early *k* by a sympathetic movement of the lips: Greek *kw*, Latin *quis*, who, analogous to the modification by a tongue-movement described under C= *Cicero* = *kikero* > *tsitsitsero*. Parent Speech or Early Latin *qu* is regularly represented in East Germanic languages by *hw*: Latin *quod*, Anglo-Saxon *hwat*, what. This is an unstable combination, one or the other letter dropping, especially between two vowels. The *u* = *w* drops oftenest in Romanic words (Latin *quinque* > French *cinq*, five), the *c* or *h* in Germanic (German *was*, what), so that *c, q, h* and *w* seem to interchange in words from roots containing this diphthong. French *qu* often stands for *cu* in which silent *u* is inserted to show that the *k* sound is preserved: *pique* < *pic*, pick, *banque*, bank, a spelling much affected in English at times, *masque*, SHAKESPEARE, *cheque*, and the like.

Most of the *qu's* in English are late borrowings from Latin or French. The sound was represented by *cw* in Anglo-Saxon. But when *c* became ambiguous in Middle English, *qu* took the place of *cw* initial, as in *cwēn*, queen; *cwic*, quick, etc. It is also used as a variant of *wh* in some early dialects: *qhilk*, which, and in modern English in many new or respelled words.

In the pronunciation of this Dictionary *cw* is used regularly for *qu* in English words having that sound. *Qu* is sometimes parted in English pronunciation: *eq′uity*; *u* is often silent: *risque, piquant*, as in French. In transliterations of Hebrew, and other strange alphabets, *q* is sometimes used alone to denote a more guttural *k* or other strange guttural sound.

Capital Q is from Latin Ǫ (which some of the Romans thought a ligature of Cv; Latin C is sometimes used alone for cv) < Greek Ϙ, koppa (used in classic Greek only as a numeral; Gothic has a similar single sign for *hw*), < Phenician Ϥ which was the sign of a more guttural back vowel than k, < Egyptian hieratic 𓎛 < hieroglyphic 𓄿. The hieroglyph represents an angle or knee and the Semitic name *koph* means the same. *qu* is Latin. For lower case, black letter, and dates, see A.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

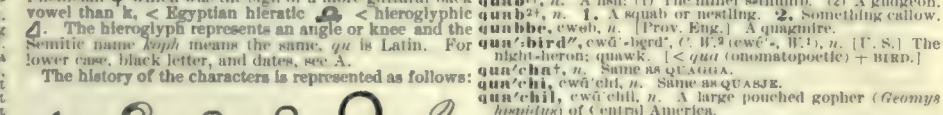
Hieroglyphic Knee. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation. (1) Question; query. (2) Farthing (Latin *quadrans*). (3) Queen. For other abbreviations, see Appendix. **3.** A symbol, in medieval Roman notation, for 500; with a dash over it (Q̄), 500,000. **4.** In the transliteration of Hebrew and Arabic into English, an equivalent for characters otherwise represented by *c* or *k*, as in *Quran* for *Koran*, *qabbalah* for *cabala*. **5†.** A half-farthing; cue.

qab′bn-lah, quab′a-lah, *n.* [Heb.] Same as CABALA.

Qa″dir-i′yah, cā′dir-i′yū, *n.* One of an ascetic order of Moslem dervishes instituted A. H. 561 (A. D. 1183) by Sirqud Abdul Qadir: the most popular religious order in Asia.

Qai′sar-i-Hind, cai′sar-i-hind, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The Cæsar of India; the official title of the queen of England as empress of India. This title was proclaimed at the great durbar held by Lord Lytton, as viceroy of India, at Delhi, Jan. 1, 1877, when the empress-queen assumed, as a prerogative, the imperial salute of 101 guns.

qua†, *n.* A quene; cue.

qua, cwā, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] Quod; jail. See QUAD², *n.*

qua, cwē *or* cwā, *adv.* [L.] In the capacity of; by virtue of being; in so far as it is; as; as, he acts *qua* a public officer.

quab†, *vi.* To quiver; throb. **quap†**; **quob†**; **quop†**.

quab†, *n.* A fish: (1) The miller's-thumb. (2) A gudgeon.

quab²†, *n.* **1.** A squab or nestling. **2.** Something callow.

quabbe, cwob, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quagmire.

qua′-bird″, cwā′-bėrd″, *C. W.*² (cwē′-, *W.*¹), *n.* [U. S.] The night-heron; quawk. [< *qua* (onomatopoetic) + BIRD.]

qua′cha†, *n.* Same as QUACHIA.

qua′chi, cwā′chi, *n.* Same as QUASJE.

qua′chil, cwā′chil, *n.* A large pouched gopher (*Geomys hispidus*) of Central America.

quack¹, cwac, *vi.* **1.** To utter a harsh, croaking cry, as a duck. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To cry out. [Imitative.]

quack², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To practise upon after the manner of a quack; hence, to cheat or deceive.

The credulous, . . . rich and poor, who, loving quackery, are *quacked*. S. MACLEOD *The Starling* ch. 21, p. 271. [AL. S. '71.]

2†. To chatter or talk noisily in praise of.

II. *i.* **1.** To act the quack or pretender; pretend to medicinal knowledge or skill.

They do *quack* that drive that trade.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt i, can. 2, l. 232.

2. To make vain pretensions; talk boastingly or noisily; chatter. [< QUACK¹, *v.*]

quack, *a.* Of or pertaining to quacks or quackery; ignorantly or falsely pretending to cure, or prescribed for the cure of, disease; as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* remedies.

Quack-doctors who publish their great abilities in little brown billets, distributed to all who pass by, are to a man impostors and murderers. STEELE *Spectator* July 30, 1712.

quack[1], cwac, *n.* **1.** A pretender to medical skill; an ignorant practitioner or empiric.

Quacks and mountebanks are doubtless a very dangerous sort of men. . . . they are both of them always very large in pretense and promise, but short in performance, and generally fatal in their practice. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xxx, p. 133. [H. & H. '67.]

2. Hence, one who pretends to any skill or knowledge he does not possess; a charlatan. [< QUACK[2], *v.*; cp. QUACKSALVER.]

Synonyms: charlatan, empiric, humbug, impostor, mountebank, pretender.—**Antonyms:** adept, expert, master, regular practitioner.

—**quack'er-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] Boastful pretension, or ignorant or fraudulent practise; charlatanry.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, . . . finds that there is *quackery* in legislation as in every thing else. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vii, ch. 1, p. 400. [G. P. P. '60.]

quack'hood‡; quack'ism‡.—quack'ish, *a.*

quack[2], *n.* A croaking sound, as of a duck; hence, any harsh, voluble, or idle utterance. **quakke†.**

quack'en, cwac'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To quackle.

quack'grass", cwac'-gras', *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS.

quack'ing-cheat"†, *n.* [Old Slang.] A duck.

quack'le, cwac'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *i.* To interrupt the breathing of; choke; strangle. **II.** *i.* To quack, as ducks.

quack'salv"er†, *n.* One who pretends to special skill in medicines and salves; a quack. [< D. *kwakzalver*, < *kwakken*, quack, + *zalver*, salver, < *zalf*, salve.] **quack'salvet†.**

—**quack'salv"ing†**, *a.* Quackish.

quackt. *pp.* Quacked. PHIL. SOC.

quad[1], cwad, *vt.* [QUAD'DED; QUAD'DING.] *Print.* To insert quadrats in; as, to *quad* out a line.

quad[2], *vt.* [Slang, Eng.] To imprison; put in quad. **quod‡.**

Well, you'll be *quod'ed* if you're caught! T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 46. [T. & F. '68.]

quad[3], *a.* Bad; evil. **quade†.—quad'ness†**, *n.*

quad[4], *n.* [Colloq. or Slang.] A quadrangle or court, as of a college or prison; hence, a prison; an abbreviation.

quad[2], *n.* *Print.* A quadrat: an abbreviation.

quad[3], *n.* *Teleg.* Quadruplex: an abbreviation.

quad'dy, cwed'i, *a.* Broad; short and thick. [Prob. < QUAT, *v.*]

qua'dert, *vi.* To suit; match; quadrate.

qua"der-sand'stein, cwā'der-sānd'stain, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A series of compact sandstones of the Upper Cretaceous in Germany. **qua'der‡.** [Abbreviated form].

quadr-. Same as QUADRI-.

quad'ra, cwed'rə, *n.* [QUAD'RÆ, cwed'rī *or* cwā'drē, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** A square border or frame, as around a

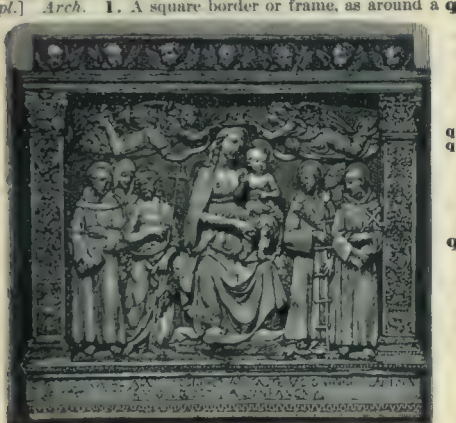

A Quadra Framing a Relief.

A Madonna in white-enameled terra-cotta, by Luca della Robbia, in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, Italy.

bas-relief or panel. **2.** One of the small bands or fillets of an Ionic base, above and below the scotia. **3.** The plinth or lowest member of a podium. See illus. under COLUMN. [L., < *quattuor*, four.]

quad'ra-ble, cwed'rə-bl, *a.* Capable of quadrature: said of a surface (see QUADRATURE): used also figuratively. [< L. *quadro;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

The modes and allusions of the one [Canning] were always *quadrable* by the classical formulæ; those of the other [Brougham] could be squared only by the higher analysis of the mind. GOODRICH *British Eloquence, Brougham* p. 889. [H. '63.]

quad'rad, cwod'rad, *n.* A tetrad. [< L. *quattuor*, four.]

quad"ra-ge-na'ri-ous, cwod'rə-je-nā'(*or* -ng')ri-us, *a.* Consisting of forty; forty years old. [< L. *quadragenarius*, < *quadrageni*, forty each, < *quattuor*, four.]

quad'ra-gene, cwod'rə-jīn, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* An indulgence for forty days, corresponding to the old canonical period of penance. [< L. *quadrageni;* see QUADRAGENARIOUS.]

Quad"ra-ges'i-ma, cwod'rə-jes'i-mə, *n.* The forty fast-days before Easter; Lent. [LL., < L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, < *quattuor*, four.] —**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday of Lent.

—**quad"ra-ges'i-mal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the number forty, especially to the forty days of Lent; Lenten.—**quad"ra-ges'i-mal**, *n.* An offering formerly made to the mother church of a diocese on mid-Lent Sunday.

quad'ran"gle, cwod'raŋ'gl, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four sides and four angles. **2.** *Arch.* A court, square or oblong, as within a college or other large public building, almost or quite surrounded by buildings or ornamental construction. See illus. under COLLEGE. **3.** *Palmistry.* The space between the lines of the head and the heart. [C.] [F., < LL. *quadrangulum*, < L. *quadrangulus*, < *quattuor*, four, + *angulus*, angle.] —**quad-ran'gu-lar**, *a.* *Math.* Having four angles; four-cornered.—**quad-ran'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

quad'rans, cwod'ranz, *n.* [QUAD-RAN'TES, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A copper or bronze coin, the fourth part of an as. See COIN. **2.†** [Eng.] A farthing; cue. [L., < *quattuor*, four.]

quad'rant[1], *a.* Square; four-sided.

quad'rant, cwod'rənt, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The quarter of a circle or of its circumference; a sector, arc, or angle of 90°. **2.** *Astron.* An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius for measuring angles on it. It gave place to the mural circle and the meridian circle in succession. **3.** *Naut.* An instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun, resembling and now superseded by the sextant. Hadley's quadrant (see phrases below) was one form. **reflecting quadrant‡.** **4.** *Steam-engin.* A sector notched to hold in place a starting-bar or reversing-lever. **5.** *Elec.* The henry: formerly so called because it can be expressed by a length equal to one quadrant of the earth's circumference. **6.** *Ordnance.* A gunners' quadrant. **7†.** A quarter, or fourth part. **8†.** Same as QUADRANGLE. **9†.** That which exactly matches something else. [OF., < L. *quadrant(-s)*; see QUADRANS.]

—**Collins's quadrant, Gunter's q.,** two forms of apparatus for finding the time of day by a stereographic projection on the plane of the equator.—**Davis's q.,** same as BACKSTAFF.—**gunners' q.,** a graduated brass or wooden circular sector of more than 90°, with an arm that is passed into the bore of the gun, and a plumb-bob to insure verticality of the instrument and to show the inclination of the piece from the horizontal.—**Hadley's q.,** an instrument with a frame in the form of an octant, with a graduated scale on its arc and an index-pointer pivoted at the apex, and with two mirrors, an index-glass and a horizon-glass, fixed respectively upon the arm of the index and the side of the frame. When so held that the reflected image of the sun upon the horizon-glass coincides with the horizon, as observed through an opening beside the horizon-glass, the scale indicates the sun's height. —**quad'rant-com"pass,** *n.* A carpenters' compass, having a quadrantal arc, for measuring angles.—**q. of altitude,** a graduated brass slip, a quadrant of a great circle, fitted to the meridian of an artificial globe, and movable to all points of the horizon.—**reflecting q.,** see QUADRANT, *n.*, 3.

quad'rant-al, cwed'rənt-əl (cwed'ran-tal, *C.*; cwed-rant'əl, *E. J. S.*; -ran'tal, *W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** *Math.* Being or pertaining to a quadrant; as, a *quadrantal* sector. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to or of the value of a quadrant.

—**quadrantal triangle,** a spherical triangle in which one side is a quadrant.

quad'rant-al, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A liquid measure containing a cubic foot. See MEASURE. **amphora quadrantal‡.** (2) An earthenware jar. See AMPHORA. **2.** [Rare.] A cube.

quad-ran'tes, *n.* [L.] Plural of QUADRANS.

quad'rant-id, cwed'rənt-id, *n.* *Astron.* One of a system of meteors appearing on Jan. 2, and having their radiant point 12° north-northeast of the star Beta Bootis, in the former constellation Quadrans.

quad'rat, cwed'rat, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines. En (▮), em (▮), two-em (▮), and three-em (▮) quadrats are distinguished. Commonly abbreviated *quad.* **2.** A former instrument for measuring altitudes. Called also *geometrical square* and *line of shadows.* **3.** A series of four. [OF.; see QUADRATE, *a.*]

quad-ra'ta, cwed-rē'tə *or* -rg'tə, *n.* Plural of QUADRATUM.

quad'rate, cwed'rēt, *v.* [QUAD'RA'TED; QUAD'RA'TING.] [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into quarters. **2.** *Naut.* To square, trim, adjust, or dispose (a gun) on its carriage. **II.** *i.* To correspond or agree; square: followed by *with;* as, the theory does not *quadrate with* the facts. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadro*, square, < *quattuor*, four.]

—**quad'ra"ted,** *pa.* Being in quadrature, as the moon.

quad'rate, cwed'rēt *or* -rēt, *a.* **1.** Having four equal and parallel sides; four-sided; square: now chiefly in anatomical phrases. See below. **2.** *Her.* Square or square-cornered. **3†.** Square, as the result of multiplying a number by itself. **4†.** Square, well-balanced, or exact. **5†.** Suited or fitted. [< OF. *quadrat*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE, *v.*] **quad'rat†.**

—**quadrate bone,** a bone between the lower jaw and the cranium in vertebrates below mammals, suspending the lower jaw.—**q. cartilage,** one of the small cartilages sometimes found in the alæ of the nose.—**q. lobe,** a lobe of the under surface of the liver, immediately above the pyloric end of the stomach.—**q. lobule,** a lobule of the median surface of the brain.—**q. muscle. 1.** A square muscle (quadratus femoris) of the hip that rotates the femur outward. **2.** A muscle (quadratus lumborum) extending from the ilium to the last rib and situated near the spine. **3.** A muscle of the nictitating membrane (quadratus nictitantis) rising from the upper and back part of the sclerotic. **4.** The depressor (quadratus menti) of the lower lip.

quad'rate, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The quadrate bone. (2) A quadrate muscle. **2.** *Astrol.* An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A breve. (2) A natural (♮). **4†.** A square.

quad-ra'ti, cwed-rē'tai *or* -rg'ti, *n.* Plural of QUADRATUS.

quad-rat'ic, cwed-rat'ic, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Involving the second and no higher power of the variable. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as TETRAGONAL. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a square; square. [< QUADRATE.]

—**quad-rat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* To the second degree.

quad-rat'ic, *n.* *Alg.* **1.** An equation of the second degree. It is a **pure,** *simple,* or *incomplete* quadratic when it contains only the second power of the variable, a *complete* or **adfected quadratic** when it contains also the first power. **2.** *pl.* The part of algebra that treats of quadratic equations.

Quad"ra-tif'e-ra, cwed'rə-tif'g-rə, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Sauropsida.* [< L. *quadratus* (see QUADRATE, *v.*) + *fero*, bear.] —**quad"ra-tif'er-ous,** *a.*

quadrato-. Derived from Latin *quadratus*, square (see QUADRATE, *v.*): a combining form.—**quad-ra"to-cu'bic,** *a.* *Alg.* Of the fifth degree.—**quad-ra"to-ju'gal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the quadrate and the jugal bone; as, the *quadratojugal* bone in vertebrates below mammals.—**quad-ra"to-man-dib'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw.—**quad-ra"to-pter'y-goid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and the pterygoid bones.—**quad-ra"to-quad-rat'ic,** *a.* *Alg.* Of the fourth degree.—**quad-ra"to-squa-mo'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal bone.

quad-ra'trix, cwed-rē'trix *or* -rg'trix, *n.* *Math.* Any curve by means of which may be found the sides of a square enclosing an area equal to that contained by a given curve, as a circle. [Fem. of LL. *quadrator*, a squarer. < L. *quadro;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

quad-ra'tum, cwed-rē'tum *or* -rg'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The quadrate bone. **2.** *Old Mus.* A breve. [L., a quadrate, < *quadro;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

quad'ra-ture, cwed'rə-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** *Math.* (1) The act or process of squaring; the finding of the area of a surface having any boundary, in the terms of square measure; surface-integration. The exact quadrature of the circle, one of the most celebrated problems of history, is now admitted by mathematicians to be impossible, either arithmetically or geometrically, though a result may be obtained within any desired degree of correctness.

The *quadrature* of the circle engaged the attention of the Arabian geometers, and their calculation made the ratio of the circumference to the diameter to be 3,927 to 1,250, which is a very close approximation. R. ROUTLEDGE *Pop. Hist. Science* ch. 3, p. 61. [R. & S. '81.]

(2) The definite integral of the product of a function of one variable by the differential of that variable: so called because of the form used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve. **2.** *Astron.* (1) The relative position of two heavenly bodies that are 90° apart as viewed from the center of a third body. The moon is in quadrature with the sun about seven days after new and full moon. (2) Either intersection of an orbit with the latus rectum drawn through its empty focus. **3.** *Physics.* A difference of phase of 90°, or quarter of a vibration. **4†.** The state of being square; a square; also, rarely, one side of a square. [< LL. *quadratura*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

—**indefinite quadrature,** a general rule for the approximate quadrature of the circle.—**mechanical q.,** the process of integrating an area by subdividing it into indefinitely small areas whose sides are straight lines.

quad-ra'tus, cwed-rē'tus *or* -rg'tus, *n.* [-TI, -tai *or* -ti, *pl.*] *Anat.* A quadrate muscle. [L., a quadrate, < *quadro;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

quad"rau-ric'u-lar, cwed'rə-ric'yu-lar, *a.* Possessing four auricles, as the heart of the nautilus. [< QUADR- + AURICULAR.]

quad'rel, cwed'rel, *n.* **1.** A square brick, tile, or stone; especially, a whitish air-dried brick made of chalky earth. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A square of peat or turf. **quad'rell‡.** [< LL. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrum;* see QUADRUM.]

quad-relle', cwed-rel', *n.* *Archeol.* A square-headed mace used in the 15th century; also, a square-headed arrow or bolt; quarrel. [OF., < LL. *quadrellus;* see QUADREL.]

quad-ren'ni-al, cwed-ren'i-əl, *a.* **1.** Occurring once in four years; as, *quadrennial* games. **2.** Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period. [< LL. *quadriennis*, < L. *quattuor*, four, + *annus*, year.]

—**quad-ren'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* Once in four years.

quad-ren'ni-al, *n.* The fourth anniversary of an event, or its commemoration.

quad-ren'ni-um, cwed-ren'i-um, *n.* A space or period of four years. [Var. of QUADRIENNIUM, < LL. *quadriennium*, < *quadriennis;* see QUADRENNIAL.]

quad-ren'ni-ate‡; quad"ri-en'ni-um‡.

quad"re-quiv'a-lent, cwod're-cwiv'ə-lent, *a.* Same as QUADRIVALENT. [< QUADR- + EQUIVALENT.]

quadri-, quadr-. Derived from Latin *quattuor*, four: combining forms.—**quad"ri-ba'sic,** *a.* *Chem.* Having four hydrogen atoms replaceable, as by basic radicals: said of acids.—**quad"ri-car'i-nate,** *a.* Having four ridges, as the face of an orthopterous insect.—**quad"ri-cen-ten'ni-al,** *n.* The four-hundredth anniversary of an event, or the celebration commemorating it; as, the Columbus *quadricentennial* in 1892.—**quad"ri-cen-ten'ni-al,** *a.* —**quad'ri-ceps.** **I.** *a.* Having four heads. **II.** *n.* A large muscle, the extensor of the leg, with four heads respectively called the rectus femoris, the vastus externus, vastus internus, and crureus. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—**quad"ri-cip'i-tal,** *a.*—**quad"ri-cin'i-um,** *n.* *Mus.* A four-part vocal composition. **quat"ri-cin'i-um‡** [C.].—**quad'ri-cone,** *n.* *Geom.* A cone whose base is a conic section; a quadric cone.—**quad'ri-corn.** **I.** *a.* Having four horns or horn-like processes. See illus. under FOUR-HORNED. **II.** *n.* A quadricorn animal. **quad"ri-cor'nous‡.—quad"ri-cus'pid-ate,** *a.* Having four cusps, as a molar tooth.—**quad'ri-cy"cle,** *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle arranged to be propelled by the rider, after the manner of a tricycle.—**quad"ri-de-riv'a-tive,** *n.* *Math.* A derivative invariant of the fourth order.—**quad"ri-dig'i-tate,** *a.* *Zool.* Having four digits; quadrisulcate.—**quad"ri-en'ni-al†,** *a.* Quadrennial.—**quad"ri-en'ni-al-ly†,** *adv.*—**quad"ri-en'ni-um,** *n.* Quadrennium.—**quad"ri-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* *Biol.* Arranged or disposed in four rows or ranks.—**quad"ri-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**quad'ri-fid,** *a.* *Biol.* Four-cleft; cut into four segments.—**quad"ri-fo'li-ate,** *a.* *Bot.* Four-leaved; having the leaves in whorls of four: sometimes inaccurately used for *quadrifoliolate.*—**quad"ri-fo'li-o-late,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four leaflets.—**quad'ri-form,** *a.* Four-fold, as in appearance or form. Compare BIFORM; TRIFORM.—**quad'ri-frons,** *a.* Having four faces.—**quad"ri-gem'i-na,** *n. pl.* *Anat.* Four medullary tubercles situated on the crura cerebri behind the third ventricle of the brain. Called also *quadrigeminal bodies, corpora quadrigemina.*—**quad"ri-gem'i-nal,** *a.* Occurring in fours; fourfold; specifically, of or pertaining to the quadrigemina.—**quad"ri-gem'i-nate,** *a.* *Biol.* Growing or occurring in fours; fourfold.—**quad"ri-gem'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Quadrigeminal. **2.** Quadriseminate.—**quad"ri-ge-na'ri-ous,** *a.* Consisting of four hundred.—**quad"ri-ju'gate** (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* Having four pairs of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf. **quad"ri-ju'gous‡.—quad"ri-loc'u-lar,** *a.* *Biol.* Having four cells, cavities, or chambers; as, the *quadrilocular* heart of most mammals. **quad"ri-loc'u-late‡.—quad'ri-loge,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A book written by or compiled from four authors. **2.** An account resting on the testimony of four persons. **3.** A literary work in four books.—**Quad"ri-lon'chi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of acanthonidan radiolarians with 4 equatorial spines larger than 16 others. **Quad"ri-lon'che,** *n.* (t. g.)—**quad"ri-lon'chid,** *n.*—**quad"ri-lon'choid,** *a.*—**quad-rim'a-nous,** *a.* Same as QUADRUMANOUS.—**quad"ri-mem'bral,** *a.* *Zool.* Having four limbs.—**quad"ri-no'mi-al,** *Alg.* **I,** *a.* Having four terms. **quad"ri-nom'i-cal‡; quad"ri-uom'i-nal‡.** **II.** *n.* An expression composed of four terms.—**quad"rin-va'ri-ant,** *n.* An invariant of the second order in its coefficients.—**quad-rip'a-rous,** *a.* *Ornith.* Laying only four eggs, as most shore-birds.—**quad"ri-par-ti'tion,** *n.* Division by or into four.—**quad"ri-pen'nate.** *Entom.* **I.** *a.* Having four functional wings. **II.** *n.* A quadripennate insect.—**quad"ri-phyl'lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Four-leaved; quadrifoliate.—**quad"ri-pla'nar,** *a.* *Geom.* Determined by four planes.—**quad'ri-pli-cate** or **quad-rip'li-cate, quad"ri-pli'ca"ted,** *a.* Same as QUADRUPLICATE.—**quad"ri-pul'mo-na-ry,** *a.* Having four pulmonary sacs.—**quad"ri-quad'ric.** **I.** *a.* Of the second degree in each of two variables. **II.** *n.* A skew quartic curve formed by two intersecting quadric surfaces.—**quad"ri-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Having four rays, projections, or arm-like prolongations.—**quad"ri-sec'tion,**

Quadrifoliate Stem of a Crosswort (*Galium cruciatum*).

n. A subdivision into four equal parts.—**quad″ri-sep′tate**, *a.* Having four partitions or septa.—**quad″ri-se′ri-al**, *a.* Having, occurring, or arranged in four series or rows; four-rowed.—**quad″ri-se′tose**, *a.* *Zool.* Having four bristles.—**quad″ri-sul′cate**, *a.* Having four hoofs or toes, as a hog. **II.** *n.* A quadrisulcate ungulate.—**quad″ri-syl′la-ble**, *n.* A word of four syllables.—**quad″ri-syl-lab′ic**, **quad″ri-syl-lab′ic-al**, *a.*—**quad″ri-tac′tic**, *a.* *Math.* Formed by the coalescence of four consecutive coplanar points: said of a point on a surface or skew curve.—**quad″ri-tu-ber′cu-lar**, *a.* Having four tubercles, as a molar tooth. **quad″ri-tu-ber′cu-late**†.—**quad′ri-valve**, *n.* *Arch.* A door, shutter, etc., in four parts or folds.—**quad″ri-valv′u-lar**, *a.* *Biol.* Having four valvular parts.—**quad″ri-vol′tine**, *a.* A silkworm yielding four cocoons a year.

Quadri- is also used in words self-explaining in connection with the definition of their second elements; as, *quadriarticulate*, having four articulations or joints, etc.

quadriarticulate	quadridentate	quadriflaminate
quadricapsular	quadrifocal	quadrilobate
quadricellular	quadrifoil	quadrilobed
quadriciliate	quadrifurcate	quadrinodal
quadricostate	quadrifurcated	quadrinucleate
quadricrescentic	quadriglandular	quadriplanar
quadricrescentoid	quadrilaminar	quadrispiral

quad′ri-ble†, *a.* Capable of being squared.

quad′ric, cwed′ric, *a.* *Math.* Of the second degree; quadratic, or represented by a quadratic equation: applied especially in solid geometry and where there are more than two variables.

quad′ric, *n.* *Math.* A quantic of the second degree. [< LL. *quadrus*, square, < L. *quattuor*, four.]

quad-ri′ga, cwed-rī′ga *or* -rig′a, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A two-wheeled chariot to which four horses were harnessed abreast: of frequent occurrence in ancient sculpture and modern imitations of it. [L., contr. of *quadrijuga*, < *quattuor*, four, + *jugum*, yoke.]

A Quadriga.
The translation of Hercules to Olympus. (From a red-figured Greek vase.)

quad″ri-lat′er-al, cwed′ri-lat′gr-al, *a.* Formed or bounded by four lines; four-sided. [< L. *quadrilaterus*, < *quattuor*, four, + *latus* (*later-*), side.]

The open inner court [of a temple in Pompeii] is bordered with a *quadrilateral* portico. N. P. Willis *Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean* letter ii, p. 29. [s. '53.]

quad″ri-lat′er-al, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure formed from four straight lines terminated at four angles or vertices; the ordinary and old use. (2) In modern geometry, a figure formed of four infinite straight lines, having six intersections or vertices. Called also a **four-side**, and distinctively a **complete quadrilateral**. **2.** *Mil.* A space defended by four enclosing fortresses. The famous Quadrilateral of northern Italy was formed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnano.

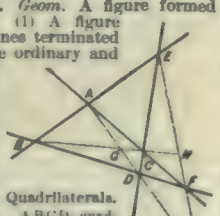

Quadrilaterals.
A B C D, quadrilateral, in the ordinary sense; A D, B C, its diagonals. EARLDOM.
complete quadrilateral, or four-sides: A, B, C, D, E, F, its vertices; A1, B11, E1, its diagonals or axes, G, H, I, its centers.

quad″ri-lat′er-al-ness, *n.*

quad″ri-lit′er-al, cwed′ri-lit′gr-al, *n.* A word or root containing four letters or four consonants. [< QUADRI- + LITERAL.]—**quad″ri-lit′er-al**, *a.*

qua-drille′, cwə-dril′, *n.* [QUA-DRILLED′; QUA-DRILL′ING.] **1.** To dance a quadrille. **2.** To play music for a quadrille.

qua-drille′, cwə-dril′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A square dance for four or more couples; originally, one containing five distinctive figures each adapted from a popular dance: introduced about 1800. **2.** Music for such a dance, usually adapted from operas or popular airs, and written in $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ time. **3.** A game of cards played by four persons with a pack from which the 8's, 9's, and 10's have been discarded, leaving 40 cards. **4.** [Rare.] A set of persons arranged in four groups. [F., < Sp. *cuadrillo*, dim. of *cuadro*, square, < L. *quadrum*; see QUADRUM.]

qua-dril″lé′, cə-dril′lē′, *a.* [F.] Marked off into squares, or bearing a pattern of small squares: said of drawing- or writing-paper, textile fabrics, etc. **qua-drille′**‡.

quad-ril′lion, cwed-ril′yun, *a.* Numbering a quadrillion: a cardinal numeral, originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral; as, *a quadrillion* people.

quad-ril′lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, the fifth power of a thousand; a thousand million millions: represented in Arabic numerals by 1 followed by fifteen ciphers. (2) In the English system, the fourth power of a million: represented in Arabic numerals by 1 followed by twenty-four ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [F., < *quatre* (< L. *quattuor*), four; and see MILLION.]

quad-ril′lionth, cwed-ril′yunth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a quadrillion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a quadrillion equal parts: as, a *quadrillionth* part.

quad-ril′lionth, *n.* One of a quadrillion equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by a quadrillion.

quad′rin‡, *n.* A small coin worth about a farthing; a mite. **quad′rine**‡.

quad″ri-par′tite, cwed′ri-pär′tīt, *C. S. W.*[2] (cwed-rip′ar-tīt, *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Consisting of or embracing four parts. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* Divided, as the bay of a groined ceiling, into four parts by intersecting arched ribs. (2) *Bot.* & *Zool.* Divided or parted into four. (3) *Law.* Having or divided into four parts, or having four parties; as, a *quadripartite* agreement.

Edred . . . was consecrated at Kingston to the *quadripartite* government of the Anglo-Saxons, Northumbrians, Pagans, and Britons. Lingard *England* vol. i. ch. 6. p. 195. [E. C. '27.]

[< L. *quadripartitus*, < *quattuor*, four; and see PARTITE.]—**quad″ri-par′tite-ly**, *adv.*

quad″ri-par′tite, *n.* A book or other literary work in four parts; tetrabiblion.

quad′ri-reme, cwed′ri-rīm, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A galley with four banks of oars. [< L. *quadriremis*, < *quattuor*, four, + *remus*, oar.]

quad″ri-sac″ra-men-ta′ri-an, cwed′ri-sac′ra-men-tē′ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a German Protestant sect (16th century) believing in the four sacraments of baptism, absolution, the eucharist, and holy orders; a controversial name. [< QUADRI- + L. *sacramentum*; see SACRAMENT.] **quad″ri-sac″ra-men′tal-ist**‡.

quad″ri-va′lent, cwed′ri-vē′lent, *A.* (cwed-riv′ū-lent, *C. W.*), *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of four. See VALENCE.

The carbon atom is *quadrivalent*.
J. P. Cooke, Jr. *New Chemistry* lect. xi, p. 248. [A. '76.]

[< QUADRI- + L. *valent-*is, ppr. of *valeo*, be strong.]—**quad″ri-va′lence**, *A.* (**quad-riv′a-lence**, *C. W.*), *n.*

quad-riv′i-al, cwed-riv′i-al, *a.* **1.** Having four radiating ways; leading to or going in four directions; as, *quadrivial* streets. **quad-riv′i-ous**‡.

The village . . . is the body of which roads are the arms and legs. —a trivial or *quadrivial* place, the thoroughfare and ordinary of travellers. Thoreau *Excurs., Walking* p. 171. [T. & F.]

2. Of or pertaining to the quadrivium. [< L. *quadrivius*, < *quattuor*, four, + *via*, way.]—**quad-riv′i-al**, *n.* One of the branches of the quadrivium.

quad-riv′i-um, cwed-riv′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] In the Pythagorean system, the four sciences — geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and music — making up with the trivium the seven liberal arts. Compare LIBERAL ARTS; TRIVIUM. [LL., < L. *quadrivius*; see QUADRIVIAL.]

quad-roon′, cwed-rūn′, *n.* A person having one-fourth negro and three-fourths white blood; the child of a mulatto and a white person.

There have been many Jews of genius, and there has been one *quadroon*, the great Dumas.
Andrew Lang in *Contemporary Review* July, '91, p. 73.

[< Sp. *cuarteron*, < *cuarto*, = F. *quarte*; see QUART[1].]

quar″ter-on‡; **quar″ter-oon′**‡; **qua′ter-on**‡.—**quad-roone′**, *n.* [Rare.] A female quadroon.

quad-rox′id, cwed-rox′id, *n.* Same as TETROXID. [< QUADR- + OXID.] **quad-rox′ide**‡.

quadru-. Same as QUADRI-.

quad′rum, cwed′rum, *n.* *Mus.* A natural (♮). [L., < *quattuor*, four.]

Quad-ru′ma-na, cwed-rū′mə-nə, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of mammals with both hind and fore limbs capable of use as hands, as monkeys and lemurs: opposed to *Bimana*. [< QUADRU- + L. *manus*, hand.]—**quad′ru-mane**, *n.* A quadrumanous mammal. **quad′ru-man**‡.

quad-ru′ma-nous, cwed-rū′mə-nus, *a.* **1.** Four-handed; having all four feet hand-like.

The *quadrumanous* tribes of different countries are accustomed to ascend trees for the purpose of procuring nuts to serve as their natural food. Winchell *Doct. of Evolution* § 4, p. 74. [H. '74.]

2. Of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. [< QUADRU- + L. *manus*, hand.] **quad-rim′a-nous**‡.

quad′rune, cwed′rūn, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement. [E.]

quad′ru-ped, cwed′ru-ped, *a.* Having four feet, as most mammals and reptiles; quadrupedal.

quad′ru-ped, *n.* An animal having four feet; especially, a four-footed mammal.

All the *quadrupeds* emphasize their direct forward gaze by a corresponding movement of the ears as if to supplement and aid one sense with another. Burroughs *Birds and Poets, Touches of Nature* p. 73. [H. & H. '77.]

[< L. *quadruped-*s, < *quattuor*, four, + *pes*, foot.]—**quad-ru′ped-al** or **quad′ru-ped″al** (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a quadruped; quadruped. **II**†. *n.* A quadruped.—**quad′ru-ped-a″ted**, *a.* [Rare.] Changed into a quadruped.—**quad′ru-ped″ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being four-footed.

quad′ru-plane, cwed′ru-plēn, *n.* *Math.* A quadrilateral having opposite sides equal and one pair crossing each other. [< QUADRU- + PLANE[1], *n.*] **con″tra-par″al-lel′o-gram**‡.

quad′ru-pl, *a.* & *n.* Quadruple. Phil. Soc.

quad′ru-ple, cwed′ru-pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make quadruple; multiply by four.

Doubling a creature's activity, *quadruples* the area that comes within the range of its excursions.
Spencer *Biology* vol. I, pt. iii, ch. 9, p. 419. [A. '72.]

II. *i.* To become quadruple.

quad′ru-ple, *a.* **1.** Consisting of four united or of four parts; fourfold. **2.** Multiplied by four; four times repeated. [F., < L. *quadruplus*, < *quattuor*, four, + *-plus*, -fold.]—**quad′ru-ple**, *n.* A number or sum four times as great as a given amount.

quad′ru-plet, cwed′ru-plet, *n.* **1.** A compound or combination of four things or objects, as springs, joined or acting as one. **quar-tet′**‡. **2.** One of four born of the same mother at one birth.

quad′ru-plex, cwed′ru-plex, *vt.* *Elec.* To arrange, as a telegraphic circuit, for quadruplex transmission.

quad′ru-plex, *a.* Fourfold; doubled twice: used specifically of a telegraph system such that four messages, two in each direction, may be simultaneously sent over one wire.

quad′ru-plex, *n.* An instrument used in quadruplex telegraphy. [L., < *quattuor*, four, + *plico*, fold.]

quad′ru-pli-cate, cwed-rū′pli-kēt, *vt.* [-CA′TED; -CA′TING.] To double twice; quadruple. [< L. *quadruplico*, pp. *quadruplicatus*, < *quadruplex*; see QUADRUPLEX.]

—**quad-ru″pli-ca′tion**, *n.* A making fourfold.—**quad-ru′pli-ca-ture**, *n.* The act of quadruplicating, or that which is quadrupled.

quad-ru′pli-cate, cwed-rū′pli-kēt *or* -kət. **I.** *a.* *Math.* **1.** Fourfold; four times as much. **2.** [Rare.] Raised to the fourth power. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of four like things. **2.** [Rare.] The fourth power.

quad″ru-plic′i-ty, cwed′ru-plis′i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being quadruplex: fourfoldness.

quad′ru-ply, cwed′ru-pli, *adv.* In a quadruple manner: to a quadruple degree or extent.

quæ′re, cwī′ri *or* cwē′rē, *n.* [L.] Literally, seek; inquire: an annotation inserted, especially in law reports, to signify that a point is open to inquiry. Compare QUERY.

quæ-si′tum, cwe-sai′tum *or* cwē-si′tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] Something sought, especially by argument; the thesis in question, as distinguished from *datum*, the thesis conceded; an object of search; also, a questioning or query.

If the idea of causality be a metaphysical datum, it is no wonder that we miss it as a physical *quæsitum*.
Martineau *Essays, Comte's Life* in vol. i, p. 47. [W. v. s. '66.]

[L., neut. of *quæsitus*; see QUÆSTA.]

quæs′ta, cwes′tə, *n.* *Eccl.* A special collection prescribed by Roman pontiffs during the middle ages for various purposes, for which papal indulgences were usually granted; Peter's pence. [LL., < L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quæro*, seek.]

quæs′tor, etc. Classical forms of QUESTOR, etc.

quaf, **quaft**. Quaff, quaffed. Phil. Soc.

quaff, cwqf (XIII), *vt.* & *vi.* To drink, especially with relish or copiously: used now as a euphemism in poetry and sometimes as an affectation in prose. [Var. of QUAUGHT, < Gael. *cuach*, cup.]—**quaff′ing-pot″**, *n.* A drinking-vessel holding a half-gill. [C.]—**quaff′er**, *n.*

quaff, *n.* The act of quaffing; a draft.

The man drank off his glass almost at a single *quaff*. Joaquin Miller *Destruction of Gotham* ch. 7, p. 61. [F. & W. '86.]

quaff′er†, *vi.* To drink with greediness.

quaff′ idet†, *n.* Drinking-time.

quag, cwag, *vi.* [Prov.] To quiver; shake. **quagge**†.

quag, *n.* [Rare.] A quagmire.

I expected nothing better than to find myself in the ditch on one side or the *quag* on the other. Hawthorne *Mosses, Celestial Railroad* p. 220. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

quag′ga, cwag′ə, *n.* **1.** A South-African equine mammal (*Equus quagga*) intermediate between the asses and the zebras, resembling the latter, but darker forward, white underneath, and with the hind quarters and legs unstriped; probably extinct. **qua′cha**†; **quagh′as**†. **2.** Burchell's zebra; bontequagga. [Hottentot (imitative).]

The Quagga. 1/52

quag′gle, cwag′l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tremulous motion.

quag′gy, cwag′i, *a.* Yielding to or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth; boggy.

quag′mire″, cwag′mair′, *vt.* [Rare.] To entangle or engulf in or as in a quagmire.

quag′mire″, *n.* Soft, marshy ground that trembles or yields under the foot; morass; bog. [< QUAKE + MIRE[1], *n.*]—**quag′mir″y**, *a.*

qua′haug, cwō′heg, *I. W.* (cwo-hōg′, *C. Wr.*), *n.* The common round or hard clam of the Atlantic coast of North America, highly esteemed as food. [Abbr. < Am. Ind. *poquauhock*.] **co′hog**‡; **qua′hog**‡.

quahk, cwōk, *vi.* *Bee-keeping.* To make a noise as a young queen bee in her cell.

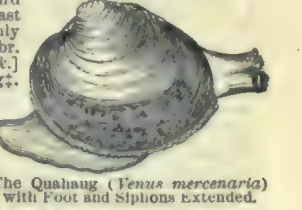

The Quahaug (*Venus mercenaria*) with Foot and Siphons Extended.

quaich‡; **queght**‡; **quoich**‡.

quail[1], cwēl, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Archaic.] To cause to shrink or lose heart; intimidate. **2.** To gain power over; subdue; crush; quell.

And made the firm-based heart, that would have *quailed*
The rack or faggot, shudder like a leaf. Lowell *Columbus* st. 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To shrink from facing danger, trial, or pain; lose heart, spirits, or courage; be or become dispirited.

The thing he [Luther] will *quail* before exists not on this Earth or under it. Carlyle *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 129. [C. & H. '40.]

2†. To wither; decline. **3**†. To cease; slacken. [< AS. *cwelan*, die.] **quaile**†; **quayle**†.

Synonyms: see FLINCH.

quail[2]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To curdle; coagulate.

quail, *n.* **1.** An Old World perdicine bird of *Coturnix* or a related genus, having a very short tail, as a painted quail (*Excalphatoria*) or a rain-quail; especially, *Coturnix coturnix*, generally believed to be the quail of the Bible. **2.** An American odontophorine bird of *Colinus*, *Callipepla*, or a related genus. The bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*) is the quail of the northern United States. *Callipepla californica* is the California quail.

The European Migratory Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*). 1/6

It was Autumn, and incessant
Piped the *quails* from shocks and sheaves.
Longfellow *Pegasus in Pound* st. 2.

3. A hemipod; as, the painted *quail* (*Turnix varius*). **4.** [Archaic.] A prostitute. [< OF. *quaille*, < LL. *quaquila*, < D. *kwakkel*, < *kwaken*, quack.] **quaillet**†; **quail′ziе**‡ [Scot.]; **quayle**†.

Compounds: —**quail′-call″**, *n.* A quail-pipe.—**q.-dove**, *n.* **1.** An American starnœnadine pigeon; as, the blue-headed *quail-dove* (*Starnœnas cyanocephalus*) of Florida and Cuba. **2.** A partridge-dove.—**q.-hawk**, *n.* The New Zealand sparrow-hawk (*Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*).—**quail′head″**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sharp-tailed finch (*Ammodramus caudacutus*).—**q.-mutton**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Diseased mutton.—**q.-pigeon**, *n.* An Australian ground-pigeon (genus *Geophaps*).—**q.-pipe**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pipe or call formerly used for attracting quails into a net.—**q.-call**‡.—**q.-snipe**, *n.* **1.** A lark-plover. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The dowitcher.

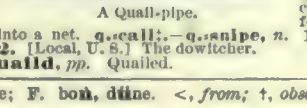

A Quail-pipe.

quaild, *pp.* Quailed. Phil. Soc.

quail'y, cwē'li, *n.* [Manitoba.] Bartram's sandpiper.

quaint†, *vt.* To acquaint

quaint, cwānt, *a.* **1.** Combining an antique appearance with a pleasing oddity, fancifulness, or whimsicalness; as, *quaint* manners; *quaint* attire; a *quaint* city.

His garb was very *quaint* and odd—a long, long way behind the time. DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Cricket on the Hearth* chap. i. p. 229. E. & L. '86.

2. Hence, pleasingly odd; fanciful; singular; as, a *quaint* fancy. **3.** [Archaic.] Elaborate, or curiously fashioned; hence, ornamental; showy; fine. **4**†. Crafty. **5**†. Prim; squeamish. **6**†. Well known. [< OF. *coint*, < L. *cognitus*; see COGNITIVE.] **quelnt**†; **queynte**†.

Synonyms: see ANTIQUE; ODD; QUEER.

—**quaint**†, *adv.* Daintily.—**quaint'ly**, *adv.*—**quaint'ness**, *n.*

quaint'ance†, *n.* Acquaintance.

quain'tise†, *vt.* To make cunningly; adorn skilfully.

—**quain'tise**†, *n.* **1.** Cunning. **2.** Trimness; elegance. **quen'tise**†.

quair†, *n.* A quire of paper; a book. **quaire**†.

quai'sy, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as QUEASY.

quait, cwet, *n.* [U. S.] A quoit.

quake, cwēk, *v.* [QUAKED; QUA'KING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To be agitated with quick, short, repeated motions; shake, as with violent emotion or cold; tremble; quiver.

With boughs that *quaked* at every breath
Gray birch and aspen wept beneath.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 12.

2. To vibrate or shake from violent convulsions or from the action of physical forces; as, the earth *quakes*.

Our horses snorted with terror, and the mountain *quaked* beneath our feet.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 327. [H. '44.]

3. To move or shake, as from lack of consistency or solidity; as, a *quaking* morass.

II. *t.* To cause to shake. [< AS. *cwacian*, shake.]

Synonyms: quaver, quiver, shake, shiver, shudder, tremble, vibrate, waver.—**Prepositions:** quake *at* the threat; *with* or *for* fear.

quake, *n.* The act of quaking; a shaking or tremulous motion quickly repeated; shake; shuddering; quaking.

Gazing at her brother, with an affrighted glance of inquiry, she beheld him all in a tremor and a *quake*, from head to foot. HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 16, p. 268. [O. & CO. '77.]

quake'-breech"†, *n.* A coward.

quake'-grass", *n.* Same as QUAKING-GRASS.

quake'mire"†, *n.* A quagmire.

qua'ker, cwē'kęr, *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** [Q-] A member of the religious Society of Friends: a name not used by the society, though no longer regarded by them as opprobrious: applied originally in derision of emotional manifestations of contrition. See FRIEND.

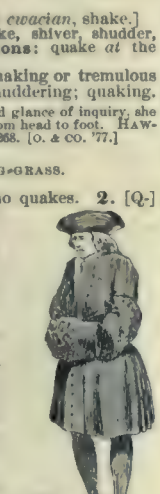

Costume of a Flemish Quaker of the 18th Century.

The *Quaker* of the olden time!—
How calm and firm and true!
WHITTIER *The Quaker of the Olden Time* st. 1.

3. A dummy cannon. **Quaker gun**‡. **4.** (1) The sooty albatross. (2) The nankeen-bird. **5.** A grasshopper (genus *Œdipoda*): named from its tremulous noise when flying. **6.** One of various plain-colored noctuid moths, as *Agrotis castanea*.

Compounds, etc.:—**qua'ker-but"tons**, *n. pl.* The round flat seeds of the nux vomica.—**q.-color**, *n.* Drab: because much worn by Quakers. See SPECTRUM.—**q.-drab**, *n.* A soft gray shade of drab.—**q.-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Quaking-grass.—**q.-ladies**, *n. pl.* The delicate little flowers of *Houstonia cærulea*, appearing in large pale-blue patches in American meadows and woods. See illus. under HOUSTONIA. **blu'ets**‡.—**Shaking Q.**, see SHAKER.—**stewed q.** [Colloq.], molasses or honey heated with butter, vinegar, and spices: an old remedy for colds.—**the Q. City**, Philadelphia, Penn.

—**Qua'ker-dom**, *n.* Quakers as a class; the Society of Friends.—**Qua'ker-ess**, *n.* A female Friend.—**Qua'ker-ish**, *a.* Characteristic of or like a Quaker.—**Qua'ker-ism**, *n.* The belief or practise of the Friends. **Qua'ker-y**†.—**Qua'ker-ly**. **I.** *a.* Quakerish. **II.** *adv.* After the manner of the Quakers.

quake'tail", cwēk'tēl", *n.* [Local, Brit.] A wagtail.

qua'king, cwē'king, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of QUAKE, *vi.*

Phrases, etc.:—**quaking-asp**, the American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). See ASPEN, and illus. under POPLAR.—**q. bog**, a bog that shakes under the foot, consisting of growing peat saturated with water.—**qua'king-grass"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of various grasses of the genus *Briza*, especially the European pasture perennial (*B. media*), sparingly introduced in the eastern United States: so called from the tremulous motion of the large purplish spikelets pendent from its slender spreading branches. **2.** The rattlesnake-grass (*Glyceria Canadensis*).—**large quaking-grass**, an ornamental species (*Briza maxima*) grown in gardens and preserved in vases as dry bouquets.

Quaking-grass (*Briza media*). *a*, a single flower.

qua'king-ly, cwē'king-li, *adv.* In a quaking manner.

qua'ky, cwē'ki, *a.* Characterized by quaking; quivering; tremulous.

—**qua'ki-ness**, *n.*

qua'le, cwā'lē *or* cwg'lē, *n.* A quality, especially as an object of perception. [L., neut. of *qualis*; see QUALITY.]

qual'i-fi"a-bl(e, cwel'i-fai'a-bl, *a.* That may be qualified; subject to qualification.

qual"i-fi-ca'tion, cwel'i-fi-kē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified. **2.** Any trait or possession that qualifies or fits a person or thing for a place or purpose; a requisite for an employment, position, right, or privilege; specifically, legal power or capacity; adaptation; as, *qualifications* for admission to college.

Whether the baronial honour or *qualification* was created by the terms of the original grant . . . it is perhaps impossible to determine. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 178. CL. P. '75.

3. Restriction by exceptions, or a restrictive exception; limitation of meaning; partial negation; hence, abatement; mitigation; as, the epithet was used without *qualification*; the *qualification* of a privilege.

The queen . . . replied, 'that their prayer was granted, with this *qualification* . . . that wit and speech were calculated to do harm, and their liberty of speech extended no further than "ay" or "no."' AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 472. [BELL '80.]

4. *Logic.* The attaching of quality to a term as affirmative or negative. **5**†. Appeasement; assuagement. [< LL. *qualificatus*, pp. of *qualifico*; see QUALIFY.]

Synonyms: see ABILITY.

qual'i-fi-ca"tive, cwel'i-fi-kē'tiv. **I.** *a.* Serving to qualify or limit. **II.** *n.* A qualifying or modifying word or expression. [< LL. *qualificatus*; see QUALIFICATION.]

qual'i-fi-ca"tor, cwel'i-fi-kē'tęr, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* An officer who prepares ecclesiastical causes for trial or states what theological note should be applied to a proposition. [LL., < *qualificatus*; see QUALIFICATION.]

qual'i-fi-ca"to-ry, cwel'i-fi-kē'to-ri, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of or pertaining to qualification. **2.** Qualificative. [< LL. *qualificatus*; see QUALIFICATION.]

qual'i-fied, cwel'i-faid, *pa.* **1.** Possessing requisite qualities or qualifications; competent; fitted; adapted. **2.** Limited by a certain degree of negation or diminution; restricted; modified.

There is no such thing as half-way justice or *qualified* veracity; for what is wrongly so called is not honesty or veracity at all.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 3, p. 53. [S. '77.]

3. *Law.* Limited to less than the whole; restricted; as, a *qualified* estate in land. **4.** *Old Canon Law.* Enabled to hold two benefices.

Synonyms: see ADEQUATE.

Phrases:—**qualified fee**, an estate that may endure forever unless a certain event happen, as a grant to A and his heirs till B marries; a base fee.—**q. negative**, the power of veto limited by the provision that the vetoed bill may become a law without approval of the executive if passed a second time by a specified majority.

—**qual'i-fied-ly**, *adv.*—**qual'i-fied-ness**, *n.*

qual'i-fi"er, cwel'i-fai"ęr, *n.* One who or that which qualifies: used specifically of grammatical qualifying.

The words and phrases thus added to the subject-noun, or bare subject, and to the verb, or bare predicate, are, in either case, called its *qualifiers*, or modifiers, or adjuncts; or, collectively, its complement. W. D. WHITNEY *Essentials Eng. Grammar* ¶ 407, p. 180. [G. & CO. '90.]

qual'i-fy, cwel'i-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endow or furnish with requisite ability, character, knowledge, skill, or possessions; fit for a particular place, office, or occupation; render competent.

What one reads, another thinks he must read, that he may *qualify* himself for conversation. EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiography* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 331. [C. & M'C. '34.]

2. To limit or modify by exceptions or conditions; restrict; as, to *qualify* a statement or a grant. **3.** To modify by diminution or abatement; moderate; soften; as, to *qualify* the severity of a judgment.

Life had been for him [Pope] a splendid success indeed, but the success had been *qualified* by much bitterness and pain.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 33, p. 197. [H. '90.]

4. Hence, to alter the strength or taste of, as by admixture; dilute or flavor; as, to *qualify* brandy. **5.** *Scots Law.* To establish by proof; authenticate. **6.** *Gram.* To attribute a quality to; restrict in application; modify; limit; as, an adjective *qualifies* a noun; adverbs *qualify* verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. **7.** *Logic.* To bring out the quality of (a proposition), as by a negative particle or otherwise. **8.** [Rare.] To note the qualities of; characterize. **9**†. To cure; sooth.

II. *i.* **1.** To take the steps or undergo the preparation necessary for entering upon a function, employment, right, or privilege, as by taking an oath or giving a bond; as, to *qualify* for an elector; to *qualify* as an engineer. **2.** [U. S.] Specifically, to take a prescribed oath of office; hence, to make oath to anything. [< F. *qualifier*, < LL. *qualificō*, < L. *qualis* (see QUALITY); and see -FY.]

Synonyms: see CHANGE; PREPARE.

qual'i-ta-tiv, -ly. Qualitative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

qual'i-ta-tive, cwel'i-tą-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to quality; having to do with qualities only: relating to differences or distinctions in kind as opposed to differences in quantity, and thus distinguished from *quantitative*; as, *qualitative* analysis.

The difference between perception and conception is *qualitative*, as is that of the objects with which they have respectively to do.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, intro., ch. 5, p. 176. [MACM. '89.]

[< LL. *qualitativus*, < L. *qualitas*; see QUALITY.]

qual'i-ta-tive"ly, cwel'i-tą-tiv"li, *adv.* As regards quality, kind, or character: opposed to *quantitatively*.

Holding that the Causa causarum is revealed *qualitatively* to every rational being. WINCHELL *Evolution* pref., p. 10. [H. '74.]

qual'i-tied, cwel'i-tid, *a.* [Archaic.] Furnished with qualities or faculties.

qual'i-ty, cwel'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which is an element of anything or aids in making it distinct from other things; distinguishing character; strictly and etymologically, that which makes a being or thing such as it is; essential property; as, whiteness and coldness are *qualities* of snow. See ESSENTIAL QUALITY.

The essential *qualities* of a thing are those aptitudes, those manners of existence and action, which it cannot lose without ceasing to be. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. viii, p. 105. [G. & L. '59.]

2. The attributes or characteristics of anything as determining its value, place, worth, rank, position, etc., or the condition of a thing as so determined; character; kind; as used absolutely, peculiar or characteristic excellence; as, a voice of mellow *quality*; wine of *quality*. **3.** Degree of excellence; relative goodness; grade; as, sugar of good or bad *quality*.

The *quality* of the milk is estimated by the quantity of butter or cheese that it will yield. YOUATT *Cattle* ch. 3, p. 131. [B. & C. '38.]

4. A moral trait or characteristic; as, a person of excellent *qualities*. **5.** Capability of producing specific effects; virtue; as, herbs possessing healing *qualities*. **6.** Particular character or part; capacity; function.

As early as the year 1780, Hastings sent over Major Scott to England, in *quality* of his agent. WRAXALL *Posthumous Memoirs, Aug. 20, 1784* in vol. i, p. 171. [BEN. & SON '36.]

7. [Prov. or Obs.] Social rank or status; hence, gentility or superior rank; also, persons of rank, collectively; as, people of *quality*; all the *quality* were there.

I have already had the honour of being invited to dinner by several of the first people of *quality*. MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU *Letters, Sept. 8, 1716* in vol. i, p. 275. [BEN. & SON '37.]

8. *Logic.* (1) The character of a proposition or judgment as asserting or denying. Considered with reference to quality, propositions are either (*a*) affirmative, as "all men are mortal," or (*b*) negative, as "no man is perfect."

The differential *Quality* of a Judgment is that it affirms or denies the agreement of Subject and Predicate. Hence in respect of *Quality*, Judgments are either Affirmative or Negative. Let the learner remember that the Logical *Quality* of a Judgment refers to its being Affirmative or Negative.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 3, p. 89. [L. '67.]

(2) The character of mental apprehension as clear or obscure: a Kantian use. **9.** *Physics.* That which distinguishes sounds of the same pitch and intensity from different sources, as from different instruments; timbre. **10**†. An accomplishment. **11**†. Particular temper or disposition. **12**†. A particular group, fraternity, or class. [< F. *qualité*, < L. *qualitas*, < *qualis*, of what sort, < *qua*, abl. of *quis*, who.]

Synonyms: see ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTERISTIC.

Phrases, etc.:—**accidental quality**, a quality not essential to the nature of a thing or substance.—**essential q.**, a quality that makes a thing what it is in its very nature.—**qual'i-ty-bind"ing**, *n.* A worsted tape for binding carpets, etc.—**q. of estate**, the extent or limit of ownership whereby the manner of enjoyment or use of an estate is determined during the continuance of the right to its use or enjoyment.

qualm†, *vi.* To feel or to cause qualms.

qualm[1], cwām (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fit of nausea; a feeling of sickness.

And at the very moment of that vainglorious thought, a *qualm* came over me, a horrid nausea and the most deadly shuddering.
R. L. STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ch. 10, p. 75. [J. H.]

2. A twinge of conscience; moral scruple; compunction. **3**†. Any sudden attack of pain or faintness. **4**†. Disease; pestilence. [< AS. *cwealm*, death, < *cwelan*, die.] **calm**‡ [Dial.]; **qualmet**†.

qualm[2]†, *n.* The cry of a raven; a caw.

qual'mire†, *n.* A quagmire.

qualm'ish, cwām'ish, *a.* Feeling or affected with qualms. (1) Sick at the stomach. (2) Mentally uneasy; disturbed by conscience.

—**qualm'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**qualm'ish-ness**, *n.*

qualm'y, cwām'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing qualms; qualmish.

Shut in the *qualmy* rooms, where meals are cooked and clothing washed and dried besides.
J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 10, p. 108. [S. '90.]

quam'ash, cwem'ash, *W.* (cwa-mash', *C.*), *n.* Camass.

quam'o-clit, cwam'o-clit, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The cypress-vine. **cardinal quamoclit**‡. **2.** [Q-] A former genus of plants, now regarded as a section of the genus *Ipomœa*.

quam prox'i-me, cwam prex'i-mi *or* -mē. [L.] As near as possible.

quan'dang, cwan'dang, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A small tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*) of the sandalwood family (*Santalaceæ*). **2.** Its edible drupaceous fruit, used as a preserve. **native peach**‡; **quan'ding**‡; **quan'tong**‡.—**quan'dang-nut"**, *n.* The stone of the quandang, which has an edible kernel.

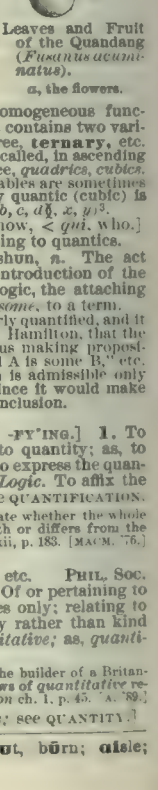

Leaves and Fruit of the Quandang (*Fusanus acuminatus*). *a*, the flowers.

quan'da-ry†, *vt.* & *vi.* To put into or to be in a quandary.

quan'da-ry, cwen'dą-ri (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A state of hesitation or perplexity; puzzling predicament. [Cor. of ME. *vandreth*, evil, perplexity, < Ice. *vandrædhi*, < *vandr*, difficult.]

quan'dy, cwen'di, *W.* (cwan'di, *C.*), *n.* [Local, U. S.] The old-squaw or long-tailed duck. See illus. under OLD-SQUAW.

quan'net, cwen'et, *W.* (cwan'et, *C.*), *n.* A file or file-cut surface set in a frame like a carpenters' plane: used in combmaking, etc., for working or smoothing a surface.

qua-non', *n.* Same as KANUN.

quant, cwant, *C. J. W.*[1] (cwent, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A punt or setting-pole with a flange at the end to prevent its sinking in the mud; also, the flange or cap. **2.** A cane.

quan'ta, cwen'tą, *n.* Plural of QUANTUM.

quan'ta-tive†, *a.* Quantitative.

quan'tic, cwen'tic, *n.* A rational homogeneous function of any number of variables. If it contains two variables, it is a **binary quantic**; if three, **ternary**, etc. According to their degree, quantics are called, in ascending order, beginning with the second degree, *quadrics, cubics, quartics, quintics, sextics*, etc. The variables are sometimes called *facients*. An example of a binary quantic (cubic) is $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$, written (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*§, *x*, *y*)[3].
[< L. *quantus*, how much, < *quam*, how, < *qui*, who.]

—**quan'tic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to quantics.

quan"ti-fi-ca'tion, cwen'ti-fi-kē'shon, *n.* The act or process of quantifying. (1) The introduction of the element of quantity; specifically, in logic, the attaching of a sign of logical quantity, as *all* or *some*, to a term.

The subject of a proposition is regularly quantified, and it has been argued, notably by Sir William Hamilton, that the predicate should be quantified also, thus making propositions of the form "all A is all B," "all A is some B," etc. It is generally held now that this form is admissible only in strictly quantitative propositions, since it would make the copula a sign of identity instead of inclusion.

(2) The determination of quantity.

quan'ti-fy, cwen'ti-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To determine the quantity of; rate as to quantity; as, to *quantify* syllables (in prosody). **2.** To express the quantity of; introduce quantity into. **3.** *Logic.* To affix the sign of quantity (as *all* or *some*) to. See QUANTIFICATION.

To *quantify* the predicate is simply to state whether the whole or the part only of the predicate agrees with or differs from the subject. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson xxii, p. 183. [MACM. '76.]

[< L. *quantus* (see QUANTIC) + -FY.]

quan'ti-ta-tiv, -ly. Quantitative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

quan'ti-ta-tive, cwen'ti-tą-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to quantity; having to do with quantities only; relating to differences or distinctions of quantity rather than kind or character; distinguished from *qualitative*; as, *quantitative* chemical analysis.

The village carpenter, . . . equally with the builder of a Britannia Bridge, makes hourly reference to the laws of *quantitative* relations. SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 45. [A. '89.]

[< LL. *quantitativus*, < L. *quantitas*; see QUANTITY.]

—**quan'ti-ta-tive"ly**, *adv.* As regards quantity.
quan'ti-tive-ly‡.—**quan'ti-ta-tiv(e"ness**, *n.*
quan'ti-tivet.
quan'ti-ty, cwen'ti-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being so much; that property of a thing by reason of which size, capacity, or content is predicable of it, and which admits of exact measurement and numerical statement; magnitude; size; amount; number.

Quantity is the subject treated of by mathematics, arithmetic dealing with **numerical quantity** (number), and geometry with **extensive quantity** (extension).

The determination of things as to their *quantity* must have begun with assertions as to their relative size or weight, or the relative intensity of some of their qualities.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, intro., ch. 1, p. 23. [MACM. '89.]

2. An object regarded as possessing the property above defined; that which has assignable dimensions or amount, or which can be increased or diminished; a certain determinable or estimated mass, volume, or number; sometimes, a large or considerable amount; as, a small *quantity;* there were blackberries in *quantity*.

The fall of water in a cataract must develop a large *quantity* of heat. The precise amount might be calculated.
JACOB ABBOTT *Heat* ch. 24, p. 238. [H.]

Specifically: (1) *Physics.* A property, quality, cause, or result varying in degree and measurable by comparison with a standard of the same kind called a unit, as length, volume, mass, time, force, and work. (2) *Math.* One of a system or series of objects having only such relations, as those of number or extension, as can be expressed by mathematical symbols; also, the figure or other symbol standing for such an object.

Mathematical quantities in general may be *real* or *imaginary, discrete* or *continuous*. See these words.

3. *Logic.* The extent of a general term or proposition as applying to the whole or to a part of a class. Considered with reference to quantity, propositions are (1) *universal*, as "all men are mortal," and (2) *particular*, as "some men are honest." See UNIVERSAL; PARTICULAR.

4. *Elec.* The strength of a current, as opposed to intensity or potential. Cells connected in multiple arc are said to be connected or arranged for *quantity*. See MULTIPLE.

5. *Pros.* The time required to utter a syllable, whether long or short, or the property of a syllable that is measured by such time; syllabic length, measure, or time.

Greek and Latin verse is based on quantity. In such verse a syllable containing a long vowel, diphthong, or vowel before a double consonant is **long** in quantity; one containing a single vowel (not η or ω in Greek) is **short**; a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid in the same word is **common**, that is, may be treated as either long or short. Modern verse, as in English, is based on accent, but by analogy the condition of being accented or unaccented is sometimes spoken of as quantity. See FOOT; METER.

In Hebrew, three degrees of *quantity* are recognised, long, short, and very short.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 361, p. 81. [L. '60.]

6. *Mus.* The duration of a note. **7**†. A part; section; a minute; also, portion; hence, something insignificant. **8**†. Proportion. [< F. *quantité*, < L. *quantitas*, < *quantus;* see QUANTIC.] **quan'ti-te**†.

—**complex quantity**, a quantity that needs two or more simple quantities to express it, especially the sum of a real and an imaginary.—**false q.**, a mistake arising from pronouncing or writing a Latin or Greek long syllable short, or the reverse, as *perdidérunt* for *perdidérunt*.—**quan'ti-ty-fuse"**, *n.* An electric fuse consisting of a piece of higher resistance than the circuit which it completes, and which is raised to the fusing-temperature by the passage of a current of excessive strength.—**q. of estate** (*Law*), the time, as in fee or for life, during which an estate is to continue.—**q. of matter**, mass.—**q. of motion**, momentum.

Synonyms: see COLLECTION.
quan"ti-va'lence, cwen"ti-vā'lens, *A., or* -tiv'a-lens, *C. W., n. Chem.* Same as VALENCE: formerly so called.
quan"ti-va'len-cy‡.
quan"ti-va'lent, cwen'ti vā'lent, *A., or* -tiv'a-lent, *C. W., a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to quantivalence; having the same valence or combining power. [< L. *quantus* (see QUANTIC) + *valeo* (ppr. *valent-*), be strong.]
quan'toid, cwen'toid, *n.* A linear function of variables and their differential coefficients. [< QUANTIC + -OID.]
quan'tong, *n.* Same as QUANDANG.
quan'tum, cwen'tum, *n.* [QUAN'TA, *pl.*] **1.** An object that has quantity or is concrete.

Spirit is not entity, nor a fixed *quantum*, but a process.
F. H. HEDGE *Unitarian Affirmations* ser. i, p. 30. [A. U. A. '79.]

2. A certain amount; measurable quantity; also, a prescribed or a sufficient quantity.

A certain *quantum* of power must always exist in the community, in some hands, and under some appellation. BURKE *Revolution in France, French Clergy* in v. i, p. 167. [CL. P. '75.]

[L., neut. of *quantus;* see QUANTIC.]
—**quantum meru-it** (*Law*), as much as he deserved; the measure of value recoverable for work done, where a special contract as to compensation is not proved.—**q. sufficit**, a sufficient quantity; used in medical prescriptions.—**q. valebat**, whatever it may be worth.—**q. va-le'bat** (*Law*), as much as it was reasonably worth; said of something sold and delivered without stipulation as to price, in an action brought to recover its value under an implied contract.
quan"ta-plic'i-ty†, *n.* Same as QUOTITY.
quap†, *vi.* To quiver; quaver; throb. **quab**†; **quob**†.
quap†, *n.* A fish, the gudgeon.
qua"qua-ver'sal, cwā"cwa-ver'sal, *E. I. S. W. Wr., or* cwā'cwa-ver'sal, *C., a.* **1.** Turned to every side; facing all ways.

A *quaquaversal* proposition of this kind, which may be read backward or forward, or sideways, . . . does not really exist.
HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nature* ch. II, p. 126. [A. '63.]

2. *Geol.* Specifically, inclining outward and downward in all directions from a center; as, a *quaquaversal* dip.
[< L. *quaqua*, wheresoever, abl. of *quisquis* (repetition of *quis*, who), whoever, + *versus*, pp. *versus*, turn.] **qua"qua-ver'sal**, *n.* **qua"qua-ver'sal-ly** *adv.*
quar†, cwôr, *vt.* [Prov.] To coagulate, as milk in the breast.
quar²†, *vt.* To block or choke up.
quar†, *n.* Same as QUARRY.
quar'an-tin"a-ble, cwer'an-tin'a-bl, *a.* Subject to or proper for quarantine.
quar"an-tine', cwer'an-tin', *W.* (cwer'an-tin, *E.*), *vt.* [-TINED'; -TIN'ING.] To subject to or retain in quarantine; isolate by or as by quarantine.
quar'an-tine, cwer'an-tin, *n.* **1.** The interdiction for a fixed period of time (originally forty days) of all communication with persons, ships, or goods arriving from ports or places infected with contagious disease, or having or being supposed to have infectious disease on board. **2.** A place designated and equipped for the enforcement of such interdiction; as, a vessel held at *quarantine*. **3.** The enforced isolation of any person or place infected with contagious disease; loosely, any enforced isolation, or restraint within limits, as for punishment. **4.** *Old Eng. Law.* The period of forty days after the death of her husband during which a widow was entitled to possession of the mansion-house while her dower was being assigned. **5.** Any period of forty days; specifically, the period of Lent. [OF., < It. *quarantina*, < LL. *quarantena*, < L. *quadraginta*, forty, < *quattuor*, four.]
—**quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed to indicate the presence of contagious disease, as on shipboard, or to indicate the presence of the quarantine officer, as at a port. See plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, etc., fig. 19.
quar'el†, *n.* Same as QUARREL².
quar'el-et†, *n.* A quarrelet.
quar'elle†, *n.* A quarrel.
quar'en-tene†, *n.* A square furlong.
quar'i-er†, *n.* An old form of wax candle made of a square lump of wax with a wick. **quar'i-ou**†; **quar'ri-er**†.
quark, cwārk, *n.* [U. S.] The quawk. **squawk**‡.
quarl, cwārl, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To quarrel.
quarl¹, *n.* A segment-shaped fire-brick used in making supports for melting-pots for use in zinc-desilverization, retort-covers, etc. [Contr. of QUARREL², *n.*]
quarl², *n.* [Rare.] A jellyfish; medusa. [Cp. G. *qualle.*]
quar'man†, *n.* A quarryman.—**quar'pit"**†, *n.* A quarry.
quar'rant, cwār'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A rude shoe made of untanned leather with the hair outward.
quarre'four†, *n.* A place where four roads meet.
quar'rel¹, cwer'el, *v.* [QUAR'RELED OR -RELLED; QUAR'REL-ING OR -REL-LING.] **1.** *i.* **1.** To engage in a quarrel; dispute or contend, especially with loud or irate words; wrangle; squabble; hence, to contend; scuffle; fight. **2.** To break friendship or harmony; be or become at variance; have a difference or misunderstanding; fall out; disagree. **3.** To find fault; make complaint; raise objections; cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot.

We will not *quarrel* with ambition, when it is wise enough to devote itself to the happiness of mankind. CHANNING *Works, Napoleon Bonaparte* pt. i, p. 330. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. [Humor. or Obs.] To be discordant, incongruous, or incompatible; said of things with each other.
II†. *t.* **1.** To find fault with; disagree or get into a quarrel with; complain of; reprove; chide; challenge. **2.** To affect or force by a quarrel or quarrels; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his good temper. [< F. *quereller*, < L. *querelor* (< *queror*), complain.] **quar'el**†; **quer'el**†.
—**to quarrel with one's bread and butter**, to do something prejudicial to one's livelihood or business.
quar'rel², *vt.* [Scot.] To quarry, as stone.
quar'rel¹, *n.* **1.** An unfriendly dispute, especially when angry or violent; contentious wrangle; altercation.

The Latin word [*querela*] means properly 'complaint.' . . . Englishmen being wont not merely to complain, but to set vigorously about righting and redressing themselves, . . . out of this word . . . they have gotten '*quarrel*.'
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 87. [W. J. W.]

2. A falling out or difference; breach of friendship or amity; open variance or antagonism; estrangement; feud. **3.** The cause for dispute or strife; occasion or reason for variance or altercation; cause of complaint or reprisal; hence, the cause or side of a question advocated by one of two or more parties who are at variance.

But when we returned to his palace he asked me . . . what *quarrel* I had with the dress or looks of his domestics.
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 172. [W. P. N. '71.]

4. *Law.* A dispute or contest; hence, a lawsuit. **5**†. A quarreler. **6**†. A reason; cause. **7**†. A lamentation; complaint. [< F. *querelle*, < L. *querela*, complaint, < *queror*, complain.] **quar'el**†; **quer'el**†.

Synonyms: affray, altercation, bickering, brawl, breach, broil, contention, contest, controversy, disagreement, discussion, dispute, dissension, falling out, feud, fracas, fray, fuss, jangle, jar, misunderstanding, quarreling, rupture, scene, squabble, strife, tumult, variance, wrangle. See ALTERCATION; DISCORD; FEUD.—Antonyms: accord, amity, concord, harmony, pacification, peace, reconcilement, reconciliation. Prepositions: a quarrel *with* (rarely *against*) a person; *about* or *over* a matter.

—**quar'rel-pick"er**, *n.* A quarrelsome person.—**to take up a q.** **1.** To take sides with one of the parties in a quarrel. **2.** To settle or adjust a quarrel or dispute.
quar'rel², *n.* **1.** A dart or arrow, with a four-edged head, formerly used with a crossbow. **2.** A graver, stone-masons' chisel, glaziers' diamond, or other tool having a several-edged head or point. **3.** Same as QUARRY³. [OF., < LL. *quadrellus;* see QUADREL.] **quar'el**†; **quar'rell**†.
quar'rel²†, *n.* **1.** A stone-quarry. **2.** Materials from a quarry. **quar'el**†; **quar'rell**†.
quar'reld, **quar'rel-sum**. Quarreled, etc. PH. S.
quar'rel-er, cwer'el-ėr, *n.* One who quarrels; a quarrelsome person. **quar'rel-er**‡.
quar'rel-et, cwer'el-et, *n.* A small square, diamond, or lozenge, as of stone or window-glass. **quar'el-et**†.
quar'rel-ing-ly, cwer'el ing-li, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner. **quar'rel-ling-ly**‡.
quar'rel-ous†, *a.* Quarrelsome. **quar'rel-lous**†.
quar'rel-some, cwer'el-sum, *a.* **1.** Given to quarreling; apt or disposed to quarrel; irascible; contentious. **2.** Proceeding from or showing a contentious disposition.

Synonyms: see BELLICOSE.
quar'rel-some-ly, *adv.*—**quar'rel-some-ness**, *n.*
quar'ren-der, cwer'en-dėr, *n.* [Prov.] A kind of apple.
quar'ri-a-ble, cwer'i-a-bl, *a.* That may be quarried.
quar'ried, cwer'id, *a.* Paved or ornamented with quarries or lozenge-shaped stones.
quar'ri-er¹, cwer'i-ėr, *n.* A workman in a stone-quarry; a quarryman.
quar'ri-er²‡, *n.* Same as QUARRER.
quar'ry¹, cwer'i, *vt.* [QUAR'RIED; QUAR'RY-ING.] To cut, dig, or take from or as from a quarry.

At Rubastis, as at Tanis, pavements and foundation courses were systematically *quarried* out.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS in *Century Magazine* Jan., '90, p. 349.

—**quar'ry-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* Any machine by which to drill holes or cut tunnels in native rock; a gang-drill, rock-drill, or tunneling-machine, but most commonly a small form of locomotive, bearing rock-drilling mechanism, and operating on a track laid temporarily along or opposite the ledge to be cut. See illus. in next column.
quar'ry², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To take by violence. Till nobler game is *quarried*.
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act iii, sc. 2.

2†. To provide with prey.
II. *i.* To prey, as vultures or the like.
quar'ry†, *a.* **1.** Square or lozenge-shaped; quadrate. **2.** Corpulent; fat. **quar'reyt**; **quar'yt**.
quar'ry¹, *n.* [QUAR'RIES, *pl.*] An excavation or other place from which stone is taken (as for building or other purposes) by cutting, blasting, or the like: usually distinguished from a *mine* by being widely open at the top and front; as, a marble-*quarry*. [< OF. *quarriere*, < LL. *quadraria*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

I consider a human soul without education like marble in the *quarry*.
ADDISON *Spectator* Nov. 6, 1711.

Compounds:—**quar'ry-faced"**, *a.* **1.** Left with the face rough, as when brought from the quarry; as, *quarry-faced* stone. **2.** Built of rough-faced stone; as, *quarry-faced* masonry.—**q.-slave**, *n.* A slave compelled to labor in a quarry.—**q.-water**, *n.* The natural moisture contained in the pores of a stone while in the quarry or immediately after removal, rendering the stone softer than after exposure to the air and consequent evaporation.
quar'ry², *n.* **1.** A beast or bird hunted, seized, or slaughtered, especially in the chase or in hawking; game; prey: now chiefly poetical.

Nor nearer might the dogs attain,
Nor farther might the *quarry* strain.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 7.

2. Anything hunted, slaughtered, or eagerly pursued. **3**†. A heap or pile of slaughtered game. **4**†. Entrails or refuse parts of dead game, formerly given to the dogs. [< F. *curée*, < *cuir*, skin, < L. *corium*, hide.] **quar'rey**†; **quar'rle**†.
quar'ry³, *n.* [QUAR'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A square or lozenge. **2.** A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass, tile, or paving-stone.

A Flowered Quarry in Tetsworth Church, Oxfordshire, England.

The window is composed of the richest *quarries*, holding in their centres each its different decorative flower or other natural form.
MONCURE D. CONWAY *Travels in South Kensington, Dec. Art in Eng.* p. 180. [H. '82.]

3. *Archery.* A quarrel. [< OF. *quarre*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE, *v.*] **quar'rel**‡.
quar'ry-man, cwer'i-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns, operates, or works in a quarry.
quart¹, cwārt, *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity or volume, being properly the fourth part of a gallon, or the eighth part of a peck, or two pints, but differing considerably in size in different localities. See MEASURE. **2.** *Mus.* A fourth. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The fourth part of a bushel; a peck. (2) The fourth part of a quarter, as of butter (from 3 to 7 pounds). **4.** [Wales.] A rod or pole of 3.5 or 4.5 yards. [C.] **5**†. A fourth part; a quarter; a region or quarter of the earth or heavens. [< F. *quarte*, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*] **quarte**†.
—**quart d'écu**, same as CARDECU.
quart², cārt, *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* Same as CARTE. **2.** *Card-playing.* In piquet, a sequence of four cards of the same suit: called **quart major** if they are the highest four. [< F. *quarte;* see QUART¹.]
quart³†, *n.* Health; safety; soundness.
quar'tan, cwār'tun, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fourth in a series; especially, occurring or recurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* fever. [< F. *quartaine*, < L. *quartanus*, < *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*] **quar'tain**†.
quar'tan, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A malarial fever in which the paroxysms recur after an intermission of two days, that is, on every fourth day, reckoning inclusively. **quartan ague**‡; **quartan fever**‡. **2**†. The fourth part of a unit measure; a quart. **quar'tain**†.
quar'tane, cwār'tān, *n. Chem.* Same as BUTANE. [< L. *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*]
quar'tan-er†, *n.* One who has a quartan.
quar-ta'tion, cwār-tā'shun, *n.* The adding of silver to a button of gold (usually in the proportion of three-fourths to one-fourth) in the process of separating the gold from its impurities by dissolving them, together with the silver, in nitric acid. Compare PARTING.

Silver is next weighed out for the *quartation* (alloying), and as the assay piece, if standard, should contain 900-thousandths of gold, there must be three times this weight, or 2700-thousandths of silver.
G. G. EVANS *Hist. U. S. Mint* p. 24. [G. E. '91.]

[< L. *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*] **in"quar-ta'tion**‡.
quarte, cārt, *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* Same as CARTE.
quart'ene, cwār'tēn, *n. Chem.* Same as BUTYLENE.
quart"en-yl'ic, cwār'ten-il'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound containing four atoms of carbon in the molecule. [< QUARTENE + -YL.]
—**quartenylic acid**, a liquid compound ($C_4H_6O_2$) contained in crude wood-vinegar. Called more properly *isocrotonic acid*.
quar'ter¹, cwār'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide or separate into four equal parts or quarters, as by cutting. **2.** To divide or separate into parts or pieces; cut or break in pieces. **3.** To divide into regions, compartments, or the like. **4.** To range over; pass from point to point of, as a hunting-dog goes over a field. **5.** To furnish with quarters, or assign quarters to; provide or find permanent or temporary accommodations (lodgings or shelter and food) for; station; billet; lodge; as, to *quarter* troops in a city.

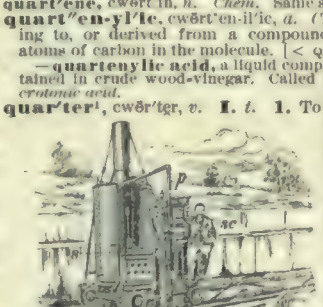

Quarrying-machine or Track-channeler in Operation.

The boiler supplies steam through the jointed pipe (*p*) to the steam-cylinder (*sc*), whose piston-rod bears a gang of cutters (*c*). The cylinder and cutting-mechanism are movable along the slide (*s*).

The Constitution of the United States ordains that 'no soldier shall in time of peace be *quartered* in any house without the consent of the owner.' LIEBER *Liberty* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 113. [L. '74.]

6. [Rare.] To furnish or deal out as a share or portion; allot. **7.** *Her.* (1) To bear or arrange (a coat or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield or escutcheon; bear (a wife's or mother's arms or the like) as an addition to the ordinary or hereditary arms; marshal.

The Nevills have also the right to *quarter* both the Red and White Rose. ELIZABETH BALCH *Glimpses of Old Eng. Homes, Evridge Castle* p. 103. [MACM. '90.]

(2) To divide (a shield) into quarters by vertical and horizontal lines. When the divisions are more than four, the shield is still said to be **quartered.**

Our arms are those of Fiesole itself,
The shield *quartered* with white and red.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vi, l. 233.

8. *Mech.* To mark or place at intervals of a quarter, especially of a circle. **9**†. To diet; feed.

11. *i.* **1.** To be in quarters; have a residence, especially a temporary one; lodge; be stationed or lodged.

He *quarters* in the last room in the gallery.
COOPER *Pilot* ch. 13, p. 143. [T. Y. C.]

2. To shift from point to point; change position, as in boxing, fencing, etc.; also, to range a field, as a dog, in search of game. **3.** To have the wind on the quarter, or alternately in one quarter and the other. **4.** *Her.* To be quartered.

—**to quarter it** (*Hunting*), to range over the whole field or ground in search of game.—**to q. the sea,** to turn alternately one quarter and the other of a boat to the billows.

quar'ter[2], cwôr'tėr, *vi.* To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side of a road, to avoid inequalities of ground; also, to drive on one side, keeping a rut between the wheels.

And elderly gentlemen in pony-chaises, *quartering* nervously to make way for the rolling, swinging swiftness.
GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* vol. i, intro., p. 5. [H.]

[< F. *cartayer*, < *quart*, fourth, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quar'ter, *a.* **1.** Being one of four equal parts; fourth. **2.** Having one-fourth of a standard value; as, a *quarter* note or rest in music.

quar'ter[1], *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a *quarter* of a mile; a *quarter* of an apple.

In the last *quarter* of the eighteenth [century], the ownership of white men by white men still blighted more than the half of Europe.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, epoch iv, ch. 27, p. 405. [A. '85.]

Specifically: (1) The fourth of a hundredweight; by the old reckoning (of 112 pounds to the hundredweight), 28 pounds; now frequently, in the United States, 25 pounds. (2) [Eng.] Eight bushels (in some localities 8¼, 9, 12, or 16 bushels, etc.); a fourth of a ton (as of grain) or of a chaldron (as of coal). (3) The fourth of a yard or ell. (4) The fourth part of an hour, or the moment or the mark on the clock with which it begins or ends; fifteen minutes; as, the hand was on the *quarter*.

The chimes of a neighboring church struck the four *quarters*.
DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Carol* stave ii, p. 46. [E. & L. '86.]

(5) The fourth part of a year; three months; hence, a term, as of a school that has four terms of study in the year. (6) A limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one of the four parts (each including a leg) into which the carcass of a quadruped is usually divided; as, a fore *quarter* or hind *quarter* of beef; also, a haunch, as of venison or of a living horse. (7) [U. S.] The fourth part of a dollar; twenty-five cents, or a coin of that value. (8) Either one of the four parts into which the period of the moon is divided; one of the four phases of apparent growth and decrease of the moon's face during a lunation. (9) *Mus.* A quarter note.

2. One of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon; one of the principal divisions of the globe, as north, south, east, or west; any given point of the compass, direction, region, or place; as, the winds from the four *quarters* of heaven; nations that dwell in the four *quarters* of the earth. **3.** Hence, the place, origin, or source from which anything comes, or where anything exists or is sought: by metonymy said of persons; as, he will find no favor in that *quarter*.

The United States had always acted on the principle of recognising the government de facto, of any nation, without regard to de jure claims from any *quarter*.
CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 226. [A. S. B. '46.]

4. A particular part, division, or district, as of a town, city, region, or country; a locality; section; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris.

Here we are in the centre of the Jews' *quarter*—the famous Ghetto. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in Rome* ch. 5, p. 223. [AL. S. '71.]

5. Proper or assigned station, position, or place; prescribed or specific place; especially, the assigned or proper station of naval officers or men in exercise or in battle: usually in the plural. **6.** A place of lodging or residence, especially temporary shelter, or entertainment; lodgings. Specifically: (1) The station or encampment occupied by troops, or the lodgings or apartments assigned to or occupied by officers or men: usually in the plural; as, they secured good *quarters* at a hotel; the army went into winter *quarters*. (2) [Southern U. S.] The group of cabins provided for the negroes on a plantation.

7. A region embracing one-fourth, or about one-fourth, of a space; one of four corresponding localities or parts: often used loosely. (1) The side of a horse's hoof, or of a horseshoe, just in front of the heel. (2) That part of a shoe or boot, on either side, from the middle of the heel to the line of the ankle-bone. (3) *Cooperage.* That part of a cask's side between bulge and chime. (4) *Milling.* A section of a millstone-face containing nearly a complete series of furrows. (5) *Her.* Any one of four equal divisions into which a shield is divided by an upright and a horizontal line crossing in the fess-point, or an ordinary occupying such a division (especially in the dexter chief). The dexter chief is the first quarter, the sinister chief the second, the dexter base the third, and the sinister base the fourth.

8. *Naut.* Specifically: (1) The upper part of a vessel's side from the after part of the main chains to the stern. (2) That part of a yard outside the slings. (3) On the compass, a quarter-point. **9.** A block of cork ready to be made into a bottle-stopper. **10.** *Arch. & Carp.* (1) A square panel, or a piercing in tracery, divided by cusps into four leaves. (2) *Building.* An upright scantling between posts, on which to nail partition-laths; a stud. **11**†. Friendship; friendly intercourse; peace; concord; amity. [OF., also *quartier*, < L. *quartarius*, < *quartus*, fourth, < *quattuor*, four.]

Compounds, etc.:—**alternate quarters** (*Her.*), diagonally opposite quarters of a shield.—**false quarter,** a crack from top to bottom in the quarter of a horse's hoof.—**fifth q.,** the hide and fat of a slaughtered animal.—**grand q.** (*Her.*), any one of the four original quarters of a shield.—**on the q.** (*Naut.*), in a position to one side and abaft the beam, especially about 45° abaft the beam.—**quar'ter-an"gled,** *a. Her.* Quadrate.—**q.-aspect,** *n. Astrol.* The aspect of planets 90° apart.—**q.-back,** *n.* In football, the position or the player immediately before the half-back.—**q.-badge**†, *n.* A false quarter-gallery; a carved ornament on a vessel's quarter, containing a window or a representation of it.—**q.-bend,** *n.* **1.** A bend in a pipe or rod altering its direction 90°. **2.** A curved pipe-fitting to connect two lengths at right angles to each other.—**q.-bill,** *n. Naut.* A list of the officers and men, showing the stations to which they are assigned in time of action.—**q.-bitt,** *n.* A vertical timber rising above the dock on a vessel's quarter, to which tow-lines, etc., may be fastened.—**q.-blanket,** *n.*

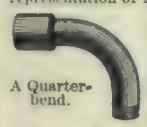
A Quarter-bend.

A blanket for the hind quarters of a horse.—**q.-block,** *n. Naut.* A block fastened to a yard's quarter.—**q.-board,** *n. Naut.* One of the boards forming a vertical continuation of a vessel's bulwarks at the quarter; topgallant-bulwarks.—**q.-boat,** *n.* A boat swung from davits on a vessel's quarter.—**q.-boot,** *n.* A leather boot for preventing the fore foot of an overreaching horse from being struck by the hind foot.—**q.-bound,** *a. Bookbinding.* Having leather or cloth on the back only: said of a book.—**q.-boy,** *n. Horol.* An automaton that strikes the quarter-hours in a belfry; a jack-of-the-clock.—**q.-bred,** *a.* Having one-fourth pure blood; as, a *quarter-bred* horse or cow.—**q.-cast,** *a.* Having a cut in one of the quarters of the hoof, as after surgical treatment: said of a horse.—**q.-cleft,** *a.* Cut or cleft lengthwise in quarters from the circumference to the center of the tree, so as to show the grain to advantage.—**q.-cloth,** *n. Naut.* One of a number of pieces of painted canvas formerly used to cover the outside of the quarter-netting.—**q.-cuffed,** *a.* [Rare.] Beaten with a quarter-staff.—**q.-deck,** *n. Naut.* That part of a war-vessel's spar-deck between the poop and the mainmast: for officers only.—**q.-decker,** *n.* An officer who knows more of etiquette than of practical seamanship.—**q.-deckish,** *a.* Over-punctilious.—**q.-evil,** *n.* Symptomatic anthrax; black-quarter.—**q.-face,** *n.* A face, as in a picture, so averted that only a fourth part of it can be seen.—**q.-fast,** *n. Naut.* A mooring-rope or -chain attached to or extending from a vessel's quarter.—**q.-fish,** *n.* One of the stout wooden battens sometimes hooped on a mast.—**q.-gallery,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A balcony projecting from each quarter, sometimes from the stern, of a large vessel. **2.** A small structure on a vessel's quarters, containing lavatory conveniences.—**q.-grain,** *n.* The grain of wood as it appears when quarter-cleft.—**q.-gunner,** *n. Naut.* A petty officer having charge, under the gunner, of the guns, gun-gearing, ammunition, etc.—**q.-hollow,** **I.** *a.* Having a concavity of or approaching an arc of 90°. **II.** *n.* A groove or grooved molding of such form.—**q.-hoop,** *n.* A hoop on the quarter of a cask.—**q.-horse,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] A race-horse whose wind lasts only to the quarter-pole.—**q.-hung,** *a. Mil.* Having trunnions whose axis is below the line of bore of the piece; as, a *quarter-hung* cannon.—**q.-ill,** *n.* Quarter-evil.—**q.-land,** *n.* [Isle of Man.] A third or a fourth of a treen; a small estate or territorial division.—**q.-line,** *n.* **1.** A line attached to the lower side of a seine-net, to assist in dragging it ashore. **2.** Such a position of ships that one laps four points beyond the beam of the next. Called also *bow-and-quarter line.* **3.** [Western U. S.] The original surveyed line by which a section of government land is divided into four parts.—**q.-look**†, *n.* A sidewise look.—**q.-netting,** *n.* Hammock-nettings located on a vessel's quarter.—**q.-piece,** *n.* A stair or landing that forms a quarter-turn in a stairway.—**q.-piece,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A housed projection on a vessel's quarter, giving more room in the cabin. **2.** One of the timbers or carved pieces at the after part of the quarter-gallery.—**q.-pierced,** *a. Her.* Pierced with a square hole smaller than in quartered or quarterly pierced.—**q.-plate,** *n. Phot.* **1.** A size of photographic plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches, or 4 × 5 inches when made from an 8 × 10 plate. **2.** A plate or picture of this size.—**q.-point,** *n. Naut.* The fourth part of a point on the compass, or 2° 48′ 45″.—**q.-pointed,** *a. Her.* Representing one-quarter of the field cut off saltierwise. [C.]—**q.-pole,** *n.* A pole marking the quarter-mile distance on a race-course.—**q.-post,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A half-way post between two section-corners on the same line of a surveyed section of land.—**q.-rail,** *n.* That part of a vessel's rail running above her quarter and guarding the quarter-deck.—**q.-round,** *a.* Having an outline whose section is a quarter of a circle; also, adapted for cutting or working material into such a form; as, a *quarter-round* tool.—**q.-round,** *n.* **1.** A molding that has an outline of or approximating a quadrant. **2.** A plane, chisel, or other tool adapted for making convex or concave moldings of quarter-round section.—**q.-saver,** *n.* A knitting-machine attachment to prevent work running off in case of the yarn breaking or giving out.—**q.-sawed,** *a.* Sawed lengthwise into quarters, as a log, or sawed from quartered timber; as, a *quarter-sawed* plank.—**q.-saw,** *v.*—**q.-section,** *n.* [U. S.] In the system of land-surveying adopted by the governments of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing one-fourth of a square mile, or 160 acres.—**q.-sling,** *n. Naut.* A sling to support a yard, on either side of its center.—**q.-square,** *n. Math.* A quarter of the square of a number, sometimes used like a logarithm; as, a table of *quarter-squares.*—**q.-stuff,** *n.* Boards or the like one-fourth of an inch thick.—**q.-timber,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A timber of a ship's quarter. **2.** *Carp.* Scantling suitable for quarters.—**q.-turn,** *n.* A twist embracing a quarter of a circle, as in a driving-belt.—**q.-twist**:—**q.-undulation,** *n. Physics.* One-quarter of a wave-length.—**q.-undulation plate,** a thin plate of a refracting substance of such thickness as to cause a relative retardation of a quarter of a wave-length.—**q.-waiter,** *n.* An attendant or usher at the English court.—**q.-watch,** *n. Naut.* One-quarter of that portion of the crew of a vessel of war of which the watches are composed, or one-half of one watch.—**q.-wind,** *n. Naut.* A wind that blows upon a vessel's quarter.—**q.-yard,** *n.* One-fourth of a yard or of an alcyard.—**to come to close quarters,** to engage in direct or hand-to-hand conflict, as with an enemy.—**weather q.** **1.** That quarter of a vessel which is to windward. **2.** The windward quarter of the horizon.

quar'ter[2], *n.* **1.** Mercy shown in sparing the life of a fallen or captured enemy on the field of battle or in war; as, to give *quarter;* to show *quarter.*

The same battalion, which at one time threw away its arms in a panic and shrieked for *quarter*, would on another occasion fight valiantly. MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 16, p. 537. [L. '73.]

2. Figuratively, a refraining from pushing to an extreme; an advantage gained; clemency; mercy.

A party which made no compromises, which sought no offices, which asked no favors, and which gave no *quarter*.
G. L. AUSTIN *Wendell Phillips* ch. 13, p. 205. [W. BROS. '84.]

[< F. *quartier* (OF. *quarter*), as in *demander quartier,* 'ask quarter,' perhaps orig. 'ask peace'; see QUARTER[1], *n.*, 11.]

quar'ter-age†, *n.* **1.** A quarterly allowance or payment. **2.** Board and lodging; quarters. **3.** A special-residence tax, as upon a certain class of residents. **quar'ter-idge**†; **quart'rage**†; **quart'ridge**†.

quar'ter-day", cwôr'tėr-dē', *n.* The day that begins, or that ends, as the case may be, a quarter of a year; hence, one of the four days in the year on which, by law or custom, moneys payable quarterly become due.

The particular date of *quarter-day* differs in different jurisdictions. In New York city, as between landlord and tenant, quarter-days occur on the first days of May, August, November, and February; in other cities of the United States quarter-day usually dates from April 1. In England the quarter-days are Lady day (March 25), Midsummer day (June 24), Michaelmas day (Sept. 29), and Christmas day (Dec. 25). In Scotland they are Feb. 2, May 15, Aug. 1, and Nov. 11.

quar'tered, cwôr'tėrd, *a.* **1.** Divided into four quarters or equal parts, as by cutting, separating, or grouping; separated into parts or groups. **2.** Made from quarter-cleft or quarter-sawed timber, so as to show the edge grain; as, *quartered* oak. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or placed in quarters or lodgings; lodged; stationed. **4.** Having quarters (of a specified kind); as, a short-*quartered* horse; a high-*quartered* shoe. **5.** *Her.* (1) Voided, or having a square piece omitted, in the center; as, a *quartered* cross. (2) Bearing or containing two or more coats of arms in the quarters; associated with at least one other coat in the quarters of a shield; as, a *quartered* shield; *quartered* arms. When two coats of arms are quartered, the first coat occupies the first and the fourth quarters, and the second coat the second and third.

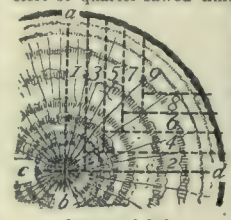
Quartered Oak.

ab, first sawing of the log; *cd*, second sawing, cutting the log into quarters, each quarter is then sawed into planks in the order of the numbering.

quar'ter-er, cwôr'tėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which quarters. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A lodger.

quar'ter-foil", cwôr'tėr-foil", *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An ornamental figure, foliation, perforation, or panel divided by cusps or featherings into four foils, leaves, or lobes. **2.** A leaf or flower with four leaflets or petals, or a plant with such leaves: often as a heraldic bearing. [< OF. *quatrefeuille*, < *quatre* (< L. *quattuor*), four, + *feuille* (< L. *folium*), leaf.] **qua'tre-feuille"** or **-foil"**‡.

—**double quarterfoil,** a figure or flower with eight lobes or leaves; an eight-foil or octofoil.

Quarterfoils. Arms of Vincent.

quar'ter-ing, cwôr'tėr-ing, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Blowing against or being on the quarter; blowing from any point between beam and stern; as, a *quartering* wind. (2) Sailing so as to have the wind on the quarter. **2.** *Archery.* Making any acute angle with the range: said of the wind. **3.** Set or being at right angles; forming a right angle with each other; as, *quartering* cranks.

quar'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** A dividing or marking off into quarters or fourths; as, the *quartering* of the circumference of a driving-wheel (to find the points where crank-pin holes are to be made). **2.** Quarters, or the assignment of quarters, as for soldiers; a station. **3.** *Her.* The grouping of two or more coats of arms on one shield, to indicate family alliances, etc.; also, any one of the coats which are quartered on the shield.

Quartering.

Coat of arms over the sallyport of the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, Florida, showing the quartering of Spain (Castile and Leon).

But the name was found, and with it a coat of arms—among the *quarterings* a lion rampant. T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. i, ch. 26, p. 77. [A. '54.]

4. *Mech.* The setting of cranks, wrist-pins, etc., 90° from each other, or so as to be at right angles. **5.** *Carp.* A series of studs, quarters, or small uprights, as in a wall of a building. **6.** *Naut.* The direction of a wind blowing upon a vessel's quarter, or the wind itself; also, the position of a gun or the like traversed over the quarter.

—**quar'ter-ing-belt",** *n.* A belt having a quarter-turn, as for connecting pulleys mounted on shafts at right angles to each other.—**q.-block,** *n.* A block on which the body of a criminal was cut in quarters.—**q.-machine,** *n.* A machine for boring exactly 90° apart the crank-pin holes of two locomotive driving-wheels that are on the same axle.

quar'ter-ly, cwôr'tėr-li, *a.* **1.** Containing a fourth part; as, *quarterly* divisions. **2.** Occurring or made at intervals of three months; as, *quarterly* payments.

quar'ter-ly, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] A magazine or other publication issued once in every three months.

quar'ter-ly, *adv.* **1.** Once in a quarter of a year.

Jes' lovin' the people is Canaan in view,
But it's Canaan paid *quarterly* t' hev 'em love you.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, v, st. 1.

2. *Her.* In quarters; in four sections made by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing at their centers: used also for divisions in excess of four, if made by perpendicular lines crossed by horizontal ones. When the number of divisions is more than four, it is specified; as, *quarterly* of six, of eight, etc. **3.** By quarters.

quar'ter-man, cwôr'tėr-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] An officer having charge of a subdivision of workmen in the government navy-yard.

quar'ter-mas"ter, cwôr'tėr-mas"tėr, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A staff-officer of a regiment or other body of troops, usually ranking as a first lieutenant, and having charge of providing and assigning quarters, arranging camps, providing and issuing clothing, provisions, and other supplies, and furnishing transportation, storage, etc.; also, an officer of higher rank in the quartermaster's department of an army or government.

The General sent to the *Quartermaster* to impress all the boats and transports of every kind that could be got.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Pogunuc People* ch. 13, p. 144. [F. H. & H.]

2. *Naut.* A petty officer who assists the navigator and attends to the steering of the vessel, the compasses,

lights, signal-apparatus, signals, soundings, etc. Sometimes called *signal-quartermaster*.

The *quarter-master*, whose duty it was to superintend the helm, soon announced that he was losing the command of the vessel, as she was no longer obedient to her rudder.
COOPER *Pilot* ch. 4, p. 54. [H. & H. '69.]

—quar'ter-mas"ter-gen"er-al, *n.* A staff-officer whose relation to an army is similar to that of a quartermaster to his regiment. In the United States army he ranks as a brigadier-general and is at the head of the **quartermaster's department.** **—q.-sergeant,** *n. Mil.* A non-commissioned staff-officer appointed to assist the quartermaster. See illus. under SERGEANT.

quar'tern, cwôr'tern, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A quarter, or fourth part, especially the fourth part of certain measures or weights. (1) A quarter of a pint; a gill. (2) A quarter of a peck; two quarts. (3) A quarter of a pound. (4) A quarter of a stone; sometimes, four pounds. **2.** A quartern loaf. [< F. *quarteron*, < LL. *quarteron-em*, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*] **quar'ter-oun†.**

—quartern loaf, a loaf of bread made of a quarter of a stone of flour; a loaf weighing 4 pounds.

quar-ter'ni-on, *n.* A quaternion: an erroneous form.

quar'ter-on, cwôr'ter-on, *n.* A fourth part, as of a pound or a hundred; a quarter. [F.; see QUARTERN.]

quar"ter-oon', cwôr'ter-ûn' (cwôr'ter-ûn, *S. W.*), *n.* Same as QUADROON. **quar'ter-on†.**

quar'ter-seal", cwôr'ter-sil", *n. Scots Law.* A seal in form originally a fourth, but now one-half, of the great seal, of which it is called the testimonial. It is kept by the director of the Chancery, and is affixed to certain writs, commissions, and minor royal grants.

quar'ter-ses"sions, cwôr'ter-sesh'unz, *n.* **1.** A court held quarterly: in England, by all the justices of the peace in a county, or by the recorder in a borough; in Scotland, by all justices of the peace in a county; in Ireland, by county-court judges. In England and Scotland it tries many indictable offenses, hears appeals from the petty sessions, and exercises a minor civil jurisdiction. **2.** [U. S.] In some States, a quarterly county court.

quar'ter-staff", cwôr'ter-staf", *n.* A stout stick or staff, usually about 6½ feet long, formerly much used in England as a weapon, and for fencing in sport: used by grasping the middle with one hand and a point midway between the middle and the end with the other, whirling the staff rapidly by shifting the latter, and giving severe blows with the ends.

quar-tet', cwôr-tet', *n.* **1.** A composition for four voices or four instruments. **2.** The set of four singers or players who render such compositions.

A quartet of singers is usually (1) **mixed** (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass), or (2) **male** (first and second tenor, and first and second bass), or (3) **female** (first and second soprano, and first and second alto). The ordinary instrumental quartet is the **string quartet** (first and second violin, viola, and violoncello).

3. *Prose.* A stanza of four lines. **4.** *Car-building.* A quadruplet of springs. [< It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*, fourth, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*] **quartette'; quar-tet'to;.**

—double quartet (*Mus.*), two sets of voices or instruments, or music written for them.

quart'ful†, *a.* In good health; prosperous. [C.] **quart'-i-ful†, —quart'ful-ness†,** *n.*

quarti-, quart-. Derived from Latin *quartus*, fourth (see QUARTER[1], *n.*); combining forms.—**quar"ti-lu'nar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing one-fourth of a lunar month **—quar'tine,** *n. Bot.* A hypothetical or not clearly demonstrable fourth layer of an ovule, counting from the outside **—quart"in-va'ri-ant,** *n. Math.* An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients of the quantic. **—quar"ti-sec'tion,** *n.* Same as QUADRISECTION. **—quar"ti-ster'nal,** *n.* [Rare.] The fourth segment or division of the sternum.

quar'tic, cwôr'tic. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of the fourth degree or order. Compare BIQUADRATIC. **II.** *n.* A quantic, curve, or surface of the fourth degree. [< L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quar'tile, cwôr'til, *C. E. S. W. Wr.* (-tail, *I.*), *a.* & *n. Astrol.* Quadrate. [< L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quar'tle, cwôr'tl, *n.* Prov. Eng.) A quarter; fourth part.

quart'let†, *n.* A goblet or vessel that will hold a quart.

quar'to, cwôr'tō, *a.* **1.** Having four leaves to the sheet, or made up of sheets of four leaves; as, a *quarto* book. **2.** Of the common form of a quarto; nearly square.

quar'to[1], *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet whose pages are of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves: often written *4to* or 4°.

According to present usage, the page of a quarto is usually from 7 × 9½ to 10 × 13 inches, the name being understood to denote a shape broad in proportion to its length and approaching the square, rather than an exact size. This dictionary is a quarto.

2. An eight-page newspaper of any size. [< L. *in quarto;* in, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

—broad quarto, a quarto in which the width of the page is greater than its height **—small q.,** a quarto with nearly square pages of octavo size.

**quar'to-, *n. Fencing* Same as QUARTE.

Quar"to-dec'i-man, cwôr'to-des'i-man, *n.* [-MA'NI, -mē nī *or* -nē'ni, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of those Eastern Christians who in the early centuries celebrated the passion and death of our Lord by a paschal festival on whatever day of the week the Jewish Passover (14th of the month Nisan) might fall in the given year.

That St. John's individual leanings long continued to be in favour of the Judaists is proved by . . . the countenance he gave to the *Quartodecimans* who kept the Passover on the 14th of Nisan. FARRAR *Early Days Christianity* ch. 25, p. 391. [E. P. D.]

[< LL. *quartadecimani*, < L. *quartus decimus*. < *quartus* (see QUARTER[1], *n.*) + *decimus;* see DECIMAL.]

—Quar"to-dec'i-ma'ni-an, *a.* & *n.*

quar'tole, cwôr'tōl, *n. Mus.* A group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. [C.] [< L. *quartus;* see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quar'train†, *n.* A quatrain.

quar'tre, cwôr'tr, *n.* A local coin of New Orleans, La., formerly representing six and a quarter cents, but now only two and one-half cents. These in present use have the latter numerals stamped thereon, with the name of the merchant issuing them. The term is a remnant of the Spanish dominion. [< F. *quartier*, OF. *quarter*, see QUARTER[1], *n.*]

quar'tridge†, *n.* Quarterage.

quartz, cwôrts, *n. Mineral.* A native silicon dioxid (SiO_2), either massive or crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and varying greatly in luster, transparency, and color. It is the hardest of the common minerals, is infusible in the blowpipe-flame, and resists all acids except hydrofluoric. It abounds in rocks, and is an essential element of granite. Optically, it is remarkable as exhibiting rotatory polarization, some specimens being dextrorotatory and some levorotatory. See POLARIZATION.

Here is a perfect crystal of *quartz* for you. . . . There is not a flaw in its contour throughout: not one of its myriads of component sides but is as bright as a jeweller's facetted work.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. v, p. 86. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

Quartz is either *phenocrystalline*, which is crystallized and has a vitreous luster, as rock-crystal, or *cryptocrystalline*, which is massive, like flint, and generally colored. Chief among the phenocrystalline varieties are: **amethystine quartz** (colored purplish or bluish-violet by manganese), **asteriated q.** (having whitish or colored radiations within the crystals: called also *star-quartz*), **aventurin q.** (see AVENTURIN), **cat's-eye q.** (see CAT'S-EYE), **citrine q.** (yellow and clear, resembling yellow topaz: called also *false* or *Spanish topaz*), **milky q.** (nearly opaque and milk-white, sometimes greasy-lustered, called *greasy quartz*), **rock q.** (the ordinary crystallized varieties, also including the crystalline varieties, as Brazilian pebbles **—rock crystal;**), **rose q.** (rose-red or pink, sometimes massive, supposed to be colored by titanium), **sagenitic q.** (containing included acicular crystals of rutile (then called *Venus's hair-stone*) or sometimes similar crystals of black tourmaline, goethite, stilbnite, asbestos, actinolite, hornblende, and epidote), **sapphire q.** (a dark- or indigo-blue variety: called also *blue quartz*, *false sapphire*, and *siderite*), **smoky q.** (same as CAIRNGORM). The black varieties of smoky quartz are called *morion*. The cryptocrystalline varieties, many of which are used as gems (see table of precious and ornamental stones, under STONE), include *agate*, *agate-jasper*, *agatized wood*, *basanite* (called also *Lydian stone* and *touchstone*), *beekite*, *carnelian*, *chalcedony*, *chrysoprase*, *flint*, *granular quartz* (as *itacolumite*), *heliotrope* (called also *bloodstone*), *hornstone*, *lydite*, *jasper*, *onyx*, *plasma*, *porcelain jasper*, *prase*, *pseudomorphous quartz*, *sardonyx*, and *silicious sinter*. See plate of GEMS.
[< G. *quarz*, quartz.]

Compounds, etc.:—cap quartz, a variety of quartz consisting of separate layers or caps separated from each other by thin layers of clay. **capped quartz;.—quartz'-crush"er,** *n.* A machine for breaking up quartz. **—q.-liquefier,** *n. Metal.* An apparatus in which, by the action of an alkali and high-pressure steam, gold-bearing quartz is converted into a soluble silicate from which the gold may be separated by washing. **—q.-mill,** *n.* A machine or establishment for pulverizing quartz ore, in order that the gold or silver it contains may be separated by chemical means. **—q.-mining,** *n.* The extraction of any hard or rocky auriferous or argentiferous ore. **—q.-porphyry,** see PORPHYRY. **—q.-reef,** *n.* A quartz-vein. **—q.-rock,** *n.* Quartzite.

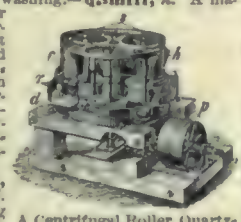
A Centrifugal Roller Quartz-mill.

The power is furnished through the pulleys *p p*; the quartz is put in at the hopper *h h*; the three rollers *r r* rotate on their shafts (*s s*, and revolve together so as to exert an outward pressure against the ringedle of *f*, grinding the quartz, and forcing the same out of the screen *f f*. The discharge is at the rear on the left.

quartz'-if'er-ous, cwôrts-if'er-us, *a. Geol.* Consisting of or containing quartz. [< QUARTZ + L. *fero*, bear.]

quartz'ite, cwôrts'nit, *n. Petrol.* A very compact, granular quartz-rock formed by the induration of a sandstone by the secondary deposition of a silicious cement, which usually enlarges each grain by the addition of crystallographically continuous substance. It differs from sandstone in its superior compactness, and in the very difficult visibility of the component grains (which seem as if fused together), though it is a clastic sedimentary rock. **quartz'yte‡.**

—quartz-it'ic, *a.*

quartz'oid, cwôrts'oid, *n.* A crystal having the form of two six-sided pyramids base to base. [< QUARTZ + -OID.]

quartz"o-phyr'ic, cwôrts'o-fir'ic, *a. Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of quartz. [< QUARTZ + Gr. *phyrō*, mix.]

quartz'ose", cwôrts'ōs", *a. Geol.* Composed of quartz or containing it largely. **quartz'ous‡; quartz'y‡.**

The skilful manner in which their lapidaries cut crystal, agate, and other *quartzose* minerals, is well known. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 308. [S. '83.]

quas, cwas, *n.* Same as KVASS.

quas'chi, *n.* Same as QUASJE.

quash[1], cwosh, *vt. Law.* To make void or set aside; abate; annul; as, to *quash* an indictment.

Innocent the Third . . . *quashed* both the contested elections.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 3, § 2, p. 119 [MACM. '74.]

[< OF *quasser*, < LL. *cassso*, < L. *cassus*, empty.]

Synonyms: see ANNUL; CANCEL.

quash[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put down or suppress forcibly or summarily; make an end of; subdue; extinguish; confused in use with QUASH[1]; as, to *quash* a seditious uprising. **2.** [Archaic.] To beat down; beat or dash in pieces; crush; squash; as, to *quash* an apple.

II†. *i.* To be shaken or dashed about forcibly or noisily. [< OF. *quasser*, < L. *quassso* (< *quatio*), shake.]

quash[3], *n.* **1.** A squash. **2.** A pumpkin.

quash'ee, cwosh'i, *n.* A negro, especially a West-Indian negro: often used as a proper name.

quash'ey, cwosh'ę, *n.* A pumpkin. [< QUASH[2], *v.*]

Qua'si, cwā'sai *or* cwą'si, *adv.* & *conj.* As if; in a certain sense or to a certain degree. See QUASI-. [L., < *quam* (< *qui*, who), as, + *si*, if.]

quasi-. *prefix.* Appearing as if; simulating in appearance; not fully genuine: the Latin *quasi* used, like *pseudo-*, properly as a prefix, but frequently written separately as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-contract; a *quasi*-organism; *quasi*-official. [< L. *quasi*, see QUASI.]

—qua'si-con"tract, *n.* An obligation to do something, enforceable by a contract remedy, but imposed by operation of law regardless of the consent of the defendant; as, a man is under a *quasi-contract* to pay for necessary articles furnished to his wife or to his child, as though (*quasi-*) he had contracted so to do **—q.-corporation,** *n.* A body that exercises certain corporate functions, though not expressly incorporated by any statute. **—q.-delict,** *n. Civ. Law.* An act that resembles an offense, and produces the same result to the extent of imposing an obligation to pay damages or a penalty. **—q.-geometrical,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or referring to hyperspace. **—q.-periodic,** *a. Math.* Noting a function in which the increase of the variable by a fixed amount is equivalent to the multiplication of the whole function by another function. **—q.-radiate,** *a. Bot.* Characterized by small or inconspicuous ray-florets, as the heads of certain composite plants.

Quas"i-mo'do, cwas'i-mō'dō. *C. W., or* cwą'si-, *n. Eccl.* The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday; so called from the introit *Quasi modo geniti infantes* (as new-born babes). **Quasimodo Sunday‡.**

quas'je, cwas'ji, *n.* [S. Am.] A coati, especially *Nasua narica*.

quass[1], cwas, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To quaff; drink.

quass[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To quash.

quass, *n.* Same as KVASS.

quas-sa'tion†, *n.* The act or process of shaking, or the state of being shaken; a concussion.

—quas'sa-tive†, *a.* Easily shaken or made tremulous.

quas'si-a, cwash'iə *or* cwesh'i-ə (XIII), *n.* **1.** The intensely bitter wood of the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*) of Jamaica and the Caribbean islands, of the *Quassia amara* of Surinam, or sometimes of the bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*) of the West Indies and South America.

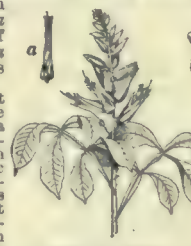
A Flowering Branch of Surinam Quassia (*Quassia amara*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Quassia is one of the purest and strongest of the simple bitters, and is much used as a tonic in cases of gastric debility, etc., but when taken in overdoses produces narcotic and irritant effects, sometimes causing vomiting. It is made into cups which impart their bitter and tonic properties to water drunk from them, but is usually sold in the form of chips. It is also used as a fly-poison and as an unwholesome substitute for hops in making beer.

Quassia. Linnæus applied this name to a tree of Surinam in honour of a negro, Quassi or Coissi, who employed its bark as a remedy for fever, and enjoyed such a reputation among the natives as to be almost worshipped by some, and suspected of magic by others. *Trans. of Bot.* ed. by Lindley and Moore, pt. ii, p. 947. [L. G. & CO.'89.]

2. [Q-] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the quassia family (*Simarubaceæ*), containing only two species, one in tropical Africa, the other (*Q. amara*) being the bitterwood or quassia of tropical America. [< *Quassi;* see quot. under def. 1.] **—quas'si-a-tree",** *n.* Any one of the trees that yield quassia or bitterwood.

quas'sin, cwas'in, *C. E. I. W.*[2] (cwes'in, *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*), *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_3$) contained in quassia-wood, of which it is the bitter principle. **quas'si-in‡; quas'sine‡; quas'site‡.**

quat[1], cwet, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To satiate or satisfy; overload; cloy. **2.** To flatter. **3†.** To repress; subdue. **4†.** To release. **II.** *i.* To squat down.

quat[2], *v.* [Scot.] To quit; cease from.

quat, *a.* [Scot.] Set free or released; quit.

quat, *n.* **1.** A diminutive, insignificant, shabby, or troublesome person. **2.** A pustule; pimple.

quat, *pron.* [Dial., Eng.] What.

qua'ta, cwō'tə, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** Same as QUASJE. **quat'o-to;. 2.** The coaita. See illus. under COAITA.

quatch, cwech, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To betray confidence; pouch; tattle.

quatch[1], *a.* Squat; flat.

quatch, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] A word.

qua'ter-cous"in, kē'ter-cuz'in, *C. W., or* cg'-, *n.* A fourth cousin. [< F. *quatre*, four, + COUSIN.] **ca'ter-cous"in‡.**

qua'ter-foil", *n.* Same as QUARTERFOIL.

qua'tern, cwē'tern, *C., or* cwā'tern, *E., a.* Consisting of or having four; growing in fours; fourfold; quadruple. [< L. *quaterni*, by fours, < *quattuor*, four.]

qua-ter'na-ry, cwə-ter'nə-ri, *a.* **1.** Consisting of four things, parts, or elements; arranged in fours.

In ordinary chemistry binary equivalents are put in complete combination, but in organic chemistry we have ternary and *quaternary* combinations. HICKOK AND SEELYE *Mental Science* div. i, ch. 2, p. 102. [G. & CO. '82.]

2. Fourth in order, as of time, place, or development.

The first comprehensive determination breaks itself up into subsidiary determinations, so that the primary will become secondary, the secondary becomes tertiary, and the tertiary *quaternary*.
BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* in vol. ii, p. 486. [J. B. F. '74.]

3. *Math.* Containing four variables; as, a *quaternary* cubic. **4.** *Crystal.* Tetragonal. **5.** [Q-] *Geol.* Pertaining to the Quaternary; Post-tertiary. [< L. *quaternarius*, < *quattuor*, four.]

—quaternary number, ten, as made up of the four numbers 1 + 2 + 3 + 4; a term of the Pythagoreans.

Qua-ter'na-ry, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* (1) The latest period of geological history: sometimes replaced by an upward extension of the term *Tertiary*. Called also *Pleistocene*, *Post-Pliocene*, and *Post-Tertiary*. See chart under GEOLOGY. (2) The formation, system, or group of strata assigned to this period: included within the Cenozoic era, or placed in a separate one called the *era of man*. **2†.** [q-] The number four; a group of four things.

qua-ter'nate, cwə-ter'nęt *or* -nāt, *a.* Consisting of four things, parts, or the like; arranged in fours or sets of four; quaternary. [< L. *quaterni;* see QUATERN.]

—quaternate leaf, a leaf composed of four leaflets.

qua-ter'ni-on†, *vt.* To divide into or as into sets of four.

qua-ter'ni-on, cwə-ter'ni-un, *a.* Of or pertaining to quaternions; fourfold; as, a *quaternion* rime.

La Place, and all the great mathematicians of that period, had scarcely passed away when the more powerful *Quaternion* system began to dawn. MARY SOMERVILLE *Personal Recollections* ch. 11, p. 182. [R. BROS. '74.]

qua-ter'ni-on, *n.* **1.** A set, system, or file of four (as parts, things, persons, or companies).

A *quaternion* of soldiers with their centurion were left on the ground to guard the cross.
FARRAR *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 61, p. 441. [E. P. D.]

2. [Rare.] A quadrisyllable. **3.** *Math.* (1) An operator that changes one vector into another; so called because expressible as the sum of four quantities, three vectors and a scalar. (2) *pl.* The form of the calculus of directed quantities or vectors based on and making use of the idea of the operator defined above; invented by Sir William Rowan Hamilton in 1843. Compare VECTOR. [< L. *quaternion-em*, < *quaterni;* see QUATERN.]

—qua-ter"ni-on-ic, *a.* **—qua-ter'ni-on-ist,** *n.* One who studies or uses quaternions; one who upholds the quaternionic notation in opposition to other systems.

qua-ter'ni-ty, cwə-ter'ni-ti, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] That which is fourfold; a union or combination of four in one; a group of four; correlative of *trinity*. **2†.** The state or condition of being or making four or of being fourfold.

qua'ter-on†, *n.* A quadroon.

qua-tor'zain, ko-tôr'zēn, *n.* A sonnet, or any poem or stanza, of fourteen lines.

The *quatorzains* of the 'Tears of Fancy' are more attractive in form and less artificial in structure and phraseology, but it must be remembered that by their time Sidney's sonnets were known and Spenser had written much.
SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Literature* ch. 4, p. 107. [MACM. '87.]

[< OF. *quatorzaine*, fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen, < L. *quattuordecim*, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten.]

qua-torze', ko-tôrz', *n.* [F.] *Cards-playing.* In piquet, four cards of the same denomination, higher than a nine, held in one hand.

quat'rain, cwot'rēn (XIII), *n.* *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alternately (*a. b, a. b*), but also in other ways (as *a, b, b, a*, or *a, a, b, a*). See STANZA.

Dryden, intent upon earning the laureate wreath, . . . proclaimed the glories of 1666, in magnificent *quatrains*.
KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 107, p. 546. [I. K. F. & CO. '80.]

[F., < *quatre* (< L. *quattuor*), four.]

quat'ray†le†, *n.* A male ancestor of the fourth generation before one's father; a great-great-great-grandfather.

qua'tre, cā'tr, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] **1.** Anything, as a card or a domino, marked with four spots or pips; a four-spot. **2.** The number four; four.

qua'tre-foil", *n.* Quarterfoil. **qua'tre-feuille"‡.**

quat'ri-ble†, *vi.* *Anc. Mus.* To sing quatribles.

quat'ri-ble†, *n.* *Anc. Mus.* A descant sung at an interval of a fourth from the canto fermo or plain-song.

quat'ri-reme, *n.* Same as QUADRIREME.

quat'to, cwat'tō, *n.* The coati.

quat-tri'no, cwät-trī'nō, *n.* [It.] A coin. See COIN.

quat"tro-cen'tist, cwät"trō-chen'tist, *n.* [-CEN'TISTS, -CEN-TIS'TI, -chen-tis'tī, *pl.*] **1.** A follower of the type of art developed after the revival of painting in Italy, in the 15th century; a Preraphaelite. **2.** An Italian of the 15th century. Compare CINQUE-CENTIST. [< It. *quattrocentista*, < *quattrocento*; see QUATTROCENTO.]

—**quat"tro-cen'tist**, *a.*

quat"tro-cen'to, cwät"trō-chen'tō, *n.* The 15th century as connected with the revival of art and literature (especially in Italy), or the rigid and peculiar style of its artists; the early Renaissance. Donatello, Brunellesco, Della Robbia, Masaccio, Ghirlandajo, Lippi, and Mantegna were artists in the quattrocento. [It., four hundred, < *quattro* (< L. *quattuor*), four, + *cento* (< L. *centum*), hundred.]—**quat"tro-cen'to**, *a.*

quat'u-or, cwat'yu-ər, *n.* *Mus.* A quartet; especially, a composition for four instruments. [F., < L. *quattuor*, four.]

quaught†, *vt. & vi.* To quaff; drink deeply.

quave†, *vt.* To quaver; quiver. **queave†.**

—**quave†**, *n.*—**quave'mire†**, *n.* A quagmire.

qua'ver, cwē'vər, *v.* **1.** *i.* To utter or sing in a tremulous or an untrained manner; sound with quavers.

I almost expected to hear the feeble voice of Master Silence *quavering* forth his favorite ditty.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon* p. 339. [G. P. P. '60.]

II. *i.* **1.** To have a tremulous motion; vibrate; quiver. **2.** To have or produce a tremulous sound, as a voice affected with emotion; produce quavers or tremulous sounds with a musical instrument or in singing; trill.

The worthy old fellow's voice *quavered* here.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 8. [W. S. '90.]

3. To sing or warble. [Freq. of QUAVE; cp. Norw. *kveppa*, shake. G. *quabbeln*, quiver.]

Synonyms: see QUAKE.

—**qua'ver-er**, *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.—**qua'ver-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a quavering manner; tremulously.—**qua'ver-y**, *a.* Inclined to quaver; quavering; shaky; unstable.—**qua'ver-y-ma"ver-y**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Undecided.—**qua'-ving†**, *n.* A quavering.

qua'ver, *n.* **1.** A quivering or tremulous motion. **2.** A tremulous vibration or modulation, as of a quivering or unsteady sound or tone; as, there was a *quaver* in his voice. **3.** A shake or trill, as in singing or in playing an instrument. **4.** *Mus.* An eighth note. See NOTE.

qua'viv-er†, *n.* A fish, a dragonet.

quawk, cwôk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To croak or caw.

qunawk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The qua-bird. [Onomatopœic.]

quay, kī, *vt.* To furnish with a quay or quays.

quay[1], *n.* A wharf or artificial landing-place on the shore of a harbor or projecting into it, where vessels may unload; a key. [F.; of Celt. orig.; cp. W. *cae*, enclosure.]

Soon the Government will have fine *quays* along the whole water-edge.
FLETCHER AND KIDDER *Brazil and the Brazilians* ch. 2, p. 25. [L. B. & CO. '79.]

—**quay'-berth"**, *n.* A berth beside a quay or in a dock where a vessel may load or unload.

—**quay'age**, *n.* Wharfage **key'age†.**—**quay'ful**, *n.* As much as a quay will hold.

quay[2], *n.* Whey.

quayed†, *pp.* Quailed or subdued; quelled.

quel, kī, *W. (cwē, Wr.)*, *n.* [Eng.] An old coin of little value; a half-farthing; a cue. [< *q* in QUADRANS, farthing.]

que[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cow.

queach†, *vi.* To stir; move; quitch.

queach, cwich, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A plot of ground covered with thickets. **2†.** A thicket; as, a *queach* of brambles.

queach'y[1], cwich'ī, *a.* Yielding, as boggy places under the feet; shaking; also, weak. [< QUEACH, *v.*, < AS. *cweccan*, stir.] **queech'y‡.**

queach'y[2†], *a.* Covered with thickets; bushy. **quech'y†.**

queal, cwīl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To faint. [Var. of QUAIL[1].]

quean, cwīn, *n.* **1.** A low or worthless woman; jade; strumpet. **2.** A woman, especially a young or unmarried woman; a girl: now principally Scotch.

'A proud *quean*!' said the stranger, as he recoated himself.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 35. [L. '84.]

[< AS. *cwēne*, woman.] **quene†; queyne†.**

quea'sy, cwī'zi, *a.* **1.** Sick at the stomach; qualmish.

The devil was sick and *queasy* of late,
And his sleep and his appetite failed him.
LAMB *Satan in Search of a Wife* pt. I, st. 1.

2. Causing or likely to cause nausea or uncomfortable feelings; nauseating; also, caused by nausea.

The English workingman's wife's honest *queasy* brew of well-meant slibbary, that she calls by the innocent name of tea.
GEORGE MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* ch. 14, p. 110. [R. BROS. '85.]

3. Easily nauseated; hence, fastidious; squeamish. **4.** Requiring to be carefully treated; delicate; ticklish; as, a *queasy* question. **5.** Prov. Eng. Brief. [< Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.] **qual'sy†.**

—**quea'si-ly**, *adv.*—**quea'si-ness**, *n.*

quea'zen†, *vt.* To sicken; make queasy; nauseate.

Que-bec' Cit'y se'ries. *Geol.* A series of Lower Silurian rocks, corresponding to the Trenton formation in New York. See GEOLOGY.—**Quebec group.** *Geol.* **1.** A series of strata near Quebec, Canada, formerly supposed to be intermediate in age between the Calciferous and the Chazy, but now known to include beds from the Precambrian to the Lower Silurian. **2.** Same as QUEBEC CITY SERIES.

que-bra'cho, kē-brā'chō, *n.* Any one of several trees producing a medicinal bark, especially the **white quebracho**, a Chilean tree (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), whose bark has been used for many years in the province of Santiago as a febrifuge instead of cinchona, and recently in England for diseases of the respiratory organs. **Red quebracho** is a tree (*Loxopterygium* or *Schinopsis Lorentzii*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), found in Mexico, whose bark is credited with similar properties. [Sp., < *quebra-hacho*, < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha*, ax, < G. *hacke*, hatchet.]

que-bra'da, kē-brā'dä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A ravine; gully; ravine. Compare BARRANCA. [Sp., < *quebrar*, break.]

queb'rith†, *n.* *Alchemy.* Sulfur.

quecht†, *vt. & vi.* To stir; move. **quecche†; queckt.**

quech, *n.* [Scot.] Same as QUAIGH.

qued†. **I.** *a.* Evil; hurtful. **quad†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Harm; evil. **2.** One who is wicked; also, the devil.

—**qued'ful†**, *a.*—**qued'ness†, qued'ship†**, *n.*

quee'chy, *a.* Same as QUEACHY.

queed, cwīd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as QUID[1], 2.

queek, cwīk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To press down; squeeze.

queen, cwīn, *v.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To make a queen of; as, to *queen* a pawn at chess by moving it into the eighth row. **2.** To furnish with a queen; as, to *queen* a hive of bees. **II.** *i.* To act the part of a queen; rule as a queen; play the queen: followed by *it;* as, to *queen it* proudly.

No song nor dance I bring from yon great city
That *queens it* o'er our taste — the more's the pity.
BURNS *Prologue Spoken at the Theatre, Dumfries* l. 2.

queen, *n.* **1.** The wife of a king. **2.** A female sovereign of a kingdom; a woman who rules in her own right with the authority of a king; as, *Queen* Victoria.

In some monarchies women are excluded from the throne by the Salic law (see SALIC); but in England, if a deceased sovereign has left no male heir apparent, the succession devolves upon the eldest daughter or female heir apparent, as in the case of Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria.

3. A woman preeminent or distinguished above others in a given sphere or place, or who leads or presides, as at some festivity; as, a social *queen;* used also figuratively of cities, nations, etc.

A few years since, thank God, one of the *queens* of American Society, at the White House, at Washington, turned the wine-glass upside down.
JOSEPH COOK *Orient* lect. iii, prel., p. 97. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

Egypt was the *queen* of nations. H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* ch. 6, p. 114. [E. & L.]

4. *Chess.* The piece that ranks next to the king in importance and has greater freedom of motion and power of attack than any other piece, combining the moves of castle and bishop. **5.** A playing-card bearing a conventional picture of a queen in her robes: ranking usually next below the king. **6.** The single fully developed female in a colony of bees or ants; especially, a queen bee. See phrase below. **7.** A roofing-slate 36 × 24 inches. **8.** [Local, Eng.] A scallop bivalve. **9†.** A quean. [< AS. *cwēn*, woman.] **queene†; quenet.**

Phrases, etc.:—**clipped queen** (*Bee-keeping*), a queen bee whose wings have been clipped.—**hybrid** or **crossmated q.** (*Bee-keeping*), a queen bee whose worker progeny shows that she has met a drone of different blood, or else that she is of impure blood herself.—**pure q.** (*Bee-keeping*), a queen of pure blood mated with a pure drone of the same blood.—**Q. Anne's bounty** [Eng.], a fund for the augmentation of poor livings and rebuilding of parsonages, appropriated (originally by Queen Anne) from the first-fruits and tenths paid by the clergy to the crown.—**Q. Anne style** or **architecture,** a method of building dwelling-houses, etc., prevalent in England in the early part of the 18th century, or a style imagined or alleged to be similar thereto, much used in the United States toward the latter part of the 19th century, and usually characterized by many angles, gables, and quaint features, and by irregularity of windows.—**q. bee,** a fully developed female bee, longer than either the undeveloped females (the workers) or the drones, and whose sole office is to lay eggs. She is very prolific, laying from several hundred to three thousand eggs daily during most of the year. As a rule, only one queen bee is allowed in a colony at a time. See BEE.—**queen's case",** *n.* A small box or case of wood or tin and wire cloth for transporting queen bees or for introducing them into the hive.—**q.-cell,** *n.* A large cell prepared by bees for receiving a queen; a cell in which a queen bee is developing.—**q.-conch,** *n.* A giant conch (*Strombus gigas*) used for cameos.—**Q. day,** Lady day.—**q. dowager,** the widow of a king who has reigned in his own right. She retains most of the privileges of a queen consort, and may marry again (with the king's consent) without loss of title.—**q.-excluder,** *n.* An arrangement of sheet zinc, or of wood and zinc, having slotted perforations about a sixth of an inch in diameter, through which a queen bee can not pass, although a worker bee can pass freely.—**q.-gold,** *n.* [Eng.] A revenue from certain sources, formerly assigned to a queen consort.—**q.-lily,** *n.* *Bot.* Any one of several greenhouse and half-hardy plants of the genus *Phædranassa*, of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), from the Andes. They have showy flowers in umbels.—**q. mother,** the mother of the reigning sovereign when she is entitled to be called queen or is a queen dowager.—**q.-mother herb†,** tobacco.—**q.-of-hearts,** *n.* An old country-dance. H. *Dict.*—**q. of heaven.** **1.** The goddess Astarte or Ashtaroth. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The Virgin Mary.—**q. of May, q. of the May,** a May-queen. See MAY.—**q.-of-the-meadows,** *n.* The meadowsweet, especially the European species (*Spiræa Ulmaria*).—**q.-of-the-prairie,** *n.* **1.** A rosy-red or pink variety of climbing rose. **2.** A perennial herb (*Spiræa lobata*) from 4 to 8 feet high, with interruptedly pinnate leaves, the terminal leaflet very large and 7- to 9-parted, and a compound cluster of rose-colored flowers on a long naked peduncle; found from Pennsylvania to Georgia and Iowa.—**q.-pigeon,** *n.* A crown-pigeon, especially *Goura victoriæ*.—**q.-pine†,** *n.* The pineapple.—**q.-post,** *n.* *Building.* One of two upright suspending or sustaining posts or compression-members in a truss, as between the tie-beam and the rafters in a roof-truss, or between a truss-rod and the member above in the frame of a railway-car. In roofs of extended span more than one such pair of posts may be introduced, in which case all but the central side-posts are called **secondary queen-posts.** See illus. under ROOF.—**q. regent.** **1.** A queen who acts as regent. **2.** A queen regnant.—**q. regnant,** a female sovereign ruling in her own right and having the same powers, prerogatives, and privileges that would belong to a king.—**queen's"-de-light',** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A smooth, erect perennial (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), with alternate leaves and a medicinal root. Called also *queen's-root.* **2.** The medicinal root of the plant; queen's-root.—**queen's evidence,** state's evidence in a country ruled by a queen.—**queen's"-flow"er,** *n.* *Bot.* The East-Indian bloodwood-tree (*Lagerstræmia Flos-reginæ*).—**queen's gap,** a fishway in British dams.—**queen's herb†,** snuff, as having been much used by Catherine de Medici.—**queen's-metal,** *n.* See ALLOY.—**queen's-pigeon,** *n.* The queen-pigeon.—**queen's-pincushion,** *n.* A guelder rose.—**queen's-root,** *n.* Same as QUEEN'S-DELIGHT.—**q.-stitch,** *n.* A square or checker pattern in embroidery-stitch.—**queen's-ware,** *n.* Fine glazed cream-colored English pottery; cream-colored Wedgwood ware; cream-ware; hence, any cream-colored pottery.—**q.-truss,** *n.* A truss made with queen-posts.—**tested q.** (*Bee-keeping*), a queen bee whose worker progeny show that she is of pure blood and purely mated.

Queen-of-the-meadows (*Spiræa Ulmaria*).
a, flowers; *b*, a leaf; *c*, a single flower; *d*, the fruit.

—**queen'craft"**, *n.* The craft, skill, or policy used by or characteristic of a queen or queens.—**queen'-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Queenship. **2.** A queen's realm or subjects.—**queen'less**, *a.* Having no queen; without a queen: used especially in bee-keeping.—**queen'-less-ness**, *n.*—**queen'let**, *n.* A petty or insignificant queen.—**queen'like"**, *a.* Resembling a queen; appropriate to or suitable for a queen; queenly.—**queen'ship**, *n.* The position, dignity, dominion, or rule of a queen; queenly power or character.

queen'fish", cwin'fish', *n.* **1.** A small sciænoid food-fish (*Seriphus politus*) of the Pacific coast of North America, bluish above and silvery below and on the sides. **2.** [Queensland.] A snapper (*Lutjanus regia*).

queen'hood, kwin'hud, *n.* The state, character, or dignity suitable for a queen; queenly rank, personality, or estate; queenliness.

Queen, as true to womanhood as *Queenhood*,
Glorying in the glories of her people,
Sorrowing with the sorrows of the lowest!
TENNYSON *On the Jubilee of Queen Victoria* st. 5.

queen'ing[1], cwin'ing, *n.* Any one of several kinds of apple; as, the early *queening;* summer *queening.*

queen'ing[2], *n.* *Bee-keeping.* The act or process of introducing a queen into a colony or hive.

queen'ite, cwin'oit, *n.* An adherent or partizan of a queen; especially [Q-], one of those who took the part of Queen Caroline of England during her troubles with her husband, George IV. (1796–1821).

queen'ly, cwin'li, *a.* Having the character or bearing of a queen; like a queen; becoming or suitable for a queen; eminent in character, stateliness, or the like.

Windsor — the most *queenly* of our palaces. MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* ch. 3, p. 25. [H. '52.]

Synonyms: see IMPERIAL.

—**queen'li-ness**, *n.*

queen'ly, *adv.* In the manner of or like a queen.

quee'que-hatch", *n.* Same as QUICKHATCH.

queer, cwir, *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] To banter or ridicule. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To puzzle. **3.** [Slang.] To spoil.

—**to queer a fist** [Slang], to puzzle, bamboozle, or take in a simpleton.—**to q. one's pitch** [Theat. Slang], to spoil one's business intentionally.

queer, *a.* **1.** Being out of the usual course of events in minor respects; appearing, acting, or feeling incongruously; verging on the strange or ridiculous; odd; curious; droll; singular; quaint; as, a *queer* story; a *queer* place or person; a *queer* sensation.

A *queer*, shy man was this pastor — a sort of living mummy, dried up and bleached by Icelandic snows.
J. ROSS BROWNE *Land of Thor* ch. 48, p. 486. [H. '67.]

2. Of questionable character; open to suspicion; mysterious; unfavorable; unpropitious; as, this is a *queer* business; matters look *queer.* **3.** [Slang.] Counterfeit; bogus. [< LG. *queer*, oblique.] **quire†.**

Synonyms: anomalous, crotchety, curious, droll, eccentric, erratic, fantastic, funny, laughable, ludicrous, odd, peculiar, quaint, ridiculous, singular, strange, unique, whimsical. *Odd* is unmated, as an *odd* shoe, and so uneven, as an *odd* number. *Singular* is alone of its kind; as, the *singular* number. What is *singular* is *odd*, but what is *odd* may not be *singular;* as, a drawerful of *odd* gloves. A *strange* thing is something hitherto unknown in fact or in cause. A *singular* coincidence is one the happening of which is unusual; a *strange* coincidence is one the cause of which is hard to explain. That which is *peculiar* belongs especially to a person as his own; as, Israel was called Jehovah's "*peculiar* people," *i. e.*, especially chosen and cherished by him; in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing *peculiar* to one is not common to the majority, though it may be shared by many; as, the Shakers are *peculiar*. *Eccentric* is off or aside from the center, and so off or aside from the ordinary and what is considered the normal course; as, genius is commonly *eccentric*. *Eccentric* is a higher and more respectful word than *odd* or *queer*. *Erratic* signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than *eccentric*. *Queer* is transverse or oblique, aside from the common in a way that is comical or perhaps slightly *ridiculous*. *Quaint* denotes that which is pleasingly *odd* and fanciful, often with something of the antique; as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval towns. That which is *funny* is calculated to provoke laughter; that which is *droll* is more quietly amusing. See ODD.—**Antonyms:** common, customary, familiar, natural, normal, ordinary, regular, usual.

—**queer'ish**, *a.* Somewhat queer. **queer'i-ty†**, *n.* Peculiarity; oddity. **quear'i-ty†.**—**queer'ly**, *adv.* In a queer manner.—**queer'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being queer; oddness, as of character or appearance; peculiarity; strangeness; oddity.

queer[1], *n.* [Slang.] Counterfeit money.—**to shove the queer** [Slang], to pass counterfeit money.

queer[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fissure, joint, or small cavity, as in a rock or vein of quartz. **quaret.**

queer'er, cwir'ər, *n.* [Slang.] One who banters or hoaxes.

queer'y, cwir'ī, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having fissures or joints; composed of cuboidal masses, as stone in a quarry.

queest, cwist, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ring-dove or cushat. **queust‡; quest‡.**

queet[1], cwit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The coot.

queet[2], *n.* [Scot.] The ankle. **cuit‡.**

queet'i-kins, cwit'i-kins, *n. pl.* [Scot.] See CUTIKINS.

queez'mad"am, cwiz'mad"əm, *n.* [Scot.] An early variety of pear; jargonelle: a corruption of the French *cuisse-madame*. **queez'mad"dam‡.**

quegh, cweh, *n.* A quaigh. **queff‡; queigh‡.**

queint†, *imp.* of QUENCH, *v.* Quenched.

queint†, *a.* Quaint. **queynt†.**

queint'ise†, *n.* Quaintness. **quent'ise†.**

quel, **queld.** Quell, etc. PHIL. Soc.

quelch, cwelch, *vi.* Dial.] To suck back and forth with a slumping sound: an imitative word.

Being soaked all through and through, and with water *quelching* in my boots, like a pump with a bad bucket.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 63, p. 465. [H.]

quelch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A blow; hard knock.

quele', *v.* To quail.

que'le-a, cwĭ'le-ą *or* cwē'le-ą, *n.* The crimson-beaked African weaver-bird (*Quelea sanguinirostris*).

quell, cwel, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to cease or yield by or as by the application of physical force; put down; subdue, as a sedition. **2.** To cause to subside; calm; pacify; quiet; allay; as, to *quell* pain or passion. **3†.** To kill. **4†.** To dash out. **5†.** To frighten; disconcert.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To yield; abate; be abated. **2†.** To die; perish. [< AS. *cwellan*, < *cwelan*, die.] **quelle†.**

Synonyms: see OVERWHELM.

quell, *n.* **1.** Poet. or Obs.] A weapon or other means of subduing or quelling; power to subdue. **2†.** Murder.

quell'er, cwel'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which quells.

Smile to survey the *Queller* of the Nations
Now daily squabbling o'er disputed rations.
BYRON *The Age of Bronze* st. 3.

2†. A killer or slayer; destroyer.

quel'li-o†, *n.* A ruff for the neck.

quelque'chose"†, *n.* [F. Literally, something; a trifle. See EICKSHAW. **quelk'chose"†.**

queme†, *v.* **1.** To come; become. **2.** To fit; suit. **3.** To please, gratify. **quecme†.—queme'†**, *a.* Pleasing; gracious. **queem'†; quem'†.—queme'†**, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction. **—queme'ful†**, *a.* Pleasing, kindly; merciful. **quem'ful†.—quem'ly†**, *adv.* Pleasingly; suitably; fitly.

que'mi, cwē'mi, *n.* A pilori-rat.

quench, cwench, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put out, as fire or a light, especially by water or smothering, as opposed to blowing out, etc.

The beacon-light is *quench'd* in smoke.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, intro., st. 8.

2. To cause to cease, as passion or desire; suppress or repress in any way; allay; quiet; subdue.

It is because water is capable of receiving so much heat, that it is better adapted than any other substance to *quench* thirst.
TOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 51, p. 39. [A. '57.]

3. To cool, as heated iron or steel, by thrusting it into water, in order to temper it. **4.** To produce a crust or succession of crusts on (molten metal), each crust being removed as it is formed. **5†.** To slake the thirst of.

II†. *i.* **1.** To be or become extinguished; go out; cease. **2.** To become less ardent or violent; grow calm or cool. [< AS. *cwenċan*, quench.] **quenche†.**

—quench'-coal"†, *n.* Anything that quenches; hence, a person so cold as to chill others.—**quench'fire†**, *n.* A fire-extinguisher.

—quench†, *n.* The act of quenching, or the state of being quenched; extinction.—**quench'a-ble**, *a.*

quench'er, cwench'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which quenches; as, a *quencher* of fire, light, or zeal.

For no man is wealthy, or wise, or brave
In that *quencher* of might-be's and would-be's, the grave.
LOWELL *The Black Preacher* st. 8.

2. [Slang.] Something to relieve thirst; a drink.

quench'ing, cwench'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process expressed by the verb quench, or the state of being quenched.

Such a collapse, such a *quenching* of the eagle's talons, never was seen before. DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences, Coleridge* in vol. x, p. 211. [I. & F. '54.]

2. Specifically, in copper-refining or the like, the act of cooling the surface of molten metal, and causing the formation of rosettes in the crust, by pouring water into the crucible. **quench'ing-tub"**, *n. Blacksmithing.* A tub of water in which to cool, harden, or temper iron or steel.

quench'less, cwench'les, *a.* [Poet.] Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable; irrepressible.

Quenchless his thirst,
He takes the river at redoubled draughts.
THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 513.

—quench'less-ly, *adv.*—**quench'less-ness**, *n.*

quencht, *pp.* Quenched. PHIL. Soc.

quene†, *n.* A queen.

que-nelle', ke-nel', *n.* [F.] A ball of savory paste made of minced meat, such as chicken or veal, with breadcrumbs and egg, usually poached: served as an entrée or a garnish.

que-nouille', ke-nū' ly, *n.* [F.] A distaff.

—que-nouille'-train"ing, *n.* A mode of training a tree or shrub in conical form with limbs bent downward, so that it resembles a distaff.

quen'stedt-ite, cwen'stet-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, reddish-violet, transparent, hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_{30}Fe_2S_5O_{29}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [After F. A. *Quenstedt*, German geologist (1809–'89).]

quer-cet'ic, cwer-set'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from quercitin. [< QUERCITIN.] **—quercetic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{12}O_6$) derived from quercitin by treatment with potassium hydroxid.

quer'ce-tin, *n.* Same as QUERCITIN.

quer-ce'tum, cwer-sē'tum *or* -sē'tum, *n.* A collection of living oaks. [L., < *quercus*, oak.]

quer"ci-mel'in, cwer'si-mel'in, *n.* Same as QUERCITRIN.

quer"cl-mer'ic, cwer'si-mer'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound partly derived from the oak. [< L. *quercus*, oak, + Gr. *meros*, part.] **—quercimeric acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_{12}$) produced variously, as by the action of melted potash on quercetic acid.

quer'cine, cwer'sin, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to oaks.

The mast . . . was as sweet and palatable as chestnuts, with very little of the bitter *quercene* flavor. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 7, p. 140. [G. F. E.]

[< L. *quercinus*, < L. *quercus*, oak.]

quer'cl-tan'nic, cwer'si-tan'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the tannin contained in the oak. [< L. *quercus*, oak, + TANNIC.] **—quercitannic acid**, a yellowish-brown amorphous compound contained in oak-bark and regarded as the tannic acid of the oak.

quer'cite, cwer'sit, *n. Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_5$) contained in acorns. Called also *querein* and *sugar of acorns.* [< L. *quercus*, oak.]

quer'ci-tin, cwer'si-tin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{12}O_{12}$) originally from decomposing quercitrin with mineral acids, and also found in the vegetable kingdom. [< QUERCITRON.] **quer'ce-tine‡.**

quer'cit-rin, cwer'sit-rin, *n. Chem.* A yellow coloring principle of uncertain composition contained in quercitron-bark. [< QUERCITRON.] **quer"ci-mel'in‡; quercitric acid‡.**

quer'cit-ron, cwer'sit-run (XIII), *n.* **1.** The bark of the American black oak (*Quercus tinctoria*), or a yellow dye made therefrom. **2.** The black oak. See OAK. [< L. *quercus*, oak; and see CITRON.]

quer-civ'o-rous, cwer-siv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding upon the oak. [< L. *quercus*, oak, + *vorare*, devour.]

Quer'cus, cwer'cus, *n.* The typical genus of plants of the oak family (*Cupuliferæ*)—the oaks—being usually large trees furnishing valuable timber, with alternate variously shaped leaves and dicœcious flowers, the male in slender naked catkins, the fertile clustered. See illus. under LIVE-OAK and OAK. [< L. *quercus*, oak.]

que-re'la, cwę-rī'lą *or* -rē'lą, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A complaint preferred in a court; a suit.

—audita querela (*Com. Law*), an equitable action by which a defendant might open or obtain relief from a judgment that had been rendered against him. The same end is now generally accomplished by a motion properly supported.

quer'ele†, *n.* Quarrel; querela.

que'rent¹, cwī'rent, *n.* A complainant; the plaintiff in an action. [< L. *queror* (ppr. *querent(-t)s*), complain.] **quæ'rens‡; quæ'rent‡.**

que'rent²†, *n.* An inquirer.

quer"i-mo'ni-ous†, *a.* Apt to complain; querulous; fretful.—**quer"i-mo'ni-ous-ly†**, *adv.*—**quer"i-mo'ni-ous-ness†**, *n.*—**quer'i-mo-ny†**, *n.* A complaint.

que'rist, cwī'rist, *n.* An inquirer; questioner.

querk, cwerk, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To choke; stifle.

II. *i.* To groan; grunt.

querl, cwerl. [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To coil; twirl. **II.** *n.* A coil; curl; twist. [Var. of TWIRL.] **quirl‡.**

quern, cwern, *vt. & vi.* To grind. **curn†; kern†.**

quern, *n.* **1.** An old form of hand-mill for grinding grain, the upper stone usually pierced and turned on a pin in the nether stone by means of a stick thrust into a notch in the edge. **2.** A small hand-mill for grinding spices. [< AS. *cwyrn*, quern.]

1. An Old Gaelic Pot-quern, found in East Lothian. (Scottish Museum.) 2. A Modern Quern.

curn†; kern†; quernet.—quern'stone"†, *n.* A millstone.

quer'pot†, *n.* Same as CUERPO. **quir'po†.**

quer'que-dule, cwer'cwę-dūl, *n.* **1.** A teal. **2.** The pintail duck. [< L. *querquedula*, < Gr. *kerkouris.*]

quer'ry†, *n.* An equerry; groom.

quer"u-la'tion†, *n.* A complaining; murmuring.

quer"u-len'tial†, *a.* Querulous.

quer'u-lous, cwer'u-lus (XIII), *a.* **1.** Disposed to complain, find fault, or be fretful; given to fretting about little things; habitually complaining; as, a *querulous* person.

Little things are *querulous*; and the wasp much more angry and troublesome than the eagle.
SOUTH *Sermons, Rom. xii, 18* in vol. v, p. 249. [H. & H. '71.]

2. Expressing or indicating a whining disposition; proceeding from a fretful mood; as, a *querulous* voice.

With the *querulous* tone and wandering eye which told at once how fast her sand of life was running. DINAH M. CRAIK *Two Marriages, John Bowerbank's Wife* ch. 7, p. 91. [H. '67.]

3. Quarrelsome. [< L. *querulus*, < *queror*, complain.] **—quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que'ry, cwī'ri, *n.* [QUE'RIED; QUE'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express or indicate a question or doubt concerning; mark with a query. **2.** To regard with doubt or questioning; desire further examination or information concerning before deciding upon its truth or correctness; question; as, to *query* a statement. **3.** To inquire into or about; seek to ascertain by questioning; as, to *query* a person's motives. **4.** To examine by or ply with questions; question; as, he *queried* the man.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or express doubt; question; doubt. **2.** To make inquiry; ask a question or questions.

Synonyms: see QUESTION.

que'ry, *n.* [QUE'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** An inquiry to be answered; a question; interrogatory; hence, a doubt.

The great Newton first gave an example to philosophers, . . . by distinguishing his conjectures from his conclusions, and putting the former by themselves, in the modest form of *queries.* THOMAS REID *Inquiry into the Human Mind* ch. 6, p. 355. [T. c. 1735.]

2. A memorandum of doubt or interrogation, or a direction to inquire into the truth or correctness of a written or printed statement or form, indicated by writing the word or an abbreviation (*quære, query, qu., qy., q.*), or now commonly the interrogation-point (?). [< L. *quære*, imper of *quæro*, seek.] **quæ're; que'rie†.**

Synonyms: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

que'sal, *n.* Same as QUEZAL.

quese†, *vt.* To search for; seek.

ques'i-tive, cwes'i-tiv, *a.* Expressed by an interrogative; interrogatory. [< LL. *quæsitivus*, desirous, < L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quæro*, seek.]

quest, cwest, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] To give tongue or bay on the trail of.

Flush [the dog] found a hare, and *quested* it for two miles.
MARY R. MITFORD *Friendships* ch. 18, p. 286. [H. '82.]

2†. To search or seek for; inquire into.

II. *i.* **1.** To make quest; search; examine.

Questing up and down. They saw no trail nor scented.
SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* st. 118.

2. To give tongue, as a dog; seek or follow a trail. **3.** To go begging. [< OF. *quester*, < *queste*; see QUEST¹, *n.*]

quest¹, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of seeking; a looking for something; search; pursuit; as, to go in *quest* of game; the *quest* of a lost child, or of stolen property.

Wouldst thou find a port in time? Vain the *quest!*
CHARLES HARPUR *Onward* st. 1.

2. [Prov. or Obs.] An inquest. **3†.** A commissioned person or persons sent to make search. **4†.** A request; demand. **5†.** An inquiry. [< OF. *queste*, < LL. *questa*, < L. *quæsitus*; see QUESITIVE.] **queste†.**

quest², *n.* The cushat; quest. [Prob. < CUSHAT.]

quest'ant†, *n.* A seeker; aspirant; candidate.

quest'er†, *n.* **1.** A seeker. **2.** A hunting-dog.

quest'ful, cwest'ful, *a.* [Poet.] Occupied in a quest.

ques'tion, cwes'chun, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a question or questions to; examine by asking questions; interrogate; as, to *question* a witness.

The boy is indeed the true apple-eater, and is not to be *questioned* how he came by the fruit with which his pockets are filled.
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine, The Apple* p. 122. [H. & H. '76.]

2. To treat or speak of as doubtful, uncertain, or unreliable; call in question; be uncertain of; doubt; distrust; also, to make objection to; challenge.

Lawyers, whose trade it is to *question* everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 401. [L. '71.]

3†. To make inquiry about; ask after.

II. *i.* **1.** To ask a question or questions; make inquiry. **2.** To entertain or express doubt or unbelief.

We trust and fear, we *question* and believe.
HOLMES *Our Limitations* st. 1.

3†. To debate. **4†.** To converse. [< OF. *questionner*, < LL. *quæstiono*, < L. *quæstio(n-)*; see QUESTION, *n.*]

Synonyms: ask, challenge, dispute, doubt, inquire, interrogate, investigate, query, quiz. To *ask* is to seek information, favor, or aid; *inquire, question, interrogate*, respect only the obtaining of information. See ARGUE. Compare synonyms for QUESTION, *n.*

ques'tion, *n.* **1.** An interrogative sentence calling for an answer; a request for information; an inquiry.

In grammar, questions are classed as (1) **direct** or **independent** (as, "Is supper ready?"); (2) **indirect** or **dependent** (as the clause beginning "whether" in the sentence "John wishes to know whether supper is ready"); (3) **simple** (as, "Is it time?"); (4) **compound, alternative**, or **double** (as, "Is the time to-day or to-morrow?"); (5) **positive** (as, "Will he come?"); and (6) **negative** (as, "Will he not come?").

2. A subject of inquiry, investigation, or debate; something to be inquired into; a matter to be decided or determined; a point at issue; a problem.

Whether there be any evidence, or not, is a *question* for the Judge; whether it is sufficient evidence, is a *question* for the Jury.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 49, p. 117. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

3. A subject of dispute; a controversy; difference; as, a *question* arose between them. **4.** A motion or proposition under discussion in a deliberative assembly; as, the *question* before the house. **5.** Objection raised or entertained; dispute; doubt; as, the statement was accepted without *question;* its truth is beyond all *question.*

This is the first time my honour was ever called in *question.*
GAY *Beggar's Opera* act ii, sc. 2.

6. The act of asking or inquiring; interrogation; as, examining by *question* and answer. **7.** *Logic.* That which is to be established as a conclusion, stated interrogatively; an interrogative proposition. **8†.** Judicial examination; trial; also, examination by torture. **9†.** Talk; conversation. [F., < L. *questio(n-)*, < *quæsitus;* see QUESITIVE.] **ques'tiount.**

Synonyms: doubt, inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query. An *inquiry* seeks information for the benefit of the inquirer; a *question* may do the same, or may have the intent to perplex, confuse, or entrap the one of whom it is asked; one makes *inquiry* as to his way; we speak of idle or frivolous *questions*, rather than of idle or frivolous *inquiries.* A *query* is a *question* more or less vaguely formulated and indefinite in purpose, often amounting to no more than a suspense of judgment and a suggestion of future consideration; as, a proof-reader's *query*, which is often but an interrogation-point in the margin; a *doubt* may be termed a silent *question*, as a *question* is in many cases simply an expressed *doubt.* An *interrogation* or *interrogatory* is a formal *inquiry. Interrogatory* has a special legal use, denoting an *inquiry* in writing by order of a court, to be answered under oath. An *investigation* is an elaborate search for truth or fact, not only by *questions*, but by every other means of procuring information; an *inquisition* is an *investigation* which is either unwarranted, unduly minute, or in some other way offensive. See DOUBT; INQUIRY; TOPIC.

Phrases, etc.: **—general question** (*Law*), a question that asks a witness to state all he knows. **—in q.**, under discussion or examination. **—leading q.**, a question that suggests the answer desired. **—out of q.†**, unquestionably. **—out of the q.**, not to be thought of; not worthy of discussion or consideration. **—past q.**, beyond doubt; certainly. **—previous q.**, in parliamentary practise, a motion to avoid or secure a vote. In the British Parliament, when debate ceases, the Speaker ordinarily puts the main or original question to a vote. To prevent this, the "previous question" is moved, which is that the original question "be now put." Those opposed vote against the motion. Debate is terminated by closure. See CLOSURE. In the United States House of Representatives the previous question, though substantially the same in form, is used to end debate, those who want an immediate vote on the main question voting for the motion. Up to this time (1894) it never has been used in the Senate. **—ques'tion-mark"**, *n.* An interrogation-point (?). **—The Questions** [Scot.], the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism. **—to the q.**, pertinently to the subject under debate.

ques'tion-a-ble, cwes'chun-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called in question as doubtful or suspicious; open to suspicion or question; dubious; disputable; debatable.

There is therefore no safety for us except in making our stand at the avenues of the will, and rejecting at once every *questionable* impulse. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 269. [A. '67.]

2. [Rare.] Capable of being questioned, spoken to, or inquired of; approachable; affable.

Synonyms: see EQUIVOCAL.

—ques'tion-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being questionable. **ques"tion-a-bil'i-ty‡.—ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ques'tion-a-ry, cwes'chun-ę-ri, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Of the nature of a test or examination. **2.** Interrogatory.

ques'tion-a-ry, *n.* [Archaic.] A seeker for relics and seller of indulgences.

ques'tion-er, cwes'chun-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who asks questions. **2.** One who calls in question.

ques'tion-ing-ly, cwes'chun ing-li, *adv.* In a questioning manner; interrogatively.

ques'tion-ist, cwes'chun-ist, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] In Cambridge University, a candidate for a degree. **2†.** An examiner.

ques'tion-less, cwes'chun-les. **1.** *a.* Unquestioning; incurious. **II†.** *adv.* Unquestionably; doubtless.

quest'man†, *n.* **1.** One charged with making an inquest or legal inquiry. (1) An examiner of weights and measures. (2) A sidesman, who reported the misdemeanors of parishioners. (3) A juryman. **2.** An informer. **quest'mon"ger†; quest'ry-man†.**

ques'tor, ‡ cwes'tor, cwīs'tor *or* cwēs'tor. *n.* **1.** *Rom.* **ques'tor**, ‡ *Hist.* (1) A magistrate having charge of the receipt and disbursement of the public funds; a public treasurer, having also at various times other functions.

The *Quæstor* had the task of composing orations in the name of the emperor, which having the force of edicts, he gradually came to be regarded as the original source of jurisprudence. He answered in some sort to the modern chancellor.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 313. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

(2) Originally, a magistrate who investigated, prosecuted, and executed parricides and murderers. **2.** *Ch. Hist.*

An official authorized by a medieval pope or bishop to collect alms and to announce indulgences. [< L. *quæstor*, < *quæsitus;* see QUESITIVE.]

—ques'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a questor, or his term of service **ques'tor-ship‡.**

quest'rist†, *n.* A seeker; pursuer.

ques'tu-a-ry†, *a.* Seeking or yielding gain.

ques'tu-a-ry†, *n.* **1.** A pardoner; questionary. **2.** One employed to collect profits.

ques'tu-ous†, *a.* Seeking gain; avaricious.

ques'tus, cwes'tus, *n. Law.* Land acquired by one's own labor and industry, not by inheritance. [< L. *quæstus*, gain, < *quæsitus;* see QUESITIVE.]

quest'word"†, *n.* A bequest; legacy.

quet, cwet, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common guillemot.

quet'e-nite, cwet'ē-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy-lustered, reddish-brown, hydrous magnesium ferric sulfate ($H_{28}Mg_2Fe_8S_9O_{58}$), crystallizing in either the monoclinic or triclinic systems. [< *Quetena*, Chile, where found.]

quethe†, *vt.* **1.** To say; speak: the present tense of QUOTH. **2.** To bequeath.

quet'zal, cwet'sal, *n.* A trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) of Central America, especially Guatemala. The adult male is of a prevailing golden green with scarlet under parts and has central tail-coverts about 3 feet long. **que'sal‡; que'zal‡; qui'jal‡.**

queue, kīū, *st.* [Rare.] To tie or braid in a queue or pigtail; furnish with a queue.

queue, *n.* **1.** A pendent braid of hair on the back of the head, either natural hair or a part of a wig; a pigtail: in this sense and the following, same as CUE, which is the preferred spelling. **2.** A file of persons waiting in the order of their arrival, as for admittance.

Boston, which forms *queues* two days long to buy tickets for the performances of favorite actors and singers.
J. F. MUIRHEAD in *The Arena* July, '92, p. 184.

3. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument. **4.** *Mus.* The stem of a note. **5.** *Her.* The tail of an animal, especially of a lion. **6.** A lance-rest. [F., < L. *cauda*, tail.] **cue‡.**

queued, kīūd, *a. Her.* Tailed; as, triple-*queued*.

quey, cwē, *n.* [Scot.] A young cow; heifer. **quee‡.**

queynt†, *pp.* Quenched.

queynt†, *a.* Quaint. **queynte†.—queynte'liche†,** *adv.*

quib†, *n.* A sarcasm; taunt; quip.

quib'ble, cwib'l, *vi.* [QUIB'BLED; QUIB'BLING.] **1.** To use quibbles; evade the point in question or the plain truth by artifice; trifle or shuffle in argument; cavil; equivocate. **2†.** To play upon words; pun. [< QUIP.]

—quib'bler, *n.—* **quib'bling-ly,** *adv.*

quib'ble, *n.* **1.** A shuffling evasion of a point or question in argument or discourse; an utterly trivial distinction or objection; a juggle with words; a petty sophism; equivocation; cavil.

Religion has had her *quibbles* as well as law.
I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Inquisitions* p. 60. [MOX. '38.]

2. [Archaic.] A play upon words; a pun.

Synonyms: see CHICANERY; SOPHISTRY.

quib'bling, cwib'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of making a quibble; a quibble. **2†.** A pun. **quib'ble†; quib'ling†.**

quib'l, quib'ld. Quibble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

quib'let†, *n.* A pun; quibble.

qui'ca, kī'ca, *n.* A small opossum (*Didelphys quica*) of Guiana and Brazil. [Of Braz. origin.]

quice†, *n.* The ring-dove; cushat.

quich†, *vi.* To stir; move. **quinche†; quitch†.**

Quich'u-a, *n.* Same as KECHUA. **Quich'u-an‡.**

quick, cwic, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Electroplating.* To wash with quicksilver or other substance that insures the adhesion of a coating of silver. **2†.** To quicken; animate; revive. **II†.** *i.* To come to life; revive.

quick, *a.* **1.** Done or occurring with celerity or in a short time; expeditious; rapid; speedy; swift; as, a *quick* movement; *quick* profits. **2.** Characterized by rapidity of movement or action; acting with celerity or without hesitation; nimble; active; prompt.

Being *quick* . . . is only a matter of habit.
ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* ch. 15, p. 73. [A. H. E. S.]

3. Responding readily to impressions; having keen perception; acutely sensitive; hence, intellectually alert; sprightly; ready; as, a *quick* ear; *quick* wit. **4.** Easily roused or excited; irritable; hasty.

A sensible, upright, honourable man, whose chief defect was a *quick* temper. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ch. 4, p. 17. [H. '87.]

5. Made active; animate; instinct.

Quick with life down to her finger tips.
R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Will o' the Mill* p. 92. [S. '87.]

6. Having life; living: opposed to *dead:* the original sense, once almost obsolete, but now revived, largely through the influence of its use in the phrase *the quick and the dead*, in Scripture and in the Apostles' Creed.

If they were *quick* or dead,
No sign they gave beyond this sad dumb show.
ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 33.

7. Big with child; pregnant; especially, so advanced in pregnancy that movement of the fetus is felt: now usually **quick with child.** **8.** Producing interest or profit; available; as, *quick* capital; *quick* ore.

In 1899 only two per cent. of the *quick* capital of Harvard University was in railroad stocks and bonds; now fifty per cent. is so invested. CHARLES W. ELIOT in *The Forum* Oct., '01, p. 157.

9†. Fresh; bracing; keen. [< AS. *cwic*, alive.] **quik†.**

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; ALIVE; CLEVER; IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE; SWIFT.

Phrases, etc.:—quick anatomy†, vivisection. **—quick'an"swered†,** *a.* Quick to reply or retort. **—q.-beam,** *n.* The European mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*). **—q.-eyed,** *a.* Quick to see; sharp-sighted. **—q.-goods†,** live stock. **—q.-grass,** *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS. **—q.-hedge,** *n.* A quickset hedge. **—q.-in-hand,** *n.* [Eng.] *Bot.* The touch-me-not (*Impatiens*). **—q.-march,** *n. Mil.* A march in quick time; quickstep. **—q.-match,** *n.* A match-wick, as of threads of cotton, that burns quickly, for firing cannon, fireworks, or other explosives, usually soaked in alcohol and gum and rubbed with mealed powder, and burning at the rate of about 3 inches a second. **—q.-quick,** *n.* The black-eared marmoset (*Callithrix penicillatus*). **—q.-scented,** *a.* Having a keen sense of smell. **—q.-sighted,** *a.* Having quick or keen sight or discernment. **—q.-sightedness,** *n.* **—q.-tempered,** *a.* Easily provoked; irascible. **—q. time** (*Mil.*), the ordinary rate of marching, 120 steps to the minute. **—q. vinegar,** vinegar made by a rapid process, as by allowing the fermenting material to trickle over or through some porous substance. **—q. water,** a weak solution of nitrates of mercury and of gold for water-gilding. **—q.-witted,** *a.* Having a ready wit or quick discernment; sharp-witted. **—q.-wittedness,** *n.—* **q.-work,** *n.* In wooden ship-building, the part of a vessel's sides between the chain-wales and the decks, usually composed of short planks between the ports: so called by reason of its rapidity of construction.

quick, *n.* **1.** That which has life; the seat of life: with the definite article. (1) The living flesh; any vital or tender part; especially, the sensitive flesh under a nail; figuratively, the feelings; that part susceptible of the emotions of remorse, sorrow, etc.; as, cut to the *quick*.

I have proved you to the *quick!* SHERIDAN *Rivals* act v, sc. 1.

(2) [Rare.] Real life; nature.

Do you think Turner would have painted the strata in an old quarry, or done Ben Cruachan more to the *quick*, had he known all about geology? JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Notes on Art* in first series, p. 453. [T. & F. '62.]

2. A hedge-plant; quickset; a quickset hedge. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Couch-grass. **quick'-grass"‡. 4†.** A living creature.

quick, *adv.* In a quick manner; in a short time; without delay; with haste; quickly; rapidly.

So loves and friendships vary just as trees;
The *quickest* form'd are scarce the most robust.
J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES *The Secretary* act iii, sc. 1.

quick'en, cwic'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make alive or quick; bring to life or give life to; vivify; resuscitate, as from death or unconsciousness; figuratively, to make keen; as, to *quicken* appetite.

There are far more dead hearts to be *quickened*, than confused intellects to be cleared up. WENDELL PHILLIPS in Johnston's *Am. Orations, Jan. 27, '33* in vol. ii, p. 141. [G. F. P. '84.]

2. To increase the activity or sprightliness of; impart new life or energy to; enliven; animate; refresh; as, to *quicken* mirth. **3.** To make quicker; increase the speed of; cause to move more quickly; accelerate; hasten; as, to *quicken* one's pace. **4.** In ship-building, to give a greater curve to; as, to *quicken* the sheer. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To cause to ferment by yeast.

II. *i.* **1.** To become alive; come to life; specifically, to begin to manifest signs of life, as an unborn child. **2.** To move or act more quickly; become more rapid or active; as, *quickened* respiration; *quickened* pace. **3.** To become more sensitive; as, his conscience *quickened*. **4.** To reach the stage at which the motions of the fetus first become perceptible: said of a mother.

Synonyms: see ACCELERATE; ANIMATE.

quick'en, *n.* **1.** The quick-beam or Old World mountain-ash. **quick'en-tree"‡. 2.** [Prov. Eng.] Couch-grass or quitch-grass. **quick'ens‡.**

quick'end, *pp.* Quickened. PHIL. SOC.

quick'en-er, cwic'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which quickens; a refresher.

quick'en-ing, cwic'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of making or becoming vitalized. **2.** *Med. Jurisprudence.* The motion or the first occurrence of the sensation a pregnant woman has of the motion of the child in the womb, when the womb rises above the rim of the pelvis into the abdomen, commonly about the 18th week.

quick'er, cwik'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quickset hedge.

quick'hatch", cwic'hach", *n.* [Am. Ind.] The wolverene. **quee'que-hatch"‡; quick'è-hatch"‡.**

quick'lime", cwic'lim", *n.* A white, amorphous, pulverulent calcium oxid prepared by subjecting any natural calcium carbonate, as chalk, limestone, etc., to intense heat and in a good draft so as to expel the carbon dioxid. It readily combines with water to form slaked lime, in which condition it is used in mortars, cements, etc.

If limestone or carbonate of lime be heated, it is decomposed, the carbonic acid being given out in the shape of gas, while *quicklime* remains behind. BALFOUR STEWART *Conservation of Energy* ch. 4, p. 115. [A. '74.]

quick'ling, cwic'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young insect.

quick'ly, cwic'li, *adv.* In a quick manner, or in a brief time; with quickness, speed, or haste; rapidly; soon.

I think the froth and scum, rising quicker to the surface, is *quicklier* blown away. H. M. THOMPSON *The World and The Man* lect. ii, p. 73. [T. W. '90.]

quick'mire", cwic'mair", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quagmire.

quick'ness, cwic'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being quick. (1) Speed; celerity; as, *quickness* of motion. (2) Liveliness; activity; readiness; as, *quickness* of speech. (3) Acuteness of perception or sensibility; sensitiveness; alertness; as, *quickness* of conscience. **2.** Life or living principle; vital power. **3†.** Sharpness; keenness.

Synonyms: see CELERITY.

quick'sand", cwic'sand", *n.* A bed of mobile sand, as at a river's mouth or in strata holding water, so water-soaked as readily to engulf any person that attempts to cross or rest upon it. **—quick'sand"y,** *a.* Of the nature of or like quicksand; abounding in quicksands.

quick'set", cwic'set", *vt.* To fence with living plants; plant with hawthorn.

quick'set", *a.* Composed of living shrubs or trees, as a hedge; especially, composed of hawthorn.

quick'set", *n.* **1.** A shrub or tree growing in a hedge; a hedge-plant, especially the hawthorn. **2.** A live fence; a hawthorn hedge.

The first care of the two unspilt friends was to extricate their unfortunate companions from their bed of *quickset*.
DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* ch. 5, p. 40. [T. & F. '67.]

quick'sil"ver, cwic'sil"vėr, *vt.* To coat, as glass, with mercury or amalgam, as for a mirror; silver.

quick'sil"ver, *n.* **1.** Metallic mercury: the common popular name.

There is only one liquid metallic body, the well-known *quicksilver;* and even most of the compounds of *quicksilver* are solids.
W. PROUT *Chemistry* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 70. [H. G. B. '55.]

2. An amalgam of tin, used for the reflecting surface of looking-glasses. [< AS. *cwicseolfor*, < *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: named from its liquidity and silvery luster.] **—quick'sil"ver-ish,** *a.* Resembling mercury; moving about uncontrollably. **—quick'sil"ver-ish-ness,** *n.* The quality of being quicksilverish.

quick'sil"ver-ing, cwic'sil"vėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The amalgam with which the back of a mirror is coated. **2.** The process of coating or treating with mercury.

quick'step", cwic'step', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A march written in the military quick time: usually in $^6/_8$ or $^2/_4$ time. **2.** *Mil.* A quick-march.

quick'wood", cwic'wud", *a. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] Quickset.

Qui-cun'que, cwi-cun'cwi *or* cwi-cun'cwē, *n.* [L.] The Athanasian creed: named from the first words in the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, "Whosoever will."

quid, cwid, *vt. & vi.* [QUID'DED; QUID'DING.] To drop (food) in chewing: said of a horse.

—quid'der, *n.* A horse that quids; an old nag.

quid[1], *n.* **1.** A small portion of tobacco for chewing.

The men all sat on one side, chewing their *quids*. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 10, p. 181. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. A cud, as of a cow. **3.** A mass of half-chewed hay dropped from a horse's mouth. [Var. of CUD.]

quid[2], *n.* **1.** Something. **2.** [Q.] *U. S. Hist.* A member of the third party that in 1805–'11 followed John Randolph. Compare TERTIUM QUID. **Quid'dist‡. 3.** Same as QUIDDITY. 1. [L., neut. s. of *quis*, who.]

—quid pro quo, something for something; an equivalent in return; a consideration in a contract.

quid[3], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A coin, the sovereign.

qui'dam†, *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown.

quid'da-nyt, *n.* A confection of quince-juice and sugar. **quid'da-net†.**

quid'da-tive, quid'di-ta-tive, cwid'a-tiv, cwid'i-ta-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to quiddity; constituting, containing, or being the essence of a thing.

quid'di-ty, cwid'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which a thing is; that which constitutes a thing or that differentiates it from all other things; essence; nature. **2.** A trifling subtlety; quibble; cavil. [< LL. *quidditas*, < L. *quid;* see QUID[2].] **quid'dit†; quid'i-ty†.**

quid'dle, cwid'l, *vi.* [QUID'DLED; QUID'DLING.] [Dial.] **1.** To waste time over small matters; trifle; dawdle. **2†.** To criticize. [< L. *quid;* see QUID[2].] **quid'dell†.**

quid'dle[2], *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To quiver; shiver.

—quid'dling, *pa.* Unsteady; wavering.

quid'dle, *n.* One who quiddles; a fussy person; trifler; fidget. **quid'dler‡.**

quid'i-fic"al†, *a.* Quibbling; subtle.

quid'l, *v. & n.* Quiddle. PHIL. SOC.

quid'nunc, cwid'nunc, *n.* One who seeks or affects to know all that is going on, as if always inquiring "What now?"; an inquisitive busybody; newsmonger; gossip. [< L. *quid nunc; quid*, what (see QUID[2]); *nunc*, now.]

quien, cañ, *n.* [Thieves' Cant.] A dog.

quien sa'be, klen sū'be. [Sp.] Literally, 'who knows?'—a frequent reply to an interrogation in the southwestern United States, meaning 'I do not know, or do not care to say.'

qui-esce', cwi-es', *vi.* [QUI-ESCED'; QUI-ES'CING.] **1.** To grow quiet; become silent. **2.** *Phon.* To cease to have a sound, as a letter. [< L. *quiesco*, < *quies*, rest.]

qui-es'cence, cwi-es'ens, *n.* The state or quality of being quiescent. (1) Quiet; repose. (2) *Phon.* The silence of a letter in pronunciation. [< LL. *quiescentia*, < L. *quiescent(-)s*, ppr. of *quiesco;* see QUIESCE.] **qui-es'cen-cy‡.**

Synonyms: see REST.

qui-es'cent, cwi-es'ent, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose or inaction; remaining quiet; still. **2.** Resting free from anxiety, emotion, or agitation; unruffled; calm. **3.** *Phon.* Having no sound; silent; as, a *quiescent* letter. [< L. *quiescent(-)s;* see QUIESCENCE.]

Synonyms: see PASSIVE.

—qui-es'cent-ly, *adv.*

qui-es'cent, *n. Phon.* A silent letter.

qui'et, cwai'et, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to a state of rest or quiet; cause to become quiet; calm; tranquilize; soothe; as, to *quiet* a perturbed mind; to *quiet* an angry or a weeping child; to *quiet* clamor. **2†.** To stop the motion of; bring to rest.

II. *i.* To become quiet; grow still, silent, or calm: often with *down*. [< LL. *quietо*, < L. *quietus*, pp. of *quiesco;* see QUIESCE.]

Synonyms: see ALLAY; REPRESS.

—qui'et-er, *n.*

qui'et, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose; having no motion; lying at rest; free from stir; still; calm; as, a *quiet* lake; the restless boy was now *quiet*. **2.** Making no noise; reduced to silence; silent; hushed; as, "be *quiet;* I wish to speak." **3.** Free from turmoil, strife, trouble, vexation, or alarm; tranquil; peaceful; as, a *quiet* life; the *quiet* possession of an estate. **4.** Gentle or mild of disposition; free from emotion, excitement, or turbulence; peaceable; patient; as, a *quiet* person; *quiet* ways. **5.** Undisturbed by din or bustle; retired; secluded; as, a *quiet* neighborhood; a *quiet* hour. **6.** Free from ceremony; informal; as, a *quiet* gathering of friends. **7.** Restful to the eye; soft in hue; not showy or obtrusive; as, *quiet* colors; *quiet* dress.

Soft and *quiet* shades, called neutral tints, such as fawn, drab, gray, brown. A. J. DOWNING *Rural Essays, Color of Country Houses* p. 256. [G. P. P. '53.]

[< L. *quietus;* see QUIET, *v.*] **qui'ete†.**

Synonyms: see CALM; PACIFIC.

—qui'et-ing-cham"ber, *n. Steam-engin.* A device for receiving the exhaust-steam and deadening the loud noise usually accompanying the operation of blowing off.

qui'et, *n.* The state of being quiet, or a quiet condition. (1) Freedom from motion; rest; repose. (2) Freedom from noise; stillness; silence. (3) Freedom from disturbance, restlessness, agitation, or alarm; tranquillity; peace; calm. [< L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest.]

Synonyms: see REST.

Phrases: —at quiet [Archaic], at peace or rest. **—in q.,** quietly. **—on the q.** [Slang], secretly; clandestinely.

qui'et-age†, *n.* Quietness; peace.

qui'et-en, cwai'et-en, *r.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To quiet; pacify; calm. **II.** *i.* To become quiet, calm, or still.

qui'et-ism, cwai'et-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that spiritual exaltation is attained by self-abnegation and withdrawing the soul from outward activities, fixing it in passive religious contemplation; mystic meditation or introspection, as cultivated by the Molinists or by Buddhists; also, indifferentism.

Among the chief exponents of Christian quietism were Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest of the 17th century, and Mme. Guyon, the French mystic.

As the Hindus steadily pressed down the valley of the Ganges into warmer regions, their love of repose and contemplative *quietism* would continually deepen. MITCHELL AND MUIR *The Two Faiths* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 31. [CHAUT. '91.]

2. [Rare.] A state of quiet; quietude.

—qui'et-ist, *n.* **1.** An advocate or practiser of quietism; especially [Q-], a follower of Miguel de Molinos. **2.** One who seeks or enjoys quiet. **—qui"et-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to quietism or quietists.

qui'et-iv(e, cwai'et-iv. **1.** *a.* Tending to quiet; sedative. **II.** *n.* A quieting medicine; an anodyne.

qui'et-ize, cwai'et-aiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make quiet; quiet.

qui'et-ly, cwai'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet manner, state, or place; with or so as to cause little or no noise, commo-

tion, or disturbance; without agitation or emotion; noiselessly; peaceably; pencefully; calmly; patiently: as, to live *quietly;* to close a door *quietly.*

The great forces of God work *quietly*, as in light and life.
A. McKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. vii. p. 124. [D. L. CO.]

qui'et-ness, cwī'et-nes. *n.* The state, fact, or quality of being quiet, in any sense.

The rule of *quietness* prevails, almost to the point of an English dinner-party. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba* ch. 2, p. 30. [T. & F. '59.]

Synonyms: see CALMNESS; REST.

qui'e-to, cwī'ē-tō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Quiet; quietly.

qui'et-ous†, *a.* Quiet.—**qui'et-ous-ly**†, *adv.*

qui'et-some†, *a.* Quiet; still; calm.

qui'e-tude, cwaī'ē-tūd, *n.* The state or quality of being quiet; repose; tranquillity; rest.

Her natural *quietude* of mien and movement the same, indeed, but with more langour in it. BULWER-LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* vol. ii. bk. viii. ch. 10, p. 321. [L. '87.]

[< F. *quiétude*, < L. *quietudo*, < *quietus;* see QUIET, *v.*]

Synonyms: see CALMNESS; REST.

qui-e'tus, cwī-ī'tus *or* qui-ē'tus, *n.* **1.** The act of quieting, or that which quiets; a silencing, suppressing, or ending; hence, death; repose; rest. **2.** A final discharge or quittance, as of an account; a settlement. **3.** [Slang.] A decisive blow. [< LL. *quietus*, discharged, < L. *quietus;* see QUIET, *v.*]

quight†, *vt.* To release; set free. **2.** To requite. **quite**†.

quight†, *adv.* Quite.

qui'-hi', cwaī'-hī' , *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An Anglo-Indian or English resident in Bengal. **2.** A call to a servant outside of the room; also, the servant so waiting. [< Hind. *koi hai*, who is there?] **qui'-hye'**.

Qui-i'na, cwī-ī'nə *or* -ē'nə, *n.* A genus of tropical American trees and shrubs of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*). [Of Guiana origin.]

Leaves and Fruit of *Quiina Guianensis.*
a, longitudinal section of a bud.

quike†, **I.** *vt.* To quicken. **quikke**†. **II.** *a.* Quick; alive. **quik**†.—**quik'-nesse**†, *n.* Liveliness; life.

quil, *v.* & *n.* Quill.
PHIL. SOC.

quile, cwaīl, *v.* & *n.* Coil: a corruption.

Here, too, in all directions, the hay-fields lay, either in green swathes, or tedded, or in luxuriantly-scented *quiles.*
DINAH M. CRAIK *John Halifax* ch. 5, p. 64. [H.]

qui'ler, cwaī'lər, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The breeching-strap of a harness.

qui-lis'ma, cwī-lis'mə, *n.* [LL.] *Anc. Mus.* A shake, trill, or reiterated note, or its sign.

quill[1], cwil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pluck quills from or out of. **2.** To wind on a quill or quills. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To tap, as a barrel of liquor.

II. *i.* [New Eng.] To wind thread or yarn on a quill.

Leave your *quilling.* WHITTIER *The Ranger* st. 7.

quill[2], *vt.* To make or iron (a garment or fabric) with quills, flutes, or rounded plaits or ridges.

quill[3], *n.* **1.** One of the relatively large, stiff, and strong flight-feathers or tail-feathers of a bird; a remex or a rectrix: loosely, any feather suitable for forming a pen. **2.** A pen made from a feather; hence, any pen; with the definite article, the profession of literature.

In the republic of letters there is no member of such inferior rank, or who is so much disdained by his brethren of *the quill*, as the humble novelist. FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* pref., p. 9. [H. '33.]

3. The hollow, horny basal part or stem of a feather; a tube; barrel; calamus: specifically, such a stem used (1) for a receptacle or a measure, as for gold-dust or a drug, or (2) as a plectrum, or, attached by a jack to a key, for playing a stringed instrument. **4.** One of the large, hollow, sharp spines (modified hairs) that form the covering of porcupines, hedge-hogs, etc. **5.** The pen of a squid. **6.** Some hollow cylindrical part resembling the stem of a feather. (1) A piece of cane or reed or other slender tube used as a musical pipe. (2) A tube, as of paper, to wind or keep yarn, thread, or silk upon, etc., as in weaving. (3) The hollow rotating mandrel or spindle which holds the cutting-tools in certain machines, as for seal engraving. (4) A slow-burning fuse made formerly of the quill of a feather filled with powder. (5) A piece of bark rolled into cylindrical form.

7. A writer; quill-driver. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A faucet. (2) A stalk, as of a cane or reed. [Prob. < F. *quille*, ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, cone; cp. G. *kiel*, quill.] **quille**†.—**quill'-cov"ert**, *n.* A wing- or tail-covert.—**q.-driver**, *n.* [Slang.] One who writes.—**q.-driving**, *n.* [Slang.] Writing.—**q.-nib**, *n.* a quill pen made to be used with a holder.—**q.-quip**, *n.* A short witty paragraph.—**q.-turn**, *n.* The machine in which a weaver's quill is turned.—**q.-work**, *n.* Embroidery made of or with colored porcupine-quills, as by the North-American Indians on birch-bark.

quill[3], *n.* A flute, rounded ridge, or cylindrical fold, as in a ruff or ruffle. [< F. *quille*, keel.]

quil-lai', ki-lai'. *n.* A large Chilean evergreen tree, the soapbark-tree (*Quillaia Saponaria*), of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), whose alkaline inner bark is used instead of soap in Chile and elsewhere. Written also *cullay.* [Chilean, < *quillcam*, wash.] **quil-la'ia**‡; **quil-lay'**‡.—**quil-lai'bark"**, *n.* See BARK[2].

quill'back", cwil'bac', *n.* A carp-sucker (genus *Carpiodes*), especially *C. velifer*, common in the Mississippi valley, with the anterior rays of the dorsal fin elongated and curved like a quill.

quilled[1], cwild, *a.* **1.** Provided or secured with or having quills: as, a *quilled* wing; a many-*quilled* hedgehog; a *quilled* suture. **2.** Shaped like or rolled into the form of a quill or quills; as, *quilled* cinchona-bark. **3.** *Her.* Having the quills of the feathers of a specified tincture.

quilled[2], *a.* **1.** Made or prepared for use with quilling or flutes, fluted; crimped. **2.** Having fluted or nearly tubular petals, florets, or the like; of a fluted form.

quill'er, cwil'ər, *n.* Prov. Eng.] An unfledged bird.

quil'let[1], cwil'et, *n.* [Archaic.] A quibble, subtlety; nicety.

I have no skill in these nice *quillets* of philosophy.
SCOTT *Woodstock* ch. 31, p. 374. [D. F. & CO.]

[Contr. < L. *quidlibet*, what you please, < *quid* (see QUITE[2]) + *libet*, it pleases.]

quil'let[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A croft. **2.** A furrow.

quilling, cwil'ing, *n.* **1.** A ruffle, band, or piece of quilled material, as of fluted lace or muslin. **2.** A single flute or rounded plait in such material; a quill.

quil"lon', ki-lyōn', *n.* One of the arms of the cross-guard of a sword. See illus. under SWORD.

quill'tail", cwil'tēl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

quill'wort", cwil'wūrt', *n.* Any species of *Isoëtes*, especially *I. lacustris.* They are all small, vascular, cryptogamic, and mostly aquatic plants, consisting of a corm-like stem sending up a tuft of quill-like leaves. There are about 50 species, of which more than a dozen are indigenous in the United States. See ISOETACEÆ.

The Quillwort (*Isoetes lacustris*).

quill'y, cwil'i, *a.* Possessing or full of quills; having the quills exposed, as when the soft barbs are worn off.

quilt, cwilt, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stitch through and through at intervals or in lines or figures (often ornamental) so as to hold together the layers or materials of (as outside, wadding, and lining): as, to *quilt* a cloak or a petticoat. **2.** To stitch in ornamental patterns or crossing lines; as, to *quilt* a piece of cloth. **3.** To wad or stuff with something stitched or fastened in place. **4.** To work, as a needle, into cloth as if quilt-stitching.

She *quilted* her needle carefully into her work, which she folded precisely, and laid in a basket with her thimble and thread and scissors. MARY E. WILKINS *New England Nun* p. 1. [H. '91.]

5. To give a quilted appearance to, or interweave elaborately. **6.** To make protective with any material, as armor with iron. **7.** [Archaic.] To stuff with dressing, as a pigeon. **8.** [Prov. Eng. & Slang.] To beat; thrash.

II. *i.* To stitch as in making a quilt; make or help to make a quilt or quilted work, in any sense.

—**quilted grape-shot**, grape-shot on disks, one above another, the whole covered with canvas stitched tightly. See GRAPE-SHOT.

—**quilt'er**, *n.* One who or that which quilts.

quilt, *n.* **1.** A bedcover or coverlet made by stitching together two layers of cloth or patchwork with some soft and warm substance (as wool or cotton) between them. **2.** Any bedcover, especially if thick and warm. **3.** A quilted skirt, or other quilted article. **4.** A mattress. [< OF. *coilte*, < L. *culcita*, quilt.] **quilte**†.

quilt'ing, cwilt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a quilt, or of stitching as in making a quilt. **2.** Material for quilted work; specifically, a cotton or linen fabric with raised pattern, used for quilts, vests, etc. **3.** Quilted work, or stitching like that of quilted work, as on cloaks or coat-facings. **4.** A quilting-bee. **5.** *Naut.* (1) A wrapping of braided or plaited sennit, or strands of rope, for coating vessels for holding water. (2) [Slang.] Flagellation with a rope's end.

—**quilt'ing-bee"**, *n.* A gathering of friends to make or work upon a quilt or quilts.—**q.-cotton**, *n.* Cotton batting.—**q.-frame**, *n.* An adjustable frame for holding in proper position a fabric to be quilted.

quin, cwin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A scallop or queen. **squin**‡.

qui'na, cwaī'nə, *C.*[1] *E. L. Wr.* (ki'nə, *C.*[2]), *n.* The febrifugal bark of various South-American trees, especially certain species of *Cinchona.* [Sp., < S. Am. *quina*, bark.]

—**quin-am'i-cin**, **quin-am'i-cine**, *n. Chem.* An amorphous artificial alkaloid compound $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$ obtained from quinamin by treatment with dilute sulfuric acid.—**quin-am'i-din**, **quin-am'i-dine**, *n. Chem.* An amorphous artificial alkaloid compound $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$ [isomeric with quinamicin and derived similarly from quinamin.—**quin-am'in**, **quin-am'ine**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid compound ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$) contained in cinchona-bark.—**quin-a'mi-a**‡.

quin'an-cy†, *n.* Quinsy.

quin'an-cy-wort"†, *n.* Quinsywort.

qui"na-qui'na, kī'nə-kī'nə, *C.* cwaī'nə-cwaī'nə, *E.*), *n.* S. Am. Same as CINCHONA; applied to the bark.

qui-na'ri-an, cwaī-nā'ri-ən, *C.* cwī-nâr'i-ən, *E.*). **I.** *a.* Quinary. **II.** *n.* An advocate of the quinary system.

qui'na-ry, cwaī'nə-ri, *C. L. S. W. Wr.* (cwīn'ə-ri, *E.*), *a.* Consisting of or containing five parts or elements arranged by fives, or in sets or groups of five; quinarian.

The rose, the buttercup, and our other *quinary* flowers.
GRANT ALLEN *Flowers* ch. 1, p. 22. [L. G. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *quinarius*, < *quinque*, five.]

—**quinary system** (*Zoöl.*), a system of classification by fives originally propounded by Macleay in 1819.

qui'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A number, body, group, or system of five; something composed of five like parts.

qui'nate, cwaī'nāt *or* -nət, *a. Bot.* Arranged in fives; having five similar parts together, as the five leaflets in the Virginia creeper. See illus. under AMPELOPSIS. [< L. *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five.]

qui'nate, *n. Chem.* A salt of quinic acid. **cin'chonate**‡; **ki'nate**‡.

quin'ca-jou", *n.* Same as KINKAJOU.

quince[1], cwins, *n.* **1.** The hard, acid, fragrant, pleasant-flavored, yellowish fruit of a large shrub or small tree (*Cydonia vulgaris* or *Pyrus Cydonia*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*): not eaten raw, but much used for preserves, jellies, and marmalade. **2.** The shrub or tree that bears the fruit, or any one of several shrubs or small trees thought to resemble it. [ME. *quence*, < *quine*, < OF. *coin*, < L. *cydonium*, < Gr. *kydōnion;* see CYDONIA.]

—**Bengal quince**, the ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos.* See ÆGLE.—**Japan** or **Japanese q.**, an ornamental shrub (*Cydonia* or *Pyrus Japonica*) from the Old World, prized mainly for its early and profuse large flowers, usually crimson or scarlet, but varying to white. Its fragrant fruit is inedible, though sometimes used for making jelly. Often called *japonica* and *burning-bush.*—**q. leaf-blight** or **quince-spot**, a disease of the quince-tree, due to the fungus *Entomosporium maculatum.*

quince[2], *n.* A card-game; quinze. [= QUINZE.]

quin-cen'te-na-ry, cwin-sen'tē-nē-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or coming at the end of five hundred, especially a period of five hundred years; of, pertaining to, or being a five-hundredth anniversary. [< L. *quinque*, five, + CENTENARY.]—**quin-cen'te-na-ry**, *n.* A five-hundredth anniversary, or its celebration.

quince'wort", cwins'wūrt', *n.* Same as QUINSYWORT.

quinch†, *vi.* **1.** To make a noise. **2.** To wince; stir.

quin-cun'cial, cwin-cun'shəl, *a.* **1.** Arranged in the form of a quincunx or so as to form quincunxes. **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in a set of five: said of estivation and phyllotaxy. **quin-cun'tial**†; **quin-cunx'ial**‡.—**quincuncial estivation**, an arrangement in estivation in which two of five parts are exterior, two are interior, and one is half exterior and half interior.—**q. phyllotaxy**, a spiral arrangement of leaves on a stem in which each leaf is two-fifths of a circle from the next.—**quin-cun'cial-ly**, *adv.*

quin'cunx, cwin'cunx, *n.* **1.** An arrangement or disposition of five things in a square having one in each corner and one in the center, as in the five-spot of a die; also, an arrangement or pattern of such squares repeated indefinitely; especially, such an arrangement of trees.

The better plan for large orchards (apple) is what is called the *quincunx*. . . . in which the trees of one row are opposite the spaces in the next. In this way, although the trees are at equal distances, there is a larger clear area around each tree.
P. BARRY *Fruit Garden* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 186. [O. J. CO.]

2. *Astrol.* The position of planets when distant from each other five signs, or 150°. **3.** A cruciform reliquary or the like having five equal portions, that can be folded up by closing the outer parts over the central one. **F.** *Sup. Dict.* [< L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, < *quinque*, five, + *uncia*, twelfth part.]

Quin'cy meth'od. [Recent.] An educational system that lays special stress on the development of the activities of the child.

quin-dec'a-gon, cwin-dec'ə-gon, *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with fifteen sides and fifteen angles. [< L. *quinque*, five, + DECAGON.]

quin'de-cim†, *n.* A fifteenth; especially, a subsidy or tax of a fifteenth. **quin'dem**†; **quin'dime**†.

quin-dec'i-ma, cwin-des'i-mə, *n. Mus.* **1.** An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops. [C.] **2.** The interval of a fifteenth. [LL., *f.* of *quindecimus*, fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, five, + *decem*, ten.]

quin"de-cim'vir,) cwin'dē-sim'vər, -sem'vər, *n.*

quin"de-cem'vir,) [-VIRS or -VI-RI, -vi-rai *or* -ri, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A member of an official body of fifteen men; especially, one of the fifteen officials appointed for the care or inspection of the Sibylline books. [< L. *quindecimvir*, < *quinque*, five, + *decem*, ten, + *vir*, man.]—**quin"de-cim'vir-ate**, *n.* A body of quindecimvirs collectively, or their office or term of office.

quin"de-cyl'ic, cwin'dē-sil'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing fifteen atoms of carbon, specifically one of the fatty acid series; as, *quindecylic* acid. [< L. *quindecim* (see QUINDECIMA) + -YL.] **pen"ta-de-cyl'ic**‡.

quin'dene†, *n.* The fifteenth day.

quine[1], *n.* [Scot.] A quean.

quine[2]†, *n.* A quince.

qui'net, cwaī'net, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quoin or wedge.

quin-hy'drone, cwin-haī'drōn, *n. Chem.* A green crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{10}O_4$) with metallic luster, formed by mixing aqueous solutions of quinone and quinol. [< *quin-* (in QUINONE) + HYDRO-.] **chin-hy'drone**‡.

quini-. Derived from QUINIA: a combining form in chemical names of substances derived from or allied to quinin. See also QUINA-; QUINO-.

quin'i-a, cwin'i-ə, *n.* Quinin: formerly so called.

quin'i-bl(e, cwin'i-bl, *n.* [Archaic.] An interval of a fifth, or a part sung at such interval; a descant in fifths or at a fifth [< L. *quini*; see QUINATE, *a.*] **quyn'i-ble**†.—**quin'i-bl(e**, *vi.* [Archaic.] To sing a quintible or quintibles.

quin'ic, cwin'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from quinin. **chin'ic**‡; **cin-chon'ic**‡; **kin'ic**‡.—**quinic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{12}O_6$) contained in cinchona-bark, coffee-beans, and the leaves of the oak, ash, and other trees.

quin'i-cin,) cwin'i-sin, *n. Chem.* A white, bitter, amor-
quin'i-cine,) phous alkaloid compound ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$) produced by the molecular transformation of either of the alkaloids quinin and quinidin, hence produced only by synthesis. **qui-ni'ci-a**‡.

quin"id-am'in,) cwin'id-am'in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline
quin"id-am'ine,) alkaloid compound ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$) contained in several species of cinchona-bark, especially in the red bark. It is called *conchinamin* by Hesse. [< QUINA + AMIN, AMINE.]

quin'i-din,) cwin'i-din, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline
quin'i-dine,) compound ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) isomeric with quinin, contained in certain cinchona-barks. It is used in medicine, and its sulfate is official. Called *conchinin* by Hesse. **chin'i-din**‡.

quin'in,) cwin'in, *A.*, *or* cwin'ain, *S.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (-in, *C.*[1];
quin'ine,) ki-nīn', *C.*[2]; cwai'nain, *C.*[3] *W.*[1]; cwi-nain', *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n. Chem.* A white amorphous or slightly crystalline very bitter alkaloid compound ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) contained in cinchona-barks. Its salts, as the hydrochlorate, sulfate, and others, are largely used in medicine on account of their tonic and antipyretic qualities, especially in malarial affections of all kinds.

A Flowering Branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, an important source of Quinin.

It has been suggested that the *quinin* reaction may have failed either by reason of the conversion of *quinin* into one of its isomers—quinidin or quinicin—or by reason of its absorption and elimination.
R. A. WITTHAUS in *Researches of Loomis Laboratory* vol. ii. p. 14. [U. S. Y. '92.]

[F., < Sp. *quina;* see QUINA.] **chin'in**‡; **quin'-i-a**‡.

—**quin'in-flow"er**, *n.* A much-branched herb (*Sabbatia Elliottii*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*), with

white flowers, common in the pine-barrens of the South Atlantic United States, and used locally as a febrifuge.
—**qui-nin'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from quinin. **quininic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound $C_{13}H_9O_8N$ obtained from quinin by oxidation, as with chromic acid. **quin'in-ism,** *n. Med.* The abnormal condition or phenomena resulting from the continuous use or an excessive dose of quinin, as partial deafness, headache, dimness of vision, etc.; cinchonism. **quin'-ism:.** —**quin'in-ize,** *vt. Med.* To bring under the influence of quinin; dose or treat medically with quinin.

quin"i-ret'in, cwin"i-ret'in, *n. Chem.* A brown flocculent compound isomeric with quinin, and precipitated from solutions of quinin by the action of sunlight, but lacking all alkaloid properties. [< QUININ.]

quin'i-sext, cwin'i-sext, *a.* Pertaining to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. [< L. *quini* (see QUINATE, *a.*) + *sextus,* sixth, < *sex,* six.]
—**Quinisext Council,** the seventh or Trullan Council of Constantinople as supplementary to the fifth and sixth.

quin-iz'a-rin, cwin-iz'a-rin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound $(C_{14}H_8O_4)$ isomeric with alizarin, produced variously, as by heating quinol with sulfuric acid and phthalic anhydrid. [< QUINONE + ALIZARIN.]

quink'-goose", cwiŋk'-gūs", *n.* The brant.

quin'nat, cwin'at, *n.* The Columbia salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*) of the coasts of the North Pacific: extensively preserved and canned; the king-salmon. [< Chinook Indian *e-quinnat(h).*]

The Quinnat. 1/20

quino-, quin-. Same as QUINT-: combining forms.
—**quin'o-gen,** *n.* A hypothetical radical of quinin supposed to be common to the alkaloids of the cinchona-barks.—**quin-oi'din, quin-oi'dine,** *n. Chem.* A brown resinoid amorphous compound, consisting chiefly of uncrystallizable products of the cinchona bases obtained in the preparation of the crystallizable alkaloids of cinchona-bark. **chi-noi'-din:.** —**quin'o-lin, quin'o-line,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C_9H_7N) with a tarry odor, obtained variously, as by distilling quinin, cinchonin, or strychnin with potassium hydroxid and by the destructive distillation of coal and bones. **chin'o-lin:.** —**qui-nol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The branch of science that treats of cinchona and its various alkaloids, their nature, effects, and medicinal uses; a treatise on cinchona and its active principles or elements.
—**qui-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

qui'no-a, ki'no-ą, *C. W.* (cwi-nō'ą, *E. I.*; ke-nō'a, *Wr.*; cwin'ō-a, *S.*), *n.* [Peru.] An annual Peruvian herb (*Chenopodium Quinoa*) from 4 to 6 feet high, closely allied to and resembling the common pigweed, cultivated in Chile for its farinaceous seeds, which are there an important article of food; also, the seeds, or the food prepared from them. In England the seeds are fed to fowls and the leaves used as spinach. **petty rice‡.**

quin'ol, cwin'ōl, *n.* A crystalline compound $(C_6H_6O_2)$ derived variously, as by oxidizing quinic acid with lead dioxid. It is used in medicine, and is called more properly **hydroquinon.** [< QUININ + -OL.]

quin'one, cwin'ōn, *C. I. W.*[2] (cwoi'nōn, *W.*[1]), *n. Chem.* **1.** A golden-yellow crystalline compound $(C_6H_4O_2)$ formed variously, as by the oxidation of quinic acid: the typical member of the series. See def. 2. **2.** Any one of a group of organic compounds derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of two hydrogen atoms by two united oxygen atoms. **3.** Any diketone of the aromatic series of hydrocarbons. [< *quin-* in QUININ + *-one* in KETONE.] **chin'one‡; kin'one‡.**

qui-no'vin, cwi-nō'vin, *n. Chem.* A white, amorphous, very bitter compound $(C_9H_{10}O_3)$ contained in cinchona-barks, and especially in the false cinchona-barks (*Cinchona Nova*). [< NL. *quina nova,* the tree whose bark yields quinovin, < QUINA + L. *novus,* new.] **chi-no'vin‡; quinovin bitter‡.**—**qui-no'vic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from quinovin; as, *quinovic* acid $(C_{24}H_{38}O_4)$. **chin"o-vin'ic‡.**

quin'o-yl, cwin'o-il, *W.*[2] (cwin'oil, *E.*; cwoi'noil, *W.*[1]), *n. Chem.* A hypothetical diatomic radical $(C_6H_4O_2)$ believed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, and of which quinone is the hydrid. [< *quino-* (in QUINONE) + -YL.]

quinqu-, quinqua-, quinque-. Derived from Latin *quinque,* five: combining forms. [Many compound adjectives beginning with *quinqua-* or *quinque-* are self-explaining in the sense of 'having or composed of five'; as, *quinquangular,* having five angles; *quinquiserial,* arranged in five series; *quinquiangled, quinquecapsular, quinquedigitate, quinquelateral, quinquelitteral,* etc.]—**quin"quar-tic'u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of five articles; as, the *quinquarticular* controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians on the so-called five points. See CALVINISM.—**quin"que-cos'tate,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having five ribs or rib-like parts.—**quin"que-den'tate,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Five-toothed, as a leaf. **quin"que-den'ta"ted:.**—**quin"que-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Arranged or disposed in five rows or ranks.—**quin'que-fid,** *a. Bot.* Five-cleft, as a leaf.—**quin"que-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Five-leaved. **quin"que-fo'li-a"ted:.**—**quin"que-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having five leaflets, as a compound leaf.—**quin'que-grade,** *a. Mus.* Consisting of five tones or steps.—**quin"que-lo'bate,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Five-lobed, as a leaf. **quin'que-lobed:.**—**quin"que-loc'u-lar,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Five-celled, as a capsule.—**quin"que-loc'u-line,** *a. Zool.* Five-chambered, as a foraminifer.—**quin'que-nerved",** *a.* Same as QUINTUPLINERVED.—**quin"que-par'tite,** *a.* Five-parted; consisting of or divided into five parts, or having five parties.
—**quin"que-pet'al-oid,** *a.* Consisting of five petaloid ambulacra.—**quin"que-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Five-rayed; pentact.—**quin'que-reme,** *n. Rom. Antiq.* A galley having five banks of oars. Compare QUADRIREME, TRIREME.—**quin'que-sect,** *a.* **1.** *rt.* To cut into five parts. **II.** *a.* Cut into five similar segments.—**quin"que-sec'tion,** *n.*—**quin"que-sep'tate,** *a.* Having five partitions or septa.—**quin"que-syl'la-ble,** *n.* A word containing five syllables.—**quin"que-syl'la'tic,** *a.*—**quin"que-tac'tic,** *a. Math.* Having five consecutive points in common.

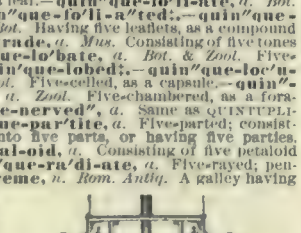
Cross-section of a Quinquereme, showing the supposed arrangement of the five banks of oars.

—quin"que-tu-ber'cu-lar, *a.* Having five tubercles, as a molar tooth. **quin"que-tu-ber'cu-late‡.**—**quin"que-va'lence,** *n. Chem.* The condition of being quinquevalent.—**quin"que-va'lent,** *A.*, or **quin-quev'a-lent,** *C. W., a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of five. Called also *pentavalent.* See VALENCE. **quin-quiv'a-lent‡.**—**quin"que-valv'u-lar,** *a. Bot.* Having five valves. **quin'que-valve‡.**—**quin'-que-vir,** *n.* [-VIRS or VI-RI, *pl.*] One of a committee of five appointed in ancient Rome as land-commissioners, for regulating indebtedness, repairing walls, etc.—**quin-quev'i-rate,** *n.* Quinquevirs as a body, or their office or term.

quin"qua-gen-a'ri-an, cwin"cwa-jen-ē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Being fifty years old. **II.** *n.* One who is more than fifty and less than sixty years old. [< L. *quinquagenarius,* consisting of fifty, < *quinquaginta,* fifty, < *quinque,* five.]

quin"qua-ges'i-ma, cwin"cwa-jes'i-ma. **I.** *a.* Fiftieth. **II.** *n.* A period of fifty days. [< L. *quinquaginta;* see QUINQUAGENARIAN.]
—**Quinquagesima Sunday,** the Sunday next before Lent, and fiftieth day before Easter.

quin-qua'trus, cwin-cwē'trus *or* -cwą'trus, *n.* [L.] A Roman festival in honor of Mars and Minerva, held on March 19.

quin"quen-na'li-a, cwin"cwen-nē'li-ą *or* -ng'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] A Roman festival celebrated every four years, the initial and final years both being reckoned.

quin-quen'ni-al, cwin-cwen'i-ąl, *a.* Occurring every five years, or once in five years; also, lasting for five years. [< *quinquennalis,* < *quinque,* five, + *annus,* year.]
—**quin-quen'ni-al,** *n.* **1.** A fifth anniversary, or its celebration. **2.** A quinquennium.—**quin-quen'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*—**quin-quen'ni-um,** *n.* A period of five years, measuring a course which, when completed in that time, begins again. **quin-quen'ni-ad:.**

quin-qui'na, *n.* Same as QUINAQUINA.

quin'qui-no, kin'ki-nō, *C.* (cwin'cwi-nō, *E. I.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A Central-American tree (*Myroxylon Pereiræ*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), yielding the balsam of Peru. This product, obtained in the state of Salvador, owes its name to the fact that it was originally brought to Europe by way of Peru. See MYROXYLON.

quin'sy, cwin'zi, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils; amygdalitis, especially when suppurative. [< F. *esquinancie,* < LL. *cynanche,* < Gr. *kynanchē,* < *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog, + *anchō,* choke.] **quin'cy, -sey,** or **-zy†.**

quin'sy-ber"ry, cwin'zi-ber'i, *n.* The European black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), or its fruit. The latter is prized specially for the jelly made from it, used as a domestic medicine for quinsy. **squin'an-cy-ber"ry†.**

quin'sy-wort", cwin'zi-wūrt", *n.* A small, slender-stemmed, trailing British herb (*Asperula cynanchica*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*): so called from its former reputed efficacy in quinsy. **quin'an-cy-wort"†; quin'sy-wood"ruff‡; squin'an-cy-wort"†.**

quint, cwint, *n.* **1.** An organ-stop giving tones a fifth above those of the keys that are pressed. **2.** An alto violin; viola. **3.** The E string of a violin. **4.** *Mus.* A fifth. **5.** *Card-playing.* In piquet, a sequence of five of the same suit: if of the five highest cards, called a **quint major.** **6.** *Fencing.* The fifth parry of the eight taught in the schools. [< F. *quinte,* < *quint,* fifth, < L. *quintus,* < *quinque,* five.]

quin'ta, cwin'tą, *n.* [Sp. & Port.] In Portugal, Madeira, and sometimes in Spain, a country house with garden or park.

quin'tad, cwin'tad, *n.* A pentad. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin"ta-de'na, cwin"tą-dī'ną *or* -dē'ną, *n. Organ-building.* A mutation-stop yielding a tone one-twelfth above the digital struck; a twelfth-stop. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin'tain, cwin'tęn (-tęn, *C. W.*), *n. Eng. Archeol.* **1.** An object or person set up to be tilted at. A common form was a post, on the top of which turned a crosspiece, bearing on one end a broad board and on the other a sand-bag. The feat was to strike the board with a lance and pass so quickly as to avoid being struck behind by the sand-bag.

A Living Quintain of the 14th Century. (*Strutt.*)

2. The game or place of tilting at the quintain. Compare WATER-QUINTAIN. [< F. *quintaine,* < LL. *quintana,* < L. *quintana,* street in a camp, separating the 5th and 6th maniples, < *quintanus;* see QUINTAN.] **quin'-tel‡; quin'tell‡; quin'ten‡; quin'tin‡.**

quin'tal, cwin'tal, *n.* **1.** In the metric system, a name for a mass of 100 kilograms. See METRIC SYSTEM. **2.** A hundredweight: applied principally to fish. See WEIGHT. [F., < Sp. *quintal,* < Ar. *qintār,* < L. *centum,* hundred.] **ken'tal‡; kin'tal‡; kin'tle‡.**

quin'tan, cwin'tan. **1.** *a.* Recurring on every fifth day; as, a *quintan* fever. **II.** *n. Pathol.* A malarial fever whose paroxysms recur on every fifth day. [< L. *quintanus,* < *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quinte'foil, *n. Her.* Same as CINQUEFOIL.

quin'terne‡, *n.* An early form of guitar.

quin'te-ron, *n.* Same as QUINTROON.

quin-tes'sence, cwin-tes'ęns, *vt.* [Rare.] To distil as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessential condition or conception. **quin'tes-sen'tial-ize‡.**

quin-tes'sence, cwin-tes'ęns, *C. W. Wr.*[1] (cwin'tes-ęns, *Wr.*[2]), *n.* **1.** An extract from anything, containing in concentrated form its virtues or most essential principle; hence, the most essential part of anything.

> *Lucifer:* This little flask
> Contains the wonderful *quintessence,*
> The perfect flower and efflorescence,
> Of all the knowledge man can ask!
> LONGFELLOW *Golden Legend* pt. i.

2. *Philos.* In the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, the fifth, highest, and last or celestial essence, or ether, beyond and above the four elements of earth, air, fire, and water.

> By five they [alchemists] consider, in addition to the four, a fifth, or *quintessence,* as the unity of the whole. E. A. HITCHCOCK *Alchemy and Alchemists* p. 216. [C. N. & CO. '57.]

3. *Alchemy.* Alcohol. [F., < L. *quinta,* f. of *quintus* (see QUINT), + *essentia;* see ESSENCE.]
—**quin"tes-sen'tial,** *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest.—**quin"tes-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

quin-tet', ‡ cwin-tet', *n.* A musical composition arranged for five voices or instruments; also, the five persons performing it. [< It. *quintetto,* < *quinto,* fifth, < L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin'tic, cwin'tic. **1.** *a.* Of the fifth degree. **II.** *n.* A quantic of the fifth degree. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin'tile, cwin'til, *C. S. W. Wr.* (-tail, *E. I.*), *n. Astron.* The aspect of planets separated by 72°, or the fifth part of the zodiac. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

Quin-til'lian, cwin-til'ian, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a branch of the Montanists, a religious sect of the 2d century, following a prophetess named Quintilla.

quin-til'lion, cwin-til'yun, *a.* Numbering a quintillion: a cardinal numeral, originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral.

quin-til'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, the sixth power of a thousand; a million million million: noted by 1 followed by 18 ciphers. (2) In the English system, the fifth power of a million: noted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< L. *quintus* (see QUINT) + MILLION.]
—**quin-til'lionth,** *a. & n.*

quin'tin(e, cwin'tin, *C. I. W. Wr.* (-tain, *E.*), *n. Bot.* A supposed or not clearly demonstrable fifth layer or coat of an ovule, counting from the outside. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin"ti-ster'nal, cwin'ti-stęr'nal, *n.* The fifth segment or division of the sternum, which is opposite the fifth intercostal space. [< L. *quintus* (see QUINT) + STERNAL.]

quin'tole, cwin'tōl, *n.* **1.** A five-stringed French viol of the 18th century. **2.** A group of five notes to be played in the time of four. [< It. *quinto;* see QUINTET.]

quin-troon', cwin-trūn', *n.* The offspring of a white and an octoroon. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 330. Compare OCTOROON; QUADROON. [< Sp. *quinteron,* < L. *quintus;* see QUINT.] **quin'te-ron‡.**

quin'tu-ple, cwin'tiu-pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make quintuple; multiply by five. **II.** *i.* To become quintuple.

quin'tu-ple, *a.* **1.** Consisting of five united or of five parts; fivefold. **2.** Multiplied by five; five times repeated. [< L. *quintus* (see QUINT) + *-plus,* -fold.]
—**quin'tu-ply,** *adv.*

quin'tu-ple-nerved", cwin'tiu-pl-nęrvd", *a. Bot.* Same as QUINTUPLINERVED. **quin'tu-ple-ribbed"‡.**

quin'tu-plet, cwin'tiu-plet, *n.* Five things of a kind used or occurring together. Specifically: (1) A compound car-spring composed of five single elliptic ones acting as one. (2) *Mus.* Five consecutive notes to be performed in the time of six, four, or three. Compare TRIPLET.

quin-tu'pli-cate, cwin-tiū'pli-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To make fivefold; repeat, increase, or add to the extent of five. [< L. *quintuplico,* pp. *quintuplicatus,* < *quintus* (see QUINT) + *plico,* fold.]

quin-tu'pli-cate, cwin-tiū'pli-ket *or* -kēt. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to five things, sets, or related parts. **II.** *n.* One of five similar or corresponding things; quintuplet.—**quin-tu"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*

quin'tu-pli-nerved", cwin'tiu-pli-nęrvd', *a. Bot.* Having the midrib furnished with two lateral pairs just above the base. [< QUINTUPLE + NERVE.] **quin'que-nerved"‡; quin'tu-ple-nerved"‡.**

quin'tus, cwin'tus, *n. Old Mus.* A fifth part, or the voice or instrument sustaining it. [LL., < L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quint-vi'o-la, cwint-vi'o-la, *n.* An organ-stop having the pitch of a twelfth. [< QUINT + VIOLA.]

quin'zaine", can'zēn", *n.* [F.] **1.** A poem or stanza of fifteen lines. **2.** *Chronol.* The fifteenth day after a feast-day, reckoning inclusively.

quinze, cwinz *or* cañz, *n. Card-playing.* A game resembling vingt-et-un, except that the aim in counting is to approach as closely as possible to fifteen without going beyond it. [F., < L. *quindecim;* see QUINDECIMA.] **quince‡.**

quin'zy†, *n.* Same as QUINSY.

quip†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To gibe or sneer at; utter quips or sarcasms concerning. **II.** *i.* To use quips or sneers; scoff.
—**quip'per†,** *n.* One who quips.

quip, cwip, *n.* A sarcastic taunt or remark; sharp retort; gibe. [< W. *chwip,* quick turn, < *chwipio,* whip.]
—**quip'pish,** *a.* [Rare.] Containing quips; disposed to quip.

quip'pi-an, cwip'i-an, *n. Math.* A curve denoted by the quintic contravariant of a cubic equated to zero. [< the letter *Q,* which represents it.]

qui'pu, ‡ ki' pū, cwip'pū, *n.* An aboriginal Peruvian **quip'pu,** ‡ device for recording and conveying information, consisting of a series of colored and knotted strings tied at one end to a thicker cord. The order, color, and knots of the strings were used like elements of a written language. Compare STRING-ALPHABET. [< Peru. *quipu,* knot.] **qui'po‡; quip'po‡.**

Part of a Quipu.

qui'qui-hatch, *n.* Same as QUICK-HATCH.

qui-race'†, *n.* Same as CUIRASS.

quir"bouille'†, *n.* Cuir-bouilli.

quir"boil'ly†.

quir'cal, cwęr'cal, *n.* A marmoset.

quire[1], cwair, *vt.* [QUIRED; QUIR'ING.] **1.** To fold, as paper, into quires. **2.** To separate the quires of, as by marks. **3.** [Eng.] To print (two sheets of paper) so that when folded one will lie within the other.

quire[2], *vi.* [Rare.] **1.** To sing in chorus or concert. **2.** To accord; harmonize.

quire[1], *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of a ream of paper; 24 or 25 sheets, as the ream is composed of 480 or 500 sheets, either laid flat or folded once. **2.** A set of all the sheets necessary to make a book; hence, a book. [< OF. *quaier,* < LL. *quaternum,* < L. *quaterni;* see QUATERN.]

quire[2], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A choir. **2†.** An assembly. [< F. *chœur,* < L. *chorus;* see CHORUS.] **qui'er†.**

quire'wise", cwair'waiz", *adv.* In quires, or so as to be readily quired: said specifically of a method of printing in which each form is printed on double leaves.

Qui-ri'nal, cwi-rai'nal *or* -ri'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to Quirinus; especially, noting one of the hills of Rome, and a modern palace of the king of Italy, built upon it.

Quir"i-na'li-a, cwir'i-nē'li-ą *or* -ng'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] A Roman festival in honor of Quirinus: celebrated Feb. 17, the traditional anniversary of Romulus's translation.

qui-rin'ca-pods", cwi-riŋ'cą-pedz', *n.* [S. Am.] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia,* the espanillo of the Argentine Republic, containing about 33 per cent. of tannin. [C.]

Qui-ri'nus, cwi-roi'nus *or* -ri'nus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An Italic divinity, perhaps the Sabine Mars: ultimately identified with the deified Romulus.

quir'is-ter, *n.* [Rare.] Same as CHORISTER.

quir"i-ta'ri-an, cwir'i-tē'ri-ən, *a. Rom. Law.* Relating to a legal title acquired by a mode known to the old civil law, as opposed to a *bonitarian* title; legal: analogous to the distinction between a legal and an equitable title. [< LL. *quiritarius,* < L. *Quirites;* see QUIRITES.] **quir'i-ta-ry‡.**

quir"i-ta'tion†, *n.* A crying for aid.

Qui-ri'tes, cwi-roi'tēz *or* -ri'tēs, *n. pl.* The citizens of ancient Rome in their civil as distinct from their military or political capacity (*Romani*). [Pl. of L. *Quiris* (*Quirit-*), < *Cures,* a Sabine town.] —**Quir'ite,** *n.*

quirk[1], cwerk, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. *Arch.* To channel out; finish in the form of a quirk. 2. To make, turn, or twist into quirks or conceits. **II.** *i.* To turn abruptly.

—**quirk'ing-plane",** *n.* A plane for working out quirk-beads or quirk-moldings.

—**quirked,** *pa.* Formed or finished with a quirk.

quirk[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To moan or complain. 2. To breathe heavily, as after violent effort.

quirk, *n.* 1. An abrupt deviation; short or sharp turn or angle; twist. 2. A quaint turn of the fancy; conceit; bright retort; hence, peculiarity; caprice; as, a man full of *quirks* and conceits. 3. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; shift; quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger. 4. An air or musical phrase containing abrupt turns or fantastic flourishes. 5. *Arch.* (1) A small acute or square groove in, beside, or between moldings or beads. (2) An area taken from a regular plot, as for a court or a yard. 6. *Wood-working.* A fillet projecting from the sole of a grooving-plane to guide it or to gage the depth of cut. 7. [Prov. Eng.] A rhomb-shaped pane of glass. 8†. A sharp attack; paroxysm. [< W. *chwirel,* < *chwiorn,* turn quickly.] **querk†.**

—**quirk'-bead",** *n.* A rounding-bead with a quirk or groove on one edge or both edges.—**q.-float,** *n.* Same as ANGLE-FLOAT.—**q.-molding,** *n.* A semicircular, ogee, or similar molding having a deep narrow groove or sharp angle at one or both edges.

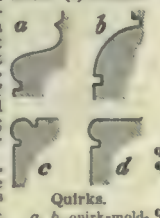

Quirks.
a, b, quirk-moldings; *c, d,* quirk-beads.

quirk'ish, cwerk'ish, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of quirks or turns, characterized by artifice or trickery.

quirk'y, cwerk'i, *a.* 1. Full of quirks; tricky. 2. Quirkish. 3. Prov. Eng.] Sportive; merry.

quirl, *v.* & *n.* Same as QUERL.

quir'pele, cwgr pil, *n.* [Tamil.] The mongoos.

quirt, cwert, *vt.* [Western U. S.] To beat with a quirt.

quirt, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A riding-whip with a short wooden or stiff leather handle and a braided rawhide lash or lashes, about two feet long: used in the western United States and in Spanish-American countries. [< Sp. *cuerda,* cord, < LL. *corda;* see CORD, *n.*] **cuert‡.**

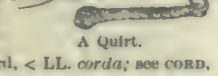
A Quirt.

Quis"ca-li'næ, cwis'ca-loi'nē *or* -li'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of icteroid birds with culmen decurved and tail graduated, as crow-blackbirds. See illus. under GRACKLE. **Quis'ca-lus,** *n.* (tl. g.) [< LL. *quiscula, quaquila;* see QUAIL, *n.*] —**quis'ca-lin(e),** *a. & n.*

quish, *n.* Same as CUISH.

quish'in†, *n.* Cushion **quish'en†.**

quist, *n.* Same as QUEST.

quis'tle, cwis'l, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A whistle.

quis'tron†, *n.* A scullion.

quit, cwit, *vt.* [QUIT or QUIT'TED; QUIT'TING.] **1.** To cease or desist from; end or stop by discontinuing; let go; resign; forsake; by extension, to go away from; leave; as, *quit* your nonsense; he *quitted* his grasp; to *quit* work, he *quit* the place for good: in the imperative, in the sense of 'desist,' now chiefly colloquial

It is blessed only to *quit* activity when one *quits* life. GEORGE ELIOT in J. W. Cross's *George Eliot* vol. iii, ch. 17, p. 141 [1. '85.]

2. [Archaic.] To clear of incumbent obligations or claims by discharge or satisfaction; make a payment of or for; repay; requite.

And surely, O true friend, if I attain
I will return and *quit* thy love.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 27.

3. [Colloq. or Obs.] To clear of an accusation or exonerate from a charge; acquit; hence, to free or liberate, as from that which is burdensome or obnoxious; as, now we are *quit* of him. Compare QUIT, *a.* **4.** *Archery.* To discharge or let fly (an arrow). **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To remove forcibly. **6†.** *Dict.* To behave; acquit: reflexively. **7†.** To annul; make void. **8†.** To go through; spend; as, to *quit* a day. [< F. *quitter* (OF. *quiter*), < LL. *quieto;* see QUIET, *v.*] **quite†; quyte†.**

Synonyms: see ABANDON, CEASE, REQUITE.

—**quit'-rent",** *n.* A rent formerly paid by a freeholder or copyholder, whereby he was released from feudal services.—**q.-shilling†,** *n.* A gratuity customarily paid by a prisoner if acquitted.—**to q. cost,** to pay or repay cost.—**to q. scores,** to balance or make even, as an account or reckoning.

quit, *a.* Discharged, released, relieved, or absolved from something, as a duty, obligation, encumbrance, or debt; clear; free.

In plural form the word enters into several common phrases approaching substantive use; as, **to play double or quits** (*Gambling*), to play for the double of a sum previously lost, to decide whether the losing party shall owe twice as much or be quits or *e.*, even; **to be quits,** or **to cry quits,** to declare to be even, or that neither has the advantage.

A hereditary tenant may have all political rights, but is not fully free if he cannot become *quit* of his obligation resulting from the tenure of land by his ancestors.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 17, p. 33. [8. '78.]

[< F. *quitte,* < LL. *quietus,* < L. *quietus;* see QUIET, *v.*]

quit[1], *n.* *Astron.* The point in the heavens away from which the earth is moving in its orbit at any instant: opposed to *quad.*

quit[2], *n.* [Jamaica.] One of various small birds: as, the blue *quit,* a tanager (*Euphonia jamaica*). [Perhaps onomatopoetic.]

quit[3], *n.* Scot.] An ankle; queet. **cuit‡.**

qui tam, cwi tam *or* cwi tām. [L.] *Law.* See POPULAR ACTION, under POPULAR.

quit'a-sol†, *n.* A parasol.

quitch†, *vt. & vi.* To stir or move; quake; shake.

quitch'-grass", cwich'-grȧs', *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS.

quitch‡; squitch‡; squitch'-grass"‡.

quit'claim", cwit'klām', *vt.* To relinquish or give up claim or title to; release from a claim; especially, in law, to convey, as by a quitclaim deed.

quit'claim", *n.* *Law.* A full release and acquittance given by one to another in regard to a certain demand, suit, or right of action. [< OF. *quiteclame,* < *quiter* (see QUIT, *v.*) + *claime;* see CLAIM, *n.*] **quit'claim"-ance‡.**

—**quitclaim deed,** a conveyance, in the nature of a release, of all the maker's interest in the land in question.

quite, cwait. *adv.* **1.** To the fullest extent; without limitation or reservation; fully; totally; perfectly; as, *quite* over the fence; *quite* dead. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To a great or considerable extent or degree; very; considerably; as, *quite* warm; *quite* ill: sometimes signifying to a slight extent or degree: often used, alone or with *so,* as an affirmative. [< F. *quitte;* see QUIT, *a.*]—**quite a good deal, q. a little** (Colloq.), considerable.

quite'ly†, *adv.* Quite; entirely. **quit'ly†.**

Qui tol'lis, cwoi tol'is *or* cwi tol'lis. [L.] *Liturg.* That part of the Gloria in Excelsis beginning "Who takest away the sins of the world"; also, a musical setting of it: named from the opening words of the Latin version.

quit'ta-ble, cwit'a-bl, *a.* That may be quitted or left.

quit'tal†, *n.* Requital.—**quit'tance†,** *vt.* To requite.

quit'tance, cwit'ons, *n.* **1.** Discharge or release, as from a debt or obligation; acquittance; also, a receipting, or a receipt given.

Paper money . . . is a credit, and not a *quittance.*
A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* ch. 10, p. 289. [8. '74.]

2. Something given or tendered by way of recompense or requital; repayment. **3.** [Rare.] The act of quitting; departure, as from life.

True, some had come to block on Tower Hill,
Or *quittance* made in a less noble sort.
ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 15.

[F., < *quitter;* see QUIT, *v.*]

quit'ter, cwit'gr, *vi.* [Prov.] To suppurate.

quit'ter[1], *n.* **1.** One who quits; especially, a boxer or prize-fighter who gives in before he is whipped. **2†.** A deliverer.

quit'ter[2], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A fistulous sore on the quarters of the crown of a horse's hoof. **quit'ter-bone"‡; quit'tor:. 2.** Purulent matter. **3.** Scoria of tin. [< QUIT, *v.*]

quiv'er, cwiv'gr, *vi.* To move or be agitated with or as with a tremulous, waving, or glancing motion; shudder; shake; tremble; as, his lip *quivered* with emotion; *quivering* sunbeams. [Cp. QUAVER.]

quiv'er†, *a.* Nimble; brisk; lively. **que'vert.**

quiv'er[1], *n.* A portable case or sheath for arrows. [< OF. *quivre, coivre,* < OHG. *chohhar,* quiver.]

Quivers.
1. Quiver of a mounted archer of the 13th century. 2. Quiver carried by Canary-Islanders. 3. Quiver of a Tatar soldier.

quiv'er[2], *n.* The act or state of quivering; a trembling or shaking. —**quiv'er-tree",** *n.* A South-African tree-like species of aloe (*Aloe dichotoma*).

quiv'erd, *a.* Quivered.
PHIL. Soc.

quiv'ered, cwiv'grd, *a.* **1.** Provided with a quiver. **2.** Contained, or as if contained or sheathed, in a quiver.

quiv'er-ing-ly, cwiv'gr-ing li, *adv.* Tremulously.

quiv'er-ish, cwiv'gr-ish, *a.* Tremulous; shaky.

qui vive, ki viv. [F.] Literally, who lives; as used in the French army, who goes there? the challenge of a sentinel.

—**to be on the qui vive,** to be on the lookout, as a sentinel; be wide awake, active, eager, or expectant.

Quix-ot'ic, cwix-ot'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of the Spanish romance of that name, written by Cervantes to ridicule knight-errantry; hence (q. v.), chivalrous or romantic to a ridiculous or extravagant degree; having morbid, foolish, or unpractical ideas of honor, or other high sentiment, or characterized by such ideas; as, a *quixotic* attempt at rescue: used also of any extravagance of scheme or notion.

Synonyms: see IMAGINARY.

—**quix-ot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**quix'ot-ism,** *n.* Quixotic character, ideas, or practices. **quix'ot-ry‡.**

quiz, cwiz, *v.* [QUIZZED; QUIZ'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or seek to make game of by puzzling, bantering, or insincere questions or mock suggestions; chaff. **2.** To examine intently, critically, or contemptuously, as through a monocle. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To examine (a student or class) in exercises conducted by questions.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise puzzling, bantering, or teasing. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To conduct a quiz-class.

Synonyms: see QUESTION; RIDICULE.

—**quiz'zing-glass",** *n.* [U. S.] A monocle, or simple eyeglass, especially one intended to be held in place by contraction of muscles about the eye.

—**quiz'zer,** *n.* One who quizzes.

quiz[1], *n.* **1.** An absurd, puzzling, or mock-serious question or suggestion; hoax. **2.** That which is fit to be quizzed; something odd or ridiculous; a guy.

Who was that *quiz* your sister walked with the other day?
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 30, p. 308. [H. & H. '74.]

3. One given to quizzing. **4.** A quizzing-glass. **5.** [Colloq.] (1) A questioning of a student or class orally or by correspondence, by a teacher or coach on the subject-matter already taught.

The Auditors' class shall not be eligible to attend *quizzes,* seminaris, or examinations.
Catalogue, University City of New York, '90-'91 p. 129.

(2) Data obtained from notes on a professor's lectures. [Prob. < QUESTION. It is usually explained as the invention of Daly, manager of the Dublin theater, who chalked it on every accessible wall in Dublin, to win a wager that he could introduce a new and meaningless word into the language within twenty-four hours.]

—**quiz'-class",** *n.* Colloq.] A class formed for instruction, especially preparation for examination, as by a coach or by mutual questioning.—**q.-master,** *n.* One who conducts a quiz-class.

quiz[2], *n.* A toy of the 18th century, consisting of a grooved wheel having a string wound upon it. It was dropped, unwinding as it fell, and attaining such impetus that, aided by a slight upward jerk, it wound itself up, rising again to the operator's hand. [Possibly var. of WHIZ.] **ban'da-lore‡.**

quiz'zer-y, cwiz'gr-i, *n.* The act or practise of quizzing.

quiz'zic-al, cwiz'ic-al, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a quiz. (1) Addicted to quizzing; bantering. (2) Being a fit subject for quizzing; queer; odd.

—**quiz"zi-cal'i-ty,** *n.* Quizzical character or quality. **quiz'zi-ness‡** [Rare].—**quiz'zic-al-ly,** *adv.*

quiz'zi-fy, cwiz'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make ridiculous or queer; quiz. [< QUIZ[1], *n.*, + -FY.]

—**quiz"zi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* A quiz; joke or hoax.

quiz'zism, cwiz'izm, *n.* Quizzery.

quo'ad hoc, cwō'ad hec. [L.] To this extent.

quob†, *vi.* Same as QUAB.

quob, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as QUAB[1].

quod, cwed, *v. & n.* Same as QUAD[2].

quod†, *v.* Quoth; said.

quod'die[1]†, *vi.* To paddle.

quod'die[2]†, *vt.* To coddle.

quod'dy, cwed'i, *n.* [QUOD'DIES, *pl.*] A large variety of herring of Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

quod'li-bet, cwed'li-bet, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A fantasia or a medley, sometimes inharmonious, often improvised by several persons. **2.** A debatable point, or an argument concerning it; nice point; subtilty; especially, a scholastic or theological dissertation upon such a subject.

The scholastic questions were called Questiones Quodlibetice; and they were generally so ridiculous that we have retained the word *Quodlibet* in our vernacular style, to express any thing ridiculously subtile. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Quodlibets* in vol. i, p. 115. [SH. & CO. '62.]

[< LL. *quodlibetum,* < L. *quodlibet,* < *quod,* what, neut. of *qui,* who, + *libet,* it pleases.]

—**quod'li-bet-al,** *a.* Comprising or consisting of quodlibets. **quod"li-bet'ic-al‡.**—**quod"li-bet-a'ri-an,** *n.* One given to writing quodlibets.

quod"li-bet'ic, cwod"li-bet'ic, *a.* **1.** Not restricted to a particular subject; discussed at will for pleasure or curiosity. **2.** Given to making subtle or ridiculously fine distinctions. **quod"li-bet'ic-al‡.**

—**quod"li-bet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

quod'ling†, *n.* A codling. **quod'lin†.**

quod vi'de, cwed vai'di *or* vid é. [L.] Which see: usually abbreviated to *q. v.*, and inserted, often in parentheses, after a word by way of reference to a title for more information.

quog, cwog, *n.* A round clam; quahog. **quo'hog‡.**

quoich, *n.* [Scot.] Same as QUAIGH.

quoif†, quoif'fure†. Same as COIF, etc.

quoil†, *n.* A coil; twist.

quoin, cwoin *or* coin (XIII), *vt.* To fasten or secure with a quoin or quoins.

quoin, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A large square ashlar or stone at the angle of a wall, to limit the rubble and make the corner true and strong. (2) An external angle of a building. (3) A vertical angular ornamental projection from a wall-face. (4) One of the wedge-shaped stones or vousoirs of an arch. (5) A block cut obliquely at the bottom to support a vertical column or pilaster on an inclined plane. Spelled also *coin.* **2.** *Mech.* A wedge or wedge-like piece, as used for any purpose. Specifically: (1) *Print.* A wedge, usually either solid, of wood, or slotted and in pairs or pieces, of metal, by which to lock up or fasten type in a chase or galley. (2) *Gems.* One of the four facets on the crown, on the pavilion, or on the base of a gem; a lozenge. [< F. *coin;* see COIN[1], *n.*]

Printers' Metal Quoins.
1. A loose quoin. 2. A pair of quoins and key, in position for locking up.

—**hollow quoin,** a wall of masonry containing a recess to admit a quoin-post.—**quoin-post,** *n.* The hanging-post of a gate in a canal-lock.

quoit, cwoit (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To pitch or toss as a quoit. **II.** *i.* To play the game of quoits. [< OF. *coiter,* push, < L. *coacto;* see COACT[2].] **colt‡.**

quoit, *n.* **1.** A circular piece of iron, with a round hole in the center, flat on one side and convex on the other, for use in playing the game of quoits. See def. 2. **2.** *pl.* A game played by two or more persons with these disks. Two iron pins or stakes, called *hobs* or *Nubs,* are driven into the ground at a specified distance apart; the players take position at one hub, and each throws two quoits toward the opposite hub. The quoit thrown nearest the pin counts a point; if it encircles the hub it is a *ringer* and counts two or more points, as previously agreed upon. **3.** A discus, or, in the plural, the game played therewith. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A cromlech. **colt‡; quait‡** [Dial.].

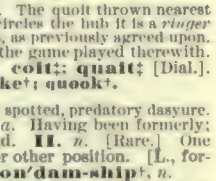
A Pair of Quoits.

quok†, *imp.* of QUAKE, *v.* **quoke†; quook†.**

quok, *n.* Same as QUAWK.

quoll, cwol, *n.* [Tasmania.] The spotted, predatory dasyure.

quon'dam, cwen'dam. **I.** *a.* Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* friend. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One who formerly held an office or other position. [L., formerly, < *quom,* when.]—**quon'dam-ship†,** *n.*

Quo'ni-am, cwō'ni-am, *n.* [L.] *Liturg.* That part of the Gloria in Excelsis beginning "For thou only art holy"; also, its musical setting: named from the first word in the Latin version. **2†.** [q-] A kind of cup.

quont, *n.* Same as QUANT.

quop†, *vi.* Same as QUOB.

Quo"ra-te'an, cwō"ra-ti'an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

quo'rum, cwō'rum, *n.* **1.** Such a number of persons of any deliberative or corporate body as is necessary for the legal transaction of business: unless otherwise ordered, a majority. **2.** [Eng.] Certain designated justices of the peace commissioned as **justices of the quorum,** without the presence of some one of whom the others could not act. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* A council or an organized body of the priesthood; as, an elders' *quorum;* the *quorum* of the First Presidency. **4†.** Necessary constituents. [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui,* who, from the Latin words *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we desire A. B. to be one), forming part of ancient commissions, as of justices.]

quo'ta, cwō'tą, *n.* A proportional part or share required for making up a certain number or quantity: proportionate contribution. It., < L. *quota*, fem. of *quotus*, how many, < *quot*, how many.]

—**quo'ta-man**″, *n. Eng. Hist.* A recruit for the navy raised by bounty, as under Pitt's Quota Bill of 1795.

quo'ta-ble, cwō'ta-bl, *a.* That may be or deserves to be quoted or cited.—**quo″ta-bil'i-ty**, **quo'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**quo'ta-bly**, *adv.*

quo-ta'tion, cwō-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of quoting or citing. **2.** The words quoted or cited; a passage, as from a book or writing, cited or adduced as an illustration or evidence, or as conveying the thought of some particular person. **3.** *Com.* A price quoted or current, as of securities, etc.; as, the *quotations* for wheat or stocks. **4.** *Print.* Any piece of metal furniture of small size. **5.** A quotation-mark. **6**†. A quota.

—**quo-ta'tion-mark**″, *n.* One of the marks placed at the beginning and end of a quoted word or passage. In English usage one or two inverted commas (‘,’ ”) mark the beginning of a quotation, and, correspondingly, one or two apostrophes (’, ”) the close. A quotation within a quotation usually has single instead of double marks.

—**quo-ta'tion-al**, *a.*—**quo-ta'tion-ist**, *n.* One who makes quotations.

quote, cwōt, *v.* [QUO'TED; QUO'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat the words of, as an author or a passage; name or repeat, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of comment, illustration, etc.; also, to cite as authority; as, to *quote* Blackstone on a disputed point.

> I have heard that nothing gives an Author so great Pleasure, as to find his Works respectfully *quoted* by other learned Authors.
> B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard, Almanac for 1758* pref., p. 268. (G. P. P. '90.)

2. *Com.* To give the current or market price of, as bonds, stocks, commodities, etc. **3.** *Writing & Print.* To distinguish by or enclose within quotation-marks; as, conversation is usually *quoted*. **4**†. To observe; note; set down in writing.

II. *i.* To repeat, cite, or adduce the words of another by way of illustration or confirmation.

> A great man *quotes* bravely, and will not draw on his invention when his memory serves him with a word as good. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims. Quotation* p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< OF. *quoter*, < LL. *quoto*, divide into chapters, < L. *quotus*; see QUOTA.] **cote**†.

Synonyms: cite, excerpt, extract, paraphrase, plagiarize, recite, repeat. To *quote* is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in direct quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation; to *cite* is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is summoned. In *citing* a passage its exact location by chapter, page, or otherwise, must be given, so that it can be promptly called into evidence; in *quoting*, the location may or may not be given, but the words or substance of the passage must be given. In *citing*, neither the author's words nor his thought may be given, but simply the reference to the location where they may be found; to *quote*, in the proper sense, is to give credit to the author quoted. To *paraphrase* is to state an author's thought more freely than in indirect quotation, keeping the substance of his thought and his order of statement, but changing the language, and commonly interweaving more or less explanatory matter as if part of the original writing. One may *paraphrase* a work with worthy motive for homiletic, devotional, or other purposes (as in the metrical versions of the Psalms), or he may *plagiarize* atrociously under the veil of paraphrase, appropriating all that is valuable in another's thought, with the hope of escaping detection by change of phrase. To *plagiarize* is to *quote* without credit, appropriating another's words or thought as one's own. To *recite* or *repeat* is usually to *quote* orally, though *recite* is applied in legal phrase to a particular statement of facts which is not a quotation; a kindred use obtains in ordinary speech; as, to *recite* one's misfortunes.

—**quo'ter**, *n.*—**quote'wor″thy**, *a.* Worthy of quotation.

quote, *n.* **1.** A quotation, or that which notes quotations. **2.** [Colloq.] A quotation-mark. **3**†. A note upon an author.

quoth, cwōth (XIII), *vt.* [Archaic.] Said or spoke; uttered: the imperfect tense of the obsolete verb QUETH, used only in the first and third persons, the nominative always following the verb; as, *quoth* I; *quoth* she. [< AS. *cwethan*, say.]

quo'tha, cwō'thą, *interj.* [Archaic.] Indeed! forsooth! usually in slight contempt. [Cor. of QUOTH HE.] **keth'er**†, **quo-tid'i-an**, cwo-tid'i-ąn, *a.* Recurring or occurring every day; as, *quotidian* fever. [< F. *quotidien*, < L. *quotidianus*, < *quotidie*, < *quot*, how many, + *dies*, day.]

quo-tid'i-an, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An intermittent fever whose paroxysms return every day. **2**†. A cleric doing daily duty, or the fee paid to him.

quo'tient, cwō'shent, *n. Math.* The result obtained by division. (1) In ordinary arithmetic, a number indicating how often one number or quantity is contained in another. (2) In higher mathematics, such a function of two quantities that the result of multiplying it by one of them equals the other. See MULTIPLICATION. [< L. *quotiens*, how often, < *quot*, how many.]

—**differential quotient**, a differential coefficient.

quo-ti'et-y, cwo-tai'et-i, *n.* **1.** The relation of an object to number. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* **2.** The proportionate frequency of an event. [< L. *quoties*, how often, < *quot*, how many.]

quot'i-ty, cwet'i-ti, *n.* The number in a collection, or a collection considered as made up of a number of individuals. [< L. *quot*, how many.]

quot'quan″†, *n.* A cotquean.

quo'tum, cwō'tum, *n.* [Rare.] A part or share; quota. [L., neut. of *quotus*; see QUOTA.]

quo war-ran'to, cwō wər-ran'tō, *C. W.* (wär-, *E.*; wər-ran-tō, *Wr.*). [L.] A judicial writ commanding a person to show by what authority (*quo warranto*) he exercises an office or franchise never granted, or forfeited by neglect or abuse: literally, by what warrant. In England, and generally in the United States, this writ has given way to an **information in the nature of a quo warranto**, criminal in form, but in substance civil.

Qu-ran', *n.* Same as KORAN.

quyr″boil'ly†, *n.* Cuir-bouilli. **quyr″boille'**†.

quys'shen†, *n.* A cushion.

quyte†, *vt.* To acquit; free; also, to repay.

R

R r 𝔑 𝔯 *R r*

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

R, r, ār, *n.* [ARS, R's, or *Rs*, ārz. *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eighteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ⌣. The sign of a trill or rustle at the tip of the tongue, beginning a syllable, as in *rat*, closing a syllable, as in *mer'ry*, sometimes syllabic, as in *ere*, *ore*, the vocal cords being close, so as to vibrate, and the nose closed.

The tongue-front is raised nearly to the *d* position, but the tip is not tightly closed: a murmur or rustle between the tip and the roof of the mouth, accompanied with a trill of the tip, is *r* sound; a similar opening of the front edges of the tongue gives *l*; tip and edges both open give *z*, or, with open vocal cords, *s*; tip and edges closed and nose open give *n*. For the intimate relations of *r* and *l* and other tongue-tip sounds, see L.

The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r*- is so different from the closing *-r* that different signs (ɹ and ɻ) are used for them in Dr. Murray's New Historical Dictionary.

Opening *r*-, as in *ra*, is a strong consonant, one of the most constant of the Indo-European letters, and perhaps the rarest initial. The number of roots and of pages of words beginning with *r* in the Greek, Latin (words in *re-* not counted), German, and Anglo-Saxon dictionaries is smallest of all. In Greek it is accompanied by a rough breathing, and transliterated into Latin and English by *rh*. Anglo-Saxon had *hr*. *R, rh*, may follow other consonants (not *l, m, n, y*), but is followed only by a vowel sound.

Closing *-r* has a marked vocal murmur, generally treated as an additional vowel. A vowel is inserted before *-r* to represent it in *metr-* > meter, *theatr-* > theater, and the like; it displaces in sound any preceding vowel, as in *friar*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulfur*, *satyr*, all ending in the murmur *r*; it is recognized as existing in *here*, *hoiur*, *lore*, *lōur*, *mere*, *mīur*, and the like. A trill accompanies this *-r* in that region of America of which Chicago is the center; an audible consonant movement, not trilled, is heard from the larger number of distinct speakers throughout the northern United States; the tongue is raised to the *r* closure ready to open and opening to a following vowel whether in the same or the next word: in Southern English, as represented by H. Sweet, no *r* chamber is formed, but it is uttered for the vocal murmur, as in *mater*, *mītu*, or the *r* is dropped, as in *farther* = *father*. This pronunciation prevails in the United States in Virginia and the south, and is frequently heard in New England and elsewhere.

Sonant assimilation changes *s* to its nearest sonant, which in Latin and Anglo-Saxon (where is no *z*) is *r*: *wæs*, *wēron*, was, were, a regular change in Anglo-Saxon unless *s* is steadied by the accent: Verner's law). *N* is sometimes changed to a whispered *-r* after a surd or mute: French *ordre* < *ordin* < L. *ordinem*, order, French *coffre*, < L. *cophinum*, coffer.

In Anglo-Saxon *-r* breaks *a* vowels into *ea*, *i* into *eo*: *heard* < *hard*, *steorre*, star < *ster*; in English it raises *e* to *a*: *cerve* > carve, *sterve* > starve, *clerk* > clark. The need of much breath for *r* leads to closing the nose, which changes a preceding *m* to *b*, *n* to *d*: *timur* > timber, *thunner* > thunder. Before *l* and *s*, *r* is often assimilated in Latin.

The tongue-tip is the easiest to move of the vocal organs, and the continuous tongue-tip letter *r* the most frequent letter in English, averaging 7.41 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature, 3.74 per cent. being opening *r*'s, 3.70 closing. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 254. (S. '74.)

Capital *R* is from Latin R < early Gr. Lat. ꟽ < earlier Greek ꟽ (the tag being added to distinguish it from Greek Ρ) < Phenician ꟽ < Egyptian hieratic 𓂋 < hieroglyphic 𓂋. The hieroglyph represented a mouth. The Anglo-Saxon name is *rād*, counsel. The Greek name is *rhō*. The name *ār* is from Latin *er* strengthened as described above. It is the fifth letter of the futhorc. For lower-case, black letter, and dates, see A.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

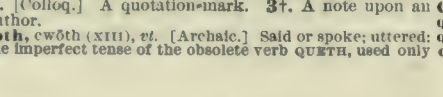

Hieroglyphic Mouth. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. A symbol, signifying: (1) *Math.* (*a*) [R] The radius of a circle. (*b*) [*r*] A radius vector of coordinates. (*c*) In the Greek form (ρ), a radius of curvature. (2) In ancient Roman notation, eighty; with a line above (R̄), 80,000. (3) *Chem.* Any element or radical, or any one of a specified class or number of such used: in formulæ intended as merely typical or otherwise indeterminate. **3.** An abbreviation: (1) Rex or Regina; as, Victoria *R.* (2) With a line crossing its outward curve (℞), Recipe; used in medical prescriptions. For other abbreviations, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix.

—**The three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic (regarded humorously as spelled *reading*, *'riting*, and *'rithmetic*); hence, the essential elements of a primary education.

Ra[1], rā, *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* The Memphite god of the midday sun, the principal personification of the supreme being, represented in the morning by Mentu, the rising sun, and in the evening by Atmu, the setting sun. He was usually represented as a hawk-headed man crowned with the solar disk and uræus.

Ra and Thothmes IV. (the latter as a sphinx). (From an obelisk.)

ra[2]†, *n.* A roe or deer.

raab, rāb, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coarse sugar; jaggery.

raad[1], rād, *n.* The thunderfish of the Nile. [< Ar. *ra'd*, thunder.] **raasch**‡; **raash**‡.

raad[2], rāt, *n.* [S. Afr.] A legislative assembly; volksraad.

rab[1], rab, *n.* Same as RABBIT[2]: an abbreviation.

rab[2], *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A kind of loam; a coarse material for mending highways.

rab[3], *n.* [Heb.] **1.** Master; teacher: the Hebrew noun without a pronoun suffix (as in *rabbi*), used in the sense of 'venerable' or 'eminent man' in the Old Testament, and of 'master' or 'teacher' by the Babylonian Jews. Compare RABBI. **2.** [R-] Specifically, when used without a proper name, Abba Arikha, a Babylonian teacher of the law.

ra-ban'na, ra-ban'ą, *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascar textile fabric or matting made from the fiber of the rafia.

ra-bat'[1], ra-bū', *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A neck-band with flaps falling in front over the habit, worn chiefly by French ecclesiastics. **2.** A collar with a piece of cloth falling in front on the breast, and having a band of white linen fitted to the stock. **3.** A collar turned down and falling on the shoulders, worn by gentlemen of the 15th and 16th centuries. [F., < *rabattre*; see RABATE.] **ra-ba'to**†.

rab'at[2], rab'ąt, *n.* Imperfectly baked potters' clay: used as a polishing-material. [< F. *rabot*; see RABBET, *n.*]

ra-bate', ra-bēt', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] *Falconry.* To bring back (a hawk) to the hand. **2**†. To rebate. [< F. *rabattre*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *abattre*, see ABATE[1], *v.*] **rab-bate'**†.

ra-ba'to†, *n.* A broad flat or falling collar; a sort of ruff. **rab'a-tine**†; **re-ba'to**†.

ra-batte', ra-bat', *vi. Geom.* To perform the operation of rabattement. [< F. *rabattre*; see RABATE.]

ra-batte'ment, ra-bat'mẹnt, *n.* [F.] *Geom.* The rotation of a plane about its intersection with a plane of projection, until it coincides with that plane.

Rabb, rāb, *n.* [Ar.] The Lord: a term equivalent in Moslem countries to the Hebrew *Jehovah*.

rab'ban, rab'ąn, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew title of honor above that of *rabbi*, given to the patriarchs of the Sanhedrin about the beginning of the Christian era.

> There were only seven of the Rabbis to whom the Jews gave the title of *Rabban*. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 44. (E. P. D.)

rab'ban-ist, *n.* Same as RABBINIST.

rab'bet, rab'ẹt, *vt. Joinery.* **1.** To cut a rectangular groove or rabbet in, as for forming a rabbet-joint. **2.** To unite (parts so cut as to fit each other in a close joint). [< F. *raboter*, level, < OF. *rabouter*, push back, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *abouter*, *abuter*; see ABUT.]

—**rab'bet-ing-ma-chine**″, *n.* A machine, as a matching-machine, for cutting rabbets, as in the edges of boards.

rab'bet, *n. Carp.* **1.** A kerf, or recess in or near the edge of one piece, to receive the edge of another piece cut to fit it. **2.** A joint made by rabbeting. **3.** A rabbet-plane. [< F. *rabot*, plane, < *raboter*; see RABBET, *v.*]

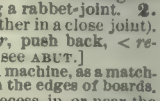

Rabbets.

rab'bi, ‖ rab'ī *or* rab'aī (XIII), rab'**rab'bin**, ‖ in, *n.* **1.** Master; a teacher who is not a priest: applied especially to learned doctors of the law ordained in Palestine: in the form *rabbi* often applied now to a person holding a pastoral relation to a Hebrew congregation, but restricted by Hebrews to those who have judicative and other special authority. **2.** [R-] Specifically, when used without a proper name, Yehudah Hannasi, editor of the Mishna. [F. *rabbin*, < LL. *rabbi*, < Gr. *rhabbi*, < Heb. *rabbi*, < *rābab*, be great.] **rab'bie**†; **rab'y**†.

Rabbi is the Hebrew *rab* with the pronoun suffix in the first person singular (my master); *rabbin* is the equivalent French form. *Rabbon*, an Aramaic form, is *rab* with a suffix of the first person plural (our master), or, when regarded as singular, pluralized pronominally as *rabboni*, as in the New Testament. According to the Jewish custom, three authorized rabbins could constitute a student rabboni by each formally calling him rabbi.

—**rab'bin-ate**, *n.* The office or position of a rabbi.—**rab-bin'ic**, **rab-bin'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions and writings, especially to their exegetical writings and methods since the Christian era.—**rab-bin'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**Rab-bin'ic**, *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; later Hebrew.—**rab'bin-ism**, *n.* **1.** The teachings or doctrines of the rabbins; especially, the doctrine of the equal authority of oral rabbinical tradition with the written word of God. **2.** A rabbinical phrase, expression, or idiom.—**rab'bin-ist**, *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. **rab'bin-ite**‡.

rab'bit[1], rab'it, *vi.* To hunt for rabbits.

rab'bit-er, *n.* **1.** One who kills rabbits: a skilled trade in Australasia. **2.** A dog trained to course rabbits.

rab'bit[2], *vt.* [Archaic.] Confound: used in the imperative as an expletive; as, *rabbit* the scoundrel! [Cor. of RABATE.]

rab'bit[1], *n.* **1.** A rodent of the genus *Lepus*, especially one of the smaller species, as the burrowing European *L. cuniculus*, widely introduced into other countries, in some of which, as Australia and New Zealand, it has become a pest to farmers, owing to its prolificness and the absence of natural foes. It is the original of the domestic breeds. *L. sylvaticus* is the common gray rabbit or cottontail of the United States. **2.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above, as the Australian native rabbit, a marsupial. [Cp. OD. *robbe*, rabbit.]

—**Angora rabbit**, a domesticated race of rabbits with long soft fur.—**rab'bit-ban″di-coot**, *n.* A perameloid marsupial or bandicoot (genus *Peragale*) with the hind legs and the ears relatively long.—**rab'bit-ber″ry**, *n.*

Same as BUFFALO-BERRY.—**r.-brush**, *n.* A tall, shrubby, disagreeably scented plant (*Bigelovia graveolens*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), abundant in the alkaline soils of western North America. It includes 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, and often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), covers large tracts, furnishing a safe retreat for the jack-rabbits. [U.S.]—**rab'bit-ear"**, *n.* A strap-oyster.—**r.-fish**, *n.* **1.** [U.S.] One of various pectognath fishes; especially, a tetraodontid (genus *Lagocephalus*, as *L. laevigatus*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** A chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **3.** The streaked gurnard (*Trigla lineata*).—**r.-foot clover**, same as HARE'S-FOOT, 1.—**r.-hutch**, *n.* A hutch or coop in which tame rabbits are bred.—**r.-moth**, *n.* [U.S.] A furry brown bombycid moth (*Lagoa opercularis*).—**r.-mouth**, *n.* A mouth resembling that of a hare; a hare-lipped mouth.—**rab'bit-mouth"**, *n.* The hare-lipped sucker.—**r.-rat**, *n.* A hapalote, especially *Hapalotis albipes*, of the mountains of New South Wales.—**rab'bit-root"**, *n.* Wild sarsaparilla.—**r.-spout**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rabbit-burrow.—**r.-squirrel**, *n.* A chinchа.—**r.-stick**, *n.* A hurling-weapon used by Indians in the southwestern United States in hunting rabbits, gophers, etc.—**r.-sucker**†, *n.* **1.** A suckling rabbit. **2.** One easily gulled; dupe.—**r.-warren**, *n.* A piece of ground devoted to the breeding and rearing of rabbits.—**Welsh r.**, cheese toasted or melted, generally seasoned and served on toast. The phrase appears to be of slang origin, much as *panbas, pan-rabbit*, means scrapple or mush, and *Munster plums* means potatoes. The form *rarebit*, given by Grose and other old dictionaries, is now regarded as erroneous.

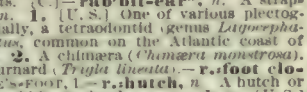

Rabbit-sticks of the Moquis.

rab'bit[2], rab'it, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden beater for bruising and mixing the ingredients of mortar.

rab'bit-ry, rab'it-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A collection of rabbit-hutches; rabbit-warren; also, a flock of rabbits.

rab'ble[1], rab'l, *vt.* [RAB'BLED; RAB'BLING.] To assault or insult, as by a mob; mob.

During the trial [of Dr. Sacheverell], . . . a mob attended the Doctor's carriage every day from his lodgings in the Temple to Westminster Hall. . . . and spent the evenings in *rabbling* the Dissenters' meeting-houses. MINTO *Defoe* ch. 6, p. 83. [H. '79.]

rab'ble[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in a confused or disconnected manner; gabble. **2.** To rumple. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To speak incoherently; gibber; prattle. [Cp. L. *rabula*, pettifogger, < *rabio*, rave.]

rab'ble[3], *vt.* *Metal.* To stir and skim, as melted iron in a puddling-furnace.

rab'ble, *a.* Of or pertaining to, suited to, or characteristic of a rabble; noisy; disorderly; coarse.

rab'ble[1], *n.* **1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly crowd; mob; as, the *rabble* fell back before the soldiery.

'The trials we have had,' said he [Gen. Gagel, . . . 'show the rebels are not the despicable *rabble* too many have supposed them to be.' J. SPARKS *Washington* vol. I, ch. 7, p. 161. [A. S. CO. '37.]

2. In general, any confused aggregate or assemblage; a disorderly collection of any kind; a confused medley. **3.** The lower class of people; dregs of the populace; proletariat; with the definite article. [Prob. < RABBLE[2], *v.*]

rab'ble-rout"‡, *n.*

Synonyms: see MOB.

—**rab'ble-fish"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Coarse or worthless fish, as wrasses, gurnards, etc.

rab'ble[2], *n.* *Metal.* An iron implement, usually with a sharp bent angle at one end, for stirring and skimming melted iron in puddling. Often called **rabbling-tool** when of simple construction for use by hand, and **mechanical rabble** when worked by machinery. [< F. *râble*, < L. *rutabulum*, poker.] **rab'bler‡**.

rab'ble-ment, rab'l-ment, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Idle talk; babblement. **2**†. A rabble. **rab'le-ment**†.

rab'bler, rab'ler, *n.* **1.** A rabble. **2.** One who uses a rabble, as in puddling iron. **3.** A scraper.

rab'bling, rab'ling, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rambling; winding.

rab-bo'ni, rab-bō'ni, *n.* [Heb.] See RABBI, *n.*

rabd, rab'doid, rab'do-man"cy, etc. See RHABD, etc.

rab'el, rab'el, *n.* Same as REBEC.

Ra"bel-ai'si-an, rą"bel-ē zi-an (rab-e-lē', *C.*), *a.* Relating to or in the style of François Rabelais (1483–1553), a famous French humorist and satirist; hence, characterized by grotesque mirth and coarse satire; as, *Rabelaisian* humor.

rab'et†, *n.* Same as RABBET and RABBIT.

rab'i, rab'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The most important of the three cereal crops of India, planted in September and October, comprising oats, millet, barley, and wheat; the spring crop. **rub'bee‡**.

ra'bi-ate†, *a.* Having rabies; rabid.

ra"bi-a'tor, rą"bi-ā'tęr, *n.* [Scot.] A rabid or violent person or animal, also, a greedy person.

rab'ic, rab'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by rabies.

rab'id, rab'id, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia; mad. (2) Arising from or pertaining to rabies; as, *rabid* virus or symptoms. **2.** Unreasonably excited; excessively zealous; fanatical; as, a *rabid* partizan. **3.** Characterized by or exhibiting fury; raging.

He was simply *rabid* with me for not having helped him. KIPLING *Mine Own People, Conference of Powers* p. 210. [U. S. B. CO.]

[< L. *rabidus*, < *rabio*, rave.] **ra'bi-ous**†.—**rab'id-ly**, *adv.*—**rab'id-ness**, *n.* **ra-bid'i-ty**‡ [Rare].

rab'i-es, rē'bi-ēz *or* rab'i-ēz, *n.* *Pathol.* Hydrophobia, as in man, canine madness, or a like disease in other animals than dogs. See HYDROPHOBIA; PASTEURISM.

Valuable results in the treatment of *rabies* have been yielded by the method of Louis Pasteur, who has discovered that a large quantity of virus introduced into the cellular tissue in repeated injections of progressively increasing strength, beginning as soon as possible after the bite, produces immunity. This method of prevention he applied for the first time in July, 1885. The virus for inoculation is prepared as follows: A rabbit that has been inoculated with hydrophobia is taken immediately after death, and its spinal cord is extracted and placed in a vial, where it is protected against dust, and desiccated. The first injections are made with an emulsion of this cord after it has been desiccating for 14 days, and injections of increasing virulence are given progressively. The last injections must be made with the most virulent preparation, twice as active as virus from an ordinary mad dog, to obtain which it is necessary first to inoculate with the virus of a dog a rabbit which dies in about 18 days. From the latter another rabbit is inoculated, and so on, until about 20 rabbits have been inoculated. The virus has then become fixed, that is, the invasion takes place in the animal after about six days, and death occurs ten or eleven days after the injection. The inoculation in man is done with a hypodermic syringe, in the sides between the iliac crest and the ribs.

PAUL GIBIER *Letter to Standard Dict.* Apr. 26, '94.

Statistics of the anti-rabic treatment . . . [prove] beyond a doubt that the death rate from hydrophobia is greatly reduced. Indeed, it may be truly said that in no case of dangerous disease, treated either by medicine or surgery, is a cure so probable. H. E. ROSCOE in *Sci. Am. Supplement* Dec. 14, '89, p. 11,638, col. 1.

[L., rage, < *rabio*, rave.]—**ra"bi-et'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling rabies.—**ra-bif'ic**, *a.* Causing or infecting with rabies. **rab"i-gen'ic‡**.

rab'i-net†, *n.* A small cannon having a bore about 1¼ inches in diameter. **rab'a-net**†.

rab'it, rab'it, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A wooden drinking-vessel. **2**†. A war-horse.

ra-bo'net†, *n.* [Sp.] A radish.

rab'ot, rab'ęt, *C.* (rē'bōt, *E. W.*), *n.* A hard-wood block used in polishing marble. [F., plane; see RABBET, *n.*]

ra'ca, rē'ca *or* rā'ca (XIII), *a.* & *n.* Worthless; contemptible: an opprobrious Hebrew epithet. *Matt.* v, 22 [LL., < Gr. *rhaka*, < Chal. *rēkā*.]

rac'a-hout, rac'a-hût, *C. E. I.* (rą"cą-tū', *W.*), *n.* A mealy preparation from the edible acorns of the Barbary oak (*Quercus Bitlota*), used sometimes as a food for invalids. The Arabs mix it with sugar and aromatics as a substitute for chocolate. [< F. *racahout*, < Ar. *rāqoût*, kind of starch.] **rac'a-hout‡**.

rac"con-tan'do, rāc"cōn-tän'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Descriptive; as if narrating.

rac-coon', rac-cūn', *n.* **1.** An American nocturnal procyonoid carnivore (genus *Procyon*) related to the bears, having the head broad behind with the muzzle narrow and a moderately long ringed tail. The common North-American raccoon (*P. lotor*) is grayish-brown, with a black cheek-patch and black-and-white ringed tail. It is omnivorous and feeds largely on aquatic animals. The crab-eating raccoon (*P. cancrivorus*), of South America, is similar. **2.** [Local, U.S.] A raccoon-oyster. [< Am. Ind. *arathcone*, raccoon.] **ra-coon'‡**.—**raccoon'-dog"**, *n.* The cacomistle.—**r.-fox**, *n.* The coon-oyster.—**r.-oyster**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The yellow perch.

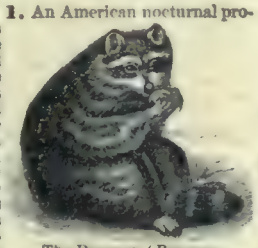

The Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). 1/22

rac-cour'cy, rac-cūr'si, *a.* *Her.* Cut off; couped. [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, cut off, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *de* (< L. *ad*), to, + *court* (< L. *curtus*), short.]

race, rēs, *F.* [RACED; RA'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move swiftly in or as in a contest of speed; as, to *race* a horse. **2.** To contend against in a race; as, to *race* a competing yacht. **3.** *Ship-building.* To mark with a race-knife or scribing-tool.

II. *i.* **1.** To run or move swiftly; run or contend in or as in a race; as, the steamers *raced* for an hour.

And a burning ring, all round, the chariots traced As they *raced*. BROWNING *Love Among the Ruins* st. 4.

2. To be engaged in the business or occupation of racing horses; as, he *races* for a living. **3.** To move, as machinery, at an accelerated rate of speed, generally owing to diminished resistance without corresponding decrease of power, as the screw of a moving steamer when lifted out of the water. [< AS. *rēsan*, rush, < *rēs*, rush.]

race, *a.* Of or pertaining to race or blood; racial; as, *race* prejudice; *race* peculiarities.

race[1], *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* A primary division of the human species, containing a number of groups variously composed by different ethnologists, such groups being again variously divided and subdivided; as, the Caucasian *race*; the Mongol *race*. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, II, MAN.

Mankind has been divided into races according to certain distinctive peculiarities (as of color, hair, skull, teeth, etc.) considered essentially characteristic. For classification by color, nose, and hair, see HUMAN KINGDOM; for philological classification, see LANGUAGE; for cranial, see SKULL.

2. A subdivision of a primary racial grouping, distinguished by subordinate differences; a specific ethnical stock; as, the Indo-European *races*; the Germanic, Celtic, and Italic *races*.

The Norsemen are a Germanic *race*. . . . Their original home was Asia, and probably that part of Asia which the ancients called Bactria. H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p. 1. [G. P. P. '86.]

3. A subdivision of a specific ethnical stock, distinguished by national or tribal differences; as, the English *race*; the French *race*. **4.** A genealogical or family stock; clan; as, the *race* of the Percies; the Grosvenor *race*. **5.** Hence, pedigree; lineage; as, a noble *race*; a well-known *race*. **6.** A stock or strain, as of domestic animals or plants. **7.** *Bot.* (1) A variety so fixed as to be reproduced by seed; seed-propagated or permanent variety; subspecies. (2) Any group or collection of individuals with characters continued through successive generations, whether it be a permanent variety, a species, or a group of very similar species.

These are the seeds by which the several *races* of plants are propagated and continued. ADDISON *Spectator* May 24, 1712.

8. *Zool.* A subspecies or variety exhibiting but slight differentiation from the typical form; a variety intergrading with another. **9.** In general, any class of beings or animals having characteristics uniting them, or broadly differentiating them from all others; class; species; as, the human *race*; a *race* of priests; the canine *race*.

His [Dickens's] fellow-feeling with his *race* is his genius. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lectures* lect. ii, p. 63. [T. & F. '50.]

10. [Archaic.] A quality or aggregation of qualities by which origin is determined; especially, characteristic flavor or taste, as of wine. **11**†. Inherent character or disposition. **12**†. A course, series, or succession. [F., < OHG. *reiz*, line, < *rîtu*, scratch.]

Synonyms: see BIRTH; CAREER; KIN; PEOPLE.

race[2], *n.* **1.** A competitive trial of speed, as in running, sailing, skating, swimming, or driving; in the plural, commonly, a series of horse-racing contests; as, he has gone to the *races*; the June *races*.

The tortoise with the hare that ran a *race*. W. W. STORY *Blue Beard's Cabinets* st. 18.

2. Hence, any competition or competitive action; as, the *race* for riches. **3.** Movement, course, or progression; especially, swift movement.

Their 'the Arabs'] stories are of the headlong *race* across Sahara, encounters with the lion, or smiting a foe.

W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the East* intro., p. 28. [W. N. & H. '56.]

4. By extension, duration of life; course; career; as, his *race* is run. **5.** A strong or swift current of water, or the channel for such a current; also, a swift current or heavy sea resulting from the meeting of two tides; as, the Portland *Race*; specifically, in hydraulic engineering, a sluice or channel by which to conduct water to or from a water-wheel or around a dam. See HEADRACE and TAIL-RACE.

The dam was erected, and a *race* made . . . by which the water of the pond was conducted, . . . and upon this *race* . . . a mill was standing. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Easements* p. 38.

6. *Textile.* Same as SHUTTLE-RACE. **7.** A circular path for a horse, as in driving machinery by horse-power. Compare GIN-RACE. **8**†. Route; way. **9**†. Conflict; trouble. [< AS. *rǽs*, rush.]

Compounds, etc.:—**flat race** (*Sport.*), a race over level ground and without obstructions.—**open r.**, a race open to all comers.—**race'card"**, *n.* A card bearing a statement of horses entered at a race, weights, purses, and similar information.—**r.-cloth**, *n.* A saddle-cloth worn in racing, fitted with pockets to hold weights.—**r.-course**, *n.* **1.** The track over which a race, as a horse-race, is run. **2.** A mill-race.—**r.-cup**, *n.* A prize of plate competed for in a race.—**r.-glass**, *n.* A binocular field-glass.—**r.-ground**, *n.* A place set apart for racing.—**r.-horse**, *n.* **1.** A horse bred and trained for contests of speed; a racer. **2.** A steamer-duck. **3.** A mantis.—**r.-knife**, *n.* A tool having a very narrow U-shaped blade, used in scribing; racer.—**r.-meeting**, *n* A meeting for racing purposes, as of horses or bicycles. **r.-meet**‡.—**r.-plate**, *n.* *Ordnance.* A metal arc-shaped platform on which a heavy gun is traversed and over which it recoils.—**r.-track**, *n.* A race-course.

race[3], *n.* A root: obsolete except in the compound. [< OF. *rais*, < L. *radix*, root.]

—**race'-gin"ger**, *n.* Unground ginger-root.

ra-ce'mate, rą-sī'mēt, *n.* A salt of racemic acid.

rac"e-ma'tion, ras"ę-mā'shun, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The state of being racemose, or that which is racemose; a cluster or bunch, as of grapes, glandular tissues, or eggs of some insects. **2.** A harvesting or pruning of grapes. [< LL. *racemation-*, < L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

ra-ceme', rą sīm' (XIII), *n.* *Bot.* A centripetal or indeterminate flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly on distinct, nearly equal pedicels at intervals on an elongated common axis, as in the lily-of-the-valley, black cherry, etc. See illus. under PYROLA. [< L. *racemus*, cluster.]—**compound raceme**, a raceme with the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.

—**ra-cemed'**, *a.* Arranged in or provided with racemes.—**rac"e-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing racemes.—**ra-cem'i-form**, *W.* (**ra-ce'mi-form**, *C.*), *a.* Shaped like a raceme.

ra-cem'ic, rą-sem'ic, *C. S. Wr.* (-sī'mic, *E. I. W.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in racemes or in grapes.

—**racemic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_6$) contained with tartaric acid in certain grapes and extracts from tartar. It is also made synthetically, as by the combination of equal weights of dextrotartaric acid and lævotartaric acid.

ra-ce"mo-car-bon'ic, rą-sī"mo-cär-bon'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture of racemic and carbonic acids.

—**racemocarbonic acid**, same as DESOXALIC ACID.

rac'e-mose", ras'ę-mōs', *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Arranged in clusters like grapes; consisting of parts so arranged; as, *racemose* glands, in which acini are clustered like grapes about the duct. **2.** *Bot.* Having the character of or arranged in racemes. [< L. *racemosus*, clustering, < *racemus*, cluster.] **rac'e-mous‡** (XIII).

—**rac'e-mose"ly**, *adv.*

rac'e-mule, ras'ę-mūl, *n.* *Bot.* A very small raceme. [Dim. < L. *racemus*, cluster.]—**ra-cem'u-lose"**, *a.* Arranged in or like a racemule.

ra'cer, rē'sęr, *n.* **1.** One who races, or one who contends in a race. **2.** Anything having unusually rapid speed, or especially adapted to or kept for racing, as a race-horse, steamer, or yacht.

Put not the *racer* to the plough. TUPPER *Proverbial Philos., Of Self-Acquaintance* I. 67.

3. *Mach.* A part of a machine with unusually rapid motion, especially such a part having reciprocating motion on a track; as, the *racer* of a braiding-machine. **4.** *Ordnance.* A circular or arc-shaped iron track on which a traverse-platform moves. **5.** One of various colubrine snakes: (1) The blacksnake. See illus. under BLACKSNAKE. (2) The pilot-snake. (3) The corn-snake. **6.** A poor or spent fish. **7.** A racing crab. **8.** A race-knife.

race'way", rēs'wē", *n.* A channel for conducting water, as a mill-race or fishway.

rach†, *n.* A scent-hunting dog. **rache**†.

rache†, *v.* To reach.

rache†, *n.* A ratch or rack.

ra-cha'mah, rą-cā'mā, *n.* The Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

ra'ches, rē'kez *or* rak'ez, *n.* A characinoid fish (*Alestes dentex*) of the Nile.

rachi-, rach-, rachio-. Derived from Greek *rhachis*, spine; combining forms. Spelled also *rhachi-*, etc.—**ra"chi-al'gi-a**, *n.* **1.** Spinal neuralgia; any painful vertebral disease; rhachiodynia **2**†. Painters' colic. **rha"chi-al'gi-a‡**.—**ra"chi-al'gic, rha"chi-al'gic**, *a.*—**ra"chi-al-gi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes; myelitis **rha"chi-al-gi'tis‡**.—**Ra"chi-glos'sa**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of gastropods, especially a suborder of pectinibranchiates having an odontophore with a median and generally a lateral row of teeth, a retractile proboscis, and a siphon, as whelks, etc. **Rha"chi-glos'sa‡**.—**ra"chi-glos'sate. 1.** *a.* Having a median and generally a lateral row of teeth, as in the odontophore of whelks, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rachiglossa*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Rachiglossa*. **rha"chi-glos'sate‡**.—**ra-chil'la**, *n.* *Bot.* [Rare.] A little rachis; a secondary axis of a compound inflorescence, as those supporting the florets in a spikelet of the grasses. **rha-chil'la‡**.—**ra'chi-o-dont**, *a.* Having tooth-like enamel-tipped hypapophyses penetrating the roof of the œsophagus as in diasyphelline snakes or eggeaters.—**ra'chi-o-tome**, *n.* Same as RACHITOME.—**ra"chi-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening the spinal canal: also (*Obstet.*), that of dividing the spinal column of the fetus. **rha"chi-ot'o-my‡**.—**ra-chip'a-gus**, *n.* *Terat.* A double monster united at the spine. **rha"chi-pa'gi-a‡.**—**ra"chi-phy'ma**, *n.*

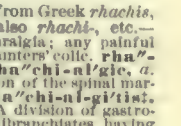

Rows of Teeth from the Odontophore of a Rachiglossate gastropod (*Fasciolaria tercntina*). *r*, median teeth; *l*, *l*, lateral teeth.

Pathol. A spinal tumor. **rha″chi-o-phy′ma†.**—**ra′chi-tome,** *n.* An instrument used in dissection, for cutting open the spinal canal. **ra′chi-o-tome†; rha′chi-o-tome†; rha′chi-tome†.**—**Ra″chi-to′mi,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Paleozoic order of stegocephalous amphibians with two occipital condyles and vertebræ represented by incomplete intercentra and pleurocentra, as *Eryopidæ.*—**ra-chit′o-mous,** *a.* **1.** Segmented, as a vertebra consisting of a neural arch supported laterally by a pleurocentrum resting on an intercentrum. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rachitomi.* **rha-chit′o-mous†.**

ra′chi-al, rē′ki-al *or* rā′ki-al, *a.* **1.** Rachidian. **2.** *Bot.* Of or relating to a rachis. **rha′chi-al†.**

ra′chi-des, rē′ki-dēz *or* rā′ki-dēs, *n.* Plural of RACHIS. **rha′chi-des†.**

ra-chid′i-an, rə-kid′i-ən, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the rachis, especially the spinal column, or the rachis of a mollusk. [< F. *rachidien.* < Gr. *rhachis,* spine.] **rha-chid′i-an†.**—**rachidian bulb,** the medulla oblongata.—**r. canal,** the vertebral canal.

ra′chis, rē′kis *or* rā′kis, *n.* [RA′CHI-DES or RA′CHIS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The axis of an inflorescence, as a raceme or spike. (2) The axis of a pinnately compound leaf or fern. **2.** *Anat.* The spinal column. **3.** *Zool.* (1) *Ornith.* The stem or shaft of a feather, especially the part filled with pith, which bears the barbs. See illus. under FEATHER. (2) *Conch.* The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (3) An axial skeleton, as of a polyp. (4) *Crust.* The arched median dorsal area of a trilobite. [< Gr. *rhachis,* spine.] **rha′chis‡.**

—**ra-chis′a-gra,** *n. Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the spine. **rha-chis′a-gra‡.**

ra-chit′ic, rə-kit′ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to or affected with rickets; weak-jointed. **2.** Rachidian. [< F. *rachitique,* < Gr. *rhachitis;* see RACHITIS.] **rha-chit′ic‡.**

ra-chi′tis, rə-kai′tis *or* -kī′tis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Same as RICKETS. **2.** *Bot.* A disease causing an abortion of the fruit or seed. LINDLEY *Treas. Bot.* p. 954. [< Gr. *rhachitis,* < *rhachis,* spine.] **rha-chi′tis‡.**

rach′lin, rūt′lin, *a.* [Scot.] Unsettled; harebrained.

ra′cial, rē′shial *or* rē′shiəl (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of race, races, or descent, as of mankind.

The *racial* distinction between the Mongols and Manchus is here seen in the agricultural labors of the latter, so opposed to the nomadic habits of the former. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 199. [S. '83.]

—**ra′cial-ly,** *adv.* In respect to race.

ra′cí-ly, rē′si-li, *adv.* In a racy manner; with pungency and spirit; piquantly; spicily.

He cited the maxims of the Stagyrite as oracles, and . . . his language was quaintly and *racily* pointed with phrases from him. J. T. COLERIDGE in A. P. Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 31. [O. & CO. '70.]

ra-cine′†, *n.* A root.

ra′ci-ness, rē′si-nes, *n.* The quality of being racy or piquant; pungency.

ra′cing, rē′sing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of RACE, *v.*

Compounds: —**ra′cing-bell″,** *n.* A kind of silver bell formerly given as a prize in horse-racing.—**r.-bit,** *n.* A light jointed-ring bit with large loose rings.—**r.-calendar,** *n.* A list of races, run or to be run, with details.—**r.-crab,** *n.* An oxypodoid crab noted for the swiftness of its movements.—**r.-cup,** *n.* A piece of plate offered as a prize at a race. **r.-plate†.**—**r.-torch,** *n.* **1.** A torch used in racing. See TORCH-RACE. **2.** A representation of a burning torch on some ancient Greek coins.

rack[1], rac, *vt.* **1.** To stretch or strain on a rack or wheel; put to the torture of the rack; hence, to cause prolonged suffering or anguish to; distress or pain greatly; as, a man *racked* with accusing thoughts.

Imprisoned for three years, *racked* ten times, and finally executed, he [Southwell] wrote during his prison time his two longest poems. STOPFORD BROOKE *Eng. Literature* ch. 4, p. 73. [A. '76.]

2. To stretch or wrench so as to cause the component parts of to become loosened or separated, or as if separated; tear; strain; as, a *racking* cough; the seas *racked* the ship; figuratively, to strain, as by imagination or memory; as, to *rack* one's brains. **3.** To draw or stretch out of just or normal proportions or relations; hence, to alter by exaggeration or distortion; as, he *racks* Scripture to his argument. **4.** To obtain or attempt to obtain in excess, as by harassment or extortion; as, to *rack* rent from tenants. **5.** To treat unfairly in money matters; oppress.

He was . . . a discreet landlord, finding ways to improve his land rather than *rack* his tenants. LLOYD in E. Lodge's *Portraits, Henry Spencer* in vol. iv, p. 130. [WM. S.]

6. To cause to assume the form or appearance of a rack or openwork grating. **7.** To set on or in a rack or open framework, as clothes to dry or for storage. **8.** *Naut.* To seize together, as two ropes, with cross-turns, as for the purpose of preventing their passage through a block; as, to *rack* a tackle. See illus. under SEIZING. **9.** *Mining.* To wash (slimes) on a frame or rack. [< AS. *raxan,* stretch oneself; cp. MD. *racken,* stretch.]

—**rack′ing-crook″,** *n.* A hook in a chimney fireplace, to support a kettle. **rat′ten-crook″†.**

rack[2], *vt.* To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor, from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider.

These vintage wines . . . require to be kept longer in the lodge, and to be very frequently *racked* before they can be shipped. These rackings commonly take place at intervals of three months; . . . and at each . . . a new blending of the wine is invariably made. H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port* pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 133. [W. L. & CO. '80.]

[< OF. *raquer,* rack; cp. Pr. *rascar;* see RASH[1], *n.*]

rack[3], *vt.* To proceed or move with the gait called rack.

The camel, being quite wild, *racked* off at full speed on their approach, and the scouts immediately started in pursuit. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 11, p. 257. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

[< Ice. *reka,* drive.]

rack[4], *vi.* [Archaic.] To advance rapidly; drive or fly, as clouds or vapor.

So I looked up in my dream, and saw the clouds *rack* at an unusual rate. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 103. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

rack[1], *n.* **1.** A machine or frame for stretching or making tense. (1) An instrument of torture consisting of a frame supporting two cross-bars, one or both capable of being rotated, to which the victim was fastened to be stretched, sometimes even to dislocation of joints.

Is it your excellency's pleasure that we place him on the *rack?* . . . Or shall we begin with the thumb-screws? W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* bk. ii, ch. 23, p. 247. [T. B. P.]

(2) (*a*) That part of a crossbow in which the gaffle moves. (*b*) A winch for bending a crossbow. **2.** Torture or punishment as by the rack; hence, intense mental or physical suffering; anguish; as, anxiety kept him on the *rack.* **3.** *Naut.* (1) A perforated frame, as for belaying-pins or round shot. (2) A rack-block or fair-leader. (3) A receptacle in which to coil halyards. (4) A frame in which to place dishes, etc., at table, to prevent them from falling off with the rolling of the vessel. Called also *fiddle.* **4.** An open grating, framework, or other arrangement, as of bars or wires placed crosswise, and sometimes with pegs or hooks, in or on which articles may be deposited or suspended. Used in many more or less self-explaining compounds; as, **basket-rack, card-r., galley-r., hat-r., manger-r., music-r., parcel-r., pen-r.** Specifically: (1) *Metal.* An inclined table or frame on which to wash metal-bearing slimes. (2) *Print.* (*a*) An arrangement of parallel cleats supported by uprights, for holding cases, boards, or galleys. (*b*) An arrangement of upright cleats in a frame, for holding forms. (3) An open framework set on a wagon-body, for the transportation of light bulky material, as hay or straw. (4) One of several thin boards having holes to receive the feet of organ-pipes. (5) A framework to hold fodder, as for horses, cattle, or sheep. **5.** *Fishery.* (1) A fish-weir. (2) A fish-basket. **6.** *Mach.* A bar or other discontinuous member having teeth that engage with those of a gear-wheel or worm: when convex called a *segment-rack.* See RACK AND PINION, below. **7.** *Horol.* A steel bar in the striking part of a clock, attached radially to an axis and having a lower and an upper arm. **8.** A measure of lacework, counting 240 meshes in length. **9†.** That which is extorted. [< D. *rak,* < *rekken,* stretch.]

Compounds, etc.:—**rack and pinion,** a common mechanical movement in which a toothed rack and pinion mesh together for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion, or vice versa.—**rack′-bar″,** *n. Naut.* A bar for twisting tighter a rope used to bind together the parts of a raft.—**r.-block,** *n. Naut.* A set of sheaves cut in one piece of wood, through which running ropes are led.—**r.-car,** *n.* A roofed freight-car with slatted sides.—**r.-hook,** *n. Horol.* A gathering-pallet. See GATHERING.—**r.-pin,** *n.* A rack-stick.—**r.-rail,** *n.* Same as COG-RAIL.—**r.-railway,** *n.* Same as COGWAY.—**r.-stick,** *n.* A stick for twisting a rope so as to tighten it.—**r.-tail,** *n. Horol.* A bent arm in the striking-mechanism of a repeating clock, having at its end a pin that drops on the notched striking-wheel.

rack[2], *n.* A method of progressive motion by a quadruped in which two lateral feet are, with nearly synchronous movement, placed upon and lifted from the ground, alternating with the other laterals, the body of the animal being in the intervals entirely without support.

When mounted on a horse, racking, the rider experiences the same disagreeable and torturing effects as he does when riding a camel at a swift rate; hence, the *rack* is in strongest contrast with the *amble,* with which it has sometimes been confused. With some animals the rack is a hereditary movement; with others it is the result of training. Sometimes, but erroneously, called the *pace.* See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT.

The *rack* differs from the trot in the nearly synchronous action of the laterals instead of the diagonals.

EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *Letter to Standard Dict.* Apr. 5, '93.

rack[3], *n.* [Prov.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton; also, the neck of mutton or pork.

rack[4], *n.* Thin flying or broken clouds; any floating vapor. [< Ice. *rek,* drift, < *reka,* drive.]

rack[5], *n.* Same as ARRACK: chiefly in **rack punch.**

rack[6], *n.* [Prov.] A young rabbit.

rack[7], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A rut in a road. **2.** A rude narrow path. [< AS. *racu,* path.]

rack[8], *n.* Same as WRACK: obsolete except in **to go to rack and ruin.** [FOR WREACK, WRECK.]

The worst of all University Snobs are those unfortunates who *go to rack and ruin* from their desire to ape their betters. THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* ch. 15, p. 87. [A. '64.]

rack[9]†, *n.* A distaff. **rock†.**

rack′a-bones″, rac′ə-bōnz″, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A very thin person or animal. [< RACK[1], *v.*, + BONE, *n.*]

—**rack′a-bone″,** *a.*

rack′a-pelt, rac′ə-pelt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An idle rascal.

rack′a-rock, rac′ə-rec, *n.* An explosive. See list of EXPLOSIVES (3). [< RACK[1], *v.*, + ROCK[1], *n.*]

rack′er[1], rak′ər, *n.* **1.** One who makes harsh or cruel exactions, as of a tenant. **2.** One who tortures by or as by the rack. **3.** [Archaic.] One who distorts or twists, as language.

rack′er[2], *n.* One who or that which draws off wines.

rack′er[3], *n.* A horse whose gait is a rack.

rack′et[1], rak′ət, *v.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To make a loud, confused, or clattering noise. **2.** [Colloq.] To indulge in boisterous or lively pleasure; revel or carouse; as, he is *racketing* a good deal this summer. **3.** [Colloq.] To engage in any active or noisy sport or action. **II†.** *t.* To utter loudly or clamorously.—**rack′et-er**[1], *n.*

rack′et[2]†, *vt.* To strike with or as with a racket.

rack′et[1], *n.* **1.** An implement for striking a ball, as in the game of tennis. It is a nearly elliptical hoop of bent wood, strung with catgut, and having a handle attached at the base.

But some 1,000 or 1,500 years ago the Persians began to play ball on horseback, which of course could only be done with a long stick, mallet, or *racket.*

E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 12, p. 307. [A. '81.]

2. A large wooden sole or shoe to support the weight of a horse or man on swampy ground. **3.** A snow-shoe.

This will easily bear the weight of a man furnished with *rackets.* P. H. GOSSE *Romance of Nat. Hist.* ch. 8, p. 207. [J. N. & CO. '66.]

4. A ratchet; a misnomer. **5.** *Mus.* (1) An organ-stop. (2)† A double-reed instrument now superseded by the bassoon. **rack′ett‡. 6.** *sing. & pl.* A game resembling court-tennis but simpler, played in a paved court surrounded by four walls. **7.** A kind of net. H. *Dict.* [< F. *raquette,* < Sp. *raqueta,* < Ar. *rāhat,* palm of the hand.] **racqu′et‡; raqu′et‡.**

—**rack′et-er**[2], *n.* One who wears or goes on snow-shoes. **racqu′et-er‡.**

rack′et[2], *n.* **1.** A clattering, vociferous, or confused noise, especially when long continued; din; as, the children were making a great *racket.* **2.** An outburst of talk, as of gossip, chiding, calling, or the like; commotion; fuss; as, what a *racket* about nothing! **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Any occurrence or its consequences; a scheme, plan, or proceeding, or the expense of it; a spree: a general term; as, to go on a *racket* (to go on a spree); what is the *racket?* (what is the matter?); to stand the *racket* (to stand the consequences or expenses). **4.** [Archaic.] A scene of tumult; riot; as, he was killed in the *racket.* **5.** [Scot.] A hard blow. [< Gael. *racaid,* < *rac,* cackle.]

Synonyms: see NOISE.

A Racket-tailed Humming-bird.

rack′et-tail″, rak′ət-tēl″, *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Steganura*) having two of the tail-feathers elongated and shaped somewhat like a tennis-racket. See illus. under HOTMOT.

rack′et-y, rak′ət-i, *a.* [Colloq.] Making a racket; characterized by noise.

rack′ing[1], rak′ing, *n.* A gait of a horse; rack.

rack′ing[2], *n.* **1.** The act of torturing by the rack. **2.** *Naut.* A piece of spun-yarn or small stuff for racking together two ropes. **3.** *Metal.* Ragging.

rack′ing[3], *n.* The act or process of drawing off from the lees, as wines. See RACK[2], *v.*

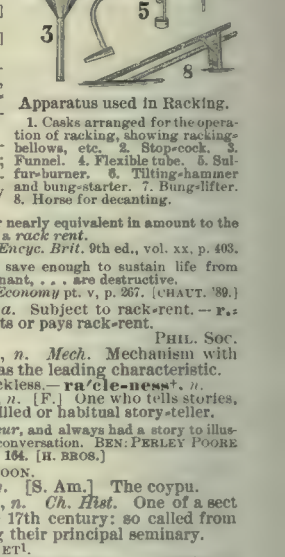

Apparatus used in Racking.

1. Casks arranged for the operation of racking, showing racking-bellows, etc. 2. Stop-cock. 3. Funnel. 4. Flexible tube. 5. Sulfur-burner. 6. Tilting-hammer and bung-starter. 7. Bung-lifter. 8. Horse for decanting.

—**rack′ing-bel″lows,** *n.* A bellows arranged to assist the operation of racking.—**r.-can,** *n.* A vessel in which the lees lie at the bottom when fermented liquor is drawn from it.—**r.-cock,** *n.* A plug-cock having a hook on which to hang the bail of a vessel. **r.-faucet‡.**

rack′ing-ta″ble, rak′ing-tē″bl, *n.* A table on which to wash metal slimes.

rack′le, rac′l, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To rattle; clatter.

rack′le, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Noisy talk. H. *Dict.*

rack′less, rac′les, *a.* [Scot.] Careless; reckless.

rack-oon′†, *n.* A raccoon.

rack′-rent″, rac′-rent′, *vt. & vi.* To exact rack-rent; as, *rack-renting* landlords.

rack′-rent″, *n.* Excessive or exorbitant rent; rent nearly equal to the annual value of the property rented.

A rent which is equivalent or nearly equivalent in amount to the full annual value of the land is a *rack rent.*

JAMES WILLIAMS in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 403.

Rack-rents, which take all save enough to sustain life from either the rural or the urban tenant, . . . are destructive.

R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. v, p. 267. [CHAUT. '89.]

—**rack′-rent″a-bl(e,** *a.* Subject to rack-rent. —**r.-renter,** *n.* One who exacts or pays rack-rent.

rack′et, *pp.* Racked. PHIL. SOC.

rack′work″, rac′wūrk′, *n. Mech.* Mechanism with a rack or rack and pinion as the leading characteristic.

ra′cle†, *a.* Rash; hasty; reckless.—**ra′cle-ness†,** *n.*

ra″con″teur′, rg′cōn″tūr′, *n.* [F.] One who tells stories, relates anecdotes, etc.; a skilled or habitual story-teller.

Mr. Clay was a good *raconteur,* and always had a story to illustrate his opinions advanced in conversation. BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 164. [H. BROS.]

ra-coon′, *n.* Same as RACCOON.

ra-coon′da, rə-cūn′də, *n.* [S. Am.] The coypu.

Ra-co′vi-an, rə-cō′vi-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Polish Socinians of the 17th century: so called from Racow, the city containing their principal seminary.

racqu′et, *n.* Same as RACKET[1].

ra′cy, rē′si, *a.* [RA′CI-ER; RA′CI-EST.] **1.** Having a spirited or pungent interest; exciting or exhilarating to the mind; lively; piquant; as, a *racy* style.

Pure 'mother English,' *racy* and fresh with idiomatic graces. DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 55. [T. & F. '55.]

2. Having a peculiar, agreeable, and characteristic flavor assumed to be indicative of origin, as wine; rich, fresh, or fragrant. **3.** Pertaining to, noting, or distinguishing race, type, or origin. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] Suggestive; immodest; as, a *racy* story. [< RACE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: flavorous, forcible, lively, piquant, pungent, rich, spicy, spirited. *Racy* applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavor characteristic of certain wines, often attributed to the soil from which they come. *Pungent* denotes something sharply irritating to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, ammonia; *piquant* denotes a quality similar in kind to *pungent* but less in degree, stimulating and agreeable; *pungent* spices may be deftly compounded into a *piquant* sauce. As applied to literary products, *racy* refers to that which has a striking, vigorous, pleasing originality; *spicy* to that which is stimulating to the mental taste, as spice is to the physical; *piquant* and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.—Antonyms: cold, dull, flat, flavorless, insipid, stale, stupid, tasteless, vapid.

rad[1]†, *imp.* of READ, *v.*, and REDE, *v.* **radde†.**

rad[2]†, *imp.* of RIDE, *v.* **rade†.**

rad, rad, *a.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Frightened.

rad, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A radical.

rad′dle[1], rad′l, *vt.* [RAD′DLED; RAD′DLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To paint or color coarsely, as with raddle. **2.** To do or accomplish in a slack, indolent manner. [I.] **3.** To do to excess. **rud′dle‡.**

rad′dle[2], *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To intertwine or weave together. **2.** To wrinkle. **3†.** To beat.

rad′dle[1], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] (1) *Weaving.* A frame with guide-pegs, used in beaming. (2) *Metal-working.* A rabble. (3) *pl.* Small lath-like sticks by which to bond a wall that is to be plastered. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A wattled or interwoven hedge. **rad′dle-hedge″†.** (2) An interwoven piece of wood in a raddle-hedge. (3) A hurdle. [Prob. cor. of HURDLE.]

rad′dle[2], *n.* Same as REDDLE.—**rad′dle-man†,** *n.*

rad′dlings†, *n. pl.* **1.** The windings of a wall. **2.** Bribery money at election.

rad′dock, rad′ək, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The robin; ruddock.

rade, rēd [Scot.], *pp.* of RIDE, *v.*

rade, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A raid. **2.** A ridiculous enterprise. **raid‡. 3.** An anchorage for ships; road.

ra-deau′, rə-dō′, *n.* A raft; float.

rad′e-vore†, *n.* A sort of tapestry. **rad′e-nore†.**

ra′di-al, rē′di-əl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a ray, as of light, or a radius, as of a circle or sphere; extending from

a center in the manner of rays; as, the spokes of a wheel are *radial*. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to (1) the radius; as, the *radial* or outer side of the forearm; (2) a radius or radiating part; as, the *radial* canals of a jellyfish. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Belonging to the ray. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides. [F., < L. *radius*, ray.]

—**radial curve** (*Math.*), any curve most conveniently represented by coördinates of which the radius vector is one, as a spiral.—**r. symmetry** (*Bot.*), the symmetry of rays or parts arranged symmetrically about a common center, as in starfishes.

—**ra′di-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a radius; divergingly, as from a center.

The surface movement of earthquake waves is *radially* from a center. WISCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 18, p. 103. [CHAUT. '86.]

ra′di-al, rē′di-al, *n.* A radiating part. (1) *Echin.* One of a radial circlet of plates situated ventrally to the basals. (2) A radiale. (3) *Ich.* The hypercoracoid.

ra″di-a′le, rē″di-ē′lē *or* rā″di-ā′lē, *n.* [-A′LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** An element of the primitive carpus situated on the radial side and corresponding to the scaphoid bone of man. **2.** *Ich.* (1) A cartilage of the limb of salachians articulating with the basalia and bearing the fin-rays. (2) The hypercoracoid. **3.** *Echin.* A radial. [< L. *radius*, radius.]

ra″di-al′i-ty, rē″di-al′i-ti, *n.* The state of being radial; radiate structure or arrangement.

ra′di-al-ize, rē′di-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] To make ray-like; cause to radiate, as from a center.

—**ra″di-al-i-za′tion**, *n.*

ra′di-an, rē′di-an, *n.* *Math.* An arc equal in length to the radius of the circle of which it is a part; also, the angle subtended by it: 57° 17′ 44″.8 +.

ra″di-a′nal, rē″di-ē′nal *or* -ā′nal, *n.* *Echin.* A plate in a crinoid regarded as primitively the lower portion of the right posterior radial. [< L. *radius*, radius, + *anus*, anus.]

ra′di-ance, rē′di-ans, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being radiant; also, the light or heat from a radiant object; brilliant or sparkling luster; brightness; effulgence.

No, no, the *radiance* is not dim
That used to gild his favorite hill.
HENRY NEELE *Where is He?* st. 2.

2. [Rare.] Radiation. [F., < LL. *radiantia*, < L. *radiant-us*, ppr. of *radio*; see RADIATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, effulgence, luster, refulgence, resplendence, splendor. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.—**Antonyms:** blackness, darkness, dimness, dullness, gloom, obscurity, opacity, shade.

ra′di-an-cy, rē′di-an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being radiant. **ra′di-ant-ness**‡.

ra′di-ant, rē′di-ant, *a.* **1.** Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; especially, beaming with light or brightness; figuratively, beaming, as with joy, kindness, or love; as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* smile.

The sun . . . is never so *radiant* as just before he sets. H. W. BEECHER in *Homiletic Encyc.* ed. by Bertram, p. 47. [F. & W. '90.]

2. Issuing in rays or direct lines proceeding as from a common center; resembling rays; consisting of radiations; as, *radiant* heat. **3.** *Bot.* Radiate. **4.** *Her.* Fringed with, encircled by, or giving off sun-like rays, as a charge. See RAYONNANT. [F., < L. *radiant-us*; see RADIANCE.]

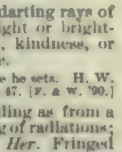

A Pale Radiant. Arms of Tyrawley.

Synonyms: see BRIGHT.

—**radiant energy**, see ENERGY; PHYSICAL SCIENCES.—**r. point**, same as RADIANT, *n.*, 3.

—**ra′di-ant-ly**, *adv.*—**ra′di-ant-ness**, *n.*

ra′di-ant, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. **2.** *Astron.* That point in the heavens from the direction of which, during a meteoric shower, the meteors seem to shoot. Thus the Leonids proceed as from the constellation Leo. The effect is due to perspective, since the meteors of one system move nearly parallel to each other, though they seem to diverge from a point. **3.** *Optics.* The luminous point from which light proceeds or is made to radiate; radiant point. **4.** That which radiates.

Ra″di-a′ri-a, rē″di-ē′ri-ə *or* rā″di-ā′ri-ə, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Radiata*.—**ra′di-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

Ra″di-a′ta, rē″di-ē′tə *or* rā″di-ā′tə, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A former division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch characterized by radial symmetry, as the coelenterates and echinoderms. [< L. *radiatus*; see RADIATE, *v.*]

ra′di-ate, rē′di-ēt, *v.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit or send out in rays from a point or surface; cause to diverge as from a center; as, the sun *radiates* light.

All bodies whatever their temperatures, constantly *radiate* heat in all directions.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 415, p. 397. [W. W. '90.]

2. [Rare.] To cause to be radial; supply with rays. **3.** [Rare.] To irradiate.

II. *i.* **1.** To issue and proceed in rays or radiation from a point or surface, as heat; hence, to extend in all directions, as from a source or focus; as, good humor *radiates*. **2.** To give forth rays or radiance. [< L. *radio* (pp. *radiatus*), < *radius*, ray.]

ra′di-ate, rē′di-ət *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Divided or separated into rays, or having parts or markings that diverge as from a common center; rayed. **2.** Extending or passing outward from a common focus; radiating, as the *radiate* petals of a flower. **3.** *Zool.* Characterized by radial symmetry; of or pertaining to the *Radiata*.

If we advance one step further than the microscopic', we find the *radiate* division of the animal kingdom, the corals, jelly-fishes, and star-fish tribe. CHADBOURNE *Nat. Theol.* lect. x p. 265. [S. P. P.]

4. Bearing rays or ray-flowers, as most *Compositæ*. **5.** *Mineral.* Diverging from a center without producing stellar forms. **6.** *Art* Adorned with rays, as a head on a coin or bas-relief. [< L. *radiatus*; see RADIATE, *v.*] **ra′di-a″ted**‡. —**ra′di-ate-veined″**, *a.* *Bot.* Radiately or palmately veined. **r.-nerved**‡.

ra′di-ate-ly, *adv.* **ra′di-a″ting-ly**‡. —**ra′di-ate-ness**, *n.*

ra′di-ate, *n.* **1.** One of the *Radiata*. **2.** A ray, or some ray-like projection.

ra′di-a″ted, rē′di-ē″ted, *a.* Radiate.

ra″di-at′i-form, rē″di-at′i-fôrm, *W.* -ē′ti-fārm, *C.* *a.* *Bot.* Appearing to be radiate: said of a tubuliflorate head when its florets increase gradually in length from the center toward the circumference, as in the bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). [< RADIATE + -FORM.]

ra″di-a′tion, rē″di-ē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; emission or divergence, as of rays in all directions possible from a common source or center. **2.** *Physics.* (1) The transference of energy in straight lines through regions not occupied by ordinary matter or through matter which is not affected by the transmission: opposed to *conduction*. (2) Energy in process of such transmission; radiant energy; especially, light and radiant heat.

There is absolutely no philosophical basis for distinction between the visible and invisible *radiations* of the sun, except in the one point of vibration-frequency. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 8, p. 252. [A.]

3. *Zool.* The condition of being radiate. [F., < L. *radiation-em*), < *radiatus*; see RADIATE, *v.*]

Phrases, etc.:—**direct radiation**, in steam or hot-water heating, the supplying of heat directly from a radiator placed in the room to be heated: opposed to *indirect radiation* (so called), which is the supplying of air heated by passing over a radiator placed outside of the room or rooms to be heated.—**dynamic r.**, radiation from a gas heated by passing rapidly into an exhausted receiver.—**electric** or **electromagnetic r.**, the transference of electromagnetic induction in waves, or the energy so transferred: behaving like obscure radiation in all respects, and believed to be light of very great wave-length.—**external r.**, radiation that takes place from the outside, as from that of a steam-engine cylinder.—**obscure r.** (*Physics*), radiation consisting of waves too long or too short to affect the eye, as those below the red rays of the spectrum or above the violet; non-luminous heat or actinic rays.—**optic radiations**, bundles of white fibers in the hemispheres of the brain, passing from the optic thalamus to the cortex of the occipital lobe.—**ra″di-a′tion-fog″**, *n.* A fog formed in valleys or damp meadows in the evening.

ra′di-a-tive, rē′di-ə-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of radiation or a tendency to radiate.

ra′di-a″tor, rē′di-ē″tər, *n.* **1.** That which radiates; especially, that which radiates heat; as, good absorbers of heat are also good *radiators*. **2.** Specifically, a chamber, coil, or flat hollow vessel, through which is passed steam or hot air or liquid for warming a building or apartment.—**ra′di-a-to″ry**, *a.*

rad′i-cal, rad′i-kəl, *a.* **1.** Having to do with or proceeding from the root, source, origin, or foundation; forming part of the essential nature; not accidental; fundamental; as, a *radical* defect or difference. **2.** Hence, carried to the furthest limit; thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme; as, *radical* measures. **3.** *Math.* Of, designating, or pertaining to the root or roots of a number; especially, containing or being a root; as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* index. **4.** *Philol.* Belonging or referring to a root or root-syllable; underived; original; as, a *radical* syllable or accent. **5.** *Bot.* Springing from or belonging or relating to the root; as, *radical* leaves. **6.** *Chem.* Pertaining to a chemical radical. **7.** [R-] *Polit.* Being or pertaining to a Radical. [F., < LL. *radicalis*, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.]

Synonyms: complete, constitutional, entire, essential, extreme, fundamental, ingrained, innate, native, natural, organic, original, perfect, positive, primitive, thorough, thoroughgoing, total. The widely divergent senses in which the word *radical* is used, by which it can be at some time interchanged with any word in the above list, are all formed upon the one primary sense of that which is connected with the root: Latin *radix*; a *radical* difference is one that springs from the root, and is thus *constitutional, essential, fundamental, organic, original*; a *radical* change is one that does not stop at the surface, but reaches down to the very root, and is *entire, thorough, total*, since the majority find superficial treatment of any matter the easiest and most comfortable, *radical* measures, which strike at the root of evil or need, are apt to be looked upon as *extreme*.—**Antonyms:** conservative, inadequate, incomplete, moderate, palliative, partial, superficial.

—**radical axis** (*Math.*), a straight line so related to two circles that from each of its points the tangents to the circles are of the same length. It is perpendicular to the line joining the centers, and passes through the points of intersection of the circles.—**r. center**, the point of the intersection of the radical axes of three circles.—**r. pedunc-le**, a peduncle arising from the axil of a radical leaf.—**r. plane**, the plane of intersection of two spheres.—**r. sign**, the symbol √ placed before a quantity to indicate that its root is to be taken: a modification of the letter *r* (Latin *radix*, root). A number written above it (called its *index*) shows what root is to be taken; thus, $\sqrt[n]{a}$ stands for the fourth root of *a*.—**r. vessel** (*Anat.*), see RADICAL, *n.*, 5.

—**rad′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**rad′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

rad′i-cal, *n.* **1.** A person who carries theories or convictions of right, and especially of social or political reform, nearly or quite to their furthest and most unqualified application; hence, one who holds extreme views or advocates extreme measures.

We are often called to respect the courage of the *radical* who breaks from the traditions . . . and faces the buzzing, stinging consequences for the truth's sake.
ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Austin Phelps* ch. 13, p. 157. [S. '91.]

2. [R-] (1) A member of a political party holding the most advanced or progressive views: in political use generally distinguished from *liberal* and opposed to *conservative*, especially in Great Britain. (2) In the southern United States during the reconstruction period, following the civil war, a Republican. **3.** *Philol.* (1) The primitive or underived part of a word, to which inflections are added; a root.

The German is remarkably homogeneous. . . . An immense proportion of its vocabulary consists either of simple primitives, or of words obviously drawn by composition or derivation from *radicals* still existing in current use as independent vocables.
G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* first series, lect. i, p. 10. [S.]

(2) An elementary relational part of a word, such as a single consonant or sound; a radicle. See RADICLE; RADIX; ROOT. **4.** *Chem.* An atom or element, or a group of atoms or elements, that is the chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound or that will not decompose in the ordinary chemical reactions to which a compound is liable; more specifically, a group of different atoms acting as a single element in a compound and incapable of independent existence, as NH_4 (ammonium) in NH_4Cl (ammonium chlorid), or C_2H_5 (ethyl) in C_2H_5.HO (ethyl hydrate or alcohol).

In organic chemistry . . . the *radicals* are compound, and our whole art consists in treating them so that they are not broken up into their elementary constituents. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

5. *Anat.* A small vascular twig. **6.** *Mus.* See ROOT. **7.** *Alg.* A quantity having the radical sign prefixed.

rad′i-cal-ism, rad′i-kəl-izm, *n.* The state or character of being radical or a radical; specifically, the adoption or advocacy of extreme political views: said especially of those who aim at thoroughgoing reforms in governmental methods, and a wide extension of popular rights or privileges.

Educated intelligence keeps *radicalism* within proper limits, and forces it to conserve the highest purposes, by harnessing it to the car of progress.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, May 10, '82* p. 460. [CAS. CO.]

rad′i-cal′i-ty, rad′i-kal′i-ti, *n.* **1.** Radicalness. **2**†. Source; origination.

rad′i-cal-ize, rad′i-kəl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I′ZING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become radical. **II.** *i.* To assume radical character or carry out radical ideas. **rad′i-cal-ise**‡.

—**rad″i-cal-i-za′tion**, *n.*

rad″i-cand′, rad′i-kand′, *n.* *Math.* A quantity of which a root is to be extracted. [< L. *radicor*, gerundive *radicandus*; see RADICANT.]

rad′i-cant, rad′i-kant, *a.* *Bot.* Producing roots from the stem, as some creeping plants. [F., < L. *radicor* (ppr. *radican-(t-)s*), take root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root.]

rad″i-ca′ri-an, rad′i-kē′ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to roots. [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.]

Rad″i-ca′ta, rad′i-kē′tə *or* -kā′tə, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Radicellata* or *Articulata*. [< L. *radicatus*; see RADICATE, *a.*]

rad′i-cate, rad′i-kēt, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To plant firmly; cause to take root.

II. *i.* To take root; become permanently established.

He softened his asperity against foreigners to the demand that only those not married should be expelled the country, and that thereafter they should be permitted to traffic only, and not to *radicate* in it. J. L. STEPHENS *Travels in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 230. [H. '44.]

[< L. *radicatus*; see RADICATE, *a.*]

rad′i-cate, rad′i-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* **1.** Rooted. (1) *Zool.* Having root-like organs for attachment, as a byssiferous bivalve. (2) *Bot.* Having taken root: said of a stem. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Radicata*. [< L. *radicor*, pp. *radicatus*; see RADICANT.] **rad′i-ca″ted**‡.

rad′i-ca″ting, *pa.* *Bot.* Same as RADICANT.

rad″i-ca′tion, rad′i-kē′shun, *n.* **1.** The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted. **2.** *Zool.* The state of being radicate. **3.** *Bot.* Arrangement of roots.

rad′i-cel, rad′i-sel, *n.* A rootlet. [< F. *radicelle*, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.] **rad′i-cle**‡.

Rad″i-cel-la′ta, rad′i-sel-lē′tə *or* -lā′tə, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A primary division of chilostomatous polyzoans, including the *Cellularoidea* and *Escharoidea*. [< L. *radix*, root.] —**rad″i-cel′late**, *a.*

ra-di′ces, rā-dai′sēz *or* rā-di′sēz (rad′i-sēz, *W.*), *n.* Plural of RADIX.

radici-. Derived from Latin *radix* (*radic-*), root; a combining form.—**rad″i-cic′o-lous**, *a.* Inhabiting or infesting roots, as one form of the phylloxera. **ra-dic′o-lous**.—**ra-dic″i-flo′rous**, *a.* *Bot.* Flowering from the crown of the root; rhizanthous.—**ra-dic′i-form**, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a root.

rad′i-cle, rad′i-kl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The hypocotyledonary portion of the embryo of a plant: better termed the *caulicle*. (2) A diminutive root or rootlet.

Its [the embryo's] little stem is named the *Radicle*, because it was supposed to be the root, when the difference between the root and stem was not so well known as now.
ASA GRAY *Field Book of Botany* ¶ 16, p. 6. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Anat. & Zool.* A root or root-like part; a radicula. **3.** *Chem. & Philol.* Same as RADICAL. [< L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root.]

ra-dic′o-lous, *a.* Same as RADICICOLOUS.

rad′i-cose, rad′i-cōs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having a large root. LINDLEY *Veget. Bot.* p. 955.

ra-dic′u-la, ra-dic′yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A radicle. **2.** *Entom.* The basal joint of an antenna. [L.; see RADICLE.]

—**ra-dic′u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a radicle or root; as, the *radicular* arteries of the spinal cord.—**rad′i-cule**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as RADICLE.—**ra-dic′u-lose**, *a.* *Bot.* Provided with radicles or rootlets.

ra′di-i, rē′di-ai *or* rā′di-ī, *n.* Plural of RADIUS.

ra′di-ism, rē′di-izm, *n.* *Zool.* Radiation. [< L. *radius*, ray.]

radio-. Derived from Latin *radius*, ray, radius of the arm; a combining form.—**ra″di-o-car′pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the radius and the wrist; as, the *radiocarpal* articulation.—**Ra″di-o-flag″el-la′ta**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of flagellate Infusorians having a diffuse ingestive area and a flagellum supplemented by ray-like pseudopodia.—**ra″di-o-flag′el-late**, *a.* & *n.*—**ra′di-o-graph**, *n.* A sunshine-recorder; an actinograph. See illus. under RECORDER.—**ra″di-o-hu′mer-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the radius and the humerus; as, the *radiohumeral* articulation.—**ra″di-o-mi-crom′e-ter**, *n.* An instrument, consisting primarily of an extremely sensitive thermo-electric couple suspended in a magnetic field, for measuring minute variations of heat.—**ra″di-o-ul′nar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the radius and the ulna; as, the *radioulnar* ligaments. See illus. under LIGAMENTOUS SYSTEM.

ra′di-o-lite, rē′di-o-lait, *n.* **1.** A fossil radiolitoid bivalve. **2.** *Mineral.* A variety of natrolite, especially that from southern Norway. [< RADIOLUS.]

Ra″di-o-li′ti-dæ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Cretaceous family of *Rudista* having a very inequivalve shell attached by the right valve, which has one cardinal tooth and two pits, while the left valve has two cardinal teeth and myophores. **Ra″di-o-li′tes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ra″di-o-lit′id**, *n.*—**ra″di-o-li′toid**, *a.*

Ra″di-o-la′ri-a, rē″di-o-lē′ri-ə *or* rā″di-o-lā′ri-ə, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A class of gymnomyxan protozoans with the protoplasmic body emitting radiate filamentous pseudopodia and mostly enclosing a spherical or coniform perforated shell of membranous consistence (central capsule). See illus. under CLATHRATE. [< L. *radiolus*, dim. of *radius*, ray.]—**ra″di-o-la′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

ra-di′o-lus, ra-dai′o-ləs *or* -di′o-ləs, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A barbule. [< L. *radius*, ray.]

ra″di-om′e-ter, rē″di-om′e-tər, *n.* **1.** A philosophical toy in which radiant heat and light may be directly converted into mechanical energy. It consists usually of an exhausted globe of glass in which is a needle support carrying a rotating four-disk vane, the faces being blackened on one side. Placed in a field of light, the blackened side of each disk absorbs more of the radiant energy than the other side, and the molecules of residual air that strike it are thus given greater energy. The resulting pressure does not become quickly equalized for the two sides, as

would be the case in air of the ordinary density, hence the vane rotates. See illus. below.
2. A mechanical contrivance having perforated cardboard sails which are set in motion by sound-waves, as those from a tuning-fork. Called also *sound-radiometer*. **3.** A form of cross staff formerly used for measuring angles. [< RADIO- + -METER.] — **ra″di-o-met′ric**, *a.*

A Radiometer.

ra′di-o-phone, rē′di-o-fōn, *n.* Any device for the production or transmission of sound by radiant energy, as a photophone or thermophone; specifically, an instrument similar to the photophone, in which a block of vulcanite or of some similar substance is used as a receiver, without a telephone, the vibratory expansion and contraction caused by the heat of the vibrating beam giving out an audible sound. See PHOTOPHONE. [< RADIO- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]
ra′di-o-pho″ny, rē′di-o-fō′ni, *C.* (rē″di-ef′o-ni, *W.*), *n. Physics.* The transformation of the energy of an intermittent beam of light or heat into sound-waves, as in the radiophone; also, the branch of acoustics that treats of the production of sound in this manner. [< RADIO- + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]
ra″di-o-phon′ic‡. — **ra″di-o-phon′ic**, *a.*
ra′di-ous†, *a.* **1.** Radiant. **2.** Consisting of rays.
rad′ish, rad′ish, *n.* **1.** The fleshy, pungent, antiscorbutic root of *Raphanus sativus*, commonly eaten raw as a salad or relish; also, the plant. **2.** Any herb of the genus *Raphanus*, of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*). The garden radish is unknown in a wild state, and is supposed to be a cultivated race of the wild radish. [< F. *radis*, < Pr. *raditz*, < L. *radix*, root.] — **rad′ish-fly″**, *n.* An American muscid fly (*Anthomyia raphani*) whose larva injures the radish. — **rat′-tail r.**, an East-Indian annual (*Raphanus caudatus*) with edible pods 2 to 3 feet long. — **wild r.**, a common European weed (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*), with long-beaked, necklace-shaped pods, naturalized in the northeastern United States.
ra′di-us, rē′di-us *or* rā′di-us, *n.* [RA′DI-I, rē′di-ī *or* rā′di-ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* (1) A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to its periphery or surface; a semi-diameter, or its length. (2) A ray. **2.** *Anat.* In vertebrates above fishes, that one of the two long bones of the forearm or corresponding portion of the fore limb that is on the same side as the thumb or pollex; the preaxial bone of the fore limb. See illus. under BICEPS and BONE. It is generally the larger bone of the forearm, though it may be the smaller one, as in birds. **3.** *Ich.* A bone of the shoulder-girdle identified with the above, as the hypocoracoid. **4.** *Bot.* (1) A ray-floret of a composite flower. (2) A branch of an umbel. **5.** *Zool.* A ray or radiating part. (1) *Ornith.* A barb. (2) *Crust.* A lateral part of a cirriped shell when overlapping others. (3) *Echin.* A slender rod articulating with the inner end of a rotula and parallel with it. (4) *Entom.* A vein of the wing; the subcostal. **6.** *Fort.* An imaginary line drawn from the center of the polygon to the extremity of the outer side. **7.** In a sextant, quadrant, etc., a pivoted arm, mounted so as to move radially, as on a graduated arc or circle. **8.** A shuttle. [L., radius.]
— **proportional radius**, in gearing, a radius proportional in length to the number of teeth in the corresponding wheel. — **ra′di-us-bar″**, *n.* **1.** A link connected with the truck of a locomotive in such a manner as to permit the truck to adjust itself to track-curves of varying radii. **2.** A radius-rod. — **r.-rod**, *n. Steam-engin.* One of two radially moving rods in a parallel motion; a bridle-rod. — **r. vector.** [RADII VECTORES, *pl.*] *Math.* The distance from a fixed origin to any point of a curve; specifically, in astronomy, a line from a center of attraction to a body describing an orbit about it.
ra′dix, rē′dix, *n.* [RA-DI′CES, rā-dī′sēz *or* -dī′cēs, sometimes RA′DIX-ES, *pl.*] That from or on which something is developed; a cause, source, or support of anything. Specifically: (1) *Etym.* A primitive word or form from or on which others are formed; root; radical. (2) *Math.* (*a*) A quantity regarded as a base or fundamental unit; as, 10 is the *radix* of the common system of logarithms. (*b*) [Rare.] *Alg.* A finite expression from which a series is derived. (3) *Anat. & Zool.* A root or root-like part; radicle. (4) *Bot.* A root, as of a plant. [L., root.]
ra-doub′, ra-dūb′, *n.* [F.] *Com. Law.* The repair and replenishing of a vessel to fit her out for a voyage. See REDUB.
rad′u-la, rad′yu-lə, *n. Conch.* A rasp-like organ, the odontophore or lingual ribbon of a mollusk. [L., scraper, < *radō*, scrape.] — **rad′u-lar**, *a.* — **rad′u-late**, *a.* Having a radula. **rad″u-lif′er-ous**‡, **-rad′u-li-form″**, *C.* (**ra-du′li-form**, *E. I. W.*), *a.* Having the form of a rasp, as the teeth of some fishes; cardiform.
rae, rē, *n.* [Scot.] A roe.
raer, rēr, *n.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Same as KAME².
raers, rērz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The rails of a cart.
ræ′tem, rī′tem, *n.* [Arab.] A much-branched Syrian and Arabian shrub (*Retama Raetam*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), bearing white flowers. **re′tem**‡.
rafe†, *imp.* of REAVE, *v.*
raff, rqf, *C. W.* (raf, *E. I. S. Wr.*), *vt.* [Archaic.] To snatch, sweep, or huddle together promiscuously.
raff, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Idle; dissolute.
raff, *n.* **1.** The lowest stratum of society; the rabble; scum. See RIFFRAFF. **2.** [Eng.] A rowdyish or disorderly person. **3.** [Archaic.] A disorderly collection; hotchpotch; worthless stuff. **4.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Abundance; affluence. [< OF. *raf* (in phrase *rif et raf*, every bit, < *raffer*, snatch, < MHG. *raffen*, snatch.]
raff′-mer″chant, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dealer in lumber and junk. **raff′-mer″chant**‡.
— **raff′ish**, *a.* Resembling raff; worthless.
Raf″fa-el-esque′, (rqf′a-el-esk′ (raf′-, *C. W.*), *a.*
Raph″a-el-esque′, ∫ Characteristic of or resembling the style, drawing, or coloring of Raffael Sanzio (1483–1520), the founder of the Roman school of painting of the Renaissance, preeminent as a draftsman, colorist, and master of graceful composition, and remarkable for the wide range of his subjects and the great variety of his style.
Raf′fa-el-ism, (rqf′a-el-izm (raf′-, *C.*), *n.* The style,
Raph′a-el-ism, ∫ method, or artistic principles of Raffael Sanzio.
Raf′fa-el-ite, (rqf′a-el-āit (raf′-, *C.*), *n.* A follower
Raph′a-el-ite, ∫ or imitator of the style and method of the painter Raffael. Compare PRERAFFAELITE.
— **Raf′fa-el-i″tism**, **Raph′a-el-i″tism**, *n.*
raf′fan, raf an, *a.* [Scot.] Merry; hearty.
raffe, raf, *n.* A triangular sail, of which one corner is drawn to the topmast and the others are hauled to the ends of the highest yard: used chiefly on the great American lakes on schooners having a squaresail, and sometimes made in two parts. **raf-fē′**‡; **raf′fe**‡.
raf′fi-a, raf′i-ə, *n.* [Madagascan.] **1.** A cultivated palm (*Raphia Ruffia*) of Madagascar, nearly allied to the jupati-palm, with gigantic pinnate leaves, furnishing a fibrous cuticle, used in Madagascar for mats, and in other countries for tie-bands in horticultural and other work. **raph′i-a**‡; **rof′fi-a**‡. **2.** The prepared fiber of this palm.
raf′fi-nose″, raf′i-nōs′, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}5H_2O$), having a slight sweetish taste, in the molasses of the sugar-beet. [< F. *raffiner*, refine, < *re* (< L. *re-*), again, + *affiner*, refine, < LL. *affino*, < *ad*, to, + *finus*, fine, < L. *finitus*; see FINITE.]
raf′fle¹, raf′l, *v.* [RAF′FLED; RAF′FLING.] **I.** *t.* To dispose of by a raffle: sometimes with *off*.
II. *i.* To take part in a raffle. — **raf′fler**, *n.*
raf′fle², *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To knock down, as ripe walnuts. **2.** To stir, as blazing fagots.
II. *i.* **1.** To live disorderly. **2.** To move; fidget about.
raf′fle¹, *n.* **1.** A form of lottery in which, an assumed value of an article having been divided into shares or "chances," the article is disposed of among the shareholders by lot. **2.** A game of dice in which each player throws three dice till he throws at least a pair, the highest pair winning unless a triplet has been thrown: often in the plural. [OF., pair royal, < *rafler*, seize, < G. *raffen*, intens. of *raffen*, snatch.] **raf′fling**‡.
raf′fle², *n. Naut.* A jumble of rubbish; raff. [< RAFFLE², *v.*; cp. Ice. *hrafla*, scrape together.]
raf′fle³, *n.* A raffle-net. — **raf′fle-net″**, *n.* A kind of fish-net. **raf′fling-net″**‡.
Raf-fle′si-a, raf-fil′si-ə, *I.* (-zi-ə, *C. E.*; -zhi-ə, *W. Wr.*), *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the order *Cytinaceæ*, parasitic on stems of species of *Vitis* (grape) inhabiting the Malay archipelago, and consisting of a flower only. *Rafflesia Arnoldi* is 3 feet in diameter, and often weighs 15 pounds. [< Sir Stamford *Raffles*, gov. of Sumatra.]

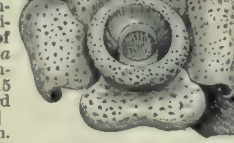
Rafflesia Patma.

raff′man†, *n.* A chapman.
raf′l, raf′ld. Raffle, etc. PHIL. SOC.
ra′fle, rq′fl, *n. Veter. Surg.* An eruptive disease of cattle, attended with fever. [F., < D. *rappe*, spot.]
raft, rqft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten together as into a raft; as, to *raft* logs. **2.** To transport by or as by a raft.
II. *i.* To travel by, manage, or be employed on a raft.
raft¹, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A floating construction, as of logs or boards, fastened together either temporarily, for the convenient transportation of the lumber contained in it, or permanently, to permit the transportation of persons or merchandise: sometimes floored over and bearing a cabin.

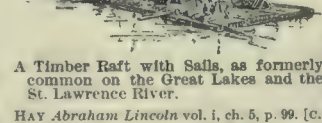
A Timber Raft with Sails, as formerly common on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

We overhauled a *raft* of saw-logs, with two men afloat on it to urge it on with poles and to guide it in the channel. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 99. [C. CO. '90.]
2. [U. S.] (1) An accumulation in a river of fallen trees and driftwood, sometimes many miles in extent, lodged so as to obstruct navigation; as, the *raft* of the Red River. (2) A floe covered with débris.
These *rafts* in Marshall Bay were so numerous, that, could they have melted as I saw them, the bottom of the sea would have presented a more curious study for the geologist than the boulder-covered lines of our middle latitudes.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 157. [C. & P. '56.]
3. An aggregation of eggs, as of a cockroach or ianthinoid gastropod. [< Ice. *raptr*, rafter, < *rāf*, roof.]
— **raft′-breast″ed**, *a. Ornith.* Ratite. — **r. bridge**, a bridge consisting of a raft or supported on rafts. — **r.-dog**, *n.* An iron bar with the ends pointed and turned downward for the purpose of fastening together the timbers of a log raft. Called also *rafting-dog*. — **r.-duck**, *n.* [U. S.] A duck notable for flocking on the water. (1) The big scaup-duck (*Aythya marila*). (2) The red-head or pochard. — **r.-port**, *n.* Same as LUMBER-PORT. — **r.-rope**, *n.* A three-fathom rope with an eye-splice by which to tow blubber, especially seal-blubber.
raft², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A large number or an indiscriminate collection of any kind. [For RAFF.]
She was a sick lookin' woman with a hull *raft* o' young ones squallin' round her. FRANCES M. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* ch. 20, p. 210. [M. B. P. '74.]
— **raft′-mer″chant**, *n.* Same as RAFF-MERCHANT.
raft³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A damp fusty smell. H. *Dict.*
raft [Archaic], *imp. & pp.* of REAVE. **rafte**†.
raft′er, rqft′ėr, *vt.* **1.** To provide with rafters. **2.** To make rafters of, as timber. **3.** [Eng.] To plow (land) in ridges by turning sod over on unturned sod.
raft′er¹, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A timber or beam giving form and slope to a roof, and either immediately supporting the roof-covering or serving as a support for other framework to which the roof-covering is secured. Rafters usually extend from the wall-plate to the ridge or to some other rafter, as in an angle or gable.
Rafters are named (1) from their use, place of use, or the service which they perform; as, **angle-rafter** (at the angle of a hip-roof), **auxiliary** or **cushion r.** (supporting a principal rafter), **binding-r.** (parallel with the ridge and lying between it and the eaves), **curb-r.** (one of a pair in the truss of a curb-roof), **valley-r.** (at the angle or trough of the slopes of contiguous gables); (2) from their form; as, **arched r.**; (3) from their importance; as, **chief** or **principal r.** (heavier than the others, and supporting through the purlins the bulk of the roof), **common r.** (bearing the lathing or sheathing), etc.
2. *Car-building.* An inclined crosspiece from the plate of a railroad-car to the sill of the clearstory. [< AS. *ræfter*, beam.]
— **raft′er-bird″**, *n.* [Eng.] The spotted flycatcher.
raft′er², *n.* One who rafts.
rafts′man, rqfts′mən, *n.* [RAFTS′MEN, *pl.*] One who manages or works on a raft or rafts.
raft′y, rqft′i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Violent in temper. **2.** Foggy; wet. **3.** Rancid.
rag¹, rag, *v.* [RAGGED; RAG′GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To separate (ore) roughly. See RAGGING. **2.** To roughen or give a ragged appearance to, as in stone-dressing.
II. *i.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] To dress in fine attire: with *out*; as, she *rags out* to kill. **2.** [Archaic.] To become tattered or frayed: with *out*.
rag², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To tease, taunt, or irritate in any way; scold. Compare BULLYRAG.
rag¹, *n.* **1.** A fragment of cloth torn or partly torn from its original connection, especially a worn, frayed, or torn bit of a garment; hence, figuratively, a fragment, small amount, or semblance of anything; as, linen *rags*.
Perhaps the worst manners [in the United States] are those of persons drest in some *rag* of authority.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 106, p. 609. [MACM. '89.]
2. *pl.* Worn or shabby clothing, especially when tattered or patched; as, the beggar in his *rags*.
You must also own Religion in his *rags*, as well as when in his silver slippers. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 14, p. 138. [B. G. & CO. '74.]
3. A cloth of any kind, or something resembling one or characterized as such: applied humorously or in disparagement, as to a flag, a sail, or a newspaper.
The sight of a soldier at the poll has always been like a red *rag* to a bull among all English people.
N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* ch. 18, p. 334. [H. M. & CO. '85.]
4. A jagged or sharp edge, as of metal. **5.** A rough or ragged point, as a jutting headland or crag. **6.** A catkin; also, one of several lichens. **7.** [Eng.] Any hard rock of cellular or coarsely granular texture or that has a rough surface before or after weathering. **8.** *Type-founding.* The burr left on type by the mold. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A farthing: a cant term. **10**†. A ragamuffin. **11**†. A herd of young colts. [< Ice. *rōggr*, tuft.]
Compounds, etc.: — **rag baby.** **1.** A doll made of rags. **2.** [U. S.] The theory or scheme of issuing a large amount of paper currency inconvertible into coin, as demanded by the Greenback party: a contemptuous personification. — **rag′-bag″**, *n.* A bag or other receptacle for rags or waste scraps. — **rag-bolt**, *n.* A barb-bolt. — **rag-burning**, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] The first roasting of tin-wills in the concentration process. — **rag carpet**, carpet having a coarse strong cotton warp with filling strips of cloth (rags) sewed end to end. — **rag-dust**, *n.* Finely powdered rags used in the manufacture of flock-paper; flock. — **rag-engine**, *n. Paper-making.* A water-tank containing cylindrical rotating cutters for disintegrating rags to make paper-pulp. — **rag-fair**, *n.* [Eng.] A market for the sale of old clothes, rags, etc. — **rag-knife**, *n.* A cutting-blade in a rag-engine. — **rag-looper**, *n.* An apparatus for joining strips of fabric for the woof of rag carpet. — **rag′man**, *n.* A ragpicker. — **rag money**, paper money, especially when not convertible into coin: so termed in contempt. — **rag′pick″er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes a business of gathering rags, bones, iron, and other waste from ash-barrels and garbage-heaps. **2.** A machine for reducing old woven goods to staple; a shoddy-picker. — **rag-shop**, *n.* A shop for the purchase, sorting, and sale of rags and other refuse. — **rag-sorter**, *n.* — **rag-tag**, *n.* [Colloq.] Ragged people collectively; the rabble: in the phrase **rag-tag and bobtail.** **tag-rag**‡. — **rag-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A polishing-wheel made by clamping together cloth disks. **2.** Same as SPROCKET-WHEEL. — **rag-wool**, *n.* **1.** Wool fibers remanufactured by picking out woolen rags. **2.** Shoddy (as made of the best grades, **soft rags**). **3.** Mungo (as made of cheaper grades, **hard rags**). — **rag-work**, *n.* **1.** Masonry of thin undressed pieces or flags. See RAGSTONE, 2. **2.** A fabric knitted or woven of strips of rag.
rag², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A light rain; drizzle.
rag′a, rag′ə, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A musical composition; a melody. **rag**‡.
rag′a-bash, rag′ə-bash, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A worthless fellow; ragamuffin. **2.** The rabble in general. **rag′a-brash**‡; **rag′ga-bash**‡.
rag′a-muf″fin, rag′ə-muf′in, *C.* (rag′ə-muf′fin, *I. W.*), *a.* Ragged, beggarly, or of ill repute.
— **rag′a-muf″fin-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]
rag′a-muf″fin, *n.* **1.** Any one, especially a boy, wearing very ragged clothes; hence, a vagabond. **rag′ga-muf″fin**‡. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A titmouse; muffin. [Cp. ME. *Ragamoffyn*, name of a demon (fanciful).]
rage, rēj, *v.* [RAGED; RA′GING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To be furious with anger; be violently agitated with passion.
Within, his spirit *raged* like the billowy sea, but it flowed out calm and peaceful in a meek and gentle conduct.
A. S. HARDY *Joseph H. Neesima* ch. 7, p. 343. [H. M. & CO. '91.]
2. To speak, act, or move with passionate or unrestrained violence; be violently driven or agitated; prevail with violence; rave; as, the sea *raged;* the cholera is *raging;* a *raging* mob. **3.** [Rare.] To be moved extremely with anxiety or eagerness. **4**†. To sport or frolic.
II†. *t.* To vex; chafe; enrage. [< F. *rager*, < LL. *rabio*, rave, < L. *rabies;* see RABIES.]
Synonyms: chafe, fret, fume, rave, storm. See BLUSTER. — **Antonyms:** the antonyms are phrases employing the verb *be*, with various adjectives or nouns; as, *be* calm, gentle, patient, peaceful, etc. — **Prepositions:** rage *at* delay; *against* restraint; rage *over* trifles.
rage, *n.* **1.** Violent anger, usually finding expression in agitation, gesture, or furious language; indignation or passion excited to the height of fury; as, he flew into a *rage* at the insult. **2.** Extreme violence, vehemence, or abnormal activity or intensity; the state of being at the height or utmost degree of activity; as, the *rage* of hunger. **3.** Extreme eagerness or absorbing passion directed toward some particular object or pursuit; ardent desire or engrossing propensity.
His [Trajan's] *rage* for building was directed also for the most part to works of public interest.
CHARLES MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 64, p. 526. [H. '79.]
4. Any extreme emotion or mood, as of enthusiasm, ardor, sorrow, ambition, or poetic inspiration; as, a patriot's *rage;* a poet's *rage*. **5.** [Colloq.] Any object sought after with excessive or unreasonable eagerness; fashion; as, diamonds are the *rage*.
To-morrow I dine with Rogers and am to hear Coleridge, who is a kind of *rage* at present.
BYRON *Works, Letters* No. cxii, p. 39. [G. D.]
When I was a very young girl, Byron was the *rage*. When I say the *rage*, I mean what you people nowadays can perhaps hardly conceive. W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 759.
6†. A tempest. **7**†. Insanity. [F., < L. *rabies;* see RABIES.]
Synonyms: see ANGER.

—**rage'ful**, *a.* Furious. **rage'oust**†; **ra'gious**†. —**rage'ous-ness**†, *n.* Fury. **ra'gious-ness**†.—**ra'ger-y**†, *n.* **1.** Rage. **2.** Wantonness. **ra'ger-ie**†.

rag'ee, rag'i, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cereal grass (*Eleusine Coracana*) largely cultivated for food. **rag'gee**‡; **rag'gy**‡.

rag'ged, rag'ed, *a.* **1.** Rent or worn into rags or until the texture is broken; worn out; frayed; as, a *ragged* coat. **2.** Wearing worn, frayed, or shabby garments; ill-dressed; as, a *ragged* beggar: used also figuratively.

System . . . is the help-meet to Industry, giving to it a force and character, where otherwise there might be the *ragged* form of waste and failure. HOWARD CROSBY *The Christian Preacher* lect. ii, p. 57. [RAN. & S.]

3. Hence, presenting a shabby appearance, or ill-done; poorly furnished or treated; as, a *ragged* apartment. **4.** Of rough, broken, or uneven character or aspect; disjointed, irregular, or jagged, as in outline; harsh; dissonant: used literally and figuratively; as, *ragged* rocks; a *ragged* country; *ragged* sounds. **5.** Naturally of a rough or shaggy appearance (the original meaning); as, a *ragged* horse or sheep. **6.** *Her.* Same as RAGULY. [< Ice. *raggaðr*, < *rögg*, roughness.] **rag'gle**†; **rag'gy**†.

Synonyms: see ROUGH.

—**rag'ged-la"dy**, *n. Bot.* A hardy annual (*Nigella Damascena*) of the gardens, from the Orient. See NIGELLA.—**r.-robin**, *n.* A common British perennial pinkwort (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*) of marshy places, naturalized in New England and New York and often cultivated. It has red or pink flowers in loose terminal clusters, with their petals cut into four linear segments. **cuck'oo-flow"er**‡.—**r.-sailor**, *n. Bot.* Prince's-feather (*Polygonum orientale*).—**r.-school**, *n.* Gt. Brit. A school for the reformation, religious instruction, and elevation of the destitute: originally for children, but now including adults also.—**r.-staff**, *n.* **1.** A walking-stick with projections formed of the stubs of the branches. **2.** Deadman's-fingers.—**rag'ged-ly**, *adv.*—**rag'ged-ness**, *n.*

rag'gee, *n.* Same as RAGEE. **rag'i**‡.

rag'ger-y, rag'er-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Rare & Recent.] **1.** A ragged condition; rags collectively. **2.** A place where beggars assemble. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

rag'ging, rag'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) The first operation in the separation of ore from veinstone, consisting of a rough breaking with the hammer, and rejection of the entirely worthless material. (2) The operation by which the working surface of a grindstone is freed from embedded particles or from depressions. **strag'gling**‡. **2.** [U. S.] Fishing with a rag, instead of a fly.

—**rag'ging-frame"** or **-in"ble**, *n.* A frame for washing ore; racking-table.

rag'gle, rag'l, *vt.* [RAG'GLED; RAG'GLING.] [Scot. & Prov.] **1.** To notch or serrate unevenly; in building, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another. **2.** To ruffle; tear the skin. [Freq. of RAG¹, *v.*]

rag'gle, *n.* A torn or ragged fragment.

ra'ging-ly, rā'jing-li, *adv.* In a raging manner.

ra'gi-ni, rä'gi-ni, *n. pl. Hind. Myth.* The passions; the nymphs of music; also, music itself.

rag'lan, rag'lan, *n.* A loose overcoat with large sleeves, or sleeveless and with a cape: named from Lord Raglan, British commander in the Crimea in 1854–'55.

rag'man-roll"†, *n.* **1.** The collection of instruments recording the acts of fealty of the Scottish nobility and gentry to Edward I. of England in 1291–'92 and 1296 and at the Parliament of Berwick, hence, any similar roll or document, as an indenture or catalogue. The ragman-rolls, of which several copies are in the Record Office, London, furnish the most authentic enumeration extant of the nobility, gentry, and burgesses of Scotland prior to the 14th century. **2.** A game played with a roll of parchment containing descriptive verses which are assigned at random to the players. **ragman's rewe**†. **3.** A rigmarole. **rag'man**†; **ragman's roll**†.

Rag'na-rök', rag'na-rök', *n. Norse Myth.* The end or dissolution of the world. [< Ice. *ragna rökr*; *ragna*, gen. of *regin*, the gods; *rökr*, twilight.

ra-go'u, ra-gō' u, *n.* A gazel, the goa.

ra-gon'din, ra-gon'din, *n.* [S. Am.] Coypu-fur; nutria.

ra'gounce†, *n.* The jacinth-stone; hyacinth.

ra-gout', ra-gö', *n.* A dish made of meat and vegetables, cut fine, stewed, and highly seasoned; hence, some combination regarded as spicy or piquant. **ra-goo'**†.

For there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of snails. ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy* in vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 349. (D. & J. '37.)

[< F. *ragoût*, < *ragoûter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*, back) + *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *goûter*, < L. *gusto*, taste, < *gustus*, taste.]

rag'shag, rag'shag, *n.* [Colloq.] A person dressed in rags; especially, one who assumes such attire, as for amusement.

rag'stone", rag'stōn', *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Rag; especially, a rough, sandy, fossiliferous limestone of the Lower (Bath) Oolite in England. **ragg**‡. **2.** Stone quarried in thin slabs, as for pavements.

Arms of Lawrence.

rag"u-lé', (**rag'yu-lé'**, rag'yu-li, *a. Her.* Crenelated or indented obliquely: said of one of the dividing lines of the shield, or of a bearing. [< RAG¹, *n.*] **rag'u-la"ted**; **rag'uled**‡.

A Cross Raguté.

rag'weed", rag'wēd', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*), or some other species of *Ambrosia*. See RAGWEED; AMBROSIA. **2.** [Eng.] The ragwort.

—**great ragweed**, a tall species (*Ambrosia trifida*), with opposite 3-lobed leaves and a stout hairy stem 5 to 15 feet high, common along fences and moist river-banks. Called also *horse-weed* and *horse-cane*.

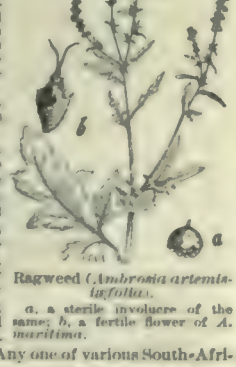

Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).

a, a sterile involucre of the same; *b*, a fertile flower of *A. maritima*.

rag'worm", rag'wûrm', *n.* A nephthyoid worm, as *Nephthys cæca*.

rag'wort", rag'wûrt', *n.* **1.** Any one of several herbs of the genus *Senecio*, of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with irregularly lobed and toothed leaves; especially, the European ragweed (*Senecio Jacobæa*), a tall, smooth, somewhat cottony plant, with bright-yellow flowers in dense corymbs; also, the golden ragwort and woolly ragwort, of the United States (see below). **2.** Any one of various South-African plants of the genus *Othonna*, of the aster family: cultivated in greenhouses.—**African ragwort**, see RAGWORT, *n.*, 2.—**golden r.**, a perennial (*Senecio aureus*) common in woods and meadows, with golden-yellow flowers in a naked corymb, and blooming in spring. **squaw'-weed"**‡.—**purple r.**, a South-African annual or biennial (*Senecio elegans*) common in cultivation. **purple jacobæa**‡.—**woolly r.**, a perennial (*Senecio tomentosus*) of the southern United States, clothed with hoary wool.

'rah, rä. [U. S.] An abbreviation of *hurrah*: chiefly in the yells adopted by various bodies of students.

ra'hat¹, rä'hat, *n.* A narrow Egypto-Arab loin-cloth.

The *rahat* is a fringe of fine dark brown or reddish twine, fastened to a belt, and worn round the waist.

BAKER *Nile Trib. of Abyssinia* ch. 6, p. 85. [MACM. '86.]

ra'hat², *n.* Same as ARAHAT.

Ra'hu, rä'hö, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* A demon or monster that causes eclipses of the sun and moon.

Ra'læ, rē'yī, *W., or* rä'yē (rē'ī, *C.*), *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder or order of plagiostomous selachians with inferior branchial apertures. [< L. *raia*, ray.]—**ra'lan**, *a. & n.*

rai'ble, rā'bl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To gabble; rabble.

raid, rād, *n.* **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion, as by a rapidly moving body of troops into an enemy's country for war or spoils; foray; figuratively, any onslaught, as for food either provided or misappropriated.

Raid, a very old word. . . . It is the same as the old 'road,' the last syllable of inroad.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307, note. [S. '73.]

2. [Colloq.] A sudden invasion or capture, as of some quasi-private place; an unexpected irruption, as of police. [< Ice. *reidh*,‡ cp. ROAD.] **rade**‡; **road**‡. [Archaic].

Synonyms: see INVASION.

raied†, *a.* Besmirched; disfigured.

raign†, *vt.* To arraign.

Rai'i-dæ, rē'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of rays, especially those having a rhombic disk and depositing eggs in quadrate leathery cases: typical rays or skates.

Ra'ia, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *raia*, ray.]—**rai'id**, *n.*

raik†, [Scot.] **1.** *n.* To wander idly. **II.** *n.* A single trip.

rail¹, rēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut in with or as with rails: sometimes with *off* or *in*; as, to *rail in* (or *off*) a plot of ground. **2.** To lay down rails upon, as for a railway. **3**†. To form into a line; dispose methodically.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To fish over the rail of a vessel.

rail², *v.* **I.** *i.* To use scornful, insolent, or derisive language; blame with bitterness; scoff: used with *at* or *against*, formerly with *on*.

It is better to fight for the good, than to *rail at* the ill.

TENNYSON *Maud* xxviii, st. 5.

II†. *t.* To upbraid scoffingly; reproach severely; deride. [< F. *railler*, < L. *radio*, scrape.]

rail²†, *vt.* To roll; flow; pour down. **rayle**†.

rail¹, *n.* **1.** A bar, usually of wood or iron, resting on supports; as, a *fence-rail*; *stair-rail*. Specifically, in carpentry and joinery: (1) A horizontal wooden piece between panels, joining the stiles. (2) A member occupying a transverse position, as a tie in furniture, a piece connecting balusters, a bar at the head or foot of a bed, a bar as one of a series extending from post to post) used as a member of a fence or other structure. (3) A railing.

2. *Shipbuilding.* (1) The horizontal member capping the bulwarks; as, the *poop-rail*. (2) A curved timber from a vessel's bow, supporting the head-knee. (3) A perforated bar or rack supporting something; as, a *pin-rail*; *rifle-rail*. **3.** One of a series of parallel bars, of

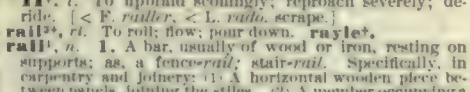

Forms of Railway-rails, in Cross-section.

1. Strap-rail of iron and wood. 1830 to 1840. 2. Rolled rail of 1830. 3. Base-rail of 1831, having side projections every two feet. 4. Rail of 1892, showing continuous joint. 5. Forms of street-railway rails.

iron or steel, resting upon sleepers or cross-ties, forming a support and guide for wheels, as of a railway-train or street-car. **4.** One of a pair or series of similar bars, serving as tracks, as in a machine; as, the *rails* on which a mule-carriage is run out. **5.** One side of a railway-track; as, the right-hand or the left-hand *rail*. **6.** The track considered as a means of transportation; as, to ship by *rail*. **7.** A bar having vertical movement, for guiding yarn on a spinning-machine bar and distributing it on the bobbins. [< OF. *raille*, < L. *regula*; see RULE¹, *n.*]

Phrases, etc.:—**capped rail**, a steel-topped iron rail for railways.—**combined r.**, a rail for railways made of two parts fastened side by side so as to break joints. Called also *continuous*, *double*, or *duplex rail*.—**false r.**, a thin stiffening timber inside of a curved head-rail of a ship.—**flat r.** **1.** A flat strip of iron for a metal track, spiked to stringers. **2.** A flat-headed rail.—**rail'shend"er**, *n.* A machine or press for bending railway-rails, as for curves, or for straightening bent rails.—**r.-board**, *n.* A board fastened to the rail of a vessel for convenience in mackerel-fishing with hand-lines.—**r.-borer**, *n.* A hand-drill for boring rails to fit them with fish-plates.—**r.-brace**, *n.* A knee or brace to keep railway-rails from turning over or moving laterally.—**r.-chair**, *n.* Same as CHAIR, 8.—**r.-cut**, *n.* A log cut for splitting into fence-rails.—**r. fence**, a fence made of rails, as a worm fence.—**r.-guard**, *n.* **1.** Eng.] One of two strut bars depending before a locomotive-wheel and extending nearly to the rail, designed to keep the track clear. **2.** Same as GUARD-RAIL.—**r.-key**, *n.* [Eng.] A wedge by which to secure a railway-rail in its chair.—**r.-post**, *n. Carp.* **1.** A baluster. **2.** A newel. **rail'ing-post"**‡.—**r.-train**, *n.* A train of rolls for making iron or steel rails.—**rough-tree r.** (*Naut.*), formerly, the breast-high rail of a vessel at the waist or quarters.

American Rail Fences.

1. Worm fence, or Virginia snake fence. 2. Post-and-rail fence.

rail², *n.* **1.** A marsh-haunting ralline wading bird having very short wings, moderately long legs and toes, a short, turned-up tail, long, compressed bill, and soft, dun-colored plumage; a marsh-hen; mud-hen. Specifically: (1) [Eng.] The common water-rail. (2) [U. S.] The sora. **rail'bird"**‡. **2.** *pl.* (1) The family *Rallidæ*. (2) The subfamily *Rallinæ*. They are distributed throughout the world (about 150 species), and are everywhere esteemed as game. Many are elsewhere defined under specific names, as *clapper-rail*, *crake*, and *sora*. See illus. under CRAKE and SORA. **3.** Any one of various non-ralline birds; as, the golden *rail*, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*. [< F. *râle*, < *râler*; see RÂLE.]

—**American, Carolina, chicken-billed, common**, or **English rail** [U. S.], the sora.—**giant r.**, one of the great birds of the genus *Leguatia*, recently extinct in the Mascarene Islands. *L. gigantea* was 6 feet tall.—**golden r.**, a rail-snipe. See RAIL², *n.*, 3.—**red** or **red-breasted r.**, the Virginia rail.—**spotted r.**, *Porzana maruetta*.—**Virginia r.** [U. S.], the small mud-hen (*Rallus virginianus*).—**Weka r.**, a swift-footed New Zealand rail (*Ocydromus australis*) with wings too short for flight.

rail³, *n.* **1.** A gown; robe: in the compound *night-rail*. **2**†. A kerchief. [< AS. *hrægl*, dress.] **rail'ly**‡ [Scot.].

raild, *pp.* Railed. PHIL. SOC.

rail'er¹, rēl'gr, *n.* A maker of or dealer in rails.

rail'er², *n.* One who rails or jeers.

rail'ing¹, rēl'ing, *n.* **1.** A series of rails, as in a fence or barrier; a continuous rail with the upright structure supporting it; balustrade. **2.** Rails, or material for rails.

rail'ing², *n.* [Eng.] A method of fishing. See WHIFFING.

rail'ing-ly, rēl'ing-li, *adv.* With jeers; scoffingly.

rail-ip'o-tent, rēl-ip'o-tent, *E.* (rē-lip'-, *C.*), *a.* [Rare.] Powerful in the use of or in calling forth abusive language. [< RAIL², *v.*, + POTENT.]

rail'ler-y, rēl'gr-i *or* ral'gr-i (XIII), *n.* **1.** Merry jesting or ridicule; good-humored satire; banter. **2**†. A merry jest. [< F. *raillerie*, < *railler*; see RAIL², *v.*]

Synonyms: see BANTER.

rail"leur', ry'lyûr', *n.* [F.] One who makes a jest of serious things; a railer; mocker.

rail'ly, rēl'i, *n.* [RAIL'LIES, *pl.*] [Scot.] Same as RAIL³.

rail'road", rēl'rōd', *vt.* [U. S.] To hurry on or accomplish as at the speed of a train; especially, to put through with undue speed; rush; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress; to *railroad* a case through court.

rail'road", *n.* [*Railroad* and *railway* in the senses defined here are used interchangeably. In Great Britain *railway* is the common usage, while in the United States *railroad* is more common.] **1.** A graded road, having one or more tracks usually of metal rails supported by sleepers, and designed for the passage of rolling-stock. **2.** The whole system of tracks, stations, rolling-stock, and machinery used in transportation by rail; as, the government should own the *railroads*. See illus. under CAR, LOCOMOTIVE, TRAIN, and VESTIBULED. **3.** The corporation or persons owning or operating such a system; as, the *railroads* have influence with the legislature.

Compounds, etc.:—**aerial railroad**, a system of wires (1) for guiding balloons, or (2) from which to suspend cars or baskets, as in hoisting ore.—**atmospheric r.**, a pneumatic railroad.—**bicycle r.**, a railroad where the cars run on a single rail, held in position by guides at the top.—**centripetal r.**, a railroad having a single central bearing rail, with guide-wheels to keep the train central.—**electric r.**, see ELECTRIC.—**elevated r.**, a railroad built on a raised structure, so as not to interfere with surface traffic. Called in England *overhead railway*.—**fer'ry-rail"-road**, *n.* A railroad across the bed of a watercourse, bearing an elevated car or platform which may be run back and forth.—**inclined r.**, a railroad of very steep grade, requiring cogged rails or cables for hauling the cars.—**pneumatic r.**, see PNEUMATIC.—**portable r.**, a railroad-track made in light sections that may be carried about and readily put together or disconnected.—**pyramidal r.**, a railroad having a prism-shaped continuous rail supported on posts, the cars and motor straddling the rail and the motor gripping it. **prismoidal r.**‡.—**rail'road"-i"ron**, *n.* Wrought iron of section suitable for use in the construction and operation of railroads, as for rails, axles, and fish-plates.—**r.-plow**, *n.* **1.** An excavating-plow drawn by a locomotive and used for ditching or digging beside a track. **2.** A snow-plow for clearing a railroad-track.—**r. spine** (*Pathol.*), the disabling effects of concussion of the spine following a jarring or shock on or as on railroads: including spinal rigidity and disturbed sensation in the lower limbs.—**r.-worm**, *n.* [New Eng.] The apple-maggot.—**underground r.** **1.** A railroad constructed in a tunnel. **2.** [U. S.] Formerly, a system of secret cooperation among antislavery people for assisting fugitive slaves to escape to Canada.—**vertical r.**, formerly, an elevator; a lift.

Railroad and *railway* are used in many self-explaining compounds; as, **railroad-car** or **railway-car**, **r.-crossing**, **r.-frog**, **r.-switch**, **r.-train**.

—**rail'road"er**, *n.* [U. S.] One engaged in the conduct or management of a railroad.—**rail'road"ing**, *n.* The work or business of constructing or operating railroads.

rail'snipe", rēl'-snīp', *n.* A painted snipe (*Rhynchæa*).

rail'split"ter, rēl'-split'gr, *n.* **1.** One who splits logs into fence-rails. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* A member of one of certain Lincoln clubs: in allusion to an early occupation of Abraham Lincoln.

rail'way", rēl'wē', *n.* **1.** Same as RAILROAD. **2.** A trackway or set of rails, as in a warehouse or factory, for convenience in handling heavy articles, or to form a level way for a moving part of machinery, as for a traveling crane; any system of rails or their equivalent on which wheels may run to diminish friction in transportation; as, a parcel-*railway* in a store.

—**rail'way-car"riage**, *n.* [Eng.] A railroad passenger-car.—**r.-slide**, *n.* [Eng.] A transfer-table.—**r.-stitch**, *n.* A stitch characterized by an over-and-over motion of the thread, producing a crossed appearance resembling railroad-ties: in crochet called *tricot-stitch*.

rai'ment, rā'ment, *n.* [Archaic.] Wearing-apparel; clothing: now used only in the singular. [Abbr. of ARRAYMENT, < OF. *areement*, < *areyer*; see ARRAY, *v.*]

They parted my *raiment* among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. *John* xix, 24.

rai'mon-dite, rē'mon-dāit, *n. Mineral.* A scaly, pearly, yellow, hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_{14}Fe_4S_5O_{22}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [After A. *Raimondi*, Italian scientist.]

rain, rān, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour down like rain; shower; as, to *rain* blessings on a benefactor.

From one lonely cloud
The moon *rains* out her beams, and heaven is overflowed.
SHELLEY *To a Skylark* st. 6.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall from the clouds in drops of water:

usually with *it* as the subject; as, it *rains*. **2.** To fall down like rain. [< AS. *regnan*, < *regn*, rain.]

rain, rān, *n.* **1.** The condensed vapor of the atmosphere falling to the earth in drops large enough to attain sensible velocity. Compare MIST. **2.** The fall of such drops; precipitation from the sky when the temperature is above freezing, caused by condensation of atmospheric moisture. **3.** A fall or shower of anything in the manner of rain, or the substance poured down; as, a *rain* of flowers upon a singer. **4.** *Pyrotechnics.* A rocket-composition that produces sprays of light like a brilliantly colored rainfall. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A ridge; furrow. [< AS. *regn*, rēn, rain.] **rayne**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**non-isobaric rain,** a rainfall in tropical and sometimes in temperate regions, during which no noticeable change occurs in the value and distribution of the isobars.—**rain'-bird"**, *n.* A bird supposed to foretell rain. (1) One of various cuckoos, especially *Saurothera vetula* of Jamaica. (2) [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker. (3) The blue-billed gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).—**r.-box**, *n. Theat.* A contrivance for imitating the sound of rain, usually a rotating sheet-iron cylinder containing shot.—**r.-chamber**, *n. Metal.* A chamber in which the fumes from molten metal may be condensed by a water-shower.—**r.-channel**, *n. Geol.* A miniature furrow on a rock-surface carved by the rain.—**r.-chart**, *n.* A chart or map that contains rainfall data; such as curves of equal rainfall, or isohyetal lines. See illus. under CYCLONE.—**r.-cloud**, *n.* A nimbus. See CLOUD.—**r.-crow**, *n.* An American tree-cuckoo (genus *Coccyzus*), especially the yellow-billed cuckoo (*C. americanus*): supposed to foretell rain by its cries. Compare illus. under ANI.—**r.-doctor**, *n.* One who professes to be able to bring on rain by charms: common among African and other savage races.—**r.-drop**, *n.* A drop of rain.—**r.-fowl**, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker. **2.** [Austral.] The channel-billed cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*).—**r.-goose**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The red-throated loon.—**r.-maker**, *n.* One who professes to produce or bring on rainfall. (1) Same as RAIN-DOCTOR. (2) One who undertakes rain-making.—**r.-making**, *n. Meteor.* **1.** The artificial production of rain by use of explosives. **2.** The modification of the arid conditions of a place so as to bring about abnormal rainfall.—**r.-map**, *n.* Same as RAIN-CHART.—**r.-paddock**, *n.* A South-African burrowing toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*).—**r.-pie**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker; rain-bird.—**r.-print**, *n.* The impression of a rain-drop on recent mud or fossil on the surface of ancient strata.—**rain'pour"**, *n.* A heavy fall of rain.—**r.-proof**, *a.* Proof against the entrance of rain; rain-tight.—**r.-quail**, *n.* **1.** A quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*) of India and Burma, abundant during the monsoon. **2.** [Bengal.] A painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*).—**r.-storm**, *n.* A storm accompanied by rain; a rain.—**r.-tight**, *a.* Tight enough to keep out rain.—**r.-tree**, *n.* Same as GENISARO.—**r.-wash**, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A washing away or erosion by rain. **2.** Earthy material washed away and deposited by rain.—**r.-water**, *n.* Water that falls or has fallen directly from the clouds as rain.—**r.-wind**, *n.* The wind that is accompanied or followed by rain most frequently, relatively to the frequency of occurrence of such wind.—**red r.**, rain tinged red by coloring-matter from meteoric dust.—**the former and the latter r.**, the spring and autumn rains in Palestine.—**yellow r.**, same as POLLEN-RAIN.

rain'ball", rēn'bôl', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A festoon of a cumulus cloud, as indicating rain; rain-cloud.

rain'band", rēn'band', *n.* A band of the solar spectrum, due to the presence of water-vapor in the atmosphere; specifically, that made up of the lines of wave-lengths 6,020 to 5,840 microns.

rain'bow", rēn'bō', *a.* Brilliant but illusive.

There's not a wind that blows but bears with it
Some *rainbow* promise. KIRKE WHITE *Time* st. 5.

rain'bow", *n.* **1.** An arch of light exhibiting the spectrum colors in their order, and due to refraction, reflection, and dispersion of light in drops of water falling through the air; seen usually at the close of a shower in the quarter of the heavens opposite to the sun, and also in the spray of cataracts, etc.

In the brightest or **primary bow**, often the only one seen, the colors are arranged with the red outside. In the perfect bow there is another arch concentric with this but above it, called the **secondary bow**, in which the colors are arranged in reverse order, and which is dimmer, because due to a double reflection within the drops.

The Icelanders say there is a land where all the *rainbows* that have ever been, or are yet to be, forever drift to and fro, evanishing and reappearing like immortal flowers of vapour.
W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 2, p. 48. [W. S. '90.]

2. *Her.* A semicircle of three to seven concentric arches, each different in tincture, the ends resting on clouds. **3.** Any brilliant display of colors; especially, a spectrum.

I hang prisms in my windows to fill the room with *rainbows*.
LYDIA M. CHILD in Margaret E. White's *After Noontide* p. 4. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

4. A brilliantly colored South-American humming-bird (genus *Diphlogena*). [< AS. *regn-boga*, < *regn*, rain, + *boga*, bow.]

Compounds, etc.: —**lunar rainbow,** a rainbow formed in moonlight.—**rain'bow-dart"er**, *n.* A darter of the genus *Percilichthys*, especially the soldier-fish (*P. cæruleus*).—**r.-fish**, *n.* A brightly variegated fish. (1) [Bermuda.] A parrot-fish (*Pseudoscarus*). (2) A rainbow-darter.—**r.-hued**, *a.* Having the colors of the rainbow. **r.-tinted**; **r. style**, in dyeing, a mode of calico-printing with blended colors.—**r.-trout**, *n.* **1.** A richly colored California trout (*Salmo irideus*), similar to the common European trout. It has been extensively acclimated in the eastern United States and elsewhere. **2.** The Rocky Mountain trout.—**r.-worm**, *n.* A form of tetter.

The Rainbow-trout (*Salmo irideus*). 1/9

—**r.-wrasse**, *n.* A brilliant European wrasse (*Julis julis*).—**spurious or supernumerary r.**, a rainbow other than the primary and secondary, due to refraction and repeated reflection of sunlight in rain-drops.

rain'bowed", rēn'bōd', *a.* Of or like a rainbow; having a rainbow or something like a rainbow, as a halo.

raind, *pp.* Rained. PHIL. SOC.

rain'deer"†, *n.* The reindeer.

raine†, *n.* Reign.

raines†, *n. pl.* Reins. **2.** French lawn made at Rennes.

rain'fall", rēn'fôl', *n.* **1.** A shower. **2.** Amount of rain for a definite period, with the snowfall melted and measured as rain.

rain'gage", rēn'gāj', *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount or depth of rainfall at a given place or during a given time. **hy"e-tom'e-ter**‡; **om-brom'e-ter**‡; **plu"vi-om'e-ter**‡; **u-dom'e-ter**‡.

From the receiver of the gage the rain is conducted into a measuring-tube of much smaller sectional area, but with a definite ratio to the collecting area.

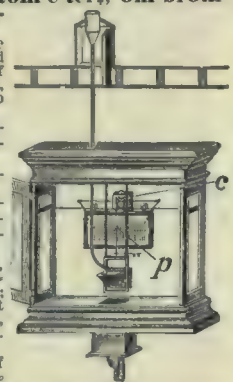

Prof. Daniel Draper's Registering Rain-gage.

The weight of the water caught in the funnel above lowers the pencil (*p*), which, with the movement of the chart by the clock-work (C), causes a record to be made of the amount, time, and rapidity of the rainfall.

rain'less, rēn'les, *a.* Having no rainfall; as, a *rainless* area.

rain'ment†, *n.* Arraignment.

rain'y, rēn'i, *a.* [RAIN'I-ER; RAIN'I-EST.] Characterized by, bringing, or resembling rain.

—**rainy day** (*Meteor.*), formerly, a day having one-hundredth of an inch of rain; now, by decision of the last Meteorological Conference, a day having one millimeter.

—**rain'i-ness**, *n.*

rai'oid, rē'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Raiidæ* or rays. **II.** *n.* One of the *Raiidæ*; a ray. [< L. *raia*, ray, + -OID.]

rap, rēp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A rope. **2.** A ground-measure of 6 ells; a rood.

rair, rār, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Roar.

rais, *n.* Same as REIS.

rais'a-bl(e, rēz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being raised.

raise, rēz, *v.* [RAISED; RAIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move upward; cause to rise; elevate. (1) To move bodily to a higher place or position; hoist; as, to *raise* weights with a derrick. (2) To cause to assume an upright position or to stand erect; set up; as, to *raise* a liberty-pole. (3) To cause to rise to the surface; as, to *raise* a sunken ship. (4) To extend upward; make higher; as, to *raise* a building by adding a story; to *raise* the water in a dam. (5) To cause to float, fly, or mount into the air; as, the tramping of feet *raises* the dust; to *raise* a kite. (6) To cause to rise as a result of construction; build or pile up; put up; erect; as, to *raise* a palace where a prison stood; to *raise* a mound. (7) To cause to puff or swell up, or become light; as, to *raise* dough with yeast. (8) [Colloq.] To bring up or suffer to come up from the lungs, throat, or stomach; cough, hawk, or vomit up; as, to *raise* phlegm or blood. (9) In the arts, to bring up or form in relief, as the surface of metal, or work thereon, by hammering or other process; emboss. (10) *Naut.* To cause to rise or appear above the horizon or to view, as land or a shore, by sailing toward it.

2. To make greater, more prominent, or more marked; increase; enhance; advance; exalt; extol. (1) To make greater in amount, value, or size; as, to *raise* prices; to *raise* an import duty. (2) To increase in intensity, degree, strength, action, or effect; as, to *raise* the temperature of a body; to *raise* one's voice; to *raise* the pulse. (3) To advance or elevate in rank, grade, position, or prominence; promote; as, he *raised* ignorant men to be teachers; he was *raised* from a hovel to a palace. (4) To increase in estimation or consideration; make more noted; as, the commander's reputation was greatly *raised* by his success. (5) [Archaic.] To manifest admiration of; applaud; extol.

3. To cause to arise into existence, or to a certain state or position; make to grow, start, or spring up; bring to a state of life, activity, or manifestation. (1) To cause to come up or into being and grow; care for, and direct the growth of, to maturity; bring up; grow; breed; rear; as, to *raise* tobacco; to *raise* children. (2) To get together or procure by efforts or measures; collect; muster; as, to *raise* armies; to *raise* a fund. (3) To bring or call into existence and prepare, as for some work; cause to arise or appear; bring forth; create; as, to *raise* up teachers; to *raise* up a deliverer. (4) To start up or strike up with the utterance; make heard with loudness; as, to *raise* a song; to *raise* a shout.

They *raised* the hue and cry:
Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 59.

(5) To originate and set going; produce by some exciting cause; set in motion or operation; cause; occasion; as, this sally *raised* a laugh; to *raise* a riot. (6) To bring back to life, consciousness, or activity; animate or reanimate; revive; revivify; as, to *raise* the dead; to *raise* one out of sleep; to *raise* drooping spirits. (7) To summon or call up; cause to come forth or appear; as, to *raise* a specter. (8) To bring to attention or notice; bring up for consideration; as, to *raise* a question.

Then Abner Dean of Angel's *raised* a point of order — when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen.
BRET HARTE *The Society upon the Stanislaus* st. 7.

(9) *Law.* To cause to arise as a necessary sequence, or by inference or implication; constitute; create; establish; as, to *raise* a use or a trust; to *raise* presumption.

4. To stir up, as to action or emotion. (1) To set in commotion or agitation; rouse; excite; alarm; as, to *raise* the country against an invader; to *raise* the winds or the sea.

Danvers undertook to *raise* the City.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 428. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

(2) To scare or drive from cover; scare up; drive forth; as, to *raise* a flock of quails; to *raise* a fox. (3) To constrain or compel mentally; drive; force; as, to be *raised* to a conclusion. (4) [Scot.] To inflame or agitate in mind; excite; as, he was very much *raised*.

5. To take off, as something that has been imposed; put an end to; as, to *raise* a siege or a blockade. **6.** *Naut.* To let go: in the imperative phrase *raise tacks and sheets*. **7.** *Poker.* To bet higher than: generally with the amount expressed; as, I will *raise* you five.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To bring up matter from the lungs, throat, or stomach, as by coughing, hawking, or vomiting. [< Ice. *reisa*, < *rísa*, rise.] **rayse**†; **reise**†.

Synonyms: aggrandize, elevate, erect, exalt, lift, rear, set up, uplift. The use of *raise* intransitively, in the sense of *rise*, which is prevalent in some parts of the United States, is a vulgarism. See HEIGHTEN; INCREASE.—**Antonyms:** degrade, depress, humble, lower, put down, reduce, sink.

Phrases:—**to raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, the dickens, the mischief, Ned, the roof off, a racket, a row, a rumpus,** etc. [Slang], to make a great disturbance; stir up confusion, a violent agitation, conflict, or the like.—**to r. a check** or **note,** to increase the amount for which it is drawn by fraudulent alteration.—**to r. a house** or **building** [U. S.], to erect into position and fasten together the sides and ends of the frame.—**to r. money on,** to obtain money by pawning.—**to r. one's bristles** or **dander** [Vulgar, U. S.], to rouse one's wrath.—**to r. one's hair** [Slang], to scalp one.—**to r. steam,** to get or produce steam, as in a boiler, for the purpose of starting up a steam-engine.—**to r. the dust** [Slang], to procure ready money.—**to r. the market upon,** to overcharge.—**to r. the wind.** [Colloq.] **1.** To make a commotion. **2.** Same as TO RAISE THE DUST.

raise, *n.* **1.** The act of raising, in any sense. **2.** [Colloq.] An increase; as, a *raise* of wages. **3.** [Colloq.] Acquisition, as of money or other property; as, I've made a *raise*. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Something raised or elevated; an ascent; mound; cairn. **5.** *Mining.* An opening, like a shaft, made in the back of a level to reach a level above. Called also *rise*, *riser*.

raised, rēzd, *a.* **1.** Lifted up; elevated above surrounding parts; as, *raised* metal work. **2.** Made with yeast or leaven; leavened, as bread, etc.

—**raised beach,** see BEACH.

rais'ed-ly†, *adv.* In an elevated or dignified manner.

rais'er, rēz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who raises anything; as, a cattle-*raiser*. **2.** That which raises or is used for raising. Specifically: (1) *Building.* A riser, as of a stair. (2) *Whale-fishing.* A buoy or a tackle for supporting a whale's carcass. (3) A support elevating the seat of a vehicle.

rai'sin, rē'zn, *n.* **1.** A dried grape; especially, a grape containing much sugar, cured in the sun or in an oven, and used for dessert or in cookery. Raisins come chiefly from the Mediterranean region and the California coast. They are known as *large* or **ordinary raisins,** *sultanas* or **seedless raisins,** and *currants* or **Corinth raisins.**

2†. A cluster of grapes; also, a single grape. [F., < L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

—**rai'sin-tree"**, *n.* The red currant.—**r. wine,** wine made from dried grapes, as most Malaga wines.

rai"si-née', rē'zi-nē', *n.* A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider. [< F. *raisiné*, < *raisin*; see RAISIN.]

rais'ing, rēz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of causing to rise. Specifically: (1) The forming of raised or embossed work on sheet metal by stamping, hammering, or spinning; also, the forming of such metal into hollow or cup-shaped articles. (2) In tanning, the treatment of hides with acid for the purpose of swelling them and opening their pores. (3) The heightening or intensifying of colors in dyeing.

2. A gathering of persons for the purpose of erecting the frame of a building; as, a house-*raising*; barn-*raising*. **rais'ing-bee"**‡. **3.** [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] Yeast. **4.** Same as RAISING-PIECE.

—**rais'ing-bee"**, *n.* Same as RAISING, 2.—**r.-board**, *n.* A ribbed board by which to bring up the grain of leather; a crippler.—**r.-gig**, *n.* A machine for bringing up a nap on cloth.—**r.-knife**, *n.* See KNIFE.—**r.-piece**, *n. Carp.* A templet or timber laid on a brick wall or on a frame to carry one or more beams.—**r.-plate**, *n. Carp.* A wall-plate for carrying the heels of rafters.

rai"son' d'ê'tre, rē'zôn' dē'tr. [F.] Literally, a reason for being; a reason or excuse for existing.

rai"son-né', rē'zon-nē', *a.* [F.] Arranged analytically or systematically; logical: chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné*.

rai'vel, rē'vl, *n.* [Scot.] Same as RAVEL, 3. **raithe**†. **raiz, raizd.** Raise, etc. PHIL. SOC.

raize, rēz, *vt.* [Scot.] To madden; inflame.

raj, rāj, *n.* [Hind.] Sovereignty; rule.

ra'ja, } rā'ja, -jā, (XIII), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu
ra'jah, } prince or chief in a tribal state in India: often a mere title of distinction. Compare MAHARAJA and NABOB.—**ra'ja-ship, ra'jah-ship**, *n.* The rank or domination of a raja.

ra'ja-yo"ga, } rā'ja-yō"ga, rāj'-yō'ga, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.*
raj'-yo"ga, } The spiritual science of the development of psychic powers for the union with the supreme.

The Vedántic process . . . of attaining to this state of Brahma generally described as *Rájayoga* is purely mental, and deals entirely with rules for restraining the mind. *Rája Yoga* tr. by M. N. Dvivedi, intro., p. 44. [Bombay, '85.]

Raj"put', } rāj'-pūt', *S. W.* (raj-, *C.*; rāj'put, *E. Wr.*),
Raj"poot', } *n.* One of a powerful Hindu race who claim descent from the old warrior caste: now numbering nearly 600 separately named tribes in different parts of India. They give its name to Rajputana, a large district in northwestern India. [< Hind. *rajpūt*, prince, < Sans. *rājaputra*, < *rājan*, king, + *putra*, son.]

rake[1], rēk, *v.* [RAKED; RA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather or collect with a rake: frequently with *up*; as, to *rake up* hay. **2.** To go over with a rake, as for loosening or smoothing, or for removing something; stir, scratch, or loosen with a rake; as, to *rake* a garden-bed; to *rake* a lawn; to *rake* a fire. **3.** To gather by close or diligent effort, as with a rake; scrape or scratch together; as, to *rake* together a little money; to *rake* up old stories. **4.** To go over carefully or with close attention, as with a rake; search carefully over or through; view or examine searchingly; ransack; as, he *raked* the town for evidence. **5.** To pass or seem to pass over with a motion like that of a rake; scratch or scrape lightly over.

Every mast, as it passed. Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
LONGFELLOW *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* st. 8.

6. To cover by drawing or scratching earth or other material over with a rake; formerly, to bury; inter; hide; as, to *rake* seed under; to *rake* a body in the earth.

Every Sin leaves a kind of Poison in the Soul, and there it many times lies *raked* up till an evil day comes, and then it begins to work some purpose. M. HALE *Contemplations, Preparative Against Afflictions* pt. ii, p. 117. [SHROW. 1682.]

7. *Mil.* (1) To fire along the length of, as of a vessel or a line of soldiers; enfilade; as, with a broadside we *raked* the enemy's deck.

The French battery on the rocks *raked* the whole of the line.
W. F. P. NAPIER *Peninsular War* bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 334. [A. & S.]

(2) To pass lengthwise through or along; as, the shot *raked* the vessel.

II. *i.* **1.** To work with or use a rake; as, to *rake* in the hay-field. **2.** To make close or diligent search or careful accumulation; as, to *rake* and scrape for wealth. **3.** To pass swiftly or with violence.

rake[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To make to lean or incline.

II. *i.* To stand out of perpendicular; incline; as, a mast *raking* aft; the saw-teeth *rake* both ways. See RAKE[3], *n.*, 1 (3). [< Old Sw. *raka*, reach; cp. AS. *reccan*, stretch.]

rake[3], *vi.* To play the rake; live a lewd, dissolute life.

Duelling and *raking* became the marks of a fine gentleman.
GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. iii, bk. viii, ch. 1, p. 328. [H. '79.]

rake[1], rēk. *ei.* **1.** In hunting, to go out of the course: said (1) of a dog that hunts with the nose too close to the ground, thus following by track rather than by wind, and (2) of a hawk that flies wide of the game. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To go; proceed; also, to ramble about. [< AS. *racian;* cp. Icc. *reika,* wander.]

rake[1], *n.* An implement, usually having teeth or tines, for drawing or scratching together loose material, or making a surface loose, even, or smooth. Specifically: (1) A hand-implement consisting of a head bearing parallel teeth, fixed at right angles to a long handle. (2) A two-wheeled implement usually having long curved tines between the wheels, for gathering hay, etc.; a sulky rake. (3) A tool consisting of a flat blade at right angles to a long handle: as, a stokers' or a coopers' *rake.*

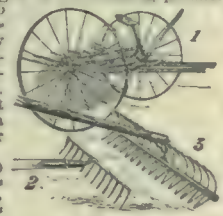

Rakes.
1. Sulky rake. 2. Garden-rake. 3. Lawn-rake.

Some rakes are named (1) from their use; as, **clam rake**, **gleaning r.**, **grain r.**, **hay r.**, **moss r.**, **oyster r.**, **stubble r.**, **weeding r.**; (2) from their shape; as, **buck r.** (a two-horse hay-rake having horn-like teeth projecting 6 or 8 feet in front for gathering and transferring hay to a stacker); or (3) from their construction; as, **revolving horse r.** (a sulky rake having a double set of reversible teeth), **sulky r.** (having sulky-wheels: called also *horse-rake*).

[< AS. *raca,* rake.]

—**rake'-dredge"**, *n.* A triangular toothed drag, supporting a bag of netting behind it, used to dig up and catch small animals and plants from the sea-bottom.

rake[2], *n.* A person of dissolute character and scandalous life; a lewd, immoral man; libertine; debauchee; rou; also, a person who leads an idle life of fashion. [Short for RAKEHELL.]

rake[3], *n.* **1.** Inclination from the perpendicular or horizontal. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* The inclination (usually backward, but sometimes forward) of a mast; also, the inward slope of bow or stern from rail to keel. (2) The pitch or slope of a roof or rafter. (3) Forward or backward inclination of a saw-tooth, as distinguished from side inclination or *set.* (4) *Milling.* Lack of balance of the runner, causing unequal pressure at different portions of its edge. **2.** [Eng.] *Mining.* In Derbyshire, a series of thin parallel ironstone veins lying so close that they may be worked as one.

rake[4], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A journey to fetch something; a trip. **raik**. **2.** A road or path; also, a sheep-walk.

rak'ee, *n.* Same as RAKI.

rake'hell", *a.* [Archaic.] Recklessly abandoned and dissolute. **rake'hell"y**†; **rake'ly**†.

rake'hell", rēk hel', *n.* An utterly abandoned wretch.

> A crew of *rake-hells* in terrorem
> Spread wide and carried all before 'em.
> LAMB *Hercules Pacificatus* st. 1.

[Cor. of RAKEL, < Icc. *reikall,* wandering, < *reika,* wander.]

rake"hel-lo'ni-an†.

ra'kel†. **I.** *vi.* To act recklessly. **II.** *a.* Rash; reckless. **III.** *n.* A rakehell. **ra'kle**†.—**ra'kel-ness**†, *n.*

ra'ker, rā'kėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rakes. Specifically: (1) A mechanism or machine for doing the work of a rake; a raking-machine, as a self-acting grate-cleaner, or a harvester bearing a rake. (2) An implement for raking ashes from a grate or fire-box. (3) A bent iron for removing old mortar from crevices and joints in a wall. (4) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy. (5) Formerly, a scavenger. **2.** *Ich.* A gill-raker.

ra'ker-y, rā'kėr-i, *n.* [Rare.] Rakish practices; lewdness.

rake'shame", *n.* Same as RAKEHELL.

rake'stale", rēk'stāl', *n.* A rake-handle. **rake'stele"**†.

rake'vein", rēk'vān', *n.* See VEIN.

rak'i, [< Turk.] An aromatic liquor flavored with aniseed, mastic brandy; also, a coarse liquor made from grain-spirit. Compare ARRACK.

ra'king, rā'king, *n.* **1.** The act of using or working with a rake; a going over a space, or collecting, with a rake. **2.** That which is raked up or together; specifically, in the plural, gleanings of wheat, rye, or the like, raked from the stubble. **3.** A thorough overhauling or examination with sharp criticism; severe censure or condemnation; rating; scoring; as, to give a *raking* to an opponent in debate. **4.** Same as RACK-RAKING.

ra'king-piece", rā'king-pēs', *n.* **1.** One of a number of sloping supports used at the foot of a pier below the striking pieces, in building a centering for the arch of a bridge. **2.** *Theat.* A peaked scene-piece for masking an incline.

ra'kish[1], rā'kish, *a.* *Naut.* Having the masts unusually inclined; as, a *rakish* vessel.—**ra'kish-ness**[1], *n.*

ra'kish[2], *a.* Like or behaving like a rake; dissolute; profligate; hence, dashing; jaunty.

> Many a man is more *rakish* and extravagant than he would willingly be, were there not others to look on and give their approbation.
> JOHN HUGHES *Spectator* Nov. 16, 1711.

—**ra'kish-ly**, *adv.*—**ra'kish-ness**[2], *n.*

rak'shu-san, *n.* Same as *Hind Myth.* A *zobilin* or evil spirit.

Ra-ku'si-an, rā-kū'si-an, *n.* [A.] One of a little-known Christian sect resembling the Sabbatarians, said to have formerly existed in America.

ra'ku-ware", rā'kū-wār', *n.* *Ceram.* A distinct variety of Japanese pottery, hand-modeled with coarse clay, and having a thick, lustrous glaze, usually black, sometimes red or green, rarely yellow. Typical pieces bear the mark *raku.*

râle, rāl, *n.* *Pathol.* A sound additional to that of respiration, heard on auscultation of the chest, indicative of the nature or stage of a disease; as, the **crepitant râle** of severe pneumonia; the **sonorous râle** of chronic catarrh; the **tracheal râle** that often precedes death. [F. < *râler,* rattle, < L.G. *ratelen,* rattle.]

ral'len-tan'do, rāl'en-tän'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Gradually slower. **ral'len-ta'to**; **ri'la-scian'do**.

ral'la-nace', *n.* The act of rallying.

Ral'li-dæ, ral'li-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of paludicolous birds, especially those with the hind toe nearly level with others and having the tail-feathers soft-webbed and soft; rails, coots, gallinules, etc. **Ral'lus**, *n.* (-lī). [< F. *rale;* see RAIL[2], *n.*] **ral'lid**, *n.*

ral'li-er, ral'i-ėr, *n.* One who rallies, in any sense.

ral'li-er[2], *n.* One who rallies or attacks with raillery.

ral'li-form, ral'i-fōrm, *a.* *Ornith.* **1.** Having the form of a rail. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes.*

Ral'li-for'mes, ral'i-fōr'mēz *or* -mēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A suborder or order of birds including *Fulicariæ* and *Hemipodii.* [< RALLUS + L. *forma,* form.]

Ral-li'næ, ral-lī'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of ralloid birds, especially those without a frontal shield, including rails and crakes. [< RALLUS.]

ral'line, ral'in, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rails or, specifically, the *Rallinæ.*

ral'loid, ral'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rallidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Rallidæ.* [< RALLUS + -OID.]

ral'lum, ral'um, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A triangular-bladed agricultural implement used as a scraper. [L., < *rado,* scrape.]

—**ral'lum-shaped"**, *a.* Having the shape of a rallum.

ral'ly[1], ral'i, *v.* [RAL'LIED; RAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect and restore to effective order and discipline; reunite and reanimate; call together for any common purpose; as, to *rally* fleeing troops; to *rally* voters.

> In 1746, at the disastrous action under the walls of Piacenza, where he twice *rallied* his regiment, he [Montcalm] received five sabre-cuts, . . . and was made prisoner. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 359. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

2. To summon up, revive, or concentrate; restore, as self-control; as, to *rally* one's strength.

II. *i.* **1.** To unite or reunite with prompt ardor and resolution.

> Yes we'll *rally* round the flag, boys, we'll *rally* once again,
> Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.
> GEORGE F. ROOT *Battle Cry of Freedom* st. 1.

2. To recover tone and vigor; make a partial or complete return to the normal state; as, the patient may *rally;* prices have not *rallied* since the panic. [< F. *rallier,* < *re-* (< L. *re-,* again) + *allier;* see ALLY, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ENCOURAGE; RIDICULE.

ral'ly[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To attack with raillery; joke with teasingly; banter; usually referring to some personal act or quality, and followed by *on* or *about;* as, they *rallied* him *on* his failure.

II. *i.* To indulge in merry satire or repartee. [< F. *railler;* see RAIL[3], *v.*]

ral'ly[3], *n.* [RAL'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A lively assembling for a common purpose; especially, a reunion after disorganization; concentration of strength after dispersion, as of an army. **2.** A rapid recovery of self-possession or pluck, or of the normal condition after exhaustion or depression; as, a *rally* from sickness; a *rally* in stocks. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* The repeated return of the ball in quick succession. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A political mass-meeting.

> The grand *rally* of each party had been held in the village of Lucerne. E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 5, p. 42. [S. '78.]

5. [Eng.] *Theat.* In a pantomime, the general gambols of the characters at the close of a transformation-scene.

ral'ly[2], *n.* [RAL'LIES, *pl.*] An act of raillery.

ral'ly-ing-ly, ral'i-ing-li, *adv.* With raillery.

ral'ly-ing-point", ral'i-ing-point', *n.* A place or object where or about which a rally may be made.

ralph, ralf, *n.* **1.** The raven. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] An imagined mischievous demon who haunts printing-houses. [< *Ralph,* a personal name.]

ral'ston-ite, rāl'stun-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent, sodium-aluminum hydroxy-fluorid ($H_{10}Na_2Mg_3Al_5F_{14}O_{10}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [After *J. G. Ralston,* Norristown, Penn.]

ram, ram, *v.* [RAMMED; RAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a ram; butt against with an aim to injure; batter.

> The Alabama . . . then tried to *ram* her, but the swifter ship evaded the blow and poured a broadside upon the ironclad. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 2, p. 42. [C. CO. '90.]

2. To drive or force down or into something; as, to *ram* home a charge. **3.** To press closely together; stuff.

II. *i.* To pound, batter, or drive, as with a ram.

ram, *a.* Strong; rank: chiefly used as an intensive prefix, as in *ramfoozle, ramshackly.* [< Icc. *rammr,* strong.]

ram[1], *n.* A male sheep, or a male of any ovine animal; a tup. [< AS *ram,* ram.]

—**ram'-cat"**, *n.* A male cat; tom-cat.—**the Ram**, the constellation Aries. See CONSTELLATION.

ram[2], *n.* **1.** An instrument or device for driving, forcing, or crushing by heavy blows or thrusts. Specifically: (1) A battering-ram. (2) The drop-weight of a pile-driver or of a steam-hammer. (3) A compressing-piston in a hydrostatic press. (4) *Naut.* A hooped spar for moving heavy timbers by impact.

2. A solid pointed or edged projection from the bow of a war-vessel, for crushing or cutting into an opposing vessel.

> Once in the Monitor "using the smaller vessel, . . . I had no difficulty in avoiding her *ram.*" WORDEN in Chittenden's *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 27, p. 291. [H. '91.]

3. A steam-propelled war-vessel having its bow especially designed and constructed for ramming. **4.** A hydraulic ram. [< AS *ram,* < *ram,* male sheep.]

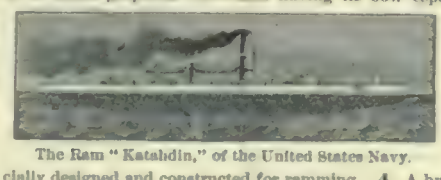

The Ram "Katahdin," of the United States Navy.

Compounds: **ram'-bow"**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A bow having a projecting stem, or so built as to be suitable for ramming.—**ram-head**, *n.* **1.** A form of lever for raising heavy stones, etc. **2.**, *Naut.* A halvard-block. **3.**, A cuckold.—**ram-line**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A small rope once used to strike the center line of a vessel, or to run its sheer-lines: used also to mark a central lengthwise line or a spar.—**ram-stag**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A castrated ram.

Ra'ma, [rā'mä], [< Hind.] The **Ra'ma-chan'dra**, hero of the Ramayana, son of King Dasaratha, the husband of Sita. He made his appearance in the world at the end of the Treta Yuga or second age, and is called the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. Two other Ramas, Parasu-rama and Bala-rama, are known in legendary history, but Rama-chandra is the most celebrated and the one meant when Rama is mentioned.

ram'age, *n.* Same as RUMMAGE.

ram'age[1], *a.* **1.** Being in a dodging state or just able to perch on branches, as a young bird. **2.** Not tamed or domesticated, wild. **ram'ish**; **ram'mish**.

ram'age[2], *n.* **1.** A branching or branches, as of a tree or shrub. **2.** The singing of birds among the branches. **3.** A branch of a genealogical tree.

ra-ma'gloust, *a.* Wild; undomesticated.

ra'mal, rē'mal *or* rā'mal, *a.* *Bot.* Of, belonging to, or growing on a branch; rameal. [< L. *ramus,* branch.]

ra-mass'†, *vt.* To collect; gather together; amass.

Râ-mâ'ya-na, rā-mā'ya-na, *C. W.* (ram'a-yā'na, *Wr.*), *n.* A Hindu epic poem believed to have been composed by Válmíki (5th century). It consists of twenty-four thousand stanzas, arranged in seven books, and describes the life and exploits of Rāma. [< Sans. *Rāmāyana,* < *Rāma,* Rāma, + *-ayana,* relating to.]

Ram"a-zan', ram'a-zan', *n.* The Mohammedan ninth month, the time of the annual fast of thirty days; also, the fast. See CALENDAR.

It is the month in which Mohammed received the first part of his revelation. No food can then be taken from dawn to sunset. The Mohammedan year being lunar, the fast is eleven days earlier each year until the cycle completes itself in about 33 years. See BAIRAM.

[< Ar. *ramaḍān,* < *ramed,* be hot.] **Ram"a-dan'**‡; **Ram"a-dhan'**‡; **Ram"ad-zan'**‡.

ram'bade, ram'bād, *n.* [F.] A platform across a galley's prow, from which to board an opposing vessel.

ram'beh, ram'bē, *n.* The fruit of either of two trees (*Baccaurea dulcis* and *B. sapida*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), growing in Burma and Malacca. The fruits of both are about the size of a cherry, contain a sweet pulp, and are a favorite food. [Cp. RAMBUTAN.]

ram'berge†, *n.* A long slender fighting-vessel, quickly controlled; a swift galley. **rem'berge**†.

ram'bl, ram'bld. Ramble, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ram'bla, ram'blo, *n.* [Sp.] A dry ravine.

ram'ble, ram'bl, *vi.* [RAM'BLED; RAM'BLING.] **1.** To walk about freely and aimlessly, as for pleasure or light exercise; roam; as, to *ramble* through the park. **2.** To do anything in a careless, aimless manner; act inconsequently; as, he *rambles* in his talk. **3.** To show an absence of plan or system: said of things; as, a *rambling* old building.

> The Red Horse is a *rambling,* three-story building, entered through a large archway which leads into a long, straggling yard. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 13, p. 155. [T. & CO.]

4. To wind about irregularly; meander; as, a *rambling* brook or path. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To stagger. [Var. freq. of ROAM.]

Synonyms: range, roam, rove, stray, stroll, wander.—Antonyms: follow the beaten track, halt, keep the road, stand, stand still, stay, stop.

—**ram'bling-ly**, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

ram'ble, *n.* **1.** The act of rambling; an aimless movement in varied directions; specifically, a leisurely stroll.

> In a long *ramble* . . . on a fine autumnal day, Rip had unconsciously scrambled to one of the highest parts of the Kaatskill mountains.
> IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 51. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. A meandering path, as in a park; maze. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A stratum of thin shale covering a coal-seam.

ram'bler, ram'blėr, *n.* One who rambles.

ram'booze, ram bōz, *n.* An alcoholic drink variously compounded; especially, a mixed drink of wine, ale, or milk, sugar, eggs, and flavoring. [< RAM, *a.*, + BOOZE.] **ram'boose**†; **rum'booze**†.

ram-bunc'tious, ram-bunc'shus, *a.* [Vulgar, U. S.] Rude and boisterous; rough; violent; combative.

ram-bus'tious, ram-bus'chtus, *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Boisterous; arrogant; rambunctious. **rum-bus'tious**‡.

> The sperm whales are such raging, ramping, roaring, *rumbustious* fellows. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 7, p. 310. [MACM. '72.]

ram-bu'tan, ram-bū'tan, *n.* The fruit of an East-Indian and Malaysian tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), allied to those producing the lichi and the longan. It is oval, slightly flattened, about 2 inches long, of a red color, and covered with long fleshy spines, giving it its name. It has a pleasant acid pulp, and is extensively cultivated, with varieties. [< Malay *rambútan,* < *rambut,* hair.] **ram-boo'tan**‡; **ram-bo'tang**‡; **ram-pos'tan**‡.

ramd, pp. Rammed. PHIL. Soc.

ra-mé', ra-mē', *a.* *Her.* Same as ATTIRE. [< OF. *rame,* branched, < L. *ramus,* branch.]

rame, rēm, *n.* A branch of a tree or shrub.

> Twice in thy pleasant year the wattles crown
> With golden down
> Their sombre *rames.* THOMAS HENEY *Wood Notes* st. 11.

[F., < L. *ramus,* branch.]

ra'me-al, rē'mē-al *or* rā'-, *a.* Same as RAMAL. **ra'me-ous**‡.

Ra'me-an, rē'mē-an, *n.* Same as RAMIST.

ramed, ramd, *a.* Framed on the stocks, adjusted by a ram-line and ready to be enclosed, as a ship. [< F. *ramer,* pp. *ramé,* support, < *rame* (< L. *ramus*), branch.]

ra-mée', ra-mē', *n.* Same as RAMIE.

ram'e-kin, ram'ę-kin, *n.* **1.** A Welsh rabbit. **2.** A seasoned dish of bread-crums baked with eggs and cheese. **3.** A dish in which rameikins are baked; by extension, any dish used both for baking and serving on the table. [< F. *ramequin,* < O. Fl. *rammeken,* toasted bread.] **ram'e-quin**†; **ram'me-kin**†.

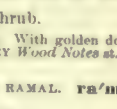

A Ramekin.

ra-mel'lus, ra-mel'us, *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary branch; ramulus. [Dim. < L. *ramus,* branch.]—**ram'el-lose**, *a.*

ra'ment, rē'ment, *Wr.* (ram'ent, *E. W.*; rē'ment', *C.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A shaving, scale, or chip. **2.** *Bot.* Same as RAMENTUM, 1. [< L. *ramentum;* see RAMENTUM.]

ra-men'tum, ra-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A thin, membranous, chaffy scale, formed on the surface of leaves, the stems of ferns, trunks of cycads, etc.: an outgrowth from the epidermis. **2.** Same as RAMENT, 1. **3.** *pl.* *Pathol.* Scrapings of waste organic tissue; specifically, shreds of the mucous membrane of the bowels, sometimes discharged in acute dysentery. [L., scraping, < *rado,* scrape.] **ram"en-ta'ceous**, *a.*

ra'me-ous, rē'mē-us *or* rā'-, *a.* Same as RAMAL. [< L. *ramosus,* < *ramus,* branch.]

Ram'es-ide, ram'es-īd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian monarchs named Rameses or Ramses, or to any of them, especially to the second and third. **II.** *n.* A member of the dynasty of Rameses.

ram-fee'zle, ram-fī'zl, *vt.* [Scot.] To fire out; exhaust.

ram-gun'shock, ram-gun'shoc, *a.* [Scot.] Hardy and rough; rugged.

ram'-head", *n.* See RAM[2], *n.*

ram'-head"ed, ram'-hed'ėd, *a.* Having the head or horns of a ram, as a sphinx. See CRIOSPHINX.

ra'mi, rē'mī *or* rā'mī, *n.* Plural of RAMUS.

ram'i-corn, ram'i-kōrn (rē'mi, *C.*). **I.** *a.* Having ramified antennæ, as certain hemipterous insects. **II.**

n. Ornith. The horny sheath of the rami of the lower mandible. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *cornu*, horn.]
— **ram″i-cor′ne-ous**, *a.*

ram′ie, ram′i, *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A shrubby Chinese and East-Indian perennial (*Bœhmeria nivea*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), with numerous rod-like stems 4 to 6 feet high, and large heart-shaped leaves silvery-white beneath: cultivated in the West Indies and in the southern United States. Called also *rhea*, *rhea-grass*, *China-grass*, and *grass-cloth plant*. **2.** The fine fiber yielded by the stem of this plant, now coming into use for almost every purpose heretofore served by cotton. **ram′-ée**†; **ram′ie-plant″**.

The Ramie (*Bœhmeria nivea*).

ra-mif′er-ous, ra-mif′ĕr-us, *a.* Bearing branches. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *fero*, bear.]

ram″i-fi-ca′tion, ram′-i-fi-kē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of ramifying, or the condition of being ramified. **2.** The arrangement of branches or parts, as on a plant; also, one of the parts. **3.** The production of ramiform figures. [< LL. *ramificatus*, branched, < L. *ramus*, branch, + *facio*, make.]
Synonyms: see BRANCH.
— **point of ramification**, same as CRITICAL POINT, 1.

ram″i-flo′rous, ram′i-flō′rus, *W.* (rē′mi-, *C.*), *a. Bot.* Having the flowers borne on the branches. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

ram′i-form, ram′i-fârm, *E. I. W. Wr.* (rē′mi-, *C.*), *a.* Branch-shaped. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + -FORM.]

ram′i-fy, ram′i-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **I.** *t.* To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions; as, the nerves *ramify* the entire body; the subject is highly *ramified*.
II. *i.* To divide into branches, as the stem of a plant; hence, to be divided, subdivided, or interlaced: often in the sense of intricately penetrating throughout a substance.
If a dead stump, with roots *ramifying* in red soil, be examined, it will often be observed that the soil is bleached . . . about each root. LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 81. [A. '84.]
[< F. *ramifier*, < L. *ramus*, branch; and see -FY.]

ra-mig′er-ous, ra-mij′ĕr-us, *a.* Same as RAMIPAROUS. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *gero*, bear.]

ram′i-kin, *n.* Same as RAMEKIN, 3: a trade form.

ram′i-lie, ram′i-lī, *C.* (ra-mī′le, *E.*; rā-mī-lī′, *I.*), *n.* Any one of various fashions in dress, especially a cocked hat and a wig with a plaited tail, named in honor of the British victory over the French at Ramillies (1706).
His . . . eyes . . . look demurely out from under an incredible wig, an umbrageous, deep-coloured *ramilie* of early youth. EDMUND GOSSE *Gossip in a Library*, *Beau Nash* p. 232. [L. CO. '91.]

ra-mip′a-rous, ra-mip′a-rus, *a. Bot.* Producing branches. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *pario*, produce.]

Ra′mism, rē′mizm *or* rg′mizm, *n.* The logic of Peter Ramus (Pierre de la Ramée), a French professor of the 16th century: professedly opposed to that of Aristotle, but practically a reproduction of his simpler teachings.

Ra′mist, rē′mist *or* rg′mist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ramus or Ramism. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Ramus. **Ra′-me-an**†.

ram′-line″, *n.* See RAM², *n.*

rammed, ramd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Excessive.

ram′mel†, *vi.* To cause to decay; make into rubbish.

ram′mel, ram′el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Useless brushwood; hence, rubbish. **ram′el**†; **ram′ell**†.
— **ram′mel-wood″**, *n.* Coppice.

ram′mels-berg-ite, rqm′elz-berg-ait, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, metallic, tin-white nickel diarsenid ($NiAs_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [After K. F. *Rammelsberg*, German chemist.]

ram′mer, ram′gr, *n.* One who or that which rams, particularly a tool for ramming down or compacting something. Specifically: (1) A ramrod for a firearm. (2) A pavers' beetle. (3) A founders' implement for compacting material in the mold, etc. (4) A ship's ram.

ram′mish, ram′ish, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented; also, lustful. **ram′my**‡. — **ram′mish-ness**, *n.*

ram″ol-les′cence†, *n.* A softening or mollifying. [< F. *ramollir*, soften, ult. < L. *re-*, again, + *a*, away, + *molles*, mass.]

ram″ol-lisse′ment, ram′o-lis′mĕn, *n.* [F.] *Pathol.* A morbid softening of some organ or tissue of the body; especially, softening of the brain.

ra-moon′, ra-mūn′, *n.* A small West-Indian tree (*Trophis Americana*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), whose leaves are used as fodder for cattle. [< Sp. *ramon*, < *ramo* (< L. *ramus*), branch.]

ra′mose, rē′mōs, *C. E.*, *or* rg′mos (ra-mōs′, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Branching; consisting of or full of branches; branch-like; as, *ramose* antennæ; *ramose* gills. [< L. *ramosus*, < *ramus*, branch.] **ra′mous**‡.
— **ra′mose-ly**, *adv.*

ramp, ramp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To bend upward: form a ramp. **2.** [Thieves' Cant.] To rob with violence; handle roughly.
II. *i.* **1.** To rear up or to spring, as a wild beast; leap; hence, to dash about, as a beast in rage; rage; storm. **2.** To grow or climb, as a plant; run or creep up luxuriantly and at random. **3.** To frolic about; romp.
Sporting the lion *ramp'd*, and in his paw
Dandled the kid.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 343.
[< F. *ramper*, creep; cp. LG. *rappen*, G. *raffen*, snatch.]

ramp†, *a.* Rearing; leaping; dashing about or along.

ramp, *n.* **1.** A slope or inclination, as of a road or corridor; an inclined plane; especially, a gradual slope from the interior of a fortification to the level immediately inside the parapet. **2.** In building, a concaved part at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping, as in a rail at a half-pace or quarter-pace. **3.** In the game of pin-pool, a stroke that knocks down all the pins but the center one and wins the game. **4.** [Archaic.] A leap or spring.

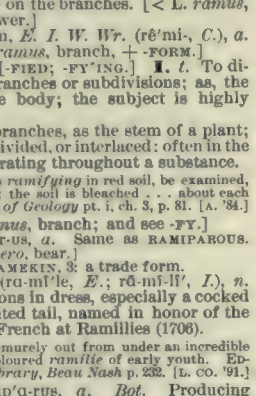

Ramp in the Interior of the Old Spanish Fort at St. Augustine, Florida.

The rush of wind, the *ramp* and roar
Of great waves climbing a rocky shore.
WHITTIER *The Sisters* st. 2.

5. The garden rampion, or its root. **6**†. A footpad; also, a noisy or impudent woman.

ram-pa′dgeon, ram-pē′jun, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A brawler.

ram′page, ram′pēj, *C.*[1] *I. S. W. Wr.* (ram-pēj′, *C.*[2] *E.*), *vi.* [RAM′PAGED; RAM′PA-GING.] [Colloq.] **1.** To dash about violently; storm; rage. **2.** To run or frolic about; romp.
Now, Sneezer, down with you, sir, down with you, or your *rampaging* will get all our throats cut.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 9, p. 147. [W. S. '90.]

ram′pauge†. [Scot.].— **ram′pa-ger**, *n.*

ram′page, *n.* [Colloq.] Boisterous agitation or excitement; a dashing about with anger or violence: usually in the phrase **on a** or **the rampage**.

ram-pa′geous, ram-pē′jus, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Noisily rampant; violent; boisterous; combative. **2.** Striking in tone or style; glaring; conspicuous. **ram-pa′cious**‡; **ram-pa′gious**‡. — **ram-pa′geous-ness**, *n.*

ram′pair†, *vt.* To surround with a defense; entrench.

ram-pal′lian†, *n.* A rapscallion. **ram-pal′lion**†.

ram′pan-cy, ram′pan-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being rampant; extravagance in action or feeling.

ram′pant, ram′pant, *a.* **1.** Exceeding all bounds; unbridled; unrestrained; wild; as, *rampant* ideas.
The quiet town seemed suddenly inundated with children, all in such a *rampant* state that busy mothers wondered how they ever should be able to keep their frisky darlings out of mischief. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* ch. 13, p. 132. [R. BROS. '78.]
2. Growing, climbing, or running without check or restraint; rank; as, *rampant* weeds. **3.** Standing on the hind legs; rearing; leaping: said of a quadruped; specifically (*Her.*), standing on the sinister hind leg, with both fore legs elevated, the dexter above the sinister, and the head in profile: said of a beast of prey; ramping; effrayé. See phrases. **4.** *Arch.* Springing from points on an inclined plane. See ARCH. [< F. *ramper* (ppr. *rampant*), creep; see RAMP, *v.*] **ramp′ish**†.
— **rampant affronté, r. combatant, r. indorsed,** see COUNTER-RAMPANT. — **r. displayed or in full aspect,** sitting on the haunches affronté, or rampant with fore paws extended, facing the spectator. — **r. gardant,** rampant and affronté. — **r. passant,** as if walking by, with the dexter paw raised. — **r. regardant,** rampant with head contourné, or looking backward. — **r. sejant,** rampant in the sitting position.

Rampant. 1. Lion rampant: arms of Nassau. 2. Lion rampant gardant: arms of Dalton. 3. Lion rampant regardant: arms of Price.

— **ram′pant-ly**, *adv.*

ram′part, ram′pārt, *vt.* To supply with or as with ramparts; fortify. **ram′pire**‡ [Archaic].

ram′part, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* The embankment surrounding a fort, on which the parapet is raised; also, the embankment including the parapet.
It is easy enough, after the *ramparts* are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the highest tower.
MACAULAY *Essays*, *Mackintosh's History* p. 297. [A. '80.]
2. A bulwark or construction to oppose assault or hostile entry; hence, a defense. [< F. *rempart*, < *remparer*, defend, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *parer* (< L. *paro*), prepare.] **ram′pier**†; **ram′-pire**†.
Synonyms: barbican, barricade, barrier, breastwork, bulwark, defense, elevation, embankment, fence, fortification, guard, mole, mound, outwork, security, wall. See BARRIER; DEFENSE.
— **ram′part-slope″**, *n.* The interior slope of a rampart; the ramp.

rampe†, *v.* & *n.* Ramp.

rampe²†, *n.* The European wake-robin.

ram′per¹, ram′pgr, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A turnpike. **2**†. A rampart.

ram′per², *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A man who is a race-course welsher in summer and a garroter at other seasons.

ram′pick, ram′pic, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A tree dead at the top, or one wholly dead. **ram′pike**‡; **ran′pick**†; **ran′pike**†. — **ram′picked**, *a.*

ram′pi-on, ram′pi-un, *n.* **1.** A European perennial (*Campanula Rapunculus*) of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*), cultivated in gardens for its white succulent roots, which are eaten as a salad. **cov′en-try-rape″**‡; **ramps**‡. **2.** Any one of various plants of other genera. See below. [< It. *ramponzolo*, plant, < LL. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapum*, turnip.] — **German** or **large rampion,** the evening-primrose. — **horned r.,** any species of *Phyteuma*, also of the bellwort family.

ram′pler, ram′plgr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** *a.* Rambling; roving.
II. *n.* A gay rover; rambler. **ram′plor**‡.

ram-pos′tan, ram-pos′tan, *n.* Same as RAMBUTAN.

ramps, ramps, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as RAMSONS.

rampse, ramps, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To climb.
— **ramps′ing**, *a.* Tall; high.

ramps′man, ramps′man, *n.* [Slang.] A footpad.

rampt, *pp.* Ramped. PHIL. Soc.

Ram′-Ram″, ram′-ram′, *n.* [Hind.] Literally, Rama, Rama: a common salutation or benediction among Hindus in meeting or parting: an invocation of Rama.

ram′rod″, ram′rod′, *n.* A long straight rod used to drive home the charge of a muzzle-loading gun or pistol; a rammer for any small firearm.
— **ram′rod″dy**, *a.* [Colloq.] Like a ramrod in unbending erectness; unyielding; formal.

ram′shack″le, ram′shac′], *v.* To ransack: a corruption.

ram′shack″le, *a.* About to go to pieces from age and neglect; loose and out of repair; shaky; as, a *ramshackle* building; a *ramshackle* condition of affairs.
I took a *ramshackle* hack carriage and set out to find him.
W. S. BLUNT in *The Nineteenth Century* Apr., '92, p. 568.
[< Ice. *ramskakkr*, < *ramr*, very, + *skakkr*, wry.]
ram′shack″led‡; **ram′shack″ly**‡.

ram′shack″le†, *n.* [Scot.] A heedless person.

ram′s′-head″, ramz′-hed′, *n.* **1.** A species of moccasin-flower (*Cypripedium arietinum*) of the northern United States and Canada. **2.** A seed of the chick-pea.

ram′s′-horn″, ramz′-hôrn′, *n.* **1.** A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortification, commanding the ditch and being commanded by the main work. **2.** An ammonite. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A winding stake-net for enclosing fish coming in with the tide.

ram′skin¹, ram′skin, *n.* A kind of cheese-cake. **Sefton cake**‡: after Lord Sefton. [Perhaps cor. of RAMEKIN.]

ram′skin″², *n.* Sheepskin; parchment.

ram′sons, ram′zunz, *n. pl.* A British species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*) formerly cultivated in European gardens; broad-leaved garlic. [< AS. *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa*, kind of garlic.] **ram′sens**†; **ram′sies**‡; **ram′sins**†.

ram′-stam″, ram′-stam′. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Rash; thoughtless; precipitate. **II.** *n.* A hasty and bold person. **III.** *adv.* With rashness; heedlessly.

ram′stead, ram′sted, etc. Same as RANSTEAD, etc.

ram′til, ram′til, *n.* [E. Ind.] An annual herb (*Guizotia oleifera* or *Abyssinica*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), cultivated in Abyssinia and India for its oil-producing seeds.

Ram″u-la′ri-a, ram′yu-lâ′ri-a *or* -u-lg′ri-a, *n. Bot.* A form-genus of fungi parasitic on the green parts of plants. *R. Tulasnei*, causing the leaf-spot of strawberries, is the conidial stage of *Sphærella Fragariæ*, an ascomycetous fungus. [< L. *ramulus*; see RAMULUS.]

ram′ule, ram′yul, *n.* Same as RAMULUS.

ram″u-lif′er-ous, ram′yu-lif′gr-us, *a.* Bearing little branches. [< RAMULUS + L. *fero*, bear.]

ram′u-lose″, ram′yu-lōs′, *a. Biol.* Bearing many small branches or branchlets; minutely branched. [< L. *ramulosus*, < *ramulus*; see RAMULUS.] **ram′u-lous**‡.

ram′u-lus, ram′yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] A small branch or ramus, as in a coral or an artery. [L., dim. of *ramus*, branch.]

ra′mus, rē′mus *or* rg′mus, *n.* [RA′MI, rē′mai *or* rg′mī, *pl.*] [L.] A branch; one of the divisions of a forked structure; as, the *rami* of the lower jaw-bone.

ra-mus′cule, ra-mus′kiūl, *n.* A ramulus. [< LL. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, branch.]

ran, ran, *imp.* of RUN, *v.*

ran¹, *n.* **1.** *Rope-making.* Twenty cords of twine on a reel, separated by knots. **2.** *Naut.* Yarns wound on a winch. [Cp. RAND, *n.*]

ran², *n.* Same as RUNN.

Ran³, rqn, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of the sea; wife of Ægir. [< Ice. *Rān*.]

ran⁴†, *n.* Open robbery; violence.

ran⁵†, *n.* A saying; song. **rann**†.

Ra′na¹, rē′na *or* rg′na, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ranidæ*. **2.** [r-] [RA′NÆ, rē′nī *or* rg′nē, *pl.*] An amphibian of this genus; a frog. [< L. *rana*, frog.]

Rn′na², *n.* [Hind.] Prince: the title of the ruling chief in various parts of India; as, the *Rana* of Dholpur.

ra′nal, rē′nal, *a.* Allied to the *Ranunculaceæ*. [< L. *rana*, frog.] — **ranal alliance**, a group of hypogynous, polypetalous families of plants embracing those with numerous stamens, a perianth in 3 or more series, and the carpels distinct or immersed in the axis. It embraces 8 orders, including the *Ranunculaceæ*, *Magnoliaceæ*, and *Anonaceæ*.

ra-na′ri-um, ra-nē′ri-um *or* -nq′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A place for confining frogs caught for scientific researches; also, a collection of live frogs, as one for such a purpose. [< L. *rana*, frog.]

ran′a-tra, ran′a-tra, *n.* A needle-bug. [< L. *rana*, frog.]

rance, rans, *vt.* [Scot.] To prop.

rancel, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A prop. **2.** [Prov.] A cross-bar between the legs of a chair. **rangel**‡.

rance²†, *n.* A fine hard stone, probably marble. **raunce**†.

ran-ces′cent, ran-ses′ĕnt, *a.* Growing rancid. [< LL. *rancescent(-)s*, ppr. of *rancesco*, grow rancid, < L. *ranceo* (found only in the ppr. *rancens*), be rancid.]

ranch¹, rqnch, *vi.* [Western U. S.] To have charge of or work upon a ranch; especially, to follow the business of grazing cattle in herds.
— **ranch′er**, *n.* One engaged in ranching.

ranch²†. **I.** *vt.* To wrench; tear. **raunch**†. **II.** *n.* A deep scratch.

ranch, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] An establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds; as, a sheep-*ranch*; a cattle-*ranch*. **2.** A farm: the original meaning. **3.** The force of men engaged in conducting a ranch. **ranche**‡. [< Sp. *rancho*, mess.] — **ranch′-house″**, *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch.

ran″che-rí′a, rān″chē-rī′a, *n.* **1.** The house or hut of a Mexican ranchero. **2.** A cluster of herdsmen's huts: hence, an Indian hamlet.
Not far from their path was a *rancheria* of Yutas, which the Spaniards visited, endeavoring to obtain guides.
H. H. BANCROFT *Utah* ch. 1, p. 10. [HIST. CO. '89.]

[Sp. (Mex.), < *ranchq*, mess.]

ran-che′ro, rgn-chē′rō, *n.* [Sp. (Mex.).] **1.** A herdsman on a ranch, especially the director; ranchman.
Resplendent in a foppish sombrero, and famous for the precise cut of his *rancchero's* jacket.
J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 78. [R. & C. '59.]
2. An owner of a small farm.

ran′ching, ran′ching, *n.* [Malay.] A slender dagger.

ranch′man, rgnch′mgn, *n.* [RANCH′MEN, *pl.*] A herdsman or other laborer on a ranch, especially the person in charge; rancher.

ran′cho, rgn′chō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A hut or collection of huts in which ranchmen mess and lodge; also, a stock-farm for breeding and rearing cattle or other stock; a ranch.

ran′cid, ran′sid, *a.* Having the peculiar tainted smell of oily substances that have begun to spoil; rank and sour from chemical decomposition; as, *rancid* butter. [< L. *rancidus*, < *ranceo*, be rancid.]
— **ran′cid-ly**, *adv.* With a rancid taste or smell.

ran-cid′i-fy, ran-sid′i-fai, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] [Rare.] To make or become rancid. [< RANCID + -FY.]

ran-cid′i-ty, ran-sid′i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being rancid; a rancid smell and taste. **ran′cid-ness**‡.
In general, the more casein is left in butter, the greater is its tendency to *rancidity*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 601, p. 316. [A.'57.]

ranck†, **rancke**†, *v.* & *a.* Same as RANK.

ranck†, *adv.* Fiercely.

ran′cor, ran′cĕr, *n.* **1.** Bitter vindictive enmity; malice; spitefulness; a cherished grudge.
Injustice founded on religious *rancour* and national conceit cannot be perpetuated for ever.
DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 42. [H.]
2†. A sour or bitter object of thought; something that rankles. [OF., < LL. *rancor*, rankness, < L. *ranceo*, be rancid.] **ran′cour**‡; **ran′kor**†.
Synonyms: see HATRED.
— **ran′cor-ous**, *a.* Full of spite and malice; intensely bitter in enmity. — **ran′cor-ous-ly**, *adv.*

rand[1], rand, *vt.* **1.** To fit, as boot-heel blanks, with rands. **2.** To cut out (leather strips) for use as rands.

rand[2]†, *vt.* To rant; rave; storm.

rand, *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* Formerly, a shoe-seam, the edge of an upper, or a thin inner sole; now, an irregular-shaped slip in a heel, to fill the gap between the sole and the lifts. **heel'-rand"‡.** **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A hank of twine, or strip of leather. (2) Rushes growing on river-borders. **3.** [S. Afr.] A highland or the highlands on either side of a river valley. Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, is called **the Rand.** **4**†. A marginal strip or slice, as of meat. [< AS. *rand*, edge.]

ran'dall-grass", ran'dal-gras', *n.* A tall nutritive and productive grass (*Festuca elatior*), growing naturally in shady woods and moist stiff soils. Called also *meadow-fescue* and *tall fescue-grass*.

Ran'dall-ite, ran'dal-ait, *n.* Rare.] *Ch. Hist.* A Freewill Baptist. [After B. *Randall* (1749-1808), founder of the sect.]

ran'dan, ran-dan', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A boat rowed by three persons, the one amidships having two oars and the others one each. **randan gig**†. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The finest part of wheat-bran. (2) An uproar. **ran'tan‡.—on the randan** [Prov. Eng.], on a spree.

rand'ing, rand'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A form of basketwork used in gabions. **2.** The cutting or fitting of heel-rands.
—**rand'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for fitting heel-blanks with rands.—**r.-tool**, *n.* A tool for cutting leather into strips to make rands.

rand'le-bar", rand'dl-bär', *n.* A backbar in a fireplace. [< *randle* (ep. Ice. *rann*, house) + BAR[1], *n.*] **ram'el-balk"‡; rand'le-balk"‡.**

rand'le-tree", *n.* Same as RANTLE-TREE.

ran'dom, ran'dum, *a.* Being done or chosen at random; having no definite aim or deliberate purpose; chance; casual; as, a *random* remark.

See how she blushes! to my *random* shot
We must believe has struck a tender spot.
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX *Maurine* pt. iv, st. 17.

Phrases:—**random courses,** courses of masonry in which the stones are of different thicknesses, though dressed and fitted.—**r. shot,** a shot aimed at no special point.—**r. tooling,** same as DROVING. See DROVE[1], *v.*—**r. work,** stonework laid in random courses.

ran'dom, *n.* **1.** An aimless and undetermined course, method, or manner; want of definite aim or intention; chance: now only in the phrase **at random,** meaning haphazard. **2.** Something done, made, or chosen without real or apparent method. **3.** *Mil.* (1) Absence of direction in firing. (2)† Range. **4.** *Mining.* The direction of a raking vein. **5.** *Textile.* (1) Clouded yarn. (2) Odds and ends of yarn. **6**†. An impetuous rushing or pouring forth; violence; force; speed; hence, a great flow of words. [< OF. *randon*, force, prob. < G. *rand*, edge.] **ran'don†.**

ran'dom-ly, ran'dum-li, *adv.* At random.

ran'don†, *vi.* To rove at random.

ran'dy, *r* ran'di, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Noisily romping; disorderly; **ran'die, ‡ riotous. 2.** [Slang.] Rampant; warm; violent.

ran'dy, *n.* [RAN'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Scot.] A forward and threatening beggar. **ran'dy-beg"gar‡. 2.** [Scot.] A boisterous romp; also, a virago. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A spree. **ran'die‡; ran'ty‡.**

rane'deer", *n.* A reindeer.

ra'nee, (rä'ni, *E. W. Wr.* (ran'i, *C.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] A **ra'ni,** (Hindu queen or princess; the consort of a raja; as, the *ranee* of Nahur. **ran'nee‡; ran'ny‡.**

ran'force†, *n.* Same as REENFORCE.

rang[1], rang, *imp.* of RING[2], *v.*

rang[2], rông (Scot.), *imp.* of REIGN, *v.*

rang[3]†, *n.* & *a.* Rank.

ran'gant, ran'gont, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rearing and raging: said of bulls. **fu"ri-o'sant†.**

range, rānj, *v.* [RANGED; RAN'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass through, by, or over, especially in search of something; wander along or over; as, to *range* the coast for smugglers; to *range* the forest or the meadows. **2.** To put or set in a row or rows; hence, to arrange in any definite order, array; as, he *ranged* his men so as to command both roads.

At midnight, in the forest shades,
Bozzaris *ranged* his Suliote band.
HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris* st. 2.

3. To put in a class, division, or party; arrange; classify; rank; as, they have *ranged* themselves on the right side; *range* these pupils in proper rank. **4**†. To bolt; sift. **5**†. To count; also, to engage; employ.

II. *i.* **1.** To proceed along a course; hence, to wander with or without aim; roam.

I do not know a pleasure more affecting than to *range* at will over the deserted apartments of some fine old family mansion.
LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Blakesmoor* p. 239. (W. L. & CO.)

2. To lie in the same direction or in a line parallel to another; as, the two towers *ranged* as seen from the gate; these houses *range* with the opposite row; hence, to take the same side, as in a quarrel.

In the unhappy matrimonial differences which were now permanent . . . Mistress Beatrix *ranged* with her father.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 124. [L. '85.]

3. To have equal or corresponding rank or place. **4.** To exhibit (specified) variation in location, habitual direction, or movement; extend; as, the temperature *ranges* from 110° above zero to 5° below. **5.** *Ordnance.* To go: applied to both length and direction; as, the shot *ranged* too short, or *ranged* to the right: usually applied to the projectile rather than to the gun. **6.** *Sport.* To move about in a peculiar manner or order for a special object, as for starting game; keep to a prescribed course, as a dog. **7.** *Naut.* Same as FORGE. [< F. *ranger*, < *rang*, rank, < G. *ring*, ring.]

Synonyms: see RAMBLE.

—**to range by** *Naut.*, to pass; sail by; sail ahead.

range, *n.* **1.** The area or space over or through which anything moves or is distributed, or the limits in time of the appearance of anything; as, the geographical *range* of birds or plants; the *range* of a dynasty.

The *range* of a bee, unincouraged by hunger, is about two miles.
S. EAMES in *American Agriculturist* June, '91, p. 231.

2. Specifically, an extensive tract of land held singly or in common for grazing wandering herds of cattle.

No man has the "right by law" to present another man driving as many head of cattle as he chooses on to his *range*.
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 12, p. 330. [S. '82.]

3. The extent to which any power or agency can be exerted or made effective; the extent of variation, as of a force or an instrument registering it; especially, the carrying distance or reach of an operating force; as, the *range* of a cannon; the *range* of the human voice.

The difference between extreme temperatures at a station is called the *range*.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 10, p. 120. [D. M. & CO.]

4. *Ordnance.* Specifically, the horizontal distance to which a projectile of known weight and dimensions, leaving the gun with a known initial velocity, at a known angle, can be thrown through a medium of known density. **5.** A place for shooting at a mark, especially with rifles. **6.** A line or row, especially of large objects; a series or chain; as, a *range* of columns or of mountains. **7.** A row of townships, six miles in width, between two meridian lines, numbered to show its place in order east or west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey of public lands; as, *range* four east from the third principal meridian. **8.** The extent of a sum of things viewed as a series; compass; scope; as, the *range* of events; the *range* of one's ideas.

The *range* of the known embraces much more than the sensible.
LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* first series, vol. i, intro., pt. i, ch. 3, p. 26. [O. & CO. '74.]

9. A class of objects considered as making a rank or series; an order; as, jinn are a *range* of beings between men and angels. **10.** A large iron cooking-stove usually set or built into a fireplace. Ranges are sometimes named from their use or arrangement; as, **cottage range** (having two ovens separated by a horizontal flue), **double-oven r., gas-r.** (using gas as a fuel), etc.

11. A fire-grate. **12.** [Local.] A step or rung of a ladder; round. **rance‡. 13.** *Naut.* (1) Cable ranged on deck preparatory to letting go the anchor. (2)† A large two-armed cleat in the waist of a vessel, to which to belay the tacks and sheets. **14.** [Prov. Eng.] *Milling.* A meal-bolting sieve. **15**†. The act of ranging.

Compounds, etc.:—**over the range,** or **gone over the r.** [Western U. S.], dead.—**pointblank r.,** the distance to which a ball from a horizontally aimed piece will go without sensible horizontal deflection of path.—**range'-board"**, *n.* A board in a fortress on which are marked the distances of prominent objects within range of its guns.—**r.-curve,** *n.* A curve used in the determination of the range of a piece at an angle of elevation with a given charge of powder.—**r.-finder,** *n.* *Ordnance.* An instrument with which to determine the range of an object.—**r.-heads,** *n. pl.* *Naut.* The windlass-bitts.—**r.-lights,** *n. pl.* **1.** Lights at or near a lighthouse, set in a line to indicate the course of the channel. **2.** Lights on a vessel at a considerable distance from each other, vertically over the keel, to indicate the course to an observer.—**r. of accommodation,** the difference between the greatest and the least distance of distinct vision.—**r. of cable** (*Naut.*), the length of slack cable ranged on deck before letting go the anchor.—**r.-plate,** *n.* A plate sometimes attached to gun-carriages of 9- and 16-pounders, and bearing a table of data regarding the range of their projectiles.—**r.-stove,** *n.* A portable range.—**r.-work,** *n.* Masonry-work of square stones laid in even courses: opposed to *broken-range work*, made of squared stones in courses of uneven heights, and *random work*.—**to gage** or **get the r. of,** to determine by experiment and calculation what elevation, charge, etc., to give a gun in order to strike (the object aimed at).

ran"gé', rän'zhē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Arranged in order.

range'ment†, *n.* **1.** Orderly disposition of things. **2.** The act of arranging.

ran'ger, rān'jėr, *n.* **1.** One who ranges, whether with or without a definite intention. **2.** One of an armed band, usually mounted, designed to protect or ravage large tracts of country. **3.** An English government official in charge of a royal forest: formerly a gamekeeper. **4.** [Rare.] A prowling robber; depredator. **5.** [Newfoundland.] A very young harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*). **6.** A hunting-dog used to scour over the ground. **7.** A bolting-sieve.

—**partizan ranger,** a member of a partizan corps.

ran'ger-ship, rān'jėr ship, *n.* The office of a royal ranger. See RANGER, 3.

ran-gif'er-ine, ran-jif'ėr-in, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Rangifer*) of *Cervidæ* that includes the reindeer. [Perhaps < OF *rangifer* (< Ice. *hreinn*), reindeer, + L. *fera*, wild beast.] **ran'ger-ine‡.**

Ran-gi'i-dæ, ran-jū'i-dē *or* -gī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of bivalves not distinguishable from *Mactridæ*.

Ran'gi-a, *n.* (t. g.) [After *Rang*, French conchologist.]
—**ran-gi'id**, *n.*—**ran'gi-oid**, *a.*

ran'ging-rod", rān'jing-rod', *n.* *Surv.* A chainman's rod, held vertically while being observed through a transit or level.

ran'gle, ran'gl, *vi.* [RAN'GLED; RAN'GLING.] [Prov. Eng.] To range about in an irregular manner.

Ran-goon' creep'er. A climbing hothouse shrub (*Quisqualis Indica*) of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*) from tropical Asia and Africa. It has slender branchlets, opposite ovate-acuminate leaves, and handsome orange to red flowers in spikes or racemes.

ran'gy, rān'ji, *a.* [<*colloq.*] **1.** Disposed to roam, or adapted for roving; also, capable of a long stretch of travel or work; as, a *rangy* horse; a *rangy* boy. **2.** Affording wide range; roomy; as, a *rangy* farmyard. **ran'gey‡.**

ra'ni, *n.* Same as RANEE.

Ran"i-ci-pit'i-dæ, ran'i-si-pit'i-dī *or* -ci-pit'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of gadoidean fishes having the suborbital bones enlarged and continuous, with a row of bones above the opercula and only two pyloric cæca.

Ran'i-ceps, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rana*, frog, + *caput*, head.]
—**ran"i-ci-pit'id**, *n.*—**ran"i-cip'i-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Ran'i-dæ, ran'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of anurans, especially firmisternials with upper jaw-teeth, precoracoids, sternum, and omosternum; typical frogs. [< RANA[1].]—**ran'id**, *n.*

ran'i-form, ran'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a frog; firmisternal. [< L. *rana*, frog, + -FORM.]

ra'nine, rā'nin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to frogs; raniform. **2.** Of or pertaining to the under surface of the tongue (on which ranula occurs); as, the *ranine* artery and vein. [< F. *ranin*, < L. *rana*, frog.]

Ra-nin'i-dæ, ra-nin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of schizosomous anomurans with an oblong carapace narrowed and abdomen extended backward. **Ra-ni'na**, *n.* (t. g.). [< L. *rana*, frog.]—**ra-nin'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ra-nin'id**, *n.*—**ran'i-noid**, *a.*

ra-niv'o-rous, ra-niv'o-rus, *a.* Subsisting on frogs; frog-eating. [< L. *rana*, frog, + *voro*, devour.]

rank, rank, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in an order, class, or grade; assign to the proper position; classify according to rank; hence, to estimate; as, I *rank* the book high.

The habit of receiving pleasure without any exertion of thought, by the mere excitement of curiosity and sensibility, may be justly *ranked* among the worst effects of habitual novel reading.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 31. [H. '58.]

2. To marshal, dispose, or set in a rank or ranks; form in line; range.

The trumpets sound, the banners fly,
The glimmering spears are *ranked* ready.
BURNS *My Bonnie Mary* st. 2.

3. [U. S.] *Mil.* To take precedence of in respect to rank; be of a higher grade than, or hold an older commission in the same grade than.

The worst excuse a soldier can make for declining service is that he once *ranked* the commander he is ordered to report to. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 46, p. 121. [C. L. W. '86.]

4†. To range (a gun in firing). **5**†. To place; establish.

II. *i.* **1.** To hold a specified place or grade; have rank; as, the work *ranks* with the best. **2.** [Rare.] To be ranged or marshaled, as in ranks or rows; take place or stand in line. **3.** *Scots Law.* To arrange the claims of creditors against an estate or fund in their order of preference; marshal assets or securities. **ranck†.**

rank, *a.* **1.** Very vigorous and flourishing in growth, as from fertilization or moisture; as, *rank* vegetation.

Gigantic reeds by every oozy stream,
Rank and luxuriant under cloudy skies.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. iv, l. 674.

2. Strong and disagreeable to the taste or smell; as, this fish is *rank*. **3.** Strongly characterized in any way; intense; thorough; utter: always in a bad sense; as, he is a *rank* traitor; that is *rank* prejudice. **4.** Producing a luxuriant growth; fertile; as, *rank* bottom-lands.

Our British soil is over *rank*, and breeds
Among the noblest flowers a thousand pois'nous weeds.
SWIFT *Ode to Dr. William Sancroft* st. 5.

5. [Slang, U. S.] Eager; impatient. **6.** *Law.* Inequitable; excessive. **7.** *Mech.* Strong or deep: said of a cut or the adjustment of the tool making a cut; as, a plane-bit set *rank*; a *rank* cut. **8.** [Archaic & Colloq.] Coarse; obscene. **9**†. Suffering from fulness of blood; plethoric. **10**†. Inflamed with desire; in heat. **11**†. Powerful. [< AS. *ranc*, strong.] **rancke†.**

—**rank'-brained"**, *a.* Insane; scatter-brained.—**r. modus,** an excessive recompense or composition for tithes.—**r.-riding†**, *a.* Hard-riding.

rank, *n.* **1.** A series of objects ranged in a line or row; a range. Specifically: (1) *Mil.* (*a*) A line of soldiers drawn up side by side or ranged abreast. (*b*) *pl.* The mass of soldiery; the order of common soldiers: with the definite article; as, the colonel had risen from *the ranks*.

Now onward, and in open view,
The countless *ranks* of England drew.
SCOTT *Lord of the Isles* can. 6, st. 21.

(2) *Organ-building.* A set of pipes, one for each key. (3) Any row running or regarded as running from side to side, as distinguished from *file*. **2.** Relative position in a scale of dignity or of life; degree; grade; as, the *rank* of baronet; the *rank* of an animal species or class.

In all the old Teutonic laws the life of every man and the oath of every man had a certain value, but the value differed according to his *rank*. E. A. FREEMAN in *The Chautauquan* Dec., '90, p. 291.

3. High degree or position, especially the state of being a member of a titled nobility; as, a lady of *rank*.

Even the menial offices connected with the person and table of the prince were held by men of *rank*.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 43. [L. '74.]

4. Degree of worth or excellence; as, a painting of the first *rank*. **5.** *Geom.* In a system of points, lines, and planes reciprocally related, the number of lines that may intersect any arbitrary line. [< F. *rang;* see RANGE, *v.*] **ranck†; ranke†.**

Synonyms: see CLASS.

—**open ranks** (*Mil.*), arrangement of ranks three paces apart.—**to take r. of,** to have precedence of.—**to take r. with,** to be placed or held equal to.

rank†, *adv.* Strongly; rankly.

rank'er, rank'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who places in ranks. **2.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] *Mil.* A commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks.

rank'ing, rank'ing, *pa.* Having the first place or grade; taking precedence; senior; as, the *ranking* officer.

ran'kl, ran'kld. Rankle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ran'kle, ran'kl, *v.* [RAN'KLED; RAN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To cause to fester; irritate; inflame. **2**†. To eat away; injure; destroy.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce irritation or festering; hence, to cause lingering pain or irritation of spirit; as, the arrow-head *rankled* in the wound; the reproof *rankled* long. **2.** To become irritated or inflamed; fester; become violent; as, a *rankling* wound; his hatred still *rankles*. [Freq. < RANK, *a.*] **ran'kill†.**

rank'ly, rank'li, *adv.* In a rank manner; strongly; violently; grossly; especially, with luxuriance.

rank'ness, rank'nes, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being rank, in any sense. **2.** Grossness; offensiveness. **3**†. Insolence. **4**†. Strength; power.

rankt, *pp.* Ranked. PHIL. SOC.

rann, *n.* Same as RAN[4].

ran'nee, *n.* Same as RANEE.

ran'nel†, *n.* A strumpet; prostitute.

ran'nel-balk", ran'el-bâk', *n.* Same as RANDLE-BAR.

ran'nent†, *imp. pl.* of RUN, *v.*

ran'ny†, *n.* The shrew. **ran'ney†.**

ra'nold, rē'neld *or* ran'eld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ranidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ranidæ*. [< RANA[1] + -OID.]

ran'pike†, *n.* Same as RAMPICK. **ran'pick†.**

ran'sack, ran'sac, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To search through; explore or rummage every part of; as, he *ransacked* the desk.

Shopping about the city, *ransacking* entire depôts of splendid merchandise, and bringing home a ribbon.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 12, p. 188. [T. & F. '51.]

2†. To sack; pillage; also, to take as booty. **3**†. To ravish; violate.

II†. *i.* To make close search; pry about. [< Ice. *rannsaka*, < *rann*, house, + *saka*, hurt, seek.] **ran'sakt†.**

Synonyms: see EXAMINE.

ran'sack, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of ransacking; a thorough and minute search. **2**†. Pillage; sack.

ran'sackt, *pp.* Ransacked. PHIL. SOC.

ran″seur′, ran-sûr′, *n.* *Archeol.* A medieval spear having, at the base of the point, short accessory spikes hinged to the head of the shaft, and opened or closed by a spring under control of the hand. [Cp. OF. *rançon*, dart with a head shaped like a fish-hook, prob. < L. *ramus*, branch.]

A Ranseur.
1. Butt of shaft.
2. Middle of shaft.
3. Head of shaft, showing by dotted lines the side-spikes as normally closed against the spear, and the spring (*a*) that holds the spikes open.

ran′som, ran′sum, *vt.* **1.** To secure the release of, as a person or property, from bondage, captivity, detention, or punishment, by paying a sum of money or its equivalent: as, the travelers were *ransomed* by their friends.

I never knew anybody . . . who has not had to *ransom* himself out of the hands of Fate with the payment of some dearest treasure or other. THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. ii. ch. 31, p. 353. [L. '79.]

2. [Archaic.] To rescue. **3†.** To demand or take a ransom for. **4†.** To expiate. [< OF. *rançonner*, < *rançon;* see RANSOM, *n.*] **raun′some†.**

Synonyms: see DELIVER.

—**ran′som-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**ran′-som-er**, *n.*

ran′som, *n.* **1.** The amount or consideration paid for the release of a person held in captivity, as a prisoner or a slave, or for the redemption of captured or detained property; also, formerly, a heavy fine for a grave offense. **2.** Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy, for a consideration.

It was customary in those days when men of rank were taken in battle to hold them to *ransom*.
FROUDE *Spanish Armada*, *The Templars* ch. 1, p. 234. [S. '92.]

3†. Atonement; expiation. [< F. *rançon*, < L. *redemptionem*; see REDEMPTION.] **raun′som†.**

—**ran′som-bill″**, *n.* A written contract of ransom; specifically, a certificate given by a captor to a ransomed vessel, to assure her safe-conduct against other armed vessels of his nation.—**r.-free**, *a.* Without ransom.

—**ran′som-less**, *a.*

ran′somd, *pp.* Ransomed. PHIL. SOC.

ran′stead, ran′sted, *n.* The common toad-flax.

This weed, introduced into Pennsylvania as a garden flower by Mr. Ranstead, a Welsh gentleman, was first called *Ranstead's weed*, then abbreviated and corrupted into *ranstead*, *ranstead*, *ranstead*, *ranstead*, etc.

rant, rant, *vi.* **1.** To speak in loud, rapid, violent, or extravagant language; declaim with needless vehemence or with mechanical force, often with little corresponding force of thought or feeling; rave.

I have heard hundreds and thousands of people who never saw him [Byron] *rant* about him. MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 199. [H.]

2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To frolic noisily; be uproariously gay. [< OD. *ranten*, be enraged.] **rand†.**

—**rant′ing-ly**, *adv.*

rant, *n.* **1.** Bombastic or windy declamatory talking; the vehement utterance of empty language; also, that which is so uttered.

How little giddiness, *rant*, and foolery do you see there!
REVES CHOATE *Addresses and Orations*, *Colonial Age of New England* p. 67. [L. B. & CO. '78.]

2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] Wild gaiety; a boisterous revel. **3†.** An old dance; also, a tune for a rustic dance.

Synonyms: see BOMBAST.

ran′tan″, *n.* Same as RANDAN.

ran-tan′ker-ous, ran-tan′ker-us, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Bombastically or violently contentious and obstinate; ranting and cantankerous; used also in any bad or humorous sense.

ran′ter, ran′ter, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pour, as liquor, from a large vessel into a smaller one.

rant′er, *n.* Same as RENTER.

rant′er², rant′er, *n.* **1.** One who rants; a noisy, boisterous speaker or declaimer. **2.** [R.] *Ch. Hist.* (1) A member of an antinomian sect of the 17th century, characterized by extravagances of conduct and worship. (2) Formerly, a member of the Primitive Methodist body which seceded in 1810 from the original sect, regarding them as lukewarm and inefficient: so called in contempt. **3.** A large beer-jug. **4.** [Scot.] A jolly, boisterous carouser.

Rant′er-ism, rant′er-izm, *n.* The doctrines or practises of the Ranters. **Rant′ism‡.**

ran′ters†, *n.* An English woolen material manufactured early in the 18th century. *Drapers' Dict.*

rant′i-pole, rant′i-pōl, *vi.* [-POLED; -PO′LING.] To rush wildly or boisterously about; play the rantipole.

rant′i-pole, *a.* Having or characterized by boisterous manners; wild; romping; rakish.

She 'Susan Ridley' revolted from the *rantipole* manners of the undisciplined crew of girls around her. MISS SEDGWICK in Mary E. Dewey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick* p. 56. [H. '71.]

rant′i-pole, *n.* [Slang.] A wild, romping child; also, a rude, reckless young man. [< RANTY + *pole*, = POLL1, *n.*]

rant′ism‡, *n.* A small number; handful; sprinkling.

ran′tle-tree″, ran′tl-trī″, *n.* **1.** A Y-shaped beam or bar, especially one in a fireplace for suspending a pot. **2†.** A tall, gaunt person. Cp. RAN-TREE.

ran′tock, ran′tok, *n.* [Orkneys.] The merganser.

ran′tree″, ran′trī″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The roan-tree.

rant′y, rant′i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Noisy; boisterous; wild.

ran′u-la, ran′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē. *pl.*] *Pathol.* A small, soft, cystic tumor under the tongue; frog-tongue. [L., dim. of *rana*, frog.] **ran′u-lar**, *a.*

—**ranula lapidea**, a salivary calculus.

Ra-nun″cu-la′ce-æ, ra-nun′kiu-lē′se-ī *or* -lg′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of herbaceous or woody plants — the crowfoot or buttercup family — with radical or alternate palmately veined leaves, and terminal, racemose, or panicled flower-clusters, the flowers regular or irregular, with all parts distinct and unconnected. There are 30 genera and 1,350 species. [< RANUNCULUS.]

ra-nun″cu-la′ceous, *a.*

Ra-nun′cu-lus, ra-nun′kiu-lus, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The typical genus of *Ranunculaceæ*, embracing the buttercups or crowfoots. See illus. under BUTTERCUP. **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus; buttercup. [< L. *ranunculus*, medicinal plant, < *rana*, frog.]

ran-verse′, *vt.* To turn bottom up; destroy; overthrow.

ranz des vaches, ränz dĕ vŏsh. [F.] One of the airs or flourishes employed by the Swiss shepherds to call their cattle sometimes sung, but more commonly played on the Alpine horn, a long tube of fir-wood. See illus. in next column.

rap¹, rap, *v.* [RAPPED; RAP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a short and sharp blow; hit; as, he *rapped* the boy's knuckles with a ruler. **2.** To utter in a short and sharp manner. See phrase below. **3.** [Rare.] To give a quick blow with: as, he *rapped* his cane on the floor.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike a sharp blow upon something, as a door; knock for admittance. **2.** [Thieves' Slang.] To swear; specifically, to make a false oath. **3†.** To drop so as to strike heavily. [< Sw. *rappa*, rap.] **rappe†.**

—**to rap out.** **1.** To express by means of raps; as, the medium said that the spirits would *rap out* a communication. **2.** To utter forcibly; as, to *rap out* an oath.

rap², *vt.* [RAPT or RAPPED; RAP′PING.] **1.** To transport with ecstasy; carry away: now used chiefly in the past participle with the spelling *rapt*.

Rapt into still communion that transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise.
WORDSWORTH *The Excursion* bk. i, st. 9.

2†. To snatch away; carry off by violence. **3†.** To exchange; barter. [< Sw. *rappa*, seize.] — **to rap and rend** [Archaic], to seize and tear away; obtain by violence.

rap³†, *imp.* of REAP, *v.*

rap¹, *n.* **1.** A sharp, short blow; a knock; as, a *rap* at the door; a *rap* on the head with a stick. **2.** The sound produced by knocking, or a sound resembling it; specifically, such a sound ascribed to the agency of spirits. See RAPPING. **rappe†.**

rap², *n.* A metallic token or debased or spurious coin (usually worth about half a farthing) that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland early in the 18th century (1721–1737); hence, something worthless; as, I don't care a *rap*. [Contr. of RAPAREE.]

rap³, *n.* A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards.

Ra-pa′ces, ra-pē′shi-a *or* -pg′cês, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* The *Feræ* or *Carnivora*. **2.** *Ornith.* The *Raptores*. [L., pl. of *rapax*, < *rapax;* see RAPACIOUS.]

ra-pa′ci-a, ra-pē′shi-a *or* -pg′ci-a. *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A suborder or tribe of polychætous worms having appendages longitudinally distributed and head generally distinct, with antennæ and a retractile proboscis, as *Aphroditidæ*, etc. [L., neut. pl. of *rapax;* see RAPACIOUS.]

ra-pa′cious, ra-pē′shus, *a.* **1.** Disposed to seize by violence or by unlawful or greedy methods; given to plunder or rapine; predaceous; extortionate; grasping; as, a *rapacious* usurer. **2.** Accustomed to seize by violence; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, hawks are *rapacious* birds. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Rapacia*. [< L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), < *rapio*, seize.]

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS.

—**ra-pa′cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ra-pac′i-ty**, *n.* The quality or character of being rapacious; as, the *rapacity* of the hyena. **ra-pa′cious-ness‡.**

rap″a-du′ra, rap′a-dū′rā, *n.* [Pg.] A coarse, unclarified sugar made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds. [C.] **rap″pa-du′ra‡.**

rap″a-ree′†, *n.* Same as RAPPAREE.

rape¹, rēp, *v.* [RAPED; RA′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To commit rape upon; ravish; violate. **2.** [Archaic.] To carry away by violence; hence, to enrapture; transport.

II. *i.* **1.** To commit rape. **2.** To carry off anything by violence. [ME. *rapen*, for *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, snatch.]

—**to rape and rend.** same as TO RAP AND REND.

rape², *vt.* [RAPED; RA′PING.] [Prov. Eng.] To scratch; rasp. **rapt.**

rape†, **1.** *a.* Hasty; quick. **II.** *adv.* Quickly.

rape¹, *n.* **1.** *Crim. Law.* The unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent.

Where the woman is overcome by force, fear, drugs, or liquor, is insane or imbecile, or is under the age of consent, the intercourse is rape. Generally, a boy under fourteen is legally incapable of the offense.

2. A carrying or snatching away by force; a capture by violence. **3†.** A person or thing captured or snatched away. **4†.** Haste.

—**rape′ful†**, *a.* Addicted to rape.

rape², *n.* **1.** Either of two weedy Old World annuals (*Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus*) allied to the turnip. They are cultivated in Europe for their seeds, which yield an oil, and for their herbage, which is used for a salad and for feeding cattle. *Brassica campestris* has hairy leaves, and is called also *colza*, *coleseed*, and **summer rape.** *B. Napus*, regarded as a mere variety of the other, has smooth leaves, and is called also **winter rape.** **2†.** A turnip. [< L. *rapum*, turnip.]

—**rape′-but″ter-fly**, *n.* [Eng.] The cabbage-butterfly.—**r.-cake**, *n.* The hard mess formed by rape-seed, etc., from which the oil has been pressed; fed to sheep and cattle, and used as a fertilizer.—**r.-oil**, *n.* Oil expressed from rape-seed. See OIL. **cab′bage-oil″‡; col′za-oil″‡.**—**r.-root**, *n.* Same as RAPE², 1.

rape³, *n.* [OF.] **1.** *pl.* The refuse stalks and skins of grapes after the juice has been expressed for wine. **2.** A filter used in vinegar-making to separate mucilaginous matter. **3.** Loose grapes separated from the cluster. **4†.** A stem or cluster of grapes.

—**rape′-wine″**, *n.* A weak wine made from rapes.

rape⁴, *n.* One of the six divisions of the county of Sussex, England. [< Ice. *hreppr*, district, < *hreppa*, obtain.]

rape⁵, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A rope.

rap′-full″, rap′-ful′, *a.* *Naut.* Full of wind: said of the sails of a ship when close-hauled.

rap′-full″, *n.* *Naut.* A sail full of wind; a clean full.

rap′ful-ly†, *adv.* With raps or violent blows; violently.

Raph″a-el-esque′, etc. Same as RAFFAELESQUE, etc.

ra-phæ′ni-a, ra-fē′ni-a *or* -fg′ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A spasmodic disease resembling ergotism, the limbs being painfully convulsed. [< RAPHANUS, plants of which genus are said to cause ergotism.] **raph′a-ny‡.**

Raph′a-nus, raf′a-nus, *n.* *Bot.* A small Old World genus of annual or perennial plants of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), having lyrate leaves and linear pods con-

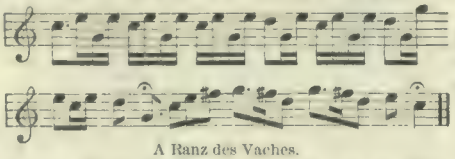

A Ranz des Vaches.

stricted between the seeds. *R. sativus* is the cultivated radish, and *R. Raphanistrum* is the wild radish or jointed charlock. [< L. *raphanus* (< Gr. *rhaphanos*), radish.]

ra′phe, rē′fi *or* rg′fē. *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A seam-like appearance often seen in organs, especially at the median line of the body; as, the *raphé* of the tongue.

At the *raphe*, where the two lateral halves of the brain originally united, a separation, as it were, takes place, and the two sides of the brain become pushed apart.
BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 350. [MACM. '81.]

2. *Bot.* (1) The fibrovascular cord that connects the hilum of an anatropous or amphitropous ovule with the chalaza. (2) A line or rib connecting the nodules on a diatom-valve. [< Gr. *rhaphē*, seam, < *rhaptō*, stitch.]

Ra′phi-a, rē′fi-a *or* rg′fi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of handsome pinnately leaved palms. [< Madagascan *raffia*, kind of palm-tree.]

raph″i-an-kis′tron, raf″i-an-kis′tren, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used in forming an artificial pupil. [< Gr. *rhaphis*, needle, + *ankistron*, hook.]

raph′i-des, raf′i-dīz *or* -dēs, *n.* Plural of RAPHIS.—**raph′i-dif′er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Producing raphides.

ra-phid′i-an, ra-fid′i-an, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or containing raphides. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Raphidia*) of sialid insects.

raph′i-graph, raf′i-grgf, *n.* A kind of typewriter for the blind, pricking characters in the paper by needle-points whose position may be varied: not now used. [< Gr. *rhaphis* (see RAPHIS) + -GRAPH.]

ra′phis, rē′fis *or* rg′fis, *n.* [RAPH′I-DES, raf′i-dīz *or* -dēs, *pl.*] *Bot.* A needle-shaped crystal of oxalate of lime found in many plant-cells: generally massed in a compact bundle like a wheat-sheaf; loosely, any crystals in plant-cells. [< Gr. *rhaphis*, needle, < *rhaptō*, sew.]

rap′id, rap′id, *a.* **1.** Having great speed, literally or figuratively; moving or acting with celerity; as, a *rapid* runner; a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* speaker or writer. **2.** Bearing the marks of or characterized by rapidity; as, a *rapid* style; *rapid* habit.

Homer is eminently *rapid*, and to this rapidity the elaborate movement of Miltonic blank verse is alien. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism*, *Translating Homer* p. 292. [MACM. '77.]

3. Done or completed in a short time; advancing speedily to a termination; as, a *rapid* decline; *rapid* growth. **4.** [Colloq.] Given to dissipation: same as FAST², 4. [< L. *rapidus*, < *rapio*, seize.]

Synonyms: see CURSORY; SWIFT.

—**rap′id-ly**, *adv.*—**rap′id-ness**, *n.*

rap′id, *n.* A portion of a stream where the inclination of the channel is so great that the current is very swift: usually broken by obstructions; any descent or break in a river less abrupt than a waterfall: usually in the plural; as, the *rapids* of the St. Lawrence.

ra-pi″da-men′te, rä-pē′dä-men′tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Rapidly.

ra-pid′i-ty, ra-pid′i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness in motion or progress; rapidness. [< F. *rapidité*, < L. *rapiditas*, < *rapio*, snatch.]

Synonyms: see CELERITY.

ra′pi-er, rē′pi-gr, *E. J. S. W. Wr.* (-pięr, *C.*), *n.* **1.** A light, long, and narrow sword adapted for thrusting rather than for cutting: introduced from Spain and used as a favorite dueling-weapon since the 16th century. See illus. under SWORD. **2.** A sword used in fencing, only for thrusting. [< F. *rapière*, < Sp. *raspadera*, raker, < *raspar*, rasp, < LL. *raspo;* see RASP¹, *v.*]

—**ra′pi-er-fish″**, *n.* A swordfish.

—**ra′pi-ered**, *a.* Furnished with a rapier.

ra-pil′li, ra-pil′li, *n. pl.* [It.] Lapilli. See LAPILLUS. Also written in the singular form, **rapillo.**

rap′ine†, rap′in, *C. E.*¹ *S. W. Wr.* (-ain, *E.*² *J.*), *n.* **1.** The taking of one's property against his will; especially, the act of seizing and carrying off property by superior force, as in war; spoliation. **2†.** Violence; force. [F., < L. *rapina*, < *rapio*, seize.]

Synonyms: see PLUNDER.

ra′ping, rē′ping, *pa.* **1.** *Her.* Tearing its prey, as a lion or tiger. **2.** [Archaic.] Transporting; ravishing.

rap′in-ous†, *a.* Addicted to rapine; predaceous.

rap′loch, rap′leh. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Unkempt; coarse. **II.** *n.* Coarse homespun cloth made of inferior undyed wool. **rap′lach‡; rap′lack‡; rap′lock‡.**

rap″pa-du′ra, *n.* Same as RAPADURA.

rap′page, rap′ĕj, *n.* *Foundry.* Excess in size of a casting, because the mold is larger than the pattern, when the latter is unduly rapped, as with the hand, for drawing.

rap″pa-ree′, rap′a-rī″, *n.* An armed robber in Ireland, especially in the 17th century; hence, a vagabond. [< Ir. *rapaire*, robber.] **rap″a-ree′‡.**

rap-pee′, rap-pī′, *n.* A dark, coarse, strong-flavored snuff. [< F. *râpé*, < *râper*, OF. *raspер;* see RASP¹, *v.*]

rap-pel′, rap-pel′, *C. E. S. W.*³ (rap′pel, *W.*¹ *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A drum-roll or signal summoning to arms.

Thoughts are springing up of the many thousand unnamed graves, where the rebel soldiers lie unknown, when the Federal drums in Richmond begin sharply beating the *rappel*.
C. W. DILKE *Greater Britain* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 27. [H. '69.]

2. An old musical instrument of the rattle kind. [C.] [F., < *rappeler;* see REPEAL.]

rap′pen, rap′en, *n.* A former Swiss coin and money. See COIN. [G. (Swiss), < MHG. *rappe*, coin, < *rappe*, raven.]

rap′per, rap′ęr, *n.* **1.** One who raps; especially, a spiritualist medium whose messages are given by rappings. **2.** *Mining.* A swinging knocker for signaling, as at the mouth of a shaft, by blows on an iron plate. **3.** [Rare.] A door-knocker. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A profane oath or lie.

rap′ping, rap′ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Astonishingly large.

Rap′pist, *n.* Same as HARMONIST, 3. **Rap′pite‡.**

rap-port′†, *vt.* To have reference.

rap-port′, rap-pōrt′ *or* rg′pēr′ (XIII), *n.* [F.] Harmony of relation; accordance; correspondence; agreement; sympathetic relation.

The educator, in seeking to exercise some faculty, say observation, is coming into a certain *rapport* with the pupil's mind.
SULLY *Teacher's Hand-book of Psychol.* ch. 4, p. 43. [A. '87.]

rap-proche′ment, ra-prōsh′mäṅ, *n.* [F.] The act of coming or of being brought together; a state of harmony or reconciliation.

rap-scal′lion, rap-scal′yun, *n.* One outside of rules or social recognition; a vagabond; scamp.

Then he [Clive] was an unknown, unappreciated *rapscallion* of a lad, needy, homesick, desperate and alone.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 38, p. 265. [H. '90.]

[For RASCALLION, < RASCAL.] — **rap-scal′lion-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] Rapscallions or scamps collectively.

rap′so-die†, *n.* Same as RHAPSODY.

rapt, rapt, *pa.* Carried away with lofty emotion; enraptured; transported; as, a *rapt* poet; *rapt* attention. [For

rapped, pp. of RAP[2], *v.*]— **rapt**+, *vt.* **1.** To seize and carry off. **2.** To transport, as with rapture.— **rapt**+, *n.* **1.** Violent motion; rapidity. **2.** Rapture; ecstasy; trance.

rapt, *pp.* Rapped. PHIL. SOC.

Rap"ta-to'res, rap'tu-tō'rĭz *or* -rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Raptores*. [< L. *raptatus*, pp. of *rapto*, ravage, intens. of *rapio*, seize.] **rap"ta-to'ri-al**, *a.* Same as RAPTORIAL. **rap'ta-to-ry**, *a.* *Entom.* Raptorial. **rap-to'ri-ous**†.

rap'tor, rap'ter, *n.* **1.** A raptorial bird. **2**+. A ravisher.

rap'ter+. [L., robber, < *raptus*, pp. of *rapio*, seize.]

Rap-to'res, rap-tō'rēz *or* -rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order or suborder of desmognathous birds with the bill strongly hooked, a distinct naked cere, and toes 3 in front and 1 behind, as hawks, owls, etc.; birds of prey. See illus. under FALCON and HAWK. [L., robbers, pl. of *raptor*; see RAPTOR.]

rap-to'ri-al, rap-tō'ri-ăl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Seizing and devouring living prey; of or pertaining to the *Raptores*.

Like nearly all of the *raptorial* order, the female bird is much larger and more powerful than the male.
T. S. BLACKWELL in *The Cosmopolitan* July, '91, p. 368.

2. Adapted for seizing and holding prey, as talons, or the fore legs of a mantis. **II.** *n.* A bird of prey; one of the *Raptores*.

rap'ture, rap'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* [RAP'TURED; RAP'TURING.] To transport with ecstasy; enrapture: chiefly in the past participle; as, my *raptured* eyes beheld it.

rap'ture, *n.* **1.** The condition or state of being rapt or transported; ecstatic joy or delight; intense elevation of feeling; ecstasy. **2.** An act or expression of excessive delight; as, she went into *raptures* over the music.

That's the wise thrush: he sings each song twice over
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless *rapture!*
BROWNING *Home Thoughts, From Abroad* l. 14.

3. [Archaic.] The violence of that which seizes and carries away; a hurrying along; as, the *rapture* of the storm. **4**+. A snatching or catching away; violent seizure. **5**+. An attack or fit of excitement; paroxysm.

Synonyms: bliss, delight, ecstasy, exultation, joy, transport. See ENTHUSIASM. Antonyms: agony, apathy, dejection, despair, distress, ennui, horror, misery, pain, tedium, torture, woe, wretchedness.

—**rap'tur-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One given to raptures.— **rap'tur-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To put into rapture. **II.** *i.* To go into a rapture.

rap'tur-ous, rap'chur- *or* -tiūr-us, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of rapture; as, a *rapturous* lover. **2.** Exhibiting or characterized by rapture; as, *rapturous* delight; a *rapturous* look. **rap'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

rap'tus, rap'tus, *n.* A sudden and violent outbreak of disease; specifically, a sudden outbreak of melancholic insanity. [L., seizure, < *rapio*, seize.]

raqu'et, ra-quette', *n.* Same as RACKET[1], *n.*

ra'ra, rä'ra, *n.* [S Am.] A South-American plant-cutter (*Phytotoma rara*).

The Ilara. ¼

ra'ra a'vis, rē'ra ā'vis *or* ry'. ra'wis. [L. Literally, a rare bird; anything rare; a wonder

rare, *v.* [Dial., U. S.] Same as REAR[2].

rare[1], rār, *a.* [RAR'ER; RAR'EST.] **1.** Of infrequent occurrence; very seldom happening or existing; not often met with; as, a *rare* bird. **2.** Highly esteemed because of infrequency; exceptionally valuable, choice; excellent; precious; as, he is a *rare* workman; the *rarest* jewels

For thee, with carving *rare* and quaint,
She deck'd the chapel of the saint.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 3.

3. Occurring at remote intervals in space; much scattered; as, *rare* islands gave the vessel occasional harborage. **4.** Not dense; thin; rarefied: now chiefly of the atmosphere; as, the air is *rare* at the top of the peak.

The bright corporeal presence . . . Grew thin and *rare*
Like sunny mist.
WORDSWORTH *Eccl. Sonnets* pt. III, i.

[F., < L. *rarus*, rare.]

Synonyms: curious, extraordinary, incomparable, infrequent, odd, peculiar, precious, remarkable, scarce, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unusual. *Unique* is alone of its kind, *rare* is *infrequent* of its kind; great poems are *rare*. "Paradise Lost" is *unique*. To say of a thing that it is *rare* is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not; as, a *rare* old book, a *rare* word, to call a thing *scarce* implies that it was at some time more plenty, as when we say food or money is *scarce*. A particular fruit or coin may be *rare*, *scarce* applies to demand and use, and almost always to concrete things, to speak of virtue, genius, or heroism as *scarce* would be somewhat ludicrous. *Rare* has the added sense of *precious*, which is sometimes, but not necessarily, blended with that above given; as, a *rare* gem. See MERCY; QUAINT; UNUSUAL. Antonyms: see synonyms for COMMON.

rare[2], *a.* [Prov.] Not completely cooked; specifically, not cooked sufficiently to lose its redness and juiciness: in the United States now chiefly of roasted or broiled meat, especially beef, in England commonly *underdone*. [For REAR[2], *a.*, < AS. *hrēr*, underdone, < *hrēran*, move.]

rare[3]†, *a.* Early.

rare'bit, rār'bit, *n.* A Welsh rabbit: a form used on the assumption that *rabbit* in the phrase is a corruption, but now generally regarded as erroneous. See RABBIT.

rare'e-show", rār'i-shō", *n.* A show carried about in a box; a peepshow. < RARITY + SHOW.]

rar"e-fac'tion, rar"e-fak'shun, *n.* The process or act of making rare or less dense; increase of volume, the mass remaining the same; now usually of gases; also, the state of being rarefied; as, the *rarefaction* of the atmosphere on a high mountain. [< F *rarefaction*, < L. *rarefactus*, pp. of *rarefacio*; see RAREFY.]

—**rar"e-fac'tive**, *a.* Producing rarefaction.

rar"e-fi-ca'tion, rar"e-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rarefying, or the state of being rarefied; rarefaction. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

But the *accentuation* of sentences, whether its rate be slow or rapid, involves increase in quantity and *rarefication* in quality of two orders of impressions — of painful impressions on the one hand and of pleasurable impressions on the other. JAMES C. BROWNE reported in *The Times* London, Oct. 3, '93, p. 9, col. 5.

rar'e-fy, rar'e-fī *or* rār'e-fī (-FIED; -FY'ING.) **1.** *t.* To make rare or less dense; cause the mass of to be of a greater volume; expand by the dispersion of the particles through a larger space; now usually of gases.

The *rarefied* air we breathed, seven thousand feet above the sea, was like exhilarating gas.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* ch. 30, p. 319. [G. P. P. '80.]

II. *i.* To become rare; be dispersed or thinned, as air at high altitudes. [< F. *rarefier*, < L. *rarefacio*, < *rarus*, rare, — *facio*, make.] **rar'e-fi"a-ble**, *a.*

rare'ly[1], rār'li, *adv.* **1.** Not often; infrequently.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is *rarely* found.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 110.

2. With unusual excellence or effect; finely; as, the breeze blows *rarely*. **3.** [Prov.] Extremely well: in this sense approaching adjectival use; as, the child is *rarely*.

rare'ly[2], *adv.* [Prov.] So as to be rare or underdone.

rare'ness[1], rār'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being rare; infrequency; hence, unusual and superior excellence. **2.** Same as RARITY, 3.

rare'ness[2], *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] The state or quality of being rare or underdone; as, the *rareness* of beef.

rare'ripe", rār'rīp'. **I.** *a.* Ripening early. **rath'-ripe"**†. **II.** *n.* A fruit that ripens early: applied especially to several varieties of peaches.

rar'i-fy, *v.* Same as RAREFY.

ra-ri'ta, ra-ri'tō, rä-rē'tä, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as RARA.

rar'i-ty, rar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being rare, uncommon, or infrequent; infrequency.

His "Grasca's" qualities, like diamonds, derived their value from their *rarity*. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Prescott's Peru* in vol. II, p. 205. [O. & CO. '70.]

2. That which is exceptionally valued from scarceness.

People who go every night to places of public amusement, can hardly enter into the fresh gain feeling with which an opera or a concert is enjoyed by those for whom it is a *rarity*.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* ch. 20, p. 199. [S. E. & CO. '81.]

3. The state of being rare, thin, or tenuous; tenuity: opposed to *density*; a form preferred to RARENESS

The *rarity* of the mountain-air had its natural effect upon our spirits. WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 32, p. 282. [H.]

[< L. *raritas*, < *rarus*, rare.]

ras[1], rä. [F.] **I.** *a.* Short-napped. **II.** *n.* A short-napped fabric.

ras[2], rās, *E. W.* (ras, *C. I. S.*), *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A headland; cape: commonly prefixed to names of Arabian or African promontories or capes. **2.** A person in authority; commander. Especially, (1) In Abyssinia, a governor or vizier. (2) The captain of a ship: in this sense usually **reis, raise.**

ras"a-ma'la, ras'u-mä'lu, *n.* [E. Ind. A large East-Indian tree (*Altingia excelsa* or *Liquidambar Altingia*) of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidaceæ*), allied to the sweet-gum of the United States. It yields a balsam which, with that of *Liquidambar orientale* of Rhodes, furnishes the rose-mallows of commerce.

ra'sant, rē'zant, *a.* [F.] *Fort.* **1.** Sweeping or grazing: so low as to graze; as, a *rasant* line of defense. **2.** As applied to fortifications, low-built, so that projectiles fired therefrom may more effectually sweep or graze the ground commanded. **ra"sante"**; **ra'zant**.

ra"sa-va'dn, rä'sa-vä'dn, *n.* [Hind. *Occult.* In yoga practice, the disposition of the mind to fly from the subject selected to one more agreeable.

ras"ca-bil'ian†, *n.* A rascal.

ras'cal, ras'kal, *C. Wr.* (ras'cal, *E. I. S. W.*), *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Contemptible in character; base; knavish; as, that *rascal* innkeeper. **2.** [Archaic.] Without value, poor; worthless; especially, unfit for the chase; as, a *rascal* deer.

ras'cal, *n.* **1.** An unprincipled fellow; a trickish, contemptible person; knave: often used without specially opprobrious meaning; as, are you laughing, you *rascal?* **2.** *Hunting.* An inferior beast, unworthy of the chase, as a lean deer. **3**+. The common people collectively. [< OF *rascaille*, < L. *rasus*; see RASH[1], *a.*] **ras'call**+, —**ras'cal-dom**, *n.* **1.** Rascals collectively. **2.** [Rare.] The conduct or spirit of a rascal. **ras'cal-dry**+, *n.* Rascals collectively, common people, canaille.—**ras'cal-ess**, *n.* A rascally woman. **ras'cal-ism**, *n.* Rascality. —**ras'cal-like"**, *a.* —**ras-cal'lion**, *n.* A contemptible wretch. **ras'cal-ly**, *a.* **1.** Contemptible in character. **2.** Worthy of a rascal; as, a *rascally* trick.

ras-cal'i-ty, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The character or quality of being rascally; knavishness. **2.** A rascally act or course of conduct; as, his *rascalities* have been notorious. **3**†. Rascals collectively; rascaldom.

ras-ce'ta, ras-sē'tu, *n. pl.* *Anat.* Transverse markings across the skin of the wrists, caused by the flexion of the hand upon the arm; bracelets. See illus. under HAND and PALMISTRY. [< F *rascette*, < OF. *rachete*, palm of the hand, < Ar. *rāhat*, palm

ras'chal, ras-cal, *n.* A characinoid fish (*Hydrocyon forskahli*) of the Nile.

rase, rēz, *vt.* **1.** To level with the ground; raze. **2.** [Archaic.] To touch slightly; graze. **3**†. To erase; also, to annul; destroy. [Var. of RAZE[1], *v.*]

rase[1], *n.* **1.** A grazing or scratch. **2.** An erasure. **3.** In measuring, the process of striking. See STRIKE, *vt.*, 17.

rased, rēzd, *pa.* *Her.* Raguly. [< F. *raser*, pp. of *raser*, see RAZE, *v.*]

ra-sée', rä-zā', *pa.* [< F. *raser*, see RAZE, *v.*]

ras-gu'do, rŏs-gä'dō, *n.* [Sp.] *Mus.* A sweeping of the strings of a guitar with the thumb, to produce an arpeggio.

rash[1], rash, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To spoil by too hasty cooking; burn; as, *roasted* bacon. **2.** Scot.] To make known prematurely or injudiciously. **3**†. To prepare hastily.

rash[2]†, *vt.* To smash; cut, slice, tear up or off.

rash[3], *a.* **1.** Hurrying into action or assertion without due caution and regardless of prudence; hasty; reckless; precipitate; as, a *rash* intruder. **2.** Exhibiting precipitancy or recklessness; as, a *rash* criticism; *rash* deeds. **3**†. Demanding haste; urgent. **4**†. Quick; speedy. [Of Scan. origin; cp. Dan. Sw. *rask*, brisk; cp. also AS. *rxscan*, quiver.] **rash'ful**†.

Synonyms: see ADJACIOUS; IMPETUOUS; IMPRUDENT. —**rash'ling**+, *n.* A rash person. —**rash'ly**, *adv.* In a rash manner **rash'ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being rash. **2.** A rash act.

rash[3], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Failing or breaking away through ripeness, as grain from the ear when handled

rash[1], *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-eruption showing redness with but little elevation of the scarf-skin, as in scarlet fever or canker-rash. [< OF. *rasche*, < Pr. *rascar*, scrape, < L. *rasus*, pp. of *rado*, scrape.]

rash[2], *n.* [Scot. A rush; bulrush.

rash[3], *n.* A stuff made of silk of poor quality, sometimes mixed with wool.

rash'er[1], rash'ėr, *n.* A thin slice of meat: now said only of bacon or ham. [< RASH[1], *a.*, as being hastily (rashly) roasted.]

rash'er[2], *n.* A vermilion-colored rockfish or scorpænid (*Sebastichthys miniatus*) of California. [< Sp. *rascacio*, kind of fish.]

ra'sing, rē'zing, *n.* The act of rasing.— **ra'sing-i"ron**, *n.* A tool for cleaning out the seams of a wooden vessel before recalking.— **r.-knife**, *n.* A hook-edged tool for scoring marks on timber or on barrel-heads.

ra'sion, rē'zhun, *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* The division of substances by the rasp or file. D. *Med. Dict.* **2**+. The act of scraping or rasping. [< L. *rasio(n-)*, < *rasus*; see RASH[1], *n.*]

Ras-kol'nik, ras-kel'nik, *n.* [Rus.] *Ch. Hist.* A dissenter from the Orthodox or Greek Church. **Ras-col'nik**†.

ra-soo', ra-sū', *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying squirrel (*Pteromys*).

Ra-so'res, ra-sō'rĭz *or* -rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Gallinæ*. See illus. under GALLINÆ. [< L. *rasores*, pl. of *rasor*, scraper, < *rasus*; see RASH[1], *n.*]

ra-so'ri-al, ra-sō'ri-ăl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having the habit of scratching the ground for food, as a fowl. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rasores*.

ra'sour†, *n.* A razor.

rasp[1], rąsp (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rub with a rasp, or with anything hard, harsh, and rough, as for shaping or first smoothing a surface; rub down or away; grate; as, to *rasp* a gun-stock. **2.** Hence, to treat roughly; affect harshly and unpleasantly; as, his remarks *rasped* their sensibilities.

II. *i.* To produce a grating or scraping, or an effect of like character; as, the basket *rasped* against my hand. [< OF. *rasper*, < LL. *raspo*, < OHG. *raspōn*, collect.]

rasp[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To belch up wind from the stomach; eruct. [Onomatopoetic.]

rasp[1], *n.* *Mech.* **1.** A tool resembling a file, but having, instead of cutting teeth, coarse pyramidal projections raised by making indentations with a triangular-pointed punch; used for removing surface material from articles of wood, bone, horn, etc., by abrasion. **2.** A machine for removing material or reducing it to pulp or to fine particles in the manner of a rasp, as a rasping-machine or a rasping-mill. **3.** The act or sound of rasping; as, the *rasp* of the crickets was loud. **4.** *Conch.* The odontophore, or lingual ribbon. **5**+. The steel of a tinder-box. [< OF. *raspe*, < *rasper*; see RASP[1], *v.*] — **rasp'-punch"**, *n.* A triangular chisel-like punch used for indenting the face of a soft metal blank in making it into a rasp.

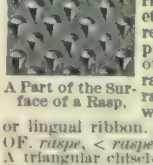
A Part of the Surface of a Rasp.

rasp[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A raspberry.

ras"pa-to'ri-um, ras'pu-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Surg.* A rasping instrument used for removing the envelopping membrane from a bone. [LL., < *raspo*; see RASP[1], *v.*] **ras'pa-to-ry**†.

rasp'ber"ry, raz'ber'i (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of certain species of *Rubus*, distinguished from the blackberry by having the collective thimble-shaped mass of drupes separable from the dry hemispherical receptacle.

The common garden or English raspberry, the fruit of *Rubus Idæus*, is a favorite for dessert, and is used for the manufacture of raspberry brandy, wine, vinegar, jam, etc.

2. Any one of the plants producing raspberries.

The **garden** or European **raspberry** (*Rubus Idæus*) and the **wild red r.** (*R. strigosus*), of the United States, have biennial woody and prickly stems with pinnately 3- to 5-foliolate leaves. The **black r.** (*R. occidentalis*), called also *blackcap* and *thimbleberry*, has usually but three leaflets, and the fruit is purple-black. All three species occasionally furnish white or amber-colored varieties, and many varieties of each are now cultivated for their fruit.

[< RASP[1], *n.* (perhaps from its rough appearance), + BERRY[1], *n.*] **ras'ber"ry**+.

Phrases, etc.:— **dwarf raspberry**, an American annual, trailing, herbaceous species, with 3 pinnately or 5 pedately foliolate leaves, and the fruit consisting of only a few separate drupes and resembling a blackberry.— **flowering r.**, either of two American species with large simple 3- to 5-lobed leaves: the **purple-flowering r.** (*R. odoratus*), with large purple flowers and fusiform fruit, common in upland woods of the United States, and the **white-flowering r.** (*R. Nutkanus*), a shrubby species of upper Michigan and Wisconsin, and westward to Oregon, with very large showy white flowers, sometimes cultivated for ornament. Called also *salmonberry*.— **rasp'ber-ry-bor"er**, *n.* An insect that bores the roots of the raspberry. (1) The caterpillar of a clearwing (*Bembecia marginata*). (2) The grub of a beetle (*Oberea bimaculata*). — **r.-jam tree**, a medium-sized tree (*Acacia acuminata*) of western Australia, whose wood has an odor suggestive of its name. It is hard and heavy, and highly valued for charcoal and for fence-posts.— **r.-sling**, *n.* The green larva of a saw-fly (*Selandria rubi*), which defoliates the raspberry.— **r. vinegar**, a drink made from the juice of raspberries with vinegar, sugar, and water.

The Purple-flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*).

rasped, rąspt, *pa.* **1.** Irritated, fretted, or grated upon, as if by a rasp; roughened; as, *rasped* feelings; a *rasped* voice. **2.** *Bookbinding.* Having the sharp edges rubbed down, but not beveled: said of book-covers.

rasp'er, rąsp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rasps. (1) A file for removing scorched crust from bread. (2) A rasping-machine, or a large grater. **2.** In hunting, a high fence. [C.] **3.** [Canada.] A pull-devil.

rasp'ing, rąsp'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having the character of grating or scraping; rough; raucous; hence, irritating; vexatious; as, a *rasping* sound; a *rasping* manner. **2.** *Hunting.* So high as to rub or scrape: said of a fence to be taken by a rider.

—**rasp'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a rasping manner.

rasp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rubbing or grating with or as if with a rasp. **2.** *pl.* Matter rasped off from a body or substance; as, *raspings* of logwood.— **rasp'ing-machine"**, *n.* **1.** A machine containing a large cylindrical grater for shredding beet-root, as for sugar-making. **2.** A machine for breaking up dyewood, bark, etc., for use in making dyes and tinctures — **r.-mill**, *n.* A rasping-machine employing saws to reduce dyewood or other material.

ras'pis†, *n.* A raspberry. **ras'pice**†.

rasp'-palm", rąsp'-pälm', *n.* A tall Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) remarkable for its cone of aerial roots, so high that a man can stand in the center beneath them. These roots, covered with hard asperities, are used as rasps or graters by the natives.

rasp'-pod", rąsp'-pod', *n.* An Australian tree (*Flindersia australis*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*): so called from the use made of its woody tuberculated capsules.

raspt, *pp.* Rasped. PHIL. Soc.

rasp'y, rąsp'i, *a.* Inclined to rasp; rough; grating.

rasse[1], ras, *n.* A viverrine carnivore, the lesser Indian civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*), of the East Indies and southern China, yielding the perfume dedes, greatly valued in Java. [< Java. *rasa* (< Sans. *rasa*), taste.]

rasse[2], *n.* A wild sheep (*Ovis poli*), of lofty mountain ranges of central Asia.

ras'tle, ras'l, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To wrestle.

ras'trite, ras'trait, *n.* A graptolite.

ras'trum, ras'trum, *n.* [RAS'TRA, *pl.*] A music-pen. [L., hoe, < *radere*; see RASH[1], *v.*] **ras'tral**:.

ra'sure, re'zhur, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of rasing or erasing; erasure. **2.** An erased or obliterated entry; a mark of erasure; as, there are *rasures* in the book. [F., < L. *rasura*, < *radere*; see RASH[1], *v.*] **ra'zure**†.

rat[1], rat, *v.* [RAT'TED; RAT'TING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To replace union workmen in (an establishment) with non-union workers; as, to *rat* a printing-office. **2.** [Rare.] To dress (the hair) with rats. See RAT, *n.*, 5.

II. *t.* **1.** To hunt or catch rats; also, to set a dog on rats. **2.** [Colloq.] To work for less than established or union prices; also, to hold aloof from a strike or take a striker's place. **3.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* To desert one's party for another, as in a crisis or for personal safety or gain.

rat[2], *ct.* [Low.] Probably, to rot; used indefinitely in objurgation; as, *rat* that fellow; those *ratted* mosquitoes.

rat, *n.* **1.** A muroid or murine rodent, especially one of the larger species, commonly infesting houses, barns, ships, etc., and having generally large ears, slender head, and long scaly tail. The common brown or **Norway rat** (*Mus decumanus*), grayish-brown above and white below, with a comparatively short tail, is believed to have come originally from western China. Where introduced it has supplanted the **black rat** (*M. rattus*), which is smaller and has a longer tail.

2. A myomorphic rodent, as a mole-rat or spalacid. **3.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above. **4.** In contempt, one who is regarded as base and sneaking in conduct. (*a*) A workman who seeks or accepts wages lower than the rate established (especially by a trade-union), or one who refuses to strike or takes a striker's place in work. (*b*) [Gt. Brit.] (*a*) One who deserts a party, political or other, for personal advantage or other base ends; a renegade. (*b*)† A clergyman. **5.** [U. S.] A slender cushion of curled hair or the like, long and tapering at the ends, formerly worn by women with the natural hair rolled over it. [< AS. *ræt*, rat.]

—**rat'-catch"er**, *n.* One who makes a business of catching rats; a ratter.—**rat'-catching**, *n.*—**rat'fish"**, *n.* A chimæra, especially *Hydrolagus collizi*, of the American Pacific coast; rattail.—**rat'-goose**, *n.* The brant.—**rat'-hare**, *n.* A pika.—**rat'-hole**, *n.* A hole gnawed by a rat, or something likened thereto.—**rat'-mole**, *n.* A mole-rat.—**rat office** [Slang], a printing-office that refuses to pay the wages or observe the regulations established by a union; especially, an office in which union men have been displaced by non-union men.—**rat'-pit**, *n.* A sporting ring or other enclosure for baiting rats with dogs or ferrets.—**rat'-poison**, *n.* Any drug or compound used to kill rats.

ra'ta, rä'tą, *n.* [Maori.] Either of two large New Zealand forest-trees (*Metrosideros robusta* and *M. lucida*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), both remarkable for the splendor of their flowers and the economic value of their timber. *M. robusta* is known as *rata* in the northern island and *M. lucida* in the southern. The aka (*M. florida*) is sometimes confounded with *M. robusta*.

ra'ta-bl(e, rē'tą-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to assessment; legally liable to taxation. **2.** Estimated proportionally; prorata; as, a *ratable* distribution. **3.** That may be rated or valued.—**ratable value**, the value at which property is estimated, especially for taxation.

—**ra'ta-bil'i-ty**, **ra'ta-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**ra'ta-bly**, *adv.* According to rate; proportionally.

rat"a-fi'a, rat'ą-fi'ą, *n.* **1.** A cordial flavored with fruits, especially with cherry-, peach-, or almond-kernel; specifically, such a cordial made at Dantzic. **2.** A flavoring essence based on the essential oil of bitter almonds. **3.** A sweet biscuit to be eaten with ratafia cordial. [F., < Malay *araq* (< Ar. *'araq*; see ARRACK) + *tafia*, spirit distilled from molasses.] **rat"i-fee'**†; **rat"i-fi'a**†.

ra'tal†, *a.* Of or pertaining to rates.

ra-tan', *v.* & *n.* Same as RATTAN.

rat'anh-in, } rat'an-in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline
rat'anh-ine, } compound ($C_{19}H_{13}NO_3$) homologous with tyrosin, contained in ratany-root. [< Pg. (Braz.) *ratanhia*; see RATANY.]

rat'a-ny, rat'ą-ni, *n.* A perennial Peruvian undershrub (*Krameria triandra*) of the milkwort family (*Polygalaceæ*); also, its root or the medicinal substance prepared from it. [< Pg. (Braz.) *ratanhia*, < Peru. *ratana*, ratany.] **rat'anh-y**†; **rat'ta-ny**†; **rhat'anh-y**†.

—**rat'a-ny-root"**, *n.* The thick, fleshy, tonic, and powerfully astringent root of the ratany, used medicinally, and formerly also to color wines.

ra"ta"plan', rą'tą'plăn', *n.* [F.] The sound or rattle of a drum; also, a musical composition in imitation of it.

rat'-a-tat', *n.* See RAT-A-TAT.

ratch, rach, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To stretch or pull apart. **2.** To spot or streak. **II.** *i. Naut.* To sail by the wind on any tack. [For RACK[1], *v.*]

ratch[1], *n.* **1.** A ratchet or ratchet-wheel. **2.** [Eng.] A spot, especially a white spot on a horse's face. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A straight line. [For RACK[1], *n.*]

ratch[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay.

ratch[3], *n.* A dog that hunts by scent. **rache**†.

ratched, racht, *pa.* [Scot.] Broken up; ragged; ruinous.

ratch'el, rach'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Broken stone; gravel-stone; hard-pan. **ratch'ell**†; **ratch'il**†.

ratch'er, rach'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rock.

ratch'et, rach'ęt, *n.* **1.** A mechanism consisting of a ratchet-wheel and a pawl or pawls (or sometimes of a rack and pawl), for permitting motion of the wheel (or rack) in only one direction; usually intermittent motion the extent or degree of which is adjustable. **2.** The pawl in such a mechanism. **3.** The toothed wheel or rack used in such a mechanism; specifically, a tool with a notched blade used by printers in clamping a stereotype plate to its block. **4.** A ratchet-brace or ratchet-drill.

Ratchet is used in numerous compounds, in the sense of having or employing a ratchet mechanism; as, **ratchet-burner**, **r.-pedal**, **r.-punch**, **r.-wrench**.

[< RATCH[1], *n.*]

Compounds:—**ratch'et-brace"**, *n.* A brace the bit of which is moved in one direction only by the action of a pawl on ratchet-teeth.—**r.-coupling**, *n.* A shaft-coupling consisting of a ratchet-wheel on one shaft turning a sleeve that surrounds the other shaft.—**r.-drill**, *n.* A device for drilling in which the bit is mounted in a stock and rotated by a ratchet-wheel and lever.—**r.-jack**, *n.* A lifting-jack in which the screw is rotated by a lever-and-ratchet mechanism.—**r.-lever**, *n.* A lever connected with the pawl of a ratchet-wheel, and by which the latter is rotated.—**r.-post**, *n.* A metal post attached to some forms of large guns, as a fulcrum for the elevating-bar.—**r.-teeth**, *n.* Teeth cut raking in a wheel or rack, so as to have one side nearly perpendicular and the other much inclined, like the common form of rip-saw teeth.—**r.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel bearing on its periphery or sometimes on its face raking teeth with which a pawl may engage to drive the wheel, and also to prevent backward motion: for converting reciprocating motion into rotary, or for permitting motion of its shaft in only one direction. See illus. under PAWL.

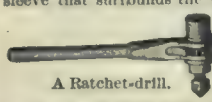
A Ratchet-drill.

ratch'et-y, rach'ęt-i, *a.* Moving or proceeding by jerks, like a ratchet; jerky.

ratch'ment, rach'mėnt, *n. Arch.* In a herse, a flying buttress springing from the corner principals and meeting against the central principal. [< RATCH[1], *n.*]

rate[1], rāt, *v.* [RA'TED; RA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set an estimate upon, especially with reference to other similar things; reckon the value or rank of; prize; rank; as, I *rate* such speeches very low. **2.** To fix the rank or grade of; grade; as, to *rate* a seaman. **3.** To determine an assessment on; fix the amount of a tax or liability on. **4.** To find the rate of (a timepiece), as by comparison with a standard.

II. *i.* To be estimated; have rank, rating, or value; as, the ship *rates* A1.

Synonyms: see CALCULATE.

rate[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a sharp rebuke to; reprove with violence or vehemence; berate.

He *rated* me for curtailing some of the speeches of a part in one of the old comedies.
J. JEFFERSON *Autobiography* ch. 7, p. 201. [C. CO.]

2. [Scot.] To beat.

II. *i.* To utter or practise vehement rebuke; chide; as, she is forever *rating*. [< Sw. *rata*, blame.]

rate[3]†, *vt.* To ratify.

rate[1], *n.* **1.** The measure of a thing, especially of something progressive or of the nature of progression, as motion or action or numerical extent, by its ratio or relation to some standard; proportional or comparative amount or degree; as, a *rate* of speed; we are making them at the *rate* of 250 a day; a high *rate* of interest.

Radiant heat moves at the *rate* of about 186,000 miles per second.
P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. viii, p. 204. [MACM. '76.]

2. Valuation based on comparison with a standard; degree of value; price; as, I bought the goods at a very low *rate*; railway *rates*.

A first *rate* poet creates rules of art; his work itself is art.
STOPFORD BROOKE *Eng. Literature* § 105, p. 108. [A. '76.]

3. *U. S. Navy.* (1) The class to which a vessel of war belongs, a **first-rate** having over 5,000 tons displacement, a **second-r.** having between 3,000 and 5,000 tons, a **third-r.** between 1,000 and 3,000, and a **fourth-r.** under 1,000 tons. (2) The grade of one of the crew; rating. **4.** *Eng. Navy.* The rank or class of a vessel as determined by her fighting capacity and armament. **5.** In the merchant marine, the class of a vessel for insurance, determined by its character as a risk, as A1, A2, etc. **6.** *Horol.* The amount per day, or other unit of time, of variation of a timepiece; gain or loss in seconds. **7.** [Gt. Brit.] A sum assessed upon property for public purposes of a local character, as distinguished from a tax to the sovereign; as, poor-*rate*; water-*rate*. **8.** [Archaic.] A fixed allowance or amount.

A continual allowance given him of the king, a daily *rate* for every day. 2 *Kings* xxv, 30.

9†. Arrangement; order. **10**†. Degree; estimation. [OF., < LL. *rata*, < L. *ratus*, fixed, pp. of *reor*, reckon.]

—**rate'-book"**, *n.* A book in which rates or ratings are recorded.—**r.-limit**, *n. U. S. Postal Service.* The maximum weight allowed to pass for a single rate of postage.—**r. of interest**, the proportional or relative amount of interest, as, six per cent. *rate of interest*, that is, six cents of interest for every hundred cents of principal.—**r.-tithe**†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A tax assessed upon transient sheep or cattle.

—**rate'a-bl(e**, *a.* Same as RATABLE.

rate[2]†, *n.* Ratification.

ra-teen', *n.* Same as RATTEEN.

ra'tel, rē'tel, *n.* A nocturnal musteloid carnivore (genus *Mellivora*) ashy-gray above and black below; a honey-badger. *M. capensis* is the ratel of South and West Africa. *M. indica* is the Indian ratel. They feed on rats, birds, and honey. [F., dim. of *rat*, RAT.]

The African Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*). 1/25

rate'pay"er, rēt'pē'ėr, *n* [Eng.] One upon whose property local taxes are levied; a taxpayer.—**rate'-pay"ing**, *a.* [Eng.] Paying or relating to local taxation.

ra'ter, rē'tėr, *n.* One who makes a rate; an assessor.

rat'fish", **rat'-goose"**, etc. See RAT.

rath†, *a.* **1.** Early; youthful. **2.** Swift; quick. **rathe**†.

rath[1], rath, *n.* [Ir.] *Archeol.* **1.** A prehistoric hill-fort or earthwork in Ireland. **2.** A hill or mound.

rath[2], rāt, *n.* A Buddhist rock-temple. See ROCK-TEMPLE.

rath[3], *n.* [E. Ind.] In Burma, the state carriage of a woon; a car; chariot.

rath†, *adv.* **1.** Early; betimes. **2.** Speedily; quickly.

rathe†; **rathe'ly**†; **rath'ly**†.

rath'er, rądh'ėr *or* radh'ėr (XIII), *adv.* **1.** With preference for one of two things or courses; more willingly; as, I would *rather* read than walk.

When thou prayest, *rather* let thy heart be without words, than thy words without a heart. BUNYAN *Works, Dying Sayings, Of Prayer* p. 80. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. With more reason; more wisely; better; as, do not doctor yourself, go *rather* to a good physician. **3.** More properly or accurately; more strictly than some other alternative; as, the yellow, or *rather* the buff tint.

We call our sorrows Destiny, but ought
Rather to name our high successes so.
LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 1.

4. Somewhat; in a greater or less degree; to a certain extent; as, I *rather* like the idea.

He said good-bye *rather* hurriedly.
MRS. MOLESWORTH *Red Grange* ch. 1, p. 10. [T. W. '91.]

5. Very much; exceedingly: an ironical or slightly humorous use in familiar speech; as, that was *rather* cool; "Am I angry? well, *rather*." **6**†. Sooner. [< AS. *hrathor*, compar. of *hrathe*; see RATH, *adv.*]

—**had rather**, see HAVE.—**the r.**, preferably for the reason (now alleged); as, I am glad of it, *the rather* that you will benefit by it. See THE.

rath'er-ish, rądh'ėr-ish, *adv.* [Colloq.] To a slight or small degree; somewhat.

Rath"ou-is-i'i-dæ, rath'ų-is-ąi'i-dī *or* -ī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* An Asiatic family of agnathous geophilous gastropods with a mantle covering the body and no shell.

Rath"ou-is'i-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Father *Rathouis*, a missionary to China.]

—**rath"ou-is-i'id**, *n.*—**rath"ou-is'i-oid**, *a.*

rath'ripe"†, *a.* & *n.* Rareripe.

ra-ti', rū-tī', *n.* [Hind.] Same as RUTTEE.

rat"i-fi'a†, **rat'i-fie**†, *n.* Same as RATAFIA.

rat"i-fi-ca'tion, rat'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of ratifying or confirming; also, the condition of being ratified; confirmation; as, the *ratification* of a treaty. **2.** *Law.* The acceptance or adoption of what has been done by another as representative or agent, especially without original authority. [F., < LL. *ratificatio(n-)*, < *ratifico*; see RATIFY.]—**ratification meeting**, a political meeting held to give public expression to approval of the action of some body; as a nominating convention. Compare RATIFYING CONVENTION, under RATIFY.

rat'i-fy, rat'i-fąi, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To give sanction to or make valid by approving; especially, to approve as principal (the act of another as agent); confirm, as something done by another for and in the name and stead of the person confirming; approve; assent to; as, to *ratify* a sale made under power of attorney; to *ratify* a nomination by a mass-meeting. **2.** [Archaic.] To fix authoritatively; settle; establish. [< F. *ratifier*, < LL. *ratifico*, < L. *ratus* (see RATE[1], *n.*) + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: accept, agree to, approve, confirm, consent to, corroborate, establish, sanction, seal, settle, substantiate. See ASSENT; CONFIRM.—**Antonyms:** abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, deny, disavow, disown, extinguish, nullify, repeal, rescind, revoke.

ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of confirming some act or public measure; especially [U. S.], one of the conventions held by the different States for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution of the United States as drawn up in 1787.

—**rat'i-fi"er**, *n.* One who ratifies or confirms.

rat"i-ha-bi'tion†, *n.* Approval; confirmation.

ra'ting[1], rē'ting, *n.* **1.** The act of determining or establishing a rate or grade. **2.** Classification according to relative standing; hence, grade; rank; specifically (*Naut.*), the grade or position of a man on board ship: now applied chiefly to that of men before the mast.

—**ra'ting-in"stru-ment**, *n.* A transit-instrument for determining time to a half-second: for rating timepieces.

ra'ting[2], *n.* A harsh rebuke; scolding.

ra'tio, rē'shiō *or* rą'shi-ō, *n.* **1.** Relation of degree, number, etc.; relative amount; proportion; rate; as, there has always been a *ratio* between demand and supply. **2.** *Math.* The relation between two numbers or two magnitudes of the same kind. (1) Especially, the relation expressed by indicating the division of one quantity by the other, or by the factor that, multiplied into one, will produce the other. **geometrical ratio**†. Thus, the *ratio* of 3 to 5 is represented by $^3/_5$ or 3:5.

Ratio is now often considered synonymous with *quotient*, but the two were carefully distinguished by the older writers, who regarded the ratio as a relation and the quotient as a quantity, though the numerical expression of both might be the same. Compare PROPORTION.

(2) Formerly, also, the relation expressed by subtracting one quantity from the other; the difference. **arithmetical ratio**†. **3.** *Mus.* The proportion between vibration-numbers by which intervals are classified. **4.** [Rare.] Reason; cause. [L., < *ratus*; see RATE[1], *n.*]

—**alternate ratio**, the ratio of the first term of a proportion to the third term or that of the second to the fourth.—**anharmonic r.** (of four points on a line, A, B, C, and D), the ratio $\frac{AC}{AD} : \frac{BC}{BD}$. Called also *cross-ratio*.—**direct r.** **1.** The ratio of two quantities themselves: opposed to *inverse ratio*. **2.** Same as DIRECT PROPORTION.—**extreme and mean r.**, see EXTREME, *a.*—**inverse r.**, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. Compare INVERSE PROPORTION, under INVERSE, *a.*—**mixed r.**, the ratio of the sum of the antecedent and consequent to their difference.—**prime r.**, the ratio of the limits of two variables, when those variables are beginning to recede from the limits. See LIMIT.—**simple r.** **1.** A ratio not compound. **2.** A ratio of first powers.—**submultiple r.**, the ratio of an aliquot part of a quantity to the quantity itself, as 3:12.—**triplicate r.**, the ratio of cubes.—**ultimate r.**, the ratio of the limits of two variables that are approaching these limits. See LIMIT.

ra"ti-oc'i-nate, rash'i-es'i-nēt, *vi.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To make a deduction from premises; reason. [< L. *ratiocinor* (pp. *ratiocinatus*), < *ratio*; see RATIO.]

—**ra"ti-oc'i-nant**, *a.* Reasoning.—**ra"ti-oc'i-nate**, *a.* Reasoned about.

ra"ti-oc"i-na'tion, rash'i-es'i-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The process of deducing conclusions from premises; reasoning, as a connected process.

Most of the elements contained in the cognition of an observed object are not known immediately through the senses, but are mediately known by instantaneous *ratiocination*.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. ii, § 315, p. 133. [A. '83.]

2. The premises and conclusions objectively considered; an argument; the product of reasoning.

ra"ti-oc'i-na-tive, rash'i-es'i-nā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the act of reasoning; having the character of ratiocination. **2.** Given to ratiocination; argumentative. **ra"ti-oc'i-na-to-ry**†.

ra'tion, rē'shun *or* rash'un (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To provide with rations; issue rations to, as an army. **2.** [Rare.] To divide into or give out in rations, as beef.

ra'tion, rē'shun *or* rash'un (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fixed allowance or portion, especially of food, for a given time; specifically, in the army and navy, the allowance of subsistence supplies issued daily to each private or seaman. **2.** Hence, any fixed allowance or supply received. [F., < L. *ration-*; see RATIO.]

—**forage ration** (*Mil.*), the allowance of food issued for each horse.—**ra'tion-mon"ey**, *n.* Money in lieu of rations.

ra'tion-a-bl(e, rash'un-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Reasonable; rational.—**ra"tion-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The ability to reason; the quality of being rational.

ra'tion-al, rash'un-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing the faculty of reasoning; as, man is a *rational* being. **2.** Characterized by reasonableness; conformable to reason; judicious; as, a *rational* view of a subject; a *rational* observer.

The man of regular life and *rational* mind never despairs.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *The Professor* ch. 19, p. 196. [H. '68.]

3. Of or pertaining to the reason; attained by means of the reasoning faculty; as, a *rational* conclusion.

Christianity . . . was given, not to supersede our *rational* faculties, but to quicken and invigorate them.
CHANNING *Works, Self-Denial* p. 338. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. Of or pertaining to rationalism. **5.** *Math.* Expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers or entire quantities. [OF.. < L. *rationalis*, < *ration-*; see RATIO.]

Synonyms: reasonable. A *rational* mind is one that is capable of the ordinary and normal processes of thought; a *reasonable* mood is one at the time susceptible to the influence of reasons. A *rational* man is capable of using his reasoning powers; a *reasonable* man has them habitually in exercise. *Rational* is opposed to *insane*, *reasonable* to *fanatical*, *misguided*, *obstinate*, *unreasonable*, *visionary*.

—**ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ra'tion-al-ness**, *n.*

ra'tion-al, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The breastplate of the Jewish high priest. See plate of GEMS. (2) Same as PECTORAL: also *rationale*, in both senses. **2.** A quiddity; a universal. [C.] **3.** [Rare.] A reasonable or rational being. [OF., < LL. *rationale*, pallium, < L. *rationalis*; see RATIONAL, *a.*]

ra"tion-na'le, rash'o-nē'lē *or* -ng'lē, *n.* **1.** A rational or reasoned exposition of principles, as of an art, science, procedure, or opinion; as, the *rationale* of a system of medicine.

There is a way of presenting what is called the *rationale* of the Bible narratives, stripping them of their mystical and theological adjuncts, which I do not profess to follow. F. D. MAURICE *Prophets and Kings of the O. T.* ser. ii, p. 19. [MACM. '85.]

2. The reason, or the reasons collectively, on which something is based; the logical basis of a fact or a procedure. [L., neut. of *rationalis*; see RATIONAL, *a.*]

ra"tion-al-i-sa'tion, ra'tion-al-ise, etc. Same as RATIONALIZATION, etc.

ra'tion-al-ism, rash'un-al-izm, *n.* **1.** The formation of opinions by relying upon reason alone, independently of authority; especially, the exaltation of the reason, or reliance upon it as self-sufficient and the only arbiter. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The doctrine that denies the necessity or disputes the fact of supernatural revelation for the spiritual help and guidance of mankind, and maintains that reason is of itself the sufficient and only guide or ultimate standard. (2) More restrictedly, assent to the teachings of revelation only so far as human reason can explain them. (3) Specifically, the rejection of the supernatural in the Scriptures, or an attempt to explain it on the basis of the natural: opposed to *supernaturalism*. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that reason furnishes certain elements that underlie experience and without which experience is impossible: opposed to *empiricism* or *experientialism*. Compare INTUITIONALISM.

ra'tion-al-ist, rash'un-al-ist, *n.* A believer in rationalism; an adherent of any school of rationalistic thought, especially in the theological sense.

True to their character as the freethinkers or *rationalists* of their age and nation, they (the Sadducees) were incredulous as to any other existences or powers influencing human affairs beyond those that lay open to the observation of their senses. HANNA *Life of Christ, Passion Week* in vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 79. [C. & BROS.]

ra"tion-al-is'tic, rash'un-al-is'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending toward rationalism; conformable to the ideas or methods of rationalism, as a book. **ra"tion-al-is'tic-al;.**—**ra"tion-al-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ra"tion-al'i-ty, rash'un-al'i-ti (XIII), *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or character of being rational; reasoning power; reasonableness. **2.** The cause or reason; rationale.

ra"tion-al-i-za'tion, rash'un-al-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of rationalizing. **2.** *Alg.* The process of freeing an equation or fraction from radical signs. **ra"tion-al-i-sa'tion;.**

ra'tion-al-ize, rash'un-al-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard or treat from a rationalistic point of view; interpret in the manner of a rationalist; as, to *rationalize* a legend. **2.** To render conformable to reason; make or show to be rational or reasonable. **3.** *Math.* To clear, as an equation or fraction, of radical signs.

II. *i.* To think as a rationalist, as a philosopher. **ra'tion-al-ise;.**—**ra'tion-al-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

ra'tion-a-ry†, *a.* Pertaining to accounts.

Ra-ti'æ, rā-ti'ī *or* -ti'ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A section of birds having a sternum without a keel and aborted wings: including ostriches, cassowaries, emus, kiwis, moas, and rheas. [< L. *ratites*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis*, raft.]

The Tufted-tailed Rat-kangaroo (*Bettongia penicillata*). 1/15

rat'ite, rat'ait, *E. W.* -trē'tait, *C.*), *a.* *Ornith.* Having no keel upon the breast-bone; raft-breasted; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*. [< L. *ratitus*; see RATIT.Æ.] **rat'i-tate;.**

ra"ti-un'cule, rā'[*or* rā'-shi un'kūl. *n.* *Math.* A ratio very near unity. [Dim. < L. *ratio n-*; see RATIO.]

rat'kan"ga-roo', rat'-kan'ga-rū'. *n.* A small nocturnal potoroine marsupial of Australia and Tasmania, having a long hairy tail, sometimes partially prehensile and used for carrying grass to build the nest.

rat'l, rat'ld. Rattle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

rat'line, rat'lin, *n.* *Naut.* One of the small ropes fastened across the shrouds at intervals of 14 inches, used as the rounds of a ladder for going aloft or descending. [< RAT, *n.*, + LINE¹, *n.*] **rat'lin;** **rat'ling;.**

—**rat'line-stuff"**, *n.* *Naut.* Small tarred rope used for making ratlines.

rat'ma-ra, rat'ma-ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A lichen used in dyeing.

rat'-mole", etc. See RAT.

ra-toon', ra-tūn', *vi.* To send up new shoots or sprouts from the roots after cutting or cropping.

ra-toon', *n.* **1.** A new shoot or sprout from the root of a cropped plant, especially from a sugar-cane. **2.** One of the heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. [< Hind. *rutun*.]

rats, rats, *interj.* [Slang.] An exclamation of derision, usually implying disbelief.

rats'bane", rats'bān', *vt.* To poison with ratsbane.

rats'bane", *n.* Rat-poison, especially arsenious oxid.

rat'-snake", rat'-snēk', *n.* A colubrine snake (genus *Ptyas*). *Ptyas mucosus*, about 7 feet long, is common in India and Ceylon, and often enters houses in pursuit of rats and mice. *P. korros* is found in the East Indies.

rat's'-tail", rats'-tāl', *n.* **1.** *Veter.* (1) An excrescence growing on a horse's leg, extending from the middle of the pastern to the shank. (2) A disease in which the hair falls off the tail of a horse. (3) The tail of a horse when hairless. **2.** A slender tapering rib, as a reenforcing or stiffening piece, as on a metallic handle.

rat'-tail", rat'-tāl'. **I.** *a.* Same as RAT-TAILED. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rat-tail file. **2.** *Veter.* Same as RAT'S-TAIL.

rat'tail", *n.* **1.** A horse with tail hairless or nearly so. **2.** A grenadier or macruroid fish. **3.** A ratfish.

rat'-tailed", rat'-tāld', *pa.* **1.** Having a tail resembling that of a rat; especially, having a rat-tail, as a horse. **2.** Resembling a rat's tail in form; as, a *rat-tailed* file.

—**rat-tailed larva**, the aquatic larva of a drone-fly (*Eristalis*), having a long tail with two stigmata at the end which protrude out of the water.—**r. serpent**, the fer-de-lance.—**r. shrew**, the Indian muskrat.

rat-tan', rat-tan', *vt.* [RAT-TANED' or RAT-TANNED'; RAT-TAN'ING or RAT-TAN'NING.] **1.** To construct of or with rattan; as, a *rattaned* chair-seat. **2.** To beat with or as with a rattan. **ra-tan';.**

rat-tan'¹, *n.* **1.** One of the long, slender, and flexible stems of several species of climbing palms of the genus *Calamus*, or a more rigid stem of certain erect palms of the genus *Rhapis*. The former are very tough and strong, and are used for many purposes, such as making mats, hats, or baskets, for ropes and suspension bridges, and for making various things of wickerwork, chairs, chair-bottoms, etc. The stems of the erect palms called, in distinction from the climbing ones, **ground-rattans**, are used largely for walking-sticks. **2.** Any one of the various palms producing rattans, mostly East-Indian. **3.** A walking-stick or switch of rattan. [< F. *rotin*, *rotang*, < Malay *rotan*, rattan.]

rat-toon'†; **ro-tan'†**; **ro-tang'†**; **rot-tang'†**.

rat-tan'², *n.* [Rare.] The rattle of a drum; rat-tat.

rat'tan³, *n.* Same as RATTEN.

rat'tu-nas, rat'u-nas, *n.* Coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius. [C.]

rat'ta-ny, *n.* Same as RATANY.

rat'-tat', rat'-tat', *n.* The sound of a repeated knocking or of rapid beating, as of a drum.

Now a hand-maid, whatever her fingers be at,
Will run like a puss when she hears a *rat-tat*.
HOOD *Please to Ring the Bell* st. 2.

rat'a-tat'; **rat'-tat-too';.**

rat-teen'†, *n.* A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

rat'ten, rat'n, *vt.* To prosecute or harass because of refusal to join a trade-union or submit to its requirements, as by removing tools or spoiling materials: from the humorous attribution of the damage to rats.

If a master wants his tanks tapped and his hardening-liquor run into the shore, or his bellows to be ripped, his axle-nuts to vanish, . . . he has only to be wrong with your union, and he'll be accommodated as above. . . . 'Oh, *rattening!*' said Mr. Parkin.
C. READE *Put Yourself in His Place* ch. 5, p. 39. [C. & W. '85.]

—**rat'ten-er**, *n.*

rat'ten, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A rat. **rat'on†; rat'-oun†; rat'tan;; rat'tin;; rat'ton;.**

rat'ter, rat'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hunts or catches rats; as, ferrets are good *ratters*.

The little Dane is often a good *ratter*.
W. YOLATT *The Dog* ch. 2, p. 54. [L. & A.]

2. One who rats or deserts his party; also, a workman who refuses to join a trade-union or a strike.

rat'ter"ri-er, rat'-ter'i-gr, *n.* A terrier trained to kill rats.

rat'ter-y, rat'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Rare.] **1.** A place where rats abound; as, the garret was a perfect *rattery*. **2.** The conduct or character of one who rats or deserts his party; also, an act of the above-described character.

rat"ti-net', rat'i-net', *n.* A heavy fabric, properly of wool, having the pile rubbed by machinery into small knobs: in common use for overcoatings. [< F. *ratine*, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.]

rat'ting, rat'ing, *n.* **1.** The practise of setting a dog on rats in a rat-pit for sport. **2.** The act of working for less than trade-union prices, or of holding aloof from a strike. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] The act of deserting one's party from interested or base motives.

rat'tish, rat'ish, *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or suggesting a rat; as, a *ratlish* physiognomy.

rat'tle¹, rat'l, *v.* [RAT'TLED; RAT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a series of sharp noises in rapid succession, as two or more hard objects, by bringing them suddenly together; as, the wind *rattles* the shutters.

Peacocks and Birds of Paradise *rattle* their quills together, and the vibratory movement apparently serves merely to make a noise.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 68. [A. '71.]

2. To utter or produce in a rapid and noisy manner; as, to *rattle* over a list of names.

Caddy laughingly sat down to a little jingling square piano, and really *rattled* off a quadrille with great spirit.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 38, p. 597. [H. & L. '86.]

3. [Colloq.] To throw suddenly into confusion; disconcert; agitate; also, to daze, as by a blow; as, he was badly *rattled*. **4.** [Rare.] To assail with a rattling sound; stir up noisily; affect in any way by rattling; as, to *rattle* the laggards out of bed. **5†.** To scold noisily; rail at.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce a rapid succession of hard, sharp sounds; clatter; as, the windows *rattle*. **2.** To talk rapidly and foolishly; as, she *rattled* away about the newcomers. **3.** To move, operate, or act with a rattling noise; as, the carriage *rattled* along the pavement.

The peasants *rattled* across the fields in their farm wagons, leaving behind them a cloud of dust all golden in the evening light.
F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '92, p. 458.

[< AS. **hrætelan*; see RATTLE, *n.*]

—**rat'tle-bar"rel**, *n.* Same as TUMBLING-BARREL.—**r.-mouse**, *n.* [Eng.] A bat.

rat'tle², *vt.* [RAT'TLED; RAT'TLING.] *Naut.* To attach ratlines to; used in the phrase **to rattle down the rigging.** [< RATTLING, for RATLINE.]

rat'tle, *n.* **1.** A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession, as from the collision of small hard objects; any similar sound; as, the *rattle* of dried peas in the pod; the *rattle* of thunder.

The peasants signified loudly, by *rattle* of arms, their approval of this sentiment. BOYESEN *Norway* ch. 13, p. 197. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. A plaything or implement intended to produce a rattling noise; as, a child's silver *rattle*; a watchman's *rattle*. **3.** Rapid and noisy talk; chatter; as, he tires me with his perpetual *rattle*. **4.** One who talks fast and foolishly. **5.** *Zool.* An organ that produces a rattling sound; especially, the series of horny, loosely jointed rings, consisting of peculiar modified scales, that form the termination of the tail of a rattlesnake. **6.** *Bot.* Either of two Old World figworts whose seeds rattle in the seed-vessel: (1) A common meadow-weed (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), called the *yellow rattle*, *rattlebags*, *rattleboxe*, etc. (2) A species of lousewort (*Pedicularis sylvatica*), called the *red rattle*. [< AS. *hrætele* (in *hrætelwyrt*, rattlewort), < **hrætelan*, rattle.]

Rattles Used by American Indians in Dances and Ceremonies.

Synonyms: see NOISE.

—**rat'tle-bags"**, *n.* See RATTLE, *n.*, 6 (1).—**rat'tle-brain"**, *n.* A rattlepate.—**r.-brained**, *a.* Rattlepated.—**rat'tle-cap"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A giddy, rattling person: said usually of a girl.—**rat'tle-pate"**, *n.* A talkative, flighty person; a foolish chatterer. **rat'tle-head";** **rat'tle-skull";.**—**r.-pated**, *a.* Flighty and foolish; chattering. **r.-headed;.**—**the rattles. 1.** The death-rattle. **2.** Croup.

rat'tle-box", rat'l-box', *n.* **1.** A toy or the like having a chamber to contain something, as a ball, that will rattle. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A low hairy North-American annual (*Crotalaria sagittalis*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with simple leaves, small yellow flowers, and its seeds rattling in the inflated pod; also, other species of the genus. **rat'tle-pod";** **rat'tle-wort";.** (2) Same as RATTLE, *n.*, 6 (1).

rat'tler, rat'lgr, *n.* **1.** One who rattles; a noisy talker. **2.** [U. S.] A rattlesnake; as, the diamond *rattler*. **3.** [Slang.] That which rattles a person, as a sharp blow. **4.** [Colloq.] An outrageous lie. **5.** The cricket-frog. **6.** A bell worn by clumber spaniels in hunting. **7.** A small and excessively concave razor; so called because of the noise it makes in shaving a stiff beard. **8.** Same as TUMBLING-BOX. **rat'tle-bar"rel;.**

rat'tle-ran, rat'l-ran, *n.* [U. S.] A plate-piece of beef.

rat'tle-snake", rat'l-snēk', *n.* A venomous American crotaloid snake of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Sistrurus*, having the tail ending in a series of horny, loosely connected rings, modified scales, which clash together with a rattling noise when the tail is vibrated; a rattler. See PIT-VIPER. *Crotalus horridus*, 3 to 5 feet long, is the common rattlesnake of the eastern United States, *C. adamanteus* is the diamond rattlesnake of the southern United States.

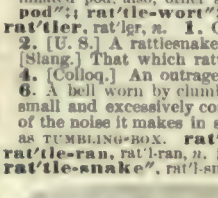

The Diamond Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*). 1/30

Compounds:—**rat'tle-snake"-fern"**, *n.* An American grape-fern (*Botrychium Virginianum*) having a single ample, triangular, twice or thrice pinnate frond springing from the middle of the stipe, which bears at its top a loose panicle of spore-cases.—**r.-flag**, see plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, etc., fig. 3.—**r.-grass**, *n.* A tall, stout perennial grass (*Glyceria Canadensis*) with an oblong-pyramidal panicle of ovate and at a later stage of development very broad and tumid drooping spikelets, resembling quaking-grass. It is common in bogs and wet places in the northern United States. Called also *quaking-grass*.—**r.-herb**, *n.* The bancberry (*Actæa spicata*).—**r.-master**, *n.* Any one of several American plants supposed to be a cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Especially: (1) An eryngo (*Eryngium yuccæfolium*) of the southern and western United States. It is a tall, erect, glaucous perennial with broadly linear, parallel-veined, coriaceous, bristly-margined leaves, and ovate-globose heads of white bracted flowers. Called also *button snakeroot*. (2) Either of two perennial herbs (*Liatris squarrosa* and *L. scariosa*) with simple stems from a roundish corm or tuber, rigid, narrow, alternate, entire leaves, and large handsome heads of rose-purple flowers in spikes or racemes. Called also *button-snake-root*, and *blazing-star*.—**r.-plantain**, *n.* A small orchid (*Goodyera pubescens*) of Canada and the eastern United States, with several ovate radical leaves reticulated with white veins and singularly

The Rattlesnake-plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*).
a, root and leaves; *b*, flowers.

mottled with white and dark green; also, other species of the same genus. **ad'der's-vi"o-let**, **-root**. *n.* Any one of several erect perennial herbs of the genus *Prenanthes* (*Nabalus*), of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with a thick, tuberous, bitter root, especially, the white lettuce (*P. alba*), dear-heart or gall-of-the-earth (*P. serpentaria*), and the slender rattlesnake-root (*P. virgata*). They have all a milky juice and loosely panicled drooping or nodding heads of greenish-white strap-shaped flowers.—**r.-weed**, *n.* A species of hawkweed (*Hieracium venosum*), common in the woods of the northern United States. It has purple-veined radical leaves and a slender scape, from 1 to 2 feet high, leaved or with but a single leaf.

rat'tle-trap", rat'l-trap', *n.* Something that rattles, especially from shakiness or old age; a rickety clattering object, as an old, worn-out vehicle.

Access was had to the interior by a rickety *rattle-trap* of a wooden ladder, or stair of half-a-dozen steps.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 18, p. 381. [W. S. '90.]

rat'tle-weed", *n.* Any plant of the genus *Astragalus*.
rat'tle-wing", *n.* [Eng.] The goldeneye; whistlewing.
rat'tle-wort", rat'l-wûrt', *n.* Any species of *Crotalaria*. See RATTLEBOX.
rat'tling, rat'ling, *pa.* [Slang.] Attracting attention like a rattle; lively or surprising; also adverbially; as, a *rattling* pace; a *rattling* good sermon.
rat'tling, *n.* Same as RATLINE.
rat-toon'[1], *n.* Same as RATTAN[1].
rat-toon'[2], *v.* & *n.* Same as RATOON.
rat'-trap", rat'-trap', *n.* **1.** A trap for catching rats. **2.** Slang. The mouth.
rat'ty, rat'i, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Like a rat; as, the garret had a *ratty* smell. **2.** [Slang.] Worthless; despicable.
rauch'wacke, rŏk'wac *or* rauh'vŭk'e, *n.* *Geol.* A crystalline dolomite, or dolomitic limestone; a characteristic rock of the Zechstein group (Permian) in Germany. [< G. *rauchwacke*, < *rauch*, smoke, + *wacke*, kind of rock.]
rau'cle, rô'kl, *a.* [Scot.] Rough; harsh; strong; fearless.
rau'cous, rô'cus, *a.* Rough of sound; hoarse; harsh; as, the *raucous* voice of a frog. [< L. *raucus*, hoarse.]
rau'cid‡, **rau'ci-ty**, *n.* The quality of being raucous; hoarseness; harshness. **rau'ce-do**‡; **rau'ci-tas**‡.—**rau'cous-ly**, *adv.*
raught[1], rôt [Scot.'], *imp.* & *pp.* of REACH, *v.*
raught[2]‡, *imp.* & *pp.* of RECK, *v.*
raun, rŏn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Salmon-roe prepared for bait.
raunch[1], *vt.* Same as RANCH[2], *v.*
raun'ing, rŏn'ing, *n.* [New South Wales.] A synodontoid fish (*Synodus tumbil*).
raun'son†, *v.* & *n.* Ransom. **raun-soun'**†.
Rau"nan', rō"zŭn', *n.* [F.] A variety of Bordeaux wine, from Château Rausan-Gassies or Château Rausan-Ségla, where its best variety is produced. See WINE. **Rau"zan'**‡.
rav'age, rav'ĕj, *vt.* [RAV'AGED; RAV'A-GING.] To lay waste by pillage, rapine, devouring, or other destructive method; despoil; as, the army *ravaged* the district. [< F. *ravager*, < *ravage;* see RAVAGE, *n.*]
Synonyms: see DEVASTATE.
—**rav'a-ger**, *n.* One who or that which ravages.
rav'age, *n.* Destructive action, especially as operating with violence; also, the effect of such action; spoil; ruin; desolation; as, the *ravages* of wild beasts. [F., < *ravir* (< L. *rapio*), snatch.]
rave[1], rēv, *v.* [RAVED; RA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To say or utter wildly, incoherently, or in a mad, frenzied, or excited manner; as, the pythoness *raved* her oracles. **2.** To affect by frenzied speech or action.

But passion *raves* herself to rest, or flies.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 83.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter furious exclamations; be raging, as a madman. **2.** To talk or express oneself with great excitement or passion, or with immoderate zeal.

For solitude, however some may *rave*,
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave.
COWPER *Retirement* l. 735.

3. To act, move, or rush boisterously and noisily; make a wild, fierce sound; rage; as, the wind *raved* through the trees. [< OF. *raver*, < L. *rabio*, rave.]
Synonyms: see RAGE.
rave[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To tear up, out, or off; reave. [For REAVE.]
rave[3]†, *imp.* of RIVE, *v.* Rived.
rave[1], *n.* A vertical side-piece in a wagon-body, hand-car, sleigh, or other vehicle.—**floating raves**, light frames flaring out from the upper edges of a wagon-body to support bulky articles, as barrels.
rave[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A place or opening where something has been torn out or away.—**rave'-hook"**, *n.* A ripping-iron for enlarging the seams in caulking.
rav'el[1], rav'l, *v.* [RAV'ELED or -ELLED; RAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take apart the fibers or threads of; also, to separate from, as a component thread; disengage; unmesh; disentangle; unravel: often with *out;* as, to *ravel* a stocking: used also figuratively of any perplexity. **2.** [Archaic.] To bring into a tangled or confused mass; make involved or intricate; entangle; tangle: the original sense. **3**†. To confuse; perplex.
II. *i.* **1.** To become unwoven or unknit; unravel; hence, to be made less intricate or difficult of comprehension: often with *out;* as, the threads *ravel out* from the edges. **2.** [Archaic.] To become tangled, involved, or confused: the original sense.

Human life is *ravell'd*,
And love itself can't make the thread run clear.
SHERIDAN KNOWLES *The Secretary* act ii, sc. 1.

3. [Scot.] To curl or twist up, as a hard-twisted thread. **4**†. To busy oneself with intricacies; disentangle. [< MD. *ravelen*, tangle.] **reav'el**†.
—**rav'el-er** or **rav'el-ler**, *n.*—**rav'el-ly**, *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat raveled; inclined to ravel; showing disengaged threads.—**rav'el-ment**, *n.* An act of raveling, or the process of being raveled; hence, estrangement; dissension; broil.
rav'el[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as RABBLE[2].
rav'el, *n.* **1.** Same as RADDLE. **2.** *Needlework.* A broken or rejected thread. **3.** [Rare.] That which is raveled; a raveling. **rev'el**†.
rav'el-bread"†, *n.* Raveled bread. See RAVELED.
rav'eld, *pp.* Raveled. PHIL. SOC.
rav'eled†, *pa.* Cheapened by reducing the quality; low-ered in price by being made of flour and bran. **rav'elled**†.
rave'lin, rav'lin, *n.* *Fort.* A detached work having two faces meeting in a salient angle at the front and open at the rear: usually so placed in front of a curtain of a work of greater elevation as to protect the curtain and the shoulders of adjacent bastions. See illus. under FORTIFICATION. [F., < O. It. *ravellino*, ravelin, perhaps < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, rampart.]
rav'el-ing, rav'l-ing, *n.* **1.** A thread or threads raveled from a fabric; as, the floor was littered with shreds and *ravelings*. **2.** The act of one who or that which ravels, or the process of being raveled. **rav'el-ing**‡.
rav'el-ing-e"gine, *n.* *Paper-making.* A rag-engine or tearing-machine.
rav'en, rav'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain by or subject to violence; capture by force; ravage. **2.** To eat voraciously; prey upon; tear, as a beast of prey.

Thus discord, thus dispute, thus civil ire
Would *raven* all, as with a tiger's teeth.
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 5, st. 35.

II. *i.* To prey with rapacity; ravage a region or place.

A scandal to be seen, how his Croats and loose hordes went openly *ravening* about, bent on mere housebreaking, street-robbery, and insolent violence.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xx, ch. 4, p. 70. [H.]

[< OF. *raviner*, < L. *rapina;* see RAPINE.] **rav'in**‡.
ra'ven, rē'vn, *a.* Resembling or of the color of a raven; black and shining, like the plumage of a raven.
ra'ven[1], *n.* **1.** A large omnivorous crow-like corvine bird, with the feathers of the throat elongated and lanceolate. The common raven (*Corvus corax*) of the northern hemisphere is noted for its intelligence when tamed. The American form (specifically *Corvus carnivorus*) is now regarded as a subspecies of *C. corax*. **2.** A sea-raven. [< AS. *hræfn*, raven.] —**ra'ven-cock"-a-too'**, *n.* A black cockatoo (genus *Calyptorhynchus*).

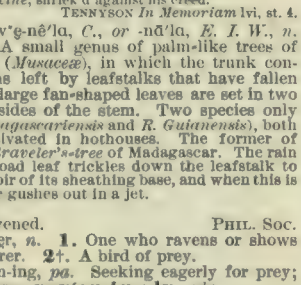
The Raven (*Corvus corax*). 1/17

rav'en[2], rav'n, *n.* The act of plundering or ravaging, or that which is obtained by violence or robbery; spoliation; plunder; prey. [< OF. *ravine*, < L. *rapina;* see RAPINE.] **rav'in**†; **rav'ine**‡.

Tho' Nature, red in tooth and claw
With *ravine*, shriek'd against his creed.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lvi, st. 4.

Rav"e-na'la, rav'ę-nē'lą, *C., or* -nā'lą, *E. I. W.*, *n.* [Malagasy.] *Bot.* A small genus of palm-like trees of the banana family (*Musaceæ*), in which the trunk consists of the sheaths left by leafstalks that have fallen off, and the upper large fan-shaped leaves are set in two rows on opposite sides of the stem. Two species only are known (*R. Madagascariensis* and *R. Guianensis*), both of which are cultivated in hothouses. The former of these is called the *traveler's-tree* of Madagascar. The rain dropping on the broad leaf trickles down the leafstalk to the cup-like reservoir of its sheathing base, and when this is pierced with a knife gushes out in a jet.
Rav"i-na'la‡.
rav'end, *pp.* Ravened. PHIL. SOC.
rav'en-er, rav'n-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who ravens or shows rapacity; a plunderer. **2**†. A bird of prey.
rav'en-ing, rav'n-ing, *pa.* Seeking eagerly for prey; as, *ravening* wolves. **rav'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
rav'en-ing, *n.* Propensity for prey or booty; the act of plundering or seeking prey; hence, unjust exaction.
rav'en-ous, rav'n-us, *a.* **1.** Furiously voracious or hungry; devouring or ready to devour with rapacious eagerness or furious haste; as, a *ravenous* dog.

I found sleep was out of the question, under the incessant attacks of a swarm of peculiarly *ravenous* mosquitoes.
C. L. BRACE *Hungary in 1851* ch. 15, p. 121. [S. '52.]

2. Extremely greedy or eager, as for gratification or prey; as, a *ravenous* appetite; *ravenous* haste. [< F. *ravineux*, violent, < L. *rapina;* see RAPINE.]
Synonyms: see GREEDY.
—**rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*
ra'ven-ry, rē'vn-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A breeding-haunt or roosting-place of ravens.
ra'vens, rē'vnz, *n.* Fine canvas (from 8 to 15 ounces to the yard) for sails. **ra'vens-duck"**‡.
rav"en-sa'ra, rav'en-sē'rą *or* -są'rą, *n.* A Madagascar tree (*Ravensara aromatica*, formerly *Agathophyllum aromaticum*) of the laurel family, or its aromatic bark, leaves, or fruit. [< Malagasy *ravin-dzara*, good leaf.]
—**rav"en-sa'ra-nut"**, *n.* The pungent kernel of the fruit of the ravensara, used as a spice; clove-nutmeg.
ra'ven-stone, rē'vn-stōn, *n.* [Rare.] A place of execution: so called because ravens gather around it.

Faust: What weave they there round the *raven-stone?*
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, pt. i, sc. 24.

[< G. *rabenstein*, < *rabe*, raven, + *stein*, stone.]
ra'ver, rē'vęr, *n.* One who raves; a madman.
ra'ver-y†, *n.* Raving; extravagant talk.
rav'in, *v.* & *n.* Same as RAVEN[2]. **rav'ine**‡.
rav'in†, *a.* Ravenous. **rav'ined**†.
Rav"i-na'la, *n.* Same as RAVENALA.
ra-vine', ra-vīn', *n.* **1.** A deep gorge or hollow, especially one worn by a stream or flow of water; a deep gully; a long narrow cleft between heights.

One side of the *ravine* lay in shadow; along the other the warm light fell on immense stretches of forest that rose up to the pale green sky.
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 27, p. 233. [H.]

2†. A raging flood. [F., < L. *rapina;* see RAPINE.]
Synonyms: see VALLEY.
—**ra-vine'-deer"**, *n.* The chousingha, or four-horned antelope. See illus. under FOUR-HORNED.
—**ra-vine'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Full of or characterized by ravines.
ra'ving, rē'ving, *n.* Furious or exclamatory utterances, as of a delirious person; wild, incoherent, irrational, or exaggerated talk or assertion.

Sheets full of her *ravings* were taken down from her own mouth.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xviii, p. 240. [G. & L. '59.]

Synonyms: see FRENZY.
ra'ving, *pa.* **1.** Talking furiously and irrationally or incoherently; past reasoning or being reasoned with; delirious; frenzied: used sometimes adverbially; as, *raving* mad. **2.** [Slang.] Worthy of enthusiastic admiration or praise; superlative; as, a *raving* beauty.
—**ra'ving-ly**, *adv.*
rav'i-sa-blef, *a.* Ravenous.
rav'i-sant†, *a.* Ravening; ravenous; ravishing.
rav'ish, rav'ish, *vt.* **1.** To carry away or transport with delight; fill with joy or with an ecstasy of any emotion; enrapture; transport.

Delicious music from unseen instruments *ravished* the sense.
SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 26, p. 306. [MACM. '84.]

2. To have sexual intercourse with (a woman) without (her) consent; commit a rape upon. **3.** [Archaic.] To dispossess or deprive by force; prey upon.

He doth *ravish* the poor, when he getteth him into his net.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. x. 10.

4. [Archaic.] To seize and carry off; take away by violence; snatch.

For the husband and wife there is no marriage: for the mother there is no assurance that her infant child will not be *ravished* from her breast; for all who bear the name of Slave there is nothing that they can call their own. SUMNER *Works, Landmark of Freedom* in vol. iii, p. 291. [L. & S. '74.]

[< F. *ravir* (*raviss-*); see RAVAGE, *n.*] **rav'esh**†; **rav'isse**†.
Synonyms: captivate, charm, delight, enchant, enrapture, entrance, overjoy, transport. See POLLUTE.—Antonyms: disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel.
—**rav'ish-er**, *n.*
rav'ish†, *n.* Ecstasy; ravishment.
rav'ish-ing, rav'ish-ing, *pa.* **1.** Producing or adapted to produce a feeling of rapture or ecstasy; enchanting with delight or intense emotion; rapturous; as, *ravishing* loveliness; *ravishing* music. **2.** Of or pertaining to forcible violation of chastity. **3.** Seizing or taking by violence. **4**†. Rushing furiously onward. **rav'ish-shing**†.—**rav'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*
rav'ish-ment, rav'ish-męnt, *n.* The act of ravishing, or the state of being ravished. (1) A carrying or being carried away with ecstatic delight or intense emotion; rapture. (2) Forcible violation of female chastity; rape.

The stony streets of London, if they could but speak, would tell of tragedies as awful, of ruin as complete, of *ravishments* as horrible, as if we were in Central Africa. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [F. & W. '91.]

(3) Forcible abduction; violent removal or carrying off. [< F. *ravissement*, < *ravir;* see RAVAGE, *n.*]
rav'isht, *pp.* Ravished. PHIL. SOC.
rav'is-sant, rav'i-sant, *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Represented as leaping, as upon prey: said especially of the wolf.
raw, rô, *a.* **1.** Not changed or prepared by any process of cooking; uncooked; as, *raw* fish; cucumbers are generally eaten *raw*. **2.** Not covered with whole skin; abraded; galled; as, the horse's shoulder is *raw*. **3.** Having or causing the sensation of being bare or exposed; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. **4.** In a natural condition; unmodified from a crude state; unprepared; as, *raw* drugs; also, untempered or without tone; as, he paints the sky *raw* blue.

All the products of the earth are in turn, finished commodity and *raw* material. Coal and ore are the finished commodity of the miner, but the *raw* material of pig-iron.
H. C. CAREY *Unity of Law* ch. 1, p. 24. [H. B. & CO. '73.]

5. More widely, needing further industrial treatment; unfinished; unrefined; untilled; as, *raw* silk; *raw* spirits; *raw* sugar; *raw* land. **6.** Newly done or fabricated; fresh; immature; as, *raw* paint; *raw* work. **7.** Inexperienced in a given line of conduct or thought; unreasoned; unskilled; undisciplined; as, *raw* troops; *raw* notions. **8.** *Ceram.* Fresh from a plastic process; unbaked. **9**†. Bald. [< AS. *hreāw*, raw.]
—**raw'-boned"**, *a.* Having large bones or joints, and little flesh; bony; gaunt. **raw'bone"**†.
—**raw'ish**, *a.* Somewhat or slightly raw.—**raw'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a crude or unskilful manner. **2**†. Without due preparation or provision.—**raw'ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being raw. **2**†. Hasty manner.
raw[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A place where the skin is abraded; a gall; sore spot; hence, a sensitive point in the feeling; as, the harness had made a *raw* on the neck.

The literary dispute, of which I had seen the beginning, was a '*raw*,' the slightest touch on which made them wince.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 2, p. 32. [H. '87.]

2. Something raw, as a material or product. (1) [Colloq.] An oyster or clam served uncooked; as, a dozen of *raws*. (2) Raw sugar: a trade term.
raw[2], *n.* [Scot.] A row; array.
raw'head", rô'hed', *n.* **1.** A ghostly and bloody specter or apparition with which children were formerly threatened; as, *rawhead* and bloody-bones. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Cream from uncooked or unheated milk.
raw'hide", rô'hīd'. **I.** *a.* Made of rawhide. **II.** *n.* **1.** An untanned dressed skin, as of some bovine animal. **2.** A whip made of such skin.

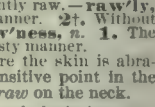
1. Method of Cutting a Rawhide Line from Buffalo-hide. 2. Method of Stretching the Line.

raw'-port", rô'-pōrt', *n.* [Dial.] Same as ROW-PORT.
raw'-pot", rô'-pet', *n.* [Ir.] A young crow.
rax, rax, *v.* [RAXED or RAUGHT; RAX'-ING.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** *t.* To stretch out; reach; as, *rax* me your hand. **II.** *i.* To make the movement of stretching or reaching; as, ye must *rax* for it. **raske**†.
ray[1], rē, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To provide with rays: as, a halo *rayed* with silver. **2.** To send forth; emit.

Anyhow, when one can only *ray* out darkness, one had best clap an extinguisher on oneself. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane Welsh Carlyle* vol. ii, letter cccvii, p. 143. [S. '83.]

3†. To stripe, as with something bright.
II. *i.* To send or go out as rays. [< F. *rayer*, < L. *radio;* see RADIATE, *v.*]
ray[2]‡, *vt.* **1.** To array. **2.** To defile; soil.
ray[1], *n.* **1.** *Physics.* (1) The line of propagation of any form of radiant energy, especially light or heat; also, radiant energy regarded as propagated in a line: now a geometrical rather than a physical conception; loosely, any narrow beam of light, as that admitted through a small aperture. As first used, in connection with the corpuscular theory, the word *ray* denoted the actual path of a particle of light. The modern theory treats it simply as the normal to a wave-front. A collection of parallel rays is called a *beam*, of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

For convenience of discussion it is desirable to fix the attention not alone upon the wave-front, but also upon the normal to the wave-front, which is called a *ray*. Hence a *ray* is defined simply as the line along which the energy is propagated.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 376, p. 406. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

(2) Radiant energy of a specified kind; radiation: usually in the plural; as, the blue *rays;* actinic *rays;* *rays* of a certain wave-length.

As there are sounds in nature which we cannot hear, so there are *rays* in the sunbeam which we cannot see.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* ch. 15, p. 263. [A. '70.]

2. One of several lines radiating from an object; as, the

saint has a halo of seven *rays*. **3.** Figuratively: (1) A slight manifestation, as of intellectual light; scintillation; spark; as, a *ray* of wisdom.

> The ceremony of baptism . . . is performed, like all religious services in Italy, without a *ray* of religious feeling.
> HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 19, p. 321. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

(2) [Archaic.] A look; glance; sight; vision. **4.** *Geom.* (1) A straight line unlimited in one direction only. (2)† A radius. **5.** A streak or line; straight row.

> I saw near Oxford, on the crest of a hill, a single *ray* of at least a thousand feet of scarlet poppies.
> WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 2, p. 23. [T. & CO.]

6. *Biol.* (1) *Zool.* (*a*) *Ich.* One of the rods supporting the fin of a fish, especially a jointed one as distinguished from a spine. (*b*) One of the radiating processes of a radiate animal, as a starfish or medusa. (2) *Entom.* A longitudinal vein of an insect's wing. **7.** *Bot.* (1) One of the outer florets in a composite head; a ray-flower. (2) One of the outer flowers, when there is a difference of structure from the inner, in an umbel or other inflorescence. (3) One of the pedicels of an umbel. **8.** *Her.* (1) One of a series of ray-like indentations edging a heraldic line. Compare RADIANT; RAYONNANT. (2) One of a set of sun-rays encircling or issuing from a heraldic object. When heraldic rays surround the disk of the sun, they number 16, alternately straightened and wavy. [OF. < L. *radius*, ray.]

— **principal ray,** in perspective, the direct radial. See PERSPECTIVE. — **ray'-flo"ret,** *n.* *Bot.* One of the outer florets of a composite head; a ray-flower. — **ray'-flower,** *n.* *Bot.* One of the outer flowers of a circular flower-cluster, as a head, when they differ from the inner. — **ray'-fungus,** *n.* An actinomyces. — **ray'-grass,** *n.* Common darnel or rye-grass. — **ray'-pod,** *n.* See STARFRUIT. — **ray'-point,** *n.* The point at which a pencil of rays converges or diverges. — **visual ray,** a ray of light from an object to the eye.

— **rayed,** *a.* **1.** Having rays; as, a *rayed* halo. **2.** *Zool.* Radiate. **3**†. Striped. — **ray'ey†,** *a.* Having or resembling rays. — **ray'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no light-rays; also, being without the slightest light; extremely dark. **2.** *Bot.* Having no rays, as certain composite plants. — **ray'on†,** *n.* A beam or ray.

ray[2], rē, *n.* A raian selachian, having inferior gill-openings and the body depressed and forming with the expanded pectoral fins a flat disk, as an eagle-ray, sting-ray, or torpedo; especially, a skate or raid; also, a short-snouted species, as distinguished from a skate. All species have slender tails, and most are ovoviviparous. See illus. under DEVIL-FISH. [< F. *raie*, < L. *raia*, ray.]

ray[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A kind of dance. H. *Dict.*

ray[4], *n.* The scab in sheep.

ray[5]†, *n.* Same as ARRAY.

ra'ya[1], rī'yȧ, *C. W.*[2] (rē'yȧ, *W.*[1]), *n.* One of the non-Mohammedan inhabitants of Turkey, especially a peasant or mechanic. [< Ar. *raiya*, peasant, < *ra'a*, pasture.] — **ra'yah‡,**

ra'ya[2], *n.* [E Ind.] A Himalayan broadmouth (*Psarionops dathnoides*).

ray'at, ray'at-wa"rį, *n.* See RYOT, etc. — **rai'at‡; rai'yut‡; ra'yot-wa"rį‡.**

rayle†, *v.* **I.** *t.* Same as RAIL[1], RAIL[2]. **II.** *i.* Same as RAIL[3].

Ray'naud's dis-ease', *Pathol.* **1.** A vascular affection of the limbs, characterized by tonic contraction of the coats of the blood-vessels followed by local asphyxia and gangrene. **Ray'naud's gan'grene‡. 2.** Paralysis following mumps.

ray'on-nant, rē'on-nant, *a.* [F.] *Art & Her.* Adorned with or exhibiting rays; as, a cross *rayonnant*. **ray"on-née'; ray"on-ne'.; ray'onned‡.** — **ray'on-nance,** *n.*

raze[1], rāz, *v.* [RAZED; RA'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To level with the ground or the foundations by overthrowing or demolishing; destroy wholly or remove; as, to *raze* a building or a city. **2.** To razee. **3.** [Archaic.] To erase or efface; also, to put out of existence; rase. **4**†. To graze; rase.

II†. *i.* To be demolished or leveled with the ground. [< F *raser*, < LL. *rasa*, freq. of L. *rado*, scrape.] **rase‡.**

Synonyms: see DEMOLISH.

raze[2]†, *v.* Same as RACE.

raze[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swinging cattle-guard in a stream.

raze[4], *n.* Rare. A root; race.

raze[5], *n.* Same as RASE.

razed, rāzd, *pa* **1.** Demolished. **2.** Same as RASED. **3.** [Archaic.] Slashed or streaked like some pattern.

ra-zee', rą-zē', *vt.* [RA-ZEED'; RA-ZEE'ING.] To make (a vessel) into a razee; cut down. **2.** To reduce or abridge the limits of, as by cutting down or cutting out parts, as, to *razee* a book.

ra-zee', *n.* A vessel, especially a war-vessel, that has had its hull lowered in height by cutting away the upper deck or decks. [< F *ruser*, pp. *rasé*; see RAZE[1], *v.*]

ra'zor, rē'zȯr, *vt.* To shave with or as with a razor.

ra'zor, *n.* **1.** A cutting-implement for shaving off the beard or hair, usually with relatively thick back, a wedge-shaped or hollowed blade, a thin, keen edge, nearly square front end, and a tang by which it is pivoted to swing freely in a two-leaved handle. See SAFETY-RAZOR.

> Reproach cuts like a *razor*. SPURGEON *Treasury of David. Psalm CII* in vol. iv, p. 420. *y. & w.* '89.]

2. A tusk, as of a boar. [< F. *rasoir*, < LL. *rasorium*, < L. *rasus*, pp. of *rado*, scrape.]

— **ra'zor-fish",** *n.* **1.** A labroid fish (genus *Xyrichthys*), very thin and sharp anteriorly, as *X. lineatus* of the West Indies or *X. novacula* of the Mediterranean. **2.** A razor-clam. — **r.-grass,** *n.* A West-Indian sedge (*Scleria scabra*), so called from the sharp edges of its leaves and triangular stems. — **r.-grinder,** *n.* The restless flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*) of Australia, that makes a noise like that made in grinding a razor. — **r.-paste,** *n.* A paste of fine emery-powder or crocus-powder, for applying to razor-strops to make them more effective. — **r.-shell,** *n.* A razor-clam, or its shell. — **r.-stone,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as NOVACULITE. — **r.-strop,** *n.* A strop for sharpening razors. See STROP.

ra'zor-a-ble, rē'zȯr-ą-bl, *a.* Fit for the razor.

ra'zor-back", rē'zȯr bak", *n.* A thin-backed or sharp-backed animal. (1) A finback or rorqual. See illus. under FINBACK. (2) Southern U. S.] A half-wild hog.

ra'zor-backed", rē'zȯr-bakt', *a.* **1.** Having a thin, sharp back, edge, or ridge.

> In riding over some of these *razorback* crags, my heart, though it did not faint visibly, did almost do so invisibly.
> TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 3, p. 51 [H. '60.]

2. Having an erect, sharp dorsal fin, as a rorqual. **ra'zor-back"‡.**

ra'zor-bill", rē'zȯr-bil', *n.* **1.** The razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*). **2.** The skimmer.

ra'zor-blade", rē'zȯr-blād', *n.* [Eastern U. S.] A long, slender oyster.

ra'zor-clam", rē'zȯr-clam', *n.* A solenoid bivalve mollusk, as of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, and *Siliqua*, which resembles a closed razor, as *Solen ensis*. The razor-clams live buried vertically in sand. **ra'zor-fish"‡; spout'fish"‡.**

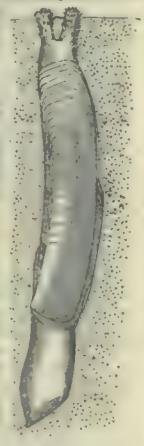

A Razor-clam (*Ensis americana*).

ra'zure†, *n.* Same as RASURE.

raz'zi-a, rat'sī-ą, *C. S.* (rut'sī-ą, *W.*; rā'zi-ą, *I. W.*), *n.* [F.] A foray, or armed expedition, as for the capture of slaves or cattle or the enforcing of tribute.

> One evening several of the most disaffected came to me with a complaint that they had not enough meat, and that they must be allowed to make a *razzia* upon the cattle of the natives to procure some oxen. BAKER *Albert Nyanza* ch. 2, p. 62. [MACM. '88.]

raz'zle-daz"zle, raz'l-daz'l, *vt* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To render intoxicated or dazed. **2.** To bamboozle or deceive.

raz'zle-daz"zle, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Intoxication. **2.** A state of bewilderment. **3.** A device like a merry-go-round, consisting of an elevated revolving platform on which people are carried around with an undulating motion.

re[1], rē, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** In solmization, the second note of any major scale. **2.** In the fixed-do system, the second note of the scale of C major; D. [It., < *re*-in L. *resonare*, one of the words of the Latin hymn from which the notes were named.]

re[2], rī *or* rē, *n.* In law, an action; matter. [Abl. of L. *res*, thing.]

re-, *prefix.* Back; backward; again; again and again; against; anew; over; opposite. [< L. *re-*, *red-*.]

The following words, in which *re-* has its unmodified meaning of *again, anew*, are practically self-explaining in connection with the definitions of their root-words. Words not found in this list are in vocabulary place.

reaccommodate	recouch, *v.*	regraft, *v.*	repeople
reaccredit	recrucify	rehandle	reperusal
reaccuse, *v.*	recrystalli-zation	reread, *v.*	reperuse
readdress, *v.*	recrystallize	reheel	replead
readjourn	recultivate	rehire	repledge
readjournment	recultivation	reimplant	repledger
readopt	rededicate	reimplantation	replunge
readorn	rededication	reimportune	repolarization
readvance	redeliberate	reimpregnate	repolish
reafforest	redemonstrate	reimprint	repopulate
reafforestation	redeposit	reimprison-ment	repopulation
reagree	redescend	reinaugurate	repot, *v.*
reallege	redescent	reincense	repromulgate
realliance	redescribe	reincorporate	repromulgation
reamputation	redetermine	reincur	reprune, *v.*
reannex	redigest	reinduce	repurchase, *v.* & *n.*
reannexation	rediminish	reinflame	repure†
reanoint	rediscover	reinform	repurge
reappareled, *v.*	rediscoverer	reinfuse	repurify
reapply	rediscovery	reingratiate	requicken
reargue	redispose	reinhabit	reread, *v.*
reargument	redisposition	reinoculation	rerefine, *v.*
reassemblage	redissolution	reinscribe	rereflect
reassimilate	redissolve	reinspect	rereign, *v.*
reassimilation	redistil	reinspection	reiterate, *v.*
reassociate	redistrainer	reinspire	reresolve
reassume	redivide	reinstruct	rerestitution
reassumption	redo	reinter	rerise
reattach	redrive, *v.*	reinthrone	resail
reattachment	reedification†	reinthronize†	resalute
reattain	reedify†	reintroduce	reseek
reattainment	reelaborate	reintroduction	reseize
reattempt	reelevate	reinvestigate	reshape
reavow	reembark	reinvestigation	resmooth
reawake, *v.*	reembody	reinvigorate	resolder
rebanish	reembrace	reinvigoration	resow
rebirth	reemerge	reinvolve	respit
rebloom, *v.*	reemergence	reirrite	respot
rebloomsom, *v*	reencourage	reirritate	restate
rebreathe	reencouragement	reirvolve	restatement
rebury	reendow	relade	restem, *v.*
recarrilify†	reengage	reland, *v.*	restipulate
recarriage	reengagement	reliquidate	restipulation
recarry	reengrave	reliquidation	restrengthen
recelebrate	reenjoy	relisten	restrive
recelebration	reenjoyment	relocate	resubject, *v.*
rechange, *v.*	reenkindle	relodge	resubjection
recharter	reenlist	remast	resummon
rechoose	reenlistment	remelt	resummons
reclasp	reenslave	remerge	resupply
reclose	reenslavement	remigrate	resurprise, *v.* & *n.*
recolonization	reenstamp	remigration	resurvey, *v.* & *n.*
recolonize	reenthrone	remix	retake
recombine	reenthronement	remodification	retaker
recommission	reenthronize	remodify	retaunt†, *n.*
recompact, *v.*	reentrench	remold	retell
recomplete	reerect	remolten	retoss
recompletion	reexhibit, *v.* & *n.*	remount	retraverse
recondensation	reexpel	renavigate	retread
recondense	reexperience, *v.* & *n.*	renerve	retrial
reconduct, *v*	reexpulsion	renumber	retrim
reconfirm	refertilize	reobjectivize	reurge
reconjoin	refill	reobtain	reuse, *v.* & *n.*
reconsecrate	refold	reobtainable	reutilize
reconsecration	refolment	reoccupy	reutter
reconsolate†	refortification	reoccupy	revaluation
reconsolidate	refortify	reoccupy	revalue
reconsolidation	refreeze	repack	revarnish
reconstruct	regather	repacker	revegetate
reconstruction	regender†	repaganize	reverdure, *v.*
recontinuance	regerminate	repaint	reweigh
recontinue	regermination	repartition, *v.* & *n.*	rewin
recopy			rewrite

re"ab-sorb', rī'ab-sȯrb', *vt.* To absorb or draw in anew (something previously emitted); imbibe or take in again. — **re"ab-sorp'tion,** *n.*

re-ac'cess, rī-ac'ses, *E. I. W.*[2] (-ac-ses', *W.*[1] *Wr.*), *n.* Another or a fresh access or approach; a return.

reach[1], rich, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To stretch out, as the hand or any part of a living organism; extend: often with *out* or *forth*, and with *to* or *toward* (a person or thing); as, *reach* your hand *to* the guide; the vine *reaches out* its tendrils *to* the wall. **2.** Hence, to put forth or present with or as with the outstretched hand; deliver; also, to take or move with or as with the outstretched hand; as, *reach* me that book; he *reached* down a roll of goods. **3.** To touch or come within touch or grasp of by or as by the outstretched hand or by anything held or extended; also, to touch or hit with a missile or as a missile; as, the fox could not *reach* the grapes; the boatmen could *reach* the bottom with a pole; the shot did not *reach* the game.

> He gathered the ripe nuts in the fall,
> And berries that grew by fence and wall
> So high she could not *reach* them at all.
> PHŒBE CARY *Dovecote Mill, Playmates* st. 10.

4. To arrive at or come to by motion or progress; as, we *reached* Boston at noon; the letter *reached* me in time. **5.** To touch or adjoin by continuous extension; extend as far as; as, the meadow *reaches* the river-bank; the rule does not *reach* the case. **6.** To attain to or arrive at as a result or conclusion; gain; come to; as, to *reach* success or eminence; the book *reached* its twentieth edition.

> Who can deny that a much higher standard of piety is proposed in the Scriptures, than that which is generally *reached*?
> J. T. PECK *Cent. Idea Christianity* ch. 2, p. 54. [H. P. '58.]

7. To obtain access to; influence; move; affect; as, to *reach* the masses. **8**†. To attain to the meaning or intent of; understand. **9**†. To overreach; deceive.

II. *i.* **1.** To thrust or stretch out the hand, foot, or something held; put forth or exert one's powers to secure something: with *toward*, *for*, *after*, or sometimes with *to* or *at*; as, the children *reaching for* the gifts.

> *Reaching* forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark. *Phil.* iii, 13.

2. To have extent as in space, time, amount, or influence; extend so as to touch, approach, affect, attain, or equal something: commonly with *to* or *unto*, sometimes with *into*; as, the organ *reaches to* the ceiling; his debts *reach into* the thousands; his folly *reaches to* madness: but more elegantly without the preposition. **3.** [Archaic.] To arrive; attain; get, as to a place or result. **4.** *Naut.* To sail on the wind, as in making a tack. **5**†. To turn; move; arise. [< AS. *rǽcan*, reach.] **reche†.**

Synonyms: arrive at, attain, attain to, come to, gain, get at, get to, hit, land, land on or upon, make, strike, touch. See ARRIVE; ATTAIN; MAKE; STRETCH.

— **reach'ing-post",** *n.* A post set up at the lower or farther end of a ropewalk.

— **reach'a-ble(e,** *a.* — **reach'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which reaches. **2**†. An exaggeration.

reach[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To retch; try to vomit.

reach, *n.* **1.** The act of reaching, or the ability to reach; also, the distance or limit within which one is able to touch, observe, or act upon something, either with the hand or a limb, or by some instrument managed by hand or limb; as, the *reach* of the arm or of vision; the *reach* of the rifle or of the telescope; the *reach* of the law.

> Within easy range and *reach* of the great city of London.
> DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 33, p. 549. [E. & L. '86.]

2. Hence, scope, range, or extent of mental power or influence; power of attainment, accomplishment, comprehension, or the like.

> The very conception of such a design argued an intellect of no common *reach*, originality, and boldness.
> CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Locke* in vol. ii, p. 203. [S. '69.]

3. A point, position, or result attained or attainable.

> The highest *reach* of Tennyson's poetry was always in its impassioned spirituality. *Harper's Monthly* Apr., '90, p. 806.

4. An unbroken stretch, as of a stream between two bends or rapids; a vista or expanse.

> One boundless *reach* of sky. LONGFELLOW *The Builders* st. 9.

5. A pole or bar connecting the rear axle, truck, or runners of a vehicle with the bolster or some part at the forward end; in a carriage, the perch. **6.** An artifice or device to effect a purpose or obtain an advantage. **7.** [U. S.] A point of land; spit; promontory. **8.** *Naut.* The sailing, or the distance sailed, by a vessel on one tack.

> 'Tis by many *reaches* that the leeward vessel gains upon the wind. COOPER *Water-Witch* ch. 15, p. 70. [A. '74.]

reach'less, rich'les, *a.* That can not be reached; unattainable; lofty. — **reach'less-ness,** *n.*

reach'me-down", rich'-me-doun'. [Slang.] **I.** *a.* Ready-made; also, second-hand. **II.** *n.* A garment, as those that hang in front of second-hand or ready-made clothing stores.

recht, *pp.* Reached. PHIL. SOC.

re"ac-quite'†, *vt.* To requite; pay back.

re-act'[1], rī-act', *vt.* To act again; perform once more; reenact; as, the drama was acted and *reacted*.

re-act'[2], rę-act', *vi.* **1.** To act in response; produce some effect in return for or in resistance to that received. **2.** To act in an opposite manner; come into or tend toward a former state or an opposite state from that previously produced or experienced; as, the mind *reacts* after great excitement. **3.** *Physics.* To exert an opposite and equal force on an acting or impinging body: said of the body acted upon. **4.** *Chem.* To exert mutual chemical action: said of two or more reagents.

re-act'ance, rę-act'ans, *n.* *Elec.* In an alternating-current circuit, that component of the resistance that does not oppose the current but tends to cause a difference of phase between it and the electromotive force.

re-act'er, rę-act'ęr, *n.* One who or that which reacts.

re-ac'tion, rę-ac'shun, *n.* **1.** Reverse or return action; tendency toward a former or opposite state of things, as after reform, revolution, inflation, or depression.

> Action and *reaction* appear to be the great law, not less of the moral than the material world. A. ALISON, JR. *Miscell. Essays, Copyright Question* p. 175. [F. S. & CO. '54.]

2. *Physiol.* Contrary action or reversed effects following the first effects of an action, as the increase of bodily temperature on recovery from a chill, or depression following overstimulation. **3.** *Physics.* The equal and opposite force exerted on an agent by the body acted upon, lasting no longer than the action that induces it. Action and reaction in this sense are really different aspects of the same thing. See FORCE; STRESS. **4.** *Chem.* The mutual action of chemical agents, or some distinctive result of such action, as the appearance of a precipitate, or the coloration of a flame in blowpipe analysis. **5.** Loosely, any action in response to a stimulus. **6.** *Med.* (1) A special vital movement tending to prevent or overcome some noxious action or influence affecting the bodily organism; recovery from a nervous shock. (2) An effect produced by application of stimulus to a nerve or muscle. [< RE- + ACTION.]

— **amphoteric reaction** (*Chem.*), same as AMPHIGENOUS REACTION. See under AMPHI-. — **re-ac'tion-pe"ri-od** or **-time",** *n.* The interval between a stimulus

and the resulting reaction, as that between the sight of a word and its pronunciation. —**r.-wheel,** *n. Hydraul.* A turbine or other wheel driven wholly or in part by the reaction of a fluid escaping from it.

—**re-ac'tion-a-ry.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, causing, or favoring reaction. **11.** *n.* A reactionist.—**re-ac'tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors reaction, adherence, or return to an old or an opposite system; a conservative.

re-act'iv(e, rē-akt'iv, *a.* Pertaining or tending to reaction; inclined or prone to react; of the nature of reaction; reacting; as, *reactive* tendencies.

—**re-act'iv(e-ly,** *adv.*—**re-act'iv(e-ness,** *n.* The quality of being reactive.—**re''ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being reactive; tendency or power to react.

read, rīd, *v.* [READ, red; READ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the form and relations of (characters written or printed); especially, to note (such characters) so as to apprehend their significance; peruse: said ordinarily of visual perceiving, but tactual in the case of the blind; as, to *read* a letter; to *read* intelligently; to *read* German.

By far the shortest way to learn to *read* a language is to begin by speaking it.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iii, letter vii, p. 109. [R. BROS. '75.]

2. To utter aloud from manuscript or print; as, *read* me the letter; the minister *reads* his sermons.

Every man thinks he can *read* poetry better than every other man. WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule* ch. 9, p. 140. [H.]

3. To discover or understand by observation, as of characters, marks, signs, features, etc.; as, he *read* the applicant at a glance; to *read* the sky. **4.** To observe or announce the indications or record of; as, to *read* the barometer. **5.** To interpret or explain, as anything mysterious or perplexing; hence, to discover the latent or hidden meaning of; also, often with *into*, to impute or interpolate as a latent or hidden meaning.

Certainly I never premeditated anything to myself so objectionable and so unwarrantable in itself, as either to *read* Theology *into* Science or Science *into* Theology.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* pref., p. 10. [J. P. '88.]

6. To learn (a fact, opinion, etc.) as from books; as, we *read* that light was created first. **7.** To study the literature of; make a study of; as, to *read* law or medicine. **8.** *Mus.* To follow intelligently or to render vocally or instrumentally the notes of (any written or printed composition); as, to *read* a piece at sight. **9.** To bring into some condition by reading; as, to *read* one to sleep. **10.** To impress upon or utter to as if from a book; teach; give; as, to *read* one a lesson. **11†.** To advise. **12†.** To suppose. **13†.** To rehearse; tell.

II. *i.* **1.** To note, follow, or apprehend the characters or contents of a book, manuscript, inscription, or the like; as, he is engaged in *reading*. **2.** To gain information from what has been written or printed, especially from books; find: often with *of* or *about;* as, we *read of* the ass between two bundles of hay. **3.** To utter aloud the words or contents of a book, manuscript, or the like; as, the pupils *read* well; to *read* distinctly. **4.** To make a systematic study; learn by means of books or the like: often with *up;* as, he is *reading* for a scholarship; to *read up* on politics. **5.** To have a specified form as expressed or appearing in a book, manuscript, or the like; as, the law *reads* thus. **6.** To have a specified effect when perused or uttered; used absolutely, to be readable; as, that sentence *reads* well; the speech will not *read*.

There are lives that *read* like one long sorrow, and that leave little save sadness and disappointment behind them.
JULIA KAVANAGH *Eng. Women of Letters* ch. 7, p. 91. [T. '62.]

7. *Mus.* To understand musical notation; render written music by voice or instrument; also, to render in some special way or with a certain expression; interpret; as, a musician should be able to *read* at sight. **8.** To give a public reading or recital. **9†.** To give advice. **10†.** To declare; speak. [< AS. *rǣdan*, advise, read.] **rede†.**

Phrases:—**to read between the lines,** to perceive or infer what is not expressed or not obvious, as a hidden, different, or real meaning, an implication, or a motive.—**to r. by sound,** to take a telegraphic message by listening to the sounds made by the receiving instrument.—**to r. oneself in** (*Eccl.*), to enter legally upon one's duties as incumbent of a Church of England parish by the ceremony of reading aloud the Thirty-nine Articles and the Declaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, etc.).—**to r. out,** to expel or to refuse further association or cooperation with (some member of an organization), as by proclamation or concerted action.

read, red, *pa.* Informed by reading or as by reading; acquainted with books or literature; as, a well-*read* woman.

If they [the Puritans] were unacquainted with the works of philosophers and poets, they were deeply *read* in the oracles of God.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 16. [A. '80.]

read[1], rīd, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A reading; perusal; a period spent in reading: as, I had a good *read* in the library yesterday. **2.** [Archaic or Scot.] Counsel; advice: usually *rede.* **3†.** A narrative; tale; rede. **4†.** An interpretation. **5†.** A proverb; saying. [< AS. *rēd*, counsel, < *rǣdan*, advise.]

read[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Rennet.

read'a-bl(e, rīd'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be read with satisfaction or interest; attractive in style or treatment; easy and pleasant to read; as, the book is *readable.*

Mr. Prescott understands what has made historical novels so much more *readable* than histories, and he has succeeded in making history as fascinating as romance. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews. Prescott's Histories* in vol. ii, p. 205. [A.]

2. Capable of being read or deciphered; legible.

—**read''a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being readable. **read'a-bl(e-ness‡.**—**read'a-bly,** *adv.*

re''a-dept'†, *vt.* To recover.—**re''a-dep'tion†,** *n.*

read'er, rīd'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who reads. Specifically: (1) A person who is given to reading; as, he is a great *reader.* (2) A professional elocutionist; one who reads aloud or recites literary compositions in public. (3) One whose calling is the reading and criticism of manuscripts offered to publishers. (4) A proof-reader; sometimes, a copy-holder. (5) *Eccl.* (*a*) *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A person in minor orders appointed to read lessons from Scripture in divine service. (*b*) *Anglican Ch.* A lay reader. See LAY. (*c*) One who reads from the books of the law in the service of a synagogue. (6) A lecturer in a university or in one of the English inns of court. **2.** One who understands and interprets; as, a weather-*reader;* a dream-*reader.* See MIND-READER. **3.** A text-book containing matter for exercises in reading aloud or in translating. **4†.** A counselor; adviser. [< AS. *rēdere*, < *rēdan*, advise, read.]—**read'er-ship,** *n.* The office of reader.

read'i-ly, red'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; with promptness, speed, or ease; quickly; easily; as, the chain may be *readily* detached. **2.** With readiness or willingness; without objection or reluctance.

All men prize and reverence Knowledge, Wisdom, Virtue; they would *readily* add these to their possessions if the price were not too high. GREELEY *Hints Toward Reform* lect. iii, p. 86. [H. '50.]

3†. Immediately. **red'e-ly†.**

read'i-ness, red'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being ready or prepared; as, the house is in *readiness.* **2.** The quality of being quick or prompt; facility; aptitude; ease; as, he has great *readiness* in repartee. **3.** A disposition for prompt consent or compliance; willingness; as, he professed his *readiness* to go with us.

The apostle expresses his *readiness* to preach the gospel both to the Greeks and to the barbarians.
GARBETT *God's Word Written* ch. 6, p. 113. [A. T. S.]

Synonyms: see ABILITY; ADDRESS; DEXTERITY; EASE; INGENUITY.

read'ing, rīd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, practise, or art of perusing written or printed matter and ascertaining or considering its contents or meaning.

If life is not all a holiday or a day dream, then *reading* should be pursued in an earnest and reflecting spirit.
PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 3, p. 29. [S. '72.]

2. The act, practise, or art of uttering aloud the words from a book, manuscript, or other written or printed production; also, a public recital, as of a selection or selections from an author; specifically, the act of reading formally and publicly to a legislative body a bill, resolution, etc., proposed for enactment or adoption. Three readings are usually required before a bill can become a law, though often, by special vote, no more than the enacting clause is actually read.

After the burst of applause which followed . . . Mr. Gladstone's speech, the House proceeded to the division on the question of passing the bill to a second *reading.* HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 2, p. 97. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. Literary research; study of or acquaintance with books; scholarship; as, a man of wide *reading.* **4.** Matter which is read or is designed to be read; as, good *reading* should be accessible to all.

Hans Christian Andersen's vivid sketches 'In Spain,' are pleasant *reading* upon the spot.
A. J. C. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* intro., p. 14. [AL. S. '73.]

5. That which is indicated by a graduated instrument or the like at the time of observation; as, a barometrical *reading.* **6.** The form in which any passage, word, or thing appears in a particular copy, manuscript, or edition; as, the various *readings* were carefully collated. **7.** An interpretation, as of a riddle or dream; the perception of the latent or hidden meaning of signs, marks, phenomena, acts, etc., as indications of motives, character, tendencies, or causes; hence, a delineation or rendering of any production or part, as of a character in a play. [< AS. *rēading*, < *rēdan*, read.]

Compounds:—**read'ing-book'',** *n.* Same as READER, 3.—**r.-boy,** *n.* A boy employed as a copy-holder.—**r.-desk,** *n.* A desk adapted to hold books, manuscripts, etc., for a reader, as in church services. See LECTERN.—**r.-glass,** *n.* A large magnifying-glass of low power, set in a frame, usually with a handle, so that it may be used as an aid in reading.—**r.-man,** *n.* A man given to reading; in English universities, a student who devotes himself to close, constant study.—**r.-matter,** *n.* The literary, editorial, or news portion of a publication as distinguished from the advertisements, etc.—**r.-microscope,** *n.* A microscope, as on an instrument of precision, for reading a scale or vernier. See illus. under MERIDIAN-CIRCLE.—**r.-notice,** *n.* An advertisement in a newspaper or periodical in the guise of reading-matter; also, a notice in the paragraphs or news columns in consideration of an advertisement elsewhere.—**r.-pew,** *n.* [Rare.] *Eccl.* A pew arranged to answer the purpose of a reading-desk.—**r.-room,** *n.* **1.** A room where periodicals and books are kept for the use of the public or of certain classes of readers, or in which persons may read. **2.** A room in which proof is read.—**r.-stand,** *n.* A stand or desk for holding a book or something to be read.—**r.-table,** *n.* A table at which one may read or on which books, papers, etc., may be placed for use.

re''ad-just', rī'ąd-just', *vt.* **1.** To adjust again; put in order after disarrangement. **2.** To adjust in a different manner; bring into a different order or relation.

re''ad-just'er, rī'ąd-just'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which readjusts. **2.** [R-] *U. S. Polit.* One of a party or faction (as that formed in Virginia in 1877–'78) for scaling down State debts on terms dictated by the Legislature.

re''ad-just'ment, rī'ąd-just'mėnt, *n.* **1.** The act or process of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.

City government needs *readjustment* in all its relations to other bodies politic. C. RAEMELIN in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 509. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

2. [Local.] *U. S. Polit.* The system, principles, or object of the Readjusters.

re''ad-mis'sion, rī'ad-mish'ųn, *n.* The act or result of readmitting, or the state of being readmitted.

re''ad-mit', rī'ad-mit', *vt.* To admit again or another time; give renewed admittance, entrance, or access to.

—**re''ad-mit'tance,** *n.* Readmission.

re''ad-vert'en-cy, rī'ad-vėrt'ėn-si, *n.* [Rare.] A reverting or recurring to.

read'y, red'i, *vt.* [READ'IED; READ'Y-ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To make ready; dispose in suitable order; as, they *readied* themselves for the journey. **2†.** To direct. [C.]

read'y, *a.* [READ'I-ER; READ'I-EST.] **1.** In a state of preparedness for any given purpose or occasion; in suitable condition for use or action; as, dinner is *ready;* are you *ready* to go? **2.** Prepared in mind; willing; as, he is *ready* to undertake the contract. **3.** Rendered likely or liable; about (to do or know); as, the boat was *ready* to sink. **4.** Quick to follow, occur, or appear; prompt; as, a *ready* answer; a *ready* payment. **5.** Able to act, speak, or think with quickness and facility; as, a *ready* writer. **6.** At hand; immediately available; convenient; handy.

If I intended to do you harm, little lad, the *readiest* way were to leave you here. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Gentle Boy* in vol. i, p. 87. [T. & F. '57.]

7. *Mil.* Having assumed a position in which the cocked rifle is held with the muzzle as high as the chin, the left hand at the balance (the center of gravity, bayonet unfixed), while the right hand grasps the small of the stock: only in the command *ready!* (short for *make ready!*) preparatory to the command *aim!* **8†.** Present: used in answering at a call. [< AS. *rǣde*, ready.] **red'y†.**

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; ALERT; APT; RIPE.

—**ready money,** money in hand; cash.—**read''y-reck'on-er,** *n.* A book of computed tables, as of interest, prices of varied quantities, etc.; used chiefly by clerks.—**r.-witted,** *a.* Quick of apprehension or resource.

read'y, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position required by the command *ready* (see READY, *a.*): said either of the man or the piece; as, the man stood at a *ready;* the guns were held at the *ready.* **2.** *Rope-making.* One of the twisted strands that go to make the rope. **3.** [Slang.] Cash.

While, as for the '*ready*,' I'm like a Church-mouse,—
I really don't think there's five pounds in the house.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Merchant of Venice* st. 7.

4. [Colloq.] Preparedness.

read'y-made'', red'i-mād', *a.* **1.** Not made to order; prepared for general trade or demand; kept on hand in readiness: said especially of clothing. **2.** Prepared beforehand; not impromptu or original: usually in humorous depreciation; as, a *ready-made* speech.

re''af-firm', rī'ąf-fėrm', *vt.* To affirm again, as for emphasis or in an altered form.

—**re''af-firm'ance, re-af''fir-ma'tion,** *n.*

re-a'gen-cy, rę-ē'jėn-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] Reciprocal or reflex action; agency or activity in return or response.

re-a'gent, rę-ē'jent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which reacts; a source of contrary or reflex action. **2.** *Chem.* Any substance used to ascertain the nature or composition of another by means of their mutual chemical action; also, any substance used for making clear the condition of something under observation; loosely, any chemical agent. [< RE- + AGENT.]

re-ag''gra-va'tion, rī-ag'ra-vē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] *R. C. Canon Law.* A final warning to an offender, to be followed by canonical censure if disregarded.

reak†, *n.* An aquatic plant; rush. **reaket.**

reaks†, *n. pl.* Pranks; tricks.

reaks'play''er†, *n.* One who plays reaks.

re'al[1], rī'ąl, *a.* **1.** Having actual existence; not theoretical or imaginary; as, this is a *real* instance of success.

In *real* life we do not die when all that makes life bright dies to us. H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 15, p. 172. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Being in fact according to appearance or claim; genuine; not artificial, false, or spurious; as, *real* diamonds.

She had been so near *real* people, who meant every bit of their lives. A. D. T. WHITNEY *Odd, or Even?* ch. 36, p. 380. [H. M. & CO.]

3. *Philos.* Having actual being, whether spiritual or material; pertaining to or being a thing that literally exists; subsistently true; actual: a term used with various shades of meaning. (1) Existent as opposed to non-existent; being something as opposed to nothing. (2) Being the object of description or treatment as distinguished from the language of such description; hence, actual as opposed to *verbal* or *nominal.* (3) Actual as distinguished from *possible* or *potential.* (4) Permanent, unconditioned, unrelated, or absolute; hence, opposed to *phenomenal;* having attributes apart from appearances to which they give rise. (5) Subsisting in itself as opposed to subsisting in mental representation; having a real ens as opposed to an imaginary or representative ens. (6) Having existence as opposed to the relative point of view taken by the mind; actual as opposed to *virtual,* and hence to *logical* or *rational.* (7) Material and physical as opposed to *spiritual, intuitional,* or *mental;* capable of producing sensation or perception; having material reality: so used by materialists.

4. *Law.* (1) Relating or pertaining to, or arising out of, lands; as, *real* property. (2) *Civ. Law.* Relating to or connected with things, including things movable and immovable, as distinguished from persons. **5.** *Optics.* Formed by the convergence of actual rays; as, a *real* image or focus: opposed to *virtual.* See IMAGE. **6†.** Relating to things only; not personal. **7†.** Sincere. [OF., < LL. *realis*, of the thing itself, < L. *res*, thing.]

Synonyms: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC; PURE.

—**real estate,** land, including whatever is made part of or attached to it by nature or man, as trees, water, minerals, houses, and other permanent structures; an estate or interest in land at least for life.

—**re'al-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being real.

re'al[2]†, *a.* Royal. **ry'alt†.**

re'al[1], *n.* **1.** [Rare.] That which is real; a reality; an actual existence; as, all ideals are derived from *reals.* **2†.** A realist.

—**the real.** **1.** That which is actual, viewed in the abstract; as, the phenomenal may be *the real.* **2.** That which is what it appears or is asserted to be; the genuine thing, considered in the abstract; as, seek only *the real.*

re'al[2], rī'ąl, *S. W. Wr.*, *or* rē-ąl', *C.*, *n.* [RE-A'LES, rē-ą'les, *pl.*] A small Spanish silver coin or money current in several Spanish-speaking countries. The Mexican real was formerly circulated in the United States, and known as the *Spanish* or *Mexican shilling,* valued at 12½ cents. See BIT[2], *n.*; COIN. [Sp., < L. *regalis;* see REGAL, *a.*]

A Silver Real of Philip V. of Spain, 1735; coined for use in Mexico. (Actual size.)

re'al[3], *n.* The saury. [Cuban, prob. < Sp. *real;* see REAL[2], *n.*]

re'al, *adv.* [Colloq., U. S.] Really; very; quite; as, it is *real* good: an erroneous use.

re'al-beng, rī'al-beng, *n.* [Afr.] The golden-crested crane.

re-al'gar, rę-al'gėr, *n. Mineral.* A resinous aurora-red arsenic sulfid (As_2S_2), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Ar. *rahj al-ghār*, < *rahj*, powder, + *al*, the, + *ghār*, mine.] **red arsenic‡; red orpiment‡; ru'by-sul''fur‡.**

re'al-ism, rī'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the realists in literature, art, philosophy, etc. Specifically: (1) In art and literature, the principle and practise of depicting persons and scenes as they are believed really to exist and without attempt to select or modify according to any ideal standard: opposed to *romanticism* and *idealism.*

The term *realism* constantly is used to cloak the mediocrity of artists whose designs are stiff, barren, and grotesque,—the form without the soul.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 10, p. 359. [O. & CO. '76.]

(2) *Philos.* (*a*) In cosmology, the doctrine that in external perception man can and does perceive real external objects, and especially that his cognitions of things about him correspond to exterior and real phenomena and fur-

nish real and assured knowledge; perceptionalism: opposed to *idealism* and *skepticism*. Compare KNOWLEDGE.

natural realism‡.

Realism holds that the mind perceives matter.
McCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, general intro., p. 5. [S. '90.]

(*b*) In scholastic gnosiology, the theory that logical genera and species are real things, existing independently and apart from our conceptions of them and names for them, and that these are the real objects of thought when the names are used. According to Plato's realism, universals exist apart from sensible phenomena *(universalia ante rem)*; according to Aristotle's, they exist in phenomena as their essence *(universalia in re)*. Compare CONCEPTUALISM; INDIVIDUALISM; NOMINALISM; TERMINISM.

(3) *Theol.* The doctrine that the human race, being seminally in Adam, sinned in him.

re'al-ist, rĭ'ăl-ĭst, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) One who holds the doctrine of realism.

The moderate *Realists* adopted the creed of Aristotle that Universals have a real existence, but only in individuals.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 400, p. 405. [S. '70.]

(2) One who believes that the human mind perceives external and material realities, and that the ordinary and common cognitions of men are reliable; a perceptionalist.

The idealist is the true *realist*, grasping the substance and not its shadow. The man of sense is the visionary or illusionist, fancying things as permanencies, and thoughts as fleeting phantoms.
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Tablets* bk. ii, pt. ii, p. 174. [R. BROS. '68.]

2. In literature and art, one who approves or practises realism; one who depicts objective reality strictly as he sees it. See REALISM. **3.** In Germany, an advocate of the system or methods of the real-schools.

—pantheistic realist, one who believes that God is the only reality. Compare PANTHEISM.

re"al-is'tic, rĭ"ăl-ĭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** In literature and art, conformable to the principles and methods of realism; not idealized. **2.** Lifelike; true to fact; often a disagreeable characterization. **3.** *Philos.* Of or belonging to the doctrine of realism, especially the scholastic doctrine.

—re"al-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.*

re-al'i-ty[1], rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being real; the character of being existent; being; actuality. In the Kantian and idealistic philosophies a distinction is made between **empirical reality,** which has the appearance of fact to our experience, and **absolute reality,** which belongs to the thing itself. Kant says that space has an *empirical* but not an *absolute* reality.

If God knew things before they were created, he knew them when they were in a possibility and not in actual *reality*. STEPHEN CHARNOCK *On the Attributes* vol. i, lect. viii, p. 419. [C. & BROS. '68.]

2. That which has the characters attributed to it, or exhibited by it; genuine; opposed to that which is counterfeit, simulated, or misrepresented. **3.** [Rare.] *Law.* Same as REALTY[1]. [< L.L. *realitas,* < *realis;* see REAL[1], *a.*]

re-al'i-ty[2], *n.* Same as REALTY[2].

re'al-ize, rĭ'ŭl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive as a reality; apprehend the meaning, reality, or real nature of; feel or appreciate fully and vividly; think of as real; as, he does not *realize* his danger.

Man's actions are governed not so much by what he intellectually believes as by what he vividly *realizes*.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 20, p. 212. [G. P. P. '70.]

Realize, meaning 'think of as real' smacks of the slang of pietists. . . . The modern deflection of the sense of *realize*, a deflection which may, in part, be compared with that of the sense of ascertain, though not altogether in the best taste, claims recognition in this place.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, pp. 292, 296. [S. '73.]

2. To bring into actual existence; make real or concrete; effectuate; as, his ideal is not too lofty to be *realized*. **3.** To cause to appear real; present to the mind as existent; as, these pictures *realize* the poem they illustrate.

To a certain degree the story *realizes* him.
Harper's Monthly Apr., '88, p. 806.

4. To obtain as a profit or return; as, he did not *realize* anything on that transaction. **5.** *Com.* To obtain money in exchange for; convert into cash. **6.** [Rare.] To invest, as money, in real estate; convert into real estate.

II. *i.* To convert property into cash; sell out for ready money; as, I intend to *realize* as soon as possible.

Ours is a famous civilization for *realizing*: it contrives to make principles pay, it combines dollars with doctrines, and profits with puribanism. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. vi, p. 107. [U. P. B. '85.]

[< F. *réaliser,* < L.L. *realis;* see REAL[1], *a.*] **re'al-ise‡.**

Synonyms: see ACCOMPLISH; ACQUIRE; GAIN; KNOW.

—re"al-i"za-bil'i-ty, *n.* **—re'al-i"za-ble,** *a.* That can or may be realized. **—re"al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of realizing; the state of being realized. **re'al-i"zed-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being realized. **—re'al-i"zer,** *n.* **re'al-i"zing-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] With a realizing sense (of anything).

re'al-lich†, *adv.* Royally.

re"al-ly†, *rt.* To reunite; reform. **re"al-lie**†.

re'al-ly, rĭ'ăl-ĭ, *adv.* **1.** In reality; as a matter of fact; actually; as, he is *really* gone. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, positively; certainly; I assure you; indeed: used as a mild corroborative or a note of surprise or inquiry; as, that is *really* a very high price. "He is gone." "*Really?*"

realm, relm, *n.* **1.** The dominions of a reigning sovereign; a region under the rule of a monarch, especially a kingdom. **2.** The domain or jurisdiction of any power or influence; the region where anything abounds; as, the *realm* of imagination.

Much have I travell'd in the *realms* of gold.
KEATS *On First Looking into Chapman's Homer* l. 1.

3. *Zoögeog.* A division of the globe with reference to its fauna; a faunal area. **4**†. Rule or government. [< OF. *realme,* < L. *regalis;* see REGAL, *a.*] **reaumet; remet**†.

Synonyms: see DOMINION.

re'al-school", rĭ'ăl-skōōl', *n.* A modern German school of two kinds — the higher with a course of nine or ten years, preparing for certain courses in a university, the lower fitting for professions that require no university education. Its higher grade is the **real-gymnasium,** or first-class modern school, as opposed to the *gymnasium* proper, or classical school. Compare GYMNASIUM.

The *real-schools*, it will also be remembered, differ from the gymnasium chiefly in the fact that Greek is not part of the course; that the place of Greek is taken by English and a somewhat greater amount of the other modern languages.
C. K. ADAMS in *The Academy* [N. Y.] vol. iii, p. 471.

[< G. *realschule,* < *real,* REAL[1], *a.*, + *schule,* SCHOOL[1], *n.*]

re'al-ty[1], rĭ'ăl-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* Real estate; landed property in any form, whether as land, tenements, or hereditaments **2**†. Reality. [< L.L. *realitas;* see REALITY[1].] **—qua"si-re'al-ty,** *n.* Things in themselves movable, but in contemplation of law pertaining to the real estate, as title-deeds and heirlooms.

re'al-ty[2]‡, *n.* **1.** Fealty. **2.** Royalty. **re'al-te**†, **-i-ty**†.

ream[1], rēm, *rt.* **1.** *Metal-working.* To enlarge or taper (a hole) by cutting away material, especially with a rotating cutter or reamer. **2.** *Naut.* To open (a seam between planks) to facilitate calking. **3**†. To stretch out. [< AS. *rȳman,* < *rūm,* roomy.] **reem‡. — ream'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A tool for opening seams between planks.

—reamed, *pa.* *Surg.* Bored or beveled out by a special instrument; enlarged: said of nasal passages after the removal of a portion of the nasal cartilage.

ream[2], *rt.* [Scot.] To cream; foam; have a foamy appearance. **—ream'in,** *a.* Brimful; frothing.

ream[1], *n.* Twenty quires of paper; properly, 480 sheets (a **short ream**), but often 500 sheets or more (a **long ream**). [< F. *rame,* < Sp. *resma,* < Ar. *rizma,* bundle of paper.] **reme**†. **— printers' ream,** 21½ quires (516 sheets), the surplus to make up for waste. **perfect r.‡.**

ream[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Cream; froth; foam. **raim‡; reem‡. — ream'-kit",** *n.* A cream-pot.

reame†, *n.* Realm.

ream'er, rim'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool for enlarging, truing, or tapering holes, usually a short shaft with longitudinal ridges or cutters. See illus. under PIPE-TOOL. **rim'mer‡.**

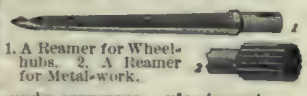

1. A Reamer for Wheel-hubs. 2. A Reamer for Metal-work.

ream'y, *a.* [Rare.] Creamy; foaming. **— ream'i-ness,** *n.*

rean[1], rēn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gutter or channel for water.

rean[2]‡, *v.* & *n.* Rein.

re-an'i-mate, rē-ăn'ĭ-mēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring back to life; resuscitate; as, to *reanimate* a person in a state of syncope. **2.** To give renewed animation, strength, or vigor to; revive; encourage; as, these tidings *reanimated* the drooping party.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To recover animation, life, or spirits.

re-an"i-ma'tion, rē-ăn'ĭ-mē'shŭn, *n.* The process of reanimating, or the condition of being reanimated.

re-an'swer, rē-ăn'sẽr, *rt.* **1.** To answer again. **2**†. To equal, correspond to, or balance.

reap, rīp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down and gather in, as grain in harvesting; gather, as any fruit or product of the soil. **2.** To go over and cut the growth from or gather the fruit of: said especially of grain; as, the fields are lately *reaped*. **3.** To obtain and receive as the result of action or effort; as, he is *reaping* his reward.

II. *i.* **1.** To harvest with a reaper or otherwise; cut and gather grain. **2.** To receive the return or result of action or effort. [< AS. *rīpan,* reap.]

Synonyms: see ACQUIRE; GAIN.

—reap'ing- or reap'-hook", *n.* A toothless sickle.

reap, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small bundle of grain. [< AS. *rip,* crop, < *rīpan,* reap.]

reap'er, rīp'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who reaps; one who harvests the fruits of previous sowing. **2.** A reaping-machine.

reap'ing-ma-chine", rīp'ĭng-mȧ-shēn', *n.* A machine for harvesting standing grain, having properly a reciprocating cutter like that of a mowing-machine, a platform or table on which the cut grain falls — frequently an equivalent appliance (dropper) which is dropped to deposit the gavels — also, usually, a reel for bending the grain toward the cutter or a raking mechanism for pressing the grain down on the table and sweeping it off in gavels, and often a binding mechanism. Frequently called *harvester*. See DROPPER, 1 (3), SELF-RAKER, under SELF, and illus. under BINDER.

re-ap"pa-ri'tion, rē-ăp'ȧ-rĭsh'ŭn, *n.* [Rare.] A renewed apparition; reappearance.

re"ap-pear', rē'ăp-pīr', *rt.* To appear or come into view again. **—re"ap-pear'ance,** *n.*

re-ap"pli-ca'tion, rē-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn, *n.* The act of applying again, the state of being applied again, or something applied again.

re"ap-point', rē'ăp-point', *rt.* To appoint again or anew; especially, to appoint (the incumbent of an office) for another term. **— re"ap-point'ment,** *n.* The act of reappointing, or the condition of being reappointed.

re"ap-por'tion, rē'ăp-pōr'shŭn, *rt.* To apportion again or anew. **— re"ap-por'tion-ment,** *n.* A new apportionment; the act of distributing or adjusting afresh.

re"ap-proach', rē'ăp-prōch', *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring together anew. **II.** *i.* To come near again.

reap'sil"ver†, *n.* Same as REP-SILVER.

reapt, *pp.* Reaped. PHIL. SOC.

rear[1], rĭr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lift up or raise; elevate; set up; as, to *rear* a flagstaff on the roof.

At once they *reared* the mast And opened the white sails.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. i, l. 605.

2. To build up, as by construction; erect; as, to *rear* a monument or edifice.

Lastly, be mindfull, when thou art grown great,
That towrs high *rear'd* dread most the lightnings threat.
HERRICK *To M. Tho. Falconbridge* l. 14.

3. To bring up; nurture and train; educate, as children; also, to breed, as domestic animals; as, to *rear* flocks. **4.** To raise from a fallen or prostrate condition; reanimate; elate. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To mock; gibe at. **6**†. To turn or direct upward; ascend; as, to *rear* one's steps. **7**†. To arouse; stir up; as, to *rear* a foe. **8**†. To take away; bear off. **9**†. To raise or increase, as a price.

II. *i.* To rise upright: said especially of a horse that stands on its hind legs. [< AS. *rǣran,* < *rīsan,* rise.]

Synonyms: see RAISE.

rear[2]‡, *rt.* To place or put at the rear.

rear[1], *a.* Belonging to or situated in the rear; coming last; as, the *rear* sight of a gun; a *rear* entrance.

Synonyms: see BACK.

rear[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Underdone; rare. **reert; rere**†. **—rear'-roast"ed**†, *a.*

rear, *n.* **1.** The hinder or hindmost part; as, the *rear* of the house. **2.** A place or position at the back of or behind any person or thing; as, in the *rear* of the party. **3.** *Mil.* That division of a force which is last, as on a march or in position; as, they harassed the enemy's *rear*. [< OF. *rere,* back, < L. *retro,* < *re-,* back.]

—rear'-ad"mi-ral, *n.* In the United States navy, a naval officer of the highest rank; in other navies, an officer next below the rank of vice-admiral. See ADMIRAL. **—r.-front,** *n.* The rear rank of a body of troops when faced to the rear. **— r.-guard,** *n.* A body of troops to protect the rear of an army

rear†, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Early. **rear'ly**†.

reard, *pp.* Reared. PHIL. SOC.

rear'dorse†, *n.* Same as REREDOS. **rear'dosse**†.

rear'er, rĭr'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who rears; as, a *rearer* of silkworms. **2.** A horse or mule that is given to rearing.

rear'horse", rĭr'hôrs", *n.* A mantis.

rear'ing, rĭr'ĭng, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of REAR, *v.*

—rear'ing-bit", *n.* A bit having a curved mouthpiece to prevent the horse from lifting his head when rearing. **— r.-box,** *n.* A box for breeding fish.

rear'most", rĭr'mōst", *a.* Coming or stationed last.

rear'mouse", *n.* Same as REREMOUSE.

re"ar-range', rĭ'ăr-rānj', *vt.* & *vi.* To arrange again or in a different order. **— re"ar-range'ment,** *n.* A repeated or changed arrangement.

reart, rĭrt, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To right or mend. H. *Dict.*

rear'ward, rĭr'wărd, *a.* Coming last or toward the rear; hindward. [< REAR, *n.*, + -WARD.]

—rear'ward, *adv.* Toward or at the rear; backward. **rear'ward-ly‡.**

rear'ward[1], *n.* Hindward position; end; the rear.

rear'ward[2], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A rear-guard. **rere'-ward**†. **2**†. Persons coming last. [< OF. *arere-warde,* < *arere,* F. *arrière* (see ARREAR), + *warde,* ward, < *warder;* see GUARD, *v.*]

re"as-cend', rĭ'ăs-sĕnd', *vt.* & *vi.* To go up again; remount. **— re"as-cen'sion,** *n.*

re"as-cent', rĭ'ăs-sĕnt', *n.* **1.** The act of reascending; reascension. **2.** An acclivity following a declivity.

rea'son, rē'zn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine by means of the reason; prove by reasoning; argue, as a case.

There are two ways of reaching truth: by *reasoning* it out and by feeling it out.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xvi, p. 372. [H. '70.]

2. To influence by means of the reason or by reasons; persuade or dissuade: usually with the preposition *down, into,* or *out;* as, he was *reasoned into* compliance.

Hobbes *reasoned* himself *into* a perfect conviction that there was no such thing as right or wrong — that there was no moral difference in actions. ALEX. CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. i, p. 47. [R. & F. '29.]

3. [Rare.] To allege grounds or make pleas for. **4**†. To discourse or converse with.

II. *i.* **1.** To exhibit or use the faculty of reasoning; give or produce reasons; use argument; bring into logical relations; deduce from premises; as, he *reasoned* profoundly; to *reason* from cause to effect.

No one spoke so well or *reasoned* so badly as [Patrick] Henry.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 490. [A. '83.]

2. [Archaic.] To converse; take or give account; talk. [< F. *raisonner,* < L.L. *rationo,* < L. *ratio;* see RATIO.]

Synonyms: see ARGUE.

rea'son[1], *n.* **1.** That which is thought or alleged as the basis or ground for, or which supports or justifies, any opinion, conclusion, determination, or action; a fact, truth, consideration, or motive adduced or fitted to influence the mind in its determinations or actions; proof for an opinion, judgment, or conclusion; argument; motive influencing conduct; principle.

No one is at liberty to speak ill of another without a justifiable *reason*, even though he knows he is speaking truth.
NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vi, p. 234. [A. '65.]

2. That which explains or accounts for any thing or event; loosely, an efficient or final cause or a condition; a fact capable of use as explanation under a perceived law; as, feeble by *reason* of age; the *reason* of the fall of the mercury is contraction by cold. **3.** The entire mental or rational nature of man, as distinguished from the intelligence of the brute; the mind; in a more limited sense, the purely intellectual faculties, including conception, judgment, reasoning, and intuition. See MAN.

The word has been used very widely in senses included under this meaning or allied to it, and not always clearly distinguished one from the other; as, to denote the intellectual powers in general, the logical faculties, all faculties that distinguish man from the brutes, the specific faculty of reasoning from premises to conclusion, or that of deducing particular judgments from general conceptions.

One can never repeat too often, that *Reason*, as it exists in man, is only our intellectual eye, and that, like the eye, to see, it needs light, — to see clearly and far, it needs the light of heaven. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 206. [MACM. '66.]

I should have no objection to define *reason* with Jacobi . . . as an organ bearing the same relation to spiritual objects, the universal, the eternal, and the necessary, as the eye bears to material and contingent phenomena.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 144. [H. '58.]

If we have any knowledge at all of external things, it must be by *reason*, inferring their existence from what is immediately perceived by sense. BERKELEY *Principles of Human Knowledge* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 46. [TEGG '78.]

4. Specifically, the faculties that enable one to distinguish between the real and the imaginary, the true and the false, in the degree possessed by all sane persons, and to take part in the ordinary duties of life; the normal exercise of the rational faculties.

Laws are made and enforced on the supposition that all persons who have reached a certain age, arbitrarily fixed as the age of discretion, and are not deprived of their *reason*, have the capacity to know and obey them. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Diseases* ch. 1, p. 24. [A. '75.]

5. That which is in conformity to general opinion; the mature consensus of public thought, free from prejudice or passion, that becomes a standard in the community; common sense; as, the anarchist was brought to *reason*. **6.** *Logic.* A logical ground for thinking; an antecedent; also, the premise or premises of an argument: generally the minor premise. See PRINCIPLE OF REASON AND CONSEQUENT; REASONING. **7.** That which is right or befitting; just procedure; a reasonable act or proposition; as, he ought in *reason* to be excused; it is not *reason* that we should do this.

Go home, sir, sleep, and have more *reason* in your wrath to-morrow. SCOTT *B. of Lammermoor* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 91. [E. & L. '93.]

8. *Psychol.* The mental power that furnishes or apprehends first principles and transcendental realities; intuition. In the Kantian use, made familiar to the English by Coleridge, the *pure reason* and the *practical reason* are distinguished. See phrases. Compare INTUITION; PRINCIPLE; UNDERSTANDING.

9†. The act or practise of reasoning. **10**†. Ratio; proportion. [OF., < L. *ratio;* see RATIO.]

Synonyms: account, aim, argument, cause, consideration, design, end, ground, motive, object, principle, purpose. While the *cause* of any event, act, or fact, as commonly understood, is the power that makes it to be, the *reason* of or for it is the explanation given by the human

mind; but *reason* is, in popular language, often used as equivalent to *cause*, especially in the sense of *final cause*. In the statement of any reasoning, the *argument* may be an entire syllogism, or the premises considered together apart from the conclusion, or in logical strictness the middle term only by which the particular conclusion is connected with the general statement. But when the reasoning is not in strict logical form, the middle term following the conclusion is called the *reason;* thus in the statement "All tyrants deserve death; Cæsar was a tyrant; Therefore Cæsar deserved death," "Cæsar was a tyrant" would in the strictest sense be called the *argument;* but if we say "Cæsar deserved death because he was a tyrant," the latter clause would be termed the *reason*. See INTELLECT; MIND; MOTIVE; REASONING.— **Prepositions:** the reason *of* a thing that is to be explained; the reason *for* a thing that is to be done.

Phrases:— **by reason,** or **by reason of,** because or on account of.— **feast of r.** **1.** A social entertainment of intellectual conversation and wit. **2.** [F-] A celebration in Paris in November, 1793, in which a woman impersonating reason was worshiped with rites symbolizing the divine supremacy of wisdom and designed to displace the cult of the church.— **in r.,** commendable to good judgment; with justice.— **intuitive r.,** see INTUITION.— **moral r.** **1.** The thought-element in conscience, as opposed to the intuitive element. **2.** The application of reason to weighing probabilities, ending in moral certainty as opposed to demonstrative, physical, and mathematical certainties.— **out of r.,** without reason or justification.— **practical r.** **1.** The sphere or action of reason as especially exercised in practical affairs. **2.** In Kantian thought, the reason manifesting itself in the categorical imperative, giving immediate knowledge of duty, the soul, and God.— **principle** or **law of r. and consequent,** or **sufficient r.,** the law that all continuous thought must be rationally connected, or connected by reasons. Its fundamental form is the principle of reason and consequent, including the law of causation. Compare ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENT.— **princip.e of sufficient r.** **1.** The doctrine of Leibnitz that nothing in the universe can be accounted for by chance or brute force, but that all things and events are governed by general and rational principles. **2.** Same as PRINCIPLE OF REASON AND CONSEQUENT.— **pure r.** **1.** In Kantian thought, the power that supplies a-priori principles of knowledge; a-priori reason. **2.** The correct exercise of reason concerning necessary truths and relations in the abstract.— **r. of state,** a governmental secret; also, an imperative requirement of public policy.— **speculative r.,** see SPECULATIVE.— **to do r.†** **1.** To render content. **2.** To pledge in drinking.— **to hear r.,** to be accessible to reasoning; be convinced by sound argument.— **to stand to r.,** to be reasonable or conformed to sound judgment.

But of course it *stands to reason* that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories; for the people who write are poor.
WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule* ch. 24, p. 395. [H.]

rea'son[2]†, *n.* A raisin.

rea'son-a-bl, -ness. Reasonable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

rea'son-a-ble, rī'zn-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Conformable to reason: such as is rationally fitting or proper; sensible; as, a *reasonable* view. **2.** Endowed with the faculty of reason; as, *reasonable* beings. **3.** Acting or thinking in conformity with the dictates of reason; as, any *reasonable* person will admit this. **4.** Characterized by moderation; moderate, especially in price; as, a *reasonable* demand or charge. **5**†. Apt in conversation. [< F. *raisonnable*, < L. *rationabilis*, < *ratio;* see RATIO.]

Synonyms: see ADMISSIBLE, JUST; PROBABLE; RATIONAL.

— **reasonable aid,** a contribution claimed of his tenants under knight-service by the lord of a fee to raise a marriage portion for his daughter.— **r. care and diligence,** such degree of attention and painstaking in regard to something as is fitting and proper under the circumstances; such care and attention as a person of prudence would exercise. — **r. care and skill,** such degree of care and skill as is common among and usually exercised by persons assuming similar duties under like circumstances.— **r. doubt** (*Law*), that state of a case which, after entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they can not feel an abiding conviction amounting to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge.
SHAW, C. J., *Trial of Webster.*

rea'son-a-ble-ness, rī'zn-ą-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being reasonable.

rea'son-a-bly, rī'zn-ą-bli, *adv.* **1.** In a reasonable manner. **2.** To a reasonable degree or extent; fairly; moderately. **3.** Within reason; properly; legitimately.

rea'son-a-ble†.

rea'sond, *pp.* Reasoned. PHIL. Soc.

rea'son-er, rī'zn-ėr, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

rea'son-ful-ly†, *adv.* Reasonably. **rea'son-ful-li**†.

rea'son-ing, rī'zn-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of the mind by which from propositions known or evident, or admitted or assumed for the sake of argument, new and previously unknown propositions are reached; argumentation; ratiocination; also, the reasons, proofs, or arguments employed in such mental process; as, false *reasoning;* the *reasonings* were conclusive. **2.** *Psychol. & Logic.* The act, process, or faculty of thought by which, from judgments already formed, the mind apprehends, by means of the relations of reason and consequent, other judgments known as conclusions. See COMPARATIVE FACULTY. Compare DEDUCTION and INDUCTION. For various forms of reasoning, see CATEGORICAL; CONDITIONAL; DEDUCTIVE; DILEMMATIC; DISCURSIVE; DISJUNCTIVE; HYPOTHETICAL; INDUCTIVE; SYLLOGISM.

All *reasoning*, Inductive or Deductive, is a reaching of the unknown through the known; and where nothing unknown is reached there is no *reasoning*.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. ii, § 300, p. 82. [A. '83.]

3. [Archaic.] Talk; discussion.

Synonyms: argument, argumentation, debate. *Argumentation* and *debate* always suppose two parties alleging reasons for and against a proposition; the same idea appears figuratively when we speak of a *debate* or an *argument* with oneself, as a *debate* between reason and conscience. *Reasoning* may be the act of one alone, as it is simply the orderly setting forth of reasons, whether for the instruction of inquirers, the confuting of opponents, or the clear establishment of truth for oneself. *Reasoning* may be either deductive or inductive. *Argument* or *argumentation* was formerly used of deductive *reasoning* only. With the rise of the inductive philosophy these words have come to be applied to inductive processes also; but while *reasoning* may be informal or even, as far as tracing its processes is concerned, unconscious, *argument* and *argumentation* strictly imply logical form. Compare INTELLECT; REASON.

— **chain of reasoning,** a series of logical antecedents and consequents.

rea'son-ist', *n.* A rationalist.

rea'son-less, rī'zn-les, *a.* **1.** Devoid of or deficient in the faculty of reason. **2.** Not conformable to reason.

re"as-sem'bl(e, rī"ąs-sem'bl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To assemble afresh; collect anew. **II.** *i.* To meet together again.

re"as-sert', rī"ąs-sėrt', *vt.* To assert again; reaffirm.
— **re"as-ser'tion,** *n.*

re"as-sess', rī"ąs-ses', *vt.* To assess again, especially a second time.— **re"as-sess'ment,** *n.*

re"as-sign', rī"ąs-sain', *vt.* To assign again; specifically, to convey back to the same party (a thing previously assigned by him). **re"as-sign'ment,** *n.*

re"as-sur'ance, rī"ą-shūr'ąns, *n.* **1.** The act of reassuring; repeated assurance. **2.** The state of being reassured; restored certainty or confidence; as, *reassurance* followed these pledges. **3.** Same as REINSURANCE.

re"as-sure', rī"ą-shūr', *vt.* **1.** To restore boldness, courage, or certainty to; give new confidence; renew the assurance of. **2.** To make certain; reestablish. **3.** Same as REINSURE.

The insurer may have the entire sum he hath insured, *reassured* to him by some other insurer.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 278.

Synonyms: see ENCOURAGE.
— **re"as-sur'er,** *n.*— **re"as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

reast, rīst, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov.] To sun-dry or smoke, as bacon. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To take offense. **2**†. To become rancid. [Perhaps < Dan. *riste*, grill.] **reest**†; **reeze**†.

reast'ed, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Weary; tired. **reezed**‡; **reised**‡.

reast'y, rist'ī, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Restive. **2**†. Rusty; rancid, as bacon.— **reast'i-ness,** *n.*

re-a'tin, *n.* Same as RIATA.

reate, rīt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Any one of various water-weeds, as the water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*); also, sedge or seaweed. **reit**‡.

reaumet, *n.* Realm.

Ré"au"mur', rē"ō"mur', *a.* Designating that thermometric scale devised in 1731 by Réaumur (1683–1757): abbreviated *R.* The zero-point of the scale corresponds to the temperature of melting ice, and 80° to the temperature of boiling water. See THERMOMETER.

For conversion to centigrade degrees multiply degrees *Reaumur* by 5-4. For conversion to Fahrenheit degrees multiply by 9-4 and add 32 if above 0° R., and if below subtract 32.
T. O'C. SLOANE *Standard Elec. Dict.*

reave, rīv, *v.* [REAVED OR REFT; REAV'ING.] [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry off as spoil or booty; rob; plunder.

The fleece once *reft*
From a king's son of Greece, we hang again
In Neptune's temple, nigh the murmuring main.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. vi, st. 13.

2. To take something away from; bereave.

We fear that he may *reave* thee of thine own.
TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 3.

3. To tear up or apart; unravel; pull down.

II. *i.* To carry off booty; act as robber or plunderer. [< AS. *rēafian*, < *rēaf*, spoil, < *rēafan*, in *bereāfan*, deprive.]

reeve†; **reive**‡. [Scot.].— **reav'er,** *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] A robber; freebooter. **reev'er**†; **reiv'er**‡.— **reav'er-y,** *n.* Robbery; plundering.

re-bab', rę-bąb', *n.* A medieval musical instrument. [< OF. *rebebe*, < It. *rebeba*, < Ar. *rabāba*.]

An Egyptian Arabic Rebab.

re-bap'tism, rī-bap'tizm, *n.* The act of baptizing a second time or anew: regarded generally in churches as improper. See BAPTISM.— **re-bap'tist**†, *n.* **1.** One who baptizes or is baptized again. **2.** An Anabaptist.

re"bap-tize', rī"bap-tūiz', *vt.* To baptize a second time; christen anew. See REBAPTISM. — **re-bap"ti-za'tion,** *n.* Rebaptism.— **re"bap-tī'zer,** *n.*

re-bar'ba-rize, rī-bär'bą-ruiz, *vt.* To cause to return to barbarism.
— **re-bar"ba-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

re-ba'taot, *n.* Same as RABATO.

re-bate'[1], rę-bēt', *v.* [RE-BA'TED; RE-BA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a deduction of or abatement from; allow as a deduction; as, to *rebate* a price; to *rebate* a portion of a bill. **2.** [Archaic.] To blunt, as a sharp edge.

A splendid helmet, temper'd to *rebate* The keenest falchion.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 92.

3†. To beat or drive back.

II†. *i.* To draw back; recede. [< F. *rebattre*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *battre;* see BATE[3], *v.*]

re-bate'[2], *vt.* Same as RABBET.

re-bate'[1], *n.* [U. S.] A deduction from a gross or normal amount or sum; a drawback; discount.

re-bate'[2], *n.* **1.** Same as RABBET, 1. **2.** A stick for beating mortar. **3.** A variety of freestone. [For RABBET, *n.*]— **re-ba'ted,** *a. Her.* Broken off; cut short, as a cross or weapon.— **re-bate'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of rebating; a rebate. **2.** *Her.* A cutting short or breaking off. **3.** [Archaic.] A narrowing.

re'bec, rī'bec, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A loud and harsh lute-shaped medieval musical instrument, the earliest form of the violin, with one, two, or three strings, and played with a bow. **re'beck**‡. **2**†. An old hag. [< F. *rebec*, < Ar. *rabāba*, rebec.] **re-bekke'**†.

A One-stringed Rebec, of the 9th century, and its Bow.

Re-bec'ca-ite, rę-bec'ą-ait, *n. Eng. Hist.* A member of a riotous secret society in South Wales (1843–'44), formed to oppose and destroy the oppressively numerous toll-gates. The leader, dressed in woman's clothes, was called Rebecca, in allusion to Gen. xxiv, 60.

re-bel', rę-bel', *vi.* [RE-BELLED'; RE-BEL'LING.] **1.** To engage in war or armed resistance against the government to which one owes allegiance; resist by force the execution of the laws of the land. **2.** Hence, to resist any authority; by extension, to resent the orderings of Divine providence. [< F. *rebeller*, < L. *rebello*, < *re-*, again, + *bellum;* see REBEL, *a.*]

reb'el, reb'el, *a.* Engaged in contending against authority; acting in resistance to government or law; rebellious; unsubmissive; as, *rebel* angels; the *rebel* forces.

Convict by flight, and *rebel* to all law. MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 83.

[< F. *rebelle*, < L. *rebellis*, < *re-*, again, + *bellum*, war, < OL. *duellum*, < *duo*, two.]

reb'el, *n.* **1.** One who engages in war or acts in armed resistance against his government; one who with force and arms resists the execution of the laws or of lawful judicial process; specifically, one who attempts to overthrow by force the government to which he owes allegiance; one who takes part in a rebellion. **2.** One who resists any authority or control; one who refuses to obey or to submit; as, a *rebel* against his father's commands; a *rebel* against social decrees. **re-bel'ler**†.

He became a little surly *rebel*, who took pleasure in doing exactly the contrary to every thing that he was desired to do.
MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Good French Governess* p. 65. [H. '60.]

— **reb'el-dom,** *n.* The domain of rebels; rebels collectively; also, rarely, rebellious behavior.— **reb'el-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Abounding in rebels; rebellious.

re-beld', *pp.* Rebelled. PHIL. Soc.

re-bel'lion, rę-bel'yun, *n.* **1.** The act of rebelling, or the state of being a rebel; deliberate organized resistance, by force and arms, to the laws or operations of a government, by those who owe it obedience.

No respectable English Whig ever defended *rebellion*, except as a rare and extreme remedy for rare and extreme evils.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 248. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

2. *Old Eng. Law.* Wilful disobedience to a writ of attachment in chancery. **3.** *Scots Law.* Disobedience to letters of horning. Called also *civil rebellion.* **4.** Resistance to any law; insubordination; revolt; as, *rebellion* against parental rule or the Divine power.

In principle, and in fact, it [sin] is *rebellion* against God.
J. T. PECK *Central Idea of Christianity* ch. 4, p. 134. [H. D. '56.]

[OF., < L. *rebellio(n-)*, < *rebello;* see REBEL, *v.*] **re-bel'ling**†.

Synonyms: see ANARCHY; REVOLUTION.

re-bel'lious, rę-bel'yus, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of rebellion or open resistance to lawful authority; contumacious; insubordinate. **2.** Of or pertaining to a rebel or rebellion. **3.** Resisting control; not to be subdued; refractory; as, *rebellious* curls.

His antique sword, *Rebellious* to his arm, lies where it falls.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act ii, sc. 2.

4. *Metal.* Difficult to smelt: said of ores from which the precious metals can be separated only with considerable difficulty.

Synonyms: contumacious, disobedient, insubordinate, intractable, mutinous, refractory, seditious, uncontrollable, ungovernable, unmanageable. *Ungovernable* applies to that which successfully defies authority and power; *unmanageable* to that which resists the utmost exercise of skill or of skill and power combined; *rebellious* to that which is defiant of authority, whether successfully or unsuccessfully; *seditious* to that which partakes of or tends to excite a *rebellious* spirit. *Seditious* suggesting more of covert plan, scheming, or conspiracy, *rebellious* more of overt act or open violence. While the *unmanageable* or *ungovernable* defies control, the *rebellious* or *seditious* may be forced to submission; as, the man has an *ungovernable* temper; the horses became *unmanageable;* he tamed his *rebellious* spirit. *Insubordinate* applies to the disposition to resist and resent control as such; *mutinous*, to open defiance of authority, especially in the army, navy, or merchant marine. A *contumacious* act or spirit is contemptuous as well as defiant. Compare OBSTINATE; REVOLUTION. — **Antonyms:** compliant, controllable, deferential, docile, dutiful, manageable, obedient, submissive, subservient, tractable, yielding.— **Prepositions:** rebellious *to* or *against* lawful authority.

— **re-bel'lious-ly,** *adv.*— **re-bel'lious-ness,** *n.*

re'bibe†, *n.* A rebec. **re'bi-ble**†.

re-bind', rī-baind', *vt.* To bind again; provide with another binding, as a book.

re-bite', rī-bait', *vt.* In etching, to freshen, restore, or accentuate by means of acid, as the worn lines of a plate.

re-bo'ant, rę-bō'ant, *E. I. W. Wr.* (reb'o-ant, *C.*), *a.* [Rare.] Bellowing back; resounding loudly. [< L. *reboo*, ppr. *reboan(t-)s;* see REBOATION.]

re"bo-a'tion, rī"bō-ē'shun, *E. I. W. Wr.* (reb'o-ē'shun, *C.*), *n.* [Rare.] The reverberation of a loud, bellowing sound. [< LL. *reboatio(n-)*, < L. *reboo*, resound, < *re-*, back, + *boo*, bellow.]

re-boil', rī-boil', *v.* **I.** *t.* To boil again. **II.** *i.* **1.** To boil anew. **2**†. To ferment and froth.

re-boise', rę-boiz', *vt.* [RE-BOISED'; RE-BOIS'ING.] To plant to trees again; reafforest. [< F. *reboiser*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *bois*, wood; see BUSK[1], *n.*]
— **re-boise'ment,** *n.*

re-bolt', rę-bōlt', *v. Wood-working.* To saw (a bolt) lengthwise, as in making shingles.
— **re-bolt'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A sawing-machine arranged to cut kerfs, so that the nearly separated smaller bolts may be handled as one.

re-born', rī-bōrn', *pa.* Born again; regenerated.

re-bo'so, *n.* Same as REBOZO. **re-bo'sa**‡.

re-bound', rę-bound', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To bound back; recoil from that which has been struck, as a solid body; fly back; as, the ball struck the floor and *rebounded.* **2.** [Rare.] To bound or spring again. **3**†. To resound. **II**†. *t.* To cause to rebound or resound. [< F. *rebondir*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *bondir*, bound; see BOUND[1], *v.*]
— **re-bound'er,** *n.* One who or that which rebounds or causes to rebound; specifically, the part of a gun-lock designed to throw back the hammer from the nipple.

re-bound', *n.* **1.** The act of bounding back after collision with another body; recoil. **2.** Figuratively, reaction, as of feeling. **3**†. Reverberation.

re-bo'zo, rē-bō'thō *or* -zō, *n.* [Sp.] A long scarf wrapped about the head and shoulders, and sometimes crossed over the face, by Spanish-American women. **re-bo'sa**‡; **re-bo'so**‡; **ri-bo'sa**‡.

re-brace', rī-brēs', *vt.* To brace or brace up again.

re-bub'ble, rī-bub'l, *vi.* To bubble back; bubble again.

re-bu'coust, *a.* Rebuking.

re-buff', rę-buf', *vt.* To give a rebuff to; repel with unexpected resistance or curt denial; reject or refuse sharply; as, all their overtures were *rebuffed.* [< OF. *rebuffer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *buffer*, blow (imitative).]

Synonyms: see CHECK.

re-buff', *n.* **1.** A peremptory or unexpected rejection of advances or approaches: sudden repulse; curt denial. **2.** A sudden check; defeat.

The philosopher suffers nothing from a *rebuff* to his conceit.
C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* ch. 8, p. 117. [RAN. & S.]

3. [Rare.] A physical repulsion.

re-build', rę-bild', *vt.* To build again or anew. Specifically: (1) To build a substitute for, after demolition or destruction. (2) To make extensive repairs or alterations in.— **re-build'er,** *n.*

re-buke', rē-būk'. *vt.* [RE-BUKED'; RE-BU'KING.] **1.** To give a rebuke to; reprove sharply; reprimand; chide. **2.** To express disapproval of; reprehend, as a fault. **3.** [Archaic.] To check or restrain by a command.

He . . . *rebuked* the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm. *Matt.* viii. 26.

4†. To punish; buffet. [< OF. *rebouquer* (F. *rebucher*), dull, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *bouquer*, stop, < *bouque* F. *bouche;* see BOUCHE.]

Synonyms: see ADMONISH; BLAME; CHECK; CHIDE; REPROVE.

— **re-bu'ka-ble,** *n.* That should be rebuked.— **re-bu'ker,** *n.*— **re-bu'king-ly,** *adv.* With rebuke; reproachfully.

re-buke', *n.* **1.** A strong expression of disapproval, as by one in authority, directed to the offender's sense of morality or justice; a forcible personal reprimand; reproof; chiding. **2.** [Archaic.] A check or restraint; also, chastisement.

At thy *rebuke* they fled. *Ps.* civ, 7.

3. A blow or buffet. **4†.** Incivility; rudeness.

Synonyms: see ANIMADVERSION.

— **re-buke'ful,** *a.*— **re-buke'ful-ly,** *adv.*

re"bul-li'tion†, *n.* The act of boiling up or effervescing.

re-burse'†, *vt.* To pay over again.

re'bus, rī'bus, *n.* **1.** A puzzle in which a word, phrase, or sentence is rendered by a peculiar arrangement of letters, numerals, etc., often with pictures of objects whose names have the same sounds as the words represented; in the latter case called also **illustrated rebus.** **2.** *Her.* A heraldic charge or composition containing an allusion to the name, characteristic, or motto of the bearer; as, a tun pierced by a bolt is a *rebus* for "Bolton." **allusive arms†.** [F., < L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, thing.]

— **re'bus',** *vt.* To represent by a rebus.

re-but', rē-but', *v.* [RE-BUT'TED; RE-BUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To contradict by counter-proof; repel (a charge) by opposing testimony; adduce evidence to overthrow.

The king and the bishop are permitted to *rebut* an accusation with their simple asseveration, and the thane and the mass-priest with a simple oath. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force* essay i, p. 20. (L. BROS. & CO. '66.)

2. To oppose by argument or a sufficient answer; refute; contradict. **3.** [Archaic.] To put away; reject; refuse. **4†.** To push or drive back.

II. *i.* **1.** *Law.* To return an answer to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. **2†.** To retreat; recoil. [< F. *rebouter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *bouter*, thrust, < OHG. *bōzan*, strike.] **re-butte'†.**

— **re-but'ta-ble,** *a.* Capable of being rebutted.

re-but'tal, rē-but'al, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The producing of evidence in refutation of testimony previously introduced by an opponent in a trial. **2.** The act of refuting or rebutting in general; refutation.

re-but'ter[1], rē-but'ėr, *n.* *Law.* **1.** In common-law pleading, the answer filed by a defendant to the plaintiff's surrejoinder. **2.** A bar, specifically, a covenant of warranty, whereby the grantor and his heirs were precluded from claiming the land conveyed. [< F. *rebouter*, inf. as a n.; see REBUT.]

re-but'ter[2], *n.* One who rebuts.

re-ca'den-cy†, *n.* A falling back; relapse.

re-cal'ci-trance, rē-cal'si-trans, *n.* The state of being recalcitrant. **re-cal"ci-tra'tion‡.**

re-cal'ci-trant, rē-cal'si-trant, *a.* Obstinately refusing submission; making refractory opposition; showing repugnance; refractory. [< L. *recalcitrant-s*, ppr. of *recalcitro*, < *re-*, back; and see CALCITRANT.]

re-cal'ci-trant, *n.* One who resists or refuses compliance.

Dealing with these raw *recalcitrants.*
W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. v, st. 7.

re-cal'ci-trate, rē-cal'si-trāt, *v.* [-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To kick against; oppose.

II. *i.* To be recalcitrant; refuse compliance or submission. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitro;* see RECALCITRANT.]— **re-cal"ci-tra'tion.** *n.*

re"ca-lesce', rē"ca-les', *vi.* [-LESCED'; -LES'CING.] To grow warm again; specifically, in physics, to exhibit recalescence. [< L. *re-*, again, + *calesco;* see CALESCENCE.]

re"ca-les'cence, rē"ca-les'ens, *n.* A glowing again; specifically, in physics, a phenomenon peculiar to heated iron or steel of glowing more brightly when certain temperatures are reached in the process of gradual cooling from a state of high incandescence; supposed to be due to a change of molecular structure. At such temperatures magnetic and other properties of the iron also suddenly change.

re-call', rē-kôl', *vt.* **1.** To call back; demand the return of; order or summon to return; as, the expedition was *recalled;* to *recall* an ambassador. **2.** To bring back to mind; revive in memory; recollect. **3.** To annul by a subsequent act; take back; revoke; countermand.

The time comes when we would almost give our right hand, could we *recall* some harsh word, some indifferent cutting manner, some needless selfish opposition. GANNETT AND JONES *The Faith that Makes Faithful* p. 77. (KERR '90.)

[< RE- + CALL.]

Synonyms: see REMEMBER.

— **recalling power** (*Psychol.*), the reproductive power in its connection with the will, embracing (1) spontaneous reproduction and (2) volitional reproduction.

— **re-call'a-ble,** *a.* That may be recalled.— **re-call'-ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of recalling; recall.

re-call', *n.* **1.** The act of recalling, or that which recalls; a calling back or to mind; revocation.

All that is at all Lasts ever past *recall.*
BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* l. 157.

2. Specifically: (1) *Mil.* A signal sounded on the bugle, drum, or trumpet to call back soldiers. (2) *Naut.* A flag displayed as a signal to a boat to return to the ship.

re-cant', rē-cant', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To withdraw formally one's belief in something previously believed or maintained; disavow; renounce; retract. **2†.** To sing again.

II. *i.* To disavow an opinion or belief previously held; specifically, to renounce formally as erroneous a previously entertained religious belief.

He had no spiritual adviser, no human comforter, and was entirely in the hands of those who were determined that he should *recant* or die. H. M. BAKER *Among the Turks* ch. 6, p. 85. (C. & R. BROS.)

[< OF. *recanter*, sing again, < L. *recanto*, < *re-*, again, + *cantō* < *canus*, sing.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABJURE.

— **re"can-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of recanting, or the formal statement made in recanting.— **re-cant'er,** *n.*

re"ca-pac'i-tate†, *vt.* To qualify again or anew.

re"ca-pit'u-late, rē"ca-pit'yu-lāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To repeat again the principal points of; go over again in concise review or summary; sum up, as an argument.

I have known half a letter filled up with *recapitulating* the tedious and very particular reasons why and wherefore, &c., &c., &c., it was not sent before. CRISP in Mme. D'Arblay's *Diary and Letters*, 1779 in vol. i, ch. 6, p. 172. (C. & W. '76.)

II. *i.* To repeat concisely what has already been stated at length; give again in order the principal points, heads, or topics. [< LL. *recapitulo*, pp. *recapitulatus*, < L. *re-*, again; and see CAPITULATE.]

Synonyms: recite, recount, rehearse, reiterate, repeat, summarize, sum up.

— **re"ca-pit'u-la-tiv(e,** *a.* Of or pertaining to recapitulation; summarizing.— **re"ca-pit'u-la"tor,** *n.*— **re"ca-pit'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Containing or of the nature of recapitulation.

re"ca-pit"u-la'tion, rī"ca-pit"yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of recapitulating; a summing up. **2.** *Rhet.* A form of peroration in which the respective processes, as of explanation, conviction, excitation, and persuasion, pursued in a discourse, are concisely repeated for the purpose of more complete effect.

re-cap'per, rē-cap'ėr, *n.* A tool for fixing fresh percussion-caps in cartridges when reloading them. See illus. under RELOADING-TOOL.

re-cap'ture, rē-cap'shun, *n.* The act of retaking. Specifically, in law: (1) The rearrest of a person who has escaped from a previous arrest. (2) A retaking of one's goods, wife, child, or servant, in a peaceable manner but without a writ, from another who unlawfully detains them; also, the repossessing oneself of real estate without breach of the peace. (3) A remedy to recover damages from him who, pending a replevin for a former distress, makes another for the same cause.

Recaption or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 4.

re-cap'tor, rē-cap'tėr, *n.* One who recaptures.

re-cap'ture, rē-cap'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* To capture again.

re-cap'ture, *n.* **1.** The act of recapturing or retaking; especially, in war, the forcible recovery of a prize from a captor. Compare REPRISAL. **2.** That which is retaken; a prize recaptured.

re-car'bu-rize, rī-cär'biu-raiz, *vt.* To carburize again; specifically, to restore carbon to (steel) after decarburization. **re-car'bon-ize‡.**

— **re-car"bu-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

re-cast', rī-cast', *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *vt.* **1.** To form anew by running, as molten metal, into a mold; cast again; as, to *recast* a cracked bell. **2.** To fashion anew by changing form, style, or arrangement; remodel; as, to *recast* a play. **3.** To calculate anew; as, to *recast* an account. **4.** To cast or throw again or a second time. **5†.** To give a new covering of plaster to, as to a wall.— **re-cast',** *n.*

re"cau-les'cence, rī"cô-les'ens, *n.* *Bot.* The adhesion of a bract or leaf or its footstalk to a stem. [< RE- + CAULESCENT.]

rec'che†, *v.* To reck; heed.— **rec'che-les†,** *a.* Reckless. **rech'lesse†.**— **reche'les-nesse†,** *n.*

re-cede'[1], rē-sīd', *vi.* [RE-CE'DED; RE-CE'DING.] **1.** To move back or away; retreat; withdraw; depart; also, figuratively, to sink in character or quality; retrograde; as, the ship *recedes* from view; the art has *receded.*

A nation that ceases to produce original and inventive minds, born to advance the landmarks of knowledge or skill, will *recede* from step to step, till it loses even the secondary merits of imitation and industry. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, pt. i, p. 432. (H. '54.)

2. To withdraw, as from claim, support, sanction, or pretension; give way; leave off; desist; as, the House *receded* from its amendment; he *receded* from his demand. **3.** To incline, or trend away from something; slope; as, the hills *receded* from the water's edge. [< F. *recéder*, < L. *recedo*, < *re-*, back, + *cedo*, yield.]

Synonyms: desist, retire, retreat, retrograde, withdraw.— **Antonyms:** advance, come on, go forward, go on, proceed, progress.

re-cede'[2], rī-sīd', *vt.* To cede back; grant or yield to a former owner. [< RE- + CEDE.]

re-ce'dence, rē-sī'dens, *n.* The act of receding or withdrawing; same as RECESSION[1].

re-ceipt', rē-sīt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To give a receipt for; write acknowledgment of payment upon; as, to *receipt* a bill.

II. *i.* To give a receipt, as for money paid. **re-set'‡.**

re-ceipt', *n.* **1.** The act or state of receiving anything given, delivered, or transmitted; as, to be in *receipt* of good news. **2.** That which is received; usually in the plural; as, cash *receipts.* **3.** A written acknowledgment of the payment of money or of the delivery of chattel property to the signer; as, a *receipt* for fifty dollars.

In regard to *receipts*, . . . they may be either mere acknowledgments of payment or delivery, or they may also contain a contract to do something in relation to the thing delivered.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 305, p. 446. (L. B. & CO. '46.)

4. A formal direction for making something; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for turtle soup.

The infallible *receipt* for Happiness, then, is to do good; and the infallible *receipt* for doing good is to abide in Christ.
DRUMMOND *Pax Vobiscum, Hour Fruits Grow* p. 57. (J. P. '90.)

5. [Archaic.] A place of receiving; as, the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix, 9. **6†.** Capability of receiving; capacity. **7†.** Reception; admittance. [< F. *recette*, < LL. *recepta*, < L. *receptus*, receiving, < *receptus;* see RECEPTION.] **re-ceit'‡.**

Synonyms: see PROFIT.

— **re-ceipt'-book",** *n.* A book containing or designed to contain receipts.— **return r.** (*U. S. Postal Service*), an acknowledgment that a registered article has been received, to be signed by the addressee on the delivery of the article and returned by mail to the sender.

re-ceipt'a-ble, rē-sīt'a-bl, *a.* That may be receipted.

re-ceipt'ment, rē-sīt'mėnt, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The willful harboring of a felon.

re-ceipt'or, rē-sīt'ėr, *n.* *Law.* One who gives a receipt; specifically, one who gives a receipt for goods that have been attached, engaging to produce them to answer any final judgment the plaintiff may recover.

re-ceit', *v.* & *n.* Receipt. PHIL. SOC.: also obsolete.

re-ceiv'a-bl, -ceivd'. Receive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-ceiv'a-ble, rē-sīv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or fit to be received; as, any legal tender is *receivable* for taxes.

— **re-ceiv"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-ceiv'a-ble-ness‡.**

re-ceiv'al, rē-sīv'al, *n.* The act or fact of receiving; in railway use, the receipt of a car by one road from another.

re-ceive', rē-sīv', *v.* [RE-CEIVED'; RE-CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain as a result of delivery, transmission, or communication; get enjoyment, knowledge, or experience of; acquire; undergo; as, to *receive* a present, an invitation, news, or hurt.

Language generally *receives* its significance and power from the person who uses it. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Poets of Am.* in vol. i, p. 59. (O. & CO. '71.)

2. To admit to entrance, or to one's presence or company; hence, to welcome in or to one; greet; as, the king *receives* his ministers; the actor was coldly *received.*

Columbus had an immediate audience of the queen, and the benignity with which she *received* him atoned for all past neglect.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 117. (G. P. P. '61.)

3. To admit to standing or recognition; accept with approval; hence, to allow to be proper or authentic; admit as true; accept; as, to *receive* one into confidence; to refuse to *receive* a foreign minister; a *received* doctrine or book. **4.** To serve as a receptacle for; have capacity for; as, a basket to *receive* callers' cards.

The brazen altar which Solomon had made was not able to *receive* the burnt offerings, and the meat offerings, and the fat.
2 Chron. vii, 7.

5. To perceive mentally; comprehend; understand. **6.** *Law.* (1) To take or accept criminally, as stolen goods. (2) To admit (evidence). **7.** *Lawn-tennis.* To strike with the bat (a served ball) in order to return.

II. *i.* **1.** To be a recipient; get, obtain, accept, or come into possession of anything from another person or any source. **2.** To welcome visitors or callers; hold or assist in holding a reception; as, she *receives* once a week. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* To strike a served ball with the bat in order to return it. [< F. *recevoir*, < L. *recipio;* see RECEPTION.] **re-ceave'†; re-ceeve'†.**

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATE; CONTAIN; GET.

re-ceiv'ed-ness, rē-sīv'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being accepted, received, or admitted.

re-ceiv'er, rē-sīv'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which receives, takes, or obtains; a recipient; receptacle; repository. **2.** *Law.* (1) A person appointed by a court to take into his custody, control, and management the property or funds of another pending judicial action concerning them. He is an officer of the court, represents it, and is amenable to its orders, as to the property *sub judice*, and any interference with his authority is contempt of court.

(2) One who knowingly receives stolen or embezzled goods with intent to prevent the owner from recovering them. **3.** A person appointed to receive moneys due to the government. **4.** A vessel considered as a receptacle for a gas or fluid. Specifically: (1) A jar for receiving and condensing a fluid that has been distilled. See illus. under DISTILLATION. (2) An air-tight vessel for containing illuminating-gas or the like. (3) A chamber for receiving the exhaust-steam from one working cylinder, as of some compound steam-engines, and supplying it to another. (4) A receptacle for supplying dry steam to an engine; used when the boiler is at a distance.

5. An instrument in an electric circuit used for receiving a message or current. Specifically: (1) An apparatus serving to receive and reproduce to the ear the sounds transmitted from another part of the circuit; as, a telephone *receiver;* the *receiver* of a graphophone. (2) A telegraphic instrument used to receive messages.

6. The bell glass of an air-pump, regarded as the receptacle for the thing to be deprived of air. [< F. *receveur*, < *recevoir;* see RECEIVE.] **re-ceav'er†; re-ceev'er†.**

— **re-ceiv'er-gen"er-al,** *n.* An officer appointed in some countries to receive public revenues. In some of the United States the State treasurers have this title.

re-ceiv'er-ship, rē-sīv'ėr-ship, *n.* **1.** The office and functions pertaining to a receiver under appointment of a court. **2.** The office of one appointed to receive taxes.

re-ceiv'ing, rē-sīv'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RECEIVE, *v.*

— **re-ceiv'ing-house",** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A depot where things are received to be forwarded.— **r. instrument** or **r. apparatus,** *n.* See RECEIVER, 5.— **r. office,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A post-office for the reception, but not the delivery, of mail-matter.— **r. ship,** *n.* A vessel stationed in a harbor to receive and retain naval recruits until they are transferred to service.— **r. vault,** *n.* A vault, as in a cemetery, for the temporary deposit of the remains of the dead, while awaiting a permanent burial-place. **r. tomb‡.**

re'cen-cy, rī'sen-si, *n.* The state or fact of being recent; newness; lateness.

Recency in experience is a prime factor in determining revival in thought. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 575. (H. H. & CO.)

[< LL. *recentia*, < L. *recent(-)s*, fresh.]

re-cense', rē-sens', *vt.* [Rare.] To revise. [< F. *recenser*, < L. *recensco*, < *re-*, again, + *censeo*, judge.]

re-cen'sion, rē-sen'shun, *n.* **1.** A critical revision, especially of a text with reference to a standard; also, a revised text or edition, as of a book; as, a *recension* of the Greek text of the New Testament. **2.** A criticism; review; critique. **3.** [Rare.] Review; examination; enumeration. [F., < LL. *recensiō(n-)*, < *recensuo;* see RECENSE.] — **re-cen'sion-ist,** *n.*

re'cent, rī'sent, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to time or a period not long past; of origin, existence, or occurrence near the present time; lately procured or brought to notice; modern; new; late; fresh; as, *recent* floods; *recent* times.

And yet, in the eternity of nature, how *recent* our antiquities appear! EMERSON *Miscel., Hist. Dis.* p. 33. (H. M. & CO. '89.)

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to the present geological epoch. **3†.** Newly come. [OF., < L. *recent(-)s*, fresh.]

Synonyms: see FRESH; MODERN.

— **re'cent-ly,** *adv.* **re'cent-ness,** *n.*

re-cen'ter, rī-sen'tėr, *vt.* To center again. **re-cen'tre‡.**

re'cept, rī'sept, *n.* [Recent.] *Psychol.* Something received, especially into the mind through the agency of the senses. Compare CONCEPT and PERCEPT. [< L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]

re-cep'ta-cle, rē-sep'ta-cl, *C. I.*[1] *W.* (res'ep-ta-cl, *J.*[2]), *n.* **1.** Anything that serves to hold or contain other things; a place of deposit; repository; as, a *receptacle* for refuse; the *receptacle* for chyle. **2.** *Bot.* (1) In flowering plants, a portion of the axis forming a common support on which one or more similar organs are seated. The receptacle of a flower is the portion of the axis on which the floral organs are seated; that of an inflorescence is the axis or rachis of a dense cluster, like a head or spike. (2) In flowerless plants, any one of various forms of support for the fructification; specifically, in fungi, usually a

multicellular organ bearing spores within a central cavity, but sometimes also an organ bearing spores externally. Compare PYCNIDIUM; STROMA; SPOROPHORE. (3) Any one of various cysts or chambers in which secretions or fructifications are borne.
[OF., < L. *receptaculum*, < *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]

re"cep-tac'u-lar, ri"sep-tac'yu lar, *C. E. I. Wr.* (res'ep-, *S. W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a receptacle.

re"cep-tac'u-lite, ri"sep-tac'yu-lait, *n.* A receptaculitoid organism.

Re"cep-tac"u-lit'i-dæ, ri"sep-tac'yu-lit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* A family of fossil organisms, considered by many to be hexactinellid sponges. **Re"cep-tac"u-lī'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *receptaculum;* see RECEPTACLE.]

—**re"cep-tac"u-lit'id**, *n.*—**re"cep-tac'u-li-toid**, *a.*

re"cep-tac'u-lum, ri"sep-tac'yu-lum, *C.* (res'ep-, *W.*), *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* & *Biol.* A receiving vesicle or cavity; a receptacle. See illus. under THORACIC DUCT.

rec'ep-tu-ry†, **1.** *a.* Generally accepted but not verified; commonly received. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something generally accepted but lacking proof. **2.** A collection of receipts.

re-cep'ti-bl e, re-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be received; suitable for reception or belief; receivable. [OF., < LL. *receptibilis*, < L. *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]

—**re-cep"ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re-cep'tion, re-sep'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving, or the state of being received; acceptance; admission; receipt; as, the *reception* of news.

A man born blind would not, at first *reception* of his sight, think the things he saw were of the same nature with the objects of touch. BERKELEY *Works, New Theory of Vision* in vol. i, p. 94. CL. P. '71.]

2. Specifically, the act of receiving, admitting, or welcoming others, especially company; also, the manner of receiving; as, a warm *reception*. **3.** A formal social occasion at which guests come and go with greeting of those who receive; as, a wedding *reception*. **4.** Mental acceptance, as of a proposition or dogma.

Right action is . . . a necessity for the progressive *reception* of the Divine revelation. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought, Christian Philosophy* p. 242. [MACM. '91.]

5. *Astrol.* The interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's exaltation. **6†.** Receptivity. **7†.** Recapture. [OF., < L. *receptiō(n-), < receptus,* pp. of *recipio*, < *re-*, back, + *capio*, take.]

Synonyms: see ACCESS.

—**re-cep'tion-room"**, *n.* A room for callers.

re-cep'tiv, -ness. Receptive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-cep'tive, re-sep'tiv, *a.* Having the capacity, quality, or ability of receiving, as truths or impressions; able to take in or hold; inclined to receive; as, a *receptive* mind.

The absence of originality made her [Mme. de Sable] all the more *receptive* toward the originality of others.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Woman in France* p. 55. [F. & W. '83.]

[< OF. *receptif*, < L. *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]

—**re-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

re"cep-tiv'i-ty, ri"sep-tiv'i-ti, *C. S. W.*[2] (res'ep-, *W.*[1]), *n.* The quality of being receptive; receptiveness; especially, the quality of the mind by which it receives impressions.

re-cep'to-ry†, *n.* A receptacle.

re-cep'trix, re-sep'trix, *n.* *Elec.* An electric motor: sometimes so called because it receives electric energy and transforms it to mechanical energy: distinguished from a *generatrix*. [LL., f. of *receptor*, receiver, < L. *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]

re-cep'tu-al, re-sep'chu-al *or* -tju-al, *a.* [Recent.] *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a recept or idea received from without, as by observation.—**re-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

re-cer"ce-lé', re-ser"se-lē', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* **1.** Rolled upward in spirals, as the branching ends of a cross. **2.** See MOLINE. **re-cer'celled:**; **re-cer"cel-lée'**:.

re-cess', re-ses', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or conceal in or as in a recess; as, to *recess* a statue. **2.** To make a recess in, as a wall. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To take a recess; as, the House *recessed* for an hour.

re-cess', re-ses' *or* ri'ses, *n.* **1.** A place or space made by a depression or indentation in any otherwise continuous line; especially, a place hollowed out or left depressed in the thickness of a wall; niche; alcove. **2.** A time of abstention from labor or other occupation; a period of cessation from employment; as, the school took a *recess*.

In the *recesses* of the legislature he had leisure for studies in which he evidently found great contentment.
S. H. GAY *James Madison* ch. 5, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

3. A quiet and secluded spot; secret place; nook: used also figuratively; as, the *recesses* of the desert; the *recesses* of the mind. **4.** A treaty or agreement, especially one of the old German empire or of the Hanseatic League. **5†.** The act of receding; withdrawal; retirement. **6†.** Seclusion; privacy. [< OF. *recess*, < L. *recessus*, < *recessus*, pp. of *recedo;* see RECEDE[1].]

re-cessed', re-sest', *a.* **1.** Having a recess or recesses. **2.** Concealed in or as in a recess; secluded; retired.

re-ces'sion[1], re-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of receding; withdrawal; retirement; retreat. **2.** The state or condition of being put back; a retired position. [< F. *récession*, < L. *recessiō(n-), < recessus*, pp.; see RECESS.]

re-ces'sion[2], ri-sesh'un, *n.* The act of ceding again; a giving back; retrocession. [< RE- + CESSION.]

re-ces'sion-al, re-sesh'un-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to recession or withdrawal; as, a *recessional* hymn.

re-ces'sion-al, *n.* A hymn sung as the choir or clergyman leaves the chancel after service.

re-ces'siv(e, re-ses'iv, *a.* Having a tendency to recede or go back; receding: commonly in the phrase.— **recessive accent** (*Gr. Gram.*), an accent that stands as far from the end of the word as the laws of accentuation allow.

—**re-ces'siv(e-ly**, *adv.*

re-ces'sus, re-ses'us, *n.* [-SUS, *pl.*] *Anat.* An accessory cavity or receding hollow. [L.; see RECESS.]

Rech'a-bi"tism, *n.*

re-chant'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To chant responsively.

re-charge', ri-chārj', *vt.* & *vi.* To charge again; also, to return a charge.

re-chase', ri-chās', *W.* (rī-, *C.*), *vt.* To chase or drive back again. Especially: (1) [Prov. Eng.] To drive, as sheep, from one pasture to another. (2)† To call back, as hounds, from a false scent.

ré"chauf"fé', rē'shō'fē', *n.* [F.] Food warmed over; hence, a literary rehash.

re-cheat'†, *n.* A strain sounded on a huntsman's horn to recall the hounds. **re-ceit'**†; **re-chate'**†.

—**re-cheat'**†, *vt.* To sound the recheat. **re-chate'**†.

re-cher"ché', rə-sher'shē', *a.* [F.] Much sought after; hence, uncommon; choice; rare.

rech'less†, *a.* Reckless. **rech'lesse**†.

re-cid'i-vate†, *vt.* To backslide.—**re-cid'i-val**†, *a.* Backsliding.—**re-cid'i-vous**†, *a.* Liable to backslide.

re-cid"i-va'tion, rə-sid"i-vē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Criminology.* The state of being a recidivist. **2**†. A backsliding. [OF.. < LL. *recidivātiō(n-)*, < L. *re-*, back, + *cado*, fall.]

re-cid'i-vist, rə-sid'i-vist, *n.* *Criminology.* A confirmed criminal; specifically [U. S.], one who has served or is serving a second term in prison.

The *recidivists*, or habitual criminals, may find nothing detestable in crime, but make it a trade like any other.
A. MACDONALD *Criminology* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 155. [F. & W. '93.]

[< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, recurring, < *re-*, back, + *cado*, fall.]—**re-cid'i-vism**, *n.*

rec'i-pe, res'i-pē (-pī, *C. S. Wr.*; -pē, *W.*), *n.* A formula or list of ingredients of a mixture, with proportions and directions for compounding; specifically, a medical prescription. See RECEIPT.

We dissolved the Universe, and created it again, each after a *recipe* of his own.
J. HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* ch. 1, p. 15. [B. C. & CO.]

[L., take, imper. of *recipio;* see RECEIVE.]

re-cip'i-an"gle, rə-sip'i-an'gl, *n.* A two-legged instrument with a graduated arc, for measuring and laying off angles in a fortification: now in disuse. [< F. *récipiangle*, < L. *recipio* (see RECEIVE) + *angulus*, angle.]

re-cip'i-ence, rə-sip'i-ens, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of receiving. **2.** Receptivity. **re-cip'i-en-cy**‡.

re-cip'i-ent, rə-sip'i-ent, *a.* Receiving or ready to receive; receptive.

The primary characteristic of faith is, that it is *recipient*. J. S. HOWSON *Meditations on the Miracles* ch. 6, p. 119. [R. T. S.]

re-cip'i-ent, *n.* One who or that which receives; a receiver; especially, one to whom something is given or communicated; one who accepts a gift or favor. [< L. *recipio*, ppr. *recipient(t-)s;* see RECEIVE.]

re-cip'i-o-mo"tor, rə-sip'i-o-mō"tər, *a.* Receiving motor impulses. [< L. *recipio* (see RECEIVE) + MOTOR.]

re-cip'ro-cal, rə-sip'ro-cal, *a.* **1.** Done, given, or rendered by each of two persons or parties to the other; mutually exchanged, exchangeable, due, or interacting; mutual; as, *reciprocal* benefits or duties. **2.** Mutually interchangeable or convertible; such that one may be viewed or accepted as the equivalent of the other; as, *reciprocal* terms.

It was stipulated between the magistrate and people, that protection and obedience should be the *reciprocal* conditions of each other.
W. WARBURTON *Divine Legation of Moses* vol. i, bk. i, § 2, p. 123. [T. T. '37.]

3. Moving to and fro; reciprocating; alternating. **4.** *Math.* So related, as two concepts, that if the first determines the second, then the second determines the first; specifically, in geometry, denoting a relationship growing out of that of pole and polar or polar plane. [< L. *reciprocus*, returning.] **rec'i-prock**†; **re-cip'ro-cous**†; **rec'i-proque**†.

Synonyms: see MUTUAL.

—**reciprocal proportion** (*Math.*), the proportion or relation among four terms of which the first has to the second the same ratio that the fourth has to the third.—**r. quantities** (*Math.*), any two quantities that when multiplied together produce unity.—**r. ratio** (*Math.*), the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—**r. terms** (*Logic*), terms that are equivalent and interchangeable.—**r. triangles** (*Geom.*), two triangles so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the two corresponding sides of the other form the means.

—**re-cip"ro-cal'i-ty**, *n.* **re-cip'ro-cal-ness**‡.—**re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.*

re-cip'ro-cal, *n.* **1.** The quotient obtained by dividing unity by a number. **2.** That which is reciprocal.

—**polar reciprocal of a curve**, the envelope of the polars of all the points of a curve, taken with respect to any conic section.—**polar r. of a surface**, the envelope of the polar planes of all the points of a surface, taken with respect to a quadric surface.

re-cip'ro-cant, rə-sip'ro-cant, *n.* *Math.* **1.** A function bearing the same relation to a function of differential coefficient that an invariant does to a quantic. **2.** A contravariant that expresses a certain condition of tangency. [< L. *reciproco*, ppr. *reciprocan(t-)s*, reverse, < *reciprocus*, returning.]—**re-cip'ro-cant-iv(e**, *a.*

re-cip'ro-cate, rə-sip'ro-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart alternating motion to; cause to move to and fro. **2.** To give and take mutually; interchange; also, to give something in return for.

II. *i.* **1.** To move to and fro; alternate. **2.** To return an equivalent; make a return in kind; give and receive favors, benefits, etc., mutually.

'Tis thus, *reciprocating* each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach.
COWPER *Charity* l. 119.

[< L. *reciproco*, pp. *reciprocatus;* see RECIPROCANT.]

Synonyms: see REQUITE.

—**reciprocating engine**, see ENGINE.—**r. motion** (*Mach.*), a back-and-forth or up-and-down motion, as of a piston-rod.

re-cip"ro-ca'tion, rə-sip"ro-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reciprocating. (1) Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, a *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

Why should not life glide quietly away in the soft *reciprocation* of protection and reverence?
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 12, p. 65. [W. C. 1789.]

(2) A moving to and fro; alternating motion. **2.** *Logic.* The interrelation of converse propositions. [< F. *réciprocation*, < L. *reciprocatiō(n-)*, < *reciproco;* see RECIPROCANT.]

Synonyms: see INTERCOURSE.

re-cip'ro-ca-tive, rə-sip'ro-ca-tiv, *a.* Characterized by reciprocation, in any sense.

re-cip'ro-ca-to"ry, rə-sip'ro-ca-to'ri, *a.* Moving to and fro; alternating in direction or movement; opposed to *rotatory*.

rec"i-proc'i-ty, res'i-pres'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being reciprocal, or that which is reciprocal, especially in obligation or right; equal mutual rights and benefits granted and enjoyed; mutual equality of rights and benefits; interchange of action or relation.

Reciprocity is the just law of conversation. HENRY GILES *Illustrations of Genius, Conversation* p. 218. [T. & F. '54.]

2. Specifically, equality between the citizens of two countries with respect to the commercial privileges to be enjoyed by each within the domain of the other to the extent provided by treaty.

'*Reciprocity*' is only an international form of protection. . . . The actual paternity of the word lies, I believe, between Blackstone and . . . Lord Shelburne. But it was first officially used in November, 1782. . . . in the provisional treaty of peace between England and the United States.
W. H. HURLBERT in *North American Review* Oct., '91, p. 469.

3. *Philos.* Mutual mechanical action and reaction: Kantian. [< F. *réciprocité*, < L. *reciprocus*, returning.]

Synonyms: see INTERCOURSE.

re-cip"ro-cor'nous, rə-sip"ro-cōr'nus, *a.* Having horns bent backward and then forward, as sheep. [< L. *reciprocus*, returning, + *cornu*, horn.]

re-ci'sion, rə-sizh'un, *n.* Resection. [OF., < L. *recisiō(n-), < recisus*, pp. of *recido*, < *re-*, back, + *cædo*, cut.]

re-ci'tal, rə-sai'tal, *n.* **1.** The act of reciting; the telling of the particulars of an event; a narration; also, the thing told or narrated; a story; as, the *recital* of adventures; encouraged by the *recital*. **2.** The recitation or repetition, especially in public, of something previously memorized or prepared; rehearsal. **3.** The performance of one or more musical compositions, especially by a single person and usually on the piano, organ, or harp. **4.** A formal statement of some matter of fact, in a deed or other instrument, explanatory of the reasons upon which the transaction is founded; a repetition or rehearsal of something previously done.

Synonyms: see HISTORY.

re"ci-tan'do, rē"chi-tän'dō. [It.] *Mus.* In the style of a recitative.

rec"i-ta'tion, res'i-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reciting or repeating, especially in public and from memory. **2.** Specifically, the recital by a pupil of a lesson or exercise to a teacher; also, the meeting of a class for the purpose.

The teacher, therefore, who meets his classes for no purpose at any time but to 'hear their *recitations*,' is not really a teacher.
BARNARD in *Barnard's Journal of Education* Dec., '56, p. 776.

3. The thing allotted for recital or actually recited. **4.** *Mus.* (1) Same as RECITATIVE. (2) Same as RECITING-NOTE.

rec"i-ta'tion-ist, res'i-tē'shun-ist, *n.* One who recites in public; a declaimer.

rec"i-ta-tiv e', res'i-ta-tīv', *n.* *Mus.* A style of singing or a voc. l passage that does not conform to fixed musical rhythm, but in its rhythmic succession of tones imitates the declamatory accents of speech: used especially in dramatic music, as opera and oratorio. '[< F. *récitatif*, < It. *recitativo*, < L. *recito;* see RECITE.]—**rec"i-ta-tive'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To render as a recitative.—**rec"i-ta-tive'**, *a.* *Mus.* Having the character of a recitative. **re"ci-ta-ti'vo**‡ [It.].—**rec"i-ta-tive'ly**, *adv.*

re-cite', rə-sait', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell over in detail or consecutive order; relate; narrate.

In many cases, by *reciting* the sins of their neighbours, men indulge their own foolish and hurtful desires.
J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xliii, p. 26. [S. & M.]

2. To speak or declaim, especially from memory, before an audience or a teacher; answer a teacher's questions concerning; as, to *recite* a poem or a lesson. **3.** To quote either orally or in writing; cite; especially, in law, to set out in a written instrument (facts explanatory of it). **4.** *Mus.* To deliver in recitative.

II. *i.* To speak or rehearse, particularly from memory. [< F. *réciter*, < L. *recito*, < *re-*, again; and see CITE.]

Synonyms: see QUOTE; RECAPITULATE; RELATE.

—**re-ci'ter**, *n.*

re-cite'†, *n.* A recital.

re-ci'ting-note", rə-sai'ting-nōt', *n.* *Mus.* A note to which several syllables are recited, as in chanting.

reck, rec, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Poet. or Archaic.] To have a care or thought for; take into consideration; heed.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To have a care or thought; care; mind: generally in the negative and with *of*; as, he *recked* not *of* danger. [< AS. *rēcan*, care.] **reak**†; **rec'che**†; **rekke**†.

—**it recks**, it concerns.

reck, *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Regard; concern; consideration.

Your vows are broken, princess. Your faith is light as air,
Your love another's, and of mine You have nor *reck* nor care.
AUDEFROID-LE-BATARD in H. C. Lea's *Superstition and Force* essay i, p. 52. [L. BROS. & CO. '66.]

reck'less, rec'les, *a.* **1.** Destitute of heed or concern for consequences; especially, foolishly heedless of danger; headlong; rash; desperate.

Hosts of young men are *reckless* because they believe that by and by they can be what they will. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* ser. vii, p. 140. [E. P. D. '81.]

2. Not caring or noting; neglectful; indifferent. [< AS. *rēcelēas*, heedless.] **rec'che-les**†; **rech'less**†.

Synonyms: see AUDACIOUS; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT.

—**reck'less-ly**, *adv.*—**reck'less-ness**, *n.*

reck'ling, rec'ling. [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** *a.* Small; weak; helpless. **II.** *n.* The weakest and puniest of a litter of animals; also, a very young babe. [< Icc. *reklingr*, outcast, < *reka*, drift.] **rit'ling**‡; **ruck'ling**‡.

reck'mas"ter, *n.* A computer; reckoner; accountant.

reck'on, rec'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell over by particulars; enumerate; count; hence, to compute; calculate: often with *up;* as, to *reckon up* one's losses.

I love better to count time from spring to spring; it seems to me far more cheerful to *reckon* the year by blossoms than by blight.
D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life, Boyhood* p. 21. [S. '74.]

2. To look upon as being; consider; esteem; as, to *reckon* him my friend. **3.** To place to the account of; credit or charge; impute; as, *reckon* rent in the cost of living.

II. *i.* **1.** To lay stress or dependence: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *reckon on* his support.

Don't *reckon* too much *on* her want of experience.
LEVER *Barrington* ch. 43, p. 135. [H. '63.]

2. To make computation; calculate. **3.** To settle accounts; especially, to come to a settlement of one's differences with another: generally followed by *with;* as, I will *reckon with* you later. **4.** [Prov. or Archaic.] To have or hold an impression, supposition, thought, or opinion; hence, to suppose; guess. In the southern United States it takes the place of *guess* in New England.

And too much beauty, I *reckon*, is nothing but too much sun.
E. B. BROWNING *Lord Walter's Wife* st. 3.

5†. To expect. **6†.** To explain. [< AS. *recenian* in *gerecenian*, explain, < *racu*, an account.] **reck'en†; rek'en†; rek'ne†.**

Synonyms: see CALCULATE.

—**to reckon for,** to account for or in behalf of; pay for; receive the penalty of.—**to r. without one's host,** see HOST[2], *n.*

reck'on-er, rec'n-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who reckons or computes. **2.** A book or device for aiding one to compute.

reck'on-ing, rec'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of calculating, counting, or computing. **2.** A mutual statement of claims and accounts for the purpose of settlement; an adjustment of accounts; especially, in figurative use, an adjustment of reward or penalty on the basis of merit.

In England the cup was full and the day of *reckoning* had arrived. FROUDE *Catherine of Aragon* ch. 7, p. 115. [S. '91.]

3. An account stated; score; especially, the bill or statement of what is due at a public house or place of resort.

Whensoever the Christians at any revels made great entertainments, the Jews were made to pay the *reckoning*. FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. i, bk. iii, § 6, p. 387. [T. T. '37.]

4. *Naut.* The calculation of the position of a ship, especially when only by log and compass; also, the position thus calculated. See DEAD-RECKONING, under DEAD. **5.** [Scot.] The estimated time of a cow's calving. **6†.** Appreciation. **7†.** Reputation. **reck'ning†.—reck'on-ing-book",** *n.* Archaic.] An account-book.—**r.-penny,** *n.* One of a set of metal disks: an aid to reckoning.

re-claim', rę-clām', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To demand or to obtain the return or restoration of; recover, or seek to regain; as, to *reclaim* money paid out erroneously; to *reclaim* a fugitive from justice.

Earth shall *reclaim* her precious things from thee!
—Restore the dead, thou sea!
FELICIA HEMANS *Treasures of the Deep* st. 6.

2. To bring from a wild or useless condition into subjection or under cultivation; subdue; tame; as, to *reclaim* swamp-lands. **3.** To cause to return from wrong ways of life; reform; restore; as, to *reclaim* a drunkard.

Soon, very soon, he trusted that he should hail his native cliffs, a *reclaimed* wanderer, with a matured mind and a contented spirit. DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. v, ch. 14, p. 252. [L. G. & CO.]

4†. To contradict. **5†.** To call back; recall. **6†.** To check; restrain. **7†.** To recche; reverberate.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring about reformation. **2.** *Scots Law.* To take an appeal from a Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session. **3†.** To exclaim. **4†.** To give way, recede. [< F. *réclamer*, < L. *reclamo*, < *re-*, again, + *clamo*, call.] **re-claime'†; re-clayme'†.**

Synonyms: amend, convert, correct, recover, redeem, reform, relieve, rescue, restore.—Antonyms: corrupt, degrade, deprave, destroy, seduce, vitiate.

—**re-claim'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.—**re-claim'a-bly,** *adv.*—**re-claim'er,** *n.* One who reclaims. **re-claim'ant‡.—re-claim'less,** *a.* [Rare.] Not reclaimable.

re-claim', *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; recovery; reclamation; reformation.

re-claim'ing, rę-clām'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RECLAIM, *v.*—**re-claim'ing-days",** *n. Scots Law.* The period within which one may reclaim. See RECLAIM.

rec"la-ma'tion, rec"lą-mā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of reclaiming, in any sense; restoration, as to ownership, cultivation, or a moral life.

The Victorian Parliament has voted an annual grant to our funds . . . in recognition of the services which we render in the *reclamation* of criminals. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 256. [F. & W. '91.]

2. [Archaic.] A cry of opposition or remonstrance.

This animation, fervor, enthusiasm, . . . exists in greater strength in no poetry than in that of Scott, redeeming a thousand defects, and triumphing over all the *reclamations* of criticism. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Scott* in vol. ii, p. 502. [S. '69.]

[OF., < L. *reclamatio(n-)*, < *reclamo*; see RECLAIM, *v.*]

re-cli'nant, rę-clī'nant, *a. Her.* Bending backward. [< F. *réclinant*, ppr. of *réclinant*; see RECLINE.]

rec"li-nate, rec'lī-nāt *or* -nąt, *a.* Bending downward. *Bot.* (1) Bending downward from an erect or ascending position, as a stem or branch. (2) Having the apex bent toward the base, as a leaf in vernation. [< L. *reclino*, pp. *reclinatus*; see RECLINE, *v.*] **re-clined'‡.**

rec"li-na'tion, rec"lī-nā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of reclining. **2.** The angle made by the plane of a dial with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line. **3.** An old surgical operation for cataract.

re-cli'na-to-ry†, *n.* Something on which to recline.

re-cline', rę-clīn', *v.* [RE-CLINED'; RE-CLI'NING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to assume a leaning or recumbent attitude or position; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow.

II. *i.* **1.** To assume or be in a leaning or recumbent attitude; lie down; as, to *recline* in a hammock. **2.** [Rare.] To bend down; lean; incline. [< F. *récliner*, < L. *reclino*, < *re-*, back, + *clino*, lean.]

Synonyms: see LEAN, REST.

—**re-cli'ne',** *a.* [Rare. Recumbent; leaning.—**re-clined',** *a. Bot.* Same as RECLINATE. **re-cli'nig;.—re-cli'ner,** *n.* One who or that which reclines.

re-cli'ning, rę-clī'ning, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RECLINE, *v.*—**re-cli'ning-chair",** *n.* A chair having an adjustable back.—**r. dial,** a dial whose plane inclines to the vertical.

rec'li-vate, rec'lī-vet *or* -vāt, *a.* Having the form of a sigmoid curve. [< L.L. *reclivis*, < L. *re-*, back, + *clivus*, slope, < *clino*, slope.]

re-clothe', ri-clōth', *vt.* To clothe again.

re-clude'†, *vt.* To open or unclose.

re-cluse'†, *vt.* To shut up or away; seclude.

re-cluse', rę-clūs', *a.* Shut up or retired from the world or from public view; sequestered; solitary.

His Mr Falkland's] mode of living was in the utmost degree *recluse* and solitary. GODWIN *Caleb Williams* ch. 1, p. 25. [H.]

[F., *f. of reclus*, < LL. *reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, close, < L. *re-*, back, + *claudo*, shut.]

—**re-cluse'ly,** *adv.*—**re-cluse'ness,** *n.*

re-cluse', *n.* **1.** One who lives in retirement or seclusion; one who retires from intercourse with the world, as a religious devotee; specifically, one who lives shut up in a cell and practises exceptional austerities.

He was no mere idealist or *recluse* to undervalue or despise the real grandeur of the world. CHURCH *Bacon* ch. 3, p. 56. [H. '84.]

2†. A place of seclusion. [< OF. *recluse*, monastery, < LL. *reclusus*; see RECLUSE, *a.*]

Synonyms: anchoret, anchorite, ascetic, eremite, hermit, monk, nun.

—**re-clu'sive,** *a.* Affording or living in seclusion; recluse.—**re-clu'so-ry,** *n.* The habitation or cell of a recluse; a hermitage.

re-clu'sion, rę-clū'zhun, *n.* **1.** The state of being a recluse; retirement from the world; seclusion.

She was scarcely known at all, her early married life having been passed in almost entire *reclusion*.
LEVER *One of Them* ch. 31, p. 100. [H. '73.]

2. Specifically, rigorous immurement, as practised by a few ascetics in the middle ages.

re-coct'†, *vt.* To cook over; revamp.—**re-coc'tion†,** *n.*

rec"og-ni'tion[1], rec"ėg-nish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of recognizing; the mental process by which a thing once known is perceived to be the same or similar (as a portrait, a style of writing, or the like); specifically, in psychology, the process of memory that results in identifying the object as having belonged to a past experience.

It includes (1) the cognition of an object present before the mind, (2) the belief that this object represents some past knowledge or experience, and (3) the assurance that this past knowledge or experience was our own.

Love and friendship are the discoveries of ourselves in others, and our delight in the *recognition*.
ALEX. SMITH *Dreamthorp* essay viii, p. 175. [J. E. T. '64.]

2. Formal acknowledgment that one knows or accepts something; as, the *recognition* of one state by another; the *recognition* of a speaker by the chairman.

I am clearly of opinion, that we should not strike out of the constitution all *recognition* of the Christian religion. WEBSTER *Works, Speeches, Dec. 4, '50* in vol. iii, p. 7. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

3. Friendly notice, salutation, or attention; also, an acknowledgment, as of kinship, station, or ability. [OF., < L. *recognitio(n-)*, < *re-*, again; and see COGNITION.]

Synonyms: see KNOWLEDGE.

re"cog-ni'tion[2], rī"cėg-nish'un, *n.* A second cognition; a knowing as cognizing what has been known before: the form in the psychological senses. See note under REPRESENT[2], *v.* [< RE- + COGNITION.]

re-cog'ni-tor, rę-cog'ni-tėr, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A person impaneled on an assize or inquest. **2.** One who enters into a recognizance; recognizor. [LL., < L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognosco*; see RECOGNIZANCE.]

re-cog'ni-to-ry, rę-cog'ni-tō-ri, *a* Of or pertaining to recognition. **re-cog'ni-tive‡.**

rec'og-ni"za-ble, rec'ėg-nī"zą-bl (XIII), *a.* Capable of being recognized. **rec'og-ni"sa-ble‡.**

—**rec"og-ni"za-**[or **-sa-**]**bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**rec"og-ni'za-**[or **-sa-**]**bly,** *adv.*

re-cog'ni-zance, rę-cog'ni-zans (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An acknowledgment on the record of a debt or obligation; specifically, an acknowledgment or obligation of record entered into before a court or a competent magistrate, with condition to do some particular act; as, a *recognizance* to appear and answer; a *recognizance* to keep the peace. (2) The verdict rendered on an assize or inquest. **2.** [Archaic.] The act of recognizing or acknowledging a person or thing; recognition; avowal. **3†.** A badge or token to aid in recognition. [< OF. *recognisance* (F. *reconnaissance*), < L.L. *recognoscentia*, < L. *recognoscent-is*, ppr. of *recognosco*, < *re-*, again; and see COGNITIVE.] **re-cog'ni-sance‡.**

re-cog'ni-zant, rę-cog'ni-zant, *a.* Ready to recognize; recognizing; acknowledging.

Human nature is not generally so *recognizant* of celestial condescension. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 21, p. 379. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< OF. *recognoistre*, ppr. *recognoissant*, < L. *recognosco*; see RECOGNIZANCE.] **re-cog'ni-sant‡.**

rec'og-nize[1], rec'ėg-nąiz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To know as identical with something previously known; recall the identity of (a person or thing); as, to *recognize* an old acquaintance. **2.** To avow knowledge of; take formal notice of; signify acquaintance with; acknowledge; as, to *recognize* a state as a belligerent; to *recognize* an acquaintance by bowing to him.

The Christian religion was always *recognized* in the administration of the common law, and so far as that law continues to be the law of the land, the fundamental principles of that religion must continue to be *recognized* in the same cases and to the same extent as formerly. T. M. COOLEY *Constitutional Law* ch. 13, p. 206. [L. B. & CO. '80.]

3. To indicate appreciation of; signify consent to; concede; confess; admit; as, to *recognize* bravery; the *recognized* laws of nature; a *recognized* method. **4.** *Law.* To bind by a recognizance; as, to *recognize* a person to appear in court at a certain time. **5†.** To take cognizance of afresh; retry; reexamine.

II. *i. Law* To enter into a recognizance. [< RECOGNIZANCE.] **rec'og-nise‡; rec'og-nosce†.**

Synonyms: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS; DISCERN; KNOW.

—**re-cog"ni-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* The act of recognizing. **re-cog"ni-zee'** or **-see',** *n. Law.* A person in whose favor a recognizance is made. **rec'og-ni"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* **1.** One who recognizes. **2.** A recognizor.—**rec'og-ni"zing-**[or **-sing-**]**ly,** *adv.* With recognition or appreciation.—**rec'og-ni"zor** or **-sor,** *n. Law.* One who enters into a recognizance.

re-cog'nize[2], rī-cog'nąiz, *vt.* To cognize a second time; in psychology, to cognize as having been known before. See RECOGNITION[2].

re-coil'[1], rę-coil', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To start back as in dismay, loathing, or dread; shrink; as, he *recoiled* at the sight. **2.** To spring back in consequence of elasticity or because of contact with an opposing force; rebound; hence, to have a retroactive effect; as, the gun *recoiled*. **3.** To move back; return; retreat. **4†.** To degenerate.

II. *t.* To draw back. [< F. *reculer*, < LL. *reculo*, < L. *re-*, back, + *culus*, fundament.] **re-coyle'†; re-cuile'†; re-cule'†.**

Synonyms: see FLINCH.

—**re-coil'wave",** *n.* A dicrotic wave. [C.]

—**re-coil'er,** *n.*—**re-coil'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**re-coil'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of recoiling. **re-cuile'ment†; re-cule'ment†.**

re-coil'[2], ri-coil', *vt.* To coil again. [< RE- + COIL[1], *v.*]

re-coil', rę-coil', *n.* **1.** A backward movement resulting from elasticity or a sudden check; a rebound; specifically, in physics, the reaction that takes place upon a body that is setting another body or medium in motion; as, the *recoil* of a locomotive after a collision; the *recoil* of a gun. **2.** An impulse of repugnance; a shrinking. **3†.** A retreat. [< F. *recul*, < *reculer*; see RECOIL[1], *v.*]

—**re-coil'-spring",** *n.* A spring used to check recoil.

re-coild', *pp.* Recoiled. PHIL. SOC.

re-coin', ri-coin', *vt.* To coin anew, as worn currency.—**re-coin'age,** *n.* The act of coining anew; also, money so coined.—**re-coin'er,** *n.*

rec"ol-lect'[1], rec'ėl-lect', *v.* **I.** *t.* To recall the knowledge of; call back to the mind; revive in memory; as, to *recollect* an engagement.

II. *i.* To call back ideas to the memory.

Animals remember, man alone *recollects*.
DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 364. [H.]

[< L. *recollectus*; see RECOLLECT[2], *v.*]

Synonyms: see REMEMBER.

re"col-lect'[2], rī"cėl-lect', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or gather again, as things separated or scattered; as, to *recollect* the leaves of a manuscript.

Here rest, my soul, thy fainting wing,
Here *recollect* thy dissipated pow'rs.
JOHNSON *Irene* act iii, sc. 6.

2. To collect or compose (one's thoughts or nerves): used reflexively and in the past participle: in this sense now often regarded as a use of RECOLLECT[1], and so pronounced. **3†.** To reunite; gather together.

II. *i.* To come together again. [< L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligo*, < *re-*, again; and see COLLECTION.]

Rec'ol-lect, rec'ō-lect, *n.* A Franciscan friar of an order of the Observantines, founded in 1500 by St. John of Guadalupe; also, any one of certain other congregations of very strict rule affiliated to the Observantines. See illus. under FRANCISCAN. [< OF. *recollet*, < L. *recollectus*; see RECOLLECT[2], *v.*] **Rec'ol-let‡.**

rec"ol-lect'ed-ness, rec'ėl-lect'ėd-nes, *n.* The state of being collected or composed; self-possession.

rec"ol-lec'tion, rec'ėl-lec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or power of recollecting, or the state of being recollected; the recalling of ideas to the mind, or their presence in consciousness when recalled; also, the period over which such action or power extends; as, within my *recollection*. **2.** Something remembered; a memory.

The next thing most like living one's life over again seems to be a *recollection* of that life.
FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 82. [L. '74.]

3. *Psychol.* The recall into consciousness of the objects of past cognition, whether (1) involuntary or (2), more properly, with volition and effort. Compare ASSOCIATION; MEMORY. **4.** [Archaic.] The act of collecting oneself; self-concentration. [OF., < L. *recollection(n-)*, < *recollectus*; see RECOLLECT[2], *v.*]

Synonyms: see MEMORY.

rec"ol-lect'ive, rec'ėl-lect'iv, *a.* Able to recollect; exercising recollection.

Rec'ol-let, *n.* [OF.] Same as RECOLLECT.

re-col'or, ri-cul'ėr, *vt. & vi.* To color anew. **re-col'our‡.**

re-com'fort, rī-cum'fėrt, *vt.* **1.** To comfort again; console anew. **2†.** To give new strength to.

—**re-com'fort-less†,** *a.* Having no comfort.—**re-com'for-ture†,** *n.* A comforting again.

re"com-mence', rī"cėm-mens', *vt. & vi.* To begin anew.—**re"com-mence'ment,** *n.*

rec"om-mend', rec'ėm-mend', *vt.* **1.** To commend to the attention, favor, or use of another; offer with favorable representations; praise as desirable, advantageous, trustworthy, or advisable; speak in behalf of; as, to *recommend* a servant; the doctor *recommends* the sea. **2.** To counsel as to a course of action; advise or admonish; as, I *recommend* you to stop. **3.** To make attractive or acceptable; as, his sagacity *recommends* him.

Nothing *recommends* a man more to the female sex than courage. ADDISON *Spectator* June 23, 1711.

4. [Archaic.] To give in charge; commend. [< F. *recommander*, < LL. *recommendo*, < L. *re-*, again; and see COMMEND.] **rec"o-mand'†; rec"om-maund'†.**

—**rec"om-mend'a-ble,** *a.* Worthy of recommendation.—**rec"om-mend'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**rec"om-mend'a-bly,** *adv.*—**rec"om-mend'a-tive†,** *n.* Something that recommends; a recommendation.—**rec"om-mend'a-to-ry,** *a.* Serving to recommend.—**rec"om-mend-ee',** *n.* One who is recommended.—**rec"om-mend'er,** *n.*

rec"om-mend', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A word or letter of commendation; a recommendation.

rec"om-men-da'tion, rec"ėm-men-dā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of recommending or commending a person or thing to the notice, use, confidence, or civility of another; favorable representation.

At his *recommendation*, she [Elizabeth] consented to the planting of an English colony.
E. LODGE *Portraits, Raleigh* in vol. iii, p. 128. [H. G. B. '50.]

2. That which procures a favorable reception; a ground for acceptance or approbation. **3.** [Colloq.] A note commending a person to favor. **4†.** Favor; repute.

re"com-mit', rī"cėm-mit', *vt.* **1.** In deliberating bodies, to refer (a matter) back to a committee. **2.** To commit again; as, to *recommit* a person to jail.

—**re"com-mit'ment,** *n.* The act of recommitting. **re"com-mit'tal‡.**

re-com"pen-sa'tion, rę-cem'pen-sā'shun, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A plaintiff's reply of compensation to a defendant's plea of a compensation or set-off to the plaintiff's demand. **2†.** A recompense; reward.

rec'om-pense, rec'ėm-pens, *v.* [-PENSED; -PEN'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To return or give an equivalent to; compensate; repay; requite; as, to *recompense* one by a smile.

Oppian the poet might count himself well *recompenced* when Caracalla sent him a piece of gold for every line that he had inscribed unto him. COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, intro., p. 37. [S. A. '55.]

2. To serve as an equivalent for; repair, as a misfortune; indemnify; as, none could *recompense* the loss.

II†. *i.* To make amends. [< F. *récompenser*, < LL. *recompenso*, < *re-*, again; and see COMPENSATE.] **rec'om-pence†.**

Synonyms: see PAY; REQUITE.

—**rec'om-pen"ser,** *n.*

rec'om-pense, *n.* An equivalent received or returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation.

For all our workes a *recompence* is sure:
'Tis sweet to thinke on what was hard t' endure.
HERRICK *Satisfaction for Sufferings* l. 1.

[OF., < LL. *recompensa*, < *recompenso*; see RECOMPENSE, *v.*] **rec'om-pence†, -pense-ment†.**

Synonyms: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, remuneration, repayment, requital, retribution,

reward, satisfaction. See RESTITUTION; SALARY.—**Prepositions**: a recompense *from* the injurer, *to* the injured, *for* the injury.

rec′om-pen″siv(e, rec′gm-pen′siv, *a.* Of the character of a recompense; compensatory.

re″com-pile′, ri″cgm-pail′, *vt.* To compile anew.—**re-com″pi-la′tion,** *n.* The act or result of recompiling; a fresh compilation. **re″com-pile′ment†.**

re″com-pose′, ri″cgm-pōz′, *vt.* **1.** To restore the composure of; tranquilize. **2.** To compose or form anew; especially, to join the dispersed elements of (white light) to form white again: opposed to *decompose*.—**re″com-po′ser,** *n.*—**re-com″po-si′tion,** *n.*

rec′on-cil″a-bl(e, rec′gn-sai′la-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being reconciled or of renewing friendship. **2.** Capable of being adjusted or harmonized; capable of being true at the same time, as statements or facts.

To make the mind of Hamlet apparent, to render his seeming inconsistencies *reconcilable* and intelligible, is the artist's study.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 14, p. 164. [H. '75.]

rec′on-cil″a-bl(e-ness, *n.*—**rec′on-cil″la-bly,** *adv.*

rec′on-cile, rec′gn-sail, *v.* [-CILED; -CIL′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to friendship after estrangement; reunite the alienated affections of.

Well, call him hither; We are *reconcil'd*.
SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act v, sc. 3.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one *to* his lot. **3.** To make or show to be consistent or congruous; rid of incongruities; harmonize: often with *to* or *with*; as, how can he *reconcile* his statements *with* his conduct?

She could not *reconcile* the anxieties of a spiritual life involving eternal consequences, *with* a keen interest in gimp and artificial protrusions of drapery.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [H. '72.]

4. To adjust the differences or inconsistencies of; settle; as, to *reconcile* accounts. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* To remove an interdict or excommunication; restore to sacred uses or to communion with the church, as anything that has been profaned or desecrated, or one who has lapsed; as, to *reconcile* a shrine; to *reconcile* a penitent. **6.** *Ship-building.* To join fair, as timbers.

II†. *i.* To become reconciled. [< F. *réconcilier*, < L. *reconcilio*, < *re-*, again; and see CONCILIATE.]

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATE; CONCILIATE.

—**rec′on-cile″ment,** *n.* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled.—**rec′on-cil″er,** *n.*—**rec″on-cil′i-a-to-ry,** *a.* Effecting or tending to effect reconciliation.

rec″on-cil″i-a′tion, rec″gn-sil′i-é′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reconciling persons; also, the state of being reconciled. **2.** The act of effecting or of showing an agreement between things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

Conscience finds in the Bible the solution of a problem which vexes her not a little,—the *reconciliation* of law and liberty.
R. S. CANDLISH *Reason and Revelation* ch. 4, p. 127. [BL. '67.]

3. *Eccl.* (1) *Theol.* The bringing of God and man into union; the atonement. (2) *R. C. Ch.* The removal of an interdict or excommunication. See RECONCILE, 5.

Synonyms: see PROPITIATION.

rec′on-dite, rec′en-dait, *C.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (rg-cen′dit, *C.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Hidden from ordinary or easy perception and intelligence; abstruse; secret.

I look in vain for any writer who has conveyed so much information [as Southey] from so many and such *recondite* sources.
COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, ch. 3, p. 187. [H. '58.]

2. Dealing in abstruse matters; profound; pertaining to out-of-the-way information or knowledge requiring especial research to attain; as, *recondite* studies; *recondite* learning. **3.** *Bot.* Hidden; not readily observed. [< OF. *recondit*, < L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*, < *re-*, again, + *condo*, bring together; see CONDIMENT.]

Synonyms: see MYSTERIOUS.

—**rec′on-dite-ness,** *n.*

re-con′di-to-ry, rg-cen′di-to-ri, *n.* [Rare.] A depository. [< LL. *reconditorium*, < L. *reconditus*; see RECONDITE.]

re″con-duc′tion, ri″cgn-duc′shun, *n.* *Civ. Law.* A renewal of a lease; relocation. [< L. *reconductus*, pp. of *reconduco*, hire anew, < *re-*, again, + *conduco*; see CONDUCE.]

re-con′fort†, *vt.* Same as RECOMFORT.

re-con′nais-sance, rg-cen′i-sans, *n.* The act or process of reconnoitering; any survey; specifically, any preliminary examination or survey of a territory, especially one made in time of war by soldiers with a view to ascertain the enemy's position, strength, and purposes.

There was no intention on the part of the Russians to attempt to defend the position by means of an army; and . . . the mistake of believing the contrary was one that might have been cleared away by a careful *reconnaissance*.
KINGLAKE *Invasion of the Crimea* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 55. [H. '68.]

[F.; see RECOGNIZANCE.] **re-con′nois-sance†.**

—**reconnaissance in force,** a military reconnaissance by a large body of troops, sometimes involving an attack to ascertain an enemy's position.

rec″on-noi′ter, | rec′o-nei′tgr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ex-
rec″on-noi′tre, | amine by the eye; survey; especially, to make a preliminary examination of for military, surveying, or geological purposes.

Deferred levelling any farther, until we had *reconnoitred* the two routes to Jerusalem. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 19, p. 389. [B. & CO. '52.]

2†. To recognize.

II. *i.* To make examination, preliminary to taking some action. [< OF. *reconnoistre*; see RECOGNIZANT.]

rec″on-noi′ter, *n.* [Rare.] A preliminary examination; reconnaissance. **rec″on-noi′tre†.**

re-con′quer, ri-cen′kgr, *vt.* To conquer again, or to regain by conquest.—**re-con′quest,** *n.*

re″con-sid′er, ri″cgn-sid′gr, *vt.* **1.** To consider again; review with care, especially with a view to a reversal of previous action; as, to *reconsider* a determination.

The abbot was not deposed, he was invited merely to *reconsider* his doings. FROUDE *Short Studies, Dissolution of Monasteries* in first series, p. 335. [8 '72.]

2. In parliamentary procedure, to restore (a matter on which a vote has already been taken) to parliamentary action. A motion to reconsider is usually made by one of the majority that voted on the matter in question, and if it is passed, the original question is then before the house for action as if no vote had been taken on it.

[< OF. *reconsidrer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see CONSIDER.]—**re″con-sid″er-a′tion,** *n.*

Synonyms: see REVIEW.

re-con′sti-tute, ri-cen′sti-tiūt, *vt.* To give a new constitution to; reform; reconstruct.

—**re″con-stit′u-ent,** *a.* Forming anew; giving a new constitution to.—**re″con-sti-tu′tion,** *n.*

re″con-struct′, ri″cen-struct′, *vt.* **1.** To construct again; rebuild, either in fact or in idea.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he *reconstructed* there,
From those same bones, an animal that was extremely rare.
BRET HARTE *The Society upon the Stanislaus* st. 4.

2. *U. S. Hist.* (1) To reorganize as a State, under the Reconstruction Acts. See RECONSTRUCTION. (2) [Colloq.] To bring into the Union; reconcile to the Federal government; as, I have not been *reconstructed*.

—**re″con-struct′or,** *n.*

re″con-struc′tion, ri″cgn-struc′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reconstructing, or the state of being reconstructed. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* The procedure by which the seceded States were restored to the rights and privileges belonging to the Union, under the two Reconstruction Acts of Congress (1867), after the civil war of 1861–'65.

Had Lincoln lived, the story of *reconstruction* might have had . . . a different plot and moral.
H. WATTERSON in *The Cosmopolitan* May, '90, p. 114.

3. [Rare.] Something reconstructed.

—**re″con-struc′tion-a-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to reconstruction, especially to the reconstruction of the American Union.—**re″con-struc′tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of reconstruction, especially as provided for in the Reconstruction Acts of the United States Congress.—**re″con-struct′iv(e,** *a.* Tending or able to reconstruct; reconstructing.

re-con″va-les′cence, ri-cen′va-les′gns, *n.* Renewed convalescence; restoration of health.

re″con-vene′, ri″cgn-vin′, *vt.* & *vi.* To call or come together again; as, to *reconvene* after an adjournment.

re″con-vent′†, *vt.* To reconvene; reassemble.

re″con-ven′tion, ri″cgn-ven′shun, *n.* *Civ. Law.* A cross-action brought in a court by the defendant in an action there pending against the plaintiff in such action, and relating to a matter different from the latter but incidental to it. [F., < LL. *reconventio(n-)*, < *reconvenio*; see RECONVENE.]

re″con-vert′, ri″cgn-vgrt′, *vt.* **1.** To convert a second time; restore to a faith previously forsaken. **2.** To change back again into a state or form previously possessed and lost.—**re″con-vert″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**re″con-vert′i-bl(e,** *a.*

re-con′vert, ri-cen′vgrt, *n.* One who has been converted back to a former opinion or belief.

re″con-vey′, ri″cgn-vē′, *vt.* **1.** To carry or conduct back to a former place. **2.** To deed or give back to the previous owner. [< F. *reconvoyer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *convoyer*; see CONVEY.]—**re″con-vey′ance,** *n.*

re-cord′, rg-cōrd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To write or inscribe an authentic account of: often done officially and in compliance with legal requirement; as, to *record* a deed; to *record* his virtues on his tomb; to *record* events. **2.** To impress or fix in mind; as, to *record* a maxim on one's heart. **3.** To mark so as to give information of; designate; as, the clock *records* the hours. **4.** [Archaic.] To tell over: rehearse; as, listen while she *records* her griefs. **5.** [Archaic.] To sing. **6.** [Archaic.] To witness; attest. **7†.** To remember; also, to remind.

II. *i.* **1.** To sing or carol a tune; warble like a bird. **2†.** To meditate. [< F. *recorder*, < L. *recordor*, < *re-*, again, + *cor(d-)*, heart.] **re-corde′†.**

rec′ord, rec′grd, *n.* **1.** A writing, printing, entry, or tracing made for the purpose of preserving memory or authentic evidence of facts or events; inscribed roll; register. Specifically: (1) A written or printed report, as of the proceedings of a committee; minutes. (2) A historical compilation, as of events. (3) A tracing or the like, as made by a recording instrument; as, the *record* of a pluviometer. **2.** *Law.* (1) A written memorial made by a person authorized by law to perform that function, and intended to perpetuate the evidence of some act or proceeding. (2) The book or parchment roll containing such memorial. **3.** The sum of the events of a person's life; a personal history, especially as furnishing an index of character; as, his *record* is bad. **4.** The authorized register of achievements, as in athletic sports; also, the best recorded achievement; as, Salvator's *record* for a mile is 1.35½; this beats the *record*. **5.** Attestation or testimony; as, he bore *record* of her grace. **6†.** Memory. **7†.** Same as RECORDER, 4. [OF., < LL. *recordum*, < L. *recordor*; see RECORD, *v.*] **re-corde′†.**

Synonyms: account, catalogue, chronicle, document, enrolment, entry, enumeration, history, inscription, instrument, inventory, memorandum, memorial, muniment, register, roll, scroll. *Record* is a word of wide signification, applying to any writing, mark, or trace that serves as a *memorial* giving enduring attestation of an event or fact; an extended *account*, *chronicle*, or *history* is a *record*; so, too, may be a brief *inventory* or *memorandum*; the *inscription* on a tombstone is a *record* of the dead; the striæ on a rock-surface are the *record* of a glacier's passage. See ARCHIVES; CHARACTER; HISTORY; LIST; STORY.

Phrases, etc.: —**conveyance of record,** a transfer of title evidenced by judicial records.—**court of r.,** a court of justice whose acts and judicial proceedings are duly enrolled in parchment or written on paper for a perpetual memorial and testimony.—**debt of r.,** a debt that is evidenced by a matter of record, as a judgment or recognizance. —**diminution of r.,** incompleteness or imperfection of a record sent from an inferior to a higher court.—**matter of r.,** a judgment, decree, or recorded instrument; any matter lawfully of record in a court or public office.—**public r.,** any record filed in a public office, or kept by a public officer, by authority of law, for the public benefit.—**rec′ord-of″fice,** *n.* An office where records are kept for consultation; specifically [R. O.], that at Rolls House, Chancery Lane, London, opened in 1866 to students.—**trial by r.,** a mode of trial by inspection of the record where its existence is denied.

re-cord′a-bl(e, rg-cōrd′a-bl, *a.* **1.** Lawfully capable of being recorded; admissible to record. **2.** Worthy of record; as, a *recordable* incident.

rec″or-da′tion†, *n.* **1.** The act of recording; also, a record. **2.** Recollection. **rec″or-da′cion†; re-cord′-ance†.**

re-cord′er, rg-cōrd′gr, *n.* **1.** One who records; specifically, a public officer charged with the duty of making and keeping public records; as, the *recorder* of deeds. **2.** A magistrate or judge having original criminal and in some cases a limited civil jurisdiction in a city or borough. **3.** A registering apparatus; as, a sunshine-*recorder*; specifically, the receiving instrument of a telegraph-line. See phrases below. **4†.** An old form of flageolet. [< OF. *recordeor*, < LL. *recordator*, < L. *recordor*; see RECORD, *v.*]

—**atmospheric recorder,** an instrument for registering atmospheric changes.—**Bain's chemical r.,** an apparatus for recording upon a sheet of chemically prepared paper the dots and dashes of the Bain alphabet. The electric current decomposes the chemical and stains the paper in dots and dashes.—**Morse r.,** an apparatus for mechanically recording on a paper strip the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraphic alphabet; a Morse register.—**siphon r.,** a delicate recording device used in cable telegraphy, consisting of a fine glass siphon, one end of which dips in ink that exudes in minute drops at the other end by the aid of static electricity. The siphon is attached to a device resembling a galvanometer, the oscillations of which move the recording arm of the siphon over a strip of paper drawn underneath, thus producing an undulatory ink-mark corresponding to the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet.

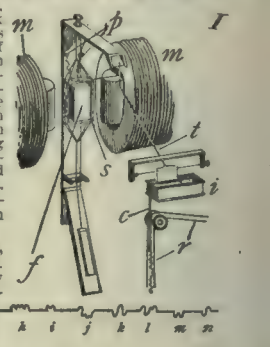

A Siphon Recorder.

A light rectangular coil (*s*) connected with the line-wire by the screws (*p*) hangs by a bifilar suspension between the two poles of a powerful electromagnet (*m*, *m*) so that its plane is in the right line joining the poles. The space inside the coil (*s*) is occupied by a mass of soft iron (*f*). When a current is passed, this coil acts like a magnet and is deflected either right or left according to the direction of the current. A light capillary tube (*c*) connected with the coil by the thread (*t*) dips with its short end into the ink-reservoir (*i*) while the other end is in front of a paper ribbon (*r*), which is moved along at a uniform rate and makes such a record as is shown in fig. 2.

re-cord′ing, rg-cōrd′ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RECORD, *v.* *Recording* is used in many phrases that are self-explaining as naming things that make a written or printed record; as, **recording bell, r. cylinder, r. gage, r. telegraph.**

re-count′[1], rg-caunt′, *vt.* **1.** To tell or narrate the particulars of, one by one; relate in detail; recite.

The walls of his [Thothmes III.] magnificent temple at Karnak are covered with inscriptions *recounting* his triumphs.
G. ST. CLAIR *Buried Cities, etc.* ch. 1, p. 23. [K. P. & CO. '91.]

2†. To consider or account. [< OF. *reconter*, < LL. *recomputo*, < L. *re-*, again; and see COMPUTE.] **re-compt′†.**

Synonyms: see RECAPITULATE; RELATE.

re-count′[2], ri-caunt′, *vt.* To count again. [< RE + COUNT, *v.*]

re′count, ri′caunt, *n.* A repetition of a count.

re-count′al, rg-caunt′al, *n.* [Rare.] A thing told, or the act of telling; a narration; recital. **re-count′ment†.**

re-coup′, rg-cūp′, *vt.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To keep back (something, or part of something due), in order to make good a counter-claim for damages; as, to *recoup* something from moneys due. (2) To recover (damages) against a plaintiff by a cross-action. **2.** To obtain something by way of compensation for; make up; regain; as, to *recoup* one's losses. **3.** To reimburse for a loss; indemnify: reflexively; as, to *recoup* oneself for losses at play.

Commercially the book was a failure—that is to say, enough copies were not sold to *recoup* the authors the £31 10s. they paid to have it printed.
A. BIRRELL *Charlotte Brontë* ch. 7, p. 88. [W. S. '87.]

[< F. *recouper*, < *re* (< L. *re-*), again, + *couper*, cut; see COUPON.] **re-coupe′†.**—**re-coup′,** *n.* The act of recouping. **re-coupe′†; re-coup′ment†.**—**re-coup′er,** *n.* One who recoups.

re-cou″pé′, rg-cū″pé′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Divided a second time, as an escutcheon.

re-couped′, rg-cūpt′, *a.* *Her.* **1.** Same as COUPED. **2.** Same as RECOUPÉ.

re-course′†, *vi.* **1.** To return. **2.** To have recourse.

re-course′, rg-cōrs′, *n.* **1.** Resort to or application for help in exigency or trouble; a seeking or adoption of an expedient or means for an end; as, *recourse* to a new maneuver; the lad's *recourse* was to his father.

You cannot give account of the phenomena of any object without having *recourse* to a plurality of sciences. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, p. 471. [MACM. '86.]

2. *Law.* The right to exact payment from a party secondarily liable, where the party liable in the first instance has failed to pay; as, to have *recourse* to the indorser of a note. **3.** [Archaic.] A repeated coming; a resorting. **4†.** Admission; entrance. **5†.** Recurrence; new attack. **6†.** A coursing again. [< F. *recours*, < L. *recursus*, return, < *recurro*, pp. of *recurro*; see RECUR.] **re-cours′†.**

re-course′ful†, *a.* Characterized by recurrent movements; moving alternately.

re-cov′er[1], rg-cuv′gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain again after losing; repossess oneself of; regain, as one's senses.

After thirty years of exile and proscription, I at last *recover* my country, and my rights as a citizen. NAPOLEON in Smucker's *Napoleon III.* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 121. [J. W. S. '60.]

2. To retrieve, as a loss or damage; make up for; as, to *recover* lost time. **3.** *Law.* To gain (judgment) in judicial proceedings; also, to obtain by legal process; as, to *recover* a judgment; to *recover* possession by law. **4.** In hunting, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. H. *Dict.* **5.** [Archaic.] To restore from sickness or other evil. **6†.** To win over; restore to friendship. **7†.** To reach or come to; attain to; obtain.

II. *i.* **1.** To regain a former state or condition after sickness or misfortune: often with *from*; as, to *recover from* poverty. **2.** To succeed in a lawsuit; as, the defendant *recovered* on his cross-claim. **3.** In fencing, boxing, etc., to regain one's position of guard on defense. **4†.** To arrive; come. [< OF. *recovrer* (F. *recouvrer*), < L. *recupero*, regain.] **re-cour′†; re-coure′†.**

Synonyms: be cured, healed, or restored, cure, heal, reanimate, recruit, recuperate, regain, repossess, restore, resume, retrieve. The transitive use of *recover* in the sense

of *cure*, *heal*, etc., as in 2 Kings v, 6, "that thou mayest *recover* him of his leprosy." is now practically obsolete. The chief transitive use of *recover* is in the sense of *regain*, *repossess*, etc.; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* health. The intransitive sense, *be cured*, *be restored*, etc., is very common; as, to *recover* from sickness, terror, or misfortune. See RECLAIM.—**Prepositions**: *from*; rarely *of*; (*Law*) to recover judgment *against*, to recover damages *of* or *from* a person.

—**recover arms** (*Mil.*), a command requiring a soldier to bring his piece from the position of aim to that of ready.—**to r. oneself.** **1.** To recover one's self-possession. **2.** To recoup oneself.

—**re-cov'er-er**, *n.* One who or that which recovers.

re"cov'er[2], ri'cuv'ĝr, *tt.* To cover again. [< F. *recouvrir*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see COVER[1], *v.*]

—**re"cov'er-er**[2], *n.* One who covers again.

re-cov'er, rę-cuv'ĝr, *n.* **1.** *Boating.* The forward movement of an oarsman, after having finished one stroke, to take the next. **2.** *Fencing & Sparring.* The act of regaining guard after attack. **3**†. Recovery.

re-cov'er-a-ble, rę-cuv'ĝr-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being recovered; restorable to a previous condition. **2.** Capable of recovering, as from sickness. **3.** Obtainable from a debtor or possessor, as by legal process. [< F. *recouvrable*, < *recouvrer*; see RECOVER[1], *v.*]—**re-cov"er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **re-cov'er-a-ble-ness‡.**

re-cov'er-or, rę-cuv'ĝr-ôr', *W. Wr.* (-cuv'ĝr-ĝr, *C. E. L.*), *n. Eng. Law.* One who recovers a judgment in common recovery.—**re-cov"er-ee'**, *n.* [OF.] One against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

re-cov'er-y, rę-cuv'ĝr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of recovering; a regaining; as, the *recovery* of lost treasure.

The rebound of a spring of steel or a cylinder of compressed air is the *recovery* of that state of equilibrium which had been disturbed by some external agency.
WINCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 5, p. 123. [H. '77.]

2. The state of being or having recovered; especially, restoration from sickness or from a condition of evil; as, we await his *recovery* with anxiety. **3.** In boating, fencing, and sparring, same as RECOVER, *n.* **4.** *Law.* Award of judgment in a party's favor; obtaining one's rights by judicial proceedings; as, *recovery* of lands. **5**†. Attainment, as of some new thing; acquiring. [< OF. *recoveree*, < *recoverer*; see RECOVER[1], *v.*] **re-cov'er-ance†.**

—**common recovery** (*Eng. Law*), a former mode of transferring title to lands by a fictitious suit against the tenant of the freehold. The tenant made no defense, and the judgment vested the title in the nominal plaintiff, who was the grantee intended.

rec're-an-cy, rec're-ąn-si, *n.* The quality of being recreant or craven; unfaithfulness; treachery; apostasy.

It is true that he [Daniel Webster] . . . described his convictions and incurred his own fearful sentence on such *recreancy*
F. B. SANBORN *S. G. Howe* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 210. [P. & W. '91.]

rec're-ance‡; **rec"re-an'dise†.**

rec're-ant, rec're-ąnt, *a.* **1.** Unfaithful to a cause to which one is pledged; apostate; false.

Phillips did not shrink from the sternest denunciation or ridicule or scorn of those who seemed to him *recreant* to freedom and humanity. G. W. CURTIS *Oration on W. Phillips* p. 25. [H. '84.]

2. Crying for mercy, as in the old trial by combat; hence, craven; cowardly. [OF., craven, < *recreant*, ppr. of *recroire*, forsake, < LL. *recredo*, own defeat, < L. *re-*, again, + *credo*, believe.]

Synonyms: see PUSILLANIMOUS.

—**rec're-ant-ly**, *adv.*

rec're-ant, *n.* A cowardly or faithless person.

Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!
Let *recreant* yield, who fears to die.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* canto 5, st. 16.

rec're-ate[1], rec'rę-ĕt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* To give new power or effectiveness to, as one who has become languid or exhausted; refresh after labor; hence, to amuse; divert; as, the student *recreates* his mind.

When our spirits, being *recreated* with sleep, are become more vigorous. BARROW *Works* vol. i, ser. ix, p. 83. [J. C. R. '45.]

II. *i.* To take recreation. [< L. *recreo*, pp. *recreatus*, < *re-*, again, + *creo*, create.]

Synonyms: see AMUSE; RELAX.

re"cre-ate'[2], ri'cre-ĕt', *tt.* To create anew; remake. [< L. *recreatus*; see RECREATE[1], *v.*]

rec"re-a'tion[1], rec'rę-ĕ'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of body or mind after toil; diversion; amusement. **2.** Any diverting or pleasurable exercise or employment. **3.** *Mus.* A piece introduced to vary the monotony of technical exercises. **4**†. Refreshment. [OF., < L. *recreation-*, < *recreatus*; see RECREATE[1].]

Synonyms: see AMUSEMENT; REST; SPORT.

—**rec"re-a'tion-ground"**, *n.* A place for recreation.

—**rec"re-a'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to recreation.

re"cre-a'tion[2], ri'cre-ĕ'shun, *n.* The act of creating again. [< L. *recreation-*; see RECREATION[1].]

rec're-a-tive, rec'rę-ą-tiv, *a.* Contributory to refreshment or reanimation; invigorating, tending to give life and vivacity after labor or pain; diverting; amusing.

Wit . . . rightly used, . . . is sensible, moral, *recreative*, and stimulating in a very high degree.
H. R. HAWEIS *Am. Humorists* ch. 1, p. 8. [F. & W. '89.]

—**rec're-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* **rec're-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

rec're-ment, rec'rę-mĕnt, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Any fluid returned to the blood after having been once secreted from it, as gastric juice, saliva, etc. **2.** [Archaic.] Superfluous material separated from useful; dross; scoria; spume. [OF., < L. *recrementum*, < *re-*, back, + *cerno*, sift.—**rec"re-men'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to recrement. **rec"re-men-ti'tial**; **rec"re-men-ti'tious**.

re-crew'†, *tt.* To recruit.

re-crim'i-nate, rę-crim'i-nĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To accuse in return. **II.** *i.* To return one accusation with another; make a countercharge against an accuser.

The first defence of weak minds is to *recriminate*. COLERIDGE *Works*, *Biographia Literaria* ii vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 164. [H. '58.]

[< LL. *recriminatus*, pp. *recriminatus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *criminor*; see CRIMINATE.—**re-crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of recriminating; also, the charge retorted. **2.** *Law.* A charge made by an accused against the accuser; especially, a countercharge of offense or fault in a divorce case.—**re-crim'i-na-tive**, *a.* Of or pertaining to recrimination, recriminating. **re-crim'i-na-to-ry**.—**re-crim'i-na"tor**, *n.*

re-cross', ri-cros', *a. Her.* **1.** Having the ends crossed. **2.** Denoting a crosse crosslet.

re"cru-desce', ri'cru-des', *ri.* [-DESCED'; -DES'CING.] **1.** To grow raw or sore. **2.** To revive. [< L. *recrudesco*; see RECRUDESCENT.]

re"cru-des'cence, ri'cru-des'ęns, *n.* **1.** The state of being recrudescent. **2.** *Med.* The increase or recurrence of a disease after temporary remission or a partial recovery. **3.** *Bot.* The production of a young shoot from the tip of a ripened spike. **re-cru'den-cy‡**; **re"cru-des'cen-cy‡.**

re"cru-des'cent, ri'cru-des'ęnt, *a.* **1.** Becoming raw or sore again. **2.** Breaking out afresh; coming into new life and vigor. [< L. *recrudesco*, ppr. *recrudescent(-)s*, < *re-*, again, + *crudesco*, grow raw, < *crudus*, raw.]

re-cruit', rę-crūt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repair with fresh supplies, as anything wasted; especially, to enlist men for military or naval service in; supply with recruits; as, to *recruit* an army.

Burton halted three days at the camp called Ugogo, to *recruit* the party and to lay in rations for four long desert marches.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 5, p. 48. [S. 73.]

2. To restore as by accessions; build up; refresh; as, to *recruit* the strength. **3.** To supply with provisions.

II. *i.* **1.** To gain or raise new supplies of anything lacking or needed, especially of new soldiers for an army. **2.** To put in for supplies, as a vessel. [< OF. *recruter*, for *reculer*, mend, < LL. *reculto*, < L. *re-*, again, + AS. *clūt*; see CLOUT[1], *n.*] **re-crute'†.**

Synonyms: enlist, enlist men, fill up, reenforce, repair, replenish, supply. See RECOVER. **Antonyms**: decimate, disperse, lose, muster out, reduce, scatter.

—**re-cruit'er**, *n.*

re-cruit'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RECRUIT, *v.*

—**re-cruit'ing-ground"**, *n.* A territory in which recruits are sought for.—**r.-party**, *n.* A party of soldiers with an officer detached from their regular command and engaged in enlisting recruits. **r.-detail**.—**r.-sergeant**, *n.* A sergeant authorized and detailed to enlist recruits.

re-cruit', *n.* **1.** A newly enrolled soldier or sailor, especially one enlisted to supply deficiencies in the army or navy; as, a raw *recruit*. **2.** Hence, one who has recently joined a sect, society, etc., or enlisted in any cause. **3.** In general, a new supply of something necessary or useful; reaugmentation; recruital.

I received . . . two letters from you, this day. . . . I feel a *recruit* of spirits upon the reception of them. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters*, *May 7*, '75 p. 53. [H. & H. '76.]

4†. A substitute for something lacking. [< OF. *recreute*, < *recruter*; see RECRUIT, *v.*]

—**re-cruit'hood**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a recruit; a recruit's period of service.—**re-cruit'ment**, *n.* The act or business of raising recruits.

re-cruit'al, rę-crūt'ąl, *n.* [Rare.] A new supply, or the act of supplying anew, as of strength or material.

rec't-. Same as RECTI-.

rec'ta, rec'tą, *n.* Plural of RECTUM.

rec'tal, rec'tąl, *a.* Relating to or involving the rectum.

—**rectal chemise**, in surgery, a catheter used in tamponing the rectum.—**r. diaphragm**, the combined levator ani and coccygeus muscles, forming a muscular sheet that closes the lower and posterior part of the pelvis.

rect-al'gi-a, rect-al ji-ą, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the rectum. [< RECT- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

rect'an"gl, *n.* Rectangle. PHIL. SOC.

rect'an"gle, rect'ang'gl, *n. Math.* **1.** A plane quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles. **2**†. A right angle. **3**†. The product of two lines. [F., < LL. *rectangulum*, < L. *rectus* (see RECTUS) + *angulus*, angle.]

rect'an"gled, rect'ang'gld, *a.* **1.** Right-angled. **2.** *Her.* Having two right angles, as a heraldic line that is broken twice. **rect'an"gle†.**

rect-an'gu-lar, rect-ang'giu-lar, *a.* Having one right angle or more; being a rectangle.

The distressingly *rectangular* thoroughfares of the chequer-board metropolis of Pennsylvania.
SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 73. [T. BROS. '65.]

—**rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes cross at right angles.—**r. solid**, see SOLID.

—**rect-an'gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* **rect-an'gu-lar-ness‡.**—**rect-an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

rect"as-cen'sion, rect'ąs-sen'shun, *n. Astron.* Right ascension. [< RECT- + ASCENSION.]

rec'til, rec'til *or* -til, *n.* Plural of RECTUS.

recti-. Derived from Latin *rectus*, straight (< *rectus*, pp. of *rego*, keep straight); a combining form.

rec'ti-fi"a-bl(e), rec'ti-fi'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be rectified; as, a *rectifiable* error. **2.** In geometry, capable of having its length measured in terms of a straight line; said of a curve or arc. [F., < *rectifier*; see RECTIFY.]

rec"ti-fi-ca'tion, rec'ti-fi-kĕ'shun, *n.* The act or process of rectifying. (1) A setting right or correcting what is wrong. (2) Refining by fractional or renewed distillation. (3) *Math.* The process of finding a right line equal in length to an arc of a curve, or of expressing that length. (4) *Astron.* The adjusting of a celestial or terrestrial globe for the solution of a given problem.

rec'ti-fi-ca"tor, rec'ti-fi-kĕ'tęr, *n. Chem.* An apparatus or portion of apparatus in which the process of redistillation or rectification takes place.

rec'ti-fied, rec'ti-fid, *pa.* **1.** Having undergone a process of rectifying; made right. **2.** *Hort.* Developed into an intended variety, as a flower.

—**rectified spirit**, alcoholic liquor from which essential oils have been removed by filtration through charcoal or by redistillation. See ALCOHOL.

rec'ti-fi"er, rec'ti-fi'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rectifies; specifically, a person who rectifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any other process subsequent to the original and continuous distillation, or one who manufactures spurious liquors by mixing distilled spirits or wine with any materials. **2.** A device for noting or correcting errors, as in an instrument or machine.

rec'ti-fy, rec'ti-fi, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make right (that which is erroneous or wrong); correct; amend.

I am not fond of *rectifying* legislative mistakes by executive acts. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *July 6*, 1796 vol. xii, p. 137. [H. G. & CO. '36.]

2. *Math.* To determine the length of (a curve or arc). **3.** *Chem.* To purify, as a salt, by repeated crystallization or sublimation, or as a liquid, by distillations, until a desired degree of purity is attained. [< F. *rectifier*, < LL. *rectificō*, < L. *rectus* (see RECTUS) + *facio*, make.] **rec'ti-fie†.**

Synonyms: see AMEND.

—**rectifying developable**, a developable surface containing a skew curve in such manner that when the surface is unrolled the curve becomes a straight line.—**to rectify the globe** (*Astron. & Geog.*), to adjust a globe in such a position as to prepare for the solution of a given problem, as to bring a point on the ecliptic under the meridian.

Rec-tig'ra-dæ, rec-tig'rą-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A superfamily of spiders which progress in a straightforward course. [< RECTI- + L. *gradior*, step.] **Rec-tig'ra-da‡**; **Rec"tig'ra-des‡.**—**rec'ti-grade**, *a.*

rec"ti-lin'e-ar, rec'ti-lin'ę-ar, *a.* Consisting of or conformed to a right line or lines; right-lined; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure.

All motion in matter, however commenced, tends to take and keep a *rectilinear* direction. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, branch ii, ch. 2, p. 165. [MACM. '86.]

rec"ti-lin'e-al‡ or **-oust.**—**rec"ti-lin"e-ar'i-ty**, *n.* **rec"ti-lin'e-ar-ness‡.**—**rec"ti-lin'e-ar-ly**, *adv.* **rec"ti-lin'e-al-ly‡.**

rec'ti-nerved", rec'ti-nęrvd', *a. Bot.* Straight- or parallel-nerved. [< RECTI- + NERVE.]

rec'tion, rec'shun, *n. Gram.* Same as GOVERNMENT, *n.*, 8. [< L. *rection-*, < *rectus*; see RECTUS.]

rec"ti-pet-al'i-ty, rec'ti-pet-al'i-ti, *n. Bot.* The natural tendency of all plant-organs to grow in a straight line. [< RECTI- + L. *peto*, seek.]

rec"ti-ros'tral, rec'ti-ros'trąl, *a. Ornith.* Having a straight bill. [< RECTI- + ROSTRAL.]

rect-is'chi-ac, rect-is'ki-ąc, *a.* Same as ISCHIORECTAL.

—**rectum** + ISCHIUM.]

rec"ti-se'ri-al, rec'ti-sē'ri-ąl, *a.* **1.** Placed in a straight line or row. **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in one or more rectilinear ranks. [< RECTI- + SERIAL.]

rec-ti'tis, rec-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the rectum.—**rec-tit'ic**, *a.*

rec'ti-tude, rec'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The quality of being upright in principles and conduct; in ethics, exact conformity to the rules prescribed, by either divine or human laws, for moral conduct, or the disposition to such conformity; rightness of character, intention, or life.

There is no true strength for any man save in inward *rectitude*, —in right relations between his own soul and God.
E. H CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. xi, p. 194. [U. P. H. '85.]

2. Freedom from error; correctness; propriety. **3.** [Archaic.] Straightness; as, the *rectitude* of a line. [F., < L. *rectitudo*, < *rectus*; see RECTUS.]

Synonyms: see JUSTICE.

rec'to, rec'tō, *n.* **1.** A right-hand page, as of a book. Ordinarily, the odd-numbered pages are the *rectos*, and the even-numbered the *reversos* (or *versos*). **2**†. A writ of right. [L., abl. of *rectus*; see RECTUS. In def. 1 it is used for L. *recto folio*, the right page.]

recto-. Derived from New Latin *rectum*, the rectum (see RECTUM); a combining form.—**rec'to-cele**, *n. Pathol.* A falling down of the rectovaginal wall, with hernia of the rectum.—**rec"to-gen'i-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rectum and the genital organs; as, the *rectogenital* chamber.—**rec'to-scope**, *n. Surg.* A speculum for examination of the rectum.—**rec"to-sten-o'sis**, *n.* Stricture of the rectum.—**rec'to-tome**, *n. Surg.* An instrument used in rectotomy.—**rec-tot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of cutting for relief of rectal stricture.—**rec"to-u-re'thral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rectum and the urethra.—**rec"to-u'ter-in(e)**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rectum and the uterus; as, the *rectouterine* folds of the peritoneum.—**rec"to-vag'i-nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the rectum and the vagina; as, *rectovaginal* fistula.—**rectovaginal pouch**, the pocket of the peritoneum between the rectum and the vagina. **pouch of Douglas‡.**—**rec"to-ves'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rectum and the bladder; as, the *rectovesical* fascia.

rec'tor, rec'tęr, *n.* **1.** A person in charge of a parish or of a certain church or voluntary corporation. Specifically: *Eccl.* (1) *Anglican Ch.* The person who is invested, during life, with the freehold of the parsonage and other church property; usually a clergyman in enjoyment of all the unimpropriated income of the parish; a parson. Compare CURATE; VICAR. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A clergyman presiding over the government of a congregation, a community, or a college; in the United States and England, the priest in charge of certain large and important missions; a missionary rector, or one whose parish is not canonically erected. (3) In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, a clergyman officially and permanently in charge of an incorporated parish or ecclesiastical society, of which he is usually the corporate head.

2. The head of certain educational institutions, as of certain Scotch and French universities, of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, and of some academies and incorporated schools, as in Scotland, Germany, and rarely in the United States. The head of a German university is styled **rector magnificus**.

Mr. Balfour was elected Lord *Rector* of St. Andrews University in November, 1886. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 19, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

3. The president or head of certain gilds or societies that have chosen that title. **4**†. A head director; ruler. [L., < *rectus*; see RECTUS.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

—**lay rector**, in the Anglican Church, a layman in enjoyment of the freehold and unimpropriated income of a parish, without the cure of souls.—**missionary r.** (*R. C. Ch.*), in England, a priest in charge of a venerable or large mission; in the United States, a priest assigned by a bishop to the charge of a congregation, but subject to removal on administrative grounds.

—**rec'tor-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a rector or ruler, or to government; as, *rectoral* wisdom or righteousness. **2.** Rectorial.—**rec'tor-ate**, *n.* The office or the period of incumbency of a rector.—**rec'tor-ess**, *n.* A female rector or ruler; also, humorously, a rector's wife. **rec'tress‡.**—**rec'tor-ship**, *n.* **1.** The position of a rector; a rectorate. **2**†. Rule; government.

rec-to'ri-al, rec-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or rectory. **rec'tor-al‡**; **rec'tor-ate‡.**

—**rectorial tithes**, tithes not impropriate.

rec'to-ry, rec'to-ri, *n.* (-ter-i, *C.*), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A rector's dwelling, especially when forming part of the church property. **2.** [Eng.] The parish domain with its buildings, lands, and revenue. [< OF. *rectorie*, < LL. *rectoria*, < L. *rector*; see RECTOR.]

rec'trix, rec'trix, *n.* [REC-TRI'CES, rec-trai'sîz *or* -tri'cēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* One of the quills of a bird's tail. **2.** A rectoress. [L., f. of *rector*; see RECTOR.]

rec'tum, rec'tum, *n.* [REC'TA, *pl.*] The terminal portion of the alimentary canal, extending in man from the sigmoid flexure to the anus: from its nearly straight course in some animals. See illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL and MESENTERY. [NL., < L. *rectus*; see RECTUS.]

rec'tus, rec'tus, *n.* [REC'TI, rec'toi *or* -tī, *pl.*] A straight muscle, as one of the four that move the eye. [< L. *rectus*, straight, < *regere*, pp. of *rego*, keep straight.]

rec'u-bant, rec'yu-bant, *a.* Lying down; recumbent. [< L. *recubans*, ppr. *recubant(-s)*, < *re-*, back, + *cubo*, lie down.]

rec"u-bā'tion†, *n.* A lying down; specifically, in Roman antiquity, a reclining at table.

re-cueil'†, *n.* A book or collection of writings. **re-cule'**†.

re-cuile'†, *v.* & *n.* Recoil. **re-cule'**†.

— **re-cuile'ment**†, **re-cule'ment**†, *n.*

re-cumb', *vi.* To recline.

re-cum'ben-cy, rē-cum'ben-si, *n.* **1.** The state of being recumbent; a recumbent attitude.

We know, again, that long-continued *recumbency*, even with wakefulness (providing the wakefulness is not the result of disorder), is followed by a certain renewal of strength. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 172. [A. '72.]

2†. Rest; repose. **3**†. The act of reposing in confidence and security. **re-cum'bence**‡.

re-cum'bent, rē-cum'bent, *a.* **1.** Lying down, wholly or partly; leaning; reclining; as, a *recumbent* posture. **2**†. Reposing; inactive; idle. [< L. *recumbo*, ppr. *recumbent(-s)*, < *re-*, back, + *cubo*, lie.]

— **re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

re-cu"per-a-bl(e, rē-kiū'per-a-bl, *a.* That can be recuperated or regained; recoverable. [OF., < L. *recupero*, recover.] — **re-cu"per-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re-cu'per-ate, rē-kiū'per-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain again after loss; recover; regain; as, to *recuperate* one's vigor. **2.** [Rare.] To recoup. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] To regain health or strength; as, we lounge to *recuperate*. [< L. *recuperatus;* see RECUPERATION.]

Synonyms: see RECOVER.

re-cu"per-a'tion, rē-kiū'per-ē'shun, *n.* The act of recuperating; recovery of lost power or excellence, especially of health or strength. [OF., < L. *recuperatio(n-)*, < *recuperatus;* see RECUPERATE.]

The *recuperation* of German Protestantism from the polar frigidity of skepticism to the faith and spirit of the Gospel, is one of the most beautiful . . . illustrations of the . . . power of Christianity. J. F. HURST *Rationalism* ch. 12, p. 309. [S. '65.]

re-cu'per-a-tiv(e, rē-kiū'per-a-tiv, *a.* Tending or pertaining to recuperation. **re-cu'per-a-to"ry**‡.

re-cu'per-a"tor, rē-kiū'per-ē"ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which recuperates. **2.** The regenerator in the Ponsard furnace. See REGENERATOR.

re-cur', rē-cūr', *vi.* [RE-CURRED'; RE-CUR'RING.] **1.** To happen again or repeatedly, especially at regular intervals; as, a *recurring* paroxysm. **2.** To come back or return; especially, to return to the mind or in recollection.

Oft does my heart indulge the rising thought,
Which still *recurs*, unlook'd for and unsought.
BYRON *Childish Recollections* st. 2.

3†. To turn for aid; have recourse. [< F. *recourir*, < L. *recurro*, < *re-*, back, + *curro*, run.]

re-cure'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To cure again; get well; recover.

— **re-cure'**†, *n.* Cure; recovery; remedy. — **re-cure'-ful**†, *a.* Curative; remedial. — **re-cure'less**†, *a.* Incurable. — **re-cure'less-ly**†, *adv.*

re-cure'†, *vt.* To recover. **re-coure'**†; **re-cow'er**†.

re-cur'rence, rē-cur'ens, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of recurring; as, the *recurrence* of the symptoms. **2.** Recourse. **3.** *Psychol.* The reproduction of past knowledge without conscious effort of the will. By recurrence a train of images passes before the mind (1) with dim consciousness (ordinary mental rest); (2) with distinct consciousness, but no full connection with the past (fantasy); or (3) with full recognition (memory). **re-cur'ren-cy**‡.

re-cur'rent, rē-cur'ent, *a.* **1.** Returning from time to time, especially at regular or stated intervals; recurring.

The *recurrent*, unvarying, imperturbable 'good form' of his aspect. H. JAMES, JR. *Tragic Muse* vol. i, p. 367. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. *Anat.* Running back: said of arteries and nerves that pursue a course opposite to that of the trunk from which they are derived. **3.** *Entom.* Turned back toward the base; as, a *recurrent* nervure. **4.** *Geol.* Occurring in alternations of series that are generally regarded as consecutive: said of fossil faunas. [OF., < L. *recurro*, ppr. *recurren(t-)s;* see RECUR.]

Synonyms: see FREQUENT.

— **recurrent fever**, a fever characterized by disappearance of the symptoms at the end of about seven days and their recurrence after from five to seven days; relapsing fever. — **r. pulse**, the throb of the recurrent radial artery felt in the palm of the hand on compression of the main radial at the wrist. — **r. sensibility**, the reaction of the anterior vertebral (motor) nerves upon the posterior or sensory nerves. — **r. stricture**, a temporary spasmodic contraction of the rectum that recurs and disappears spontaneously, due to nervous excitement.

— **re-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* In a returning manner.

re-cur'sant, rē-cūr'sunt, *a.* *Her.* Having the back displayed instead of the front, or turned in some other unusual way: as, a *recursant* eagle. [< L. *recurso*, ppr. *recursant(-s)*, run back, < *recurro;* see RECUR.]

re-cur'sion†, *n.* Recurrence; return.

re-curv'ant, rē-cūrv'ont, *a.* *Her.* Coiled with the head raised to strike: said of a serpent.

re-curve', rē-cūrv', *v.* **I.** *t.* To curve or bend back or down. **II.** *i.* To be curved back. [< L. *recurvo*, < *re-*, back, + *curvus*, bent.] **re-curv'ate**‡.

— **re"cur-va'tion**, *n.* The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved. **re-curv'a-ture**‡; **re-curv'i-ty**‡. — **re-curved'**, *a.* *Bot.* Bent backward or downward: as, *recurved* spines. **re-curv'ate**‡.

re-cur"vi-ros'ter, rē-cūr'vi-ros'ter, *n.* An avocet. — **re-cur"vi-ros'tral**, *a.* See illus. under AVOCET.

Re-cur"vi-ros'tri-dæ, rē-cūr'vi-ros'tri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of limicolous birds with the tarsi exceeding twice the length of the middle toes; stilts and avocets. **Re-cur"vi-ros'tra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *recurvus* (see RECURVOUS) + *rostrum*, see ROSTRUM.] — **re-cur"vi-ros'trid**, *n.* — **re-cur"vi-ros'troid**, *a.* — **Re-cur"vi-ros-tri'næ**, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Recurvirostridæ;* avocets. — **re-cur"vi-ros'trine**, *a.* & *n.*

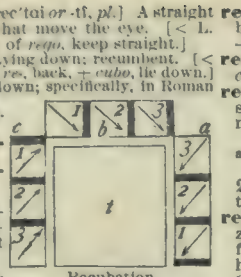

Recubation.

A triclinium showing the arrangement of the three places on each couch. *t*, the table; *a*, the highest couch (*lectus summus*); *b*, the middle couch (*lectus medius*); *c*, the lowest couch (*lectus imus*); *1b*, the place occupied by the chief guest (*locus consularis*); *2b*, the seat of honor. The guests reclined on the left elbow, with the head in the direction indicated by the arrows.

re-cur'vo-pat"ent, rē-cūr'vō-pat'ent, *a.* *Bot.* Bent back and spreading. [< L. *recurvus* (see RECURVOUS) + PATENT.]

re-cur'vous, rē-cūrv'us, *a.* Bent backward. [< L. *recurvus*, < *re-*, again, + *curvus*, bent.]

rec'u-san-cy, rec'yu-zan-si, *C. I. S. W.*[2] (rē-kiū'zan-si, *W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** The state of being recusant; obstinate non-compliance with authoritative requirements.

It was on his [Hawkins's] motion that the South made the first attempt at *recusancy* in the House of Representatives.
S. S. COX *Three Decades* ch. 5, p. 99. [J. R. '85.]

2. The principles of the English recusants, or adherence thereto. **rec'u-sance**‡.

rec'u-sant, rec'yu-zant, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (rē-kiū'zant, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* Persistently refusing to conform to authoritative demands; specifically, in English history, persistent in non-conformity to the Anglican Church: a term of reproach, applied especially to Roman Catholics. [OF., < L. *recuso* (ppr. *recusant(t-)s*), reject, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, cause.]

rec'u-sant, *n.* One of a recusant character, position, or party; in English history, a non-conformist.

rec"u-sa'tion, rec'yu-zē'shun, *n.* *Civ. Law.* The refusal of a judge to sit, or an exception made to his sitting, in a cause, on some legal ground of interest or prejudice. [OF., < L. *recusatio(n-)*, < *recusatus*, pp. of *recuso;* see RECUSANT.]

re-cuse', rē-kiūz', *vt.* [RE-CUSED'; RE-CU'SING.] To refuse; object: obsolete except in law. See RECUSATION. [< F. *récuser*, < L. *recuso;* see RECUSANT.] — **re-cu'sa-tiv(e**, *a.*

re'cuse, rī'kiūz, *n.* *Numis.* A coin struck with one impression superposed upon another. [< L. *recussus*, pp. of *recutio*, strike back, < *re-*, back, + *quatio*, strike.]

re-cus'sion†, *n.* The act of beating or striking back.

re-cuv'er, **re-cuv'erd.** Recover, etc. PHIL. SOC.

red-, *prefix.* Same as RE-: a form used before vowels; as, *red*ound, *red*undant.

red[1], red, *vt.* [RED'DED; RED'DING.] To make red. **rede**†.

red[2], *vt.* [Archaic & Prov.] **1.** To put in order, as a room; make ready: often with *up;* as, to *red up* the kitchen. **2.** To disentangle; free; hence, to explain. **3.** To adjust, as a quarrel; separate, as men fighting; interfere between. [Cp. Sw. *reda*, prepare.] **redd**‡; **rid**‡.

red[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rid.

red[4], *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as READ[1], *v.*, READ[1], *n.*

red, *a.* **1.** Of a bright color resembling blood; of the same hue as that color of the spectrum farthest from the violet. Compare CRIMSON; SCARLET. **2.** Revolutionary; anarchistic; as, a *red* republican: a use derived from the red flag as an emblem of revolution or anarchy. [< AS. *rēad*, red.] **rede**†.

Phrases, etc.: — **red ant.** **1.** The common house-ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*). **2.** A slave-making ant (*Formica sanguinea*). — **red bass**, the redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*). — **red bat**, a vespertilionine bat (*Atalapha noveboracensis*) with reddish-brown fur, common in the United States. — **Red Book.** [Eng.] **1.** A book containing a list of all persons in state offices. **2.** An official list of the peerage. **3.** A collection of Welsh folk-lore romances. See MABINOGION. **Her'gest**‡. — **red'-cur"pet**, *n.* A British geometrid carpet-moth (*Coremia munitata*). — **red cedar.** **1.** The common red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) of the eastern United States. See illus. under JUNIPER. **2.** The Pacific red cedar (*Thuya gigantea*) of Puget Sound. See illus. under THUYA. **3.** The toon-tree (*Cedrela Toona*). — **red cent** [Colloq.], a copper cent: used to express emphasis; as, I won't give a *red cent.* — **red-chestnut**, *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Tæniocampa rubricosa*). — **red cod** [New Zealand], a reddish cod (*Pseudophycis bacchus*). — **red coral**, see CORAL. — **Red Crag** (*Geol.*), a Pliocene formation of England. See chart under GEOLOGY. — **red cusk** [California, U. S.], a reddish deep-water brotuloid fish (*Brosmophycis marginatus*). — **red dace**, the redfin. — **red deer.** **1.** The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of northern temperate regions of the Old World. See illus. under STAG. **2.** The Virginia deer (*Cariacus virginianus*). — **red-dog**, *n.* **1.** The lowest grade of flour in high milling; originally, a very low grade in low milling. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A currency of bank-notes issued in Michigan about 1845, which bore an indorsement stamped in red ink by an Ohio firm that afterward became bankrupt. A similar issue circulated in New York State. — **red duck**, a European duck, the ferruginous duck (*Fuligula nyroca*). — **red empress**, a tortoise-shell butterfly. — **red'face"**, *n.* The red-faced love-bird, a common cage-bird, with an orange beak, the base broadly encircled with vermilion. Called also *Abyssinian* and *Guinea parrakeet.* — **red-fender**, *n.* The red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*). — **red fighter** [Local, Eng.], the bullfinch. — **red-figured**, *a.* Having red figures or markings; specifically, noting an ancient Greek ceramic ware in which a black glaze was painted over the surface so as to leave the design in the red of the body: a style developed early in the 5th century B. C., and coincident with a great advance in freedom of decorative drawing. — **red fir**, any one of several species of *Abies* of northwestern America, with large cones and bark reddish within; as, the California *red fir* (*A. magnifica*), the largest tree of the genus; also, *A. nobilis* and *A. amabilis.* — **red game** or **grouse**, the common European grouse. — **red-green**, *a.* Green with an admixture of red; reddish-green. — **red-green blindness**, color-blindness in which neither red nor its complementary blue-green can be distinguished. — **red'gul"let**, *n.* **1.** A redmouth. **2.** A redthroat. — **red-haired**, *a.* Having red or sandy hair. — **red herring**, a herring dried and smoked. — **red-ink plant**, the pokeweed. — **red-lac**, *n.* The red-lac sumac (*Rhus succedanea*) of Japan. See WAX-TREE. — **red lattice**, a lattice window painted red, as the sign of an ale-house. — **red-lead ore** (*Mineral.*), same as CROCOITE. **red-lead spar**‡. — **red liquor.** **1.** A solution of crude aluminan acetate used as a mordant in dyeing. **red mordant**‡. **2.** [Slang.] Any strong drink; whisky. — **red-litten**, *a.* [Rare.] Showing a red light; lit up with red. — **red-looked**, *a.* Looking red; causing red looks; as, *red-looked* anger. — **red louse**, a redbug or harvest-tick. — **red-mad**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quite mad. H. *Dict.* — **red maggot**, the larva of the wheat-midge. — **red man**, an American Indian. — **red manganese** (*Mineral.*), same as RHODONITE. — **red-manganese ore** (*Mineral.*), same as RHODOCHROSITE. — **red'ment"**, *n.* Same as REDSEED. — **red metal**, a metal containing approximately 48 per cent. of copper; also, any one of several alloys of copper used in the manufacture of silverware. — **red mite**, a small rusty-red or brown tetranychid mite (*Tetranychus telarius*) that spins a slight web on the under surfaces of leaves: a common pest in hothouses. — **red-morocco**, *n.* The pheasant's-eye: so called from its red petals. — **red mullet**, a surmullet or mulloid fish. — **red orpiment** (*Mineral.*), same as REALGAR. — **red-paidle**, *n.* [Scot.] The lumpfish. — **red pestilence** or **red plague**, in the middle ages, a form of plague characterized by red spots or buboes. — **red phosphorus** (*Chem.*), amorphous phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS. — **red-ribbon**, *n.* The red bandfish (*Cepola rubescens*). **red-riband**‡. — **red-roan**, *a.* Roan with a bright-red cast. See ROAN. — **red rust**, *n.* See RUST. — **red sandstone** (*Geol.*), see SANDSTONE. — **red scale**, a reddish scale-insect, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*, injurious to the orange, as in California and Australia, or *Aspidiotus ficus*, in Florida. — **red silver.** *Mineral.* **1.** Dark-red silver ore; pyrargyrite. **2.** Light-red silver ore; proustite. — **red snow**, snow colored by the minute alga *Protococcus nivalis*, found in large patches in arctic and alpine regions. See PROTOCOCCUS.

The Alga (*Protococcus nivalis*) of Red Snow, in different stages of growth.

This *red snow* is an organic growth, a plant springing up in such abundance that it colors extensive surfaces, just as the microscopic plants dye our pools with green in the spring. It is an Alga . . . well known in the Arctics, where it forms wide fields in the summer. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch viii, p. 227. [T. & F. '66.]

— **red spider**, a red mite. — **red squirrel**, a common North-American squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), yellowish-gray with a median wash of rusty red above. — **red-staff**, *n.* *Milling.* An instrument for gaging the trueness of flat surfaces, particularly of millstones, by noting the extent to which red pigment thereon soils the surface; a paint-staff. — **red thrush**, the redwing (*Turdus iliacus*). — **red-tubs**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*). — **red underwing**, a noctuid moth of *Catocala* or a related genus having red on the hind wings, as *C. nupta*. — **red vitriol** (*Mineral.*), same as BIEBERITE. — **red'ware"**, *n.* A seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*); tangle. — **red-wat**, *a.* [Scot.] Made wet by something red, as blood. — **red-withe**, *n.* A climbing shrub (*Combretum Jacquini*) of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*), of tropical America, with pliant reddish branches. — **red-wud**, *a.* [Scot.] Entirely mad. **red-wood**‡.

red[1], *n.* **1.** A color seen at the end of the spectrum opposite to the violet end, and notably that of fresh human blood; the color-sensation produced by light of wave-lengths between .76 and .64 micron. See SPECTRUM.

Red, the color of the ruby, speaks of royalty, fire, divine love, the Holy Spirit, creative power, and heat. In an opposite sense it symbolized blood, war, and hatred. CLARA E. CLEMENT *Handbook of Christian Symbols* pt. i, div. ii, p. 8. [T. & CO. '86.]

2. One of many pigments obtained from ocher and clay colored with iron, or from oxid of lead, mercury, etc., ranging in color from rose to red lead. Carmine, lake, madder, vermilion, Indian red, and burnt sienna are the reds most used in painting. **3.** A red object considered with principal or exclusive reference to its color. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A red cent. See RED, *a.* **5.** One who is ultraradical or anarchistic in his political views; a red republican. **6.** The menses. **rede**†.

VARIETIES OF RED.

COLOR.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
Ad"ri-an-o'ple red.	Madder-root	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin red	A lake of yellow alizarin	Dyestuff
an'i-lin red	Fuchsin*	Dyestuff
an'thra-cene red	Artificial alizarin	Dyestuff
an'ti-mo-ny red	Antimonious sulfid	Pigment
Ant'werp red	A variety of red ocher	Dyestuff
bar'wood red[1]	Barwood	Dyestuff
Ben-gal' red	Coal-tar (eosin)	Dyestuff
ben'zo-pur"pu-rin red	Coal-tar (azo)	Dyestuff
Bor-deaux' red	Claret red*	
Bris'tol red	Vegetable (?)	Dyestuff
brown red	Native red ocher	Pigment
cad'mi-um red[1]	Impure cadmium sulfid	Dyestuff
car'di-nal red	Fuchsin*	Dyestuff
car'mine red	Cochineal	Dyestuff
chi'ca red	Vegetable (*Bignonia chica*)	Dyestuff
chrome red[1]	Basic lead chromate	Pigment
clar'et red	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
co'balt red[1]	Cobalt orthophosphate	Pigment
Con'go red	Coal-tar (azo)	Dyestuff
cop'per red	Cuprous oxid	Pigment
cor'al-lin red	Coal-tar (phthalein)	Dyestuff
Eng'lish red	Venetian red*	Pigment
fast red	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
Flor'i-da red	Red seaweeds (*Floridæ*)	Pigment
French red	Naphthol orange and fast red	Dyestuff
gold red	Red lakes with gold oxid	Pigment
Hy-per'i-cum red	Vegetable (*Hypericum*)	Dyestuff
im-pe'ri-al red	Coal-tar (mixture)	Dyestuff
In'di-an red	Native ferric oxid	Pigment
ker'mes red	*Coccus ilicis*	Dyestuff
lac red[7]	Stick lac	Dyestuff
Law'son's red	A species of *Coccus*	Dyestuff
light red	A native orange-red ocher	Pigment
mad'der red[2]	Natural alizarin	Dyestuff
Mag-da'la red	Coal-tar (indulin)	Dyestuff
man'ga-nese' red[3]	Manganese and arsenic sulfid	Pigment
mar-rone' red	Lead and copper oxids	Pigment
Mars red	Artificial ferric oxid	Pigment
mock Tur'key red	Barwood red*	
naph'tha-lene red	Magdala red*	
neu'tral red	Coal-tar (safranin)	Dyestuff
new red	Fuchsin*	Dyestuff
pe'o-ny red	Corallin red*	
Per'sian red	A natural ferric oxid	Pigment
phen'et-ol red	Coccinin*	Dyestuff
Prus'sian red	Venetian red*	
red chalk	Chalk col'd with ferric oxid	Pigment
red chrome	Chrome red*	
red lead	Triplumbic tetroxid	Pigment
red o'cher	Native ocher containing iron oxid	Pigment
red pre-cip'i-tate[4]	Mercuric oxid	Pigment
ru'fi-gal'lic red	Gallic and sulfuric acids	Dyestuff
saf'flow"er red[5]	*Carthamus tinctorius*	Dyestuff
san'dal red	Sandal-root	Pigment
sat'ur-nine red	Red lead*	
sil'ver red	Silver chromate	Pigment
sor'gho red	Pith of sorghum plant	Dyestuff
Sou'dan' red	Magdala red*	
Span'ish red	A natural Venetian red	Pigment
thal'li-um red	Thallium chromate	Pigment
To-lu'i-din red	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Tur'key red	Madder-root	Dyestuff
Ve-ne'tian red	Artificial ferric oxid and lime	Pigment
ver-mil'lion	Mercuric sulfid	Pigment
Wong'shy red[6]	Fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*	Pigment
Xyl'i-din red	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff

Synonyms. Orange red[1], reddish yellow[2], dark red[3], brick-red[4], vermilion[5], pink[6], scarlet[7].

red[2], red, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as REDD.

red[3], *n.* Prov. Eng.] The waste in coal-mining; attle.

red, red'y. Read, ready. PHIL. Soc.

-red, *suffix.* Condition; state. [< AS. *rǣden*, condition, < *rǣd*, counsel.]

red-act', red-act' *or* rē-dact', *vt.* **1.** To edit. **2.** To reduce (especially literary matter) to a certain form or state. [< OF. *redacter*, < L. *redactus*, pp. of *redigo*, < *red-*, back, + *ago*, drive.]

ré"dac'teur', rē"dac'tŏr', *n.* [F.] **1.** An editor, as of a newspaper; a redactor. **2.** One who draws up or copies deeds, etc.

red-ac'tion, red-ac'shun *or* rē-dac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of redacting, editing, or preparing for publication.

Redaction, imported from France, is a real acquisition to our language. To work up literary matter, and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 310. [S. '73.]

2. A literary work, edited and revised. **3.** A staff of editors; editorial department. **4.** A modification of something traditional, as in the course of transmission. **5**†. A withdrawal. [< L. *reductus*; see REDACT.]

red-ac'tor, red-ac'tęr, *n.* **1.** One who collects historical facts, as concerning Homer or the Pentateuch, from oral and other sources and molds them into permanent literary form; one who makes a digest of loose literary material for publication. Compare RÉDACTEUR.

It is frivolous and unfair to disparage him as a '*redactor*' if he has so thoroughly welded his composition into a homogeneous whole . . . that we fail to trace the process or the sources.
JAMES STRONG in *Methodist Quarterly Review* Jan., '82, p. 35.

2. One who modifies any story, myth, history, or the like. **3.** An editor, in any sense.—**red"ac-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to redaction or redactors; editorial.

re-dan', rę-dan', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A work with two parapets meeting in a salient angle in front and open in the rear. See illus. under FORTIFICATION.

The enemy's line consisted of *redans* occupying commanding positions, with rifle-pits connecting them. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 56, p. 295. (C. L. W. '86.)

2. A projection downward in a wall on uneven ground, to keep the parts level. [F., < OF. *redent*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *dent* (< L. *dent-*us), tooth.] **re-dent'**†.

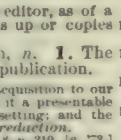

1. A Redan Extended by Curtains. 2. A Redout with Caponières covering a Ditch. (*Farrow.*) See REDOUT.

—**double redan,** a redan having a reentrant angle at its end.—**re-dan'line",** *n.* *Fort.* A line of redans, usually connected by curtains or rifle-pits.

red-ar'gue, red-är' gū, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To overcome by argument or proof; disprove. **2**†. To blame. [< F. *redarguer*, blame, < L. *redarguo*, < *red-*, back, + *arguo*, argue.]—**red"ar-gu'tion**†, *n.* Refutation; disproof.—**red-ar'gu-to-ry**†, *a.* Tending to refute.

red'back", red bak', *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The American dunlin. **2.** The pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*).

red'beak", red'bēk', *n.* A South-African mouse-bird.

red'beard", red'bird', *n.* The red sponge (*Microciona prolifera*), commonly found attached to oysters.

red'bel"ly, red'bel'i, *n.* **1.** The torgoch or red char. **2.** The red-bellied terrapin. **3.** The red grouper. **4.** The long-eared sunfish. **5.** The red-bellied minnow (*Chrosomus erythrogaster*).

red'ber"ry, red'ber'i, *n.* Any one of the various Australian shrubs or herbs of the genus *Rhagodia*, of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), producing spikes or panicles of red berries. **sea'ber"ry**‡.

red'bine", red'bain', *n.* A Flemish variety of the hop.

red'bird", red'bęrd', *n.* **1.** The cardinal-bird. See illus. under CARDINAL. **2.** The summer tanager; summer redbird. **3.** The scarlet tanager or black-winged redbird. **4.** [Eng.] The bullfinch. **5.** An East-Indian minivet (*Pericrocotus speciosus*).

red'breast", red'brest', *n.* **1.** A bird having a red breast. (1) The European robin. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 16. (2) The American robin. (3) The knot. **2.** The long-eared sunfish.

red'bud", red'bud', *n.* The Judas-tree of the middle and western United States. See JUDAS-TREE.

red'bug", red'bug', *n.* **1.** One of various minute red harvest-ticks or tetranychids in the southern United States, that burrow in the human skin, causing intense irritation. **2.** A pyrrhocorid bug. (1) The cotton-stainer. See illus. under COTTON-STAINER. (2) The European *Pyrrhocoris apterus*, found on trees.

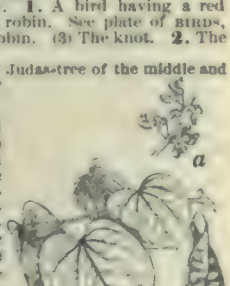

Leaves and Fruit of the Redbud.
a, a flowering branch.

red'cap", red'cap', *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A specter with long teeth supposed to haunt old castles. **2.** The European goldfinch. **3.** A large variety of the domestic fowl with large flat rose-comb, resembling a golden Hamburg.

red'capped", red'-capt', *a.* Having a red spot on the head like a cap, as certain birds.

red'coat", red'cōt', *n.* [Colloq.] A British soldier.

When our own good *redcoats* sank from sight.
TENNYSON *Charge of the Heavy Brigade* st. 3.

red cross. **1.** The cross of St. George, the emblem of the English. **2.** A Greek cross, red on a white ground. **Geneva cross**‡. See RED CROSS SOCIETY, under cross, *n.*—**red-cross knight,** a Templar or other knight who wore a red cross as his principal cognizance.

redd, *vt.* Same as REED[2].

redd, red, *n.* The heap of gravel placed by a spawning fish, especially a salmon or trout; hence, spawning-grounds. [Perhaps < REDD[2], *v.*]

redde†, *imp.* of READ[1], *v.*

red'den, red'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make red. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To cure (herrings). **II.** *i.* To grow red; flush.

Easily provoked by contradiction, he ('Pope Pius V.') would *redden* deeply on being opposed, and break forth into expressions of the utmost violence. L. RANKE *Hist. of Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, bk. iii, p. 272. [H. G. B. '47.]

red'dend, *pp.* Reddened. PHIL. Soc.

red-den'do, red-den'dō, *n.* [L.] *Scots Law.* A clause in a charter specifying the services to be performed by a vassal to his superior.

red-den'dum, red-den'dum, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A clause in a deed whereby the grantor reserves to himself some new thing, such as rent, out of what he has granted.

If any thing is to be reserved out of the property granted, it is usually done by the clause of *reddendum*, as it is called.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, p. 645.

red'der, red'ęr, *n.* [Scot.] One who composes or settles things; especially, a peacemaker.

red'ding[1], red'ing, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Reddening material for painting grates, etc. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Reddle.

red'ding[2], *n.* The act of arranging and tidying.—**red'ding-comb",** *n.* A large-toothed comb.

red'ding-ite, red'ing-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, pink, translucent hydrous manganese phosphate ($H_6Mn_2P_2O_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Redding*, Conn.]

red'dish, red'ish. **I.** *a.* Mixed with or somewhat red. **II.** *n.* A color approaching red.—**red'dish-ness,** *n.*

red-di'tion, red-dish'un, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] *Law.* An acknowledgment in open court that a thing in question is the demandant's. **2**†. A rendering back; restitution; surrender. **3**†. Interpretation; explanation. [F., < L. *redditio(n-)*, < *redditus*, pp. of *reddo*; see RENDER, *v.*]—**red'di-tive(e,** *a.* *Gram.* Conveying a reply, as to a question.

red'dle, red'l, *n.* A variety of ocherous red iron ore used for marking, especially sheep; red ocher. Called also *red chalk*.

An old sack, dyed in its original service of holding sheep's *reddle*. QUILLER-COUCH *Noughts and Crosses, Yorkshire Dick* p. 217. [CAS. CO.]

[For RUDDLE[1], *n.*] **rud'dle**‡.

—**red'dle-man,** *n.* One who peddles reddle.

red'dock, *n.* Same as RUDDOCK.

red'-dog", etc. See RED, *a.*

red'dour†, *n.* Violence; harshness; rigor. **red'our**†.

rede[1], rīd, *vt.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** To advise.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* you tent it.
BURNS *On the Late Captain Grose* st. 1.

2. To solve; explain; interpret. For other senses, see READ[1], *v.*, of which REDE is an older form.—**re'der**†, *n.* Reader.

rede[2]†, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as RED[1], *v.*, RED, *a.*, RED[1], *n.*

rede, *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** Advice; counsel.

In war, indeed, the king was supreme; but in peace his power was narrowly bounded by the customs of his people and the *rede* of his wise men. GREEN *Making of England* ch. 4, p. 172. [H. '82.]

2†. A proverb; motto. Compare READ[1], *n.* **reede**†.

rede'craft, rīd'ergft, *n.* The art of reasoning; logic: a false archaism. [< AS. *rǣd*, counsel, + *cræft*, art.]

red'edge, red'ej, *n.* [Florida.] A lucinoid bivalve (*Codakia tigerina*).

re-deem', rę-dēm', *vt.* **1.** To regain possession of by paying a price; purchase back; repurchase. Specifically: (1) *Law.* (*a*) To recover, as property that has been mortgaged. (*b*) To discharge, as a mortgage upon property. (2) In commerce, to pay off and receive back, as a promissory note. **2.** To recover from captivity or from a liability to be wholly lost or alienated; hence, to rescue in any way; deliver; save; as, to *redeem* goods from a pawnbroker; to *redeem* a nation. **3.** Specifically, in theology, to rescue from sin and its consequences: said of Christ.

Who gave himself for us, that he might *redeem* us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people. *Titus* ii, 14.

4. To make good, as a promise, by performance; perform. **5.** To make amends for; compensate for; make up for; as, the play was *redeemed* by the acting.

If you bring me good apples, it is in vain to abuse the tree as craggy, rude, or homely. The fruit *redeems* the tree.
H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 13, p. 137. [S. '68.]

6. [Archaic.] To employ advantageously, as time. **7**†. To revive. [< F. *redimer*, < L. *redimo*, < *red-*, back, + *emo*, buy.] **re-deme'**†.

Synonyms: see DELIVER; RECLAIM.

—**re-deem'a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being redeemed; subject to or admitting of redemption.—**re-deem"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-deem'a-ble-ness**‡.—**re-deem'er,** *n.* **1.** One who redeems. **2.** [R-] Jesus Christ, the Savior.—**re-deem'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Compensating for some evil feature; saving; being a good trait in a generally bad character; as, a *redeeming* element. **2.** Serving to redeem or save; as, the *redeeming* blood of Christ.—**re-deem'less,** *a.* That can not be redeemed.

rede'lesst, *a.* Lacking counsel or wisdom.

re"de-liv'er, rī"dę-liv'ęr, *vt.* **1.** To deliver again. **2.** To restore. **3.** To repeat, as a message.

—**re"de-liv'er-ance,** *n.* A delivering or being delivered again; especially, a second formal expression of a judgment or opinion by a court. **re"de-liv'er-y**‡.

re"de-mand', rī"dę-mand', *vt.* To demand back again or a second time.—**re"de-mand'a-bl(e,** *a.*

re"de-mise', rī"dę-mīz', *vt.* To demise or convey back, as an estate.—**re"de-mise',** *n.*

re-demp'ti-bl(e, *a.* Same as REDEEMABLE.

re-demp'tion, rę-demp'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed. Specifically: (1) The recovery of what is mortgaged or pledged, by paying the debt. (2) The payment of a debt or obligation; as, the *redemption* of the national debt; *redemption* by a bank of its bills.

Swapping dollars is no *redemption*. The first and primary *redemption* of money is receivability by the issuing power.
J. DAVIS in *The Arena* Apr., '92, p. 545.

(3) The commutation of several successive payments, by substituting a lump sum. **2.** *Theol.* Salvation from sin through the atonement of Jesus Christ.

But *redemption*, in the Christian sense of the term, is deliverance through the blood of Christ, from the power and consequences of sin. C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 245. [S. '72.]

[OF., < L. *redemption-n.*, < *redemptus*, pp. of *redimo*; see REDEEM.] **re-demp'cion**†; **re-demp'ture**†.

—**particular redemption,** divine redemption considered as designed and effected for a number of particular or individually considered human beings.—**re-demp'tion-of"fer-ing,** *n.* See PEACE-OFFERING.

—**re-demp'tion-a-ry,** *n.* One who is or may be redeemed or freed from an obligation by fulfilling certain conditions.—**re-demp'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** A redemptionary. **2.** Formerly, an emigrant who pledged his services in his new home to the master of a ship in payment of his passage-money and other expenses.—**Re-demp'tion-ist,** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* Same as MATHURIN.—**re-demp'tive(e,** *a.* Serving to redeem, or connected with redemption.—**re-demp'to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to redemption. **2.** Redemptive.

re-demp'tort, *n.* A redeemer. **re-demp'tour**†.

re"demp-tor'ic, *a.* Redemptory.

Re-demp'tor-ist, rę-demp'tęr-ist, *n.* One of a Roman Catholic religious congregation, founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori in 1732, devoted to missionary work, chiefly among the poor. [< F. *rédemptoriste*, < L. *redemptor*, redeemer, < *redemptus*; see REDEMPTION.]

Re-demp"tor-is'tin(e, rę-demp'tęr-is'tin, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of a congregation of religious women devoted to contemplation and education, founded by Thomas Falcoja, bishop of Castellamare. Called at first *Congregation of the Most Holy Savior*. Their rule was revised by St. Alphonsus, and approved in 1750 by Benedict XIV.

re-dent'ed, rę-dent'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Indented; notched.

re-dev'a-ble†, *a.* Obligated; beholden.

re"de-vel'op, rī"dę-vel'op, *vt.* & *vi.* To develop again; specifically, in photography, to intensify with chemicals and put through a second developing process.—**re"de-vel'op-ment,** *n.*

red'eye", red'ī', *n.* **1.** An animal having a red iris. (1) The rock-bass (*Amblioplites rupestris*). (2) The rudd. (3) The green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*). (4) The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*). (5) The red-eyed vireo. **2.** [Slang.] Cheap, fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of the drinker.

red'-fen"der, red-figured, etc. See RED, *a.*

red'fin", red'fin', *n.* **1.** A North-American cyprinoid fish the male of which has the fins red in the spring. (1) The common shiner or red dace (*Notropis megalops*). (2) *Notropis ardens*, of the southern and western United States. **2.** The yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). **3.** The red cusk.

red'finch", red'finch', *n.* The European linnet.

red'fish", red'fish', *n.* **1.** A sciænoid fish or drum (*Sciæna ocellata*) much esteemed as a game-fish on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. The scales have a faintly perceptible reddish tinge in life. **chan'nel-bass"**‡; **red drum**‡. **2.** A Californian labroid fish (*Trochocopus pulcher*), having the middle part of the body and most of the fins more or less crimson. **3.** The blueback salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). **4.** The rosefish. **5.** [Scot.] A salmon. **6.** A redfin. **7.** A preparation of small fishes, as anchovies, cleaned, salted, pressed, and afterward pickled; Malacca fish. **8.** A holothurian of the genus *Actinopyga*, especially the ordinary redfish (*A. obesa*) of Queensland.

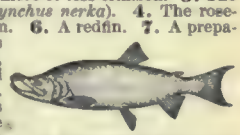
A Hook-Jawed Male of the Redfish (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). 1/4

red'-green", etc. See RED, *a.*

red'gum"[1], red'-gum', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of certain species of the Australian genus *Eucalyptus*. **2.** Grain-rust. **3.** A kind of resin. **red gum-tree**‡.

red'gum"[2], *n.* A red rash on infants. [< AS. *rēad*, red, + *gund*, pus.] **gum'-rash"**‡; **red'gound**†; **stroph'u-lus**‡.

red'hand"ed, red'-hand'ed, *a.* Having hands red with blood, as a murderer caught in the act: hence said of one who has just committed any crime. **red'-hand"**‡.

The criminals were caught *red-handed*. FROUDE *Short Studies, Last Days of Roman Republic* in third series, p. 198. [S. '77.]

red'head", red'hed', *n.* **1.** A person with red hair: usually in derogation. **2.** A pochard, especially the American species. **3.** [U. S.] The red-headed woodpecker. **4.** An Australian finch (*Calamanthus fuliginosus*). **5.** *Bot.* A West-Indian milkweed (*Asclepias Curassavica*) with erect lateral umbels of orange-red flowers: often cultivated in hothouses with a white-flowered variety. Called also *bastard* or *wild ipecac* and *bloodflower*.

red"hi-bi'tion, red'hi-bish'un, *n.* *Civ. Law.* The rescinding of a contract of sale by a buyer; a returning of things bought and the annulling of the sale because of defect or fraud. [< L. *redhibition-*, taking back, < *redhibitus*, pp. of *redhibeo*, return, < *red-*, back, + *habeo*, have.] **re"hi-bi'tion**‡.—**red-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.* Relating to redhibition. **re-hib'i-to-ry**‡.

red'hoop", red'hūp', *n.* The male of the bullfinch.

red'horn", red'hôrn', *n.* A papilionid butterfly of *Tomopteryx* or a related genus, often having red antennæ.

red'-horse", red'-hôrs', *n.* **1.** A catostomoid fish (genus *Moxostoma*), usually having some of the fins red; especially, *M. macrolepidota*, common in the United States. **2.** The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*).

red'-hot", red'-hot', *a.* Heated to redness; figuratively, very enthusiastic; extreme; as, a *red-hot* partizan.—**red-hot poker,** same as FLAMEFLOWER.

re'di-a, rī'di-a *or* rē'di-a, *n.* [-æ, -I *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Helminth.* An asexual stage in trematode worms, immediately following the sporocyst and preceding the cercaria, with mouth and simple intestine: parasitic in snails. [After *Redi*, Italian naturalist.]

red'i-ent, red'i-ent, *a.* Returning.

red-if', red-if', *n.* [Turk.] The second reserve of the Turkish military forces, answering to the German landwehr.

re-dif"fer-en'ti-ate, rī-dif'ęr-en'shi-ēt, *vt.* & *vi.* To differentiate (the product of a preceding differentiation).—**re-dif"fer-en-ti-a'tion,** *n.*

red'i-ly†, *a.* Readily; quickly; soon.

red'ing-king†, *n.* A mounted feudal retainer.

red'in-gote, red'in-gōt, *n.* **1.** An outer coat with long full skirts, worn by men. **2.** An outer garment worn by women, resembling that defined above. [< F. *rédingote*, cor. of E. *riding-coat*.]

red-in'te-grate, red-in'tę-grēt, *vt.* To restore to a perfect state; make whole or complete again; renew.

The nervous substance is being ever unmade and remade, or disintegrated and *redintegrated*.
SULLY *Teacher's Hand-Book of Psychol.* ch. 3, p. 27. [A. '93.]

A Woman's Redingote in the Fashion of 1806.

[< L. *redintegro*, pp. *redintegratus*, < *red-*, again; and see INTEGRATE.]

red-in"te-grate, red-in'te-gret *or* -grĕt, *a.* Restored to a whole or perfect state; renewed.
—**red-in'te-gra-tive**, *a.*

red-in"te-gra'tion, red in'tę-grē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of redintegrating; restoration to a whole or sound state. **2.** *Psychol.* The act or tendency of the mind to complete again a complex mental state previously experienced, upon the renewal of any part of it; introduced by Sir Wm. Hamilton, from St. Augustine, as explaining the law of association in memory. **3.** [Rare.] *Chem.* The restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

re"di-rect', rī'di-rect', *vt.* To direct again; direct over or anew; as, to *redirect* a letter.

re"di-rect', *a. Law.* Designating the examination of a witness, after cross-examination, by the party who first examined him.

Mr. Delbeare has been on the witness-stand for several days. . . . and is now on *redirect* examination.
New York Tribune Dec. 4, '91, p. 1, col. 2.

re"dis-burse', rī'dis-bûrs', *vt.* To repay, as money; refund **re"dis-bourse'**†.

re"dis-seiz'in, rī'dis-sēz'in, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** A second dispossession of a person of the same tenements and by the same disseizor. **2.** A writ for the restoration of the premises so reseized. **re"dis-seis'in**‡.
—**re"dis-seize'**, *vt.* To disseize a second time.—**re"dis-seiz'or**, *n.* One who redisseizes another of real property. **re"dis-seis'or**‡.

re"dis-trib'ute, rī'dis-trib'yut, *vt.* To distribute again; as, to *redistribute* collected moneys; to *redistribute* the offices of a government.
—**re-dis"tri-bu'tion**, *n.*

re-dis'trict, rī-dis'trict, *vt.* [U. S.] To divide anew into districts, as a State into Congressional or legislative districts. Compare GERRYMANDER.

re"di-ta', rē'di-tä', *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A repeat; return.

re-di'tion†, *n.* The act of returning.

red"i-vived'†, *a.* Newly revived.

red"i-vi'vus, red'i-vī'vus *or* -vī'vus, *a.* [LL.] Come or brought into existence again; revived; restored.

red'knees", red'nēz', *n.* [Eng.] Common smartweed.

red'lac", red lattice, etc. See RED, *a.*

red'legs", red legz', *n.* **1.** The European red-legged partridge (*Caccabis rufa*). **2.** The redshank. **3.** The turnstone. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The purple sandpiper. **5.** *Bot.* The bistort: named from the color of its stems. **red'leg"**‡.

The Redlegs (*Caccabis rufa*). 1/7

red'-let"ter, red'-let'ęr, *a.* Indicated by a red letter or red letters. —**red-letter day**, originally, one of the chief church festival days, indicated in the calendar by a red letter; hence, any happy, fortunate, or memorable day.

'That day of the arrival of the courier,' writes the doctor, 'was truly a *red-letter day* to me!' A. J. WAUTERS *Stanley's Emin Expedition* ch. 6, p. 111. [L. '90.]

red'ly, red'li, *adv.* With a red color; with redness.

For thou hast seen me by thy side
All *redly* through the battle ride.
BYRON *Parisina* st. 13.

red'man, red'man, *n.* [St. Thomas, W. Ind.] A brilliantly red holocentroid fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*).

red'meat", *n.* See RED, *a.*

red'mouth", red'mauth", *n.* A grunt or hæmulonoid food-fish having the lips bright-red at the corners of the mouth.

red'ness, red'nes, *n.* The state of being red.

red'o-lent, red'o-lęnt, *a.* Full of or diffusing a pervasive odor; especially, smelling sweet or agreeable; fragrant; odorous: often figuratively; as, *redolent* of the past.

In the moist warm twilight the apiary is *redolent* with the perfume of buckwheat. BURROUGHS *Locusts and Wild Honey, Pastoral Bees* p. 14. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

[OF., < L. *redoleo*, ppr. *redolen(t-)s*, < *red-*, again, + *oleo*, smell.] —**red'o-lence**, *n.* **red'o-len-cy**‡.—**red'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

re"don-dil'la, rē'dōn-dē'lyą, *n.* [Sp.] An old form of trochaic versification in which the first and fourth and the second and third lines of the stanza generally rimed.

re-dorse', rę-dōrs', *n.* The reverse or back of a dorsal. [< REREDORSE, var. of REREDOS.] **re-doss'**‡.

re-doub'le, rę-dub'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To double again. Hence: (1) To repeat often; increase greatly, or by repeated or continued additions; as, *redoubled* strokes. (2) To double as in commingled reflection.

You will understand Homer better by seeing his reflection in Dante, as you may trace new forms and softer colours in a hillside, *redoubled* by a lake.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 18, p. 21. [S. E. & CO. '69.]

II. *i.* To become doubled again; hence, to become greatly increased; as, his cries *redoubled*.

redoubled interval (*Mus.*), a compound interval.

re-doubt', rę-dout', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To dread. **2**†. To venerate. [< F *redouter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see DOUBT, *v.*] **re-dout'**†.
—**re-doubt'ing**†, *n.* Reverence; honor.

re-doubt', *n.* Same as REDOUT.

re-doubt'a-bl(e, rę-daut'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Inspiring fear or dread; formidable; hence, valiant: often ironical; as, a *redoubtable* hero. **2**†. Reverend. **re-dout'a-bl(e**‡.
—**re-doubt'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-doubt'ed, rę-daut'ęd, *pa.* Held in dread or fear; formidable; valiant.

re-dound', rę-daund', *vi.* **1.** To have an effect, as by reaction, on the original agent; operate in return or in turn; hence, to contribute; conduce, as to one's credit.

The surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, and the subsequent victory at Princeton, *redounded* much to the honor of the commander who planned, and the handful of troops which executed, the measures. J. WITHERSPOON *Works. Address to Washington* in vol. iv. p. 285. [W. W. W. '01.]

2†. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; as, *redounding* waves. **3**†. To overflow; be redundant. [< F. *redonder*, < L. *redundo*, < *red-*, back, + *unda*, wave.]

re-dound', *n.* **1.** A return by way of consequence; result; requital. **2**†. Rebound; reverberation.

re-doul', **re-doubt'**, rę-daut', *n. Fort.* **1.** An enclosed fortification, especially a temporary one of any form, and usually without flanks: made for an advance-post, and employed especially to defend a pass or a hill-top, or to strengthen a position taken up in dangerous territory. See illus. under FORTIFICATION and REDAN.

The Czar . . . fortified these lines with several *redoubts*, lined with heavy artillery. CREASY *Fifteen Battles* ch. 12, p. 300. [H.]

2. An earthwork or simple fortification placed within the main rampart-line of a permanent fortification. [< F. *redoute*, < LL. *reductus*, < L. *reductus;* see REDUCTION.] **ré'dult**†.

red'ow-a, red'o-ą, *n.* [F.] **1.** A round dance that originated in Bohemia, having two forms, one resembling the waltz, the other the polka. **2.** The music for such a dance, usually in quick triple time.

red'poll", red'pōl", *n.* **1.** A small finch (genus *Acanthis*) of northern regions, having the crown red. The common redpoll linnet (*A. linarius*) has the throat, breast, and rump of the male rosy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The common European linnet. **3.** [U. S.] A North-American wood-warbler (*Dendræca palmarum*) with chestnut crown. **red'pole"**‡.

re-draft', rī-drąft', *n.* **1.** A second draft or copy. **2.** A bill of exchange drawn by the holder of a protested bill on the drawer or indorsers for the reimbursement of the amount of the original bill with costs and charges.

re-draw', rī-drō', *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a second drawing, draft, or copy of; draw again.

II. *i. Com.* To draw a bill of exchange on the drawer and indorsers of a protested bill. See REDRAFT, 2.

re-dress', rę-dres', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set right, as a wrong by compensation or the punishment of the wrong-doer; make reparation for; remedy; amend.

Prompt to *redress* another's wrong.
WHITTIER *Daniel Neall* st. 1.

2. To make reparation or give relief to; compensate; as, to *redress* the victims of injustice. **3**†. To restore to the proper condition or amend; order; mend; repair. **4**†. To set upright again; reerect; erect.

II†. *i.* To rise again. [< OF. (and F.) *redresser*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see DRESS, *v.*] **re-dress'**†.
—**re-dress'er**, *n.*

re-dress'², rī-dres', *vt. & vi.* To dress again.

re-dress', rę-dres', *n.* **1.** The act of redressing; rectification of wrong; satisfaction made; reparation; as, there is no *redress* for some injuries. **2**†. An agent or a means of redressing. **3**†. A restoration or reformation. [< OF. *redresse*, < *redresser;* see REDRESS¹, *v.*]

re-dress'al‡; **re-dress'ment**‡.

re-dress'i-bl(e, rę-dres'i-bl, *a.* That may be redressed.

re-dress'ive†, *a.* Bringing redress; redressing.

re-dress'less, rę-dres'les, *a.* Without redress; remediless.

red'rob"in, red'rob'in, *n.* A red-rust (*Puccinia graminis*).

red'root", red'rūt', *n.* **1.** A herb (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*) of the bloodwort family (*Hæmodoraceæ*), with equitant, sword-shaped, fleshy leaves, clustered at the base and scattered on the stem, and fibrous perennial red root: found in sandy swamps along the Atlantic coast of the United States. **paint'root"**‡. **2.** New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*). **3.** Bloodroot.

red"sear', red'sir', *W. Wr.* (red'sir, *C. E. I. S.*), *vi.* In iron-working, to break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer. [< RED + SEAR, *v.*] **red"share'**‡.

red'seed", red'sēd", *n.* Small crustaceans (chiefly copepods) that crowd at the surface of the water and form the food of many fishes. **red'meat"**‡.

Capt. Stephen Mar . . . states that when Mackerel are feeding on '*red-seed*' the fishermen have great trouble in keeping them sufficiently long to dress them properly.
GOODE in *Fisheries of U. S.* § 1, p. 291. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '84.]

red'shank", red'shąnk", *n.* **1.** A large Old World sandpiper of the genus *Totanus*, having red legs, especially *T. calidris*. The spotted, black, or dusky redshank (*T. fuscus*) has the legs bright-crimson in the breeding-season. **2.** The laughing gull (*Xema ridibunda*). **3.** The fieldfare. **4.** *pl.* The Scotch Highlanders, and formerly also the native Irish: so named from their costume, which leaves the legs bare. See illus., page 848.

red'shanks", red'shąnks", *n.* Either of two red-stemmed herbs: (1) Herb-robert. (2) Lady's-thumb.

red'-short", red'-shōrt', *a.* Weak or brittle while red-hot, as iron or steel. Compare COLD-SHORT; HOT-SHORT.
—**red'-short"ness**, *n.*

red'sides", red'sīdz', *n.* [U. S.] A redfin (*Notropis ardens*).

red'skin", red'skin', *n.* A North-American Indian: from the coppery color of the skin.

red'staff", etc. See RED, *a.*

red'start", red'stärt', *n.* **1.** A small sylvioid bird (genus *Ruticilla*), having a red tail. **bran'tail"**‡; **fire'flirt"**‡; **fire'-tail"**‡.

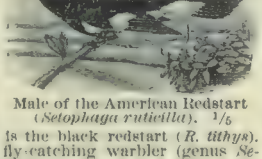

Male of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). 1/5

The common Old World redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*) is dark-gray, with a black throat, white forehead, and the breast, sides, and tail rust-red. A related but more restricted species is the black redstart (*R. tithys*). **2.** A small American fly-catching warbler (genus *Setophaga*), especially *S. ruticilla*, common in eastern North America, the male of which is glossy-black, with white belly and conspicuous patches of bright orange-red on the sides of the breast, wings, and tail.

red'streak", red'strīk", *n.* A variety of apple with a red-streaked skin; also, cider made from such apples.

red'tail", red'tāl", *n.* **1.** The red-tailed buzzard (*Buteo borealis*). See illus. under BUZZARD. **2.** The European redstart.—**red'-tailed"**, *a.*

red tape. Official procedure characterized by formality and delay; from the custom of tying official documents with red tape. **red'-tape"**, *a.* Of or pertaining to red tape. **red'-taped"**‡.—**red"-ta'pism**, *n.* Strict adherence to official formalities and routine, especially such as causes vexatious delay in the transaction of business; officialism. **red"-ta'per-y**‡.—**red"-ta'pist**, *n.*

red'throat", red'thrōt", *n.* A small brown Australian singing bird (*Pyrrholæmus brunneus*) with a red throat.

red'top", red'top', *n.* A cultivated grass (*Agrostis vulgaris* or *A. alba*, var. *vulgaris*) sown for hay and pasturage, having a light airy panicle. **fine'top"**‡; **herd's'-grass"**‡.
—**false redtop**, the fowl meadow-grass (*Poa serotina*), with narrow leaves and resembling redtop.—**tall r.**, a showy reddish grass (*Triodia cuprea*) of the United States.

re-dub'†, *vt.* To repair; hence, to requite; make reparation for.—**re-dub'ber**†, *n.* One who purchased stolen cloth and altered its color or fashion to conceal the theft.

re-duce', rę-dūs', *vt.* [RE-DUCED'; RE-DU'CING.] **1.** To bring to a specified form or condition, especially one regarded as inferior, elementary, or fundamental; as, to *reduce* one to despair; to *reduce* a rock to powder.

Behold me, then, in the robust period of life, *reduced* to imbecility and decay. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Confessions of a Drunkard* p. 398. [W. L. & CO.]

2. To diminish in value, size, quantity, dimensions, or the like; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* a business one-half. **3.** To bring from a higher to a lower condition; impair the dignity or excellence of; lower; degrade. Specifically (*Mil.*): (1) To degrade to a lower rank. (2) To strike from the establishment and take from the pay-roll.

Perhaps he was a Russian in *reduced* circumstances.
H. JAMES, JR. *Passionate Pilgrim* ch. 1, p. 11. [O. & CO. '75.]

4. To bring into subjection; subdue; as, the town was *reduced* by famine. **5.** To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* mankind to races and families.

Goethe had no . . . beliefs of any kind, which could be *reduced* to formulas. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 107. [S. '82.]

6. *Arith. & Alg.* To change the denomination of (numbers); as, to *reduce* pounds to pence; to *reduce* a whole number to a decimal; change (an expression) to a simpler or more elementary form; make the solution of (a problem) depend on that of a simpler one. **7.** *Scots Law.* To set aside by judicial action, as a deed or a will. **8.** *Surg.* To restore (displaced parts) to the normal position; as, to *reduce* a fracture or dislocated bone. **9.** *Chem. & Metal.* To deprive, as an ore, of non-metallic constituents; especially, to deprive wholly or partially of oxygen; deoxidize or change from a combination of higher to one of lower valence; as, to *reduce* an -ic compound to an -ous compound; also, to add hydrogen to; as, to *reduce* an aldehyde to an alcohol.

The inner flame [of a blowpipe] will *reduce* a globule of metallic lead, which may be reconverted into oxide by exposing it to the outer [or oxidizing] flame.
BLOXAM *Chemistry* § 76, p. 110. [P. B. & CO. '90.]

10. *Phys. Sci.* To treat (observed quantities) so that the result for which the observation was made shall appear clearly; clear of extraneous effects, as personal equation, parallax, etc.; as, to *reduce* the observations of a transit of Venus. [< OF. *reducier*, < L. *reduco*, < *re-*, back, + *duco*, lead.] **re-duct'**†.

Synonyms: see ABASE; ABATE; ABBREVIATE; ALLEVIATE; CONCENTRATE; CONQUER; IMPAIR; RELAX; RETRENCH.

Phrases:—**reduced iron** (*Chem.*), metallic iron in a fine state of division obtained by reducing ferric oxid by heating it in a current of hydrogen. Called also *iron by hydrogen*, *iron-powder*, *spongy iron*.—**to r. an equation**, to bring the unknown quantity to one side and all the rest to the other.—**to r. the square** (*Mil.*), to alter the formation of troops from hollow square to line or column.

—**re-duce'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of reducing; reduction.—**re-du'cent**. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce. **II.** *n.* That which reduces.—**re-du'cer**, *n.* One who or that which reduces; specifically, a reducing-coupling.—**re-du'ci-bl(e**, *a.* That may be reduced.—**re-du"ci-bil'i-ty**, **re-du'ci-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**re-du'ci-bly**, *adv.*

re-du'cing, rę-dū'sing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REDUCE, *v.*
—**re-du'cing-coup"ling**, *n.* See COUPLING.—**r. pipe-fitting**‡, Such couplings are named from their form; as, **r.-elbow, r.-T** or **r.-tee**, etc.—**r.-press**, *n.* A press for further stamping or drawing sheet-metal objects which have been partly brought to the desired shape.—**r.-scale**, a surveyors' calculating-scale for reducing square chains and links to acres and rods, and for drawing various scales. Called also *surveying-scale*.—**r.-squares**, *n. pl.* A series of frames crossed by parallel equidistant wires at right angles, and laid over a design which it is desired to copy on paper laid off in squares: to enable proportionate reduction.—**r.-valve**, *n.* A valve for maintaining a reduced pressure of a fluid, as steam or gas, on one side: used to connect steam-boilers with drying-apparatus, automatic brakes, etc., and also in gas-regulators.

re-duct', rę-duct', *n. Arch.* A quirk. [< LL. *reductus*, < L. *reductus;* see REDUCTION.]

re-duc'teur, rę-duc'tūr, *n.* [F.] *Elec.* A coil of known resistance connected in series with the coils of a voltmeter or in multiple arc with those of an ammeter, to increase the range of the instrument.

re-duc"ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* Same as REDUCIBILITY.

re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum, rę-duc'shi-ō ad ab-sûr'dum. [L.] *Logic & Math.* Literally, reduction to an absurdity; proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of assuming the truth of its contradictory.

re-duc'tion, rę-duc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of reducing, in any sense; also, that which results from reducing. Specifically: (1) Decrease, or the act of decreasing; as, a *reduction* in revenue. (2) The act of bringing to submission; conquest; as, the *reduction* of a fort.

John, like Philip of Macedon, made use of gold even more than arms, for the *reduction* of his enemies. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 53. [H. '49.]

(3) The separation of metals from their ores. See REDUCE, *v.*, 9. (4) *Logic.* The process of changing a syllogism of any of the last three figures to a mood of the first figure, so as to subject it to the test of the dictum of Aristotle that the relation of genus and species is the basis of syllogistic reasoning. See FIGURE; MOOD. (5) *Scots Law.* An action for setting aside or annulling, as a deed, will, or right. (6) *Surg.* An operation for restoring fractures or displaced parts to their normal position; as, *reduction* of a hernia. (7) A changing into another form or into constituent elements; as, the *reduction* of oxygen to a liquid. (8) *Math.* The change of the terms of a problem or example into other terms of equivalent relative value easier of solution, use, or comprehension; as, the *reduction* of fractions, of an equation, or of one measure or weight into another; also, the solution of one problem by the terms of another already demonstrated or assumed. (9) *Phys. Sci.* The process of obtaining from quantities gained by observation the results sought; es-

pecially, the elimination of instrumental and personal errors from such quantities, as for aberration or parallax. **2.** The process of making a proportionally reduced copy of any plan, design, work of art, or other object; also, such a copy itself.

The little faces beside her, almost exact *reductions* of her own, seemed to tell of the blooming curves which had once been where now was sunken pallor.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 30, p. 351. [H. '76.]

3. In South America, an Indian settlement of Jesuit or Franciscan origin or under the control of missionaries. **4**†. The act of restoring. [OF., < L. *reduction-*, < *reductus*, pp. of *reduco*; see REDUCE.]

Compounds, etc.: — **re-duc'tion-com"pass-es**, *n. pl.* Proportional compasses. See illus. under COMPASSES. — **r.-formula**, *n.* A formula in the integral calculus for changing a form into or nearer to a standard form for integration. — **r. improbation** (*Scots Law*), a proceeding for annulling an instrument against which forgery is alleged. — **r.-machine**, *n.* In medallic art, an apparatus for cutting a reduced die for medals, etc., from a larger medal, a plaster cast, or a bas-relief. — **r. reductive**, an action to set aside a decree of reduction wrongly obtained. — **r. to the ecliptic** (*Astron.*), the application of a correction to the longitude of a planet in its orbit to produce the longitude in the ecliptic. — **r.-works**, *n.* A metallurgical establishment for obtaining metal from ore; smelting-works.

re-duc'tiv, -ly. Reductive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-duc'tive, rē-duc'tiv. **1.** *a.* **1.** *Logic.* Of or pertaining to the reduction of a syllogism. **2**†. Tending or serving to reduce; capable of reducing. **II**†. *n.* That which tends or has power to reduce. [< L. *reductus*; see REDUCTION.] — **re-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ré"duit', *n.* A redout.

re-dun'dance, } rē-dun'dans, -dan-si. *n.* The condi-
re-dun'dan-cy, } tion or quality of being redundant; that which is redundant; excess; superabundance; surplus; specifically, in law, irrelevant matter in a pleading.

Redundance places memory on the rack,
For brains may be o'erloaded, like the back.
BYRON *Hints from Horace* st. 53.

[< F. *redondance*, < L. *redundantia*, < *redundant(t-)s*, ppr. of *redundo*; see REDOUND.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION; EXCESS.

re-dun'dant, rē-dun'dant, *a.* **1.** Being more than is required; constituting an excess; as, *redundant* matter.

The first rule which I shall give for promoting the strength of a sentence is, to divest it of all *redundant* words.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xii, p. 123. [H. & Z. '54.]

2. In discourse, having unduly hyperbolical, verbose, or tautological expression; as, his oratory is often *redundant*. **3.** *Mus.* Increased by a half step; augmented; said of a chord or interval. See CHORD; INTERVAL. **4**†. Flowing or rolling back, as a wave.

Synonyms: excessive, exuberant, overflowing, superabundant, superfluous. — Antonyms: insufficient, limited, little, scant, scanty, scarce, short, wanting.

— **re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

re-du'pli-cate, rē-dū'pli-kēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat again and again; redouble; iterate; multiply.

The plan of *reduplicating* baths on different altars was an established practice among the Anglo-Saxons. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force. Wager of Law* p. 21. L. BROS. & CO. '66.]

2. *Philol.* To affix a reduplication to.

II. *i.* To undergo reduplication. [< LL. *reduplico*, pp. *reduplicatus*, < L. *re-*, again; and see DUPLICATE, *v.*]

re-du'pli-cate, rē-dū'pli-kēt *or* -kĕt, *a.* **1.** Repeated again and again; duplicated; redoubled; multiplied. **2.** *Bot.* Valvate with the margins reflexed; said of a corolla in estivation, or of the estivation.

re-du"pli-ca'tion, rē-dū"pli-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reduplicating, or the state of being reduplicated; a redoubling. **2.** *Rhet.* The repetition, at the beginning of a verse, of the word or sound with which the previous verse ended. **3.** *Philol.* (1) The repetition of an initial sound or syllable in word-formation; especially, in the perfect tense of the Indo-European family, the repetition of the root or of the initial part of it to express completed action. Thus, the root *da*, 'give,' gives Sanskrit *dadāu*, Greek *dedōka*, Latin *dedi*, I gave; so *dhā*, 'put,' 'make,' gave Greek *tethēka*, Old High German *tëta*, Anglo-Saxon *dyde*, *dyde*, English *did*. (2) The added syllable of a reduplicated form. **4.** *Mech.* The mechanical principle involved in the cord and pulley, by which the winding of the cord back and forth between two pulleys multiplies the efficiency of a power to lift or sustain weight. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* A folding or doubling of a part or organ. **6.** *Pathol.* The redoubling shown in the paroxysms of an intermittent fever of a double type.

Attic reduplication, in Greek grammar, that form of reduplication in which some verbs beginning with *a*, *e*, *o*, repeat, in the perfect and pluperfect before the temporal augment, the first two letters of the stem.

— **re-du'pli-ca-tive**, *a.* **1.** Causing, formed by, or constituting reduplication; double. **2.** *Bot.* Same as REDUPLICATE. — **re-du'pli-ca-ture**, *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* A reduplication.

Red"u-vi'i-dæ, red'yu-vai'i-dē *or* -vī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of reduviioidean bugs, especially those with fore legs not raptorial and beak short and 3-jointed; including many species that prey on other insects. **Re-du'vi-us**, n. (t. g.) [< L. *reduvia*, hangnail.] — **red'u-vid, red"u-vi'id, re-du'vi-oid**, *a. & n.*

Re-du"vi-oi'de-a, rē-dū"vi-oi'dē-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A superfamily of trochalopodous bugs having the metathoracic epimera wholly uncovered, and terminal claws. [< REDUVIUS + -OID.] — **re-du"vi-oi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

re'dux, rē'duks, *a.* [L.] **1.** That leads or brings back: epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna. **2.** Brought back or returning: as in Dryden's poem, "Astræa *Redux*," on the return of Charles II.

red'ware", etc. See RED, *a.*

red'wa"ter, red'wâ"ter, *n.* A disease of cattle, characterized by the passage of free hemoglobin or red blood-corpuscles in the urine. **moor'dil"**; **wood'e"vil‡.**

red'wa"ter tree, the sassy-bark tree.

red'weed", red'wēd', *n.* [Eng.] The corn-poppy.

red'wing", red'wing', *n.* **1.** An Old World red-winged thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), bright reddish-orange on the sides of the body, the inner wing-coverts, and axillaries. **2.** An American marsh-blackbird (genus *Agelæus*), especially the red-winged blackbird (*A. phœniceus*), common in the United States. **3.** A South-African francolin (*Francolinus levaillantii*).

red'wood", red'wud', *n.* **1.** An immense California tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), or its light, soft, close-textured, durable reddish wood. The timber is exceedingly valuable, perhaps the most extensively used on the Pacific coast. Called also **coast redwood** (to distinguish it from *S. gigantea*) and **bastard cedar**. See SEQUOIA.

A Branch of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).
c, a cone, *m*, male flowers.

2. Any one of various other trees yielding a reddish wood, or the wood itself, as the rohan, the red sandalwood, the sapanwood, and the Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) of India and the East Indies, the Brazilian redwood (*Humiria balsamifera* and *H. floribunda*), etc.

red'y, *a.* Ready. PHIL. Soc.: also an old form.

ree, rī, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To riddle or sift; separate.

ree, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wild; also, tipsy.

— **ree**[1], *n.* Delirium; frenzy.

ree[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A river.

ree[3], *n.* Same as REE[1].

ree, *interj.* [Dial.] To the right: an exclamation to horses.

ree'bok, rē'bok, *n.* **1.** [S. Afr.] A South-African antelope (*Pelea capreola*), nearly the size of a fallow deer, light-gray, with horns somewhat inclined forward. **gray reebok‡. 2.** The magor. **red reebok‡.** [D., ROEBUCK.] **reh'boc‡; rhe'bok‡; rhee'bok‡.**

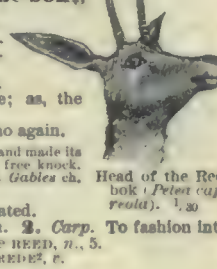
Head of the Reebok (*Pelea capreola*). 1/30

reech†, *n.* Smoke; reek.

— **reech'i-ly**†, *adv.* — **reech'y**†, *a.* Smoky; begrimed.

re-ech'o, rī-ec'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To echo again; reverberate; as, the cliffs *reecho* the cry.

II. *i.* To reverberate; echo again.

He advanced to the door, . . . and made its new panels *reecho* with a loud, free knock.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 1, p. 18. [T. & F. '51.]

re-ech'o, *n.* An echo repeated.

reed, rīd, *vt.* **1.** To thatch. **2.** *Carp.* To fashion into or decorate with reeds. See REED, *n.*, 5.

reed†, *n.* Same as READ, *n.*, REED[2], *n.*

reed†, *imp.* of REDE, *v.*

reed†, *a. & n.* Red. — **reed'nesse**†, *n.*

reed[1], *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The culm or stem of certain tall coarse grasses growing in wet places, or the grasses themselves; especially, the common reed (*Phragmitis communis*) of America and Europe; also, other species of the same genus or the nearly allied one *Arundo*, and of the genus *Ammophila*.

The common reed (*Phragmitis communis*), growing by ponds, is a tall and stout perennial 5 to 12 feet high, with long running rootstocks, numerous broad leaves, and a large terminal panicle. At a distance it resembles broom-corn.
(2) Any one of various plants resembling the true reeds. See phrases below.

I want to go soon and live away by the pond where I shall hear only the wind whispering among the *reeds*.
THOREAU *Walden, Dec. 24, '51* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal nearly closing an opening, as in a pipe; used in reed-organs, the reed-pipes of pipe-organs, and instruments of the bassoon and clarinet order, to produce a musical tone either by itself or when reenforced by the vibration of air in a pipe. See FREE REED, below.

Reeds are found in hautboys, bassoons, clarinets, trumpets, and in the Jews-harp, which is the most simple instrument of this species. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 381, p. 277. [H. & CO. '67.]

(2) The plate or tongue above mentioned, together with the mouthpiece or box in which it is placed and the other mechanism surrounding or connected with it. (3) A musical instrument, as an oboe, sounding by means of a reed or reeds. (4) A reed-stop or -pipe in an organ. **3.** A musical pipe made of the hollow stem or stalk of a plant; a rustic pipe; shepherds' pipe; hence, pastoral poetry.

Reed-pipe of an Organ.
b, body of pipe; *c*, foot-cover; *h*, tuning-hole; *r*, tongue of reed; *f*, tuning-wire. See also illus. under ORGAN.

Making his rustic *reed* of song
A weapon in the war with wrong.
WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* prelude, st. 9.

4. *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train leading to a blast-hole; a spire. **5.** *Arch.* A semi-cylindric molding or bead, especially when arranged parallel to others; used in ornamentation. **6.** That part of a loom that drives the filling against the woven fabric; consisting of two horizontal parallel bars near together and connected by numerous thin parallel slips (as of reed or wire, in the latter case called a *reed-wire*), between which the warp-threads pass; a slay. **7.** [Poet.] A missile weapon, as an arrow or javelin. **8.** A piece of rattan, whalebone, or steel used to stiffen the waist of a woman's dress. **9.** Material, as reeds or straw, collectively, used for thatching. **10.** An ancient Hebrew measure of length. See MEASURE. **11.** *Her.* A weavers' reed used as a bearing. **12.** The fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant; rennet-bag; abomasum. [< AS. *hreód*, reed.]

Compounds, etc.: — **Egyptian reed**, the papyrus. — **free r.**, in musical instruments, a reed that vibrates clear of the wind-passage: found in the concertina type of instrument, and opposed to the *striking* or *beating reed*, which extends over the edge of the aperture, as in the bassoon, etc. — **great r.**, the donax. — **Indian r.**, Indian-shot. — **New Zealand r.**, a tufted ornamental grass (*Arundo conspicua*) producing a silvery-white plume similar to that of the pampas-grass. It blooms earlier, but is less hardy. — **reed'-bun"bler**, *n.* A small Asiatic singing bird of either of the genera *Schœnicola* and *Emberizoides*. — **r. bent-grass**, any species of *Calamagrostis*. **reed'bird"**, *n.* **1.** The bobolink: so called mostly in the middle United States, where it congregates among the reed-like Indian rice in the autumn. **2.** A reed-warbler. **3.** A reed-babbler. — **reed'buck"**, *n.* An antelope that frequents reedy places; specifically, the reitbok. — **r.-bunting**, *n.* The European black-headed bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*) with a white collar, common in marshy places. — **r. canary-grass**, a tall perennial grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) growing in wet places. — **r.-hook**, *n.* *Weaving.* A device for running warp-threads through the dents of a reed. — **r.-instrument**, *n.* A musical instrument, as an oboe, whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or reeds. See INSTRUMENT. — **r.-knife**, *n.* A knife-shaped metal instrument used in tuning organ-reeds. — **r.-mace**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Typha*, especially *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*. See CAT-TAIL. — **r. meadow-grass**, a tall coarse species (*Glyceria grandis* or *aquatica*) growing in wet grounds. — **r.-moth**, *n.* A European cossid moth (*Macrogaster arundinis*). — **r.-motion**, *n.* The mechanism for operating the reeds of a loom. — **r.-palm**, *n.* Any palm of the genus *Calamus*. — **r.-pheasant**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The reed-ling. — **r.-pipe**, *n.* An organ-pipe having a reed, whose vibrations set in motion the air-column: distinguished from *flue-pipe*. — **r.-sparrow**, *n.* The reed-bunting. — **r.-stop**, *n.* An organ-stop controlling a set of reed-pipes. — **r.-thrush**, *n.* The greater reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus turdoides*). — **r.-tussock**, *n.* A British tussock-moth (*Orgyia cænosa*). — **r.-wainscot**, *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Nonagria cannæ*). — **r.-warbler**, *n.* A sylviid bird (genus *Acrocephalus*), found in most parts of the Old World, with a very minute bastard primary and a moderately rounded tail, especially *A. streperus*. — **r.-work**, *n.* All of the reed-stops of an organ, taken collectively. — **r.-wren**, *n.* **1.** The reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*). **2.** An American wren (genus *Thryothorus*). — **sea-sand r.**, beach-grass. — **small r.**, same as REED BENT-GRASS.

— **reed'ed**, *a.* **1.** Covered with reeds; reedy. **2.** Thatched with reeds, as a house. **3.** Having ridges or channels like reeds. — **reed'en**†, *a.* Consisting or made of a reed or reeds. — **reed'er**, *n.* **1.** One who uses reeds in thatching. **2.** A frame of thatched reeds used to protect china-clay from rain while drying. — **reed'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being reedy.

reed[2]†, *n.* **1.** Counsel; advice. **2.** Plan; cause of action. **3.** An adviser.

reed'-grass", rīd'-gras', *n.* **1.** Any one of the true reeds, or of other grasses smaller but similar in habit. See phrases below. **2**†. The bur-reed.

— **salt reed-grass**, a tall stout grass (*Spartina polystachya*) with dense purplish raceme, growing in salt or brackish water within tide-water along the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **small r.-grass**, reed bent-grass. — **sweet r.-grass**, either of two tall handsome perennial sweet-scented grasses — *Cinna arundinacea*, of the United States, and *Cinna pendula*, of the United States and Europe. They have simple reed-like stems bearing compound terminal panicles, and grow in rich shady soils. **wood reed-grass:.**

reed'ing, rīd'ing, *n.* **1.** The milling on the edge of a coin. **2.** *Arch.* Beading or semicylindrical moldings collectively. **3.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thatching.

reed'ling, rīd'ling, *n.* The European bearded titmouse.

reed'or"gan, rīd'-ôr'gan, *n.* A keyboard musical instrument sounding by means of free reeds. Reed-organs are of two types — the *harmonium*, in which compressed air is forced through the reed (the original type, still largely used in Europe), and the *American* or *parlor organ*, in which air is drawn through the reeds by suction.

reed'y, rīd'i, *a.* **1.** Full of reeds; as, a *reedy* river. **2.** Like a reed; as, a *reedy* wand. **3.** Having a thin, sharp tone like that produced by a musical reed.

A good many tones . . . were rough, wooden, and *reedy*.
MACDONALD *Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood* ch. 2, p. 19. [R. & S. '71.]

reef, rīf, *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To reduce the extent of (a sail) by folding a part and tying it round, and usually fastening it to, a yard or boom, with reef-points. **2.** Hence, to gather up (any material) or reduce (effective length or area) in a similar manner. **riff**†. — **to reef a bowsprit** (*Naut.*), to slide a bowsprit inboard, so as to shorten it. — **to r. paddles** (*Naut.*), to move the floats of a steamship's paddle-wheels nearer to the center of the wheel, in order to lessen the dip when the vessel is low in the water.

reef, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Scabby; leprous. **reif**‡ [Scot.].

reef[1], *n.* **1.** A range or ridge of rocks, lying at or near the surface of the water; especially, one of coral. See illus. under ATOLL.

Living Coral *reefs* are never found below twelve fathoms.
AGASSIZ *Structure of Animal Life* lect. iii, p. 62. [S. '74.]

2. [Austral.] A lode, vein, or ledge. **3.** A shoal or bank in the sea: a fishermen's term. **4.** A variety of sponge: a trade name. [< D. *rif*, reef, < *rijven*, rend.] **riff**†. — **reef'-build"er**, *n.* A coral that forms reefs. — **r.-building**, *a.* — **r.-eel**, *n.* [Queensland.] A murænoid eel, as *Muræna tessellata*. — **r.-goose**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Canada goose. — **r.-heron**, *n.* A heron (genus *Demiegretta*), as *D. jugularis*, of Australia. — **r.-oyster**, *n.* (Southern U. S.) An oyster that grows in clusters or masses, gradually forming reefs; hence, any wild, comparatively worthless oyster.

reef[2], *n.* The part of a sail that is wrapped up and secured by points, usually to a yard or boom, when it becomes necessary to shorten or diminish the size of the sail. [< MD. *rif*, reef of a sail.] **riff**†.

— **bag'-reef"**, *n.* **1.** The lower reef of a fore-and-aft sail. **2.** The upper reef of a topsail. — **balance r.-band**, a reef-band that runs diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. — **reef'-band"**, *n.* A band of canvas sewed across a sail to support the strain of the reef-points when the sail is reefed. — **r.-cringle**, *n.* A metal thimble strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail at the reef-band. — **r.-earing**, *n.* The rope attached to the reef-cringle, by which the sail is secured to the yard or boom in reefing. — **r.-jig**, *n.* *Naut.* A small tackle at each yard-arm by which the reef-band is drawn taut before passing the reef-earings. **r.-jigger**†. — **r.-knot**, *n.* A square knot. See KNOT. — **r.-line**, *n.* A small rope fitted on the forward side of a square sail, at the reef-bands, for passing the beckets under in reefing. — **r.-pendant**, *n.* *Naut.* A rope attached to a tackle to haul the leech of a sail down to the boom or up to the yard in reefing. — **r.-point**, *n.* *Naut.* One of a series of short ropes attached by their centers to the eyelets of a reef-band, and used to fasten the sail in reefing. — **r.-squid**, *n.* [Southern Eng.] An earing by which to lash the outer cringle of a lugger-sail in reefing it. — **r.-tackle**, *n.* *Naut.* A tackle to haul the cringles to the yard or boom for reefing.

reef[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any skin-disease; especially, the itch; also, dandruff. **relf**‡ [Scot.].

reef'er[1], rīf'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who reefs: applied familiarly to midshipmen. **2.** A short round coat or jacket.

reef'er[2], *n.* A reef-oyster.

reef'ing, rīf'ing, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The process of taking a reef in a sail. **2.** *Upholstery.* The festooning or gathering up of materials, as in curtains and lambrequins.

—**reef'ing-bow"sprit,** *n.* A bowsprit arranged for shortening by sliding inboard.—**r.-jacket,** *n.* A pea-jacket; reefer.—**r.-point,** *n.* A reef-point.

reeft, *pp.* Reefed. PHIL. Soc.

reef'y, rīf'i, *a.* Full of rocks or reefs; as, a *reefy* strait.

reek, rik, *v.* **I.** *t.* To expose to smoke.

II. *i.* To emit vapor; be full of fumes; steam; smoke: now usually implying a disagreeable odor; as, to *reek* with filth. [< AS. *rēcan,* smoke.] **reke†.**

reek[1], *n.* [Scot.] Smoke; vapor; steam. **reket.**

reek[2], *n.* [Scot.] An adventure; exploit; frolic. **reik‡.**

reek[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay.

reekt, *pp.* Reeked. PHIL. Soc.

reek'y, rik'i, *a.* **1.** Giving out fumes or foul odors; emitting steam or smoke. **2.** Having been smoked. Compare AULD REEKIE. **reek'ie‡** [Scot.].

reel[1], rīl, *vt.* To wind on a reel or bobbin, as yarn.

—**to reel in,** in angling, to wind the line upon the reel. —**to r. off,** to unreel or pay out, as a line; hence, colloquially, to recite or say easily and fluently, as a story.—**to r. up,** to wind up wholly, as a fishing-line.

reel[2], *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To stagger or sway in walking, as one giddy or drunk; sway from side to side.

> She *reels* as any reed under the wind,
> And cleaves unto the ground with staggering feet.
> SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* st. 206.

2. To have a sensation of whirling; feel dizzy; as, his brain *reeled.* **3.** To whirl round and round.

> And the silent hills and forest-tops seem *reeling* in the heat.
> BRYANT *The Damsel of Peru* st. 4.

4. To dance the reel; especially, to make its characteristic figure of 8.

II†. *t.* **1.** To cause to reel; turn about; roll. **2.** To reel through; as, to *reel* the streets. **reele†; rele†.**

reel[3], *n.* A rotatory device or frame for winding rope, cord, yarn, fiber, or other flexible substance, such as a hose or a seine. [< AS. *rēol,* reel.]

Reels are sometimes named from their uses; as, **deep-sea reel** (for winding in a deep-sounding line), **dumping-r.** (a variety of harvester-reel, which holds the cut grain against a bar until a gavel is gathered), **fishing-r.** (a reel attached to an anglers' rod for taking in or paying out the line), **harvester-r.** (having radial arms for pressing the grain-stalks toward the cutter-bar in cutting and helping to lay them when cut), **millers' r.** (see BOLTING-REEL), **net-r.** (used by fishermen for winding up nets), **oven-r.** (for carrying loaves, etc., in a bakers' reel-oven), **silk-r.** (for winding off the filament of the cocoon), **telegraph-receiver r.** (the barrel on which the paper strip for recording messages is wound and from which it is paid out by clockwork).

A Fishing-reel.

c, cross-bars; *cs,* cap-screw; *h,* handle; *r,* reel-plate; *s,* spool; *sp,* side-plates.

—**reel'-band",** *n.* A band or ring for holding a reel-plate on the reel-seat of a fishing-rod.—**r.-bed,** *n.* The reel-seat of an anglers' rod.—**r.-check,** *n.* A device to check the run of a line on a fishing-reel.—**r.-click,** *n.* A device for regulating the movement of a line on a fishing-reel. —**r.-cotton,** *n.* Cotton thread wound on reels or spools. —**r.-holder,** *n.* **1.** A rotatory frame to hold spools or reels of thread used in sewing. **2.** *Naut.* One of the watch on duty who manages the reel when the log is heaved.—**r.-keeper,** *n.* A clamp for fastening a fishing-reel in place on the rod.—**r.-line,** *n.* An anglers' line operated by means of a reel, or the part of it which winds on the reel, as distinguished from the leader.—**r.-plate,** *n.* The metal plate of a fishing-reel that fits into the reel-seat. See illus. above.—**r.-seat,** *n.* The bed on an anglers' rod to which the reel is attached by means of a reel-plate.—**r.-stand,** *n.* A reel-holder.

reel[2], *n.* **1.** A lively dance for several couples, characterized by intricate figures; common among the Scotch. **2.** The music for such a dance. [< Gael. *righil,* reel.] **Scotch reel‡.—Virginia reel** [U. S.], a contra-dance resembling the English Sir Roger de Coverley; probably introduced from England through Virginia.

reel[3], *n.* A staggering motion; giddiness. [< REEL[2], *v.*]

reel'a-bl(e, rīl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being reeled.

reeld, *pp.* Reeled. PHIL. Soc.

re"e-lect', ri"ē-lect', *vt.* To elect again; choose for another term of office; as, to *reelect* a president.

re"e-lec'tion, ri"ē-lec'shun, *n.* A repeated election to the same position or office; as, eligible for *reelection.*

reel'er, rīl'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who reels; specifically, a silk-winder. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The grasshopper-warbler.

re-el'i-gi-bl(e, ri-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* Again eligible; especially, eligible for reelection.—**re-el"i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

reel'ing-ma-chine", rīl'ing-mą-shīn", *n.* **1.** A machine for winding thread on spools or reels. **2.** A machine for winding yarn into skeins or hanks.

reel'-pot"†, *n.* A drunkard.

reel'-rall", rīl'-ral", *adv.* [Scot.] Topsy-turvy.

reem[1], rim, *vt.* Same as REAM[1].

reem[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To moan or cry out.

reem, *n.* [Heb.] An animal mentioned in the Book of Job, now generally identified with the urus.

re"em-bark', ri"em-bārk', *vt. & vi.* To embark again.—**re-em"bar-ka'tion,** *n.*

re"en-act', ri"en-act', *vt.* To enact anew.

—**re"en-act'ment,** *n.* The act of reenacting, or the thing reenacted. **re"en-ac'tion‡.**

re"en-fierce"†, *vt.* To make fiercer. **ren-fierse"†.**

re"en-force'[1], ri"en-fōrs', *vt.* **1.** To give new force or strength to. Specifically: (1) To increase the military strength of, as by bringing up more troops. (2) To add a strengthening part to; thicken, support, or strengthen, as a girder. **2‡.** To compel. [< RE- + ENFORCE.] **ran-force"†; re"in-force"‡; ren-force"†.**

Synonyms: see REBUILT.

—**re"en-for'cing-band"** or **-ring",** *n.* A strengthening-band, as of iron around the manhole of a boiler.

—**re"en-force'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being reenforced. **re"en-[or -in-]for'ci-bl(e‡.—re"en-for'cer,** *n.* One who reenforces. **re"in-for'cer‡.**

re"en-force"[2], *vt.* To enforce over again.

re"en-force', *n.* That which strengthens or reenforces. Specifically: (1) The part of a cannon near the breech, that is cast thicker than the rest. (2) An additional thickness, as of cloth on trousers, around eyelets, etc. (3) A reenforcing-band. **re"in-force"‡.**

re"en-force'ment, ri"en-fōrs'mėnt, *n.* **1.** The act of reenforcing. **2.** Increase of force; especially, additional troops or vessels sent to strengthen a position; often in the plural. **re"in-force'ment‡.**

Synonyms: see ACCESSION; INCREASE.

re"en-gen'der, *vt.* To regenerate. **re"in-gen'der†.**

re-en'ter, rī-en'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter again; as, a star *reenters* the field of the telescope. **2.** To record again; as, to *reenter* an item in an account. **3.** To deepen with a graver (a worn or indistinct line in an engraved plate). Compare REBITE. **4.** In calico-printing by hand, to apply the secondary colors; to ground in.

II. *i.* **1.** To come in again, as into a room. **2.** *Law.* To resume possession; as, the landlord may *reenter* on non-payment of rent.

re-en'ter-ing, rī-en'tėr-ing, *W.* (rī-, *C.*), *pa.* Entering again or inward; specifically, reentrant, as an angle.

re-en'trance, rī-en'trans, *W.* (rī-, *C.*), *n.* The act of reentering; reentry.

re-en'trant, rī-en'trant (rī-, *C.*), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A reentrant angle. (2) Having one or more such angles; as, a *reentrant* polygon. **2.** [Rare.] Reentering.

re-en'try, rī-en'tri, *W.* (rī-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** The act of entering again. **2.** *Law.* Specifically, the act of resuming possession of lands or tenements.

re"en-verse'†, *vt.* To reverse.

reep'er, rip'ėr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A long strip of the palmyra-palm used in house-building; also, a thin lath laid across the rafters of a sloping roof, to support the tiles. **reap'er‡.**

reer'mouse", *n.* Same as RERE-MOUSE.

rees, rīs, *n.* Three hundred and seventy-five herrings: a unit of tale.

rees'eate†, *vt.* To ransom. **res'cat†.**

Rees'si-a, rīs'i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of chytridiaceous fungi, now united to *Olpidium* by some authors. [< *Reess,* a German botanist.]

reesk, rīsk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A rank, coarse grass. **2.** Waste land covered with rank grass. **reysk‡; reyss‡.**

reest[1], rist, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To check suddenly; arrest.

II. *i.* To stop stubbornly; balk, as a horse. **reist‡; rest‡.**

reest[2], *v.* Same as REAST.—**reest'ed,** *pa.* **rees'tit‡.**

re"es-tab'lish, ri"es-tab'lish, *vt.* To establish anew; restore; as, to *reestablish* laws; to *reestablish* health.

—**re"es-tab'lish-er,** *n.*—**re"es-tab'lish-ment,** *n.*

re"es-tate'†, *vt.* To reinstate.

reet, rīt, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To smooth; put in order; specifically, to comb (the hair).

reet, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Right.

reet, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Right. **2.** A root.

ree'tle, ri'tl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To repair.

reeve[1], rīv, *vt.* [REEVED, ROVE, or RO'VEN; REEV'ING.] *Naut.* To pass, as a line, through a hole, block, or ring. Compare REEF. [< D. *reven,* < *reef,* reef.]

> Between the two . . . extends a heavy hempen cable, *roven* through a pair of lignum-vitæ double-blocks. FITZ HUGH LUDLOW *Heart of the Continent* ch. 6, p. 236. [H. & H. '70.]

reeve[2], *v.* Same as REAVE.

reeve[1], *n.* **1.** An officer in England of Saxon origin, sometimes elective, but always responsible to external authority; a bailiff; overseer; steward.

> The reeve had authority over various territorial areas, the title being used generally in combination to indicate his jurisdiction; as, borough-*reeve;* church-*reeve;* deer-*reeve;* lathe-*reeve.* It still exists in *sheriff* (shire-*reeve*), *portreeve, hog-reeve,* and in the Scotch *grieve.*

2. [Canada.] The presiding officer of a town council. **3.** A foreman of a coal-mine. [< AS. *gerēfa,* steward.]

reve†.

reeve‡, *n.* The female of the ruff. [< RUFF[1], *n.*, bird.]

re"ex-am'ine, ri"egz-am'in, *vt.* To examine afresh.

Synonyms: see REVIEW.

—**re"ex-am'i-na-bl(e,** *a.*—**re"ex-am"i-na'tion,** *n.* A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in law, a redirect examination.

re"ex-change', ri"ex-chēnj', *vt.* To exchange again.

re"ex-change', *n.* **1.** A second exchange. **2.** The sum that the holder of a bill of exchange may demand of the drawer or indorser as indemnity for the loss incurred by its dishonor in a foreign country, where it was payable. [< RE- + EXCHANGE.]

re"ex-port', ri"ex-pōrt', *vt.* **1.** To export a second time. **2.** To export (imported commodities).

—**re-ex'port,** *n.*—**re-ex"por-ta'tion,** *n.*

re"ex-tent', ri"ex-tent', *n.* *Eng. Law.* A second execution or extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was wrongly made or imperfectly executed. See EXTENT, 2.

reeze, *vt.* Same as REAST.

re-fac'tion†, *n.* Recompense; retribution.

re-fait', rę-fē', *n.* [F.] A drawn game; in rouge et noir, a game when the cards dealt to opponents are of equal value.

re-far'†, *vt.* To repeat; go over again.

re-fash'ion, rī-fash'un, *vt.* To shape or form again.

—**re-fash'ion-ment,** *n.*

re-fast'en, rī-fąs'n, *C.* (rī-, *W.*), *vt.* To fasten again.

re-fect'†, *vt.* To refresh after weariness or hunger; restore; repair. **re-fete'†.—re-fect'†,** *pp.* Refreshed; restored.

re-fec'tion, rę-fec'shun, *n.* **1.** Refreshment by food; a repast. **2.** In convent usage, a slight meal. **3.** In civil law, repair of property. [OF., < L. *refectio(n-),* < *reficio,* restore, < *re-,* again, + *facio,* make.]

re-fec'tion-er, rę-fec'shun-ėr, *n.* In a monastery, the one in charge of the supply of food. **re-fec'to-rer‡.**

re-fect'iv(e, rę-fect'iv, *a. & n.* Refreshing, or that which refreshes.

re-fec'to-ry, rę-fec'to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A room for refection or eating; especially, in religious houses and colleges, a hall set apart for meals. [< LL. *refectorium,* < L. *refectus;* see REFECTION.]

re-fel'†, *vt.* To set aside; disprove; refute.

re-fer', rę-fėr', *v.* [RE-FERRED'; RE-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct or send for information or other purpose; as, I *refer* you to the post-office.

> Mr. Frost . . . revived sufficiently to say, 'if anybody thinks that it doesn't get hot in Siberia, just *refer* him to me!'
> KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Aug., '88, p. 519.

2. To send or commit for examination and report; hand over for consideration; as, the bill was *referred* to a committee. **3.** To place in relation to; attribute; assign.

> The second class [of Rationalists] . . . *refer* the origin of Christianity to mere natural causes.
> J. F. HURST *Rationalism* intro., p. 25. [s. '65.]

4. [Rare.] Reflexively, to betake oneself to; apply to; as, I *refer* me to the king's clemency. **5.** *Law.* (1) To commit the investigation of details in a case to a designated person (as a master in chancery) to take testimony and report thereon to the court. (2) To submit for examination and decision; as, to *refer* a dispute to an umpire. **6†.** To postpone. **7†.** To carry or bring back.

II. *i.* **1.** To make or have reference; allude; as, to what do you *refer?*

> The American Declaration of Independence does not once *refer* to the British Parliament. GOODRICH in *British Eloquence, On Mansfield's Speech on Taxing America* p. 153. [H. '61.]

2. To direct interested persons to some one for information; give a reference; as, he *refers* to persons whom I trust. **3.** To have recourse; appeal; apply; as, to *refer* continually to his notes; *refer* to chapter and verse. **4.** To point out by marks of reference. [< F. *référer* (OF. *referer*), < L. *refero,* < *re-,* back, + *fero,* bear.]

Synonyms: see ALLUDE; ATTRIBUTE.

—**re-fer'rer,** *n.* One who refers.

ref'er-a-bl(e, ref'ėr-ą-bl, *C. I. W. Wr.* (re-fėr'-, *E.*), *a.* Capable of being considered as a result of or in relation to something specified; ascribable; assignable; as, it is *referable* to like causes; *referable* to the same class. [OF., < *referer;* see REFER.] **re-fer'ri-bl(e‡.**

re-ferd', *pp.* Referred. PHIL. Soc.

ref"er-ee', ref"ėr-ē', *n.* **1.** A person to whom a thing is referred; especially, an umpire; arbitrator. **2.** *Law.* (1) A person to whom an issue or question of fact arising in a cause has been sent by order of court for trial or examination. (2) A person to whom a case is sent by order of court to take testimony, investigate, and report. [< F. *référer,* pp. *référé;* see REFER.]

Synonyms: see ARBITER; JUDGE.

ref'er-ence, ref'ėr-ens, *n.* **1.** The act of referring; as, *reference* of a matter to arbitrators; *reference* of events to their causes; continual *reference* to authorities. **2.** An incidental allusion or direction of the attention; as, a *reference* to a recent event. **3.** A note or other indication, in a book or writing, referring to some other book or passage; as, the *references* on the margin. **4.** One who or that which is or may be referred to; also, a testimonial; as, a book of *reference;* who is your *reference?* look over my *references.* **5.** The state of being referred or related: used in the phrases *with* or *in reference to.* **6.** *Law.* The act or process of submitting a matter to a referee; also, the proceedings of and before a referee. **7†.** Apportionment; assignment. **8†.** Appeal. [< F. *référence,* < L. *refero,* ppr. *referen(t-)s;* see REFER.]

—**reference Bible,** a Bible with references on the margins to parallel or related passages.—**ref'er-ence-mark",** *n.* Any mark or sign assisting reference, as a surveyors' bench-mark; specifically, a sign, such as *, †, ‡, §, ¶, or a letter or figure, used to direct the reader from the text to a note. See PUNCTUATION, *n.*

ref"er-en-dar', ref"ėr-en-dār', *n.* [G.] A referee or examiner in a judicial or administrative office; specifically, in Germany, a legal probationer or candidate for the bar who has passed his first but not his final state examinations, and who assists a judge in his official work.

ref"er-en'da-ry, ref"ėr-en'dą-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One to whom anything is referred; a referee. **2.** Anciently, an officer through whom communication was maintained between petitioners, king, and judges. **3.** Formerly, an official with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees. **4.** *Gr. Ch.* An official through whom the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities communicate. **5.** Same as REFERENDAR. [< F. *référendaire,* < LL. *referendarius,* < L. *referendus,* gerundive of *refero;* see REFER.]

ref"er-en'dum, ref"ėr-en'dum, *n.* **1.** *Inter. Law.* The submission, by a diplomatic representative to his government, of a proposition not covered by his instructions; as, to accept a proposition *ad referendum,* i. e., subject to the action of his government. **2.** The submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by the people's representatives in the legislature or a convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection; as, a *referendum* on a proposed constitution, or constitutional amendment. In Switzerland the referendum is, under certain conditions, a constitutional right of the people in respect to acts of legislation. [L., neut. of *referendus;* see REFERENDARY.]

ref"er-en'tial, ref-ėr-en'shal, *a.* Containing or having reference; relating.—**ref"er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

re"fer-ment', ri"fėr-ment', *vt. & vi.* To ferment again.

re-fer'ment, rę-fėr'mėnt, *n.* Reference.

re-fer'ri-bl(e, *a.* Same as REFERABLE.

re-fig'ure, rī-fig'yur, *W.* (rī-, *C.*), *vt.* To figure again.

re-find', rī-faind', *vt.* To find anew; recover.

re-fine', rę-fain', *v.* [RE-FINED'; RE-FI'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fine or pure; free (the substance sought) from extraneous matter; clarify; as, to *refine* sugar, wine, gold, or silver. **2.** To bring out the better qualities of; free from coarseness or rudeness; make courteous or cultivated; as, to *refine* one's language.

> A code of etiquette may *refine* the manners, but the 'heart of courtesy' . . . can never be attained but through instinct. H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Optimist, New Eng. Philos.* p. 20. [G. P. P. '70.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become fine or pure. **2.** To grow courteous; rise to a purer standard of excellence; as, the taste *refines* by acquaintance with good models. **3.** To show subtile thought or speech; especially, to make overnice distinctions; as, to *refine* upon a subject tediously. [< RE- + FINE[2], *v.*]

Synonyms: see CHASTEN; PURIFY.

re-fined', rę-faind', *pa.* **1.** Freed from impurity or extraneous substances; parted, as from other metals or substances; also, clarified; as, *refined* gold. **2.** Possessed of or characterized by refinement; cultivated; polished; gentle; as, a *refined* gentleman. **3.** Of or pertaining to subtle distinctions or nice points; recondite.

> In our higher judgments we may connect things by very *refined* analogies. MCCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. vii, p. 209. [C. & BROS. '71.]

Synonyms: see DAINTY.

—**re-fi'ned-ly,** *adv.* With refinement, especially as extreme.—**re-fi'ned-ness,** *n.*

re-fine'ment, rę-fain'mėnt, *n.* **1.** Fineness or chasteness of thought, taste, manner, or language; freedom from coarseness or vulgarity; personal cultivation; as, a man of *refinement.* **2.** The act, process, or effect of refining; purification; as, the *refinement* of the precious metals. **3.** A nice or subtle distinction; extreme elaboration; fastidiousness; as, the *refinements* of metaphysics. **4†.** Artful praise; flattery.

Synonyms: civilization, cultivation, culture. *Civilization* applies to nations, denoting the sum of those civil, social, economic, and political attainments by which a community is removed from barbarism; a people may be civilized while still far from *refinement* or *culture*, but *civilization* is susceptible of various degrees and of continued progress. *Refinement* applies either to nations or individuals, denoting the removal of what is coarse and rude, and a corresponding attainment of what is delicate, elegant, and beautiful. *Cultivation*, denoting primarily the process of cultivating the soil or growing crops, then the improved condition of either which is the result, is applied in similar sense to the human mind and character, but in this usage is now largely superseded by the term *culture*, which denotes a high development of the best qualities of man's mental and spiritual nature, with especial reference to the esthetic faculties and to graces of speech and manner, regarded as the expression of a refined nature. *Culture* in the fullest sense denotes that degree of *refinement* and development which results from continued *cultivation* through successive generations; a man's faculties may be brought to a high degree of *cultivation* in some specialty, while he himself remains uncultured even to the extent of coarseness and rudeness. See HUMANITY; POLITENESS.— **Antonyms:** barbarism, boorishness, brutality, clownishness, coarseness, grossness, rudeness, rusticity, vulgarity.

re-fi'ner, rē-fūi'nėr, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that refines; a purifier. **2.** A mechanism in which refining is effected, as a gas-purifier. **3.** A maker of subtle discriminations. **4**†. A flatterer.

re-fi'ner-y, rē-fūi'nėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where some crude material, as sugar or petroleum, is purified; also, a place where metals are refined or where gray cast iron is converted into white cast iron.

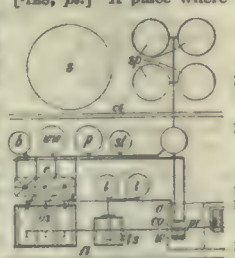

Plan of an Oil-refinery.

pr, pump-room, from which are distributed at *a*, air, at *co*, crude oil, and at *w*, water; *ts*, tar-stills; *os*, oil-stills; *c*, condensers; *ft*, fuel-track; *ct*, track for tank-cars; tanks —*b*, for benzin, *ww*, for water-white, *p*, for 110 proof oil, *sl*, for slops, *t*, *t*, for tar; *s*, storage-tank; *sp*, settling-pans.

re-fit', rī-fit', *v.* **I.** *t.* To fit again; readjust; also, to restore to serviceable condition; repair after wear or injury; as, to *refit* a garment. **II.** *i.* To be fitted up again; repair damages, especially of ships.

DeGrasse had *refitted* in the Martinique dockyards.
FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 3, p. 31. [S. '88.]

—**re-fit'ment**, *n.* The act of refitting; also, that which constitutes a refitting.

re-fit', *n.* The repair of wear or damages, especially that of a ship; as, she returned to port for *refit*.

re-fix', rī-fix', *vt.* To fix again, in any sense.

re-flame', rī-flēm', *C.* (rī-, *W.*), *vi.* To flame out again.

re-fleet', rē-fleet', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw off or back (rays of energy, as of light, heat, or sound), especially in accordance with the laws of reflection. **2.** To return an image of in or as in a mirror; also used figuratively; as, his manners *reflect* his geniality. **3.** To bend back; fold or turn back.

The alimentary canal is a continuation of the skin, which is *reflected* inward, as we turn the finger of a glove.
JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* ch. 9, p. 74. [H. '76.]

4†. To turn (the mind); persuade. **5**†. To cast back.

II. *i.* **1.** To send back rays, as of light or heat; as, a bright surface *reflects*. **2.** To exercise reflection; think; ponder; as, *reflect* on what is said. See REFLECTION.

In order to learn, we must attend: in order to profit by what we have learnt, we must think — that is, *reflect*. He only thinks who *reflects*.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 119. [H. '58.]

3. To cast reproach; cause blame or shame; as, his conduct *reflects* on his parents. **4.** To bend inward or backward. **5**†. To shine. [< OF. *reflecter*, < L. *reflecto*, < *re-*, back, + *flecto*, bend.]

Synonyms: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.

re-fleet', *n.* Rare.] **1.** A reflection. **2.** In some arts, a thing that reflects.

re-fleet'ed, rē-fleet'ėd, *pa.* **1.** Thrown back; turned back, especially by reflection; as, *reflected* light. **2.** *Anat.* Turned from the general course of the structure; deflected; as, the *reflected* tendon of the rectus muscle of the thigh; also, folded, as in a membrane. **3.** *Her.* Curved or bent backward; revertant.

re-fleet'ent, *a.* Bending back; also, that may reflect.

re-fleet'i-ble, rē-fleet'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected.

re-fleet'ing, rē-fleet'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of REFLECT, *v.*

—**reflecting circle**, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed like a sextant, but having a completely graduated circle.

—**re-fleet'ing-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] **1.** With thought and care. **2.** Censoriously; with blaming.

re-flec'tion, rē-flec'shun, *et.* [Rare.] To reflect.

re-flec'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically (*Physics*), the throwing off or back (from a surface) of impinging light, heat, sound, or any form of energy that travels in waves.

Reflection takes place at the bounding surface separating any two media of different density. It is of two kinds: (1) **regular reflection**, in which the incident and reflected rays make equal angles with the perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence, and (2) **irregular or scattering reflection**, as seen in rough surfaces, where the rays are scattered in all directions. The irregularity is probably only apparent, being due to the haphazard arrangement of the particles on the surface. Even the most polished surface shows practically some irregular reflection.

2. The result of reflecting; reflected rays, or an image thrown by reflection; as, a distinct *reflection* in the water. **3.** The act or habit of directing the mind thoughtfully and attentively to something that has previously occupied it; continued consideration or meditation, or the result of it; thought; as, *reflection* increases wisdom; he was given to *reflections*; *reflections* upon men and manners.

The learning commonly gathered from books is of less worth than the truths we gain from experience and *reflection*.
CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 51. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. *Philos.* & *Psychol* (1) The turning inward of the mind upon itself and the facts and processes of sense and consciousness; reflective consciousness. (2) Especially, the consideration and comparison of sensations and ideas by aid of the principles of association in working out a psychology and philosophy.

Locke represents reflection as constituting one of the primary sources of all ideas, the other source being sensation; but both Locke and the English Associationists make sensation the one primary source and give to reflection only the function of working over these sensations; hence, their philosophy culminated in sensationalism. Compare LOCKIANISM; ASSOCIATIONISM.

5. The casting of blame or reproach; censure; as, a *reflection* upon one's character. **6.** *Anat.* The folding of a part upon itself; a deflection; also, that which is folded upon itself; a fold. **7.** Reflex action, as of the nerves. **8.** [Rare.] A bending or turning back. **9.** [Rare.] The act of shining. [< F. *réflection*, < LL. *reflexio(n-)*, < L. *reflexus*; see REFLEX.] **re-flex'tion**‡.

Synonyms: cogitation, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, meditation, musing, rumination, study, thinking, thought. See ANIMADVERSION.— **Antonyms:** carelessness, heedlessness, imprudence, inconsiderateness, negligence, thoughtlessness.

—**total reflection**, the complete reflection of a ray of light passing through a transparent refracting substance from the bounding surface of the substance back into the substance. It occurs when the ray makes so small an angle with the surface that its sine is less than the reciprocal of the index of refraction.

re-fleet'ive, -ly, -ness. Reflective, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-fleet'ive, rē-fleet'iv, *a.* **1.** Given to reflection or thought; meditative; as, a *reflective* person. **2.** Used in or capable of consideration or reflection; as, the *reflective* powers. **3.** Turning the attention upon the processes of the mind itself. **4.** Having the quality of throwing back light, heat, sound, etc.; as, a *reflective* surface. **5.** Making or containing reflections on. **6.** *Gram.* Reflexive.
—**re-fleet'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-fleet'ive-ness**, *n.*

re-fleet'ives, rē-fleet'ivz, *n. pl.* *Rhet.* The organs or faculties of reflection, as abstract reasoning, rational meditation, inference, etc. Compare PERCEPTIVES.

re-fleet'or, rē-fleet'ėr, *n.* **1.** That which reflects; specifically, a mirror, as of metal (usually concave), for reflecting light, heat, or sound in a particular direction. **2.** A reflecting telescope. **3**†. One who makes reflections.

re-flect'o-ry, rē-flect'o-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Reflectible.

re-flet', rē-flē', *n.* [F.] **1.** Iridescent glaze; especially, the metallic glaze on pottery. **2.** Pottery having metallic or iridescent luster; especially, a brilliantly tinted tile.

re-flex', rē-flex', *vt.* **1.** To bend back; turn back; as, *reflexed* petals. **2**†. To reflect. [< L. *reflecto*, pp. *reflexus*; see REFLECT.]

re'flex, rī'flex, *C.*[1] *E. I. W. Wr.* (rī-flex', *C.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Turned or thrown backward; turned back upon itself or in the direction whence it came; reflective; as, the *reflex* influence of Christian missions. **2.** *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by reflex action. See phrase. **3.** *Bird.* Bent back; reflexed. **4.** In painting, represented as lit by reflected light; said of parts of a picture. [< L. *reflexus*; see REFLEX, *a.*]

—**reflex action, motion, or movement** (*Physiol.*), an action produced by the transmission of an afferent impulse to a nerve-center and its reflection thence as an efferent impulse independently of volition; seen most commonly in the involuntary and instantaneous motion of winking when the eyes are threatened or recovering one's balance when slipping, also exhibited in continuous alternation of steps in walking, and including all acquired habits so far as they become automatic.— **r. nerve**, a nerve capable of inducing reflex action.

re'flex, *n.* **1.** Reflection, or an image produced by reflection. **2.** An image or copy; also, an adaptation from another language or dialect, as a word. **3.** Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, a distribution of light so that some objects shall seem illuminated by the reflected light of others on the same canvas.

The cool, calm night revived me somewhat. It was moonless, but the *reflex* from the many glowing windows lit the court brightly.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* ch. 14, p. 130. [S. E. & CO. '85.]

4. *Physiol.* A reflex action. [< F. *réflexe*, < L. *reflexus*, a bending back, < *reflexus*; see REFLEX, *v.*]

re-flexed', rē-flext', *a.* Curved or bent abruptly back.

re-flex'i-ble, rē-flex'i-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] Capable of being reflected.— **re-flex"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Archaic.]

re-flex'ion, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as REFLECTION.

re-flex'i-ty, rē-flex'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Capacity of being reflected.

re-flex'ive, -ly, -ness. Reflexive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-flex'ive, rē-flex'iv, *a.* **1.** Reflected upon or referring to itself or its subject; used specifically in grammar; as, a *reflexive* verb or pronoun (see phrases).

Observe the *reflexive* force of the oblique case, as it begins the clause.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, l. 46, note. [H. '55.]

2. [Rare.] Having capacity to reflect, as a mirror.

His [Tennyson's] poetry was, as that of every great poet more or less is, *reflexive* of the feelings and characteristics of his age.
PETER BAYNE *Essays* first series, essay ii, p. 69. [G. & L. '60.]

3†. Capable of thought or reflection; reflective; as, the *reflexive* reason. **4**†. Turned or bent backward; referring to something past. **5**†. Casting censure or blame. [< F. *réflexif*, < L. *reflexus*; see REFLEX, *n.*]

—**reflexive pronoun**, a pronoun that, in an object of relation, signifies the same person or thing as the subject; in English generally, though not necessarily, a compound of a personal with *self*; as, I dress *myself*; they saw *themselves*.— **r. verb**, a verb whose object, expressed or implied, denotes the same person or thing as the subject; as, he *dressed* (himself).

—**re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a reflexive manner; in the manner of a reflexive pronoun or verb.— **reflex'ive-ness**, *n.*

re-flex'ive, *n.* *Gram.* A word used reflexively.

re'flex-ly, rī'flex-li, *C.*[1], *or* rī-flex'li, *C.*[2] *E. W.*, *adv.* In a reflex manner.

re-flex"o-gen'ic, rē-flex"o-jen'ic, *a.* Producing an increased tendency to or activity in reflex action. [< L. *reflexus*, n. (see REFLEX, *n.*), + -GEN.]

re'float†, *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

re"flo-res'cence, rī"flo-res'ėns, *n.* A blooming afresh. [< L. *reflorescco*, ppr. *reflorescent(t-)s*, < *re-*, again; and see FLORESCENCE.]

re-flour'ish, rī-flur'ish, *vi.* To flourish again; revive.

re-flow', rī-flō', *vi.* To flow back; ebb.
—**re-flow'ing**, *n.* **re-flow'**‡.

re-flow'er, rī-flou'ėr, *vt.* & *vi.* To flower or cause to flower again.

re-fluc"tu-a'tion, rī-fluc"chu-[*or* -tju-]ē'shun, *n.* A flowing back; refluence; reflux.

ref'lu-ence, ref'lu-ens, *n.* The act of flowing back; the state or quality of being refluent. **ref'lu-en-cy**‡.

ref'lu-ent, ref'lu-ent, *a.* Flowing or rushing back; surging back; ebbing; as, a *refluent* tide. **ref'lu-ous**†.

When the muscles of the heart cease to act, the *refluent* blood again distends or elongates them; and thus irritated they contract as before. ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. i, § 14, class vii, p. 168. [J. J. '01.]

[< L. *refluo*, ppr. *refluen(t-)s*, < *re-*, again, + *fluo*, flow.]

re'flux", rī'flux', *a.* Flowing back; returning.

re'flux", *n.* A flowing back or in the opposite direction; return; ebb; as, the flux and *reflux* of fortune. [F., < L. *refluxus*, pp. of *refluo*; see REFLUENT.]— **re'flux"-valve"**, *n.* An automatic back-pressure valve.

re-foc'il-late†, *vt.* To refresh; reinvigorate.
—**re-foc"il-la'tion**†, *n.*

re-foot', rī-fut', *vt.* To fit a new foot upon, as a stocking or a boot.

re-for'est, rī-fer'est, *vt.* To renew (woodland); replant with trees; reafforest.— **re-for"es-ta'tion**, *n.*

re-forge', rī-fōrj', *vt.* To forge anew.— **re-for'ger**, *n.*

re-form'[1], rē-fōrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from bad to good; especially, to restore to former goodness; free from evils or abuses; change for the better by alteration or reconstruction; as, to *reform* the government. **2.** Specifically, to make better morally; deliver from vicious habits; as, to *reform* a drunkard or a criminal. **3.** *Law.* To correct (an instrument of contract) by judicial decree, so as to make the instrument conform to the actual intention of the parties where, through mistake, inadvertence, or fraud, it fails to express such intention; as, an action to *reform* a deed. **4**†. To repair physically or materially; as, to *reform* a building.

II. *i.* To abandon vicious habits; return from an evil way; as, to persuade one to *reform*.

The work of reformation is child's play to that of making your friends believe you have *reformed*.
HUGH CONWAY *A Family Affair* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 131. [T. '85.]

[< F. *réformer*, < L. *reformo*, < *re-*, again; and see FORM, *v.*]

Synonyms: see AMEND; RECLAIM.

re-form'[2], rī-fōrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To form again; reconstruct; restore to proper order or arrangement; as, to *reform* plans; to *reform* disordered troops.

The first sergeant — not he — rallied the troop, *reformed* it, counted fours, and faced it to the front.
CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 15, p. 104. [L. '92.]

II. *i.* To come again into form or order. [< RE- + FORM.]

re-form', rē-fōrm', *n.* **1.** An act of reformation, or its result; a reformatory process; change for the better; especially, a change from vicious to upright character, a correction of evils or abuses, or the introduction of better methods; as, to introduce *reforms* into the factory system. **2.** Reformation, especially in administration, as in government; also, loosely, advocacy of such reformation: often adjectively; as, the ranks of *reform*; a *reform* candidate. [< F. *réforme*, < *réformer*; see RE-FORM[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: reformation. A *reform* is more external and less comprehensive than a *reformation*; the most thorough *reformations* generally begin in attempts at partial *reforms*.— **Antonyms:** corruption, degradation, perversion, ruin.

—**civil-service reform** [U. S.], improvement in the civil service of the government, State and national, by making tenure of office more certain, and removing executive appointments from immediate partizan or political control.
—**r. bill** (*Eng. Polit.*), one of the three electoral-reform bills passed by Parliament for the correction and extension of the suffrage in 1832, 1867–'68, and 1884–'85 respectively. The first, known as the Reform bill preeminently, abolished 56 boroughs each of less than 2,000 population, and added 500,000 voters to the electorate; the second conferred household and lodger franchises on the English and Scotch boroughs, increasing the voters by 1,300,000; the third (a compromise measure) extended the household and lodger franchises to the counties, and added 2,000,000 more.— **r. school**, an institution where juvenile offenders and incorrigibles are confined and instructed, with a view of working their reform; a reformatory.— **spelling r.**, see SPELLING.

re-form'a-ble, rē-fōrm'a-bl, *a.* That may be reformed; willing to reform.

ref"or-ma'do†, *n.* Of or pertaining to a reformado; hence, inferior; degraded; also, contrite; penitent.

ref"or-ma'do†, *n.* **1.** An officer who, for disgraceful conduct, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and usually his pay. **2.** A monk who favors reform in his order. **ref"or-made'**‡.

re-form'al-ize, rē-fōrm'al-aiz, *vi.* [Rare.] To pretend to reform; affect correctness.

ref"or-ma'tion[1], ref"ėr-mē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life or manner, or of anything corrupt or vicious; especially, a thorough making over from the beginning or foundation: used often of local or general revivals of religious interest, and of moral, social, and other reforms in progress; as, the great *reformation* of the time of the Wesleys; the temperance *reformation*. **2.** [R-] *Ch. Hist.* Specifically, the great religious revolution of the 16th century, ending in the establishment of Protestantism. Its formal principle, according to Luther, is the Bible as the word of God; its material principle, justification by faith. Compare PROTESTANTISM.

The chief phases of the Reformation were: (1) The *Lutheran phase*, which began in Germany in the publication by Luther of his 95 theses, Oct. 31, 1517, at Wittenberg, which brought him ultimately into conflict with Pope Leo X. The revolt became general in northern Germany, and took form in the Diet of Augsburg (1530). (2) The *Reformed* or *Calvinistic phase*, which began in Switzerland under Zwingli in the German cantons (1516–'31) and Calvin in the French cantons (1536–'64), and extended to France and the Netherlands, and to Scotland under John Knox (1543–'72). Its advocates rejected both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, departed farther than the Lutherans from the received traditions in government, discipline, forms, and worship, and claiming to aim at a more radical, moral, and practical reformation of the people. The name *Reformed* was first applied to the Helvetic Church, and then extended gradually to all other religious bodies holding similar views. (3) The *Anglican phase*, in England, in which the first and negative period of the Reformation was separation from Rome under Henry VIII. (1527–'47); the second or more spiritual (1547–'73) was signalized by improved translations of the Bible, and adoption of Articles or Confessions; the third was reactionary under Queen Mary; and the fourth was the final establishment of the Protestant Church under Queen Elizabeth. See CALVINISM; LUTHERAN; REFORMED.

[OF., < L. *reformation(n-)*, < *reformatus*, pp. of *reformo*; see REFORM[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see REFORM.

re"for-ma'tion², rĭ-fôr mā'shun, *n.* A second formation in order, a new formation. [< RE- + FORMATION.]

re-form'a-tĭv, *a.* Reformative. PHIL. Soc.

re-form'a-tive, rē-fôrm'ā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of renewing form; forming again; reformatory.

re-form'a-to-ry, rē-fôrm'ā-tō ri, *a.* Having authority or a tendency to rectify or improve upon; efficacious in making new or correcting former methods.

re-form'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] An institution in which offenders are confined and instructed, with a view to their reformation rather than for mere punishment. When intended for the young, called **reform school.**

Synonyms: see PRISON.

re-formd', *pp* Reformed. PHIL. Soc.

re-formed', rē-fôrmd', *pa.* **1.** Restored to a better state; corrected or amended; delivered from a vicious life; as, a *reformed* drunkard; *reformed* civil service. **2.** [R-] Noting the churches organized by Protestants in the 16th century, specifically the churches following Zwingli and Calvin in France, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, and later in other countries, as Great Britain and the United States; distinguished from *Lutherans.*

Phrases: -Christian Reformed Church, a Dutch body that seceded in 1835 from the Reformed Church in Holland. — **R. Church in America,** a branch of the Reformed Church of Holland, planted in 1628 in New York, and organized in 1770; governed by consistories, classes, and synods. Its symbols are the Belgic Confession, the Canons of Dort, and the Heidelberg Catechism. Called also popularly the *Dutch Reformed Church*, though it dropped the word *Dutch* from its title in 1867. From it the *True Reformed Dutch Church* separated in 1822. — **R. Church in the United States,** an offshoot of the Reformed Church in Germany and Switzerland. It organized its first synod in 1747 with German settlers, was closely related to the Dutch Reformed Church until 1793, following its order of government. It is liturgical, and has for its symbol the Heidelberg Catechism. Called also the *German Reformed Church*, though it dropped the word *German* from its title in 1869. — **R. Church of France,** a church that held its first synod in 1559 and then adopted its Confession of Faith. It began to be distinguished from French Lutheranism in the 17th century, is governed by consistories, rarely holds provincial synods, and enjoys state support. Its symbols are Calvinistic, but its teachers have great latitude of opinion. — **R. Episcopal Church,** a church formed in 1873 under the leadership of G. D. Cummins, a seceding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It opposes prelatical and sacramentarian views, and has for its symbols the Thirty-nine Articles and a revised Book of Common Prayer. Two affiliated societies have been formed in Great Britain, one bearing the same name, and the other that of the **Reformed Church of England.** — **R. Friar,** one of a member of a branch of the Observantines, dating from 1419. — **R. German Church,** a body that arose in Germany, especially in the Palatinate, out of the Reformation in Switzerland. It framed and adopted the Heidelberg Catechism. (See CATECHISM.) In 1817 it united its Prussian branch with the Lutherans, and in 1875 was merged, under a synodal constitution imposed by the Prussian government, in the *Evangelical State Church.* A small body refusing the union exists under the official name of **Separatist Reformed.** — **R. Jews,** those Jews who reject the Schulchan Aruch or the Karo codification of the Talmud: distinguished from *Orthodox Jews.* — **R. Mennonites,** a strict and exclusive branch of Mennonites founded in 1812 by John Herr. Called also *Herrites.* — **R. Methodist Church,** a body organized in 1811, and gradually absorbed by other Methodist churches. Other Reformed Methodist bodies separated owing to the agitations of 1850-'52, and opposed prelatical and pastoral exclusive government. — **R. Presbyterian Churches. 1. Associate Presbyterian Church,** a church formed in 1733 by a secession from the Church of Scotland; established in America in 1753. In 1782 a part of the Associate body united with a part of the Reformed Presbyterian body, the result being the formation of the Associate Reformed Church. In 1858 this church united with the Associate body, the joint body assuming the title *United Presbyterian Church of North America.* **2. R. Presbyterian Church.** (1) A Scotch organization formed in 1743 by adherents of the Solemn League and Covenant. It spread into Ireland and the United States, but in 1876 united with the Free Church of Scotland. See CAMERONIAN; COVENANTER. Its American branches comprise (*a*) the *Reformed Presbyterian Church*, under the Synod, organized in 1809; called also the *Old Lights*; (*b*) *Reformed Presbyterian Church*, under the General Synod, a secession from the Synod, organized in 1833; called also *New Lights.* See PRESBYTERIAN. (2) See ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above. — **The R.,** the Protestant Christians, especially on the continent of Europe, who are of the Reformed or Calvinistic phase of the Reformation.

re-form'er, rē-fôrm'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who carries out a reform; one who advocates or works for reform. **2.** [R-] A leader of the Protestant Reformation.

re-form'ist, rē-fôrm'ist, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] An advocate of political reform; a reformer. **2†.** A Protestant.

re-form'ly, rē-fôrm'li, *adv.* After the manner of a reform. **re-form'ed-ly†.**

re-fos'sion†, *n.* The act of digging up again.

re-found'¹, rĭ-faund', *vt.* To place on a new basis; found anew. — **re-found'er,** *n.*

re-found'², *vt.* To cast anew; recast; as, bells that have been *refounded.* [< F. *refondre;* see REFUND¹.]

re-fract', rē-fract', *vt.* To bend or turn from a direct course; deflect aside; bend back; specifically, to deflect (a ray) by refraction. See REFRACTION. [< L. *refringo*, pp. *refractus*, < *re-*, back, + *frango*, break.]

— **refracting angle of a prism,** the angle at which the two refracting surfaces meet. — **refracting surface,** that which separates two transparent media, where the deviation of the ray takes place. — **refracting telescope.** see TELESCOPE.

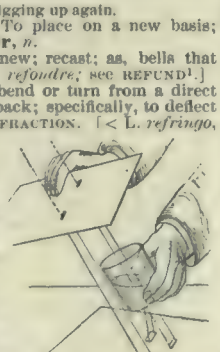

An Experiment Showing the Refraction of Light.

— **re-fract'a-bl(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Refrangible. **re-fract'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Bent aside from a direct course; as, *refracted* light. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Bent backward abruptly from the base.

re-frac'tion, rē-frac'shun, *n.* **1.** The change of direction of a ray, as of light or heat, in oblique passage from one medium to another of different density, or in traversing a medium whose density is not uniform.

A ray passing into a denser medium is deflected toward a perpendicular to the surface of separation at the point of incidence, and one passing into a medium less dense is deflected away from the perpendicular. The angles between this perpendicular and the ray, before and after its change of direction, are called respectively the **angle of incidence** and the **angle of refraction.** The ordinary **law of refraction** is that the ratio of the sines of these two angles is constant. This constant ratio, called the **index of refraction,** differs with different media. **Double refraction** is shown by certain crystals that split the incident ray into two refracted rays, polarized in perpendicular planes (see POLARIZATION). See ORDINARY RAY, under ORDINARY, and CONICAL REFRACTION, below. **2.** *Astron.* (1) Specifically, the deflection of a ray of light coming from a heavenly body by its passage through the atmosphere, causing an alteration in its apparent position. **atmospheric or astronomical refraction‡.** (2) The allowance or correction for such deflection that must be applied to the apparent position of a heavenly body to give its true altitude. **3.** [Eng.] *Com.* The percentage of impurity in a sample of mineral salt; used principally in the saltpeter-trade.

— **conical refraction,** the refraction of a ray of light at certain points of double-refracting crystals, so that on emerging from the crystal it widens from an apex into a hollow cone (*external conical refraction*), or on entering diverges into a cone and issues as a hollow cylinder (*internal conical refraction*). — **differential r.,** astronomical refraction that alters the apparent relative position of two objects. — **electrical r.,** refraction in a dielectric under an electrical strain. — **re-frac'tion-cir"cle,** *n.* An instrument to measure indices of refraction, having a graduated circle. — **r.-equivalent,** *n.* The product of the molecular weight of a liquid by its specific refractive energy. See REFRACTIVE. — **terrestrial r.,** refraction caused by the greater density of the air at the earth's surface, by which terrestrial objects appear lifted; mirage.

re-fract'ive, rē-fract'iv, *a.* Of or pertaining to refraction; having power to refract; as, the *refractive* laws of light; a *refractive* crystal. — **specific refractive energy** (*Physics*), the quotient of the index of refraction less unity, divided by the specific gravity.

— **re-fract'ive-ness, re"frac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

re"frac-tom'e-ter, rĭ-frac-tom'ē-tėr, *n.* Any instrument for measuring indices of refraction. [< L. *refractus* (see REFRACT) + -METER.] — **interference refractometer,** an instrument employing interference fringes for measurement; originally used to obtain indices of refraction, but capable of being employed, in varying forms, to measure very minute magnitudes where great accuracy is required, in cases where the microscope, the telescope, or the spectrometer has ordinarily been used.

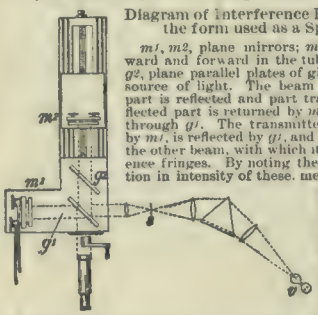

Diagram of Interference Refractometer, in the form used as a Spectrometer.

*m*¹, *m*², plane mirrors; *m*² can be slid backward and forward in the tube by the screw; *g*¹, *g*², plane parallel plates of glass; *s*, aperture; *v*, source of light. The beam falls on *g*¹, where part is reflected and part transmitted. The reflected part is returned by *m*², and passes back through *g*¹. The transmitted part is returned by *m*¹, is reflected by *g*¹, and then coincides with the other beam, with which it produces interference fringes. By noting the position and variation in intensity of these, measurements of very great accuracy can be made in the spectrum. The plate *g*² is introduced in the path of one beam to make its length equal to that of the other, which has to pass twice through *g*¹.

re-fract'or, rē-fract'ėr, *n.* A refracting telescope.

re-frac'to-ry, rē-frac'to-ri, *a.* **1.** Not amenable to control; obstinate; unmanageable; disobedient; as, a *refractory* horse. **2.** Resisting ordinary methods of reduction; difficult to fuse; as, a *refractory* ore.

Those clays which are termed fire-clays are such as are of a very *refractory* character — resisting the highest temperatures of the blast-furnace without melting. URE *Dict.*

[< L. *refractarius*, < *refractus;* see REFRACT.]

Synonyms: see OBSTINATE; REBELLIOUS.

— **re-frac'to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **re-frac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

re-frac'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Ceram.* A piece of very infusible ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to impart a glaze to the other articles. **2.** A refractory person. **3†.** Refractoriness.

re-frac'ture, rĭ-frac'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The act or process of breaking again a badly set bone in order to prevent or correct a deformity. [< RE- + FRACTURE.]

ref'ra-ga-bl(e, ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being refuted. [< LL. *refragabilis*, < L. *refragor*, oppose, < *re-*, back, + *fragor*, breaking; cp. *frango*, break.]

— **ref"ra-ga-bil'i-ty, ref'ra-ga-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

ref'ra-gate†, *vi.* To oppose.

re-frain', rē-frēn', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To hold within bounds; keep back; restrain; as, to *refrain* oneself from tears.

Be still, *refrain* thyself, and wait.
A. H. CLOUGH *In a London Square* st. 2.

2†. To forbear; stop.

II. *i.* To hold oneself aloof or abstain from action; forbear; cease. [< F. *refréner*, < L. *refreno*, < *re-*, back, + *frenum*, bit.]

Synonyms: abstain, forbear, hold back. See CEASE.— Antonyms: begin, continue, persevere, persist.

— **re-frain'er,** *n.* — **re-frain'ment,** *n.*

re-frain', *n.* **1.** A phrase or strain repeated at intervals, generally regular, in a poem or a song; a burden. It generally recurs at the end of a stanza or strophe, and is common in old ballads and in Provençal poetry.

As commonly used, the *refrain*, or burden, not only is limited to lyric verse, but depends for its impression upon the force of monotone — both in sound and thought. POE *Works, Philos. of Composition* in vol. ii, p. 263. [W. J. W. '71.]

2. The impression left on the sense by an odor or a taste. [F., < OF. *refraindre*, repeat, < L. *refringo;* see REFRACT.] **re-frait'**†.

re-frain'ing†, *n.* The singing of the refrain of a song.

re-frame', rĭ frēm', *vt.* **1.** To reconstruct. **2.** To supply with a new frame; as, to *reframe* a picture.

re-fran'gi-bl(e, rē-fran'ji-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted, as rays of light: used in the comparative and superlative to distinguish, loosely, rays of different wavelength by their greater or less indices of refraction; as, the rays more *refrangible* than the green (those lying toward the violet); the red is the least *refrangible* part of the visible spectrum. [< L. *refringo;* see REFRACT.] — **re-fran"gi-bil'i-ty, re-fran'gi-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

re-freide'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or grow cool. **re-freyd'**†.

ref"re-na'tion†, *n.* The act of restraining.

re-fresh', rē-fresh'. *v.* **I.** *t.* To make fresh again. Specifically: (1) To give a sensation of freshness or vigor to; reinvigorate; revive; as, that draft *refreshes* one. (2) To cause to act as if fresh or new; restore; repair: now chiefly figurative; as, *refresh* your memory.

Slavonic nations represent the sun as a woman stepping into her bath in the evening, and rising *refreshed* and purified in the morning. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 79. [S. '73.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become fresh again; be reinvigorated; revive. **2.** [Colloq.] To take refreshment; as, the men were *refreshing* at noon. **3.** [Colloq.] To lay in provisions; as, the ship stopped to *refresh.* [< OF. *refreschir*, < LL. *refresco*, cool, < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *friscus*, new, < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]

re-fresh'†, *n.* The act of refreshing.

re-fresh'en, rē-fresh'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To make fresh again; renovate; freshen.

re-fresh'er, rē-fresh'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which refreshes. **2.** [Eng.] An additional fee paid to counsel in cases repeatedly adjourned or unexpectedly prolonged.

re-fresh'ful, rē-fresh'ful, *a.* Having power to refresh; refreshing. — **re-fresh'ful-ly,** *adv.*

re-fresh'ing, rē-fresh'ing, *pa.* Serving to refresh: often with sarcasm; as, *refreshing* impudence. — **re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **re-fresh'ing-ness,** *n.*

re-fresh'ing, *n.* [Archaic.] Refreshment.

re-fresh'ment, rē-fresh'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of vigor or liveliness. **2.** That which refreshes, especially food and drink: in this sense generally in the plural. [< OF. *refreschement*, < *refreschir;* see REFRESH.]

re-fresht', *pp.* Refreshed. PHIL. Soc.

re-fret'†, *n.* The refrain of a song. **re-frait'**†.

ref"ri-ca'tion†, *n.* A brightening; rubbing up anew.

re-frig'er-ant, rē-frij'ėr-ant. **1.** *a.* Cooling; allaying heat. **II.** *n.* Any medicine or material that reduces abnormal heat of the body. [OF., < L. *refrigero*, ppr. *refrigeran(t-)s;* see REFRIGERATE.]

re-frig'er-ate, rē-frij'ėr ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] To cause to become cold; cool, especially to a low point. [< L. *refrigero*, pp. *refrigeratus*, < *re-*, again; and see FRIGERATORY.] — **re-frig'er-ate,** *a.*

— **re-frig'er-a"ting-cham"ber,** *n.* A chamber containing air cooled artificially, where perishable provisions can be kept; a place for cold storage. — **re-frig'er-a"ting-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for the reduction of temperature to or below the freezing-point; an ice-machine.

— **re-frig"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of refrigerating, or the state of being refrigerated; a cooling. — **re-frig'er-a-tĭv(e. 1.** *a.* Tending to cool; refrigerant. **II.** *n.* A cooling medicine; a refrigerant. — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry. 1.** *a.* Reducing or tending to reduce heat; cooling. **II.** *n.* That which reduces heat; a refrigerator; refrigerant. — **ref"ri-ge'ri-um**†, *n.* Refrigeration.

re-frig'er-a"tor, rē-frij'ėr-ē"tėr. *n.* **1.** That which makes or keeps cold; specifically, a box or chamber arranged so as to protect its contents from the external heat, and by means of air cooled by ice, usually in a separate compartment, to keep them at a temperature near the freezing-point. Called also *ice-box, ice-chest, ice-safe, ice-closet.* **2.** In distilling, a chamber or vat for cooling heated liquids. **3.** *Steam-engin.* A device for cooling hot injection-water of a marine engine by means of cold sea-water.

— **re-frig'er-a"tor-car",** *n.* A railway-car for transportation of perishable provisions, having an ice-chamber, and sometimes a device for supplying cold air.

re-fringe'†, *vt* [Prov Eng.] To infringe upon.

re-frin'gen-cy, rē-frin'jen-si, *n.* Power to refract; as, the *refringency* of glass. — **re-frin'gent,** *a.*

reft, reft, *imp. & pp* of REAVE, *v.*

reft†, *n.* See RIFT. **refte**†.

ref'uge†, *vt.* & *vi.* To shelter, take shelter. [< F. *réfugier*, < *refuge;* see REFUGE, *n.*]

ref'uge, ref'ūj *or* -yūj, *n.* **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress; as, to take *refuge* with a friend. **2.** That which protects or shelters, or which one imagines will protect or shelter; a stronghold; covert.

My high tower, and my *refuge.* *2 Sam.* xxii. 3.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense; a subterfuge; as, his *refuge* was in a falsehood. [F., < L. *refugium*, < *re-*, back, + *fugio*, flee.]

Synonyms: asylum, cover, covert, harbor, hiding-place, protection, retreat, sanctuary, stronghold.— Prepositions: a refuge *for* the oppressed, *from* the oppressor.

— **city of refuge,** see CITY. **harbor of r.,** a harbor where ships may put in from a storm, or to escape an enemy. — **house of r.,** a public institution for shelter and protection of the homeless, destitute, or tempted, or for incarceration of juvenile offenders.

ref"u-gee', ref'ū-jī', *n.* [-GEED'; -GEE'ING.] [Local, U. S.] To flee from the Southern Confederacy to the Northern States: a word in use during the civil war.

ref"u-gee', *n.* **1.** One who flees to a refuge; especially, one who flees from persecution or political danger to a foreign country or city; specifically [U. S.], a Unionist who fled from the Southern States during the civil war. **2.** One of a band of marauders, during the American Revolution, who sought British protection; a cowboy.

The more cunning *refugees* dispersed in small bands; . . . the dispersion of a troop of Cow-Boys was only the extension of an evil. COOPER *Spy* ch 7, p. 96. [A. '84.]

[< F. *réfugié*, pp. of *réfugier;* see REFUGE, *v.*] — **ref"u-gee'ism,** *n.* The condition of being a refugee.

re-ful'gence, rē-ful'jens, *n.* The state of being refulgent; splendor; brilliant radiance. [OF., < L. *refulgentia*, < *refulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refulgeo*, < *re-*, back, + *fulgeo*, shine.] **re-ful'gen-cy‡.**

re-ful'gent, rē-ful'jent, *a.* Casting or reflecting a bright light; emitting splendor; very brilliant or radiant; shining; as, the *refulgent* moon. — **re-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

Synonyms: see BRIGHT.

re-fund'¹, rē-fund', *vt.* **1.** To pay back; return (something, especially money, taken wrongfully or by mistake); restore; repay; as, the money will be *refunded* at the door. **2.** [Rare.] To supply with fresh funds. **3†.** To pour back. [< F. *refondre*, remelt, < L. *refundo*, < *re-*, back, + *fundo*, pour.] — **re-fund'er**¹, *n.*

re-fund'², rĭ-fund', *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *vt.* To fund anew; replace by a new-funded loan. [< RE- + FUND¹, *v.*] **re-fund'er**², *n.* One who refunds or favors refunding.

re-fund', re-fund', *n.* [Colloq.] Return of money; repayment.

re-fund'ment, re-fund'ment, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re-fur'bish, ri-fûr'bish, *et.* To furbish anew.

re-fur'nish, ri-fûr'nish, *et.* To furnish anew.
— **re-fur'nish-ment**, *n.*

re-fus'a-ble, re-fūz'a-bl, *a.* That may be refused.

re-fu'sal, re-fū'zal, *n.* **1.** The act of refusing; denial of what is asked; rejection of what is offered. **2.** The privilege of accepting or rejecting; the right to close a bargain or retire from it; an option; as, he secured the *refusal* of the house for a week. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* The resistance of a pile to further driving.

re-fuse'[1], re-fūz', *v.* [RE-FUSED'; RE-FU'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decline to do, permit, or yield (something requested or demanded); deny; as, to *refuse* consent; he *refused* himself to applicants. **2.** To withhold acceptance of; reject; as, to *refuse* an offer; I could not *refuse* him. **3.** To fail to receive; repel; as, the grease makes a lithographic stone *refuse* the ink. **4.** *Mil.* To turn back (the wing of a line of troops), so that it stands at an angle with the main body.

The bold front of Kenesaw [Mountain] formed the salient of his line, and the flanks were *refused* on both sides, covering Marietta and his General Johnston's communications. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 1, p. 21. [C. CO. '90.]

5†. To disown; forsake.

II. *i.* To decline to comply; not to accept.

Before they're asked, can maids *refuse*?
PRIOR *Alma* can. 1, l. 160.

[< F. *refuser*, < L. *refusus*, pp. of *refundo*; see REFUND[1].]

re-fuse'[2], ri-fūz', *et. & vi.* To fuse again; remelt.

ref'use, ref'ūs or -ūs (XIII). **I.** *a.* Rejected as unfit for use; thrown away; valueless; as, the *refuse* materials of a building. **II.** *n.* Anything refused or discarded as worthless; trash; rubbish. [< OF. *refus*, refusal, < L. *refundo*, pp. *refusus*; see REFUND[1].]

Synonyms: see DREGS.

re-fu'ser, re-fū'zer, *n.* One who refuses.

re-fu'sion, ri-fū'zhun, *n.* **1.** The act of melting again, or the state of being remelted; a second or a repeated fusion; as, the *refusion* of metals. **2.** [Rare.] A resolving, as of the soul in universal being.

re-fu'ta-ble, re-fū'ta-bl (XVII), *a.* Admitting of refutation; capable of being disproved; as, a *refutable* argument.
— **re-fu"ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-fu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

ref"u-ta'tion, ref'yu-tē'shun, *n.* The act of or that which constitutes refuting; disproof; more strictly, the form of argumentation that consists in the overthrow of opposing arguments. **re-fu'tal**:.

Refutation proper consists in the overthrow either of one of the premises on which an objection rests, or of the conclusiveness of the reasoning. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 168, p. 161. [S. '67.]

re-fu'ta-to-ry, re-fū'ta-to-ri, *a.* Relating to refutation; tending to disprove. [< F. *réfutatoire*, < LL. *refutatorius*, < L. *refutatus*, pp. of *refuto*, refute.]

re-fute', re-fūt', *vt.* [RE-FU'TED; RE-FU'TING.] **1.** To demonstrate the falsity of; disprove; overcome by argument or countervailing proof; as, to *refute* his accusations. **2.** To prove to be wrong; overcome in argument; confute. [< F. *réfuter*, < L. *refuto*, repel.]

Synonyms: confound, confute. To *refute* and to *confute* are to answer so as to admit of no reply. *Refute* applies either to arguments and opinions or to accusations; *confute* is not applied to accusations and charges, but to arguments or opinions. *Refute* is not now applied to persons, but *confute* is in good use in this application; a person is *confuted* when his arguments are *refuted*.

re-fute'[1], *n.* Refuge; protection. **re-fut'**†; **re-fut'**†.

re-fu'ter, re-fū'ter, *n.* One who or that which refutes.

re-fu'zal, **re-fuze'**. Refusal, etc. PUTT. Soc.

re-gain', re-gān' (rē-, W.), *vt.* **1.** To recover possession of, as of something lost or escaped; gain anew; get back; as, to *regain* health. **2.** To reach again; come to anew; as, he *regained* the street. [< OF. *regaigner*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *gaignier*; see GAIN[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see RECOVER.

re'gal, rī'gal, *a.* Belonging to or fit for a king; royal. [OF., < L. *regalis*, < *rex* (*reg-*), king, < *rego*, rule.]

Synonyms: see IMPERIAL, KINGLY.

re'gal, *n.* **1.** A reed-pipe organ so small as to be held in the player's hands: known as early as the 16th century. The manual was played with one hand while the bellows was worked with the other; commonly used in the plural form, as a **pair of regals**, meaning a single instrument. Forms that could be folded up like a book were called **Bible organs**. **rl'gole**†. **2.** Certain reedstops in a German organ. **3.** An old form of xylophone. [< F. *régale*, < It. *regale*, < *regale*, regal, < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*]

re-gale', re-gāl', *v.* [RE-GALED'; RE-GA'LING.] **I.** *t.* Originally, to entertain in a regal manner; hence, to give unusual pleasure, delight; as, to *regale* one with fruit.

II. *i.* To fare sumptuously; be highly entertained or pleased. [< F. *régaler*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + OF. *galer*, rejoice, < *gale*; see GALA[1].] — **re-ga'ler**, *n.*

re-gale'[1], *n.* [Archaic.] A sumptuous feast or entertainment. [< F. *régale*, < *régaler*, see REGALE, *v.*] **re-gal'i-o'**.

re-ga'le[2]**"**, *n.* A royal prerogative; singular of REGALIA[1].

Reg"a-lec'i-dæ, reg'a-les'i-dē, *or* reg'a-lē'si-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of teniosomous fishes with a ribbon-like body and single oar-like ventral rays; oarfishes. See illus. under RIBBON-FISH. **Re-gal'e-cus**, *n.* (L. g.) [< L. *rex* (*reg-*), king; see REGAL, *a.* + *alec*, fish-brine.]

— **reg"a-lec'id**, *n.* — **re-gal'e-coid**, *a. & n.*

re-gale'ment, re-gāl'ment, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of refreshing or diversion; entertainment.

re-ga'li-a[1], re-gā'li-a or -gā'lya, *n. pl.* **1.** The coronation insignia or decorative emblems of royalty. **2.** The distinctive symbols or decorations of a particular order; as, the Masonic *regalia*. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* Royal rights, specifically, the six prerogatives of sovereignty, viz., the powers of judicature, life and death, war and peace, taxation, minting money, and taxing masterless goods, as waifs, estrays, etc. **4**†. Delicacies of the table. [L., < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*]

— **regalia of the church**, ecclesiastical franchises, lands, and hereditaments held by royal grant.

re-ga'li-a[2], *n.* A Cuban cigar of a superior quality, or a cigar resembling it, especially in size. [< Sp. (Cuba) *regalia*, < L. *regalia*; see REGALIA[1].]

re-ga'lian, re-gā'lian, *C.* re-gā'li-an, *E. W.*), *a.* Pertaining to a king or to royal prerogatives; regal. [< F. *régalien*, < *régal*, regal, < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*]

re'gal-ism, rī'gal-izm, *n.* The theory or practise of royal intervention in church government.

re-gal'i-ty, re-gal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Sovereign jurisdiction; royalty. **re-ga'lie**†; **re-ga'ly**†; **re-ga'lye**†.

Part of the kingdom was first rent from his [David's] posterity, next the *regality* itself. JOHN PEARSON *Exposition of the Creed* art. vi, ch. 2, p. 428. [BELL, '67.]

2. *Scots Law.* A territorial jurisdiction in Scotland, conferred by the crown. The holders were styled **lords of regality**. BELL *Scotch Law Dict.* **3**†. *pl.* Regalia. **re-ga'lies**†. [< OF. *regalite*, < LL. *regalitas*, < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*] **re'gal-ty**†.

re'gal-ly, rī'gal-i, *adv.* In a regal manner; like a king.

re'gals†, *n. pl.* Royal persons.

re'gar, *n.* Same as REGUR.

re-gard', re-gārd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extend or direct the attention to; observe closely; look upon; view; hence, to consider or treat with care or reflection; give heed to; as, he *regarded* him in silence; you do not *regard* what I say. **2.** To consider from a certain point of view; have a given attitude toward or feeling in relation to; hence, to hold as an opinion or a belief; as, I *regarded* him as a friend; to *regard* wealth as an evil.

In hot countries the sun is generally *regarded* as an evil, and in cold as a beneficent, being.
J. LUBBOCK *Origin of Civilisation* ch. 5, p. 214. [A. '71.]

3. To hold in esteem, reverence, or due observance; care for; honor; keep; as, to *regard* the Sabbath. **4.** To take into account; relate to; concern; as, his answer does not *regard* my question: often impersonally; as, I can not agree with you as *regards* that. Compare REGARDING, *prep.* **5**†. To front or look toward.

II†. *i.* To have or show regard; care. [< F. *regarder*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back; and see GUARD, *v.*]

Synonyms: see BEHOLD; ESTEEM; OBSERVE; PERTAIN.

re-gard', *n.* **1.** Observant attention or notice, as when directed toward a particular or given object; heed; consideration; as, such trifles are not worthy of *regard*.

Best treat your wasp with delicate *regard*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 15.

2. Common estimation or repute, especially good repute; as, a man of *regard*. **3.** A given or general matter considered as having a bearing or relation; reference; particular: generally prefixed by *with* or *in* and followed by *to* or *of*; as, to excel *in no regard*; he spoke *in regard to* his work. **4.** The mental view, estimate, or feeling that springs from value, excellence, or superiority; esteem; reverence; respect; as, I have a sincere *regard* for him. **5.** A courteous greeting or message; as, give my *regards* to him. **6.** *Old Eng. Forest Law.* The oversight of the forest, or the office or jurisdiction of an overseer. **7.** [Rare.] A look or aspect; view.

She raised A slow, wistful *regard* to his features, and gazed
On them silent awhile.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 6, st. 4.

8†. Matter demanding notice. **9**†. Prospect; object of sight. [F., < *regarder*; see REGARD, *v.*]

Synonyms: esteem, favor, respect. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem*, and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem*. *Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is more often mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; we may pay an external *respect* to one of lofty station, regardless of personal qualities, showing *respect* for the office. See ATTACHMENT; ATTENTION; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP. — **Antonyms**: abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance. — **Prepositions**: *regard for* a friend; with regard *to*; in regard *to* (rarely *of*); but now some writers avoid this manner, preferring to write "regarding," "touching," "respecting," etc.

— **court of regard**, official survey of mastiffs, formerly held every three years, for maiming their fore feet to prevent them from chasing deer. Called also *survey of dogs*. — **re-gard'ring"**, *n.* A finger-ring set with gems in such order that the initial letters of the names of the stones spell the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, agate, rubellite, diamond.

re-gard'a-ble, re-gārd'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being regarded, worthy of regard, observable; noticeable

re-gard'ant, re-gārd'ant, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Exercising regard; regarding; observant; watchful; contemplative.

I shall therefore examine the imaginative faculty in these three forms, first, as combining or associative; secondly, as analytic or penetrative; thirdly, as *regardant* or contemplative. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. ii, pt. iii, § 2, ch. 1, p. 143. [W. & S. '58.]

2. *Old Eng. Law.* Annexed to the land or manor, as certain retainers. **3.** Facing one another. **4.** *Her.* Looking backward. Compare GAEDANT. See illus. under RAMPANT. [OF., ppr. of *regarder*; see REGARD, *v.*] **re-gaurd'ant**:.

— **passant regardant**, see PASSANT. — **rampant r.**, see RAMPANT. — **r. reversed**, looking backward and downward, as the head of a serpent.

re-gard'er, re-gārd'er, *n.* One who regards; in old English law, an officer charged with the supervision of a forest.

re-gard'ful, re-gārd'ful, *a.* Having or showing regard; as, *regardful* of comfort. — **re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-gard'ing, re-gārd'ing, *a. Her.* Respectant: said of two animals face to face and not combatant.

re-gard'ing, *prep.* In reference to; with regard to; respecting; concerning; as, anxious *regarding* his plans.

re-gard'less, re-gārd'les, *a.* **1.** Exercising no regard; not attending; heedless; negligent; as, *regardless* of danger. **2**†. Possessing no one's regard; disregarded. — **re-gard'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard'less-ness**, *n.*

re-gat'ta, re-gat'a, *n.* **1.** A rowing or sailing boat-race, or a series of such races. **2.** Originally, a gondola-race in Venice. [It., < O. It. *regatta*, strife, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *cattare*, get, < L. *capto*, catch, < *capio*, take.]

re'gel, *n.* See RIGEL.

re'ge-late, rī'je-lēt, *C. W.*[1] (rej'e-lēt, *W.*[2]), *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To unite by freezing again; specifically, to unite by regelation.

re"ge-la'tion, rī'je-lē'shun, *n. Physics.* The union or fusion into one solid piece of two pieces of ice, having moist surfaces, though the temperature be not lower than the freezing-point. It is especially noticeable when pressure is exercised, as in the making of a snowball, and is regarded by some as due always to pressure (see quotation). Tyndall regarded the apparent plasticity of glacier-ice as due to continued minute fracture and regelation.

This phenomenon. . . . *regelation*, is a simple consequence of the effect of pressure in lowering the fusing point. The pressure liquefies the ice at the plane of contact, but as the water produced is below the fusing point, it freezes again as soon as it is relieved from pressure, and joins the whole together.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* § 292, p. 301. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

[< RE- + GELATION.]

re'gen-cy, rī'jen-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The government or office of a regent or body of regents; vicarious government. Compare REGENT, *n.* **2.** The period during which a regent or body of regents governs; as, the first year of the *regency*. **3.** A body of regents; as, the measures of the *regency*. **4.** The district under the rule of a regent. **5.** The municipal government of some European towns. **6.** Government generally; authority.

Conscience claims *regency* in everything that a man should aim to do or to be. AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* ch. 7, p. 169. [S. '91.]

[< F. *régence*, < LL. *regentia*, < L. *regent(-)s*; see REGENT.] **re'gence**†.

— **Albany regency** (*U. S. Hist.*), a group of prominent Democrats, including Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, and William L. Marcy, who controlled their party in the State of New York from 1820 to 1850. — **r. act** or **bill**, an act of Parliament in England establishing or providing for a regency.

re-gen'er-a-cy, re-jen'ger-a-si, *n.* The state of being regenerate.

re-gen'er-ate, re-jen'ger-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To generate anew; reproduce; as, vegetation is *regenerated* in the spring. **2.** *Theol.* To change by regeneration; renew spiritually by the power of the Holy Spirit; loosely, to convert. **3.** Hence, to improve greatly in character; reform; as, to *regenerate* morals.

He did not create our regular drama, but he *regenerated* and wholly transformed it, as if by breathing into it a new soul. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Shakespeare* in vol. i, p. 587. [S. '64.]

[< L. *regenero*, pp. *regeneratus*, < *re-*, again; and see GENERATE.]

re-gen'er-ate, re-jen'ger-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Having new life; renewed; restored. **2.** *Theol.* Regenerated.

God puts the forgiven and *regenerate* soul among his children and constitutes it a child and an heir. R. S. FOSTER *Philos. of Christian Experience* lect. vi, p. 124. [H. & E. '90.]

— **re-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

re-gen"er-a'tion, re-jen'ger-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated; as, the *regeneration* of society. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The radical and permanent moral change wrought in the spiritual nature of a man by the Holy Spirit through faith in Jesus Christ, when he becomes a Christian; the gracious divine impartation of spiritual life; the new birth: strictly distinguished from *conversion*, though in the broad sense including it.

By some, as in the Roman Catholic Church, and by some in the Anglican Church, regeneration is regarded as the beginning of the new life conferred in baptism, which is called the **sacrament of regeneration**, or sometimes simply *regeneration*; by others it is looked upon as a change in the governing purpose, or as the reformation of the habits and life, or as the creation and continuation by the Holy Spirit of a new series of holy acts, etc.

(2) The renovation of the world at and after the second coming of Christ. **3.** *Biol.* (1) The reproduction of a lost part or organ, as in lizards, amphibians, and many invertebrates. (2) The renewal or reproduction of cells, tissues, etc., in the ordinary vital processes.

Synonyms: see CONVERSION.

re-gen'er-a-tive, re-jen'ger-a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to regeneration; as, *regenerative* agencies. **2.** Regeneratory. **3.** Using the principle of the regenerator; as, a *regenerative* furnace; a *regenerative* burner.

— **re-gen'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-gen'er-a"tor, re-jen'ger-ē'ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which regenerates.

We must look . . . for some such being as can be a World's *Regenerator*, making good the fact that God has not created us for a lost condition, but for salvation.
R. SUNELL *Christ and His Salvation* ser. iv, p. 87. [S. '64.]

2. A device, as in a regenerative furnace or a regenerative gas-burner, by which the waste heat of escaping gases is given out to the gas and air just entering: a system brought to successful application by the Siemens brothers; also, a similar device in a hot-air engine. **3.** A furnace containing such a device. **regenerative furnace**†; **re-gen'er-a"tor-fur"nace**†.

— **re-gen'er-a"tor-cham"ber**, *n.* That chamber in a regenerator-furnace in which the waste heat of the combustion-gases heats the fuel-gas or the air-supply.

re-gen'er-a-to"ry, re-jen'ger-a-tō'ri, *a.* Tending or having power to regenerate; regenerating; regenerative.

re-gen'e-sis, re-jen'e-sis, *n.* The state of being born or produced again; renewal. [< RE- + GENESIS.]

re'gent, rī'jent, *a.* **1.** Exercising authority in another's place; exercising vicarious authority; as, a prince *regent*. **2.** Taking part in the regular government: said of the old universities of certain resident masters and doctors. **3.** Governing in general; ruling; regnant.

The queen *regent*, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 218.

[OF., < L. *regent(-)s*, ppr. of *rego*, rule.]

re'gent, *n.* **1.** One who is lawfully deputed to administer the government for the time being in the name and place of the sovereign or ruler; as, the *regent* of the realm. **2.** Any ruler or governor. **3.** A resident master or doctor charged with a share in the regular duties of governing a university or college. **4.** [U. S.] (1) In some States, a member of a corporation called the State university; as, the *regents* of the University of the State of New York. (2) In several States, the presiding officer of a university. (3) In Harvard University, an officer who has general supervision of the conduct of students, the buildings in which they live, their societies, clubs, etc.

One of the first acts of the legislature after assembling at New York city was to create a Board of *Regents*, to take charge of King's college. This school was . . . revived under the name of Columbia college, and its first graduate thereafter was . . . De Witt Clinton. W. HENDRICK *Empire State* period iii, ch. 11, p. 113. [C. W. B. '90.]

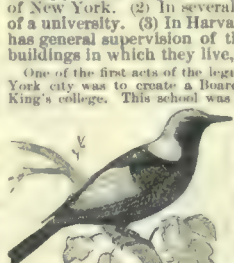

The Regent-bird. 1/7

5. *Canon Law.* A college professor.

— **re'gent-bird"**, *n.* An Australian bower-bird (*Sericulus melinus*) having the plumage black, variegated with yellow: named in compliment to the English regent, afterward George IV. **re'gent-o"ri-ole**†.

— **re'gent-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female regent. — **re'gent-ship**, *n.* The office of a regent; regency.

re-gest'†, *vt.* To retort; throw back.

re-ges't†, *n.* A register.

re-get', ri-get', *vt.* To get again; obtain again.

re'gi-an†, *n.* One who upholds kingly authority; a royalist.

reg'i-ble', *a.* Governable.

reg'i-cid"dal, rej'i-sui'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of regicide; tending to, constituting, or involving regicide; as, a *regicidal* party or revolution. **reg'i-cide‡**,

Massachusetts, which had been republican, but never *regicide*, strong in its charter, made no haste to present itself in England as a suppliant. BANCROFT *U. S.* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 356. [A. '83.]

reg'i-cide, rej'i-said, *n.* **1.** The killing of a king or sovereign. **2.** The killer of a king or sovereign; specifically, in English history, a member of the parliamentary court that sentenced Charles I. to death in 1649.

By the original provisions of the Bill of Oblivion and Indemnity only seven of the living *Regicides* were excluded from pardon; and . . . the requirement of a special Act of Parliament for the execution of those who had surrendered . . . protected the lives of most of them. GREEN *Short. Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 2, p. 603. [H. '75.]

[< L *rex* (*reg-*), king (see REGAL, *a.*), + *cædo*, kill.]

re"gi-dor', rē"hi-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A governor or magistrate.

Re"gie', rē'zhī', *n.* The revenue department established by each one of the governments of Spain, France, Austria, and Italy, to have the sole control of all the tobacco bought and sold in these countries. [< F. *régie*, prop. f. pp. of *régir*, govern, < L. *rego*, rule.]

re"gi-fu'gi-um, ri'ji-fū'ji-um *or* rē'gi-fū'gi-um, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival, according to one legend commemorating the expulsion of King Tarquin the Proud, but probably a scapegoat or purificatory celebration.

re-gild', ri-gild', *vt.* To gild anew.

ré"gime', rē'zhīm', *n.* **1.** Manner or system of government or management; particular conduct or administration of affairs; prevalent mode in social matters; social system; as, the Gladstone *régime* in England.

Florence, in its palmy days, was peculiarly a city of change — of shifting *régimes*, and policies, and humors. H. JAMES, JR. *Transatlantic Sketches, Autumn in Florence* p. 270. (O. & CO. '75.]

2. *F. Law.* A system of rules; specifically, the rules governing property rights as between husband and wife. [F., < L. *regimen*. < *rego*, rule.]

—ancient (or **ancien**) **régime**, an old political and social system, specifically that which prevailed in France before the Revolution of 1789.

reg'i-men, rej'i-men, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A systematized order or course of living with reference to food, clothing, and personal habits, followed for the sake of health or for accomplishing some physical effect.

Hygeia herself would have fallen sick under such a *regimen*. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 197. [L. '79.]

2. Orderly government; control; as, the *regimen* of reason. **3.** *Gram.* The influence of one word in determining the form of another connected with it; grammatical government. [L.; see RÉGIME.]

Synonyms: see DIET.

reg'i-ment, rej'i-ment, *vt.* To form into a regiment or regiments; organize; systematize.

Were the universe resolved into grouped and *regimented* phenomena, no science would be evicted. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, p. 460. [MACM. '86.]

reg'i-ment, *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, and comprising one or more battalions of infantry, several squadrons of cavalry, or a certain division of artillery, commanded by a colonel. Under the United States Army Drill Regulations of 1891, an infantry regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each. **2†.** Rule; authority. **3†.** A district ruled. **4†.** Regimen. [OF., < LL. *regimentum*, < L. *rego*, rule.]

—reg"i-men'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment; as, *regimental* headquarters.— **reg"i-men'tal**, *n.* Military uniform: now almost always in the plural; as, he wore his *regimentals*.— **reg"i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* By regiments.— **reg"i-men-ta'tion**, *n.* Formation as into a regiment or regiments; organization.

There will be in every populous centre a Captain of Industry, an Officer specially charged with the *regimentation* of unorganized labour. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 114. [F. & W. '91.]

re-gim'i-na, rg-jim'i-na *or* -gim'i-na, *n.* Plural of REGIMEN.

re-gim'i-nal, rg-jim'i-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to regimen; as, *regiminal* rules. **reg'i-men"al‡**,

re'gion, rī'jun, *n.* **1.** A portion of territory or space of indefinite though considerable extent; a country or district; as, the arctic *regions;* a mountain *region*.

The Malay Archipelago is one of the richest *regions* of the whole world in organic beings. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 9, p. 262. [A. '60.]

2. *Zoogeog.* An area of the earth's surface, as characterized by its fauna; as, the Australian *region;* the Neotropical *region*. See illus. under ZOOGEOGRAPHY. **3.** *Bot. Geog.* An area characterized by its flora; as, the Chino-Japanese *region;* the prairie *region*. **4.** A division of a city or district for administration; as, the civil or ecclesiastical *regions* of Rome. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* A portion of the body arbitrarily defined for purposes of reference; as, the sternal *region*.

The division of the body, in crabs and insects, into three *regions*, — head, thorax, and abdomen, is generally obvious enough. MCCOSH *Typical Forms* bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 235. [CON. & CO. '56.]

6†. The sky considered as the space in which clouds and other meteoric elements exist. **7†.** Rank or station. [OF., < L. *regio* (*n-*), < *rego*, rule.] **re'gloun†**.

Synonyms: see LAND.

—re'gion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a region or regions; sectional; local; topographical; as, *regional* features; *regional* division. **re'gion-a-ry‡**; **re"gion'ic‡** [Rare].— **re'gion-al-ism**, *n.* Partiality for one's own region or country, sectionalism.— **re'gion-al-ly**, *adv.* With reference to a region or regions.

re'gi-ous†, *a.* Royal; kingly.

reg'is-ter, rej'is-tęr, *n.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To enter or record in or as in a register, or cause to be so entered; record; enroll; as, to *register* one's name; to *register* votes.

History is but time's follower; she does not pretend to discover, but merely to *register* what time has brought to light already. THOMAS ARNOLD *Lect. on Mod. Hist., Inaugural* p. 25. [A. '74.]

2. To denote or mark on or according to a scale or register; as, this thermometer *registers* the extreme of cold.

The instrument by which the rate of its movement is measured and *registered* is called an anemometer. JACOB ABBOTT *Force* ch. 9, p. 136. [H. '73.]

II. *i.* **1.** To enter one's name or cause it to be entered in a register or registry; as, the guests have *registered;* voters must *register*. **2.** *Print.* To be in register. See REGISTER, *n.*, 7. **3.** In organ-playing, to make a combination by arranging the stops; registrate. [< F. *registrer*, < LL. *registro*. < *registrum;* see REGISTER, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ENROLL

—registered letter or **package,** a letter or package the address of which is entered in a register at the transmitting office, and which must be receipted for by each person through whose hands it passes, to fix the responsibility for loss, the postal authorities giving a receipt to the sender, but not assuming responsibility in case of loss.

— reg'is-ter-a-bl(e, *a.* **reg'is-tra-bl(e‡,** — **reg'is-ter-er†,** *n.* One who registers.

reg'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A formal or official written record or account; a set of entries, as of facts, names, or transactions, made for preservation or reference; roll; list; schedule; also, the book containing such record or entries; as, a *register* of births or deaths; a *register* of voters; a parish *register*.

By that *register* I perceived that I was the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations back. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 89. [L. '74.]

2. One who registers or keeps a record; specifically, in law, an officer authorized by law to make and preserve a public record; a registrar. **3.** That which registers; specifically, a mechanical appliance or apparatus for recording any kind of facts, as work, velocity, pressure, the number of persons admitted through an entrance, the number of fares or amount of cash received, or the words of a telegraphic message; as, a *register* for fares on a street-car; the *register* of admissions at a turnstile. **4.** A contrivance, usually operating like the slats of a window-shutter, for regulating the admission of heated air to an apartment, or for regulating the entrance or exit of air in ventilation; also, a similar arrangement for admitting or shutting off the draft from a fire. **5.** *Com.* (1) An official instrument made and recorded at the custom-house by the collector of the port to which a vessel is to belong, founded on the oath of one of the owners and setting forth the vessel's name and description, her tonnage, names of owners and master, and other facts. (2) An official abstract or certificate of such registry, which is delivered to and accompanies the vessel as a part of the "ship's papers." (3) The record in which are entered the names and descriptions of the vessels of a port or customs district. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The range or compass of a voice or an instrument. (2) A class or series of tones of a particular quality or belonging to a particular portion of the compass of a voice or of some instruments; as, the head-*register;* the middle *register;* the *registers* of a clarinet. (3) A stop or stop-knob of an organ. (4) A device in an organ for holding in place a set of trackers. **7.** *Print.* Exact correspondence or adjustment in position of the lines, columns, margins, etc., on one side of a page or leaf with those on the other side, or correct relation of the colors in color-printing so that no color overlaps or falls short of its proper position. **8.** A ribbon attached to a book in binding it, to serve as a marker. **9.** One of two parts in a type-mold, regulating the line and the width of type respectively. **10.** The list of signatures printed at the end of old books. [< F. *registre*, < LL. *registrum, regestum*, < L. *regesta*, records, < *re-gero*, pp. *regestus*, record, < *re-*, back, + *gero*, carry.]

reg'est†.

Synonyms: see ARCHIVES; LIST; RECORD.

Phrases, etc.:—army register, an official list, published periodically, of the officers of the army, date of commission, special service, pay, etc.— **hotel r.,** a book in which the guests of a hotel enter their names on arrival.— **navy r.,** see NAVY.— **parish r.,** a book for registering the births, marriages, and deaths in a parish.— **reg'is-ter card",** *n.* A card fixed upon a beehive for registering from time to time the condition of the queen bee and the hive.— **r.-grate,** *n.* A fire-grate having a shutter-like register for regulating the draft and the rate of combustion.— **r.-office,** *n.* **1.** An office for registration; registry. **2.** [U. S.] An employment-office.— **r. of probate** [U. S.], a public officer in some States who records all wills admitted to probate.— **R. of the Treasury** [U. S.], an officer of the Treasury Department who makes and keeps record of all Treasury warrants and issues of government bonds, and supervises the registration of vessels.— **r. of wills,** a register of probate.— **r. of writs** (*Eng. Law*), an ancient book in the Court of Chancery, in which the various forms of original writs were entered.— **r.-plate,** *n. Rope-making.* A gage-plate having holes which regulate the position of strands that are being twisted into a rope. See illus. under ROPE-MACHINE.— **r.-point,** *n. Print.* A spur or point on a printing-press to aid in securing proper register of the sheets.

reg'is-ter-ship, rej'is-tęr-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar or register.

reg'is-trant, rej'is-trant, *n.* One who registers; especially, one who registers a trade-mark or patent. [< LL. *registrant(-is*, ppr. of *registro;* see REGISTER, *v.*]

reg'is-trar, rej'is-trar, *C. Wr.* (-trär, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a register or records; specifically (*Law*), an officer authorized by law to make and have charge of a public record and registry; as, a *registrar* of a chancery court, or in bankruptcy. **2.** The secretary, or person who keeps the records, of a college or university. [< LL. *registrarius*, < *registrum;* see REGISTER, *n.*]— **reg'is-trar-gen'er-al,** *n.* [ENG.] An officer appointed by the crown and charged with general supervision of the system of registration of births, deaths, marriages, etc.

—reg'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of registrar.— **reg'is-tra-ry,** *n.* A registrar.

reg'is-trate, rej'is-trēt, *v.* [-TRA'TED; -TRA'TING.] **I.** *i.* To adjust the stops of an organ to a desired combination; make a set or combination of stops.

II†. *t.* To enroll; register. [< LL. *registro*, pp. *registratus;* see REGISTER, *v.*]

reg'is-trate†, *a.* Registered or recorded.

reg"is-tra'tion, rej'is-trē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of entering in a registry, or the names collectively so entered; enrolment; recording; as, the *registration* of a mortgage; there was a large *registration* of voters. **2.** In organ-playing, the selection and combination of the stops.

— reg"is-tra'tion-al, *a.*

reg'is-try, rej'is-tri, *n.* [-TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of entering or recording in a register; registration.

The *registry* of all vessels at the custom-house, and the memorandums of the transfers, add great security to title. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlv, p. 139.

2. A record of acts or facts; series of entered statements; register. **3.** The place where a register or record is kept. [< LL. *regestum;* see REGISTER, *n.*]

Synonyms: see LIST.

—certificate of registry, a ship's register. See REGISTER.

reg'i-tive†, *a.* Governing; ruling.

re'gi-um do'num, rī'ji-um *or* rē'gi-um dō'num, *n.* [L.] Literally, a royal gift; specifically, an annual grant of money originally made by Charles II., 1672, to the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland, and also at various times under subsequent reigns to the non-conformist clergy of England and Scotland. The annual *regium donum* for Ireland was withdrawn and commuted in 1871 for the gross sum of £70,372.

re'gi-us, rī'ji-us *or* rē'gi-us, *a.* [L.] Royal: a designation of certain English university professorships founded by the crown, or of their incumbents, as also of certain Scotch professors appointed by the crown; as, a *regius* professor.

re-give', ri-giv', *vt.* To give again, or give back.

reg'le†, *vt.* To rule; regulate.

—reg'le†, *n.* **1.** A rule. **2.** A guiding groove or channel. — **reg'le-ment†,** *n.* Regulation.

reg"le-men'ta-ry†, *a.* [Rare.] Regulative.

reg'let, reg'let, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding separating portions of a compartment or of a panel, or forming frets, etc. **2.** *Print.* A thin wooden strip made less than type-high, and used for making space between lines, as in poster-printing, or to fill blank spaces. [OF., < *regle*, rule, < L. *regula;* see RULE[1], *n.*] **rig'let‡.**

re-glow', ri-glō', *vi.* To glow again; recalesce.

reg'ma, reg'mo, *n. Bot.* A dry fruit made up of two or more cells, each of which dehisces at maturity. [< Gr. *rhēgma*, < *rhēgnymi*, break.]

—reg'ma-carp, *n. Bot.* Any dry dehiscent fruit.

reg'nal, reg'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a reign. [< LL. *regnalis*, < L. *regnum;* see REIGN, *n.*]

reg'nan-cy, reg'nan-si, *n.* The act of reigning, or the quality of being regnant.

reg'nant, reg'nant, *a.* **1.** Exercising royal authority in one's own right; reigning; as, a queen *regnant*. **2.** Commandingly influential; dominating; leading men's minds; holding sway. **reg'na-tiv(e‡** [Rare].

Not law, not fate, not fore-ordained course
Hath moulded what we are, and built the worlds;
But living, *regnant* Love.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iv, p. 184. [F. & W. '91.]

[< L. *regno*, ppr. *regnan(t-)s;* see REIGN, *v.*]

Synonyms: see PREDOMINANT.

Reg'na-rok, *n.* Same as RAGNARÖK.

regne†, *v. & n.* Reign.

reg'ni-cide, reg'ni-said, *n.* [Rare.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [< L. *regnum* (see REIGN, *n.*) + *cædo*, kill.]

re-gorge', rę-gōrj', *vt.* **1.** To vomit up; disgorge.

He must resign his offices, *regorge* his wealth, and perhaps atone for his ambition on the scaffold. LINGARD *England* vol. vii, ch. 1, p. 83. [E. c. '27.]

2. To swallow again. **3†.** To eat to satiety; gorge. [< F. *regorger*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see GORGE, *v.*]

re-gra'cest, *n. pl.* Thanks.

re-grade'†, *vi.* To return by the same course; deteriorate.

re-grant', rī-grant', *vt.* To grant back or again.

re-grant', rę-grant', *n.* **1.** A new or renewed grant. **2.** The act of granting anew or back; retrocession.

re-grate'[1], rę-grēt', *vt. Eng. Crim. Law.* Formerly, to buy up, as provisions, in a market, for the purpose of selling them at a higher price in or near the same market.

In old times . . . the lawgiver . . . was so much shocked by the distress inseparable from scarcity that he made statutes against forestalling and *regrating*, and so turned the scarcity into a famine. MACAULAY *Speeches, May 22, '46* p. 437. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

[< OF. *regrater* (F. *regratter*), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + L. *capto*, chase, < *capio*, take.]

—re-gra'ter-y†, *n.* The practise of regrating. **re-gra'to-ri-et†,**— **re-gra'tor,** *n.* One who regrates; a huckster. **re-gra'ter†.**— **re-gra'tress,** *n. fem.*

re-grate'[2], *vt.* **1.** To take off the surface of, as an old stone wall, to freshen it. **2†.** To rasp; offend. [< F. *regratter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see GRATE[1], *v.*]

re-gra'ti-a-to-ry†, *n.* A giving of thanks.

re-grede', rę-grīd', *vi.* [Rare.] To move back; retrograde. [< L. *regredior*; see REGRESS, *n.*]

re-gre'di-ence†, *n.* A going back; retrogression.

re-greet', ri-grīt', *W.* (rī-, *C.*). **1.** *vt.* To greet again or in return; resalute. **II.** *n.* A return salutation.

re-gress', rę-gres', *vi.* **1.** To go back; return to a former place or condition. **2.** *Astron.* To move in a direction opposite to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies. [< L. *regressus;* see REGRESS, *n.*]

re'gress, rī'grcs, *n.* **1.** Passage back; return; also, the power of returning or passing back.

The right of locomotion, or of free egress and *regress*, as well as free motion within the country, is another important individual right and element of liberty. F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 9, p. 92. [L. '74.]

2. *Astron.* Same as REGRESSION, *n.*, 2. **3.** *Logic.* Passage from effects to causes or principles; analysis. **4.** *Scots Law.* Reentry. [< L. *regressus*, < *regressus*, pp. of *regredior*, < *re-*, back, + *gradior*, go.]

re-gres'sion, rę-gresh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of moving back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation. **2.** *Astron.* Motion in a direction opposite to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies, that is, from east to west; as, the *regression* of the moon's nodes. **3.** *Gram.* The turning back upon itself of a curve or surface, as at a cusp or in contrary flexure.

re-gress'ly, -ly. Regressive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-gress'ive, rę-gres'iv, *a.* Passing back; returning: also, retroactive; retrogressive.

Indirect taxes are said to be, in their effect on the citizens, *regressive*. R. T. ELY *Polit. Econ.* pt. vi, ch. 2, p. 308. [CHAUT. '89.]

—regressive or **resolutive method,** the analytic method. See ANALYTIC.— **r. sorites,** see SORITES.

— re-gress'ive-ly, *adv.*

re-gres'sus, rę-gres'us, *n. Bot.* Retrogressive metamorphosis, as of a petal into a sepal. [< L. *regressus;* see REGRESS, *n.*]

re-gret', rę-gret', *vt.* [RE-GRET'TED; RE-GRET'TING.] **1.** To look back to with remorse or dissatisfaction; wish that (an occurrence) had not taken place; remember with distress; lament; as, to *regret* a wrong act.

A fault *regretted* is half atoned. CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* ch. 49, p. 421. [C. & W.]

2. To feel sorry at the loss of; remember with longing.

Regret is for the living: what we get, we soon lose, and what we lose, we *regret*. COWPER *Works, Letter to John Newton, Jan. 13, 1787* p. 279. [F. S. & CO. '56.]

[< OF. *regretter*, bewail, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + **grater*, = AS. *grētan*, greet, weep.]

Synonyms: see BEWAIL.

re-gret', *n.* **1.** Pain of mind at some untoward past event; a wishing that something had not happened; sor-

row; as, *regret* at the loss of friends; also, a sentimental longing for the past. **2.** Moral pain or pain of conscience, not implying repentance; remorse; as, *regret* at sin. **3.** [Colloq.] A polite declination in response to an invitation; commonly in the plural; as, to send one's *regrets*. **4**†. Aversion; dislike. **re-grate'**†.

Synonyms: see GRIEF; REPENTANCE.

re-gret'ful, rę-gret'ful, *a.* Feeling, expressive of, or full of regret. — **re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-gret'ta-ble, rę-gret'a-bl, *a.* That is to be regretted; fit to cause regret. — **re-gret'ta-bly**, *adv.*

re-grow', ri-grō', *vt.* & *i.* To grow again or anew.
— **re-growth'**, *n.* A growing again; new growth.

re-guard'ant, *a.* Same as REGARDANT.

re-guer'dou†. **I.** *vt.* To reward. **II.** *n.* A reward.

re-guer'don-ment†, *n.* Reward; requital.

reg'u-la, reg'yu-la *n.* [L.] [-LÆ, -li *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** Rule; discipline; specifically, a book of rules for the government of a religious house. **2.** *Arch.* A fillet, especially one of a series of short fillets in a Doric architrave, placed under the tænia and corresponding to every triglyph of the frieze, and usually bearing 6 guttæ on the under side.

reg'u-la-ble, reg'yu-la-bl, *a.* Capable or admitting of being regulated.

reg'u-lar, reg'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Made according to rule; formed after a uniform type; conforming to a consistent plan; symmetrical; normal; as, a *regular* arrangement; the *regular* Spenserian stanza; *regular* streets.

A *regular* form is a form where all the parts are similar; an irregular form is a form where all the parts are dissimilar. A. ALISON, Sir, *Essays on Taste* essay n. ch. 4, § 2, p. 258. (CUM. '12.]

2. Acting according to rule; following a uniform course; unvarying in practise; recurring without fail; methodical; orderly; as, *regular* habits; *regular* work; a *regular* siege with *regular* approaches.

There's nothing,' said Toby, 'more *regular* in its coming round than dinner-time, and nothing less *regular* in its coming round than dinner.' DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Chimes* first quarter, p. 124. [H. & L. '86.]

3. Constituted, appointed, or conducted in the proper manner; conformable to law or custom; duly authorized; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* practitioner.

Freedom is supposed by some to derive great security from the existence of a *regular* opposition. ROBERT HALL *Miscell. Works, Apology for Freedom of the Press* § 3, p. 199 [H. G. B. '46.]

4. *Gram.* Undergoing the inflection that is normal or most common to the class of words to which it belongs; following the rule; not exceptional; said of the normal formation of gender, number, case, tense, or comparison, as *s* or *es* in plural nouns, and *ed* in the past participle of verbs; opposed to *irregular*; as, a *regular* verb; the *regular* plural. **5.** *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs of the same kind uniform in structure or shape and size; said mainly of flowers. **6.** *Zoöl.* (1) Conforming to an established type; exhibiting radial or bilateral symmetry; as, a *regular* sea-urchin. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Regularia*. **7.** *Mus.* Following strict and classical rules of composition; as, a *regular* movement. **8.** *R. C. Ch.* Bound by a rule; pertaining or belonging to a religious order; as, the *regular* clergy. **9.** *Mil.* Belonging to the standing army; standing; permanent.

In ordinary circumstances, the *regular force* maintained should be the smallest which the state of the country's foreign relations and the condition of other countries will permit. BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 20, p. 209. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

10. [Colloq.] Thoroughgoing; complete; unmitigated.

It is true that on all church festal occasions the common people have a *regular* carousal. M. M. BALLOU *Equatorial America* ch. 11, p. 275. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

[< F. *régulier*, < L. *regularis*, < *regula*; see RULE¹, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS; CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL.

— **regular physician**, a practitioner of the school of medicine that represents the old system, and who is duly authorized as having completed a prescribed course of study according to that school: so called generally by themselves, but by adherents of other schools usually *allopath*, Compare *allopathy*. — **r. polygon**, a polygon with all its sides and angles equal. — **r. polyhedron**, see POLYHEDRON. — **r. sale** *Stock Exchange*, a sale made for delivery on the following day.

— **reg'u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being regular; as, *regularity* of form; *regularity* in occurrence. — **reg'u-lar-ize**, *vt.* To make or cause to become regular. **reg'u-lar-ise**‡. — **reg'u-lar-i-za'tion**, *n.* — **reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a regular manner; according to the usual or established method or order. — **reg'u-lar-ness**, *n.* Regularity.

reg'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A soldier belonging to a standing army, as opposed to a volunteer or militiaman, or member of the National Guard. **2.** One who is regularly employed or engaged, as in a printing-office, as distinguished from occasional assistants or substitutes. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order who is bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. **4.** *Chronol.* (1) A fixed number attached to each month, to assist in determining the day of the week and the age of the moon on the first of any month. (2) A number for each year which added to the concurrents gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls.

Reg'u-la'ri-a, reg'yu-lā'ri-a *or* -lâ'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Echin.* Radially symmetrical echinoderms with a central mouth and opposite anus. [L., neut. pl. of *regularis*; see REGULAR.]

reg'u-late, reg'yu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To adjust, order, or govern by rule, method, or established mode; direct or manage according to certain standards or laws; subject to rules, restrictions, or governing principles; as, a well-*regulated* family; to *regulate* one's life or one's diet; to *regulate* the market.

What the law protects, it has a right to *regulate*. JOSEPH STORY *Conflict of Laws* § 268, p. 653. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

2. To adjust to or maintain at a desired, required, or standard condition or action; put or keep in good order; adjust according to circumstances or requirements; as, to *regulate* a watch or a mechanism; to *regulate* the ventilation of an apartment. **3.** To reduce to or maintain in order, as, to *regulate* disordered finances. [< LL. *regulo*, pp. *regulatus*, < L. *regula*; see RULE¹, *n.*]

Synonyms: adjust, arrange, conduct, direct, dispose, govern, guide, keep in order, manage, methodize, order, rule, systematize. Antonyms: confuse, derange, disorder, displace, distract, disturb, throw into confusion, throw into disorder, unsettle.

— **reg'u-la"ta-ble**, *a.* Regulable.

reg"u-la'tion, reg'yu-lē'shun, *vt.* [Rare.] To subject to or govern by regulations or rules.

reg"u-la'tion, *a.* [Colloq.] Being in accordance with regulations; conforming to the regular style, method, or rule; as, a *regulation* uniform.

reg"u-la'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated; as, the *regulation* of affairs.

The question of the nation assuming the *regulation* of railways has for some time been before Congress.
T. M. COOLEY *Michigan* ch. 18, p. 370. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. A rule prescribed for government, management, or the regulating of conduct; an authoritative direction; a governing precept; as, the *regulations* of a society or corporation; army *regulations*.

Synonyms: see DISPOSAL; LAW; RULE.

reg'u-la-tiv(e, reg'yu-la-tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to regulate; regulating. **2.** *Philos.* (1) Fundamental and controlling; necessarily assumed as fundamental to all other knowledge; applied by Sir William Hamilton to the power of intuition considered as one of the cognitive faculties; as, the *regulative* faculty; *regulative* principles. (2) In Kantian use, determining how something must be sought; directive: opposed to *constitutive* (determining how something must be or is to be).

reg'u-la"tor, reg'yu-lē'ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which regulates. **2.** *Horol.* (1) A clock having superior mechanism and special adjustments for keeping correct time, and used as a standard. (2) A screw or other device by which to vary the length of a pendulum. (3) A fly in the striking-mechanism of a clock. (4) An index-arm for regulating the rate of a watch by increasing or decreasing the effective length of the hair-spring. **3.** *Mach.* A contrivance for governing or equalizing motion or flow. (1) A governor, as of a steam-engine, controlling the point of cut-off or the initial pressure. (2) A catarsct, as of a Cornish engine. (3) A brake. (4) A damper or other device for regulating a draft. (5) A valve for regulating, as a throttle-valve. **4.** In heating-apparatus, a register; also, a thermostat. **5.** *Elec.* (1) A contrivance for keeping the carbon-points of an arc-light at the proper distance apart, usually employing an electromagnet. (2) An apparatus for varying the current that operates a system

Regulator for Controlling Electric Lights, as in Theaters. The handle is attached to a movable core, the drawing out of which lessens the induced current and reduces the light.

of incandescent lights. (3) A device for keeping at constant strength the current produced by a dynamo. **6.** [Western U. S.] A member of an improvised committee of persons who, in the absence or failure of regular lawful authority, take it upon themselves to preserve order and punish crime; also, sometimes, a member of a band of highwaymen. [LL., < *regulatus*; see REGULATE.]

— **reg'u-la"tor-box"**, **r.-shaft**, **r.-lever**, *n.* Mechanism formerly used in place of what is now called valve-gear. — **r.-valve**, *n.* A throttle-valve.

— **reg'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Regulating; regulative. — **reg'u-la"tress**, *n.* A female regulator; directress; directrix.

Reg"u-li'næ, reg'yu-lai'ni *or* -li'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Sylviidæ*; kinglets. [< REGULUS.]

reg'u-lin(e, reg'yu-lin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of regulus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Regulinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Regulinæ*.

reg'u-lize, reg'yu-luiz, *vt.* [Archaic.] To reduce to regulus; separate, as a metal, from extraneous matter.

reg'u-lus, reg'yu-lus, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* (1) The metallic mass that sinks to the bottom of the vessel in which matte or slag is being treated. (2) An intermediate product, consisting chiefly of metallic sulfids, obtained in smelting ores of copper, lead, silver, and nickel; matte. The name regulus, meaning little king, was first applied to antimony, on account of its facility in alloying with gold, by the alchemists, who hoped that it would lead to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. **2.** [R-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Regulinæ*. **3.** *Geom.* A surface generated by a moving straight line, no two consecutive positions of which intersect; a ruled surface. **4.** [R-] A white star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. [< L. *regulus*, dim. of *rex*; see REGAL, *a.*]

— **antimony regulus**, see ANTIMONY.

re'gur, ri-gōr', *n.* [Hind.] A dark-colored, loamy soil of the volcanic regions of India, a residual product, rich in organic matter which is not derived from forest growth: similar to the black earth of Russia. **re'gur**.

re-gur'gi-tant, rę-gûr'ji-tant, *a.* Characterized by or relating to regurgitation.

re-gur'gi-tate, rę-gûr'ji-tēt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; cause to surge back; as, some mammals *regurgitate* food already swallowed, for rechewing.

II. *i.* To rush, surge, or be poured or thrown back. [< LL. *regurgito*, pp. *regurgitatus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), abyss.]

re-gur"gi-ta'tion, rę-gûr'ji-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of regurgitating or rushing back.

The stream of public opinion now sets against us; but it is about to turn, and the *regurgitation* will be tremendous. WHITTIER *Prose Works, William Leggett* in vol. i, p. 417. [T. & F. '66.]

Specifically, in medicine: (1) A rushing into the mouth from the throat or stomach; especially, the vomiting of curdled milk by nursing infants. (2) Rush of blood backward into the heart, due to defect of the valves. **2.** The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

reh, rē, *n.* [Hind.] A salty efflorescence that forms on the surface of parts of the valley of the Ganges from the evaporation of water rising from beneath, and makes sterile.

re"ha-bil'i-tate, rī'ha-bil'i-tēt, *vt.* To restore to a former status, capacity, right, rank, or privilege; reinstate; as, to *rehabilitate* a social outcast.

A word once vulgarized can never be *rehabilitated*.
LOWELL *Among my Books, Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 165. [G. & CO. '70.]

re"ha-bil"i-ta'tion, rī'ha-bil'i-tē'shun, *n.* The act of rehabilitating, or the state of being rehabilitated.

re-hash', ri-hash', *vt.* To hash over anew; work over into a new form: usually with derogatory implication: as, old arguments *rehashed*.

re-hash', *n.* Something hashed over or made up from material used before; as, a *rehash* of an earlier work.

reh'bok, *n.* Same as REEBOK.

re-hear', rī-hīr', *vt.* To hear again; especially, to try a second time, as a cause in court.
— **re-hear'ing**, *n.* A hearing again or a second time; in law, a second hearing of a cause before the same tribunal by which it had been previously heard.

re-hears'al, rę-hėrs'al, *n.* The act of rehearsing. (1) A preparatory and usually private recital or performance for practise, as of a play or an oration. (2) A telling over; narration; as, a *rehearsal* of events.

Rehearsal of old grievances.
SHERIDAN KNOWLES *Rose of Arragon* act ii, sc. 1.

[OF., < *reherser*; see REHEARSE.] **re-her'saille**†; **re-hers'all**†. — **dress rehearsal**, a rehearsal of a play at which all performers are in costume, and in which everything is done as it is to be done at the public performance.

re-hearse', rę-hėrs', *v.* [RE-HEARSED'; RE-HEARS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To recite or perform privately in preparation for public performance; act or repeat for practise or improvement; as, to *rehearse* a scene in a play. **2.** To tell or say over again; repeat, as the words of another; recite, as a written piece or passage.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may *rehearse*.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 7.

3. To give an account of or give as an account; relate.

Was ever tale With such a gallant modesty *rehearsed*?
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act ii, sc. 1.

4. [Rare.] To cause to repeat or go over, as for practise.

II. *i.* To repeat something already spoken, written, or gone over; specifically, to take part in a rehearsal; as, a good actor *rehearses* diligently. [< OF. *reherser*, harrow again, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce* (< L. *hirpex*), harrow.] **re-herce'**†; **re-herse'**†.

Synonyms: see RECAPITULATE; RELATE.

— **re-hears'er**, *n.* One who rehearses.

re-heat', rī-hīt', *vt.* **1.** To heat again or afresh. **2**†. To revive; cherish. — **re-heat'er**, *n.* An apparatus for reheating a substance, as sugar-beet juice or ingot steel, which has cooled or partly cooled during some process.

re-helm'†, *vt.* To put a helmet back again on the head of.

re-herse', **re-herst'**. Rehearse, etc. PHIL. SOC.: also old forms.

re-hete'†, *vt.* To cheer; inspirit; content. **re-hnit'**†.

re"hi-bi'tion, *n.* Redhibition. — **re-hib'i-to-ry**, *a.*

re-hy'brid-ize, rī-hui'brid-aiz, *vt.* To hybridize a second time and with another strain or stock.

re"hy-poth'e-cate, rī'hui-poth'ę-kēt, *vt.* *Com.* **1.** To pledge anew, or to renew (a pledge). **2.** To hypothecate again (that which is already in pledge).
— **re"hy-poth"e-ca'tion**, *n.*

rei¹, rī, *n.* A Portuguese and Brazilian coin. See COIN. [< Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real* = Sp. *real*; see REAL², *n.*] **ree**‡.

re'i², ri'ai *or* rē'i, *n.* Plural of REUS.

Reichs'rath", raics'rāt', *n.* [G.] The parliament of the western part of the Austrian empire, excluding the Hungarian division, which has a parliament of its own. It consists of a House of Nobles and a House of Deputies, the latter enduring for six years. It is convoked annually.

A Gold Piece of 5,000 Reis (Coroa D'Ouro) of Queen Maria II. of Portugal. (Reverse, actual size.) See also PATACA.

Reichs'stadt", raics'stāt', *n.* [G.] [-STÄD'TE, *pl.*] A free imperial city of Europe that held its charter directly of the Holy Roman Emperor, and was represented in the Diets; an imperial city. See HANSEATIC.

Reichs'tag", raics'tāh', *n.* An imperial diet in Europe. Especially: (1) The Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. (2) The Diet of the North-German Confederation. (3) A branch of the Imperial Parliament of the present German empire, consisting of members elected for five years by universal suffrage and ballot, and with the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, possessing the imperial legislative power free from veto. (4) The parliament (Országgyülés) of the Hungarian division (including Croatia-Slavonia and Transylvania) of the Austro-Hungarian empire, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. See DIET². [G., < *reich*, kingdom, + *tag*, day.]

reichs'tha"ler, raics'tā'lęr, *n.* [G.] A rix-dollar.

reif¹, rif, *n.* [Scot.] Robbery; plunder. **reff**†; **reiff**‡.

reif², *n.* [Scot.] An eruption of the skin; itch. **refe**‡.

re'i-fy, rī'i-fai, *vt.* [Rare.] To treat as or make real; make concrete. [< L. *res*, thing, + -FY.] — **re"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

reighte†, *imp.* of REACH, *v.* Reached.

rei'gle†, **rei'gle-ment**†. Same as REGLE, etc.

reign, rēn, *vi.* **1.** To hold and exercise sovereign power; especially, to be at the head of a monarchy; as, Solomon *reigned* forty years; in republics the people *reign*. **2.** To exercise commanding influence; dominate.

Truth must be first enthroned in our judgment, before it can *reign* in our desires.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xliv, p. 428. [H. & H. '67.]

3. To prevail irresistibly; exist widely or to the exclusion of something else; as, winter *reigns*. [< F. *régner*, < L. *regno* (< *rego*), rule.] **raign**†; **raine**†; **regne**†.
— **reign'er**, *n.* [Rare.]

reign, *n.* **1.** The possession or use of supreme power, as in an empire, kingdom, or duchy; sovereignty; dominion. **2.** Prevalent control; influence; also, domination of force or conditions; as, the *reign* of peace.

The fiercest agonies have shortest *reign*.
BRYANT *Mutation* l. 4.

3. The time of a sovereign's rule. **4**†. The territory ruled by a king; kingdom. [< F. *règne*, < L. *regnum*, < *rego*, rule.] **raign**†; **raine**†; **regne**†.

reile†, *vt.* To roll.

re"il-lume', rī'il-lūm' *or* -lüm', *vt.* To light or illuminate again. **re"il-lu'mi-nate**‡; **re"il-lu'mine**‡. — **re"il-lu"mi-na'tion**, *n.*

reim, rim, *n.* Same as RIEM.

re"im-burse', rī'im-bûrs', *vt.* **1.** To pay back as an equivalent for what has been abstracted, expended, or lost; refund; repay; as, to *reimburse* one's expenses. **2.** To make return of an equivalent to; indemnify.

The French troops were to be supplied with provisions by the pope, for which they were to *reimburse* his holiness.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 145. [L. '74.]

[< F. *rembourser*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *em* (< L. *in-*), in, + *bourse*, see PURSE.]

—**re″im-burs′a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being reimbursed.—**re″im-burse′ment**, *n.* The act of reimbursing.—**re″im-burs′er**, *n.* One who pays.

re″im-place′†, *vt.* To replace.

re″im-port′, rī″im-pōrt′, *vt.* To import again; also, to import (an export); bring back.

—**re-im′port**, **re-im″por-ta′tion**, *n.*

re″im-pose′, rī″im-pōz′, *vt.* **1.** To impose anew; as, the sentence was *reimposed*. **2.** To lay (a tax) more than once; said especially of a tax of the same rate, sort, or incidence.—**re-im″po-si′tion**, *n.*

re″im-press′, rī″im-pres′, *vt.* To impress anew.

re″im-pres′sion, rī″im-presh′ŭn, *n.* An act or effect of repeated impression; also, a reprint.

rein, rēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To manage with a rein or reins; rein in; stop.

> As up the flinty path they strain'd
> Sudden his steed the leader *rein'd*.
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 19.

2. To hold in or check, as with reins; restrain; govern. **II.** *i.* To obey the rein; as, the horse *reins* well. [< F. *rêner*, < *rêne*; see REIN, *n.*]

Synonyms: see REPRESS.

—**to rein in** or **up**, to stop (a horse) by drawing on the reins; also, to restrain.

rein, *n.* **1.** A strap attached to the bit for controlling a horse or other draft-animal: commonly of leather.

> The man that holds the purse holds the *reins*.
> HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 76. [H. '90.]

2. Figuratively, any means of restraint or control; government; as, to hold a *rein* upon one's appetites. **3.** *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs. [< F. *rêne*, < L. *retinea*; see RETAIN.] **rain**†; **reignet**†.

—**overhead rein**, an overcheck.—**rein′-hold″er**, *n.* A clip on a vehicle to receive the reins when the driver alights.—**r.-hook**, *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle, for holding a rein.—**r.-orchis**, *n.* Any orchid of the genus *Habenaria*.—**r.-slide**, *n.* A loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together.—**r.-snap**, *n.* Same as HARNESS-SNAP. **to give rein to**, to leave unrestrained.—**to take the reins**, to take the direction.

rei′na, *n.* Same as RENA.

re″in-car′nate, rī″in-cär′nēt, *vt.* To cause to assume a new embodiment.

re-in″car-na′tion, rī-in″cär-nē′shun, *n.* A reembodiment in the flesh; reembodiment; specifically, in Vedic religions, the becoming of an avatar again; one of the series, or *samsara*, in the transmigration of souls; a metempsychosis in a series.

re-in″car-na′tion-ist, rī-in″cär-nē′shun-ist, *n.* One who believes in reincarnation.

> That picture was suggested . . . by a young New England girl, who is, or thought she was, a '*reincarnationist*.'
> F. S. CHURCH in *Scribner's Magazine* Dec., '93, p. 752.

re″in-cite′, rī″in-sait′, *vt.* To incite again; animate.

re″in-crease′, rī″in-crīs′, *vt.* & *vi.* To increase again.

re-in″cru-da′tion†, *n.* Same as RECRUDESCENCE.

reind, *pp.* Reined. PHIL. Soc.

rein′deer″, rēn′dīr′, *n.* [REIN′DEER′, *pl.*] **1.** A deer (*Rangifer tarandus*) of northern parts of the northern hemisphere, with a bez-antler and brow-antler, which are either branched or palmated; especially, the typical or Old World form (the North-American races or varieties being commonly known as *caribou*).

The Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*). 1/70

The reindeer has been long domesticated in Scandinavia, especially among the Laplanders, and in northern Asia, for its flesh, milk, and hide, and as a draft-animal; in Kamchatka it also serves as a saddle- and pack-animal. It is very swift, attaining sometimes a speed of 10 miles an hour.

2. *Her.* A stag with double attires. [< Ice. *hreinn* (< Lapp *reino*, pasturage) + DEER; cp. AS. *hrān*, reindeer.]

reindeer epoch or **period** (*Archeol.*), that portion of the Paleolithic age when the reindeer was prominent in European fauna.—**rein′deer-moss″**, *n.* A lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) found as far as the extreme limits of vegetation and furnishing excellent food for the reindeer. **r.-lichen**†.

rei-nette′, rē-net′, *n.* [F.] Same as RENNET².

re″in-fect′, rī″in-fect′, *vt.* To infect again. [< OF. *reinfecter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see INFECT.]

—**re″in-fec′tion**, *n.*—**re″in-fec′tious**, *a.* Capable of reinfecting.

re″in-force′, **-ment**, etc. Same as REENFORCE, etc.

re″in-fund′†, *vi.* To flow in anew.

rein′ite, rain′ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic, blackish-brown, ferrous tungstate ($FeWO_4$); crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [After Professor *Rein*, Marburg.]

rein′less, rēn′les, *a.* Uncontrolled or uncontrollable.

reins, rēnz, *n. pl.* **1.** The kidney or region of the kidneys. **2.** The inward parts; hence, the affections and passions, formerly thought to have their seat in the loins. [OF., pl. of *rein*, < L. *ren*, pl. *renes*, kidney.] **rainest**†.

—**reins of a vault**, the sides or walls of the arch.

re″in-sert′, rī″in-sert′, *vt.* To insert again; as, to *reinsert* an advertisement.—**re″in-ser′tion**, *n.*

reins′man, rēnz′mąn, *n.* [Recent.] One skilled in managing the reins; a driver.

re″in-stall′, rī″in-stôl′, *vt.* To install again. **re″in-stal′**†; **re″in-stal′**[or **-stall′**]**ment**, *n.*

re″in-state′, rī″in-stēt′, *vt.* **1.** To restore to a former state, station, or authority; instate again. **2.** In fire-insurance, to replace or repair, as damaged property, in lieu of paying its value. **re″es-tate′**†.

—**re″in-state′ment**, *n.* The act of reinstating, or the condition of being reinstated. **re″in-sta′tion**‡.

re″in-sur′ance, rī″in-shūr′ans, *n.* **1.** An insurance effected by an insurer against a risk that he has previously assumed. Reinsurance in this sense is not double or second insurance on the property, but an insurance on the insurer's risk. **2.** The act of insuring again; a second insurance. **re″as-sur′ance**‡.

re″in-sure′, rī″in-shūr′, *vt.* *Law.* **1.** To protect by reinsurance (the risk on a policy already issued). **2.** To insure anew.—**re″in-sur′er**, *n.*

re-in′te-grate, rī-in′te-grēt, *W.* (rī-), *C.*), *vt.* **1.** To integrate again or anew; restore in respect to some quality or state; also, to bring together as a whole again; re-establish; renew; restore; as, to *reintegrate* them in their ancient liberties; to *reintegrate* the kingdom. **2**†. To bring into harmony or unity. [< LL. *reintegro*, pp. *reintegratus*, for L. *redintegro*; see REDINTEGRATE.]

—**re-in″te-gra′tion**, *n.* The act of reintegrating; a making whole again.

re″in-ter′ro-gate, rī″in-ter′o-gēt, *vt.* To interrogate again; question repeatedly.

re″in-vent′, rī″in-vent′, *vt.* To invent anew or independently of a previous invention.

re″in-vest′, rī″in-vest′, *vt.* **1.** To invest again, as with a robe or an office. **2.** To invest anew, as money.

—**re″in-vest′ment**, *n.*

re″in-vig′or-ate, rī″in-vig′ėr-ēt, *vt.* To restore the vigor of; reanimate.—**re″in-vig″or-a′tion**, *n.*

reis, rās, *S. W. Wr.* (rīs, *E. I.*), *n.* The captain of a Nile boat; one in authority; an overseer. Compare RAS, 2. [< Ar. *ras*, head.] **rais**‡; **ras**‡.

> The *reis* of our nugger came overland to the 'Kathleen.' PETHERICK *Travels in Afr., May 4, '65* in vol. i, p. 322. [T. BROS. '69.]

—**reis effendi**, formerly, one of the chief officers of the Turkish empire; chancellor.

reiset†, *vt.* To raise.

reise, rīs, *n.* [Scot.] A twig; brush; brushwood. **ryst**.

Reis′ner-work″, rais′ner-wûrk″, *n.* Inlaid work of various colored wood, much like buhl-work; named after its inventor, Reisner, a German of the time of Louis XIV.

Reiss′ner's mem′brane, *Anat.* A thin membrane that cuts the cochlear duct off from the vestibular passage in the inner ear; named after Ernest Reissner, a German physician (1824–'78).

re-is′sue, rī-ish′ū, *v.* **I.** *t.* To issue or send out again; publish again; as, to *reissue* notes; to *reissue* a command. **II.** *i.* To come forth again; as, they *reissued* from their place of refuge.

—**re-is′su-a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being reissued.

re-is′sue, *n.* A renewed issue; second issue; as, a *reissue* of stock; a *reissue* of bank-notes.

reist[1], rīst, *vt.* [Scot.] To dry in the sun or in smoke; cure.—**reist′it**, *a.* **1.** Smoke-dried. **2.** Somewhat tainted.

reist[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as REST[2]. **reest**‡.

reist[3], *vi.* [Scot.] To stop obstinately, as a horse. **reest**‡.—**reis′tie**, *a.* [Scot.] Rebellious; balky.

reit, *n.* Sedge; seaweed: same as REATE.

reit′bok″, rīt′bok′, *n.* A South-African antelope (*Cervicapra arundinum*), 3 feet high, grizzly ocher above, whitish on the belly, and with horns a foot long. [< D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, reed, + *bok*, buck.] **reit′buck**‡.

rei′ter, rī′tėr, *n.* [G.] A cavalry-soldier; especially, a German trooper in the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. **reis′tert**.

re-it′er-ate, rē-it′er-ēt, *vt.* **1.** To say or do again and again; say repeatedly; repeat.

> That inexorable law of human souls, that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the *reiterated* choice of good or evil that gradually determines character.
> GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 23, p. 203. [H.]

2†. To walk over repeatedly. [< LL. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reitero*, < L. *re-*, again; and see ITERATE.]

Synonyms: see RECAPITULATE.

—**re-it′er-ant**, *a.* [Rare.] Reiterating.—**re-it′er-ate**, *a.* [Rare.] Reiterated.—**re-it′er-a″ted-ly**, *adv.*—**re-it″er-a′tion**, *n.* The act of reiterating, or that which is reiterated; repetition.

> Men get opinions as boys learn to spell, By *re-iteration* chiefly.
> E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vi, l. 7.

re-it′er-a-tive(**e**, rē-it′ėr-ā-tiv, *n.* **1.** A word or syllable repeated usually with some slight change, so as to make a reduplicated word, as, for instance, "tittle-tattle." **2.** *Gram.* A word expressing reiterated action.

reive[1], rīv, *vt.* (Scot.) To take pity.

reive[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To pillage or rob.

reiv′er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as REAVER.

re-ject′, rē-ject′, *vt.* **1.** To send away or refuse to receive; repel; decline; also, to refuse (a person) a favorable reception; as, to *reject* a present; to *reject* a suitor.

> Never will God *reject* a soul that sincerely loves him.
> COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, ch. 24, p. 594. [H. '58.]

2. To refuse to grant; deny; as, to *reject* an application or petition. **3.** To cast away as worthless; discard.

> Whatever in books or reading weakens the conscience or corrupts the moral feelings, should be *rejected* as evil.
> PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 9, p. 101. [S. '72.]

[< OF. *rejecter*, < L. *rejecto*, < *rejicio*, pp. *rejectus*, < *re-*, back, + *jacio*, throw.]

Synonyms: see DISMISS.

—**re-ject′a-bl(e**, *a.* Worthy to be rejected; capable of rejection. **re-ject′i-bl(e**†.—**re″jec-ta′ne-ous**†, *a.* Rejected.—**re-ject′er**, *n.* One who rejects or refuses. **re-ject′or**‡.—**re″jec-ti″tious**†, *a.* Deserving rejection; rejectable.—**re-ject′ive**(**e**, *a.* Tending to cast off or reject; rejecting.—**re-ject′ment**, *n.* That which is thrown away; also, the act of rejecting; rejection.

re-jec″ta-men′ta, rē-jec′ta-men′ta, *n. pl.* Things thrown away; especially, things rejected from a living organism; ejecta; excrement. [< L. *rejecto*; see REJECT.]

re-jec′tion, rē-jec′shun, *n.* The act of rejecting.

> That you have been deprived of one pleasure is no very good reason for *rejection* of the rest.
> JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 35, p. 143. [JAS. M.]

re-joice′, rē-jois′, *v.* [RE-JOICED′; RE-JOI′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill with joy or gladness; cause to exult; exhilarate; gladden; as, it *rejoiced* my heart. **2**†. To enjoy.

II. *i.* To be full of joy; feel joyful or glad, or express such feelings; as, to *rejoice* in health and strength. [< F. *réjouiss-*, ppr. stem of *réjouir*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *é-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *jouir*; see JOY, *v.*] **re-joie′**†.

Synonyms: cheer, delight, enjoy, enrapture, exhilarate, exult, gladden, gratify, joy, please, ravish, triumph. Compare HAPPY; HAPPINESS.—**Antonyms**: afflict, agonize, bewail, grieve, lament, mourn, pain, regret, sadden, sorrow.

—**re-joice′ful**†, *a.* Rejoicing. **re-joice′ment**†.—**re-joi′cer**, *n.* **1.** One who rejoices. **2.** One who makes others rejoice.—**re-joi′cing-ly**, *adv.* With rejoicing; exultingly.

re-joi′cing, rē-joi′sing, *n.* **1.** The feeling of joy; gladness; as, there is *rejoicing* in my heart. **2.** The expression of joy; manifestation of gladness; as, wide-spread *rejoicings* celebrated the victory. **3.** [Archaic.] An object of joy; cause of gladness.

Synonyms: see HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER.

re-join′, rē-join′, *v.* **1.** *t.* To come again into company with; return to; as, to *rejoin* a companion.

> Let the soul be assured that somewhere in the universe it should *rejoin* its friend, and it would be content and cheerful alone for a thousand years. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 157. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. To reunite after separation; connect again; as, to *rejoin* broken pieces. **3.** To say in reply or rejoinder; as, he *rejoined* that he had been misunderstood.

II. *i.* **1.** To answer to a reply; in general, to answer or reply in addition or continuation; as, to this renewed attack I *rejoined*, defending my course.

> 'So much the worse,' the clown *rejoined*;
> 'To spare the aged would be kind.'
> HESTER L. THRALE *The Three Warnings* st. 6.

2. *Law.* To make answer to the plaintiff's replication. [< F. *rejoindre*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*, again); and see JOIN.]

re-joyne′†.

re-joind′, *pp.* Rejoined. PHIL. Soc.

re-join′der, rē-join′dėr, *vi.* [Archaic.] To make rejoinder.

re-join′der, *n.* **1.** An answer to a reply; also, any reply or retort. **2.** *Law.* In common-law pleading, the answer filed by a defendant to a plaintiff's replication. [< F. *rejoindre*; see REJOIN.]

Synonyms: see ANSWER.

re-join′dure†, *n.* A rejoining; reunion.

re-joint′, rī-joint′, *C.* (rē-, *W.*), *vt.* **1.** To reunite the joints of; joint again. **2.** To fill up the joints of, as masonry where the mortar has crumbled out; point.

re-jolt′, rī-jōlt′, *C.* (rē-, *W.*). **I.** *vt.* To jolt back or again. **II.** *n.* A reacting jolt or shock.

re-journ′†, *vt.* **1.** To adjourn to a future time. **2.** To refer for information or the like.

—**re-journ′ment**†, *n.* Adjournment.

re-joy′†, *v.* **1.** To rejoice. **2.** To enjoy.

re-judge′, rē-juj′. *vt.* To judge anew; reexamine.

re-ju′ve-nate, rē-jū′vę-nēt, *vt.* [-NA′TED; -NA′TING.] **1.** To restore to youth; make young or as if young again; as, he was *rejuvenated* by new hope. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To restore (a mature or old river) to its youthful condition by the development of lakes, as by obstruction through mountain growth or elevation. [< RE- + L. *juvenis*, young.]—**re-ju″ve-na′tion**, *n.* The act of rejuvenating, in any sense; rejuvenescence.—**re-ju′ve-na″tor**, *n.* One who or that which rejuvenates.

re-ju″ve-nesce′, rē-jū″vę-nes′, *vi.* [-NESCED′; -NES′CING.] **1.** To renew one's youth; grow young again. **2.** *Bot.* To undergo rejuvenescence. [< LL. *rejuvenesco*, < L. *re-*, again, + *juvenesco*; see JUVENESCENT.]

re-ju″ve-nes′cence, rē-jū″vę-nes′ęns, *n.* **1.** A renewal of youth; the state of being or growing young again. **2.** *Bot.* The transformation of the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell into a primordial cell, which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall, and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Botany* p. 223. **re-ju″ve-nes′cen-cy**‡.

re-ju″ve-nes′cent, rē-jū″vę-nes′ęnt, *a.* Becoming young again; growing young.

re-ju′ve-nize, rē-jū′vę-nīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To rejuvenate.

rek′enet, *vt.* & *vi.* To reckon. **rek′ne**†.

re-kin′dle, rī-kin′dl, *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* To kindle again; cause to flame again; arouse or animate anew.

II. *i.* To take fire; be lighted up or animated anew.

re-king′†, *vt.* To make king again.

rekke†, *vi.* To reck; heed. **reke**†.

re-know′ledge†, *vt.* To acknowledge.

re-laid′, rī-lād′, *imp.* & *pp.* of RELAY, *vt.*

re-lais′, rę-lē′, *n.* *Fort.* A space left between a rampart and the surrounding ditch, to receive the earth that washes or crumbles down. [F.; see RELAY, *n.*]

re-laps′, **re-lapst′**. Relapse, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-lapse′, rę-laps′, *vi.* **1.** To lapse back; return to a former condition; especially, to suffer a return of a disease after partial recovery.

> Our richest market gardens, when left untilled, *relapse* into their normal state in three years.
> P. HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* ch. 1, p. 10. [O. J. CO.]

2. To return to a bad mental or moral condition, practise, or the like; fall away from a reform; decline; backslide; as, to *relapse* into vice; the tribe *relapsed* into barbarism. **3**†. To slip back literally; return. [< L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relabor*, < *re-*, back, + *labor*, slide.]

—**relapsing fever**, an epidemic infectious disease with a tendency to recur after seven to fourteen days.

—**re-laps′a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of relapsing; liable to relapse.—**re-laps′er**, *n.* One who relapses.

re-lapse′, *n.* **1.** A falling back, especially from an improved condition; lapse into a former evil state. **2.** *Med.* The return of a disease after partial recovery from it. **3**†. *Eccl.* A relapser; backslider.

re-la′ta, rę-lē′ta *or* -lā′ta. [L.] Plural of RELATUM.

re-la′ta-bl(e, rę-lē′ta-bl, *a.* Capable of standing in relation to something.—**re-la″ta-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

> *Relatable* everything must be apart from our thought, but related it is only in thought.
> B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 192. [H. '82.]

re-late′, rę-lēt′, *v.* [RE-LA′TED; RE-LA′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To recount the particulars of; narrate; tell; as, the things *related* by travelers. **2.** To bring into relation or connection; connect, as by blood or marriage.

> If we hold Kant to the distinction which he makes between perception and conception, it seems impossible to *relate* them.
> CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 273. [MACM. '89.]

3. To establish or allege the fact of a relation of or relation between; as, to *relate* atmospheric disturbances with sun-spots. **4**†. To refer; ascribe. **5**†. To bring back.

II. *i.* **1.** To stand in relation; have reference or regard; refer; as, all the arguments *relate* to a single point. **2**†. To make reference. **3**†. To have local or geographical relation. [< F. *relater*, < LL. *relato*, < L. *relatus*, related, < *re-*, back, + *latus*, borne.]

Synonyms: describe, detail, narrate, recite, recount, rehearse, report, state, tell. See PERTAIN.—**Antonyms**: deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.

re-late′, *n.* Same as RELATUM.

re-la′ted, rę-lē′ted, *pa.* **1.** Standing in relation; connected; especially, of common ancestry; connected by blood or marriage; of one family; allied; akin; as, the *related* occupations of the spinner and the weaver.

The Norman sovereigns of England were not *related*, at least by any close affinity, to the Capetian race.
J. F. KIRK *Charles the Bold* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [L. '64.]

No fragment of nature can be studied alone: each part is *related* to every other part. TYNDALL *Glaciers* pt. i, § 1, p. 7. [T. & F. '61.]

2. Narrated; told. **3.** *Mus.* Belonging to the same harmonic or melodic series.

Synonyms: see KINDRED.

—**re-la'ted-ness**, *n.*

re-la'ter, re-lē'tėr, *n.* One who relates or recounts; a narrator. **re-la'tor‡.**

re-la'tion, re-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of being related or connected, or that by which things are connected, either objectively or in the mind; the bearing of two or more things upon each other; interdependence; connection: as, family *relations*; the *relation* of the parts to the whole. **2.** *Logic & Philos.* (1) That which can be said to belong to a thing only by taking into consideration some other thing, and which involves a reciprocal predication about that other thing; any sort of connection between things perceived or imagined that can be expressed by an abstract word, as kinship, identity, fatherhood, similarity, difference. (2) More loosely, such a connection between a thing and space or time: more properly called an *attribute of condition*.

Nominalists consider relations as products of the mind, but by others they are looked upon as real entities. Compare RELATIVITY.

Indeed, a *relation* of one term, — a relative not referred, — not related, is an overt contradiction, — a proclaimed absurdity.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* app. to ch. 3, p. 688. [G. & L. '59.]

Some of the more obvious *relations* may easily be classified, such as those of resemblance, of proportion, and of cause and effect.
JOSEPH ALDES *Elements Intell. Philos.* ch. 15, p. 112. [A.]

3. The state of having reference to something specified; regard; allusion; usually in the phrase *in relation to*; as, a speech *in relation to* the tariff. **4.** The act of relating or narrating; also, that which is related or told; an account of history; as, a long and tiresome *relation*.

Our sympathy is cold to the *relation* of distant misery.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. v, ch. 42, p. 36. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

5. Connection by blood or marriage; relationship; kinship. **6.** A person connected by blood or marriage; a relative; kinsman; as, a near *relation*: now mostly supplanted in unofficial, non-literary usage by *relative*.

Nor cherish'd they *relations* poor
That might decrease their present store.
PRIOR *An Epitaph* l. 41.

7. *Law.* (1) The statement of the grounds of a complaint or grievance by a person bringing a special action in the name of the state for determining some matter involving both public and private right; as, on *relation* of the attorney-general; the state on *relation* of John Doe: frequently abbreviated *ex rel.* (2) The reaching back and taking effect of an act or judicial decree at a date anterior to its actual occurrence; as, assignment in bankruptcy operates by *relation* back to the date of filing the petition. **8.** *Math.* The connection between quantities involving definite conditions, capable of being expressed by an equation or equations. **9.** *Arch. & Mech.* Conformity of parts, as of a design, building, or machine, to each other and to the whole. **10.** *Mus.* The reciprocal kinship or connection of tones, chords, etc. **11.** [Rare.] A circle of kindred; family connections collectively. [F., < L. *relationem*, < *relatus*; see RELATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see FAMILY; KINDRED, REPORT.

—**double** or **dual relation**, a relation between two correlatives. — **faculty of relations** (*Psychol.*), the comparative faculty, or thought proper: so called by Sir William Hamilton because it deals with relations. Among the fundamental **thought-relations** are those of resemblance and difference, whole and part, substance and attribute, reason and consequent. — **plural r.**, a relation between a relatum and two or more correlatives.

re-la'tion-al, re-lē'shun-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressing relation: said especially of certain parts of speech, as pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions. **2.** Having relation or kinship; as, *relational* species.

re-la"tion-al'i-ty, re-lē'shun-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being relational: as, the *relationality* of certain words.

re-la'tion-ism, re-lē'shun-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. See RELATIVITY **2.** The doctrine of the existence of relations as real entities.

re-la'tion-ist, re-lē'shun-ist, *n.* **1.** A supporter of realonism. **2†.** A relative; kinsman.

re-la'tion-ship, re-lē'shun-ship, *n.* The state of being related, connection by blood or otherwise.

Synonyms: see KIN.

—**classificatory relationship**, arrangement of blood-ties under a common name without regard to the degree of kinship: a system prevalent in savagery, opposed to **descriptive r.**

rel'a-tiv, -ly, -ness. Relative, etc. PHIL. SOC.

rel'a-tiv"al, rel'a-tiv'al, *C.*[2] rel'a-tai'val, *C.*[1], *a.* Of or pertaining to relative forms or words.

rel'a-tive, rel'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Characterized by relation or reference to something; having connection; relevant; pertinent; as, an inquiry *relative* to one's health. **2.** Resulting from connection with or reference to something else; incident to relation; comparative; as, a *relative* truth; a matter of *relative* importance. **3.** Involving relation, as by implication, indicating one only in relation; as, the *relative* terms "father," "brother," and "son." **4.** *Mus.* Having successive tones in common: said of passage from one to the other is natural and easy, as *relative* chords or keys. A major key and the minor key whose tonic is the submediant of the former are called *relative* major and minor, as the keys of C major and A minor, or E♭ major and C minor. **5.** *Gram.* Referring or relating to an antecedent term; as, a *relative* pronoun. — F. *relatif* < LL. *relativus*, < L. *relatus*, see RELATE, *v.*

—**relative clause**, a clause of a complex sentence introduced by a relative pronoun, or by a subject and predicate of its own, and referring to, describing, or limiting an antecedent, as "he is the richest man in town." — **r. term** (*Logic*), a term that implies a correlative term, as *father* implying *son* or *daughter*, or *cause* implying *effect*. — **r. to**, in regard to, concerning.

rel'a-tive, *n.* **1.** One that is connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman; kinsman; as, he is a near *relative*. **2.** *Gram.* A relative word, especially a relative pronoun. See PRONOUN. The relative pronouns are *who, which, what, that*; as *either* and *but* (after a negative) are sometimes so called. **3.** Something that relates to or is considered in its relation to something else; a relative term.

Thus *relatives* are severally discriminated; inasmuch as the one is specially what is referred, the other specially what is referred to. The former, opening the relation, retains the generic name of the *Relative* (and is sometimes called exclusively the Subject), whilst the latter, closing it, is denominated the Correlative (and to this the word Term is not unfrequently restricted).
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* app. to ch. 5, p. 688. [G. & L. '59.]

Synonyms: see BRANCH; KINDRED.

rel'a-tive-ly, rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a relative manner; with relation to each other or other things; comparatively.

rel'a-tive-ness, rel'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

rel'a-tiv-ism, *n.* *Philos.* Same as RELATIVITY.

rel'a-tiv-ist, rel'a-tiv-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of relativity.

Strangely enough, the *relativist* and phenomenalist have rarely failed to become negative dogmatists.
B. P. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* ch. 1, p. 48. [P. & H. '80.]

rel"a-tiv'i-ty, rel'a-tiv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being relative; relativeness. **2.** *Philos.* Existence only in relation to a thinking mind; phenomenality. [< LL. *relativus*; see RELATIVE.]

—**relativity of knowledge**, the doctrine that things can be known only through relations. Specifically: (1) The doctrine that the relations of objects to each other are cognizable, but not the objects themselves. (2) The doctrine that nothing can be known except by means of its relations to the mind; reduced by some to the truism or identical proposition that nothing can be known except in the only ways that it can be known. (3) The doctrine that the relations of appearances to "things in themselves" can not be known: held by phenomenalists: a misleading application.

re-la'tor, re-lē'tėr, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who relates; a relater. **2.** *Law.* (1) A complainant or petitioner in chancery. (2) One who institutes a special proceeding by relation or by information; as, the *relator* in the writ of quo warranto. — **re-la'trix**, *n. fem.*

re-la'tum, re-lē'tum *or* re-lā'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [LL.] Anything having or considered in a relation; a correlative; specifically, the first of correlatives. **re-late'‡.**

re-lax', re-lax', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make more lax or loose; lessen the tension or tenacity of; make less tight or firm; slacken; loosen; as, to *relax* one's grasp.

And not in vain in this soft air
Shall hard-strung nerves *relax*.
ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER *June on the Merrimac* st. 8.

2. To make less rigorous or stringent; abate in strictness or severity; mitigate; as, to *relax* a rule. **3.** To abate in attention or assiduity; remit; as, to *relax* one's studies or efforts. **4.** To relieve from strain or effort; ease; as, to *relax* the mind. **5.** To relieve from constipation; as, to *relax* the bowels. **6.** To make languid.

A climate so peculiarly *relaxing* as that of Bengal.
MARY M. SHERWOOD *Lady of the Manor* vol. v, ch. 13, p. 337. [H. '58.]

7. To deliver over; release. **8.** To diminish.

II. *i.* **1.** To become lax or loose; remit strain or tension; slacken; loosen; as, his grasp *relaxed*. **2.** To abate in severity; become less rigorous; as, to *relax* in strictness. **3.** To remit close attention or application; unbend. [< F. *relaxer*, < L. *relaxo*; see RELEASE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: abate, divert, ease, loose, loosen, mitigate, recreate, reduce, relieve, remit, slacken, unbend. See WEAKEN. — Antonyms: bind, contract, confine, strain, stretch, tighten.

—**re-lax'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-lax'ant.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Having the property of relaxing tension in parts. **II.** *n.* Any medicine that relaxes or opens. — **re-lax'ate**, *vt.* [Rare.] To relax. **re-lax'a-tive**, **1.** *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. **II.** *n.* That which affords relaxation; specifically, a laxative.

re-lax'ed, **1.** *a.* Relaxed; loose; lax. **II.** *n.* Relaxation.

re"lax-a'tion, rī"lax-ē'shun, *C. E. W.* (rel"ax-, *Wr.*) (XIII) *n.* **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; a loosening. Specifically: (1) *Pathol.* A morbid looseness of an organ or part. (2) Remission of rigor or restraint; mitigation; as, *relaxation* of discipline. **2.** Cessation of attention or application; indulgence in recreation or diversion, or the diversion indulged in.

Dreams look like the *relaxations* and amusements of the soul.
ADDISON *Spectator* Sept. 18, 1712.

[F., < L. *relaxationem*), < *relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxo*; see RELEASE[1], *v.*]

re-laxt', *pp.* Relaxed. PHIL. SOC.

re-lay', rī-lē', *vt.* To lay again; as, a *relaid* pavement.

re-lay', rē-lē', *n.* **1.** A fresh set, as of horses or men, to replace or relieve a tired set; a change or shift; as, *relays* kept at stations for a post-chaise; a *relay* of hounds.

Couriers and *relays* of horses by land, and swift-sailing pilot boats by sea, were flying in all directions. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 601. [L. '71.]

2. In general, a supply of anything kept in store for anticipated use or need. **3.** *Elec.* (1) An apparatus by

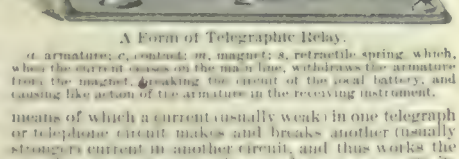

A Form of Telegraphic Relay.

a, armature; *c*, contact; *m*, magnet; *s*, retractile spring which, when the current ceases on the main line, withdraws the armature from the magnet, breaking the circuit of the local battery, and causing like action of the armature in the receiving instrument.

means of which a current (usually weak) in one telegraph or telephone circuit makes and breaks another (usually stronger) current in another circuit, and thus works the recording instrument (as the sounder), or transmits its signals beyond its own reaching distance. **relay magnet‡.** In the ordinary form used in telegraphy it consists of an electromagnet on the primary circuit. See phrases. (2) An extension of a telegraphic circuit operated by such an apparatus. [< F. *relais*, < *relaisser*; see RELEASE[1], *v.*]

—**microphone relay**, an apparatus for automatically repeating a telephonic message over another wire, by small microphones mounted on the diaphragm of the instrument from which the message is to be repeated. — **neutral r.**, a relay in which the armature is not a permanent magnet. — **polarized r.**, a relay having a permanently magnetized armature and dispensing with the aid of a retractile spring, giving great sensitiveness.

rel'bun, rel'bun, *n.* [Chile.] The root of the *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, used as a crimson dye for woolens.

re-lease'[1], re-lis', *vt.* [RE-LEASED'; RE-LEAS'ING.] **1.** To set free from restraint or duress; liberate from imprisonment or servitude; let go; as, to *release* a captive. **2.** To free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* a person from a debt, a contract, or a promise. **3.** To relinquish, as a legal right or claim; quit; as, to *release* an indebtedness. **4.** To deliver as from pain, distress, or trouble; relieve; as, *released* from anxiety. **5†.** To slacken; relax. **6†.** To let go; give up. **7†.** To forgive; pardon. [< F. *relaisser*, < L. *relaxo*, < *re-*, again, + *laxus*, loose.] **re-lese'†; re-lesse'†.**

Synonyms: deliver, discharge, disengage, emancipate, exempt, extricate, free, liberate, loose, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie. See ABSOLVE. — Antonyms: bind, capture, catch, confine, constrain, fetter, hold, imprison, keep, restrain, shackle. — Preposition: *from*.

—**re-lease'-spring"**, *n.* *Mech.* A spring that effects or assists the release of a part, as in a tripping mechanism.

—**re-leas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being released. — **re-leas"ee'**, *n.* *Law.* One to whom an instrument of release has been made and given. — **re-leas'ment**, *n.* The act of releasing, or the state of being released; relinquishment; release. — **re-leas'er**, *n.* A person or thing that releases. — **re-leas'or**, *n.* *Law.* One who executes an instrument of release.

re-lease'[2], rī-lis', *vt.* To lease again.

re-lease', re-lis', *n.* **1.** The act of releasing or setting free, or the state of being released; liberation from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. **2.** A deliverance or final relief, as from anything grievous or oppressive; as, *release* from anxiety. **3.** A discharge from responsibility or penalty, as from a debt or a claim. **4.** *Law.* (1) A written instrument by which one surrenders or relinquishes to another some claim, interest, or estate; as, the *release* of a mortgage; *release* of a debt or obligation. (2) An instrument of conveyance by which one of two persons having a mutual interest in lands surrenders and relinquishes all his interest and estate to the other; quitclaim. **5.** In archery, arrow-release. See ARROW. **6.** Exhaust of motive fluid in a steam-engine; also, (1) the point at which such exhaust begins, or (2) its duration. [< F. *relais*, < *relaisser*; see RELEASE[1], *v.*] **re-lees'†; re-lese'†.**

re-least', *pp.* Released. PHIL. SOC.

re-lefe'†, *n.* Same as RELIEF

rel'e-gate, rel'e-gēt, *vt.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] **1.** To send off or consign, as to an obscure position or remote destination; put back or away; as, *relegated* to obscurity. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* To send away from Rome; banish for a certain time; exile. **3.** *Law.* To remit to an inferior remedy. [< L. *relego*, pp. *relegatus*, < *re-*, back, + *legatus*; see LEGATE.]

Synonyms: see COMMIT.

rel'e-gate, rel'e-get *or* -gēt, *a.* [Rare.] Exiled for a season.

rel"e-ga'tion, rel'e-gē'shun, *n.* The act of relegating or consigning, or the state of being relegated. Specifically: (1) *Rom. & Eccl. Law.* Exile to a particular place or for a specified term. (2) Banishment from a university; rustication; said especially of students in German universities. [OF., < L. *relegatio(n-)*, < *relegatus*; see RELEGATE.]

re-lent', re-lent', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To soften in temper; become less obdurate, severe, or cruel; grow more gentle or mild; feel compassion; yield.

His heart *relents*; but his hand is firm.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 18. [A. '80.]

2†. To grow less tense or rigid. **3†.** To dissolve; melt; soften. **4†.** To stay; pause.

II†. *t.* **1.** To dissolve or soften. **2.** To abate; slacken. [< F. *ralentir*, < L. *re-*, again, + *ad*, to, + *lentus*, pliant.] **re-lente'†.**

—**re-lent'†**, *n.* **1.** A delay **2.** A relenting. — **re-lent'ful**, *a.* Relenting. — **re-lent'ing**, *pa.* Disposed to relent; too easily moved; weakly yielding; soft-hearted. — **re-lent'ment†**, *n.* **1.** The act of relenting, or the state of having relented; compassion. **2.** Melting; dissolution.

re-lent'less, re-lent'les, *a.* Unmoved by pity; indifferent to the pain of others; unrelenting; pitiless.

Relentless sweeps the stroke of fate. The strongest fall.
JORGE MANRIQUE *Coplas de Manrique* tr. by Longfellow, st. 14.

Synonyms: see AUSTERE; IMPLACABLE.

— **re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

re-lesse'†, *vt.* To release; liberate.

re"les-see', **re"les-sor'**. Same as RELEASEE, etc.: irregular forms.

re-let', rī-let', *vt.* To let anew, as a house.

rel'e-van-cy, rel'e-von-si, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being relevant; obvious relation; pertinency; applicability.

This reflection suggested some meaning — some *relevancy* — in the death's-head. *Pop. Tales, Gold-Bug* vol. i, p. 33. [S. & W. '85.]

2. *Scots Law.* Fitness and pertinency; specifically, the sufficiency in law of what is alleged in support or defense of an action. **3†.** The state of giving aid or assistance.

rel'e-vance‡.

rel'e-vant, rel'e-vant, *a.* **1.** Fitting or suiting given requirements; bearing upon the matter in hand; applicable to the purpose; pertinent; as, the argument is not *relevant*.

It is only in such matters as are *relevant* to the issue, that the witness can be contradicted.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 462, p. 623. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

2. *Scots Law.* Sufficient in law. See RELEVANCY, 2. **3.** [Rare.] Lending aid or support; relieving. [F., ppr. of *relever*; see RELIEVE.]

Synonyms: see IMPORTANT

— **rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

rel"e-va'tion‡, *n.* A raising or lifting up

re-leve'†, *vt.* To relieve.

re-lēv', re-lēv', *n.* [F.] A delicacy, such as olives or radishes, served at a formal dinner as an appetizer or between courses.

rel'ghar"ry, rel'-gar'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A railway-car: literally, rail-carriage. See GHARRY.

re-li'a-ble, re-lī'a-bl, *a.* That may be relied upon; worthy of confidence; to be depended upon; trustworthy; as, a *reliable* narrative; the bridge is *reliable*.

The word *reliable* has been sharply challenged, but seems to have established its place in the language. The objection to its use on the ground that the suffix *-able* can not properly be added to an intransitive verb is answered by the citation of such words as *available, conversable, breathable*, and the like, while, in the matter of usage, *reliable* has the authority of Coleridge, Martineau, Mill, Irving, Newman, Gladstone,

and others of the foremost of recent English writers. The objection to the application of *reliable* to persons is not sustained by the use of the verb *rely*, which is applied to persons in the authorized version of the Scriptures, in the writings of Shakespeare and Bacon, and in the usage of good speakers and writers.

The first voyage to America, of which we have any perfectly *reliable* account, was performed by the Norsemen. R. B. ANDERSON *America Not Discovered by Columbus* ch. 5, p. 24. [S. C. G. '74.]

Synonyms: trustworthy, trusty. *Trusty* and *trustworthy* refer to inherent qualities of a high order, *trustworthy* being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness; we speak of a *trusty* sword, a *trusty* servant; we say the man is thoroughly *trustworthy*. *Reliable* is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance; as, a *reliable* pledge; *reliable* information. A man is said to be *reliable* with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habit, or perhaps pecuniary ability; a thoroughly *trustworthy* person might not be *reliable* as a witness on account of unconscious sympathy, or as a security by reason of insufficient means. On the other hand, we might say of one, he is an unprincipled fellow, but as a workman he is thoroughly *reliable*. A *reliable* messenger is one who may be depended on to do his errand correctly and promptly; a *trusty* or *trustworthy* messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him, and who will be faithful beyond the mere letter of his commission. We can speak of a railroad-train as *reliable* when it can be depended on to arrive on time; but to speak of a *reliable* friend would be cold, and to speak of a warrior girding on his *reliable* sword would be ludicrous.

—re-li"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being reliable. **re-li'a-bl(e-ness‡.—re-li'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-li'ance, rē-lī'ans, *n.* **1.** The act of relying, or the condition of being reliant; confident trust; dependence; confidence; as, a child's *reliance* upon its father.

What distinguishes man from the rest of the animal creation is chiefly that ineradicable feeling of dependence and *reliance* upon some higher power. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 235. [S.]

2. That upon which one relies; a ground of confidence; as, a sure *reliance*.

Synonyms: see BELIEF; FAITH.

re-li'ant, rē-lī'ant, *a.* Having confidence; relying, especially upon oneself; manifesting reliance; confident; as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* manner.

rel'ic, rel'ik, *n.* **1.** That which has been preserved from destruction or decay; some remaining portion or fragment of that which has vanished or is destroyed; that which remains or is left; as, a *relic* of barbarism.

When Christopher Wren was laying the foundations of the present cathedral [St. Paul's], he found *relics* of three different ages. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in London* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 129. [R. & S. '78.]

2. Something that remains or is kept as a memento of one deceased; an object of sacred reverence or affection; also, a keepsake or memento of any kind, as bullets from a battle-field, or wood from a historic tree. Compare REMAINS. **3.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* Specifically, the body or part of the body of a saint, or an object connected with a saint or with his tomb; a memento held sacred by the church; as, the *relics* of martyrs. **4.** [Archaic.] A corpse; remains: usually in the plural.

The *relics* of queen Katharine have been collected with pious care, enclosed in a handsome new coffin, and deposited in a spacious vault. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Katharine Parr* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 472. [BELL '81.]

5†. A monument. **6†.** A precious thing. [< F. *relique*, < L. *reliquiæ*, < L. *relinquo*, pp. *relictus*, < *re-*, back, + *linquo*, leave.] **rel'ick†; rel'ik†; re-lique'‡.**

—rel'ic-hunt"er, *n.* A collector of or a dealer in relics or mementos. **r.-monger†.—r.-knife**, *a.* A knife containing in the handle some sacred relic.

rel'ic-ly†, *adv.* In the manner of relics.

rel'ict†, *a.* Surviving; remaining; left; especially, widowed.

rel'ict, rel'ict, *n.* **1.** A widow or widower; especially, a widow: archaic or humorous, except in law.

The monologues of Mr. Carew's *relict* could with the utmost ease be regulated, their flowing currents turned aside into another channel, . . . or stopped entirely.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 3, p. 62. [H. '86.]

2. [Archaic.] Something left behind or remaining; a relic. **3†.** A survivor. [OF., < L. *relictus;* see RELIC.]

re-lict'ed, rē-lict'ĕd, *a. Law.* Left uncovered, as land by the subsidence of water. [< L. *relictus;* see RELIC.]

re-lic'tion, rē-lic'shun, *n. Law.* The subsidence of water from land; also, the land so left uncovered. [< L. *relictio(n-)*, < *relictus;* see RELIC.]

re-lide'†, *vt.* To ally; join.

re-lief', rē-lēf', *n.* **1.** The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; removal in whole or in part of any evil or hardship that afflicts body or mind; especially, the partial removal of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil, or anything distressing or burdensome, so that some ease is obtained; also, the sensation caused by such removal; alleviation; solace; succor; comfort; ease.

We confess our sins to God, and feel a *relief* as if we had thereby thrown off a load.
MCCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, pt. ii, div. iv, p. 238. [S. '90.]

2. That which relieves; as, his departure was a great *relief* to me. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] Charitable aid given, especially out of the poor-rates. Called **indoor relief** when given to inmates of the poorhouse, and **outdoor relief** when given to such as live outside.

The very same *relief* which stops a beggar's mouth, and sends him away, at one time, will certainly bring him, and many more with him, to the same house at another.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. iii, ser. lxii, p. 317. [H. & H. '70.]

4. *Mil.* (1) The release, as of a sentinel or guard, from his post or duty and the substitution of some other person or persons; also, the person or persons so substituted; collectively, a body of soldiers who are marched along the lines, leaving new men to take the places of those previously on guard, and receiving into their ranks those relieved from duty, to be marched back into camp: applied by extension to other forms of service or duty, as of policemen. (2) In fortification, the height from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the works. **5.** *Law.* (1) That which is provided by law, or is sought or obtained by legal proceedings (especially in equity), as redress for a wrong or grievance; as, *relief* by injunction. (2) A tribute paid to the lord of a fee, under feudal law, by the vassal heir of a deceased tenant on coming of age, in order to revive the lapsed tenancy in himself. **6.** In hunting, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home. **7.** *Arch. & Sculp.* The projection of a figure or series of figures from a surface; also, any figure or figures so projecting.

Sculptural relief is of three principal kinds, designated as (1) **high relief**, sometimes called *grand relief* (see ALTO-RILIEVO); (2) **low relief**, *bas-relief*, or *bassorilievo* (see BAS-RELIEF); and (3) **half-relief**, *demi-relief*, *demi-rilievo*, or *mezzo-rilievo* (see DEMI-RELIEF); to which may be added (4) **hollow relief** (see CAVO-RILIEVO).

8. *Paint.* The apparent projection of forms and masses from the plane or ground of the picture. **9.** Figuratively, the elevation of any object, person, deed, or characteristic above a common or ordinary plane; as, his heroism stood out in bold *relief*.

The marked features of individual character stand out in *relief* from the surface of history, and mislead our judgment as to the general course of manners.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, pt. ii, p. 501. [H. '54.]

10. *Her.* The supposed projection of a charge from the surface of a field, indicated by shading on the sinister and lower sides. **11.** *Phys. Geog.* The condition of land-surfaces as regards elevations and depressions. [F., < *relever;* see RELIEVE.] **re-leefe'†; re-lefe'†.**

Synonyms: see CONSOLATION; HELP.

Phrases, etc.:—alternative relief, various modes of relief prayed for in equity by the same petition to meet facts as yet unascertained, or to open the way to discretionary action by the court.— **R. Church**, a body that separated from the established church in Scotland, and under the leadership of Thomas Gillespie organized in 1761 the Presbytery of Relief, which in 1847 united with the United Secession Church to form the United Presbyterian Church.—**relief'-map"**, *n.* A map showing in relief the elevations and depressions of a part of the earth's surface.— **r.-perspective**, *n.* Perspective as applied to relief in painting or sculpture, as in determining the arrangement of a theatrical scene.— **r. processes**, processes of photomechanical engraving by which plates or blocks are produced with the lines or dots of the design raised or in relief, which can be used in printing like type, or with type in a common press. **—r.-valve**, *n.* **1.** An escape-valve or safety-valve. **2.** *Steam-engin.* A valve in a cylinder-head to release water gathered by condensation, thus preventing injury to the engine. **3.** A valve permitting the entrance of air, as into a boiler working at less than atmospheric pressure.— **r.-work**, *n.* Public work undertaken for the sake of giving employment to the poor.

—re-lief'ful, *a.* Giving relief; restful. —**re-lief'less**, *a.* Destitute of relief; remediless.

re-li'er, rē-lī'ĕr, *n.* One who relies or trusts.

re-liev', re-lievd'. Relieve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-liev'a-bl(e, rē-līv'ă-bl, *a.* That may be relieved.

re-lieve', rē-līv', *vt.* [RE-LIEVED'; RE-LIEV'ING.] **1.** To free wholly or partly from something painful or disagreeable or from its effects, either by removing the cause or by giving active support; give ease or comfort to; aid; as, to *relieve* a person from oppression.

Where we feel that tears would *relieve* us, it is false philosophy to deny ourselves at least that first refreshment.
LEIGH HUNT *The Indicator* pt. i, ch. 32, p. 182. [W. & P. '45.]

2. To reduce in amount, intensity, or severity, as pain or misery; abate; alleviate; lessen; as, to *relieve* poverty.

The greatest object in the universe, says a certain philosopher, is a good man struggling with adversity; yet there is still a greater, which is the good man that comes to *relieve* it.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 30, p. 230. [H. M. & CO.]

3. Hence, to make less grave, gloomy, monotonous, severe, or harsh, as a discourse, style, contour, or color; mitigate; soften; light up; enliven; as, lightning *relieved* the gloom; the argument was *relieved* by wit.

The darkness of the night had set in, but it was *relieved* by a somewhat faint and mist-clad moon.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 83. [L. '84.]

4. To bring out into relief or prominence; display by contrast; hence, to give interest to by contrast; as, the lofty pillar was *relieved* against the broad plain.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural stature.
SCOTT *Guy Mannering* ch. 8, p. 60. [B. & S. '80.]

5. *Law.* To give judicial or legislative relief to, as by the removal of a grievance, indemnification for losses, or the like. **6.** *Mil.* (1) To bring or furnish reenforcements or supplies of any kind to; especially, to raise the siege of (a fortified place). (2) To release from a duty or work by putting another in the place or by taking the place of the one released; substitute another or others for; as, to *relieve* the guards at midnight.

On the 18th day of March, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, I *relieved* Lieutenant-General Grant in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 5. [A. '75.]

7†. To raise up; raise again; gather; collect. [< F. *relever*, < L. *relevo*, < *re-*, again, + *levis*, light.] **re-leeve'†; re-leve'†.**

Synonyms: see ALLEVIATE; RELAX.

—re-liev'ing-arch", *n.* An arch of discharge. See DISCHARGING-ARCH, and illus. under ARCH.

re-lieve'ment†, *n.* Relief.

re-liev'er, rē-līv'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that relieves; as, the *reliever* of the poor; an anodyne is a *reliever* of pain. **2.** A mechanism serving to relieve or release something, usually some form of catch or spring, as an elastic or semi-elastic part in a stay-rope to lessen the risk of breakage under sudden strain.

re-liev'ing-tack"le, rē-līv'ing-tac'l, *n. Naut.* A tackle that may be attached to a tiller for assisting the steering in bad weather or in case of accident; also, a tackle used to ease and help to right a listed vessel, as by attachment to a wharf.

re-lie'vo, *n.* Same as RILIEVO: an incorrect form.

re-light', rī-lit', *v.* **I.** *t.* To shed light upon again. **2.** To set on fire again.

II. *i.* To take fire afresh; rekindle.

re-li"gieuse', rē-lī"zhiǒz', *n.* [F.] A woman under monastic vows; a nun.

I had been given to understand that Jane Clermont was a very fervid *religieuse*.
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 754.

re-li"gieux', rē-lī"zhiǒ', *n.* [-GIEUX', *pl.*] [F.] A man under monastic vows; a monk.

re-lig'ion, rē-lij'un, *n.* **1.** A belief binding the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being on whom he is conscious that he is dependent; also, the practise that springs out of the recognition of such relation, including the personal life and experience, the doctrine, the duties, and the rites founded on it.

Religion is man's belief in a being or beings, mightier than himself and inaccessible to his senses, but not indifferent to his sentiments and actions, with the feelings and practices which flow from such belief. ROBERT FLINT *Theism* lect. ii, p. 32. [W. B. '77.]

As a branch of anthropological ethnology, the study of religion embraces (1) its *forms*, as animism, ancestor-worship, polytheism, henotheism, monotheism; (2) *mythology;* (3) *symbolism;* and (4) *religious teachers* and their doctrines, with analysis of special religions, as Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism.

The *anthropological* classification of religions may be given as follows, beginning with the lowest forms: I. *Animism* or *polydæmonism:* characterized by fetichism and sorcery. II. *Polytheism*, embracing (1) *therianthropism*, including (*a*) tribal and (*b*) national religions; and (2) *anthropomorphism*, with elaborated allegorizing myths. III. *Nomistic religions*, at once ethical and ethnic, having scriptures and usually a lawgiver or lawgivers, as Brahmanism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism. IV. *Individualistic religions*, as Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 368.

Philosophically, religions may be classified as: (1) *Antithetistic*, embracing atheism, agnosticism, pantheism, nature religions, and animism; (2) *Theistic*, embracing (*a*) polytheism, and (*b*) monotheism, or theism proper, including theism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity.

2. Any system of faith and worship; as, the Christian *religion;* the *religions* of the Orient. **3.** An essential part or a practical test of the spiritual life, the part being by synecdoche put for the whole (or sometimes mistaken for it); as, pure *religion* is to visit the fatherless, etc. (*James* i, 27); *religion* is morality. **4.** [Colloq.] Spiritual awakening and the conformity of heart and life to religious belief; as, to get or have *religion*. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A state of life bound by monastic vows; as, to enter *religion;* her name in *religion*. **6.** Conscientious devotion in practise; scrupulous care; as, to make a *religion* of his work. **7†.** The rites or cult of a religion. [F., < L. *religio(n-)*, < *relego*, go through again in thought, < *re-*, again, + *lego*, gather.] **re-lig'i-ount.**

Synonyms: devotion, faith, godliness, holiness, morality, pietism, piety, theology, worship. *Piety* is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its purest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety; religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion* includes *worship*, whether it be external and formal, or the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion*, which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship*, especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions*. *Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *religion*, which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, though often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion*, or the study and scientific statement of its doctrines. *Faith*, strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith;* as, the Christian *faith;* the Mohammedan *faith*.—**Antonyms:** atheism, blasphemy, godlessness, impiety, irreligion, profanity, sacrilege, unbelief, ungodliness.

—established religion, a form of religion officially recognized and privileged by the government.—**natural r.**, a belief concerning God and duty derived from natural sources as opposed to assumed or real revelation.— **r. of humanity. 1.** Humanitarianism as a faith. **2.** A system based upon positivism.— **revealed r.**, a belief resting upon a revelation; specifically, Judaism and Christianity.— **to get r.** [Colloq., U. S.], same as to EXPERIENCE RELIGION. See EXPERIENCE.— **to profess r.**, to unite with a Christian church; also, to take monastic vows.

—re-lig'ion-a-ry. I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to religion. **2†.** Religious. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A religionist.— **re-lig'ion-ism**, *n.* The practise of or adherence to religion: used derogatorily.— **re-lig'ion-ist**, *n.* One devoted to the services and duties of religion; also, a formalist; zealot. **re-lig'ion-er‡.— re-lig'ion-ize**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To permeate with religion; render religious. **II.** *i.* To profess a religion. **re-lig'ion-ise‡.— re-lig'ion-less**, *a.* Having no religion; also, irreligious.

re-lig"i-os'i-ty, rē-lij"i-os'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Religiousness; also, susceptibility to the mystical elements of religion; especially, religious feeling apart from its duties; pious sentimentality. **2.** [Rare.] Religious service. **3†.** Members of monastic orders, collectively. [< F. *religiosité*, < LL. *religiositas*, < L. *religiosus;* see RELIGIOUS.]

re-li"gi-o'so, rē-lī"jī-ō'sō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a devout manner; in a way expressive of devotion.

re-lig'ious, rē-lij'us, *a.* **1.** Feeling and manifesting religion; devout; pious; as, *religious* people.

No man can be truly *religious* further than he is moral.
HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. iv, p. 123. [M. & S. '73.]

2. Of or pertaining to religion; as, to raise money for *religious* uses; *religious* books; *religious* feeling. **3.** Having thorough and genuine fidelity; strict in performance; conscientious; as, *religious* loyalty.

Following these [footprints in the snow] with *religious* care, we at last came in sight of a small American flag fluttering from a hummock. KANE *Arctic Explor.* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 191. [C. & P. '56.]

4. *R. C. Ch.* Belonging to the monastic life; bound by monastic vows; as, a *religious* house. [< F. *religieux*, < L. *religiosus*, < *religio;* see RELIGION.] **re-lig'iouse†.**

Synonyms: see DEVOUT; MORAL.

—re-lig'ious-ly, *adv.*— **re-lig'ious-ness**, *n.*

re-lig'ious, *n. R. C. Ch.* One who is under monastic vows, as a monk or nun; such persons collectively; as, a retreat or service for the *religious*.

rel'ik†. Same as RELIC. **rel'iket.**

re-lin'quent, rē-lin'kwent. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Relinquishing.

II. *n.* One who relinquishes.

re-lin'quish, rē-lin'kwish, *vt.* **1.** To recede or withdraw from; forsake for a time or wholly; give up using or having; abandon; quit; as, to *relinquish* a residence, pursuit, or habit. **2.** To cease to demand or claim; resign; surrender; as, to *relinquish* a claim or a debt. [< OF. *relinquir*, < L. *relinquo;* see RELIC.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABDICATE.

—re-lin'quish-er, *n.*— **re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.*

re-lin'quisht, *pp.* Relinquished. PHIL. SOC.

rel'i-qua-ry[1], rel'i-kwē-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A casket, coffer, or repository in which relics are kept. See illus. under ENCOLPION, FERETORY, and ICON.

Reliquaries range in size from shrines to ring-settings, and were often beautifully adorned and inlaid with gems, especially from the 13th to the 15th century.
[< F. *reliquaire*, < LL. *reliquiarium*, < L. *reliquiæ;* see RELIC.] **rel"i-quaire'‡.**

rel'i-qua-ry[3], rel'i-kwē-ri, *n.* *Civ. Law.* A person who owes a remainder after part-payment; hence, one who pays by instalments. [< LL. *reliqua*, prop. neut. pl. of L. *reliquus*, remainder, < *relinquo;* see RELIC.]

re-lique', rē-lēk', *n.* [F.] Same as RELIC.

re-liq'ui-æ, rē-lik'wi-ē *or* -ī, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Geol.* Fossil organisms. **rel'i-quæ:.** **2.** *Bot.* The withered leaves that remain persistent on some plants; induviæ. **3.** *Archæol.* Products of human skill, as arrow-heads, artifacts.

re-liq'ui-an, rē-lik'wi-an, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of relics. [< L. *reliquiæ;* see RELIC.]

rel'ish[1], rel'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To like the taste or savor of; hence, to be gratified with; enjoy; as, to *relish* a dinner or a joke. **2.** To impart pleasant flavor to; as, salt to *relish* the fresh meats. **3**†. To have the taste of; savor of; have the manner of; resemble.

II. *i.* **1.** To yield agreeable savor or taste; afford gratification. **2.** To have a flavor; have savor; as, to *relish* of wit. [< OF. *reiecher*, lick again, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *lecher*, lick, < OS. *leccōn*, lick.]

Synonyms: see LIKE.

—rel'ish-a-ble, *a.*— **rel'ish-ful**, *a.*

rel'ish[2], *vt.* To shape the shoulders or bearing part at the base of (a tenon).— **rel'ish-ing-ma-chine'**, *n.* A machine for cutting relishes, usually having circular saws set at right angles

rel'ish[1], *n.* **1.** The sensation experienced in partaking of food or drink; taste, especially a pleasing taste; appetite; gusto; as, hunger gives *relish* to food. **2.** The flavor, especially when agreeable, in food or drink; figuratively, the quality in anything that makes it pleasurable; as, danger gives *relish* to adventure. **3.** A slight savory dish served to stimulate appetite; also, something taken with food to lend it flavor or zest; condiment; hence, a gratification or enjoyment having some piquancy or raciness **4.** An admixture or characteristic; flavoring; a smack; as, no *relish* of nature in his poetry. **rel'est.**

Synonyms: appetite, appreciation, fondness, gusto, inclination, partiality, predilection, taste, zest.— **Antonyms:** antipathy, aversion, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, loathing, repugnance

rel'ish[2], *n.* The shoulder at the base of a tenon.

rel'isht, *pp.* Relished PHIL. Soc.

re-live', rī-liv', *v.* **I.** *i* To live again or anew.

II†. *t.* To restore to life, reanimate.

relm, *n.* Realm. PHIL. Soc.

re-load', rī-lōd', *vt.* To load again, as a gun or a wagon.— **re-load'ing-tool''**, *n.* A tool, usually a combination tool, for use in reloading, especially for refilling cartridge-shells.

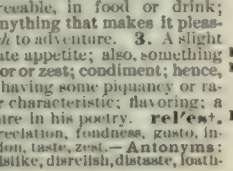

A Reloading-tool.

b, bullet-mold; *e*, shell-expander; *r*, recapper; *s*, bullet-seizer; *h*, *h*, handles (broken off)

re-loan', rī-lōn', *vt.* To loan again.

re-loan', *n.* A second loan of the same thing or amount.

re-long'†, *vt.* To prolong; postpone.

re-love'†, *vt.* To love in return.

re-lu'cent†, *a.* Shining back; reflecting light; gleaming.

re-luct, re-lŭkt', *vi.* [Archaic.] To be disinclined; show reluctance; hold back, hesitate.

By all means practise yourself in writing. If you *reluct*, bring yourself down to it by resolute self-command. H. WARE, Sr. in John Ware's *Henry Ware, Jr.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 63 [MUS. '46]

[< L. *reluctor*, see RELUCTANT.] **re-luc'tate**‡.

re-luc'tance, re-lŭc'tans, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being reluctant; disinclination; unwillingness. **2.** *Physics.* Capacity for opposing magnetic induction; the resistance offered by a medium to the passage through it of magnetic force-lines. **magnetic reluctance**‡; **magnetic resistance**‡. [< L. *reluctan(t-)s*; see RELUCTANT.]

re-luc'tan-cy, re-lŭc'tan-si, *n.* **1.** Same as RELUCTANCE, 1. **2.** *Physics.* Reluctance per unit volume; specific magnetic resistance; the reciprocal of inductivity: a proposed word

re-luc'tant, re-lŭc'tant, *a.* **1.** Disinclined to yield to some demand or requirement, as to authority or duty; unwilling: as, I am *reluctant* to go.

It is not with them [modern authors] as it was in the days of Milton, whose immortal 'Paradise Lost' drew five sterling pounds, with a contingent of five more from the *reluctant* bookseller. JOSEPH STORY *Rosciad, Writings*, p. 346. [L. B. & CO. '52.]

2. Characterized by or rendered with or as with an unwilling or ungracious mind; as, *reluctant* consent: said figuratively of things; as, an ink *reluctant* to adhere. **3.** [Rare.] Calculated to excite reluctance; repugnant.

I am to lead my reader, perhaps in a *reluctant* path. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 22. [H.]

[< L. *reluctor*, ppr. *reluctant(t-)s*, oppose, < *re-*, again, + *luctor*, strive.]

Synonyms: see AVERSE.

—re-luc'tant-ly, *adv.*

re-luc'tate, re-lŭc'tāt, *v.* [Prov. or Archaic.] **I.** *i.* To hold back from. **II.** *t.* To be reluctant

I *reluctate* from all plans, especially all wise ones. WAYLAND in F. and H. L. Wayland's *Francis Wayland* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 239 [SH. & CO. '68.]

—rel''uc-ta'tion, W. (**re''luc-ta'tion**, C.), *n.* [Archaic.] Reluctance; resistance.

rel''uc-tiv'i-ty, rel''uc-tiv'i-ti, *n. Elec.* Reluctancy: a proposed word

re-lume', re-lūm' *or* -lŭm', *vt.* & *ri.* [RE-LUMED'; RE-LU'MING.] To light again; rekindle. [< OF. *relumer*, < L. *relumino*, < *re-*, again, + *lumen* (*lumin-*), light.]

The tender stars their clouded lamps *relume*. LONGFELLOW *Dante* i. 8.

re-lu'mine, re-lū'min *or* -lŭ'min, *vt.* [-MINED; -MINING.] **1.** To illumine again; rekindle. **2.** To relume.

The not yet *relumined* kitchen-fires LAMB *Essays of Elia, Praise of Chimney-Sweepers* p. 171. [W. L. & CO.]

re-ly', re-lī', *v.* [RE-LIED'; RE-LY'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To depend on some one or something as worthy of confidence, or as affording security, help, etc; repose confidence; trust; used with *on* or *upon*.

A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that he can be *relied on*. SMILES *Character* ch. 1, p. 19. [H. '72.]

2†. To recline; lean.

II. *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To polish. **2**†. To attach; fix [< F. *relier*, bind, < L. *religo*, < *re-*, back, + *ligo*, bind.]

re-lie'†; **re-lye'**†.

Synonyms: see LEAN.

re-main', rē-mān', *vi.* **1.** To stay or be left behind after some act or process of separation, removal, or destruction has taken place; as, he *remained* after the others had gone; a small quantity *remained*. **2.** To continue, as in one place, condition, or character; abide; stay; last; as, he *remained* in office; hope *remains* as long as life. **3.** To be left as a resource, possibility, or something to be done or suffered; as, it *remains* to be proved.

Say, what *remains* when Hope is fled? ROGERS *Boy of Egremond* l. 1.

4. [Archaic.] To endure or last. [< OF. *remaindre*, < L. *remaneo*, < *re-*, back, + *maneo*, remain.] **re-mayne'**†.

Synonyms: see ABIDE; PERSIST.

re-main', *n.* **1.** That which is left behind; a remainder: mostly in the plural. Specifically: (1) The body of a deceased person; a corpse.

As I trod the sounding pavement, there was something intense and thrilling in the idea, that, in very truth, the *remains* of Shakspeare were mouldering beneath my feet. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon* p. 325. [G. P. P. '61.]

(2) An author's posthumous works.

The *Remains* of Arthur Henry Hallam, with a memoir by his father, appeared in 1834. *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. v, p. 520. [L. '92.]

(3) Ruins; as, the *remains* of Palmyra. **2.** *pl. Archeol.* Human skeletons and immovable structures, such as forts and buildings: distinguished from *relics*, but the distinction is not always adhered to. **3.** *pl. Swedenborgianism.* Good affections and truths stored up by the Lord in the interior mind during childhood which become the basis, in after life, of regeneration. **4**†. That which is undone. **5**†. Stay; abode.

Synonyms: see BODY.

—fossil or **organic remains**, see FOSSIL, *a.*

re-maind', *pp.* Remained. PHIL. Soc.

re-main'der, rē-mān'dėr, *a.* [Archaic.] Left over; refuse.

Like the *remainder* tatters of a dream. HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 24.

re-main'der, *n.* **1.** That which remains; something left after a subtraction, expenditure, or passing over of a part; a residue; remnant; as, the *remainder* of life. **2.** *Math.* That which is left after the subtraction of one quantity from another; in division, the excess of the dividend over the product of the divisor by the integral part of the quotient. **3.** *Law.* An estate in expectancy, either vested or contingent, but not in actual possession and enjoyment; that remnant or residue of interest which, on the creation of a particular prior estate, is by the same instrument limited over to another to be enjoyed on the termination of that estate; as, an estate for life to John Doe, the *remainder* in fee to Richard Roe and his heirs forever.

An estate created to commence at a distant period of time, without any intervening estate, is . . . properly no *remainder*. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 165.

4. [Gt. Brit.] A provision for the passage of a patent of nobility to a special successor or line of succession in default of male issue on the decease of a present holder.

He was advanced to a viscountcy 1885, with *remainder* in default of his male issue, to his daughter with *remainder* to her male issue. BURKE *Peerage, Wolseley* p. 1681. [HAR. & S. '83.]

5. That part of an edition, as of a book, left on the publisher's hands after the demand for it has ceased. [< OF. *remaindre;* see REMAIN, *v.*]

Synonyms: balance, difference, leavings, remnant, residue, rest, surplus

—contingent remainder, an estate in fee limited by the grant so as to depend on an event or a condition which is doubtful and uncertain, and which may never happen or be performed. — **cross r.**, see CROSS, *a.*— **re-main'der-man''**, *n.* The person to whom is reserved an estate in remainder. — **vested r.**, a remainder limited to a person who is capable of taking possession, should the particular estate happen to determine. Called also *present fixed right of future enjoyment*.

re-make', rī-mēk', *vt.* To make anew; also, to remodel.

re''mu-un'tion, rī''mū-nē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A flowing back; in Buddhism, reabsorption: opposed to *emanation*. [< L. *remanu*, pp. *remanatus*, < *re-*, back, + *mano*, flow.]

re-mand', rē-mand', *vt.* **1.** To order or send back; as, to *remand* a soldier to his post. **2.** *Law.* (1) To recommit to custody, as an accused person after a preliminary examination. (2) To order back to another court, as a case improperly brought before the court so ordering; send back to another court for specified action; as, to *remand* a prisoner for execution. [< F. *remander*, < L. *remando*, < *re-*, back, + *mando;* see MANDATE.]

re-mand', *n. Law.* **1.** The recommittal of an accused person to custody after a partial or preliminary hearing before a magistrate. **2.** A judicial order of recommittal. **re-mand'ment**‡.

rem'a-nence, rem'a-nens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of remaining; permanence. **2**†. A remainder; residuum. **rem'a-nen-cy**†.

rem'a-nent, rem'a-nent, **I.** *a* **1.** [Archaic.] Remaining. **2.** [Scot.; Other. **II**†. *n.* A remnant. [< L. *remanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *remaneo;* see REMAIN.]

rem'a-net, rem'a-net, *n.* [L.] *Eng. Law.* A cause the trial of which has been postponed from one term to another.

re-man''i-é', rē-man'i-ē', *a.* [F.] *Geol.* **1.** Derived from or containing fossils derived from an older formation; as, *remanié* deposits. **2.** Recemented, as a glacier formed by the falling of fragments of ice (glacier remanié).

re-man''i-é', *n. Geol* Remanié deposits. **re-man'i-é''ment**.

re-mark'[1], rē-märk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express by speech or writing, as a pertinent or special thought or observation; utter as a remark; say; as, he *remarked* that it was cold. **2.** To take particular notice of, with or without making any comment; observe; as, to *remark* the noble bearing of the man. **3**†. To distinguish.

II. *i.* **1.** To take notice; observe. **2.** To make remarks; as, he saw it and *remarked* upon it. [< F. *remarquer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *marquer*, mark, < *marque*, < MHG *marc*, mark.] — **re-mark'er**, *n.*

re-mark'[2], rī-märk', *vt.* To mark again; as, to *remark* a package. [< RE- + MARK, *v.*]

re-mark', rē-märk', *a. Engraving.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a remark; as, a *remark* proof; a *remark* plate **re-marque'**‡.

re-mark', *n.* **1.** A comment or saying, whether oral or written, especially one that is brief and pertinent and made without much premeditation; also, conversational speech in general; as, I enjoyed his *remarks*.

It is a common *remark* that few persons can be found who speak and write equally well, yet the two are not incompatible, and the one ought to aid the other. HOPPIN *Homiletics* § 31, p. 722. [F. & W.]

2. The act of remarking or taking note; observation; notice; as, the buildings are worthy of *remark*. **3.** *Engraving.* (1) A small engraved picture or other distinguishing mark on an engraved plate, whether appearing on the engraved surface or in the margin, to indicate a stage in its progress before completion. (2) A print from an engraved or etched plate bearing a remark. **4**†. Marked or notable appearance; mark. [< F *remarque*, < *remarquer;* see REMARK[1], *v.*] **re-marque'**‡.

Synonyms: annotation, comment, note, observation, utterance. A *note* is something to call attention, hence a brief written statement; in correspondence, a *note* is briefer than a letter. A *note* upon some passage in a book is briefer and less elaborate than a *comment*. *Annotations* are especially brief *notes*, commonly marginal, and closely following the text. *Comments, observations*, or *remarks* may be oral or written, *comments* being oftenest written, and *remarks* oftenest oral. An *observation* is properly the result of fixed attention and reflection; a *remark* may be the suggestion of the instant. *Remarks* are more informal than a speech.

re-mark'a-bl, -ness. Remarkable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-mark'a-ble, rē-märk'ą-bl, *a.* Worthy of special notice or comment; hence, very much out of the usual course; exciting great notice or wonder; extraordinary; unusual; as, a *remarkable* memory; a *remarkable* man. [< F. *remarquable*, < *remarquer;* see REMARK[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY; RARE.

—re-mark'a-ble-ness, *n.*— **re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.* In a remarkable manner, degree, or extent.

re-mark'a-ble†, *n.* A noteworthy thing or circumstance.

re-marked', rē-märkt', *pa.* **1.** Characterized by or printed from a remark. See REMARK, 3. **2.** Remarkable; notable.

re-markt', *pp.* Remarked. PHIL. Soc.

re-marque', *n.* Same as REMARK, 3.

re-mar'riage, rī-mar'ij, *n.* A second marriage; the repetition of marriage; as, *remarriage* is forbidden to the Greek priesthood.— **re-mar'ry**, *vt.* & *ri.*

re-mas'ti-cate, rī-mas'ti-kēt, *vt.* & *ri.* To chew again, as the cud.— **re-mas''ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

re-ma''tu-dor', rē-mä''tą-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] In the Argentine Republic, an auctioneer.— **re-ma'te**, *n.* An auction.

In no city in the world is there anything to be compared with the *remates* of Buenos Ayres, and in no country has sale by auction become the universal national institution that it is in the Argentine. T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '91, p. 502.

rem'berge†, *n.* Same as RAMBERGE.

rem''blai', rän'blē', *n.* [F.] The material of which a rampart or embankment is made

rem'ble, rem'bl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To remove; move.

Rem'both, *n.* Same as REMBRANDT.

Rem''brandt-esque', rem'brant-esc', *a. Paint.* Made in the manner of Rembrandt (1607-'69), a Dutch painter and etcher: characterized by striking treatment of chiaroscuro, often involving strong contrasts of light and shade. **Rem'brandt-ish**‡.

reme†, *n.* Realm.

re-mean'†, *vt.* To state the meaning of; interpret.

re'me-ant, rī'mē-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Returning; coming back. [< L. *remeo*, ppr. *remean(t-)s*, < *re-*, back, + *meo*, go.]

re-meas'ure, rī-mezh'ur *or* -ȳr, *vt.* To measure again; hence, to retrace; as, to *remeasure* one's steps.

We twain shall not *remeasure* The ways that left us twain. SWINBURNE *Rococo* st. 1.

re-mede', rē-mīd', *n.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Remedy. **re-mead'**‡; **re-meed'**‡; **re-meid'**‡.

re-me'di-a-ble, rē-mī'di-ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being cured; as, *remediable* disease. [OF., < L. *remediabilis*, < *remedio;* see REMEDY, *v.*] — **re-me'di-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*— **re-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.*

re-me'di-al, rē-mī'di-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or adapted to be used as a remedy; as, *remedial* measures.

Suffering, in this world, is both *remedial* and penal. H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 109. [F. S. & CO. '58.]

2. *Law.* Tending to relieve a defect or infirmity. **re-me'di-ate**†.

—remedial decrees, orders of court for the correction of proceedings, or for such special measures as become necessary to correct an evil or to prevent a wrong. — **r. statute**, an enactment to remedy some defect or to cure some infirmity in a previous law regarding the means for enforcing right or redressing wrong.

—re-me'di-al-ly, *adv.*

rem'e-di-less, rem'ę-di-les *or* rē-med'i-les (XIII), *a.* **1.** Past the help of remedies or remedial measures; irreparable; incurable; as, *remediless* disease; *remediless* loss. **2**†. Useless as a remedy. **3**†. Having no remedy.

Synonyms: see INCURABLE.

—rem'e-di-less-ly, *adv.*— **rem'e-di-less-ness**, *n.*

rem'e-dy, rem'ę-di (-ę-di, C.), *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] **1.** To cure or heal by medicinal treatment; as, to *remedy* a disease. **2.** To restore to a normal or sound condition; make right; repair; as, you can *remedy* the matter if you will. **3.** To overcome or remove (an evil or defect); as, to *remedy* a fault. [< F. *remédier*, < L. *remedio*, < *remedium*, remedy, < *re-*, again, + *medeor*, heal.]

rem'e-dy, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** That which is used in any way for the cure or relief of bodily disease or ailment; a medicine; also, remedial treatment.

Happiness is an excellent *remedy*, and keeps people in better health than any other. VICTORIA *Early Years of the Prince Consort* ch. 10, p. 201. [H. '67.]

2. A means of counteracting or removing evil; reparation; relief. **3.** *Law.* A legal mode for enforcing a right or redressing or preventing a wrong. **4.** An allowance at a mint for deviation from the exact standard of weight and fineness: called often *the tolerance* or *remedy of the mint*. [< F. *remède*, < L. *remedium;* see REMEDY, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ANTIDOTE; HELP.

—provisional remedy, the granting to a plaintiff in a civil action of a temporary security, as an injunction, against irremediable loss, while he prosecutes his action.

re-mem'ber, rē-mem'bėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain in or represent to the memory (past cognitions), as in retention, recollection, or reminiscence; recollect.

That which is *remembered* is often more vivid than that which is seen. The eye paints better in the presence, the heart in the absence, of the object most dear. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Water Lilies* p. 290 [T. & F. '63.]

2. To keep in mind carefully or for a definite purpose; give earnest heed to, as, *remember* my warning. **3.** To bear in mind with reverence or regard; as, *remember* thy Creator; *remember* the Sabbath-day. **4.** To think of kindly or gratefully; do for out of kindness, favor, friendship, love, etc.; hence, make a present to; fee; as, *re-*

member the children at Christmas time; *remember* the steward **5.** [Archaic.] To remind: often reflexively.

I do *remember* me, that in my youth,
When I was wandering,—upon such a night
I stood within the Coliseum's wall.
BYRON *Manfred* act iii, sc. 4.

6†. To mention.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or exercise the power of memory; as, we do not always *remember* alike. **2**†. To come into the memory: used impersonally. [< F. *remembrer*, < L.L. *remembrare*, < L. *re-*, again, + *memor*, mindful.]

Synonyms: bear in memory, bear in mind, bethink oneself, call to mind, call to remembrance, call up, hold in memory, keep in mind, know by heart, recall, recollect, retain. Compare synonyms for MEMORY. — **Antonyms:** forget, let slip, lose, lose sight of, overlook.

— **to remember one to** (a person), to remind (a person of one's regard: usually in polite messages; as, *remember me* kindly *to* your sister.

— **re-mem'ber-er**, *n.*

re-mem'ber-a-ble, re-mem'ber-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being remembered; worth remembering; memorable.

The six solitary columns are its marked and *remembrable* features. G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. iii, ch. 9, p. 342. [H. '72.]

— **re-mem'ber-a-bly**, *adv.*

re-mem'berd, *pp.* Remembered. PHIL. SOC.

re-mem'brance, re-mem'brans, *n.* **1.** The act or power of remembering, or the state of being remembered; retention, memory, recollection, or reminiscence.

Remembrance instantly succeeds sensation, insomuch that the memory becomes the sole repository of the knowledge received from sense.
G. CAMPBELL *Philos. of Rhet.* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 47. [TEGG. '50.]

2. The period within which one can remember. **3.** That which is remembered; a recollection or reminiscence.

Although the wild-flower on thy ruined wall,
And roofless homes, a sad *remembrance* bring.
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. i, st. 1.

4. Anything that serves to recall or retain a particular memory, as a memorandum, monument, or keepsake.

And on his brest a bloudie crosse he bore,
The deare *remembrance* of his dying Lord.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 1, st. 2.

5. A token or gift reminding of gratitude, friendship, or love; as, birthday *remembrances*. **6.** Retentive thought; mindful consideration or regard. **7**†. Reminder or admonition. [F., < *remembrer;* see REMEMBER.] **re-mem'braunce**†; **re-mem'o-rance**†.

Synonyms: see MEMORY.

re-mem'bran-cer, re-mem'bran-sęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which causes one to remember; a reminder.

Faithful *remembrancer* of one so dear.
COWPER *On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture* l. 11.

2. [Eng.] (1) One of the three recording officers of the Exchequer (formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*), the **king's remembrancer**, the **lord treasurer's r.**, and the **r. of first fruits.** (2) Since 1873, an officer of the Supreme Court.

re-mem'o-rate†, *vt.* To remember; recollect. — **re-mem"o-ra'tion**†, *n.* — **re-mem'o-ra-tive**†, *a.*

rem'e-nant†, *n.* Remnant; remainder. **rem'e-naunt**†.

re-mer'cie†, **re-mer'cy**†, *vt.* To thank.

re-mer'ciest†, *n. pl.* Thanks.

re-meve†, *v.* To remove. **re-mew'**†; **re-mue'**†.

re'mex, rē'mex *or* rē'mex, *n.* [REM'I-GES, rem'i-jīz *or* -gēs, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A wing-quill. See illus. under BIRD. [L., oarsman, < *remus*, oar, + *ago*, lead.]

rem'i-form, rem'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like an oar. [< L. *remus*, oar, + -FORM.]

rem'i-ga-ble†, *a.* Fit to be rowed upon, as a stream.

re-mig'i-al, re-mij'i-al, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to a remex or the remiges of a bird.

Rem"i-gi'i-dæ, rem'i-jui'i-dī *or* -gī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths with palpi vertical and their third joint lanceolate. **Re-mig'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *remigium*, rowing, < *remex;* see REMEX.]

— **rem"i-gi'id**, *a. & n.* — **re-mig'i-oid**, *a.*

rem'i-grate, rem'i-grēt *or* re-mai'grēt (XIII), *vi.* To migrate back again to a former place or state; remove back; return. — **rem"i-gra'tion**, *n.*

re-mill', rī-mil', *vt.* To mill over again; renew the milling on: said of a coin that has been worn smooth, especially by sweating.

re-mind', re-maind', *vt.* To cause to remember; bring to mind or consideration; as, I *reminded* him of his duty.

The Amazons and the St. Lawrence, though so different in dimensions, *remind* us of each other by their trend and geographical position. AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 13, p. 410. [T. & F. '68.]

Synonyms: see ADMONISH.

— **re-mind'er**, *n.* Anything that reminds; a remembrancer. — **re-mind'ful**, *a.* **1.** Tending to remind; serving as a reminder. **2.** Mindful.

rem'ing-ton-ite, rem'ing-tun-aīt, *n. Mineral.* A rose-colored, earthy, hydrous cobalt carbonate, occurring as an incrustation on serpentine. [< Edward *Remington*, mine-superintendent.]

rem"i-nisce', rem'i-nis', *v.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] To recount, from memory, incidents long past.

rem'i-nis'cence, rem'i-nis'ens, *n.* **1.** The calling to mind and narration of incidents and events within the range of personal knowledge or experience, or that which is thus recalled; as, *reminiscences* of travel.

But we may distrust the *reminiscences* of old settlers, who see their youth in the flattering light of distance. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 30. [C. CO. '90.]

2. *pl.* [Eng.] A printed volume of personal recollections and experiences. **3.** *Psychol.* The act or power of reproducing past cognitions in consciousness; representative memory; especially, voluntary reproduction; recollection; sometimes, involuntary reproduction; recurrence. **rem"i-nis'cion**†. **4.** *Mus.* A composition founded on a memory and original only in its mode of treatment. **5.** *Theos.* Memory of an earlier life or state of existence. [OF., < LL. *reminiscentiæ*, remembrances, < L. *reminiscor*, ppr. *reminiscent(-)s*, < *re-*, again, + *memini*, remember.] **rem"i-nis'cen-cy**†.

Synonyms: see MEMORY.

rem"i-nis'cent, rem'i-nis'ent, *a.* Of the nature of or possessing reminiscences; pertaining to the recollection of matters of personal interest; also, recalling or dwelling upon the past; remembering.

The 'Bellman's Verses' shall turn to something nobler; . . . there is something in them so old, so unpretending, and so *reminiscent* about him. LEIGH HUNT *Day by the Fire* p. 329. [H. BROS. '70.]

— **rem"i-nis'cent**, *n.* One who calls to mind, cherishes, or records reminiscences. — **rem"i-nis'cen'tial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to reminiscence; reminiscent. **rem"i-nis'ci-to-ry**‡. — **rem"i-nis'cen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

rem'i-ped, rem'i-ped. **I.** *a.* Oar-footed. **II.** *n.* An oar-footed animal, as a copepod. [< L.L. *remipes*, < L. *remus*, oar, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

re-mise', re-moiz', *vt.* [RE-MISED'; RE-MI'SING.] **1.** *Law.* To give back; surrender; release; relinquish: used in conveyancing; as, to *remise*, release, and forever quit claim. **2**†. To send back; remit.

re-mise', *n.* **1.** *Law.* The act of remising; a surrender, release, or relinquishment, as of a claim. **2.** *Fencing.* A thrust that hits the mark, immediately following one that has missed, and delivered before the fencer has returned to his guard. **3**†. A livery-carriage kept indoors, as distinguished from the fiacre or hackney-coach kept on a stand in the street. [F., < L. *remitto*, pp. *remissus;* see REMIT.]

re-miss', re-mis', *a.* Slack or careless in matters requiring energy, promptness, or diligence; negligent; behindhand; hence, lacking earnestness or energy; as, *remiss* in duty. [< L. *remissus;* see REMISE.]

Synonyms: see INATTENTIVE.

— **re-miss'ly**, *adv.* — **re-miss'ness**, *n.*

re-miss'†, *n.* A remiss or negligent act; remissness.

re-mis'sails†, *n. pl.* Orts; leavings.

re-miss'ful, re-mis'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Remitting, as punishment; pardoning; forgiving; as, a *remissful* spirit.

re-mis'si-bl, *a.* Remissible. PHIL. SOC.

re-mis'si-ble, re-mis'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being remitted or pardoned, as sins. — **re-mis"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re-mis'sion, re-mish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; specifically, discharge from penalty; forgiveness; pardon. **2.** The abatement of a fine or of a deduction of pay, shown to have been erroneously imposed or made. **3.** Relaxation, as from work or study; as, an hour's *remission*. **4.** *Med.* Temporary diminution of a disease; as, *remission* of a fever. **5.** Remittance, as of money. [OF., < L. *remissio(n-)*, < *remissus;* see REMISE.]

— **remission of sins**, cancellation of the guilt and penalty of sin; forgiveness of sins. — **R. Thursday**, same as MAUNDY THURSDAY. See MAUNDY.

re-mis'siv(e, re-mis'iv, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Causing abatement or relaxation. **2.** Remissory.

re-mis'so-ry, re-mis'o-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, procuring, or tending to remission; remissive. [< L. *remissus;* see REMISE.]

re-mit', re-mit', *v.* [RE-MIT'TED; RE-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send in return, as money in payment for goods; also, to transmit; as, please *remit* the amount; the notes were *remitted* by mail. **2.** To pardon the guilt and annul the penalty of, as sin; forgive.

Marcus, for thy sake, and thy brother's here, . . .
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act i, sc. 2.

3. To refrain from exacting, as a penalty; discharge from; countermand the exaction of; as, to *remit* a fine.

He [Pertinax] regulated the finances with the greatest care, *remitting* oppressive taxes, and cancelling unjust claims.
KNIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 195. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

4. To make less tense or violent; abate; relax; as, to *remit* one's vigilance. **5.** To refer or submit, as to the judgment of another; send back for further consideration or action; specifically, in Scots law, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal to another.

The matter is then *remitted* to the people.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 282. [MACM. '90.]

6. [Archaic.] To replace or restore. **7**†. To give up; resign; transfer. **8**†. To leave off; quit. **9**†. To send back.

II. *i.* **1.** To transmit money. **2.** To diminish for a time, as a fever; relax. [< OF. *remitter*, < L. *remitto*, < *re-*, back, + *mitto*, send.] **re-mytte'**†.

Synonyms: see PARDON; RELAX.

— **re-mit'**, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* The remission or sending of a cause, partially or wholly, from one tribunal to another, for the execution of some specific purpose. **2.** A communication from a higher to a lower body. — **re-mit'ment**, *n.* The act of remitting, or the state resulting from such act; also, a remittance. — **re-mit'ta-bl(e**, *a.* Same as REMISSIBLE. — **re-mit'tal**, *n.* **1.** A giving up, abatement, or surrender; a remitting. **2.** A remittance. — **re-mit"tee'**, *n.* The one to whom a remittance is made deliverable.

re-mit'tance, re-mit'ans, *n.* The act of transmitting money or credit; also, that which is thus remitted.

Banker's cheques are those drawn by one banker upon another, and are used as a means of *remittance*. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* ch. 19, p. 242. [K. & CO. '75.]

— **re-mit'tan-cer**, *n.*

re-mit'tent, re-mit'ent. **I.** *a.* Having remissions, or only partial, irregular, or temporary diminutions, of energy or action; as, a *remittent* fever or geyser. **II.** *n.* A remitting fever: distinguished from *intermittent*.

re-mit'ter[1], re-mit'ęr, *n.* One who remits. Specifically: (1) The maker of a remittance. (2) *Postal Service.* The person who takes out or purchases a money-order. (3) One who pardons.

re-mit'ter[2], *n. Law.* A remitting or sending back to a former right or title, as where one has the right of entry to lands but is out of possession, and the possession falls to him by some subsequent but defective title, he is at once reinstated under his former more certain title by mere operation of law. [< OF. *remitter*, remit, used as a noun; see REMIT, *v.*] **re-mit'tor**‡.

There shall be no *remittor* to a right, for which the party has no remedy by action. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 21.

re-mit'ti-tur, re-mit'i-tur, *n.* [L.] *Law.* **1.** The order sending back a record of a case by a superior court to one inferior, with directions as to further proceedings, as to carry the judgment or sentence into execution; a mandate. **2.** A voluntary relinquishment on the record, by a winning party, of a designated portion of damages awarded by a jury, the remainder to stand as the verdict: done to avoid further litigation by appeal.

rem'nant, rem'nant, *a.* [Archaic.] Remaining.

rem'nant, *n.* That which remains of anything; a remainder. Specifically: (1) The piece left after the last cutting, as of cloth. (2) In technical prophetic usage, the true servants of Jehovah; hence, in recent literary use, the few choice spirits, as in respect to culture or the like.

The sacred lyrical drama, or oratorio, seems to be a *remnant* of the old mysteries. HENRY GILES *Illustrations of Genius, Music* p. 173. [T. & F. '54.]

[< OF. *remanent*, < L. *remanen(t-)s;* see REMANENT.]

rem'a-nent†; **rem'e-lant**†; **rem'e-nant**†.

Synonyms: see REMAINDER.

Rem'o-both, rem'o-both, *n. pl.* [Egypt.] A class of cenobite monks in the East, of bad repute, who lived by twos and threes without fixed rules or lawful superior. **Rem'both**‡; **Sar"a-bui'tæ**‡.

re-mod'el, rī-mod'el, *vt.* To model again; put into new shape; reconstruct; rearrange.

ré"mo-lade', rē"mo-lād', *n.* [F.] A fine salad-dressing, made of oil, vinegar, the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, mustard, and pepper. **re"mou-lade'**†.

re-mol'li-ent, re-mol'i-ent, *C. E. I.* W.[2] (re-mol'yent, W.[1] *Wr.*), *a.* [Rare.] Softening; emollient. [< L. *remollien(t-)s*, < *re-*, again; and see EMOLLIENT.]

re-mon'e-tize, rī-mun'e-taiz, *vt. Finance.* To reinstate as lawful money. [< F. *remonétiser*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + L. *moneta*, money.] **re-mon'e-tise**‡.

— **re-mon"e-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.*

re-mon'stra-ble†, *a.* Demonstrable.

re-mon'strance, re-mon'strans, *n.* **1.** The act of remonstrating; also, its form or embodiment, often containing a petition to those who have the power to right or prevent some offense. **2.** Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance. **4.** [R-] *Ch. Hist.* The document formulating the five points of Arminian dissent from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and Friesland in 1610, and condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619. The **Counter-remonstrance** was the answer of the Calvinists. **5**†. A demonstration; show. [OF., < LL. *remonstrantia*, < *remonstrant(-)s*, ppr. of *remonstro;* see REMONSTRATE.]

— **the Grand Remonstrance** (*Eng Hist.*), a document presented by Parliament to King Charles I., Nov. 22, 1641, protesting against his misgovernment: a forerunner of the civil war that ended with the establishment of the Commonwealth (1649-'53).

re-mon'strant, re-mon'strant, *a.* **1.** Having the character or tendency of a remonstrance; expostulatory. **re-mon'stra-tiv(e**‡.

'Now mamma!' said Gwendolen, in a strongly *remonstrant* tone.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 23. [H. '76.]

2. [R-] Of or pertaining to the Remonstrants. [< LL. *remonstrant(t-)s;* see REMONSTRANCE.] — **re-mon'strant-ly**, *adv.* **re-mon'stra-tiv(e-ly**‡.

re-mon'strant, *n.* **1.** One who presents or signs a remonstrance. **2.** [R-] See REMONSTRANCE, *n.*, 4.

re-mon'strate, re-mon'strāt, *v.* [-STRA'TED; -STRA'TING.] **I.** *i.* To present a verbal or written protest to those who have power to right or prevent a wrong; urge strong reasons against any course pursued or contemplated by the person addressed; expostulate.

I am sorry, that I am again under the necessity of *remonstrating* to you [Lieut.-Gen. Howe upon the treatment which our prisoners continue to receive in New York. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. iv, pt. ii, p. 276. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

II†. *t.* **1.** To point out anew. **2.** To set forth clearly; demonstrate. [< LL. *remonstro*, pp. *remonstratus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *monstro;* see MONSTER, *v.*]

Synonyms: see COMPLAIN; REPROVE.

— **re"mon-stra'tion**, *n.*

re-mon'stra"tor, re-mon'strā"tęr, *n.* [Archaic.] A remonstrant. — **re-mon'stra-to-ry**, *a.* Remonstrant.

re-mon'tant, re-mon'tant, *a. Hort.* Ascending again: said of roses that bloom more than once in a season: used as a noun. [F., ppr. of *remonter;* see REMOUNT.]

re-mon"toir', re-mŏn"twär', *W.*[1] (re-mon-twer', *C.*; rī-mon'twer, *W.*[2]), *n. Horol.* **1.** An apparatus that utilizes force from the train of a clock to give new impulse to the scape-wheel at certain intervals, usually once in 30 seconds. **2.** An escapement so operated. **remontoir escapement**‡. [F., < *remonter*, wind again; see REMOUNT.]

rem'o-ra, rem'o-ra, *n.* **1.** Any echeneidid or sucking-fish having the spinous dorsal modified into an oval suctorial disk surmounting the head. Remoras attach themselves to sharks, swordfishes, and the like, and to floating objects, and are thus carried great distances. The remora (*Echeneis naucrates*) of sharks and *Remora remora* are found on both coasts of the Atlantic. *R. brachyptera* is the **swordfish-remora**; *Rhombochirus osteochir*, the **spearfish-remora** of the West Indies.

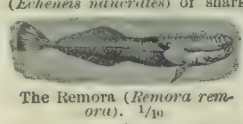

The Remora (*Remora remora*). 1/10

2. *Pathol.* The stoppage or stagnation of any vital fluid of the body; as, *remora* of the blood. **3.** An instrument formerly used to keep parts in place, as in a surgical operation. **4.** *Her.* The serpent: found chiefly on modern blazons. **5**†. Delay; impediment. [L., < *re-*, again, + *mora*, delay, also a kind of fish.]

rem'o-rate†, *vt.* To obstruct; delay. **re-more'**†.

re-mord'†, *v. I. t.* To affect with remorse; rebuke; afflict. **II.** *i.* To suffer remorse. **re-morde'**†.

— **re-mord'en-cy**†, *n.* Remorse; compunction.

re-morse', re-mōrs', *n.* **1.** The keen or distracting pain or anguish caused by a sense of guilt; distressing self-reproach; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. **2**†. Compassion; pity. [< OF. *remors*, < LL. *remorsus*, < L. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordeo*, < *re-*, back, + *mordeo*, bite.] **re-morce'**†; **re-mors'**†.

Synonyms: see REPENTANCE.

— **re-morsed'**†, *a.*

re-morse'ful, re-mōrs'ful, *a.* **1.** Affected with or full of remorse; as, a *remorseful* conscience. **2**†. Pitiful; compassionate. **3**†. Pitiable. — **re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-morse'less, re-mōrs'les, *a.* **1.** Having no compassion; hard-hearted; pitiless; cruel; as, a *remorseless* man.

Time, and death, and ruin are *remorseless* levellers.
GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps and Mishaps* ch. 2, p. 27. [T. & F. '54.]

2. Having no feeling of remorse; conscienceless; as, a *remorseless* criminal. — **re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'less-ness**, *n.*

re-mote', re-mōt', *a.* **1.** Located far from a specified place or some place regarded as a point of reference; distant in space; as, *remote* regions.

Should I leave behind
The inviolate island of the sage and free,
And seek me out a home by a *remoter* sea?
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 8.

2. Removed far from present time; distant in time; as, *remote* ancestors; in the *remote* future. **3.** Having

slight relation or connection; separated; foreign; distant in relation; as, a *remote* cause; *remote* kinship.

Not by accident, not by a *remote* or precarious deduction, but directly, . . . the Gospel proclaims that we are members one of another. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought* ch. 8, p. 357. [MACM. '91.

4. Not obvious; inconsiderable; slight; as, a *remote* likeness or analogy. **5.** *Bot. & Zool.* Separated by more than the usual intervals or spaces, as spots on a surface: specifically of the gills of fungi not reaching the stipe. [OF., f. of *remot*, < L. *removeo*, pp. *remotus;* see REMOVE.] **re-mo'ted**†.

Synonyms: see ALIEN; DISTANT.

—remote cause, a cause operating mediately through other causes to produce an effect.—**r. matter,** **1.** In ancient metaphysics, matter removed from form. **2.** *Logic.* (1) The terms of a syllogism as distinguished from the propositions. (2) Terms such that they can not be predicated one of the other.

—re-mote'ly, *adv.*—**re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion, rē-mō'shun, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Remoteness; removal. **2**†. The act of removing. [< L. *remotion-*, < *remotus;* see REMOTE.]

re-mount', rī-mount', *W.* (rē-), *C.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mount again or anew; reascend, as an acclivity or a horse. **2.** To set up again on a carriage or frame; reset; as, to *remount* a gun; to *remount* a diamond.

II. *i.* **1.** To ascend again; especially, to mount a horse again. **2.** To go back to a previous point or date.

They furnish a basis for chronological estimates which *remount*, in the hands of the German Egyptologists, to an antiquity quite fabulous. WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 9, p. 109. [S. C. G. '80.]

[< F. *remonter*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see MOUNT, *v.*]

re-mount', *n.* **1.** A fresh riding-horse, or supply of such horses, ready for use. **2.** A new setting or framing.

re-mov'a-bl(e, rē-mūv'ą-bl, *a.* Admitting of, liable to, or intended for removal; movable.

—re-mov"a-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**re-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-mov'al, rē-mūv'ąl, *n.* **1.** The act of removing, or the state of being removed. **2.** A putting an end to something; sometimes a euphemism for *murder*.

They [Revolutionary fathers] found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty — the absolute impossibility — of its immediate *removal*. LINCOLN in *Political Debates, Oct. 15, '58* p. 229. [W. F. & CO. '60.]

re-move', rē-mūv', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or cause to be moved out of a place; transfer from one place to another; as, to *remove* a tree. **2.** To take away in any wise; cause to cease; destroy or put an end to; as, to *remove* an evil or an enemy. **3.** To displace, as from office. **4.** *Law.* To transfer from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause by appeal or by change of venue.

II. *i.* To go from one place to another; especially, to change one's residence. [< OF. *removeir*, < L. *removeo*, < *re-*, again, + *moveo*, move.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; ABSTRACT; ALLEVIATE; CANCEL, CONVEY; DISMISS; DISPLACE; EXTERMINATE.

re-move', *n.* **1.** The act of removing; translation from one place to another; a removal. **2.** The space moved over in changing an object from one position to another; hence, a degree of difference; step; interval.

He's a poet, which I take to be only one *remove* from a fool. POE *Tales, Purloined Letter* in vol. iii, p. 340. [S. & W. '65.]

3. In English public schools, a promotion, as from class to class; hence, also, a class. **4.** A dish or course at dinner removed to give place to another.

Soberly-regulated official dinners, . . . with *removes* of tripe and boiled partridges. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* proem, p. 14. [H.]

5†. The raising of a siege. **6**†. The distance between stopping-places on a stage-route. **7**†. The removal of a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

re-moved', rē-mūvd', *pa.* **1.** Separated, as by intervening space or relationship, or by difference in kind.

Miss Pole had a cousin, once or twice *removed*. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 3, p. 61. [H. '67.]

2. *Her.* Depressed; lowered. See ABAISSÉ.

Synonyms: see DISTANT.

re-mov'er1, rē-mūv'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who removes. **2**†. An agitator.

re-mov'er2, *n.* *Law.* The removal of a suit from one court to another.

Rem'phan, rem'fan, *n.* A god referred to in Acts vii, 43: usually identified with Satan: in the Revised Version, **Rephan.** [LL., < Gr. *Rhemphan.*]

rem"pli', rōn'plī', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Literally, filled; imposed, as one tincture upon another in an ordinary.

rem"plis-sage', rōn'plē-sązh', *n.* [F.] A filling up with matter of little value; padding: a term used by critics of art or literature.

re-mue', *v.* To remove.—**re-mu'a-ble**†, *a.* Movable; also, changeable; fickle.

re-mu'gi-ent†, *a.* Rebellowing.

re-mu'ner†, *vt.* To remunerate.

re-mu'ner-a-bl(e, rē-mūn'ėr-ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being remunerated; calling for or deserving pay or reward.

—re-mu"ner-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*

re-mu'ner-ate, rē-mūn'ėr-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To make just or proper return to or for, as for service rendered or loss or hardship sustained on one's behalf; pay or pay for; recompense; reward.

It is desirable that we should have a supply of good books; we cannot have such a supply unless men of letters are liberally *remunerated*. MACAULAY *Speeches, Feb. 5, '42* p. 223. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

[< L. *remuneror, remunero*, pp. *remuneratus*, < *re-*, again, + *munus* (*muner-*), gift.]

Synonyms: see PAY; REQUITE.

re-mu"ner-a'tion, rē-mūn"ėr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of remunerating; a compensating. **2.** That which remunerates; compensation.

Occupations where *remuneratium* is high are so difficult to enter that few are able to surmount the difficulties. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 224. [CHAUT. '89.]

Synonyms: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SALARY.

re-mu'ner-a-tiv, -ly, -ness. Remunerative, PH. S.

re-mu'ner-a-tive, rē-mūn'ėr-ą-tiv, *a.* **1.** Affording, or tending to afford, ample remuneration; giving good or sufficient return; paying; profitable; as, a *remunerative* investment. **2.** [Archaic.] Tending or intended to make a just and proper requital; exercised in rewarding; as, *remunerative* justice. **re-mu'ner-a-to"ry**‡ [Archaic].

Synonyms: see PROFITABLE.

—re-mu'ner-a-tive"ly, *adv.*—**re-mu'ner-a-tive"ness,** *n.*

re-mur'mur, rē-mûr'mur, *W.* (rī-mėr'mėr, *C.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* To murmur back; repeat in low indistinct sounds; as, the walls *remurmur* his plaint. **II.** *i.* To reiterate a murmuring sound.

re"mu-ta'tion, rī"mū-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A returning to a previous form; a repeated mutation.

ren1†, *vi.* To run. **renne**†.

ren2†, *vt.* To plunder. **renne**†.

ren1, rēn, *n.* [RE'NES, rī'nēz *or* rē'nēs, *pl.*] [Rare.] The kidney. [< L. *renes*, pl. of *ren*, > *rien*, kidney.]

ren2†, *n.* A run.

re'na, rē'na, *n.* [California, U. S.] A small deep-water rockfish (*Sebastichthys elongatus*). **rei'na**‡.

ren'a-bl(e, ren'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Talkative; glib. **2**†. Reasonable. **ren'ni-ble**†.

—ren'a-bly†, *adv.* Reasonably.

Re-nais"sance', rę-nē'sāns' (rī-nē'sans, *C. W.*), *a.* Pertaining to, belonging to, or having the characteristics of the Renaissance; as, *Renaissance* art; *Renaissance* architecture. **Re-nais'sant**‡.

—Renaissance architecture, a style that followed the Medieval, originating in Italy in the 15th century. At first an attempt to revive classical forms, it afterward became a style of decoration engrafted on the classical in Italy and upon the local forms of the Pointed in other European countries. It was introduced into France early in the 16th century. Palladio was one of its prominent expounders. See PALLADIAN. After the middle of the 16th century it declined in artistic rank. Notable examples are St. Peter's Church in Rome, the Louvre in Paris, and St. Paul's in London. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 17.—**R. painting,** Italian painting that succeeded the Byzantine in the 15th and 16th centuries. Originated earlier by Giotto (1266-1337) and developed under the Medici and Leo X., it culminated in Michelangelo, Raffaelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Titian, and was distinguished by gradually increasing perfection in drawing, composition, and coloring, as shown in the "Last Judgment," the "Transfiguration," the "Last Supper," and Titian's portraits and Venuses. Its chief schools were at Rome, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Siena, and Urbino. Some of its greater artists were Angelico, Botticelli, the Lippis, Mantegna, Signorelli, Perugino, Fra Bartolommeo, the Bellinis, Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese. HATTON *Hist. Printing* p. 29-142.

Re-nais"sance', *n.* **1.** [r-] A new birth; resurrection; revival. **2.** Specifically, the revival of letters, and then of art, which marks the transition from medieval to modern history. The Renaissance began in Italy in the 14th century and gradually spread over western Europe, until the domination of scholasticism, of feudalism, and of the church in secular matters was displaced by nationalism. Its precursor was "The Revival of Learning," incident upon the recovery of classical Greek and Roman literature, led by Petrarch and Boccaccio, and resulting in *humanism*. The movement soon extended to and transformed manners, philosophy, science, religion, politics, and art. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 sent many Greek scholars into exile throughout Europe. The passage of the Cape of Good Hope and the discovery of America, the invention of printing and paper-making, the acquisition of the mariners' compass, the contemporaneous spread of the Reformation, and the study of ancient classical art, all contributed to the Renaissance.

The most enviable distinction of the reign of Francis the First consisted in the fact that it was the era of that extraordinary development of the fine arts and of literature known as the *Renaissance*. BAIRD *Rise of the Huguenots* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 41. [S. '79.]

[F., < *renaissant*, ppr. of *renaître*, be born again, < L. *renascor;* see RENASCENCE.] **Re-nas'cence**‡.

re'nal, rī'nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, affecting, or situated near a kidney; as, a *renal* artery. [OF., < L. *renalis*, < *renes*, kidneys.]

re'nald-ry†, *n.* Cunning, as of a fox; intrigue.

ren'ard, *n.* Same as REYNARD. **ren'ald**†.

ren'ard-ine, ren'ard-in, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling reynard, or the fable of "Reynard the Fox."

re-nas'cence, rę-nas'ens, *n.* **1.** The process of rebirth, or the state of being reborn; a springing into fresh life. **2.** [R-] The Renaissance: an English form suggested by Matthew Arnold. [< L. *renascor*, ppr. *renascent-*), < *re-*, again, + *nascor*, be born.] **re-nas'cen-cy**‡.

—re-nas'cent, *a.* **1.** Revived; reanimated. **2.** [R-] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Renaissance.—**re-nas'ci-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of renascence.

re-nate'†, *a.* Revived; renewed; reborn. **re-na'ted**†.

ren'ate†, *n.* The rennet, an apple. **ren'at**†.

re-nay'†, *v.* Same as RENY.

rench, rench, *vt.* [Dial.] To rinse.

ren"con"tré', rōn'cōn'trē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Affronté: said of the heads of animals.

ren-coun'ter, ren-coun'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To meet by surprise or unexpectedly. **2**†. To attack hand to hand.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall in with a foe unexpectedly. **2**†. To fight at close quarters; also, to skirmish. [< OF. *rencontrer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see ENCOUNTER, *v.*] **ren-con'tre**‡.

ren-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A sudden hostile collision, as with an enemy. **2.** An unexpected encounter or meeting, as of travelers. **3**†. A casual combat or engagement. **re"en-coun'ter**†; **ren-con'tre**‡.

ren'cu-lus, ren'kiu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] A lobe of the kidney. [< L. *renculus*, dim. of *ren*, kidney.]

rend, rend, *v.* [RENT *or* REND'ED; REND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into parts by force; pull or drive asunder with violence; tear or split; cleave.

Storms do not *rend* the sail that is furled. LONGFELLOW *Old St. David's at Radnor* st. 7.

2. To effect by tearing apart; as, to *rend* one's way. **3.** To separate from a main body or from anything else by violence; remove forcibly; tear away.

The first blood shed in the revolutionary struggle; a mere drop in amount, but a deluge in its effects,—*rending* the colonies for ever from the mother country. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 37, p. 398. [G. P. P. '63.]

II. *i.* To become rent; split apart; cause division; as, the clouds *rend* apart. [< AS. *rendan*, tear down.]

Synonyms: break, burst, cleave, lacerate, mangle, rive, rupture, sever, slit, sunder, tear. *Rend* and *tear* are applied usually to the sundering of textile substances (*rend* also to frangible), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. *Rive* is a wood-workers' word for parting wood in the way of the grain without a clean cut. To *lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate;* *lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. To *burst* or *rupture* is to tear or rend by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, to *burst* a gun; to *rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* without explosion. Compare synonyms for BREAK.—**Antonyms:** heal, join, mend, reunite, secure, sew, solder, stitch, unite, weld.

ren'der, ren'dėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make of or change to a specified character by some modifying action or influence; cause to be; as, to *render* a ship seaworthy.

The aggressor in a war is not the first who uses force, but the first who *renders* force necessary. HALLAM *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 219. [W. J. W. '70.]

2. To present for use; bestow or provide; furnish; give; as, to *render* aid to the poor. **3.** To give in answer to requirement of duty, demand, or fitness; as, to *render* a judgment; to *render* a reason. **4.** To reproduce the character or spirit of; interpret, express, or represent; as, he *rendered* the music poorly.

What throbbing verse can fitly *render*
That face so pure, so trembling-tender!
LOWELL *Studies for Two Heads* div. ii, st. 2.

5. To express in another language; translate; as, to *render* a page of Latin. **6.** To return by way of requital or retribution; give back; as, to *render* double for one's sin. **7.** To melt and clarify; try out: said of lard or other fats. **8.** To lay on to brickwork or stonework: said of a first coat of plaster. **9.** To reeve, as a rope through a block. **10.** [Archaic.] To surrender; give up. **11**†. To make out to be; describe.

II. *i.* **1.** To be rove through a block or the like: said of a rope. **2**†. To explain. [< F. *rendre*, < LL. *rendo*, = L. *reddo*, < *red-*, back, + *do*, give.]

Synonyms: give, make, pay, present, restore, return, surrender. See INTERPRET.—**Antonyms:** appropriate, hold, keep, retain, withhold.

rend'er1, rend'ėr, *n.* One who rends.

ren'der2, ren'dėr, *n.* **1.** A payment in return, specifically of rent. **2.** A coat of plaster applied without intervening lathing. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A confession. **4**†. Surrender.

ren'der-a-bl(e, ren'dėr-ą-bl, *a.* That can be rendered.

ren'derd, *pp.* Rendered. PHIL. Soc.

ren'der-er, ren'dėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who renders. **2.** A vessel in which fats are rendered.

ren'der-ing, ren'dėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of returning, giving, or assigning; rendition. **2.** The act of translating; also, a translation; version. **3.** In art and the drama, delineation or interpretation. **4.** The laying of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework; also, the coat laid on. **5.** A boiling down and clarifying; also, that which is so rendered.

—ren'der-ing-tank", *n.* A large boiler especially constructed for rendering fat. **ren'der-ing-pan"**‡.

ren'dez-vous, ren'de-vū, *C.*1 *S.*1 *W.*1, *or* rōn'de-vū, *S.*2 *W.*2) (XIII), *vt.* & *ri.* [-VOUSED; -VOUS-ING.] To assemble or cause to assemble at a given place.

You [Major-Gen. Howe] will *rendezvous* the whole of your command at Ringwood or Pompton. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Jan. 22, 1781* in vol. vii, p. 380. [F. A. '39.]

—ren'dez-vous-er, *n.* [Rare.]

ren'dez-vous, *n.* [REN'DEZ-VOUS, *pl.*] **1.** A prearranged place of meeting; especially, a place of meeting for troops or a fleet of vessels.

Every man who could shoulder a pike was off to the *rendezvous*. FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. iii, bk. x, ch. 1, p. 363. [S. '74.]

2. The act of assembling; a meeting. **3.** [Rare.] An appointment or arrangement to meet at a given place. **4**†. A resort; refuge. [F., < *rendez-vous*, assemble yourselves; *rendez*, imper. of *rendre* (see RENDER, *v.*); *vous*, < L. *vos*, you.] **ran'de-vous**†; **ren'des-vous**†; **ren'de-vous**†.

rend'i-bl(e, rend'i-bl, *a.* Such as may be rent or torn.

ren'di-ble2†, *a.* Renderable.

ren-di'tion, ren-dish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of rendering. (1) The giving of a meaning; translation; interpretation; as, the *rendition* of a foreign text. (2) Artistic interpretation; reproduction, as of the spirit of a composer.

In the *rendition* of couplets of a certain sort, a good articulation is of more importance than fine vocalization. H. B. FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinité* ch. 3, p. 49. [C. CO. '92.]

(3) A surrendering; delivering up; as, the *rendition* of fugitives. **2.** The amount rendered or yielded.

The production of cocoons per ounce, or, as it is called, the *rendition*, is a very correct indication of the general health of the worms in the department. PHILIP WALKER in *Rep. Sec. of Agric., '89, Notes on Sericulture* p. 469. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '90.]

[F., < L. *reddition(n-)*; see REDDITION.]

—interstate rendition [U. S.], the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between the States: used by the Supreme Court as distinguishing from *extradition*.

rend'rock", rend'rok", *n.* See EXPLOSIVE, 2 (4).

re-neague'†, *v.* Same as RENEGE.

ren'e-gade, ren'ę-gēd, *n.* **1.** A person who denies or deserts his faith, especially his religious faith; an apostate.

Philo is but an Alexandrian Rabbi, and a barbarian philosopher —Josephus, little better than a *renegade*. ISAAC TAYLOR *Saturday Evening* ch. 3, p. 33. [J. P. H. '32.]

2. One who selfishly or wickedly deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He stood alone—*a renegade* Against the country he betray'd.
BYRON *Siege of Corinth* st. 12.

[< Sp. *renegado*, < LL. *renegatus*, prop. pp. of *renego*, deny, < L. *re-*, again, + *nego;* see NEGATION.] **ren"e-ga'do**‡.

Synonyms: see CONVERT.

ren'e-gate†, **1.** *a.* Apostate; false. **II.** *n.* An apostate; renegade. **ren'e-gat**‡; **run'a-gate**†.

ren"e-ga'tion, ren'ę-gē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Denial; apostasy.

re-nege', rę-nig', *C. E. W.*2 *W.*1 (-nēj'), *S. W.*1 *W.*2) (XIII), *v.* [RE-NEGED'; RE-NEG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** In card-playing, to fail to follow suit when one has cards of the suit led, especially when this is permissible by the rules of the game. Compare REVOKE. **re-nig'**‡. **2**†. To deny.

II†. *t.* To deny; renounce. [< LL. *renego;* see RENEGADE.] **re-neague'**†; **re-neg'**†.—**re-neg'er**†, *n.*

re-new', rę-nū', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make new or as if new again; restore to a former or sound state, as after deterioration; renovate; hence, to make fresh; invigorate; animate; as, to *renew* the face of the earth; *renewed* zeal.

Dumont: The spring *renews* the flow'ry field.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act ii.

2. To make or begin over again; repeat; as, they *renewed* the treaty; to *renew* a battle. **3.** To bring again to notice; revive; as, the former glories are *renewed;* *renewed* remembrance. **4.** To extend the application of, as a privilege or obligation; as, to *renew* a note, patent, mortgage, or copyright. **5.** *Theol.* To regenerate.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow afresh; become restored; as, my health *renews*. **2.** To begin again; commence afresh; as, the strife *renews;* the song *renews*. [< RE- + NEW.]

Synonyms: see RECLAIM. Compare CONVERSION.

—**re-new′a-bl(e,** *a.* Having the right or capability of renewal; as, a lease for ninety-nine years *renewable* forever.—**re-new″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**re-new′al,** *n.* The act or process of renewing, or the state of being renewed.—**re-new′ed-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Repeatedly; again. **2.** With fresh vigor.—**re-new′ed-ness,** *n.* The state of being renewed.—**re-new′er,** *n.* One who or that which renews.

re-neye′†, *v.* Same as RENY. **ren-neie′**†.

ren-fierse′†, *vt.* To reenforce. **ren-force′**†.

reng†, *n.* A rung, as of a ladder.

renge†, *n.* A rank; row.

reni-. Derived from Latin *renes*, kidneys: a combining form.—**ren″i-cap′sule,** *n.* A suprarenal capsule; adrenal.—**ren″i-cap′su-lar,** *a.*—**ren″i-car′di-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kidneys and heart.—**re-nic′u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A renculus. **2.** *Entom.* A small reniform spot.—**ren′i-form,** *a.* **1.** Kidney-shaped: usually said of flat organs. **2.** *Bot.* Broadly cordate and broader than long.—**ren″i-glan′du-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the suprarenal capsule.—**ren″i-per′i-car′di-al,** *a. Conch.* Of or pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium. **ren″o-per″i-car′di-al**†.—**ren″i-por′tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the portal system of the kidney.—**ren″i-sex′u-al,** *a.* Functioning as a renal and sexual organ, as the nephridium of a mollusk.

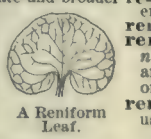
A Reniform Leaf.

re″ni-ant′†, *n.* A renegade.

re-nid′i-fy, rĭ-nid′ĭ-fī, *vt.* To build another nest. [< RE- + L. *nidus*, nest, + -FY.]

—**re-nid″i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

re-nig′, rē-nig′, *vi.* [U. S.] Same as RENEGE, I., 1.

Re-nil′læ, rē-nil′ē *or* -ĕ, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A section of pennatuloideans having the rachis expanded in the form of a leaf. [< L. *renes*, kidneys.]—**re-nil′le-an,** *a.* & *n.*

re-ni′tence, rē-nī′tens, *C.*[2] *E. W.* (ren′i-tens, *C.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* The quality or condition of being renitent. [OF., < L. *renitent(-s)*; see RENITENT.] **re-ni′ten-cy**‡.

re-ni′tent, rē-nī′tent, (*C.*[2] *E. I. W.* (ren′i-tent, *C.*[1]), *a.* Offering resistance to any influence or force; continuously reluctant; specifically, presenting elastic resistance to pressure. [OF., < L. *reniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *renitor*, < *re-*, back, + *nitor*, strive.]

rennel†, **ren′ner**†, Same as RUN, RUNNER.

renne[2]†, *vt.* To plunder. See RAP AND REND, under RAP.

ren′net, ren′ĕt, *vt.* To treat with rennet; make by using rennet; as, to *rennet* cheese.

ren′net[1], *n.* **1.** The dried stomach of certain young hoofed animals, especially the mucous membranes lining the fourth stomach of a ruminant, as a calf or sheep, which, owing to the ferment it contains, is capable of curdling milk. **ren′net-bag″**‡; **run′net**‡ [Dial.].

The salted and dried stomach of the unweaned calf, lamb, or pig, is called *rennet*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 549, p. 288. [A. '57.]

2. An aqueous or vinous infusion of the same. **3.** A ferment widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, and especially common in seeds during or before germination. It closely resembles animal rennet in its properties. [< AS. *rennan*, run.] **ren′et**†.

—**ren′net-fer-ment″,** *n.* The ferment contained in a rennet. **chy′mo-sin**†; **ren′nin**‡.—**r.-whey,** *n.* Whey separated from the curd by the use of rennet.

ren′net[2], *n.* Any one of several varieties of apple; especially, a pippin from a graft on a pippin-stock. [< F. *reinette*, < OF. *rainette*, little frog, < *raine* (< L. *rana*), frog.] **ren′at**†; **ren′ate**†; **ren′net-ing**‡.

ren′ning†, *n.* **1.** Running. **2.** Rennet.

ren′nish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Furious; passionate.

—**ren′nish-ly,** *adv.*

re″no-mee′†, *n.* Renown. **re-nome′**†.—**re-nomed′**†, *a.*

re-nom′i-nate, rĭ-nom′ĭ-nēt, *vt.* To nominate again; especially, to nominate for another term of office.

—**re-nom″i-na′tion,** *n.*—**re-nom″i-nee′,** *n.* A renominated person.

ren″o-per″i-car′di-al, *a.* Same as RENIPERICARDIAL.

re-nos′ter-bosch″, rē-nes′ter-bosh′, *n.* [S. Afr.] The rhinoceros-bush.

re-noun′†, *n.* Renown. **re-noum′**†.

re-nounce′, rē-nouns′, *v.* [RE-NOUNCED′; RE-NOUN′CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge longer; disclaim; disown; repudiate; as, to *renounce* a debt, a child, or a duty. **2.** To perform a formal act of renunciation; give up explicitly; abrogate; also, to forswear; abjure; as, to *renounce* allegiance or a title. **3.** To abandon the use or pursuit of; reject; as, to *renounce* sin; the nun *renounces* the world. **4.** In card-playing, to fail to follow (a suit) in playing; as, she *renounced* hearts.

II. *i.* **1.** In card-playing, to fail to follow suit. **2**†. To make a renunciation. [< F. *renoncer*, < L. *renuntio*, < *re-*, back, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABDICATE; ABJURE.

—**re-nounce′ment,** *n.* The act of renouncing; also, a formal declaration of renunciation.—**re-noun′cer,** *n.*—**re-noun′cing-ly,** *adv.* With renunciations.

re-nounce′, *n.* In card-playing, failure to follow suit. [< F. *renonce*, < *renoncer*; see RENOUNCE, *v.*]

ren′o-vant†, *a.* Serving to renew; renovating.

ren′o-vate, ren′o-vēt, *vt.* [-VA′TED; -VA′TING.] **1.** To make as good as new; restore after deterioration, as a building; put in good condition; renew; as, to *renovate* a hat; to *renovate* character. **2.** To make thoroughly clean; purify; as, to *renovate* a house or a mattress.

The use of the foliage of trees in *renovating* the atmosphere is not, I believe, denied by any man of science. W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees, Relation of Trees to Atmosphere* p. 110. [E. & L. '81.]

3. [Archaic.] To revive the force or effect of. [< L. *renovo*, pp. *renovatus*, < *re-*, again, + *novus*, new.]

—**ren′o-vate,** *a.* Renovated.—**ren′o-va″tor,** *n.* One who or that which renovates. **ren′o-va″ter**‡.

ren″o-va′tion, ren′o-vē′shun, *n.* The act or process of renovating, or the condition of having been renovated; a renewal; cleansing; in theology, regeneration, or the renewal of life accomplished by it.

Alice Vane's secret for restoring the hues of the picture had merely effected a temporary *renovation*. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Randolph's Portrait* in vol. ii, p. 40. [O. & CO. '76.]

ren″o-va′tion-ist, ren′o-vē′shun-ist, *n.* One who looks for the improvement of mankind through supernatural rather than natural influences, by spiritual renovation instead of natural progress.

re-nov′el†, *vt.* To renew. **re″no-velle′**†.—**re-nov′el-ance**†, *n.* Renewal. **re-nov′el-ment**†.

re-nowme′†, *n.* Renown. **re-nowm′**†.

re-nowmed′†, *a.* Renowned.

re-nown′, rē-noun′, *v.* **I.** *i.* To act as a bully; swagger; brag; with *it*; usually translating a German slang expression.

II†. *t.* To render famous; spread the fame of. [< F. *renommer*, < LL. *renomino*, < L. *re-*, again, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name.]

re-nown′, *n.* **1.** The state of being widely known for one's great achievements or merits; exalted reputation; fame; as, the *renown* of an ancient city; the statesman's *renown*. **2**†. An honor; a dignity. **3**†. Pride. [< F. *renom*, < *renommer*; see RENOWN, *v.*] **re-nowne′**†.

Synonyms: see FAME.

—**re-nowned′,** *a.* Having renown; known for great deeds; famous.—**re-nown′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**re-nown′ful**†, *a.*—**re-nown′less,** *a.* Having no renown; inglorious.

re-nownd′, *a.* Renowned. PHIL. SOC.

re-nown′er, rē-noun′ĕr, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A braggart; boaster. **2**†. One who confers distinction.

rense, rens, *vt.* [RENSED; RENS′ING.] [Dial.] To rinse.

rens′se-laer-ite, ren′sē-lēr-īt, *W.* (ren-se-lēr′īt, *C.*), *n. Mineral.* A light-colored variety of talc found massive and of a waxlike consistency, so that it may be worked on a lathe. [After Gov. Stephen Van *Rensselaer*.]

rent[1], rent, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure the possession and use of for a consideration; hire; as, to *rent* a house.

Berridge . . . was rich, but liberal to excess, and *rented* preaching houses, supported lay preachers, and aided poor societies. STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 385. [CA. & P.]

2. To let out for rent; lease; as, to *rent* one's house during one's absence. **3**†. To endow.

II. *i.* To be rented; be let or admit of being let for a consideration; as, the estate *rents* for a good price. [< F. *renter*, < *rente*; see RENT[2], *n.*]

rent[2]†, *vt.* To rend; tear.

rent[3]†, *vi.* To rant.

rent, *imp.* & *pp.* of REND, *v.*

rent[1], *n.* **1.** A hole or slit made by rending or tearing; a tear, breach, or fissure; as, a *rent* in a sleeve. **2.** A separation produced by violence; a schism. **3.** Rarely or locally, a valley or gorge. [< RENT[2], *v.*, < REND, *v.*]

It was a village built in a green *rent*,
Between two cliffs that skirt the dangerous bay.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers and a Sermon* st. 1.

Synonyms: see BREACH; HOLE.

rent[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* The compensation or return of value given at stated times for the possession of lands and tenements corporeal; also, the right to such compensation.

Rent differs from hiring in that it attaches to and proceeds from things fixed and immovable. Rent may be either in money or in kind. In the former it is usually a fixed amount yearly for a certain number of years, as in the farming system in England; in the latter it is for a fixed share of the crops, commonly one-third, as in many parts of the United States. This nearly corresponds to the métayer system in Italy, France, and Russia, where the rent-share is usually half the crops.

2. Popularly, the compensation paid for the use of any kind of property, movable or fixed. **3.** The income derived by the owner from the profits or use of real estate or immovable property; specifically, as used by many writers on political economy, that which is yielded by land in excess of the yield of the poorest land in cultivation under equal conditions.

The income derived from the ownership of land is commonly called *rent*, and the term is stretched so as to include that derived from letting houses, and even such things as boats, pianos, and sewing machines. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 142. [MACM. '90.]

4†. Income. [< F. *rente*, < LL. *renta*, < L. *redditus*, pp. of *reddo*; see RENDER, *v.*] **rente**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**barren rent,** rent reserved by deed or will without any clause of distress.—**fair r.,** a rent that is below the amount the landlord can obtain through the competition of persons offering to hire the land. The phrase became general in connection with the agitation of rack-rented tenant farmers in Ireland, which led to the system of legal adjustment and rents in Ireland under the act of 1881.—**rent′-ar-rear″,** *n.* Rent due and unpaid. **rent′-ar-rere″**†.—**r.-charge,** *n.* A rent granted out of lands by deed in favor of some other than the landlord.

It is called a *rent-charge*, because . . . the land is charged with a distress for the payment of it.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 42.

—**r.-day,** *n.* A day on which rent is to be paid.—**r.-free,** *adv.* Without payment of rent; as, to occupy a house *rent-free*.—**r. in kind,** rent payable in a certain portion of the products of the land rented.—**r. of assize** [Eng.], a certain fixed rent of a freeholder or ancient copyholder of a manor.—**r. resolute** [Eng.], rent formerly payable to the crown from lands of abbeys and religious houses, and continuing payable from the same lands in other hands.—**r.-roll,** *n.* An account or schedule of rents; hence, amount of income from rents.—**rents and profits,** all the products and proceeds arising from or issuing out of a given tract or parcel of land.—**r.-seck,** *n.* A rent reserved by will or deed without any clause of distress.—**r.-service,** *n.* Rent consisting of some corporeal service (at least fealty) now usually commuted in money.—**sleeping r.,** a fixed rent stated in leases of coal-mines, as distinguished from royalty or share of profits.

rent′a-bl(e, rent′ā-bl, *a.* Capable of being rented.

rent′age†, *n.* Rent.

rent′al, rent′al, *n.* **1.** The entire revenue derived from rented property; rent. **2.** A rent-roll. [< LL. *rentale*, < *renta*; see RENT[2], *n.*]—**rental right** [Eng.], a kind of lease at low rent, usually for life.

rent′al-er, rent′al-ĕr, *n.* [Eng.] A tenant by rental right. **kindly tenant**‡; **rent′al-ler**‡.

rent′er, rent′ĕr, *vt.* **1.** To restore the original design or pattern of by working in new warp: said of tapestry. **2.** To sew together edge to edge, without doubling, so that the seam is hardly noticeable. [< F. *rentraire*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *traire* (< L. *traho*), draw.]—**rent′er-er,** *n.*

rent′er, *n.* One who rents; specifically, one who rents an estate or tenement: said more commonly of the tenant.—**rent′er-war″den,** *n.* A warden of rented property.

rentes, rŏnt, *n.* [F.] **1.** *pl.* The bonds and other securities representing the government indebtedness of France; also, the sums paid as interest on this indebtedness.

French 3 per cent. *rentes* rose 20 centimes.
New-York Tribune Oct. 27, '91, p. 1, col. 2.

2. Income or revenue in general; rent; interest; annuity.

ren″tier′, rŏn″tē′, *n.* [F.] One who derives his income from invested capital.

ren′u-ent, ren′yu-ent, *a.* Serving to throw back the head; as, *renuent* muscles. [< L. *renuo*, ppr. *renuen(t-)s*, < *re-*, back, + **nuo*, nod.]

ren′ule, ren′yul, *n.* A renal lobule or small kidney; a renculus. [Dim. < L. *ren*, kidney.]

re-nun″ci-a′tion, rē-nun′sĭ-ē′shun, *C.*[1] *S. W.*[1] (rē-nun′shi-ē′shun, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of renouncing; specifically, in law, an explicit disclaimer of a right or privilege; as, a *renunciation* of dower.

Renunciation differs from abandonment as a positive disclaimer or disavowal differs from passive neglect.

One hundred years after Porphyry, flourished the emperor Julian (A. D. 331-363), surnamed the Apostate, from his *renunciation* of Christianity after he mounted the imperial throne. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, ch. 2, § 2, p. 91. [L. G. & CO. '69.]

2. A declaration, statement, or formula in which something is renounced; in liturgics, that portion of the baptismal service in which the candidate, personally or through his sponsors, renounces the world, the flesh, and the devil. [OF., < L. *renuntiatio(n-)*, < *renuntiatus*, pp. of *renuntio*; see RENOUNCE, *v.*] **re-nun′ci-ance**‡.

—**re-nun′ci-a-to-ry,** *a.* Relating to, containing, or effecting a renunciation; as, a *renunciatory* contract.

ren-vers′, ren-vers′, *n.* [OF.] In the manège, a movement similar to the travers, but in changing direction the croup follows the outer circumference. Compare TRAVERS.

ren-verse′†, *vt.* To turn upside down; reverse. **ran-verse′**†.—**ren-verse′ment**†, *n.*

ren″ver″sé′, } rän″vĕr″sē′, rän″vers′, *a. Her.* Formed con-**ren″verse′**, } trary to the usual direction. [< OF. *renverser*, pp. *renversé*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *enverser*, invert, < *envers*, toward, < L. *inversus*; see INVERSE.]

ren-voy′†, *vt.* To send back.—**ren-voy′**†, *n.*

re-ny′†, *vt.* & *vi.* To deny; disown; renounce. **re-nay′**†.

re-om′e-ter, *n.* Same as RHEOMETER.

re-o′pen, rĭ-ō′pn, *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *vt.* & *vi.* To open again.

re′o-phore, *n.* Same as RHEOPHORE.

re″or-dain′, rĭ″ôr-dān′, *vt.* To ordain again, as when a former ordination is deemed defective.

—**re-or″di-na′tion,** *n.*

re-or′der, rĭ-ôr′dĕr, *vt.* **1.** To order again; command anew. **2.** To put back in order again; also, to rearrange.

re-or″gan-i-za′tion, rĭ-ôr″gan-ĭ-zē′shun, *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *n.* The act of reorganizing, the state of being reorganized, or that which has been reorganized. **re-or″gan-i-sa′tion**‡.

re-or′gan-ize, rĭ-ôr′gan-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* To organize anew: usually implying change to a more satisfactory form of organization; as, to *reorganize* a regiment.

re-o′ri-ent, rĭ-ō′rĭ-ent, *a.* [Rare.] Rising again.

re′o-stat, re′o-trope. Same as RHEOSTAT, etc.

re-o′vil-ize, rĭ-ō′vĭl-īz, *vt.* To reinstate in the fold, flock, or communion.

The goats [converts to the R. C. faith], if they come back to the old sheep-fold to be *reovilized*, are now, in pious phrase, denominated retroverts. F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 308. [S. '73.]

rep[1], rep, *n.* A textile fabric having a corded surface of wool, cotton, or silk, or of silk and wool. [Cor. of RIB[1], *n.*]

rep[2]†, *n.* Reputation: a slang abbreviation, 18th century.

re-pace′, rĭ-pās′, *vt.* To pace again; retrace.

re-paid′, rē-pād′, *imp.* & *pp.* of REPAY, *v.*

re-pair′[1], rē-pār′, *vt.* **1.** To mend, add to, or make over; as, to *repair* a building. **2.** To restore to a sound or good state; as, to *repair* health.

The republic of Athens, having lost many of its citizens by war and pestilence, allowed every man to marry two wives, in order the sooner to *repair* the waste which had been made by these calamities. HUME *Essays, Polygamy and Divorces* p. 108. [W. L. & CO.]

3. To make amends for (an injury) by an equivalent; indemnify a person for; as, to *repair* a loss or damages. **4**†. To get again, as a weapon, into a position of offense, as in fence. [< F. *réparer*, < L. *reparo*, < *re-*, again, + *paro*, make ready.] **re-paire′**†; **re-pare′**†.

Synonyms: see AMEND; RECRUIT.

re-pair′[2], *vi.* **1.** To betake oneself; resort; go (to some place specified); as, to *repair* to the garden.

Some to church *repair*,
Not for the doctrine, but the music there.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 142.

2. To return. [< OF. *repairer*, return, < LL. *repatrio*; see REPATRIATE.] **re-paire′**†; **re-pare′**†.

re-pair′[1], *n.* **1.** The process of repairing; restoration after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, the *repair* of a building: often in the plural; as, to make *repairs* on a roof.

The Constitution of England, thank God, is not one of those constitutions which are past all *repair*. MACAULAY *Speeches, Parliamentary Reform* p. 63. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. Condition after use; especially, good condition; condition after repairing; as, in what *repair* is the house?

A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant *repair*. JOHNSON in Boswell's *Johnson*, *1755* in vol. i, p. 214. [C. E. & B. '24.]

3†. Apparel. **4**†. Reparation; atonement.

—**re-pair′-link″,** *n. Mech.* A link that may be opened with a hinge: a convenient substitute for a broken link.—**r.-shop,** *n.* A shop for making repairs, especially of machinery, as in connection with a railway or factory.

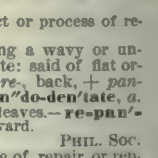
A Repair-link. 1. Closed. 2. Open.

re-pair′a-bl(e, rē-pār′ā-bl, *a.* Capable of repair. PHIL. SOC.

re-paird′, *pp.* Repaired.

re-pair′er, rē-pār′ĕr, *n.* One who or that which makes repair.

re-pair′ment, rē-pār′ment, *n.* The act or process of repairing.

re-pand′, rē-pand′, *a. Bot.* Having a wavy or uneven outline, tending to become sinuate: said of flat organs, as leaves. [< L. *repandus*, < *re-*, back, + *pandus*, bent, < *pando*, expand.]—**re-pan″do-den′tate,** *a.* Repand and also toothed, as certain leaves.—**re-pan′dous,** *a.* Curved or bent convexly upward.

rep′a-ra-bl, *a.* Reparable. PHIL. SOC.

rep′a-ra-ble, rep′ā-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of repair or reparation. [OF., < L. *reparabilis*, < *reparo*; see REPAIR[1], *v.*]—**rep″a-ra-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**rep′a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

rep″a-ra′tion, rep′ā-rē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of making amends, as for an injury, loss, or wrong; also, that which is done by way of amends or satisfaction; atonement; indemnity.

Here the payment of tenfold the value of the object stolen is more than a *reparation*. T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 336. [S. '78.]

2. [Archaic.] The act of repairing or mending, or the-

state of being repaired; repair. **3**†. Reconciliation. [OF., < LL. *reparation(n-)*, < L. *reparatus*, pp. of *reparo*; see REPAIR¹, *v.*] **rep″a-ra′cioun**†.

Synonyms: see RESTITUTION.

re-par′a-tiv, *a.* Reparative. PHIL. Soc.

re-par′a-tive, rę-par′ą-tiv, *a.* Serving or having power to repair; restorative; as, the *reparative* effect of a medicine. [< L. *reparatus*; see REPARATION.]

re-par′a-tive, *n.* Something that repairs or tends to repair.

rep″a-ra′trix, rep′ą-rā′trix, *n.* A woman who repairs, restores, or reconciles.

re-par′el†, *n.* Apparel. **re-par′rel**†.

re-part′†, *vt.* To subdivide; share.—**re-part′er**†, *n.* A distributor.—**re-part′ment**†, *n.* A distribution.

rep″ar-tee′, rep′ar-tē′, *n.* A ready, witty, or apt reply; quick, sharp rejoinder; also, power or skill in such wit.

> A man renown'd for *repartee*
> Will seldom scruple to make free
> With friendship's finest feeling.
> COWPER *Friendship* st. 16.

[< OF. *repartie*, < *repartir*, pp. *reparti*, reply, < L. *re-*, again, + *partio*, share, < *pars*, part.] **rep′ar-ty**†.

— **rep″ar-tee′,** *vi.* To retort aptly or wittily.

re-par″ti-mi-en′to, ré-pär′ti-mi-en′tō, *n.* [Sp & Sp. Am.] A partition; division; distribution; an assessment, as for taxes; specifically, an allotment of territory, together with the native occupants as serfs or peons, made by the Spanish conquerors in America.

re-pass′, rī-pąs′, *vt.* & *ri.* To pass again or in an opposite direction. [< F. *repasser*, < LL. *repasso*, < L. *re-*, back, + LL. *passo*; see PASS, *v.*] — **re-pas′sage,** *n.* **1.** The act of repassing. **2.** In gilding, the putting of a second coat of flat size over a mat surface.

re-pas′sant, re-pas′ant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as COUNTER-PASSANT. See COUNTER-.

re-pas′sion, rę-pash′un, *n.* The effect upon a body of a mutual action that is more apparent upon the other body concerned.

re-past′†, *vt.* & *ri.* To supply with or partake of food. — **re-past′er**†, *n.*

re-past′, rę-pąst′, *n.* **1.** The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal.

> For one so long condemn'd to toil and fast,
> Methinks he strangely spares the rich *repast*.
> BYRON *The Corsair* can. 2, st. 4.

2†. Food in general; victuals. **re-pas′ture**†. **3**†. A refreshing, as from sleep. [OF., < LL. *repastus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.] **re-paste′**†.

re-pas″ti-na′tion†, *n.* A digging over again.

re-pa′tri-ate, rę-pā′tri-āt, *vt.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] **1.** To reestablish a person in his own country, as after exile. **2.** To cause to acquire citizenship in another country. [< LL. *repatrio*, pp. *repatriatus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *patria*; see PATRIA.]—**re-pa″tri-a′tion,** *n.*

re-pay′†, rę-pē′, *v.* **1.** *t.* To pay back; refund; as, to *repay* a loan. **2.** To pay back or refund something to; as, to *repay* a creditor.

> If you *repay* me not on such a day,
> In such a place, such sum or sums.
> SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 3.

3. To make compensation or retaliation for; give a reward or inflict a penalty for; requite; as, to *repay* kindness or injuries.

II. *i.* To make requital. [< OF. *repayer*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back; and see PAY¹.] **re-paye′**†.

Synonyms: see REQUITE.

— **re-pay′a-ble**¹, *a.* That may be or is to be repaid; as, a loan *repayable* on demand. — **re-pay′ment**¹, *n.* The act of repaying, or that which is repaid.

Synonyms: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION.

re-pay′², rī-pē′, *vt.* To pay over again; pay more than once. [< RE- + PAY¹.]

— **re-pay′a-ble**², *a.*— **re-pay′ment**², *n.*

re-peal′, rę-pīl′, *vt.* **1.** To render of no further effect by exercise of competent authority, as a law or an enactment; rescind; revoke. **2**†. To summon back, as from exile; recall. **3**†. To put or lay aside, as fears; dismiss. [< F. *rappeler*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back; and see APPEAL, *v.*] **re-peale′**†; **re-pele′**†.

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; ABROGATE; ANNUL; CANCEL.

re-peal′, *n.* **1.** The act of repealing; revocation; rescission. A repeal is an **expressed repeal** when enacted in express terms; **implied,** when the enactment of a new statute voids by its own force any previous incompatible legislation.

2†. Recall, as from banishment. [< F. *rappel*, < *rappeler*; see REPEAL, *v.*] **re-peale′**†; **re-pell′**†.

re-peal′a-ble, rę-pīl′ą-bl, *a.* That may be repealed. — **re-peal″a-bil′i-ty, re-peal′a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-peal′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of repealing; repeal; revocation, as of a law. **2**†. A recall, as from exile.

re-peal′er, rę-pīl′ęr, *n.* **1.** One who votes for or favors repeal. **2.** In British politics, one who favored the agitation of O'Connell for the repeal of the Union of 1801 between Great Britain and Ireland; an Irish Nationalist or Home-ruler.

re-peat′, rę-pīt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do, make, say, or experience again; do or say over; reiterate; as, to *repeat* an offense; to *repeat* good advice.

> If thou be thy manner of telling a story, . . . *repeating* everything thou hast to say, thou wilt not have done these two days.
> CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. i, ch. 39, p. 134. P. & C.)

2. To say after having learned; recite from memory; rehearse; as, to *repeat* a passage from Homer.

> As to the parsons themselves, their ignorance is usually so gross that they cannot read the Sclavonic liturgy, and simply *repeat* it by rote.
> ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia and Herzegovina* ch. 6, p. 266. L. G. & CO. '76.)

3. *Scots Law.* To pay back, as money erroneously received; repay; refund. **4**†. To seek again.

II. *i.* To say or do anything over or again. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] To vote illegally more than once at the same election. See REPEATER.

> Six men were arrested for *repeating*.
> *New-York Tribune* Oct. 14, '71, p. 1, col. 1.

(2) To strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed, as some timepieces. [< F. *répéter*, < L. *repeto*, < *re-*, again, + *peto*, seek.] **re-peate′**†; **re-pete′**†.

Synonyms: see IMITATE; QUOTE; RECAPITULATE.

re-peat′, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A sign consisting of dots placed in the spaces at the left hand of a bar to indicate that the preceding passage is to be repeated, beginning either from the opening of the piece, or from a similar sign having the dots on the right hand. Sometimes for greater clearness the sign 𝄋 is added above, and also the letters *D. C.* or *D. S.*, abbreviations of *da capo*, "from the beginning," and *dal segno*, "from the sign." When the repetition begins not at but very near the beginning of the piece, the direction *da capo al segno*, "from the beginning at the sign," is often used.

(2) A repeated passage. **2.** Anything repeated, as an action. **3.** [Rare.] The act of repeating.

re-peat′ed-ly, rę-pīt′ęd-li, *adv.* More than once; again and again; over and over; as, I warned you *repeatedly*.

re-peat′er, rę-pīt′ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which repeats; as, a *repeater* of idle tales. **2.** A timepiece, especially a watch, that will strike at any time, when a spring is touched or a lever is moved, the last hour and sometimes also the quarters and the odd minutes. **3.** A repeating firearm.

> A *repeater* . . . is as much superior to a single- or double-barrelled breech-loader as the latter is to a muzzle-loader.
> T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 1, p. 34. [G. P. P. '85.]

4. *Teleg.* An instrument for automatically retransmitting telegraphic signals from one circuit to another; sometimes necessary on long lines. It is actuated by the current itself. **5.** A repeating ship. **6.** A signal-flag indicating that a designated one of several signals displayed is to be repeated. **7.** *Dyeing.* A figure that comes at equal distances in a pattern, as in printed calico. **8.** [U. S.] One who illegally votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election. **9.** A repeating or circulating decimal. See DECIMAL and REPETEND. **10.** A letter for repetition in a cost-mark. If *bridgetown* be used to represent the 10 numerals and k is the *repeater*, an article costing £1 0 0 would be marked *bnk*, and if costing 78 cents might be marked *tok*, giving the customer the impression that the cost was in three figures.

11. A repetent.

re-peat′ing, rę-pīt′ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REPEAT, *v.* — **repeating firearm,** a gun, rifle, or other firearm arranged to deliver several shots from one loading, especially a firearm of the magazine-rifle type. See RIFLE.— **r. instrument,** an instrument for the optical measurement of angles, on the graduated limb of which successive measurements of the same angle may be taken, each beginning at the point where the last ended. The sum of the measurements divided by their number gives a result more reliable than that of a single measurement.— **r. ship,** a vessel attending an admiral in command of a fleet, and repeating his signals to the other vessels.— **r. watch,** same as REPEATER, 2.

rep″e-da′tion†, *n.* A stepping or going back.

re-pel′, rę-pel′, *v.* [RE-PELLED′; RE-PEL′LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To force or keep back in any manner, physically or mentally; check the advance or advances of; keep at a distance; repulse; vanquish; as, to *repel* an enemy; his manner *repels* me; to *repel* an attack.

> Evil thoughts count as acts with the Eternal, if not at once *repelled*.
> GREIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 436. [A. '80.]

2. To exert force upon in such manner as to increase or tend to increase the distance between the acting body and the body acted upon, especially when the mechanism is invisible, as opposed to a push by actual contact: drive or keep away: opposed to *attract*; as, like magnetic poles *repel* each other.

II. *i.* **1.** To act so as to drive something back. **2.** *Med.* To check an efflux that might produce swelling. [< L. *repello*, < *re-*, back, + *pello*, drive.] **re-pell′**†.

Synonyms: beat back, check, drive back, force back, oppose, repulse, resist. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel*; one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal or ignoring of his suit. See DRIVE. —**Antonyms:** accept, admit, agree to, encourage, entertain, favor, grant, receive, welcome.

— **re-pel′ler,** *n.* One who or that which repels.— **re-pel′less**†, *a.* Invincible.

re-peld′, *pp.* Repelled. PHIL. Soc.

re-pel′len-cy, rę-pel′ęn-si, *-ens. n.* The character or **re-pel′lence,** quality of being repellent.

re-pel′lent, rę-pel′ųnt, *a.* **1.** Serving, tending, or having power to repel, especially mentally or morally.

> Her *repellent* behavior to her admirers . . . caused her mother some anxiety.
> MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* ch. 38, p. 385. [D. L. CO.]

2. Specifically, repelling water; water-proof; as, *repellent* paper. [< L. *repello*, ppr. *repellent-s*; see REPEL.]

re-pel′lent, *n.* **1.** A water-proof cloth used chiefly for cloaks. **2.** *Med.* A remedial agent that tends to drive fluids back from a tumescent part, as ice, astringents, etc.

re-pent′, rę-pent′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel or manifest repentance for; as, to *repent* a crime. **2.** [Archaic.] To give (oneself) repentance: used reflexively; as, he *repented* him of his faults. **3.** [Archaic.] To cause to feel repentance: used impersonally; figuratively, to regard as if with regret (*Gen.* vi, 6); as, it *repented* him that he had done evil.

II. *i.* **1.** To feel or manifest repentance, as for something done or left undone; experience sorrow with desire to amend it; loosely, to experience regret; as, to *repent* of having spent one's money. **2.** *Theol.* To exercise toward God sincere sorrow for sin as such, and turn from sin to Christ in appeal to his mercy for pardon. See REPENTANCE.

> When Death, the great Reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we *repent* of, but our severity.
> GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 46. [H. '76.]

3†. To express grief or sorrow for something; mourn; lament; also, to do penance. [< F. *repentir*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + L. *paenitet*; see PENITENT.] **repente′**†.— **re-pent′er,** *n.* — **re-pent′less,** *a.*

re′pent, rī′pent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying flat on the ground and rooting; creeping. **2.** *Zool.* Creeping; reptant. [< L. *repo*, ppr. *repent-s*, creep.]

re-pent′-ble†, *a.* Such as may be repented of.

re-pent′ance, rę-pent′ąns, *n.* **1.** The act of repenting, or the state of one who repents; a turning with sorrow from a past course; sorrow for something done or left undone, with desire to make things right by undoing the wrong or doing the right; sometimes, loosely, regret or contrition; as, *repentance* for having wasted one's time. **2.** *Theol.* A sincere and thorough changing of the mind and disposition in regard to sin, involving a sense of personal guilt and helplessness, apprehension of God's mercy, a strong desire to escape or be saved from sin, and voluntary abandonment of it.

> For godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. *2 Cor.* vii, 10.

[F., < L. *re-*, again, + *paenitens*; see PENITENT.] **re-pent′**†; **re-pent′ance**†.

Synonyms: compunction, contrition, penitence, regret, remorse, sorrow. *Regret* is *sorrow* for any painful or annoying matter. One is moved with *penitence* for wrong-doing. To speak of *regret* for a fault of our own marks it as slighter than one regarding which we should express *penitence*. *Repentance* is *sorrow* for sin with self-condemnation, and complete turning from the sin. *Penitence* is transient, and may involve no change of character or conduct. There may be *sorrow* without *repentance*, as for consequences only, but not *repentance* without *sorrow*. *Compunction* is a momentary sting of conscience, in view either of a past or of a contemplated act. *Contrition* is a subduing *sorrow* for sin, as against the divine holiness and love. *Remorse* is, as its derivation indicates, a biting or gnawing back of guilt upon the heart, with no suggestion of divine forgiveness.—**Antonyms:** approval, comfort, complacency, content, ease of conscience, hardness, impenitence, obduracy, obstinacy, recusancy, self-approval, self-complacency, self-congratulation, stubbornness.—**Prepositions:** repentance *of* or *in* heart, or *from* the heart; repentance *for* sins; repentance *before* or *toward* God; repentance *unto* life.

re-pent′ant, rę-pent′ąnt, *a.* Experiencing, showing, or characterized by repentance. [OF., < LL. *repeniten(t-)s*, < L. *re-*, again, + *paenitent(t-)s*; see PENITENT.] **re-pent′aunt**†.— **re-pent′ant-ly,** *adv.*

re-pent′ant, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

re-pent′ing-ly, rę-pent′ing-li, *adv.* In a repenting or repentant manner; with repentance.

re″per-cep′tion, rī″pęr-sep′shun, *n.* The act of perceiving the same thing again; a repeated perception.

> When I feel I am right, no external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine.
> KEATS in Milnes's *John Keats, Oct. 9, '18* p. 145. [G. P. P. '48.]

re-per″co-la′tion, rī-pęr″co-lē′shun, *n.* *Pharm.* The successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh portions of the substance to be percolated.

re″per-cuss′, rī″pęr-cus′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To drive or beat back; reflect; reverberate.

re″per-cus′sion, rī″pęr-cush′un, *n.* **1.** The act of driving or throwing back, or the state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation; rebound.

> Mirrors, effaced in their own clearness, send
> Her only image on through deepening deeps
> With endless *repercussion* of delight.
> LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 7.

2. *Mus.* The repetition of the subject and answer in a fugue, or the frequent reiteration in a composition of a tone, note, or chord; also, a tone or chord often repeated, as the dominant tone in a Gregorian chant. **3.** *Med.* Disappearance, under the application of remedies, of a tumor or eruption on the skin; the "driving in" of an eruption. **4.** *Surg.* The production of a fracture or other injury by counter-stroke at a point other than that at which the blow is struck. **5.** *Obstet.* The motion produced on a fetus by the process of ballottement or manual test of pregnancy. [OF., < L. *repercussion(n-)*, < *repercussus*, pp. of *reperculio*, strike back, < *re-*, back; and see PERCUSS.]

re″per-cuss′ive, rī″pęr-cus′iv, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Causing or having power to cause repercussion, reflection, or reverberation; of the nature of repercussion; as, *repercussive* rocks; *repercussive* action. **2.** Produced by repercussion; driven back; reverberated; as, *repercussive* sounds. **3.** Repellent; as, a *repercussive* medicine.

re″per-cuss′ive, *n.* *Med.* A repellent.

rep″er-ti′tious†, *a.* Obtained by finding; found.

rep″er-toire′, rep′ęr-twär′, *n.* A list of numbers, pieces, or the like, that a person or company is prepared to perform, and from which programs may be made up; also, such pieces collectively; a repertory; as, the selection is not in my *repertoire*. [< F. *répertoire*; see REPERTORY.]

re-per′tor†, *n.* A finder; discoverer.

rep′er-to″ry, rep′ęr-to′ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where things are stored or gathered together, or the things so gathered; a repository; collection; as, a *repertory* of information. **2.** Same as REPERTOIRE.

> I found . . . satisfaction . . . in singing, one after another, every song I could call to memory; and my *repertory* was a very numerous one, composed of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, and Spanish specimens.
> FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of Later Life* p. 44. [H. H. & CO. '82.]

3. A place in which things are arranged in an orderly manner, so that they may be found easily, as an index, a book of reference, an inventory, or the like: the original meaning. [< F. *répertoire*, < LL. *repertorium*, < L. *repertus*, pp. of *reperio*, find again, < *re-*, again, + *pario*, procure.] **rep″er-to″rie**†.

rep′e-tend″, rep′ę-tend′, *C. E. S.* (rep′ę-tend′, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** That part of a circulating decimal which is repeated indefinitely; as, in .378378 . . . the *repetend* is .378: sometimes denoted by dots over the first and last figures of the repeated part, or by one dot when a single figure is repeated. Thus, the decimal just given may be written .3̇7̇8̇, while .378 would denote .378888. . . . **2.** [Rare.] Something repeated or to be repeated, as a refrain. [< L. *repeto*, fut. pass. p. *repetendus*; see REPEAT.]

rep″e-tent′, rep′ę-tent′, *n.* In German universities, a tutor or private instructor. [< G. *repetent*, < L. *repeto*, ppr. *repeten(t-)s*; see REPEAT.] **re-peat′er**‡; **rep′e-ti″tor**‡.

rep″e-ti′tion, rep′ę-tish′un, *n.* **1.** The act of repeating. Specifically: (1) The doing, making, or saying of something again, or more than once. (2) Recital from memory; as, the *repetition* of a passage of Scripture. (3) *Mus.* (*a*) The singing or playing of the same passage over again. (*b*) The repercussion of a chord or tone so rapidly as to produce a sustained effect. **2.** That which is repeated; as, the effort was a mere *repetition*. **3.** *Rhet.* A form of figurative energy that consists in the repeating of certain words which the ordinary forms of expression do not admit or require to be repeated. It includes *anaphora*, *antimetathesis*, *antimetabole*, *epibole*, *epanalepsis*, *epanastrophe*, *epanadiplosis*, *epiploce*, *epistrophe*, *epizeuxis*, and *polysyndeton*. See these words.

4. *Civ. Law.* A recovery or repayment of money erroneously paid. **5.** *Astron. & Surv.* The process of measuring an angle by means of a number of observations taken with a repeating instrument. [OF., < L. *repetition(n-)*, < *repetitus*, pp. of *repeto*; see REPEAT.]

— **rep″e-ti′tion-ert**, *n.* One who repeats.

rep″e-ti′tion-al, } rep′ę-tish′un-al, -ę-ri, *a.* Of, per-
rep″e-ti′tion-a-ry, } taining to, containing, or of the nature of repetition.

rep″e-ti′tious, rep′e-tish′us, *a.* [U. S.] Characterized by or containing repetition, especially useless repetition.—**rep″e-ti′tious-ly,** *adv.*—**rep″e-ti′tious-ness,** *n.*

re-pet′i-tive, re-pet′i-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Repeating.

rep″e-ti′tor, rep′e-tī′tər, *W. Wr., or* -tĭ′tor (rĭ-pet′ĭ-tər, *C.*) (XIII*c.*) *n.* A repetent. [L., reclaimer, < *repetitus;* see REPETITION.]

Reph′an, ref′ən, *n.* Same as REMPHAN.

re-pine′, re-pain′, *vi.* [RE-PINED′; RE-PI′NING.] **1.** To be discontented and complaining; be unhappy and murmur; indulge in fretfulness and faultfinding; as, to *repine* at one's lot in life.

Be still, sad heart! and cease *repining;*
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.
LONGFELLOW *The Rainy Day* st. 3.

2†. To weaken; fail. [< RE- + PINE, *v.*] **re-pyne′†.**

Synonyms: see COMPLAIN.

—**re-pine′†,** *n.* A repining.—**re-pi′ner,** *n.*—**re-pi′ning,** *n.* Fretful discontent; murmuring; complaining.—**re-pi′ning-ly,** *adv.* With repining.

re-pique′, re-pic′, *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-PIQUED′; RE-PIQU′ING.] To score a repique. **re-picque′‡.**

re-pique′, *n.* In piquet, the scoring of 30 or more points before playing begins, from cards held in the hand. The person so scoring wins an additional 60 points. Compare PIQUE. [< F. *repic,* < *repiquer,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *pic,* pike; see PICKAX.]

rep′kie, rep′ki, *n.* [Alaska.] An edible sea-urchin.

re-place′, re-plēs′, *vt.* **1.** To put back in place; as, to *replace* a book on the shelf. **2.** To take or fill the place of; become the substitute of; supersede.

'You [Jefferson] *replace* M. Franklin, I hear,' said the Count de Vergennes . . . to him. 'I succeed, no one can *replace* him,' was the prompt reply.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 415. [L. '71.]

3. To put a substitute in place of; cause to supply the place of in any manner; as, to *replace* butter with oleomargarine. **4.** To give an equivalent in place of; repay; refund; restore; as, to *replace* borrowed or stolen money.

The rent of all land is measured by the excess of the return to the whole capital employed on it above what is necessary to *replace* the capital with the ordinary rate of profit.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 16, p. 523. [A. '89.]

5. To put in a new or another place. [< RE- + PLACE.]

re-place′a-bl(e, re-plēs′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being replaced; admitting of restoration to a former place, or of having its place supplied by something equivalent.

re-place′ment, re-plēs′mənt, *n.* **1.** The act of replacing, or the state of being replaced.

Persistent suicidal impulse marks the *replacement* of the self-conservative by a similar self-destructive impulse. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 5, p. 154. [A. '75.]

2. *Crystal.* The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

re-pla′cer, re-plē′sər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which replaces something. **2.** One who or that which takes the place of some one or something else.

re-pla′cing-switch″, re-plē′sing-swich″, *n.* A device by which the wheels of derailed cars are enabled to mount the rails again. **car′-re-pla″cer‡; jump′er‡.**

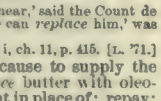
A Replacing-switch.

re-plait′, rĭ-plāt′, *vt.* To plait or fold again.

re-plant′, rĭ-plant′, *vt.* To plant again; hence, to reinstate.—**re-plant′,** *n.* [Recent.] That which is replanted.—**re-plant′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re″plan-ta′tion†,** *n.*

re-plead′er, rĭ-plēd′ər, *n. Law.* An order of court directing the parties to file new pleadings in order to present a better issue for trial: largely replaced in modern practise by amendments by permission of court.

re-pleat′, rĭ-plēt′, *vt.* Same as REPLAIT.

re-plen′ish, re-plen′ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill again, as something that has been emptied; fill up afresh; hence, to fill to the utmost capacity; stock with abundance.

Adam came into this world . . . not only to *replenish* the earth, but the everlasting mansions of heaven.
T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* pt. iii, § 25, p. 59. [H. W. '45.]

2†. To finish; perfect; accomplish. **3†.** To revive.

II†. *i.* To regain a state of former development. [< OF. *replenir,* < L. *re-,* again, + *plenus,* full.]

Synonyms: see RECRUIT.

re-plen′ish-er, re-plen′ish-ər, *n.* One who or that which replenishes. Specifically, in electricity: (1) An electrical-influence machine by which the smallest charge of electricity may be continually multiplied to any desired degree. (2) That part of a quadrant electrometer by which the normal charge of the jar, and consequently the electrification of the needle, is maintained.

re-plen′ish-ment, re-plen′ish-mənt, *n.* **1.** The act of replenishing, or the condition of being replenished. **2.** [Archaic.] That which replenishes.

re-plen′isht, *pp.* Replenished. PHIL. SOC.

re-plen′ty, re-plen′tĭ, *vt.* [Rare.] To reproduce or return in plentiful quantity.

re-plete′, re-plēt′, *vt.* [RE-PLE′TED; RE-PLE′TING.] To fill to the utmost capacity; overload.

re-plete′, *a.* Full to the uttermost; lavishly stocked; copiously supplied; abounding.

Knowledge dwells In heads *replete* with thoughts of other men.
COWPER *Task* bk. vi, l. 90.

[< OF. *replet,* < L. *repleo* (pp. *repletus*), < *re-,* again, + *pleo,* fill.] **re-pleat′†; re-plet′†.**

—**re-plete′ness,** *n.*—**re-ple′tiv(e,** *a.* Filling completely; also, tending to or causing repletion.—**re-ple′tive-ly,** *adv.* So as to fill completely.—**re-ple′to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Designed for or pertaining to repletion; calculated to replete; repletive.

re-ple′tion, re-plē′shun, *n.* The state of complete or excessive fulness. Specifically: (1) Of the blood-vessels, hyperemia; plethora. (2) Of the stomach, surfeit.

All *repletion* is bad, but that from partridges the worst. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, ch. 47, p. 615. [P. & C.]

re-plev′in, re-plev′in, *vt.* Same as REPLEVY.

re-plev′in, *n. Law.* **1.** An action to regain possession of personal property unlawfully detained, on giving security to try the title and respond to the judgment. **2.** The judicial writ or process by which such proceedings are instituted. **3†.** The delivering of a person from imprisonment on giving pledge of sureties; hence, bail. [OF., < *replevir,* pledge, < LL. *replevio,* < L. *re-,* again, + *prævio;* see PREBEND.] **re-plev′y‡.**

re-plev′ish†, *vt.* To go bail for; replevy.

re-plev′y, re-plev′ĭ, *vt.* [-IED; -Y-ING.] *Law.* **1.** To recover possession of (chattels) by proceedings in replevin. **2†.** To become surety for; as, to *replevy* a prisoner. [< OF. *replevir;* see REPLEVIN.] **re-plev′ie‡.**

—**re-plev′i-a-bl(e,** *a.* Liable to be replevied.—**re-plev′is-a-bl(e‡.**—**re-plev′i-sor,** *n.* The plaintiff in an action of replevin.

rep′li-ca, rep′li-cə, *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* A duplicate executed by the artist himself, and regarded, equally with the first, as an original.

The painter and the sculptor, inspired by genius, produce great works, but they are not so inspired when they are employed in making *replicas* of such works.
DION BOUCICAULT in *North American Review* Oct., '88, p. 437.

2. *Mus.* A passage to be performed a second time. [It., reply, < *replicare,* repeat, < L. *replico;* see REPLY.]

—**con replica** (*Mus.*), with repetition.

rep′li-cant, rep′li-cant, *n.* One who makes reply. [< L. *replico,* ppr. *replicant(-s);* see REPLY.]

rep′li-cate, rep′li-kĕt, *vt.* [-CA′TED; -CA′TING.] **1.** To fold over; as, a *replicated* petal. **2.** *Mus.* To add a replicate to (a tone), to increase the volume of sound or alter a melody. **3†.** To answer; reply. [< L. *replico,* pp. *replicatus;* see REPLY.]

rep′li-cate, rep′li-ket *or* -kĕt, *a.* Folded backward, as the upper part of a leaf on the lower, or the wing of an insect. **rep′li-ca″ted‡.**

rep′li-cate, *n. Mus.* A tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone. The sub- and super-octave couplers on organs furnish replicates.

rep′li-ca-til(e, rep′li-cə-til, *a. Entom.* Capable of being folded back, as a wing.

rep″li-ca′tion, rep″li-kē′shun, *n.* **1.** Something returned by way of answer; a reply; in law, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea or answer.

There was . . . so much good humour in her reflections and *replications,* that I was entirely charmed with her mind.
T. AMORY *John Buncle* vol. i, p. 34. [S. P. '25.]

His inserting it in his *replication* was not allowed. MANSFIELD in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, Case of Evans* p. 158. [H. '16.]

2. A repetition or copy; hence, an imitation. **3.** A methodical or systematic doubling over of a surface. **4.** *Mus.* A replicate, or series of replicates; also, repetition by replicates. **5†.** The sending back again of sound; reverberating; echo. **rep″li-ca′cioun†.**

rep′li-ca-tiv(e, rep′li-cə-tiv, *a.* Containing or effecting replication.

re-pliche′, re-plish′, *n.* Same as REPLICA.

re-pli′er, re-plī′ər, *n.* One who replies, in any sense; a replicant. **re-ply′er‡.**

rep′lum, rep′lum, *C.* (rĭ′plum, *E. J. S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n. Bot.* The framework or process left after the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit have fallen, as in the shepherd's-purse. [L., door-frame.]

re-plume′, rĭ-plūm′, *vt.* To clean and rearrange, as a bird its feathers; preen.

re-ply′, re-plī′, *v.* [RE-PLIED′; RE-PLY′ING.] **I.** *t.* To say in reply: often followed by an object clause; as, he could *reply* nothing; she *replied* that she would.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a reply, in words or writing. Specifically: (1) To respond to a toast. (2) To endeavor to refute an argument or to speak in response to a previous speaker. (3) *Law.* To file a pleading in answer to the statement of the defense. **2.** To do something by way of return for something else; answer by corresponding action; as, he *replied* with a blow.

'Do you know that the second bastion is no longer *replying?*' said the hussar officer. TOLSTOI *Sebastopol* tr. by F. D. Millet *Aug., '55* § 22, p. 226. [H. '87.]

[< F. *réplier,* < L. *replico,* < *re-,* again, + *plico,* fold.] **re-plie′†; re-plye′†.**—**re-pli′er, re-ply′er,** *n.*

re-ply′, *n.* [RE-PLIES′, *pl.*] **1.** Something uttered or written in return for something that seems to call for it, as to give the information sought in a question or to defend oneself or some one else against a charge or attack; an answer; response; also, anything done to meet or to modify the effect of something already done by another; a response; counter-attack. **2.** *Law.* (1) A plaintiff's answer to a defendant's plea or answer. (2) The speech to the jury of counsel for the plaintiff or prosecution, in answer to that made on behalf of the defendant or prisoner. (3) *pl.* In England, a vendor's answer to a purchaser's requisitions of title. See REQUISITION, 4 (4). **3.** *Mus.* The answer in a fugue. **4.** The ability to make answer, or the making of an answer; as, you should hear him in *reply.* **re-plie′†.**

Synonyms: see ANSWER.

re-pone′, re-pōn′, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To restore to a former position; replace. **2.** To reply. [< L. *repono,* < *re-,* again, + *pono,* place.]

re-port′, re-pōrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or bring back, as an answer; relate, as information obtained by investigation; hence, to give an account of. **2.** To state as a fact; circulate publicly, as a story; as, it is *reported* that there are heresies among you. **3.** To prepare from personal observation or inquiry a more or less detailed record of (proceedings, transactions, or events): usually for publication. Specifically: (1) In journalism, to gather an account of and prepare for publication; take down on the spot or from the speaker's mouth; as, to *report* a meeting or an accident. (2) In law courts, to prepare an official and authentic record of (essential proceedings and grounds of judgment) for publication and citation. (3) In government usage, to furnish for legislative use information concerning (the operations or condition of, or the information in possession of, a board, bureau, or department), with or without recommendations. **4.** To certify formally or officially (a result or condition); as, the election judges *report* the poll of votes; he *reports* a balance. **5.** In deliberative bodies, to state authoritatively to them the result of consideration concerning, especially matters referred; as, the committee *reported* the bill. **6.** To inform or bring a charge against before a superior; as, to *report* an employee for misconduct. **7†.** To appeal to for credit or information. **8†.** To describe graphically; picture. **9†.** To reecho; resound.

II. *i.* **1.** To make known a decision formally or tender a report. **2.** To serve as a reporter; as, Smith *reports* for the press. **3.** [U. S.] To appear at a given place or before one and announce oneself; hence, to attend by appointment or in pursuance of an engagement or duty.

On the 30th of September [1843] I *reported* for duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, with the 4th United States infantry.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 45. [C. L. W. '85.]

[< F. *reporter,* < L. *reporto,* < *re-,* again, + *porto,* carry.]

Synonyms: see ANNOUNCE; RELATE.

—**to be reported of,** to be alluded to; be spoken of.—**to report oneself,** see REPORT, *v.*, II., 3.

re-port′, *n.* **1.** That which is reported; an announcement, statement, or account. Specifically: (1) The formal statement of the result of an investigation; as, a medical *report;* a referee's *report.* (2) Public opinion; common talk; rumor; hence, fame, reputation, or character; as, good *report; reports* grossly untrue. (3) A record or statement with more or less detail of the transactions of a deliberative body. (4) An epitome or reproduction of a speech. (5) An authorized or required return of a committee, officer, or agent to a superior. (6) An account of any occurrence prepared for publication through the press. **2.** *Law.* A published narration (usually official) of a case or a series of cases judicially considered or determined, generally containing a statement of facts and pleadings, of arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the judges, with a syllabus summarizing the points decided: commonly in the plural; as, the Supreme Court *reports.* **3.** An explosive sound; a sudden loud noise; as, the *report* of a gun. **4†.** Connection; correspondence; rapport.

Synonyms: account, description, narration, narrative, recital, record, rehearsal, relation, rumor, statement, story, tale. *Account* carries the idea of a commercial summary. A *statement* is definite, confined to essentials and properly to matters within the personal knowledge of the one who states them; as, an ante-mortem *statement.* A *narrative* is a somewhat extended and embellished *account* of events in order of time, ordinarily with a view to please or entertain. A *description* gives especial scope to the pictorial element. A *report,* as its etymology implies, is supposed or intended to bring back the past, and may be concise and formal or highly descriptive and dramatic. Compare ALLEGORY; ANECDOTE; HISTORY; NEWS; RECORD.

—**re-port′age,** *n.* [Rare.] The matter of a report or reports.—**re-port′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re-port′ing,** *n.* The act or business of making reports, specifically for courts and newspapers.—**re-port′ing-ly,** *adv.*

re-port′er, re-pōrt′ər, *n.* **1.** A bearer of news; one who makes report; specifically, an employee of a newspaper who gathers news and writes reports of matters that he may be detailed to observe or investigate.

The gallery in which the *reporters* sit has become a fourth estate of the realm. MACAULAY *Essays, Hallam's Hist.* p. 97. [A. '80.]

2. One who edits reports of important cases in court which, when officially published, are accepted as authoritative. **3.** The signatory of any specially prepared report. **re-port′our†.**—**re-port′er-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The work or spirit of reporters.—**re″por-to′ri-al,** *a.* Of or relating to a reporter or reporters.

re-port′o-ry†, *n.* A report; description.

re-po′sal, re-pō′zal, *n.* **1.** The act of reposing, as of confidence. **2†.** That on which one reposes. **re-po′sall†; re-po′sance†.**

re-pose′, re-pōz′, *v.* [RE-POSED′; RE-PO′SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay down in a posture of rest; refresh by rest: often used reflexively; as, to *repose* one's wearied body.

Have ye chosen this place
After the toil of battle to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 319.

2. To place or allow to rest, as confidence or hope; as, to *repose* faith in God. **3†.** To store away; lay by. **4†.** To cause to be at rest; soothe.

II. *i.* **1.** To take rest; hence, to sleep. **2.** To place one's trust; confide: followed by *on, upon,* or *in.* **3.** To lie or rest on a support: with *on* or *upon;* as, the statue *reposes on* a pedestal.

Vast, . . . unexampled, immeasurable, was the basis of natural power *upon* which the Roman throne *reposed.*
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* intro., p. 15. [T. & F. '54.]

[< F. *reposer,* < LL. *repauso,* < L. *re-,* again; and see POSE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see LEAN; REST.

—**re-po′ser,** *n.* One who reposes.

re-pose′, *n.* **1.** The act of taking rest, or the state of being at rest; especially, rest in a recumbent posture; rest; sleep.

The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence, and *repose.* W. W. HALL *Fun Better than Physic* p. 124. [MCK.]

2. Freedom from excitement or anxiety; calmness; composure; hence, a display of composure; ease of manner; graceful and dignified calmness.

Repose and cheerfulness are the badge of the gentleman.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 126. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. That which conduces to rest or repose; in a work of art, the quality of moderation and simplicity that induces restful contemplation in the mind; the absence of action or tint that excites or wearies. [< F. *repos,* < *reposer;* see REPOSE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see REST, *n.*

re-posed′, re-pōzd′, *pa.* [Archaic.] Composed; calm.—**re-po′sed-ly,** *adv.*—**re-po′sed-ness,** *n.*

re-pose′ful, re-pōz′ful, *a.* Full of repose; affording repose; restful; worthy of confidence.

re-pos′it, re-poz′it, *vt.* To put in some secure and proper place; deposit. [< L. *repono,* pp. *repositus;* see REPONE.]

Leigh Hunt . . . would be pleased, even now, if he could learn that his bust had been *reposited* in the midst of the old poets whom he admired and loved. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Up the Thames* p. 313. [T. & F. '63.]

re-pos′it, *n.* That which is reposited.

re″po-si′tion, rĭ″po-zish′un, *n.* **1.** The act of laying up for preservation. **2.** The replacement of a thing in its natural position: said of some surgical operations. **3.** *Scots Law.* The return of a right by the grantee to the original grantor. **re″tro-ces′sion‡. 4.** *R. C. Ch.* The replacing of the host in the tabernacle after exposition. [< LL. *repositio(n-),* < L. *repositus;* see REPOSIT.]

re-pos′i-tor, rē-poz′ĭ-tər, *n.* One who or that which replaces; specifically, an instrument for use in prolapsus.

re-pos′i-to-ry, rē-poz′ĭ-to-rĭ, *a.* Designed to serve or serving for reposition.

re-pos′i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place in which goods are or may be stored; a depot; magazine.

Europe, with its *repositories* of all art and history, is an Encyclopedia to go to for definite purposes of research. ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY *Sights and Insights* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 180. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. A building used as a place of exhibition and sale; as, a *repository* of guns. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A chapel or altar

where the Blessed Sacrament is exposed. [< OF. *repositoire*, < L. *repositorium*, < *repositus;* see REPOSIT.]

re-pos'i-to-ri†.

re″pos-sess′, rĭ″pŏz-zes′ *or* -pŏs-ses′, *vt.* To regain possession, ownership, or self-mastery of: used also reflexively; as, to *repossess* oneself of something.

Synonyms: see RECOVER.

— **re″pos-ses′sion**, *n.* The act or state of repossessing.

re-po′sure, rē-pō′zhur *or* -zhi̇o͝r, *n.* Restful effects of repose; quiet.

re-pous′sage, rē-pū′sĭj, *C., n.* **1.** The act or process of producing designs in relief, as on sheet metal, by hammering on the back. **2.** The bringing up, by hammering on the back, of low parts of an etched plate, electrotype, etc. [F., < *repousser*, < LL. *repulso;* see REPULSE, *v.*]

re-pous″sé, rē-pū″sē′, *W.* (rē-pū″sē′, *C.*), *a.* [F.] Formed in relief by repoussage, or adorned with a design so produced. See illus. under GOBLET.

The Chinese workmanship in chased, *repoussé*, and carved work of gold and silver — baskets, card-cases, teapots, combs, etc. — is almost unequalled. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *The Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 19. [S. '83.]

re-pous″sé′, *n.* [F.] A work so produced.

repp, *n.* Same as REP.

repped, rept, *a.* Corded or ribbed, as across the warp.

re-prefe′†, *n.* Blame or disapproval; reproof. **re-preef′**†; **re-prief′**†.

rep″re-hend′, rep′rē-hend′, *vt.* **1.** To chide sharply, as a person; object to forcibly, as an action; charge with a fault; reprove. **2.** To take exception to; find fault with; blame.

Homer sings the praises of wine; but he *reprehends* even that mild form of excess which does no more than promote garrulity. GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 10, p. 394. [MACM. '69.]

3. [Archaic.] To accuse: usually with *of;* as, he was *reprehended* of extortion. **4**†. To convict of fallacy. [< L. *reprehendo*, < *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.]

Synonyms: see BLAME; REPROVE.

— **rep″re-hend′er**, *n.*

rep″re-hen′si-bl(e, rep′rē-hen′si-bl, *a.* Worthy of being reprehended; blamable; censurable.

To err in modes of prayer may be *reprehensible;* but not to pray is mad. I. TAYLOR *Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm* § 2, p. 27. [J. L. '34.]

[OF., < LL. *reprehensibilis*, < L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendo;* see REPREHEND.]

Synonyms: see CENSURABLE.

— **rep″re-hen′si-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible. **rep″re-hen″si-bil′i-ty**‡. — **rep″re-hen′si-bly**, *adv.*

rep″re-hen′sion, rep′rē-hen′shun, *n.* The act of reprehending; a finding fault; expression of blame; rebuke; reproof.

Just commendation is a good preface to a just *reprehension.* MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, Job* iv, 1 6.

Synonyms: see ANIMADVERSION.

rep″re-hen′siv(e, rep′rē-hen′siv, *a.* Indicative of or intended as reproof; containing reproof; reprehensory.

— **rep″re-hen′siv(e-ly**, *adv.*

rep″re-hen′so-ry, rep′rē-hen′sō-ri, *a.* Given to fault-finding; censorious; condemnatory.

The Governor and Magistrates of Massachusetts Colony . . . wrote a fraternal but very *reprehensory* letter to New-Haven. EZRA STILES *Hist. Three Judges of Charles I.* ch. 2, p. 46. [E. B. 1794.]

re-pre″mi-n′tion†, *n.* Rewarding.

rep″re-sent′[1], rep′rē-zent′, *vt.* **1.** To bring before the mind; present to knowledge; make a representation of; portray. Specifically: (1) To present the thought or conception of by words in some specified way; as, he was *represented* as being dissipated.

Augustine described beauty as consisting in order and design. Francis Hutcheson *represented* it as unity with variety. McCOSH *Emotions* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 163. [S. '80.]

(2) To make or present a likeness of; delineate; depict.

A painter, in order to *represent* the various attitudes of the body, ought to be intimately acquainted with muscular motion. KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 16, p. 216. [H. & CO.]

(3) To appear in the character of; personate; as, she *represented* Galatea at the ball. (4) To produce upon the stage; as, to *represent* an opera. (5) To put forth or relate as a true conception or account; state: with an object clause; as, he *represented* that his salary was inadequate.

2. *Psychol.* To present again before the mind. See REPRESENTATION[1], 6, and note under REPRESENT[2]. **3.** To act vicariously or as authorized agent for; stand in the place of; hold legal rights conferred by or descended from another; replace; also, to appear as an instance or illustration of; as, a type genus *represents* a family.

Simon Magus *represents* the intellectual and rationalistic element of Gnosticism. B. F. WESTCOTT *Canon of the N. T.* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 252. [MACM. '70.]

[< F. *représenter*, < L. *repræsento*, < *re-*, again; and see PRESENT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see DELINEATE; IMITATE.

re″pre-sent′[2], rĭ″prē-zent′, *vt.* To present (as for consideration) a second time; present anew, especially in a different manner. [In the literal sense of presenting again, as in the psychological meanings, this and allied words are, by careful speakers, distinguished from REPRESENT, etc., and often a hyphen is inserted in writing them.]

rep″re-sent′, *n.* Likeness, image.

rep″re-sent′a-bl(e, rep′rē-zent′ą-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of representation.

Even the occupations and felicities of the good beyond life are *representable* only in the play of hours and chimes of poetic joy. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* ch. 1, p. 42. [S. '64.]

— **rep″re-sent′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

rep″re-sen-ta′men, rep′rē-zen tā′men *or* -tą-men, *n.* *Metaph.* An object that illustrates some theme or act as a representation of it; representation. [< L. *repræsentu;* see REPRESENT[1].]

rep″re-sent′ance†, *n.* Representation.

rep″re-sent′ant, rep′rē-zent′ant. **I.** *a.* Representing. **II**†. *n.* A representative.

rep″re-sen-ta′tion[1], rep′rē-zen-tā′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of representing, or the state of being represented; as, a work worthy of *representation.* **2.** That which represents or exhibits by resemblance. Especially: (1) An image, model, picture, or statue.

As Venus was the goddess of Love and of Beauty, it was natural that many sculptors should make *representations* of her. CLARA E. CLEMENT *Art and Artists, Venus* p. 18. [T. & CO. '87.]

(2) A statement or description; an assertion of fact; hence, a critical assertion. (3) A dramatic performance. **3.** *Polit. Sci.* The right or privilege of standing in the place of and acting for others by virtue of some lawful authority, especially in a legislative body; as, taxation and *representation* are inseparable. **4.** *Law.* The authorized acting in the place and stead of another in regard to that other's affairs. **5.** *Insur.* A statement of facts affecting the risk made by an insured person prior to the execution of the policy. Such representation, though extrinsic to the policy, is held as collateral thereto. **6.** *Psychol.* (1) The stage or process of mental conservation that consists in the presenting to itself by the mind of objects that have previously been known. It may be (*a*) accompanied by recognition (memory), (*b*) without implied recognition (fantasy), or (*c*) retained representation with voluntary modification (imagination proper). (2) In the Kantian philosophy, the fully formed idea of an object, whether in perception or in conception: used to translate *Vorstellung.* (3) Sometimes, memory. See note under REPRESENT[2].

Representation or the representative power may be defined in general, as the power to recall, represent, and re-know objects which have been previously known or experienced in the soul. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 247, p. 248. [S. '70.]

[OF., < L. *repræsentation-*, < *repræsentatus*, pp. of *repræsento;* see REPRESENT[1].]

Synonyms: see IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE.

re″pres-en-ta′tion[2], rĭ″prez-en-tē′shun, *n.* A second or new presentation. [< RE- + PRESENTATION[1].]

rep″re-sen-ta′tion-al, rep′rē-zen-tē′shun-ąl, *a.* Put forward by way of representation; representing.

In the formation of this written language the Egyptians began with what is the oldest form of writing, *representational* signs. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, app. to bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 309. [J. M. '80.]

rep″re-sen-ta′tion-a-ry, rep′rē-zen-tē′shun-ą-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative.

rep″re-sen-ta′tion-ism, rep′rē-zen-tē′shun-izm, *n.* *Psychol.* The doctrine that the immediate object in the perception of the outer world is not the external object itself, but some idea or vicarious image of it.

— **rep″re-sen-ta′tion-ist**, *n.* A believer in representationism. **rep″re-sen-ta′tion-al-ist**‡.

rep″re-sent′a-tiv, -ly. Representative, etc. PH. S.

rep″re-sent′a-tive, rep′rē-zent′ą-tiv, *a.* **1.** Having power to represent a picture to the mind; giving expression or vividness; typifying; representing. **2.** Able or qualified to represent, or most suitable to represent; being the best type or instance procurable. **3.** Acting in the capacity of agent, deputy, or delegate; hence, supported by or composed of those acting as delegates; as, a *representative* assembly. **4.** *Biol.* (1) Exhibiting the prominent features of a group; presenting the full characters of the type; typical; as, *representative* species. (2) Similar to another species or variety living in a different region. **5.** *Psychol.* Of, pertaining to, or used in mental representation; serving to represent; as, a *representative* image.

Berkeley admits that . . . the things immediately perceived are not *representative* objects in the mind, but the external realities themselves. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxv, p. 301. [G. & L. '59.]

[< F. *représentatif*, < LL. *repræsentativus*, < L. *repræsento;* see REPRESENT[1].]

— **representative being**, in the Kantian and Hegelian philosophies, being as an immediate object of consciousness — **r. discourse**, the form of literature that represents for the sake of unfolding the theme: distinguished from *oratory* and *poetry.* It embraces (1) the *pure*, where the theme is represented irrespective of personal modifications, as in *history* (including most *fiction*, the *scientific treatise*, and the *essay*), and (2) the *subjective*, where it is represented as modified by personality, as in the *drama* and some *fiction*. — **r. faculty**, the faculty of reproducing objects to the mind. — **r. government**, a government in which the people choose their legislators or rulers, or both.

— **rep″re-sent′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **rep″re-sent′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

rep″re-sent′a-tive, *n.* One who or that which represents another person or thing. Specifically: (1) One who or that which is fit to stand as a type; a typical instance; as, a *representative* of our highest culture. (2) *Polit.* A member of a deliberative or legislative body chosen by vote of the people; specifically, a member of a house of representatives; as, a *representative* in Congress. (3) *Inter. Law.* A person commissioned to represent his government or sovereign at the court or in the country of another; an ambassador or other public minister. (4) *Biol.* (*a*) A representative member of a group. (*b*) A representative species or variety.

— **House of Representatives** [U. S.], the larger of the two branches of a legislature, either State or national; especially, the popular branch of the United States Congress. — **legal representative.** **1.** One who, with respect to another's property, stands in his place and represents his interests; an heir; one who succeeds to personality; especially, an executor or an administrator. **2.** One who is duly deputed to act for another in some special behalf, as an attorney of record or an attorney in fact. — **personal r.**, one who represents a deceased person as to his personal estate; specifically, an executor or an administrator. — **real r.**, one who succeeds another as to real estate; an heir at law or a devisee.

rep″re-sent′er, rep′rē-zent′ėr, *n.* One who or that which represents, in any sense.

rep″re-sent′ment, rep′rē-zent′mėnt, *n.* [Archaic.] A second or renewed presentation.

re-press′[1], rē-pres′, *vt.* To keep under restraint or control, as one who or that which is trying to exceed desired or proper bounds; press back; restrain; hence, to crush; quell; overpower; suppress. [< L. *reprimo*, pp. *repressus*, < *re-*, back, + *premo*, press.] **re-presse′**†.

Chill penury *repressed* their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 13.

Synonyms: bridle, chasten, check, crush, curb, overcome, overpower, put down, quiet, rein, restrain, stay, still, subdue, suppress. See CHECK; DISSEMBLE; LIMIT. Antonyms: agitate, animate, arouse, awaken, encourage, excite, incite, inspirit, instigate, kindle, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up.

— **re-press′er, re-press′or**, *n.* — **re-press′i-ble**, *a.* — **re-press′i-bly**, *adv.*

re-press′[2], rĭ-pres′, *vt.* To press a second time.

— **re-press′ing-ma-chine″**, *n.* **1.** A machine for making pressed bricks or for giving ordinary green bricks a second pressing. **2.** A machine for pressing cotton-bales into smaller bulk.

re-pres′sion, rē-presh′un, *n.* **1.** The act of repressing, or the condition of being repressed; a keeping in control.

There is not a Brazilian senhora, who has ever thought about the subject at all, who is not aware that her life is one of *repression* and constraint. AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 15, p. 479. [T. & F. '68.]

2. That which holds in check; a restraint. **re-press′**†.

re-press′iv(e, rē-pres′iv, *a.* Calculated to repress; capable of repressing. [< F. *répressif*, < LL. *repressivus*, < L. *repressus;* see REPRESS[1].] — **re-press′iv(e-ly**, *adv.* PHIL. Soc.

re-prest′, *pp.* Repressed.

re-pre′va-ble†, *a.* Reprovable.

re-preve′†. **I.** *v.* Reprove. **II.** *n.* Reproof.

re-priev′, re-prievd′. Reprieve, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-prieve′, rē-priv′, *vt.* [RE-PRIEVED′; RE-PRIEV′ING.] **1.** *Crim. Law.* To suspend temporarily the execution of a sentence upon; grant a respite from punishment to. **2.** To free temporarily from threatened danger; relieve for a time from any suffering. **3**†. To set free; acquit. [< F. *réprouver;* see REPROVE.] **re-preeve′**†; **re-prive′**†. — **re-priev′a-ble**, *a.*

re-prieve′, *n.* **1.** *Crim. Law.* The temporary withdrawing of a sentence, whereby the execution of it is suspended, as when the convicted person becomes insane, or when a woman sentenced to capital punishment pleads pregnancy, or when there is reason to believe that new and important evidence has been discovered; also, the instrument officially ordering such suspension of execution. **2.** Temporary relief or cessation of pain; postponement of ill; respite. **re-priev′al**‡ [Rare].

Synonyms: see RESPITE.

rep″ri-mand′, rep′ri-mąnd′ (XIII), *vt.* To chide or rebuke for a fault; reprove sharply; reprehend; specifically, to reprove publicly and officially, in the execution of a sentence; as, the prisoner, after being *reprimanded* by the judge, was set free. [< F. *réprimander*, < *réprimande*, reproof, < L. *reprimendus*, fut. pass. p. of *reprimo;* see REPRESS[1].]

Synonyms: see CHIDE; REPROVE.

— **rep′ri-mand″er**, *n.* One who reprimands.

rep′ri-mand, rep′ri-mąnd, *C. W.* (-mănd, *E.*; -mand, *I. S. W.*), *n.* Severe reproof or condemnation; sharp censure, public or private.

re-pri′mer, rĭ-prī′mėr, *n.* An implement for adjusting a percussion-cap to a cartridge-shell so that it may be used a second time. [< RE- + PRIMER[2].]

re-print′, rē-print′, *C.* (rĭ-, *W.*), *vt.* **1.** To print a new edition or copy of; print anew or over again. **2.** [Rare.] To impress again, as a thought or mark.

— **re-print′er**, *n.* One who reprints.

re′print″, rĭ′print″, *E. I. S. W. Wr.* (rē-print′, *C.*), *n.* **1.** An edition of a printed work that is a verbatim copy of the original, usually issued by some other person than the original publisher or when the work has been long out of print; specifically, a copy of matter already printed in another country.

Edward Arber, F. S. A., Associate of King's College, London has issued many *reprints* of rare books, including The First Printed English New Testament, The First Three English Books on America, &c. ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit., Supplement.*

2. A reproduction in print, wholly or in part and in any form, of matter that has already appeared; a deprint. **3.** *Print.* A clipping of printed matter, as from a newspaper, for use as copy. Called also *reprint copy.*

re-pri′sal, rē-prī′zal, *n.* *Inter. Law.* **1.** The forcible seizure from an enemy of anything by way of retaliation or indemnification. (1) Same as RECAPTION. (2) The seizure or detention of property belonging to an enemy as an equivalent for or in satisfaction of seizures made or damage wrought by him. **2.** Anything taken from an enemy as an indemnification or in retaliation. **3.** Any infliction or act by way of retaliation on an enemy; specifically, the act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. **4.** Any retaliation or act done in retaliation.

He spoke with a self-complacency that convinced me that he had studied this address, by way of making *reprisals* for my conduct at the ball. FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* vol. i, letter xx, p. 81. [H. '73.]

[< F. *représaille*, < *reprise;* see REPRISE, *n.*]

— **general reprisal**, the seizure by authority of a nation of the persons and property of another nation, wherever they may be found; equivalent to a declaration of war. — **special r.**, the seizure of property under letters of marque granted to individuals, for redress of their injuries: now fallen into disuse.

re-prise′†, rĭ-prīz′. **1.** To take again; also, to arrest. **2.** To reimburse; pay. **re-prize′**†.

re-prise′, rē-prīz′, *n.* **1.** A vessel or other property recaptured from an enemy. **2.** *pl. Eng. Law.* Deductions and payments (as for annuities) out of lands; as, a manor's yearly value over and above *reprises.* **3.** *Mus.* (1) A repeated phrase, or the act of repeating it; specifically, the repetition of or return to the subject after an intermediate movement or passage. (2) A revival of an old work. **4.** *Arch.* The return of a molding in a reentrant angle. **5**†. A retaliatory seizure; reprisal. **6**†. Censure; reproach. [F., < *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take, < L. *reprehendo;* see REPREHEND.] **re-prize′**†.

re-pris′ti-nate, rē-pris′ti-nāt (rĭ-, *C.*), *vt.* [Rare.] To restore to its first state; rejuvenate.

They say . . . Kirk has quite *repristinated* the old Spa Fields (Lady Huntingdon's) Chapel in London. J. W. ALEXANDER in *Familiar Letters* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 279. [S. '60.]

[< L. *re-*, again, + *pristinus*, former.]

— **re-pris″ti-na′tion**, *n.*

re-prive′†, *vt.* To take back; take away.

re-prive′[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To reprieve. **2.** To reprove.

re-prize′[1], rĭ-prīz′, *vt.* To prize anew. [< OF. *repriser*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see PRIZE[2], *v.*]

re-prize′[2]†, *vt.* Same as REPRISE.

re-proach′, rē-prōch′, *vt.* **1.** To charge with or blame for something wrong or disgraceful, as the violation of a duty: generally implying sorrow on the speaker's part; upbraid or censure with opprobrium or severity; sometimes used reflexively; as, I can not *reproach* myself with unkindness. **2**†. To bring imputations or disgrace upon; disgrace. [< F. *reprocher*, < L. *re-*, again, + *prope*, near.] **re-proche′**†.

Synonyms: see BLAME; REPROVE; REVILE.

— **re-proach′er**, *n.*

re-proach′, *n.* **1.** The act of reproaching, or the words of one who reproaches; blame with grief or anger; chiding; as, his very look was a *reproach.*

Declining an engagement subjects a general to *reproach.* WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. 8, 1776* in vol. iv, p. 85. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

2. The cause, and hence the object, of censorious comment, blame, or disgrace; hence, also, a condition or position of disgrace; as, be it said to his lasting *reproach*.

The conduct of Indian affairs . . . has always been a *reproach* to the United States.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 84. [MACM. '90.]

re-proch'†; re-proche'†,

Synonyms: see BLEMISH: IGNOMINY; REPROOF.

—the Reproaches, antiphons sung in the Roman Catholic Church, and sometimes in the Anglican Church, on Good Friday. **Im"pro-pe'ri-a‡.**

re-proach'a-bl(e, rę-prōch'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving reproach. **2.** [Rare.] Reproachful; abusive.

—re-proach'a-bl(e-ness, *n.*— **re-proach'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-proach'ful, rę-prōch'ful, *a.* **1.** Containing or full of reproach; expressing reproach; as, a *reproachful* look.

Neither are mere *reproachful* words, as calling a man a knave or liar, any breach of the peace.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 18, p. 255.

2†. Deserving of reproach; reproachable.

Synonyms: see ABUSIVE.

—re-proach'ful-ly, *adv.*— **re-proach'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-proach'less, rę-prōch'les, *a.* Being without cause for reproach; irreproachable.

re-proacht', *pp.* Reproached. PHIL. SOC.

re-prob'a-bl(e†, *a.* Reprovable.

rep'ro-ba-cy, rep'ro-ba-si, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a reprobate; profligacy; reprobation.

rep'ro-bance†, *n.* Reprobation.

rep'ro-bate, rep'ro-bēt, *vt.* [-BA'TED; -BA'TING.] **1.** To disapprove strongly, as with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; hence, to disallow; refuse to sanction; reject. **2.** To abandon as hopelessly wicked or to a hopeless doom. [< L. *reprobatus;* see REPROBATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see BLAME.

—rep'ro-ba"ter, *n.*

rep'ro-bate, rep'ro-bēt, *a.* **1.** Abandoned in sin; lost to all sense of duty; utterly depraved; profligate. **2.** [Rare.] Expressive of censure; denouncing; as, *reprobate* terms. **3.** [Archaic.] Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard quality; rejected as inferior or base. [< L. *reprobo,* pp. *reprobatus;* see REPROVE.]

Synonyms: see ABANDONED.

re'pro-bate, *n.* One lost to all sense of duty or decency; one abandoned to depravity and sin.

A *reprobate* who has fallen away from grace and early good conduct, is a worse subject for reformation than an unkempt savage.
D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* pt. iii, p. 145. [S. '63.]

rep'ro-bate"ness, rep'ro-bēt'nes, *n.* The state of being reprobate; reprobacy.

rep"ro-ba'tion, rep'ro-bē'shun, *n.* The act of reprobating, or the state of being reprobated; strong disapproval and condemnation.

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson invoked the *reprobation* of mankind upon the British King for his share in this inhuman traffic. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 314. [C. CO. '90.]

Specifically: (1) *Theol.* The passing by of certain sinners in God's purpose of final redemption so that they are left to the condemnation of their sins. (2) *R. C. Theol.* The eternal condemnation of the sinner on account of his unrepented sins. (3) *Eccl. Law.* The setting forth of objections and exceptions. (4) *Mil.* Rejection from office by way of punishment.
[OF., < LL. *reprobatio(n-),* < L. *reprobatus;* see REPROBATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see OATH.

rep"ro-ba'tion-er, rep'ro-bē'shun-ęr, *n.* A believer in the theological doctrine of reprobation.

rep'ro-ba-tiv(e, rep'ro-bē-tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing reprobation; strongly condemnatory; criminating. **rep'ro-ba"to-ry‡.**

rep'ro-ba"tor, rep'ro-bē'ter, *n. Scots Law.* An old form of action to show that a witness was perjured or biased.

re"pro-duce', rī"pro-dūs', *vt.* **1.** To produce again; bring forward or exhibit afresh; reintroduce.

Many of the scenes with which she then [in childhood] became familiar were *reproduced* . . . in her novels.
JAMES PARTON *Noted Women, George Eliot* p. 93. [PHCE. '83.]

2. Specifically, to produce (offspring), as by generation; procreate; also, to renew a lost part; as, to *reproduce* one's kind; the salamander *reproduces* a lost limb. **3.** To make a copy of; as, to *reproduce* a subject for illustration by photography. [< RE- + PRODUCE.] **re"pro-du'cer,** *n.* One who or that which reproduces; specifically, a diaphragm used for the reproduction of sounds in a phonograph, graphophone, or micrographophone.—

re"pro-du'ci-bl(e, *a.* That can be reproduced.

re"pro-duc'tion, rī"pro-duc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or power of reproducing. Specifically: (1) *Biol.* The process by which an animal or plant gives rise to another of its kind; the process by which life is continued from one generation to another; the formation of a new organism from a separated part or parts of a parent; generation. Reproduction is either **asexual** (agamogenesis), as in budding or fission, or **sexual** (gamogenesis). Sexual reproduction results from the fusion of the nucleus of the male germ-cell (spermatozoon) with that of a female germ-cell (ovum).

Reproduction essentially consists in the separation of a portion of an organism which has the capacity of developing into a form similar to that which gave it origin.
F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, intro., p. 5. [MACM. '80.]

(2) *Psychol.* The process of the memory or conservation by which objects that have previously been known are brought back into consciousness for representation and use. It depends on (*a*) *association,* and (*b*) the *recalling power.* **2.** That which is reproduced, as in drama a revival, or in art a copy.

In the Yezidi House . . . we see an exact *reproduction,* in every essential respect, of the style of building in the days of Sennacherib. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 177. [J. M. '74.]

Synonyms: see DUPLICATE.

re"pro-duc'tiv, -ness. Reproductive, etc. PH. S.

re"pro-duc'tive, rī"pro-duc'tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction, physical or mental; as, the *reproductive* organs. **re"pro-duc'to-ry‡.**

The mind . . . has also a set of *Reproductive* Powers, such as the Memory and the Imagination, by which it recalls the past in old *forms* or in new dispositions.
MCCOSH *Intuitions* pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 208. [C. & BROS. '72.]

—reproductive faculty, the power of the mind to bring back objects that have previously been known.— **r. imagination,** the power of imagination so far as it reproduces matter of thought without elaborating it: distinguished from *creative imagination.*

re"pro-duc'tive-ness, rī"pro-duc'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being reproductive; ability to reproduce.

re"pro-duc-tiv'i-ty, rī"pro-duc-tiv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or power of being reproductive. **2.** *Math.* The index of the power to which a quantity is virtually raised by including it under an operator. Thus, the reproductivity of a simple power is equal to its index, because $(na)^2 = n^2a^2$.

re"pro-duc'to-ry, rī"pro-duc'to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to reproduction; reproductive.

re"pro-mis'sion†, *n.* A renewed promise.

re-proof', rę-prūf', *n.* **1.** The act of reproving, or the words of one who reproves; an expression of disapproval or blame personally addressed to the one censured; blame to the face; censure; rebuke.

A *reproof* is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 445. [E. P. D.]

2†. Refutation; disproof. **3†.** Ignominy; reproach.

re-preef'†; re-preve'†; re-prief'†.

Synonyms: admonition, animadversion, blame, censure, check, chiding, condemnation, denunciation, objurgation, rebuke, reprehension, reprimand, reproach, reproval, upbraiding. See ANIMADVERSION.

re-prov'a-bl(e, rę-prūv'ą-bl, *a.* Worthy of reproof; blamable.—**re-prov'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **re-prov'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-prov'al, rę-prūv'ąl, *n.* The act of reproving.

re-prove', rę-prūv', *vt.* **1.** To say to (a person) that he has erred, with the intention of correcting his error; censure authoritatively, openly, and directly, as for a fault; blame to the face; rebuke: often with *for;* as, to *reprove* a disobedient child; to *reprove* a person *for* a fault or wrong.

Her answer *reproved* me; for she said, 'I never ask their crimes, for we have all come short.' MRS. FRY in T. Timpson's *Elizabeth Fry* ch. 9, p. 298. [A. & J. '47.]

2. To express disapproval of (an act); as, to *reprove* a fault or error. **3.** [Archaic.] To convince; convict; as, he will *reprove* the world of sin. **4†.** To confute; disprove. [< F. *réprouver,* < L. *reprobo,* condemn, < *re-,* again; and see PROVE.]

Synonyms: admonish, blame, censure, chasten, check, chide, condemn, find fault with, rebuke, remonstrate with, reprehend, reprimand, reproach, upbraid. See ADMONISH; BLAME; CHECK; CHIDE; CONDEMN. Compare synonyms for ANIMADVERSION.— Antonyms: see synonyms for PRAISE.

—Preposition: *for.*

—re-prov'er, *n.*— **re-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

rep'sil"ver, rep'sil"vęr, *n. Eng. Hist.* Formerly, money paid by servile tenants to their lord, in lieu of reaping his grain. [< REAP, *n.,* + SILVER.] **reap'sil"ver†.**

rep'tant, rep'tant, *a.* **1.** Creeping; repent. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Reptantia.* [< L. *reptan(t-)s,* ppr. of *repto,* intens. of *repo,* creep.]

Rep-tan'ti-a, rep-tan'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* The typical *Gasteropoda.* **2.** *Mam.* The monotremes. [< L. *reptan(t-)s;* see REPTANT.]

rep-ta'tion, rep-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The practise or act of creeping. **2.** *Math.* A motion of one plane figure about a similar plane figure in such a way as to have one point always in tangency, and yet to keep all its lines during motion parallel to their first position: used to find the length of a curve. [< L. *reptatio(n-),* < *reptatus,* pp. of *repto;* see REPTANT.]

rep'ta-to-ry, rep'ta-to-ri, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Creeping; reptant. **2.** *Math.* After the fashion of reptation.

rep'til, *n.* Reptile. PHIL. SOC.

rep'tile, rep'til, *C.¹ W. Wr.* (-tail, *C.² E. I. S.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Crawling on the belly; creeping; reptant. **2.** Grovelling morally; low; base; sly and venomous. **3.** Reptilian. [F., < L. *reptilis,* < *reptus,* pp. of *repo,* creep.]

rep'tile, *n.* **1.** A cold-blooded air-breathing vertebrate, especially one with scales, as a snake, lizard, or crocodile; one of the *Reptilia.* **2.** A creeping animal; an animal that moves on its belly or by means of short limbs. **3.** A groveling abject person; one morally contemptible.

—rep'ti-lif'er-ous, *a.* Yielding or containing fossil reptiles, as certain rocks.— **rep'til-i-form",** *a.* Having the form of a reptile.— **rep-til'i-ous,** *a.* Like a reptile.— **rep-til'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A place for keeping living reptiles.— **rep"ti-liv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon reptiles.— **rep'til-oid,** *a.* Reptiliform.

Rep-til'i-a, rep-til'i-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class of monocondylians having scaly integuments, limbs (when present) with numerous carpal and metacarpal bones, and 2 aorta-roots, as in snakes, lizards, turtles, crocodiles, etc.

It embraces the *Ichthyopterygia, Sauria* or *Lacertilia, Mosasauria* or *Pythonomorpha, Ophidia, Rhynchocephalia, Testudinata* or *Chelonia, Plesiosauria* or *Sauropterygia, Anomodontia, Dinosauria, Crocodilia* or *Emydosauria,* and *Pterosauria* or *Ornithosauria.* Formerly *Amphibia,* now associated with *Ichthyopsida,* were also included.
[LL., < L. *reptilis;* see REPTILE.]

rep-til'i-an, rep-til'i-ąn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a reptile or the *Reptilia;* reptilious. **II.** *n.* One of the *Reptilia.*

Rep'ton-ize, rep'tun-ūz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] [Rare.] *Hort.* In landscape-gardening, to model or order according to the views of Humphry Repton (1752-1818), a horticulturist.

re-pub'lic, rę-pub'lic, *n.* **1.** A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and representing the people; a representative democracy; in older and less strict usage, a state in which the officers of government are elected for a term by enfranchised persons; as, the *republic* of Athens, or Switzerland, or the United States.

Republics had their origin in opposition to hereditary monarchy, as in Greece, Rome, and America, and their essential features have been the control of the executive by election and by laws proceeding from assemblies of enfranchised classes. Sometimes the enfranchised class was an oligarchy or aristocracy, as in some medieval Italian republics; sometimes military, as in Sparta and the earliest Roman republic; sometimes a well-nigh pure democracy, as in the first French republic with a single legislative chamber, an executive in commission, and manhood suffrage, or as in Switzerland with its *referendum.* Nearly all modern republics have a written constitution, practise manhood suffrage, vest sovereignty in the voters, choose the executive indirectly, as by some form of electoral college, or by the legislature, as in France or Switzerland, and entrust legislation to two coordinate chambers or houses, while the judiciary forms a coordinate branch of government, invested with power to pronounce on the constitutionality of laws and of executive acts. A **federal republic** has a central republican government with limited supremacy over the constituent republics. See FEDERAL.

The Capitoline was the hill of the kings and the *republic,* as the Palatine was of the empire.
A. J. C. HARE *Walks in Rome* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 82. [AL. S. '71.]

2. Figuratively, the whole community of persons working freely in or devoted to the same cause.

No,—we do not say the empire of letters, the kingdom of letters, the aristocracy or oligarchy of letters, but the *republic* of letters.
STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. x, p. 362. [O. & CO. '77.]

3†. The commonwealth. [< F. *république,* < L. *respublica,* < *res,* affair, + *publica,* f. of *publicus;* see PUBLIC.]

—Grand Army of the Republic, see ARMY.

re-pub'lic-an, rę-pub'lic-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a republic; agreeable to the nature of a republic; also, relating to a party supporting republican government.

The deep corner stone of *republican* institutions is faith in a universal conscience.
J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* lect. vii, p. 162. [O. & CO. '80.]

2. [R-] In the United States, specifically, pertaining or belonging to the Republican party. See below. **3.** *Ornith.* Nestling in companies; sociable. [< L. *respublica;* see REPUBLIC.]

—Liberal-Republican party (*U. S. Polit.*), a party identified with and founded shortly prior to the nomination, in 1872, of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. It advocated general amnesty, universal suffrage, and civil-service reform. With the failure of its candidate the party expired.— **r. era** (*F. Hist.*), the era dating from September 22, 1792, "the first day of the republic."— **r. party.** **1.** Any party that holds republican views and favors a republican form of government. **2.** [R-] Specifically: (1) One of the two greater political parties in the United States, formed in 1854 to oppose the further extension of slave territory. (2) The Democratic-Republican party. See DEMOCRATIC.— **r. swallow,** the cliff-swallow. See illus. under CLIFF-SWALLOW.— **r. weaver-bird,** the sociable weaver-bird.

re-pub'lic-an, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or upholds a republican form of government. **2.** [R-] A member of a republican party. **3.** (1) The sociable weaver-bird. (2) The cliff-swallow.

—black Republican [U. S.], formerly, a member of the Republican party formed in 1854: derisively so called in allusion to his friendliness to the negro.— **National R.** [U. S.], a member of the Democratic-Republican party, who during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams in 1825 '29 espoused his cause in opposition to that of his opponent Jackson. Shortly after this the body assumed the name *Whig.*— **red r.,** a radical supporter of extreme democratic theories; especially, (1) a Montagnard in the National Convention of France of 1792, or a supporter of democracy in the first French republic, in allusion to the red cap which he wore, or (2) a similar partizan of the Commune of 1871.

re-pub'lic-an-ism, rę-pub'lic-ąn-izm, *n.* **1.** The theory or principles of republican government; the system of government by elective representatives.

The freedom, the *republicanism* of the Mosaic code is the most extraordinary feature of it. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in History* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 98. [H. R. '60.]

2. [R-] Specifically, the policy of the Republican party of the United States. **3.** The state or quality of being republican or a Republican; predilection for republican principles; as, his *republicanism* was pronounced.

re-pub'lic-an-ize, rę-pub'lic-ąn-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To make republican in spirit or character; conform to republican practises or methods.

Royalty all over Europe is becoming *republicanized* in dress and demeanor. T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* ch. 14, p. 166. [C. & BROS. '82.]

2. To convert to a republican party.

re-pub"li-can'ri-an†, *n.* A republican.

re-pub'li-cate†, *vt.* To make public again; restore to a former position of influence.

re-pub"li-ca'tion, rę-pub'li-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** That which is republished; frequently, a foreign reprint.

Christianity is a *republication* of natural Religion.
BUTLER *Analogy* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 167. [C. & BROS.]

2. The act of republishing; a publishing or declaring a second time; as, *republication* of a will.

re-pub'lish, rī-pub'lish, *W.* (rį-, *C.*), *vt.* To publish again. Specifically: (1) To issue a reprint of, as of a foreign work. (2) *Law.* To revive, as a canceled will, by re-executing or by a new codicil.— **re-pub'lish-er,** *n.*

re-pub'lisht, *pp.* Republished. PHIL. SOC.

re-pu'di-a-bl(e, rę-piū'di-ą-bl, *a.* That may or should be repudiated.

re-pu'di-ate, rę-piū'di-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge and pay, as a debt; disclaim; disavow. See REPUDIATION.

While *repudiating* the Platonic doctrine of pre-existence, Aquinas maintained the immortality of the soul as flowing from its immateriality. BAIN *Mind and Body* ch. 7, p. 177. [A. '73.]

2. To refuse to have anything to do with; cast off; reject; specifically, to put away, as a wife: an old form of divorce.

He called on the Emperor Charles the Fifth to resent the injury done to his aunt, the *repudiated* Queen [Catherine of Aragon].
E. LODGE *Portraits, Cardinal Pole* in vol. i, p. 266. [H. G. B. '49.]

[< L. *repudiatus,* pp. of *repudio,* < *repudium,* divorce, < *re-,* again, + *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABJURE.

—re-pu'di-ate†, *a.* Repudiated.— **re-pu'di-a"tor,** *n.* One who repudiates.

re-pu"di-a'tion, rę-piū"di-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The process or act of repudiating; the state of being repudiated. **2.** The rejection of the whole or a part of a contract, debt, or obligation; specifically, the rejection or scaling of its debt by a government.

The word *repudiation* in the sense of rejecting a bonded debt by a State was first used in Mississippi, where State bonds issued in 1841 to railroad companies, who failed to comply with the conditions on which they received them, were repudiated. Other acts of repudiation have occurred in other States, generally on grounds of unlawful or fraudulent transfer coupled with failure of consideration either wholly or in part. Compare READJUSTER.

3. The putting away of a wife or betrothed. **4.** Declination of a benefice. [OF., < L. *repudiatio(n-),* < *repudiatus;* see REPUDIATE.]

re-pu"di-a'tion-ist, rę-piū"di-ē'shun-ist, *n.* One who favors repudiation, especially of public debts.

re-pu'di-a-to"ry, rę-piū'di-ą-to'ri, *a.* [Rare.] Characteristic of a repudiator; of the nature of repudiation.

re-pugn', rę-pūn', *v.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To excite repugnance in; as, impudence *repugns* us. **2†.** To antagonize and thrust back; contend against; oppose.

II†. *i.* To be contrary or opposed; conflict. [< F. *répugner,* < L. *repugno;* see REPUGNANT.]— **re-pugn'er†,** *n.*

re-pugn'a-bl(e†, *a.* Capable of being repugned.

re-pug'nance, rẹ-pug'nans, *n.* **1.** A feeling of aversion and resistance to something; thorough disinclination or dislike; opposition; as, a *repugnance* to pain.

Of all the habits of a life,' none clung longer to him than his extreme *repugnance* to being helped in any thing.
LOCKHART *Walter Scott* vol. ii, ch. 45, p. 705. [C. & L. '37.]

2. *Logic.* A relation of two things such that they balance and annul each other when united in the same proposition or conception; the relation of contradictories. **3†.** Physical resistance. [OF., < L. *repugnantia*, < *repugnant-us*; see REPUGNANT.] **re-pug'nan-cy‡.**

Synonyms: see ABHORRENCE; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.

—**the principle of repugnance** (*Logic*), the principle of contradiction.

re-pug'nan-cy, rẹ-pug'nan-si, *n.* **1.** Same as REPUGNANCE. **2.** *Law.* (1) In contracts, a disagreement or inconsistency between different clauses of the same instrument, as in a deed, will, or statute.

In construing repugnant clauses in a deed as between persons living, the earlier clause prevails; in wills the latter clause prevails—where in either case the repugnancy is not so irreconcilable as to render the whole instrument void. (2) An inconsistency or disagreement between the statements of material facts in a declaration or other pleading.

re-pug'nant, rẹ-pug'nant, *a.* **1.** Offensive to taste or feeling; exciting aversion or resistance.

No Lady Mary, no loveliest Marquise, could make snuff-taking beauty otherwise than *repugnant* to this generation. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, A New Counterblast* p. 187. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Being inconsistent or opposed; antagonistic; specifically, in law, contrary to or in conflict with something else in the same or in another document or statute; especially, irreconcilably opposed or contradictory, either in letter or in spirit. **3†.** Refractory in disposition; rebellious; resisting. [OF., < L. *repugnant-is*, ppr. of *repugno*, oppose, < *re-*, back, + *pugnus*, fist.]

Synonyms: see INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL.

—**re-pug'nant-ly,** *adv.* —**re-pug'nant-ness†,** *n.*

re-pug'nate†, *vt.* To fight against; oppose.

re-pug'na-to"ri-al, rẹ-pug'na-tō"ri-al, *a.* Serving to repel or drive off: chiefly in the phrase,—**repugnatorial foramen** or **pore,** one of a number of pores situated in rows on either side of the back of chilognath myriapods, and secreting a protective offensive fluid.

re-pul'lu-late†, *vi.* To sprout or bud forth again.

re-pul"lu-la'tion, rẹ-pul'yu-lē'shun, *n.* A budding forth again; sprouting anew; in pathology, an unexpected breaking out or reappearance of a morbid growth. [< L. *repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulo*, bud again, < *re-*, again; and see PULLULATE.]

re-pul"lu-les'cent†, *a.* Springing up or budding anew.

re-pul'pit, rẹ-pul'pit, *vt.* [Rare.] To reinstate in a pulpit.

re-pulse', rẹ-puls', *vt.* [RE-PULSED'; RE-PULS'ING.] To beat or drive back, as an attacking or advancing enemy; as, the assailants were *repulsed*. **2.** To repel determinedly or harshly; reject; as, to *repulse* a friend. [< L. *repulso*, < L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repello*; see REPEL.]

Synonyms: see REPEL.

—**re-puls'er,** *n.* One who or that which repulses.

re-pul'se', *n.* **1.** The act of repulsing, or the state of being repulsed. **2.** Hence, rejection; decided refusal; denial [< L. *repulsa*, f. of *repulsus*; see REPULSE, *v.*]

re-pul'sion, rẹ-pul'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of repelling or repulsing, or the state of being repelled or repulsed; hence, a feeling of dislike or hostility; aversion; repugnance. **2.** Specifically, the mutual action of two bodies which tends to drive them apart: opposed to *attraction*.

re-pul'siv, -ly, -ness. Repulsive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-pul'sive, rẹ-pul'siv, *a.* **1.** Exciting such feelings, as of disgust, horror, or contempt, that one is repelled; grossly offensive; causing aversion; serving to forbid approach or familiarity; forbidding. **2.** Acting by repulsion; as, *repulsive* forces. **3†.** Repelling, as an enemy; also, resisting; withstanding.

Synonyms: see ABOMINABLE.

—**re-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.* —**re-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*

re-pul'so-ry†, *a.* Driving back; repulsive.

re-pul'so-ry†, *n.* An instrument for driving out or thrusting back something else, as a punch.

rep'u-ta-ble, rep'yu-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy of repute; having a good reputation; estimable; honorable.

A *reputable* man, An excellent landlord of the olden stamp.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. v, l. 869.

2. Accordant with honorable standing; allowable.

—**reputable usage** (*Rhet.*), see under PURITY.

—**rep'u-ta-ble-ness,** *n.* —**rep'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

rep"u-ta'tion, rep'yu-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The estimation in which a person or thing is held by others; especially, the popular opinion, whether favorable or the reverse; repute; used absolutely, good character or standing; as, a man of *reputation*.

Reputation and character are widely different things. . . . Character lives in a man; *reputation* outside of him.
HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 19, p. 219. [S. '64.]

But the author who, by the number and *reputation* of his works, formed it [English style] more than any one, into its present state, is Dryden. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xviii, p. 200. [H. & J. '54.]

2. [Archaic.] Worth or value. [OF., < L. *reputation(n-)*, < *reputatus*, pp. of *repuio*; see REPUTE.]

Synonyms: see CHARACTER; FAME.

rep'u-ta-tive, rẹ-pū'ta-tiv, *C.* (rẹ-pū'to-tiv-li, *W.*), *adv.* Reputably, reputedly.

re-pute', rẹ-pūt', *vt.* [RE-PU'TED; RE-PU'TING.] To hold in general opinion or repute; give a (specified) reputation to; reckon; deem; estimate: now usually in the passive; as, he was *reputed* to be very wealthy.

My foes I do *repute* you every one.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act i, sc. 2.

[< F. *réputer*, < L. *reputo*, < *re-*, again, + *puto*, think, < *putus*, clean.]

re-pute', *n.* Reputation; estimation; honor: differing from *reputation* chiefly in being more external and less closely joined to the individual; as, a man of *repute*; a person in evil *repute*.

For, since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations, Has the craft of the smith been held in *repute* by the people.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, div. i, st. 4.

Synonyms: see CHARACTER; FAME.

re-pu'ted-ly, rẹ-pū'ted-li, *adv.* According to repute.

re-pute'less, rẹ-pūt'les, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Having no repute. **2.** Having no good repute; disreputable.

re-quere'†, *vt.* To require.

re-quest, rẹ-kwest', *vt.* **1.** To make a request for; express a desire for; solicit; ask; as, to *request* a favor of a person; to *request* a brief delay. **2.** To address a desire or request to; ask; as, to *request* a person to do a favor. [< OF. *requester*, < *requeste*; see REQUEST, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BEG; INVITE; PRAY.

—**re-quest'er,** *n.*

re-quest', *n.* **1.** The expression of one's desire to another person that he should do or give something; the act of asking for something, or the words in which one asks; entreaty; petition; prayer. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** The state of being so esteemed as to be in demand; the condition of being sought after.

How much it is in their [great persons'] power easily to render piety a thing in fashion and *request*.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. iv, p. 40. [J. C. R. '45.]

4†. An inquiry. [< OF. *requeste*, < LL. *requesta*, < L. *requisitus*; see REQUISITE.]

Synonyms: see PETITION; PRAYER.

—**court of requests.** [Eng.] **1.** One of certain courts of special jurisdiction for the recovery of small claims; small-cause court: mostly abolished in 1846. **2.** Anciently, a court for the hearing of causes brought by petition directly to the king.—**letter of r.** **1.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A waiver of jurisdiction by a judge in order that suit may be brought before the Dean of Arches. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A letter preliminary to granting letters of marque.—**request'-note",** *n.* *Eng. Law.* A written application for a permit to remove articles subject to excise to another place.

re'qui-em, rī'cwi-em, *C. W. Wr.*[1] (rec'wi-em, *S. Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A musical hymn or service for the dead; a funeral hymn or dirge; specifically (*R. C. Ch.*), a solemn mass sung for the repose of the souls of the dead: from the opening of the introit, *Requiem æternum dona eis, Domine* (Give eternal rest to them, O Lord).

Behind, four priests, in sable stole,
Sung *requiem* for the warrior's soul.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 5, st. 30.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead; as, Mozart's *Requiem*. **3†.** Repose; rest; peace. [L., acc. of *requies*, rest, < *re-*, again, + *quies*, rest.]—**re'qui-em mass"** (*R. C. Ch.*), mass for the dead or its musical setting.

req"ui-es'cat, rec'wi-es'cat, *n.* [L.] A prayer for the rest of a departed soul: the first word of the Latin petition, **requiescat in pace,** may be rest in peace: often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

And many a tuneful tongue
Sweet at the solemn close his *requiescat* sung.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 3, st. 72.

req"ui-es'cence, rec'wi-es'ens, *n.* [Rare.] A condition of repose; quietness; rest.

re-qui'e-to-ry†, *n.* A tomb.

re'quin, rī'cwin, *n.* The man-eater shark. [F., < L. *requiem*; see REQUIEM.]

re-quire', rẹ-cwair', *vt.* [RE-QUIRED'; RE-QUIR'ING.] **1.** To demand, or to request something of, authoritatively; ask as of right; claim; insist upon; as, to *require* obedience; your teacher will *require* you to be punctual.

God *requires* not what he has not promised to give.
LEON RICHMOND *Dairyman's Daughter* pt. ii, p. 44. [A. T. S.]

2. To have imperative need of; render or find indispensable; want; as, a surgeon *requires* steady nerves; the work will *require* money and men.

The Prince . . . objected to the use of the word 'pardon' on the ground that he had never done anything *requiring* his Majesty's forgiveness. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, p. 5. [H.]

3†. To request. **4†.** To search for. [< OF. *requerre*, < L. *requiro*, < *re-*, again, + *quæro*, seek.]

Synonyms: see DEMAND; DICTATE; MAKE.

—**re-quir'a-ble,** *a.* —**re-quir'er,** *n.*

re-quire'ment, rẹ-cwair'mẹnt, *n.* **1.** That which is required; especially, something required as an indispensable condition; a requisite; as, a hard *requirement;* health is the first *requirement*. **2.** The act of requiring, or that which requires; requisition or a requisition; a demand.

The moral law will not adapt its *requirements* to our mistakes, or to our low attainments. LEONARD WOODS *Works, Perfection* in vol. iv, p. 518. [J. F. J. '51.]

Synonyms: see BEHEST; NECESSITY; ORDER.

req'ui-site, -ly, -ness. Requisite, etc. PHIL. SOC.

req'ui-site, rec'wi-zit, *a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; indispensable.

Every work of art should contain within itself all that is *requisite* for its own comprehension. POE *Works, Critical Essays, Longfellow's Ballads* in vol. iii, p. 369. [W. J. W. '68.]

[< L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requiro*; see REQUIRE.]

—**req'ui-site-ly,** *adv.* —**req'ui-site-ness,** *n.*

req'ui-site, *n.* That which can not be dispensed with; something required by the nature of things or by circumstances; a necessity; requirement; as, the great *requisites* of travel are speed and safety.

Synonyms: see NECESSARY; NECESSITY.

req"ui-si'tion, rec'wi-zish'un, *vt.* **1.** To make a requisition upon; also, to demand or to take upon requisition; seize; as, to *requisition* supplies for the army. **2.** [Eng.] To present a formal request to; as, to *requisition* one to stand for office.

req"ui-si'tion, *n.* **1.** An authoritative or imperative demand; requirement; also, any formal request, summons, or demand; as, a *requisition* for the production of accounts. **2.** A necessity or requirement, as of a thing in the nature of the case, or for a purpose.

He would become discontented with himself, if he should not fulfil his own idea of what his subject implied in its widest and most serious *requisitions*. GEORGE TICKNOR *William H. Prescott* ch. 21, p. 275. [T. & F. '64.]

3. [Eng.] A written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. **4.** *Law.* (1) The formal demand by the chief executive of one government or state on another of the surrender of a fugitive from justice. (2) The act of requiring a certain thing to be done by virtue of some official right or authority; as, an army surgeon's *requisition* for medicines; a notary's *requisition* or demand of payment. (3) *Scots Law.* A formal demand for payment made by a creditor on his debtor. (4) *pl. Eng. Law.* The series of inquiries and requests as to title made by a proposed purchaser, and which the vendor is called upon to satisfy. **5.** The state of being required; demand; as, to be in *requisition*. [OF., < L. *requisition-n-*, < *requisitus*; see REQUISITE.]

req"ui-si'tion-ist, rec'wi-zish'un-ist, *n.* One who makes a requisition; a petitioner.

re-quis'i-tive†, *a.* **I.** *a* **1.** Expressive of requirement or demand. **2.** Imperatively necessary; requisite. **II.** *n.* That by which a requisition is made; a requisitionist.

re-quis'i-tor, rẹ-cwiz'i-tọr, *n.* [LL.] A person who makes a requisition; also, one who makes an investigation upon the authority of a requisition.

re-quis'i-to-ry, rẹ-cwiz'i-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Embodying a requisition. **2.** [Rare.] Demanded; sought for.

req"ui-si'tum, rec'wi-sī'tum *or* -si'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] That which a problem requires; an answer; a solution. [Neut. of L. *requisitus*; see REQUISITE.]

re-qui'tal, rẹ-cwī'tal, *n.* The act of requiting, or that which requites or repays; adequate return for good or ill; in the favorable sense, reward or compensation; in the unfavorable sense, retaliation; revenge; punishment.

According to the wish of Sulla himself, . . . his monument was erected in the Campus Martius, bearing an inscription composed by himself: 'No friend ever did me a kindness, no enemy a wrong, without receiving full *requital*.'
R. F. LEIGHTON *Rome* ch. 39, p. 280. [E. M. & CO. '89.]

Synonyms: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE.

re-quite', rẹ-cwait', *vt.* [RE-QUI'TED; RE-QUI'TING.] **1.** To repay either good or evil to, as to a person; make return to; recompense for good or evil; reward; take vengeance on; punish. **2.** To repay good or evil for; make return for; as, to *requite* benefits with injuries.

To live to God is to *requite* His love as best we may.
COWPER *Stanzas, Yearly Bill of Mortality, 1793* st. 2.

3. [Rare.] To return. [< RE- + QUIT, *v.*, 2.] **re-quit'†.**

Synonyms: avenge, compensate, pay, punish, quit, reciprocate, recompense, remunerate, repay, retaliate, return, revenge, reward, satisfy, settle with. To *repay* or to *retaliate*, to *punish* or to *reward*, may be to make some return very inadequate to the benefit or injury received or the right or wrong done; but to *requite* (according to its etymology) is to make such return as to *quit* oneself of all obligation of favor or hostility, of punishment or reward.—**Antonyms:** absolve, acquit, excuse, forget, forgive, neglect, overlook, pardon, slight.—**Preposition:** *with*.

—**re-qui'ta-ble,** *a.*—**re-qui'ter,** *n.*

—**re-quite',** *n.* [Rare.] Requital. **re-quite'ment†.** —**re-quite'ful†,** *a.* Ready to requite; grateful.—**re-quite'less†,** *a.* Having no requital.

re-rail', rī-rēl', *vt.* [Recent.] To put on the track again; cause to take the rails again, as derailed rolling-stock.

rere‡, *vt.* & *ri.* To rear. **reer†.**

rere, rir, *a.* & *n.* Rear: obsolete except in composition, chiefly in old names and often for the French *arrière*. [Aphetic form of ARREAR, or < F. *arrière;* see ARREAR, *n.*]

—**rere'bun"quet†,** *n.* An after-dinner course; dessert.—**rere'brace",** *n.* Armor for the upper arm, adjoining the pauldron on the shoulder, and attached at its lower end by the *cubitière* or elbow-guard to the vambrace. See illus. under ARMOR. **arrière bras‡.**—**r.-brake,** *n.* A cushion worn behind the saddle, on which the body of a tilter might rest when pushed back.—**rere'de-main"†,** *n.* A back-handed stroke.—**rere'fief",** *n.* *Scots Law.* A feudal undertenancy; an under-fief.—**r.-supper,** *n.* [Rare.] A second supper; an after-supper.—**r.-ward†,** *n.* A rear-guard; rearward.

rere'dos, rir'dos, *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* An ornamental screen behind an altar. It is usually a detached screen, ornamented with sculptures and often with niches and stat-

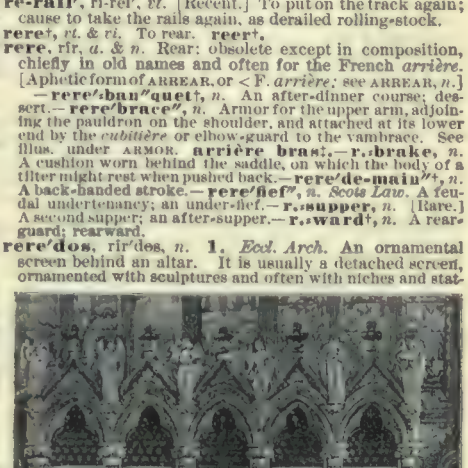

The Reredos and Altar of Carlisle Cathedral.

ues, or with paintings and tapestry; but in some cases, as usually in Spanish churches (technically called *retable* or *retablo*), it is built against the east wall, and is of great size and elaboration, sometimes covering the entire end of the church or chancel. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The back of an open fire-hearth, having no chimney. (2) A metal plate to throw forward the heat of an open fire; a fireback. **3.** In old armor, a backplate. [OF., < *rere* (see REAR, *n.*) + *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.] **rere'dorse†; rere'dosse†.**

rere'mouse", rir'maus', *n.* [Archaic.] A bat. [< AS. *hrēremūs*, < *hrēran*, stir, + *mūs*, mouse.] **rear'mouse"‡.**

rere'-roast"ed†, *pp.* & *a.* Not enough roasted; too rare.

res, riz *or* rēs, *n.* [L.] *Law.* **1.** A thing or things, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal; any species of property. **2.** The subject-matter concerning or against which a suit is brought. When brought against some particular property, it is called an **action in rem** (accusative of *res*); as, the United States against Ten Cases of Opium is an *action in rem*. **3.** Any action brought for judicial hearing wherein but one party appears on the record as the only party concerned; an action ex parte; as, in *re* (ablative of *res*—i. e., in the matter of) John Doe for change of name.

—**res adjudicata,** an issue or point of law that has been previously decided by a court of authoritative or competent jurisdiction, and which when pleaded is conclusive of the matter in controversy by way of estoppel. Called also *res judicata*. To constitute a conclusive *res adjudicata*, four conditions or identities must be found concurring, viz., identity in the thing sued for, in the cause of action, in the parties to the action, and in the quality or capacity of the persons for or against whom the claim is made.—**res gestæ,** anything done; an entire transaction; generally, in the plural (**res gestæ**), all the essential circumstances attending a given transaction.—**res nullius,** a thing of no one, as a thing abandoned or that never had an owner.—**res publicæ,** things that belong to the state; public property.

re-sale', rī-sēl', *C. E. S. W.*[1] (rī'sēl, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* A second sale, or a sale at second hand.

re-sal'gar†, *n.* Same as REALGAR.

re-sar″ce-lé′, **re-sar′celed,** **re-sar′celled:** } rē-sär′sē-lē′, rē-sär′seld, *a. Her.* Divided so that the field shows between. [< RE- + SARCELED.]

re-saw′, rī-sô′, *vt. Wood-working.* To saw again, as boards or planks, into thinner pieces.
— **re-saw′ing-ma-chine″,** *n.* A machine for sawing squared lumber or planks into smaller stuff.

res′cate†, *v. & n.* Ransom. **rees′cate′; ris′cate†.**

re-scind′, rē-sind′, *vt.* **1.** To make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or a superior authority; vacate; abrogate; repeal; as, to *rescind* a resolution.

One party to a contract may violate it — break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully *rescind* it? LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orat., First Inaug.* in vol. iii, p. 146. [G. P. P. '84.]

2†. To cut off or cut short. [< F. *rescinder,* < L. *rescindo,* < *re-,* again, + *scindo,* cut.]

Synonyms: see ABROGATE; ANNUL; CANCEL.
— **re-scind′a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being rescinded.
— **re-scind′ment,** *n.* The act of rescinding.

re-scis′sion, rē-sizh′un, *n.* **1.** The act of rescinding or abrogating; cancelation; as, the *rescission* of a contract. **2†.** The act of cutting off. [< LL. *rescissio(n-),* < L. *rescissus;* see RESCISSORY.]

re-scis′so-ry, rē-sis′o-ri, *a. Law.* Having power to rescind; effecting annulment; rescinding. [< LL. *rescissorius,* < L. *rescissus,* pp. of *rescindo;* see RESCIND.]
— **rescissory action** (*Scots Law*), an action brought to set aside a deed or rescind an agreement.

re-score′, rī-scōr′, *vt. Mus.* To rearrange for voices or instruments; make a new score for.

res′cous†, *n.* Same as RESCUE.

re-scribe′†, *vt.* **1.** To rewrite. **2.** To write in reply.

re-scrib′en-da-ry, rē-scrib′en-dē-ri, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** An official who determines the fees and audits accounts of secretaries. **2.** A papal official who determines the documents to be copied and registered. **3.** A decision of the Pope. [< LL. *rescribendarius,* < L. *rescribendus,* fut. pass. p. of *rescribo;* see RESCRIPT.]

re′script, rī′script, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* An imperial decree, consisting of the emperor's answer when consulted on difficult questions in the law. **2.** Hence, any decree, edict, or order.

It was not the habit of President Grant to wait upon 'the law's delay,' . . . when . . . a *rescript* from the White House could dispose of the matter in a moment.
S. S. COX *Three Decades* ch. 31, p. 562. [J. R. '85.]

3. An edict of the Pope upon any question of morality or canon law submitted to him. **4†.** A facsimile; counterpart. [OF., < L. *rescriptum,* < *rescriptus,* pp. of *rescribo,* write back, < *re-,* back, + *scribo,* write.]

re-scrip′tion, rē-scrip′shun, *n.* The act of writing in reply; reply; also, a second or newly written copy.

re-scrip′tiv(e, rē-scrip′tiv, *a.* Of the nature of or fulfilling the functions of a rescript; hence, final; conclusive. — **re-scrip′tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*

res′cu-a-bl(e, res′kiu-a-bl, *a.* That may be rescued.

res′cue, res′kiū, *v.* [RES′CUED; RES′CU-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from danger to safety; free from confinement or evil; deliver from actual or impending injury, ruin, or destruction; liberate; save; as, to *rescue* the crew from a wreck; to *rescue* the victims of intemperance.

The fiery youth, with desperate charge,
Made, for a space, an opening large, —
The *rescued* banner rose. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 27.

2. *Law.* Specifically, to liberate forcibly (a person or thing in lawful custody); as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer or from prison; to *rescue* goods that have been distrained; to *rescue* a prize from a captor.

II†. *i.* To proceed or hasten to the rescue. [< OF. *rescourre,* < LL. *rescutio,* < L. *re-,* again, + *excutio,* drive out, < *ex,* out, + *quatio,* shake.] **res′cowe†; res′kew†.**

Synonyms: see DELIVER; RECLAIM.

res′cue, *n.* **1.** The act of rescuing; a bringing to safety; deliverance, as from danger or captivity.

I believe the Lord intends the printing-press to be the chief means for the world's *rescue* and evangelization.
TALMAGE *Sports that Kill, Am. Plague-Spot* p. 175. [H. '75.]

2. *Law.* A forcible taking of a person or property out of the custody of the law. **res′cowe†; res′kew†.**

Synonyms: see HELP.
— **res′cu-er,** *n.* One who or that which rescues.— **res′cue-less,** *a.* Having no chance or means of rescue.

res′cue-grass″, res′kiu-gras′, *n.* A tall, smooth, annual Peruvian grass (*Bromus unioloides*) allied to chess. It was introduced into the southern United States in 1857 as valuable for pasture and forage. **Schrader's grass:.**

res″cus-see′, res′cus-sē′, *n. Old Eng. Law.* The one in whose favor a rescue is made.

res-cus′sor, res-cus′ gr, *n.* [LL.] *Old Eng. Law.* One who forcibly takes or liberates a person or property from the custody of the law; a rescuer.

rese¹†, *vi.* To quake; tremble; shake.

rese²†, *vt. & vi.* To race.

re-search′¹, rē-serch′, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To make researches concerning; investigate. [< F. *rechercher,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see SEARCH, *v.*] — **re-search′er,** *n.*

re-search′², rī-serch′, *vt. & vi.* To search again or anew. [< RE- + SEARCH.]

re-search′, rē-serch′, *n.* **1.** Diligent protracted investigation, especially for the purpose of adding to human knowledge; studious and laborious inquiry.

Mars has been an interesting object of telescopic *research* from the fact that it is the planet which exhibits the greatest analogy with our earth. NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 321. [H. '78.]

2. Specifically, in science, a systematic investigation of some phenomenon or series of phenomena by the experimental method, to discover facts or to coordinate them as laws. **3.** [Rare.] *Mus.* An extemporized prelude to a work, introducing its themes. [< F. *recherche,* < *rechercher;* see RE-SEARCH¹, *v.*]

Synonyms: see INQUIRY.

re-search′ful, rē-serch′ful, *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting research; as, a *researchful* student or treatise.

re-seat′, rī-sīt′, *vt.* **1.** To seat again; place in position or office again; as, the judge was *reseated.* **2.** To put a seat or seats in or on again; as, to *reseat* a chair; to *reseat* a hall. [< RE- + SEAT.]

ré″seau′, ré′zō″, *n.* [F.] *Textile.* Lace-ground composed of regular meshes; net-ground.

re-sect′, rē-sect′, *vt.* To cut or pare off. [< L. *reseco,* pp. *resectus,* < *re-,* again, + *seco,* cut.] — **re-sect′†,** *a.* Cut off. — **re′sect,** *n. Geom.* The difference between the subtangent and the abscissa of a point on a curve: a disused term. — **re-sec′tion,** *n.* A cutting or paring off; specifically, in surgery, the operation of cutting out a portion, as of bone or nerve. — **re-sec′tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of resection.

Re-se′da, rē-sī′dą *or* -sē′dą, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbs or slightly shrubby plants, the typical genus of the mignonette family (*Resedaceæ*), characterized by a 3- to 4-horned, many-seeded capsule open at the top. The dyer's-weed (*R. luteola*) and the mignonette (*R. odorata*) are the best-known species. See illus. under MIGNONETTE. **2.** [r-] A light or grayish green. [< L. *reseda,* plant so called, < *resedo,* heal, < *re-,* back, + *sedo,* calm, caus. of *sedeo,* sit.]

Res″e-da′ce-æ, res′ę-dē′sę-ē *or* -dą′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of annual or perennial polypetalous plants — the mignonette family — with alternate simple leaves and terminal spikes or racemes of small unsymmetrical 4- to 7-parted flowers. There are 6 genera and about 50 distinct species. [< RESEDA.] — **res″e-da′ceous,** *a.*

re-seize′, rī-sīz′, *vt.* **1.** To seize again. **2.** *Law.* To take into one's custody and control, as lands or goods that have been unlawfully taken possession of; as, the sheriff *reseized* the farm. **3.** [Archaic.] To reinstate in possession; as, the prince was *reseized* of his throne.
— **re-seiz′er,** *n.*

re-sei′zure, rī-sī′zhur *or* -zhįūr, *n.* The act of seizing again; a second seizure.

re-sem′bl, re-sem′bld. Resemble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-sem′bla-ble†, *a.* Having likeness; comparable.

re-sem′blance, rē-zem′blans, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of resembling. (1) Similarity in quality or form; relative identity; likeness. (2) Sameness or similarity, as of parts, attributes, or relations, existing or conceived as existing between objects of investigation and comparison; identity, absolute or relative; the relation at the basis of conception and classification as processes of comparison or thought, as presented in psychology and logic. **2.** That which resembles; a similitude, semblance, or likeness; as, rites are *resemblances* of spiritual things.

Good heaven! that sots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile *resemblance* may remain!
DRYDEN *Epistles, To Kneller* l. 148.

3†. The exhibition of regard; affection. **4†.** A simile or metaphor. **5†.** Probability or likelihood.

Synonyms: see APPROXIMATION; PICTURE.

re-sem′blant, rē-zem′blant, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing a resemblance; resembling. [< F. *ressemblant,* ppr. *ressembler;* see RESEMBLE.]

re-sem′ble, rē-zem′bl, *vt.* [-BLED; -BLING.] **1.** To be similar to, either in appearance, quality, or operation; be of the same or like nature or aspect with; as, glaciers *resemble* rivers; the sisters *resemble* each other. **2.** [Archaic.] To make the object of a comparison; compare to or with; as, whereunto shall I *resemble* this generation?

A grand object ought never to be *resembled* to one that is diminutive, however delicate the resemblance may be.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 19, p. 329. [SH. & CO.]

3. [Rare.] To cause to be like. **4†.** To make an image or resemblance of; imitate; counterfeit. [< F. *ressembler,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see SEMBLE¹.]

Synonyms: see IMITATE.
— **re-sem′bler,** *n.* One who resembles. — **re-sem′bling-ly,** *adv.* In a manner showing resemblance.

re-sem′i-nate†, *vt.* To reproduce by seed; seminate again.

re-send′, rī-send′, *vt.* To send again or back.

re-sent′, rē-zent′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel resentment at; be indignant at, as an injury or insult; consider oneself affronted by; also, to show one's resentment at, as an affront; as, he *resented* the imputation. **2†.** To have a feeling or sense of; receive pleasure or pain from. **3†.** Originally, to feel strongly through the senses; be sensibly affected by; especially, to perceive by the sense of smell; also, to give the smell of; as, the vulture *resents* carrion; the air *resents* roses. **4†.** To endure, as cold.

II†. *i.* **1.** To feel indignant; cherish a sense of wrong. **2.** To have a flavor or smell. [< F. *ressentir,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *sentir* (< L. *sentio*), feel.]
— **re-sent′er,** *n.* — **re-sent′ful,** *a.* Disposed to resent; characterized by resentment. — **re-sent′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-sent′ing-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With resentment. **2†.** With lively or strong sensibility. — **re-sen′tiv(e,** *a.* Susceptible to affront or offense.

re-sent′i-ment†, *n.* Resentment.

re-sent′ment, rē-zent′ment, *n.* **1.** A sense of injury or affront with a feeling of anger and ill will in view of real or supposed wrong done to oneself or one's friends; indignant feeling.

Barrow could speak of . . . an affectionate resentment of our obligations to God. But . . . we remember and revolve in our minds so much more predominantly the wrongs . . . men have done us, than the favours we owe them, that *resentment* has come in our modern English to be confined exclusively to that deep reflective displeasure which men entertain against those that have done, or whom they fancy to have done, them a wrong.
TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 81. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2†. Any deep feeling in view of what is done to or for one; hence, especially, gratitude: followed by *of.* **3†.** Strong feeling of any kind; clear perception or conviction. [< F. *ressentiment,* < *ressentir;* see RESENT.]

Synonyms: see ANGER; HATRED; OFFENSE; PIQUE.

res′er-ate†, *vt.* To unlock; open.

re-serv′, re-servd′. Reserve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

res″er-va′tion, rez′ęr-vē′shun, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of reserving; a keeping back or concealment.

If society, that is, if the labourers, lend their physical force to protect individuals in the enjoyment of superfluities, they are entitled to do so, and have always done so, with the *reservation* of a power to tax those superfluities for purposes of public utility.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 445. [A. '89.]

2. That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld. **3.** In casuistry, unexpressed qualification of a statement, affecting or entirely altering its meaning as understood by the person addressed, generally so that the uttered statement is untrue, though with the qualification it is true: regarded as right in some circumstances by casuists. If the qualification may be supplied from the circumstances under which the statement is made, the reservation is **real reservation;** if it is made by the speaker mentally, it is **mental.**

The Abbots and Priors had sworn to the supremacy, but had sworn reluctantly, with secret *reservations* to save their consciences. FROUDE *Divorce of Catherine* ch. 18, p. 326. [S. '91.]

4. *Law.* (1) The keeping back of a right or interest in a thing granted; also, the right or interest so created or withheld; as, the *reservation* of part of a leased house. (2) A clause, in a deed, whereby the grantor reserves some right or interest out of the thing granted; as, the *reservation* of a right of way. (3) Express notice that certain rights are not abandoned or relinquished; as, a *reservation* of all rights in a published work. (4) The setting apart of a designated portion of territory, under United States land-laws, for public uses or special appropriation; also, the territory so set apart; as, an Indian *reservation;* a timber or park *reservation.*

Each of the eight Indian tribes in Kansas lived upon a 'reservation.' . . . These *reservations* were always excellent lands; consequently the Indians were driven away whenever the white settlers coveted them. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 7, p. 93. [AM. P. CO. '67.]

5. *Eccl.* (1) The preservation of some of the eucharistic elements, especially the bread, for adoration and for use with the sick or with prisoners. (2) The keeping or retaining by the Pope of the right to make nominations or appointments to certain benefices. (3) *R. C. Ch.* The withholding from ordinary confessors of the power of absolving from certain sins. [OF., < LL. *reservatio(n-),* < L. *reservatus,* pp. of *reservo;* see RESERVE.] **re-serv′ance†.**

Synonyms: see RESERVE.
— **Connecticut reservation,** the Western Reserve.

re-serv′a-tiv(e, rē-zęrv′a-tiv, *a.* Tending to keep back; excepting, as from a gift or grant.

re-serv′a-to-ry†, *n.* A place in which things are preserved.

re-serve′, rē-zęrv′, *vt.* [RE-SERVED′; RE-SERV′ING.] **1.** To keep back for the present, as for use or disposal in the future; store up; withhold; as, to *reserve* seed-corn from sale or use; to *reserve* a question for consideration.

The discovery of the New World was fortunately *reserved* for a period when the human race was sufficiently enlightened to form some conception of its importance. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 506, note. [H. '49.]

2. To keep as one's own; hold; retain; preserve; as, to *reserve* all rights in a book or play.

Lady Katherine Wyse was one of the people who *reserve* to themselves that right of speaking their minds which is seldom enjoyed . . . by the recipient of such frankinesses.
MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* ch. 7, p. 211. [D. M. & CO.]

3. To except or exclude from something granted or stipulated; as, to *reserve* an orchard in renting a farm. **4†.** To preserve, as from destruction; keep safe; rescue. [< F. *réserver,* < L. *reservo,* < *re-,* back, + *servo,* keep.]

Synonyms: see RETAIN.
— **reserved cases** (*R. C. Ch.*), sins that ordinary confessors can not absolve. See RESERVATION. — **reserved powers,** in the United States Constitution, powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
— **re-serv′er,** *n.* One who or that which reserves.

re-serve′, *n.* **1.** That which is reserved. (1) Something stored up for future use, as in a reservoir or the like. (2) Something set apart for a particular purpose; specifically, a reservation of land. (3) In banking and insurance, the amount of funds reserved from investment, in order promptly to meet regular or emergent demands. (4) A limited amount of money-order funds that the postmaster at a money-order office is permitted to retain to meet the payment of money-orders drawn upon his office. **2.** The act of reserving; reservation. **3.** A purposed suppression of truth when its utterance is expected or required; mental reservation. **4.** The state of being reserved; repression of one's feelings, views, or affairs; self-imposed restraint; reticence; as, no artifice could overcome his *reserve.*

There was a certain simplicity that made every one her friend, but it was combined with a subtle attribute of *reserve.*
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 84. [O. & CO. '76.]

5. *Mil.* (1) A body of troops reserved from line of battle in order to be available at points severely threatened or in pursuit of a beaten enemy; also, in tactical formations, that portion designated by the commander, as of a company, battalion, regiment, or other body, which is placed in the rear of the supports. (2) That part of the military force of a country not incorporated into the standing army or regular navy, as the militia in Great Britain and the United States or the landwehr in Germany. (3) A supply of military stores located between an army and its base of operations. **6.** *Dyeing.* A preparation applied to cloth that is to be printed or dyed, to prevent color or mordant from affecting the portions to which the reserve is applied; resist-paste. **7.** An exception. [< F. *réserve,* < *réserver;* see RESERVE, *v.*]

Synonyms: backwardness, coldness, constraint, coyness, haughtiness, limitation, modesty, pride, reservation, reservedness, restraint, reticence, shyness, taciturnity. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others; *reserve* may spring from coldness or *pride,* but is not identical with either and may arise from timidity or policy. See BASHFULNESS. Compare TACITURN.
— **Antonyms:** abandon, forwardness, frankness, freedom, indiscretion, loquaciousness, pertness, presumption.

Phrases: — **in reserve,** in store for other or future use. — **r. air,** same as RESIDUAL AIR. — **r. spores** (*Bot.*), the abnormal globose swellings that sometimes appear on the germ-tubes of uredospores. — **without r.,** fully and freely. In auction-sales the phrase denotes that the property will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and that neither the owner nor any one in his interest will bid it in.
— **res″er-vee′,** *n. Law.* One for whom anything is reserved. — **re-serv′ist,** *n.* A soldier of the military reserve. — **re-serv′or,** *n. Law.* One who makes a reservation.

re-served′, rē-zęrvd′, *pa.* **1.** Keeping one's thoughts to oneself; showing or characterized by reserve of manner; distant; undemonstrative. **2.** Retained; kept back; as, *reserved* seats. **3.** *Art.* In decoration, put on, as a new color, so as to show the pattern in the color of the original background. **4†.** Secluded; retired.
— **re-serv′ed-ly,** *adv.* In a reserved manner; so as to show reticence; with self-restraint; cautiously. **re-serve′ly.** — **re-serv′ed-ness,** *n.*

res′er-voir″, rez′ęr-vwär′ (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To collect or keep in a reservoir. **2.** To supply with a reservoir.

res′er-voir″, *n.* **1.** A receptacle where a quantity of some material, especially of a liquid or gas, may be kept in store. Specifically: (1) A basin, either natural or artificial, for collecting and containing a supply of water, as for use in a city or for a water-power. (2) An attachment to a stove, machine, or instrument, for containing a fluid to be operated or used in its operation; as, the *res-*

ervoir of a lamp or of a gasoline-stove. **2.** *Bot.* An intercellular space or canal in the tissues of certain plants, serving as receptacles for certain secretions, as resins, oils, etc. [< F. *réservoir*, < LL. *reservatorium*, < L. *reservo;* see RESERVE, *v.*]— **receiving reservoir**, a principal water-works reservoir from which distributing reservoirs are supplied.—**r. of Pecquet**, the receptaculum chyli.

re-set'[1], rē-set', *vt. Scots Law.* **1.** To receive or harbor (an outlaw or criminal): applied also to stolen property. **2**†. To receipt. [< OF. *receter*, < *recet;* see RESET[1], *n.*] — **re-set'ter**, *n.*

re-set'[2], rī-set', *vt.* To set again. [< RE- + SET[1], *v.*] — **re-set'ta-bl(e)**, *n.*— **re-set'ter**, *n.*

re-set'[1], rē-set', *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* (1) The receiving and sheltering of a criminal. (2) The reception and concealment of stolen goods. **reset of theft**‡. **2**†. Any act of receiving, or the place where a thing is received. [< OF. *recet*, < LL. *receptta;* see RECEIPT.]

re'set'[2], rī'set, *W.* (rī-set', *C.*), *n.* The act of resetting, or that which is reset.

re-set'tle, rī-set'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To settle again. **II.** *i.* To become settled again; as, to *resettle* in the same parish.

re-set'tle-ment, rī-set'l-ment, *n.* The act of settling again, or the state of being settled again.

resh, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Recent; fresh.

resh[1], resh, *n.* [Heb.] The twentieth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to R. As a numeral it represents 200.

resh[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as RUSH[1].

re-ship', rī-ship', *vt. & vi.* To ship again or back. — **re-ship'per**, *n.*— **re-ship'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of reshipping. **2.** The thing reshipped.

res'i-nance†, *n.* Residence.

res'i-nant, **1.** *a.* Resident. **II.** *n.* A resident.

re-side', rē-zīd', rī. [RE-SI'DED, RE-SI'DING.] **1.** To make an abode for a considerable time; be settled, as in a home; live; dwell; as, they *reside* in Chicago. **2.** To be in official residence; be present in a benefice the statutory time. **3.** To exist as an attribute of; inhere; as, the power of coercion *resides* in the state. **4**†. To be precipitated, as sediment; subside; settle. [< F. *résider*, < L. *resideo*, < *re-*, again, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Synonyms: see ABIDE.

— **re-sī'der**, *n.* One who resides or has settlement.

res'i-dence, rez'i-dens, *n.* **1.** The place or the house where one resides; domicil; abode; habitation; home. **2.** The act of residing, or the state of being a resident.

It must not, however, be supposed, that one short *residence* at Rome will be sufficient to make a foreigner acquainted with all its varied treasures. HARE *Rome* vol. i, intro., p. 11. [AL. S. '71.]

3. Inherency in a thing, as of an attribute in a subject.

Virtue is not a creation of the Divine will, but has had everlasting *residence* in the nature of the Godhead. CHALMERS *Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 72. [W. P. '35.]

4. [Gt. Brit.] (1) The fact of being officially present, as at court, for the performance of duty; as, the mistress of the robes is awhile in *residence*. (2) Specifically, the statutory presence of an incumbent in a benefice, a bishop in his diocese, or a canon in his cathedral, in the discharge of his duties: especially in the phrase **in residence**; as, the canon *in residence*. **5**†. The settling and clarification of fluids or liquors, or the sediment resulting from that process; hence, also, any remainder. [OF., < LL. *residentia*, < L. *resident-is*, ppr. of *resideo;* see RESIDE.]

Synonyms: see HOME; HOUSE.

— **legal residence**, a phrase variously used, as to denote (1) the place where one's home or family is, (2) fixed and permanent abode or domicil, (3) an abode of sufficient length to confer political rights or subject to personal taxation, or (4) permanency of abode more marked than mere lodging or boarding, but not fixed and final.

— **res'i-den-cer**, *n.* An incumbent in residence.

res'i-den-cy, rez'i-den-si, *n.* **1.** Same as RESIDENCE. **2.** In British India, the official abode of the representative of the Governor-General, as at a native court. **3.** A governmental division of Dutch East India.

res'i-dent, rez'i-dent, *a* **1.** Having a residence. **2.** Abiding in a place in connection with one's official work; as, a minister *resident*. **3.** *Zool.* (1) Remaining in the same district throughout the year; not migratory: said of birds. (2) Composed of or relating to residents; as, a *resident* avifauna. **4.** Inherent; as, pungency is *resident* in pepper. **5**†. Firm; stable; fixed. [OF., < L. *resident-s;* see RESIDENCE.]

res'i-dent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which resides, in any sense. **2.** A diplomatic representative, usually not of highest rank, residing at a foreign court. Specifically: (1) In India, a representative of the British Governor-General at a native court. (2) The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies. **3.** One having either legal residence or domicil. **4.** *Zool.* An animal not migratory in the locality or region specified. **5**†. A tenant compelled to occupy his lord's land. **res'i-dent-er**‡. [Colloq.] — **res'i-dent-ship**, *n.* The rank, office, term, or business of a resident.

res"i-den'tial, rez'i-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to, fitted for, or resulting from residence; also, having residence; residentiary: as, *residential* rights. **res"i-den'tial**‡.

res"i-den'tia-ry, rez'i-den'shi-ri, *a.* **1.** Having or maintaining a residence; especially, having an official post at which one is bound to stay during certain periods; as, a *residentiary* canon. **2.** Of or relating to a residentiary.

res"i-den'tia-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who or that which resides; a resident; especially, one having a residential benefice. — **res"i-den'tia-ry-ship**, *n.*

re-sid'u-al, rē-zij'u-al *or* zid'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the nature of a residue or remainder; remaining when something has been removed, especially when all possible things, all known causes, or all things of a given kind have been taken away.

Almost all the causes and effects in astronomy have been found out as *residual* phenomena, that is, by calculating the effects of all known attractions upon a planet or satellite, and then observing how far it is from the place thus predicted.

W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson xxix, p. 254. [MACM. '76.]

2. Remaining after a part is taken. **3.** *Geol.* Residuary. [< L. *residuus*, < *resideo;* see RESIDE.] **re-sid'u-ous**‡. [Rare].

— **residual abscess**, a collection of pus gathering round the place of an old wound or remaining in an abscess and nearly but not entirely absorbed. — **r. air.** **1.** The air which remains in the lungs after the fullest expiration, amounting to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. **2.** Air remaining in a partial vacuum. — **r. figure** (*Geom.*), that which remains after a smaller figure has been taken away from a larger.— **r. magnetism**, magnetism that remains after the magnetizing force has ceased.— **r. phenomena.** **1.** Phenomena observed in spaces so perfectly exhausted that the remaining gas is in the state called by Crookes the fourth state of matter (see MATTER), especially those manifested by the passage of electricity through such space. **2.** Any phenomena observed in a residue.— **r. quantity** (*Alg.*), a binomial, one of whose terms is preceded by the minus-sign, as $a - 2b$.— **r. restitution** (*Mech.*), that part of the recovery of a body from distortion that does not take place immediately on the release of the body, but slowly, with lapse of time.— **r. root**, the root of a residual quantity, as $\sqrt{(a - 2b)}$.— **r. variations**, see INDUCTIVE METHOD.

re-sid'u-al, *n.* That which remains after a subtraction. Specifically: *Math.* (1) A difference between the observed and the computed value of a quantity at any moment. (2) The difference between one of a series of observed values and the mean of the series. (3) The integral of a monodromic function taken around its pole and divided by $2\pi i$.

re-sid'u-a-ry, rē-zij'u-[*or* -zid'yu-]ē-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a residuum or remainder; residual. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from local rock-decay: said of deposits of disintegration that have not been transported; residual. **3.** *Law.* Relating to or connected with the residue of an estate; as, a *residuary* devisee or legatee. [< L. *residuus;* see RESIDUAL.]

— **residuary clause**, the clause in a will that gives the residue of an estate after all the specific purposes of the testator expressed in the will are carried into effect.

re-sid'u-ate, rē-zij'u-ēt *or* -zid'yu-ēt, *vt. Math.* To find the residual of. See RESIDUAL, *n.* (3).

re-sid"u-a'tion, rē-zij'u-[*or* -zid'yu-]ē'shun, *n. Math.* The process of finding a residual.

res'i-due, rez'i-dū, *n.* **1.** A remainder or surplus after a part has been separated or otherwise treated. **2.** *Law.* That portion of an estate which remains after satisfying all charges, debts, and particular bequests; as, the *residue* bequeathed by will. **3.** *Chem.* An unsaturated molecule acting as a group or radical. **4.** *Math.* (1) The final remainder in division: called **quadratic**, **cubic**, or **biquadratic residue** when the dividend is an exact square, cube, or fourth power. (2) Same as RESIDUAL, *n.* (3). [< F. *résidu*, < L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus;* see RESIDUAL.] **res'i-dew**†.

Synonyms: see REMAINDER.

re-sid'u-ent, rē-zij'u-ent *or* -zid'yu-ent, *n. Chem.* A by-product or a waste product remaining after the removal of the principal constituent.

re-sid'u-um, rē-zij'u-um *or* -sid'yu-um, *n.* [-U-A, *pl.*] **1.** That which remains after any process of subtraction or treatment: a residue. **2.** *pl. Geol.* Local deposits resulting from rock-decay without transportation. [L.; see RESIDUE.]

re-siege'†, *vt.* To reinstate; reseat.

re-sign'[1], rē-zīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give up or back, as an office, trust, or appointment, to those by whom it was given; surrender; as, the officer *resigns* his commission.

It is said that the two happiest days of a man's life are the day when he accepts a high office, and the day when he *resigns* it.

CAMPBELL *Lord Chancellors* vol. i, ch. 33, p. 537. [J. M. '48.]

2. To abandon the use or enjoyment of: give up, as a claim; relinquish; as, the monk *resigned* inheritance. **3.** To yield with confidence or trust; submit; passively or reflexively; as, I am *resigned;* *resign* yourself. **4**†. To entrust or consign to the care or control of others.

II. *i.* **1.** To give up an office or trust; as, to *resign* from the army. **2**†. To submit or entrust oneself. [< F. *résigner*, < L. *resigno*, < *re-*, back, + *signum*, sign.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABDICATE.

— **re-sign'**†, *n.* Resignation. **re-sign'al**†.— **res'ig-nant**, *a. Her.* Hidden: said of the tail of a lion. — **re-sign'ant**†, *n.* A resigner.— **re-sign'er**, *n.* One who resigns. **re-sign'or**‡.

re-sign'[2], rī-sīn', *vt.* To sign again, as a draft.

res"ig-na'tion, rez'ig-nā'shun *or* rez'-, *n.* **1.** The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, or position; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission.

Diocletian acquired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a *resignation*.

GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 441. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

2. The formal document declaring such act. **3.** The quality or state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; especially, acquiescence in divine providence; dutiful submission to God's ordering.

Religious *Resignation* is a quiet yielding of ourselves to the disposal of God, and not to the mere sufferance of evil.

DWIGHT *Theology* vol. iii, ser. xcv, p. 97. [H. '46.]

4. *Scots Law.* The surrender of a vassal's interest in land to the lord of the fee. [OF., < L. *resignatus*, pp. of *resigno;* see RESIGN[1], *v.*] **re-sign'ment**‡.

Synonyms: see PATIENCE.

re-signed', rē-zīnd', *pa.* Governed by the feeling of resignation; submissive.

Folded hands are not necessarily *resigned* ones.

RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. iv, p. 71. [W. & S. '66.]

— **re-sign'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **re-sign'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-sign"ee', rē-zīn'ī', *E.* (rez'i-nī', *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* The person to whom or on whose behalf a surrender of something is made.

re-sile', rē-zīl', *vi.* [Archaic.] To spring back; draw back, as from an effort or purpose; recoil.

So far from *resiling* from the prophecies, . . . we regard the volume of evidence furnished by them as ever accumulating with the lapse of time.

JOHN HALL *Questions of the Day* ch. 8, p. 101. [D. M. & CO. '73.]

[< F. *résilier*, < L. *resilio*, < *re-*, back, + *salio*, leap.]

— **re-sile'ment**, *n.* The act of resiling.

re-sil'i-ence, rē-zil'i-ens *or* rē-sil'-, *n.* **1.** The act or the power of springing back to a former position; elasticity.

In so scant a number of discomfited men, did he [Lord Raglan] still see a power of *resilience* that might work the needed miracle!

A. W. KINGLAKE *Crimea* vol. iii, ch. 6, p. 232. [H. '75.]

2. *Mech.* The quantity of work given back by a body that is compressed to a certain limit and then allowed freely to recover itself, as a spring under pressure suddenly relaxed. **re-sil'i-en-cy**‡; **res"i-li'tion**‡ [Rare]; **re-sil"u-a'tion**†.

re-sil'i-ent, rē-zil'i-ent *or* rē-sil'-, *a.* Having the quality of resilience; elastic; as, steel is highly *resilient*. [< L. *resilio*, ppr. *resilient-s;* see RESILE.]

— **resilient stricture**, a stricture resulting from the contraction of elastic tissue.

re-sil"i-om'e-ter, rē-zil'i-om'e-ter, *n.* [Recent.] A device for testing the resiliency of pneumatic tires.

res'in, rez'in, *vt.* To rub or coat with resin; apply resin to, as wine.

res'in, *n.* **1.** An amorphous substance that exudes from plants, supposed to be the product of oxidation of volatile oils secreted by the plant. Resins are hard or soft according to the amount of oil they contain and the length of time they have been exposed to the air. They are usually soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. Nearly all plants yield resins by extraction with alcohol, and many of these bear names similar to the gums and oils that accompany them. See GUM and OIL. Among the resins are *acouchi*, *asafetida*, *bdellium*, *gamboge*, *jalap*, *myrrh*, *scammony*, and *turpentine*. See these words.

2. *Pharm.* The resinous precipitate obtained from a vegetable tincture by treatment with water, as resin of copaiba, jalap, podophyllum, and scammony. **re-sī'na**‡. [< F. *résine*, < L. *resina*, resin; cp. Gr. *rhētinē*.]

— **fossil resin**, a resin found in a geological deposit, as amber and copalin.— **Highgate r.**, same as COPALIN.— **mineral r.**, any one of certain mineral hydrocarbons, as asphalt and bitumen.— **res'in-bush"**, *n.* A South-African shrub (*Euryops speciosissima*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*): so called from a gummy exudation on its stem and leaves.— **r.-cell**, *n. Bot.* A cell that secretes resin.— **r.-duct**, *n.* A resin-passage.— **r.-flux**, *n.* A disease in trees of the pine family, produced by a fungus that causes an excessive flow of resin and ultimately kills the tree.— **r.-gland**, *n. Bot.* A group of cells that secrete or gather resin.— **r. of birch**, same as BETULIN.— **r.-passage**, *n. Bot.* A canal lined with cells in which resin is secreted. **r.-tube**‡.

Derivatives: — **res"i-na'ceous**, *a.* Having the qualities of resin; resinous.— **res'i-nate**, *vt.* To flavor with resin, as wine: done in modern Greece.— **res'i-nate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of either of the three isomeric compounds, pinaric, pinic, and sylvic acid, derived from turpentine.— **res-in'ic**, *a.* Of, belonging to, or derived from resin; as, *resinic* odors.— **res"in-if'er-ous**, *a.* Producing resin.— **res"in-i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process of changing into resin. **2.** Treatment with resin.— **res'in-i-form"**, *a.* Having the appearance or the nature of resin.— **res'in-i-fy**, *vt. & ri.* To make or become resinous, as some oils by exposure to air.— **res'in-ize**, *vt.* To treat with resin.— **res'in-oid**. **1.** *a.* Resembling resin. **II.** *n.* A substance either wholly or partially of a resinous nature.— **res'-in-y**, *a.* Containing or exhibiting resin.

res'i-na'in, rez'i-nē'ta *or* -ng'ta, *n.* The coarse still white wine of Greece, produced almost entirely for home consumption, and named from the resin with which it is infused.

The Greeks justify the use of resin firstly as a protective against malarial fever, and secondly as a corrective of the lime which the ordinary water contains an excess of. H. VIZETELLY *Wines of the World, Wines of Greece* p. 147. [W. L. & CO. '75.] [< L. *resinatus*, < *resina;* see RESIN.]

res"in-o-e-lec'tric, rez'in-o-ē-lec'tric, *a.* Having or showing negative or resinous electricity: said of amber, sealing-wax, etc. See ELECTRIFICATION.

res'in-ous, rez'in us, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of resins, or containing more or less resin as an ingredient. **2.** Obtained from resin; as, *resinous* electricity.

— **resinous electricity**, etc. See ELECTRIFICATION. — **res'in-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **res'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

res'in-weed", *n. Bot.* Same as ROSINWEED.

res'i-pis'cent, res'i pis'sent, *a.* [Rare.] Made wise by experience; restored to a sound state of mind. [< L. *resipisco*, ppr. *resipiscent-s*, recover one's senses, < *resipio*, taste, < *re-*, again, + *sapio*, have sense.]— **res"i-pis'cence**, *n.*

re-sist', rē-zist', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To oppose, strive against, or obstruct (an act or its agent), whether by inertness or active force, physically or mentally; withstand; as, a dam *resists* the stream; the police *resisted* the rioters.

There is a dazzle in worldly greatness which no young mind or heart can *resist*. EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiography* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 105. [C. & M'C. '34.]

2. To bring to naught; baffle; disappoint; as, God *resisteth* the proud. **3**†. To be disagreeable or offensive to.

II. *i.* To make opposition; antagonize.

The people never can be safe without a constant determination to *resist* unto the death as often as their rights are invaded.

BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitution* ch. 17, p. 252. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

[< F. *résister*, < L. *resisto*, < *re-*, back, + *sisto*, set, caus. of *sto*, stand.]

Synonyms: see OPPOSE; REPEL.

— **re-sist'er**, *n.* One who or that which resists.— **re-sist'ful**, *a.* Disposed to or causing much resistance.— **re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner showing resistance.

re-sist', *n.* **1.** A coating of any kind applied to a surface to protect it from the corrosion of acids or the action of other chemical agents. **2.** Any substance used to prevent the entrance or action of another substance. **3.** *Dyeing.* A material, as a paste, applied to a fabric to prevent the action of a dye or mordant, or a substance for causing such a chemical change in the color that it will not become fixed.

— **re-sist'-paste"**, *n.* A paste used as a resist.— **r.-work**, *n.* Calico-printing in which a resist is used.

re-sist'ance, rē-zist'ans, *n.* **1.** The act or state of resisting; the exertion of opposite effort or effect.

If there be not a constant spirit of jealousy and of *resistance* on the part of the people, every monarchy will gradually harden into a despotism. FRANCIS JEFFREY *Contributions to Edinburgh Review, Fox's Reign of James the Second* p. 198. [C. & HT. '49.]

2. In mechanics, any force tending to retard or prevent motion; especially, the power exerted by a fluid to retard a body passing through it, as, the *resistance* of the air. **3.** *Elec.* (1) The property of a body that limits the strength of an electric current: mathematically equal to the electromotive force divided by the current-strength. The resistance of a conductor varies directly as its length and inversely as its cross-section. The resistance of a conductor of a given substance of unit length and unit section is called the *specific resistance* of the substance. (2) A coil of wire or the like introduced into a circuit to alter its length; a resistance-coil. [OF., < LL. *resistentia*, < L. *resistent(-s);* see RESISTANT.] **re-sist'al**‡ [Rare]; **re-sist'ence**‡.

Synonyms: see DEFENSE.

— **magnetic resistance**, same as RELUCTANCE, 2.— **ohmic r.** (*Elec.*), true resistance as opposed to impedance (see IMPEDANCE) or to spurious resistance.— **re-sist'ance-box"**, *n.* A box containing coils of standard resistance. See illus. under RHEOSTAT.— **r.-coil** *n.* A coil of insulated wire of known electric resistance, used in measuring unknown resistances: usually doubled upon itself

before winding, to neutralize the external effects of its own magnetic field. — **r.-tube**, *n.* A wooden tube containing some conducting material, as powdered carbon, variable compression of which gives it a variable resistance: used as a rheostat. — **solid of least r.**, a solid so shaped as to offer the minimum opposition to a fluid through which it passes or by which it is passed. — **spurious r.**, a false resistance in a conductor, caused by counter electromotive force: distinguished from true or ohmic resistance. — **true r.**, see OHMIC RESISTANCE. — **virtual r.**, impedance.

re-sist'ant, rę-zist'ant. **I.** *a.* Offering or tending to produce resistance; resisting. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which resists. **2.** Same as RESIST, *n.* [< F. *résistant*, < L. *resisto*, ppr. *resistent(-s)*; see RESIST.] **re-sist'ent†.**

re-sist'i-bl, -ness. Resistible, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-sist'i-bl(e, rę-zist'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being resisted; as, a *resistible* attack.

— **re-sist"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Resistibleness. **2†.** The quality of resisting. — **re-sist'i-bl(e-ness**, *n.* The quality of being resistible. — **re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

re-sist'ing, rę-zist'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of RESIST.

— **resisting tone**, the higher of two notes in a dissonance. See quotation under DISSONATING.

re-sist'iv(e, rę-zist'iv, *a.* Having or exercising the power of resistance. — **re-sist'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re"sistiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The capacity to resist, or the degree of that capacity. **2.** *Elec.* Specific resistance; a term recently proposed. See RESISTANCE.

re-sist'less, rę-zist'les, *a.* **1.** Irresistible. **2.** Offering no resistance; powerless.

— **re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*

re-si'zer, ri-sai'zęr, *n.* A tool for restoring an object, as a cartridge-shell, to its original size.

res'kew†, *r. & n.* Same as RESCUE. **res'kue†.**

res'o-lu-bl(e, rez'o-lu-bl, *a.* Capable of being resolved; resolvable; soluble. [OF., < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolutus*; see RESOLUTE.]

— **res"o-lu-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **res'o-lu-bl(e-ness‡.**

res'o-lute, rez'o-lūt, *S., or* -lŭt, *C. W. Wr., vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To draw up resolutions, as at a public meeting.

res'o-lute, *a.* **1.** Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant in pursuing a purpose; firm; steady; as, a *resolute* commander. **2.** Proceeding from or characterized by resoluteness or resolution; bold; unflinching; as, a *resolute* career or speech.

> Valentinian, though uneducated, was a man of strong mind and resolute will. BRADLEY *Story of Goths* ch. 6, p. 51. [O. P. P.]

3†. Satisfying; convincing. **4†.** Satisfied; positive. [< L. *resolvo*, pp. *resolutus*; see RESOLVE.]

Synonyms: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE.

— **res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

res'o-lute, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The resolved part of a vector quantity in any direction; a component. **2.** [Archaic.] A resolute, determined, or reckless person.

> And many a *resolute*, who now appears
> Made up to all extremes, will, on a sudden,
> Find in his breast a heart he knew not of.
> SCHILLER *Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act i, sc. 3.

3†. A return; repayment.

res"o-lu'tion, rez'o-lū'shun *or* -lŭ'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of resolving, or the state or character of being resolute; steadiness of purpose and firmness in adhering to it, especially in the face of dangers or difficulties; active fortitude; as, I applaud his *resolution*. **2.** The purpose or course resolved upon; also, the declaration of such a purpose or course; as, a *resolution* to do right.

> Take up this *Resolution*, never to give thy self leave to be angry, till thou seest the just Dimensions of the Provocation. M. HALE *Contemplations, Mod. of Anger* pt. ii, p. 101. [SHROW. 1682.]

3. A statement, formal expression, or determination proposed, as to a corporate or deliberating body, for approval and adoption; also, a proposition adopted by such a body: in legislative bodies distinguished from a *bill*.

> In 1776 . . . the Continental Congress passed a memorable *resolution*, 'that no slaves be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies.' LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, p. 234. [A. '87.]

4. *Law.* A solemn judgment or decision of a court; also, in the civil law, the act by which a contract was annulled. **5.** The act of resolving into component parts or elements, or the state of being so resolved; analysis. Specifically: (1) Chemical analysis. (2) *Optics.* The rendering of the structure or parts of an object distinguishable to the eye; as, *resolutions* of a double star or a nebula. (3) *Mech.* The analysis of any vector quantity, as a force, velocity, or acceleration, into two or more equivalents, according to the principles of the parallelogram of forces. (4) *Logic.* An imperfect form of definition that brings the component properties out of a concept term, as in the statement "Man is an intelligent, emotional, free animal." Compare COMPOSITION. (5) Mental analysis, especially the analysis of a complex idea, or the solution of a problem.

> The Church of Antioch sent messengers to Jerusalem for *resolution* and satisfaction in a doubt that troubled them. JOHN COTTON *Keyes of the Kingdom of Heaven* ch. 4, p. 46. [S. K. W. '52.]

(6) *Alg.* The solution of an equation.

6. *Med.* (1) The termination of inflammatory action without the formation of pus. (2) The gradual removal or disappearance of a local disease; as, the *resolution* of a swelling. **7.** *Mus.* The replacement of a discordant tone in a chord by a higher or lower one so that a concord occurs; also, the concordant tone or chord thus produced. **8.** *Pros.* The use of two short syllables (⏑ ⏑), in some forms of classic verse, instead of one long one: opposed to *contraction*.

> A trochee (— ⏑) may be resolved into a tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), a spondee (— —) into an anapest (⏑ ⏑ —) or a dactyl (— ⏑ ⏑). [OF., < L. *resolutio(n-)*, < *resolutus*; see RESOLUTE.]

Synonyms: see COURAGE; DETERMINATION; FORTITUDE; PERSEVERANCE; PURPOSE.

— **joint resolution** [U. S.], a resolution requiring the concurrence of both houses of a legislative body, and usually receiving the signature of the chief executive. — **resolutions of 1798 and 1799** or **of Virginia and Kentucky** (*U. S. Hist.*), resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, restrictively defining the powers of the federal government and protesting against its exercise of national powers, as in the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Laws. The Virginia resolutions, passed in 1798, were drawn by Madison, and the Kentucky resolutions, passed in 1798-'9, by Jefferson.

Res"o-lu'tion-er, *n.* A supporter of the resolution passed, after the battle of Dunbar in 1650, by a commission of the Scotch Assembly, to the effect that all persons not professed enemies to the Covenant or excommunicated might serve in the army raised to oppose Cromwell: called also **Engager**, and opposed to the stricter *Remonstrants* or *Protesters;* also, one of the party in the Scotch Church which grew out of this resolution.

res"o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes a resolution.

res'o-lu"tiv(e, rez'o-lū"tiv *or* -lŭ"tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to resolve; relaxing; also, analytic.

— **resolutive clause** (*Scots Law*), a clause in a deed of entail declaring the right of the proprietor to be extinguished if he violates the conditions of the deed. — **r. condition**, a condition the happening of which terminates a right or obligation. — **r. method**, in logic, the analytic method.

res'o-lu"tiv(e, *n. Med.* A drug or application that tends to disperse morbid matter; a discutient.

res'o-lu"to-ry, rez'o-lu'to-ri, *a.* Having the effect of rescinding, terminating, or dissolving. [< L. *resolutus*; see RESOLUTE.] — **resolutory condition**, a condition expressed in a bond or obligation that, if it arises, annuls the bond or dissolves the obligation.

re-solv', re-solv'd'. Resolve, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-solv'a-bl(e, rę-zelv'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being resolved, analyzed, or solved; as, a *resolvable* question.

— **re-solv"a-bil'i-ty, re-solv'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

re-solve', rę-zelv', *v.* [RE-SOLVED'; RE-SOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make up one's mind to (a course of conduct or action); determine or fix upon by a purpose or volition; decide; determine: with an infinitive or object clause; as, the Spartans *resolved* to die. **2.** To render fixed in purpose; cause to determine or decide; as, the reward *resolved* him to try; I am *resolved* what to do.

> Is there at the very outset enough of likelihood that God might be the author of this book [the Bible], as should *resolve* us upon a serious examination?
> CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. v, p. 30. [C. & BROS. '43.]

3. To express or formally declare as an opinion or an intention: especially said of an agreement in conference, or the acts of deliberating bodies; pass as a resolution; adopt by vote; as, the House *resolved* to take up the bill. **4.** To change in form of organization, as a deliberating body by displacing one mode of procedure by another: used reflexively; as, the assembly *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole. **5.** To separate into constituent parts; find the elements of; take to pieces.

> Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
> Thy growth, to be *resolved* to earth again.
> BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 1.

(1) To make a chemical analysis of. (2) *Optics.* To render distinguishable the structure or parts of; as, to *resolve* a nebula or a crystallization. (3) *Mech.* To analyze, as a force or velocity, into two or more equivalents, according to the principle of the parallelogram of forces; find the components of.

6. To reduce to elementary principles or relations by mental analysis; solve, as a problem; separate the terms of, as a complex concept; specifically, in algebra, to bring the known and unknown quantities, respectively, to separate the sides of (an equation). **7.** To disengage from perplexities; rid of obscurity; make intelligible; hence, to explain; as, to *resolve* a mystery or doubt.

> The great symbols of Hebrew predictive prophecy remained riddles of comfort and warning . . . until they were *resolved* by the events predicted.
> C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Prophecy* ch. 2, § 17, p. 49. [S. '86.]

8. *Med.* To cause to disperse or be absorbed without the formation of pus; as, to *resolve* a swelling. **9.** *Mus.* To cause to pass, as a chord, from dissonance to concord. **10.** [Archaic.] To melt or dissolve. **11.** [Archaic.] To convince; satisfy. **12†.** To put at ease; relax; loose. **13†.** To prepare the mind for.

II. *i.* **1.** To come to a determination; conclude in mind; as, they *resolved* on going inland. **2.** To separate into elements or parts; become analyzed, in any sense. **3.** To change in music from dissonance to harmony. **4.** [Rare.] To be settled in opinion. **5†.** To dissolve. [< OF. *resolver*, < L. *resolvo*, < *re-*, again, + *solvo*, loosen.]

Synonyms: see PURPOSE. — **Prepositions:** resolve *upon* one's course; resolved *into* its constituents.

— **re-solv'er**, *n.* One who or that which resolves.

re-solve', *n.* **1.** Fixedness of purpose; resoluteness; as, a man of high *resolve*.

> *Resolve* is what makes a man manliest. D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life, Dreams of Manhood* ch. 1, p. 208. [S. '51.]

2. A fixed intention; a resolution or determination; as, this is my *resolve*. **3.** The action of a deliberating body expressing formally its mind or purpose; also, the expression of the matter resolved on; a resolution.

> The Virginia *resolve*, that the national legislature should be composed of two branches, passed without debate. BANCROFT *Constitution of the U. S.* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 16. [A. '82.]

4†. The act of resolving or dissolving; resolution into elements. **5†.** An answer; reply.

Synonyms: see DETERMINATION; PURPOSE.

re-solv'd', rę-zelvd', *pa.* Fixed or set in purpose; having formed a resolve.

Synonyms: see OBSTINATE.

— **re-solv'ed-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a determined manner. **2†.** In a way clear and freed from perplexities. — **re-solv'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-solv'end, rę-zelv'ęnd, *n. Arith.* In evolution, the number arising from annexing two or more figures (brought down from the number whose unit is to be extracted) to a remainder after subtraction. [< L. *resolvendus*, fut. pass. p. of *resolvo*; see RESOLVE.]

re-solv'ent, rę-zelv'ęnt, *a.* Having power to cause the dissolution or resolution of a thing into its elements; solvent. [< L. *resolvo*, ppr. *resolvent(-s)*; see RESOLVE.]

re-solv'ent, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of resolving or dissolving. **2.** *Med.* That which has the property of reducing or dispersing a swelling; a discutient. **3.** *Math.* A resolvent equation. See EQUATION.

re'son†, *v. & n.* Reason.

re'son-a-ble†, *a.* Talkative.

res'o-nance, rez'o-nans, *n.* **1.** The quality of being resonant; the act of resounding.

> The louder music of the Urbach, rendered mellow and voluminous by the *resonance* of the chasm into which the torrent leaped.
> TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 6, p. 68. [A. '71.]

2. *Physics.* (1) A prolongation or reenforcement of sound by means of sympathetic vibration, or the capability of producing such a continued sound. (2) By extension, the increase of vibration of any kind, as in electricity, by an intermittent force of the same period.

The principle of resonance depends on the fact that, to increase any movement of the nature of a vibration or oscillation, the force applied must act intermittently in the same period, as when a child moves a heavy swing by pushing always at the moment when the push has the greatest effect. The impulses are thus added together. An object capable of vibrating can always be set in motion in this manner by a neighboring object whose vibrations are in the same period, as when a note played on a musical instrument causes the same note on a neighboring stringed instrument to sound. The sounding-board of a piano, guitar, or the like is capable of responding to vibrations of many periods, and hence reenforces all tones equally; the air in a flue organ-pipe, on the other hand, can respond to one note only, and hence selects that one from the fluttering noise produced by the air at the lip. In electricity the principle is valuable in detecting and investigating electromagnetic waves. See RESONATOR.

3. *Med.* The sound, either pulmonary or vocal, heard on auscultation of the chest.

Various kinds of resonance are distinguished by physicians because of their symptomatic character; as, **amphoric resonance, bandbox r., bell-metal r., cough r., cracked-pot r., skodaic r., tympanitic r., whispering r.**, etc.

[< F. *résonnance*, < L. *resonantia*, echo, < *resonan(t-)s*; see RESONANT.]

— **res'o-nance-bod"y**, *n.* The hollow part of a stringed instrument, that reenforces the sound of the vibrating strings. — **r.-box**, *n.* **1.** Same as RESONANCE-BODY. **2.** The base-box of a tuning-fork. **r.-chamber†.**

res'o-nan-cy†, *n.* The quality or degree of resonance.

res'o-nant, rez'o-nant, *a.* **1.** Sending back or having the quality of sending back or prolonging sound; resounding; specifically, having resonance; able to reenforce sound by sympathetic vibrations.

> The *resonant* din of mighty hammers beating against plates of iron, fell upon his ear.
> ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 1, p. 24. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. Of or like sounds arising from resonance of air in nose-cavities; nasal. [< F. *résonnant*, < L. *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resono*; see RESOUND[1].]

— **res'o-nant-ly**, *adv.* In a resonant manner.

res'o-nant, *n.* **1.** A resonant sound; also, a nasal sound. **2.** A body that produces resonance.

res'o-nate, rez'o-nēt, *vi.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To have or produce resonance. [< L. *resonatus*; see RESONATOR.]

— **resonating circle**, a circular electric resonator.

res'o-na"tor, rez'o-nē"tęr, *n.* That which resounds. Specifically: (1) A metallic chamber so shaped as to give back sympathetic vibrations to one particular tone, used to detect the presence of that tone in a complex sound. (2) A tension device by which a piano sounding-board is freed from cross-vibrations. (3) An open-circuited conductor for exhibiting electric resonance, especially for detecting electromagnetic radiation from a neighboring circuit: so called from analogy to the first acoustic device defined above, a sympathetic electric vibration manifesting itself by a spark. (4) In the production of the voice, the cavities above the larynx, viz., the pharynx and the oral and nasal cavities. OSKAR GUTTMANN *Gymnastics of the Voice* p. 65. [E. S. W. '93.] [< L. *resonatus*, pp. of *resono*; see RESOUND[1].]

re-sorb'†, *vt.* To reabsorb. — **re-sorb'ent†**, *a.* Absorbent again, as of something previously given out.

res-or'cin-ol, rez-ōr'sin-ōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_2$) of the phenol derivatives, originally obtained by treating certain gums with potassium hydroxid, but more commonly produced by synthesis. It is the base of certain purple-red coloring-matters, and is used in medicine. [< RESIN + ORCIN + -OL.]

res-or'cin(e‡; res-or'ci-num‡.

— **res-or'cin-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to resorcin. — **resorcinal phthalein** (*Chem.*), same as FLUORESCEIN. — **res-or'cin-ism**, *n.* A poisoned condition resulting from the excessive use of resorcinol. — **res"or-cyl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from resorcinol; as, *resorcylic* aldehyde.

re-sorp'tion, rę-sōrp'shun, *n.* Reabsorption; specifically, the taking up, through the action of absorbent vessels, of tissue already formed. [< L. *resorptus*, pp. of *resorbeo*, < *re-*, again, + *sorbeo*, drink in.]

re-sorp'tiv(e, rę-sōrp'tiv, *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or caused by resorption. — **resorptive fever**, fever caused by resorption of putrescent matter.

re-sort'[1], rę-zōrt', *v.* **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To frequent.

II. *i.* **1.** To go frequently or habitually; betake oneself; repair; as, to *resort* to the springs; to *resort* to a physician. **2.** To have recourse; apply or betake oneself for use as a means; as, to *resort* to murder. **3†.** To fall again or back; return. [< OF. *resortir*, < LL. *resortio*, < L. *re-*, again, + *sortior*, obtain, < *sort(i-)s*, lot.]

— **re-sort'er**, *n.*

re-sort'[2], ri-sōrt', *vt.* To sort again. [< RE- + SORT, *v.*]

re-sort', rę-zōrt', *n.* **1.** The act of visiting or frequenting a place; also, a place resorted to by an individual, or frequented by many; as, the forest is my *resort;* Saratoga is a great *resort;* the *resorts* of sin. **2.** A betaking oneself for aid or advantage; the use of something as a means; application; recourse; refuge; as, reading is his *resort;* a *resort* to court; also, the person or thing to which recourse is or may be made; as, he is my only *resort*. **3.** [Archaic.] The people resorting; assembly; meeting. **4†.** Active power or movement; spring: a Gallicism. [OF., < *resortir;* see RESORT[1], *v.*]

— **last resort**, an ultimate means of aid or relief; a tribunal from which there is no appeal.

res'ount†, *n.* Reason; right.

re-sound'[1], rę-zound', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat, as a sound, especially in a ringing or reverberating manner; echo or reecho.

> *Resound*, ye hills, *resound* my mournful lay!
> POPE *Pastorals, Autumn* l. 77.

2. To utter with loud acclaim; celebrate; as, the people *resound* his fame.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a loud, prolonged, or wide-spreading sound; sound loudly; as, the explosion *resounded* like thunder. **2.** To repeat or reenforce a sound; be echoed or sent back, as sound; be filled with sound; echo; as, the streets *resound* with noise of traffic. **3.** To exhibit resonance; as, the sounding-board *resounds* too much. **4.** To be much and loudly mentioned; be celebrated; as, the deed *resounded* through the land. [< F. *résonner*, < L. *resono*, < *re-*, back, + *sono*, sound.] **re-soune'†; re-sown'†.**

Synonyms: see ROAR.

— **re-sound'er**, *n.* One who or that which resounds.

re-sound'[2], ri-sound', *vt. & vi.* To sound again; sound repeatedly. [< RE- + SOUND[1], *v.*]

re-sound'†, *n.* A loud, reverberating sound.

re-source', rg-sōrs', *n.* **1.** That which is resorted to, relied upon, or made available for aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort for aid or safety; resort; as, a business *resource;* a woman's *resource* is patience. **2.** *pl.* The aggregate of one's available property; funds or means of raising funds; pecuniary means: in business, opposed to *liabilities*, and including cash on hand, merchandise, bills receivable, etc.: said also of natural advantages; as, a country of inexhaustible *resources*. **3.** Capacity for finding or adapting means; fertility in expedients; power of achievement; either singular or plural; as, a man of *resource* or of *resources*.

Lord Bacon has well noticed that the men whom powerful persons love to have about them, are ready men -- men of *resources*. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* new series, vol. i, ch. 8, p. 218. [MUN. '60.]

[OF., < *resourdre*, < L. *resurgo;* see RESURRECTION.]

Synonyms: see ALTERNATIVE; PROPERTY.

— **re-source'ful**, *a.* **1.** Fertile in resources or expedients; skilled in methods of efficiency. **2.** Full of resources; possessing abundant means. — **re-source'ful-ness**, *n.* — **re-source'less**, *a.* Destitute of resources. — **re-source'less-ness**, *n.*

re-sown'†, *vt.* To resound.

res'passe', *n.* Raspberry. **res'pet'**.

re-speak'†, *vt.* To answer; echo; speak again.

re-spect', rg-spect', *vt.* **1.** To look upon with respect; have deferential regard for; esteem; as, to *respect* an honest man. **2.** To treat in accordance with propriety or obligation; hold sacred or inviolable; as, to *respect* the laws; to *respect* the sanctity of a house of worship.

The great law of Christianity, which requires that every man shall *respect* in others those rights of person and property that he desires others to *respect* in himself. H. C. CAREY *Past, Present and Future* ch. 1, p. 62. [H. B. & CO. '59.]

3. To regard as of interest or importance; pay attention to; notice; heed; as, the wise man *respects* public opinion. **4.** To have relation or reference to; have a bearing upon; be concerned with; as, so far as *respects* your obligations. **5†.** To look or face toward or upon: the original meaning. **6†.** To postpone; defer. [< L. *respecto*, look at, intens. of *respicio*, pp. *respectus*, < *re-*, back, + *specio*, look.]

Synonyms: see ADMIRE; DEFER.

— **to respect persons**, to be swayed unduly by social station; yield to personal considerations at the expense of right and high-mindedness.

re-spect', *n.* **1.** A just regard for and appreciation of excellence, especially moral worth, whether that of persons or things; honor and esteem; as, I have great *respect* for the man; *respect* for honest worth. **2.** Conformity in heart or conduct to duty or obligation; serious compliance; as, *respect* for the laws; *respect* for one's oath. **3.** Demeanor or deportment indicating deference; recognition and rendering of honor rightly due; in the plural, expression of consideration, esteem, or compliment; as, let us pay our *respects* to the minister.

No man forgets *respect* to another who knows the value of *respect* to himself. BULWER *Eugene Aram* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 172. [L.]

4. A special aspect or feature held in contemplation; the particular that arouses attention; also, a specific motive or reason for action; as, in some *respects* the position is desirable; public *respects* should govern public men. **5.** The relation in which one thing stands toward another; regard; reference: followed by *to*, more rarely by *of*; as, I learned nothing with *respect to* your affair. **6.** Undue inclination or bias of mind; as, if ye have *respect* of persons. **7.** [Archaic.] The condition of a person or thing as being respected; as, a woman of high *respect*. **8.** [Archaic.] Good will; favor; as, the king turned his *respect* from his minister. **9†.** Correct deportment. **10†.** Consideration; reflection. **11†.** Attentive beholding; observation. [F., < L. *respectus*, < *respicio;* see RESPECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see REGARD.

re-spect'a-bil'i-ty, rg-spect'ə-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The character or quality of being respectable; fair social standing; good repute. **2.** One who or that which is respectable; as, fair-seeming *respectabilities*.

'The Candid Philosopher' was printed in 1778, without the name of the author, who was R. Lewis, a corrector of the press. At vol. i, p. 189, he uses the word *respectability*, but adds in a parenthesis, 'if I may coin the word,' thus claiming to be the originator of what has become one of the sacred words of the British people. *Manchester Guardian* Sept. 2, '93.

re-spect'a-bl(e, rg-spect'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving of or commanding respect; hence, being of good name or repute; as, a *respectable* man; a *respectable* neighborhood.

A man may be a knave or a fool or both (as it may happen), and yet be a most *respectable* man, in the common and authorized sense of the term, provided he saves appearances. HAZLITT *Table Talk* second series, vol. ii, essay xxxv, p. 191. [W. & P. '46.]

2. Being of moderate excellence or grade; fairly good; average; as, *respectable* talents. [F., < LL. *respectabilis*, < L. *respecto;* see RESPECT, *v.*] — **re-spect'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* Same as RESPECTABILITY, 1.

re-spect'a-bly, rg-spect'ə-bli, *adv.* **1.** In a manner worthy of respect or regard. **2.** Moderately; fairly well.

re-spect'ant, rg-spect'ənt, *a.* *Her.* Looking at each other face to face, but not combatant. Compare CONFRONTÉ. [OF., < L. *respectu*, ppr. *respectuant-is*, see RESPECT, *v.*]

re-spect'er, rg-spect'ər, *n.* One who respects, especially a respecter of persons.

re-spect'ful, rg-spect'ful, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or manifesting due respect, as to an elder or superior; as, a *respectful* student; *respectful* deportment. **2†.** Respected; worthy of respect; as, a *respectful* career.

Synonyms: see DUTIFUL.

— **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spect'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-spect'ing, rg-spect'ing, *prep.* **1.** In respect to; in relation to; regarding; as, *respecting* the plan you mention. **2†.** In comparison with; considering.

re-spec'tion†, *n.* Respect; reference; regard: used vulgarly in the plural.

re-spect'ive, rg-spect'iv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating severally to each of those under consideration; several; particular; as, they went to their *respective* homes.

It is natural to confide in the opinions of those who are distinguished in their *respective* spheres. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter xvi, p. 193. [H. '42.]

2†. Characterized by partiality; having regard for particular persons or things. **3†.** Respectful. **4†.** Respectable. **5†.** Attentive. **6†.** Relative. [< F. *respectif*, < LL. *respectivus*, < L. *respectus;* see RESPECT, *v.*]

— **respective being** [Archaic], that which has no substantial existence of its own, but depends for its being on something else, as an action, a change, a quality, etc.

re-spect'iv(e-ly, rg-spect'iv-li, *adv.* **1.** As singly or severally considered; singly in the order designated; as, they answered *respectively* to their names: the first, second, and third seats belong to John, James, and William, *respectively*. **2†.** Relatively. **3†.** Partially. **4†.** Respectfully. **5†.** Respectably.

re-spect'ive-ness†, *n.* The state or quality of being respective.

re-spect'iv-ist†, *n.* A critical or captious person.

re-spect'less†, *a.* **1.** Having no respect or reference. **2.** Characterized by lack of respect or deference; without regard or consideration. — **re-spect'less-ness†**, *n.*

re-spec'tu-ous†, *a.* **1.** Respectful. **2.** Worthy of respect.

re spell', rī-spel', *vt.* To spell again; especially, to spell a second time in a different manner, as phonetically, to indicate the pronunciation. — **re-spell'ing**, *n.*

re-sperse'†, *vt.* To sprinkle or scatter. — **re-sper'sion†**, *n.*

re-spir'a-bl(e, rg-spir'ə-bl (XIII), *a.* Capable of being respired; fit for respiration. [F., < L. **respirabilis*, < *respiro;* see RESPIRE.] — **re-spir''a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **re-spir'a-bl(e-ness**.

res''pi-ra'tion, res'pi-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The process of inhaling air into the lungs and expelling it; breathing.

Of all the functions of the body, that of *respiration* is the most conspicuously necessary for the maintenance of life. MIVART *On Truth* ch. 13, p. 161. [K. P. & CO. '89.]

2. *Physiol.* Those processes, collectively, by which the system is oxygenated and carbon dioxid thrown off: divided, in the higher animals, into (1) *respiration proper* or **external respiration**, the interchange of gases that takes place in the lungs, and (2) **internal respiration**, the similar interchange between the cells and the surrounding fluids. **3.** *Bot.* The process by which a plant takes in oxygen from the air, oxidizes oxidizable matter, and gives off the product. It is in constant operation, but is masked in daylight by the opposite process of assimilation. **4.** The sound heard in auscultation, indicative of breathing; the respiratory murmur. **5†.** An interval; a breathing-spell. **6†.** The renewal of breathing or of physical life; resurrection. [F., < L. *respiration(n-)*, < *respiratus*, pp. of *respiro;* see RESPIRE.] — **artificial respiration**, respiration produced by mechanical means for restoring apparently drowned or asphyxiated persons.

res''pi-ra'tion-al, res'pi-rē'shun-ə-l, *a.* Pertaining to respiration; as, *respirational* difficulties.

re-spir'a-tiv(e, rg-spir'ə-tiv, *C. W.*[1] (res'pi-rē-tiv, *E.*: -rē'tiv, *W.*[2]), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or carrying on respiration; as, *respirative* organs. — **re-spir'a-tives**, *n. pl.* Organs of respiration; lungs.

res'pi-ra''tor, res'pi-rē'tər, *n.* A device, as a screen of fine wire or gauze, worn over the mouth or nose: used by persons having weak lungs, or the asthmatic, to moderate or sift the air, or by workmen who are obliged to breathe air containing dust or smoke.

One Form of Respirator.

re-spi''ra-to'ri-um, rg-spī'[or -spī']rə-tō'ri-um (res'pi-rə-, *C.*), *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the gill-like organs of certain aquatic larvæ.

re-spir'a-to-ry, rg-spir'ə-tō-ri *or* res'pi-rə-tō'ri (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, employed in, or caused by respiration; as, *respiratory* organs.

— **respiratory bundle**, a strand of fibers in the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata, connected with the roots of the vagus and the glossopharyngeal nerves. — **r. foods**, the heat-producing foods, as fats: so called because oxidized in respiration. See FOOD. — **r. region**, the lower part of the nasal cavity. — **r. tract**, the entire surface of mucous membrane over which air passes for aeration of the blood. — **r. tree**, a branched internal gill of certain holothurians. — **r. vocal system**, the organs concerned in the process of respiration and of vocal utterance, including (1) the *diaphragm*, (2) the *larynx*, (3) the *lungs*, (4) the *pleuræ*, and (5) the *trachea*.

re-spire', rg-spīr', *v.* [RE-SPIRED'; RE-SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe in and out, as air or gas. **2.** To breathe out or exhale; send forth in exhalations; as, the furnace *respires* fire and smoke.

Are you willing that the Tempter should intercept it [love], and *respire* at pollinted into your ear? LANDOR *Works, Imag. Conv., Dante and Beatrice* in vol. ii, p. 154. [MOX. '46.]

II. *i.* **1.** To breathe, hence, to have life; live.

In the Hydra, the animal may be turned inside out, and the exterior surface will then digest and the stomach *respire*. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 6, p. 170. [A. '64.]

2†. To enjoy relief and rest; to rest. [< F. *respirer*, < L. *respiro*, < *re-*, back, + *spiro*, breathe.] **re-spyre'†**.

res''pi-rom'e-ter, res'pi-rom'ə-tər, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring and determining the character of respiration. **2.** An apparatus for furnishing air to a diver under water through the combination of compressed oxygen with the nitrogen breathed from the diver's lungs. [< L. *respiro* (see RESPIRE) + -METER.]

res'pit, *n.* Respite. PHIL. SOC.

res'pite, res'pit, *vt.* [RES'PIT-ED; RES'PIT-ING.] **1.** To grant delay in the execution of a sentence or penalty upon; reprieve; as, to *respite* a murderer for a month.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you. SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act i, sc. 1.

2. To relieve by a pause or an interval of rest. **3.** [Archaic.] To put off or postpone, as a matter of business or duty. **4†.** To cease from; leave off, as, to *respite* quarrelling. [< OF. *respiter*, < L. *respecto;* see RESPECT, *v.*]

res'pite, *n.* **1.** Temporary intermission of labor or effort, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; as, toil that knows no *respite*.

When shall we learn that play is as necessary as labor, that frequent *respites* from toil are the very safety-valves of professional men! MATHEWS *Getting On* ch. 16, p. 263 [S. C. G. '73.]

2. *Law.* (1) Temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; reprieve. (2) Suspension for a time of a judicial order. **3.** Postponement beyond the set time; prolongation of time, as for payment of a debt; delay; also, forbearance. **4†.** Respect; regard. [< OF. *respit*, < L. *respectus;* see RESPECT, *v.*] **res'pit†**; **res'pyt†**.

Synonyms: delay, forbearance, interval, pause, postponement, reprieve, rest, stay. See CESSATION. — Antonyms: accomplishment, completion, consummation, effect, execution, operation, performance. — Preposition: respite *for* the condemned.

res'pite-less, res'pit-les, *a.* Having no respite or relief.

re-splend', rg-splend', *vi.* [Rare.] To be resplendent; shine.

re-splen'dence, } rg-splen'dens, -den-si, *n.* The state
re-splen'den-cy, } or quality of being resplendent; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

re-splen'dent, rg-splen'dənt, *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; very bright, splendid; gorgeous. [< L. *resplendeo*, ppr. *resplendent(t-)s*, < *re-*, again, + *splendeo*, shine.]

Chimerical systems of legislation are neither new nor uncommon, even among men of the most *resplendent* genius and extensive learning. JOHN ADAMS *Works, Defense of the Constitutions* in vol. iv, ch. 6, p. 463. [L. B. & CO. '51.]

Synonyms: see BRIGHT; GORGEOUS.

— **re-splen'dent-ly**, *adv.*

re-splen'dish†, *vt.* To be resplendent. — **re-splen'dish-ant†**, *a.* Resplendent; very brilliant. — **re-splen'dish-ing†**. **I.** *a.* Resplendent. **II.** *n.* Resplendence.

re-spond', rg-spond', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To satisfy by payment; answer, in any way; as, to hold a prisoner to *respond* a judgment. **2†.** To correspond to.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak words called forth by another's words or acts; return an answer or answers; make reply; specifically, in liturgics, to make a response in a liturgy or church service; as, he *responded* promptly to my demand; the worshipers *responded* heartily. **2.** To act in return for or as a result of another's act; show an effect; act in response or sympathy; be responsive; as, the hardest natures *respond* to kind treatment; the patient *responded* readily to the physician's treatment. **3.** *Law.* To make answer; reply; also, to be liable or answerable; as, to *respond* to a complaint; to be held to *respond* in damages. **4.** To correspond; suit. [< OF. *respondre*, < L. *respondeo*, < *re-*, again, + *spondeo*, promise.]

re-spond', *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* A verse or short anthem sung during the intervals of a reading; also, any response. **2.** *Arch.* A pilaster, semi-column, or similar feature placed against a wall, to receive an arch-impost. **3†.** An answer; a response.

re-spon'de-book'', rg-spon'dē-buk', *n.* *Scots Law.* A book in the chancery in which certain duties payable by heirs were entered.

re-spond'ence, } rg-spond'ens, -en-si, *n.* **1.** The con-
re-spond'en-cy, } dition or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding; specifically, the answering of objections to a thesis in scholastic disputation. **2†.** Correspondence; accord. [< L. *respondent(t-)s*, ppr. of *respondeo;* see RESPOND.]

re-spond'ent, rg-spond'ənt, *a.* **1.** Giving response, or given as a response; answering; responsive.

Yet still, I know not how, though I want to bluster a little, my heart is *respondent* only to softer emotions. GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 28, p. 237. [F. W. & CO.]

2. Correspondent.

re-spond'ent, *n.* **1.** One who responds or answers. Specifically: (1) *Law.* The party called upon to answer an appeal or a petition; a defendant; especially, the defendant in a suit in equity, admiralty, or divorce. (2) One who in scholastic disputation defends a thesis against objections: distinguished from *opponent*. **2.** *Math.* An entry in a table that answers the question for which the table is consulted: opposed to *argument* (an entry directing to the answer); as, in a table of logarithms each logarithm is a *respondent*.

res''pon-den'ti-a, res'pon-den'shi-ə, *C. E.* (rī'spon-, *I. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* *Com. Law.* A loan of money on merchandise laden on a vessel, which the borrower undertakes to repay with interest at an agreed rate, provided the cargo arrives in safety at the port of destination; the contract or instrument for borrowing on a vessel's cargo. [< L. *respondent(t-)s;* see RESPONDENCE.]

re-spon'sal†, *a.* Answerable.

re-spon'sal, rg-spon'səl, *n.* **1.** A response, especially a liturgical response. **2.** An officer that resided at Rome during the empire, to represent a foreign prelate or church; also, the proctor representing a monastery or abbot before the bishop. [< LL. *responsalis*, of an answer, < L. *responsum;* see RESPONSE.]

re-sponse', rg-spons', *n.* **1.** The act of responding, or that which is responded; any words or acts called forth by the words or acts of another; an answer; a reply.

He could not be content without finding a *response* in Nature to every mood of his mind, and he does find it. F. D. MAURICE *Friendships of Books, Milton* p. 259. [MACM. '74.]

2. Specifically: (1) *Liturg.* One of the portions of a liturgy or church service said or sung by the congregation or choir in reply to the officiating priest or clergyman; also, a versicle or kind of anthem sung or said during or after a reading. (2) *Mus.* The repetition of the subject, note for note, in the key of the dominant. (3) A reply to an objection in disputation. (4) An oracular reply. [< OF. *respons*, < L. *responsum*, < *responsus*, pp. of *respondeo;* see RESPOND.]

Synonyms: see ANSWER.

re-sponse'less, rg-spons'les, *a.* Giving no response.

re-spon''si-bil'i-ty, rg-spon'si-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being responsible, answerable, or accountable; as, a sense of *responsibility*.

We measure *responsibility*, not by the thing done, but by the opportunities which people have had of knowing better or worse. FROUDE *Short Studies, Science of Hist.* in first series, p. 15. [S.]

2. That for which one is answerable; a duty, trust, or obligation; as, divers *responsibilities*. **3.** Ability to meet pecuniary or business obligations; ability to pay or to fulfil contracts; as, a man of *responsibility*.

Synonyms: see DUTY.

re-spon'si-bl(, -ness. Responsible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-spon'si-ble, rg-spon'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Answerable, legally or morally, for the discharge of a duty, trust, debt, service, or other obligation; accountable, as to a judge, master, creditor, ruler, or rightful superior; subject to obligations; bound; as, every man is *responsible* to God. **2.** Having sufficient mental capacity to understand and perceive the distinctions of right and wrong; having sufficient moral discrimination to be legally answerable for one's conduct; also, of or pertaining to such degree of capacity or discriminative power; as, the idiot is not *responsible;* the child is not of *responsible* age. **3.** Able to meet legitimate claims; capable of satisfying pecuniary obligations; having property sufficient and available for the payment of debts; financially reliable.

I found a *responsible* indorser before me, and it was my purpose to hold him liable. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 273. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

4. Involving accountability or obligation; as, a most *responsible* post. **5**†. Responsive; correspondent. [< LL. *responsabilis*, < L. *responsum;* see RESPONSE.]

Synonyms: see ANSWERABLE.

—responsible business, see RESPONSIBLE, *n.*

— re-spon'si-ble-ness, *n.*— **re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

re-spon'si-ble, re-spon'si-bl, *n. Theat.* Acting of the nature of general utility, but of a higher order, partaking of any line as occasion may require; also, an actor of such rôles. Called also *responsible utility.* Compare UTILITY.

re-spon'sion, re-spon'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of responding; answer; reply. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* (1) The correspondence of part with part in dialogue, as in a pastoral poem. (2) The correspondence of strophe with antistrophe. **3.** *pl.* [Oxford Univ., Eng.] The first examination for a degree before the masters of the schools.

smalls;. [< L. *responsio(n-)*, < *responsus;* see RESPONSE.]

re-spon'siv, -ly, -ness. Responsive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-spon'sive, re-spen'siv, *a.* **1.** Inclined or ready to respond; adapted, constituted, or being in a condition to respond; being in accord, sympathy, or harmony; responding; answering; corresponding; suitable; as, a *responsive* lover; a patient *responsive* to treatment.

The highest Greek standard, as represented by the philosophers, falls short of that which a conscience, duly *responsive* to the highest claims, would now require of us. T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* bk. iii, ch. 5, p. 285. [CL. P. '83.]

2. Constituting or of the nature of response or reply; as, a *responsive* sentiment. **3.** Characterized by, containing, or involving responses; as, a *responsive* reading. **4.** *Law.* Constituting a relevant reply; pertinent to the question; as, a *responsive* answer of a witness. **5**†. Answerable; accountable; responsible.— **re-spon'sive-ly,** *adv.*— **re-spon'sive-ness,** *n.*

res"pon-so'ri-al, res"pon-sō'ri-al, *C.* (ri"spen-, *W.*), *a.* Pertaining to response or, specifically, to a responsory; responsive; antiphonal.— **res"pon-so'ri-al,** *n.* Formerly, an office-book of responsories, or responsories and antiphons, for the canonical hours.

re-spon'so-ry, re-spon'so-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to response; containing answer; responsive.

re-spon'so-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Liturg.* **1.** A psalm or part of a psalm sung between readings. **2.** A response of the people or congregation to the officiating priest or clergyman. **3.** A book of responses; antiphonary. [< LL. *responsorium*, < L. *responsus;* see RESPONSE.] **res"pon-so'ri-um**†.

re-spon'sure†, *n.* Response.

re-sport'†, *n.* Respect.

re-spring', ri-spring', *vi.* To spring or spring up again.

res'sa-la, res'sal-dar. Same as RISALA, RISALDAR.

res-saut', re-sō' (res-ōt', *C.*), *n.* A projection of one architectural member beyond another. [OF., < L. *vexilio;* see RESILE.] **res'sant**†; **res'sault**†; **res'saunt**†.

rest[1], rest, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to cease from labor or exertion; cause to take relaxation from toil or effort, for the purpose of recuperation; cause to enjoy repose or quiet; put at or allow to take rest: often used reflexively; as, to *rest* tired animals; he *rested* himself on the bank.

At the foot of steep hills [in Norway] is to be seen everywhere the sign, 'Do not forget to *rest* the horses.' HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. iii, p. 226. [R. BROS. '86.]

2. To place on a support, base, or basis; put or set down; lay; lean; support; establish: used both literally and figuratively; as, to *rest* one's hand upon the table; to *rest* a claim on justice.

II. *i.* **1.** To cease from action, motion, or operation of any kind; desist from labor, exertion, or performance; pause; stop; as, God *rested* from all his work; the ocean never *rests.* **2.** To take repose; enjoy relief from toil or exertion; indulge in relaxation or cessation of labor or effort in order to recover from its effects; as, let me stop and *rest,* for I am tired; the harvesters are *resting* in the shade. **3.** Hence: (1) To sleep; as, I *rested* well.

The weary body may *rest;* but to do this, is surely not to die. MARIETTA HOLLEY *Sweet Cicely* ch. 9, p. 262. [F. & W. '92.]

(2) To sleep in death; be dead; as, he *rests* in the grave. **4.** To be free from disturbance, annoyance, distraction, or excitement; be quiet or still; be at peace; as, importunate claimants would not let him *rest.* **5.** To be supported or fixed; stand; lie; lean; recline; hence, figuratively, to be founded, based, or established; as, his head *rested* on his hand; the statue *rests* on a granite pedestal; free institutions *rest* on popular intelligence and virtue. **6.** To rely with confidence; lean; trust; as, I *rest* on your promise. **7.** To remain in a place, position, or state; remain fixed; abide; as, the cloud *rested* over the tabernacle; there the matter *rests.* **8.** To be content or submissive; acquiesce; as, to *rest* in the will of God.

Knowing God's own time is best, In a patient hope I *rest*
For the full day-breaking! WHITTIER *Barclay of Ury* st. 16.

9. *Law.* To cease presenting evidence in one's case; submit one's case, either finally on the evidence adduced, or subject to the right to produce rebutting testimony. [< AS. *restan,* < *rest,* quiet.]

Synonyms: abide, acquiesce, be content, be quiet, be still, be tranquil, cease, desist, halt, hold, lean, lie, pause, recline, repose, sleep, slumber, stand, stay, stop, unbend. See ABIDE; LEAN. Compare synonyms for REST[1], *n.*— **Antonyms:** be agitated, be disturbed, be weary, be worn, be worn out, contend, fight, labor, strive, struggle, toil, wake, watch, work.— **Prepositions:** rest *on* or *upon* a couch; *on* one's arms; rest *from* toil; *for* a new endeavor; rest *in* peace; *in* the grave.

Phrases:—**to rest in,** to depend upon; consist in.— **to r. on one's arms,** to cease active or hostile exertion, with readiness at any moment to resume it.— **to r. on one's laurels,** to be content with triumphs already won, without further endeavor.— **to r. with,** to be left in the power of, be dependent on the opinion or wish of; as, the question *rests with* the people.

rest[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be and remain; continue; stay; as, *rest* content: now generally confused with REST[1]. **2**†. To be left; as, nothing *rests* now but waiting.

II†. *t.* To cause to be and remain; keep; as, God *rest* you well! [< F. *rester,* < L. *resto;* see REST[2], *n.*]

rest[3], *vt.* [Colloq.] To arrest.

rest[4], *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To roast.

rest[1], *n.* **1.** The act or state of resting; cessation from labor, exertion, action, or motion of any kind, especially for recuperation; repose; quiet; as, there is *rest* for the weary; the wheels of the mill are at *rest.*

Leibnitz, indeed, maintains, what I believe is now universally admitted, that there is no absolute *rest* in the universe.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 7, p. 111. [S. '77.]

2. Freedom from disturbance, disquiet, or uneasiness; peace; tranquillity; as, there is no *rest* for the wicked. **3.** Sleep as a condition of repose; hence, the last sleep; death; as, my *rest* was broken last night.

Seek out, less often sought than found,
A soldier's grave — for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy *rest.*
BYRON *On This Day I Complete my Thirty-sixth Year* st. 10.

4. That on which anything stands, lies, or leans; that by which something is supported; a support; basis; foundation; as, a *rest* for the foot; a gun-*rest.* Specifically: (1) A support for a lance, attached to medieval armor. (2) A device on a lathe, to support the work or a tool. **5.** A place of repose or quiet; place where one stays temporarily or permanently; stopping-place; inn; habitation; abode; as, "this is my *rest* forever"; a travelers' *rest.* **6.** *Mus.* (1) A pause or an interval of silence. (2) A

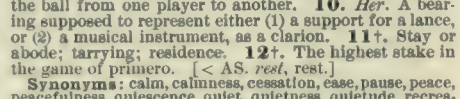

Whole. Half. Quarter. Eighth. 16th. 32d. 64th.
Rests and Corresponding Notes.

character indicating silence: named, in correspondence with those, from the length of the silent interval denoted; as, **whole rest, half r., quarter r., dotted r.,** etc. **7.** *Pros.* A pause in a verse; cesura. **8.** *Law.* A periodic pause in stating an account, annual or semi-annual, when a balance is struck, upon which balance interest is charged and carried into account up to the next period. **9.** In court-tennis, a continuous returning of the ball from one player to another. **10.** *Her.* A bearing supposed to represent either (1) a support for a lance, or (2) a musical instrument, as a clarion. **11**†. Stay or abode; tarrying; residence. **12**†. The highest stake in the game of primero. [< AS. *rest,* rest.]

Synonyms: calm, calmness, cessation, ease, pause, peace, peacefulness, quiescence, quiet, quietness, quietude, recreation, repose, sleep, slumber, stay, stillness, stop, tranquillity. *Ease* denotes freedom from cause of disturbance, whether external or internal. *Quiet* denotes freedom from agitation, or especially from annoying sounds. *Rest* is a *cessation* of activity, especially of wearying or painful activity. *Recreation* is some pleasing activity of certain organs or faculties that affords *rest* to other parts of our nature that have become weary. *Repose* is a laying down, primarily of the body, and figuratively a similar freedom from toil or strain of mind. *Repose* is more complete than *rest;* a blacksmith finds a temporary *rest* while the iron is heating, but he does not yield to *repose;* in a *pause* of battle a soldier *rests* on his arms; the victor *reposes* on his laurels. *Sleep* is the perfection of *repose,* the most complete *rest; slumber* is a light and ordinarily pleasant form of *sleep.* In the figurative sense, *rest* of mind, soul, conscience, is not mere *cessation* of activity, but a pleasing, tranquil relief from all painful and wearying activity; *repose* is even more deep, tranquil, and complete. See CESSATION; RESPITE.— **Antonyms:** agitation, commotion, disquiet, disturbance, excitement, motion, movement, restlessness, stir, strain, toil, tumult, unrest, work.

rest[2], *n.* **1.** That which remains or is left over; a remainder; as, he ate half and gave his comrade the *rest.* **2.** Those that remain; those not included in a given statement or description; the others: in this sense a collective noun taking a plural verb; as, ten fell, the *rest* are here. **3.** A balance; especially, the weekly balance of resources in the Bank of England, treated as a reserve fund against contingent liabilities. [< F. *reste,* < *rester,* rest, < L. *resto,* < *re-,* back, + *sto,* stand.]

Synonyms: see REMAINDER.

—as for the rest, as for what remains; as for the other persons or things.

re-stag'nate†, *vi.* To stagnate.— **re-stag'nant**†, *a.* Stagnant.- **re"stag-na'tion**†, *n.* Stagnation.

res'tant, res'tant, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Persistent. **2**†. Remaining; continuing. [F., ppr. of *rester;* see REST[2], *n.*]

res-taur', res-tär', *n. Law.* **1.** Recourse against one who has guaranteed against loss; a rightful claim to indemnity. **2.** The recourse of an insurer against the master of a vessel through whose carelessness loss has occurred, or against another insurer who has issued a policy on the same risk. [F., < LL. *restaurum,* < L. *restauro,* restore.] **res-tor'**†.

res'tau-rant, res'to-rant, *W.* (-tē-rant, *C.*; res-tu-rōnt', *E.*; res'to-rūn, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A place where refreshments or meals are provided to order, especially one not connected with a hotel; the dining-room of a hotel conducted on the European plan; a dining-saloon or eating-house; café. [F., < *restaurer,* ppr. *restaurant;* see RESTORE[1].]

res'tau-rate†, *vt.* To restore; repair; renew.
— **res"tau-ra'tion**†, *n.*— **res'tau-ra"tor**†, *n.*

re"stau"ra"teur', rē"stō"rg'tūr', *n.* [F.] The keeper or proprietor of a restaurant.

rest'cure", rest'-kliir", *n. Med.* A treatment prescribing seclusion and absolute quiet, together with other remedial means, as generous diet, massage, etc.

rest'ful, rest'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of rest; giving rest or repose; as, a *restful* day or scene. **2.** Being at rest or in repose; quiet.— **rest'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **rest'ful-ness,** *n.*

rest'har"row, rest'-har"ō, *n.* [Eng.] The ground-furze: so called from the arresting of the harrow by its roots. See GROUND-FURZE. **thorny rest-harrow**†.

rest'-house", rest'-haus", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A house of rest and entertainment for travelers, as those built and maintained by the government. **dawk'-bun"ga-low**†.

Res"ti-a'ce-æ, res"ti-ē'sē-ī *or* -ē'see-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of glumaceous monocotyledonous plants—the cordleaf or restiad family — of rush- or sedge-like habit. It embraces 20 genera and 240 species. **Res'ti-o,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *restis,* rope.]— **res"ti-a'ceous,** *a.*— **res'ti-ad,** *n.* Any plant of this order.

res"ti-bra'chi-um, res"ti-brē'ki-um *or* -brg'ki-um, *n.* [-CHI-A, *pl.*] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, which passes to the restiform body of the medulla oblongata. [< L. *restis,* cord, + *brachium,* arm.]
— **res"ti-bra'chi-al,** *a.*

rest'iff, rest'if. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Restive. **II.** *n.* A restive or refractory horse.— **rest'iff-ness,** *n.*

res'ti-form, res'ti-fōrm, *a. Anat.* Rope-like; twisted. [< L. *restis,* cord, + -FORM.]— **restiform body,** the bundles of the medulla oblongata that pass upward to the cerebellum. See illus. under MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

rest'i-ly†, *adv.* In a slow or unwilling manner; stubbornly.

re-stinc'tion†, *n.* The act of extinguishing or quenching.

rest'i-ness†, *n.* The state or quality of being sluggish.

rest'ing, rest'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REST, *v.*

—rest'ing-cell", *n.* Same as RESTING-SPORE.— **r.-period,** *n.* A period of inactivity or dormancy in the life of a plant, seed, or spore. Called also *involution-period, involution-stage,* and *resting-stage.*— **r.-sporange,** *n. Bot.* A resting-spore that finally develops into a zoosporangium. **r.-sporangium**†.— **r.-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore that germinates only after a lapse of some weeks or months, or at the end of the winter season.— **r.-state,** *n.* The condition of inactivity or dormancy of a plant, bulb, seed, or spore. Called also *resting-stage.*— **r.-tun,** *n. Brewing.* The last receptacle in which beer is placed before barreling for distribution, to allow carbon dioxid to escape.

rest'ing-ow"ing, rest'ing-ō'ing, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Continuing to owe; indebted. **2.** Continuing to be owed; due.

rest'ing-place", rest'ing-plēs", *n.* **1.** A place for resting, as on a journey; figuratively, the grave. **2.** In building, a half-pace or quarter-pace in a stairway.

re-stin'guish, *vt.* To extinguish.

rest'ing-while"†, *n.* A period of rest from business; leisure.

res'ti-tute†, *vt.* To restore to a former state.— **res'ti-tute**†, *n.* That which is restored or substituted.

res"ti-tu'tion, res"ti-tiū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of restoring or returning something that has been taken away or lost; restoration of anything to the one to whom it properly belongs, especially when made by him who has taken it; as, the *restitution* of property and privileges. **2.** The act of making good or giving an equivalent, as for injury or loss; indemnification. **3.** Restoration to, return to, or recovery of a former position or condition; as, the *restitution* of a diseased part. **4.** *Theol.* The final restoration of all things to the condition of holiness and happiness prophesied (*Acts* iii, 21). **5.** *Law.* (1) The restoring of anything unlawfully taken from another; also, the writ or proceeding employed in such cause. (2) A judicial writ to restore to a successful plaintiff in error all he had lost by reason of the erroneous judgment. (3) [Eng.] A writ for the restoration of stolen goods to the owner on conviction of the thief. **6.** *Physics.* The property of elastic bodies by which when compressed, but not permanently deformed, they tend to recover their shape. [F., < L. *restitutio(n-),* < *restitutus,* pp. of *restituo,* restore, < *re-,* again, + *statuo,* set up. < *sto,* stand.]

Synonyms: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, recompense, remuneration, reparation, repayment, restoration, return.— **Antonyms:** cheat, cheating, defrauding, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, plunder, robbery, stealing, theft.

— **Res"ti-tu'tion-ists,** *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A small sect of religious worshipers in New England, who believe that everything is now coming back to its original form and purity.— **res'ti-tu"tive,** *a.* Pertaining or contributing to restitution; tending to restore or to make good.— **res'ti-tu"tor,** *n.* One who makes restitution.

rest'ive, -ly, -ness. Restive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

rest'ive, rest'iv, *a.* **1.** Characterized by restlessness with impatience of control; moving restlessly about; fidgety; as, a *restive* colt; the noise made his horse *restive.*

The ordinary sense of the word has always been 'unruly,' 'intractable,' 'refractory.' Proofs are subjoined from Lord Brooke, Dr. Fealty, Fuller, Milton, Jeremy Collier, Samuel Richardson, Burke, Coleridge, Mr. De Quincey, and Lander. As concerns a horse, however he resists an attempt to keep him quiet, he shows himself *restive.* FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 97.

2. Impatient of control; chafing under restraint or coercion; refractory; rebellious; insubordinate; unruly.

The Egyptians, however, were *restive* under this foreign yoke. P. V. N. MYERS *Outlines of Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 1, ch. 1, p. 31. [G. & CO. '88.]

3. [Archaic.] Unwilling to move forward; refusing to go; running backward; balky; stubborn. **4**†. Hard to work or move, as clay; stiff; unyielding. **5**†. Being at rest, or less active. [< F. *restif,* < *rester;* see REST[2], *n.*] **rest'ie**†; **rest'iff**†; **rest'y**†.

Synonyms: balky, fidgety, fractious, fretful, frisky, impatient, intractable, mulish, mutinous, obstinate, rebellious, recalcitrant, refractory, resentful, restless, skittish, stubborn, unruly, vicious. *Balky, mulish, obstinate,* and *stubborn* are synonyms of *restive* only in an infrequent if not obsolete use; the supposed sense of "tending to rest," "standing stubbornly still," is scarcely supported by any examples, and those cited to support that meaning often fail to do so. The disposition to offer active resistance to control by any means whatever is what is commonly indicated by *restive* in the best English speech and literature. Dryden speaks of "the pampered colt" as "*restiff* to the rein"; but the rein is not used to propel a horse forward, but to hold him in, and it is against this that he is "*restiff.*" A horse may be made *restless* by flies or by martial music, but with no refractoriness; the *restive* animal impatiently resists or struggles to break from control, as by bolting, flinging his rider, or otherwise. With this the metaphorical use of the word agrees, which is always in the sense of such terms as *impatient, intractable, rebellious,* and the like; a people *restive* under despotism are not disposed to "rest" under it, but to resist it and fling it off.— **Antonyms:** docile, gentle, manageable, obedient, peaceable, quiet, submissive, tractable, yielding.

— **rest'ive-ly,** *adv.*— **rest'ive-ness,** *n.*

rest'less, rest'les, *a.* **1.** Having no rest; always active or moving; never quiet; constantly agitated; as, the *restless* waves; *restless* machinery. **2.** Unable or disinclined to rest; given to incessant activity; uneasy; constantly seeking change; as, a *restless* character.

Deprive a man of all business and serious occupation, he runs *restless* from one amusement to another.
HUME *Essays, Of Interest* p. 179. [W. L. & CO.]

3. Devoid of or destructive to rest or repose; as, a *restless* night; a *restless* position. **4.** Obtaining no rest or sleep; sleepless. [< AS. *restleás,* < *rest,* rest.]

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; ANXIOUS; RESTIVE.

— **rest'less-ly,** *adv.*— **rest'less-ness,** *n.*

re-stor'a-bl(e, re-stōr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restored.— **re-stor'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

re-stor'al†, *n.* Restoration.

res"to-ra'tion, res'to-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of restoring a thing or person to a former place or to a former condition; also, the state of being restored; reestablishment; rehabilitation; renewal; revival; as, the *restoration* of property; the *restoration* of a king to his throne; the *restoration* of friendship, health, or peace.

Christianity undertakes a *restoration* of the primal order, proposing victory in the very sphere of defeat.
G. D. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* ch. 6, p. 89. [A. '87.]

2. *Hist.* [R-] (1) The return of Charles II. to England in 1660, consequent upon the overthrow of the Cromwellian Protectorate, with the period following. (2) The return of

the Jews to Palestine after the Babylonian captivity; also, their return in the future, as looked for by many. (3) The return of the Bourbons to France in 1814 under Louis XVI.'s brother, the Count of Provence, known as Louis XVIII. (1814–'24). **3.** *Arch. & Art.* (1) The bringing back of a building or work of art as nearly as may be to its original state by correct imitation and repair; also, the restored building or object. (2) A plan or design, whether or not having to do with such reproduction, showing the structure or object in its original state. **4.** The construction of the skeleton or form of an extinct animal by the piecing together and replacing of its bones or other remains; also, the skeleton as restored, or a picture or description of the animal as thus reproduced. **5.** *Theol.* (1) The restoring of all the human family at some future time after the present life to sinless excellence and to the divine favor: a doctrine of Universalists and others. **universal restoration**‡. (2) In general, delivery from the power of sin and reestablishment in holiness. **6.** *Mil.* Compensation made to officers or others for private property destroyed in war. **7.** *Mus.* The cancelation of an accidental. [OF., < LL. *restauratio(n-)*, < L. *restauratus*, pp. of *restauro;* see RESTORE[1].]

Synonyms: see RESTITUTION.

—**res″to-ra′tion-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of universal restoration. See RESTORATION, 5.—**res″to-ra′tion-ist,** *n.* **res″to-ra′tion-er**‡.

re-stor′a-tiv(e, rę-stōr′ą-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to restore; pertaining to restoration. [< OF. *restauratif*, < LL. *restaurativus*, < L. *restauratus;* see RESTORATION.] **re-stor′a-to-ry**‡.

re-stor′a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which restores or has power to restore. **2.** *Med.* Specifically: (1) Something to restore consciousness after a fainting-fit, as an irritant or a stimulant. (2) A medicine employed to restore health or physical vigor, as a tonic.

res′to-ra″tor‡, *n.* **1.** One who restores, renews, or reestablishes. **2.** A restaurateur.

re-store′[1], rę-stōr′, *vt.* [RE-STORED′; RE-STOR′ING.] **1.** To cause to assume a former condition; bring back to a former state of excellence, soundness, or effectiveness; repair; mend; reconstruct; as, the patient was *restored* to health; his hearing was *restored*.

An eminent act of grace to *restore* one actually fallen.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. III, ser. LXIV, p. 352. [H. & H. '70.]

2. Specifically: (1) To bring back to the original condition by supplying or reconstructing lost, injured, or defective parts according to the original plan; as, to *restore* a ruined building or a mutilated statue or painting.

A wise reverence has *restored* the building [old State House, Boston] nearly to its condition of a hundred years ago.
J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 4, p. 60. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

(2) To represent in the original form or according to the original design, as by a model, drawing, or plan; as, a Greek temple *restored*. (3) To reproduce, reconstruct, or represent as originally existing, with the aid of existing remains; as, to *restore* a fossil animal or plant. (4) To reproduce by means of emendations or corrections, as a corrupt text of an ancient author. **3.** To put back into or return to a former position, as a deposed monarch.

The bishops were *restored* to their seats in the Upper House.
MACAULAY *England* vol. I, ch. 2, p. 137. [P. F. S. & CO. '49.]

4. To bring into existence or activity again; renew or reestablish after interruption; as, to *restore* the empire; peace is *restored*. **5.** To return, as that which has been lost, taken, or removed, or its equivalent; as, to *restore* money to the owner; to *restore* a child to its parents.

Precisely this amount of heat, the taking away of which was required to allow the water to become solid, must be *restored* to it to make it liquid again.
JACOB ABBOTT *Heat* ch. 20, p. 200. [H. '71.]

6. *Mus.* To cause (a note) to resume its proper tone in the key by the cancelation of a chromatic sign which has been temporarily introduced. **7.** To make restitution or amends for; as, to *restore* a loss. [< OF. *restorer* (F. *restaurer*), < L. *restauro*, restore, < *re-*, again, + **staurus*, fixed, < *sto*, stand.]

Synonyms: see RECLAIM; RECOVER; RENDER.

—**re-store′**[2], *n.* Restoration. **re-store′ment**†; **re-stor′i-ty**†; **re-stour′**‡, **re-stor′er,** *n.*

re-store′[3], rī-stōr′, *vt.* To store again or anew.

re-strain′, rę-strēn′, *vt.* **1.** To hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force or by interposing an obstacle; hold in check; check; repress; as, to *restrain* a horse by the bit; to *restrain* a stream by a dam; to *restrain* men by law.

He sat serene upon the floods. Their fury to *restrain*.
THOMAS STERNHOLD *Majesty of God* st. 3.

2. To hinder from free enjoyment or exercise of something; restrict; abridge; as, to *restrain* one of liberty.

The English puritans, *restrained* at home, fled for freedom to America.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* bk. IV, ch. 7, pt. II, p. 464 [A. M. & S. '70.]

3. *Law.* To enjoin; hold back, as a defendant, from some threatened harmful act. **4.** [Archaic.] To withhold or forbear; as, to *restrain* prayer. **5**†. To restrict. **6**†. To prohibit. **7**†. To draw tightly. [< OF. *restraindre*, < L. *restringo*, < *re-*, back, + *stringo*, bind.]

Synonyms: abridge, bridle, check, circumscribe, confine, constrain, curb, hinder, hold, hold back, hold in, keep, keep back, keep down, keep in, keep under, repress, restrict, suppress. *Constrain* is positive; *restrain* is negative; one is *constrained* to an action; he is *restrained* from an action. *Constrain* refers almost exclusively to moral force, *restrain* frequently to physical force, as when we speak of putting one under restraint. To *restrain* an action is to hold it partially or wholly in check, so that it is under pressure even in performance; to *restrict* an action is to fix a limit or boundary which it may not pass, but within which it is free. See ARREST, BIND; CHECK, DISSEMBLE, KEEP, LIMIT; REPRESS.—**Antonyms:** aid, animate, arouse, emancipate, encourage, excite, free, impel, incite, let loose, release, set free.

—**re-strain′a-bil′e,** *a.* That may be restrained.—**re-strain″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**re-strain′ed-ly,** *adv.* With restraint.—**re-strain′er,** *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in photography, a chemical agent used to retard the action of the developer.—**re-strain′ment,** *n.* The act of restraining, or the state of being restrained.

re-strained′, *pp.* Restrained. PHIL. Soc.

re-strain′ing, rę-strēn′ing, *pa.* **1.** Restrictive or limiting; hampering; confining; as, a *restraining* clause; *restraining* influence. **2**†. Astringent; constipative.

—**restraining order** (*Law*), a temporary injunction.—**r. statute,** a legislative enactment in restraint of common-law rights or privileges; a disabling statute.

re-straint′, rę-strēnt′, *n.* **1.** The act or process of restraining; a holding back or hindering from action or motion of any kind; mental, moral, or physical hindrance; repression; specifically, voluntary repression exercised over oneself; self-repression; constraint; reserve; as, the *restraint* of the passions.

One great characteristic of educated society is this: it is always under a certain degree of *Restraint*. Nobody, in public, speaks out all his mind. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* vol. II, ch. 5, p. 167. [T. & F. '62.]

2. The state or condition of being restrained; especially, abridgment of liberty; confinement; as, he lived in *restraint* within prison walls; a life of *restraint*.

Continually we behold in the world around us lower laws held in *restraint* by higher.
TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* ch. 2, p. 16. [MACM. '66.]

3. That which restrains, hinders, or represses; restriction; limitation; prohibition; as, poverty is a sore *restraint;* fear of punishment is a *restraint* of crime.

All that makes existence valuable to any one, depends on the enforcement of *restraints* upon the actions of other people.
MILL *On Liberty* ch. 1, p. 15. [T. & F. '63.]

4. *Dynamics.* A geometrical limit of motion, as a line or surface on which a circle or sphere moves. [< OF. *restrainte*, < *restrainte*, f. pp. of *restraindre;* see RESTRAIN.]

Synonyms: see BARRIER; INFLUENCE; RESERVE.

—**re-straint′-bed″, r.-chair,** *n.* A bed or chair used for keeping under control the violently insane.

re-stri′all, rę-strul′al, *a. Her.* Divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of a field.

re-strict′, rę-strict′, *vt.* To hold or keep within limits or bounds; withhold from passing a certain limit or from going beyond a certain sphere or range; limit; confine; as, to *restrict* a statement to a particular application; to *restrict* oneself in one's diet.

In no political system is it necessary to *restrict* the powers of the Government as in a democratic State. MIVART *Essays and Criticisms* vol. I, ch. 1, p. 41. [O. & CO. '92.]

[< L. *restringo*, pp. *restrictus;* see RESTRAIN.]

Synonyms: see BIND; CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT; RESTRAIN.

—**re-strict′ed-ly,** *adv.* In a restricted manner.—**re-stric′tion-a-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Serving to restrict; restrictive.

re-stric′tion, rę-strik′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; confinement within bounds or limits; limitation; as, the *restriction* of vice by wholesome laws. **2.** That which restricts; a restraint; limitation; as, excessive taxes are *restrictions* on business. **3.** *Logic.* (1) The limiting of the application of a conception or proposition. (2) [Rare.] The inference of the particular from the general. **4.** Reservation; self-repression; reserve.

Synonyms: see BARRIER.

re-stric′tion-ist, rę-strik′shun-ist, *n. U. S. Hist.* One who advocated the restriction of slavery to the slave States; a Free-soiler.

re-strict′ive, -ly, -ness. Restrictive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

re-strict′ive, rę-strict′iv, *a.* **1.** Serving, tending, or operating to restrict; limiting; restraining; confining.

A *restrictive* policy which seems so unreasonable if two nations become one, is not more defensible when the two nations are separated by a boundary which is often merely artificial.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. III, ch. 7, p. 391. [MACM. '83.]

2. *Gram. & Logic.* Limiting in thought, expression, or application; as, a *restrictive* definition; a *restrictive* clause. **3**†. Astringent; constipative; styptic.

—**restrictive indorsement,** an indorsement on a negotiable note or bill limiting the negotiability of the instrument to a particular person or for a designated purpose; as, "pay to John Jones," or "pay John Jones for my use."—**re-strict′ive-ly,** *adv.*—**re-strict′ive-ness,** *n.*

re-strict′ive†, *n.* An astringent; a styptic.

re-strike′, rī-straik′, *vt.* To strike again; specifically, to stamp, as a coin, with a new device in place of the old.

re-stringe′†, *vt.* To contract; astringe.—**re-strin′gen-cy**†, *n.* Astringency.—**re-strin′gent**†. **1.** *a.* Same as RESTRICTIVE. **II.** *n.* An astringent.

re-strynge′†, *vt.* To restrain

rest′y, rest′i, *a.* [Archaic or Colloq.] Restive. **rust′y**†.

The beast . . . was grown as *resty* and skittish that he would not stand still for Mahomet to get up upon him.
PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* p. 38. [BA. '08.]

re″sub-lime′, rī′sub-laim′, *vt.* To sublime again, as mercury.—**re-sub″li-ma′tion,** *n.*

re″su-da′tion, rī′su-dā′shun, *n.* A sweating again.

re-sult′, rę-zult′, *vi.* **1.** To be a result; be a physical or logical consequent; be an outcome; follow; as, the war *resulted* from a mistaken policy.

Longfellow has a perfect command of that expression which *results from* restraining rather than cultivating fluency.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Poets of Am.* in vol. I, p. 60. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. To have an issue; terminate or end; issue: followed by *in;* as, the exposure *resulted in* his death.

A discovery *results* in an art, an art produces a comfort.
EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* p. 257. [A. S. CO. '36.]

3†. To leap back or again; rebound. [< F. *résulter*, < L. *resulto*, intens. of *resilio;* see RESILE.]

Synonyms: see FOLLOW.

—**resulting trust,** an implied trust; a trust that results, in equity, from the nature and circumstances of the whole transaction, without being declared in words.—**resulting use,** an implied use; a use that results to the grantor where he transfers the legal estate without expressing any use or consideration, or giving evidence of an intent to direct the use of the land.

re-sult′, *n.* **1.** The outcome of an action, course, process, or agency, whether direct or indirect, causal or rational; consequence; effect; conclusion; as, heat is the *result* of combustion; conviction is the *result* of evidence.

When we have done our best, we should wait the *result* in peace.
J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. I, ch. 2, p. 30. [A. '87.]

2. *Math.* A quantity or value ascertained by calculation. **3.** The final determination of a deliberative assembly. **4**†. A leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Synonyms: see CONSEQUENCE; DRIFT; END; EVENT; HARVEST; OPERATION; PRODUCT.

—**re-sult′-fee″,** *n.* [Eng.] A fee paid to a school-teacher, proportioned to the proficiency displayed by his pupils.

re-sult′ance, rę-zult′ans, *n.* **1.** The act of resulting, or that which results; a resultant or result. **2**†. Resilience; a springing back or rebounding.

re-sult′ant, rę-zult′ant, *a.* Arising or following as a result; especially, proceeding from the action of two or more factors in combination; as, a *resultant* direction.

—**resultant force, velocity,** etc., see RESULTANT.

re-sult′ant, *n.* **1.** That which results or follows as a consequence. **2.** *Mech.* The directed quantity whose effect is equivalent to that of two or more other directed quantities of the same kind, as forces, velocities, or rotations (called its *components*); the sum of vectors, found by geometrical addition. See PARALLELOGRAM OF ACCELERATIONS, etc. **3.** *Alg.* A function of the coefficients of *n* homogeneous equations involving *n* variables, formed by eliminating the variables, which when equated to zero expresses the fact that the equations are consistent. Called also **eliminant.**

re-sult′ate†, *n.* A result.

re-sult′ful, rę-zult′ful, *a.* Productive of results.

re-sult′ing-ly, rę-zult′ing-li, *adv.* As a result.

re-sult′ive†, *a.* Resultant.

re-sult′less, rę-zult′les, *a.* Producing no result; as, *resultless* investigations.—**re-sult′less-ness,** *n.*

re-su′ma-bl(e, rę-zū′mą-bl, *a.* Capable of being resumed; susceptible of being taken back or recalled, as a gift or a grant; renewable, as a course or a discussion.

re-sume′, rę-zūm′, *v.* [RE-SUMED′; RE-SU′MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To begin again after cessation or interruption; continue after a break or intermission; take up again; as, to *resume* work; to *resume* an argument or discourse. **2.** To take upon oneself again; reassume; repossess oneself of; reoccupy; as, to *resume* a work; to *resume* the appearance of health.

I *resumed* my seat, trying to look as if it were my habit to mount horses on the tops of high mountains and slide down to the bottom. AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 2, p. 63. [T. & F. '68.]

3. [Archaic.] To sum up; give a summary of.

My system, my beliefs, my medicines, are *resumed* in one phrase — to avoid excess. R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Treasure of Franchard* ch. 4, p. 252. [S. '87.]

II. *i.* To continue after interruption: said chiefly of or by a speaker; as, let us *resume* where we left off; to *resume*, etc. [< F. *résumer*, < L. *resumo*, < *re-*, back, + *sumo;* see ASSUME.]

Synonyms: see RECOVER.

ré″su″mé′, rē″zū″mē′, *n.* [F.] A recapitulation or summary.—**ré″su″mé′,** *vt.* To make a summary of.

re-sump′tion, rę-zump′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; a taking up or assuming again; as, the *resumption* of a grant; a *resumption* of business. **2.** Specifically: (1) The taking back by the state of lands or other property, or of rights or privileges granted by letters patent wrongfully obtained. (2) *U. S. Hist.* Return to specie payments. **3.** [Rare.] A résumé; summary. [< LL. *resumptio(n-)*, < L. *resumptus*, pp. of *resumo;* see RESUME.]

—**Resumption Act.** **1.** [U. S.] The act of 1875 under which specie payments were resumed by the government on Jan. 1, 1879. **2.** [Eng.] Any one of several statutes by which Henry VI. resumed possession of property, offices, and various grants previously made by him, on false suggestion.

re-sump′tive, rę-zump′tiv, *a.* **1.** Taking back; resuming; tending to resumption. **2.** *Med.* Restorative.

re-sump′tive†, *n. Med.* A restorative.

re-su′pi-nate, rę-sū′pi-net *or* -nāt, *a.* Having the appearance of being upside down; inverted; reversed: said especially of the flowers of orchids, the hymenium of certain fungi, etc. **re-su′pi-na″ted**‡.

re-su″pi-na′tion, rę-sū″pi-nā′shun, *n.* The condition of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate.

re″su-pine′, rī′su-pain′, *a.* Lying on the back; supine; figuratively, negligent; careless.

The very Concierge *resupine*, with open mouth, audibly drinks in nepenthe. CARLYLE *Essays, Diamond Necklace* in vol. IV, ch. 9, p. 50. [H. M. & CO.]

[< L. *resupinus*, < *re-*, back; and see SUPINE.]

re-surge′, rę-sūrj′, *vi.* To rise again, as in resurrection.

Hark! 'Tis Hope *resurges*, Struggling through obstruction.
BROWNING *Asolando, Flute-Music* st. 4.

[< L. *resurgo;* see RESURRECTION.]

—**re-sur′gence,** *n.* A rising again.—**re-sur′gent**[1], *a.* Rising again, as from the grave.—**re-sur′gent,** *n.* One rising or risen from the dead.

re-sur′gent[2], *a.* Surging back or again; gasping.

Lazarus bowed himself unto the ground, and drew his breath with the *resurgent* motion of a man who would weep were he not a man. PHELPS AND WARD *Come Forth* ch. 5, p. 67. [H. M. & CO.]

res″ur-rect′, rez′ur-rect′, *vt.* [Colloq.] **1.** To bring back to life or existence; restore to notice or currency.

While no act or thought should tend to *resurrect* the baleful doctrine of State Sovereignty, we need to be educated in the direction of State Rights.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Feb. 22, '88* p. 47. [CAS. CO. '90.]

2. To remove from the grave; disinter.

res″ur-rec′tion†, *vt.* To raise from or as from the grave.

res″ur-rec′tion, rez′ur-rec′shun, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* (1) A rising again from the dead; a return from death to life; especially, the rising of Christ from the dead; also, that rising again of all the dead of the human race that Christians believe will precede the judgment of the last day, commonly known as the **general resurrection.** (2) The time or occasion of the rising of the dead.

Thou shalt be recompensed at the *resurrection* of the just.
Luke xiv, 14.

(3) The state of existence of those who have risen from the dead; the future state or life.

In the *resurrection*, whose wife shall she be of the seven?
Matt. xxii, 28.

(4) The source, embodiment, or representation of the resurrection; as, "Jesus said, I am the *resurrection*." **2.** Any rising again; a springing up into new freshness, vigor, or prosperity; renewal or resumption of existence; restoration; as, the *resurrection* of nature in spring.

A corrupt democratic government must finally corrupt the people, and when a people become corrupt there is no *resurrection*. H. GEORGE *Progress and Poverty* bk. X, ch. 4, p. 479. [A.] **3.** The exhumation of a body from the grave, especially the stealing of bodies; body-snatching. [OF., < LL. *resurrectio(n-)*, < L. *resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgo*, < *re-*, again; and see SURGE.] **res″u-rec′tion-ist**†.—**res″ur-rec′tion-man″,** *n.* [Colloq.] A resurrectionist.—**r. pie** [Slang], a pie made with the remnants of previous meals.

res″ur-rec′tion-a-ry, rez′ur-rec′shun-g-ri, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of resurrection; renewing life; revivifying. **2.** [Colloq.] Pertaining to the exhuming of dead bodies.

res″ur-rec′tion-ist, rez′ur-rec′shun-ist, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who steals bodies from the grave; a body-snatcher. **2.** One who brings to light anything buried in obscurity.

res″ur-rec′tion-ize, rez′ur-rec′shun-iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To resurrect; also, to steal from the grave.

res″ur-rec′tion-plant″, rez′ur-rec′shun-plant′, *n.* Any one of several hygroscopic plants which, when dry and apparently dead, revive as soon as they are moistened. Especially: (1) A Mexican plant (*Selaginella lepidophylla*) of the club-moss family (*Lycopodiaceæ*). (2) The rose of Jericho (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*). See ROSE. (3) A fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*).

A Flowering Branch of a Resurrection-plant (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*). *a*, the dried plant; *b*, a single flower, *c*, the fruit.

re-sus′ci-tate, rę-sus′i-têt, *v.* [-TA′TED; -TA′TING.] **I.** *t.* To restore to animation or life; especially, to restore from apparent death; revive; revivify; as, *to resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* a withered plant.

Still less can a language, the very reading of which has been for a time suspended, and consequently all knowledge whatever of it forgotten, ever be restored to even the appearance of life. It has become a fossil, and cannot be *resuscitated*, but only dug up.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Original Eng.* in vol. i, p. 54. [S. '64.]

II. *i.* To come to life again; become revivified. [< L. *resuscito*, pp. *resuscitatus*, < *re-*, again, + *sub*, under, + *cito;* see CITE.]

—**re-sus′ci-ta-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being resuscitated, or restored to animation of life.—**re-sus′ci-tant, I.** *a.* Resuscitative. **II.** *n.* One who or that which resuscitates.—**re-sus′ci-tate†,** *a.* Resuscitated; revived.—**re-sus′ci-ta″tor,** *n.*—**re-sus′ci-ta-tiv(e,** *a.* **1.** Tending or having power to resuscitate or revive; bringing back to life or activity; reproducing; as, *resuscitative* measures. **2.** Specifically, pertaining to revival or recurrence in memory.

Perhaps the *Resuscitative* Faculty would have been better; and the term reproduction might have been employed to comprehend the whole process, made up of the correlative acts of retention, resuscitation, and representation.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxxi, p. 427. [G. & L. '59.]

re-sus″ci-ta′tion, rę-sus′i-tê′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival from apparent death or to the manifestation of life; revivification; reanimation.

Even the most desperate in crime, do experience, at times, . . . gleams and *resuscitations* of moral light. CHALMERS *Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 165. [W. P. '35.]

2. [Rare.] The reawakening of what is lying dormant in the memory; suggestion: distinguished from its representation in consciousness as reawakened.

ret[1], rĕt, *vt.* [RET′TED; RET′TING.] To steep, soak, or macerate, as flax and other fibrous plants, in order to cause decay of the woody matter and facilitate the separation of the fibers. [< OD. *reten*, ret.] **rette†.**

ret[2]**,** *vt.* To ascribe; impute. **rette†.**

re-ta′bl(e, rę-tē′bl, *n. Arch.* An altar-piece; a panel containing a picture or bas-relief of subjects from sacred history, sometimes movable and often richly ornamented, placed at the back of the altar; a reredos. The material used is sculptured wood or stone, terra-cotta, hammered silver, etc. Usually only the face of such a piece is called the retable, the back being styled the **counter-retable.** [F., < L. *resto;* see REST[2], *n.*] **re-ta′blo:.**

re-tail′, rĭ-tāl′, *vt.* **1.** To sell in small quantities, such as are immediately called for by consumers; as, to *retail* tea. **2.** To communicate in a petty way; tell over idly here and there; peddle or carry about; as, to *retail* gossip.

Whoever *retails* the floating reproach, . . . may do it thoughtlessly, but still he is responsible.
W. B. O. PEABODY *Sermons* ser. xvi, p. 306. [B. H. G. '49.]

3. [Rare.] To sell at second-hand.

re′tail, rĭ′tāl, *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerned in the sale of goods in small quantities; as, a *retail* business.

re′tail[1]**,** *n.* The selling of goods in small quantities, especially by those who have bought in larger quantities to resell at a profit; rarely, the sale of goods at second-hand: opposed to *wholesale.* [OF., shred, < *retailler*, cut, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *tailler;* see TAILOR.]

—**at** or **by retail,** in small quantities; little by little.

It is ordinarily more economical to purchase supplies for the household from day to day, *at retail*, than at wholesale, though the prices are higher. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 10, p. 121. [SS. & CO. '85.]

re-tail′[2]**,** *n.* Retaliation.

re-tailed′, *pp.* Retailed. PHIL. SOC.

re-tail′er, rĭ-tāl′ęr (XIII), *n.* One who retails; a retail dealer; as, a *retailer* of groceries or of scandal.

re-tail″lé′, rę-tā′lyē′, *a. Her.* Divided (twice: said of an escutcheon. [F., pp. of (OF.) *retailler;* see RETAIL[1], *n.*]

re-tail′ment, rę-tāl′mĕnt, *n.* The act of retailing.

re-tain′, rę-tēn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold in possession or connection, or under control; not to lose, part with, or dismiss; hold; keep; preserve; maintain; as, to *retain* money in one's possession; to *retain* facts in memory; to *retain* youthful vigor. **2.** To engage the service of; hire; especially, to engage beforehand, as a lawyer or attorney; as, to *retain* counsel. **3**†. To detain; hold back.

II. *i.* **1.** To be a retainer or dependent; belong or pertain. **2**†. To continue; go on. [< OF. *retenir*, < L. *retineo*, < *re-*, back, + *teneo*, hold.]

Synonyms: detain, employ, engage, hire, hold, hold fast, keep, keep in pay, keep in possession, maintain, preserve, reserve, secure, withhold. See KEEP; REMEMBER.—**Antonyms:** abandon, cast away, cast off, cede, discard, discharge, dismiss, eject, give up, let go, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender, throw aside, throw away, throw down, throw off, throw out, throw up.

—**re-tain′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re-tain′al,** *n.* Retention.

re-taind′, *pp.* Retained. PHIL. SOC.

re-tain′er[1]**,** rę-tēn′ęr, *n.* **1.** One retained in the service of a person of rank or position; especially, one higher than a common servant, sometimes wearing livery.

Rather than I would be a *retainer* to the great, a led captain, or a poor relation, I would choose, out of the delicacy and true greatness of my mind, to be a Beggar.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Decay of Beggars* p. 180. [W. L. & CO.]

2. A person not enlisted as a soldier, yet following an army in some capacity and subject to army regulations, as a sutler; a camp-follower. **3.** One who retains or keeps. **4**†. An attendant or frequenter, as of a church.

—**re-tain′er-ship,** *n.* The state or character of a retainer; hence, loyalty to a chief. **re-tain′der-ship†.**

re-tain′er[2]**,** *n.* **1.** The fee paid, or the agreement made, to employ an attorney to serve in a suit; a retaining-fee. **2.** The right of an executor or administrator, at common law, to retain from the assets enough to pay a debt due to himself before other debts of equal degree. **3.** The unlawful keeping of a servant from the service of his master. **4**†. The keeping of retainers; the state of being a retainer. [< OF. *retenir;* see RETAIN.]

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY.

re-tain′ing, rę-tēn′ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of RETAIN, *v.*

—**re-tain′ing-fee″,** *n.* The advance payment made by a client to an attorney when employing him to undertake a cause; a retainer.—**r. valve,** a check-valve.—**r. wall,** a wall to prevent the material of an embankment or cut from sliding; sometimes, a revetment. **re-tain′wall″†.**

re-tain′ment, rę-tēn′mĕnt, *n.* The act of retaining.

re-tal′i-ate, rę-tal′i-ēt, *v.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] **I.** *t.* To do or give something of the same kind in return for: formerly used of good or evil, but now only of injuries and wrongs (except when used humorously), but said also of reprisal justified by the rules of war; as, to *retaliate* an insult.

To '*retaliate*' signifies no more than to render again as much as we have received; but this is so much seldomer practised in the matter of benefits than of wrongs, that 'retaliation,' though not wholly strange in this worthier sense, has yet, when so employed, an unusual sound in our ears. 'To *retaliate*' kindnesses is a language which would not now be intelligible to all.
TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 81. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

II. *i.* To give like for like; especially, to repay evil with a similar evil; as, a Christian should not *retaliate.* [< L. *retalio*, pp. *retaliatus*, < *re-*, again, + *talis*, such.]

Synonyms: see AVENGE; REQUITE.

re-tal″i-a′tion, rę-tal′i-ē′shun, *n.* The act of retaliating; reprisal; requital; revenge.

Synonyms: see REVENGE.

—**law of retaliation,** same as LEX TALIONIS.

re-tal′i-a-tiv, *a.* Retaliative. PHIL. SOC.

re-tal′i-a-tive, rę-tal′i-ą-tiv, *a.* Tending to retaliate; vindictive; revengeful.

re-tal′i-a-to-ry, rę-tal′i-ą-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of retaliation; returning like for like.

Re-ta′ma, rę-tā′mą, *C.*[1] (-tē′mą, *C.*[2]), *n. Bot.* **1.** A former genus of bushy shrubs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), allied to the broom, and now referred to the genus *Genista;* found in the Mediterranean region and in the Canaries. **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus. [Sp., < Ar. *retama.*]

re-tard′, rę-tärd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To diminish the velocity of; cause to move more slowly; hinder: opposed to *accelerate;* as, induction often *retards* the electric current. **2.** To render later in coming or happening; defer; put off; postpone; as, to *retard* the settlement of a difficulty.

Law and religion thus interpenetrating, neutralized each other; and the baleful product . . . of this union *retarded* the civilization of Europe for centuries.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 92. [H. '58.]

II†. *i.* To stay back or delay. [< F. *retarder*, < L. *retardo*, < *re-*, again, + *tardus*, slow.]

—**retarding ague,** an ague the rigor of which is somewhat later day by day.

Synonyms: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.

re-tard′, *n.* **1.** The state of being retarded; delay.

Striegau Bridge . . . did at last break, in some degree, and needed to be mended; so that the rearward regiments, who are to form Friedrich's left wing, are in painful *retard.*
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xv, ch. 10, p. 117. [H.]

2. *Physics.* The amount by which one wave lags behind another.—**retard of the tide,** the interval between the moon's meridian passage and the flood-tide that is due chiefly to its influence (not the one immediately following).

re-tard′ant, rę-tärd′ant, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to retard; hindering. [< L. *retardo*, ppr. *retardant(t-)s;* see RETARD.]

re″tar-da′tion, rĭ″tär-dē′shun, *C. E. W.* (ret-ar-, *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of retarding, or the state of being retarded; a lessening of velocity, gain, or progress; a delaying, or the amount of delay or hindrance effected; delay; hindrance. **2.** *Physics.* (1) A decrease of velocity, as by the continued action of an opposing force; negative acceleration. (2) Same as RETARD, 2. **3.** *Elec.* A decrease in speed of telegraphic signaling, caused by induction, magnetic lag, or action in the conductor similar to that of a condenser, as in a submarine cable. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A gradual slackening of the time. (2) In the upward resolution of a discord, the prolongation of a note into the resolved chord. **5.** That which retards; a hindrance. **6**†. Postponement. [< L. *retardatio(n-)*, < *retardatus*, pp. of *retardo;* see RETARD.] **re-tard′ment‡.**

—**retardation of mean solar time** (*Astron.*), the number of seconds between mean noons on successive sidereal days.—**r. of the tides. 1.** See ACCELERATION. **2.** Same as RETARD OF THE TIDE. **3.** The lunitidal interval.

re-tard′a-tiv(e, rę-tärd′ą-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to retard; delaying.

re-tard′a-to-ry, rę-tärd′ą-to-ri, *a.* Having or resembling a retarding influence; hindering.

re-tard′er, rę-tärd′ęr, *n.* One who or that which retards; a hinderer or hindrance.

retch[1], rech, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (rĭch, *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *vi.* To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting; heave. [< AS. *hrǽcan*, spit.] **reach†.**

retch[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To reach.

retch[3]†, *vt. & vi.* To heed; care for.—**retch′less†,** *a.* Reckless.—**retch′less-ly†,** *adv.*—**retch′less-ness†,** *n.*

re′te, rĭ′tĭ *or* rē′tē, *n.* [RE′TI-A, *pl.*] A plexiform arrangement, as of vessels or nerves; network. [L., net.]

—**rete mirabile,** a plexus formed by the sudden division of a considerable vessel into small twigs, as in the glomeruli of the kidney.—**r. mucosum,** the deeper part of the epidermis near the papillæ, consisting of cells united by fibrillar processes.

re-te′cious, rę-tē′shus, *a.* Retiform. [< L. *rete*, net.]

re-tec′tion†, *n.* The act of disclosing.

re′tem, *n.* Same as RATEM.

ret′ene, ret′ēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{18}$), polymeric with benzene, contained in resinous pine- and fir-wood, also as fossil pine-stems found in beds of peat and lignite. [< Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

re-tent′, rę-tent′, *n.* That which is retained. Compare CONTENT[2]. [< L. *retineo*, pp. *retentus;* see RETAIN.]

re-ten′tion, rę-ten′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of retaining; the keeping of a thing within one's power or possession; as, the *retention* of goods; *retention* of knowledge.

The famous barber of Seville could not surpass him for his universal knowledge of the affairs of others, and he had no more power of *retention* than a sieve.
IRVING *Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* p. 295. [G. P. P.]

2. The keeping up or maintenance, as of a custom, practise, opinion, or intention; as, the *retention* of a purpose. **3.** *Med.* (1) The withholding from discharge of excrement; as, *retention* of feces. (2) The abnormal accumulation of a secretion in any canal or cavity from which it should be excreted. (3) The power of retaining ingesta; as, *retention* of food or medicine. **4.** *Scots Law.* The right of holding back a debt or other property by a creditor till his own claims are satisfied; a lien. **5.** *Psychol.* In psychological usage, the capacity by which knowledges are figuratively said to be kept in the mind, out of consciousness, for reproduction: considered by some as a separate faculty, and by others as a capacity or as only a condition precedent. See MEMORY.

As the faculty of Acquisition would be useless without the faculty of *Retention*, so the faculty of *Retention* would be useless without the faculties of Reproduction and Representation.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxx, p. 411. [G. & L. '59.]

As distinguished from the laws of reproduction, regarded as the preconditions of recognitive memory, there is no such thing known to scientific psychology as *retention* in memory.
LADD *Psychology* ch. 17, p. 383. [S. '94.]

6†. That which retains, as wax or a tablet which holds marks or impressions. **7**†. The state of being kept in custody; confinement. [OF., < L. *retentio(n-)*, < *retentus;* see RETENT.]

re-ten′tiv, -ly, -ness. Retentive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-ten′tive, rę-ten′tiv. **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to retain; retaining; as, a *retentive* memory; *retentive* of moisture. **II**†. *n.* That which keeps or retains. [< OF. *retentif*, < L. *retentus;* see RETENT.]

—**re-ten′tive-ly,** *adv.*—**re-ten′tive-ness,** *n.* The capacity of holding or retaining; especially, in psychology, the preservative function of memory. See MEMORY.—**re″ten-tiv′i-ty,** *n.* Retentiveness; specifically, in magnetism, coercive force.

re-ten′tor, rĭ-ten′tęr, *n.* [L.] *Zool.* A muscle that keeps a part or organ in place, especially when retracted.

Re-tep′o-ra, rę-tep′o-rą, *C. Wr.* (rĭ″te-pō′rą, *S.*), *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Reteporidæ.* **2.** [r-] A polyzoan of this genus. [< L. *rete*, net, + *porus;* see PORE, *n.*]

re′te-pore, rĭ′te-pōr. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidæ.* **II.** *n.* A reteporoid polyzoan.

Re″te-por′i-dæ, rĭ″[*or* rē″]tę-per′i-dĭ *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of escharoidean polyzoans with the zoarium calcareous and fenestrate, and zoœcia immersed in one surface only. [< RETEPORA.]

—**re-tep′o-rid,** *n.*—**re-tep′o-roid,** *a.*

re″te-te-la′ri-an, *a. & n.* Same as RETITELARIAN.

re-tex′t, *vt.* To unweave; also, to annul.

re-tex′ture, rę-tex′chur *or* -tĭ̇r, *n.* [Rare.] A weaving again.

reth′ort, *n.* Rhetorician: orator.

reth′o-rice†, *n.* Rhetoric. **reth′o-ricke** or **-ryke†.**

reti-. Derived from Latin *rete*, net: a combining form.

re′ti-a, rĭ′shi-ą *or* rē′ti-ą, *n.* Plural of RETE.

re′ti-al, rĭ′shi-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rete.

Re″ti-a′ri-æ, rĭ″shi-ē′rĭ-ĭ *or* rē″ti-ą′ri-ē, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Retitelæ.* [< L. *retiarius*, net-fighter, < *rete*, net.]

re″ti-a′ri-us, rĭ″shi-ē′ri-us *or* rē″ti-ą′ri-us, *n.* [-RII, -ri-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a class of gladiators, armed with a net to enmesh his adversary, who was in full armor, and a trident and dagger to despatch him. [L.; see RETIARIÆ.]

re′ti-a-ry, rĭ′shi-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ;* web-spinning. **2.** [Rare.] Furnished with a net; skilful to entangle. **3**†. Like a net; having meshes. [< L. *retiarius;* see RETIARIÆ.]

re′ti-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A web-spinning spider. **2.** One of the *Retiariæ.*

ret′i-cence, ret′i-sens, *n.* **1.** The quality of being reticent; the act or habit of being reticent; reserve in speech.

I cannot . . . analyse that cruel *reticence* in the breasts of wise men which makes them always hide their deeper thought.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 19. [W. & S. '67.]

2. *Rhet.* A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing while making a show as if he would say nothing on the subject. [OF., < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticent(s-)*, ppr. of *reticeo*, < *re-*, again, + *taceo*, be silent.] **ret′i-cen-cy‡.**

Synonyms: see RESERVE.

ret′i-cent, ret′i-sent, *a.* Disposed not to communicate or express one's thoughts or feelings; habitually keeping silent or being reserved in utterance; reserved.

Reticent as to his plans, secretive as to his movements, repelling inquiry and disdaining criticism, General Grant invited the deepest hostility from the country at large.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Apr. 27, '88* p. 167. [CAS. CO.]

[< L. *reticent(t-)s;* see RETICENCE.]

ret′i-cle, ret′i-cl, *n. Astron.* The net of fine threads or lines of reference made of fine spider-web or ruled on a glass surface, placed in the focal plane of a telescope, to determine the position of an observed object. **ret′i-cule‡.** [< F. *réticule*, < L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.]

re-tic′u-la, rę-tic′yu-lą, *n.* Plural of RETICULUM.

re-tic′u-lar, rę-tic′yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Like a network; full of openings or interstices; cancellate; retiform. **2.** Of or pertaining to a reticulum. [< L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.] **re-tic′u-la-ry‡.**

—**reticular cartilage,** cartilage that contains fibers of yellow elastic tissue.—**r. formation,** a network of fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells, found in the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii.—**r. tissue,** adenoid tissue.

—**re-tic′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

re-tic″u-la′re, rę-tic′yu-lē′rĭ *or* -lą′rē, *n.* The rete mucosum. [< L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.]

Re-tic″u-la′ri-a, rę-tic′yu-lē′ri-ą *or* -lą′ri-ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Foraminifera.* [< L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.]—**re-tic″u-la′ri-an,** *a. & n.*

re-tic′u-late, rę-tic′yu-lêt, *v.* [-LA′TED; -LA′TING.] **I.** *t.* To make network of, or to cover with or as with lines of network.

The rivers and brooks . . . *reticulated* the broad plains of the Thuringian valley, as thickly as veins in marble.
H. MAYHEW *Boyhood of Martin Luther* ch. 3, p. 60. [H. '64.]

II. *i.* To form a network.

re-tic'u-late, rę-tic'yu-let *or* -lęt, *a.* **1.** Having the form of or arranged like network; netted; as, the *reticulate* veins of a leaf. **2.** Having lines or veins crossing as in network; as, a *reticulate* leaf; a *reticulate* wing of an insect. [< L. *reticulatus,* < *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.] —**re-tic'u-late-veined"**, *a.*

re-tic'u-la"ted, rę-tic'yu-lē"tęd, *pa.* **1.** Having or bearing a network; made to resemble or ornamented with a network; reticulate; as, *reticulated* moldings. **2.** Having a reticle; as, a *reticulated* micrometer.

—**reticulated masonry**, masonry of small square stones, bricks, or tiles placed diagonally, or occasionally of blocks of diamond shape. **reticulated work‡.**

re-tic"u-la'tion, rę-tic'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reticulating, the state of being reticulate, or that which is reticulated; net-like arrangement, as of veins or lines. **2.** Specifically, the arrangement of threads over a picture and over the paper on which it is to be copied, so as to divide into squares and render copying easier.

ret'i-cule, ret'i-kūl, *n.* **1.** A small bag, originally made of network, but now often of other material; used by women to carry small articles, needlework, etc. **2.** *Astron.* Same as RETICLE. [< F. *réticule,* < L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.]

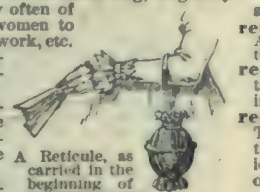

A Reticule, as carried in the beginning of the 19th century.

Re-tic"u-lo'sa, rę-tic'yu-lō'sa, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Reticularia* or *Foraminifera.* [< L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.]

re-tic'u-lose, rę-tic'yu-lōs, *a.* Forming an irregular network; of or pertaining to the *Reticulosa.*

re-tic'u-lum, rę-tic'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A network; a structure or object arranged like a network; as, the *reticulum* of a cell. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. **2.** Specifically: (1) The second stomach of a ruminant, with the lining membrane raised into folds forming hexagonal cells; the honeycomb. See illus. under RUMINANT. (2) *Bot.* The mass of crossed fibers at the base of the petiole in certain palms. (3) [R-] A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 72. [L., little net, dim. of *rete,* net.]

re-tier"cé', rę-tyēr"sē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Divided horizontally into three bands, each similarly divided into three, and having each the same three tinctures.

re-tif'er-ous, rę-tif'ęr-us, *a.* Composed of or having a rete or retia; reticulate. [< RETI- + L. *fero,* bear.]

re'ti-form, rī'ti-fôrm, *C. E.* (ret'i-, *S. W. Wr.*), *a.* Arranged like a network; reticulate. [< F. *rétiforme,* < L. *rete,* net, + *forma,* shape.]

—**retiform tissue**, adenoid tissue.

ret'i-na, ret'i-nu, *n.* The inner coat of the eye, containing the nervous apparatus essential to vision. The retina consists of layers of nerve-fibers and nerve-cells, connective tissue, and peripheral end-organs. The fibers of the optic nerve lie internally next the vitreous humor, the rod-and-cone or bacillary layer externally on the choroid. In the inner portion, and strictly in the axis of vision, is the yellow spot (fovea centralis or macula lutea), the region of most acute vision. See EYE. [< L. *rete,* net.]

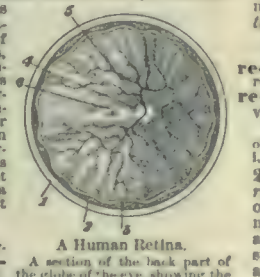

A Human Retina.

A section of the back part of the globe of the eye, showing the concave surface of the retina. 1. Sclerotica. 2 Choroid coat. 3 Retina 4. Optic papilla. 5. Central artery of the retina. 6. Macula lutea.

ret'i-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the retina.—**ret"i-no-cho"roi-di'tis**, *n.* Same as CHOROIDO-RETINITIS.—**ret"i-noph'o-ra**, *n.* [L.S.E., -ri *or* -rē, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the axial cells of an ommatidium or simple eye that secretes the crystalline cone.—**ret"i-noph'o-ral**, *a.*—**ret'i-no-sco"py**, *C.* **ret"i-nos'co-py**, *W. n. Surg.* The examination of the interior structures of the eye, especially the retina, as with an ophthalmoscope.—**ret"i-no-ski-as'co-py**, *n.* Same as SKIASCOPY.

ret"i-nac'u-lum, ret'i-nac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A bridle-like band or cord; as, the *retinacula* of the ileocæcal valve. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A viscid stigmatic gland, as that to which the pollinia are attached in orchids and asclepiads. (2) The funiculus of the seeds in most acanthads. **3.** *Helminth.* A strand, occasionally muscular, extending from the proboscis-sheath to the body-wall in acanthocephalans. [L., halter, < *retineo;* see RETAIN.]

re-tin'a-lite, rę-tin'ą-lāit, *n. Mineral.* A resinous serpentine, massive and translucent, and of a honey-yellow to light oil-green. [< Gr. *rhētinē,* resin, + -LITE.]

ret"in-e-l'ite, ret'in-e'lait, *n. Mineral.* A resin-like light-brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{21}H_{30}O_3$), found as round masses in coal-deposits. [Dim. < RETINITE, < Gr. *rhētinē,* resin.] **ret"in-as'phalt‡; ret'in-ite‡.**

re'ti-nerved", rī'ti-nęrvd", *C.* (ret'i-, *W.*), *a. Bot.* Reticulate-veined; netted-veined. [< RETI- + NERVE.]

ret"i-ne'um, ret'i-nē'um *or* -nē'um, *n.* [-NE'A, -nē'ą *or* -nē'ą, *pl.*] *Zool.* The part of an invertebrate eye that functions as a retina. [< RETINA.]

re-tin'ic, rę-tin'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from retinellite. [< Gr. *rhētinē,* resin.]

—**retinic acid**, a yellow-brown resinous compound $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ contained in retinellite.

ret"i-ni'tis, ret'i-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the retina. It is **apoplectic retinitis** when there is extravasation of blood into the retina, **nephritic r.** when in connection with Bright's disease, and **pigmentous r.** when there is accumulation of dark coloring-matter, finally causing loss of sight. [< RETINA.]

ret'i-noid, ret'i-noid, *a.* Resembling resin; resiniform. < Gr. *rhētinē,* resin, + -OID.]

ret'in-ol, ret'in-ōl, *n.* A liquid compound obtained by the distillation of various resins, as Burgundy pitch; used as a solvent, especially in pharmacy. [< Gr. *rhētinē,* resin, + -OL.]

ret'i-nue', *vt.* To attend as a retinue; accompany.

ret'i-nue, ret'i-nū (XIII), *n.* **1.** The body of persons who attend a person of rank or importance in travel or public appearance; retainers and servants collectively; hence, an escort; a cortège.

By this time the streets of the Hague were overflowing with the equipages and *retinues* of princes and ambassadors who came flocking to the great Congress.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 5. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

2. Any series of accompaniments or sequences; a train of results; as, a long *retinue* of evils. [< F. *retenue,* f. of *retenu,* pp. of *retenir;* see RETAIN.]

re-tin'u-la, rę-tin'yu-lą, *n.* [-LE, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Zool.* The retina of a single eye, or an ommatidium of a compound eye. See illus. under OMMATIDIUM. [< RETINA.]

—**re-tin'u-lar**, *a.* **re-tin'u-late‡.**

Re"ti-o-loi'de-a, rī"[*or* rē"]ti-o-loi'dę-ą, *n. pl. Zooph.* A legion of rhabdophorous hydroids without a sicula. [< LL. *retiolum,* dim. of L. *rete,* net, + -OID.]

—**re"ti-o-loi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

re'ti-ped, rī'ti-ped, *C. I.* (ret'i-ped, *E. W. Wr.*), *a. Ornith.* Having reticulate tarsi. [< RETI- + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

re-tir'a-cy, rę-tair'ą-si, *n.* Withdrawal into seclusion or into private life; especially, a state of retirement.

He left the house, and once more sought the *retiracy* of the gardens. WALLACE *Fair God* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 162. [H. M. & CO.]

ret"i-rade', ret'i-rūd', *C. W. Wr.* (ret'i-rūd, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] An inner line of works within a fort or bastion to which troops may retire to make a prolonged defense.

re-tir'al, rę-tair'ąl, *n.* The act of retiring; specifically, the withdrawal of notes or bills from circulation by calling them in and paying them.

re-tire', rę-tair', *v.* [RE-TIRED'; RE-TIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay up and withdraw from circulation; as, to *retire* the bonds of a city. **2.** To withdraw from active service; specifically, to place on the retired list, as an officer of the army or navy. See RETIRED LIST.

The one class which it seems to me desirable to *retire* permanently and for all time is the professional politician.
WARNER MILLER in *North American Review* Nov., '90, p. 579.

3. [Rare.] To separate or withdraw; remove: used sometimes reflexively; as, to *retire* one's thoughts; to *retire* oneself. **4†.** To draw back; cause to retreat.

II. *i.* **1.** To go into privacy or seclusion; withdraw oneself from business or public life in order to live quietly and privately; as, having made a fortune, he *retired.*

I have not only *retired* from all public employments, but I am *retiring* within myself, and shall . . . tread the paths of private life, with a heartfelt satisfaction. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington,* 1784 in vol. i, ch. 15, p. 407. [A. S. CO. '37.]

2. Specifically, in the army, navy, or civil service, to withdraw permanently from active service. See RETIRED LIST. **3.** To withdraw oneself for the purpose of sleep or rest; go to bed. **4.** To withdraw or to fall back, as from danger or attack; retreat; as, the enemy *retired* in disorder. **5.** To draw back; take oneself off; go away: the original meaning. **6.** *Mil.* To place, as one wing of an army, at a point less advanced than that of the main body. [< F. *retirer,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *tirer,* draw, < LL. *tirō,* < Goth. *tairan,* tear.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; RECEDE.

—**re-tir'er**, *n.*

re-tire', *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Rare.] The act or the state of retirement. **2†.** A place of retirement; a retreat.

re-tired', rę-taird', *pa.* **1.** Withdrawn from public view; existing or passed in seclusion; as, a *retired* life.

The place was very *retired,* with little or no society, and a post only once a week. C. WORDSWORTH *William Wordsworth* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 94. [T. & F. '51.]

2. Withdrawn from business, office, or public life; as, a *retired* sea-captain. **3.** Given to seclusion; as, a person of *retired* disposition. In this sense *retiring* is now more common. **4.** *Fort.* Bent toward the rear: said of a flank. **5.** That is not generally perceived or understood; withdrawn from observation; abstruse or secret; as, the most *retired* workings of the soul.

—**retired list**, a list of officers in the army or in the navy who are retired from active service. In the United States any officer may be retired on his own application after 30 years of service. In the navy an officer under the rank of vice-admiral must, except under certain conditions, be retired at the age of 62, and in the army after 45 years of service, and on reaching the age of 64 he may be retired at the discretion of the President after 30 years of service and on his own application. Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of the salary paid them while in active service. They may be ordered on duty again in case of war.

—**re-tired'ness**, *n.*

re-tire'ment, rę-tair'męnt, *n.* **1.** The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; as, a life of *retirement.*

Retirement from the world is not necessarily *retirement* from duty. T. C. UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fenelon* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 177. [H. '45.]

2. A secluded place; a spot removed from public notice; a retreat. **3†.** A recovery from loss or discomfiture; retrieval. [F., < *retirer;* see RETIRE.]

Synonyms: loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude. In *retirement* one withdraws from association he has had with others; we speak of the *retirement* of a public man to private life, though he may still be much in company. In *seclusion* one shuts himself away from the society of all except intimate friends or attendants; in *solitude* no other person is present. While *seclusion* is ordinarily voluntary, *solitude* may be enforced; we speak of the *solitude* rather than the *seclusion* of a prisoner. As *private* denotes what concerns ourselves individually, *privacy* denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we desire not to have concerned in our affairs; *privacy* is more commonly temporary than *seclusion;* we speak of a moment's *privacy.* There may be *loneliness* without *solitude,* as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness,* as when one is glad to be alone. —Antonyms: association, companionship, company, converse, fellowship, society.

re-tir'ence, rę-tair'ęns, *n.* [Rare.] Retiring habits or manners.

re-tir'ing, rę-tair'ing, *pa.* **1.** Exhibiting a disposition to retire from notice; unobtrusive; modest; quiet: said either of a person or of his disposition and conduct; as, a *retiring* person; *retiring* manners. **2.** Pertaining to one who retires, as from service; as, a *retiring* pension.

Synonyms: see MODEST.

—**retiring board**, a board of army or navy officers who report concerning the incapacity of officers for active service. See RETIRED LIST.

ret'in-tene, ret'in-tēn, *n. Chem.* A yellow-red crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{14}$) obtained by the decomposition of acetylene by heat. [< RETENE.]

Re"ti-te'læ, rī'ti-tī'lī *or* rē'ti-tē'lē, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders whose webs are formed of a network of irregularly intersecting fibers. [< RETI- + L. *tela,* web.]

Re"ti-te-la'ri-æ‡.—re"ti-te-la'ri-an, *a. & n.*

re-torque'†, *vt.* To turn back.

re-tor'sion, rę-tôr'shun, *n.* The act of retorting or of returning ill treatment in kind; specifically, in international law, a retaliation, falling short of war, by which evils are inflicted on another nation similar to those which it inflicts: distinguished from *reprisal.* [< LL. *retorsio(n-),* *retortio(n-);* see RETORTION.] **re-tor'tion‡.**

re-tort'[1], rę-tôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To return or direct back on the originator; treat in the way of retaliation: seldom said of a friendly word or deed; as, to *retort* an insult.

So effectually . . . did he *retort* on vice the mockery which had . . . been directed against virtue, that, since his time, the open violation of decency has always been considered . . . as the sure mark of a fool. MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 610. [A. '80.]

2. To say in or as in sharp or spiteful rejoinder. **3.** To twist or bend back, or form by twisting. **4†.** To throw back; reflect; reject.

II. *i.* **1.** To make retort; reply sharply; also, to turn a criticism, accusation, or jest against its author. **2†.** To coil back; twist or be twisted over. **3†.** To come back. [OF., < L. *retortus,* pp. of *retorqueo,* < *re-,* back, + *torqueo,* twist.] —**re-tort'er**, *n.* One who retorts.

re-tort'[2], *vt.* To separate, as gold or silver from mercury, in a retort.

re-tort'[3], *n.* A vessel consisting essentially of a bulb (frequently with a tubulature for the introduction of material) and a beak, for the decomposition of compound bodies by heat, or for distillation. As the compound or mixture decomposes, the more volatile constituents escape through the beak and are collected. Retorts are of various shapes and of different materials, as glass, metal, and earthenware. [< OF. *retorte,* < LL. *retorta,* band, < L. *retortus;* see RETORT[1], *v.*]

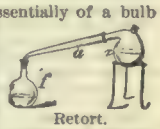

Retort.

r, retort; *a,* adapter; *f,* flask.

—**re-tort'-hold"er**, *n.* A device for holding a retort. —**r.-house**, *n.* The building containing the gas-retorts in which gas is manufactured.—**r.-scaler**, *n.* An implement for scraping clean the insides of gas-retorts.

re-tort'[4], *n.* A retaliatory speech; a turning back of a charge or attack upon the one who makes it; a keen or sharp rejoinder or witty repartee; also, the act of making a retort; as, a debater quick at *retort;* sometimes used for a deed instead of words.

Nothing is so easy and inviting as the *retort* of abuse and sarcasm; but it is a paltry and an unprofitable contest.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Eng. Writers on Am.* p. 76. [G. P. P. '61.]

Synonyms: see ANSWER.

re-tort'ed, rę-tôrt'ęd, *pa.* **1.** *Her.* Intertwined or interlaced, as serpents forming a knot. **2.** [Archaic.] Bent or twisted back.

re-tor'tion, rę-tôr'shun, *n.* **1.** A bending, turning, or twisting back; that which is turned, bent, or twisted, or has the appearance of being so. **2.** Retorsion.

This act of New Jersey is called an act of *retortion* against the illegal and oppressive legislation of New York. WEBSTER *Works, Gibbons and Ogden* in vol. vi, p. 5. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

[< LL. *retortion(n-),* < L. *retortus;* see RETORT[1], *v.*]

re-tort'ive†, *a.* Containing retort; bending backward.

re-touch', rī-tuch', *vt.* To add new touches to; correct or improve by new touches; modify the details of; as, to *retouch* a painting; to *retouch* an essay.

The audience never think of coming before the lecturer to have the truths of the last lecture *retouched.* RUFUS CHOATE *Addresses, Dedication of Peabody Institute* p. 209. [L. B. & CO. '78.]

[< F. *retoucher,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *toucher,* touch; see TOUCH, *v.*]

—**re-touch'**, *n.* A repeated or additional touch; further work done by an artist to a picture, model, or other work of art previously regarded as finished.—**re-touch'er**, *n.* One who retouches; specifically, one who retouches photographic negatives or prints, so as to remove imperfections and give a fine finish.—**re-touch'ment**, *n.* The act of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

re-touch'ing, rī-tuch'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of RETOUCH, *v.*

—**re-touch'ing-frame"**, *n.* A desk with a surface of ground glass through which light is reflected upward from a mirror so as to illuminate thoroughly a photographic negative laid on the desk, for the convenience of the retoucher. **r.-desk‡. r.-easel‡.**—**r.-table**, *n.* A retouching-frame which stands on supports of its own.—**r.-varnish**, *n.* A kind of varnish freshly applied to prepare dry oil-paintings for retouching.

re-tour', rę-tūr', *n. Scots Law.* Formerly, a copy of the return made to the chancery court of the execution of a writ of inquest. [F., < *retourner;* see RETURN[1], *v.*]

re-toured', rę-tūrd', *a. Scots Law.* Designated and described (as lands) in a return of a chancery writ.

—**retoured duty**, the new extent or valuation of lands as shown by retour in chancery on the judicial declaration of the heirship of a party. It regulated non-entry duties payable to the superior.

re-tourn'†, *vt.* To return.

re-trace', rę-trēs', *vt.* **1.** To trace back; follow backward or toward the place of beginning, as a track or marking; hence, to investigate by beginning with the last of a series of effects and going backward through the series; as, to *retrace* the progress of civilization.

Kenelm *retraced* his steps homeward under the shade of his 'old hereditary trees.'
BULWER-LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* bk. i, ch. 15, p. 73. [L. '87.]

2. To trace again from the beginning; hence, to rehearse; recount; recite; as, to *retrace* one's adventures.

Let me *retrace* the record of the years That made me what I am.
HOLMES *Wind-Clouds and Star-Drifts* pt. iv, st. 1.

3. Specifically, to trace again or renew the lines of, as an engraving or drawing, or to copy by such means.

—**re-trace'a-bl(e**, *a.*

re-tract', rę-tract', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To recall or take back (something that one has said); declare to be false, as one's own assertion, teaching, accusation, etc.; recant; withdraw; disavow; as, to *retract* a charge. **2.** To draw back or backward; draw in, as within a sheath or other receptacle: opposed to *protract* or *protrude;* as, the serpent *retracts* its tongue; the tiger *retracts* its claws.

If an ill-tempered horse in a stall is inclined to kick backwards, his ears are *retracted* from habit, though he has no intention or power to bite. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 4, p. 112. [A. '73.]

3. [Archaic.] To take back, as a grant or favor; withdraw; revoke. **4†.** To shorten or contract.

II. *i.* **1.** To recall what one has said; take back an assertion, resolution, teaching, admission, concession, or

the like; recant. **2.** To draw back or draw in; shrink away; recede. [< F. *rétracter*, < L. *retracto*, intens. of *retraho*; see RETRACT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABJURE.

re-tract', rẹ-tract'. *n.* **1.** In farriery, the prick of a nail in a horse's hoof, making it necessary to withdraw the nail. **2†.** A recantation; retractation. **3†.** A retreat; withdrawal. [< LL. *retractus*, < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahо*, < *re-*, back, + *trahо*, draw.]

re-tract'a-bl(e, rẹ-tract'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retracted; retractile.—**re-tract"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

re-tract'ate†, *vt.* To withdraw or recant.

re"trac-ta'tion, rĭ"trac-tē'shun, *n.* The act of retracting; specifically, a recantation. [OF., < L. *retractatio(n-)*, revision, < *retractatus*, pp. of *retracto*; see RETRACT, *v.*]

I made a formal *Retractation* of all the hard things which I had said against the church of Rome.
NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vi, p. 233. [A. '65.]

re-tract'ed, rẹ-tract'ẹd, *pa.* **1.** Taken or drawn back. **2.** *Her.* Cut off and shortened by a diagonal line: said of ordinaries and subordinaries.

re-tract'i-bl(e, -bil'i-ty. Same as RETRACTABLE, etc.

re-tract'ile, rẹ-tract'il, *a.* **1.** Of such construction or arrangement as to be easily drawn back or in after protrusion; as, *retractile* claws. See illus. under FELIDÆ. **2.** Having the power or tendency to retract; retractive. —**re"trac-til'i-ty,** *n.*

re-trac'tion, rẹ-trac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of withdrawing or recalling something said or asserted or an arrangement already made; as, the *retraction* of a calumny. **2.** The act of drawing in or back, or the state of being retracted or withdrawn.

The eyeball is terrible, and the *retraction* of the flesh of the lips [in enraged carnivorous animals] indicates the most savage fury.
CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay v, p. 114. [BELL '88.]

re-tract'iv(e, rẹ-tract'iv, *a.* Having the power or tendency to retract; retracting.—**re-tract'iv(e-ly,** *adv.*

re-tract'ive†, *n.* That which restrains or draws back.

re-tract'or, rẹ-tract'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which draws in or back. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument or a woven fabric used in retracting the soft parts in a surgical operation, especially in amputation. **3.** In firearms, a device for withdrawing metallic cartridge-cases from the breech. **4.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A muscle that draws back or in a part or organ; as, the *retractor* of the proboscis of a worm. [< L. *retractus*; see RETRACT, *n.*]

re'trad, rĭ'trad, *adv. Anat.* Toward or at the rear; backward. [< L. *retro* (< *re-*), back, + -AD³.]

re'tra-hens, rĭ'trə-henz, *n.* [-HEN'TES, -hen'tīz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] A muscle that retracts an organ; specifically, a small muscle (retrahens aurem) of the ear.

re'tra-hent, rĭ'trə-hẹnt, *a.* Serving to retract. [< L. *retrahо*, ppr. *retrahent(-s)*; see RETRACT, *n.*]

re-trait'†, *n.* A picture; portrait. **re-traict'†; re-traite'†; re-trate'†.**

re-trait'²†, *n.* A retreat. **re-trair'†; re-trate'†.**

re'tral, rĭ'trul, *a.* Back or tending backward; posterior; retrorse. [< L. *retro* (< *re-*), back.]

The special pull caused a slight *retral* slipping of the tidal crust.
WINCHELL in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 211. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

re-tran"ché', rẹ-trăn'shē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Divided diagonally twice, into three parts: said of a field.

re"trans-fer', rĭ"trans-fẹr', *vt.* To transfer back, or to transfer again.—**re-trans'fer,** *n.*

re"trans-form', rĭ"trans-fôrm', *W.* (rĭ-trgns-fôrm', *C.*), *vt.* To change back to a previous condition, or to transform anew.—**re-trans"for-ma'tion,** *n.*

re"trans-late', rĭ"trans-lāt', *W.* (rĭ-trgns-lāt', *C.*), *vt.* To translate back again into its original language, or to translate anew.—**re"trans-la'tion,** *n.*

re"trans-mit', rĭ"trans-mit' (-trgns-, *C.*), *vt.* To transmit back again, or to transmit anew.
—**re"trans-mis'sion,** *n.*

re-trax'it, rẹ-trax'it, *n.* [L.] *Law.* The voluntary withdrawal of a suit by a plaintiff, with a renunciation of his right of action entered of record, barring him from bringing a future action for the same cause: literally, he has withdrawn.

re-treat', rẹ-trīt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To go back or backward; withdraw from a position, especially from a point to which advance has been made; retire; specifically, in military tactics, to withdraw from before an enemy or from threatening danger. **2.** Figuratively, to recede or retire, as from a claim or from some act proposed or begun; as, to *retreat* from a controversy. **3.** In fencing, to move backward so as to avoid a thrust or blow. **4.** To go into retreat or retirement; withdraw, as to a place of quiet or shelter; as, to *retreat* from the world.

The stars *retreated* in a pallid veil that dimmed their beams.
HARRIET P. SPOFFORD *Amber Gods* p. 242. [T. & F. '63.]

5. To curve or slope backward from a point or line; as, a *retreating* coast; a *retreating* forehead.

II†. *t.* To retrace; retract.

Synonyms: see RECEDE.

re-treat', *n.* **1.** The act of retreating, as from contest or danger; specifically, the retirement of a naval or land force from a position of danger or from before an enemy; as, the *retreat* from Moscow. **2.** A signal for retiring from battle or from danger, made by trumpet or drum; as, to sound or beat a *retreat*. **3.** The state of having retreated, as for seclusion; retirement; solitude.

An air of *retreat* and solitude hung about the rooms, and about their inhabitant. DICKENS *Edwin Drood* ch. 17, p. 222. [E. & L.]

4. A place to which one has retreated; place of retirement, quiet, or security; refuge or asylum; shelter; haunt; as, a sylvan *retreat*.

For in this dream I leave the noisy streets
For cool *retreats*
Of forest aisles and bowers of underwood.
THOMAS HENEY *Wood-Notes* st. 2.

5. A time specially devoted to meditation, prayer, and self-examination. [< F. *retraite*, < LL. *retracta*, < L. *retractus*; see RETRACT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BOWER; REFUGE.

re-treat'al, rẹ-trīt'ul, *a. Geol.* Having retreated, or pertaining to that which has retreated.

—**retreatal moraine,** a moraine deposited during the retreat of the last Pleistocene ice-sheet.

re-treat'er, rẹ-trīt'ẹr, *n.* One who retires or retreats.

re-treat'ful, rẹ-trīt'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Affording retreat.

re-treat'ment, rẹ-trīt'mẹnt, *n.* [Rare.] The act of retreating, or the state of being in retirement.

re-tree', rẹ-trī', *n.* Paper containing blemishes, and hence not of first quality, usually indicated by marking the packages and invoices R in the United States, and X X in England.

The term *retree* is well known in the paper-trade, and signifies paper slightly inferior to standard, . . . containing a greater proportion of the minute specks which are found, more or less, in all papers but those of the very highest quality.
SPALDING & HODGE *Letter to Standard Dict.* Jan. 8, '94.

[< F. *retrait*, shrinkage, < LL. *retracta*; see RETREAT, *n.*]

re-trench', rẹ-trench', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down or reduce in extent or quantity; curtail; diminish: said especially of things that have become or are tending to become excessive; as, to *retrench* the privileges of the nobility; to *retrench* expenses.

Extinguish vanity in the mind, and you naturally *retrench* the little superfluities of garniture and equipage.
ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 19, 1710–'11.

2. To cut off or cut short; abridge; terminate; also, to restrict or limit; as, to *retrench* discussion. **3.** *Mil.* To furnish with a retrenchment. **4.** To pare or prune away; remove by cutting. **5†.** To mutilate by cutting.

II. *i.* **1.** To effect a lessening; make a reduction in the quantity or extent of something; especially, to reduce expenditures; as, we must *retrench* or fail. **2.** [Archaic.] To cause diminution by cutting; encroach. [< F. *retrancher*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *trancher*, cut; see TRENCH, *v.*]

Synonyms: abridge, clip, curtail, cut, cut down, cut off, cut short, decrease, diminish, economize, lessen, reduce.—Antonyms: elongate, expand, extend, lavish, lengthen, prolong, protract, squander, waste.

re-trench'ment, rẹ-trench'mẹnt, *n.* **1.** The act of retrenching; a curtailing or reducing in amount or extent; lessening; diminution; especially, reduction for the sake of economy; as, a *retrenchment* in one's style of living.

The duty of *retrenchment* by discontinuing and abolishing all useless offices.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. i, ch. 41, p. 124. [A. '54.]

2. *Mil.* An interior breastwork or rampart from which the enemy can be resisted, should the outer line be taken; also, rarely, any entrenchment. [< F. *retranchement*, < *retrancher*; see RETRENCH.]

re-trenchi', *pp.* Retrenched. PHIL. SOC.

re-trib'u-ta-ry, rẹ-trib'yu-tẹ-ri, *a.* Retributory.

re-trib'ute†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give in retribution; pay back.
II. *i.* To make requital.

ret"ri-bu'tion, ret'ri-biū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of requiting or paying in return for good or evil done; especially, the act of inflicting loss or evil as punishment. **2.** That which is done or given in requital; a reward or punishment: now chiefly used to denote a punishment on the ground of strictly distributive and avenging justice. **3.** In theology, the allotment of reward and of punishments in the next world.

In all great religions, we find one God; in all of them, personal immortality, with *retribution*.
R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. i, p. 8. [S. '88.]

[OF., < L. *retributio(n-)*, < *retributus*, pp. of *retribuo*, restore, < *re-*, again, + *tribuo*; see TRIBUTE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE.

—**retribution theory,** the theory that the future state of the righteous and the wicked will be determined judicially according to the merit and demerit of the present life: by Protestant divines distinguished from the doctrines of *purgatory* and *future probation*.

re-trib'u-tiv, -ly. Retributive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-trib'u-tive, rẹ-trib'yu-tiv, *a.* Tending to reward or punish; of the nature of retribution; as, *retributive* justice.

Retributive justice renders to every one exactly that which is his due. It has respect to the merits and demerits . . . of him toward whom it is exercised.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 255. [N. & P.]

—**re-trib'u-tive-ly,** *adv.*

re-trib'u-tor, rẹ-trib'yu-tọr, *n.* One who compensates or rewards; especially, one who administers rewards and punishments according to merit and demerit. [LL., < L. *retributus*; see RETRIBUTION.] **re-trib'u-ter‡.**

re-trib'u-to"ry, rẹ-trib'yu-to"ri, *a.* Serving as or making retribution.

re-triev', -a-bl, re-trievd'. Retrieve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-triev'a-ble, rẹ-triv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retrieved; that may be recovered or restored to a former state of well-being.—**re-triev"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-triev'a-bl(e-ness‡.—re-triev'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-triev'al, rẹ-triv'ul, *n.* The act or process of retrieving; restoration from loss, damage, or failure.

He is the best [Christian] who wins the most splendid victories by the *retrieval* of mistakes.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. iv, p. 66. [H. '70.]

re-trieve', rẹ-triv', *v.* [RE-TRIEVED'; RE-TRIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring back from a condition of impairment, loss, or failure to success or well-being, or at least to an improved condition; recover; restore; reestablish; as, to *retrieve* one's character or reputation; he *retrieved* his fortune. **2.** To remedy the evil consequences of; atone for; as, to *retrieve* a loss or failure.

Cortés, anxious to *retrieve* the disgrace of the morning, ordered an assault on the larger, and, as it seemed, more practicable eminence. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 52. [H. '51.]

3. To search for and bring to hand: said of dogs; as, to *retrieve* birds. **4†.** To find again; recover.

II. *i.* To find and bring something; recover something by searching; especially, to search for and bring dead or wounded game: said of dogs. [< F. *retrouver*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *trouver*, find; see TROUBADOUR.]

Synonyms: see RECOVER.

—**re-trieve'less,** *a.*—**re-trieve'ment,** *n.* The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved.

re-trieve', *n.* [Archaic.] A seeking and finding; a recovery; retrieval. **re-trief'†.**

Anticipating the 'detention' of Sir John Franklin, . . . he [Sir John Ross] had volunteered his services for an expedition of *retrieve*. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 22, p. 170. [H. '54.]

re-triev'er, rẹ-triv'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which retrieves. **2.** A dog trained to retrieve game; specifically, a black or liver-colored cross between a Newfoundland and a setter, with either a curly or a wavy coat. See DOG.

ret'ri-ment, ret'ri-mẹnt, *n.* [Rare.] Refuge; dregs. [< L. *retrimentum*, < *re-*, again, + *tero*, pp. *tritus*, rub.]

retro-, rĭ'tro- *or* ret'ro-, *prefix.* Back; backward. [< L. *retro-*, < *retro*, backward, < *re-*, back.]—**re"tro-bul'bar,** *a.* Situated behind the eyeball.—**re'tro-ceps,** *n.* Forceps for grasping the back part of the fetal head in childbirth.—**re'tro-choir,** *n.* That part of a church interior, exclusive of the lady-chapel, which is east of or beyond the altar.—**re"tro-clu'sion,** *n. Surg.* A mode of acupressure in which the needle is passed about the artery in nearly a semicircle, coming out near the place of entrance.—**re"tro-col'lic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back of the neck; as, *retrocollic* rheumatism.—**re"tro-cop'u-late,** *vi.* To copulate backward or from behind (that is, standing with the faces in opposite directions), as some animals.—**re"tro-cop'u-lant,** *a.* Copulating backward or from behind.—**re"tro-cop"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**re'tro-curved,** *a.* Same as RECURVED.—**re'tro-date,** *vt.* To set back the date of; assign an earlier than the actual date to; as, to *retrodate* a book or a document.—**re"tro-de-flect',** *vt.* To cause to bend downward and backward.—**re"tro-de"vi-a'tion,** *n.* A backward displacement, especially of the uterus.—**re"tro-duct',** *vt.* To lead or bring back or draw in again, draw back; retract.—**re"tro-duc'tion,** *n.*—**re"tro-flect'ed,** *a.* Turned backward; retroflexed; reflexed.—**re'tro-flex, re'tro-flexed,** *a.* Bent or turned backward; reflexed.—**re"tro-flex'ion,** *n.* A bending or being bent backward; especially, a position or condition of the womb in which its body is bent backward at an angle with the cervix, whose position remains unchanged. **re"tro-flec'tion†.—re'tro-fract,** *a.* Same as REFRACTED **re'tro-fract"ed†,** *C. W.* **(ret'ro-fract"ed,** *S.*; **ret"ro-fract'ed,** *I. Wr.*).—**re"tro-gen'er-a-tiv(e,** *a.* Retrocopulant.—**re"tro-in-fin'i-ty†,** *n.* An endless stretching backward; an interminable backward succession, as of events.—**re"tro-in'su-lar,** *a.* Situated behind the insula.—**re"tro-ject',** *vt.* [Rare.] To throw or carry backward.—**re"tro-jec'tion,** *n.* The throwing of a liquid into a cavity or canal, so as to cleanse it by washing from within outward.—**re"tro-lin'gual,** *a.* Situated at the back of the tongue and serving to draw it back: said of a muscle.—**re"tro-lo-cu'tion,** *n.* Same as RETROPOSITION.—**re"tro-mam'ma-ry,** *a.* Situated behind the mammary gland; as, a *retromammary* inflammation.—**re"tro-min'gent.** **I.** *a.* Urinating backward. **II.** *n.* An animal that urinates backward.—**re"tro-min'gen-cy,** *n.* A retromingent state or conformation.—**re"tro-min'gent-ly,** *adv.*—**re"tro-mor'phosed,** *a.*—**re"tro-mor-pho'sis,** *n.* Metamorphosis into an earlier type or form.—**re"tro-oc'u-lar,** *a.* Posterior to the ball of the eye.—**re"tro-op'er-a-tiv(e,** *a.* Operating backward; retroactive.—**re"tro-per'i-to-ne'al,** *a.* Posterior to the peritoneum.—**re"tro-phar"yn-ge'al,** *a.* Posterior to the pharynx.—**re"tro-po-si'tion,** *n.* A position posterior to the normal: said of the womb.—**re"tro-pul'sion,** *n.* A pushing or driving backward. Specifically, in pathology: (1) An impulse to walk backward, characteristic of some cases of trembling palsy. (2) A pushing back of the head of the child during parturition.—**re"tro-pul'siv(e,** *a.*—**re"tro-ser'rate,** *a.* Edged with teeth directed backward; barbed.—**re"tro-ser'ru-late,** *a. Entom.* Minutely retroserrate.—**Re"tro-si"pho-na'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of ammoneans with the circumsiphonal partitions directed backward, as *Goniatitidæ*.—**re"tro-si'phonate,** *a.*—**re"tro-ster'nal,** *a.* Posterior to the sternum.—**re"tro-tar'sal,** *a.* Situated behind the tarsus of the eyelid; as, the *retrotarsal* fold.—**re'tro-tort,** *vt.* [Rare.] To force or twist backward.—**re"tro-tra'che-al,** *a.* Posterior to the trachea.—**re"tro-u'ter-in(e,** *a.* Posterior to the uterus.—**re"tro-vac'ci-nate,** *vt.* To vaccinate (a cow) with virus from a human being; also, to vaccinate with virus from an animal thus treated.—**re"tro-vac"ci-na'tion,** *n.*—**re"tro-vac'cine,** *n.* Lymph from a retrovaccinated cow.

re"tro-act', rĭ'tro-act' *or* ret'ro-act' (XIII), *vi.* To act backward or in return; act in opposition; have a retrospective effect, application, or bearing; affect past acts, obligations, or penalties. [< L. *retroagо*, pp. *retroactus*, < *retro*, back, + *agо*, do.]—**re"tro-ac'tion,** *n.* **1.** Backward, return, or reverse action; reaction. **2.** Retrospective action, application, or effect.

re"tro-act'iv(e, rĭ'tro-act'iv, *C. E. I.*¹ *W. Wr.*¹, *or* ret'ro-act'iv, *I.*² *Wr.*² (rẹ'trō-ac'tiv, *S.*), *a.* Having or designed to have a retrospective effect or reversed action; operative on, affecting, or having reference to past events, transactions, responsibilities, etc., or the persons involved therein; retroacting.—**retroactive law,** a law that relates to and operates upon what is past, as a law legalizing past proceedings; a retrospective law.
—**re"tro-act'iv(e-ly,** *adv.*

re"tro-cede', rĭ'tro-sīd' *or* ret'ro-sīd (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To cede, grant, or give back; restore ownership, possession, or control of; return.

The portion [of the District of Columbia] on the Virginia side of the Potomac was *retroceded* to that state in 1846.
JAMES W. HAWES in *Am. Cyc.* vol. vi, p. 150. [A. '81.]

II. *i.* To go back or give way; move backward; recede. [< F. *rétrocéder*, < L. *retrocedo*, < *retro*, back, + *cedo*, go.]
—**re"tro-ce'dent,** *a.* Retroceding or tending to retrocede; shifting about; as, *retrocedent* gout.

re"tro-ces'sion¹, rĭ'tro-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The act or process of retroceding or going back; a retiring, retreating, or receding; also, a backward or receding slope or inclination.

Palm forests cover the level, sandy plain made by the *retrocession* of the sea. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 485. [G. P. P. '60.]

—**re"tro-ces'sion-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to retrocession; recessional. **II.** *n.* A recessional hymn.

re"tro-ces'sion², *n.* **1.** The act of retroceding or giving back; in law, the conveyance or assignment of an estate, territory, or right to a former owner, grantor, or assignor. **2.** *Pathol.* Metastasis, transference, or striking in of any superficial affection to the interior of the body. **3.** *Geom.* Inflection. **4.** *Astron.* Precession of the equinoxes. [< F. *rétrocession*, < LL. *retrocessio(n-)*, < L. *retrocessus*, pp. of *retrocedo*; see RETROCEDE.]

Re-trog'ra-dæ, rẹ-treg'rə-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Irach.* The *Laterigradæ*. [< L. *retrogradior*; see RETROGRADE, *a.*]

ret"ro-gra-da'tion, ret'ro gra-dē'shun, *C.*¹ *W.*² *Wr., or* rĭ'tro-, *C.*² *E. S. W.*¹, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of retrograding; movement backward. **2.** A falling back or decline, as in quality; deterioration. **3.** *Astron.* An apparent motion of a planet from east to west among the stars, contrary to the order of the signs.

ret'ro-grade, ret'ro-grēd *or* rĭ'tro-, *v.* [-GRA'DED; -GRA'DING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to deteriorate or to move backward; turn back; cause to recede.
II. *i.* **1.** To move or appear to move backward or in a reverse direction; recede; hence, to lose ground morally, intellectually, or otherwise; deteriorate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced. SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 8, p. 107. [A. '74.]

2. *Astron.* To appear to move westward relatively to the fixed stars. [< F. *rétrograder*, < L. *retrogradior*; see RETROGRADE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see RECEDE!.

ret'ro-grade, ret'ro-grēd *or* rĭ'tro- (XIII), *a.* **1.** Going, moving, or tending backward; backward; contrary; reversed; retreating.

It is not necessary to follow the French army in its *retrograde* movement through Italy. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 298. [H. '49.]

2. Declining to or toward a worse state or character; losing ground, strength, or excellence; deteriorating; as, *retrograde* metamorphosis; specifically, in biology, tending toward, acquiring, or exhibiting a less complex structure; characterized by degeneration or return to a lower state. **3.** *Astron.* Moving or appearing to move in a direction contrary to the order of the signs; apparently moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars; rotating in a backward or reversed direction: opposed to *direct*; said generally of the apparent motion of the planets at certain times, and of the heliocentric motion of some comets.

Although a planet always truly moves in the order of the signs, yet there are periods when it appears stationary; sometimes even its motion appears *retrograde* or reversed. G. F. CHAMBERS *Handbook of Descriptive Astron.* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 39. [C. L. P. '77.]

4. [Archaic.] Opposite; contrary. [OF., < L. *retrogradus*, < *retrogradior*, < *retro*, back, + *gradior*, step.]

ret'ro-grade, *n.* A backward or downward movement; deterioration; decline.

ret'ro-gra"ding-ly, ret'ro-grē'ding-li, *adv.* So as to retrograde; in a retrograde manner.

re"tro-gres'sion, rĭ'tro-gresh'un, *C. E. I.*[1] *S. W.*[1] (ret'ro-, *I.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A going or moving backward or in a reverse direction; retreat; retrogradation.

There is, consequently, a tendency always to exaggerate progress, and, indeed, to count as progress some things which are *retrogression*. R. T. ELY *Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 24. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. A moving toward a lower plane; descent to or toward a less complex or perfect structure or organization; backward metamorphosis; degeneration. **3.** *Astron.* Same as RETROGRADATION. [< L. *retrogressus*, pp. of *retrogradior*; see RETROGRADE, *a.*] **re"tro-gress'**‡.

re"tro-gres'sion-al, rĭ'tro-gresh'un-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to retrogression.

re"tro-gres'sive, rĭ'tro-gres'iv, *C. E. I.*[1] *S. W.*[1] (ret'ro-, *I.*[2] *W.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Going or moving backward; retrograde. **2.** Passing from a better to a worse state; declining; deteriorating; degenerating.

—**re"tro-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ret'ro-mote, ret'ro-mōt', *vt.* [U. S.] To move backward or downward; specifically, to place in a lower grade or rank: a school term proposed as correlative of *promote*. [< RETRO- + *-mote* in PROMOTE.]

re-trorse', re-trôrs', *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* **1.** Turned, bent, or directed backward. **2.** *Ornith.* Turned or growing in an unusual direction; antrorse. [< L. *retrorsus*, for *retroversus*; see RETROVERSION.]—**re-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

ret'ro-spect, ret'ro-spect, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.* (rĭ'tro-spect, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[1]) (XIII), *v.* **1.** *t.* To consider or revert to the past of; give a backward glance at or survey of.

II. *i.* To look backward; consider the past. [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. of *retrospicio*, < *retro*, backward, + *specio*, look.]

ret'ro-spect, *n.* A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past; also, that which is thus contemplated.

Any child of five will be entertained by your narrative of what it said and did at two or three years, nor will it miss a single good point in the *retrospect*. T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 43, p. 218. [H. '88.]

[< L. *retrospectus*; see RETROSPECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see MEMORY.

ret"ro-spec'tion, ret'ro-spec'shun, *n.* The act or faculty of looking back on things past; retrospective survey or reflection; calling to remembrance.

ret"ro-spec'tiv, -ly. Retrospective, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ret"ro-spec'tive, ret'ro-spec'tiv, *a.* **1.** Looking back on the past; of, pertaining to, or referring to the past. **2.** *Law.* Retroactive; said of some legislation.

The pardon act is *retrospective* and is not a release from obligation for the future. R. S. FOSTER *Philos. Christian Experience* lect. vii, p. 136. [H. & R. '90.]

—**ret"ro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-trous"sage', re-trū"sȧzh', *n. Etching.* A method of producing a soft effect from etched plates by removing some of the ink, where desired, from the incised lines with a soft cloth, after the plate has been wiped. [F., < *retrousser*, turn up, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back; and see TRUSS, *v.*]

re-trous"sé', re-trū"sē', *a.* [F.] Turned up at the end, as a nose.

re'tro-vene, rĭ'tro-vīn, *a.* Inclined or pointing backward; as, *retrovene* teeth. [< RETRO- + L. *venio*, come.]

re"tro-ver'sion, rĭ'tro-vėr'shun, *C. S. W.*[1] (ret'ro-, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* A tipping or backward, or the state of being so tipped, said especially of the womb. [< L. *retroversus*, bent back, < *retro*, back; and see VERSION.]

re"tro-vert', rĭ'tro-vėrt', *vt.* To turn back. [< RETRO- + L. *verto*, turn.]—**re'tro-vert** or **ret'ro-vert** (XIII), *n.* **1.** That which is in a state of retroversion. **2.** One who has returned to his old creed.—**re'tro-vert-ed**, *a.* **1.** Turned back or over. **2.** *Bot.* Inverted.

re"tro-vis'ion, rĭ'tro-vizh'un, *n.* A looking, or the power of looking, back; especially, a supposed power of seeing unknown events in the past: opposed to *prevision*.

re-trude', re-trōd', *vt.* Rare. To thrust back. [< L. *retrudo*, < *re-*, back, + *trudo*, thrust.]

re-truse'†, *a.* Hidden, obtrusive.

re-tru'sion, re-trū'zhun, *n.* The act or process of retruding, or the state of being retruded. [< L. *retrudo*, pp. *retrusus*; see RETRUDE.]

re-try', rĭ-trī', *vt.* To try again, especially by a court.

rette[1]†, *vt.* To ascribe; impute.

rette[2]†, *vt.* To ret.

ret'tee, *n.* Same as RUTTEE. **ret'ti**‡.

ret'ter-y, ret'er-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where flax or similar fiber is retted or rotted.

ret'ting, ret'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of loosening the fiber from flax or the like by exposure to the action of moisture or the weather. **2.** A rettery.

re-tuch', re-tuchť. Retouch, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-tund'†, *vt.* To render dull, blunt, or obtuse; turn.

re-turn'[1], re-tûrn', *v.* **1.** *t.* To cause to take again a former position; put, carry, or send back, as to a former place or holder; as, to *return* a borrowed horse; to *return* a book to the shelf; to *return* a ball to the pitcher; echo *returned* his voice.

We are constantly *returning* to the earth the materials we receive from it. HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* ch. 8, p. 154. [MACM. '67.]

2. To repay in kind; give back an equal amount of; give or make a return of; as, to *return* borrowed money; to *return* a call; to *return* kindness. **3.** To give in recompense or requital; give in return for something else; requite; repay; render; as, to *return* good for evil. **4.** To utter, send, or convey, as a reply or an expression of feeling; render; answer; retort; as, to *return* an answer; to *return* thanks. **5.** Specifically, to render or give in, especially officially, as to one's superiors; as, to *return* a report, statement, or list. **6.** To bring or send back (a writ or process) to the authority designated, or from which it emanated, with a certificate or statement (usually indorsed) of the way in which it has been executed. **7.** To transmit, remit, make over, or deliver, as to a proper officer or office; send; convey; as, to *return* taxes or fines to the treasurer. **8.** To give as increase, interest, or profit; be the source of; yield; as, to *return* six per cent. **9.** To elect, reelect, or report as elected, as to a legislative body.

In the United States no man is said to be *returned* to a legislative body unless he has been a member of it during the preceding term. In England one is *returned* to Parliament when he is elected to a seat even for the first time. A writ is issued, by the clerk of the crown, to the sheriff of the county, and after the election the writ is sent back indorsed with election of member.

It has never been doubted by anybody, that, if Mr. Clay had been *returned* to the house of representatives, in the election of 1824, he would have been chosen president of the United States. CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 292. [A. S. B. '64.]

He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; and entered into public life at the age of twenty-eight, being *returned* member of Parliament for the county of Dorset, in April, 1640. C. A. GOODRICH *British Eloquence*, *Lord Digby* p. 15. [H. '61.]

10. *Card-playing.* To lead the same suit in response to (a previous lead); lead (a suit formerly led, especially by one's partner); as, to *return* trumps. **11.** *Tennis.* To bat, play, or direct (a ball that is in play) back over the net. **12**†. To take back with one.

II. *i.* **1.** To come or go back, as to or toward a former place or state, especially that from which one started.

We'll maybe *return* to Lochaber no more. ALLAN RAMSAY *Lochaber No More* st. 1.

2. To come again, another time, or repeatedly; come or flow back; make another appearance; begin or appear again, as at a periodical time. **3.** To come or go back or recur, as to a previous subject or line of thought or speech; also, to become once more a subject of consideration. **4.** To come or pass back or be given into possession; revert; as, the estate *returned* to the family. **5.** To make an answer or a retort; respond; reply. **6.** *Fencing.* To make an attack, as by a thrust, after a parry. [< F. *retourner*, < LL. *returno*, < L. *re-*, back; and see TURN, *v.*]

Synonyms: see RENDER; REQUITE.

re-turn'[2], rĭ-tûrn', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To turn or fold over or back; turn again; turn or direct backward. **2**†. To revolve, as in the mind; consider; turn over. [< RE- + TURN.]

re-turn', re-tûrn', *a.* Of or pertaining to a return; given, taken, or done in return; returning; as, a *return* trip.

If it is established that currents flow from equatorial to polar regions, it is equally so that *return* currents flow from polar to equatorial regions, for if the one actually exists, the other of necessity must exist. JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* ch. 8, p. 127. [A. '75.]

—**return match**, the second of two matches or games played by the same parties.

re-turn', *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of returning; the state of being returned, or that which is returned. **2.** Specifically, a coming or going back; a returning to or toward; entering again into or resumption, as of a former place, position, condition, relation, occupation, or subject of consideration; as, a safe *return* to one's home. **3.** A restoration or replacement; as, the *return* of books to the shelves, or of lost property to the owner. **4.** A giving, doing, or saying of something (or that which is given, done, or said) in repayment of or requital for something received; repayment or payment; hence, a retort; response; answer.

The youth must share his vigor and activity with the aged, and receive in *return* the lessons of his experience. WISEMAN *Sermons on Moral Subjects* ser. iv, p. 69. [D. & J. S. '65.]

5. A coming back, reappearance, or recurrence, as of a periodical event or season; a beginning again; as, the *return* of spring or of fine weather. **6.** That which accrues or is received, as from or for investments, labor, or use; profit. **7.** A report, account, statement, list, or table giving particulars concerning something, especially a formal, authoritative, or official report, or (in the plural) a set of tabulated statistics prepared; as, election *returns*.

The *return* of a sheriff . . . which is conclusively presumed to be true, between third persons, is taken primâ facie as true, even in his own favor. GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. i, § 40, p. 105. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

8. *Law.* (1) A brief statement, usually indorsed on a writ by the officer to whom it was issued, of what has been done under it. (2) The filing of the writ thus indorsed in the office of the clerk of the tribunal whence it was issued. (3) Same as RETURN-DAY. **9.** Anything that returns or is sent back, or the movement of anything returning, as the ascending air that has been driven through a working in a mine. **10.** A return-bend or a pipe that returns so as to parallel itself. **11.** *Arch.* A continuation of a dripstone, hood-molding, etc., to form a termination having a different direction from the main part; also, a part or face of a building at an angle with the main part of the façade. **12.** *Mil.* A turn, winding, or short branch of a trench or gallery. **13.** *pl.* Light-colored mild tobaccos, such as is made from young leaves. **14.** The batting, playing, or directing (of a ball in play) back over the net, as in tennis. **15.** *Mus.* Same as REPRISE. **16.** [Eng.] The act of returning or electing, or the state of being returned as a member of Parliament; as, the member failed to secure a *return*.

Synonyms: see HARVEST; INCREASE; PRODUCT; PROFIT; RESTITUTION.

Compounds:—**re-turn'-ball"**, *n.* A toy ball held by an elastic string which brings it back to the hand of the thrower.—**r.-bend**, *n.* A U-shaped coupling or fitting for connecting the ends of two parallel pipes.—**r.-card**, *n.* A card or address of the sender upon the envelope of a letter, serving as a return-request.—**r.-check**, *n.* A ticket for readmission for one who goes out from a place of amusement before the time for closing.—**r.-crease**, *n.* See CREASE.—**r.-day**, *n. Law.* The time specified for the return of a writ or of writs in general, usually the first to the third day of the next term.—**r.-piece**, *n.* A scene-piece forming a corner of a building in a stage scene.—**r.-request**, *n.* [U. S.] *Postal Service.* A request on an envelope for its return to a given address if not delivered within a specified time.—**r.-shock, r.-stroke**, *n.* An effect similar to that of an electric discharge, sometimes experienced in the neighborhood of such a discharge: said to be due to the sudden cessation of static induction.

By a phenomenon termed *return shock*, persons are said to be killed without there being any visible flash between their bodies and the electrified cloud. A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 18, p. 242. [D. M. & CO.]

—**r.-tag**, *n.* A tag bearing the address to which something (as a railroad-car, a crate, or a bag) is to be returned.—**r.-ticket**, *n.* A ticket entitling a passenger to transportation back by a given route or conveyance: also, an excursion ticket.—**r.-valve**, *n.* A pipe-valve preventing back-flow under ordinary conditions.

re-turn'a-bl(e, re-tûrn'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being or suitable to be returned. **2.** Due and required: said of a judicial writ in reference to the time when and the place where it is to be returned by the officer to whom it is directed; as, a writ of attachment *returnable* forthwith; a summons *returnable* on the first day of the next term.

—**re-turn"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* PHIL. SOC.

re-turnd', *pp.* Returned.

re-turn'er, re-tûrn'ėr, *n.* One who returns.

re-turn'ing, re-tûrn'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RETURN, *v.*—**re-turn'ing-board"**, *n.* A body of officials whose duty is to canvass and report officially the result of elections.—**r.-officer**, *n.* The officer to whom a writ or order is directed, and who must make return of what is done thereunder; in England, specifically, the officer who, under sheriff or mayor, conducts an election for members of Parliament, and whose duty it is to certify to the proper authorities a statement of the votes cast at an election.

re-turn'less, re-tûrn'les, *a.* Having or yielding no return; that can not or will not return or make a return.

re-turn'ment†, *n.* A going, coming, or sending back.

re-tuse', re-tūs', *a.* Having a rounded end or apex in which there is a slight depression, indention, or notch; as, a *retuse* leaf; a *retuse* shell. [< L. *retusus*, pp. of *retundo*, < *re-*, back, + *tundo*, beat.]

A Retuse Leaf of Mountain-sorrel (*Oxyria renitormis*).

Reu-chlin'i-an, rŭ-clin'i-an *or* roih-lin'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Johann Reuchlin (1455–1522), a German humanist and Hebraist; specifically, noting the Byzantine method of pronouncing Greek, or pronouncing it as a living language, as opposed to the *Erasmian*. [After *Reuchlin*, a German scholar.]

reul, rūl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To be unruly.

reule†, *v.* & *n.* Rule. **reul**†.—**reu'ly**†, *a.* Ruly.

reumet†, *n.* Realm.

re-une', rĭ-yūn', *v.* [RE-UNED'; RE-UN'ING.] **I.** *i.* [College Slang, U. S.] To come together again; hold a reunion. **II**†. *t.* To make one again; reunite. [< F. *réunir*, < LL. *reunio*, < L. *re-*, again; and see UNITE.]

re-un'ient, rĭ-yūn'yent, *a.* Connecting or joining; as, the *reunient* canal (a duct joining two neighboring ducts in the internal ear).

re-u'ni-fy, rĭ-yū'ni-fī, *vt.* To unify again; bring into renewed unity.—**re-u"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

re-un'ion, rĭ-yūn'yun, *n.* **1.** The act of reuniting, or the state of being reunited; renewed union, harmony, or cohesion; as, a *reunion* of parties or parts. **2.** A coming together or assembling again; social regathering.

Every year, as the successive classes finish their course, there is a grand *reunion* of the former students. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 11, p. 264. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[OF., < LL. *reunio*; see REUNE.]—**Order of the Reunion**, an order established by Napoleon I. as a memorial of the union of Holland and France.

re"u-nite', rĭ'yu-nīt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To unite, bring together, or join again, as after separation or variance; hence, to reconcile.

Lee's whole army was *reunited* at Warrenton, and a halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. E. A. POLLARD *Lost Cause* ch. 28, p. 461. [E. B. T. '66.]

II. *i.* To become united again; cohere, combine, or coalesce again.

—**re"u-ni'ta-bl(e**, *a.*—**re"u-ni'ted-ly**, *adv.*—**re"u-ni'ter**, *n.*—**re"u-ni'tion**†, *n.* Reunion.—**re-u'ni-tive**, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to or resulting in reunion.

re'us, rī'us *or* rē'us, *n. Civ. Law.* **1.** Anciently, a litigant, either plaintiff or defendant. **2.** In modern usage, a defendant in an action; also, a person answerable or responsible; a debtor. [L., < *res*, cause.]

reus'sin, rūs'in, *Wr.* (reis'in, *I. S.*; -in, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* An impure Glauber's salt, found native. See MIRABILITE. [< *Reuss*, Austrian mineralogist.] **reus'site**‡.

reus'sin-ite, rūs'in-īt, *n. Mineral.* A resin-like, fine reddish-brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{40}H_{56}O_3$) found in certain coal-deposits.

reuthet, *n.* Pity; compassion; ruth. **routhet**.

re-vac'ci-nate, rĭ-vac'si-nāt, *vt.* To vaccinate again.—**re-vac"ci-na'tion**, *n.*

rev"a-len'ta, rev'a-len'ta, *n.* [Eng.] A preparation of lentil-meal, etc., used as a food for the sick. Called formerly **revalenta Arabica.** [Cor. of ERVUM (< L. *ervum*, kind of pulse) + LENS.] **er"va-len'ta**†.

rev"a-les'cent, rev'a-les'ent, *a.* Beginning to convalesce. [< L. *revalesco*, ppr. *revalescent(-s)*, < *re-*, again, + *valesco*, grow strong, < *valeo*, have strength.]—**rev"a-les'cence**, *n.*

re-vamp', rĭ-vamp', *W.* (rē-, *C.*), *vt.* **1.** To furnish (a boot or shoe) with a new vamp or upper. **2.** Hence, to patch up; fix up or fit up anew; make over; as, to *revamp* a speech. [< RE- + VAMP[1], *v.*]

re-vauche', rē-vūnsh', *n.* [F.] Revenge.

reve[1]†, *vt.* To rob; take away; reave.

reve[2]†, *vi.* To muse; dream.

revet†, *n.* A steward; agent; reeve.

re-veal', rē-vīl', *vt.* **1.** To make known or disclose, as something before unknown or unseen; expose to sight or knowledge; give knowledge of; divulge.

The little tube with which Galileo . . . looked from the heights of Fiesole on the starry heavens . . . was enough to *reveal* an unknown universe. A. P. STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* iv, p. 23. [D. L. CO.]

2. To disclose, make known, or communicate by or as by supernatural or divine agency or instruction; impart by or as a revelation: said of God and things divine. [< F. *révéler*, < L. *revelo*, < *re-*, back, + *velum*, veil.]

Synonyms: see ANNOUNCE; BETRAY; DISCLOSE; IMPORT; PUBLISH.

re-veal', rę-vēl', *n.* **1.** The vertical side of an aperture or opening in a wall; especially, the portion of the side of a door or window between the line where the window-frame or door-frame stops and the outer edge of the opening. **2**†. A disclosure or revelation; a revealing.

—re-veal'a-bl(e, *a.* Capable of being or suitable to be revealed. **– re-veal"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being revealable. **re-veal'a-bl(e-ness**‡.

re-vealed', rę-vēld', *pa.* Made known; brought to light; manifested; especially, made known by especial divine or supernatural agency or communication.

We mean, by *revealed* religion, not the partial and perverted views of any sect, but that system which God has actually revealed in the Bible, and which the diligent and candid can discover to be there. HOPKINS *Evidences of Christ*. lect. iv, p. 98. [M. & S. '78.]

re-veal'er, rę-vēl'ęr, *n.* One who discloses or makes known; as, the Lord is a *revealer* of secrets.

re-veal'ment†, *n.* Revelation.

re-veat', rę-vēt', *n.* [Afr.] Elephant-meat from which the fat has been boiled out.

re've-hent, rī've-hęnt, *a. Anat.* Carrying away; efferent; as, a *revehent* vessel or duct. [< L. *reveho*, ppr. *revehens*, < *re-*, back, + *veho*, carry.]

rev"eil-le', rev'el-ī' *or* rę-vē'lyę (XIII), *n.* A signal by drum or bugle notifying soldiers that it is time to rise and sentinels to cease challenging; also, the hour in early morning at which this signal is sounded.

Dream not, with the rising sun, Bugles here shall sound *reveillé*. SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 32.

[< F. *réveil*, < L. *re-*, again, + *ex*, out, + *vigilo;* see VIGILANT.] **re-veil"lé'**‡; **re-veil"lée'**‡; **re-veil'lie**‡.

rev'el†, rev'el, *v.* [REV'ELED OR REV'ELLED; REV'EL ING OR REV'EL-LING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To engage in revels or excessive and boisterous festivities; act the bacchanalian; make merry; carouse. **2.** To take great or unbounded pleasure and enjoyment; indulge freely; take part in or enjoy something without restraint; delight keenly.

Poetry here seems to assume the highest tone of triumph and exultation, and to *revel* . . . in all the extravagance of joy. R. LOWTH *Poetry of the Hebrews* lect. xvii, p. 141. [C. B. '29.]

3. To act capriciously and wantonly; give the rein to one's inclinations, propensities, or passions. **4**†. To move lightly and playfully; dance; frolic.

II†. *t.* To devote or to spend in revelry. [< OF. *reveler;* see REVEL[1], *n.*]

re-vel'[2]†, *vt* To draw back or away; retract; remove.

rev'el[1], rev'el, *n.* **1.** An occasion of excessive and boisterous festivity; a wild or unrestrained merrymaking; carouse; also, in the abstract, revelry; jollification. **2.** Formerly, a kind of dance or choric procession forming part of a pageant: generally in the plural.

He entered gayly into the *revels;* for he was well skilled in the courtly and chivalrous exercises of the day. PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. iii, bk. v, ch. 9, p. 291. [L. '74.]

3†. A yearly festival commemorating the dedication of a church; wake. [OF., < *reveler*, F. *rebeller;* see REBEL, *v.*]

Synonyms: carnival, carousal, carouse, feast, festivity, jollification, merrymaking, revelry, rout. See CAROUSAL.

—master of the revels, same as LORD OF MISRULE.

re-vel[2], *n. Arch* Same as REVEAL.

reve'land, rīv'-land, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Lands recorded in Domesday as thane-land, but which had reverted to the king and were not again granted, but remained in charge of the reve or bailiff of the manor. [< AS. *gerēf-land*, < *gerēfa*, reeve, + *land*, land.]

rev'e-late†, *vt.* To reveal.

rev"e-la'tion, rev'ę-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of revealing, or the state of being revealed; a disclosing, discovering, or making known of what was before secret, private, or unknown; also, that which is or has been revealed.

The very way in which people enter the room is a *revelation* of character. C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* ch. 1, p. 6. [H. '87.]

2. *Theol.* (1) The act of revealing or communicating divine truth, especially by divine agency or supernatural means.

God's '*revelation*' of Himself is a drawing back of the veil or curtain which concealed Him from men; not man finding out God, but God discovering Himself to man. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vii, p. 334. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

(2) That which has been so revealed, as concerning God in his relations to man. (3) That which is revealed in the Bible; loosely, the Bible itself.

Between sensation as the foundation of all action of the natural faculties and *Revelation* as the foundation of all action of the spiritual faculties, there are many points of analogy. T. PARSONS *Infinite and Finite* ch. 17, p. 133. [R. BROS. '72.]

3. *Philos.* Immediate consciousness of the real. **4.** [R-] The Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation: often improperly in the plural. [OF., < LL. *revelatio(n-)*, < L. *revelatus*, pp. of *revelo;* see REVEAL.]

—The Revelation of John, Book of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse, presenting the Church in its successive stages of earthly struggle and ultimate glory: attributed to the apostle John: in full, *The Revelation of St. John the Divine.*

Synonyms: see APOCALYPSE.

—rev"e-la'tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, admitting, or involving revelation.— **rev"e-la'tion-ist**, *n.* One who holds that God has made a supernatural revelation of himself and his will.

rev'e-la"tor, rev'ę-lē'tor, *n* **1.** [Rare.] One who reveals or makes a revelation; a revealer; specifically, one who receives and transmits divine revelation; a prophet; seer.

Mendelssohn has been to me as much a *revelator* of the beautiful as Wagner has been of the sublime. HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* ch. 5, p. 165. [F. & W. '92.]

2. *Phot.* A developer for dry plates.

rev'e-la-to"ry, rev'ę-la-to"ri, *a.* Having the office or character or performing the work of revelation. [< LL. *revelatorius*, < L. *revelatus;* see REVELATION.]

rev'el-eoil"†, *n.* A boisterous revel; wild reveling. **rev'el-dash"**†; **rev'el-eoyle"**†.

rev'eld, *pp.* Reveled. PHIL. SOC.

rev'el-er, rev'el-ęr, *n.* One who revels or takes part in a revel; especially, one who leads a fast or riotous life.

Oh, these be Fancy's *revellers* by night! HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 99.

rev'el-ler‡; **rev'el-our**†.

rev'el-ing, } rev'el-ing, *n.* Riotous or disorderly fes-
rev'el-ling, } tivity; debauchery; a carouse.

Drunkenness, *revellings*, and such like: of the which I tell you before . . . that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. *Gal.* v, 21.

rev'el-lent, rev'el-ęnt. **I.** *a.* Tending to or causative of revulsion. **II.** *n.* A revulsive agent. [< L. *revello*, ppr. *revellent(t-)s*, < *re-*, back, + *vello*, tear out.]

rev'el-oust, *a.* Given to revelry or merrymaking. **rev'el-lous**†.

rev'el-rout"†, *n.* **1.** Boisterous festivity; uproarious merriment; a wild revel. **2.** A body or throng of revelers, riotous assembly; rabble; mob. **3.** A choric entertainment.

rev'el-ry, rev'el-ri, *n.* Noisy, riotous, or boisterous festivity; joyous or sportive merrymaking; reveling; revels; pleasure. **rev'el-ment**‡; **rev'el-riet**.

Synonyms: see CAROUSAL.

rev'els†, *n.* A revel.

rev'e nant, rev'ę-nant, *n.* One who or that which returns. (1) A ghost, especially one that has returned to earth for some specific object; an apparition. (2) *Math.* A form that returns as a coefficient of an irreducible covariant. [< F. *revenir*, ppr. *revenant;* see REVENUE.]

re-ven'di-cate, rę-ven'di-kēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To reclaim, as goods illegally taken or detained. [< LL. *revindicatus;* see REVINDICATE.] **– re-ven"di-ca'tion**, *n.*, **– action of revendication,** in civil law, a suit brought to assert a title to or right in property.

re-venge', rę-venj', *v.* [RE-VENGED'; RE-VEN'GING.] **I.** *t.* To exact or take revenge for; inflict punishment, evil, or injury, whether positive or negative, in retaliation for; avenge, especially in a vindictive, malicious, or spiteful manner: often used reflexively: as, to *revenge* an insult; to *revenge* oneself upon an enemy.

Henry of Huntingdon . . . wrote a treatise on the contempt of the world, which the world has *revenged* by forgetting him. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Mutability of Lit.* p. 163. [G. P. P. '60.]

II. *i.* To take or execute revenge; be revenged.

It is a custom, and a part of the system of jurisprudence amongst all savages, to *revenge* upon the person or persons who give the offence. CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. i, letter vii, p. 47. [H. G. B. '57.]

[< OF. *revenger*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see VENGEANCE.]

Synonyms: see AVENGE; REQUITE.

—to be revenged, to inflict vengeance or retribution, or have it inflicted in one's behalf; revenge oneself.

— re-venge'a-bl(e, *a.*— **re-ven'ger**, *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

re-venge', *n.* **1.** The act of making return for an injury by doing another injury; the infliction of punishment, whether by action or non-action, in the spirit of personal retaliation. **2.** A mode or means of avenging oneself or others; retaliation. **3.** The desire for vengeance; vindictiveness. **re-venge'ance**†.

By the spirit of *revenge*, as we sometimes express it, we generally understand a disposition, not merely to return suffering for suffering, but to inflict a degree of pain on the person who is supposed to have injured us, beyond what strict justice requires. T. C. UPHAM *Mental Philos.* vol. ii, § 162, p. 185. [H. '50.]

[< OF. *revenche*, < *revenger;* see REVENGE, *v.*]

Synonyms: avenging, requital, retaliation, retribution, vengeance. *Retaliation* and *revenge* are personal and often bitter. *Retaliation* may be partial; *revenge* is meant to be complete, and may be excessive. *Vengeance*, which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge*. *Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted. A *requital* is an even return, such as to quit one of obligation for what has been received, and may be good or bad. *Avenging* and *retribution* give a solemn sense of exact justice, *avenging* being more personal in its infliction, whether by God or man, and *retribution* the impersonal visitation of the doom of righteous law. See HATRED.—**Antonyms:** compassion, excuse, forgiveness, grace, mercy, pardon, pity, reconciliation.—**Prepositions:** revenge *upon* the enemy; *for* the injury.

— re-venge'ful, *a.* **1.** Cherishing the disposition and purpose to revenge; vindictive in mind; as, a *revengeful* savage. **2.** Instrumental or causative of vengeance; as, *revengeful* plans.— **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*— **re-venge'less**, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not avenged. **2.** Not revengeful.— **re-venge'ment**†, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; retribution.— **re-ven'ging-ly**†, *adv.* As if in revenge; in revenge.

rev'e-nu"al, rev'ę-nū"al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to revenue.

rev'e-nue†, *vt.* To endow with a revenue or income.

rev'e-nue, rev'ę-nū (XIII), *n.* **1.** The total current income of a government, however derived, subject to appropriation for public uses.

In constitutional governments the right to originate laws for raising revenue is restricted usually to the popular or larger branch of the legislature. The United States Constitution requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." But revenue laws are not necessarily laws for raising revenue. 5 *Blatchford's Rep.* 207.

2. Income from any and all forms of one's property.

Wages, profit, and rent, are the three original sources of all *revenue*. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 55. [A. M. & S. '70.]

3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise. [< F. *revenu*, < *revenir*, pp. *revenu*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *venir* (< L. *venio*), come.]

—inland revenue [Gt. Brit.], same as INTERNAL REVENUE.— **r. cutter,** an armed vessel, originally of the cutter-yacht type, now usually a small fast steamship, employed in the revenue service to enforce custom-house regulations. Revenue cutters belong to the civil service of the government, as distinguished from the public armed vessels of the military service.— **r. ensign,** see ENSIGN, and plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, etc., fig. 17.

re-ver'a-bl(e, rę-vir'a-bl, *a* Worthy to be revered.

re-verb'†, *vt.* To reverberate; echo.

re-ver'ber-ant, rę-vęr'bęr-ant, *a.* Returning sound; resounding; reverberating

re-ver'ber-ate, rę-vęr'bęr-ēt, *v.* [A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To return, as sound, especially as prolonged and in considerable volume; echo; as, to *reverberate* the applause.

Some, as Byron, were received, almost on their first appearance, with a burst of applause which posterity is not likely fully to *reverberate*. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos.* essay i, p. 4. [H. & H. '73.]

2. To send or bend back, as rays or flames and heat in a reverberatory furnace; repel; reflect; deflect.

The heat *reverberated* by the bare rocks is intense. R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage from El Medinah* vol. iii, ch. 33, p. 319. [L. G. & CO. '56.]

3†. To change or reduce by deflected heat. **4**†. To beat on or in.

II. *i.* **1.** To resound or reecho. **2.** To use a reverberatory furnace or similar reducing agency. **3.** To be reflected or repelled, as sound or heat. [< L. *reverbero*, pp. *reverberatus*, < *re-*, again, + *verber*, whip.]

Synonyms: see ROAR.

re-ver'ber-ate†, *a.* Reverberated or reverberating.

re-ver"ber-a'tion, rę-vęr'bęr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of reverberating; also, that which constitutes reverberating: said especially of physical rays and sound rebounding or reflecting. **2.** A beating back; repulsion.

What wounded him, did, by a strong *reverberation*, wound them back again. JOHN HOWE *Works, Living Temple* in vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 81. [J. P. H. '35.]

3. Resonant sound. **4.** The behavior of flame or heat, as in certain reverberatory furnaces.

re-ver'ber-a-tiv(e, rę-vęr'bęr-a-tiv, *a.* Tending to, of the nature of, or causing reverberation; reverberatory.

re-ver'ber-a"tor, rę-vęr'bęr-ē"ter, *n.* One who or that which causes reverberation. Specifically: (1) A reflector. (2) A reflecting lamp. (3) A reverberatory furnace.

re-ver'ber-a-to"ry, rę-vęr'bęr-a-to'ri. **I.** *a.* Producing or intended to produce reverberation; reflecting; deflecting; reverberative. **II.** *n.* A reverberatory furnace.

—reverberatory furnace, a furnace having a vaulted ceiling that deflects the flame and heat toward the hearth or the upper surface of the substance to be fused or treated. Puddling-furnaces are usually of this type.

re-ver'dure, rī-vęr'jur *or* -dįūr, *vt.* [Rare.] To reclothe with green foliage.

re-vere', rę-vīr', *vt.* [RE-VERED'; RE-VER'ING.] To regard with worshipful veneration; reverence; venerate.

How faith is kept, and truth *revered*. BRYANT *'Oh Mother of a Mighty Race'* st. 5.

[< F. *révérer*, < L. *revereor*, < *re-*, again, + *vereor*, fear.]

Synonyms: see ADMIRE; DEFER[2].

—re-ver'er, *n.* One who reveres.

rev'er-ence, rev'ęr-ens, *vt.* [-ENCED; -EN-CING.] **1.** To regard with profound respect and affection; feel reverence for; revere; adore; as, to *reverence* God or sacred things. **2.** To salute reverently; give a sign of reverence to, as a genuflexion or bow.

All the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed, and *reverenced* Haman: for the king had so commanded concerning him. *Esther* iii, 2.

[< OF. *reverencer*, < *reverence;* see REVERENCE, *n.*]

—rev'er-en-cer, *n.* One who reverences.

rev'er-ence, *n.* **1.** A feeling of profound respect, often mingled with awe and affection; veneration; worshipful regard, when directed to the divine or sacred; also, conduct inspired by or conformed to such a feeling. **2.** An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy; also, the use of a respectfully apologetic phrase (see SAVING YOUR REVERENCE). **3.** The quality or character that calls forth reverence.

The Italian climate, moreover, robs age of its *reverence*, and makes it look newer than it is. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 207. [T. & F. '64.]

4. A reverend person: used as a respectful appellation or title, especially applied to a clergyman. **5**†. Preeminence; precedence. [OF., < L. *reverentia*, < *reveren(t-)s*, ppr. of *revereor;* see REVERE.]

Synonyms: adoration, awe, homage, honor, veneration, worship.—**Antonyms**: contumely, derision, dishonor, insult, irreverence, mockery, outrage, ridicule, scoff, scoffing.

—at the reverence of†, out of respect for.— **saving** (or **save**) **your r.**, with no intentional disrespect to you: said apologetically for an unseemly utterance before a person of reverend character or office. **sir r.**†.— **to do r.**, to show or treat with homage or honor; make an obeisance.

rev'er-end, rev'ęr-end, *C.* (-ęnd, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Worthy of or fitted to evoke reverence; entitled to reverential respect; venerated; venerable; as *reverend* senators; *reverend* mien.

I think the perfume [of a censer] . . . is the *reverendest* smell in the world. HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 11, p. 160. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Being a clergyman or ecclesiastic; of or pertaining to the clergy or the clerical office.

A clergyman or a member of a Roman Catholic religious order is styled *Reverend;* a dean in the Anglican Church, a principal (if a clergyman) of a Scotch University, or the moderator of the Scotch General Assembly is styled *Very Reverend;* a bishop, *Right Reverend;* an archbishop, *Most Reverend;* an archdeacon, *Venerable.*

3. [Archaic.] Reverent. [< L. *revereor*, gerundive *reverendus;* see REVERE.] **— rev'er-end-ly**, *adv.* Reverently.—**rev'er-end-ness**, *n.* A reverend state, quality, or appearance.

rev'er-ent, rev'ęr-ent, *a.* **1.** Impressed with or feeling reverence; inclined to revere; submissive; humble. **2.** Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; as, *reverent* words. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Having much body; strong: said of liquors. **4.** [Archaic.] Reverend. [OF., < L. *reveren(t-)s;* see REVERENCE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see DEVOUT.

—rev"er-en'tial, *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence; as, *reverential* conduct; a *reverential* frame of mind.—**rev"er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*— **rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a reverent manner; with reverence.

re-ver'gence, rę-vęr'jens, *n.* [Rare.] A specific tendency, as of development or growth. [< LL. *revergo*, ppr. *revergen(t-)s*, < L. *re-*, back, + *vergo*, turn.]

rev'er-ie, } rev'ęr-ī (XIII), *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Abstracted
rev'er-y, } and listless musing; meditation in which the fantasy is active, usually determined from without by passing sense-images; a loose train of thoughts without effort of attention or reflection, and with little consciousness of them; dreaminess; a day-dream: distinguished from *abstraction*, which is usually determined from within by present or dominant ideas.

How many ages have rolled away, in which powers that, rightly directed, might have revealed the great laws of nature, have been wasted in brilliant, but barren, *reveries* on alchemy and astrology! PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 120. [H. '51.]

2. A product of such musing; fanciful train of thought; vision; chimera; also, an account of such a product; as, the *reveries* of a bachelor. **3.** *Mus.* A dreamy instrumental composition of varying moods. [< F. *réverie*, < *rêver*, dream, < L. *rabio*, rave.]

Synonyms: see DREAM[1].

—induced reverie, action of the fantasy induced by fixing the attention upon some object. See HYPNOTISM.

rev'er-ist, rev'ęr-ist, *n.* One who indulges in reverie; a dreamer.

re-vers', rę-vêr' (rę-vîr', *colloq.*), *n. sing. & pl.* A part of a garment folded over to show the inside, like the lapel of a coat; also, the material used to cover such a part. [OF.; see REVERSE, *a.*]

re-vers'a-bl(e, rę-vers'a-bl, *a.* Same as REVERSIBLE.
— **re-vers"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re-vers'al†, *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse.

re-vers'al, rę-vers'al, *n.* **1.** The act or process of reversing; that which constitutes a reversing; a change to the opposite or to a former state or condition. **2.** An annulling or setting aside; rendering void; as, the *reversal* of a judgment or order of a court. **3.** In the spectrum, the change of a dark to a bright line, or vice versa. [< F. *reversal*, < *reverser;* see REVERSE, *v.*]

re-vers'a-til(e, rę-vers'a-til, *a.* Reversible. [C.] [< LL. *reversio*, pp. *reversatus;* see REVERSE, *v.*]

re-verse', rę-vers', *v.* [RE-VERSED'; RE-VERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn back, to the contrary, or upside down; cause to revert, move in an opposite manner, or invert.

Christianity *reverses* . . . the ancient tendency; and instead of working downward from the state to the person, it works upward and outward from the person to the state.

STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. vi, p. 187. [RAN. & S.]

2. To put each in the place of the other; as, *to reverse* the premises; *reverse* the order. **3.** *Mech.* To cause to have contrary motion or effect; as, to *reverse* an engine or current. **4.** To annul, vacate, or set aside; revoke; as, to *reverse* the judgment of the court below; to *reverse* a decree. **5.** [Rare.] To subvert or overthrow; upset. **6**†. To recall; also, to drive away.

II. *i.* **1.** To change to the contrary or to a former condition or state; revert. **2**†. To turn or be turned back; return. [< F. *reverser*, < LL. *reversо*, < L. *reverto*, < *re-*, back, + *verto*, turn.] **re"en-verse'**†.

Synonyms: see ABOLISH.

re-verse', *a.* **1.** Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction, position, or character.

Blair's soldiers, finding the enemy rushing upon their rear, simply leaped over their intrenchments and, fighting from the *reverse* side, repulsed them. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 12, p. 272. (c. CO. '90.]

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.* Reversed; sinistral. **3**†. Overthrown; upset; disturbed. [< OF. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, pp. of *reverto;* see REVERSE, *v.*]

— **reverse curve**, same as REVERSED CURVE. See CURVE. — **r. operation** (*Math.*), an operation in which the quantity sought is that given in another operation, and vice versa; as, if multiplication is regarded as the direct operation, division is the *reverse operation.*

re-verse', *n.* **1.** That which is directly opposite or contrary; as, the *reverse* is true.

Too much courtesy, my lord duke, is often the *reverse* of kindness. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 9, p. 127. [D. F. & CO.]

2. The back, rear, inferior, or secondary side or surface, as distinguished from the front, face, or principal side; especially, the back (or side opposite to the obverse or face) of a coin or medal; as, the *reverse* of a wall or leaf; the *reverse* of a dime, with the words "one dime."

They attempted to take the garrison in *reverse*, by attacking the ramparts from the townside; but they were received with a rolling musketry. W. F. P. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol. iii, bk. xvi, ch. 5, p. 376. [A. & S.]

3. The act, process, or result of reversing; change to an opposite position, direction, state, form, or character; *reversal*; as, a *reverse* of a gun or gun-carriage; a *reverse* of sentiment. **4.** That which is presented or appears when anything is brought into a direction or position opposite to that which is usually foremost or uppermost; as, the *reverse* (butt end) of a lance. **5.** A change or alteration for the worse, as in fortune or business; interruption of prosperity, progress, or success; a check or partial defeat; vicissitude; misfortune; as, *reverses* in business; the army met with a *reverse.*

He is a great man who can turn his *reverses* to account, and that I take to be, oftentimes, one of the chief secrets of greatness. S. P. WILLIS *Rural Letters* letter ii, p. 27. [B. & SCR. '49.]

6†. *Fencing.* A backhanded stroke or thrust.

re-versed', rę-vęrst'. *pa.* **1.** Turned so as to be hinder part before, inside out, upside down, side for side, or end for end, or in a position, direction, or the like contrary to what is usual or proper; inverted. See FLEXURE, 3. **2.** Declared or made void or of no effect; revoked; overthrown; annulled; as, a *reversed* judgment or decree. **3.** *Geol.* See FLEXURE. **4.** *Bot.* Inverted; resupinate: said of a flower or a leaf. **5.** *Conch.* Turned or turning opposite to the usual direction, or to the left; sinistral. See illus. under PHYSA. **6.** *Her.* Turned contrary to the usual direction; reversed. — **re-vers'ed-ly**, *adv.*

re-verse'less, rę-vers'les, *a.* That can not be reversed.

re-verse'ly, rę-vęrs'li, *adv.* In a reverse or contrary manner; contrariwise; on the contrary.

re-vers'er, rę-vęrs'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverses; as, a *reverser* for an electric current. **2.** One who has a right of reversion; a reversioner. **3.** *Scots Law.* A mortgagor of lands: opposed to *wadsetter* or *mortgagee.* **re-vers'or:.**

re-ver'si, rę-vęr'si, *n.* [F.] **1.** A game played by two persons on a checker-board with sixty-four counters, which are differently colored on the opposite sides and may be reversed when they change hands, according to the rules of the game. **2.** Same as REVERSIS.

re-vers'i-bl. re-verst'. Reversible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-vers'i-ble, rę-vęrs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being reversed. (1) That may have direction or position reversed; that may be used, worked, or worn in some way regarded as diametrically opposed to the usual or normal way, as inside out or backward; as, a *reversible* overcoat or machine. (2) That may be reversed by legal process; voidable, as, a *reversible* judgment. (3) *Dynam.* Consisting of, or theoretically capable of, a series of changes or motions in either of two opposite orders. Compare PRINCIPLE OF REVERSION, under REVERSION. **re-vers'a-bl(e:.**

— **reversible dynamo**, a dynamo that may be used as a motor. — **r. engine.** **1.** An engine that may be run in either direction. **2.** In thermodynamics, a theoretical heat-engine that, when work is done upon it, will return from the condenser to the source the same quantity of heat that it would transfer in the opposite direction in doing the same amount of work: a perfect engine, effecting the maximum possible conversion of heat into work.

— **re-vers"i-bil'i-ty**, **re-vers'i-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **re-vers'i-bly**, *adv.*

re-vers'i-ble, *n.* A fabric or article having both sides so finished that either may be used as the right side.

re-vers'ing, rę-vęrs'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REVERSE, *v.*
— **re-vers'ing-cyl"in-der**, *n.* **1.** An auxiliary cylinder operating the reversing-mechanism of a large marine engine, or the like. **2.** A small cylinder connected with the head of the steam-cylinder in the mechanism of an air-brake. — **r. gear**, *n.* The link-motion or other mechanism for reversing a marine engine, locomotive, or the like. — **r. key**, *n. Elec.* A key for reversing the direction of a current, as in a galvanometer. — **r. layer**, *n. Astron.* A supposed thin gaseous layer above the solar photosphere and forming the base of the chromosphere, whose spectrum shows a multitude of bright lines at the moment of beginning or ending of a total eclipse of the sun. See SPECTRUM. — **r. lens**, a lens that inverts the image. — **r. lever**, *n.* A lever, as on a locomotive or motor, for reversing the action of the machinery through the valve-gear. Called also REVERSE-LEVER. See illus. under LOCOMOTIVE. — **r. link**, *n.* A link in a reversing-gear. **re-verse'-link"**:. — **r. machine**, *n. Founding.* A molding-machine having a flask or flasks that may be turned over for ramming the sand. — **r. microscope, r. telescope**, a microscope or telescope that gives an inverted image. — **r. piston**, *n.* The piston of a reversing-cylinder. — **r. prism**, *n.* An isosceles prism with obtuse angles, placed between the eye-lenses of a positive eyepiece and the eye, for reversing an image, and usually for altering its lines to the horizontal or perpendicular at pleasure.

re-ver'sion, rę-vęr'shun, *n.* **1.** A return to or toward some former state or condition; hence, in biology, a return to or toward an ancestral type or state; atavism. **2.** *Law.* (1) The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession at the determination of a particular estate created by him. (2) The returning of lands to the possession of the grantor or of his heirs, on the determination of a particular estate created by him. (3) *Scots Law.* The right of redemption of an estate that is security for a debt or judgment. **3.** A deferred annuity, or one that is to begin at a designated death or at some stated event. **4.** Hence, that which is to be, or is reserved to be, a matter of enjoyment; as, readers who have not read the book have a rich feast in *reversion.* **5.** *Chem.* A change by which certain compounds, as phosphates, which have been made soluble by treatment with sulfuric acid again become insoluble. **6.** [Archaic.] That which is left; remainder; also, a coming back.

When René would bring the beer foaming in the water-jug, and I supplied the *reversion* of our best dinners! OCTAVE THANET *Otto the Knight, First Mayor* p. 107. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[OF.. < L. *reversiōn-*), < *reversus;* see REVERSE, *a.*]

— **principle of reversion** (*Dynam.*), the principle that the material parts of a system can be made to traverse the same paths in opposite directions, simply by reversing the velocities at any moment. — **r. of series**, the formation, from an infinite series of ascending powers, expressing the value of one variable in terms of a second, of a similar series expressing the value of the second in terms of the first.

re-ver'sion-a-ry, rę-vęr'shun-ę-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving reversion; available or enjoyable by reversion; as, a *reversionary* process.

The circumstance of his being her successor, however, gave James that power in his *reversionary* realm of England, of which he afterwards boasted. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 551. [BELL. '80.]

— **reversionary interest** (*Law*), the interest one has in the reversion of lands or other property. — **r. lease**, a lease to take effect on the expiration of a previous one.

re-ver'sion-er, rę-vęr'shun-ęr, *n. Law.* One entitled to an estate in reversion.

re-ver'sis, rę-vęr'sis, *n.* An old game played with 48 cards, in which the player taking the fewest tricks ordinarily wins; also, the taking of all the tricks by one player, who thus wins. [OF.. < *reverser;* see REVERSE, *v.*]

re-vers'ive, rę-vęrs'iv, *a.* [Rare.] Tending toward, causing, or showing reversal; atavistic; reversionary.

re-ver'so, rę-vęr'sō, *n.* **1.** A left-hand page in a book. **2**†. *Fencing.* A back-handed stroke. [< It. *riverso*, < L. *reversus*, see REVERSE, *a.*]

re-vert', rę-vęrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] **1.** To turn or throw back; reverse; reflect; as, to *revert* a current from a bank. **2.** To reverse the conditions, relations, or order of; as, to *revert* a scene or category.

II. *i.* **1.** To return, come or fall back, or turn or look back, as toward a former position or the like. **2.** To go back, return, or recur, as to something previously known, mentioned, or thought of, or historically antecedent.

The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy *reverts* to my father's plantation.
SAMUEL WOODWORTH *The Bucket* st. 3.

3. *Biol.* To return to or toward or show some of the characteristics of an ancestral, primitive, or earlier form.

The offspring occasionally show for many generations a tendency to *revert* in character to the foreign breed.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 5, p. 126. [A. '87.]

4. To return by operation of law; as, the possession of lands *reverts* to the grantor on the determination of a particular estate by him granted. **5.** *Chem.* To change back, as from a soluble condition to an insoluble condition: said of certain compounds of phosphoric acid. [< OF. *revertir*, < L. *reverto;* see REVERSE, *v.*]

— **to revert a series** (*Math.*), to apply the process of reversion to a series. See REVERSION.

— **re-vert'ant**, *a. Her.* Bent and rebent, as with two sharp angles or in an S curve. — **re-vert'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Reversed. **2.** Revertant. — **re-vert'ent**†, *n.* Anything intended to restore the natural order of inverted functions or motions in the animal economy. — **re-vert'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverts. **2.** *Law.* Reversion; as, the right of *reverter.* — **re-vert'i-bl(e**, *a.* That may or must revert or be reverted. — **re-vert'ive**, *a.* Tending to revert; showing or causing reversion; reverting; retiring. — **re-vert'iv(e-ly**, *adv.*

re-vert', *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverts or returns; as, a *revert* to the faith. **2.** *Mus.* A return to a former key, movement, or phrase. **3.** That which is reverted.

rev'er-y, *n.* Same as REVERIE.

re-vest', rī-vest', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clothe or vest again, as with rank, office, authority, possessions, or ownership; reinvest. **2.** To secure or vest again or reassume possession or ownership of; as, to *revest* property. **3**†. To clothe, or cover over or again, as with official vestments or with a garment; invest; robe.

II. *i.* To vest or take effect again, as a right or title reverting to a former owner. [< OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), < LL. *revestio*, < L. *re-*, again, + *vestis*, garment.]

re-ves'ti-a-ry†, *n.* The room in a temple or church where the vestments were kept or the priest revested himself; a vestry. **re-ves'try**†.

re-ves'ture†, *n.* Clothing; vesture.

re-vet'[1], rę-vet', *vt.* [RE-VET'TED; RE-VET'TING.] To face, as with slabs of stone or with any kind of masonry; furnish with a revetment; as, to *revet* an embankment, wall, or building. [< F. *revêtir;* see REVEST.]
— **re-vet'-crag"**, *n. Geol.* One of a series of narrow, pointed outliers of eroded strata, inclining inwardly, like a revetment, against a mountain.

rev'et[2]†, *v. & n.* Rivet.

re-vet'ment, rę-vet'męnt, *n.* **1.** A facing, sheathing, or retaining wall, as of masonry or other materials, for protecting a mass or bank of earth, etc., as in fortifications and river-banks. See illus. under FORTIFICATION.

Of the *revetments* formed with clay, some were brought down in fragments by the mere blast of the guns firing out from between them; and those that had been made of earth-sacks and planks very often took fire and fell. A. W. KINGLAKE *Invasion of the Crimea* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 258. [H. '68.]

2. An ornamental or protecting facing, as of stone or metal, upon a wall or other structure. **re-vete'ment**‡.

re-vi'brate, rī-vī'brēt, *vi.* To vibrate back or again.
— **re"vi-bra'tion**, *n.*

re-vict'†, *vt.* To conquer, subdue, or obtain again.

re-vic'tion†, *n.* Return to life; revival.

re-vict'ual, rī-vit'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To victual again. **II.** *i.* To obtain a new supply of provisions. **re-vit'tle**†.

re-vie'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To outdo; surpass. **2.** In gaming, to stake a larger amount than (an opponent); also, to wager a larger amount than one's opponent upon (a trick or card).

II. *i.* **1.** To outdo or exceed an adversary's challenge or wager. **2.** To bandy retorts; recriminate. **re-vye'**†.

re-view', rę-viū', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To recall to thought in memory; especially, to go over in recollection; view again with scrutiny; as, to *review* one's motives or conduct. **2.** To go over again critically and deliberately in order to make needed changes and corrections; revise; as, to *review* one's manuscript. **3.** To go over and examine in order to note the excellences, defects, or peculiarities of; write or print a critical review or reviews of; as, to *review* a book. **4.** To take an official view, or make a critical, formal, or official inspection, as of a regiment or other body of troops or men on parade or marching in procession.

When the Duke of Cambridge asked General Grant to *review* the English army, he made the noble answer that a military review was the one thing which he hoped never to see again.
FARRAR *Sermons in Am., Farewell Thoughts* p. 350. [R. P. D.]

5. To go over or examine again; retrace; repeat; specifically, to go over (a subject or a lesson) again, as at a succeeding recitation, to fix it in the memory; as, to *review* the first book of the Æneid. **6.** *Law.* To consider or examine again (as something done or adjudged by a lower court) with a view to passing upon its legality or correctness; reconsider with a view to correction; as, the Court of Appeals *reviewed* the judgment; the judge *reviewed* and relaxed the bill of costs. **7.** To see or look over again; the literal meaning, now rare.

Then we *reviewed* the haunts of Grey, the house at Stoke Pogis, and the church-yard where he is buried. MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* ch. 3, p. 26. [H. '52.]

II. *i.* **1.** To write or make a review or reviews; examine books, etc., and discuss their merits.

Nature fits all her children with something to do;
He who would write and can't write, can surely *review.*
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 72.

2. To look back. [< RE- + VIEW, *v.*]

Synonyms: criticize, examine, inspect, notice critically, reconsider, reexamine, revise, survey.

— **re-view'a-bl(e**, *a.*

re-view', *n.* **1.** A second, repeated, or new view, examination, or consideration of something; a retrospective survey; as, a *review* of acts or of experiences.

On a *review* of this whole transaction, two topics come forth into prominence, the 'name' of Jesus, and 'faith' in that name.
HOWSON *Meditations on the Miracles* ch. 13, p. 275. [R. T. S.]

2. A going over anything again, as a lesson or course of lessons, in order to acquire greater familiarity with it; also, a comprehensive lesson embracing a summary of several preceding lessons, or an examination upon what has been learned in a lesson or course; a lesson studied or recited again. **3.** Critical study or examination.

Were I making a *review* of Horne's works and career, I could find something to regret, but to-day I am thinking only of his genius. E. C. STEDMAN in *Harper's Monthly* May, '92, p. 888.

4. An article or essay containing a critical discussion, examination, or notice of and comments upon the characteristics of some work; a criticism; critique. **5.** A periodical devoted to critical essays on general subjects and criticism of recent books, etc. **6.** A formal or official inspection or view of some body, as of troops or war-vessels, or of a civic parade by an officer of rank or some distinguished person; also, the display thus made. **7.** *Law.* An examination by a superior court of the order or decree of a subordinate court on allegation of error; a judicial revision.

There is ample provision made for a *review* . . . of the rulings of law made by the judge at the trial.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 283, p. 165. [A. '64.]

8. A revision, as of a work by its author; examination with a view to correction or improvement. [< F. *revue*, < *revoir*, pp. *revu*, see again, < L. *revideo*, < *re-*, again, + *video*, see.]

— **bill of review**, a petition to procure the examination, alteration, or reversal, by a court of equity, of one of its final decrees. — **commission of r.** (*Old Eng. Law*), a royal commission for reviewing a sentence of the (now abolished) Court of Delegates. — **r. of costs**, the reexamination and retaxing of an erroneous bill of costs.

— **re-view'age**, *n.* [Rare.] The act, art, or practise of writing critical reviews; reviewing. — **re-view'al**, *n.* A reviewing; review, as of a book or study.

re-viewd', *pp.* Reviewed. PHIL. SOC.

re-view'er, rę-viū'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who reviews; especially, one who writes reviews of books or takes them as a text; hence, an essayist in periodicals. **2.** One who revises; an examiner or inspector.

The next process to which it [a definition] is subjected is a critical examination by a *reviewer*, . . . whose duty it is to see that no significant ideas are omitted.
Home and Country Magazine Dec., '93, p. 1821.

re-vig'or-ate†, *vt.* To reinvigorate. — **re-vig'or-ate**†, *a.* Having new strength or vigor; reinvigorated.

re-vig'or-ate, rę-vig'ęr-ęt *or* -āt, *a.* Having new strength or vigor; reinvigorated.

re-vile', rę-vīl', *v.* [RE-VILED'; RE-VI'LING.] **I.** *t.* To address opprobrious or scandalous language to; heap reproach or abuse upon; asperse; vilify.

II. *i.* To be abusive in speech or act. [< RE- + F. *avilir*, cheapen, < *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *vil;* see VILE, *a.*]

Synonyms: abuse, asperse, calumniate, defame, malign, reproach, slander, traduce, upbraid, vilify. See ASPERSE. — Antonyms: see synonyms for PRAISE.

— **re-vile'†**, *n.* A reviling; reproach. — **re-vile'ment**, *n.* The act or result of reviling; insulting or opprobrious language. — **re-vi'ler**, *n.* One who reviles; one given to reviling. — **re-vi'ling**, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REVILE, *v.* — **re-vi'ling-ly**, *adv.*

re-vince'†, *vt.* To refute or disprove; overcome.

re-vin'di-cate, rę-vin'di-kēt. *vt.* **1.** To vindicate again. **2†.** Same as REVENDICATE. [< LL. *revindico*, pp. *revindicatus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *vindico;* see VINDICATE.]

— **re-vin"di-ca'tion**, *n.*

rev"i-res'cence†, *n.* A growing vigorous or green again; rejuvenescence.

re-vi'sa-bl(e, rę-vai'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being revised.

re-vi'sal, rę-vai'zal, *n.* The act, process, or result of revising; revision; review for correction; as, a *revisal* of a manuscript, an opinion, or a judicial sentence.

The book of common prayer suffered in England [1551] a new *revisal*, and some rites and ceremonies which had given offence were omitted. HUME *England* vol. iii, ch. 35, p. 370. [P. S. & CO.]

re-vise', rę-vaiz', *vt.* [RE-VISED'; RE-VI'SING.] **1.** To go or look over or examine for the correction of errors, or for the purpose of suggesting or making amendments, additions, or changes; reexamine; review.

What is spoken cannot be recalled, but what is written can be *revised*. PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 2, p. 22. [S. '71.]

2. Hence, to change or correct (anything) as for the better or by authority; alter or reform. **3.** *Print.* To compare (a proof) with a previous proof. [< F. *reviser*, < L. *reviso*, < *re-*, again, + *viso;* see VISIT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see REVIEW.

— **Revised Version**, the revised translation of the Bible into English made by two bodies, one of English and one of American scholars, in the years 1870–'84, in accordance with the action of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. This translation is a revision of the King James or Authorized Version (1611). The changes are such as in the judgment of two-thirds of the revisers were required in consequence of modifications that have taken place in the English language since the time of King James, and to bring it into accord with what are now known to be the most authoritative manuscripts of the Bible in the original tongues and with the true sense of the original.

re-vise', *n.* **1.** The act or result of revising or reviewing; a revision. **2.** *Print.* A proof for revision.

re-vi'ser, rę-vai'zęr, *n.* One who revises, especially literary works or printers' proofs. **re-vi'sor‡.**

re-vi'sion, rę-vizh'un, *n.* **1.** The act or result of revising; examination or reexamination with correction or change; in printing, the comparing of one proof with another for correction. **2.** That which is or has been revised; a revised version or edition. **3.** [R-] The Revised Version of the English Bible. **4.** A going over or recalling again in the thought or memory; review.

Let my *revision* of this day enable me to be more resolute in my resistance to future temptation.
MACREADY *Reminiscences, Diary, Jan. 3, '33* p. 253. [H. '75]

[OF., < LL. *revisio(n-)*, < L. *re-*, again; and see VISION.]

— **Council of Revision**, in the State of New York, a body composed of the Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, to whom, from 1777 to 1821, all bills were required to be submitted before they became laws, a vote of two-thirds of each house being necessary to pass a measure over the Council's written objection.

re-vi'sion-a-ry, rę-vizh'un-ę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to revision, or of the nature of revision. **re-vi'sion-al‡.**

— **revisionary chamber**, a second legislative body, such as the Senate in the United States or the House of Lords in England.

re-vi'sion-ist, rę-vizh'un-ist, *n.* **1.** One who revises. **2.** One who favors revision, as of a creed or text.

re-vis'it, ri-viz'it, *vt.* **1.** To visit again; return to. **2†.** To review; revise. [< F. *revisiter*, < LL. *revisito*, < L. *re-*, again; and see VISIT, *v.*] — **re-vis'it†**, *n.* A second visit; return. — **re-vis'it-ant**, *a.* Revisiting, as some place or scene, after long absence; present again. — **re-vis"i-ta'tion**, *n.* A second or repeated visit.

re-vi'so-ry, rę-vai'zo-ri, *a.* Effecting or capable of effecting revision; revising; as, *revisory* powers; a *revisory* commission.

re-vi'tal-ize, ri-vai'tal-aiz, *vt.* To restore vitality to; bring to life; revive. — **re-vi"tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

re-vi'va-bl(e, rę-vai'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being revived. — **re-vi"va-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-vi'va-bly**, *adv.*

re-vi'val, rę-vai'val, *n.* **1.** The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. Specifically: (1) A restoration to life. (2) A recovery, as from languor or depression.

The beginning of recovery from mental derangement is always a *revival* of the power of will. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 9, p. 271. [A. '74.]

2. A restoration or resuscitation after neglect, oblivion, or obscurity; renewed activity or success in the pursuit of something; as, the *revival* of letters, arts, or fashions; a *revival* of commerce or agriculture.

The nineteenth century has witnessed in Germany, France, and England, a *revival* of the ancient or classic styles of architecture. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. iii, period v, ch. 7, p. 630. [I. B. & CO.]

3. A renewal of special interest in and attention to religious services and duties and the subject of personal salvation; a religious awakening. **4.** [R-] The Renaissance. **5.** A representation or bringing before the public again of something of former times, as a drama. **6.** *Law.* The act or process of renewing, reviving, or restoring force to something that has abated or become dormant; reviver; as, *revival* of an action or of an obligation. **7.** *Phys. Geog.* Renewal of the action of a stream by uplift. **8.** *Old Chem.* Revivification.

— **revival of learning**, see RENAISSANCE.

re-vi'val-ism, rę-vai'val-izm, *n.* The spirit and methods of religious revivals or revivalists, or that promote revivals; belief in revivals as the chief end of church activity.

I do not mean that it was revivals that wrought this result, but *revivalism* — the unhappy notion that it was the sole business of the church to have revivals. L. W. BACON *Simplicity that is in Christ* ser. iv, p. 51. [P. & W. '92.]

re-vi'val-ist, rę-vai'val-ist, *n.* One who aids in bringing about or conducting a religious revival; especially, one who devotes his time to such work, employing special methods for arousing interest; also, one who believes in such methods.

re-vi"val-is'tic, rę-vai'val-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to revivals, revivalists, or revivalism; as, *revivalistic* methods. **re-vi'val-ist‡.**

re-vive', rę-vaiv', *v.* [RE-VIVED'; RE-VI'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to life again after real or apparent death; reanimate; resuscitate; hence, to resurrect. **2.** To bring from a state of languor, depression, or discouragement to a state of health or cheer; give new life (physical or spiritual) to; refresh; as, to *revive* one's spirits; to *revive* courage in our hearts.

An effort must be made immediately to *revive* religion in the churches, and to secure the conversion of the unconverted.
C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* ch. 36, p. 471. [A. S. B. '76.]

3. To bring again into acceptance or use; put in force once more; as, to *revive* a usage or a law. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; reproduce; recall. **5.** To bring forward or present again; renew; as, to *revive* a project. **6.** *Law.* To reestablish, restore to original force, or make operative again, as a suit that had abated, a dormant judgment, or an outlawed debt. **7.** *Old Chem.* To bring into the natural or metallic state again, as an oxidized or calcined metal.

It was observed as far back as the beginning of the present century that certain metals could be '*revived*' from solutions of their salts on the passage of a current of electricity.
F. W. RUDLER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 114.

II. *i.* **1.** To come back to life or resume the functions of life; as, after vigorous rubbing he *revived;* his courage *revived.* **2.** To become popular, current, or in general use once more; regain use or currency. **3.** To return to the mind or thoughts again; be reawakened. **4.** [Rare.] To live again or anew. **5.** *Old Chem.* To return to a metallic state: said of a compound. [< F. *revivre*, < L. *revivo*, < *re-*, again, + *vivo*, live.] **re-vire'†.**

— **revived stream** (*Phys. Geog.*), a stream once reduced to base-level and then made active by an uplift or tilt.

— **re-vive'†**, *n.* Return to life; revival. — **re-vive'ment†**, *n.* The act of reviving, or the state of being revived. — **re-vi'ving-ly**, *adv.* As if reviving; so as to revive.

re-vi'ver, rę-vai'vęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which revives; specifically, a preparation for renovating cloth. **2.** *Law.* A revivor. **3.** [Slang.] A stimulating drink.

re-viv'i-fi-cate†, *vt.* To restore to life; revivify; revive.

re-viv"i-fi-ca'tion, rę-viv'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of revivifying, or the state of being revivified; revival.

The release of the earth from the icy fetters of winter, the return of spring, and the *revivification* of nature, is a period hailed with uncommon delight, in all ages of the world. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. iii, p. 71. [O. M. & CO. '70.]

2. *Surg.* The preparation of a freshly cut surface, as for some plastic operation on a wound. **3.** *Old Chem.* Reduction, as of a metal after combination or oxidation; purification. [< LL. *revivificatio(n-)*, < *revivifico;* see REVIVIFY.]

re-viv'i-fy, rę-viv'i-fai, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give new life, strength, or spirit to; restore to life; revive.

Poetry has a precious power of its own for the preservation of historical truth; . . . it can so *revivify* the past — can put such life in it — as to make it imperishable.
HENRY REED *Lect. on Eng. Hist.* lect. i, p. 14. [P. & M. '55.]

2. *Chem.* To restore, as bone-black, to original efficiency, as by removing impurities.

II. *i.* To resume or return to the original state or efficiency, as a reagent. [< F. *revivifier*, < LL. *revivifico*, < L. *re-*, again; and see VIVIFY.]

rev"i-vis'cent, rev"i-vis'ęnt, *a.* Returning to life and strength; reviving or tending to revive. [< L. *revivisco*, ppr. *reviviscent(i-)s*, recover, < *revivo;* see REVIVE.]

— **rev"i-vis'cence**, *n.* **1.** A renewal of life or of vital activities and vigor; a coming to life; a living again. **2.** *Nat. Hist.* An awakening from a torpid state, as of some quadrupeds and insects. **rev"i-vis'cen-cy‡.**

re-vi'vor, rę-vai'vęr, *n.* *Law.* A proceeding to revive an abated action or a dormant judgment. **re-vi'ver‡.**

re-vize', *vt.* Revise. PHIL. SOC.

rev'o-ca-bl(e, rev'o-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being revoked, as by its author or grantor; as, a *revocable* deed.

Milton believed himself a friend of popular liberty; and defended the *revocable* nature of all conceded civil power.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 334. [A. '83.]

[OF., < L. *revocabilis*, < *revoco;* see REVOKE.] **rev'o-ka-bl(e‡.** — **rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty**, **rev'o-ca-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

rev'o-cate†, *vt.* **1.** To recall; call back. **2.** To revoke.

rev'o-cate†, *a.* Restrained; checked.

rev"o-ca'tion, rev'o-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of revoking, or the state of being revoked; reversal; repeal. **2.** *Law.* The annulment or cancelation of an instrument, act, or promise by or in behalf of the party who made it; as, a *revocation* of a power of attorney.

The death of a party is in general a *revocation* of all express and implied authorities given by him, and dissolves the partnership, though it were for a term of years, unless there be an express stipulation to the contrary.
CHITTY *Bills of Exchange* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 55.

3. [Archaic.] A summoning back or recalling. [OF., < L. *revocatio(n-)*, < *revocatus*, pp. of *revoco;* see REVOKE.]

rev'o-ca-to"ry, rev'o-ca-to"ri, *a.* Pertaining or tending to or involving revocation; recalling.

re-voice', ri-vois', *vt.* **1.** To restore or give the proper quality of tone to; as, to *revoice* an organ-pipe. **2.** [Rare.] To repeat, as an echo. [< RE- + VOICE.]

rev'o-ka-bl(e, *a.* Same as REVOCABLE.

re-voke', rę-vōk', *v.* [RE-VOKED'; RE-VO'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To annul or make void by recalling or taking back; cancel; rescind; repeal; reverse; as, to *revoke* a license, a law, a privilege, an agency, or a will.

As soon as she was convalescent, she again issued her mandate for the execution of the duke of Norfolk, and a fourth time *revoked* her order. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 7, p. 254. [BELL '80.]

2. [Archaic.] To call or summon back; recall.

The Pope resolved to *revoke* the cause to Rome. MANDELL CREIGHTON *Cardinal Wolsey* ch. 9, p. 177. [MACM. '88.]

3†. To draw or take back; withdraw. **4†.** To call to mind. **5†.** To hold back; repress; restrain; also, to cast away; renounce. **6†.** To resuscitate; revive.

II. *i.* **1.** To recall or annul some grant, right, privilege, or promise. **2.** *Card-playing.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when such a course is possible and required by the rules of the game. Compare RENEGE. [< F. *révoquer*, < L. *revoco*, < *re*, again, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.

— **re-voke'ment†**, *n.* A revoking; revocation. — **re-vo'ker**, *n.* — **re-vo'king-ly**, *adv.* By way of revocation.

re-voke', *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A neglect to follow suit when possible and proper. **2.** [Rare.] Recall.

re-volt', rę-vōlt', *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (-velt', *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to shrink, recoil, or turn away with abhorrence or aversion; shock; repel.

A prisoner rarely speaks to a judge without *revolting* him by bad law or bad logic, or hot words.
CHARLES READE *Foul Play* ch. 2, p. 11. [H.]

2†. To cause to rebel. **3†.** To drive or turn back.

II. *i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance and subjection to or rise in rebellion against constituted authority; refuse obedience; mutiny; rebel. **2.** To turn away with or feel a sense of abhorrence or repugnance; be repelled or shocked; hence, to be nauseated.

There is a degree of ferocity in shooting down an unarmed man at which humanity *revolts*. WALTER COLTON *Three Years in California* ch. 7, p. 110. [A. S. B. '50.]

3†. To desert; also, to be faithless, as in love. [< F. *révolter*, < *révolte;* see REVOLT, *n.*]

re-volt', *n.* **1.** An outbreak or uprising against established authority; a throwing off of allegiance and subjection; a rebellion or mutiny.

The great barons rose in *revolt* in different parts of England.
LOUISE CREIGHTON *Eng. & Continental Power* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 42. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

2. *Crim. Law.* Specifically, a mutiny. **3†.** An exhibition of faithlessness or inconstancy; fickleness; a defection from a person, party, or cause. **4†.** One who revolts; a deserter. [< F. *révolte*, < It. *revolta*, < *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvo;* see REVOLVE.]

Synonyms: see REVOLUTION.

— **re-volt'er**, *n.* One who revolts; a rebel.

re-volt'ing, rę-vōlt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing or calculated to cause abhorrence, repugnance, or disgust; loathsome; as, a *revolting* crime.

The women of the country wear a spot of paint upon their chin and another upon their forehead, giving their ugly faces a still more *revolting* aspect. HOWARD CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 3, p. 69. [C. & BROS. '51.]

2. Engaged in revolt. — **re-volt'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a revolting manner; to a revolting degree.

rev'o-lu-bl(e, rev'o-lu-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of revolution; revolving. [< L. *revolubilis*, < *revolvo;* see REVOLVE.] — **rev'o-lu-bly**, *adv.* So as to be revolved.

rev'o-lute, rev'o-lūt *or* -lūt, *a.* *Bot.* Rolled backward from the margins upon the under surface. See illus. under CONVOLUTE. [< L. *revolvo*, pp. *revolutus;* see REVOLVE.]

rev"o-lu'tion, rev'o-lū'shun *or* -lū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of revolving. (1) A motion in a closed curve around a center, or a complete circuit or apparent circuit made by a body in such a course: by careful scientific writers used generally in this sense in distinction from *rotation.* (2) Rotation, as about an axis; especially, a complete rotation so that every part of the moving body returns to the position from which it started.

The belief in the *revolution* of the earth on its own axis was until lately supported by hardly any direct evidence.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 294. [J. M. '88.]

2. Any winding or turning about an axis, as in a spiral or other bend, so as to come to a point corresponding to the starting-point; a turn about a coil or whorl. **3.** A group, round, or cycle of successive changes or events; a cycle; also, the period of space or time occupied by such a round. **4.** An extensive or radical and usually somewhat sudden change in anything, as in governmental, social, or other conditions, relations, or methods, or the means or movement by which it is accomplished; a total change, as of character or ideas.

The captivity produced a *revolution* in the sentiments of both Jews and Gentiles respecting the true Judaism. D. S. GREGORY *Why Four Gospels?* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 41. [P. & H. '80.]

5. A change or movement that involves the overthrow or repudiation of an existing government or political system and the establishment of a new government; a successful revolt, or its results. **6.** [Archaic.] A turning or return backward; a rolling or motion backward; return. **7†.** Consideration; discussion. [OF., < LL. *revolutio(n-)*, < L. *revolutus;* see REVOLUTE.]

Synonyms: anarchy, insurrection, mutiny, rebellion, revolt, riot, sedition. The essential idea of *revolution* is a change in the form of government or constitution, or a change of rulers, otherwise than as provided by the laws of succession, election, etc.; while such change is apt to involve armed hostilities, these make no necessary part of the *revolution.* The *revolution* by which Dom Pedro was dethroned, and Brazil changed from an empire to a republic, was accomplished without a battle, and almost without a shot. Slaves make *insurrection;* soldiers or sailors break out in *mutiny;* subject provinces rise in *revolt.* Compare ANARCHY; REBELLION. — Antonyms: loyalty, obedience, submission.

Phrases, etc.: — **American Revolution**, the successful revolt of the thirteen American colonies against the government of Great Britain, resulting in their independence; the War of Independence (1775 '81); called in the United States **The Revolution.** — **diurnal r.**, the rotation of the earth or of a planet about its axis. — **English R.**, the course of events in 1642 '89 that brought about the execution of Charles I., the Commonwealth, the dethroning of James II., and the establishment of a constitutional government under William of Orange and Mary: called in England **The Revolution**, sometimes with specific reference to the events of 1688. — **French R.**, the revolution of 1789–1802, which overthrew the French monarchy, established the short-lived first republic, brought about the Reign of Terror, and ended in the consulate and empire of Napoleon I. — **rev"o-lu'tion-in'di-ca"tor**, *n.* An instrument that shows the number of turns made, as by a shaft or a wheel, in a given time. — **R. of February** (*F. Hist.*), the revolution, in 1848, by which Louis Philippe was driven into exile. — **R. of July** (*F. Hist.*), the revolution of 1830, which deposed Charles X. and raised Louis Philippe, the "citizen king," to power.

— **rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry**, *n.* A revolutionist. **rev"o-lu'tion-er‡.** — **rev"o-lu'tion-ism**, *n.* Revolutionary principles, doctrines, or ideas. — **rev"o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors or takes part in a revolution.

rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry, rev'o-lū'shun-ę-ri *or* -lū'-, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of revolution, especially political; causing or tending to produce revolution.

The great hazard of all *revolutionary* movements is the operation of some sudden and violent impulse.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 2, p. 27. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

—**Revolutionary soldier** (*U. S. Hist.*), a soldier of the War of Independence. For the details of the uniform worn by the different ranks, see the illustration.—**R. war** (*U. S. Hist.*), the War of Independence; the Revolution.

rev″o-lu′tion-ize, rev″o-lū′shun-īz *or* -lĭsh′-, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* To produce a revolution in; effect a radical or entire change in the character, government, or affairs of; as, to *revolutionize* a country or customs.

Great men are the mainspring in the wonderful machinery by which God from time to time *revolutionizes* the world. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* vol. II, ch. 5, p. 97. [B. R. '60.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become completely changed; pass through a revolution. **rev″o-lu′tion-ist‡.**

rev′o-lu-tive†, *a.* Turning over and over; cogitative.

re-volv′, re-volvd′. Revolve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

re-volve′, rē-volv′, *v.* [RE-VOLVED′; RE-VOLV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move in an orbit or circle; as, to *revolve* a merry-go-round. **2.** To rotate on an axis; as, to *revolve* a wheel. See synonyms below. **3.** To turn over and over mentally; consider from many points of view; meditate on.

Dupleix . . . had already begun to *revolve* gigantic schemes. MACAULAY *Essays, Lord Clive* p. 317. [A. '80.]

4†. To examine, as by turning the leaves of a book.

II. *i.* **1.** To move in a curving path so as to return periodically to a starting-point.

Any bright star close by the pole is seen to *revolve* in a very small circle, whose centre is the pole itself. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* ch. 2, p. 50. [C. & W. '83.]

2. To rotate. See synonyms below. **3.** To move as if in an orbit; as, he *revolves* around an idea or a leader. **4.** To move in cycles; recur periodically.

And tho' the months, *revolving* near,
Should prove the phantom-warning true.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xci, st. 3.

5. To consider or be considered from all sides; meditate. **6.** [Archaic.] To come back again; return. [< OF. *revolver*, < L. *revolvo*, < *re-*, back, + *volvo*, turn round.]

Synonyms: roll, rotate, turn. Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves about a center outside of itself. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time; the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily *revolution*, but *rotate* and *rotation* are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, though it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll*; as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll*; as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *revolve*, or for any motion about a fixed point, especially for a motion less than a complete rotation or revolution; a man *turns* his head or *turns* on his heel; the gate *turns* on its hinges.—**Antonyms:** bind, chafe, grind, slide, slip, stick.

—**re-volv′a-bil′e,** *a.* That may revolve or be revolved.—**re-volve′†,** *n.* **1.** A mental resolution, or a thought. **2.** A revolution, physical or social.—**re-volve′ment,** *n.* [Rare.] A revolving; also, a mental reflection.—**re-volv′ren-cy,** *n.* [Archaic.] The act or state of revolving.

re-volv′er, rē-volv′ėr, *n.* One who or that which revolves. Specifically: (1) A fire-arm, especially a pistol, having a revolvable chambered cylinder in the breech (or, formerly, a revolvable group of barrels), so that it may be fired several times without reloading; especially, a pistol having a breech-loading chambered cylinder so arranged that the cocking of the hammer, or movement of the trigger, in its return motion, revolves it and brings the next cartridge in line for firing. (2) A horse-

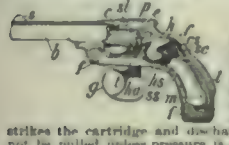

A Hammerless Revolver.

Pulling the trigger *d*) pushes the hand *dm*) against one of a series of notches in the extractor (*e*), and the cylinder (*c*) is turned until one of the slots (*sl*) comes opposite the forward end of the cylinder-stop (*cs*), immediately after which the firing-pin (*p*) strikes the cartridge and discharges the piece. The trigger can not be pulled unless pressure is applied at the same time to the safety-latch (*h*), which releases the hammer (*h*). *b*, barrel; *f*, *f*, frame; *g*, trigger-guard; *hs*, hammer-stop; *m*, mainspring; *s*, sight; *sc*, safety-catch; *ss*, cylinder-stop spring.

rake having two sets of teeth at opposite sides of a rotating horizontal bar. (3) A rotating stage for a microscope.

re-volv′ing, rē-volv′ing, *pa.* **1.** Moving in a circular course, as about a center outside of itself. **2.** Rotating or turning on its axis. **3.** Arranged or constructed to be revolved; having a revolvable or rotatable cylinder, barrels, or other parts; as, a *revolving* grate, furnace, or oven; a *revolving* cannon or rifle.

re-vom′it, rī-vom′it, *vt.* To vomit up or again.

re-vulse′†, *vt.* To cause revulsion of or in; pull violently back or away.

re-vul′sent, rē-vul′sent. **I.** *a.* Revellent. **II.** *n.* Anything that causes revulsion; a counter-irritant.

re-vul′sion, rē-vul′shun, *n.* **1.** A strong or sudden change, as of feeling, conduct, or conditions; a strong reaction. **2.** The act of holding or drawing back or from something, violent withdrawal. **3.** *Med* A turning or diverting of any disease from one part of the body to another, as by counter-irritation. [OF., < L. *revulsion-*, < *revulsus*, pp of *revello*, < *re-*, again, + *vello*, pluck.]

Synonyms: see ABHORRENCE.

re-vul′siv, *a.* Revulsive. PHIL. SOC.

re-vul′sive, rē-vul′siv, *a.* Causing or tending to cause revulsion. [< L. *revulsus*; see REVULSION.]

re-vul′sive, *n.* Something that causes or can cause revulsion; especially, a counter-irritant.

re-vul′sor, rē-vul′sėr, *n.* *Med.* An instrument or apparatus for the rapid alternate application of heat and cold.

rew1†, *v.* To rue.—**rewe†, rew′en†.**

rew2†, *imp.* of ROW, *v.* Rowed.

rew3†, *n.* Rue.

rew3†, *n.* A row, line, or series.—**rewe†.**

re-wake′, rī-wēk′, *vt.* & *i.* To wake or waken again.—**re-wa′ken‡.**

re-ward′, rē-wôrd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a reward to or for; treat according to desert; requite: usually in a favorable sense; as, he was *rewarded* for his faithfulness; I shall *reward* his services.

Elizabeth did not always *reward* services, but compliments were rarely offered to her in vain. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 8, p. 339. [BELL '80.]

2. To constitute or be a reward or return for; as, his toil *rewards* him. **3†.** To regard; watch; watch over.

II. *i.* To bestow reward; recompense. [< OF. *rewarder*, = F. *regarder*; see REGARD, *v.*]

Synonyms: see PAY; REQUITE.

—**re-ward′a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re-ward′a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**re-ward′a-bly,** *adv.* In a way to merit or receive reward.—**re-ward′er,** *n.*

re-ward′, *n.* **1.** The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; something given in return for good or evil done or received. (1) Especially, something given or obtained in acknowledgment of merit, service, or achievement; recompense for good; a prize; as, government by *rewards* and punishments.

This is the one and sufficient *reward* of all virtue, . . . that right actions and wrong actions gradually harden into character. J. F. CLARKE *Every-Day Religion* ch. 8, p. 123. [T. & CO. '86.]

(2) Punishment or requital for evil; retribution; especially, the consequences of good or ill deeds, as reaped by the doer; fruit of labor; earned results.

Woe unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him: for the *reward* of his hands shall be given him. *Isa.* iii, 11.

2. Money offered for information, the return of lost goods, or the apprehension of persons obnoxious to the law. **3†.** Consideration; regard. [OF., < *rewarder*; see REWARD, *v.*]

Synonyms: see RECOMPENSE.

—**re-ward′ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing recompense or requital.—**re-ward′ful-ness,** *n.*—**re-ward′less,** *a.* Having no reward.

re′wa-re″wa, rē′wa-rē″wa, *n.* [New Zealand.] A large fasciculately branched forest-tree. See KNIGHTIA.

rew′el-bone″†, *n.* An unidentified material mentioned by Chaucer; supposed to be polished bone. **rew′el-boon″†.**

rew′en†, *vt.* To rue; have pity.

rew′et, rū′et, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The wheel of a wheel-lock gun. **2.** Hence, a wheel-lock; also, a firearm constructed with a wheel-lock. See illus. under WHEEL-LOCK. [< F. *rouet*, dim. of *roue*, wheel, < L. *rota*, wheel.] **rou″et‡.**

rew′ful†, *a.* Rueful.—**rew′ful-liche†,** *adv.* Ruefully.

rewle†, *n.* & *v.* Rule.—**rew′el†.**

rew′liche†, *a.* Orderly; easily restrained; ruly.

rewme†, *n.* Realm.

re-wood′, rī-wud′, *vt.* To reforest.

re-wôrd′, rī-wôrd′, *vt.* **1.** To repeat in other words; express differently; as, to *reword* a story. **2.** To resound; echo. **3.** To utter or say again, verbatim.

rewth, rūth, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Ruth, pity.—**rewth′-rewthe,** rūth′, *a.* Ruthless.—**rewthe′less†.**

rex, reks, *n.* **1.** The king; the sovereign power in a monarchy: used especially in criminal or state prosecutions, where the case is entitled *Rex* (or, if the monarch is a queen, *Regina*) versus *Defendant*. **2.** The so-called king in some spectacular representations, as in Mardi Gras carnivals. [L., < *rego*, rule.]

—**rex′-play″er†,** *n.* One who plays rex.—**renks′-play″er†; reeks′-play″er†.**—**to play rex†,** to play the king; domineer; hence, to act with violence.

rey′al†, *a.* Royal.

reye†, *n.* **1.** A Dutch quickstep. **2.** *pl.* Dances in a ring.

re″ye-el′to, rē″ye-el′tō, *n.* [W. Ind.] The flysnapper.

rey′nard, rē′nard (XIII), *n.* The fox, especially as the personification of cunning. [OF. (F. *renard*), < OLG. *Reinaerd* (name of the fox in "REYNARD THE FOX," q. v.), < OHG. *Reginhart*, < *regin*, counsel, + *hart*, hard.]

ren′ard‡; rey′nald‡; rey′nold†.

Believe not every flattering knave's report,
There's many a *Reynard* lurking in the court.
DRYDEN *The Cock and Fox* l. 662.

—**Reynard the Fox,** a famous medieval popular epic, probably of Flemish or Low German origin (10th to 12th century), the characters in which are animals.

reyne†, *vt.* & *i.* To rein.—**reyn†,** *n.* Rein.

re-young′†, *vt.* To renew the youth of.

re-youth′, rī-yūth′, *vt.* [Rare.] To make young again.

reyse†, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To race. **2.** To raise. **3.** To invade; raid.

rez-ban′yite, rez-ban′yit, *C., n.* *Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray lead sulfbismuthite ($Pb_4Bi_6S_{19}$), found massive. [< *Rez-Bánya*, Hungary.] **retz-ban′yite‡.**

rezed†, *a.* Reasted; rancid.

rhab, rāb, *n.* *Spong.* A rod-shaped spicule. See SPICULE. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod.]

rha-bar′ba-rum, rā-bär′ba-rum, *n.* Rhubarb. [< L. *rha barbarum*; *rha*, rhubarb, < Gr. *rha*, < *Rha*, the river; *barbarum*, neut. s. of *barbarus*; see BARBAROUS.]

—**rha-bar′ba-rate†,** *a.* Tinctured with rhubarb.—**rha-bar′ba-rin,** *n.* Same as EHUBARBARIN. **rha-bar′ba-rine‡.**

rhabd, rabd, *n.* A rhabdus.

rhab′di, rab′dī *or* -di, *n.* Plural of RHABDUS.

rhab′di-a, rab′di-a, *n.* [Rare.] Striped muscular fiber. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod.]

rhab-dich′nite, rab-dic′nait, *n.* A fossil track of indeterminate character, explained as being made by bivalves, crustaceans, or drifting seaweed. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod, + *ichnos*, track.]

rhab′dite, rab′dait, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* One of the homogeneous rod-like bodies, often projecting on the exterior, found in the epidermis of turbellarian worms. **2.** An anguilluloid nematode worm (genus *Rhabditis*). **3.** *Entom.* One of the three pairs of clements that are united to form the ovipositor, as in bees. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod.]

—**rhab-dit′ic,** *a.*

rhab′di-um, rab′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] One of the chitinous rod-like structures underlying the crystalline cone, as in the eyes of insects. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod.]

rhabdo-, rhabd-. Derived from Greek *rhabdos*, rod: combining forms.—**Rhab″do-car′pus,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil oblong seeds with several longitudinal ridges or striæ, and usually a fleshy envelope: found in the Upper Paleozoic rocks.—**Rhab″do-cœ′la,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of planarians, especially a tribe of *Rhabdocœlida* with the intestinal tract and parenchyma separate and a complicated pharynx.—**rhab′do-cœl, rhab″do-cœ′lan,** *a.* & *n.*—**Rhab″do-cœ′li-da,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of planarians, especially a suborder with the intestine unbranched or obsolete.—**rhab″do-cœ′li-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhab″do-cœ′lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœla*.—**Rhab″do-crep′i-da,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A suborder of lithistid sponges with desmas of various forms, produced by the growth of silica over a uniaxial spicule.—**rhab′do-crep″id,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhab′do-lith,** *n.* One of the rod-like bodies forming the armature of a rhabdosphere.—**rhab″do-lith′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a rhabdolith.—**rhab-dol′o-gy,** *n.* The act or art of calculating by Napier's rods. See ROD. **rab-dol′o-gy‡.**—**rhab′do-man″cer,** *n.* One skilled in rhabdomancy; a bletonist. **rab′do-man″cer‡.**—**rhab′do-man″cy,** *n.* Divination by means of a rod or twig; especially, the practise of searching for springs, well-sites, precious metals, etc., concealed in the earth, by means of a divining-rod. **rab′do-man″cy‡.**—**rhab″do-man′tic, rab″do-man′tic,** *a.*—**rhab′do-mere,** *n.* *Zool.* The distal rod-like portion of a retinular cell.—**rhab″do-my-o′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A muscular tumor involving the striped fibers of the muscle.—**Rhab″do-nem′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of small nematode worms in which the reproduction is heterogenic, the parasitic generation being hermaphrodite and the free-living generation dioecious. **Rhab″do-nc′ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhab″do-nem′id,** *n.*—**rhab″do-ne′moid,** *a.*—**rhab-doph′a-nite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A greasy, brown, translucent hydrous phosphate of the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups ($H_2(Y,Er,Ce,La,Di)PO_5$), found massive and as an incrustation. **rhab′do-phane‡.**—**Rhab-doph′o-ra,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* An extinct suborder of hydroids having the hydranths replaced by sarcostyles and the hydrocaulus traversed by a longitudinal chitinous rod; graptolites.—**rhab-doph′o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhab-doph′o-rous,** *a.*—**Rhab″do-pleu′ra,** *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rhabdopleuridæ*. **2.** [r-] A polyzoan of this genus.—**Rhab″do-pleu′ræ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Pterobranchia*.—**rhab″do-pleu′rous,** *a.*—**Rhab″do-pleu′ri-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of pterobranchiate polyzoans having a lophophore of 2 arms, each bearing 2 rows of ciliated tentacles, and living in arborescent colonies.—**rhab″do-pleu′rid, rhab″do-pleu′roid,** *a.*—**Rhab-do′sa,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of sponges, especially a subtribe of heliophorous sponges with strongylote or discoform microscleres and monocrepid desmas.—**rhab′do-sphere,** *n.* One of certain minute spherical bodies found in deep-sea mud and believed to be unicellular algæ.—**Rhab″dos-te′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* An extinct family of delphinoidean cetaceans with the rostrum elongated and projecting forward. **Rhab-dos′te-us,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhab″dos-te′id,** *n.*—**rhab-dos′te-oid,** *a.*

rhab′doid, rab′doid, *n.* *Bot.* A needle-shaped plastid-like body occurring in the cells of and probably contributing to the irritability of certain plants, such as the sundews (*Drosera*), Venus's fly-trap (*Dionæa*), etc. [< Gr. *rhabdoeidēs*, < *rhabdos*, rod; and see -OID.] **rab′doid‡.**

rhab-doid′al, *a.* Like a rod; as, the sagittal or *rhabdoidal* suture. **rab-doid′al‡.**

rhab′dom, rab′dom (-dęm, *C.*), *n.* *Zool.* A tubular rod-like piece, the central axis of a retinula, as in the eye of a crustacean. [< Gr. *rhabdōma*, bundle of rods, < *rhabdos*, rod.]—**rhab′dom-al,** *a.*—**rhab′dome,** *n.* *Spong.* The shaft of a cladose rhabdous spicule.

rhab′dus, rab′dus, *n.* [RHAB′DI, rab′dī *or* -dī, *pl.*] *Spong.* A rod-shaped spicule. See SPICULE. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod.]—**rhab′dous,** *a.*

rha′chi-al, rha-chil′la, etc. Same as RACHIAL, etc.

rhachio-, rhachi-. Derived from Greek *rhachis*, spine: combining forms.—**rha″chi-o-camp′sis,** *n.* Curvature of the spine.—**rha″chi-o-cy-pho′sis,** *n.* Disease of the spine.—**rha′chi-o-dont,** etc. Same as RACHIODONT, etc.—**rha″chi-o-my″el-i′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes.—**rha″chi-o-pa-ral′y-sis,** *n.* Spinal paralysis; palsy of the lower limbs; paraplegia. **rha″chi-o-ple′gi-a†.**—**rha″chi-o-sco″li-o′ma,** *n.* Lateral curvature of the spine. **rha″chi-o-sco″li-o′sis‡.**—**rha′chi-o-tome,** *n.* An instrument for laying open the spinal canal or for severing the spinal column. **ra′chi-o-tome‡.**—**rha″chi-ot′o-my,** *n.* The operation of opening the spinal canal or of severing the spinal column.

rha-chip′a-gus, *n.* Same as RACHIPAGUS.

Uniforms of Representative Revolutionary Soldiers.

1. A general officer. 2. A non-commissioned officer of infantry. 3. A private of infantry. 4. An artilleryman. 5. One of Morgan's riflemen. 6. A dragoon.

rha"chir-rheu'ma, rā'kir-rī'mą, *n.* *Pathol.* Lumbago. [< Gr. *rhachis*, spine, + *rheuma*; see RHEUM[1], *n.*]

rha'chis, *n.* Same as RACHIS.

ra-chis'chi-sis, ra-kis'ki-sis, *n.* Defective formation of the spinal column, the spinal canal not being closed by the vertebral arches. [< Gr. *rhachis*, spine, + *schisis*, division.]

rha-chit'ic, rha-chi'tis, etc. Same as RACHITIC, etc.

Rhac"o-phyl'lum, rac'o-fil'um, *n.* *Bot.* A generic name applied to certain stipular or parasitic alga-like forms found on the rachides of various Paleozoic ferns. [< Gr. *rhakos*, rag, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Rha-cop'te-ris, rą-cop'tę-ris, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Paleozoic ferns, closely resembling *Noeggerathia*, from which it differs by the lateral insertion of the leaves, the latter being spread out. [< Gr. *rhakos*, rag, + *pteris*, fern.]

Rhad"a-man'thin(e, Rhad"a-man'tin(e, rad'ą-man'thin, -tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Rhadamanthus; hence, rigorous in judgment; relentlessly just.

Rhad"a-man'thus, rad'ą-man'thus, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa, a judge, with Æacus and Minos, of Hades. **2.** Figuratively, a rigorously just judge.

Rhæ'tian, rī'shian. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Rhætia, now identified with the Austrian Tyrol and the Grisons, or to its people, the Rhæti. **II.** *n.* One of the ancient people of Rhætia, believed to be allied to the Etruscans. **Rhe'tian‡.**

Rhæ'tic, rī'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhætian Alps.—**Rhæ'tic beds** (*Geol.*), certain fossiliferous shales and limestones of the Upper Trias of Europe and elsewhere. Called also **Avicula-contorta zone.** See GEOLOGY.

rhæ'ti-zite, rī'ti-zait, *n.* *Mineral.* A white variety of cyanite found in Tyrol. [< L. *Rhætia*, country of the Rhætians.] **rhe'ti-zite‡.**

Rhæ"to-Ro-mance', } rī'tō-rō-mqns', -rō-man'ic, *a.*
Rhæ"to-Ro-man'ic, } Belonging to the neo-Latin peoples of southeastern Switzerland and the parts adjacent, or to their languages, constituting a branch of the Romance tongues and called also *Ladin;* used also as nouns. [< RHÆTIC + ROMANCE, ROMANIC.] **Rhe"to-Ro-mance'‡; Rhe"to-Ro-man'ic‡.**

rhag'a-des, rag'ą-dīz *or* -dēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Pathol.* Longitudinal ruptures or fissures in the folding edges of the mucous membrane; also, breaks in the skin; chaps; excoriations.

rhag'ite, rag'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A spherical or mammillary, resinous, yellowish-green bismuth arsenate ($HgBi_2As_2O_{11}$), found usually in crystalline aggregates. [< Gr. *rhagē*, rent, < *rhēgnymi*, break.]

rhag'on, rag'en, *n.* A form of sponge with clustered spherical flagellated endodermal chambers. [< Gr. *rhax* (*rhag-*), grape.]—**rhag'o-nate**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rhagon. **rhag'ose‡.**

Rham-na'ce-æ, ram-nē'sę-ī *or* -ng'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs or small trees—the buckthorn family—with simple leaves and small regular flowers: embracing 5 tribes, 40 genera, and 475 species. [< RHAMNUS.] **Rham'ne-æ‡.**

—**rham-na'ceous**, *a.*

rham'nase, ram'nēs, *n.* A ferment contained in the raphe of the seed of the Avignon berry (*Rhamnus infectorius*), which when brought in contact with the glucosid, xanthorhamnin, contained in other parts of the same berry, decomposes the latter into glucose and the dye rhamnin.

rham'ne-gin, ram'nę-jin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_{48}H_{66}O_{29}$) contained as a glucosid in buckthorn-berries, and regarded as identical with xanthorhamnin. [< RHAMNUS.]

rham'net-in, ram'net-in, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow, almost insoluble crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) contained in buckthorn-berries and derived from rhamnin: according to some authorities identical with quercetin. [< RHAMNUS.]

rham'nin, ram'nin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{13}O_9$), probably a glucosid, contained in unripe buckthorn-berries, and found also in Avignon or Persian berries: used as a dye. [< RHAMNUS.]

rham"nox-an'thin, ram'nex-an'thin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as FRANGULIN. [< RHAMNUS + Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Rham'nus, ram'nus, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*)—the buckthorns—found mainly in the north temperate zone. *R. catharticus*, the common European buckthorn, and *R. Purshianus*, the Californian buckthorn, both used medicinally, are among the best-known species. [< L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *rhamnos*, prickly shrub.]

Rham-phas'ti-dæ, ram-fas'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A tropical American family of picarian birds with a very large cancellate decurved serrated bill, truncate vomer, and 10 tail-feathers; toucans. **Rham-phas'tos**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhamphos*, beak.]—**rham-phas'tid**, *n.*—**rham-phas'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

rhampho-, rhamph-. Derived from Greek *rhamphos*, curving beak: combining forms.—**Rham"pho-cot'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A North-Pacific family of mail-cheeked fishes having a large compressed head, projecting snout, and imperfect ventrals some distance behind pectorals. **Rham"pho-cot'us**, *n.* (t. g.)—**rham"pho-cot'tid**, *n.*—**rham"pho-cot'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**rham'-phoid**, *a.* Beak-shaped.—**Rham"pho-rhyn'chi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Jurassic family of pterosaurians, especially those with jaws stout, teeth falling in front, and nares completely separated by bars from the preorbital vacuities.—**rham"pho-rhyn'chid**, *n.*—**rham"pho-rhyn'-choid**, *a.*—**Rham"pho-ryn'chus**, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rhamphorhynchidæ*. **2.** [r-] A pterodactyl of this genus.—**Rham-pho'si-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Eocene family of hemibranchiate fishes having anterior vertebræ normal, snout tubiform, and nape and shoulders armed with plates. **Rham'pho-sus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**rham'-pho-sid**, *n.*—**rham'pho-soid**, *a.* & *n.*—**rham"pho-the'ca**, *n.* *Ornith.* The horny sheath of the beak.—**rham"pho-the'cal**, *a.*

rha'phe, Raph'i-des. Same as RAPHE, etc.

Rhap"i-do-phyl'lum, rap'i-do-fil'um, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of palms. *Rhapidophyllum Hystrix*, formerly *Chamærops Hystrix*, is the blue palmetto of Florida. [< Gr. *rhapis* (*rhapid-*), rod, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Rha'pis, rā'pis *or* rą'pis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of slender Chinese and Japanese palms growing in dense tufts with fan-shaped leaves cut into deep segments. *Rhapis flabelliformis* supplies most of the rattan canes of commerce. [< Gr. *rhapis*, rod.] **Rha'phis‡.**

rha-pon'tic, rą-pon'tic, *n.* Rhubarb: chiefly in **rhaponticroot.** [< L. *rhaponticum*, < *rha Ponticum*, rhubarb, lit. Pontic rha; *rha;* see RHABARBARUM; *Ponticum*, neut. of *Ponticus;* see PONTIC[1].]

—**rha-pon'ti-cin**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as CHRYSOPHANIC ACID. **rha-pon'ti-cine‡.**

rhap-sod'ic, rap-sod'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of rhapsody; hence, overenthusiastic; effusive; also, disconnected and confused.

There is a fable that when the badger had been stung all over by bees, a bear consoled him by a *rhapsodic* account of how he himself had just breakfasted on their honey.
GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* ch. 8, p. 96. [H. '79.]

[< Gr. *rhapsōdikos*, < *rhapsōdia;* see RHAPSODY.]

rhap-sod'ic-al‡.—rhap-sod'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

rhap'so-dist, rap'so-dist, *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a wandering minstrel who recited epic poems, either his own or another's; especially, one who declaimed the Homeric poems.

Homer . . . we may believe to have been one, and that the most prominent, of a brotherhood of bards or *rhapsodists*, who flourished about 850 or 750 B. C.
P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 11, p. 308. [G. & CO. '88.]

2. Hence, a professional composer and reciter of songs or verses; also, an improviser of verses. **3.** One who expresses himself with exaggeration of sentiment or in a rapt manner. **rhap'sode‡; rhap'so-der†.**

—**rhap"so-dis'tic**, *a.* Smacking of the rhapsodist; rhapsodical.

rhap'so-dize, rap'so-dāiz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DI"ZING.] **I.** *t.* To express in the form or style of rhapsody; recite rhapsodically. **II.** *i.* To express oneself in rhapsody; speak or write in the manner of a rhapsodist. **rhap'so-dise‡.**

It [Homer's] is the style of one who *rhapsodized* without deference to hearer or judge, in an age prior to the temptations which more or less prevailed over succeeding writers—before the theatre had degraded poetry into an exhibition, and criticism narrowed it into an art. J. H. NEWMAN *Essays Crit. and Hist.* vol. i, essay i, ch. 7, p. 26. [L. G. & CO. '90.]

rhap'so-do-man"cy, rap'so-do-man'si, *C. S. W.* (rap-sod'ō-, *E.*; -sō-dō-, *I.*), *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by verses of poetry selected by chance or by lot. [< F. *rhapsodomancie*, < Gr. *rhapsōdos* (see RHAPSODY); and see -MANCY.]

rhap'so-dy, rap'so-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A series of sentences, extracts, or utterances, without natural dependence or connection, gathered or composed under excitement, often characterized by extravagance or overenthusiasm; a long and rambling composition; rapt or rapturous utterance.

Mr. Ruskin has fallen into . . . discredit as an architectural critic by promulgating *rhapsodies* as dogmas.
MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '91, p. 405.

2. In ancient times, an epic poem or a part or book of such a poem recited by a rhapsodist, especially from the Odyssey or Iliad; also, the recitation itself.

Xenophanes . . . wandered from country to country, . . . imparting wisdom in *rhapsodies* and hymns.
J. W. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 120. [H.]

3. *Mus.* A wild, irregular composition, sometimes in the style of an improvisation.

His *rhapsodies* . . . sound . . . like 'fugues played on a big organ which has been struck by lightning.'
HOLMES *Over the Tea-Cups* ch. 10, p. 237. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

4†. Any wild, irregular composition, as a cento or medley. [< F. *rhapsodie*, < L. *rhapsodia*, < Gr. *rhapsōdia*, < *rhapsōdos*, rhapsodist, < *rhaptō*, sew, + *ōdē;* see ODE.]

rap'so-die†; rhap'so-die†.

rhat'an-hy, *n.* Same as RATANY. **rhat'a-ny‡.**

Rhe, rī, *n.* The Egyptian sun-god. See RA.

Rhe'a[1], rī'ą *or* rē'ą, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The mother of the gods, daughter of Uranus and Gæa (Sky and Earth), and wife of Kronos: sometimes identified with the Asiatic Cybele. Called also *Magna Mater.* **2.** [r-] An ostrich-like rheoid bird of the plains of South America, having three hind toes; an avestruz. The **common rhea** (*Rhea americana*) ranges from Brazil to Patagonia; **Darwin's rhea** (*R. darwini*), with white-tipped feathers and the upper part of the tarsus feathered, is Patagonian; *R. macrorhyncha* is found in northeastern Brazil.

The Common Rhea, or American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*)—Male and Female. 1/50

3. A genus typical of *Rheidæ*. **4.** *Astron.* The fifth satellite of Saturn. [L., < Gr. *Rhea*, Rhea.]

rhe'a[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] The ramie-plant. **rhe'a-grass"‡.**

—**rhe'a-fi"ber**, *n.* Same as RAMIE.

Rhe'æ, rī'ī *or* rē'ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Rheidæ* as a gens or order. [< L. *Rhea;* see RHEA[1].]

rhe'bok, *n.* Same as REEBOK. **rhee'boc‡; rhee'bok‡.**

rhe-bo'sis, rę-bō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Crookedness of the legs. [< Gr. *rhaibos*, crooked.] **rhæ-bo'sis‡; rhe"bos-co'-li-a‡.—rhe"bo-cra'ni-a**, *n.* Crookedness of the neck; wryneck. **rhæ"bo-cra'ni-a‡.**

rhe'ic, rī'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from rhubarb. [< F. *rhéique*, < LL. *rheum;* see RHEUM[2].]—**rheic acid**, same as CHRYSOPHANIC ACID. **rhe'in‡; rhe'inet‡.**

Rhe'i-dæ, rī'i-dī *or* rē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A South-American family of ratite birds; rheas, American ostriches, or nandus. [< RHEA[1].]—**rhe'id**, *n.*

Rhein'ber"ry, rain'-ber'ī, *n.* The buckthorn, or its fruit. [< G. *Rheinbeere*, as if < *Rhein*, the river, + *beere*, berry; but cp. RHAMNUS.]

rhe-mat'ic, rę-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or derived from a verb; as, a *rhematic* adjective. **2.** Pertaining to primitive modes of expression.

The period, during which expressions were coined for the most necessary ideas,—such as pronouns, prepositions, numerals, and the household words of the simplest life—. . . this period forms the first in the history of man. . . . and we call it the *Rhematic* Period. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 8. [S. '73.]

[< Gr. *rhēmatikos*, < *rhēma*, word, < *erō*, speak.]

—**rhe-mat'ic**, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine of propositions or sentences.

Rhe'mish, rī'mish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Rheims (now Reims) in France. [< *Rheims*, France.]

Rhen'ish, ren'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the river Rhine or to the country bordering on the Rhine, especially in Germany; as, *Rhenish* Prussia. **II.** *n.* Rhine wine. [< G. *rheinisch*, < *Rhein*, Rhine.]

rhen-os'ter-bosch, *n.* Same as RHINOCEROS-BUSH.

rheo-. Derived from Greek *rheō*, to flow: a combining form.—**rhe'o-chord**, *n.* *Elec.* A wire for introducing resistance into an electric circuit: an old form of rheostat.—**rhe-om'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** A galvanometer: a disused term. **2.** A device for indicating the force or velocity of blood-circulation.—**rhe"o-met'ric**, *a.*—**rhe-om'e-try**, *n.* **1.** Measurement of the force or velocity of currents; especially, a galvanometer. **2.** *Math.* The fluxional calculus.—**rhe'o-mo"tor**, *n.* Any generator of an electric current: in disuse.—**rhe'o-phore**, *n.* *Elec.* **1.** The conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell. **2.** A portion of a circuit capable of deflecting a magnetic needle near it (not now in use).—**rhe'o-scope**, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument to show the presence of a current, or its direction, but not to measure its strength; replaced by the galvanoscope.—**rhe"o-scop'ic**, *a.*—**rhe'o-tome**, *n.* *Elec.* Same as INTERRUPTER: a disused term.—**rhe'o-trope**, *n.* *Elec.* A current-reverser; commutator: a disused term.

rhe'oid, rī'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rheidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Rheidæ*. [< RHEA[1] + -OID.]

rhe'o-stat, rī'o-stat, *n.* An instrument (as a resistance-coil or resistance-box) by which a variable or adjustable resistance of known amount may be introduced into a circuit: for measuring current-strength, etc. [< RHEO- + Gr. *statos*, standing, < *histēmi*, stand.]

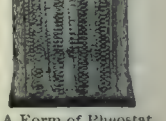

A Form of Rheostat.
The resistance-coils are thrown into circuit one by one as the handle or pointer is turned.

rhe"o-stat'ic, rī'o-stat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or obtained by a rheostat. **2.** Producing static effects in continuous flow. See the phrase.

—**rheostatic machine**, a machine invented by Planté, obtaining continuous static effects by charging a number of condensers in multiple arc from secondary or storage batteries and discharging them in series.

rhe"o-stat'ics, rī'o-stat'ics, *n.* The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rhe"o-tan'nic, rī'o-tan'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from rhubarb and tannic acid. [< RHEUM[3] + TANNIC.]—**rheotannic acid**, the tannic acid contained in rhubarb.

rhe-ot'ro-pism, rę-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* *Bot.* A tendency in growing plant-organs, when exposed to the influence of a current of water, to arrange themselves with their long axes either in the direction of or against the current. [< RHEO- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]—**rhe"o-trop'ic**, *a.*

rhe'si-an, rī'shi-ąn, *a.* Of or like a rhesus.

rhe'sus, rī'sus *or* rē'sus, *n.* A macaque (*Macacus indicus*) with a moderate tail, common throughout India, and held sacred by many Hindus. [< L. *Rhesus*, < Gr. *Rhēsos*, proper name.]

The Rhesus. 1/18

Rhe'tian, Rhe'tic. Same as RHÆTIAN, etc.

rhe'tor, rī'tęr *or* rē'tōr, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A professional orator; also, one who composed speeches for others. **2.** A teacher of rhetoric; rhetorician.

Philosophers, sophists, and *rhetors* . . . were the instructors of well-born youth in the days of Thucydides. GROTE *Greece* vol. iv, pt. ii, ch. 36, p. 264. [J. M. '69.]

[< F. *rhéteur*, < L. *rhetor*, < Gr. *rhētōr*, < *erō*, speak.]

rhet'o-ric, ret'o-ric, *n.* **1.** The art of perfecting man's power of communicating to others his mental acts or states by means of language; art of discourse. See DISCOURSE.

The departments of rhetoric are *invention* and *style*. (See INVENTION; STYLE.) Rhetoric grounds itself (1) in *grammar*, which it takes up as a science to develop into an art; (2) in *logic*, which regulates the matter of discourse; (3) in *esthetics*, which respects the form; and (4) in *ethics*, which respects the purpose or end of discourse. Rhetoric was much cultivated by the ancient Greeks. Aristotle's rhetoric (325 B. C.) is the foundation of the philosophical school, and the Eolian Hermagoras of the scholastic school. Quinctilian (A. D. 90) in the West and Hermogenes (A. D. 170) of Eolis gave final shape to classical rhetoric. Their art of oratory comprised invention, disposition, elocution (meaning style), memory, and action or delivery. In the medieval schools rhetoric was one of the required branches of the trivium. Its academic revival as an art in English books dates from the close of the 18th century.

2. The power of pleasing or persuading. **3.** A text-book treating of discourse. **4.** Affected and exaggerated display in the use of language; florid and spurious oratory: a contemptuous use. **5.** In the Jesuit system, the highest class in the literary course of a school corresponding to a German gymnasium or English public school. [< F. *rhétorique*, < L. *rhetorica*, < Gr. *rhētorikē*, < *rhētorikos*, rhetorical, < *rhētōr;* see RHETOR.]

rhe-tor'ic-al, rę-tor'ic-ąl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of rhetoric; adapted for or connected with public discourse; oratorical; also, designed for showy oratorical effect; declamatory; figurative.

From those *rhetorical* expressions in which the duty of patience under injuries is enjoined he [George Fox] deduced the doctrine that selfdefence against pirates and assassins is unlawful.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 21. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

rhe-to'ri-an†.—rhe-tor'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **rhe-to'ri-ous-ly†.—rhe-tor'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

rhe-tor'ic-als, rę-tor'ic-ąlz, *n. pl.* [U. S.] In some colleges, certain public rhetorical exercises of the students.

rhe-tor'i-cate†, *vi.* To indulge in rhetoric; make an oratorical display.—**rhe-tor"i-ca'tion†**, *n.*

rhet"o-ri'cian, ret'o-rish'ąn, *n.* **1.** A master of the art of rhetoric; one who uses the principles of rhetoric in writing or discourse; a showy writer or declaimer.

The Orator persuades and carries all with him, he knows not how; the *Rhetorician* can prove that he ought to have persuaded and carried all with him.
CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 11. [H. M. & CO.]

2. One who teaches rhetoric or oratory. [< F. *rhétoricien*, < *rhétorique;* see RHETORIC.]—**rhet"o-ri'cian†**, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a rhetorician.

rhet'o-rize†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express or represent rhetorically. **II.** *i.* To make an oratorical display.

Rhe"to-Ro-man'ic, *a.* & *n.* Same as RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

rheum[1], *t* rūm, rē'mo, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Catarrhal discharge from the nose and eyes. **2.** Any thin watery flux from the mucous membrane of the head, as tears or saliva.

> At a few drops of women's *rheum*, which are
> As cheap as lies. SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act v, sc. 5.

3†. Choler; spleen. [< F. *rheume*, < L. *rheuma*, < Gr. *rheuma*, < *rhein*, flow.] **reume**†; **rewme**†.

—salt rheum, moist tetter, running scall, and similar skin-eruptions.

—rheu-map'y-ra, *n.* Acute rheumatism; rheumatic fever.—**rheum"ar-thri'tis,** *n.* Acute rheumatism of the joints. **rheum"ar-thro'sis**‡. —**rheu"mat-al'gi-a,** *n.* Chronic rheumatic pain.—**rheu"ma-to-ce'les,** *n. pl.* Purple hemorrhagic lesions that form in patches on the lower limbs and abdomen, attended by fever and rheumatic pains in the joints. **purpura rheumatica**‡.—**rheu'ma-toid,** *a.* Resembling rheumatism or rheumatic symptoms. **rheu"ma-toid'al**‡.—**rheu'mides,** *n. pl.* Dartrous or herpetic cutaneous eruption due to a dartrous diathesis.—**rheum"oph-thal'mi-a,** *n.* Rheumatic inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**rheum'y,** *a.*

Rhe'um[2], rī'um *or* rē'um, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceæ*), the best-known being *Rheum Rhaponticum*, the garden rhubarb or pie-plant. [LL., < Gr. *rhēon*; see RHUBARB.]

rheu-mat'ic, ru-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; as, *rheumatic* inflammation. (2) Affected with or relating to rheum. **2**†. Choleric; splenetic. [< F. *rhumatique*, < L. *rheumaticus*, < Gr. *rheumatikos*, < *rheumat-*; see RHEUM[1].]

reu-mat'ick†; **rheu-mat'ic-al**‡; **rheu-mat'ick-y**† [Colloq.]; **ru-mat'ike**†.

rheu-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A person afflicted with or liable to rheumatism. **2.** [Colloq.] *pl.* Rheumatic pains.

rheu'ma-tism, rū'mo-tizm, *n. Pathol.* A variable, shifting inflammation or neuralgia, or malady with aching pain, affecting sometimes the muscles, sometimes the joints, and sometimes other structures; flying gout; as, *rheumatism* of the limbs generally; *rheumatism* of the stomach or of the heart. [< L. *rheumatismus*, rheum, < Gr. *rheumatismos*, < *rheumat-*; see RHEUM[1].]—**rheu'ma-tism-root",** *n.* The twinleaf. See JEFFERSONIA.

—rheu"ma-tis'mal, *a.*—**rheu"ma-tis'moid,** *a.* Resembling rheumatism.—**rheu'ma-tiz,** *n.* [Vulgar.] Rheumatism. **rheu'ma-tize**‡; **rheu'ma-tiz-y**‡.

rhex'is, rex'is, *n. Pathol.* Rupture, as of an abscess or a vessel. [< Gr. *rhēxis*, < *rhēgnymi*, break.]

rhig'o-lene, rig'o-lin, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid product of the distillation of petroleum: used in medicine as a local anesthetic. It is one of the most volatile of known fluids. [< Gr. *rhigos*, frost, + L. *oleum*; see OIL.]

rhime†, **rhi'mer**†, etc. Same as RIME[1], etc.

Rhime'fax-e, *n.* Same as HRIMFAXE.

rhin-, rain *or* rin-. Derived from Greek *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose: a combining form. See RHINO-.—**rhin-al'gi-a,** *n.* Pain in the nose; nasal neuralgia.—**verminal rhinalgia,** pain in the nose, due to worms.—**rhin-an'gi-n.** *n.* The snuffles; nasal irritation.—**rhin-a'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The anterior part of the clypeus.—**rhinas'ter,** *n.* The smaller two-horned African rhinoceros.—**rhin-en'chy-sis,** *n.* Injection of medicinal fluid into the nose by a syringe; nasal douche.—**rhin"es-the'sis,** *n.* The sense of smell; olfaction. **rhin"æs-the'si-a**‡; **rhin"æs-the'sis**‡.—**rhin"es-thet'ics,** *n.* The branch of physiology that relates to olfaction, or the sense of smell.—**rhin"eu-ryn'ter,** *n. Surg.* A small inflatable bag used to plug the nose.

rhi'nal, rai'nal *or* ri'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose. [< Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

rhine, *n.* See RINE[2].

Rhine, rain, *n.* One of the chief rivers of Germany.—**Rhine'ber"ry,** *n.* Same as RHEIN-BERRY.—**Rhine'daugh"ter,** *n. & Myth.* One of three supernatural beings, Woglinde, Wellgunde, and Flosshilde, who guard the Rhinegold.—**Rhine'maid"en**‡.—**Rhine'gold",** *n. & Myth.* The hoard of the Nibelungs, secreted in the Rhine.—**Rhine'grave,** *n.* Formerly, a Rhenish prince.—**rhine'stone",** *n.* A colorless gem-stone made of paste or strass, and cut, usually as a brilliant, to imitate the diamond. See STRASS.—**Rhine wine,** wine made from grapes grown in the neighborhood of the Rhine; specifically, the light still wines of this region: hock. See WINE.

rhin"en-ceph'a-lon, rain'[*or* rin']en sef'a lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The portion of the brain that forms the olfactory lobe, consisting of the olfactory tubercle, tract, and bulb, which give origin to the sense of smell. See ill. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. [< RHIN- + ENCEPHALON.]

—rhin"en-ceph-al'ic, rhin"en-ceph'a-lous, *a.*—**rhin"en-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Teratol.* A cyclops having a nose elongated like the trunk of an elephant.

Rhin"i-o-glos'sa, rin'i-o-glos'a, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, represented by *Triforidæ*. [< Gr. *rhinion*, dim. of *rhis*, nose, + *glōssa*, tongue.]

rhin'i-on, rin'i-on, *n.* The upper median point of the anterior nares. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *rhinion*, dim. of *rhis*, nose.]

rhi-ni'tis, ri-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the nose; especially, nasal catarrh. [< Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

rhi'no, rai'nō, *n.* [Slang.] Money; cash. **ri'no**‡.

> Drunker than any one you or I know,
> Who buys his 'Rhenish' with ready *rhino*.
> SAXE *Polyphemus and Ulysses* st. 2.

rhino-, rai'no- *or* ri'no-. Derived from Greek *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose: a combining form. See RHIN-.—**rhi"no-blen"nor-rhe'a,** *n.* Same as RHINORRHEA.—**rhi"no-car"ci-no'ma,** *n.* Cancer of the nose.—**rhi'no-caul,** *n. Anat.* The pedunicle that supports the bulb of the olfactory lobe of the brain.—**rhi"no-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] Same as RHINENCEPHALUS.—**Rhi"no-chet'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A Polynesian family of curvy-pygoidean grallatorial birds with a beaked sternum, overhanging nasal membranes, and a pendent nuchal crest: kagus. **Rhi-noch'e-tus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi"no-chet'id,** *n.*—**rhi-noch'e-toid,** *a.*—**rhi"no-clei'sis,** *n.* Obstruction of the nose, especially by a foreign body.—**rhi'no-cele,** *n.* The cavity of the olfactory bulb, in man usually obliterated in the adult. See ill. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. **rhi"no-cœ'li-a**‡.—**rhi"no-cœ'li-an, rhi"no-cœ'lic,** *a.*—**rhin"o-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as RHINALGIA. See RHIN-.—**Rhi"no-ga-li'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of herpestine viverrids with nose broad and short and 40 teeth.—**Rhi"no-ga'le,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi"no-ga'line,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi"no-je'ces-is,** *n.* Perverted or depraved sense of smell.—**rhi'no-lith,** *n.* Nasal calculus.—**rhi'no-lite'**‡.—**rhi"no-lith-i'a-sis,** *n.* The state of being affected with nasal calculus.—**rhi-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of science that relates to the nose and its diseases.—**rhi"no-log'ical,** *a.*—**rhi-nol'o-gist,** *n.*—**Rhi"no-loph'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of bats, especially those having ears without tragus, nasal leaf-like appendages, tail within interfemoral region, and first phalanx of middle finger extended in line with metacarpal; horseshoe bats. **Rhi-nolo'phus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi"no-loph'id,** *n.*—**rhi-nol'o-phoid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Rhi"no-lo-phi'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Rhinolophidæ*, especially those having 3 phalanges to all the toes except the first.—**rhi-nol'o-phine,** *a.* & *n.*—**Rhi"no-ma-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils having the labrum distinct, pygidium alike in both sexes, and elytra without inner folds. **Rhinom'a-cer,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi"no-mac'er-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi"no-mac'er-oid,** *a.*—**rhi"no-nec-ro'sis,** *n.* Gangrene of the bones or cartilages of the nose.—**rhi"no-phar"yn-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and pharynx.—**rhi'no-phore,** *n. Conch.* One of the hinder pair of tentacles in opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs. **rhi'no-phor**‡; **rhi"no-pho'ri-um**‡.—**Rhi"no-phryn'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of arciferous toad-like anurans with tongue free in front. **Rhi"no-phry'ne,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi"no-phry'nid,** *n.*—**rhi"no-phry'noid,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi"no-phy'ma,** *n.* Hypertrophy of the skin and cellular tissue of the nose, with increase of volume and punctated appearance.—**rhi'no-plast,** *n.* A person who has a nose formed by means of plastic surgery.—**rhi"no-plas'tic,** *a.*—**rhi"no-plas'tos,** *n.* A flat-nosed forceps for straightening the nasal septum.—**rhi'no-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the nose.—**rhi'no-poi"y-pus,** *n.* Polypus of the nose.—**rhi"no-po'matine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the division of *Emballonurinæ* that includes the rhinopome.—**rhi'no-pome,** *n.* An Old World emballonurine bat (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*) having a long slender tail extending beyond the interfemoral membrane.—**rhi"nor-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Nosebleed.—**rhi-nor'rha-phy,** *n.* The operation of cutting out a fleshy fold growing from the nose over the inner corner of the eye.—**rhi"nor-rhe'a,** *n.* A nasal gleet. **rhi"no-blen"nor-rhe'a**‡; **rhi"nor-rhœ'a**‡.—**rhi"nor-rhe'al** [or **-rhœ'al**, *a.*—**rhi"no-scle-ro'ma,** *n.* A chronic infectious tuberculous granulation of the nose and upper lip, sometimes extending to the throat, the granules forming very hard, well-defined masses, but without inflammation.—**rhi'no-scope,** *n.* An instrument for inspecting the nasal cavities.—**rhi"no-scop'ic,** *a.*—**rhi'no-sco"py,** *n.* The art of inspecting nasal passages.—**rhi"no-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] The horny sheath of the upper mandible.—**rhi"no-the'cal,** *a.*

Rhi"no-bat'i-dæ, rai'no-bat'i-di *or* ri'no-bg'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of rays with a long robust tail and 2 dorsal fins; shark-rays. **Rhi-nob'a-tus,** *n.* (t.g.) [< Gr. *rhinobatos*, fish with rough skin, < *rhinē*, shark, + *batos*, fish.]

—rhi-nob'a-tid, *n.*—**rhi-nob'a-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

rhi"no-ce'ri-al, rai'no-si'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Rhinocerotic. **2.** Turned up; pug, as a nose. **rhi"no-cer'ic-al**‡.

Rhi"no-cer'i-dæ, rai'no-ser'i-dī *or* ri'no-cer'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Rhinocerotidæ*. **Rhi-noc'e-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rhinoceros*; see RHINOCEROS.]

—rhi-noc'e-rid, *n.*—**rhi-noc'e-roid,** *a.*

rhi-noc'e-rine, rai-nos'e-rin, *a.* Rhinocerotic. **rhinoc"e-ron'tine**‡.

rhi-noc'e-ros, rai-nes'e-res, *n.* [-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A large rhinocerotoid mammal, now confined to tropical Africa and Asia, having in existing and many fossil species one or two horns attached to the nasal or frontal bone. The hide is very thick, the hair scanty, and the upper lip produced and prehensile.

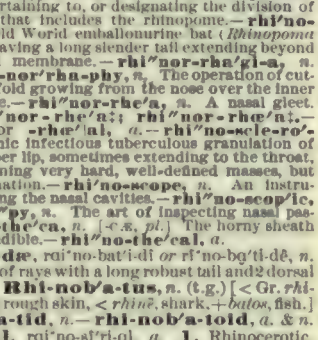

1. The Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornus*). $\frac{1}{75}$ 2. Head of the African Rhinoceros (*Atelodus bicornis*). $\frac{1}{75}$

The common Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the smaller Javan rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) have large incisors above and small incisors and large canines below, one horn, and the skin raised into shield-like folds. The Sumatran rhinoceros (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*) has incisors above and canines below, two horns, and the skin less folded. The common African prehensile-lipped rhinoceros (*Atelodus bicornis*) and the nearly if not quite extinct square-mouthed rhinoceros (*A. simus*) of South Africa have incisors and canines rudimentary or absent, two horns, and a smooth skin.

2. [R-.] A genus typical of *Rhinocerotidæ*. [L., < Gr. *rhinokerōs*, < *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose, + *keras*, horn.]

rhi-noc'e-rot‡; **rhi-noc'e-rote**‡.

Compounds:—**rhi-noc'e-ros-auk",** *n.* An auk (*Cerorhina monocerata*) of the North Pacific, having a deciduous upright horn upon the base of the upper mandible.—**r.-beetle,** *n.* A large scarabæid beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having one or two upright horns upon the head and the front of the thorax, as *D. tityus*, found in the southern United States.—**r.-bird,** *n.* An oxpecker.—**r.-bush,** *n.* A South-African shrub (*Elytropappus Rhinocerotis*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*). It is very abundant, and used largely for fire-wood. Sheep feed on the tender shoots.—**r.-nose'ter-bush"**; **rhe-nos'ter-bush"**;—**r.-chameleon,** *n.* A Madagascan chameleon (*Charamæleon rhinoceratus*) having a horn upon its snout.—**r.-hornbill,** *n.* **1.** A Malayan hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*). **2.** The common Indian hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*).—**r.-leg,** *n. Pathol.* Elephantiasis.—**r.-tick,** *n.* A tick (*Ixodes rhinocerinus*) parasitic upon the rhinoceros.

Derivatives:—**rhi-noc"e-rot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a rhinoceros: specifically said of the group that includes the typical or Indian and Javan rhinoceroses.—**Rhi-noc"e-rot'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having 3 digits in front and 3 behind, no upper canines, and nasotoid bones excluded from cranial walls; rhinoceroses.—**rhi-noc"e-rot'id,** *n.*—**rhi-noc"e-rot'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a rhinoceros.—**rhi"no-cer'o-toid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhinocerotidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Rhinocerotidæ*.—**Rhi-noc"e-ro-toi'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of perissodactyls, including *Rhinocerotidæ*, *Palæotheriidæ*, etc.—**rhi-noc"e-ro-toi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Rhin"o-don'ti-dæ, rain'[*or* rin']o-don'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with a subterminal mouth and numerous rows of very small fixed teeth; whale-sharks. **Rhin'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhinē*, file, also shark, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]—**rhin"o-don'toid,** *n.*—**rhin"o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

rhipi-, rhipid-, rhipido-, rai- *or* ri-. Derived from Greek *rhipis* (*rhipid-*), a fan: combining forms.—**Rhip"i-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles having hind coxæ transverse and dilated into a small plate partly covering the thighs, and onychia long and hairy.—**Rhi-pic'e-ra,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhi-pic'er-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi-pic'er-oid,** *a.*—**Rhip"i-dis'ti-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct order or suborder of crossopterygian fishes having the axonosts of the dorsal and anal fins fused into single pieces and basososts fewer than dermal rays.—**rhip"i-dis'ti-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhip"i-dis'ti-ous,** *a.*—**Rhip"i-do-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods, especially an order of *Diœca*, having a heart of two auricles and one ventricle traversed by the rectum, and an odontophore with several median and many marginal teeth. **Rhip"i-do-glos-sa'ta**‡.—**rhip"i-do-glos'sal,** *a.* **1.** Having several median and many marginal teeth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoglossa*. **rhip"i-do-glos'sate**‡. —**Rhip"i-dop'te-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Strepsiptera*.—**rhip"i-dop'ter-ous,** *a.*—**Rhip"i-dop"ter-yg'i-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct superorder of teleostomes having each median fin with a single bone representing axonosts, including *Rhipidistia*, *Actinistia*, etc.—**rhip"i-dop"ter-yg'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhip"i-du'ra,** *n. Crust.* The posterior pair of pleopods and the telson, as in macrurous crustaceans. **rhip'i-dure**‡.—**Rhip"i-phor'idæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles having anterior coxal cavities open behind and confluent, and the head affixed to the prothorax by a slender neck. **Rhiph'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhip"i-phor'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhiph'o-roid,** *a.*—**Rhi-pip'te-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Strepsiptera*.—**rhi-pip'ter,** *n.*—**rhi-pip'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi-pip'ter-ous,** *a.*

rhip'i-date, rip'i-det *or* -dēt, *a.* Fan-shaped; flabellate. [< Gr. *rhipid(d-)s*, fan.]

rhi-pid'i-on, ri-pid'i-on, *n. Gr. Ch.* The flabellum. [< Gr. *rhipidion*, dim. of *rhipis* (*rhipid-*), fan.]

rhi-pid'i-um, ri-pid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A cymose flower-cluster shaped like a fan. [< Gr. *rhipidion*; see RHIPIDION.]

Rhip'sa-lis, rip'sa-lis, *n. Bot.* A genus of mainly South-American plants of the cactus family (*Cactaceæ*), consisting of a considerable number of small fleshy leafless stems with jointed branches and wheel-shaped flowers. They are frequently cultivated under the name of **coral-cactus**, and some, which are epiphytic and have white wax-like berries, are called **mistletoe-cactus.** [< Gr. *rhipis*, wickerwork.]

Rhip"to-glos'sa, rip'to-glos'a, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or other division of lizards with a very protrusile vermiform tongue, including only chameleons. [< Gr. *rhiptō*, throw, + *glōssa*, tongue.] **Rhip"to-glos'sæ**‡; **Rhip"to-glos'si**‡.

—rhip"to-glos'sate, *a.* & *n.*

rhiz-, rhizo-, raiz- *or* riz-. Derived from Greek *rhiza*, root: combining forms.—**rhi'zanth,** *n.* **1.** A plant of the class *Rhizanthæ*; a rhizogen. **2.** A rhizanthous plant. —**Rhiz-an'the-æ**†, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the five classes into which the vegetable kingdom was divided, embracing plants destitute of true leaves, but with short stems parasitic on roots.—**rhiz-an'thous,** *a. Bot.* Flowering or seeming to flower from the root: said of plants that flower from the crown of the root.—**rhi-zi'na,** *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as RHIZOID.—**rhi'zine,** *a. Bot.* Root-like; rhizoid.—**rhi-zi'nous,** *a. Bot.* Having or producing rhizoids.—**rhi'zo-carp,** *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Rhizocarpeæ*.—**Rhi"zo-car'pe-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A small class of submerged or floating cryptogamous plants, embracing the natural orders *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*.—**rhi"zo-car'pe-an, rhi"zo-car'pi-an,** *a.*—**rhi"zocar'pic,** *a. Bot.* Root-fruited: applied by De Candolle to perennial herbs. **rhi"zo-car'pous**‡.—**rhi'zo-caul,** *n.* The rootstock of a polypostem. **rhi"zo-cau'lus**‡. —**Rhi"zo-ceph'a-la,** *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder of parasitic cirripeds having the body sacciform, without antennæ or feet, and affixed to other crustaceans by a short peduncle from which ramify root-like processes.—**rhi"zo-ceph'a-lan,** *n.*—**rhi"zo-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*—**rhizoc'ri-noid,** *n.* An existing encrinoid (genus *Rhizocrinus*).—**Rhi"zoc-to'ni-a,** *n. Bot.* A form-genus of fungi, consisting of delicate reddish or brownish threads or films: parasitic on the roots of various plants, as the apple, onion, etc.—**rhiz'o-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having teeth rooted or ankylosed to the jaw in sockets, as a crocodile. **II.** *n.* A rhizodont reptile.—**Rhiz"o-don'to-pha,** *n. pl. Herp.* The crocodilians.—**rhiz"o-don'tro-phy,** *n. Dentistry.* The operation of fastening an artificial crown on the root of a tooth by pivoting.—**rhiz"o-don'try-py,** *n. Dentistry.* Perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of morbid matter.—**Rhi"zo-flag'el-la'ta,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians having the ingestive area diffuse and a flagellum supplemented by lobate pseudopodia.—**rhi"zo-flag'el-late,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi'zo-gen,** *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Rhizanthæ*; parasitic on the root of other plants.—**rhi"zo-gen'ic,** *a. Bot.* Root-producing: said of the layer of mother-cells at the periphery of the central cylinder of a root that gives rise to rootlets. **rhi-zog'e-nous**‡.—**rhi"zo-ma'ni-a,** *n. Bot.* The abnormal development of roots, as on the stems of ivy, figs, etc.—**rhi'zo-morph,** *n. Bot.* One of the root-like organs, composed of many united hyphal strands, by which certain fungi attach themselves to higher plants.—**Rhi"zomor'pha,** *n. Bot.* A form-genus consisting of mycelial strands under the bark of trees, on the roots, or in the soil. *R. subcorticalis* and *R. subterranea* belong to the parasitic hymenomycetous fungus *Armillaria mellea*.—**rhi"zomor'phous,** *a. Bot.* Branching after the manner of rootlets; said of mycelium. **rhi"zo-mor'phoid**‡.—**rhi"zo-nych'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] The digital phalanx that bears a claw.—**Rhi-zoph'a-ga,** *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of marsupials, including only the wombats.—**rhizoph'a-gan,** *a.* & *n.*—**rhi-zoph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on roots. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.—**rhi-zoph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Growing from or attached to roots.—**Rhi-zoph'o-ra,** *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees —the mangroves—the type of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*. *R. Mangle* and *R. mucronata* are the best-known species. See MANGROVE.—**Rhi"zo-pho-ra'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of tropical polypetalous trees—the mangrove family —with opposite entire leaves and axillary solitary or cymose flowers. It embraces only 4 genera and less than 20 species. —**rhi"zo-pho-ra'ceous,** *a.*—**rhi'zo-phore,** *n. Bot.* The root-like structure that bears the true roots in certain species of *Selaginella*. See illus. under SELAGINELLA.—**rhi-zoph'o-rous,** *a. Bot.* Root-bearing.—**rhi"zoria'tic,** *a. Alg.* Pertaining to the separation or distinction of roots; as, a *rhizoristic* series.—**Rhi"zo-stom'ata,** *E. W.* (**Rhi"zo-sto'ma-ta,** *C.*), *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Rhizostomeæ*.—**rhi"zo-stom'a-tous,** *a.*—**Rhi"zosto'me-æ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of hydrozoans, especially a suborder of *Discomedusæ* without a central mouth, and having 8 root-like oral arms with numerous small suckers. **Rhi-zos'to-mæ**‡.—**rhi'zo-stome,** *C. W.*[2] (**rhiz'o-stome,** *W.*), *n.*—**rhi"zo-sto'me-an,** *a.*—**rhi-zos'to-mous,** *a.*—**rhi"zo-tax'is,** *n. Bot.* The arrangement of the roots of a plant.—**rhi'zo-tax"y**‡.—**rhi'zote,** *a.* Rooted; attached; of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

rhi'zic, roi'zic *or* rī'zic, *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to the root of an equation. [< Gr. *rhizikos,* < *rhiza,* root.]

rhi'zoid, roi'zoid *or* rī'zoid, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Root-like; similar to or resembling a root; rhizine. [< Gr. *rhizoeidēs,* < *rhiza,* root; and see -OID.]

rhi'zoid, *n. Bot.* A delicate filiform or hair-like organ developed on all kinds of thalli, moss-stems, etc., the analogue of the roots of flowering plants and simply serving for attachment; rhizina. See illus. under PROTHALLIUM. — **rhi-zoi'dal,** *a.* **rhi-zoi'de-ous‡.**

rhi'zome, roi'zōm *or* rī'zōm, *n. Bot.* A prostrate or subterranean stem that produces roots below and leaves above, sending up annual aerial shoots from its extremity; a rootstock. [< Gr. *rhizōma* (< *rhiza*), root.] **rhi-zo'ma‡** [-MA-TA, *pl.* — **rhi"zo-mat'ic,** *a.* Having the nature or appearance of a rhizome. **rhi-zom'a-tous‡.**

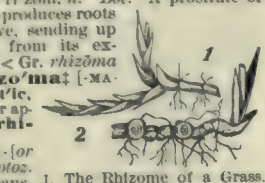

1. The Rhizome of a Grass. 2. A Rhizome of Solomon's-seal.

Rhi-zop'o-da, roi-[*or* ri-]zop'o-dą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of protozoans, especially a class with pseudopodia for locomotion and the ingestion of food, including foraminifers, radiolarians, amebas, and heliozoans. [< RHIZO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **rhi'zo-pod** (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Rhizopoda.* — **rhi-zop'o-dan,** *a.* & *n.* — **rhi-zop'o-dal,** *a.* — **rhi-zop'o-dist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in the study of the *Rhizopoda.* — **rhi-zop'o-dous,** *a.* Same as RHIZOPOD.

Rhi'zo-pus, roi'zo-pus *or* rī'-, *n. Bot.* A genus of zygomycetous fungi, related to *Mucor.* The sporophores grow from rhizoids (or holdfasts) developed on the end of slender aerial hyphæ (stolons). *R. nigricans,* found on decaying vegetable substances, is the commonest species. [< RHIZO- + Gr. *pous,* foot.]

Rhi-zo'ta, roi-zō'tą *or* rī-zō'tą, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of rotifers having the foot rooted and non-retractile, as *Melicertidæ,* etc. [< Gr. *rhizoō,* root, < *rhiza,* root.] — **rhi'zote,** *a.*

rho, rō, *n.* [Gr.] The seventeenth letter and twelfth consonant in the Greek alphabet (Ρ, ρ): equivalent to the English *r* aspirated.

rhob, *n.* Same as ROB.

rhodo-. See RHODO-.

rho-dan'ic, ro-dan'ic, *a. Chem.* Producing a rose-red color. [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose.]

— **rhodanic acid,** sulfocyanic acid: from its producing a rose-red color with solutions of ferric salts.

— **rho'da-nate,** *n.* A salt of rhodanic acid; a sulfocyanate.

rho"de-o-ret'in, rō"dę-o-ret'in *or* red'e-o-ré-tin" (XIII), *n. Chem.* Same as CONVOLVULIN. [< Gr. *rhodeos* (see RHODIUM) + *rhētinē,* resin.]

Rho'di-an, rō'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. **II.** *n.* A native of Rhodes.

rho'dic, rō'dic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from rhodium; as, *rhodic* sulfate.

rho'ding, rō'ding, *n. Naut.* The brass bearing of a pump-brake journal.

rho'di-um, rō'di-um, *n. Chem.* A whitish-gray metallic element of the platinum group, whose salts are for the most part rose-colored: used only in alloys, especially with steel. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *rhodeos,* rosy, < *rhodon,* rose.] — **rho'di-um-gold",** *n.* A native alloy containing from 34 to 43 per cent. of rhodium and from 57 to 66 per cent. of gold. **rho'dite‡.**

rho'di-zite, rō'di-zait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent borate of the alkali metals, $(K,Na,Cs,Rb)Al_2B_2O_8$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *rhodizō,* be rosy, < *rhodon,* rose.]

rho"di-zon'ic, rō"di-zen'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding compounds that are red. [< Gr. *rhodizō;* see RHODIZITE.] — **rhodizonic acid.** **1.** A crystalline compound ($C_6H_2O_6$) formed by decomposing carboxylic acid. It is colorless when first made, on exposure to the air becomes yellow and brown-red, and, when deprived of water, black. **2.** A compound ($C_{10}H_2O_8$) known only in combination, as by its potassium salt.

rhodo-, rō-do- *or* red-o-. Derived from Greek *rhodon,* rose: a combining form.— **rho"do-chro'site,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, rose-red or variously colored, manganous carbonate ($MnCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. Called also *dialogite.* — **Rho"do-crin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of camarate crinoids having the base dicyclic and first radials separated by first interradials, with which they form a ring of 10 plates around the basals; rose-encrinites. **Rho-doc'ri-nus,** *n.* (L. g.) — **rho"do-crin'id,** *n.* — **rho-doc'ri-noid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Rho-doc'ri-nite,** *n.* One of the *Rhodocrinidæ.* — **rho'do-cyte,** *n.* A red blood-corpuscle. — **rho'do-phane,** *n.* Red chromophane. **rho'do-phan‡.** — **rho'do-phyl,** *n. Bot.* The compound pigment that gives the red algæ their color. **rho'do-phyl‡.** — **rho"do-phyl'lous,** *a.* — **rho-dop'sin,** *n.* A purplish pigment found in the retina; visual purple. — **rho'do-sperm,** *n. Bot.* An alga of the class *Rhodospermeæ.* — **Rho"do-sper'me-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A former name for the red algæ, now included in the *Florideæ.* — **rho"do-sper'min,** *n.* The red coloring-matter of the red algæ (*Florideæ*). — **Rho"do-spo're-æ,** *n. pl* Same as RHODOSPERMEÆ. — **Rho"do-stau-rot'ic‡,** *a* Same as ROSICRUCIAN.

Rho"do-den'dron, rō"do-den'dron *or* rod'o-, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of showy shrubs or small trees of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with usually alternate often evergreen leaves, and profuse clusters of beautiful 5-parted flowers. Many are cultivated for ornament. This genus now includes species with deciduous leaves, formerly included in the genus *Azalea.* See AZALEA. **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *rhododendron,* < *rhodon,* rose, + *dendron,* tree.]

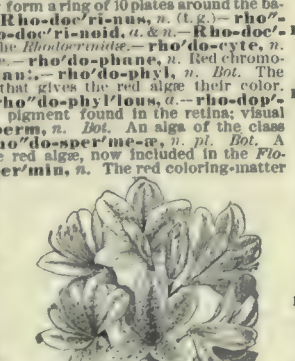

A Flowering Branch of *Rhododendron Pontticum.* 1/3
a, dehiscent fruit of *R. arboreum.*

rho"do-mon-tade', etc. Same as RODOMONTADE, etc.

rho'don-ite, rō'don-ait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, red or pink, manganous silicate ($MnSiO_3$), crystallizing in the triclinic system: used extensively as an ornamental stone, especially in Russia, where it is made into jewelry, tables, mantels, etc. [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose.]

Rho-dop'i-dæ, ro-dep'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of double relationships, by some referred to nudibranchiates and by others to nemerteans, having a simple vermiform body and a very simple digestive tube, and without odontophore, pharynx, heart, or kidney.

Rho'do-pe, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *Rhodopē,* Rhodope, Greek nymph, < *rhodon,* rose, + *ōps,* face.]

— **rho-dop'id,** *n.* — **rho'do-poid,** *a.*

rho-do'ra, ro-dō'rą, *n.* **1.** A handsome shrub (*Rhododendron Rhodora* or *Rhodora Canadensis*), from 1 to 3 feet high, with terminal clusters of pale-purple flowers preceding the deciduous leaves. It is frequent in cool bogs, from the mountains of Pennsylvania to Canada and New England. **2.** [R-] A genus of shrubs, now included in *Rhododendron.* [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose.]

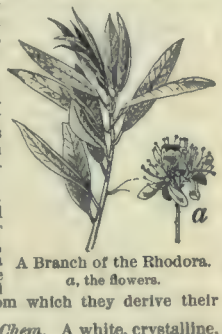

A Branch of the Rhodora.
a, the flowers.

rhœ-ad'ic, rę-ad'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). [< Gr. *rhoiad(-)s,* poppy.] — **rhœadic acid,** a compound contained in the flowers of the red poppy and regarded as the principle from which they derive their coloring-matter.

rhœ'a-din, { rī'a-din, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline,
rhœ'a-dine, { non-poisonous alkaloid compound ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) contained in all parts of the red poppy and in the ripe seed-capsules of the white poppy. Hesse regards it as dioxypapaverin. [< RHŒADIC.]

rhœ-ag'e-nin, { rę-aj'ę-nin, *n. Chem.* A white crys-
rhœ-ag'e-nine, { talline alkaloid compound ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_5$) isomeric with rhœadin formed in the decomposition of the red poppy, as when rhœadin is extracted. [< Gr. *rhoias,* kind of poppy, + -GEN.]

rhomb, romb (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles. **2.** *Crystal.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes. **3**†. A material circle. [< F. *rhombe,* < L. *rhombus,* < Gr. *rhombos,* < *rhembō,* revolve, < *rhepō,* fall.] — **Fresnel's rhomb,** a rhomb of glass so constructed that a beam of plane-polarized light passed through it emerges circularly polarized, after being twice totally reflected within the rhomb. — **rhomb'-sol"id,** *n.* A solid composed of two equal right cones joined base to base: generated by the revolution of a rhomb around either of its axes.

— **rhom'bic,** *a.* **1.** Rhombiform. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC. **rhom'bic-al‡.** — **rhom'bi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a rhomb; rhombic.

rhom'bi, rom'boi *or* -bī, *n.* Plural of RHOMBUS.

Rhom-bif'e-ri, rom-bif'ę-roi *or* -rī, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Rhomboganoidei.* [< L. *rhombus* (see RHOMB) + *fero,* bear.]

Rhom-big'e-na, *n.* Same as RHOMBOGENA.

rhombo-. Derived from Greek *rhombos,* rhomb (see RHOMB): a combining form.— **rhom'bo-cœle,** *n.* An enlargement of the central cavity of the spinal cord, observed in the sacral region of the embryo, persistent in some animals. **rhom"bo-cœ'li-a‡.** — **rhom"bo-cœ'li-an,** *a.* — **rhom"bo-gan'oid.** **1.** *a.* Having rhombic scales; of or pertaining to the *Rhomboganoidei.* **II.** *n.* A rhomboganoid fish. — **Rhom"bo-ga-noi'de-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes, especially the *Ginglymodi.* — **rhom'bo-gene‡.** — **Rhom-bog'e-na,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of dicyemids whose embryos are infusoriform. — **rhom"bo-gen'ic, rhom-bog'e-nous,** *a.*

rhom"bo-he'dral, rom"bo-hī'drąl, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhombohedrons. **2.** *Crystal.* Possessing three common planes of symmetry, intersecting at angles of 60°: said specifically of hemihedral forms of the hexagonal system, as rhombohedrons and scalenohedrons. **rhom"bo-he'dric‡.**

— **rhombohedral system** (*Crystal.*), a subdivision of the hexagonal system, consisting chiefly of rhombohedrons and scalenohedrons and their modifications.

— **rhom"bo-he'dral-ly,** *adv.*

rhom"bo-he'dron, rom"bo-hī'dron, *n. Math. & Crystal.* A hemihedral form included within six equal rhombic faces. [< RHOMBO- + Gr. *hedra,* base, < *hezomai,* sit.]

rhom'boid, rom'boid, *a.* **1.** Having the character of a rhomboid. See RHOMBOID, *n.*, 1. **2.** Having a shape approaching that of a rhomb; applied specifically in anatomy to certain muscles and in botany to the forms of certain leaves. [< L. *rhomboides,* < Gr. *rhomboeidēs,* rhomboidal, < *rhombos* (see RHOMB); and see -OID.]

rhom-boi'dal‡. — **rhomboid ligament,** a ligament attached to the first rib and the sternal end of the clavicle. See illus. under LIGAMENTOUS SYSTEM. — **r. muscle,** the thin muscle that unites the vertebral border of the scapula with the spine: generally described in man as consisting of two muscles, a **superior** (minor) and **inferior** (major). — **rhom"boid-o'vate,** *a.* Of a shape between rhomboid and ovate or oval

rhom'boid, *n.* **1.** A parallelogram the adjoining sides of which are not equal to each other and which contains no right angle; any parallelogram that is neither a rectangle nor a rhomb; also, a solid the faces of which are such parallelograms. **rhom-boi'des‡** [Rare]. **2.** *Anat.* A rhomboid muscle. Called also **rhomboideus.** See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

rhom-boi'des, *n.* [Rare.] Same as RHOMBOID, 1.

rhom-boi'de-um, rom-boi'dę-um, *n.* [-DE-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A rhomboid ligament.

rhom'bus, rom'bus, *n.* [RHOM'BI, -boi *or* -bī, *pl.*] [L.] Same as RHOMB.

rhon'cal, ron'cal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of rhonchus; characterized by rhonchus. **rhon'chi-al‡;** **rhon'ci-al‡.**

— **rhoncal fremitus,** a peculiar gurgling sound or râle, heard in auscultation, due to vibration of the bronchial tubes and indicative of a purulent cavity in the lungs.

rhon-chis'o-nant, ron-kis'o-nant, *I. W.* (ron'ki-sō-nant, C.), *a.* [Rare.] Snorting. [< LL. *rhonchisonus,* < L. *rhonchus* (see RHONCHUS); and see SONANT.]

rhon'chus, ron'cus, *n. Pathol.* A râle, especially when it resembles snoring. [L., < Gr. *rhenchos,* < *rhenkō,* snore.]

rho-pal'ic, ro-pal'ic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Having each successive word longer by a syllable than the preceding one: said of a style of hexameter verse. [< LL. *rhopalicus,* < Gr. *rhopalikos,* club-shaped, < *rhopalon,* club, < *rhepō,* incline.] **ro-pal'ic‡.**

rho-pa'li-um, ro-pē'li-um *or* -pą'li-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* A sensory body consisting of a metamorphosed tentacle, as in *Scyphomedusæ.* [< Gr. *rhopalon;* see RHOPALIC.]

rhopalo-, rhopal-. Derived from Greek *rhopalon,* club (< *rhepō,* incline, fall): combining forms.— **Rho"pa-loc'e-ra,** *C. E. I.* (**Rhop"a-loc'e-ra,** *W.*), *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder or other division of lepidopterous insects, with club-like antennæ; butterflies. — **rho" pa-loc'er-ous,** *a. Entom.* Having club-like antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera.* **rho"pa-loc'er-al‡.** — **Rho"pa-lo-din'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of diplostomidean holothurians having a flask-shaped body, mouth and arms in the same pole, and 10 ambulacra. **Rho"pa-lo-di'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **rho"pa-lo-din'id,** *n.* — **rho"pa-lo-di'noid,** *a.* — **Rho"pal-u'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of orthonectid worms parasitic in ophiurans, turbellarians, etc. **Rho"pal-u'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **rho"pal-u'rid,** *n.* — **rho"pal-u'roid,** *a.*

rho'ta-cism, rō'tą-sizm, *n.* **1.** The law in Indo-European languages by which *s* tends to change to *r.*

In the Celtic languages . . . the Latin r in the passive is the s of the reflexive pronoun se, after undergoing *rhotacism.*
KELLOGG AND REED *The Eng. Lang.* ch. 7, p. 69. [M. & M, '93.]

2. Over-use or mispronunciation of the letter *r.* [< LL. *rhotacismus,* < Gr. *rhotakizō,* rhotacize, < *rhō,* rho, letter *r.*] **rho"ta-cis'mus‡; ro'ta-cism‡.**

rho'ta-cize, rō'tą-sciz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CI"ZING.] **1.** To change *s* into *r.* **2.** To use too frequently the letter *r,* or to mispronounce it. [< Gr. *rhotakizō;* see RHOTACISM.] **rho'ta-cise‡; ro'ta-cise‡; ro'ta-cize‡.**

rhu'barb†, *a.* Resembling rhubarb; bitter; acrimonious.

rhu'barb, rū'bārb, *n.* **1.** A hardy perennial herb (*Rheum Rhaponticum*) cultivated extensively in gardens for its fleshy acid leaf-stalks, which are used in cookery. **pie'-plant"‡.** **2.** The medicinal root of certain Oriental species of *Rheum,* having cathartic followed by astringent effects. **3.** Any one of other species of the genus. See RHEUM. [< F. *rhubarbe,* < LL. *rheubarbarum,* < Gr. *rhēon barbaron; rhēon,* < *Rha,* river Rha or Volga; *barbaron,* neut. of *barbaros,* foreign.]

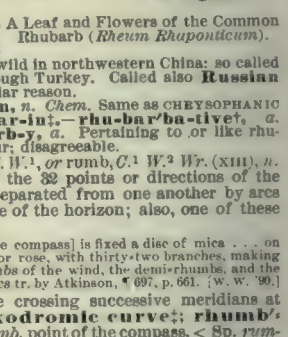
A Leaf and Flowers of the Common Rhubarb (*Rheum Rhaponticum*).

— **Turkey rhubarb,** the medicinal root of *Rheum palmatum,* a plant growing wild in northwestern China: so called because obtained through Turkey. Called also **Russian rhubarb,** for a similar reason.

— **rhu-bar'bar-in‡.** — **rhu-bar'ba-tive†,** *a.* Rhubarby. — **rhu'barb-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like rhubarb; figuratively, sour; disagreeable.

rhumb, { rum, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[1], *or* rumb, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.*
rumb, { **1.** One of the 32 points or directions of the mariners' compass, separated from one another by arcs of 11° 15′ of the circle of the horizon; also, one of these arcs or divisions.

On this [needle of the compass] is fixed a disc of mica . . . on which is traced a star or rose, with thirty-two branches, making the eight points or *rhumbs* of the wind, the demi-rhumbs, and the quarters. GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 697, p. 661. [W. W. '90.]

2. A line or course crossing successive meridians at the same angle. **loxodromic curve‡; rhumb'-line"†.** [< OF. *rumb,* point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo,* < L. *rhombus;* see RHOMB.] **rhume†; roomb†.**

— **rhumb'-sail"ing,** *n.* Sailing on a rhumb or rhumb-line. See RHUMB, 2.

Rhus, rus, *n. Bot.* A large genus of trees or shrubs of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), having alternate 1- to 3-foliolate or odd-pinnate leaves, and dense axillary or terminal clusters of small flowers. *Rhus typhina* is the stag-horn sumac, *R. venenata* the poison-sumac, and *R. Toxicodendron* the poison-ivy or -oak, all North-American. (See illus. under POISON-SUMAC.) *R. Cotinus,* the smoke-tree of southern Europe, is often cultivated. [< L. *rhus* (< Gr. *rhous*), sumac.]

rhus'ma, rus'mą, *n.* A mixture of quicklime and orpiment used as a depilatory, especially of hides in tanning. A proprietary preparation of it is called *Atkinson's depilatory.* [Cor. of Turk. *khyryzma,* < Gr. *chrisma,* unguent, < *chriō,* anoint.] **rus'ma‡.**

rhy-ac'o-lite, rui-ac'o-lait, *n. Mineral.* A transparent glassy variety of orthoclase found in volcanic bombs at Mt. Somma, Italy. [< Gr. *rhyax,* torrent, + *lithos,* stone.]

Rhy"a-co-phil'i-dæ, rui"[*or* ri"]a-co-fil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of caddis-flies with palpi deflexed and last joints like others. **Rhy"a-coph'i-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhyax* (*rhyak-*), torrent (< *rheō,* flow), + *philos,* dear.] — **rhy"a-co-phil'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **rhy"a-coph'i-loid,** *a.*

rhyme, rhyme'less, rhy'mer, etc. Same as RIME, etc.: the spelling usual in literature. See note at RIME.

rhynch-. See RHYNCHO-.

rhyn-chæ'an, rin-kī'an *or* -cē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Rostratula* (*Rhynchæa*). **II.** *n.* A painted snipe (*Rostratula* or *Rhynchæa*). [< Gr. *rhynchaina,* with a large beak, < *rhynchos,* beak, < *rhyzō,* snarl.] **rhyn-che'an‡.**

Rhyn-chit'i-dæ, rin-kit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils without a labrum and with mandibles very extensible laterally and toothed inside and outside. **Rhyn-chi'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhynchos;* see RHYNCHÆAN.]

— **rhyn-chit'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **rhyn-chi'toid,** *a.*

rhyncho-, rhynch-. Derived from Greek *rhynchos*, snout (see RHYNCHÆAN): combining forms.—**Rhyn″chob-del′li-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches with a proboscis, including *Clepsinidæ, Piscicolidæ,* and *Branchellidæ.*—**Rhyn″cho-ceph-a′li-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An order of archisaurian reptiles having the ribs one-headed, an interclavicle, the acetabula closed, and feet ambulatory: including the existing *Sphenodontidæ* and many fossil forms.—**rhyn″cho-ceph-a′li-an,** *a. & n.*—**rhyn″cho-ceph′a-lous,** *a.*—**Rhyn″cho-cœ′la,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of proctuchous turbellarians, including the typical nemerteans.—**rhyn″cho-cœ′lan,** *a. & n.*—**rhyn′cho-cœle, rhyn″cho-cœ′lous,** *a.*—**Rhyn″cho-cy-on′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An African family of dilambdodont insectivores having saltatorial hind limbs, skull broad and without postorbital processes, and ulna and radius separate.—**Rhyn-choc′y-on,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhyn″cho-cy-on′id,** *n.*—**rhyn″cho-cy′o-noid,** *a. & n.*—**rhynch′o-dont,** *a. Ornith.* Having a toothed beak, as a hawk.—**Rhynch″o-don′ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fossil ganoids.—**rhynch″o-don′tid,** *n.*—**rhynch″o-don′toid,** *a. & n.*—**Rhynch′o-dus,** *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rhynchodontidæ.* **2.** [r-] A fish of this genus.—**Rhyn″cho-flag″el-la′ta,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A division or class of comparatively large corticate protozoans of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane and highly vacuolated protoplasm, as in noctilucids.—**rhyn″cho-flag′el-late,** *a. & n.*—**rhyn-chog′na-thous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a facial angle (German) of 82° or less, and a gnathic index above 103.—**rhyn′cho-lite,** *n. Conch.* The fossil beak or jaws of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.—**Rhyn″cho-nel′la,** *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rhynchonellidæ.* **2.** [r-] A brachiopod of this genus.—**Rhyn″cho-nel′li-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with flexible spiral brachial appendages converging toward the middle of the dorsal valve.—**rhyn″cho-nel′lid,** *n.*—**rhyn″cho-nel′loid,** *a. & n.*—**Rhyn-choph′o-ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles with head prolonged into a beak, gular sutures mostly double, and prosternal sutures distinct; weevils or snout-beetles.—**rhyn-choph′o-ran,** *a. & n.*—**rhyn′cho-phore,** *n.*—**rhyn-choph′o-rous,** *a.*—**Rhynch-op′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Rhynchopinæ* as a family.—**rhynch-op′id,** *n.*—**rhynch′o-poid,** *a.*—**Rhynch″o-pi′næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Laridæ,* skimmers or scissorbills.—**Rhynch′ops,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhynch′o-pine,** *a. & n.*—**Rhyn″cho-sau′ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Devonian family of proganosaurian reptiles with toothless jaws and beak-like premaxillaries.—**Rhyn-cho-sau′rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**rhyn″cho-sau′rid,** *n.*—**rhyn″cho-sau′roid,** *a. & n.*—**rhyn″cho-spo′rous,** *a. Bot.* Having the fruit terminating in an elongated projection.—**Rhyn-cho′ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Hemiptera.*—**rhyn′chote, rhyn-cho′tous,** *a.*

rhyne, rin, *n.* [Rus.] The best Russian hemp.

rhy′o-lite, rī′o-lit, *n. Petrol.* A highly acidic, compact or porphyritic, variously colored volcanic rock often with marked fluidal, perlitic, and spherulitic structure, having a glassy ground-mass, and consisting of quartz and orthoclase with either mica, hornblende, or rarely pyroxene. [< Gr. *rhyax,* stream, + -LITE.] **rhy′o-lyte‡.**

—**rhy″o-lit′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to rhyolite.

rhy-pa′ri-a, rī-pā′ri-a *or* ri-pā′ri-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Same as SORDES.

rhyp″a-rog′ra-phy, rip′a-rog′ra-fi, *C. E.* (rī″pa-, *I. W.*), *n. Art.* Genre and still-life painting, especially of low subjects, as represented by ancient artists. [< L. *rhyparographus,* painter of low subjects, < Gr. *rhyparographos,* < *rhyparos,* filthy (< *rhypos,* filth); and see -GRAPHY.]

—**rhyp″a-ro-graph′ic,** *a.*—**rhyp″a-rog′ra-phist,** *n.*

Rhyph′i-dæ, rif′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of gnat-like nematocerous dipterous insects with the second longitudinal vein of the wing sigmoidally curved.

Rhyph′us, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhypos,* dirt.]

—**rhyph′id,** *a. & n.*—**rhyph′oid,** *a.*

rhyp′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as RUPIA.

Rhyp-oph′a-ga, rip-of′a-ga (rī-pof′-, *C.*), *n. pl. Entom.* A division of pentamerous beetles, especially those with only 4 palpi and antennæ clavate, including *Phithydrida, Necrophaga,* and *Brachelytra.* [< Gr. *rhypophagos,* < *rhypos,* dirt, + *phagein,* eat.]

—**rhyp-oph′a-gous,** *a.*

Rhyp-tic′i-dæ, rip-tis′i-dī *or* -tic′i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes having a compressed body, smooth scales, dorsal with 2 or 3 spines, and anal spineless; soapfishes. **Rhyp′ti-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhyptikos,* fit for cleaning, < *rhypos,* dirt.]

—**rhyp-tic′id,** *n.*—**rhyp′ti-coid,** *a. & n.*

rhy-sim′e-ter, ri-sim′ē-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of a fluid or the speed of a vessel by means of a column of mercury which rises in a graduated tube in proportion to the force or resistance of the fluid. [< Gr. *rhysis,* stream (< *rhein,* flow), + -METER.]

Rhys-sod′i-dæ, ris-sod′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the head neck-like behind and the last tarsal joint moderate. **Rhys-so′des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *rhyssodēs,* wrinkled-looking, < *rhyssoō,* prop. *rhysoō,* wrinkled (< *eryō,* draw up); and see -OID.]

—**rhys-sod′id,** *a. & n.*—**rhys-so′doid,** *a.*

rhythm, rithm, *C. E. S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹ ridhm, *C.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*² (XIII), *n.* **1.** Movement characterized by regular, measured, or harmonious recurrence of stress or impulse, beat, sound, accent, or motion; as, the *rhythm* of the pulse; the *rhythm* of moving oars. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The musical property dependent on the regular succession of accents or tone-impulses; movement imparted by the alternation of accented and unaccented tones in regular order; accent-movement or accent-structure; as, a stately *rhythm.* (2) System or kind of accentuation as determined by the make-up of the accentual divisions; as, duple or two-part *rhythm,* consisting of parts composed of a strong accent followed by a lighter one; triple or three-part *rhythm,* consisting of divisions composed of a strong accent followed by two light accents. **3.** *Pros.* (1) The regular recurrence in poetry of arses and theses, as determined by the succession of long and short syllables (**classical rhythm**) or accented and unaccented syllables (**modern rhythm**). When definitely measured by feet and lines of a given length, it becomes *meter.*

In ancient Hebrew poetry, though there was always *rhythm,* there was . . . no metre in the strict sense of the term.
S. R. DRIVER *Intro. to Lit. of O. T.* ch. 7, p. 339. [s. '91.]

Rhythm is the harmonious repetition of certain fixed sound-relations, time being the basis, just as in dancing or music. . . . *Rhythm* has two branches: time and stress, or quantity and accent.
GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 6, p. 136. [G. & CO. '91.]

(2) A metrical foot or measure. (3) Verse or rime. **4.** *Phys. Sci.* A succession of opposed states or movements alternating with one another.

The periodic exaltation and depression of the physical powers which constitute the daily vital *rhythm* of the body.
SULLY *Teacher's Hand-Book of Psychol.* ch. 3, p. 28. [A. '93.]

5. *Art.* The due combination and correlation of parts in a whole, in the completion and perfection of an artistic construction, as in a picture or statue. **6.** Arsis or stress; as, *rhythm* and fall. **rhyth′mus‡.** **7.** *Pathol.* Periodicity; paroxysmal recurrence; as, the *rhythm* of an intermittent. [< F. *rhythme,* < L. *rhythmus,* < Gr. *rhythmos,* < *rheō,* flow.] **rhithm†; rithme†.**

Synonyms: see METER.

—**ascending rhythm** (*Pros.*), a rhythm in which the stress comes on the last syllable of the foot: opposed to *descending* or *falling rhythm.*—**double r.,** same as DUPLE RHYTHM. See DUPLE.

—**rhyth′mer†,** *n.* One who writes verses; a versifier; rimer.—**rhyth′ming†,** *a.* Rhyming.—**rhyth′mist,** *n.* A master of rhythmical composition; also, one versed in rhythmics.—**rhyth′mize,** *v.* **1.** *t.* To make rhythmical; use in rhythms; as, to *rhythmize* words. **II.** *i.* To compose rhythmically.—**rhyth″mi-zom′e-non,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] [Gr.] That which is subjected to rhythm, as tones in music, words in poetry, or movements in choral dances.—**rhythm′less,** *a.* Devoid of rhythm.—**rhyth-mom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring musical time; a metronome.—**rhyth″mo-pœ′ia,** *n.* The act or art of composing in rhythm.

rhyth′mic-al, rith′mic-al, *C. W.*¹ (ridh′-, *W.*²), -mic, **rhyth′mic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or characterized by rhythm; of the nature of rhythm; keeping time.

In *rhythmic* motion through the dewy grass The mowers swept.
HOLLAND *Kathrina, Childhood and Youth* st. 15.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the alternation of opposite conditions. **3.** *Med.* Periodical. [< LL. *rhythmicus,* < Gr. *rhythmikos,* < *rhythmos;* see RHYTHM.]—**rhyth″mi-cal′i-ty,** *n.*—**rhyth′mic-al-ly,** *adv.*

rhyth′mics, rith′mics, *C. W.*¹ (ridh′mics, *W.*²), *n. Mus.* The science of rhythm. **rhyth′mic‡.**

rhyt′i-do′sis, rit′i-dō′sis, *n. Pathol.* Wasting of the eyeball, involving collapse of the cornea. [< Gr. *rhytidōsis,* a wrinkling, < *rhytis;* see RHYTINA.] **rut″i-do′sis‡; ryt″i-do′sis‡.**

Rhy-ti′na, ri-tai′na, *C.* (rit′i-na, *W.*), *or* -ti′na, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rhytinidæ.* **2.** [r-] A sirenian of this genus, as the northern sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*). [< Gr. *rhytis,* wrinkle, < *eryō,* draw.]

Rhy-tin′i-dæ, ri-tin′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A recently extinct family of toothless sirenians. [< RHYTINA.]—**rhy-tin′id,** *n.*—**rhy-ti′noid,** *a. & n.*

Rhy-tis′ma, ri-tis′ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of discomycetous fungi forming thickened shining black spots or crusts on the leaves and stems of plants. The stromata bear pycnidia in summer and asci in the following spring. *R. acerinum* is common on maples, *R. salicinum* on willows. [< Gr. *rhytisma,* a darn, < *rhytizō,* shrivel, < *rhytis;* see RHYTINA.]

rhyton, rai′ton *or* rit′on, *n.* [RHY'TA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A drinking-horn, without a foot, generally terminating in the form of an animal's head. Compare ILIUA, under DRINKING-HORN. [< Gr. *rhyton,* < *rheō,* flow.]

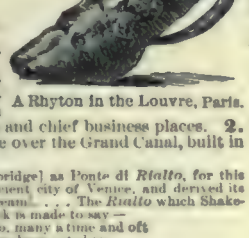

A Rhyton in the Louvre, Paris.

rhyzo-. See RHIZO-.

ri′al, *n.* **1.** Same as RYAL. **2†.** Same as REAL².

ri-al′, *a.* Royal.—**ri′al-ly†,** *adv.*—**ri′al-te′,** *n.*

Ri-al′to, ri-al′tō, *I.* (ri-al′tō, *C.*), *n.* **1.** The ancient quarter of Venice, in which are the warehouses and chief business places. **2.** A famous bridge at Venice over the Grand Canal, built in 1591.

Venetians speak of it [the bridge] as Ponte di *Rialto,* for this part of the town was the ancient city of Venice, and derived its name from Rivo-alto 'deep stream.' . . . The *Rialto* which Shakespeare alludes to, when Shylock is made to say—
'Signor Antonio, many a time and oft
In the *Rialto* you have rated me
About my monies'—
refers, of course, to this quarter of the town, and not to the bridge.
A. J. C. HARE *Venice* ch. 3, p. 71. [S. E. & CO. '84.]

[It., < *rio* (< L. *rivus*), river, + *alto* (< L. *altus*), deep.]

ri′ant, rui′ant *or* rī′ānt, *a.* Laughing as with joy; gay; as, *riant* gardens; *riant* hope.

A quite young woman whose slight, lissom figure and *riant* looks declared she was still to be rated with the girls of her period.
J. C. JEAFFRESON *Queen of Naples* vol. 1, ch. 7, p. 147. [H. & BT. '89.]

[F., ppr. of *rire* (< L. *ridere*), laugh.]—**ri′an-cy,** *n.*

ri-a′ta, ri-ā′ta, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A lasso or throwing-rope. Compare LASSO and LARIAT. [< Sp. *reata,* < *reatar,* refle. < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *atar,* bind, ult. < L. *apo,* fasten.]

re-a′ta‡.

rib¹, rib, *vt.* [RIBBED; RIB'BING.] **1.** To mark with ridges; form with elevated lines and depressions; ridge; as, to *rib* a piece of knitting. **2.** To put ribs in; strengthen by the addition of ribs; as, to *rib* a bodice.

Ribb'd with oak,
To bear the British thunder. Black and bold,
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main.
THOMSON *Seasons, Autumn* l. 131.

3. To enclose and confine as within ribs.

rib², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To clean and dress, as flax; ripple.

rib¹, *n.* **1.** One of the series of bony or cartilaginous rods attached to the spine and tending to encircle the body-cavity.

In man there are twelve ribs on each side, forming the walls of the thorax, of which the first seven (**true** or **sternal ribs**) are attached also to the sternum and the last five (**false** or **asternal ribs**) are not, being attached by their edges to the rib above, as in the upper three, or free distally (**floating ribs**), as in the lower two. See illus. under THORAX.

2. A long and narrow ridge, strip, or band, resembling or likened to a rib.

The bold peninsular promontory and fortification of Porto Ferrajo . . . connected with the body of the island [Elba] by a mere *rib* of sand. N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise* letter 1, p. 20. [S. '53.]

Specifically: (1) A curved side-timber bending away from the keel in a boat or ship. (2) A projecting band or molding on a ceiling, especially when one of several radiating from a center. (3) A curved timber or support in a vault, as an ogive. (4) One of the radial rods or arms of an umbrella, bearing the cover. (5) *Mining.* A narrow strip or pillar of solid coal or ore left to support a working; also, the solid coal or ore, as in the side of a gallery. (6) *Mach.* A ridge or stiffening-piece on a casting or the like, as on the body of a car-wheel or the bed of a printing-press. (7) One of the curved sides between the belly and the back of a violin or similar instrument. (8) One of the projections, either the upper or the lower, joining the barrels of a double-barreled gun. (9) *Bookbinding.* A ridge on the back of a book, as for covering a tape. (10) A raised stripe or wale in cloth or knit goods, as stockings. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Any one of the strong veins or nerves of a leaf, especially the middle one. See illus. under LEAF. (2) Any firm rib-like elevation or ridge on a plant. **4.** A cut of meat including one or more ribs. **5.** [Humorous.] A wife; in allusion to the account of the formation of Eve, in Genesis, ii. 22. [< AS. *ribb,* rib.]

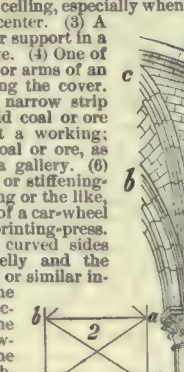

Architectural Ribs.

1. An elevation: *b,* transverse ribs; *c,* diagonal; *d,* longitudinal (a wall-rib). 2. A plan corresponding with fig. 1: *ab, dc,* transverse ribs (*arcs doubleaux*); *ac, db,* diagonal ribs (*arcs ogives*); *ad, bc,* wall-ribs or longitudinal ribs (*arcs formerets*).

Phrases, etc.:—**built rib** (*Arch.*), an arch-beam made of several planks set on edge and bolted together.—**laminated rib** (*Arch.*), a rib made of several layers of planks bolted together.—**rib′-baste″,** *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To beat severely.—**rib′-grass,** *n.* Ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*).—**rib′-piece,** *n.* A piece of meat, as for roasting, containing one or more ribs.—**rib′-roast†,** *vt.* To cudgel; beat.—**rib′-roost†,**—**rib′-roast,** *n.* **1.** A rib-piece for roasting. **2†.** A beating; cudgeling.—**rib′-roaster,** *n.* [Slang.] A heavy blow on the body.—**rib′-shears,** *n.* Stout shears for cutting the human ribs; a costotome.—**rib′-stitch,** *n.* A crochet-stitch for producing a rib in the pattern of the work.

rib²†, *n.* An instrument for dressing flax. H. *Diet.*

rib′ald, rib′ald, *a.* Indulging in or manifesting coarse indecency or obscenity; coarsely abusive or jocular.

In religion he [Walpole] was a little better than a heathen; cracked *ribald* jokes at bigwigs and bishops, and laughed at High church and Low. THACKERAY *Four Georges* p. 38. [E. & L. '91.]

rib′ald-[or -aud-]roust†; rib′aude or **-old†.**

rib′ald, *n.* A coarse and vulgar or indecent person, especially one who uses foul or abusive language. [OF., perhaps < OHG. *hrīpā,* a prostitute.] **rib′aud†; rib′audet; rib′auld†; ryb′auld‡.**

rib′ald-ish, rib′ald-ish, *a.* Given to ribaldry.

rib′ald-ry, rib′ald-ri, *n.* Ribald conduct or speech; especially, coarse and abusive language; obscene vulgarity. [< F. *ribauderie,* < OF. *ribald,* ribald; cp. MHG. *ribe,* prostitute.] **rib′ald-y†; rib′aud-ry†** or **-ye†.**

rib′and, *v. & n.* [Archaic.] Same as RIBBON. **rib′band‡.**

rib′and-ed, rib′and-ed, *a.* Ribboned.

ri″bat-tu′ta, ri′bat-tū′ta, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An alternation of two tones increasing in rapidity until it becomes a trill.

ri-bau′de-quin, ri-bō′de-kin (-de-, *C.*; -cwin, *I. W.*), *n.* [OF.] *Archeol.* **1.** A mediæval iron-plated movable war-engine, originally armed with long pikes, but later bearing a large crossbow or a small cannon. **2.** The crossbow or cannon so borne. **ri-ba′do-quin‡.**

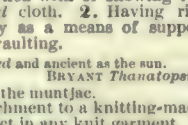

A Ribaudequin.

rib′-band″, rib′-band″, *n. Ship-building.* **1.** A temporary lengthwise strip following a vessel's curves and bolted to its ribs, to hold them in place until they receive the planking or plating. **2.** A lengthwise square timber in the bilgeways, to prevent the cradle-timbers from slipping outward during a launch.—**rib-band line,** a lengthwise oblique line cutting the body-plan of a vessel from the timbers to the middle; a diagonal line.

ribbed, ribd, *pa.* **1.** Marked with or showing ribs or ridges; ridged; as, *ribbed* cloth. **2.** Having ribs as structural parts, especially as a means of support or strengthening; as, *ribbed* vaulting.

The hills Rock-*ribbed* and ancient as the sun.
BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 2.

—**ribbed-faced deer,** the muntjac.

rib′ber, rib′ər, *n.* An attachment to a knitting-machine, for producing a ribbed effect in any knit garment.

rib′bet, rib′et, *n.* A recess in a wall or a window-casing, to receive a folding shutter. [Cp. RABBET, *n.*]

rib′bing, rib′ing, *n.* **1.** An arrangement or collection of ribs, as in ribbed cloth, the leaves of plants, butterflies' wings, etc. **2.** A method of plowing or turning over stubble, in which only every alternate strip is laid over flat upon the surface of the field; also, the sowing of land thus prepared.

rib′ble†, *n.* Same as RABBLE: in compounds.—**rib′ble-rab″ble†,** *n.* **1.** Ribald talk: sometimes used adjectively. **2.** A rabble.—**r.-row†,** *n.* A list; series.

rib′bon, rib′ən, *C.* (-on, *S.*; -un, *W.*), *n.* **1.** Made of or resembling ribbon; as, a *ribbon* belt. **2.** *Mineral.* Having parallel bands or streaks; as, *ribbon* jasper; in this sense commonly *riband.* **3.** [R-] Of or pertaining to the Ribbon Society.

rib′bon, *v.* **1.** *t.* To form into ribbons when drawn up: said of melted soap or wax, etc. **rib′and†; rib′band‡** [Archaic].—**to ribbon out,** to stretch out like a ribbon: said of soap when boiled to a proper consistency.

rib′bon, *a.* **1.** Made of or resembling ribbon; as, a *ribbon* belt. **2.** *Mineral.* Having parallel bands or streaks; as, *ribbon* jasper; in this sense commonly *riband.* **3.** [R-] Of or pertaining to the Ribbon Society.

rib'bon, rib'ən, *n.* **1.** A narrow strip of fine stuff, usually silk or satin, having two selvages, and commonly less than 8 inches in width. Among the varieties of ribbon are *chine, feather-edge, fervet, galloon, love, lustring* or *lustring, moire, Petersham, picot, sarsenet, satin,* and *taffeta.* **2.** An ink-bearing strip in a typewriting-machine or in a stamping-press. **3.** *Textile.* A continuous strand of loose untwisted fiber; a sliver. **4.** *Carp.* A strip of wood connecting several parts. **5.** *Mech.* A long thin metal strip. (1) A watch-spring. (2) A band-saw blade. (3) A metal measuring-tape. (4) A thin magnesium strip for illuminating by burning, as in photography. **6.** A stripe or band; streak. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* A narrow stripe painted on the side of a vessel, following the sheer, from stem to stern, and of a color different from the rest of the hull. (2) A stripe painted on an arrow-shaft. (3) Same as RIB-BAND. **7.** A silken band used as a distinctive mark of an order of knighthood. See plate of DECORATIONS.

The ribbons of the chief orders of knighthood in Great Britain are: **ribbon of the Garter,** a broad dark-blue ribbon; **r. of the Thistle,** dark-green; **r. of St. Patrick,** sky-blue; **r. of the Bath,** red; **r. of the Star of India,** sky-blue with white stripe near each edge.

8. Something shaped like a ribbon; a narrow strip; as, a *ribbon* of cloud; the sails were torn to *ribbons.*

The valley of the Nile . . . is but a narrow strip of territory—a line of green between two deserts; and yet on this mere *ribbon* of Africa lived the millions that made one of the most populous and powerful of ancient empires.
H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 4, p. 37. [s. '77.]

9. *pl.* [Colloq.] Driving-reins; as, he handles the *ribbons* well. **10.** *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one-eighth its width. **11.** In stained-glass or similar work, the grooved leaden rim in which the glass is set; a came. **12**†. A stripe in a pattern, or a border or band on a garment: the original meaning. [< Ir. *ribin,* < *ribe,* hair; cp. OF. *riban.*] **rib'an**†; **rib'and**‡ [Archaic]; **rib'-band**‡ [Archaic]; **rib'on**†.

—**baby ribbon,** very narrow ribbon.—**blue r.** **1.** The badge of the order of the Garter. See plate of DECORATIONS, fig. 10. **2.** Hence, an object of ambition or that which marks its attainment. **3.** See BLUE.—**China r.,** a very narrow ribbon, ⅛ inch wide.—**red r.,** the ribbon of (1) the order of the Bath and (2) the Legion of Honor. See plate of DECORATIONS, figs. 14 and 19.—**rib'bon-bor"der-ing,** *n.* A garden-border of rows of plants of various colors.—**r.-brake,** *n.* A friction-brake having a metal strap which encircles a wheel or drum and may be drawn tightly against it.—**r.-fish,** *n.* **1.** A long marine taeniosomous fish with a compressed ribbon-like body, as an oarfish or deal-fish. **2.** A bandfish or cepedoid. **3.** A hairtail or trichiurid.—**r.-grass,** *n.* An ornamental garden variety of an American grass (*Phalaris arundinacea,* var. *picta*) with wide flat leaves longitudinally striped with white.—**r.-gurnard,** *n.* A grenadier or macruroid fish.—**r.-line,** *n.* A line of closeset plants, as in ribbon-bordering.—**R. lodge,** a lodge of Ribbonmen.—**r.-seal,** *n.* A seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*) of the North Pacific; dark-brown marked with sharply defined white bands suggesting ribbons.—**r.-snake,** *n.* A garter-snake, as *Eutænia saurita,* common in the eastern United States, generally with 3 yellow stripes.—**R. Society** (*Ir. Hist.*), a secret association established in 1808 in Ireland, in opposition to the Orangemen and to Protestant ascendency: so called from its badge, a green ribbon.—**r.-tree,** *n.* A New Zealand tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), whose inner bark yields a fine, tough, flax-like fiber, sometimes called *New Zealand cotton.*—**r.-wave,** *n.* [Eng.] A European geometrid moth (*Acidalia aversata*).—**rib'bon-weed",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common or strap-shaped form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina.*—**r.-wire,** *n.* **1.** A strong ribbon or tape containing wire threads: used for strengthening garments. **2.** Wire made in flat strips, properly less than one inch in width, and valued for commercial use, as for springs, etc.—**r.-work,** *n.* Embroidery done with different widths of ribbon.—**rib'bon-worm",** *n.* **1.** A tapeworm. **2.** A nemertean.

The Ribbon-fish or Oarfish (*Regalecus banksii*). 1/80

—**rib'bon-ing**†, *n.* **1.** An ornament of ribbon. **2.** A fancy or striped border.—**Rib'bon-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Irish Ribbon Society.—**Rib'bon-man,** *n.* A member of the Ribbon Society.—**rib'bon-ry,** *n.* A display of ribbons or of decorations. **rib'and-ry**‡.

The show is rich in *ribbonry* and stars.
BYRON *The Age of Bronze* st. 9.

rib'bon-wood", rib'ən-wud', *n.* A small New Zealand tree (*Hoheria populnea*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), whose bark is used for cordage and for making a demulcent drink.

Ri'bes, rai'biz *or* ri'bēz, *n. Bot.* A genus of low, often prickly shrubs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), with alternate palmately lobed plaited leaves, and small flowers with 5 petals inserted on the throat of the 5-lobed calyx, forming in fruit a many-seeded berry. It includes the currants and gooseberries of cultivation. [< LL. *ribesium,* < Ar. *ribēs,* gooseberry.]

rib'ibet, *n.* **1.** A medieval musical instrument with three strings and played with a bow; a rebec. **2.** A sharp-tongued old woman. **3.** A prostitute. **rib'i-blet**‡ **ryb'ybet**†.

rib'less, rib'les, *a.* Having no ribs, or showing none.

rib'let, rib'let, *n.* A small or rudimentary rib; as, a cervical *riblet.*

ri-bo'sa, *n.* Same as REBOZO.

rib'wort", rib'wŭrt", *n.* **1.** The English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). See PLANTAIN. **2.** *pl.* The plantain family (*Plantaginaceæ*).

-ric, *suffix.* Jurisdiction. [< AS. *rice,* dominion.] **-rick**†.

Ri-car'di-an, ri-cär'di-ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to David Ricardo (1772–1823), an English political economist of the orthodox school, who developed and departed somewhat from the theory of Adam Smith, or to his theories of rent, prices, taxation, and trade. See POLITICAL ECONOMY. **II.** *n.* A follower of Ricardo.

ri-cas'so, ri-cas'ō, *n.* The part of the blade of a rapier that is next to the hilt.

Ric"ci-a'ce-æ, ric'si-ē'sē-ē *or* -ci-ə'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of terrestrial or aquatic thalloid cryptogams of the class *Hepaticæ.* **Ric'ci-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< P. F. *Ricci,* an Italian botanist.]—**ric"ci-a'ceous,** *a.*

rice[1], rais, *n.* **1.** An annual cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) bearing its seeds in a branching panicle of racemes. A native of India and an aquatic plant, it is now widely cultivated in warm climates on wet, irrigated, or inundated land. **2.** The grain or seeds of this plant.

Rice is the principal food of the mass of the population in China, India, and the Indian archipelago, and is eaten by more human beings than any other cereal. The finest quality is produced in South Carolina and Georgia.

That year [1693] the captain of a vessel from Madagascar gave the governor of the colony a small bag of *rice* to plant, as an experiment. The grain grew luxuriantly, and the governor distributed the crop among the farmers in the vicinity of Charleston. They began its culture, . . . and in time South Carolina became, what it still continues to be, the largest rice-producing and rice-exporting state in the Union.
D. H. MONTGOMERY *Am. Hist.* § 119, p. 114. [G. & CO. '93.]

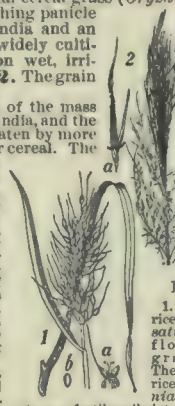

Rice.

1. The true rice (*Oryza sativa*). *a,* flower; *b,* grain. 2. The Indian rice (*Zizania aquatica*): *a,* a fertile spikelet.

3. Any one of various other plants or their seeds, either or both in some way resembling true rice. See phrases. [< F. *riz,* < L. *oryza,* < Gr. *oryza,* rice, of O. Per. origin; cp. Afghan *wrijzey,* Per. *orz,* rice.]

—**false rice,** cut-grass.—**French r.,** see AMEL-CORN.—**hungry r.,** see FUNDI.—**Indian r.** **1.** A stout, reed-like grass (*Zizania aquatica*) growing by streams and lakes in the northern United States and Canada, or its slender blackish grains, eaten by wild fowl and used for food by the Indians. Called also *water-oats.* **Canada r.**†‡ **Tuscarora r.**‡; **water-r.**‡; **wild r.**‡. **2.** A southern species of the same genus (*Z. miliacea*) with leathery leaves, growing as far south as Louisiana. **3.** Rice imported from India.—**petty r.,** the seeds of quinoa.—**rice'bird",** *n.* **1.** The bobolink: so called in the southern United States, where it feeds on rice in the autumn. See illus. under BOBOLINK. **2.** The Java sparrow. **r.-bunting**‡.—**r.-dust,** *n.* **1.** The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks and broken grains and dust: used as feed for cattle. **2.** The fine particles worn off the grains of rice by their mutual attrition in the polishing process. **r.-flour**‡; **r.-polish**‡.—**r.-eater,** *n.* The bobolink.—**r.-embroidery,** *n.* Embroidery in which the rice-stitch is employed.—**r.-field,** *n.* A field where rice grows.—**r.-flour,** *n.* **1.** Ground rice. **2.** Same as RICE-DUST.—**rice'-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of several greenhouse species of *Pimelea.*—**r.-glue,** *n.* Paste or cement made of rice-flour, and capable of being molded like papier maché.—**r.-grain,** *n.* **1.** A grain of rice. **2.** *pl.* Granule-like markings covering the sun's surface.—**r.-hen,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Florida gallinule.—**r.-meal,** *n.* Same as RICE-DUST, 1.—**r.-milk,** *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice-flour.—**r.-mill,** *n.* A mill for removing hulls from rice: often a mortar and pestle, the pestle being armed with sharp points to keep the rice from being crushed.—**r.-mouse,** *n.* A large semi-aquatic rat-like field-mouse (*Calomys palustris*), numerous and troublesome in North-American rice-plantations. **r.-rat**‡.—**r.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Paper made from rice-straw. **2.** A delicate vegetable paper made in China, used in drawing richly colored flowers, insects, etc., and in making artificial flowers: made from the pith of *Fatsia* (*Aralia*) *papyrifera,* pared into thin rolls and flattened into sheets. See illus. under FATSIA.—**r.-planter,** *n.* **1.** One who cultivates rice. **2.** A grain-drill for sowing rice.—**r.-pounder,** *n.* A machine for hulling rice.—**r.-sapper,** *n.* A predaceous bug (*Leptocorisa acuta*), injurious to autumn rice in India by sucking the juice from the ripening kernels.—**r.-shell,** *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella,* resembling a rice-grain.—**r.-sower,** *n.* A rice-planter.—**r.-stitch,** *n.* An embroidery-stitch in imitation of a grain of rice: used in forming backgrounds. See illus. under CROCHET.—**r.-stone,** *n.* A kind of stone spotted as with rice-grains.—**r.-teurec,** *n.* A mole-like oryzoryctoid insectivore, burrowing in rice-fields, as *Oryzorycles hova.*—**r.-troopial,** *n.* The bobolink.—**r.-water,** *n. Med.* A nourishing mucilaginous drink for the sick, prepared from water in which rice has been boiled.—**r.-water discharges** (*Med.*), the liquid evacuations from the bowels in Asiatic cholera, resembling and of the consistence of water in which rice has been boiled.—**r.-weevil,** *n.* A weevil (*Calandra oryzæ*) that destroys stored rice and other grains, in all parts of the world. **black weevil**‡.—**r. wine,** same as SAKE[2].

rice[2], *n.* [Scot.] Small branches; brush.

ri"cer-ca'ta, ri'cher-cä'tə, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A fugue very learned and full of research. **2.** A fantasia on a popular song or street cry. **ri"cer-ca're**‡.

rich†, *vt.* To enrich. **richet**† **ritch**†.

rich, rich, *a.* **1.** Abounding in riches or material possessions; having large possessions of money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent; as, a *rich* man; a *rich* corporation. **2.** Composed of rare, costly, or precious materials; valuable; expensive; as, *rich* fabrics. **3.** Having in a high degree qualities pleasing to the senses. (1) Abounding in some luscious quality that pleases the taste: often implying the presence of such quality in too great degree for the health; especially, containing much butter or grease, or strong spice or flavoring, etc. (2) Affecting the sight, hearing, or smell with a sense of fulness, sweetness, and satisfaction; not light, weak, or feeble; as, *rich* colors; *rich* tones; *rich* perfumes.

The undimmed dark of a *rich* brown iris.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 10, p. 100. [H.]

4. Great or ample in amount, or luxurious or valuable, as in character or constitution; luxuriant; abundant; as, *rich* hair; *rich* crops. **5.** Yielding great quantities; abundant in amount of return or produce; as, *rich* mines. **6.** Amply furnished forth; abundantly supplied: often with *in* or *with;* as, *rich in* land; *rich in* virtue.

Rich, from the very want of wealth,
In heaven's best treasures, peace and health.
GRAY *Ode on Pleasure from Vicissitude* st. 12.

7. Abounding in valuable or desirable qualities; of due strength or proper admixture; as, *rich* blood. **8.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly humorous, as from oddity or preposterousness; highly amusing; as, a *rich* joke. **9.** [Poet. or Rare.] Held in high esteem; morally precious; as, *rich* faith. [< AS. *rīce,* influenced by OF. *riche,* < Goth. *reiks,* ruler, < O. Celt. *rig,* king.] **richet**†.

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT; GORGEOUS; RACY.

—**rich'ly,** *adv.* **1.** As a rich person; with riches; sumptuously; as, *richly* dressed. **2.** In full or great degree; abundantly; as, he *richly* deserved it.—**rich'-ness,** *n.* The condition of being rich, especially in quality; as, the *richness* of an ore.

France may be saved from immediate bankruptcy by the *richness* of its soil and the intelligent economy of its people.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 619.

rich, *n.* [Sans.] A verse.—**Rich"-Ve'da,** *n.* Literally, the Veda of verses or hymns; same as RIG-VEDA.

Rich-ar'di-a, rich-ār'di-ə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-African paludose herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*), the best-known being *R. Africana,* the so-called calla-lily of cultivation. [After L. C. M. *Richard* and his son, French botanists.]

rich'dom†, *n.* Wealth; riches.

rich'el-bird", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The least tern.

ri-chel'lite, ri-shel'ait, *n. Mineral.* A massive, greasy, yellow hydrous iron fluophosphate ($H_{74}Fe_8P_6O_{73}F_2$), found massive, compact, or foliated. [< *Richelle,* in Belgium.]

rich'en, rich'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To become rich; especially, to acquire a rich color.

rich'es, rich'əz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Originally a singular noun and spelled *richess* or *richesse,* now, from its form, used in the plural.] **1.** That which enriches or makes rich; abundant possessions, as of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth; opulence; also, the condition of being a possessor of much property; as, *riches* have wings; *riches* do not always bring happiness.

By Wisdom wealth is won;
But *riches* purchased wisdom yet for none.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Wisdom of Ali* st. 5.

2. Hence, an abundance of whatever is precious or esteemed as valuable; that of which the possession is a source of excellence or happiness. **3.** [Dial. or Obs.] As a hunting term, an abundance of game. **rich'esse**†. **4**†. The cream or flower of anything. [< F. *richesse,* < *riche,* rich, < Goth. *reiks;* see RICH, *a.*] **rich'ess**†.

Synonyms: see AFFLUENCE; WEALTH.

richt, rent, *n.* [Scot.] Right.

rich'weed", rich'wid', *n.* **1.** Clearweed (*Pilea pumila*). **2.** Horsebalm (*Collinsonia Canadensis*).

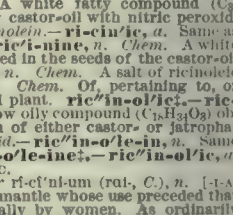

The Richweed (*Pilea pumila*).

ricin-. Derived from RICINUS; a combining form.—**ric"in-el"a-id'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ricinoleic and elaidic acids.—**ricinelaidic acid,** a white, silky, crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$), isomeric with ricinoleic acid, formed variously, as by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid. Called also *palmic acid.*—**ric"in-el-a'i-din,** *n.* A white fatty compound ($C_{39}H_{72}O_7$) formed by treating castor-oil with nitric peroxid. Called also *palmin* and *ricinolein.*—**ri-cin'ic,** *a.* Same as RICINOLEIC.—**ric'i-nin, ric'i-nine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.—**ric"in-o'le-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of ricinoleic acid.—**ric"in-o-le'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the castor-oil plant. **ric"in-ol'ic**‡.—**ricinoleic acid,** a pale-yellow oily compound ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) obtained by the saponification of castor- or jatropha-oil. Called also *elaiodic acid.*—**ric"in-o'le-in,** *n.* Same as RICINELAIDIN. **ric"in-o'le-ine**‡.—**ric"in-ol'ic,** *a. Chem.* Same as RICINOLEIC.

ri-cin'i-um, ri-sin'i-um *or* ri-ci-ni'um (rai-, *C.*), *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A mantle whose use preceded that of the palla, worn especially by women. As ordinarily worn, one half was thrown back over the shoulder.

Ric"i-nu'le-i, ris'i-nū'lē-ai *or* .ric'i-nū'le-ī, *n. pl. Arach.* A suborder of opilionine arachnids without supramaxillary laminæ and with 2-jointed mandibles. [< L. *ricinus,* a tick.]—**ric"i-nu'le-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ric'i-nus, ris'i-nus *or* ric'i-nus, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of tall annual plants of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). *Ricinus communis* is the castor-oil plant. [< L. *ricinus,* castor-oil plant.]

rick[1], ric, *vt.* To heap up in ricks, as hay.

rick[2], *v.* Same as WRICK.

rick[1], *n.* **1.** A stack, especially a stack of hay or of sheaves of grain having the top rounded and thatched to protect the interior from rain. **2.** A small rounded pile of hay made in the field so as to keep dry and be ready for loading. [< AS. *hrycce,* < *hrēac,* rick.] **reek**+; **ruck**‡ [Prov. Brit.].

—**rick'-stand",** *n.* A foundation upon which to build ricks.—**rick'yard",** *n.* [Eng.] A yard containing ricks.

rick'er, rik'ər, *n.* **1.** A horse-rake for cocking up hay into small ricks or heaps. **hay'rick"er**‡; **shock'-er**‡. **2.** A pole used in making ricks, or fit for a spar, yard, mast, or boat-hook staff: mostly in the plural.

rick'ets, rik'əts, *n. Pathol.* A disease of early childhood, chiefly due to deficient nutrition, characterized by softening of the bones, especially of the spine, and consequent deformity. [< WRICK, < MD. *wricken,* twist; cp. WRIGGLE.] **ra-chi'tis**‡; **rha-chi'tis**‡.

rick'et-ish, rik'ət-ish, *a.* [Rare.] Having rickets; rickety.

rick'et-y, rik'ət-i, *a.* **1.** Ready to fall from lack of stability, as from age or improper construction; tottering; shaky; as, a *rickety* building. **2.** Affected with rickets.

Scrofulous and *rickety* children are . . . generally remarkable for large heads, great precocity of understanding, and small delicate bodies. COMBE *Physiology* ch. 13, p. 257. [MAC. & S.]

[< RICKETS.] **rick'et-ish**‡.—**rick'et-i-ly,** *adv.* **rick'et-ly**†.—**rick'et-i-ness,** *n.*

rick'le, ric'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A heap or bundle. **2.** A small rick of grain or hay; a stook. **ruck'le**‡.

rick'rack", ric'rac', *n.* A kind of openwork trimming made with serpentine braid. [Reduplication of RACK[1], *n.*]

rick'shaw, ric'shō, *n.* [Colloq.] Same as JINRIKISHA.

ric"o-chet', ric'o-shē' *or* -shet' (XIII), *v.* [RIC'O-CHET'-TED, ric'o-shet'ed; RIC'O-CHET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing.

II. *i.* To glance from a surface either once or with a series of rebounds, as a stone thrown along a sheet of water in a direction nearly parallel to the surface, or a cannon-ball along the ground when fired at a low angle of elevation; skip; skim.

The ball *ricochetted* completely across the broad surface of the lake . . . in continuous splashes. BAKER *Rifle and Hound in Ceylon* ch. 3, p. 49. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

ric″o-chet′, ric′o-shē′ *or* -shet′, *n.* [OF.] The bounding or skipping of a projectile or other object over a surface; also, the act or method of firing so as to ricochet.

ri′co-lite, rī′co-luit, *n.* A banded serpentine rock containing layers of white limestone, for building purposes, found in New Mexico. [< *Rico*, New Mexico, + -LITE.]

ri-cor′si, ri-cōr′si, *n. pl.* [It.] Courses; cycles; repetitions of courses or cycles of progress, as in historical development. **cor′si;.—theory of ricorsi** (*Philos.*), the theory of Vico that the history of civilization is composed of successive cycles, each cycle embracing a divine, a heroic, and a human age, each cycle ending in corruption through wealth, the movement then reverting to the primal stage of another cycle. Compare POSITIVISM. See UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* vol. ii, p. 476. [S. '76.]

ric′ture†, *n.* A gaping.

ric′tus, ric′tus, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The expanse of the open mouth, as in birds; gape; in a restricted sense, the corners of the mouth. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* The throat or mouth of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. [L., < *ringor*, pp. *rictus*, gape.] —**ric′tal**, *a.*

rid[1], rid, *vt.* [RID (formerly RID′DED); RID′DING.] **1.** To free, as from a burden or annoyance; disencumber; clear; generally with *of*; as, to *rid* one *of* enemies.

We tried in every possible way to *rid* ourselves *of* these parasitic prison insects, but without success.
KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Feb., '89, p. 502.

2. [Archaic.] To remove, as from trouble or danger: rescue. **3.** [Archaic.] To expel; banish. **4**†. To get over or through; traverse; accomplish. **5**†. To get rid of; despatch. [< AS. *hreddan*, deliver.] **red**‡ (Dial.).

—**to be** or **get rid of**, to free oneself or to be freed from the burden or annoyance of; as, to *get rid of* a cold.

rid[2] (Dial. or Archaic), *imp.* of RIDE, *v.*

rid, *pa.* Free, as from a burden; clear; delivered; quit; with *of*; as, he is *rid of* his troubles at last.

rid. *n.* Same as RED[2].

ri′da, rī′da, *n.* The part of a Mohammedan pilgrim's dress that passes over the left shoulder and is knotted at the right side.

ri′da-bl(e, rui′do-bl, *a.* That may be ridden on, through, or over, as an animal or a road. **ride′a-bl(e;.**

ridd, *n.* Same as REDD.

rid′dance, rid′ans, *n.* **1.** The act of ridding or delivering from something undesirable, or the state of being rid or freed; as, let us have *riddance* of these evils. **2.** The earth thrown out by a burrowing animal. **3.** [Archaic.] Destruction.—**a good riddance**, a welcome deliverance from anything objectionable or unworthy.

rid′der[1], rid′ger, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A large sieve for sifting wheat; riddle.—**rid′der**, *vt.* To sift.

rid′der[2], *n.* One who or that which relieves or rids.

rid′dle[1], rid′l, *v.* [RID′DLED; RID′DLING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To make many small holes in, as by shot; perforate in numerous places; as, *riddled* with buckshot. **2.** To sift, especially through a coarse sieve. **3.** To sift, as young oysters on a bed, by means of a coarse-netted dredge. **4.** To decrease, as by sifting; sift down.

II. *i.* **1.** To use a sieve. **2**†. To dribble.

—**to riddle out**, to separate by riddling or sifting.

rid′dle[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To solve, as an enigma; explain; unriddle. **2.** [Archaic.] To puzzle; worry. **3**†. To understand. **II.** *i.* To utter or solve riddles.

rid′dle[1], *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve, especially one used in a foundry or in washing for gold. See SIEVE.

The miner filled his *riddle* with pay-dirt and rocked the rocker with one hand while he poured water upon the dirt and *riddle* with the other. L. P. BROCKETT *Our Western Empire* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 104. [S. S. & CO. '82.]

2. A board set with pins for straightening wire. **3.** A form of weir sometimes used in rivers. [For RIDDER[1], < AS. *hriddler*, sieve.]

rid′dle[2], *n.* **1.** A puzzling question for solution, especially a paradoxical description of some object, from which it is to be guessed; hence, anything ambiguous or puzzling. **2.** Any object or person whose character is difficult to understand; a mystery; as, he is a *riddle*. [< AS *rǽdels*, < *rǽdan*, counsel.] **red′el**†.

Synonyms: conundrum, enigma, paradox, problem, puzzle. *Conundrum*, a word of unknown origin, signifies some question or statement in which some hidden and fanciful resemblance is involved, the answer often depending upon a pun; an *enigma* is, by etymology, a dark saying, a *paradox* is a true statement or fact that appears absurd or contradictory; a *problem* is something thrown out for solution, *puzzle* (from *oppose*) referred originally to the intricate arguments by which disputants opposed each other in the old philosophic schools. The *riddle* is not so petty as the *conundrum*, and may require much acuteness for its answer; a *problem* may require simply study and scholarship, as a *problem* in mathematics, a *puzzle* may be in something other than verbal statement, as a dissected map or any perplexing mechanical contrivance. Both *enigma* and *puzzle* may be applied to any matter difficult of answer or solution, *enigma* conveying an idea of greater dignity, *puzzle* applying to something more commonplace and mechanical; there are many dark *enigmas* in human life and in the course of providence, the location of a missing object is often a *puzzle*. **Antonyms:** answer, axiom, explanation, proposition, solution.

—**rid′dle-like″**, *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical.

rid″dle-me-ree′, rid′l-mi-grī′, *n.* Same as RIGMAROLE.

rid′dler[1], rid′ler, *n.* One who uses a riddle or sieve.

rid′dler[2], *n.* One who speaks in riddles.

rid′dling-ly, rid′ling li, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; like or so as to suggest a riddle, puzzle, or mystery.

rid′dlings, rid′lingz, *n. pl.* Screenings; siftings; in metallurgy, pieces of broken ore that do not pass through the sieve; smaller than *knockings* and larger than *fells*.

ride, roid, *v.* [RODE (formerly also RID); RID′DEN (formerly also RID); RI′DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sit or be supported on and borne along by; as, to *ride* a horse: used also figuratively; as, to *ride* a hobby.

In the "Iliad" horses are never *ridden*; they are always in harness. FROUDE *Short Studies, Homer* in first series, p. 435. [S. '72.]

2. To float upon and be upborne by, as in supremacy, majesty, or triumph; as, to *ride* the whirlwind; to *ride* the waves. **3.** To traverse on horseback; hence, to travel or pass through or over in any way; as, to *ride* a circuit. **4.** To accomplish by riding; as, to *ride* a race. **5.** To control imperiously, oppressively, or arrogantly; domineer over: obsolete except in the past participle; as, a king-*ridden* people. **6.** [Local, U. S.] To carry, or cause or compel to be borne; usually with *on*; as, to *ride* one *on* a rail.

II. *i.* **1.** To be carried, as on a horse or other animal, or as in a vehicle; be supported and borne along by any means of conveyance; specifically, to go on horseback; as, we *rode* twenty miles; are you going to walk or *ride*?

Though banner and spear do fleck the sun,
And the Saracens *ride* at will.
E. B. BROWNING *Romaunt of the Page* st. 31.

2. To be borne on or in a fluid; float.

And now behold within the haven *rides*
Our good ship, swinging in the changing tides.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. iii, st. 12.

3. To be supported in moving, as on an axle, pivot, or hinge; as, the wheel *rides* on the shaft. **4.** To lie upon and press: said of one rope or one turn in a coil of rope, thread, or the like, that passes over and bears upon another. **5.** *Surg.* To overlap or overlie; as, the two ends of a fractured bone are made to *ride* upon each other by muscular contraction. **6.** To climb above the proper level; work upward, as a coat-collar on the neck, or a printing-type in a form. **7.** To serve for purposes of riding; support and carry a rider (in a specified manner); as, the horse *rides* well or hard. **8.** *Color-printing.* To be impressed upon another color; as, the red *rides* on the blue. **9**†. To be carted publicly through the streets: a punishment of a convicted bawd. [< AS. *rīdan*, ride.]

Synonyms: see DRIVE.

—**to ride and tie**, to ride and walk alternately, as two persons with but one horse, each rider in turn leaving the animal tied, to await the other rider, and walking on ahead.—**to r. down**, to overthrow and trample upon in riding; hence, to treat insolently or arrogantly; as, the dragoons *rode down* the fugitives.—**to r. easy** (*Naut.*), to ride at anchor, as a ship, without unduly straining the cables: opposed to *ride hard*.—**to r. in the marrow-bone conch** or **stage** (Slang), to walk.—**to r. out** (*Naut.*), to withstand and survive, as a gale or storm: said of a ship.—**to r. over**, to treat arrogantly or brutally; domineer over; impose upon.—**to r. shanks' mare** (Colloq.), to walk.—**to r. to hounds**, to follow the hounds on horseback in a fox-hunt.

ride, *n.* **1.** An excursion by any means of conveyance, especially on horseback.

We will go for a long *ride* this fine afternoon.
BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ch. 7, p. 30. [H. '87.]

2. A road intended for horseback-riding; a riding. **3.** [Eng.] A district established for excise purposes. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A saddle-horse. (2) A small stream.

—**ride′-of″fi-cer**, *n.* A mounted excise officer; one who patrols a ride.

ri″deau′, ri′dō′, *n.* [RI′DEAUX′, ri′dō′, *pl.*] [F.] *Fort.* **1.** An eminence commanding a plain: a disadvantage when near a fortified place. **2.** A small ridge erected to cover a camp from hostile approach or attack.

rid′en†, *imp. pt. & pp.* of RIDE, *v.*

ri′dent, rui′dent, *a.* [Rare.] Laughing; smiling; grinning. [< L. *rideo*, ppr. *ridens*(*t-s*), laugh.]

rī′der, rui′dər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rides, especially one who rides an animal; a horseman.

A steed comes at morning: no *rider* is there;
But its bridle is red with the sign of despair.
CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* st. 1.

2. Any device that rides astride of or upon or weighs down something else, actually or figuratively. (1) A separate piece of writing or print added to a manuscript, proof-sheet, document, record, or an act; especially, a supplementary section or clause added or proposed to be added to a legislative bill, often foreign to its original purport.

The Senate passed the General Appropriation Bill for government expenses, with a "*rider*," organizing the Territories of New Mexico and California, permitting Slavery. ALEX. JOHNSTON *American Politics* ch. 16, p. 149. [H. H. & CO. '80.]

(2) *Print.* A roller resting upon another roller in a printing-press and aiding in the ink-distribution. (3) A metallic weight, usually of platinum or aluminum, for use astride of the graduated beam of a delicate balance. (4) A bit of paper or rag affixed to a string or wire, to mark distances. (5) [U. S.] A rail laid above the junction or fork of the two stakes that are set upright like an X across the corners of a zigzag rail fence, in making a **stake-and-rider fence**. See illus. under RAIL-FENCE.

3. One of several coins formerly current in Europe having a horseman upon the obverse face. **4.** A commercial traveler: a drummer: an old name. **5.** *Hort.* A graft on a parent-stem. **6.** [Archaic.] A knight. **7.** *Naut.* (1) A second tier of casks in a hold. (2) A rope crossing and pressing upon another. (3) A strengthening piece or supplementary rib secured inside of a vessel's planking, usually opposite a principal timber. **8.** *Mining.* An ore-deposit overlying the principal yein or a portion of the country-rock enclosed in a vein; a horse. **9**†. A robber, especially a mounted one; reaver. [< AS. *rīdere*, < *rīdan*, ride.] —**rī′der-roll″**, *n.* A rider added to a roll or record. See RIDER, 2 (1).—**rider's bone**, an ossification of the tendon of the long adductor muscle of the thigh, caused by long-continued horseback-riding.

—**rī′dered**, *a.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** Having riders, as rail-fence riders. **2.** *Mining.* Relating to the country-rock of a vein when impregnated by the vein-materials in strings.—**rī′der-less**, *a.* Having no rider.

ridge, rij, *v.* [RIDGED; RIDG′ING.] **1.** *t.* To cover with ridges or ribs; in building, to cover (a roof-comb or ridge) with saddle-tiles.

And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Was *ridged* inch deep with pearl.
LOWELL *The First Snow-fall* st. 2.

II. *i.* To be or become marked with ridges; as, the sea *ridges* in the gale.

ridge, *n.* **1.** An elevation or protuberance long in proportion to its width and height and generally having sloping sides; a raised strip; especially, a lengthened elevation of land; a long hill or range of hills.

The ice underneath the rocks and rubbish being protected from the sun, the glacier right and left melts away and leaves a *ridge* behind. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 287, p. 113. [A. '72.]

2. A slight elevation of earth in a garden or field, thrown up by the plow, hoe, or other implement, and serving to separate growing crops into rows and to effect drainage. **3.** The back or back-bone of an animal, especially of a quadruped. **4.** The upper horizontal angle or edge of the roof of a building; that part of a roof where the rafters meet the ridge-pole; a comb; crest. **5.** *Fort.* The highest portion of a glacis, extending from the breast-height of a covered way. [< AS. *hrycg*, back of an animal.]

—**ridge′-band″**, *n.* In a draft-animal's harness, the strap that crosses the saddle and supports the shafts.—**r.-beam**, *n.* *Building.* Same as RIDGE-POLE.—**r.-billet**, *n.* **1.** A billet between flutes, as of a column. **2.** A runner or principal channel for molten metal.—**r.-harrow**, *n.* A harrow hinged lengthwise in the middle so as to fit both sides of a ridge.—**r.-hoe**, *n.* A horse-hoe for making ridges.—**r.-plow**, *n.* See PLOW.—**r.-pole**, *n.* A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, against which the upper ends of the rafters rest. See illus. under ROOF-CONSTRUCTION. **r.-piece**‡; **r.-plate**‡.—**r.-rod**, *n.* That part of a lightning-conductor along the ridge of a house.—**r.-roll**, *n.* A rounded batten over which sheets of lead are bent in roofing with lead.—**r.-roof**, *n.* A roof having a ridge.—**r.-rope**, *n.* **1.** A rope supporting the ridge of an awning, either the central rope (backbone) of a double-slope awning or the upper longitudinal rope of a single-slope awning. **2.** A ridge-band.—**r.-stay**, *n.* Same as RIDGE-BAND.

—**ridged**, *a.* Having a ridge or backbone.—**ridge′let**, *n.* A small ridge.—**ridg′ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to form ridges.—**ridg′y**, *a.* Having ridges.

ridg′el, rij′el, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] An animal half-castrated or with one testicle: corrupted in the western United States into *original* and falsely corrected to *original*. **ridg′eling**†; **ridg′il**†; **ridg′ling**†.

ridg′er, rij′gr, *n.* **1.** That which makes ridges; a ridge-maker; specifically, an implement having the form of a truncated V, drawn wide end foremost to make a furrow to retain water. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as RIDGE-BAND.

ridg′ing-grass″, rij′ing-gras″, *n.* A species of grass (*Andropogon bicornis* or *Anatherum bicorne*), with medicinal root, growing in the West Indies and in South America.

ridg′ling, rij′ling, *n.* Same as RIDGEL.

rid′i-cule, rid′i-kiūl, *vt.* [-CULED; -CU-LING.] To cast ridicule upon; make the object of contemptuous mirth; make fun of; mock at; deride. **ri-dic′u-lize**†.

My father discouraged me by *ridiculing* my performances, and telling me verse-makers were generally beggars.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 107. [L. '74.]

Synonyms: banter, deride, lampoon, laugh at, laugh to scorn, make a butt of, make a mock at, make fun of, make game of, make sport of, mock, quiz, rally, satirize, scoff at, scout, taunt. Compare synonyms for BANTER, *n.*—**Antonyms:** applaud, celebrate, compliment, eulogize, extol, honor, praise.

—**rid′i-cu″ler**, *n.* One who ridicules.

rid′i-cule[1], *n.* **1.** Language calculated to make a person or thing the object of contemptuous humorous disparagement; also, looks or acts expressing amused contempt; wit conveying contemptuous mockery; derision.

I am very much troubled when I see the talents of humour and *ridicule* in the possession of an ill-natured man.
ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 27, 1711.

2. An object of derision or contemptuous merriment. **3**†. Ridiculousness. [< L. *ridiculum*, jest, < *rideo*, laugh.] **rid′i-cle**†.

Synonyms: derision. *Ridicule* may be merely sportive or thoughtless; *derision* is always hostile, often malicious or vindictive. See BANTER.

rid′i-cule[2], *n.* A reticule: an erroneous form, now little used.

ri-dic″u-los′i-ty, ri-dic′yu-los′i-ti, *n.* **1.** Ridiculousness. **2**†. A subject of laughter; joke; jest. [< L. *ridiculosus*, facetious, < *ridiculus*; see RIDICULOUS.]

ri-dic′u-lous, ri-dic′yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Exciting or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; absurd; comical; as, a *ridiculous* proposal or argument.

A stove-pipe hat is so thoroughly *ridiculous* that no barbarous nation has ever invented any thing remotely resembling it.
W. C. PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* ch. 13, p. 257. [H. '73.]

2. [Prov. or Obs.] Indecent; outrageous, as conduct. **3**†. Mocking; derisive. [< L. *ridiculus*, < *rideo*, laugh.]

Synonyms: absurd, comical, droll, farcical, funny, grotesque, laughable, ludicrous, preposterous, risible, silly, trifling, trivial. See ABSURD; QUEER.—**Antonyms:** clever, commendable, grave, imposing, judicious, majestic, sensible, venerable, wise.

—**the ridiculous**, that which is ridiculous in general, or the quality of being ridiculous.

—**ri-dic′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**ri-dic′u-lous-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

rī′ding[1], rui′ding, *n.* **1.** The act or state of one who or that which rides, in any sense.

The two factors of *riding* on horseback are seat and hand.
H. C. LODGE in *The Cosmopolitan* Oct., '90, p. 698.

2. Same as RIDE, 2. **3.** Same as RIDE, 4. **4**†. A festival procession. **rī′dyng**†.

—**rī′ding-clerk″**†, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** One of six chancery clerks who had charge of grants under the great seal. **2.** A commercial traveler.—**r.-day**, *n.* A day set for a hostile foray.—**r.-graith**, *n.* Riding-accouterments.—**r.-habit**, *n.* A plainly made dress with a long skirt worn by women when riding on horseback.—**r.-house**†, *n.* A house where riding is taught.—**r.-rime**, *n.* The iambic pentameter; heroic verse: so called because first used in English in Chaucer's tales of the pilgrims who rode to Canterbury.—**r.-rhyme**‡.—**r.-rock**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A conspicuous rock at a ford, used to show the depth of the water and the safety of the crossings. BARTLETT *Americanisms*.—**r.-sail**, *n.* A three-cornered sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft: for steadying a vessel when heading to windward.

The following compounds have also been used: **riding-glove**, **r.-hood**, **r.-master**, **r.-mistress**, **r.-robe**, **r.-rod**, **r.-school**, **r.-skirt**, **r.-whip**.

rī′ding[2], *n.* [Eng.] One of the former divisions or districts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England. In Yorkshire they are called respectively the *North*, *East*, and *West Riding*, and the whole county is sometimes referred to as the *Three Ridings*. Anciently each county in England was districted by three divisions, or trithings.

These trithings still subsist in the large county of York, where, by an easy corruption, they are denominated *ridings*.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., p. 116.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were divided into Trithings or *Ridings*, subdivided generally in wapentakes. W. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 100. [CL. P. '75.]

[For *thridding*, < Ice. *thrithjungr*, third part, < *thrithi*, third.]

rid′l, rid′ld. Riddle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

rid′n, *pp.* Ridden. PHIL. SOC.

ri-dot′to, ri-det′ō, *vi.* To attend or give ridottos.

ri-dot′to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Reduced from a full score.

ri-dot′to, *n.* **1.** A musical and dancing entertainment; especially, a masked ball; also, the hall where it is given; hence, a place of public entertainment.

We came home from the *ridotto* so late, or rather so early, that it was not possible for me to write.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* vol. i, letter xiii, p. 41. [H.]

2†. A social assembly. **3.** An arrangement of a piece from a full score. [It., < LL. *reductus*; see REDOUT.]

rie, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as RYE[1].

—**rie′-grass″**†, *n.* Rye-grass.

rie'beck-ite, rī'bek-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, blue, pleochroic iron-sodium amphibole ($Na_2Fe_2Si_8O_{22}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [After E. *Riebeck.*]

rief, *n.* Same as REEF[1].

riem, rēm, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A thong or strap of rawhide, usually 7 or 8 feet long, made supple by rubbing it with grease: used as a hitching-strap, trace, etc. **reim:.**

riem'je, rēm'i, *n.* [S. Afr.] A little thong or strap.

rie'sel-i"rou, rī'zel-ī"ou, *n.* A tool formerly used for finishing the edge of glass that had been roughly cut.

Ries'ling, rīs'ling, *n.* [G.] A variety of white European grape (*Vitis vinifera*); also, white wine made from it; especially, a variety of Rhine wine. See WINE.

riet'bok", *n.* Same as REITBOK.

riev'er, rīv'ėr, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as REAVER.

ri-fa"ci-men'to, rī-fä"chī-men'tō, *n.* [-TI, -tī, *pl.*] [It.] A remaking; said of literary or musical adaptations.

rif'art, rif'ärt, *n.* [Scot.] A radish.

rife†, *a.* Same as RIVE[1].

rife, rīf, *a.* **1.** Great in number or quantity; abundant; plentiful; prevalent; current; as, rumors of war are *rife.* **2.** Containing in abundance; filled; full: followed by *with;* as, society is *rife with* scandals.

The little streets are *rife with* every sight and sound of industry. DICKENS in Forster's *Dickens* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 300. [L. '73.]

3†. Well-known; manifest. **4†.** Active; nimble. **5†.** Quick to learn; ready; easy. [< AS. *rīfe,* abundant.]

rif†; rivet; ryfe†.—rife'ly, *adv.*—**rife'ness,** *n.*

riff[1], rif, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A rapid; ripple. **2†.** A reef.

riff[2]†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The belly; bowels.

Rif'fi-an, rif'i ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Riff, the mountainous coast district of northern Morocco. **II.** *n.* One of the natives of the Riff, warlike and fanatical semi-independent tribes of Berber stock.

rif'fle[1], rif'l, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* A groove in the bottom of an inclined trough or sluice, for arresting gold contained in sands or gravels. **2.** A cross-slat or -cleat rising above the bottom of such a sluice and adapted for catching gold. **rif'fle-bar"†; rif'fle-block"†.** **3.** One of a series of planks running partly across the bottom of a fish-ladder and so placed as to turn the water to right and left alternately, affording the fish resting-places on the way up.

Along the bottom of the sluice, as it originally was made, were fastened low cleats of wood or '*riffles*'
JOSIAH ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 308. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

4. An iron polishing-disk used by seal-engravers. [< Dan. *rifle,* groove, < *rive,* tear.]

riff'fle[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A ripple; hence, a slight rapid in a stream: often in the plural.

The Kootanie River . . . is very rapid, and its whole course . . . is swift and interrupted by numerous rapids or '*riffles.*' G. M. DAWSON in *Rep. Geol. Survey Canada,* '85 vol. i, p. 29B. [D. BROS. '86.]

—to make the riffle [Local, U. S.], to force one's boat through the riffle going up-stream; hence, to be successful in an endeavor against adverse circumstances.

rif'fler, rif'lėr, *n.* **1.** A file, usually double-ended, with

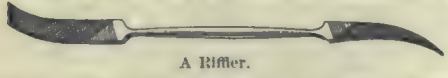

A Riffler.

curved working-surfaces, and a smooth center serving as a handle: used in sculpture, for stone- and wood-carving, die-sinking, etc. **2.** A workman who uses such a file. [< RIFFLE[1].]

riff'raff", rif'rȧf", *W.* (-raf", *C.*), *n.* **1.** The populace; rabble; common people: used contemptuously.

A throng of the *riff-raff* of the parish, bareheaded men, women with bold faces, and children with naked feet
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 3, p. 14. [A. '88.]

2. Miscellaneous rubbish. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Sport; fun. [< OF. *rif et raf; rif,* < *rifler* (see RIFLE[1], *v.*); *et,* < L. *et,* and; and see RAFF, *n.*]

ri'fle[1], rī'fl, *v.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip or despoil by robbing; pillage; plunder; as, to *rifle* a man's pockets; to *rifle* a trunk

The Arab lurks in the crevices of the rock, and . . . fires upon the peaceful traveller, that he may *rifle* his body of his money and clothes. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 22, p 431. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

2. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Once I saw Scotland's steady champion, the brave Douglas, *rifled* from her shores'
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* ch. 79, p 675. [P. & C. '74.]

3†. To raffle.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To commit robbery. **2†.** To raffle. [< OF. *rifler,* < Ice. *hrīfa,* grasp.]

ri'fle[2], *v.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To groove spirally (the bore of a firearm), also, to cut a spirally grooved bore in, as a firearm; as, the recruits were armed with old smooth-bore muskets *rifled.*

All modern heavy guns are *rifled* except a few special types for the discharge of torpedoes or high explosives.
W. H. JAQUES *Letter to Standard Dict.* Feb. 13, '94.

2. To cause to take the grooves of a rifle or to assume a rotary motion when discharged: said of a projectile.

The *rifling* of the bullet by means of grooves in the barrel is the modern representative of the ancient plan of slightly twisting the spear-head or feathering the arrow to cause it to rotate, this giving increased steadiness of flight
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 8, p. 197. [A. '89.]

II. *i.* To provide any firearm with a spirally grooved bore; as, various systems of *rifling* are in vogue. [< Dan. *rifle;* see RIFFLE[1].]

ri'fle[3], *vt.* To sharpen, as a scythe, with a rifle.

ri'fle[1], *n.* **1.** A firearm having grooves, now always spiral, in the surface of the bore, as guides for projections on the projectile (or into which are forced soft metal bands in the projectile or cartridge-case), for imparting rotation to the projectile and increasing the accuracy of the weapon.

Rifle is applied to guns or ordnance of all sizes, but unless qualified is usually understood to mean the arm that has superseded the musket in military use. Straight grooves were used in guns as far back as the 13th century; the spiral groove is a German invention of the beginning of the 15th century. The number of grooves and inclination or twist of the spiral varies according to make and intended use.

2. *pl.* A name given distinctively to certain regiments of infantry provided with rifled arms at a time when the smooth-bore musket was the ordinary weapon; as, the Scottish *Rifles.* **3.** One of the spiral grooves in the bore of a rifled arm. [For *rifled gun;* see RIFLE[2], *v.*]

Compounds, etc.: **—breech-loading rifle,** a rifle that loads at the breech instead of at the muzzle. A good breech-loader has been practicable only since the invention of the metallic cartridge. The principal breech-loading rifles, omitting the magazine or repeating rifles, are the Ballard, Berdan, Chaffee, Chassepot (French needle-gun, 1870-'71), Dreyse (Prussian needle-gun, wars of 1866 and 1870-'71), Flobert-Gras (improved Chassepot, France, 1874-'86), Greene, Hall (first U. S. army), Martini-Henry (Great Britain to 1890), Maxim, Maynard, Minie (France to 1869), Morgenstern, Peabody, Peabody-Martini (Turkey; used in the war with Russia), Scott, Sharp, Springfield (U. S. army to 1893), Werder (late Bavaria), Wernd! (late Austria), Westley-Richards, Whittemore, Winchester.—**magazine r.,** a rifle with a chamber containing extra car-

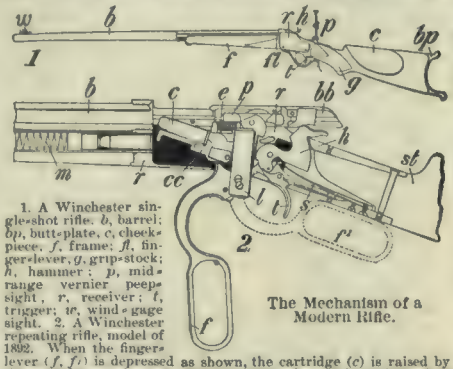

The Mechanism of a Modern Rifle.

1. A Winchester single-shot rifle. *b,* barrel; *bp,* butt-plate; *c,* cheek-piece. *f,* frame; *ft,* finger-lever, *g,* grip-stock; *h,* hammer; *p,* mid-range vernier peep-sight, *r,* receiver; *t,* trigger; *w,* wind-gage sight. 2. A Winchester repeating rifle, model of 1892. When the finger-lever (*f, ft*) is depressed as shown, the cartridge (*c*) is raised by the cartridge-carrier (*cc*). When the finger-lever is brought back to *ft,* the locking-bolt (*l*) is raised, the breech-block (*bb*) and accompanying mechanism is thrust forward, pushing the cartridge (*c*) into the barrel. When the trigger (*t*) is pulled, the hammer (*h*) is released, and the mainspring (*s*) throws it against the firing-pin (*p*), and discharges the cartridge. When the finger-lever is again brought down to *f,* the ejector (*e*) withdraws the empty cartridge-case, which is dropped out, and the magazine-spring (*m*) having supplied another cartridge to the carrier (*cc*), the operation may be repeated. The receiver (*r, r*) is a metal framework containing and supporting the minor parts, and connecting the barrel (*b*) and the stock (*st*).

tridges which are brought one by one into position for firing; a repeating rifle. There are three principal classes: (1) those in which the magazine is in the stock, as in the Spencer (old model), Meigs, Evans, Hotchkiss, Chaffee-Reece, etc.; (2) those in which the magazine is in a tube parallel with and either beneath or above the barrel, as in the Henry (improved into the Winchester and Ballard), Spencer (new model), Colt (new model), Ward-Burton, Mauser (late Germany), Lebel (France, army), Jarman (Sweden), Vetterlin (late Switzerland and Italy), Kropatschek (Portugal and France, navy), Marlin (U. S. cavalry), Rees, and Pitcher (above the barrel); (3) those in which the magazine is in a fixed or detachable box near the lock in the rear of the cartridge-chamber, as in the Lee (U. S. navy), the Lee-Metford (new, Great Britain), Hebler (new, Germany), Mannlicher (new, Austria), Mauser (new model, Turkey and Belgium), Mullins, Remington-Keene, Savage, Schmidt (new, Switzerland), Krag-Jörgensen (new, Den-

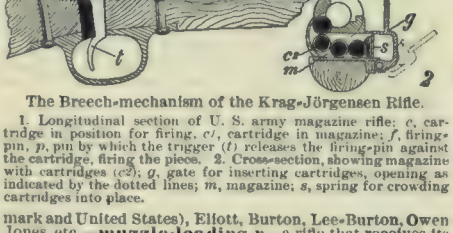

The Breech-mechanism of the Krag-Jörgensen Rifle.

1. Longitudinal section of U. S. army magazine rifle; *c,* cartridge in position for firing, *c',* cartridge in magazine; *f,* firing-pin, *p,* pin by which the trigger (*t*) releases the firing-pin against the cartridge, firing the piece. 2. Cross-section, showing magazine with cartridges (*c2*); *g,* gate for inserting cartridges, opening as indicated by the dotted lines; *m,* magazine; *s,* spring for crowding cartridges into place.

mark and United States), Elliott, Burton, Lee-Burton, Owen Jones, etc.—**muzzle-loading r.,** a rifle that receives its load at the muzzle instead of at the breech. The best-known was the **Enfield rifle,** formerly used by the English government. Compare BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—**photographic r.,** a camera fixed on a stock resembling that of a rifle, and arranged to expose a number of plates rapidly in succession on pulling the trigger.—**ri'fle-ball",** *n.* A bullet used in or intended for use in a rifle. Such bullets were formerly spherical and usually wrapped in cloth, leather, or thin sheet lead to cause them to take the grooves of the rifle; they are now always cylindrical with conoid point, and in recent types there is a strong tendency toward greater elongation and diminished caliber. The bullet now almost universally accepted has a hard lead core enveloped in nickel-copperplated sheet steel. **r.-bullet†.—r.-corps,** *n.* An organized body of soldiers armed with rifles. **—r.-pit,** *n.* A pit or trench usually about 3 feet deep, the earth from which is thrown up in front to afford additional protection: a defense for riflemen or skirmishers.—**r.-range,** *n.* **1.** A place provided with targets at which rifle-shooting is practised. **2.** The distance within which a rifle is effective; rifle-shot—**r.-shell,** *n.* A shell specially adapted to be fired from a rifled piece of ordnance. **—r.-shot,** *n.* **1.** One who shoots with a rifle, or a shot fired from a rifle. **2.** The distance a rifle is capable of sending a ball; as, the men were a good *rifle-shot* away.

ri'fle[2], *n.* [Local.] An emery-coated stick for whetting scythes.

What is more lonesome or sad than the sound of a whetstone or mower's *rifle,* when it is too late in the season to make hay!
EMERSON *Essays, Prudence* first series, p. 183. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

ri'fle-bird", rī'fl bėrd", *n.* A long-billed or epimachine bird of paradise (genus *Ptilorhis*) of Australia and New Guinea, having a regular shield of metallic plumes on the head and fore-neck. *P. paradisea,* of southeastern Australia, is the best-known species. The male is of a general velvety black above glossed with purple. The head, throat, and two central tail-feathers are steel-green. The breast is velvety-purple, and the rest of the under surface olive-green. The name is due to a suggestion of the colors of the uniform of the British Rifle Brigade.

ri'fle-man-bird"†.

ri'fle-man, rī'fl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One armed or skilled with the rifle; formerly, a soldier armed with the rifle as opposed to one carrying a musket: a term now almost without military significance, all infantry being now riflemen. See illus. under REVOLUTIONARY.

Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of yon prowling vidette.
CHARLES D. SHANLY *Civil War* st. 1.

ri'fler, rī'flėr, *n.* **1.** One who seizes and bears away by violence; a robber. **2.** *Falconry.* A hawk that will not return to the lure: a fault.

ri'fling[1], rī'fling, *n.* **1.** The operation of forming the grooves in a rifle, or such grooves in a smooth-bore gun. **2.** The grooves of a rifle collectively; as, shallow *rifling.* **—ri'fling-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine used to cut spiral grooves in the bore of a firearm.—**r.-tool,** *n.* A tool used in forming spiral grooves in a firearm.

ri'fling[2], *n.* **1.** The act of robbing. **2.** *pl.* The waste from bristle-sorting.

rif'raf", *n.* Riffraff. PHIL. SOC.

rift[1], rift, *v.* **I.** *t* To rive; split; as, to *rift* an oak.

Aloft, the ash and warrior oak Cast anchor in the *rifted* rock.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 12.

II. *i.* To burst open; split asunder.

rift[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To belch.

rift†, *pp.* of RIVE, *v.* Riven; split; cleft.

rift[1], *n.* **1.** An opening made by or as by riving or splitting; cleft; fissure; as, a *rift* in the clouds. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Specifically, an incipient natural fracture of a set, in a massive crystalline rock; visible only in weathered or distinctly strained rock.

The *rift,* though variable in amount and direction, appears to be a permanent feature in granitic rocks. N. S. SHALER in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey,* '87-'88 p. 604. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '89.]

(2) Restrictedly, in quarrying, one of the most manifest set of more or less vertical planes of fracture. [< Dan. *rift,* < *rive,* tear.]

—rift'-sawed", *a.* Sawed with the grain parallel with the width: said of a shingle or a board, or of veneer.

rift[2], *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a stream; fording-place. **2.** The shallow edge of the surf; the rippling wash up the beach after a wave has broken.

Light falls her foot where the *rift* follows after.
E. C. STEDMAN *Surf* st. 3.

[Var. of RIFF[1], *n.*, < D. *rif;* see REEF[1], *n.*]

rig[1], rig, *v.* [RIGGED; RIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fit out with what is needed or desired for any service or occasion; equip: commonly with *out* or *up.* **2.** Especially: (1) *Naut.* (*a*) To furnish with rigging; fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of to their respective masts and yards.

Couillard was instructed to proceed to Tadousac to *rig* up a bark there. KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 8, p. 85. [R. & H. '87.]

(*b*) To run (out or in); as, to *rig* a boom (out or in). (2) [Colloq.] To dress: with *out;* especially, to dress in finery.

II. *i.* To use an anglers' rig. [< Norw. *rigga,* wrap round.]—**to rig the cast,** to get an angler's cast ready for use by attaching the hooks.—**to rig the market** [Speculative Exchange Slang], to manipulate the market by either raising or lowering prices artificially, *i. e.,* without reference to the actual value of the security or commodity traded in, in order to derive a profit.

rig[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Slang.] **1.** To joke or tease incessantly; make fun of. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To make free with; steal.

II†. *i.* To play the wanton.

rig[1], *n.* **1.** The arrangement of sails, rigging, masts, etc., on a vessel: frequently combined with the name of a particular style of craft; as, **bark-rig, brig-rig, schooner-rig, ship-rig, sloop-rig, yacht-rig.** See SHIP.

I left her *rig* altogether to McGary.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 24, p. 316. [C. & P. '56.]

2. [Colloq.] (1) A style of dress; costume: used humorously or contemptuously. (2) A turnout for driving; a horse or horses and vehicle. (3) An outfit; as, an oil-well *rig.* (4) Fishing-tackle; specifically [Lake Superior, U. S.], an arrangement of 100 twelve-rod nets, attached together, used in catching whitefish.

—fore-and-aft rig, a rig in which the sails are bent on booms, gaffs, and stays lengthwise of the vessel, as in a sloop or schooner, instead of on yards, as on a ship: opposed to *square rig.* See illus. under SCHOONER.—**square rig,** a rig in which the sails are bent to yards that lie across the masts horizontally. See illus. under SHIP.

rig[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A practical joke; a jocose or teasing story; trick; jest; also, a tumult or frolic. **2†.** A wanton; strumpet.

—to run a rig, to play a practical joke; frolic; romp.

rig[3], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A ridge or strip of ground. Compare RUNRIG. **2.** The back of an animal. **3.** A path; way. **rigg†.**

rig[4]†, *n.* Same as RIDGEL.

rig"a-doon', rig'ȧ-dūn', *n.* **1.** An old, gay, quick dance for two, originating probably in Provence; also, the music for such a dance. **2.** Formerly, a beat of the drum, used in the French army when culprits were marching to punishment. [< F. *rigodon,* a dance.]

ri'gal, *n.* Same as REGAL, 1.

ri-ga'tion†, *n.* Irrigation.

rigd, *pp.* Rigged. PHIL. SOC.

Ri'gel, rī'gel, *W. Wr.* (-jel, *E. I.*), *n. Astron.* The star Beta Orionis. See STAR. [< Ar. *rijl,* foot.] **Re'gel†.**

ri-ges'cent, ri-jes'ent, *S. Wr.* (rī-, *C. E. W.*), *a.* **1.** Growing stiff; becoming numb. **2.** *Bot.* Approaching a firmer consistency, as a liquid; thickening. [< L. *rigesco,* ppr. *rigescent(-s),* stiffen, < *rigeo,* be stiff.]

rigged, rigd, *pa.* Having a rig (of a specified kind); as, a full-*rigged* vessel; schooner-*rigged.*

rigged†, *a.* Heaped up along a line, ridged; humped.

rig'ger, rig'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who rigs; specifically, one who fits the rigging of ships. **2.** [Eng.] A crowned pulley. **3.** An artists' sable brush, having a long point.

rig'ging[1], rig'ing, *n.* **1.** *Naut* The entire cordage system of a vessel; tackle: divided into *standing rigging* and *running rigging.* See phrases below. **2.** [Slang.] Dress or decoration; equipment; clothing.

—lower rigging, the rigging of the lower masts and of their yards.—**rig'ging-cut"ter,** *n.* An implement for cutting loose the masts and rigging of sunken vessels.—**r.-loft,** *n.* **1.** A large room where rigging is prepared for a ship. **2.** The space over the stage of a theater from which scene-pieces are let down by ropes.—**r.-screws,** *n. pl.* A clamping-machine used to hold two parts of a rope in place while being seized together.—**running r.,** the ropes for moving and controlling the sails and yards, comprising braces, sheets, brails, halyards, clew-lines, clew-garnets, bowlines, buntlines, lifts, tacks, downhauls, inhauls, outhauls, leech-lines, slab-lines, tripping-lines, reef-tackles, tyes, vangs, signal-halyards, spans, etc.—**standing r.,** the parts of a vessel's rigging that are practically permanent or immovable, comprising the shrouds, stays, backstays, ratlines, the slings, trusses, parrels, gammoning, martingales, guys, heel-chains, crupper-chains, man-ropes, foot-ropes, ridge-ropes, horses, stirrups, Flemish horses, etc.

rig'ging², rig'ing, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** The back or top of anything. **2.** A ridge of a house; roof. **rig'gin‡.**
—**rig'ging-tree"**, *n.* The rooftree. **rig'gin-tree"‡.**

rig'gish†, *a.* Like a rig; wanton; lewd.

rig'gite†, *n.* A merry or humorous person; one who makes jests; a joker; wit.

rig'gle†, *ri.* To wriggle.

rig'gle, rig'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sand-eel (*Ammodytes lancea*).

right, rait, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter or change (something wrong) so as to make (it) right; correct or adjust; set right; as, to *right* a grievous wrong. **2.** To relieve (a person) from wrong or injustice; sometimes used reflexively; as, to *right* the oppressed: we will *right* ourselves. **3.** To restore to upright or normal position; as, unloading *righted* the ship.

II. *i.* To regain an upright position; as, the vessel *rights*. [< AS. *rihtan*, < *riht*, right.]
—**to right the helm** (*Naut.*), to put the helm in line with the keel.

right, *a.* **1.** Being or done in accordance with the constitution of things or the will of God; conformable to the moral law, or the principles of right and justice, or to some standard of rightness; righteous; specifically, equitable; just; as, it is *right* to be truthful; honesty is *right*. **2.** Being in accordance with the truth or facts; not erroneous; correct; true; as, is not my guess *right*? **3.** Correct in judgment or opinion; not mistaken; as, he is generally *right*.

You are *right;* we should sleep. We march at daybreak.
ALDRICH *Mercedes* act I, sc. 1.

4. Properly according with the conditions of the case; fit; suitable; becoming; as, the *right* man in the *right* place. **5.** Most favorable or convenient; preferable; fortunate; as, all will be *right*. **6.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of the body which is toward the south when facing the sunrise: ordinarily superior in strength and readiness: opposite to *left;* dexter; as, the *right* foot; the *right* ear.

The *right* hand among the Hebrews was often used to denote power. ALBERT BARNES *Notes, Acts* ii, 33.

7. Holding one direction; straight; direct; as, a *right* line. **8.** Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; well-regulated; orderly; correctly done; as, the computation is *right*. **9.** Sound in mind or body; healthy; well; as, I feel all *right* to-day. **10.** Formed with reference to a line or plane perpendicular to another line or a plane; as, a *right* angle; a *right* prism. **11.** Designed to be worn outward, or placed in front, or to be most conspicuous: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth. **12.** *Law.* Standing in a prescribed relation; rightful; legal; as, a *right* heir. **13.** [Archaic.] Real or genuine in character; not spurious.

'Tis true, the Cause is in the lurch,
Between a *right* and mongrel church.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 516.

[< AS. *riht*, right.] **reet‡**; **richt‡**; **ryght†**.

Synonyms: correct, direct, equitable, fair, good, honest, just, lawful, perpendicular, rightful, straight, true, unswerving, upright. See ADMISSIBLE; CORRECT; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL.—**Antonyms:** bad, crooked, evil, false, improper, incorrect, indirect, inequitable, iniquitous, unfair, unjust, unrighteous, wrong.

—**at right angles**, placed so as to form a right angle or right angles. —**right'-an"gled**, *a.* Containing as many right angles as possible; as, a *right-angled* triangle. —**r. bank**, the bank on the right side as one faces down a stream. —**r. cone**, **r. cylinder**, **r. prism**, **r. pyramid**, one whose axis is perpendicular to its base. —**r. edge**, *n.* That edge of a flat sword-blade which is outward when the weapon is held on guard. —**r.-hearted**, *a.* Having a right heart or disposition. —**r.-heartedness**, *n.* —**r.-lined**, *a.* Formed by right or straight lines; as, a *right-lined* angle. —**r.-minded**, *a.* Having a right or honestly disposed mind. —**r.-mindedness**, *n.* —**r. sailing** (*Navig.*), sailing directly east, west, north, or south, so as to change either latitude or longitude, but not both.

right, *n.* **1.** That which is right; that which conforms to moral law; that which accords with truth, propriety, justice, or the will of God; moral rightness: opposed to *wrong;* as, *right* must prevail.

In ethics *right* comprehends, (1) theoretically, the ultimate idea of right, as distinguished from utility and the like and enforced as a principle by obligation; (2) scholastically, the two aspects of **material right**, or conformity to God's positive law, or exterior observance of divine precepts, and **formal right**, or the disposition to conform to that law.

For *right* is right, since God is God: And *right* the day must win.
F. W. FABER *The Right Must Win* st. 18.

2. A just and proper claim or title to anything; a claim founded upon any consideration of justice, morality, courtesy, custom, civility, or upon either natural or positive law, or that which may be claimed on such grounds: often in the plural; as, I ask it as a *right;* to stand upon one's *rights;* human *rights*.

As moral obligation requires from me right actions towards others, it implies *rights* on their part equivalent to those belonging to myself. Here also the measure of obligation is the measure of *rights*. H. CALDERWOOD *Moral Philosophy* pt. i, div. 1, ch. 6, p. 94. [MACM., '72.]

3. *Law.* A claim or title to or interest in anything whatsoever that is enforceable by law.

However binding or sacred may be a moral right, unless it affords grounds for enforcement by some process of law it can not come within the legal definition of a right.

The prize-court has full *right* to examine the mail-bag found on board of a captured vessel.
GIDEON WELLES *Lincoln and Seward* p. 111. [SH. & CO. '74.]

4. The right hand or side; as, the rule of the road in the United States is "keep to the *right*." **5.** Anything adapted for right-hand use or position; as, shoes are usually *rights* and lefts. **6.** [C.] In legislative bodies, especially those of continental Europe, the party occupying seats on the right side of the presiding officer and usually upholding the government in power for the time being; in monarchical countries, the Conservative party: opposed to the *Left* or Liberals. This use of terms arose in 1791 in the Legislative Assembly of France, and has been gradually extended. **7.** The outside or front side of a thing; as, the *right* of a coin or fabric: opposed to *reverse*.

reet‡ [Prov. Eng.]; **richt** [Scot.]; **ryght†**.

Synonyms: advantage, claim, exemption, franchise, immunity, liberty, license, prerogative, privilege. In the sense of that which one may rightly claim, a *right* may be either general or special, natural or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable *rights* of all men; *rights* of property, inheritance, etc., are individual and special, and often artificial, as the *right* of inheritance by primogeniture. A *privilege* is always special, exceptional, and artificial. A *privilege* may be of doing or avoiding; in the latter case it is an *exemption* or *immunity;* as, a *privilege* of hunting or fishing; *exemption* from military service; *immunity* from arrest. A *franchise* is a specific *right* or *privilege* granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority; as, the elective *franchise;* a railroad *franchise*. A *prerogative* is an official *right* or *privilege*, especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power; in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar *privilege* which one possesses by reason of being what he is; as, reason is the *prerogative* of man; kings and nobles have often claimed *prerogatives* and *privileges* opposed to the inherent *rights* of the people. See DUTY; JUSTICE; PROPERTY.

Phrases:—**absolute rights**, those rights that are inherent in the individual, inalienable and indefeasible; as, man's *absolute rights* to life, liberty, and personal security.—**by right**, or **by rights**, rightfully; fittingly; suitably.—**by r. of**, by reason of; in virtue of; as, to inherit *by right of* primogeniture.—**civil rights**, the rights that belong to all individuals in a nation or community, touching property, marriage, and the like.—**natural rights**, same as ABSOLUTE RIGHTS.—**of r.**, that can be demanded as a right, as of course; not to be denied or questioned; as, this is a matter *of right*, and not within the discretion of the court.—**political rights**, rights as to participation in matters that affect the government.—**r. in action**, same as CHOSE IN ACTION.—**r. of way**, the right, general or special, of a person to pass over the land of another who is owner of the fee.—**the r.**, rightness in the abstract or as a principle in morals; a form of *the good*, as distinguished from the true and the beautiful.

The Right may be considered in two aspects also: (a) Subjectively, as embodied in conduct. Virtue; (b) Objectively, as expressed in a code: Moral Law. PATTON *Syllabus of Lect. on Ethics* p. 4. ['88.]

—**to do one r.**, to do one justice; also, to pledge in drink.—**to put** or **set to rights**, to place in order; clear up.

right, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with right, justice, or moral principle; rightly; righteously; as, to act *right*.

None but an infinite mind could plan some things as they are in the lives of us all, and yet make them come out *right* in the end.
PHELPS in E. S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps* ch. 12, p. 136. [S. '91.]

2. According to the fact or truth; correctly; as, to tell a story *right*. **3.** In a straight line; directly; as, go *right* ahead.

The road had been made by the French long ago, and went *right* across the island. FROUDE *West Indies* ch. 11, p. 167. [S. '88.]

4. In a great degree; very: archaic or colloquial except in some titles; as, *right* cunning; *Right* Reverend; *Right* Honorable. **5.** Suitably; properly; well; as, the dinner is served *right*. **6.** Precisely; just; as, *right* there you will find him. **7.** Without delay or evasion; as, speak *right* out. **8.** Toward the right; as, to turn *right* and left. [< AS. *rihte*, < *riht*, right.] **reet‡**; [Prov. Eng.]; **richt**; [Scot.]; **ryght†**.

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

Phrases:—**right along** [Colloq., U. S.], without stopping; unceasingly; as, he walked *right along* without replying. —**r. and left**, in all directions; as, the crowd scattered *right and left*.—**r. off** or **away** [Colloq., U. S.], at once.

right'-a-bout", rait'-a-bout', *n.* The opposite direction; only in the phrase **to the right-about**, and generally indicating rejection and dismissal.

right'-drawn"†, *a.* Drawn in a just cause.

right'en, rait'n, *rt.* & *ri.* [Archaic.] To set right or straight.

right'eous, rai'chus, *S.*³ *W. Wr., or* rait'yus, *E. I. S.*¹ (rai'tyus, *C.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Conforming or conformed in disposition and conduct to the standard, especially to the divine standard, of right and justice; ruled by the law of God; as, Christ, the *righteous*. **2.** Characterized by the endeavor to conform to the right; upright; blameless; as, a *righteous* man.

And by the blessed thought of Him who for Earth's freedom died,
O my people! O my brothers! let us choose the *righteous* side.
WHITTIER *The Crisis* st. 11.

3. Justified by circumstances and morally becoming; fitting; as, *righteous* anger. **4.** Having conformity to right or the standard of duty; equitable; just; as, our cause is *righteous*. [< AS. *rihtwīs*, < *riht*, right, + *wīse*, way.]

right'wise"†.

Synonyms: see INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL.

right'eous-ly, rai'chus-li *or* rait'yus-li, *adv.* In a righteous manner; rightly; justly. **right'wise"ly†.**

right'eous-ness, rai'chus-nes *or* rait'yus-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude.

The word '*righteousness*' is the master-word of the Old Testament. M. ARNOLD *Lit. and Dogma* ch. 1, p. 44. [o. & CO. '73.]

2. Anything righteous, as an act or quality. **3.** *Theol.* (1) Conformity to law or to right and justice; the state of acceptance and of harmony with God; specifically, the state of being justified and blessed because of the atonement of Christ and the faith that renders it available and effectual. (2) The active and passive obedience of Christ regarded as the ground of the sinner's justification. See OBEDIENCE.

There are two kinds of Christian *righteousness:* the one without us, which we have by imputation; the other in us, which consisteth of faith, hope, charity, and other Christian virtues.
HOOKER *Works* vol. iii, ser. ii, p. 507. [C. P. '41.]

4. [Rare.] Rightfulness; justice.

We were convinced, beyond the possibility of a doubt, of the absolute *righteousness* of our cause. G. C. EGGLESTON *A Rebel's Recollections* ch. 2, p. 230. [H. & H. '75.]

Synonyms: see DUTY; JUSTICE.

right'er, rait'r. *n.* One who sets right, as wrongs.

right'ful, rait'ful, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or conformed to a right or just claim according to established laws or usage; as, the *rightful* heir; a *rightful* action. **2.** Consonant to moral right or to justice and truth.

Truth is strong her *rightful* cause to plead.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, can. 12, st. 28.

3. [Rare.] Proper; fit. **4†.** Righteous.

Synonyms: see JUST; RIGHT.

—**right'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**right'ful-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand", rait'-hand', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand; as, one's *right-hand* neighbor. **2.** Chiefly depended on; as, my *right-hand* man. [< AS. *rikt-hand*, < *riht*, right, + *hand*, hand.]

—**right'-hand"er**, *n.* **1.** A right-handed person or thing. **2.** [Colloq.] A blow with the right hand.

right'-hand"ed, rait'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily than the left; hence, skilled; dexterous. **2.** Rotating from left to right, as the hands of a clock; as applied to objects having a motion of translation as well as of rotation, turning clockwise when receding from the observer, as an ordinary screw when it is driven. **3.** Done or given with the right hand; as, a *right-handed* blow. **4.** [Archaic.] Favorable; venial; as, a *right-handed* mistake.—**right'-hand"ed-ness**, *n.*

right'less, rait'les, *a.* Having no right; without rights.

right'ly, rait'li, *adv.* **1.** According to justice, moral rectitude, or the divine will; honestly; uprightly; as, to live *rightly*. **2.** According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly; as, *rightly* informed. **3.** According to fitness or propriety; properly; suitably; as, *rightly* accoutered. **4†.** Straightly; directly.

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

right'ness, rait'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being right. (1) Conformity to God's will or to the moral law; moral rectitude. Compare OUGHTNESS. (2) Correctness. (3) [Rare.] The state of being on the right hand: opposed to *leftness*.

rights, rats, *n. pl.* [Eng.] The brow-antler, bez-antler, and tres-antler of the antlers of a stag: a hunting term.

To be runnable or warrantable, a stag in strictness must answer to these two requirements: he must be five years old, and he must bear his '*rights*' (that is brow, bay, and tray), and two on top. He is then a stag in the full sense, and in every way fit for the chase.
R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ch. 7, p. 142. [L. G. & CO. '84.]

right'ward, rait'ward, *adv.* Toward or to the right.

right whale. A balænoid whalebone-whale having a large head with long, narrow, highly elastic whalebone-plates in its mouth, for straining food: so called probably because of its greater commercial value as compared with a rorqual or other balænopterid. See illus. under WHALE.

Balæna mysticetus, about 50 feet long, is the common arctic or Greenland right whale of arctic seas. It is the most valuable of the whales, yielding from 1 to 2 tons of whalebone and from 200 to 300 barrels of oil. *B. biscayensis* or *cisarctica* is the common right whale of the North Atlantic, found on the coast of the United States; *B. australis* is the very nearly related southern right whale. The pygmy whale (*Neobalæna marginata*), only about 20 feet long, is found in the seas of Australia and New Zealand.

—**right'-wha"ler**, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the pursuit of right whales. **right'-whale"man‡.**—**right'-wha"ling**, *n.*

right'wise†, *a.* Righteous; upright.

—**right'wise-ly†**, *adv.*—**right'wise-ness†**, *n.*

rig'id, rij'id, *a.* **1.** Resisting change of form; stiff; not pliant or flexible; firm; as, *rigid* in death. **2.** Resisting efforts to change the will or course of conduct; not lax or indulgent; rigorous; inflexible; set or determined; severe; as, a *rigid* disciplinarian.

He was perfectly *rigid* in his opinions, but in his expression of them often very compliant.
J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 21, p. 357. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. Showing no deviation from rule or law; strict; exact; as, *rigid* reasoning.

In mathematics . . . we arrive at certitude by *rigid* demonstration. NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vi, p. 232. [A. '65.]

4. Of rough, ragged, bristling, or stiff appearance; as, *rigid* soldiers; *rigid* in outline. **5.** *Physics.* Absolutely unyielding to stress; also, possessing rigidity. See RIGIDITY. [< L. *rigidus*, < *rigeo*, be stiff.]

Synonyms: see AUSTERE; HARD; INFLEXIBLE; PRECISE.

—**rig'id-ly**, *adv.*

ri-gid'i-ty, ri-jid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The character or state of being rigid or stiff; inflexibility; specifically, in physics, the property of bodies by which they resist a change in their shape and which is measured by the ratio of the tangential stress to the amount of distortion it produces: opposed to *pliability*, *flexibility*, *malleability*, and *ductility*.

Gold and silver and platinum are wanting in the hardness and *rigidity* which suit iron to many of its most important adaptations. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 22, p. 125. [CHAUT. '86.]

2. Inflexibility of mind, character, or purpose; lack of adaptability; also, sternness; severity; as, *rigidity* of manner or opinion. **3.** Strictness of conformity to a rule or standard. [< L. *rigiditas*, < *rigeo*, be stiff.]

—**molecular rigidity**, resistance of molecules to rotation or displacement.

rig'id-ness, rij'id-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being rigid; rigidity.

ri-gid'u-lous, ri-jid'yu-lus, *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat rigid.

rig'let, *n.* Same as RIGLET.

rig'ma-role, rig'ma-rōl, *a.* Characterized by rigmarole; also, formal or prolix. **rig'ma-ro"lish‡.**

rig'ma-role, *n.* **1.** A succession of confused, disjointed, or nonsensical statements or stories; incoherent talk or writing; nonsense; as, we can not listen to such *rigmarole*. **2.** A talk or writing on miscellaneous subjects, following no fixed order of thought.

Rigmarole, however, can be a very agreeable thing in its way, and De Quincey has carried it to a point of perfection never reached by any other rigmaroler.
SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng. Lit., De Quincey* p. 320. [S. '91.]

[Cor. of RAGMAN-ROLL, < RAGMAN (< Ice. *ragmenni*, coward, < *ragr*, cowardly, + *madhr*, man) + ROLL, *n.*] **rid"dle-me-ree'‡**; **rig'-my-roll"†.**

—**rig'ma-ro"ler**, *n.* One who uses rigmarole.

rig'ol†, *n.* A circle; hence, a crown.

ri'gol²†, *n.* Same as REGAL, 1. **ri'gole†**; **ri'goll†.**

rig"o-lette', rig'o-let', *n.* A light scarf-shaped covering for women's heads, usually of wool knit or crocheted.

ri"go-let'to, ri'go-let'tō, *n.* [It.] A round dance, often practised in the open air.

There was the favorite *rigoletto*, or round dance, footed 'in piazza' under the blue frosty sky.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 20, p. 179. [H.]

rig'or¹, rig'ẽr, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being stiff or rigid; rigidity; as, the *rigor* of death. **2.** Stiffness of opinion or temper, often reaching severity; inexorability; sternness; as, his *rigor* is assumed. **3.** Exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; inflexibility; strictness; as, to enforce the law with *rigor*.

There is a law of infinite mercy here [on earth], but there is a law of boundless *rigor* too.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. viii, p. 101. [H. '70.]

4. Severity of life; austerity. **5.** The state or quality of being harsh or inclement; asperity; sharpness; as, the *rigor* of the storm or of the season. **6.** A rigorous, harsh, or cruel act; as, the viceroy was accused of *rigors*. [< F. *rigueur*, < L. *rigor*, < *rigeo*, be stiff.]

ri'gor², rai'gẽr *or* ri'gor, *n.* [L.] A violent chill either from cold or nervous shock; a shivering; ague-shake.

—**ri'gor mor'tis** [L.], the muscular rigidity that usually for a time follows death.

ri-go're, ri-gō'rē, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Exactness, especially of rhythm.—**con ri-go're,** with strictness.

rig'or-ism, rig'ẽr-izm, *n.* **1.** Stiffness in opinion or conduct; severity in style or living, etc.; strictness; austerity. **2.** Sticking for exact interpretation; rigid adherence to the letter. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The doctrine that in doubtful matters of conscience one should sacrifice one's inclination, no matter how small the doubt: opposed to both *probabiliorism* and *probabilism.* [< F. *rigorisme,* < *rigueur;* see RIGOR[1].]

rig'or-ist, rig'ẽr-ist. *a.* **1.** Rigid in principles or conduct; strict; specifically, pertaining to Roman Catholic rigorism. **2.** Overscrupulously literal in compliance. [< F. *rigoriste,* < *rigueur;* see RIGOR[1].]

rig'or-ist, *n.* **1.** A person of strict principles or conduct. **2.** An adherent of Roman Catholic rigorism. **3.** An extreme adherent of literalism.

The High Priests . . . were . . . quite content with themselves if they were *rigoristes* in the minutiæ of Levitism instead of examples of ideal righteousness.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 23, p. 353. [E. P. D.]

ri"go-ro'so, ri"gō-rō'zō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Rigorous and exact, as regards time.

rig'or-ous, rig'ẽr-us, *a.* **1.** Marked by or acting with sternness, severity, or rigor; uncompromising; exacting; merciless; as, a *rigorous* disciplinarian; a *rigorous* administration of the law. **2.** Scrupulously conformed to rule or precept.

He was sober and abstemious in his diet, and a *rigorous* observer of fasts.
IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 328. [G. P. P. '63.]

3. Logically accurate; exact; strict; as, *rigorous* definition or demonstration. **4.** Marked by severity of weather; inclement; bitter; as, a *rigorous* climate. [< F. *rigoureux,* < LL. *rigorosus,* < L. *rigor;* see RIGOR[1].]

Synonyms: see AUSTERE; INCLEMENT.
—**rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

rig'our, etc. Rigor, etc.; the usual spelling in England.

rig'-out", rig'-out', *n.* [Colloq.] An outfit, as of clothing.

Rigs'dag, rigz'dag, *n.* The Danish parliament, consisting of two chambers, the Landsthing and Folkething. [Dan., < *rige,* kingdom, + *dag,* day.]

rigs'da"ler, } rigz'dā"lẽr, riks'dā"lẽr, *n.* A silver coin

riks'da"ler, } of Denmark and other European countries. [< Dan. *rigsdaler,* Sw. *riksdaler,* = D. *rijksdaalder;* see RIX-DOLLAR.]

rig'sie', *n.* Same as RIDGEL.

Rig":Ve'da, rig'-vē'da, *n.* [Sans.] The first, oldest, and most important of the Vedas, a collection of hymns and verses in praise of personified Nature-powers. This Veda is not ritualistic, but furnishes the material of the ritual of the other Vedas. See VEDA. It was edited for the first time by Professor Max Müller, 1849–'73.

Now *Rig-veda* means the Veda of hymns of praise, for *Rich,* which before the initial soft letter of Veda is changed to *Rig,* is derived from a root which in Sanskrit means to celebrate.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [S. '74.]

Rich":Ve'da†; Rik":Ve'da‡.

rig'wid-die, rig'wid-i, *E.* (rig-wid'i, *C. I.*), *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Deserving the gallows. **2.** Stubborn. **rig'wood-ie‡.**

rig'wid-die, *n.* [Scot.] The chain that crosses the horse's back and holds up the shafts of a cart.

rikk, rik, *n.* [Egypt.] A small Egyptian tambourine.

ril, *n.* Rill. PHIL. Soc.

ri"la-scian'do, ri"lą-shign'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as RALLENTANDO.

ri"la-wa', ri"lą-wā', *n.* [Ceylon.] The bonnet-macaque.

rile, rull, *vt.* [Prov. or Colloq.] **1.** To make slightly angry; irritate; vex. **2.** To render muddy; roil.

ri-lie'vo, ri-lyē'vō, *n.* [It.] In sculpture, same as RELIEF.

rill, ril, *v.* **1.** *i.* To cause to flow as a rill.

The brook is dry; its silver throat *Rills* song no more.
CLINTON SCOLLARD *A Summer Song* st. 2.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To run or flow in a small stream.

rill, *n.* **1.** A small stream of water, especially one with a rippling current; brooklet; streamlet. **2.** *Astron.* A long, narrow, and generally straight trench or valley on the face of the moon.

The *rilles,* of which 425 are now known, are trenches with raised sides more or less steep.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* art. 231, p. 120. [A. '89.]

[Cp. G. *rille,* channel.] **rille‡.**

—**rill'-mark",** *n.* A delicate furrow, often branched, made on surfaces of sand or mud by little streams of water following a retreating tide or oozing from springs: a term used chiefly in geology referring to fossil marks.

Rill-marks occur in very old rocks, but are perhaps most beautifully preserved in the Carboniferous shales and argillaceous sandstones, and even more elaborately on the modern mud-banks of the Bay of Fundy. DAWSON *Geol. Hist. of Plants* ch. 2, p. 33. [A.]

rill'et, ril'ęt, *n.* A little rill; small stream; rivulet.

Most of the morning was expended in crossing a score of lazy, oozy *rillets,* which caused large breadths of slime-covered swamp.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 233. [S. '90.]

rill-lettes', ri-lets', *n. pl.* [F.] A canned preparation made of the fat of the goose, minced chicken, fresh ham, and truffles, seasoned with various spices.

ri'ly, ril'li, *a.* [Prov. & Colloq.] Turbid; rolly; disturbed; angry; as, *rily* water; the man is *rily.*

rim[1], rim, *vt.* [RIMMED; RIM'MING.] **1.** To provide with a rim; be or form a rim round. **2.** [Local.] To slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them look fatter.

rim[2], *vt.* Same as REAM.

rim[1], *n.* **1.** The edge of an object, especially when circular, or when raised or projecting; a margin, border, or edging; as, the *rim* of a hat; a kettle-*rim.* **2.** Specifically: (1) The peripheral part of a wheel; in a locomotive-wheel, a ring between the spokes or plate and the tire; in a wooden wheel, technically, the curved part under the tire, especially when made in one or two pieces. Compare FELLY. (2) The frame of a pair of spectacles or an eye-glass surrounding the lens. (3) The ratchet-ring of a capstan. [< AS. *rima,* rim.] **rimet.**

Synonyms: see CIRCUMFERENCE.

Compounds:—**rim'-fire",** *a.* **1.** Having the fulminate in its base-rim: opposed to *center-fire:* said of a cartridge. **2.** Adapted for the use of such cartridges: said of a firearm.—**rim-line,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A rope stretched taut from stake to stake above a pound-net.—**rim-lock,** *n.* A lock, as for a door, having a case with a rim, fitting it for outside use.—**rim-rock,** *n. Geol. & Mining.* A rock in mining forming the edges of channels in the bed-rock, between which the gold-bearing detritus is found.—**rim-speed,** *n. Mech.* The speed of a point in the rim of a rotating wheel or disk, expressed in lineal units, with reference to a stated period of time.

rim[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The membrane investing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, the belly. **2.** A membrane. [< AS. *reðma,* membrane.] **rimmet; rymet.**

ri'ma, rai'mą *or* ri'mą, *n.* [RI'MÆ, rai'mī *or* ri'mē, *pl.*] [L.] *Biol.* A narrow, slit-like opening; a fissure.

rim'base, rim'bēs, *n.* **1.** A ring or shoulder on the trunnion of a cannon or mortar. **2.** The shoulder on a musket-stock, against which the breech abuts. [< RIM[1], *n.*, + BASE, *n.*]

rime[1], } rąim, *v.* [RIMED, RHYMED; RI'MING, RHY-

rhyme, } MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into rime or verse; make to correspond in sound. See note under RIME[1], *n.*

Hearken unto a Verser, who may chance
Rhyme thee to good.
HERBERT *The Temple, The Church Porch* st. 1.

2. To influence by rime. **3†.** To count; number.

II. *i.* **1.** To make rimes; write poetry. **2.** To correspond in sound or in terminal sounds; as, "book" *rimes* with "took"; these verses do not *rime.* **3.** To harmonize: said of things. [< AS. *rīman,* count, < *rīm,* number.] **rhimet; ri'meyt.**—**to rime to death,** in necromancy, to kill by a rimed spell.

rime[2], *v.* [RIMED; RI'MING.] **I.** *t.* To cover with rime.

Every withered stem and stubble *rimed* with frost. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses, and Lectures* ch. 3, p. 24. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

II. *i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

rime[3], *vt.* Same as REAM.

rime[1], } *n.* [The spelling *rhyme,* though commoner in

rhyme, } literature than the older *rime,* is etymologically incorrect, having been introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken connection with *rhythm.* The use of the older spelling has now been revived by many writers.] **1.** A correspondence of sounds in two or more words, especially in poetry; specifically, the occurrence of the same vowel and succeeding consonant sounds (if there be any) in accented syllables at the end of two lines, or more rarely at the beginning of two or more words.

Yes; I suppose *rime* is the sugar of verse.
S. WEIR MITCHELL *Characteristics* ch. 9, p. 127. [C. CO. '92.]

Rime includes **beginning rime** (see ALLITERATION), *assonance* or vowel-rime, and **end-rime** or rime proper. In **perfect rime** the accented vowels and the following letters are alike in sound; in **half-rime** the consonants alone are alike. **Double and triple rimes** occur, in which the correspondence extends to two or three syllables, but in these cases the real rime is on the accented syllable, the others being precisely the same in the two riming words, as in *flutter, mutter; motherly, brotherly.*

Its advantages have been felt so strongly, that no people have ever adopted an accentual rhythm, without also adopting *rhime.*
EDWIN GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 116. [W. P. '38.]

2. A verse or line thus corresponding in terminal sound with another; as, the *rimes* of Hudibras. **3.** A word corresponding in sound with another; as, "season" is a *rime* to "reason." **4.** Poetry; verse; also, a tale in verse; as, "The *Rime* of the Ancient Mariner." [< AS. *rīm,* number.] **rhimet; rimet; rymet.**

Synonyms: see POETRY.
—**caudate rime,** rime at the end of lines; tailed rime; end-rime: distinguished from *leonine rime* (see LEONINE, 2) and *word-rime.*—**feminine r., masculine r.,** see FEMININE; MASCULINE.—**rich r.,** in French prosody, complete identity in all the parts of the syllables beginning with the same consonants; as, *modèle; fidèle.*—**rime'-let"ter,** *n.* The repeated or alliterating letter. See ALLITERATION.—**r. or reason,** sound or sense.—**r.-royal,** *n.* A rimed stanza of seven decasyllabic lines, used by Chaucer in his "Troilus" and "Prioress's Tale," and by King James I. of Scotland in his "King's Quhair." **rhyme's roy"alt.**
—**rime'less,** *a.* Having no rime. **rhyme'lesst.**—**ri'mer-y,** *n.* [Rare.] The art of riming. **rhy'mer-yt.**—**rime'ster, rhyme'ster,** *n.* A maker of inferior verses; an indifferent poet; poetaster.—**ri'mic,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to rime. **rhy'mic‡.**

rime[3], *n.* Congealed dew or vapor; hoar frost.

There had been . . . just time enough since the snow had fallen to allow the hedges to be freed of their fleecy load, and clothed with a delicate coating of *rime.*
MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, Frost* Jan. 23, '34.

[< AS. *hrīm,* frost.]
—**rime'gi"ants,** *n. pl.* Same as HRIMTHURSAR.

rime[3], *n.* A fissure; chink. [OF., < L. *rima,* cleft.]

rime[4], *n.* A round, as of a ladder; rung.

ri'mer, rai'mẽr, *vt.* [Eng.] *Metal-working.* Same as REAM[1].

ri'mer[1], } *n.* One who makes riming verses; a minstrel;

rhy'mer, } also, a versifier who cares more for rime than for sense; a poor poet. **rhy'mist‡; ri'mist‡.**

Synonyms: see POET.

ri'mer[2], *n.* [Eng.] Same as REAMER. **rim'mer‡.**

ri'mer[3], *n. Fort.* A palisade.

rim'less, rim'les, *a.* Having no rim.

rim'mer, *vt.* Same as REAM[1].

rim'mer[1], rim'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A device for ornamenting the rim of anything, as a pie. **2.** A knife for rimming mackerel.

rim'mer[2], *n.* Same as REAMER.

Rim'mon, rim'en, *n.* A god worshiped by the Syrians. *2 Kings* v, 18.

ri-mose', ral-mōs' (XIII), *a.* Full of fissures or rimes; chinky. [< L. *rimosus,* < *rima,* chink.] **ri'mous‡.**
—**ri-mose'ly,** *adv.*—**ri-mos'i-ty,** *n.*

rim'pl, *v. & n.* Rimple. PHIL. Soc.

rim'ple, rim'pl, *v.* [RIM'PLED; RIM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To rumple; wrinkle. **II.** *i.* To become rumpled; wrinkle; be corrugated as with ripples. [< AS. *rimpan,* wrinkle.]

rim'ple, *n.* A fold or wrinkle.

rim'-stock", rim'-stec', *n.* A clog-almanac.

rim'u, rim'ū, *n.* [Maori.] The lmou-pine.

rim'u-la, rim'yu-lą, *n.* A fissurelloid gastropod (genus *Rimula*) having a thin shell with a perforation near the anterior margin. [< L. *rimula,* little crack, < *rima,* crack.]—**rim'u-li-form",** *a.* Rimula-like in form.

rim'u-lose, rim'yu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Having a surface covered with small cracks. [< L. *rimula;* see RIMULA.]

ri'my[1], rai'mi, *a.* Characterized by riming. **rhy'myt.**

ri'my[2], *a.* White with rime; hence, cold; frosty. [< AS. *hrīmig,* < *hrīm,* frost.]
—**ri'my-ha"zy,** *a.* Hazy with frostiness.

rin[1], rin, *v. & n.* [Scot.] **1.** To run. **2.** To melt.

rin[2], *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese coin. See COIN.

rin'a-bout, rin'ą-bout, *n.* [Scot.] A vagabond; gadabout.

rin'ceau, ran'sō, *n.* [RIN'CEAUX, ran'sō, *pl.*] [F.] An ornament, as on friezes, in borders, etc., consisting of a running or scroll arabesque of foliage elements, often with fruits and flowers. It is frequent since the Greco-Roman time in both classical and medieval styles.

rind, rąind, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of bark or rind; peel.

rind[1], *n.* **1.** The skin or outer coat that may be peeled or taken off, as of flesh, fruit, or trees. **2.** *Naut.* The skin of a whale. [< AS. *rind,* crust.] **rinet.**—**rind'-gall",** *n.* A defect in timber, caused by a gall or bruise to the bark of the growing tree.—**r.-grafting,** *n.* See GRAFTING.—**r.-layer,** *n.* Same as CORTICAL LAYER.
—**rind'ed,** *a.* Having a rind: usually in composition; as, hard-*rinded.*—**rind'less,** *a.* Having no rind.—**rind'y,** *a.* Having a rind or skin.

rind[2], *n.* Same as RYND.

rin'der-pest, rin'dẽr-pest, *n.* A virulent infectious disease of Asiatic origin, affecting ruminant animals, characterized by eruptive fever, diarrhea, rash, and even ulcerations on the mucous membranes; cattle-plague: formerly known as *murrain.* [< G. *rinderpest,* < *rind* (pl. *rinder*), cattle, + *pest* (< L. *pestis*), pest.]

rin'dle, rin'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A runnel. **rind'let.**

rind'mart, rind'mārt, *n. Scots Law.* Horned cattle delivered at Martinmas as a rent or feu-duty. [< G. *rind,* cattle, + MART[2], *n.*] **ryn'mart†.**

rine, rain, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To touch. **2†.** To concern.

rinel, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A deep ditch. **rhinet‡; ronet‡.**

rine[2], *n.* Same as RYND.

rin"for-zan'do, rin"fōr-tsgn'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Reenforcing the power and emphasis of a musical phrase. **rin"for-za'to‡.**

ring[1], ring, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a ring about; surround as with a ring; encircle; hence, to encompass; hem in; sometimes with *in* or *round;* as, to *ring in* the camp.

Let me feel thee once more, let me *ring* thee about
With the clasp of my arms, and press kiss into kiss!
E. B. BROWNING *Lament for Adonis* st. 5.

2. To fit with a ring or rings; provide or decorate with rings; as, to *ring* a finger; to *ring* swine, by putting a ring in the nasal septum, to prevent them from rooting. **3.** *Hort.* To cut a ring of bark from, as the branches or roots of trees, etc., so as to prevent the flow of sap.

For larger show-fruit we *ring* a limb expecting to sacrifice the branch. H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk, Cultivation of Fruit-trees* p. 227. [D. & J. '59.]

4. To cause (a horse) to run round in a ring while being held by a rein. **5.** [Rare.] To marry with a ring.

II. *i.* **1.** To move in rings or spirals, as a bird. **2.** To form a ring. [< AS. *hringian,* < *hring,* ring.]

Phrases:—**to ring a quoit,** to encircle the pin with a pitched quoit.—**to r. up cattle,** to keep or bring cattle together by riding round them.—**to r. up the anchor** (*Naut.*), to pull an anchor-ring close up to the cathead.

ring[2], *v.* [RANG (sometimes RUNG); RUNG; RING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to give forth a resonant sound, as a bell or other metallic body, especially by striking. **2.** To produce, as a sound, by or as by ringing; as, to *ring* an alarm. **3.** To announce, proclaim, or celebrate by or as by ringing: generally with *in* or *out;* as, to *ring in* the new year. **4.** To utter often or emphatically; repeat; sound; as, to *ring* his praises. **5.** To summon by ringing; as, to *ring* worshipers to prayer. **6.** [Slang, Eng.] To change; exchange; as, to *ring* castors (to change hats); to *ring* change (to pass bad money for good).

II. *i.* **1.** To emit the sonorous sound of a bell or other metallic body. **2.** To resound musically, loudly, or clearly, and in a prolonged or repeated tone; reecho; as, the wild cry *rang* through the night.

Martin Luther's accents still *ring* through the churches of Christendom. CUMMING *Voices of the Dead* p. 13. [J. P. J. '55.]

3. To have a continued sensation as of vibrating or buzzing sounds; as, my ears *ring.* **4.** To be filled with sound or resonance; echo; reverberate.

The arched cloister, far and wide,
Rang to the warrior's clanking stride.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 2, st. 3.

5. To practise bell-ringing as an art or business. **6.** To be widely reported or talked of; hence, to be famous: as, Napoleon's name still *rings* in history. **7.** To signal for some one by sounding a bell, especially for a servant; as, let me *ring* for the maid. [< AS. *hringan,* ring.]

Phrases:—**to ring down,** to signal (the curtain) down at the end of a theatrical scene; hence, to conclude.—**to r. in.** **1.** To usher in by ringing; as, to *ring in* the new year. **2.** [Slang.] To introduce unacceptably or without request; as, they *rang in* a cold deck (*i. e.*, a fraudulent pack of cards) on us.—**to r. off,** to give a signal to break the connection in a telephonic circuit.—**to r. up.** **1.** To signal (the curtain) to rise at a theatrical performance. **2.** To bring into communication by ringing; as, to *ring up* a subscriber on a telephone circuit.

ring[1], *n.* **1.** Any circular object having an opening of nearly its own diameter; anything having the general form of the circumference of a circle. Specifically: (1) A circlet of gold or other metal worn as an ornament, usually on the fingers or in the ears. (2) Any body in the form of a short cylinder with a bore of comparatively large diameter; a hoop; as, a napkin-*ring;* a *ring*-dial. (3) Any group of persons or things formed in a circle; as, to dance in a *ring* about a May-pole.

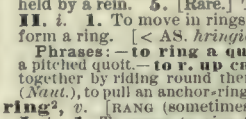
An Early Christian Finger-ring with engraved Chrismon. (From the catacombs of Rome.) See GEMEL-RING.

A thousand snow-white gulls sat lovingly
In social *rings,* and twittered while they fed.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 4.

(4) *Bot.* An annual ring.

2. An area or arena, of various shapes, from round to square. Specifically: (1) The roped arena, usually square, in which pugilists fight. (2) The area set apart for bookmakers and other betters at a race-track. (3) The arena in which horses are exhibited at a horse-show. (4) The arena of a circus.

3. A combination of persons, usually for the attainment of a selfish aim or purpose; especially, a clique formed for controlling a market, or local or state politics.

Stocks are what the brokers make them, and their varying rate is determined by a '*ring.*'
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 3, p. 48. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

4. A device among produce-brokers for simplifying the settlement of delivery contracts, by means of which, in a series of transactions relating to the same quantity of goods, the first seller delivers to the last buyer; the adoption of the clearing-house principle in settling contracts. **5.** *Arch.* (1) A cincture or annulet, as of a column. (2) The archivolt of an arch, composed of the voussoirs or arch-stones. **6.** A circular, spiral, or curving line or course; especially, any course that returns upon itself. **7.** *Geom.* (1) The space contained between two concentric circles. (2) A solid having the form of an anchor-ring. **8.** An instrument formerly used for ascertaining the altitude of the sun, consisting of a cylindrical ring having

graduated marks on its inside surface, and a small hole on the opposite side through which the sun shone upon the scale, as in a ring-dial. **9.** A measure of cask-staves: 240 pieces. **10.** *Anat.* A circular structure or opening. **11.** *Bot.* Same as ANNULUS. [< AS. *hring*, ring.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMFERENCE.

Compounds, etc.: —**annual ring** (*Bot.*), the ring of new wood in the stem of an exogenous plant, that marks the annual increase in diameter.—**band'ing-ring"**, *n.* In hat-making, a ring placed over a hat while on the block, to keep it down and help turn the brim at right angles to the top.—**linked r.**, a finger-ring made of several rings that may be closed together in one or separated into links.—**Newton's rings**, colored rings seen when two surfaces of glass of slightly different curvatures are brought into contact: due to interference between rays reflected from the lower surface of one lens and the upper surface of the other; first investigated by sir Isaac Newton.—**Nobili's rings**, concentric colored rings produced on a smooth surface by the electrolysis of certain salts.—**open r.**, a coupling-link comprising rather more than a complete circle, the ends passing but not touching. **open link:.**—**ring':bark"**, *vt.* To girdle, as a tree.—**r.:billed**, *a.* Having a ring of color around the beak; as, the *ring-billed* gull (*Larus delawarensis*), common in North America, having a yellowish bill with a black band.—**r.:bird**, *n.* The ring-bunting.—**r.:bit**, *n.* A driving-bit having rings at the ends.—**r.: blackbird**, *n.* The ring-ouzel.—**r.:bolt**, *n.* An eye-bolt having a ring.—**r.:boot**, *n.* A rubber ring placed around a horse's fetlock, to prevent injury by interfering.—**r.:bunting**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The reed-bunting.—**r.:bush**, *n.* *Mech.* A bush, as of a pulley-block, having antifriction rings instead of the ordinary single-piece bush.—**r.:canal**, *n.* **1.** *Echin.* A circular canal of the water-vascular system surrounding the esophagus. **2.** *Zoöph.* The peripheral portion of the enteric cavity of a cœlenterate.—**r.:carrier**, *n.* A go-between.—**r.:cross**, *n.* A cross within a circle, found on prehistoric remains, supposed to represent the active or procreative principle in nature.—**r.:dial**, *n.* A dial in the form of a flat ring, suspended from one side of the ring, and graduated on a portion of the inside for the hours and on the opposite part of the outside for the months. A ray of sunlight passing through an adjustable opening marks the hours.—**r.:dog**, *n.* A pair of lumber-dogs attached by a ring: used in hauling. **span':dog"::.**—**r.:dotterel**, *n.* The ring-plover.—**r.:finger**, *n.* The fourth digit or third finger of the hand, especially the third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is worn.—**ring'fish"**, *n.* [New South Wales.] The cobia.—**r.:formed**, *a.* Circular, annular.—**r.:fowl**, *n.* Prov. Eng. The ring-dove.—**r.:frame**, *n.* A spinning-machine in which the thread passes through a metal loop that travels around each spindle in a horizontal annular way called a ring. **r.:mule**; **r.:spinner**; **r.: throstle:.**—**r.:gage**, *n.* **1.** A ring, or a set of rings, by which objects are tested so as to sort them by size, or to determine their diameter. **2.** A tapered rod by which finger-rings are gaged.—**r.:guard**, *n.* See RING-KEEPER.—**r.:head**, *n.* A device for stretching wooden cloth.—**r.: joint**, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A basal disk-like joint, as in the antennæ of some hymenopters. **2.** *Mech.* See JOINT.—**r.: jointer**, *n.* A jewelers' tool for cutting, enlarging, or reducing finger-rings.—**r.:keeper**, *n.* **1.** A thin metal piece used to bind a fishing-rod guide to the rod. **2.** A ring used to prevent another and looser ring from coming off the finger. ring-guard.—**r. mail**, armor made of ringwork.—**r.:mountain**, *n.* One of the annular mountains of the moon. See lists under MOON.—**r.:mule**, n. Same as RING-FRAME.—**r.:net**, *n.* A small, light bag-net, distended by a hoop mounted at the end of a staff, and used mainly for capturing insects.—**r.:ouzel**, *n.* A large Old World thrush (*Merula torquata*) with a white crescent across the lower part of the throat.—**r.:ousel:.**—**r.:parrot**, *n.* An Old World parrot of the genus *Palæornis*, with a collar around the hind neck, as *P. torquatus*, of India, Ceylon, etc., green, with a rose collar.—**r.:perch**, *n.* Local, U. S.] The yellow perch.—**r.:pigeon**, *n.* The ring-dove.—**r.:plain**, *n.* One of the circular apparently plane enclosures on the surface of the moon.—**r.: plate**, *n.* *Plumbing.* A collar-plate having rings.—**r.: plover**, *n.* A small plover of the genus *Ægialites*, having a ring around the neck, especially *Æ. hiaticula*, of the northern part of the Old World and eastern arctic America.—**r.:rope**, *n.* **1.** A rope passed through the ring of an anchor, and used to haul a chain or cable through the ring. **2.** A rope for making fast the anchor-ring when the anchor is catted.—**r.:shaped**, *a.* Ring-formed; annular.—**r.:small**, *a.* Of such a size that it can pass through a ring of some fixed size, as, in England, a two-inch ring: applied especially to broken paving-stones; used also as a noun.—**r.:sparrow**, *n.* The rock-sparrow.—**r.:spinner**, *n.* A ring-frame.—**r.:splice**, *n.* Same as EYE-SPLICE.—**r.:stopper**, *n.* *Naut.* A section of rope to fasten a cable to a ring-bolt in the deck; also, a rope or chain securing the anchor-ring to the cathead.—**r.:streaked**, *a.* Streaked with rings, as an animal.—**r.:straked:.**—**r.:taw**, *n.* [Eng.] Any game of marbles played in a ring.—**r.:throstle**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. The ring-ouzel. **2.** Same as RING-FRAME.—**r.:thrush**, *n.* The ring-ouzel.—**r.:time:**, *n.* The time of marriage or betrothal.—**r.:tongue**, *n.* A metal bar or tongue having a ring, as in a lewis.—**r.:top**, *n.* Having a round or circular top, as a furnace.—**r.:tumbler**, *n.* An annular lock-tumbler.—**r.:valve**, *n.* A pipe-valve in which the closing parts meet within an expansible ring or short cylinder.—**r.:vortex**, *n.* A vortex-ring. See VORTEX.—**r.:wad**, *n.* Same as GROMMET, 2.—**r.:wall**, *n.* The inner fire-brick wall of a blast-furnace.—**ring":work"**, *n.* A fabric made of interlinked rings, or by sewing rings on leather, cloth, or similar material, as in ring mail.—**split r.**, a metal ring comprising two turns of a spiral flattened together: used as a key-ring.—**to ride, run, or tilt at the r.**, to ride at full tilt at a suspended ring that the rider endeavors to carry away on the point of a spear: an exercise still in vogue in the British army.—**Tweed r.**, a political combination that controlled New York city from 1863 to 1871, and robbed its treasury of many millions: so named from its leader, William M. Tweed.—**widow's r.**, a ring formerly worn in token of a vow of perpetual widowhood.

The Ring-parrot (*Palæornis torquatus*). 1/6

ring[2], ring, *n.* **1.** The sound produced by a bell or other similar sonorous body; especially, the sound of metals. **2.** Any resounding noise, as the loud utterance of numerous voices; continued, repeated, or reverberated sound; as, the *ring* of acclamations. **3.** Sound that is characteristic or indicative: from the custom of testing coins by ringing them; as, his words have the *ring* of truth. **4†.** A set, chime, or peal of bells.

Nay, the same great Providence makes not only gold coins, but silver and iron, too; and if they are true to their *ring*, they are all divine. R. COLLYER *Life That Now Is* ser. ix, p. 191. [U. S. F. '71.]

ring'bill", ring'bil', *n.* **1.** The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). **2.** The ring-billed gull.

ring'bone", ring'bōn', *n.* *Veter. Surg.* A morbid deposit of bony matter on the pastern-bones of the foot of a horse; also, the resulting diseased condition. [< Dan. *ring-ben*, ringbone, < *ring*, ring, + *ben*, bone.]

ring'-ding", ring'-ding', *n.* [Scot.] A ringing or clattering noise; a disturbance.

ring'dove", ring'duv', *n.* **1.** A European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) having the neck partly encircled with a cream-colored mark. Called also *cushat*, *queest*, and *wood-pigeon*. **2.** One of certain other pigeons, as the common turtle-dove or the collared turtle (*Columba risorius*).

Head of the Ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*). 1/4

ringe, rinj, *n.* **1.** A whisk-broom made of heath. **2.** [Scot.] A rumbling noise. [Perhaps < RINSE.]

ringed, ringd, *pa.* **1.** Having a ring or rings. **2.** *Bot.* Encircled by raised or depressed lines or bands, as the stems or roots of some plants. **3.** *Zool.* (1) Encircled by a ring or rings of color. (2) Composed of rings. (3) Annular. [< AS. *hringian*, pp. *hringed*; see RING[1], *v.*]

—**ringed seal**, a seal (*Phoca hispida*) of the North Atlantic, with ring-like spots.—**r. snake**, a European colubrine snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*) with a golden-yellow collar.—**r. worm**, an annelid.

rin'gent, rin'jent, *a.* Gaping or grinning, as a two-lipped corolla in which the lips are widely separated. [< L. *ringor*, ppr. *ringent-*is, gape.]

ring'er[1], ring'gr, *n.* **1.** A bell-ringer. **2.** In mining, a crowbar. **3.** A bell-ringing device. **4.** [Slang.] A horse fraudulently entered for a race.

ring'er[2], *n.* A cast of a quoit encircling the pin.

ring':fin"ger, r.:gage, etc. See RING[1], *n.*

Rin"gi-cu'li-dæ, rin'ji-kiū'li-dē *or* -gi-cū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of aspidocephalous tectibranchiates having the cephalic disk siphon-like behind and shell with plicated columella. **Rin-gic'u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *ringor*, gape.] —**rin-gic'u-lid**, *n.*—**rin-gic'u-loid**, *a.*

ring'ing, ring'ing, *pa.* Of a resonant quality or character; resounding; as, a *ringing* cheer.

—**ring'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ring'ing[1], *n.* **1.** A decorating or garnishing by means of rings; ring-decoration. **2.** *Hort.* The cutting out of a ring of bark for the purpose of forcing fruitfulness.

ring'ing[2], *n.* **1.** The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body. **2.** The sound produced by ringing.—**ring'ing-en"gine**, *n.* A pile-driving machine in which the work is done by a falling weight.—**r. in** (or **of**) **the ears**, a humming or roaring in the ears, produced when the auditory nerve is affected by pressure or irritation from within.

ring'ing-out", ring'ing-aut', *n.* The process of expelling deliveries in a produce exchange by means of a ring. See RING[1], *n.*, 4.

ring'joint", **r.:keeper**, etc. See RING[1], *n.*

ring'le, ring'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To fit with a ring.

ring'le, *n.* A small ring.—**ring'led**, *a.* Married.

ring'lead", ring'lid', *vt.* [Rare.] To act as ringleader of.

ring'lead"er, ring lid'gr, *n.* **1.** A leader or organizer of a party, association, or mob in any enterprise, especially an unlawful one, such as a riot or mutiny.

I was the very *ringleader* of all the youth that kept me company, in all manner of vice and ungodliness. BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 29. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2†. The leader of a dance: the primary sense.

ring'less, ring'les, *a.* Destitute of rings.

rin'gle-stone, rin gl-stōn, *n.* [Eng.] The ring-plover.

ring'let, ring'let, *n.* **1.** A long spiral lock of hair.

Why does a single *ringlet* of her hair Hold my heart captive? BAYARD TAYLOR *Temptation of Hassan Ben Khaled* st. 9.

2. [Poet.] A little ring or circle. **3.** [Eng.] One of various satyrid butterflies, as *Epinephele hyperanthus*.

ring'let-ed, ring'let-ed, *a.* **1.** Dressed or arranged in curls or ringlets, as hair. **2.** Hence, adorned with ringlets; as, a *ringleted* maiden.

ring mail, etc. See RING[1], *n.*

ring'man, ring'man, *n.* **1.** One interested in the prize-ring; a sporting man. **2†.** The ring-finger.

ring'mas"ter, ring'mas'tgr, *n.* One who has charge of a circus-ring and of the performances in it.

ring'mon"ey, ring'-mun'i, *n.* **1.** Metal rings or ring-shaped pieces, supposed to have been used as ornaments and money, especially among the ancient Celts. **2.** An ornamental arm- or leg-ring worn in Africa; manilla.

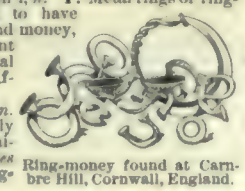

Ring-money found at Carnbre Hill, Cornwall, England.

ring'neck", ring'nec', *n.* **1.** A ring-plover, especially the North-American semipalmated plover (*Ægialites semipalmata*). **2.** The ring-necked duck.

—**ringneck snake. 1.** The cobra. See illus. under COBRA. **2.** A venomous South-African causoid snake (*Sepedon hæmachates*).

ring'necked", ring'-nect', *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck.—**ringnecked duck** or **blackhead**, a North-American scaup (*Aythya collaris*). The male is blackish, with a chestnut collar about the neck.

ring'net", **r.:plover**, etc. See RING[1], *n.*

ring'sail", ring'sēl', *n.* Same as RINGTAIL, 1.

ring'snake", ring'-snēk', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small, harmless dark-colored coronelline serpent of the genus *Diadophis*, as the wide-spread *D. punctatus*, having a yellow collar. **2.** [Eng.] The ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

ring'tail", ring'tēl', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A studdingsail on the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. **2.** A ring-tailed bird; especially, the female of the hen-harrier.

ring'tailed", ring'-tēld', *a.* **1.** Having the tail marked with bars or rings of color, as a lemur. See illus. under LEMUR. **2.** Having a tail curled at the end, as a dog.

—**ring'tailed cat**, the cacomistle.—**r. eagle**, the young of the golden eagle.

ring':throw"tle, r.:valve, r.:wall, etc. See RING[1], *n.*

ring'wise, ring'waiz. *adv.* As a ring or rings.

ring'worm", ring'wûrm', *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A skin-disease manifesting itself usually in circular patches, due to a fungous parasite. **2.** A julid milleped.

—**ring'worm"-root"**, *n.* An East-Indian shrub (*Rhinacanthus communis* or *Justicia nasuta*) of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*), from whose roots a tincture for ringworm is prepared.—**r.:shrub**, *n.* A West-Indian and South-American shrub (*Cassia alata*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), whose leaves are used externally for ringworm and like diseases.

ring'y, ring'i, *a.* Having discolored rings: said of elephants' teeth.

rink, rink, *vi.* To skate in a rink.—**rink'er**, *n.*—**rink'ing**, *n.* [Colloq.] The act of skating in a rink.

rink, *n.* **1.** An enclosed artificial floor or surface, often circular or oval, devoted to some sport; as, a skating-*rink*. **2.** A space on a field of ice marked off for the game of curling; also, the party of players in such a game. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A ring; circle. [For RING[1], *n.*]

rink'ite, rink'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish-brown silicate of sodium, calcium, and the cerium metals, with titanium and fluorin, $(F_8Ti_4)Na_9Ca_{11}Ce_2Si_{12}O_{48}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Dr. *Rink*, geologist.]

ri'no, *n.* [Slang.] Same as RHINO.

rino-. Same as RHINO-: a combining form.

rinse, rins, *vt.* [RINSED; RINS'ING.] **1.** To cleanse by flooding with or immersing in a liquid; especially, to cleanse by a second application of water or other liquid for the purpose of removing soap or impurities after washing; as, to *rinse* the mouth; to *rinse* a bottle; to *rinse* clothes. **2.** To remove by the process defined above: with *out* or *away*; as, to *rinse out* the soap. [< OF. *rinser*, < Ice. *hreinsa*, cleanse, < *hreinn*, clean.]

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

—**rins'er**, *n.* One who or that which rinses.

rinse, *n.* The act of rinsing.

rins'ing, rins'ing, *n.* **1.** A rinse. **2.** The liquid in which anything is rinsed; also, the lees removed by rinsing. **3.** Liquor left in a cup or glass after drinking.

The *rinsings* of an unwashed wineglass spoil a draught of fair water. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 3. [O. & CO. '71.]

rinst, *pp.* Rinsed. PHIL. SOC.

rin':there-out", rin'-dhār-ût'. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. **II.** *n.* A vagrant; vagabond.

Ri'o-lan's bones. *Anat.* Small ossicles sometimes found in the petrooccipital suture of the skull.

ri'ot, rai'ət, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To spend in riot or revelry: with *out*; as, to *riot out* the night. **2†.** To satiate: used reflexively. **3†.** To confuse; worry.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in a riot; act in a disorderly or turbulent manner; raise an uproar; as, the strikers are *rioting* in the streets. **2.** To indulge without restraint in feasting, drinking, and other sensual gratifications; behave wantonly; revel; as, he *rioted* all night. **3.** To enjoy a luxury freely, as fruit or an intellectual treat.

Death's subtle seed within . . .
Smiled at thy well-concerted scheme, and beckon'd
The worm to *riot* on that rose so red.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i. l. 359.

4. To be in an excited state; as, youthful blood *riots* in the veins. [< OF. *rioter*, quarrel, < *riot*, riot.]

ri'ot, *n.* **1.** A disturbance consisting of wild and turbulent conduct, especially of a large number of persons, as a mob; uproar; tumult; fray. **2.** *Law.* Specifically, a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three or more assembled persons, who, in the execution of some private object, do an act, in itself lawful or unlawful, in a manner calculated to terrify the people.

A *riot* is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 11, p. 146.

3. Luxurious and profligate living; boisterous festivity; revelry; also, luxurious growth. **4.** A state of confusion; jumble; medley. [OF.; cp. OD. *revot*.]

Synonyms: see ANARCHY; REVOLUTION.

—**riot act**, an act for the suppression of riots; specifically, the English statute of 1 George I. (1715) for preventing tumultuous and riotous assemblages.—**to read the r. act**, to make proclamation of the general provisions of the riot act to riotous persons and order them to disperse; hence, colloquially, to take summary measures; call up some one for reprimand.—**to run r.** To act or move wildly and without restraint. **2.** To grow rankly; as, vines *run riot* over the whole wall.

Roses, an innumerable host, *run* a fairy *riot* about all grounds, and clambered from the lowest doorstep to the highest roof. CABLE *Dr. Sevier* ch. 45, p. 335. [O. & CO. '85.]

ri'ot-er, rai'ət-gr, *n.* **1.** One who engages in a riot; one who breaks the peace by rioting.

The *rioters* again rallied, and following him [Wesley], smashed in the windows of his lodging, and threatened to tear down the dwelling. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 191. [CA. & P.]

2. A roisterer; reveler. **ri'ot-our†.**

ri'ot-ise†, *n.* Dissolute living; uproar; revelry.

ri'ot-ous, rai'ət-us, *a.* **1.** Guilty of riot or tumultous disorder; also, indulging in revelry; as, a *riotous* mob; a *riotous* spendthrift. **2.** Of or pertaining to riot; consisting of riot; wantonly luxurious; as, *riotous* living; a *riotous* imagination. **3.** Boisterous; noisy; as, *riotous* laughter. [< OF. *riotous*, < *riot*, riot.]

Synonyms: see NOISY.

—**riotous assembling**, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the disturbance of the public peace: differing from *unlawful assembly* in that the latter may be composed of but three persons.

—**ri'ot-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ri'ot-ous-ness**, *n.*

ri'ot-ry, rai'ət-ri, *n.* Riotous conduct; riotousness.

rip[1], rip, *v.* [RIPPED; RIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide, as a fabric, along a line of least resistance, as by cutting with the steady forward motion of a sharp edge or by tearing; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment) by cutting or breaking the stitches; also, to tear or cut with violence in any way: usually with *up*, *open*, or *off*; as, to *rip open* an old wound; to *rip up* a dress.

The privilege is indeed gladly taken advantage of, the doomed [Japanese] gentleman, bidding his friends farewell, quietly *rips* himself *up*. W. M. COOPER *History of the Raid* ch. 24, p. 233. [J. C. H.]

2. To take out or away by or as by violently cutting or tearing: often with *out* or *away*. **3.** To search to the bottom of; lay bare: with *up*; as, we must *rip up* the whole case again. **4.** To saw, as wood, in the general direction of the grain, as opposed to sawing across.

II. *i.* **1.** To be rent or torn open; as, a seam *ripsa*. **2.** [Colloq.] To rush headlong. [< Norw. *ripa*, score.]

—rip'cord", *n.* A cord stitched in a balloon from the top to the bottom, which, when pulled, tears the balloon throughout its length.—**rip-saw,** *n* A saw having teeth of considerable rake and slight set, for use in ripping boards, etc.; also, a sawing-machine using such a saw.—**to rip and tear** [Colloq.], to scold and rage furiously. Compare RIP².

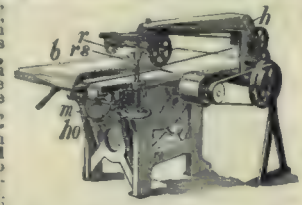

A Machine Rip-saw.

b, bed-plate; *h*, hood to catch sawdust; *ho*, holster for adjusting height of the ratchet-toothed wheel *r*, which moves the plank; *m*, mechanism for raising and lowering the bed-plate; *rs*, rip-saw.

rip², rip, *v.* [Colloq.]

I. *t.* To utter with vehemence: generally with *out*, as, to *rip out* an oath.

II. *i.* To break out into violent exclamation: with *out*.

I have laughed at it, scolded at it, grieved at it, and I don't know but I may at an unguarded moment have *rip'd* at it. ADAMS in J. T. Morse's *John Adams* ch. 5, p. 117. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[Special use of RIP¹, *v.*]

rip³, *vt.* & *ri.* [Dial.] To reap.

rip¹, *n.* **1.** A place torn or ripped open; a laceration. **2.** A rip-saw.

rip², *n.* A ripple: especially in the plural; hence, a rapid; riffle; an eddy of tide. [Cp. RIPPLE¹, *n.*]

—rip'-fish"ing, *n.* Angling from a boat in a tide-rip.

rip³, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A dissipated or depraved person. **2.** A worn-out, worthless animal.

Some forlorn, worn-out old *ripe*, broken-kneed and broken-winded, were patiently waiting, ready saddled and bridled, to be hired. DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. vi, p. 376. [H. '92.]

rip⁴, *n.* [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] An emery-stick with which scythes are sharpened. **ripe‡.**

rip⁵, *n.* [Scot.] A handful of unthrashed corn. **ripp‡.**

rip⁶, *n.* A wicker fish-basket.

ri'pa, rai'pa *or* ri'pa, *n.* [RI'PAS or RI'PÆ, rai'pī *or* ri'pē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A reflected or marginal part of the ependyma of the brain. [L., river-bank.]

ri-pa'ri-al, rai-pē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Same as RIPARIAN. **2.** *Zool.* Riparious. [< L. *riparius;* see RIPARIAN.]

ri-pa'ri-an, rai-pē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the bank of a river: specifically, in botany, said of plants growing naturally in the sides or banks of watercourses, ponds, etc. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a ripa. [< L. *riparius*, < *ripa*, bank.]

—riparian proprietor, one who owns land bounded by a stream or other water.—**r. state,** a state whose territory abuts upon or is bounded by a river.

ri-pa'ri-ous, rai-pē'ri-us, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Growing or living along the banks of streams. [< L. *riparius;* see RIPARIAN.]

ripe¹, raip, *vt.* [RIPED; RI'PING.] [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To cleanse. **2.** To examine strictly; investigate thoroughly. **3.** To break up (rough ground). **4.** To search; rummage through. **5.** To poke. [< Norw. *ripa*, scratch.]

ripe²†, *vt.* & *ri.* To ripen.

ripe, *a.* **1.** Grown to maturity and fitness for use as food: said of fruit, grain, vegetables, and the like; as, *ripe* apples; *ripe* wheat. **2.** Brought by keeping and proper care to a condition most suitable for use; mellow: said of meat, wine, and other articles of food; as, *ripe* venison; *ripe* cheese. **3.** Advanced to a perfect or high development; matured; as, a man of *ripe* experience.

After twenty years' separation, I had again found mine [my wife], *ripe* in womanly beauty, exposed for sale in a slave auction room! HILDRETH *White Slave* ch. 15, p. 315. [F. M.]

4. In full readiness to act or become operative; prepared; ready; as, *ripe* for war; *ripe* for rebellion.

Most of the men were *ripe* for mutiny. F. PARKMAN *Discovery of the Great West* ch. 17, p. 200. [L. B. & CO. '69.]

5. Resembling ripe fruit; rosy; luscious; as, *ripe* lips. **6.** *Med.* Ready for an operation of removal or opening; as, a *ripe* abscess. [< AS. *ripe*, ripe; cp. *ripan*, reap.]

Synonyms: complete, consummate, finished, fit, mature, matured, mellow, perfect, perfected, ready, seasoned.—**Antonyms:** budding, callow, crude, green, immature, imperfect, sour, undeveloped.

—ripe'ly, *adv.*—**ripe'ness**, *n.*

ripe, *n.* Same as RIP⁴.

ri'pen, rai'pn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ripe; mature, as fruit or grain: sometimes applied to the bringing of any vegetable product into fit condition for use; as, budded cuttings from *ripened* wood. **2.** To bring to maturity or high perfection; develop fully; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

A public school *ripens* talent, but its tendency is to stifle genius. BULWER-LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 26. [H. '73.]

3. To fit for use, or give a special flavor, by keeping; as, to *ripen* cheese or venison.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow ripe; become matured and fit for use, as fruit, etc. **2.** To become fit for opening, or other treatment, as a boil or an abscess. **3.** To come to perfection or maturity; as, the plot *ripens* apace.

Such is the law of our nature. Our judgment *ripens*, our imagination decays. MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 38. [A. '80.]

Synonyms: see DEVELOP.

ri'pend, *pp.* Ripened. PHIL. SOC.

ripi-, Same as RHIPI-: a combining form.

ri-pic'o-lous, rai-pic'o-lus, *a.* *Zool.* Dwelling on riverbanks; riparious. [< L. *ripa*, bank, + *colo*, dwell in.]

ri-pid'o-lite, rai-pid'o-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Clinochlore. **2.** Prochlorite. [< Gr. *rhipid-os*, fan, + -LITE.]

ri-ple'nist, ri-pē'nist, *C.* ri-pl-ē'nist, *W.*, *n.* One of the ripieno players in an orchestra.

ri-pie'no, ri-pē'nō, *C.* ri-pl-ē'no, *W.* **I.** *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Reenforcing or supplemental: said of orchestral players, parts, or instruments used to bring out the full force of a tutti by duplicating the parts of the principal instruments.

II. *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] A ripieno player, part, or instrument.

rip'i-er¹, rip'i-gr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A robber.

rip'ier², rip'gr, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A pedlar. **2†.** One who takes fish from the coast to inland markets. **rip'par†; rip'per†.**

rip'l, rip'ld. Ripple, etc. PHIL. SOC.

rip'ling-kame", rip'ling-kēm', *n.* [Scot.] An instrument for dressing flax.

rip'on†, *n.* A sword or spur from Ripon, England. **rip'-pon†.**

ri-post', ri-pōst', *vi.* To make a quick and witty or clever reply; retort.

On my replying that, after all, Leigh Hunt must have been rather a vulgar cockney bore, she *riposted* with, 'It is, after all, natural that you should take up the cudgels for Byron, for he was a thorough Scot.' GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Cent.* Nov., '93, p. 768.

ri-post', *n.* **1.** A lunge in return after a parry in fencing. **2.** Hence, a quick, clever reply; repartee.

This [deafness of one ear] is a very convenient infirmity for gentlemen who indulge in slightly aggressive remarks, but when they are hit back never seem to be conscious at all of the *riposte*, — the return thrust of the fencer. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 2, p. 38. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< F. *riposte*, < It. *risposta*, < *rispondere*, respond, < L. *respondeo;* see RESPOND.] **ri-poste'‡.**

rip'per¹, rip'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rips or tears open. Specifically: (1) An implement for ripping seams, as in cloth. (2) A slate-edging tool. (3) A rip-saw. (4) [U. S.] A sled formed of a plank resting at the ends upon two bob-sleds: used in coasting, and usually called *double-ripper*. **2.** [Slang.] A thoroughgoing or efficient person or thing; something very good or very forcible. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A robber.

rip'per², *n.* [Newfoundland.] A fog-horn. **lip'per‡.**

rip'pet, rip'et, *n.* [Scot.] A dispute or tumult.

rip'ping, rip'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of RIP, *v.*

—rip'ping-bed", *n.* A machine for cutting stone into slabs by passing it on a bed under a gang of saws; a gang stone-saw.—**r.-chisel**, *n.* A bent chisel-like tool for scraping or cleaning out mortises, cracks in woodwork, etc.—**r.-iron**, *n.* A hooked tool for removing oakum from seams.—**r.-saw**, *n.* A rip-saw.

rip'ple¹, rip'l, *v.* [RIP'PLED; RIP'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make small wavelets upon, as water; hence, to make slight curly wrinkles or waves in, as hair; crinkle.

Farther, when surface [of water] is *rippled*, every ripple, up to a certain variable distance on each side of the spectator, . . . reflects to him a small image of the sun. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § v, ch. 1, p. 329. [W. & S. '58.]

2. To make ripple-marks in. See RIPPLE-MARK.

II. *i.* **1.** To become slightly agitated or fretted on the surface, as water running over a rough pebbly bottom or acted upon by a light breeze; also, to present an appearance like that of passing wavelets.

The birds flutter and fly, . . . and wheeling, the pavement *ripples* in their waving shadow. G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [H. '72.]

2. To sound like water running over a rough surface; as, *rippling* laughter.

Until she rose and walked, and like a bird
With sweetly *rippling* throat, she made her spring joys heard.
GEORGE ELIOT *How Lisa Loved the King* st. 23.

[Var. of RIMPLE, *v.*]

rip'ple², *vt.* To clean, as flax or hemp, by removing the seeds and capsules from the stalks.

rip'ple¹, *n.* **1.** One of the wavelets on the surface of water, produced by a light breeze or by running over a rough bottom; any slight, curling wave of or as of water; as, the *ripples* in her long hair.

The sea was like glass, not a *ripple* to be seen. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Aug. 22, '56* p. 262. [H. '68.]

2. Any sound like that made by rippling water; as, a *ripple* of laughter. **3.** Any appearance like a wavelet.

And in the belfry sits a Dove With purple *ripples* on her neck.
ALDRICH *After the Rain* st. 3.

—rip'ple-bar"rel, *n.* *Theat.* A large tinsel-covered cylinder that, when rotated behind a perforated scene representing water, gives a rippling effect.—**r.-drift**, *n.* *Geol.* A rock-structure resulting from the constant deposition of silt, where ripple-marked surfaces are successively formed, and thus covered and preserved.—**r.-grass**, *n.* The English plantain.—**r.-mark**, *n.* A wavy line or ridge formed on surfaces of sand or mud by the action of wind or of waves, or both.—**r.-marked**, *a.*

rip'ple², *n.* A toothed tool, especially a comb-like instrument for cleaning flax-fiber or broom-corn. Compare RIFFLE and RIP⁴. [< RIP¹, *v.*]

Ripplers Using a Ripple.

rip'ple³, *n.* [Scot.] A species of ataxia or tabes dorsalis: used mostly in the plural.

rip'pler, rip'lgr, *n.* One who or that which combs flax or broom-corn, especially an implement for this purpose.

rip'plet, rip'let, *n.* A small ripple, as of water.

rip'pling, rip'ling, *n.* Same as RIP².

rip'pling-ly, rip'ling-li, *adv.* So as to show or make ripples or a rippling sound.

rip'ply, rip'li, *a.* [Rare.] Marked by ripples; rippling.

A shady, fresh, and *ripply* cove. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 17.

rip'pock, rip'gc, *n.* [Orkney.] Same as RITTOCK.

rip'rap", rip'rap', *vt.* To make a riprap in or upon; strengthen with riprap.

rip'rap", *n.* **1.** Broken stones for making foundations or walls, especially for throwing into deep water to form a bed for further work. **2.** A foundation made of stones loosely thrown together. [< Dan. *ripe-raps*, refuse; cp. RIFFRAFF.]

rip'-roar"ing, rip'-rōr'ing, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Brisk; lively. **rip-roar'i-ous‡.**

rip'sack", rip'sac', *ri.* To chase the ripsack.

rip'sack", *n.* The California gray whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*): named from the method of removing the blubber.

rip'saw", *n.* See RIP³, *v.*

ript, ript [Archaic], *imp.* & *pp.* of RIP, *v.*

rip'tow-ell†, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

rip"u-a'ri-an, rip'yu-ē'ri-an *or* -ū'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to or dwelling on or near a shore: said of a branch of the Franks.

By the *Ripuarian* Law, a free woman marrying a slave became a slave. C. L. BRACE *Gesta Christi* ch. 21, p. 241. [A. & S. '82.]

[< F. *ripuaire*. < LL. *ripuarius*, < L. *ripa*, bank.]

—Ripuarian Franks, the branch of the Frankish-Germanic race that dwelt, in the 4th century, on both sides of the Rhine, near Cologne.

ris†, *n.* A branch; twig. **rise†; rys†.**

ris'a-la, ris'a-la, *C.* (ri-sā'la, *E.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A troop of native irregular horse. **res'sa-lat; ris'sa-la†.**

ris"al-dar', ris'al-dār', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commander of a risala. **res"sal-dar'‡.**

ris'ban, ris'ban, *n.* **1.** A flat plot on which a fort is built to defend a port. **2.** A fort so erected. [F., < G. *rissbank* < *riss*, rent (< *reissen*, split), + *bank*, bench.] **ris'band‡; ris'bank‡.**

ris-berm', ris-bērm', *n.* Fascine-work, sometimes placed at the bottom of an earthwork; also, fascine-work placed in jetties, as a defense against the sea. [< F. *risberme*, < G. *riss* (see RISBAN) + *berme*, berm.]

rise, raiz, *v.* [ROSE; RIS'EN; RI'SING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To advance toward the summit of; climb; mount.

The little grove of locusts, sallows, birches, etc., which has sprung up on the bank as you *rise* the hill. THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass., Apr. 10, '53* p. 315. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

2. *Naut.* To bring gradually above the horizon, as a ship, by drawing nearer to it. **3.** *Angling.* To entice to the surface, as a fish.

II. *i.* **1.** To advance from a lower to a higher position; go up; ascend; as, mists *rise;* a bird *rises* in the air.

Men may *rise* on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* i, st. 1.

2. To become erect after kneeling, sitting, or lying down; stand up; hence, to break up for a recess or adjournment, as a deliberative or legislative assembly; as, he *rose* from a sick-bed; the House passed the bill before *rising*. **3.** To spring or grow upward; be raised or gradually elevated; become lofty or tall; also, to appear to the sight or in the prospect as elevated.

In the distance, against faint blue mountains, the cathedral and town *rose* through a violet mist.
A. J. C. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* ch. 7, p. 126. [AL. S. '73.]

4. To swell upward, as by increase of quantity or extent; as, a river *rises;* bread *rises*. **5.** To appear above the horizon: said of the heavenly bodies; as, the moon *rose* at seven. **6.** To come into existence, or to become perceptible to the mind or the senses; originate; emerge; as, thoughts *rise* in the mind; the sound of laughter *rises* on the air; the stream *rises* from a spring. **7.** To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; be promoted; prosper; as, he is a *rising* man; he *rose* from a captaincy to a colonelcy. **8.** To break forth into public commotion or into active opposition; revolt; rebel; as, the people *rose* against the tyrant. **9.** To be revived from death; arise from the grave: generally with *again;* as, the dead shall *rise again*. **10.** To increase in force, intensity, dignity, value, etc.; as, his wrath *rises;* the rate of interest has *risen*.

The temporary or market value of a thing depends on the demand and supply; *rising* as the demand *rises* and falling as the supply *rises*. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 19, p. 268. [SH. & CO. '86.]

11. In mining, to dig upward, as from one level to that next above: opposed to *sink*. **12.** To come by chance. **13.** To mount to the surface of the water, as a fish after a baited hook. **14.** To slope gradually upward; as, the ground *rises* to the west. [< AS. *risan*, rise.] **rize†.**

Synonyms: see ARISE.

—to rise from the ranks, to gain a commission after having been a non-commissioned officer or private.—**to r. to the occasion** or **to the emergency,** to prove oneself equal to dealing with a particular emergency.

rise¹, rais *or* raiz (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of rising; ascent; as, the *rise* of mists into the air; the *rise* of the mercury in a thermometer.

At times, when circling, . . . it will stand for an instant beating the air, and then descend with great velocity upon its prey, which it secures, not in its descent, but as it is on the *rise*.
B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania, Broad-winged Hawk* p. 130. [R. K. M. '90.]

2. Degree of ascent; elevation; also, an ascending course or direction; as, the *rise* of a hill. **3.** The act of beginning to be or appear; origination; derivation from a source; as, the *rise* of a spring in a mountain.

At our feet the brook took its *rise* in a green quagmire.
W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* ch. 24, p. 173. [H. '85.]

4. Any place elevated above the common level; as, a *rise* of ground.

I counted them as they came o'er the *rise*.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act v, sc. 7.

5. The act of appearing above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the moon. **6.** Increase of price or value; advance, as in price; as, a *rise* in oil. **7.** Advance in rank, degree of prosperity, or importance; also, elevation morally, mentally, or spiritually. **8.** *Mus.* (1) Ascent in the diatonic scale. (2) Increase in volume of tone; a swell. **9.** The ascent of a fish to food or bait; also, the flying up of a game-bird, as a quail or partridge.

Then you fish the pool all over, and never get a *rise*.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 3, p. 130. [MACM. '72.]

10. The set distance between the shooter and the trap in a pigeon-shooting match. **11.** *Arch.* The spring or height of an arch above the impost-level. **12.** *Carp.* The height of a stair-step. **13.** *Mining.* (1) A shaft excavated from below upward. (2) Upward inclination of a coal-stratum. **ri'ser‡; ri'sing‡.**

Synonyms: see ACCLIVITY; BEGINNING.

—to give rise to, to be the cause or occasion of; originate.—**to take a r. out of** [Colloq. or Slang], to make fun of; humiliate by ridicule; take the conceit out of.

rise², *n.* A bough or branch; also, a small bush. [< AS. *hrīs*, branch.] **reise‡** [Scot.]; **rice‡; ris‡; rys†.**

—rise'-bush", *n.* A faggot of brushwood; bavin.—**r.-dike**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hedge of boughs and twigs.—**r.-wood**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Small wood cut for hedging.

ri'sel, rai'zgl, *n.* A support for a vine.

ris'en, riz'n, *pp.* of RISE, *v.*

ri'ser, rai'zgr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rises, in any sense; as, an early *riser*. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* The vertical part of a step or stair; also, a small upright face, as of a seat, platform, or the like. (2) *Founding.* A passage or channel from the interior of a mold, in which the molten metal rises and by its pressure keeps the mold full as the metal in the latter contracts. (3) *Mining.* A shaft excavated upward; a rise. (4) A riser-pipe. **2.** [Eng.] In printing, a block or base for an electrotype or stereotype plate. **3.** [Eng.] An additional hive or part of a hive put under another hive, to give the bees more room; an eke.

—ri'ser-pipe", *n.* A supply-pipe extending vertically through a building, and having side branches.

rish†, *n.* Same as RUSH¹. **rishe†.**

Ri'shis, ri'shis, *n. pl.* [Sans.] Certain holy men, who were the seers and hearers of the eternal voices that communicated the Veda from Brahman to mankind. Besides "the seven Rishis" or "mind-born sons" of Brahma, many other Rishis are referred to by Sanskrit writers.

In the Epic period . . . three kinds are distinguished, Devarshis or divine *Rishis*, such as have acquired complete perfection on earth, . . . Brahmarshis, sages of the Brâhman caste; and Râjarsis, those of the Kshatriya [or warrior] caste. *Bhagavad Gîtâ* tr. by J. C. Thomson *Index of Proper Names* p. 141. [AUS. '55.]

ris″i-bil′i-ty, riz′i-bil′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A proneness or capacity to laugh; tendency to laughter.

I observed that he was frequently obliged to make most horrid grimaces, from pretended fear, in order to conceal his *risibility*.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* vol. i, letter xxxiii, p. 146. [H.]

2. *pl.* [Humorous.] Impulses prompting to laughter. [< L.L. *risibilis*; see RISIBLE.]

ris′i-bl, -ness. Risible, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ris′i-ble, riz′i-bl, *a.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; as, man is the *risible* animal. **2.** Capable of exciting laughter; laughable; as, a *risible* scene.

A *risible* object is mirthful only: a ridiculous object is both mirthful and contemptible.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 7, p. 138. [F. J. H. '53.]

3. Pertaining to or used in laughter; as, *risible* muscles. [F., < L.L. *risibilis*, < L. *risus*, pp. of *rideo*, laugh.]

Synonyms: see RIDICULOUS.

— ris′i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being risible. **— ris′i-bly**, *adv.*

ris′i-bles, riz′i-blz, *n. pl.* [Humorous.] Laughter-exciting impulses; risibilities.

ri′sing, rui′zing, *pa.* **1.** Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* community.

Lewis VII. . . . observed with terror the *rising* greatness of the house of . . . Plantagenet. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxvii, p. 162. [H. '30.]

2. Advancing to adult years or to a state of vigor and activity; growing; as, the *rising* generation. **3.** (1) [Local, U. S.] Being rather more than, or as much as if not more than, a designated amount or number; as, she is *rising* fifteen years old. (2) [Eng.] Approaching, but less than, a designated number or amount; as, a horse *rising* six years. **4.** *Her.* About to rise or take wing: usually applied to swans. Called also *rousant*.

ri′sing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which rises, as from the dead, or in revolt, or above the horizon; as, the *rising* of a star; a *rising* of the people. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] (1) A substance, as leaven or yeast, used to make dough rise. (2) The quantity of dough prepared to rise at one time. **3.** [Colloq. or Dial.] That which rises above the surrounding surface; a prominence; protuberance; specifically, a tumor; wen.

This is the law for all manner of plague of leprosy, and scall, . . . And for a *rising*, and for a scab, and for a bright spot.
Lev. xiv. 56.

4. *Mining.* An excavation carried from below upward; a rise or riser. **5.** *Metal.* (1) The boiling in the mold of molten steel after teeming. (2) The honeycombing of a steel casting, caused by such boiling. **6.** *Ship-building.* (1) The dead-rise of a vessel's framing. (2) A narrow strake immediately below the thwarts in a boat. **7.** *Arch.* A sinking or collapse in an upward direction, as of a dome, the result of undue pressure from below.

Compounds, etc.: **— ri′sing-floor″**, *n.* Any floor in the bow or stern of a vessel. **— r. lark**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The skylark. **— r. line**, *n.* A curved line showing, on the drafts of a vessel, the height of the floor-timbers all the way along above the keel. **— r. main**, *n. Mining.* A column of pipes, or of pipes and pumps, through which water is raised to the surface or to an adit of a mine. **— r. of the lights** (Colloq.), a suffocating sensation, as in asthma or membranous croup. **— r. seat**, *n.* One of a group of several seats facing the congregation in a Friends' meeting-house, each rising higher than the one in front of it, and occupied usually by ministers and elders. Called also *high seat*, *facing-seat*. **— r. wood**, *n. Ship-building.* A timber or timbers worked into the floor-seat and keel, to stiffen the floor-timbers where there is considerable rise.

risk, risk, *vt.* **1.** To expose to a chance of injury or loss; endanger; hazard; as, to *risk* one's life.

I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order, though many and many a time have I *risked* my life, health, and reputation, in obeying orders, or even hints to execute plans and purposes, not to my liking.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 367. [A. '75.]

2. To dare to undertake; run the chances of; venture; as, to *risk* a battle. [< F. *risquer*, < *risque*; see RISK[1], *n.*] **risque†**. **— risk′er**, *n.*

risk[1], *n.* **1.** A chance of encountering harm or peril, or exposure to such a chance; hazard; danger; as, the *risk* of drowning. **2.** *Com.* (1) Hazard of loss, as of a ship or cargo, or of goods or other property; also, degree of exposure to loss or injury. (2) An obligation or contract of insurance on the part of the insurer; as, to take a *risk* on a cargo. [< F. *risque*, < L. *reseco*, < *re-*, back, + *seco*, cut.] **risquet.**

Synonyms: see DANGER; HAZARD.

— risk′ful, *a.* [Rare.] Full of risk; hazardous. **— risk′-ish**, *a.* Involving some risk; slightly risky.

risk[2], *n.* [Scot.] A coarse marsh-grass.

risked, *pp.* Risked. PHIL. Soc.

risk′y, risk′i, *a.* **1.** Fraught with or attended by risk; hazardous; dangerous; as, a *risky* undertaking. **2.** Running or incurring risks; venturesome; audacious; as, a *risky* fellow.

Synonyms: see PRECARIOUS.

ri″so-lu′to, ri″so-lö′tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Resolute; firm: a direction to the performer.

ri-so′ri-al, rai-sō′ri-ol, *a.* Of, pertaining to, concerned in, or producing laughter; as, the *risorial* muscles. [< L. *risor*, laughter, < *rideo*, laugh.]

ri-so′ri-us, rai-sō′ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-ai *or* -i, *pl.*] A thin superficial muscle of the face that draws the corner of the mouth backward. [< L. *risor*; see RISORIAL.]

ri-sot′to, ri-zot′tō, *n.* [It.] A stew or broth made with onions, butter, rice, olive-oil, etc., over which is poured chicken soup.

risp[1], risp, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Rasp.

risp[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A bush; branch; twig. **2.** The green vines or stalks of growing peas or potatoes. H. *Dict.*

risp[3], *n.* Scot. [Same as RISK[2].] [< Gael. *rusg*.]

ris-pet′to, ris-pet′tō, *n.* [It.] A popular form of poetry, of from six to ten inter-rimed lines. See STORNELLO.

risse′, *vap.* & *pp.* of RISE, *n.*

Ris-so′i-dæ, ris-sō′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, especially those having median teeth multicuspid, and with a basal denticle and shell turbinate. **Ris′so-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< A. *Risso*, Italian naturalist.] **ris′soid**, *a.* & *n.*

ris′sole, ris′ōl, *C. E. I.* (ri[s]-sōl′, *W.*; ris-sōl′, *Wr.*), *n.* In cookery, a sausage-like roll consisting of minced meat or fish, with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, enclosed in a thin puff-paste and fried; hence, an object resembling or suggestive of such a roll. [F., < *rissoler*, fry brown.]

The . . . beetle . . . was a very fine specimen of his race, . . . and busily engaged in the preparation of a large *rissole* of mud.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Up the Nile* ch. 6, p. 96. [R. & S. '90.]

rist, rist, *n.* & *a.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] Risen. **2†.** Riseth.

ris-to′ri, ris-tō′ri, *n.* A loose open jacket for women's wear. [< *Ristori*, Italian actress.]

ri′sus, rai′sus *or* ri′sus, *n.* [L.] *Med.* A laugh; laughter. **— risus caninus or sardonicus**, literally, a canine (or sardonic) laugh: a contortion resembling a grin, due to a tetanic spasm of facial muscles.

rit[1], rit, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To make a furrow, cut, or scratch in the ground as a mark for future digging; scratch; cut. **2†.** To tear; rend. [< D. *ritten*, tear.] **ritt†.**

rit[2]†, *v.* Rideth.

rit, *n.* [Scot.] A scratch or cut in the ground or on the surface of something, as a board.

ri″tar-dan′do, ri″tär-dän′dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Slackening the speed gradually; retarding: a direction: abbreviated **rit.** and **ritard. ri″tar-da′to†**; **ri-tar′do†.**

rite, rait, *n.* A solemn or religious ceremony performed in an established or prescribed manner, or the words or acts constituting or accompanying it; also, any formal, solemn, or ceremonious act or observance; as, marriage *rites*; the *rite* of baptism. [< L. *ritus*, rite.]

For thee, the priestly *rite* and prayer.
WHITTIER *Memories* st. 7.

Synonyms: see FORM.

— rite′ly†, *adv.* With proper rites; as, buried *ritely*.

ri″te-nu′to, ri″tē-nö′tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Gradually slackening in speed: a direction to the performer.

rithe[1], raidh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small stream due to heavy rains; also, any small stream. **rith†**; **ryth†.**

rithe[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A potato-stalk; rise.

rith′er[1], raidh′ger, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rudder.

rith′er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ROTHER.

rit′ling, rit′ling, *n.* Same as RECKLING.

ri″tor-nelle′, ri″tōr-nel′, *n. Mus.* **1.** An instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain, as in a song, chorus, or other vocal work. **2.** A tutti passage in a concerto. [< It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, RETURN.] **ri″tor-nel′lo†.**

ri-trat′to†, *n.* [It.] A picture.

rit′ter, rit′gr, *n.* [G.] A knight.

Rit′ter-ic, rit′gr-ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776–1810). **— Ritteric rays**, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum.

rit′ting-er-ite, rit′ing-gr-ait, *C.* (rit-ting′gr-ait, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* A submetallic adamantine, blackish-brown sil-

A River-god.

Nilus (the Nile), an antique statue in the Vatican, Rome.

ver selenarsenite (Ag_5AsSe_3), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Rittinger*, mining official of Austria.]

ritt′mas″ter, rit′mgs′tgr, *n.* A captain of horse. [< G. *rittmeister*, < *ritt*, riding, + *meister*, master, < L. *magister*; see MASTER[1], *n.*] **rit′mas″ter‡.**

rit′tock, rit′gr, *n.* [Prov.] The common tern. **rip′pock†.**

rit′u-al, rich′u-al *or* rit′yu-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a rite or rites; as, a *ritual* service; *ritual* observances. [OF., < L. *ritualis*, < *ritus*, rite.]

Friends consider it to be their duty to abstain from that *ritual* participation in bread and wine.
J. J. GURNEY *Views and Practices of Soc. of Friends* ch. 4, p. 112. [M. DAY '40.]

rit′u-al, *n.* **1.** A prescribed form or method for the performance of a religious or solemn ceremony; any form or body of rites or ceremonies; hence, any course or method of conduct considered as ceremonial; as, the *ritual* of the Anglican Church; the *ritual* of war.

Every point in the doctrine, discipline, and *ritual* of our church, was settled by the authority of Parliament.
THOMAS ARNOLD *Lect. on Mod. Hist.* lect. vi, p. 266. [A. '45.]

2. A book setting forth the rites to be observed in any ceremonial or in the ceremonials of any particular body.

Synonyms: see FORM.

rit′u-al-ism, rich′u-al-izm *or* rit′yu-, *n.* **1.** A system of conducting public worship according to prescribed or established forms, as distinguished from a system in which the form of worship is left chiefly to the discretion of the person in charge; the observance of prescribed form in any ceremony or act of reverence.

Paul labors to remove the error of Pharisaical *ritualism* — the opinion that salvation is conditioned upon a scrupulous observance of rites and ceremonies. M. RAYMOND *Systematic Theology* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 166. [N. & P.]

2. The employment of and strennous insistence upon other forms of worship than those prescribed in Scripture, and the attaching of extreme importance to those even which are so prescribed: applied especially to the beliefs and practices of the Ritualists of the Anglican Church. See RITUALIST, 2. **3.** The science or scientific study of ritual or forms of worship.

rit′u-al-ist, rich′u-al-ist *or* rit′yu-, *n.* **1.** One who practises, advocates, or attaches great importance to the use of prescribed or established forms and symbols in worship. **2.** [R.] Specifically, in the Anglican Church, a member of that party that advocates a return by the church to the forms, ceremonials, and symbols in use before or soon after the Protestant reformation. **3.** One versed in or devoted to the study of rites.

rit″u-al-is′tic, rich″u-al-is′tic *or* rit″yu-, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or according to a ritual or ritualism; adhering or tending to or favoring ritualism. **2.** [R.] Pertaining to the Ritualists. **rit″u-al-ist‡.**

In the fourteenth century there had been strong tendencies among the more devout to protest against all superstitious and *ritualistic* practices. J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Modern Church of Eur.* ch. 4, p. 13. [CHAUT. '88.]

rit″u-al-ly, rich′u-al-i *or* rit′yu-, *adv.* According to ritual; by or with rites.

ri′va, rai′va, *C.*, *n.* [Prov.] A rift in rocks; cranny.

riv′age[1], riv′ĝj, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A shore; coast; bank. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A river-toll formerly assessed by the crown. [F., < LL. *ripaticum*, < L. *ripa*, bank.]

ri′vage[2]†, *n.* Same as ARRIVAGE.

ri′val, rai′val, *v.* [RI′VALED or RI′VALLED; RI′VAL-ING or RI′VAL-LING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To stand or engage in competition with; strive in opposition to with the purpose of gaining or winning something.

For a whole week he remained at Petrosavodsk, and was the town-talk, people *rivalling* each other in entertaining him.
STEPNIAK *Underground Russia* trans. *Demetrius Clemens* p. 66. [S.' 83.]

2. To strive to equal or excel; emulate; also, to be close upon equaling or excelling; be the equal of or a match for; as, he *rivals* the wind in swiftness.

To *rival* Genius in her great inventions
Needs (that's the moral) more than good intentions!
SAXE *The Ambitious Painter* l. 13.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To be a competitor.

ri′val, *a.* Having opposing pretensions or claims to the same object; standing in competition; as, *rival* suitors.

ri′val, *n.* **1.** One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something that another is attempting to obtain and that only one can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* for a prize. **2.** One striving to equal or exceed another; also, one equaling or approaching closely to another in any respect; as, *rivals* in eloquence.

In the arts, the free cities of the Netherlands were not unworthy *rivals* of their more gifted brethren of Italy.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 20. [A. & S. '89.]

3†. One having a right or duty in common or in alternation with another; a partner; an alternate. [F., < L. *rivales*, near neighbors, < *rivalis*, of a brook, < *rivus*, brook.]

Synonyms: see ANTAGONIST.

— ri′val-ess, *n.* [Rare.] A female rival. **— ri-val′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Rivalry. **2†.** Association; partnership. **— ri′val-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To engage in rivalry; compete. **— ri′val-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] Rivalry.

ri′vald, *pp.* Rivaled. PHIL. Soc.

ri′val-ry, rai′val-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival or rivals; competition.

From those early marriages proceeds likewise the *rivalry* of parents and children; the son is eager to enjoy the world before the father is willing to forsake it, and there is hardly room at once for two generations. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 29, p. 119. [JAS. M.]

Synonyms: see EMULATION.

rive[1], raiv, *v.* [RIVED; RIVED or RIV′EN; RI′VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rend asunder by force; split or cleave; as, a *riven* oak; to *rive* timber.

Then shook the hills with thunder *riven*.
CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 4.

2. To rend or split off; as, to *rive* shingles from a block. **3.** [Eng.] To hang, as fish, upon a stick. **4.** [Rare.] To discharge; cause to explode, as artillery. **5†.** To pierce, or cause to pierce; thrust; stab.

II. *i.* To be split or rent asunder; as, some kinds of rock *rive* easily. [< Ice. *rifa*, rive.] **rifet; ryvet.**

Synonyms: see BREAK; REND.

rive[2]†, *vi.* To arrive; also, to travel.

rivet, *a.* Same as RIFE.

rive[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A rent; tear. **2.** Something or a portion torn off or up, as with the teeth.

rive[2]†, *n.* A bank; shore; coast.

riv′el†, *vt.* To wrinkle; shrivel; shrink.

riv′el†, *n.* A wrinkle. **riv′el-ing†.**

riv′el-ing[2]†, *n.* A rough shoe of rawhide formerly worn in Scotland; hence, in contempt, a Scotchman.

riv′en, riv′n, *pa.* Rent, burst, or torn asunder, as with sudden and great force; split.

Like a lone star through *riven* storm-clouds seen
By sailors, tempest-tost upon the sea. LOWELL *Irene* st. 7.

riv′er†, *vi.* To hawk by a riverside; fly hawks at river-fowl.

riv′er, riv′gr, *n.* **1.** A stream of water larger than a brook, creek, or rivulet, and discharging into a larger body of water, as the ocean, a lake, or another stream.

As a general proposition, wherever there is a steady, uniform current of water, it constitutes a *river*, though this does not include a lake through which there is a current from its head to its outlet.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Easements* p. 209.

2. A large stream; copious flow; as, *rivers* of blood. [< F. *rivière*, < LL. *riparia*, < L. *riparius*; see RIPARIAN.]

Compounds, etc.: **— mas′ter-riv″er**, *n.* One of the larger and dominant rivers of the drainage-system in the land-sculpture and base-leveling of any area of the earth's surface. **— r. and harbor bill**, a bill introduced in the United States Congress at each session, making appropriations for the protection and improvement of harbors and rivers. **— riv′er-ba″sin**, *n.* The area drained by a river.

Civilisation seems to have first arisen in three great *river-basins* — those of the Nile, the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Yang-tsze kiang. W. M. CONWAY in *Chambers's Cyc.* vol. i, p. 454. [L. '92.]

— r. bass, *n.* [U. S.] A small-mouthed black bass. **— r. birch**, *n.* A species of birch (*Betula nigra*) with loose reddish bark, growing by banks of streams in the eastern and southern United States. **red birch†. — r. bottom**, *n.* Low-lying alluvial land through which a river flows. **— R. Brethren**, a sect of Baptists, a branch of the Mennonites, originating in the United States during the Revolution. **— r. bullhead**, *n.* [Eng.] A fish, the miller's-thumb. **— r. carp**, *n.* The common carp when bred in rivers. **— r. chub**, *n.* A North-American cyprinoid fish of the genus *Hybopsis*, especially *H. kentuckiensis*, common in rivers. **— r. cottonwood**, *n.* See COTTONWOOD. **— r. crab**, *n.* A thelphusoid crab found in rivers or damp forests, as the edible *Thelphusa fluviatilis* of southern Europe. **— r. craft**, *n.* Boats that ply or are specially adapted for plying on rivers. **— r. crocodile**, *n.* The marsh-crocodile. **— r. dolphin**, *n.* A Gangetic dolphin or plantanistid. **— r. dragon**, *n.* A crocodile. **— r. driver**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A man employed by lumbermen to direct the floating of logs down a stream and prevent them from lodging. **— r. duck**, *n.* A duck having a hind toe without distinct membraneous lobe, as the mallard, the shoveler, or the wood-duck. **— r. flat**, *n.* [Local, U. S. & Canada.] Alluvial land along a river. **— r. gage**, *n.* An upright timber on a pier or river-bank, with markings to indicate height of water above low-water mark or other reference-point. **— r. god**, *n. Myth.* A deity presiding over a river: commonly represented by a figure resting on one elbow, and supporting a vessel from which water flows, often with accompaniment of particular attributes. See illus. in preceding column.

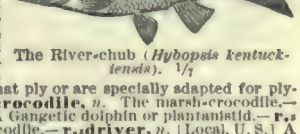

The River-chub (*Hybopsis kentuckiensis*). 1/7

— r. hog, *n.* The capybara. **— r. horse**, *n.* The hippopotamus. **— r. jack**, *n.* The pickerel. **— r. lamprey**, *n.* A lamprey of the genus *Ichthyomyzon*, as *I. concolor*, found in the rivers of the United States. **— r. lawyer**, *n.* The burbot. **— r. mussel**, *n.* A fresh-water mussel, as *Unio complanatus*, found in rivers. **— r. otter**, *n.* The common otter. **— r. perch**, *n.* A perch of the genus *Perca*, as *P. fluviatilis*, found in rivers. **— r. pilot**, *n.* A pilot who navigates a river-boat. **— r. plate**, *n.* A plate-glass of the largest size. **— r. pollack**, *n.* The pollack-perch. **— r. rat**, *n.* The water-rat. **— r. shad**, *n.* The allice-shad. **— r. shark**, *n.* The bull-shark. **— r. snipe**, *n.* The Wilson's snipe. **— r. terrapin**, *n.* A terrapin found in rivers. **— r. thrush**, *n.* The water-thrush. **— r. trout**, *n.* The brook-trout. **— r. turtle**, *n.* A turtle found in rivers. **— r. warbler**, *n.* The water-thrush. **— r. weed**, *n.* The water-weed. **— r. whale**, *n.* The beluga. **— r. wolf**, *n.* The otter.

r.-gravel, *n. Geol.* Pebbly deposits due to the action of a river. — **r.-head,** *n.* The source of a river. — **r.-herring,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The alewife. **r.-hog,** *n.* **1.** An African wild hog (genus *Potamochærus*) of river-banks and wet places. The South-African river-hog or boschvark (*P. africanus*) is gray (see illus. under BOSCHVARK); the West-African or red river-hog (*P. penicillatus*) has long penciled ears. **2.** The capibara. — **r.-horse,** *n.* The hippopotamus. — **r.-jack,** *n.* **1.** The European ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*). **2.** A West-African viper (*Clotho nasicornis*) having a horn on each side of the snout. — **r.-lamprey,** *n.* A fresh-water lamprey of the genus *Lampetra*, especially *L. fluviatilis* of Europe. — **r.-limpet,** *n.* An ancyloid gastropod with a limpet-like shell. — **r.-man,** *n.*; -MEN, *pl.* One who gets his living along a river. — **r.-meadow,** *n.* A meadow by a riverside. — **r.-mussel,** *n.* A fresh-water unionoid bivalve. See illus. under UNIO. — **r.-otter,** *n.* The common European otter. — **r.-perch,** *n.* A surf-fish (*Hysterocarpus traski*) of the Sacramento river. — **r.-pie,** *n.* [Ir.] The water-ouzel. — **r.-pirate,** *n.* **1.** A thief who robs river-craft or operates along a river. **r.-thief.** **2.** The pike. — **r.-plain,** *n.* A plain adjacent to a river. — **r.-regimen,** *n.* The elements collectively that enter into the physical character of a river, including surface-slope, cross-section, depth of water, velocity of water, and tortuousness of channel. — **r.-shrew,** *n.* An otter-shrew (*Potamogale velox*). — **r.-slope,** *n.* The inclination to the horizontal of the water-surface of a river. — **r.-smelt†,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The gudgeon. — **r.-snail,** *n.* A viviparoid pond-snail. — **r.-swallow,** *n.* [Eng.] The bank-swallow. — **r.-system,** *n.* A river with its tributaries. — **r.-terrace,** *n.* A bench of detritus left on the side of a river-valley by a stream which has sunk its bed into or below a former flood-plain. — **r.-tortoise,** *n.* A fresh-water turtle, especially a trionychid. **r.-turtle‡.** — **r.-valley,** *n. Phys. Geog.* The depression excavated or occupied by a river. — **r.-wall,** *n.* **1.** A wall to keep a river within bounds. **2.** A wall running along a river. — **r.-water,** *n.* The water of or from a river. — **r.-weight,** *n. Angling.* The weight of a fish as guessed at when first caught: a jocose expression implying that the estimate is excessive.

Derivatives: — **riv'ered,** *a.* Supplied with rivers; as, a well-*rivered* country. — **riv'er-et†,** *n.* A little river; rivulet. — **riv'er-hood,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a river. — **riv'er-in(e,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a river; riparian. — **riv'er-ish,** *a.* Rivery. — **riv'er-ling,** *n.* [Rare.] A little river; rivulet. — **riv'er-ward,** *adv.* Toward or in the direction of a river. — **riv'er-y,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a river or rivers. **2.** Abounding in rivers

ri'ver, roi'vęr, *n.* One who rives or splits.

riv'er-ain, riv'ęr-ēn, *a.* [F.] Riparian.

riv'er-side″, riv'ęr-soid', *n.* The space alongside of or adjacent to a river: used also attributively.

riv'er-weed″, riv'ęr-wēd', *n.* A small aquatic (*Podostemon ceratophyllus*) of the riverweed family (*Podostemaceæ*), resembling a seaweed, found in the eastern and southern United States. It has numerous leathery or horny olive-green leaves with linear lobes, and is attached to stones in running water. **thread'foot″‡.**

riv'et, riv'ęt, *vt.* [RIV'ET-ED or RIV'ET-TED; RIV'ET-ING or RIV'ET-TING.] **1.** To fasten with a rivet or rivets; as, to *rivet* two plates of iron together.

These iron fetters, *riveted* on me by the smith's hammer.
DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge* ch. 62, p. 542. [E. & L. '86.]

2. To batter or upset the headless end of (a bolt, etc.), so as to make fast; as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt. **3.** To make firm, strong, or immovable; fasten firmly; as, to *rivet* friendship. **rev'et†; ryv'et†.**

riv'et¹, *n. Mech.* A short soft metal bolt, having usually a head on one end, used to connect two metal plates together by passing it through holes and spreading its headless end by hammering or pressing until a second head is formed. If the pieces to be joined are of leather, a washer is put on the rivet-shank. [OF., < *river,* clench; cp. Ice. *rifa,* tack together.] **rev'et†; ryv'et†.**

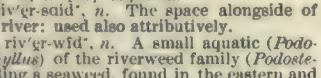

Forms of Rivets.

1. Flat-head. 2. Button-head. 3. Countersunk button-head. 4 Boiler-rivet. 5. Countersunk. 6. Smoke-pipe rivet.

If it is a necessary part of your education that you should hammer *rivets* inside a steam-boiler, it is as well that your early habits should not be over-dainty.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. v, letter ii, p. 176. [R. BROS. '75.]

— **riv'et-clip″per,** *n.* A tool for cutting off the surplus end of a rivet. — **r.-hearth,** *n.* A small forge for use in heating rivets. — **r.-knob,** *n.* A tool for swaging rivet-heads. — **r.-machine,** *n.* A machine for making rivets from metal rods by cutting off short lengths and forming the heads by upsetting. — **r.-set,** *n.* A punch with a hollow face for forming second heads of uniform size and shape on rivets. Called also *cupset* and *snap.*

riv'et², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fish-roe.

riv'et-er, riv'ęt-ęr, *n.* One who or that which rivets; especially, a riveting-machine.

riv'et-ing, riv'ęt-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of **riv'et-ting,** ʃ joining with rivets, or of upsetting the end of a rivet when in place. **2.** A system or set of rivets considered as a whole.

Methods of riveting are sometimes named from the manner of arranging the parts or rivets; as, **butt-riveting** (connection of a butt-joint by a cross-plate and rivets), **chain-r.** (in which the rivets of one row are directly behind those in the next), **cross-r.** (in which the rivets in one row are opposite the spaces in the next), **double r.** (two rows, or in butt-riveting four rows), **lap r.** (connection of lap-joints), **single r.** (one row, or in butt-riveting two rows), **staggered r.** (same as CROSS-RIVETING), **zigzag r.** (having the rivets arranged in zigzag lines), etc.

— **riv'et-ing-bur″,** *n.* A washer to be slipped upon the end of a rivet before swaging, as in riveting leather. — **r.-machine,** *n.* A power-machine for riveting plates or other metal-work: ordinarily having a movable die and an anvil, between which the work to be riveted passes. — **r.-set,** *n.* Same as RIVET-SET.

riv'ets, riv'ęts, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Bearded wheat.

Ri″vi-e'ra, ri'vi-ē'ra, *n.* [It.] Literally, seashore: applied to the coast of the Gulf of Genoa, in the widest sense including the coast of the French department of the Maritime Alps, and the Italian coast as far as Leghorn, but in a narrower sense only from Nice to Spezzia: always with the definite article.

ri″vière', ri'vīār', *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other gems; especially, a necklace of several strings.

ri'ving, roi'ving, *n.* **1.** The act of splitting or cleaving. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse of corn.

— **ri'ving-ma-chine″,** *n.* A machine for splitting wood, as for staves or shingles.

Ri-vin'i-an, ri-vin'i-ən, *a.* Named after A. Q. Bachmann (Rivinus), an anatomist of Leipzig (1652-1723); as, the *Rivinian* ducts of the sublingual salivary gland.

riv'n, *pp.* Riven. PHIL. Soc.

ri'vo†, *interj.* A drinking-cry.

ri-vose', ri-vōs', *W. Wr., or* roi'vōs, *C. E. S.* (XIII), *a.* Having irregular, sinuate furrows: chiefly a zoological term. [< L. *rivus,* brook.]

Riv″u-la″ri-a'ce-æ, riv'yu lē"ri-ē'sę ſ *or* rī"vu lę"ri-ę'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of low filamentous algæ.

Riv″u-la'ri-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rivulus;* see RIVULET.]

— **riv″u-la"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

riv'u-let, riv'yu-let, *n.* **1.** A small stream or brook; streamlet. **2.** A geometrid moth of the genus *Emmelesia;* as, the single-barred *rivulet* (*E. unifasciata*). [< L. *rivulus,* dim. of *rivus,* brook.] — **riv'u-let-tree″,** *n.* A low evergreen Australian and Tasmanian shrub (*Phyllanthus australis*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). [C.]

riv'u-lose, riv'yu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Marked with irregularly running lines. [< L. *rivulus;* see RIVULET.]

rix†, *vi.* To reign.

rix, rix, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A reed.

rix-a'tion†, *n.* A brawl or quarrel. [< L. *rixatus,* pp. of *rixo,* quarrel, < *rixa,* quarrel.]

— **rix-a'trix,** *n.* A quarrelsome woman; a scold.

rix'-dol"lar, rix'-del"ar, *n.* **1.** Same as RIGS-DALER. **2.** A British silver coin of Ceylon and Cape Colony, value about 36 cents. [< D. *rijksdaalder,* < G. *reichsthaler,* < *reich,* kingdom, + *thaler,* dollar.]

rix'y, rix'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Disposed or inclined to quarrel; quarrelsome.

rix'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common tern.

rize, *v.* Rise. PHIL. Soc.: also old form.

riz'n, *pp.* Risen. PHIL. Soc.

riz'ome, riz'ęm, *C., n.* [Prov. Eng.] A panicle or panicled head, as of oats. [Cor. of RACEME.]

riz'omed, riz'ęmd, *a. Her.* Bearing grains: said of a stalk, when of different tincture; as, an oak-stalk natural *rizomed* or. [Cor. of RACEMED.]

riz'zer, riz'ęr, *vt.* [Scot.] To half-dry and salt. **riz'zar‡.**

riz'zer¹, *n.* [Scot.] A rizzered haddock. **riz'zar‡.**

riz'zer², *n.* [Scot.] A red currant. **riz'ard‡; riz'zar‡.**

riz'zle¹, riz'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To roast slightly; warm.

riz'zle², *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To creep, as ivy.

roach¹, rōch, *vt.* **1.** To cut short, as a horse's mane; hog. **2.** To arch or curve up; make to stand up or out in an arch or a convex curve; as, to *roach* the hair above the forehead. — **roach'backed″,** *a.* Having a roached back.

roach²†, *vt.* Same as ROCHE.

roach¹, *n.* **1.** A European cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) with reddish fins. **2.** One of several other fishes. (1) The fallfish. (2) The redfin. (3) The shiner. (4) The spot. [< OF. *roche,* < MD. *roch,* ray.] **roche†.**

— **roach'-dace″,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The roach.

roach², *n.* A cockroach.

roach³, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The curve of the foot of a square-sail, so cut to clear the fore-and-aft stay of the mast next below. **2.** [Colloq.] A curl of hair, standing or arched up over the forehead, as among children.

roach⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An eruption on the skin; a rash.

roach⁵, *n.* Same as ROCHE.

roach⁶, *n.* [Eng.] The upper and most valuable bed of Portland stone.

road, rōd, *vt.* **1.** To track by scent: said of dogs.

The dogs are *roading* another bevy. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Autumn Shooting* in vol. i, p. 268. [S. & T. '52.]

2. [Rare.] To provide with a road or roads. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To jostle off the road by riding against.

— **to road up,** to flush, as game, by roading.

road, *n.* **1.** A strip of land set apart for passage, public or private, especially of vehicles; the track over which conveyances of any kind, persons, and animals pass from place to place; specifically, a highway. Compare LANE; STREET.

Nothing, probably, has more contributed to perpetuate the poverty and backwardness of India than the want of good *roads.*
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 60. [MACM. '83.]

2. Figuratively, way of advancing or progressing; course or means by which anything is approached or attained; path; as, the *road* to fame; the *road* to ruin.

There are two *roads* to that highest effort of intelligence, Pity: Experience of sorrows, and Imagination, by which alone we realize the grief we never felt.
CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* ch. 51, p. 228. [H. '77.]

3. Any course followed in a journey or expedition; path; as, our *road* lay eastward. **4.** An open place at some distance from the shore, where ships may ride at anchor: not sheltered like a harbor; a roadstead: usually and properly in the plural, especially in place-names; as, Hampton *Roads.*

The fleet lay in the *road* almost a fortnight after the town was evacuated. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, Apr. 14, 1776* p. 156. [H. & H. '76.]

5. A railway; as, the Erie *road;* a cable-*road.* **6†.** A raid; hostile incursion; an inroad. **7†.** A journey; ride. [< AS. *rād,* < *rīdan,* ride.] **raid‡** [Scot.]; **rode†.**

Synonyms: beaten path, beaten track, course, highway, lane, passage, path, pathway, route, street, thoroughfare, track, turnpike, way.

Compounds, etc.: — **on the road.** **1.** On the way; coming; going; as, my message will soon reach him, it is *on the road.* **2.** Traveling, especially in pursuit of one's business or calling, as a commercial traveler or member of a theatrical company. — **road'-agent,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A highway robber; highwayman. **2.** [U. S.] One who travels with samples; a commercial traveler; drummer. — **r.-bed,** *n.* The material part of a road; primarily, the foundation of gravel, road-metal, etc., constituting the bed, but by extension, especially in railway use, the superstructure also. — **r.-book,** *n.* A guide-book of roads. — **r.-car,** *n.* An omnibus carrying passengers within and on the roof, which latter is reached by a winding stair. — **r.-cart,** *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for one horse. — **r.-horse,** *n.* A horse suitable for driving on the road: usually a medium-sized horse with speedy movement. — **r.-level,** *n.* **1.** The surface-level of a road. **2.** See LEVEL, *n.* — **r.-leveler,** *n.* A machine for leveling roads by scraping, consisting usually of one or more obliquely mounted strips, which may be dragged along a road to level the surface. — **r.-locomotive,** *n.* A road-steamer. — **r.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine having one or more scrapers or scoops, usually mounted between wheels, so that it may be used to scrape up earth and transfer it, as from the sides to the middle of a road. **2.** A stout bicycle or tricycle adapted for riding on ordinary roads. — **r.-maker,** *n.* One who makes roads. — **road'man,** *n.* One who looks after or repairs roads. **roads'man‡.** — **r.-measurer,** *n.* An instrument for measuring distances traveled on roads; an odometer. — **r.-metal,** *n.* Broken stone or the like, used for making or repairing roads. — **r.-monkey,** *n.* A man employed by lumbermen in repairing logging-roads. — **r.-roller,** *n.* A heavy roller or attached rollers for compacting road-surfaces. In its most elaborate form there are four large rollers, serving as wheels for the engine which they bear, the whole constituting a sort of road-steamer. — **r.-runner,** *n.* A long-tailed ground-cuckoo of the genus *Geococcyx,* as *G. californianus,* inhabiting open regions of southwestern North America, and running with great swiftness. **r.-scraper,** *n.* **1.** A machine having a large scoop for scraping up, transporting, and depositing dirt, as in road-repairing. **2.** A road-machine or road-leveler. — **r.-steamer,** *n.* A broad-wheeled locomotive adapted for running on common roads. — **r.-surveyor,** *n.* A person charged with the care and superintendence of roads and highways. — **r.-weed,** *n.* Any one of various species of plantain, especially the common or greater plantain (*Plantago major*): from their growing by road-sides. — **r.-work,** *n.* Labor expended in making or repairing roads. — **rule of the r.,** see RULE. — **shell r.,** a road surfaced with shells, which become crushed and compacted. — **the r.** **1.** The highway. **2.** The occupation of a highwayman, or highwaymen as a class. — **to take the r.,** to start on a journey. — **to take to the r.,** to become a highwayman.

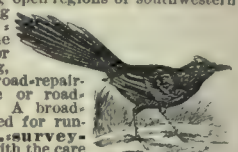

The Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*). 1/18

— **road'er,** *n. Naut.* Same as ROADSTER, 4. — **road'ing,** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Travel on a road. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The act of running races on the road with teams. (2) The characteristic twilight flight of the male woodcock during the breeding-season. — **road'less,** *a.* Having no roads.

road'side″, rōd'soid', *n.* The side of a road; as, to pick flowers on the *roadside;* used also attributively.

Happiness is a *roadside* flower, growing on the highways of Usefulness. TUPPER *Proverbial Philos., Of Discretion* i. 20.

road'stead, rōd'sted, *n.* A place of anchorage off shore without harbor protection.

The Hawaiian islands . . . are not rich in good harbors, although good *roadsteads* abound, safe in the usual mild weather.
S. E. BISHOP in *Review of Reviews* Sept., '91, p. 154.

road'ster, rōd'stęr, *n.* **1.** A horse used or adapted for light driving or ordinary travel on the road, rather than for heavy teaming or drawing.

The hack is a better *roadster* than the Arab barb.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Power* p. 65. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. A strongly built bicycle or tricycle adapted for use on ordinary roads, rather than for racing. **3.** A person who drives much; a coach-driver. **4.** *Naut.* A vessel fit only for navigation with the wind or tide. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A hunter who keeps to the road instead of riding behind the hounds across country. **6.** [Slang, Western U. S.] A highwayman; road-agent.

road'way″, rōd'wē', *n.* A road, especially that part of a road over which vehicles pass.

road'wor"thy, rōd'wōr'dhi, *a.* Fit for use or travel on the road; as, a *roadworthy* horse.

Poor Neuberg . . . hopes to be *roadworthy* to-morrow again.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 190. [A.]

roak, rōk, *n.* [Prov.] A crack or seam in a steel bar.

roak'y, *a.* Same as ROKY.

roam, rōm, *v.* **I.** *i.* To wander over; range; as, to *roam* the woods; to *roam* the high seas.

II. *i.* **1.** To move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; wander; ramble; rove; as, to *roam* about the world.

Where'er I *roam,* whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee.
GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 7.

2†. To go; proceed. [ME. *ronen;* cp. AS. *rōmigan,* strive after, *drǣman,* raise: influenced in meaning by *Rome,* to which city pilgrimages were made.] **rome†.**

Synonyms: see RAMBLE.

— **roam'er,** *n.* One who roams; a vagrant.

roam†, *n.* The act of roaming or roving; a ramble.

roan, rōn, *a.* Of a color consisting of bay, sorrel, or chestnut, thickly interspersed with gray or white: said usually of horses. [OF., nlt. < L. *rufus,* red.] **roen†.**

roan¹, *n.* **1.** A roan color. **2.** A horse or other animal of a roan color.

Next view in state, proud prancing on his *roan,*
The golden-crested haughty Marmion.
BYRON *English Bards* st. 12.

3. A soft, flexible sheepskin leather, tanned to a roan color and used in bookbinding. Called also *roan leather.*

roen†. — **roan antelope,** the blaubok.

roan², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A clump of whins.

roan³, *n.* Same as ROWAN. **rone‡.**

ro"a-noke', rō"a-nōk', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A cheap kind of wampum made, especially in Virginia, from oyster-shells: used only south of Delaware Bay. **ro"e-noke'†; ro-noak'†.**

Roanoke (a small kind of beades) made of oyster shells, which they [the Virginia Indians] use and pass one to another, as we doe money (a cubiteslength valuing six pence). *Hariot* (1614), p. 41.

roan'-tree″, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as ROWAN-TREE.

roap'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Obs.] Same as ROPY.

roar, rōr, *v.* **I.** *i.* To utter or sound with a roar; utter boisterously or with prolonged resounding noise; as, to *roar* out a command.

He *roars* out the responses there as if it were an honour to heaven that the President of Saint Boniface should take a part in the service. THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* ch. 14, p. 66. [S. E. & CO.]

By him there was no ocean unexplored,
Nor any savage coast that had not *roared*
Its music in his ears.
R. W. GILDER *The Poet's Fame* st. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To cry with a full, deep, prolonged, resounding noise, as a beast; as, the lion *roars.*

At times the able preacher *roared* so that articulate sounds were lost in the general effect.
C. D. WARNER *On Horseback* ch. 1, p. 8. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as of conflicting elements; as, the wind and sea *roar.* **3.** To give vent to one's feelings noisily, as in laughter, or in sounds of grief and distress. **4.** To make a peculiar noise in breathing: said of a horse with the disease called roaring. **5†.** [Slang, Eng.] To have a blustering, carousing manner. [< AS. *rārian,* roar (imitative).] **rore†.**

Synonyms: bawl, bellow, boom, bray, cry, howl, peal, resound, reverberate, scream, shout, shriek, yell. See BELLOW; CALL.

roar, rōr, *n.* **1.** A full, deep, prolonged, resonant cry, as of a beast; as, the *roar* of a lion; figuratively, a similar cry of a human being, as in pain, grief, or anger.

> My dark tall pines, . . . from beneath
> Whose thick mysterious boughs in the dark morn
> The panther's *roar* came muffled. TENNYSON *Œnone* st. 17.

2. Any loud, prolonged resonant sound, with no distinct musical quality, and suggesting the cry of a wild beast; as, the *roar* of wind or of waves.

> That far-resounding *roar* is Ocean's voice of welcome. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Footprints on the Sea Shore* in vol. i, p. 254. [T. & F. '64.]

3. A confused mingling of loud, inharmonious sounds; as, the *roar* of a crowded street, of a battle, etc. [< AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar.]

Synonyms: see NOISE.

roard, *pp.* Roared. PHIL. Soc.

roar'er, rōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which roars. (1) A bawler. (2) A horse suffering from roaring. (3) [Prov. Eng.] The barn-owl. (4)† [Slang.] A noisy, uproarious person; especially, in old London slang, a boisterous, swaggering tavern-frequenter.

roar'ing, rōr'ing, *pa.* **1.** Characterized by riotous merriment; boisterous; disorderly; as, a *roaring* time.

> How sadly is the scene changed since the *roaring* days of Falstaff and old Stowe! The madcap royster has given place to the plodding tradesman. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 146. [G. P. P. '60.]

2. [Colloq.] Very brisk or prosperous, as a trade.

—**roaring boys** or **lads**†, Slang, noisy roisterers.—**r. meg** [Prov. Eng.], a large humming-top.—**the r. game** [Scot.], curling.

—**roar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

roar'ing, *n. Veter. Surg.* A disease among horses, characterized by labored stridulous breathing, due to the windpipe being too narrow for quickened respiration, generally the result of inflammation of the membranes of the larynx. [< AS. *rārung*, < *rārian*, roar.]

roar''i-to'ri-ous, rōr''i-tō'ri us, *a.* [Humorous.] Of the nature of a roar; tumultuous.

roar'y†, *a.* Rory; dewy.

roast, rōst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** Originally, to cook or render fit for eating by subjecting to the action of radiant heat, as from an open fire, or reflected, as from a screen of tin; toast, as upon a spit; also, to cook by placing in hot ashes, embers, etc.; now almost universally, especially when said of meats, to subject in an oven to the action of both hot air and radiant heat; bake; as, to *roast* beef. **2.** To dry and parch under the action of heat; as, to *roast* coffee. **3.** To heat excessively or to an extreme degree. **4.** *Metal.* To heat highly (metallic ores) with access of air, but without fusing, for the purpose of driving off or volatilizing impurities, or for oxidizing them. **5.** [Slang.] To banter or ridicule severely.

II. *i.* **1.** To carry on the process of roasting. **2.** To be prepared for food by being exposed to the action of heat, as defined above; as, this meat *roasts* slowly. **3.** To become heated to excess or parched; as, I am *roasting*. [< OF. *rostir*, < OHG. *rōstan*, roast.] **roast†.**

roast, *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef. [Abbr. < *roasted*.]

—**roast-beef plant,** the stinking gladwyn, or fetid iris (*Iris fœtidissima*), of western Europe: from the odor of its leaves when bruised.—**to cry roast meat,** to publish one's prosperity or success.

roast, *n.* A piece of roast meat, or a piece prepared for roasting; the part of an animal that is usually roasted; said especially of beef.

> A true *roast*, constantly watched and basted at the proper time, is only to be produced before the open fire. H. THOMSON *Food and Feeding* ch. 5, p. 59. [F. W. & CO.]

roast†, — **to rule the roast,** to exercise leadership.

roast'er, rōst'ėr, *n.* **1.** A person who roasts, in any sense; also, a contrivance for roasting. **2.** A reverberatory furnace or a muffle used in roasting ore. **3.** An article or animal suitable for roasting, especially a pig.

—**roast'er-sing",** *n.* Slag resulting from the calcination of the "white metal" in the English process of copper-smelting.

roast'ing, rōst'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of ROAST, *v.*

—**roast'ing-cyl"in-der,** *n.* A furnace with a rotating cylinder for roasting, amalgamating, or smelting; particularly, that form shown in the illustration (called also *Brückner's furnace* and *roasting-furnace*.

—**r.-ear,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A green and milky ear of Indian corn fit for roasting.

—**r.-jack,** *n.* A turnspit.—**r.-tray,** *n.* A basket tray used by Indians of the United States to roast seeds by means of hot stones briskly agitated.

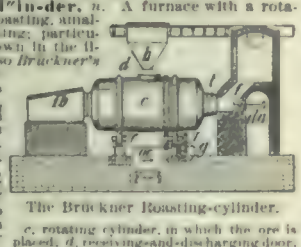

The Brückner Roasting-cylinder.

c, rotating cylinder, in which the ore is placed; *d*, receiving-and-discharging door; *b*, charging-hopper; *e*, iron crescent for receiving discharged hot ore; *r*, *r*, rollers, on which the cylinder is slowly rotated by the gearing *gg*; *f*, flue; *fb*, fire-box; *da*, damper; *t*, throat.

rob, rob, *v.* [ROBBED, ROB'BING.] **1.** *t.* To commit robbery upon; seize and carry away property from, or from the person of, by open violence and with felonious intent or (loosely) by secret theft, as, the bandits *robbed* the stage-coach; the traveler was *robbed*; in the crush the man was *robbed* of his purse. **2.** To withhold, take away, or divert from (a person or thing) what is due; deprive unjustly or injuriously; as, to *rob* God; he was *robbed* of his reputation.

> No passion so effectually robs the mind of all its powers of acting and reasoning as fear. BURKE *On the Sublime and Beautiful* pt. ii, § 2, p. 72. [H. '71.]

3. *Mining.* To remove ore or coal from (a working, etc.) in undue quantities, without regard to the permanent safety or future development of the property. **4.** [Rare.] To transport; charm. **5.** [Rare.] To keep back; hinder; stop. **6**†. To steal.

II. *i.* **1.** To be guilty of robbery. **2.** *Card-playing.* In the game of spoil-five, to exchange a card for the ace when the latter is turned as a trump; a privilege of the dealer. [< OF. *rober*, *robber*, < LL. *raubo*, < OHG. *roubōn* (> *rauben*), rob.]

Synonyms: see STEAL.

—**robbing Peter to pay Paul,** taking from one person to give to another.

rob, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; fruit-jelly. **rhob:.**

rob'a-lo, rob'ą-lō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A centropomoid food-fish of American tropical seas, especially *Centropomus undecimalis*. [< Sp. *róbalo*, < L. *labros*, < Gr. *labrax*; see LABRAX.]

rob'al"tar†, *n.* A plunderer of sacred things.

rob'and, reb'and, *n. Naut.* A rope-band. **rob'bin‡.**

rob'ber, reb'ėr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who is guilty of the crime of robbery; loosely, one who takes what is not rightly his; a plunderer; thief.

> The shepherd, by the fountains of the glen,
> Fled, while the *robber* swept his flock away.
> BRYANT *The Ages* st. 10.

2. A bee that takes honey from a hive other than its own. [< OF. *robeor*, < LL. *robator*, < *raubo*; see ROB, *v.*]

Synonyms: bandit, brigand, buccaneer, burglar, depredator, footpad, freebooter, highwayman, marauder, pillager, pirate, plunderer, thief. A *robber* seeks to obtain the property of others by force or intimidation; a *thief* by stealth and secrecy. In early English *thief* was freely used in both senses, as in Shakespeare and the Authorized Version of the English Bible, which has "two *thieves*" in Matthew xxvii, 38, where the Revised Version more correctly substitutes "two *robbers*." Compare STEAL.

Compounds, etc.:—**highway robber,** one who robs people on a public road.—**rob'ber-bar"on,** *n.* A medieval noble who levied oppressive tribute on those who passed through his territory or otherwise oppressed or defrauded those in his power.—**r.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth used to throw over a beehive, to keep out robbers.—**R. Council,** same as LATROCINIUM, 1.—**r.-crab,** *n.* A hermit-crab, especially the purse-crab (*Birgus latro*).—**r.-fly,** *n.* A hornet-fly.—**r.-frog,** *n.* A large frog (*Lithodytes latrans*) of the western United States, dwelling in crevices and having a barking note.—**r.-gull,** *n.* A jaeger.

rob'ber-y, reb'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The act or practise of robbing, in any sense; taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; pillage; thievery. **2.** *Law.* Violent and felonious taking away of the property of another, from his person or in his presence, against his will and under constraint of fear or force.

> To snatch a pocketbook from the owner's hand, if done without personal violence or putting in fear, is larceny, not robbery. 35 *Indiana Rep.* p. 460.

> Some, making the wars their bulwark, . . . have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and *robbery*. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iv, sc. 1.

[< OF. *robberie*, < *robber*; see ROB, *v.*]

Synonyms: see PLUNDER.

rob'bin¹, *n.* Same as ROBIN.

rob'bin², reb'in, *n. Com.* The package in which spices, rice, etc., are exported from the East Indies. The weight of a Malabar robbin of rice is 84 pounds. [< F. *robin*, prob. of E. Ind. origin.]

robd, *pp.* Robbed. PHIL. Soc.

robe, rōb, *v.* [ROBED; RO'BING.] **I.** *t.* To put a robe or robes upon; especially, to invest with ceremonial robes; figuratively, to array with beauty or magnificence; clothe.

II. *i.* To put on a robe, especially a robe of office.

> 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
> And *robes* the mountain in its azure hue.
> CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 1.

robe, *n.* **1.** A long, loose, flowing garment, worn over other dress; a gown; specifically (especially in the plural), such a garment worn as a badge of office or rank; as, the *robe* (or *robes*) of a priest or of a judge.

> In *robe* and crown the king stept down,
> To meet and greet her on her way.
> TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* st. 1.

2. Any kind of costume; dress; figuratively, anything that covers after the manner of a robe.

> Every tree-stem has its green *robe* of soft moss, dripping with dew, and each tree-fern or horizontal branch has its orchids, or broad elephant-eared plant. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 30, p. 322. [S. '90.]

3. Specifically, a woman's dress-fabric ornamented with braid, embroidery, etc.; generally sold in lengths suitable for a whole dress. **4.** A dressed skin of an animal, formerly especially of the American bison, used as a covering in a carriage or sleigh; hence, a lap-covering of any material; lap-robe. **5.** [U. S.] (1) A covering of large, strong tobacco-leaves, placed over the thicker kinds of pigtail tobacco. (2) The highest grade of Perique tobacco; wrapper-leaf. **6.** *Eccl.* The chasuble of early times. **7.** The plumage of a bird. [F., < LL. *raubā*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery.]

Synonyms: see DRESS.

Compounds, etc.:—**master of the robes,** same as GROOM OF THE STOLE.—**mistress of the robes,** see MISTRESS.—**pack of robes** [N. Am.], ten buffalo-robes packed together for shipping.—**robe"de-cham'bre,** *n.* [F.] **1.** A loose, easy wrapper for morning toilet, or a dressing-gown. **2**†. An 18th-century evening dress of unceremonious style.—**r.-de-nuit,** *n.* [F.] A nightgown.—**r.-maker,** *n.* One who makes clerical and other official robes.—**the r., or the long r.,** the legal profession.

rob'erd, reb'grd, *n.* [PROV.] The chaffinch. **rob'i-net‡.**

Rob'erds-man†, *n.* A bold robber or night-thief; one

Rob'erts-man†, of a band who infested the borders of England and Scotland in the reign of Richard I., reputed followers of Robin (Robert) Hood. **Rob'ert-man†.**

rob'ert, *n.* Same as HERB-ROBERT.

Rob'ert-in, reb'grt-in, *n.* A monk of the order founded by Robert Flower, A. D. 1187. **Rob'ert-ine‡.**

Rob"er-val'li-an, reb'gr-val'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the French mathematician G. P. de Roberval (1602–'75).—**Robervallian line,** a line having infinite length, but enclosing a finite space.

rob'in, reb'in, *n.* **1.** A small European sylviine bird or warbler (*Erythacus rubecula*), especially abundant and familiar in Great Britain; the robin redbreast. It is 5½ inches long, with the forehead, cheeks, and breast orange-red. Called also *bob*, *redbreast*, *robinet*, *robin ruddock*, and *ruddock*. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 16.

2. The most common and familiar of North-American thrushes (*Merula migratoria*), more or less resident throughout the United States; named from its ruddy breast, which resembles that of the English robin. See illus. under THRUSH.

> This thrush is a near relative of the English blackbird, is 10 inches long, with the head black, white eyelids and marks upon the throat blending into slate-brown on the upper parts and chestnut-red below. Called also *migratory* or *red-breasted thrush*, *American robin*, *robin-red-breast*. The term is extended to all American species of the genus *Merula*, as the **Western robin,** a Pacific Slope variety (var *propinqua*) of *M. migratoria*, the **St. Lucas robin** (*M. confinis*) of Lower California, and others in Mexico.

3. Some other bird likened to the English robin or affectionately so called. Specifically: (1) [E. Ind.] The familiar black warbler (*Thamnobia fulicata*), or any one of various other Asiatic chats, flycatchers, etc.: usually with a qualifying word. (2) [Austral.] One of various red-breasted flycatchers of the genus *Petræca*. (3) [S. Afr.] A coly (*Pressinornis phœnicurus*).

4. The robin-snipe. **5.** [Local, U. S.] The red-breasted merganser; sea-robin. **6.** *Ich.* (1) A sea-robin or triglid. (2) A pinfish. (3) The common sunfish. [< OF. *Robin*, Robin, dim. of *Robert*, Robert, < OHG. *Ruodpert*, < *ruod*, fame, + *perht*, bright.]

Compounds, etc.:—**blue-throated robin,** the blue-throat.—**Canada r.,** the cedar-bird.—**Indian robins,** the chats, etc.: often so called in the East Indies. See ROBIN, 3.—**Mazatlan r.,** *Merula flavirostris*, of southern Mexico.—**Oregon r.,** the varied thrush (*Hesperocichla nævia*) of the Pacific coast, north of California, allied to and resembling the Eastern American robin.—**red r.,** the scarlet tanager.—**rob'in-breast",** *n.* The knot robin-snipe.—**r.-dipper,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bufflehead.—**r.-perch,** *n.* The common sunfish.—**r. redbreast. 1.** The European robin. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 16. **2.** The American robin. **3.** Some other small familiar red-breasted bird, as (1) the American bluebird, or (2) the Jamaican green tody (*Todus viridis*).—**r. ruddock,** the European robin.—**r.-run-in-the-hedge,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of various trailing or climbing herbs, as the ground-ivy, bindweed, etc.—**r.-sandpiper,** *n.* The knot; robin-snipe.—**r.-snipe,** *n.* **1.** A bird, the knot. **2.** The gray snipe or dowitcher.—**r.-snow,** *n.* A light snow in spring, after the robins have reappeared.

> The slight *robin snow* of yesterday is already mostly dissipated. THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* p. 49. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

—**rob'in's-pin"cush-ion,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bedegar on the dogrose.—**robin's-plantain,** *n.* A species of fleabane (*Erigeron bellidifolius*) with radical leaves, and the earliest blooming of its genus in the United States.—**robin's-rye,** *n.* The haircap-moss (*Polytrichum juniperinum*). [C.]—**r.-wake,** *n.* Same as WAKE-ROBIN.—**St. Lucas r., Western r.,** see ROBIN, 2.—**yellow r.,** an Australian flycatcher of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

rob'in-et, reb'in-et, *n.* **1.** The European robin. **2.** The chaffinch. **3.** A cock, tap, faucet, or the like.

> How she stands there trickling out excuses like a *robinet!* AMÉLIE RIVES *According to St. John* ch. 4, p. 43. [L. CO.]

4. A medieval military engine for hurling stones or other missiles. [< OF. *Robinet*, dim. of *Robin*; see ROBIN.]

ro'bing, rō'bing, *n.* **1.** The act of arraying in robes. **2.** A kind of ruffle or flounce used in trimming women's or children's garments. **3.** A kind of dress-goods used in the 18th century.

—**ro'bing-room",** *n.* A room where robes of office are donned and doffed; specifically, in the United States, a room connected with a church, where the clergy robe.

Rob'in Good'fel"low. 1. [Eng.] *Folk-lore.* A merry and mischievous sprite. Compare BROWNIE and PUCK.

> Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
> Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite,
> Call'd *Robin Good-fellow*.
> SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act ii, sc. 1.

2. Any fairy or elf.

Ro-bin'i-a, ro-bin'i-ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of mainly North-American trees or shrubs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), with odd-pinnate leaves, having usually spines for stipules and hanging axillary racemes of often fragrant flowers. *R. Pseudacacia* is the common locust of cultivation. [After *Robin*, John, French botanist.]

ro'ble, rō'bl, *n.* Any one of various trees. Specifically: (1) A Californian white oak (*Quercus lobata*): a Mexican name. (2) In the West Indies, a catalpa (*Catalpa longissiliqua*) and a tree (*Platymiscium platystachyum*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). (3) In Chile, a species of beech (*Fagus obliqua*). [Sp., < L. *robur*, oak.]

rob'o-Da"vyt, *n.* Metheglin. **rob'o-Da"vy†.**

rob'o-rant, reb'o-rant. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Restoring or giving strength; strengthening. **II.** *n.* Any strengthening medicine; a tonic. [< L. *roboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *roboro*, strengthen, < *robur*, strength.] **rob'o-rate†,** *vt.* To strengthen.—**rob"o-ra'tion†,** *n.*

ro-bo're-ous†, *a.* Oaken; hence, strong. **ro-bo're-an†.**

ro-bust', ro-bust', *a.* **1.** Possessing or characterized by great strength or power of endurance; rugged; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; healthy.

> A *robust* Englishman, who looked as well able to hold the plough . . . as to write a sermon. DANIEL C. EDDY *Europa* ch. 4, p. 58. [B. D. & CO. '60.]

2. *Zool.* Comparatively short and stocky; stout; thick; as, a *robust* fish. **3**†. Violent; rude. **4**†. Requiring strength. [< F. *robuste*, < L. *robustus*, < *robus*, old form of *robur*, strength.]

Synonyms: see ATHLETIC; FIRM; POWERFUL.

—**ro-bust'ly,** *adv.*—**ro-bust'ness,** *n.*

ro-bus'tious, ro-bus'chus, *W.* (rō-bust'yus, *E. I. Wr.*), *a.* [Archaic & Humorous.] Of a robust character; sturdy; also, rough; violent.

> The old hall in which we dined echoed to bursts of *robustious* fox-hunting merriment, that made the ancient antlers shake on the walls. IRVING *Traveller, Hunting Dinner* p. 18. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< L. *robustus*, of oak, < *robus*, hardness.] **ro-bus'teous†; ro-bus'tuous†.**

—**ro-bus'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**ro-bus'tious-ness,** *n.*

ro-bus'to, ro-bus'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Strong; powerful.

roc, rec, *n.* A fabulous bird of prey of enormous size and marvelous strength, which plays a prominent part in Arabian and Persian legend.

> The rushing vapour is the *roc* of the Arabian Nights, which broods over its great luminous egg, the sun, and which haunts the sparkling valley of diamonds, the starry sky. BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths, Schamir* p. 411. [B. '69.]

[< Ar. (Per.) *rukh*, roc.] **rock‡; ruc‡; rukh‡.**

ro-caille', ro-calyu', *n.* [F.] The conventional imitation of rockwork, shells, foliage, etc., in vogue as decoration in Louis XV.'s time; rococo.

roc'am-bole, roc'ąm-bōl, *n.* [F.] A European perennial (*Allium Scorodoprasum*), allied to the leek, with large leaves, a tall slender scape, ending in a loose head of flowers mingled with bulbils, and bulbs or cloves resembling those of garlic in odor, flavor, and use. Called also *mud-leek*. **rok'am-bole‡.**

Roc-cel'la, rec-sel'ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrub-like or pendulous parmeliaceous lichens. See illus. under ARCHIL. [< F. *orseille*, orchil; see ARCHIL.]

—**roc-cel'lin(e),** *a.*

roc-cel'lic, rec-sel'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from certain lichens, as *Roccella tinctoria*.

—**roccellic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{32}O_4$) found in *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, etc.

roc-cel'lin, *n.* Same as ORSEILLIN.

roche†, roach†, *vt.* To make hard like a rock.

roche, rōsh. *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Refuse gritty stone. **2†.** A rock. **roach†.** — **sound as a roche,** perfectly sound. **roche'-lime".** *n.* Same as QUICKLIME.

Ro-chelle', ro-shel'. *n.* A seaport of France.

— **Rochelle powders,** same as SEIDLITZ POWDERS.— **R. salt** or **salts,** a white crystalline sodium-potassium tartrate ($NaKC_4H_4O_6$), formed by neutralizing a boiling solution of sodium carbonate with potassium hydrogen tartrate: used in medicine as a purgative. **Seignette salt‡.**

roches mou"ton-nées', rosh mū"ton-nē', *n. pl.* [F.] Rounded knobs of rock ground downand smoothed by glacial action. **dressed rocks:. sheep-back rocks:.**

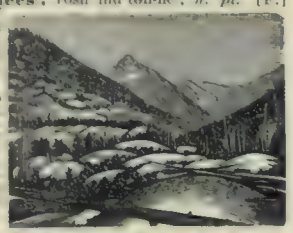

Roches Moutonnées at the Base of the Mount of the Holy Cross, Colorado, U. S. A.

Rocks which are so rounded. . . . are known as *roches moutonnees.* The name was probably given to them on account of a fanciful resemblance to the rounded shape of a sheep's back. JAMES GEIKIE *Great Ice Age* ch. 7, p. 82, note [A. '74.]

roch'et, roch'et, *vt.* To clothe with a rochet.

Still *rocheted* and mitered more or less†
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vi, l. 1260.

roch'et[1], roch'et (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A garment of linen or lawn similar to a surplice, but with closer sleeves or without sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church it is worn by bishops, by abbots, and sometimes by canons; in the Anglican Church it is worn under the chimere as part of the official dress of a bishop. (2)† Hence, a bishop. **2.** A ceremonial mantelet worn by English peers. **3†.** A short cloak or linen outer garment worn by men or women. [OF., < LL. *roccus, rocus,* < OHG. *roch,* G. *rock,* coat.] **rock'et‡** [Dial.]; **rok'et†; rok'ette†.**

roch'et[2], *n.* A kind of fish, perhaps the red gurnard.

roch'ing-cask", roch'ing-cask', *C.* (rōk'- *or* rōsh'-, *W.*). *n.* A lead-lined cistern used in the crystallization of alum. [< F. *roche* (< LL. *roca*), rock, + CASK.]

roch-led'er-ite, roc-led'gr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A resin-like reddish-brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{40}H_{56}O_2$), found chiefly in Bohemia. [After Herr *Rochleder.*]

Ro"ci-nan'te, rō"si-nān'tē. *n.* [Sp.] The raw-boned steed of Don Quixote, famous as a conception of Cervantes; hence [r-], any ill-looking riding-horse. **Ro"si-nan'te‡; Ro"zi-nan'te‡.**

rock[1], roc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To move backward and forward on a base, or swing about an axis or axle; as, to *rock* a chair; to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a boat.

The groaning oaks . . . were trembling and *rocking* their broad arms in the fitful gusts of the gale.
COOPER *Pilot* ch. 14, p. 201. [H. & H. '69.]

2. To cause to sway or reel; as, the houses were *rocked* by an earthquake. **3.** To move in or as in a cradle; subject to a succession of swaying movements; as, the mother *rocks* her babe to sleep. **4.** To soothe; quiet as if by rocking. **5.** To operate (a rocking mechanism), as upon a copper calico-printing cylinder, in order to repeat the pattern many times.

II. *i.* To move or be moved backward and forward as defined above; reel; sway.

There was once a boat on a billow:
Lightly she *rocked* to her port remote.
JEAN INGELOW *Seven Times Seven* st. 1.

[< AS. *roccian;* cp. Dan. *rokke.*]

rock[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To hit with rocks; stone.

The boys [were] so rude and turbulent as to be a terror to strangers, whom they were accustomed to stone, or, as they themselves expressed it, to '*rock*,' for amusement.
R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 13, p. 97. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

rock[1], *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The consolidated material forming the crust of the earth or any representative portion of it; specifically, any bed, layer, or mass of the earth's crust, whether consolidated or not, not excluding beds of clay or sand. A rock may consist of one mineral species, as limestone, or of several intermingled, as granite. Technically, a rock is a mixture of minerals, except when it is one species in a bed or mass. The constituents of rocks are mineral, though they may have been organic in origin. **Crystalline rocks,** if formed from fusion, are called **igneous rocks.** It is known that many of the later rocks are igneous, **plutonic** if formed beneath the surface, **volcanic** if consolidated on the surface of the earth. The larger part of the rocks of the visible crust have been formed by erosion of the older rocks, and by transportation of the detritus, and its deposition under water. These are called **clastic, sedimentary,** or **fragmental rocks;** when they are deposited in layers or beds, they are called **stratified,** to distinguish them from the igneous, which are essentially **unstratified. Sedimentary rocks,** when unaltered, are principally **arenaceous, argillaceous** (clayey in origin), or **calcareous** (of limestone), or mixtures of all three kinds. Limestones, when sedimentary, are formed from fragments of calcareous secretions of animals, as coral-animals, or of plants, as nullipores. Immense masses of sedimentary rocks have been greatly altered by heat and pressure into a semicrystalline or fully crystalline condition (**stratified crystalline** or **metamorphic rocks**). See METAMORPHISM.

The term *rock,* in its popular acceptation, embraces only the solid parts of the globe, but in geological language, it includes also the loose materials, the soils, clays, and gravels, that cover the solid parts. E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 1, p. 20. [I. & P. '54.]

2. Any large mass of stone or of stony matter, especially if it forms a hill or promontory; as, the *rock* of Horeb.

But six hundred men turned sad fled to the wilderness unto the *rock* Rimmon, and abode in the *rock* Rimmon four months.
Judges xx, 47.

3. A firm or immovable foundation or support; source of strength or protection; defense; as, "God only is my *rock.*" **4.** That on which one may be wrecked, as a reef; some source of ruin or injury; as, let us avoid that *rock.* **5.** The rockfish, or striped bass. **6.** The rock-dove; blue rock. **7.** A hard confection of varied flavors. **8.** In soap-making, an insoluble compound formed by the action of lime on tallow and consisting of calcium oleate and stearate. **9.** [Colloq., Local, U. S.] A small stone. **10.** [Hampshire, Eng.] A hard cheese made from skimmed milk. **11.** [Slang, U. S.] A coin; in the plural, money. [< AS. *rocc* (in *stānrocc,* stone-rock); cp. OF. *roke,* < LL. *roca;* prob. of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. Gael. *roc,* Bret. *roch.*] **rocket†; rokket†.**

Phrases, etc.: — **aqueous rock,** a rock deposited by or in water; either a sedimentary or stratified rock.— **Arvonian r.,** a rock consisting of quartz felsites, hallenintas, and breccias, characteristic of the Cambrian or an earlier period in Wales.— **deformation of rocks,** restrictedly, distortion of rock-masses by pressure, evidenced by foliation, mutual indentation of pebbles in conglomerate (see NAGELFLUH), distortions of fossils, stylolites, etc. See DEFORMATION.— **derivative rocks,** rocks derived by erosion or comminution from existent rocks or rock-material, as a sedimentary rock and volcanic tufa.— **Dimetian r.,** a granitoid and schistose rock, found in Wales lower than the Arvonian.— **dressed rocks,** same as ROCHES MOUTONNÉES.— **Dudley r.,** a fossiliferous limestone of the English Wenlock (Upper Silurian).— **effusive r.,** see EFFUSIVE.— **gluing r.,** a ferruginous clay lying above a coal-stratum, and which may be mined at the same time as the coal.— **massive r.,** a rock that does not exhibit foliation or schistose structure; also (by some authors), eruptive rock. See ERUPTIVE, *n.*— **perched r.,** a large mass of rock which, after glacial transportation, has been lodged in some conspicuous isolated position. Called also *perched block.*— **pyrocrystalline rocks,** the crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, and serpentine.— **ri'ding-rock",** *n.* See RIDING.— **r. alum,** Roman alum. See ALUM.— **rock'-lys"sum,** *n. Alyssum saxatile,* with yellow flowers. Called also *madwort.*— **r. and rye,** rye whisky with rock-candy dissolved in it: used as a remedy for hoarseness, etc.— **r. badger,** *n.* **1.** A hyrax or rock-rabbit. **2.** A ground-squirrel (*Spermophilus parryi*) of northwestern North America.— **r.-barnacle,** *n.* An acorn-shell.— **r.-basin,** *n. Geol.* Same as BASIN.— **r.-bass,** *n.* **1.** A centrarchoid fish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) having very large red eyes, common in the western United States. Called also *redeye, goggle-eye.* **2.** (1) [Local, U. S.] The black sea-bass (*Centropristis striatus*). (2) [California.] A sea-bass (*Paralabrax clathratus*), somewhat resembling the striped bass. **3.** The striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*).— **r.-beauty,** *n.* A tufted alpine perennial (*Draba* or *Petrocallis Pyrenaica*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), 1 to 3 inches high, with wedge-shaped 3-lobed leaves and bluish flowers in spring: sometimes cultivated in rockeries.— **r.-bird,** *n.* **1.** The cock-of-the-rock. **2.** A rock-snipe. **3.** A bird that builds on rocky cliffs, as various auks.— **r.-blackbird,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ring-ouzel.— **r.-borer,** *n.* A bivalve mollusk.— **r.-bound,** *a.* Bounded and hemmed in or bordered by rocks, as a bay or coast.— **r.-brake,** *n.* **1.** A fern (*Pellæa* or *Pteris atropurpurea*) of the eastern United States, 6 to 15 inches high, growing on rocks. It has a leathery pinnate frond, with the lower divisions ternate or pinnate, and the stalk and rachis dark-purple in color. **2.** The parsley-fern.— **r.-breaker,** *n.* A jawed rock-breaking or stone-breaking machine, used in making road-metal, etc.; a stone-crusher. See illus. under CRUSHER. **r.-crusher‡.**— **r.-butter,** *n.* A soft yellowish mixture of alum with aluminum and iron oxids: a decomposition product of aluminous rocks.— **r.-candy,** *n.* Sugar candied in hard clear crystals. **can'dy-sug"ar†. Gibraltar r.†; sug'ar-can"dy†** [Eng.].— **r.-carving,** *n. Archeol.* A relief or inscription on the face of a natural cliff or rock.— **r.-cavy,** *n.* A large cavy (*Cavia rupestris*) of the mountainous parts of Brazil.— **r.-channeler,** *n.* A machine used in quarrying, for cutting an artificial seam in a mass of stone. It is made in several forms, the principal types being the **bar-channeler** (in which the cutters are mounted on a carriage that works along a heavy bar or bars) and the **track-channeler** (see TRACK). See illus. under QUARRY.— **r.-cist,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Helianthemum.*— **r.-cod,** *n.* **1.** A cod found about rocky ledges, etc. **2.** A rock-fish or scorpænid. **3.** [Puget Sound.] The rock-trout. **4.** [S. Afr.] A serranoid (*Serranus cuvieri*). **5.** [Australasia.] Any large fish frequenting rocky ledges; specifically, in New Zealand, a percophoid fish (*Parapercis colias*).— **r.-cook,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] The small-mouthed wrasse of Europe. **2.** A rockling.— **r.-cork,** *n.* A light-colored variety of asbestos.— **r.-crab,** *n.* A crab frequenting rocky places, as the European *Cancer pagurus,* or the American *C. irroratus.*— **r.-cress,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various species of *Arabis.* **2.** Samphire.— **r.-crowned,** *a.* Crowned or capped with rocks.— **r.-crystal,** *n.* See CRYSTAL, *n.*, 2.— **r.-demon,** *n. Myth.* A demon or spirit supposed to inhabit or frequent dangerous rocks.— **r.-doe†,** *n.* The chamois.— **r.-dolphin,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sculpin.— **r.-dove,** *n.* **1.** The European wild pigeon, the parent of domestic varieties. It inhabits mainly rocky seacoasts, breeding in caves and on ledges, and is a favorite object of sport. See illus. under PIGEON. **2.** The black guillemot.— **r.-duck,** *n.* [Nova Scotia.] The harlequin duck.— **r.-eel,** *n.* A small, slender pholidoid fish (*Pholis* or *Murænoides gunnellus*) of the North Atlantic.— **r.-elm,** *n.* See ELM.— **r.-faced,** *a.* Same as QUARRY-FACED: said of ashlar.— **r.-falcon,** *n.* The merlin.— **r.-fire,** *n.* A slow-burning composition, difficult to extinguish, used for firing vessels, etc., and in charging shells or filling rockets.— **r.-flint,** *n.* Same as CHERT.— **r.-flour,** *n. Geol.* A finely powdered rock-material formed beneath a glacier, produced by its abrasive or grinding action.— **r. froth,** *n.* Fused lava so inflated with gas-bubbles or steam-bubbles as to be foamy. When hardened it becomes *vesicular* or *scoriaceous lava.*

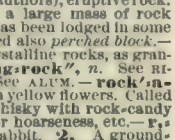

The Rock-bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*). 1/15

The whole liquid mass may swell into a *rock-froth.*
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Elements of Geology* ch. 3, p. 84. [A. '78.]

— **r.-gas,** *n.* See GAS.— **r.-goat,** *n.* A wild goat or ibex frequenting rocky places.— **r.-goose,** *n.* The kelp-goose.— **r.-harmonicon,** *n.* A musical instrument on which sounds are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.— **r.-hawk,** *n.* The merlin; rock-falcon.— **r.-head,** *n.* [Rare, Eng.] Bed-rock.— **r.-hearted,** *a.* Of an obdurate or cruel disposition.— **r.-hopper,** *n.* A crested penguin (*Eudyptes*); a macaroni, as *E. chrysolopha.*— **r.-hopping,** *n.* The process of towing a raft of seal-blubber to the vessel from the shore through the breakers.— **r.-house,** *n.* A shed in which ore is dumped before going to the stamp-mill.— **r.-kangaroo,** *n.* A rock-wallaby.— **r.-kelp,** *n.* Rockweed. [C.]— **r.-knotweed,** *n.* A hardy perennial (*Polygonum vaccinifolium*) from the Himalayas, with much-branched woody prostrated stems and long cylindrical spike of rose-red flowers: much prized in rockwork.— **r.-lark,** *n.* The rock-pipit.— **r.-leather,** *n.* Same as ROCK-CORK.— **r.-like,** *a.* Resembling a rock; firm as a rock.— **r.-lily,** *n.* **1.** A tufted hothouse evergreen (*Selaginella convoluta*) of the club-moss family (*Lycopodiaceæ*), from tropical America. **2.** An orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*) of New South Wales, growing on rocks. It has showy white flowers and pseudobulbs as large as cucumbers, said to be eaten by the natives.— **r.-lintie,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The twite. **2.** The rock-pipit.— **r.-lobster,** *n.* A spiny lobster or palinurid.— **r.-lychnis,** *n.* Any one of several species of *Lychnis,* belonging to the section *Viscaria,* as *L. alpina* and *L. Viscaria.*— **r.-manikin,** *n.* The cock-of-the-rock.— **r.-maple,** *n.* The sugar-maple. See MAPLE.— **r.-meal,** *n. Mineral.* Same as BERGMEHL.— **r.-milk,** *n.* Same as AGARIC MINERAL.— **r.-moss,** *n.* A crustaceous lichen (*Lecanora tartarea*), the first of those from which cudbear was made.— **r.-mouse,** *n.* A rock-rat.— **r.-nosing,** *n. Whaling.* Daily search for and chasing of whales, in open boats, while the ship lies in some sheltered anchorage.— **r.-oil,** *n.* Same as PETROLEUM.— **r.-ouzel,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ring-ouzel.— **r.-oyster,** *n.* **1.** [Eastern U. S.] A reef-oyster. **2.** An ostreiform bivalve (*Placunanomia macroschisma*) of the northwestern Pacific coast.— **r.-parrakeet,** *n.* An Australian grass-parrakeet (*Neophema petrophila*) which nests in the crevices of crags.— **r.-peplar,** *n.* A cage-bird (*Polytelis barrabandi*).— **r.-pigeon,** *n.* **1.** The rock-dove. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] The Asiatic sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*).— **r.-pipit,** *n.* A European titlark (*Anthus obscurus*); sea-lark.— **r.-plant,** *n.* A plant growing on or among rocks, as certain lichens, mosses, and houseleeks.— **r.-plant of St. Helena,** an ornamental hothouse shrub (*Petrobium arboreum*) with opposite dentate leaves and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy clusters. See PETROBIUM.— **r.-plover,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Ir.] The black-bellied plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). **2.** [Local, U. S.] The rock-snipe.— **r.-ptarmigan,** *n.* A ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*) of arctic America, Greenland, and Siberia. It is grayish-brown in summer, vermiculated with black, and in winter turns white, except the black lores and tail.— **r.-pulverizer,** *n.* A rock-breaker; stone-crusher.— **r.-punch,** *n.* A kind of coarse sherbet or water-ice: same as GRANITE, 3.— **r.-rabbit,** *n.* A hyrax, especially the klipdas.— **r.-rat,** *n.* A small African spalacopodoid rodent (*Petromys typicus*) with harsh fur and a bushy tail.— **r.-ribbed,** *a.* Containing, bounded by, or marked by ridges of rock.— **r.-ruby,** *n.* A garnet of ruby color.— **r.-salmon,** *n.* **1.** [Southern U. S.] An amber-fish, especially *Seriola falcata.* **2.** [Eng.] The coalfish.— **r. salt** (*Mineral.*), same as HALITE.— **r.-samphire,** *n.* The common samphire. See SAMPHIRE.— **r.-scorpion,** *n.* [Slang.] A native of Gibraltar.— **r.-seal,** *n.* The harbor-seal.— **r.-serpent,** *n.* **1.** A bungarum. **2.** A rock-snake.— **r.-shell,** *n.* A gastropod of *Purpura* or a related genus, especially *Purpura lapillus.*— **r.-shrike,** *n.* A rock-thrush, as *Monticola saxatilis.*— **r.-slater,** *n.* A wood-louse of the genus *Ligia,* common among rocks.— **r.-snake,** *n.* **1.** A python. *Python regia* is the royal rock-snake of Africa (see illus. under PYTHON); *P. molurus,* the rock-snake of India and Ceylon. The Australian rock-snakes mostly belong to the genus *Morelia.* **2.** A bungarum.— **r.-snipe,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*).— **r.-soap,** *n.* A pitch-black or bluish-black aluminum silicate, greasy to the touch, and which crumbles in water, used as a filer and for crayons. **mour'tain-soap"‡.**— **r.-sparrow,** *n.* **1.** An Old World finch of the genus *Petronia,* as *P. stulta.* **2.** A sparrow (*Peucæa cærulescens*) of eastern Mexico and Texas.— **r.-staff,** *n.* The lever of a blacksmiths' bellows: an old name.— **r.-starling,** *n.* [Local, Scot.] The ring-ouzel.— **r.-sturgeon,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The lake-sturgeon.— **r.-sucker,** *n.* A lamprey: so called from its habit of transporting stones for its nest with its sucker-like mouth.— **r.-swallow,** *n.* A swallow that attaches its nest to rocks.— **r.-swift,** *n.* The white-throated swift (*Micropus melanoleucus*), of the western United States.— **r.-tar,** *n.* Crude petroleum.— **r.-temple,** *n.* A temple

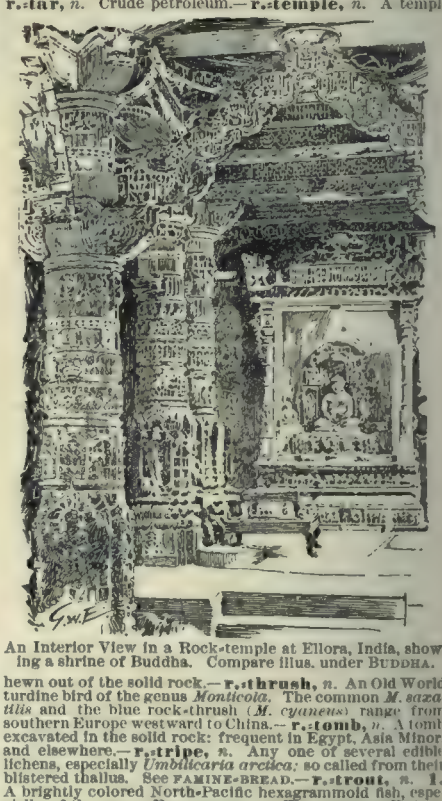

An Interior View in a Rock-temple at Ellora, India, showing a shrine of Buddha. Compare illus. under BUDDHA.

hewn out of the solid rock.— **r.-thrush,** *n.* An Old World turdine bird of the genus *Monticola.* The common *M. saxatilis* and the blue rock-thrush (*M. cyaneus*) range from southern Europe westward to China.— **r.-tomb,** *n.* A tomb excavated in the solid rock: frequent in Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere.— **r.-tripe,** *n.* Any one of several edible lichens, especially *Umbilicaria arctica;* so called from their blistered thallus. See FAMINE-BREAD.— **r.-trout,** *n.* **1.** A brightly colored North-Pacific hexagrammoid fish, especially of the genus *Hexagrammus.* The common *H. decagrammus* is 18 inches long and brown with bluish spots. **2.** The brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of Lake Superior.— **r.-violet,** *n.* Any one of various algæ of the genus *Chroolepus,* especially *C. lolithus,* growing on damp walls, rocks, etc., and emitting when fresh the odor of violets.— **r.-wallaby,** *n.* A kangaroo of the genus *Petrogale,* frequenting rocky regions.— **r.-warbler,** *n.* A small ruddy-brown Australian timelioid bird (*Origma rubricata*).— **r.-water,** *n.* Spring-water that issues from a rock.— **r.-winkle,** *n.* [Eng.] A periwinkle (*Littorina subtenebrosa*).— **r.-wood,** *n.* A brown compact variety of asbestos, resembling fossil wood.

rock[2], *n.* The act of rocking; specifically, a fancy dance-step.

rock[3], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A distaff.

— **Rock day,** the day after Twelfth day. **St. Distaff's day‡.— R. Monday,** the Monday after Twelfth day, when spinning or other work was resumed after the Christmas festivities. **Plow Monday‡.**

rock[4], *n.* Same as ROC.

rock″a-hom′o-nie†, *n.* [Algonkin.] Same as HOMINY.

rock′a-way, rec′a-wē, *n.* [U. S.] A four-wheeled two-seated pleasure carriage with standing top.

rock′-drill″, rec′-dril″, *n.* A drill for working in rock, especially a power drilling-machine for cutting blasting-holes. The ordinary form has a drill-bit mounted on a piston-rod, reciprocating in a cylinder supported on a tripod with a crank for feeding the drill, which is usually operated by steam, compressed air, or electricity.

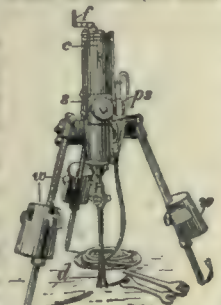

An Electric Rock-drill.

c, cylinder containing coils; *d*, drill; *f*, feed-handle; *ps*, plug-switch; *s*, slides; *w*, *w*, weights.

rock′el, rok′el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woman's cloak. Compare ROQUELAURE.

rock′e-lay, *n.* Same as ROQUELAURE

rock′er¹, rek′gr, *n.* **1.** That which rocks, in any sense. Specifically: (1) One of the curved pieces on which a rocking-chair or a cradle rocks. (2) [U. S.] A rocking-chair.

> Mrs. McGee rose from her *rocker* by the fire and showed decided tendencies towards an embrace of welcome. MARIA L. POOL *Mrs. Keats Bradford* ch. 18, p. 253. [in '92.]

(3) A rocking-horse. (4) A rock-shaft. (5) Same as CRADLE-ROCKER. (6) A cradle-like frame for facilitating the freezing of ice-cream by agitation. (7) Same as CRADLE, 10. (8) A low skate having a runner of convex curve. (9) In an arc-lamp regulator, a lever pivoted in the middle and bearing at each end the armature of a magnet governing the amount of separation of the carbons. (10) A curved iron casting on which a railway tip-car rocks. (11) A pivoted support for the end of some railway-car seats, which are arranged to rock when the back is turned over. (12) One of the beams supporting the floor-boards of a carriage. (13) *Naut.* A vessel with rocker-keel

2. One who rocks something, as a cradle.

—rock′er-arm″, *n.* An arm on a rock-shaft, as in the valve-mechanism of a steam-engine. **—r.-bar**, *n.* A bar that rocks lengthwise. See illus. under PUMP. **—r.-cam**, *n.* A cam on a rock-shaft. **—r.-shaft**, *n.* Same as ROCK-SHAFT¹.

—rock′ered, *a. Naut* Convexly curved lengthwise.

rock′er², *n.* The rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

rock′er-y, rok′gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] Rockwork.

rock′et, rok′et, *vi.* In shooting, to fly straight up into the air, as a bird (specifically, a pheasant) when shot in the brain; hence, to fly high and swift, as if crazed by such an injury.

rock′et¹, *n.* **1.** A firework that ascends to a height, often of several hundred feet, by the reaction of combustion-gases escaping from the lower end of a cylindrical case, attached to the upper or outer end of a light guiding-stick or a tripod. **sky′-rock″et**.

> Rockets are used for various purposes. (1) as ornamental fireworks, (2) as military projectiles, (3) for whale-killing, (4) for carrying life-saving lines, and (5) as signals

2. A forge-bellows handle. [< It. *rocchetto*, dim. of *rocca*, distaff, cp. ROCK³, *n.*, < Ice. *rokkr*, < root of ROCK¹, *v.*]

—an′chor-rock″et, *n.* A rocket having an anchor-shaped head for holding a life-line fast to the ground. **—Congreve r.**, a large sheet-iron rocket carrying loose missiles; used in war. **—rock′et-bird″**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A paradise-flycatcher (*Terpiphone paradisi*). See illus. under PARADISE-FLYCATCHER. **—r.-bomb**, *n.* A harpoon-rocket. **—r.-case**, *n.* The outer covering of a rocket, usually made of heavy pasteboard. **—r.-drift**, *n.* Same as DRIFT, 12. **—r. gun**, *n. Whaling.* A gun for throwing a harpoon-rocket.

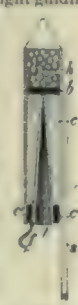

A Rocket.

b, bursting-charge; *c*, composition, *cc*, *cc*, way choke; *f*, fuse; *h*, head, filled with stars, powder, etc.; *s*, stick; *t*, conical tube for the escape of the gases that drive the rocket upward.

> The *rocket-gun* . . . is supported by an iron standard, and fired while resting on, and not against, the shoulder of the gunner. It throws a large rocket and explosive lance weighing eighteen or twenty pounds, which acts in the capacity of a harpoon and bomb, and is used mainly in coast whaling. J. T. BROWN in *Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum* No. 27, p. 261. [GOV. PRO. OFF. '84.]

—r.-harpoon, *n.* Same as HARPOON-ROCKET.

rock′et², *n.* **1.** Any one of several ornamental Old World herbs of the genus *Hesperis*, of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), especially *H. matronalis*, the common rocket of the gardens, with its many varieties, single and double, pink, purple, and white. Called also **dame's rocket**, *dame's-violet*, and *damask-violet*. **2.** An annual (*Eruca sativa*) of the same family as the preceding, used in southern Europe as a salad. **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera. See below. [< F. *roquette*, < It. *ruchetta*, dim. of *ruca*, < L. *eruca*, colewort.]

—base rocket, *Reseda lutea*, a British congener of dyer's-rocket. **—bastard r.**, a European herb (*Brassica Erucastrum*). **—dy′er's rock″et**, *n.* Dyer's-weed. **—false r.**, a smooth perennial (*Iodanthus pinnatifidus*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), of the central United States, with slender furrowed stem, and violet-purple flowers in axillary and terminal panicled racemes. **—London r.**, a British weed (*Sisymbrium Irio*) that sprang up after the great fire of 1666. **—night-scented r.**, a European species (*Hesperis tristis*). **night-scented stock**. **r.-lark-spur**, *n.* An erect annual (*Delphinium Ajacis*) with showy, usually blue flowers, common in British grain-fields. **—white r.**, the common rocket. **—yellow r.**, winter-cress. **winter rocket**.

rock′et-er, rok′gt-gr, *n.* In shooting, a bird that rockets.

rock′-fire″, **r.-goat**, etc. See ROCK¹, *n.*

rock′fish″, rec′fi-sh′, *n.* **1.** A fish dwelling about rocks. (1) A scorpænoid food-fish, as of the genus *Sebastichthys*, of the west coast of North America. *S. pinniger* is the **orange rockfish**. (2) The striped bass. (3) [Local, U. S.] The log-perch. (4) [Local, U. S.] A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*). (5) [Eng.] One of various wrasses. (6) [Eng.] The black goby. (7) A Florida or Bermuda grouper (*Epinephelus*). **2.** A codfish cured on the rocks.

rock′hair″, rec′hār′, *n.* A lichen (*Alectoria jubata*).

rock′ie, rok′i, *n.* [Scot.] The twite; rock-lintie.

rock′i-er, rok′i-gr, *n.* The rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

rock′i-ness†, rok′i-nes, *n.* The state of being rocky

rock′i-ness‡, *n.* [Slang.] The condition of one who is shaky or trembling, as from dissipation

rock′ing¹, rek′ing, *n.* Stone road-ballast.

rock′ing², *n.* [Scot.] An evening party to which women formerly took their rocks or distaffs.

rock′ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of ROCK¹, *v.*

—rock′ing-bar″, *n.* A bar supporting a furnace-grate and permitting the grate to be rocked or tipped over. **—r.-beam**, *n. Elec.* A vibrating beam in a Wheatstone automatic transmitter, to make momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire. **—r.-chair**, *n.* **1.** A chair having the legs set on rockers. **2.** A chair so constructed that the seat rocks on the base, to which it is attached by springs. **patent rocker**‡; **spring-rocker**‡. **—r.-horse**, *n.* A toy horse mounted on rockers, so that children may sit and rock; a hobby-horse. **—r.-shaft**, *n.* Same as ROCK-SHAFT¹. **—r. stone**, a large stone so poised as to rock when pressure is applied: most frequently explained as a boulder deposited by a glacier or left poised by weathering. Called also *logging*. The rocking stone of Tandil in the Argentine Republic weighs over 700 tons, and is so nicely poised as to rock in the wind. **—r.-tree**, *n.* The axle supporting the lay of a loom.

rock′ish, rok′ish, *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat rocky.

rock′less, rec′les, *a.* Devoid of rocks.

rock′let, rec′let, *n.* A little rock.

rock′-lil″y, **r.-plant**, etc. See ROCK¹, *n.*

rock′ling, rec′ling, *n.* A small gadoid fish of either of the genera *Onos* and *Rhinonemus*. *Rhinonemus cimbrius* is the four-bearded rockling or sea-loach of both coasts of the Atlantic.

rock′on″ion, rec′-un′yun, *n.* The Welsh onion.

rock′rose″, rec′-rōz′, *n.* **1.** Any plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, of the rock-rose family (*Cistaceæ*). See illus. under HELIANTHEMUM. Their flowers resemble the wild rose. **2.** Any plant of the rock-rose family: in this sense usually plural, as the equivalent of the family.

—Australian rock-rose, any shrub or undershrub of the genus *Hibbertia*: often cultivated in greenhouses. **—Cretan r.**, an undershrub (*Cistus Creticus*) with purple flowers, and one of the sources of gum ladanum.

rock′scor″ing, rec′-scōr′ing, *n. Geol.* The abrasive action of glaciers on rocks, beneath them, or along their sides. The chief phenomena are: (1) **grooves**, or *furrows*, rather broad, and sometimes deep-plowing in straight lines; (2) **striæ**, or *striations*, delicate linear scratches; (3) **chatter-marks**, the breaking up of striæ into a series of close minute V-shaped impressions, indicative of the repeated action of the gouging instrument; (4) **jagged grooves**, on coarse rock, traversed at close intervals by irregular crescent-shaped impressions, which, when they occur at long intervals, are called **crescentic gouges**; (5) **crescentic cracks**, on fine-grained rocks, traversing the grooves or striæ, and concave toward the direction of origin of the force; (6) **jumping gouges**, occurring when the chiseling took place at intervals, the gouging-point overleaping the intervening spaces; (7) **planation**, often including **polishing-gouges**, the general wearing down and smoothing of the rock-surface; (8) **advance-cones**, half-cones in relief on the rock-face, with apices turned toward the origin of motion

rock′-shaft″, rec′-shaft′, *n.* A shaft made to rock on its bearings, usually giving to-and-fro motion to one or more pieces by a crank or an arm projecting from its circumference; particularly, such a shaft for operating a slide-valve in an engine. **rock′er-shaft″**‡; **rock′ing-shaft″**‡.

rock′-shaft″², *n. Mining.* A shaft made purposely to send down rock for filling the stopes, rooms, or slices. The shaft is generally kept nearly full, and the rock is trammed away as fast as it is wanted.

rockt, *pp.* Rocked. PHIL. SOC.

rock′-thrush″, **r.-violet**, etc. See ROCK¹, *n.*

rock′weed″, rec′wēd′, *n.* Any one of various coarse seaweeds growing on rocks washed by the tide, especially of the genera *Fucus* and *Sargassum*. **rock′-kelp″**‡.

rock′work″, rec′wūrk′, *n.* **1.** A mound or wall made of stones, set with mortar, and arranged to imitate a rocky surface. **2.** A rockery or an artificial grotto. **3.** A mass of rock forming a natural wall.

> We come within a few miles to the Vernal and Nevada Falls . . . set in the midst of most novel and sublime *rock-work*.
> JOHN MUIR in *Century Magazine* Aug., '90, p. 490.

4. Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry.

rock′wren″, rec′-ren′, *n.* **1.** A rock-haunting wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, specifically *S. obsoletus*, of arid regions of the western United States and Mexico, a brilliant singer. **2.** A South-American terrestrial pteroptochoid bird of wren-like form, with large long-clawed feet, as a barking-bird (*Hylactes*).

rock′y¹, rok′i, *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling rocks; figuratively, unflinching or unfeeling; hard; as, a *rocky* field; a *rocky* character.

> Against your *rocky* side
> The bloody billows dashed, and howled, and died!
> BRYANT *To the Apennines* st. 5.

rock′y², *a.* [Slang.] Shaky or dizzy, as if rocking; unsteady in the head, as from past intoxication or late dissipation.

Rock′y Moun′tain. Of or pertaining to the Rocky Mountains, the chief range of the western United States.

—Rocky Mountain canary [Slang], a donkey. **—R. M. goat**, a remorhædine, goat-like antelope (*Mazama montana*) of the lofty mountains of western North America, with very long whitish hair; now rarely if ever seen south of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. **—R. M. locust**, see LOCUST¹. **—R. M. sheep**, the bighorn.

The Rocky Mountain Goat (*Mazama montana*). 1/30

ro′con, rō′co, *n.* Same as ANNATTO. [< F. *rocou*, < Braz. *urucú*.] **ro′cou**.

ro-co′co, ro-cō′cō, *a. Arch.* Of or pertaining to rococo; decorated in the debased Louis XV. style; hence, lacking artistic worth and solidity.

> The most brilliant cafes of the Boulevards are only rococo, and artificial. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. iii, ch. 6, p. 323. [in '72.]

ro-co′co, *n.* A style of decoration distinguished by a profusion of meaningless but often delicately executed ornament in imitation of rockwork, shells, foliage, and scrolls massed together: prevalent in the times of the Regency and Louis XV.; hence, anything that is eccentric, quaint, tasteless, or odd in art or literature. Compare BAROQUE, GROTESQUE, ROCAILLE, and see illus. under LOUIS-QUATORZE.

> The sacristy of San Lorenzo . . . was the beginning of that wonderful mixture of antique regularity with the capricious bizarrerie of modern times, the last barren fruit of which was the *rococo*.
> H. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnett, vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 173. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

[F., < *rocaille*, rockwork, < *roche*, OF. *roke*; see ROCK¹, *n.*]

roc′quet, rok′et, *n.* Same as ROCHET¹.

roc′ta, rec′ta, *n.* [LL.] *Mus.* A musical instrument resembling the violin: used by minstrels of the 13th century.

rod, red, *vt.* [ROD′DED; ROD′DING.] **1.** To use a rod or rods upon, for any purpose. **2.** To furnish with lightning-rods, as a building.

rod, *n.* **1.** A shoot or twig of any woody plant; a straight, slim piece of wood or other material; wand. Specifically: (1) A switch or several switches together, used as an instrument of punishment; hence, with the definite article, discipline; correction.

> The founders of monasteries had such faith in the *Rod*, that flagellation was the punishment appointed for every imaginable offence. W. M. COOPER *History of the Rod* ch. 5, p. 46. [J. C. H.]

(2) A badge of office, as of a marshal. (3) A scepter; figuratively, dominion; power.

> Hands that the *rod* of empire might have swayed.
> GRAY *Elegy* st. 12.

(4) A magic wand. (5) A lightning-rod. See LIGHTNING.

2. *Mech.* A bar, especially one of metal, either as a part of a machine, as a connecting-rod, or fitted for commercial use. See ROD-IRON, and compare CONNECTING-ROD.

3. A light pole used to sustain and manipulate a fishing-line; a fish-pole; more especially, a slender pole of bamboo, or of splints of some tough elastic wood glued together lengthwise, and made, for convenience of carriage, in 3 or 4 sections (joints), which are joined together by means of metal sleeves when about to be used. These rods are made in various weights and styles, and are designated according to their purpose, as **bait-rods**, **fly-rods**, **trolling-rods**, or according to the fish to be caught, as **salmon-rod**, etc.

4. A measure of length, surface, and solidity: for length and surface, called also *perch* and *pole*. See MEASURE.

5. *Anat.* One of the rod-like bodies of the retina. **6.** A particular line of family descent; race; tribe. [< AS. *rōd*.]

Compounds, etc.: **—main rod**, a principal rod, as the connecting-rod of a steam-engine or the large pump-rod in a mining shaft. **—Moses's rod**, a divining-rod.

> A strange kind of exploration and peculiar way of rhabdomancy is that which is used in mineral discoveries; that is, with a forked hasel, commonly called *Moses' rod*, which freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it. T. BROWNE *Works*, *Vulgar Errors* in vol. iii, bk. v, ch. 24, p. 175. [W. P. '35.]

—Napier's rods, a set of rods of square section, for facilitating the multiplication or division of large numbers; now little used. The set includes ten rods, each bearing a digit and its successive multiples, and an eleventh, called the *index-rod*, bearing the ten digits. In multiplying, the index-rod and those rods that bear at the top the digits of the multiplicand are placed side by side, and the figures opposite those of the multiplier on the index-rod are set down and added according to rule. **—rod′-bac-te″ri-um**, *n.* A bacillus. **—rod-chisel**, *n.* A smiths' chisel fixed on a rod or handle: for cutting hot iron. **—rod-coupling**, *n.* A coupling for rods, as those used in well-boring. **—rod-end**, *n. Steam-engin.* The end of a connecting-rod with its brasses, keys, etc. **—rod-fish**, *n.* A fish that may be taken by angling. **—rod-fisher**, *n.* One who fishes with a rod; an angler; rodster. **—rod-fishing**, *n.* Angling with rod and line. **—rod-fructification**, *n.* A special form of gonidiophore in certain genera of the *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium, which detaches from itself small gonidium-like rods. **—rod-head**, *n.* [Scot.] A stag's antlers of four points. **—rod-holder**, *n.* A rod-fisher; an angler. **—rod-iron**, *n.* Iron made in the form of round iron rods for commercial use. **—rod-knight**†, *n.* A vassal holding his fief on condition of service on horseback. **—rod-line**, *n.* A fishing-line used on a rod without a reel. **—rod-machine**, *n.* A machine for manufacturing round wooden rods, as for chair-rounds and broom-handles. **—rod of Corti**, one of the jointed neuroepithelial structures found in the organ of Corti of the inner ear. **—rod of the retina**, one of the structures found in the neuroepithelium of the retina, consisting of elongated cylinders set against the outer layer, and alternating with other structures called cones. **—rod-planer**, *n.* A planing-machine specially designed for work on connecting-rods or the like. **—rod-ring**, *n.* One of the small rings on a fishing-rod, which guide the line between the reel and the tip. **—split rod**, **1.** A strip of metal slit from a plate by rollers, for use in making nails. **2.** A fishing-rod made of several lengthwise strips fastened together. **—transcendent** or **trembling rod**, same as DIVINING-ROD

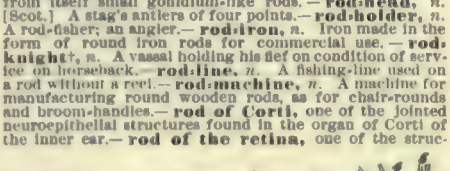

A Rod of the Retina.

Diagram showing the arrangement of the structures forming the retina. The nervous elements are shown above, the supporting elements below. 1. Rod. 2. Cone (1 and 2 together forming the bacillary layer or visual cells). 3. Cells forming the ganglion of the retina. 4. Cells forming the ganglion of the optic nerve. 5. Fibers of the optic nerve. 6. Müller's fibers.

rod′don, red′on, *n.* [Scot.] Same as ROWAN. **rod′din**‡.

rod′dy¹, red′i, *a.* [Rare.] Having many rods or twigs.

rod′dy²†, *a* Ruddy

rode, rōd, *imp.* of RIDE, *v.*

rode¹, *n.* [Bay of Fundy.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor.

rode²†, *n.* **1.** Ruddiness. **2.** Complexion. **rud**†.

rode³†, *n.* A raid; incursion.

rode⁴†, *n.* A roadstead.

rode⁵†, *n.* A rood.

ro′dent, rō′dent, *a.* **1.** Gnawing. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia*; resembling a rodent. [< L. *rodent-is*, ppr. of *rodo*, gnaw.] **—rodent ulcer** (*Pathol.*), a slowly eating, corroding ulcer; a destructive cancerous ulcer, appearing as a dry wart, afterward ulcerating and discharging fetid matter.

ro′dent, *n.* A mammal having in each jaw two (rarely four) incisors, growing continually from persistent pulpe and in a subcircular direction, and no canine teeth; one of the *Glires* or *Rodentia*, as a squirrel, beaver, rat, porcupine, or hare.

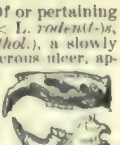

Dentition of a Rodent: skull of a rabbit.

Ro-den′ti-a, ro-den′shi-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Glires* or rodents. [< L. *rodentia*, neut. pl. of *rodens*; see RODENT.] **—ro-den′tial**, *a.*

ro-de'o, ro-dē'ō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** The driving of cattle together to be branded; a round-up.

Though out of season, a rodeo was organized for our benefit, to show the method of handling the roving cattle on a large scale.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* ch. 37, p. 415. [U. '83.]

2. An enclosure on a stock-farm, in which cattle are collected to be counted and branded. [Sp., < *rodar*, wheel, < L. *rota;* see ROTATE, *a.*]

rodge, rej, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The gadwall.

Rod'i-ya, rod'i-ya, *n.* [Ceylon.] A member of the lowest class of Ceylonese, considered unfit for laborers.

rod'let, rod'let, *n.* A bacillus. [C.]

rod'man, rod'man, *n.* [ROD'MEN, *pl.*] One who uses or carries a surveyors' leveling-rod. **rods'man‡.**

rod'o-mel, rod'o-mel, *n.* A mixture of rose-juice and honey. [< Gr. *rhodon*, rose, + *meli*, honey.]

rod'o-mont†. **1.** *a.* Vainly boasting; bragging. **II.** *n.* A braggart; blusterer. See RODOMONTADE.

rod"o-mon-tade', rod'o-mon-tād', *vi.* [-TA'DED; -TA'DING.] To indulge in ostentatious boasting; bluster; rant. — **rod"o-mon-tade'**, *a.* Bragging.

rod"o-mon-tade', *n.* Vainglorious bluster; lofty bragging, as of one who boasts that he can roll mountains. [F., < It. *rodomontata*, < *Rodomonte*, a boastful leader in "Orlando Furioso," < *rodare* (< L. *rotu;* see ROTATE, *a.*) + *monte* (< L. *mons*), mountain.] **rod"o-mon-ta'do†.**

Synonyms: see BALDERDASH.

rod"o-mon-ta'dist†, *n.* A blustering braggart. **rod"o-mon-ta'dort.**

rods'-gold"†, *n.* Marigold.

rod'ster, rod'ster, *n.* [Rare] A rod-fisher.

rod'wood", rod'wud', *n.* Any one of several West-Indian trees or shrubs, especially *Lætia Guidonia* or *Thamnia*, of the Indian plum family (*Birineæ*). — **black rodwood**, *Eugenia pallens*, of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*). — **red r.**, *Eugenia axillaris*. — **white r.**, the bastard greenheart (*Calyptranthes Chytraculia*).

rod'y†, *a.* Ruddy.

roe[1], rō, *n.* **1.** The collected mass of eggs of various lower animals, as fishes, amphibians, and crustaceans; spawn; also, the testes and sperm or milt (soft roe) of male fishes. **2.** A mottled streak of light and shade in wood, especially in mahogany. [< AS. **hrogn*, roe.] — **roe'-fish"**, *n.* A fish full of spawn; a ripe fish. — **roe'-stone**, *n.* Same as OOLITE.

roe[2], *n.* **1.** The roe-deer. **2.** Improperly, the doe of the red-deer. [< AS. *rā*, roe.] **roo†.**

roe'buck", rō'buc', *n.* A roe-deer, especially the male. — **roe'buck-ber"ry**, *n.* A herbaceous bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*) of Scotland and northern Europe, or its fruit, like the dewberry, but red. **stone'-bram"ble†.**

roed, rōd, *a.* Having roe; as, a *roed* fish.

roe'-deer", rō'-dir', *n.* A small deer (*Capreolus caprea*) of Europe and western Asia; roe; roebuck. It is about 2½ feet tall, dark reddish-brown, with a white patch on the rump, and having, in the male, small, rugged, erect antlers, approximated at their bases and usually bearing three tines; now rare in civilized Europe, except where preserved. [< AS. *rāh-deōr*, < *rāh*, roe, + *deōr*, wild animal.]

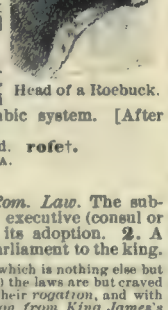
Head of a Roebuck.

roe'mer-ite, rō'mėr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, chestnut-brown, hydrous iron sulfate ($H_{24}FeFe_2S_4O_{28}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< F. A. *Roemer*, German geologist.] **rō'mer-ite‡.**

ro"e-noke'†, *n.* Same as ROANOKE.

roep'per-ite, rūp'pėr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, iron-manganese-zinc chrysolite, $(Fe,Mn,Zn,Mg)_2SiO_4$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [After W. T. *Roepper*, Bethlehem, Penn.]

rof', *imp.* of RYVEN, *v.* Rove; pierced. **rofe†.**

rof'fi-a, rof'i-a, *n.* Same as RAFFIA.

rog', *vt.* To shake.

rog'a-ment†, *n.* A postulate.

ro-ga'tion, ro-gā'shun, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* The submitting of a proposed law by the executive (consul or tribune) to the people and asking its adoption. **2.** A formal request; as, a *rogation* of Parliament to the king.

We daily see, that in the parliament, (which is nothing else but the head court of the king and his vassals,) the laws are but craved by his subjects, and only made by him at their *rogation*, and with their advice. HUME *England, Quotation from King James's Works* in vol iv, note zz, p. 561. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

3. *Eccl.* Litany; supplication. [F., < L. *rogatio(n-)*, < *rogatus*, pp. of *rogo*, ask.] — **Rogation days** (*Eccl.*), the three days immediately preceding Ascension day, observed with litanies, and in some places by processions, to obtain God's blessing on the crops. — **ro-ga'tion-flow"er**, *n.* The European milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*). See MILKWORT. — **R. Sunday**, the Sunday next before Rogation days. **Rogate Sunday†.** — **R. tide**, *n.* The period covered by Rogation days. — **R. week**, the week that includes Rogation days. **cross'-week"‡; gang'-week"‡; Procession week†.**

ro'ga-to-ry, rō'ga-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Commissioned to gather information; pertaining to or making investigation. **2.** Requesting officially another court to ascertain and report certain facts; as, letters *rogatory.* [< L. *rogator*, asker, < *rogatus;* see ROGATION.]

rog'en-stein, rog'en-stīn, *n. Geol.* Oolite in which the spherules are united by argillaceous cement. [< G. *rogenstein*, lit. 'roe-stone,' < *rogen*, roe, + *stein*, stone.] **rog'gen-stein‡.**

rog'er, roj'ėr, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A ram. **2†.** A rogue.

Rog'er de Cov'er-ley. [Eng.] A country-dance similar to the Virginia reel, and supposed to have been the original of it; named from the English squire described by Addison in the "Spectator." Written also with *Sir* as a prefix.

ro-ge'ri-an", *n.* [Rare.] A wig.

rog'gan, rog'an, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rocking stone.

rog'gle†, *vt.* & *vi.* To shake. **rogget†.**

roghte†, *pp.* of RECCHE†, *v.* Recked.

roght'less†, *a.* Reckless, heedless.

rogue, rōg, *v.* [ROGUED; ROGU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To practise roguery upon; defraud.

We have rogues to deal with; but try we not to *rogue* them.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 55, p. 395. [H.]

2. To tear up by the roots, as imperfect plants. **3†.** To accuse of roguery; censure as a rogue.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To play roguish tricks; act the part of a rogue. **2†.** To play the vagabond.

rogue, *n.* **1.** A thoroughly dishonest and unprincipled person; a knave; trickster; scoundrel.

The cheating tradesman and the highway robber are both *rogues.*
TOPLADY *Works, Answer to Question* vol. vi, p. 304. [BA. '25.]

2. One who is mischievous, waggish, or of playful spirit: sometimes said familiarly and endearingly.

From the slyness with which Master Simon avoided the smaller game [in blind-man's-buff], and hemmed this wild little nymph in corners, and obliged her to jump shrieking over chairs, I suspected the *rogue* of being not a whit more blinded than was convenient.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Dinner* p. 283. [G. P. P. '61.]

3. *Eng. Law.* An idle, sturdy beggar; a roving vagabond; a vagrant of either sex. The act of 1-2 Victoria includes fourteen different descriptions of persons under the head of rogues and vagabonds. **4.** An elephant that has separated from a herd and leads a solitary life, in which state it is fierce and dangerous. **5.** *Hort.* A peculiar and inferior plant among seedlings. [< OF. *rogue*, rude, prob. < Bret. *rog*, haughty.] — **rogue'-house"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A prison; jail. — **r.-money**, *n.* [Scot.] A county tax for the expenses of prosecuting and imprisoning vagrants. — **rogues' gallery**, a collection of photographic portraits of criminals, taken at police headquarters to aid in their future identification. — **rogue's-gilliflower**, *n.* The rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). See GILLYFLOWER.

rogu'er-y, rōg'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The conduct, tricks, or character of a rogue; knavery or knavishness. **2.** Playful mischievousness; waggery; tricky merriment; as, *roguеries* of a child.

rogue'ship, rōg'ship, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a rogue; also, a title applied to a roguish person.

What made your *rogueships* Harrying for victuals here?
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Bonduca* act ii, sc. 3.

rogu'ish, rōg'ish, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting playful roguery; playfully mischievous. **2.** Being or behaving like a rogue or knave; dishonest. **rogu'y†. 3†.** Vagrant. — **rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **rogu'ish-ness**, *n.*

ro'han, rō'han, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Soymida febrifuga*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), with a reddish, light, workable, durable, and strong wood, and an astringent and tonic bark. Called also *Indian mahogany, redwood*, and *red* or *bastard cedar.* **ro-hi'na‡; ro'hun‡.**

ro'hob, rō'heb, *n.* Same as ROB, *n.*

ro'i, rō'i, *n.* [Maori.] The edible rootstock of the tara-fern, growing in New Zealand.

roi'al†, *a.* Royal. **roi'al-liche†.** — **roi'al-ly†**, *adv.* Royally. — **roi'al-tee†**, *n.* Royalty.

ro'i-bok, *n.* The palla; rooyebok.

roign'ous†, *a.* Scabby. Compare ROIN.

roil[1], roil, *vt.* **1.** To render muddy or thick by stirring up sediment; as, a stream *roiled* by a storm. **2.** To vex or irritate: commonly **rile. 3.** [Local.] To bewilder. **4.** [Local.] To salt with a roiler, as fish. [< OF. *roeler* (F. *rouler*); see ROLL, *v.*] **rile‡** [Prov. or Colloq.]; **royle†.**

roil[2]**†**, *vi.* To wander; rove.

roil[3]**†**, *n.* A Flemish horse. **roile†.**

roild, *pp.* Roiled. PHIL. Soc.

roil'er, roil'ėr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A machine, consisting of a rotating box turned by a crank, used in salting fish.

roil'y, roil'i, *a.* Full of sediment; stirred up; turbid.

roint†, *vt.* To gnaw. **royne†.**

roint†, *n.* Scurf; scab. **roignet; roynet.** — **roin'ish†**, *a.* Scurvy; mangy; vile and mean. — **roin'ous†**, *a.* Rough; scabby; worthless. **royn'ous†.**

roint†, *v.* Same as AROINT.

roist'er, roist'ėr, *vi.* To act in a blustering manner; as, a *roistering* blade. **roist†; royst†; royst'er‡.** — **roist'er-er**, *n.* One who roisters. **roist"er-doist'er†.**

roist'er, *n.* **1.** A drunken revel; spree. **2.** [Archaic.] A roisterer. [< OF. *rustre* for *ruste* (F. *rustique*); see RUSTIC.] **royst'er‡.** — **roist'er-ly†**, *a.* Like a roisterer. — **roist'er-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] In a noisy, blustering manner. — **roist'er-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Uproarious; turbulent. **royst'er-ous†.**

roi'tel-et, roi'tel-et, *n.* **1.** A kinglet, as the goldcrest. **2†.** A petty king. [F., < *roi*, king, < L. *rex;* see REX.] **roy'tel-et†.**

rok, *n.* Same as ROC.

ro'ka, rō'ka, *n.* A large African and Arabian tree (*Trichilia emetica*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), whose fruit is used by the Arabs in an ointment for itch and in perfumes for the hair.

rok'am-bole, *n.* Same as ROCAMBOLE.

roke, rōk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Smoke; damp; mist. **2.** A vein of ore. — **ro'ky**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Foggy; damp; cloudy. **roak'y†; rook'y†.**

roke'age, rōk'ēj, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Parched Indian corn, pulverized and mixed with sugar. Called also *pinole.* [Of Am. Ind. origin.] **ro'keet; yoke'age‡.**

rok'e-lay, *n.* Same as ROQUELAURE. **rock'lay‡.**

ro'ker, rō'ker, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A ray, especially a thornback. **2.** The rockling. [Cp. ROACH[1], *n.*]

Ro'land, rō'land, *n.* The hero of the Anglo-Norman *Chanson de Roland*, of the 12th century, the greatest champion in the Charlemagne legends, slain by the Gascons at Roncesvalles in 778. The **Chanson de Roland** is in assonant verse in the langue d'oil, and is probably the work of a Norman trouvère.

— **a Roland for an Oliver**, action taken in retaliation, or by way of matching something done or said by another, as the telling of some incredible story: from the fact that the old romancers exaggerated the exploits of the brother knights so mined.

Ro-lan'dic, ro lan'dic, *a.* Pertaining to or named after Rolando, an Italian anatomist (1773-1831); as, the *Rolandic* fissure. See FISSURE OF ROLANDO.

roid, *pp.* Rolled. PHIL. Soc.

rôle, rōl, *n.* [F.] A part or character taken by an actor; hence, any assumed character or function.

The wary detective thought it prudent to resume his *rôle* of the self-absorbed, semi-oblivious old man. ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 85. [G. P. P. '88.]

— **title rôle**, the part or character from which the name of a play is taken, as *Hamlet* or *Othello.*

roll, rōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to progress by turning over and over upon a surface without slipping; as, to *roll* a log; to *roll* a ball; also, to move with rotation, or to partially rotate; turn about continually; as, to *roll* one's eyes. **2.** To wrap round and round upon itself or upon an axis; also, to cause to assume the shape of a sphere or cylinder by means of rotation and pressure; as, to *roll* carpet; to *roll* dough in the hands. **3.** To envelop with or without rotation of the object enveloped; enwrap; as, he was *rolled* in blankets. **4.** To make smooth, compact, or flat by means of a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* a road; to *roll* out dough; to *roll* sheet metal. **5.** To carry onward with a steady swelling and sweeping motion; also, to cause to heave or sway sidewise; as, the ocean *rolls* its waves to the shore; the billows *roll* the vessel.

I have stood Where Hudson *rolled* his lordly flood.
WHITTIER *The Merrimack* st. 4.

6. To push or drive along on rollers; as, to *roll* a table across the floor. **7.** To calender, as paper. **8.** To turn over, as a whale in stripping (it) of blubber. **9.** To utter with a vibration of the tongue on the palate, or with a continued trilling sound; as, to *roll* one's r's. **10.** To beat a roll upon, as a drum. **11.** To emit in a full and swelling manner, as musical sounds; as, the organ *rolls* forth its solemn notes. **12.** *Bookbinding.* To ornament, as the edges or inner covers of a bound book, by a bookbinders' roll. **13.** *Print.* To apply ink to (a form) with a roller or rollers. **14.** [Archaic.] To revolve mentally; consider repeatedly.

So Lawrence Aylmer, . . . *Rolling* in his mind
Old waifs of rhymie, . . . Mused, and was mute.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 24.

II. *i.* **1.** To move onward by turning round and round upon a surface without slipping, as the wheel of a carriage; also, to move onward while rotating; as, a hoop *rolls;* the earth *rolls* round the sun.

Human nature can never rest; once in motion, it *rolls*, like the stone of Sisyphus, every instant when the resisting force is suspended. JOHN ADAMS *Works, Defence of Constitutions* in vol. iv, ch. 7, p. 521. [L. B. & CO. '51.]

2. To move or run on wheels; as, the coach *rolls* along. **3.** To rotate partially; as, the eye *rolls.* **4.** To undulate or sweep along, as waves; hence, to move tumultuously; fluctuate; as, *rolling* mists. **5.** To sway or toss from side to side; as, a ship *rolls* on the sea; a horse *rolls* on the ground. **6.** To fall or tumble forward with a rotary motion; as, the water *rolls* over the ledge.

Down they fell By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 594.

7. To give forth a deep, reverberating sound; as, the thunder *rolls.*

His [Coleridge's] voice *rolled* on the ear like the pealing organ, and its sound alone was the music of thought. HAZLITT *Works, Lect. on Eng. Poets* in vol. iii, lect. viii, p. 198. [L.]

8. To utter trills: said especially of birds. **9.** To assume, through a rotating movement, the form of a cylinder, as of cloth. **10.** To be extended or smoothed under the action of a roller or between rollers; as, the dough or the metal *rolls* easily. **11.** To luxuriate; abound: from the action of an animal rolling in something of which it is fond; as, to *roll* in wealth. **12.** To beat a roll on a drum. **13†.** To enroll oneself; be enrolled. **14†.** To ramble about. [< F. *rouler*, < LL. *rotulo*, < L. *rotula;* see ROTULA.] **reile†; role†; rowle†.**

Synonyms: see REVOLVE.

— **roll'-a-bout"**, *a.* Short and fat, so as to have a rolling walk. — **to r. a walk** (*Brickmaking*), to throw or sprinkle sand upon a molding-table to prevent the clay from sticking.

— **roll'a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be rolled.

roll, *n.* **1.** Anything rolled up in cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of parchment. **2.** Hence, an official writing, especially a list or register. Specifically: (1) *Law.* The "paper-book" or court files comprising the pleadings and other papers in a case requisite to the record and for the support of the judgment; as, a judgment *roll;* also, an official document kept on file, as chancery records. (2) A register of names, as in a school or a legislative body. **3.** A long strip, as of ribbon or carpet, rolled upon itself or upon a core. **4.** *Cookery.* Any food rolled up in preparation for use, as bread formed by rolling or doubling up pieces of dough, or a pudding or cake formed in a similar way; as, a jelly *roll.* **5.** A cylindrical sliver of carded wool. **6.** A twist of tobacco. **7.** A cushion of hair in an old-time coiffure for women. **8.** A roller; particularly, a cylinder in fixed bearings used as a roller. Specifically: (1) One of two cylinders or grooved rollers between which material is drawn, as for reducing its thickness; as, the finishing-*rolls* of a rolling-mill. (2) *Engraving.* A hardened steel cylinder, bearing a design for impression on a soft plate. (3) *Paper-making.* (*a*) A bladed cylinder for working paper-pulp in the tub. (*b*) A cylinder in a calendering-machine. (4) *Bookbinding.* A hand-tool for making a continuous line, usually having a brass wheel with a rim cut to the desired pattern. (5) The cylinder of a printing-machine: an untechnical use. (6) A heavy metal cylinder for flattening molten plate glass into a sheet. (7) *Milling.* One of a pair of chilled-iron or porcelain cylinders between which grain is broken, middlings floured, or bran cleaned of adhering flour: specifically called *bran-rolls, break-rolls, middling-rolls*, etc. (8) *Arch.* A roll-molding or the like. **9.** *Building.* A round-topped strip to raise the sheets of a lead roof at the cross-joints. **10.** A rolling, as of thunder. **11.** A trill, as of a canary. **12.** *Mus.* (1) The rapid beating of a drum to make its sound continuous.

The Roll of the (Mosaic) Law, as used in Jewish synagogues.

The stillness was broken by a sudden but muffled *roll* of drums and a blare of brazen trumpets.
J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 9, p. 116. [A. '87.]

(2) *Organ-playing.* The sounding of the tones of a chord in rapid succession; arpeggio. **13.** A rolling gait or movement; specifically (*Naut.*), motion from side to side, as of a ship in a seaway.

I . . . slid up and down my berth like a shuttle at every *roll* of the ship. FROUDE *Eng. in the West Indies* ch. 2, p. 21. [S. '88.]

14. An undulating surface; in mining, an unevenness in the roof or floor.

Their green aisles were as unlike the broad *roll* of the prairie as they were unlike the usual growth of the American forest.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 16, p. 272. [H. '86.]

15†. A round of duty; office; rôle. [< F. *rôle*, < LL. *rotulus*, < L. *rotula*; see ROTULA.] **roule**†; **rowle**†.

Synonyms: see LIST; RECORD.

—**Bagimont's** (or **Bajimont's**) **roll** (*Scotch Hist.*), the church rent-roll of Scotland: made up by the papal legate Benemund or Baiamund de Vicchi (popularly called *Bagimont*), in 1275, and in force till the Reformation.—**breaking-down rolls** (*Metal-working*), same as ROUGHING-ROLLS.—**breast-roll**, *n.* That roll in a paper-making machine which faces the gate from which the pulp flows.—**on the rolls** [Eng.], on the official list of solicitors.—**roll'-boil"**, *vt.* To give a luster to (woolen cloth) by scalding it while it is tightly wound on rollers.—**r.-box**, *n. Textile.* The rotating cylinder of a jack-frame.—**r.-call**, *n.* **1.** The act of calling over a roll or list of the names of a body of persons, to ascertain which are present, as in a legislative body, military company, or school; also, the time when the roll is called. **2.** *Mil.* The signal for roll-call.—**r.-cumulus**, *n.* Strato-cumulus cloud, composed of large rolls of dark clouds, frequently covering the entire sky.—**r.-molding**, *n.* A molding like a parchment roll with a sharp projecting edge, one half being of smaller curve than the other: a scroll-molding.—**r.-scale**, *n.* The scale that falls from iron during the process of rolling.—**r.-train**, *n.* A set of two or three rolls for reducing masses, as blooms of iron or steel, to desired thickness or form.

A Roll-train for Steel Rails.

rol'le, rōl'le, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A run: a group of notes of equal value, mostly sung to one syllable.

roll'er, rōl'er, *n.* **1.** Any cylindrical article or device that rolls, as to reduce friction. (1) A round stick placed under a heavy object to assist in moving it. (2) A caster-wheel. (3) A plate of metal on the balance-staff of a watch or clock, receiving motion from the lever. (4) The crosspiece to which the short tongue of a sleigh is mortised. (5) A wooden rock-shaft in an organ for altering the direction of motion from a key: usually mounted in sets on a roller-board. (6) *Naut.* A rotating bar to save a hawser from friction in passing over it. (7) The round stick over which an endless towel passes. (8) A child's cart.

2. Any cylindrical body used to roll over a surface, as to exert pressure or to carry something. Specifically: (1) A heavy cylinder, for rolling and smoothing the ground; a clod-crusher or road-roller. (2) *Print.* A rod covered with an elastic composition or with felt, used in applying ink to printing-surfaces; also, a leather-covered rod used in lithographic printing. (3) *Etching.* A leather-covered cylinder for revarnishing plates. (4) The toothed drum of a musical box. (5) One of the cylinders of a paper-making machine. (6) In a lapping-machine, the cylinder on which the lap accumulates. (7) The stick on which a map or the like is rolled. (8) A roller, as in new-process milling.

Rollers are named from their use or purpose; as, **cutting-roller** (any roller for cutting, particularly a garden- or field-roller, having sections, between which are cutting discs that divide the sod or surface of the soil into strips for plowing), **damping-r.** (covered with felt and cloth, for dampening lithographic stones on the press), **guide-r.** (serving as a guide on a machine), **land-r.** or **field-r.** (for rolling land), **paving-r.** (for compacting pavements, especially asphalt), **planishing-r., pressing-r., seine-r.** (over which a seine is hauled), **spinning-r.** (one of a pair of rollers or wheels between which threads are drawn out in a spinning-machine), **tension-r.** (a tightening pulley of small diameter), as for a driving-belt, etc.

3. A long bandage done up in a roll and to be wrapped tightly around a limb or the like: used in surgery. **4.** A person who rolls anything. **5.** One of a series of long, swelling waves, as of the ocean. **6.** *Saddlery.* A wide padded surcingle or girth holding a heavy blanket in place on a horse. **7.** *Ordnance.* A wooden cylinder used for mounting and dismounting guns. **8.** An Old World corscioid bird of crow-like form with gaudy colors, remarkable for its irregular rolling or tumbling flight.

The common species (*Coracias garrula*), found in Europe, is mostly blue of various shades, varied with bright reddish brown. See plate of BIRDS, fig. 9. The broad-billed rollers belong to the genus *Eurystomus*, as the Australian roller or dollar-bird (*E. pacificus*).

9. A tumbler pigeon. **10.** An ilysioid or tortricoid serpent: a shorttail. **11.** [Local, U. S.] The striped bass. **12.** [Archaic.] A child's go-cart.

Compounds: —**roll'er-bar"row**, *n.* A wheelbarrow with a wheel broad enough to pass over lawns or garden-beds without cutting.—**r.-bearing**, *n.* See BEARING, 7.—**r.-board**, *n.* A board in an organ on which is mounted a set of rollers. See illus. under ORGAN.—**r.-box**, *n.* A box or closed containing cleats, racks, etc., for the storage of printers' rollers when not in use.—**r.-chock**, **r.-cleat**, *n.* A chock or cleat having antifriction rollers in its jaws.—**r.-coaster**, *n.* A switchback railway in which small cars are run on wheels or rollers, as at summer resorts. Compare SWITCHBACK, 2.—**r.-composition**, *n.* The mixture, as of glue, molasses, and glycerin, of which printers' rollers are made.—**r.-core**, *n.* The central stiffening rod or tube in a printers' roller.—**r.-die**, *n.* A cylinder of hard steel bearing a design which it may impress in a soft plate or roll.—**r.-flour**, *n.* Flour made partly or entirely by rollers.—**r.-gin**, *n.* A machine for separating the seeds from the fiber of cotton, usually by leather rollers working against a blunt-edged knife or knives.—**r.-grip**, *n.* A device for clutching a traction-cable between grooved sheaves or rollers.—**r.-mill**, *n.* **1.** A machine for breaking, crushing, or grinding grain or other materials between horizontal rollers, both of which have positive motion. **2.** An establishment in which grain is floured in such machines.—**r.-mold**, *n.* A tubular metal mold in which printers' rollers are cast about the roller-core.—**r.-skate**, *n.* A skate having rollers (usually two pairs) instead of a blade or runner, for use on a floor.—**r.-stock**, *n. Print.* A roller-crosse having bearings at each end, and upon which roller-composition is cast.—**r.-tongue**, *n.* Local.] The reach of a bobsled.—**r.-towel**, *n.* An endless towel for use on a roller.

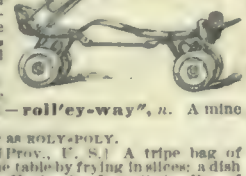

A Roller-skate.

roll'ey, rōl'e, *n.* [North Eng.] A large coal-mine truck for receiving corves.—**roll'ey-way"**, *n.* A mine tramway.

roll'ey-poll"ey, *n.* Same as ROLY-POLY.

rol'li-chie, rol'i-chi, *n.* [Prov., U. S.] A tripe bag of forcemeats, prepared for the table by frying in slices; a dish of the early Dutch of New York. [< D. *rolletje*, dim. of *rol*, < F. *rôle*; see ROLL, *n.*] **rul'li-chie**†.

roll'ick, rol'ik, *vi.* [Colloq.] To move in a careless or swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; act mirthfully. [< ROLL, *v.*; but cp. FROLIC.] **rol'lic**‡.

A little gallery to one side is reserved for the mooneyed babies, . . . but they come down occasionally and *rollic* about as they wish, quite unreproved.

ELIZABETH BISLAND *A Flying Trip* stage iii, p. 67. [H. '91.]

rol'lick-ing, rol'ik-ing, *pa.* **1.** Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; frolicsome. **2.** Expressive of a merry, careless spirit; as, *rollicking* behavior. **rol'lick-some**‡; **rol'lick-y**‡.

roll'ing, rōl'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having a succession of sloping elevations and depressions; undulating; as, *rolling* prairies. **2.** Turned back or down as if over a roll; as, a *rolling* collar. For other meanings, see ROLL, *v.*

—**rolling bridge**, a bridge that swings around upon rollers, as a revolving drawbridge.—**r. circle**, **1.** The pitch-circle of a gear-wheel or friction-wheel. **2.** An imaginary circle on a paddle-wheel, located at that point where the rotation-speed equals the speed of the vessel.—**r. fire** (*Mil.*), a fire delivered, as by infantry, the discharge beginning at one end of a line and extending to the other.—**r. hitch**, see illus. under KNOT.—**r. purchase**†, same as CRANEQUIN.—**r. reef**, **r. topsail**, etc., a reef or reefed topsail, etc., formed by the use of a roller below the yard as a substitute for reef-points.

roll'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that rolls, or of one who uses a rolling-tool. **2.** The taking of trout by means of a rolling-dam. **3.** *Lace-making.* A knot or twist that fastens the thread to the bobbin. **4.** A deep, full, reverberating sound.

Compounds: —**roll'ing-bar"rel**, *n.* A barrel to be rotated for mixing gunpowder, etc.—**r.-chock**, *n. Naut.* A wooden cleat at the middle of a yard, partly encircling the mast: for steadying the yard.—**r.-cleat**‡.—**r.-dam**, *n.* A dam sometimes built in Canadian streams below a pool, whither fish are driven and taken.—**r.-frame**, *n.* A frame containing rollers by which cloth is drawn through a dye-vat.—**r.-machine**, *n.* Any machine having a roller or rollers as a distinguishing feature, as a rolling-mill.—**r.-plant**, *n.* **1.** *Metal-working.* A rolling-mill or establishment for rolling metal into forms. **2.** Railway rolling-stock.—**r.-press**, *n.* A press operating by means of rollers or cylinders: loosely applied to several machines. Specifically: (1) A copperplate-printers' press, having a bed under the cylinder. (2) A paper-calendering machine. (3) A cloth-pressing machine in which rollers are employed. (4) A bookbinders' machine having hot rollers for smoothing printed sheets. (5) A form of printing-press having a cylinder that rolls back and forth.—**r.-stock**, *n.* The wheeled transportation equipment of a railway.—**r.-tackle**, *n.* A tackle for steadying a yard when a ship rolls heavily: attached to the mast, and used in several ways.—**r.-rope**†.

roll'ing-mill", rōl'ing-mil', *n.* **1.** An establishment in which metal is made into sheets, bars, rails, or rods, by working it between pairs of rolls. The hot metal from the furnace is drawn back and forth through several sets of rollers, called *roughing-rolls*, *finishing-rolls*, *forge-trains*, etc., the reduced size of the "passes" or spaces or apertures between the rolls at each pass changing the cross-section and increasing the length until the desired size and cross-section are reached. By grooving the rolls a great variety of shapes is obtained.

2. A pair or set of rolls between which metal is reduced in thickness or formed into beams, rails, etc.; a roll-train. **3.** A machine for rolling molten glass into sheets. **4.** A machine for rolling leather. **5.** That department in a powder-mill in which the materials are crushed and commingled by a machine of the arrastre type.

roll'ing-pin", rōl'ing-pin', *n.* A roller, as of wood, with a handle at each end, for rolling out dough, etc.

One baroness . . . caused the arms of her husband to be emblazoned upon the *rolling-pin* with which her cook prepared his pastry. JULIA PARDOE *Episodes of Fr. Hist.* ch. 6, p. 82. [H.]

rol'lock, rol'ęc. *n. Naut.* A rowlock.

roll'scale", **r.-train**, etc. See ROLL.

roll'top", rōl'-top'. **1.** *a.* Having a flexible top of connected slats that slide in grooves; roller-top: said of a form of desk. **11.** *n.* A desk having such a top; a cylinder desk.

Rol"lu-li'næ, rol'lu-lī'nī *or* -lu-lī'nē. *n. pl. Ornith.* An Asiatic subfamily of *Tetraonidæ*; roulrouls or wood-quails. **Rol'lu-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< ROULROUL.]

—**rol'lu-line**, *a.* & *n.*

roll'up", rōl'-up'. *n.* **1.** A roly-poly pudding. **2.** A clog of cotton or the like, as in carding.

roll'way", rōl'wā', *n.* An inclined way, natural or artificial, down which logs may be rolled or shot; chute.

roll'y, rōl'i, *a.* Somewhat rolling; tending to roll.

Left Bombay harbour at 2, A. M. and proceeded to sea under steam. Rather *rolly*.

ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 1, p. 9. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

rol'o-way, rol'o-wā', *n.* The diana monkey.

ro'ly-po'ly, rō'li-pō'li, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a roly-poly; dumpy; as, a *roly-poly* child. **roll'ey-poll"ey**‡; **roll'y-po'ly**‡; **row'ly-pow"ly**‡.

ro'ly-po'ly, *n.* **1.** A boiled or steamed pudding made of a sheet of pastry-dough spread with fruit or preserves and rolled up. **2.** [Colloq.] A pudgy person. **3.** A game in which balls are bowled into holes or thrown from a little distance into hats placed on the ground. Compare EGG-HAT. **nine'-holes"**‡. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] One who is coarse or low. **5**†. An old game similar to bowls. [Prob. < ROLL + BOWL², *n.*] **roll'ey-poll"ey**‡; **roll'y-po'ly**‡; **row'ly-pow"ly**‡.

Rom. rom, *n.* A Gipsy; Romany. [Gipsy, man, < Hind. *dom* (< Sans. *domba*), man of low caste.]

Ro-ma'an, ro-mā'an *or* -mē'an, *n.* A Roman or Greek of the Byzantine empire after Constantinople became the capital. [< Gr. *Rhōmaios*, Roman, < *Rhōmē*, Rome.]

Ro-ma'ic, ro-mē'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the language or people of modern Greece. [< LL. *Romaicus*, < Gr. *Rhōmaikos*, < *Rhōmē*, Rome: applied to the Greeks of the Eastern Roman Empire.]

Ro-ma'ic, *n.* Modern Greek, especially the popular form spoken by uneducated Greeks. The higher literary form as developed in recent times is called **modern Hellenic**, and is modeled on the ancient Attic. See GREEK.

ro-ma'i-ka, ro-mē'i-ka, *n.* A modern Greek dance in which the dancers throw handkerchiefs at one another. [< Gr. *Rhōmaikos*; see ROMAIC.]

ro-mal'¹, ro-mal', *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] A braided thong of rawhide, leather, or horsehair, looped to the ends of the bridle-reins and serving as a whip. **2.** *Textile.* An East-Indian silk. [< Sp. *ramal*, end of a rope, < L. *ramale* (< *ramus*), branch.]

ro'mal², *n.* Same as RUMAL.

Ro'man, rō'man, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to ancient or modern Rome, or to the Romans. **2.** Resembling a Roman in attributes or characteristics; hence, noble; brave; distinguished; also, stern; severe. **3.** *Eccl.* Belonging to or connected with the Church of Rome or its head; Roman Catholic; papal; as, the *Roman* nuncio. **4.** Having the form of the letters or numerals known as Roman. See ROMAN, *n.*, 4. [< F. *romain*, < L. *Romanus*, < *Roma*, Rome.]

—**R. crown** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a decoration awarded for services to the state, of which the following were the principal: (1) **civic** (*civica*, to a soldier who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle); (2) **mural** (*muralis*, to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city); (3) **naval** (*navalis*, for naval services); (4) **obsidional** (*obsidionalis*, to a general who rescued a beleaguered garrison); (5) **triumphal** (*triumphalis*, to a general who won a triumph); (6) **vallar** (*vallaris*, to him who first entered an enemy's camp).—**R. mythology**, see MYTHOLOGY, 2.

Roman Crowns.

1. Mural crown. 2. Naval crown. 3. Vallar crown. 4. Obsidional crown. 5. Civic crown. 6. Triumphal crown.

Ro'man, *n.* **1.** A native of ancient or modern Rome, the chief city of Italy and of the Roman empire. **2.** By extension, a naturalized citizen of the ancient Roman republic or empire; one enjoying the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship. **3.** [Colloq.] A Romanist. **4.** [R- or r-] *Print.* A style of ceriphed type or letter whose chief characteristic is its perpendicularity and the greater thickness of its upright strokes than of its horizontal strokes: the most familiar form of letter in books and newspapers, and that in which these words are printed; also, a black gothic letter used by the ancient Romans.—**Epistle to the Romans**, a letter addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Rome, showing that salvation is secured not by the works of the law, but by faith in Christ.—**Roman architecture**, a style characterized by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults, by the somewhat lavish adoption of Greek embellishments, and by excellent stone- and brick-masonry of every kind. See COMPOSITE; CORINTHIAN; DORIC; IONIC; TUSCAN. See also plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 16.

Ro'man Cath'o-lic. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, its spirit, doctrines, or practises; in substantive use, a member or adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

—**Roman Catholic Church**, that organized part of Christendom in communion with the Pope or Bishop of Rome, and claiming to be the one holy catholic and apostolic church, in respect to which all other churches are schismatical or heretical. Theoretically, it also claims supreme spiritual authority on earth. Its teaching is based on the Scriptures and on tradition; its symbols or creeds are the Apostles', the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Profession of the Tridentine Faith, set forth in 1564 by Pope Pius V., to which were added in 1854 definitions of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and in 1870 of papal infallibility. Nineteen general councils are accepted as ecumenical. The last or Vatican Council has not yet been formally concluded. It believes in seven sacraments. (See SACRAMENT.) Its liturgical rites center about the mass, in which it is held that there is an entire transubstantiation of the eucharistic elements into the body and blood of Christ and a perpetual but unbloody renewal of his vicarious sacrifice. It consists of all persons who, having received baptism, hold its doctrines and recognize its jurisdiction; it is governed by a hierarchy of which the episcopate and priesthood are the essential features, and the Bishop of Rome, chosen for life by the College of Cardinals, is the center of unity and the supreme head, without whose consent no bishop can be consecrated. (See POPE.) Its administration is directed by cardinals at the head of congregations, answering to political ministries, established in Rome by the sovereign pontiff. Its clergy are celibate in the Western churches, and grade from patriarchs to subdeacons, with four lower orders (ostiary, lector, exorcist, and acolyte). It has a vast monastic system comprising many orders known as *regulars* or *religious*, each having its own superiors, responsible to the bishops or directly to the Pope. Of recognized rites the Latin is almost exclusively observed in Europe, America, and missionary jurisdictions; the Ambrosian is still preserved at Milan, and the Mozarabic at Toledo; the Greek, Melchite, Bulgarian, Ruthenian, Maronite, Syro-Chaldean, Coptic, Armenian, and Rumanian are Eastern.

ro-mance', ro-mans', *v.* [RO-MANCED'; RO-MAN'CING.] **I.** *t.* To handle in a style appropriate to romance: a Gallicism.

II. *i.* **1.** To imagine or to tell fanciful or exaggerated stories; indulge in false or visionary fabrications.

I would not *romance*; . . . you will find, I fear, a very groveling and commonplace reality.

R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men*, *Olalla* p. 164. [S. '87.]

2. To think or act in a romantic manner.

Ro-mance',) ro-mans' *or* -mans', -man'ic, *a.* Of or be-**Ro-man'tic**,) longing to one or more, or all, of the languages that are the immediate descendants of the ancient Latin. The **Romance languages**, descended not directly from the classical Latin, but from the *lingua Romana rustica*, or popular Latin, mixed with foreign elements, exist now as Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Rheto-Romanic, and Rumanian. See these words.

ro-mance', ro-mans', *n.* **1.** A form of prose fiction, distinguished from the novel or tale because it does not bind itself to verisimilitude or reality, but gives scope to imagination and idealization, as Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," Scott's "Ivanhoe," or Cervantes's "Don Quixote."

The romance proper—the product of the fancy, rather than of the creative imagination—includes (1) the *apologue*, embracing the *fable* and the *allegory*; (2) the *extravaganza*; and (3) the *sentimental* romance.

2. A tale of chivalry; a prose or poetical tale growing out of a cycle of medieval legends, such as those of the Cid, Alexander, Charlemagne, or Arthur, written originally in Old French, Provençal, or other Romance dialect, or in late Latin.

They were often epic, of great length, and nearly allied to the "Chansons de Geste" of the minstrels and trouvères. Modern imitations of this species of romance are found in Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," Byron's "Bride of Abydos," Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

3. A Spanish or other Romanic historic ballad, short epic narrative in verse, or brief lyric. They were in

fourteen-syllabled verse, with rime or assonance. **4.** The character of that which appears strange and charming; also, a mental tendency toward and delight in what is chivalrous, fanciful, or mysterious.

Half the real beauty, virtue, and romance of the world gets put into humble souls, hidden in plain bodies. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Hospital Sketches, Mrs. Podgers' Teapot* p. 144. [R. BROS. '90.]

5. *Mus.* Any simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love-song; a romanza. **6.** [R-] One, or all collectively, of the Romance languages. **7.** A falsehood; fabrication. [< OF. *romans*, < LL. *Romanice*, in the Roman tongue, < L. *Romanicus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome.]

Synonyms: see DREAM; FICTION.

ro-man'cer, ro-man'sər. *n.* A writer of romance, or a fabricator of fanciful and extravagant stories.

ro-man'cic-al, ro-man'sic-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or treating of chivalric romance.

ro-man'cist, ro-man'sist, *n.* A romancer.

Ro"man-ese', rō"mən-ēs', *a.* & *n.* Same as WALLACHIAN.

Ro"man-esque', rō"mən-esc', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or designating a certain style of architecture.

Down to the eleventh century, the *Romanesque*, or 'round-arched' architecture, derived from Italy, had been the one prevalent style in Western Europe. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. ii, period ii, ch. 3, p. 253. [I. B. & CO.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by the Romance languages, especially the dialect of Languedoc.

The arrival of the Saxons prevented this island from being the home of a *Romanesque* people like the French or Spanish. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 2, p. 23. [CL. P. '73.]

3. [r-] Romantic: a Gallicism. [F., < Sp. *romanesco*, < LL. *Romaniscus*, < LL. *Romanus*, < *Roma*, Rome.]

ro"man-esk'‡.

—Romanesque architecture, the prevailing style, developed from Roman principles, of Western architecture from the 5th to the 12th century, embracing the Saxon, Norman, Lombard, and related varieties. It is characterized mainly by the round arch, barrel vault, and general massiveness, and reached its best forms in France, in the 11th and early 12th centuries.

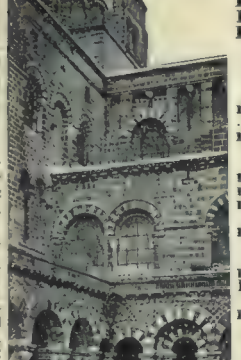

Romanesque Architecture. The Cloister of Le Puy Cathedral, France.

Ro"man-esque', *n.* **1.** The Romanesque style of architecture. **2.** [Rare.] The vernacular of Languedoc and other provinces in southern France.

Ro-man'ic, ro-man'ic, *a.* Same as ROMANCE.

Ro-man'i-form, ro-man'i-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Modeled after the Romance languages. See ROMANCE. [< L. *Romanus* (see ROMAN) + -FORM.]

Ro'man-ish, rō'mən-ish, *a.* Pertaining to Romanism: used depreciatively.

Ro'man-ism, rō'mən izm, *n.* The dogmas, forms, and principles peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: a term used chiefly by Protestants.

Ro'man-ist, rō'mən-ist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Romanism; Roman Catholic. **II.** *n.* A member or supporter of the Roman Catholic Church: a term used chiefly by those whose views are adverse to that church.

The *Romanist* holds that every individual must be first united to the Church, and through the Church to Christ. A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. xv, p. 337. [P. B. P.]

[< F. *romaniste*, < *romain;* see ROMAN.]

Ro'man-ize, rō'mən-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make Roman in character or in language; as, to *Romanize* a conquered colony. **2.** To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions; bring under the influence or conform to the usages of the Roman Catholic Church: a Protestant use.

Half-*Romanized* Protestants are now introducing it [the crucifix] into our churches. FARRAR in *Sunday Magazine* [London] Nov., '91, p. 772.

3. [R- or r-] To write or print in Roman characters.

II. *i.* **1.** To adopt, or lean toward, the doctrines and forms of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** To write or speak in a Latinized style. **Ro'man-ise**‡.

—Ro"man-i-za'tion, *n.*—**Ro'man-i"zer**, *n.* One who Romanizes; especially, one who conforms to Roman Catholicism.

Ro-ma"no-By-zan'tine, ro-mā"nō-bi-zan'tin (rō'mən-ō-, *C.*), *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Of or pertaining to an architectural style of the early middle ages in which the Romanesque style appears modified by Byzantine influences. **2**†. *Arch. & Art.* Romanesque.

Ro-mansch', rō-mənsh' (-mansh', *C. W.*). **I.** *a.* Rheto-Romanic. **II.** *n.* Same as LADIN. [Romansch, < L. *Romanicus*, < *Roma*, Rome.] **Ro-manshʻ**‡; **Ro-mansch'**‡; **Ru-mansch'**‡.

ro-mant'†, *v.* To romance. **ro-maunt'**†.

ro-mant', **ro-maunt'**, (ro-mānt', *C.* (-mant', *E. W. Wr.*), ro-mənt', ro-maunt', (*n.* [Archaic.] A romance; the Middle English form, now used occasionally in titles and in poetry.

Thy lover should have been some gentle youth, . . .
And ne'er let harness clink upon thine ears
Save only in romaunt and roundelay.
HENRY TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act ii, sc. 3.

[< OF. *romant*, for *romanz;* see ROMANCE.]

ro-man'tic, ro-man'tic, *a.* **1.** Founded upon or influenced by what is extravagantly ideal; sentimental rather than rational; relating to or like romance; imaginary or imaginative; fanciful; visionary; as, *romantic* ideas; a *romantic* person; *romantic* projects.

All the old *romantic* legends, All my dreams, come back to me.
LONGFELLOW *Secret of the Sea* st. 1.

2. Inspiring thoughts resembling those of romance; strangely wild or picturesque; poetic; as, *romantic* scenery. **3.** Pertaining to or suggestive of the strange and fantastic; hence, fictitious and improbable; as, *romantic* heroes; a *romantic* conceit.

The project [of abolishing war] seems to me the most *romantic* of all romances in the course of publication. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, On War* in vol. ii, p. 196. [T. & F. '56.]

4. *Mus.* Marked by expression of feeling rather than by formal method; not classical; passionate; imaginative: said of a composer or his style. **5.** Of or pertaining to the literature, art, and ideas of the Romance peoples, as opposed to *classic;* specifically, in architecture and art, not conforming to fixed rules, but expressive of extravagant feeling; fantastic; fanciful. See the phrase below. [< F. *romantique*, < OF. *romant;* see ROMANT.] **ro-man'tic-al**‡ [Rare]; **ro-man'tick**†.

Synonyms: airy, chimerical, dreamy, extravagant, fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, ideal, imaginative, picturesque, poetic, sentimental, visionary, wild. — **Antonyms:** bold, exact, historical, literal, precise, truthful, unadorned, unimaginative, unvarnished.

—romantic school, a school characterized by romancing; specifically, a school of poets and critics in Germany who sought, at the beginning of the 19th century, to restore to art and poetry the elements of the wonderful and fantastic, that predominated in the Romance literature; also, a similar school in France about twenty-five years later, opposed to classicism, represented by Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Dumas.

—ro-man'tic-al-ly, **ro-man'tic-ly**, *adv.*—**ro-man'tic-ness**, *n.*

ro-man'tic, *n.* A follower of the romantic school; as, the French *romantics.*

ro-man'ti-cism, ro-man'ti-sizm, *n.* The quality or characteristic of being romantic; in literature, a romantic style as opposed to the classical: a revival of mediæval forms. See ROMANTIC SCHOOL.

ro-man'ti-cist, ro-man'ti-sist, *n.* A member or adherent of the romantic school; romantic.

These [themes] the mere *romanticist* must eschew, if he do not wish to offend, or to disgust. POE *Prose Tales, Premature Burial* in first series, p. 325. [A. & S. '84.]

Rom'a-ny, **Rom'ma-ny**, **Rom'a-ny**, **Rom'ma-ny**, (rem'a-ni, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gipsies or their dialect.

(*n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A Gipsy. **2.** The Gipsy dialect. See GIPSY. [< Gipsy *Romani*, Gipsy, < *Rom;* see ROM.] **Rom'a-ni**‡.

A learned Sclavonian . . . has said of *Rommany*, that he found it interesting to be able to study a Hindu dialect in the heart of Europe. C. G. LELAND *English Gipsies* ch. 8, p. 109. [H. & H. '73.]

ro-man'za, ro-mān'za, *W.* (-man'za, *C. I. Wr.*), *n. Mus.* A romance. [< It. *romanzo*, = OF. *romans;* see ROMANCE.]

ro-man'zi-e-ri, rō-mān'tsi-ē-ri, *n.* [It.] A school of Italian poets, whose subjects were French and Spanish romances, and of which Ariosto is the best representative.

ro-maunt', *n.* [Archaic.] Same as ROMANT.

rom'bel†, *n.* Rumor.

rom"bo-nel'li, rem'bo-nel'i, *n.* A South-American breed of sheep.

rom-bow'line, rem-bō'lin, *n. Naut.* Condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing-gear. **rum-bow'line**‡.

rome†, *vt.* To walk; roam.

Rome'-fee"†, *n.* Same as ALMS-FEE. **Rome'-pen"ny**†; **Rome'-scot"**†; **Rome'-shot"**†.

ro'me-lite, rō'mg-lit, *n. Mineral.* A yellow calcium antimonite (perhaps $CaSb_2O_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Romé* de Lisle, French mineralogist.] **ro'me-in**(e‡.

rome'kin†, *n.* Same as RUMEKIN.

rome'-mort"†, *n.* [Cant.] A queen.

ro-me'ro, ro-mē'ro, *n.* [Sp.] The pilot-fish.

Rome'ward, rōm'ward, *adv.* Toward Rome or the Church of Rome: used also adjectively.

Ro'mic, rō'mic, *n.* An adaptation of the Roman alphabet, invented by Henry Sweet, to represent sounds phonetically. It is based upon the original Roman values of the letters, supplemented by turned and ligatured letters and diagraphs. Its two divisions are called **broad** and **narrow**, according as general or strict scientific distinctions of sound are indicated. Compare GLOSSIC; PALÆOTYPE.

This system, which I call '*Romic*' (because based on the original Roman values of the letters), although probably the simplest possible for an accurate analysis of sounds generally, is too cumbersome as well as too minute for many practical purposes. HENRY SWEET *Handbook of Phonetics* § 303, p. 102. [CL. P. '77.]

Ro'mish, rō'mish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; resembling the ceremonies or usages of the Roman Catholics; Roman Catholic: used by Protestants, and generally indicating disesteem; as, *Romish* ideas.

Of all Protestants, we [Unitarians] have fewest sympathies with the *Romish* Church. CHANNING *Works* p. 564. [A. U. A. '83.]

Ro'mist†, *n.* A Romanist.

Ro'mize†, *vt.* To Romanize.

Rom'ma-ny, *n.* Same as ROMANY. **Rom'ney**‡.

romp, romp, *vi.* To play boisterously; frisk about with rough or rude playfulness. [For RAMP, *vi.*, 3.]

romp, *n.* **1.** One who romps, especially a girl who frolics boisterously.

One fine blue-eyed girl of about thirteen, with her flaxen hair all in beautiful confusion, her frolic face in a glow, her frock half torn off her shoulders, a complete picture of a *romp*, was the chief tormentor. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Dinner* p. 283. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. An act of romping; noisy, exciting play or frolic. [For RAMP, *n.*]

romp'ing, romp'ing, *n.* The act of playing boisterously.—**romp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

romp'ish, romp'ish, *a.* Inclined toward boisterousness in play.—**romp'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

rompt, *pp.* Romped. PHIL. Soc.

rom-pu', rom-pū', *C. Wr.* (rem'pu, *W.*), *a.* [F.] *Her.* Broken or interrupted; fracted.

ron"ca-dor', ron'ca-dōr', *W.* (ron'ca-dōr, *C.*), *n.* One of various sciænoid food-fishes of the Pacific coast of North America, especially *Sciæna stearnsi.* The black or red roncador (*S. saturna*) and the little roncador (*Genyonemus lineatus*) are other prominent species. [< Sp. *roncador*, snorer, < *roncar*, snore, roar, < LL. *rhonchо*, < L. *rhonchus;* see RHONCHUS.]

ron'chil, ron'kil, *n.* Same as RONQUIL.

ron'co, ron'cō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A fish, the croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*). [< Sp. *ronco*, snoring, < L. *rhonchus;* see RHONCHUS.] **ron'cho**‡.

ron-dache', ron-dagsh', *n. Archeol.* A small round buckler or shield of the late mediæval and Renaissance period. See illus. under BUCKLER. [OF., < *rond;* see ROUND, *a.*] **roun'del**‡.

ronde, rend, *C.* (reñd, *I.;* rēnd, *W.*), *n.* [F.] *Printing.* An upright angular form of script, heavily shaded, and usually made without kerns; pen-text.

This type is ronde.

ron-deau', ron-dō', *W.*[1] *Wr., or* ron'dō, *C. E. S.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** A poem of prescribed form, first used in France, a later form of the rondel. It consists usually of thirteen lines arranged in three strophes of five, three, and five respectively, with only two rimes, and with an additional refrain after the eighth and thirteenth lines. The lines are of eight or ten syllables each.

If, like an 'Amen' to a hymn, the refrain comes merely as an extraneous comment on the preceding lines, it is no true *rondeau.* GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaus* intro., p. 61. [W. S. '87.]

2. *Mus.* A rondo. [F., < OF. *rondel;* see RONDEL.]

—ron-deau' re-dou"blé', a double rondeau consisting of six quatrains with but two rimes, with a final unriming refrain consisting of the first words of the poem.

ronde'-bosse", rend'-bos", *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The round in sculpture, in contradistinction to high or low relief: with *in.*

ron'del, ron'del, *n.* **1.** A form of French verse, earlier than and similar to the rondeau, consisting of 13 or 14 octosyllabic or decasyllabic lines on two rimes, arranged in two stanzas of 4 and one of 5 lines, the first line being repeated as a refrain at the close and the first two recurring as the seventh and eighth. Compare RONDEAU; RONDELET; ROUNDEL; ROUNDELAY.

In the *rondel* . . . all the art is to bring in the refrain without effort. A. LANG *Essays in Little, De Banville* p. 75. [S. '91.]

2†. *Fort.* A tower built at the foot of a bastion. [OF., < *rond;* see ROUND, *a.*]

ron'de-let, ron'dę-let, *n.* A French verse-form of seven lines with a refrain, which generally consists of two or more words of the first line. Thus:

Say what you please,
But know, I shall not change my mind!
Say what you please,
Even, if you wish it, on your knees —
And, when you hear me next defined
As something lighter than the wind,
Say what you please!
MAY PROBYN *Rondelet.*

[OF., dim. of *rondel;* see RONDEL.]

Ron"de-let'i-a, ron'de-let'i-ą, *C.* (-lī'shi-ą, *E. I. W.*), *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs or trees of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), several of which are cultivated for their handsome red, yellow, or white flowers. [< Wm. *Rondelet* (1507–'66), French naturalist.]

ron-delle', ron-del', *n.* Anything circular, as a disk of wood. Specifically: (1) A molded disk of colored glass, used in ornamenting church and other windows. (2) A small round shield, formerly used by light-armed infantry. (3) A crust or scale forming on the top of a crucible of molten metal. (4) A heavy iron washer for the assembling-bolts of a field-gun carriage. (5) A semicircular bastion, about 300 feet in diameter, with large casemates. [OF., dim. of *rond;* see ROUND, *a.*] **ron'dle**‡.

ron-di'no, ron-di'nō, *n. Mus.* A short rondo.

ron'do, ron'dō, *n.* **1.** The musical setting of a rondeau. **2.** A musical composition of several strains, during which the first part or subject is repeated several times: often occurring as one of the movements of a sonata. **3.** A game of chance, played with balls on a table. [< It. *rondò*, < F. *rondeau;* see RONDEAU.]

—rondo form (*Mus.*), the style of composition appropriate to a rondo.

ron"do-let'to, ron'do-let'ō, *n. Mus.* A brief rondo.

ron'dure, ron'dūr, *n.* [Archaic.] Anything circular or spherical; any thing or space that is rounded; a curve or swell. [< F. *rondeur*, < *rond;* see ROUND, *a.*]

rone[1], rōn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shrub. **2.** A thicket. **rhone**‡.

rone[2], *n.* Same as ROE[1], 1.

rong†, *imp.* & *pp.* of RING[2], *v.*

rong, rung, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as RUNG.

ron"geur', rōn'zhūr', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ro'nin, rō'nin, *n.* [Jap.] A discharged or ostracized samurai; an outcast; literally, a wave-man, as one cast adrift.

ron'ion†, *n.* A mangy animal or scurvy person. **ron'yon**‡; **run'nion**†.

ron'quil, ron'kil, *n.* **1.** A deep-water bathymasteroid fish, as *Bathymaster signatus*, of the North Pacific. **2.** An icosteid. [< Sp. *ronquillo*, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < L. *raucus*, hoarse.] **ron'chil**‡.

Rous-dorf'i-an, renz-dōrf'i-ąn, *n.* Same as ELLERIAN. [< *Ronsdorf*, in Prussia.] **Rous'dorf-er**‡.

roo[1]†, *n.* Quietness; peace.

roo[2]†, *n.* Same as ROE[2].

rood, rūd, *n.* **1.** A cross or crucifix; specifically, a crucifix or a representation of the crucifixion over the altar-screen of a church, sometimes accompanied by figures of the Virgin and St. John, one on each side, or something surmounted by emblems of the Father and the Holy Ghost. **2.** One of various measures. (1) A square land-measure, equivalent to one-fourth of a statute acre. See MEASURE.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every *rood* of ground maintain'd its man.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 53.

(2) [Rare.] A measure of length. Same as ROD. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A measure of 6 to 8 yards, used in hedging and ditching. (4) A square measure used in estimating for masonry. Same as ROD. (5) A cubic measure used in masonry. See MEASURE. [< AS. *rōd*, rood.]

Compounds, etc.:—by the rood, by the cross: formerly used as an oath.—**rood'-al"tar**, *n.* An altar placed near the rood.—**r.-arch**, *n.* An arch beneath the rood: usually between the nave and the choir.—**r.-beam**, *n.* A beam over the entrance to a choir for supporting a cross or crucifix.—**r.-cloth**, *n.* The cloth or veil by which the rood was hidden during Lent.—**R. day**, Holy Rood day.—**r.-loft**, *n.* A loft or gallery, usually over the center of the rood-screen, and carrying its enrichment higher. It was approached by steps in the wall, and was used to read the gospel and epistle, and sometimes to preach from. It was properly surmounted by a rood, but is now seldom seen.—**r.-screen**, *n.* An enriched screen, usually surmounted by a rood, separating the choir and presbytery from the nave.—**r.-spire**, *n.* In a cruciform church, a spire over the intersection of the nave, transepts, and chancel. **r.-steeple**‡.—**r.-stair**, *n.* A flight of stairs leading to the rood-loft, often continued to the roof.—**r.-tower**, *n.* The central tower at the intersection of the nave, chancel, and transepts.—**r.-tree**†, *n.* The cross.

roo'de-bok, rū'dę-bek, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A small red-dish-brown duykerbok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

Rood'mas-day"†, *n.* Holy Rood day.

roo'doo", *n.* Same as ROW-DOW.

rood'y, rūd'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of rank or coarse growth.

roof[1], rūf, *vt.* **1.** To cover with or as with a roof. **2.** To bring under a roof; shelter; house.

The impartial skies *Roof* one race in.
E. ARNOLD *Light of the World, Bethlehem* p. 26. [F. & W. '91.]

3. [Rare.] To form into the shape of a roof.

roof[2]†, *imp.* of RYVE, *v.* Riven; pierced.

roof, rūf, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The exterior upper covering of a building, usually inclined, to shed water, but in rainless regions often practically level. Roofs for buildings are named (1) from some feature of construction; as, **compass roof** (a gable roof having ties from the foot of each rafter to a point about the center of the opposite one), **knee-r.** (same as CURB-ROOF), **ridge-r.** or **ridged r.** (having a ridge or crest formed by two slopes), **span-r.** (a ridge-roof), **trussed r.** (supported by trusses); (2) from their shape; as, **octagon r.** (of octagonal plan), **pavilion r.** (sloping equally on all sides), **saddle r.** (an ordinary ridge-roof having two gables, whether the ridge is straight or curved), **square r.** (of square or nearly square plan), **terrace r.** (flat at the top), **truncated r.** (having two slopes meeting a level surface on top; called also **cut roof**), etc. **2.** Any top covering resembling or corresponding to that of a building, **as of a car, oven, or furnace.** **3.** Figuratively: (1) A dwelling; home. (2) The top or most elevated part of anything; as, the *roof* of the world. **4.** *Mining.* The rock overlying a bed or flat vein.

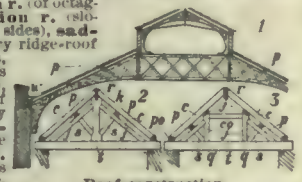

Roof-construction.

1. An iron trussed roof: *p, p,* purlins; *w,* wall-plate. 2, 3. King-post and queen-post roofs: *c,* common rafters. *co,* collar; *j,* purlins; *k,* king-post; *p,* principal rafters; *po,* pole-plates; *q,* queen-posts; *r,* ridge-poles; *s,* struts; *t,* tie-beams.

Above the coal [in a bed of coal] is its '*roof*' of hardened clay or sandstone. J. W. DAWSON *Earth and Man* ch. 6, p. 119. [H. '87.]

[< AS. *hrōf*, roof.]

Compounds, etc.:—**Dutch roof,** a double-slope roof, each side of which is composed of two planes, the lower of steeper pitch than the upper.—**flat r.,** a roof having a single plane of but slight slope or none.—**Gothic r.,** a roof very high-pitched, corresponding with the Pointed style of architecture.—**gravel r.,** a roof of but slight slope, with a coating of tar or pitch and gravel.—**high r.,** a roof having an inclination of over 60° to the horizon.—**imperial r.,** see IMPERIAL, *n.*, 5.—**Mansard r.,** a roof which is a curb-roof on all sides; a hipped curb-roof. When nearly flat on top, it is usually but improperly termed a *French roof*. See FRENCH.—**Norman r.,** a roof whose rafters butt against joggles on the king-post, between which braces are placed.—**roof'-a"pron,** *n.* A screen projecting from the end of a passenger-car roof to shield the platform.—**r.-cell,** *n.* A nerve-cell in the roof-nucleus.—**r.-gradation,** *n.* A system of salt-making in which the brine is evaporated while flowing over the roofs of a series of tanks.—**r.-guard,** *n.* A board or other edging at the lower part of a roof, to keep snow, etc., from sliding off.—**r.-like,** *a.* Resembling a roof.—**r.-nucleus,** *n. Anat.* One of two gray masses, having flask-shaped nerve-cells, situated in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the cerebellum.—**r. of the mouth,** the palate.—**r.-plate,** a wall-plate bearing the lower ends of the rafters.—**r.-rat,** *n.* The Egyptian white-bellied rat (*Mus alexandrinus*), often regarded as a variety of the black rat, introduced in the southern United States.—**r.-shaped,** *a.* Having two slanting surfaces meeting in an upper ridge like a gable roof.—**r.-staging,** *n.* A staging used in making or repairing steep roofs; held by hooks, clamps, etc.—**r.-stay,** *n.* A stay connecting a crown-sheet in a boiler with the shell or roof above.—**r.-step,** *n.* A horizontal board laid crosswise on a freight-car roof, from near the running-board to near the side of the car, to protect the roof from wear.—**roof'tree",** *n.* The ridge-pole of a roof; hence, the roof.—**r.-truss,** *n.* A set of thrust- and tie-pieces in a roof, considered as forming a truss.

—**roof'age,** *n.* The material forming a roof; roofing of any kind.—**roof'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no roof; as, a *roofless* barn. **2.** Destitute of home or shelter.—**roof'let,** *n.* A small roof.—**roof'y,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a roof or roofs.

roof'er, rūf'ėr, *n.* One who makes or repairs roofs.

roof'ing, rūf'ing, *n.* **1.** Roofs collectively. **2.** Material with which roofs are made or repaired; hence, a roof itself. **3.** Figuratively, shelter. **4.** The act of covering with a roof. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. **roof'ing-slate",** *n.* A finely fissile, compact, homogeneous argillite or clay slate, yielding thin slabs, used for roofing. The prevailing colors are nearly black, though sometimes greenish, purple, or red.

roofed, *pp.* Roofed. PHIL. SOC.

rook[1], ruk, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Scot.] To croak or caw like a rook. **II**†. *t.* To cheat.—**rook'er**†, *n.* A swindler.

rook[2], *vt. & vi.* Same as RUCK[1].

rook[3], *n.* **1.** An Old World crow with the feathers of the face lost in the adult, especially the common *Corvus frugilegus*, which is black with a purple gloss, and is noted for its gregariousness. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A crowbar. **4**†. A trickster. **5**†. A gullible person. [< AS. *hrōc*, rook.]

rook[4], *n. Chess.* Same as CASTLE. [< F. *roc*, < Per. *rokh*.]

rook'er, ruk'ėr, *n.* An L-shaped tool for raking ashes from a bakers' oven; a raker.

rook'er-y, ruk'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where rooks congregate to breed; hence, a colony of rooks. **2.** A place where other animals, as sea-birds or seals, congregate to breed. **3.** A building with many rooms or nooks and corners; especially, an old shabby tenement densely populated; also, a low neighborhood occupied or resorted to by thieves and vagabonds.

The exceptions . . . were in the case of tumble-down *rookeries* in which no one else would live, and were always coupled with the condition that the landlord should 'make no repairs.'
J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 13, p. 151. [S. '90.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] An uproar; brawl. **5.** [Slang.] A brothel.

rook'le, rūk'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To root or nose about like a pig, rummage about.—**rook'ler,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who or that which rookles; a pig.

rook'y[1], ruk'i, *a.* **1.** Inhabited by rooks; full of rooks; as, a *rooky* tree. **2.** [Slang.] Rascally; tricky.

rook'y[2], rūk'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Misty; foggy. **roak'y**†; **ro'ky**†.

rool, rūl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To rumple; ruffle.

room, rūm, *v.* **I.** *t. Mining.* To enlarge and pillar (a working-place). **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To occupy a room; have apartments; lodge.

room[1], *a.* Roomy; spacious. **roum**†; **rowm**†.

room[2], *n.* **1.** Extent of space considered with regard to its sufficiency for some implied or specified purpose; free or open space; accommodation; as, there is *room* in the carriage for another person; make *room*. **2.** A space for occupancy or use enclosed on all sides, as in a building; an apartment; frequently named for the use to which it is put, as **bedroom, dining-room, engine-room, gun-room, tool-room.** **3.** Suitable, sufficient, or warrantable occasion; opportunity; as, *room* for doubt.

There would appear to me no *room* for a reasonable doubt that the Apostles and their immediate disciples felt no misgivings as to the compatibility of marriage with the functions of the Christian ministry. H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 1, p. 26. [L. '67.]

4. A person's place, function, or office, considered as occupied or to be occupied by a successor; stead.

One of the company desired to go in my *room*: to which when I had consented, he took my place.
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 30. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

5. *Mining.* A worked space in a mine, particularly if the roof is supported by pillars. **6.** *Ship-building.* The distance between edges of ribs in a vessel's frame. **7.** [U. S.] The space between two sets of tier-poles in a tobacco-barn or -shed. **8.** [Brit. North Am.] A fishing-station; also, a place for curing fish. **9.** [Archaic.] A specific situation; seat. **10**†. Rank; office. **11**†. A box or seat in a theater. [< AS. *rūm*, < *rūm*, wide.]

rome†; **roum**†; **rowm**†.

Synonyms: see PLACE.

—**room and space,** the distance between the centers of two adjacent timbers in a vessel's hull; timber and room.—**room'mate",** *n.* One who occupies a room with another or others.—**r.-ridden,** *a.* [Rare.] Not able to leave one's room.—**to give r.,** to withdraw so as to yield space or opportunity to others.—**to make r.,** to open a space for entrance or passage.

room[2], *n.* [Assam.] **1.** Either of two East-Indian plants (*Ruellia tuberosa* and *R. indigotica*) of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*), extensively cultivated in India and China. **2.** A deep-blue dyestuff, resembling indigo, obtained by macerating the stems and leaves of either of these plants in water. **roum**†.

room[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dandruff.

room, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Off from the wind. **2**†. At a distance; far. [< AS. *rūme*, < *rūm*, wide.]

room'age, rūm'ĝj, *n.* **1.** Extent of room or space. **2**†. Rummage.

roo'mal, *n.* Same as RUMAL.

roo'man, rū'mon, *n.* [E. Ind.] The pomegranate.

roomd, *pp.* Roomed. PHIL. SOC.

roomed, rūmd, *a.* Having or containing rooms: in composition; as, a twelve-*roomed* house.

room'er, rūm'ėr, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who rents or occupies a room; a lodger.

room'er†, *adv. Naut.* Farther away: comparative of ROOM.

room'ful†, *a.* Having plenty of room or rooms.

room'ful, rūm'ful, *n.* As many or as much as a room will conveniently hold; also, a number of persons present in a room; as, he was overheard by the *roomful*.

room'i-ly, rūm'i-li, *adv.* Spaciously.

room'i-ness, rūm'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being roomy; spaciousness.

room'less, rūm'les, *a.* [Archaic.] Without room or space.

room'stead, rūm'sted, *n.* A lodging.

roomth†, *n.* **1.** Place or room. **2.** Space; latitude.

—**roomth'some**†, **roomth'y**†, *a.*

room'y, rūm'i, *a.* Having abundant room; not contracted. **room'some**.

roon[1], rūn, *n.* A bright-red color, like vermilion. [< OF. *roan*; see ROAN, *a.*] - **roon**, *a.*

roon[2], *n.* [Scot.] A shred; border; an edge.

roop, rūp, *vi.* **1.** [Archaic.] To roar. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To call out. [< AS. *hrōpan*, cry out.] **roup**†.

roop, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** An outcry; call. **2.** Hoarseness. **roup**†. —**roop'it**, *a.* [Scot.] Husky; hoarse. **roup'y**†; **roup'et**†; **roup'it**†; **roup'y**†.

roor'back, rūr'bac, *n.* [U. S.] A lie or fictitious report for political purposes, as before an election; from a certain political story circulated in 1844 as an extract from a fictitious work, "Baron Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States."

roos†, *imp.* of RISE, *v.* Rose.

roo'sa, *n.* Same as RUSA[2].

roose, rūz, *vt.* [Scot.] To praise. **rose**†; **rouse**†.

roosh, rūsh, *n.* A wild sheep, the rasse.

roost[1], rūst, *n.* **I.** *t.* To perch upon, as a roost: used reflexively.

II. *i.* To sit or perch, as upon a roost.—**to come home to roost,** to return to plague the originator: a phrase suggested by the habits of domestic fowls.

Cervantes gives us a plain hint here that all our mistakes sooner or later surely *come home to roost*. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses, Don Quixote* p. 173. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

roost[2], *vt.* To disturb; roust.

roost[1], *n.* **1.** A perch upon which fowls rest at night; also, any place where birds resort to spend the night; hence, figuratively, any temporary resting-place. **2.** [U. S.] An assemblage of roosting birds; as, a *roost* of wild pigeons. **3.** [Scot.] The rafters composing the inner roof of a cottage; also, a garret. [< AS. *hrōst*, roost.]

—**at roost,** resting or sleeping on the roost: said of birds.—**to rule the r.,** to domineer, as a fighting cock, over others. Compare TO RULE THE ROAST, under ROAST.

roost[2], *n.* [Scot.] A strong or swift current; tide. **roust**†; **roust**‡.

Whenever the *Roost* ran high. . . . he would lie out for hours together on the Head . . . watching the tumult of the sea.
R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 50. [S. '87.]

roost[3]†, *n.* A roast.

roost'er, rūst'ėr, *n.* **1.** The male of the domestic fowl. **roost'cock"**‡. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A bill or proposed law benefiting the legislators alone; also, its proposer. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Any insessorial bird.

root[1], rūt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To plant and fix in the earth by roots or as by roots. **2.** Hence, to fix or imprint deeply and durably; as, to be *rooted* in the faith.

II. *i.* **1.** To fix the root; enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed or established.

Yes, yours is love that *roots* in gifts bestowed By you on others.
GEORGE ELIOT *The Spanish Gypsy* bk. ii, st. 28.

root[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or dig up with the snout. **2.** To tear up or out forcibly; eradicate; exterminate: followed by *away, out*, or *up*.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout.

So that wild dog, and wolf and boar and bear
Came night and day and *rooted* in the fields.
TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* st. 3.

2†. To push with the snout. [< AS. *wrōtan*, root; akin to *wrōt*, snout; cp. OHG. *ruozjan*, root up. Commonly associated in meaning (especially in def. 2) with ROOT, *n.*, but of distinct etymology.]

Synonyms: see EXTERMINATE.

root[3], *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To do work for some one; give aid or encouragement: with *for*.

root, *n.* **1.** The underground part of a plant, fixing it in place and serving for absorption of moisture and nourishment. Specifically: (1) An edible part of this kind, such as the potato and the carrot. (2) One of certain other growths serving for attachment, support, or nourishment, as in the ivy, the banian, or the mistletoe.

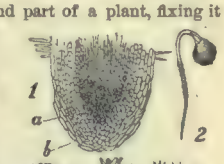

Various Roots.

1. A longitudinal section of the tip of a root: *a*, the growing-point; *b*, the root-cap. 2. A young tap-root, showing root-hairs. 3. Fibrous roots. 4. A fusiform root. 5. A bundle of fusiform or tuberous roots.

This dominant popular sense of the word embraces not only true roots, but also rootstocks, tubers, corms, and bulbs, which are but underground forms of stems. See def. 2, and phrases below. **2.** *Bot.* The descending axis of a plant, originating usually at the lower end of the caulicle or initial stem of the embryo, growing downward or beneath the soil, and lengthening by growth at its extremity beneath the root-cap. It differs from the stem also in branching irregularly and in being without joints or leaves, and normally without buds. **3.** Figuratively, that from which anything derives origin or the means of development, growth, or continued life and vigor; as, industry is the *root* of prosperity. **4.** The lower part of a thing, or that which gives it fixedness or stability; as, the *roots* of the hills. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* Some part of an organ or structure that resembles a root, or is most deeply embedded; as, the *root* of a tooth. **6.** *Philol.* A fundamental or elementary part of a word that carries the primitive notion or significance with it, without prefix, suffix, or formative modification; the essential and primitive as distinguished from the relational or accidental (formative) part of a word. Thus, *su* is the root of Anglo-Saxon *su-nu*, English *son*. See RADICAL; RADICLE; RADIX. Compare STEM. **7.** *Math.* (1) A quantity that, taken a specified number of times as a factor, will give another quantity called its *power*; as, 2 is the fourth *root* of 16. The number of times the root is thus taken as a factor is called its *index*, and roots are named from the indices, the words **square root** and **cube root** being often used for *second* and *third root*. A root is indicated algebraically by the symbol √, surmounted by the index (the index 2 being understood when none is expressed) or by the denominator of a fractional exponent. Thus, the square root of x is written $\sqrt{x}$ or $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
(2) The quantity that, when substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. An equation has as many roots as the number expressing its degree, though some of these may be imaginaries. When these roots are equal to each other, they are called **equal roots.** **8.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A point where a weir or dam joins a bank. **9.** *Mus.* A tone on which a chord is built up.

When a chord stands in this close normal position (two thirds, one over the other) the lowest of its tones is called its *Root*.
JOHN CURWEN *How to Observe Harmony* p. 2. [C. & SONS.]

10. *Astrol.* The time from which to make a calculation. [< AS. *rōt*, < Ice. *rōt*, root.]

Synonyms: see BOTTOM; FRUIT.

Compounds, etc.:—**aerial root,** a secondary root produced in the open air and serving either as an ordinary root for descending into the ground, as in Indian corn, the screw-pine, and the banian, or as mere organs of attachment for climbing, etc., as in the ivy.—**crown of a r.,** the root-neck.—**multiple primary r.,** a fibrous primary root.—**primary r.,** the root originating in the embryo, which consists either of a number of similar ones, constituting a fibrous root, or of a single main one, branching or not, constituting a tap-root.—**r. and branch.** **1.** In a complete or thorough manner; totally. **2.** Substantively, in English history, the extreme Puritan party that sought in 1641 the complete overthrow of the episcopacy.—**root's bar"na-cle,** *n.* A rhizocephalous cirriped.—**r. beer,** see BEER, 2.—**r.-borer,** *n.* An insect that perforates the roots of plants.—**r.-bound,** *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; immovable.—**r.-breaker,** *n.* A machine for cutting into small pieces roots, such as turnips and carrots, to be fed to cattle. **r.-bruiser**‡.—**r.-built,** *a.* Built of roots.—**r.-cap,** *n.* A cap-like covering of one or more layers of relatively large parenchymatous cells, protecting the extremity of a growing root.—**r.-cellar,** *n.* A dark, frost-proof cellar designed for storage of roots; root-house.—**r.-crop,** *n.* A crop planted for its esculent roots, as beets, turnips, potatoes, or carrots.—**r.-digger,** *n. Agric.* A curved-jawed implement for harvesting root-crops.—**r.-facer,** *n.* A dentists' tool for facing off the root of a tooth, as for attaching a false tooth on top.—**r.-fibril,** *n.* One of the ultimate branches of a root; a rootlet.—**r.-filler,** *n.* A tool for plugging tooth-cavities.—**r.-form,** *n. Entom.* The form of an insect, as a phylloxera, that infests roots.—**r.-hair,** *n.* One of the delicate unicellular outgrowths from a growing root, through which absorption takes place. They disappear as soon as the root attains its growth.—**r. house,** an ornamental building made of roots.—**r.-house,** *n.* A storehouse for roots.—**r.-knot,** *n.* A knotty excrescence on a root.—**r.-leaf,** *n.* A leaf growing or seeming to grow from the root, but really proceeding from the stem at or below the ground; a radical leaf.—**r.-loop,** *n.* An arching part of a root above ground.—**r.-louse,** *n.* A plant-louse or aphid that infests the roots of plants; as, the apple *root-louse* or American blight (*Schizoneura lanigera*); the grape-vine *root-louse* or phylloxera.—**r.-neck,** *n.* The portion of a plant in which the root and stem unite; the collum.—**r. of the lungs,** the part of the lungs where the vessels, nerves, and air-tubes enter.—**r.-parasite,** *n.* A plant growing on the roots of another plant, as the broom-rapes.—**r.-pressure,** *n.* An upward pressure of the water absorbed by the root of a vigorously growing plant, in consequence of which the water exudes from the edges and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, etc., or from the stem, when cut off near the root; also, the measured pressure in any root, as gaged by a column of mercury.—**r.-pulper,** *n.* A grinding-machine for reducing roots to pulp.—**r.-rasp,** *n. Sugar-making.* A machine for pulping sugar-beets or other roots by an abrasive or rasping action.—**r.-rot,** *n.* A decay of roots ascribed to bacteria and various fungi.—**r.-sheath,** *n.* The epidermal part of a hair-follicle.—**r.-shredder,** *n.* A machine for tearing roots to pieces, for the feeding of stock.—**root'stock",** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A rhizome; a subterranean or prostrate stem. **2.** The original source of a thing; origin. **3.**

Zoop. The part of a polypidom by which it is attached.—**r.-symbiosis**, *n.* A commensal union of certain bacteria and fungi with the roots of higher plants.—**r.-vole**, *n.* A large Siberian meadow-mouse (*Arvicola œconomus*).—**r.-word**, *n.* A primitive word of a language or of a family of languages.—**r.-zone**, *n.* The fibers of the spinal cord lying near the nerve-roots.—**secondary r.**, a root proceeding from some other portion of the stem than that producing the primary root, generally above ground, as in the banian and many creeping plants, or beneath it, as in layering layers. See AERIAL ROOT, above.—**the r. of the matter**, that which is fundamental or essential.—**to take or strike r.** **1.** To put forth a root or roots. **2.** To fix or establish oneself or itself.

—**root'er-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] *Gardening.* An ornamental mound, similar to a rockery, but formed of roots.—**root'fast**, *a.* Rooted deeply.—**root'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no root or roots. **2.** *Zool.* Having the pulp-cavity persistently open and growing continuously, as the incisors of rodents.—**root'let**, *n.* A small root; a root-fibril.—**root'y**, *a.* **1.** Full of roots. **2.** Resembling or characteristic of roots; as, a *rooty* taste. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Of rank growth, as weeds.

root'age[1], rūt'ĕj, *n.* [Rare.] The act of taking root; aggregate of a plant's roots; the state of being rooted fast.

> Earth . . . must heap her dead . . . Ere our seeds of total life
> Find *rootage*. BAYARD TAYLOR *Prince Deukalion* act iii, sc. 2.

root'age[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An uprooting; extirpation.

root'ed, rūt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having taken root; furnished with roots; hence, firmly implanted; fixed.

> In complaisance to your whims, not my own,
> I must, forsooth, give up a *rooted* judgment.
> SCHILLER *Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act v, sc. 3.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Attached by or as by roots; specifically, attached by the roots so as to cease to grow; as, a *rooted* molar.—**root'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**root'ed-ness**, *n.*

root'er[1], rūt'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which takes root.

root'er[2], *n.* One who or that which roots, as a swine, or tears up as by rooting; a destroyer; eradicator.

root'er[3], *n.* [Slang.] One who gives encouragement, as by applauding.

root'le, rūt'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To root up, as swine.

roove, rūv, *vt.* [Scot.] To rivet.

roo'ye-bok", rō'ye-bek', *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The pallah: from its walking in single file. **ro'i-bok"**‡; **roo'i-bok"**‡.

rooze, rūz, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scatter; shed.

ro-pal'ic, *a.* Same as RHOPALIC.

rope, rōp, *v.* [ROPED; RO'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tie up or together or unite with or as with rope; as, to *rope* a bundle of hay. **2.** To enclose with rope, as an arena; as, to *rope* a ring. **3.** To border, as a sail or tent-fly, with a rope. **4.** [Western U. S.] To catch with a lasso; as, to *rope* a mustang. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To rope in; inveigle. **6.** [Racing Slang.] To pull in, as a race-horse, to prevent winning.

> Admiral Rous . . . may . . . inadvertently admit animals into the Cesarewitch that have been '*roped*'—that is, run falsely.
> *Contemporary Review* June, '73, p. 23.

7. [Prov. Eng.] To tether.

II. *i.* To become drawn out or extended into a filament or thread; as, the molasses candy *roped* finely.

—**to rope in** [Slang, U. S.], to draw into an enterprise; hence, to ensnare; cheat.

rope[1], *n.* **1.** A construction of twisted fibers, as of hemp, cotton, flax, or jute, so intertwined as to form a thick cord capable of sustaining a severe strain. The common form of rope consists of rope-yarns twisted into three strands that in turn are twisted together. Compare CABLE-LAID, HAWSER-LAID, and SHROUD-LAID. Technically, the distinction between a cord and a rope, other than of wire, is made at one inch circumference; in popular usage smaller sizes are often termed ropes.

Many ropes are named (1) from the object or place of use or attachment; as, **breast-rope** (a canvas band by which to hold a leadsman heaving a hand-lead), **buoy-r.** (fastening a buoy to an anchor), **grapnel-r.** (bent to a grapnel), **ground-r.** (along the bottom of something, as a trawl-net), **heel-r.** (fastened to the heel of a spar, by which to rouse it or to lash it), **kedge-r.** (by which a kedge-anchor is attached), **mast-r.** (by which to raise or lower masts), **port-r.** (by which to haul up and hang port-hole covers), **top-r.** (for hoisting or lowering a topmast); (2) from the purpose they serve; as, **driving-r.** (endless, for transmitting power by friction from a driving to a driven wheel, sheave, or drum), **entering-r.** (a hand-rope to aid persons in going aboard a vessel, or in going up or down a hatchway, a man-rope), **picket-r.**, **tow-** or **towing-r.** (a hawser by which to tow vessels).

2. A collection of things plaited or united in a line; as, a *rope* of sausages; *ropes* of hair.

> One of the old cries of London was, 'Buy my *rope* of onions white St. Thomas's onions.' HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* pt. ii, div. ix, p. 301, note. [F. W. & CO.]

3. Any slimy or glutinous filament or thread. **4.** [Local, Eng.] A measure of length, 20 feet; also, in masonwork, a wall of the same length and 12 by 18 inches in cross-section. See MEASURE. [< AS. *rāp*, rope.]

Compounds, etc.:—**back-handed rope**, rope having the strands twisted left-handed. See LEFT-HAND.—**in the r.**, in the original strands as sent out by the factory: said of horsehair for upholstery.—**on the high ropes.** **1.** Elated. **2.** Haughty.—**rope'-band"**, *n.* *Naut.* A piece of spun-yarn for fastening the head of a sail to a spar.—**rope'bark"**, *n.* The leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).—**r. bridge**, a roadway or footway borne by ropes spanning a stream or chasm.—**r.-clamp**, *n.* **1.** A clamp to prevent a rope from slipping. **2.** A rope-socket.—**r.-clutch**, *n.* A device, usually jawed, for grasping or holding a rope.—**r.-cord**, *n.* A large cord, commonly ornamental, used in upholstery.—**r.-dancer**, *n.* One who dances or performs on the tight rope.—**r.-dancing**, *n.*—**r.-drilling**, *n.* **1.** Drilling in the ground with a bit attached to the end of a rope to which a twisting motion is given. **2.** Jump-drilling by a reciprocating bit at the end of a rope that is raised and dropped.—**r.-end**, *vt.* Same as ROPE'S-END.—**r.-grass**, *n.* Any one of various leafless, rush-like South-African and Australian plants of the genus *Restio*, of the cordleaf or restiad family (*Restiaceæ*). The tough, wiry stems of *Restio tectorum* are used for thatching.—**r.-house**, *n.* A building in which salt is obtained from brine that evaporates while trickling down suspended ropes.—**r. ladder**, a ladder made of ropes, or with rope sides and wooden or other rounds.—**r.-machine**, *n.* A machine for laying up or twisting ropes from strands made of twisted yarns. See illus. in next column.—**r.-maker**, *n.* One who is engaged in the manufacture of rope.—**r.-making**, *n.*—**r. mat**, a mat made of oakum or of cordage.—**r. match**, a fuse made of rope.—**r.-molding**, *n.* *Arch.* Ornamental molding resembling the twist of a rope.—**r. of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a bond or tie easily broken.—**r.-pattern**, *n.* A pattern, as of embroidery, in which is produced an effect of twisted cords.—**r.-porter**, *n.* Same as PORTER[1], 2 (4).—**r.-pull**, *n.* In athletic sports, a tug of war. See TUG.—**r.-pulling**‡, *n.*—**r.-pump**, *n.* A pump in which water is raised partly by acquired momentum, and partly by adhesion to the surface of a rapidly moving, vertically hung, endless rope passed around two wheels, one above and the other below the surface of the water.—**r.-railway**, *n.* **1.** A ropeway. **2.** A cable-railway.—**r.-ripe**, *a.* [Old Slang.] Ripe for the gallows.—**r.-runner**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A man that couples and uncouples cars on a freight-train.—**rope's-end**, *pl.* To punish by beating with an end of a rope.—**r.-socket**, *n.* A device for attaching together the ends of a cord or of pieces of round leather belting, adapted to pass over a pulley or the like.—**r.-spinner**, *n.* One who spins rope-yarn, especially by the method of paying out fiber from a bundle around the waist, and walking backward as the twist requires.—**r.-spinning**, *n.* The twisting of yarn for strands or of strands into rope.—**r.-stitch**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch in which the threads are twisted so as to give a rope-like appearance.—**r.-traction**, *n.* Traction by means of a rope, especially a method of hauling a canal-boat by means of a rope coiled round a rotating drum on the boat, the fore and aft extensions of the rope rising from or falling into the canal.—**r.-trick**, *n.* **1.** Any sleight-of-hand trick performed with ropes. **2**†. A trick that deserves the halter.—**rope'-walk"**, *n.* A long shed or alley used for the spinning of rope-yarn and laying of rope: now passing out of use with the introduction of improved machinery. See illus. under ROPE-MACHINE.—**r.-walker**, *n.* One who walks on the tight rope.—**r.-winch**, *n.* A machine by which the strands of a rope are separately twisted at the same time that they are laid up together.—**rope'-work"**, *n.* Ornamental work representing the twist

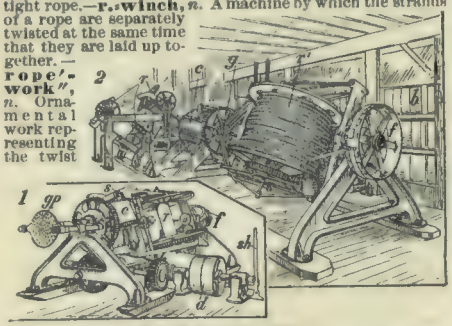

Good's Rope-machines.

1. Forming-machine: *gp*, gage-plate for gaging threads; *c*, capstan on which the first cord is twisted; *s*, right-and-left screw to guide rope back and forth on reel (*r*); *f*, friction-wheel for winding rope on reel; *sh*, shifter; *d*, driving-pulley. 2. Layer: *r*, reels of cord from the forming-machine, arranged with an automatic friction-apparatus for regulating the tension on each thread; *c*, capstan on which the cords are twisted, and delivered through the guide (*g*) to the large reel (*r'*); *f*, friction-wheel regulating the winding; *b*, bobbin-frame carrying threads for the forming-machine.

of cordage.—**r.-yarn**, *n.* Several fibers, as of hemp, twisted together, for forming one of the yarns or lesser strands of which a strand of rope is composed; figuratively, a small part or thing.

> 'Well,' said Porter, 'you [Captain Hillyar] have no business where you are. If you touch a *rope-yarn* of this ship, I shall board instantly.' FARRAGUT in L. Farragut's *David G. Farragut* ch. 5, p. 33. [A. '79.]

—**the ropes** [Colloq.], the arrangements and methods customarily employed in any sphere of activity; as, to teach one *the ropes*.—**to be at the end of one's r.**, to be at the end of one's resources.—**to give one r.**, to permit one to go on a course unchecked, usually so that he may come to disaster.—**to know the ropes** [Colloq.], see KNOW.—**twice-laid r.** (*Naut.*), rope made from strands that have been untwisted from other rope.—**water-laid r.**, back-handed rope.—**white r.**, plain-laid, untarred hempen rope.—**wire r.**, a rope made by twisting together small wires.

rope[2]†, *n.* An intestine: generally in the plural. **rop**†.

ro'pen†, *imp.* of REAP, *vt.* Reaped.

ro'per, rō'pĕr, *n.* **1.** A rope-maker. **2.** One who ropes or secures with cords, as a bundle or bale. **3.** [Western U. S.] One who ropes or lassoes. **4.** [U. S.] One who inveigles or ropes in; a decoy.

> The *ropers* for gambling-houses—one of the curses of New Orleans—haunt each conspicuous corner.
> EDWARD KING *Great South* ch. 5, p. 61. [AM. P. CO. '75.]

5. [Eng.] A fellow fit for hanging; a rogue.

—**roper in.** **1.** One skilful in the use of a lasso. **2.** An outdoor agent of a gaming-house or disreputable house.

ro'per-y, rō'pĕr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where ropes are made; ropewalk. **2**†. Roguery.

rope'way", rōp'wē', *n.* A line or double line of suspended ropes, usually wire, along which articles of moderate weight may be transported on slings, either by gravity or power: much used in mining-districts for transportation to watercourses or to steam-railway lines.

ro'ping, rō'ping, *n.* **1.** Ropes or cordage in general. **2.** The act of one who ropes.

—**ro'ping-nee"dle**, *n.* A strong needle for sewing bolt-rope on canvas.—**r.-palm**, *n.* *Naut.* A palm used in sewing ropes to sails. See PALM.

ro'pish, rō'pish, *a.* Somewhat ropy.

rop'ple, rop'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To darn or mend roughly.

ro'py, rō'pi, *a.* **1.** That may be drawn into threads, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous. **2.** [Rare.] Resembling ropes or cordage. **ro'ping**‡.

—**ropy lava**, same as PAHOEHOE.—**r. wine**, a wine that has a glutinous or oily body when poured out, or that contains a whitish sediment: a condition common among the sweeter Madeira and Portuguese wines.

—**ro'pi-ly**, *adv.*—**ro'pi-ness**, *n.*

roqu'e-laure, rōk'ĕ-lōr (XIII), *n.* *Archeol.* A kind of short cloak, named after the Duc de Roquelaure, worn by men in the early part of the 18th century. **rock'low**‡; **rok'e-lay**‡; **roqu'e-lo**†.

ro-quet', ro-kĕ', *vt.* In croquet, to strike with one's own ball (another ball). [Cp. CROQUET.]

ro-quet'[1], *n.* The act of roqueting; a stroke by which one player roquets another's ball.

—**ro-quet'-cro-quet"**, *n.* Loose croquet.

ro-quet'[2], *n.* [Eng.] A kind of small lap-dog.

ro'quet[3], rō'ket, *n.* An American crested iguanoid lizard (genus *Llocephalus*), as *L. carinatus*.

ro-ra'ri-i, ro-rā'ri-ī *or* -rā'ri-ī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The citizens of the lowest property-class, who were armed only with dart and sling. They acted as skirmishers in battle, but were replaced later by the velites.

rore†, *n.* Dew.—**ro'ral**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to dew; dewy. **roar'y**†; **ro'rid**‡; **ro'ry**†.—**ro-ra'tion**†, *n.* A forming of dew.—**ro-rif'lu-ent**†, *a.* Flowing with dew.

ro'ric, rō'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling dew; dewy. [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew.]—**roric figures**, figures brought out on a polished surface by breathing upon it, or by some similar deposition of moisture.

Ro"ri-cru'ci-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as ROSICRUCIAN.

ro-rif'er-ous†, *a.* Generating or producing dew.

ror'qual, rōr'kwal, *n.* A finback or balænopterine whale. See illus. under FINBACK. *Balænoptera* or *Physalus musculus* is the **common rorqual** of the North Atlantic, about 70 feet long. The silver-bottom whale or **Rudolphi's r.** (*B. borealis*), about 50 feet long; the blue whale (*B. sibbaldi*), which sometimes reaches a length of 85 feet; and the **lesser r.** or piked whale (*B. rostrata*), about 30 feet long, are other species of the North Atlantic. [< Sw. *rörhval*, < *rör*, reed, + *hval*, whale.]

ro'ru-lent, rō'ru-lent, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Powdered as if with fine dew. **2**†. Full of dew. [< L. *rorulentus*, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.]

ro"sace', rō'zās', *I.* (rōz'ĕs, *E.*), *n.* **1.** An ornamental centerpiece of plaster attached to a ceiling, from which a chandelier is usually hung. **2.** *Arch.* A rose or rosette. [F., < L. *rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, rose.]

Ro-sa'ce-æ, ro-zē'sē-ē *or* -sē'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants—the rose family—with alternate simple or compound stipulate leaves, and regular flowers with usually numerous distinct stamens inserted on the calyx. It embraces 10 tribes, 80 genera, and nearly 2,000 species, found in all parts of the world.

Besides the roses, spiræas, and other valuable ornamental plants, this family supplies most of the important fruits of the temperate zone, including the apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, cherry, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry.

> Agassiz, a geologist whose statements must be received with respect by every student of the science, finds reason to conclude that the order of the *Rosaceæ* . . . was introduced only a short time previous to the appearance of man.
> HUGH MILLER *Testimony of the Rocks* lect. i, p. 78. [G. & L. '57.]

Ro'sa, *n.* (t. g.) [L., rose.]—**ro-sa'ceous**, *a.*

ro-sac'ic, ro-zas'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing a rose-red color.—**rosacic acid**, a red pigmentary compound contained in the urine of persons suffering from gout and inflammatory fevers.

ro"sa-de'ro, rō'sa-dē'rō, *n.* Same as SUDADERO.

ro'sal, rō'zal, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Akin to the rose family (*Rosaceæ*); included in or pertaining to the rosal alliance. **2**†. Rosy. [< L. *rosa*, rose.]

—**rosal alliance**, a botanical cohort embracing those families of which the rose family is a type, as the rose, the bean, the saxifrage, the sundew family, etc.

ro-sal'gar, ro-zal'gar, *n.* [Pg.] Same as REALGAR.

ro-sa'li-a, ro-zē'li-a *or* -zā'li-a, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* The repetition of a passage, each time ascending one degree: from the first word of a song employing such repetition. **2.** A rose-colored rash: specifically, scarlatina.

ros-an'i-lin, ros-an'i-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{19}N_3$), having basic properties, obtained from aniline by treatment with reagents, as arsenic acid, nitric acid, and stannic chlorid. It forms reddish salts, used as dyestuffs.

ros-an'i-line,

> Hofmann has shown that all the varieties of aniline-red are salts of an organic base which he designates as *rosaniline*. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Phenylamines*, *Aniline Red* vol. iv, p. 469. [L. G. & CO. '78.]

2. Loosely, some salt of this base used as a dyestuff, as fuchsin, magenta, or rosein. [< ROSE + ANILIN, ANILINE.]

ro-sa'ri-an, ro-zē'ri-an, *C. I. W.* (-zār'i-an, *E.*), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates roses. **2.** [R-] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary. See ROSARY. [< L. *rosarium*; see ROSARIUM.]

ro-sa'ri-um, ro-zē'ri-um *or* -sē'ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A rose-garden. [L., < *rosa*, rose.]

ro'sa-ry, rō'za-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A string of beads for keeping reckoning or count of devotions, as among the Mohammedans, Buddhists, and certain bodies of Christians; also, a similar string worn on the person for ornament or for fingering in pastime. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) Specifically, a string of beads used in devotions for counting a specific series of prayers, each bead having the name of the prayer it represents, aves being signified by small beads, and the paternoster and gloria by a large one.

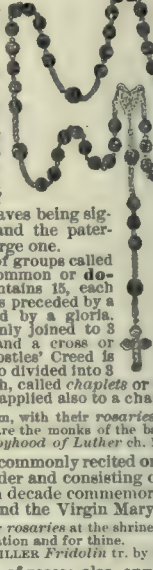

A Rosary.

The rosary is made up of groups called decades, of which the common or **dominican rosary** contains 15, each decade containing 10 aves preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The decades are commonly joined to 3 aves and a paternoster and a cross or medal, on which the Apostles' Creed is recited. The rosary is also divided into 3 divisions of 5 decades each, called *chaplets* or *coronæ*. The term **lesser rosary** is applied also to a chaplet.

> Following close after them, with their *rosaries* hanging from their hempen girdles, . . . are the monks of the barefooted order of Carmelites. MAYHEW *Boyhood of Luther* ch. 1, p. 23. [H. '64.]

(2) The series of prayers commonly recited on these beads, arranged in a definite order and consisting of aves, paternosters, and glorias, each decade commemorating a scene from the life of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

> And told four *rosaries* at the shrine
> For her salvation and for thine.
> SCHILLER *Fridolin* tr. by Bowring, st. 28.

3. A chaplet or garland of roses; also, any garland. **4.** Hence, a collection of fine thoughts or choice extracts from various authors; a series of beautiful literary selections. **5.** A garden or bed of roses; place where roses grow; formerly, also, a rose-bush. **6.** A counterfeit English coin of the reign of Edward I. **7.** A string of eggs carried by some batrachians, as the nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*), wound about the body or limbs. [< OF. *rosarie*, < LL. *rosarium*, garland of roses, < L. *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, rose.]

—**Confraternity of the Rosary**, a religious association established in 1481 by Sixtus IV. to ward off by supplications the evils that threatened Christendom at the hands of the Turks.—**Festival of the R.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival celebrated on the first Sunday of October, in commemoration of the victory over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Mexican r.-plant**, a tall, climbing Mexican plant (*Rhynchosia precatoria*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), producing small half-black and half-yellow seeds, which the

Mexicans string into necklaces and rosaries.—**ro'sa-ry: pea"**, *n.* **1.** The seed of the Indian licorice: used for beads in rosaries. **2.** The plant bearing this seed. **r.: plant:**, **r.:shell**, *n.* A top-shell of the genus *Monodonta*, of warm seas, having a toothed columella.

ro'sa so'lis, rō'zə sō'lis. [L.] A spice-flavored cordial; literally, rose of the sun.

ro'sa-ted, *a.* Adorned or decked with roses.

ros'cid, ros'sid (ros'id, *C.*), *a.* [Archaic.] Consisting of or containing dew; dewy. [< L. *roscidus*, < *ros*, dew.]

As for the still finer gossamer which supported the *roscid* droplets, with few exceptions they were absolutely undiscoverable. THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass., Mar. 29*, '53 p. 269. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

ros'coe-lite, ros'co-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, brown, translucent vanadium mica ($H_8K_2(Mg,Fe)(Al,V)_4Si_{12}O_{36}$), found in minute scales. [< Prof. H. E. *Roscoe* + -LITE.]

rose, rōz, *rt.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** To cause to blush; redden.

She turn'd; the very nape of her white neck
Was *rosed* with indignation.
TENNYSON *Princess* vi, st. 22.

2. To perfume with or as with roses.

rose, *imp.* of RISE, *v.*

rose, *n.* **1.** Any shrub of the genus *Rosa*, usually hardy, erect, or climbing, with rod-like, prickly stems and unequally pinnate leaves. The shrubs of this genus in their wild state comprise 40 or 50 species, with two or three times as many varieties, distributed over the north temperate regions, and in their cultivated forms more than a thousand varieties. On account of the conflicting nomenclature which extends to the species, some of these varieties can not be assigned to the species from which they have been derived to the satisfaction of either experts or those in quest of information. The names and descriptions in the phrases below are therefore, in disputed or uncertain cases, given only according to the weight of authority. **2.** A flower of one of these shrubs. In the wild state they are single, and have 5 or rarely 4 petals, varying from pink to white, with numerous stamens and pistils, but in cultivation the stamens are transformed into petals, and the flowers become double.

Roses have been cultivated for ornament from the earliest times. The numerous varieties in cultivation are the product of comparatively few of the original distinct species, of which the **cabbage-rose** or **Provence rose** (*Rosa centifolia*) is believed to be the oldest in culture and the source of the most varieties. Some species, as the cabbage-, the damask-, and the musk-rose, are extensively cultivated for the products yielded by their flowers, such as rose-water and attar. **3.** Any one of various other plants or their flowers: so called from some real or fancied likeness to the true rose. See phrases and compounds below. **4.** A light crimson or pink, like the color of many roses.

Pale fear *oppress'd* the drooping maid,—
And on her cheek the *rose* began to fade.
WILLIAM JONES *Caissa* l. 266.

5. Something resembling a rose, as an object, ornament, device, design, or marking. (1) An ornamental knot, as of ribbon or lace, resembling a rose; a rosette. (2) *Arch.* A rose window, or any circular decorative feature, especially if large or important; specifically, a small conventional ornament on the center of each face of the abacus of the Corinthian capital; also, an ornament of varied nature in the different medieval styles. (3) A rose-shaped escutcheon around a door-lock spindle, a chandelier, or the like. (4) A perforated cap, plate, or nozle at the orifice of a pipe, to act as a sprinkler or strainer. (5) A circular disk or card marked with radiating lines, as in the mariners' compass and some other instruments. (6) An ornament set in the sound-hole of the belly of certain musical instruments, as the guitar, mandolin, and lute. (7) *Her.* A conventional figure representing a five-leaved or -lobed flower.

The five leaves or points around the flower are blazoned **barbed**; the dots in the central circle, if of a different tincture, are blazoned **seeded**; a natural rose, with stem and leaves, is **proper**, and is the emblem of England. (8) *Zoöl.* A formation suggesting a rose, as around the eyes of certain birds. (9) [Scot.] The ventral sucker of the lumpfish. **6.** Figuratively, something in full bloom, or the state of being in full bloom; flush; as, she is the *rose* of **health**; the *rose* of youth. **7.** *Gem-cutting.* (1) A form given to precious stones, especially diamonds by cutting, characterized by a flat base with a hemispherical or low pyramidal upper surface, covered with small facets. (2) A very small splinter-like diamond, cut rarely, or only with a very small number of facets. See illus. under DIAMOND. **8.** *Med.* Erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire. **9.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of one of the two parties siding with the houses of York and Lancaster respectively, in the Wars of the Roses. See WARS OF THE ROSES, below. **10.** A collection of beautiful thoughts; rosary. [< AS. *rōse*, < L. *rosa*, rose; cp. Gr. *rhodon*, Ar. *ward*.]

Compounds, etc.:—**alpine rose.** **1.** A vigorous climbing species (*Rosa alpina*) from the Alps and Pyrenees, with pink, red, or crimson flowers. It has many varieties, including the *Banksiæ roses*. **2.** Any one of several species of *Rhododendron* with pink or scarlet flowers, found in the Alps, as *R. hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*. —**Australian r.**, a handsome greenhouse shrub (*Boronia serrulata*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), from Australia, with bright-green, opposite, pinnate leaves and very fragrant rose-colored flowers. —**Austrian r.**, the Austrian eglantine. See EGLANTINE. —**Ayrshire r.**, the English field-rose (*Rosa arvensis*), a trailing species with scentless white flowers, or any one of its cultivated climbing varieties, with flowers varying to pink, crimson, and purple. —**Banksian r.**, an unarmed climbing Chinese species (*Rosa Banksiæ*) with numerous nodding, very double, usually white, weakly scented flowers. —**Bengal r.**, same as MONTHLY ROSE. —**blue r.**, an impossibility. —**Bourbon r.**, a hybrid of the China and damask roses from the Isle of Bourbon, a continuous bloomer, with leathery leaves and thick velvety petals. —**Boursault r.**, see ALPINE ROSE. —**bri'er-rose"**, *n.* The dogrose; also, the eglantine. —**Burgundy r.**, a dwarf variety of the French rose (*Rosa Gallica*, var. *parvifolia*) with small leaflets and very double purple solitary flowers. —**Carolina r.**, same as SWAMP-ROSE. —**Cherokee r.**, a Chinese species (*Rosa laevigata* or *Sinica*) naturalized in the southern United States and West Indies, with long, trailing, smooth stem and prickly branches, admirably adapting it for hedges, and large solitary white flowers: common in gardens. —**China r.**, an erect or climbing species (*Rosa Indica*), with strong remote prickles, 3 to 5 ovate shining leaflets, and solitary or panicled flowers, commonly red, but in the numerous varieties of every shade from white to crimson. Called also in many varieties **monthly r.** and **Bengal r.** —**Chinese r.** **1.** The China rose. **2.** An East-Indian hibiscus (*Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*) cultivated in hothouses, a handsome tree 10 to 15 feet high, with large variable flowers, double or single, red, dark-purple, yellow, white, or variegated. The juice of the flowers when bruised turns black or deep-purple, and is used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair, and in Java for blacking shoes, whence the plant is frequently called the **shoeblack-plant**. **r. of China:**—**cinnamon r.**, an Old World species (*Rosa cinnamomea*) with pink or red flowers. —**Egyptian r.**, a European scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis*); also, the sweet scabious or mourning-bride. —**evergreen r.**, a climber (*Rosa sempervirens*) of India and southern Europe, with fragrant white flowers and leathery leaves, evergreen in southern climates. —**fairy r.**, a species (*Rosa Lawrenciana*) with very small pink to deep-purple flowers, regarded by some as a variety of the China rose (*Rosa Indica*, var. *minima*). **Miss Lawrence's r.:**—**field-r.**, *n.* See AYRSHIRE ROSE. —**French r.**, the common red rose (*Rosa Gallica*) of the gardens, the parent of nearly 300 varieties: supposed to be the badge of the house of Lancaster. —**hundred-leaved r., hundred-petaled r.**, the cabbage-rose. —**Indian r.**, the China rose. —**Jamaica r.**, any one of various ornamental tropical American shrubs of the melastoma family (*Melastomaceæ*), especially *Blakea trinervis* and several species of *Meriania*. —**Japan** or **Japanese r.**, the common camellia, or either of two true roses, the many-flowered rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and the ramanas rose (*R. rugosa*), all from Japan. —**Jericho r.**, see ROSE OF JERICHO. —**Macartney r.**, a half-hardy evergreen shrub (*Rosa bracteata*) from China, with large white fragrant flowers, glossy green leaves, and stout prickles, blooming from midsummer till frost. —**Malabar r.**, an East-Indian hibiscus (*Hibiscus Rosa-Malabarica*). —**Michigan r.**, see PRAIRIE-ROSE. —**monthly r.**, any one of many varieties of the China rose blooming continuously through the season. **Bengal r.**; —**noisette r.**, see NOISETTE. —**Nutka r.**, a wild species (*Rosa Nutkana*) of northwestern United States and northward. —**pompone r.**, a dwarf variety of the cabbage-rose or the China rose, 12 to 15 inches high. —**Provence** or **Provins r.**, an Old World species (*Rosa centifolia*), the parent of many varieties and with the French rose of many hybrids, with large fragrant and originally rose-purple flowers. On account of its numerous petals and their inward curvature, it is called also *hundred-leaved rose*, *hundred-petaled rose*, and *cabbage-rose*. —**ramanas r.**, a vigorous bush (*Rosa rugosa*) from Japan, with thorny stems, dark-green, strongly veined, leathery leaves, and large clusters of large fragrant rose-colored or white single flowers. It is a continuous bloomer, and its large bright-red hips are showy in autumn. Called also *Japanese rose*. —**red r.** **1.** See FRENCH ROSE. **2.** [Eng.] The partizans, collectively, of the house of Lancaster. —**rose':a-ca"cia**, *n.* The bristly locust. See LOCUST². —**r.:anilin**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ROSANILIN. —**r.: aphis**, *n.* A plant-louse infesting roses, especially *Siphonophora rosæ*. —**r.:apple**, *n.* **1.** A small East-Indian tree (*Eugenia Jambos*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), widely cultivated in warm climates for its handsome foliage, flowers, and fruit; also, its edible but dry and strongly rose-flavored fruit, which is made into preserves. **jam'boo**; **jam'bu**; **jum'boo** [E. Ind.]. **2.** Some other species of *Eugenia*, as *E. Malaccensis*. —**r.:a:ruby**, *n.* The pheasant's-eye. —**r.:back**, *a.* Having, as some varieties of porcelain, the back decorated in red, plainly or with a pattern. —**r.:bay**, *n.* Any one of several plants. Specifically: (1) Any rhododendron, especially *Rhododendron maximum*. (2) The great willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*). (3) The oleander. —**Lapland r.:bay**, a dwarf rhododendron, 6 to 8 inches high, with leaves half an inch long, found on alpine summits of northern New York and New England and in arctic regions of both hemispheres. —**r.:beetle**, *n.* A beetle associated with roses. Specifically: (1) The rose-chafer. (2) The American rose-bug. (3) A weevil (*Aramigus fulleri*). —**rose'bill"**, *n.* [Local, Austral.] The yellow-cheeked parrakeet (*Platycercus icterotis*). —**r.: box**, *n.* Any one of various ornamental Old World shrubs or small trees of the genus *Cotoneaster*, of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*). They have simple coriaceous leaves, white or pink flowers, and usually intensely scarlet berry-like fruit. —**r.:bug**, *n.* **1.** A scarabæid beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), brown with ocherous scales and with very long legs, especially injuring rose-leaves in the United States. **2.** The rose-chafer. —**r.:bush**, *n.* A rose-bearing shrub or vine. —**r.:camphor**, *n.* An odorless stearoptene contained in rose-oil. Compare CAMPHOR, 2. —**r.:campion**, *n.* [Eng.] Any species of *Lychnis*, especially the mullein-pink. —**r.:carnation**, *n.* A carnation striped with rose-color. —**r.:chafer**, *n.* **1.** A European scarabæid beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) destructive to roses. **2.** The rose-bug. —**r.: cheeked**, *a.* Ruddy-cheeked. —**r.:cold**, *n.* Hay-fever, especially the variety occurring in the early summer. **r.: catarrh:**. —**r.:color**, *n.* **1.** The color of the rose; especially, a deep-purplish pink. **2.** Hence, figuratively, a roseate or attractive appearance or aspect; as, the outlook seemed all *rose-color*. —**r.:colored**, *a.* —**r.:comb**, *n.* A comb lying flat upon the head, tuberculose, square in front, and tapering behind, as in Hamburg fowls. See illus. under COMB. —**r.:cross.** **I.** *a.* [R-] Rosicrucian. **II.** *n.* **1.** The symbol of the Rosicrucians: a rose and cross combined in some form. **2.** [R-] Hence, a Rosicrucian. **rose'-croix"**; **ro'si-crux**; **ro'sie-cross"**; **rosy cross:**. —**r.:cut**, *a.* Cut as a rose; said of a precious stone. See ROSE, *n.*, 7. —**r. diamond**, a rose-cut diamond. —**r.:drop**, *n.* **1.** A rose-flavored candy. **2.** An earring. **3.** A rose-pimple resulting from strong drink; a toddy-blossom. —**r.:ear**, *n.* A dog's ear that turns outward at the tip, showing the pink inside. —**r.:eared**, *a.* —**r.:elder**, *n.* The gueldèr-rose. —**r.:engine**, *n.* A machine, or an attachment to a lathe, having a cutting-tool, and arranged with both radial and rotating motions, so that it will produce on a plate or the like ornamental curved lines of regular pattern, as the lathework seen on bank-notes. **geometrical lathe:**. —**R. en Soleil** [F.] (*Her.*), the white rose of the house of York, surrounded by rays, as of the sun: adopted in 1461 by Edward IV. of England and still borne on the regimental colors of the Guards. —**r.:faced**, *a.* Red-faced; rosy-faced. —**r. family** (*Bot.*), the order *Rosaceæ*. —**r.:festival**, *n.* A French village festival, celebrated June 8, at which a young girl called La Rosière, selected for meritorious conduct, is decorated with flowers and receives a prize or the income of a foundation. —**r.: fever**, *n.* Same as ROSE-COLD. —**r.:finch**, *n.* A crimson or reddish Asiatic finch of *Carpodacus* or a related genus. —**rose'fish"**, *n.* An orange-red scorpænoid food-fish (*Sebastes marinus*), of the North Atlantic; Norway haddock. —**r.:fly**, *n.* [Eng.] The rose-chafer. —**r.:flycatcher**, *n.* A small American fly-catching warbler of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubrifrons* of Mexico and Guatemala. —**r.:gall**, *n.* Any insect-gall to which roses are subject. —**r.:geranium**, *n.* A cultivated geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) with rose-scented leaves and dense clusters of rose-purple flowers. —**r.:haw**, *n.* The hip or fruit of the wild rose. —**r. head.** **1.** A perforated nozle, as for a sprinkler, spreading the water; a rose. **2.** A head, as of a nail or the like, made with or cut in facets; also, a nail, etc., having such a head. —**r.:house**, *n.* A greenhouse for roses. —**r.:hued**, *a.* Having the hue of a rose; rose-colored. —**r.:knot**, *n.* A rosette of ribbon or other soft material. —**r. lake**, see LAKE². —**r.:lashing**, *n.* A lashing that passes alternately over and under parts of the object lashed, the end being secured by passing circularly around the point of crossing. —**r.:lathe**, *n.* A rose-engine. —**r.: laurel**, *n.* Same as OLEANDER. —**r.:leaf**, *n.* A petal of a rose. —**r.:lip**, *n.* A lip of a rose-red or ruddy hue. —**r.: lipped**, *a.* —**r. madder**, madder lake or rose lake. See LAKE². —**r.:mallow**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Hibiscus*. See MALLOW. **2.** The hollyhock. —**r. molding** (*Arch.*), a medieval molding ornamented with roses (the flower or the vine) or with rosettes, usually in relief. —**r.:money**, *n.* See SCREW-DOLLAR, under SCREW. —**r. of China**, same as CHINA ROSE, 2. —**r. of heaven**, a hardy annual lychnis (*Lychnis Cœli-rosa*) of the gardens from the Levant. —**r. of Jericho**, a small annual (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*) of desert places from Syria to Algeria, which rolls up when dry and expands again when moist. See ANASTATICA. **Jericho r.**; **res"ur-rec'tion-plant"**. —**r. of Plymouth**, a slender biennial (*Sabbatica chloroides*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*), with large deep rose-colored solitary and terminal flowers. It grows in wet grounds along the eastern coast of the United States. —**r. of Sharon.** **1.** In Scripture (Cant. ii, 1), according to the Revised Version, the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*); according to others, the polyanthus narcissus (*Narcissus Tazetta*). **2.** In the United States, the althea, or Syrian hibiscus (*Hibiscus Syriacus*): so called from its abundance on the plain of Sharon. —**r.:ouzel**, *n.* A bird, the rose-colored pastor. —**r.:parrakeet**, *n.* The rosella. —**r.:porcelain**, *n.* A Chinese hard porcelain brilliantly decorated with a red enamel. —**r.:rash**, *n.* Same as ROSEOLA. —**r.: ringed**, *a.* Having a rose-red collar; as, the *rose-ringed* parrakeet (*Palæornis torquatus*). —**r.:rubiate**, *n.* Liquid madder lake. See LAKE². —**r.:ryal**, *n.* **1.** A rose-noble. See COIN. **2.** An English gold coin of the time of James I. —**r. saw-fly**, a saw-fly injurious to roses, as the European *Hylotoma rosarum* or the American *Monostegia rosæ*. —**r.:scale**, *n.* An armored bark-louse (*Diaspis rosæ*) infesting rose-bushes. —**r.:slug**, *n.* The pale-green larva of a North-American saw-fly (*Monostegia rosæ*), which devours the leaves of rose-bushes. —**r.:starling**, *n.* The rose-colored pastor. —**r.:steel**, *n.* A steel that shows a peculiar fracture and texture in the interior, different from that near the surface. —**r.:tanager**, *n.* The summer redbird (*Piranga æstiva*). —**r.:tangle**, *n.* A delicate red seaweed. See CERAMIACEÆ. —**r.:tree**, *n.* A standard rose; rose-bush. [C.] —**r.:willow**, *n.* A variety of an English willow (*Salix rubra*, var. *Helix*), a hybrid between the purple and the osier willows (*S. purpurea* and *S. viminalis*) bearing fascicles of diseased leaves, caused by an insect. —**r. window** (*Arch.*), a circular window, especially one with tracery or mullions converging toward or arranged symmetrically around the center, as in Romanesque and Pointed architecture; a Catharine window. When the tracery has the character of spokes, the window is called a **wheel window**. —**r.:worm**, *n.* A caterpillar that feeds upon the rose, especially a leaf-roller (*Cacœcia rosaceana*). —**r.:yard**, *n.* A place or garden where roses are grown. —**Scotch r.**, any one of numerous varieties of a European species (*Rosa spinosissima* or *pimpunellifolia*), in its wild state with very prickly stems, 2 to 3 feet high, the small leaflets 7 to 9, and small roseate flowers. **burnet-r.:**. —**South Sea r.** [Jamaica], the oleander. —**tea-scented r.**, any one of numerous subvarieties derived from a tea-scented variety of the China rose (*Rosa Indica*, var. *odoratissima*). **tea-r.:**. —**under the r.**, secretly and quietly; sub rosa. —**Wars of the Roses**, the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English throne, beginning with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455, and ending with the defeat and death of Richard III., at Bosworth or Redmore Field, in 1485, by Henry of Richmond, who became Henry VII., and who, after marrying Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York, united the rival houses; so called from the white and red roses, the symbols respectively of the York and Lancastrian parties. —**white r.** **1.** A tall, erect garden species (*Rosa alba*) of European origin, with large, sweet-scented, clustered, and generally white flowers: said to be a cross between the dogrose and the French rose. It has many varieties. **2.** [Eng.] The symbol of the house of York. —**yellow r.**, any rose with yellow petals, specifically the Austrian rose, and an Oriental species (*Rosa sulphurea*). —**York-and-Lancaster r.**, a variety of the damask or of the French rose, having red petals striped or flaked with white.

A Flowering Branch of the Rose-apple (*Eugenia Jambos*).

a, the flower without the stamens; *b*, a section of the fruit with seed removed.

The Female Rose Saw-fly (*Monostegia rosæ*).

a, the larva, a rose-slug. (Both greatly magnified.)

A Rose Window in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris.

rose'a-ker†, *n.* Copper sulfate.

ro'se-al†, *a.* Of a rosy color; roseate.

ro'se-ate, rō'zē-ĕt *or* -ĭt, *a.* **1.** Of a rose-color; rosy; as, a *roseate* complexion; *roseate* skies. **2†.** Full of, consisting of, or abounding with roses. [< L. *roseus*, < *rosa*, rose.]

—**roseate tern**, a tern (*Sterna dougalli*) with the lower parts rosy-tinted in the breeding-season.

rose'ber"ry, rōz'ber'i, *n.* [Colloq.] The fruit of the rose; a hip. [C.]

rose'bone", rōz'bōn", *n.* A humpbacked fish, as a cod.

rose'bud", rōz'bud", *n.* **1.** The bud of a rose. **2.** Hence, colloquially, a young girl in the first bloom of womanhood; a débutante.

Beauteous *rose-bud*, young and gay,
Blooming in thy early May!
BURNS *To Miss Cruikshanks* l. 1.

ro'se-in, } rō'zē-in, *n.* *Chem.* Loosely and generally, any **ro'se-ine**, } red salt derived from rosanilin, used as a dye-stuff, as fuchsin; specifically, rosanilin acetate.

rose'let, rōz'let, *n.* The reddish-brown summer fur of the ermine. [F., < *rose* (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

rose'lette, rōz'let, *n.* *Her.* A little rose; one of several roses on the same field.

ro'se-lite, rō'zē-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, rose-red, hydrous calcium-magnesium-cobalt arsenate ($H_4(Ca,Co,Mg)_3As_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Gustav *Rose*, German mineralogist, + -LITE.]

ro-sel'la, ro-zel'ɑ, *n.* An Australian parrot (*Platycercus eximius*), green, with scarlet head and neck, white throat, and yellow breast; the rose-parrakeet. [< L. *rosa*, rose.]

ro-sel'late, ro-zel'et *or* -āt, *a.* Rosulate.

ro-selle', ro-zel', *n.* A biennial East-Indian hibiscus (*Hibiscus Sabdariffa*), cultivated in most warm countries for its flowers, its leaves, its fiber, and especially for its fleshy acid calyces, which are used in making tarts, jellies, refreshing drinks, etc. Called also **red sorrel** in the West Indies. [Cor. < RED SORREL.]

— **ro-selle'-hemp",** *n.* A fine silky fiber obtained from the stems of the roselle. **ro-sel'la-fi"ber‡.**

rose'-mad"der, r.-mallow, etc. See ROSE.

rose'mal"oes, rōz'mal'ōz, *C.* (rōz'mal'ōz, *W.*), *n.* A variety of liquid storax obtained from the *Liquidambar orientale*, of the East Indies. [For RASAMALA.]

rose'ma-ry, rōz'mē-ri, *n.* An erect, evergreen, stiff, bushy shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), of southern Europe and western Asia, 3 or more feet high, with narrow opposite pungent leaves and usually blue flowers: cultivated for its stimulating and refreshing perfume, for an oil obtained from it, for use in cookery, etc. **herb"-of-mem'o-ry‡** (as an emblem of fidelity, constancy, or remembrance); **old'-man"‡.**

The Rosemary.
a, a single flower.

Rosemary, which was anciently thought to strengthen the memory, was not only carried at funerals, but also worn at weddings.
BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Nuptial Usages* in vol. ii, p. 71. [J. R. S. '70.]

[< OF. *rosmarin*, < L. *rosmarinus*, < *ros*, dew; and see MARINE.] **rose'ma-rine†; ros'ma-rine†; ros'ma-ry†.**

— **rose'ma-ry-moor"wort,** *n.* Same as MOORWORT. — **r.-pine,** *n.* The loblolly-pine. — **sand-hill r.,** a small evergreen shrub (*Ceratiola ericoides*) of the crowberry family (*Empetraceæ*), with whorled branches, crowded acerose leaves, and small axillary sessile yellowish flowers: in the southeastern United States. — **wild r.** 1. Same as MOORWORT. 2. A species of Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre*).

ro'sen, *a.* 1. Made of or resembling roses. 2. Roseate.

ro'sen-busch-ite, rō'zn-bush-āit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, light orange-gray complex silicate ($Na_4Ca_6Zr_2Ti_2Si_7O_{22}F_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Prof. *Rosenbusch*, of Heidelberg.]

rose'-no"ble, rōz'-nō'bl, *n.* An English gold coin bearing a rose as a device. See COIN.

roseo-, *prefix.* Rose-red: used especially in chemistry to designate certain reddish salts; as, the *roseo-cobaltic* salts. See COBALTAMIN. [< L. *roseus;* see ROSEATE.]

ro-se'o-la, ro-zī'o-lɑ *or* -sē'o-lɑ, *n. Pathol.* A rash of rose-colored patches. [< L. *roseus;* see ROSEATE.] **rose'rash"‡.** — **ro-se'o-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to roseola. **ro-se'o-loid‡; ro-se'o-lous‡.**

ro-se'o-læ, ro-zī'o-lī *or* -sē'o-lē, *n. pl. Pathol.* A skin-disease resembling both measles and scarlet fever, but not identical with either; French or false measles. [< L. *roseus;* see ROSEATE.] **German measles‡.**

rose'-pink", rōz'-pink', *a.* 1. Of a roseate pink tint; roseate. 2. Hence, delicate or sentimental; as, *rose-pink* fastidiousness. See SOLAR SPECTRUM.

It is well for us all to make up our minds that the people of our slums will never be won by a *rose-pink* religionism.
FARRAR in *Harper's Monthly* May, '91, p. 903.

rose'-pink", *n.* 1. A roseate pink color. 2. A pigment consisting of whiting colored pink, as by a decoction of brazil-wood. 3. *Bot.* An American centaury (*Sabbatia angularis*).

rose'-porce"lain, etc. See ROSE.

ro'ser†, *n.* 1. A rose-bush. 2. A rose-garden. **ro'sier†.**

rose'-red", rōz'-red'. **I.** *a.* Of the color of a red rose; red; ruddy. **II.** *n.* A clear crimson red with a tinge of purple. See SOLAR SPECTRUM.

rose'root", rōz'rūt', *n.* A species of stonecrop (*Sedum Rhodiola*) with simple erect stems 6 to 10 inches high, greenish-yellow or purplish flowers, and a fragrant root. It grows on cliffs in cold parts of North America and of the Old World. **rose'wort"‡.**

ro'ser-y, rō'zęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A rose-nursery; a place where roses grow or are cultivated. **ro'sa-ry‡.**

rose'-ry"al, r.-slug, etc. See ROSE.

ro'set[1], rō'zet, *n.* A kind of red pigment; rosette. [< F. *rosette*, < *rose* (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

ro'set[2], roz'et, *n.* [Scot.] Rosin: a corruption.

Ro-set'ta stone. The celebrated stele of basalt containing a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in hieroglyphics, demotic, and Greek, which supplied the key for the decipherment of the ancient monuments of Egypt. It was found in 1799 by Boussard, a French officer, near Rosetta, and is now in the British Museum. See DEMOTIC; HIEROGLYPHIC.

The decipherment of the names Ptolemy and Cleopatra on the inscription of the famous *Rosetta stone*, as set down distinctly in pure phonetic signs, was the first step in our recovery of the key to the hieroglyphs. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. xii, p. 454. [S. '67.]

ro-set'ta-wood", ro-zet'ɑ-wud', *n.* A hard, close-grained, orange-red, handsomely veined wood, used in cabinet-work. It is brought from the East Indies.

ro-sette', ro-zet', *n.* 1. An ornament or badge having some resemblance to a rose. Specifically: (1) A bunch or knot, as of ribbons, cords, worsted, or leather, arranged concentrically: frequently used on costumes, harness, etc. (2) A painted or sculptured architectural ornament with parts circularly arranged, as rows of leaves in a circle around a bud or a conventional full-blown rose.

On the towers [of the palace at Mashita], the ornamentation consists of a series of triangles filled with incised decorations and with *rosettes* in their centres. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iv, ch. 6, p. 391. [J. M. '74.]

2. Something likened to a full-blown or double rose. Specifically: (1) A rose gas-burner, producing a circle of jets of flame. (2) A form of windmill-sail or wheel in which the vanes or blades are arranged upon radial arms in the form of a hollow cylinder. (3) The pattern produced by a rose-engine. (4) A circular fixture for suspending an incandescent lamp, as from the ceiling. (5) A flower-like cluster or combination of leaves, organs, parts, or markings, arranged in circles, as in certain plants or animals. (*a*) The central plate formed from the coalescence of five basals in certain crinoids. (*b*) The group of five petaloid ambulacra in certain sea-urchins, as spatangids. (*c*) The anal tuft of gills in a nudibranchiate gastropod.

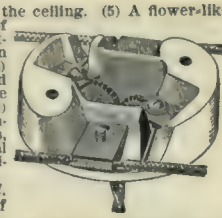
Top View of a Rosette for an Incandescent Lamp.

3. Same as ROSET[1]. 4. *Metal.* A disk-like crust or plate of metal purposely formed on and removed from the surface of molten metal. See ROSE COPPER, under COPPER, and ROSETTE COPPER, below. 5. *Math.* A curve in the form of a series of symmetrical loops grouped about a center, the polar equation being of the form $r = a \sin n\theta$. 6. A destructive contagious disease of peach-trees in the southern United States, in which the dwarfed foliage and shoots form compact tufts. [F., dim. of *rose* (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

— **rosette copper** (*Metal.*), copper obtained in rosettes by throwing water on the surface of a crucible of molten metal, and chilling it into disks which are removed successively. **rose copper‡.** — **ro-sette'-cut"ter,** *n.* 1. A tool especially formed for cutting rosettes in wood. 2. The cutting-tool of a rosette-machine. — **r.-machine,** *n.* A machine for carving rosettes for moldings.

ro-set'ted, ro-zet'ęd, *a.* Ornamented with, formed into, or arranged in a rosette or rosettes.

ro-se'tum, ro-zī'tum *or* -sē'tum, *n.* [-TUMS or -TA, *pl.*] A garden, bed, or nursery for roses. [L., < *rosa*, rose.]

rose'wa"ter, rōz'-wō'tęr, *a.* Made with or resembling rose-water; hence, extremely or affectedly delicate or sentimental; as, *rose-water* philanthropy.

No *rose-water* Gospel will reach actual sorrow and affliction.
J. M. HOPPIN *Pastoral Theology* § 24, p. 421. [F. & W. '85.]

rose'wa"ter, *n.* A fragrant toilet and pharmaceutical water made variously, as by the distillation of rose-petals or rose-oil with water.

rose'wil"low, etc. See ROSE.

rose'wood", rōz'wud', *n.* 1. Any one of various hard, close-grained, dark-colored, and variegated fragrant cabinet-woods, yielded by different Brazilian trees of the genus *Dalbergia*, etc., especially that produced by *D. nigra*, the most highly prized. Some species are said to be rose-scented when fresh. Inferior grades from other species are known also as **violet-wood, kingwood,** etc. 2. Any one of various other woods in some way resembling the true rosewoods. See phrases. 3. Any tree yielding one of the woods defined above.

— **African rosewood,** the light elastic wood of a large West-African tree (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), or the tree itself. Called also *Molompi.* — **Australian r.,** a tall evergreen tree (*Synoum glandulosum*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), or its easily worked rose-colored wood. **New South Wales r.‡.** — **Dominica r.,** a West-Indian tree (*Cordia Gerascanthus*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*). **Spanish elm‡.** — **Jamaica r.,** the fragrant wood of either of two Jamaica trees, one (*Linocera ligustrina*) of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*) and the other (*Amyris balsamifera*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*). **lignum rhodium‡.**

rose'-worm", etc. See ROSE.

rose'wort", rōz'wūrt', *n.* 1. Any plant of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*). 2. Same as ROSEROOT.

ro"si-cler', rō'si-cler', *n.* [Sp.] *Mineral.* Any one of several varieties of ruby silver ore; as, *rosicler* claro (proustite); *rosicler* negro (stephanite).

Ro"si-cru'ci-an, rō'zi-crū'shi-ɑn, *C. E.* (rez'i-crū'shɑn, *W. Wr.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their tenets or arts.

Ro"si-cru'ci-an, *n.* One claiming or reputed to be a member of a secret society of occult philosophers, said to have originated in Germany in the 15th century.

The society was first described in a book ("Fama Fraternitatis des löblichen Ordens des Rosenkreuzes") published in 1614, now regarded by many as a satire. Nothing is known of the original society save from its own supposed publications, and many regard it as altogether mythical. Branches or imitations of it sprang up in various places. The Rosicrucians were affirmed to have knowledge of all the secrets of science, including the philosophers' stone, the transmutation of metals, the art of healing, the prolongation of life, the ability to discover what is passing in distant places, the arts of magic, and power over elements and elemental spirits. They were called also *Rosy-cross Philosophers, Brethren of the Rosy Cross,* and *Knights of the Rosy Cross.*

[< Latinized form of G. *Rosenkreuz*, 'Rose-cross,' < L. *rosa*, rose, + *crux*, cross. The founder of the sect was said to be a German noble named Christian Rosenkreuz. Johann Valentin Andreä wrote theological pamphlets, calling himself a knight of the "Rose-cross," and probably originated the name.] — **Ro"si-cru'ci-an-ism,** *n.* The methods, practises, arts, or tenets of the Rosicrucians.

ro'si-crux, rō'zi-crux, *n.* Same as ROSE-CROSS.

ro'sied, rō'zid, *a.* Made rosy; ornamented with roses.

ro'sier[1], *n.* 1. A rose-bush; roser. 2. Roses, considered collectively. **ro'ser†; ro'sière†.**

ro"sière', rō'zi-ār', *C.* (rō'zi-ār, *E.*; -ēr, *I.*; -ęr, *S.*), *n.* [F.] The maiden holding the place of honor in a rose-festival.

ro'si-ly, rō'zi-li, *adv.* With a rosy or blushing effect.

ros'in, rez'in, *vt.* To apply rosin to; as, the floor is *rosined.* — **ros'ined,** *pa.*

ros'in, *n.* 1. Same as RESIN. 2. Specifically, the resin forming the residue that remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. **col'o-pho-ny‡.** [Var. of RESIN.] — **ros'in-plant",** *n.* Same as ROSINWEED. — **r. tin,** a pale native cassiterite.

Ro"si-nan'te, *n.* Same as ROCINANTE.

ro'si-ness, rō'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being rosy.

ro'sing, rō'zing, *n.* The process of dyeing raw silk pink.

ros'in-weed", rez'in-wēd', *n.* Any species of *Silphium*, a genus of coarse perennial herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with copious resinous juice, growing in the central and western United States, especially the compass-plant and the prairie-dock.

ros'in-y, rez'in-i, *a.* Resembling rosin; covered with or abounding in rosin.

ros'land, ros'lɑnd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Moorland.

Ros-mar'i-dæ, ros-mar'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of pinnipeds; walruses. **Ros'ma-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Dan. *rosmar;* see ROSMARINE[1].] — **ros'ma-rid,** *n.*

ros'ma-rine", rez'mɑ-rīn', *C.*[1] *W. Wr.* (-rain, *C.*[2]; rōz'ma-rain, *I.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to walruses.

ros'ma-rine"[1], *n.* The walrus, especially as formerly fabled to climb rocks by means of its teeth, to feed on dew, a story probably originating in a mistaken popular etymology. Compare ROSMARINE[2]. [< Dan. *rosmar*, < Norw. *rossmaar*, < Ice. *rosmhvalr*, walrus, < *rosm* (unknown) + *hvalr*, whale.] **ros'mer‡.**

ros'ma-rine"[2]†, *n.* **1.** Sea-dew. **2.** Rosemary.

Ros"ma-ri'nus, ros'mɑ-rī'nus *or* -rī'nus, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of Old World plants of the mint family (*Labiatæ*). *Rosmarinus officinalis* is the commonly cultivated rosemary. [< L. *rosmarinus;* see ROSEMARY.]

ros'ma-roid, ros'mɑ-roid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rosmaridæ*. [< ROSMARUS + -OID.]

Ros-min'i-an, ros-min'i-ɑn, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Roman Catholic monastic foundation, the Institute of Charity, organized in 1828 at Monte Calvario, Italy, by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855), an Italian philosopher. Its members are the **Rosminian Fathers.**

— **Ros-min'i-an-ism,** *n. Philos.* The system taught by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati: an objective idealism starting from the assumption that the first concept is produced by direct perception of the Infinite Being, from which primary concept all others can be derived with the help of external phenomena.

ro-sol'ic, ro-zol'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming rose-colored compounds. [< ROSE + *-olic* in CARBOLIC.]

— **rosolic acid,** same as AURIN.

ro-so'lio, ro-zō'li-ō, *n.* [It.] **1.** A cordial made from raisins: in countries east of Italy. **2.** A red wine made in Malta.

ro-so'ri-al, ro-sō'ri-ɑl, *a.* Rodent. [< L. *rosus*, pp. of *rodo*, gnaw.]

ross, ros, *vt.* **1.** To remove the scaly surface of; as, to *ross* bark. **2.** To remove bark from (a log), as in advance of a saw. **3.** To separate (rough scaly tan-bark) from the rest. **4.** To cut up (bark) for steeping or tanning. **rice‡; ryss‡.** — **ross'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* Any form of machine for rossing.

ross[1], *n.* **1.** The rough scaly surface of some barks. **2.** Bark chips removed from a log in advance of a saw. **3.** Tan-bark. **4.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The refuse of plants or loppings from trees. [< Norw. *ros*, peel.] **rice‡; ryss‡.**

ross[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A morass.

ros'selt, *n.* Rosland.

ros'sel-ly†, *a.* Loose; light: said of soil.

ros'set, *n.* Same as ROUSSETTE.

ros'si-gnol, ros'i-nyel, *C.* (-sig-nol, *Wr.*; ros-sin'yel, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** The nightingale. **2.** [Canada.] The song-sparrow.

ros"so an-ti'co, ros'sō an-ti'cō. [It.] A deep-red marble with white markings and fine black veins. See PORPHYRY.

ros'so-li, ros'o-li, *n.* A liquor made in Italy, of which sundew-plants furnish an ingredient. [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, sun.]

ros-tel'lum, ros-tel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* (1) A small beak-like part or rostrum, as the protuberant fore part of the head of a tapeworm, furnished with hooks or spines. (2) The combined mouth-parts of lice. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of certain violets or the column of some orchids. (2)† A caulicle or radicle: a Linnean use of the word. [L., dim. of *rostrum;* see ROSTRUM.] **ros'tel‡.**

— **ros-tel'lar, ros'tel-lar,** *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rostellum. — **ros'tel-late,** *a.* Having a rostellum; minutely rostrate. — **ros-tel'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a rostellum.

ros'ter, ros'tęr, *n.* **1.** A list of officers and men enrolled for duty. **2.** A military list giving the order in which men, officers, and bodies of troops are to serve their turn on duty.

The Confederate *roster* shows twenty or more brigades to a corps.
CHARLES A. PATCH in *Century Magazine* May, '90, p. 149.

3. Hence, any register or list of names. [< D. *rooster*, list, < *rooster*, gridiron.]

ros'ter-ite, ros'tęr-āit, *n. Mineral.* A pale rose-red variety of beryl found on the island of Elba.

ros'thorn-ite, ros'thōrn-āit, *n. Mineral.* A greasy brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{24}H_{40}O$), found in lenticular masses in coal. [< Franz von *Rosthorne.*]

ros'tle†, *n.* The beak of a ship.

ros'tra, ros'trɑ, *n.* Plural of ROSTRUM.

ros'tral, ros'trɑl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rostrum; specifically, in zoology, having a rostrum: frequent in composition; as, *curvirostral; fissirostral.*

ros'trate, ros'tret *or* -trēt, *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* Having a rostrum or beak-like process; beaked. **2.** Furnished or adorned with beaks or rostra; as, a *rostrate* column. [< L. *rostratus*, < *rostrum;* see ROSTRUM.]

Ros-trat'u-li'næ, ros-trat'yu-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds having the windpipe with subcutaneous convolutions; painted snipes. **Ros-trat'u-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rostrum;* see ROSTRUM.]

— **ros-trat'u-lin(e),** *a.* & *n.*

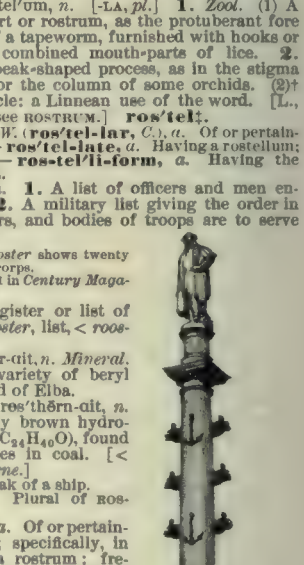
A Rostrate Column.
The monument to Columbus, in the Plaza at the junction of Eighth Avenue and 59th Street, New York City.

rostri-, ‖ Derived from Latin *rostrum*, beak (see ROSTRUM): combining forms. — **Ros-trif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods, especially a group of *Tænioglossa*, having a contractile rostrum and shell mostly with an entire aperture; as *Littorinidæ*, etc. — **ros-trif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having a beak or rostrum. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rostrifera.* — **ros'tri-form,** *a.* Having the form of a beak or rostrum. — **ros"tro-an-ten'na-ry,** *a.*

Of or pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ. — **ros"tro-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the rostrum and gills. — **ros'troid,** *a.* Same as ROSTRIFORM. — **ros"tro-lat'er-al,** *a.* Situated at the sides of the rostrum of a cirriped.

ros'tru-lum, ros'tru-lum, *n.* A diminutive rostrum; specifically, the mouth-organs of a flea. [Dim. < L. *rostrum*; see ROSTRUM.] — **ros'tru-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a rostrulum. — **ros'tru-late,** *a.* Having a rostrulum.

ros'trum, ros'trum, *n.* [ROS'TRUMS or -TRA, *pl.*] **1.** A pulpit or platform from which an oration may be delivered or on which a presiding officer may sit.

> The Speaker sits in a lofty marble *rostrum* . . . dominating the desk full of stenographers, and the lower *rostra* occupied by clerks. SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii. ch. 3. p. 117. (T. BROS. '65.)

2. Hence, public orators or lecturers collectively; as, the pulpit, the *rostrum*, and the press.

> Free press and *rostrum*, church and school.
> WHITTIER *Our Country* st. 11.

3. *pl.* [Only in the form ROSTRA.] *Rom. Antiq.* The orators' platform in the Roman Forum: so called originally because it was embellished with the bronze beaks of the ships of the Latin fleet, captured at Antium, 338 B. C. **4.** A support or trestle under a theater platform. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* A beak or snout; a beak-like process or part; as, the *rostrum* of the sphenoid bone. (1) *Conch.* The snout of a gastropod, especially when incapable of introversion. (2) *Crust.* (*a*) The anterior projection of the carapace, as in lobsters. See illus. under CRUSTACEA. (*b*) The median piece of the shell of a barnacle. (3) *Conch.* The guard of a belemnite. (4) *Entom.* The combined mouth-parts of insects, especially one adapted for sucking.

> In some weevil-beetles (Curculionidæ) there is a great difference between the male and female in the length of the *rostrum* or snout. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i. ch. 8. p. 247. (A. '71.)

6. One of various beak-like parts. (1) The beak of an ancient war-galley. (2) The projecting beak or lip of an ancient lamp, which contained the wick. (3) *Surg.* A curved forceps with beaked jaws. (4) The beak of a still. See ALEMBIC. (5) [Rare.] *Bot.* Same as ROSTELLUM. [< L. *rostrum*, beak, < *rodo*, gnaw.]

ros'u-la, roz'yu-lą, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A little rose. **2.** A rosette. [Dim. < L. *rosa*, rose.]

ros'u-late, roz'yu-let *or* -lęt (-lêt, *C. I.*; rō'ziu-lęt, *W.*), *a.* Arranged in a rosette-like cluster; said of leaves, especially when at the base of a stem, as those of a primrose or cowslip. — **ros'u-lar‡,** *a.*

ro'sy, rō'zi, *a.* [RO'SI-ER; RO'SI-EST.] **1.** Resembling a rose, especially in color; rose-red; blushing; blooming; as, a *rosy* child.

> Swiftly the silent Night is passing by,
> And in her bosom *rosy* Dawn is borne.
> E. R SILL *Faith* st. 2.

2. Figuratively, bright, favorable, or flattering; also, optimistic; as, the *rosy* future; a *rosy* view or opinion.

> Life is *rosy* with him to-day.
> R. H. STODDARD *A Wedding Under the Directory* st. 2.

3. Made of or from roses; as, a *rosy* garland. **4†.** Made in the form of a rose or rosette. [< AS. *rōsig*, < *rōse*, (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

— **ro'sy-bos"omed,** *a.* Having the bosom rosy-colored or filled with roses. — **Rosy** or **Rosie Cross,** see ROSICRUCIAN. — **r.-drop,** *n. Pathol.* Same as GUTTA ROSACEA. — **r.-fingered,** *a.* Having rosy fingers; from the Homeric epithet of the dawn, as, *rosy-fingered* Aurora. — **r.-kindled,** *a.* Glowing with rose-color, suffused with blushes. — **r.-marsh,** *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Noctua subrosea*). — **r.-rustic,** *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Hydræcia micacea*). — **r.-wave,** *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Acidalia emutaria*).

Self-explaining compounds are used, especially in poetry; as, **rosy-colored, r.-crowned, r.-tinted.**

rot, rŏt, *v.* [ROT'TED; ROT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become rotten; decompose; make putrid by natural processes; corrupt; decay; as, exposure *rots* wood.

> The same disease which *rotted* the old civilization is exhibiting its symptoms in the new.
> HENRY GEORGE *Protection* ch. 16. p. 176. (H. & C. '87.)

2. To induce the disease called rot; cause the rot in; as, worms *rot* the sheep. **3.** Same as RET. **4.** [Slang.] To confound; used in imprecations; as, *rot* the luck!

II. *i.* **1.** To undergo changes of decomposition by natural processes, breaking down the constituent parts; become subject to a slow process of oxidation, the result of exposure to the air, heat, moisture, etc.; decay; said of organic substances; as, the fallen fruit *rots*.

> And on the canker'd tree, in easy reach,
> *Rotted* the golden apple
> HOOD *The Haunted House* pt. i. st. 19.

2. To suffer from the disease called rot, as sheep. **3.** To become morally rotten; become corrupt or loathsome. **4.** To perish by slow degrees, especially with accompaniments of physical and moral decay; stagnate; languish, as, to *rot* in a dungeon. [< AS. *rotian*, rot.]

Synonyms: see DECAY.

rot, *n.* **1.** That which is rotten, or the process of rotting; anything rotted or becoming rotten.

> From the death of the old the new proceeds,
> And the life of truth from the *rot* of creeds.
> WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 5.

2. *Med.* (1) Any wasting disease, especially one involving the lungs; as, the grinders' *rot*. (2) A disease affecting sheep and other domestic animals, caused by the presence of liver-flukes in the liver or bile-ducts. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of various forms of decay in plants caused by fungi and bacteria: generally with some qualifying word, as, dry *rot*, wet *rot*, white *rot*, black *rot*, etc.

The **black rot** of grapes is due to *Laestadia Ribisiella*, the pycnidial stage of which was formerly called *Phoma uvicola*; the **bitter rot** of apples, to *Glœosporium fructigenum*, the **brown rot** of stone-fruits, to *Monilia fructigena*, the **black rot** of sweet potatoes, to *Ceratocystis fimbriata*; the **wet rot** of Irish potatoes, to bacteria; the **dry rot** of timber, to *Merulius lacrymans* and other hymenomycetous fungi. See BLACK ROT; DRY ROT; FOOT-ROT; GRAPE-ROT; GREEN ROT; HEART-ROT.

4. Slang. Trashy and nonsensical sentiments, expressions, opinions, or the like; twaddle; bosh. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Strong drink; an abbreviated form of **rotgut.** **6.** Loggers' Slang, U. S.] Roads covered with rotten ice; roads deeply thawed.

— **rot'grass",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several plants as the supposed cause of rot in sheep; especially, either of two bog-plants, the common pennywort and butterwort, or velvet-grass (*Holcus lanatus*). — **rot-steep,** *n.* To steep, as cotton fabrics, in water, to remove impurities, before bleaching. — **rot-steep,** *n.* The act or process of rot-steeping. — **saltpeter rot,** an efflorescence of niter that forms in damp walls, which, on coming to the surface, sometimes detaches patches of paint.

ro'ta[1], rō'tą, *n.* **1.** A roll or list of names, giving the order of duty; a roster; as, a school *rota*.

> When they had arrived at the strange coast, they heard names called over and voices answering as if by *rota*. C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 9. p. 437. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

2. A round, as of duties; routine. **3.** A wheel; also, a reliquary with a wheel-like design. **4.** [R-] *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court composed of twelve prelates or auditors, subject only to the authority of the Pope, which decides on public cases involving a conflict of rights. Called in full **Rota Romana.** **5.** *Mus.* A round. **6.** [R-] *Eng. Hist.* A club formed in 1659 by J. Harrington, author of "Oceana," to advocate rotation in office and elections by ballot. — **Ro'ta-club"‡,** [L., wheel.] — **Ro'ta-man"†,** *n.* A member of a Rota-club.

ro'ta[2], *n.* A medieval musical instrument of the guitar type. [LL., < W. *crwth*, fiddle.] — **rote‡; rot'ta†.**

ro'ta-cism, ro'ta-cize, etc. See RHOTACISM, etc.

ro'tal, rō'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to circular motion, as of wheels; rotary. [< LL. *rotalis*; see ROTALIA.]

Ro"ta-lid'e-a, rō'ta-lid'ę-ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Rotaliidæ* as an order. — **ro"ta-lid'e-an,** *a. & n.*

ro-tal'i-form, ro-tal'i-fôrm, *a.* Rotaliiform.

Ro"ta-li'i-dæ, rō'ta-lai'i-dî *or* -li'i-dê, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of perforate foraminifers, especially those having the test calcareous, typically rotaliform, and exceptionally irregular. **Ro-ta'li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *rotalis*, wheeled, < L. *rota*, wheel.] — **ro-ta'li-an,** *a. & n.* — **ro"ta-li'id,** *n.* — **ro-ta'li-oid,** *a.*

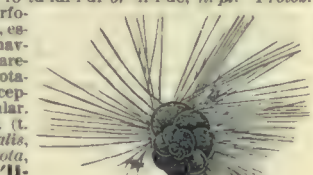

Rotalia venata.

ro-ta'li-i-form", ro-tē'li-i-fôrm", *a.* Coiled so that all the segments are visible above and only the last convolution below, as typical *Rotaliidæ*. [< ROTALIA + -FORM.]

ro'ta-lite, rō'ta-lait, *n.* A fossil rotaliid. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + -LITE.]

ro'tang, rō'tang, *n.* [F.] A rattan-palm (*Calamus Rotang*).

ro'ta-ry, rō'ta-ri, *a.* **1.** Turning around its axis, like a wheel, or so constructed as to turn thus; rotating; as, a *rotary* fan; *rotary* motion. See synonyms of REVOLVE, *v.* **2.** In mechanics, having as characteristic some part operating by rotary motion; as, a *rotary* battery. **3.** [Rare.] Characterized by rotation in office. [< L. *rota*, wheel.]

— **rotary battery,** a stamp-mill battery arranged about a rotating vertical shaft, which operates the stamps by cams. — **r. pump,** a pump in which the moving part is a piston, follower, or cam, rotating in a case, as distinguished from one that has a piston with to-and-fro motion. — **r. shears,** a machine for cutting metal plates between overlapping rotating disks, having parallel axes. — **r. valve,** a valve whose partial or entire rotation causes surfaces or ports on its periphery to come into or out of continuity with ports or surfaces in the case in which it rotates.

ro'ta-scope, rō'ta-scōp, *n.* Same as GYROSCOPE.

ro'tate, rō'tęt, *v.* [RO'TA'TED; RO'TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to turn on or as on its axis, as a wheel. **2.** To cause to alternate or change about, as crops.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn around its own center or axis; have a rotary motion; as, the ball *rotates*. Compare REVOLVE.

> The sun *rotates* on an axis in the same direction in which the planets revolve in their orbits. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. viii. p. 248. (O. M. & CO. '70.)

2. To alternate with more or less regularity; have a succession, or order of sequence; as, officeholders who *rotate*. [< L. *rotatus*; see ROTATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see REVOLVE.

— **rotating coil,** a circular coil wound with wire, rotating about a diameter, and used to measure the electromotive force of a field, by the currents induced in it as it is turned. — **ro'ta"ting-cur"rent,** *n. Elec.* A current formed by combining several alternating currents whose phases are different, and acting on a magnetic needle so as to rotate it; employed in a system of distribution by transformers. Called also *multiphase* or *polyphase current*. — **r.-ring,** *n.* A soft metal band encircling the base of a projectile, which the explosive force of the powder causes to engage with the rifling and produce rotation of the missile. — **ro'ta-ta-ble,** *a.* Capable of rotation. — **ro'ta-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ro'tate, rō'tęt *or* -tęt, *a.* **1.** Wheel-shaped: specifically said in botany of a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube and a horizontally spreading, very flat border, as in the flower of the potato. **2.** *Entom.* Forming a circle around a part, as spines or hairs. [< L. *roto*, pp. *rotatus*, turn, < *rota*, wheel.] — **ro'tate-plane",** *a. Bot.* Wheel-shaped with a very short tube: said of a corolla. — **ro-ta'to-plane",** **ro'ta"ted,** rō'tē'tęd, *pa.* **1.** Turned around; as, a *rotated* wheel. **2.** Same as ROTATE.

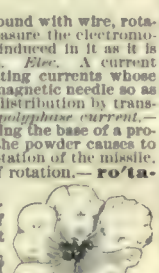

Rotate Corolla of Moth-mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*).

ro-ta'tion, ro-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of rotating; turning around on an axis or center; rotary motion; as, the *rotation* of a wagon-wheel is distinguished from its forward motion.

> Constant *rotation* of the unwearied wheel
> That Nature rides upon maintains her health.
> COWPER *Task* bk. i. l. 368.

2. Change by alternation; vicissitude of succession; order of sequence; as, *rotation* of crops or office. **3.** *Bot.* A special form of circulation in the interior of certain plant-cells. See ROTATION OF PROTOPLASM, below. **4.** *Math.* A vector function. See CURL, 5. [< L. *rotatio(n-)*, < *rota*, wheel.]

— **composition of rotations,** reduction of several rotations about different axes to an equivalent rotation about one axis. — **magnetic rotation of a current** (*Elec.*), a magnetic whirl. — **magneto-optic r.,** magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization of light. See POLARIZATION. — **moment of r.,** moment of inertia. See MOMENT. — **pure r.,** rotation of a body that does not advance or recede upon the line of its axis, as the thrust-collar on a propeller-shaft. — **r. in office,** regular change of officials, especially in a political system. — **r. of crops,** succession of different crops on the same soil. — **r. of protoplasm.** *Bot.* **1.** Revolution, as if on an axis, of the entire mass of protoplasm in a plant-cell. **2.** Movement of the protoplasm within a plant-cell in currents or streams. More properly called **circulation of protoplasm** or, technically, **cyclosis.** — **r. of the plane of polarization,** see POLARIZATION. — **ro-ta'tion-speed",** *n. Mech.* The number of turns in a given unit of time; as, a *rotation-speed* of 60 turns a minute.

ro-ta'tion-al, ro-tē'shun-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rotation.

> All attempts to account for the sun's *rotational* peculiarities by action from beneath the photosphere encounter insuperable obstacles. LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* ch. 28, p. 427. [MACM. '87.]

2. *Hydrodynamics.* (1) Having vortex motion: said of a fluid. (2) Having a curl: said of the function representing its motion. See CURL.

ro'ta-tive(-e-ly, rō'ta-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or causing rotation; connected with or producing rotary motion. [< F. *rotatif*, < L. *rotatus*; see ROTATE, *a.*]

— **ro'ta-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*

ro-ta'tor, ro-tē'tęr, *n.* One who or that which rotates or causes rotation. Specifically: (1) [-TO-RES or -TORS, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle that rolls or rotates a part upon its axis. (2) A rotary puddling-furnace, as the Danks furnace. [L., < *rotatus*; see ROTATE, *a.*]

Ro"ta-to'ri-a, rō"ta-tō'ri-ą, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Rotifera*. [< L. *rotatus*; see ROTATE, *a.*]

— **ro"ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* — **ro"ta-to'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

ro'ta-to-ry, rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Having, pertaining to, or producing rotation; rotary; also, resembling rotation.

> The circling *rotatory* commotions are the most uncommon, but, at the same time, the most dangerous. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté *Earthquakes* in vol. i. p. 205. [H. '59.]

2. Specifically, pertaining to or producing rotation of the plane of polarization, as by certain solutions; as, the *rotatory* power of quarts. Compare DEXTROROTATORY; LEVOROTATORY. See POLARIZATION. **3.** Following in succession; alternating or recurring; as, *rotatory* assemblies. **4.** Of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria*. [< L. *rotator*; see ROTATOR.]

ro'ta-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A rotifer.

rotch, rech, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse gritty stone; roach.

rotche, rech, *n.* The dovekie or little auk (*Alle alle*). [< D. *rotje*, petrel.] **rotch‡; rotch'le‡.**

rotch'et, *n.* Same as ROCHET[2].

rote, rōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To recite from memory. **2.** To fix in mind by means of repetition.

II†. *i.* To go out by rotation or succession.

rote[1], *n.* **1.** Repetition of words or sounds as a means of learning them, with slight attention to their meaning or to rules or principles.

> Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by *rote*,
> BYRON *English Bards* st. 5.

2. [Prov. Eng.] A row, as of grain. **3.** [Rare.] Something learned by mere repetition. [OF., also *route*; see ROUTE.] — **rote'-song",** *n.* A song learned by rote.

Rote[2], *n* The Rota Romana. See ROTA[1], 4.

rote[3], *n.* [OF.] Same as ROTA[2].

rote[4], *n.* The roar of the surf; sea-roar; rut.

> For two hours I stood at the companion-way, . . . listening to the *rote* of the sea, as our ancient Pilot always calls the sound it makes when breaking over ledges or rolling on the shore. . . . It is now obsolete except among seamen.
> R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 5, p. 38. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

[Var. of ROUT[4], *n.*, < ROUT[3], *v.*, < AS. *hrūtan*, roar.]

ro-tel'la, ro-tel'ą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lî *or* -lê, *pl.*] [LL.] A little wheel, or something resembling it; a plate or disk.

rot'gut", rŏt'gut', *n.* [Slang.] Alcoholic liquor containing injurious ingredients; especially, cheap whisky. **rot‡.**

rō'thein, rō'thin, *n.* [G.] *Pathol.* Same as RUBELLA.

roth'er[1], redh'ęr. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** *a.* Bovine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bovine animal. **roth'er-beast"‡.** **2.** Cattle-manure. — **r.-soil,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Cow-dung.

roth'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A rudder. [For RUDDER.]

roth'er-mack, redh'ęr-muc, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The barnacle-goose.

rot'hoff-ite, rot'hef-ait, *n.* A garnet. [< Herr *Rothoff*.]

ro'ti-fer, rō'ti-fęr (XIII), *n.* One of the *Rotifera*; a wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are small and mostly microscopic, and are found chiefly in fresh water. Many are noted for their power of resisting drought, reviving after being kept dried for several months.

Ro-tif'e-ra, ro-tif'ę-rą, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of animalcules, usually considered worms, with a firm structureless cuticle and with rings of cilia which in motion produce a wheel-like effect; wheel-animalcules. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + *fero*, bear.] — **ro-tif'er-al,** *a.* — **ro-tif'er-an,** *n.* — **ro-tif'er-ous,** *a.*

ro'ti-form, rō'ti-fôrm. *a.* Shaped like a wheel; rotate. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + -FORM.]

rot'l, rot'l, *n.* A varying Oriental weight. See WEIGHT.

rot'n, *a.* Rotten. PHIL. SOC.

ro-tonde', ro-tond', *n.* [F.] **1.** A large neck-ruff, fashionable in England about 1700. **2.** *Eccl.* A cope.

ro'tor, rō'tęr, *n. Math.* A vector having definite position in space, as that representing rotation about a given axis: so used by W. K. Clifford. [Abbr. < ROTATOR.]

ro'tour†, *n.* One who plays on the rota.

rot'ta†, *n.* Same as ROTA[2].

rot'ten, rot'n, *a.* **1.** Decomposed by the natural process of decay; putrid; carious; as, *rotten* eggs.

> There are quantities of decayed branches which one tempest after another has flung down, black and *rotten*. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Buds and Bird-Voices* p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Characterized by or as if by the presence of rot; having offensive odor; as, *rotten* breath. **3.** Defective in firmness, as if by rot; liable to break; as, *rotten* thread or ice. **4.** Characterized by disregard of sound principles; untrustworthy; treacherous; as, *rotten* politics.

> A knave's religion is always the *rottenest* thing about him.
> RUSKIN *Time and Tide* letter viii, p. 37. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

5. Afflicted with the rot: said of certain domestic animals. **6.** [Slang.] Of poor quality; as, a *rotten* play. [< Ice. *rotinn*, rotten, < root of ROT, *v.*] **rot'en†.**

Synonyms: carious, corrupt, decayed, deceitful, decomposed, defective, fetid, offensive, putrefied, putrescent, putrid, tainted, treacherous, unsound. See BAD. Compare DECAY, *v.* — Antonyms: complete, fresh, healthful, healthy, perfect, pure, sound, sweet, untainted, wholesome.

— **rot'ten-egg",** *vt.* To besmirch or pelt with rotten eggs. — **r.-ripe,** *a.* Ripened to the point of decay.

> The time is ripe, and *rotten-ripe*, for change.
> LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 5.

— **rot'ten-ly,** *adv.*

rot'ten, rot'n, *a.* [Prov.] A rat. **rat'ten†; rot'ton†.**

rot'ten-ness, rot'n-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being rotten; decay. **2.** That which is rotten; as, a mass of *rottenness*.

rot'ten-stone", rot'n-stōn', *n.* A soft, friable rock, consisting largely of silicious particles, used chiefly as a polishing-material; a silicious limestone, from which the lime has mostly leached out. See INFUSORIAL EARTH.

Tripoli powder‡.—rot'ten-stone", *vt.*

rott'-goose", rot'-gōs', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The brant.

rot'u-la, rot'yu-lą, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The patella or kneepan. **2.** *Echin.* (1) One of the relatively long peripheral radial pieces of the oral skeleton of a sea-urchin. (2) One of the calcareous bodies in the integument of certain holothurians. **3.** [Archaic.] *Mus.* A round. [L., dim. of *rota*, wheel.]

rot'u-lad, rot'yu-lad, *adv.* In a direction toward the rotular aspect. [< L. *rotula* (see ROTULA) + -AD³.]

rot'u-lar, rot'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the kneepan or the side of the limb on which the kneepan is situated; as, the *rotular* aspect. **2.** [Rare.] Having the form of a roll; also, rotuliform.

The number which remain lead us to believe that every gentleman's family possessed one of these *rotular* manuals of English history. T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 9, p. 140. [A. '71.]

rot'u-let, rot'yu-let, *n.* A roll or register. [< LL. *rotulus*, < L. *rotulus, rotula;* see ROTULA.]

rot'u-li-form", rot'yu-li-fôrm', *a.* Shaped like a kneepan; patelliform. [< ROTULA + -FORM.]

ro-tund', ro-tund', *a.* **1.** Rounded out; spherical; especially, round from fulness or plumpness; as, a *rotund* form. **2.** Hence, full-toned, as a voice or utterance; in style, using sonorous words; Johnsonian.

The kind of Latin they affect is in bad taste: too florid, too *rotund*, too little idiomatic. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Dr. Parr* in vol. ii, p. 234. [T. & F. '56.]

3. Complete in particulars or essentials; entire. **4.** *Bot. & Entom.* Circular or nearly so; orbicular; as, a *rotund* wing. [< L. *rotundus*, < *rota*, wheel.]

Synonyms: see ROUND.

—ro-tund'i-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat rotund; tending to rotundity.

ro-tund'†, *n.* A rotunda.

ro-tun'da, ro-tun'dą, *n. Arch.* **1.** A circular building, especially one with a dome. **2.** A large and high circular hall, usually surmounted with a dome. [< It. *rotonda*, < L. *rotundus;* see ROTUND, *a.*] **ro-tun'do†.**

ro-tund'ate, ro-tund'et *or* -āt, *a. Biol.* **1.** Rounded off at the ends. **2.** Same as ROTUND. [< L. *rotundo*, pp. *rotundatus*, make round, < *rotundus;* see ROTUND, *a.*]

ro-tun"di-fo'li-ous, ro-tun'di-fō'li-us, *a. Bot.* Round-leaved. [< L. *rotundifolius*, < *rotundus* (see ROTUND, *a.*) + *folium*, leaf.]

ro-tund'i-ty, ro-tund'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The condition of being rotund or globular; sphericity. **2.** A round object or protuberance. **3.** [Archaic.] Fulness; hence, roundness or sonorousness of expression.

There was, moreover, a boldness and *rotundity* of speech among these matrons . . . that would startle us at the present day. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 2, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

ro-tund'ness‡.

ro-tun'do-o"vate, ro-tun'dō-ō"vet *or* -vęt, *a. Bot.* Roundly egg-shaped in outline. [< ROTUND, *a.*, + OVATE.]

ro"ture', rō'tūr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A plebeian condition or rank. **2.** *F.-Canadian Law.* A tenure of feudal lands by a constituted rent, without feudal duties and charges.

ro"tu"rier', rō'tū'ryē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A person without rank; plebeian or peasant. **2.** *F.-Canadian Law.* One who holds lands by the tenure of roture. **ro-tu'rer†.**

rou'ble, *n.* Same as RUBLE.

rouch, rouh, *a.* [Scot.] Rough.

rouche, *n.* Same as RUCHE.

rouched, raucht, *a.* [Prov.] Puckery or wrinkled; tart.

rou'cou, rū'cū, *n.* [F.] Same as ANNATTO. **ro'cou‡.**

roud, rūd, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To spawn, as a fish.

rou"é', rū'ē', *C.* (rū'ē, *S.*), *n.* A man who devotes his time to sensual pleasures; a debauchee. [F., pp. of *rouer*, break on a wheel, < *roue* (< L. *rota*), wheel.]

Our present use of '*roué*' throws light on another curious and shameful page of French history. The '*roué*,' by which word now is meant a man of profligate character and conduct, is properly and primarily one broken on the wheel. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. v, p. 218. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

rou-elle', ru-el', *n.* [F.] A wheel-like amulet of the Gauls, designed as a representation of the sun.

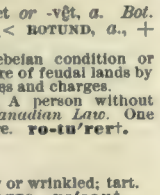

A Rouelle.

The special amulet of the Gauls, the solar *rouelle*, easily furnished, on the advent of Christianity, the chrisme or monogram of Christ (X and P interlaced) by the simple addition of a loop. GOBLET D'ALVIELLA in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct., '90, p. 781, trans.

—rou-elle'-guard", *n. Archeol.* A round flat guard, as on some old daggers.

rou'en, *n.* Same as ROWEN.

rou'e-rie, rū'ę-ri, *n.* [F.] The character or behavior of a roué.

rou"et', rū'ē', *n.* [F.] Same as REWET.

rouge, rūzh, *v.* [ROUGED; ROU'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tint, as the face, with rouge. **2.** [Rare.] To redden, as the face, with blushes.

II. *i.* **1.** To apply rouge, as to the cheeks. **2.** [Rare.] To blush.

rouge, *a.* [F.] Red: in various French phrases.

—rouge croix (*Her.*), one of the four pursuivants of the English Heralds' College: distinguished by the red cross of St. George. See PURSUIVANT. **—r. dragon** (*Her.*), one of the four pursuivants of the English Heralds' College: distinguished by the red dragon of Henry VII. Compare BLUEMANTLE; PORTCULLIS.

rouge, *n.* **1.** Any cosmetic for coloring the skin pink or red, to heighten or imitate the natural color or, as formerly, merely for supposed decorative effect. **2.** A red iron peroxid used in polishing metals and glass; a light colcothar. A fine quality is called **jewelers' rouge,** also **plate-powder.** [F., < L. *rubeus*, ruby.] **cro'cus‡.**

—rouge'ber"ry, *n.* Same as ROUGE-PLANT. **—r.-dish,** *n.* A dish coated with dry rouge for toilet use, sometimes a carmine-saucer. **—r.-plant,** *n.* A low hothouse shrub (*Ritrina humilis*) of the pokeweed family (*Phytolaccacex*), with racemes of scarlet berries, whose juice, as used in the West Indies and tropical America, gives rise to the name. **blood'ber"ry‡; rouge'ber"ry‡. —r.-powder,** *n.* Any rouge in the form of powder.

rouge"-et-noir', rūzh'-ā-nwŏr', *n.* [F.] A gambling-game played with cards on a table containing four diamond-shaped figures, two red (*rouge*) and two black (*noir*). **trente'-et-qua"rante'‡.**

The players, who play against the bank, place their money on a diamond, and win if the row of cards appropriated to the color they have chosen counts nearer 31 than the other.

rou"get', rū'zhē', *n.* [F.] *Veter. Surg.* An infectious disease of swine, that prevails often in France and Germany, characterized by a peculiar redness of the skin, due to a bacillus; swine-fever.

rough[1], ruf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make rough; roughen. **2.** To make or shape roughly or imperfectly; give an approximate form to; as, to *rough* out a log canoe. **3.** [Colloq.] To treat or speak with roughly; vex.

Drysdale seemed to . . . get combative whenever the other spoke, and lost no chance of *roughing* him in his replies. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 38. [T. & F. '59.]

4. In hat-making, to harden by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

II. *i.* To behave roughly.

—to rough a horse. **1.** To fit a horse's shoes with sharp calks for slippery roads. **2.** In military usage, to break a horse.—**to r. in** (*Sculp.*), to prepare a block of marble or other stone to be sculptured, by roughly shaping it.—**to r. it,** to live under rough, hard, or impoverished conditions; also, to camp out or travel in a rough manner; rusticate; endure hardships.

rough[2], *vt.* Same as RUFF[2].

rough, *a.* **1.** Having an uneven surface; having small inequalities on the surface, especially such as may be felt; not smooth or polished; as, a *rough* block of stone; a *rough* cloth. Specifically: (1) Coarse in texture; shaggy; also, disordered or ragged; shabby: said of dress or appearance; as, a *rough* suit; a *rough* shock of hair; a *rough* visage. (2) Having the surface broken by abrupt hills, rocks, stones, hummocks, or ruts; rugged; broken; uneven; as, a *rough* country; a *rough* road.

2. Characterized by rude or violent action; severe; violent; as, *rough* sports; a *rough* remedy; specifically, of the weather or the sea, boisterous or tempestuous; stormy; as, *rough* weather; we had a *rough* passage. **3.** Characterized by harshness of spirit; unkind; harsh; as, a *rough* answer; *rough* language.

A weak man, put to the test by *rough* and angry times, . . . may be pitied. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 18. [O. & CO. '70.]

4. Lacking the finish, completeness, and polish bestowed by art or culture; not wrought or finished by artificial processes; unpolished; crude; as, a *rough* diamond; *rough* hospitality; a *rough* mountaineer. **5.** Hence, done or made without minute attention to details; hastily formed or done; unfinished; approximate; general; as, a *rough* draft; a *rough* estimate.

For in *rough* practical formulas . . . of our daily spiritual life, the essential is constantly mixed up with what is unimportant or even incorrect. W. R. SMITH *Old Testament in the Jewish Church* lect. i, p. 3. [A. '81.]

6. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; inharmonious; as, *rough* sounds; *rough* verses. **7.** Puckering to the palate; astringent; as, *rough* wine. **8.** *Gr. Gram.* Marked by the aspirated sound of *h*. See ASPER[1], *n.* **9.** *Bot.* Scabrous. **10.** [Slang, London.] Of poor quality; bad; stale; as, *rough* food. [< AS. *rūh*, rough.]

Synonyms: coarse, craggy, harsh, jagged, ragged, rude, rugged, shaggy, uneven, unfinished, unhewn, unpolished. See AWKWARD; BLUFF.—**Antonyms:** bland, even, glossy, level, plain, polished, sleek, smooth.

Compounds, etc.:—rough"-and-ready', *a.* Characterized by or acting with rude promptness; produced on the instant; offhand.—**r.-and-tumble,** *a.* Reckless and headlong, as fighting, or (figuratively) any other contest: used also substantively.—**rough'-bore",** *vt. Mech.* To bore, as a hole in a casting, with a coarse cut, as distinguished from a finishing cut; as, some holes are punched, and some *rough-bored*.—**r.-cast,** *vt.* **1.** To form or mark out in a preliminary or incomplete manner; arrange in the rough; as, to *rough-cast* a plot. **2.** To roughen the surface of (pottery) before firing. **3.** To coat, as a wall, with coarse plaster, and cover with thin mortar by dashing it on.—**r.-cast,** *n.* **1.** Very coarse plaster for the outside of buildings. **2.** A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rough stage.—**r.-caster,** *n.*—**r.-clad,** *a.* Clad in rough, coarse clothes.—**r.-coat,** *vt.* To apply the first coat of plaster to.—**r. coat,** the first coat of plaster put on a wall, etc.—**r.-cull,** *vt.* To cull hastily and imperfectly, as oysters.—**r.-cut,** *a.* Noting a grade of cut in files. See FILE[1], *n.*—**r.-draft,** *vt.* To make a rough draft of; design or sketch roughly, hastily, or incompletely, as a plan, plot, argument, discourse, etc.—**r.-draw,** *vt.* To draw in a rough, rude, or hasty manner; as, to *rough-draw* a picture.—**r.-dry,** *vt.* To dry without ironing; as, the clothes were *rough-dried*.—**r.-grained,** *a.* Having a coarse grain; hence, unrefined.—**r.-grind,** *vt.* To grind with a coarse wheel or abrasive, or without great care, so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished.—**r.-hew,** *vt.* To hew or shape roughly or irregularly: often used figuratively; as, a *rough-hewn* character.

Even ship-carpenters and country-politicians could not escape the occasional propensity to clutch the pen, and *rough-hew* a handful of sentences. M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 137. [G. P. P. '79.]

—r.-hewer, *n.*—**r.-perfect,** *a.* [Slang.] *Theat.* Approaching perfection or correctness; memorized, but not complete in details, as he has his part *rough-perfect*.—**r.-pointed,** *a. Stone-cutting.* Roughened with points; having the face so dressed with a pick as to leave projections from half an inch to an inch in height: said of ashlar.—**r.-setter,** *n.* A building mason employed on coarse work.—**r.-slant,** *n.* A partially enclosed shed, made as a sportsmen's shelter, of any convenient material.—**r.-spun,** *a.* Unpolished or unrefined.—**r.-string,** *n. Carp.* A central or intermediate string supporting a flight of stairs.—**r.-stuff,** *n. House-painting.* Coarse paint to be applied between the priming and the finish.—**r.-tree,** *n. Naut.* An unfinished or roughly finished spar.—**r.-tree rail,** see RAIL.—**r.-work,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make in a rough, unfinished manner; form roughly or provisionally.—**r. work,** that portion of a structure or the like which is unsightly and coarse.

rough[1], *n.* **1.** A crude, incomplete, or rough condition: with the definite article; as, formed in *the rough*. **2.** A general or uncritical view; as, regarding the facts in the *rough*. **3.** A spike for insertion in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping. **4.** *pl.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Poor tin ore; rows. **5.** [Archaic.] A harsh or violent condition or state; as, the *rough* of battle. **6†.** Boisterous weather.

rough[2], *n.* A low, rude, and violent fellow; a ruffian; rowdy. [For RUFFIAN.]

rough, *adv.* [Colloq.] In a rude manner; roughly.

rough'age, ruf'ęj, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Any rough material, as straw for bedding animals.

rough'en, ruf'n, *v.* **1.** *t.* To make rough. **II.** *i.* To become rough; as, the surface *roughens*.—**to roughen a horse,** same as TO ROUGH A HORSE. See ROUGH, *v.*

rough'er, ruf'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who makes things in the rough; one who forms manufactured articles without finishing; specifically, in weaving, a percher. **2.** A board studded with spikes, for heckling flax by hand.

The *rougher* is a board plated with tin, and studded with spikes or teeth of steel about 7 inches in length, which taper to a fine sharp point. JAMES PATON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiv, p. 665.

rough'head", ruf'hed', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The common redfin (*Notropis megalops*). **2.** An iguanoid lizard (*Trachycephalus subcristatus*) of the Galapagos Islands.

rough'ie, ruf'i, *n.* [Scot.] Brushwood or heath for fuel.

rough'ing, ruf'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of ROUGH[1], *v.*

—rough'ing-hole", *n.* A hole to receive slag from a blast-furnace, or molten iron when it is undesirable to let it run into pigs.—**r.-in** or **r.-up coat** (*Plastering*), the first coat of plastering on brickwork, when there are to be three.—**r.-mill,** *n.* **1.** A metal disk charged with an abrasive, used for the first work in grinding gems. **2.** A set of rough-rolls.—**r.-rolls,** *n.* The first set of rolls through which hot iron is passed in a rolling-mill. **breaking-** or **r.-down rolls‡.**

rough'ings, ruf'ingz, *n. pl.* Same as ROWEN, 2.

rough'ish, ruf'ish, *a.* Somewhat rough.

rough'leg", ruf'leg', *n.* A hawk or buzzard of the genus *Archibuteo*, having the tarsi densely feathered.

rough'ly, ruf'li, *adv.* In a rough manner. (1) With harshness, incivility, or rudeness; as, he treated her *roughly*. (2) With irregularity or incompleteness; without elaboration or finish; as, stone *roughly* dressed.

For whilst, in the others, the heads are only *roughly* designed, . . . every line of the face in this one [the 'Aurora'] possesses a spiritual meaning of its own. HERMAN GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnett, vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 137. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

(3) In a careless or hasty manner; without attempt at exactness; in a general way; approximately; as, *roughly* estimated. (4) In a boisterous or violent manner; as, *roughly* rolls the sea.

rough'ness, ruf'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being rough, in any sense.

The *roughness* of the cuticle in the palm of the hand, and in the sole of the foot, gives us a firmer grasp and a steadier footing. CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 8, p. 230. [BELL '74.]

2. [Local, U. S.] Corn-husks, shucks, or similar fodder.

rough'-ri"der, ruf'-rūf'dęr, *n.* **1.** One who rides in a reckless manner. **2.** One whose business is breaking horses to the saddle. **3.** *Mil.* An assistant riding-master.

rough'-scuff", ruf'-scuf', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] The disorderly of the lower classes; rowdies in general; the rabble.

rough'shod", ruf'shod", *a.* Shod with rough shoes to prevent slipping, as a horse: often figuratively in the phrase *to ride roughshod*, meaning to act in an overbearing manner.

rought[1]**†,** *imp.* of REACH, *v.*

rought[2]**†,** *imp.* of RECK, *v.*

rough'tail", ruf'tāl", *n.* A small burrowing Indian uropeltoid snake, having a tail terminating in a rough disk.

rough'wing", ruf'wing', *n.* **1.** A swallow having the outer wing-quill with stiffened uncurved barbs, as *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* of the United States. **2.** A British moth (*Phtheochroa rugosana*).

rouk†, *n.* Same as ROKE.

rouket, *vi.* To lie close.

rou"lade', rū'lgd', *W.* (rū-lād', *C. E. Wr.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mus.* An ornamental run of short notes on one syllable; also, a roll or flourish, as on a drum. **2.** A dish made of slices of beef rolled up together with bacon and steamed.

—rou"lade', *vi.* To sing with runs or trills.

roule†, *vi.* Same as ROLL.

rou"leau', rū'lō', *n.* [-LEAUS', -lōz', or -LEAUX', -lō', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** A roll, especially a roll of coin. **2.** *Mil.* A bundle of fascines, used to protect men in a trench or the like. **3.** *Millinery.* A roll of ribbon or large piping, used for trimming: usually in the plural.

rou-lette', rū-let', *n.* **1.** A game played at a table divided into numbered and colored spaces, and having in the center a rotating disk on which a ball is rolled until it drops into one of the spaces, the player winning if he has staked his money on that space or its color. **2.** An engravers' disk of tempered steel, furnished with fine peripheral points and fixed in a handle: used for tracing-points on a copperplate covered with etching-ground, or in mezzotint to produce dark effects; also, a draftsmen's dotting-wheel. **3.** Any small roller used for hair-curling. **4.** *Math.* The locus of a point rigidly connected with a curve that rolls upon another fixed curve or straight line. The cycloid is an example. See illus. under CYCLOID. [F., dim. of OF. *roule*, wheel, < LL. *rotulus;* see ROLL, *n.*] **rou-let'†.**

rou-let'ted, rū-let'ed, *a.* Separated by short dashes instead of by round perforations: said of postage and other stamps.

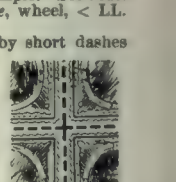

Postage-stamps Rouletted.

roul'roul", rūl'rūl', *n.* [Malay.] A wood-quail. See ROLLULUS.

rou'ly-pou"ly†, *n.* Same as ROLY-POLY, **Rou-ma'ni-an, Rou-mansh', Rou-me'li-an,** etc. Same as RUMANIAN, etc.

rounce, rauns, *vt.* [ROUNCED, raunst; ROUN'CING.] In the game of rounce, to add 5 points to the score of (a player) as a penalty.

rounce, *n.* **1.** *Games.* (1) A game of cards played with a full pack by two to nine persons, in which each player seeks to efface the score of fifteen with which he starts, each trick taken subtracting one from it. If a player fail to meet certain conditions, he is said to be rounced. See ROUNCE, *v.* (2) A similar game of dominoes. **2.** *Print.* A cylinder, usually of wood, with a crank and strap attached, for moving back and forth the bed of a hand-press. [Cp. G. *ramm, ramsch*, refuse, game at cards, and F. *ranche*, rack.]

roun'ce-val', **1.** *a.* Huge; gigantic: from the bones said to have been dug up at Roncesvalles. **II.** *n.* **1.** The marrowfat pea. **2.** A Titanic person, or a thing huge and stout. **ron'ce-val†; roun'ci-val†; run'ci-val†.**

roun'cy†, *n.* A common horse; nag. **roun'cie†.**

round[1], round, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make round; give any curved form to; as, to *round* the corners of a table; specifically, to shape (the back of a book) convexly.

It is where long white lines of breakers roar, and the rattling shingle is rolled about on the strand, that its pebbles are *rounded* and polished. GUTHRIE *Man and Gospel, In Trial* p. 23. [E. B. T.]

2. To travel or go around; circle about; especially, to sail around the borders of, as a ship; as, to *round* a promontory. **3.** To bring to completion, especially in a fit manner; fill out roundly, smoothly, or musically; as, to *round* a character or career; to *round* a period. **4.** *Naut.* To haul: with *down, in*, etc.; as, to *round down* a tackle; to *round in* the weather-braces. **5.** [Archaic.] To encircle with something; surround.

For she his hairy temples then had *rounded*
With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To become round, as by growth or increase; as, the moon *rounds* to the full. **2.** To reach completion or maturity; as, his youth is *rounding* to manhood.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind
From whence clear memory may begin.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xliv, st. 3.

3. To go through a circuit. **4.** To turn about.
—**to round off.** **1.** To shape, as an edge, in a round form; give a round finish to. **2.** Same as ROUND, *vt.*, 3.—**to r. on,** to turn upon or attack.—**to r. out.** **1.** To fill out fully or symmetrically; as, a form *rounded out* with health; a sentence *rounded out.* **2.** To bend in preparation for diving; said of a whale.—**to r. to** (*Naut.*), to bring the head of a sailing vessel to the wind, to check its headway.—**to r. up.** **1.** To pile above the top of a measure; as, a quart of beans *rounded up.* **2.** To call up for account or reproof. **3.** [Western U. S.] To bring together, as cattle, as for counting or branding. **4.** *Naut.* To haul up the slack of, as a rope.

round[2†], *vt.* & *vi.* To whisper to; whisper; speak low or secretly. **roun**†; **rounе**†; **rowne**†.

round, round, *a.* **1.** Having such a contour that a section in some direction will be circular or approximately so; especially, circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, a *round* apple; a *round* gun-barrel. **2.** Having a contour or surface corresponding to or resembling a segment of a curved line or surface; not angular or flat; convex or concave; as, a *round* cheek; a *round* hollow; *round* shoulders. **3.** Not restricted in extent or quantity; liberal; ample; large; as, a *round* dower.

The sanguine Frederic thought that with French influence and a *round* sum of money this ecclesiastic might be got to vote for the opposition candidate.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 105. [H. '74.]

4. Characterized by ease and freedom of motion; brisk; as, a *round* pace. **5.** Coming with a sense of fulness and completeness to the ear; of full cadence; well-balanced; full-toned; as, a *round* sentence or tone. **6.** Made without reserve; bold; outspoken; as, a *round* assertion. **7.** Free from trickiness or concealment; just; honorable; as, *round* dealing. **8.** Going from and returning to the same point, usually by the same means of transportation; as, a *round* trip. **9.** Passing through the same or like series of mutations; as, the *round* year. **10.** Not composed with fractions; not held to exactness in the smaller denominations; especially, evenly divisible by 10; as, *round* numbers. **11.** *Milling.* Composed of granules; granulated; coarse; as, *round* meal. **12.** *Arch.* (1) Semicircular; as, a *round* arch. (2) Characterized by the round arch; as, the *round* style. **13**†. Stern; harsh. [< OF. and F. *rond,* < L. *rotundus,* < *rota,* wheel.]

Synonyms: circular, curved, curvilinear, cylindrical, globose, globular, orbed, orbicular, plump, rotund, spherical, spheroidal. See BLUNT.—**Antonyms:** angular, conical, cubical, flat, polygonal, quadrangular, quadrilateral, rectangular, square, triangular.

Compounds, etc.:—**round'-arched",** *a.* Constructed with the barrel-vault or semicircular arch; as, a *round-arched* passage.—**r.-arm,** *a. Cricket.* **1.** Made or done by swinging round the arm in a horizontal position: said of a style of bowling: distinguished from *over-arm* and *under-arm.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting this style of bowling.—**r.-armed,** *a.* In boxing, characterized by a side swing of the arm; as, a *round-armed* blow.—**r.-backed,** *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.—**r.-bend,** *a.* Having a round curve, as distinguished from a sharp curve: said of fish-hooks.—**r. clam,** one of various roundish edible bivalves, especially the quahaug (*Venus mercenaria*), of the eastern United States, or *Cuneus stamineus,* of the Pacific coast.—**round'fish",** *n.* **1.** A whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*), of the Great Lake region and northward, having a nearly cylindrical body. **2.** The carp. **3.** The ordinary fish of the markets, as distinguished from flatfish or flounders.—**r.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Having a round head or top; as, a *round-headed* screw. **2.** Pertaining to the Roundheads; having the hair close cut.—**r. herring,** a clupeoid fish (*Etrumeus teres*), found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**r. iron,** *n.* A round-headed tool, used to heat joints in soldering.—**r.-leaved,** *a. Bot.* Having the leaves nearly round; rotundifolious; as, the *round-leaved* cornel.—**r.-nosed,** *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Having a round nose, cutting edge, or tip; as, a *round-nosed* chisel. **2.** Having a rounded snout, as a female salmon before spawning.—**r.-ridge,** *vt.* To plow into round ridges, as, to *round-ridge* a field.—**r. shot,** solid spherical cannon-balls, as distinguished from shells and from elongated projectiles.—**r.-shouldered,** *a.* Having the back rounded or the shoulders stooping.—**round steak,** a steak cut from a round of beef.—**R. Table,** the legendary table of King Arthur and his knights: celebrated by Tennyson. See KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—**r.-tool,** *n.* A cutting-tool, as a chisel with a round-nosed blade, for making a concave cut.—**round'top",** *n.* A platform at the top of a ship's mast; top: sometimes used as a heraldic bearing.—**r. tower,** *Arch.* **1.** Any cylindrical or semicylindrical tower. **2.** A characteristic early Christian monument of Ireland, in form a slender, tapering tower of circular plan, built of rough masonry, with a conical cap.—**r. turn,** a turn of a rope about a post or other piece so as to give a temporarily secure attachment.—**to bring up with a r. turn,** to bring to a sudden halt.

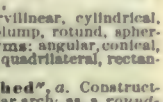
A Plumbers' Round-iron.

round, *n.* **1.** Something that is round; that which exhibits roundness, as a globe, ring, or cylinder; an orb; a sphere.

Transparent, elemental air, diffused
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this great *round.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 267.

Specifically: (1) The rung of a ladder. (2) The cross-bar connecting the legs of a chair, ladder, or the like. (3) A portion of the thigh of a beef. See illus. under BEEF. (4) *Arch.* A torus or semicylindrical molding. **2.** A course: ordered or fixed; a route or circuit customarily traversed; a beat; as, a watchman's *round.*

A Round Tower at Ardmore, Ireland.

The difference between talents and character is adroitness to keep the old and trodden *round,* and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals.
EMERSON *Essays, Circles* in first series, p. 253. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. A course or range, as of travel, pleasure, or news: often used in the plural; as, going the *rounds.*

Yesterday, as soon as I was fixed in my beat, . . . I paid a *round* of calls to all my friends. MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 239. [H.]

4. A series of recurrent movements; a routine; hence, a completed succession or order; as, the daily *round* of life; the *round* of sciences. **5.** One of a series of repeated actions in which two or more persons participate; especially, a single bout of wrestlers or pugilists; as, a *round* of whist; a *round* of drinks; five *rounds* were fought. **6.** *Mus.* A short melody so composed as to produce harmony when sung by several voices starting at successive intervals of time. Called also a *rondo* or *rota.* **7.** Any round dance. **8.** Something in which a present company participates, or that goes around; as, a *round* of applause. **9.** *Sculp.* The state of being carved out on all sides; carving of the full form: opposed to *relief;* also, a drawing as with crayon from sculpture: in the phrase "from the *round.*" **10.** *Brewing.* A vat in which the last fermentation of beer takes place. **11.** *Buddhism.* According to the esoteric doctrine, one of the stages of man's development in passing from world to world.

Each round is predominantly devoted to the development of one of the seven principles in man. The rounds so nearly return into themselves that they form a spiral course of progress, which may be compared to the thread of a screw, each round leading to a higher plane than the preceding.

12. Same as ROUNDTOP. **13.** Same as ROUNDEL. **14.** *Naut.* Same as ROUNDING, 2. **15.** *Mil.* (1) A circuit made by an officer and attendants for inspection; also, the officer and attendants performing this duty: ordinarily in the plural; as, to make the grand *rounds.*

And Glory guards, with solemn *round,* The bivouac of the dead.
THEODORE O'HARA *Bivouac of the Dead* st. 1.

(2) A firing by a company or squad in which each soldier fires once; a volley. (3) A single charge of ammunition for a musket or field-piece; as, each soldier was provided with forty *rounds* of ball-cartridges. **16.** *Archery.* A definite order of shooting at matches; as, the York *round;* the double *round.* **17.** *Manège.* A volt. **18.** [Rare.] Rotation or succession, as in office. **19.** [Rare.] A drinking-vessel. **20.** [Archaic.] A company of persons.
roun†.—**gentlemen of the round.** **1.** [Eng.] Gentlemen of low rank engaged in duty as a military patrol. **2**†. A discharged soldier who is a beggar.—**to cut the round,** to go with a volt-like gait, as a horse.

round, *adv.* [*Round* has all the senses of *around,* and is hardly distinguished from it in common use, but lays, if anything, more stress on the strictly circular nature of the position or relation, *around* approaching nearer to *about.* See AROUND.] **1.** On all sides; in such a manner as to encircle; as, a crowd gathered *round.* **2.** With a rotating motion; as, the wheel turns *round.* **3.** Specifically, through a circle or circuit; more or less completely from person to person or point to point; as, provisions enough to go *round;* the fiery cross went *round.*

A Roman who sought office went *round* soliciting votes. This was called ambitio (from ambire, to go *round*), whence is derived the English word ambition. G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* pt. i, div. ii, § 2, period v, ch. 1, p. 174. [I. B. & CO. '85.]

4†. Roundly; vigorously. [Short for AROUND.]
—**all'-round',** *a.* Connected with all variations; familiar with or useful in all details or in every form or department (of something); as, an *all-round* mechanic; an *all-round* athlete.—**round about.** **1.** In the opposite direction. **2.** In every direction. **3.** On all sides.

round, *prep.* On every side of, or nearly so; in such a manner as to encircle; as, a scarf *round* his arm; the earth revolves *round* the sun. See note under ROUND, *adv.*

round'a-bout", round'a-bout', *a.* **1.** Characterized by indirect methods; circuitous; as, *roundabout* reasoning. **2,** [Rare.] Covering the whole field; ample; as, *roundabout* sense. **3**†. Encircling.

Synonyms: see CIRCUITOUS.

—**round'a-bout"ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]—**round'a-bout"ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

round'a-bout", *n.* **1.** An outer garment reaching to the waist: worn by boys, and sometimes by men, as sailors or mechanics; a jacket. **2.** Something that goes round; specifically, a merry-go-round. **3.** An armchair having a round barrel-shaped frame. **4.** A round dance. **5.** [Bermuda.] A cyclone.

roun'del[1], roun'del, *n. Her.* One of seven circular charges, distinguished from each other by their tincture.

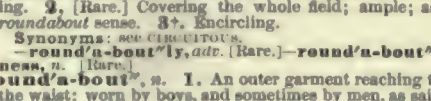

Roundels.

1. Bezant (or). 2. Plate (argent). 3. Torteau (gules). 4. Hurt (azure). 5. Pellet or ogress (sable). 6 Pomme (vert). 7. Fountain (argent and azure). Compare illus. under BEZANT and HURT.

[< OF. *rondel;* see RONDEL.] **roun'dle**‡; **round'-let**‡.

roun'del[2], *n.* **1.** A roundelay. **2.** A metrical modification of the rondeau, introduced by Swinburne, written in three stanzas of three lines each, with a refrain after the first and third. Compare RONDEL.

In Marot's 'De l'Amoureux Ardant' there is a likeness to this shape, and in Villon's 'Mort' there is also a resemblance, but Mr. Swinburne's *roundel* has eleven lines always, while Villon's has twelve. G. WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaus* intro., p. 55. [W. S. '87.]

3. Something round, as a circling eddy: archaic except in technical use. Specifically: (1) *Ordnance.* An iron disk with a central hole for the passage of an assembling-bolt, used to separate the stock and cheeks of a gun-carriage. (2) *Arch.* An astragal molding or bead. (3) A round shield for the body or some portion thereof, as a knee-cover in fencing. (4) A half-round bastion. **4**†. A dance characterized by an all-hands-round figure. [< OF. *rondel;* see RONDEL.]

roun'del-ay, roun'del-ā, *n.* **1.** A simple melody.

The birds alighted on the nearest twigs and sang their little *roundelays* unbroken by any chirrup of alarm.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 97. [O. & CO. '69.]

2. A musical setting of a poem in the rondeau form, so that a refrain or other feature continually recurs. **3.** A dance performed in a circle. [< OF. *rondelet,* dim. of *rondel;* see RONDEL.]

roun"del-eer', roun'del-ir', *n.* [Rare.] A composer of roundelays or roundels. [C.]

round'er, round'gr, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] One who makes the rounds, returning frequently to the same place or condition; especially, one who makes the rounds of saloons at night, or is often arrested for drunkenness.

Many of those who rise for prayer are '*rounders.*'
A. F. SCHAUFFLER in *Mag. Christian Lit.* Mar., '92, p. 439.

2. A tool for rounding. Specifically: (1) A bookbinders' tool for shaping the back of a book. (2) A cylindrical tooth-faced tool for rock-boring. (3) A wheelwrights' plane for rounding off tenon-ends. (4) A round-tool. (5) A rounding-gage. (6) A rounding-machine. (7) A rounding-jack. **3.** A round of applause. **4.** *pl.* [Eng.] (1) An old game of ball somewhat resembling baseball, and regarded by some as the original of it, played with a soft ball and short bat, the players seeking to make a base or the round of all the bases on hitting the ball. (2) A circuit of the bases in rounders; also, one who made the circuit. **5.** [Colloq.] Same as ROUND, *n.*, 8.

round'fish", etc. See ROUND, *a.*

round'hand", round'hand', *n.* **1.** A style of handwriting in which the tendency is to make all curves round, and to avoid angles. **2.** *Cricket.* Round-arm bowling. See ROUND.

Round'head", round'hed', *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A Parliamentarian as opposed to a Royalist or Cavalier in the civil war of 1642–'49: so called by the Royalists, contemptuously, because the Puritans cut their hair close, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long or in ringlets.

By way of reproach, these gentlemen gave the rabble the appellation of *Roundheads,* on account of the short cropped hair which they wore. HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 55, p. 203. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. [r-] [Virginia.] The weakfish. **3**†. A pugnacious or obstinate person.

round'head"ed†, *a.* Obstinate; pugnacious.

round'house", round'hous", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A cabin on the after part of a vessel's quarter-deck, surmounted by the poop. (2) The poop. (3) A deck privy for officers' use. **2.** [U. S.] A semicircular or circular building containing locomotive-stalls, centering toward a turntable or yard. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A necessary outbuilding. **4**†. A lockup.

round'ing, round'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making or turning round; especially, rounding-out. See below. **2.** *Naut.* Material, as strands, wrapped about a rope to protect it from chafing. **3.** *Bookbinding.* The operation of shaping the back of a book into a rounded form; done before putting on the cover. **4.** *Phonetics.* The lip-contraction used in uttering a round vowel.

Compounds:—**round'ing-gage",** *n.* A gage for cutting hat-brims.—**r.-jack,** *n.* A stand on which a hat is held while being trimmed round.—**r.-machine,** *n.* One of many machines designed to give a round form to something, as (1) for forming chair-rounds, dowel-pins, etc., (2) for rounding the backs of sewed books, (3) for cutting out barrel-heads, (4) for stamping shoe-soles into form, or (5) for rounding off corners.—**r.-out,** *n.* The curved posture assumed by a whale preparatory to diving.—**r.-tool,** *n.* **1.** *Forging.* A forming- or swaging-tool, having a semicylindrical groove; a blacksmiths' swage or collar-tool. **2.** *Harness-making.* One of a pair of grooved jaws for shaping round leather straps.

round'ish, round'ish, *a.* Inclining to roundness in form; somewhat round; as, a *roundish* head.
—**round'ish-ness,** *n.*

roun'dle, roun'dl, *n.* Same as ROUNDEL[1].

round'let, round'let, *n.* **1.** A little circle. **2.** Same as ROUNDEL[1]. **3.** *pl.* The cape of a medieval hood, twisted around the head. **4**†. See RUNDLET. [< F. *rondelet,* dim. of OF. *rondel;* see RONDEL.]

round'ly, round'li, *adv.* **1.** In a vigorous, plain, emphatic manner; also, energetically; boldly; as, to scold *roundly.* **2.** In a general or approximate manner; in round numbers; as, the number was estimated *roundly* at 500. **3.** [Archaic.] With speed. **4.** [Rare.] In a round form or manner.

round'mouth", round'mouth', *n.* A cyclostomous fish.

round'ness, round'nes, *n.* The quality of being round.

round'-nosed", **r.-ridged,** etc. See ROUND, *a.*

round'-rob"in, round'-rob'in, *n.* **1.** Same as ROUND ROBIN. **2.** A beck-ruff fashionable in the 16th century. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A pancake. **4.** The cigar-fish. **5.** The angler. [< F. *rond,* ROUND, + *ruban,* RIBBON.]

round robin. **1.** A number of signatures, as to a petition, written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name; also, a paper so signed. **2.** Same as DIRT-BOARD.

rounds'man, raundz'man, *n.* [U. S.] A policeman ranking next above a patrolman, who inspects other policemen on their beats within a prescribed district.

round'stone", round'stōn", *n.* [Local, U. S.] Cobblestones suitable for street-paving: used collectively.

round'top", etc. See ROUND, *a.*

round'-up", round'-up', *vt.* To gather in a round-up.

round'-up", *n.* **1.** *Herding.* (1) The gathering together of herds of horses or cattle, for branding the young, selecting for sale, and driving estrays to their proper ranges.

To collect these stragglers and to take a census, no less than to pick out the beeves for market, the annual '*round up*' is held. BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 12, p. 339. [S. '82.]

(2) A herd of cattle collected as described above. (3) The men, horses, and equipage employed in rounding up cattle; an outfit. **2.** The driving together of animals in hunting. **3.** An upward curve; specifically, in shipbuilding, the curve of a vessel's deck; the camber. **4.** [Colloq.] A conclusion or finishing; wind-up.

roun'dure, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as RONDURE.

round'worm", round'wŏrm', *n.* A nematoid, especially *Ascaris lumbricoides,* several inches long, parasitic in the human intestines.

round'y†, *a.* Curved or round.

rounе†, *vt.* & *vi.* To whisper.

roup, raup, *C. I. S.* (rūp, *E. W. Wr.*), *vt.* [Scot.] To auction.

roup, *v.* & *n.* Same as ROOP.

roup[1], rūp, *n.* A throat-disease similar to membranous croup; specifically, a catarrhal and diphtheritic disease of poultry. [< ROUP, ROOP, *v.*]

roup[2], *n.* Same as ROOP.

roup[3], raup (rūp, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Scot.] An auction.

roup'et, *a.* Same as ROOPIT. **roup'it**‡.

roup'y, rūp'i, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse. **roop'y**‡.

rous'ant, rauz'ant, *a. Her.* Rising. **rous'sant**‡.

rouse[1], rauz, *v.* [ROUSED; ROUS'ING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To waken abruptly from slumber or repose; startle or drive from cover; excite to flight or attack; as, to *rouse* a lion.

The women ran from tent to tent and *roused* their lords to battle. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm LXVIII.* in vol. iii, p. 218. [F. & W. '90.]

2. To excite to vigorous thought or action from a state of indolence, lethargy, indifference, or inattention; as, to *rouse* an oppressed people to redress their wrongs. **3.** To put into lively motion; move or stir forcibly; agitate: said of inanimate things; as, the wind has *roused* the waves. **4.** To put into pickle and stir about in it, as fish; roil. **5.** *Naut.* To haul with force **6**†. To raise.

II. *i.* **1.** To be aroused, as from sleep or stupor; start from slumber: exhibit signs of activity; as, the birds *rouse* at daybreak. **2.** To be excited to vigorous thought or action from languor, inattention, or indifference. **3.** *Falconry.* To erect and shake its feathers (in order to dry them), as a hawk. **4.** *Naut.* To haul on a rope or the like with force. **5**†. To rise. [< Sw. *rusa*, rush.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATE; AROUSE; PIQUE.

—**rouse and bitt!** *Naut.* Turn out of bed!—**to r. out,** to call out (a crew or watch) from (their) berths.

rouse[2], rouz, *vt.* See ROOSE.

rouse[1], *n.* [Rare.] An awakening to or signal for action.

Give a *rouse:* here's, in hell's despite now, King Charles!
BROWNING *Give a Rouse* st. 1.

rouse[2], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A draft of liquor calculated to induce good feeling or intoxication; a bumper.

Your lord, by his patent, Stands bound to take his *rouse.*
MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* act i, sc. 1.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Noisy mirth. [< Sw. *rus*, drunkenness.]

rouse†, *adv.* In a vehement manner: an exclamatory use.

rouse'ment, rouz'ment, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An arousing; a moving, stirring appeal; especially, such an appeal in, or in application of, a religious discourse: often in the plural; as, the preacher forgot the *rousements.*

rous'er, rouz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rouses or excites; a noisy individual, or an exciting event; as, the reception was a *rouser;* that auctioneer is a *rouser.*

It was a common feeling of this deliberative conclave, that the exigencies of the campaign before them, demanded a *rouser.*
CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 410. [A. S. B. '46.]

2. [Colloq.] A bold statement or lie. **3.** *Brewing.* Anything used to stir up the contents of a hop-vat.

rous'ey†, *a.* Noisy; riotous. **row'sey**†.

rous'ing, rouz'ing, *pa.* Calculated to rouse or excite; full of force or vehemence; as, a *rousing* song; a *rousing* fire.—**rous'ing-ly,** *adv.*

rous'ing, *n.* [Eng.] A method of curing herrings by stirring them together with salt. See ROUSE, *vt.*, 4.

Rous-seau'ism, rū-sō'izm, *n.* The theories and doctrines of the French writer Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–'78) on education, politics, religion, or economics; especially, the form of socialism prominent during the French Revolution. Compare SOCIAL CONTRACT.

—**Rous-seau'ist, Rous-seau'ite,** *n.*

rous-sette', rū-set', *n.* [F.] **1.** A fox-bat, especially *Pteropus vulgaris.* **2.** A dogfish or scylliorhinid.

roust, roust, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *i.* To arouse and drive: commonly with *out.*

They were thoroughly *rousted out,* and their camps were destroyed. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 355. [S. '90.]

II. *t.* To stir about or work vigorously. [< ROUSE[1], *v.*]

roust, *n.* Same as ROOST[2].

roust'a-bout", raust'a-bout", *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] A laborer on a river-craft; one who assists in loading and unloading; a deck-hand. **2.** [U. S. & Austral.] A laborer employed for casual work: often spelled *rouseabout.* **roust'er;.**

rous'ty, rūs'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Rusty.

rout[1], rout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break the ranks of and throw into confusion, as a hostile force; defeat disastrously or overwhelmingly; put to flight; drive or chase away; as, to *rout* the enemy; the disputants were *routed.*

The sun's bright lances *rout* the mists Of morning.
J. W. PALMER *Stonewall Jackson's Way* st. 5.

2. To drive or drag forth forcibly, as from hiding or repose: commonly with *out;* as, to *rout out* intruders.

Let us go, and *rout* the fellow *out.*
BLACKMORE *Kit and Kitty* ch. 20, p. 123. [H. '90.]

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To be aroused and driven forth; escape suddenly and in confusion. **route**‡.

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

rout[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To root up or out; especially, to turn up with the snout, as a hog; as, to *rout* growing corn. **2.** *Mech.* To cut by scooping or gouging; cut away the surface of; deepen, as with a router: usually with *out;* as, to *rout out* a molding. **rout'er**‡. **3.** To disclose to view as if by rooting; turn up: with *out.*

II. *i.* To root about.

The clown was ploughing Persia, clearing Greek earth of weed, As he *routed* through the Sakian and rooted up the Mede.
BROWNING *Echetlos* st. 6.

[Var. of ROOT[2], *v.*] **route**†.

rout[3], *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To make a loud noise or rout.

Parish of Inveresk, Mid-Lothian. 'A *Routing* Well (so called from a rumbling noise it makes) is said always to predict a Storm.
JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Wells* in vol. iii, p. 6. [J. R. S. '70.]

rote†; **route**†; **rowte**†; **rute**†.—**rout'ish**†, *adv.*

rout[4]†, *vi.* To assemble in a noisy crowd. **route**†.

rout[1], *n.* An overwhelming defeat, breaking the ranks or organization of an army or body of troops; hence, a disorderly flight; as, the retreat became a *rout.* **rowt**†.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne headlong into *rout.*
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 2, st. 17.

[< OF. *route*, < LL. *rupta*, < L. *ruptus;* see RUPTILE.]

rout[2], *n.* **1.** A miscellaneous crowd of people; especially, a disorderly assemblage; a rabble.

Frequently the procession is followed by a *rout* of men, women, and children, who join in the chanting and responses.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 50. [A. '64.]

2. *Crim. Law.* A disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons assembling with an intent to do, or actually moving toward the doing of, a thing which, if done, would make them rioters. **3.** [Archaic.] A large and gay social gathering. **4.** [Archaic.] A pack, band, or herd of animals; especially, a pack of wolves. **5**†. A traveling company; any assembly; throng. [< OF. *route;* see ROUT[1], *n.*] **route**†; **rowt**†.

rout[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The brant

rout[4]†, *n.* **1.** A roaring noise; uproar; disturbance. **2.** A heavy blow. **3.** Snoring. **rowte**†.

route, rūt (XIII), *n.* A course, road, or way taken by any person or moving object in passing from one point to another; especially, a customary or predetermined course, or any one of several possible combinations of roads by which one may travel between two places. [OF.; see ROUT[1], *n.*] **rout**‡.

Synonyms: see ROAD.

—**to get the route** (*Mil.*), to receive marching orders.

rout'er, raut'ėr, *vt. Mech.* Same as ROUT[2], *v.*, 2.

rout'er, *n.* A tool for routing. Specifically: (1) A sash-plane for working a molding around a circular sash. (2) A routing-machine, -cutter, or -tool. [< ROUT[2], *v.*]

—**rout'er-gage",** *n.* A combined router and gage, used in cutting grooves for inlaid work.—**r.-saw,** *n.* A tool for routing in which a saw does the cutting.

route'-step", rūt'-step', *n. Mil.* An easy mode of marching allowed to troops in long marches.

The men commonly move in columns of four, the ranks covering and preserving their distance; they are not required to keep the cadenced step nor maintain silence, and are permitted to carry their pieces at will provided the muzzles are elevated. The rate is from 3 to 3½ miles an hour.

routh, rauth, *a.* [Scot.] Abundant. **routh'ie**‡; **rowth'ie.**

routh[1], *n.* [Scot.] Plenty. **rowth**‡.

routh[2]†, *n.* Sorrow; ruth.

routh'e-rock, rauth'ė-rec, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The barnacle-goose. Compare ROUT[3]. **routh'ur-rock**‡.

rou"tier', rū"tyē', *n.* [F.] A military robber: first applied to mercenary soldiers in France in the 12th century.

rou-tine', rū-tin', *n.* **1.** A detailed method of procedure, regularly followed; a prescribed course of action, gone through day after day or at regularly recurring periods; as, an official *routine.* **2.** Habitual methods of action induced by circumstances; ways adhered to from habit.

Routine is a terrible master, but she is a servant whom we can hardly do without. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. iii, p. 93. [E. P. D. '77.]

[OF., dim. of *route;* see ROUTE.]

Synonyms: see HABIT.

—**rou-tin'a-ry (rou'ti-na-ry,** *W.*), **rou-tine',** *a.*—**rou-tin'ism,** *n.* Adherence to routine or routine methods in general.—**rou-tin'ist,** *n.* A stickler for or follower of routine. **rou"tin-eer'**‡.

rout'ing, raut'ing, *n.* The operation of cutting or gouging out a surface.

—**rout'ing-cut"ter,** *n.* Same as ROUTING-TOOL.—**r.-machine,** *n.* A machine having a rotating cutter, which may be applied to any portion of a surface within its range. Different forms of it are made for work in wood, metal, or stone.—**r.-tool,** *n.* A rotating steel cutter used for routing in metal; the cutting-tool of a routing-machine, or a similar tool for hand use.—**string-r. machine,** a router for cutting stair-strings, so as to admit the risers and threads.

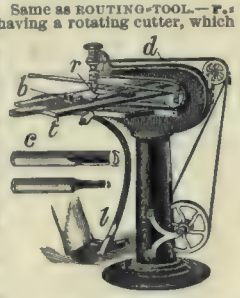

A Routing-machine for Engravers.

b, block-holder; *t*, shifting-table, which may be dropped by the foot-lever (*l*); *r*, routing-tool, enlarged forms of which are shown at *c*; *d*, driving-belt.

rou'tle, rau'tl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To rouse up or rout out.

rout'ous, raut'us, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Noisy; riotous.

—**rout'ous-ly,** *adv.*

roux, rū, *n.* [F.] Melted butter and browned flour for thickening gravy, soup, etc.

rouze†, *v.* To rouse; awaken.

rove[1], rōv, *v.* [ROVED; RO'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To roam over, through, or about; as, he *roved* the fields. **2.** [Prov.] To turn up (the soil) into ridges by plowing.

II. *i.* **1.** To wander from place to place, as for pastime or recuperation; go, pass, or move without any definite point in view; as, a boy of *roving* habits.

And, fairest of all streams, the Murga *roves*
Among Merou's bright palaces and groves.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 1.

2. *Archery.* To take aim or shoot at a chance mark or for height or distance; shoot at rovers. **3.** [Scot.] To have wandering thoughts; be light-headed; rave; hence, to be frolicsome or in high spirits. **4**†. To live or act as a wandering robber or pirate. [< ROVER.]

Synonyms: see RAMBLE.

rove[2], *vt.* **1.** *Textile.* (1) To join and elongate, as a number of slivers from a carding-machine, by passing them between one or more pairs of rollers. (2) To pass through an eye. (3) To draw into thread; ravel out. **2.** *Mech.* To turn down with a hooked flat tool so as to reduce the diameter; as, to *rove* a grindstone. [< REEVE[1], *v.*]—**ro'ving-plate",** *n.* A scraping-tool for truing a grindstone.

rove, *imp. & pp.* of REEVE, *v.*

rove[1], *n.* The act of roving or roaming; a ramble.

rove[2], *n.* **1.** *Textile.* A slightly twisted wool, cotton, flax, jute, or silk sliver; a roving or slub. **2.** A metal ring for use in clinching a nail in boat-building.

rove[3]†, *n.* Roof.

rove'-bee"tle, rōv'-bē"tl, *n.* A staphylinid beetle, having short elytra.

A Rove-beetle, the Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olenna*). ½

ro'ver, rō'vėr, *vi. Archery.* To shoot at a roving-mark; shoot as a rover. **rove**‡.

ro'ver, *n.* **1.** One who rambles about aimlessly; a wanderer; hence, a fickle, inconstant, or unstable person. **2.** A robber on the high seas; pirate; also, a vessel manned by pirates.

Our ship . . . was surprised in the grey of the morning by a Turkish *rover* of Sallee, who gave chase to us with all the sail she could make. DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* p. 11. [F. W. & CO.]

3. *Croquet.* (1) A ball that has been through all the arches and may be played at will before striking the final stake. (2) The person playing such a ball. **4.** *Archery.* (1) One who shoots at a roving-mark. (2) A flight-arrow. (3) A roving-mark. **5.** *Arch.* Any member having the form of a curve. [< D. *roover*, robber.]

—**ro'ver-bee"tle,** *n.* A salt-water insect (*Bledius cordatus*).—**to shoot at rovers,** *Archery.* **1.** To shoot for height or long distance or at a roving-mark. **2.** To discharge arrows at random. See ROVING, *n.*

ro'ver-y†, *n.* Roving for piracy.

ro-ves'cio, ro-vesh'i6, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Inversion.

ro'ving[1], rō'ving, *n.* **1.** The act of roaming or rambling. **2.** *Archery.* The practise of shooting long distances at stray and accidental marks.

In olden times, when the bow was a weapon of war, the practice of *roving* was peculiarly valuable, as it tended not only to keep up strong and powerful shooting, but also gave a knowledge of distances and a judgment of lengths peculiarly valuable in battle.
HORACE A. FORD *Archery* ch. 13, p. 104. [BUC. '75.]

3. [Eng.] A method of float-fishing, by using for bait a live minnow, hooked through the upper lip.

—**ro'ving-mark",** *n. Archery.* Any object, usually at a long distance, chosen casually as a mark.

ro'ving[2], *n.* **1.** The operation of giving the first twist to thread in a machine, forming a rove. **2.** A rove.

—**ro'ving-frame",** *n.* A slubbing-machine.—**r.-head,** *n.* A roving-frame as used in the manufacture of worsteds.—**r.-machine,** *n.* A machine for winding rovings on small bobbins.—**r.-reel,** *n.* A drum or wheel used in measuring rovings.

ro'ving-ly, rō'ving-li, *adv.* In a roving manner.

ro'ving-ness, rō'ving-nes, *n.* The state of roving, or an inclination to rove.

row[1], rō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with or as with oars playing in row-locks, or with a sweep, as through a row-port.

The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings, mantling proudly, *rows*
Her state with oary feet. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 439.

2. To transport by rowing; as, they *rowed* us a mile.

II. *i.* **1.** To labor with the oar in the propulsion of a boat as defined above, or in practise on a rowing-machine; as, they *rowed* all night. **2.** To be propelled or transported by means of oars; as, the boat *rows* hard. [< AS. *rōwan*, row.]

—**rowed of all!** *Naut.* Same as WAY ENOUGH!—**to row dry.** *Naut.* **1.** To row without splashing the water. **2.** See DRY ROW, under ROW[1], *n.*

—**row'a-ble**†, *a.*

row[2], rau, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To injure or abuse by language or behavior; as, to *row* an obnoxious resort.

II. *i.* To engage in a row or noisy disturbance.

Some of these Indians are friendly, and we don't want to start a row with them if they are willing not to *row* with us.
T. A. JANVIER *Aztec Treasure-House* ch. 16, p. 195. [H. '90.]

row[3], rō, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To roll.

There wild-woods grow, and rivers *row,*
And mony a hill between.
BURNS *Of A' the Airts* st. 1.

row[4]†, *v. & a.* Same as ROUGH[1].

row[5]†, *vt.* To arrange in a row or line.

row[1], rō, *n.* A trip in a rowboat; also, a turn at the oars.

My evenings not spent in society or in the theatres were usually passed in a lonely *row* on the Bay.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 16, p. 200. [MACM. '75.]

—**dry row** (*Naut.*), going through the motions of rowing, as if in a boat: a punishment on board ship.—**row'-port",** *n.* A small port in a vessel's side, for working sweeps in a calm. **raw'-port"**‡.

row[2], *n.* An arrangement of things in a line; a series of things in a rank or file; as, a *row* of beads.

We saw a *row* of white sand dunes glistening in the sun beyond grassy meadows, and to the right and below the green domes of two churches. F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '92, p. 462.

(1) A line of houses on a street; as, Paternoster *Row*, in London. (2) The keyboard of an organ. (3) *Chess.* A line of squares running crosswise of the board with reference to the player; as, the pawn-*row:* opposed to *file.* (4) [Prov. Eng.] A hedge. [< AS. *rāw*, line.]

—**Chester rows,** continuous two-story promenades,

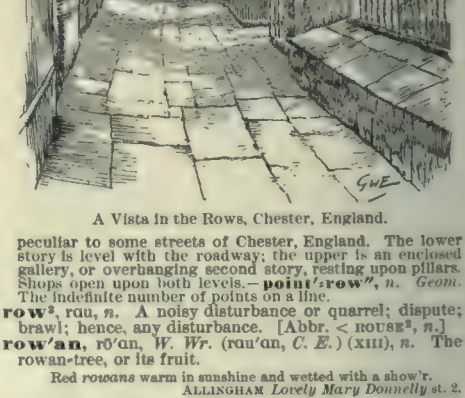
A Vista in the Rows, Chester, England.

peculiar to some streets of Chester, England. The lower story is level with the roadway; the upper is an enclosed gallery, or overhanging second story, resting upon pillars. Shops open upon both levels.—**point'-row",** *n. Geom.* The indefinite number of points on a line.

row[3], rau, *n.* A noisy disturbance or quarrel; dispute; brawl; hence, any disturbance. [Abbr. < ROUSE[2], *n.*]

row'an, rō'an, *W. Wr.* (rau'an, *C. E.*) (XIII), *n.* The rowan-tree, or its fruit.

Red *rowans* warm in sunshine and wetted with a show'r.
ALLINGHAM *Lovely Mary Donnelly* st. 2.

[< Old Sw. *rōan*, mountain-ash.] **roan**‡; **ro'un**‡.

—**row'an-ber"ry,** *n.* The bright-red berry-like pome of the rowan-tree.—**r.-tree,** *n.* The European mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*); also, from resemblance, but less properly, the American and the Western mountain-ash. **roan-tree"**‡; **ro'un-tree"**‡.

ro'wan-nah, rō'wa-nā, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A passport.

row'boat", rō'bōt", *n.* A boat with rowlocks and other fixtures for propulsion by oars; a boat for rowing, as distinguished from a sailboat, steamboat, etc.

rowd, *pp.* Rowed. PHIL. SOC.

row'de-dow", *n.* Same as ROWDY-DOW.

row'dow", rau'-dau', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The house-sparrow. **roo'doo"**‡.

row'dy, rau'di, *a.* **1.** Disposed to engage in rows; noisy and rude; turbulent: as, a *rowdy* fellow. **2.** Characterized by or as if by rowdyism; as, the place is too *rowdy;* he has a *rowdy* look.

row'dy, *n.* [ROW'DIES, *pl.*] One inclined to create or engage in rows and disturbances; a rough. [< ROW[2], *n.*]

—**row'di-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a rowdy; rowdyism.—**row'dy-ish,** *a.* Somewhat rowdy; disposed to rowdyism.—**row'dy-ism,** *n.* The conduct of a rowdy.

row'dy-dow", rau'di-dau', *n.* [Colloq.] An uproar; a row or hubbub.—**row'dy-dow"dy**, *a.*

rowe, rau, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To row a boat. **2.** To roll.

row't, .

rowe, *n.* [Scot.] A list; roll.

rowed, rōd, *a.* Arranged in rows or lines; having rows.

row'el, rau'el, *vt.* [ROW'ELED or -ELLED; ROW'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To pierce or prick with a rowel, as a horse. **2.** To attach a rowel to, as a spur.

row'el, *n.* **1.** A spiked or toothed wheel, especially one on a spur. See illus. under SPUR. Rowels are sometimes named from their shape; as, **rose rowel, star r.**

He dash'd the *rowel* into his horse,
And bounded forth and vanish'd thro' the night.
TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 45.

2. Same as ROWEL-SPUR. **3.** *Veter. Surg.* A hair or silk thread passed through a horse's skin, as a seton. **4†.** A circlet or small wheel. [< OF. *rouelle*, < LL. *rotella*, dim. of L. *rota*, wheel.]—**row'el-head"**, *n.* The part of a rowel next the axis.—**r.-spur**, *n.* A spur with a rowel.

row'el-ing, rau'el ing, *n.* The insertion of a rowel-spur or farriers' rowel.

—**row'el-ing-nee"dle**, *n.* A large-eyed needle for use in applying a rowel or seton.—**r.-scissors**, *n.* An implement used in inserting a seton or tent in a horse's flesh.

row'en, rau'en, *n.* **1.** A second cutting of hay on the same field in the same season; aftermath.

Not the sweet, new grass with flowers, . . .
But the *rowen* mixed with weeds.
LONGFELLOW *Aftermath* st. 2.

2. [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] A field left in stubble, to furnish pasturage in autumn: commonly in the plural. [For ROUGHINGS, < ROUGH, *a.*] **rou'en‡; rough'-ings‡; row'ett‡; row'ett‡; row'ings‡.**

row'er[1], rō'gr, *n.* One who rows; one who pulls an oar.

row'er[2], rau'gr, *n.* [Rare.] A rough or rowdy.

row'i-ness, rō'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rowy or streaked: now chiefly in technical use in weaving.

row'ing, rō'ing, *n.* The act or art of using oars.—**row'ing-feath"er**, *n.* A wing-quill; flight-feather.—**r.-gear**, *n.* Any apparatus, as rowlocks or outriggers, to assist in rowing.—**r.-machine**, *n.* A device consisting of handles, restrained by weights or springs, and a sliding seat, for furnishing a gymnastic exercise equivalent to rowing.

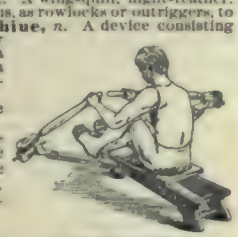
A Rowing-machine.

rowl†, **rowle**†, *v.* & *n.* Same as ROLL.

row'land-ite, rō'land-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale drab-green yttrium silicate ($Y_4Si_3O_{12}$), found massive. [< Prof. Henry A. *Rowland*, of Baltimore.]

row'ler†, *n.* A roller.

row'let, rau'let, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small roller-wheel.

row'lock, rō'lec, *U. W. colloq.* rul'uc, *W.*[2], *n.* *Naut.* Any device in which an oar plays and that serves as a point for applying its power to a boat: usually placed on the gunwale. The simplest form is a notch in the gunwale; sometimes it consists of two pins (thole-pins), between which the oar is placed, or of one pin piercing a hole in the loom of the oar. A piece of metal with a U-shaped top and a shank turning in a socket is a common form. [For OARLOCK, < AS. *ārlāc*, < *ār*, oar, + *loc*, lock.]

row'ly-pow"ly, *n.* Same as ROLY-POLY.

rowme†, *n.* Place; space. **roum**†.

rown†, *vt.* & *vi.* To whisper **roun**†; **rowne**†.

rowp, roup, *n.* Scot. An auction-sale.

rows, rōz, *n. pl.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Poor or rough-dressed tin ores, roughs.

row'sand', *a.* *Her.* Rousant **row'sant**†.

rowse†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as ROUSE[1].

rowt†, *v.* & *n.* Same as ROUT.

rowth, rauth, *n.* Scot. Same as ROUTH[1].—**rowth'ie**, *a.*

row'y, rō'i, *a.* Streaked, specifically, in weaving, thin in streaks. **row'ey**‡.

Rox'burgh, rox'bur-o, *W.*[1] rox'bur-o, *C.*; -bur'ro, *W.*[2], *n.* A style of bookbinding comprising cloth or paper sides, plain leather back, gilt top, and front and bottom untrimmed: named from the third duke of Roxburgh, who affected this style. **Rox'burghe**‡.

Rox-bur'ghi-a, rox bŭr'gi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants now referred to *Stemona*. [After W. *Roxburgh*, British botanist.]—**Rox-bur"ghi-a'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* An order now referred to *Stemonaceæ*.

roy†, **I.** *a.* Kingly. **II.** *n.* A king.

roy'al, rei'al, *a.* **I.** Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a king or monarch; kingly; as, the *royal* family.

We have abundance, doubtless, of noble and even *royal* blood, sprinkled through our American families, but we do not know it or care for it. BUSHNELL *Cues of Dark Things* ch. 4, p. 87, *n.* '68.]

2. Under the patronage or authority of a king, or connected with a monarchical form of government; as, a *royal* governor; the *Royal* Society. **3.** Resembling or characteristic of a king; fit for a king; preeminently grand or good; princely; regal; as, *royal* state.

Pitt's bearing, in this grand juncture and crisis, is *royal*, his speakings and also his silences notably fine.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xvii, ch. 3, p. 56. [H.]

4. Of superior quality or size; as, *royal* octavo; a *royal* tine or antler. See phrase. **5.** Superlatively good; surpassingly pleasant or fine; as, we had a *royal* time. [F., < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*] **rol'al**†.

Synonyms. see IMPERIAL; KINGLY.

—**Royal Academy of Arts in London**, an institution for the encouragement of graphic and plastic arts, founded in 1768 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, and two others, under the patronage of the crown, from whom they obtained a charter. It consists of forty Academicians besides associates, is governed by a president and council, maintains free courses of instruction, and has annual exhibitions at Burlington House.—**r. arch** (*Freemasonry*), a distinct and independent degree above and a complement of the master's degree, the thirteenth degree of the Scottish rite.—**r. tern**, a crested tern (*Sterna maxima*) of the United States.—**r. tine**, a tine at the summit of an antler.

A Royal Arch Apron, as used in America.

roy'al, *n.* **1.** A size of paper. See PAPER. **2.** The royal tine of a stag, or a stag with such a tine.

He had very fine horns, a *royal* on one side.
VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands*, Oct. 6, '67 p. 157. [H. '68.]

3. *Naut.* A sail next above the topgallantsail; the uppermost sail ordinarily carried, used in a light breeze.

I saw the last speck of her *royals* disappear without any regret.
W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* ch. 9, p. 67. [G. P. P. '88.]

4. *Ordnance.* A small mortar. **5.** *pl.* [R-] [Gt. Brit.] Same as THE ROYALS. **6.** Formerly, an imperial, or tuft of beard on the lower lip. **7†.** A ryal. **8†.** A royal personage.—**doubleroyal, quadrupleroyal**, and **superroyal**, sizes of paper. See PAPER.—**The Royals** [Eng.], in the British army, the first regiment of foot, now known as *Royal Scots*: said to have been the pioneer troops of regulars in Europe.

roy'al-et, rei'al-et, *n.* [Rare.] A petty prince or king.

roy'al-ism, rei'al-izm, *n.* Adherence to the principles or cause of royalty: also, the theories of royalists.

roy'al-ist, rei'al-ist, *n.* A supporter of a royal dynasty. Specifically: [R-] (1) In English history, a cavalier or adherent of King Charles I., as against the Parliament, in the middle of the 17th century: opposed to *Puritan*, *Roundhead*, or *Parliamentarian*. (2) In French history, a supporter of the Bourbon or Orleans claims to the throne since 1793. (3) In American history, a Loyalist.

roy'al-ize†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make royal. **II.** *i.* To be a king; rule. **roy'al-ise**†.—**roy"al-i-za'tion**†, *n.*

roy'al-mast", rei'al-mast', *n.* The section of a mast next above the topgallantmast, generally an extension of it. See illus. under SHIP.

roy'al-ty, rei'al-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state, character, or quality of being royal. (1) Royal rank, birth, or lineage; as, the responsibilities pertaining to *royalty*.

A great singer and actress is a queen, but she gives no *royalty* to her son. GEORGE ELIOT *Deronda* vol. ii, ch. 51, p. 247. [H. '76.]

(2) Character befitting a royal person; kingly nature or quality; kingliness; as, *royalty* of purpose. (3) The authority, right, or prerogative of a sovereign; regal authority; sovereignty. **2.** A royal personage; also, royal persons collectively; as, to bow before *royalty*.

Rasselas was confined in a private palace, with the other sons and daughters of Abyssinian *royalty*, till the order of succession should call him to the throne. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 1, p. 10. [JAS. M.]

3. A share of proceeds paid to a proprietor by those who are allowed to develop or use property, or operate under some right belonging to him, as to the owner of mining-lands for ore taken out, to the owner of a copyright for books published and sold, or to the owner of a patent for articles manufactured and disposed of thereunder: a use originating in the meaning defined below. **4.** A tax or seigniorage paid to the crown, as on the produce of royal mines or lands for the right of working them, or on gold and silver coinage. **5.** A royal possession or domain; possession or territory pertaining to the crown; hence, domain or province in general. **6†.** Emblems or insignia of royalty; regalia: usually in the plural. [< OF. *roialte*, < LL. *regalitas*, < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*]

roy'al-yard", rei'al-yard', *n.* A yard on a royalmast, to which the royal is bent. See illus. under SHIP.

roylet, *vt.* Same as ROIL[1].

roynet, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bite; gnaw. **II.** *i.* To mutter.

roynet, *n.* A scab or scurf.—**royn'ish**†, *a.* Scabby; scurvy; mean.—**royn'ous**†, *a.* Rough; worthless.

royst'er, royst'er-er, etc. Same as ROISTER, etc.

roy'tel-et†, *n.* Same as ROITELET.

roy'tish†, *a.* Wild; irregular.

roze, *n.* Rose. PHIL. SOC.

Ro-zel'la, ro-zel'a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of synchytriaceous fungi, parasitic on *Saprolegniaceæ*.

ro-zelle', *n.* Same as ROSELLE.

ru'ach, rū'ahn, *n.* [Heb.] In the cabalistic system, the second degree of the soul, the seat of good and evil.

Ruach . . . the Mind, the Reasoning Power, that which possesses the Knowledge of Good and Evil, the Power of Definition, Limitation, Deduction and Conclusion. *Kabbalah Denudata* tr. by MacGregor Mathers, plate vi, facing p. 35, intro. [G. R. '87.]

ru-an'a, ru-an'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian viol.

rub, rub, *n.* [RUBBED; RUB BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or pass something over the surface of with friction and pressure; make frictional movements on the surface of; make applications to with frictional movements; as, to *rub* the face; to *rub* the body with flannel.

Look, how she *rubs* her hands.
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 1.

2. To move or pass over with friction accompanied by pressure; move or pass over with a grazing, scraping, grating, or brushing movement; as, the wheel *rubbed* my coat; the vessel's keel *rubbed* the bottom. **3.** To cause to move or pass with friction; cause to graze, grate, or scrape; also, to apply by frictional movements; cause to enter, penetrate, or take effect by means of friction and pressure; as, to *rub* one's hand over one's face; to *rub* oil into wood or ointment into the skin.

When two bodies are *rubbed* together, heat is generated by the friction. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 735, p. 490. [I. B. & CO.]

4. To make bright or clean by the application of something with friction; polish, burnish, or brighten by friction; hence, colloquially, to renew in clearness or vividness; make familiar again by reviewing: usually with *up*; as, to *rub up* silverware; to *rub* a door-knob; to *rub up* one's Latin. **5.** To remove or erase by friction: commonly with *off* or *out*; as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub out* pencil-marks. **6.** Figuratively, to affect in dispositions or feelings; especially, to affect thus harshly; as, to *rub* one against the grain. **7.** To take an impression of (a coin, inscription, sculpture, or the like) by friction, as with graphite, on paper laid over the object to be copied; copy or reproduce by friction; as, a *rubbed* copy of a medallion. **8.** In the manufacture of needles, to straighten by rolling when hot. See RUBBING, 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with friction and pressure; scrape; graze; as, the wheels *rubbed* together; the boat *rubbed* against the rock.

Where many men work together, the very *rubbing* against one another will grind and polish off their angularities. CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets, Stump-Orator* p. 35. [P. S & CO. '50.]

2. To get along or advance with difficulty; as, to *rub* through a crowd; to *rub* along through life. **3.** To produce a mental effect, especially a harsh one; grate.

It always *rubbed* very hard on my feelings to offer money to any persons who had served me well, as if they were doing it for their own pleasure. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 5, p. 196. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[Cp. Gael. *rub*, rub.] **rubbe**†.

—**rubbed work** (*Masonry*), stonework smoothed by rubbing.—**rub'i"ron**, *n.* An iron plate designed to protect a part, as the body of a vehicle, from abrasion or friction.—**to rub along**, or **rub on** [Colloq.], to exist somehow, in spite of difficulties.—**to rub down. 1.** To rub thoroughly, so as to remove perspiration and restore a proper circulation; as, to *rub down* a horse or an athlete. **2.** To reduce by friction or abrasion; take off roughnesses or swellings from; as, to *rub down* a board with sandpaper.—**to rub elbows**, to be near together; associate familiarly.—**to rub in. 1.** To force into the pores of by friction; as, to *rub in* a stain or an ointment. **2.** [Colloq.] To emphasize or reiterate (something offensive).—**to rub the wrong way**, to rub the fur of, as a cat, toward the head, thus causing irritation; hence, to annoy or irritate as by opposition or contradiction.

rub, *n.* **1.** An act of rubbing; a subjection to friction accompanied by pressure; a rubbing; as, give it a few more *rubs*. **2.** That which renders progress difficult; a hindrance; cause of uneasiness; as, there's the *rub*.

We have met with some notable *rubs* already. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 12, p. 228. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

3. Figuratively, something that rubs or is rough to the feelings; a disturbing fact or consideration; a sarcasm; as, a *rub* in debate. **4.** *Card-playing.* Same as RUBBER. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A rubstone or whetstone. **6†.** A roughness or unevenness of surface, quality, or character.—**rub of the green** (*Golf*), the situation when a ball strikes any person or is otherwise disturbed by accident.

rub'a-dub", rub'a-dub', *n.* The sound of a drum when beaten; hence, any clattering noise or noisy disturbance. [Onomatopœic.]

ru'bai, rū'bai, *n.* [Per.] A Persian quatrain or epigram, or a composition in imitation thereof.

ru'barb†, *n.* Rhubarb.

ru-basse', rū-bas', *n.* [F.] A crystalline variety of quartz containing, distributed through it, spangles of hematite, which reflect a ruby red. **Ancona ruby**‡; **Mont Blanc ruby**‡; **ru-bace'**‡.

ru-ba'to, ru-bā'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Literally, robbed: noting the lengthening of one note at the expense of another.

rub'bage, rub'ij, *n.* [Prov. or Colloq.] Rubbish.

rub'bee, rub'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as RABI.

rub'ber, rub'gr, *a.* Made of india-rubber or caoutchouc.—**rubber cloth**, cloth coated with india-rubber; also, india-rubber in thin sheets.—**r. dam**, same as DAM[1], 2.

rub'ber, *n.* **1.** Caoutchouc or india-rubber. **2.** Anything used for rubbing, erasing, polishing, etc. Specifically: (1) A block or piece of india-rubber for erasing pencil-marks, etc. (2) An abrasive sheet, as emery-paper. (3) A large coarse file used by two men; a rubber-file. (4) A whetstone. (5) The shoe of a wagon-wheel brake. (6) The exciting pad of an electrical machine, or the moving pad of an electrophorus. (7) A heavy, coarse bath-toweling; also, a coarse horse-towel. (8) An eraser for use on a blackboard. (9) A block for grinding or polishing stone. (10) A soft pad for applying furniture-polish. (11) *Naut.* An implement for flattening out sail-seams. (12) *Quarrying.* Same as BUCKING-IRON. **3.** An article made of india-rubber, as an elastic band; specifically, in the plural [U. S.], india-rubber overshoes; also, rubber boots. **4.** One who rubs or practises rubbing; as, in mechanics, a *rubber* of stone; in a bathing-establishment, a masseur. **5.** *Card-playing.* The odd or decisive game in a series when there is a tie; also, a bout of several games, or the majority of several games; as, a *rubber* at whist. **6.** In the game of bowls, a roughness of ground; also, a collision. **7.** [Rare.] A rub or unpleasantness; a sarcasm. [< RUB, *v.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**antimony rubber**, a variety of india-rubber vulcanized by means of antimony sulfid, which reddens it and increases its durability.—**hard r.**, a form of vulcanized rubber chemically combined with sulfur and subjected to heat: useful as an insulator in electrical apparatus and in the manufacture of buttons and many other articles. See VULCANITE.—**rub'ber-gage"**, *n.* A vessel containing water and fitted with a graduated scale, which shows by displacement the amount of india-rubber required to make an article, when a model of the article is put into it.—**r.-knife**, *n.* A rotating, sharp-edged, toothless disk for cutting india-rubber.—**r.-saw**‡.—**r.-mold**, *n.* A plaster mold in which india-rubber objects are pressed to shape them.—**r.-saw**, *n.* Same as RUBBER-KNIFE.—**r.-stone**, *n.* Same as RUBBING-STONE.—**r.-tree**, *n.* The india-rubber tree. See INDIA-RUBBER.—**r.-vine**, *n.* The india-rubber vine. See INDIA-RUBBER.

—**rub'ber-ide, rub'ber-ite, rub'ber-oid**, *n.* Compositions in imitation of commercial india-rubber.

rub'bing, rub'ing, *n.* **1.** A frictional movement over a surface, as of the body, accompanied with pressure; the application of friction. **2.** A reproduction of a design, incised or in relief, produced by friction and pressure, usually with graphite or heel-ball, on paper placed over the design. **3.** An operation in the manufacture of needles, consisting in the rolling back and forth of a bundle of hot wires under pressure of a curved tool, for the purpose of straightening the wires.

Synonyms: see FRICTION.

—**rub'bing-bat"ten**, *n.* *Naut.* A wooden guard for a mast to prevent chafing.—**r.-paunch**‡; **r.-paunch**‡.—**r.-block**, *n.* *Marble-working.* A smoothing- or polishing-block.—**r.-machine**, *n.* An apparatus containing two corrugated surfaces, between which linen is rubbed in bleaching.—**r.-pieces**, *n. pl.* [Eng.] *Fishing.* Layers of netting laced underneath the purse of a trawl-net to protect it against friction.—**r.-post**, *n.* A post or pole so placed that cattle may rub against it.—**r.-stone**, *n.* A gritstone for smoothing tool-marks, etc., out of building-stone, bricks, etc.—**r.-varnish**, *n.* A hard varnish to be rubbed down to a dead surface as a base for finishing-varnish.

rub'bish, rub'ish, *n.* Waste, refuse, broken, or rejected matter, as of building-materials; hence, anything worthless; trash: used also figuratively; as, literary *rubbish*.

Rarely do things perish from my memory that are worth remembering. *Rubbish* dies instantly.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Sequel* pt. i, p. 192. [T. & F. '55.]

[< OF. *robous*, dim. of *robe*; see ROBE.] **rub'bage**‡ [Prov.]; **rub'bidge**‡ [Prov. or Obs.].

rub'bish-y, *a.* Characterized by or consisting of rubbish; valueless; trashy. **rub'bish-ing**‡.

rub'ble, rub'l, *n.* **1.** Rough, irregular pieces of broken stone; brash; in quarrying, the weathered or friable surface-layer of rock; sometimes, water-worn stones. **2.** *Geol.* A layer of disintegrated rock found under alluvium. **3** Rubblework. **4.** Any solid material in irregular fragments; specifically, a collection of broken fragments of floe-ice.

Broken, irregular piles of ice are known as *rubble*, which is the worst of all ice for travel. A. W. GREELY *Three Years of Arctic Service* vol. ii, ch. 33, p. 45. [S. '86.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] Unsorted wheat-bran. [< OF. *robe;* see ROBE.] **coursed rubble,** rubble in courses of differing breadths. —**random r.,** uncoursed rubble-work. —**rub'ble-ice″,** *n.* See RUBBLE, 4. —**r.-stone,** *n.* Same as RUBBLE, 1. —**rub'ble-work″,** *n.* Masonry composed of irregular or broken stone, or fragments of stone mingled with cement or clay. —**snecked r.,** bonded rubble masonry.

Rubblework.

—**rub'bly,** *a.* Pertaining to or abounding in rubble.

ru-bed'i-nous, ru-bed'i-nus, *a.* Of a red tint; reddish. [< L. *rubedo* (*rubedin-*), redness, < *rubeo,* be red.]

ru-bed'i-ty, ru-bed'i-ti, *n.* Redness; reddishness. [< L. *rubedo;* see RUBEDINOUS.]

ru″be-fa'cient, rū″bę-fā'shient *or* -fą'shient. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Causing redness, as of the skin. **II.** *n.* A medicament for producing irritation of the skin. [< L. *rubefacio,* ppr. *rubefacient-is,* < *rubeo,* be red, + *facio,* make.]

ru″be-fac'tion, rū″bę-fac'shun, *n.* The act, process, or result of making red; redness of skin produced by a rubefacient. [< F. *rubéfaction,* < L. *rubefactus,* pp. of *rubefacio;* see RUBEFACIENT.] **ru″bi-fac'tion‡.**

ru'be-let†, *n.* A little ruby.

ru-be'la, ru-bel'a, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease intermediate between scarlatina and measles. Called also *spurious scarlet fever, bastard measles, German measles.* [< L. *rubellus,* reddish, dim. of *ruber,* red.]

ru-belle', ru-bel', *n.* A red used in enameling. [< L. *rubellus;* see RUBELLA.]

ru'bel-lite, rū'bel-līt, *n. Mineral.* A red, usually transparent, tourmalin. [< L. *rubellus;* see RUBELLA.]

Ru-ben'si-an, ru-ben'si-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640), a Flemish painter, distinguished for the power, spirit, and vivacity of his works, excellent in coloring and unexcelled in technic, but often wanting in dignity, repose, and refinement. **II.** *n.* A follower or imitator of Rubens.

ru-be'o-la, ru-bī'o-la, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The measles. **2.** [Rare.] Rubella. [< L. *rubeus;* see RUBY.]

—**rubeola nigra,** the black measles, in which the rash suddenly becomes dark with a livid yellowness.

—**ru-be'o-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to rubeola or measles. —**ru-be'o-loid,** *a.* Resembling rubeola.

ru″ber-yth'ric, rū″ber-ith'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from madder-root. [< L. *rubia* (see RUBIA) + Gr. *erythros,* red.] **ru″bi-an'ic‡.** —**ruberythric acid,** a yellow, silky, crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$) contained in madder-root, the source of alizarin.

ru-bes'cent, ru-bes'ęnt, *a.* Growing or becoming red; tending to redness. [< L. *rubesco,* ppr. *rubescen(t-)s,* grow red, < *rubeo,* be red.] —**ru-bes'cence,** *n.*

Ru″bi-a'ce-æ, rū″bi-ā'sę-ī *or* -ę'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large order of gamopetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs — the madder family — with simple opposite or whorled leaves, connected by interposed stipules, and perfect, often dimorphous, flowers. It embraces 25 tribes, 375 genera, and 4,500 species in all parts of the world. **Ru'bi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rubia,* madder, < *rubeus;* see RUBY.] —**ru'bi-a'ceous,** *a.*

ru'bi-a-cin, rū'bi-ą-sin (XIII), *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{32}H_{30}O_{16}$) contained in madder-root, but without value as a dyestuff. Called also *madder orange, krapp orange.* [< L. *rubia;* see RUBIA.] **ru'bi-a-cine‡.**

ru'bi-a-din, rū'bi-ą-din, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_{10}$) obtained by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. [< RUBIA + ADIPOSE.]

ru'bi-an, rū'bi-ąn, *n. Chem.* A hard, brittle, amorphous compound ($C_{26}H_{24}O_{12}$) contained in the madder-root as a glucosid, which on treatment with acids yields alizarin. [< L. *rubia;* see RUBIA.] **ru'bi-ane‡.**

—**ru″bi-an'ic,** *a.* Derived from rubian.

—**rubianic acid,** same as RUBERYTHRIC ACID.

ru'bi-ate, rū'bi-āt, *n.* A pigment whose coloring-matter is derived from madder-root. [< L. *rubia;* see RUBIA.]

—**liquid rubiate, rose r.,** same as LIQUID MADDER LAKE. See LAKE², *n.* —**purple r.,** a purplish madder lake. See LAKE², *n.* **Field's purple‡; purple madder‡.** —**russet r.,** a rich crimson madder lake. **Field's russet‡; orange russet‡.**

ru'bi-ble†, *n.* A ribible.

ru'bi-can, rū'bi-cun, *a.* [F.] Flecked with white or gray, especially in the flanks: said of horses.

ru'bi-ca-tivet, *n.* Anything that produces a reddish color.

ru'bi-cel, rū'bi-sel, *n. Mineral.* A yellow or orange-red ruby spinel. [< F. *rubicelle,* dim. of *rubace, rubasse,* colored quartz, < L. *rubeus;* see RUBY.] **ru'bi-celle‡.**

Ru'bi-con, rū'bi-cen, *n.* The river that separated Cæsar's Gallic province from Italy, and by crossing which under arms he committed himself to a war with the party of Pompey, then in control of the Roman government; hence, any act done or point passed that commits one irrevocably to some course or undertaking.

ru'bi-cund, rū'bi-cund, *a.* Red or inclined to redness; having a reddened face; flushed; ruddy; rosy.

Of larger mould and of a coarser paste;
A *rubicund* and stalwart monk was he.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Monk of Casal-Maggiore* st. 3.

[< F. *rubicond,* < L. *rubicundus,* < *rubeo,* be red.]

ru″bi-cun'di-ty, rū″bi-cun'di-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being rubicund; ruddiness.

ru-bid'ic, ru-bid'ic, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from rubidium.

ru'bi-din, } rū'bi-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A
ru'bi-dine, } colorless, oily, liquid compound ($C_{11}H_{17}N$) contained in coal-tar: one of the pyridin series. Many of its salts become red when exposed to the air. **2.** A red crystalline compound forming the coloring-matter of melons, etc. [< L. *rubidus;* see RUBIDIUM.]

ru-bid'i-um, ru-bid'i-um, *n. Chem.* A soft, silvery-white, metallic element. It is very rare and has no practical uses. Rubidium was the first metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the aid of the spectroscope. See ELEMENT. [< L. *rubidus,* red, < *rubeo,* be red (from two red lines in its spectrum).]

ru'bied, rū'bid, *a.* **1.** Adorned or furnished with a ruby or rubies; as, a *rubied* necklace. **2.** Having the color of a ruby; reddened; as, *rubied* wine.

ru-bif'ic†, *a.* Making red; rubefacient.

—**ru″bi-fi-ca'tion†,** *n.* A making red; rubefaction.—

ru'bi-form†, *a.* Having a red color or tint; reddish.—**ru'bi-fy†,** *vt.* To make red or rubicund; redden.

ru-big'i-nous, ru-bij'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Having a rusty or brownish-red color; as, *rubiginous* sputa or plants. **2.** Affected with rubigo. [< LL. *rubiginosus,* < L. *rubigo* (*rubigin-*); see RUBIGO.] **ru-big'i-nose‡.**

ru-bi'go, ru-bai'gō *or* -bī'gō, *n.* Rust or rusty mildew on plants. [L., < *rubeo,* be red.]

ru'bin[1], rū'bin, *n. Chem.* Same as FUCHSIN. [< L. *ruber,* red.] **ru'bine‡.**

ru'bin[2]†, *n.* A ruby. **ru'binet.**

ru-bin'e-ous, ru-bin'ę-us. *a. Zool.* Ruby-red; especially, red and glassy, as an insect's eye. [< RUBIN[2], < It. *rubino.* < LL. *rubinus, rubius;* see RUBY.]

ru'bi-ous†, *a.* Red; ruddy.

ru″bi-ret'in, rū″bi-ret'in, *C. E.* (-rī'tin, *W.*; rū-bir'e-tin, *J.*), *n. Chem.* A dark reddish-brown resin ($C_7H_6O_3$), isomeric with benzoic acid, contained in madder-root and obtained as a by-product in the preparation of rubian. [< L. *rubeus* (see RUBY) + Gr. *rhētinē,* resin.]

ru'ble, rū'bl, *n.* The Russian monetary unit, properly a gold or silver coin, now represented chiefly by a depreciated paper token. See COIN. [< Rus. *rubl',* lit. 'a piece cut off,' < *rubit',* cut; but cp. RUPEE.] **rou'ble‡.**

ru'bric, rū'bric, *vt.* [RU'BRICKED; RU'BRIC-ING.] **1.** To make a rubric or liturgical rule concerning; prescribe a dulia for. **2.** To rubricate. [< F. *rubriquer,* < L. *rubrico,* < *ruber,* red.] **ru'brisshet.**

ru'bric, *a.* **1.** Red or reddish in color. **2.** Distinguished by being masked in red.

ru'bric, *n.* **1.** That exceptional part of a manuscript or book that appears in red: once used to note initial letters, caption-words, etc. Specifically: (1) One of the directions or rules printed in devotional or liturgical offices, directing their place or mode of observance, as in a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; also, such rules collectively: so called because formerly written or printed in red, now usually in italics; as, a *rubric* on prayer. (2) Hence, any direction or rule of conduct.

It is the duty of independents — the duty of all voters — . . . to . . . 'weigh the merits and demerits of each candidate and each party.' . . . No better *rubric* of conduct could be laid down.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *New-York Times* Sept. 28, '91, p. 4, col. 5.

2. A distinguishing flourish or mark after a person's signature. **3.** [Archaic.] Red ocher or chalk; reddle; also, the color red.

Why, if they had been men
You need not set your thoughts in *rubric* thus
For wholesale comment. TENNYSON *Princess* iii, st. 2.

[< F. *rubrique,* < L. *rubrica,* red earth, < *ruber,* red.] **ru'brichet.**

ru'bric-al, rū'bric-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a rubric; as, *rubrical* directions; *rubrical* liturgies. **2.** [Archaic.] Same as RUBRIC. —**ru″bri-cal'i-ty,** *n.* Conformity or adaptability to a rubric or ritual; ritual or rubrical character; a point of ritual. —**ru'bric-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** As governed by or conformed to rubric. **2.** In a punctilious manner.

ru'bri-cate, rū'bri-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** To mark, distinguish, or tint with red; illuminate with red; as, to *rubricate* a book. **2.** To furnish with a rubric or rubrics; hence, to fix or arrange in permanent form. [< L. *rubrico,* pp. *rubricatus;* see RUBRIC, *v.*]

—**ru'bri-cate,** *a.* Marked, illuminated, written, or printed in red. **ru'bri-cose‡.** —**ru″bri-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of rubricating, or that which is rubricated. —**ru'bri-ca″tor,** *n.*

ru-bri'cian, ru-brish'an, *n.* One versed in or punctiliously adhering to rubric or rubrics. **ru'bri-cist‡.**

ru-bric'i-ty, ru-bris'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Redness. **2.** Rubricality.

ru'brish-ert, *n.* A rubricator.

rüb'sen, rüb'sen, *n.* A variety of rape cultivated in the valley of the Danube and eastward into India. [< G. *rübsamen,* < *rübe* (< L. *rapa*), rape, + *samen,* seed.]

—**rüb'sen-cake″,** *n.* An oil-cake made from rübsen-seed, used for feeding cattle and sheep.

rub'stone″, rub'stōn‘, *n.* A whetstone; also, stone suitable for making whetstones.

Ru'bus, rū'bus, *n. Bot.* A genus of usually prickly plants of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*) — the blackberries and raspberries — with scattered, alternate, simply lobate or 3- to 5-foliolate leaves, white or red flowers, and numerous pistils becoming drupelets in fruit. [< L. *rubus,* blackberry-bush, < *rubeo,* be red.]

ru'by, rū'bi, *vt.* [RU'BIED; RU'BY-ING.] To redden; make like or of the color of a ruby.

ru'by, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a ruby; being of a rich crimson or red; as, *ruby* lips.

Spring may boast her flow'ry prime,
Yet the vineyard's *ruby* treasures
Brighten Autumn's sob'rer time.
MOORE *Spring and Autumn* st. 1.

ru'by, *n.* **1.** A transparent gem-stone of a deep-red color, usually a variety of corundum, as the **oriental ruby,** but sometimes a variety of spinel, as the **almandine, balas,** and **spinel rubies.** See plate of GEMS, fig. 4. **2.** An unidentified gem or substance of great beauty and value, mentioned in the Bible; hence, any gem of great value. **3.** A rich red or tint like that of a ruby, verging on crimson or carmine; redness; ruddiness; in heraldry, the tincture gules. **4.** Something red or like a ruby in color, as red wine or a blotch or carbuncle.

Her nose, all o'er embellished with *rubies.*
SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act iii, sc. 2.

5. A jewel in a watch, the true ruby being often used as an end-stone in first-class work. **6.** (1) A hummingbird of the genus *Clytolæma.* (2) The red bird of paradise (*Paradisea rubra*). **7.** [Eng.] *Print.* A size of type used as the equivalent of agate. See AGATE. [< F. *rubis,* < LL. *rubius,* < L. *rubeus,* red, < *rubeo,* be red.] **ru'bee†; ru'bie†; ru'blnt; ru'binet.**

Compounds: —**ru'by-blende″,** *n.* A red or brownish-red variety of transparent crystallized sphalerite. **r. zinc.** —**r.-copper,** *n.* Same as CUPRITE. —**r.-silver,** *n. Mineral.* Red silver ore. See RED, *a.* —**r.-sulfur,** *n. Mineral.* Same as REALGAR. **r.-arsenic.** —**ru'by-tail″,** *n.* A gold-wasp; especially, the European *Chrysis ignita,* having a ruby-red abdomen. —**ru'by-throat″,** *n.* **1.** A humming-bird, of *Trochilus* or a related genus, having in the male a gorget of brilliant metallic red, especially *T. colubris,* the common and only humming-bird of eastern North America. See illus. under HUMMING-BIRD. **2.** An Asiatic warbler (*Calliope kamtchatkensis*). —**r.-tiger,** *n.* A British moth (*Phragmatobia fuliginosa*) with red-brown fore wings. —**ru'by-wood″,** *n.* Red sandalwood or sanderswood.

ru-cer'vine, ru-sęr'vin *or* -vain, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an Oriental group of *Cervus* (*Rucervus*) that includes the Indian swamp-deer, with special reference to the type of antlers. See illus. under ANTLER. [< RUSA[1] + CERVUS.]

ruche, rūsh, *n.* **1.** A quilted or ruffled strip of some fine fabric, as muslin or ribbon, worn as part of a woman's costume, usually at the neck or wrist in place of a collar or cuff, or around the inside of the edge of a bonnet. **2.** A mass of arched tiles or the like placed in or near an oyster-bed, to furnish lodgment for the spawn. [F., < OF. *rouche,* beehive; cp. Br. *rusk,* bark.] **rouche‡.**

ruch'ing, rūsh'ing, *n.* A long strip of material for ruches; ruches collectively; also, a ruche.

ruck[1], ruc, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wrinkle; rumple.

As he had *rucked* the shirt all over his head, I couldn't at first see who he was.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Arrest of Golightly* p. 129. [L. CO.]

2. To vex or annoy; ruffle; as, to *ruck* up a person.

II. *i.* To become wrinkled or ruffled.

ruck[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To gather into heaps.

ruck[3], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To perch or brood like a bird, or crouch as a beast in a lair; also, to huddle.

ruck[1], *n.* [Prov.] A wrinkle, crease, or ridge, as in cloth or paper; a wrinkled place. [< Ice. *hrukka,* wrinkle.]

ruck[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] The common herd or run; the multitude; a crowd; jam; specifically, the mass of horses running nearly together behind the leading horses in a race.

Two horses have emerged from the *ruck,* and are sweeping, rushing, storming, towards us, almost side by side.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 1, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. [Colloq.] Trash; rubbish. [< O. Sw. *ruka,* heap.]

ruck[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A measure for bark, nearly two cords. (2) A young heifer. **2†.** A rick.

ruck[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rut.

ruck[5]†, *n.* A roc.

ruck'le, ruc'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a rattling noise.

ruck'le, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A confused heap. **2.** A rattling in the throat; as, the death-*ruckle.*

ruck'ling, *a. & n.* Same as RECKLING.

ruc-ta'tion, ruc-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Eructation.

ruc'tion, ruc'shun, *n.* [Slang.] A riotous outbreak; quarrel; uproar; also, an annoyance. [Cor. of ERUPTION.]

rud[1]†, *vt. & vi.* To redden; make or become red or ruddy.

rud[2], rud, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rub; polish. H. *Dict.*

rud[1], *a.* Ruddy; rosy; red.

rud[1], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Red ocher; reddle. (2) A European fish, the rudd. **2†.** Redness; a blush or flush; hence, the complexion; countenance. **rudd‡; rudde‡.**

rud[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A reed.

rud'das, rū'das. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Bold; masculine; coarse; as, a *rudas* wife. **II.** *n.* A coarse or vulgar old woman.

Rud-beck'i-a, rud-bek'i-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*) — the coneflowers — with alternate simple or compound leaves and showy pedunculate yellow heads. [After Olaus *Rudbeck* and son, Swedish writers on botany.]

rudd, rud, *n.* A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish, the redeye (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), olive-brown above and yellowish beneath, with the ventral and anal fins deep-red. [< RUD[1], *n.*, < AS. *rudu,* redness, < *rēodan,* be red.] **roud‡.**

rud'der, rud'ęr, *n.* **1.** A broad flat device, of varying form, hinged vertically to or abaft the stern-post of a vessel, or at the stern of a boat, and serving to change its course when swung to either side. In small boats a cross-stick or a tiller on the top of the rudder, to which ropes are sometimes attached, serves to operate it, but in large craft a pair of chains and a wheel, with more or less complicated mechanism, are used. See illus. under SHIP. **2.** Something that guides or directs the course of a person or thing.

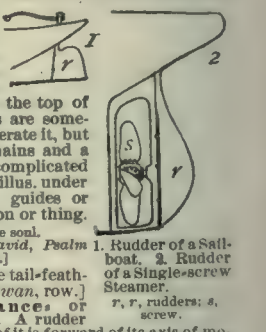

1. Rudder of a Sail-boat. 2. Rudder of a Single-screw Steamer.
r, r, rudders; s, screw.

The heart is the *rudder* of the soul.
SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm LI.* in vol. ii, p. 453. [F. & W. '92.]

3. *Ornith.* A rectrix or true tail-feather. [< AS. *rōther,* oar, < *rōwan,* row.]

Compounds: —**bal'ance-** or **e'qui-poise-rud″der,** *n.* A rudder so hung or pivoted that part of it is forward of its axis of motion. —**drop-r.,** *n.* A rudder that extends below the keel. —**rud'der-band″,** *n.* **1.** A metal band as around the head of a wooden rudder. **2.** A tackle for fastening the rudder when a vessel is anchored. —**r.-brace,** *n.* A strap bent to receive one of the pintles by which a rudder is hung. —**r.-case,** *n.* A casing of wood about the hole in a ship's stern, through which the rudder-head passes. —**r.-chain,** *n.* One of two chains attached to a rudder, to control it in case the rudder-head or tiller should be damaged. —**r.-coat,** *n.* Tarred canvas arranged to keep the water from entering through a rudder-case or rudder-port. —**r.-duck,** *n.* A ruddy duck. —**r.-feather,** *n.* A tail-feather; rectrix. —**r.-hanger,** *n.* A hoisting device for use in shipping or unshipping a heavy rudder. —**r.-head,** *n.* The upper end of the rudder or rudder-stock, to which the tiller is attached. —**r.-hole,** *n.* The hole in a vessel's stern for the rudder-case. —**r.-horn,** *n.* A forked iron bolted to the back of the rudder, to which the rudder-chains may be attached. —**r.-iron,** *n.* A pintle, gudgeon, or brace for a rudder. —**r.-pendant,** *n.* A rope leading from a rudder-chain to the quarter of a vessel so as to be easily reached. —**r.-perch,** *n.* The black rudder-fish. —**r.-port,** *n.* The opening in a vessel's stern through which the rudder-head or rudder-stock passes. —**r.-post,** *n.* **1.** A secondary stern-post to support the rudder abaft the propeller in a single-screw steamer. **2.** A rudder-stock. —**r.-stock,** *n.* The main timber of a rudder, to which the pintles are attached, and whose upper part forms the rudder-head. —**r.-tackle,** *n.* Tackle by means of which the rudder-chains may be used to govern the rudder. —**r.-trunk,** *n.* Same as RUDDER-CASE. —**r.-wheel,** *n. Agric.* A small wheel at the back of certain plows, to aid in managing them.

rud'der-fish″, rud'ęr-fish‘, *n.* One of various fishes that follow vessels. (1) The pilot-fish. (2) An amber-fish. (3) A blackish stromateid (*Lirus perciformis*) of the coast of the western United States. Called also **black rudder-fish,** *logfish,* and *barrel-fish.*

rud'der-less, rud'ęr-les, *a.* Having no rudder or steering-apparatus; hence, without a guide.

rud'died, rud'id, *pa.* Made ruddy; reddened.

rud'di-ly, rud'i-li, *adv.* So as to appear ruddy.

rud'di-ness, rud'i-nes, *n.* The state, quality, or degree of being ruddy; rosiness; redness; especially, a healthy rosiness or redness of the skin or complexion.

rud'dle[1], rud'l, *vt.* [Prov.] [RUD'DLED; RUD'DLING.] To mark or color with or as with ruddle; raddle; rouge.

rud'dle[2], *vt.* [Prov.] To pass through or mix by means of a riddle or sieve; riddle. [Var. of RIDDLE[1], *v.*]

rud'dle[3]†, *vt.* To twist or weave together; raddle.

rud'dle[4], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** Same as REDDLE. **2**†. A red or ruddy tint; redness; red. [< AS. *rudu;* see RUDDY.]

—**rud'dle-man**, *n.* One who digs or deals in ruddle.

rud'dle[2]†, *n.* A riddle or sieve.

rud'dock, rud'ɔc, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The European robin.

rad'dock‡. **2**†. A red variety of apple. **3**†. A gold coin. [< AS. *rudduc,* < *rudu;* see RUDDY.] **rud'doc**†; **rud'dok**†; **rud'ock**†.

rud'dy, rud'i, *vt.* [RUD'DIED; RUD'DY-ING.] To redden.

A brilliant burst of rockets lighted up the terrace, and *ruddied* both the clouds and the rippling surface of the river. B. ST. JOHN *Purple Tints of Paris* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 16. [C. & H. '54.]

rud'dy, *a.* [RUD'DI-ER; RUD'DI-EST.] Having or tinged with a red or reddish hue; especially, having a healthy glow; rosy; as, a *ruddy* complexion.

On woodlands *ruddy* with autumn The amber sunshine lies.
BRYANT *My Autumn Walk* st. 1.

[< AS. *rudi,* < *rudu,* redness, < *rēodan,* be red.]

Synonyms: see FRESH.

—**ruddy duck**, a North-American erismaturine duck (*Erismatura rubida*), having the tail-feathers stiffened and lanceolate with narrow webs. The adult male is bright chestnut-reddish above. —**r. plover**, the sanderling. —**rud'dy-rud"der**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The reddish-tailed long-eared sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*).

rude, rūd, *a.* [RU'DER; RU'DEST.] **1.** Characterized by abrupt or rough discourtesy, as of manner or speech; offensively blunt or uncivil; impolite; impudent; as, a *rude* fellow; *rude* language. **2.** Characterized by lack of polish, refinement, or delicacy, as from lack of training or acquaintance with polite or civilized usage; coarse and simple; uncultivated; uncouth; as, a *rude* people.

Jackson . . . was a *rude* soldier, unlettered, intractable, arbitrary, with a violent temper and a most despotic will.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. 7, p. 221. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

3. Characterized by lack of or made without experience, training, or skill; imperfect or crude in structure; raw; crude; awkward; as, *rude* workmanship.

Nothing can be *ruder* than the agricultural implements used by the Romans and Tuscans. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 364. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

4. Characterized by violence or harshness; severe; tempestuous; rough; as, the *rude* blasts of wind.

'Twas his to mourn Misfortune's *rudest* shock.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 12.

5. Characterized by robust vigor; strong; rugged; as, *rude* health. **6.** [Archaic.] Characterized by ferocity, cruelty, or antagonism to civilization; barbarous; sanguinary; savage; as, the *rude* Goths and Vandals; *rude* wars. **7.** [Archaic.] Of humble character or position; lowly; rustic; unknown. [F., < L. *rudis,* rough.]

Synonyms: see ABUSIVE; BARBAROUS; BLUFF; IMPUDENT; ROUGH; RUSTIC.

—**rude'-grow"ing**, *a.* Growing wild; neglected.

rude, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The cross; rood. **2.** The red tinge of the complexion. **3.** The spawn of fish or frogs.

rude'ly, rūd'li, *adv.* In a rude manner; with rudeness. (1) In an offensively rough, blunt, or uncivil manner; impolitely or insolently; as, to speak or act *rudely.* (2) Without grace, finish, or cultivation; in a primitive, unskilful way; roughly; coarsely; also, humbly; lowlily.

In the early times of all people, their gods have been represented by the trunks of trees, or pillars *rudely* carved.
CHARLES BELL *Anat. of Expression* essay ii, p. 62. [BELL '33.]

(3) In a violent manner; boisterously; impetuously; fiercely; savagely. (4)† In a coarse manner.

rude'ness, rūd'nes, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or degree of being rude, in any sense. **2.** A rude action.

Synonyms: see IMPUDENCE.

ru-dent'ed, ru-dent'ed, *a. Arch.* Cabled. [< F. *rudenté,* < L. *rudentā-re,* rope, orig. ppr. of *rudo,* rattle.]

—**ru-den'ture**, *n. Arch.* Cabling.

ru'de-ral, rū'de-rul, *a. Bot.* Growing in waste places or on rubbish. [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), old rubbish.]

ru'de-ra-ry†, *a.* Of or pertaining to rubbish.

—**ru"de-ra'tion**†, *n.* The act of paving with mortar and rough pebbles.

rudes'by†, *n.* An ill-bred, boorish, or boisterous fellow.

rudge, ruj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A partridge.

rudge'-wash"†, *n.* Kersey cloth, of unwashed wool.

ru'di-ment, rū'di-ment, *vt.* [Rare.] To instruct in rudiments; establish in first principles; ground.

ru'di-ment, *n.* **1.** A first principle or element; that from which something greater or more complex may be developed or deduced; a beginning; especially, a first, fundamental, or introductory principle or element of an art, science, or branch of knowledge; something that must be taken, learned, or studied as a foundation for further advance; also, a first step, stage, or condition.

I began to look on the *rudiments* of music.
EVELYN *Memoirs, Diary,* 1639 in vol. i, p. 15. [H. C. '27.]

2. That which is as yet undeveloped or only partially developed; something rudimentary.

The petals in imperfect flowers almost always consist of mere *rudiments,* and the pollen-grains are reduced in diameter.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 269. [J. M. '85.]

(1) Something in a first, embryonic, incomplete, or early stage that may develop by growth; a germ. (2) A part, organ, or other structure that has become aborted or stunted and will always be rudimentary; a vestige. **3.** *pl.* In the Jesuit system, the lowest class in grammar, corresponding to the lowest of the five grades completing a gymnasium course. [F., < L. *rudimentum,* < *rudis,* wild.]

ru"di-men'tal, rū'di-men'tol, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a rudiment or rudiments.

All that we find unfolded in the fullness of the gospel lies in a *rudimental* form in the earliest books of the Bible.
C. HODGE *Theology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 446. [S. '72.]

ru"di-men'ta-ry, rū'di-men'to-ri, *a.* **1.** Rudimental; as, *rudimentary* knowledge. **2.** Specifically: (1) Being in an initial, early, or incomplete stage of development; germinal; embryonic.

Buds are in reality *rudimentary* stems, with *rudimentary* leaves compactly arranged upon them.
E. S. BASTIN *Elements of Botany* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 8. [G. P. E. '88.]

(2) Remaining permanently in an undeveloped or imperfectly developed state, stage, or form; aborted; abortive.

Snakes are mostly limbless, yet there are forms which connect them with the quadrupeds, as for instance, the boa-constrictor's skeleton shows a pair of *rudimentary* hind-legs.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 2, p. 37. [A. '81.]

—**ru"di-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ru"di-men-ta'tion, rū'di-men-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Reduction to rudiments or first principles.

ru'dish, rū'dish, *a.* Somewhat rude or unpolished.

Ru-dis'ta, ru-dis'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* An extinct division of mollusks, especially an order of bivalves with a very inequivalve shell, valves abnormally articulating, and fixed by one valve, as *Hippuritidæ.* [< L. *rudis,* rough.] **Ru-dis'tes**‡. —**ru-dis'tan**, *a.* & *n.*

ru'di-ty, rū'di-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Rudeness.

Rud'mas-day"†, *n.* Holy Rood day.

Ru-dolph'in(e), ru-dolf'in, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from Rudolph, especially the emperor Rudolph II. of Germany (died 1612).—**Rudolphine tables**, a set of astronomical tables prepared by Kepler, under the patronage of Rudolph II., published in 1627.

rue, rū, *v.* [RUED; RU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have cause to be sorry for; regret extremely; grieve or lament for or over. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To repent of and seek to withdraw or be released from; as, to *rue* a bargain. **3**†. To feel pity or sympathy for. **4**†. To make sorry; afflict.

II. *i.* **1.** To feel sorrow, remorse, or grief; be or become sorrowful; repent; mourn.

And, if thou dost not set me free,
False Southron, thou shalt dearly *rue!*
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 3, st. 19.

2. To have compassion, mercy, or pity. [< AS. *hreōwan,* grieve.] **rew**†; **rewe**†.

Synonyms: see BEWAIL.

rue[1], *n.* **1.** A plant of any species of the genus *Ruta,* of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), especially the cultivated *Ruta graveolens* (common or garden rue), a bushy, nearly evergreen, shrubby herb, 2 or 3 feet high, from the south of Europe, with bitter, fetid, acrid, bipinnate, bluish-green leaves, formerly much used in medicine for various

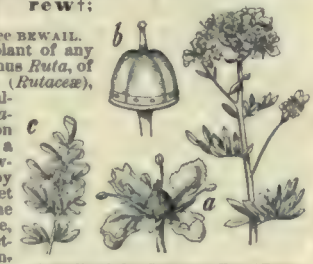

A Stalk of the Common Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a fully developed leaf.

stimulating and irritating effects of the narcotic oil they contain. Formerly called **herb-of-grace**, and regarded as an emblem of bitterness, sorrow, or sorrowful remembrance, probably by association with *rue*[2].

Ah me, where the Past sowed heart's-ease,
The Present plucks *rue* for us men!
LOWELL *The Dead House* st. 6.

2. An infusion or decoction made from this plant, or the oil obtained from it; hence, any bitter or acrid draft. **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera; as, goat's-*rue;* meadow-*rue.* See also phrases below. [F., < L. *ruta* (< Gr. *rhytē*), rue.] **rewe**†; **ruwe**†.

—**African rue**, same as SYRIAN RUE. [C.]—**dog's'-rue"**, *n.* A fig-wort (*Scrophularia canina*) of southern Europe.—**fen-rue**, *n.* An Old World meadow-rue (*Thalictrum flavum*). **false rhubarb**†. —**false rue-anemone**, a rare and delicate woodland herb (*Isopyrum biternatum*) of moist and shady places of the United States, resembling the rue-anemone, and of the same family.—**rue'-a-nem"o-ne**, *n.* A delicate little American woodland perennial (*Anemonella* or *Anemone thalictroides*) of the spring, differing from its frequent companion, the wood-anemone, in having several flowers, two involucrate leaves instead of three, and its leaflets like those of the meadow-rue. See ANEMONELLA.—**rue-fern**, *n.* A very small and delicate fern (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) growing in dry, rocky places. **wall-rue**‡.—**Syrian rue**, harmel (*Peganum Harmala*).

rue[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** Sorrowful remembrance; regret; hence, change of mind. **2.** Pity.

—**rue'-bar"gain**, *n.* [Prov.] A bad bargain; also, a forfeit paid on withdrawing from a bargain.

rue'ful, rū'ful, *a.* **1.** Feeling or causing sorrow, regret, or pity; worthy of lament; deplorable; woful; sorrowful; as, *rueful* hearts; *rueful* deeds; a *rueful* sight.

But 'tis a *rueful* thought that willow bands
So often tie the thunder-wielding hands
Of Justice sent to earth from highest Heaven!
WORDSWORTH *Feelings of a French Royalist* l. 12.

2. Expressing sorrow or pity; as, a *rueful* countenance; *rueful* words. **rew'ful**†.

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL.

—**rue'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**rue'ful-ness**, *n.*

ru'ell-bone", *n.* Same as REWEL-BONE.

ru-elle'†, *n.* **1.** A circle or coterie in a private house, especially a morning reception to literati, etc., by French ladies of the 17th or 18th century, where the events of the day were discussed, and at which the hostess reclined upon a bed; also, the chamber in which such a reception was held. **2.** Any narrow passage or space, as beside a bed. **ru-el'**†.

ru'er, rū'ɛr, *n.* One who rues; also, one who pities.

rue'wort", rū'wɔrt', *n.* Any plant of the rue family.

ruf[1], **ruf'l**, **ruft**. Ruff, ruffle, ruffed. PHIL. SOC.

ruf[2], **-en**, **-end**, **-en-ing**. Rough, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ru-fes'cent, ru-fes'ent, *a.* Inclining to reddishness; somewhat reddish or rufous. [< L. *rufesco,* ppr. *rufescent-re,* become reddish, < *rufus,* red.]—**ru-fes'cence**, *n.* Reddishness; tendency to become rufous.

ruff[1], ruf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To applaud by clapping the hands and stamping the feet. **2**†. To ruffle; derange; disorder. **3**†. To hit without piercing or transfixing (the game): said of a hawk. **4**†. To lay in plaits; draw together in puckers or folds; wrinkle.

II. *i.* To become ruffled; swell or stand out like a ruff.

ruff[2], *vt. & vi. Card-playing.* To trump when suit can not be followed.

He wishes always to trump your suit and to *ruff* when you least expect it. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 202. [O. & CO. '71.]

ruff[3], *vt.* **1.** [Prov.] To hatchel, as flax, on a ruffer. **2.** *Hat-making.* To nap. [< ROUGH[1], *v.*]

ruff†, *a.* Rough.

ruff[1], *n.* **1.** A plaited, crimped, or fluted collar or frill, especially a very broad, full, and stiffly starched one, worn by both men and women in the 16th century. **2.** Anything puckered, plaited, fluted, or corrugated; an ornamental circlet, as the turned-over top of a boot. **3.** A natural appendage or growth thought to resemble the ruff, as a collar of projecting or peculiar feathers or hair around the neck of a bird or mammal. **4.** [Rare.] *Mach.* A collar on a shaft or other piece, as to prevent side-motion of a pulley. **5.** A ruffed variety of the jacobin pigeon. **6.** An Old World sandpiper (*Pavoncella pugnax*). The male in the breeding-season has conspicuous ear-tufts, caruncles on the face, and an erectile frill of elongated feathers about the neck, serving to protect the breast in combats. It is polygamous and is noted for pugnacity.

A Ruff.
From a portrait of Pocahontas, at Boston Hall, Norfolk, England.

The Ruff (*Pavoncella pugnax*). 1/8

fighting sandpiper‡. **7**†. A display or exhibition, as of finery, or of pride, self-consequence, or haughtiness. [Short for RUFFLE[1], *n.*]

—**ruff'-band"**†, *n.* A ruff. —**r.-cuff**, *n.* A ruff or ruffle worn at the wrist.

ruff[2], *n.* An olive-green, brown-spotted, percoid perch-like fish (*Acerina cernua*) of European fresh waters, having the dorsal fins connected. Called also *blacktail, striped* or *stone perch, pope,* etc. [Said to be < ROUGH, *a.*] **ruffe**‡; **ruf'fin**‡.

ruff[3], *n. Card-playing.* **1.** The playing of a trump upon another suit when one has no cards of that suit. **2.** An old game, the predecessor of whist: played like long whist, except that only 48 cards were dealt, the holder of the ace of trumps being allowed to exchange four of his cards for the cards remaining after the deal. **ruff and honors**‡. [< It. *ronfa,* game at cards, form of *trionfo,* TRUMP[1], *n.*]

ruff[4], *n.* Same as RUFFLE[3]: abbreviated form.

ruff[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Roof.

ruff[6]†, *n.* Roughness; unevenness; ruggedness; hence, wanton, riotous, or rude conduct. **ruffe**†.

ruffed, ruft, *a.* Having a ruff, ruffle, or frill; ruffled.

—**ruffed grouse**, a crested grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), common in woodland in the eastern United States, having a ruff of soft feathers on each side of the neck. See GROUSE.

ruf'fer, ruf'ɛr, *n.* A coarse hatchel for flax, etc., with long steel teeth. **rough'er**‡.

ruf'fi-an†, *vi.* To play the ruffian; excite tumult.

ruf'fi-an, ruf'i-an *or* ruf'yan, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ruffian; lawlessly or recklessly brutal or boisterous.

ruf'fi-an, ruf'i-an, *I. S. W.*[2], *or* ruf'yan, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** A lawless or recklessly brutal fellow; one ready for or given to riotous, cruel, or murderous deeds; a cutthroat, robber, or murderer; a rough.

Thou sett'st between the *ruffian* and his crime
Thy ghastly countenance, and his slack hand
Drops the drawn knife. BRYANT *Hymn to Death* l. 96.

2†. A pander; libertine. **3**†. The devil. [OF., < OD. *roffen,* pander.] **ruf'fen**†; **ruf'fin**†; **ruf'yan**†.

—**ruf'fi-an-age**, *n.* The state of being a ruffian; also, ruffians collectively; as, the *ruffianage* of a great city.—**ruf'fi-an-ish**, *a.* Having the spirit or characteristics of a ruffian; as, a *ruffianish* crowd.—**ruf'fi-an-ism**, *n.* The character, conduct, or spirit of a ruffian. **ruf'fi-an-hood**‡ [Rare].

If we are to believe the stories told of him [Alcibiades], his career from first to last was one unbroken course of gilded sensuality and of barbarous *ruffianism* scantily hid by a veil of superficial refinement. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 350. [H. '76.]

ruf'fi-an-ly, ruf'i-an-li, *a.* **1.** Having or showing the characteristics or spirit of a ruffian; rude; lawless.

The office of the Tribune was threatened by a mob of . . . the most *ruffianly* and vicious characters.
F. N. ZABRISKIE *Horace Greeley* ch. 15, p. 256. [F. & W. '90.]

2†. Wanton; lascivious. **ruf'fi-an-like"**‡; **ruf'fi-an-ous**†; **ruf'fin-ous**†.

ruf'fin[1]†, *n.* A ruffian.—**ruf'fin**†, *a.* Disordered; ruffian.

ruf'fin[2]†, *n.* A fish, the ruff.

ruf'fle[1], ruf'l, *v.* [RUF'FLED; RUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a ruffle or ruff; draw into folds, gathers, or puckers; also, to furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a dress. **2.** To erect in a ruff or ruffle, as a bird its feathers. **3.** To slightly disturb or make ripples upon; as, the wind *ruffles* the lake. **4.** To derange or disturb the order of; disarrange; rumple; as, to *ruffle* one's hair. **5.** To disturb the serenity of; put out of temper; vex.

If I have brought forward anything not a fact, if he will point it out, it will not even *ruffle* me to take it back.
LINCOLN in *Political Debates, Aug. 21, '58* p. 79. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

6†. To gather together in a disorderly manner.

II. *i.* **1.** To be or become rumpled or roughly disordered; hence, to move or toss about loosely; flutter. **2.** To become vexed or offended; show resentment or vexation. [< D. *ruifelen,* rumple.]

Synonyms: see AGITATE.

—**to ruffle the feathers** (or **plumage**) **of**, to cause to feel or show resentment or anger; disturb the feelings of.

ruf'fle[2], *v.* [RUF'FLED; RUF'FLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To act in a rough or turbulent manner; play the bully or ruffian; also, to swagger; bluster.

The commander . . . was generally attended by a *ruffling* train of young French chevaliers, who caught his own air of assumption and bravado. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p. 135. [G. P. P.]

2†. To be blustering, as the wind; rustle, as a garment.

II†. *t.* To insult or bully. [< MD. *roffelen* (intens. of *roffen*), pander.]

ruf'fle[3], *vt.* To beat the ruffle upon, as on a drum.

ruf'fle[1], *n.* **1.** A plaited or gathered strip used for the trimming or ornament of some part of a garment, and usually attached so as to leave one or both of the edges free; a narrow puckered flounce; frill.

Ruffles were formerly worn on the bosoms and wristbands of men's shirts, but are now mostly used on the garments of women and children, on pillow-cases, etc.

The maiden's ribbon or *ruffle* means a great deal more for her than the judge's wig or the priest's surplice.
HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ch. 33, p. 379. [T. & F. '67.]

2. Something resembling the above, as a loose turned-down top of a boot, the ruff of a fowl, etc. **3.** A temporary discomposure or slight vexation; also, a ripple. [< MD *ruffel*, < *ruffelen*, rumple.] — **ruf'fle-less**, *a.*

ruf'fle[2]†, *n.* A brawl; contention; tumult; turbulence.

ruf'fle[3], ruf'l, *n.* A low, continuous beat of the drum, more subdued than the roll: used as a mark of respect, especially at reviews and funerals. [From the sound.]

ruff[2].

ruf'fled, ruf'ld, *a.* **1.** Furnished or adorned with a ruffle or ruffles. **2.** Ruffled, as a bird. **3.** In a disordered or disturbed condition; agitated. — **ruffled lemur**, a lemur (*Lemur macaco*) with black and white spots.

ruf'fle-ment, ruf'l-ment, *n.* The act of ruffling, or the state of being ruffled.

ruf'fler[1], ruf'ler, *n.* One who or that which ruffles; especially, a sewing-machine attachment for making ruffles or frills.

ruf'fler[2], *n.* **1.** A turbulent, domineering fellow; bully.

They found him seated with the ancient men,—
The grim old *rufflers* of the tongue and pen.
HOLMES *A Mother's Secret* st. 13.

2†. An armed beggar and robber, simulating a soldier. [< LG. *ruffeler*, pimp, < *ruffeln*, pander.]

ruf'fler[3], *n.* A coarse hatchel; ruffer.

ruf'flered†, *a.* Violent; bolsterous.

ruf'fler-y†, *n.* Disturbance; turbulence.

ruf'fling, ruf'ling, *n.* Ruffled fabric in strips from which ruffles may be cut, or ruffles collectively; also, the making or applying of ruffles.

ruff'mans†, *n. pl.* [Thieves' Slang.] Woods; bushes.

ruff'peck†, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] Bacon.

ruf'fy, ruf'i, *n.* [Victoria, Austral.] A serranoid fish (*Arripis georgianus*).

ruf'fy-tuf"fy†, *a.* & *adv.* Roughly disordered; in disorder; roughly. **ruf'tie-tuf"tie**†; **ruf'ty-tuf"ty**†.

ru"fi-gal'lic, rū"fi-gal'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gallic acid and rufiopin. [< *rufi-* (in RUFIOPIN) + GALLIC[2], *a.*]

— **rufigallic acid**, a brown-red crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_7$) formed by heating gallic or digallic acid with strong sulfuric acid. **paraellagic acid**†.

ru"fi-mo'ric, rū"fi-mō'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to anything red derived from moritannic acid. [< *rufi-* (in RUFIOPIN) + MORITANNIC.] — **rufimoric acid**, a brick-red amorphous compound formed when moritannic acid is boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid and allowed to stand.

ru'fin, rū'fin, *n. Chem.* A red resinous compound ($C_{21}H_{30}O_8$) formed by the action of heat on phlorizin. [< L. *rufus*, red.]

ru"fi-o'pin, rū"fi-ō'pin, *W.* (-op'in, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A yellowish-red crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) formed by heating opianic acid with sulfuric acid. [< L. *rufus*, red, + *op-* (in OPIANIC).]

ru'fol, rū'fōl, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) from fusing beta anthracene disulfonic acid with potassium hydroxid. [< L. *rufus*, red, + -OL.]

ru'fous, rū'fus, *a.* Dull-red; yellowish- or brownish-red; tawny; rust-colored. [< L. *rufus*, red.]

— **ru'fu-lous**, *a.* Somewhat rufous or reddish.

ruft†, *n.* Eructation; belching.

ruf'ter-hood", ruf'ter-hud", *n.* A hood to be worn by a hawk when training. [< *rufter-* (cp. RUFF[1], *n.*) + HOOD.]

rug, rug, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To tug or tear roughly.

rug, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Snug; warm.

rug[1], *n.* **1.** A heavy textile covering for a floor, differing from a carpet in that it is properly made in one piece, commonly with a shaggy pile, and of a size to cover only a portion of a floor; also, a covering made from the skins of animals dressed with the hair or wool on. Rugs are usually square or oblong, and if composed of more than one piece are popularly called **made rugs.** Oriental rugs are sometimes used for hangings, portières, etc.
2. A heavy woven bed-covering. **3.** A heavy woven wrap for the limbs or feet in traveling, etc.; a lap-robe. **4.** A rough, shaggy, or woolly dog. **5.** A kind of strong spirituous liquor. **6**†. A coarse frieze formerly used for rough winter garments. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.]

rugg†; **rugge**†.

rug[2], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A rough pull or tug; haul. **2.** Hence, a share, or an opportunity for taking a share.

ru'ga, rū'ga, *n.* [RU'GÆ, rū'jī *or* -gē, *pl.*] [L.] A fold, wrinkle, or crease; as, the *rugæ* of the stomach.

— **ru'gate**, *a.* Covered with or having rugæ; corrugated; wrinkled; rugose.

ruge, rūj, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To wrinkle.

rug'ged, rug'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a surface full of abrupt inequalities or projections; superficially rough, as a body; broken into irregular points or crags, as a surface; steep and rocky; rough; uneven; as, a *rugged* coast.

Strong limbs may dare the *rugged* road which storms,
Soaring and perilous, the mountain's breast.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. viii, st. 78.

2. Having a surface bristling or tufted with rough hair or nap; shaggy; also, unkempt; disordered; ragged; as, a *rugged* bear; a *rugged* beard. **3.** Rough and severe in temper, character, or action; harsh; stern; as, that *rugged* teacher, adversity. **4.** Having features marked by strength rather than grace; roughened by wrinkles; frowning; furrowed; as, the *rugged* brow of care.

The moon shone brightly in through the curtainless window, and lit up his glorious *rugged* head and massive figure.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 10, p. 28. [H. '65.]

5. Lacking culture, polish, or refinement; rude; as, the *rugged* mountaineer. **6.** Rough to the ear; grating; inharmonious; as, a *rugged* style. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Possessing vigorous health; robust; sturdy.

And plant beside the cotton-tree The *rugged* Northern pine!
WHITTIER *The Kansas Emigrants* st. 2.

8. Rough or tempestuous, as winds or waves; stormy. **9**†. *Bot.* Scabrous. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.]

Synonyms: see FIRM; ROUGH.

— **rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rug'ged-ness**, *n.*

rug'ging, rug'ing, *n.* Coarse, heavy cloth, suitable for rugs, wrapping-blankets, etc.

rug'-gown"†, *n.* A person clad in a garment of rug; hence, one of the rabble. **rudge'-gown"**†, **-rug'-gowned"**†, *a.*

rug'gy, rug'i, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Rugged; coarse; shaggy.

rug'-head"ed†, *a.* Shock-headed.

ru'gine, rū'jin, *C.* (-jīn, *I. S. W. Wr.*; rū-jīn', *E.*), *vt.* [RU'GINED; RU'GIN-ING.] **1.** *Surg.* To scrape or abrade, as with a raspatory. **2**†. To wipe with a nappy cloth. [< F. *ruginer*, < *rugine*, rasp; cp. L. *runcina*, a plane.]

ru'gine, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Surg.* A rasping-instrument used for removing the periosteum from a bone; a raspatory. **2**†. A nappy cloth. **ru'gin**†.

Ru-go'sa, ru-gō'sa, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An extinct division of corals, especially an order with a well-developed sclerodermic corallum, a true theca, and tabulæ and septa generally combined and in multiples of 4. [< L. *rugosus*; see RUGOSE.]

ru'gose, rū'gōs. *C. E. S.* (ru-gōs', *W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Covered with or full of rugæ or wrinkles; corrugate; rugate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*. [< L. *rugosus*, < *ruga*, wrinkle.] **ru'gous**†. — **ru'gose-ly**, *adv.* In a rugose manner; so as to present a rugose appearance. — **ru-gos'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being rugose or corrugated. **2.** A ruga or wrinkle; a roughness.

At every step our leader trod the snow cautiously, seeking some *rugosity* on the rock beneath it.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 24, p. 289. [A. '71.]

ru'gu-lose, rū'giu-lōs, *C. E. J. S.* (rū'giu-lōs', *W. Wr.*), *a.* Marked with fine wrinkles. [< L. *ruga*, wrinkle.]

Ruhm'korff coil, rūm'kōrf coil. An induction-coil. See INDUCTION. [After H. D. *Ruhmkorff*, its inventor.]

ru'in, rū'in, *v.* **I.** *t.* To inflict ruin or great and irretrievable disaster upon; cause to be destroyed or seriously damaged; overthrow; demolish. Specifically: (1) To bring to bankruptcy or poverty; impoverish.

A London daily paper might *ruin* a man in a few weeks.
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* pt. xi, ch. 5, p. 199. [R. & S. '67.]

(2) To deprive of chastity; seduce; debauch.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall into ruins; become dilapidated; decay; perish. **2.** To be brought to utter poverty or misery. **3.** [Rare.] To fall from a height; fall headlong; rush toward or into ruin.

And, *ruining* from the cliffs, their deafening load
Tumbles,—the wildering Thunder slips abroad.
WORDSWORTH *Sketches Among the Alps* first ed., st. 10.

[< LL. *ruino*, < L. *ruina*, ruin, < *ruo*, fall down.]

Synonyms: see DEMOLISH.

— **ru'in-a-bl(e**, *a.* — **ru'in-er**, *n.*

ru'in, *n.* **1.** Such a change in the condition, character, or relations of a thing as destroys its existence, prosperity, or value, defeats its object, or renders it useless, especially by destroying the arrangement or relation of its constructive elements or parts; overthrow; downfall; destruction; in morals, the loss of good character, chastity, or honor; seduction; corruption; as, the *ruin* of an edifice; the *ruin* of an undertaking; the *ruin* of health or happiness; he accomplished her *ruin*.

No punishment, in my opinion, is too great for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's *ruin*. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. vi, p. 132. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

2. That which remains of something fallen to pieces or into decay, or rendered worthless or useless by destructive agencies; a wreck; especially, the remains of a building so demolished or dilapidated as to be no longer habitable; as, the *ruins* of Thebes; his mind is a *ruin*.

Nature takes an English *ruin* to her heart, covering it with ivy, as tenderly as Robin Redbreast covered the dead babes with forest leaves. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 18, p. 195. [H. M. & CO.]

3. The state of being ruined; a condition of desolation or complete degradation; as, an enterprise brought to *ruin*. **4.** That which causes destruction, downfall, decay, or injury; bane; sometimes personified; as, gambling was his *ruin*.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! GRAY *The Bard* st. 1.

[< F. *ruine*, < L. *ruina*; see RUIN, *v.*]

Synonyms: collapse, decay, defeat, desolation, destruction, discomfiture, downfall, fall, overthrow, perdition, subversion, undoing, wreck. See ADVERSITY; BANE. — Antonyms: conservation, preservation, prosperity, recovery, regeneration, reparation, success.

— **ru'in-mar"ble**, *n.* A variety of marble that, when cut and polished, shows angular figures that simulate ruins.

ru'in-ate, rū'in-āt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] To bring to destruction; reduce to poverty; overthrow; undo; ruin. **2**†. To throw or thrust down violently. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To be overthrown or ruined; fall. [< LL. *ruino*, pp. *ruinatus*; see RUIN, *v.*]

ru'in-ate†, *a.* Being in ruins; ruined; ruinous.

ru"in-a'tion, rū"in-ē'shun, *n.* The act of ruining, or the state of being ruined; that which causes ruin or which is ruined; ruin.

ru'ing†, *a.* Pitying.

ru'ing, rū'ing, *n.* **1.** A regretting or being sorry for something; lamentation; pity; compassion. **2.** The act or process (in the Shetland Islands) of pulling out the wool of the fleece by the root from the live sheep.

ru'in-i-form", rū'in-i-fōrm", *a.* Having the form or appearance of ruins, as certain minerals. See also RUIN-MARBLE. [< RUIN + -FORM.]

ru'in-ous, rū'in-us, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending toward ruin; destructive; baneful; as, a *ruinous* habit.

Nothing can be more *ruinous* to a mountain country than to cut down its forests. W. M. THOMSON *Land and Book, Central Palestine* ch. 3, p. 99. [H. '82.]

2. Falling or fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated; ruined; as, a *ruinous* building.

Synonyms: see PERNICIOUS.

— **ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

rukh, rūk, *n.* Same as ROC.

ru'la-bl(e, rū'lā-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as can be ruled or governed; subject to rule. **2.** Correct or permissible according to what has been ruled or decided; allowable.

rule[1], rūl, *v.* [RULED; RU'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control the will or actions of (persons or things), either by arbitrary power or established laws; have power or authority over; govern; command; control; as, to *rule* a kingdom; to *rule* one's spirit. **2.** To decide or determine by or as by rule; settle or establish as a rule; direct; in law, to establish by decision, as of a court or judge; as, the court *ruled* that the evidence was admissible. **3.** To determine by the exercise of advice or influence; persuade; guide; control: usually in the passive; as, be *ruled* by me. **4.** To make conformable to a rule; arrange; order; conduct; as, to *rule* one's life according to the Scriptures. **5.** To mark upon in lines, usually in straight parallel lines; also, to mark or make with or as with the aid of a ruler; as, to *rule* a page; to *rule* lines.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise or have authority or control; administer government; be in command; as, to *rule* with wisdom; to know how to *rule*.

Sentiment decays, the vision fades, faith in principles departs, the moment that appetite *rules*.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay iii, p. 82. [T. & F. '66.]

2. To lay down a rule or order; form and express a decision; as, the judge has *ruled* on that point. **3.** To have the deciding influence or power; determine; control; prevail; as, let reason *rule*. **4.** *Com.* To maintain a standard of rates; be prevailingly of a given character; remain fixed and steady; as, prices *ruled* high; such a price *ruled* through the day. [< OF. *ruler* (F. *régler*), < LL. *regulo*; see REGULATE.]

Synonyms: see GOVERN; INFLUENCE; REGULATE.

ruled surface (*Geom.*), a surface that can be described by the motion of a straight line. — **to rule off**, in sporting language, to shut off by decision, as from a race-track. — **to r. out**, to exclude by rule, decision, or common consent, as from a competition, or from use or usage.

rule[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To be unruly; revel. **reul**†.

rule[1], *n.* **1.** Controlling and directing power, or its possession and exercise; especially, the act or fact of ruling; government; dominion; authority; as, obey those who have *rule* over you; the mild *rule* of the king.

When Christianity began its career for the world's possession, the Roman *rule* was universal. J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Early Church* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 11. [H. '93.]

2. A method or principle of settled or uniform action; common or regular course of procedure, or customary standard or form; as, temperance is the best *rule* for all; I make early rising my *rule;* distinguished from principle proper, of which it is some practical application. **3.** An authoritative direction or enactment; a prescribed form or order for the government of conduct or action; a concise direction respecting the doing or method of doing something.

Art can never give the *rules* that make an art.
BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* pt. i, § 19, p. 39. [BELL '89.]

(1) One of the regulations of a legislative or deliberative body for the government of its own proceedings. (2) A regulation to be observed in playing a given game. (3) *Eccl.* A regulation for the conduct of religious services or for the government of life; specifically, the body of directions laid down by or for a religious order; as, the *rule* of St. Francis. (4) *Math.* A prescribed form, method, or set of instructions for solving a given class of problems. (5) *Gram.* An established usage or law, fixing the form or use of words or the construction of sentences; as, a *rule* for forming the plural.

4. What belongs to the ordinary course of events or condition of things; that which has taken place, and which may be expected, in the majority of instances, or the general proposition setting this forth; as, in some communities illiteracy is the *rule*.

Good looks are the exception, not the *rule*, in Naples.
EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* ch. 1, p. 2. [A. '87.]

5. Regular or proper method; propriety, as of conduct; normal regularity. **6.** Course of procedure or line of conduct; behavior. **7.** *Law.* (1) A formal regulation prescribed by authority touching a certain matter; as, a *rule* of evidence; a *rule* of court. (2) A judicial decision on some motion or special application; a judicial order or direction; as, a *rule* to show cause.

A **rule absolute** is a peremptory order following a rule nisi, requiring the party to do what he has before been conditionally directed to do. A **r. of course** is a rule or order allowed by an officer of court without a formal application to the court. A **r. of court** is an order made by a court, and is either (1) **general**, as for regulating the practise of the court (called also *standing rule of court*), or (2) **special**, as an order sending a case before a referee. A **r. nisi**, or **r. to show cause**, is a direction that a party do, or be permitted to do, a particular act, unless good cause be shown to the contrary.

8. (1) An instrument for use in measuring, usually consisting of a straight-edged strip of wood or metal, often graduated to show inches and fractions of inches; measuring-rule. Some measuring-rules have graduated sliding strips to facilitate certain calculations, and some are composed of several strips hinged together, so that the rule may be folded up.
(2) A straight-edged instrument used as a guide in drawing straight lines; a ruler. **9.** *Print.* (1) A metal strip for handling type; as, a composing-*rule*. (2) A strip of type-high metal (usually brass) for printing a rule or line; also, the impression of the line on the printed page.
Printers' rules are named (1) from their face; as, **dotted rule** (·····), **double r.** (═══), **parallel r.** (— —), **single r.** (——), **wave r.** (∼∼∼); or (2) from their use; as, **advertising r.** (for forming a division-line between advertisements), **column r.** (see COLUMN), **make-up r.** (having a projection above the middle to aid in handling type), **labor-saving r.** (cut in regular sizes), **perforating-** or **cutting-r.** (for perforating paper so that it may be torn off, as a check from its stub).
Self-explaining compounds in this sense are **rule-case, r.-cutter, r.-work.**

10. A line, as when printed from a printers' rule or drawn with a pen or pencil. **11.** *Plastering.* A flat strip of wood used as a guide in laying plaster evenly. **12.** *Old Mus.* A line of the staff. [< OF. *reule* (F. *règle*), < L. *regula*, < *rego*, rule.]

Synonyms: canon, formula, formulary, guide, maxim, method, order, regulation, standard. See CRITERION; DOMINION; ECONOMY; HABIT; LAW.

Phrases, etc.: — **joint rule**, a rule adopted concurrently for the government of both branches of a legislative body. — **rule'-mon"ger**, *n.* A slavish adherent to the letter of rules. — **r. of the road**, the regulations governing the movements of vehicles on land and vessels at sea in relation to each other. In the United States, on meeting, riders or drivers go to the right; in England they go to the left. Driving against a vehicle that is standing still makes the moving party liable for damages. At sea, vessels meeting port their helms, and so pass each other on their left or port sides. Sailing vessels, as having less control of movement, have the right of way in preference to steamers. — **r. of three** (*Arith.*), a rule for finding any term of a proportion, the three others being given. See PROPORTION. — **r. of thumb**, measurement by the thumb; hence, any primitive method, roughly practical rather than scientific. — **standing rules**, permanent rules adopted by any body or society for regulating its methods of transacting business.

rule[2]†, *n.* Tumultuous or frolicsome sport; revel; revelry.

rule'less, rūl'les, *a.* Destitute of rule; not regulated by rule; lawless. **ru'lesse**†. — **rule'less-ness**, *n.*

ru'ler, rū'ler, *n.* **1.** One who has dominion or authority; one who exercises governing powers, as a sovereign,

magistrate, lawgiver, lawmaker, or governor; as, we choose our *rulers* by our votes; the *ruler* of an empire.

It seldom happens that the people go wrong, without the *rulers* being somewhere in fault. NEWMAN *Historical Sketches, Pope and Turk* in vol. ii, p. 142. [B. M. P. '72.]

2. Specifically, in the New Testament, a member of the Sanhedrin; as, the chief priests and *rulers*. **3.** A straight-edged or straight-sided strip or bar, as of wood or metal, for guiding a marking-implement; a rule: sometimes used as a scale. **4.** A ruling-machine of any sort, as one used in engraving, or for marking straight parallel lines on paper. **5.** One who rules lines, as with a ruling-machine.

Synonyms: see CHIEF.

—**ruler of the synagogue**, in the New Testament, one of the elders in charge of the synagogue services.

ru'ler-ship, rū'lėr-ship, *n.* The office, authority, or term of office of a ruler.

ru'ling, rū'ling, *pa.* Exercising rule or dominion, physical, mental, or moral; governing; controlling; predominant; as, a *ruling* passion; a *ruling* class.—**ru'ling-ly**, *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

ru'ling, *n.* **1.** A decision or order (especially an oral decision) made by a court, judge, or presiding officer, concerning some question of legal practise or parliamentary law. **2.** The act of drawing or making lines or rules, or the lines so made.

—**ru'ling-en"gine**, *n.* A machine for ruling fine lines so close together that they can not be seen individually by the naked eye: used especially for making diffraction gratings.—**r.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for ruling the faint lines on writing-paper. **2.** A machine for cutting on an engraved block or plate fine parallel lines for use in printing a tint.—**r.-pen**, *n.* **1.** A pen specially formed for ruling lines of uniform thickness, consisting usually of two adjustable metal nibs or blades, so that the thickness of the lines may be regulated. **2.** A form of fountain pen or a wire for depositing the color in a ruling-machine.

A Ruling-machine.

Sheets of paper are fed in from the *feed-board* (*f*), pass under the rows of pens at *p*, and receive the ruling. They are then carried back and forth several times on the *cords* (*c*), in order to dry, and are delivered at *d*.

rull'er, rul'ėr, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* A workman who wheels broken rock and ore in a barrow underground.

—**rull'ing**, *n.* The work or occupation of a ruller.

rul'li-chie, *n.* Same as ROLLICHIE.

rul'lion, rul'yun, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shoe of untanned leather or deerskin. **2.** (1) A virago. (2) A misshapen or uncouth creature. [ME. *rivelling*, < AS. *rifeling*, shoe.]

rul'lock, rul'ok, *n.* Same as ROWLOCK.

ru'ly[1], *a.* Easily ruled, or obedient to rule; well-behaved.

ru'ly[2], *a.* Rueful, lugubrious. **rew'liche†**; **rew'ly†**.

ru'ly†, *adv.* Ruefully.

rum, rum, *a.* [RUM MER; RUM'MEST.] [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** Characterized by oddness or peculiarity; queer; strange; as, a *rum* customer.

Memory is a very *rum* thing. It's the *rummest* thing there is. W. BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* pt. ii, ch. 14, p. 202. [H. '89.]

2. Giving mirthful pleasure; first-rate; fine.

rum[1], *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or cane-juice, especially that made from the drainings and skimmings obtained in sugar-making; as, Jamaica *rum*; New England *rum*. **2.** [Colloq.] Alcoholic liquor in general; any intoxicating drink: a term of opprobrium; as, the misery caused by *rum*. [Short for RUMBULLION, perhaps < RUMBLE.]

—**cherry rum**, rum in which cherries have been steeped.—**rum'-blos"soms, rum'-buds"**, *n. pl.* Same as GUTTA ROSACEA.—**rum-cherry**, *n.* The wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) of North America, yielding vinous fruit used to flavor liquors, especially rum.—**rum-hole**, *n.* [Colloq.] A liquor-saloon.—**rum shrub**, a drink of rum with lemon- or lime-juice and other flavoring ingredients.

rum[2], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A country parson.

ru'mal, rū mal, *n.* Anglo-Ind. A small square piece of fabric, especially of silk or goat's hair, used as a kerchief, shawl, veil, handkerchief, etc. **ro'mal**; **roo'mal**.

Ru-ma'ni-an, rū mā'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Rumania, made up in 1859 of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and proclaimed a kingdom in 1881. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Rumanians or their languages.

Ru-ma'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Rumania. **2.** One of a people on the lower Danube (including the inhabitants of Rumania) who call themselves *Romani* or *Rumeni*, and who by their neighbors are styled *Vlacks* or *Wallachs*. They became Romanized early in the Christian era, and are thought by some to be descendants of Trajan's Dacians. **Rou-ma'ni-an‡**. **3.** The division of Romance languages spoken in Rumania, including Moldavian, Wallachian, Kalibass, and Macedo-Rumanian.

Ru-maush', *a.* & *n.* Same as ROMANSCH.

rumb, *n.* Same as RHUMB.

rum'barge, rum bärj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A warm drink.

rum'ble, rum'bl, *v.* [RUM'BLED; RUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a low, heavy, and continuous rolling sound. **2.** To subject to the action of a tumbling-barrel.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a continuous low, rattling, or rolling sound, as thunder. **2.** To move along with such a sound; as, the carts *rumble* on the bridge.

The early morning coaches, *rumbling* out of the archway underneath, made me dream of thunder and the gods. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 19, p. 143. [C. & H.]

3. To be in or cause commotion; create a tumult. **4†.** To murmur; make a rippling sound. [ME. *rumblen*, freq. of *romen*, roar, < Sw. *rāma*, low.]—**rum'bler**, *n.*

rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A continuous, low, rattling, or rolling sound; a muffled roar; hence, any tumultuous or confused noise. **2.** A tumbling-barrel. **3.** A raised seat at the back of a vehicle. **rum'ble-tum"ble‡**.

At last, with the coachman armed to the teeth upon the box, the footman and valet quaking upon the *rumble*, . . . they set forth. E. L. BYNNER *Agnes Surriage* ch. 30, p. 351. [T. & CO. '87.]

4†. A noisy rumor or report. **rom'bel†**.

rum'ble-gump"tion, *n.* Same as RUMGUMPTION.

rum'ble-ment, rum'bl-ment, *n.* [Rare.] A rumbling.

A considerable *rumblement* of carts. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter lxiv, p. 210 '58. '83.]

rum'bling, rum'bling, *n.* A low, heavy, rattling, jarring, or grumbling sound, as of a heavy vehicle in motion; also, the making of such a noise.

—**rum'bling-ly**, *adv.* With a rumbling sound.

rum'bly, rum'bli, *a.* Rough, hard, and uneven, so as to cause vehicles to rumble; tending to rumble.

Roads a little *rumbly* there, owing to recent inundation. CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 150. [H. '81.]

rum'bo[1], rum'bō, *n.* Rope stolen from a dockyard. [< RUMBOWLINE.]—**rum-bow'line**, *n.* Same as ROMBOWLINE.

rum'bo[2]†, *n.* A strong liquor; grog; rum.

rum-booze'†, *n.* Same as RAMBOOZE.

rum-bow'ling, rum-bō'ling, *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] Grog.

rum-bul'lion, rum-bul'yun, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A great tumult. **2†.** Rum.

rum-bump'tious, rum-bump'shus, *a.* [Slang.] Haughty; overbearing; quarrelsome.

rum-bus'tic-al, rum-bus'tic-al, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as RAMBUSTIOUS. See RAMBUNCTIOUS. **rum-bus'tious‡**.

Ru-me'lian, ru-mē'lian. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia, originally all of Turkey in Europe, later the Turkish possessions south of the Danube, Servia and Bosnia, now including the principality of Bulgaria south of the Balkan mountains. **II.** *n.* One of the people of Rumelia. **Rou-me'lian‡**.

ru'men, rū'men, *n.* [RU'MI-NA, *pl.*] **1.** The paunch or first stomach of a ruminant; farding-bag. See illus. under RUMINANT. **2.** The cud of a ruminant. [L., throat.]

ru"men-ot'o-my, rū"men-ot'o-mi, *n.* *Veter. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the first stomach of a ruminant animal, to relieve that organ from some impaction, as from overfeeding. [< L. *rumen*, gullet, + -TOMY.]

Ru'mex, rū'mex, *n.* *Bot.* A large widely scattered genus of coarse bitter perennial plants of the buckwheat family—the docks and sorrels—having sheathing stipulate leaves and crowded clusters of greenish flowers. See illus. under DOCK and SORREL. [< L. *rumex*, sorrel, < *rumex*, lance, from the shape of the leaves.]

rum-fus'tian, rum-fus'chun, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hot drink containing eggs, spices, sugar, and various liquors.

rum-gump'tion, rum-gump'shun, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Rude common sense; native shrewdness; gumption. **rum'-ble-gump"tion‡**; **rum'mel-gump"tion‡**; **rum'-mil-gump"tion‡**.—**rum-gump'tious**, *a.* Rude and self-confident; gruff; bold.

ru'mi-cin, rū'mi-sin, *n.* *Chem.* Chrysophanic acid.

ru'mi-nant, rū'mi-nant, *a.* **1.** Chewing the cud; of or pertaining to the *Ruminantia*.

Here and there the burly dark steers lay *ruminant* and half asleep among the stumps. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 6, p. 120. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. Hence, meditative or contemplative; thoughtful; drowsily quiet. [< L. *rumino*, ppr. *ruminant(t-)s*, ruminate, < *rumen*, throat.] **ru'mi-nal‡**.

ru'mi-nant, *n.* One of the *Ruminantia*. The typical ruminants, as deer, antelopes, sheep, goats, and oxen, have a stomach with four complete cavities—the rumen, paunch, or first stomach, the reticulum or honeycomb, the manyplies, psalterium, or omasum, and the abomasum or reed. When food is first swallowed it passes into the rumen or first stomach and the reticulum, whence, after being softened, it is regurgitated into the mouth, where it is ground by the molar teeth. It is then swallowed and passes through a groove in the upper surface of the reticulum to the manyplies (psalterium), through which it filters into the true digestive stomach (abomasum).

The Stomach of a Ruminant.

a, abomasum; *d*, beginning of the duodenum; *e*, esophagus; *p*, manyplies or psalterium; *r*, rumen, *rt*, reticulum.

If one had as many stomachs as a *ruminant*, he would not mind three or four serious meals a day. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 1, p. 38. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

Ru"mi-nan'ti-a, rū"mi-nan'shi-a *or* -ti-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A division of ungulate mammals, variously ranked, with a quadripartite or tripartite stomach serving for rumination, and toes in even number, as cattle, camels, etc.; ruminants. [< L. *ruminant(t-)s*; see RUMINANT.]

ru'mi-nant-ly, rū'mi-nant-li, *adv.* In a ruminant manner; as a ruminant; by rumination.

ru'mi-nate, rū'mi-nēt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To chew over again, as food previously swallowed and regurgitated. **2.** To think over repeatedly; meditate or reflect upon; as, to *ruminate* a plan.

II. *i.* **1.** To chew again food once swallowed and regurgitated; chew the cud. **2.** To think continuously or repeatedly and in quiet; meditate; muse. [< L. *rumino*, pp *ruminatus*; see RUMINANT.] **ru'mine†**.

Synonyms: see MUSE.

—**ru'mi-na"ting-ly**, *adv.*—**ru'mi-na"tor**, *n.*

ru'mi-nate, rū'mi-net *or* -nēt, *a.* *Bot.* Perforated or channeled; said of the albumen of a seed in which the hard part is penetrated by irregular channels of the softer inner matter, as if chewed, as in the nutmeg, and in all seeds of the custard-apple family. [< L. *ruminatus*; see RUMINATE, *v.*] **ru'mi-na"ted‡**.

ru"mi-na'tion, rū"mi-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or characteristic of chewing the cud. See RUMINANT, *n.* **2.** The act of ruminating mentally, or the state of one who is brooding or meditating; reflection.

In general, I have never performed my work but once; whereas many others perform theirs three times,—first, by anticipation; then, in realization; and afterwards, by *rumination*. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* lect. x, p. 248. [J. B. F. '72.]

Synonyms: see REFLECTION.

ru'mi-na-tiv(e, rū'mi-na-tiv, *a.* Characterized by or given to rumination or meditative reflection.

—**ru'mi-na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

rum'kin[1], rum'kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tailless fowl.

rum'kin[2]†, *n.* A kind of drinking-vessel. **rom'kin†**.

rum'mage, rum'ėj, *v.* [RUM'MAGED; RUM'MA-GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hunt or go through by turning over and disarranging the contents; search through in a thorough but disorderly way; ransack; as, to *rummage* a drawer.

I *rummage* my brains in vain for what often rushes into my head unbidden. SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott* ch. 12, p. 284. [F. W. & CO.]

2. To stir up or agitate thoroughly, as a liquid; stir about the contents of, as a cask. **3.** To find by disorderly search; bring forth after a search: with *out* or *up*.

Some rotten archive, *rummaged out* of some seldom-explored press. LAMB *Elia, Oxford in the Vacation* p. 15. [W. L. & CO.]

4†. *Naut.* To prepare the room or space of (a ship) for the cargo by removing or moving goods, or to fill (such space) compactly with the cargo; stow.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn over, move about, and disarrange things in search; as, to *rummage* through a garret. **2†.** To bustle or stir about; create confusion or disturbance. **3†.** *Naut.* To place or arrange a ship's cargo in the hold. [< ROOMAGE, < ROOM[1], *n.*]—**rum'ma-ger**, *n.*

rum'mage, *n.* **1.** Any act of rummaging; especially, thorough search made by turning over and disarranging things. **2.** An upheaval or stirring up; bustle. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Lumber; rubbish. **4†.** Room in a ship for stowing the cargo; also, the arrangement or stowing of the cargo. **rom'age†**; **room'age†**.

rum'mer[2], *n.* **1.** A glass or cup for drinking; specifically, a tall cylindrical German glass without a stem. **2.** A glass of wine or a drink of liquor.

rum'mle, rum'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To rumble.

rum'my[1], rum'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of rum; as, a *rummy* flavor.

rum'my[2], *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Same as RUM, *a.*

rum'my, *n.* [RUM'MIES, *pl.*] [Low.] **1.** A drunkard; toper. **2.** One who favors the rum-traffic: a term of reproach.

rum'ney†, *n.* A kind of Spanish wine. **rom'ney†**.

rum-oc'ra-cy, rum-oc'ra-si, *n.* [Humorous Slang.] Government by the liquor-selling interest.

Ru-monsch', *n.* Same as ROMANSCH.

ru'mor, rū'mėr, *vt.* To circulate as a rumor; report abroad: usually in the passive with impersonal subject; as, it is *rumored* that he has gone. **ru'mour‡**.

—**ru'mor-er**, **ru'mour-er**, *n.* [Rare.]

ru'mor, *n.* **1.** A story circulating without any known foundation or authority; an unverified report passing from person to person: sometimes personified; as, *rumors* of war; *Rumor* says that he has failed. **2.** [Archaic.] Temporary celebrity; notoriety.

Rumour . . . is too short-lived to stand up in competition with glory, which is everlasting. STEELE *Spectator* Nov. 9, 1711.

3. [Archaic.] Noise of mingled sounds; confusion; murmur. **4.** [Archaic.] A notice transmitted; a communication; message. [OF., < L. *rumor*, noise.] **ru'mour‡**.

ru'mor-ous†, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a rumor. **2.** Confused in sound; murmurous. **3.** Notorious. **ru'mour-ous†**.

rump, rump, *vt.* [Rare.] To turn the back upon.

rump, *n.* **1.** The buttocks, or gluteal region; hinder parts. **2.** Figuratively, the last or poor end of anything; an inferior remnant; specifically [R-], the Rump Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

The remnant . . . were no longer representative of the will of the country in the coarse imagery of popular speech they were but the '*rump*' of a Parliament. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 8, § 8, p. 571. [H. '88.]

[< Ice. *rumpr*, rump.]—**rump'-bone"**, *n.* The sacrum.—**r.-fed†**, *a.* Fed on refuse, or fattened in the rump.—**r.-post**, *n.* The pygostyle of a bird.—**r.-steak**, *n.* A beefsteak from a part near the rump.

Rump'er†, *n.* One who belonged to or favored the Rump Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

rumpf'lite, rumpf'līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly, greenish-white, hydrous magnesium-aluminum silicate ($H_{26}Mg_7Al_{16}Si_{16}O_{85}$), found massive. [< G. *rumpf*, trunk.]

rum'ple, rum'pl, *vt.* [RUM'PLED; RUM'PLING.] To form into irregular wrinkles, folds, or ridges, as a fabric by rough handling; make irregular or uneven; crumple; ruffle; as, *rumpled* linen. [For RIMPLE.]

Every feather of the bird was *rumpled*. C. C. ABBOTT *Outings at Odd Times, A Noisome Weed* p. 176. [A. '90.]

—**rum'ple**, *n.* **1.** An irregular wrinkle, fold, or plait; a rumpled fabric. **2.** The condition of being rumpled.—**rum'pled**, *pa.* Wrinkled; crumpled; as, a *rumpled* shirt-bosom.—**rum'ply**, *a.* [Colloq.] Rumpled.

rump'less, rump'les. **I.** *a.* Having no rump or tail: specifically said of a barn-yard fowl without a coccyx. **II.** *n.* A fowl of a breed so characterized.

rum'pus, rum'pus, *vi.* [Colloq.] To make a noisy or disorderly disturbance; kick up a row. [< RUMBLE.]

All night, as wide awake as gnats,
The terriers *rumpused* after rats.
LOWELL *Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott* pt. i, st. 12.

rum'pus, *n.* [Colloq.] A disorderly disturbance; confusion with noise; an uproar; hence, a controversy; row.

rump'y, rump'i, *n.* [Manx.] **1.** A tailless variety of domestic cat, peculiar to the Isle of Man. **stub'bin†**. **2.** A variety of domestic fowl in the Isle of Man and the Hebrides.

rum'sell"er, rum'sel"ėr, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who sells intoxicating liquor; especially, one who sells liquor by the drink; the keeper of a grog-shop.

rum'shop", rum'shop', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A place where intoxicating drinks are sold; a grog-shop.

rum'-strap", rum'-strap', *n.* A leather strap attached to a bit, for tying a horse.

rum'suck"er, rum'suk"ėr, *n.* [Slang.] A drunkard; toper.

rum'swiz"zle, rum'swiz'l, *n.* An Irish fabric of undyed wool.

run, run, *v.* [RAN; RUN; RUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to run, in any of the intransitive senses of the verb; as, to *run* a horse. **2.** To cause to penetrate, pierce, pass, or traverse; especially, to introduce or insert suddenly or forcibly; thrust; stick; push; as, to *run* a sword through the body; to *run* a splinter into one's hand.

Some [petrels] are so fat as to be occasionally used for lamps, a wick being *run* through the body. E. COUES *Key to N. Am. Birds, Procellaridæ* p. 774. [E. & L. '84.]

3. To cause to move or direct the course of when moving; especially, to dash or impel with force; drive, or suffer to be driven; force; propel; as, to *run* one's head against an obstruction; to *run* a ship aground. **4.** To pursue or chase by running; hunt; chase; as, to *run* a fox to cover. **5.** To perform or accomplish by running; go through with; execute; perform; as, to *run* a race; to *run* errands; to *run* a round of pleasure. **6.** To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; pass over and determine the course of; as, to *run* a boundary; to *run* a dividing line. **7.** To make one's way successfully over, through, or past; as, to *run* the rapids in a boat; to *run* a blockade; to *run* guard. **8.** To flow with; discharge; emit; as, the streams *ran* blood; her eyes *ran* tears.

Now, if thy veins *run* not pure gall, I'll broach
Their tide, and prove if all my creed be false.
H. H. MILMAN *Fall of Jerusalem* sc. 7, st. 23.

9. To become liable to; expose oneself to; incur; as, to

run a risk. **10.** To sew in a continuous line, usually taking a number of stitches with the needle at a time. **11.** To make by pouring melted metal into molds; mold; found; as, to *run* bullets; to *run* lead into bullets. **12.** (1) To cause to perform characteristic, ordinary, or appropriate motions or operations; direct the operations or working of; cause to work, ply, or traverse; as, to *run* a machine. (2) [U. S.] To manage or conduct, as an institution or enterprise; especially, to control the actions and results of; as, to *run* a hotel; to *run* a campaign, a party, or a city. **13.** To pursue in thought; trace in contemplation.

We *run* our memory back over the pages of history for about eighty-two years, and we discover that we were then a very small people in point of numbers.
LINCOLN in *Political Debates, July 10*, '58 p. 22. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

14. To go along or traverse in fishing; as, to *run* a brook for trout. **15.** [Colloq., U. S.] To present and support as a candidate; as, to *run* one for the Senate. **16.** [Slang.] To subject to paltry annoyance; tease; ridicule. **17.** [Rare.] To put to risk or hazard; venture; as, to *run* one's fortune; to *run* one's chances.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or go swiftly on the feet; move at a pace swifter than a walk; pass or glide rapidly by any motion; as, the deer *ran* through the wood; the snake *ran* into the grass. Specifically: (1) In athletics, as distinguished from walking, to move by rapid steps in such a manner that both feet are off the ground during a portion of each step. (2) To move with great speed: said of a horse: sometimes erroneously applied to the gallop.

2. To move or act so as to suggest such motion. Specifically: (1) To speed in a race; hence, to contend against another or others in any contest, especially for an election or nomination; be a candidate or competitor; as, to *run* for Congress. (2) To move rapidly or sometimes violently, as under some special impulse or for some purpose; hasten; speed; rush; hurry; as, the people *ran* to arms. (3) To go rapidly in flight or retreat; flee; hence, to escape or depart secretly, as from imprisonment or service: commonly followed by *away* or *off*: as, fight, but never *run*; the boy *ran away* from home. (4) To pursue the chase; ride in a hunt; as, to *run* with the hounds. (5) To pass or go in migrating; migrate or move in schools; as, many fish *run* to fresh-water streams in order to spawn. (6) To move or turn rapidly from point to point; as, his eyes *ran* round the room; also, to move about freely or without hindrance or restraint; rove; range; as, the cattle *run* in the swamp. (7) To move about continually and restlessly, as an animal in heat; be rutting.

3. To pass rapidly through space, especially by being mechanically drawn or propelled, as over a defined or regular course; proceed; travel; journey; as, the express-train *runs* 40 miles an hour. Specifically: (1) To make a regular trip or regular trips; ply; as, steamers *run* between New York and Liverpool. (2) To sail, as a ship, before the wind, as distinguished from sailing close-hauled. **4.** To move continuously in or as in a stream; flow; as, rivers *run* through valleys; the wine has *run* from the cask. Specifically: (1) To become liquid and flow; melt; fuse; as, tallow *runs* when exposed to heat. (2) To spread or mingle confusedly, as some colors when wet. **5.** To perform a specific motion or action; be in a state of activity; be in operation; as, the machine *runs* easily. **6.** To extend or reach in length, distance, or direction; as, the road *runs* along the side of a hill. **7.** To pass into any condition or state by a course of action, development, or change; develop by growth or transition: frequently followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, *up*, or a predicate adjective; as, to *run into* peril or debt; plants *running to* seed; to *run* mad; boys soon *run up* to men. **8.** To continue or proceed actively; follow continuously a line of descent; as, to *run* through a course of existence; genius *runs* in the family. **9.** To pass continuously or in succession; glide by or away; elapse; as, the hours *ran* rapidly by. **10.** To proceed rapidly or hastily in giving thought, attention, or observation; pass in consideration or inspection; pass in rapid succession; as, to *run* through a book; to *run* over an account. **11.** To keep up a continuous course of thought or attention; take a certain course; dwell continuously; brood: followed by *on* or *upon*; as, the conversation *ran on* scientific subjects. **12.** To have an inclination; tend; incline: with *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*; as, his tastes *run to* law. **13.** To continue in existence or action; extend in time or space; as, one plan *runs* through all nature. Specifically: (1) To continue unexpired or unpaid; stand unsettled; as, a *running* account. (2) To be performed or repeated in continuous succession; as, the play *ran* forty nights. **14.** *Law.* (1) To continue concurrently, or through all changes of ownership; pass as a continual burden, charge, or benefit.

Covenants between landlord and tenant . . . *run* with the land.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 232.

(2) To continue in force and effect, as a law. **15.** To give forth a discharge or flow; be charged with or bear along something that flows; as, eyes *running* with tears; a *running* sore; the rivers *ran* with blood. **16.** To continue at or be carried to a specified point; reach; rise; as, party feeling *ran* high.

The sea already *ran* vastly higher than when I had stood there last. R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 46. [S. '87.]

17. To be in the accompanying language, terms, or purport; be currently reported; be expressed or related (in a specified way); as, so the story *runs*; the will *runs* as follows. **18.** To exist or occur with the natural variations of size, quality, etc.; average; as, to buy sheep at so much a head as they *run* — that is, without selection. **19.** To make an unusual number of demands in succession for payment, as on a bank. **20.** To be in circulation, as coin; be current; pass. **21.** In music, to execute a series of notes in rapid succession. **22.** To leak. Specifically: (1) In founding, to leak at the seams, as a mold. (2) In an organ, to leak when the digital is depressed, although the stop may not be intended to be in action. **23.** To work defectively; produce a bad or imperfect spot in work; unravel, as a thread when a stitch is dropped; also, to work out of the proper course, as a drill. **24.** To be easily detached, as bark; slip: strip; peel. [< AS. *rinnan*, flow.] **ren**†; **rin**†; **ron**†; **ronne**†.

Synonyms: see FLOW; FLY.

Phrases: — **to cut and run** (*Naut.*), to cut the cable and sail away immediately or hastily; hence, to run or make off suddenly. — **to let run.** **1.** To permit to pass easily, freely, or loosely; loosen; slacken; as, to *let* a rope or cable *run*. **2.** To give free range to; set free. — **to run a bead,** in carpentry, to work a bead, as on the edge of a panel or board. — **to run across,** to come upon by chance or unexpectedly; as, I may *run across* an old acquaintance. — **to run after,** to endeavor to keep in the company or society of; follow; also, to strive to catch or find; search after; chase; as, let us *run after* the fugitive; he *runs after* me constantly. — **to run against.** **1.** To come into contact, collision, or antagonism with; as, to *run against* an obstacle. **2.** To run across. **3.** To turn out badly or unfavorably for; result disadvantageously to; as, fortune *ran against* him. — **to run a match,** to run a race; take part in a running-contest. — **to run a rig,** to play a trick. — **to run a risk,** to incur a hazard or danger; take a chance. — **to run at,** to rush at or upon; make a sudden attack upon. — **to run away,** to run in flight; escape from control or restraint; flee. — **to run away or off with.** **1.** To carry away in uncontrollable flight; as, the horses *ran away with* the carriage. **2.** To carry away while fleeing; make off with; as, the servant *ran off with* his master's money. **3.** To depart hastily or secretly in company with; elope with; as, he *ran away with* the young woman. **4.** To carry to excess; as, his passion *ran away with* him. — **to run awry,** to turn out badly: said of persons or things. — **to run before.** **1.** To flee before or in front of. **2.** To become or be superior to; excel; surpass. **3.** To anticipate; as, his fancy *ran before* the fact. — **to run counter,** to go, act, or operate contrary; as, the facts *ran counter* to his wishes. — **to run deep.** **1.** To be deep, as water. **2.** To swim far below the surface, as a whale. **3.** To be characterized by intellectual discernment. — **to run down.** **1.** To pursue until exhausted or overtaken and captured, as a hunted animal or a fugitive. **2.** *Naut.* To run into and cause to sink; as, the Ironclad *ran down* a steamer. **3.** To speak disparagingly of; decry; traduce; as, will he *run down* his rival? **4.** To weaken or exhaust in health or vigor; as, he *ran* himself *down* by worry. **5.** To become reduced or weakened; decline; as, he *ran down* rapidly from hard work. **6.** To run, work, or operate till the power that produces the motion is exhausted; as, the clock *ran down* last night. — **to run down a coast,** to navigate or sail along a coast. — **to run foul of,** same as TO GET or FALL FOUL OF. See FOUL, *a.* — **to run hard.** [Colloq.] **1.** To follow closely upon or behind in a race; press hard in any competition. **2.** To urge or press importunately. **3.** To chaff or rally unmercifully. — **to run in.** **1.** To go in; enter. **2.** *Print.* (1) To insert, as a word or phrase, without making a break or a new paragraph. (2) To omit paragraphs or break-lines to save space. (3) To alter the position of (matter) to fill vacant space; as, the matter was *run in* beside an engraving. **3.** [Slang.] To arrest and take to a place of confinement; as, the officer *ran in* a pickpocket. **4.** To drive into a place of confinement, as cattle. — **to run in (or into) debt,** to incur or contract a debt. — **to run in one's head** or **mind,** to be continuously in one's thoughts. — **to run in the blood,** or **run in the family,** to belong to one by natural descent; follow or extend through successive generations. — **to run into,** to run or come into collision with; as, two trains *ran into* each other. — **to run into the ground.** [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To go to extremes with; carry beyond reasonable limits; overdo; as, to *run* a fad *into the ground*. **2.** To manage badly till the result is a complete failure; as, he has *run* his business *into the ground*. — **to run in with.** **1.** To come to or be in agreement with. **2.** *Naut.* To take a course close to; as, to *run in with* the shore. — **to run off.** **1.** To cause to flow off, forth, or out; as, to *run off* the water of a mill-pond. **2.** To cause the contents of to flow off or out; as, to *run off* a mill-pond or a smelting-furnace. **3.** To tell or say offhand; tell over; repeat; as, to *run off* a table of dates. **4.** *Print.* To pass through a printing-machine; print; as, a press that *runs off* 20,000 newspapers in an hour. **5.** *Theat.* To move or roll from the stage, as scenery. — **to run off with,** to run away with (which see above). — **to run on.** **1.** To keep on; continue; especially, to talk on; as, her tongue *ran on* without stopping. **2.** *Print.* To set matter continuously without making a break or a new paragraph. **3.** [Colloq.] To frolic; as, the youngsters *ran on* at a great rate. **4.** *Theat.* To move, as scenery, upon the stage. **5.** To attend to continuously; dwell on; as, his mind *ran on* his own troubles. — **to run out.** **1.** To run or come to an end; become completed; expire; as, his period of existence has *run out*. **2.** To become exhausted, consumed, or spent; as, the farm has *run out*. **3.** To become needy; come to poverty; as, he has *run out* from fast living. **4.** To expatiate. — **to run out of,** to become exhausted of; as, to *run out of* supplies. — **to run over.** **1.** To go over hastily; examine cursorily; as, we will *run over* the statement. **2.** To overflow; as, the river has *run over* its banks; the cistern is *running over*. **3.** To pass over in one's course or way; ride or drive over; as, the train *ran over* a man. — **to run the bath,** to take cans, as of fish, out of a steam-bath, prick them to let out the air, and solder them up again. — **to run the stage** (*Theat.*), to run or get all the necessary properties on the stage preparatory to setting a scene. — **to run the works,** in whaling, to render or try out oil. — **to run through.** **1.** To pierce through and through; transfix; as, to *run* a person *through* with a spear. **2.** To go through hurriedly; hasten through; as, to *run through* the columns of a newspaper. **3.** To spend wastefully; squander; waste; as, to *run through* a fortune. — **to run through with,** to squander; dissipate. — **to run to cover, ground,** or **earth,** see EARTH, *n.* — **to run together.** **1.** To sew together by running a seam. Compare RUN, I., 10, above. **2.** To blend or mingle, as melted substances or colors. **3.** In mining, to fall together or fall in, as the walls of a passageway. **4.** To keep together or in a school, as whales when attacked. — **to run to seed,** to pass through the process of producing seed; exhaust vigor in seed-bearing; hence, to lose vigor; as, he is *running* rapidly *to seed*. — **to run up.** **1.** To sew in a running or temporary manner; mend hastily; as, to *run up* a torn garment. **2.** To incur by gradual accumulations or additions; as, to *run up* a bill at a shop. **3.** To add or count up rapidly, as a column of figures. **4.** To increase in amount by additions; grow; swell; as, small items soon *run up* into large amounts. **5.** To construct hurriedly; put up rapidly; as, to *run up* a building. **6.** To shrink up, as wet cloth. **7.** To put in a prominent position; hoist; display; as, to *run up* the flag. **8.** [Western U. S.] To hang up by the neck; string up; as, to *run up* a horse-thief on a tree. — **to run upon** [U. S.], to make an object of joking or ridicule; quiz; chaff. — **to run wide** [Local, U. S.], to run at a distance from the shore; run so as not to be reached easily with the seine: said of fish.

run, run, *pa.* **1.** Extracted or drained; as, *run* honey. **2.** In founding, leaking metal, as a mold. **3.** Having performed a passage or migration from the sea, as a fish. **4.** [Colloq.] Made liquid; melted; also, made by a process of melting and casting or molding; as, *run* butter; *run* metal. **5.** [Colloq.] Brought secretly ashore; smuggled; as, *run* silks.

— **run'-fish"**, *n.* A spent salmon on its way to the sea after spawning. — **run-lace,** *n.* Lace in which the embroidery is made on a réseau ground. — **run-man,** *n.* [Eng.] A deserter or runaway from a war-vessel. — **run-on,** *a. Pros.* Not pausing at the end, but running on or over into the next line, with direct continuation of sense: said of a line or verse, as in the citation from Milton, and opposed to *end-stopped*.

Not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 41.

Chaucer is very careful about the variety of his metre; he does not employ so many 'end-stopt' lines as to be monotonous, nor does he entirely break up the integrity of his verse-system by constant 'run-on' lines. GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 7, p. 194. [G. & CO.]

run, *n.* **1.** The act of running; a going rapidly by springing so that both or all the feet are off the ground together during a portion of each spring or stride; as, a hard *run*; to start on a *run*. Specifically: (1) A race; as, a *run* for a stake. (2) In baseball, an act of running to all the bases in succession without being put out, thus enabling the runner to score one point. (3) In cricket, an act of running successfully from one wicket to the other by both batsmen, who thus interchange wickets and score one point. (4) A hunt, especially on horseback; chase.

The exciting *run* of the day is discussed, and the incidents attendant upon the capture of Reynard . . . are again gone over in the warm glow of the fire. ELIZABETH BALCH *Old English Homes, Eridge Castle* p. 115. [MACM. '90.]

(5) *Mil.* The most rapid marching step, an acceleration of the double-quick.

2. A trip, passage, or journey; also, regular or continuous advance; as, a *run* to the city; the ship's *run* yesterday was 120 miles. **3.** An act of operating; a course or period of operation; also, that which is produced or performed in such a period or course; as, an eight-hour *run* of a factory; enough paper for a *run*. **4.** An act of flowing, or that which flows. Especially: (1) The quantity that flows at one time or during one operation or period; as, a *run* of iron in a melting-furnace; a *run* of whisky from a still. (2) A single operation of pouring or casting in a foundry. (3) A small stream.

The cows waded up to their flanks in the *run*.
ALICE CARY *The Summer Storm* st. 3.

5. A continuous or connected course; a succession; as, to keep the *run* of things; to get the *run* of a sermon.

Hardly ever since Walpole's time, has a minister had so long a *run* of power. MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 224. [H.]

6. A period of continuous prevalence, performance, circulation, occurrence, or existence; as, the *run* of a style of dress, a popular song, or a dramatic performance. **7.** The liberty of coming and going at pleasure; free use; unrestricted enjoyment; also, way; will; uncontrolled course; fling; as, to have the *run* of a park.

A Prussian Majesty who gives us £150 yearly, with board and lodging, and the *run* of his cellar, . . . is not to be lightly sneered away. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 7, p. 478. [H.]

8. A succession of extraordinary or pressing demands, especially for payment of obligations due; as, a *run* on a bank. **9.** A place passed over or frequented, especially by animals. Specifically: (1) A grazing- or feeding-ground; a range; as, a sheep-*run*. (2) A path over which animals constantly or habitually pass; as, a deer-*run*. (3) A burrow or underground passage of an animal, as a hare or a mole. (4) A bower-bird's playhouse. Compare BOWER-BIRD.

10. A runway. **11.** A migration or periodical passage, especially of fish to their spawning-grounds; also, a collection, flock, or school of fish or other animals in course of migration or passage; as, a *run* of shad. **12.** Ability to run; as, there is no *run* left in me. **13.** A pair of millstones in working order. **14.** The kind ordinarily met with; the usual succession; as, the *run* of people. **15.** The general nature, character, or conformation; the lay; also, trend or direction; as, the *run* of a range of hills.

The general *run* of these rocks is west of north.
R. BELL in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '76-'77 p. 212. [D. BROS.]

16. *Mus.* (1) A rapid succession of tones; a roulade. (2) The sound of an organ-pipe caused by leakage of air into the pipe when the key is depressed, although the stop may not be intended to be in action; running of the wind. **17.** *Mining.* (1) The distance, horizontally, to which a drift or level is permitted to be extended. (2) The direction of a vein or seam. (3) A giving, slipping, or breaking away of earth, rock, etc. **18.** *Physics.* In instrumental measurement, the amount by which the revolution of a micrometer or the like exceeds or falls short of its nominal or intended value. **19.** *Naut.* (1) The aft part of a ship's bottom where it fines off from the floor-timbers to the stern-post. (2) A trough for water stopped by a coaming, built across a forecastle-deck to prevent seas from coming aft by conducting them overboard. (3) A voyage (see def. 2, above); also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage.

Two little sloops . . . were, on their arrival in the West Indies, to be sold as pleasure vessels, and . . . the seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is usually called the *run*. T. CLARKSON *Abolition of Slave Trade* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 246. [J. S. T. '36.]

20. A straight net at right angles to the shore and joining an inner pound; a leader. **21.** [Austral.] A station; originally, crown land occupied by a squatter's cattle. [< AS. *ryne*, path.] **ren**†; **rin**†; **rone**†; **rune**†.

— **century run** (*Cycling*), a run of a hundred miles. — **in** or **at the long run,** in the whole course of things; on the average of a long series; in the end; after all; on the whole. — **run'-off"**, *n.* The ratio of discharge to rainfall over a drainage-area. — **run-out,** *n.* [Lake Mich., U. S.] The length of a run of fish. — **run to clear,** the proportion or amount of clear or perfect sawed lumber produced by a mill, or obtained from a quantity of logs: opposed to *run to cull*, or the proportion or amount of culls or inferior pieces. — **to let go by the run** (*Naut.*), to loosen, as the topsail halyards in a squall to allow (them) to run with freedom.

run'a-bout", run'ą-bout", *n.* **1.** One who runs or gads about; a vagabond. **2.** A light, handy open wagon.

run'a-gate, run'ą-gêt, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** One who deserts a cause; an apostate; a renegade. **2.** A homeless wanderer; fugitive; vagabond: used also attributively. [Cor. of RENEGADE.]

run'a-way", run'ą-wē", *a.* **1.** Such as runs or has run away; escaping or escaped from restraint or control; fugitive. **2.** Brought about by running away.

Did not Lord Eldon himself, the most prudent of men, make a *run-away* match!
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 164. [L. '79.]

run'a-way", *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs away or flees. (1) A fugitive or deserter. (2) A horse of which the driver has lost control. **2.** An act of running away:

said especially of a horse or a team; as, to be injured in a *runaway*. **3.** One who wanders or rambles about.

run-ca'tion†, *n.* A weeding.—**run-ca'tor†**, *n.* [L.] A weeder. See ABERUNCATOR.

runch, runch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Charlock. **2.** The wild radish.—**runch'-balls"**, *n.* Dried charlock.

run'ci-nate, run si-net *or* -nĕt, *a. Bot.* Saw-toothed, with the incisions or teeth inclined backward. [< L. *runcino*, pp. *runcinatus*, plane off, < *runcina*, plane.]

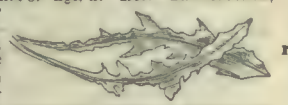

Runcinate Leaves of Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

Run-cin'i-dæ, run-sin'i-di *or* -ef'ni-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of notaspidean tectibranchiates without tentacles or rhinophores. **Run-ci'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *runcina*, plane.]

—**run-cin'id**, *n.*—**run'ci-noid**, *a.*

rund, rund, *n.* [Scot.] A border; selvage; remnant.

run'dale, run'dēl, *n. Archeol.* A system of holding lands in single holdings made up of detached pieces. Compare RUNRIG. [< RUN, *v.*, + DALE; cp. RUNRIG.]

The Irish holdings in '*rundale*' are not forms of property, but modes of occupation.
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* lect. iv. p. 102. [J. M. '75.]

run'del, run'del, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A moat containing water. **2.** A streamlet. [For RUNNEL.] **run'dle‡**, PHIL. SOC.

run'dl, *n.* Rundle.

run'dle, run'dl, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A round or rung, as of a ladder or a lantern-wheel. **2.** Something that rotates about an axle or an axis; specifically, the drum of a capstan. **3†.** A circular path or orbit; a ring. **4†.** A ball. [Var. of ROUNDEL.] **run'del‡.**

run'died‡, *a.* Round.

rund'let, rund let, *n.* A measure of wine contained in a small barrel of the same name. See MEASURE.

He set out for the wreck, bringing back a boat which was given to them, with butter, sugar, a *rundlet* of wine, and chocolate.
REBECCA H. DAVIS in *Atlantic Monthly* Jan., '73, p. 48.

[< OF. *rondele*, < *rond*; see ROUND, *a.*] **run'let‡.**

rune, rūn, *n.* **1.** One of the characters of the early alphabets or futhorcs.

The old Germanic futhorc has 24 runes, the Anglo-Saxon added 6, the Norse has 16. They are taken from Greek letters, like those of Thrace in the 6th century B. C., modified for easy cutting in wood. The extant specimens are mostly inscriptions on trees, stones, weapons, etc.; the earliest are of the 2d or 3d century A. D. They passed from use with the spread of Christian writing in the Roman alphabet (11-15 centuries).

The original meaning of the word *rune* is secret, and it was used to signify a mysterious song, mysterious doctrine, mysterious speech, and mysterious writing.
R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 254. [S. C. G. '79.]

2. Old Norse lore expressed, or considered as expressed, in runic characters: hence, early rimes or poetry in general.

The Valasong of Liberty.
Or death-*rune* of our doom!
WHITTIER *At Port Royal* st. 18.

3. Any obscure or mystic verse, poem, sentence, or saying: a mystery; a secret. [< AS. *rūn*, mystery.] **ron^.**

VALUES.	I. GOTHIC.	II. ANGLIAN	III. SCANDINAVIAN
f	ᚠ ᚡ	ᛒ ᚠ	ᚠ
u	ᚢ ᚤ	ᚢ ᚣ	ᚢ
th	ᚦ ᚧ	ᚦ	ᚦ
a, æ, o	ᚨ ᚩ	ᚪ ᚫ	ᚬ
r	ᚱ ᚲ	ᚱ	ᚱ ᛦ
c, k	ᚴ ᚵ	ᚳ	ᚴ
g	ᚷ	ᚷ	
v, w	ᚹ	ᚹ	
h	ᚺ ᚻ ᚼ	ᚻ	ᚼ
n	ᚾ ᚿ	ᚾ	ᚾ ᚿ
i	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ
y, ge, j, a	ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ	ᛄ	ᛅ ᛆ
eu, eo	ᛇ ᛈ	ᛇ	
p	ᛒ	ᛈ ᛕ	ᚴ
z, r	ᛉ	ᛉ	
s	ᛋ	ᛋ	ᛋ
t	ᛏ	ᛏ	ᛏ ᛐ
b	ᛒ	ᛒ	ᛒ
e	ᛖ ᛗ	ᛖ	
m	ᛗ	ᛗ	ᛘ ᛙ
l	ᛚ	ᛚ	ᛚ
ng	ᛜ ᛝ	ᛝ	
d	ᛞ ᛗ	ᛗ	
o, œ	ᛟ ᛟ	ᛟ	

Runic Alphabets.
I. Gothic. II. Anglian. III. Scandinavian. The common transliterations are placed at the left.

3. Any obscure or mystic verse, poem, sentence, or saying: a mystery; a secret. [< AS. *rūn*, mystery.] **ron^.**

—**rune'craft"**, *n.* Skill in the interpretation of runes; knowledge of runes.—**rune'smith"**, *n.* [Rare.] One who works at or studies runes.—**r.-stage**, *n.* The stage of the language in which runes were used.—**r.-stone**, *n.* A stone inscribed with runic characters.

—**runed**, *a.* Having runic inscriptions or characters.—**ru'ner**, *n.* An early Gothic bard or teacher.

rung, rung, *n.* **1.** A round, as of a ladder or chair.

Each individual form is but a *rung* of Plato's divine ladder.
J. TOMLINSON *Study of Shelley* ch. 8, p. 239. [E. P. & CO. '80.]

2. One of the bars of a lantern-wheel. **3.** A bar of a windmill-sail. **4.** *Naut.* (1) One of the radial handles on the rim of a steering-wheel. (2) A floor-timber or ground-timber of a ship. **5.** A spoke; as, a cart-*rung*. **6.** [Prov. Brit.] Any stake, rod, or bar; especially, a stake of a cart; also, a heavy club or staff; cudgel. [< AS. *hrung*, pole.] **reng^**; **rong‡.**

—**rung'-head"**, *n. Naut.* Same as FLOOR-HEAD.

rung, *imp. & pp.* of RING², *v.*

rung, *pa.* [Prov. Eng.] Having a ring in the nose, as a hog.

rung'-a-mat"ta, rung'-a-mat'ta, *n.* [E. Ind.] Red earth.

ru'nic, rū'nic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of runes; consisting of or inscribed with runes; pertaining to those who used runes, or to their civilization, and especially to the Norsemen.

From the Goths. . . . the *Runic* alphabet passed to the kindred nations dwelling near the Baltic, and it is found on hundreds of tombstones and memorial pillars in Scandinavia, Iceland, and the British Isles. H. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* p. 16. [G. P. P.]

—**runic brooch, wand**, etc., a brooch, wand, etc., bearing runic characters. The runic wand was formerly believed to have been used in magic rites.—**r. staff**, same as CLOG-ALMANAC. See CLOG, *n.*

ru'nic, *n.* A style of modern type-face characterized by lines of almost even thickness, and a plain form exhibiting many slightly concave and convex curves.

This is runic.

run'kle, rung kl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov.] To wrinkle.

run'let¹, run'let, *n.* A little stream; runnel.

Adown the rock small *runlets* wept.
JEAN INGELOW *Scholar and Carpenter* st. 25.

run'let², *n.* A small barrel; rundlet.

I could never make a cask to be hooped, I had a small *runlet* or two, . . . but I could never arrive at the capacity of making one by them. DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* pt. i, p. 92. [F. W. & CO.]

runn, run, *n.* [E. Ind.] A low sandy or boggy tract, often overflowed by tides or floods. **rann†**; **rann'**; **run†.**

run'na-bl(e, run'a-bl, *a.* Of age and condition suitable for the chase: said of a deer.

run'nel, run'el, *n.* A little stream of water; rivulet.

And beside a silver *runnel*, on a little heap of sand,
I saw the green gnome sitting, with his cheek upon his hand.
R. BUCHANAN *The Green Gnome* st. 2.

[< AS. *rynel*, dim. of *ryne*, < *rinnan*, run.]

run'ner, run'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs. Especially: (1) One who runs a race. (2) One who has run away or escaped; a fugitive; deserter. (3) An evader of restrictions, as of a blockade or tariff; a smuggler. **2.** One who operates or manages anything, as a machine; especially, the driver of a locomotive. Called also *engineer*, *engine-runner*, and *engine-driver*. **3.** One who runs errands or goes about on any kind of business; a messenger. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] One who drums up or solicits patronage or custom, as for a railway or steamship company, a hotel, or a mercantile establishment. (2) A messenger or spy of a gambling-house. (3) [Eng.] An officer employed by a sheriff; a detective. **4.** That part on which an object runs or slides; as, a sledge- or sleigh-*runner*; the *runner* of a skate; specifically, in machinery, a device to assist sliding motion, as an anti-friction roller. **5.** The rotating millstone of a pair: usually the upper one. **6.** A ring, sleeve, or loop through which something slides, or which slips on some object, as the circular piece that slides on an umbrella-stick and carries the connections, or a loop of metal or other material through which a strap reeves freely. See illus. under HARNESS. **7.** In a system of pulleys, (1) a movable block, as distinguished from a fixed block, or (2) a thick rope run through a block above, one end attached to the end of another block, and the other end having a hook. **8.** A convex cast-iron tool on which lenses are held by cement while being ground or polished. **9.** A stone slab or rubber moved over a stone surface to polish it. **10.** In rope-making, a steel plate having three holes at equal distance from each other and from the center, through which yarns pass while being laid up into a rope. **11.** In gunpowder-making, a runner-ball. **12.** A vessel for carrying fish and oysters to market. **13.** *Mach.* The fast driving-pulley of a pair of fast and loose pulleys. **14.** A carangoid fish (*Elagatis pinnulatus*) of warm seas, of slender form with single dorsal and anal pinnules. **15.** A cursorial bird. **16.** *Bot.* A slender prostrate stem disposed to root at the end and nodes, as in the strawberry. **17.** *Founding.* (1) A horizontal channel in the sand of a mold from the bottom of the gate to the space left by the pattern. (2) Any pouring-gate. (3) The metal left in such channel, attached to the casting and requiring removal. **18.** *pl.* [Eng.] Figures or letters ranging the length of a printed page, indicating the number or position of any given line.

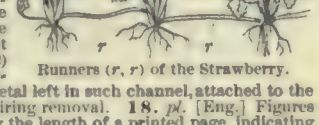

Runners (*r*, *r*) of the Strawberry.

—**run'ner-ball"**, *n.* A wooden implement for forcing gunpowder-meal through the sieves in graining.—**r.-stick**, *n. Founding.* A slightly tapering round stick, used as a pattern for the opening through which molten metal is to be poured into the mold.—**scarlet r.**, see SCARLET BEAN, under BEAN.

run'net, run'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Rennet.

run'ning, run'ing, *pa.* **1.** Such as runs; moving or going on a run: said specifically of horses inclined or trained to a running gait rather than to pacing or trotting. **2.** Following one another without intermission; occurring in succession; successive: used with words expressing periods of time; as, he talked for three hours *running*; three times *running*. **3.** Kept up continuously; made or done in going along; passing; cursory; as, *running* comments; a *running* glance. **4.** Characterized by easy flowing curves; cursive; as, a *running* hand. **5.** *Bot.* Creeping by runners; repent. **6†.** Ready to move at any time; mobilized.

—**running block**, a block that is not fixed, but moves as the fall is hauled upon: distinguished from *standing block*.—**r. days**, consecutive days (including Sundays) allowed to a vessel in making a voyage under a charter-party.—**r. ground**, in mining, earth and rock that falls, runs, or caves in.—**r. hand**, a handwriting composed of flowing curves and usually slanting letters, formed by a continuous movement, the pen seldom lifted from the paper.—**r. knot**, a knot made so as to slip along a nouse and contract tightly when pulled upon.—**r. ornament**, an ornament of continuous or flowing design.—**r. part** (*Naut.*), the part of a rope hauled upon: distinguished from *standing part*.—**r. title**, in printing, a title or head-line repeated at the head of succeeding pages, as throughout a book or chapter.

—**run'ning-ly**, *adv.*

run'ning, *n.* **1.** The act or movement of one who or that which runs; as, rapid *running*.

The fine proportions and slender make of a horse destined for *running*, please every eye: partly from symmetry, and partly from utility. KAMES *Elements of Crit.* ch. 3, p. 104. [F. J. H. '53.]

2. Specifically: (1) The passing of goods without payment of duty; smuggling. (2) The roving or roaming about of animals while rutting; as, the *running* of deer; the *running*-period. (3) The act of moving along in the water without sounding: said of a whale after being struck with a harpoon. **3.** That which runs or flows; the amount or quantity that runs; as, the *running* of grape-juice from a press. **4.** A discharge, as from a sore. **5.** Ability to run. **6.** In a pipe-organ, local leakage of the wind, causing a pipe to sound when its digital or pedal is depressed, although its stop may not be drawn; running of the wind.

Compounds, etc.:—**at long running†**, in the long run.—**in-and-out r.**, alternately good and poor running: said of a race-horse.—**in or out of the r.** [Colloq.], in or out of a race or a contest of any kind; successful or unsuccessful in any contest, or having or not having a chance or prospect of success in it.—**run'ning-board"**, *n.* A footboard on the side of a locomotive, box car, oil-car, etc., for the convenience of trainmen or others wishing to pass along.—**r.-gear**, *n.* **1.** The wheels and axles of any vehicle and their immediate attachments, as distinguished from the body, frame, etc., which they support; also, those parts of a mechanism or construction that have partially independent motion; as, the *running-gear* of a watch. **2.** *Naut.* Running rigging.—**r. off**, in founding, the opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace and allowing the molten metal to flow out to the molds.—**r.-rein**, *n.* A driving-rein moving freely over pulleys on the headstall of a bridle.—**r.-roll**, *n.* A cylinder used in plate-glass manufacturing for spreading the soft glass on the casting-table.—**r.-string**, *n.* A string run through an open hem or a series of gathers, especially about an opening, for drawing close or tight.—**r.-thrush**, *n.* A foot-disease of horses.—**r.-trap**, *n.* A U-shaped section of a horizontal pipe, allowing the passage of a liquid, but remaining continuously full, thus preventing the backward escape of gases. See illus. under SANITATION.—**to make good one's r.**, to do as well as one's competitor or rivals.—**to make the r.**, to force the speed in a race.—**to take up the r.**, to change from a slow pace to full speed; lead off; take the lead in anything.

run'ning, *prep.* [Colloq.] Drawing near to in time; approaching; as, four years, *running* five.

run'nion†, *n.* Same as RONION.

ru-nol'o-gy, rū-nel'o-ji, *n.* The science or study of runes or runic inscriptions. [< RUNE + -OLOGY.]

—**ru-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

run'rig, run'rig, *n. Archeol.* Rundale in which the detached pieces of land making up the holdings of a single owner consisted of alternate rigs; also, a rig of land in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners. Compare RIG³; RUNDALE. [< RUN, *v.*, + RIG³, *n.*, < RIDGE.]

—**runrig lands**, lands in Scotland and Ireland held by runrig.

run'round", run'round", *n.* A phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, as on the fingers or toes. **run'a-round"‡.**

runt¹, runt, *n.* **1.** An animal unusually small of its kind, especially the smallest and weakest animal of a litter, birth, or flock; any stunted animal; formerly, also, a bullock; steer; heifer. **2.** An undersized person; a dwarf. **3.** One of a breed of very large domestic pigeons. **4.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A stump of a tree or shrub: also, the stem or stalk of a plant, as of a cabbage. **5†.** An ill-mannered or mean person; a boor. [< Sc. *rind*, for ROTHER¹, < AS. *hrīther*, horned beast; cp. G. *rind*, D. *rund*, ox.] **ront†.**

runt², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The rump. H. *Dict.*

run'tee, run'ti, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A flat, coin-shaped disk of shell pierced diametrically for suspension: formerly used as an ornament by Virginia Indians.

1. A Runtee found in an Indian cemetery at Onondaga, New York. 2. An edge view, showing perforation.

runt'y, runt'i, *a.* **1.** [Prov.] Resembling a runt; dwarfish; stunted. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Boorish; rude.

run'-up", run'-up', *n.* In bookbinding, a fillet running from top to bottom of a book without mitering, with the horizontal cross-fillets on the panels: as an adjective, denoting a book with such a fillet.

run'way", run'wē', *n.* A way or path over which something runs. Specifically: (1) The channel or bed of a stream. (2) The path over which animals pass to and from their places of feeding, watering, or the like. (3) In lumbering, an incline down which logs are slid, as to a stream. (4) A groove in which a window-sash slides. (5) *Theat.* A representation in scenery of an inclined or steep path or road. **run‡.**

ru'pa, rū'pa, *n.* [Sans.] *Buddhist Philos.* Form; body.

Assaults, stripes, and disputes arise from the possession of *rūpa*, or the body; . . . the destruction of *rūpa* is therefore to be desired.
R. S. HARDY *Eastern Monachism* ch. 21, p. 264. [F. & O. '50.]

ru-pee', ru-pī', *n.* The standard monetary unit of British India, represented by a silver coin assayed as .374 ounce, .9165 fine. See COIN. [< Hind. *rūpiya*, < *rūpā*, silver, < Sans. *rūpya*, silver, < *rūpa*, beauty.]

ru'pel-la-ry†, *a.* Rocky.

Ru'pert's drop. See DROP.

ru-pes'trin(e, ru-pes'trin, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Inhabiting or found on or among rocks. [< L. *rupes*, rock.]

ru'pi-a, rū'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* A chronic pustular skin-disease in which crusts are formed on a foul ulcer beneath. [< Gr. *rhypos*, filth.] **eating hives‡**; **rhyp'i-a‡**; **white blisters‡.**—**ru'pi-al**, *a.*

Ru"pi-ca-pri'næ, rū"pi-ca-prī'nē *or* -prī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, typified by the chamois.

Ru"pi-cap'ra, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *rupicapra*, chamois, < *rupes*, rock, + *capra*, she goat.]

—**ru"pi-cap'rin(e**, *a.*

Ru-pic'o-la, ru-pic'o-la, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Rupicolinæ*. **2.** [r-] A South-American bird of this genus, as a cock-of-the-rock. [< L. *rupes*, rock, + *colo*, dwell in.]

Ru"pi-co-li'næ, rū"pi-co-lī'nē *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cotingoid birds, especially those with a turdine bill, smooth rictus, and very strong tarsi, as cocks-of-the-rock.

ru-pic'o-lin(e, ru-pic'o-lin *or* -lain, *a.* **1.** Inhabiting or growing on or among rocks. **ru-pic'o-lous‡.** **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Rupicolinæ*.

rup'til(e, rup'til, *a. Bot.* Dehiscing irregularly: said of seed-vessels. [< L. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpo*, break.]

rup'tion†, *n.* A breaking or bursting open; a rupture.

rup'tiv(e, rup'tiv *a.* [Rare.] Tending to produce rupture; breaking; bursting. [< L. *ruptus*; see RUPTILE.]

rup'tu-a-ry, rup'chu-[*or* -tju-]ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] One of the common people as distinguished from the nobility; a plebeian; roturier. [< LL *rupturarius*, < *ruptura*, field, < L. *ruptura*; see RUPTURE.]

rup'ture, rup'chur *or* -tjūr, *v.* [RUP'TURED; RUP'TURING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break apart; separate the parts of by violence; burst; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.

Sir J. Paget, however, informs me that when muscles are suddenly contracted with the greatest force, without any preparation, they are liable to be *ruptured*, as when a man slips unexpectedly.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 5, p. 117. [A. '73.]

2. *Pathol.* To cause hernia in; affect with rupture. **3.** To bring about or produce a breach of; sever; as, to *rupture* friendship.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer a breach or break; become ruptured. **2.** Specifically, to open or part, as a steam-boiler, without extreme violence: distinguished from *explode*.

Synonyms: see BREAK; REND.

rup'ture, *n.* **1.** The act of rupturing; a breaking asunder; bursting; also, the state of being broken apart or burst; as, a *rupture* of the skin or of a blood-vessel. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Pathol.* Hernia, especially in the groin; inguinal hernia. (2) A splitting apart of a steam-

boiler without great force and noise, as distinguished from *bursting* or *explosion*. **3.** Breach of peace or concord, as between individuals, states, or nations; as, a *rupture* between nations may often be avoided by arbitration. [F., < L. *ruptura*, < *ruptus*; see RUPTILE.]

Synonyms: blast, breach, break, breaking, burst, bursting, disruption, fracture. See BREACH; QUARREL. Compare BREAK; REND.

rup'tured, rup'churd *or* -tiūrd, *pa.* *Pathol.* Affected with hernia; suffering from a rupture.

rup'ture-wort", rup'chur-*or* -tiūr-]wūrt', *n.* **1.** The burstwort. **2.** A West-Indian herb (*Alternanthera polygonoides*) of the amaranth family (*Amarantaceæ*).

ru'ral, rū'rul, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the country as distinguished from the city or the town; characteristic of, suited to, or living in the country; rustic; as, *rural* districts; *rural* dwellings. **2.** Specifically, pertaining to the country as idealized; idyllic; as, *rural* quiet. **3.** Pertaining to farming or agriculture; as, *rural* economy.

In *rural* occupation there is nothing mean and debasing. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rural Life in England* p. 85. [G. P. P. '61.]

[F., < L. *ruralis*, < *rus*, country.]

Synonyms: see RUSTIC.

—**ru'ral**†, *n.* A countryman; rustic. —**ru'ral-ism**, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being rural; rural character. **2.** Something peculiar to the country; a rural idiom or expression. —**ru'ral-ist**†, *n.* One who leads a rural life. **ru'ral-ly**, *adv.* —**ru'ral-ness**, *n.*

ru-rul'i-ty, ru-rul'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] **1.** The character of being rural; ruralness. **2.** A rural peculiarity. **3.** A place in the country; a rural locality.

The lovely little rural villages of Houghton, and Hartford, . . . and the adjacent little *ruralities*.
PAXTON HOOD *Oliver Cromwell* ch. 2, p. 44. [F. & W. '83.]

[< F. *ruralité*, < LL. *ruralitas*, < L. *ruralis*; see RURAL.]

ru'ral-ize, rū'rul-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To impart a rural character or aspect to; cause to become rural. **II.** *i.* To go into or live in the country; rusticate; take on a rural character. **ru'ral-ist**‡.

ru-ric'o-list†, *n.* One who dwells in the country.

ru"ri-dec'a-nal, rū"ri-dec'a-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a rural dean or deanery.

At a recent *ruridecanal* conference, in the west of England, a rural vicar gave utterance to his conviction that Nonconformity was . . . a national sin. E. N. YOUNG in *The Christian Advocate* [New York] July 14, '92, p. 471, col. 3.

[< L. *rus* (*rur-*), country, + DECANAL.]

ru-rig'e-nous†, *a.* Born in the country.

ru'sa[1], rū'sa, *C. Wr.* (-za, *E. I.*), *n.* A rusine deer. See illus. under ANTLER and SAMBUR. [< Malay *rūsa*, deer.]

ru'sa[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] The East-Indian lemon-grass or ginger-grass (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*). **roo'sa**‡.

ru-sal'ka, ru-sal'ka, *n.* [Rus.] *Folk-lore.* A water-nymph.

Rus'cus, rus'cus, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of shrub-like evergreen plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), natives of southern Europe, with branches (cladodia) in the place of leaves, the butcher's-broom (*R. aculeatus*) being the best-known. [< L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom.]

ruse[1], rūz, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ROOSE.

ruse[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To slide down with rustling noise.

ruse[3], *vi.* To retreat; escape, as through deception.

ruse, *n.* **1.** An action intended to blind or deceive, as to gain some end: now commonly of petty or harmless artifices; a trick. **2.** The employment of such artifices; trickery. [F., < *ruser*, trick, < L. *recuso*; see RECUSANT.]

—**ruse de guerre**, ruz dę gār. [F.] A stratagem of war.

ru'set-of"fal, rū'set-of'al, *n.* Kip, or calf-curried leather.

rush, rush, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive or push with violent haste or swiftness; cause to move with speed; also, to put through, force, or perform with great haste or with precipitation; hurry; as, to *rush* a culprit off to prison; to *rush* work; to *rush* resolutions through an assembly. **2.** In football, to force (the ball) toward the goal of the other side. **3.** [Colloq.] To occupy with a rush or scramble. **4.** [Slang.] To work upon or frequent the society of very assiduously, for some end.

II. *i.* **1.** To move swiftly and impetuously; move with tumultuous haste or rapidity; as, to *rush* to arms; a *rushing* wind. **2.** To enter rashly, or without due deliberation or preparation; as, to *rush* into debt. **3.** In football, to play as a rusher. **4.** [U. S.] To engage in a rush. See RUSH[2], *n.*, 5. **5.** [College Slang, U. S.] To make a perfect or nearly perfect recitation. [Cp. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise, G. *rauschen*, rush.]

—**to rush the growler** [Slang, U. S.], to send frequently for beer. See GROWLER.—**to r. the season** [Colloq., U. S.], to do something, as to wear summer clothing, in advance of the usual or appropriate time.

rush[1], *n.* **1.** Any one of various grass-like, usually aquatic herbs of the genus *Juncus*, of the rush family (*Juncaceæ*), or of the rush family in general.

The common or soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) grows in marshy ground and has soft and pliant, cylindrical, leafless and scape-like stems, 2 to 4 feet high, springing in dense clumps from matted running rootstocks, and crowned by panicles of small greenish flowers.

2. Any one of various other plants, especially sedges of the genera *Scirpus* and *Carex*, and certain horsetails. **3.** A color similar to that of rushes. **4.** A thing of little or no value; a mere trifle; a straw. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A small patch of underwood. (2) A disease in cattle. **6**†, A wick of a candle. [< AS. *risc*, < L. *ruscum*, butcher's-broom; cp. Goth. *raus*, reed.] **rish**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**bald rush**, any one of various American sedges of the genus *Psilocarya*.—**Dutch r.**, same as SCOURING-RUSH.—**field'-rush"**, *n.* A wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*) 6 to 12 inches high, with flowers in globular or ovate spikes. Compare WOOD-RUSH.—**flowering r.**, an Old World aquatic (*Butomus umbellatus*) of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*), common in British ponds and ditches, and often cultivated. It has linear radical leaves 2 to 4 feet long and rose-colored flowers growing in an umbel on a tall naked scape. **grassy r.**‡; **wa'ter-gland"i-ole**‡.—**hare's'-tail r.**, same as HARE'S-TAIL.—**horned r.**, a coarse perennial beak-rush (*Rhynchospora cornuculata* or *Cephalanthemum longirostris*) 3 to 6 feet high, common in wet places from Ohio to Florida.—**rush'-bear"ing**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A country festival, held especially on the occasion of a church-dedication, when the church is strewn with rushes and flowers; also, the rushes and flowers thus used, and the day of the festival.—**r.-bottomed**, *a.* Having a bottom made of rushes, as a chair.—**r.-broom**, *n.* **1.** A greenhouse shrub (*Viminaria denudata*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*) from Australia, with rush-like stems and orange-yellow flowers in long terminal racemes. Called also *Australian rush-broom* and *Victorian swamp-oak*. **2.** The Spanish broom.

—**r. candle**, a candle made by dipping a rush in tallow.—**r.-daffodil**, *n.* Any one of several daffodils with slender, drooping tube, reflex limb, and short cup, as *Narcissus triandrus* and *N. calathinus*.—**r.-grass**, *n.* *Bot.* Any one of various species of dropseed-grass (*Sporobolus*), especially *S. asper*.—**r.-grown**, *a.* Grown over with rushes.—**r.-holder**, *n.* A candlestick with a clip for supporting a rush candle. **clip'-can"dle-stick**‡.—**rush'light"**, *n.* A rush candle, or the light made by it.

An Old English Rush-holder, with a socket for a dip-candle.

The *rushlight*, made of the pith of the rush dipped in melted fat, was in common use in Pliny's time. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 11, p. 273. [A. '81.]

—**r.-lily**, *n.* *Bot.* Any one of various showy species of *Sisyrinchium*, congeners of the common blue-eyed grass, usually with larger and handsomer flowers, as *S. grandiflorum*, the spring-bell.—**r.-nut**, *n.* One of the small nut-like tubers of a sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), common in moist fields and low grounds from Maine to Texas, as also in the Old World. It is used as food in southern Europe and called by the French *souchet comestible* and *amande de terre*.—**r.-stand**, **r.-stick**, *n.* Same as RUSH-HOLDER.—**r.-toad**, *n.* The natterjack.—**sweet r.**, lemon-grass.

—**rushed**, *a.* Abounding or strewn with rushes.

rush[2], *n.* **1.** The act or an act of rushing; a moving or driving forward with haste or violence; a violent or tumultuous motion; also, an energetic method or manner; as, he works with a *rush*. **2.** Extraordinary haste or pressure, or a great quantity of something causing such pressure; as, a *rush* of work. **3.** A pressing or an unusual demand; a run; as, a *rush* on mining stocks. **4.** In football, the act of a player by which he forces his way with the ball through his opponents' line and in the direction of their goal. **5.** [U. S.] A struggle or rough-and-tumble contest between two bodies of persons, especially students; specifically, when unqualified, a contest in which two compact bodies of students push against each other, each trying to force the other back. Compare CANE-RUSH. **6.** [College Slang, U. S.] The act of going through a recitation or an examination with great success. **7.** A flock or company of birds. **8.** In mining and blasting, a fuse or spire. **9.** [Austral.] A stampede of animals, as horses or cattle. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] A feast; merrymaking.

Synonyms: see CAREER.

—**bunt rush**, in football, a violent rush by all together.—**rush'-buck"ler**†, *n.* A violent bully; swash-buckler.—**r.-line**, *n.* In football, the line of rushers in position for playing; also, the rushers collectively of a side or team.—**r.-seat**, *n.* [Slang.] An unreserved seat at a theater or other place of amusement.

rush'er[1], rush'ęr, *n.* A person who rushes. Specifically: (1) In football, a player whose special part is to force the ball forward to the opposite goal, and to assist and protect the other players. (2) [Colloq.] An energetic, thoroughgoing person. (3) One of the persons who rush into a region when it is first opened to settlement or on a discovery of precious metal.

rush'er[2]†, *n.* A person who strews a floor with rushes.

rush'i-ness, rush'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rushy.

rush'ing, rush'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of moving with a rush. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A refreshment. See RUSH[2], *n.*, 10.

rush'ing-ly, rush'ing-li, *adv.* In a rushing manner.

rusht, *pp.* Rushed. PHIL. SOC.

rush'y, rush'i, *a.* [RUSH'I-ER; RUSH'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in rushes; as, *rushy* meadows.

To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand,
Or dimple in the dark of *rushy* coves.
TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* st. 4.

2. Made of rushes; as, a *rushy* couch.

—**rush'y-fringed"**, *a.* Fringed or bordered with rushes.—**r.-mill**†, *n.* A toy water-wheel made of rushes.

ru'sin(e, rū'sin, *C.* (-sęin, *W.*; -zain, *E.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an Oriental group of *Cervus*, including the sambur. [< RUSA[1].]

rusk, rusk, *vt.* To make or convert into rusk.

rusk, *n.* **1.** A kind of light, sweetened bread or biscuit. **2.** Bread or cake that has been crisped and browned in an oven, then usually pounded fine to be eaten with milk. **3**†. [Eng.] A hard, light cake or bread for ships' stores, etc. [< Sp. *rosca*, screw, twist of bread.]

rus'kie, rus'ki, *n.* [Scot.] Some article, as a basket, hat, or beehive, made of straw, twigs, or similar material.

rus'ma, *n.* Same as RHUSMA.

rus'ot, **rus'wut**, } rus'ęt, -wut, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A preparation consisting of the extract of certain species of the barberry combined with opium and alum: used largely in India for incipient and chronic ophthalmia.

Russ, rus, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (rūs, *W.*[2]) (XIII). **I.** *a.* Russian. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the Russians. **2.** *sing. & pl.* A Russian, or the Russians: chiefly poetical.

But time will teach the *Russ*, ev'n conquering War
Has handmaid arts. CAMPBELL *The Power of Russia* st. 7.

[< F. *Russe*, < Rus. *Rusĭ*, Russia.]

rus'sel†, *n.* A fox: so named from its color.

rus'sel-cord", rus'el-cōrd', *n.* A rep made generally of cotton and wool, or sometimes of wool alone.

rus'set†, *vt.* To make of russet hue; make russet of.

rus'set, rus'ęt, *a.* **1.** Of or having color formed by the combination of orange and purple; popularly, of any reddish or yellowish brown: formerly including tones of gray. **2.** Consisting or made of russet cloth; hence, from the usual character of homespun cloth, coarse; homespun; rustic.

His corded girdle and his *russet* habit denote him to be one of the Francisean order, or one of the Grey Friars. JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Friar Tuck* in vol. i, p. 145. [J. R. S. '70.]

3. *Leather-making.* Finished but not blacked: said of leather; also, made of such leather; as, *russet* shoes. [< F. *rousset*, ruddy, < *roux* (< L. *russus*), red.]

—**russet gown**, a gown of russet or homespun; hence, the wearer of such a gown; a rustic maiden.—**rus'set-pa"ted**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the head gray or ashy.

rus'set, *n.* **1.** A color formed by combining orange and purple; popularly, any reddish or yellowish brown. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Russet-colored cloth or clothing; hence, any coarse homespun cloth, or a homespun garment; a country dress. **3.** Russet leather. **4.** A kind or one of a kind of apples, of rough surface and a greenish color, mottled with spots of a brownish hue, or of a uniform yellowish brown, of good keeping quality.

—**rus'set-y**, *a.* Russet-colored.

rus'set-ing†, *n.* **1.** Russet cloth or clothing; also, a person clad in russet; a rustic; clown. **2.** A russet apple.

Rus'sia, rush'a, *C. E. W.*[1], *or* rū'sha, *W.*[2] (rush'ya, *I.*), *n.* Russia leather. See LEATHER.

With long poring, he has grown almost into a book. He stood as passive as one by the side of the old shelves. I longed to new coat him in *russia*, and assign him his place. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation* p. 15. [W. L. & CO.]

Rus'sian, rush'an *or* rū'shan (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the empire of Russia, in eastern Europe and northern Asia; pertaining to the people of Russia or their language. [< F. *russien*, < *Russe*; see RUSS.]

—**Rus'sian-ism**, *n.* Russian peculiarities, influence, or characteristics.—**Rus'sian-ize**, *vt.* To make like the Russians. **Rus'si-fy**‡.—**Rus"si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of Russianizing, or the state of being Russianized; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

Rus'sian, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Russia, especially one of the dominant race of Russia, forming the greater part of the Slavonic group of Aryan peoples. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 13. **2.** The language of Russia, belonging to the eastern branch of the Slavonic group of Aryan languages, having a separate alphabet resembling in some particulars the Greek rather than the Roman, and including several characters not found in other alphabets.

Its principal subdivisions are **Great Russian**, the principal subdivision, in northern and central Russia; **Little R.**, in the south-western and southern parts of Russia; **Red R.**, in Galicia and vicinity; and **White R.**, in the western part of the empire east of Poland. These terms are also applied to the people speaking the several dialects.

Russ'ni-ak, rus'ni-ak, *n.* [Rus.] A Ruthenian.

Russo-. Derived from New Latin *Russus*, Russian (< RUSS): a combining form.—**Russo-By-zan'tine**, *a.* Pertaining to Russia and derived from the Byzantine empire: said of Russian art, and especially of the architecture developed in Russia from Byzantine models, retaining the pendentive and characterized by the bulbous dome, with abundant use of gilding and color, and many rather fantastic details.—**Russo-Greek'**, *a.* Pertaining to both Russians and Greeks; as, the *Russo-Greek* Church.—**Russo-phile**, **I.** *a.* Favoring Russia or Russian policy or methods. **II.** *n.* A person, not a Russian, who favors Russia, or Russian policy, principles, or methods. **Russo-phil"ist**, *C.* (**Russ-soph'il-ist**, *W.*)‡.—**Russo-phil"ism**, *C.* (**Russ-soph'il-ism**, *E. W.*), *n.*—**Russo-phobe**, **Russo-pho"bist**, *C. E.*[1] (**Russ-soph'o-bist**, *E.*[2] *W.*), *n.* One who fears Russia, its influence, or its policy.—**Russo-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Fear of the policy or influence of Russia. **Russo-pho"bism**‡.

Russo-Byzantine Architecture. (Cathedral of St. Basil, Moscow.)

rus'sud, rus'ud, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A provision of grain and forage for the use of a camp.

Rus'su-la, rus'yu-la, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of gill-bearing fungi, destitute of velum and having stiff brittle lamellæ, very variable in form and color, especially the latter, the same species ranging from the brightest scarlet to white. Some species are extremely acrid, while others are mild and esculent and are much esteemed in Europe. [< LL. *russulus*, reddish, < L. *russus*, red.]

rust, rust, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with rust; cause to contract rust; as, water *rusts* iron. **2.** To weaken, impair, or destroy by inactivity.

II. *i.* **1.** To become covered with or affected by rust. **2.** To lose energy or become dull by inaction; as, to allow one's powers to *rust*.

Resting is one thing, and a very good thing, but resting prolonged becomes *rusting*.
C. F. THWING in *North American Review* June, '92, p. 761.

rust, *n.* **1.** The reddish or yellowish coating caused on iron or steel by oxidation, as by the action of air and moisture, consisting of ferric hydroxid and ferric oxid, or red oxid of iron; in an extended sense, a film or oxid formed on any metal by corrosion. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Any species of uredineous fungus. (2) A disease of higher plants caused by a uredineous fungus. (3) Incorrectly, any one of several diseases not caused by uredineous fungi.

Wheat- and **rye-rust** are caused by *Puccinia graminis* and *P. rubigo-vera*; **oat-r.** is due to *P. coronata*; **corn-r.**, to *P. Sorghi*; **rose-r.**, to *Phragmidium subcorticium*; **blackberry-r.**, to *Cæoma nitens*; **flax-r.**, to *Melampsora Lini*; **clover-r.**, to *Uromyces Trifolii*.

3. Any coating or accretion formed by a corrosive or degenerative process; any gathering of foul extraneous matter; as, *rust* on salted meat. **4.** A condition, affection, or tendency that destroys or weakens energy or active qualities; as, the *rust* of idleness. **5.** A mixture of iron-filings, ammonium chlorid, and sometimes sulfur, moistened and placed between iron surfaces, where it hardens by oxidation, and forms a solid joint called a **rust-joint**. [< AS. *rust*, < *rēad*, red.]

—**black rust**, the long black lines appearing on the leaves or stem, especially on the stubble, of wheat, etc., constituting the teleutosporic stage of the wheat-rust (*Puccinia graminis*).—**brown r.**, a disease of the growing tobacco-plant, in which brown circular spots appear on the leaves. **field'-fire"**‡.—**red r.**, the orange-red lines on the leaves and stem of wheat, oats, barley, etc., constituting

the uredosporic stage of species of *Puccinia;* also, the æcidial stage of various uredineous fungi.—**rust'-ball"**, *n. Mining.* **1.** A lump of yellow iron ore found in the chalk, in Cambridgeshire, England. **2.** Such material collectively.—**r.-colored**, *a.* Having the color of iron-rust; dull reddish-yellow.—**r.-fungus**, *n.* See RUST-MITE.—**r.-joint**, *n.* See def. 5, above.—**r.-mite**, *n.* A phytoptid or gall-mite that makes a rust-like excrescence upon plants, as *Phytoptus oleiporus*, which discolors the rind of the orange.—**r.-proof**, *a.* Proof against rust; not liable to rust.—**r.-red**, *a. Zool.* Having the reddish color of iron-rust; ferruginous.—**white r.**, various fungi of the genus *Cystopus*, common on radishes and other plants of the mustard family.

rust'ful, rust'ful, *a.* Rusty; causing rust.

rus'tic, rus'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or dwelling in the country; rural. Hence: (1) Not costly or showy; plain; coarse; homely; as, *rustic* garments; a *rustic* cot. (2) Lacking in cultivation or refinement; rude; awkward; boorish; as, a *rustic* manner; *rustic* speech. (3) Free from affectation or artificiality; unaffected; artless; as, *rustic* simplicity.

2. Of, pertaining to, or noting some irregular style of work or decoration appropriate to the country. See phrases. **3.** In ancient Latin manuscript, written in or pertaining to a form of letters lighter than the *square*, superseded in the 5th century by the *uncial*. [< F. *rustique*, < L. *rusticus*, < *rus*, country.]

Synonyms: agricultural, artless, awkward, boorish, bucolic, clownish, coarse, countrified, country, hoidenish, inelegant, outlandish, pastoral, plain, rude, sylvan, uncouth, unpolished, unsophisticated, untaught, verdant. *Rural* refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature; *rustic* refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency; as, a *rural* scene; a *rustic* party, a *rustic* lass. We speak, however, of the *rural* population, *rural* simplicity, etc. *Rural* has always a favorable sense; *rustic* frequently an unfavorable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement, thus, *rustic* politeness expresses that which is well-meant, but awkward; similar ideas are suggested by a *rustic* feast, *rustic* garb, etc. *Rustic* is, however, often used of a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and perhaps beautiful, as, a *rustic* cottage, a *rustic* chair. *Pastoral* refers to the care of flocks, and to the shepherd's life with the pleasing associations suggested by the old poetic ideal of that life; as, *pastoral* poetry. *Bucolic* is kindred to *pastoral*, but is a less elevated term, and sometimes slightly contemptuous.—**Antonyms**: accomplished, city-like, cultured, elegant, polished, polite, refined, urban, urbane, well-bred.

Phrases, etc.:—**rustic order**, in modern architecture, masonry in which the stones have their faces hatched or nigged with hammer-points.—**r. ware**, brown glazed buff or light-brown terra-cotta ware, sometimes green-mottled.—**rus'tic-work"**, *n.* **1.** *Masonry.* Ashlar-work, or a method of making ashlar-work, with rough surfaces, and often with chamfered and deeply sunk grooves at the joints, to make them conspicuous. See illus. under VERMICULAR. **2.** Woodwork made of the natural limbs and roots of trees, fancifully arranged.

rus'tic, *n.* **1.** One who lives in the country; a countryman; peasant. (1) A country person of simple manners or character. (2) A course or clownish person; boor.

An English *rustic*, . . . whose existence pendulates between the parish priest and the county magistrate.
J. W. PALMER *After his Kind* ch. 3, p. 35. [H. H. & CO. '86.]

2. Rustic-work. **3.** *Ceram.* A roughened surface in ceramic ware.—**rus'tic-al.** [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Rustic. **II.** *n.* A rustic.—**rus'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* **rus'tic-ly**‡.—**rus'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

rus'ti-cate, rus'ti kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send or banish to the country; especially, to suspend and send away temporarily, as from a college.

For some misdemeanors attributed to him, he was once or twice sent into the country. 'Rusticated' was the term . . . to study a few weeks with some staid minister. CASWELL in F. B. Sanborn's *S. G. House* ch. 1, p. 17. [F. & W., '91.]

2. In masonry, to construct with rustic-work.

II. *i.* To dwell in or go into the country. [< L. *rusticor*, pp *rusticatus*, < *rus*, country.]

rus'ti-ca"ted, *pa.* *Arch.* Rustic.—**rus"ti-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated. **2.** *Arch.* Rustic-work.

rus-tic'i-ty, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state, condition, or quality of being rustic; rustic character or manners. (1) Artless simplicity. (2) Coarse rudeness. **2.** A rustic trait or peculiarity. [< F. *rusticité*, < L. *rusticitas*, < *rusticus*; see RUSTIC.]

rus'ti-cize, rus'ti-sīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To render rustic.

Rus-tic'o-læ, rus-tic'o-lē *or* -lē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Limicolæ*. [< L. *rusticus* (see RUSTIC) + *colo*, dwell.]

rust'i-ly, rust'i-li, *adv.* In a manner showing rustiness.

rust'i-ness, rust'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rusty.

It is not our purpose . . . to show . . . how the *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 1, p. 25. [O. & O. '71.]

rus'tle, rus'tl, *n.* Rustle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

rus'tle, rus'l, *v.* [RUS'TLED; RUS'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause slight, dry objects, as leaves of trees, pieces of paper, or silks, to make a series of quick, gentle sounds by rubbing together; as, the breeze *rustled* the leaves. **2.** To cause to move or fall with a rustle. **3.** [Slang, Western U. S.] To act with energy or bustling activity; specifically, to obtain by theft; as, to *rustle* cattle or horses. **4.** Local, U. S.] *Brickmaking.* To increase the heat of (a kiln).

II. *i.* **1.** To make a succession of quick, gentle sounds, such as are made by the friction or motion of leaves.

In maiden plumes We *rustled*.
TENNYSON *Princess* i, st. 10.

2. To go or move with a series of quick, gentle, frictional sounds; as, she *rustled* in rich silks. **3.** [Slang, Western U. S.] To act, work, or conduct oneself with vigor or energy; strive with or manifest great activity; hustle. [Freq. < Sw. *rusta*, stir. O. Sw. *ruska*, shake.]

rus'tling-ly, *adv.*

rus'tle, *n.* A sound or noise of rustling; a quick succession of small, light, frictional sounds.

We hear, like them, the hum of bees
And *rustle* of the bladed corn.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 10.

rus'tler, rus'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rustles. **2.** [Slang, Western U. S.] (1) Any person who is active, pushing, and bustling in any enterprise; also, one who has turned cattle- or horse-thief. Compare RUSTLER. (2) A domestic animal capable of caring for itself.

rust'less, rust'les, *a.* Free from or not liable to rust.

rus'tre, rus'ter, *n.* [F.] **1.** One of the overlapping scales of ancient armor. **2.** *Her.* A lozenge pierced with a circular opening showing the field.

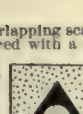
A Rustre.
Arms of Custance.

—**rus'tred**, *a.* Having rustres; composed of rustres or overlapping scales, as armor.

rust'yt, *vt.* To make rusty.

rust'y‡, rust'i, *a.* [RUST'I-ER; RUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or affected with or as with rust; as, a *rusty* blade. **2.** Consisting of or produced by rust; as, *rusty* spots or stains. **3.** Having the appearance of rust; having a reddish or yellowish discoloration, as from decomposition: said especially of salted fish or meat that has become stale or rancid. **4.** Having lost the original finish or color; faded; nap-worn; as, *rusty* garments.

Imagine a tall and exceedingly meagre man, dressed in a *rusty* suit of black. BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, p. 20. [H. '60.]

5. Impaired by inaction or lack of exercise; having lost skill for want of practise; as, *rusty* in one's Latin. **6.** *Bot & Zool.* Appearing as if covered with rust; brownish-red; rubiginous. **7.** Hoarse or rough; harsh; as, *rusty* tones. **8**†. Producing or leading to rustiness. [< AS. *rustig*, < *rust*; see RUST.]

—**rusty blackbird** or **grackle**, see GRACKLE.—**r.-crowned falcon**, the sparrow-hawk, which has a chestnut cap.—**r. dab**, the sand-dab.

rust'y-2, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Restive; stubborn.

—**to ride, run, or turn rusty**, to become stubborn, rebellious, or ill-natured.

rust'y-back", rust'i-bac, *n.* [Eng.] A fern, either (1) the maidenhair spleenwort, or (2) *Blechnum* or *Lomaria Spicant*.

rus'wut, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as RUSOT.

rut‡, rut, *vt.* [RUT'TED; RUT'TING.] To make ruts, furrows, or channels in; hence, figuratively, to wrinkle; chiefly in the perfect participle; as, *rutted* highways.

The native tracks . . . are veritable footpaths, never over a foot in breadth, beaten as hard as adamant, and *rutted* beneath the level of the forest bed, by centuries of native traffic.
MRS. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS *New World of Cent. Afr.* § i, ch. 1, p. 29. [H. & S. '90.]

rut‡, *v.* [RUT'TED; RUT'TING.] **I.** *i.* To be under sexual excitement: said of various animals; as, *rutting* deer. **II**†. *t.* To unite with in copulation; cover.

—**rut'-time"**, *n.* The period when animals, as deer, are under sexual excitement. **rut'ting-time"**‡.

rut‡, *n.* **1.** A sunken track made by a wheel, or worn by the constant passing and repassing of wheeled vehicles; hence, a groove forming a path for anything. **2.** A settled habit or course of procedure; round; habitual course or method of action; as, the *rut* of legal technicality. **3**†. A crease; wrinkle. [For ROUTE.]

rut‡, *n.* **1.** The sexual excitement, or heat, of various animals, as deer or cattle; the period of such sexual excitement; also, the noise made by deer when in heat. **2.** A roaring or uproar; rote.

I hear the sea, very strong and loud at the north, which is not unusual after violent atmospheric agitations, and when the wind has lulled. They call this the rote or *rut* of the sea.
WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence*, Dec. 7, '47 in vol. ii, p. 262. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

[F., < L. *rugitus*, roaring, < *rugio*, roar.]

ru"ta-ba'ga, rū'ta-bē'gu, *n.* A cultivated plant (*Brassica campestris*, var. *Rutabaga*), or its edible ovoid or globular yellowish root, allied to the common turnip. [Said to be Sw.] **Swedish turnip**‡.

Ru-ta'ce-æ, ru-tē'se-ē *or* tū'se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of glandular-punctate polypetalous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs—the rue family—having exstipulate, opposite, simple or compound leaves and variously shaped flower-clusters of perfect flowers. It embraces 7 tribes, 101 genera, and about 800 species, found in the warmer parts of the world. **Ru'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *rhytē*, rue.]—**ru-ta'ceous**, *a.*

rute, rūt, *n.* [Prov.] In mining, thread-like veins of ore.

ruth, rūth, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Sorrow for another's misery; compassion; pity; also, grief; sorrow; misery.

Ruth began to work
Against his anger in him, while he watch'd
The being he loved best in all the world.
TENNYSON *Enid* st. 48.

2†. That which produces misery; cruelty; barbarity. **3**†. A slight or fact to cause pity; a shame; a pity. **4**†. Contrition; regret. [< Icel. *hrygth*, < *hryggr*, sorrowful.]

Ruth, *n.* A book of the Old Testament, relating how, by the marriage of Ruth the Moabitess to her marital kinsman Boaz, a foreigner was taken into the covenant-line, to prepare for the chosen race of kings; as a work of literature, admired for its grace, beauty, and simplicity. [Heb., < *reuth*, beauty, or *reuth*, female friend.]

ruth'a, rūth'u, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as RUTT.

Ru-the'ni-an, rū-thē'ni-un. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the Little Russians living in eastern Austria and southeastern Poland. **Russ'ni-aks**‡. **2.** The language of the Ruthenians; Little Russian. See RUSSIAN. [< *Ruthenia*, name of Russia.]—**United Ruthenians**, or **Ruthenian Catholics** (*Ch. Hist.*), those Ruthenians in Polish and Austro-Hungarian territory who acknowledge the headship of the Pope, but retain the old Greek Slavonic liturgy and allow their secular clergy to marry.

ru-then'ic, rū-then'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ruthenium, especially when combined in its higher valency; as, *ruthenic* oxid (RuO_4).

ru-the'ni-ous, rū-thē'ni-us, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ruthenium, especially when combined in its lower valency; as, *ruthenious* oxid (Ru_2O_3).

ru-the'ni-um, rū-thē'ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* A white, spongy metallic element, one of the platinum metals, first found in platinum ores from the Ural Mountains, Russia. See ELEMENT. [< *Ruthenia*, Russia.]

ruth'ful†, *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow or pity; sorrowful; merciful. **2.** Causing sorrow.—**ruth'ful-ly**†, *adv.*

ruth'less, rūth'les, *a.* Having no pity or compassion; unrestrained by pity; merciless; as, *ruthless* cruelty.

—**ruth'less-ly**, *adv.*—**ruth'less-ness**, *n.*

ru'tic, rū'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from rue. [< L. *ruta*; see RUE¹, *n.*] **ru'tin**‡.

—**rutic acid**, same as CAPRIC ACID. See CAPRIC.

rut"i-lan'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as RUTIDOSIS.

ru'ti-lant, rū'ti-lant, *a.* [Rare.] Of a shining red color; glittering. [F., < L. *rutilans*, ppr. *rutilant-is*, be reddish, < *rutilus*, red.]—**ru'ti-late**†, *vi.* To emit rays of light; shine.

ru'tile, rū'til, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, reddish-brown, transparent to opaque titanium dioxid (TiO_2), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [F., shining, < L. *rutilus*, red.] **ru'til**‡.

ru-til'i-an, ru-til'i-un, *n.* A scarabæid beetle of *Rutela* or a related genus. [< L. *rutilus*, reddish.]

ru'tin, rū'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A pale-yellow, bitter, crystalline compound ($C_{25}H_{28}O_{16}$), found as a glucosid in the garden rue, preserved capers, and elsewhere in the vegetable kingdom. Called also *phytomelin*, *ruelin*, *vegetable yellow*. [< L. *ruta*; see RUE¹, *n.*] **rutinic acid**‡.

rutt, rut, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian carriage or low chariot drawn by an ox or a pony. Compare RATH.

Elegant *rutts*, covered with light gilded domes from which hang silken curtains, pass along, drawn by white oxen. These are the carriages of the ladies of the Court.
ROUSSELET *India* ch. 8, p. 92. [S. '76.]

rut-tee', rut-tī', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A pea-like scarlet seed of the Indian licorice, used as a weight. **ra-ti'**‡; **ret-tee'**‡.

rut'ter¹, rut'er, *n.* That which ruts.

rut'ter-2†, *n.* **1.** A dragoon; a hired trooper. **2.** A fashionable gallant.

rut'ter-3†, *n.* A chart of a route, as by sea. **rut'ti-er**†.

rut'ter-kin†, *n.* An old beguiler: used contemptuously.

rut'tish¹, rut'ish, *a.* Tending to make or run in ruts.

rut'tish-2, *a.* Disposed to rut; lustful; libidinous. **rut'ty**‡.—**rut'tish-ness**, *n.*

rut'tle, rut'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A rattling; especially, a rattling that attends difficult breathing; the death-rattle.—**rut'tle**, *vi.* To make a ruttle.

rut'ton-root", rut'on-rūt', *n.* An East-Indian herb (*Maharanga* or *Onosma Emodi*) of the borage family, or its root, that yields a brilliant red to oils, and stains wood a mahogany color. [< Hind. *ratan*, gem, + ROOT, *n.*]

rut'ty¹, rut'i, *a.* Cut into or full of ruts, as roads.

rut'ty-2, *a.* Same as RUTTISH².

rut'ty-3†, *a.* Rooty; as, a *rutty* bank.

rut'u-la, *n.* *Anat.* Same as ROTULA, 1.

ru'tyl-ene, rū'til-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid (C_5H_8), polymeric with acetylene, formed when diamylene tribromid is heated with alcoholic potash. [< RUTIN + -YL.]

ru'vid, rū'vid, *a.* [Rare.] Rough. [< It. *ruvido*, < L. *rudus*, rough.]

ruz'zom, ruz'em, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as RIZOME.

ry-ac'o-lite, *n.* Same as RHYACOLITE.

ry'al†, *a.* Royal.

ry'al, rī'al, *n.* See ROSE-NOBLE. [Var. of ROYAL.] **ri'al**‡.

ry'al-ly†, **ry'al-lichet**, *adv.* Royally.

ryde†, *vt. & ri.* Ride.—**ry'der**†, *n.* Rider.

rye¹, rai, *n.* **1.** The grain or seeds produced by a cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), or the plant. Rye is nearly allied to wheat, though yielding a much less nutritious flour. It forms the breadstuff of large numbers of people, and furnishes the material for the black bread of Europe. Hardier than wheat and adapted to poorer and lighter soil, it is cultivated as a food-plant, mostly in mountainous districts and cold northern regions, especially northern Europe. In the United States it is cultivated also for the manufacture of whisky.

Rye (*Secale cereale*).
a, a part of the head in maturity.

2. In the Scriptures, probably, spelt. See *Ex.* ix. 32, and *Isa.* xxviii. 25. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Whisky distilled from rye. **4.** A disease of the hawk. **5.** *Her.* A stalk of grain represented with the head hanging down. [< AS. *ryge*, rye.] **riet**.

Compounds, etc.:—**rye's moth"**, *n.* A European pyralid moth whose caterpillar injures rye.—**rye-straw**, *n.* The straw, or a straw, of rye; hence, a person of no account; a weakling.—**rye-wolf**, *n.* *Folk-lore.* A malicious spirit imagined by the German peasantry to haunt rye-fields.—**rye-worm**, *n.* The larva of a European fly (*Oscinis pumilionis*), destructive to the stems of rye.—**spring rye**, rye sown in spring, as distinguished from that sown in autumn.—**spurred rye** (*Bot.*), the grain of rye in an ergotized condition. See ERGOT.—**wild rye**, any one of various grasses of the genus *Elymus*, especially *E. Virginicus*, a tall grass resembling rye, common on river-banks in the United States. **lyme'-grass"**‡.

rye², *n.* [Gipsy.] A gentleman.

rye'-grass", rai'-gras', *n.* Common darnel. **ray's grass"**‡; **wild rye**‡.—**Italian rye-grass**, see GRASS.

ryfe†, *a.* Frequent; common.

ryght†, *n., a., adv.* Right.

ryght'wyst†, *a.* Righteous.

ryke, raik, *ri.* [Scot.] To reach.

rym†, *n.* A rime. **rymet**.

rynch-o-. Same as RHYNCHO-: a combining form.

rynd, rind, *C. Wr.* W.² (raind, *E. I.* W.¹), *n.* An iron bar for supporting an upper millstone. It has a central hollow bearing (the cockeye), which rests upon the upper pointed end (cockhead) of the mill-spindle. [Perhaps < AS *hrindan*, push.] **bal'ance-rynd"**‡; **mill-r.**‡; **millstone-r.**‡; **rhind**‡; **rhynd**‡; **rind**‡.

Ryn-go'ta, rin-gō'tu, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Rhynchota* or *Hemiptera*. [Form of RHYNCHOTA.]

rynne†, *vt. & vi.* To run.

rynt, rint, *n. & interj.* [Prov. Eng.] Aroint.

ry'ot, rai'ut, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a tenant; tiller of the soil; peasant. **ray'ut**.

ry'ot-war, rai'ut-wār, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A British official land-settlement in operation in parts of India, under which the cultivator pays the tax directly to the government, and can resign his holding at the beginning of any year. **ra'yot-wa"ri**‡; **ry'ot-rent"**‡; **ry'ot-wa"ri**‡.

rype†, *v. & a.* Ripe.

rype, rnip, *n.* [Dan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan. Called also *dalripta*.

ry'peck, rai'pec, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A sharp-pointed pole, driven into the river-bed, to which Thames fishermen moor their boats; the plural form often used as a singular.

ryset, *v. & n.* Rise.

rysh†, *n* Same as RUSH¹. **ryschet**.

ry-sim'e-ter, *n.* Same as RHYSIMETER.

ryth†, *n.* A shallow place in a river; ford.

rythm†, *n.* Same as RHYTHM and RIME.

ryth'mer†, *n.* A rimer.

ryt"i-do-car'pous, rit'i-do-cār'pus, *a.* *Bot.* Having the surface of the fruit covered with wrinkles. [< Gr. *rhytis*, wrinkle, + *karpos*, fruit.]

ryt"i-do'sis, rit'i-dō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A shriveling up or wasting away of the cornea. [< Gr. *rhytidōsis*, a wrinkling, < *rhytis*, wrinkle.] **rut"i-do'sis**‡.

Ryt'i-na, etc. Same as RHYTINA, etc.

ryvet, *v.* Same as RIVE¹.

S

S s S s S s

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

S, s, es, *n.* [s's, S's, or Ss, es'ez, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the nineteenth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ʊ; the sign of a hissing consonant, beginning a syllable as in *so*, closing a syllable as in *us*, or a syllabic surd as in *amidst*, the vocal cords being open and the nose closed. It is called a sibilant, a lingual, a dental, a tongue-tip, and a continuous consonant, sometimes a semivowel.

The tongue-front is raised nearly to the roof of the mouth just above the front teeth, an opening is left at the blade just behind the tip, and hissing breath makes the common *s*, Visible Speech ʊ. When the opening begins farther back near the y position, and the breath hisses through a channel to the tip, it makes *sh*, Visible Speech ʃ. If the vocal cords be closed so as to vibrate, *s* will change to *z*, Visible Speech ʊ; *sh* to *zh*, ʒ. If the tongue-point be lowered to the teeth, *th*, ʊ, and *dh*, ʊ, are made. If the tongue-tip vibrate *r* is made. If it be touched tight *t* is made.

The continuous consonants are often stopped with a tight closure, by which *t* is added to final *s*, as *whiles, whilst*. The digraphs *st, sp, sc* = *sk* escape Grimm's law, as if single sibilants; and alliterate so in Germanic verse. In French an initial *s* is often used to indicate the syllabic quantity of *s* in these digraphs: *espace*, space; *estomac*, stomach. *S* is the only hissing letter in Latin or Anglo-Saxon; *r* (not *z*) is its sonant. In Middle English *z* appears as sonant *s*; *sh* also appears as a softening in *sce, sci*, as *sceo*, shoe, *scip*, ship; and in modern English becomes abundant for *si* = *sy, ti*, as in *mission, nation*. Its sonant *zh*, as in *decision*, is first noticed in 1688, and although *s, z, sh, zh* are well-known signs of these sounds, *s* is still used most frequently for all of them in standard print. Few languages have signs to distinguish *s* and *z*. *Sh, zh* are found as elements also in *ch* = *tsh* and the Greek rough breathing *j* = soft *g* = *dzh*. *S* freely assimilates, softens (in Greek, to ', *h*), and drops.

Other tongue-letters change to *s*, all running to the tongue-tip as easiest moved, as *c* = *k* before *e* or *i* (see C), *t, d, th, dh*, as in *amut, loveth, loves*. Sonant labials *b, m* are assimilated by *s*.

Hissing is natural breath-gesture, and is taken freely into artificial speech, retaining something of its natural habit. The hiss of dislike (*s*), that urging a dog to fight (*st*), and that hushing a child (*sh*) are familiar. *S* can be made alone: *That's so;* be prolonged at will; be made before, after, or between other letters; be consonantal or syllabic; and it has much of onomatope.

In English *s* > *z* is the main inflection-sign, the only living sign of case and number in nouns, the only living personal ending of verbs, save the old *st*. See Z.

In the pronunciation of this dictionary *s* is used only for its first sound as above described. The other sounds which it represents in common print are represented by *sh, z, zh*, etc.

The sound *s* is fifth in frequency of the consonants and seventh of the elementary sounds in English, averaging 4.69 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of the literature. *Z* averages 2.92 per cent., *r*, the first, 7.44. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [s. '74.]

Capital S is from Latin S < early Gr. Lat. Ϛ Ɛ ξ < Phenician ש < hieratic ☧ < hieroglyphic 𓋴. The hieroglyph is a garden inundated.

There are four sibilants in Phenician; the one given here is called *shin*. The Greek is called *sigma*. The Anglo-Saxon rune is called *sigel*, sun, and is the sixteenth in the futhorc. For lower case, black letter, dates, and the like, see A.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

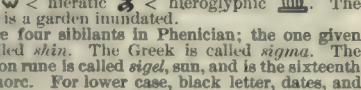

Hiero-glyphic Garden. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) South. (2) [s] Shilling. (3) [s] Second (of time). (4) [s] Substantive. (5) In physicians' prescriptions, half (Latin *semi*). (6) *Her.* Sable. For other abbreviations, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation of the middle ages, 7 or 70; with a dash over it (S), 70,000. (2) *Chem.* Sulfur. (3) *Math.* (*a*) The scalar part of a quaternion. (*b*) In the Greek form (Σ), the sum of a certain class or series of values. The limits between which the summation is to be made are often written above and below; thus, $\sum_{n=7}^{n=3} n$ signifies 3+4+5+6+7. (*c*) [s] The length of an arc.

—**S bracket, S piece,** in mechanical construction, a bracket or other piece in the shape of the letter S.—**S brake,** a railway-brake having on a rock-shaft an S-shaped lever with a shoe on each end, arranged to press against the upper edge of one wheel and the lower edge of the opposite wheel on the same side of the truck.—**S curve,** a curve shaped like an S; a sigmoid curve.

's. *Gram.* The sign or suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular and of the same case plural when the noun ends in *n;* as, men's lives; children's books; shortened since the 17th century from Middle English *-es*. The apostrophe now replaces the *e*. See APOSTROPHE; POSSESSIVE CASE. Some words ending in a sibilant omit the *s* of the possessive to avoid the disagreeable repetition of a hissing sound. The rules formulated for this work are as follow: (1) Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound *ss, x, ce, se*, or dental *ge* add the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound, as, *James's* reign; *Jones's* hat; a *fox'* skin. (2) Singular disyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented; as, *Perus'* defeat; *Moses'* face; *Jesus'* disciples; *Laplace's* theory; *Hortense's* fate. (3) Singular polysyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s* only when a principal or secondary accent falls on the last syllable; as, *Boniface's* mistake; *Quackenbos's* Rhetoric; *Orosius's* History. [ME. *-es, -is*, < AS. *-es*, < Parent Speech *-as*.]

-s¹, *Gram.* The common plural sign in Parent Speech; in Anglo-Saxon, the plural sign of masculine *a*-stems, making the ending *-as*. The *a* weakened to *e* in Middle English, and has dropped in modern English, except after sibilants: *heofonas*, > *hevenes*, > heavens; *fiscas*, > fishes. [Same as -ES (1).]

-s², The ending of the third person singular present indicative of the verb. It comes from the demonstrative pronoun, Parent Speech, Greek, Latin *s* (*to*), > Anglo-Saxon *th* (*that*): Latin *amat*, loveth, means *love* + *that one*. The change of *-th* to *-s*, a regular weakening (see S), occurred first in Northumbrian and only lately has become universal. See TENSE-ENDING.

Of the transition of the spirant *th* into the sibilant *s* a notable example is offered in our substitution—now become universal except in antiquated and solemn styles—of *he loves* for *he loveth*. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. III, p. 93. [s. '67.] [Same as -ES (2).]

Saadh, *n.* [Hind.] Same as SADH.

sab, sab, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Sob.

sab″a-dil′la, sab″ə-dil′ə, *n.* Same as CEVADILLA.

Sa-bæ′an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SABEAN¹.

Sa-bæ′an-ism, Sa′ba-ism, *n.* Same as SABIANISM.

Sa″ba-is′tic, sē″[*or* sg″]bə-is′tic, *a.* Pertaining to the religion of the Sabians.

Sa′bal, sē′bal *or* sg′bal, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical or subtropical palms (*Palmaceæ*) having large fan-shaped plaited leaves. The palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*) of Florida is one of the best-known species. [Probably < Indian name.]

sab′a-lo, sab′ə-lō, *n.* The tarpon. [< Sp. *sábalo*, shad.]

Sab′a-oth, sab′ē-ŏth *or* sə-bā′ŏth (XIII), *n. pl.* **1.** Armies; hosts: chiefly in the Scriptural phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth*. **2†.** Incorrectly, the Sabbath. [LL., < Gr. *Sabaōth*, < Heb. *tsebā'ōth*, pl. of *tsābā*, army, < *tsābā*, fight.]

Sa-ba′zi-a, sə-bē′zi-ə *or* -bg′zi-ə, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* Festivals in honor of Sabazius, an Asiatic deity later assimilated with Dionysos, originally held in Phrygia, afterward in Greece. **Sa-ba′si-a†.**

Sab′ba-day, sab′ə-dē, *n.* [Dial., New Eng.] The Sabbath.

Sab′bat, sab′ət, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The Sabbath. **2.** [Archaic.] Specifically, the witches' Sabbath.

Sab″ba-ta′ri-an, sab″ə-tē′ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or its strict observance; pertaining to Sabbatarians. [< L. *sabbatarius*, < *sabbatum*, see SABBATH.]

Sab″ba-ta′ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A Christian who observes Sunday with strictness, regarding the fourth commandment of the Decalogue as applicable to its observance: often used in reproach, to indicate a bigoted or overstrict observer. **2.** A Christian who observes the seventh day of the week, holding the Jewish Sabbath (often strictly from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday) as still obligatory; as, the Seventh-day Baptists are *Sabbatarians*.—**Sab″ba-ta′ri-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines or observances of Sabbatarians, in either sense.

In the rigid *Sabbatarianism* of New England they held it no day to have any conversation on secular matters.
ROSE T. COOKE *Steadfast* ch. 39, p. 416. [T. & CO. '79.]

Sab′bath, sab′ath, *n.* **1.** The seventh day of the week as set apart by the fourth commandment of the Decalogue, to be observed by the Jews by cessation from all labor. **2.** Among the English Puritans, Scotch Presbyterians, and many of their descendants everywhere, the first day of the week as observed by Christians; the Lord's day; Sunday. The use of the name implies the observance of the day more or less according to the Jewish manner, by cessation from labor, and in the Puritan manner, by abstinence from secular recreations or pleasures.

You set apart a *sabbath*—not to show that other days are not intended to be sacred, but for the very purpose of making them sacred. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. iii, p. 276. [H. '70.]

3. The institution or observance of a day of rest, independent of the period observed; as, the *Sabbath* is a necessity for the human race; hence, a time of rest, peace, or quiet. **4.** Any period of rest covering one-seventh of the time, as the Sabbatical year of the Jews. **5.** Same as WITCHES' SABBATH. See phrase below. **Sab′bat‡.** [< AS. *sabat*, < L. *sabbatum*, < Gr. *sabbaton*, < Heb. *shabbāth*, < *shabāth*, rest from labor.]

Synonyms: First-day, Lord's day, Sunday. *Sabbath* carries a more direct reference to the Mosaic economy, with a suggestion of sacred rest that is not in the name *Sunday* (*dies solis*), given by the heathen to the first day of the week; *Lord's day* denotes the first day of the week as that of Christ's resurrection. *First-day* is the name given by the Friends, who have similarly renamed all the days of the week in order to avoid the supposed tribute given by the common names to heathen objects of worship.

—**Great or Holy Sabbath,** the Saturday before Easter; Easter even.—**Sab′bath-break″er,** *n.* One who violates or profanes the Sabbath or Sunday.—**S.-breaking,** *n.* *Law.* A misdemeanor by the statutes of some states, that prohibit acts that tend to disturb the quiet of the Sabbath.—**S.-school,** *n.* **1.** A school where Hebrew children are instructed on their Sabbath. **2.** Same as SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—**witches' S.** (*Folk-lore*), an assembly of witches, wizards, and demons, formerly believed to be convoked by Satan and held yearly with diabolical orgies, in some wild and remote region, as on the Brocken, in Germany; the Sabbat.

—**Sab″bath-a′ri-an,** *n.* **1.** Same as SOUTHCOTTIAN. **2†.** A Sabbatarian.—**Sab′bath-a-ry†,** *a.* Of or belonging to the Sabbath.—**Sab′bath-less,** *a.* Not observing any Sabbath; being without periods of rest.

Sab″ba-tha′ist, sab″ə-thē′ist, *n.* [Rare.] A follower of the Smyrniote Sabbathai Zebi (17th cent.), who was accepted as the Messiah by many Jews in Europe and Asia.

—**Sab″ba-tha′ic,** *a.*

Sab-ba′ti-a, sab-bē′shi-ə *or* -bg′ti-ə, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of handsome plants of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*), confined to the United States and Cuba and embracing about 15 species, of which several are in cultivation under the name of **centaury. 2.** [s-] Any plant of this genus. [< Liberatus *Sabbati*, Italian botanist.]

Sab-ba′ti-an, sab-bē′shi-ən *or* -bg′ti-ən, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the disciples of Sabbatius, a Christian Jew of the 4th century who caused a schism in the Novatian sect. **Sa-ba′ti-an‡; Sab-ba′tha-ist‡; Sab-ba′thi-an‡.**

Sab-bat′ic-al, sab-bat′ic-əl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Sabbath.

Christ relaxed the *sabbatical* obligation by referring to the object of the ordinance—the Sabbath was made for man.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* ch. 17, p. 207. [R. BROS. '66.]

Sab′ba-tine‡ [Rare]. **2.** Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or offering rest from labor. **Sab-bat′ic‡.**

—**Sabbatical year. 1.** In the ancient Jewish economy, every seventh year, in which the people were required to refrain from tillage. **2.** A year's vacation awarded to professors in some American institutions every seven years.

—**Sab-bat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sab′ba-tism, sab′ə-tizm, *n.* [Archaic.] The keeping of a Sabbath; cessation from labor; rest of body or spirit.

The saints enter into peace on this side heaven, and enjoy a present *sabbatism*. MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, Prov.* iii. 13-20.

Sab′ba-tize†, I, *t.* To make a Sabbath of; keep as a day of rest. **II.** *i.* To observe the Sabbath.

sab′ba-ton, sab′ə-tən, *n.* *Archeol.* A shoe of rich materials, worn in the 15th century; also, a broad-toed armored shoe of the 16th century. [< LL. *sabbatum*, shoe.]

sab″da-rif′fa, sab″də-rif′ə, *n.* Same as ROSELLE.

Sa-be′an¹, sə-bī′ən *or* -bē′ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba or Yemen in Arabia; hence, Arabian. **Sa-bæ′an‡.**

Sa-be′an², *a.* Same as SABIAN.

Sa-be′an¹, *n.* **1.** *O. T.* A descendant of any one of several persons named Sheba or Seba. **2.** One of Arabian stock living in the southwestern part of the peninsula, now called Yemen: perhaps the same as def. 1.

Sa-be′an², *n.* Same as SABIAN.

Sa-be′ca, sə-bē′cə, *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument mentioned in Scripture (*Dan.* iii, 5–15), perhaps identical with the sambuka: in Authorized Version rendered *sackbut*.

Sa-be′ism, sə-bī′izm, *C.* (sē″bi-izm, *W.*), *n.* Sabianism.

sa′bel-ine, sē′bel-in (-ain, *E.*) *or* sa′be-lin, *C., a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline. [< OF. *sabelin*, < LL. *sabelinus*, < *sabelum*, < Rus. *soboli*, sable.]

sa′bel-ine, *n.* The pelt or fur of the sable.

sa′bel-ize, *vt.* Same as SABLEIZE.

Sa-bel′la, sə-bel′ə, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sabellidæ*. **2.** [s-] A tubicolous sea-worm of this genus. [< L. *sabulum*, sand.]

sa-bel′lan, sə-bel′ən, *a.* Like sand; hence, gritty.

sab″el-la′na, sab″el-lē′nə, *n.* *Geol.* Gravel or coarse sand. [< L. *sabulum*, sand.]

Sab″el-la-ri′i-dæ, sab″el-ə-rai′i-dī *or* -ri′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms having the anterior part of the body with setigerous and uncinate feet to each segment, paired gills, and posterior part unsegmented, narrow, and apodous. **Sab″el-la′ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sabulum*, sand.]

—**sab″el-la-ri′id,** *n.*—**sab″el-la′ri-oid,** *a.*

Sa-bel′li-an¹, sə-bel′i-ən, *n.* One of an Italic people inhabiting the middle of the Italian peninsula in early historic times.

The practice adopted by modern writers, of employing the term '*Sabellian*' to designate all the tribes of Sabine origin, including Samnites, Lucanians, &c., was first introduced by Niebuhr, and is not supported by any ancient authority.
E. H. BUNBURY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxi, p. 129.

[< L. *Sabelli*, < *Sabini*, Sabines.]—**Sa-bel′li-an,** *a.*

Sa-bel′li-an², *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellius (3d century A. D.) or Sabellianism. **II.** *n.* One who adhered to the doctrine of Sabellius.

—**Sa-bel′li-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrine taught by Sabellius that God exists as one person, the Father, Son, and Spirit being but different manifestations of God; the doctrine of a modal Trinity.

Sa-bel′li-dæ, sə-bel′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of tubicolous worms, generally included in *Serpulidæ*. [< SABELLA.]—**sa-bel′loid,** *a.* & *n.*

sa-bel′lite, sə-bel′ait, *n.* A fossil of or like a sabella.

sa′ber, ‖ sē′bər, *vt.* [SA′BERED, SA′BRED; SA′BER-ING, SA′BRING.] **1.** To wound or kill with a saber.

To cast on a man the suspicion of being a Zaporojian in disguise was enough to insure his being *sabred* into small pieces.
SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr. by Curtin, ch. 44, p. 510. [L. B. & CO. '90.]

2. To arm or provide with a saber; as, *sabered* dragoons.

sa′ber, ‖ *n.* A heavy one-edged sword with a thick-backed blade, sometimes curved toward the point: used by cavalry. [< F. *sabre*, perhaps < MHG. *sabel*.]

Synonyms: see SWORD.

—**sa′ber-bill″,** *n.* **1.** A curlew. **2.** A South-American tree-creeper of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, with a long decurved bill. See illus. under HUMMING-BIRD. **sa′bre-bill″‡.**—**s.-exercise,** *n.* The exercise of handling the saber according to the prescribed method of cuts, thrusts, parries, etc.—**s.-fish,** *n.* [Texas.] A hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*).—**sa′ber-tooth″,** *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.—**s.-toothed,** *a.* Having very long, curved upper canine teeth, likened to sabers.—**s.-toothed cat or tiger,** a large fossil machærodont carnivore.—**sa′ber-wing″,** *n.* A humming-bird of *Campylopterus* or a related genus, having long, curved wing-quills.

sa′berd, *pp.* Sabered. PHIL. SOC.

Sa″bi-a′ce-æ, sē″bi-ē′sē-ī *or* sg″bi-g′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs, trees, or woody climbers with alternate simple or pinnate exstipulate leaves.

and small usually paniculate flowers. It embraces 4 genera and 40 species, all tropical. **Sa'bi-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Bengali *sabjalat.*] — **sa"bi-a'ceous**, *a.*

Sa'bi-an, sē'bi-an *or* sā'-, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabians or their religious worship.

Sa'bi-an, *n.* **1.** In ancient Persia and Chaldea, one of a sect who recognized the unity of God, but worshiped intelligences supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies: the common people extended the worship to the heavenly bodies themselves. **Tsa'bi-an**‡. **2.** A Mandæan: often confounded with def. 1. **3.** A member of a polytheistic ancient Haran sect of Mesopotamia: supposed to be referred to by Mohammed in the Koran. [< Heb. *tsābhī*: see SABAOTH.] **Sa-be'an**; **Sa-be'an**‡.

Sa'bi-an-ism, *n.* sē'[*or* sā']bi-an-izm, -bə-izm, *n.* The **Sa'ba-ism.** } creed and worship peculiar to the Sabians or Mandæans. Called also, by confusion with the Sabians, **Sabæanism.** Compare MANDÆAN.

Sabaism is indeed the most natural form of false worship.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 146. [MACM. '76.]

Sa'be-ism‡; **Sa'be-ism**‡; **Sa'bism**‡.

sab"i-cú', sab'i-cū', *C. I.* sab'i-cō, *E. W.*, *n.* [Cuba.] The very heavy dark-colored wood of a large Cuban tree (*Lysiloma sabicu*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), prized in ship-building for hardness and durability. Called also *horse-flesh mahogany.* **sab"i-cu'wood"**‡; **sav"a-cu'**‡; **sav"i-co'**‡; **sav"i-cu'**‡.

sab'in, **sa-bi'na**, **sab'ine.** Same as SAVIN.

Sa'bine, sē'bain *or* sā'bīn, *n.* One of an ancient people of central Italy, with whom, according to tradition, the Romans intermarried by force, as related in the story of "The Rape of the Sabines." Compare SABELLIAN. [< L. *Sabinus.* Sabine.] — **Sa'bine**, *a.*

sa-bi'no-tree", sə-bī'[*or* -bī']nō-trī", *n.* The deciduous or bald cypress. [< L. *sabina* (see SAVIN) + TREE.]

sa'ble, sē'bl, *rt.* [SA'BLED; SA'BLING.] To make black.

sa'ble, *a.* **1.** Black, especially as the color of mourning.

Star and moon were quenched in gray rain-clouds — gray they would have been by day; by night they looked *sable.*
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 2, p. 18. [H.]

2. Made of the fur of the sable; as, *sable* trimmings. **3.** Of the color of sable-fur; dark-brown.

Synonyms: see DARK.

— **sable antelope**, a large stout-horned antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) of south and East Africa, black, with a white under surface and white streaks on the face. See illus. under ANTELOPE. — **s. mouse**, the lemming. — **sa'ble stoled"**, *a.* Clothed in a black stole. — **s. vested**, *a.* Clad in black or in mourning.

sa'ble, *n.* **1.** A musteline carnivore (*Mustela zibellina*) related to the marten, especially numerous in Siberia, or a related species. The true sable has a body 18 inches long and a bushy tail 12 inches long; its color is dark, lustrous brown, paler on the head and throat, and it has short black paws. The North-American marten (*Mustela americana*) is hardly distinguishable from the sable, but yields a poorer pelt; a Japanese species is named *Mustela melanopus.*

2. The dressed fur of a sable, specifically of the Asiatic sable: often used in the plural of garments made wholly or partly of this fur. **3.** The color black; hence, a mourning garment or habit; as, a widow clad in *sables.* **4.** *Her.* Black: represented, when uncolored, by a network of lines crossing each other at right angles. See TINCTURE. **5.** *Paint.* A pencil made of the sable's hair. **6.** *Eng.* Any one of several pyralid moths, as *Botys nigrata.* [OF., < Rus. *sobŏl*, sable.]

— **Alaska sable**, the fur of the common skunk. — **sa'ble-fish"**, *n.* The hilsa: so called by the English in Madras.

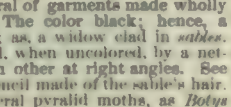
The Sable-fish (*Clupea ilisha*). 1/24

sa'ble-ize†, *rt.* To darken; make black. **sa'bel-ize**†.

sa"bli-ère', sa'bli-ār', *n.* [F.] Same as RAISINS-PIÉCE.

sa"bli-ère', *n.* F.,] [Rare.] A sand-pit.

sa-bo'ra, sə-bō'rə, *n.* The Egyptian fox (*Vulpes niloticus*); tabaichi.

sa"bot', sa'bō', *n.* **1.** A shoe made of wood, worn by French, Flemish, and sometimes by French-Canadian or other peasants. **2.** A heavy wooden-soled shoe with flexible shank. **3.** *Ordnance.* (1) A thick wooden disk attached to a projectile to cause it to maintain its proper place and position in the bore of the piece. (2) A metal cap or disk on a projectile to cause it to take the rifling of the gun. **4.** *Metal-working.* A protection for the end of a file. **5.** A clamping-piece connected with the pedal of a harp, for shortening a string. [F., < LL. *sabbatum*, shoe.]

Sabots, as worn by a Peasant.

sa"bo"tier', sa'bō'tiē', *n.* [F.] **1.** One who wears sabots. **2.** One of the Waldenses, a term of contempt.

sa"bo"tière', sa'bō'tyār', *n.* [F.] A kind of ice-cream freezer used in France, employing as a freezing-mixture sodium sulfate and hydrochloric acid.

sa'bre, *v.* & *n.* Same as SABER: classical form.

sa'bre-tache", sā'ber-tash' *or* sa'-ber-tash', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A leather pocket hung from the left side of a sword-belt in certain mounted divisions of European armies. See illus. in next column.

sa'bre-tasche"‡; **sa'bre-tash"**‡.

sa-bri'na-work", sə-brī'nə-wûrk' *or* -brī'nə-, *n.* A kind of appliqué-work made in large designs on counterpanes, table-covers, etc.

sa-bu'ga, sə-bū'gə, *n.* A shad (*Alosa finta*) of the Nile.

sab'u-lose", sab'yə-lōs", *a.* **1.** Same as SABULOUS. **2.** *Bot.* Growing in sandy places; arenaceous. [< L. *sabulosus*, < *sabulum*, sand.]

sab'u-lous, sab'yə-lus, *a.* **1.** Gritty, like sand: said especially of particles found in the pineal body and adjacent regions of the brain. **2.** Sandy: said of an abnormal sediment in urine. [< L. *sabulosus*; see SABULOSE.]

sab'u-line‡.

sab"u-los'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being sabulous.

sa-bur'ra, sə-bur'ə, *n.* [< L., -ri *or* -rē, *pl.*] Foulness of the stomach; vitiated matter accumulated in the stomach from indigestion; gastric sordes. [L., sand.]

— **sa-bur'ral**, *a.* — **sab"ur-ra'tion**, *n.* The application of a hot sand-bath for relief from pain, as for muscular rheumatism.

sac[1], sac, *n.* *Biol.* A membranous pouch; a cavity or receptacle. [F., < L. *saccus*; see SACK[1], *n.*]

sac[2], *n.* *Eng. Law.* Formerly, authority to exercise jurisdiction in a manorial court of acts of trespass within the manor. [< AS. *sacu*, strife.]

Sac[3], *n.* One of a tribe of Algonkian Indians. See AMERICAN, and compare FOXES.

sac'a-lait, sac'ə-lē, *n.* [U. S.] The crappie. **sac'a-lait"**‡.

sa'car†, *n.* A falcon, the saker.

sac'a-tra, sac'ə-trə, *n.* [U. S.] A child of a negro and a griffe.

sac'but†, *n.* Same as SACKBUT.

sac-cade', sac-kād', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Manège.* A sharp check of a horse by a single sudden pull of the reins. **2.** *Mus.* A strong pressure of the bow on the strings of an instrument of the viol class, so as to level them and produce several notes simultaneously.

sac'cage, sac'ij, *n.* *Law.* Same as SAC[2].

Sac-ca'tæ, sac-kē'tī *or* -sē'tē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A suborder or order of *Ctenophora* with a spheroidal or ovate body, 2 tentacles, and no oral lobes, as *Cydippidæ.* [< L. *saccus*; see SACK[1], *n.*]

sac'cate, sac'et *or* -āt, *a.* **1.** Sac-shaped, or having a sac, bag, or pouch. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Saccatæ.* [< L. *saccus*; see SACK[1], *n.*] **sac'ca"ted**‡.

Sabretache, as worn by an Officer of the (French) Chasseurs of the Guard.

sac-ca'to, sac-cā'tō, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A coarse perennial grass, as *Epicampes rigens* or *E. macroura.*

sac"cha-eph"i-dro'sis, sac'ə-ef'i-drō'sis, *n.* A morbid state in which the perspiration contains sugary matter. [< L. *saccharon* (see SACCHARO-) + EPHIDROSIS.]

sac'cha-rate, sac'ə-rēt, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A salt of saccharic acid. **2.** A sucrate. [< L. *saccharum.*]

sac'cha-ra"ted, sac'ə-rē'ted, *a.* *Med.* Prepared or combined with sugar; as, *saccharated* solution of lime.

sacchari-. Same as SACCHARO-. — **sac"cha-rif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing sugar; saccharine. — **sac"cha-rif"i-ca'tion**, *n.* The act or process of converting, as starch, into sugar, or of becoming converted into sugar. — **sac'cha-ri-fi"er**, *n.* *Brewing.* A boiler and accompanying mechanism for converting into sugar the starch in grain and potatoes. — **sac'cha-ri-fy**, *vt.* To convert into sugar.

sac-char'ic, sac-car'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sugar or a sweetish compound. [< L. *saccharum*; see SACCHARO-.]

— **saccharic acid**, a colorless amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by treating cane-sugar, glucose, milk-sugar, etc., with nitric acid or other oxidizing agents.

sac'cha-rid(e, sac'ə-rid, -rid *or* -rəid, *n.* *Chem.* A sucrate.

sac"cha-ril'la, sac'ə-ril'ə, *n.* A kind of muslin. [Appar. < L. *saccharon*; see SACCHARO-.]

sac"cha-rim'e-ter, sac'ə-rim'ē-tər, *n.* An instrument used to detect the amount of sugar held in a solution. (1) A form of polariscope, depending for its action upon the fact that a sugar-solution rotates the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through it, the amount of rotation depending upon the strength of the solution. See POLARISCOPE. (2) A form of hydrometer: used chiefly by brewers. [< SACCHARI- + -METER.] **sac"cha-rom'e-ter**‡.

— **fermentation saccharimeter**, an instrument used to show the amount of sugar in urine by measuring the quantity of carbon dioxid evolved in fermentation.

sac"cha-rim'e-try, sac'ə-rim'ē-tri, *n.* The act or method of determining the amount of sugar contained in a compound, especially by the saccharimeter. **sac"cha-rom'e-try**‡. **sac"cha-ri-met'ric-al**, *a.*

sac'cha-rin, sac'ə-rin, *n.* **1.** A white crystalline compound ($C_7H_5S.NO_3$) derived from toluene, a constituent of coal-tar. It is 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar, and finds use as a sweetening agent, especially for persons who can not eat sugar, owing to disease, as diabetes.

Saccharin was discovered by Ira Remsen and Charles Fahlberg in the chemical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University.
Scientific American July 16, '87, p. 39.

2. A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{10}O_5$) formed by treating a solution of invert-sugar with lime. [< L. *saccharum*; see SACCHARO-.]

sac'cha-rin-a"ted, *a.* Same as SACCHARATED.

sac'cha-rine, sac'ə-rin, *C. S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], *or* -rəin, *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing the qualities of sugar; specifically, sweet. [< F. *saccharin*, < L. *saccharon*; see SACCHARO-.]

Synonyms: see SWEET.

— **sac"cha-rin'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being saccharine.

sac'cha-rize, sac'ə-ruiz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To convert into sugar. [< L. *saccharum*; see SACCHARO-.]

— **sac"cha-ri-za'tion**, *n.* The process of converting or the state of being converted into sugar.

saccharo-. Derived from Latin *saccharon*, sugar (< Gr. *sakcharr*, *sakcharon*; see SUGAR): a combining form. — **sac"cha-ro-col'loid**, *n.* Any one of the cellulose group of the carbohydrates. See CARBOHYDRATE. — **sac"cha-rom'e-ter**, etc. Same as SACCHARIMETER, etc. — **sac"cha-ror-rhe'a**, *n.* The discharge of saccharine matter in the fluid excretions, as in the urine, perspiration, etc. **sac"cha-ror-rhœ'a**‡.

sac'cha-roid, sac'ə-roid, *a.* Resembling sugar; specifically, having crystalline granular structure; as, *saccharoid* marble. [< *saccharr-* in SACCHARO- + -OID.] **sac"cha-roid'al**‡.

Sac"cha-ro-my'ces, sac'ə-rō-mui'sīz *or* sgc'ə-rō'mi-sēs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of sprouting fungi commonly known as *yeasts.* Only a few have been studied carefully, and all these produce ascospores. Many so-called yeasts are the sprouting conidia of higher fungi, as smuts or *Basidiomycetes.* The true yeasts are active ferments, used extensively in bread-making, brewing, etc.
[< SACCHARO- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus.]

Sac"cha-ro-my"ce-ta'ce-æ, sac'ə-rō-mui'sg-tē'sg-ī *or* rō'mi-sē-tā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of sprout-fungi — the yeast family — commonly unicellular, but sometimes developing a septate mycelium. Several produce endogenous spores, while most of them cause alcoholic fermentation with evolution of carbon dioxid. [< SACCHAROMYCES.] **Sac"cha-ro"my-ce'tes**‡.

sac"cha-ro-my'cete, sac'ə-rō-mui'sīt, *n.* Any plant of the yeast genus or of the yeast family.

sac'cha-ro-nate, sac'ə-rō-nēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of saccharonic acid.

sac'char-one, sac'ər-ōn, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) formed when saccharin (def. 2) is heated with phosphorus and hydriodic acid. [< *sacchar-* in SACCHARIN + *-one* in LACTONE.]

sac"cha-ron'ic, sac'ə-ren'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from saccharone. — **saccharonic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_6 + H_2O$), having a pleasant sour taste, formed by oxidizing saccharone, as with nitric acid.

sac'cha-rose", sac'ə-rōs", *n.* **1.** Any one of the group of carbohydrates, including cane-sugar, milk-sugar, melezitose, melitose, trehalose, and maltose, having the common composition $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and deviating the plane of polarized light to the right. **2.** Specifically, cane-sugar as obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, etc. [< L. *saccharon*; see SACCHARO-.]

sac'cha-rous, sac'ə-rus, *a.* Same as SACCHARINE.

sac'cha-rum, sac'ə-rum, *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* Sugar. **2.** [S-] *Bot.* A genus of about a dozen tall, stout, tropical or semitropical grasses with branching panicles of spikelets cinctured at the base with long silky hairs. *Saccharum officinarum*, common sugar-cane, is the best-known species. [LL., < L. *saccharon*; see SACCHARO-.]

sac"cho-lac'tate†, *n.* *Chem.* Same as MUCATE. **sac'cho-late**‡. — **sac"cho-lac'tic**†, *a.* *Chem.* Same as MUCIC. **sac-chol'ic**†.

sac-chul'mate, sac-cul'mēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of saccharulmic acid.

sac-chul'mic, sac-ul'mic, *a.* Derived from sugar and ulmin. [< *saccharr-* in SACCHARIN + ULMIC.]

— **saccharulmic acid**, a dark amorphous compound ($C_{11}H_{10}O_4$) formed when sugar is boiled for a long time with dilute mineral acid. **sac-chul'min**‡.

sac'ci, sac'sai *or* -cī, *n.* Plural of SACCUS.

sacci-. Derived from Latin *saccus* (see SACK[1], *n.*): a combining form. — **sac-ci'fer-ous**, *a.* Bearing or containing a sac or sacs; saccate. — **sac'ci-form**, *a.* Having the form of a sac.

sacco-. Derived from Greek *sakkos*, sack, sac (see SACK[1], *n.*): a combining form. — **Sac"co-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* An order of tunicates with saccate gills, including most species. — **sac"co-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.* — **Sac"co-cir'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of chætopod worms having a long vermiform body, numerous segments, and each fascicle of setæ with a membranaceous retractile tube. **Sac"co-cir'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sac"co-cir'rid**, *n.* — **sac"co-cir'roid**, *a.* — **Sac"co-cir-rid'e-a**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A class of chætopod worms, represented by *Saccocirridæ.* — **Sac"co-in'bi-um**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of about 30 species of evergreen hothouse epiphytal orchids from the East Indies and the Malayan archipelago. Their stems have long, thick, leathery or fleshy two-ranked pendent leaves, with long, recurved, densely packed racemes of flowers, proceeding from their axils. The sessile lip, spurred or saccate at the base, gives name to the genus. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. — **Sac"co-my'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of saccomyoidean rodents, especially those with a muriform aspect and mastoids encroaching on the top of the skull; pocket-mice. **Sac'co-mys**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sac"co-my'i-an**, **sac"co-my'id**, *n.* — **Sac"co-my-i'næ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, especially those with rooted molars. — **sac"co-my'ine**, *a.* & *n.* — **sac"co-my'oid**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saccomyidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Saccomyidæ.* — **Sac"co-my-oi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An American superfamily of myomorphic rodents with cheek-pouches opening externally, including *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ.* — **sac"co-my-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Sac"co-pha-ryn'gi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A deep-sea family of lyomerous fishes, especially those with the branchioanal region longer than the rostrobranchial, including the bottle-fish. See illus. under BOTTLE-FISH. **Sac-coph'a-rynx**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sac"co-pha-ryn'gid**, *n.* — **sac"co-pha-ryn'goid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Sac-coph'o-ra**, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The *Luvicata.* — **sac'co-phore**, *n.* **1.** A geomyoid rodent. **2.** A tunicate.

sac"co-lev'a, sac'ō-lev'ə, *n.* A one-masted lateen-rigged Levantine vessel; also, a Greek vessel with a square foretopsail and topgallantsail, and two small masts abaft with lateen yards and sails. **sack"a-lev'er**‡.

sac-coon'†, *n.* *Fencing.* A seconde.

Sac-coph'o-ri, sac-cef'ō-rai *or* -rī, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* A party of the Manichean penitents (4th century).

sac'cos, sac'os, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* **1.** Sackcloth. **2.** A vestment, usually of silk, resembling the dalmatic, worn by the patriarch and by metropolitans. [< Gr. *sakkos*; see SACK[1], *n.*] **sak'kos**‡.

sac'cu-lar, sac'kiu-lar, *a.* Resembling a sac; sac-shaped.

sac'cu-late,) sac'kiu-let *or* -lēt, -lē'ted, *a.* **1.** Formed **sac'cu-la"ted**,) into a series of sac-like expansions; dilated and constricted alternately; as, the colon is *sacculate.* **2.** *Pathol.* Encysted; pouched; as, *sacculated* aneurism. [< L. *sacculus*; see SACCULUS.]

sac"cu-la'tion, sac'kiu-lē'shun, *n.* Formation into a sac or sacs; also, a group or series of sacs, collectively.

sac'cule, sac'kiūl, *n.* A little sac; specifically, one of the cavities of the inner ear communicating with the cochlear duct. See illus. under LABYRINTH. [< L. *sacculus*; see SACCULUS.] **sac"cu-lo-coch'le-ar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the saccule and the cochlea. — **sac"cu-lo-u-tric'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the saccule and the utriculus.

Sac"cu-li'na, sac'kiu-lai'nə *or* -cu-lī'nə, *n.* *Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sacculinidæ.* **2.** [s-] A rhizocephalous cirriped of this genus. [< L. *sacculus*; see SACCULUS.]

Sac"cu-lin'i-dæ, sac'kiu-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Peltogastridæ.* [< SACCULINA.] — **sac'cu-line**, *a.*

sac'cu-lus, sac'kiu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] A small sac or pouch; saccule. [L., dim. of *saccus*; see SACK[1], *n.*]

sac'cus, sac'us, *n.* [SAC'CI, sac'sai *or* -cī, *pl.*] A sac.

— **saccus endolymphaticus**, a diverticulum of the labyrinth of the internal ear, found under the dura mater on the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

sa-cel'lum, sə-sel'um *or* -cel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A little sanctuary or chapel: usually a roofless enclosure containing an altar, but sometimes with a shrine or edicule. **2.** A monumental chapel in a church: usually a canopied altar-tomb, where masses were said for the repose of the dead.

sa'cer, sē'ker *or* sg'-, *n.* A falcon, the saker. [Var. of BAKER[1], *n.*] **sa'cre**‡.

sac'er-do-cy†, *n.* Sacerdotal character or worship.

sac"er-do'tal, sas'ẽr-dō'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* duties. See illus. under LEVITE. [F., < L. *sacerdotalis*, < *sacerdos*, priest, < *sacer*, sacred, + *do*, give.]

—**sac"er-do'tal-ly**, *adv.*

sac"er-do'tal-ism, sas'ẽr-dō'tal-izm, *n.* **1.** The character or methods of the priesthood; zeal for priestly things; also, in reproach, priestcraft. **2.** Specifically, the doctrines and practises of those who hold that the presbyter is a priest, in the sense of an offerer of sacrifice, in the eucharist, as Roman Catholics and High-church Anglicans: often in derogation. **sac'er-do-tism‡.**

> The new liturgy still retained much of the leaven of *sacerdotalism*. W. M. TAYLOR *John Knox* ch. 3, p. 31. [A. & S. '85.]

—**sac"er-do'tal-ist**, *n.* One who upholds or exhibits sacerdotalism.—**sac"er-do'tal-ize**, *vt. & vi.* To render sacerdotal, or to practise sacerdotalism.

sach'el†, *n.* A satchel. **sach'elle†**.

sa'chem, sē'chem *or* -sg-, *n.* **1.** One of the hereditary chiefs in a tribe of North-American Indians.

> Nearly all the American Indian tribes had two grades of chiefs, who may be distinguished as *sachems* and common chiefs. . . . The office of *sachem* was hereditary in the gens, in the sense that it was filled as often as a vacancy occurred; while the office of chief was non-hereditary. . . . The duties of a *sachem* were confined to the affairs of peace.
>
> L. H. MORGAN *Ancient Society* ch. 2, p. 71. [H. H. & CO. '87.]

2. [U. S.] One of the officers or governing council of the Tammany Society in the city of New York. [Am. Ind.]

Synonyms: see CHIEF.

—**sa'chem-dom**, *n.* The dignity or the jurisdiction of a sachem.—**sa'chem-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a sachem.—**sa'chem-ship**, *n.* The office of sachem.

sa"chet', sg"shē', *n.* A small ornamental bag containing cotton or other substance perfumed with a highly aromatic powder; also, any small receptacle for perfumed powder, as an envelope: used for placing among articles to be perfumed, as garments, linen, and stationery. [F., dim. of *sac*; see SAC[1].]

—**sa"chet'-pow"der**, *n.* Perfume in the form of powder for use in sachets.

sa-chev'er-el, sa-chev'ẽr-el, *n.* [Prov.] A blower for a stove.

sa'cie-ty†, *n.* Satiety.

sack[1], sac, *vt.* **1.** To put into a sack, bag, or cover; as, *sacked* grain. **2.** To cover, as grape-clusters, etc., with paper bags, to prevent attacks of fungi. **3.** To carry in a sack or sacks. **4.** [Slang.] To send away or dismiss; discard; give the sack to.

> He had never known more than one girl worth the end of a cigar —and that one had *sacked* him.
>
> BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 199. [T. '82.]

sack[2], *vt.* To plunder or pillage (a town or city).

> The soldiers that *sack* a city go off with all the precious things they can snatch up. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 6, p. 231. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

Synonyms: see DEVASTATE.

sack[1], *n.* **1.** A bag, usually large, made of strong material, for holding coarse, loose, or bulky articles, as grain, flour, vegetables, cotton, or coin. **2.** A measure varying greatly in amount in different countries. See MEASURE. **3.** A weight, used principally for salt and wool. See WEIGHT. **4.** A loose garment with sleeves. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] A short coat, loosely fitting or hanging straight: worn by adults and children of both sexes; as, a sealskin or cloth *sack*. (2) In the 17th and 18th centuries, a robe, commonly of satin or brocade, flowing loosely at the back in folds from the neck-band or shoulder-yoke: worn by women; also, formerly, the back of such a gown. Spelled also **sacque.** See illus. under WATTEAU. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* (1) Same as SAC. (2) Same as SACCULE. **6†.** Sackcloth. [< AS. *sacc*, < L. *saccus*, < Gr. *sakkos*, < Heb. *saq*, sack; cp. Coptic *sok*, sackcloth.]

sak†.—Brethren of the Sack (*Ch. Hist.*), an order of ascetic monks, in France and England in the 13th century, who wore a coarse sack; mendicant friars.—**sack'-hoist"**, *n.* An elevating apparatus for hoisting sacks, etc.—**s.-holder**, *n.* A contrivance for holding a sack open during the operation of filling.—**s.-lifter**, *n.* **1.** A device for raising filled sacks, as to a truck. **2.** A sack-hoist.—**s.-packer**, *n. Milling.* A machine for packing flour into sacks.—**s.-race**, *n.* A race by persons with sacks drawn over their feet and bodies and tied around the neck.—**s.-tree**, *n.* The upas-tree of the East Indies, from whose close, tough, fibrous inner bark natural sacks are made in India for carrying rice. The bark is pulled off from sections of the trunk of the proper length, without splitting it, part of the wood being left for a bottom.—**to get the s.** [Slang], to be dismissed, as a lover or a servant.—**to give the s.** [Slang], to dismiss.

The Sack-tree or Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

a, a spray of leaves.

sack[2], *n.* **1.** The pillaging of a city after storming it; as, the *sack* of Rome by the Vandals. **2.** Booty obtained by pillage; loot. [< F. *sac*, < L. *saccus*; see SACK[1], *n.*: from the use of sacks in carrying off plunder.]

sack[3]†, *n.* Light-colored Spanish dry wine: applied also during the 17th century to all strong white southern wines, distinguishing them from the Rhenish and red wines. [< F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.]

sacke†; **seck†**.

—**sack'-pos"set†**, *n.* A posset formerly brewed with sack, ale being sometimes added.—**s.-pot†**, *n.* A small earthen jug formerly used for drawing sack or other wine from the cask.

sack'age, sak'ĕj, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of sacking; pillage.

> The enemy . . . claimed great credit for lenity in refraining from universal *sackage*.
>
> IRVING *Washington* vol. iii, ch. 39, p. 462. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< F. *saccage*, < *sac*; see SACK[2], *n.*]—**sack'age†**, *vt.*

sack'-bear"er, sac'-bār'gr, *n.* **1.** A bagworm. **2.** A sack-moth.

sack'but, sac'but, *n.* **1.** A primitive wind-instrument resembling the trombone, and having a slide for altering the length of a column of air. **2.** In the English Bible, a stringed instrument. See SABBECA; SAMBUCA.

> As if in vision or in trance
> He heard the solemn *sackbut* play,
> And saw the Jewish maidens dance.
>
> LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Prelude* st. 10.

[< F. *saquebute*, < *saquier*, *sachier*, pull (< *sac;* see SACK[2], *n.*), + *bouter*, OF. *boter*, push; see BUTT[1], *v.*] **sac'-butt†**; **sag'but†**.

sack'cloth", sac'clŏth" *or* -cloth", *n.* **1.** A coarse cloth used for making sacks; bagging. **2.** Cloth similar to this, or haircloth, worn in penance.

> When Mordecai perceived all that was done, Mordecai rent his clothes, and put on *sackcloth* with ashes. *Esther* iv, 1.

—**sackcloth and ashes**, Jewish marks of penitence or humiliation; hence, figuratively, self-abasement.

sack'-doo"dle, sac'-dū"dl, *vi.* [Scot.] To play on bagpipes.

sack'-dou"dle‡.

sacked, sact, *a.* [Rare.] Clad in a sack or in sackcloth.

—**Sacked Friars**, same as BRETHREN OF THE SACK.

sack'er[1], sak'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A maker or filler of sacks. **2.** *Milling.* An apparatus for filling sacks.

sack'er[2], *n.* One who sacks or pillages.

sack'ful†, *a.* Bent on pillaging.

sack'ful, sac'ful, *n.* Enough to fill a sack.

sack'ing, sak'ing, *n.* A coarse hemp or flax fabric used for bags, bed-bottoms, etc.

sack'less, sac'les, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) Blameless. (2) Useless; simple. **2.** Harmless. **sac'less†**; **saik'less†**; **sake'less†**.—**folk-free and sackless†**, lawfully a freeman.

sack'-moth", sac'-mŏth" *or* -moth", *n.* A moth whose caterpillar is a bagworm.

sack'pipe", sac'paip", *n.* A bagpipe.

sackt, *pp.* Sacked. PHIL. SOC.

sack'-winged", sac'-wingd", *a.* Having a glandular odoriferous sac on the antebrachial wing-membrane, as Central- and South-American emballonurine bats of the genus *Saccopteryx*.

Sac"o-glos'sa, sac'o-glos'ą, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods coördinate with *Tectibranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*, and including *Elysiidæ*, *Limapontiidæ*, and *Placobranchidæ*. [< Gr. *sakos*, shield, + *glōssa*, tongue.] **Sac"o-glos'sæ‡.**

sac'o-la, sac'o-la, *n.* [Florida.] The common killifish.

sacque, sac, *n.* A garment, the sack, especially when worn by women. See SACK[1], *n.*, 4. [For SACK[1], *n.*, as if F.]

sa'cra, sē'crą *or* sg'crą, *n.* Plural of SACRUM.

sa'cral, sē'crąl *or* sg'crąl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sacrum; as, the *sacral* canal, nerves, or foramina.—**sacral rib**, one of the hypothetical structures, thought to be continuous in series with the other ribs, represented in the sacrum by certain points of separate ossification occurring in each lateral mass.

sa'cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra.

sac'ra-ment, *vt.* To bind by an oath.

sac'ra-ment, sac'rą-mẽnt, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* (1) A rite ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; specifically, such a rite instituted directly by Christ or by the church. (2) In the Roman, Greek, and some other churches, such a rite instituted directly by Christ and deriving from this fact an inherent efficacy.

Seven sacraments are recognized by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches—baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction (or in the Greek Church unction of the sick). Baptism, confirmation, and holy orders are held to leave a permanent impress on the soul. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are recognized as Christian ordinances (and to be literally observed) by almost all Christians. Sacraments are regarded by various Christian bodies (1) as channels of grace, (2) as the seal of God's promises of grace, or (3) as a sign, pledge, or badge on the part of the recipient of his Christian profession. Some hold one or two of these views to the exclusion of the remainder. The word is sometimes applied to the ordinances of the old dispensation; as, the Mosaic *sacrament* of circumcision.

2. Specifically, the Lord's Supper; the eucharist; as, the sick man received the *sacrament*. The term is rejected by the "Christian Church" and some others as unscriptural and antiscriptural.

> That to the churché bothé been they went,
> For to receive the holy *sacrament*.
>
> CHAUCER *C. T., Merchant's Tale* l. 456.

3†. The Roman military oath of allegiance on enlisting; hence, any oath or solemn ceremonial assumption of obligation. [OF., < LL. *sacramentum*, < L. *sacramentum*, oath, < *sacro*, render sacred, < *sacer*, sacred.]

Synonyms: ceremony, communion, eucharist, Lord's Supper, observance, ordinance, rite; service, solemnity. A *ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect; we may speak of religious *ceremonies*, the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc. An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness; a stated religious *observance* viewed as established by authority is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite*. Any religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means of serving God is called a *service*. The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance* in the religious sense are often used interchangeably; the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial. The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ; the word *communion* is once applied to it (*1 Cor.* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name; at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another. The term *eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service;* it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament*, as the ratifying of a solemn vow of consecration to Christ.

—**sac'ra-ment-house"**, *n.* A receptacle constructed for the reserved sacrament or host; a tabernacle; ciborium.—**s. of the altar**, the eucharist.

sac"ra-men'tal, sac'rą-men'tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament; constituting or composing a sacrament; having the influence or efficacy of a sacrament; as, *sacramental* words or elements; *sacramental* grace; a *sacramental* rite. **2.** [Rare.] Consecrated, as by sacred vows; as, the *sacramental* host of God's elect.

—**sacramental action** (*Rom. Law*), a litigation in which each party deposited a certain sum, called the *sacramentum*, which was forfeited if he failed to prove his contention.—**s. communion**, the actual reception of the eucharistic elements: distinguished from **spiritual communion**, or that of desire and intention, when absence or inability forbids the other.

—**sac"ra-men'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of the inherent efficacy of the sacraments to minister grace; the doctrine of sacramental grace.—**sac"ra-men'tal-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of sacramentalism.—**sac"ra-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a sacrament; by means of a sacrament.

sac"ra-men'tal, *n. Eccl.* **1.** One of certain rites, such as the use of holy water, oil, or salt, employed as adjuncts to sacraments, or regarded as analogous to a sacrament, but deriving their efficacy from the institution and intercession of the church. **2.** *pl.* The objects, words, or ceremonies used in administering a sacrament.

sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an, sac'rą-men-tā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacramentarians.

sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who regards the sacraments as channels of divine grace. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* [S-] One opposed to Luther's doctrine of the eucharist; one who regarded the sacraments as ordained merely to be sacred and memorial signs or symbols: applied by the Lutherans of the 16th century to the followers of Zwingli.

—**sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines or practises of sacramentarians.

sac"ra-men'ta-ry, sac'rą-men'tą-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sacrament or to sacramentarians.

sac"ra-men'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A book containing the ritual for mass, the sacraments, and various other rites; as, the Gelasian *Sacramentary*, prepared by or under Pope Gelasius (5th century), and revised by St. Gregory. Sacramentaries are all ancient, and are now used only as a basis for modern rituals. [< LL. *sacramentarium*, < *sacramentum;* see SACRAMENT.]

sac'ra-ment-ize†, *vt.* To administer the sacraments.

sa-cra'ri-um[1], sa-crē'ri-um *or* -crg'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A lararium. (2) Any sacred or secluded place where venerated things were deposited, as in a temple, or where a sacred image stood. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) The sanctuary of a church. (2)† A vestry. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A receptacle for water that has been used for washing the vessels, linens, and other articles employed in the immediate service of the altar, also for ashes, and for holy water no longer fit for use. [L., < *sacer*, sacred.] **sac'ra-ry†**.

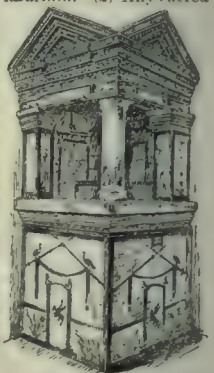

The Sacrarium or Family Shrine of a Pompeian House.

sa-cra'ri-um[2], *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] The complex sacrum of birds. [< SACRUM.]

sa'crate†, *vt.* To consecrate. **sa'cret†**.—**sa-cra'tion†**, *n.*

Sa'cra Vi'a, sē'crą vī'ą *or* sg'crą vī'ą. [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The Sacred Way in Rome along which religious and triumphal processions marched.

sa'cre[1], *n.* Same as SAKER[1].

sa'cre[2]†, *n.* A sacred rite or service.

sa'cred, sē'cred, *a.* **1.** Set apart for religious or divine service; dedicated to religious use; as, a *sacred* edifice.

> Eventually David brought it [the ark] to Mount Zion, and then Zion became a *sacred* place. G. ST. CLAIR *Buried Cities and Bible Countries* ch. 2, p. 162. [K. P. & CO. '91.]

2. Esteemed especially dear or acceptable to deity; employed or frequented by divine or supernatural beings; as, a *sacred* grove; the peacock *sacred* to Juno.

Numerous things, especially animals, have in certain times and places received the attribute *sacred* from superstitious regard; as, the **sacred baboon, s. beetle** (scarab), **s. cat, s. fish, s. ibis, s. vulture**, etc.

1. The Sacred Baboon or Hamadryad (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*). 2. A Representation of the Sacred Baboon as the Emblem of Thoth.

3. Pertaining or related to deity, religion, or hallowed places or things: as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

> India, though it has . . . about one hundred spoken dialects, has only one *sacred* language and only one *sacred* literature. MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 1, p. 13. [P. Y. '77.]

4. Consecrated by love or reverence; dedicated; as, *sacred* to his memory; the *sacred* grave.

> We build the memorial column on the height which our fathers made *sacred* with their blood. HAWTHORNE *Tales and Sketches, Alice Doane's Appeal* p. 295. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

5. Entitled to reverence or respect; not to be profaned or lightly treated; inviolable; as, *sacred* honor. **6†.** Set apart for evil; accursed: a rare Latinism. [< F. *sacrer*, consecrate, < L. *sacro*, < *sacer*, holy.]

Synonyms: see HOLY.

—**sacred canon**, same as CANON[1], 3.—**s. college**, the body of Roman Catholic cardinals.

—**sa'cred-ly**, *adv.* In a sacred manner; with reverence or religious observance; also, strictly; inviolably.—**sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

sa'cret†, *n.* Same as SAKERET.

sa-crif'ic[1], są-crif'ic, *a.* Employed in sacrifice. [< L. *sacrificus*, < *sacrifico*, sacrifice, < *sacer*, sacred, + *facio*, make.] **sa-crif'ic-al‡.**—**sa-crif'ic-a-ble†**, *a.* Suitable for sacrifice.—**sa-crif'ic-ant†**, *n.* An offerer of sacrifice. **sac'ri-fi-ca"tor†.**—**sac"ri-fi-ca'tion†**, *n.* The act of sacrificing.—**sa-crif'ic-a-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.]

sa-crif'ic[2], *a.* [Rare.] *Anat.* Forming an element of the sacrum. [< SACRUM + L. *facio*, make.]

Sac"ri-fi-ca'ti, sac'ri-fi-kē'ti *or* -cg'ti. *n. pl.* [L.] *Ch. Hist.* In the early church, Christians who sacrificed to the pagan gods to escape persecution, and were afterward disciplined as having lapsed.

sac' ri-fice, sac'ri-fais. *C.[1] W. Wr.* (-fais, *C.[2] E. S.*) (XIII). *v.* [-FICED; -FI'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer as a sacrifice; make an offering of to deity, especially by presenting on an altar; immolate at or on an altar and consume wholly or partly; as, an ox was *sacrificed* to Baal. **2.** To give up or relinquish, especially as an offering or

tribute; yield for the sake of another person or thing; as, to *sacrifice* one's personal wishes to public good. **3.** To surrender or devote with loss or suffering; as, to *sacrifice* health; lives *sacrificed* in an accident. **4.** [Cant.] *Com.* To sell at a reduced price. **5.** *Baseball.* To make a hit that advances (another player) a base while the batter is being put out.

II. *i.* To offer a sacrifice; make an offering.

—**sac'ri-fi"cer,** *n.* One who sacrifices.

sac'ri-fice, sac'ri-fis, *C.*[1] *E. S., or* -fiz, *C.*[2] *W. Wr.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of making an offering to God or a deity, as a tribute, a gift, or an expression of thanksgiving, especially for propitiation or atonement for sin. **2.** That which is sacrificed; especially, some living thing killed as an offering to a deity.

Neither Athene nor Apollo ever adverts to *sacrifices* as giving by their savor a physical satisfaction.
GLADSTONE in *North American Review* May, '92, p. 616.

3. A loss or deprivation voluntarily incurred in behalf of another person or interest; the act of giving up some desired or valued object for the sake of another or of future good; as, a mother will make *sacrifices* for her child. **4.** Loss incurred or endured without return; destruction; as, a terrible *sacrifice* of life. **5.** *Com.* A reduction of prices so great as to leave little or no profit or involve a loss; as, to sell at a *sacrifice.* [F., < L. *sacrificium,* < *sacrificus;* see SACRIFIC-.]

Synonyms: atonement, expiation, immolation, loss, oblation, offering, propitiation, surrender.—Antonyms: advantage, benefit, emolument, gain, profit, reward.

—**burnt sacrifice,** same as BURNT OFFERING.—**s. hit** (*Baseball*), a hit so made that, though the striker is put out, another player is enabled by it to make a base.—**s. of the eucharist or of the mass,** the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine; held by Roman Catholics, High-church Anglicans, etc., to be an unbloody or mystical renewal of the sacrifice of the cross. **eucharistic s.;.**

sac"ri-fi'cial, sac'ri-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrifice; used in sacrifices; as, *sacrificial* ceremonies; *sacrificial* knives. See illus. under DOLABRA. **2.** Of the nature of a sacrifice; offering or offered as an atonement for sin; as, a *sacrificial* act.—**sac"ri-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* In a sacrificial manner; as a sacrifice.

sac'ri-fy†, *vt. & ri.* To sacrifice.

sac'ri-lege, sac'ri-lej, *n.* **1.** The act of violating or profaning anything sacred. **2.** *Eng. Law.* (1) The larceny of consecrated things from a church; the breaking into a church with intent to commit a felony, or breaking out after a felony. (2) Formerly, the selling to a layman of property given to pious uses. [OF., < L. *sacrilegium,* < *sacer,* sacred, + *lego,* pick.] **sac'ri-le-gie"**†.

sac"ri-le'gious, sac'ri-lij'us, *a.* **1.** Having committed or being ready to commit sacrilege; impious

The hand that renovates is always more *sacrilegious* than that which destroys. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 6 (H. M. & CO. '91).

2. Of the nature of sacrilege; as, *sacrilegious* deeds.

Synonyms: see PROFANE.

—**sac"ri-le'gious-ly,** *adv.*—**sac"ri-le'gious-ness,** *n.* **sac'ri-le"gist,** *n.* One who has committed sacrilege. **sac'ri-le-ger**†.

sa"cri-lum'bal, etc. Same as SACROLUMBAL, etc.

sa'cring, sē'cring *or* sā'-, *n.* **1.** Archaic.] The act of consecration. **2**†. Holy communion. **3**†. The host. < F. *sacrer,* consecrate, < L. *sacro,* < *sacer,* sacred + **sack'er-ing**†.

—**sa'cring-bell",** *n.* A Sanctus bell. **sa'cry-bell"**†. **s.-bread,** *n.* The eucharistic wafer.—**s.-card,** *n.*—**s.-tablet,** *n.* A card on which the canon of the mass is inscribed, placed on the altar for the priest's use.—**s.-time,** *n.* Any one of the times at which the sacring-bell is rung.

sa'crist, sē'crist *or* sā'-, *n. Eccl.* **1.** A sacristan. **2.** A person employed to take charge of choir-books and copy music. [< LL. *sacrista,* < L. *sacer,* sacred.]

sac'ris-tan, sac'ris-tan, *n. Eccl.* An officer having charge of the sacristy of a church or religious house and of its contents, and of the proper arrangement of all objects needed for divine service. The sacristan of a cathedral is commonly in orders. Compare SEXTON. [< F. *sacristain,* < LL. *sacrista;* see SACRIST.]

sac'ris-ty, sac'ris-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] A room attached to a church or religious house in which the sacred vessels and vestments are kept, and in which the clergy robe; a vestry. **sac'ris-tan-ry**†; **sax'try**†; **sex'try**†.

sacro-, sacr-, sacri-, Derived from Latin *sacrum* (see SACRUM); combining forms.—**sa"cro-cau'dal,** *a.* Sacrococcygeal.—**sa"cro-coc-cyg'e-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx or caudal region; as, the *sacrococcygeal* articulation. **sa"cro-coc-cyg'e-an**†.—**sa"cro-coc-cyg'e-us,** *n.* [NL., *pl.*] *Anat.* A sacrococcygeal muscle.—**sa"cro-cos'tal,** **I.** *a.* Connected with the sacrum and of the nature of a rib. **II.** *n.* A sacrocostal element.—**sa"cro-cot'y-loid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone, as, the *sacrocotyloid* diameter of the pelvis. **sa"cro-cot"y-loid'e-an;**—**sa"cro-cox-a-l'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A painful affection of the sacrum and the hip.—**sa"cro-il'i-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium; as, the *sacroiliac* ligaments.—**sa"cro-is'chi-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium; sacrosciatic. **sa"cro-is"chi-ad'ic;** **sa"cro-is"chi-at'ic;**.—**sa"cro-lum'bal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the lumbar region or the loins; as, the *sacrolumbal* muscle. **sa"cro-lum'bar;**.—**sa"cro-lum-ba'lis,** *n.* LIS, *pl.* *Anat.* A muscular mass that passes upward from the loins along the back, extending from rib to rib, the sacrolumbal muscle. **sa"cro-lum-bu'ris;**.—**sa"cro-me'di-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the median portion of the sacrum; as, the *sacromedian* artery.—**sa"cro-pu'bic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the pubis.—**sa"cro-rec'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum.—**sa"cro-sci-at'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium; as, the *sacrosciatic* ligaments.—**sa"cro-spi'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the other parts of the spine; as, the *sacrospinal* muscle.—**sa"cro-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and other vertebræ; as, the *sacrovertebral* angle.

sac'ro-sanct, sac'ro-sanct, *a.* Peculiarly and exceedingly sacred; preeminent for sanctity: sometimes used substantively. [< L. *sacrosanctus,* < *sacer,* sacred, + *sanctus,* pp. of *sancio,* render sacred.]

Pronounce aloud the ineffable *sacrosanct.*
BROWNING *Ring and Book* bk. vi, l. 280.

sac"ro-sanc'ti-tude, sac'ro-sanc'ti-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of supreme sanctity.

sa'crum, sē'crum *or* sā'crum, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A composite bone formed by the union of the vertebræ between the lumbar and caudal regions, constituting the dorsal part of the pelvis. In man the sacrum is triangular and consists of 5 vertebræ. In other mammals it is generally narrower and composed of 2 to 5 vertebræ. Thoracic, lumbar, and caudal vertebræ become fused with the sacrum and constitute the sacrarium in birds. In some reptiles and most tailed amphibians a single vertebra functions as a sacrum. See illus. under PELVIS. [< L. *sacrum,* neut. of *sacer,* sacred: from its being offered formerly in sacrifices.]

sad†, *vt.* **1.** To sadden; grieve. **2.** To make firm; strengthen.

sad, sad, *a.* [SAD'DER; SAD'DEST.] **1.** Sorrowful or depressed in spirits; affected with grief; mournful; as, he grew *sad.* **2.** Having the external appearance of or expressing sorrow; downcast; gloomy; as, a *sad* face; *sad* words. **3.** Causing or such as to cause sorrow or pity; unfortunate; distressing; as, a *sad* event; a *sad* loss.

It is a *sad* exchange, if the very blows which beat arithmetic and grammar into a boy, should beat confidence and manliness out.
H. MANN *Lect. on Ed.* lect. i, p. 74. [PRINTED PRIVATELY '67.]

4. [Colloq.] Inclined to be vexatious, mischievous, or bad: often humorously or as a mild intensive; as, that boy is a *sad* tease; a *sad* fellow to run wild. **5.** [Prov.] Not well raised; heavy; soggy: said of bread. **6.** [Archaic.] Of dark hue; sober; somber.

A throng of bearded men, in *sad*-colored garments, and gray, steeple-crowned hats.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 1, p. 67. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

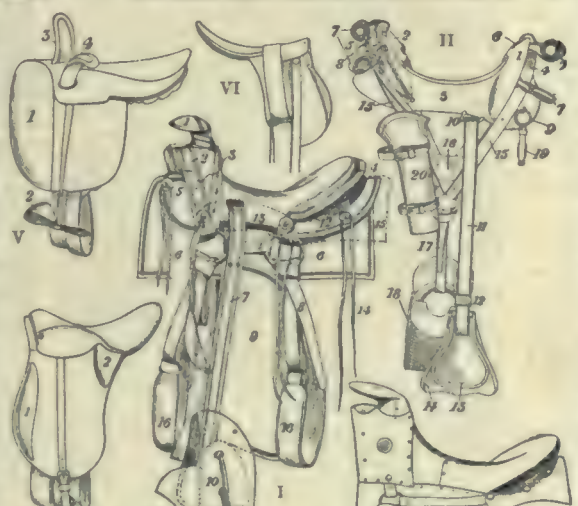

Types of Saddles, with the Names of their Principal Parts.

I. A ranger or stock-saddle of the western United States. 1. Horn or pommel. 2. Front outside or double-cinch rigging (passing around the horn). 3. Flap (overlying 2, etc., as shown by dotted lines). 4. Cantle. 5. Front jockey. 6, 6. Front and hind saddle-skirts. 7. Stirrup-leather. 8. The binder of the two latigos or latigo-straps, supporting the cinches, attached to the saddle-tree and to each other. 9. Tapadero or sudadero. 10. Wooden stirrup, covered by the tapadero or stirrup-hood (11). 12. Back double-cinch rigging. 13. Seat-jockey (position, when present, shown by dotted lines). 14. Saddle-strings. 15. Back jockey (overlying 12). 16, 16. Front and back cinches. II. A United States army saddle (McClellan tree). 1. Pommel. 2. Cantle. 3. Side-bar (of tree). 4. Pommel-arc (of tree). 5. Cantle-arc (of tree). 6. Shield. 7, 7, 7. Straps for overcoat, etc., each strap attached by a foot-staple. 8. Saddle-bag stud. 9. Pommel-ring (for fastening the side line, etc.). 10. Stirrup-strap loop. 11. Stirrup-strap or stirrup-leather. 12. Standing loop. 13. Stirrups (of wood), covered by the stirrup-hood (14). 15, 15. Girth-straps. 16. Safe-leather, covering an iron ring connecting the girth-straps with the cinch). 17. Cinch-straps. 18. Cinch (7 inches wide and made of 24 horsehair strands). 19. Saber-strap. 20. Carbine-boot. III. A saddle on a Morgan tree commonly used in the southern United States). IV. An English hunting-saddle: 1. Knee-puff, and 2, thigh-puff, of the flap. V. A side-saddle (for women's use): 1. Puff of the flap. 2. Slipper-stirrup. 3. Pommel. 4. Horn. VI. A racing-saddle (the surcingle passing over the seat and through an iron loop on each flap).

7†. Heavy; grave; firm. **8**†. Satinted; wearied; sick. **9**†. Calm; unmoved; constant; settled. [< AS. *sæd,* sated, < √ *sa,* fill; cp. L. *sat,* enough.]

Synonyms: afflicted, dejected, depressed, desolate, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, distressed, doleful, downcast, dreary, dull, gloomy, grave, heavy, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, sober, somber, sorrowful, sorry, unhappy, wobegone, woful. *Sad, melancholy, unhappy,* and many similar words may be used either of the personal experience of grief, sorrow, mental depression, etc., or of that which causes grief or pain; a person is *sad* on account of a *sad* event.—Antonyms: see synonyms for HAPPY.

—**sad'-bad",** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Very ill.—**sad-colored,** *a.* Same as SAD, 6.

sad, *adv.* **1.** [Scot.] Firmly; closely. **2**†. Strongly.

sad'da, sad'a, *n.* [Per.] A book containing a summary of the Zend-Avesta. **sad'dah**†; **sad'der**‡.

sad'den, sad'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render sad or mournful; as, the community was *saddened* by his death.

When the yellow autumn sun *Saddens* all it looks upon.
BRET HARTE *Madroño* st. 3.

2. *Dyeing.* To darken the color of, as by certain metallic salts. **3**†. To make heavy, firm, or compact.

II. *i.* **1.** To become sad or dejected. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To grow heavy or compact, as a road after rain.

sad'dend, *pp.* Saddened. PHIL. SOC.

sad'dle, sad'l, *vt.* [SAD'DLED; SAD'DLING.] **1.** To put a saddle on, as a horse. **2.** To load as with a burden; also, to lay as a burden; as, he was *saddled* with a debt; they *saddled* the blame on him. **sad'el**†.

sad'dle, *n.* **1.** A seat or pad, commonly of leather and stretched over a frame or tree, to support a rider on the back of a beast, especially of a horse; also, a similar seat for one who rides on a cycle. **2.** A padded cushion on a horse's harness, across the back, behind the shoulders, for supporting the terrets, check-rein hook, etc.; a gig-saddle or harness-saddle. See illus. under HARNESS. **3.** A pack-saddle. **4.** Among marketmen, the two hind quarters of a carcass, as of mutton, veal, or venison; also, the undivided loins of such a carcass. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* Some part like or likened to a saddle. (1) *Helminth.* A clitellum. (2) *Crust.* An ephippium. (3) *Poultry.* The lower part of the back; also, saddle-feathers collectively. (4) *Conch.* A salient extension of a septum of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

In ammonites both lobes and *saddles* are extremely complicated.
WOODWARD *Mollusca* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 180. [C. L. & CO. '80.]

6. *Geol.* A ridge whose strata dip away downward from the central axis on each side; an elevated anticlinal fold. **7.** *Mech.* Something resembling a saddle, as in form or position. Specifically: (1) A bed having a concave upper surface, to receive a cylinder or other similarly curved object to be worked, as in a lathe. (2) A bearing for a car-axle. (3) A straddling-piece between the cylinders of an outside-connected locomotive. (4) Same as SADDLE-BRACKET. (5) *Naut.* A block or piece with a hollow to fit another part that rests thereon, as the block on the upper side of the bowsprit, receiving the jib-boom heel. (6) *Ordnance.* The support of a gun in certain forms of mounting, as in a naval gun without trunnions, the gun bearing upon its surface a series of rings (called **saddle-rings**) that fit into indentations in the support. (7) *Railway.* A chair or seat for a rail. (8) A block on the top of a suspension-bridge tower, having a concave top, on which the cables ride, or from which they are hung. (9) *Building.* A thin board in a doorway, on the floor, between the jambs. **car'pet-piece"‡.** (10) A seat for a grinder who works over a grindstone. **8.** *Bot.* A ridge in the leaves of *Isoetes* which separates the fovea and foveola. **9.** In the game of policy, a combination of two numbers in a drawing. See POLICY[2]. [< AS. *sadol,* saddle, < √ *sad,* sit.] **sad'el**†.

Compounds: —**sad'dle-backed",** *a.* **1.** Hollow-backed; sway-backed, as a horse. **2.** *Zool.* Having some mark likened to a saddle.—**s.-bags,** *n. pl.* A pair of pouches connected by a strap or band, and slung over an animal's back or attached to a saddle.—**s.-bar,** *n.* **1.** Formerly, an iron bar across a window to support the lead settings of the glass; now, one of the lead strips dividing the parts of a stained-glass window. **2.** The bar or plate on the side of a saddletree.—**s.-blanket,** *n.* A blanket used under or in place of a saddle.—**s.-bow,** *n.* The arched front upper part of a saddletree; a pommel.

And once my arm was lifted to hew down
A cavalier from off his *saddle-bow.*
TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st. 12.

—**s.-bracket,** *n. Teleg.* A saddle-shaped bracket for supporting a wire along the tops of poles.—**s.-clip,** *n.* A clip or clamp for fastening the spring of a vehicle to the axle.—**s.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth under and attached to a saddle, or one under the saddle of a harness; a housing.—**s.-feather,** *n.* One of the long linear feathers that droop from the rump or saddle of the domestic cock, above and on each side of the root of the tail. **s.-hackle**‡.—**s.-flap,** *n.* The skirt of a saddle. **s.-lap**†.—**s.-gall,** *n.* A sore on a horse's back, made by a saddle.—**s.-girth,** *n.* Same as GIRTH, 1.—**s.-grafting,** *n.* See GRAFTING.—**s.-hackle,** *n.* A saddle-feather.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A hook on the saddle to receive the check-rein.—**s.-horse,** *n.* A horse used under or trained for the saddle.—**s.-joint,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* See JOINT. **2.** *Anat.* A joint in which each articular surface is, like a saddle, convex in one direction and concave in the other, the surfaces being mutually adapted.—**s.-leather,** *n.* **1.** Leather manufactured especially for saddlers' work. **2.** A housing or saddle-cloth made of leather.—**s.-nose,** *n.* A diseased condition of the nose in which the bridge has fallen in from decay of the nasal bones.—**s.-nosed,** *a.* **1.** Having a broad, flat nose. **2.** *Ornith.* Sagmatorhine.—**s.-oyster,** *n.* A thin saddle-shaped anomioid bivalve, as *Placuna sella* or *Anomia ephippium;* a saddle-shell.—**s.-plate,** *n.* In a locomotive type of boiler, a bent plate forming the furnace-arch.—**s.-quern,** *n. Archeol.* A quern with the nether stone hollowed on top so that the upper stone can be rocked in the cavity: used for grinding grain.—**s.-rail,** *n.* A rail of arched cross-section, as used on bridges; a bridge-rail.—**s.-roof,** *n.* A roof with a gable at each end. **s.-back roof**‡.—**s.-ring,** *n.* See SADDLE, 7 (6).—**s.-rug,** *n.* A rug or carpet saddle-cloth.—**s.-seal,** *n.* The harp-seal; saddleback.—**s.-seating,** *n.* The business of taking harp-seals.—**s.-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like a saddle. (1) *Geol.* Having the form of an upward fold of strata, with unbroken flexures at the summit ridge. (2) *Bot.* Oblong with lateral lobes like the flaps of a saddle.—**s.-shell,** *n.* A saddle-oyster.—**s.-stone,** *n.* A stone containing a depression like a saddle. Called also *ephippite.*—**sad'dle-tree",** *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle, usually of wood, consisting of pommel, cantle, and side-bars, and sometimes stirrup-bars. **2.** *Bot.* The tulip-tree: so called probably from its leaf, whose shape suggests a saddle.

sad'dle-back", sad'l-bac', *n.* **1.** A hill or mountain having two summits separated by a shallow depression. Many orographic proper names, as "Old Saddleback," refer to this shape. **2.** An animal with some dorsal mark or modification likened to a saddle. Specifically: (1) The caterpillar of an American bombycid moth (*Empretia stimulea*). (2) The harp-seal. (3) The great black-backed gull. (4) The wariatu. **war'rya-to**‡. (5) A variety of the domestic goose. **3.** A coping with a double slope. **4.** A worthless wild oyster.

sad'dled, sad'ld, *a.* Saddle-backed.

sad'dler, sad'ler, *n.* **1.** One whose trade is saddle-making. **2.** A young harp-seal.

—**sad'dler-cor"po-ral,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A corporal in charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.—**s.-sergeant,** *n.* A non-commissioned officer having charge of the saddlers in a cavalry regiment. See illus. under SERGEANT.

sad'dle-rock", sad'l-roc', *n.* [U. S.] A large fine oyster, originally one from Little Neck Bay, Long Island.

sad'dler-y, sad'ler-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Saddles and whatever belongs to them, collectively; all leather articles and their fittings used about horse-furniture. **2.** The trade or business of a saddler. **3.** A saddler's shop.

Sad″du-ca′ic, sad′yu-kē′ic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or characteristic of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* modes of thought. [< Gr. *Saddoukaios*, sadducees, < Heb. *Tsedduqim*, < *Tsaddoq*, Zadok, the founder, lit. 'the just one.']

Sad″du-ce′an, sad′yu-sē′an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sadducees or Sadducceism. **Sad″du-ce′an†.**

Sad′du-cee, sad′yu-sē, *n.* **1.** Among the Jews, one of a party that arose in the 2d century before Christ, in opposition to the party of the Maccabees, taking their name from Zadok (*1 Kings* ii, 35, and *Ezek* xliv, 15) as ancestor of the priestly nobility. In the time of Christ they had become a skeptical school of aristocratic traditionalists, adhering only to the Mosaic law. Their views are known almost wholly through Josephus and the New Testament. Their position is probably represented now by the Karaites. See KARAITE. See also *Matt.* xxii, 23; *Acts* xxiii, 8.

The *Sadducees* . . . were less of a sect than of a class. . . . Their view of human conduct was that it was within the control of a man's own will. . . . Their view of the future existence was that, as in the Mosaic law, a veil was drawn across it. A. P. STANLEY *Hist. Jewish Church* vol. iii, lect. xlix, p. 335. [s. '84.]

2. [s-] Hence, by extension, a person of skeptical views or indifferentism. [< LL. *Sadducæi*, < Gr. *Saddoukaioi*; see SADDUCAIC.] — **Sad′du-cee″ism,** *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Sadducees: applied also to modern skepticism. **Sad′du-cism‡.** — **Sad′du-cize,** *vi.* To become a Sadducee.

Sadh, sŭd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One of a small sect of Hindu monotheists whose religious teaching and practise resemble those of the Friends. [< Sans. *sādhu*, pure.] **Saadh‡.**

sa-di′na, sa-dī′nə, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The California sardine.

sad′i″ron, sad′ī″ŭrn, *n.* A flat-iron, especially a hollow one heated from within. [< SAD, heavy, + IRON.]

sad′l, sad′ld. Saddle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sad′ly, sad′li, *adv.* **1.** In a sad manner. (1) As if grieved or sorrowful. (2) Calamitously; miserably. (3)† Somberly. (4)† Firmly; heavily. (5)† Earnestly; also, quietly. **2.** [Colloq.] In a poor condition; in a sickly state.

sad′ness, sad′nes, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being sad; depression of spirits; a feeling of grief or gloom. **2.** The quality of being sad or pitiful; capability of exciting sorrow or gloom; as, the *sadness* of an accident.

There is a *sadness* in sweet sound That quickens tears.
ALDRICH *Two Songs from the Persian* pt. i, st. 3.

3†. Seriousness; gravity. **4**†. Steadiness; weightiness.
Synonyms: see GRIEF.

sadr, sŭdr, *W. Wr.* (sad′r, *C. J.*), *n.* [Ar.] A lotus-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*).

sad′-tree″, sad′-trī″, *n.* Same as NIGHT-JASMINE.

sad′wei, sŭd′vā, *n.* Same as GLASS-GALL. [Cp. SANDIVER.]

sae, sē, *adv.* [Scot.] So.

sæc′u-lar†, *a.* Secular.

Sæ-hrim′ner, sē-rim′nər, *n. Norse Myth.* The boar on which the gods and heroes feed in Valhalla: cooked every morning, whole again every night. **Sæ-hrim′nir†.**

sæng′er-bund, seng′ər-bŭnt, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A choral association **sing′er-bund‡.**

sæng′er-fest, seng′ər-fest, *n.* [G.] A festival held by German singing societies or singers, for competition in song. **sing′er-fest‡.**

Sæn-u′ri-dæ, sen-yū′ri-dī *or* sēn-ū′ri-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of oligochætous worms with 4 rows of fascicles of setæ and no muscular stomach. **Sæn-u′ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sainouris*, wagging the tail, < *sainō*, fawn, + *oura*, tail.]

— **sæn-u′rid,** *n.* — **sæn-u′roid,** *a.*

Sæn-u″ri-do-mor′pha, sen-yū″ri-do-mōr′fə, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of oligochætous worms represented by *Sænuridæ*. [< SÆNURIS + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

safe†, *vt.* To make safe; convey safely.

safe, sēf, *a.* **1.** Free or freed from danger or evil; placed so that harm can not come; as, you will be *safe* in the fort. **2.** Having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; unharmed; as, the goods came *safe* to land.

But let your Prince (our royal word upon it,
He comes back *safe*) ride with us to our lines.
TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 4.

3. Not hazardous or involving risk, peril, or loss; also, conferring safety; of persons, trusty; prudent; as, a *safe* investment; the road is *safe* at night; a *safe* man. **4.** Not likely to cause disappointment; free from blunder; as, it is *safe* to think so; if you love her, it is *safe* to tell her so. **5.** [Humorous.] No longer dangerous; beyond the power of doing harm; as, the villain is *safe* — he is dead. **6.** Practically sure or certain; as, we are *safe* to win. **7.** *Baseball.* Having reached a base without being put out; as, *safe* on second. [< OF. *sauf*, < L. *salvus*, whole.]

Compounds: — **safe″-con-duct′,** *vt.* To conduct or escort in safety; protect in passing through danger, as in a hostile region. — **s.-conduct,** *n. Inter. Law.* An official document given, especially in time of war, to enable a person or a vessel to make a certain journey or voyage with freedom and safety: a kind of passport. — **s.-deposit. I.** *a.* Having special means for the safe-keeping of valuables; as, a *safe-deposit* institution. **II.** *n.* A vault or building containing safes, strong rooms, etc., in which valuables may be deposited. — **s.-edged,** *a.* Having the edge blunt, protected, or otherwise inoperative or not dangerous; specifically, having a smooth edge: said of a file. — **s.-keeping,** *n.* The act of keeping in safety, or the state of being so kept; as, I have the jewels in *safe-keeping*. — **s.-pledge,** *n. Law.* Surety required for one's appearance in court on a given day.

safe, *n.* **1.** A receptacle for the safe-keeping or storage of articles; as, a match-*safe*. Specifically: (1) A strong iron or iron-and-steel receptacle, usually fire-proof, having one or more doors secured by specially strong locks, for protecting valuables from burglars or fire, by extension, (*a*) a strong box, or (*b*) loosely, a vault for the storage of valuables, as a bank-vault. (2) A meat-safe. See MEAT. (3) A tank, box, or car made to contain live fish. **2.** *Plumbing.* A pan or tray beneath a fixture, to catch leakage or overflow: usually connected with the waste-system by a pipe. **3.** *Saddlery.* An anti-chafing leather piece under a buckle. **4**†. Safety.

A Burglar-proof Safe.

b, b, bolts, *c, c*, combination locks; *d, d*, dovetails to prevent opening of the door by wedging; *t*, time-lock.

— **floating safe,** a buoy with a water-tight compartment, for saving letters, papers, or light valuables abandoned in case of shipwreck.

saf″ed-si′ris, saf′ĕd-sī′ris, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree (*Albizzia procera*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), of the sub-Himalayan region. [C.]

safe′guard″, sēf′gärd″, *vt.* To keep or guard in safety, furnish safeguards for; protect.

Any action on our part to *safeguard* the independence of Siam should have been taken long ago
L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p 677.

safe′guard″, *n.* **1.** One who or that which guards or keeps in safety; a protection, as, absence of fear is often a *safeguard* against disease.

Soul of our Souls, and *safeguard* of the world!
Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart.
WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk. iv, st 1.

(1) A safe-conduct. (2) An escort or guard, as for a journey; a convoy. (3) A rail-guard at a railroad switch or crossing; also, a device by which a locomotive throws light obstructions from the track. (4) *Cerum.* A saggar. **2.** A varanoid lizard. **3**†. A riding-skirt over the gown, for women traveling, as on horseback. **4**†. Safety. [< OF. *sauvegarde*, < *sauve*, f. of *sauf* (see SAFE), + *garde*; see GUARD, *n.*]

Synonyms: see DEFENSE.

safe′ly, sēf′li, *adv.* In a safe manner. (1) Without risk or danger. (2) Without injury or harm. (3) Securely; as, the prisoner is *safely* confined. (4) Without disappointment or mistake. **sauf′ly†; save′ly†.**

The rule of architecture may *safely* be applied to poetry,— that construction must be decorated, not decoration constructed.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 8, p. 289. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

safe′ness, sēf′nes, *n.* The state or quality of being safe.

safe′ty, sēf′ti, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being safe. (1) Freedom from danger or risk; as, there is absolute *safety* for children in these woods. (2) Freedom or exemption from injury; as, we passed through the bombardment in *safety*. (3) Harmlessness; as, the *safety* of the dose is certain. **2.** [Colloq.] A safety bicycle. See BICYCLE. **3.** *Football.* A safety touch-down. See FOOTBALL. **4.** [Archaic.] Safe-keeping. [< F. *sauveté*, < LL. *salvitas*, < L. *salvus*, safe.] **save′te†.**

Safety is the first element in some self-explaining compounds; as, **safety-grate, s.-rope, s.-strap.**

Compounds, etc.: — **safe′ty-arch″,** *n.* A discharging-arch, or arch of discharge. See illus. under ARCH. — **s.-ball,** *n.* A ball placed in the pipe of a car-stove to choke it up in case of overturning. — **s.-beam,** *n. Car-building.* A timber on each side of a passenger-car truck, having iron straps which pass under the axles to support them in case of their breakage. — **s.-belt,** *n.* A belt inflated or furnished with corks or bladders, to sustain the wearer in the water: a form of life-preserver. **s.-buoy†.** — **s.-bolt,** *n.* An additional bolt, as for extra security, or a bolt having a device, as a cotter, to prevent accidental withdrawal. — **s.-bridle,** *n.* A bridle with a device for restraining a horse inclined to run away. — **s.-cage,** *n.* A hoisting-cage, as in a mine-shaft, provided with a safety-attachment for holding it in case of breakage of the hoisting-cable; a parachute. — **s.-car,** *n.* **1.** A life-saving car designed to be run on a cable between shore and a grounded vessel. **2.** A mine-cage having safety-stops. — **s.-catch,** *n.* **1.** Any catch or stop in a mechanism designed as a safeguard, as a safety-stop attached to a cage or lift. See SAFETY-STOP (1). **2.** *Elec.* A safety-fuse. — **s.-chain,** *n.* **1.** A chain to hold railway-cars together in case of accident to the regular coupling. **2.** A loose chain between a car-body and a truck, to prevent dangerous swaying of the former. Called also *check-chain*. **3.** A watch-chain. — **s.-disk,** *n.* A thin disk of copper set in a boiler or in an engine-cylinder so as to burst under high pressure and admit the steam to an escape-pipe. — **s.-door,** *n. Coal-mining.* A door in the roof of a level for escape in case of blockade of the main door. — **s.-funnel,** *n.* A glass funnel having a seal, usually formed by bending the neck, for filling bottles or retorts with corrosive liquids. — **s.-fuse,** *n.* Same as FUSE¹, 2. — **s.-grate,** *n.* A perforated plate over the fire-box of a railway-car heater to retain the burning fuel in case the car is overturned. — **s.-hatch,** *n.* **1.** A hatch or horizontal door for closing an elevator-shaft or hatchway; often operated automatically by the passing of the elevator-cage. **2.** A similar device closed automatically by the burning of a cord or release of a rope in case of fire. — **s.-hoist,** *n.* **1.** A differential hoisting-gear that will not allow the load to run down. **2.** A hoist having a safety-stop. — **s.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook, shut by a spring or other device, to prevent an article from being accidentally or forcibly detached from a chain. **2.** A safety-catch in a mine-hoist. — **s.-ink,** *n.* An ink used for writing, as checks, which when tampered with at once discloses the fact, as by change of color. — **s.-lamp,** *n.* **1.** Any lamp constructed on the principle discovered by Sir Humphry Davy; a davy. See DAVY, **2.** An incandescent electric lamp having thoroughly insulated leads to guard against ignition or explosion. — **s.-latch,** *n.* Any latch serving as a safeguard, as one for sleeping-car berths arranged to prevent automatic locking from severe jolting of the car. — **s.-link,** *n.* A link or coupler used to couple railway-cars, etc., to their trucks. — **s.-match,** *n.* A match tipped with a compound, as antimony sulfid and potassium chlorate, designed to ignite only when rubbed on a surface containing some ingredient, as amorphous phosphorus, that renders it inflammable. — **s.-nut,** *n.* Same as JAM-NUT. — **s.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Paper that changes appearance on an attempt to erase or alter writing on it. **2.** Paper specially made so as to be difficult to counterfeit: used for bank-notes and bonds. **3.** Paper specially prepared to prevent the photographing of matter written or printed on it. — **s.-pin,** *n.* A pin for fastening clothing, made with a sheath to guard the point and a spring to keep the point in place. — **s.-plug,** *n.* **1.** A fusible-metal plug in an orifice of a steam-boiler that melts if the temperature of its fusing-point is reached, and prevents bursting. **2.** *Elec.* Same as FUSE¹, 2. **3.** A contrivance to prevent the bursting of barrels containing fermenting liquors. — **s.-rail,** *n.* **1.** An inside guard-rail, as at a switch or bridge. **2.** A heavy timber placed outside the track-rail, as on a bridge, trestle, or elevated railway, to keep the trains from falling off in case of derailment. — **s.-razor,** *n.* A razor having a guard consisting usually of a small cylinder with a lengthwise slit through which the blade operates, the whole being mounted at right angles on a handle. — **s.-rein,** *n* A rein attached to a device for producing disagreeable pressure in the mouth or on the throat of a horse, or for blinding him when he becomes unmanageable. — **s.-stop,** *n* A device for stopping something at a critical point. Specifically: (1) On a hoisting-apparatus, a check by which a cage or lift may be prevented from falling. (2) In a firearm, a device for locking the hammer, as at half-cock, to prevent premature discharge. (3) On a hoisting-pulley, a contrivance to prevent a reeved rope from running back. (4) A device to stop a textile machine, as a mule or drawing-frame, in case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver. — **s.-strip,** *n. Elec.* Same as FUSE¹, 2. — **s.-switch,** *n.* A railway-switch that is automatically reset after admitting a train to a siding. — **s.-tank,** *n.* A tank of water arranged to empty into a car-stove and extinguish the fire in case of accident. — **s.-tint,** *n.* A tint printed, as on a check or draft, so that any attempt at erasure is manifest. — **s. touch-down,** see FOOTBALL. — **s.-tube,** *n.* Same as SAFETY-FUNNEL. — **s.-valve,** *n.* **1.** A valve in a steam-boiler that opens when the pressure upon it reaches a certain point, thus relieving undesirable pressure from within. **2.** A similarly acting valve admitting air from without, to fill a partial vacuum caused by condensation.

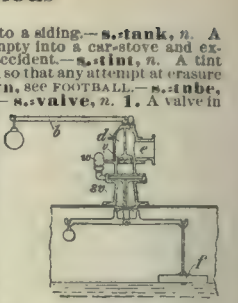

A Safety-valve.

If the steam-pressure rises above a certain point, the valve (*v*) pushes up the beam and weight at *b*, and the steam passes into the dome (*d*), and out at *e*. If the water sinks below a certain level, the float (*f*) draws the slide-valve (*sv*), and the steam sounds the whistle (*w*).

saf′fer†, *n.* Sapphire.

saf′fi†, *n. pl.* See SAFFO.

saf′fi-an, saf′i-ən, *n.* A leather of Russian origin prepared from goat-skins, and usually dyed yellow or red. [< Rus. *safiyanŭ*.]

saf′fire, *a. & n.* Sapphire. PHIL. SOC.

saf′flor-ite, saf′lər-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic tin-white cobalt diarsenid (Co As_2), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< G. *safflor*, SAFFLOWER.]

saf′flow″er, saf′flau″ər, *n.* **1.** A thistle-like annual (*Carthamus tinctorius*) about 2 feet high, with spiny heads of orange-red flowers: cultivated from China and India to Egypt and southern Europe for the dye obtained from its flowers, and used in dyeing China silks, etc., and as an ingredient in rouge. The seeds yield an oil used for lamps and for cooking. See CARTHAMUS. **bastard, dyers', or false saffron‡; saf′fron-this″tle†. 2.** The dried flowers of this plant made up into flat cakes, the size of a half-dollar, for export. **3.** The dye-stuff obtained from the dried flowers. [< OF. *safior*, < O. It. *saffiore*, < Ar. *usfūr*, < *safrā*, yellow.] **saf′flow†.**

saf′fot, *n.* A bailiff; constable.

saf′fre, *n.* Same as ZAFFRE.

saf′fron†, *vt.* To give color or flavor to; savor; make yellow, as with saffron. **saf′fran†.**

saf′fron, saf′rən (XIII), *a.* Of the color of saffron.

saf′fron, *n.* **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas of the saffron-plant. An ounce of the product requires more than 4,000 flowers. It was formerly in high medicinal repute as a stimulant, emmenagogue, cordial, and antispasmodic, but is now used mainly for coloring confectionery, liqueurs, varnishes, etc., and in parts of the Old World as a flavoring and coloring ingredient in cookery. **2.** The plant (*Crocus sativus*) that produces saffron, an autumn-flowering species of crocus, often called **autumnal or fall crocus,** to distinguish it from its near ally, the spring crocus (*C. vernus*), which it closely resembles. It is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, and is extensively cultivated for its product in Spain, France, and Italy, and in Cashmere. See CROCUS. **saf′fron-plant″. 3.** A deep orange color, such as that of the stigmas of the saffron. [< F. *safran*, < Ar. *za'farān*, < *safrā*, yellow.] **saf′fornet; saf′fran†.**

— **African saffron,** a South-African shrub (*Lyperia crocea*) of the figwort family, whose flowers yield an orange dye and are used medicinally. — **bastard s., dyers' s., or false s.,** same as SAFFLOWER, 1. — **saf′fron-plum″,** *n.* The ant's-wood, or its plum-like fruit. — **s.-thistle,** *n.* Same as SAFFLOWER. — **saf′fron-wood″,** *n* A South-African tree (*Elæodendron crocetum*) of the staff-tree family, or its wood. — **s.-yellow,** *n.* Same as SAFFRON, 3.

— **saf′fron-y,** *a.* Of a saffron tint; orange-colored.

saf′ra-nin, } saf′rə-nin, -nin *or* -nīn, *n.* **1.** A coal-
saf′ra-nine, } tar coloring-matter ($C_{21}H_{20}N_4$) prepared by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidin. Its commercial salt, the hydrochlorid, imparts a yellowish red to cotton, silk, and wool. **2.** Same as CROCIN. [< F. *safran*; see SAFFRON.] **saf′fron-yel″low‡.**

saf′ran-o-phile, saf′rən-o-fīl, *a.* Readily taking tint from safranin: said of cellular tissue. [< F. *safran* (see SAFFRON) + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

saf′rol, saf′rōl, *A.* (-rōl, *C.*), *n. Chem.* A crystalline stearoptene ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$) forming a large portion of sassafras-oil, and contained also in other oils, as oil of camphor. [< F. *safr-* (in *safran*; see SAFFRON) + -OL.]

saft, saft, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Soft.

sag, sag, *v.* [SAGGED; SAG′GING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to bend downward in the middle or to give way; load.

II. *i.* **1.** To bend, sink, or settle downward from its own weight, particularly in the middle, as a ridge-pole, a telegraph-wire, or a ceiling; also, to incline from the horizontal; as, the door *sags*; the *sagging* of a roof.

The ceiling, of canvas, black with smoke, . . . *sags* down in folds, and shows many a rent. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. i, p. 117. [R. BROS. '86.]

2. Figuratively, to be depressed; sink and yield, as under misfortune. **3.** *Naut.* To drift to leeward. **4.** To slouch about; loaf along; loiter.

I hear the beetle's hum, and see the gnats
Sagging along the air in strings of jet.
ALICE CARY *Thanksgiving* st. 33.

[< Sw. *sacka*, settle.] **sagg‡.**

sag†, *a.* Heavy; weighed down. **sagge†.**

sag, *n.* **1.** The state of sinking or bending; a sagging, or its extent or degree; as, the *sag* was four inches. **2.** A sidewise drift or tendency, particularly the leeward drift of a vessel.

sa′ga, sä′gə, *C. J.* (sē′gə, *E. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Ice.] **1.** A Scandinavian myth or heroic story; in a wider sense, a bit of ancient history or legend.

'*Saga*' meant simply any kind of literature in narrative form, the good people of Iceland did not happen to have such a handy word as 'history,' which they could keep entire when they meant it in sober earnest and chop down into 'story' when they meant it otherwise. FISKE *Disc. of Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 198. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. The Norse goddess of history, dwelling in Sokvabek.
— **sa′ga-man,** *n.* A Scandinavian bard.

sa-ga′ci-ate, sə-gā′shi-ēt, *vi.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] [Slang, U. S.] To get on; fare; prosper: as, how do you *sagaciate*?

sa-ga′cious, sə gā′shus, *a.* **1.** Ready and keen to apprehend and to decide with wisdom on the best course; able to discern and distinguish with wise perception; as, a *sagacious* diplomat.

Too *sagacious* to be deceived by any one, even by himself.
DISRAELI *Endymion* ch. 39, p. 170. [A '80.]

2. Marked by or resulting from the quality defined above; showing keenness and wisdom; as, a *sagacious*

policy; *sagacious* counsels. **3.** Quick of scent, as a hound. [< L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), < *sagio*, perceive quickly.]

Synonyms: able, acute, apt, clear-sighted, discerning, intelligent, keen, keen-sighted, keen-witted, judicious, perspicacious, quick of scent, quick-scented, rational, sage, sensible, sharp, sharp-witted, shrewd, wise. *Sagacious* refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications, as by instinct or intuition; it is not now applied to mere keenness of sense-perception. We do not call a hound *sagacious* in following a clear trail; but if he loses the scent, as at the edge of a stream, and circles around till he strikes it again, his conduct is said to be *sagacious*. In human affairs *sagacious* refers to a power of ready, far-reaching, and accurate inference from observed facts perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense; or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action, especially upon human motives or conduct—a kind of prophetic common sense. *Sagacious* is a broader and nobler word than *shrewd*, and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter word often bears; on the other hand, *sagacious* is less lofty and comprehensive than *wise* in its full sense, and more limited to matters of direct practical moment. See ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING; POLITIC.—**Antonyms:** absurd, dull, foolish, futile, ignorant, irrational, obtuse, senseless, silly, simple, sottish, stupid, unintelligent.

—**sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**sa-ga'cious-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sagacious.—**sa-gac'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being sagacious; ready and accurate discernment and judgment; as, the *sagacity* of Solomon.

Synonyms: see ACUMEN.

sa-ga"mi-té', sə-gä"mi-tē', *n.* [Louisiana, U. S.] An Indian dish of hominy, much used by Creoles. [Algonkian Ind.]

During the speeches on either side, food was brought in without ceasing; sometimes a platter of *sagamite* or mush. F. PARKMAN *Discovery of the Great West* ch. 5, p. 63. [L. B. & CO. '69.]

sag'a-more, sag'ə-mōr, *n.* [Am. Ind.] An American Indian tribal chief, probably of secondary rank, though considered by some writers as equivalent to *sachem*.

sag"a-pe'num, sag'ə-pī'num, *n.* A bitter yellow to red gum of garlic-odor. See GUM¹. [< L. *sagapenon*, < Gr. *sagapēnon*, a gum.] **sag'a-pen‡**.

sa-gar'†, *n.* **1.** An early cannon: a saker. **2.** A cigar.

Sag"ar-ti'i-dæ, sag'ər-tī'i-dē *or* -ti'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of hexactinians, especially those with acontia, sphincter mesodermal, and no cuticular covering. **Sa-gar'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Sagartioi*, a Persian tribe who were armed with lassos (*Herod.* vii. 85).]

—**sag"ar-ti'id**, *n.*—**sa-gar'ti-oid**, *a.*

sag'a-thy†, *n.* A light-weight fabric of silk and wool or silk and cotton. **say-ette'†**.

sag'but, *n.* Same as SACKBUT.

sagd, *pp.* Sagged. PHIL. Soc.

sage, sāj, *a.* **1.** Possessing calm, far-seeing wisdom and prudence; judiciously wise; as, a *sage* counselor. **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from such wisdom; judicious; wisely considered; as, *sage* advice.

It was fortunate for the Constitution that the patriotism of the Peers, acting under the *sage* counsels of the Duke of Wellington, prevented us from having recourse to a measure so full of peril. BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 17, p. 269. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

3. Befitting a sage; profound; learned; also, grave; serious. [F. < L. *sapio*, be wise.] **saged†**.

Synonyms: see SAGACIOUS; WISE.

—**sage'ly**, *adv.*—**sage'ness**, *n.*

sage¹, *n.* A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom; especially, a venerable man of recognized sagacity and prudence; a practical philosopher.

sage², *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Salvia*, of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), especially the common sage (*S. officinalis*) of the gardens, a stiff shrubby perennial of southern Europe, about 2 feet high, with narrow, wrinkled, grayish-green leaves and blue flowers variegated with white and purple, and disposed in whorls on terminal spikes: formerly esteemed as a tonic, and still so used in domestic medicine, but now chiefly used for flavoring meats, etc. **2.** Any one of various plants of other genera. See below. **3.** The sage-brush. [< F. *sauge*, < L. *salvia*, < *salvus*, safe: **sauge†**; **save†**.

The Garden Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).

a, the flower; *b*, a stamen.

Compounds, etc.:—**Bengal sage**, an East-Indian plant (*Mercurialis Bengalensis*) of the same family as the common sage, with a camphor-like smell and taste, used in India as a medicine.—**black s.**, a tropical plant (*Cordia cylindristachya*) of the borage family.—**Jerusalem s.**, a shrubby plant (*Phlomis fruticosa*) of the mint family, and of the Mediterranean region, often cultivated in gardens for its showy yellow flowers.—**sage'-brush"**, *n.* Any one of various shrubby species of *Artemisia*, of the aster family, growing on the elevated plains of the western United States, especially *A. tridentata*, which is very abundant from Montana to Colorado and westward.—**s.-bush‡**; **s.-plant‡**; **wild s.**.—**s.-cock**, *n.* The sage-grouse, especially the male.—**s.-green**, *n.* A gray green.—**s.-grouse**, *n.* A large, long-tailed, grayish, black-speckled grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) frequenting the sage-brush plains of the Rocky Mountain region.—**s.-hare**, *n.* The sage-rabbit.—**s.-hen**, *n.* The sage-grouse, more especially the female.—**s.-rabbit**, *n.* A rabbit (*Lepus artemisia*) representing the cottontail on the sage-brush plains.—**s.-rose**, *n.* **1.** The holly-rose. **2†.** Any plant of the genus *Cistus*.—**s.-sparrow**, *n.* A sparrow of the genus *Amphispiza*, especially *A. belli*, var. *nevadensis*, of the sage-brush plains of the western United States.—**s.-thrasher**, *n.* A mocking-thrush (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) of the sage-brush districts of the western United States.—**s.-willow**, *n.* A downy tufted shrub (*Salix tristis*), from 1 to 2 feet high, with small crowded leaves and very small globular or oval aments, common in dry or sandy fields or on the borders of woods in the northern and eastern United States.—**dwarf gray willow‡**.—**sage'wood"**, *n.* Same as SAGE-BRUSH.—**scarlet s.** **1.** A half-hardy shrubby species of *Salvia* (*S. splendens*) from Brazil, with large scarlet flowers, common in gardens. **2.** A greenhouse species (*S. fulgens*) with large bright-crimson or scarlet flowers.—**wild s.** **1.** [U. S.] Sage-brush. **2.** [Eng.] The vervain-sage (*Salvia Verbenaca*) or wild clary. **3.** [S. Afr.] A camphor-scented shrub or small tree (*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*) of the aster family, with elliptical grayish leaves, the largest and most woody plant of its family in South Africa. Sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. **African fleabane‡**.

sa-geer', sə-gir', *n.* Same as SAKIEH.

sa-gene'¹, sə-jin', *n.* A fish-net; seine. See SEINE. [< L. *sagena*; see SEINE.]

sa-gene'², *n.* A sachine. See MEASURE. [< Rus. *sazhenĭ*.]

sa-jene'‡.

sag'en-ite, saj'en-īt, *n. Mineral.* Acicular crystals of rutile crossing at angles of 60°; also, similar crystals of rutile or other minerals, as tourmaline, goethite, stibnite, asbestos, penetrating rock-crystal. Called also *Venus's-hairstone*, *Veneris crinis*, *flèches d'amour*. [< F. *sagénite*, < L. *sagena*; see SEINE.]—**sag"en-it'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the structure of sagenite.

Sag"er-e'ti-a, saj'er-ī'ti-ə, *C.* (-ē'ti-ə, *E.*), *or* -ē'ti-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), having opposite oblong leaves, of which those of *Sageretia theezans* of China are used as a substitute for tea. [< Augustin *Sageret*, French agriculturist.]

sag'gar, sag'ər, *vt.* To place in a saggar.

sag'gar, *n. Ceram.* A vessel of refractory material in which are enclosed, while in a kiln, delicate pieces of pottery that would be injured by the direct action of the flames or hot combustion-gases. [Cor. of SAFEGUARD.]

sag'gard‡; **sag'ger‡**; **seg'gar‡**.

—**sag'gar-house"**, *n.* A building for saggars.

sag'ging, sag'ing, *n.* A downward sinking or bending between supports; as, the *sagging* of a beam; specifically, in nautical use, the downward bending of a ship's keel or bottom: opposed to *hogging*. See HOG, *v.*, 2.

sag'i-nate†, *vt.* To pamper; glut.—**sag"i-na'tion†**, *n.*

sa-git'ta, sə-jit'ə, *n.* **1.** [S-] A constellation, the Arrow. See CONSTELLATION, 58. **2.** [Rare.] The keystone of an arch. **3.** *Geom.* The versed sine of an arc; also, the abscissa of a curve. **4.** *Helminth.* (1) A genus typical of *Sagittulæ*. (2) A translucent, free-swimming, marine worm of this genus. **5.** *Ich.* An otolite. **6.** *Anat.* The sagittal suture. [L., arrow.]

sag'it-tal, saj'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an arrow; straight; as, the *sagittal* suture, between the two parietal bones of the skull. See illus. under INTERPARIETAL BONE. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture; especially, lying in the plane of that suture (the median plane of the body) or in any plane parallel to it; as, a *sagittal* section of the brain. [< L. *sagitta*, arrow.]

—**sag'it-tal-ly**, *adv.*

Sag"it-ta'ri-a, saj'i-tē'ri-ə *or* sə-jit-tə'ri-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*), having arrow-shaped leaves and perfect flowers produced in whorls of three. [< L. *sagittarius*, of an arrow, < *sagitta*, arrow.]

Sagittaria variabilis (the Arrowhead).

a, one of the sagittate leaves; *b*, the roots and leafstalks; *c*, the flowers.

Sag"it-ta'ri-us, saj'i-tē'ri-us *or* sə-jit-tə'ri-us, *n. Astron.* **1.** A zodiacal constellation, the Archer. See CONSTELLATION, 52. **2.** The ninth sign of the zodiac, with the symbol ♐. **3.** *Her.* A bearing representing a centaur with drawn bow. [L., archer, < *sagitta*, arrow.]

sag'it-ta-ry, saj'i-tə-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to archery or to an arrow; arrow-like.

sag'it-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Myth.* A centaur. **2.** [S-] *Astron.* Sagittarius. **3.** A sagitta; an arrow-worm. **4.** [S-] A place mentioned by Shakespeare in "Othello": generally thought to be the Arsenal in Venice." [< L. *sagittarius*; see SAGITTARIA.]

sag'it-tate, saj'i-tet *or* -tāt, *a.* Shaped like an arrowhead; pointed at the apex and having the base prolonged backward into two acute lobes or ears, as certain leaves. See illus. under SAGITTARIA. [< L. *sagitta*, arrow.]

sag'it-ta"ted‡; **sa-git'ti-form‡**.

Sa-git'ti-dæ, sə-jit'i-dī *or* -git'ti-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of chætognath worms having a translucent cylindrical body, lateral marginal fins, and a mouth beset with hooks. [< SAGITTA.]

—**sa-git'tid**, *n.*—**sag'it-toid**, *a.*

sag'it-to-cyst", saj'i-to-sist", *n. Helminth.* A cell of a turbellarian containing a rhabdite. [< L. *sagitta*, arrow, + CYST.]

sag-mat'o-rhin(e), sag-mat'o-rin, *a.* Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill, as a tufted puffin after molting the sheath. [< Gr. *sagma*, pack-saddle (< *saptō*, pack), + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

sa'go, sā'gō *or* sə'gō, *n.* A farinaceous food prepared from the soft inner portion, the miscalled pith, of the trunk of various East-Indian palms and a few cycads.

In the countries of its production sago is used extensively as a staple food; in other countries, mainly for dessert or a delicate article of diet; sometimes, as a starch for textile fabrics. In commerce it occurs usually granulated, as **pearl-sago** and **brown s.**, or in a fine whitish powder with a faint musty odor, called **sago-meal** or **s.-flour**. The principal sources of sago, besides the sago-palms (see compounds), are several cycads, such as *Cycas inermis* in Cochin-China, *C. revoluta* in Japan, *C. circinalis* in both the East and the West Indies, and *Zamia integrifolia* and *Z. furfuracea* in the Bahamas and neighboring islands. [< Malay *sāgū*.]

—**brown sago**, a form of granulated sago with brownish-white grains about the size of pearl-barley. Compare PEARL-SAGO.—**Portland s.**, a farinaceous meal obtained from the corm of the European wake-robin: so called from the Isle of Portland, England, where it was formerly prepared for sale. **Portland arrowroot‡**.—**sa'go-palm"**, *n.* **1.** Either of two East-Indian monocarpic palms of the genus *Metroxylon* (formerly *Sagus*), the spineless sago-palm (*M. læve*) and the prickly sago-palm (*M. Rumphii*), which furnish the bulk of the sago of commerce. **2.** Any one of various other palms and cycads, some of which yield sago, mainly for native use; especially, in India, the jaggery-palm or bastard sago, and a palm (*Phœnix farinifera*), a congener of the date-palm; in Java, the areng and the gebang-palm; and in New Ireland and New Guinea, the dwarf palmetto.—**s.-plant**, *n.* The wake-robin. See PORTLAND SAGO.—**s.-spleen**, *n.* A spleen with the Malpighian corpuscles enlarged.—**s.-tree**, *n.* [Jamaica.] Either of two cycads, *Zamia integrifolia* and *Z. furfuracea*, sources of sago.

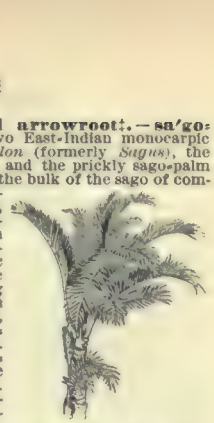

Leafy Head of the Prickly Sago-palm (*Metroxylon Rumphii*).

sa-guar'o, sə-gwar'ō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A gigantic columnar cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) of Mexico and Central America. **pi"ta-ha'ya‡**; **sa-guar'ro‡**; **su-war'row‡**.

—**sa-guar'o-wood-peck"er**, *n.* Same as PITAHAYA-WOODPECKER.

sag'uin, sag'win, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A bushy-tailed nyctipithecine monkey of the genus *Callithrix*; a tetee. **2.** One of various other small monkeys. See SAI; SAIMIRI. [< F. *sagouin*, < Braz. *cagoni*.] **sa-goin'‡**; **sa-gou'in‡**.

sa'gum, sā'gum *or* sag'um, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The common soldiers' military cloak; a symbol of war, as the toga was of peace. Compare PALUDAMENTUM; TOGA.

sa'gy, sā'ji, *a.* Flavored or seasoned with or like sage.

Sa-har'ic, sə-har'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Desert of Sahara in North Africa. **Sa-ha'ran‡**.

sa'hib, sä'ib, *C. I. S.* (-hib, *E.*; -hib, *W.*), *n.* [Hind.] Master; lord; gentleman: used in Persia and India in speaking of or addressing Europeans, as equivalent to English *Mr.* or *Sir*; also sometimes as a Hindu or Moslem title; as, the *sahib* is here; General *Sahib*. **sab‡**; **sa'heb‡**.

sa'hi-bah, sä'hi-bə, *n.* Mistress; lady: the fem. of *sahib*. Compare MEM-SAHIB.

Sa-hid'ic, sə-hid'ic, *a.* Thebaic; as, the *Sahidic* version.

sah'lite, *n.* Same as SALITE.

sah'sun, sä'sun, *n.* [E. Ind.] Religious property; possessions devoted to religion.

Sa-hu'ca bean, sə-hü'cə bīn. The soy-bean.

sa-hui', sə-hwī', *n.* A marmoset. [Cp. SAI.]

sa'i, sä'i, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** A cebine monkey. Compare SAIMIRI. *Sai*, *saimir* or *saimiri*, *sahui*, *sapajou*, *saguin*, *saki*, etc., are native names of South-American monkeys, long confused in signification. *Sai* appears to be the broadest, originally meaning simply 'monkey.' Azara gives the word as *caï*, which French writers twisted and compounded. Buffon called the larger American monkeys *sapajous* and the smaller (cebine) species *saguins*, these terms, he says, being his own modifications of *cayouasou* and *cagoni*; but Azara informs us that the real words are *caigouazou* (pronounced with the *c* hard) and *cai* (pronounced *kay*), the latter meaning simply 'monkey' and the former 'great monkey.' This word seems to appear in composition in such names as *caiarara*; while the form *cai* enters perhaps into *saki*, etc. *Sajou* is said to be derived from *cagoni*, and properly to be restricted to the genus *Cebus*; but Wallace writes it *sapajou*. ERNEST INGERSOLL. **2.** A bright-blue honey-creeper (*Cœreba cyanea*) of tropical America.

saib'ling, saib'ling, *W.* (sēb'-ling, *C.*), *n.* [Dial., G.] The European char.

sa'ic, sä'ic, *C.*, *or* sē'ic, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*, *n.* A sailing vessel common among the Greeks and Turks of the Levant. [< F. *saïque*, < Turk. *shāīqa*.]

saice, sais, *n.* [Bengal.] A groom; an attendant on foot who accompanies a rider. **sice‡**; **syce‡**.

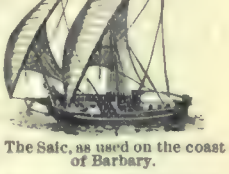

The Saic, as used on the coast of Barbary.

You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be. F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 4, p. 62. [MACM. '82.]

said, sed, *pa. Law.* Previously mentioned; aforesaid; as, the *said* party of the second part.

snid, *imp.* & *pp.* of SAY, *v.*

saide, sēd, *n.* A fish (*Heterotis niloticus*) of the Nile.

saie†, *n.* A kind of cloth; say.

sai'ga, saī'gə, *C.* (sē'i-gə, *E.*; sē'gə, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A gregarious reddish sheep-like antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of the steppes of Russia and Persia, having a large, whitish, convex nose, and yellow, erect, lyrate horns in the male. **sal'gak‡**. **2.** [S-] A genus typical of *Saiginæ*. [< Rus. *saiga*, antelope.]

The Saiga (*Saiga tartarica*). 1/25

Sa"i-gi'næ, sē'i-jī'nī *or* sə'i-gī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Boridæ* with nose inflated and nasal bones not connected with maxillaries. [< SAIGA.] —**sai'gine**, *a.* & *n.*

saik'less, sēk'les, *a.* [Scot.] Sackless; guiltless; feeble.

sail¹, sēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To manage the motion of, or guide on the water, as a vessel; navigate: said of any vessel propelled by the wind, and by extension of any craft not propelled by hand, as a steamer; as, to *sail* a yacht.

He [Richard Froude] loved the sea; he liked to *sail* his own boat. R. W. CHURCH *Oxford Movement* ch. 3, p. 40. [MACM. '92.]

2. To pass over as in a ship or boat; move upon the surface of by the action of wind, steam, etc.

My soul to-day Is far away, *Sailing* the Vesuvian Bay. T. B. READ *Drifting* st. 1.

3. [Rare.] To glide through.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or be impelled or driven forward on a body of water by the action of the wind on sails or, by extension, by any mechanical power: not said now of propulsion by oars.

Steamships *sail* from every shore with the contributions of all the continents to the world's trade. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. To be carried over the water in a ship or any craft;

travel by water; as, to *sail* in a packet. **3.** To begin a voyage; set sail; as, the ship will *sail* to-morrow. **4.** To fly without flapping the wings, as a hawk; pass or glide smoothly along; float, as a cloud across the sky.

> Three angels bear the holy Grail,
> With folded feet, in stoles of white,
> On sleeping wings they *sail*.
> TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* st. 4.

5. [Colloq.] To move or sweep along as if with spread sails: said of a person; as, she *sailed* by with a lofty manner. [< AS. *seglian*, < *segl*, sail.] **saylet.**

—**to sail close to the wind**, to sail windward at a comparatively small angle with the direction of the wind; hence, to come near to the limit, as of a danger-line; especially, to reach nearly the limit of pecuniary resources. —**to s. in** (Colloq.), to undertake anything with boldness or readiness; act promptly and vigorously; especially, to plunge into a contest.

sail²⁺, *vt.* To assail. **sailet.**

sail, sēl, *n.* **1.** A piece of stout fabric, commonly canvas, attached to a mast, spar, yard, or stay on a vessel, iceboat, or other vehicle, so that it may be spread to the wind and aid in its propulsion, and also by adjustment assist in maneuvering. The parts of a sail are the *head*, *foot*, *leeches*, *clews*, and *tuff*. (See these words.) The two principal types are **square sails** (the four-sided sails of a ship or bark, bent to a yard, and normally at right angles to the keel), and **fore-and-aft sails** (attached to a boom, gaff, stay, etc., as in a schooner, and normally nearly parallel to the keel). See illus. under SHIP.

2. A sailing vessel or craft: in this sense having the same form in singular and plural; as, 30 *sail* in sight.

> The French admiral, with twelve *sail* of the line, four frigates, and four thousand troops, sailed into the Delaware.
> J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 22, p. 380. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. A trip or passage in a sailing vessel; loosely, a journey in any water-craft.

> Stanley . . . proved that the long familiar mouth of the Congo, within three weeks' *sail* from London, . . . was the real Western entrance into Africa. MRS. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS *New World of Central Afr.* § 1, ch. 2, p. 51. [F. H. R.]

4. Anything resembling a sail in form or use. (1) The broad part of the arm or blade of a windmill. (2) A bird's wing. **5.** [Ir.] A ride in a vehicle. **6.** [S. Afr.] The canvas or cloth covering of the sides of a wagon or cart. **7**†. Sailing speed. [< AS. *segl*, sail.]

Compounds, etc.: —**after sail**, any sail abaft the foremast. —**full s.**, with all sails set. —**leg-of-mutton** or **shoulder-of-mutton s.**, a triangular boat-sail. —**plain s.**, the ordinary sail, exclusive of studdingsails. —**sail'boat"**, *n.* A boat which is or may be impelled by a sail or sails, especially a small sailing vessel or yacht holding only a few persons, as a catboat. —**s.-borne**, *a.* Conveyed or borne by means of sails. —**s.-broad**, *a.* Spreading like a sail. —**s.-burton**, *n.* A tackle used in swaying aloft sails for bending. See BURTON. —**s.-cloth**, *n.* Any heavy fabric suitable for sails, as duck, canvas, etc. —**s.-cover**, *n.* A cover, as of canvas, for furled sails. —**s.-fluke**, *n.* [Orkneys.] The whiff; marysole. —**s.-gang**, *n.* In the American menhaden-fishery, the seine-gang of a sailing vessel, with their boats and gear. **sail'ing-gang"**. —**s.-hook**, *n.* A hook for holding a sail while it is being sewed. —**s.-hoop**, *n.* A hoop about a mast or a stay for securing a sail. —**s.-lizard**, *n.* An East-Indian tree-lizard (*Histiurus amboinensis*), 4 feet long, with a dorsal and high caudal crest. —**s.-loft**, *n.* A large room where sails are cut out and sewed. —**sail'mn"ker**, *n.* One who makes sails; in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of the keeping, caring for, and repairing of sails, etc. —**s.-room**, *n.* A storage-room in a vessel for spare sails, etc. —**s.-trimmer**, *n.* A mariner who handles or assists in handling the sails of a vessel of war while in action. —**s.-wheel**, *n.* A Woltmann tachometer. —**to loose the sails**, to unfurl the sails. —**to make s.**, to hoist additional sails; also, to set sail. —**to mend s.**, to restow sails that have been badly furled. —**to set a s.**, to unfurl a sail to the wind. —**to set s.**, to spread the sails, as in putting to sea; hence, to begin a voyage. —**to shorten s.**, to take in or reef part of the sails, as in a storm. —**to strike s.**, to take in sail suddenly, as in saluting or in case of sudden wind; hence, to give token of submission. —**under s.**, with sails spread.

—**sail'less**, *a.* Having no sails. —**sail'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Like a sail.

sail'a-bl(e, sēl'ą-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Navigable.

saild, *pp.* Sailed. PHIL. SOC.

sailed, sēld, *a.* Provided with sails: chiefly in compounds; as, a full-*sailed* brig.

sail'er, sēl'ęr, *n.* **1.** A vessel that sails.

> The duty of escorting merchantmen, for the most part bad *sailers*, had prolonged the period of the voyage.
> KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 2, p. 200. [R. & H. '88.]

2. [Rare.] A sailor.

sail'fish", sēl'fish", *n.* A fish having a large or conspicuous dorsal fin likened to a sail. Specifically: (1) A histiophorid, as the Old World *Histiophorus gladius*, similar to the swordfish but smaller. (2) A swordfish. (3) The basking shark. (4) [Local, U. S.] The carp-sucker.

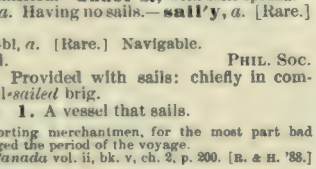

A Sailfish (*Histiophorus gladius*). 1/50

sail'ing, sēl'ing, *n.* **1.** The setting forth on or prosecution of a voyage; as, the *sailing* of a vessel.

> Where a vessel insured quits her moorings in complete readiness for sea, and it is the actual intention of the master to proceed on the voyage and she is afterwards stopped by head winds and comes to anchor, still intending to proceed as soon as wind and weather will permit, this is a *sailing* on the voyage within the meaning of the policy. 20 *Pickering's Rep.* p. 275.

2. The art and method of determining the direction and distance sailed by a ship at sea, the point reached, and the course to be taken; navigation; seamanship. [< AS. *segling*, < *segl*, sail.]

—**circular sailing**, same as GREAT-CIRCLE SAILING. See CIRCLE. —**composite s.**, a compound of parallel and great-circle sailing. —**current s.**, the making of an allowance for the motion of a current, in navigation, in addition to that of the ship through the water. —**parallel s.**, the keeping of the course on the same parallel of latitude. —**plain s.** **1.** Unobstructed progress, literally or figuratively. **2.** Plane sailing. —**plane s.**, the establishment of the course on the supposition that the parts of the earth's surface sailed over may be regarded as plane. —**sail'ing-di-rec"tions**, *n. pl. Com.* Published directions drawn from reports of official marine surveys of various oceanic waters, islands, and coasts, for the benefit of navigators, indicating dangers and how best to avoid them. —**s.-fish**, *n.* A sailfish. —**s.-gang**, *n.* Same as SAIL-GANG. —**s.-instructions** or **s.-orders**, *n. pl.* **1.** Instructions or orders, issued by competent authority, governing the movements of a vessel of war. **2.** Written or printed instructions delivered by the naval officer commanding a convoy to the masters of merchant ships under his charge, to enable them to understand and answer his signals, and directing them where to rendezvous in case of dispersion by storm or otherwise. —**s.-master**, *n. Naut.* The navigating officer of a vessel: in the United States navy a commissioned officer, generally a lieutenant, and designated as *navigator*, charged with navigating the vessel. —**tangent s.**, a combination of parallel and plane sailing. —**traverse s.**, navigation by finding the resultant that is equivalent to a series of components on a zigzag course actually passed over.

sail'lant, *a.* Same as SALIENT.

sail'or, sēl'ęr, *n.* One whose occupation is to aid in navigating vessels; especially, one of the crew, as distinguished from an officer; a seaman; mariner; as, he shipped as a *sailor* before the mast. [For SAILER.]

sail'or-man‡.

> No man can be a *sailor*, or know what *sailors* are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them,—turned in and out with them, and eaten from the common kid. R. H. DANA, JR. *Two Years Before the Mast* ch. 8, p. 57. [O. & CO. '76.]

Synonyms: mariner, seafarer, seafaring man, seaman. In nautical language *sailors* and *seamen* are exclusive of officers; but in literary use all whose vocation is navigation are figuratively termed *sailors* or *seamen;* thus Tennyson applies the term to Nelson:

> Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man,
> The greatest *sailor* since our world began.
> *Ode on Death of Duke of Wellington* st. 6.

Mariner is a poetic and also a legal term for any *seafaring man;* in the United States statutes *mariner* denotes any person, from captain to cook, who is engaged in the merchant service. —**Antonyms:** landsman.

—**sail'or-fish"**, *n.* A sailfish of the genus *Histiophorus*. —**s.-fisherman**, *n.* One who is engaged in whaling or in some deep-sea food-fishery. —**s.-monger**, *n.* [Slang.] One who induces seamen to desert from the vessel to which they are bound by shipping articles, in order to receive their bounty or advance pay on shipping them on another vessel. —**s.-plant**, *n.* The strawberry-geranium. —**sail'or's-choice"**, *n.* An American sparoid fish. (1) The hogfish. (2) The pinfish. —**sailors' home**, an institution in which sailors are lodged and cared for, especially when superannuated or incapacitated. —**sailor's-pocket**, *n.* The egg-case of a skate or oviparous shark. **sailor's-purse‡.** —**turnpike s.**, an impostor dressed as a sailor who begs on the highways.

sail'our†, *n.* A dancer.

saim, sēm, *v.* & *n.* Same as SEAM³.

sai'mi-ri, saĭ'mi-ri, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix*). **2.** A saguin (*Callithrix*). Compare SAI. **sai'ma-ri‡; sai'miri; sa'mi-ri‡.**

sain, sēn, *rt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To sign or bless with the sign of the cross, to preserve against malign influence. **sanet.**

saine†, *pp.* of SAY, *v.*

sain'foin, sēn'foin (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** An Old World perennial clover-like herb (*Onobrychis sativa*) of the bean family, with odd-pinnate leaves and elongated spikes of variegated flowers, cultivated extensively in Europe for forage. **cocks'head"‡; French grass†; saint'foin‡.** **2.** [Canada.] A species of tick-trefoil (*Desmodium Canadense*).

saint, sēnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enroll or reckon among the saints; canonize; esteem as a saint. **2.** [Rare.] To address as a saint.

II. *i.* To act like a saint, or with a show of piety. [< OF. *saintir*, < *saint;* see SAINT, *n.*]

saint, *a.* Holy; especially, of persons, having been sainted or canonized: generally as a title before the names of saints (in which use it is now treated as a noun in apposition), but sometimes otherwise, especially in names of churches: usually abbreviated to *St.*; as, *St.* Paul; *St.* Sacrament. [F., < L. *sanctus*, prop. pp. of *sancio*, make holy, allied to *sacer*, holy.]

—**marsh St.-John's-wort**, the European *Hypericum Elodes*, or any species of *Elodes*, of the same family. —**St. Agnes's flower**, the spring snowflake (*Leucoium vernum*). —**St. Andrew's cross.** **1.** The crux decussata: used on the flag of the Russian navy. See CROSS, note, and plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE, etc., fig. 31. **2.** *Bot.* A low much-branched and decumbent shrub (*Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ*) of the St.-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*), growing in sandy woods and pine-barrens of the United States: so called from the position of its petals. —**St. Andrew's day**, Nov. 30, in honor of Scotland's patron saint. —**St. Anthony's cross**, same as TAU CROSS. See CROSS, note. —**St. Anthony's nut**, a European ground-nut or pignut (*Bunium flexuosum*): eaten by pigs: from a legendary temptation of St. Anthony by the devil in the shape of a pig. —**St. Anthony's rape** or **turnip**, the bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*): eaten by swine. —**St. Augustine grass**, a wide-spread tropical and subtropical perennial creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum Americanum*), adapted and valued for binding sea-sand and river-banks, for lawns, pastures, etc.; a local name in Florida. —**St. Barbara's cress** or **herb**, same as HERB-BARBARA. See HERB. —**St. Barnaby's thistle**, a star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) of English fields: so called because blooming at the time of the summer solstice, which was formerly about St. Barnaby's day, June 11. —**St. Benet's herb**, the herb-bennet. [C.]— **St. Bernard**, one of a breed of large, strong, sagacious dogs, formerly bred chiefly at the hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps, but since 1860 common in fancy breeding in England and the United States. See plate of DOGS, figs. 15 and 16. —**St. Bruno's lily**, a cultivated lily-wort (*Paradisia Liliastrum*) from southern Europe, having 6 or 8 long, narrow, radical leaves, and a scape with a loose spike of fragrant white lily-like flowers, marked by a delicate green spot at the point of each segment. —**St. Catherine's flower**, the fennel-flower. —**St. Christopher's herb**, same as HERB-CHRISTOPHER. —**St. Dabeoc's heath**, see HEATH. —**St. Elmo's fire**, same as CORPOSANT. —**St. George's cross**, the Greek cross: used on the British flag. See CROSS, note, and plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE, etc., figs. 14, 15, and 16. —**St. George's day**, April 23, in honor of St. George, England's patron saint. —**St. George's herb**, the common valerian. —**St. Helena blackwood** or **ebony**, a small tree (*Melhania Melanoxylon*) of the cola-nut family, formerly abundant in St. Helena, but now extinct, yielding a fine, hard, dark wood for cabinet-work. —**St. Ignatius's bean**, see BEAN. —**St. James's flower**, a greenhouse perennial (*Lotus Jacobæus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, a species of bird's-foot trefoil, with very dark-purple and yellowish flowers. —**St. James's lily**, same as JACOBÆA-LILY. —**St. James's-wort**, *n.* The jacobæa (*Senecio Jacobæa*). —**St.-John's-bread**, *n.* The carob-bean. See CAROB. —**St.-John's-wort**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Hypericum*, especially *H. perforatum*, the common St.-John's-wort, a hardy perennial and pernicious weed in dry fields, with numerous deep-yellow flowers in open leafy cymes. **2.** In England, also, the Indian currant. —**St. Joseph's lily**, the common white lily. —**St. Martin's flower**, a tender ornamental plant (*Abutrameria pulchra* or *A. Flore-Martini*) of the amaryllis family, about a foot high, with an umbel of 4 to 8 variegated flowers. —**St. Martin's herb**, same as HERB-OF-ST.-MARTIN. See HERB. —**St. Mary's flower**, the rose of Jericho, or resurrection-plant. —**St. Michael's orange**, a juicy, thin-skinned variety of orange: from the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, where it is extensively cultivated. —**St. Patrick's cross**, same as ST. ANDREW'S CROSS. —**St. Patrick's day**, March 17, celebrated especially by the Irish, in honor of St. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint. —**St. Peter's corn**, a hardy Old World cereal (*Triticum monococcum*), so closely allied to wheat (*T. vulgare*) as to be regarded by some as a mere variety. **one-grained** or **single-grained wheat‡.** —**St. Peter's finger.** **1.** A belemnite or similar cephalopod. **2.** The European garfish. —**St. Peter's fish**, the John-dory. —**St.-Peter's-wort**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Ascyrum*, a genus of low shrubby American plants of the St.-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*), with black-dotted leaves and light-yellow flowers, especially *A. stans*. **2.** [Eng.] Either of two species of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum*), *H. Ascyron* and *H. quadrangulum*, or the common snowberry. **3**†. The cowslip. —**St.-Peter's-wreath**, *n.* Italian may. See MAY¹. —**St.-Simonian**, *n.* A believer in St.-Simonism: used also attributively. **St.-Simonist‡.** —**St.-Simonism**, *n.* A system of socialism taught by a French writer and philosopher, Saint-Simon (1760-1825). **St.-Simonianism‡.** —**St. Swithin's day**, July 15, in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester. The transfer of his remains having been delayed forty days by rain, it was believed that a rainy St. Swithin's day portended as many consecutive days of rainfall. —**St. Thomas's tree**, a showy evergreen hothouse shrub (*Bauhinia tomentosa*) of the bean family, from Ceylon, with yellow flowers spotted with crimson, suggesting that they were sprinkled with the blood of St. Thomas. —**St. Vitus's dance**, chorea.

saint, *n.* **1.** A holy or godly person; one of great moral and religious purity; one who has been sanctified.

> And remember there are, thank God, myriads of *saints* which the world never heard of. FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* ser. xiii, p. 215. [E. P. D. '86.]

2. [S-] Especially, such a person who has died and been canonized. See SAINT, *a.* **3.** Any one of the blessed in heaven. **4.** Any consecrated person, or member of the Christian church: used frequently in the New Testament and somewhat in the Old Testament; as, "the *saints* which are at Ephesus," *Eph.* i, 1. **5.** [Archaic.] An angel. [OF. & F., < LL. *sanctus*. < L. *sanctus;* see SAINT, *a.*]

—**communion of saints**, the spiritual union in Christ of all believers, living or dead. —**invocation of saints**, the act of addressing prayers to saints in heaven to secure their intercession with God, as in the Roman and Greek churches. —**patron saint**, a saint supposed to protect specially a given person or place; as, St. Patrick is Ireland's *patron saint*. —**saint'like"**, *a.* Having the character, manner, or appearance of a saint; befitting a saint. —**saints' bell**, same as SANCTUS BELL.

Derivatives: —**saint'dom**, *n.* The state or condition of being a saint; the realm of saints. —**saint'ed**, *a.* **1.** Called or made a saint; enrolled among the saints; canonized. **2.** Being one of the blessed and holy dead; as, a *sainted* sister. **3.** Consecrated; sacred. —**saint'ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female saint. —**saint'hood**, *n.* **1.** The state of being a saint; the character, rank, or condition of a saint. **2.** The saints collectively. —**saint'ish**, *a.* Somewhat like a saint; affecting saintliness: said in irony. —**saint'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being a saint; sanctimoniousness: in contempt. —**saint'li-ly**, *adv.* In a saintly manner. —**saint'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being saintly. —**saint'ly**, *a.* Having the character or aspect of a saint; such as becomes or belongs to a saint; as, a *saintly* man. Compare DEVOUT. —**saint-ol'o-gist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who studies or writes the lives of saints. —**saint'ship**, *n.* Sainthood.

saip, sēp, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Soap. **sapet.**

sair, sār, *C., or* sēr, *vt.* [Scot.] To serve; satisfy with food or the like. —**sair't**, *pa.* Served.

sair, *a.* [Scot.] Sore; sorrowful. —**sair'ly**, *adv.*

sair'ing, sār'ing, *C., or* sēr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A serving; that which serves or suffices; a sufficient quantity, as of food.

sair'y, sār'i, *C., or* sēr'i, *a.* Sorrowful; wretched; poor.

saith, seth. [Archaic.] *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of SAY, *v.*

saith, sēth, *C.* (sēdh, *I. W.*), *n.* [Scot.] The coalfish. **saithet; seethe‡; seth‡.**

Sa-it'ic, sa-it'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sais, a city of ancient Egypt, where the goddess Neith was worshiped.

Sai'va, saĭ'va, *n.* [Hind.] A devotee of Siva.

—**Sai'vism**, *n.* Sivism.

sai'yid, *n.* Same as SAYID.

sa'jou, sā'jū, *I. W.* (sa-jū', *C.*; sā-zhū', *E.*; sg'zhū', *W.*²), *n.* [S. Am.] Same as SAPAJOU. **sa'iou‡.**

sak†, *n.* Same as SACK¹.

sa'ka, sā'ku, *n.* [S. Am.] A timber-tree, probably a species of *Copaifera*. **bastard purpleheart‡.**

sake¹, sēk, *n.* **1.** Purpose of obtaining or accomplishing: with *for* and the name of the thing to be done or obtained preceded by *of;* now rarely with a possessive; as, to open the window *for* the *sake of* air; *for* honor's *sake*. **2.** Interest or regard felt for any person or thing; account: commonly with *for* and a possessive, less often with *of*, as in def. 1: often in the plural when with a possessive plural; as, *for* your *sake; for* the *sake of* your children; *for* our *sakes*. See 's, as sign of possessive case. **3**†. Fault; blame; offense. **4**†. Contention; controversy. [< AS. *sacu*, strife.]

for old sake's sake, for the sake of times gone by. —**in sakes! sakes alive!** indeed! rustic corruptions of mild expletives, now but interjections of surprise.

sak'e², sgk'e, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A fermented liquor made from rice. **rice wine‡.** **2.** By extension, in Japan, any spirituous liquor. **sa'kee‡; sa'ki‡.**

sa-keen′, sə kīn′, *n.* An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Altai and Himalaya mountains; the tek. **si-keen′‡**; **skeen‡**; **skin‡**; **skyn‡**.

The Head of the Sakeen (*Capra sibirica*). 1/20

sa′ker[1], sē′kər *or* sā′kər, *n.* **1.** A large Old World lanner falcon (*Falco sacer*); also, the related American prairie falcon. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The peregrine falcon. [< OF *sacre*, < LL. *sacer*, < Ar. *saqr*, falcon] **sa′cre†**; **sa′kre†**.—**sa′ker-et**, *n.* The male of the saker (*Falco sacer*). **sa′cret†**.

sa′ker[2]†, *n.* An old form of cannon, of 5 to 12 pounds caliber. **sack′er†**; **sa′cret†**; **sai′kyrt†**; **say′ker†**.

Sa′kha, sä′kə, *n.* [Sanskrit] A recension or critical text of an ancient author, particularly in Vedic literature. **Sak′ha‡**.

sakh-rah′, sak-rä′, *n.* [Ar.] In Syria, and in Moslem literature, the sacred rock at Jerusalem on which the temple was built.

sakh-rat′, sak-rət′, *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan mythology, an emerald-colored stone conferring miraculous gifts

sa′ki, sā′ki. *E. I. W. Wr., or* sə ki (sak′i, *C.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American ceboid monkey of the genus *Pithecia*, having a long, bushy, non-prehensile tail. See SAI and COUXIA. The black saki (*P. satanas*), the hairy (*P. hirsuta*), the bald-headed (*P. calvus*), the white-headed (*P. leucocephala*), and the red-backed or hand-drinking (*P. chiropotes*) are well-known species, often tamed.

sak′i-eh, sak′i-ē, *n.* [Egypt.] A rude water-raising device, formerly used in Egypt, having a wheel or wheel and chain carrying pots or buckets, and mechanism for operation by draft-animals, usually oxen.

A Sakieh. Compare illus. under NORIA.

An occasional *sakieh* or water-wheel began the monotonous music of the river. (*a*. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 6, p. 47. [H. '62.]

sa-geer′‡; **sak′i-a‡**; **sak′i-ah‡**; **sak′ki-yek‡**.

sak′ka[1], sak′ə, *n.* [Syr.] A water-carrier.

Sak′ka[2], *n.* Same as SAKHA.

sak′ta, sək′tə, *n.* [Hind.] A worshiper of a Sakti, representing the female principle and held as the wife of a deity, Brahma, Vishnu, or Siva, especially of that one of the Śaktis who under various names was the wife of Siva.

Sak′ti, sək′ti, *n.* [Sans.] Energy, or the power of the Supreme personified. In Hinduism goddesses are uniformly represented as Śaktis, or the subordinate powers, of their respective lords.

Sa-kun′ta-la, sə-kün′tə-lä, *n.* [Sans.] The heroine of a Sanskrit drama in seven acts, by Kālidāsa, called Abhijnāna-Śākuntalam, or Śakuntalā, recognized by the ring. The first English translation of this drama, by Sir Wm. Jones (Calcutta, 1789), was the starting-point of Sanskrit philology.

sa′kur, sə kur, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small astringent gall formed on certain species of tamarisk (*Tamarix*), used in dyeing and medicine.

Śa′kya, shä′kyə, *n.* [Sans.] The family name of Buddha, who is called **Śakya-muni**, the monk of the family of the Śākyas, or **Śakya-sinha**, the lion of the Śākyas.

Śākya is the name of the author, or reviser of Buddhism. *Vishnu Purana* tr. by H. H. Wilson, vol. iv. bk. iv, ch. 22, p. 170, note. TR. & CO. '68.]

sal[1], sal, *n.* [L.] **Salt**: used in chemistry and pharmacy.—**sal absinthii**, **s.** An impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood. Called also *salt of wormwood*.—**sal acetosella**, the acid oxalate of potassium. Called also *salt of sorrel*.—**sal aeratus**, same as BALERATUS.—**sal alembroth**, a combination of mercuric chlorid and ammonium chlorid.—**salt of wisdom**‡.—**sal amarum**, magnesium sulfate; Epsom salts.—**sal catharticus**‡.—**sal ammoniac** (*Mineral*), a white, vitreous, soluble ammonium chlorid (NH_4Cl), crystallizing in the isometric system.—**sal culinarius**, table or common salt.—**sal Cyrenaicus**, same as SAL AMMONIAC.—**sal de duobus**, potassium sulfate.—**sal duplicatus**‡.—**sal diureticus**, potassium acetate. Called also *foliated earth of tartar*.—**sal enixum**, hydrogen potassium sulfate or potassium bisulfate.—**sal gemmæ**, rock salt.—**sal Jovis**, stannic chlorid.—**salt of tin**‡.—**sal Martis**, iron sulfate, copperas, green vitriol.—**sal microcosmicum**, ammonium-sodium phosphate, used as a flux in blowpipe analysis.—**sal mirabile**, sodium sulfate.—**Glauber's salt**‡.—**sal plumbi**, same as SUGAR OF LEAD.—**sal prunella**, same as PRUNELLA.—**sal Saturni**, sugar of lead.—**sal sedativus**, boric acid. Called also *sal sedativum Hombergi*.—**sal seignette**, same as ROCHELLE SALTS.—**sal soda**, sodium carbonate; washing-soda.—**sal tartre**, potassium carbonate, purified pearlash.—**salt of tartar**.—**sal vitrioli**, zinc sulfate.—**white vitriol**‡.—**sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate.—**volatile salt**‡.

sal[2], sāl, *W. Webb, C. J., n.* [E. Ind.] A very large tree *Shorea robusta*[1] of the dipterad family (*Dipterocarpeæ*), growing in northern and central India. It yields a dark-brown, cross-grained heart-wood, that is hard, heavy, strong, and tough, and highly prized for building purposes, for river-boats, railway-sleepers, etc. A pale aromatic dammar-like resin, called **dammar** and **sal-dammar**, is obtained also from the tree, and the Tussa silkworm feeds on its leaves. **sal′-tree″‡**; **saul‡**; **saul′-tree″‡**.

sa-laam′, sə-lām′, *pl.* & *vt.* To greet with or make a salaam. **sa-lam′‡**.

sa-laam′, *n.* An Oriental salutation or obeisance performed by bowing the head and body very low, with the palm of the right hand on the forehead; also, a respectful or ceremonious verbal greeting. [< Hind. *salām*, < Ar. *sallām*, < *salm*, saluting.] **sa-lam′‡**.

The maharajah's ministers of state were announced, appeared and made *salaams* in a manner which elsewhere might be thought affected or obsequious, but here is graceful and dignified. OLIVE R. SEWARD *Seward's Travels* pt. iv. ch. 12, p. 428. [A. '73.]

salaam convulsion (*Pathol.*), a form of convulsion sometimes occurring in childhood, characterized by a peculiar nodding or bowing of the head.

sa-laam′ee, sə-lām′i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A token of good will and favor; a gift of compliment or congratulation.

I have come to bring good wishes . . . and a small *salaamee*, a pretty gift, for the . . . jewel that hangs on its mother's bosom. J. W. PALMER in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec., '66, p. 730.

sa′la-bl(e, sē′lə-bl, *a.* That may be sold; marketable.

Allowances must be made . . . for the necessity of a certain proportion of abuse and ridicule in a Review, in order to make it *salable*. COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii. ch. 24, p. 586. [H. '58.]

sale′a-ble(‡.—**sa″la-bil′i-ty**, **sa′la-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**sa′la-bly**, *adv.*

sa-la′cious, sə-lē′shus, *a.* Having strong sexual desires; lustful; lecherous; hence, impure; as, *salacious* fiction. [< L. *salax* (*salac-*), < *salio*, leap.]—**sa-la′cious-ly**, *adv.*—**sa-la′cious-ness**, *n.* The quality of being salacious; in man, satyriasis; in woman, nymphomania. **sa-lac′i-ty‡**.

sal′ad, sal′əd, *n.* **1.** A dish of green herbs or of vegetables, usually uncooked and chopped or sliced, sometimes mixed with cooked and chopped cold meat, fish, etc., and served usually with a dressing. Turkey and chicken, lobsters, crabs, or shrimps are principally used for such mixtures, the salad often taking its name from the chief ingredient, as **chicken** or **lobster salad**. The dressing is variously compounded of oil, vinegar, mustard, etc.

Sir, if you had dined with Alcibiades, no doubt he would have dressed a *salad* for you with Samian oil. F. S. COZZENS *Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker* ch. 6, p. 40. [SIM. '67.]

2. Any vegetable used for salad. The herbs and vegetables chiefly used for salad are lettuce, cabbage, celery, onions, chicory, radishes, cress, potatoes (boiled), cucumbers, and tomatoes.

3. [Local, U. S.] Lettuce. [< F. *salade*, < O. It. *salata*, < LL. *salata*, f. of *salatus*, pp. of *salo*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt.] **sal′ade**[2]†; **sal′lad†**; **sal′lade†**; **sal′let†**; **sal′let-ing†**.—**sal′ad-bur″net**, *n.* The common cultivated burnet. See BURNET.—**s. days**, days of youth, freshness, and inexperience.—**s.-rocket**, *n.* Same as ROCKET[2], 2.—**s.-spoon**, *n.* A long large spoon, usually made of wood, for mixing the condiments with salad.

sal′ade[2], sal′əd, *n.* Same as SALLET[1].

sal′ad-ing†, *n.* **1.** Salad-vegetables. **2.** The making of a salad.

sal′a-gane, sal′ə-gān, *n.* Same as SALANGANE.

sa″la-gra′ma, sə-lə-grā′mə, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A sacred stone or pebble, especially one containing a fossil ammonite: adopted as the representative of some god, or itself an object of worship. **sal′a-gram‡**; **sal′gram‡**; **sal′i-gram‡**.

sal′al, sal′əl, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria Shallon*) of California, Oregon, and northward, a congener of the aromatic wintergreen (*G. procumbens*), bearing dark-purple, fleshy, edible berries, of the size of a grape. [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.] **shal′lon‡**.

sal′al-ber″ry, *n.* The berry of the salal.

sa-lam′, *n.* Same as SALAAM.

sal′a-man″der, sal′ə-man″dər, *n.* **1.** A lizard-like urodele amphibian without scales, especially a terrestrial form. *Salamandra maculosa* is the common European spotted salamander. The salamanders were formerly fabled to live in and extinguish fire. **2.** One of the genii fabled to live in fire; an elemental fire-spirit; the imaginary sprite embodying fire; hence, colloquially, any person who can stand great heat. **3.** A pouched gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southern United States. **4.** [Colloq.] A large iron poker or other implement used in and around fire or when red-hot. Specifically: (1) A metal plate with a handle, used for browning meats, pastry, etc., by being passed over and near their surfaces. (2) A metal drum or box for containing hot coals, etc., used in drying plaster. (3) A hot iron formerly used for firing cannon; a loggerhead. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] A fire-proof safe: originally a trade term. **6.** *Her.* A four-footed beast, represented passant, breathing or surrounded by flames. **7.** *Metal.* A mass of hardened metal or slag remaining in the hearth of a furnace after the fires are drawn. [< F. *salamandre*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *salamandra*, salamander; cp. Per. *samandar*.]

The European Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*). 1/3

—**Sal″a-man′dri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of salamandroidean amphibians, especially those having opisthocœlous vertebræ, vomeropalatine bones extended backward, and no bony postfrontosquamosal arches. **Sal″a-man′dra**, *n.* (t. g.)—**sal″a-man′drid**, *n.*—**sal″a-man′dri-form**, *a.* Resembling or having the form of a salamander.—**Sal″a-man-dri′na**, *n. Herp.* The *Salamandroidea*.—**Sal″a-man-dri′næ**, *n. pl. Herp.* **1.** The *Salamandridæ* as a subfamily. **2.** The *Salamandroidea*.—**sal″a-man′drine**. **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a salamander; enduring fire. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Salamandrinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Salamandrinæ*.—**sal″a-man′droid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Salamandroidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Salamandroidæ*.—**Sal″a-man-droi′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of urodele amphibians, especially those having two pairs of ceratobranchials and stapes unconnected with the quadrate arch in adults; *Pseudosauria*.—**sal″a-man-droi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

sa-lam′ba, sə-lam′bə, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Malayan and Chinese device for sea-fishing, consisting of a large dip-net mounted upon and operated from a bamboo raft. See KARO-JAL.

sa-lam′stone″, sə-lām′stōn′, *W.*[2] (sə-lam′-, *C.*; sal′əm-, *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of sapphire, usually in small, transparent, hexagonal prisms of pale red or blue, found chiefly in Ceylon. [< G. *salamstein*, < *salam*, SALAAM, + *stein*, stone.]

sal′an-gane, sal′ən-gān, *n.* [F.] An Oriental swift of the genus *Collocalia*, whose nests are edible, especially *C. esculenta*. See also EDIBLE BIRD'S-NEST. **sal′a-gane‡**; **sal″an-ga′na‡**; **sal′un-gin‡**.

Sa-lan′gi-dæ, sə-lan′ji-dē *or* -gi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of salmonoidean fishes with head depressed and snout produced, including the Chinese whitebait. **Sa′-lanx**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**sa-lan′gid**, *n.*—**sa-lan′goid**, *a.*

sal′a-ried, sal′ə-rid, *a.* In receipt of a salary; having a salary attached; as, a *salaried* clerk; a *salaried* office.

sal′a-ry, sal′ə-ri, *vt.* [Rare.] To pay or allot a salary to.

sal′a-ry†, *a.* Saline.

sal′a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A periodical allowance made as compensation to a person for his official or professional services or for his regular work.

Labor is remunerated by wages and by *salaries*, wages being the remuneration of subordinates and *salaries* of officials. R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 169. [CHAUT. '89.]

[< OF. *salarie*, < L. *salarium*, < *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt.] **sal′a-rye†**; **sal′e-rye†**; **sal′la-ry†**.

Synonyms: allowance, compensation, earnings, fee, hire, honorarium, pay, recompense, remuneration, stipend, wages. An *allowance* is a stipulated amount furnished at regular intervals as a matter of discretion or gratuity, as of food to besieged soldiers, or of money to a child or ward. *Compensation* is a return for a service done. *Remuneration* is applied to matters of great amount or importance. *Recompense* is a still wider and loftier word, with less suggestion of calculation and market value; there are services for which affection and gratitude are the sole and sufficient *recompense*. *Pay* is commercial, and strictly signifies an exact pecuniary equivalent for a thing or service, except when the contrary is expressly stated, as when we speak of high *pay* or poor *pay*. *Wages* denotes what a worker receives. *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages*, but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered, and even applied to inanimate things; as, the *earnings* of capital. *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, though the verb *to hire* is common. *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service; a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages*; an editor receives a *salary*, a compositor receives *wages*. *Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word. A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity.

sald, sōld, *v.* [Scot.] Sold.

sal′-dam″mar, sāl′-dam′ər, *n.* A white resin obtained from the sal-tree (*Shorea robusta*). [< SAL[2] + DAMMAR.]

Sal′di-dæ, sal′di-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pagiopodous bugs with the antennæ plainly visible. **Sal′da**, *n.* (t. g.)—**sal′did**, *a.* & *n.*—**sal′doid**, *a.*—**Sal-dol′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Saldidæ* as a superfamily.—**sal-dol′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

sale[1], sāl, *n.* **1.** The act of selling; the exchange of real or personal property for money or its equivalent.

These taxes are levied . . . on *sales* of land and houses. J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 13, p. 207. [A. '87.]

We should discourage the *sale* of ardent spirits. CHANNING *Works, Temperance* p. 114. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. An auction. **3.** *Law.* (1) A contract for the transfer of property from one person to another for a valuable consideration. 2 KENT *Comm.* p. 468. (2) A contract to give and to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays or promises to pay to the seller for the thing bought and sold. 8 HOWARD *Rep.* pp. 495, 544. (3) Transfer of property from one person to another for a consideration of value, without reference to the particular mode in which the consideration is paid. 8 ALLEN *Rep.* p. 297.

Kent's definition of "sale" is open to the criticism of including both barter and exchange. Benjamin, in his work on *Sales* (p. 1), defines a sale as "a transfer of the absolute or general property in a thing for a price in money." He specifies, as the essentials of a valid sale, (1) parties competent to contract, (2) mutual assent, (3) a thing the absolute or general property in which is transferred from the buyer to the seller, and (4) a price in money paid or promised.

4. Opportunity of selling; demand by purchasers; market; as, stocks find no *sale*. [< AS. *sala*, < *sellan*, sell.]

Synonyms: bargain, barter, change, deal, exchange, trade. A *bargain* is strictly an agreement or contract to buy and sell (see CONTRACT), though the word is often used to denote the entire transaction and also as a designation for the thing sold or purchased. *Change* and *exchange* are words of wider signification, applying only incidentally to the transfer of property or value; a *change* secures something different in any way or by any means; an *exchange* secures something as an equivalent or return, though not necessarily as payment for what is given. *Barter* is the *exchange* of one commodity for another, the word being used generally with reference to portable commodities. *Trade* in the broad sense may apply to vast businesses (as the book-*trade*), but as denoting a single transaction is used chiefly in regard to things of moderate value, when it becomes nearly synonymous with *barter*. *Sale* is commonly, and with increasing strictness, limited to the transfer of property for money, or for something estimated at a money value or considered as equivalent to so much money (compare definition 3). A *deal* in the political sense is a bargain, substitution, or transfer for the benefit of certain persons or parties against all others; as, the nomination was the result of a *deal*; in business it may have a similar meaning, but it frequently signifies simply a *sale* or *exchange*, a dealing; as, a heavy *deal* in stocks.

Phrases, etc.:—**executory sale**, a sale that does not at once transfer the ownership, but leaves something further to be done to give effect to the contract of sale.—**for s.**, or **on s.**, offered or ready for sale.—**judicial s.**, a sale made under and by virtue of an order of court having competent authority to order it, by an officer duly authorized to sell; as, a *judicial sale* under a decree of foreclosure.—**on s.** or **return**, in the book-trade, delivered subject to payment for if sold, or returnable at a time specified if unsold: said of newspapers, magazines, etc.—**sale′-pond″**, **n.** *Fish-culture.* A pond devoted to fishes kept for sale.—**s. to arrive**, the sale of merchandise in transit but not yet arrived, the sale being dependent on its safe arrival.

sale[2]†, *n.* A wicker net made of willow.

sale″a-bil′i-ty, etc. Same as SALABILITY, etc.

sal′e-brous‡, *a.* Rugged; uneven.—**sal″e-bros′i-ty‡**, *n.*

Sal″e-ni′i-dæ, sal′ə-ni′i-dē *or* -ni′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of regular echinoideans with persistent dorsocentral plate or plates, ambulacra narrow, and teeth not keeled. **Sa-le′ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**sa-le′ni-id**, *n.*—**sa-le′ni-oid**, *a.*

sal′ep, sal′əp, *n.* [Ar.] A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, (1) mainly of the genus *Orchis*, as *O. masculo* and *O. Morio*, used as food, and formerly as medicine; (2) of the allied genera *Eulophia* and *Habenaria*, species of the two yielding respectively the **Cashmere** and the **North-American salep**. **sal′-eb‡**; **sal′op‡**.

—**Otaheite** or **Tahiti salep**, a starch-like meal from the tubers of a species of *Tacca* (*T. pinnatifida*), of the taccad family (*Taccaceæ*). Called also *South Sea arrowroot*.

sal″e-ra′tus, sal′ə-rā′təs, *n.* **1.** Potassium or sodium bicarbonate, for use in cookery. **2.** Cooking-soda. [< NL. *sal aëratus*, aerated salt, < L. *sal*, salt; and see AERATE.]

Sa-le′sian, sə-lē′shən, *n.* **1.** A nun of the Order of the Visitation; so called from St. Francis of Sales, who founded the order. **2.** A member of an order of men, established in Italy by Dom Bosco, for the rescue and education of poor and neglected children.

sales′la″dy, sālz′lē″di, *n.* [U. S.] A saleswoman: vulgar or humorous.

sales′man, sālz′mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who sells goods in a shop or store, or by canvassing.

sales'room", sēlz'rūm'. *n.* A room in which sales are made; especially, an auction-room. **sale'room"‡.**

sales'wom"an, sēlz'wum'ən, *n.* [-WOM"EN, *pl.*] A woman who sells goods in a shop or store, or elsewhere.

sale'wares"‡, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise.

sa-lewe'‡, *vt.* To greet; salute. **sa-lue'‡.**

sale'work"‡, *n.* Work made for sale; careless work.

sal'gram, *n.* Same as SALAGRAMA.

Sa'li-an[1], sē'li-ən *or* sā'li-ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Salii, a group of Germanic tribes, formerly occupying districts on both sides of the lower Rhine. **II.** *n.* One of the Salii. **Salian Frank‡.**

Sa'li-an[2], *a.* Belonging or relating to the Salii or dancing priests of Mars at Rome. See SALII.

—**Salian hymn**, the hymn to Mars sung by the Salii.

sa'li-ance'‡, *n.* Onslaught; assault. **sa'li-aunce†.**

sa'li-ant, *a.* *Her.* Same as SALIENT.

Sal'ic, sal'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them, especially the Salic law. See the phrase. [< F. *salique*, < LL. *Salicus*, of the Salians, < *Salii*, tribe of Franks.] **Sal'ique‡.**

She fulmined out her scorn of laws *Salique*.
TENNYSON *Princess* ii, st. 5.

—**Salic law**, a law one provision of which was that males should inherit lands in preference to females, best known by its special application as excluding women from the throne of France.

Acknowledging the *Salic Law* in part, he [Edward III. of England] ingeniously maintained that, though it prevented a female from filling the throne, it did not destroy the rights of her male descendants. W. F. COLLIER *British Empire, Plantagenet Line* ch. 9, p. 149. [T. N. '87.]

Sa"li-ca'ce-æ, sē"li-kē'se-ī *or* sā'li-cā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous shrubs or trees — the willow family — having alternate undivided leaves and dicœcious flowers (one to each bract) in catkins. It embraces two genera — *Salix*, the willows, and *Populus*, the poplars — and from 180 to 300 species, found chiefly in northern temperate and frigid regions, there being none in Australia or the South Pacific islands.
[< SALIX.] **Sal"i-cin'e-æ‡.** — **sa"li-ca'ceous**, *a.*

sal"i-ca'ri-an, sal'i-kā'ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Acrocephalus* or *Salicaria*) that includes the reed-warblers. [< NL. *Salicaria*, < L. *salix*, willow.]

sal"i-ce'tum, sal'i-sī'tum *or* -sē'tum, *n.* *Bot.* An arboretum of willows; a willow-garden. [L., < *salix* (*salic-*), willow.]

sal'i-cin, sal'i-sin, *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter compound ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$) contained in the bark of certain willows and poplars, and also made synthetically: used in medicine for rheumatism and as an antiperiodic. [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow.] **sal'i-cine‡.**

sa-li'cion-al, sə-lish'un-əl, *n.* An organ-stop having a tone like that of a willow reed or pipe. [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow.] **sal'i-cet‡.**

sal'ic-yl, sal'is-il, *n.* *Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_7H_4O) of salicylic acid and its derivatives. [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + -YL.] — **sal'ic-yl"al**, *n.* *Chem.* A thin, colorless, fragrant, oily compound ($C_7H_6O_2$) contained in various spiræas, especially in the flowers of the meadowsweet, and made synthetically by oxidizing saligenin, salicin, etc. Called also *salicyl hydrid*, *salicylic aldehyde*, and formerly *salicylous acid*. **sal'ic-yl"ol‡.** — **sal'ic-yl"ate (sal-ic'yl-ate, *F.*)**, *vt.* *Med.* To impregnate with salicylic acid; as, *salicylated* camphor; *salicylated* cotton. — **sal'ic-yl"ate**, *n.* A salt of salicylic acid.

sal"ic-yl'ic, sal'is-il'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from certain willows, as the Old World gray sallow (*Salix cinerea*). [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + -YL.]

— **salicylic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_6O_3$) contained in various plants and also made synthetically from phenol. It is an antiseptic and is used in medicine, as for rheumatism, and also with caution in preserving foods. See SALICYLISM.

sal'ic-yl"id, } sal'is-il'id, -id *or* -əid, *W.* (sal-is'il-id *or* **sal'ic-yl"ide**, } -əid, *F.*), *n.* A white amorphous compound ($C_7H_4O_2$), forming the anhydrid of salicylic acid. [< *salicyl-* (in SALICYLIC) + *-id*, *-ide* (in ANHYDRID, ANHYDRIDE).]

sal'ic-yl"ism, sal'is-il"izm, *n.* A morbid state of the human system brought about by the excessive use of salicylic acid.

sal"i-cyl'ous, sal'i-sil'us, *E. W.*[2] (sə-lis'i-lus, *W.*); -il-us, *F.*), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from salicin. — **salicylous acid**, same as SALICYLAL: formerly so called.

sa'li-ence, sē'li-ens, *n.* **1.** The condition of being salient or standing out distinctly; projection; protrusion.

They [authors] feel, no doubt, that tame realities do not answer very well, and that there must be *salience*, sparkle, glitter.
HAZLITT *Offspring of Thought* essay xxvi, p. 326. [R. & T. '84.]

2. Any thing or part that protrudes beyond a surface; a projection; salient. **sa'li-en-cy‡; sal'li-ance†.**

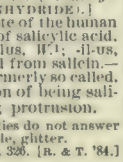
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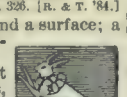
Arms of Cleland.

sa'li-ent, sē'li-ent, *a.* **1.** Standing out prominently; conspicuous; striking; as, *salient* features of a landscape; *salient* points of an argument. **2.** Thrust or bent beyond the general line; projecting; as, a *salient* angle.

Jerusalem, whether ancient or modern, was built upon and surrounded by sharp, *salient* rocks, intersected by deep ravines.
KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 16, p. 122. [G. P. P. '50.]

3. Leaping or jumping; saltatorial; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*. **4.** *Her.* Leaping, with the hind legs in the sinister base and the fore paws elevated in the dexter chief. **as-sail'ant‡; ef"fa-ré'‡.** **5.** Shooting out or up; springing. [< F. *saillant*, < L. *salio* (ppr. *salient(-)s*), leap.] **sa'li-ant†.**

— **salient angle** (*Math.*), a convex angle; an angle considered as greater than the sum of two right angles, being measured by an arc that exceeds a semicircle.

— **sa'li-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Salient Angle.

sa'li-ent, *n.* **1.** A salient angle, as of a fortification; a projecting point of a bastion.

The weak point in the Confederate line was the *salient* at the northern point of their intrenchment. A *salient* is weak because almost any fire directed against it becomes an enfilading fire for one or another part of it. ROSSITER JOHNSON *War of Secession* ch. 23, p. 381. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. One of the *Salientia*. **sa'li-ant†.**

Sa"li-en'ti-a, sē'li-en'shi-ə *or* sā'li-en'ti-ə, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An order or subclass of amphibians without basioccipital, supraoccipital, intercalare, and supratemporals, and with lumbosacral vertebræ united into a urostyle, as frogs and toads. [< L. *salient-s*; see SALIENT.]

sa"lière', sā'lyār', *n.* [F.] A saltcellar.

sa-lif'er-ous, sə-lif'ər-us, *a.* *Geol.* Containing a considerable proportion of salt in beds, or as brine: said of strata. [< L. *sal*, salt, + *-fero*, bear.]

— **saliferous system**, the Triassic: so called because of its rich salt-deposits in Europe. See GEOLOGY.

sal'i-fy, sal'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Chem.* To combine with a salt, or to combine so as to form a salt, as with an acid. [< L. *sal*, salt, + -FY.]

— **sal'i-fi"a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being salified: said of a base. — **sal"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of salifying, or the condition of being salified.

sa-lig'en-in, sə-lij'en-in, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_7H_8O_2$), with a pearly luster, formed variously. [< *sal-* (in SALICIN) + -GEN.]

sal'i-got, sal'i-gət, *n.* **1.** A tripe stew. **2.** The water-caltrop or land-caltrop. [< OF. *saligots*, water-nuts.]

sal'i-gram, *n.* Same as SALAGRAMA.

Sa'li-i, sē'li-ai *or* sā'li-i, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Priests of Mars, whose special duty it was to guard the ancilia.

At Rome there were two colleges, each of 12 priests, who yearly in March bore the ancilia through the city, halting at each temple and altar to dance the war-dance, whence they derived their name of *Salii*, dancers. See SALIAN[2], and SALIAN HYMN.

sa'lik, sā'lik, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental mysticism, a pilgrim or devotee on the tarikat or road to heaven.

sa-lim'e-ter, sa-lim'e-try. Same as SALINOMETER.

sal'in, sal'in, *n.* The residue obtained from the evaporation or calcination of vinasse: a source of potassium salts. [= SALINE, *n.*] **sal'ine‡.**

sa-li'na, sə-lai'nə *or* -li'nə, *n.* **1.** A pool, pond, or marsh containing salt water diked in from the sea.

Beyond the narrow gateway in the hills, less than three miles of level swampy *salinas* reach to the surf of the Pacific.
R. E. PEARY in *Sci. Am. Supplement* Jan. 18, '90, p. 11710, col. 3.

2. A salt-works. [Sp., < L. *salinæ*, < *sal*, salt.]

Sa-li'na group or period (*Geol.*), the Onondaga salt-group: so called from *Salina*, New York. See GEOLOGY.

Sa-li'nan, sə-li'nən, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

sal"i-na'tion, sal'i-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** A washing or soaking with saline liquid. **2.** The state of being salty.

sa'line, sē'lain *or* sə-lain' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Constituting or consisting of salt; containing or affected by salt. **2.** Having or partaking of the quality of saltness; as, a *saline* taste. [< F. *salin*, < L. *sal*, salt.] **sa-li'nous‡.**

— **sa'line-ness**, *n.* The quality of being salt. — **sal"i-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding salt, as a salt-bed. — **sa-lin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form or nature of salt. — **sa-lin'i-ty**, *n.* The state or degree of being salt or saline; saltness.

It has been ascertained . . . with some approach to certainty, that the *salinity* of the Baltic and Mediterranean is gradually increasing. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. ii, p. 34. [MACM. '85.]

sal'ine, *n.* **1.** Same as SALIN. **2.** Same as SALINA, *n.*, 1 & 2. **3.** *Med.* A metallic salt, especially a salt of one of the alkalis or of magnesium. [F., < L. *salinæ*, salt-works, < *sal*, salt.]

sal"i-nom'e-ter, sal'i-nem'ə-tər, *n.* A hydrometer graduated to show the percentage of salt in a solution: used in one form to indicate the proportion of salt in a marine boiler. [< SALINE, *a.*, + -METER.] **sa-lom'e-ter‡; so-lom'e-ter‡.** — **sal"i-nom'e-try**, *n.* The art of determining the percentage of salt in a compound, especially by a salinometer. **sa-lim'e-try‡.**

sa-li"no-ter-rene', sə-lai'[*or* -li']nō-ter-rīn', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a salt and earth. [< SALINE, *a.*, + TERRENE, *a.*]

Sal'ique, sal'ic *or* sə-lic', *a.* [Archaic.] Same as SALIC.

sal"i-re'tin, sal'i-rī'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A whitish or yellowish compound ($C_{14}H_{14}O_9$) formed by the action of dilute acid on saligenin or salicin. [< *sali-* (in SALIGENIN) + Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

Sal"is-bu'ri-a, sal'is-biū'ri-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A former monotypic genus including only the maidenhair-tree (*S. adiantifolia*), now referred to *Gingko*. [After R. A. *Salisbury*, English botanist.]

Sal'i-shan, sal'i-shən, *n.* A North-American stock: erroneously *Flathead*. See AMERICAN. **Sel'ish‡.**

sa'lite†, *vt.* To season with salt.

sa'lite, sē'lait *or* sə'lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A green non-aluminous pyroxene ($Ca(Mg,Fe)Si_2O_6$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Sala*, Sweden.] **sah'lite‡.**

sal'i-ter, *n.* Soda niter. [< Sp. *salitre*; see SALITRAL.]

sal'i-tral, sal'i-trəl, *n.* A swampy place where certain salts, as saltpeter, become incrusted in the dry season. [Sp., < *salitre*, < L. *sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, NITER.]

sa-li'va, sə-lai'və *or* -li'və, *n.* *Physiol.* An inodorous, tasteless, slightly viscid fluid, the specific secretion of the salivary glands; spittle. Saliva has been considered as a purely neutral substance, possessing neither alkaline nor acidulous element; but recent analyses indicate the presence of a minute proportion of alkaline constituents, potassium and sodium. Conveyed from the secreting glands through the salivary ducts into the mouth, the saliva mingles with the mucous secretions, moistens the mouth and fauces, assists in deglutition, and is carried with the food into the stomach. It contains a specific element called *ptyalin*, which is considered a promoter of digestion. [< L. *saliva*, spittle.] — **sa-li'va-pump"**, *n.* A dentists' device for freeing the mouth of saliva. **s.-ejector‡.**

sal'i-vant, sal'i-vənt, *a.* Promotive of the secretion of saliva; causing salivation. [< L. *saliva* (ppr. *salivan(t-)s*); see SALIVATE.]

sal'i-vant, *n.* A medicine that promotes the secretion of saliva or produces salivation; a sialogogue.

sal'i-va-ry, sal'i-və-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, secreting, or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands; a *salivary* duct. [< L. *salivarius*, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle.] **sa-li'val‡** (XIII); **sa-li'van‡; sa-li'vous†.**

— **salivary calculus** (*Pathol.*), a concretion, consisting of salts of calcium combined with animal matter, formed in the salivary glands or in their ducts. — **s. corpuscles**, bodies resembling and perhaps identical with the leucocytes of the blood, found in the saliva. — **s. fistula**, an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. — **s. gland**, a gland that produces saliva: man has three pairs - the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual. See illus. in preceding column.

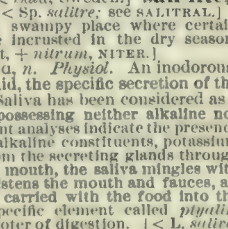

Salivary Glands.

View of the side of the head after removal of the superficial tissue: *pg*, parotid gland; *pd*, parotid duct, *sm*, submaxillary gland; *sl*, sublingual gland.

sal'i-vate, sal'i-vēt, *vt.* [-VA'TED; -VA'TING.] *Med.* To excite to an excessive and continuous secretion and flow of saliva; produce ptyalism or salivation in. [< L. *salivo*, pp. *salivatus*. < *saliva*, spittle.]

sal"i-va'tion, sal'i-vē'shun, *n.* An abnormally increased secretion and flow of saliva, especially when due to the effect of drugs, as mercury; ptyalism.

Sa'lix, sē'lix *or* sə'lix, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the willow family (*Salicaceæ*), having long, narrow, frequently serrate leaves, and dense, erect catkins. See illus. under WILLOW. [< L. *salix*, willow.]

sall, sal, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Shall.

sal'lee-man, sal'i-mən, *n.* **1.** A Moorish pirate. **2.** A pelagic veleliroid hydrozoan, especially the blue *Velella vulgaris*. The sallee-men often swim on the surface, with a triangular sail upraised suggesting the lateen rig of Moorish pirates. [< *Sallee*, seaport on the coast of Morocco.] **sal'ly-man‡.**

Sallee-men.

1. A European sallee-man (*Velella limbosa*). 2. The under surface of the float of a common American sallee-man (*V. mutica*).

sal'len-ders, sal'ən-dərz, *n. pl.* An eruption on the hind leg of a horse. Compare MALANDERS. [< F. *solandre*.] **sel'lan-ders‡; sel'len-ders‡.**

sal'let[1], sal'et, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A hemispherical helmet of the 15th century. See illus. under VIZOR. **sal'ade‡.** **2†.** As much as such a helmet will contain. [< OF. *salade*, < It. *celata*, < *cælata*, f. of *cælatus*, pp. of *cælo*, engrave, < *cælum*, chisel, < *cædo*, cut.] **sal'et†; sal'lad‡.**

sal'let[2], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Salad. **sal'let-ing‡.**

sal'low, sal'ō, *vt.* [Rare.] To make sallow.

sal'low, *a.* Brownish-yellow; of an unhealthy yellowish color: said chiefly of the human skin or complexion. [< AS. *salo*, sallow.] — **sal'low-ish**, *a.* Somewhat sallow. — **sal'low-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sallow; a sickly yellowishness.

sal'low[1], *n.* [Eng.] One of various yellowish noctuid moths, especially of the genus *Xanthia*. [Short for SALLOW-MOTH, < SALLOW, *a.*, + MOTH.] **sal'low-moth"‡.** — **sal'low-kit"ten**, *n.* A British puss-moth (*Dicranura furcula*).

sal'low[2], *n.* **1.** Any one of various European willows with less flexible shoots than the osiers, especially the goat-willow (*Salix Caprea*), sometimes called the **great sallow**, and a common variety, the **gray sallow** (*S. Caprea*, var. *cinerea*). The sallows are said to yield the best charcoal for gunpowder. **2.** An osier; a willow shoot. [< AS. *sealh*, sallow.] — **sal'low-thorn"**, *n.* An ornamental Old World thorny shrub (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) of the oleaster family, with small axillary dicœcious flowers and bright orange berries. **sea"-buck'thorn‡.**

sal'low-y, sal'o-i, *a.* Fringed with or abounding in sallows or willows.

O'er the illimitable reed,
And many a glancing plash and *sallowy* isle.
TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 32.

sal'ly, sal'i, *v.* [SAL'LIED; SAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To issue, leap, or rush out suddenly; make a sudden excursion or dash; make a sally; as, the troops *sallied* forth.

Think'st thou we will not *sally* forth,
To spoil the spoiler as we may?
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 7.

2. To set out or proceed spiritedly.

After breakfast the next morning, we *sallied* forth to see the lions. DICKENS *Pictures from Italy, Lyons* p. 15. [R. & S.]

3†. To leap.

II†. *t.* To leap upon; said of a stallion in copulating. [< OF. *saillir*, < L. *salio*, leap.] — **sal'li-er**, *n.*

sal'ly[1], *n.* [SAL'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A rushing or springing forth; sudden issuing or eruption; sortie: said chiefly of troops issuing against besiegers.

The natives [of Ireland] retired . . . into their woods, and thence by sudden and repeated *sallies* inflicted severe injuries on their opponents. LINGARD *England* vol. v, ch. 6, p. 240. [E. C. '27.]

2. An issuing forth, as on a walk or excursion; as, a *sally* into the country. **3.** A sudden overflow of spirits; an ebullition of jocosity or raillery; as, a *sally* of wit.

He however indulged himself in occasional little *sallies*, which the French so happily express by the term jeux d'esprit.
BOSWELL *Johnson*, 1755 in vol. i, p. 72. [C. E. & B. '24.]

4. *Arch.* A projection; the end of a timber cut in a wedge-shaped angle, as in a rafter; salient. **5†.** A leap; dance. [< F. *saillie*, < OF. *saillir*; see SALLY, *v.*]

sal'ly[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The willow; sallow. **2.** [Ir.] The wren. **3.** A stone-fly. [Def. 1, var. of SALLOW[2]. Defs. 2, 3, < SALLOW, *a.*]

sal"ly-lunn', sal'i-lun', *n.* A raised and sweetened tea-cake resembling a muffin, to be eaten hot with butter: often baked in loaves: named from *Sally Lunn*, who first made it in Bath, England. **sal"ly-lun'‡.**

sal'ly-man, *n.* Same as SALLEE-MAN.

sal'ly-pick"er, sal'i-pik'ər, *n.* [Ir.] A warbler.

sal'ly-port", sal'i pōrt', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A gate or passage to give egress to sallying parties; a subterraneous passage leading from under the rampart into the ditch, or, in more modern usage, a cutting through the glacis, giving egress through the covered way. **2.** A large port-hole in the quarters of a fire-ship, through which the crew may escape into boats.

sal'ly-with"y, sal'i-with'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A willow.

salm†, *n.* A psalm.

sal"ma-gun'di, sal'mə-gun'di, *n.* **1.** A dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, etc., with oil, vinegar, and pepper. **2.** Hence, any mixture of various ingredients; a medley or miscellany; potpourri.

Some ten years or more after the conclusion of *Salmagundi*, Paulding ventured alone upon a second series. . . . It was a dangerous undertaking, for the very essence of a *Salmagundi* is the combination of divers ingredients — a product of many minds. E. A. DUYCKINCK in Irving's *Salmagundi* pref., p. 9. [G. P. P. '60.]

[< F. *salmigondis*, < It. *salame* (< L. *sal*, salt), salt meat, + *condito*, seasoned, < L. *condio*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, < *condo*; see CONDIMENT.] **sal"ma-gun'dy‡.**

sal'mi, sal'mi, *n.* An appetizing dish consisting of birds or other game, roasted, minced, and stewed in wine with sauce, bits of bread, and condiments. [< F. *salmis*, < It. *salame* (< L. *sal*, salt), salt-meat.] **sal'mis‡.**

sal'mi-ac, sal mi-ac, *n.* Sal ammoniac: a contraction.

sal'moid, sal'moid, *n.* A salmonoid. [< SALMON + -OID.]

salm'on, sam'un, *vt.* [Pacific Coast, U. S.] To poison or make ill with salmon, as dogs.

salm'on, *n.* **1.** An anadromous salmonoid fish of the genus *Salmo*, especially *S. salar* of the North Atlantic, brownish above, silvery on the sides, with numerous black often X-shaped spots. The salmon ranges north of Spain in Europe and of New York in North America. It ascends to the headwaters of rivers to spawn, and surmounts obstructions, as waterfalls, of considerable height. It is a highly prized game- and food-fish, and has delicate reddish-orange flesh. A variety (*sebago*) occurs landlocked in certain lakes in Maine and New York.

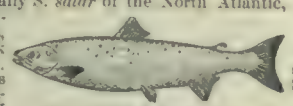

The Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*). 1/27

Speaking generally, the fish in its full-grown condition is known as the *salmon*; one on its second return from the sea is often termed a *gerling* in the Severn, a *botcher* on its first return, when under five pounds weight, although the more general designation is *grilse*, when under two pounds weight it is usually termed *salmonet* by fishmongers. From one to two years, before it has gone to the sea, it is known as a *parr*, *pink*, *smolt*, *smelt*, *salmon-fry*, *sprag*, or *salmon-spring* (Northumberland), *salmlet*, *brandling*, or *fingerling*, *blackfin*, *bluefin*, *shed*, *skegger*, *gravelling*, *hopper*, *lasprug*, *gravel-spring*, *sperling* or *sparling* (Wales). In Northumberland a *milter*, or spawning male, is known as a *summer-cock* or *gil-fish*, and a salmon as a *stinen*. In the Severn a salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer without going to the sea is termed a *leured*. After spawning this fish is a *kelt* or *salt*, but a male is generally termed a *kipper* and a female a *shedder* or a *baggot*. In the Ribble, according to Willoughby, salmon of the first year are termed *smelts*, of the second year *sprods*, of the third year *morts*, of the fourth year *forktails*, of the fifth year *half-fish*, of the sixth year *salmon*. F. DAY *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland* vol. II, p. 68. [COX '87.]

2. One of other salmonoid fishes, especially one of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, ascending rivers tributary to the North Pacific. The quinnat (*O. chavicha*), the blueback or redfish (*O. nerka*), the kisutch (*O. kisutch*), the humpback (*O. gorbuscha*), and the dog-salmon (*O. keta*) are American species. The quinnat and blueback are extensively canned on the Columbia and Fraser rivers, and the other species northward. See illus. under SALMON.

3. A fish of some other family like or likened to a salmon: (1) New Zealand.] A serranoid (*Arripis trutta*). (2) The spotted weakfish. (3) An amber-fish. (4) A pike-perch: **jack-salmon.** (5) The California rock-bass; kelp-salmon. (6) [Queensland] A threadfish (*Polynemus tetradactylus*). **4.** A reddish or pinkish orange of varying tints, in general resembling that of the salmon's flesh. **5.** One of the incompletely burned upper bricks of a kiln: named from its color. **salm'on-brick"‡.** [< F *saumon*, < L. *salmonem*, < *salio*, leap.] **salm'ond‡.**

Phrases, etc.: —**black salmon,** the namaycush. —**Burnett s.,** the barramunda. —**salm'on-bel"ly,** *n.* The belly of a salmon, usually an Alaskan quinnat, salted and cured. —**s.-berry,** *n.* The white-flowering raspberry (*Rubus Nutkanus*). —**s.-club,** *n.* A small bludgeon, often ornamentally carved, used by the Indians from Puget Sound northward to stun salmon and other large fish before hauling them into the canoe. —**s.-color,** *n.* See SALMON, *n.*, 4. —**s.-colour**†. —**s.-colored,** *a.* —**s.-disease,** *n.* A disease of fish associated with and by some authors attributed to the fungus *Saprolegnia Thuretii*. —**s.-fly,** *n.* An artificial fly used in angling for salmon. —**s.-fry,** *n.* A smolt. —**s.-hook,** *n.* A long-handled gaff-like fishing-implement of the Columbia river Indians, which is held at the bottom of the stream until a salmon or sturgeon is felt, when the fish is gaffed by a quick jerk. —**s.-killer,** *n.* A North Pacific variety (*cataphractus*) of the common stickleback, destructive to salmon-fry. —**s.-leap,** *n.* A fish-ladder to enable salmon to pass dams in ascending streams to their spawning-grounds. —**s.-ladder**†. —**s.-stair**†. —**s.-louse,** *n.* A caligoid copepod (*Caligus pisarcus*) parasitic on the gills of the salmon. —**s.-peal,** *n.* **1.** See SALMON, 1, note. **2.** The sewen. —**s.-peel**†. —**s.-pink,** *n.* Pink tinged with orange. —**s.-spear,** *n.* **1.** A spear for killing salmon: used especially in Scotland, and called *leister* and *toaster*. Similar implements are used extensively by the Alaskan Indians and the Eskimos. **2.** *Her.* The Scotch salmon-spear used as a bearing. —**s.-spring,** *n.* Prov. Eng.] A smolt or salmon-fry. —**s.-stair,** *n.* A salmon-leap. —**s.-trio,** *n.* An aquatic plethodontoid salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*) of the eastern United States, dark-brown above and unspotted salmon underneath. —**s.-trout,** *n.* **1.** The European sea-trout (*Salmo trutta*). **2.** [U. S.] One of various other salmonoid fishes. (1) The great lake-trout. (2) The Dolly Varden trout in its sea-run condition. (3) The Rocky Mountain trout (*Salvelinus parkeriensis*). (4) The steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*). (5) [Austral.] A serranoid fish (*Arripis trutta*), especially when about a foot long. —**s.-wheel,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A fish-wheel for taking salmon.

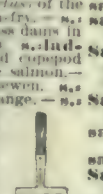

A Salmon-spear.

salm'on-et, sam'un-et, *n.* A young or a small salmon; a samlet or parr.

sal-mon'ic, sal-mon'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from salmon. —**salmonic acid,** a reddish, fatty compound with acid properties, found in the reddish muscles of certain species of salmon, as in *Salmo salar*.

Sal-mo-ni'dæ, sal-mo-ni'dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially *Salmonoidea* having a fusiform body, supramaxillary advanced between parietals, epimeural bones, and numerous pyloric cæca; including salmon, trout, chars, whitefish, etc., of the northern hemisphere. **Sal'mo,** *n.* (g.) [< L. *salmo*, salmon, < *salio*, leap.] **sal-mon'id,** *a.* & *n.*

sal-mon'i-form, sal-mon'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a salmon. [< SALMON + -FORM.]

salm'on-ing, sam'un-ing, *n.* **1.** Salmon-fishing; also, the business of preparing salmon for market. **2.** The habit of dogs of feeding on salmon; also, a disease caused by this habit.

sal'mon-oid, sal'mon-oid [NEO.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidæ*. **II.** *n.* A salmonoid fish. [< SALMON + -OID.]

Sal"mo-noi'de-a, sal"mo-noi'de-ą, *n. pl.* A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes with the side of the oral arch bounded by supramaxillaries, an adipose fin, and eggs discharging into the abdominal cavity: including *Salmonidæ*, *Thymallidæ*, *Argentinidæ*, etc. [< SALMONOID + -OID.] —**sal"mo-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

sal-na'tron, sal-nē'tren *or* -nat'ren, *n.* Crude soda-ash: so called by dyers, soap-makers, and others. [< L. *sal*, salt, + NATRON.]

sa-lom'e-ter, sa-lom'e-try. Same as SALINOMETER.

Sal"o-mon'ic, sal'o-mon'ic, *a.* Same as SOLOMONIC; as, *Salomonic* proverbs. **Sal"o-mo'ni-an‡.**

sa"lon', sa-lōn', *n.* **1.** An apartment in which company is received; a saloon; drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception or gathering; also, fashionable society; in the plural, fashionable circles. **2.** Specifically, in Paris, the periodic social reunion, under the auspices of some distinguished woman, of noted persons.

The salon, a Parisian institution, never successfully transplanted, began with the 17th and virtually ended in the 19th century. Among the most noted salons were those of Mmes. de Staël, Récamier, Roland, Vigée Le Brun, de Girardin, and the Princess Lieven.

The most indisputable source of feminine culture and development in France was the influence of the *salons*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Woman in France* p. 36. [F. & W. '83.]

3. [S-] [F.] The annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysées in Paris: so called because formerly held in the Salon Carré of the Louvre. Since the secession from the Société Nationale des Artistes Français of the Société des Beaux-Arts (1891) there have been two Salons in Paris, the Salon of the Champs Elysées and the Salon of the Champ de Mars. [F., < *salle*, < LL. *sala*, < OHG. *sal*, dwelling.]

sa-loon', sa-lūn', *n.* **1.** A large and elegant apartment for social receptions, for the display of works of art, or for public entertainment; especially, a large public parlor, drawing-room, or assembly-room; as, fashionable *saloons*. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* A high hall, usually vaulted above, and having two tiers of windows. (2) The main cabin of a steamboat. **2.** A public hall or apartment devoted to some specific use; as, a *dining-saloon*; a *hair-dressing saloon*. **3.** [U. S.] A place devoted to the retailing and drinking of intoxicating liquor; a grog-shop: often used as a typical or generic term, sometimes attributively; as, *saloon* influence in politics. **4.** *Railway.* (1) [U. S.] The main room of a compartment-car, or a small subdivision in a sleeping- or palace-car. (2) [Gt. Brit.] A railway-carriage having handsome appointments, similar to a parlor-car or Pullman, but invariably opening on the side, instead of at the ends as in America. [< F. *salon*; see SALON.]

—**di'ning-sa-loon",** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A railway dining-car. —**family s.** [Gt. Brit.] A railway parlor-car. —**saloon'-car"riage,** —**s.-keeper,** *n.* One who keeps a saloon; specifically, one who is licensed to keep a place where intoxicants are sold to be drunk on the premises. —**sleeping-s.,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A railway sleeping-car.

sa-loon'ist, *n.* **1.** A saloon-keeper. **2.** An upholder of saloons for drinking.

sa-loop', sa-lūp', *n.* [Eng.] An infusion of sassafras-chips or similar aromatic herbs, flavored with milk and sugar, formerly largely used as a beverage, also as a cure for drunkenness, and as a remedy in cutaneous and rheumatic affections. =sassafras tea. [< SALEP.] —**sa-loop'-bush",** *n.* [Austral.] An erect soft-stemmed bush (*Rhagodia hastata*) of the goosefoot family, one of the Australian red-berries, 3 to 3 feet high, introduced into Hong Kong and other places as a food-plant for cattle.

sal'op, *n.* Same as SALEP.

Sa-lo'pi-an†, sa-lō'pi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop or Shropshire, a northwestern county of England. **II.** *n.* A Shropshire man or woman. —**saloplan ware,** a type of Roman pottery found in Shropshire.

sa-lo'pi-an², *n.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to saloop.

salp, salp, *n.* A salpid, especially as an individual. [< L. *salpa*; see SALPA.]

Sal'pa, sal'pa, *n.* **1.** *Ascid.* A genus typical of *Salpidæ*. **2.** [s-] A tunicate of this genus. **3.** A fish, the bighead. [< L. *salpa* (< Gr. *σαλπη*), kind of sea-fish.]

Sal-pa'ce-a, sal-pā'se-ą *or* -pą'ce-ą, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The *Salpidæ*. [< SALPA.] —**sal-pa'ceous,** *a.*

sal"pe'ter†, *n.* Saltpeter. **sal"pe'tre†.**

—**sal"pe'try†,** *a.* Full of or imbued with saltpeter.

sal'pi-con†, *n.* Chopped bread, etc., used to stuff veal.

Sal'pi-dæ, sal'pi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A family of heminyarian tunicates manifest in two forms or alternate generations, a solitary asexual one and an aggregated sexual one. The asexual form gives rise by internal gemmation to a stolon, subsequently segmented into a series of buds which successively become developed and detached in chains of the sexual form, whose individuals in turn produce solitary salps. [< SALPA.]

—**sal'pi-an, sal'pid,** *n.*

sal'pi-form, sal'pi-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a salp. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes*. [< SALP + FORM.] —**Sal"pi-for'mes,** *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The *Pyrosomidæ* as a suborder.

salping-, **salpingo-.** [Derived from Greek *salpinx*, trumpet, or *σαλπιγξ*, < SALPINX, 2: combining forms.] —**sal"ping-ec'to-my,** *n.* The removal of a Fallopian tube by excision. —**sal"ping-em-phrax'is,** *n.* Obstruction of the Eustachian tube, a cause of partial deafness. —**sal-pin'gi-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Eustachian or a Fallopian tube. —**salpingian dropsy,** dropsy of the Fallopian tube. —**sal-pin'gi-on,** *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. —**sal"pin-git'ic,** *a.* Relating to or affected with inflammation of the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube. —**sal"pin-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of either the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube. —**sal-pin"go-cath'e-ter-ism,** *n.* Application or use of the catheter to the Eustachian tube. —**sal-pin"go-cy-e'sis,** *n.* *Obstet.* Pregnancy where the fetus is developed and continues in the Fallopian tube; tubal pregnancy. —**Sal"pin-gœ'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of chonnothecellate infusorians whose animalcules secrete horny loricæ. —**sal"pin-gœ'cin,** *n.* [g.] —**sal"pin-gœ'coid,** *n.* —**sal"pin-gœ'coid,** *a.* —**sal-pin'go-mal'le-us,** *n.* [LEO, *pl.*] The tensor muscle of the tympanum. —**sal-pin"go-sun'cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nasal passages; as, the *salpingonasal* fold. —**sal-pin"go-oö'o-pho-rec'to-my,** *n.* Removal of the ovary and Fallopian tube by excision. —**sal-pin"go-phar"yn-ge'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx. —**sal-pin"go-phar"yn-ge'us,** *n.* [< GR'], *pl.*] A small collection of muscular fibers passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. —**sal-pin"go-staph'y-lin(e),** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate; as, the *salpingostaphyline* fold of mucous membrane. —**sal-pin"go-pal'a-tal;.** —**sal-pin"go-sten"o-cho'ri-a,** *n.* Stricture or abnormal narrowness of the Eustachian tube. —**sal"pin-got'o-my,** *n.* Removal of a Fallopian tube by excision. —**sal"ping-ys"ter-o-cy-e'sis,** *n.* Pregnancy where the fetus develops at the junction of the Fallopian tube with the womb, occupying a portion of each.

sal'pinx, sal'pinx, *n.* [SAL-PIN'GES, rarely SAL'PINX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A long trumpet, the Roman tuba, used in giving signals in the army, in religious processions, and the like. Compare TUBA. **2.** *Anat.* A tube, especially the Eustachian or Fallopian tube. [< Gr. *salpinx*, trumpet.]

sal'poid, sal'poid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Salpidæ*. [< SALPA + -OID.]

sal"sa-men-ta'ri-ous†, *a.* Saline; salted.

salse, sals, *I. W. Wr.* (sals, *E.*), *n.* A mud-volcano. [F., < L. *salto*, pp. *salsus*, salt, < *sal*, salt.]

sal'si-fy, sal'si-fi, *n.* An Old World biennial (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) of the aster family, with grass-like leaves and heads of purple flowers; also, the long, tapering, white, fleshy root, for which it is cultivated, and which is eaten: from its flavor, called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster*. [< F. *salsifis*, < It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard, < L. *saxum*, rock, + *frico*, rub.] **purple goat's-beard‡; sal'sa-fy‡.**

—**black salsify,** see VIPER'S-GRASS.

sal-si'la, sal-sil'a, *n.* [W. Ind.] Any one of several species of *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers resembling those of the Jerusalem artichoke, especially *B. edulis* and *B. Salsilla*. See BOMAREA. [Sp., dim. of *salsa*, sauce, < LL. *salsa*; see SAUCE, *n.*]

sal'so-ac"id, sal'sō-as"id, *a.* Having both a sour and a salty taste. [< L. *salsus* (see SALSE) + ACID.]

sal"so'da, sal'-sō'da, *n.* Same as SAL SODA. See SAL.

Sal'so-la, sal'so-la, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of herbs or slightly shrubby plants of the goosefoot family, known as saltworts from growing on sandy seashores. *Salsola Kali*, var. *Tragus*, is the dreaded Russian thistle. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *salsus*; see SALSE.]

—**sal"so-la'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to salsola.

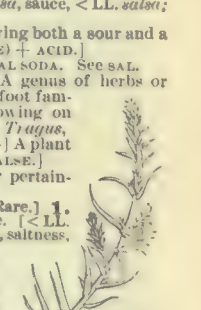

The Common or Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*). *a*, the fruit, showing winged calyx.

sal-su'gi-nous, sal-sū'ji-nus, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Slightly salty; saltish. **2.** Salsuginose. [< LL. *salsuginosus*, < L. *salsugo* (*salsugin-*), saltness, < *salsus*; see SALSE.]

—**sal-su'gi-nose,** *a.* *Bot.* Growing in salt places, as salt marshes.

salt, sôlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply salt or a salt to for any purpose; especially, to season with common salt. Specifically: (1) To impregnate with salt, as in curing food-substances. (2) *Naut.* To put salt between the planks of, as a ship, for preservation of the timber.

The handsome clipper ship . . . was thoroughly *salted* during construction.
W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '85.]

(3) To furnish with salt as an article of food, as cattle. (4) *Phot.* To treat, as paper to be sensitized, with a solution of a salt or salts for decomposition of silver nitrate. (5) To put salt in (the lye) to cause separation of the soap.

2. Figuratively, to season, as character, thought, or feeling; also, to purify.

Joy's zest Itself is *salted* with a touch of woe.
OWEN MEREDITH *Elisabetta Sirani* st. 2.

3. [Slang.] To add (something undesirable) to; specifically, to make the prices in too high; as, to *salt* an invoice. **4.** [Slang.] To add to, to deceive intending purchasers, as (1) to deposit rich ore or precious stones in, as a mine or suitable locality; (2) to put mineral salts in, as a spring; (3) to put petroleum in, as an oil-well, etc. **5**†. To cause to drink salt water: a form of hazing in English universities.

II. *t.* To deposit salt from a solution; as, the brine is *salting*. —**salted down,** laid down or packed in salt or brine; hence, saved up or safely invested. **salted away**†. —**to salt out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) by adding salt to solutions containing them.

salt, *a.* **1.** Impregnated or flavored with salt or a salt; tasting of salt; saline; briny; as, a *salt* lake; *salt* tears.

The fact that the water is *salter* than that of the Atlantic is by some supposed to account for the indigo blue of the Gulf Stream.
M. M. BALLOU *Equatorial America* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. Cured or preserved with salt; as, *salt* pork; *salt* butter. **3.** Containing or growing in salt water; as, *salt* marshes; *salt* hay. **4.** [Colloq.] High-priced; expensive. **5**†. Bitter; acrid; severe. Compare SALT-RHEUM. **6**†. Being in heat; salacious. —**salt bottom** [Western U. S.], a tract of land covered with saline deposits. —**s. formation,** a series of rocks impregnated with salt or containing salt-beds. —**s. group** (*Geol.*), same as SALT FORMATION. —**s. junk,** *n.* Hard, dry, salt beef for use at sea. —**s. vein,** a coarse granite vein intersecting granite and the older crystalline rocks: so called by quarrymen.

salt, *n.* **1.** Sodium chlorid, a widely distributed compound, used by men from time immemorial as a seasoning, and a necessary ingredient of food for most mammals. Its antiseptic properties have led to its general use in preserving organic substances from decay. Salt is the chief source of chlorin and soda, and hence has many and important uses in chemical and industrial arts. It is obtained by evaporation or freezing of the water of the ocean, of saline lakes and springs or wells, and by mining in beds of rock salt. Nearly 3 per cent. by weight of the ocean is made up of it, and beds of it are found in strata of all geological periods from the Silurian up. Wild animals obtain it at salt-licks, to which they beat out trails. Among primitive peoples, and especially among those of the Orient, religious and social significance attached to its use. It was formerly regarded as an elementary substance.

Both Greeks and Romans mixed *salt* with their sacrificial cakes. In their Lustrations also they made use of *salt* and water.
JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Omens* in vol. iii, p. 165. [J. R. S. '70.]

In the chemistry of Paracelsus all matter is composed, in varying proportions, of *salt*, the firm coherent principle, of quicksilver the fluid, and of sulphur the fiery or combustible.
VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. 5, p. 76. [AL. S.]

2. *Chem.* A compound of a basic with an acidic radical: usually formed by substitution of metallic atoms or basic radicals for the atoms of hydrogen in an acid.

A salt may be (1) a **neutral salt,** exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline properties; (2) an **acid s.,** having an ex-

cess of acid; or (3) a **basic s.**, having more than one equivalent of base for each equivalent of acid.

3. *pl.* A salt used as a medicine or restorative: when unqualified, usually Epsom salts or some other salts of pharmacy: as, smelling-*salts*. **4.** Brightness and wittiness in talk or writing; piquant humor; dry wit; repartee: from the phrase *Attic salt*. See ATTIC.

Come from what fountain it may, all talk that succeeds to the extent of raising a wish to meet the talker again, must contain *salt*.
DE QUINCEY *Additions to Opium-Eater, Wales to London* p. 408. [H. M. & CO.

5. Allowance; question; distrust: from the proverbial phrase **with a grain of salt** (Latin *cum grano salis*), with reserve or doubt.

The plausible story which was told by Hatton after his [Northumberland's] murder must be taken *with* a good many *grains of salt*. W. H. DIXON *Her Majesty's Tower* vol. i, ch. 26, p. 293. [H. & BT. '69.

6. That which preserves from corruption or gives flavor or character: usually in the Biblical phrase *the salt of the earth*, applied to persons. **7.** [Colloq.] A sailor; tar; as, an old *salt*. **8.** A saltcellar: formerly in literary use, but now chiefly a trade term; as, an individual *salt*. **9.** *Her.* A saltcellar as a bearing: drawn in the form of a covered vase. **10.** Antimonious chlorid, used in bronzing iron wares. **11.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Marshes overflowed by the tide. **12**†. Savor; smack; relish. **13**†. Concupiscence. [< AS. *sealt*, salt.]

Compounds, etc.: **alkaline salt,** a salt whose solution manifests its alkalinity by turning red litmus paper blue.—**amphid s.,** a salt regarded as composed of a basic and an acidic oxid: no longer in use.—**binary s.,** a salt composed of two radicals, one basic and one acidic. See BINARY.—**covenant of s.,** a compact with a special obligation to fidelity: with reference to the making of covenants over a sacrificial meal, in which salt was a necessary element (*Num.* xviii, 19).—**essential s.,** a salt obtained by crystallizing the juice of a plant; as, the *essential salt* of lemon: no longer used.—**ethereal s.,** a compound ether. See note under ETHER.—**fish-and-potash salts,** a fertilizer made by mixing fish-scraps and potash salts.—**fossil s.,** same as HALITE.—**Glauber's s.,** sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4): a white crystalline substance used medicinally as a cathartic.—**Mousel's s.,** basic ferric sulfate, the aqueous solution of which is called in pharmacy *Monsel's solution*.—**native s.,** sodium chlorid found native either as halite or as brine.—**not worth one's s.,** not earning or worth the value of the salt one eats with his food: a colloquial hyperbole.—**Preston salts,** ammonium carbonate saturated with ammonia-water, perfumed with essential oils, and used as smelling-salts.—**Rochelle s.,** a colorless crystalline compound ($KNaC_4H_4O_6$) formed by adding acid potassium tartrate to sodium carbonate and concentrating to crystallization. It is a double potassium and sodium tartrate, and is used as a mild purgative.—**rock s.** (*Mineral.*), halite as distinguished from brines or from granulated salt.—**salt'ne"id,** *n.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**s.-barrow,** *n.* Same as BARROW[1], *n.*, 3.—**s.-bearer,** *n.* A bearer of salt; specifically, the schoolboy at Eton who distributed salt in return for contributions of money. See MONTEM.—**s.-block,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** An apparatus for producing salt by evaporation. **2.** A salt-factory where the evaporating process is used; saltern.—**s.-burned,** *a.* Damaged by keeping too long in salt: applied to fish.—**s.-bush,** *n.* Any one of various Australian herbs, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex*, of the goosefoot family, especially *A. nummularium*, *A. vesicarium*, and *A. halimoides*. They abound in the salt plains of the interior, and afford good pasture.—**s.-cake,** *n.* The crude sodium sulfate obtained in the manufacture of soda-ash by treating sodium chlorid with sulfuric acid in a reverberating furnace: so called commercially.—**s.-cat,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A lump of salt made at a salt-factory. **2.** A mixture of salt, cumin-seed, lime, etc., fed to pigeons.—**s.-cote,** *n.* A saltern.—**s.-duty,** *n.* A duty levied on salt. In old London a tax of 5 per cent. was paid to the city on salt imported from abroad.—**s.-foot,** *n.* The large saltcellar that in baronial halls was once placed midway on the dinner-table, to part noble or favored guests from the vulgar. See SALT, *n.*—**s.-garden,** *n.* An excavated basin where water is evaporated from salt by the sun's rays; a saltern.—**s.-glaze,** *n.* A pottery-glaze formed by volatilizing salt in a kiln with the articles to be coated.—**s.-green†,** *a.* Sea-green.—**s.-holder,** *n.* A saltcellar.—**s.-horse,** *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] Salted beef.—**s.-lick,** *n.* Same as LICK, *n.*, 4.—**s.-mine,** *n.* A mine in which rock-salt deposits are worked.—**s.-money,** *n.* **1.** Cakes of salt used as money, as in Abyssinia and Tibet. **2.** Eng. See MONTEM.—**s.-mouth,** *n.* A wide-mouthed, glass-stoppered bottle for holding crystallized salts.—**s. of amber,** same as SUCCINIC ACID.—**s. of colcothar,** same as COPPERAS (iron sulfate).—**s. of hartshorn.** **1.** Same as SAL AMMONIAC. **2.** Ammonium carbonate.—**s. of lemon,** acid potassium oxalate. Called also *essential salt of lemon*, *acid salt of sorrel*.—**s. of Saturn,** same as SAL SATURNI.—**s. of seignette,** same as SAL SEIGNETTE.—**s. of soda,** sodium carbonate.—**s. of sorrel,** same as SALT OF LEMON.—**s. of tartar,** potassium carbonate.—**s. of Venus,** blue vitriol (copper sulfate).—**s. of wisdom,** same as SAL ALEMBROTH.—**s.-pan,** *n.* **1.** A vessel in which salt is made by evaporating saline water. **2.** A pond or basin from which salt is obtained by natural evaporation. **3.** *pl.* Salt-works.—**s.-perlite,** *n.* Sodium phosphate.—**s.-pit,** *n.* Same as SALT-PAN, 2.—**s.-radical,** *n.* An acid radical.—**s.-raker,** *n.* One who gathers salt in a salt pond or in an enclosure from the sea.—**s.-rising,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Salted batter used as a leaven for bread.—**S. River,** see TO BE SENT UP SALT RIVER, below.—**s.-sedativ(e,** *n.* Same as SAL SEDATIVUS.—**s.-slivered,** *a.* [Local, U. S.] Salted and slit for bait, as menhaden.—**s.-spoon,** *n.* A small round-bowled spoon for serving salt.—**s.-spring,** *n.* A flow of salt water from the earth; brine-spring.—**s.-stand,** *n.* A saltcellar.—**s.-water,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in salt water; as, a *salt-water* fish.—**s.-well,** *n.* A bored or driven well from which brine is obtained.—**s.-works,** *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment where salt is made on a commercial scale. In England the singular form is preferred in describing a single factory.—**sedative s.,** same as SAL SEDATIVUS.—**spirit of s.,** hydrochloric acid.—**solar s.,** a coarse salt obtained from brines by solar evaporation.—**to be sent, go,** or **row up S. River** [Slang, U. S.], to be defeated: applied to political candidates, with a supposed reference to a small stream in Kentucky.—**to eat one's s.,** to sit at one's table as a guest.—**to put s. on the tail,** to catch: originally a mock direction to children for capturing birds.—**to sit above** or **below the s.,** proverbial expressions derived from the old custom of dividing, by the salt-foot on the table, gentlefolk from inferiors and retainers dining with them in the hall.

Will took him up *above the salt*, and made much of him.
KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* ch. 15, p. 297. [MACM. '89.]

salt'a-ble†, *a.* Assaultable.

sal'tant, sal'tant, *C. I. S. W. Wr.* (sôlt'ant, *E.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a leap; jumping; saltatory. **2.** *Her.* Represented in a leaping attitude, as a greyhound, cat, squirrel, or other small creature: distinguished from *salient*, which is applied to large beasts. [< L. *salto* (ppr. *saltant-*), dance, < *salio*, leap.]

sal"ta-rel'lo, sal"ta-rel'ō, *n.* [-LI, -lē, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A quick Italian dance in triple time, diversified by skips, danced by one or two persons, generally a man and a woman, who continually change places while moving in a semicircle. **2.** Music for such a dance, usually written in a minor key. **3.** A round dance of the 16th century, the music of which was in triple time with the first note of each measure strongly accented. **4.** The jack of a harpsichord. **sal"ta-rel'la‡.**

sal'tate†, *vi.* To dance; leap; skip.

sal-ta'tion, sal-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of leaping; a breaking into lively motion, as in a dance.

All joined vigorously in the dance, and the prophet, his apostles, and bishops set the example, the *saltations* not being in the languid gliding pace then fashionable in other cities, but elaborately executed steps requiring severe muscular exercise.
H. H. BANCROFT *Utah* ch. 21, p. 584. [HIST. CO. '89.]

2. A jumping or beating movement; palpitation. **3.** An abrupt variation, especially in the character of a species.

The number of successive *saltations* the nimble thought can make, measures the difference between the highest and lowest of mankind. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Poetry and Imagination* p. 72. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[F., < L. *saltatio(n-)*, < *saltatus*, pp. of *salto;* see SALTANT.]

sal-ta'to, sgl-tä'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The act of making the bow rebound from the string in playing a stringed instrument.

Sal"ta-to'ri-a, sgl"ta-tō'ri-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A section or suborder of orthopterous insects distinguished by saltatorial movements, including grasshoppers. [< L. *saltator*, < *salto;* see SALTANT.]

sal"ta-to'ri-al, sal"ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Adapted for leaping: as, *saltatorial* hind limbs. **2.** Given to or characterized by leaping; saltatory. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria*. **sal"ta-to'ri-ous‡.**

sal'ta-to-ry, sal'ta-to-ri, *a.* Moving or progressing by leaps or abruptly; specifically, moving the feet synchronously, as some birds. [< L. *saltatorius*, < *saltatus;* see SALTATION.]
—**saltatory theory** (*Biol.*), a theory of evolution that assumes the occurrence of abrupt and marked variations giving rise to gaps in the series of forms.

salt'cel"lar, sôlt'sel"ar, *n.* A small vessel used on the table for holding salt.

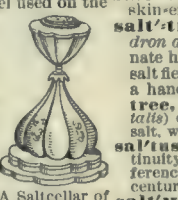
A saltcellar of Queen Elizabeth.

A large ornamental vessel called the **standing saltcellar** formerly stood at the head of the table, while within reach of the diners were **trencher saltcellars.** See SALT-FOOT, under SALT.
[< SALT + SELLER[4], *n.*, < F. *salière*, saltcellar, < L. *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt.]

salt'sal"er†; salt'sel"ler†.

salt'ed, sôlt'ed, *pa.* **1.** Treated with or as with salt for any purpose; hence, preserved. **2.** [S. Afr.] Immune from endemic horse-sickness by reason of a previous attack.

sal'tee, sôl'tī (sal'tī, *C.*), *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A penny: said to be a corruption of Italian *soldi*.

salt'er, sôlt'er, *n.* **1.** One who applies salt to cure fish, meat, etc. **2.** A member of the drysalters' corporation in London. **3.** One who manufactures or deals in salt. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A trout ascending a stream from salt water. [< AS. *sealtere*, < *sealt*, salt.]

sal"te-rel'lo, *n.* Same as SALTARELLO.

sal"te-ret'to, sgl"tē-ret'ō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A group of three notes the first being dotted: the rhythm of the saltarello.

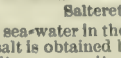
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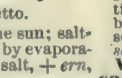
Salteretto.

salt'ern, sôlt'ern, *n.* **1.** A plot of clayey ground where salt is obtained by evaporating sea-water in the sun; salt-garden. **2.** A factory where salt is obtained by evaporation; salt-works. [< AS. *sealtern*, < *sealt*, salt, + *ern*, storing-place.]

salt'grass", sôlt'-grȧs", *n.* Grass growing in salt soil, whether in salt meadows, near the sea, or on salt plains, as those in the western United States. Of the former, the principal kinds are species of *Spartina*, especially *S. juncea*, *S. polystachya*, and *S. stricta;* of the latter, *Distichlis maritima* (alkali-grass), which grows also by the sea.

Sal-tic'i-dæ, sal-tis'i-dī *or* -tic'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Attidæ*. **Sal'ti-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *salticus*, dancing, < L. *saltus;* see SALTUS.]
—**sal'ti-cid,** *a.* & *n.*—**sal'ti-coid,** *a.*

salt'ie, sôlt'i, *n.* A fish, the common European dab. [< SALT.]—**bastard saltie,** the rough dab.

salt'ier[1], } sal'tir, *n. Her.* An ordinary formed by the
sal'tire, } combination of a bend and a bend sinister, as in St. Andrew's cross. [< OF. *saultoir*, < LL. *saltatorium*, stirrup, < L. *saltatorius;* see SALTATORY.] **cross in saltier‡; cross saltier‡.**

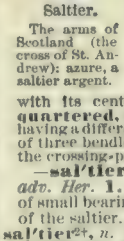
Saltier.

The arms of Scotland (the cross of St. Andrew): azure, a saltier argent.

—**per saltier,** or **quarterly in saltier,** same as SALTIERWISE.—**s. arched,** a saltier-like bearing composed of two arches turned back to back.—**s. conjoined in base,** one couped and conjoined by a band from one limb to the other.—**s. couped,** cut short at the extremities.—**s. couped and crossed,** a cross crosslet in saltier.—**s. fimbriated,** one edged with a line of different tincture, in token of family alliance.—**s. moline,** a cross moline in saltier. See MOLINE.—**s. quarterly pierced,** a saltier with its center removed or pierced.—**s. quarterly quartered,** one in a field quarterly quartered, each arm having a different tincture.—**s. triparted,** one composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, interlaced at the crossing-point.

—**sal'tier-let,** *n.* A small saltier.—**sal'tier-wise,** *adv. Her.* **1.** Arranged or divided per saltier, as a series of small bearings, or a field. **2.** In the direction of the arms of the saltier. **sal'tier-ways‡; sal'tire-wise‡.**

sal'tier[2]†, *n.* Satyr: an erroneous spelling.

sal-tier'ra, sal-tyer'ra, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] One of the salt-basins formed by the drying up of salt lakes in Mexico.

Sal-tig'ra-da, sal-tig'ra-dȧ, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of dipneumonous spiders prone to leap, having eyes in 3 rows, the first with 4 eyes, as *Attidæ*. [< L. *saltus* (see SALTUS) + *gradior*, walk.] **Sal-tig'ra-dæ‡.**

sal'ti-grade, sal'ti-grēd, *a.* **1.** Moving by leaps; saltatorial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Saltigrada*.

sal'ti-grade, *n.* One of the *Saltigrada*.

sal"tim-ban'co†, *n.* [It.] A mountebank; charlatan.

salt'ing, sôlt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of curing, sprinkling, feeding, etc., with salt: used also figuratively. **2.** The custom of levying salt-money practised before 1847 by the boys of Eton College, England. **3.** A salt marsh.

Two hundred acres of *Saltings*, which are covered at the high spring tides, are to be embanked and converted into arable land by deposits of London dust and manure.
Review of Reviews [quot.] Jan., '92, p. 710.

—**salt'ing-box",** *n.* A box containing gunpowder-meal for sprinkling the fuses of shells, to facilitate ignition after firing.—**s.-point,** *n.* In soap-making, the stage at which salt is added to separate the soap from the lye.

salt'ish, sôlt'ish, *a.* Tinctured with salt; tasting of salt; salty.—**salt'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**salt'ish-ness,** *n.*

salt'less, sôlt'les, *a.* Free from salt; hence, insipid.

salt'ly, sôlt'li, *adv.* In a salt manner; with a salt taste.

salt marsh. Low land frequently overflowed by the tide, usually covered with coarse grass. [< AS. *sealtmersc*, < *sealt*, salt, + *mersc*, marsh.]
—**salt-marsh caterpillar,** a larval arctiid moth or woolly bear (*Spilosoma acraea*) that feeds on salt-marsh grass in the United States. **woolly bear‡.**—**s.-m. hen,** a clapper-rail.—**s.-m. terrapin** or **turtle,** the diamond-back. See illus. under TERRAPIN.

salt'mas"ter, sôlt'mgs"tęr, *n.* The owner or conductor of a salt-works.

salt'ness, sôlt'nes, *n.* The quality of being flavored or impregnated with salt. [< AS. *sealtness*, < *sealt*, salt.]

sal'to, sgl'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as SKIP.

sal'to-rel, sal'to-rel, *n. Her.* Same as SALTIER.

salt"pe'ter, } sôlt'pī'tęr, *n. Mineral.* Niter: so called
salt"pe'tre, } colloquially and in commerce.

Saltpeter is obtained, especially in Eastern countries, by the lixiviation of earth, where it occurs as an efflorescence, with subsequent purification by crystallization. It is also obtained artificially from beds prepared by mingling nitrogenous matter, as animal refuse, with quicklime, the nitrates thus produced, chiefly those of calcium, being then decomposed with potassium carbonate and purified. See NITER.
[< F. *salpêtre*, < LL. *salpetra*, < L. *sal*, salt, + *petra*, rock.] **sal"pe'ter†.**—**Chile saltpeter,** sodium nitrate obtained from beds in the north of Chile. **soda s.‡.**
—**salt"pe'ter-ing,** *n.* Same as SALTPETER ROT. See ROT, *n.*—**salt"pe'trous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by saltpeter.

salt"-rheum', sôlt'-rūm', *n. Pathol.* Any one of various skin-eruptions, especially herpetic or eczematous forms.

salt'-tree", sôlt'-trī", *n.* A Siberian shrub (*Halimodendron argenteum*) of the bean family, with abruptly pinnate hoary leaves and purplish flowers. It grows in dry salt fields near the Caspian, and is cultivated elsewhere as a handsome shrub for bleak seacoasts.—**Indian salt-tree,** a species of tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata* or *orientalis*) of northwestern India and westward, incrusted with salt, which is used by the natives. **tamarisk s.-tree‡.**

sal'tus, sal'tus, *n.* [SAL'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** A skip or break in continuity. **2.** *Logic.* A jumping to a conclusion; a hasty inference or deduction. **3.** A Roman land-measure of four centuriæ. [L., < *salio*, leap.]

salt'wort", sôlt'wŭrt', *n.* **1.** Any one of various maritime plants of the genus *Salsola*, especially the common or prickly saltwort (*S. Kali*), a brittle, bushy, prickly, and succulent annual of a pale bluish green, common in both hemispheres. **prickly glasswort‡.** See SALSOLA. **2.** Any one of various glassworts, as the dwarf saltwort (*Salicornia mucronata*) of the New England coast. These groups are similar in habit, and both have been sources of barilla. See BARILLA. **3.** Any one of several plants of some other genus or family.
—**American saltwort,** a low, erect, succulent West-Indian and tropical American plant (*Batis maritima*) resembling a glasswort, but made by some botanists a distinct family (*Batideæ*): burned in some countries for barilla, and in Jamaica used as a pickle.—**black s.,** the sea-milkwort.—**shrubby s.,** an Old World saltwort (*Salsola fruticosa*) burned for barilla in southern Europe.—**West-Indian s.,** same as AMERICAN SALTWORT.

salt'y, sôlt'i, *a.* Tasting somewhat like or of salt; containing salt; saltish; as, the soup is too *salty*.

sa-lu'bri-ous, sa-lū'bri-us. *S.* (-liŭ'-, *C. W.*), *a.* Conducive to health; contributing to bodily vigor; healthful; wholesome; as, *salubrious* air; *salubrious* rooms. [< L. *salubris;* see SALUBRITY.]
Synonyms: see BENEFICIAL; HEALTHY.
—**sa-lu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sa-lu'bri-ty, sa-lū'bri-ti, *n.* The quality of being salubrious or favorable to the preservation or restoration of health; healthfulness; wholesomeness. [< F. *salubrité*, < L. *salubritas*, < *salubris*, healthful, < *salus*, health, < *salvus*, safe.] **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness‡.**

This decrease of *salubrity* is attributed by the Siszekers themselves to the great destruction of forests.
ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 2, p. 73. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

sal-u"da-dor'†, *n.* [Sp.] A quack who pretends to cure by prayers or spells.

sa-lue't, *vt.* To salute; greet. **sa-lewe'†.**—**sal'u-ing†,** *n.*

Sa'lus, sā'lus *or* sg'lus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The personification and goddess of health and prosperity, identical with the Greek Hygeia. She represented especially the welfare of the Roman people, and later was also the patron goddess of the emperors.

sal'u-ta-ry, sal'yu-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Calculated to bring about a sound condition; tending to correct evil or promote good; corrective; beneficial: as, *salutary* discipline.

Perhaps, with a view to a school of discipline and of moral fortitude, it might be a more *salutary* prayer, 'Give me riches and poverty, and afterwards neither.' DE QUINCEY *Biographical Essays, Shakspeare* p. 39. [T. & F. '54.]

2. Promoting health; salubrious; wholesome; healing. [< L. *salutaris*, < *salus* (*salut-*); see SALUBRITY.]
Synonyms: see BENEFICIAL; HEALTHY.
—**sal'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sal'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sal"u-ta'tion, sal'yu-tā'shun. *n.* **1.** Any form of greeting, hailing, or welcoming, whether by word or act; that which is said or done in saluting.

In central Tibet the *salutation* consists in sticking out the tongue, pulling the right ear, and rubbing the left hip, making a slight bow at the same time. W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* ch. 5, p. 200, note. [C. CO. '91.]

2. The act of saluting. **3.** Invigoration; stimulation. [F., < L. *salutation(n-)*, < *salutatus*, pp. of *saluto*, salute, < *salus* (*salut-*); see SALUBRITY.]

sa-lu"ta-to'ri-an, sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, *n.* [U. S.] In colleges and schools, the graduating student, usually the second (sometimes the first) honor man, who delivers the salutatory at commencement.

sa-lu'ta-to"ri-ly, sa-lū'ta-to'ri-li, *adv.* After the manner of salutation.

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, sə-lū'tə-tō-ri, *S.* (-lūt'-, *C. W. Wr.*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting in salutation; as, a *salutatory* oration. [< L. *salutatorius,* < *salutatus;* see SALUTATION.]

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges, delivered usually by the student who ranks second in honors; hence, any oration of welcome. **2†.** A place for greeting; a vestibule; especially, the porch in which the clergy of the early church received the salutations of the people.

sa-lute', sə-lūt', *S.* (-lūt'. *C. E. W. Wr.*), *v.* [SA-LU'TED; SA-LU'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To greet with a sign of welcome, love, or deference, as a bow, an embrace, or a wave of the hand. **2.** To greet with words of friendship, courtesy, or respect; accost in welcome or reverence, offer well-wishes to by speech or letter.

I *salute* thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began.
TENNYSON *To Virgil* st. 10.

3. To honor in some way prescribed by etiquette or official orders; as, to *salute* a foreign ship of war by the firing of guns; soldiers *salute* officers by lifting the hand to the cap or vizor.

Three Sardinian gun-boats had *saluted* the commodore's flag in passing. N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise* letter i, p. 15. [S. '53.]

4. To make demonstrations of any kind at the appearance of; as, they were *saluted* with cheers. **5.** [Archaic.] To greet with a kiss. **6†.** To affect; gratify; benefit.

II. *i.* To perform a salute or a salutation. [< L. *saluto;* see SALUTATION.]

Synonyms: see ACCOST; ADDRESS.

—sa-lu'ting-col"or, *n. Mil.* A camp-flag, distinguished by a transverse cross.

sa-lute', *n.* **1.** A display of military, naval, or other official honors out of respect for a person, a nation, a day, etc., as by presenting arms, firing cannon or small arms, lowering the sword-point, dipping colors or sails, manning the yards, or cheers. A *salute* is said to be of as many guns as there are volleys fired. The **national salute** of the United States consists in the firing with blank cartridges, at intervals of 5 or 10 seconds, of one gun for every state in the Union. An **international s.,** a **royal s.,** and the **Presidential** or **personal s.** of the President of the United States are each 21 guns, while for the Vice-President, a member of the Cabinet, a justice of the Supreme Court, a governor of a State, a foreign ambassador or governor, the general of the army, or the admiral of the navy, the **personal s.** is 17 guns. A **consular s.** is 7 guns.

Salute with a Musket, as in the army of Louis XV. (1760).

John Paul Jones, with his own hands, raised the first American naval flag under a *salute* of thirteen guns. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Paul Jones* ch. i, p. 21. [D. M. & CO.]

2. The act of or attitude assumed in giving a military salute; as, to stand at *salute.* **3.** *Fencing* A conventional series of guards, appels, thrusts, parries, parades, etc., usually performed as a prelude by the contestants in a fencing-match, and also as an exercise. **4.** A gesture of greeting, a phrase expressing kind wishes; salutation. **5.** A kiss. **6†.** A gold coin of 54 grains, struck by Henry V. of England for victories in France. [< SALUTE, *v.* Def. 6 < OF. *salut,* < L. *salutu;* see SALUTATION.]

—sa-lu'ter, *n.* One who salutes.

sal"u-tif'er-ous, sal'yū-tif'ər-us, *a.* [Rare.] Health-giving; medicinal; beneficial.

The delicate fruits of India and the *salutiferous* drugs of Peru.
G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* letter lxxxix, p. 225. [MACM. '75.]

[< L. *salutifer,* < *salus* (*salut-*) (see SALUBRITY) + *fero,* bring;] **sal"u-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sal'v. **salvd.** Salve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sal'va-ble, sal'və-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved or restored; especially, fit for redemption or salvation. [< LL. *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*] **—sal"va-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **sal'va-ble-ness†.—sal'va-bly,** *adv.*

Sal"va-do-ra'ce-æ, sal'və-dō-rā'sē-ē *or* -ri'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous frequently spiny shrubs or trees with opposite entire leaves and panicled clusters of flowers with 4 stamens and 4 petals. There are 3 genera and 7 species. **Sal"va-do'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< J. *Salvador,* Sp. botanist.] **—sal"va-do-ra'ceous,** *a.*

sal'vage', sal'vāj. SAVAGE. **—sal'v'n-gesse†,** *n.* Savageness.

sal'vage', sal'vāj, *n.* **1.** The act of saving a ship or property from loss, as from the sea, fire, or pirates; hence, any act of saving property.

They had no thought of using these minutes for any *salvage* of their little personal effects in the schoolroom. E. E. HALE *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars* ch. 23, p. 256. [R. BROS. '78.]

2. *War. Law.* The compensation allowed to persons by whose voluntary exertions a vessel, her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her are saved from danger or loss in case of wreck, capture, or other marine misadventure. **3.** That which is saved from a wrecked or abandoned vessel; property rescued from shipwreck; hence, anything saved from destruction.

The ashes and shreds and wreckage of every thing else are of some value, but of words not freighted with ideas, there is no *salvage.*
H. MANN *Lect. on Ed.* lect. i, p. 31. [PRINTED PRIVATELY '67.]

4. A salvagee. [OF., < *salver,* < LL. *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*]

—salvage corps, a body of men in some large cities in connection with the fire department, supported by the insurance companies, charged with the duty of saving property from fire and carting for it.

sal'vage', *n.* A savage.

sal"va-gee', sal'və-jē', *n. Mar. Law.* A person in whose favor or behalf salvage has been effected. See SALVOR.

sal-va'tion, sal-vā'shun, *n.* **1.** The process or state of being saved; deliverance or preservation from impending evil or destruction; as, the *salvation* of a vessel.

There are some secrets, on the keeping of which depends often times the *salvation* of an army. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Feb. 24, 1777* in vol. iv, p. 339. [H. G. & CO.]

2. *Theol.* Deliverance from the penalty, pollution, and power of sin, especially as completely realized in a future state of holiness and happiness; also, the state so produced; as, the *salvation* of Christ.

And specially for thy *salvation* Have I said many a precious orison
CHAUCER *C. T., Sompnour's Tale* l. 77.

3. The cause or means of deliverance from evil or ruin; as, "say to Zion, thy *salvation* cometh."

There was a time when the dilatory disposition of Fabius was the *salvation* of the state. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* new series, vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 206. [JAS. M.]

4. *Buddhism.* Liberation from the miseries of existence and from rebirths, all of which are due to improper desires. [F., < LL. *salvationem,* < *salvatus,* pp. of *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*] **sal-va'cloun†; sa-va'cloun†.**

—Salvation Army, a religious organization founded in England in 1865 as the Christian Mission, by William Booth, which took the title of Salvation Army in 1878. Its design is to reach the poor and neglected classes by going to their haunts, attracting their attention by processions with songs, musical instruments, and banners, and drawing them to halls or other places of worship, where the simple gospel of repentance, forgiveness, and redemption is preached. With this work various philanthropic labors have been joined, as houses-to-house visitation and relief of the poor by officers, usually two or three working together, who make their home in the destitute district, and more recently the great scheme of Booth for national or world-wide relief of the poor and unemployed. The members of the Army are under a semimilitary organization, and are distinguished by a special dress or uniform, men and women being equally eligible to membership and command.

Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army.

—Sal-va'tion-ism, *n.* The principles or the procedure of the Salvation Army.— **Sal-va'tion-ist. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Salvationism. **II.** *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

The *Salvationist* is taught to obey as is the soldier on the field of battle. W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 242. [F. & W. '91.]

sal'va-to-ry†. I. *a.* Saving; preservative. **II.** *n.* A place where things are preserved; a repository.

salve[1], sav, *vt.* [SALVED; SALV'ING.] **1.** To dress with salve; heal with ointment; hence, to cure; remedy. **2.** To render less painful or disagreeable; ease; palliate; generally implying a temporary or inadequate remedy. [< AS. *sealfian,* < *sealf,* salve.]

salve[2], salv, *vt.* & *vi.* To save from loss at sea. [< SALVAGE[1].]

The holes were subsequently plugged, and arrangement had been made to *salve* the remaining cargo, when the steamer suddenly parted forward and aft of the engine room.
New-York Times Apr. 13, '92, p. 3, col. 2.

sal've[3†], *vt.* To salute.

salve[4†], *vt.* Same as SAVE.

salve, sav (XIII). *n.* **1.** Any thick, adhesive ointment for local ailments; a cerate unguent. **2.** Figuratively, that which soothes, heals, or tends to restore.

There is in trouble and in sorrow no *salve* and no balm like that of personal affection and personal sympathy. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Oct. 12, '73* in vol. i, p. 92. [J. B. F. '73.]

3. [Slang.] Praise; flattery. [< AS. *sealf,* salve.]

—salve'-bug", *n.* A fish-louse, as *Ægu psora,* parasitic on the cod and halibut; used by the Banks fishermen in the composition of a salve.

sal've, sal'vi *or* sal'vē, *interj.* [L.] Hail! literally, be well, or in good health. **—Sal've Re-gi'na** (*R. C. Ch.*), literally, Hail, Queen, a hymn to the Virgin Mary, contained in the breviary: so called from the opening words.

sal've-line, sal'vē-lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Salvelinus*) of *Salmonidæ* that includes the chars; of or like a char. [Perhaps < G. *salbling,* small salmon.]

sal'ver[1], sal'vər, *n.* A tray, especially one of silver or other heavy material. [< Sp. *salva,* < *salvar,* save, < LL. *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*]

sal'ver[2], *n.* One who salves; a salvor.

salv'er[3], sav'ər, *n.* One who uses salve as a pretended remedy; a quack.

sal'ver-shaped", sal'vər-shāpt', *a. Bot.* Having a border or limb spreading out at right angles to a slender tube: said of certain gamopetalous corollas, as that of a phlox; hypocrateriimorphous. **sal'ver-form‡.**

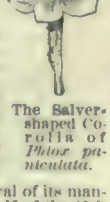
The Salver-shaped Corolla of *Phlox paniculata.*

Sal'vi-a, sal'vi-ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of plants of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), having square stems, entire toothed or pinnately cleft leaves, and a variously shaped frequently spicate inflorescence of flowers with 2 stamens. See illus. under SAGE. The bright-scarlet *S. splendens* is well known in cultivation. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *salvia,* sage, < *salvus,* safe.]

Sal'vi-a'ti glass, sal'vi ä'ti glas. Venetian ornamental glassware since the revival of its manufacture, by Dr. A. Salviati, in the latter half of the 19th century.

sal-vif'ic†, *a* Tending to save.— **sal-vif'ic-al-ly†,** *adv.*

sal'ving†, *n.* Restoration; salvation.

Sal-vin"i-a'ce-æ, sal-vin'i-ā'sē-ē *or* -ə'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of small, floating, annual cryptogamous plants with subelliptic fronds, warty and bristled, and with fluted bladder-like fruit. **Sal-vin'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Antonio Maria *Salvini,* a Greek professor at Florence.] **Sal"vi-ni'e-æ‡.— sal-vin"i-a'ceous,** *a.*

sal'vo[1], sal'vō, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of artillery. (1) A salute given by firing all the guns, as at the funeral of an officer: used figuratively, as, *salvos* of applause: a *salvo* of rockets. (2) The concentrated fire of many pieces, as in siege operations. [< It. *salva,* a salute, < L. *salve,* hail, imper. of *salvo,* be well. < *salvus,* well.]

sal'vo[2], *n.* A saving clause; proviso. [< L. *salvo* (in *salvo jure,* right being reserved), abl. of *salvus,* safe.]

Royal prerogative . . . is put upon its defence and compelled to formulate its claims, reserving however a *salvo* of its own indefensible omnipotence. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. England* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 513. [CL. P. '75.]

sal vol'a-tile, sal vol'ə-til. Ammonium carbonate: so called because of the volatility of its ingredients.

sal'vor, sal'vər, *n.* One who saves or assists to save vessels or property from loss at sea; one who effects salvage. **sal'ver‡.**

salv'y, sav'i, *a.* Like salve; unctuous.

sam, sam, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To curdle. **2†.** To collect.

sam†, *adv.* In common; together. **same†.**

sa'ma, sä'mə, *n.* [Sans.] The first qualification for a neophyte, to obtain mastery over the mind, the seat of emotions and desires, and subordinate it to the intellect.

sa'madh, sä'məd, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The spiritual throne of the founder of a sect. **2.** The tomb of a Hindu Yogi.

When his supposed death occurs he is held to be in a state of trance, which may last for centuries, and his body is, therefore, not burnt, but buried, generally in a sitting posture — and his tomb is called a *samadh.*
MONIER WILLIAMS in *Christian Thought* vol. ix, p. 226.

—sa"ma-dha'na, *n.* [Sans.] The fifth qualification for a neophyte, rendering him incapable of deviating from the right path.— **Sa-ma'dhi,** *n.* [Sans.] Silent abstraction and absorption of thought into the Supreme Being; the last stage of Yoga.

sa'man, sä'mən, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as GENISARO.

sa-ma'ra, sə-mē'rə *or* -mg'rə (XIII), *n. Bot.* An indehiscent fruit, usually one-seeded, with a membranaceous expansion or wing at the end or edges, as in the elm, ash, and maple. **key‡; key's fruit"‡.** [L., elm-seed.]

Samaras of an American Ash.

—sa-ma'ri-form", *a. Bot.* Having the form of a samara.— **sam'a-roid,** *a.* Resembling a samara.

sa-mare', *n.* Same as SIMAR.

Sa-mar'i-tan, sə-mar'i-tən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Samaria, in central Palestine, or to its capital. **2.** Written in the Samaritan-Hebrew character.

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Samaria, a population resulting from the commingling of several nationalities imported into that country by several successive Assyrian kings, recorded both in the Old Testament (*2 Kings* xvi. 24; *Ezra* iv, 2 and 10) and in the cuneiform inscriptions. At the time of Christ they were monotheists and strict observers of a modified form of Mosaic law, but were not acknowledged by the Jews as belonging to the covenant race. **2.** The dialect of Samaria, an impure Hebrew mixed with Aramaic. Its oldest monument, the **Samaritan Pentateuch,** a version of the Pentateuch, is referred to the first century of our era. See ARAMAIC; SEMITIC. **3.** A humane, compassionate person: so named after the good Samaritan of Christ's parable (*Luke* x, 30–37).

—Samaritan's balsam, a mixture of wine and oil: formerly used as a liniment for wounds.

Sa-mar'i-tan-ism, sə-mar'i-tən-izm, *n.* **1.** The belief of the Samaritans that God's true sanctuary was not on Mt. Zion, but on Gerizim, that they held the true Mosaic tradition, and that the Jews were schismatics. The sect is still represented by a few families at Nablus. **2.** The distinctive idioms or peculiar language of the Samaritan Pentateuch. **3.** True benevolence; charitable conduct; philanthropy.

sa-ma'ri-um, sə-mē'ri-um *or* -mg'ri-um, *n. Chem.* An element announced by Lecoq de Boisbaudran as existing in samarskite, with lines and absorption-bands not belonging to any known element. [< SAMARSKITE.]

Sam"a-rop'sis, sam'ə-rop'sis, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil fruits with ovoid, or flat, somewhat cordiform nuclei, at the sides of which are striated or meshed membranous expansions forming wings. [< SAMARA + Gr. *opsis,* appearance.]

sa-mar'ra, *n.* Same as SIMAR.

sa-mar'skite, sə-mär'skait, *E. W.* (-märsk'ait, *Wr.*; sam'ərs-kait, *G.*), *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, velvet-black tantalo-columbate of the cerium and yttrium metals, $(Fe,Ca,UO_2)_2(Ce,Di,La,Yt,Er)_2(Cb,Ta)_4O_{13}$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; the source of many of the cerium and yttrium elements, including several that have not been acknowledged generally by chemists, as mosandrium, decipium, and philliplum. [< *Samarski,* Russian mine-officer.] **sa-mar'skit‡.**

Sa'ma-Ve"da, sä'mə-vē'də, *n.* The third of the Vedas; merely a reproduction of parts of the Rig-Veda arranged for the Soma ceremonies of certain priests, called the Udgatris. See RIG-VEDA and VEDA. [< Skt. *Sámaveda,* < *sáman,* hymn for chanting, + *Veda,* Veda.]

Sáman is the name of the third *Veda,* which . . . is called the best of the three. . . . It appears to be little more than a recast of the Rich. . . . consisting of the same hymns, broken up and arranged so as to be chanted during the various expiatory ceremonies. *Bhagavad-Gîtâ* tr. by J. C. Thomson *Index of Proper Names* p. 142. [AUS. '55.]

sam'bal, sam bal, *n.* [S. Afr.] A pickle or condiment of finely chopped quinces, cucumbers, Cayenne pepper, etc.

sam-ba'qui, sam-bä'ki, *n.* [Braz.] A kitchen-midden.

sam'bhur, *n.* Same as SAMBUR. **sam'bhur‡.**

Sam'bo[1], sam'bō. *n.* **1.** A negro: a widely used nickname. **2.** The offspring of a negro and a mulatto. [< Sp. *zambo,* bow-legged, < L. *scambus* (< Gr. *skambos*), bent.] **Zam'bo‡.**

sam'bo[2], *n.* [Afr.] An anklet worn in Central Africa.

The ankles are covered with small iron bells and the rings of thin brass, copper, or iron wire, called *sambo.*
R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 12, p. 294. [H. '60.]

sam'boc, sam'bōc, *n.* A large rusine deer (*Cervus equinus*) of Borneo, Sumatra, and Singapore.

sam'bok, sam bok, *n.* [S. Afr.] A rawhide riding-whip.

sam'book, *n.* Same as SAMBUK.

sam-bu'ca, sam bū'cə, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A sharp-toned triangular stringed instrument, resembling a harp, of Asiatic origin. **2.** By extension, a lyre or harp. **3.** A military war-engine, a sort of huge bridge for storming walls: used by Marcellus at Syracuse. Plutarch says it took two ships to carry it. [< L. *sambuka,* < Gr *sambukē,* < Syr *sabkā,* stringed instrument.] **sam'buke‡.**

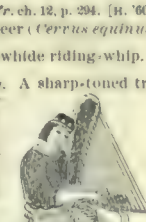
Greek Sambuca: a late form of the Magadis.

Sam-bu'cus, sam bū'cus, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or low trees of the honeysuckle family — the elders — having pithy stems and branches, opposite, pinnate, toothed leaves, and cymous clusters of whitish flowers followed by black or red berries. [< L. *sambucus,* elder-tree.]

sam'buk, sam'buk, *n.* [Ar.] An Arab coasting-vessel smaller than a baggala. **sam'book‡; sam-bu'co†.**

sam'bul, sam'bul, *n.* [Ar.] Musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*).

sam'bur, sam'bur, *n.* [E. Ind.] *Cervus aristotelis,* of hilly districts in India, Burma, and China. **sam'ber‡; sam'bhur‡; sam'boo‡.**

A rusine deer, especially The Head and Shoulders of the Sambur. 1, so

sam'cloth"†, *n.* A sampler.

same, sām. *a.* **1.** Having individual or specific identity; no other; identical: emphasizing a preceding definite article or pronoun, the suggested idea of oneness and particularity being sometimes further emphasized by an additional word; as, that very *same* man. **2.** Identical in nature; not different; similar in kind or quality; as, the *same* plants will grow in the *same* soil and climate everywhere. **3.** Identical in magnitude, amount, or degree; equal; as, children of the *same* age. **4.** Aforesaid or particular; very: marking the thing just mentioned or held in mind: sometimes used as a noun; as, the *same* that I am speaking of.

Well, tell me now, what lady is the *same*
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage?
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

5. Equal in degree of preference; indifferent; of small account; as, whatever comes it is the *same* to him.

To Daniel the lion's den and the monarch's palace are the *same.* UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fénelon* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 31. [H. '47.]

[< Ice. *samr,* same.]

Synonyms: see ALIKE.

—at the same time, nevertheless; still. **—s. offense** (*Law*), an offense that is the same both in law and in fact. He who commits an act that violates both military and civil law, or both federal and State law, or the laws of two countries, may successively be prosecuted in each jurisdiction without infringing the general constitutional prohibition in the United States against putting a person in jeopardy twice for the same offense.

sa'mech, sā'mec, *n.* [Heb.] The fifteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet (ס), representing the sound of *s.* As a numeral it stands for 60. **sa'mek‡; sa'mekh‡.**

same'el-brick", *n.* Same as PLACE-BRICK. See BRICK.

same'ly, sēm'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Unvaried; dull.

same'ness, sēm'nes, *n.* **1.** Lack of change or variety; dull monotony; as, a *sameness* of style; the *sameness* of an ocean voyage. **2.** Correspondence in kind or degree; close similarity; as, they show much *sameness* of disposition. **3.** The state of being one in substance or being; identicalness; oneness; as, the *sameness* of consciousness. **same'li-ness‡.**

sa-mes'ter, sa-mes'tgr, *n.* A coral. **sa-mes'tre‡.**

sam'fire, *n.* Samphire. PHIL. Soc.

Samh'niun, sām'niun, *n.* An ancient Gaelic festival equivalent to Hallowe'en. **Sum'mer-end‡.**

Sa'mi-an, sē'mi-an *or* sg'-. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Ægean island of Samos. **II.** *n.* A native of Samos. **Sa'mi-ot‡; Sa'mi-ote‡.**

—Samian earth, a clay found in Samos, formerly used medicinally as an astringent. **—S. ware,** ancient black or red pottery of high glaze, with ornaments in relief, made of Samian earth or similar clay.

sa'mi-el, sē'mi-el *or* sg'-, *n.* [Turk.] The simoom.

sa'mi-ri, *n.* Same as SAIMIRI.

sam'i-sen, sam'i-sen, *n.* [Jap.] A guitar-like instrument with three strings, played with a plectrum. See CLOG.

sam'ite, sam'it, *C.* (-ait, *E. S.*; sē'mait, *I. W. W.*), *n.* A rich silk fabric worn in the middle ages; originally, one having a warp twisted of six threads; later, any heavy satin or other lustrous silken stuff. [< OF. *samit,* < LL. *examitum,* < Gr. *hexamiton,* < *hex,* six, + *mitos,* thread.] **sam'et†; sam'ette†; sam'it†; sam'met†; sam'yt†; sam'yte†.**

sam'let, sam'let, *n.* A parr. [For SALMONET.]

sam'my, sam'i, *vt.* [SAM'MIED; SAM'MY-ING.] In dressing skins or hides, to moisten with water.—**sam'mier,** *n.* A machine for pressing the water out of skins.

Sam'nite, sam'nait, *a.* Of or belonging to ancient Samnium, in Italy, a region inhabited by a race of Sabine origin, speaking an Oscan dialect, or to its people.

Sam'nite, *n.* **1.** A member of the Samnite race. **2.** A Roman gladiator equipped with a large shield, a leather or metal sleeve on the right arm, a vizored helmet, short sword, shoulder-piece, and greave.

Sa-mo'an, sa-mō'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samoa or the Navigators' Islands in the South Pacific, or to the aboriginal inhabitants, belonging to the Maori race. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Samoan Islands.

Sam"o-sa-te'ni-an, sam'o-sa-tī'ni-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A disciple of Paul of Samosata. See PAULIAN. **Sam'o-sa-tene‡.**

Sam"o-thra'cian, sam'o-thrē'shian, *C.* (-shan, *Wr.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Samothrace, an island in the Ægean Sea.—**Samothracian mysteries,** mysteries celebrated especially in Samothrace and connected with the worship of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux).

sa-moun'†, *n.* Same as SIMOOM.

sam'oun²‡, *n.* A salmon.

sa'mo-var, sä'mo-vär, *W.* (sam'o-vär, *C.*), *n.* A Russian urn, commonly of copper, to hold boiling water, as for making tea.

A Samovar.

Almost every Russian house owns a *samovar,* or urn, for boiling water, which is heated by charcoal in a tube extending from top to bottom. R. PUMPELLY *Across America and Asia* ch. 28, p. 410. [L. & H. '70.]

[< Rus. *samovarŭ,* prob. < Tatar *sanabar,* tea-urn.]

Sa-mo'yed, sa-mō'yed, *n.* **1.** One of a primitive people belonging to the Ural-Altaic race and extending across middle Siberia: used also attributively. They fall into two main groups, the northern and the southern, of which the latter have become almost completely Tatarized. **2.** The language of the Samoyeds, an agglutinative tongue constituting a class of the northern division of the Ural-Altaic family, and including several dialects. **Sam"o-yed'ic‡.** [< Rus. *Samoyedŭ.*] **Sa-mo'ed‡; Sa-mo'id‡; Sa-mo'led‡; Sa-mo'yede‡; Sa-mo'yt†.**

Sam"o-yed'ic, *a.*

samp, samp, *n.* [U. S.] Coarse hulled Indian corn; also, a porridge made of it. [< Am. Ind. *sawpac,* thinned.]

Samp is Indian corn divested of its outside skin or bran, and of its germinal eye, the grain being left whole or nearly so.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 448, p. 239. [A. '57.]

sam'pan, sam'pan, *n.* A Chinese and Javanese flat-bottomed river-boat, a remarkably swift craft, propelled by sails or oars, and sometimes roofed and used as a house-boat. [< Chin. *sam,* three, + *pan,* board.] **san'pan‡.**

samp'fen-wood", *n.* Same as SAPAN-WOOD.

sam'phire, sam'fair (XIII), *n.* **1.** A perennial European herb (*Crithmum maritimum*) of the parsley family, whose saline fleshy leaves were formerly used in pickles. As it grows on cliffs and rocky shores, it is called also **Peter-cress, rock-samphire,** and **sea-fennel.** **2.** Any one of several other plants somewhat similar in appearance or use; as, marsh-*samphire* (see MARSH). [< F. *saint pierre;* see SAINT and PIER.] **—golden samphire,** see GOLDEN. **—Jamaica s.** **1.** The West-Indian saltwort (*Batis maritima*). **2.** A low, tufted, fleshy maritime bush (*Borrichia frutescens*) of the aster family. **sea-side ox-eye‡.—Longwood s.,** a plant (*Pharnaceum acidum*) of the pink family, used as a salad in St. Helena.

sam'pi, sam'pi, *n.* A sibilant letter in the primitive Greek alphabet (ϡ), that became obsolete except as a numeral sign for 900. [< Gr. *sampi,* < *san,* san, + *pi,* pi.]

sam'ple, sam'pl, *vt.* [SAM'PLED; SAM'PLING.] **1.** To take a sample of; test or examine by means of a portion or specimen; as, to *sample* wine, sugar, or ore.

I have *sampled* for the gentle reader a few grains out of an immeasurable harvest. J. J. G. WILKINSON *Emanuel Swedenborg* pref. to second ed., p. 14. [JAS. S. '86.]

2†. To place together for comparison; compare with a sample: obsolete except in logical use. See SAMPLE, *n.*, **2.** **3†.** To make or show something similar to; match.

sam'ple, *n.* **1.** A portion, part, or piece taken as a representative of the whole; a part selected or taken at random as a fair or average example of the quality of all; a specimen; an example; an instance.

There is, therefore, in this country, an implied warranty that the goods correspond to the *sample.*
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 584.

2. *Logic.* Something representing a property or character of a thing, used for comparison with something else, as a piece of iron representing by its weight the weight of a pound of merchandise.

The simplest possible case of inference, perhaps, occurs in the use of a pattern, example, or, as it is commonly called, a *sample.* . . . To compare the sizes of two objects, we need not lay them beside each other. A staff, string, or other kind of measure may be employed. . . . In this case, the proxy or *sample* represents length.
W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* ch. 1, p. 9. [MACM. '77.]

3†. A model for imitation; pattern; example. [< OF. *example;* see EXAMPLE.]

Synonyms: case, example, exemplification, illustration, instance, specimen. A *sample* is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the *sample* may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar; a *sample* of cloth. A *specimen* is one unit of a series, or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities; as, a *specimen* of coinage, or of architecture, or a *specimen* of quartz. No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen,* while all the rest is supposed to be exactly like the *sample.* An *instance* is a *sample* or *specimen* of action. See EXAMPLE.—**Antonyms:** abnormality, aggregate, exception, monstrosity, total, whole.

Compounds: —sam'ple-card", *n.* A card to which a sample or samples, as of cloth, are attached. **—s.-cutter,** *n.* An instrument consisting of a sharp-edged disk rolling against a fixed straight edge, used in cutting strips of cloth for samples. **—s.-room,** *n.* **1.** A room in which samples are displayed or tested. **2.** [U. S.] Hence, a room where liquor is retailed for drinking; a barroom.

Colonel Todhunter left very few *sample-rooms* unexplored.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 15, p. 243. [O. & CO. '74.]

sam'pler, sam'plgr, *n.* **1.** One who samples or tests by sample; also, one who prepares or exhibits samples. **2.** A piece of embroidery or needlework consisting of one or more patterns, formerly often worked as a sample of a beginner's skill, or for the preservation of the pattern or patterns. **3†.** An exemplar; pattern. [< F. *exemplaire;* see EXEMPLAR.]

sam'pling-tube", sam'pling-tiūb, *n.* A pipette for taking small quantities of liquor from a cask; wine-taster.

Samp-sæ'an, samp-sī'an *or* -sē'an, *n.* One of a sect of early Jewish Christians, perhaps the Elcesaites. [< Gr. *Sampsaioi,* Sampsæans, < Heb. *shemesh,* sun.]

samp-su'chine†, *n.* Sweet marjoram.

sam'shu, sam'shū, *n.* [Chin.] Alcoholic liquor resembling arrack, distilled in China from boiled and fermented rice or millet; loosely, any kind of spirits.

Only one distillation is made for common liquor, but when more strength is wanted, it is distilled two or three times, and it is this strong spirit alone which is rightly called *samshu,* a word meaning 'three fired.' S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 808. [S. '83.]

sam'sho‡; sam'shoo‡.

sam'son, sam'sn, *W.* (-sgn, *C.*), *n.* A stout upright post. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* (*a*) A notched stanchion in the hold of a merchant vessel, against which to fix purchases or abut jacks in stowing cargo. (*b*) A stanchion between decks of a war-vessel, to which to attach a pulley-block. (*c*) A heavy upright beam formerly fastened in the deck of whalers for the attachment of the fluke-rope. (*d*) A heavy post in a rigging-loft to get standing rigging on a stretch for fitting. (2) An upright post bearing the walking-beam of an oil-well rig. [< *Samson,* Hebrew champion.] **samp'son‡; samp'son-post"‡; sam'son-post"‡.—samp'son-fish",** *n.* An amber-fish (*Seriola hippos*) of Australia.

Sa-mu'cu, sa-mū'cu, *n.* A South-American stock. See AMERICAN. **Sa-mu'cu-an‡; Za-mu'cu‡.**

Sam'u-el, sam'yu-el, *n.* The ninth and tenth books of the Old Testament, recounting the life of Samuel, his establishment of the Hebrew monarchy, and its rise to power under Saul and David: formerly called the first and second books of the Kings. Compare KING, 7.

Sa'mu-rai, sg'mu-rai, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Jap.] Under the feudal system, now superseded, a member of the soldier class; a military retainer: sometimes including the daimios.

The Daimio . . . has under him some ten or twenty thousand *samurai* . . . scattered through the Dominiate. A. C. MACLAY *Budget of Letters from Japan* letter v, p. 65. [A. & S. '86.]

Sam"y-da'ce-æ, sam'i-dē'sg-ī *or* -dg'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs—the samyda or samyd family—with alternate simple leaves in two ranks and inconspicuous usually racemose flowers. It embraces 4 tribes, 20 genera, and 160 species, all tropical.

Sam'y-da, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sēmyda,* birch-tree.]

Sa-myd'e-æ‡.—sam"y-da'ceous, *a.*

san, san, *n.* [Gr.] Same as SAMPI.

sa'na, sā'na, *n.* A variety of tobacco grown in Peru.

san'a-bl(e, san'ą-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be cured; curable. [< L. *sanabilis,* < *sano,* cure, < *sanus,* sound.]

—san"a-bil'i-ty, san'a-bl(e-ness, *n.*

sa'nat, sā'nat, *n.* [E. Ind.] A calico made in India.

san"a-ta'ri-um, san'a-ta-ry. Same as SANATORIUM, SANATORY; incorrect forms.

sa-na'tion†, *n.* A healing; curing.

san'a-tiv, -ness. Sanative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

san'a-tive, san'ą-tiv, *a.* Having power or tending to cure or heal; healing; sanatory.

There is nothing so *sanative,* so poetic, as a walk in the woods and fields even now, when I meet none abroad for pleasure.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan.* 7, '57 p. 133. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

[< LL. *sanativus,* < L. *sanatus,* pp. of *sano,* heal, < *sanus,* sound.] **san'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

san"a-to'ri-al, san'ą-tō'ri-al, *a.* Sanatory.

san"a-to'ri-um, san'ą-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A locality conducive to the restoration or preservation of health, especially when used as a resort for invalids; a health retreat; specifically, an elevated summer station in tropical climates for European troops, officials, or residents; as, the government of India is directed from the *sanatorium* of Simla between May and November. **2.** An institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids; especially, an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, or some specific treatment, or treating particular diseases. [< LL. *sanatorius,* health-giving, < L. *sanatus;* see SANATIVE.] **san"i-ta'ri-um‡.**

san'a-to-ry, san'ą-to-ri, *a.* Promotive or protective of health; having a tendency to heal or cure; health-giving; healing; curative; sanative; as, *sanatory* diet. Compare SANITARY.

The people were to be purified, partly as a *sanatory* measure, and partly that they might be able to engage in the solemn sacrifice to the god. ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, l. 312-314, note.

[< LL. *sanatorius;* see SANATORIUM.]

san"be-ni'to, sgn'bē-nī'tō, *n. Archeol.* **1.** In the Renaissance period and later, a garment, sometimes decorated with figures of flames, devils, and the like, worn by persons in the hands of the Inquisition, on appearing at an auto da fé for public recantation or punishment, or during a period after repentance and reconciliation to the church. It is variously described as a loose coat or shirt, a hat, or a combination of these. **2.** A penitential garment of sackcloth said to have been formerly worn by penitents on reconciliation to the church. [< Sp. *sambenito,* < *San Benito,* St. Benedict, < L. *sanctus* (see SAINT, *a.*) + *benedictus,* pp. of *benedico;* see BENEDICITE.]

san'cho¹, san'cō, *n.* A rude kind of guitar played by American negroes.

San'cho², *n.* In Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps.

San"cho-Pe'dro, san'cō-pī'drō, *n.* [U. S.] *Card-playing.* A variety of all-fours, in which the highest bidder names the trump. The *Sancho* or nine and *Pedro* or five of trumps count the same as the number of their spots, the ten of trumps counts one as game, and high, low, and jack count one each.

sanct†, *n.* A saint.

sanc"ta-nim'i-ty, sanc'tą-nim'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Sanctity of mind. [< L. *sanctus* (see SANCTIFY) + *animus,* mind.]

sanc'ti-fi-cate†, *vt.* To sanctify.—**sanc'ti-fi-cate†,** *a.*

sanc"ti-fi-ca'tion, sanc'ti-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of sanctifying, or the state of being sanctified; specifically, in theology, the gracious work of the Holy Spirit whereby the believer is freed from sin and exalted to holiness of heart and life: distinguished from *regeneration* and *justification.* The more common Protestant view is that sanctification is a gradual work of divine grace; but it is held by perfectionists to be an instantaneous act, by Pelagians to be only a moral reformation, and by some others to be merely the maintenance of holy exercises. In Roman Catholic theology it is the cleansing of the soul from sin together with the infourings of sanctifying grace and the three theological virtues—faith, hope, and charity.

Regeneration is related to *sanctification* as birth is to growth. The soul's new life begins at regeneration. Its development in spiritual strength and stature is its *sanctification.* FRANCIS L. PATTON *Summary of Christian Doctrine* lesson x, p. 292. [P. B. P.]

2. The act of setting apart as holy or for a holy use; consecration; as, a better *sanctification* of the Lord's day. [< LL. *sanctificatio(n-),* < *sanctifico;* see SANCTIFY.]

sanc'ti-fied, sanc'ti-faid, *pa.* Made holy; consecrated; also, made to affect holiness; sanctimonious; as, *sanctified* purity: a *sanctified* manner.—**sanc'ti-fi"ed-ly,** *adv.*

sanc'ti-fi"er, sanc'ti-fai"gr, *n.* One who or that which sanctifies; specifically [S-], in theology, the Holy Spirit.

sanc'ti-fy, sanc'ti-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make holy; render sacred or morally or spiritually pure; cleanse from sin; in theology, to cause to experience or undergo sanctification.

All philosophy . . . to a truly *sanctified* mind, . . . is but . . . matter for Divinity to work upon. R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. ii, ser. i, p. 647. [G. & N. '38.]

2. To set apart as holy or for holy purposes; consecrate; hallow; as, the Sabbath was *sanctified* by God. **3.** To make a means of holiness; render operative for or productive of holiness; as, the righteous have their afflictions *sanctified* unto them. **4.** To celebrate, adore, or acknowledge as holy; as, "*sanctify* the Lord God in your hearts," *1 Peter* iii, 15. **5.** To give a sacred or inviolable character to; invest with a religious sanction; also, to justify or vindicate; as, the results *sanctify* the work.

Be virtuous ends pursued by virtuous means,
Nor think the intention *sanctifies* the deed.
JOHNSON *Irene* act iii, sc. 8.

[< F. *sanctifier,* < LL. *sanctifico,* < L. *sancio* (pp. *sanctus*), make holy; and see -FY.]

—sanc'ti-fy"ing-ly, *adv.*

sanc-til'o-quent†, *a.* Uttering holy discourse.

sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous, sanc'ti-mō'ni-us, *a.* **1.** Making an ostentatious display or a hypocritical pretense of sanctity; affecting holiness or piety.

Under all this form of godliness there may be hid much *sanctimonious* imposition.
BUCKMINSTER *Sermons* ser. xv, p. 204. [W. & L. '15.]

2†. Saintly. [< L. *sanctimonia,* holiness, < *sanctus;* see SANCTIFY.] **sanc"ti-mo'ni-al†.—sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny, sanc'ti-mo-ni, *n.* **1.** Affected or hypocritical devoutness or saintliness; assumed or outward sanctity; show of holiness. **2**†. Scrupulous piety or austerity; devoutness. [< OF. *sanctimonie*, < L. *sanctimonia;* see SANCTIMONIOUS.]

Synonyms: see AFFECTATION; SANCTITY.

sanc'tion, sanc'shun, *vt.* **1.** To approve authoritatively; render valid by assent or concurrence; confirm; ratify; as, Congress *sanctioned* the President's acts. **2.** To give consent or support to; regard with favor or approval; countenance; as, to *sanction* dishonesty.

Synonyms: see ABET; ALLOW; CONFIRM.

—**sanc'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sanctioned; proper to be sanctioned.—**sanc'tion-er**, *n.* [New.] One who or that which sanctions.

sanc'tion, *n.* **1.** Solemn and final confirmation by supreme authority; ratification; as, the *sanction* of the President and of the Senate gives validity to treaties.

Without the royal *sanction* her [Church of England's] canons had no force. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 45. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. Hence, effective countenance or support; justification; confirmation; as, the *sanction* of long usage; conscience may not give *sanction* to acts that have the *sanction* of law. **3.** Anything that confers binding force or legal solemnity; as, the *sanction* of an oath. **4.** A formal decree; published law; as, a pragmatic *sanction*. **5.** *Law.* The constraining principle; that which impels to conformity to a command or judgment. **6.** A provision for enforcing observance of natural or positive law by the enactments of rewards and penalties; also, the rewards and penalties.

The *sanction* to a law consists of either a reward for obedience (**remuneratory sanction**), or a penalty for infraction (**punitive s.**); but since in positive legislation the penalties greatly outnumber the rewards, a *sanction* usually signifies a penalty.

7. *Ethics.* That which makes virtue morally obligatory, or which impels, binds, or furnishes a motive for man to seek it. (1) In utilitarianism, the knowledge of the painful or pleasurable consequences of an act, or the pleasure or pain itself consequent upon it. (2) The expectation of reward or punishment in another life, or such reward or punishment itself. (3) In essential morality, an internal confirmation or attestation of the moral character of an act, due to the conscience. (4) According to some evolutionists, the consequence, affecting an entire race, of the fact that races with moral instincts are better fitted to survive than those without them.

There is a law written in our nature itself, apart both from temporal *sanctions* and from the prolongation of existence afterdeath, which of itself imposes upon sound minds a real obligation to good conduct. GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* Oct., '91, p. 673.

[F... < L. *sanctionem*, < *sanctus;* see SANCTIFY.]

—**moral sanction** (*Ethics*), a sanction admitted by all to be inseparable from the moral character of acts, as opposed to a merely *legal sanction* or a *physical sanction*.—**physical s.**, the physical pleasure or pain resulting from an act, regarded as a motive for doing or avoiding it.

—**sanc'tion-al**, *a.* (Rare.) Of or pertaining to sanction or sanctioning. **sanc'tion-a-ry**†, *n.*

sanc'ti-tude, sanc'ti-tūd, *n.* (Archaic.) Sacred character; sanctity, also, the air or appearance of sanctity.

sanc'ti-ty, sanc'ti-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or nature of being holy; spiritual purity; godliness; holiness; as, Christian *sanctity*. **2.** The quality of being sacred or inviolable; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. **3.** [Rare.] A holy being or object, or one that protects.

If we cannot at once rise to the *sanctities* of obedience and faith, let us at least resist our temptations. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 63. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[< OF. *sainctete*, < L. *sanctitas*, < *sanctus;* see SANCTIFY.]

Synonyms: holiness, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony. As referring to character, *sanctity* is *holiness*, while *sanctimoniousness* or *sanctimony* is the pretense or affectation of *holiness*. Compare synonyms for HOLY.

sanc'tu-ar"y, sanc'chu *or* tu-er'i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A holy or sacred place; especially, a building, enclosure, or space devoted to sacred uses. Specifically: (1) A house of Christian worship; a church, chapel, or cathedral. (2) *Script.* The temple at Jerusalem. (3) A temple or structure devoted to the worship of any deity; as, heathen *sanctuaries*. (4) Among classical nations, an enclosed or other space, frequently a grove, sacred to one or more deities. (5) The most sacred part of or place in a sacred structure; especially, the part of a church where the principal altar is situated; in scripture, the holy of holies of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, also, the sekos or adytum of an ancient Greek, Roman, or Egyptian temple. (6) Any place considered as sacred; as, the *sanctuary* of the heart.

An author's heart is a *sanctuary* into which, except so far as he voluntarily reveals it the public has no right to enter. BAYARD TAYLOR *Essays, Thackeray* p. 150. [G. P. P. '80.]

(7) Anciently, a church, churchyard, or any consecrated place to which fugitives from justice, as debtors or persons guilty of crime, might flee as a refuge from arrest.

The queen mother . . . foreseeing the ruin of her family, hastily retired with her second son Richard, her five daughters, and the marquess of Dorset into the *sanctuary* at Westminster. That asylum had formerly been respected by her greatest enemy, . . . it would not, she trusted, be violated by a brother-in-law. LINGARD *England* vol. v, ch. 4, p. 185. [E. C. '27.]

(8) Hence, any place of refuge.

2. Immunity from punishment, secured as defined above; shelter; asylum. **privilege of sanctuary**†.

In England this privilege extended to all crimes except treason or sacrilege, but the fugitive was required, within forty days after entering the sacred place, to go in sackcloth and make a detailed confession before the coroner, and abjure and depart the realm. In time abjuration became obsolete, and "sanctuary men" were allowed to stay in the privileged places under certain regulations. By the statute of 21 James I., c. 28, all privilege of sanctuary was abolished, but it was claimed illegally in certain places, at least as to civil process, as late as the time of George I. It still exists for debtors at Holyrood in Edinburgh, but is of no value, imprisonment for debt having been abolished.

Pheidonax . . . lived for a long time in *sanctuary* near the temple of Athênê, at Tegea. GROTE *Greece* vol. v, ch. 45, p. 349. [H. '53.]

[< F. *sanctuaire*, < LL. *sanctuarium*, < *sanctus;* see SANCTIFY.]

Synonyms: adytum, asylum, cathedral, chapel, church, holy of holies, shrine, temple. See REFUGE; SHELTER.

—**sanc'tu-a-rize**†, *vt.* To afford a sanctuary to.—**sanc'tu-ar-y**†, *vi.* To place in a sanctuary.

sanc'tum, sanc'tum, *n.* A sacred spot, hence, colloquially, a private room, a retreat secured against intrusion; as, the editor's *sanctum*. [Sent. of L. *sanctus*, see SANCTIFY.]

—**sanc'tum sanc-to'rum**, the holy of holies (see HOLY); hence, humorously, a place of great privacy.

Sanc'tus, sanc'tus, *n.* [L.] **1.** In liturgical worship, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts," etc.: named from the initial words, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* (holy, holy, holy), of the Latin version. Called also **Tersanctus** (thrice-holy) or **Trisagion. 2.** A musical setting of this passage. **San'tis**†; **San'tos**†.

—**black Sanctus**†, an impious burlesque of the Sanctus sung to an accompaniment of discordant sounds; hence, figuratively, any loud confused clamor.—**S. bell**, in the celebration of the mass, a bell rung at the singing of the Sanctus, the elevation of the host, and other solemn portions of the service: now usually a hand-bell, but formerly a small bell suspended in the roof of the nave, over the chancel. **mass'-bell"**†; **sacring bell**†; **saints' bell**†; **sance'-bell"**†; **sanc'te-bell"**†.

sand, sand, *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle, cover, or powder with sand; put sand on; as, to *sand* painted wood or iron in imitation of stone; to *sand* writing in order to dry the ink. **2.** To cast or drive upon the sand, or a sand-bank or sand-bar; gravel; as, to *sand* a vessel. **3.** To mix sand with; as, to *sand* sugar. **4.** To rub with sand, as in some mechanical operations. **5.** To fill with sand, as by the action of currents: usually with *up*.

The old harbor . . . is now so *sanded up* that large vessels cannot enter. B. TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* ch. 2, p. 46. [G. P. P. '55.]

6. To bury or sink in the sand, as oysters.

sand, *n.* **1.** Any hard, granular, comminuted rock-material finer than gravel and coarser than dust; quartz, or quartz and feldspar mixed, often with scales of mica, grains of magnetite, garnet, etc., these sometimes sorted out by the action of water, as in garnet-sand. **2.** A tract or tracts of sand. (1) *pl.* Tracts of land consisting chiefly of sand; sandy wastes; as, desert *sands*. (2) *pl.* Stretches of sandy beach; as, to stroll on the *sands;* Goodwin *Sands*. (3) *sing.* A sand-bank or a sand-bar; as, a vessel cast upon a *sand*. **3.** *pl.* Grains or particles of sand, especially those of the hour-glass; hence, moments of time or life; term of life; as, the *sands* of life; my *sands* are nearly run.

The *sands* of Time are changed to golden grains,
And dazzle me. POE *Scenes from Politian* sc. 3.

4. *Geol.* (1) Any loose or moderately consolidated bed consisting chiefly of sand: often used in the plural, even in the name of a single deposit. (2) Specifically, sandstone: a technical usage in the Pennsylvania petroleum-region. The following sands are there recognized: **mountain-sand** (also *Vespertine* or *Pocono*), probably Carboniferous, 300 to 600 feet thick, consisting of two distinct belts. Below these are the three most productive **oil-sands**, named, from above downward, *Venango, Warren*, and *Bradford;* these are generally referred to the Devonian, but may be partly Carboniferous. They extend into neighboring States, passing sometimes into shale.

5. *Founding.* A mixture of sand, clay, and other substances, used in making molds for metal castings. **founders' sand**†; **foun'dry-sand"**†; **molders' sand**†; **mold'ing-sand"**†.

Familiar varieties of molding-sand are: **burned sand** (made untenacious by high heat), **core s.** (suitable for making cores: composed of sand, clay, and horse-dung), **dry s.** (a mixture of sand and loam, dried in the oven), **green s.** (unburned molding-sand), **new s.** (newly mixed but not unused molders' sand), **old s.** (a molding-sand rendered friable and porous by frequent high heating), **parting-s.** (a non-adhesive sand with which the meeting faces of a mold are dusted to prevent their sticking together).

6. [Slang, U. S.] (1) Strength of character or of endurance; grit; courage; pluck; as, a man of *sand*.

John Hardy certainly was not made for the frontier, though, to do him justice, he had the '*sand*' that enabled him to hold his own there pretty well. T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, Saint Mary of the Angels* p. 215. [A. '91.]

(2) Money; cash; means. [< AS. *sand*, sand.]

Compounds, etc.: —**Bagshot sand**, see BAGSHOT BEDS, under BED.—**grain'ing-sand"**, *n.* Sand for graining lithographic stones for crayon-work.—**Hastings Sands**, an extensive deposit of the Lower Cretaceous in southern England. See GEOLOGY.—**orange s.** (*Geol.*), a deposit of sand, gravel, and pebbles, containing boulders of northern Paleozoic rocks, occurring in the Mississippi valley; a diluvial deposit of the Champlain epoch (Quaternary); same as LAFAYETTE EPOCH. See GEOLOGICAL CHART, under GEOLOGY.—**sand'-badg"er**, *n.* **1.** The ballsaur. See illus. under BALTSAUR. **2.** The Japanese badger (*Meles anakuma*).—**s.-ball**, *n.* A ball made up of hard soap with sand mixed in it: for washing the hands.—**s.-band**, *n.* *Vehicles.* An iron ring projecting over the inner end of a wheel-hub to keep sand from the axle-box.—**s.-bank**, *n.* A bank or ridge of sand such as is formed by ocean currents or in a shifting river-bed.—**s.-bar**, *n.* A bar of silt formed by currents in rivers and at their mouths, or of sand formed along beaches by tidal action.—**s.-bear**, *n.* The ballsaur.—**s.-bearings**, *n. pl.* The supports of a core in the sand of a mold.—**s.-bed**, *n.* **1.** The bed into which molten metal from a blast-furnace is run. **2.** A floor of a foundry, in which large iron castings are made.—**s.-beetle**, *n.* A trogid beetle.—**s.-bellows**, *n.* Bellows for sanding a freshly painted surface to make it look like stone.—**s.-bird**, *n.* A shore-bird.—**s.-blackberry**, *n.* An erect shrubby blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*) of sandy woods, from Long Island to Florida and westward, differing from the common or high blackberry mainly in having its 3 to 5 leaflets wedge-obovate, and its peduncles with but 2 to 4 flowers instead of 15 to 20.—**s.-blower**, *n.* A sand-bellows.—**s.-board**, *n.* **1.** A bar uniting the side-bars of a wagon where they cross the hind axle. **2.** In car-building, a spring-plank.—**s.-brake**, *n.* A device consisting of sand in a box surrounding a car-axle, intended to stop motion by the frictional resistance of the sand in case of too great speed.—**s.-bug**, *n.* **1.** A small hippoid crustacean that burrows in sea-beaches, as the bait-bug. **2.** (1) A galgulid bug. (2) [U. S.] A digger-wasp; sand-wasp.—**s.-bur**, *n.* A pernicious weed (*Solanum rostratum*) of the great plains of the western United States, now spreading eastward. The fruit closely fills the very prickly calyx.—**s.-burned**, *a.* Having molding-sand fused on its surface: said of a casting.—**s.-canal**, *n.* *Echin.* The madreporic canal; stone-canal.—**s.-cherry**, *n.* A small trailing shrub (*Prunus pumila*) of sandy soils in the United States and Canada, with umbels of 2 to 4 dark-red ovoid acid drupes. **dwarf cherry**†.—**s.-clam**, *n.* The long clam.—**s.-club**, *n.* A long slender bag filled with sand, designed to be used as a club.—**s.-cock**, *n.* [Local, Gt. Brit.] The redshank.—**s.-collar**, *n.* Same as SAND-SALCER.—**s.-corn**, *n.* A grain of sand.—**s.-crab**, *n.* **1.** A racing crab. **2.** The lady-crab.—**s.-crack**, *n.* **1.** A crack running down from the coronet of a horse's hoof: apt to cause lameness if neglected. **2.** A sand-flaw.—**s.-cricket**, *n.* One of various large-headed burrowing crickets of the genus *Stenopelmatus*, as *S. fasciatus* of the western United States, wrongly considered venomous.—**s.-crusher**, *n.* An arrastra-like apparatus for breaking up and washing sand for glass-making.—**s.-cusk**, *n.* An ophidioid fish, as *Ophidium marginatum*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**s.-dab**, *n.* The rusty dab.—**s.-dart**, *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Agrotis ripæ*).—**s.-darter**, *n.* A darter or ethnostomine fish, as *Ammocrypta pellucida*, of the United States.—**s.-dollar**, *n.* Any small flat sea-urchin found on sandy bottoms, as *Echinarachnius parma*.—**s.-drier**, *n.* An apparatus for drying wet sand by drainage or evaporation.—**s.-dune**, *n.* Same as DUNE.—**s.-drift**; **s.-ejector**, *n.* A form of jet-pump for drawing up sand, as from a river-bottom, and discharging it at some desired point.—**sand'fish"**, *n.* **1.** A trichodontoid fish (*Trichodon stelleri*) that buries itself in the sand. **2.** A holothurian of the genus *Holothuria*, especially the white sandfish (*H. edulis*) of Queensland.—**s.-flag**, *n.* Fine-grained sandstone, cleavable into flagstones.—**s.-flaw**, *n.* In brickmaking, a flaw caused by imperfect mixture of the clay with sand; sand-crack.—**s.-flea**, *n.* **1.** The chigoe. **2.** An amphipod crustacean; a beach-flea; sandhopper. See illus. under BEACH-FLEA. **3.** A flea occurring in sandy places, as the dog-flea.—**s.-flood**, *n.* A moving mass of desert sand.—**s.-flounder**, *n.* The windowpane.—**s.-fluke**, *n.* **1.** The sandsucker. **2.** The mary-sole.—**s.-fly**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A minute biting midge of the genus *Simulium*, especially *S. nocivum* of the United States. **2.** A tipulid.—**s.-gall**, *n.* *Geol.* Same as SAND-PIPE.—**s.-gaper**, *n.* The sand-clam.—**s.-glass**, *n.* A device consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a small aperture and mounted so that either bulb may be turned uppermost, while a supply of fine sand runs through to the lower bulb: serving as a measurer of time. See GLASS, *n.*, 5.—**s.-grass**, *n.* Any grass thriving in a sandy soil; specifically, a tufted grass (*Triplasis* or *Tricuspis purpurea*) with numerous bearded joints, and short awl-shaped leaves, common about the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**s.-grouse**, *n.* An Old World pterocloid bird of pigeon-like form, with long pointed wings and short feathered legs, inhabiting sandy tracts. *Pterocles arenaria* is the common sand-grouse of southern Europe and Asia. Pallas's sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia has occasionally overrun Europe. *P. bicinctus* is a species found in Cape Colony.—**s.-guard**, *n.* A sand-band or other device for preventing sand or dust from entering the axle-box of a vehicle.—**s.-heat**, *n.* *Chem.* Heat imparted by sand.—**s.-hill**, *n.* A hill composed of or covered with sand; a dune.—**s.-hiller**, *n.* [Colloq.] A low-class poor white inhabitant of the sand-hill districts of Georgia and South Carolina; a cracker.—**s.-holder**, *n.* A cavity in a pump-barrel to catch sand and keep it out of the way of the plunger or buckets.—**sand'-hop"per**, *n.* An amphipod crustacean. See illus. under BEACH-FLEA.—**s.-hornet**, *n.* A sand-wasp; especially, a crabronid.—**s.-iron**, *n.* *Golf.* A club with an iron head used in driving the ball out of a sand-pit.—**s.-jack**, *n.* Same as WILLOW-OAK. [C.]—**s.-jet**, *n.* A sand-blast, especially one in which steam is used to drive the stream of sand.—**s.-lance**, *n.* A sand-eel or ammodytoid fish.—**s.-lark**, *n.* **1.** A sand-colored lark of the genus *Ammomanes*, of Asia. **2.** One of various shore-birds, especially the sanderling, the common European sandpiper, and the ringneck.—**s.-leek**, *n.* The rocambole.—**s.-lizard**, *n.* A small European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) found in sandy places.—**s.-lob**, *n.* The lugworm.—**s.-lug**, *n.* A low grade of tobacco, manufactured from leaves that grow near the ground.—**s.-martin**, *n.* The bank-swallow.—**s.-mason**, *n.* A British tubicolous terebelloid sea-worm (*Terebella litoralis*).—**s.-mole**, *n.* The South-African mole-rat.—**s.-monitor**, *n.* A large Egyptian varanoid lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) inhabiting sandy places.—**s.-mouse**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The dunlin.—**s.-myrtle**, *n.* See LEIOPHYLLUM.—**s.-natter**, *n.* An Old World sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*, as *E. jaculus*.—**s.-oyster**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] One of the isolated oysters found on sandy shores.—**s.-partridge**, *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*, as the seesee (*A. bonhami*), of India.—**s.-perch**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The calico bass.—**s.-pigeon**, *n.* A sand-grouse.—**s.-pike**, *n.* **1.** The sauger. **2.** A synancioid or lizard-fish, as *Synodus fœtens*.—**s.-pillar**, *n.* Sand whirled by a tornado into the form of a pillar, as in the Sahara; a sand-spout.—**s.-pit**, *n.* A place where sand is dug.—**s.-plank**, *n.* In car-building, a spring-plank.—**s.-plate**, *n.* A horizontal rotating cast-iron plate on which marble articles, etc., are ground or polished.—**s.-plover**, *n.* A ring-plover.—**s.-pride**, *n.* A larval lamprey. **s.-prey**†.—**s.-pump**, *n.* **1.** A long cylinder having a valved piston: for extracting from a well the grit resulting from rope-drilling; a sludger. **2.** A sand-ejector.—**s.-rat**, *n.* A geomyoid rodent, especially the camass-rat.—**s.-reed**, *n.* The beach-grass of the Great Lakes and of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America. **sea-bent**†; **sea sand-reed**†.—**s.-reel**, *n.* A windlass for working a sand-pump in welboring. See illus. under OIL-WELL.—**s.-roll**, *n.* A metal roll cast in a mold of sand: distinguished from a *chilled roll*, which is cast in an iron mold or chill.—**s.-saucer**, *n.* A nearly circular mass of agglutinated egg-capsules of a naticoid gastropod, especially of *Lunatia heros*, found in the sand of beaches. See illus. under SEA-SNAIL.—**s.-collar**†.—**s.-scoop**, *n.* A machine designed for dredging sandy river-beds.—**s.-screen**, *n.* A sieve or screen that separates the gravel from sand shoveled against it.—**s.-shark**, *n.* An odontaspidoid shark, especially *Odontaspis littoralis*.—**s.-shot**, *n.* Small iron balls for use as grape-shot or the like, cast in sand-molds.—**s.-sifter**, *n.* A sand-screen.—**s.-skink**, *n.* A European skink of the genus *Seps*, as *S. ocellatus*.—**s.-skipper**, *n.* A sandhopper; beach-flea.—**s.-smelt**, *n.* An atherinoid fish, or silversides.—**s.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A short-tailed booid serpent of *Eryx*, or a related genus of arid districts of the Old World. **2.** A desert-snake.—**s.-snipe**, *n.* A sandpiper, especially the European.—**s.-sole**, *n.* A European sole (*Solea lascaris*).—**s.-spurry**, *n.* Any one of the various low shrubby herbs of the genus *Spergularia*, of the pink family; especially, in the United States, *Spergularia* or *Buda rubra*, the red sand-spurry, with small linear leaves and small pinkish-red flowers, of sandy fields along the Atlantic coast. **spur"-ry-sand'wort**†.—**s.-star**, *n.* **1.** A starfish. **2.** An

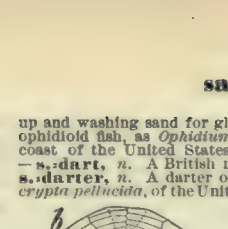

A Sand-dollar (*Echinarachnius parma*), partly denuded of spines.
a, an ambulacral zone; *b*, an interambulacral zone.

A Sand-grouse (*Pterocles bicinctus*). 1/15

Chickering's Sand-pump.

ophiuran. See illus. under OPHIURAN.—**s.-storm**, *n.* A high wind by which sand or dust is lifted and carried along. —**s.-swallow**, *n.* The sand-martin.—**s.-thrower**, *n.* A hand-tool for sprinkling sand on newly painted surfaces. —**s.-trap**, *n.* A trap or settling-chamber introduced in a line of pipe to separate the sand from running water.—**s.-tube**, *n.* **1.** A fulgurite. **2.** *Zool.* (1) A tube-like structure of cemented sand, as the cases of many marine annelids. (2) A sand-canal.—**s.-verbena**, *n.* A handsome half-hardy trailing California annual (*Abronia umbellata*), with rose-pink flowers, perennial in greenhouse culture, adapted for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc. See illus. under ABRONIA.—**s.-viper**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A hog-nosed snake.—**s.-washer**, *n.* A wire screen or other device used in washing earth and other matter out of sand. —**s.-wasp**, *n.* A digger-wasp.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel constructed to scoop water and sand up into launders or flumes, which convey it away from the stamp-mills or dressing-floors.—**s.-widgeon**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The gadwall. —**s.-wind**, *n.* A wind carrying a cloud of sand.—**singing sands**, sands in various parts of the world having the property of emitting a low musical sound when stepped on or allowed to slide down a declivity. **musical sands**†.—**strong s.**, sand containing considerable clay; tenacious sand.—**Thanet Sands**, the lowest beds of the Eocene Tertiary in England. See GEOLOGY.—**volcanic s.**, finely divided fragments of lava produced by volcanic explosions.

san'dal[1], san'dal, *n.* **1.** A kind of shoe, consisting usually of a sole only, but sometimes with a shield for the heel and a cap for the toes, held to the foot by thongs, cords, etc.

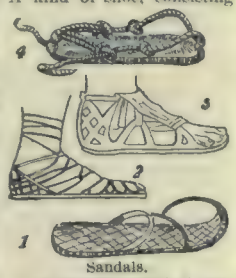

Sandals.

1. An Egyptian sandal of papyrus. 2. A Greek sandal of the 5th century. 3. A Roman sandal. 4. A Japanese sandal.

Sandals, usually of leather, cork, or wood, were sometimes made of straw, wickerwork, silver, gold, velvet, etc., especially among the Orientals. They were worn by both sexes among most of the peoples of antiquity, but among the Greeks chiefly by women. In the Roman Catholic Church the official shoes of some prelates, as abbots and bishops, are highly decorated sandals. **2.** A light fancy slipper often embroidered. **3.** [N. Am.] An overshoe, as of rubber, cut very low, often with a strip across the instep. **4.** A strap or latchet for fastening a low shoe on the foot. **5.** *Her.* A shoe used as a bearing. [< F. *sandale*, < L. *sandalium*, < Gr. *sandalion*, dim. of *sandalon*, sandal; cp. Per. *sandal*, sandal.]

—**san'daled**, *a.* Wearing sandals; also, fastened with a sandal or latchet. **san'dalled**‡.—**san'dal-form**, *C. I.* (**san-dal'i-form**, *E. S. W. Wr.*), *a.* Sandal-shaped; slipper-shaped.

san'dal[2], *n.* Same as SANDALWOOD. [F., < LL. *santalum*, < Gr. *santalon*, sandalwood, < Sans. *chandana*, sandal-tree.] **san'dal-in**†.

san'dal[3], *n.* Same as SENDAL.

san'dal[4], *n.* [Ar.] A long, narrow, two-masted boat used on the Nile and the Barbary coast.

> A smart-looking *sandal*, or jolly-boat, . . . comes swiftly threading her way in and out. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 3, p. 51. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

san'dald, *a.* Sandaled. PHIL. SOC.

san'dal-tree", san'dal-trē', *n.* A Burmese evergreen tree (*Sandoricum Indicum*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), extensively cultivated in the tropics. Its fruit is an acid, fleshy, apple-like, edible berry, its timber is used for carts and boats, and its root has medicinal properties. The Burmese name is **theitto** or **thitto**, under which name also other trees of the genus are included.

san'dal-wood", san'dal-wud', *n.* **1.** The fragrant wood of any one of several trees of the genus *Santalum*, of the sandalwood family (*Santalaceæ*), especially that of *S. album*, a small evergreen tree of southern India and the Indian archipelago. **san'ders-wood"**‡; **saun'ders-wood"**‡.

It is taken chiefly from the heart and roots of the tree, is of light or dark yellow according to age, and is used in the East for carving and incense. The sandalwood of the Hawaiian Islands is produced by *S. Freycenetianum*, which is called **yellow** or **citron sandalwood**, and by *S. paniculatum*; that of western Australia, by *S. latifolium*.

2. Any one of the trees yielding sandalwood. **3.** The wood of any one of various other trees not belonging even to the sandalwood family, but resembling the true sandalwoods in odor or in some other particular. **4.** Among the Russians, the red wood of a Siberian buckthorn (*Rhamnus Dahuri*), used for dyeing leather.

—**bastard** or **false sandalwood. 1.** The fragrant wood of a small Mexican tree (*Ximenia Americana*) of the olacad family (*Olacaceæ*); used as a substitute for true sandalwood in southwestern India. **moun'tain-plum"**‡; **seaside plum**‡. **2.** The red or yellow heart-wood of a small Tahiti tree (*Myoporum tenuifolium*) of the myoporad family (*Myoporineæ*). **3.** The fragrant reddish wood of an oak (*Quercus obelicea*) of the island of Crete.—**Queensland s.**, an Australian shrub (*Eremophila Mitchelli*) of the myoporad family (*Myoporineæ*).—**red s.**, the heavy, close-grained, red wood of either of two East-Indian trees, *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Adenanthera pavonina*) of the bean family. **red sanderswood**‡.—**white s.**, same as SANDALWOOD, 1.

san'dal-wort", san'dal-wūrt', *n.* Any plant of the sandalwood family (*Santalaceæ*).

san'da-rac, san'da-rac, *n.* **1.** A pale-yellow gum resin that exudes in tears from the sandarac-tree. See GUM. **2.** Same as REALGAR. [OF., < L. *sandaraca* (< Gr. *sandarakē*), realgar; cp. Sans. *sindūra*, realgar.]

san'da-rach‡.—**san'da-rac-tree"**, *n.* A medium-sized North-African tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis* or *Thuya articulata*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), yielding the sandarac-gum and a hard, dark-colored, fragrant wood, called *alerce*, susceptible of a high polish and used in ornamental work; believed to be the *thyine wood* of Scripture (*Rev.* xviii, 12). **ar'ar**‡; **ar'ar-tree"**‡; **san'da-rach-tree"**‡.

san-dar'a-cin, san-dar'a-sin, *n.* A resinous compound contained in sandarac that remains when the gum is treated with alcohol.

sand'-bag", sand'-bag', *n.* **1.** A bag filled with or intended for holding sand. (1) A pillow-shaped bag of this kind for building fortifications, for covering cracks to keep out light or air, for use as ballast, etc. (2) A sand-club. (3) A rounded bag full of sand: formerly fastened to a staff and used as a weapon. (4) An engravers' leather cushion filled with sand: used to prop a plate or block at any desired angle. **2.** [Eng.] The stomach of a crab.—**sand'bag"**, *vt.* To strike or belabor with a sand-bag or sand-club.—**sand'bag"ger**, *n.* **1.** A criminal assailant who uses a sand-bag. **2.** A boat ballasted with sand-bags.

sand'-bath", sand'-bath', *n.* **1.** A bath in which the medium is hot sea-sand: used for heating and tempering delicate articles, as watch-springs, that can not bear live heat. See BATH, 4. **2.** A bath, usually of iron, in which sand is used to prevent direct contact of the flame with the vessel to be heated. Compare BATH, 5. **3.** The act of rolling and burrowing in sand; arenation; saburration: done by fowls and birds to cleanse themselves from dirt and insects.

sand'-blast", sand'-blast', *n.* **1.** An apparatus for propelling a jet of sand with great force, as by a blast of air or steam; also, the jet of sand. It quickly cuts hard substances, while a soft substance remains practically unaffected. It is used to engrave patterns on glass, marble, etc., a paper or lace figure being placed on the surface to protect the parts that are to remain untouched. Called sometimes *sand-jet*. **2.** A sand-storm.

sand'-blind", sand'-blaind', *a. Pathol.* Partially blind; false-sighted; having a derangement of vision in which objects, as dark spots, cobwebs, etc., seem to be seen, and to be perpetually moving. [< AS. *sām-*, half, + *blind*, blind.]—**sand'-blind"ness**, *n.*

sand'-box", sand'-box', *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated top for sanding paper to keep ink from blotting; a pounce-box. **2.** A reservoir on a locomotive (in America on top of the boiler) filled with sand to be poured on the rail-treads through pipes ending just in front of the forward drivers, to prevent them from slipping. See LOCOMOTIVE. **3.** The sand-box tree.

—**sand-box tree**, a tropical tree (*Hura crepitans*), 30 to 40 feet high, often cultivated in the United States of Colombia for shade and elsewhere in hothouses for its curious flattened woody capsules, about the size of an orange, with 12 to 15 one-seeded cells, called the *monkey's dinner-bell*. See HURA, and MONKEY'S DINNER-BELL (under MONKEY).

Leaves and Flowers of the Sand-box Tree.

a, male flowers; *b*, female flowers; *c*, a capsule or "sand-box."

sand'ed, sand'ed, *a.* **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with sand; clogged with sand, or buried in sand; sandy. **2.** Of a sandy color; marked with minute specks. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Short-sighted. Compare SAND-BLIND.

sand'eel", sand'-ēl', *n.* **1.** An ammodytoid fish, swimming in large schools and burying itself in the sand at ebb-tide. *Ammodytes tobianus* is the common sand-eel. **2.** A gonorhynchoid fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, as *Gonorhynchus greyi*.

San"de-ma'ni-an, san'dē-mē'ni-an *or* -man'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sandemanianism. **II.** *n.* A member of the Sandemanian sect. See GLASSITE. [< Robert *Sandeman*, of Scotland.]—**San"de-ma'ni-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine and observances of the Sandemanians.

sand'er[1], sand'er, *n.* A sandpapering-machine or a sand-bellows.

san'der[2]†, *n.* Same as SANDALWOOD. **san'ders**†.

san'der-ling, san'der-ling, *n.* A small three-toed sandpiper (*Calidris arenaria*), white below and rusty above in summer and ash-gray in winter. See illus. under LIMICOLINE. [< SAND, *n.*]

san'ders-wood", *n.* Same as SANDALWOOD.

San'dhi, san'dē, *n.* [Sans.] The last sixth of a Yarga or of a Manvantara.

San-dhya', sun-dyā', *n.* [Sans.] **1.** Twilight. **2.** The period that precedes a Yuga.

> The interval that precedes each Yuga is called a *Sandhya*, composed of as many hundreds of years as there are thousands in the Yuga. HARRIET P. BLAVATSKY *The Secret Doctrine* vol. ii, bk. ii, pt. ii, st. 10, p. 308, note. [T. P. S. '88.]

3. The morning and the evening prayer.

san-dif'er-ous†, *a.* Sand-bearing; casting up sand.

sand'i-ness, sand'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of containing sand or consisting of sand. **2.** The quality of being sandy in color or complexion.

sand'ing, sand'ing, *n.* **1.** The performance of some process in which sand is used, as sprinkling, mixing, covering, burying, adulterating, etc., with sand. **2.** Specifically, in the oyster-fishery, the burial of oysters in mud or sand; also, an accretion of sand on oyster-shells. **3.** *Ceram.* A process of testing gilding with sand and water, to ascertain whether it has been fired sufficiently.

sand'ish†, *a.* Somewhat sandy.

san'di-ver, san'di-vėr, *n.* Same as GLASS-GALL. [< OF. *sain de verre*, *sain*, grease, < *sainter* (< G. *schwitzen*), sweat; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *verre* (< L. *vitrum*), glass.] **san'de-vert**.

san'dix, san'dix, *n.* [L.] A red pigment resembling minium, made by calcining lead carbonate. **san'dyx**†.

sand'jak, *n.* Same as SANJAK.

sand'lot", sand'-lot', *n.* A sandy plot of ground; specifically, one of the unoccupied building lots in the outskirts of San Francisco, where Dennis Kearney, a labor agitator, was accustomed to address his followers. He became known as the **sand-lot orator**, and the Constitution of California, adopted in 1879 under the influence of his agitation, as the **sand-lot Constitution**.

sand'man, sand'man, *n.* The mythical being of nursery lore who makes children sleepy or casts into their eyes imaginary sand, which they try to rub out.

sand'-mar"tin, etc. See SAND.

sand'neck"er, sand'nek"ėr, *n.* [Eng.] The sandsucker.

sand'pa"per, sand'pē"pėr, *vt.* To smooth, polish, or clean by rubbing with sandpaper or its equivalent.

—**sand'pa"per-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine having a wheel, belt, or disk on which sandpaper is fastened, for polishing spokes, tool-handles, shoe-soles, etc.

sand'pa"per, *n.* **1.** Stout paper coated with sharp sand or ground glass, embedded in glue and used for smoothing or polishing by abrasion. **2.** Loosely, any paper coated with an abrasive material, as glass-paper or emery-paper.—**sand'pa"per-tree"**, *n.* Any one of various trees of the dilleniad family (*Dilleniaceæ*) with very rough leaves. Those of *Curatella Americana*, of Guiana, are used by the natives as a substitute for sandpaper to polish their blowpipes, war-clubs, etc. The leaves of an East-Indian tree (*Dillenia scabrella*) are similarly used.

sand'peep", sand'pip', *n.* [U. S.] A small sandpiper.

sand'-perch", etc. See SAND.

sand'-pipe", sand'-paip', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Geol.* A vertical cylindrical or conical cavity, from a few inches to many feet in length, filled with sand or gravel, occurring chiefly in calcareous rocks: attributed to weathering. **sand'-gall"**‡. **2.** In a locomotive, one of a pair of pipes extending downward from the sand-box. See LOCOMOTIVE.

sand'pi"per, sand'pai"pėr, *n.* **1.** A tringine snipe-like bird mostly frequenting seashores in flocks.

Actitis hypoleucus is the common sandpiper of the Old World, *A. macularia* the common North-American sandpiper. *Totanus ochropus* is the green sandpiper, and *T. glareola* the wood-sandpiper of the eastern hemisphere. *Tringa maritima* is the purple sandpiper of both coasts of the Atlantic. See illus. under LIMICOLINE. Baird's sandpiper (*T. bairdi*), the least sandpiper (*T. minutilla*), the semipalmated sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*), the upland sandpiper, and the buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) are North-American.

2. One of other small limicoline birds; as, a swimming *sandpiper*, or phalarope. **3.** The sand-pride.

sand'-plain", sand'-plān', *n.* *Geol.* **1.** Any plain constructed of sand. **2.** Specifically, a leaf-shaped delta deposited at the margin of the ice during the glacial period: common in New England.

sand'-pride", sand'-proid', *n.* Same as PRIDE[2].

sand'-prey"‡.

sand'-pump", etc. See SAND.

sand'rac, *n.* Same as SANDARAC.

san'dre, san'dėr, *n.* A European pike-perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*).

sand'rock", *n.* [Eng.] Same as SANDSTONE.

sand'run"ner, sand'run'ėr, *n.* **1.** A sandpiper. **2.** The turnstone.

sand'screw", sand'scrū', *n.* A burrowing gammaridean amphipod (*Lepidactylis arenarius*), of the shores of the northern hemisphere.

sand'spout", sand'spaut', *n.* Sand suspended in a rapidly rotating body of air; a sand-pillar.

sand'stay", sand'stē', *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), of the seashores and sand-deserts of extratropical Australia: remarkably effective for arresting drift-sands.

sand'stone", sand'stōn', *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of particles of quartz sand cemented with silica.

The commercial sandstones are distinguished according to color, source, working qualities, and suitability for particular purposes. Those of free-working qualities and homogeneous texture are called *freestones;* and *brownstone* and *bluestone* are named from their color, as *North River bluestone, Portland brownstone, Euclid bluestone*, etc. The name *flagstone* is usually applied to those varieties of sandstone that split readily into thin sheets suitable for flagging, but it and *bluestone* are not necessarily restricted to any particular kind of rock. Frequently sandstones are designated simply by the name of their source, as *Carlisle stone*, etc. Sandstones are commonly characteristic of certain geological formations from which they may take their name. Among such the following are common varieties: **Catskill sandstone** (Devonian, U. S.), **Medina s.** (Silurian, U. S.), **new red s.** (Triassic, Gt. Brit.), **old red s.** (Permian, Gt. Brit.: formerly extended to the Devonian), **Oriskany s.** (Devonian, U. S.), **Pocono s.** (Carboniferous, U. S.), **Potsdam s.** (Cambrian, U. S.). For the geological position of the foregoing, see chart under GEOLOGY.

—**Berea sandstone**, a fine-grained sandstone or grit from Berea, Ohio, largely used for grindstones and also for building.—**fetid s.**, same as STINKSTONE.—**flexible s.**, a fine-grained variety of itacolumite.—**s. dike** (*Geol.*), a body of sandstone forming a dike, as in northern California.

sand'-storm", etc. See SAND.

sand'suck"er, sand'suk'ėr, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The rough dab; sand-fluke; sandnecker. **2.** [U. S.] A soft-bodied annual living buried in the sand, as an ascidian.

sand'weed", sand'wid', *n.* Same as SANDWORT.

sand'weld", sand'weld', *vt.* To weld by fusing sand on surfaces. These unite more easily when the slag formed by the sand is driven out by hammering.

sand'wich, sand'wich, *vt.* To lay or place between two layers, as meat in a sandwich; insert between dissimilar things; fit tight between two other objects; as, a bank *sandwiched* between warehouses.

sand'wich, *n.* **1.** Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat, cheese, or other savory food. **2.** Hence, any combination of alternating dissimilar things; especially, a trio of objects of which the one in the middle is different from the others. **3.** Specifically, a sandwich-man. [< the 4th earl of *Sandwich*, who had sandwiches brought to him while at cards, that he might be able to play without stopping.]

—**sand'wich-man"**, *n.* A man carrying advertising boards slung in front and behind. **human sandwich**†.

> One of the most wretched classes of the community, the poor fellows who perambulate the streets as *Sandwich Men*. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 112. [F. & W. '91.]

sand'wood", sand'wud', *n.* An evergreen ornamental hothouse shrub (*Bremontiera Ammoxylon*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), from the island of Mauritius. It has purple flowers, and thrives in a sandy soil.

A Terebelloid Sandworm (*Amphitrite ornata*) with Expanded Tentacles. 1/3

sand'worm", sand'wūrm', *n.* **1.** A marine arenicolous annelid; especially, one constructing a tube of sand, as of the genus *Sabellaria*. **2.** The chigoe.

sand'wort", sand'wūrt', *n.* Any species of *Arenaria*, a genus of low usually tufted herbs of the pink family, with opposite sessile leaves and small white flowers.

—**pine-barren sandwort**, a densely tufted species (*Arenaria Caroliniana* or *Alsine squarrosa*) growing in sandy barrens along the Atlantic coast from Long Island to Georgia.—**thyme-leaved s.**, a low annual diffusely branched European species (*A. serpyllifolia*), with very small ovate, acute leaves, naturalized in sandy waste places of the United States.

sand'y, sand'i, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or characterized by sand; containing, covered with, or full of sand; hence, lacking stability; unstable; as, the *sandy* beach; a *sandy* desert. **2.** Having the color of sand; yellowish-red; as, a *sandy* beard. **3†.** Void of interest; dry. [< AS. *sandig*, < *sand*, sand.] **sand'le†.—sand'y-car"pet**, *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Emmelesia decoloraria*). **—s.-glass†**, *n.* Same as SAND-GLASS.—**s. laverock**, the ring-plover; also, the European sandpiper.

—sand'i-ly, *adv.*

sau'dy¹, san'di, *n.* Prov. Eng.] The sandy laverock.

—cuckoo's sandy, the meadow-pipit.

sau'dy², *n.* Tasmania.] A percophoid fish, the fresh-water flathead (*Aphritis urvilli*).

San'dy³, *n.* Scot.] A Scotchman: abbr. of *Alexander*.

sand'yx, *n.* Same as SANDIX.

sane, sān, *a.* **1.** Mentally sound; not deranged; in full possession of one's senses, will, and reason; as, a *sane* person. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind; showing normal correctness of judgment: as, a *sane* enterprise. **3.** [Archaic.] Physically sound; healthy; as, a *sane* body. [< L. *sanus*, whole.]

Synonyms: healthy, lucid, rational, sober, sound, underanged, unperverted.

—sane'ly, *adv.* As a sane person; in a sane manner.— **sane'ness**, *n.* Sanity.

sang, sang, *imp.* of SING, *v.*

sang¹, *n.* Scot.] Same as SONG.

—sang'school", *n.* [Scot.] A singing-school.

sang², sāñ, *n. Veter. Surg.* Malignant pustule; anthrax. [F.; see SANG³.] **sang"-de-rate'‡**, sāñ'-dę-rāt'.

sang³, *n.* Blood; in heraldry, gules; in various phrases. [F., < L. *sanguis*, blood.] **—gut"té' de sang** (*Her.*), having a spotted ground representing drops of blood.— **sang"-de-bœuf'**, sāñ'-dę-bœf', *n.* [F.] Literally, bullock's blood: a dark red of varying shades characterizing a certain kind of antique Chinese pottery and imitated in modern ware.

sang⁴, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese wind-instrument. See quotation. **cheng‡; sheng‡.**

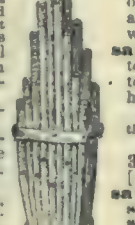

A sang.

The *sang* is . . . the embryo of the organ; it is a hollow conical shaped box which corresponds to a wind chest, having a mouthpiece on one side, and communicating with thirteen reeds of different lengths inserted in the top. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 170. [W. & S. '76.]

san'ga¹, san'ga, *n.* [Abys.] An Abyssinian bibovine ox (*Bos africanus*) with horns sometimes 4 feet long. **san'gu:.**

san'ga², *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A breastwork or parapet. **2.** A wooden bridge.

san"ga-ree', san'ga-rī', *n.* [-REED'; -REE'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To dilute and sweeten; make into sangaree, as port or sherry wine. **II.** *i.* To partake of sangaree.

san"ga-ree', *n.* Red wine and water, spiced, sugared, and often iced: much used in hot climates. [< Sp. *sangría*, lit. 'bleeding,' < *sangre* < L. *sanguis*, blood.]

sang"-froid', sāñ'-frwȧ', *n.* [F.] Calmness of demeanor amid circumstances of embarrassment or danger; steadiness of nerve; assurance; collectedness. [F., *sang* (see SANG³); *froid* cool, < L. *frigidus*; see FRIGID.]

But even in this hour of desperate peril he [the Sultan Hakam] did not lose the *sang-froid* which is the birthright of great men. S. L. POOLE *Story of the Moors in Spain* ch. 1, p. 75. [S. P. P.]

san'gha, sun'go, *n.* [E. Ind.] A convocation or chapter of Buddhist priests.

san'gi-ac. **san'gi-a-cate.** Same as SANJAK, etc.

san'gi-ant, san'gi-ant, *a.* [F.; *Her.*] Bleeding: used especially in the phrase **erased and sanguiant**, meaning 'torn off and bleeding,' as a lion's paw.

sang'li-er, sang'li-gr, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A wild boar.

San-gra'do, sān-grä'dō, *n.* A physician whose practise consists largely in bloodletting: from Dr. *Sangrado*, a character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

San"greal', sān'grēl' *or* san'gre-al (XIII), *n.* The Holy Grail. See GRAIL¹. [OF., < *sang*, F. *sang* (see SAINT, *a.*) + *greal*; see GRAIL¹, *n.*] **San-graal'‡.**

sang'sue, sang'sū, *n.* [F.] A leech. **san'gui-suge‡.**

san'gu, *n.* Same as SANJAK.

sanguī-. Derived from Latin *sanguis*, blood; a combining form. **—san-guic'o-lous**, *a.* Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite. **san"gui-nic'o-lous‡.—san"gui-fu'-cient**, *a.* Blood-making. **—san-guif'er-ous**, *a.* Conducting blood, as the organs of circulation. **san"gui-nif'er-ous‡.—san"gui-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The generation of blood; blood-formation, as from chyle.—**san'gui-fi"-er**, *n.* That which produces blood, a promoter of blood-formation. **san-guil'lu-ous‡**, *a.* Flowing with blood. **—san'gui-fy**, *vt. & i.* To make into blood, make blood.— **san-guig'e-nous‡**, *a.* Generating blood; blood-forming.

san'guin, *a.* Sanguine. PHIL. SOC.

san"gui-na'ceous, san'gwi-nē'shius, *a.* Of a sanguine hue, blood-red. [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood.]

San"gui-na'ri-a, san'gwi-nē'ri-ȧ *or* -ng'ri-ȧ, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants of the poppy family. *Sanguinaria Canadensis* is the common bloodroot. See illus. under BLOODROOT. **2.** [s-.] The bloodroot, or its medicinal preparation, which is emetic, purgative, or stimulant according to the dose. [< L. *sanguinaria*, plant so called, < *sanguinarius*; see SANGUINARY.]

san-guin'a-rin, } san'gwin'ō-rin, rin *or* -rin, *n.*
san-guin'a-rine, } *Chem.* A white nearly crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{19}NO_5$) contained in the roots and other parts of bloodroot, in celandine, and in horn-poppy.

chel"e-ryth'rin‡; pyr'rho-pine‡.

san'gui-na-ry, san'gwi-na-ri, *a.* **1.** Attended with much bloodshed; characterized by slaughter, bloody; as, a *sanguinary* battle. **2.** Prone to shed blood; murderous; bloodthirsty; as, a *sanguinary* tyrant.

The prisoners amounted to two thousand, whom the *sanguinary* Pedro had prepared to immolate to his revenge. LINGARD *England* vol. iv, ch. 2, p. 83. [E. C. '25.]

3. Consisting of blood; as, a *sanguinary* flood. [< L. *sanguinarius*, < *sanguis*, blood.] **san'gui-nous‡.**

Synonyms: bloodthirsty, bloody, cruel, inhuman, murderous, sanguine, savage. *Sanguinary* applies either to the act of shedding blood or to the spirit that delights in bloodshed. *Bloody* applies more directly to the actual staining with blood, we may say either a *sanguinary* or a *bloody* battle; but a *bloody* not a *sanguinary* field, we speak of a *sanguinary* rather than of a *bloody* threat, disposition, etc. *Sanguine* is sometimes used in poetic or elevated style in the sense of *bloody*; as, a *sanguine* stain.

—san'gui-na-ri-ly, *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodily.—**san'gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

san'gui-na-ry, *n.* **1.** Same as YARROW. **2.** Same as SANGUINARIA, 2.

san'guine¹, *vt.* To stain with blood; color red.

san'guine, say'gwin, *a.* **1.** Of buoyant disposition; hopeful of the best; confident; light-hearted, vivacious, or cheerful; ardent or enthusiastic; originally, having qualities or a temperament supposed to be due to active blood. See TEMPERAMENT.

The *sanguine* temper of the Americans, and the sight of the ardour with which they pursue their aims, stimulates an European, and makes him think the world a better place than it had seemed amid the entanglements and sufferings of his own hemisphere. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 112, p. 662. [MACM. '88.]

2. Having the color of blood; red. Specifically: (1) Ruddy; as, a *sanguine* complexion. (2) *Bot.* Of a dull red verging on dark brown. (3) *Her.* Murrey-colored. **3.** Composed of blood; as, the *sanguine* stream of life. **4.** Abounding with blood; of full habit; plethoric.

And if the steer must fall,
In youth and *sanguine* vigor let him die.
ARMSTRONG *Art of Preserving Health* bk. ii, l. 62.

5. *Phrenol.* Noting a temperament where the heart and lungs are large, chest broad, abdomen moderate, face full, complexion bright, eyes blue, circulation active, and the spirit enthusiastic. **6.** [Rare.] Bloodthirsty; sanguinary. [< F. *sanguin*, < L. *sanguineus*, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood.] **san'guin†; san'gwine†; san'gwyn†.**

Synonyms: animated, ardent, buoyant, confident, enthusiastic, hopeful. *Sanguine*, from the same root as *sanguinary* (Latin *sanguis*, blood), came to denote full-blooded or plethoric, and so *ardent*, *confident*, *hopeful* — qualities which were supposed to be associated with fulness of blood. For the rare use of *sanguine* in direct literal sense, see synonyms for SANGUINARY.

—san'guine-less, *n.* [Rare.] Bloodless; pallid. **—san'guine-ly**, *adv.* In a sanguine manner; hopefully; enthusiastically.—**san'guine-ness**, *n.* The quality, character, or condition of being sanguine.

san'guine, *n.* **1.** Blood-color; deep red. Specifically: (1) *Art.* A deep blood-red obtained from iron oxid. (2) *Her.* Murrey. **2.** *Art.* A crayon colored with iron oxid, or a drawing executed with such crayon. **3†.** Red hematite or bloodstone, with which swords, armor, etc., were formerly stained red.

san-guin'e-ous, san-gwin'ę-us, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or forming blood; also, having circulatory organs; as, *sanguineous* animals. **2.** Full-blooded; having the sanguine temperament.

Courage . . . is witnessed in the pale and fragile, more than in the strong and *sanguineous*, or the bulky and hairy savage. CHARLES BELL *Anat. of Expression* essay vi, p. 133. [BELL '83.]

3. Sanguine in disposition. **4.** Of the color of blood. [< L. *sanguineus*; see SANGUINE, *a.*]

sanguini-. Same as SANGUI-: a combining form. **—san"gui-nic'o-lous**, *a.* Same as SANGUICOLOUS.— **san"gui-nif'er-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Conveyance of blood; circulation.—**san"gui-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Same as SANGUIFEROUS.—**san"gui-niv'o-rous**, *a.* Same as SANGUIVOROUS.

san-guin'i-ty†, *n.* **1.** Sanguineness. **2†.** Consanguinity.

san-guin'o-lent, san-gwin'o-lent, *a.* Tinged or mixed with blood; bloody. [< L. *sanguinolentus*, < *sanguis*, blood.]

—san-guin'o-lence, san-guin'o-len-cy, *n.*

san"gui-suc'tion, san'gwi-suc'shun, *n.* The act of blood-sucking, as by leeches. [< SANGUI- + SUCTION.]

san'gui-suge, san'gwi-sūj), *n.* A leech; sangsue. [< L. *sanguisuga*, < *sanguis*, blood, + *sugo*, suck.]—**san"-gui-su'gent**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sanguisuge; blood-sucking. **san"gui-su'gous‡** [Rare]. **2.** Sanguivorous.

san-guiv'o-lent†, *a.* Bloodthirsty.

san-guiv'o-rous, san-gwiv'o-rus, *a.* Subsisting on blood; sanguinivorous. [< SANGUI- + L. *voro*, devour.]

San'he-drin, } san'he-drin, -drim, *n.* **1.** A Jewish
San'he-drim, } council and tribunal, especially the supreme council of the Jewish nation, in existence from an uncertain time after the exile until A. D. 425, originating in the municipal council of Jerusalem, which gradually increased its functions. This supreme council, called also **Great Sanhedrin**, was composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders of the people, and under the Romans was presided over by the high priest. It had not the power of inflicting death. The **lesser sanhedrins**, or provincial courts, of which there was one in each large town, were each composed of 23 members appointed by the Great Sanhedrin sitting in Jerusalem.

The Jewish tradition which regards the *synedrium* as entirely composed of rabbins sitting under the presidency and vice-presidency of a pair of chief doctors, the nâsi and âb bèth din, is quite false as regards the true *synedrium*. It was after the fall of the state that a merely rabbinical bèth din sat at Jabneh and afterwards at Tiberias, and gave legal responses to those who chose to submit a judicature not recognized by the civil power. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxii, p. 812.

2. Figuratively, any council or assembly. [< Heb. *sanhedrin*, < Gr. *synedrion*, < *syn*, with, + *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.] **Syn-e'dri-on‡; Syn-e'dri-um‡.**

San'he-drist, *n.* A member of the Sanhedrin.

San'hi-ta, san'hi-tȧ, *n.* [Hind.] The portion of the Veda that comprises the hymns. See VEDA.

In the Rig-veda we must distinguish again between the original collection of the hymns or Mantras, called the '*Sanhitâ*' or the collection, being entirely metrical and poetical, and a number of prose works, called '*Brâhmanas*' and '*Sûtras*.' MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [S. '74.]

san'i-cle, san'i-cl, *n.* **1.** Any one of various smooth perennial herbs constituting the genus *Sanicula*, of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*); especially, in the United States *S. Marilandica*, called also *black snakeroot*, and in the Old World *S. Europæa*, the wood-sanicle, both reputed to have medicinal roots. They grow 2 or 3 feet high in thickets and woods and have a few palmately lobed or divided stem-leaves, and long-stalked radical leaves, with small white or yellowish flowers in capitate umbels. **2.** Any one of various plants of some other genus or family. For examples, see phrases. [F., < LL. *sanicula*, in form dim. of L. *sanus*, healthy.]

—Alpine sanicle, or **bear'scar s.**, a cultivated ornamental perennial (*Cortusa Matthioli*) of the primrose family, from the Swiss Alps, with long-petioled radical leaves and drooping funnel-shaped or bell-shaped flowers in umbels. **—American s.**, alum-root (*Heuchera Americana*). **—white s.**, same as WHITE SNAKEROOT.

san'id-as"ter, san'id-as'ter, *n. Spong.* A short rod-like spicule with scattered cylindrical spines. [< Gr. *sanis* (*sanid-*), tablet, + *astēr*, star.]

san'id-in(e, san'id-in, *n. Mineral.* A variety of orthoclase, usually rich in soda, in tabular, transparent, and glassy crystals, found in trachyte, phonolite, etc. [< Gr. *sanis* (*sanid-*), tablet.] **san'id-in(e-tra"chyte**, *n. Petrol.* A variety of trachyte in which the ground-mass consists chiefly of sanidine.

—san"id-in'ic, *a.*— **san'id-in-ite**, *n. Petrol.* A trachytic rock composed almost exclusively of sanidine.— **san"id-in"o-phyr'ic**, *a. Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of sanidine.

san"i-do'des, san'i-dō'dēz *or* -dēs, *n. Med.* One whose chest is flat like a board. [< Gr. *sanidōdēs*, flat, < *sanis*, plank, + *eidos*, form.]

sa'ni-es, sē'ni-iz *or* sg'ni-ēs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A serous greenish fluid of offensive smell, presenting the appearance of pus tinged with blood, discharged from ulcers.— **gangrenous sanies**, sanies resulting from death of tissue.

—sa'ni-ous, *a.* Of the nature or appearance of sanies, or productive of it; ichorous.

san'i-fy, san'i-ful, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To make healthful or sanitary. [< L. *sanus*, whole, + -FY.]

san"i-ta'ri-an, san'i-tē'ri-ȧn, *a.* Of or pertaining to hygienic laws; relating to the public health.

san"i-ta'ri-an, *n.* A student of sanitary laws; a promoter or advocate of sanitary reform. **san'i-ta-rist‡.**

san'i-ta-ri-ly, san'i-tę-ri-li, *adv.* With reference to hygiene or sanitation.

san"i-ta'ri-um, san'i-tē'ri-um *or* -tą'ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A sanatorium: sometimes restricted to a place where the hygienic conditions are prophylactic or preservative of health, as distinguished from one where therapeutic agencies are employed. [< L. *sanitas*; see SANITY.] **san"i-to-ri-um‡** [Corrupt form].

san'i-ta-ry, san'i-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Relating to the preservation of health, especially to hygiene and public health; concerned with sanitation; as, *sanitary* regulations; a *sanitary* engineer. **2.** Same as SANATORY.

In Sweden *sanitary* amulets are made of mistletoe-twigs, and the plant is supposed to be a specific against epilepsy and an antidote for poisons. FISKE *Myths and Myth-Makers* ch. 2, p. 61. [O. & CO. '73.]

[< L. *sanitas*; see SANITY.] **san'i-to-ry‡** [Erroneous form].

Synonyms: see HEALTHY.

—sanitary science, the branch of science that treats of special measures for the preservation of health and prevention of disease, both as to communities and individuals. **—United States S. Commission**, an association formed in June, 1861, for the relief and comfort of Union soldiers during the civil war, in the camp and field, designed to supplement the Army Medical Bureau.

san'i-tate, san'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] [Rare.] To apply sanitary measures to; bring into a condition conducive to health. [C.] [< L. *sanita(t-)s*; see SANITY.]

san"i-ta'tion, san'i-tē'shun, *n.* The devising and applying of measures for preserving and promoting public health; the removal or neutralization of elements injurious to health; the practical application of sanitary science.

Arrangements Providing Sanitation for a Modern House.

The supply of water enters from the street main by a pipe (*l*), under control of a stop-and-waste cock (2). *c*, *c*, cold-water pipes; 3, boiler, from which the water passes to the range (4), returning by a pipe (5), and flowing thence through the system of hot pipes (*h*, *h*); 6, a sink, 7, 7, stationary wash-tubs; 8, a bathtub; 9, a wash-stand; 10, water-closet seat, with an overhead flushing-box (11) operated by pulling the valve-cord (*l*). All of these receptacles discharge through waste-pipes (*w*, *w*) into the soil-pipe (13, 13). Both the waste-pipes and the soil-pipe contain a trap or traps (*t*, *t*, *t*) for each connection, and are ventilated by the system of pipes in dotted lines (12), leading to the roof. The soil-pipe has an upper exit (*x*), a "clean-out" (*o*), and a running-trap (*r*) with a sand-hole (8), ventilated by a branch opening to the air outside the house through a grating (*g*); it discharges to the street sewer at *f*.

san'i-tist, san'i-tist, *n.* A sanitarian.

san'i-ty, san'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sane; especially, soundness of mind; perfect control of one's senses, reason, and will. See INSANITY. [< L. *sanitas*, < *sanus*, whole.]

Perhaps we should say that the truly eloquent man is a sane man with power to communicate his *sanity*. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Eloquence* p. 77. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

san'jak, san'jak, *n.* [Turk.] An administrative subdivision of a Turkish province or vilayet. Called also *mutessarifik*. It is further subdivided into *kazas*, or cantons, and these into *nahies*, or parish communes. The administrator is called the **sanjak-bey** or **-beg**, or *mutessarif*. **san'gi-ac‡; sand'jak‡; san'jak-ate‡.**

sank, sangk, *imp.* of SINK, *v.*

san'kha, sang'kho, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** The chank-shell. **2.** An ornament made from chank-shells; conch-shell. See illus. under CHANK. **chan'ka‡.**

San'khya, sāṅ'kyą, *n.* [Sans.] One of the six systems of philosophy founded by Kapila, fabled to have been a son of Brahma and an incarnation of Vishnu: a dualistic system, using Vedic notions but departing entirely from the spirit of the Vedas.

San-khya'yu-na Brah'ma-na. See BRAHMANA.

san'nah, san'nȧ, *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East-Indian muslin.

san'nup, san'up, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A married male Indian; correlative of *squaw*. **san'nop‡.**

san'ny, san'i, *n.* [Scot.] The European sandpiper.

san-nya'sa, san-nyā'sȧ, *n.* [Sans.] Withdrawal from the world; asceticism.—**san-nya'si**, *n.* One who retires from the world; an anchorite; also, a wandering fakir; religious mendicant. **su-nya'see‡.**

san'pan, *n.* Same as SAMPAN.

sans, sănz, *W.*[1] (sanz, *C. E. W.*[2] *Wr.*; sănz, *S.*) (XIII). *prep.* Without: used in heraldry and in French phrases, and formerly (and still archaically) as if it were an English word.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 7.

Dust into Dust, and under Dust, to lie,
Sans Wine, *sans* Song, *sans* Singer, and — *sans* End!
OMAR KHAYYÁM *Rubáiyát* tr. by Fitzgerald, st. 24.

[F., < L. *sine*, without, < *si*, if, + *ne*, not.] **sanse†**; **sanz†**; **sauns†**.

—**sans″-ap-pel′**, *n.* [Rare.] One not to be appealed from; a teacher or arbiter whose decision is final.—**s. nombre** (*Her*), covered with small charges, as a field.

san′sa, san′sə, *n.* A kind of tambourine or tabor.

San′scrit, **San-scrit′ic.** Same as SANSKRIT, etc.

sans″cu″lotte′, sănz″cu″lot′, *W.*[1], *or* sanz″cu-lot′, *C. W.*[2], *n.* **1.** Literally, a man without breeches: first applied by the aristocrats as a term of reproach to those who started the revolution of 1789, it afterward became a popular name for one of a revolutionary mob; a Jacobin.

He relapsed into Jacobinism so fierce, that . . . a friend, by way of agreeable flattery, compliments him as being only 'half a *sans-culotte*.' DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Parr* in vol. ii, pt. i, p. 169. [T. & F. '56.]

2. Hence, a revolutionary anarchist; a red republican; a communist. Compare NIHILIST. [F., < *sans* (see SANS) + *culotte*, breeches, < *cul* (< L. *culus*), breech.]

—**sans″cu-lot′tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, done by, or like the sansculottes; revolutionary. Compare CULOTTIC.—**sans″-cu-lot′tide**, *n.* In the calendar adopted in the French Revolution, one of the supplementary days or holidays intervening between the end of Fructidor and the beginning of the new revolutionary year. See CALENDAR.—**sans″cu-lot′tism**, *n.* The ideas or proceedings of sansculottes; democracy; in a bad sense, anarchy or demagogism.—**sans″-cu-lotte′rie†**; **sans″cu-lot′ter-y†** [Carlyle].—**sans″cu-lot′tist**, *n.* A sansculotte, or an upholder of sansculottism.

San′skrit, san′skrit, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting the ancient sacred language of India or the period during which it was a living tongue; as, *Sanskrit* verse. **San′scrit†**.—**Sanskrit architecture**, an early style of northern Indian architecture, the precursor of the Jain: characterized by low and wide temples with a massive square tower, convexly pyramidal from half its height to the apex. Called also **Indo-Aryan.** See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN.

San′skrit, *n.* The ancient and classical language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings belonging to the Indic class of the southern division of Aryan languages: opposed to *Prakrit* and modern dialects descended from it.

It is the oldest of the Aryan or Indo-European languages. Its copious literature begins with the Vedas (see VEDA), and dates probably from 2000 to 1500 B. C. It is still cultivated as a classical language, and is the sacred language of the Brahmans. See ARYAN; INDO-EUROPEAN; JATAKA; MAHABHARATA; PURANA; TUNTRA; UPANISHAD RAMAYANA.

The virtual mother of all these dialects [Hindustani, Gipsy, Prakrit, Pali] is the *Sanskrit*. For the last twenty-five centuries, at least, the *Sanskrit* has been no longer a proper vernacular language, but kept artificially in life, as the sacred dialect of Brahmanism and the cultivated tongue of literature and learning.
WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. vi, p. 225. [S. '67.]

[< Sans. *Samskrita*, < *samskrita*, perfect, < *sam*, together, + *krita*, made.]

—**San-skrit′ic**, *a.* Relating or belonging to the sacred Hindu language; derived from or written in Sanskrit. **San-scrit′ic†.**—**San′skrit-ist**, *n.* A person versed in the Sanskrit language or writings. **San′scrit-ist†.**—**San′skrit-ize**, **San′skrit-ise**, *vt.* To translate into Sanskrit or change to a Sanskrit form. **San′scrit-ise†**; **San′scrit-ize†.**

sans sou″ci′, sănz sȯȯ″si′. [F.] Without care; specifically [S-S-], the name of a royal palace at Potsdam, built by Frederick the Great, and now preserved just as he left it.

San′ta Claus, san′tə clôz. **1.** In nursery folk-lore, a friend of children who brings presents on Christmas eve: usually represented as a little, fat, jolly old man who drives over the roofs in a sleigh drawn by reindeer and descends chimneys to fill with gifts the stockings hung by the chimney-piece to receive them. Sometimes he is said to leave a birch rod in the stocking of a naughty child. **Santa Klaus†**; **St. Nicholas†**; **St. Nick†.** **2.** A similar character found in the nursery lore of many countries, and in most instances identified with St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children. The special form of the legend found in the United States is due to the Dutch. [D. for *Saint Nicholas.*]

San′tal[1], san′tal, *n.* One of a non-Aryan people of India, dwelling in the Santal Parganas, northwest of Calcutta. **San′thal†.**—**San′ta-li**, *n.* The language of the Santals, belonging to the Kolarian stock of the Ural-Altaic languages. **San′tha-li†.**

san′tal[2], *n.* *Pharm.* Sandalwood. [< LL. *santalum*; see SANDAL[2].]—**oil of santal**, sandalwood-oil. See OIL.

—**san-tal′ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sandalwood.—**santalic acid**, a red crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) contained in sandalwood, from which it is extracted by means of alcohol. **san′ta-lin**[c]†.

San″ta-la′ce-æ, san″tə-lā′sē-ē *or* -lə′sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs—the sandalwood family—often parasitic on roots, with alternate or opposite entire leaves and small greenish flowers in terminal or lateral heads, cymes, or spikes, the flowers with stamens as many as the perianth-lobes and opposite them. It includes 4 tribes, 28 genera, and 200 species, mainly tropical. [< SANTALUM.]—**san″ta-la′ceous**, *a.*

San′ta-lum, san′tə-ləm, *n.* *Bot.* The type genus of the sandalwood family, embracing about 8 species of smooth evergreen trees or shrubs, natives of the East Indies, Malaysia, Australia, and the Pacific islands. See SANDALWOOD. [< LL. *santalum*; see SANDAL[2].]

San′ta Ma′ri′a tree, sän′tə mä-rē′ə trē. The calaba.

San′ta Mar′tha wood. Same as NICARAGUA-WOOD.

San-tee′[1], san-tē′, *n.* A North-American Indian of a tribe forming a division of the true Dakotas.

san′tee[2], san′tē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A variable measure of land, as much as 2, 3, or 4 bullocks can plow in a season. **san′thee†.**

san′ter, *ci.* [Local, U. S.] Same as SAUNTER.

san′tir, san′tēr, *n.* [Ar. Per.] An Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks. **san′tour†**; **san′tur†.**

San″to-li′na, san″tō-lī′nə *or* -lī′nə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World plants of the aster family, the best-known species being the ground-cypress. [< L. *sanctus*, holy (see SANCTIFY), + *linum* (< Gr. *linon*), flax.]

san′ton, san′tən, *n.* [Sp.] A Mohammedan hermit; a dervish.

Easy to glow with the Santon's rage,
And walk on the Mecaan pilgrimage.
WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 12.

san′tone†; **san′toon†.**

san′to-nate, san′tō-nāt, *n.* A salt of santonic acid.

san-ton′i-ca, san-ton′i-kə, *n.* **1.** An Oriental variety of *Artemisia* (*A. maritima*, var. *pauciflora*); formerly supposed to be *Artemisia Santonica*, of Persia and Tartary. **2.** The unexpanded flower-heads of this plant, used as an anthelminthic. **Levant wormseed‡.** [< L. *Santonicus*, of the Santoni, < *Santoni*, a people of Aquitania.]—**san-ton′ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant santonica.

—**santonic acid**, same as SANTONIN.

san′to-nin, { san′to-nin, *n.* A colorless crystalline
san′to-nine, { poisonous compound ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$) contained in santonica, of which it is the active principle: used in medicine as a vermifuge, and remarkable for producing artificial and temporary violet-blindness, a very rare form of color-blindness. [< F. *santonine*, < L. *Santonicus*; see SANTONICA.]—**san″to-nin′ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from santonin.—**santoninic acid**, a compound ($C_{15}H_{20}O_4$) contained in santonica and derived from santonin by treatment with alkalis.

San″to-rin′i-an, san″tō-rin′i-ən, *a.* Pertaining to or named after G. D. Santorini (1681–1737), a Venetian anatomist; as, the *Santorinian* plexus, muscle, and fissures.

San-ya′si, san-yä′si, *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ascetic: commonly a worshiper of Siva.

sa′o, sā′ō, *n.* A cunicoid sea-worm of the genus *Hyalinœcia*, especially the European *H. tubicola*, inhabiting a portable quill-like tube.

Sa′o-shyant, sā′ō-shyənt, *n.* [Zend.] The coming savior, of the seed of Zarathustra, who is to appear at the end of the world to renew it.

saou-a′ri, *n.* Same as SOUARI.

sap[1], sap, *v.* [SAPPED; SAP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make weak, as by wearing away or gradually undermining the foundations; imperceptibly or insidiously destroy; gradually enervate or impair; as, virtues *sapped* by luxury.

Time, by slow degrees,
Saps the gray stone, and wears the embroidered frieze.
HOLMES *Poetry* div. iii, st. 4.

2. *Mil.* To undermine, as a wall, by digging; also, to approach by trenches. **3.** *Wood-working.* To saw (bolts) for shingle-stuff.

II. *i.* To carry out sapping operations; effect a slow or secret undermining. [< F. *saper*, < *sape*; see SAP[2], *n.*]

sap[2], *vt.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] To act like a saphead or ninny; be silly. **2.** [School Slang, Eng.] To be studious.

sap[1], *n.* **1.** The liquid contents or juice of plants; especially, the circulating liquid in which take place the changes necessary to vegetable growth. It starts from the root in the form of a solution of material absorbed from the soil, called **crude sap.** Passing thence from cell to cell by osmose mainly through cell-walls, it ascends to the leaves, where, under the influence of light, chemical changes take place, chief among which are the absorption of carbon dioxid from the atmosphere and the formation, from it and other elements of the sap, of organic compounds, which on the descent of the sap, now called **elaborated sap,** build up the plant. The sap ceases to circulate in winter, and its movement is one of the first signs of the approach of spring. **2.** Hence, any fluid or humor essential to life or health, or anything regarded as containing or contributing strength; vigor; vitality; essential element.

Facts looked at directly are vital; when they pass into words half the *sap* is taken out of them. TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. xiii, p. 330. [L. G. & CO. '71.]

3. Sap-wood. **4.** Stained and worthless portions of stone extending inward from the joints: a quarrymen's name, originating in a supposed analogy between the stained layer and the sap-wood of trees. [< AS. *sæp*, sap.]

Compounds:—**sap′-ball″**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Any one of various polypori growing on trees, especially *Polyporus squamosus*, found on decaying ash-trees, and occasionally on other trees. The stems of this species, after the juice has been squeezed out, are sometimes used for the inner part of tennis-balls. The fungus is used also sometimes, when properly dried and shaped, for a razor-strop.—**sap-beetle**, *n.* A beetle that devours sap, especially a nitidulid.—**sap-boiler**, *n.* A boiler used in evaporating maple-sap in sugar-making, especially a complete evaporating-apparatus, consisting of a portable furnace, evaporating-pan, etc.—**sap-bucket**, *n.* A bucket for catching the sap flowing from the tap of a sugar-maple tree.—**sap-cavity**, *n.* In botany, one of certain sacs or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section. [C.]—**sap-color**, *n.* A green pigment made by evaporating the expressed juice of certain berries, flowers, etc.: frequently preserved in bladders, and hence called *bladder-green.* **sap-green†.**—**sap-spile**, *n.* [U. S.] A spile or trough for conveying sap from the boring in a sugar-maple tree.

sap[2], *n.* *Mil.* A deep, narrow ditch dug from an advanced parallel in the direction of a fortification, as for the advancement of siege-works. In making a sap the sappers, working in fours and advancing in zigzags to prevent an enfilade, are protected by the scarp of the ditch and by sap-rollers and standing gabions until a parapet is thrown up. A **single sap** has a parapet on only one side, a **double sap** has one on each side. [< F. *sape*, < LL. *sapa*, hoe; cp. Gr. *skaptein*, hoe, < *skaptō*, dig.]

—**flying sap**, an earthwork for advancing a trench, consisting of a parapet made by erecting gabions at the edge of the trench and throwing the excavated earth over them.—**sap′-fag″ot**, *n.* A bundle of fagots used to close interstices between gabions.—**sap-fork**, *n.* A forked lever used in propelling or holding in place a sap-roller.—**sap-roller**, *n.* A large cylindrical gabion filled with fagots, sometimes rolled along by the sapper between himself and the fire of the enemy.—**sap-shield**, *n.* A steel shield mounted on wheels to protect a sapper where the earth thrown up is not sufficient.

sap[3], *n.* **1.** [Slang & Prov. Eng.] A simpleton; milksop; saphead; also, a diligent student; plodder. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Impudence. [Short for SAPHEAD.]—**sap′skull″**, *n.* [Slang & Prov. Eng.] A saphead; simpleton. **sap′scull″†.**

sap″a-dil′lo, *n.* Same as SAPODILLA.

sap′a-jou, sap′ə-jū, *C. E. I. S. W.*[1] (sap′ə-zhō′, *S.*; sō″pg′zhō′, *W.*[2]; sap-a-jū′, *Wr.*), *n.* [F.] A South-American prehensile-tailed monkey, especially one of the genus *Cebus*, having the tail not naked beneath at the end and a well-developed pollex; sajou; capuchin: often seen in captivity. See SAI. **sap′a-jo†.**

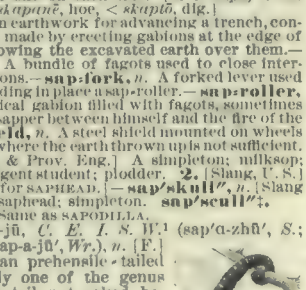

A Sapajou (*Cebus lunatus*). 1/21

sa-pan′-wood″, sə-pan′-wud″, *n.* The brownish-red dyewood obtained from a medium-sized East-Indian tree (*Cæsalpinia Sappan*) of the bean family. [< Mal. *sapang* + WOOD.] **buk′kum‡**; **samp′fen-wood″‡**; **sap-pan′-wood″‡.**

sape, sēp, *n.* [Scot.] Soap. **snip‡.**

sap′ful, sap′ful, *a.* Abounding in sap.

saph″a-ren′si-an, saf″ə-ren′si-ən, *a.* Noting a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, numbering the years from 38 B. C. [< Ar. *tarich al-sefar*, perhaps < *sifr*, zero.]

sap′head″, sap′hed″, *n.* [Colloq.] A soft-headed person; weak and foolish fellow; simpleton.—**sap′-head″ed**, *a.*

sa-phe′na, sə-fī′nə *or* -fē′nə, *n.* [-NÆ, -nē *or* -nī, *pl.*] A saphenous vein or nerve. [< Gr. *saphēnēs*, clear, < *sa-* (intensive) + *phainō*, show.] **sa-phe′nous‡.**—**sa-phe′nal. I.** *a.* Saphenous. **II.** *n.* A saphena.

sa-phe′nous, sə-fī′nəs, *a.* *Anat.* Apparent; manifest; superficial: specifically said of certain subcutaneous veins and nerves of the leg.

—**saphenous opening**, an interval in the deep fascia of the thigh, through which passes the long saphenous vein.

saph′o, *n.* Same as SAPPHO.

sap′id, sap′id, *a.* **1.** Affecting the sense of taste; possessing flavor; savory. **2.** Hence, relishable.

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that he had a certain singular quality about him that made his society more interesting, more piquant, and more *sapid* than that of many men of a far wider importance and more commanding achievement. J. MORLEY *Crit. Miscell., Pattison's Memoirs* in vol. iii, p. 133. [MACM. '86.]

[< L. *sapidus*, < *sapio*, taste.]—**sa-pid′i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being sapid. **sap′id-ness‡.**—**sap′id-less**, *a.* [Rare.] Lacking savor; insipid.

sa′pi-ence, sē′pi-əns, *n.* **1.** Deep wisdom or knowledge; oracular wisdom; learning: often ironical.

The University became the . . . dispenser of its old-world *sapience.* P. BAYNE *Essays* second series, essay ix, p. 319. [G. & L.]

2†. The intellectual powers. [F., < L. *sapientia*, < *sapien(t-)s*, wise, ppr. of *sapio*, know.] **sa′pi-en-cy‡.**

sa′pi-ent, sē′pi-ənt, *a.* Possessing deep sagacity or wisdom; sage: often ironical. [< L. *sapien(t-)s*; see SAPIENCE.]

Some doctor full of phrase and fame,
To shake his *sapient* head, and give
The ill he cannot cure a name. M. ARNOLD *A Wish* st. 5.

Synonyms: see WISE.

—**sa′pi-ent-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make wise.—**sa′pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sa″pi-en′tial, sē″pi-en′shəl, *a.* **1.** Same as SAPIENT. **2.** Marked by or consisting of sapience. **sa″pi-en′tious†.**—**sapiential books**, the didactic books of ancient Jewish literature, comprising Proverbs and Ecclesiastes in the Old Testament, and the Book of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus in the Apocrypha.

—**sa″pi-en′tial-ly**, *adv.*

Sap″in-da′ce-æ, sap″in-dē′sē-ē *or* -dē′sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs—the soapberry family—having alternate, often evergreen, compound leaves, and small unsymmetrical odorless flowers with 8 stamens. It embraces 14 tribes, 122 genera, and 950 species, mainly tropical. **Sa-pin′dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sapo*, soap, + *Indus*, Indian.]—**sap″in-da′ceous**, *a.*

sap′i-u-tan″, sap′i-ū-tan″, *n.* [Malay.] The anoa. See illus. under ANOA. **sap′i-ou-tan″†.**

sap′less, sap′les, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; drained of vital fluid; withered. **2.** Hence, lacking the virtues of youth or vigor; wanting vitality, vivacity, or spirit.

sap′ling, sap′ling, *n.* A young tree; hence, a youth; specifically, a greyhound pup.—**sap′ling-cup″**, *n.* A wooden and covered ale-cup made like a cask. **sap′-ling-tank″ard‡**; **stave′-tank″ard‡.**

sa′po[1], sē′pō *or* sə′pō, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Soap.

sa′po[2], sə′pō, *n.* [Sp.] The toadfish (*Batrachus tau*). **sar′po†.**

sap″o-dil′la, sap′o-dil′ə, *n.* A large evergreen tree (*Achras Sapota*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), native of the West Indies and Central America, or its luscious apple-shaped fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated there and elsewhere. [< Sp. *sapotilla*, dim. of *zapote*, zapote, < Mex. *zapotl.*] **nase′ber″ry-tree″‡**; **sap″a-dil′la‡**; **sap″o-dil′lo‡**; **sap″o-til′la‡**; **sap″pa-dil′lo‡.**

Leaves and Fruit of the Sapodilla.

a, a single flower; *b*, section of the fruit.

—**sap″o-dil′la-plum″**, *n.* The fruit of the sapodilla.

sa-pog′en-in, sə-poj′en-in, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{22}O_3$) formed when saponin is decomposed with acids. Called also by some writers *esculic acid.* [< *sapo-* (in SAPONIN) + -GEN.]

sap″o-na′ceous, sap′o-nā′shius, *a.* Having the nature or quality of soap; especially, compounded of a base and fatty acid. [< L. *sapo(n-)*, soap.] **sap′o-na-ry‡.**

—**sap″o-nac′i-ty**, *n.*

Sap″o-na′ri-a, sap′o-nā′ri-ə *or* -ng′ri-ə, *n.* *Bot.* An Old World genus of plants of the pink family, including the soapwort (*S. officinalis*). [< L. *sapo(n-)*, soap.]

sa-pon″i-fi-ca′tion, sə-pon′i-fi-kā′shun, *n.* **1.** The process or result of making soap. **2.** *Chem.* A decomposition in which any compound ether is changed into an acid and an alcohol: originally restricted to the specific decomposition of certain glycerids (olein, palmitin, and stearin), as by boiling them with a caustic alkali (sodium or potassium hydroxid), when they yield corresponding acids (oleic, palmitic, and stearic) which combine with the alkali to form salts called *soaps*, an alcohol (glycerin) being liberated.

sa-pon′i-fi″er, sə-pon′i-fī″ər, *n.* That which saponifies. Specifically: (1) An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and separation of the fatty acids. (2) Any compound, as a caustic alkali, used in soap-making to convert the fatty acids into soap.

sa-pon′i-fy, sə-pon′i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] To convert (a fat or oil) into soap by the action of an alkali. [< L. *sapo(n-)*, soap, + -FY.]

—**sa-pon′i-fi″a-ble**, *a.* Capable of saponification.

sap′o-nin, sap′o-nin, *n.* *Chem.* A nearly white amorphous poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$) contained in various plants, as the soapwort, corn-cockle, and horse-chestnut, and used in medicine as a local anesthetic. [< L. *sapo(n-)*, soap.] **po-lyg′a-lin‡**; **sap′o-nine‡**; **seu′e-gin‡**; **struth′in‡.**

sap'o-nite, sap'o-nait, *n. Mineral.* A soft, hydrous magnesium-aluminum silicate, found as an amorphous soap-like mass in nodules, or filling cavities. [< L. *sapo, n.*-, soap.]

sap'o-nul, sap'o-nul, *n. Chem.* A soap-like compound formed when an essential oil is heated with an alkali. [< F. *saponule,* < L. *sapon-*, soap.] **sap'o-nule‡.**

sa'por*, *n.* Quality affecting the sense of taste; taste.—**sap"o-rif'ic*,** *a.* Imparting a taste or savor.—**sap"o-rif'ic-ness*,** *n.*—**sap"o-ros'i-ty*,** *n.* Sapor.—**sap'o-rous*,** *a.* Having or producing a taste or flavor.

Sa-po'ta, sa-pō'ta, *n. Bot.* **1.** A former genus, the type of the *Sapotaceæ*, now referred to *Achras*. *Sapota Achras*, the sapodilla, is now called *Achras Sapota*. **2.** [s-] The sapodilla. [< Sp. *zapote;* see SAPODILLA.] **sa-po'te‡.**—**white sapota,** the greenish-yellow fruit of a Mexican tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*). It is about the size of a large apple, agreeable in taste but unwholesome, and its seeds are poisonous. The bark, leaves, and seeds, burned and reduced to powder, are used medicinally in Mexico.

Sap"o-ta'ce-æ, sap'o-tē'se-ē *or* tō'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous plants—the star apple or the sapodilla family—being mainly trees or shrubs with milky juice, alternate leathery leaves, and large flowers with perfect stamens. It embraces 9 tribes, 38 genera, and 400 species, all natives of the warmer countries. [< SAPOTA.]

—**sap"o-ta'ceous,** *a.*—**sap'o-tad,** *n.* Any plant of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*).

sap'o-tin, sap'o-tin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$) contained in the seeds of the sapodilla-plum. [< SAPOTA.] **sap'o-tine‡.**

sap-pan'wood", *n* Same as SAPAN-WOOD.

sap'par, sap'ar, *n.* Same as CYANITE. [< F. *sappare,* a name given by Saussure; cp. SAPPHIRE.] **sap'pare‡.**

sap'per[1], sap'er, *n.* In wood-turning, a cutting-tool for removing sap-wood.

sap'per[2], *n.* One who or that which saps; specifically, a soldier employed in saps or in making trenches.

Sap'phic, saf'ik, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or in the manner of the Greek poetess Sappho, who wrote passionate lyric poems about 600 B. C. **2.** One of the characteristic meters used by Sappho. These are: (1) The **greater Sapphic** group, consisting of a falling logaedic tetrapody followed by a third Priapean (⏑ – – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –). (2) The **common Sapphic** group, consisting of three lines of eleven syllables each (– ⏑ | – – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – –), followed by a dipody of five syllables (– ⏑ ⏑ | – –). The latter is usually termed the **Sapphic stanza,** and is shown in the following, from Canning's "Friend of Humanity":

"Tell me, knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the squire? or parson of the parish?
Or the attorney?"

Sap'phic, *n.* A verse or stanza in one of the measures of Sappho: ordinarily used in the plural and applied to common Sapphic verse.

sap'phire, saf'air (-AHIR), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Any one of the hard, transparent, colored varieties of corundum which when cut are used as gems; usually and specifically, **the blue variety.** In the Authorized Version the word translates the Hebrew *sappir,* a stone in the breast-plate of the high priest. See plate of GEMS, fig. 7.

The blue *sapphire* has been known from the earliest times, and was regarded by the ancients as a sacred stone.
Am. Cyc. vol. xiv, p. 626. [A. '81]

2. Deep pure blue; used also attributively.

He arose,
Ethereal, flush'd, and like a throbbing star
Seen 'mid the *sapphire* heaven's deep repose.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 36.

3. A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Hylocharis,* with throat and breast usually bright-blue. **4.** *Her.* The tincture blue, in blazoning by precious stones. [< F. *saphir,* < L. *sapphirus,* < Gr. *sappheiros,* < Heb. *sappir,* sapphire] **saf'er‡; saf'yer‡.**—**star sapphire,** an asteriated sapphire. See plate of GEMS, fig 13.

sap'phire-wing", saf'air-wing', *n.* A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Pterophanes,* with steel-blue wing-quills, as *P. temminckii.*

sap'phi-rine, saf'i-rin, *C.* (-sa'fir-ain, *W.*), *a.* Consisting of or like sapphire in color or other quality; as, *sapphirine* blue; used also substantively.

Thunder from the salt sky's *sapphirine.*
BROWNING *Pauline,* in *Gerard de Lairesse* st. 11.

[< L. *sapphirinus,* < Gr. *sappheirinos,* < *sappheiros;* see SAPPHIRE.]—**sapphirine gurnard,** a trigloid fish (*Trigla hirundo*).

sap'phi-rin-e, saf'i-rin, *C.* (-saf'ir-ain, *W.*), *a.* Consisting of or like sapphire in color or other quality; as, *sapphirine* blue: used also substantively.

Thunder from the salt sky's *sapphirine.*
BROWNING *Pauline,* in *Gerard de Lairesse* st. 11.

[< L. *sapphirinus,* < Gr. *sappheirinos,* < *sappheiros;* see SAPPHIRE.]—**sapphirine gurnard,** a trigloid fish (*Trigla hirundo*).

sap'phi-rin-e, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous pale-blue or green silicate ($Mg_5Al_{12}Si_4O_{27}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

Sap"phi-rin'i-dæ, saf'i-rin'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of parasitic copepods with head much wider than thorax, first antennæ 5- to 7-jointed, and second antennæ simple and hooked at tips. **Sap"phi-ri'na,** *n.* (L. g.) [< L. *sapphirinus;* see SAPPHIRINE, *a.*]

—**sap"phi-rin'id,** *n.*—**sap'phi-rin"oid,** *a.*

sap'phism, saf'izm, *n.* Sensual desire of women for their own sex; Lesbian love. [< Gr. *Sapphō,* Sappho.]

sap'pho, saf'ō, *n.* A comet humming-bird (genus *Sappho*). [< Gr. *Sapphō,* Sappho.]

sap'ping-ma-chine", sap'ing-mo-shin', *n. Building.* A machine for sawing laths for shingle-stuff.

sap'ples, sap'lz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Soapsuds; lather.

sap'py, sap'i, *a.* **1.** Full of sap; juicy; consisting of sap-wood. **2.** Immature, young; also, sap-headed; silly; weakly sentimental. **3†.** Turned soft; tainted.

—**sap'pi-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being sappy or succulent. **2.** Sap-headed silliness; puerile conduct.

sapr-, Same as SAPRO-.

sap-re'mi-a, sap-rē'mi-a *or* -rē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Blood-poisoning by products of organisms that cause putrefaction. [< SAPR- + Gr. *haima,* blood.] **sap-re'mi-a‡.**—**sap-re'** or **-re'mic,** *a.*

sapro-, Derived from Greek *sapros,* rotten (< *sēpō,* rot); a combining form.—**sap"ro-gen'ic,** *a.* Productive of putrefaction.—**sap-rog'e-nous,** *a.* Developing in or living upon putrefying matter.—**Sap"ro-leg'ni-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* **1.** A genus of saprolegniaceous fungi, reproducing nonsexually by peculiar swarm-spores and sexually by oospores. **2.** A fungus of this genus; as, the *saprolegnia* that causes salmon-disease.—**Sap"ro-leg"ni-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of conjugetous fungi living in water on the dead bodies of plants and animals.—**Sap"ro-leg-ni'e-æ‡,** —**sap"ro-leg"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*—**Sap"ro-myzi-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of acalyptrate flies.—**Sap"ro-my'za,** *n.* (L. g.)—**sap"ro-my'zid,** *a.* & *n.*—**sap"ro-my'zoid,** *a.*—**Sap-roph'a-ga,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of lamellicorn beetles that feed on decomposing matter.—**sap-roph'a-gan,** *n.*—**sap-roph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on decomposing substances. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga.*—**sap-rop'y-ra,** *n. Pathol.* Putrid fever; contagious typhus, or hospital fever.—**sap'ro-ty"phus‡,**—**sap-ros'to-mus,** *n.* **1.** Foulness of the breath **2.** A person having an offensive breath.—**sap-ros'to-mous,** *a.*

sap'rol, sap'rōl, *n.* A dark-brown oily mixture, consisting of crude cresols: used as a disinfectant. [< SAPR- + -OL.] **dis"in-fec'tion-ol"‡.**

sap'roll"er, *n.* See SAP[2], *n.*

sap'ro-phyte, sap'ro fait, *n. Biol.* An organism that lives upon dead organic matter, as certain fungous or other plants without chlorophyl, various bacteria, etc. [< SAPRO- + Gr. *phyton;* see PHYTO-.]

—**sap"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a saprophyte; as, the *saprophytic* nutrition of an infusorian. **2.** Saprogenous. **sap-roph'i-lous‡.**—**sap"ro-phyt'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of a saprophyte.—**sap'ro-phy"tism,** *n.* The nature or condition of a saprophyte.

sap'rot", sap'rot', *n.* Dry rot, a disease of timber.

sap'sa"go, sap'sē'gō, *n.* Sapsago cheese. See CHEESE. [Cor. of G. *schabziger,* < *schaben,* shave, + *zieger,* whey.]

sap'suck"er, sap'suk'gr, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Any small black-and-white woodpecker of the genus *Sphyrapicus,* especially the yellow-bellied (*S. varius*), which damages orchard-trees by exposing and devouring the sap-wood. **2.** Any small spotted woodpecker, as the hairy, downy, and red-bellied species. See WOODPECKER.

The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). 1/4

sap'-tube", *n. Bot.* A vessel that conveys sap.

sa"pu-ca'in, sa'pu-cā'yn, *W.*[2] sap'u-cā'in, *C.*; -kē'yn, *E. I. W.*), *n.* [Pg. (Braz.).] The tree that bears the sapucaia-nut. **sa"pu-ka'ya‡.**

sa"pu-ca'ia-nut", sa'pu-cā'yn-nut', *n* One of the edible seeds of a Brazilian tree (*Lecythis Zabucajo*) of the myrtle family, allied to the Brazil-nut, but superior in flavor and digestibility. The seeds of *L. Ollaria* are also sold as an inferior grade of sapucaia-nut. See MONKEY-POT and LECYTHIS. **sa"pu-ca'ya-nut"‡.**

sap'-wood", sap'-wud', *n.* The new wood next the bark of an exogenous tree, which contains much of the sap; alburnum. See illus. under EXOGEN.

Sa-pyg'i-dæ, sa-pij'i-dē *or* -pī'gi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps with prothorax extended backward, first 2 abdominal segments coalescent, and hindmost legs short. **Sa-py'ga,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *sōs,* sound, + *pygē,* rump.]

—**sa-py'gid,** *a.* & *n.*—**sa-py'goid,** *a.*

sar, sär, *n.* Same as SARGO.

sa'rab, sā'rab, *n.* [Ar.] A mirage, among the Arabians a common emblem of deceit; hence, deceit. **si'rab‡.**

Sar"a-ba'ite, sar'a-bē'ait, *C. E.* (sar'a-bē'ait, *W. Wr.*), *n.* One of a company of vagrant Oriental monks of the early church, who submitted to no superior and were reputed disorderly. [< LL. *Sarabaitæ.*]

sar'a-band, sar'a band, *n.* **1.** A stately Spanish dance of Moorish origin, originally for a single dancer and accompanied with singing, but later a contra-dance.

Nor far some Andalusian *sarabund*
Would sound to many a native roundelay.
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. i, st. 5.

2. Music for such a dance or written in its measured triple time. [< F. *sarabande,* < Sp. *zarabanda,* < Per. *serbend,* song.] **sar'a-bande‡.**

Sar'a-cen, sar'a-sen, *n.* One of the nomad Arabs of the Syro-Arabian desert who harassed the frontiers of the Roman empire; hence, after Mohammed, a Moslem enemy of the empire in general; a Moslem of the medieval Christians, loosely, a member of any people against whom Crusaders fought.

So the Arabs, or *Saracens* as they are also called, as soon as they had embraced the faith of Mahomet, held it to be their duty to spread their faith everywhere, which in fact meant to conquer the whole world. They everywhere gave men the choice of three things, Koran, tribute, or sword.
E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* ch. 6, p. 117. [H. H. & Co.]

[< F. *sarrasin,* < LL. *Saracenus,* < Gr. *Sarakēnos,* < Ar. *sharqīn,* Oriental, eastern, < *sharq,* rising sun, < *sharaqa,* rise.]

—**Saracen's consound** (*Bot.*), a European groundsel or ragwort (*Senecio Saracenicus*) formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent. **Saracen stone,** gray wether.

—**Sar'a-cen-ism,** *n.* Mohammedanism.

Sar"a-cen'ic, sar'a-sen'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens. [< LL. *Saracenicus,* < *Saracenus;* see SARACEN.] **Sar"a-cen'ic-al‡.**—**Saracenic architecture,** For styles of Saracenic architecture, see ARABIAN, MOHAMMEDAN, MOORISH, and plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 8.

sar"a-cen'i-cism, sar'a-sen'i-sizm, *n.* [LL.] Sarsenet.

sar'a-gu, sar'a-gū, *n.* Same as SARGO.

sa-ran'gi, sa-ron gi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A stringed musical instrument used by Hindus and Mohammedans; a violin

sar"an-gous'ly, sar'an-gus'li, *n.* Water-proof stucco to preserve walls, etc., from dampness.

sa-ra'pe, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as SERAPE.

Sa-ra'pis, *n.* Same as SERAPIS.

sa'ras, sā'ras, *n.* The sarus.

sar'a-sin, sar'a-sine, *n.* Same as SARRASIN.

Sa"ras-wa'ti, sā'ras-wā'ti, *W.* (sa ras'wa-ti, *C.*; sar'a-swa-ti, *I.*), *n.* [Hind.] See VACH. **Sa"ras-va'ti‡.**

sar'au, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SERROW.

sar'ba-cand, sar'ba-cand, *n.* A blowgun. Compare SUMPITAN. [< OF. *sarbacane.*] **sar'ba-cane‡.**

sar'bit*, *inter)* Scot.] An exclamation of sorrow.

sarc-, Same as SARCO-.

sar'casm, sär'kazm, *n.* **1.** A keenly ironical, scornful, or taunting expression; a satirical remark or expression; cutting and reproachful language; as, withering *sarcasm.* Blows are *sarcasms* turned stupid.
GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 30, p. 323. [H.]

2. The use of sarcastic language; that form of irony in which the speaker is actuated by enmity or scorn. [< F. *sarcasme,* < L. *sarcasmus,* < Gr. *sarkasmos,* < *sarkazō;* see SARCASTIC.]

Synonyms: see BANTER.

sar-cas'mous†, *a.* Sarcastic.

sar'cast, sär'cast, *n* [Rare.] A sarcastic person. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

Jerrold has been called a cynic and a *sarcast.*
M. ADDEY in *Knickerbocker Magazine* Nov., '59, p. 478.

sar-cas'tic, sär-cas'tic, *a.* Characterized by or of the nature of sarcasm; given to sarcasm; taunting.

Christina, duchess-dowager of Milan, to whom the royal Bluebeard [Henry VIII] offered his hand, declined the honour with this *sarcastic* observation, that 'If she had had two heads, one should have been at his service.' AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Katherine Howard* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 386. [BELL '84.]

[< F. *sarcastique,* < Gr. *sarkazō,* tear flesh, sneer, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.] **sar-cas'tic-al‡.**

Synonyms: biting, bitter, cutting, cynical, ironical, sardonic, satirical. See ACRIMONIOUS.

—**sar-cas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

sar'cel, sär'sel, *n.* One of the feathers of the outer joint of the wing of a bird, especially of a hawk. [< OF. *cercel,* < L. *circellus,* dim. of *circulus,* dim. of *circus,* ring.]

sar'celed, sär'seld, *a. Her.* Cut or cloven through the middle, as a heart. [< SARCEL.] **sar"ce-lé'‡; sar'celled‡; sar"cel-lée'‡.**

sar"celle', sär'sel', *n.* [F.] **1.** A teal, especially the garganey. **ser'cel‡. 2.** A duck, the old-squaw.

sarc'en-chyme, särs'en-cim, *n. Spong.* The gelatinous mesodermal matrix of the higher sponges, consisting of small polygonal granular cells. [< SARC- + Gr. *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.]

—**sarc"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

sarce'net, *n.* Same as SARSENET.

sarc"ep-ip'lo-cele, *n.* Same as SARCOEPIPLOCELE.

sar-cid'i-um, sär-sid'i um *or* -cid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Any fleshy excrescence; a caruncle; carnosity. [< Gr. *sarkidion,* dim of *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.] **sar'cion‡.**

sar'cil-is, sär'sil-is, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth formerly worn by persons of the lowest classes and by beggars. [< LL. *sarciatus,* coarse cloth.] **sar'zil‡.**

sar'cin, sar'cine, *n.* Same as HYPOXANTHIN. [< Gr. *sarkinos,* fleshy, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

sar-ci'na, sär-sai'na *or* -ci'na, *n.* A growth-form of spheroidal bacteria in which the cocci divide in three planes perpendicular to each other, but cling together in cuboidal packets. See BACTERIUM. [< L. *sarcina,* bundle, < *sarcio,* mend.] **sar-cin'u-la‡.**

—**sar-ci'na-form,** *a.* Shaped like a sarcina.—**sar-cin'ic,** *a.* Relating to or caused by sarcina.

sar-ci'tes, sär-sai'tiz *or* -ci'tēs, *n. Pathol.* A general dropsy; anasarca. [< Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

sar-ci'tis, sär-sai'tis *or* -ci'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as MYOSITIS. [< Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

sar'clet, *nt.* To harrow or rake; weed with a hoe. **sar'kle‡.**—**sar'cle,** *n.* A hoe or hoe-like tool.

sarco-, [Derived from Greek *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh: combining forms.—**sar"co-ba'sis,** *E.* (**sar-cob'a-sis,** *C. W. Wr.*), *n. Bot.* Same as CARCERULE.—**Sar-cob'a-tus,** *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of North-American shrubs of the goosefoot family. *Sarcobatus vermiculatus* is the greasewood of the western United States.—**sar'co-blast,** *n. Biol.* A germinating protoplasmic particle.—**sar"co-blas'tic,** *a.*—**sar'co-carp,** *n. Bot.* The succulent part of a drupaceous fruit; a fleshy mesocarp, between the epicarp and the endocarp, as the fleshy edible part of a plum or a peach. See illus. under EPICARP.—**sar'co-cele,** *n.* Cancer of the testicle; fleshy tumor of the testicle; cystic disease of the testicle.—**sar"co-cop'tes,** *n.* The itch.—**sar-cop'tes‡.**—**Sar"co-cys'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Sarcocystidea* as a family.—**Sar"co-cys'tis,** *n.* (L. g.)—**sar"co-cys'tid,** *n.*—**sar"co-cys'toid,** *a.*—**Sar"co-cys-tid'e-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A division or subclass of sporozoans with tubular protoplasmic bodies developing numerous ovoid spores, from which falciform young emerge.—**sar"co-cys-tid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**sar'co-derm,** *n. Bot.* A layer usually apparent, and sometimes fleshy, between the outer and inner integuments of a seed.—**sar"co-der'mal,**—**Sar-co'des,** *n. Bot.* A curious monotypic genus of parasitic plants of the Indian-pipe family (*Monotropeæ*). *Sarcodes sanguinea* is the snow-plant of California.—**sar"co-dic'ty-um,** *n. Protoz.* A protoplasmic network on the surface of the calymma of a radiolarian.—**Sar"co-di'na,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Rhizopoda.*—**sar"co-ep-ip'lo-cele,** *n.* Omental hernia, or hernia of the caul, complicated with a fleshy tumor, sometimes with cystic disease of the testicle.—**sar"co-ep"i-plom'pha-lo-cele,** *n.* Umbilical hernia formed by indurated caul or complicated with a fleshy tumor.—**sarc-ep"i-plom'pha-lo-cele‡; sar"co-ep"i-plom'pha-lus‡.**—**sar-cog'no-my,** *n* [Rare.] The science of the correspondence and sympathy between the entire surface of the brain and the entire surface of the body: introduced by J. R. Buchanan in 1842.—**sar"co-lac'tic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from flesh and milk.—**sarcolactic acid,** same as PARALACTIC ACID.—**sar"co-lem'ma,** *n. Anat.* The elastic structureless sheet that invests striated muscular fibers.—**sar'co-line,** *a. Mineral.* Flesh-colored.—**sar'co-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, flesh-red calcium-sodium-aluminum silicate, $(Ca,Na_2)_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system.—**sar'co-lobe,** *n. Bot.* A fleshy cotyledon or seed-leaf, as those of a bean.—**sar-com'a-trix,** *n. Protoz.* The protoplasm forming a layer on the exterior of the capsular membrane.—**sar'co-mere,** *n.* One of the segments into which a sarcostyle appears to be divided by transverse septa.—**sar-com'pha-lus,** *n.* A hard fleshy tumor at or near the umbilicus.—**sar-com'pha-lon‡; sar-com'pha-lum‡.**—**sar-com'y-ces,** *n. Pathol.* Same as SARCOSONGUS.—**sar'co-plasm,** *n.* The substance resembling hyaloplasm that lies between the columns of a striated muscle-fiber.—**sar'co-plas'ma‡.**—**sar"co-plas'mic,** *a.*—**sar'co-plast,** *n.* One of the rounded bodies found in developing muscle-fiber from which the striated substance appears to be formed.—**sar"co-pyo'des,** *n. pl.* Excreted substances having the appearance of pus mixed with fleshy matter, as in the matter expectorated by consumptives.—**Sar"co-rhnm'phi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cathartidæ* as a suborder.—**sar"co-sep'tum,** *n. Zoöph.* One of the fleshy septa of an anthozoan alternating with a sklero-

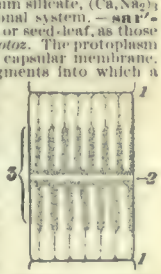

Diagram of a Sarcomere, moderately extended.

1, 1. Membrane of Krause. 2. Hensen's disk. 3. Sarcous element of Bowman.

septum. — **sar'co-sin, sar'co-sine,** *n.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_5H_9NO_2$) contained in creatin, from which it is derived when the latter is decomposed, as by boiling with barium peroxid. — **sar'co-sperm,** *n. Bot.* Same as SARCODERM. — **sar"co-spon'gus,** *n.* A fleshy fungous excrescence. — **sar"co-sto'sis,** *n.* A cancerous softening of the bony tissue and the transformation of bone into a flesh-like substance, as seen in "white swelling". — **sar'co-style,** *n.* 1. One of the fine longitudinal elements running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber. A muscular fibril, muscle-column. 2. *Zooph.* The protoplasmic contents of a sarcotheca. — **sar"co-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Zooph.* The outer walls of a thread-cell. — **sar'coth'lu-sis,** *n.* A deep bruise of the flesh attended with discoloration of the part. **sar"co-thla'si-a‡.**

sar'co-col, sär'co-kŏl, *n.* A resin or gum imported from Arabia and Persia in light-yellow or red grains; named from its supposed value in promoting the healing of wounds and ulcers and formation of new flesh. It was formerly erroneously supposed to be obtained from a plant of the penæa family (*Sarcocolla squamosa* or *Penæa Sarcocolla*, and these were named accordingly. [< L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *sarkokolla*, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh, + *kolla*, glue.] **sar"co-col'la‡; sar'co-cool‡.**

— **sar"co-col'lad,** *n.* Any plant of the penæa or sarcocollad family (*Penæaceæ*). — **sar"co-col'lin,** *n. Chem.* A brownish, semitransparent, amorphous compound ($C_{13}H_{20}O_6$) in sarcocol, separated by treatment with ether.

sar'code, sär'kōd, *n. Biol.* The substance forming the basis of animal bodies; animal protoplasm: a name applied by Dujardin in 1835, and mostly used of the undifferentiated substance of the lower animals. [< Gr. *sarkōdēs, sarkoeidēs*, like flesh, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh, + *eidos*; see -OID.] **sar'cod'ic,** *a.* **sar'co-dous‡.**

sar'coid, sär'coid **I,** *a. Biol.* Resembling or composed of sarcode. **II,** *n.* A structural element of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge. [< Gr. *sarkoeidēs*; see SARCODE.]

sar-col'o-gy, sär-col'o-jĭ, *n.* **1.** The portion of anatomy that treats of the softer tissues of the body. **2.** [Recent.] The science or study of the dynamic qualities thought by some to reside in the flesh of different organs, particularly as shown by the effect that certain extractives of those organs have when administered internally.

The ancient Romans were convinced of the truth of the dictum that each part nourishes a part. As an example the udders of cows were eaten by them as emotional food. The science of *sarcology* and the new way opened up by Brown-Séquard and Dr. Hammond suggest higher possibilities.
WALLACE WOOD in *Science* [New York] Sept. 22, '93, p. 162.

[< SARCO- + -LOGY.] — **sar"co-log'ic** or **-ic-al,** *a.* — **sar-col'o-gist,** *n.*

sar-co'ma, sär-cō'mą, *n.* **1.** A tumor or group of tumors, often malignant, composed of quasi-connective tissue in which the cell-elements predominate; loosely, any kind of fleshy excrescence. **2.** *Bot.* A fleshy disk. [< Gr. *sarkōma*, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.] **sar'come†.**

— **adipose sarcoma,** a fatty tumor of the consistence of suet enclosed in a thin cellular capsule. — **lymphatic s.,** a gland-like, round-celled tumor of a fatty consistence, cells and having the consistence of those of various lymphatic glands. — **myeloid s.,** a tumor formed by presence of a mammary gland. — **osteoid s.,** a tumor formed by presence of a mammary gland. — **round-celled s.,** a tumor composed of various shaped cells, composed of the constituents of colossal many-nucleated connective tissue between layers of fat of marrow and of the semifibrillatinous consistence. **giant-celled s.**

— **sar-co"ma-to'sis,** *n.* A disease characterized by the development of manifold sarcomatous tumors on various parts of the body. — **sar-com'a-tous,** *a.* Relating to or having the characteristics of sarcoma. — **sar-co'ma-tous,** *E. I. S. Wb.*, *a.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of sarcoma.

Sar-coph'a-ga, sär-cof'ą-ga, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of marsupials with teeth of three kinds and of subcarnivorous habits, as the dasyures. [< L. *sarcophaga*, < Gr. *sarkophagos*, flesh-eating; see SARCOPHAGUS.] — **sar-coph'a-gal,** *a.* — **sar-coph'a-gan,** *n.* & *a.* — **sar-coph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Carnivorous; flesh-eating. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sarcophaga*.

sar-coph'a-gus, sär-cof'ą-gus, *n.* [-GI, *pl.* -jī *or* -gī, *pl.*] **1.** A stone coffin or a chest-like tomb, often decorative or architectural, and bearing elaborate carvings and inscriptions. **2.** A kind of limestone, used by the Greeks for coffins: alleged to consume the flesh of corpses laid in it. **3.** A kind of wine-cooler, forming part of a sideboard: used in the 18th century. [< F. *sarcophage*, < L. *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating, < Gr. *sarkophagos*, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh, + *phagein*, eat.] **sar-coph'age‡.**

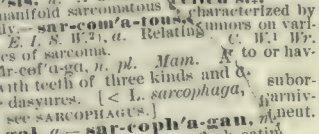
A Sarcophagus of the Merovingian Period. (Carnavalet Museum, Paris.)

sar-coph'a-gy†, *n.* The practise of eating flesh.

sar'co-phile, sär'co-fīl *or* -fil, *n. Mam.* **1.** A sarcophilus. **2.** Any flesh-eating animal. [< SARCO- + Gr. *philos*, love.] — **sar-coph'i-lous,** *a.* Fond of flesh: sarcophagous. — **sar-coph'i-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A dasyurid marsupial (genus *Sarcophilus*), as the Tasmanian devil. See illus. TASMANIAN DEVIL, under DEVIL.

Sar-cop'tes, sär-cop'tēz *or* -tēs, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sarcoptidæ*. **2.** [*s.*] Same as SARCOCOPTES.

Sar-cop'ti-dæ, sär-cop'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acarideans, especially those without tracheæ, as the itch-mites. [< *sar-* (for SARCO-) + Gr. *koptō*, cut.] — **sar-cop'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptes, as the itch-mite. — **sar-cop'tid,** *n.* — **sar-cop'toid,** *a.*

sar-co'sis, sär-cō'sis, *n.* **1.** Production of flesh-like tumors. **2.** An abnormal development of muscle or flesh; sarcoma. [< Gr. *sarkōsis*, < *sarkoō*, make flesh.] — **sar-cot'ic.** *Med.* **1.** *a.* Promotive of increase of flesh. **II.** *n.* A sarcotic medicine.

sar'cous, sär'cus, *a.* Of or pertaining to flesh or muscle. [< Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

— **sarcous element** (*Anat.*), the darker contractile portion of a sarcomere, believed by Bowman to be the ultimate constituent of muscle. See illus. under SARCOMERE.

sar"cu-la'tion†, *n.* Weeding with a rake or hoe, raking.

sard, särd, *n.* The deep brownish-red variety of carnelian, translucently blood-red: used as a gem.

The ring I possess . . . is a fine *sard*, engraved with a subject from Homer.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 39, p. 316. [H.]

[< F. *sarde*, < L. *sarda*, < Gr. *sardion*. < *Sardios*, Sardian. < *Sardis*, Sardis.] **sar'del‡; sar'dine‡; sar'di-us‡; sar'doin‡.**

sar-da'chate, sär'da-kēt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of agate with reddish bands of carnelian; carnelian agate. [< L. *sardachates*, < Gr. *sardion* (see SARD) + *achatēs*, agate, < *Achatēs*, river in Sicily.]

sar'dar, *n.* Same as SIRDAR.

sarde, särd, *n.* [F.] Same as NORDCAPER.

sar'del, sär'del, *n.* **1.** A sardine. **2.** A small clupeoid fish (*Clupea aurita*) of the Mediterranean, often prepared as a sardine. [< OF. *sardelle*, < L. *sarda*, sardine, < Gr. *sarda*, kind of tunny, < *Sardō*, Sardinia.] **sar"delle'‡.**

Sar'di-an, sär'di-an, *a* Belonging or relating to Sardis, capital of ancient Lydia.

Sar'di-an, *n.* A native or citizen of Sardis.

sar-di'a-sis, sär-dai'ą-sis *or* -dī'ą-sis, *n. Pathol.* The sardonic laugh or cynic spasm. [< *sard-* in SARDONIC.] **sar"do-ni'a-sis‡.**

sar'din, sar-dine', *n.* Sardine. PHIL. SOC.

sar-dine'†, sär-dīn', *C. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], *or* sär'dĭn, *E. W.*[1] (XIII), *n.* **1.** One of various small clupeoid fishes preserved in oil as a delicacy, especially the European pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*). The Spanish sardine (*C. pseudohispanica*), of Florida and the West Indies, and the California sardine or sadina (*C. sagax*), are similar species. **2.** [U. S.] The young of the herring, menhaden, or some like fish similarly prepared. **3.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The Gulf menhaden (*Brevoortia patronus*). (2) An anchovy (*Stolephorus browni*). **4.** [Trinidad.] A fresh-water characinoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinæ*. **5.** [Slang.] A person of small account or mean habits. [F., < L. *sardina*, < Gr. *sardinē*, < *Sardō*, Sardinia, near which it was caught.]

sar'dine², sär'din (XIII), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** Same as SARDIUS. **sar'din-er‡.**

Sar-din'i-an, sär-din'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the island of Sardinia, or (2) the kingdom of Sardinia, including the island, now merged in the kingdom of Italy. See ITALIAN. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sardinia.

sar'di-us, sär'di-us, *n.* **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** One of the twelve stones in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest: a translation of the Hebrew word *odem*, thought by some to be the ruby. See *Ex.* xxxix, 10. See plate of GEMS, fig. 4. [LL., < Gr. *sardios*, *sardion*; see SARD.]

sar-don'ic, sär-don'ic, *a.* **1.** Insincere and derisive; scornfully or bitterly sarcastic; sneering; mocking.

Schoppius, who witnessed the martyrdom of Bruno, wrote to a friend, with *sardonic* humor, that the unhappy man had gone to relate in those worlds which he imagined, how the Romans treat impious men and blasphemers.
C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 59. [S. '77.]

2. Formerly, unnatural; forced: said of a show of gaiety or mirth; as, *sardonic* laughter; *sardonic* humor.

The '*sardonic*' or Sardinian laugh; a laugh caused, as was supposed, by a plant growing in Sardinia, of which they who ate, died laughing. TRENCH *Words* lect. iv, p. 176. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

[< F. *sardonique*, < Gr. *sardanios*, bitter, < *sairō*, grin; but said to be from *Sardonios*, Sardinian, from a bitter Sardinian plant.] **sar-do'ni-an‡; sar-don'i-can‡.** — **sardonic laugh** (*Pathol.*), cynic spasm.

— **sar-don'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

sar-don'ic, *n.* A kind of linen made at ancient Colchis. [Wr.] [< Gr. *Sardonios*, Sardinian (applied by the Greeks to Colchian linen): said to be allied to SINDON.]

sar'do-nyx, sär'do-nix, *n.* A variety of onyx consisting of layers of light-colored chalcedony alternating with reddish layers of carnelian or sard. [L., < Gr. *sardonyx*, < *sardion* (see SARD) + *onyx*, onyx.]

sa'ree, *n.* Same as SARI.

sar'ell†, *n.* Seraglio.

sar-gas'so, sär-gas'ō, *n.* [Pg.] Gulfweed.

sar-gas'sum‡.

— **sar-gas'so-shell",** *n.* A litiopoid gastropod adhering to floating seaweed; gulfweed-shell. **sar-gas'sum-shell"‡.**

— **S. Sea,** a region of the North Atlantic Ocean, between latitude 16° and 38° N. and in longitude 39° and 50° W., where much of the gulfweed is covered with floating gulfweed, large places so thickly as to impede navigation.

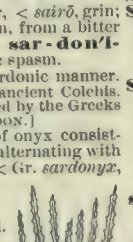
A Spray of Sargasso.

Sar-gas'sum, sär-gas'um, *n. Bot.* A genus of seaweeds characterized by the distinct air-bladders). *S. vesiculosum* (*S. vesiculosum*) is perhaps the best-known. [< Pg. *sargasso*, < *sargo*, seaweed, < *sarga*, kind of grape (from the stalked air-bladders. *S. vesiculosum* (*Sargus*) or a relate.

sar'go, sär'gō, *n.* [Sp.] A sparoid fish of *Diplodus* Mediterranean. **sar‡.**

sar'haus, *n.* Same as SARONG.

sa'ri, sä'ri, *Ind.*, *n.* A long piece of **sar'a-gu‡; sar'gon‡.** cloth, constituting the prin's. [Ind.] **1.** A garment worn of Hindu women: worn rour, *n.* [Anglo- one end falling to the feet and ton or silk crossed over the bosom, shoal garment head. **2.** A long scarf of gau the waist, the other

sa'ri-a'ma, *n.* Same as SERIEMA. **ri-at; si'ri‡.**

sa-rigue', sa-rig', *n.* A South-Amer. st. 8. opossum (*Didelphys opossum*). [Port. Braz. *sarigueyta*.]

sa-rin'da, sa-rin'da, *n.* [Tibet.] an Oriental musical instrument of the vi < class, the lower part of which is cove with skin while the upper part is le open, with four to ten strings and a mov ble bridge; a Tibetan guitar. See illus d next column.

Sa"ri-pu'tra, sä-ri-pū'tra, *n.* [Sans.] ciple of Buddha. He and Maggallana a ites, the disciples of the right and

The Sari.

sark, särk, *pt. Carp.* To cover, as

sark, särk, *Prov. Brit.*, *n.* A shirt or hence, a shroud. **sark'it,** *a.*

sar'kar, sär'kär, *n.* [Hind.] A roof, with sarking.

sar'kin, sär'kin, *n. Chem.* The government of Indi a. **2.** The

sar'kin, sär'kin, *n.* Same as HYPOXANTHIN. [< Gr. *sarx*, flesh.]

sark'ing, särk'ing, *n.* **1.** sheathing, especially under SARK, *n.*, < AS. *serce*.]

sar'ki-nite, sär'ki-nīt, *Carp.* Thin boards used for tered red manganese ars plates. **2.** Linen for shirts. [< in the monoclinic syster

sar'kle†, *n.* Same as SA CLE.

sar'lak, sär'lak, *n* [Mongol.] The yak. **sar'lac‡; sar'lik‡; sar'lyk‡.**

Sar-ma'tian, sär mē'shian, *C.* (-shun, *E. W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient territory of southern Russia of uncertain extent: often applied poetically to Poland. **Sar-mat'ic‡.**

Sar-ma'tian, *n.* One of the people of Sarmatia; a member of one of those ancient tribes in southern Russia from whom the modern Slavic stock has sprung.

sar"ma"tier', sär'mą"tiē', *n.* [F.] A dark-colored polecat (*Putorius sarmatica*) of eastern Europe.

sar-men'tose, sär-men'tōs, *C. E. W.*[2] (-tōz, *I.*; sär'men-tōs', *W.*[1] *Wr.*), *a. Bot.* Having or producing sarmenta or runners. **sar"men-ta'ceous‡; sar-men'tous‡.**

sar-men'tum, sär-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A slender prostrate branch rooting at the nodes, a runner. [L., < *sarpo*, prune.] **sar'ment‡.**

sarn, särn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A mild expletive. **2.** A small paved drain; culvert.

sar'oh, sar'ō, *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument with three wire strings, played with a bow.

sar'on, sar'on, *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of xylophone.

sa'rong, sä'rong, *E. I. W. Wr.* (sa-rong', *C.*), *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A garment worn by both sexes in the Malay archipelago, consisting of a piece of colored silk or cloth covering the lower part of the body like a kilt.

The Malays wear their national jacket and *sarong* (a kind of kilt) with loose drawers. A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 42. [MACM. '69.]

2. The cotton cloth used for this garment; especially, a printed fabric imported from Europe.

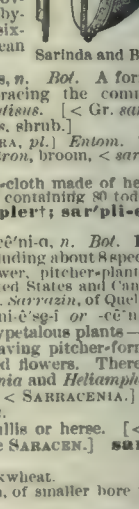
Sarinda and Bow.

sa'ros, sē'ros *or* są'ros, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The cycle in which solar and lunar eclipses repeat themselves, about 18 years and 11⅓ days, equivalent to 223 synodic months. The same succession of eclipses is seen about 120° west of the longitude of the stations of the preceding saros. This period was discovered by the Babylonians. **2.** A Babylonian numeral representing sixty sixties (3,600). [< Gr. *saros*, Chaldean cycle of years.]

Sar"o-tham'nus, sar'o-tham'nus, *n. Bot.* A former monotypic genus of plants, embracing the common broom, now usually included in *Cytisus*. [< Gr. *saron*, broom (< *sairō*, sweep), + *thamnos*, shrub.]

sa-ro'thrum, sa-rō'thrum, *n.* [-THRA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The pollen-brush of a bee. [< Gr. *sarōtron*, broom, < *saron*; see SAROTHAMNUS.]

sar'plar†, *n.* **1.** A coarse packing-cloth made of hemp; coarse sacking. **2.** A bale of wool containing 80 tods or 2,240 pounds. **sar'pel-ere†; sar'pler†; sar'pli-er†.**

sar'po, sär'pō, *n.* Same as SAPO.

Sar"ra-ce'ni-a, sar'ą-sī'ni-ą *or* -sē'ni-ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sarraceniaceæ*, including about 8 species. *S. purpurea* is the sidesaddle-flower, pitcher-plant, or huntsman's-cup, of the eastern United States and Canada. **2.** [*s.*] A plant of this genus. [< Dr. *Sarrazin*, of Quebec.]

Sar"ra-ce"ni-a'ce-æ, sar'ą-sī'ni-ē'sē-ī *or* -sē'ni-ą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants — the American pitcher-plant family — having pitcher-form or trumpet-shaped leaves and 5-parted flowers. There are 3 genera — 2 monotypic, *Darlingtonia* and *Heliamphora*, and the type genus, *Sarracenia*. [< SARRACENIA.]

— **sar"ra-ce"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

sar'ra-sin, sar'ą-sin, *n.* A portcullis or herse. [< F. *sarrasine*, prop. f. of *sarrasin*; see SARACEN.] **sar'a-sin‡; sar'ra-sine‡.**

sar'ra-zin, sar'ą-zin, *n.* [F.] Buckwheat.

sarre†, *n.* An early form of cannon, of smaller bore than a bombard. F. *Mil. Encyc.*

sar-rus'o-phone, sar-rus'o-fōn, *n.* A musical instrument like an oboe but with a metal tube, invented by Sarrus, a French bandmaster, in 1863. [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

sar"sa-pa-ril'la, sär'sa-pa-ril'ą, *n.* **1.** The dried roots or rootstock of any one of several tropical American shrubby climbers of the genus *Smilax*; also, a medicinal preparation or a beverage made from them. **2.** Any one of these plants; especially, *Smilax officinalis* of Colombia and Central America, *S. papyracea* of Brazil, and *S. medica* of Mexico; also, by extension, any plant of the genus *Smilax*, or of the order (*Smilaceæ*, now included in *Liliaceæ*) to which it belongs. **3.** Any one of various other plants, so called from some real or apparent likeness to true sarsaparilla. [< Sp. *zarzaparilla*, < *zarza*, bramble, + *parra*, vine.] **sar'sat; sar'za†.**

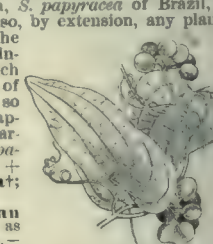
A Fruiting Branch of Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*).

Phrases: — **American sarsaparilla,** same as WILD SARSAPARILLA. — **Australian s.,** the root of a greenhouse ornamental climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) of the bean family, used by the Australian colonists in place of true sarsaparilla. See also NEW HOLLAND SARSAPARILLA. — **Brazilian s.,** the root of *Smilax papyracea*; also, of other species. — **country s.,** same as NUNNARI-ROOT. — **false s.,** same as WILD SARSAPARILLA. — **German s.,** the roots of any one of several sedges, as *Carex arenaria*, *C. hirta*, and *C. disticha*. — **Guatemala s.,** *Smilax officinalis*. — **Honduras s.,** *Smilax medica*. — **Indian s.,** same as NUNNARI-ROOT. — **Italian s.,** *Smilax aspera* and *S. excelsa*. — **Jamaica s.,** *Smilax officinalis*; formerly, any one of several other kinds, because exported to Europe from Jamaica. — **Lima s.,** *Smilax officinalis*. — **Lisbon s.,** same as BRAZILIAN SARSAPARILLA. — **Mexican s.,** *Smilax medica*. — **New Holland s.,** the Botany Bay tea-tree (*Smilax glycyphylla*). — **Rio Negro s.,** same as BRAZILIAN SARSAPARILLA. — **Vera Cruz s.,** same as MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA. — **wild s.,** a perennial nearly stemless woodland herb (*Aralia nudicaulis*) of the eastern United States and Canada, with a single long-stalked decompound leaf, a short naked scape bearing 2 to 7 umbels of greenish flowers, and long horizontal aromatic roots used as a substitute for official sarsaparilla. **American s.‡; false s.‡; small spikenard‡; Virginian s.‡.**

sar"sa-pa-ril'lin, *n. Chem.* Same as PARILLIN.

sarse†, *vt.* Same as SEARCE.

Sar'sen, sär'sen, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] (1) One of the early inhabitants of southwestern England; especially, a former worker of the tin-mines of Cornwall and Devon. (2) [*s-*] One of the large sandstone blocks lying on the chalk downs in England. See GRAYWETHER. **Saracen stone†.**

The larger stones composing the outer circle [at Stonehenge] and the great trilithons were obtained in the neighborhood, being identical with the siliceous sandstones of Salisbury Plain, locally called *sarsens.*
J. D. CHAMPLIN *Chronicle of the Coach* ch. 9, p. 131. [S. '86.]

2†. A Saracen. [Short for SARACEN.] **Sar'cen†; Sar'sin†; Sar'syn†.**

sarse'net, särs'net, *n.* A species of fine, thin, woven silk of soft texture, now used for linings. [< OF. *sarcenet*, < LL. *saracenatus*, < *Saracenus;* see SARACEN.] **saree'net†; sar'si-nish†; sars'net†.**

sart, särt, *n.* [Eng. A clearing of land; an assart. – **sart'age,** *n.* The clearing of woodland for cultivation.

sar'tain, sär'tən, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Certain.

sar'tor, sär'tər, *n.* A patcher; hence, tailor: most familiar in the title of a work by Carlyle, "*Sartor* Resartus" (the patcher repatched). [L., < *sarcio,* mend.]
—sar-to'ri-ad. *n.* An epic of a tailor or mender.

Material enough for a *Sartoriad.* GEORGE MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* ch. 22, p. 258. [C. & H. '92.]

sar-to'ri-al, sär-tō'ri-əl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a tailor or to the patching art. **2.** Relating to the sartorius.

sar'tor-ite, sär'tər-āit, *n.* A metallic, dark lead-gray lead sulfarsenite ($PbAs_2S_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Sartorius* von Waltershausen.]

sar-to'ri-us, sär-tō'ri-us, *n.* A long, narrow muscle of the thigh, that aids in flexing the knee: the longest muscle in the human body: so called from its use in crossing the legs, as of tailors. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< L. *sartor;* see SARTOR.] **sar"ti-cru-ra'us†.**

sa'rus, sē'rus, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large gray semi-domesticated crane (*Grus antigone*), having the head and upper part of the neck covered with crimson papillæ. **cy'rus-crane"†; sa'ras†; sar'haus†.**

Sa-sa'ni-an, *n.* Same as SASSANIAN.

sa-san'qua, sa-san'kwa, *n.* [Jap.] A Chinese and Japanese species of camellia (*Camellia Sasanqua*) with small white flowers, often cultivated in English gardens.

sas"a-ra'ra†, *n.* Same as SISERARY.

sash¹, sash, *vt.* To furnish with sash.

sash², *vt.* To adorn or dress with a sash or sashes.

sash¹, *n.* **1.** A frame of wood or metal in which the glass of a window or the like is set and supported, usually arranged to open by sliding or on hinges; as, a window-*sash;* *sash* for a hotbed or greenhouse. **2.** Same as GATE¹, 5. [< F. *châsse,* < L. *capsa;* see CASE², *n.*]

Compounds, etc.: **—French sash,** a window-sash swinging on hinges at the side; a casement. **– leaded s.,** sash composed of strips of lead that retain the edges of the glass, used especially in stained-glass windows. **—sash' bar",** *n.* One of the transverse or upright bars dividing a sash-frame and holding the panes in place. **—s.-casing,** *n.* A window-frame made hollow to inclose sash-weights. **–s.-clamp,** *n.* A clamp for tightening sash-joints. **—s.-door,** *n.* A door with panes of glass. **—s.-fastener,** *n.* **1.** A bolt or latch for fastening a window-sash. **2.** A device for holding a window-sash up or down. **s.-frame,** *n.* **1.** The frame in which a window-sash is hung or hinged. Compare SASH-CASING. **2.** In a sawmill same as GATE. **—s.-gate,** *n. Hydraul.* A valve or gate lifted or dropped like a window-sash. **—s.-lift,** *n.* A finger-hold on the bottom rail of a window-sash. **—s.-line,** *n.* The line or cord on which a window-sash or the like is hung and balanced by weights or spiral springs. **—s.-saw,** *n.* **1.** A small saw for cutting tenons in sash-frames. **2.** In sawmill usage, a saw stretched in a sash or gate. **—s.-sluice,** *n.* A sluice having a sash-gate. **—s.-sticking machine,** a machine for making moldings on the bars and rails of sashes. **—s.-tool,** *n.* A small brush used in painting window-sashes. **s.-window,** *n.* A window having a movable sash.

sash², *n.* **1.** An ornamental band, scarf, strip, or belt worn round the waist or over the shoulder, by women and children infrequently by men as a part of the costume, and by military officers and others as a badge of distinction. **2.** In Oriental countries, a long band of fine material wound about the head to form a turban. [< Per. *shâsh,* girdle.]

sash-sty', sash-sē', *vi.* Slang, U. S.] To move back and forth or here and there, move about: a corruption of *chassé.*

Ye remember how he *sashayed* round newspaper offices in 'Frisco, until he could write a first-class story himself.'
BRET HARTE *A First Family* ch. 11, p. 300. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

sash'er-y, sash'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.* Sashes collectively.

sa-shoon'†, *n.* A soft leather pad placed about the leg inside of a boot to protect the limb or aid the fit of the boot. **sashet,** *pp.* Sashed. PHIL. SOC.

sas'in, sas'in, *C.* sā'sin, *E. I.* sē'sin, *W. Wr.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian black-buck. See BLACK-BUCK.

sa'sine, sē'sin *or* sīn, *n. Scots Law.* The act of giving legal possession of feudal property; also, the instrument by which such possession is proved. [For SEIZIN.] **– sasine ox,** an ox given to the sheriff as a perquisite when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands; later superseded by a money payment, afterward abolished.

sass, sas, *vt.* & *vi.* [Vulgar or Humorous, U. S.] To sauce; specifically, to be saucy (to).

sass, *n.* [Vulgar or Humorous, U. S.] **1.** Sauce. **2.** Specifically: (1) Saucy or pert talk. (2) Vegetables, particularly herbs and salads: commonly in the compound **garden-sass.**

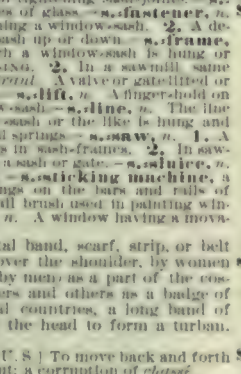
The Sassaby. (1/20)

sass'a-by, sas'a-bi, *n.* [S. Afr.] A large South-African antelope, the bastard hartbeest (*Alcelaphus lunatus*), with sigmoidally curved horns. **sas'sa-bi†; sas'sa-bye†; sas'say-be†; tses'se-bi†.**

sas'sa-fras, sas'a-fras, *n.* **1.** A tree (*Sassafras officinale*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), common in eastern North America, with a spicy aromatic bark, especially on its roots, and very mucilaginous twigs and foliage: also, the bark of the roots, an aromatic stimulant.

The tree is the only species of its genus, varies exceedingly in size, from 15 to 125 feet in height, and is remarkable for and recognizable by its yellowish-green twigs and the peculiarly variable outline of its leaves, which are entire, 2-lobed, or 3-lobed.

2. Any one of various other trees resembling true sassafras. [< Sp. *sasafrás,* < L. *saxifraga,* f. of *saxifragus,* < *saxum,* stone, + *frango,* break.]

– Australian sassafras. 1. A large tree (*Doryphora Sassafras*) of the monimiad family (*Monimiaceæ*), of New South Wales. **2.** The plume-nutmeg tree, of Victoria and Tasmania, of the same family. **Tasmanian s.,** the sassafras-nut tree (*Anetandra Pucheryi*). See PICHURIM. **—California s.,** the California laurel. **—Cayenne s.,** a tree (*Licania Guianensis*) of the rose family, found in Guiana. **—Chilean s.,** the Peruvian nutmeg. See NUTMEG. **— New Zealand s.,** the New Zealand laurel. This and the Chilean sassafras are the only known species of the genus *Laurelia.* **— oil of s.,** see OIL. **— sas'sa-fras-nut",** *n.* Same as PICHURIM-BEAN.

Leaves and Fruit of the Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*).

Sas-sa'ni-an, sa-sē'ni-an *or* -sā'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanids.

In the *Sassanian* period, a council of priests was convoked for the express purpose of restoring and committing to writing the ancient texts, and the result is the Avesta text as we now see it.
ZÉNAÏDE A. RAGOZIN *Story of Media* ch. 2, p. 28. [G. P. P. '88.]

Sas-sa'ni-an, *n.* A Sassanid.

Sas'sa-nid, (sas'a-nid, *n.* [-NIDS, -SAN'I-DES, or -SAN'-

Sas'sa-nide, (i-DÆ, *pl.*] One of the last national dynasty of ancient Persia (A. D. 226-642). [< LL. *Sassanidæ,* < *Sassan,* Persian priest.]

sas"sa-ra'ra†, *n.* Same as SISERARY.

sasse†, *n.* A weir with flood-gates; a navigable sluice.

Sas'sen-ach, sas'en-ah, *n.* A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman or a Lowlander: so called by Highlanders.

Revenge! remember Limerick! dash down the *Sacsanagh'*
T. O. DAVIS *Fontenoy* st. 5.

[< Gael. *Sasunnach,* Saxon, < LL. *Saxon(n-);* see SAXON.]

Sac'sa-nagh†.

sas'so-lin, sas'o-lin, *n. Mineral.* A pearly white boric acid (BO_3H_3), crystallizing in the triclinic system. Called also *native sedative salt.* [< *Sasso,* near Florence, Italy.] **sas'so-line†; sas'so-lite†.**

sas'so-rol, sas'o-rol, *n.* The rock-pigeon. [< It. *sassaiuolo,* < *sasso* (< L. *saxum*), rock.] **sas"so-rol'la†.**

sass'y, sas'i, *a.* [Vulgar or Humorous.] Saucy; impudent.

sas'sy-tree", sas'i-trē', *n.* [Sierra Leone.] A West-African tree: *Erythrophlæum Guineense* of the bean family, with poisonous bark and juice used as an ordeal. [< W. Afr. *sassy* + TREE.] **sas'sy-bark"†; sassy-bark tree†.**

Sas'te-an, sas'tē-an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Shas'tan†.**

sas'tra, sās'trə, *n.* Same as SHASTER.

sat, sat, *imp* of SIT, *v.* **satet.**

Sa'tan, sā'tən, *n.* The chief of the evil spirits or fallen angels; the great adversary of man; the devil.

In the Book of Job, '*Satan*' is not a name at all, but an appellative with the article prefixed – 'the Adversary.' KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Job* 24 week, Thursday, p. 62. [C. & BROS. '74.]

[F.. < LL. *Satan,* < Heb. *sâtân,* enemy, < *sâtan,* be adverse.] **Sath'an†** [Obs. or Dial.]; **Sath'a-nas†.**

—sa'tan-mon"key, *n.* The couxia. See illus. under COUXIA. **—s.-shrimp,** *n.* A devil-shrimp.

—sa'tan-ism, *n.* A satanic disposition, doctrine, or contrivance; extreme wickedness. **– sa'tan-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A person of satanic disposition. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* A Luciferian. **— sa"tan-oph'a-ny,** *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A visible manifestation of Satan; demoniac possession. **— sa"tan-o-pho'bi-a,** *n.* [Rare.] Morbid dread of Satan. **sa'tan-ry,** *n.* Satanic conduct or wiles; a course or action appearing as if inspired by Satan.

sa-tan'ic, sa-tan'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or proceeding from Satan; fiendishly or maliciously wicked; diabolical; devilish; hellish; as, his *satanic* majesty (Satan: humorous). **sa-tan'ic-al‡.**

Synonyms: see INFERNAL.

—sa-tan'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **—sa-tan'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Sa"ta-pa'tha-Brah'ma-na, sa'ta-pa'ta-brā'ma-na, *n.* [Sans.] The Brahmana of the Yajur-Veda, describing a variety of solemn sacrifices in which the Soma is the chief ingredient. Its contents are heterogeneous, abounding in strange legends.

The *Satapatha-Brâhmana* . . . from its compass and contents, undoubtedly occupies the most significant and important position of all the Brahmanas. A. WEBER *Hist. Ind. Lit.* tr. by Mann and Zachariae, first period, p. 116. [TR. & CO. '78.]

sat'a-ra, sat'a-ra, *n.* A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed, and lustered: belonging, with diagonal and venetian, to the class of cloths milled and cropped bare in finishing. Compare TWILL, *n.*

satch'el, sach'el, *n.* A little sack or bag, especially for containing articles to be carried along for use or convenience; a small hand-bag. [< OF. *sachel,* < L. *sacellus,* dim. of *saccus;* see SACK¹, *n.*]

sate¹, sāt, *vt.* [SA'TED; SA'TING.] To satisfy the appetite of; fill full; satiate; glut; surfeit.

The Mine of the Fathers was incomparably the richest. From it came wealth so great that even the avarice of those who fattened upon its kingly revenue was almost *sated.* T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, La Mina de Los Padres* p. 187. [A. '91.]

[Short form of SATIATE.] **— sate'less†,** *a.* Insatiable.

Synonyms: see SATIFY.

sate² Archaic, *imp.* of SIT, *v.*

sat-een', sat-in', *W.* sa-tin', *C. E. I. Wr.*), *n.* A cotton or sometimes worsted fabric woven so as to give it a glossy surface somewhat resembling satin. It is made thin for dress-fabrics or for linings, while a stout and heavy quality is used for corsets, shoe-linings, etc. [< F. *satin;* see SATIN. *n.*] **sat-ine'‡; sat-teen'‡.**

sat'el-lite, sat'el-āit, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A smaller body attending and revolving round a larger one; commonly, a secondary planet revolving round a primary one. Twenty-one such are known, as shown in the table below. See illus. under PENUMBRA. **2.** One who attends upon a person in power; an obsequious or servile follower or dependent; a hanger-on; any inferior attendant.

With Lord Harcourt came a *satellite* very far more interesting than his primary, the Secretary, John de Blaquiere. FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 3, p. 145. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

3. A structure constantly accompanying an important artery; as, a *satellite* muscle; a *satellite* vein. **4.** A satellite-moth. [F., < L. *satelles* (*satellit-*), guard.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

TABLE OF THE SATELLITES OF THE PLANETS.

SATELLITE.	Primary.	Date.	Diameter.	Miles from Planet.	Period.			
			miles		d.	h.	m.	s.
Moon	Earth	....	2,162	238,840	27	7	43	11.5
Pho'bos[1]	Mars	1877	7	5,850		7	39	15.1
Dei'mos[1]	Mars	1877	5	14,650	1	6	17	54.0
I'o[2]	Jupiter	1610	2,500	261,000	1	18	27	33.5
Eu-ro'pa[2]	Jupiter	1610	2,100	415,000	3	13	13	42.1
Gan'y-me'de[2]	Jupiter	1610	3,550	664,000	7	3	42	33.4
Cal-lis'to	Jupiter	1610	2,960	1,167,000	16	16	32	11.2
Unnamed[3]	Jupiter	1892	100	.....		12		
Mi'mas[4]	Saturn	1789	600	117,000		22	37	5.7
En-cel'a-dus[4]	Saturn	1789	800	157,000	1	8	53	6.9
Teth'ys[5]	Saturn	1684	1,100	186,000	1	21	18	25.6
Di-o'ne[5]	Saturn	1684	1,200	238,000	2	17	41	9.3
Rhe'a[5]	Saturn	1672	1,500	332,000	4	12	25	11.6
Ti'tan[6]	Saturn	1655	3,500	771,000	15	22	41	23.2
Hy-pe'ri-on[7]	Saturn	1848	500	934,000	21	6	39	27.0
I-ap'e-tus[5]	Saturn	1671	2,000	2,225,000	79	7	54	17.1
A'ri-el[8]	Uranus	1851	500	120,000	2	12	29	21.1
Um'bri-el[8]	Uranus	1851	400	167,000	4	3	27	37.2
Ti-ta'ni-a[8]	Uranus	1787	1,000	273,000	8	16	56	29.5
Ob'er-on[8]	Uranus	1787	800	365,000	13	11	7	6.4
Unnamed[8]	Neptune	1846	2,000	225,000	5	21	2	44.2

Discoverers: Hall[1], Galileo[2], E. E. Barnard[3], W. Herschel[4], J. D. Cassini[5], Huyghens[6], G. P. Bond[7], Lassell[8].

—sat'el-lite-de-pres"sion, *n.* A secondary center of low barometric pressure. **— s. line,** a straight line joining the three points at which a cubic is cut by the three tangents that are drawn to it at the intersections with the cubic of another straight line called the *primary.* **— s.-moth,** *n.* A large European hawk-moth (*Philampelus satellitia*) that feeds upon the vine. **s.-sphinx†.** **– s. point,** the point of intersection of a satellite line and its primary.

sat"el-li'tious†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a satellite or satellites. **—sat"el-li'ti-um†,** *n.* An accompaniment; guard.

Sat'er-day†, *n.* Saturday.

Sath'an†, *n.* Same as SATAN. **Sath'a-nas†.**

sa-ti', *n.* Same as SUTTEE.

sa'tia-ble, sē'shiu-bl, *a.* Capable of being satiated. **— sa"tia-bil'i-ty, sa'tia-ble-ness,** *n.*

sa'ti-ate, sē'shi-āt, *v.* [SA'TI-A'TED; SA'TI-A'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To satisfy fully the appetite or desire of; feed, fill, or supply to the full, or to the limit of desire or capacity; gratify to the utmost. **2.** To fill or gratify beyond natural desire; surfeit; glut. **3†.** To saturate.

II. *i.* To satisfy or supply appetite, desire, or need, to or beyond the utmost limit. [< L. *satio,* pp. *satiatus,* < *satis,* enough.]

Synonyms: see SATISFY.

sa'tiate, sē'shiet *or* -shiēt, *a.* Filled to satiety; satiated.

Let us not slip the occasion, whether scorn
Or *satiate* fury yield it from our foe.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 179.

sa"ti-a'tion, sē'shi-ē'shun, *n.* The act or process of satiating, or the condition of being satiated; satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty, sa-tai'ə-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being satiated; the state of being satisfied to the utmost, or filled or gratified beyond desire; excess of gratification; repletion; surfeit.

There are no chagrins so venomous as the chagrins of the idle; there are no pangs so sickening as the *satieties* of pleasure.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. viii, letter xcii, p. 144. [W. & S. '86.]

2†. Sufficiency; fulness. [< F. *satiété,* < L. *satietas,* < *satis,* enough.]

sat'in, sat'in, *vt.* To give a satin-like surface to; finish like satin. Specifically: (1) To finish, as silverware, with a dry scratch-brush. (2) To finish, as wall-paper, with a fast-running cylindrical brush.

sat'in, *n.* **1.** A silk fabric of a thick close texture, with glossy face and dull back, produced by a method of weaving that reduces the number of crossings of filling and warp, the glossy face being obtained by finishing between hot rollers. **2.** A cotton-and-silk imitation of satin. [F., < LL. *setinus,* of silk, < *seta,* silk. < L. *seta,* bristle.]

—Denmark satin, a coarse worsted fabric with smooth surface, often used as a lasting for women's shoes. **— double s. de Lyon,** a satin having both surfaces glossy. **— sat'in-bird",** *n.* An Australian bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*). The adult male is black, with a satiny gloss. **s.-grackle†,** **—s.-bush,** *n.* A greenhouse shrub (*Podalyria sericea*) of the bean family, from South Africa, with satiny pubescence on its calyces and flower-stems. **— s.-carpet,** *n.* A British moth. (1) A geometrid (*Bapæmia abietaria*). (2) A noctuid (*Cymatophora fluctuosa*). **— s.-cloth,** *n.* A thin woolen dress-fabric with a satiny surface. **—s.-damask,** *n.* A satin with a rich flower or arabesque pattern, sometimes raised in velvet pile. **—s.-de-laine,** *n.* **1.** A thin glossy woolen fabric. **2.** Satin-cloth. **—s. de Lyon,** a satin having a ribbed back. **—s. figure** (*Textile*), a decorative figure with smooth or glossy pattern on a dull ground. **— s.-finish,** *n.* A finish like or suggestive of satin; especially, a satiny finish of silverware. See SATIN, *vt.* **— sat'in-flow"er,** *n.* The garden flower honesty; also, its congener, perennial honesty; from the satiny luster of their silvery silicles. **— s.-grackle,** *n.* The satin-bird. **— s.-lisse,** *n.* A cotton dress-fabric with a satiny surface, usually printed in delicate patterns. **— s.-loom,** *n.* A loom for weaving satin. **—s.-moth,** *n.* A British moth. (1) An arctiid (*Leucoma salicis*). (2) A noctuid (*Cymatophora duplaris*). **– s.-sheeting,** *n.* A cotton fabric with a satiny silk surface, made wide for use in upholstering. **— s.-spar,** *n.* A silky fibrous mineral, a variety either of calcite, aragonite, or gypsum, with a surface suggesting satin, frequently cut into ornaments.

The *satin spar* gypsum or sulphate of lime, while made so extensively into ornaments and sold at Niagara Falls and many tourists' resorts, is, almost without exception, imported from Wales.
G. F. KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* ch. 11, p. 197. [S. '90.]

— s.-sparrow, *n.* An Australian glossy-black flycatcher (*Mylagra nitida*). **—s.-stitch,** *n.* A stitch in embroidering, either flat or raised, repeated in parallel lines producing a satiny appearance and making both sides of the embroidery alike. **— s.-stone,** *n.* Same as SATIN-SPAR. **— s.-striped,** *a.* Having satiny or glossy stripes or bars on a less glossy surface. **— s. sultan,** an Indian silk with satiny surface, used for women's garments. **— s.-wave,** *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Acidalia subsericata*). **— s.-weave,** *n.* Weaving that produces a satiny face.

sat-ine′, sat-īn′, *n.* Sateen, especially for dress-goods.

sat″i-net′, sat′i-net′, *C. E. W.* (sat′-, *I. S. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A strong fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling, the wool making a smooth and somewhat satiny surface: used for cheap trousers. **2.** A thin satin. [F., < *satin;* see SATIN, *n.*] **sat′i-nade‡.**

—**sat″i-net′-loom″**, *n.* A loom weaving satinets, jeans, twills, and similar heavy goods.

sat′in-ing-ma-chine″, sat′in-ing-ma-shīn′, *n.* A machine for giving a satin-finish to wall-paper, etc.

sat″i-nis′co†, *n.* Satin of a cheap quality.

sat-in′i-ty, sat-in′i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being satiny.

sat′in-wood″, sat′in-wud′, *n.* Any one of several satin-like woods used in fine cabinet-work; especially, that of a large Indian tree (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). A satinwood from the West Indies, called in Europe **Bahama satinwood**, is the wood of a prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum Caribæum*).

sat′in-y, sat′in-i, *a.* Resembling or characteristic of satin; as, *satiny* fabrics; *satiny* luster.

sa′tion†, *n.* The sowing of seed; planting; seeding.

sat′ire, sat′air (xiii), *n.* **1.** The employment of sarcasm, irony, or keenness of wit in ridiculing vices, abuses, or evils of any kind; also, that which is so employed; ridicule, whether caustic or simply humorous, open or latent; usually with humorous exaggeration; as, a speech full of *satire*.

Intellectual *satire* gets its force from personal or moral antipathy. . . . Its mouth waters over a galling word, and it loves to say Thou, pointing out its victim. . . . But imaginative *satire*, warmed through and through with the genial leaven of humor, smiles half sadly and murmurs We.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Chaucer* p. 284. [o. & co. '71.]

2. A species of composition, originally a descriptive variety of didactic poetry, but in modern literature either poetry or prose, in which vice, folly, incapacity, or corruption is held up to ridicule.

Poetical satire was peculiar to the Romans. Introduced into literature by Ennius as a miscellaneous collection of heterogeneous matter and meters, Lucilius, called by Horace the inventor of satire (Sat. ii, 1, 62), first gave it its definite character (2d century B. C.). Toward the end of the republic satire of a mixed form of both prose and verse was introduced.

Critics have remarked how much Juvenal's *satires* gain from his good nature. A. PHELPS *Eng. Style* lect. xv, p. 236. [s. '83.]

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A dramatic farce or medley, made up of a spoken part interspersed with songs, music, and dancing, performed on festive occasions by itinerant minstrels. After the introduction at Rome of the Greek drama, the satires became afterpieces, and were finally supplanted by the Atellan plays. **4**†. Vituperation; abuse. **5**†. A satirist. [F., < L. *satira*, < *satura*, dish of mixed fruits, f. of *satur*, full.] **sat′yre†.**

Synonyms: see BANTER.

—**sat′i-rism†**, *n.* Satire. **sat′y-rism†.**

sa-tir′ic, sa-tir′ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling satire, especially literary satire; consisting of, containing, or of the nature of satire; as, *satiric* verse; a *satiric* manner. **2.** Satirical.

sa-tir′ic-al, sa-tir′ic-al, *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by satire; as, a *satirical* poet. **2.** Satiric.

—**sa-tir′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**sa-tir′ic-al-ness**, *n.*

sat′i-rist, sat′i-rist, *n.* A writer of satires; one who uses satire, especially one who composes literary satires.

sat′i-rize, sat′i-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI′ZING.] To subject to satire; treat with sarcasm or derisive wit; ridicule; as, Thackeray *satirized* English society.

I have known a woman to *satirize* a man for years, and marry him after all. ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* letter vii, p. 33. [o. & co.]

sat′i-rise‡.

Synonyms: see RIDICULE.

sat″is-fac′tion, sat′is-fac′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; the full gratification of desire, need, or want; contentment in possession and enjoyment; as, the *satisfaction* of ambition; to reach complete *satisfaction*. **2.** The making of amends, reparation, or payment; the extinguishment of a claim or obligation by payment, performance, restitution, or the rendering of an equivalent; as, to make *satisfaction* for a debt. **3.** That which satisfies, or constitutes or is accepted as reparation; atonement; amends; compensation; as, the murderer's life must be the *satisfaction* for his crime. [F., < L. *satisfactio(n-)*, < *satisfactus*, pp. of *satisfacio*, < *satis*, enough, + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: comfort, complacency, content, contentment, enjoyment, gratification. See COMFORT; HAPPINESS; PROPITIATION; RECOMPENSE. —**Antonyms**: annoyance, discontent, dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disturbance, pain, sorrow, trouble, vexation. —**Prepositions**: *with*, more rarely *in*.

—**accord and satisfaction**, an agreement between parties whereby something is accepted in lieu of that which was due or contracted to be done. —**s. of record**, the entry on the record of a judgment or a mortgage that it has been paid or satisfied. —**s. piece**, a formal acknowledgment given by one who has received satisfaction of a mortgage or judgment, to authorize the entry of such satisfaction on the record. —**s. theory** (*Theol.*), see ATONEMENT.

sat″is-fac′tive†, *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory.

sat″is-fac′tive†, *n.* An act of satisfaction; amends.

sat″is-fac′to-ry, sat′is-fac′to-ri, *a.* **1.** Giving satisfaction; answering fully all desires and requirements; sufficient; as, a *satisfactory* explanation. **2.** Making satisfaction; serving as a recompense, indemnification, payment, or equivalent; specifically, atoning or expiatory; as, the death of Christ was *satisfactory*. [< F. *satisfactoire*, < L. *satisfactus;* see SATISFACTION.]

Synonyms: see ADEQUATE; COMFORTABLE.

—**sat″is-fac′to-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**sat″is-fac′to-ri-ness**, *n.*

sat′is-fy, sat′is-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to have enough; supply fully with what is needed so that there is no desire for more; meet the wish or desire or fulfil the expectation of; gratify; content; as, to *satisfy* a claimant; to *satisfy* a child; to *satisfy* hunger.

He testified this solemn truth, while frenzy desolated.
— Nor man nor nature *satisfies* whom only God created.
E. B. BROWNING *Cowper's Grave* st. 8.

2. To free from uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; set at rest the mind of; as, to *satisfy* oneself by inquiry.

Where I cannot *satisfy* my reason, I love to humour my fancy.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* § 10, p. 15. [s. & w. '69.]

3. To pay off or discharge, as a claim or debt; give compensation for. **4.** *Math.* To fulfil the conditions of; make the two sides of (an equation) equal when substituted for the unknown quantities: said of numbers or values. **5**†. To make reparation for; atone for; expiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give satisfaction; as, pleasure can never *satisfy*. **2**†. To make reparation; atone. [< F. *satisfaire*, < L. *satisfacio;* see SATISFACTION.]

Synonyms: cloy, content, fill, glut, sate, satiate, suffice, surfeit. To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire. To *sate* or *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. To *cloy* or *surfeit* is to gratify to the point of revulsion or disgust. *Glut* is a strong but somewhat coarse word applied to the utmost satisfaction of vehement appetites and passions; as, to *glut* a vengeful spirit with slaughter; we speak of *glutting* the market with a supply so excessive as to extinguish the demand. Much less than is needed to *satisfy* may *suffice* a frugal or abstemious person; less than a sufficiency may *content* one of a patient and submissive spirit. See INDULGE; PAY; REQUITE. —**Antonyms**: check, deny, disappoint, refuse, restrain, restrict, starve, stint, tantalize. —**Prepositions**: satisfy *with* food, *with* gifts, etc.; satisfy one (in the sense of make satisfaction) *for* labors and sacrifices; satisfy oneself *by* or *upon* inquiry.

—**sat′is-fī″a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be satisfied. —**sat′is-fī″er**, *n.* One who or that which satisfies, or produces or gives satisfaction. —**sat′is-fy″ing-ly**, *adv.*

sa′tive†, *a.* Propagated by seed, as in a garden; sown.

sa′tle†, *vt.* & *ri.* To settle.

sa′trap, sē′trap, *C.*[2] *I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*, *or* sat′rap, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] (xiii), *n.* A governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, any petty ruler under a superior despot; one who lords it over others under a superior. [< F. *satrape*, < L. *satrapes*, < Gr. *satrapēs*, < Zend *shōithra-paiti*, < *shōithra*, region, + *paiti*, chief.]

—**sa′trap-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a satrap or satrapy. **sa-trap′ic-al**;. —**sa′trap-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female satrap. **sa′trap-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The territory or the jurisdiction of a satrap.

sat-teen′, *n.* Same as SATEEN: erroneous form.

sat′ty†, *n.* A large merchant vessel; argosy. **sat′tie†.**

sa′tu-ra-bl(e, sach′u-ra-bl *or* sat′yu-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation. [F., < L. *saturabilis*, < *satur*, full.] —**sat″u-ra-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

sat′u-rant, sach′u-rant *or* sat′yu-rant, *a.* Soaking or impregnating to the full; saturating. [< L. *saturo*, ppr. *saturan(t-)s;* see SATURATION.]

sat′u-rant, *n.* *Chem.* A substance that neutralizes or saturates the acidity or alkalinity of another.

sat′u-rate, sach′u-rēt *or* sat′yu-rēt, *vt.* [-RA′TED; -RA′TING.] **1.** To fill the substance of, as by absorption, so thoroughly that it will hold no more; impregnate, soak, or imbue thoroughly; fill to the utmost extent of the capacity for absorbing or retaining; as, their clothes were *saturated* by the rain; *saturated* with learning.

But it has to be confessed that Thackeray did allow his intellect to be too thoroughly *saturated* with the aspect of the ill side of things. TROLLOPE *W. M. Thackeray* ch. 9, p. 204. [H. '79.]

2. *Chem.* To impregnate till no more can be taken up; satisfy the affinity of; as, a *saturated* solution. See SATURANT, *n.* **3.** *Physics.* To bring to saturation, in any sense. [< L. *saturatus;* see SATURATION.]

Synonyms: see DRENCH.

sat′u-rate, sach′u-[*or* sat′yu-]ret *or* -rēt, *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated. **2.** *Entom.* Very intense; deep: said of colors; as, *saturate* black.

sat′u-ra″ter, sach′u-rē″tęr *or* sat′yu-, *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically: (1) A device for saturating oxygen with ether-vapor for the production of the ether-oxygen lime-light. (2) A device for supplying air saturated with water-vapor to a room or other enclosed space. (3) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder, to absorb the heat made sensible by the compression; so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. **sat′u-ra″tor‡.**

sat″u-ra′tion, sach′u-rē′shun *or* sat′yu-, *n.* **1.** The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated; full impregnation; as, the *saturation* of a cloth; to absorb to *saturation*. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Chem.* The impregnation of one substance with another till no more can be received; combination of two substances till they neutralize each other. Saturation may be by solution, as the *saturation* of water by salt, or by chemical combination, as the *saturation* of an acid with an alkali (*neutralization*). (2) *Physics.* (*a*) The filling of a space with any vapor to the point of condensation; as, the point of *saturation* with vapor is the dew-point. The word is used loosely and popularly not only of a space, but of the fluid (as air) that fills that space, the fluid being formerly supposed to hold the vapor in its pores as a sponge holds water. The amount of vapor a space will hold depends on the temperature, but is independent of the presence of other gaseous bodies.

(*b*) The maximum magnetization of which a body is capable.

This limiting value, toward which the intensity of magnetization tends as a maximum, is called the point of *saturation*. In the case of iron, this term has reference to the maximum value attainable by a bar while under induction. In the case of steel, however, the term is usually employed with reference to permanent magnetization, so that steel magnets are sometimes said to be supersaturated. G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 568, p. 660. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

(*c*) The degree of purity of a color, as measured by the absence of an admixture of white light. [F., < LL. *saturatio(n-)*, < L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturo*, fill, < *satur*, full.]

—**degree of saturation**, the strength of a solution, as of salt in water, compared with the maximum possible strength. —**sat″u-ra′tion-e-quiv′a-lent**, *n.* *Chem.* That amount of a standard solution required to neutralize the accepted standard amount of the solution in question. —**s. of the atmosphere**, the point of vapor-absorption at which precipitation of dew, mist, or rain begins. —**s.-pressure**, *n.* *Physics.* The maximum pressure that a vapor at any given temperature will bear without condensation. It increases with the temperature.

Sat′ur-day, sat′ūr-dē, *n.* The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. [< AS. *Sæterdæg*, < L. *Saturnus* (see SATURN) + *dæg*, day.] **Sat′-er-day†.** —**Egg Saturday**, the Feast of Eggs.

sa-tu′ri-ty†, *n.* The state of being saturated; repletion.

Sat′urn, sat′ūrn, *n.* **1.** The planet next beyond Jupiter. Its distance from the sun is about 886,000,000 miles, its period 29½ years, its diameter 75,000 miles at the equator and 68,000 at the poles, its time of rotation about 10 hours and 14 minutes. It is chiefly remarkable for its eight satellites (see table under SATELLITE), and for its rings, two flat luminous bands in the plane of its equator, now generally supposed to be streams of small bodies revolving about the planet. In astrology it was regarded as a melancholy planet. Compare SATURNINE.

2. *Myth.* The ancient Italic god of seed-time and harvest, husband of Ops: said to have civilized the people of Italy by instructing them in agriculture; hence, his reign, celebrated as the golden age: identified by the Romans with the Greek Kronos. (See AGE.) His special festival was the Saturnalia.

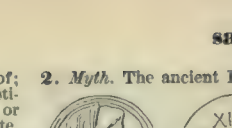

Head of Saturn or Kronos. (From an ancient theater-token of ivory.)

3. *Her.* The color black. **4.** *Old Chem. & Alchemy.* The metal lead. [< L. *Saturnus*, < *satus*, pp. of *sero*, sow.]

—**Saturn red**, same as MINIUM. **Saturne red†.** —**Saturn's tree**, same as ARBOR SATURNI.

Sat″ur-na′li-a, sat″ūr-nē′li-a *or* -nā′li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The annual festival of Saturn held at Rome in mid-December: a form of harvest-home, symbolical of a return to the golden age, and marked by a cessation of all private and public work, by fantastic amusements, social games, giving of presents, such as wax tapers and dolls, and by great liberties accorded to slaves.

2. [s-] A season of general license or revelry; an occasion of riotous indulgence: generally treated in this sense as a singular; as, a *saturnalia* of crime.

The first day of April . . . was always a kind of *saturnalia* among the domestics, when they considered themselves at liberty, in some measure, to say and do what they pleased.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vii, ch. 12, p. 463. [G. P. P. '60.]

[L., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, Saturnian, < *Saturnus;* see SATURN.] **Sat′ur-nals†.**

Sat″ur-na′li-an, sat″ūr-nē′li-an *or* -nā′li-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia. **2.** [s-] Characterized by unrestrained license and riot; licentious.

Sa-tur′ni-a, sa-tūr′ni-a, *n.* *Entom.* A genus typical of *Saturniidæ*. [< L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus;* see SATURN.]

Sa-tur′ni-an[1], sa-tūr′ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the god Saturn or to his fabled reign on earth, called the golden age; hence, characterized by simplicity, virtue, and happiness; as, a *Saturnian* existence.

It has been a time of repose and luxury, a felicitous *Saturnian* era, when all rare things that poets dream of are close at hand.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 1, p. 23. [o. & co. '76.]

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

The whole combination of Saturn, his rings, and his satellites is often called the *Saturnian* System.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 339. [H. '78.]

—**Saturnian meter, S. verse** (*Pros.*), an early Latin verse, apparently accentual, in use before the introduction of Greek meters. It used rime as well as accent.

In the so-called *Saturnian Verse* we have undoubted accentual rhythm, and also rime, which, indeed, is a natural product of the accentual system. GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 6, p. 145. [G. & CO. '91.]

Sa-tur′ni-an[2]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saturniidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Saturniidæ*.

Sat″ur-ni-cen′tric, sat″ūr-ni-sen′tric, *W.* (sa-tūr′ni-. *C.*), *a.* *Astron.* Referred to the center of the planet Saturn; as, *Saturnicentric* longitude. [< L. *Saturnus* (see SATURN) + CENTRIC.]

Sat″ur-ni′i-dæ, sat″ūr-nai′i-dī *or* -ni′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of bombycid moths with antennæ of males distichously pectinate and body woolly, as in American silkworm-moths. [< SATURNIA.]

—**sa-tur′ni-id**, *a.* & *n.* —**sa-tur′ni-oid**, *a.*

sat′ur-nin(e, sat′ūr-nin *or* -nain, *a.* **1.** Having a grave, gloomy, or morose disposition or character, formerly supposed to result from being born under the influence of the planet Saturn; heavy; dull; phlegmatic.

His temper was of the *saturnine* complexion, and without the least taint of moroseness.
FIELDING *Joseph Andrews* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 65. [R. & S.]

2. [S-] Of or pertaining to Saturn, the god or the planet; specifically, in astrology, born or being under the influence of the planet Saturn. **3.** *Old Chem.* Of or pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* poisoning. [< OF. *saturnin*, < LL. *Saturninus*, < L. *Saturnus;* see SATURN.]

—**saturnine amaurosis**, impairment of vision from lead-poisoning. —**s. breath**, the peculiar odor in the breath of one affected with lead-poisoning. —**s. colic**, lead-colic. —**s. palsy**, lead-palsy. —**s. red†**, same as MINIUM.

sat′ur-nism, sat′ūr-nizm, *n.* Lead-poisoning. [< SATURN, 4.]

sat′ur-nist†, *n.* A saturnine person.

sat′urn-ite, sat′ūrn-īt, *n.* Any mineral containing lead: not now used. [< L. *Saturnus;* see SATURN.]

Sat′ya Yu′ga. [Sans.] Same as KRITA YUGA.

sat′yr, sat′ęr, *C.*[1] *S. Wr.*[2] (sē′tęr, *C.*[2] *W. Wr.*[1]) (xiii), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A woodland deity in the train of Dionysos, depicted as a shy, wanton, and cunning creature with goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, and budding horns, and delighting in music, dancing, revel, wine, and women: confused by the Romans with the fauns. Their association with the Dionysia gave rise to the satyric drama. Compare FAUN; PAN; SILENUS; TRAGEDY.

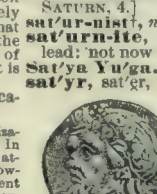
Head of a Satyr.

Obverse of a gold coin of Panticapæum, 400 B. C.

Rabelais . . . is somewhat like Socrates in face, and in character likewise; in him, as in Socrates, the demigod and the *satyr*, the man and the ape, are struggling for the mastery.
KINGSLEY *Health and Education* ch. 14, p. 365. [I. & CO. '74.]

2. Hence, a very lascivious person. **3.** (1) The orang-utan. (2) A satyrid butterfly, commonly brown with eye-like spots; an argus-butterfly; meadow-brown. (3) A tragopan. **4.** *Her.* Same as MANTICORE. [< F. *satyre*, < L. *satyrus;* see SATYRUS.] **sat′ur-y†; sat′yre†.**

—**sat′yr-pug″**, *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Eupithecia satyrata*).

sat′yr-al, sat′ęr-al, *n.* *Her.* A monster with a human head and a body and limbs grotesquely combined from different animals.

sat″yr-i′a-sis, sat″ęr-ai′a-sis *or* -ī′a-sis. *n.* **1.** Diseased and unrestrained venereal desire in males; hence, any inordinate or immoderate desire.

Afflicted with the very *satyriasis* of curiosity, no man ever wished to see the author of a 'Ready Reckoner.'
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Landor* p. 245. [T. & F. '59.]

2†. Leprosy; especially, elephantiasis. [< Gr. *satyriasis*, < *satyros*, satyr.] **sat′yr-ism‡.**

sa-tyr′ic, sa-tir′ic, *a.* Relating to or having the character of a satyr or satyrs. [< L. *satyricus*, < Gr. *saty-*

rikos, < *satyros*, satyr.] **sa-tyr'ic-al‡.** — **satyric drama**, a burlesque variety of the Attic drama, originating about 500 B. C., generally acted after a set of tragedies; named from its chorus of satyrs and Sileni. The only example extant is the "Cyclops" of Euripides. See SATYR, 1.

Sa-tyr'i-dæ, sa-tir'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies having the foremost legs atrophied and hind wings with two internal marginal nervures. **Sat'y-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *satyros*, satyr.]

— **sa-tyr'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **sat'y-roid**, *a*

sa-tyr'i-on†, *n.* Anyone of several orchids. **sa-tyr'i-an†.**

sat'yr-ism, sat'ėr-izm, *n. Pathol.* Same as SATYRIASIS.

sat"yr-o-ma'ni-a:. — **sat"yr-o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

sau'ba-ant", sô'bą-ant", *n.* A formicid ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*) of tropical America. It dwells in very extensive subterranean nests, each colony comprising, in addition to queens, males, and ordinary workers, two classes of large workers with enormous heads. They gather and carry off leaves to their nests and do great damage to plantations. [< S. Am. Ind. *sauba* + ANT.]

sauce, sôs, *vt.* [SAUCED; SAU'CING.] **1.** To dress with sauce: season: hence, to give zest or interest to.

His folly *sauced* with discretion.
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act i, sc. 2.

2. [Colloq.] To be saucy to; treat with impudence or insolence. **3.** [Rare.] To give pleasure or gratification to: tickle; please. **4†.** To serve up: carve up. [< F. *saucer*, < *sauce*; see SAUCE¹, *n.*] **sawce†.**

sauce¹, *n.* **1.** An appetizing dressing for food, usually liquid and composed of several ingredients, and, when not liquid, sometimes called **hard sauce**; also, loosely, any appetizing accompaniment of a meal; formerly, any condiment, as salt, pepper, etc.; as, mint *sauce*; fish-*sauce*.

His thirst he slakes at some pure neighb'ring brook,
Nor asks for *sauce* where appetite stands cook.
CHURCHILL *Gotham* bk. iii, st. 10.

2. A dish of fruit-pulp stewed with sweetening or flavoring: as, cranberry *sauce*. **3.** [Prov. or Colloq.] Table vegetables, as roots or greens. **garden sauce‡.** **4.** [Colloq.] Impudent or insolent language; sauciness; impertinence. **5.** Same as TOMALLEY SAUCE. **6.** [Eng.] A flavoring mixture for tobacco and snuff. [F., < LL. *salsa*, < L. *salsus*, salt food, < *salsus*; see SALSE.] **sass‡** [Prov.]; **sauce†; sawce†; sawse†.**

— **long sauce** [Colloq., New Eng.], beets, carrots, parsnips, etc.: opposed to **short sauce**, or shorter vegetables. — **poor man's s.**, appetite. — **sauce'a-lone"**, *n.* Same as HEDGE-GARLIC. — **s.-boat**, *n.* A dish for holding sauce or gravy. — **s.-dish**, *n.* A dish used for serving sauce, etc. **s.-plate‡.** — **to serve with the same s.** [Colloq.] to retaliate in kind. — **what is s. for the goose is s. for the gander**, the same rule holds good in both cases: said usually to one who is loath to apply to himself a principle that he lays down for others.

sauce², *n.* F. [< *Art.* Soft crayon for use with the stump. **sauce'gray"on:.**

sauce'box", sôs'box', *n.* [Colloq.] A very saucy or pert person: said generally of a child.

sauce'pan", sôs pan', *n.* A small pan of tin, graniteware, or the like, with a projecting handle, used for cooking sauces; also, any similar pan for stewing. Compare CASSEROLE. — **sauce'pan-fish"**, *n.* The king-crab or casserole-fish.

sau'cer¹, sô'sėr, *n.* **1.** A dish, usually round, concave, and shallow, designed to hold a teacup or coffee-cup. **2.** A small dish used to serve confections, fruits, etc. **3.** A small receptacle used by artists to hold oil or colors and sometimes attached to the palette. **4.** A flat shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. **5.** A shallow socket which holds the pivot of a capstan. [< F. *saucière*, < LL. *salsarium*, < *salsa*; see SAUCE¹, *n.*] **sau'ser†; saw'cer†. sau'cer-eye"**, *n.* A very prominent and widely opened eye. — **s.-eyed**, *a.*

sau'cer², *n.* Tobacco treated with prepared sauces in its manufacture.

sau'cer-y, *n.* A place for keeping sauces or preserves.

sauch, *n.* Scot. Same as SALLOW.

sau'ci-ly, sô'si-li, *adv.* In a saucy manner. (1) With impertinent boldness: pertly. (2) With sprightliness; airily; as, the yacht bore *saucily* away. **sau'cy†.**

sau'ci-ness, sô'si-nes, *n.* The quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness; pertness; also, saucy behavior.

Synonyms: see PERTNESS.

sau"cisse', sô'sis', *n.* [F. *Fort.* **1.** A sausage-shaped pipe of leather or tarred cloth filled with powder and forming the train for firing a mine or explosion-chamber. **2.** A long fascine. **sau"cis"son':.**

sau'cy, sô'si, *a.* [SAU'CI-ER; SAU'CI-EST.] **1.** Impertinently bold; disrespectful to superiors; impudent; pert; as, a *saucy* child. **2.** Marked by impertinence; as, *saucy* language. **3.** Showing or characterized by piquancy; sprightly, airy; as, *saucy* wit.

But still the little Petrel was as *saucy* as the wave.
ELIZA COOK *The Young Mariners* st. 7.

4. [Scot.] Overfastidious, especially as to food. **sas'sy‡; saw'cie†. 5†.** Presuming. **6†.** Wanton.

Synonyms: see IMPUDENT.

sauer'kraut", saur'kraut', *n.* A German preparation of cabbage, made by cutting it fine, salting, ramming down tightly in a cask, and allowing it to ferment under pressure. [< G. *sauerkraut*, < *sauer*, sour, + *kraut*, cabbage.] **sour'crout"‡; sour'krout"‡.**

sauf, sôf, *v.* Scot.: To save.

sauf', *a.* Safe. — **sauf'ly†**, *adv.* Safely.

sauf', *prep.* & *conj.* Save, except.

sau'ger, sô'gėr, *n.* A percoid fish, the smaller American pike-perch (*Stizostedion canadense*), ranging from the Great Lake region to the Ohio valley and Dakota. Called also *blue pike*, *gray pike*, *ground-pike*, *land-pike*, *rattlesnake-pike*, *sand-pike*, *jack*, and *horse-fish*.

saugh†, *imp.* of SEE, *v.* Saw. **sauh†.**

saugh¹, sôh, *n.* [Scot.] The sallow; the willow. **sauch:.**

saugh², saf, *n.* Sough.

Sauks, sôks, *n. pl.* Same as SACS.

saul¹, **saul'tree"**, *n.* Same as SAL².

saul², sôl, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Soul; mettle. **saulet†.**

sauld, sôld, *v.* [Scot.] Sold.

sau'lie, sô'li, *n.* [Scot.] A paid mourner. **saul'lie:.**

sault¹, *vt.* To attack; assault. **saute†.**

— **sault'a-ble‡**, *a.* Assaultable. **salt'a-ble‡.**

sault², sô, *C.¹ I. W.² Wr., or* sō, *C.² W.¹* XIII., *n.* [N. Am.] A rapid in a river; as, the *Sault* Ste. Marie. [OF., < L. *saltus*, < *salio*, leap.]

sault²†, *n.* A leap. **salt†; saut†.**

Sau-teurs', sō-tōrz', *n. pl.* A tribe of Chippeway Indians formerly inhabiting the banks of the St. Mary's river, about Sault Ste. Marie. **Sau-teurs':.**

saum¹, *n.* **1.** A former Austrian unit of weight, from 308 to 339 pounds avoirdupois, used for steel, etc.; also, a former Swiss unit of weight of about 442 pounds, and an old English unit for weighing mercury. **2.** In Switzerland, an old liquid measure; also, a unit of tale, 22 pieces, formerly used in cloth-measure.

saum'bue†, *n.* A saddle-cloth. **sam'bue†.**

sau'mont, sô'mont, *n.* [Scot.] The salmon.

saun'ders†, *n.* Sandalwood. **sawn'ders†.**

saun'ders blue, sôn'dėrz blū. Ultramarine ash. [Cor. of F. *cendres bleues*, < L. *cinus*, ashes, and OHG. *blāo*, blue.]

saunst†, *prep.* Same as SANS.

saunt, sônt, *n.* [Scot.] Saint.

saun'ter, sôn'tėr (XIII), *vi.* To walk in a leisurely, aimless, or lazy way; wander idly; lounge; stroll; loiter; as, to *saunter* along the street; hence, to idle. [< OF. *s'aventurer*, for *se* (< L. *se*), self, + *aventurer*; see ADVENTURE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see LINGER.

— **saun'ter-er**, *n.*

saun'ter, *n.* **1.** A careless, leisurely manner of walking. **2.** A loitering walk; careless ramble; stroll. **3†.** A place for strolling; lounging-place.

saun'terd, *pp.* Sauntered. PHIL. SOC.

saun'ter-ing, sôn'tėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of strolling idly along. **2†.** Boldness; venturesomeness.

saun'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

saur, sôr, *vt.* [Scot.] To taste; savor.

saur, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Soil; dirty water; dirt.

sauro-, } Derived from Greek *sauros*, lizard: combining
saur-, } forms. — **Saur-an'o-don**, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sauranodontidæ*. **2.** [s-] A fossil reptile of this genus, from the Jurassic of the Rocky Mountain region. — **Saur-au"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of toothless ichthyopterygian reptiles. — **saur-au'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **saur-au"o-don'tid**, *n.* — **saur-au"o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **saur-ich'nite**, *n.* A fossil track attributed to a saurian. — **Saur-is'chi-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of dinosaurian reptiles, especially a suborder with pubic elements directed downward, as *Megalosauridæ*, etc. — **saur-is'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Saur"ro-ba-tra'chi-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Urodela*. — **saur"ro-ba-tra'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Saur"ro-ceph-al'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Cretaceous family of actinochirous fishes with large teeth socketed in jaws. **Saur"ro-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **saur"ro-ceph'a-lid**, *n.* — **saur"ro-ceph'a-loid**, *a.* & *n.* — **saur"ro-der'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Same as SAURIOSIS. — **Saur"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Saurocephalidæ*. **Saur'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.) — **saur'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **Sau-rog'na-thæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Paridæ* as a larger group. — **sau-rog'na-thous**, *a.* Having a lizard-like palate; having a vomer consisting of two lateral parts, as the modification of the bony palate in woodpeckers. — **sau-rog'na-thism**, *n.* — **sau-roph'a-gous**, *a.* Feeding on lizards. — **Sau-rop'o-da**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Opisthocœlia*. — **sau'ro-pod**, *a.* & *n.* — **sau-rop'o-dous**, *a.* — **Saur-op'si-da**, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Monocondylia*, including birds and reptiles. **Saur-op'si-des:.** — **saur-op'si-dan**, **saur"op-sid'i-an**, *a.* — **Sau"rop-ter-yg'i-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Pleiosauria*. — **sau"rop-ter-yg'i-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Saur"or-ni'thes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Saurure*. — **saur"or-nith'ic**, *a.* — **Sau"ro-the-ri'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds with large ambulatory feet and 10 tail-feathers; ground-cuckoos. **Sau"ro-the'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sau"ro-the'rine**, *a.* — **Saur-u'ræ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct subclass of birds having a lizard-like tail with distichous feathers, as *Archæopteryx*. — **saur-u'ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **saur-u'rous**, *a.*

sau'rel, sô'rel, *n.* A horse-mackerel (genus *Trachurus*), especially *T. trachurus*. [OF., < *saur*, sorrel, < MLG. *sor*, dry.]

Sau'ri-a, sô'ri-ą *or* sou'ri-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles, formerly including lizards, crocodiles, dinosaurians, pterodactyls, and other fossil forms; especially, an order of *Streptostylica* having interclavicle and clavicles, lower jaw with united ramus, and teeth with dentinal roots; *Lacertilia* or lizards. [< Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

sau'ri-an, sô'ri-an *or* sou'-, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauria*; of the nature of a saurian.

sau'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the *Sauria*; a lizard. **2.** Some other reptile of lizard-like form, especially when large and fossil.

sau'ri-oid, sô'ri-oid, *a.* Same as SAUROID.

sau"ri-o'sis, sô"ri-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A form of ichthyosis characterized by a changed condition of the secretion of the oil-glands, which by its accumulation causes the skin to appear like that of a lizard. [< Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

saur'less, sôr'les, *a.* [Scot.] Tasteless; insipid; spiritless.

sau'roid, sô'roid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a saurian; reptilian. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sauroidei*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sauroidei*. [< Gr. *sauroeidēs*, lizard-like, < *sauros*, lizard, + *eidos*, form.] — **Sau-roi'de-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A former family of ganoid fishes having larger conical teeth intermixed with smaller brush-like ones, including *Polypteridæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, and extinct families. — **sau"roi-dich'nite**, *n.* The fossil footprint of a saurian.

sau'ry, sô'ri, *n.* [SAU'RIES, *pl.*] A scomberesocine fish, especially *Scomberesox saurus*. It is very slender, and has the jaws produced into a slim beak. Called also *billfish*, *garnook*, *lizard-fish*, *skipjack*, and *saury-pike*. [< F. *saur*, sorrel, < MLG. *sor*, dry.]

sau'sage, sô'sij, *n.* **1.** An article of food consisting of meat, especially pork, finely chopped and highly seasoned, commonly stuffed into the cleaned and prepared entrails of some animal. **2.** A section of such a preparation between two ligatures. **3.** *Fort.* A saucisse. [< F. *saucisse*, < LL. *salsicia*, < L. *salsus*; see SALSE.]

— **sau'sage-cut"ter**, *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. — **s.-filler**, *n.* A machine for stuffing sausage-meat into skins. **s.-machine:.** — **s.-grinder**, *n.* A domestic sausage-cutter. — **s.-poisoning**, *n.* A poisoning due to eating spoiled sausages. See ALLANTOTOXICUM. — **s.-roll**, *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, but enclosed only in a roll of flour-paste and cooked.

sau'se-flem'e†. **I.** *a.* Having a pimply, red face. **II.** *n.* Salt phlegm; an eruption on the face. **saw'ce-flem†.**

saus-sur'ite, sô-sūr'it, *C., or* sōs'ur-it, *W. Fr.* (sō'-sūr-it), *J. S.'s*, *n. Petrol.* A tough, compact, bluish-green, greenish-gray, or white, never homogeneous silicate formed by the alteration of feldspar. [< H. B. de *Saussure*, Swiss naturalist.] **saus-sur'ite-gab"bro**, *n.* Same as EUPHOTIDE. — **saus"su-rit'ic**, *a.*

saus-sur"i-ti-za'tion, sô-sūr"i-ti-zā'shun, *n.* The process by which saussurite is formed. **saus-sur"i-za'tion:** [incorrect form].

saut, sôt, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Salt. — **saut'fit**, *n.* A dish for salt.

saute†, *v.* & *n.* Assault.

sau'té', sō'tē' [F.], *pp.* of SAUTER, *v.*

sau'ter', sō'tē', *vt.* [F.] To fry quickly with little grease.

sau'ter†, *n.* Psalter. **sau'trie†**, *n.* Psaltery. **sau'try†.**

sau"te-reau', sō'tę-rō', *n.* [F.] The jack or hopper of a pianoforte or similar instrument.

sau"te-relle', sō"tę-rel', *n.* [F.] An instrument used by carpenters and masons to trace and form angles.

Sau"terne', sō"tern', *n.* White wine from the district Sauterne, on the Garonne above Bordeaux. See WINE.

sau"toir', sō"twār', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A saltier. **sau"toire'‡.**

— **en sautoir**, *Her.* **1.** Saltierwise. **2.** Worn saltierwise, or diagonally about the body, as a ribbon.

sau'vage†, *n.* Same as SAVAGE.

sauve†, *vt.* & *vi.* To save.

sauve'garde, sōv'gārd, *C. Wr.* (sō'vę-gārd', *W.*), *n.* [F.] A monitor-lizard; safeguard.

The common teguexin, or South-American *sauvegarde*, may be taken as an example.
Cassell's Nat. Hist., Lizards vol. iv, p. 276. [CAS. CO.]

sa'va-bl(e, sā'vą-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved; salvable. **save'a-bl(e‡.** — **sa'va-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

sa-va'ci-oun"†, *n.* Salvation.

sav"a-cu', *n.* Same as SABICU. **sav"i-co'‡; sav"i-cu'‡.**

sav'age, sav'ėj, *a.* **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To make cruel or wild.

Dependants, friends, relations, Love himself,
Savaged by woe, forget the tender tie.
THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 1080.

II†. *t.* To act like a savage.

sav'age, *a.* **1.** Of a wild and untamed nature; not domesticated; hence, ferocious; fierce; feral: as, *savage* beasts. **2.** Living in or belonging to the most primitive and rude condition of human life and society; uncultivated; uncivilized; as, *savage* tribes; *savage* pursuits. **3.** Showing or characterized by unrestrained passion; enraged; cruel; furious: said of man or beast; as, he was *savage* in his revenge. **4.** [Rare.] Belonging to the woods or wilderness; remote from human abode; not improved by art; as, a *savage* pathway. **5.** *Her.* Nude; unclad: said of human figures. [< F. *sauvage*, < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, wood.] **sal'vage†; sau'vage†.**

Synonyms: see BARBAROUS; FIERCE; GRIM; SANGUINARY.

sav'age, *n.* **1.** A wild and uncivilized human being; one in the lowest and most primitive state of society, especially a member of a nomadic tribe living by hunting and fishing. **2.** A brutal and unfeeling person, whether of a civilized or uncivilized community; a fierce or cruel man or woman; a barbarian. **3.** A ferocious or untamed animal. **sal'vage†; sau'vage†.**

— **sav'age-dom**, *n.* The social state peculiar to savage peoples; savages collectively. — **sav'age-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a cruel manner; after the manner of savages; inhumanly; as, massacred *savagely*. **2.** [Colloq.] With impetuous fierceness; very severely; as, *savagely* criticized. — **sav'age-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being a savage; barbarism. **2.** The quality of being savage; untamed disposition or habits; unrestrained cruelty; barbarity; ferocity.

sav'age-ry, sav'ėj-ri (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being a savage; the most primitive state of society. **2.** Cruelty in disposition or action. **3.** Wildness of nature or growth, as of plants. **4.** Savages collectively. [< F. *sauvagerie*, < *sauvage*; see SAVAGE.]

sav'ag-ism, sav'ėj-izm, *n.* The state of being a savage, or savages collectively; savagery.

sav"a-nil'la, sav'a-nil'ą, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The tarpon.

sa-van'na, } sa-van'ą, *n.* **1.** A tract of level land
sa-van'nah, } covered with low vegetation; a treeless plain; a meadow prairie.

The cypress trees with vines entwined,
And cotton-clothed *savannas*.
JOSEPH O'CONNOR *We Brought the Summer With Us* st. 1.

2†. A flat snow-covered region. [< O. Sp. *savana*, sheet, < LL. *sabanum* (< Gr. *sabanon*), towel.]

— **sa-van'na-black"bird**, *n.* The anl. — **s.-flower**, *n.* [W. Ind.] Any one of various species of *Echites*, a genus of tropical American evergreen twining shrubs of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), especially *E. suberecta*, sometimes cultivated. — **s.-sparrow**, *n.* A sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis*) common in grassy regions throughout North America. — **s.-wattle**, *n.* Either of two West-Indian species of fiddlewood (*Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*).

The Head of the Savanna-sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis*).

sa-vant', są'vänt', *n.* [SA-VANTS' or SA'VANS†, *pl.*] A man of special or exceptional learning; especially, a professional scientist. [F., < *savoir*, ppr. *savant*, know, < L. *sapio*, be wise.]

sa-vate', są-vąt', *n.* [F.] The French method of boxing, using the head and feet, as well as the fists, for attack and defense.

save, sēv, *v.* [SAVED; SA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make safe or bring to safety; preserve or rescue from destruction or danger; keep from injury or evil; as, to *save* life; *save* the ship and cargo. **2.** To keep from being spent or lost; preserve by care or hoarding; prevent waste of; as, to *save* money; *save* your strength; *save* labor. **3.** To deliver from the punishment and power of sin; deliver from spiritual death; as, to *save* a soul. **4.** To take advantage of; use opportunely; avoid missing; as, to *save* the early tide. **5.** To avoid the need or trouble of; prevent by timely action; as, prevention *saves* the cost of cure. **6.** To render exempt; protect; as, *save* me from this annoyance.

The most genuine devotion to the highest ideal of goodness will not *save* a man from occasional perplexity as to the right line of action for him to take. T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 338. [CL. P. '83.]

7. To make allowance for; excuse; make an exception of; as, that I am fond of, nay even "abandoned" (*save* the word!) to poetry, is true. **8.** [Western U. S.] To make sure of; as, he shot three and *saved* two of them.

II. *i.* **1.** To avoid needless waste; be economical; especially, to lay up money little by little; as, the frugal man *saves*. **2.** To be capable of preservation; be preserved; as, fruit *saves* best in a cool dry air. [< F. *sauver*, < LL. *salvo*, < L. *salvus*, safe.] **salve†; sauve†.**

Synonyms: see DELIVER; PRESERVE; SCRIMP.

— **save'a-bl(e**, *a.* See SAVABLE. — **save'guard"†**, *n.* Safeguard. — **save'ly†**, *adv.* Safely. — **save'ment†**, *n.* The act of saving. — **save'nape†**, *n.* A napkin or similar article used as a protection to a table-cloth. **salve'nap†; san'ap†.** — **save'tet†**, *n.* Safety.

save†, *n.* The herb sage; salvia.

save, *prep.* & *conj.* Not taking account of; unless; except; as, forty stripes *save* one. [< OF. *sauf*; see SAFE.]

Thou see'st no beauty satyr thou make it first.
LOWELL *The Parting of the Ways* st. 8.

Synonyms: see BUT.

—save'-rev"er-ence†, *n.* An apologetic remark in a discourse, thrown in when something offensive has been said.

save'-all", sēv'-ōl', *n.* A contrivance for preventing waste; anything that saves fragments. Specifically: (1) In paper-making, a trough to catch pulp that spills over. See illus. under PAPER. (2) A small additional sail set under or between sails to catch all the wind possible. (3) An addition to a candlestick fitted to hold the short socket-end of a candle that it may all be burned.

sav'el-oy, sav'el-oi, *n.* [Prov.] A kind of highly seasoned dried sausage made of salted pork.

sa'ver, sē'vęr, *n.* **1.** One who saves or delivers; one who rescues; as, the *saver* of the city; a *saver* of life. **2.** One who economizes or saves expense; a frugal person; as, his wife was a great *saver*. **3.** Anything that prevents waste or expense; as, a coal-*saver*.

—sa'ver-ly†, *adv.* Frugally.

sav'ey, *n.* Same as SAVVY.

sa-ville'†, *n.* A pinafore

sav'in, sav'in, *n.* **1.** A bushy shrub or small tree (*Juniperus Sabina*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), native in southern Europe, the Levant, the northern United States, and Canada, and cultivated in Great Britain for ornament and for its tops, which are collected in spring and used medicinally as an irritant, anthelminthic, etc. **2.** The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*). See illus. under JUNIPER. [< AS. *safinc*, < L. *sabina*, savin, f. of *Sabinus*, Sabine.] **sav'inc†**; **sav'in-tree"‡**.

sa'ving, sē'ving, *prep.* & *conj.* **1.** With the exception of; except; save; as, *saving* a dollar he had no money.

The emperor [Otho I.] . . . confirmed to the Apostolic See the donations made by Pepin and Charlemagne, '*saving* in all things,' says he, 'our authority, and that of our son and descendants.'
W. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xvi, p. 91. [H. '30.]

2. Without disrespect to; as, *saving* your presence.

sa'ving, *pa.* **1.** Preserving from destruction; redeeming; delivering; as, the *saving* power of truth; *saving* influence and associations. **2.** Avoiding needless expense; not wasteful; economical; frugal; as, a thrifty and *saving* manager. **3.** Incurring no loss, if not gainful; as, a *saving* investment. **4.** Holding in reserve; making an exception; qualifying; as, a *saving* clause.

Saving is much used in composition; as, labor-*saving*; life-*saving*; time-*saving*.

sa'ving, *n.* **1.** Preservation from loss or danger; redemption; as, the *saving* of the soul; *saving* of time.

Only in thy virtue lies The *saving* of our Thebes.
TENNYSON *Tiresias* st. 9.

2. Economy in outlay; avoidance of waste; reduction in cost; as, a considerable *saving*. **3.** *pl.* Sums not expended, but laid away; money saved from expenditure or waste; as, his *savings* amounted to a large sum. **4†.** Reservation; exception.

Synonyms: see FRUGALITY.

sa'ving-ly, *adv.* **1.** With economy; sparingly; as, to manage one's expenses *savingly*. **2.** So as to assure final salvation; as, *savingly* converted.

It is natural . . . to hope that . . . large numbers from that empire became *savingly* acquainted with the truth.
J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch 20, p 297. [H. '69.]

sa'ving-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality of being saving or economical; frugality. **2.** Tendency to bring to salvation.

sa'vings-bank", sē'vingz-bank", *n.* *Finance.* An institution for receiving and investing savings, and paying interest on deposits at stated intervals, the interest being dependent as to rate on the bank's profit from loaning the deposits. In early types of savings-banks total net profits were divided pro rata among depositors. The modern "Building and Loan Association" is a form of co-operative savings-bank which loans only to members on approved real-estate security.

Sa'vior, **Sa'viour**, sē'vięr, *n.* **1.** He who saves men from death and sin; the Redeemer: a title sometimes applied directly to God, but chiefly to the Lord Jesus Christ.

For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our *Saviour*.
1 Tim. ii, 3.

Him hath God exalted . . . to be a Prince and a *Saviour*.
Acts v, 31.

2. [s-] One who saves or rescues; a deliverer from death or ruin; a redeemer; as, the *savior* of the ship.

The Don Quixote of one generation may live to hear himself called the *savior* of society by the next.
LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses, Don Quixote* p. 167. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[< F. *sauveur*, < LL. *salvator*, < *salvo*; see SAVE, *v.*]

—sa'vior-ess, *n.* A female savior. **sa'viour-ess‡.—sa'vior-hood**, *n.* The state or character of being a savior. **sa'vior-ship†** [Rare]; **sa'viour-hood‡**; **sa'viour-ship‡**.

sav"oir-faire', sav"wär-fâr', *n.* [F.] Quick appreciation of what circumstances require; good management or contrivance; address; tact: literally, the knowing how to do.

sav"oir-vi'vre, sav"wär-vē'vr, *n.* [F.] Intelligent conformity to the usages of polite society; good breeding; refined manners: literally, the knowing how to live.

sav"o-nette', sav'o-net', *n.* [F.] A saponaceous toilet preparation of various forms and kinds.— **sav"o-nette'-tree"**, *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Pithecolobium micradenium*) having a bark that can be used as soap.

sa'vor, sē'vęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To manifest the characteristics of; have the flavor of; smack of; as, an opinion *savoring* prejudice. **2.** To season; give flavor to. **3†.** To perceive by taste or smell. **4†.** To taste with pleasure; relish. **5†.** To suit the taste of; please.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a specified flavor or odor; taste or smell: with *of*. **2.** Hence, to manifest any specified quality: with *of*; as, words *savoring of* pride.

Hawthorne's work *savours* thoroughly *of* the local soil.
H. JAMES, JR. *Hawthorne* ch. 1, p. 5. [H '80.]

3†. To have a foul odor. [< F. *savourer*, < LL. *saporo*, < L. *sapor*, taste, < *sapio*, taste.] **sa'vour‡**.

—sa'vor-er†, *n.* One who is imbued with, savors of, or takes delight in something. **sa'vour-er†**.

sa'vor, *n.* **1.** The quality of a thing that affects the taste and smell; flavor; relish: applied to taste, to odor, or to both combined.

The *savour* of thy kitchen came upon me. A little faintlier.
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 96.

2. Specific quality or approach to a quality; flavor; characteristic attribute.

An eye-glass . . . has a *savor* of downright foppery and affectation. POE *Tales, The Spectacles* first series, p. 497. [A. & S. '84.]

3. [Archaic.] Character; reputation. **4†.** Sense of smell. **5†.** Liking; attractiveness; pleasure. **6†.** A prepared perfume. [OF., < L. *sapor*; see SAVOR, *v.*] **sa'vour‡**.

Synonyms: flavor, fragrance, odor, relish, scent, smell, taste.

sa'vord, *pp.* Savored. PHIL. SOC.

sa'vor-i-ly, sē'vęr-i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a savory manner; with pleasant relish.

We had cheerful looks still for one another, and would eat our plain food *savorily*, scarcely grudging Piscator his Trout Hall.
LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Old China* p. 382. [W. L. & CO.]

2†. Heartily; with gusto. **sa'vour-i-ly‡**.

sa'vor-i-ness, sē'vęr-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being savory; pleasant taste or smell. **sa'vour-i-ness‡**.

sa'vor-ing†, *n.* Taste. **sa'vour-ing†**.

sa'vor-less, sē'vęr-les, *a.* Having no savor; tasteless; insipid. **sa'vour-less‡**.

sa'vor-ly†, *a.* & *adv.* Savory; savorily. **sa'vour-ly†**.

sa'vor-ous†, *a.* Pleasant to the taste; agreeable; savory. **sa'ver-ous†**; **sa'vour-ous†**.

sa'vor-y, sē'vęr-i, *a.* **1.** Having an agreeable savor; pleasant to the taste or smell; palatable; appetizing; hence, agreeable to any sense; as, *savory* meat.

The Snow-bird . . . has a lisping warble very *savory* to the ear.
BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* ch. 1, p. 10. [H. & H. '71.]

2. In good odor or repute; honored; as, a *savory* name. **3†.** Edifying or pleasing morally. **sa'vour-y‡**.

Synonyms: see DELICIOUS.

sa'vor-y, *n.* A hardy annual aromatic culinary herb (*Satureia hortensis*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with smooth pale-green linear-lanceolate leaves and small axillary pale-lilac flowers. [< F. *savorée*, < L. *satureia*, savory.] **sa'ver-y†**; **summer savory‡**.

—mountain or **winter savory**, a shrubby evergreen species of savory (*Satureia montana*), common in European gardens, used like summer savory for seasoning.

sa'vour, **sa'vour-i-ness**, etc. Same as SAVOR, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

sa-voy', sa-voi', *n.* A variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *bullata major*) with wrinkled or blistered leaves. It has many subvarieties, as drumhead and early dwarf. [< *Savoy*, France.]

Sa-voy'ard, sa-voi'ärd, *F.* *W.*[1] *Wr.* (sę-, *C.*; sav'oi-ärd', *W.*[2]), *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to Savoy.

Sa-voy'ard, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the former duchy of Savoy, south of the Lake of Geneva, which now forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute Savoie, belonging since 1860 to France.

Sa-voy' Con'fer-ence. An unsuccessful conference held in 1662 at the Savoy Palace, London, to effect the toleration of Presbyterians in the Church of England.

sav'vy, sav'i, *vt.* & *vi.* [Slang, Western U. S.] To know; understand: adopted by ranchmen from the Spanish-Americans; as, do you *savvy?* **sav'ey‡**; **sav'vey‡**.—**sav'-vy**, *n.* Knowledge of the world; cleverness. **sav'ey‡**.

Hedn't no *savey*—hed Briggs. Thar, Jack! that'll do,—quit that foolin'!
BRET HARTE *Chiquita* st. 3.

saw[1], sô, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut with or as with a saw; as, to *saw* wood; a dull knife *saws* bread. **2.** To shape or fashion with a saw; as, to *saw* a scroll; to *saw* laths out of the bolt. **3.** Figuratively, to cut through; act upon or utter in a way to suggest the motion or sound of a saw; as, the speaker *saws* the air. **4.** *Bookbinding.* To make a cut or nick in (the back of the assembled folded sections of a book), making a track to receive the bands that connect the sections and the covers, and to which the thread that holds the leaves is secured.

II. *i.* **1.** To be cut or be capable of being cut with a saw; as, soft wood *saws* easily. **2.** To use a saw, or to make cuts as a saw; as, he *saws* for a living. **3.** To make motions like one using a hand-saw; as, to *saw* on a violin.— **to saw by** (*Railroading*), to pass (another train) in sections by the aid of a side-track too short to hold either train in its entirety, the operation requiring much alternate stopping and backing: hence called also **seesaw.**

saw[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To sow.

saw, *imp.* of SEE, *v.* **saugh†**; **sauh†**.

saw[1], *n.* **1.** A cutting-instrument having usually a tempered steel blade with pointed teeth arranged continuously: used to cut or divide wood, metal, etc., by abrading the material in a direct line, and forming a groove.

The teeth of saws are variously shaped. When inclined forward or backward they are said to **rake**; the lateral inclination of alternate teeth to cut a kerf wider than the saw-blade and give better clearance is called **set.** In most saws the teeth are cut, filed, or punched, but in large ones, especially circular saws, inserted and removable teeth are much used. See list below.

2. A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws; as, a jig-*saw*. **3.** A saw-blade. **4.** [Local, U. S.] In whist, the act of trumping a partner's lead by each of two partners in turn; a seesaw. **5.** *Zool.* A part or organ with teeth like those of a saw; as, the *saw* of a sawfish. [< AS *saga*, saw.]

Compounds: —**saw'-ar"bor**, *n.* A shaft or mandrel on which a circular saw is fastened.— **saw-back**, *n.* A strip of metal on the back of a straight saw-blade, for limiting the depth of the kerf: sometimes adjustable.— **saw-bench**, *n.* A table, fitted with fences and gages, for the support of work as it is brought in contact with a circular saw.— **saw-block**, *n.* A block of wood notched in certain directions to guide a saw in cutting.— **saw-clamp**, *n.* A frame or horse for holding a saw while it is being filed or set.— **saw-doctor**, *n.* A machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw.— **saw-frame**, *n.* **1.** A saw-gate. **2.** A frame in which a saw is held while being sharpened or set.— **saw-gage**, *n.* **1.** A thickness-gage for saws or saw-blades. **2.** One of various devices for testing the accuracy of length, position, etc., of saw-teeth. **3.** A guide on a saw-bench to limit the cut of a saw.— **saw-gate**, *n.* A rectangular frame in which one or more straight saws are strained and run; a saw-sash; sawmill-gate.— **saw-gin**, *n.* A cotton-gin in which the fibers are torn from the berry by saw-teeth: distinguished from a *roller-gin*.— **saw-grass**, *n.* A sedge (*Cladium effusum*) with saw-toothed leaves, growing in marshes along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida and westward.— **saw-guide**, *n.* An adjustable guide, as on a saw-bench or band-saw.— **saw-gummer**, *n.* A saw-doctor.— **saw-hanging**, *n.* Any device for straining a mill-saw in its frame.— **saw-jointer**, *n.* An apparatus consisting of a guiding-frame to hold a gang-saw during the operation of filing and setting the teeth, so that under tension the teeth shall have parallel breast-line and regular rake.— **saw-jumper**, *n.* A saw-swage.— **saw-like**, *a.* Resembling a saw; especially, grating and strident like the sound of a saw: said of the note of some birds.— **saw-mandrel**, *n.* A saw-arbor.— **saw-pad**, *n.* A guide for a compass-saw in cutting small holes.— **saw-palmetto**, *n.* A species of palmetto (*Serenoa* or *Sabal serrulata*) nearly allied to the dwarf palmetto, with creeping caudex, but preferring the flat pine-barrens, where its leaves, of 2 or 3 feet in length, grow in dense masses affording shelter for rattlesnakes.— **saw-pierced**, *a.* Cut or carved with a saw: said of scroll-saw work, and also of similar but much smaller work in gold jewelry.— **saw-pit**, *n.* A pit over which a timber is laid to be sawn by two sawyers, one of whom stands in the pit and the other above.— **saw-sash**, *n.* A saw-frame.— **saw-set**, *n.* An instrument to give set to saw-teeth (see note under def. 1, above), as a saw-wrest or a saw-swage.— **saw-sharpener**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sharpens saws. **2.** [Local, Scot.] The greater titmouse: named from its note.— **saw-spindle**, *n.* A saw-arbor.— **saw-swage**, *n.* A tool to spread the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and a spread set.— **saw-jumper†**.— **saw-table**, *n.* **1.** The table of a sawing-machine, on which the material is laid. **2.** A machine for trimming stereotype plates.— **saw-timber**, *n.* Timber suitable to be cut into lumber.— **saw-upsetter**, *n.* A saw-swage.— **saw-vise**, *n.* A saw-clamp.— **saw-whet**, *n.* A small North-American owl (genus *Nyctale*), especially *N. acadica*, noted for its harsh cry.— **saw-whetter**, *n.* **1.** The saw-whet. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The marsh-titmouse.— **saw-wrack**, *n.* The seaweed *Fucus serratus*.— **saw-wrest**, *n.* A saw-set operating on the principle of the lever, giving saw-teeth a spring set.

PARTIAL LIST OF SAWS.

Important saws not defined here, as *back-saw*, *drag-saw*, and *gang-saw*, will be found under the first element.

Saws are named (1) from their construction, shape, or

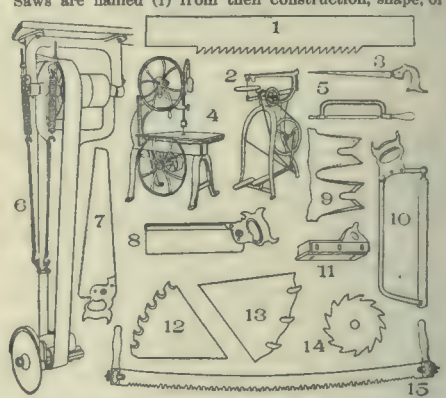

Varieties of Saws.

1. Gang-saw blade. 2. Scroll-sawing machine (bracket-saw). 3. Compass-saw. 4. Band-saw. 5. Hack-saw. 6. Swing-saw. 7. Hand-saw 8. Back-saw. 9. M Teeth of cross-cut saw. 10. Meat-saw. 11. Rabbet-saw. 12. Section of chisel-tooth circular saw. 13. Section of inserted-tooth circular saw. 14. Circular grooving-saw. 15. Cross-cut saw.

mechanism; as, **annular saw** (a cylinder saw or a rim-saw), **bow-saw** (in a bow or D-shaped frame, a sweep- or turning-saw), **brier-toothed saw** (having gulleted teeth), **carcass-saw** (a backed tenon-saw), **chisel-tooth saw** (having inserted chisel-like bits for teeth), **circular saw** (a disk having saw-teeth cut or mounted in its periphery, and mounted on an arbor, with which it is rotated, usually at a high speed), **concave saw** (a dished circular saw), **crown-saw** (a cylinder saw), **cylinder saw** (a drum or tube having at its end teeth parallel to its axis, as in a trephine), **disk-saw** (a usually toothless soft iron disk that cuts steel beams, etc., by the friction of rapid rotation: called also **cold saw, steel-saw**, and **fusion disk**), **double saw** (two saws arranged to run with their blades parallel), **double-cut saw** (a double saw, or one toothed on both edges, or one cutting on both the push and the pull stroke), **drum-saw** (a cylinder saw), **endless saw** (a band-saw, also a ring-saw or annular saw), **frame-saw** (see FRAME), **gage-saw** (having a gage to regulate the depth of the cut), **gullet-saw** (having deep rounded spaces between teeth), **half-back saw** (a hand-saw having its back strengthened or stiffened about halfway from the handle), **half-rip saw** (a hand-saw having finer teeth and narrower set than a cross-cut saw), **long saw** (a pit-saw), **pendulum-saw** (a swing-saw), **perforated saw** (with a series of perforations back of each gullet), **pony-saw** (a small gang or circular saw for sawing lumber into boards), **rack-saw** (having wide teeth like a rack), **reversible saw** (a bow-saw having opposite edges toothed), **ribbon-saw** (a band-saw), **rim-saw** (having an annular cutting part held on a central disk), **ring-saw** (a scroll-saw consisting of a very narrow cylindrical blade with toothed edge, running on guides which strain it and keep it circular, a cross between a band-saw and a cylinder saw), **router-saw** (having scoring-teeth each side of the edge of the disk, and less projecting teeth for routing the material between the scores), **span-saw** (a frame-saw), **spherical saw** (shaped like the segment of a sphere, also a cylinder saw), **spoon-saw** (of spoon shape, used in gynecological operations), **table-saw** (mounted on a table and worked by a treadle, usually a strained reciprocating saw), **whip-saw** (a thin narrow strained saw, as a frame-saw); (2) from the thing cut, formed, or operated upon; as, **barrel-saw** (a cylindrical saw for making barrel-staves), **bolt-** or **bolting-saw** (for cutting a log or balk into square-ended blocks or bolts), **buhl-saw** (a frame-saw for doing buhl-work), **butting-saw** (for squaring the irregular ends of logs, etc.), **comb-saw** (having two parallel blades for gaging and cutting the spaces between comb-teeth), **compass-saw** (see COMPASS), **dovetail-saw** (a fine tenon-saw, also a circular saw for cutting dovetails), **felly-** or **felloe-saw** (a pair of parallel jig-saws for cutting out wheel-fellies), **foxtail-saw** (a dovetail-saw), **fusee-saw** (an artilleryman's tenon-saw for cutting wooden fusees), **ivory-saw** (a fine-toothed frame-saw without set, for cutting ivory and bone), **joint-saw** (for working out compass-joints or the like), **keyhole-** or **lock-saw** (similar to a compass-saw), **marble-saw** (a toothless blade used with sand in marble-cutting), **meat-saw** (having a narrow blade strained in a frame, for cutting meat-bones), **metacarpal-saw** (narrow, for dividing metacarpal bones), **metal-saw** (a hack-saw), **molding-saw** (one of a set of circular saws arranged for roughing out wooden moldings), **panel-saw** (a 26-inch hand-saw having 6 teeth to the inch, for cutting panels), **rabbet-** or **rabbeting-saw** (for making rabbets, usually having a fence or gage), **rail-saw** (for cutting off railway-rails, called also *railway saw* or *railway cut-off saw*), **screw-head saw** (for nicking or slotting screw-heads), **scroll-saw** (a narrow-bladed saw, or a sawing-machine bearing such a blade, for cutting out intricate patterns in boards or planks for ornaments, brackets, etc., or for doing other curved or irregular work, a jig-

saw), **shingle-saw** (a saw or sawing-machine to saw shingles from the bolt or block), **slab- or slabbing-saw** (for cutting slabs from the sides of a log), **slate-saw** (same as MARBLE-SAW), **steel-saw** (a saw for cutting steel, as a disk-saw), **stone-saw** (having no teeth, being a simple iron band fed with sand and water, cutting by attrition), **tenon-saw** (for sawing out tenons), **tooth-saw** (a dentists' saw for cutting off the tops of the natural teeth), **tub-saw** (similar to a barrel-saw, for making curved staves), **weather-boarding saw** (a machine for sawing weather-boards, cutting a log lengthwise and radially toward the center), **wood-saw** (see BUCK-SAW, and illus. under SAWBUCK); 3) from their manner of operation; as, **intermosseous saw** (thin, for working between bones), **lightning saw** (a cross-cut saw peculiarly filed, having cutters and rounders, and calculated to quadruple the work of a briar-toothed saw), **piercing-saw** (a thin blade strained in a light frame, for piercing work in the precious metals, a buhl-saw), **radius-saw** (a traversing circular saw journaled at the upper end of an upright pendulum-like arm), **splitting-saw** (a resaw or resawing-machine, or a machine for ripping a round bolt radially), **subcutaneous saw** (one by which bones may be cut in place without making a large incision in the skin or flesh), **sweep-saw** (a bow-saw or turning-saw), **swing-saw** (a sawing machine having a circular cross-cut saw journaled at the lower end of a pendulous frame swinging in the plane of the disk), **traverse-saw** (a cross-cut circular sawing-machine in which the saw moves across the work, which is stationary), **turning-saw** (with a thin narrow blade that can make a curved kerf—a bow-saw, scroll-saw, or compass-saw), **twinning-saw** (for working between comb-teeth, in making combs two at a time), **two-handed saw** (a two-man whip-saw with a handle at each end); (4) from their purpose, use, manner of use, or the trade in which they are used; as, **arm-saw** (a hand-saw), **chair-makers' saw** (a small frame fret-saw, also a scroll- or jig-saw for making parts of chair-frames), **cross-cut or cross-cutting saw** (for cutting across the grain, as of wood, having its teeth filed to cut more like knife-points than in rip-saws, and having more set, also a lumbermen's two-man saw for cross-cutting logs), **equalizing-saw** (two cross-cutting saws at a given distance apart, for cutting pieces, as boards, to a uniform length), **gaining-saw** (for grooving or channeling instead of for dividing), **grafting-saw** (for cutting off stocks), **hand-saw** (for use by one hand), **miter-box saw** (fine-toothed, stiff-backed, for use in a miter-box), **nicking-saw** (for cutting the slot in screw-heads), **pit-saw** (a two-man saw used for cutting timber which is placed over the mouth of a pit, one operator standing above and the other below), **pruning-saw** (with teeth especially adapted for cutting branches of trees), **rip-saw** (see RIP), **stockers' saw** (especially used for working on firearm-stocks), **trephine-saw** (a cylindrical surgical saw).

saw[2], sô, *n.* **1.** A proverbial or familiar saying; old maxim.

> Strict age, and sour severity,
> With their grave *saws*, in slumber lie.
> MILTON *Comus* l. 110.

2†. A discourse; recital; story. **3**†. A command; decree. [< AS. *sagu*, < *secgan*; see SAY[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see ADAGE.

saw[3], *n.* Scot. Salve.

sa-war'ra-nut", sə wär'ə-nut', *C.* (-wŏr'ə-, *W.*), *n.* [Guiana.] Same as SOAPBERRY-NUT.

saw'back", sô'bak', *n.* Something having a serrate dorsal outline. Specifically: (1) A mountain range having sharp and even peaks, especially when all are excessively steep on one side; a sierra. (2) The larva of a bombycoid moth of the genus *Notice*, having dorsal protuberances like the teeth of a saw.

saw'backed", *a.*

saw'bel"ly, sô'bel'i, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A clupeoid fish with ventral serratures strong. (1) The alewife. (2) The glut-herring.

saw'bench", etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

saw'bill", sô'bil', *n.* A bird having a serrate beak. (1) A merganser; sawbill. See JACK-SAW. (2) A motmot. (3) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon*.

saw'bones", sô'bōnz', *n.* [Slang.] A surgeon.

saw'buck", sô'buc', *n.* [U. S.] A rack or frame consisting of two X-shaped ends joined by a connecting bar or bars, for holding sticks of wood while they are being sawed by a buck-saw. Compare SAWHORSE.

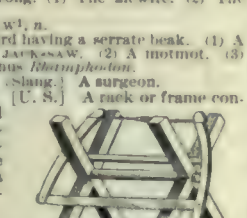

A Sawbuck and a Buck-saw.

sawce†, *v.* & *n.* Sauce.

saw'ce-flem†, *a.* Same as SALSEFLEME.

saw'cer†, *n.* Saucer.

saw'der, sô'dėr, *n.* [Slang.] Flattery; blarney used only with *salt*, as, he tried *salt sauder*. [Cor. of SOLDER.]

saw'doc"tor, etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

saw'dust", sô'dust', *n.* Small fragments or dust, especially of wood, cut or torn out by a saw.

—**saw'dust-car"ri-er**, *n.* A tube or trough, commonly of wood, for carrying away sawdust from a power-saw.—**s. ring**, a circus-ring within which performances take place often with sawdust to make it soft.

saw'er[1], *n.* Same as SAWYER.

saw'er[2]†, *n.* Sower.

sawf†, *n.* Salve.

saw'fish", sô'fish', *n.* **1.** A pristoid ray of elongated form, having the snout produced into a long flat blade armed along each edge with socketed horizontal teeth for tearing or ripping open its prey. *Pristis antiquorum* is a European species, with from 16 to 20 pairs of teeth on the saw. *P. pectinatus*, with from 25 to 28 pairs of teeth, is an American sawfish. **2.** A similarly armed pristiophoroid shark of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

saw'fly", sô'flī', *n.* A tenthredinid hymenopterous insect. The ovipositor is long and composed of two lamellæ, toothed at the outer edge and sliding back and forth upon each other like saws set back to back. With this instrument the female pierces plants and soft wood and deposits her eggs in the incision.

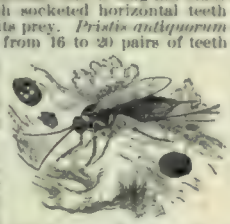

The Common European Sawfly (*Sirex gigas*). ½

The ovipositor, including the "saw" (*terebra*), is seen protruding from the abdomen, and the log shows the orifice of the tunnel whence a larva has cut its way out.

saw'-frame", **saw'-gin**, etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

saw'horn", sô'hôrn', *n.* An insect with serrate antennæ; specifically, a sericorn beetle.

saw'horse", sô'hôrs', *n.* **1.** A carpenters' horse used to support a plank in sawing. **2.** A sawbuck.

saw'ing[1], sô'ing, *n.* [Rare.] The act of making proverbs or maxims.

saw'ing[2], *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SAW, *v.*—**saw'ing-machine"**, *n.* A machine for sawing; a machine that works a saw or saws: often called simply a *saw*.

saw'-joint"er, etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

saw'log", sô'leg', *n.* A log suitable to be cut in a sawmill.

saw'mill", sô'mil', *n.* **1.** An establishment for sawing logs into lumber by power, often including other wood-working machines, as lath-machines and planing-machines. **2.** A large sawing-machine.

sawn, sôn, *pp.* of SAW, *v.*

sawn'drest, *n.* Sandalwood.

saw'neb", sô'neb', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A merganser; sawbill.

saw'ney, sô'ne, *n.* **1.** A Scotchman: proper name. **2.** A simpleton. [Cor. of *Sandy*, abbr. of *Alexander*.] **Saw'ny**†.

saw'pal-met"to, **saw'-sash**, etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

sawse†, *n.* Sauce.—**saw'ser**†, *n.* Saucer.

saw'tere†, *n.* Psalter.—**saw'try**†.

saw'-tooth", sô'-tūth', *n.* **1.** The tooth of a saw: commonly formed from the plate or blade of the saw, but in some large saws inserted so as to be replaceable if worn or broken. When intended to cut in one direction, saw-teeth have a rake or slant in that direction; but when designed to cut in both directions, they alternate in rake or shape. See note under SAW. **2.** An antarctic seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) having many cusps, likened to saw-teeth, on the molars.

—**saw'-toothed"**, *a.* Having tooth-like processes like those of a saw; sharply serrate, as a mountain range.

saw'-whet", etc. See SAW[1], *n.*

saw'wort", sô'wŭrt', **n.** Any one of various species of *Serratula* and *Saussurea*, both of the aster family (*Compositæ*), especially *Serratula tinctoria*, the common sawwort of England, whose leaves yield a yellow dye: so called from the saw-toothed leaves.

saw'yer, sô'yėr, *n.* **1.** One who saws logs into boards; one who saws wood for fuel. **2.** [Western U. S.] A fallen tree that rests at the root-end on the bottom of a stream, and continually rises and falls under the action of the current: one of the dangers of Western river-navigation. See SNAG, and illus. under SNAG-BOAT.

> The Pei-ho . . . is entirely devoid of rocks, and there being no forest-trees . . . on its banks, it is also free from snags and sawyers, such as used to make the navigation of our Western rivers so difficult. J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 4, p. 46. [A. '87.]

3. A wood-boring insect-larva, as of a longicorn beetle; girdler. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The bow-fin.

sax[1], **sax**, *n.* **1.** A slate-cutters' hammer, having a pointed pick at the back to make nail holes. **slate'-ax"**. **2**†. A long knife; sword. [< AS. *seax*, knife.]

sax[2], *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Six.

sax'a-fras†, *n.* Sassafras.

sax'a-tile, sax'ə-til *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rocks. **2.** Saxicolous. [< L. *saxatilis*, < *saxum*, rock.]

sax'cor"net, sax'kôr'net, *n.* Same as SAXHORN.

saxe, **sax**, *n.* An albuminized photograph-paper prepared in Dresden. [< F. *Saxe*, = G. *Sachsen*, Saxony.]

sax'horn", sax'hôrn', *n.* A brass wind-instrument, invented about 1845 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian living in Paris: much used in military bands. It has a long winding tube with a wide bell opening, and with 3 to 5 valves, and is of large compass with full rich tone.

Saxhorns are made of several sizes, the principal being the soprano, tenor, or alt-horn, barytone, euphonium, bombardon, and contra-bombardon. They are all alike in general form excepting the contra-bombardon, which, on account of its size and weight, is made to go around the shoulders of the player. The tone is not sympathetic enough for finer orchestral use.

[< *Sax* (the inventor) + HORN.] **sax'cor"net**‡; **sax"o-trom'ba**‡.

Sax-ic'a-va, sax-ic'ə-və, *C.* (sax'i-kē'və, *E. I. W.*), *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Saxicavidæ*. **2.** [*s-*] A bivalve of this genus, burrowing in limestone, shells, and the like. [< L. *saxum*, rock, + *cavo*; see SAXICAVOUS.]

Sax"i-cav'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Glycymeridæ*.—**sax'i-cav"id**, *a.* & *n.*—**sax-ic'a-void**, *a.*

sax-ic'a-vous, sax-ic'ə-vus, *a.* Burrowing in rocks, as certain bivalves. [< L. *saxum*, rock, + *caro*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow.]

Sax"i-col'i-dæ, sax'i-col'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* The *Saxicolinæ* as a family.

—**sax-ic'o-lid**, *a.* & *n.*—**sax-ic'o-loid**, *a.*

Sax"i-co-li'næ, sax'i-co-lī'nē *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Turdidæ*, generally united with *Turdinæ*; chats. **Sax-ic'o-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *saxum*, rock, + *colo*, inhabit.]—**sax-ic'o-line**, *a.* **1.** Saxicolous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinæ*.—**sax-ic'o-lous**, *a.* Living among rocks. **sax'i-cole**‡.

Sax"i-fra-ga'ce-æ, sax'i-fra-gē'sē-ī *or* -gē'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants—the saxifrage family—closely allied to the rose family, but differing in having copious albumen in the seeds, opposite as well as alternate leaves, and stamens definite in number, usually 5 or 10. It embraces 6 tribes, 87 genera, and 650 species.

Sax-if'ra-ga, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *saxifraga*; see SASSAFRAS.]—**sax"i-fra-ga'ceous**, *a.*

sax-if'ra-gal, sax-if'rə-gal, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Saxifragaceæ*; saxifragaceous.

sax-if'ra-gant, sax-if'rə-gant, *a.* [Rare.] Breaking or destroying stones or calculi; lithotritic. [< L. *saxifragus*; see SASSAFRAS.] **sax-if'ra-gous**‡.

sax-if'ra-gant, *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones; especially, a remedy for calculus.

sax'i-frage, sax'i-frij, *n.* Any species of *Saxifraga*, a large genus of mostly hardy perennial herbs, growing frequently in rocky places, with clustered root-leaves, flowers usually in corymbs or panicles, and specially distinguished by a many-seeded capsule which is 2-beaked and 2-celled, or sometimes consists almost of 2 separate follicles. [F., < L. *saxifraga*; see SASSAFRAS.] **stone'break"**‡.

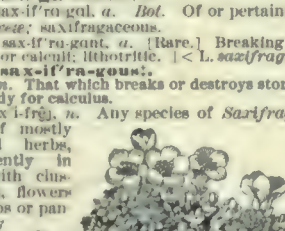

The Purple Saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*).

—**bur'net-sax"i-frage**, *n.* A European herb (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), sparingly naturalized in the United States.—**creeping s.**, an ornamental plant (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) from China and Japan with creeping stolons, common in hanging baskets. It has orbicularly cordate crenate hairy leaves, red beneath, and white flowers whose petals are spotted with yellow and scarlet at the base. Called also *Aaron's-beard*, *creeping-sailor*, *mother-of-thousands*, *old-man's beard*, *strawberry-geranium*, *strawberry-saxifrage*, and *wandering-Jew*.—**early s.**, a very common species (*Saxifraga Virginiensis*) of Canada and the United States, with spatulate radical leaves, a scape 4 to 9 inches high, dense clusters of small flowers, and a capsule consisting of 2 purplish divergent follicles.—**golden s.**, see GOLDEN.

Sax'on, sax'un, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saxons, in any sense, or to their language or country; as, the original *Saxon* home on the banks of the Elbe; the *Saxon* element in our language; the *Saxon* lowlands. **Sax-on'ic**‡; **Sax-on'ic-al**‡.

—**Saxon architecture**, a crude form of the Romanesque, prevailing in England from an early date until superseded by the Norman. Its masonry is rough, thick, and solid. Quoins at the angles, laid alternately on end and horizontal, a rough kind of geometrical wall-tracery, and baluster-shafts are characteristic features.

Sax'on, *n.* **1.** A member of a Teutonic tribe formerly occupying Holstein, and later also the district now included in Hanover and Oldenburg, which, in connection with the Angles and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. See ANGLO-SAXON.

> A common name was applied by the Britons to the whole alien immigration; and, though each tribe had its own domestic designation, they were, and still are, all called *Saxons* by the Celtic aborigines and their descendants.
> G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* first series, lect. ii, p. 34. [S.]

2. A member of the Saxon-English race; one whose mother tongue is English; a Lowlander as distinguished from a Scotch Gael, or an Englishman as distinguished from an Irishman or Welshman; an Anglo-Saxon. **3.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of the modern German kingdom of Saxony, or of the Prussian province of Saxony, or of one of the four Saxon duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; also, an inhabitant of the Saxon part of Transylvania. **4.** The language of the Saxons, comprising (1) **Old Saxon**, spoken in northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and (2) **Anglo-Saxon** (see ANGLO-SAXON). **5.** Hence, pure idiomatic English, especially as distinguished from that which uses words or idioms of Latin derivation. [< AS. *Seaxan*, pl. of *Seaxa*, (> LL. *Saxo(n-)*, > F. *Saxon*), < *seax*, knife, influenced in form by the French word.]—**Sax'on-dom**, *n.* **1.** Peoples or population of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon race. **2.** Countries inhabited by Saxons.—**Sax'on-ish**†, *a.* Pertaining to or like the Saxons.—**Sax'on-ism**, *n.* A Saxon form of expression; an early English idiom; as, the *Saxonisms* of the old writers.—**Sax'on-ist**, *n.* One versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

sax'on-ite, sax'un-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* A rhombic pyroxene-peridotite. [< *Saxony*; see SAXONY.] **harz'burg"-ite**‡; **sax'on-yte**‡.

Sax'on-ize, sax'un-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make like the Saxons or their language; imbue with Saxon ideas; fill with Saxon words or idioms. **Sax'on-ise**‡.

sax'on-y, sax'un-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A fabric made from wool raised in the kingdom of Saxony. Specifically: (1) A kind of yarn. **Saxony yarn**‡. (2) A glossy cloth formerly used for wearing-apparel. (3) A fine blanket, or a superior flannel. [< *Saxony*, < LL. *Saxonia*, < *Saxo(n-)*; see SAXON.]

sax'o-phone, sax'o-fōn, *n.* A brass wind-instrument, with about 20 finger-keys, and a mouthpiece and reed like a clarinet, invented by Adolphe Sax (see SAXHORN), of Paris: used as a strong substitute for the clarinet in military bands. Compare illus. under CLARINET. [< *Sax* (see def.) + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

sax"o-trom'ba, sax'o-trom'bə, *n.* Same as SAXHORN.

sax'tu"ba, sax'-tū'bə, *n.* A bass saxhorn; bombardon. [< Adolphe *Sax* + L. *tuba*, trumpet.]

sax'-valve", sax'-valv', *n.* A valve common in wind-instruments of the saxhorn type, having compensating mechanism to preserve pure intonation. [< *Sax* (the inventor) + VALVE.]

say[1], sē, *v.* [SAID; SAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce in words; utter or repeat vocally; speak; recite.

> Then *said* they unto him, *Say* now Shibboleth: and he *said* Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. *Judges* xii, 6.

2. To declare or make known in words, either orally or in writing; tell; affirm; as, to *say* things that are not true; *say* it out; what *says* the writing? **3.** To utter as a decision or opinion; determine; decide; as, *say* which you prefer. **4.** To assume as possibly true, or as a working hypothesis; suppose: in the imperative, as equivalent to "let us assume"; as, worth *say* a million.

> *Say* I put off the dreadful awe that waits
> On majesty, or with you share my beams, . . .
> Would you refuse me?
> MASSINGER *Virgin-Martyr* act 1, sc. 1.

5. [Colloq.] To contradict. **6**†. To declare to be.

II. *i.* **1.** To make an assertion; declare; speak; as, he hath well *said*; so *say* we all. **2**†. To assume; reply. [< AS. *secgan*, say.] **sigge**†.

Synonyms: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; SPEAK.

—**it is said, they say**, it is rumored or reported generally.—**that is to say**, in other words: introducing an explanatory paraphrase.—**to hear say**, to learn by report.—**to say one nay**, to refuse to gratify one.—**to say to**, to express an opinion in regard to; judge of; think of; as, what do you *say to* that?

say[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To attempt; endeavor. **2.** To test; try.

say[3]†, *imp.* of SEE, *v.* Saw.

say[1], *n.* **1.** What one has said or has to say; an affirmation; testimony; word; as, let him say his *say*.

> Say thou thy *say*, and I will do my deed.
> TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 88.

2. [Colloq.] Right or turn to speak or choose; as, now it is my *say*. **3.** [Archaic.] A saying; maxim. **saye**†.

say[2], *n.* [Scot.] A milk-strainer. **sye**‡; **syle**‡.

say[3]†, *n.* **1.** A fine thin serge used in the 16th century. **2.** A kind of satin or silk. **saie**‡; **saye**†.

say[4]†, *n.* **1.** Assay or trial by sample; hence, sample; specimen. **2.** Tried quality; temper. **3.** Attempt; essay.

—**say'-mas"ter**†, *n.* One who tries or proves by experiment. **say'man**†.

say'a-bl(e, sā'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being spoken or said.

> The fault of oriental art . . . is the apparent attempt to say more than is *sayable*. G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 13, p. 99. [H. '62.]

say'er, sā'er, *n.* A person who tells or says.
say'er[2], *n.* An inspector or assayer.
say-ette', sā-et', *n.* **1.** A fabric of wool, wool and silk, or silk and cotton, used for linings and furniture-coverings. **sag'a-thy**†. **2.** A woolen yarn used for stockings, carpets, and Berlin-wool work. **half-worsted yarn**‡. [F., dim. of *saye*, < L. *sagum*, < Gr. *sagos*, coarse cloak, < *saptō*, pack.]
say'id, sā'id, *n.* [Ar.] Lord: a title of the members of the tribe Koreish, to which Mohammed belonged: applied also to the sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar. **sa'id**‡; **sai'yid**‡.
say'ing, sā'ing, *n.* **1.** Anything that is said; a statement; as, a strange *saying*. **2.** Specifically, a proverbial utterance; a maxim; an adage; as, an old *saying*.
Synonyms: see ADAGE.
say'ker†, *n.* The saker.
sayle†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SAIL.
say'nay, sā'nā, *n.* [Prov.] A lamprey.
saynd†, *pp* of SENGE, *v.* Singed.
say'on, sā'on, *n.* A medieval sleeveless jacket of male peasants and common soldiers. [OF., < *saye*; see SAYETTE.]
say'sie, sā'si, *n.* [S. Afr.] One of various seed-eaters of the genus *Crithagra*; as, the bug-*saysie* (*C. albogularis*).
say'so, sā'sō', *n.* [Colloq.] An authoritative saying, especially a dogmatic assertion; dictum.
But they don't do nuthin' agin his *say-so*. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 17, p. 319. [H. M. & CO. '89.]
sbir'ro, sbir'rō, *n.* [It.] An Italian police officer.
'sblood, zblud, *W.* (sblud, *C.*), *interj.* God's blood! an imprecation.
scab, scab, *v.* [SCABBED; SCAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov.] To trim (rough blocks of stone) with a pick or broad chisel: a term used by quarrymen.
II. *i.* To form or become covered with a scab; cicatrize; as, the sore *scabbed* over.
scab, *n.* **1.** A crust formed on the surface of a sore, due to the hardening of the matter issuing from it; an eschar. **2.** A contagious disease among sheep resembling mange: caused by a minute insect (acarus) burrowing in the skin; also [Colloq. or Obs.], the itch of human beings. **3.** *Founding.* A blister or swell on the surface of a casting. **4.** *Bot.* Any one of certain plant-diseases in which there is a roughened or warty exterior. **Applescab** and **pear-s.** are due to the fungi *Fusicladium dendriticum* and *F. pyrinum*; **potato-s.** and **beet-root s.**, to *Oospora scabies*; the scab of citrous fruits is of unknown origin. **5.** [Low.] (1) A mean, dirty, paltry fellow.
Mal.: 'You must amend your drunkenness.'
Sir To.: Out, *scab!* SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act iii, sc. 5.
(2) [Recent.] Hence, opprobriously, a workman who does not belong to or will not join or act with a labor-union. [< AS. *scæb*, < L. *scabies*, < *scabo*, scratch.] — **scab'fun"gus**, *n.* See SCAB, *n.*, 4. — **s.-mite**, *n.* The itch-mite.
scab-ba'do†, *n.* [Rare.] Venereal disease.
scab'bard, scab'ərd, *vt.* **1.** To sheathe in or as in a scabbard. **2.** To furnish with a scabbard or sheath.
scab'bard[1], *n.* The sheath of a sword or similar bladed weapon; any sheath. See illus. under SWORD.
Many a poor blade looks gay in a velvet *scabbard*.
SCOTT *Kenilworth* ch. 7, p. 109. [T. & F. '58.]
[< OF. *escauber*, scabbard, prob. < *escale* (< OHG. *scala*), case, + *-ber*, < OHG. *bergan*, cover.] **scab'berd**‡.
— **scab'bard-fish"**, *n.* **1.** A silvery lepidopodoid fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*) having a long blade-like body, scale-foot. **2.** A gempyloid fish.
scab'bard[2], *n.* Same as SCALE-BOARD: a corruption.
scabbed, scabd, *C.*[1] *E. I.*[1] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (scab'ed, *C.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1]), *a.* **1.** Covered with a scab or scabs; abounding or diseased with scabs; scabby. **2**†. Paltry; vile.
— **scab'bed-ness**†, *n.*
scab'ble, scab'l, *vt.* [Prov.] In stone-working, to dress roughly after pointing or broaching, and before finer dressing. Compare SCAB. [< AS. *scafan*, shave.] **scap'ple**‡.
— **scab'bler**, *n.* — **scab'bling**, *n.* **1.** A stone chip or chipping. **2.** *Sculp.* The rough shaping of a block of stone.
scab'by, scab'i, *a.* [SCAB'BI-ER; SCAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Covered with, full of, or consisting of scabs; as, a *scabby* face; a *scabby* eruption. Specifically: (1) Having poor spots caused by the attachment of barnacles or other shell-fish: said of tortoise-shell. (2) In founding, blistered or marred with scabs: said of a casting. (3) Blotched and spotty, as the result of unequal inking: said of printed matter. **2.** Affected with the scab or mange; as, *scabby* sheep. **3.** Hence, mean; vile; as, a *scabby* trick. — **scab'bi-ly**, *adv.* — **scab'bi-ness**, *n.*
sca-bel'lum, sca-bel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] An ancient musical device, consisting of wooden shoes, perhaps with bells or other jingling attachments, to mark time in the performance on instruments. [L., dim. of *scamnum*, footstool.]
sca-ber'u-lous, sca-ber'u-lus, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Somewhat or slightly scabrous. [< L. *scaber*; see SCABROUS.]
sca'bi-es, scā'bi-iz *or* scā'bi-ēs, *n.* *Pathol.* The itch. See ITCH; ITCH-MITE. [L., < *scabo*, scratch.] — **sca'bi-es fe-ri'na**, itch of domestic animals; the mange.
— **sca"bi-o-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Morbid dread of the itch.
— **sca'bi-ous**, *a.* Affected with scabies; having or consisting of scabs; scabby. — **sca'bi-ous**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, of the teasel family (*Dipsaceæ*), as the mourning-bride or sweet scabious (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) and the devil's-bit (*S. succisa*) of gardens, and the blue scabious (*S. arvensis*) of British fields. **scab'ish**‡.
scab'ling, *n.* Same as SCABBLING.
sca'brate, skā'bret *or* -brēt, *a.* *Bot.* Same as SCABROUS.
sca-bred'i-ty†, *n.* Ruggedness; roughness.
sca'brid, skā'brid *or* scg'brid, *a.* *Bot.* Roughish; diminutively scabrous. [< L. *scabridus*, < *scaber*; see SCABROUS.]
sca-bri'ti-es, sca-brish'i-iz *or* -brit'i-ēs, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids, causing a sensation as if sand were in the eye; chronic granular inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye and eyelid. [L., < *scaber*; see SCABROUS.]
— **scabrities unguium**, a morbid degeneration of the nails, making them rough, thick, distorted, and separated from the flesh at the root, symptomatic of syphilis and of leprosy.
sca"bri-us'cu-lous, scā"[*or* scg"]bri-us'kiu-lus, *a.* *Bot.* Slightly rough; scabrid. [< L. *scaber*; see SCABROUS.] **sca"bri-us'cu-lose**‡.
sca'brous, skā'brus *or* scg'brus, *a.* **1.** Roughened with little points or minute elevations or irregularities: rough; rugged; scurfy: used especially in botany and zoology. **2.** [Rare.] Harsh in sound; unmusical. [< LL. *scabrosus*, < L. *scaber*, < *scabo*, scratch.]
— **sca'brous-ness**, *n.* Roughness of surface.
scab'wort", scab'wȯrt", *n.* Elecampane.
scac'chite, scac'kit, *n.* *Mineral.* A deliquescent manganese chlorid ($MnCl_2$) found on Mount Vesuvius. [After A. *Scacchi*, Italian mineralogist.]
scad, scad, *n.* **1.** A carangoid fish. (1) A saurel or horse-mackerel. See illus. under HORSE-MACKEREL. (2) A mackerel-scad, especially the cigar-fish. (3) The goggler. **big-eyed scad**‡. **2.** [Scot.] The friar-skate. **3**†. A fish, probably the shad. [Var. of SHAD.]
scad'dle, scad'l. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Mischievous; thievish in a petty way. **II.** *n.* Injury; hurt. **scath'el**†.
Scad"i-a'ce-æ, scad'i-ē'sg-ī *or* -ē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of fresh-water algæ. **Sca'di-um**, *n.* (t. g.)
— **scad"i-a'ceous**, *a.*
scads, scadz, *n.* [Western U. S.] Money.
Scæ'an, sī'an *or* scē'an, *a.* Western: applied to one of the gates of ancient Troy. [< Gr. *skaios*, left, west.]
scaf, scaf, *n.* [Prov.] The tapered edge of metal where two pieces are welded together. [Cp. SCABBLE.]
scaff, *n.* [Scot.] Food.
scaf'fling, scaf'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An elver.
scaff'-net", scaf'-net", *n.* [U. S.] A fishing-net suspended horizontally by the corners from two bows hung loosely to a lifting-pole at their intersection. Locally called **scap-net.** Compare SCAP-NET.

A Scaff-net.

scaf'fold, scaf'old, *W.* (scaf'fəld, *C.*), *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a scaffold; uphold or sustain with or as with a scaffold; as, the tower was *scaffolded* for repairs. **2.** To lay or expose upon a scaffold, as corpses, after the custom of some Indian tribes, in place of interment.
scaf'fold, *n.* **1.** An elevated structure, as of planks, usually temporary. (1) A platform built against the side of a building, steeple, or the like, for the support of workmen. (2) An isolated platform, often within enclosing walls, for the execution of criminals.
Truth forever on the *scaffold*, Wrong forever on the throne.
LOWELL *The Present Crisis* st. 8.
(3) A stage, as for exhibition purposes or the accommodation of spectators at a pageant. **2.** *Metal.* A shelf-like accumulation of material in a blast-furnace, obstructing the working of the furnace. **3.** *Embryol.* Same as SCAFFOLDING, 2. **4**†. The highest gallery in a theater. [< OF. *eschafault*, F. *échafaud*, = *catafalque*, < It. *catafalco*, < *cattare*, get, orig. view (< L. *captō*; see CAPTATION), + *balco*, a stage; see BALCONY.]
— **scaf'fold-age**, *n.* Scaffolding. — **scaf'fold-er**†, *n.* One who occupies a gallery seat in a theater.

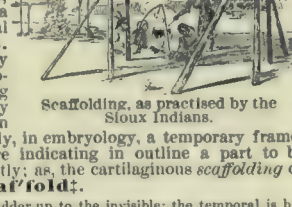
Scaffolding, as practised by the Sioux Indians.

scaf'fold-ing, scaf'old-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffold or system of scaffolds, as about a structure in course of erection; also, the material of a scaffold or material for scaffolds. **2.** Figuratively, any framework, support, or supporting part, as the bony framework of an animal; specifically, in embryology, a temporary framework or structure indicating in outline a part to be formed subsequently; as, the cartilaginous *scaffolding* of the cranium. **scaf'fold**‡.
The visible is the ladder up to the invisible; the temporal is but the *scaffolding* of the eternal.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* intro., p. 57. [J. P. '88.]
3. Disposal of the dead upon a scaffold. See SCAFFOLD, *v.*, 2. **4.** *Metal.* The formation of a scaffold in a furnace. See SCAFFOLD, *n.*, 2.
scaff'raff", scaf'raf', *n.* [Scot.] The rabble; riffraff. **scaff'-and-raff"**‡.
scaf'ty-boat", scaf'i-bōt', *n.* [Scot.] A sea-fishing boat, of Buckie, Scotland, very broad and low amidships, carrying a mizzen-lugsail in addition to the ordinary large fore- and main-lugsails. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ix, p. 257.
scagl'ia, scgl'yə, *n.* An Italian calcareous somewhat fissile and fossiliferous Cretaceous rock, corresponding to the Chalk of England. [It., < OHG. *scala*, scale.]
scagl-iō'la, scgl-yō'lə, *n.* [It.] Hard, polished plasterwork imitating marble, granite, or other veined, mottled, or colored stone: made of powdered gypsum and glue or isinglass, colored and variegated in various ways.
scaith, skēth, *n.* [Scot.] Scathe. **skaith**‡. — **scaith'less**, *a.* [Scot.] Scatheless. **skaith'less**‡.
sca'la, skē'lə *or* scg'lə, *n.* [SCA'LÆ, skē'lī *or* scg'lē, *pl.*]
1. *Surg.* An instrument for reducing a dislocation.
2. *Anat.* One of the passages of the cochlea of the inner ear — the **scala tympani**, **s. vestibuli**, and **s. media** or **cochlear duct.** See illus. of ORGAN OF CORTI, under ORGAN. [L., ladder, < *scando*, climb.]
sca'la-bl(e, skē'lə-bl, *a.* Capable of being scaled; as, a *scalable* wall. **scale'a-bl(e**‡.
sca-lade'†, *n.* An escalade. **sca-la'do**†.
sca'lage, skē'lēj, *n.* An allowance on various kinds of dry hides of a certain percentage in weight for scalings that may drop off. Scalage is usually about 16 per cent. It is especially applicable to dry flint hides, such as come from Matamoros.
sca'lar, skē'lər, *a.* *Math.* Completely definable by a single numerical specification: said of a quantity; composed of or relating to such quantities. [< L. *scalaris*; see SCALARIA.]
sca'lar, *n.* *Math.* A quantity that has no direction, as opposed to a *vector* or directed quantity; specifically, a pure number, especially that term of a quaternion which is not a vector. The word as used by its inventor, Sir W. R. Hamilton, and by the stricter school of quaternionists, signifies a real numerical quantity as opposed to an imaginary. Other writers use it to include imaginaries, while still others, to avoid confusion, call imaginaries **bi-scalars.**
Sca-la'ri-a, scg-lē'ri-ē'sg-ə *or* -lg'ri-g'ce-ə, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Scalariidæ*. [< SCALARIA.]
sca-lar'i-form, scg-lar'i-fȯrm, *a.* Ladder-like: said specifically, in biology, of cells or vessels with walls transversely marked by alternating thick and thin places, giving a ladder-like appearance. [< L. *scalaria*, staircase, neut. pl. of *scalaris* (see SCALARIA), + -FORM.]
Scal"a-ri'i-dæ, scal'ə-rī'i-dī *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of ptenoglossate gastropods with a turreted shell, subcircular aperture, and corneous spiral operculum; wentletraps. [< SCALARIA.] **Sca-lar'i-dæ**‡.
— **sca-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **scal"a-ri'id**, *n.*—
sca-la'ri-oid, *a.*
sca'la-ryt, *a.* Formed with steps; resembling a ladder.
scal'a-wag, } scal'ə-wag, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A worth-
scal'la-wag, } less fellow; scamp; specifically, during the reconstruction period (1865-'70), a native Southern white Republican, as distinguished from a *carpetbagger*; an opprobrious epithet. **2.** A worthless, ill-conditioned, or very inferior animal: first applied to the undersized cattle of Shetland. [Cor. of *Scalloway*, Shetland.]
scald[1], scōld, *vt.* **1.** To burn with or as with a hot fluid, especially with water or steam; as, to *scald* one's hand.
Nor to the world's cold pity show
The tears that *scald* the cheek.
BRYANT *The Living Lost* st. 2.
2. To cook slightly, as fruit, in hot liquid, especially water, or in steam. **3.** To cleanse by rinsing with very hot water; as, to *scald* a cask. [< OF. *escalder* (F. *échauder*), < LL. *excaldo*, < L. *ex*, out, + *caldus*; see CALDRON.]
— **scald'ings**, *n. pl.* Things scalded or scalding hot.
scald[2], scōld, *vt.* [Scot.] To scold. **scauld**†; **skald**†.
scald, *a.* Same as SCALLED: erroneous form.
scald[1], scōld, *n.* **1.** A burn or injury to the skin or flesh by a hot fluid, as water or steam. **2.** An act of scalding.
— **scald'fish"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The smooth sole (*Arnoglossus laterna*).
scald[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Scurf on the head; scall; scab: a vague use. **2.** A destructive disease of cranberries, due to a sphæriaceous fungus: applied also loosely by farmers and fruit-growers to any sudden wilting or decay, of unknown origin, of leaves and fruit. [Cor. of SCALL.]
scald'-head", *n.* [Colloq.] Same as SCALLED-HEAD. Any one of various diseases of the scalp, especially tinea favosa.
scald[3], scūld *or* scōld (scald, *C. W.*) (XIII), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavian minstrels who composed and sang or recited verses in celebration of famous deeds, heroes, and events: the equivalent of *bard* among the Celtic peoples.
And there, in many a stormy vale,
The *Scald* had told his wondrous tale.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. 22.
[< Ice. *skāld*, poet.] **scald'er**†; **skald**‡.
scal"da-ban'co†, *n.* A warm disputant or hot declaimer.
scald'ber"ry, scōld'ber'i, *n.* The European blackberry.
scald'ic, scāld'ic *or* scōld'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds; composed or rehearsed by scalds; as, the *scaldic* legends.
scald'ing, scōld'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of burning by steam or a boiling liquid. **2.** *pl.* Articles treated by steam or a boiling liquid.
scal-di'no, scgl-dī'no, *C.*, *n.* [-NI, -nī, *pl.*] A small earthenware brazier used in Italy for warmth, especially by the lower classes. [It., < LL. *excaldo*; see SCALD[1], *v.*]
We poetize the idea of defense by the figure of defending our hearthstones. Alas! could we fight for our sacred *scaldini!*
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 3, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '93.]
scald'rag"†, *n.* One who scalds rags; a dyer: a nickname.
scald'weed", scōld'wīd", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A European dodder (*Cuscuta Europæa*). **scald**‡.
scale[1], skēl, *v.* [SCALED; SCA'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip or clear of scale or scales; also, to peel or husk; especially, to remove the scales from (fish); as, to *scale* herring; to *scale* nuts. **2.** To free, as an iron surface, from a coating or scales of rust; as, to *scale* a boiler; to *scale* a cannon (by firing a small blank charge from it). **3.** To reduce by paring or shaving; pare down; as, to *scale* the surface of a field. **4.** To cover with scales, as a person or his skin.
The leper plague may *scale* my skin but never taint my heart.
TENNYSON *Happy* st. 7.
5. To cover with incrustation; as, that water *scales* the boiler. **6.** [Prov.] To spread, as compost; also, to spill.
II. *i.* **1.** To separate and come off from a surface, as scales or flakes; as, the bark *scales* off; the monument has *scaled* badly. **2.** [Prov.] To disperse; scatter, as a crowd. **3.** To become crusted internally: said of a boiler.
— **sca'ling-net"**, *n.* A net that rubs the scales from fish that are caught in it.
scale[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surmount by climbing; ascend, as by a ladder; as, to *scale* a wall.
For in the night, unseen, a single warrior . . .
The rampart wall had *scaled*.
LONGFELLOW *The Warden of the Cinque Ports* st. 9.
2. To make a drawing, pattern, or projection of, according to scale; draft in proper proportions; as, to *scale* a building. **3.** [U. S.] In lumbering, to measure or estimate in the rough, as the amount of lumber in logs or in a tract of woodland. **4.** To reduce according to a scale; cut down proportionally; as, to *scale* wages.
II. *i.* To serve as or to resemble a ladder; afford steps for ascent; as, the mountainside *scaled* upward to the summit. [< LL. *scalo*, < L. *scala*; see SCALA.]
scale[3], *vt.* **1.** To determine the weight of by means of scales; hence, to measure or estimate the weight or quantity of in any way; as, to *scale* a load of wood. **2.** To amount to in weight; as, the hog *scaled* 600 pounds. **3.** To make of exact weight or measure; divide into proper quantities; as, to *scale* dough into loaves. — **scaled herring**, a fat smoked herring not less than 7 inches long.
scale[1], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* One of the thin, flat, horny, membranous or bony outgrowths of the skin of various vertebrates, as most fishes, usually overlapping and forming a nearly complete investment; a squama; scute. **2.** A structure resembling scale in thinness or flatness, on various invertebrates, as on the wings of butterflies, the body of most thysanurans, sea-mice, etc. **3.** A scale-insect. **4.** One of the hard scabs resulting from certain human diseases, as leprosy. **5.** *Bot.* A rudimentary or metamorphosed leaf, as those covering the leaf-buds of trees, the bulb, cones of coniferous trees, etc. **6.** *Mech.* (1) The coating of oxid that forms on iron and some other metals when heated, and comes off in the processes of forging, rolling, etc.: variously called **forge-scale, hammer-s.,**

Scales of Fishes.
Principal types of scales used in classification: 1. Cycloid 2. Ctenoid. 3. Ganoid. 4. Under surface of a scale from the lateral line of *Labrichthys laticlarius*, showing a mucif-erous duct (*a*), ramifying into several orifices on the surface.

iron-s., **mill-s.**, **roll-s.**, etc. (2) An incrustation that forms on the inside of boilers, etc., and consists chiefly of the stable soluble salts, as those of calcium and magnesium contained in water. (3) The ornamental covering outside of the shell of a pocket-knife. **7.** **Tartar, as on the teeth.** **8.** Any hard, thin, scale-like formation, as a flake, husk, shell, pod, or exfoliation. [< AS. *scealu*, scale.]

Compounds, etc.: — **scale'-bee"tle,** *n.* The tiger-beetle. — **s.-board,** *n.* A very thin, veneer-like piece of board, as for the back of a picture. — **s.-borer,** *n.* A machine by which boiler-tubes are scaled. — **s.-bug,** *n.* A scale-insect. — **s.-carp,** *n.* The normal scaled form of the common carp. — **s.-dove,** *n.* An American dove (genus *Scardafella*), grayish-brown with each feather ending in a dusky border, suggesting scales, as *S. squamosa*. — **s.-drake,** *n.* [Orkneys.] The sheldrake. — **s.-duck,** *n.* [Local, Ir.] The red-breasted merganser. — **s.-feather,** *n.* A scale-like feather in penguins. — **s.-fern,** *n.* An Old World fern (*Asplenium Ceterach*); ceterach. **scaly fern**; — **s.-fish,** *n.* [Eng.] Dry-cured fish (codfish, torsk, hake, and haddock) of inferior quality as compared with cod: a trade term — **scale'foot",** *n.* The scabbard-fish, in which the ventral fins are merely scale-like appendages. **scale'fish";** — **s.-ground,** *n.* The ground of scalework or imbricated ornamentation. — **s.-hair,** *n.* *Entom.* A short, flattened, and usually tarsal hair, like a scale. — **s.-insect,** *n.* A coccid or bark-louse. The adult females are wingless and secrete a scale-like shield under which they harbor. Many species are injurious to fruit-trees. — **s.-louse,** *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*. — **s.-moss,** *n.* Any moss-like plant of the subclass *Hepaticæ*, especially of the order *Jungermanniaceæ*: so called from the regularly arranged scale-like leaves — **s. pattern,** a pattern made in imitation of scales; an imbricated pattern — **s.-quail,** *n.* A scaled partridge of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*: from the appearance of the plumage. Compare SCALE-DOVE — **s.-shell,** *n.* *Conch.* A leptonoid bivalve — **s.-stone,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as WOLLASTONITE — **s.-winged,** *a.* *Entom.* Having the wings covered with minute scales, as, specifically, the *Lepidoptera*.

A Scale-insect.
The fluted or cottony cushion-scale (*Icerya purchasi*) of the orange. 1. Side view of an adult female, with part of the shield torn away. 2. Adult female, dorsal view.

sca'ly-winged";

scale[2], skēl, *n.* **1.** A piece of metal, wood, or glass bearing lines or graduations for use in measurement, or the series of marks so used; as, the *scale* of a thermometer, a micrometer, or the like; specifically, a straight cylindrical or prismoidal staff or rule bearing upon its surface a series of transverse and generally equidistant visible lines. **2.** Any system of designating the magnitude of a unit of measurement, or the correspondence of two magnitudes, one of which is represented by the other; any system in which a fixed proportion is used in determining quantities; as, a *scale* of 1 inch to the mile; the *scale* of one-hundredth; a taxation *scale* of 2 per cent. **3.** A system of arithmetical notation in which the successive places determine the value of figures according to a certain proportion; as, the decimal and the duodecimal *scales*. **4.** In general, any progressive or graded series, as for use in measurement or estimation; a gradation; as, a *scale* of tints; a *scale* of sounds; the social *scale*.

We make tones of orange and get an orange *scale*, tones of blue and get a blue *scale*, and so each color has its *scale*, in which it movesin two directions, from its normal or standard point, towards black and towards white. YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* pt. ii. § 161, p. 91. [A. '66.]

Plants low in the *scale* of organisation are generally much more widely diffused than plants higher in the *scale*. DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 69. [J. M. '83.]

5. *Mus.* All the tones or notes of a key in regular ascending or descending order, in an octave or more. See illus. under PENTATONIC SCALE and PLAGAL.

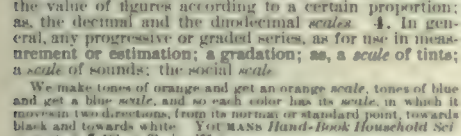

A Chromatic Scale.

The **major scales** are the scales of major keys, and the **minor scales** the scales of minor keys. The **diatonic scale** is a scale of diatonic or regular tones. The **chromatic s.** includes the diatonic tones and chromatic tones or semitones of a key in regular ascending or descending order from key-tone to key-tone. A scale may extend from any pitch of a key to its octave above or below, but its normal form is from key-tone to key-tone. *Scale* is often incorrectly used as a synonym of *key*. See KEY. In the modern major scale, when the tones are perfectly true, the number of vibrations producing the respective tones are to each other, whatever the key may be, in the ratio of the following numbers:

do	re	mi	fa	sol	la	si	do
24	27	30	32	36	40	45	48

From this series of numbers, together with the data given under PITCH, the vibration-number of any note may be found. Thus, if middle C is given by 270 vibrations per second, the G above it, which is *sol* when C is *do*, is given by $270 \times \frac{36}{24} = 405$. These ratios are modified on keyed instruments by the necessity of using each key for several notes, very near each other, but not precisely the same. See TEMPERAMENT.

6. The ratio of the width of an organ-pipe to its length; largely determining the quality of the tone. **7†.** The act of storming a citadel with ladders; an escalade. **8†.** A succession of steps; ladder; stairs; the original meaning [< L. *scala*; see SCALA.]

Phrases, etc.: — **Babylonian scale,** same as SEXAGESIMAL SCALE. — **Beaufort's s.,** or **Beaufort's wind-s.,** a scale for the velocity of the wind, from 0 = a calm to 12 = a hurricane: invented in 1800 by Admiral Beaufort, R. N. — **magnetic s.,** a diagram of metals showing their comparative magnetic qualities — **proportional** or **proportionate s.** **1.** A logarithmic scale. **2.** A graduated scale arranged to facilitate drawing on an enlarged or reduced scale — **scale'-co"ef-fi"cient,** *n.* *Physics.* The factor which denotes the rate of change of the scale relatively to the change in the physical condition that alters its length. — **s.-micrometer,** *n.* A graduated scale used in the field of a telescope or microscope for measuring distances by direct comparison. — **sexagesimal s.,** a scale of enumeration by sixties; the scale of sexagesimal arithmetic. — **sliding s.,** a scale or rate of imposts, prices, payments, wages, etc., varying with certain conditions, as the rise and fall of values, consumption, cost, demand, etc. — **triangular s.,** a draftsmen's measuring-scale of triangular cross-section, having from 6 to 12 different sets of graduations.

scale[3], *n.* **1.** The bowl, scoop, or platform of a weighing-instrument or balance; also, the balance itself. **2.** By extension, any form of weighing-machine: in this sense commonly plural; as, hay-*scales*. **3.** [S.] One of the signs of the zodiac, called also *Libra* or *The Balance*. **4†.** A bowl or cup. [< AS. *scāle*, bowl.]

Scales for weighing are named (1) from some feature of mechanism or construction; as, **combination scales** (having several beams or several sets of graduations upon one beam), **lever scales** (a steelyard), **platform scales** (of the steelyard type, having a level platform on which is placed the object to be weighed), **registering scales** (having a device, usually operated by pushing a button, which records the weight of an article on a card or paper), **suspension scales** (in which the article weighed is hung from levers above); (2) from their use or the place or business in which they are used; as, **creamery scales** (a platform scale having several beams, for weighing at one time the lots of milk brought by several persons: called also **milk-scales**), **grocers' scales** (having a large tin receptacle on the platform), **railroad scales** (a large platform scale bearing a railroad-track, and arranged for weighing rolling-stock, ascertaining the load on a car), etc.; (3) from the thing weighed; as, **canal-boat scales** (an arrangement of a canal-lock for weighing canal-boats, etc.: called also **weigh-lock scales**), **grain-scales, sample-scales** (lever scales of great accuracy, for weighing minute quantities), etc.

Phrases, etc.: — **army scales,** any portable weighing-scales. — **dormant scales,** platform scales set even with a floor, as in a warehouse. — **even scales,** balance-scales having the fulcrum in the center. — **scale'-beam",** *n.* **1.** The lever or beam of a weighing-machine, supporting the balances or scales. **2.** A simple form of scale, consisting of a scale-beam and hooks; a steelyard. See illus. under STEELYARD. **beam'-scale";** — **s.-pan,** *n.* The pan for holding articles to be weighed by a weighing-scale.

scale'a-ble, *a.* Same as SCALABLE.

scale'back", skēl'bac', *n.* A sea-worm bearing large dorsal scales or elytra; especially, a polynoid.

scaled, skēld, *pa.* **1.** Having the scales removed; as, *scaled* fish. **2.** *Zool.* Having scales, as a fish or reptile; having structures or markings likened to scales; squamate. **3.** In lumbering, ready for transportation, as logs.

scale'-feath"er, s.-insect, s.-moss, etc. See SCALE[1], *n.*

scale'less, skēl'les, *a.* Having no scales.

sca-lene', sca-lin', *a.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) Having sides no two of which are equal: said of a triangle. (2) Having the axis inclined to the base: said of a cone or cylinder. **2.** *Anat.* (1) Of irregular triangular shape; as, the *scalene* muscles. (2) Of or pertaining to one of these muscles. [< L. *scalenus* (< Gr. *skalēnos*), uneven.] **scale'non†; sca-le'nous‡.** — **scalene muscle,** one of several oblique muscles of the neck that pass from the spine to the first and second ribs. **sca-le'nus:.** — **s. tubercle,** a projection on the inner side of the first rib, to which the scalenus anticus muscle is attached.

sca-lene', *n.* A scalene triangle or muscle. **sca-le'num;.**

sca-le"no-he'dron, sca-li'no-hi'dren, *n.* *Crystal.* **1.** A hemihedral form of the hexagonal system, included under twelve equal and similar scalene triangular faces. **2.** A hemihedral form of the tetragonal system included under eight equal and similar scalene triangular faces. [< Gr. *skalēnos*, unequal, + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

— sca-le"no-he'dral, *a.*

sca'lent, skā'lent, *n.* *Geol.* In the Pennsylvania (Rogers's) system of stratigraphy, a group considered equivalent to the Lower Helderberg of the New York Survey. [< SCALE[2], *v.*]

sca'ler[1], skā'ler, *n.* One of a scaling party, as a soldier.

sca'ler[2], *n.* One who measures logs in the rough.

sca'ler[3], *n.* **1.** One who scales fish, especially the menhaden. **2.** An instrument, like a currycomb, used in scaling fish. **3.** In dentistry, an instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.

scale'tail", skēl'tēl', *n.* An African rodent resembling a flying squirrel and having large horny scales on the under surface of the tail near the root; an anomalure.

scale'work", skēl'wûrk', *n.* **1.** Work formed of scales overlapping one another, as in scale armor. **2.** Imbricated work; work showing a scale pattern.

scale'worm", skēl'wûrm', *n.* A scaleback.

Scal"i-breg'mi-dæ, scal'i-breg'mi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms with buccal segment not setigerous. **Scal"i-breg'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skalis*, bowl, + *bregma*, front of head.] **Scal"i-breg'mi-da;.**

— scal"i-breg'mid, *n.* — **scal"i-breg'moid,** *a.*

Scal'i-dæ, scal'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Scalaridæ*. **Sca'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., ladder, < *scando*, climb.]

sca'li-ness, skā'li-nes, *n.* The condition or character of being scaly.

sca'ling[1], skā'ling, *n.* The operation of removing scales or a scale-like substance, as (1) fish-scales, (2) tartar from the teeth, or (3) incrustations, as on iron, as (*a*) in the process of cleaning boilers, usually by scraping, or (*b*) cannon, by firing blank charges from them.

— sca'ling-bar", *n.* A bar-like implement for removing incrustations, as from the inside surface of boilers.

sca'ling[2], *n.* The rough measurement or estimation of the amount of lumber in logs.

sca'ling[3], *n.* A climbing; an ascent, as by a ladder.

— sca'ling-lad"der, *n.* A ladder for climbing walls, etc., as in the assault of a fortification or in case of fire; usually with hooks at the top and often with other fittings.

scal-io'la, *n.* Same as SCAGLIOLA.

scall†, *a.* Same as SCALLED.

scall, scôl, *n.* **1.** A cutaneous eruption of small pustular vesicles containing a purulent fluid, often epidemic among children; any scabby or scaly eruption.

All manner of plague of leprosy, and *scall*. *Lev.* xiv, 54.

2. [Local, Eng.] *Mining.* Rock easily broken up because of its scaly structure. [< Ice. *skalli*, bald head.]

— honeycomb scall, a pustular eruption occurring in clusters and often uniting, having the discharges offensive, the scabs honeycombed, and the interstices filled with fluid; running tetter. — **milky s.,** a disease of infancy, characterized by an eruption of minute whitish ulcerations on the forehead and cheeks.

scall'age, scôl'ĵ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lich-gate.

scal'la-wag, *n.* Same as SCALAWAG.

scalled, scôld, *a.* **1.** Affected with scall; scabby; as, a *scalled* scalp. **2†.** Base and mean; paltry. **scald‡.**

— scalled'-head", *n.* *Pathol.* Ringworm of the scalp; a disease of the hair-follicles: generally confined to children.

scal'lion, scal'yun, *n.* **1.** The shallot. **2.** Any onion that develops no bulb, but has a long thick neck, like a leek. [< L. (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, onion of Ascalon, < *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n-)* (< Gr. *Askalōn*), Ascalon, in Palestine.] **scal'one†.** — **scal'lion-faced",†,** *a.* Having a contemptible or scurvy look.

scal'lop, scol'up (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To cook in a scallop; hence, to bake, as oysters, with crums and seasoning. **2.** To shape the edge of into lobes or rounded projections, as for ornament. **es-cal'lop‡; scol'lop‡.**

scal'lop, *n.* **1.** A pectinoid bivalve, commonly having a subcircular shell with radiating ribs.

Pecten maximus is the common edible scallop of Great Britain. The American edible species is *P. irradians*, common on sandy bottoms from Cape Cod to Florida; the **great northern scallop** or **sea-scallop** (*P. tenuicostatus*) is nearly extinct. The St. Jacob's or St James's shell or pilgrim-shell (*P. jacobæus*) is a scallop worn by medieval pilgrims returning from the Holy Land.

2. Hence, a scallop-shell worn as a pilgrim's badge.

> He quits his all; the pilgrim-staff he bore,
> And fix'd the *scallop* in his hat before.
> PARNELL *The Hermit* l. 26.

3. A scallop-shell. **4.** The great adductor muscle of a scallop: used as food. **5.** *Her.* The representation of a scallop. **6.** A dish or pan (originally a scallop-shell) in which oysters are cooked or served. **7.** One of a series of semicircular curves or projections along an edge, as natural or for artificial ornament.

> The beach waved in and out in long *scallops*.
> CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 9, p. 156. [H. '86.]

[< OF. *escalope*, < D. *schelp*, shell.] **es-cal'lop‡; scal'op†; scol'lop‡; scol'lup†.**

— putting on scallops [Slang], putting on airs; using an imposing style. — **scal'lop-bud"ding,** *n.* A method of budding in which the bud with the wood attached to it is inserted into a tongue-shaped opening, so that the bark-edges exactly meet. — **s.-crab,** *n.* A pea-crab (*Pinnotheres pectinicola*) dwelling within the shells of scallops. — **s.-dredge,** *n.* A small dredge, with attached bag-net, for catching scallops. — **s.-moth,** *n.* [Eng.] One of various geometrids, as the gray scallop-moth (*Scodiona belgiaria*). — **s.-net,** *n.* Same as SCALLOP-DREDGE. — **s.-shell,** *n.* **1.** The shell of a scallop, either one or both valves; especially, this shell as the badge of a pilgrim. **2.** A British geometrid moth (*Odontopera bidentata*). — **s.-hooktip,** *n.* A British platypterygid moth (*Platypteryx lacertula*). — **s.-oak,** *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Crocallis elinguaria*).

scal'lop-er, scel'up-gr, *n.* One who gathers scallops as an industry. **scal'lop-fish"er‡; scol'lop-er‡.**

scal'lop-ing, scel'up-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or business of gathering scallops. **2.** The making of scalloped ornamentation or edging. **3.** The cooking of oysters with bread-crums. **scol'lop-ing‡.**

— scal'lop-ing-tool", *n.* *Saddlery.* A tool for scalloping the edge of leather straps or trimmings.

scall'y†, *a.* Affected with the scall; scurfy.

scal'ma, scal'ma, *n.* *Veter. Surg.* An acute infectious disease of the horse, affecting chiefly the nasal cavities and bronchia, attended with coughing, some fever, and difficulty of breathing. [< OHG. *scalmo*, pestilence.]

scalp, scalp, *vt.* **1.** To tear or remove the scalp from; specifically, to remove the scalp of (a slain or captured enemy) for a trophy, as in Indian warfare, by making a circular cut in the crown and tearing out the skin by the scalp-lock.

> Herodotus refers to *scalping* as one of the most characteristic war-customs of the Scythians, and to their hanging the scalp-trophies to the warrior's bridle-rein.
> D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 359. [MACM. '76.]

2. Hence, to make bare by removing a top part or covering of (anything); denude. **3.** To level by cutting off, as the tops of cradle-knolls and the knobs of logs laid in corduroy roads; as, to *scalp* a road. **4.** [Colloq.] To buy and sell at reduced rates and in competition with the official agencies: said especially of railroad-tickets. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To deprive (a party politician) of honor, position, or influence. **6.** *Milling.* To separate, as by a screening-reel: said of milling products.

scalp[1], *n.* **1.** The skin, or skin and hair, of the top of the skull, especially as a war-trophy among savages, or taken from the head of a wild animal as an evidence that it has been killed.

> The English laid claim to every mountain, forest, or prairie [in North America] where an Iroquois had taken a *scalp*. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 125. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

2. Figuratively, a denuded or bare summit, as of a hill or cliff. **3.** The head of a whale, without the lower jaw. **4.** *Her.* A stag's horns with the skin of the head attached. **5†.** The head or the skull, especially the crown [= SCALLOP.]

scalp[2], *n.* [Scot.] A bed of shell-fish, especially of mussels or oysters. **scaup‡.**

scal'pel", scal'pel', *n.* A small pointed knife used in anatomical dissections and in surgery.

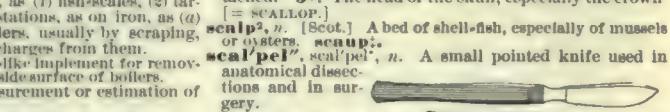
Dissecting-scalpels.
The smallest one is an arthrotome.

> And with thy *scalpel* eyes lay bare
> Each mental nerve more fine than air.
> LOWELL *Studies for Two Heads* pt. i, st. 4.

[F., < L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalper*, *scalprum*, knife, < *scalpo*, carve.]

— scal-pel'li-form, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a scalpel, as certain leaves.

scal-pel'lum, scal-pel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the four filamentous elements of the proboscis of a hemipter. [< L. *scalpellum*; see SCALPEL.]

— scal-pel'lar, *a.*

scalp'er[1], scalp'gr, *n.* One who or that which scalps. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] One who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at less than official rates; a ticket-broker. (2) *Milling.* A machine or contrivance for scalping.

scalp'er[2], scalp'ęr, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for scraping diseased portions of a bone; a raspatory. [L.; see SCALPEL.] **scalp'ing-i"ron**†.

scalp'ing-knife", scalp'ing-nuif', *n.* Any knife used by the North-American Indians for taking scalps.

scalp'less, scalp'les, *a.* **1.** Deprived of the scalp. **2.** Having no hair on the scalp; bald.

scalp'-lock", scalp'-lec', *n.* A lock of hair on the crown of the head, often braided and interwoven with feathers, etc.: worn by Indian warriors of North America.

The Indian] women wore their hair long, while the men commonly shaved theirs off, except one lock, called the 'scalp-lock,' which was left as a point of honor. T. W. HIGGINSON *Young Folks' Hist. U. S.* ch. 3, p. 15. [L. & S. '75.]

Scalp-lock and Scalping-knife.

Portrait, by George Catlin, of a Kansas Indian, showing a warrior's partly shaven crown and the crest of horsehair, from which the braided scalp-lock descends upon the shoulder. The scalping-knife in his hand, and the shell and bead ornaments worn, are characteristic.

scal'pri-form, scal'pri-fōrm, *n.* Chisel-shaped; specifically said of the incisors of rodents. See illus. under DUPLICIDENTATI and RODENT. [< L. *scalper* (see SCALPEL) + -FORM.]

scal'prum, scal'prum, *n.* [SCAL'PRA, *pl.* *Zool.* The cutting edge of an incisor tooth. [L.; see SCALPEL.]

scalpt, *pp.* Scalped. PHIL. SOC.

scalt†, *imp.* of SCALD, *v.*

sca'ly, skē'li, *a.* **1.** Having a covering composed of scales; hence, also, exfoliated; laminar; desquamated; scurfy; as, a *scaly* monster; a *scaly* leper. **2.** Of the nature of a scale; squamous. **3.** Incrusted, as a boiler. **4.** *Bot.* Made of overlapping scales, or having scales here and there upon its surface; as, a *scaly* tuber; a *scaly* bud. **5.** [Colloq.] Mean; shabby; dishonorable: perhaps from the idea of scales as a covering appropriate to a loathsome reptile. Compare SLIMY.

—**scaly ant-eater**, a pangolin.

scam'ble†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter; dissipate. **2.** To gather confusedly. **3.** To mangle.

II. *i.* **1.** To struggle confusedly; scramble. **2.** To act awkwardly and without method.

—**scam'ble**†, *n.* A scramble.—**scam'bler**†, *n.* One who scambles; especially, one who obtrudes on a host.—**scam'bling**†, *n.* A hurried, ill-prepared meal. **scam'bling**†.—**scambling days**† [Eng.], days in Lent when each one took pot-luck, no regular meals being provided.—**scam'bling-ly**†, *adv.*

scam'el, scam'el, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bar-tailed godwit, especially the female. **scam'ell**†; **scam'mel**‡.

sca-mil'lus, scą-mil'us, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Arch.* A plain block, having no molding, placed beneath the pedestal of a statue or the plinth of a column. **2.** *Gr. Arch.* A beveled portion of a stone, as in a Doric capital or base-drum, intended to guard against the chipping of the edges when the block is set in place. [L., little bench, < *scamnum*, bench.]

scam-mo'ni-ate, scam-mō'ni-et *or* -ęt, *a.* Having scammony as a constituent; as, a *scammoniate* medicine.

scam'mo-ny, scam'o-ni, *n.* **1.** A climbing plant (*Convolvulus Scammonia*) of the Levant, with tuberous roots containing a milky juice. **2.** The dried resin of scammony-roots, a drug that acts as a strong cathartic. [< F. *scammonée*, < L. *scammonia* (< Gr. *skammōnia*), scammony.] **scam-mo'ni-a**‡; **scam'mo-nie**†; **scam'o-ny**†. **lacryma scammony**, the exudations of the scammony root.

scamp, scamp, *vt.* To perform, as work, in a makeshift, inadequate, or stinted manner, either carelessly or through dishonesty; skimp; as, to *scamp* a job.

There should be no unfinished places, no sign anywhere of weariness or haste — in fact, no *scamping*.
W. BESANT *Art of Fiction* p. 31. [C. & U. '84.]

[< Ice. *skamta;* see SCANT, *v.*]

scamp[1], *n.* **1.** A confirmed rogue; an unprincipled and worthless fellow; a rascal: sometimes said playfully of a person given to tricks or escapades.

Philip of Königsmarck, than whom a greater *scamp* does not walk the history of the seventeenth century.
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 19. [E. & L. '91.]

2. A brown grouper-like fish (*Mycteroperca falcata*) of the West Indies. **3.** [Rare.] A vagabond; fugitive: the original meaning. [< OF. *escamper;* see SCAMPER, *v.*]

—**scamp'ish**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like a scamp; knavish; rascally. **scamp'y**‡.

scamp[2], *n.* [Prov.] Short weight or measure, as in flour.

scam"pa-vi'a, scąm"pą-vī'ą, *n.* [It.] A Neapolitan warboat about 150 feet long, propelled by long oars or sweeps and lateen sails: used in the early part of the 19th century. See illus. under GALLEY.

scam'per, scam'pęr, *vi.* To run rapidly, as from some source of alarm or danger; make off speedily and hurriedly; hasten away.

Thus seeing Gilpin fly, With postboy *scampering* in the rear,
They raised the hue and cry. COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 59.

[< OF. *escamper*, escape, < L. *ex*, out, + *campus*, field.]

scam'per[1], *n.* The act of running hastily or impulsively.

scamp'er[2], scamp'ęr, *n.* One who scamps work.

scam'per-er, scam'pęr-ęr, *n.* One who scampers.

scan, scan, *v.* [SCANNED; SCAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine with critical care and in detail; observe with closest attention; scrutinize; as, to *scan* a printed page.

Lo! Newton, priest of nature, shines afar,
Scans the wide world, and numbers every star!
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 14.

2. To separate, as a verse, into its metrical feet, or to read in such a way as to show the succession of feet; as, to *scan* a hexameter.

Since the Odes of Horace you taught me to *scan*.
W. W. STORY *Giannone* st. 6.

3†. To surmount by steps; climb.

II. *i.* To fall in with the rules of scansion; as, this ode does not *scan* easily. [< F. *scander*, < L. *scando*, climb.]

Synonyms: see BEHOLD; LOOK.

scan, *n.* [Rare.] Range of vision; view.

What will be the end of these manœuvres is beyond my *scan*.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *Nov. 28, 1775* in vol. iii, p. 178. [H. G. & Co. '34.]

scance, scęns, *n.* [Scot.] An oblique view; a glimpse.

scand, *pp.* Scanned. PHIL. SOC.

scand†, *pa.* Climbed.

scan'dal, scan'dal, *rt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To utter scandal against; calumniate; vilify; slander.

A Jilt, whose ear was never whisper'd close,
Who thinks they *scandal* her who talk about her.
KEATS *Sonnet, On Fame* l. 8.

2. To give offense to; scandalize; offend.

Nor shall men burn me in the face
For my sweet fault that *scandals* them.
SWINBURNE *The Leper* st. 10.

[< OF. *scandaler*, < *scandale*, < LL. *scandalum*, stumbling-block, < Gr. *skandalon*, snare.]

scan'dal, *n.* **1.** The heedless or malicious repetition and spreading of evil reports; aspersion of character; detraction; backbiting.

Her [Elizabeth's] levity, her frivolous laughter, her unwomanly jests, gave color to a thousand *scandals*.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 7, § 3, p. 376. [H. '75.]

2. Reproach caused by outrageous or improper conduct; blame or censure called forth by any disgraceful, immoral, or criminal act, or by any irregularity, as of opinion or behavior; cause of reproach.

No fawning! 'tis a *scandal* to thy office.
OTWAY *The Orphan* act iii, sc. 1.

3. Specifically: *Law.* (1) A report, rumor, or action by which some one is affronted in public; malicious defamation by word of mouth; slander. (2) An allegation in an equity pleading made in improper language, unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or which charges some person with a criminal or immoral act irrelevant to the merits of the cause. [< OF. (and F.) *scandale;* see SCANDAL, *v.*]

Synonyms: aspersion, backbiting, calumny, defamation, detraction, obloquy, odium, reproach, slander. *Scandal* may be odious truth; *slander* is certain falsehood. See IGNOMINY.—Antonyms: applause, celebrity, credit, eulogy, fame, glory, honor, renown, reputation, repute.—Prepositions: the scandal *of* the town; a scandal *to* the family; *about* a person.

—**scan'dal-bear"er**, *n.* One who gives currency to idle or defamatory reports. **s.-monger**‡.—**s.-mongering, s.-mongery**, *n.*

—**scan'dal-ed**†, *a.* Scandalous.

scan'dal-ize[1], scan'dal-aiz, *rt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To offend, as by scandalous, outrageous, or improper conduct; shock the feelings of. **2.** To throw scandal on; subject to scandal or disgrace; malign; vilify; traduce. **3.** To bring into reproach; dishonor.

Crimes that *scandalized* the Cross.
TENNYSON *Columbus* st. 11.

[< F. *scandaliser*, < LL. *scandalizo*, tempt, < Gr. *skandalizō*, < *skandalon*, snare.] **scan'dal-ise**‡.

—**scan"dal-i-za'**[or -sa']**tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of scandalizing. **2.** That which scandalizes; a scandal.

scan'dal-ize[2], *vt.* *Naut.* To trice up the tack and drop the head or peak of (a sail) in order to reduce its area: done in square-rigged vessels to the spanker or mizzen, and in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel to the mainsail. [< SCANTLE[2], *v.*, freq. of SCANT, *v.*] **scan'dal-ise**‡.

scan'dal-ous, scan'dal-us, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to cause scandal; being a scandal; shocking to the sense of truth, decency, or propriety; disgraceful; offensive; disreputable; as, *scandalous* conduct. **2.** Constituting scandal; consisting of evil or malicious reports; calculated to injure reputation; as, *scandalous* reports. **3.** *Law.* Slanderous; libelous; also, unsuitable; as, *scandalous* matter in an equity pleading. See SCANDAL, 3 (2).

Synonyms: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.

— **scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a scandalous manner; so as to shock or offend; disgracefully. **2**†. In a censorious manner.— **scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

scan'da-lum mag-na'tum, [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Literally, slander of magnates; formerly, the offense of speaking slanderous or defamatory words of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm: usually abbreviated *scan. mag.*

scan'dent, scan'dent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Climbing, or aiding to climb; as, a *scandent* plant. **2.** *Ornith.* Scansorial. [< L. *scando*, ppr. *scandent(-)s*, climb.]

scan'di-a, scan'di-ą, *n.* *Chem.* Scandium oxid.

Scan'di-an, scan'di-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SCANDINAVIAN.

The only objection to the title 'Scandinavian' is its length; on which account I shall take the liberty to shorten it to '*Scandian*,' which is equally explicit. . . . *Scandian* is almost synonymous with Icelandic. SKEAT *Principles of Eng. Etymol.* first series, § 415, p. 454. [CL. P. '87.]

scan'dic, scan'dic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium, especially in its higher valence.

Scan"di-na'vi-an, scan"di-nē'vi-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, embracing Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, or the people or languages of Scandinavia; as, *Scandinavian* poetry.

—**Scandinavian languages**, the languages of Scandinavia, constituting a branch of the Teutonic class of the northern division of Aryan, and embracing Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, and the dead Old Norse.—**S. mythology**, see MYTHOLOGY, 2.

Scan"di-na'vi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Scandinavia. **2.** The Scandinavian languages collectively.

scan'di-um, scan'di-um, *n.* *Chem.* A rare metallic element found in certain Swedish yttrium minerals. See ELEMENT; EKABORON. [< L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia.]

scan'ning-ly, *adv.* Observantly; scrutinizingly.

Jacob looked up into his face *scanningly* for a moment or two.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 34, p. 405. [H. '76.]

scan'sion, scan'shun, *n.* The act of scanning verse, so as to show its metrical parts; especially, the division of a verse according to rules of quantity and accent.

The language had undergone some changes since Chaucer's time, which made his *scansion* obsolete. H. A. BEERS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 2, p. 49. [CHAUT. '90.]

[F., < L. *scansio(n-)*, < *scansus*, pp. of *scando*, climb.]

Scan-so'res, scan-sō'rīz *or* -rēz, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of birds, especially a suborder with toes in opposable pairs, as woodpeckers; *Zygodactylæ*. [< L. *scansus;* see SCANSION.]

scan-so'ri-al[1], scan-sō'ri-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or adapted for climbing, or having the habit of climbing; as, the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker; a *scansorial* bird. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Scansores*. [< L. *scansorius*, < *scansus;* see SCANSION.] **scan-so'ri-ous**‡.

scan-so'ri-al[2], *a.* Of or belonging to the scansorius.

scan-so'ri-al[3], *n.* One of the *Scansores*.

scan-so'ri-al[4], *n.* A scansorius muscle.

scan-so'ri-us, scan-sō'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-ī *or* -ī, *pl.*] A muscle in apes, occasional in man, passing from the edge of the ilium to the great trochanter of the femur. [< L. *scansorius;* see SCANSORIAL[1], *a.*]

scant, scant, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrict or limit the supply of; render small; hence, to give grudgingly or insufficiently; as, to *scant* the food of the household.

Being rich in both, he never *scanted*
His bounty unto such as wanted.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 55.

2. To put on short allowance; provide scantily for; stint.

Why am I *scanted* by a niggard birth?
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. i, l. 369.

II. *i.* *Naut.* To decrease in force; lessen; also, to vary to a less favorable direction; especially, to blow from such a direction as to prevent a vessel from keeping on her course even when close-hauled: said of the wind. [< Ice. *skamta*, dole out, < *skamt*, neut. of *skamr*, scant.]

Synonyms: see SCRIMP.

scant, *a.* **1.** Scarcely enough; less than sufficient; small in measure or quantity; as, a *scant* provision.

True love shows costliest where the means are *scant*.
LAMB *Sonnets* sonnet xx, l. 13.

2. [Colloq.] Being just short of the measure specified: often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun; as, *a scant* half-hour; *a scant* five yards. **3.** Sparingly or insufficiently possessed of something; as, *scant* in sense; *scant* of money. **4.** *Naut.* Coming from such a direction as almost to keep a vessel from lying to her course, although close-hauled: said of the wind. **5.** [Rare.] Parsimonious; illiberal; stingy; as, a *scant* giver. [< Ice. *skamt;* see SCANT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see SCANTY.

—**scant'-of-grace"**†, *n.* A scapegrace.

scant, *n.* [Archaic.] Scantiness; scarcity; want.

scant, *adv.* Scarcely; barely; not quite.

scant'i-ly, scant'i-li, *adv.* In a scanty manner.

scant'i-ness, scant'i-nes, *n.* The condition or character of being scanty; meagerness. **scant'i-ty**†.

scan'tle[1], scan'tl, *rt.* **1.** [Archaic or Prov.] To divide into small pieces; partition minutely. **2**†. To cut down in size; scant. [< OF. *escanteler*, < *es-*, out (< L. *ex*), + *cantel;* see CANTLE.]

scan'tle[2]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make less; become less.

scan'tle, *n.* A gage by which slates are assorted in sizes. [< Norw. *skant*, measuring-rod.]

scant'let†, *n.* A small measured amount; scant pattern.

scant'ling†, *a.* Scanty; small.

scant'ling, scant'ling, *n.* **1.** *Building.* (1) A timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding, tie-beams, etc.; also, such timbers collectively. (2) The dimensions of a timber in breadth and depth, but not in length; as, the *scantling* of the timber should be 2 × 4. (3) The dimensions of a stone in length, breadth, and thickness. **2.** A measurement or set of fixed dimensions to be used in any case; especially, in naval architecture, the size prescribed for any part of the hull of a ship, as the plates or the flooring.

I never saw a more superb vessel; her *scantling* was that of a seventy-four, and she appeared to have been fitted with great care.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 2, p. 52. [W. S. '90.]

3. A rough sketch, draft, or outline. **4.** A trestle, as in a cellar, for holding a cask in a convenient position for drawing off liquor. **5**†. A small quantity or part; a sample; as, a *scantling* of wit. **6**†. A measuring-rod or measurement. [< OF. *eschantillon*, dim. of *eschantille*, < *es-*, out (< L. *ex*), + *cant* (< LL. *cantus*), corner.]

scant'i-lone†; **scant'lin**†; **scant'lon**†.

—**scant'ling-num"ber**, *n.* A number fixing the size of the members of a vessel: computed from certain known standard dimensions of the hull.

scant'ly, scant'li, *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** In a scant manner; parsimoniously; slightly; scantily. **2.** Scarcely; barely.

scant'ness, scant'nes, *n.* The state of being scant.

scant'y, scant'i, *a.* [SCANT'I-ER; SCANT'I-EST.] **1.** Limited in extent; lacking space; small; close.

The present is the *scanty* realm of sense;
The future, reason's empire unconfined.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vii, l. 1433.

2. Restricted in quantity or number; scarcely sufficient; as, a *scanty* supply. **3.** Restricted in giving or expenditure; sparing; as, *scanty* of favors.

Synonyms: chary, deficient, insufficient, limited, narrow, niggardly, parsimonious, poor, scant, scarce, scrimp, scrimped, scrimping, scrimpy, short, small, sparing.—Antonyms: see synonyms for ABUNDANT; AMPLE.

scape, skēp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic or Poet.] To escape.

Like a spirit in hell who skips and flies
To right and left, and cannot *scape* the flame.
TENNYSON *Harold* act i, sc. 1.

—**scape'gal"lows**, *n.* One who has escaped hanging, though deserving it; a villain.

scape[1], *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A long, naked, radical peduncle; a naked peduncle rising from a subterranean or depressed stem, as in the dandelion, primrose, etc. **2.** *Entom.* A stem-like basal part; specifically, the second antennal joint, or the first when the basal part is not separated. **3.** *Ornith.* The whole shaft of a feather. **4.** *Arch.* (1) The shaft of a column. (2) The apophyge of a shaft. [F., < L. *scapus*, stem; cp. Gr. *skapos*, staff.]

—**scape'less**, *a.* Having no scape.

scape[2], *n.* **1.** The cry of a snipe when flushed.

The *scape! scape!* of a rising snipe quickly made one forget the discomfort. *The Field* [London] Mar. 6, '80, p. 294, col. 3.

2. A snipe. [Onomatopœic.]

scape[3]†, *n.* An escape; evasion; trick; fault; escapade.

scape'goat", skēp'gōt', *n.* **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon the head of which Aaron, on the great day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi, 10. **2.** A person made to bear the blame due to others: sometimes used attributively.

It is likely enough that he [Eadric] has been made the *scape-goat* for many of the sins both of other individuals and of the whole nation. E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 459. [CL. P. '67.]

scape'grace"[1], skēp'grēs", *n.* A heedless, mischievous, or incorrigible fellow; a graceless person.

scape'grace"[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red-throated diver or loon. See CAPE-RACE.

scape'ment, skēp'mẹnt, *n.* Escapement.

scape'-wheel", *n.* Same as ESCAPE-WHEEL.

scaph-, } Derived from Greek *skaphē*, *skaphos*, bowl,
scapho-. } skiff, anything hollow (< *skaptō*, dig, make hollow); in anatomical terms also from SCAPHOID: combining forms.—**sca-phan'der**, *n.* **1.** The water-tight armor of a diver. **2.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Scaphandridæ*.—**Sca-phan'dri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of

aspidocephalous tectibranchiates having distinct median teeth, very large curved or uniform lateral teeth, and a bullatiform shell. — **sca-phan'drid,** *n.* — **sca-phan'droid,** *a.* — **Scaph'i-di'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with roundish body, prominent anterior coxæ, slender antennæ, and last ventral segment elongate. — **sca-phid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The sporecase or conceptacle of certain algæ: a disused term. **2.** [*cap.*] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Scaphidiidæ.* — **Sca-phit'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A Cretaceous family of ammoneans, especially those with the shell at first ammonitiform but partially unrolled in final stage. **Sca-phi'tes,** *n.* (G. g.) — **sca-phi'toid,** *n.* — **scaph'i-toid,** *a.* & *n.* — **sca'phium,** *n.* [-PHI-A, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Bot.* The carina or keel of a papilionaceous flower. — **scaph"o-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum. — **scaph"o-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Craniom.* Boat-shaped. said of a skull. **2.** Affected with or exhibiting scaphocephaly. **scaph"o-ceph'a-lous†.** — **scaph"o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] An individual afflicted with scaphocephaly. — **scaph"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* The state or condition of having a boat-shaped skull, resulting from the premature union of the parietal bones along the sagittal suture. — **scaph"o-ce'rite,** *W.* (**sca-phoc'e-rite,** *C. & n. Crust.*) A scale-like appendage of an antenna of a decapod crustacean; an exocerite. — **scaph"o-ce-rit'ic,** *a.* — **scaph"o-cu'boid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones of the ankle. — **scaph"o-cu"ne-i-form",** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuneiform bones. — **sca-phog'na-thite,** *n. Crust.* An appendage of the second maxilla of a decapod crustacean. It serves by its constant motion to force out the water which has aerated the gills from the gill-cavity. — **sca-phog"na-thit'ic,** *a.* — **scaph"o-lu'nar.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bones of the wrist. **II.** *n.* A bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and the semilunar bones of the carpus, as in carnivorous and other mammals. **scaph"o-lu-na're.** — **scaph'o-pod.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Scaphopoda.* **sca-phop'o-dan.** **Sca-phop'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks; especially, a class with body bilaterally symmetrical and elongated along the primitive oro-anal axis, foot adapted for burrowing, and a curved tubular shell; tooth-shells. **Sca-phop'o-dan.** — **sca-phop'o-dous,** *a.* Scaphopod.

sca'pha, skā'fa *or* scą'fa, *n.* [SCA'PHÆ, skē'fē *or* scą'fē, *pl.*] The scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear. [L., a skiff, < Gr. *skaphē*; see SCAPH-.]

scaph'i-du'rous, scaf'i-dū'rus, *a.* Boat-tailed. [< Gr. *skaphē*, boat, + *oura*, tail.]

scaph'i-o-pod, scaf'i-o-pod. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphiopodidæ.* **II.** *n.* A scaphiopodid, especially of the genus *Scaphiopus;* a spadefoot.

Scaph"i-o-pod'i-dæ, scaf'i-o-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of bufonoidean toad-like amphibians with maxillary teeth only and urostyle confluent with sacrum. **Sca-phi'o-pus,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *skaphion*, dim of *skaphē* (see SCAPH-), + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **scaph"i-o-pod'id,** *n.* — **scaph"i-op'o-doid,** *a.* & *n.*

scaph'ism, scaf'izm, *n.* A mode of punishment anciently used in Persia, in which the condemned person was tortured to death by being fastened in a trough or hollow tree with head, arms, and legs smeared with honey to attract stinging insects. [< Gr. *skaphē*; see SCAPH-.]

scaph'ite, scaf'it, *n.* A fossil Cretaceous scaphitoid cephalopod. [< L. *scapha*, < Gr. *skaphē*; see SCAPH-.]

scaph'oid, scaf'oid, *C. I. S. W.* skā'foid, *Wr.*) (XHID. **1.** *a* Boat-shaped; navicular. **II.** *n.* **1.** A proximal bone of the wrist or carpus on the radial side. **2.** The navicular, a bone of the tarsus on the tibial side. See illus. under BONE, CARPUS, and TARSUS. [< Gr. *skaphoeidēs*, < *skaphē* (see SCAPH-) + *eidos;* see -OID.] **scaphoid bone†. sca-phoi'des,** *n.* The carpal scaphoid bone. — **sca-phoi'de-um,** *n.* [-DE-A, *pl.*] A scaphoid bone; os scaphoideum.

sca'pi-form, skā'pi-fôrm, *C. S. W.*, *or* skap'i-fôrm, *Wr.* (XHID. *a. Bot.* Scape-like in form. [< SCAPE[1] + -FORM.]

sca-pig'er-ous, sa-pij'er-us, *a. Bot.* Scape-bearing. [< SCAPE[1] + L. *gerere*, carry.]

scap'i-nade', scap'i-nād', *n.* A piece of trickery; an act of deception and cheating. [F., < *scapin*, knave, < It. *Scapino*, a comedy character, < *scapino*, sock.]

scap'i-net", scap'i-net', *n.* **1.** A hand dip-net used to catch minnows, etc., for bait. **2.** Same as SCAFF-NET.

scap'o-lite, scap'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* Any one of a definite group of tetragonal silicates, chiefly of aluminum, calcium, and sodium; specifically, wernerite. [< Gr. *skapos*, staff, + LITE.] — **scap'o-lit"ezgab"bro,** *n. Petral.* A massive hornblende scapolite rock formed by the alteration of gabbro. **spotted gabbro†.**

scap'ple, scap'l, *vt.* Same as SCABBLE.

scap'u-la, scap'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** The shoulder-blade, the superior or proximal element of the shoulder-girdle in the skeleton of vertebrates. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The regula of a lepidopter, frequently misnamed *patagium.* (2) One of the side pieces of the mesoscutellum, as in certain hymenopters. (3) A trochanter of the fore leg. [L., < L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades; cp. *scapus*, stalk.]

A Human Scapula, viewed from behind.

a, acromion process. *b*, coracoid process. *c*, spine. *d*, supraspinous fossa. *e*, infraspinous fossa. *f*, *g*, superior and inferior angles. *h*, glenoid fossa, for articulation with the humerus

— **scap"u-al-cro'mi-al.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the acromion and to the scapula; connecting these. — **scap"u-al'gi-a,** *n.* Neuralgia in the region of the scapula.

scap'u-lar, scap'yu-lar. *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula or scapulars; as, the *scapular* region or tract. [< LL. *scapularis*, < L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades.] **scap'u-la-ry†.** — **scapular arch** or **girdle,** the pectoral arch; the shoulder-girdle. — **s., scapulated,** or **Senegal crow,** an African crow (*Corvus scapulatus*) with white scapulars.

scap'u-lar, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A dress worn by members of religious orders. (1) A monastic hood and cloak used especially as a working-dress by certain orders. (2) A narrow strip of cloth crossing the shoulders and reaching nearly to the feet; worn by both sexes in certain orders.

St Simon Stock . . became General of the Carmelites. He is said to have received from the Virgin the *scapular* or distinctive tabard worn by the monks of this order. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. 1, ch. 6, p. 125 (A. '78.)

2. An adaptation of the scapular, consisting of two small strips of cloth connected by strings and falling over the shoulders; a badge of affiliation with some religious order.

Saying this she threw around his neck a *scapulary*, with the figure of a cross on one end, and an image of the Virgin on the other. LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer. M. France* p. 40. (H. H. & CO.)

2. In surgery, a bandage passing over the shoulder-blade. **3.** *Ornith.* The shoulder-feathers of a bird, those rooted at or near the humeral pteryla and lying along the sides of the back. **scapular feathers‡.** [< F. *scapulaire*, < LL. *scapularium*, < *scapularis;* see SCAPULAR, *a.*] **scap'u-la-ry‡.** — **scap"u-la'ris,** *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] The suprascapular nerve. — **scap"u-la'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* (1) The scapulare. (2) The scapulars collectively. **2.** *Entom.* The episternum.

scap"u-la're, scap'yu-lē'rī *or* -lą'rē, *n. Ornith.* The side of a bird's back; that part bearing the pteryla humeralis and covered by the scapular feathers; the scapular region or tract. [< LL. *scapularis;* see SCAPULAR, *a.*]

scap'u-la"ted, scap'yu lē"ted, *a.* Having conspicuous scapulars. [< L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades.]

scap'u-let, scap'yu-let, *n. Zooph.* A secondary fold at the base of the oral arms in rhizostomous medusæ. [< SCAPULA.] **scap'u-lette‡.**

scap'u-li-man"cy, *n.* Same as OMOPLATOSCOPY. [< SCAPULA + -MANCY.] — **scap"u-li-man'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic.

scapulo-, scapul-. Derived from SCAPULA: combining forms. — **scap"u-lo-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the scapula and the clavicle. — **scap"u-lo-cor'a-coid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the coracoid. — **scap"u-lo-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain under or in the region of the shoulder-blade; rheumatism in the shoulder; omodynia. — **scap"u-lo-hu'mer-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus; as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation. — **scap"u-lo-ra'di-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the radius. — **scap"u-lo-ul'nar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna. — **scap"u-lo-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the vertebræ. — **scap"u-lo-zo'na,** *n.* The shoulder-girdle.

sca'pus, skē'pus *or* scą'pus, *n.* [SCA'PI, skē'pī *or* scą'pī, *pl.*] [L.] Same as SCAPE[1], *n.*

scar, scär, *v.* [SCARRED; SCAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To mark with a scar; form a scar upon; hence, to mar; disfigure.

Thy brow, Glorious in beauty though it be, is *scarred*
With tokens of old wars. BRYANT *Antig. of Freedom* st. 2.

II. *i.* To become marked with a scar; cicatrize.

scar, *a.* Same as SCARE[1].

scar[1], *n.* **1.** The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound or sore; a cicatrix.

He well could vouch the sad romance of wars,
And count the dates of battles by his *scars.*
CAMPBELL *Pilgrim of Glencoe* st. 3.

2. Any mark resulting from past injury; often applied figuratively to the effects on character or disposition of crimes or sorrows. **3.** *Bot. & Zool.* The mark left on or made by an organ, as by leaves after separation from a stem or branch, a seed from its seed-stalk, or by the adductor muscles on the shell of a bivalve.

We find them [the buds] situated just over broad, flattened places, which are the *scars* left by the fall of the leaf-stalk.
ASA GRAY *Field Book of Botany* ¶ 42, p. 21. (I. B. & CO.)

4. An indention or mark made by use, motion, or contact; as, the *scar* on the rock made by a shell-fish. **5.** *Founding.* An imperfect spot in a casting. [< F. *escarre*, < L. *eschara* (< Gr. *escharā*), scab.]

scar[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A bare rock standing alone. **2.** A steep cliff; a rocky place on the side of a hill or mountain. [< Ice. *sker*, < *skera*, shear.] **scaur‡** [Scot.].

scar[3], *n.* A parrot-fish or scarid. [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *skaros.*]

scar'ab, scar'ąb, *n.* **1.** A scarabæid beetle, especially *Ateuchus sacer*, worshiped by the ancient Egyptians, who regarded it as an emblem of fertility and of the resurrection. **2.** A gem representing the beetle, inscribed with symbols, used in ancient Egypt as a seal and amulet.

A Scarab.

The Egyptian *scarab* is . . . made in the shape of a beetle, the backs exactly imitated from nature, but the under sides engraved, like seals, with an immense variety of devices. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* ch. 1, p. 30. (H. '92.)

[< F. *scarabée*, < L. *scarabæus*, beetle.] **scar'a-be†; scar'a-bee†; scar'a-bie†.**

— **Scar"a-bæ'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles, especially those with lamellæ of antennæ closely apposable and legs fossorial: including cockchafers, June-bugs, and tumblebugs. — **scar"a-bæ'id.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ.* **scar"a-bæ'i-dous†.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Scarabæidæ.* — **scar"a-bæ'i-doid,** *a. Entom.* Resembling a scarabæid: specifically said of the third stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles. — **scar"a-bæ'ist,** *n.* A naturalist who makes a special study of scarabæids. — **scar"a-bæ'oid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a scarab; scarabæid. **2.** Scarabæidoid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scarabæid. **2.** A carved imitation of the Egyptian scarab; also, any carved scarab but faintly resembling the insect. **scar"a-be'oid†.** — **scar"a-bie'us,** *n.* **1.** [S-] A genus typical of *Scarabæidæ.* **2.** [-BÆ'I, *pl.*] A beetle of this or a related genus; a scarabæid. **3.** Same as SCARAB, 2. **scar"a-be'us†.** — **scar'a-boid.** **I.** *a.* Resembling a scarab. **II.** *n.* Scarabæoid.

scar'a-mouch", scar'a-mouch', *n.* A boastful, cowardly character in old Italian comedy; conventionally represented in a grotesquely decorated garb of black; hence, a cowardly boaster; buffoon; poltroon.

His habit was very proper for a *scaramouch*, or merry-andrew, being a dirty calico, with hanging-sleeves, tassels, and cuts and slashes almost on every side.
DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* ¶ 43, p. 576. (D. L. CO.)

[< F. *scaramouche*, < *Scaramouche* (< It. *Scaramuccia*), an Italian buffoon.]

scarce, scārs, *C. E. W. Wr.* (skērs, *I. S.*), *a.* **1.** Rarely met with or occurring; not numerous or common; infrequent; rare; as, a *scarce* bird or flower. **2.** Insufficient in supply, not abundant enough for ordinary needs; not plentiful, scant, as, money is *scarce.*

Our own food was so *scarce* that, as an old traveller says, we feared that we shouldn't have enough until we saw it on the table, when its quality made it appear too much.
C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, A Dead City* p. 173. (O. & CO. '72.)

3. Characterized or attended by insufficiency or want, especially of the necessaries of life; as, a *scarce* time. **4.** [Archaic.] Having an insufficiency, or but little or few; ill supplied, needy; commonly with *of;* as, *scarce of* bread. **5†.** Parsimonious; sparing. **6†.** Deficient; scant. [< OF. *escars*, *scars*, miserly, small. < LL. *scarpus*, for L. *excerptus;* see EXCERPT, *n.*] **scarset†.**

Synonyms: see RARE; SCANTY.

— **to make oneself scarce** [Slang], to take oneself off; go and keep away.

scarce, *adv.* Only just; barely: same as SCARCELY, especially in the sense of def. 1.

A thousand years *scarce* serve to form a state;
An hour may lay it in the dust.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 84.

scarce'ly, scārs'li, *adv.* **1.** Only just; with difficulty or with little lapse of time; barely: signifying that the qualified attribute or action is true, but lacks little of being untrue; as, I had *scarcely* spoken.

If a man inhale a quantity of hydrogen gas, and then speak, his voice is *scarcely* audible. W. WHEWELL *Astronomy and General Physics* bk. i, ch. 14, p. 70. [C. & L. '36.]

2. Not quite; hardly: negativing the qualified word, but asserting that it lacks but little of truth; as, you will *scarcely* maintain that proposition. **3†.** Sparingly; scantily; stingily. **scars'ly†.**

scarce'ment, scārs'ment, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A plain flat ledge or set-off in a wall. **2.** *Mining.* A ledge or projection left in the side of a shaft, as for a ladder.

scar'ci-ty, scār'si-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being scarce; insufficiency of supply for needs or ordinary demands; rarity; as, a *scarcity* of good men; a *scarcity* of fruit.

Although the food question is one of grave importance, even in this country, there can be with us no possible *scarcity* of food.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Dec., '86, p. 245.

2. Specifically, dearth; famine; as, a period of great *scarcity.* **3†.** Parsimony; penuriousness. [< OF. *escarsete*, < *escars*, scarce; see SCARCE, *a.*] **scarce'ness‡; scar'se-te†.**

— **scar'ci-ty-root",** *n.* The mangel-wurzel.

scard, scārd, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A shard; fragment.

scard, *pp.* Scarred. PHIL. Soc.

scare, scār, *C. E. W. Wr.* (skēr, *I. S.*), *v.* [SCARED; SCAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To throw into fear; frighten; alarm: often implying unreasoning fear; as, to *scare* a horse.

Valeria: We are Romans Not to be *scared* with Shadows.
WHITEHEAD *The Roman Father* act i.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To take fright; become alarmed; as, that horse *scares* at nothing. [< SCARE[1], *a.*, < Ice. *skjarr*, timid.] **skare†; skeer‡** [Dial.].

Synonyms: see AFFRIGHT; APPAL; FRIGHTEN.

— **scare'babe",** *n.* [Rare.] Something used to frighten babes or children; a bugbear.

Second to none for strength and sturdy limm,
A *scarebabe* mighty voice, with visage grim.
Epitaph on Old Scarlett in Peterborough Cathedral, l. 6.

— **scare'bug",** *n.* A bugbear. — **s.-head,** *n.* [Newspaper Slang, U. S.] An unusually displayed heading, containing more lines and heavier type than customarily; employed, commonly, for news of much more than ordinary interest. Compare SPREAD-HEAD. — **s.-sinner,** *n.* One who or that which scares sinners; hence, death. — **to s. off, away, from,** etc., to drive off, away, etc., by frightening. — **to s. up. 1.** To frighten from cover, as game. **2.** [Slang.] To unearth or bring to hand; as, I could hardly *scare up* five cents.

— **scar'er,** *n.* One who or that which scares.

scare[1], *a.* [Scot.] Liable to take fright; timid. **scaur‡.**

scare[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lank; scrawny; scraggy.

scare, *n.* Sudden fright, especially that due to a slight or imaginary cause; terror; panic; as, a *scare* caused by commercial failures; a smallpox *scare.*

The *scare* was not creditable; it was like the Italian *scare* about cholera with its quarantines and fumigations.
R. W. CHURCH *The Oxford Movement* ch. 6, p. 121. [MACM. '92.]

scare'crow", scār'crō", *n.* **1.** Anything, especially a rude effigy, set up to scare crows and other birds away from planted or growing crops. **2.** Any instrument or cause of false alarm; as, a political *scarecrow.*

Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. This *scarecrow* of a suit has . . . become so complicated, that no man alive knows what it means.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 1, p. 34. [E. & L. '86.]

3. A ragged or wretched-looking person. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The black tern.

Synonyms: bugaboo, bugbear, fright, ghost, goblin, hobgoblin, ogre, spectre.

scarf[1], scārf, *vt.* **1.** To join by means of scarfs; unite with a scarf-joint; also, to cut a scarf in; as, to *scarf* a flagpole.

The keel of oak for a noble ship,
Scarfed and bolted, straight and strong.
LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st. 12.

2. In whale-fishery, to remove the blubber from (a whale) by stripping it spirally as fast as cut loose; fleese. [< Sw. *skarfva*, < *skarf;* see SCARF[1], *n.*]

scarf[2], *vt.* **1.** To cover or decorate with or as with a scarf; invest with a scarf; as, to *scarf* a child.

The moon drew up the fogs, and *scarfed* herself in white with them. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 71, p. 483. [T. Y. C.]

2†. To use as a scarf; wrap around one.

scarf[1], *n.* **1.** *Carp.* (1) A lapped joint made by beveling off, notching, or otherwise cutting away the sides of two timbers at the ends, and bolting or strapping them together so as to form one continuous piece, usually without increased thickness. **scarf's joint"‡.** (2) One of the timbers so cut. **2.** A piece of metal shaped or beveled for a scarf-weld. **3.** A joint in a leather belt or the like made by skiving the edges at the place of union. **4.** [Rare.] A cut or groove. [< Sw. *skarf*, seam, < Ice. *skera*, shear.] **scarph‡.** — **scarf'-weld",** *n.* A weld-joint between two metal pieces that are notched or beveled.

Forms of Scarf-joints.

scarf[2], *n.* **1.** A strip of some fabric used for apparel; especially, a long and wide knitted or woven sash, worn about the neck or head and neck; also, any sash.

He presents us with the cats, the *scarf* which is the native visiting card. G. BONVALOT *Across Thibet* tr. by C. B. Pitman, ch. 10, p. 248. [CAS. CO.]

2. A neckcloth or necktie, especially one that has a made-up tie hanging over the shirt-bosom. **3.** *Her.* A banderole. **4†.** A long, thin strip, as of metal. [Var. of SCARP[2].] **skarf†.** — **scarf'-loom",** *n.* A loom in which narrow figured fabrics may be woven. — **s.-pin,** *n.* A pin worn for ornament in a scarf or cravat. — **s.-ring,** *n.* A ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn.

scarf[3], *n.* [Scot.] The cormorant; shag.

scarf'ing, scārf'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SCARF, *v.*

— **scarf'ing-frame",** *n.* The frame in which the ends

of a band-saw are held while being welded together.—**s. machine**, *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting where they are to be made into a lapped joint.

scarf'-skin", scärf'-skin', *n.* The epidermis or outer layer of the skin; the cuticle. **scurf'-skin"**†.

scarft, *pp.* Scarfed. PHIL. SOC.

scarf'wise, scärf'wīz, *adv.* Like a scarf or sash; also, as a scarf is worn; across.

Scar'i-dæ, scar'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Labroidea* having convex jaws bearing imbricated teeth partly consolidated, dorsal with 9 spines and 10 rays, and anal with 2 spines and 8 rays; parrot-fishes. [< SCARUS.] —**scar'id**, *n.*

sca'rie, *n.* Same as SCAURY.

scar"i-fi-ca'tion, scar'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act or process of scarifying; specifically, in surgery, the making of numerous slight incisions in the skin over a part, by either a lancet or a scarificator. [F., < L. *scarificatio(n-)*, < *scarifico*, scratch open, < Gr. *skariphaomai*, sketch, < *skariphos*, pencil.]

scar'i-fi-ca"tor, scar'i-fi-kē'tẹr, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for scarifying, consisting usually of several lancet-points so arranged in a box that all can be made to act at once by means of a spring. **2**†. One who scarifies.

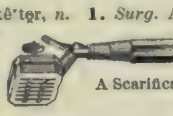

A Scarificator.

scar'i-fi"er, scar'i-fi'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who scarifies. **2.** *Agric.* A pronged cultivator that stirs the soil without turning it over. **3.** A scarificator.

scar'i-fy, scar'i-fi, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To scratch or make slight incisions in; especially, in surgery, to make superficial incisions in, for various therapeutic purposes; as, to *scarify* a part for wet-cupping. **2.** *Agric.* To stir on the surface, as soil. **3.** To cut off the twigs and branches of; prune.

The vineyards . . . were not in their best looks, having only just been *scarified*. . . . It means cutting off the branches and reducing the vines to small and ugly bushes, destitute of leaves.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 13, p. 300. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

4. Figuratively, to criticize severely; make cutting comments on. **5.** [Colloq., Eng.] To torture, plague, or hurt, physically or mentally. [< F. *scarifier*, < L. *scarifico*; see SCARIFICATION.]

scar'i-ly, scâr'i-li, *adv.* In a scary manner. (1) So as to scare. (2) In a manner indicating fright.

sca'ri-ous, skē'ri-us, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Thin, dry, membranaceous, and not green. **2.** Scaly. [< L. *scaria*, thorny shrub.] **sca'ri-ose**‡.

scar'i-tid, scar'i-tid, *a.* Of or pertaining to carabid beetles of *Scarites* or related genera. [< Gr. *skaritis*, stone colored like the fish *skaros*, scarus.]

scar"la-ti'na, scär'lą-tī'ną, *n.* *Pathol.* An infectious specific form of fever characterized by a diffused scarlet rash on the skin and extending along the mucous membrane of the throat, followed on subsidence of the fever by the scaling off of the cuticle. Called also, commonly, **scarlet fever.** [< It. *scarlattina*, < LL. *scarlatinus*, scarlet, < *scarlatum* (< Per. *saqalāt*), scarlet cloth.]

—**scarlatina anginosa**, scarlatina with intense fever, extensive ulceration of the throat, and livid rash. Called also *Fothergill's sore throat.*—**s. maligna**, a form of the disease in which all the morbid conditions are extreme: usually fatal) **malignant scarlet fever**‡.—**s. simplex**, a mild form of scarlet fever, in which the fever is slight and terminates in efflorescence. **scarlet rash**‡.

—**scar"la-ti'nal, scar"la-ti'nous**, *C. W.*, or **scar-lat'i-nous**, *W.* | *Wr.*, *a.*—**scar"la-ti'ni-form**, *a.* Resembling scarlatina.—**scar"la-ti'noid**, *a.* Related to or resembling scarlatina.

scar'less, *a.* Free from scars or wounds; uninjured.

scar'let, scär'let, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To render scarlet. **2.** To clothe in scarlet.

scar'let, *a.* **1.** Having the color scarlet; brilliant-red, inclining to orange. **2.** Clothed in scarlet. **scar'late**†.

Phrases, etc.: —**scarlet admiral**, a butterfly, the red admiral.—**s. fever**, same as SCARLATINA.—**scar'let-fish"**, *n.* The telescope-carp.—**s.-grain**, *n.* A scale-insect (*Porphyrophora polonica*) similar to the kermes-berry, furnishing a red dye used in Russia and Turkey. **Polish berry**‡.—**s. hat**, a cardinal's hat; hence, the rank or dignity of a cardinal.—**s. mite**, a predaceous trombidiid harvest-tick that is scarlet when adult; a red louse.—**s. rash**, same as SCARLATINA SIMPLEX.—**s. snake**, a harmless colubrine serpent (*Osceola elapsoides*) of the southern United States, red, with about 20 pairs of black rings, each pair enclosing a white ring.—**s. tanager**, a tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) of eastern North America, bright-scarlet with black wings and tail.—**s.-tiger**, *n.* A British moth (*Hipercampa dominula*) with crimson hind wings.—**the s. woman**, the woman of Revelation xvii, 4, 5, considered variously as a personification of pagan or of papal Rome, or of worldliness in general.

scar'let, *n.* **1.** A brilliant red, inclining to orange, of which the color of red mercuric iodid is typical. This pigment is called **pure** or **iodin scarlet.** See SPECTRUM. **2.** Any one of several coal-tar colors, varying from yellow to brown, belonging to the oxy-azo group, and used for dyeing cotton, silk, and wool. They include **Biebrich scarlet, croceïn s., imperial s., xylidine s. 3.** Cloth of a scarlet color; a scarlet dress or robe.

His weather-beaten *scarlets* were much too small.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 179. [T. & F. '62.]

[< OF. *escarlate*, < LL. *scarlatum*; see SCARLATINA.] **scar'late**†.

scar'let-seed", scär'let-sēd', *n.* Either of two West-Indian shrubs or small trees—*Ternstrœmia obovalis*, of the tea family (*Ternstrœmiaceæ*), and *Lætia Thamnia*, of the Indian plum family (*Bixineæ*).

scar'lime"stone, scär'lim-stōn, *n.* The mountain-limestone of the English Lower Carboniferous; so called because it frequently forms scars or cliffs. See GEOLOGY. **scaur'lime"stone**‡; **thick limestone**‡.

scar'mage†, *n.* A skirmish. **scar'mish**†; **scar'moge**†.

scarn, scärn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dung. Compare SHARN.

scarn'bee", scärn'-bē', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An insect of the barn-yard, as a dung-beetle.

sca'roid, skē'roid *or* scą'roid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaridæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Scaridæ*.

scarp, scärp, *vt.* To cut down so as to render almost or quite perpendicular; cut to a steep slope. [< ESCARP.]

scarp[1], *n.* **1.** *Fort.* Same as ESCARP. **2.** Any steep slope; an abrupt natural declivity. Same as ESCARPMENT, 2. [For ESCARP.] **scarf**†.—**scarp'-gal"ler-y**, *n.* A covered passage in an escarp, to flank a ditch.

scarp[2], *n.* **1.** *Her.* A diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width. **2**†. A shoulder-scarf; shoulder-belt. [< OF. *escarpe*, scarf, < OHG. *scharpe*, scrip.]

scarped, scärpt, *pa.* Sloping steeply, as if cut away.

scarph, *n.* Same as SCARF[1].

scar'pines, scär'pinz, *n. pl.* An instrument of torture similar to the boot, used by the Inquisition. [< F. *escarpins*, pl. of *escarpin*, lit. slipper, < It. *scarpa*, light shoe.]

scar-pol'o-gy, scär-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Recent.] An alleged method of reading character by the heels and soles of shoes. [< LL. *scarpa*, light shoe, + -OLOGY.] **scar-pal'o-gy**‡.

scarre†, *vt.* & *vi.* To scare.

scarre†, *n.* Same as SCAR[2].

scarred, scärd, *pa.* **1.** Marked by scars; as, a *scarred* old soldier. **2.** *Bot.* Showing the marks left by the dropping off of leaves, stems, and fruits.

scar'ring, scär'ing, *n.* A mark left by abrasion, or such marks collectively: said specifically of geological processes; as, the *scarrings* of the glacier.

scar-roge', scar-rōg', *n.* A dweller on a scar or cliff.

It was one of the *Scarroges* that drew him in, for which the same man niver had luck nor grace. MRS. S. C. HALL *Sketches of Irish Character, Captain Andy* p. 390. [J. C. H.]

scar'ry[1], scär'i, *a.* Having scars or cicatrices.

scar'ry[2], *a.* Having scars or precipitous rugged exposures: said of land.

scarse†, *a.* Scarce. **scarse**†.

scarse, scar'si-ty. Scarce, etc. PHIL. SOC.

scars'ly†, *adv.* Scarcely. **scarse'ly**†.

scart, scärt, *vt.* [Scot.] To scratch; mark slightly; scrape.

scart[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A scratch; slight wound. **2.** A pen- or pencil-mark.—**scart'-free"**, *a.* Without a scratch.

scart[2], *n.* [Scot.] A cormorant.

scart[3], *n.* [Scot.] A puny or scrawny-looking person; also, a miserly, parsimonious person.

scar-toc'ciol, *n.* A fold or covering of paper.

Sca'rus, skē'rus *or* scą'rus, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Scaridæ*. **2.** [*s-*] [-RI, *pl.*] A fish of this genus; parrot-fish. [L. (< Gr. *skaros*), kind of fish.]

scarvest†, *n.* Plural of SCARF.

scar'y, scâr'i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Inclined to take fright; easily scared; as, a *scary* horse. **2.** Somewhat frightened; anxious.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake
Her wicked head, with its wild gray hair.
WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach, Wreck of Rivermouth* st. 6.

3. Giving cause for alarm; perilous; ticklish; dangerous; as, a *scary* adventure. **skear'y**†; **skeer'y**‡ [Dial.].

sca'ry, skē'ri, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Poor land, sparsely covered with grass.

scase'ly, skēs'li, *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as SCARCELY.

scat, scat, *vt.* To drive off by shouting "scat!"

scat[1], *n.* [Dial.] Tax or tribute; specifically, a land-tax levied in the Shetland Islands. **scatt**‡; **skatt**‡.

In the Norsk, Anglo-Saxon, and English, *scat* . . . has been specialized to denote tax or tribute.
W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* ch. 4, p. 23. [K. & CO. '75.]

scat[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shower of driving rain. **skat**‡. —**scat'ty**, *a.*

scat[3], *n.* [Scot.] Damage; especially, bodily harm; scathe.

scat[4], *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A sudden blow; knock; as, a *scat* in the face.

scat, *interj.* Begone! away! be off! used to frighten away small animals, especially cats. [Perhaps < SCOOT, *v.*]

scat"a-cra-ti'a, *n.* Same as SCORACRATIA.

scat"n-log'ic, sca-tal'o-gy. See SCATOLOGIC, etc.

scatch, scach, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A kind of bridle-bit. **scatch'mouth"**†.

scatch'es†, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Stilts. **skatch'es**†.

scate†, *n.* Same as SKATE[2].

scat'e-brous†, *a.* Abounding in springs.

scathe, (skēdh (XIII), scath, *vt.* [SCATHED; SCA'THING.]

scath,) To injure severely; blast; harm; hurt; as, the lightning *scathed* the oak.

His satire flashed about, . . . *scathing* especially his old enemies the monks. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, p. 70. [S. 72.]

[< AS. *sceathan*, injure.] **skaith**‡ [Scot.].

scathe, *n.* **1.** Severe harm; damage; loss; mischief; injury. **2.** [Archaic.] A matter of regret; a pity.

Is it such *scathe* to me, The bride of such a man to be!
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Man Born to be King* l. 1930.

scath‡; **skaith**‡ [Scot.].

—**scathe'-fire"**†, *n.* A destructive conflagration.

scathe'ful†, *a.* Causing or threatening scathe. **scath'-ful**‡.—**scath'ful-ly**†, *a.* Hurtful. **II.** *n.* Hurt; harm. **scad'-** or **skad'dle**†.—**scathe'-** or **scath'ful-ness**†, *n.*

scathe'less, skēdh'les, *a.* Free from harm or injury; unharmed. **scath'less**‡; **skaith'less**‡ [Scot.].

sca'thing, skē'dhing, *C. E.*, *or* scath'ing, *W.* (skēth'ing, *I. S.*). **I.** *pa.* Inflicting harm or injury; merciless in severity; blasting; withering: now usually figuratively; as, a *scathing* rebuke.

No English is more robust than Swift's, no wit more *scathing*.
S. BROOKE *Eng. Literature* § 119, p. 123. [A. '76.]

II. *n.* Harm or injury; scathe.

—**sca'thing-ly**, *adv.* With merciless severity.

scath'ly†, *a.* Harmful; injurious.

scat'hold, scat'hōld, *n.* [Dial.] Land in the Orkney and Shetland Islands for the use of which as pasture, or for peat-cutting, scat was paid. [< SCAT[1], *n.*, + HOLD[1], *n.*] **scat'land**‡; **scat'thold**‡; **scat'thold**‡; **scat'told**‡.

sca'thy, skē'thi, *a.* Same as SKAITHY.

scato-. Derived from Greek *skōr* (*skat-*), dung, excrement: a combining form.—**scat"o-log'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to scatology.—**sca-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil excrement or coprolites; also, that branch of folk-lore dealing with scatomancy.—**scat'o-man"cy**, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination or determination of disease by means of feces.—**scat'o-phage**, *n.* A dung-eating animal, especially a dung-fly.—**Scat"o-phag'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scatophagoideu fishes with a high body and 4 anal spines. **Sca-toph'a-gus**, *n.* (L. g.)—**scat"o-phag'id**, *n.*—**sca-toph'a-goid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Scat"o-pha-goi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Scatophagoidæ*.—**sca-toph'a-gous**, *a.* Eating or living upon dung **scat'o-sco"py**, *a.* Inspection of dung for the purpose of scatomancy

scatt, *n.* Same as SCAT[2].

scat'ter, scat'gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast about so as to be irregularly separated; fling or throw around or abroad; strew; as, to *scatter* seed broadcast.

The forest leaves lay *scattered* cold and dead,
Upon the withered grass that autumn morn.
HALLECK *The Field of the Grounded Arms* st. 11.

2. Hence, to cause to separate; disperse, especially in disorder; drive away in different directions; as, to *scatter* the troops of the enemy. **3.** Hence, to defeat; dispel; frustrate; disappoint: generally in a figurative use; as, to *scatter* one's hopes or fears. **4.** *Physics.* To reflect (light or heat) irregularly. See REFLECTION. **5.** [Rare.] To cover here and there at many separate points; bestrew; as, the field was *scattered* with rocks.

II. *i.* **1.** To go in many different directions; disperse; as, the children *scatter* from school. **2.** To send shot in such a manner as to disperse it; spread the shot: said of a shotgun. [< AS. *scateran*, scatter.]

Synonyms: see DISPERSE; SPREAD.

—**scat'ter-brain"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A person without concentration of mind or purpose.—**s.-brained**, *a.*—**scat'ter-good"**, *n.* **1.** One who wastes that which is good; specifically, a spendthrift. **2.** One who or that which distributes charities: used also attributively; as, a *scatter-good* society.—**s.-gun**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A shotgun.

scat"ter-a'tion, scat'gr-ā'shun, *n.* [Colloq.] The act or process of scattering; dispersion.

scat'terd, *pp.* Scattered. PHIL. SOC.

scat'tered, scat'grd, *pa.* **1.** Spread or sprinkled thinly and irregularly; dispersed; dissipated. **2.** *Bot.* Having no apparent regularity of arrangement: opposed to *opposite*, *alternate*, *whorled*. **3.** *Physics.* Irregularly reflected. See REFLECTION.

The irregularly reflected light is called *scattered* light: it is that which makes bodies visible. . . . Perfectly smooth, polished reflecting surfaces, if such there were, would be invisible.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 518, p. 499. [W. w. '90.]

—**scat'tered-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

scat'ter-er, scat'gr-gr, *n.* One who scatters.

scat'ter-ing, scat'gr-ing, *pa.* **1.** Dispersed or dispersing irregularly in various directions; sprinkled or spread thinly and unevenly; distributed without order or unity; as, a *scattering* fire. **2.** Cast for unimportant or not regularly nominated candidates; said of votes.

—**scat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

scat'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who scatters; dispersion. **2.** *pl.* That which has been scattered; disconnected and irregular pieces; as, the *scatterings* of grain; *scatterings* of knowledge. **3.** *Physics.* Irregular reflection of radiant energy, as light or heat, from a rough surface. See REFLECTION, and quotation under SCATTERED.

scat'ter-ling, scat'gr-ling, *n.* [Rare.] A person without fixed home or connections; a vagrant

It struck me as an emblem of myself, a mere *scatterling*, running to waste and uselessness.
IRVING *Traveller, Buckthorne* p. 203. [G. P. P. '63.]

scat'ter-y, scat'gr-i, *a.* Apart here and there; sparse; scattering; as, a *scattery* settlement.

scat'u-la, scat'yu-lą, *n.* [LL.] A parallelepiped contained between two equal squares which are one-tenth of their width apart.

sca-tu'ri-ent, scą-tū'ri-ẹnt, *a* [Rare.] Gushing forth, as a fountain

scat"u-rig'i-nous†, *a.* Full of springs of water.

scaud, scâd, *v.* [Scot.] To scald.

scauld, scâld, *v.* [Scot.] To scold.

scaup[1], scâp, *n.* A sea-duck of the genus *Aythya*, of northern regions, related to the pochard, having the head and neck black in the adult male.

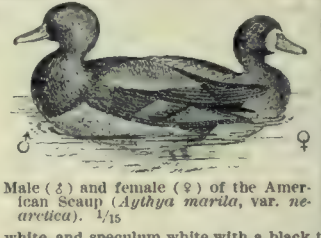

Male (♂) and female (♀) of the American Scaup (*Aythya marila*, var. *nearctica*). 1/15

The **Old World scaup** (*A. marila*) has the back and scapulars grayish-white, marked with fine wavy lines, the flanks immaculately white, and speculum white with a black tip. The **American s.** is a variety (var. *nearctica*) locally called (often with the prefix "big" or "large") *blackneck*, *bluebill*, *blue-billed widgeon*, *broadbill*, *grayback*, *greenhead*, *flock-duck*, *mussel-duck*, and *raft-duck*. The **lesser s.** (*A. affinis*) is similar but smaller, having wavy lines on the flanks, and has similar names, usually with the distinguishing prefix "little," "marsh," or "river." *A. collaris* is the **ring-necked duck** or **scaup** of North America; *A. fuligula*, the **crested s.** of the Old World.

[< Ice. *skālp-* (in *skālp-hæna*, scaup-duck), ult. = SCALP[2], *n.*, SCALLOP, upon which the duck feeds.]

scaup[2], *n.* [Scot.] The scalp; skull.

scaup'-duck", *n.* A scaup. **scaup'-po"chard**‡.

scaup'er, scâp'gr, *n.* A wood-engravers' tool, having a round nose for use in open spaces. [Var. of SCALPER[2], *n.*]

scaur, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SCARE[1].

scaur, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCAR[2].

scau'ry, scâ'ri, *n.* [Shetland.] A young gull. **sco'rie**†.

scav'age[1], scav'ẹj, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A due on certain merchandise, granted to the Corporation of London in the 15th century, but purchased along with bailiage and other dues by the government in the reign of William IV. **2.** A like toll levied on alien traders in other English cities. [< OF. *escavage*, inspection, < SHOWING.] **schev'age**‡; **schew'age**‡.

scav'age[2], **scav'age-ry, scav'a-ging**, etc. Same as SCAVENGE, etc.

scav'enge, scav'enj, *vt.* [SCAV'ENGED; SCAV'EN-GING.] To remove filth, rubbish, and refuse from: said especially of streets and vaults. [< SCAVENGER.] **scav'age**‡.

scav'en-ger, scav'en-jgr, *n.* **1.** One whose business is to gather and remove dirt from streets and vaults. **2.** An animal that feeds on dead or decaying animal matter or carrion; specifically, a scavenger-beetle. **3.** In cotton-mills, a child employed to pick up loose cotton from the floor and the machinery. **4**†. An official who collects tolls and inspects street-cleaning. [ME. *scavager*, < OF. *scavageour*, < *escavage*, inspection; see SCAVAGE[1], *n.*] **scav'a-ger**†.

—**scav'en-ger-bee"tle**, *n.* A carrion-eating beetle, especially a scaphidiid.—**s.-crab**, *n.* A crab that feeds on carrion or dead animals, as a fiddler-crab.—**s.-roll**, *n.* A roller in a spinning-machine to gather loose fluff.

—**scav'en-ger-ing**, *n.* The cleaning away of the filth of a city; especially, street-cleaning. **scav'a-ging**‡; **scav'en-ger-y**‡; **scav'en-ging**‡.—**scav'en-ger-ship**, *n.* The office of a scavenger.

scav'en-ger's daugh'ter, *Archeol.* An instrument of torture reversing the action of the rack and compressing the body into a ball, sometimes so as to cause blood to exude. The name is said to be from Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., who invented the machine.

scav'er-nick, scav'gr-nic, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hare.

scav'i-lones†, *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men (16th cent.).
scaw, *n.* Same as SKAW.
sca'zon, skā'zŏn *or* scg'zon, *n.* A form of Greek satiric verse that seems to limp or hobble toward the end. (1) A Hipponactean tetrameter. See HIPPONACTEAN. (2) A choliamb. [L., < Gr. *skazō*, ppr. *skazōn*, limp.]

A Sceat of Ethelbert I. (Actual size.)

scear, *n.* Same as SEAR¹.
sceat, skit, *n.* An early Saxon or Anglo-Saxon coin. See COIN. [< AS. *sceat*.]
scede†, *n.* A schedule. **sced'ule†**.
scel-al'gi-a, skel-al'ji-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgic pain in the leg. [< Gr. *skelos*, leg, − *algos*, pain.]
scel'er-ate†, *a.* Villainous; wicked. **scel'er-ous†**.
scel'er-ate, sel'gr-ēt, *n.* [Archaic.] A criminal or wicked man. **scel'er-it‡**.
sce-les'tic†, *a.* Atrociously wicked; evil.
scel'et†, *n.* Same as SKELET.
scel'i-des, sel'i-dēz *or* scel'i-dēs, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The posterior limbs of a mammal. [< Gr. *skelis*, pl. *skelides*, beef-rib; cp. *skelos*, leg.]
scelido-, sel'i-do- *or* scel'i-do-. Derived from Greek *skelid-os*, rib (see SCELIDES): a combining form. **—scel'i-do-saur**, *n.* A scelidosaurid, especially of the genus *Scelidosaurus*. **—Scel'i-do-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Jurassic family of stegosaurian dinosaurians with 4 hind toes, distinct astragalus, and long metatarsals. **Scel'i-do-sau'rus**, *n.* (L. *g.*) **—scel'i-do-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* **—scel'i-do-sau'rid**, *n.* **—scel'i-do-sau'roid**, *a.* & *n.* **—scel'i-do-there**, *n.* A South-American fossil megatheroid edentate (genus *Scelidotherium*).
scel'lum†, *n.* A skellum.
scelo-, scel-. Derived from Greek *skelos*, leg: combining forms. **—scel"o-cam-bo'sis**, *n.* Abnormal crookedness of the leg. **—scel-ou'cus**, *n.* A swelling or tumor of the leg. **—scel"or-rheu'ma**, *n.* Rheumatism of the leg. **—scel"o-ty'r'be**, *n.* **1.** Vacillation or infirmity in walking. **2.** Scurvy.
scelp, *n.* Same as SKELP².
sce'na¹, sī'nq *or* scē'nq, *n.* [SCE'NÆ, sī'nī *or* scē'nē, *pl.*] *Archeol.* In the ancient theater, the building that usually bounded the orchestra on the side opposite the auditorium and contained robing-rooms for the actors and chorus, taking the place of the original tent, whence the name. [L. < Gr. *skēnē*, tent, stage.] **sca'na‡**.
sce'na², shē'nq, *C. W.*; sā'nq, *E. I. W.*²; sē'na, *S.*, *n.* [SCE'NE, shē'nē, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A scene in an opera.

She played the trio before him. It was one of those dashing operatic *scenas* of the last generation, full of show and difficulty.
DINAH M. CRAIK *King Arthur* ch. 6, p. 164. [H. '86.]

2. A long elaborate solo, containing more or less recitative.
sce-na'ri-o, shē-nā'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] The plot of a dramatic work, or a skeleton libretto.
scend, send, *vi.* *Naut.* To heave upward, as a vessel, on a wave. **send‡**.
scend, *n.* *Naut.* The upward angular displacement of a vessel: opposed to *pitch*, the correlative downward movement. [For SEND.]
scene†, *vt.* To display; exhibit (a scene).
scene, sīn, *n.* **1.** A locality and all connected with it, as presented to one's view, especially one that might be the subject of a painting or description; a landscape or view; as, a lovely *scene*.

This is a barren, desolate *scene*,
Grim and grey, with scarce a tree.
W. W. STORY *Radicofani* st. 1.

2. The place represented on the stage of a theater, during any of the acts of a play, where the action is supposed to take place; hence, the place and surroundings of any event, real or imagined; as, the *scene* of Marc Antony's speech; the *scene* of a great battle.

In the story of Perseus and Andromeda, as of St. George and the Dragon, the *scene* is placed in Syria, the former at Jaffa, the latter near Beyrout.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 147, note 5. [J. M. '75.]

3. A division of an act of a play, comprising all that passes continuously at one time and place, or, as formerly and sometimes still, all that passes between the same persons in the same place; sometimes, also, one comprehensive event or conjunction of circumstances in a play; hence, any combination or situation that may serve as the subject of a description; as, *scenes* in the life of Frederick the Great. **4.** A painted canvas screen or curtain, or several in combination, constituting the background for the action of a play, including borders or soffits, wings, flats, and drops.

On no other stage are the *scenes* shifted with a swiftness so like magic as on the great stage of history when once the hour strikes.
BELLAMY *Looking Backward, Postscript* p. 352. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

5. That part of a theater in which the actors perform; the stage together with its background and surroundings; in the classical theater, the scena: the original meaning. **6.** Any striking exhibition or display, whether intentional or accidental; especially, a display of passion or excited feeling; as, let us have a *scene*. [OF. (F. *scène*), < L. *scena*; see SCENA¹.]

Synonyms: action, display, event, exhibition, incident, landscape, place, prospect, situation, view. See QUARREL¹.

Compounds, etc. — **behind the scenes**, in the rear of the scenery in a theater; hence, in a place where one may have information not accessible to the public. **—carpenter's scene**, a short scene played near the footlights in front of a drop-scene, while complicated scenery is being arranged behind. **—scene'-dock"**, *n.* The part of the theater, adjoining the stage, where scenery is stored when not in use. **—s.-man**, *n.* The man in charge of theater scenes, who sees that they are put in place and removed, according to the requirements of the play. **—s.-painter**, *n.* One who paints scenes for theaters. **—s.-painting**, *n.* The art of painting scenery for the stage; said to have been introduced by Agatharcus for the plays of Æschylus, 5th century B. C., greatly expanded by Inigo Jones in 1610, and developed in striking and impressive forms, chiefly by distemper methods, since his day. **—s.-plot**, *n.* The scheme or list of scenes needed for a given play. **—s.-shifter**, *n.* One who moves the scenes, etc., in a theater. **—s.-shifting**, *n.* **—set s.**, a theater scene built up of set pieces forming sides, back, etc., so as to give a perspective.
—scene'ful, *a.* Having much scenery or imagery.
sce'ner-y, sī'ngr-i, *n.* [IES, *pl.*] **1.** The elements of a scene in nature or such scenes in general, considered collectively and with reference to scenic effect.

Scenery appears to me like a body without a spirit, unless there be added to all the decorations of nature some signs of human life.
CATHARINE SINCLAIR *Scotland and the Scotch* ch. 7, p. 135. [A.]

2. Theatrical scenes collectively; as, to transport *scenery* over a railroad. **3.** [Archaic.] The arrangement of the successive scenes of a play. [< L. *scenarius*, of scenes, < *scena*; see SCENA¹.]
scen'ic, sen'ic *or* sī'nic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrangement of objects appropriate for a picture; artistic in grouping and effect. **2.** Of or pertaining to landscape or scenery; picturesque.

Mountains are the glory of the earth — the culminating points of *scenic* grandeur and beauty. JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 224. [A. '84.]

3. Of or pertaining to stage scenery or setting.

Magnificent operas, performed by exquisite singers. . . . were almost the only *scenic* performances fashionable in Italy.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 113. [T. '22.]

[< L. *scenicus*, < Gr. *skēnikos*, < *skēnē*, stage.] **scen'ic-al‡**. **—scen'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*
scen'o-graph, sen'o-grqf, W.¹, *or* si'no-grqf, *I. W.*², *n.* An object drawn in perspective. [< Gr. *skēnographia*, < *skēnē*, scene, + *graphō*, write.]

—scen-og'ra-pher, *n.* One who draws in perspective. **—scen"o-graph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to scenography. **scen"o-graph'ic-al‡**. **—scen"o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Perspectively. **—scen-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of making drawings in perspective.
sce'no-nym, scī'no-nim, *n.* A theatrical pseudonym of an actor or an author. [< Gr. *skēnē*, stage, + *onyma*, name.]
scent, sent, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or trace by the sense of smell; recognize the odor of; smell; as, the dog *scents* a rabbit. **2.** To perceive through some faint or intangible evidence; form a suspicion of; as, to *scent* roguery; to *scent* a job.

Already the fine commercial instinct of England had *scented* a most formidable rival on the ocean.
MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 157. [H. '68.]

3. To cause to be fragrant; render odorous; perfume; as, the apple-blossoms *scent* the air.
II. *i.* **1.** To follow or hunt by scent, as dogs. **2†.** To give forth odor or smell; be fragrant; sometimes, to emit a strong or foul odor. [< F. *sentir* (< L. *sentio*), discern by the senses.] **sent†**.
scent, *n.* **1.** That property of any body by which the sense of smell is affected; an odor, pleasant or unpleasant.

The sweet tuberose, The sweetest flower for *scent* that blows.
SHELLEY *The Sensitive Plant* st. 10.

2. The effluvium left by an animal in its movements, by which it can be tracked, as by dogs, through the sense of smell; as, the dogs follow the *scent* of a fox.

She watched the huntsmen pass,
And the dogs follow — the *scent* lost
In the tall reedy grass.
DINAH M. CRAIK *A Hare-Hunt* st. 3.

3. Hence, scraps of paper, in the game of hare and hounds, dropped by the hares in their flight to enable the hounds to follow them. **4.** Any clue by which a course of investigation may be guided; any ground of conjecture or suspicion; an inkling; as, we are on the right *scent*.

Half the world is on the wrong *scent* in the pursuit of happiness.
DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 30. [J. P. '90.]

5. [Colloq.] A fluid essence containing extracts from flowers or other fragrant bodies, or any similar preparation; perfume; as, violet *scent*. **6.** The sense of smell; especially, a keen and delicate power of tracing by means of that sense.

Synonyms: see SMELL.

—scent'-bag", *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A scent-gland, especially when pouch-like and external, as in the musk-deer. **2.** *Hunting.* A bag filled with some odorous substance, as anise, for dragging over the ground, to leave a scent which may be followed by hounds after the manner in fox-hunting. **—s.-gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes an odorous substance, as the preputial glands of the musk-deer and beaver, the caudal glands of the fox and goat, the interdigital glands of sheep, etc. **—s.-organ**, *n.* A scent-gland, as in insects. **—s.-pore**, *n.* The opening of a scent-organ. **—second s.**, divination by the sense of smell; also, a fancied power of detecting odors otherwise than by the olfactories.
scent'ful, sent'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of odor or scent. **2.** Keen of scent; well able to follow a trail by smell.
scent'ing-ly†, *adv.* As if by scent; merely by hinting; intangibly, indirectly.
scent'less, sent'les, *a.* **1.** Devoid of the sense of smell or the power of scenting; as, a *scentless* mongrel. **2.** Giving forth no scent; inodorous; as, a *scentless* flower. **3.** Unfavorable to or preventive of the conveyance of scent, as for hunting; as, a dry, *scentless* day.
scent'wood", sent'wud', *n.* A Tasmanian evergreen shrub (*Alyxia buxifolia*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*).
scep"as-te'ri-um, sep'ast-ti'ri-um *or* scep'as-te'ri-um, *n.* *Surg.* A supplementary bandage applied to the head for retaining other bandages. [< Gr. *skepastērion*, veil, < *skepō*, cover.] **scep-as'trum‡**.
scep'sis, *n.* Same as SKEPSIS.
scep'ter, } sep'tgr, *vt.* **1.** To confer the scepter on; give
scep'tre, } kingly power to. **2.** To furnish with or as with a scepter or scepters.

The goldenrod had *sceptred* the season.
C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* ch. 1, p. 60. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

scep'ter, } *n.* **1.** A staff or baton as the badge or em-
scep'tre, } blem of command or sovereignty; especially, an ornamental staff or wand symbolizing royal authority: in very early times a badge also of judges, priests, etc. **2.** Hence, the authority symbolized; kingly office or power.

A King Bearing a Scepter. (From a seal of Louis IX. of France.)

With justifiable pride a littérateur may say — that his fine art wields a *sceptre* more potent than any other.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Goldsmith* p. 128. [T. & F. '59.]

[< F. *sceptre*, < L. *sceptrum*, < Gr. *skēptron*, < *skēptō*, prop.]

—scep'ter-dom, *n.* **1.** Sovereign character or authority. **2†.** A period of sovereignty; reign. **scep'tre-dom‡**. **—scep'-tered**, *a.* Possessing a scepter; hence, having sovereignty or regal dignity; imperial. **scep'tred‡**. **scep'try‡**. **—scep"ter-el'late**, *a.* Like a small scepter with whorls of spines, as a sponge-spicule. **—scep'ter-less**, *a.* Having no scepter; divested of authority; dethroned. **scep'tre-less‡**.
scep'terd, *pp.* Sceptered. PHIL. SOC.
scep'tic, -al, scep'ti-cism, etc. Same as SKEPTIC, etc.
scep'tral, sep'tral, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or characterized by a scepter; royal; kingly; as, *sceptral* majesty.

But he Right wrathfully Bears on his *sceptral* soul unbent.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound, Chorus of Sea-Nymphs* st. 2.

scern†, *vt.* To perceive; discern. **scerne†**.
sceuo-. Derived from Greek *skeuos*, vessel: a combining form. **—sceu"o-pho'ri-on**, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* An artophorion. **—sceu"o-phy-la'ci-um**, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A diaconicon; also, that part of the diaconicon or vestry set apart as a depository for the sacred vessels. **—sceu-oph'y-lax**, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* The sacristan or keeper of the sacred vessels, and often the treasurer of a church or diocese. In nunneries a corresponding woman officer is a **sceuophylacissa**.
scew'ing, skū'ing, *n.* Same as SKEWING.
schaap'-stik"ker, shāp'-stik'gr, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A small coronelline serpent (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*).
schab'zie"ger, shāp'tsi'gr, *n.* [G.] Same as SAPSAGO. **schap'zi"ger‡**.
schade†, *n.* Shade.
scha-don'o-phan, sca-don'o-fan, *n.* *Arach.* The early quiescent larval stage, as in trombidiid mites. [< Gr. *schadōn*, larva, + *phainō*, appear.]
schaef'fer, shēf'gr, *n.* [U. S.] A pedler of poor oysters.

Schaeffers.— Carl-boys, or Arabs, who peddle a mean quality of oysters . . . about the streets of Baltimore.
E. INGERSOLL *The Oyster-Industry* p. 247. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '81.]

Schæf-fe'ri-a, shef-fī'ri-q, *n.* A genus comprising two or three species of smooth, stiff shrubs of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), found in the West Indies and southern Florida. *S. frutescens*, of Florida, is called *crab-wood*, *false box*, and *Jamaica boxwood*. [< J. C. *Schaeffer*, German naturalist.]
schah, *n.* Same as SHAH.
schaife†, *n.* A sheaf.
schak'o, *n.* Same as SHAKO.
schal, shūl, *n.* A catfish of the genus *Synodontis*, especially *S. schal*, of the Nile.
schal-lot', *n.* Same as SHALLOT.
scha'mir, shā'mir, *n.* A Scandinavian charm. See quotation.

In the Icelandic and Pomeranian myths the *schamir* or 'ravenstone' renders its possessor invisible.
T. F. T. DYER *Folk-Lore of Plants* ch. 16, p. 207. [A. '89.]

schap'bach-ite, shāp'bāH-qit, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, lead-gray bismuthite ($PbAg_2Bi_2S_5$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Schapbach*, in Baden.]
schap'pe, shap'pe, *n.* A fabric woven from spun silk.
schat'chen, shāt'hen, *n.* One who arranges marriages for a fee; a marriage-broker; used especially by German Jews. [< G. *schatzchen*, dim. of *schatz*, darling, treasure.]
schaum'earth", shaum'-grth', *n.* *Mineral.* Same as APHRITE. [< G. *schaum*, scum, + EARTH¹, *n.*]
scheck'la-ton†, *n.* Ciclatoun.
sche'di-asm, skī'di-azm, *n.* [Rare.] Offhand or hasty writing on a loose sheet. [< Gr. *schediasma*, something extempore, < *schediazō*, do offhand, < *schedios*, sudden, < *schedon*, near.]
sched'ule, skej'ul *or* sked'yul, *vt.* [-ULED; -U-LING.] **1.** To place in a schedule. **2.** To make a schedule of.
sched'ule, skej'ul *or* sked'yul (shed'yul, in Eng.) (XIII), *n.* A written or printed statement, usually in tabular form, specifying the details of some matter, and often annexed to constitutions, statutes, petitions in bankruptcy, and other documents; an inventory; list; as, a *schedule* of goods or prices; a railway time-*schedule*.

Halting was not in John of Lugio's *schedule* for that afternoon.
E. E. HALE *In His Name* ch. 8, p. 185. [R. BROS. '88.]

[OF., < LL. *schedula*, dim. of L. *scheda*, leaf of paper.] **ced'ule†**; **sced'ule†**; **sced'ull†**; **shed'ule†**.

Synonyms: see LIST¹.

—sched'ule-point", *n.* *U. S. Postal Service.* A post-office on or at either terminus of a mail-route, where a specified time for the arrival and departure of the mails has been fixed by the postal authorities.
scheel†, *vt.* [Scot.] To school.
schee'lite, shī'lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, variously colored, transparent to translucent calcium tungstate ($CaWO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [After K. W. *Scheele*, Swedish chemist.]
schee'li-tine, shī'li-tin, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as STOLZITE.
schee'li-um†, *n.* Tungsten. **schee'lin†**.
scheer'er-ite, shīr'gr-qit, *E. I.*¹ *Wr.* (shēr'-, *I.*²), *n.* *Mineral.* A tabular, pearly, whitish hydrocarbon ($C_{40}H_{40}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Von *Scheerer*, its finder.] **scher'er-ite‡**.
scheet†, *n.* Same as SKATE².
scheff'er-ite, shef'gr-qit, *n.* *Mineral.* A brown manganese pyroxene, $(Ca,Mg,Mn)SiO_3$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. See PYROXENE. [< *Scheffer*, Swedish chemist.]
scheik, *n.* Same as SHEIK.
Schel-lin'gi-an, shel-lin'gi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854) or his system. **—Ne"o-Schel-lin'gi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the New Schellingism.
Schel'ling-ism, shel'ing-izm, *n.* The philosophy of Schelling, a combination of Fichte's subjective idealism with Spinozism to form a system of idealism that identifies subject and object, holding that they are forms or polar opposites of the absolute. Called also *identism*. See IDEALISM. **—New Schellingism**, the philosophy of certain disciples of Schelling, especially of Stahl, agreeing particularly with Schelling's later doctrines, which tended toward mysticism.
schel'ly, shel'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The powan; gwiniad.
schelm, skelm, *C.* (shelm, *E. I.*), *n.* [Scot.] A scoundrel; pest; skellum. **shelm‡**.
schel'to-pu"sik, shel'to-pīī'sik, *n.* An anguoid snake-like lizard (*Pseudopus pallasi*) or glass-snake of eastern Europe, 2 to 3 feet long. **shel'to-pu"sick‡**.
sche'ma, skī'mq *or* scē'mq, *n.* [SCHE'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A scheme, synopsis, or summary; also, a chart or diagrammatic representation of some system of knowledge; as, a *schema* of English history. **2.** Any figure drawn in outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram. **3.** In logic, a figure of a syllogism, especially any one of the three recognized by Aristotle. See FIGURE. **4.** In ancient rhetoric, a figure of speech, or any peculiar turn of expression. **5.** Same as FORM, *n.*, 14 (1). **6.** *Philos.* (1) In the Kantian system, a general type, the result of the process of imagination by which a representation is provided for a notion: distinguished from *image* on the one hand and *concept* on the other; thus, the abstract individual thought 'a number' is the *schema* of the pure a priori conception *number*.

The *schema* of a notion must be very carefully distinguished from a mere image or conception. Thus, I may have an image or conception of a particular triangle, but the *schema* of a triangle is the general type, to which every triangle is alike referred.
J. D. MORELL *Hist. Modern Philos.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 249. [J. S. '47.]

(2) In the system of Leibnitz, the essential principle of a monad. **7.** *Gr. Ch.* The monastic garment. [L., shape, < Gr. *schēma;* see SCHEME.]

—**pedal schema** (*Anc. Pros.*), the form or outline of a foot as composed of syllables of given length.

sche-mat'ic, skę-mat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a general plan, representation, or outline, or a general constitution or nature; typical or archetypal; as, a *schematic* mollusk. [< Gr. *schēmat(-)*; see SCHEME.]

sche-mat'ic-al‡.—sche-mat'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

sche'ma-tism, skī'ma-tizm, *n.* **1.** The particular form or disposition of anything; an outline of any systematic arrangement; outline.

A perfectly empty *schematism* led to a boundless prolixity.
FARRAR *Hist. Interpretation* lect. v, p. 289. [E. P. D. '86.]

2. *Logic.* The character of a syllogism considered as belonging to a particular figure. **3.** In the Kantian philosophy, the act of the intellect in forming and using schemata; also, a system of schemata. **4.** *Astrol.* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. [< Gr. *schēmatismos*, configuration, < *schēmatizō;* see SCHEMATIZE.]

sche'ma-tist, skī'ma-tist, *n.* One who forms schemes or plans; a schemer. [< Gr. *schēmat(-)*; see SCHEME.]

sche'ma-tize, skī'ma-toiz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To arrange in a certain form or scheme; form into a scheme or schema.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a scheme or outline; project schemes. **2.** *Philos.* To think of or by a schema. [< Gr. *schēmatizō*, < *schēmat(-)*; see SCHEME.] **sch'ma-tise‡.**

sche"ma-to-lo'gi-on, skī"ma-to-lō'ji-en, *Gr. Ch.* The office used at the admission of a monk: now part of the enchiridion. [< Gr. *schēmatologion*, < *schēma* (see SCHEME) + *legō*, say.]

scheme, skīm, *v.* [SCHEMED; SCHE'MING.] **I.** *t.* To form a scheme concerning; devise; contrive; plan.

During a long course of years De Quincey went on dreaming always — sometimes *scheming* works of high value and great efficacy which were never to exist. HARRIET MARTINEAU *Biog. Sketches* pt. i, ch. 11, p. 99. [L. & H. '69.]

II. *i.* To make a scheme; project plans; especially, to plot in an underhand manner.

So in their fiendish pride they *schemed*,
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. vi, l. 443.

scheme, *n.* **1.** A plan of something to be done; a plot or device for the accomplishment of an object; project: used often of something visionary or impracticable; as, a *scheme* for the abolition of poverty.

And once we stopped a twelvemonth, where
Fivescore Bohemians began
Their *scheme* to cheapen bed and fare,
Upon a late-discovered plan.
E. C. STEDMAN *Bohemia* st. 15.

2. A combination of various things according to a general plan or design; the statement or representation of things according to a systematic plan; a systematic arrangement of objects, facts, or actions; as, a *scheme* of medieval history. **3.** A written or printed formal plan or arrangement, or a statement of such a plan; also, a table or schedule. **4.** An outline drawing or sketch; a linear representation; diagram. **5.** *Astrol.* A plan representing the aspects of the heavenly bodies at any given time; as, a *scheme* of nativity. **6†.** A figure of speech. [< L. *schema*, form, < Gr. *schēma*, < *echō* (2d aor. inf. *schein*), have.]

Synonyms: see DESIGN; HYPOTHESIS; PLOT‡; PROJECT.

—**scheme of color,** in painting, the plan of color or color-harmonies for a proposed picture, which the artist deems proper to the expression of his idea, sometimes included within lists of a single color or within a single color and its complement. —**s. of division** (*Scots Law*), a statement showing the amount of a fund, and apportioning it among the different claimants according to legal rights.

—**scheme'ful,** *a.* Abounding in schemes; full of plans.

—**sche'mist,** *n.* **1.** A schemer; schematist. **2.** One who makes astrological schemes.—**sche'my,** *a.* [Colloq.] Given to scheming; inventive; hence, tricky; deceptive.

sche'mer, skī'mer, *n.* One who devises schemes or plans; especially, one given to plotting or intriguing.

Twenty very pretty fellows . . . have formed themselves into a committee of gallantry, who call themselves *Schemers*. MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU *Letters*, 1723 vol. ii, p. 168. [BEN. & SON '37.]

sche'ming-ly, skī'ming-li, *adv.* In a scheming manner; like a schemer.

schene, skīn, *n.* An ancient Egyptian road- or distance-measure, varying in length, but averaging about 4 English miles, which makes it nearly equivalent to the Persian parasang: said to be the distance traveled by a relay of men when engaged in tugging a boat up the Nile. [< L. *schœnus* (< Gr. *schoinos*), measure.]

schenk beer. See BEER.

sche'pen, skē'pen, *n.* [D.] In Holland and Dutch settlements, an officer resembling an alderman in functions.

schep'on†, *n.* Same as SHIPPEN.

scher'bet†, *n.* Sherbet.

scher'bet-zide, *n.* Same as SHERBETZIDE.

scher'if, *n.* Same as SHERIF.

sche-ro'ma, skę-rō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye without discharge, from want of lacrimal secretion; xerophthalmia. [< Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

scher-zan'do, sker-tsän'dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a sportive or lighsome manner. **scher-zo'so‡.**

—**scher"zan-dis'si-mo,** *adv.* Very sportively.

scher'zo, sker'tsō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A sportive or lightsome movement in a musical composition, usually following a slow movement, especially in a symphony or sonata.

sche'sis, skī'sis *or* skē'sis, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Rhet.* An agreement or presumption based on the mental habit or disposition of one's opponent. **2†.** A disposition or condition. [< Gr. *schesis*, < *echō* (2d aor. inf. *schein*), have.]

—**schet'ic†,** *a.* Pertaining to a state or condition, particularly to the habitudes of the body; habitual; constitutional. **schet'ic-al†.**

schew, skū, *n.* [Scot.] To sc *n.*

schi'as, skī'as *or* skī'as, *n.* *Pathol.* Ischiagra. [< Gr. *ischias*, < *ischion*; see ISCHI-.] **is'chi-as‡.**

schia-vo'ne, skiā-vō'nē, *n.* [It.] *Archeol.* A form of broadsword with a basket hilt: so called because worn in the 15th century by the *Schiavoni*, or Slav life-guards of the doge of Venice. See illus. under SWORD.

Schie-dam', ski-dam', *I. W. Wr.* (skī-dam', *C.*), *n.* Holland gin: so called from Schiedam, in Holland, where much of it is made.

schil'be, shil'bl, *n.* [Egypt.] A catfish of any of the genera *Schilbe*, *Eutropius*, and *Silurandon*. **shil'be‡.**

schil'ler, shil'ęr, *n.* [G.] A bronze-like luster or iridescence due to internal reflection in minerals that have undergone schillerization. —**schil'ler-spar",** *n.* Enstatite which has undergone schillerization.

—**schil"ler-i-za'tion,** *n.* *Petrol.* The process by which microscopic crystals have been regularly deposited in other minerals in definite crystallographic directions, producing the peculiar luster called schiller.—**schil'ler-ize,** *vt.* *Petrol.* To produce schillerization in.

schil'ling, shil'ing, *n.* [G.] A former North-German silver coin, equal to $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler. See COIN.

schil'lu, shil'lū, *n.* An African squirrel (*Xerus rutilans*).

schin"dy-le'sis, skin"di-lē'sis *or* -lē'sis, *n.* An articulation formed by the fitting of one bone into a groove in another. [< Gr. *schindylēsis*, cleaving into fragments, < *schindyleō* (< *schizō*), cleave.] —**schin"dy-let'ic,** *a.*

schip†, *n.* A ship.

schip'per-ke, ship'ęr-kę, *n.* [D.] A terrier resembling the black-and-tan. See DOG.

schire'man†, *n.* Same as SHIREMAN.

schir'mer-ite, shęr'męr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, lead-gray silver-lead sulfbismuthite, $(Ag_2Pb)_3Bi_4S_9$, found massive. [< J. F. L. *Schirmer.*]

schir'reve†, *n.* A sheriff.

schir'rhus, *n.* Same as SCIRRHUS.

schis'i-o-phone, skiz'i-o-fōn, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for detecting flaws or other structural defects, as in iron rails, consisting of an automatic hammer and an induction-balance. [< Gr. *schisis*, cleaving (< *schizō*, cleave), + *phōnē*, sound.] **schis'e-o-phone‡.**

schism, sizm, *n.* **1.** A division or splitting up of a church into factions or opposing bodies because of difference on questions of belief or administration; as, the *schism* that separated the Eastern from the Western church. **2.** The offense of producing or attempting to produce division and separation in a church without justifiable cause, especially of actually withdrawing and forming another ecclesiastical body, or of throwing off a spiritual jurisdiction previously acknowledged.

The clergy . . . made war on *schism* with so much vigor that they had little leisure to make war on vice.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 141. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

3. An ecclesiastical body separated from a larger or older body, especially from an established church, because of differences in opinion; as, the Arian *schism*. **4.** The act of dividing, or the state of being divided; division.

It is a prejudice, as disastrous as it is unfounded, that there can be a *schism* between the heart and the intellect to the advantage of either. HOPKINS *Strength and Beauty* ch. 14, p. 201. [D. M. & CO.]

[< F. *schisme*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. *schisma*, < *schizō*, cleave.]

Synonyms: see SECT.

—**great schism.** **1.** The Greek schism. **2.** A division of the Western Church into two factions in A. D. 1378, on account of rival French and Italian claimants of the papal chair. It lasted 38 years.—**Greek s.** **1.** The separation of the Greek and Latin churches, begun by Photius in 867, and consummated by Michael Cerularius in 1054, due mainly to the Filioque controversy and the claims of the patriarchs of Constantinople in opposition to the Roman see. See FILIOQUE. **2.** Sometimes, the Greek Church.—**S. Bill** or **Act** (*Eng. Hist.*), an act of Parliament (12 Anne) restraining Protestant dissenters from educating their own children and prohibiting teachers from attending any dissenting place of worship, to take effect Aug. 1, 1714, on which day Queen Anne died. The act was repealed in 1719.

—**schism'less,** *a.* Free from schism. **schisme'less‡.**

schis'ma, skis'mą, *C.* (skiz'mą, *E. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* [L.] In ancient music, a small interval equal to the half of a comma, or the eighteenth part of a tone.

schis-mat'ic, siz-mat'ic (XIII), *a.* Relating to, having the character of, or implying schism; promotive of division, especially in a church. **schis-mat'ic-al‡; schis'mic‡; scis-mat'ic‡.**

—**schis-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**schis-mat'ic-al-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being schismatic.

schis-mat'ic, *n.* One who makes or participates in a schism; one who withdraws from an established church or religious communion from difference of religious convictions; a sectary: a term of opprobrium. [< F. *schismatique*, < LL. *schismaticus*, < Gr. *schismatikos*, < *schisma;* see SCHISM.] **scis-mat'ic†.**

He is rather the *schismatic* who makes unnecessary and inconvenient impositions, than he who disobeys them.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, §1, [quot.] p. 599. [H. '75.]

Synonyms: see HERETIC.

schis'ma-tize, siz'ma-toiz, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To act the part of a schismatic; organize, take part in, or promote a schism. [< Gr. *schismat(-)*; see SCHISM.]

Schis"ma-to-bran'chi-a, skis"ma-to-bran'ki-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder or order of rhipidoglossate gastropods with 2 sinistral plume-like gills, including *Haliotidæ* and *Scissurellidæ*. [< Gr. *schisma(t-)* (see SCHISM) + *branchia*, gills.] —**schis"ma-to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*

schist, shist, *n.* Any rock that readily splits or cleaves; specifically, in geology, a rock that has had a parallel or foliated structure secondarily developed in it by shearing, a process generally accompanied by more or less recrystallization of the constituents in layers parallel to the cleavage. The secondary foliation, or schistosity, may be but generally is not parallel to the original bedding.

Slates and schists are not essentially different rocks. Both have a secondary cleavage produced by dynamic action. The term *slate* is generally reserved for an argillaceous rock with a very perfect cleavage in which new crystallization has but begun, as a **roofing-slate.** *Schist*, on the other hand, is used rather for much-recrystallized rocks whose cleavage is less perfect, being sinuous, lenticular, or discontinuous. Rocks that have been entirely recrystallized by metamorphism are called **crystalline schists,** and are named after their predominating mineral, as **chlorite-schist, hornblende-s., mica-s,** etc. [< F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, < Gr. *schistos;* see SCHISTO-.]

—**schis-ta'ceous,** *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Bluish-gray; of a light slaty color.—**schist'ic,** *a.* Same as SCHISTOSE, *a.*—**schist'i-fy,** *vt.* [Rare.] *Geol.* To change to a structure more or less schistose.—**schist'oid,** *a.* Somewhat of the nature of schist.

schisto-, skis'to-. Derived from Greek *schistos*, cloven (< *schizō*, cleave): a combining form.—**schis"to-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured.—**schis"to-cœ'li-a,** *n.* *Terat.* Same as SCHISTOSOMIA.—**schis"to-cœ'lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* Same as SCHISTOSOMUS.—**schis"to-cor'mus,** *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A monster having the whole or some part of the trunk cleft. **schis"to-glos'si-a,** *n.* [-SI-Æ, *pl.*] *Terat.* A fissure of the tongue; cleft tongue.—**schis"to-me'li-a,** *n.* *Terat.* A fissure making a cleft in a limb.—**schis-tom'e-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* One having a limb cleft.—**schis"to-pro-so'pi-a,** *n.* *Terat.* Fissure of the face due to imperfect development of its skeleton.—**schis"to-pro-so'pus,** *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] *Terat.* One having a fissure of the face.—**schis"tor-rha'chi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Fissure of the spinal column; spina bifida.—**schis-tor'rha-chis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A congenital disease characterized by malformation of the spinal column with effusion of serum within the membranes, arrest of development of some portion of the spinal column, and paralysis of the lower extremities. **dropsy of the spine‡; spina bifida‡.**—**schis"to-so'mi-a,** *n.* A form of monstrosity characterized by an extensive abdominal fissure and an imperfect or rudimentary development of the lower limbs.—**schis"to-so'mus,** *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A monster with fissure extending over the whole length of the abdomen and the lower limbs wanting.—**schis"to-ster'ni-a,** *n.* *Terat.* Congenital fissure of the sternum.—**schis"to-tho'rax,** *n.* *Terat.* A congenital fissure of the thorax.—**schis"to-tra-che'lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A monster having a cleft neck.

schist'ose, shist'ōs, *C. Wr.* (shis-tōs', *S. W.*) (XIII), *a.* Of, resembling, or having the nature of schist.

Lichens and mosses . . . occur abundantly on all our granitic and *schistose* rocks.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 2, p. 136. [O. J. CO.]

schist'ous‡.—schis-tos'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being schistose; schistose structure; secondary foliation.

Schiz"æ-a'ce-æ, skiz'ę-ē'sę-ī *or* -ē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of ferns having the sporangia ovate, sessile, and arranged in spikes or panicles. *Schizæa*, the type genus, has one North-American species. **Schiz'æ-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *schizō*, cleave, from the many-cleft fronds.]

—**schiz"æ-a'ceous,** *a.*

schiz"a-trich'i-a, skiz"ą-trik'i-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the hair, manifested by the splitting of the hairs at their extremities. [< Gr. *schizō*, split, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.] **schiz"o-trich'i-a‡.**

schizo-, skiz-o-. Derived from Greek *schizō*, cleave, split: a combining form.—**schiz'o-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* A split fruit; a pericarp splitting at maturity into two or more one-seeded indehiscent portions.—**schiz"o-car'pous,** *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or splitting like a schizocarp. **schiz"o-car'pic‡.**—**schiz"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* The practise of severing and reverently preserving the heads of departed chiefs or warriors: said to be prevalent among some savage tribes.—**Schiz"o-cœ'la,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of deuterostomatous metazoans whose perivisceral cavity is produced by a splitting of the mesoblast, including arthropods, mollusks, etc.—**schiz'o-cœle,** *n.* A body-cavity considered as arising from a splitting into two layers of the mesoblast of the embryo.—**schiz"o-cœ'lous,** *a.* Having a schizocœle; of or pertaining to the *Schizocœla*.—**schiz"o-din'ic,** *a.* *Zool.* Extruding the genital products by rupture.—**schiz"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by fission.—**schiz"o-gen'ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Splitting or separating: said of intercellular spaces formed by splitting or separating of the cells. **schiz"o-ge-net'ic‡; schiz-og'e-nous‡.**—**Schiz-og'na-thæ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of carinate birds with schizognathous palate.—**schiz'og-nath,** *a.* & *n.*—**schiz-og'nu-thous,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the maxillopalatines separated by a cleft from the vomer and each other and the vomer tapering in front, as the modification of the bony palate in gallinaceous birds, plovers, gulls, etc.—**schiz-og'na-thism,** *n.*—**schiz-og'o-ny,** *n.* *Biol.* Schizogenesis.—**Schiz"o-ne-mer'te-a,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A suborder of nemertean worms with deep lateral cephalic fissures, as *Lineidæ*.—**schiz"o-ne-mer'te-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Schiz"o-nem"er-ti'na,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Schizonemertea*. **Schiz"o-nem"er-ti'ni‡.**—**schiz"o-ne-mer'tin(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**schiz"o-pel'mous,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the tendons of the flexor muscles of the toes separate, the flexor perforans being split to supply the second, third, and fourth toes, as passerine and other birds; nomopelmous.—**Schiz"o-phy'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of protophytes embracing most of those unicellular forms of vegetable life which contain chlorophyl and show no true sexual reproduction. It includes the *Cyanophyceæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Protococcoideæ*.—**Schiz-op'ter-is,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil ferns with fleshy fabellate pinnate fronds, more or less subdivided and traversed by distant vascular bundles. Some species are probably heteromorphous developments of other genera of ferns.—**schiz"o-rhi'nal,** *a.* *Ornith.* **1.** Having the nasal bones deeply cleft, as pigeons, plovers, etc. **2.** Having nostrils in the form of a longitudinal slit.—**Schiz"o-si'phon-a,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata*.—**schiz"o-si'phon-ate,** *a.*—**Schiz"o-tar'si-a,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A suborder or other section of chilopods with many-jointed tarsi and very long antennæ, as in *Cermatiidæ*.—**schiz"o-tar'si-an,** *a.*—**schiz"o-the'cal,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the tarsus divided by as scutella; not booted: opposed to *holothecal*.—**Schiz-ot'ro-cha,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of rotifers with the trochal disk divided and having an intestine.—**schiz-ot'ro-chous,** *a.*

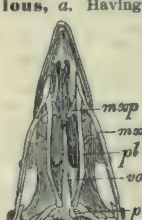

Schizognathous Skull of a Fowl.

mxp, maxillopalatine process; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *vo*, vomer; *pt*, pterygoid.

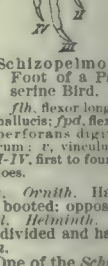

Schizopelmous Foot of a Passerine Bird.

fth, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum; *v*, vinculum; *I-IV*, first to fourth toes.

schiz'o-my-cete, skiz'o-mai-sīt', *n.* One of the *Schizomycetes*.

Schiz"o-my-ce'tes, skiz'o-mai-sī'tīz *or* -mī-cē'tēs, *n. pl.* ‡ *Biol.* A class of minute unicellular plants allied to the algæ. They multiply by fission, and some by sporeformation. This class of microorganisms comprises the abundant and important germs more commonly known as *bacteria*. See BACTERIA.

[< SCHIZO- + Gr. *mykētes*, pl. of *mykēs*, mushroom.]

—**schiz"o-my-ce'tous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by the *Schizomycetes* or bacteria.—**schiz"o-my-co'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A state of disease due to the presence of morbific fungous organisms, as the bacteria, etc.

Schiz-oph'y-ta, skiz-ef'i-tą, *n. pl.* *Biol.* A group of protophytes variously limited by different authorities, but always including *Schizomycetes*. [< SCHIZO- + Gr. *phyton;* see PHYTO-.] —**schiz'o-phyte,** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizophyta*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Schizophyta*.

schiz'o-pod, skiz'o-ped (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having cleft feet, as an opossum-shrimp. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda;* like a schizopod; as, the *schizopod* stage of a prawn. [< Gr. *schizopous*, with parted toes, < *schizō*, split, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **schiz-op'o-dal** or **-dous‡.**

schiz'o-pod, *n.* One of the *Schizopoda*.

Schiz-op'o-da, skiz-ep'o-dą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A suborder of podophthalmous crustaceans having 8 pairs of cleft legs, mostly with gills attached to their bases, as opossum-shrimps, etc. **2.** *Conch.* A division of rachi-

glossate gastropods, represented by *Oliviдæ*. [< Gr. *schizopous*; see SCHIZOPOD.]

schlä'ger, shlā'gėr, *n.* [G.] The dueling-sword of German university students, a straight cut-and-thrust sword, without a point, but sharpened on both sides near the end.

schian'ite, shian'īt, *n.* A product of anthracoxene. See ANTHRACOXENE. [< *Schian*, in Bohemia.]

Schiel'cher-a, shīel'kėr-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of large East-Indian trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). *S. trijuga*, with abruptly pinnate trijugate leaves, and furnishing a strong and solid timber, is called **lac-tree** from the stick-lac yielded by its young branches. An oil used for burning and in medicine is expressed from its seeds. [< J. C. *Schleicher*, Swiss botanist.]

schlich, shlīc, *n.* [G.] *Metal.* The most finely crushed portions of metallic ores. **slick†.**

schmel'ze, shmel'tsė, *n.* Any one of various kinds of decorative glass, especially the variety that is colored red with a metallic salt, as copper or gold, and used to flash white glass. [< G. *schmelz*, enamel.]

schnap'per, shnap'ėr, *n.* [Tasmania.] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*). — **red schnapper** [New Zealand], a serranoid fish (*Pseudanthias lepidopterus*).

schnapps, shnaps, *C. I. W.* Ww. (shnŏps, *W.*), *n.* Holland gin; more loosely, any spirituous liquor; as, Schiedam *schnapps*. [< G. *schnapps*, dram.] **schnaps†.**

schnei'der, shnī'dėr, *n.* [G.] In the game of skat, the winning of 91 points in playing.

Schnei-de'ri-an, shnī-dē'ri-an, *a.* Named after the German anatomist C. V. Schneider (1614–'80). — **Schneiderian membrane,** the thick, vascular, mucous membrane that lines the lower part of the nasal cavities.

schode', *n.* That part of the head known as the temple.

schol'ar, scol'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who learns of a teacher or is under a preceptor; one who goes to school for instruction; a pupil; student; disciple; as, a day-*scholar*. **2.** Hence, one distinguished for the pursuit and possession of knowledge; a learned person of high attainments; one versed in one or more branches of learning.

> The accent, or turn of expression of a single sentence, will at once mark a *scholar*.
> RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 24. [W. & S. '89.]

3. One who acquires knowledge of any kind; as, an apt *scholar* in diplomacy; a *scholar* in the school of vice.

> Quoth he, I am resolved to be Thy *scholar* in this mystery.
> S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 1, l. 1260.

4. The holder of a scholarship; in Great Britain, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives assistance from its funds, to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during his course; a foundationer. **5†.** A man of books; pedant. [< AS. *scēlere*, < *scōlu*, school. < L. *schola*. < Gr. *scholē*, school, lit. leisure, prob. < *echō*, hold.] **schol'ard;** [Vulgar or Prov.].

Synonyms: pupil, student. The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person; when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar*. *Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils*. The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars*. *Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil*, thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies. For *disciple*, etc., compare synonyms for ADHERENT. — **Antonyms:** dunce, fool, idiot, idler, ignoramus, illiterate person.

schol'arch, scol'ārc, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The head of a school of philosophy in Athens; loosely, the head of any school. [< Gr. *scholarchēs*, < *schol*ē, school, + *archō*, rule.]

> For more than 150 years it had been the fashion in any grave crisis to ask the *scholarchs*, the grave and solemn philosophers, . . . to represent states on embassies.
> J. P. MAHAFFY *Greek World* ch. 6, p. 69. [MACM. '90.]

schol'ar-ism†, *n.* Pretension to learning.

scho-lar'i-ty†, *n.* Schooling, instruction; training.

schol'ar-like', scol'ėr-līk', *a.* Scholarly.

schol'ar-ly, scol'ėr-li, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a scholar or erudite person; indicative of or marked by scholarship; as, a *scholarly* discourse.

> *Scholarly* reading is reading in the spirit of philosophical inquiry.
> AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* lect. xxiii, p. 223. [S. '82.]

Synonyms: scholastic. *Scholarly* is applied to what is characterized by true scholarship, *scholastic* is generally used of what is characterized by formal, pedantic, petty learning, though strictly used as learned or formal without a derogatory meaning. Compare synonyms for SCHOLAR.

— **schol'ar-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of a scholar.

schol'ar-ship, scol'ėr-ship, *n.* **1.** The sum of the mental attainments of a scholar; scholarly character or qualities; learning; erudition.

> There is nothing less profitable than *scholarship* for the mere sake of *scholarship*, nor anything more worrisome in the attainment.
> LOWELL *Lit. and Polit. Addresses, Books and Libraries* p. 89. [H. M. & Co. '92.]

> The *scholarship* that has moved the world, . . . has been the *scholarship* that has been content to be poor and to be accounted obscure, that has not been in haste . . . to rush into print, but which has reverenced supremely the truth, and has sought for it often with tears.
> H. C. POTTER in *The Forum* July, '89, p. 476.

2. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a university, college, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student for his assistance or support in the prosecution of his studies, or as a prize; also, the position of such a student.

> The *Scholarships* are of the annual value of 80*l.*, for four or five years.
> A. M. M. STEDMAN *Oxford* ch. 2, p. 9. [TR. & CO. '78.]

3†. Teaching; instruction; education.

Synonyms: see KNOWLEDGE.

scho-las'tic, sco-las'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholars, education, or schools; as, *scholastic* dignity; *scholastic* institutions.

> My father . . . had constantly an eye to my *scholastic* improvement.
> TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 1, p. 13. [H. '83.]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the medieval theologians or schoolmen; hence, characterized by subtle speculation; given to overminute analysis; precise; pedantic.

3. Pertaining to the theological grade of students of the Jesuit order.

> As to the *Scholastic* members of the Society, their mental culture in the Order begins, of course, where their collegiate curriculum had closed, that is, at the end of their classical course.
> T. HUGHES *Loyola* ch. 6, p. 84. [S. '92.]

[< F. *scolastique*, < L. *scholasticus*, < Gr. *scholastikos*, < *scholē*, school.] — **scholastic theology,** the theology of the medieval schoolmen; hence, any rigidly systematic or a priori theology; dogmatics.

Synonyms: see SCHOLARLY

scho-las'tic, *n.* **I.** *a.* Scholastic. **II.** *n.* A schoolman of the middle ages; an Aristotelian theologian; hence, one who resembles the medieval schoolmen in spirit or method. Compare SCHOLASTICISM. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of the Society of Jesus who is yet pursuing his course of studies, or of preliminary teaching. **3†.** A scholar; student.

scho-las'tic-al†, *I. a.* Scholastic. **II.** *n.* A scholastic.

scho-las'tic-al-ly, sco-las'tic-al-i, *adv.* In a scholastic manner, especially in that of the medieval schoolmen.

scho-las'ti-cate, sco-las'ti-kēt, *n.* A general house of higher studies for Jesuit scholastics in the advanced study of natural sciences and theology.

scho-las'ti-cism, sco-las'ti-sizm, *n.* *Philos.* & *Ch. Hist.* **1.** The philosophical and theological movement connected with the teaching of medieval doctors and universities, confined to no one school, but marked especially by its teaching of classical logic and philosophy as applied to theology and held in check by the assumption of the authority and rationality of theological dogma.

> The lifetime of medieval scholasticism extends from about A. D. 1000 to 1500. The earlier doctors were John Scotus Erigena, Lanfranc, Roscellinus, and Anselm of the 11th century, followed in the 12th century by Abelard, Gilbert of Poitiers, Peter Lombard, and John of Salisbury. Up to the 13th century it was controlled largely by the Aristotelian logic and the Neoplatonic philosophy; after that it was marked by full adaptation of the Aristotelian philosophy. In the 13th century scholasticism reached its height in Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus, all great and systematic thinkers. At the close of this period the extension of philosophic investigation, the denial of the authority of dogma, and the break with church authority put an end to its development, and resulted in a theology independent of the Bible and often antagonistic to it. Throughout all the scholastic period the doctrines of realism and nominalism were much discussed in connection with theological questions.
>
> From the moment when the Friars settled in the Universities *scholasticism* absorbed the whole mental energy of the student world.
> GREEN *Eng. People* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 361. [H. '78.]

2. A similar teaching of the present day given especially in seminaries of the Roman Catholic Church. [< L. *scholasticus*; see SCHOLASTIC, *a.*]

Synonyms: compare KNOWLEDGE.

scho'li-a, scō'li-ą, *n.* [L.] Plural of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-ast, scō'li-ast, *n.* **1.** A maker of scholia; commentator; especially, an ancient annotator of classical texts. **2.** Same as SCHOLASTIC, 1.

> The *scholiasts* number five methods of acquiring knowledge: observation, reading, listening, conversation, and meditation. They leave out the most important; — suffering.
> C. BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Trials of Fortune* in vol. iii, p. 23. [T. T. '37.]

3. A scholastic treatise or volume; a work of the scholiasts. [< Gr. *scholiastēs*, < *scholion*, commentary, < *schol*ē, school.] **sco'li-ast†.**

— **scho"li-as'tic,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of a scholiast; of the nature of scholia. — **scho'li-aze†,** *vi.* To make scholia; annotate.

schol'ic-al†, *a.* Scholastic.

scho'li-um, scō'li-um, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** An explanatory marginal note; interpretative remark; especially, an annotation on a classical text by an ancient grammarian. **scho'li-on†.** **2.** An interpolated note suggested by a mathematical exposition. [< F. *scolie*, < L. *scholium*, < Gr. *scholion*; see SCHOLIAST.]

schol'lard, scol'ėrd, *n.* A scholar; an English vulgarism.

scho'ly†. **I.** *vt.* To write scholia. **II.** *n.* A scholium.

Schom-burgk'i-a, shom-bŭrk'i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of hothouse epiphytal tropical American orchids. *Schomburgkia tibicinis*, the cow-horn orchid from Honduras, with a conical horn-shaped and hollow stem, is the best-known species. [< R. H. *Schomburgk* (1804–'65), a traveler.]

schond†, *n.* Same as SHAND.

school¹, scōl, *vt.* **1.** To instruct in or as in a school; educate; teach; as, well *schooled* in the classics. **2.** To bring under restraint; subject to rule or method; discipline; as, danger *schools* the brave. **3.** [Archaic.] To teach with superiority; tutor; bring to submission by reproof; admonish; chide; as, *school* the child well.

Synonyms: see TEACH.

school². *vi.* **1.** To run together in a school, as fish.

> The scup are known to be *schooling*, wandering fish of the high seas, and come from the Gulf Stream and from the Florida Capes.
> S. POWELL in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '71–'72 p. 74. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '75.]

2. To troop together or move in a body.

school¹, *n.* **1.** An educational institution: in the widest sense including all establishments for systematic instruction of every kind and grade, from universities and colleges to establishments for teaching riding and dancing. Especially: (1) Any institution of elementary instruction below the college or university; as, the youth in our *schools* and colleges. (2) An institution of high grade, where instruction is given in technical, scientific, or professional studies, also, a single department of a university devoted to such instruction; as, the scientific *school* of a university; a law or divinity *school*. **2.** The place or structure in which the instruction is carried on; a schoolhouse or schoolroom; as, a hedge-*school*; a corner *school*. **3.** In Oxford University, and formerly in Cambridge, a room or hall where examinations for degrees and honors take place; hence, one of the examinations there conducted; also, the group of studies taken as his subject by an honor-man: in all senses usually plural.

> I need not remind you that *school* has, through a sequence of historical conditions, come to have a special sense in Oxford. These '*schools*' were originally the lecture-rooms of the professors of the University, and were also used for the periodical public examinations for degrees. When the College gradually usurped the teaching function of the University, or, as might be said, when they gradually advanced from supplementing its public teaching by their own individual collegiate tuition, the *schools* and lecture-rooms of the University became deserted, scholars no longer attended, and professors no longer lectured: they were, however, still thronged at examination times, as the University continued to retain the function of examining and giving degrees. And examination came thus to be the only use to which the 'scholars' were applied; hence, when an Oxford man is 'in the *schools* this week,' or 'taking his *schools* next month,' or 'has his *schools* on,' or 'breaks down during his *schools*,' the word means 'examination' for moderations or finals. And the group of studies that an honor-man takes as his subject are called his *school*, i. e., the subject that he studies and will be examined in.
> J. A. H. MURRAY *Letter* [sent by E. E. White].

4. Any session or exercise of an institution of learning: often used figuratively of any obligatory work or stated task; as, there will be *school* to-morrow. **5.** The body of pupils in an educational institution or department; as, a large *school;* the *school* is disorderly. **6.** The body of disciples of a teacher or system; those collectively who hold a system of views in common, or are actuated by the same spirit, principles, or methods; also, the system, methods, or opinions characteristic of those thus associated; as, the Scotch *school* of philosophy; the rationalistic *school;* a painting of the Flemish *school*. **7.** A general style of life, conduct, feelings, or manners prevalent at a particular period or with a particular set or class; as, a gentleman of the old *school;* the *school* of scandal or fashion. **8.** In medieval times, specifically, a seminary of logic, metaphysics, and theology; in the plural, the seats of the scholastic philosophy.

> All his predecessor's rules
> Were empty cant, all jargon of the *Schools*.
> PRIOR *Ode, I Am that I Am* st. 5.

9. Any sphere or means of instruction or discipline; as, the hard *school* of adversity.

> The *school* of example, my lord, is the world, and the masters of this *school* are history and experience.
> BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* letter ii, p. 15. [TH. B. '08.]

10. *Mus.* A book giving instructions in some specific line of study, as counterpoint, piano, etc. [< AS. *scōlu*; see SCHOLAR.] **scole†; scool†.**

Synonyms: academy, college, educational institution or institute, gymnasium, seminary. See SECT.

Compounds, etc.: — **common school,** one of the public schools in the United States. — **district s.** [U. S.], a public school, for the children of a school district, especially of a country district. — **gram'mar-school",** *n.* See GRAMMAR. — **high s.,** any school where instruction is given in the higher branches of learning; in a graded system, a school of secondary instruction, superior to grammar-schools, and usually completing the course provided for in the common-school system; the highest grade of common schools: sometimes preparatory for the college or university. — **intermediate s.** [U. S.], a school of intermediate grade between the primary school and the grammar-school, sometimes between the primary and high school. — **Latin s.,** a classical school preparatory to a university; on the continent of Europe, a gymnasium; also, the lower classes of a gymnasium. — **mixed s. 1.** A school in which both sexes are taught together, or in which pupils are not classified by grades, or where there is a mingling of different kinds of scholars in any other sense, as of whites and negroes. **2.** In Roman Catholic usage, a school in which Catholic children are mixed with non-Catholic. **neutral s.†.** — **model s.,** a school, usually connected with a normal school, in which model class exercises take place as part of the normal course; in the United States sometimes called a **practise school.** — **national s.** [Ir.], a school established and maintained by the government and open equally to pupils of all religions. — **non-vested s.** [Ir.], a school not under the control of public commissioners; a private or parochial school. — **normal s.,** a school for the instruction and training of teachers. — **parochial s.,** in Scotland and elsewhere, a school for furnishing elementary education at low rates to the children of a parish: now merged in the public-school system. — **primary s.,** a school for the teaching of the youngest pupils; one of the first or lowest grades of common schools. — **private s.,** a school kept under private or corporate management: opposed to *public school*. — **public s.,** a school controlled and maintained by civil authority, acting through an official board expending public money; in the United States, a common school; in England, one of several great classical schools preparatory to the universities, as Eton, Rugby, etc. — **s. board,** a legal board or committee, usually elective, having the oversight of the public schools of a district, borough, or city. — **s.-book,** *n.* A book for use in school; text-book. — **s.-bred,** *a.* Trained in a school. — **s.-clerk†,** *n.* One versed in scholastic learning. — **s. commissioner,** a person legally commissioned to supervise, or act on a board of supervision of, public or national schools, or to report to the government on schools; in New York city, a member of the municipal board of education. — **s. committee** [U. S.], a legal body having control of public schools: usually applied to the official board of a school district; school board. — **s.-dame,** *n.* A schoolmistress. — **s.-days,** *n. pl.* The period of school life; also, the days during which school is in session. — **s. district,** a local territorial division having more or less independence for school purposes. — **s. divinity,** scholastic or seminary theology. — **s. doctor,** a schoolman. — **s.-fee,** *n.* The amount paid for admission to or tuition in a school. — **s.-fund,** *n.* A fund for the maintenance of a school or schools; specifically, in the United States, a sum accumulated in perpetuity by a State or Territory for the support of its schools. See SCHOOL-LAND. — **s. inspector,** *n.* One appointed to examine schools and report on their condition. — **s.-land,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Same as SCHOOL-SECTION. **2.** Lands appropriated out of the public domain for school purposes, as for agricultural schools, etc. — **s.-miss,** *n.* A young girl still attending school. — **s.-money,** *n.* Money for the support of schools. — **s.-name,** *n.* A name designating a mere abstraction: a term used by schoolmen. — **s. of painting. 1.** The studio or atelier scholars of a great painter or master. **2.** By extension, the collective artists of a city, province, or nation at some particular time or stage of development, distinguished by a characteristic style, as the Bolognese school or the French school. Among the principal schools of painting are the Bolognese, British, Dutch, Flemish, Florentine, French, Milanese, Roman, Sienese, Spanish, Umbrian, and Venetian. The most important of these are described in the vocabulary. — **s. of philosophy,** any system of philosophy having a considerable number of adherents. See PHILOSOPHY. — **s.-pence,** *n. pl.* In Great Britain, a small sum paid weekly for tuition in a public school. — **s.-point†,** *n.* A point in scholastic disputation. — **school'room",** *n.* A room in which instruction is given to pupils. — **s.-section,** *n.* [Central & Western U. S.] One section (640 acres) out of every sixteen sections of the public lands composing a township, set apart for perpetual endowment of common schools. — **s.-ship,** *n.* A vessel in which boys and young men are trained for sea-service, especially in the navy. **train'ing-ship"†;** [Eng.] — **s.-teacher,** *n.* One who teaches school, especially a non-technical school of lower grade than a college or university. — **s.-teaching,** *n.* — **s. theology. 1.** The theology of the schoolmen. **2.** Theology learned in schools. — **s.-time,** *n.* **1.** The hour at which session of a school begins. **2.** The period spent in receiving school instruc-

tion; as, youth is the *school-time* of life.—**s.-worthy**, *a.* [Recent.] Worthy to be used in schools, as a book.—**select s.**, a private school made exclusive by high prices or regulations.

school[2], scūl, *n.* A large multitude or company; a shoal; now applied only to marine animals; as, a *school* of fish or of porpoises. [< AS. *scōlu*; see SCHOOL[1], *n.*] **school's bass**", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*).

school'a-bl(e, scūl'a-bl, *a.* [Recent.] Of the legal school age; as, the *schoolable* children of a district.

school'boy", scūl'boi', *n.* A boy attending school, or in the period of school life: often as a type of the immature or slightly instructed mind, and sometimes attributively; as, every *schoolboy* knows; *schoolboy* logic.

> A *school-boy's* tale, the wonder of an hour.
> BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 2.

school'craft", scūl'crgft', *n.* Learning.

school'er-y†, *n.* Schooling; teaching.

school'fel"low, scūl'fel'ō, *n.* A schoolmate.

school'-fish", scūl'-fish', *n.* **1.** Any fish that usually appears in schools or shoals: specifically [U. S.], the menhaden. **2.** One of a school of fish. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Collectively, codfish inhabiting the open sea: opposed to *shore-fish*.

school'girl", scūl'gerl', *n.* A girl attending school, or not past the period of school life. Compare SCHOOLBOY.

school'maid"‡.

school'house", scūl'haus', *n.* **1.** A building in which a school is conducted, especially an elementary school. **2.** [Brit.] The residence of the master or principal of a school, usually connected with the school-building.

school'ing, scūl'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction given at school; education; also, any preparatory training or discipline.

> A race, a civilization, must have its time of *schooling* as well as an individual. GEORGE MORRIS *British Thought and Thinkers* ch. 2, p. 31. [S. C. G. '80.]

2. Compensation for instruction; price paid for instructing pupils. **3.** [Archaic.] Reproof; reprimand.

school'ma'am", scūl'mām', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A schoolmistress: incorrectly also *schoolmarm*.

school'man, scūl'man, *n.* One of the theologians of the middle ages, so called because they usually taught in the schools and universities of their time; a scholastic; hence, sometimes, one versed in nice disputations. See SCHOLASTICISM. **school'-au"thor**†.

> The *schoolmen* . . . are . . . those learned men in the Catholic church who have written chiefly upon its speculative doctrines.
> UPHAM *Mme. Guyon and Fénelon* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 264. [H.]

school'mas"ter, scūl'mqs'tgr, *n.* **1.** A man who teaches school; the principal male teacher of a school.

> You send your child to the *schoolmaster*, but 'tis the school-boys who educate him.
> EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 113. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. One who or that which instructs, trains, or disciplines in any way; as, necessity was his *schoolmaster*.

school'mate", scūl'mēt', *n.* One attending the same school; a fellow pupil.

school'mis"tress, scūl'mis'tres, *n.* A woman who teaches school; especially, a female principal.

school'mon"ey, s.-tencher, etc. See SCHOOL[1], *n.*

school'ward, scūl'ward, *adv.* Toward school. **scole'ward**†.

school'y, scūl'i, *n.* The menhaden.

schoon'er, scūn'gr. *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel having originally two masts, but now often three or more. See illus. under SHIP. The first vessels of this type are said to have been built by Capt. Andrew Robinson in Gloucester, Mass., about 1713. **2.** [U. S.] A large covered emigrant-wagon of the Western prairies; prairie-schooner. See illus. under PRAIRIE-SCHOONER and TRAIL. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A large and tall beer-glass, usually holding a pint or more. [Orig. *scooner*, < SCOON, *v.*: said to have been named by Capt. Andrew Robinson, about 1713, in Gloucester, Mass., from the remark of a spectator, "O, how she scoons!" when the first vessel so called was launched.]

—**maintopsail schooner**, a schooner having a square topsail on the mainmast.—**schoon'er-rigged**", *a.* Rigged like a schooner.—**s.-smack**, *n.* A sharp-bowed schooner-rigged fishing-smack.—**s.-yacht**, *n.* A yacht rigged like a schooner.—**three-masted s.** **1.** A schooner-rigged vessel having three masts. **2.** [Local, New Eng.] A tern.—**topsail s.**, a schooner having a square foretopsail and a topgallantsail.—**two-topsail s.**, a schooner having a square topsail on each topmast.

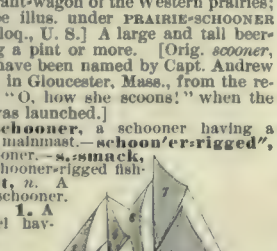

A Schooner-yacht.
1. Foretopmast-staysail or jib-topsail. 2. Jib. 3. Forestaysail. 4. Fore gaff-topsail. 5. Foretopsail. 6. Maintopmast-staysail. 7. Main gaff-topsail. 8. Mainsail.

schop'pen, shop'en, *n.* [G.] **1.** A liquid measure of about a pint. **2.** A pint glass or pot.

scho'rist, shō'rist, *n.* [G.] In German universities, an advanced student who fags younger ones.

schorl, shōrl. *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Tourmalin, especially black tourmalin. **2.** Formerly, one of various other minerals: generally with a qualifying word. [< G. *schörl*; cp. Sw. *skörr*, frail.] **shorl**‡.

—**red schorl**, rutile.—**schorl'-rock"**, *n.* A rock containing quartz and schorl.—**white s.**, albite.

—**schor-la'ceous**, *a.* Containing black tourmalin; as, *schorlaceous* granite. **schor'lous**‡; **shor-la'ceous**‡.—**schor'lo-mite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, black calcium-iron titanosilicate ($Ca_3Fe,Ti)_2(Si,Ti)_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the isometric system, and resembling garnet.—**schor'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing schorl.

schot-tische', shot-tēsh', *n.* A dance in $^2/_4$ time, similar to the polka but somewhat slower; also, the music for such a dance. [< G. *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, Scot, < LL. *Scotus*, *Scottus*, Scot.] **schot'tish**‡.

schout, scout, *n.* A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North America. [D., < OF. *escoute*; see SCOUT[1], *n.*]

> Subordinate to these [the director and council] was the '*Schout*,' whose responsible office combined the double duties of Public Procurator and Sheriff. He was not a member of the council, but their executive officer, and, besides his other ordinary functions, he was specially charged with the due inspection and enforcement of the revenue regulations of the Colonial Custom-house.
> J. R. BRODHEAD *State of New York* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 163. [H. '53.]

schow're†, *n.* A shower.

Schra'der's grass. Same as RESCUE-GRASS.

schrauf'ite, shrauf'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A translucent, hyacinth to blood-red resin ($C_{11}H_{16}O_3$), found in schistose sandstone. [< Prof. A. *Schrauf*, of Vienna.]

schref'bers-ite, shraï'bgrz-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A crystallized, foliated, granular, brittle or flexible, steel-gray iron-nickel phosphid, $(Fe,Ni)_3P$, found in meteoric iron. [After Carl von *Schreibers*, of Vienna.]

schrighte†, *imp.* of SHRIEK, *v.* **shrighte**†; **shryghte**†.

schrode, *n.* Same as SCROD.

schroet'ter-ite, shrūt'gr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale emerald to leek-green, gum-like, hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_{60}Al_{16}Si_3O_{80}$), found as an incrustation. [After *Schroetter*, Austrian chemist.]

schuch'in†, *n.* Escutcheon. **scutch'in**†.

schuit†, *n.* A short Dutch vessel, used in rivers. **schuyt**†.

schule, scūl, *n.* [Scot.] A school.

schute, shūt, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Push.

schwarz, shwārts, *n.* [G.] In the game of skat, the winning of all possible points (120) in playing.

schwarz'em-berg-ite, shwārts'em-berg-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, yellow, lead oxy-chlor-iodid ($Pb_3O_2(I,Cl)_2$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [< *Schwartzemberg*, of Copiapo.] **plumb-i'o-dite**‡.

schwatz'ite, shwāts'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of tetrahedrite with mercury. [< *Schwatz*, in the Tyrol.]

Schwei-nit'zi-a, shwai-nit'zi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of low, smooth, brownish, leafless, scaly-bracted plants of the Indian-pipe family (*Monotropeæ*). *S. odorata*, the sweet pine-sap or Carolina beechdrops, with reddish-white flowers of the odor of violets, blooming in early spring, is parasitic on roots in rich shady soils from Maryland to North Carolina. [After L. D. von *Schweinitz* (1780-1834), American botanist.]

schweitz'er-kä"se, shwaits'gr-kē'zg, *n.* [G.] A kind of Swiss cheese; Gruyère cheese.

Schwen"den-e'ri-an, shwen'den-i'ri-an *or* -ē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Simon Schwendener, a German naturalist (born 1829). **II.** *n.* A believer in Schwendener's theory that a lichen is not an individual, but a composite plant made up of an algal host plant and a parasitic fungus.—**Schwen'den-er-ism**, *n.*

Schwenk'feld"er, swenk'feld'gr, *U.*, *or* shvenk'felt'gr, *W.*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect founded in Silesia in the 16th century, by Kaspar Schwenkfeld, observing strict discipline, choosing their ministers by lot, denying the apostolic origin of infant baptism, and the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Zwinglian teaching respecting the Lord's Supper: now found chiefly in Pennsylvania, U. S. **Schwenk'feld"i-an**‡.

scia-, sai-a- *or* sci-a-. Derived from Greek *skia*, shade, shadow; a combining form.—**sci'a-graph**, *n.* The plan of a building in vertical section, showing its interior structure.—**sci-ag'ra-pher**, *n.* One versed in sciagraphy.—**sci"a-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sciagraphy. **sci"a-graph'ic-al**‡.—**sci"a-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**sci-ag'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The art of finding the time of day or night by observing shadows caused by the sun, moon, or stars; dialing. **2.** *Art.* The art of correct shading. **3.** *Arch.* A sciagraph. **sci-og'ra-phy**‡.—**sci-am'a-chy**†, *n.* A combat with a shadow; visionary warfare. **sci-om'a-chy**†.—**sci-am'e-try**, *n.* The theory of eclipses and their measurement.—**sci'a-sco"py**, *n.* Same as SKIASCOPY.

Sci"a-dop'i-tys, sai'[*or* sci]a-dep'i-tis, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of tall, hardy, evergreen Japanese trees of the pine family, allied to the yews. *Sciadopitys verticillata*, with long linear leaves in close tufts of 30 or 40 at the ends of the shoots, forming a parasol-shaped whorl, is the **umbrella-fir** or **parasol-fir**, sometimes cultivated. [< Gr. *skia(d-)s* (< *skia*), shade, + *pitys*, pine-tree.]

Sci-æn'i-dæ, sai-en'i-dī *or* sci-ē'ni-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially percoideans with short spinous dorsal and cavernous cranial bones, as croakers, drums, weakfish, etc. **Sci-æ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sciæna*, seafish, < Gr. *skiaina*, < *skia*, shade.]

—**sci-æn'id**, *n.*

sci-æn'i-form, sai-en'i-fōrm *or* sci-ē'ni-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a sciænid. [< SCIÆNA + -FORM.]

sci-æ'noid, sai-ī'noid *or* sci-ē'noid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sciænidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sciænidæ*. [< SCIÆNA + -OID.]

sciath, scigth, *n.* [Ir.] A wickerwork shield used in early times in Ireland.

> The *sciath* or oblong bulged shield of wicker work covered with hide. W. K. SULLIVAN in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 257.

sci"a-ther'ic, } sai'a-ther'ic, -el, *a.* Pertaining to
sci"a-ther'ic-al, } or of the nature of a sun-dial. [< Gr. *skiathērikos*, < *skiathēron*, sun-dial, < *skia*, shadow, + *thērāō*, chase, < *thēr*, wild beast.] **sci"o-ther'ic**‡; **sci"o-ther'ic-al**‡.—**sciatheric telescope**, a dial with telescopic attachment for telling time by shadows.

—**sci"a-ther'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of or after the manner of a sun-dial. **sci"o-ther'ic-al-ly**‡.

sci-at'ic, sai-at'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the hip; ischiatic. **2.** Affecting the hip or its nerves, etc.; pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sciatica. [< F. *sciatique*, < LL. *sciaticus*, for L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ischiadikos*, < *ischion*; see ISCHI-.]

—**sciatic foramen**, either of the openings into the pelvis between the sacrosciatic ligaments, corresponding to one of the sciatic notches.—**s. nerve**, a large nervous trunk arising from the sacral plexus and passing down the back of the thigh. See illus. under NERVOUS SYSTEM.—**s. notch**, either of two curved incisures found on the posterior border of the hip-bone, the greater being above the spine of the ischium, the lesser below it. See HIP-BONE.

sci-at'ic, *n.* **1.** A sciatic nerve or part. **2**†. *pl.* Sciatic pain or trouble; sciatica.

sci-at'i-ca, sai-at'i-ca. *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the hip and thigh. [LL., fem. of *sciaticus*; see SCIATIC.]

—**sci-at'i-ca-cress"**, *n.* Any cress-like plant thought to be a remedy for sciatica, as the bitter candytuft.

sci-at'ic-al, sai-at'ic-al, *a.* Same as SCIATIC.

—**sci-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* With, by, on account of, or in the manner of sciatica.

scib'bo-leth†, *n.* Shibboleth.

scib'i-le, sib'i-le, *n.* [LL.] Something knowable.

sci'ent, *n.* A scion.

sci'ence, sai'gns, *n.* **1.** Knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking, especially as methodically formulated and arranged in a rational system; also, the sum of universal knowledge.

Science in the wide sense includes (1) *science proper*, embracing (*a*) exact knowledge of *facts* (historical or empirical science), (*b*) exact knowledge of *laws*, obtained by correlating facts (nomological science), and (*c*) exact knowledge of *proximate causes* (rational science); and (2) *philosophy*. See PHILOSOPHY. In the narrow sense of positive science the word is used as including only the first two divisions of science proper.

> Modern *science* may be regarded as one vast miracle, whether we view it in relation to the Almighty Being, by whom its objects and its laws were formed, or to the feeble intellect of man, by which its depths have been sounded, and its mysteries explored.
> BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter i, p. 94. [TEGG '68.]

2. Any department of knowledge in which the results of investigation have been worked out and systematized: an exact and systematic statement of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects; especially, a system of ascertained facts and principles covering and attempting to give adequate expression to a great natural group or division of knowledge; as, the *sciences* of astronomy, botany, chemistry, and medicine; the *science* of theology.

The sciences are divisible into (1) the *mathematical*, treating of quantity, (2) the *physical*, treating of matter and its properties, (3) the *biological*, treating of the phenomena of life, (4) the *anthropological*, treating of man, and (5) the *theological*, treating of the Deity. See MATHEMATICS; PHYSICAL SCIENCES, under PHYSICAL; BIOLOGY; ANTHROPOLOGY; THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE, under THEOLOGICAL.

In the progress of human knowledge a science, in its earliest and simplest form, is usually a mere collection of observed facts, like the knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies possessed by the ancient Egyptians. The next step is to correlate or generalize these facts, forming a system like that of Ptolemy or Copernicus; the next, to formulate these generalizations as laws, as was done by Kepler; the final step, to proceed to some principle or force accounting for these laws, usually by the aid of mathematical analysis, as was done by Newton in his theory of universal gravitation. The tendency of modern physical science is toward this more complete generalization, its goal being the discovery of a principle that shall connect all physical phenomena. Compare INDUCTIVE METHOD, under INDUCTIVE; also, LAW, 7.

> By *Science*, as the word is here used, we mean a Systematic arrangement of the laws which God has established, so far as they have been discovered, of any department of human knowledge.
> WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements Polit. Econ.* p. 4. [SH. & CO.]

3. Knowledge obtained individually by study of facts, principles, causes, etc.; the habit or possession of exact knowledge. **4.** Expertness, or ability to do, resulting from knowledge; exceptional skill acquired by intelligent practise; as, the *science* of a pugilist. **5.** Formerly, a trade or occupation. **6.** Either one of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy) embraced in the trivium and quadrivium: an ancient use. [F., < L. *scientia*, < *scio*, ppr. *scient(t-)s*, know.]

Synonyms: art, knowledge. *Knowledge* of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science*; *science* is *knowledge* reduced to law and embodied in system. The *knowledge* of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of *science*. *Art* always relates to something to be done, *science* to something to be known. Not only must *art* be discriminated from *science*, but *art* in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art* in the esthetic sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty. The mechanic *arts* are the province of the artisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist; all the industrial *arts*, as of weaving or printing, arithmetic or navigation, are governed by exact rules. *Art* in the highest esthetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule; no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffaello's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvidere, or a poem like the Iliad. *Science* does not, like the mechanic *arts*, make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scientific investigation; the *science*, as in the case of chemistry or electricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands of the *art*, while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the *science*. Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake. Compare ART; KNOWLEDGE; LITERATURE.

—**absolute science**, definite knowledge of things as they actually exist.—**abstract s.**, theoretical knowledge; pure science.—**active s.**, systematic knowledge put to practical use.—**applied s.**, that science which uses general principles to explain classes of actual phenomena.—**controversial, disputatious,** or **eristic s.**, logic as applied to the rules of debate.—**exact s.**, a science admitting of exact quantitative treatment, especially one of the mathematical or physical sciences.—**historical s.** **1.** The science of events as constituting a course of history. **2.** See def. 1, above, note.—**liberal s.**, a science naturally pursued for the love of knowledge, not from mercenary motives.—**lucrative s., professional s.**, a science followed for its financial returns.—**mathematical s.**, mathematics, or any distinct branch of mathematics.—**mental s.**, psychology; the science of mind or intellect; mental philosophy.—**moral s.**, ethics; the science of the moral nature and its relations; the science of right and wrong, responsibility, duty, etc.—**natural s.** **1.** The science that deals with material beings, things, and phenomena. **2.** Natural history in a wide sense.—**nomological s.**, see note under def. 1, above.—**occult s.**, a science that deals or professes to deal with secret or mysterious laws or agencies, as astrology, alchemy, magic, etc.—**political s.**, the science of the organization and powers of governments and of the mutual relations of citizens and the state.—**pure s.**, knowledge of principles in the abstract and without regard to their application.—**rational s.**, see note under def. 1, above.—**reflex s.**, logic.—**sanitary s.**, the science that deals with the laws of health and the securing and maintaining of healthy conditions and surroundings.—**the dismal s.** [Humorous], political economy.—**the gay s.**, literature or poetry, particularly amorous poetry: so called especially in the middle ages; also, esthetics.—**the s.** [Slang, Eng.], pugilism.

sci'ent, sai'gnt, *a.* [Rare.] Learned; knowing; skilful.

> Together these her *scient* hand combined.
> LANDOR *Gebir* bk. v, l. 234.

[< L. *scien(t-)s*; see SCIENCE.]

sci-en'ter, sai-en'tgr, *n.* *Law.* **1.** Knowledge that renders one liable for an act, criminally or civilly; as, we charge *scienter*. **2.** The clause in a pleading or indictment which charges a defendant with such knowledge; as, laying the indictment with a *scienter*.

sci-en'ter, *adv.* [L.] With knowledge; purposely.

sci-en'ti-a, sai-en'shi-a, *n.* [L.] Knowledge; science.

—**scientia media** (*Theol.*), divine knowledge of contingencies depending on the human will, which in the Molinistic system is considered as holding a middle place between the perception of all possibilities (*scientia simplicis intelligentiæ*) and the foreknowledge of future events (*scientia visionis*).

sci-en'tial, sci-en'shal, *a.* Of, characterized by, or producing knowledge or science; also, skilful; scientific; knowing. [< L. *scientia;* see SCIENCE.]

Fragrant as the first bloom of those *sciential* apples which grew amid the happy orchard. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation* p. 15. [W. L. & CO.]

sci"en-ti'cian, sci'en-tish'an, *n.* A scientist; savant.

sci"en-tif'ic, sci'en-tif'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, discovered by, or used in science or the methods of science; of the nature of science; as, *scientific* principles, observations, or investigations; *scientific* apparatus.

Scientific facts, unlike facts of mere contingency or incident, are truths of nature which, once discovered, admit of repeated verification. JOHN TULLOCH *Lect. on Renan's Life of Christ* lect. ii, p. 88. [FOR & H. '65.]

2. Agreeing with the rules or principles of science or their application; accurate; systematic; efficient; exact; as, a *scientific* classification. **3.** Well versed in science or a science; guided by science as distinguished from empiricism or quackery; remarkably learned or skilful. **4.** Having exact knowledge or perception.

Behold, there is the Universe, and here we are, the British public, in the exact middle of it, and *scientific* of it in the accuratest manner. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vii, letter lxxv, p. 44. [W. & S. '86.]

[< F. *scientifique.* < L. *scienti-s* (see SCIENCE) + *facio,* make.] **sci"en-tif'ic-al-ly,** sci'en-tif'ic-al-i, *adv.* In a scientific manner, or by scientific means or methods.

sci'en-tism, sci'en-tizm, *n.* Adherence to or belief in the aims and methods of scientists.

sci'en-tist, sci'en-tist, *n.* One versed in science or devoted to scientific study; a savant; scientific investigator.

sci"en-tis'tic, sci'en-tis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scientist; also, superficially scientific.

sci'en-tize, sci'en-tiz, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To speak, think, and reason like a man of science.

sci-en'to-lism, sci-en'to-lizm, *n.* Superficial, inaccurate, or false science or knowledge, or devotion to it.

sci"er-o'pi-a, sci'gr-ō'pi-a *or* sci"e-rō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* A defect of vision in which objects appear darker than is natural or as in deep shadow. [< Gr. *skieros,* shady (< *skia,* shade), + *ōps ōpos,* eye.]

scil'i-cet, sil'i-set, *adv. Law.* Namely; to wit; that is to say: calling attention to what is immediately to follow, and introducing explanatory matter relating to what has immediately preceded. Generally abbreviated *scil.,* *sc.,* or *ss.* [L., contr. of *scire licet; scire,* inf. of *scio,* know; *licet,* it is permitted.]

Scil'la, sil'a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large Old World genus of bulbous plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with linear radical leaves and a simple leafless scape of racemose blue, rose, or purple flowers. They are among the earliest of spring flowers, and are widely cultivated under the name of *squill, wild hyacinth,* etc. **2.** [*s-*] *Pharm.* The sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (formerly *Scilla maritima*), which is expectorant, diuretic, and sometimes purgative. [< L. *scilla* (< Gr. *skilla*), squill.]

scil'la-in, sil'a-in, *n. Chem.* A doubtful compound contained in squill: probably an impure glucoside. [< SCILLA.]

scil'li-tin, sil'i-tin, *n. Chem.* A bitter compound of undetermined composition contained in squill: possibly a mixture of several principles. [< SCILLA.] **scil'i-tine‡; scil'li-tine‡.**

scil"lo-ceph'a-lus, sil'o-sef'a-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] *Teral.* A monster having a large bulbiform or onion-shaped head. [< Gr. *skillokephalos,* < *skilla,* squill, + *kephalē,* head.] **scil"lo-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

Scil-lo'ni-an, sil-lō'ni-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Scilly Islands.

scim'i-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR. **scim'i-tar‡.**

scinc, sink *or* scinc, *n.* Same as SKINK. — **Scin'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of lizards, especially lacertoideans having supratemporal fossæ overroofed by bony dermal plates, bony plates underlying the scales on the body, and head with symmetrical shields. skinks. **Scin'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **scin'cid,** *n.* — **scin'ci-form,** *a. Zool.* Having the form of a skink. — **scin'coid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scincidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Scincidæ.* **scin-coi'di-an.**

scind, sind, *vt.* [Rare.] To cut or cleave off, divide.

That which is beautiful must be true and good. It is impossible to *scind* these distinct aspects of perfection. BARING-GOULD *Origin of Religious Belief* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 35. [R. '78.]

scin'iph, sin'if, *n.* A biting or stinging insect mentioned in Ex. viii, 17 (Douay Version) supposed to be a flea, gnat, or louse. [< L. *scniphes,* < Gr. *skniphes,* pl. of *sknips.*]

scink, skink, *n.* **1.** Same as SKINK. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A cast calf. [< SKINK¹, *n.*] **scinque†.**

scin-til'la, sin-til'a, *n.* [L.] A spark; hence, the smallest trace or particle; the faintest ray; iota.

This assertion contains a *scintilla* of truth. HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* ch. 9, p. 93. [H. G. '86.]

Synonyms: see PARTICLE.

— **scintilla juris** (*Law*), the smallest particle of legal right or interest that is sufficient to sustain an action or maintain a defense; a mere spark of right.

scin'til-lant, sin'ti-lant, *a.* **1.** Emitting sparks or little flashes of light; sparkling; twinkling. scintillating. **2.** *Her.* Represented as emitting sparks. [< L. *scintillā,* ppr. *scintillant-s;* see SCINTILLATION.] **scin'til-lous‡.**

scin"til-lan'te, shin'til-lyn'tē, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Brilliant; sparkling.

scin'til-late, sin'ti-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To fling out or send forth like a spark or sparks.

II. *i.* To emit or send forth sparks or little flashes of light; sparkle; twinkle; flash. See SCINTILLATION.

Just on the horizon is Vega, *scintillating* brilliantly. R. A. PROCTOR *Half-Hours with the Telescope* ch. 2, p. 37. [R. & H.]

[< L. *scintillā,* pp. *scintillatus;* see SCINTILLATION.]

scin"til-la'tion, sin'ti-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or state of scintillating; a sparkling, tremulous flashing or twinkling. **2.** A spark or sparkle; a flashing forth. **3.** *Astron.* The twinkling of the stars: generally referred to the refraction and interference of their rays in passing through atmospheric layers of different densities.

The *scintillation* of stars at a great altitude was also strikingly increased during the thin yellowish red mist which tinges the heavens shortly before an earthquake. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté *Scintillation of the Stars* in vol. iii, p. 78. [H. '59.]

[F., < L. *scintillation-s,* < *scintillatus,* pp. of *scintillo,* flash, < *scintilla,* spark.]

scin"til-les'cent, sin'ti-les'ent, *a.* Scintillating feebly.

One pale, Minute *scintillescent,* and tremulous star. OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 3, st. 12.

scin"til-lom'e-ter, sin'ti-lom'e-tgr, *n.* A device attached to a telescope to determine the amount of scintillation of a star, by causing the image to describe a circle and noting the regularity, irregularity, or varying color of its path. [< L. *scintilla,* spark, + -METER.]

scin'tle, sin'til, *vt.* [Prov.] To separate (half-dried bricks), allowing free access of air. **scin'tling,** *n.* A scintled brick, or one ready to be scintled.

sci-og'ra-phy, *n.* Same as SCIAGRAPHY.

scī'o-list, scī'o list. *n.* One who has a smattering of knowledge, especially a pretender to scientific attainment.

True science is modest; for her keen, sagacious eye discerns that there are deep, undeveloped mysteries, where the vain *sciolist* sees all plain. EVERETT *Orations, Scientific Knowledge* in vol. i, p. 256. [L. B. & CO. '60.]

[< LL. *sciolus,* < L. *scio,* know.] — **scī'o-lism,** *n.* Pretentious superficial knowledge; charlatanism; quackery. — **scī"o-lis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to sciolism and sciolists; characterized by sciolism. — **scī'o-lous†,** *a.* Characterized by superficial knowledge.

sci'o'to, shē-ō'tō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Free in style; freely; ad libitum. **2.** Staccato: opposed to *legato.*

sci-om'a-chy, *n.* Same as SCIAMACHY.

sci'o-man"cy, sī'o-man'si, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by shades or departed spirits; psychomancy. [< Gr. *skia,* shade, + -MANCY.] — **sci"o-man'tic,** *a.*

sci'on, sī'gn, *n.* **1.** A piece cut from a twig or shoot of a tree or plant for grafting into another plant, or for planting; also, a cutting.

We choose straight thrifty shoots of the last year's growth, which may remain entire until we commence grafting, when they may be cut into *scions* of three or four buds each. A. J. DOWNING *Fruits of America* ch. 3, p. 17. [W. & S. '82.]

2. A shoot or vigorous twig; sometimes, the first shoot of the year. **3.** A child or descendant: used particularly of noble or illustrious families.

Great nobles and *scions* of sovereign houses were his pupils or satellites. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [H. '74.]

[F., < *scier* (< L. *seco,* cut.] **ci'ont; sci'en†.**

Synonyms: see BRANCH.

sci-op'tic, sci-op'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the camera obscura or its action. [< Gr. *skia,* shade, + *optikos,* of seeing.] **sci-op'tric‡.** — **scioptic ball,** a perforated wooden ball containing a lens and so mounted in a window-shutter, or the wall or roof of a darkened room, that it may be directed to any part of the field of view, and used to throw a picture on a screen or table, as in a camera obscura.

sci-op'ti-con, sci-op'ti-con, *n. Physics.* A form of camera obscura or magic lantern. [< Gr. *skia,* shade, + *optikos,* of seeing; see OPTIC.]

sci-op'tics, sci-op'tics, *n.* The art or process of producing luminous views of external objects in a darkened room by means of a camera or an arrangement of lenses.

Sci'ot, sī'ot, *C. E. I. W.*², *or* shī'ot, *W.*¹, -ōt. **I.** *a.* Of **Sci'ote,** } or pertaining to Scio (the ancient Chios), an island in the Ægean Sea, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of Scio. **Chi'ote‡.**

sci'o-the-ism", sī'o-the-izm', *n.* Worship or deification of shades, especially of departed ancestors. [< Gr. *skia,* shade, + THEISM.]

sci"o-ther'ic, *a.* Same as SCIATHERIC.

sci'ous', *a.* Knowing; cognizant.

sci're fa'ci-as, sī'ri fā'shi-as *or* shī're fā'ki-as. [L.] *Law.* A writ or the proceeding under it commanding the party against whom it is issued to show cause why the plaintiff should not have advantage of or execution on a judicial record, as a judgment or recognizance, or why a non-judicial record, as letters patent for land or an invention, should not be repealed or annulled: literally, that you cause to know. Abbreviated *sci. fa.,* or *s. f.*

scire'wyte', *n.* A yearly tax formerly paid an English sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

scir'ge-mot"†, *n.* A shire-mote. **scyr'ge-mote"‡.**

sci-roc'co†, *n.* A sirocco.

Scir'pus, sgr'pus, *n. Bot.* A very large genus of mostly perennial sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) — the bulrushes or clubrushes having sheathed culms and solitary or clustered spikes. *Scirpus lacustris* is the great bulrush. [< L. *scirpus,* bulrush.]

scir'rhous, sir'us, *C.*¹, *or* skir'us, *C.*² *E. S. W. Wr.* (XIII), *a. Pathol.* Morbidly hardened; indurated; cancerous. [< OF. *scirrheux,* < L. *scirros;* see SCIRRHUS.]

— **scirrhous sarcoma,** an indurated tumor containing fibrous elements of a cancerous nature.

scir'rhus, sir'us *or* scir'us, *n. Pathol.* A firm, hard tumor; specifically, a hard cancerous tumor. [< L. *scirros* (< Gr. *skirrhos*), tumor.] **scir'hus‡; scir-rho'sis‡; skir'rhus‡.**

— **cuirass-like scirrhus,** a chronic form of scirrhus in which the cancerous mass surrounds the chest. — **hepatic s.,** cancer of the liver. — **scir"rou-can'this,** *n.* An indurated lacrimal gland. — **scir"rho-bleph"a-ron'cus,** *n.* Same as SCLERIASIS. — **scir"rho-gas'tri-a,** *n.* Cancer of the stomach. — **scir'rhoid,** *a.* Resembling cancer, cancerous; scirrhous. **scir-rho'ma,** *n.* A cancerous tumor. — **scir"rhoph-thal'mi-a,** *n.* Cancer of the eye. — **scir-rhos'i-ty,** *n.* A morbid hardness of an organ or a part, the condition of being scirrhous.

Scir-top'o-da, scr-top'o-da *or* scir-tō'po-da, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of rotifers with hollow muscular saltatorial limbs, as *Pedalionidæ.* [< Gr. *skirtopodēs,* spring-footed, < *skirtaō,* leap, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

— **scir-top'o-dous,** *a.* & *n.* — **scir-top'o-dous,** *a.*

scis"ci-ta'tion†, *n.* Inquiry; demand.

scise†, *vt.* To cut; pierce; penetrate.

scism', scis-mat'ic†, Same as SCHISM, SCHISMATIC.

scis'sel, sis'gl, *n. Metal-working.* Waste remains of a metal sheet or plate, after it has had blanks or planchets cut or stamped from it; also, clippings; scrap. [< F. *cisaille,* < *ciseler,* cut, < OF. *cisel;* see CHISEL¹, *n.*] **scis'sil‡; scis'sile‡; siz'el‡.**

scis'si-bi-et, *a.* Capable of being cut or divided by cutting. [< L. *scissus,* pp. of *scindo,* cut.] **scis'silet.**

scis'sion, sish'un *or* sizh'un (XIII), *n.* The act of cutting, or the state of being cut; division by or as by a sharp instrument; fission; hence, any division; schism. [F., < LL. *scission-*, < L. *scissus;* see SCISSIBLE.]

But if on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a *scission* of the Union, no federal government can ever exist. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 447. [D. & J. '58.]

scis"si-par'i-ty, sis'i-par'i-ti, *n. Biol.* Schizogenesis. [< L. *scissus* (see SCISSIBLE) + *pario,* beget.]

scis'sor, siz'gr, *vt.* & *n.* To cut with scissors; make up reading-matter with the aid of printed clippings. **scis'sart†.**

He may have written some pretty things, but he is taken now to slum, *scissoring,* namby-pamby, and is quite spoiled. JOHN WILSON *Noctes Ambrosianæ, July, '22* in vol. i, p. 203. [RED. '57.]

scis'sor-bill", siz'gr-bil', *n.* A skimmer, as *Rhynchops nigra.* **scis'sor-beak"‡; scis'sors-bill"‡.**

scis'sor-bird", siz'gr-bgrd', *n.* The scissortail.

scis'sor-ing, siz'gr-ing, *n.* Something obtained by cutting with scissors; a clipping.

scis-so'ri-um, sis-sō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A medieval wooden platter. [LL., < L. *scissus;* see SCISSIBLE.]

scis'sors, siz'grs, *n. pl.* **1.** A cutting-implement consisting of a pair of blades with handles, and pivoted face to face, so that the opposed edges may be brought together on the object to be cut: sometimes, a **pair of scissors.**

Popularly the word *scissors* is used with no exact discrimination, but in the hardware-trade all having a total length of 6 inches or less are called *scissors,* and all exceeding that length *shears* or *trimmers.*

Scissors are named (1) from their use; as, **buttonhole-scissors** (having blades whose cutting edges stop short of the rivet, to admit of making a slit without clipping the edge of the cloth), **surgical s.** (specially formed for some operation, as with a curved lip for picking up an artery), etc.; (2) from their mechanism; as, **revolving s.** (having short blades pivoted so that they can be turned to any desirable angle: used in surgery for cutting in deep-seated parts).

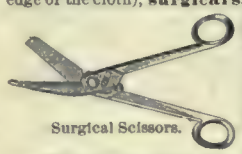

Surgical Scissors.

A pair of *scissors* is a double lever. J. D. STEELE *Fourteen Weeks in Nat. Philos.* ch. 4, p. 86. [A. S. B. '72.]

2†. Candle-snuffers. [< F. *cisoires,* < LL. *cisorium,* butchers' knife, < L. *scissus;* see SCISSIBLE.] **scis'sarst; sis'oures‡; siz'zerst.**

— **scissors-and-paste work, scissors and paste** [Colloq.], literary work composed of clippings pasted together; mere compilation lacking originality. — **scis'sors-bill",** *n.* Same as SCISSORBILL. — **s.-grinder,** *n.* **1.** One who grinds scissors. **2.** The European goatsucker.

scis'sor-tail", siz'gr-tēl', *n.* A scissor-tailed tyrant-flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. **scis'sors-tail"‡.**

The Scissortail. 1/6

— **scis'sor-tailed",** *a. Ornith.* Having a long, deeply forked tail, which can be opened and closed like shears.

scis'sor-tooth", siz'gr-tūth', *n.* A sectorial tooth.

scis'sor-wise, siz'gr-waiz, *adv.* Like scissors.

scis-su'ra, si-sū'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, -ri *or* -rē, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A fissure.

scis'sure, sish'ūr, *n.* A lengthwise cut; cleft; fissure; hence, any division or separation; a rupture; schism. [OF., < L. *scissura,* < *scissus;* see SCISSIBLE.]

Scis"su-rel'li-dæ, sis'su-rel'i-dē *or* -dī, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of small zygobranchiate rhipidoglossates having long ciliated tentacles and helicoform shell with a revolving impressed band developed from a slit from the outer lip. **Scis"su-rel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *scissura;* see SCISSURE.] — **scis"su-rel'lid,** *n.* — **scis"su-rel'loid,** *a.*

Scit"a-min'e-æ, sit'a-min'ē-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An old order of monocotyledonous plants, now divided into the *Zingiberaceæ* and *Musaceæ.* [< L. *scitamenta,* dainties, < *scitus,* pp. of *sciscо,* search, < *scio,* know.] — **scit"a-min'e-ous** (XIII), *a.*

scite†, *n.* Same as SITE.

Sci-u'ri-dæ, sai-yū'ri-dī *or* sci-ū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of sciuromorphic rodents, especially those with infraorbital openings small, 3 pairs of tubercular upper and lower molars, and premolars typical in 2 pairs above and 1 below; including squirrels, marmots, etc. **Sci-u'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sciurus;* see SQUIRREL.] — **sci-u'rid,** *n.*

Sci"u-ri'næ, sai'yu-rai'ni *or* sci"u-ri'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Sciuridæ,* especially those with a long distichous tail, as the true squirrels. — **sci'u-rin(e** (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ,* or specifically the *Sciurinæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Sciurinæ.* — **sci'u-roid,** *W.* (**sci-u'roid,** *C.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ.* **2.** *Bot.* Resembling a squirrel's tail.

Sci"u-ro-mor'pha, sai'yu-[*or* sci"u-]ro-môr'fa, *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of simplicidentate rodents with complete clavicles, distinct fibulæ, and angular processes of the lower jaw developed from the lower edges below the incisors: including squirrels, marmots, beavers, etc. [< Gr. *skiouros* (see SQUIRREL) + *morphē,* form.] — **sci'u-ro-morph,** *n.* — **sci"u-ro-mor'phic,** *a.*

sclan'der†, *v.* & *n.* Slander. **sclan'dre†; sclaun'der†.**

sclate, sclēt, *I.* (slēt, *E.*), *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Slate.

scla'ter, sclē'ter, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A slater.

Sclav, Sclav'ic, etc. Same as SLAV, etc. **Sclavet.**

sclen'dre†, *a.* Slender.

scler-, } Derived from Greek *sklēros,* hard, or, in some **sclero-.** } anatomical terms, from SCLERA: combining forms. — **scler'a-go"gy,** *W. Wr.* (**scle'ra-go-gy,** *C. E.*), *n.* [Rare.] Rigid discipline, especially self-discipline; mortification. — **scler-an'thi-um,** *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* An achenium enclosed in a hardened part of a calyx-tube, as in *Mirabilis;* a dichesium. — **scler"ec-ta'si-a,** *n.* Protrusion of the sclerotic coat of the eye. — **scle-re'ma,** *n.* Hardening of the cellular tissue. **scle-re'mi-a‡,** — **scler"en-ceph'a-li-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by the hardening and wasting away of the substance of the brain. — **scle-ret'i-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A black, vitreous to resinous hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{10}H_{14}O$), found in small drops or tears. — **scle-ri'a-sis,** *n.* Any kind of morbid hardening or induration of parts; as, *sclerosis* of the eyelids. — **scle-ri'tis,** *n.* Same as SCLEROTITIS. — **scle'ro-base,** *n. Zoöph.* The horny or calcareous axial skeleton secreted by the cœnosarc of a compound anthozoan; foot-secretion. **scle-rob'a-sist.** — **scle'ro-bu"sic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of sclerobase. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasea.* — **Scle"ro-bu'si-ca,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Antipatharia.* — **scle'ro-blast,** *n.* A sclero-producing cell. — **scle"ro-blas'tic,** *a.* — **scle"ro-cai'n-rac'ta,** *n. Pathol.* A hard cataract. — **scle"ro-cho'roi-di'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye. — **scle'ro-clase,** *n. Mineral.* Same as SARTORITE. — **scle"ro-cor'ne-ai,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sclerotic coat of the eye and the cornea. — **scler'o-gen,** *S. W.* (**scle'ro-gen,** *C. E. W.*²), *n. Bot.* A hard deposit on the inner surface of cells of certain plants, as the tvorynut; lignin. — **scle-rog'e-nous**¹, *a. Zool.* Giving rise to hard formation; secreting scleres or scleritic tissue. — **scle-rog'e-nous**², *a.*

a. Ich. Mail-cheeked.—**scle″ro-i-ri′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the iris and the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**scle-ro′ma,** *n.* Hardening of the cellular tissue; sclerosis; sclerodermia.—**scle″ro-me′ninx,** *n.* The dura mater.—**scle-rom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the degree of hardness of a mineral by ascertaining the pressure on a moving diamond point necessary to effect a scratch.—**scle″ro-mu′cin,** *n. Chem.* A dark-colored gummy compound contained in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles.—**scle″ro-nyx′is,** *n. Surg.* Same as SCLEROTICONYXIS.—**scle″ro-path-i′a,** *n.* Same as SCLEROMA.—**scle″roph-thal′mi-a,** *n.* Same as SCLERORHEPHTHALMIA.—**scle″ro-sar-co′ma,** *n.* A hard fleshy tumor on the gums.—**scle″ro-skel′et-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composing the sclerоskeleton.—**scle″ro-skel′et-on,** *n.* The skeletal parts that result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, etc.—**scle″ro-ste-no′sis,** *n.* The hardening of a tissue with contraction of its substance.—**scle-ros′te-ous,** *a.* Sclerоskeletal.—**scle-ros′to-ma,** *n.* A strongyloid nematode worm (genus *Sclerostoma*).—**scle′ro-tome,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the partitions of connective tissue, bone, or cartilage that separate the myotomes. **2.** *Surg.* A knife used in the operation of cutting through the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**scle″ro-tom′ic,** *a.*

scle′ra, scli′rɑ *or* scle′rɑ, *n.* The sclerotica. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]—**scle′ral,** *a.*

sclere, sclir, *n. Spong.* One of the elements of the hard skeleton; a spicule. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]

scler-en′chy-ma, scler-en′ki-mɑ, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The short-celled, thick-walled tissue composing the hard parts of plants, such as the walls of nuts, stone-fruits, etc.: also extended to include various kinds of lignified fibrous or bast cells. **2.** *Zoöph.* The calcareous substance secreted by the tissues of a coral. [< SCLER- + Gr. *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *chеō,* pour.] **scler-en′chyme‡; skler-en′chy-ma‡.**

—**scler″en-chym′a-tous,** *a.*

scle′rite, scli′rait, *n. Zool.* **1.** One of the definite pieces of the integument of an arthropod; a skeletal element, as in insects. **2.** A hard element in the integument of a polyp; specifically, the spicule of an alcyonarian. **3.** A sponge-spicule; sclere. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]

—**scle-rit′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sclerite or sclere; sclerous.

scler′o-derm, scler′o-dėrm, *W.*[1] *Wr.* (scli′ro-, *C. W.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi.*

scler′o-derm, *n.* **1.** One of the *Sclerodermi.* **2.** A sclerodermatous coral. **3.** Hardened integument or exoskeleton, especially of a coral. [< SCLERO- + DERM.]

scler″o-der′ma[1], scler′o-dėr′mɑ, *S. W.*[1] (scli′ro-, *C. E. I. W.*[2]), *n. Pathol.* The skin-bound disease; hardening of the skin. [< SCLERO- + Gr. *derma,* skin.] **scler″o-der′mi-a‡.**

Scler″o-der′ma[2], *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Sclerodermata.* [< SCLERO- + Gr. *derma,* skin.]—**Scler″o-der′ma-ta,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Zooph.* The *Madreporaria.* **2.** *Conch.* The *Eurybiidæ* as a suborder. **3.** *Herp.* The scaly or true reptiles.—**scler″o-der′ma-tous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata.* **scler″o-der′mous‡.**

Scler″o-der′mi, scler′o-dėr′mi *or* -mī, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of pleciognath fishes, especially a suborder with rhombic or spiniform scales, a spinous first dorsal or single spine, and distinct jaw-teeth.—**scler″o-der′mic,** *a.* **1.** *Zooph.* Sclerodermatous. **2.** *Ich.* Scleroderm.

scler″o-der′mite, scler′o-dėr′mait, *W.*[1] (scli′ro-, *C. W.*[2]), *n.* **1.** The hard integument of any segment of the body of an arthropod, especially of a crustacean. **2.** Sclerenchyma.—**scler″o-der-mit′ic,** *a.*

scle′roid, scli′roid *or* scle′roid, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Hard; sclerous. **2.** *Bot.* Hard in texture, as the walls of nuts, stone-fruits, etc. [< Gr. *sklēroeidēs,* < *sklēros,* hard, + *eidos,* form.]

scle-ro′sal, scle-rō′sal, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling sclerosis. **scle′rous‡.**

scle-rosed′, scle-rōst′, *W.* (scli′rōst, *C.*), *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Affected with sclerosis; grown abnormally hard. **2.** *Bot.* Hardened by a deposit of lignin; affected by sclerosis.

scle-ro′sis, scle-rō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The morbid thickening of a tissue, accompanied by hardening; as, *sclerosis* of the skin. **2.** *Bot.* The hardening of a cell-wall by the formation of lignin in it. [< Gr. *sklērōsis,* < *sklēros,* hard.]

—**sclerosis of bone,** the hardening and condensing of bony tissue as the result of inflammation of the bone, where bony matter is deposited in the medullary cavity.—**spinal s.,** hardening of the spinal marrow, a disease sometimes confined to one portion, as **anterolateral s.,** or scattered in patches along the cord (**insular s.**), in either case causing morbid muscular conditions, according to the locality affected.

scle-ro′tal, scle-rō′tɑl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sclerotal. **2.** Sclerotic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the small bony plates of the sclerotic coat, as in lizards and birds. **2.** The sclerotica. [< SCLEROTIC.] **scle-rot′ic-al‡.**

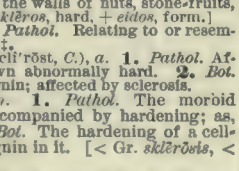

Sclerotals of an Owl's Eye.

1. The eyeball complete. 2. A section of the same. *c, c,* cornea; *s, s,* sclerotals (underlaid by the ciliary muscle); *l, l,* crystalline lens; *o,* optic nerve; *p,* pecten or marsupium.

scle′rote, *n. Bot.* Same as SCLEROTIUM.

scle-rot′ic, scle-rot′ic, *a.* **1.** Dense; hard; indurated: applied especially to the outer coat of the eye; also, of or pertaining to this coat of the eye. See SCLEROTICA. **2.** Pertaining to or affected with sclerosis. **3.** Pertaining to or derived from ergot. **scler″o-tin′ic‡.** [< F. *sclerotique,* < Gr. *sklērotēs,* hardness, < *sklēros,* hard.]

—**sclerotic acid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish-brown hygroscopic compound contained in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles.—**s. coat,** same as SCLEROTICA.—**s. parenchyma,** thick-walled cells, as the grit-cells of pears and certain other fruits; sclerenchyma.

scle-rot′ic, *n.* **1.** Same as SCLEROTICA.

If we compare the eye to a globular watch, then the *sclerotic* represents the outer case. LE CONTE *Sight* ch. 1, p. 20. [A. '81.]

2. A medicine that hardens or indurates parts.

scle-rot′i-ca, scle-rot′i-cɑ. *n. Anat.* The dense white membrane which with the cornea in front forms the outer coating of the eye around the iris; the white of the eye. See illus., CHAMBERS OF THE EYE, under CHAMBER.

The general shape [of the eye] . . . consists of the segments of two spheres of unequal size, of which the anterior is much the smaller and constitutes the cornea, while the posterior, forming the chief envelope of the eyeball, receives the name of the *sclerotica.* GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 612, p. 587. [W. W. '90.]

[< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]

—**scle-rot″i-ci′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as SCLEROTITIS.—**scle-rot″i-co-cho″roid-i′tis,** *n.* The posterior elongation of the eyeball from inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunics with loss of color and wasting of the choroid coat.—**scle-rot″i-co-nyx′is,** *n.* Puncture of the sclerotic coat of the eye, as in the operation for cataract by couching.—**scle-rot″i-co-to′mi-a,** *n.* The operation for cataract by cutting through the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**scle-rot″i-sec-to′mi-a,** *n.* The operation of cutting out a portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye for forming an artificial pupil. **scle-rot″i-cec-to′mi-a‡; scler″o-to′mi-a‡.**—**scler″o-tit′ic,** *a. Pathol.* Affected with inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**scler″o-ti′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Rheumatic ophthalmia; inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scler″o-tin′i-a, scler′o-tin′i-ɑ, *n. Bot.* A genus of peziza-like fungi developing an abundant white conidia-bearing mycelium and finally producing apothecia from sclerotia. *Sclerotinia Fuckeliana* causes a mold of onions. *S. Libertiana* is parasitic on many plants, as beans, potatoes, cucumbers, sunflowers, and rape; *S. trifoliorum* attacks clover. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]

scle-ro′ti-um, scle-rō′shi-um *or* -ti-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A thick-walled dense pseudoparenchymatous structure produced from mycella or plasmodia, and stored with reserve food-materials: a resting state which serves to tide the organism over long periods unfavorable to growth.

The compact, horn-shaped, and dark-colored body which results [in ergot] is called the *sclerotium.*
C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 384, p. 290. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

[< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]—**scle-ro′ti-um-dis-ease″,** *n.* A destructive parasitic disease of various cultivated plants, due to fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia.*

scler′o-tized, scler′o-taizd, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Hardened by a deposit of lignin; sclerosed. **2.** *Pathol.* Abnormally hardened; indurated, as by condensation of areolar tissue.

scle′rous, scli′rus *or* scle′rus, *a.* Hard or indurated; bony. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard.]

Scler″u-ri′næ, scler′u-rai′nī *or* -rī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of dendrocolaptoid birds with spiny tail-feathers and long tarsi. **Scler-u′rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< SCLER- + Gr. *oura,* tail.]—**scler-u′rine,** *a. & n.*

sclo-pette′†, *n.* A 14th-century hand-culverin; an escopette.

sclo′pus†, *n.* A 14th-century hand-gun.

sclum, sclum. [Cornwall, Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To scratch with the finger-nails. **II.** *n.* A scratch with the finger-nails.

scoat, *v. & n.* Same as SCOTE.

scob′by, scob′i, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] The chaffinch. **scob′by‡.**

scob′i-form, scob′i-fōrm, *E. I. S. W. Wr.* (scō′bi-fōrm*, C.*), *a. Bot.* Having the form and appearance of sawdust, as certain seeds. [< L. *scobis* (see SCOBS) + -FORM.]

sco-bi′nat, *n. Bot.* The zigzag axis in the spikelets of certain grasses.

scobs, scobz, *n.* **1.** Waste made by sawing, shaving, scraping, and the like; sawdust; shavings; filings. **2.** The dross of metals. **3.** An alkali. [L., also *scobis,* < *scabo,* scrape.]

scoch′eon†, *n.* An escutcheon.

scof, scoff. Scoff, scoffed. PHIL. SOC.

scoff, scof, *E. I. S. W. Wr.,* *or* scōf, *C., v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To mock at; treat with derision or scorn; jeer.

The men who are increasing the sum of the world's knowledge are studying, not *scoffing* the Bible.
GAIL HAMILTON *Washington Bible Class* ch. 2, p. 48. [A. '91.]

2. [Slang.] *Naut.* To eat voraciously.

II. *i.* To speak with derision or insolent scorn; show contemptuous ridicule or reproach; mock; jeer: commonly with *at;* as, to *scoff at* religion.

Synonyms: deride, flout, gibe, jeer, mock, sneer, taunt. See RIDICULE; SCORN. — **Antonyms:** see synonyms for PRAISE.— **Preposition:** *at.*

scoff, *n.* **1.** An expression of contempt, mockery, or ridicule; scornful ridicule; mockery; derision. **2.** An object of ridicule, scorn, or mockery; a butt.

Forty and seven years it is since William Wordsworth first appeared as an author. Twenty of those years he was the *scoff* of the world, and his poetry a byword of scorn. DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Wordsworth* p. 40. [T. & F. '59.]

[ME. *scof;* cp. O. Fries. *schof,* and SHOVE.]

scoff′er, scof′ėr, *n.* One who scoffs; a mocker.

scoff′er-y†, *n.* The act of scoffing; ridicule; mockery.

scoff′ing-ly, scof′ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner.

sco′gan-ism†, *n.* Vulgar jest; scurrility: from Scogan, a famous jester.—**sco′gan-ly†,** *a.* Scurrilous.

sco′gie, scō′gi, *n.* [Scot.] A kitchen-maid; female scullion.

scoke, scōk, *n.* Pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*).

sco-laie′†, *vi.* Same as SCOLEYE. **sco-lay′†.**

scol′ar, sco-las′tic, scool. Scholar, etc. PHIL. SOC.

scold, scōld, *v.* **I.** *t.* To reprove or find fault with harshly; censure with severe or angry words; rail at.

II. *i.* To find fault harshly or angrily; use noisy, reproving language; clamor boisterously and angrily; rail.

Homer knows no conventional dignity; his heroes weep — his goddesses *scold.* BULWER-LYTTON *Speeches, Assoc. Soc. Edinburgh Univ.* in vol. i, p. 154. [W. B. '74.]

[< MD. *schelden,* < OHG. *scaltan,* shove.]

Synonyms: see CARP; CHIDE.

scold, *n.* **1.** One who scolds, especially habitually; specifically, a noisy, brawling, or faultfinding woman; virago; termagant.

Wrinkled *scolds* with hands on hips.
WHITTIER *Skipper Ireson's Ride* st. 3.

2. [Rare.] A scolding.

—**common scold,** a woman who offends against the peace of the community by constant scolding.

scold′e-nore, scōld′e-nōr, *n.* [U. S.] The old-squaw.

scold′er[1], scōld′ėr, *n.* One who scolds.

scold′er[2], *n.* [Orkneys.] The oyster-catcher.

scold′er[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as SCOLDENORE.

scold′ing, scōld′ing, *n.* The act of or the language used by one who scolds; as, to give or receive a *scolding.*

—**scold′ing-bri″dle,** *n.* An iron frame for the head, with a gag, formerly used for the correction of scolds; branks.—**s.-stool,** *n.* A cucking-stool.

A Scolding-bridle.

scold′ing-ly, scōld′ing-li, *adv.* As one who scolds.

scold′ster†, *n.* A scold. **scol′ster†; skol′ster†.**

scole[1]**†,** *n.* Same as SCHOOL.

scole[2]**†,** *n.* Same as SCALE[3].

sco-le′ces, sco-lī′sīz *or* -lē′cēs, *n.* Plural of SCOLEX.

Sco-lec′i-da, sco-les′i-dɑ *or* -lē′ci-dɑ, *n. pl. Helminth.* A class of worms, including turbellarians, rotifers, etc. [< Gr. *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm.]—**sco′le-cid,** *a.*

sco-lec′i-form, sco-les′i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a scolex, as an early larval stage of tapeworms. [< Gr. *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm, + -FORM.]

scol′e-cite, scol′ē-soit (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous or silky, colorless, hydrous calcium-aluminum zeolite ($H_6CaAl_2Si_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system and isomorphous with natrolite. **2.** *Bot.* In the perithecial fructification of certain ascomycetous fungi, the carpogonium, or vermiform body, which precedes the formation of asci. [< Gr. *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm.]

scoleco-, scolec-. } Derived from Greek *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm; } combining forms.—**Sco-le″co-mor′pha,** *n. pl. Conch.* A class of mollusks having the body symmetrical, worm-like, and without a shell, as *Neomeniidæ,* etc.; *Aplacophora.*—**sco-le′co-morph,** *n.*—**sco-le″co-mor′phic,** *a.*—**sco′le-cop′a-gous,** *a.* Worm-eating, as a bird.—**Sco-le″co-phid′i-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of angiostomatous serpents with palatines bounding choanæ behind and no ectopterygoids: including *Stenostomidæ* and *Typhlopidæ.*—**sco-le″co-phid′i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Sco″le-cop′ter-is,** *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil Paleozoic ferns with long, tapering exannulate sporangia crowded in groups of 3 to 5 about a raised process, to which they are grown in their lower part, and which forms a sort of receptacle. The sporangia open along the ventral face.

sco-le′coid, sco-lī′coid, *a.* Resembling a scolex; hydatid. [< Gr. *skōlēkoēidēs,* < *skōlēx,* worm, + *eidos,* form.]

scol″e-col′o-gy, scol′ē-col′o-ji, *n. Med.* A treatise on intestinal worms. [< Gr. *skōlēx,* worm, + -OLOGY.] **scol″e-co-lo′gi-a‡.**

sco′ler†, *n.* A scholar.

sco-le′sis, sco-lī′sis *or* -lē′sis, *n.* Same as SCOLIOSIS.

sco′lex, scō′lex, *n.* [SCO-LE′CES, sco-lī′sīz *or* -lē′cēs, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The embryo into which the egg becomes directly developed in metagenesis, especially the head of a tapeworm, forming the asexual generation from which the strobila or chain of proglottides grows. See illus. under TAPEWORM. [< Gr. *skōlēx,* worm.]

sco-ley′†, sco-leye′†, *vi.* To attend school.

sco′li-ast†, *n.* A scholiast.

Sco-li′i-dæ, sco-lai′i-dī *or* -lī′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of wasp-like hymenopters with prothorax extended backward, first 2 abdominal segments separated, and coxæ distant. **Sco′li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skolios,* curved.]

—**sco-li′id,** *a. & n.*—**sco′li-oid,** *a.*

sco′li-on, scō′li-on, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A short impromptu lyric sung at a symposium, the guests taking up the song one after another in irregular succession.

Then conversation began, . . . and above all *scolia,* which consisted in one man starting a song which must be continued in metre and sense by any guest to whom he handed the myrtle branch which he held. J. P. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 4, p. 73. [A. '79.]

scol″i-o′sis, scol′i-ō′sis, *C. E. S.* (scō″li-, *I. W.*). *n. Pathol.* Spinal curvature; especially, a lateral curvature of the spine. [< Gr. *skoliōsis,* < *skolios,* curved.] **scol″i-o′ma‡; skol″i-o′sis‡.**—**scol″i-ot′ic,** *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling scoliosis.

sco-li′thus, sco-lai′thus, *n.* A fossil of or like a worm-boring. [< Gr. *skolios,* curved.] **sco′lite‡.**

scol′lard, *n.* Same as SCHOLAR.

scol′lop, scol′loped, etc. Same as SCALLOP, etc.

Scol′o-pax, scol′o-pax, *n.* A genus typical of *Scolopacidæ.* [< Gr. *skolopax,* a snipe-like bird.]—**scol″o-pa′ceous,** *a.* Snipe-like; as, the *scolopaceous* courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).—**Scol″o-pac′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of limicolous birds, especially those having moderately long tarsi with a continuous row of transverse scutellæ in front and a slender bill, as snipe, woodcock, and sandpipers.—**scol″o-pac″id,** *n.*—**Scol″o-pa-ci′næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds, especially those having the tarsi with a continuous posterior row of transverse scutellæ and eyes directly over the ears: including typical snipe and woodcock.—**scol″o-pac″ine,** *C.* (**scol″o-pa′cine,** *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopacidæ,* or specifically the *Scolopacinæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Scolopacinæ.*—**scol″o-pac″oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopacidæ.*—**Scol″o-pa-coi′de-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of grallatorial birds having narrow prominent basipterygoid processes and slender abruptly recurved processes of mandibles, including *Scolopacidæ, Glareolidæ,* etc.—**scol″o-pa-coi′de-an,** *a. & n.*

Scol″o-pen′dra, scol′o-pen′drɑ, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Scolopendridæ.* **2.** [S-] A venomous centiped of this genus, as *Scolopendra castaniceps* of the southern United States. See illus. under CENTIPED. **3†.** [S-] A sea-monster. [< F. *scolopendre,* < L. *scolopendra* (< Gr. *skolopendra*), milliped.]—**Scol″o-pen-drel′la,** *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Scolopendrellidæ.* **2.** [S-] An insect of this genus.—**Scol″o-pen-drel′li-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The only family of symphylous insects, resembling centipeds and with about 3 pairs of thoracic and 9 of abdominal legs.—**scol″o-pen-drel′lid,** *a. & n.*—**scol″o-pen-drel′loid,** *a.*—**Scol″o-pen′dri-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of holotarsian chilopods, especially those with 21 to 23 subequal scutellæ: including the typical centipeds.—**scol″o-pen′drid,** *a. & n.*—**scol″o-pen′dri-form,** *a. Entom.* Having the form of a centiped, as certain larvæ; chilopodiform.—**scol″o-pen′drine,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a centiped. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ.*—**scol″o-pen′droid,** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Scolopendridæ.*

Scol″o-pen′dri-um, scol′o-pen′dri-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of ferns, allied to those of the genus *Asplenium,* having a large linear frond, and sori confluent in pairs. *S. vulgare* is the hart's-tongue. [< L. *scolopendrion,* kind of fern, < Gr. *skolopendrion,* < *skolopendra,* milliped.]

Sco-lyt′i-dæ, sco-lit′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of rhynchophorous beetles of subcylindrical form, with pygidium entire and normal in both sexes, and tibiæ mostly serrate: including small bark-boring species. **Scol′y-tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skolyptō,* clip.]

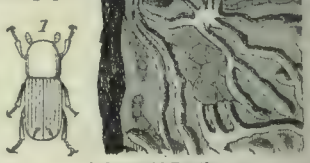

A Scolytid Beetle.

1. Dorsal view of *Tomicus xylographus,* destructive to the northern white pine. 2. Excavations made by scolytid larvæ under the bark of a tree.

—**sco-lyt′id,** *a. & n.*

scol′y-toid, scol′i-teid, *a. Entom.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Scolytidæ.* **2.** Resembling a scolytid: specifically said of the final (sixth) stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles. [< SCOLYTUS + -OID.]

Scom'ber, scom'ber, *n.* A genus typical of *Scombridæ.* [< L. *scomber.* < Gr. *skombros,* mackerel, tunny.] — **Scom"ber-es-oc'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of synenotognathous fishes, especially the *Exocetidæ.* — **scom"ber-es-oc'id,** *n.* — **scom"ber-es'o-coid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Scom"ber-es'o-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of exocetoid fishes, especially those with both jaws bill-like and dorsal and anal finlets. **Scom-ber'es-ox,** *n.* (t. g.) — **scom"ber-es'o-cine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Scom-ber'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Scombridæ.* — **scom'ber-oid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Scom'bri-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Scombroidea* having a fusiform body, first dorsal fin typically like the anal and second long and like the anal, and generally with separated posterior rays or finlets: including mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, etc. — **scom'brid,** *a.* & *n.* — **scom'bri-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a scombrid or mackerel. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Scombriformes.* — **Scom"bri-for'mes,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygians, including *Scombridæ.* — **scom'broid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridæ.* **scom'bri-dal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Scombridæ.* — **Scom-broi'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including *Scombridæ, Trichiuridæ, Xiphiidæ, Carangidæ,* etc. — **scom-broi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

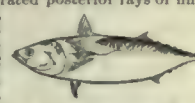

A Scombrid, the Bonito (*Sarda sarda*). 1/44

scom'fish, scom'fish, *v. t.* [A corruption of *E. W.*? *Wr.*), *v.* North Eng. & Scot. **1.** *t.* To suffocate, as with foul gas or smoke; smother; stifle. **2.** To discomfit; disconcert. **II.** *i.* To be stifled; suffocate.

scom'fit†, *vt.* To discomfit.

— **scom'fit-ure**†, *n.* Discomfiture. **scom'fit**†, **scomm**†, *n.* **1.** A jest; gibe; jeer. **2.** A buffoon; clown.

— **scom-mat'ic**†, *a.*

scon, scon, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as SCOON; SCUN¹.

scon, *n.* Same as SCONE.

sconce, scons, *vt.* [SCONCED; SCON'CING.] **1.** To fortify with a sconce or protective work. See SCONCE¹, *n.*, 2. **2.** To fine; mulct: used especially of light fines inflicted for irregularities in the universities of England.

Sconce, the verb, meaning 'fine,' appears to be modern, Dr Richardson says. Dr Johnson knew of no authority for it, and Archdeacon Todd quotes 'The Idler.' Milton used it in 1641. See his 'Prose Works' (ed Bohn, Vol. 2, p. 416.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 4, p. 133, note. [8. '73.]

3†. To ensconce. **sconse**†.

sconce¹, *n.* **1.** A protecting shelter or covering; a sheltering hut, shed, or stall. **2.** *Fort.* A detached defensive work, as a blockhouse; a bulwark; fort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done — at such and such a *sconce,* at such a breach; . . . who came off bravely, who was shot, who disgraced.

SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iii, sc. 6.

3. A protective or defensive covering for the head; helmet. **4.** Hence: (1) [Colloq.] The head; skull; as, a bald *sconce.* (2) The contents of the skull; brains; sense.

He was willing . . . to pay the right girl ten dollars a week . . . if she behaved herself, and showed any *sconce* for the business.

HOWELLS *A Woman's Reason* ch. 21, p. 168. [o. & co. '83.]

5. A fine or mulct; in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, a light fine. **6.** A fixed shelf.

The flowers are set on every *sconce.*

HOLLAND *Mistress of the Manse* pt. i, can. 2, st. 14.

7. [North. Eng. & Scot.] An old-fashioned chimney-seat. **8.** A piece of ice-floe. [< OF *esconse,* hiding-place, < L. *abscondo* (pp. *absconsus,* for *absconditus*); see ABSCOND.] — **sconse**†; **skonce**†.

— **to build a sconce**†, to make a debt and abscond leaving it unpaid; commit a fraud.

sconce², *n.* **1.** An ornamental mural bracket for holding one or more candles; a projecting candlestick or candlesconce, or a group of such, particularly when surrounded by a flat border containing a reflector and intended to be attached to a wall. **2.** A lantern, particularly a dark lantern, or one with some outer covering or shade. [< OF. *esconce,* < L. *absconsa,* < L. *absconsus,* see SCONCE¹, *n.*] **sconse**†; **skonce**†.

A Modern Sconce of Wrought Iron.

scon'cheon, scon'shun, *n. Arch.* In a frame of an opening, the part between the ending of the jamb and the interior face of the wall. Cp. SCOINSON.

scone, scōn, *n.* Scot. A thin cake of wheat, barley, or oatmeal baked on a griddle. **scon**; ‡ **skonе**‡.

scon'ner, scon'er, *vt.* Scot. To feel a loathing or disgust, revolt. — **scun'ner,** *n.* (Scot.) Loathing, disgust; abhorrence. **scun'ner**‡.

scool, *n.* School. PHIL. SOC. : also obsolete form.

scoon, scōn, *vt.* & *vi.* [Dial. or Colloq.] Same as SCUN¹.

scooner, *n.* Schooner. PHIL. SOC.

scoop, scūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lade out or remove with or as with a scoop; dip out: commonly with *out, in,* or *up;* as, to *scoop out* earth; to *scoop* water from a boat. **2.** To hollow out as with a scoop; excavate with a scoop: often with *out;* as, to *scoop out* a log to make a canoe. **3.** To fashion by hollowing or digging; as, to *scoop* a canoe from a log; to *scoop* a hole.

To have no sense of scope: the river winds with it its own sweet will,' but reflection, across that the valley through which it winds has been *scooped* by the action of unchangeable laws.

E. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* essay i, p. 10. [R. BROS. '77.]

4. Slang. To get as if with a scoop or in scoopfuls; gather abundantly, as by grasping; gobble; as, to *scoop* in the cash. **5.** Local, U. S. To take by a scoop-net or by dredging, dredge, as oysters. **6.** [Newspaper Slang.] To get ahead of (a rival) in publishing news; beat.

II. *i.* **1.** To use or work with a scoop. **2.** Figuratively, to appear or act like a scoop.

His broad-brimmed straw hat *scooped* down upon his shoulders behind. HOWELLS *Dr Breen's Practice* ch. 2, p. 23. [o. & co. '81.]

3. Local, U. S. To dredge, as for oysters. **4.** *Naut.* To take in food by swimming along with open mouth, as a whalebone-whale.

scooping avocet, a scooper or avocet.

scoop, *n.* **1.** A shovel-like implement consisting of a comparatively short handle attached to a deep bowl or receptacle having one side open for scooping. (1) A large shovel with sides turned up high: used for handling coal, grain, potatoes, etc. **scoop'shov"el.** (2) A small shovel-like implement, usually of tin, used by grocers, druggists, etc. (3) An implement, usually of wood and leather, for bailing, as water from a boat. (4) The bucket or digging-implement of a dredging-machine. (5) A light dredge used locally in dredging for oysters. (6) [Eng.] A coal-scuttle. **2.** A spoon-shaped instrument for making or using in a cavity; as, a surgeons' *scoop* (or removing foreign bodies from wounds or natural cavities); a *scoop* for cutting out potato-eyes. **3.** An act of scooping; a movement in a curved line convex downward; as, a *scoop* of the hand or of an oar. **4.** The amount scooped at once; as, a *scoop* of water. **5.** [Colloq.] A large gain, especially of money or profits in speculation; as, he made a big *scoop* on that deal. **6.** A bowl-shaped cavity; a hollow; hollow excavation. **7.** [Newspaper Slang.] The act of publishing a piece of news reputed valuable in advance of rival journals; a beat. **8.** [Scot.] The peak of a cap. [< AS. *skopa;* cp. D. *schop,* G. *schöpfe,* ladle, and SHOVEL.] **scope**†. **lith-ot'o-my-scoop",** *n.* A spoon-like instrument for removing small calculi from the bladder. — **s.-net,** *n.* **1.** A dip-net; in whaling, a long-handled netted dipper used to pick up pieces of spermaceti that fall overboard during the process of cutting in. **2.** A net for sweeping the bottom of a river by trailing from a drifting boat. — **s.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel with reversed buckets, used to raise water, as in irrigation.

scoop'er, scūp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which scoops. **2.** A scooping avocet.

scoopful, *pp.* Scooped. PHIL. SOC.

scoot, scūt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To eject forcibly; squirt; dart. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.] To scurry off or along; make off fast. **2.** To skim along, as a bird.

Where the laughing-gull *scoots* by the shore.

WALT WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Walt Whitman* st. 195.

3. [Scot.] To shoot forth; squirt. [For SHOOT.] **skite**‡.

scoot¹, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) A gush; rushing or scurrying movement. (2) A squirt; syringe; hence, anything suddenly ejected. **2.** [Maine, U. S.] In wood-sawing, a rejected piece of lumber: so called from its being scooted away.

scoot², *n.* Same as SCOTER. **scoot'er**‡.

scoot'er², scūt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which scoots. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A squirt; syringe.

sco'pa, scō'pa, *n.* *Entom.* A brush-like bunch of bristly hairs, as those on the tibiæ, abdomen, and tarsi of certain bees. [< L. *scopa,* twigs.]

— **sco-pa'ri-ous,** *a.* Scopiform. — **sco'pate,** *a.* Densely covered with bristly hairs.

sco'pa-rin, scō'pa-rin, *n.* A pale-yellow, brittle, amorphous or crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$) contained in Spanish broom, of which it is the diuretic principle. [< NL. *scoparium* (< L. *scopa,* broom), plant.]

scope†, *v.* Same as SCOUP.

scope, scōp, *n.* **1.** A range of action or view; outlook; reach; hence, room for the exercise of faculties or function; capacity for achievement; as, *scope* of intellect.

Innocent III., . . . being endowed with a lofty and enterprising genius, gave full *scope* to his ambition. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxx, p. 183. [H. '30.]

2. Physical extent. (1) [Archaic.] Extent of surface; expanse; stretch; area; as, a great *scope* of land. (2) *Naut.* Length or sweep of cable at which a vessel rides at anchor. **3.** That which is proposed or aimed at; end in view; ultimate design; aim; purpose. **4**†. Indulgence to excess. **5**†. A target. [< It. *scopo,* < LL. *scopus,* < Gr. *skopos;* see -SCOPE.]

Synonyms: see DRIFT.

— **scoped,** *a.* [Rare.] Having scope. — **scope'ful**†, *a.* Having wide scope. — **scope'less,** *a.* Lacking scope.

-scope, *suffix.* Manifester; indicator; chiefly in names of instruments of observation, properly those that indicate or aid in the observation of something without measuring it, as opposed to *-meter;* as, small objects are observed through a microscope, measured with a micrometer. [< Gr. *skopos,* watcher, < *skopeō,* < *skeptomai* (+ *skep*), see.]

Sco-pel'i-dæ, sco-pel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially those having supramaxillaries long and distinct from elongated intermaxillaries, dorsal median, an adipose fin, and phosphorescent or pearly spots. **Scop'el-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skopelos,* cliff.] **Scop'el-i'nī‡.** — **sco-pel'id,** *n.*

scop'el-i-form", scop'el-i-fôrm', *a.* Having the form of a scopelid. [< SCOPELUS + -FORM.]

scop'el-oid, scop'el-oid, *C.* (scō'pel-, *W.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scopelidæ.* **scop'el-ine‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Scopelidæ.* [< SCOPELUS + -OID.]

Scop'i-dæ, scop'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An African family of ardeoidean birds with bill much compressed, culmen elevated at base, keeled and hooked at tip, tarsi reticulate, and middle claws pectinated; umbrettes. **Sco'pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skios,* shadow: from its color.] — **scop'id,** *n.* — **sco'poid,** *a.*

sco-pif'er-ous, sco-pif'ėr-us, *a.* *Zool.* Having a brush-like tuft or tufts of hair. [< L. *scopa,* broom, + *fero,* bear.] **scop"u-lif'er-ous‡.**

sco'pi-form, scō'pi-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a brush. [< L. *scopa,* broom. + -FORM.] **scop'u-li-form"‡.**

sco'pi-ous†, *a.* Scopeful; extensive.

sco'pi-ped, scō'pi-ped (-XIID), *a.* & *n.* Same as SCOPULIPED. [< L. *scopa,* broom, + *pes,* foot.]

sco-poph'o-rine, sco-pef'o-rin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of antelopes (genus *Nanotragus*), having lateral hoofs, and tufts on the knees. [< L. *scopa,* broom. + Gr. *phoros,* bearing.]

scop'per-il, scop'ėr-il, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A spinning-top. **2.** The bone foundation of a button.

scop'pet†, *vt.* To scoop or lade out.

scops, scops, *n.* A scops-owl. [< Gr. *skōps,* small owl.] — **scops'-owl",** *n.* A small bubonoid owl (genus *Megascops*, as the European *M. gus* or the American screech-owl.

scop'tic, *a.* Scoffing, mocking; jeering. **scop'tic-al**†, **scop'tic-al-ly**†, *adv.*

scop'u-la, scop'yu-lu, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* The pollen-bearing scopa or brush-like organ on the hind tarsi of certain bees. **2.** *Arach.* A brush of stiff hairs on the feet of some spiders, assisting in the construction of the web. **3.** *Spong.* A broom-shaped numerously forked spicule. See illus. under SPICULE. [< L. *scopulæ,* small broom, < *scopa,* broom.]

Scop"u-la'ri-a¹, scop'yu-lē'ri-a *or* -u-lā'ri-a, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe or subtribe of dictyonine sponges with uncinates and radially disposed scopulæ. [< L. *scopulæ;* see SCOPULA.] — **scop"u-la'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

scop"u-la'ri-a², *n.* Same as SCOPULA, 3. [< L. *scopulæ;* see SCOPULA.]

scop'u-late, scop'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* **1.** Broom-shaped; scopuliform. **2.** Having a scopula, as an insect's leg.

scop"u-lif'er-ous, etc. Same as SCOPIFEROUS, etc.

sco'pu-li-ped", scop'yu-li-ped'. **1.** *a.* Having pollen-brushes only on the hind tibiæ of the female, as certain bees. **II.** *n.* A scopuliped bee. **sco'pi-ped‡.** [< L. *scopulæ* (see SCOPULA) + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

-scopy, *suffix.* Observation: commonly in names of sciences or studies that consist mainly of observation, especially such as use an instrument whose name ends in *-scope;* as, microscopy; laryngoscopy. Compare -SCOPE. [< Gr. *-skopia,* < *skopos;* see -SCOPE.]

scor'a-cra'tia, scōr'a-crē'shia *or* -g-cra-tī'a, *n.* *Pathol.* Involuntary fecal evacuation; inability to retain the feces. [< Gr. *skōr,* dung, + *a-* priv., + *krateō,* be strong.]

scor'bute†, *n.* The scurvy.

scor-bu'tic, scōr-biū'tic. **I.** *a.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with scurvy. **scor-bu'tic-al‡.** **II.** *n.* A person tainted or affected with scurvy. [< F. *scorbutique.* < LL. *scorbutus,* < MD. *schorbuyck,* scurvy, < *schoren,* tear, + *buyck,* belly.]

— **scor-bu'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

scor-bu'tus, scōr-biū'tus, *E. S. W.* (scōr'biu-tus, *C.*), *n.* [LL.] *Pathol.* The scurvy.

scorce†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCOURSE¹, *v.*, SCOURSE, *n.*

scorch, scōrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To burn superficially without consuming; discolor the surface of, or injure in texture or quality, by fire; singe; as, to *scorch* a garment; to *scorch* the toast. **2.** To affect or change by extreme heat, as that of the sun; parch; shrivel; wither.

When the fervid August sun *Scorches* all it looks upon.

BRET HARTE *Madrono* st. 2.

3. To affect painfully as by heat; figuratively, to subject to caustic criticism or invective; as, *scorched* by the wind; *scorched* by his satire. **4.** To impress by or as by burning or branding.

A fiery-finger was still
Scorching into his heart some dread sentence.

OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 6, st. 11.

5. [Rare.] To consume or destroy by or as by fire; burn. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be burned on the surface; become parched or singed; be withered or killed by extreme heat. **2.** [Slang.] To go or be impelled, as a horse or bicycle, at a very high rate of speed. [ME. *scorchen,* form of *scorcnen,* < Norw. *skrokkna,* shrivel.] **scor'cle**†; **scor'kle**†.

Synonyms: see BURN.

scorched, scōrcht, *pa.* **1.** Burned superficially; singed; parched. **2.** *Zool.* Colored as though by scorching.

— **scorched'-ear"pet,** *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Ligdia adustata*). — **s.-wing,** *a.* A British geometrid moth (*Eurymene dolabraria*).

scorch'er, scōrch'ėr, *n.* [Chiefly Slang.] **1.** That which scorches or is hot enough to scorch; as, to-day has been a *scorcher.* **2.** Something severe, caustic, or withering; as, his reply was a *scorcher.* **3.** Something that goes or is capable of being impelled at a very high rate of speed, as a race-horse or bicycle, sometimes, also, such speed or performance itself, or the horse, machine, or rider achieving it.

scorch'ing, scōrch'ing, *pa.* **1.** Very hot; burning; parching. **2.** Producing a painful sensation of heat; hence, severe; caustic; as, a *scorching* rebuke.

— **scorch'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **scorch'ing-ness,** *n.*

scorch'ing, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A browning of foliage due to the heat of the sun or to parasitic fungi. **2.** The operation of roughing out tools on a grindstone, preparatory to hardening and tempering: so called from the heat produced. **3.** A racing, as by wheelmen.

scor-da'to, scōr dā'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Irregularly tuned; rendered discordant.

scor"da-tu'ra, scōr'da-tū'ra, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An intentional departure from the normal tuning of a stringed instrument: sometimes resorted to for effect, or for the rendition of a particular composition in a certain key.

scor"di-ne'ma, scōr'di-nī'ma *or* -nē'ma, *n.* [Gr.] Heaviness of feeling, especially of the head; yawning: symptomatic of approaching fever. **scor"di-nis'mus‡.**

scor'di-um, scōr'di-um, *n.* The water-germander. [< L. *scordion,* plant smelling of garlic, < Gr. *skordion,* < *skordon,* garlic.]

score, scōr, *v.* [SCORED; SCOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with or as with cuts, incised lines, notches, scratches, or gashes; groove; furrow; as, to *score* a log for hewing; rain *scores* the hills with gulleys. **2.** Specifically: (1) To mark with notches or lines, as a tally, for the purpose of keeping an account or record. See illus. under TALLY-STICK. (2) *Geol.* To mark with scratches or furrows, as rocks in certain localities by glacial drift. (3) To cut partly through, as cardboard, to admit of bending or folding without breaking or tearing. (4) *Mil.* To groove or erode, as the bore of a gun, by heavy charges. (5) [Rare.] To engrave. **3.** To mark or decorate with stripes or wales; as, to *score* a culprit's back with a rod; a garment *scored* with braid. **4.** To form, impress, obliterate, or remove by or as by incising, carving, marking, eroding, or similar action; as, to *score* out words with a pen.

If we except the Athenians and Jews, no people so few in number have *scored* so deep a mark in the world's history as you [Scots] have done. FROUDE *Short Studies, Education* in second series, p. 318. [8. '72.]

5. Figuratively, to criticize severely; assail with cutting language; as, to *score* an opponent in debate. **6.** To register or record by means of lines or notches; mark or set down; keep account or tally of; specifically, to enter as a debt or charge: sometimes with *to* or *against;* as, to *score* a misdeed *against* one; to *score* a pound of tea. **7.** To give a numerical rating of quality to (a specimen), as by a judge of poultry. **8.** To win to one's account or credit in a score, as points, counts, runs, etc., in a game; win or achieve and get credit for; as, to *score* two runs at baseball; to *score* a great success. **9.** *Mus.* (1) To orchestrate or arrange in full score. (2) To arrange or adapt for an instrument; as, I have *scored* this for the cello. (3) To take down and transcribe (music) from the voice or from memory.

II. *i.* **1.** To keep score or tally. **2.** To win and be credited with points, counts, runs, or the like, as in a game; win an advantage; as, neither side *scored;* he *scored* against his competitor. **3.** To make grooves or scratches.

By means of its graving-tools, it [ice] *scores* in straight, parallel lines. LE CONTE *Compend of Geol.* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 53. [A. '84.]

4. To run up a score of debts; incur items of indebtedness. **5.** To burst or split from unequal cooling: said of a casting.

score, scōr, *n.* **1.** An account or reckoning kept by notches or marks (scores); hence, any record, especially of indebtedness; amount owing; debt; bill; as, to run up a *score* at a grocery.

> Oh, why did she add To my *score* on the shutter,
> And tell me to pay!
> ROBERT SEALY *The Publican's Daughter* st. 2.

2. Figuratively: (1) Something charged or laid up against one; grudge; difference; as, to pay off old *scores*.

> It must be owned the French do liberally pay off old *scores* against Friedrich, if . . . they had old *scores* against him.
> CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xv, ch. 3, p. 27. [H.]

(2) Something alleged as a ground or motive; account; credit; as, on the *score* of friendship; laid to his *score*. **3.** The record of the winning points, counts, or runs in games; also, the whole number of such points made by a player or side or in the game; as, to keep the *score;* what is the *score?* he made a poor *score*. **4.** A rating of quality according to a numerical system, as in a poultry-show. **5.** *Mus.* The collective notes in which a musical composition is written, when placed on two or more connected staffs one above another: so called from the bar (score) originally drawn through all the parts; also, the sheets or book containing them. In an **orchestral score** each instrument is assigned a separate staff. See illus. under ORCHESTRA. In a **piano-s.** a staff is given for each hand, and in an **organ-s.** there is sometimes an additional one for the pedals. A **vocal s.** has a staff for each voice-part, or one for the male and one for the female voices. **6.** The number twenty, originally indicated by a special notch on a tally; twenty units or things: in the plural often indicating indefinitely large numbers; as, a *score* of years; *scores* of people. Specifically: (1) [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] Twenty pounds weight. (2)† *Archery & Gunnery.* Twenty yards.

> Something beside genius drew all these men and *scores* of others to Raphael. SARAH K. BOLTON *Famous European Artists, Raphael* p. 114. [T. Y. C.]

7. A notch, cut, groove, mark, or line. Specifically: (1) Formerly and originally, a notch or cut made on a tally as a mark of number, reckoning, or record. (2) A line or superficial mark; scratch; as, a page marked with *scores*. (3) The mark or scratch from which a target is fired at, or from which racers start. (4) A notch or groove in a timber or piece of metal to admit another piece; gain. (5) *Naut.* A groove in a block or deadeye for receiving the strap. (6) A cut or slash, as with a whip.

> There was scarce a back in Congress that did not at one time or another feel the *score* of his cutting lash.
> J. T. MORSE, JR. *John Q. Adams* ch. 3, p. 230. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

8. A crack; rent; opening. **9.** A tally-stick. [< AS. *scor*, twenty, < *sceran*, pp. of *sceran*, cut.]

Compounds, etc.:—**in score** (*Mus.*), with the parts methodically arranged in juxtaposition.—**score'-book"**, *n.* A book for preserving the scores of games of baseball, cricket, etc.—**s.-card**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A blank schedule for entering a score of a game of baseball. **2.** [Eng.] In cricket, a printed card showing the position of the match during the progress of the game, printed after the fall of each wicket. **3.** In exhibitions of poultry, a rating-card.—**s.-sheet**, *n.* A sheet ruled or designed for scoring; specifically, in baseball and cricket, a sheet ruled for recording all the features of the game.

scor'er, scōr'gr, *n.* One who or that which scores. (1) One who keeps the official score of a game, as of baseball or cricket. (2) An instrument used by woodmen in marking trees. (3) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board so that it can be planed without slivering. *Am. Mech. Dict.*

sco'ri-a, scō'ri-ą. *n.* [-Æ, -ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** Coarsely cellular lava or fragments of lava: often in the plural.

> The route of the army led them across many an acre, covered with lava and blackened *scoriæ*, attesting the volcanic character of the region. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 55. [H. '51.]

2. Refuse of fused metals; dross; slag. **sco'ri-um‡.**

> The irregular heaps of *scoria* that have accumulated in the vicinity of the iron works give the place an illusive air of antiquity.
> ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* ch. 5, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

[L., < Gr. *skōria*, < *skōr*, dung.]

sco"ri-a'ceous, scō"ri-ē'shius, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling scoria. **sco'ri-ac‡** [Rare].

sco'rie, scō'ri, *n.* [Shetland.] A young gull; scaury.

sco"ri-fi-ca'tion, scō"ri-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The process of smelting an ore with lead for the purpose of collecting small quantities of certain metals, which combine with the lead and are thus separated from the earthy constituents that pass into the slag: applied specifically to the assaying of gold and silver where the precious metals combine with the lead in a scorifier. In the subsequent operation of cupellation the lead is absorbed by the cupel, leaving the gold and silver combined in a button.

sco'ri-fi"er, scō'ri-fai"gr, *n.* **1.** A small flat dish of fire-clay used for scorification. **2.** A furnace for scorification, having a muffle like that of a cupeling-furnace.

sco'ri-form, scō'ri-fōrm, *a.* Resembling scoria or dross. [< SCORIA + -FORM.]

sco'ri-fy, scō'ri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To separate by the process of scorification. **2.** To reduce to scoria or dross. [< SCORIA + -FY.]

scor'ing, scōr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which scores; sometimes, the result effected; specifically, a deep groove or such grooves collectively, as those made by glacial action. **2.** In horse-racing, the act of repeatedly bringing a horse to the starting-post or -line for the purpose of securing a fair start.

—**scor'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for cutting scores. (1) In the manufacture of paper boxes, a device for incising pasteboard so that it will fold properly. (2) A cutting-machine for making a groove on a pulley-block to receive the strap.—**s.-sheet**, *n.* Same as SCORE-SHEET.

sco'ri-ous†, *a.* Of the nature of dross or slag.

scorn, scōrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold in or treat with scorn or extreme contempt; despise; deride; disdain; spurn.

> *Scorn* all that is mean.
> ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. iv, p. 286. [H. '70.]

2†. To render paltry; bring into contempt.

II. *i.* **1.** To entertain a feeling of scorn. **2**†. To act scornfully or contemptuously; scoff. [< OF. *escarnir*, < OHG. *scernan*, mock, < *scern*, mockery.] **skorn**†.

Synonyms: abhor, contemn, despise, detest, disdain, hold in contempt, scoff at, sneer at, spurn. See ABHOR.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for CHERISH.

scorn, *n.* **1.** A feeling entertained toward some one or something regarded as so inferior as to be unworthy of attention; contempt springing from pride or a sense of superiority; disdain. **2.** The expression by word or action of such a feeling; derision.

> Look on these bones, thou fool, and see
> Where all her *scorns* and favours end.
> MACAULAY *Sermon in a Churchyard* st. 3.

3. An object of supreme contempt; something regarded with utter disdain; as, he was the *scorn* of his fellows. [< OF. *escarn*, < OHG. *scern*, mockery.] **skorn**†.

Synonyms: contempt, contumely, derision, despite, disdain, dishonor, mockery, scoff, scoffing, sneer, sneering, taunt. See NEGLECT.—**Antonyms:** admiration, approbation, approval, attention, consideration, courtesy, deference, esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence.

scornd, *pp.* Scorned. PHIL. SOC.

scorn'er, scōrn'gr, *n.* One who scorns or despises; especially, one who holds religion and religious things in contempt; a scoffer.

> I will scorn only that which God scorns, and He scorns the *scorner* — the man worthy the scorn of the world. PHILLIPS BROOKS in *The Churchman* [New York] Mar. 14, '91, p. 399, col. 3.

scorn'ful, scōrn'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of or expressing scorn; proudly disdainful; contemptuous; insolent; as, a *scornful* person; a *scornful* laugh: used also with the definite article as a substantive for scorners collectively; as, the seat of *the scornful* (*Ps.* i, 1). **2.** Exciting or producing scorn; subjected to scorn; as, a *scornful* butt for the multitude. **3.** [Archaic.] Paying no heed; regardless.

—**scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

scorn'y†, *a.* Meriting scorn.

scor'o-dite, scor'o-dait. *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, pale leek-green or liver-brown, hydrous ferric arsenate ($H_4Fe AsO_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *skorodon*, garlic.] **skor'o-dite‡.**

Scor-pæ'ni-dæ, scōr-pi'ni-dī *or* -pē'ni-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of mail-cheeked fishes, especially *Scorpænoidea* having the spinous part of the dorsal long and soft, 3 short anal spines, and complete posthoracic ventrals. **Scor-pæ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *scorpæna*, fish, < Gr. *skorpaina*, < *skorpios*, scorpion.]

—**scor-pæ'nid, scor-pæ'noid**, *a.* & *n.*

Scor"pæ-noi'de-a, scōr'pę-noi'dę-ą, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, especially those with normal hypercoracoid, hypocoracoid, and posttemporal bones; including *Scorpænidæ*, *Hexagrammidæ*, etc. [< SCORPÆNA + -OID.]—**scor"pæ-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

scor'pene, scōr'pīn, *n.* A fish of the genus *Scorpæna*, as the European hogfish (*S. scrofa*), or *S. guttata* of southern California. [< It. *scorpina*, < L. *scorpæna;* see SCORPÆNA.]

scor'per, scōr'pgr, *n.* **1.** A gouging-chisel for working concave surfaces, inscribing carvings, etc., in wood or metal. **2.** A somewhat similar tool used by jewelers and engravers. [For SCAUPER.] **scul'per‡.**

scor'pi-ac†, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a scorpion; figuratively, stinging.

Scor'pi-o, scōr'pi-ō, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The Scorpion, a constellation of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION, 50, and illus. under STAR. (2) The eighth sign of the zodiac. **Scor'pi-us‡. 2.** A genus typical of *Scorpionidæ*. [< L. *scorpio, scorpius;* see SCORPION.]

scor'pi-oid, scōr'pi-oid, *a.* **1.** Scorpion-like. **2.** Rolled or curled like the tail of a scorpion: specifically said of a terminal unilateral inflorescence that is circinate or coiled at the end, as in the borage family. [< Gr. *skorpioeidēs*. < *skorpios*, scorpion, + *eidos*, form.] **scor"pi-oid'al‡.**

scor'pi-on, scōr'pi-on, *n.* **1.** Any one of many tropical pulmonate arthropods of the order *Scorpionidea*, from 2 to 8 inches long, resembling miniature flat lobsters in shape, having powerful chelate pedipalps, and a long narrow flexible abdomen capable of being curled up over the back and terminating in a poisonous sting. **2.** Some animal mistaken for or likened to a scorpion. (1) A pseudo-scorpion, a book-scorpion, or a whip-scorpion. See these words. (2) Some spider considered dangerous, as a tarantula. (3) Some centiped. (4) Any one of various small lizards that carry their tails curled over their backs. (5) A scorpion-bug.

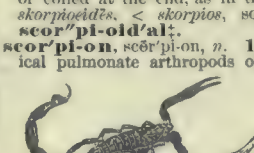

A Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*). 1/4

3. (1) A sea-scorpion. (2) The scorpene. **4.** [S-] Same as SCORPIO, 1. **5.** *Bot.* Scorpion's-thorn. **6.** An instrument of chastisement, variously described as a whip armed with hooks or barbs, or as a scourge having chain lashes containing variously shaped pieces of iron; one of the chains or lashes of such a scourge. **7.** An ancient ballistic engine, after the reign of Constantine; later, an onager. **8**†. A gun having dolphins representing the scorpion. [F., < L. *scorpio(n-)*, also *scorpius*, < Gr. *skorpios*, scorpion.]

—**scor'pi-on-broom"**, *n.* Same as SCORPION'S-THORN.—**s.-bug**, *n.* The water-scorpion.—**s.-dagger**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned.—**s.-fish**, *n.* A sea-scorpion.—**s.-fly**, *n.* Any panorpid: named in allusion to the forceps-like instrument terminating the turned-up abdomen of the male.—**s.-grass**, *n.* Any species of *Myosotis*, as *M. palustris*, the forget-me-not.—**s.-lobster**, *n.* A thalassinoid crustacean.—**s.-plant**, *n.* **1.** A rare orchid (*Arachnanthe moschifera* or *Renanthera Arachnites*) from Java, with large white or lemon-colored, purple-spotted, and musk-scented flowers resembling a spider. **2.** The scorpion's-thorn.—**s.-senna**, *n.* A handsome bushy European shrub (*Coronilla Emerus*) of the bean family, about 5 feet high, with yellow flowers on stalked umbels from the axils of the odd-pinnate leaves and slender-jointed pods, suggesting a scorpion's tail. Its leaves are laxative and yield a dye like indigo.—**s.-shell**, *n.* A spider-shell.—**s.-spider**, *n.* A pedipalp arachnid.—**scor'pi-on's-tail"**, *n.* Any species of *Scorpiurus*.—**scorpion's-thorn**, *n.* A thorny shrub (*Genista Scorpius*) of the bean family of southern Europe, with yellow flowers. **s.-broom**; **s.-plant**; **s.-thorn‡.**—**scor'pi-on-wort"**, *n.* **1.** Same as SCORPION-GRASS. **2.** An annual (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of the bean family, of southern Europe.—**The Scorpion's Heart**, the star Antares in the constellation Scorpio. See illus. under STAR.

—**Scor"pi-o'nes**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Scorpionidea* as a suborder or order.—**scor"pi-on'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the scorpion.—**Scor"pi-on'i-da**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Scorpionidea*.—**Scor"pi-on'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of *Scorpionidea*, especially those with 6 eyes.—**scor'pi-o-nid, scor'pi-o-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Scor"pi-o-nid'e-a**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* An order of arachnids, especially those having the abdomen continuous with the cephalothorax, annulated, and terminated by a segmented tail, and palpi elongated and terminating in pincers; scorpions.—**scor"pi-o-nid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Scor"pi-u'rus, scōr"pi-yū'rus *or* -ū'rus, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of hardy Old World herbs of the bean family, whose worm-like or caterpillar-like pods are sometimes used for garnishing salads. The various species are called **caterpillar-plant** or **caterpillar**, *S. vermiculata* being the common caterpillar, *S. sulcata* the furrowed caterpillar, and *S. muricata* the prickly caterpillar. [< Gr. *skorpiouros*, < *skorpios*, scorpion, + *oura*, tail.]

scorse†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as SCOURSE.

scorse†, *n.* Same as SCOURSE.

scor-ta'tor†, *n.* A whoremonger.

scor'ta-to-ry†, *a.* Lewd; libidinous.

Scor"zo-ne'ra, scōr"zo nī'rą *or* -nē'rą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of hardy Old World herbs of the aster family, with alternate leaves and long-peduncled heads of yellow or purple strap-shaped florets. *Scorzonera Hispanica*, the viper's-grass, is the best-known species. **2.** [s-] Any plant of this genus, especially *S. Hispanica*. See VIPER'S-GRASS. [< It. *scorzonera*, < *scorza*, bark (< *scorzare*, strip the bark from, < LL. *excortico;* see EXCORTICATE), + *nera* (< L. *niger*), black.]

scot†, *vi.* To pay scot or tax.

Scot[1], scot, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of modern Scotland, including the Gaels of the north (*Highlanders*) and the Anglo-Saxons of the south (*Lowlanders*). **2.** One of a Gaelic tribe that migrated in the 5th century to northwestern Britain from Ireland, the original Scotia. **3.** [s-] [Slang.] Passion; temper: in allusion to the Scotchman's supposed fiery temper; as, you should have seen the *scot* he was in. [< AS. *Scot;* in LL. *Scotus;* perhaps < Gael. *squit*, a wanderer.] **Scott**†.

scot[2], *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* An assessment; a tax. **2.** [Archaic.] Money given or paid as a contribution, a reckoning, or a fine.

> I will pay the *scot*, if the rest will drink.
> E. E. HALE *In His Name* ch. 8, p. 190. [R. BROS. '88.]

[< AS. *scot*, < *sceotan*, pp. of *sceōtan*, shoot.] **scott**†; **shot‡.**—**scot and lot**, a customary duty laid on all inhabitants according to their ability to pay.—**s.-and-lot voters**, voters in certain boroughs entitled to the franchise by paying scot and lot.

scot[3]†, *n.* A horse.

scot'ale†, *n.* *Old Law.* The keeping of an ale-house in a forest by an officer of the forest, to draw people who fear to incur his displeasure, to spend their money there. **scot'al‡.**

scotch[1], scech, *vt.* **1.** To cut with shallow incisions; scratch or score; chip; hack. **2.** Hence, to wound slightly; cripple; as, to *scotch* a snake.

> Cumberland . . . was resolved to kill, and not to *scotch*, the snake of Jacobite insurrection.
> MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 36, p. 226. [H. '90.]

> He [Byron] had '*scotched*, not killed the Scotsman in his birth,' as he himself said in Don Juan, with a vengeance.
> W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 768.

3. Specifically, to dress, as stone, with a pick or picking-tool. **scutch‡. 4.** [Prov. Eng.] To dock; ameree; fine. [Form of SCRATCH, *v.*, confused with SCUTCH.]

—**scotched collops**, a dish composed of minced or finely cut beef or veal stewed, and flavored with onion and other condiments. **scotch collops**; [Erroneous form]; **scotcht collops‡.**

scotch[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To block or prop up, as a wheel or log, to prevent moving or slipping; chock: used also figuratively; as, to *scotch* the wheels of time. **2.** [Slang.] Hence, to obstruct in any way; put an end to; frustrate; suppress; cry down; as, to *scotch* one's little plan; to *scotch* a speaker.

II†. *i.* To halt; hesitate; refrain. [< SCOTE, *v.*]

Scotch, *a.* Same as SCOTTISH; as, a *Scotch* poem; *Scotch* persistence. See ANGLIAN; NORTHUMBRIAN. [Short for SCOTTISH.]

—**Scotch bluebell**, the harebell.—**S. bonnets. 1.** The fairy-ring mushroom. **2.** The bonnet-pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*).—**S. camomile**, the common garden camomile.—**S. cap**, see GLENGARRY.—**Scotch'cap"**, *n.* [U. S.] The white flowering raspberry; also, the black raspberry.—**S. dipper** or **duck** [Local, U. S.], the bufflehead.—**S. elder**, a kind of tobacco absorbing much moisture.—**S. fiddle** [Vulgar], the itch.—**S. grass** [W. Ind.], a species of panic-grass (*Panicum molle*).—**S. heath** or **heather. 1.** A low shrub (*Erica cinerea*). **2.** [Am.] The true heather of Scotland (*Calluna vulgaris*).—**S. kale**, a dwarf, green, curled variety of borecole.—**S. lovage**, see LOVAGE.—**S. pebble**, one of several varieties of quartz, chiefly cairngorm, used in Scotland as a semi-precious stone. See CAIRNGORM.—**S. snap**, the peculiarity

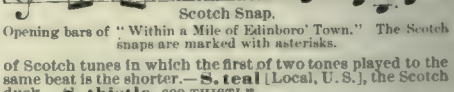

Scotch Snap.

Opening bars of "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." The Scotch snaps are marked with asterisks.

of Scotch tunes in which the first of two tones played to the same beat is the shorter.—**S. teal** [Local, U. S.], the Scotch duck.—**S. thistle**, see THISTLE.

Scotch', *n.* **1.** The people of Scotland; used as a plural. **2.** One of the languages spoken by Scots; when unqualified, Lowland Scotch. **3.** [Colloq.] Scotch whisky.

—**Highland Scotch**, Scottish Gaelic. Compare GAELIC.—**Lowland S.**, the dialect of English spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland: the modern descendant of the old Anglian-Northumbrian dialect, more archaic in many of its forms than standard English, and having many Norse and French words. **Broad S.** is a name given especially to its more uncultured forms and pronunciations. It had once the same literary standing as English, and in the 15th and 16th centuries was the official tongue of the kingdom, but now it is used in literature chiefly in verse and in the dialogue of tales like those of Scott.—**S. and English** [North. Eng.], the game of prisoners' base.

scotch[2], *n.* **1.** A superficial cut; score; scratch. **2.** A line scotched or traced on the ground, as for hop-scotch.

—**scotch'-hop"per**, *n.* Same as HOP-SCOTCH. **scotch'-hop"**†; **scotch'-hop"pers.**

scotch[3], *n.* **1.** A block or chock put behind or under something, as a wheel or a log, to prevent its rolling or sliding. **2.** A slotted bar used to hold up well-boring rods during adjustment. [< SCOTE.]

scotch'ing, scech'ing, *n.* The act or process of dressing stone with a pick or pick-like tool. **scutch'ing‡.**

Scotch'-I"rish, scech'-ai'rish, *n.* The people of Lowland Scotch descent inhabiting northern Ireland, espe-

cially descendants of the Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ulster in the 17th century; also, emigrants or descendants of these people in America and elsewhere.
—**Scotch'-Irish-man,** *n.*

Scotch'man[1], *n.* [SCOTCH'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot. **2.** The Scotch duck. **Scots'man‡.**—**flying Scotchman** (Gt Brit.), an express railroad-train running between London and Edinburgh and farther north.

scotch'man[2], *n.* [SCOTCH'MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A protection of wood or iron placed about rigging to resist chafing. [< SCOTCH[1], *v.*, + MAN.]

scote, *scōt, rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To block or stop, as a wheel; scotch. **scoat‡.**—**scote,** *n.* A prop; stay. **scoat‡.**

sco'ter, *scō'tėr, n.* A sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*, of northern regions, having the bill gibbous or swollen at the base. The adult males are black with brightly colored bills. (*E. nigra* is the **common scoter** and *E. fusca* the **velvet s.** of the Old World. The common **black s.** (*E. americana*), the **white-winged s.** (*E. deglandi*), and the **surf s.** (*E. perspicillata*) are American species. Called also *black ducks, divers, coots, brown* or *gray coots* (the females and young), and *sea-coots*. [Perhaps < Ice. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot.]—**sco'ter-duck",** *n.* A scoter.

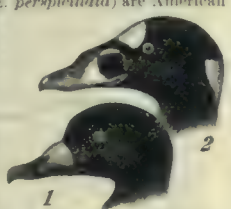

Scoters. About 1/4
1. Head of the common black scoter (*Œdemia americana*). 2. Head of the surf-scoter (*Œ. perspicillata*).

scot'-free', *scot'-frī', a.* Free from payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unharmed; unpunished; safe; as, to get off *scot-free*.

scoth', *rt.* To invest; clothe; cover.

sco'ti-a[1], *scō'shi-ą, W. Wr., or scō'ti-ą, C. E. J. S., n. Arch.* A concave molding common in the bases of classical columns; trochilus; casement. See CORINTHIAN and MOLDING. [< Gr. *skotia* (< *skotos*), darkness.]

Sco'ti-a[2], *n.* [Poet.] Scotland.

Scot'ic, *scot'ik, a.* Pertaining to the ancient Scots.

Scot'i-ce, *scot'i-sę, adv.* In scotch fashion; in the Scotch language. [< LL. *Scoticus*, < *Scotus*; see SCOT[1], *n.*] **Scot'-ti-ce'.**

Scot'i-cism, Scot'i-cize, etc. Same as SCOTTICISM, etc.

sco-ti'no, *sco-ti'nō, n.* [It.] The Venetian sumac, or its dried and powdered foliage, used in dyeing and tanning.

Sco'tism, *scō'tizm, n.* The scholastic system of the Scottish philosopher John Duns Scotus (13th century); in philosophy, a kind of formalism, leaning more to Platonism than the teaching of the Thomists, and introducing the idea of haecceity (see HAECCEITY); in theology, teaching faith in the church's doctrines, but skepticism regarding the arguments that sustain them; in psychology, maintaining the superiority of the will to the intellect. Compare FORMALISM. Scotism was propagated in the English universities until forbidden in 1535.

Sco'tist, *n.* A disciple of John Duns Scotus; an adherent of Scotism. **Sco-tis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotists; characteristic of Scotism.

Scot'ize', *v.* To conform to the Scotch, particularly in their antagonism to episcopacy.

scoto-, scot-. Derived from Greek *skotos*, darkness; combining forms.—**scot"o-din'i-a,** *n.* Vertigo. **sco-to'di-a‡.**—**scot'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument designed to assist the blind in writing, or to facilitate writing in the dark.—**scot"o-graph'o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for drawing and showing diagrams to an audience on an illuminated surface in an otherwise dark room.—**sco-to'ma,** *n.*, MATA, *pl.* **1.** Vertigo. **2.** A defect in the field of vision. **scot'ome‡; scot'o-my‡.**—**scot'o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus to aid in discerning objects in the dark; a night-glass.

Scots, scots. **I.** *a.* Scotch; chiefly in certain phrases; as, *Scots* law; the *Scots* Greys. **II.** *n.* Scot. [The Scotch dialect. [For *Scottis*, var. of SCOTTISH.]
—**Scots law,** the system of jurisprudence established in Scotland and the judicial practise thereunder. Scots law, having been largely derived from the civil law, differs materially from the common law of England.

Scots'man, scots'mąn, *n.* A Scotchman; Scot.

scot'ter-ing, scot'ėr-ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest, the pease so parched being eaten.

Scot'ti-cism, scot'i-sizm, *n.* A form of expression or an idiom peculiar to the Scotch. [< LL. *Scoticus*, < *Scotia*, Scotland, < *Scotus*; see SCOT[1], *n.*] **Scot'i-cism‡.**

Scot'ti-cize, scot'i-sīz, *rt.* [-CIZED; -CIZING.] To make like the Scotch in any respect. **Scot'i-cize‡.**

Scot'ti-fy, scot'i-fī, *rt.* [-FIED; -FYING.] To give a Scottish character or tinge to; render Scottish. [< LL. *Scoticus* (see SCOTTICISM) + -FY.] **Scot"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of Scottifying, or that which is Scottified.

Scot'tish, scot'ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its people; pertaining to the English dialects peculiar to Scotland or to the literature written in them. Scotch. [< AS. *Scottisc*, *Scyttisc*, < *Scot*, Scot[1], *n.*]—**Scottish dance,** the schottische.

scoug, *n.* Same as SKOG[1].

scoul', *v.* & *n.* Scowl.

scould', *v.* & *n.* Scold.

scoun'drel, scoun'drel, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel; rascally; mean.

scoun'drel, *n.* A man without principle; a mean, thoroughgoing rascal; worthless knave. [< SCOUNER, SCUNNER, < SCUN[2], *v.*, < AS. *scunian*, shun.]

> Then my eyes . . .
> Read rascal in the motions of his back,
> And *scoundrel* in the supple-sliding knee.
> TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* st. 9.

—**scoun'drel-dom,** *n.* **1.** Scoundrels collectively. **2.** Scoundrelism. **scoun'drel-ism,** *n.* **1.** The conduct or other characteristics of scoundrels; rascality; baseness. **2.** Scoundreldom.—**scoun'drel-ly,** *a.* Being or acting like a scoundrel; rascally.

scoun'ner, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCUNNER.

scoup[1], scoup, *rt.* & *i.* [Dial.] To scoop. [Var. of SCOOP.]

scoup[2], *v.* [Scot.] To leap or scurry about; scamper.

scour[1], scour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rub for the purpose of brightening or cleaning the surface, especially with an abrasive substance, as sand or brick: usually said of metal objects; as, to *scour* knives; to *scour* a floor.

> Our dragoman . . . washed his dishes in the sand, whereby they were not only cleansed, but *scoured*.
> H. M. FIELD *On the Desert* ch. 3, p. 49. [S. '83.]

2. To clean by thorough washing and rubbing, often with some chemical preparation, for removing grease or dirt; as, to *scour* a garment; *scoured* wool. **3.** To clean out by the action of a strong current of water; wash by flushing; as, to *scour* a drain. **4.** To purge, especially freely or with violence; as, young clover will *scour* cattle. **5.** To remove by or as if by scouring; as, to *scour* rust from a knife. **6.** To form by rubbing, wearing away, or erosion.

> The river . . . when the hammocks dammed it up . . . washed its way straight across and *scoured* out a new bed for itself.
> T. N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia, No Haid Pawn* p. 163. [S. '87.]

II. *i.* **1.** To rub anything hard, or scrub it, especially with abrasive or chemical preparations, for the purpose of brightening or cleaning; cleanse or wash anything thoroughly. **2.** To become bright or clean by rubbing; as, these knives *scour* easily; the plow will *scour* in the furrow. **3.** To be of service in cleansing or removing dirt, grease, etc. **4.** To be purged, especially copiously or thoroughly; as, this horse *scours*. [< OF. *escurer*, < L. *excurāre*, carefully attended to, < *ex-* intensive + *cura*, care.] **scoure‡; skour‡.**

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

scour[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To traverse thoroughly, as in search; go over or through every part of; sweep over; as, to *scour* the seas with a navy; to *scour* the woods for game.

> Joshua . . . had given orders that flying detachments should go forth and *scour* the country, to bring in the scattered remnant and succor such as might have fainted from their wounds.
> DUFFIELD OSBORNE *Spell of Ashtaroth* ch. 12, p. 142. [S. '88.]

2. To pass over swiftly; skim or scurry over or along; as, to *scour* the lake. **3.** To cause to scurry away; scatter; drive out; as, they chased and *scoured* the fleet.

II. *i.* **1.** To move, pass, or run swiftly; scurry; skim; as, to *scour* away at a great pace.

> But from him fled away with all her pow'r:
> Who after her as hastily gan *scour*.
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 2, st. 20.

2. To move in careful search or examination; as, the scouts *scoured* through the woods. [< OF. *escourre*, < L. *excurro*, < *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.]

scour, *n.* **1.** Same as SCOURS. **2.** A clearing out of silt in a water-channel or estuary by a strong current of water; the clearing action of such a current.

scour'age, scour'ęj, *n.* Water that has been used for scouring; the residuum after scouring.

scourd, *pp.* Scoured. PHIL. SOC.

scour'er[1], scour'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scours or thoroughly cleanses. Specifically: (1) A violent cathartic; purge. (2) Same as GRAIN-SCOURER. See GRAIN[1], *n.*

scour'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who runs swiftly. **2.** One who prowls about the streets by night; a footpad; specifically, one of a band of disorderly young roughs who formerly frequented the streets of London. **scow'er-er‡.**

scourge, scūrj, *rt.* [SCOURGED; SCOUR'GING.] **1.** To whip with or as with a scourge; whip severely; lash.

> All night keen winds have *scourged* the frosty plain.
> ELAINE GOODALE *An Ice Storm* sonnet ii, l. 1.

2. Hence, to punish severely in any way; chastise. **3.** To afflict greatly; torment; harass.

> We were now in a region which had been *scourged* by civil war.
> J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 76. [H. '63.]

[< OF. *escorgier*, < *escorge;* see SCOURGE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BEAT.

scourge, *n.* **1.** A whip for inflicting suffering or punishment; specifically, a handle with one or more thongs or lashes. **2.** Any instrumentality or means for causing suffering or death; one who or that which severely afflicts, harasses, or torments; hence, severe punishment; as, filth-diseases are a *scourge* of God.

> Stilicho for a while was the saviour of the Roman Empire: he ended his career its most destructive *scourge*.
> SHARON TURNER *Anglo-Saxons* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 174. [L. G. & CO. '36.]

3. Same as SCOURGE-STICK. [< OF. *escorge*, < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigia*, thong, < *corrigo;* see CORRECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see BANE.

—**scourge'-stick",** *n.* A whip used in spinning a top.

scour'ger, scūr'jer, *n.* One who scourges; specifically, one who scourges himself as a penance; a flagellant.

scour'ing, scour'ing, *pa.* Having the quality of eroding the furnace-hearth, as some kinds of slag or cinder.

scour'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who scours. In technical uses: (1) The cleaning of wool, woolen cloth, or yarn, as by passing through a solution in a washing- or scouring-machine or scouring-stock. (2) The steaming of cotton cloth in a kier. (3) The rubbing or brushing of smut or other impurities from grain, as in a smut-mill or scouring-machine. (4) The cleansing of metal before plating. (5) In tanning, a brushing or rubbing process to facilitate the fleshing of hides. (6) In angling, the placing of worms in moss, etc., to purge them of fecal matter by constriction. **2.** A diarrhea; scours.
—**scour'ing-ball",** *n.* Soap mixed with ox-gall, often with fullers' earth or infusorial silica, made generally into a ball for removing stains, grease, etc., from cloth.—**s.-barrel,** *n.* A tumbling-barrel.—**s.-basin,** *n.* A reservoir for water in a lock, which on being rapidly emptied at low water operates to scour a channel.—**s.-machine,** *n.* A machine for cleansing cloth from dirt and dust by passing it by rollers through a weak alkali, as stale urine or soda and soap.—**s.-rush,** *n.* Any species of *Equisetum* or horsetail, especially *E. hiemale*, formerly much used on account of its siliceous surface for polishing wood and metal. **Dutch rush; shave'-grass"; shave'-weed".**—**s.-stick',** *n.* A rod (often the ramrod) used for cleaning the bore of a gun.—**s.-stock,** *n.* A machine resembling a fulling-mill, in which woolen cloth is beaten and cleansed to remove the oil and dirt.—**s.-table,** *n.* A large strong table, usually with an inclined stone top, used for scouring leather with water.

scours, scourz, *n.* A watery diarrhea or purging among cattle. [= SCOUR, *n.*, 1.] **scour'ing‡.**

scoursel, scūrs, *rt.* & *ri.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To barter; trade; exchange. **scorse‡.**

scourse[2], *vi.* To scamper; scurry; hurry. **scorse‡.**

scourse[3], *n.* Exchange of words; discourse.

scour'way", scour'wē', *n.* *Geol.* A drainage-furrow caused by a strong current, as by a glacial river flowing over a gravel plain.

scour'wort", scour'wŭrt', *n.* [Prov.] The common sowwort or bouncing-bet. **skour'wort"‡.**

scouse, scous, *n.* **1.** A stew of meat and potatoes. **2.** A sailors' dish of sea-biscuit and vegetables with or without meat. Compare LOBSCOUSE.

scout[1], scout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch or observe carefully; note the movements of; follow and spy upon; as, to *scout* an enemy. **2.** To traverse for purposes of observation or discovery; reconnoiter; as, to *scout* a region.

II. *i.* **1.** To act or go as a scout; make an expedition or expeditions of observation, especially for watching an enemy's movements; observe closely; reconnoiter. **2.** In cricket, to watch closely; hence, to field.

scout[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To reject with disdain; treat with ridicule or contempt; sneer at; as, to *scout* an idea.

II. *i.* To mock; ridicule; jeer: with *at;* as, to *scout at* religion. [< Ice. *skūti*, a taunt.]

> Skepticism may *scout at* the plagues of Egypt.
> LYMAN ABBOTT *Old Testament Shadows* ch. 1, p. 9. [H. '70.]

Synonyms: see RIDICULE.

scout[3], *vi.* [Scot.] To eject liquid matter, as excrement.

scout[4], *n.* **1.** A person sent out to observe and get information, especially of the movements, position, strength, etc., of an enemy in war.

> A daring *scout* of General Stuart made his way to my quarters, and informed me that General Imboden had planned an attack upon the town. J. W. PALMER in *Lippincott's Mag.* Dec., '70, p. 574.

2. In bee-keeping, one of a small number of bees believed to go out in advance to select a place for a swarm to lodge. **3.** The act of scouting or being on the watch; a lookout; also, a scouting expedition; reconnoissance.

> One day I rode down on a *scout* in sight of the dome of the Capitol.
> JOHN S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* ch. 7, p. 82. [D. M. & CO.]

4. [Slang, Eng.] At Oxford University, an undergraduate's man servant. At Cambridge the equivalent term is **gyp,** and at Dublin **skip.** **5.** *Cricket.* A fieldsman, particularly one in the deep field, or one other than bowler or wicket-keeper: applied chiefly to one who fields at a distance in practise. **6†.** A sneak; spy. **7†.** A scouting party. **8‡.** Same as SCHOUT. [< OF. *escoute*, < *escouter* (< L. *auscultō*, listen.] **skout‡; skowt‡.**
—**scout'-mas'ter,** *n.* An officer in charge of scouts or military messengers.—**s.-watch‡,** *n.* The act of scouting or spying; a scout; spy.

scout[2], *n.* [Orkneys.] **1.** The guillemot. **2.** The razor-billed auk.—**green scout,** the crested shag.

scout[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A high rock.

scout[4]†, *n.* A fleet sailing boat used in Holland.

scout'er[1], scout'ėr, *n.* One who scouts; a scout.

scout'er[2], *n.* [Prov.] In stone-working, a quarryman whose function is to split off large portions of rock by means of a jump-drill and wedges.

scouth, scouth, *n.* [Scot.] Room for movement; liberty to range; scope. **scowth‡; skowth‡.**

scou'ther, scou'dher, *rt.* [Scot.] To toast over a gridiron; scorch. **scow'der‡.**—**scou'ther[1],** *n.* A slight scorching; quick toasting. **scow'ther‡.**

scou'ther[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Confusion; uproar. **2.** A flying shower. **scow'ther‡.**

scout'-horn", scout'-hôrn", *n.* *Naut.* A rude, long-handled, shovel-like implement, formerly used on small vessels to wet the sails to make them hold the wind better. [< SCOUT[3], *v.* (ult. < Ice. *skjōta*, shoot), + HORN.]

scout'ing-ly, scout'ing-li, *adv.* With scornful rejection; jeeringly; sneeringly.

scout'y-au"lin, scout'i-â"lin, *n.* [Dial.] The aulin or parasitic jaeger. **scou'ti-nal"lin‡; scou'ti-nau"lan‡.**

sco'van, scō'van, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A vein of tin.—**sco'van-lode",** *n.* A lode devoid of gossan, especially at the outcrop.—**sco'van-y,** *a.* Like a tin-lode; hard to work, by reason of the absence of selvage or other soft material.

scove, scōv, *rt.* [Prov.] To case up (bricks) in a kiln.
—**sco'ving,** *n.* The outer wall or casing of a brick-kiln.

scove, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Tin ore so pure that it scarcely needs washing.

scov'el, scuv'el, *n.* [Prov.] A mop for cleaning an oven.

sco'vy, scō'vi, *a.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Daubed or irregularly spotted; smeared.

scow, scou, *rt.* [U. S.] To transport in a scow or scows.

scow, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A boat with flat bottom and square ends, properly without sails or motive power: much used as a lighter and for ferrying. **2†.** A light boat covered with skins; small ferry-boat. [< D. *schouw*, scow.]
—**scow'-bang"ing,** *n.* See the quotation.

> The Professor . . . had taken the Pilot and the dory, . . . and had gone in pursuit,—the chase of mackerel with a boat being called by the fishermen '*scow-banging*.'
> R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 23, p. 193. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

—**s.-house,** *n.* A scow on which is built a house or cabin.

scow'der, scou'dėr, *rt.* [Scot.] Same as SCOUTHER.

scow'er†, *rt.* & *vt.* Same as SCOUR.

scowl, scoul, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To repel or effect in any way with a scowl. **2.** [Rare.] To express or signify by a scowl; as, to *scowl* disdain. **3†.** To threaten, as clouds, with lowering aspect.

II. *t.* To lower and wrinkle the brows in anger, disapproval, or sullenness; frown deeply or severely; hence, figuratively, to look threatening; lower; as, a *scowling* sky. [< Dan. *skule*, scowl.]
—**scowl'er,** *n.* One who scowls.—**scowl'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a scowling manner.

scowl[1], *n.* A wrinkling and lowering of the brows, as in anger or strong disapproval; sullen or threatening expression of countenance; gloomy aspect.

scowl[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] Old workings at the outcrop of deposits of iron ore: a term peculiar to the Forest of Dean.

scowp, *rt.* Same as SCOUP[2].

scow'ry, scou'ri, *a.* [Scot.] Showery; also, shabby.

scowte, scout, *n.* [Manx.] A fishing-boat.

scrab, scrab, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scrape; scratch; claw.
—**scrabbed eggs,** hard-boiled eggs chopped and seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter.

scrab, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common crab-apple.

scrab'ble, scrab'l, *v.* [SCRAB'BLED; SCRAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **1.** To make irregular or unmeaning marks on; scribble on. **2.** To gather hurriedly or confusedly, or effect by such action; scrape together; grab: usually with an adverb, as *together, up;* as, to *scrabble* one's things *together*.

> Never was a room '*scrabbled*' to rights in such haste as hers. Tables and chairs flew into their places.
> LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Eight Cousins* ch. 9, p. 96. [R. BROS. '75.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make irregular or scrawling marks; scribble; scrawl; as, to *scrabble* on a slate. **2.** [Colloq.] To strive, as to obtain something; scramble. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] To scratch, scrape, or paw with the hands; move on the hands and knees; scramble; crawl; as, to *scrabble* up a steep place.

> Though it could make some shift to *scrabble* and sprawl in the water, yet because it could find neither hold for hand nor foot, therefore at last it must die in that condition.
> BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 54. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

[Var. of SCRAPPLE, *v.*, freq. of SCRAPE, *v.*] **scrab'le‡.**

scrab'ble, *n.* The act of scrabbling or scrambling; a moving on hands and feet or knees.

scrab'l, *v.* & *n.* Scrabble. PHIL. Soc.
scrach, scracht. Scratch, etc. PHIL. Soc.
scrack, scrac, *n.* [Local, Scot.] A crake, as the corn-crake.
scraf'fle, scraf'l, *vi.* [North. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle; brawl; quarrel. **2.** To be busy or energetic. **3.** To be evasive; shuffle; shift.
scrag, scrag, *vt.* [Slang.] **1.** To hang by the neck; put to death by hanging. **2.** In football, to tackle by the neck.
scrag, *n.* **1.** Something thin or lean and rough; a lean or bony piece or end of meat, especially a neck-piece; hence, humorously or contemptuously, the neck. **2.** A remnant or end. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Refuse; offal.

You saw with your bodily eyes indeed what seemed a bare *scrag*, cold savings from the foregone meal,—remnant hardly sufficient to send a mendicant from the door contented.
LAMB *Works, Captain Jackson* in vol. ii, p. 456. [MOX. '70.]

(2) A lean, scrawny, or bony person. (3) A crooked or stunted branch or tree. **4.** Something rough, broken, or ragged, as a surface; as, this plantation was formerly all *scrag*. **5.** A scrag-whale. [< Sw. dial. *skraka*, great dry tree, long lean man, < root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink.]
scragg†.
—**scrag'-necked"**, *a.* Having a thin long neck.—**s.-whale,** *n.* An agapheline whale (*Agaphelus gibbosus*) of the North Atlantic, having a rough or scraggy back: regarded by some as the young of the right whale.
scrag'ged, scrag'ged, *a.* **1.** Rough with irregularities or protuberances; broken; uneven; ragged; shaggy; rugged: also, figuratively, uneven; as, a *scragged* hillside; a *scragged* temper. **2.** Lean and bony; scrawny; as, a *scragged* neck.—**scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*
scrag'gle, scrag'l, *vi.* [Rare & Humorous.] To proceed with irregular, sprawling movements; move awkwardly.
scrag'gly, scrag'li, *a.* Having a rough, jagged, or uncouthly irregular surface; shaggy; unkempt. **scrag'gling†; scrag'ly‡.**
scrag'gy, scrag'i, *a.* **1.** Rough with points or having irregular protuberances; broken; uneven; ragged; shaggy.

Pennsylvania Avenue was then bordered with *scraggy* poplar-trees, which had been planted under the direction of President Jefferson. POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 30. [H. BROS.]

2. Lean; scrawny; bony; as, *scraggy* arms; hence, barren; worthless. Compare SCRAGGED.
—**scrag'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**scrag'gi-ness,** *n.*
scraich, scrēH. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To scream harshly; screech; shriek, as a fowl. **screigh‡. II.** *n.* A shrill cry; scream; screech. **scraigh‡.**—**scraich'-o'-day",** *n.* Daybreak.
scram, scram, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] *Mining.* To dig out the remnants of ore from, as a worked-out mine.—**scram'-pile",** *n.* [Prov.] The product of the scrammers' labors, gathered for shipment.—**scram'mer,** *n.* One who scrams.
scram'a-sax, scram'a-sax, *n. Archeol.* A long heavy knife used by the ancient Franks in war and in hunting. [< roots found in G. *schrammen*, wound, and OHG. *sahs*, knife.]
scramb, scramb, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scrape or scratch together with the hands.
scram'bl, scram'bld. Scrambled, etc. PHIL. Soc.
scram'ble, scram'bl, *v.* [SCRAM'BLED; SCRAM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrange, prepare, or put together hurriedly or confusedly; hence, to get on, through, or into in a desultory manner; as, to *scramble* one's things into a trunk. **2.** Specifically, to prepare (eggs) by stirring together while cooking. **3.** [Colloq.] To scatter or cast down for a struggle or scramble; as, to *scramble* small coins.
II. *i.* **1.** To move along by irregular clambering or crawling efforts of the hands and feet; hence, to make one's way with difficulty; as, to *scramble* up a height.

If his [the small holder's] crops fail one year, it is as much as he can do to *scramble* on to the next harvest. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* ch. 4, p. 83. [D. M. & CO.]

2. To struggle in a disorderly manner, as for an advantage or a desired object; also, to seek something greedily; as, to *scramble* after office. **3.** To run or climb irregularly or in all directions, as plants. [Freq. of SCRAMB, var. of SCRAMP, a form of SCRAPE, *v.*]—**scram'bler,** *n.* One who scrambles or takes part in a scramble.—**scram'bling,** *pa.* Having no order or plan; rambling; as, a *scrambling* village.—**scram'bling-ly,** *adv.*
scram'ble, *n.* **1.** The act of scrambling or proceeding by irregular movements on hands and feet; a rough climb, walk, or progress; any disorderly or hurried performance; as, a *scramble* over the rocks.

The bell rang again so soon that I made a mere *scramble* of my dressing. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 26, p. 195. [C. & H.]

2. A rude disorderly struggle or strife, as to seize or attain something; a contest characterized by hurry or unceremonious efforts; as, the *scramble* for wealth or place.
scramp, scramp, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To catch at; snatch.
scran, scran, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Broken victuals; scraps. **2.** [Slang.] (1) *Mil.* Food in general; rations. (2) A bag for food; hence, any bag. (3) Formerly, the reckoning at a public house. [Prob. < Ice. *skran*, rubbish.]
—**bad scran to you** [Ir.], bad food to you; hence, bad luck to you; curse you.—**out on the s.** [Slang], among beggars, out on the search for scraps; begging.—**scran's bag",** *n.* [Slang.] *Mil.* A soldiers' haversack.
scrannch, scronch, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To crunch. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To scratch. H. *Dict.* **scraunch†; scrunch‡.**
scran'ky, scran'ki, *a.* [Scot.] Scraggy; lean. **skran'ky‡.**
scran'nel, scran'el. [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *a.* Thin; lean; slight; as, *Scrannel* necks; a *scrannel* voice. **II.** *n.* A lean person. [Cp. SCRAWNY.]
scran'ning, scran'ing, *n.* [Slang.] A begging for scraps.
scran'ny, scran'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng., & Local, U. S.] Scrawny.
scrap¹, scrap, *vt.* [SCRAPPED; SCRAP'PING.] To treat or cast aside as scrap or refuse; make scrap of.
scrap², *vi.* [Slang.] To engage in a fisticuff fight or improvised boxing-match; scrimmage; box.
scrap³, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To scrape; scratch.
scrap¹, *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken from something; detached portion; properly, a scraping; fragment; bit; as, *scraps* of food.

Chemistry, like a thrifty housewife, economizes every *scrap*.
LYON PLAYFAIR in *North American Review* Nov., '92, p. 568.

2. A fragment of anything written, printed, or drawn; brief extract; fragmentary or detached part, especially one cut out for preservation; as, *scraps* from Tennyson.

The petitions against the bill are filled with cant, rant, scolding, *scraps* of bad sermons. MACAULAY *Speeches, Dissenters' Chapels Bill* in vol. ii, p. 70. [T. '53.]

3. *pl.* Pieces of fat tissue after the oil has been expressed; as, lard-*scraps*. **4.** Fish-refuse deprived of the oil: distinguished as **dry scrap** (dried in the sun or otherwise) and **green scrap** (containing a considerable percentage of moisture). **5.** Old or refuse metal, as iron; also, pieces worked off in mills. **scrap'-met"al‡.** [< Ice. *skrap*, trifles, < *skrapa*, scrape.] **scrappe†.**

Synonyms: see DRIBLET; PARTICLE.

—**scrap'-book",** *n.* A book in which scraps, pictures, or the like are pasted; most commonly, a book containing clippings from books, newspapers, or other sources; also, a book for such use.—**s.-cake** or **s.-cheese,** *n.* Fish-scrap in solid cakes. **s.-cinders,** *n. pl.* Cinders or ashes from whale-scrap, used for scouring decks.—**s.-forgings,** *n. pl.* Forgings formed from wrought-iron scrap.—**s.-heap,** *n.* A heap or pile of scrap-metal, as broken and discarded parts of machines.—**s.-house,** *n.* An establishment where fish-scrap is made.—**s.-iron,** *n.* Old pieces of wrought iron (**wrought-iron s.**) or of cast iron (**cast s.**; **foundry s.**).—**s.-metal,** *n.* Same as SCRAP¹, *n.*, 5.
scrap², *n.* [Slang.] A boxing-bout or fight. [< SCRAPE¹, *n.*, 2.]
scrap³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A snare for taking or a lure for enticing birds. **scrapet.**
scrape, scrēp, *v.* [SCRAPED; SCRA'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rub, as with an edged or hard thing, so as to abrade or to remove adherent matter; scratch with a hard surface or edge; as, to *scrape* hides in tanning; to *scrape* kettles; to *scrape* a ship's bottom. **2.** To rub hard on something; draw over a surface roughly; as, to *scrape* one's feet.

Turkey-cocks *scrape* their wings against the ground, and some kinds of grouse thus produce a buzzing sound.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 59. [A. '71.]

3. To remove by or as by scraping; clean off; erase: followed by *off*, *out*, *from*, etc.; as, to *scrape off* rust or dirt. **4.** To gather or collect by or as by scraping; hence, to accumulate little by little, or by effort; get in a rude or unusual way: often with *up* or *together*; as, to *scrape up* a snug capital; to *scrape* acquaintance.

They [Bulgarians] had come all the way up the Danube and Save to *scrape together* money by their superior agricultural industry among the lazier Croats. ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia and Herzegovina* ch. 1, p. 32. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

5. To make or fashion by scraping; as, to *scrape* a hole in the ground. **6.** [Southern U. S.] To cultivate with a hoe, as cotton; hoe. **7.** [Eng.] To express disapproval of, or to silence, by moving the feet noisily over the floor: commonly with *down*; as, to *scrape down* a speaker.
II. *i.* **1.** To rub the surface of anything with an edged or hard instrument; smooth, clean, or work down anything by abrasion. **2.** To rub roughly or carelessly in any way; graze; scratch; as, the trunk *scraped* against the wall. **3.** To labor hard at accumulating; practise close saving or economy; as, to work and *scrape* for wealth. **4.** To draw the foot awkwardly over the ground in making a bow; as, he bowed and *scraped*. **5.** To play unskilfully or discordantly with a bow on a stringed instrument; as, to *scrape* on a violin. **6.** To scratch in the earth, as fowls. [< Ice. *skrapa*, scrape, akin to SHARP, *a.*]
—**scrape'-good",** *a.* Saving meanly; penurious; miserly.—**s.-penny,** *n.* A penurious person; miser. **s.-scall†.**—**to s. a leg,** same as SCRAPE, *vi.*, 4.—**to s. through,** to get through with difficulty; barely succeed.
scrape¹, *n.* **1.** The act of scraping; also, the effect or noise of scraping; as, the *scrape* of feet on the pavement. **2.** A difficult or embarrassing situation, especially one resulting from one's own acts; predicament; as, he got into many a *scrape*. **3.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in bowing; as, with a bow and a *scrape*. **4.** Turpentine gum as scraped from the cuts in the trees. **5.** [Eastern U. S.] A small dredge; scraper.
scrape², *n.* Same as SCRAP³. [< SCRAPE, *v.*; but cp. Ice. *skreppa*, trap.]
scra'per, scrē'pėr, *n.* **1.** Any instrument or tool used for scraping. (1) A foot-scraper. See FOOT. (2) *Engraving.* One of several tools used for removing the bur left by the burin, for scraping over hatchings, etc. (3) *Print.* A short, flat stick or bone used by press-feeders to spread out the sheets. (4) An implement of metal, chipped stone, bone, or the like, used in dressing hides and for other purposes. (5) In domestic usage, a dull-bladed implement for scraping crums from the table. (6) *Pathol.* An instrument for cleansing the fur from the tongue. (7) *Marble-working.* A tool for working a flute. (8) *Stucco-working.* A shaping-tool. (9) *Metal-working.* A tool for giving a smooth finish to turned or planed work. (10) *Wood-working.* One of several tools used in smoothing, also a form of planing-machine in which a scraping-tool is employed. (11) *Mining & Blasting.* A tool for removing the dust from drill-holes. (12) *Ordnance.* A device for cleaning the powder from the bores of mortars or large guns. (13) *Steam-engin.* A cleaner for boiler-tubes and -flues. (14) A half-round tool, resembling a drawing-knife, for removing addresses, labels, etc., from packing-boxes or the like. (15) In oyster-culture, a small dredge with a sharp curved blade, used principally in gathering scallops and in cleaning oyster-grounds. **scrapet.** (16) In livery-stable usage, a flat wooden tool for scraping sweat from horses, etc. (17) *Oil-working.* Same as GO-DEVIL, 2. See also BACK-SCRAPER; DIRT-SCRAPER; GUT-SCRAPER; PUMP-SCRAPER; ROAD-SCRAPER; SHELL-SCRAPER; SHIP-SCRAPER; SNOW-SCRAPER; TREE-SCRAPER.

Aboriginal Scrapers (for Skins).

1. Wood and chert—the blade resembling a celt. (Eskimo of Yukon valley.) 2. Ivory and flint. (Arctic Alaska.) 3. Antler haft and iron blade. (Crow Indians.) 4. Antler and rawhide (fat-scraper of eastern Eskimo). 5. Prehistoric scrapers (flint).

2. One who scrapes. Especially: (1) A miser. (2) An unskilful player on the violin.
—**col'ton-scra"per,** *n.* A cotton-cultivator, or an attachment to a plow used in cultivating cotton.—**revolving s.** **1.** A road-scraper that turns completely on its axis. **2.** A boiler-flue scraper that turns on its axis.—**scra'per-cha"ser,** *n.* [Oil-regions, U. S.] One of a number of men whose business is to follow the scraper, or go-devil, in the petroleum-pipes, and give instant notice if a clog occurs.
scrap'i-an'a, scrap'i-an'ą, *n. pl.* [Rare.] A collection of literary fragments.
scra'ping, scrē'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which scrapes. **2.** *pl.* Matter scraped off; that which is collected or left to be collected by or as by scraping; leavings: rarely singular; as, road-*scrapings*.

My two sisters got their fortunes paid, but I came off with what we technically called the *scrapings*—four hundred a year, sir, is the whole of my income. HOOK *Humorous Works, Daly's Practical Jokes* p. 472. [J. C. H.]

3. *pl.* Savings accumulated by hard effort; hoardings. **4.** A sound of or resembling that of something which scrapes; a harsh, discordant, or rasping sound; as, the *scraping* of feet; the *scraping* of a violin.
—**scra'ping-ground",** *n.* The place where deer rub the velvet from their antlers.
—**scra'ping-ly,** *adv.* In a scraping manner.
scrap'ire, scrap'dir, *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater.
scrap'per, scrap'ėr, *n.* **1.** A scrapping-machine. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A pugilist or boxer.
scrap'ping-ma-chine", scrap'ing-ma-shēn", *n.* [Prov.] A device for removing the scraps of dough from a biscuit-cutting machine.
scrap'ping-match", scrap'ing-mach", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A pugilistic contest.
scrap'ple, scrap'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To grub about.
scrap'ple, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** An article of food made by boiling meal or flour with scraps of pork, chopped hogs' liver and kidneys, and seasoning; served in fried slices. It originated among the Pennsylvania Dutch. **2.** Scraps obtained in trying out fats, especially lard. [Dim. of SCRAP¹, *n.*]
scrap'py, scrap'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Composed of scraps or of odds and ends; disconnected; fragmentary; as, a *scrappy* discourse.—**scrap'pi-ly,** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a scrappy manner; in scraps; fragmentarily.—**scrap'pi-ness,** *n.*
scrat, scrat, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To scratch; rake.
scrat†, *n.* **1.** A hermaphrodite. **2.** Same as SCRATCH²: only in the Scottic ism *Aud Scrat*.
scratch, scrach, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged, as the nails, briers, pins, etc.; as, to *scratch* the face; the varnish has been *scratched*. **2.** To rub slightly, as with the nails, especially to relieve irritation or itching; as, he *scratched* his head. **3.** To move, gather, or take by or as by scraping or scratching; as, the hens *scratched* the plants away. **4.** To write or draw awkwardly; mark with lines, as of a pencil or pen; as, to *scratch* off a letter; to *scratch* down a rough sketch. **5.** To dig or excavate by scraping; as, prairie-dogs *scratch* burrows quickly.

The Arab had, with his miserable plough, just *scratched* a transient channel along the hill-side, to turn the water from the slopes upon his wheat. BARTLETT *Egypt to Palestine* ch. 18, p. 396. [E.]

6. To erase, obliterate, or cancel by or as by scratches, marks, or lines. (1) [U. S.] In elections, to erase the name of (a candidate) from a ticket while supporting the rest of the ticket; as, to *scratch* the regular candidate. (2) *Horse-racing.* To cancel the name of (a horse) from the list of starters.
II. *i.* **1.** To make slight tears or incisions on a surface; scrape or dig with something sharp or rough, as the nails, claws, or some instrument; as, the cat will *scratch*.

The editor of that paper [the 'Chronicle'], one Jones, seems a Grenvillian. . . . He has drawn the teeth and pared the nails of my paper, so that it can neither *scratch* nor bite.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 556. [L. '74.]

2. To rub slightly, as with the nails or a scratcher, to alleviate itching. **3.** [U. S.] To erase one or more names of candidates from a ballot or party ticket. **4.** *Billiards & Pool.* To make a scratch. See SCRATCH¹, *n.*, 7. [< CRATCH, *v.*, confused with SCRAT, *v.*; cp. Dan. *skrade*, creak, Norw. Sw. *skratta*, laugh harshly.]
—**scratch'back",** *n.* Same as BACK-SCRATCHER, 1.—**s.-brush,** *n.* A brush for scratching. (1) A wire brush for cleaning castings. (2) A brush of fine brass wire for giving luster to metallic surfaces. (3) A brush of spun glass for lustering electroplated articles.—**s.-coat,** *n.* The first coat of plaster on a wall: usually roughened by scratching to increase the adhesion of the next coat.—**s.-comma,** *n. Print.* An inclined line (/), used by Caxton as a comma. See VIRGULE, and compare SOLIDUS.—**s.-cradle,** *n.* Same as CAT'S-CRADLE.—**s.-figure,** *n.* A canceled figure. See CANCELED TYPE.—**s.-finish,** *n.* A finish given to metal surfaces by minute scratches ornamentally arranged.—**s.-gage,** *n.* Same as SCRIBING-GAGE. See GAGE.—**s.-grass,** *n.* [U. S.] Arrow-leaved tear-thumb.—**scratch'work",** *n. Plastering.* A method of wall-decoration by incising designs in or through a surface coat of plaster; graffito-work.—**to s. along** [Colloq.], to manage in a haphazard way; get on with difficulty.
scratch, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Taken without careful selection; chosen at random or by chance; indiscriminate; as, a *scratch* football-team. **2.** Having no allowance accorded at the start; starting even, as to time and distance, as in a contest without handicap: said of a race or match-game.—**scratch shot** [U. S.], in billiards, a fluke.
scratch¹, *n.* **1.** A mark or incision made on a surface by scratching; a linear abrasion made by drawing something pointed or rough over a surface; a shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel; as, a *scratch* on varnish; a glacial *scratch* on a rock. **2.** Hence, a slight flesh-wound or cut; as, I received a mere *scratch*. **3.** *Athletics.* (1) The line from which contestants start, as in racing; specifically, the line or time of starting of a handicapped contestant; also, the contestant who competes against an allowance. **scratch'-man‡.** (2) In pugilism, a line across a prize-ring at which a round in a boxing-match begins. **4.** [Colloq.] A scrawl; scribble; as, he writes a miserable *scratch*. **5.** *pl.* A disease of horses, consisting of dry scabs or chaps on the heel. **6.** A wig covering only a part of the head. **scratch'-wig"†.** **7.** [U. S.] *Billiards & Pool.* A stroke that counts by chance and not by skill; a fluke. **8.** Earthy matter that separates from sea-water in evaporating it to make salt.
—**scratch'-pan",** *n.* A pan used to receive the scratch or limy earth obtained in the manufacture of salt from sea-water.—**s.-wig,** *n.* Same as SCRATCH¹, *n.*, 6.—**to toe the s.** [Colloq.], to come up to the scratch; get ready for action.
scratch², *n.* A devil: only used in the phrase **Old Scratch,** the devil. [Var. of SCRAT, *n.*, 2; cp. AS. *scritta*, monster, G. *schrat*, goblin, Ice. *skratti*, imp.]
scratched, scracht, *pa. Ceram.* Ornamented with rough scratches in the paste.
scratch'er, scrach'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which scratches, in any sense. **2.** *Ornith.* One of the *Rasores*. **3.** [U. S.] In bookkeeping, a day-book.
scratch'ing-ly, scrach'ing-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a scratching manner; with or by scratching.
scratch'ings, scrach'ingz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Fine refuse strained out of melted lard.
scratch'weed", scrach'wēd", *n.* Same as GOOSE-GRASS, 1.
scratch'y, scrach'i, *a.* [SCRATCH'I-ER; SCRATCH'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by, consisting of, or having the appear-

ance of scratches; rough; irregular; ragged; as, *scratchy* writing; a *scratchy* sketch. **2.** Making scratches or a scratchy noise; as, a *scratchy* pen. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Having but shallow soil; capable only of being scratched with the plow; as, a *scratchy* field. **4.** Wearing a scratch-wig.

scrat'tle, scrat'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scramble; scuttle.

scraunch, scrônch, *vt.* [Colloq.] To scrunch; crunch.

scraw, scrô, *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A turf or sod.

scrawl[1], scrôl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To write or trace in irregular or badly formed characters; write hastily or illegibly; as, to *scrawl* a note; to *scrawl* rimes.

II. *i.* To compose or write unskilfully or inelegantly.

I too can *scrawl*, and once upon a time
I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme.
BYRON *English Bards* st. 4.

[Contr. of SCRABBLE.] **scrall**†, **scraul**†.
—**scrawl'er,** *n.* One who scrawls.

scrawl[2]†, *vi.* To crawl; hence, to be alive with crawling or creeping things. **scrall**†, **scraul**†.

scrawl[3], *n.* Irregular, ill-formed, or unskilful writing; something unskilfully written or drawn. **scrall**†.

scrawl[4], *n.* [New Eng.] A crooked, bushy, or broken branch; brush; brushwood.

scrawl[5], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The young of the dog-crab. **2.** [N. Am.] A trawl.

scrawld, *pp.* Scrawled. PHIL. Soc.

scrawl'-seal", *n.* *Law.* Same as SCROLL-SEAL.

scrawl'y, scrô'li, *a.* [Colloq.] Consisting of or characterized by ill-formed or irregular characters.

scrawm, scrôm, *vt.* [North. Eng.] To scratch; tear.

scraw'ny, scrô'ni; *a.* Lean and bony; skinny; thin; as, a *scrawny* beast. [For SCRANNY; cp. SCRAG, *n.*]
—**scraw'ni-ness,** *n.*

scray, scrē, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common tern. **scraye**†.

scre'a-ble†, *a.* That may be spit out.

screak, scrik, *vi.* **1.** To make a creaking sound; creak. **2.** To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry; screech. [Var. of SCREECH, *v.*] **screek**†.

screak, *n.* **1.** A sharp scream; shriek. **2.** A creak.

scream, scrim, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a loud and shrill or piercing voice; as, to *scream* out one's laughter.

I hear the captain in the lulls *screaming* out orders.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, The Sea* p. 172. [S. '74.]

II. *i.* **1.** To cry with a loud shrill voice; utter a prolonged cry, as of terror, pain, or surprise, or sometimes of great delight. **2.** To emit a piercing or prolonged sound, as a steam-whistle. [< Ice. *skræma*, scare.]

Synonyms: see CALL; ROAR.

scream, *n.* **1.** A loud, shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain; loosely, any loud call; as, a *scream* of terror; the *scream* of an owl.

The *screams* which accompany bodily suffering are indistinguishable from those which accompany suffering of mind; and there are *screams* of passion as well as *screams* of delight.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychology* vol. II, § 496, p. 541. [A. '83.]

2. Any shrill or piercing sound; as, the *scream* of a locomotive.

screamd, *pp.* Screamed. PHIL. Soc.

scream'er, scrim'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which screams. **2.** A South-American anhimoid bird, of doubtful affinities though most nearly related to the ducks, having large feet and two spurs on each wing.

The **horned screamer** (*Anhima* or *Palamedea cornuta*) has a long slender caruncle or horn on the top of the head. The **crested screamers** or chajas belong to the genus *Chauna*, as *C. chavaria*, often reared by the natives to defend their poultry.

The Horned Screamer (*Anhima cornuta*). 1/20

3. The seriema. Called also *crested screamer.* **4.** [Local, Brit.] The swift. **5.** Slang, U. S.] Something of extraordinary qualities or character; something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like. **6.** [Printers' Slang.] An exclamation-point.

scream'ing, scrim'ing, *pa.* **1.** Uttering or emitting screams. **2.** Provocative of screams or of laughter; as, a *screaming* farce.

screel, scril, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A loose stone. **2.** Same as TALUS, 4. **3.** A precipice. [< Ice. *skritha*, landslide.]

screes, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A coarse sieve.

screech, scrich, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a screech.

II. *i.* To cry out with a sharp, shrill, and strident voice; make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound; shriek; as, the night-owl *screeches.* [< Ice. *skrækja*, shriek.]

screech, *n.* **1.** A shrill, harsh cry; loud, strident sound; shriek; as, the *screech* of an owl or of a steam-whistle. Compare SCREAM. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The screech-cock.
—**screech'-bird",** *n.* The fieldfare.—**s.-cock,** *n.* Prov. Eng.] The mistel-thrush.—**s.-hawk,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The nightjar.—**s.-martin,** *n.* Same as SCREECHER, 3.—**s.-owl,** *n.* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting. 1. The European barn-owl. 2. A North-American scops-owl, especially *Megascops asio*.—**s.-thrush,** *n.* **1.** The mistle-thrush. **2.** The screech-bird.

screech'er, scrich'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which screeches. **2.** A picarian bird. **3.** The European swift.

screecht, *pp.* Screeched. PHIL. Soc.

screech'y, scrich'i, *a.* Resembling a screech; characterized by or addicted to screeching; shrill and discordant; given to straining to the utmost, as a voice; as, a *screechy* sound; a *screechy* singer; a *screechy* soprano.

screed, scrid, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To read or tear into shreds. **2.** Scot.] To talk off glibly or nimbly. [Var. of SHRED, *v.*]

screed, *n.* **1.** A prolonged tirade; harangue.

The apothecary was going to write a long *screed* on suicide.—KIPLING *Life's Handicap, End of the Passage* p. 166. [MACM. '91.]

2. *Building.* A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on, so that the finished work may present a uniform appearance. **floating screed**‡. **3.** A long torn strip or shred; hence, any detached strip or fragment: the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch.

He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a *skreed* to cover him.—CROKER *Fairy Leg., Haunted Cellar* p. 167. [ENGL.]

4. Scot.] A reading or tearing; rent; tear. [Var. of SHRED, *n.*] **skreed**†.—**a screed o' drink** [Scot.], a supply of drink; hence, a drinking-bout.—**screed'-coat",** *n.* A coat of plastering lined up with the screeds.

screeke†, *vi.* To screak.

screen, scrin, *vt.* **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen; as, a window *screened* from view by vines; a house *screened* from north winds by a hill; a criminal *screened* from justice by his friends. **2.** To pass through a screen or sieve; sift; as, to *screen* ashes or gravel. **skreen**†.

Synonyms: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE; SHELTER.
—**screen'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* An apparatus for separating materials, as ores, by a rotating screen.

screen, *n.* **1.** Anything that separates or cuts off, as inconvenience, injury, or danger. (1) A thin structure placed before objects to conceal, separate, or shield them: sometimes a frame covered with paper or cloth, and generally movable; hence, any means of shelter, protection, or defense; as, a door-*screen*; a fire-*screen*; a *screen* of leafy branches. (2) *Arch.* A partition, perclose, or other construction, properly light, and permissibly latticed, or of openwork, dividing one part of a building, as a choir, chancel, or chapel, from another; as, a choir-*screen*; an organ-*screen*.

2. Hence, something resembling such a structure, as an outstretched canvas, on which images or reading-matter may be thrown by a magic lantern or similar device.

Science is a *screen* on which we see projected the shadows of invisible powers. Divine knowledge must necessarily deal with the actor behind the *screen*. J. W. DAWSON in *Magazine of Christian Literature* Oct., '90, p. 13.

3. A sieve or riddle, (1) A large, coarse sieve, as for sifting sand, gravel, ore, coal, etc. (2) A perforated plate in a stamp-mill or centrifugal roller-mill. (3) One of a series of perforated plates or woven-wire structures for separating different sizes of coal. (4) A framework of crossed wires or slats to prevent fish from passing a certain point in a stream.

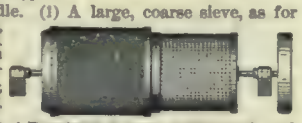

A Revolving Screen, or Trommel, used in the separation of ore.

4. *Elec. & Magnetism.* A body through which electric or magnetic induction can not penetrate, as a hollow conducting sphere that protects objects within from the influence of a varying magnetic field without. **5.** In photoengraving, same as HALF-TONE SCREEN. See HALF-TONE. **6.** [Scot.] A large scarf or plaid sometimes worn as a head-dress by women. [< F. *écran*, OF. *escren*, screen; cp. G. *schranne*, railing, grate.] **screne**†; **skreen**†.

Synonyms: see SHELTER.

screend, *pp.* Screened. PHIL. Soc.

screen'er, scrin'gr, *n.* One who screens, in any sense.

screen'ings, scrin'ingz, *n. pl.* The waste of anything passed through a screen or sieve. (1) *Milling.* Small or defective grains, as of wheat, screened out. (2) Refuse coal.

screes, scriz, *n. pl.* Same as SCREE, 1 & 2.

screeve, scriv, *vt.* & *vi.* [Thieves' Slang, Eng.] To write or draw with colored chalk on pavements; also, to write screeves.—**screeve,** *n.* A begging letter.—**screev'er,** *n.*

screfe†, *n.* A sheriff.

screigh'o'fire'day", *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCRAICH-O'-DAY.

screw, scrô, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tighten, secure, fasten, or press by means of a screw or screws; apply a screw to; twist or turn, as a screw, or in the same manner as a screw; as, to *screw* a hinge on a door; to *screw* up a loose bolt; to *screw* a gimlet into a block. **2.** To force as though by the action of a screw; subject to or move by strong pressure, effort, or exaction; urge; extort; as, to *screw* up courage; to *screw* consent from one.

He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful parts of life with any serenity must *screw* himself up to resolution. EMERSON *Essays, Prudence* in first series, p. 189. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. To press hard financially, as in business relations; treat with extortion; grind; as, to *screw* a debtor or a tenant; to *screw* down a tradesman. **4.** To twist out of shape or position; distort; contort; as, he *screwed* up his mouth in a droll fashion; eyes perpetually *screwed* up. **5.** To cause (a ball) to twist or move spirally, as in billiards, to arrest forward action, or, as in cricket, to bat (the ball) upward with a twisting motion. **6.** [College Slang, U. S.] To examine severely.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw; as, this nut *screws* easily. **2.** To move with or as with twisting or spiral movements; twist about; also, to move with twisting or spiral action, as a billiard-ball; as, he *screwed* about uneasily. **3.** To practise oppression or extortion.

When they [Russian governments] do not *screw* they squander.
J. B. ATKINSON *An Art Tour* ch. 9, p. 260. [MACM. '73.]

4. [College Slang, U. S.] To exact hard work from students, or to subject them to rigid examinations. **5.** [Low.] To copulate.

screw[1], *n.* **1.** A cylinder, usually of wood or metal, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface; also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove or thread on its inner surface.

The screw is called **male** or **female** according as its spiral is exterior, as in a wood-screw, or interior, as in a nut. A male screw may be used separately, see def. 2, but a female screw is used always in connection with a corresponding male screw. The two used together constitute one of the mechanical powers, and one or the other of the components may be regarded as a form of inclined plane moving in an advancing spiral. The screw is used commonly to exert great pressure or overcome great resistance through a short distance.

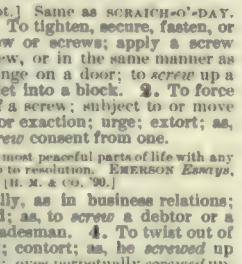

Common Forms of Screws.
1, Lag-screw. 2, Wood-screw. 3, Saw-screw. 4, Cap-screw. 5, Skein-screw. 6, Shoulder-screw. 7, Round-head thumb-screw. 8, Flat-head thumb-screw. 9, Square-head collar-screw. 10, Slotted set-screw.

2. Specifically: (1) A cylindrical piece of metal with a thread of coarse pitch, used for fastening boards or the like in place or holding them together. **wood'-screw"**‡. (2) A round metal rod with a thread, usually of moderate pitch and fineness, a dull point, and a head variously formed, for use in holding together metal-work, parts of machines, etc. **ma-chine'-screw"**‡. (3) A cylindrical part, as of a machine or tool, on which a screw-thread has been cut; as, the *screw* giving motion to the back-center of a lathe.

The parts of the common screw are the *head* (usually nicked or grooved to receive a screw-driver or shaped to fit a wrench), *barrel* or *stem*, *thread*, and *point*.

Screws are named (1) from the thing with which they are connected or attached; as, **bed-screw, coach-s., tire-s.**, etc.; (2) from the shape or character of the head; as, **cap-stan-s.** (having a hole in the head to receive a turning-pin), **conical s., countersunk s., hexagon s., milled s., square s.**; (3) from the shape or character of the thread; as, **ratchet-s., V-threaded s.**; (4) from some other feature of construction; as, **collar-s.** (having a collar on the stem), **winged s.** (a thumb-screw). Other important screws will be found defined under the first element, as ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, BALL-SCREW, COMPOUND SCREW, SKEIN-SCREW.

3. Anything having the action of or resembling a screw. Specifically: (1) A screw propeller. See PROPELLER, and illus. under RUDDER. (2) A spiral or screw-shaped shell; screw-shell. (3) [Gt. Brit.] A small paper of tobacco with twisted ends. **4.** A twist or turn of a screw or resembling that of a screw; as, give the press another *screw*; a *screw* of the body; a *screw* of a billiard-ball. **5.** A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller. **6.** *Math.* A straight line or axis of given position combined with a definite linear magnitude or pitch, as for expressing the displacement of a rigid body in space. **7.** [Slang.] (1) An extortioner; miser; skinflint; as, an old *screw*. (2) Salary; wages. (3) Pressure; force; as, to put the *screws* on the poor. (4) [College Slang, U. S.] An instructor who exacts hard work from students, or who subjects them to severe examinations. (5) [Thieves' Slang.] A key, especially a skeleton key; also, a jailer. **8.** An amphipod; as, the sand-*screw*. [< OF. *escrone*, F. *écrou*, < L. *scrobis*, trench.]

Compounds, etc.:—**ad-just'ing-screw",** *n.* A screw for taking up wear, or for shifting the position of some movable piece, as in a machine.—**a s. loose,** something wanting or improper in the arrangement or constitution of a thing; a defect; as, there is *a screw loose* in his management.

When I see a man wearing a flashy watch-chain, I am pretty sure there is *a screw loose* or a wheel wanting about the fellow somewhere. C. C. COFFIN *Caleb Krinkle* ch. 34, p. 333. [L. & S. '75.]

—**auxiliary s.,** a propeller-wheel for driving a sailing vessel when the wind is unfavorable.—**bench-s.,** *n.* The screw of a carpenters' vise; sometimes, loosely, the vise itself.—**differential s. 1.** A hollow cylinder having on its outer and inner surfaces threads of different pitch and reverse direction, the inner or female screw having playing in it a male screw, so that turning either the inner or the outer screw will make the other advance or retreat by an amount due to the difference in the pitches of the two male threads. Called also **Hunter's screw,** from the inventor. **2.** Any ordinary screw having two threads of different pitches, on different parts of its length, and working as by the difference of their pitches.—**double s.,** a screw having two parallel threads of the same pitch; a double-threaded screw.—**double-s.,** *a.* Having two screws: said of a vessel.—**endless s.** (*Mech.*), a worm.—**exterior s.,** a male screw.—**flat s.,** a spiral thread cut in the face of a disk or other plane surface.—**hourglass s.,** a worm having the form of an hour-glass, so that its thread may engage with a larger number of the teeth of a gear-wheel than a cylindrical worm.—**inside** or **interior s.,** a female screw.—**interrupted s.,** a screw having parts of its threads cut away so as to form slits or channels in the direction of its length: used to close the breech of some cannons.—**metric s.,** a screw whose pitch is expressed in some unit of the metric system instead of in inches or fractions of an inch.—**perpetual s.** (*Mech.*), a worm.—**plane s.,** a flat spiral channel or ridge on a plane surface, as a disk; a screw-cam.—**quadruple s.,** a screw having four parallel threads. Compare DOUBLE SCREW.—**regulating-s.,** *n.* An adjusting-screw.—**right-and-left s.,** a form of compound screw some portions of which are oppositely threaded. See illus. under COMPOUND.—**screw'al"ley,** *n.* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY.—**s.-bean,** *n.* The seed of the spirally twisted pod of the screw-pod mesquit; also, the tree. Called **tornillo** by the Mexicans. The pods are used for fodder, and the trees are excellent for hedges. See MESQUIT and PROSOPIS.—**s.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt threaded at one end for a nut.—**s.-box,** *n.* A device having two or more internal cutting-tools for cutting external threads on a wooden blank.—**s.-cam,** *n.* See PLANE SCREW, above.—**s.-cap,** *n.* **1.** A cover for a screw-head. **2.** A screw-threaded cap or cover.—**s.-collar,** *n.* A threaded collar forming a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of a microscope-objective.—**s.-coupling,** *n.* A collar with threads on the inside at each end, for joining the ends of pipes, rods, etc.—**s.-cut,** *n.* A cut made in the manner of a screw-thread; a spiral cut.—**s.-cutter,** *n.* A hand-device or machine for cutting screw-threads, as a screw-cutting die, or the die and stock collectively, or a screw-cutting lathe.—**s.-cutting. 1.** *a.* Used for making screw-threads, as tools or machines. **II.** *n.* The act of making screw-threads in or on a bolt, rod, or nut.—**s.-cutting die. 1.** A cutting-bit in a screw-plate. **2.** By extension, a screw-plate.—**s.-cutting machine,** a lathe for cutting screw-threads on rods; a screw-cutting lathe.—**s.-die,** *n.* A die for screw-cutting.—**s.-dock,** *n.* A dock having a stage or platform which, together with a vessel, is raised above the level of the water by powerful screws, and held by shores.—**s.-dog,** *n.* A lathe-dog or the like having a screw for holding the work.—**s.-dollar,** *n.* A medal the opposite faces of which are separate plaques, which may be screwed together, thus forming a small box.—**s.-locket; s.-medal.**—**s.-down,** *n.* A workman in a rolling-mill whose duty it is to judge of the distance to be given between rolls at each pass and to adjust them correspondingly.—**s.-driver,** *n.* A tool for driving screws, having a narrow blade with a blunt edge to fit into the slot in the head of the screw.—**s.-eye,** *n.* A screw whose head is a loop or eye. Small sizes are much used in the backs of picture-frames, and a large size is used for fastening theater-scenes quickly to wooden floors.—**s.-feed,** *n.* A feed-motion, as in a lathe, operated by a screw.—**s.-fish,** *n.* In the fish-trade, fish packed with a screw-press.—**s.-forceps,** *n.* A dentists' forceps having between the jaws a screw which can be driven into the nerve-cavity so as to prevent crushing of the tooth when pressure is applied in drawing.—**s.-gage,** *n.* **1.** A female screw, as a nut of standard form and dimensions, for testing male screw-threads. **2.** A steel screw of ordinary form and accurate cut for testing internal screw-threads. **3.** A serrated strip of metal cut to fit and test the pitch, shape, and angle of screw-threads.—**s.-gear,** *n.* A gear cut for operating with a worm, or the worm and gear collectively; worm-gear.—**s.-hoist,** *n.* A hoisting-apparatus in which an endless screw drives a worm-wheel.—**s.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A screw having a hook for a head. **2.** *Surg.* An implement for withdrawing foreign bodies from an ear or nostril, consisting of a rod having at its end S-shaped prongs, which are rotated for the purpose of engaging the object sought.—**s.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A hoisting- or lifting-jack operated by a screw. **2.** A dental implement operated by screws, for changing the position of misplaced or crowded teeth by pressure.—**s.-joint,** *n.* A hinge-joint in which there is a slight lateral sliding of one bone

upon the other, as of a nut upon a screw; a cochleoid joint. The elbow-joint, when carefully observed, is found to belong to this class. —**s.-key**, *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A conical or tapering wedge the position or motion of which is controlled by a screw cut lengthwise upon a part thereof. **2.** A socket-wrench or the like for turning a screw. —**s.-lock**, *n.* A lock the bolt of which is formed of or operated by a screw, as in some old forms of handcuffs. —**s.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine specially designed for making screws, particularly for making metal screws from wire or flexible rods. **2.** A screw-cutting lathe. —**s.-mandrel**, *n.* A lathe-mandrel so arranged that a chuck may be screwed to it. —**s.-medal**, *n.* Same as SCREW-DOLLAR. —**s.-molding**, *n.* **1.** The molding of screws, as in foundry-sand, for casting. **2.** The forming of threaded collars or screw-caps of sheet metal, as for fruit-jars. —**s.-nail**, *n.* A nail having a roughly made thread or barbs; designed to prevent withdrawal. —**s.-neck**, *n.* The neck of a bottle, jar, or the like, having a thread to receive a screw-cap. —**s.-pile**, *n.* A pile to the lower end of which is fastened a short metal screw whose thread expands into a broad flange. It is intended for soft soil, and is sunk by turning instead of driving. —**s.-pin**, *n.* *Mach.* A pin threaded at one end to hold it in place. —**s.-plate**, *n.* **1.** A metal plate serving as a holder for screw-cutting dies; a screw-cutting die-stock. **2.** A steel plate having holes of different sizes which are internally threaded for making screw-threads on rod or wire, by forcing up the metal. —**s.-pod**, *n.* Same as SCREW-BEAN. **s.-pod mesquit**†. —**s.-post**, *n.* *Naut.* The inner or forward stern-post of a single- or triple-screw steamer. —**s.-press**, *n.* A press in which the pressure is applied by a screw, as a bookbinders' standing-press. —**s. propeller**, see PROPELLER. —**s.-punch**, *n.* A machine or press for punching, in which the working pressure is exerted by a screw. —**s.-quoin**, *n.* A printers' quoin operated by a screw mechanism. —**s.-rod**, *n.* A rod having at one or both ends a screw and nut, by which to draw or hold together parts, as walls of a building. —**s.-rudder**, *n.* A steering device for screw steamers, comprising a propeller mounted on a jointed shaft in such manner that it may be turned, altering the vessel's course or position. —**s.-shell**, *n.* A spiral turritelloid gastropod. —**s.-spike**, *n.* A cylindrical spike having part of its length roughly threaded or barbed, so that it may grip the wood more firmly. —**s. stair**, a spiral staircase, as around a central post. —**s. steamer**, a steamer driven by one or more screw propellers. See illus. under RUDDER. —**s.-stem**, *n.* Any one of several slender erect North-American herbs of the genus *Bartonia*, of the gentian family: so called from the twisted stem of some species. —**s.-stick**, *n.* A composing-stick the knee of which is kept in place by a screw inserted from the back. —**s.-stock**, *n.* A screw-plate or die-stock. —**s.-table**, *n.* A table bearing a screw-plate. —**s.-tap**, *n.* A tap used for cutting internal screw-threads. —**s.-thread**, *n.* **1.** The spiral ridge or thread cut on a screw or in a nut. **2.** One turn of the ridge or thread of a screw; usually shortened to *thread;* as, twenty *threads* to the inch. —**s.-tool**, *n.* A tool or implement for forming a screw-thread. —**s.-tree**, *n.* Any shrub or tree of the tropical genus *Helicteres*, of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*): so called from the twisted, screw-like 5-celled fruit. The fruit of *H. Isora*, of southern India, about 2 inches long, is called **twisted horn** or **stick**, or **twisty**, and from its shape and name is regarded as a remedy for colic. —**s.-tunnel**, *n.* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY. —**s.-valve**, *n.* Any valve that is moved from or toward its seat by means of a screw on its axis, as in the ordinary globe valve. —**s.-ventilator**, *n.* A ventilating-wheel, as in a window-frame, having inclined radial slats or vanes, and rotated by a current of heated air passing through it from the inside. It rotates only in one direction, and usually obstructs the passage of a cold current from the outside. —**s.-well**, *n.* Same as PROPELLER-WELL. —**s.-wheel**, *n.* [Rare.] A worm-wheel. —**s.-wire**, *n.* **1.** A wire having a screw-thread or deep corrugations along its surface, short lengths of which are used to fasten shoe-soles to uppers. **2.** Wire suitable for making screws. —**s.-worm**, *n.* The larva of an American blow-fly (*Lucilia macellaria*), bred in sores on living animals, or in the nostrils, navel, etc., often with fatal effect. It occasionally attacks human beings. —**s.-wrench**, *n.* **1.** A wrench having a jaw operated by a screw, as in the common form of monkey-wrench. **2.** Any wrench adapted for turning screws. —**set-up s.**, same as ELEVATING-SCREW. —**spiral s.**, a screw having a thread cut on a conical or conoidal surface. —**to put the screws on** or **to**, to be exacting or oppressive toward, as in enforcing the payment of a debt or other obligation. —**triple s.**, compare DOUBLE SCREW.

A Screw-pile.

screw[2], scrü, *n.* [Eng.] A worthless horse; hack. [Var. of SHREW[1], *n.*]

screw'a-ble, scrü'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being screwed.

screwed, *pp.* Screwed. PHIL. SOC.

screwed, scrüd, *pa.* **1.** In wood-turning, turned or worked into a spiral pattern; having spiral ornamentation; as, *screwed* work. **2.** Having screw-threads. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Intoxicated.

screw'-el'e-va"tor, scrü'-el'ę-vē"ter, *n.* **1.** A hoisting-elevator in which the cage or platform is raised and lowered by a screw. **2.** A conveyer, as for grain or similar substances, operated by a screw. **3.** A dentists' instrument for extracting the roots of teeth, having on its end a gimlet-pointed screw which is screwed into the root to be extracted. **4.** *Surg.* A hard-rubber conical screw with which to force open the jaws of a maniac or of one having tetanus.

screw'er, scrü'er, *n.* One who or that which screws.

screw'ing, scrü'ing, *pa.* Meanly strict or saving; close; exacting; oppressive; as, a *screwing* policy.

screw'ing, *verbal n.* of SCREW, *v.* —**screw'ing-en"gine**, *n.* A machine for making wooden screws or cutting threads or spiral fillets on wooden articles. —**s.-machine**, **s.-stock**, **s.-table**, same as SCREW-MACHINE, etc.

screw'-pine", scrü'-poin', *n.* Any plant of the tropical genus *Pandanus*, or of the screw-pine family (*Pandanaceæ*): so called from the screw-like arrangement of the clustered leaves. The screw-pines, remarkable also for their aerial roots, belong chiefly to the East-African and Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. Many are cultivated for ornament in hothouses. *P. utilis* of Madagascar and the chandelier-tree (*P. Candelabrum*) of West Africa are among the best-known. See PANDANACEÆ.

A Screw-pine (*Pandanus utilis*).

screw'stone", scrü'stōn", *n.* A pulley-stone.

screw'y[1], scrü'i, *a.* **1.** Having the action or motion of a screw; screw-like; tortuous. **2.** [Colloq.] Close or oppressive in dealing; miserly. **3.** [Slang.] Tipsy.

screw'y[2], *a.* [Colloq.] Used up, as a foundered horse.

scrib†, *n.* A niggardly person; scrub.

scri'ba-ble†, *a.* Such as can be written or written upon.

scri-ba'cious†, *a.* Skilful at or inclined to writing. **scri-ba'tious**†. —**scri-ba'cious-ness**†, *n.*

scri'bal, scrī'bal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a copyist or scrivener; clerical. **2.** Relating to the Jewish scribes.

scrib'bet†, *n.* An artists' pencil.

scrib'blage, scrib'blĕj, *n.* Scribblings collectively; writings.

scrib'ble[1], scrib'l, *v.* [SCRIB'BLED; SCRIB'BLING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To write hastily and carelessly; as, to *scribble* a note. **2.** Hence, to cover with careless writing or marks.

Inscriptions appear on the walls, *scribbled* with a pencil or scratched with a rusty nail. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, New Adam and Eve* p. 287. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

II. *i.* To write carelessly and hastily; scrawl with unmeaning lines, as a child. [Freq. of SCRIBE, *v.*]

scrib'ble[2], *vt.* *Textile.* To card, as wool, roughly or preliminarily; run through the scribbler. [< Sw. *skrubbla*, card, < *skrubba*, rub.]

scrib'ble, *n.* **1.** Hasty, careless writing; also, a worthless literary composition; as, a mere *scribble;* a newspaper *scribble.* **2.** Unmeaning lines and marks; scrawl.

scrib'ble-ment, scrib'l-mĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] Scribbling.

scrib'bler[1], scrib'ler, *n.* One who scribbles; hence, a writer of no reputation; petty author.

These modern *scribblers* have superseded all the good old authors. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Muta. of Lit.* p. 165. [G. P. P.]

scrib'bler[2], *n.* *Textile.* **1.** A scribbling-machine. **2.** One who attends such a machine.

scrib'ble-scrab"ble, scrib'l-scrab'l, *n.* An awkward, shuffling person. [Reduplication of SCRABBLE.]

scrib'bling, scrib'ling, *n.* *Textile.* The coarse carding of wool or cotton; especially, the first carding.

—**scrib'bling-en"gine**, *n.* A carding-machine having one large cylinder and several small ones surrounding and engaging with it: for scribbling fine short wool. —**s. machine**, *n.* A cotton- or wool-carding machine used for the first coarse teasing.

—**scrib'bling-ly**, *adv.*

scribe, scrīb, *v.* [SCRIBED; SCRI'BING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To mark or scratch with a pointed instrument, as a scribing-awl; as, to *scribe* out a framing-piece. **2.** *Joinery.* To mark and fit closely, as the edge of one piece to another piece of irregular outline. **3.** [Rare.] To write or write upon; inscribe; record.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a mark or marks with a pointed instrument, as a scribing-awl. **2.** [Archaic.] To write. [< L. *scribo*, write.]

scribe, *n.* **1.** In Jewish history: (1) One of a body of learned men who acted as commentators, interpreters, and teachers of the Mosaic and traditional law, and were both expounders of religion and the lawyers of the time. (2) A custodian and writer of the official records of the nation.

The later scribes arose among the Levites during the Babylonish captivity, when the language of the law had grown obsolete, and of them Ezra was chief. They assumed the task of transcribing, translating, and writing glosses on the law and applying it to conduct. They rapidly grew to great influence, and comprised the learned body of the nation. Out of their body and practises grew the rabbinical schools that followed the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

An order known, indifferently, as 'Scribes,' 'Teachers of the Law,' or 'Rabbis,' gradually rose, who devoted themselves to the study of the Law exclusively, and became the recognized authorities in all matters connected with it.

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 243. [A. '77.]

2. One who writes or is skilled in writing; a penman.

I am but a poor *scribe*, ill-versed in the craft of wielding words and phrases. DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. i, p. 7. [H. '92.]

3. One whose occupation is writing or copying; a scrivener; amanuensis; clerk. [F., < L. *scriba*, < *scribo*, write.]

—**scribe'-pal"sy**, *n.* Same as WRITERS' CRAMP.

scri'ber, scrī'ber, *n.* Any sharp-pointed tool used in scribing; especially, a scribing-awl.

scri'bing, scrī'bing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who scribes. **2.** A mark made with or as with a scriber; a score; also, a mark of any kind, or marks collectively.

—**scri'bing-awl"**, *n.* A scratch-awl; scriber. See illus. under AWL. **scribe'-awl"**†; **s.-iron**†; **s.-tool**†. —**s.-block**, *n.* A metal base having attached to it an adjustable scriber for laying out metal-work. —**s.-compass**, *n.* A pair of compasses fitted for scoring arcs, circles, or parallel lines.

scri'bism, scrī'bizm, *n.* The functions and duties of a scribe; specifically, the doctrines, teachings, and functions of the ancient Jewish scribes.

scrib'l, **scrib'ld**, etc. Scribble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

scrid, scrid, *n.* [Rare.] Same as SCREED.

scrieve, scrīv, *vi.* [Scot.] To glide swiftly along; also, to rub along.

scrig'gle, scrig'l. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To wriggle; twist about; squirm. **II.** *n.* A wriggling or squirming. [Akin to SHRUG; cp. WRIGGLE.] **skrig'gle**‡.

scrike†, *vi.* To shriek.

scrim, scrim, *n.* **1.** A strong cotton or linen cloth for upholstery-linings, curtains, etc. **India scrim**†. **2.** *pl.* Thin canvas backing glued on a panel.

scrime, scrīm, *vi.* [Archaic.] To engage in fencing.

scri'mer†, *n.* One skilled in fencing or sword-play.

scrim'mage, scrim'mĕj, *vi.* [Colloq.] To engage in a scrimmage.

scrim'mage, *n.* **1.** A rough-and-tumble contest; confused or disorderly struggle; row; formerly, a skirmish; colloquially or humorously, any battle.

'This is good,' he said. 'I haven't seen one of you since that last *scrimmage* at Gettysburg.'

S. WEIR MITCHELL *Roland Blake* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

2. Specifically, in football, a lining up on each side and starting the ball; formerly, a confused struggle around the ball after it has been put in play. See FOOTBALL. [Cor. of SKIRMISH, *n.*] **scrum'mage**†; **skrim'mage**†.

scrimp, scrimp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be sparing or meanly economical toward or of; limit closely the allowance of or for; scant; skimp; stint; pinch; as, to *scrimp* one's family in food; to *scrimp* a dress-pattern.

II. *i.* To be unduly sparing; deal or act stingily; as, to *scrimp* and starve. [Akin to SHRINK; cp. Dan. *skrumpe*, LG. *schrumpen*, shrink.] **skrimp**‡.

Synonyms: contract, curtail, cut down, economize, limit, pinch, reduce, save, scant, shorten, straiten. —**Antonyms:** dissipate, lavish, squander, throw away, waste.

—**scrimp'ing-bar"**, *n.* *Textile.* A grooved bar for removing wrinkles from a web of cloth on its way to the printing-machine. **scrimp'ing-rail"**†; **scrimp'-rail"**†.

—**scrimp'ing-ly**, *adv.* Sparingly; scantily.

scrimp. **I.** *a.* Scanty; short; as, a *scrimp* allowance.

II. *n.* A pinching miser; niggard; close-fisted person.

—**scrimp'ly**, *adv.* —**scrimp'ness**, *n.*

scrimp'tion, scrimp'shun, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A pittance.

scrimp'y, scrimp'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Unduly scanty; stinted; skimped; scrimp. —**scrimp'i-ness**, *n.*

scrim'shaw", scrim'shô", *v.* [Sailors' Slang.] **I.** *t.* To ornament (ivory, whale's teeth, etc.) by cutting or carving and usually rubbing coloring-matter into the incisions.

II. *i.* To produce ornamental work in the manner described above; hence, to do any ingenious work. **scrim'schont**; **scrim'shon**‡; **scrim'shorn**‡.

—**scrim'shaw"**, *n.* A scrimshawed article; a shell, whale's tooth, or the like, ornamented with fanciful carving.

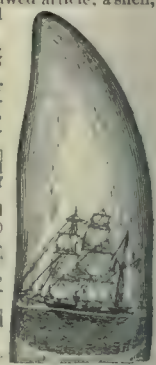
A Scrimshaw on the Tooth of a Sperm-whale. (In the National Museum at Washington.) ¼

scrin, scrin, *n.* [North. Eng.] *Mining.* A small lode, especially one branching off from the main lode; a minor vein.

scrine†, *n.* A chest, bookcase, or other receptacle in which writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. **scrynet**. **scringe**, scrinj, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] Cringe. **skringe**‡.

scrin'i-um, scrin'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] A case, usually cylindrical, used by the ancients for holding rolls of manuscript, etc.; a relic-chest.

scrip[1], scrip, *n.* **1.** A provisional document (or documents collectively) certifying that the holder is entitled, absolutely or conditionally, to receive something else, as shares of stock, bonds, or payment of interest, dividends, or wages. Such a document, when relating to stock, is often called a **scrip certificate.**

Many corporations that had once supported themselves by lotteries now began to do so by issuing *scrip.* J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 81. [A. '85.]

2. A scrap of paper, especially one containing writing.

Not a *scrip* have I had since the General Assembly rose. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, May, 1776* p. 178. [H. & H. '76.]

3. [U. S.] Paper currency of denominations less than a dollar: not now issued. **4**†. A writing; a certificate, schedule, or written list. [For SCRIPT.]

—**insurance scrip**, certificates sometimes issued by insurance companies declaring that the holder will be entitled to a share in the profits of the company. —**s. company**, a company whose certificates of stock are transferable by delivery merely, without registry. —**scrip'-hold"er**, *n.* One who has scrip, especially temporary certificates of stock.

scrip[2], *n.* **1.** A wallet or small bag, especially one for use on a journey or pilgrimage; pouch; satchel.

At his feet Lay his small *scrip*, and pilgrim's scallop-shell, And staff. N. P. WILLIS *Healing of the Daughter of Jdirus* st. 2.

2. *Her.* A wallet or bag used as a bearing: often with a pilgrim's staff. [< Ice. *skreppa*, bag.]

—**scrip'page**†, *n.* The contents of a scrip.

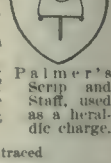
Palmer's Scrip and Staff, used as a heraldic charge.

script, script, *n.* **1.** Writing or handwriting of the ordinary cursive form; style of writing; also, printed or engraved matter the letters of which are cursive; as, a sheet or page of *script;* German *script.*

Of all the nations all strange *scripts* he traced
One after other with his writing-stick.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 12.

2. *Print.* Type in imitation of handwriting.

This line is in script

3. *Law.* A writing, especially an original; in English practise, a will; codicil; a draft of a will or codicil, or the written instructions therefor. [< OF. *escript*, < L. *scriptum*, < *scribo* (pp. *scriptus*), write.]

scrip'tion, scrip'shun, *n.* A handwriting, especially when characteristic, as of a particular individual or period. [< L. *scription(n-)*, writing, < *scriptus;* see SCRIPT.]

scrip-ti'tious†, *a.* Written.

scrip'tor, scrip'ter, *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.

—**scrip-to'ri-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of writing, a writer, or authorship.

scrip-to'ri-um, scrip-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] The writing-room of a monastery, where records, annals, and manuscripts were written, copied, or illuminated; also, any writing-room. [LL., prop. neut. s. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer, < *scriptus;* see SCRIPT.]

scrip'to-ry†, *a.* **1.** Written. **2.** Employed in writing.

scrip'ture, scrip'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The sacred writings of any people; as, the Persian *scriptures;* the Sikh *scriptures;* specifically [S-], the sacred writings of Christendom; the Bible: often plural, and preceded by the definite article. **Holy Scriptures**‡.

The Scriptures are well called *Holy Scriptures;* and . . . though assailed by camp, by battery, and by mine, they are nevertheless a house builded upon a rock, and that rock impregnable.

GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* ch. 1, p. 8. [I. & CO. '90.]

2. A quotation, passage, or text from the Bible; as, "This day is this *scripture* fulfilled in your ears." **3.** [S-] Figuratively, something looked upon as a sacred record.

Festus: What are ye, orbs!
The words of God — the *Scriptures* of the skies!
BAILEY *Festus, Everywhere* sc. 22.

4. [Archaic.] Originally, anything written, as a document, book, or inscription, or its contents; a writing.

Not a leaf waves, not an insect crawls, not a ripple moves, but each motion is recorded by a thousand faithful scribes in infallible and indelible *scripture.*

W. H. DIXON *New America* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 173. [H. & BT. '67.]

[< OF. *escripture*, < L. *scriptura*, < *scribo* (fut. p. *scripturus*), write.] —**Scrip'ture-read"er**, *n.* One who devotes himself to evangelical work in reading the Scriptures among the poor and uneducated, or to the sick in hospitals.

—**Scrip'tur-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, contained in, or warranted by the Holy Scriptures; as, *Scriptural* authority; *Scriptural* prophecy. **2**†. [s-] Relating to wri-

ting; written.—**Scrip'tur-al-ism**, *n.* The quality or character of being Scriptural; also, strict or literal adherence to the Scriptures.—**Scrip'tur-al-ist**, *n.* One who accepts and adheres to the text of the Scriptures in its strictest sense; also, a person devoted to the study of or well versed in the Scriptures.—**Scrip"tur-al'i-ty**, *n.* Scriptural character. **Scrip'tur-al-ness‡.**—**Scrip'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* In a Scriptural manner; conformably to Scripture.—**Scrip'tur-ist**, *n.* One devoted to or versed in the Scriptures. **Scrip-tu'ri-an‡.**

scrip'tured, scrip'churd *or* -tūrd, *a.* [Rare.] Written upon; inscribed; engraved; as, a *scriptured* monument.

scrip'ture-wort", scrip'chur-wŭrt', *n.* A letter-lichen.

scrip-tu'ri-en‡, *a.* Having a passion for writing or authorship.—**scrip-tu'ri-en-cy‡**, *n.*—**scrip-tu'ri-ent‡**, *n.* One who has such a passion.

scrit‡, *n.* Script; scroll; document.

scritch, scrich, *v.* & *n.* [Rare.] Screech.

scritch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thrush.

scrithe, scrīth, *vi.* To stride.

scri-toire', *n.* Same as ESCRITOIRE.

scri-va'no‡, *n.* A clerk; secretary; accountant.

scrive, scrīv, *vt.* [SCRIVED; SCRI'VING.] **1.** To mark with a pointed tool; scribe. **2†.** To write. [For SCRIBE.]

—**scrive'-board"**, *n.* *Ship-building.* A surface of black boards on which the outlines of the frames of an iron vessel are scribed or scored.

scri-vel'lo, scri-vel'ō, *n.* [It.] An elephant's tusk weighing less than 20 pounds. If weighing over 20 pounds it is called **prime ivory.** **scri-vil'la‡.**

scriv'en, scriv'n, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To write, especially with legal fulness and repetition; act as scrivener.

> The attorney's clerks . . . were *scrivening* away in Mr. Henegage's justice-room. CATHERINE G. GORE *Courtier of Days of Charles II.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 24. [H. '39.]

—**scriv'ent**, *n.* A scrivener.—**scriv'en-ish†**, *a.* Like a scrivener. **scriv'en-like†.**

scriv'en-er, scriv'n-ėr, *n.* **1.** [Eng. or Archaic.] (1) A person whose occupation is writing; especially, one who draws deeds, contracts, and other instruments.

> A votary of the desk . . . a notched and cropt *scrivener*—one that sucks his sustenance, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford* p. 11. (W. L. & CO.)

(2) Formerly, one whose business it was to receive and invest money on commission; a money-lender. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A teacher of writing; writing-master. [< OF. *escrivain*, < LL. *scribanus*, < L. *scriba*, writer.]

scriv'en-our†; **scriv'eyn†.**—**scriveners' palsy** or **cramp**, writers' cramp. See CRAMP², *n.*

—**scriv'en-er-ship**, *n.* The office, functions, or work of a scrivener. **scriv'en-ry‡.**

scrobe, scrōb, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A groove in the side of the rostrum in weevils, accommodating the base of the antenna. **2.** A groove on the outer side of a mandible. [< L. *scrobis*, trench.]

scro-bic'u-la, scro-bic'yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Echin.* The smooth space surrounding a tubercle of a sea-urchin [< L. *scrobiculus*, see SCROBICULATE.]—**scro-bic'u-lar-i-a**, *n.* (t. g.)

Scro-bic"u-la-ri'i-dæ, scro-bic'yu-lą-rī'i-dē *or* -lą-rī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of tellinacean bivalves having a tellinform shell and an internal cartilage lodged in a subumbonal fossa. **Scro-bic"u-la'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *scrobiculus*; see SCROBICULATE.]—**scro-bic"u-la-ri'id**, *n.*—**scro-bic"u-la-ri'oid**, *a.*

scro-bic'u-late, scro-bic'yu-lĕt *or* -lāt, -lā"ted, *a.* *Bot.* **scro-bic'u-la"ted**, \ & *Zool.* Marked with numerous small depressions. [< L. *scrobiculatus*, dim. of *scrobis*, trench.]

scro-bic'u-lus, scro-bic'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] L. *Anat.* A shallow depression; pit.

scrod, scrod, *vt* [New Eng.] To pull into small pieces for cooking; shred, as fish. [Var. of SHRED, *v.*]

—**scrod'gill"**, *vt* To take with a scrod-gill.—**scrod'-gill"**, *n* A fish-taking device; pull-devil.

scrod, *n.* **1.** Scrodded fish. **2.** A young codfish, especially when split and prepared for boiling. **es-crod'‡**; **scrode‡.**

scrod'die, scrod'i, *vt.* To variegate, as pottery ware, in different colors by the use of various colored clays.

scrof'u-la, scrof'yu-lą, *n.* A morbid constitutional condition, generally hereditary, that predisposes the system to the development of glandular tumors degenerating into ulcers, also to mesenteric and pulmonary consumption. Called also **king's evil.**

> As late as when the Puritans were enunciating their lofty principles, it was generally held that the king's touch would cure *scrofula*. MUNGER *On the Threshold* ch. 6, p. 127. (H. M. & CO. '81.)

[< F. *scrofules*, < L. *scrofulæ*, < *scrofa*, breeding sow.]

scroph'u-la†.—**scrof'ules†**, *n. pl.* Glandular swellings or tumors of a scrofulous nature. **scroph'ules†.**—**scrof'u-lide**, *n.* Any disease of the skin or mucous membranes attributable to scrofulous conditions of the system.—**scrof'u-lism**, *n.* A scrofulous condition or predisposition.—**scrof"u-lo-der'ma**, *n.* Chronic scrofulous affection of the skin with degenerative changes manifested by indolent tubercular eruptions tending to unhealthy suppuration and leaving distinct scars. **scrof'u-lo-derm**.—**scrof"u-lo'sis**, *n.* A scrofulous condition of the system. **scroph'u-lo'sis‡.**

scrof'u-lous, scrof'yu-lus, *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scrofula. **scrof"u-lit'ic‡**; **scroph'u-lous†.** **-scrof'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* **-scrof'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

scrog, scrog, *n.* [Prov. Eng & Scot.] **1.** A stunted tree or bush, a thicket, as of low bushes or briers; undergrowth; also, a broken-off branch; brushwood. **2.** *Her.* A tree-branch used as a bearing. **scrogg'‡**; **shrog‡.**

—**scrog'gy**, *a.* [Prov. Eng & Scot.] stunted; dwarfed; shriveled, also, abounding with brushwood.

scro'lar, scrō'lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scroll.

—**scrolar line** (*Math.*), a line in a surface but not wholly in one transect plane.

scroll, scrōl, *n.* **1.** *t.* To write or inscribe in a scroll, as of paper or parchment; record in writing; enroll; as, to *scroll* resolutions. **2.** Specifically, to make a rough draft of, draft in outline; as, to *scroll* hastily the terms of a contract. **3.** To roll up in the form of a scroll; as, to *scroll* a sheet of paper. **4.** To decorate with scrolls.

II. *i* To roll up in scroll form; curl up.

scroll, *n.* **1.** A roll of parchment, paper, or the like, especially one containing or intended for writing; also, the writing on such a roll, or any writing formed into a roll; as, the ancients used *scrolls* instead of books; he read the *scroll*.

> Mouldering *scrolls*, Writ in the tongue of heaven. KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 4.

Specifically: (1) An outline draft of something to be subsequently written out in full. (2) A list; schedule; record.

> With these forces they [the barons] surrounded the residence of the court, . . . and transmitting to the king [John] a *scroll* of the chief articles of their demand, they were answered, that he had solemnly sworn never to comply with any one of them. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 8, p. 148. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

2. Anything resembling or suggestive of a parchment roll; as, *scrolls* of bark or frostwork. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* A volute; especially, the volute of the Ionic or the Corinthian capital. (2) An ornamental space or tablet, especially on sculptured work, resembling a parchment roll partly unrolled, and commonly containing an inscription.

> There is another monument . . . comprehending on one tablet two separate *scrolls*. H. TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, ch. 62, p. 338. [C. & H. '44.]

(3) The curved head of a violin or similar instrument, containing the tuning-pegs. See illus. under VIOLIN. (4) A volute-like or spirally curved arm or other part, as of a sofa or chair. (5) A pennon; small flag or banner; streamer.

> *Scroll*, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there
> O'er the pavilions flew. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 4, st. 28.

(6) Same as SCROLL-HEAD. (7) *Anat.* A scroll-bone. (8) *Her.* The ribbon of an escutcheon or a crest bearing the motto. (9) The representation of a ribbon or band proceeding from the mouths of speakers in medieval works of art, as paintings and tapestries. See BALLOON¹, 4. (10) [Rare.] The lambrequin or mantling of a justing-helmet.

3. A flourish, tracing, mark, or design used in place of a seal. **4.** Any spiral line used as an ornament, especially in architecture; any ornamental design consisting largely of spirally flowing lines, patterns, or tracery; as, panels ornamented with *scrolls*. **5.** *Hydraul.* A casing that encloses a passage, of scroll form and constantly reduced capacity, about a reaction water-wheel, to equalize the flow at all points of its periphery. **6.** *Math.* A ruled surface that can not be developed; a skew surface. [< OF. *escroele*, strip, dim. of *escroue* (< MD. *schroode*), strip.]

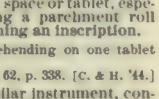

Scroll: German Renaissance.

scrole‡; **scrowl†.**

Synonyms: see RECORD.

Compounds:—**scroll'-bone"**, *n.* A bone convoluted as if rolled; a turbinate bone.—**s.-fish**, *n.* A scroll, as at the end of a book, bearing the word "finis."—**s.-gear**, *n.* Same as SCROLL-WHEEL. **s.-plate‡.**—**s.-shead**, *n.* A piece of timber ornamented with scrollwork or volutes at the bow of a vessel and taking the place of a figure-head.—**s.-saw**, *n.* See SAW¹, *n.*—**s.-seal**, *n.* *Law.* See SCROLL, *n.*, 3.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A disk-like wheel having teeth arranged in a flat spiral pitch-line on one side, causing it to drive or be driven more rapidly at one portion of its rotation than at another. **2.** A water-wheel having scroll-like passages for the water.

scrolled, scrōld, *a.* Resembling or contained in a scroll; consisting of or decorated with scrolls or scrollwork; as, a *scrolled* bone; *scrolled* treatises; *scrolled* designs.

scroll'work", scrōl'wŭrk', *n.* Ornamental work of scroll-like pattern; particularly, fanciful designs cut from thin material by means of scroll-saws.

scrooge, *vt.* Same as SCROUGE.

scroop, scrūp, *vi.* To give forth a harsh scraping sound or cry; creak; grate. [Onomatopœic.] **scroup‡.**

> The mist blows off, . . . the tiller *scroops*, the sailors shout, and race, and bang the ropes about overhead. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 9, p. 170. [R. & S. '89.]

scroop, *n.* A harsh grating or crunching sound; harsh cry; specifically, the crisp sound made by twisting and pressing a bundle of silk yarn. **scroup‡.**

Scroph"u-la"ri-a'ce-æ, scrof'yu-lē"ri-ā'sē-ē *or* -ī, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous plants — the figwort family — chiefly herbs with various forms of leaves and inflorescence, the flowers distinguished by having a persistent 5-lobed calyx and a 2-lipped corolla with four didynamous stamens, and often one staminode inserted on its tube, and the fruit a 2-celled, usually many-seeded capsule with axile placentæ. It embraces 12 tribes, 166 genera, and more than 2,000 species. **Scroph"u-la'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *scrofulæ*; see SCROFULA.] **Scroph"u-la-rin'e-æ‡.**—**scroph"u-la"ri-a'ceous**, **scroph"u-la-rin'e-ous**, *a.*

scro'tum, scrō'tum, *n.* [SCRO'TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The pouch that contains the testes and lower part of the spermatic cord.—**scro'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* fistula.—**scro'ti-form**, *a.* Pouch-shaped.—**scro-ti'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the scrotum.—**scro'to-cele**, *n.* A hernia issuing through the inguinal canal and descending into the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

scrouge, scrouj, *vt.* [Colloq. & Prov.] To squeeze or grind down; crowd; press. [Cp. SBRUG.] **scrudge‡.**

scrou'ger, scrou'jer, *n.* **1.** One who scrouges. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Figuratively, something huge; a whopper.

scrow, scrou. *C. E. I. W.* 2 *Wy.* (scrō. *W.*). *n.* **1.** [Prov.] Curriers' and tanners' clippings used for making glue. **2†.** A scroll. [< OF. *escroue*; see SCROLL.] **scrawe‡.**

scrowl, scroul, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] In mining, a thin limy or siliceous crust on the wall of a lode, peeling off like a scroll. **2†.** A scroll.

scroyle‡, *n.* A wretch; infamous fellow.

scrub, scrub, *v.* [SCRUBBED; SCRUB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To rub vigorously, especially with something rough or coarse, for cleansing; rub hard in the process of washing; cleanse by hard rubbing; as, to *scrub* a floor with soap or sand.

II. *i.* **1.** To rub anything vigorously; cleanse anything by hard rubbing. **2.** [Colloq.] Figuratively, to toil and live meanly; drudge; as, he works and *scrubs*. [< SCRUB, *n.*, as if 'to rub with a scrub or brush.']

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

—**scrub'-gang"**, *n.* A gang of sailors detailed on shipboard for scrubbing decks.

scrub, *a.* **1.** Stunted or stunted-looking; of inferior, common, or worthless kind or breed; as, a *scrub* horse.

> Certain parts of Florida are famous for their *scrub*-palmettos. G. R. KNAPP in *American Garden* Dec., '91, p. 755.

2. Consisting of or participated in by contestants without previous training; impromptu; as, a *scrub* race.

scrub, *n.* **1.** A stunted or stunted-looking tree or shrub; a bush; collectively, a thicket, growth, or tract of stunted or undersized trees or shrubs; bushy growth; brush; bush; jungle; as, this tree is a mere *scrub*.

> From out the *scrub* that fringed the river-bank
> What dusky, strange, and uncouth forms emerge.
> J. F. DANIELL *The Jubilee of Melbourne* st. 4.

2. A small, mean, inferior, or worthless thing or being. Specifically: (1) An inferior, worthless, or worn-out animal, or one of no distinct breed, or of impure breed; a runt; as, a mere *scrub* of a horse. (2) A person who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean, stingy fellow; as, he is a miserly *scrub*. (3) A worn-out brush or broom. (4) [College Slang, U. S.] A preparatory student. [< AS. *scrob*, shrub.]

—**scrub'-bird"**, *n.* An atrichornithoid bird of Australia, as *Atrichornis clamosa* of western Australia, brown barred with black above and reddish-white below, with a black patch on the breast.—**s.-broom**, *n.* A coarse broom used for scrubbing.—**s.-cattle**, *n. pl.* [Austral.] Escaped cattle that run wild in the scrub or brush.—**s.-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The scouring-rush. **scrub'by-grass"‡.**—**s.-rider**, *n.* [Local, Austral.] One who rides through the scrub or bush, especially for the recovery of runaway cattle.—**s.-robin**, *n.* A timeliold bird (genus *Drymodes*) of the Australian scrub.—**s.-shrub**, *n.* A shrub (*Commidendron rugosum*) of the aster family, peculiar to St. Helena. **gum'-scrub"‡**; **scrub'-wood"‡.**—**s.-turkey**, *n.* A mound-bird.

scrub'ber¹, scrub'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who scrubs; specifically, a member of a scrubbing-gang on shipboard. **2.** A brush or other implement for scrubbing. **3.** An apparatus for removing tar and ammonia from illuminating-gas by passing it through water. **4.** A machine for washing hides after they are removed from the tan-pits.

scrub'ber², *n.* [Local, Austral.] An animal that has escaped from a herd and runs wild in the scrub or bush.

scrub'bing, scrub'ing, *n.* A hard rubbing; a cleansing by rubbing vigorously with an appropriate implement or material; as, a *scrubbing* with soap and sand.

—**scrub'bing-board"**, *n.* A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them; a wash-board. **scrub'-board"‡.**—**s.-brush**, *n.* A brush for scrubbing; specifically, a flat brush with short, stiff bristles. **scrub'-brush"‡.**

scrub'by, scrub'i, *a.* [SCRUB'BI-ER; SCRUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Of stunted growth or appearance; of inferior kind, breed, or stock; mean; worthless; shabby; as, a *scrubby* ox; a *scrubby* boy. **2.** Covered with or consisting of scrub; as, a *scrubby* region; *scrubby* forest. **scrubbed‡.**

—**scrub'by-ish**, *a.* Rather scrubby.

scrubd, *pp.* Scrubbed. PHIL. SOC.

scrub'-oak", scrub'-ōk', *n.* Any one of several dwarf-like North-American species of oak. Specifically: (1) The shrub-oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*) of the eastern and middle United States, a shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with obovate wedge-shaped leaves, growing thickly in sandy barrens and rocky hills from New England to Ohio and Kentucky. **bear'-oak"‡**; **black scrub-oak‡.** (2) A small, scraggy, rough-barked tree (*Q. Catesbæi*) of dry pine-barrens in the southeastern United States. **barren scrub-oak‡**; **Turkey oak‡.** (3) A very variable shrub or tree (*Q. undulata*) of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.

scrub'-pine", scrub'-poin', *n.* Either of two American pines, the Jersey pine and the gray pine. The latter is called also *Northern scrub-pine*. See PINE.

scrub'stone", scrub'stōn', *n.* A species of sandstone used for scrubbing stone steps, etc.

scruff, scruf, *vi.* In the game of golf, to graze the grass with the club in striking. [Var. of SCUFF, *v.*]

scruff¹, *n.* The nape or outer back part of the neck, or the loose skin covering this part. [For SCUFF¹, *n.*, var. of SCUFT, < Ice. *skopt*, hair of the head.] **skruff‡.**

scruff²‡, *n.* Same as SCURF¹.

scruff'y, scruf'i, *a.* [Colloq. or Obs.] Scurfy.

scruge, scrūj, *v.* [Colloq. or Vulgar.] **I.** *t.* To force, crush, or bend down; compel to crouch: **II.** *i.* To crouch; as, he *scruged* into the hollow. Compare SCROUGE.

scrum'mage, scrum'ij, *n.* & *v.* [Prov. Eng.] Scrimmage.

scrump'tious, scrump'shus, *a.* [Slang.] **1.** Very particular; overnice or fastidious; dainty; as, don't be *scrumptious*. **2.** Particularly elegant or stylish; fine; charming; as, his turnout was *scrumptious*.

scrunch, scrunch, *v.* & *n.* [Colloq.] Same as CRUNCH.

scru'ple, scrū'pl, *v.* [SCRU'PLED; SCRU'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To entertain scruples concerning; doubt or demur to on conscientious grounds; be suspicious of: now almost always with an infinitive clause; as, to *scruple* to lie.

> Others long before them, on the contrary, *scrupled* more the books of heretics, than of Gentiles. MILTON *Areopagitica, Speech* p. 38. [E. A. '68.]

2†. To affect with scruples; cause to hesitate from motives of conscience.

II. *i.* To entertain scruples or doubts; be reluctant or unwilling to act because of conscientious objections; hesitate from considerations of right or expediency; as, he *scrupled* at nothing to accomplish his purpose.

—**scru'pler**, *n.* One who scruples or hesitates because of having scruples. **scru'pu-list†.**

scru'ple¹, *n.* Doubt or uncertainty regarding a question of moral right or duty; hesitation or unwillingness to act arising from doubt as to whether something is right or expedient; reluctance due to disapproval of conscience or judgment; as, the governor had *scruples* about signing the death-warrant; conscientious *scruples*.

> Many pause on the brink of a crime, who have contemplated it at a distance without *scruple*. SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well* ch. 33, p. 348. [D. F. & CO.]

[< OF. *scrupule*, < L. *scrupulus*; see SCRUPLE², *n.*]

—**to make scruple**, to hesitate from motives of conscience; as, he *made* no *scruple* of committing murder.—**to stand on s.**, to stand on ceremony; be minutely observant of form; as, I did not *stand on scruple* about calling.

scru'ple², *n.* **1.** An apothecaries' weight of twenty grains, or one twenty-fourth of an ounce troy: indicated by the character ℈. **2.** A small fraction; minute quantity; least bit; particle; as, I do not care a *scruple*.

> Nay, I'll come: if I lose a *scruple* of this sport, let me be boiled to death with melancholy. SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act ii, sc. 5.

3†. Specifically: (1) One-sixtieth, especially of a degree or an hour. (2) One-twelfth of an inch; a line. (3) One-twelfth of the diameter of the sun or the moon; a digit. (4) In geometry, one-tenth of an inch. (5) One two-hundredth of an hour; eighteen seconds. [< OF. *scrupule*, < L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone.]

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

scru'ple-ness†, *n.* Scrupulousness.

scru'pu-lize†, *vt.* & *vi.* To scruple.

scru"pu-los'i-ty, scrū"pi-los'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Scrupulousness. **2.** A scruple; an overrefinement.

> For the thousand tints—the grains—which in life diversify the nose, the chin, the cheek—which a Reynolds can but coarsely counterfeit—he cared nothing at all about them. He left such *scrupulosities* to opticians and anatomists. CHARLES AND MARY LAMB *Mrs. Leicester's School, Royal Academician* p. 309. [A. & S. '86.]

[< L. *scrupulositas*, < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*; see SCRUPLE², *n.*]

scru'pu-lous, scrū'pu-lus, *a.* **1.** Influenced by or exercising scruples; cautious in action for fear of doing wrong; hesitating or abstaining from motives of conscience; nicely conscientious; as, a *scrupulous* dealer.

That condition of the heart and understanding which renders men cautious in their judgment, and *scrupulous* in their dealings, unfits them for revolutionary seasons. H. HALLAM *Literature of Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 378. [SH. & CO. '63.]

2. Resulting from the exercise of scruples; exact; nice; punctilious; precise; as, *scrupulous* care; a *scrupulous* life. **3**†. Prone to scruple or object; carping; captious. **4**†. Meriting scruple; of dubious justice or propriety. [< F. *scrupuleux*, < L. *scrupulosus*; see SCRUPULOSITY.]

Synonyms: see PRECISE.

—scru'pu-lous-ly, *adv.*—**scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being scrupulous; extreme nicety, preciseness, or conscientiousness.

scru'ta-ble†, *a.* Discoverable or ascertainable by scrutiny. [< LL. *scrutabilis*, < L. *scrutor*; see SCRUTATOR.]

scru-ta'tion†, *n.* Scrutiny; search.

scru-ta'tor, scru-tē'ter, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who scrutinizes or searches closely; a close examiner or inquirer. **2.** [Eng.] An officer in Cambridge University. [L., < *scrutatus*, pp. of *scrutor*, examine, < *scruta*, rubbish.]

scru'thing-bag", scrū'dhing-bag', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bag of coarse material for straining cider.

scru"tin', scrū'tan', *n.* [F.] Scrutiny; specifically, the act of balloting or voting.—**scru"tin' d'ar"ron-disse'ment**, in France, a method of voting for the Chamber of Deputies, by which, the arrondissement being the basis of representation, the elector votes only for his local candidates: opposed to **scrutin de liste**, in which the voter casts his ballot for the whole number of deputies apportioned to his department.

scru'ti-nant, scrū'ti-nant, *a.* [Rare.] Scrutinizing; observing closely; examining.

I would fain please you, and myself with you; and live here in my Venetian palace, luxurious; *scrutinant* of dome, cloud, and cockle-shell. RUSKIN *Fors* vol. vi, letter lxxii, p. 245. [W. & S. '86.]

scru'tine†, *vi.* To make investigation.

scru"ti-neer', scrū"ti-nīr', *n.* A scrutinizer; specifically, in England, a person who examines votes at an election and decides upon their validity.

scru'ti-nize, scrū'ti-naiz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To examine or observe closely in detail; investigate minutely; as, to *scrutinize* a gem or a plan.

II. *i.* To make close examination or investigation; as, to *scrutinize* into every detail. **scru'ti-nate**†; **scru'ti-nise**‡; **scru'ti-ny**†.

Synonyms: see EXAMINE.

—scru'ti-ni"zer, *n.* One who scrutinizes or examines closely; a scrutineer. **scru'ti-ni"ser**‡.—**scru'ti-ni"zing**-[or **-sing-**]**ly**, *adv.* In a scrutinizing or searching manner; with scrutiny.

scru'ti-nous, scrū'ti-nus, *a.* [Rare.] Closely examining; scrutinizing.—**scru'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

scru'ti-ny, scrū'ti-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of scrutinizing; close observation or examination; minute investigation; rigid inquiry; as, his papers were subjected to the *scrutiny* of the custom-house.

The very largest masses of the Universe share with the very smallest this property of being beyond the direct *scrutiny* of the human senses—the one set because they are so far away, and the other because they are so small.
BALFOUR STEWART *Conservation of Energy* § 9, p. 7. [A. '74.]

2. In English practise, an authoritative examination of the ballots cast at an election, in order to correct the poll. **3.** *Eccl.* (1) Formerly, the examination and instruction of catechumens in Lent preliminary to their baptism on Easter. (2) A method of electing the Pope by secret ballot, two-thirds plus one being requisite to elect. (3) *Canon Law.* A ticket or ballot. [< LL. *scrutinium*, < L. *scrutor*; see SCRUTATOR.]

Synonyms: see INQUIRY.

scru'to, scrū'tō, *n.* A movable trap-door in theaters, arranged with springs to aid in effecting quick appearances and disappearances.

scru"toir', scrū"twār', *n.* A cabinet-like writing-desk with a door that, opening downward, serves as a table; an escritoire. [< F. *escritoire*, < LL. *scriptorium*; see SCRIPTORIUM.]

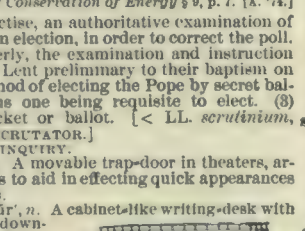

An 18th-century Scrutoir.

scri-toir'†.

scruze†, *vt.* To crush; crowd; squeeze. **scruse**†.

scry[1]†, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To descry. **2.** To see visions in a crystal. **skry**†.
—**scry'er**†, *n.*

scry[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To proclaim.
II. *i.* To cry out. **skry**†.

scrymet, *vi.* Same as SCRIME.

scryt†, *n.* **1.** A cry. **2.** A flock of wild fowl. **skryt**†.

scuch'on†, *n.* Same as ESCUTCHEON. **scouch'ou**†.

scud, scud, *v.* [SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or pass swiftly over, as if in haste; as, to *scud* the wave. **2.** *Tanning.* To scrape (hides or skins) by hand, after removal of the hair. **3.** [Scot.] To beat on the buttocks; spank.

II. *i.* **1.** To move, run, or fly swiftly; specifically, to run or drive rapidly before the wind, as a ship with little or no sail set; as, clouds *scud* across the sky.

As from the wattled pens the villain wolf
Chased out, *scuds* darkling to the forests hoar.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 10, st. 2.

2. [Scot.] To skip flat stones over the surface of water. [< Dan. *skyde*, scud, akin to SHOOT.]

—scud'ding-stone", *n.* [Scot.] A skipping-stone.
—scud'der, *n.* One who or that which scuds.

scud, *n.* **1.** The act of scudding or moving swiftly or hastily; a driving along; a rushing or running rapidly. **2.** Light, vapory clouds driven rapidly before the wind; also, ocean foam or spray driven swiftly in a storm.

And the chill, driving *scud* of the breakers
Beat thick on his forehead in vain.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Fight of Paso Del Mar* st. 4.

3. A small crustacean, a beach-flea. **4.** [School Slang.] A swift runner. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A light, swiftly passing shower. (2) A small number of larks, less than a flock. **6.** [Scot.] A slap with the open hand.

scud-dawn', scud-dân', *n.* [Local, Ir.] A young herring.

scud'dick, scud'ic, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Anything of very small value; a mere trifle. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A shilling.

scud'dle[1], scud'l, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** *i.* To cleanse; scrub.
II. *i.* To do common kitchen-work; drudge.

scud'dle[2]†, *vi.* To run hastily; scuttle; scurry.

scud'dle, *n.* [Scot.] A common kitchen servant; scullion.

scud'lar†; **scud'ler**†.

scud'dy, scud'i, *n.* [Scot.] A naked infant; new-born child.

scu'do, scū'dō, *n.* [SCU'DI, scū'dī, *pl.*] **1.** An Italian coin nearly equivalent to a dollar. See COIN. **2.** *Jewelry.* The space within the outer bezel of a ring. [It., < L. *scutum*, shield.]

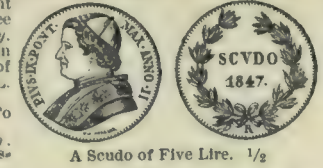

A Scudo of Five Lire. 1/2

scue†, *vt.* & *vi* To skew.

scu'fe, scūf, *n.* [Scot.] A tennis-racket.

scuff, scuf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To wear rough on the surface; rub or wear off the finish or polish of; as, this suit is all *scuffed* off. **2.** [Scot.] To graze lightly.

II. *i.* To walk with a dragging or scraping movement of the feet; shuffle. [< Sw. *skuffa*, shove.]

scuff[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCRUFF[1]. **scuft**†.

scuff[2], *n.* [New Eng.] A light shoe or slipper.

scuff[3]†, *n.* Same as SCURF[1].

scuf'fle, scuf'l, *v.* [SCUF'FLED; SCUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* To remove or put by or with a scuffle.

The transaction in which Philip of Königsmarck was *scuffled* out of this mortal scene.
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 22. [E. & L. '91.]

II. *i.* **1.** To struggle roughly with grappling, pulling, scraping of feet, and the like; strive confusedly; engage in any disorderly contest; as, to *scuffle* with an assailant. **2.** To make one's way by or as by struggling; as, to *scuffle* along in life. [Freq. of SCUFF, *v.*]

scuf'fle[1], *n.* A disorderly struggle carried on by grappling, pulling, pushing, or the like; any disorderly struggle or contest at close quarters; confused fight.

By that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great *scuffle*. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 187. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

scuf'fle[2], *n.* **1.** [Dial. or Prov.] A Dutch hoe or thrust-hoe. See illus. under HOE. **scuf'fle-hoe"**†. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A child's bib. [Var. of SHOVEL.]
—**scuf'fle-har"row**, *n.* A sharp-bladed cultivator or scarifier.

scuf'fler[1], scuf'ler, *n.* One who engages in a scuffle.

scuf'fler[2], *n.* *Agric.* A scuffle-harrow.

scuff'y, scuf'i, *a.* [Colloq. or Scot.] Having the finish worn off; scuffed; shabby; seedy; as, *scuffy* clothing.

scuf'l, scuf'ld. Scuffle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

scug, scug'ger-y, scug'gy. Same as SKUG, etc.

scul, sculd. Scull, etc. PHIL. Soc.

scul-dud'der-y, *n.* Skulduddery.

scul-dug'ger-y, scul-dug'er-i, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Mean, contemptible actions; conspiracy or plotting: often used in a political sense. **skul-dug'ger-y**†.

sculk, sculk'er. Same as SKULK, etc.

scull, scul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat, with a single oar worked at the stern. See SCULL[1], *n.*, 1. **2.** To propel with a pair of sculls or spoon-oars.

II. *i.* **1.** To use a sculling-oar or pair of sculls in propelling a boat. **2.** To be or admit of being propelled by a sculling-oar or sculls; as, this boat *sculls* easily. **3.** To go as if driven by sculls.

The driver of the stuhlwagen *skulled* along until we arrived at the . . . village of Blankanese.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 27. [R. & S. '76.]

4. In skating, to progress in a sinuous track (usually backward) without lifting the feet from the ice. **skull**‡.

scull[1], *n.* **1.** A long oar used over the stern, by working it from side to side with a twist at every stroke, producing the effect of a screw propeller. **2.** A light, short-handled spoon-oar used in pairs by one person, over the sides of a boat. **3.** A small boat suitable for propulsion by sculling. See illus. under SHELL. [< SCULL[3], *n.*, bowl, var. of SKULL[1], *n.*] **skull**†.

scull[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The skua-gull.

scull[3]†, *n.* The skull; cranium.

scull[4]†, *n.* A school or shoal, as of fish.

scull'er[1], scul'er, *n.* **1.** One who propels a boat with a scull or a pair of sculls. **2.** A boat so propelled.

scul'ler[2]†, *n.* A household officer who has the care of the pots, dishes, and other kitchen utensils; scullion.

scul'ler-y, scul'er-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A room where pots, dishes, and other kitchen or cooking utensils are kept and cleaned; the place where the coarse and dirty household work is done; a back kitchen. **2**†. Kitchen refuse. [< OF. *escuellier*, < LL. *scutellarium*, < L. *scutella*; see SCUTELLA[2].] **skul'ler-y**†; **squil'la-ry**†.

scul'lion, scul'yun, *n.* **1.** A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen. **2.** A base, disreputable person; low wretch. [< OF. *escouillon*, dish-cloth, < *escouve*, < L. *scopa*, broom.] **scol'lon**†.
—**scul'lion-ize**, *vi.* To serve as scullion; do mean or dirty kitchen-work.—**scul'lion-ly**†, *a.* Like a scullion.
—**scul'lion-ry**†, *n.* The work or duties of a scullion.

sculp, sculp, *vt.* **1.** To carve or make by carving, as in stone; sculpture; grave; cut: once in literary use, now chiefly colloquial or humorous. **2.** [Newfoundland.] To remove the skin and blubber from; fleuse; as, to *sculp* a seal. **3.** In making roofing-slate, to break (slate blocks) across the grain into lengths for splitting. [< L. *sculpo*, carve.]
—**sculp'ing-knife"**, *n.* A broad clasp-knife used in sculping seals.

sculp, *n.* [Newfoundland.] The pelt of a seal with the blubber attached.

scul'per, *n.* Same as SCORPER.

scul'pin, scul'pin, *n.* **1.** A cottoidean fish of northern waters, of little value as food. Sculpins are elongate, with the head usually large, depressed, and spiny.

The *sculpin* is a lazy rascal, and spends his time chiefly in lying on the bottom, with his fins spread, waiting till food is brought within his reach. He eats everything that is edible, and will therefore bite at any bait.
R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 3, p. 19. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

(1) A cottid, especially of the genus *Cottus*. The daddy-sculpin or big sculpin (*C. scorpius*) is a common North Atlantic species of which the North-American form is a variety (*grœnlandicus*). *C. œneus* and *C. octodecemspinosus* are found on the Atlantic coast of the eastern United States. (2) A deep-water hemitripterid, as the sea-raven. **2.** The California scorpene. **3.** A callionymoid fish, a dragonet. **4.** [Slang, New Eng.] A contemptible fellow; mischief-maker. [Perhaps cor. of SCORPION.]

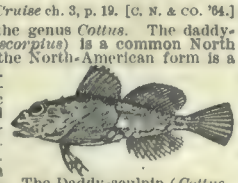

The Daddy-sculpin (*Cottus scorpius*). 1/21

sculp'sit, sculp'sit. He sculptured or engraved (it): used on an engraving or piece of statuary to designate the engraver or sculptor by whom it was executed; as, Powers *sculpsit*. Abbreviated *sc.*, *sculp.*, or *sculps.* [L., ind. pf. 3d per. s. of *sculpo*, carve.]

sculp'tile†, *a.* Sculptured; carved; graven.

sculp'tor, sculp'ter, *n.* **1.** One who sculptures; especially, an artist in sculpture; one who executes statues and other objects by carving or graving them from stone or other hard material, or by modeling them in some plastic substance, preparatory to graving or casting.

A *sculptor* wields
The chisel, and the stricken marble grows
To beauty. BRYANT *The Flood of Years* l. 42.

2. [S.] *Astron.* See CONSTELLATION, 13. [L., < *sculpo*, carve.]

—sculp'tress, *n.* A female sculptor.

sculp'ture, sculp'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* [SCULP'TURED; SCULP'TUR-ING.] **1.** To carve or grave out of stone, wood, or metal; fashion by carving or graving in or on stone, wood, or metal, or by casting in metal; as, to *sculpture* a statue. See illus. under MODELING-STAND. **2.** To represent or portray in sculpture; as, to *sculpture* Venus. **3.** To embellish with sculpture; as, to *sculpture* a façade.

sculp'ture, *n.* **1.** The art of fashioning figures out of stone or other solid material by carving or chiseling, or of modeling them in some plastic substance, for subsequent reproduction by carving or by casting, as in bronze; also, sometimes, the art of engraving gems or medals. Sculpture is that free branch of the fine arts that imitates natural objects, chiefly the human body, by representing in solid form their true proportions, either in all three dimensions or in those of length and breadth only. It is either (1) **sculpture proper**, where the proportions of all three dimensions are reproduced, or (2) **relief**, where that of thickness or depth is relatively reduced. The latter approaches painting in effect. (See ART.) The modern sculptor usually models his work in moist clay, which in the case of a large statue is supported by a skeleton framework. If the work is to be in marble, a plaster cast is then taken from this model, and a copy is made of it by a skilled workman, the sculptor generally putting on the finishing touches.

What *sculpture* is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. ADDISON *Spectator* Nov. 6, 1711.

2. Any work carved or fashioned in or on stone, wood, metal, clay, or other material; carved work; as, a *sculpture* on a tomb.

Here we noticed that the sides of the tunnel were covered with quaint *sculptures*, mostly of mailed figures driving in chariots.
HAGGARD *King Solomon's Mines* ch. 7, p. 89. [H. '87.]

3. *Zool.* The markings or pattern of markings upon a surface, as a shell or an elytrum, exhibiting raised or incised lines or areas. **4.** The act or an act of sculpturing or carving; applied specifically in geology to the action of water or of sand in eroding rocks and determining the form of the land surface.

Many a blow and biting *sculpture*
Polish'd well those stones elect.
BARING-GOULD *Myths of Middle Ages, Schamir* [quot.] in second series, p. 122. [R. '68.]

5†. An illustration printed from an engraved block or plate; an engraving. [F., < L. *sculptura*, < *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpo*, carve.]

—sculp'tur-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.—**sculp'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

sculp'tured, sculp'churd *or* -tiūrd, *pa.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having raised or incised markings on the surface.
—sculptured tortoise, the wood-tortoise.

sculp"tur-esque', sculp'chur esc', *a.* Resembling or having the characteristics of sculpture; seeming as if produced by careful molding or chiseling; coldly, quietly, or grandly beautiful; purely formed; clear-cut; stately; statuesque; as, *sculpturesque* forms.

Her face rather emaciated, so that its *sculpturesque* beauty was the more pronounced.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 148. [H. '76.]

sculp'tur-ing, *n.* *Zool.* Same as SCULPTURE, 3.

sculsh, sculsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & New Eng.] Rejected or unwholesome stuff; unwholesome sweets.

scum, scum, *v.* [SCUMMED; SCUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take scum from; remove froth or impurities from the surface of; skim. **2**†. To move swiftly upon; skim over.
II. *i.* **1.** To become covered with scum. **2**†. To rise, form, or be deposited as scum, **3**†. To pass swiftly; skim. **scom**†; **skum**†.

scum, *n.* **1.** Impure or extraneous matter that rises to or collects upon the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation; minute vegetation on stagnant water; also, the scoria or dross of molten metals; hence, also, foam; froth; as, the *scum* of fermenting wine; the *scum* of a furnace.

In all times, weeds and *scum*, and all that is worthless, float on the surface, and precious gems lie at the bottom of the deep.
NEWMAN *Essays* vol. ii, essay xiii, pt. iii, p. 269. [L. G. & CO. '90.]

2. Figuratively, vile elements; refuse; offscourings; as, a locality inhabited by the *scum* of the city. [< Dan. *skum*; cp. G. *schaum*, Ice. *skūm*, foam.] **skum**†.

scum'ber, scum'ber. [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *vi.* To dung: said especially of foxes. **II.** *n.* Dung, especially fox-dung.

scum'ble, scum'bl, *vt.* [SCUM'BLED; SCUM'BLING.] **1.** *Oil-painting.* To soften and blend the colors of by rubbing over them a brush or finger charged with comparatively dry color. **2.** In chalk- and pencil-drawing, to soften the harsh outlines of by rubbing or spreading with the stump or blunt end of the chalk. [Freq. of SCUM.]

scum'ble, *n.* The softening or blending of tints or colors produced by scumbling.

scumd, *pp.* Scummed. PHIL. Soc.

scum'mer†, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCUMBER.

scum'mer[2], scum'er, *n.* [Archaic.] A skimmer.

scum'mings, scum'ingz, *n. pl.* Skimmings.

scum'my, scum'i, *a.* Covered with or of the nature of scum; as, a *scummy* pool; *scummy* matter.

scun[1], scun, *v.* [SCUNNED; SCUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to skip, as a stone on the water. **II.** *i.* To skim, or pass swiftly. [< Norw. *skunna*, hurry.] **scon**‡; **scoon**‡.

scun[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To reproach publicly.

scun'cheon, *n.* Same as SCONCHEON.

scun'ner, scun'er, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *i.* To nauseate; affect with loathing; disgust. **II.** *t.* To become affected with nausea; be disgusted; have a strong aversion, as, a sight to make one *scunner*. **scon'ner**†; **skun'ner**†.

scun'ner, *n.* [Scot.] Nausea; loathing; aversion.

scup, scup, *vi.* [Local, N. Y. & N. J.] To swing in a scup.

scup[1], scup, *n.* A valuable sparoid food-fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*), common on the coast of the eastern United States, having an ovate compressed body with an elevated back and an antrorse spine before the dorsal; also, a related species. [< Am. Ind. *mishcup*, < *mishe-kuppe*, thick-scaled.] **scup-paug'**‡, *C.* **(scup'paug,** *W.*) [Am. Ind.].

1. Common Scup or Scuppaug (*Stenotomus chrysops*). 2. Goat's-head Porgy or Gulf-scup (*S. caprinus*).

scup[2], *n.* [Local, N. Y. & N. J.] A swing, especially one suspended by posts and a cross-piece. [< D. *schop*, swing.]

scup'per, scup'ər, *n. Naut.* **1.** One of the holes in a vessel's side at the level of the deck, to let water run off the deck. **scup'per-hole'**‡.

> We encountered a fleet of large sloops . . . deeply laden, and as they rolled along they dipped a volume of water which immediately poured out again in great streams from their *scuppers*.
> R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 14, p. 109. (C. S. & CO. '64.]

2. The gutter bordering the deck, discharging through such openings. [< OF. *escupir*, spit out, < L. *exspuo*, < *ex*, out, + *spuo*, spit.]

-scup'per-hose', *n.* A piece of hose temporarily leading outward from a scupper-hole, to prevent the water discharged there from soiling the vessel's side.— **-s. leather**, *n.* A piece of leather for the same purpose as scupper-hose. **-s. nail**, *n.* A short broad-headed nail, suitable for attaching leather to wood.— **-s. plug**, *n.* A plug for stopping a scupper.— **-s. shoot**, *n.* A pipe for carrying off water from the spar-deck. **-s. tube**‡.— **-s. valve**, *n.* A valve outside a scupper-hole, to keep water from passing inward.

scup'per-nong, scup'ər-nong, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A variety of the southern fox-grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*), cultivated in the south; also, a white wine made therefrom. See WINE.

scup'pet†, *rt.* To shovel; spade.

scup'pet†, *n.* A shovel or spade of uniform width, the sides turning a little inward. **scup'pit**†.

scur, scûr, *n.* Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To skin; touch lightly; pass over swiftly. **II.** *i.* To scurry; scour. **skirr**‡.

scur, *n.* [Scot.] A stunted horn, as of a heifer.

scurf, scûrf, *vt.* To whiten or discolor, as with scurf.

> This had been done against a bitter east wind, with a low scud of snow flying into the teeth, and *scurfing* the darkening road with gray.
> BLACKMORE *Kit and Kitty* ch. 23, p. 75. [H. '89.]

scurf[1], *n.* **1.** The exfoliated scarf-skin thrown off in minute scales, as in dandruff. **2.** Any extraneous scaly matter adhering to a surface; worthless or impure coating or covering; as, a *scurf* of dirt on a wall.

> There is great abatement of the inwards of religion when the debates about it pass to a *scurf* outside.
> R. LEIGHTON *Works* vol. ii, ser. xxxviii, p. 425. [L. G. & CO. '69.]

3. Specifically: (1) Minute loose bran-like scales on the surface of some tissues, as leaves. (2) A polyp-growth on oysters. **4.** [Slang.] A worthless or contemptible person or such persons collectively; specifically, a non-union laborer employed at the London docks. [< AS. *scurf*, < *scurfan*, scrape.] **scruff**‡; **skurf**†.

—scurf'skin", *n.* The scarf-skin.

scurf[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sewen. **scurff**‡; **skurff**‡.

scurf'er, scûrf'ər, *n.* One who removes scale from the inside of steam-boilers.

scurf'y, scûrf'i, *a.* [SCURF'I-ER; SCURF'I-EST.] Covered with, resembling, or consisting of scurf; scabby; as, a *scurfy* skin; a *scurfy* coating.

—scurf'i-ness, *n.* The condition of being scurfy.

scurge, *v.* & *n.* Scourge. PH. S.: also obsolete form.

scur'rer†, *n.* One who scurries or scours; a scout.

scur'ri-er, scur'i-ər, *n.* One who scurries.

scur'ril, scur'il, *a.* Such as befits a low jester; grossly opprobrious or vulgar; scurrilous. **scur'rile**‡.

scur-ril'i-ty, scur-ril'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being scurrilous; also, that which is scurrilous; foul or obscene language; low or vile abusiveness; indecent jocularity; vulgar railing; as, *scurrility* of language; he used *scurrility*. **2**†. A scurrilous attack. [< F. *scurrilité*, < L. *scurrilitas*, < *scurra*, jester.]

scur'ril-ous, scur'il-us, *a.* Grossly indecent or vulgar, as befits low jesters or buffoons; characterized by vile abusiveness or vulgar jocularity or railing; opprobrious; vile: said usually of language or of one who uses it; as, a *scurrilous* speaker; a *scurrilous* attack; *scurrilous* jokes; a *scurrilous* journal.

Synonyms: see ABUSIVE.

scur'ril-ous-ly, *adv.*— **scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

scur'rit, scur'it, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The lesser tern.

scur'ry, scur'i, *v.* [SCUR'RIED; SCUR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to move with or as if with precipitate haste.

> The wind . . . *scurried* the snow south or east.
> HAMLIN GARLAND *A Little Norsk* ch. 4, p. 32. [A. '92.]

II. *i.* To move or run swiftly and with rapid movement, as a small creature in precipitate haste; hasten; scamper; as, the mice *scurried* across the floor.

> The beach-birds fleet. With twinkling feet,
> Hurry and *scurry* to and fro.
> JOHN W. CHADWICK *By the Sea-Shore* st. 2.

[< SCUR.] **skur'ry**‡.

scur'ry, *n.* [SCUR'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of scurrying; a movement, as running or flying, with bustle or precipitate haste. **2.** A flurry; whirl, as, a *scurry* of snow. **3.** A short improvised race by inferior or defeated horses. **skur'ry**‡.

scur'vied, scûr'vid, *a.* Afflicted with scurvy.

> We divided him [a fox] into nine portions, three for each of our *scurvied* patients.
> KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 27. [C. & P. '56.]

scur'vy, scûr'vi, *a.* [SCUR'VI-ER; SCUR'VI-EST.] **1.** Meanly low or contemptible; base; disgraceful; as, a *scurvy* trick. **2**†. Afflicted with scurvy; also, covered with scurf; scabby. [For SCURRY.]

scur'vi-ly, *adv.* In a scurvy or contemptible manner; meanly; basely; shabbily. **scur'vi-ness**, *n.* The quality of being scurvy; baseness; meanness.

scur'vy, *n. Pathol.* A disease characterized by extravasation of the blood in livid spots under the skin, by swollen, spongy, and bleeding gums or bowels, and by great prostration, languor, and occasional rheumatic pains.

All the forms of scurvy (*scorbutus*) are attributable to long-continued use of salted meats as food without the admixture of fresh vegetables, as on shipboard, where it was formerly common. Potatoes and onions are the best preventives and curatives, and since the canning of fresh vegetables has become common scurvy has been rare at sea. [< SCORBUTUS (see SCORBUTIC), confused with SCURVY, *a.*]

— button scurvy, an epidemic affection peculiar to southern Ireland, characterized by depraved nutrition, and by indolent button-like growths of the papillæ of the skin. **— land'-scur"vy**, *n.* Scurvy; attributed to various causes. Called also **the purples**, and by Canadian lumbermen **blackleg.— s.-grass**, *n.* **1.** A biennial herb (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of the mustard family, growing in northern Europe and arctic America, highly prized by arctic explorers for food and as a remedy for scurvy. **2.** Early winter cress. See WINTER CRESS.— **scu-s.**, *n.* Scurvy.

scuse, skiūs, *v.* & *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Excuse.

scut, scut, [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *rt.* To dock (an animal's tail). **II.** *a.* Short.— **scut**, *n.* **1.** A short tail, as of a hare. **2.** *Her.* A cony's tail, used as a bearing.

scu'ta, skiū'tə *or* scū'tə, *n.* Plural of SCUTUM.

scu'tage, skiū'tēj, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** Same as ESCUAGE. **2.** An assessment levied on each knight's fee, for furnishing the army. **3.** The tenure of lands where knight service had degenerated into escuage.

The royal prerogative in this respect having been greatly abused, it was made an item in Magna Charta that no scutage should be imposed without consent of Parliament.

> Henry II. . . . introduced the payment of *scutage*, by which the landowners contributed money instead of serving personally in arms.
> STUBBS *Early Plantagenets* ch. 10, p. 217. [E. & L. '76.]

[< LL. *scutagium*, < OF. *escuage*, < *escu*, shield, coin; see ESCUAGE.]

scu'tal, skiū'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scute or a scutum.

scu'tate, skiū'tet *or* -tēt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Covered with shield-like plates, scales, or scutella; scutellate. (2) Resembling a scute or large scale. **2.** *Bot.* Buckler shaped. [< L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield, < *scutum*, shield.]

scu'ta-ti-form", *a.* Same as SCUTIFORM.

scutch, scuch, *vt.* **1.** To dress, as textile fiber, by beating. Specifically: (1) To separate the woody parts from the valuable fiber of (retted flax-stocks). (2) To separate (cleaned and loosened cotton-fibers). (3) To separate, straighten, and cut to regular lengths (noss and refuse silk-fibers). **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To whip; beat; chastise. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] To beat or drub. [< OF. *escousser;* see SCUTCHER.]

scutch, *n.* **1.** A coarse tow separated from flax by scutching. **2.** A scutcher or scutching-machine.

—scutch'-blade", *n.* A hard, smooth piece of wood for scutching flax, etc. Compare SCUTCHING-SWORD.

scutch'eon, scuch'un, *n.* **1.** An escutcheon.

> Each at his trump a banner wore,
> Which Scotland's royal *scutcheon* bore.
> SCOTT *Marmion* can. 4, st. 6.

2. A metal plate or shield; an escutcheon, as on a door, knife, etc.; a name-plate or the like. See ESCUTCHEON. **3.** *Arch.* An angle of a building, particularly if obtuse; an old name. [Contr. of ESCUTCHEON.] **seuch'on**†; **scutch'in**‡; **scutch'ion**†.

scutch'eoned, scuch'und, *a.* Blazoned with or on a scutcheon; emblazoned; as, a *scutcheoned* panel.

scutch'eon-ry, scuch'un-ri, *n.* Emblematic blazonry.

scutch'er, scuch'ər, *n.* **1.** One who scutches. **2.** An implement, mechanism, or device used in scutching. Specifically: (1) A scutch-blade or the like for beating flax. (2) A beater in a flax-scutching machine, or the machine itself. See SCUTCHING-MACHINE. (3) In cotton-manufacture, a beating-machine or batting-machine. (4) In silk-manufacture, a beating-engine in which floss and refuse silk are prepared for carding. [< OF. *escoussoir*, < *escousser*, shake, < LL. *excussus*, shake much, < L. *excutio*, shake out, < *ex*, out, + *quatio*, shake.]

scutch'-grass", scuch'-grȧs', *n.* A cosmopolitan low-branching and creeping perennial grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), with 3 to 5 digitate spikes, valuable for covering barren land, binding sand, and in many places for pasture, especially in the South Atlantic United States. Called also *dog's-tooth grass*, *Bermuda grass*, and in India, where it is highly prized, *doob*. See DOOB.

scutch'ing[1], scuch'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SCUTCH, *v.*

—scutch'ing-ma-chine", *n.* **1.** A machine, usually constructed with rotating beaters, for scutching flax after braking. **2.** A similar machine used in cotton- and silk-manufacture. See SCUTCHER. **s.-mill**‡.— **s.-sword**, *n.* A broad wooden blade used in scutching flax by hand.— **s. tow**, *n.* Waste fiber from scutching hemp; codilla.

scutch'ing[2], *n.* Same as SCUTCHING.

scute, skiūt, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A thin plate or covering; a large scale; scutum; scutellum; as, the tympanic *scute;* a bony *scute* of a reptile or fish. **2**†. A military shield; buckler (see illus. under SCUTUM); also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon. **3**†. An old French coin. See COIN. [< OF. *escut*, shield, coin, < L. *scutum*, shield.]

scu'tel, skiū'tel, *n.* A scutellum.

scu-tel'la[1], skiu-tel'ə, *n.* Plural of SCUTELLUM.

scu-tel'la[2], *n.* **1.** [-LÆ, -LÄ *or* -LĒ, *pl.*] A scutellum. **2.** [S-] *Echin.* A genus typical of *Scutellidæ*. [< L. *scutella*, tray, < *scutra*, dish.]— **scu'tel-lar**, *a. Entom.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the scutellum; as, the *scutellar* (or basal posterior) angle of the wing.— **Scu"tel-la'ri-a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of bitter perennial herbs of the mint family, with opposite toothed leaves and 2-lipped flowers, the calyx enclosing the fruit, whence they are called **skullcaps.**— **scu'tel-late**, *a.* **1.** Platter-like; resembling in form a scutellum or scutella. **2.** Covered with scutella; having broad transverse scales in regular series; as, the *scutellate* tarsus of a bird. **scu'tel-in"ted**‡.— **scu"tel-la'tion**, *n. Ornith.* The presence or the arrangement of the scales on a bird's tarsus and toes.

Scu"tel-ler'i-dæ, skiū'tel'ər'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pentatomoidean bugs, especially those with a very large scutellum, tortoise-shaped body, 3-jointed tarsi, and tibiæ not spinous. **Scu-tel'ler-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< SCUTELLUM.]

— scu-tel'ler-id, *n.*— **scu-tel'ler-oid**, *a.*

scutelli-, scutell-. Derived from New Latin *scutellum* (see SCUTELLUM): combining forms.— **Scu-tel'li-dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of clypeastroidean echinoideans with test very flat, ambulacral furrows bifurcating and branching, and peristome flush.— **scu-tel'lid**, *n.*— **scu-tel'loid**, *a.* & *n.*— **scu-tel'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a scutellum; platter-shaped. **scu-tel'læ-form**‡.— **scu"tel-lig'er-ous**, *a.* Having a scutellum or scutella; scutigerous.— **scu'tel-lin(e)**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scutellidæ*. **scu-tel"li-plan'tar**, *W.* **(scu"tel-li-plan'tar**, *C.*), *n.* Having the planta or back of the tarsi scutellate, as larks among singing birds.— **scu-tel"li-plan-ta'tion**, *n.*— **Scu-tel"li-plan-ta'res**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A series of oscine birds with scutelliplantar tarsi.

scu-tel'lum, skiu-tel'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A small shield or plate. (1) *Zool.* (*a*) *Ornith.* A transverse tarsal scale of a bird. (*b*) *Entom.* The third of the four normal sclerites of the notum of each thoracic segment of an insect. See illus. under COLEOPTERA. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) A round flattened lichen-shield or apothecium, having an elevated rim derived from the thallus. (*b*) A shield-shaped portion of the embryo of certain grasses, usually regarded as a cotyledon. [NL., < L. *scutum*, shield.]

scuti-. Derived from Latin *scutum*, shield: a combining form.— **scu'ti-branch**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scutibranchia* or the *Scutibranchiata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Scutibranchia*.— **Scu"ti-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl.* A former suborder of rhipidoglossates with gills in a spiral on the left side of the gill-chamber, including *Neritidæ*, *Trochidæ*, etc.— **Scu"ti-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods, especially a section of prosobranchiates, including *Rhipidoglossa* and *Docoglossa*.— **scu"ti-bran'chiate**, *a.* & *n.*— **scu'ti-fer**, *n.* [Rare.] A shield-bearer; one deputed to bear his chieftain's shield; also, one of such rank as to be entitled to an escutcheon or heraldic shield; an esquire.— **scu-tif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Carrying a shield or buckler. **2.** Scutigerous.— **scu'ti-form**, *a.* Shield- or buckler-shaped; peltate.— **scu'ti-ger**, *n.* A cermatiid centiped.— **Scu"ti-ger'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Cermatiidæ*.— **scu-tig'er-ous**, *a. Zool.* Having a scute or scuta.— **scu'ti-ped**, *a. Ornith.* Having the tarsi scutellate or scaly.

scut'l, scut'ld. Scuttle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

scut'ter, scut'ər. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vi.* To run hastily; scuttle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hasty running. **2.** Diarrhea.

scut'tle[1], scut'l, *vt.* [SCUT'TLED; SCUT'TLING.] To make holes in the bottom, sides, or deck of (a ship); hence, to sink (a ship) by making holes in the bottom.

> Washington advised the navy board, now that the enemy had command of the river, to have all the American frigates *scuttled* and sunk immediately.
> IRVING *Washington* vol. iii, ch. 26, p. 295. [G. P. P. '61.]

scut'tle[2], *vi.* To run in or as if in great haste; scurry; hurry; as, the mice *scuttled* to their holes. [Freq. of SCUD.] **skut'tle**‡.

scut'tle[1], *n.* **1.** A small opening or hatchway, especially in the roof of a house or the deck of a ship; also, the lid closing such an opening. **2.** Any hole. [< OF. *escoutille*, < D. *schoot*, lap, bosom.] **skut'tle**‡.

—scut'tle-butt", *n. Naut.* A cask of drinking-water, usually placed on a vessel's deck, and having a square hole in the top. **s.-cask**‡; **scuttled kettle**‡.

scut'tle[2], *n.* **1.** A metal vessel for holding coal, called also *coal-scuttle* or *coal-hod;* rarely, a metal vessel or pail for other purposes.

> The Bergen [Norway] fish-market is something worth seeing. . . . From every direction women are coming running with tin *scuttles* swinging on their arms, in Bergen, fish is never carried in any other way.
> HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. iii, p. 235. [R. BROS. '86.]

2. A form of swabber used by bakers in cleaning ovens. **3**†. A broad shallow basket or dish; platter. [< AS. *scutel*, < L. *scutella;* see SCUTELLA[2].]

—scut'tle-dish"†, *n.* A flat wooden dish.

scut'tle[3], *n.* A hurried run; also, an affected gait; hence, something that aids in quickening the pace.

> The tail of the fish . . . acts as a *scuttle*, . . . to plough its way thro' the deep.
> MCCOSH *Typical Forms* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 56. [CON. & CO. '56.]

scut'tle-fish", *n.* Same as CUTTLEFISH.

scut'tler, scut'lər, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The streakfield.

scut'tling, scut'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Street fighting between rival gangs of young ruffians from different districts.

scu'tu-lum, skiū'tiu-lum *or* scū'tu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Pathol.* A shield-shaped scab or crust over a sore, specifically over ringworm of the scalp; literally, a small shield.

scu'tum, skiū'tum *or* scū'tum, *n.* [SCU'TA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The large oval or rectangular wooden or wicker shield of the Roman legionaries, often bent so as to fit close to the body, covered with leather, and bound with iron. It differed from the circular leather *parma* of the light infantry, the Spanish *cetra* of the auxiliaries, and the round *clypeus*.

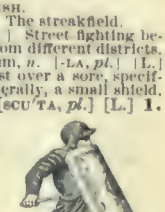

A Scutum, as borne by a Roman gladiator.

2. *Zool.* Some dermal or exoskeletal plate-like piece or part; a large scale, as one of those protecting a mantis or armadillo; a piece of a turtle's shell (see TORTOISE-SHELL); one of the bony plates of an alligator or sturgeon; the frontal shield of a coot; a dorsal plate of a myriapod, or the elytrum of an annelid; a scute; scutellum. Specifically: (1) *Entom.* The second of the sclerites of any notum, situated between the præscutum and the scutellum. (2) *Crust.* One of the two lower valves of an acorn-barnacle. (3) *Herp.* A gastrostege or urostege. **3.** *Old Law.* A shelter, as a penthouse, a shed, or an awning.

— Scutum Sobieskii or **Sobiescianum**, a constellation, the Shield of Sobieski. See CONSTELLATION, 53.

scyb'a-la, sib'ə-la, *n. pl.* [-LUM, *sing.*] *Pathol.* Hardened feces discharged in separate round lumps. [< Gr. *skybalon*, excrement.]— **scyb'a-lous**, *a.*

Scyd-mæ'ni-dæ, sid-mī'ni-dī *or* scid-mē'ni-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small clavicorn beetles with body mostly ovate and shining, hinder coxæ prominent, and eyes coarsely granulated. **Scyd-mæ'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skydmainos*, sullen, < *skydmainō*, be wroth.]

—scyd-mæ'nid, *a.* & *n.*— **scyd-mæ'noid**, *a.*

scye, sid, *n.* [Cant.] The armhole of a garment. [= SEY[2], *n.*, < Ice. *segi*, slice.] **arm'-scye"**‡.

Scy'el-ite, sai'el-ait, *n. Petrol.* A hornblende-peridotite rich in brown magnesia mica. [< Loch *Scye*, Scotland, where it is found.]

scyle†, *vt.* To separate; conceal; hide. Same as SKILL.

Scyl'la, sil'ə, *n. Class. Myth.* A sea-monster with six heads, twelve feet, and a voice like the yelp of a dog, that dwelt in a cave by the sea, whence she thrust out her heads to snatch seamen from passing ships. HOMER *Odyssey* bk. xii, l. 73. Opposite Scylla dwelt Charybdis, another sea-monster. In later classical times these Homeric monsters were localized in the Gulf of Messina, Scylla as a rock on the Italian and Charybdis as a whirlpool on the Sicilian side. See CHARYBDIS. [L., < Gr. *Skylla*.]

Scyl-læ'a, sil-lī'ɑ *or* -lē'ɑ, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Scyllæidæ.* **2.** [s-] A pelagic nudibranchiate of this genus, found on floating seaweed. [< L. *Scyllæus,* of Scylla, < *Scylla;* see SCYLLA.]

Scyllæa (*Scyllæa pelagica*).

Scyl-læ'i-dæ, sil-lī'i-dī *or* -lē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A pelagic family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates with body compressed and 2 large foliaceous appendages on each side, bearing gills on the inner faces. [< SCYLLÆA.] — **scyl-læ'id,** *n.*— **scyl-læ'oid,** *a.*

Scyl-lar'i-dæ, sil-lar'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of synaxidean macrurans with a depressed carapace and squamiform second antennæ. **Scyl'la-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skyllaros,* hermit-crab.] — **scyl-la'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **scyl-lar'id,** *n.*—**scyl'la-roid,** *a.*

One of the *Scyllaridæ* (*Ibacus incisus*).

Scyl-li'i-dæ, sil-lai'i-dī *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl.* The *Scylliorhinidæ.* **Scyl'li-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skylion,* dogfish.] — **scyl'li-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Scyl"li-o-rhin'i-dæ, sil'i-o-rin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scyliorhinoidean sharks, especially those having the nostrils shut off from the mouth; dogfishes. **Scyl"li-o-rhi'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skylion,* dogfish, + *rhinē,* shark.] — **scyl"li-o-rhin'id,** *n.*— **scyl"li-o-rhi'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

Scyl"li-o-rhi-noi'de-a, sil'i-o-ri-noi'dē-ɑ, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of asterospondylous sharks having the first dorsal behind the ventrals. [< SCYLLIORHINUS + -OID.] — **scyl"li-o-rhi-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

scyl'lite, sil'ait, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) resembling inosite, in certain cartilaginous fishes, as in the kidneys of the shark, and the liver of the dogfish and the skate. [< Gr. *skylion,* dogfish.]

scym'e-tar†, *n.* A simitar. **scym'i-tar†.**

scym-met'ri-ast, *a.* Like a simitar; simitar-shaped.

Scym'ni-dæ, sim'ni-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of tectospondylous sharks without an anal fin or dorsal spines, including the sleeper-sharks. **Scym'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *skymnos,* whelp.] — **scym'nid,** *n.* - **scym'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

scy'pha, sai'fɑ *or* ski'fɑ, *n. Bot.* Same as SCYPHUS.

scy'pher†, *vt.* & *vi.* To cipher.

scy'phi, sai'fai *or* ski'fi, *n.* Plural of SCYPHUS.

scyphi-, ‡ Derived either directly or through Latin **scypho-,** ‡ from Greek *skyphos,* cup; combining forms. — **scy-phif'er-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Bearing scyphi. — **scy'phi-form,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Goblet- or cup-shaped. **scy'phose†,** **2.** Boat-shaped; scaphoid. — **scy-phis'to-ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A young attached medusa developed from a scyphula. **scy'phis-tome‡,** — **scy-phis'to-mous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a scyphistoma. — **Scy"pho-bran'chi-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of percomorph fishes with saucer-like cctpharyngeals and myodome obsolete, including blennies, gobies, etc. — **scy'pho-branch,** *a.* & *n.*— **scy'phoman"cy,** *n.* Divination by means of a cup; one of the most ancient methods.— **Scy"pho-me-du'sæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of medusans, especially a subclass of hydrozoans having, when adult, 4 or 8 interradial groups of gastral filaments and genitalia developed from endoderm and interradial, as *Discomedusæ* and *Luernariæ.*— **scy"pho-me-du'san, scy"pho-me-du'soid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Scy-phoph'o-ri,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of physostomous fishes with pterotic cavities closed by special bones, including *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ.*— **scy'pho-phore,** *n.*— **scy-phoph'o-rous,** *a.*— **scy"pho-pol'yp,** *n. Zoöph.* A developed form of cœlenterate, differing from a hydropolyp in having the region about the mouth sunk in to form an esophageal tube: typified by a coral-animal or *Lucernaria.*— **scy'pho-stome,** *n. Zoöph.* A scyphistoma.— **Scy"pho-zo'a,** *n. Zoöph.* A subclass of *Cnidaria* including *Anthozoa* and *Scyphomedusæ.*

scy'phus, sai'fus *or* ski'fus, *n.* [SCY'PHI, sai'fai *or* ski'fi, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A bowl-shaped cup with two handles not carried above the rim, and no foot. **2.** *Bot.* A cup-shaped organ, as the crown of the corolla in the narcissus, or the cup-like summits of the podetia in many lichens. [L., < Gr. *skyphos,* cup.] **scy'pha‡.** — **scyph'u-la,** *n. Zoöph.* A scyphopolyp.— **scyph'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A cup-like organ from which arises the seta in scale-mosses.

scy'tal, sai'tal *or* ski'tal, *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale.*

scyt'a-le, sit'ɑ-lī *or* skit'ɑ-lē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of staff used at Sparta for sending despatches. A strip of parchment being rolled slantwise about it and then written on, the cipher could be read only when wound in the same way about an exactly similar staff. **2.** [S-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Scytalinæ.* **3.** A crotaloid snake. [L., < Gr. *skytalē,* staff, serpent.]

Scyt"a-li'næ, sit'ɑ-lai'nī *or* skit'ɑ-lī'nē, *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes with hinder teeth grooved and head slightly distinct. [< L. *scytale;* see SCYTALE.] — **scyt'a-lin(e,** *a.*

scythe, saidh, *vt.* [SCYTHED; SCYTH'ING.] **1.** To cut or mow with or as with a scythe. **2.** To arm or equip with a scythe or scythes: usually in the passive participle.

> 'Mid blazing helms and bucklers rough with gold
> Saw ye how swift the *scythed* chariot rolled?
> HEBER *The Passage of the Red Sea* l. 56.

scythe, *n.* **1.** A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, etc., sharpened on its inner or concave edge, and for use fastened at an angle to a long bent handle, or snath, by which it is swung with both hands; also, the implement formed by the blade and snath. **2.** A curved blade attached to the axles or wheels of some ancient war-chariots, for the purpose of cutting down enemies.

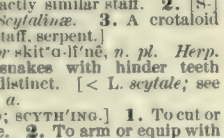

A Scythe and its Snath.

b, blade or scythe proper; *n,* nibs or handles; *s,* snath; *t,* head of the blade, showing the tang.

> In battle . . . they [the Britons] fought also on horses, and more especially in chariots, with *scythes* at the axles. SHARON TURNER *Anglo-Saxons* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 71. [L. G. & CO. '36.]

[< AS. *sīthe* (< *sīgthe*), scythe.] — **brush'scythe",** *n.* A short, stout scythe, usually fixed in a nearly straight handle, for cutting brush, brambles, etc. **brambles.‡; brier's.‡; bush's.‡.**— **scythe'man,** *n.* One who uses a scythe.— **s.'stone,** *n.* A whetstone suitable for sharpening scythes.— **s.'whet,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The veery, or tawny thrush.

Scyth'i-an, sith'i-ɑn, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scythia, the region north of the Black Sea, or, more widely, northern and central Asia. **Scyth'ic‡.**

Scyth'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient nomad stock (known to the Greeks as *Scolati*) dwelling along the north shore of the Black Sea; in a wider sense, a member of an unknown people northeast of these, extending far into Asia. The Scythians were Aryans much mixed with Mongol blood. They disappear from history about 100 B. C. **2.** A language of Scythians, of the Ural-Altaic family of languages.

scyth"ro-pas'mus, sith'ro-paz'mus *or* skith'ro-pɑs'mus, *n. Pathol.* A dull or fatigued look, a grave symptom in serious diseases. [< Gr. *skythrōpasmos,* sadness of countenance, < *skythros,* sullen, + *ōps,* countenance.]

scy-ti'tis, *n.* Same as CYTITIS. [< Gr. *skytos,* skin.]

scyto-. Derived from Greek *skytos,* hide, skin: a combining form.— **scy"to-dep'sic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of tanning.— **scytodepsic acid,** same as GALLIC ACID.— **scytodepsic principle,** same as TANNIN.— **Scy"to-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Echin.* The holothurians, including spinuculids.— **scy"to-der'ma-tous,** *a.*— **Scy-tod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A family of micrognathous spiders with 6 eyes in 3 groups. **Scy-to'des,** *n.* (t. g.)— **scy-tod'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **scy-to'doid,** *a.*— **Scy"to-ne-ma'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of fresh-water algæ having branched filaments enclosed in a mucilaginous sheath. **Scy"to-ne'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)— **scy"to-nem'a-toid, scy"to-nem'a-tous, scy"to-ne'moid,** *a.*— **scy"to-ne'min,** *n.* The deep-yellow or brown pigment that gives color to algæ of the order *Scytonemaceæ.*— **Scy"to-si"pho-na'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of marine algæ having unbranched membranaceous or tubular fronds. **Scy"to-si'phon,** *n.* (t. g.) **Scy"to-si-phon'e-æ‡.**— **scy"to-si"pho-na'ceous,** *a.*

sdain†, *v.* & *n.* Disdain. **sdayn†; sdeign†; sdein†.**

sdain'ful†, *a.* Disdainful.

'sdeath, sdeth, *interj.* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprise, or emphasis. [Cor. of *God's death.*]

sde-gno'so, sdē-nyō'sō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Fiery; scornful.

se-, *prefix.* Apart. [< L. *se-,* apart, by oneself, < *se,* oneself.]

set, *vt.* & *vi.* To see. **seen†; sen†.**

sea, sī, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water covering the larger portion of the earth's surface; the ocean: often in the plural with the same sense; as, ruler of the *seas.* In this sense frequent in compounds, as **sea-monster, sea-dog.**

> The dim, dark *sea,* so like unto Death,
> That divides and yet unites mankind!
> LONGFELLOW *The Building of the Ship* st. 13.

2. A large or considerable body of oceanic water partly or almost entirely enclosed by land — (1) by the continental masses or their projections, as the Mediterranean or the Adriatic *Sea,* or (2) by these in connection with lines or groups of islands, as the Caribbean *Sea,* or (3) by islands alone, as the Java *Sea.* **3.** Less frequently, a large inland body of water; a large lake; rarely, a small lake; as, the Caspian *Sea;* the Dead *Sea;* the *Sea* of Galilee.

In a decision delivered at the October term, 1893, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Great Lakes were seas, in the legal sense of the term, and assigned the following reasons:

> The Great Lakes possess every essential characteristic of *seas.* They are of large extent in length and breadth; they are navigable the whole distance in either direction by the largest vessels known to commerce; objects are not distinguishable from the opposite shores; they separate, in many instances, States, and in some instances constitute the boundary between independent nations; and their waters, after passing long distances, debouch into the ocean. The fact that their waters are fresh and not subject to the tides does not affect their essential character as *seas.* U. S. SUPREME COURT *U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 249, U. S. vs. Rodgers,* 150.

4. The swell of the ocean; also, the course, flow, or set of the waves; as, a heavy *sea;* to steam against the *sea.* **5.** Figuratively: (1) That which resembles or suggests the sea in some respect; something vast, boundless, or wide-spread; as, a *sea* of humanity; a *sea* of flame; a *sea* of troubles.

> God . . . is that *sea* of goodness whereof whoso tasteth shall thirst no more. HOOKER *Eccles. Polity* bk. i, p. 105. [R. & S. '88.]

(2) *Script.* The great bronze laver in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. [< AS. *sæ,* sea.]

Phrases, etc.: — **at full sea,** at the height or flood of the tide; hence, at the highest point; at the height; as, his anger is now *at full sea.*— **at sea. 1.** On the ocean. **2.** Figuratively, at a loss what to do or how to act; in bewilderment or perplexity.— **beyond seas,** see BEYOND, *prep.* — **brazen sea,** same as SEA, 5 (2). *2 Kings* xxv, 13.— **closed sea,** a sea over which the sovereign of the adjoining shores has dominion. See MARE CLAUSUM. **mare clausum‡.**— **inland sea,** a large area of water, either salt or fresh, without outlet to the ocean.— **in sea-pay,** in commission, as a ship, for actual service at sea.— **long sea,** a swell of the sea characterized by long, steady, uniform waves.— **main sea,** the open ocean.— **molten sea,** same as SEA, 5 (2). *1 Kings* vii, 23.— **on the sea. 1.** On the ocean; afloat. **2.** Along the sea; on the seacoast; as, a city *on the sea.*— **sea's'n'corn,** *n.* A barnacle.— **sea-adder,** *n.* **1.** The 15-spined stickleback. **2.** A British pipefish, as *Syngnathus acus.*— **sea-anchor,** *n.* See ANCHOR.— **sea-angel,** *n.* The angel-fish.— **sea-ape,** *n.* **1.** The sea-fox. **2.** The sea-otter.— **sea-apple,** *n.* [Jamaica.] The fruit of a palm (*Manicaria Plukenetii*) of Trinidad and the South-American coast, often washed ashore on Jamaica. Called also *petit coco-de-mer.* **sea-coconut‡.**— **sea-arrow,** *n.* **1.** A flying squid. **2.** An arrow-worm or sagittid.— **sea-asparagus,** *n.* A soft-shelled crab.— **sea-bank,** *n.* **1.** A bank or dike to keep out the sea; sea-wall. **2.** The seashore.— **sea-bar,** *n.* A sea-swallow. — **sea-barrow,** *n.* The egg-case of a skate or ray, which resembles a hand-barrow; sea-purse. See illus. under BARROW.— **sea-basket,** *n.* A basket-fish (*Astrophyton*). See illus. under BASKET-FISH.— **sea-bat,** *n.* **1.** A platacoid fish of the South Pacific, having a compressed body, with the height greater than its length, and wing-like fins. **2.** A maltheid batfish.— **sea-beard,** *n.* A filamentous green seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*).— **sea-beast,** *n.* A marine mammal.— **sea-beat,** *a.* Beaten by the waves of the sea. **sea-beaten‡.**— **sea-beaver,** *n.* The sea-otter.— **sea-beet,** *n.* A perennial herb (*Beta maritima*) growing wild on the seacoast in Great Britain, and occasionally used as spinach or greens.— **sea-bells,** *n.* [Eng.] A species of bindweed (*Calystegia* or *Convolvulus Soldanella*) growing on the seashores. **sea-withwind‡.**— **sea-belt,** *n.* A seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*); so called from its belt-like appearance.— **sea-bent,** *n.* The beach-grass.— **sea-bindweed,** *n.* Same as SEA-BELLS. — **sea-bird,** *n.* A web-footed bird frequenting the ocean or its coasts; sea-fowl.— **sea-biscuit,** *n.* Unsalted kiln-dried hard biscuit; hardtack.— **sea-bladder,** *n.* The Portuguese man-of-war. See illus. of PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, under MAN-OF-WAR.— **sea-blite,** *n.* See BLITE.— **sea-blubber,** *n.* A jellyfish. **sea-blub‡.**— **sea-boat,** *n.* **1.** A vessel adapted to ocean navigation, as distinguished from a coaster or river-craft. **2.** A vessel behaving well in a strong sea. **3.** A sea-hog.— **sea-book†,** *n.* A nautical map.— **sea-bordering,** *a.* Bordering on the sea.— **sea-born,** *a.* Born of or produced by the sea.— **sea-borne,** *a.* Borne or carried on the sea.— **sea-bound,** *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea; as, *sea-bound* islands. **2.** Bound seaward; as, a *sea-bound* voyage.— **sea-bow,** *n.* A bow similar to the rainbow, sometimes seen in spray at sea.— **sea-boy,** *n.* [Rare.] A sailor boy.— **sea-brant,** *n.* **1.** The brant-goose. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The velvet scoter.— **sea-breach,** *n.* The breaking of a dike or embankment by the sea.— **sea-bread,** *n.* Ship-biscuit.— **sea-brief,** *n.* Same as SEA-LETTER.— **sea-bristle,** *n.* A sertularian polyp (*Plumularia setosa*).— **sea-buckthorn,** *n.* Same as SALLOW-THORN. See SALLOW‡, *n.*— **sea-bug,** *n.* A chiton; coat-of-mail shell.— **sea-bugloss,** *n.* The sea-lungwort. See LUNGWORT.— **sea-built,** *a.* Built on or for the sea; also, built or formed by the sea; as, *sea-built* fleets; *sea-built* lands.— **sea-bumblebee,** *n.* [Cape Cod, U. S.] The sea-dove.— **sea-bun,** *n.* A heart-urchin. See illus. under SPATANGUS.— **sea-butterfly,** *n.* A pteropod. See illus. under PTEROPOD.— **sea-cabbage,** *n.* Same as SEA-KALE. — **sea-cactus,** *n.* A pedate holothurian; specifically, a small prickly species (*Thyone briarcus*) common just below low tide from Connecticut to Florida.— **sea-calf,** *n.* The harbor-seal: named from its cry.— **sea-campion,** *n.* A European pinkwort (*Silene maritima*).— **sea-canary,** *n.* The beluga, or white whale: named from a whistling utterance made by it.— **sea-cap,** *n.* **1.** The cap of a wave; a whitecap. **2.** A cap suitable for wearing at sea. **3.** [Florida, U. S.] A basket-shaped sponge of great size.— **sea-captain,** *n.* The master in command of a seagoing vessel of the merchant marine.— **sea-card†,** *n.* **1.** The card of a marine compass. **2.** A marine map or chart.— **sea-cat,** *n.* Some marine animal likened to a cat: (1) A sea-catfish. (2) The chimæra. (3) The wolf-fish. (4) The greater weever. (5) A cuttlefish. (6)† A fur-seal.— **sea-caterpillar,** *n.* A scaleback.— **sea-catfish,** *n.* A marine siluroid of *Tachisurus* or a related genus, as *T. felis* and the gaff-topsail of the eastern American coast.— **sea-catgut,** *n.* A brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) with a cylindrical frond often 20 to 40 feet long: so called in the Orkneys. **sea-lace‡; sea-lace‡; sea-points‡.**— **sea-cattle,** *n.* Fabulous creatures of the sea, likened to cattle, said to be tended by mermaids.— **sea-cauliflower,** *n.* An alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*).— **sea-centiped,** *n.* **1.** An errant marine annelid, as of the genus *Eunice;* a nereid. **2.** An idoteoid isopod.— **sea-change,** *n.* A change caused by or as by the sea.— **sea-chart,** *n.* A marine chart or map.— **sea-chestnut,** *n.* A sea-urchin.— **sea-chickweed,** *n.* Same as SEA-SANDWORT. — **sea-clam,** *n.* The surf-clam. — **sea-clamp,** *n.* A mechanical clamp for controlling deep-sea sounding-lines. — **sea-cliff,** *n.* A cliff overhanging or overlooking the sea.— **sea-cloth,** *n. Theat.* A cloth used to represent the sea or sea-water.— **sea-coal,** *n.* **1.** Coal dug from the earth: so called formerly to distinguish it from charcoal, because it was brought to London by sea. Called formerly also *pit-coal, earth-coal.* **2.** [Rare, U. S.] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite.— **sea-cob,** *n.* [Eng.] The black-backed gull.— **sea-cock,** *n.* **1.** Any cock or valve controlling connection with the water through a vessel's hull. **2.** [Eng.] A gurnard. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The sea-plover. **4.** A viking.— **sea-cockroach,** *n.* A sand-bug of the genus *Remipes.*— **sea-coconut,** *n.* **1.** The double coconut. See COCONUT. **2.** The sea-apple.— **sea-colander,** *n.* A brown seaweed (*Agarum Turneri*), of the North Atlantic and Pacific shores of America and Asia, resembling the laminarias, but distinguished by the perforation of its fronds with small roundish holes.— **sea-colewort,** *n.* Same as SEA-KALE.— **sea-compass,** *n.* A mariners' compass.— **sea-cook,** *n.* A ship's cook: chiefly used opprobriously.— **sea-coot,** *n.* **1.** A scoter. **2.** A coot (*Fulica*).— **sea-cormorant,** *n.* A cormorant; sea-crow.— **sea-corn,** *n.* Same as SEA-NECKLACE.— **sea-crab,** *n.* A salt-water crab; specifically, in the southern United States, the common edible blue crab.— **sea-cracker,** *n.* The remains of certain siliceous sponges.

The Sea-clam (*Mactra solidissima*). 1/3

The 'sea-bread' or '*sea-crackers,*' rounded yellowish masses of an exceedingly light texture, which sometimes appear after a storm, are also skeletal parts of sponges . . . composed principally of silica. A. HEILPRIN *Animal Life of our Sea-shore* ch. 5, p. 115. [L. '88.]

— **sea-craft,** *n.* **1.** Skill in navigation. **2**†. The uppermost and principal binding-strake of a vessel's hull.— **sea-crawfish,** *n.* A crustacean of the genus *Palinurus,* remarkable for its very hard shell. The common sea-crawfish, or spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*), is prized as an article of food. **sea-crayfish‡.**— **sea-crawler,** *n.* A marine gastropod.— **sea-cucumber,** *n.* A large holothurian, especially of the genus *Pentacta,* as *Cucumaria Frondosa,* found on both coasts of the Atlantic. See illus. under HOLOTHURIDEA.— **sea-cunny,** *n.* In the East-Indian trade, a Lascar helmsman.— **sea-cushion,** *n. Bot.* Same as SEA-PINK.— **sea-dace,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** A sea-perch. **2.** The European bass.— **sea-daffodil,** *n.* Any one of several perennial bulbous salt-marsh or seaside plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), resembling the daffodil, especially of the genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis,* as *P. maritimum* of Europe and the southeastern United States, and *H. calathina* of the greenhouses, from Brazil.— **sea-daisy,** *n.* Same as SEA-PINK.— **sea-devil,** *n.* A devil-fish, especially *Manta birostris.*— **sea-dotterel,** *n.* **1.** The turnstone. **2.** [Local, Brit.] The ring-dotterel. **sea-dottrel‡.**— **sea-dove,** *n.* The little auk; dovekie.— **sea-dragon,** *n.* **1.** A flying sea-horse (*Pegasus draco*) of the Indo-Chinese ocean. **2.** A dragonet.— **sea-drake,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Brit.] The common cormorant. **2.** [Eastern U. S.] The male eider-duck.— **sea-duck,** *n.* **1.** A duck having a hind toe with a broad membranaceous lobe. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The eider.— **sea-ear,** *n.* **1.** A haliotoid gastropod; abalone; ear-shell. **2.** Same as SEA-NECKLACE.— **sea-eel,** *n.* The conger.— **sea-egg,** *n.* A sea-urchin.— **sea-eryngo,** *n.* A European species of eryngo (*Eryngium maritimum*). See ERYNGO and ERYNGIUM. **sea-holly‡; sea-holm‡; sea-hulver‡.**— **sea-fan,** *n.* A gorgonioid coral.— **sea-farm,** *n.* An area of seabottom devoted to the cultivation of mollusks; an oyster-farm.— **sea-feather,** *n.* A plume-like gorgonian, as *Virgularia grandiflora;* a sea-pen. See illus. under SEA-PEN. — **sea-fennel,** *n.* Same as SAMPHIRE.— **sea-fern,** *n.* Any fern-like alcyonarian.— **sea-fight,** *n.* A hostile con-

flict between vessels on the high seas; a naval engagement. —**sea-fir,** *n.* A sertularian polyp. —**sea-fire,** *n.* The phosphorescence of sea-water. —**sea-flea,** *n.* A sand-flea. —**sea-flier,** *n.* A long-winged swimming sea-bird, as a gull or petrel. —**sea-floor,** *n.* The bottom of the sea. —**sea-flower,** *n.* A sea-anemone or related anthozoan.

Where the *sea-flower* spreads its leaves of blue
That never are wet with falling dew.
J. G. PERCIVAL *The Coral Grove* st. 1.

—**sea-foam,** *n.* **1.** Foam of the ocean. **2.** *Mineral.* Meerschaum. —**sea-fog,** *n.* A fog along the seacoast, due to the condensation of sea-vapor by the cooler air of the land. —**sea-folk,** *n. pl.* Persons engaged in seafaring pursuits, as sailors and fishermen. —**sea-fowl,** *n.* A sea-bird; also, sea-birds collectively. —**sea-fox,** *n.* The thresher. —**sea-front,** *n.* Land that borders on the sea; also, that side of anything which looks on the sea. —**sea-froth,** *n.* **1.** Sea-foam. **2**†. Seaweed. —**sea-furbelow,** *n.* Any one of various brown seaweeds, as *Laminaria bulbosa*. —**sea-gage,** *n.* **1.** The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; the draft of a vessel. **2.** A sounding-instrument showing the depth of water by the pressure on a column of fluid. —**sea-galleywasp,** *n.* [W. Ind.] The ten-pounder. —**sea-gasket,** *n.* A furling-line. —**sea-gherkin,** *n.* A small sea-cucumber. **sea-girkin**‡; **sea-girkin**‡. —**sea-gillyflower,** *n.* Same as SEA-PINK. —**sea-ginger,** *n.* A millepore, especially *Millepora alcicornis*, of Florida and the West Indies, which has a sharply pungent taste like ginger. —**sea-ginseng,** *n.* Trepang. —**sea-girdle,** *n.* A brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*). —**sea-god,** *n.* A deity supposed to preside over the sea or some part of it. —**sea-goose,** *n.* **1.** A phalarope. **2.** A dolphin. —**sea-goosefoot,** *n.* A fleshy marine plant (*Suæda maritima*) of the goosefoot family. —**sea-gourd,** *n.* A rhopalodinoid holothurian. —**sea-gown,** *n.* **1.** A frock formerly worn by seamen. **2.** Any gown suitable for work at sea. —**sea-gudgeon,** *n.* The black goby (*Gobius niger*). —**sea-haar,** *n.* [Scot.] A chilling, penetrating fog coming inland from the sea; a "Scotch mist." —**sea-hair,** *n.* A sertularian polyp. —**sea-hanger,** *n.* Any one of various seaweeds, as *Laminaria bulbosa* or *L. digitata*. —**sea-hare,** *n.* A marine aplysioid slug-like gastropod, exuding, when annoyed, a violet fluid, formerly thought to produce indelible stains. See illus. under NUDIBRANCHIATE. —**sea-hawk,** *n.* A jaeger. —**sea-heath,** *n.* Any species of *Frankenia*, a genus of small prostrate heath-like evergreen plants of the frankeniad family, growing near the sea. —**sea-hedgehog,** *n.* **1.** A sea-urchin. **2.** A spiny plectognath; globefish. —**sea-hen,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Brit.] The common murre or guillemot. **2.** [Eastern U. S.] The skua. **3.** [Scot.] The piper-gurnard. —**sea-hog,** *n.* A porpoise. —**sea-holly,** *n.* Same as SEA-ERYNGO. —**sea-hulver**‡, —**sea-holm,** *n.* **1.** Same as SEA-ERYNGO. **2.** A small uninhabited island. —**sea-honeycomb,** *n.* A sea-necklace. —**sea-hound,** *n.* A dogfish; houndfish. —**sea-jelly,** *n.* A jellyfish. —**sea-kale,** *n.* A hardy perennial herb (*Crambe maritima*) of the mustard family, native of European seacoasts, and cultivated for its edible young shoots. **sea-cabbage**‡. —**sea-kidney,** *n.* A renillean alcyonarian, as *Renilla reniformis*, having a thin kidney-shaped polypidom that bears polyptes. —**sea-kite,** *n.* [Ir.] A skua. —**sea-kittie,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The kittiwake. —**sea-lace,** *n.* Same as SEA-CATGUT. **sea-laces**‡. —**sea-lamprey,** *n.* A marine lamprey, especially *Petromyzon marinus* of the North Atlantic. —**sea-language,** *n.* The peculiar cant of seamen; nautical terms and phraseology. —**sea-lark,** *n.* **1.** One of various small shore-birds, as the dunlin, turnstone, or ring-dotterel. **2.** Local, Eng. The sea-gilling. —**sea-lavender,** *n.* **1.** The marsh-rosemary (*Statice Limonium*). See MARSH. **2.** One of various other species of *Statice*. —**sea-lavrock,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The ring-dotterel. —**sea laws,** laws for governing and regulating maritime affairs. —**sea-lawyer,** *n.* **1.** A sailor given to criticizing and querying at every opportunity. **2.** A shark. **3.** The mangrove-snapper. **4.** The black-necked stilt. —**sea-leech,** *n.* A marine leech, as the skate-leech. —**sea-lemon,** *n.* **1.** A thick-skinned yellow dorid nudibranch gastropod. **2.** [Austral.] A holothurian of the genus *Cucieria*, sea-orange. —**sea-lentil,** *n.* The gulfweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), or its congener *S. vulgare*. —**sea-leopard,** *n.* A spotted seal, especially *Ogmorhinus leptonyx* or *Leptonychotes weddelli* of antarctic seas. —**sea-letter,** *n.* A document carried by a neutral ship, showing her nationality, or the character of her cargo and voyage, or both. **sea-brief**‡. —**sea-lettuce,** *n.* A green seaweed (*Ulva Lactuca*), often used for food. —**sea-lily,** *n.* A crinoid, especially an existing one. —**sea-line,** *n.* **1.** The point where sky and sea seem to meet. **2.** A line for deep-sea fishing; mostly in the plural. —**sea-lintle,** *n.* [Scot.] The sea-tilling. —**sea-lizard,** *n.* **1.** A glaucid sea-slug, found on floating seaweed. **2.** An enaliosaur. **3.** A mosasaur. —**sea-loach,** *n.* The three-bearded rockling. —**sea-longworm,** *n.* A marine lineoid nemertean, having a thread-like body sometimes 12 or 15 feet long. —**sea-louse,** *n.* **1.** One of various parasitic isopods, a fish-louse. **2.** The East-Indian king-crab (*Limulus moluccanus*). —**sea-lovage,** *n.* Scotch lovage. See LIGUSTICUM, LOVAGE. —**sea-luce,** *n.* [Eng.] A fish, the hake (*Merluccius vulgaris*). —**sea-lungs,** *n.* A ctenophore. —**sea-lungwort,** *n.* See LUNGWORT. —**sea-magpie,** *n.* The oyster-catcher, sea-pie. —**sea-maid,** *n.* A sea-nymph or a mermaid. —**sea-mall,** *n.* A sea-mew. —**sea-mallow,** *n.* The tree-mallow. —**sea-mantis,** *n.* A mantis-shrimp or squillid. —**sea-marge,** *n.* The seashore. —**sea-mark,** *n.* Any landmark that serves to aid in navigation to direct a ship in entering a harbor or in sailing along a coast; hence, a beacon, lighthouse, etc. —**sea-mat,** *n.* A flustroid polyzoan forming flat frondose coral. —**sea-matweed,** *n.* Same as SEA-NEEDLE-GRASS. —**sea-maw,** *n.* [Scot.] A sea-mew. —**sea-mell,** *n.* A sea-mew. —**sea-melon,** *n.* A pentactoid holothurian, as *Cucumaria frondosa*. **sea-pumpkin**‡. —**sea-mile,** *n.* A geographical or nautical mile. See MILE. —**sea-milkwort,** *n.* A low, fleshy, glaucous perennial (*Glaux maritima*) of the primrose family, the only species of its genus, with opposite entire oblong sessile leaves and small axillary flesh-colored flowers; found in salt marshes near the seacoast. Called also **black saltwort**, from the salt taste of its leaves. —**sea-mink,** *n.* The kinglish (*Wenderoxus saxatilis*). —**sea-monk,** *n.* The monk-seal. —**sea-monster,** *n.* **1.** Some huge or terrifying marine creature, as a cuttlefish or devil-fish.

With no less presence, but with much more love,
Than young Alcides, when he did redeem
The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy
To the *sea-monster*.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iii, sc. 2.

2. The chimera (*Chimæra monstrosa*). —**sea-moss,** *n.* **1.** A marine polyzoan of moss-like form. **2.** *Bot.* A seaweed, especially, a rose-tangle. —**sea-mouse,** *n.* **1.** An aphroditoid sea-worm covered with iridescent hair-like setæ, as *Aphrodite aculeata*, of Great Britain. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The dunlin; sand-mouse. —**sea-mud,** *n.* A fine saline silt or salt-water deposit used as manure; sea-ooze. —**sea-mule,** *n.* [Eng.] A sea-mew. —**sea-mullet,** *n.* [Tasmania.] A mullet (*Agonostomus forsteri*). —**sea-mussel,** *n.* A mytiloid bivalve, especially the common mussel. —**sea-necklace,** *n.* A string or ribbon of the parchment-like egg-capsules of certain whelks, as *Fulgur carica*. Called also *sea-ruffle*, *sea-corn*. —**sea-needle,** *a.* The European garfish. —**sea-nest,** *n.* A glass-sponge (*Hoffmania carpenteria*). —**sea-nettle,** *n.* A stinging jellyfish. —**sea-nurse,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The small-spotted dogfish. —**sea-nymph,** *n.* **1.** One of the lesser goddesses of the sea; water-sprite. **2.** An antarctic petrel (*Procellaria nereis*). —**sea-oak,** *n.* **1.** Either of two seaweeds, *Halidrys siliquosa* and the nearly allied *Fucus vesiculosus*. **2.** Same as SEA-WRACK, 1. —**sea-oat,** *n.* Same as SEASIDE OAT. —**sea-onion,** *n.* *Bot.* The officinal squill (*Urginea* or *Scilla maritima*). —**sea-ooze,** *n.* Same as SEA-MUD. —**sea-orach,** *n.* A seaside species (*Atriplex littoralis*). See ORACH. —**sea-orange,** *n.* **1.** A large, globose, orange-colored holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) with bright-red tentacles. **2.** A sea-lemon. —**sea-ore,** *n.* Same as SEAWARE. —**sea-owl,** *n.* The lumpfish. —**sea-ox,** *n.* The walrus. —**sea-oxeye,** *n.* A West-Indian fleshy maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) with yellow flower-heads. **seaside oxeye**‡. —**sea-pad,** *n.* A starfish. —**sea-panther,** *n.* A congiopodoid fish (*Congiopus torvus*), about 2 feet long, common at the Cape of Good Hope. —**sea-parrot,** *n.* **1.** A puffin. **2.** [Eng.] A variety of the ballan-wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*) in which a reddish network overspreads the green color. —**sea-partridge,** *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the gilthead (*Crenilabrus melops*). —**sea-pass,** *n.* A document issued to neutral merchantmen in time of war to attest their nationality; a **sea-passport.** —**sea-pay,** *n.* Pay for service rendered at sea. —**sea-pea,** *n.* A creeping plant (*Lathyrus maritima*) resembling the common pea and a congener of the sweet pea, found on the seashore and lake-shores of the northern United States and Canada. **beach-pea**‡. —**sea-peach,** *n.* An American cynthioid ascidian (*Cynthia pyriformis*) resembling a ripe peach. —**sea-pear,** *n.* A long-stalked pear-shaped ascidian of the genus *Boltenia*. —**sea-pen,** *n.* A pennatulacean polyp, especially a pennatulid, having a rod-like base with the polyps borne on lateral pinnæ, giving the appearance of a feather. —**sea-pert,** *n.* The opah. —**sea-pheasant,** *n.* The pintail duck. —**sea-pie**[1], *n.* [Brit.] The oyster-catcher. **sea-piet**‡. —**sea-pie**[2], *n.* Crust and meat baked in alternate layers: a sailors' dish. —**sea-piece,** *n.* A marine picture. —**sea-pig,** *n.* **1.** A porpoise. **2.** A dugong. —**sea-pigeon,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The black guillemot. **2.** The dowitcher. —**sea-pilot,** *n.* Same as SEA-PIE[1]. —**sea-pincushion,** *n.* **1.** A sea-urchin. **2.** A pentagonal starfish. —**sea-pink,** *n.* A tufted grass-leaved maritime herb (*Armeria vulgaris* or *maritima*) of the leadwort family, found in Great Britain and British America. Called also *lady's-cushion*, *thrift*. **sea-cushion**‡; **sea-daisy**‡; **sea-gillyflower**‡. —**sea-plant,** *n.* A salt-water or marine plant. —**sea-plantain,** *n.* A species of plantain (*Plantago maritima*) with linear or thread-like leaves, found along the North Atlantic coast of America. —**sea-plover,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The black-bellied plover. —**sea-poacher,** *n.* A fish, the lyrie. **sea-poker**‡. —**sea-pool,** *n.* A standing pool of sea-water. —**sea-poppy,** *n.* Same as HORN-POPPY. —**sea-porcupine,** *n.* A porcupine-fish. —**sea-pork,** *n.* An American polyclinoid compound tunicate (*Amaracium stellatum*) having a color resembling that of boiled salt pork. —**sea-potato,** *n.* A globular ascidian resembling a potato, as *Boltenia reniformis*. —**sea-pudding,** *n.* A sea-cucumber. —**sea-pumpkin,** *n.* A sea-melon. —**sea-purse,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Atlantic Coast, U. S.] An eddying movement of the undertow, as on a beach, indicated by a small whirlpool on the surface. **sea-pouse**‡; **sea-puss**‡. **2.** A sea-barrow; mermaid's-purse. See illus. under BARROW. —**sea-purslane,** *n.* **1.** A low, shrubby species of orach (*Atriplex Halimus*), of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed by some to be the "mallows" of the book of Job. **2.** A shrubby British species of orach (*Atriplex portulacoides*). **3.** The sea-sandwort. —**sea-pye,** *n.* Same as SEA-PIE[1]. **sea-pyot**‡. —**sea-quail,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The turnstone. —**sea-quake,** *n.* A convulsion or sudden agitation of the sea, as from a submarine earthquake.

The pilot, who was then on his own vessel, felt a thrill along her keel. He thought it was a *seaquake*.
The Sun [New York] July 30, '92, p. 1, col. 4.

—**sea-radish,** *n.* An Old World congener (*Raphanus maritimus*) of the common radish. —**sea-ragwort,** *n.* Same as DUSTY-MILLER, 2. —**sea-rat,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] The chimera. **2.** A pirate. —**sea-raven,** *n.* **1.** A deep-water sculpin (*Hemitripterus americanus*), found from Cape Cod northward, having the long spinous dorsal fin deeply notched. **2.** The cormorant. —**sea-reach,** *n.* The straight course of a portion of a river, elsewhere winding, as it reaches out seaward. —**sea-reed,** *n.* Same as BEACH-GRASS. —**sea-reeve,** *n.* [Eng.] A bailiff formerly appointed in maritime towns and manors to have charge of local matters connected with the sea, as salvage of wrecks. —**sea-robber,** *n.* A pirate. —**sea-robin,** *n.* **1.** A gurnard or triglioid fish, especially of the genus *Prionotus*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** The flying gurnard. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The red-breasted merganser. —**sea-rocket,** *n.* Either of two fleshy seaside annuals (*Cakile maritima* and *C. Americana*) of the mustard family, of the Old and the New World respectively, by some regarded as being only one species. They have lilac flowers and short two-jointed pods. —**sea-rod,** *n.* A virgularioid sea-pen with the polyps borne on short pinnæ. —**sea-roll,** *n.* A holothurian. —**sea-room,** *n.* Sufficient offing for a vessel to be maneuvered in any manner requisite for her safe and proper navigation. —**sea-rose,** *n.* A northern sea-anemone (*Urticina nodosa*). —**sea-ruff,** *n.* A European sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*. —**sea-ruffle,** *n.* Same as SEA-NECKLACE. —**sea-run,** *n.* Migration of fish to the sea. —**sea-running,** *a.* Catadromous, as fish. —**sea-salt,** *n.* Salt made by the evaporation of sea-water. —**sea-sandpiper,** *n.* The purple sandpiper. —**sea-sandwort,** *n.* A British seaside sandwort (*Arenaria peploides*) with prostrate fleshy branches. **sea-chickweed**‡; **sea-purslane**‡. —**sea-saurian,** *n.* A marine saurian, as an ichthyopterygian. —**sea-scallop,** *n.* The great northern scallop. —**sea-scorpion,** *n.* **1.** A scorpænoid fish. **2.** The big sculpin. —**sea-scurf,** *n.* An incrusting polyzoan, as of the genus *Lepralia*. —**sea-sedge,** *n.* Same as ALVA MARINA. —**sea-shark,** *n.* The man-eater shark. —**sea-shell,** *n.* The shell of a marine mollusk. —**sea-shrub,** *n.* Same as SEA-FAN. —**sea-slater,** *n.* A rock-slater. —**sea-sleeve,** *n.* A calamary. —**sea-slug,** *n.* **1.** A marine gastropod with the shell absent or rudimentary; a nudibranchiate. **2.** A holothurian. —**sea-snake,** *n.* **1.** A venomous fish-eating hydrophoid snake, of tropical seas, especially of the Indian ocean, having a compressed tail. **2.** A sea-serpent. —**sea-snipe,** *n.* **1.** A shore-bird. (1) [Local, Gt. Brit.] The dunlin. (2) [Ir.] The knot. **2.** A snipefish. —**sea-spider,** *n.* A spider-like marine animal. (1) A pycnogonidean. (2) A spider-crab. —**sea-squirt,** *n.* A tunicate. —**sea-star,** *n.* A starfish. —**sea-starwort,** *n.* The British seaside aster (*Aster Tripolium*). **Michaelmas daisy**‡. —**sea-stick,** *n.* [Eng.] A herring roughly cured at sea, as soon as caught. —**sea-stickleback,** *n.* A European marine stickleback (*Spinachia vulgaris*); sea-adder. —**sea-stock,** *n.* Provisions or stores for use at sea. —**sea-stores,** *n. pl.* Provisions, fresh or salt, and other supplies for use on shipboard. —**sea-strawberry,** *n.* An alcyonarian polyp (*Alcyonium rubriforme*). —**sea-sunflower,** *n.* A sea-anemone. —**sea-sung,** *a.* Sung to by the sea. —**sea-surgeon,** *n.* A surgeon-fish. —**sea-swallow,** *n.* **1.** A tern. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A storm-petrel. **3.** *Her.* A Cornish chough. See CHOUGH. —**sea-swell,** *n.* A wave or advancing body of water raised and propelled by a wind. —**sea-swine,** *n.* **1.** A porpoise. **2.** [Local, Scot.] The ballan-wrasse. —**sea-tang,** *n.* Same as SEA-TANGLE. —**sea-tangle,** *n.* The seaweed *Laminaria digitata*; also, others of the same genus. —**sea-tench,** *n.* [Local, Ir.] The black sea-bream (*Spondyliosoma cantharus*). —**sea-term,** *n.* A term or expression peculiar to seamen or their occupations; a nautical term. —**sea-thief,** *n.* A pirate. —**sea-thong,** *n.* Any one of various seaweeds, especially *Himanthalia lorea* of the British seacoast. —**sea-thorn,** *n.* An acorn-barnacle. —**sea-thrift,** *n.* **1.** The sea-pink. **2.** Same as SEA-LAVENDER, 1. —**sea-titling,** *n.* The rock-pipit. —**sea-tortoise,** *n.* A sea-turtle. —**sea-toss,** *n.* [Colloq.] A toss into the sea; a toss overboard. —**sea-tossed,** *a.* Tossed on or by the sea. **sea-tost**‡. —**sea-turn,** *n. Naut.* A breeze or wind from the sea, generally bringing foul weather. —**sea-turtle,** *n.* **1.** A marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. **2.** The black guillemot or sea-pigeon. —**sea-umbrella,** *n.* A pennatulacean polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*. —**sea-unicorn,** *n.* The narwhal. —**sea-urchin,** *n.* An echinoidean echinoderm with a variously shaped shell bearing numerous spines. —**sea-vampire,** *n.* The devil-fish (*Manta birostris*). —**sea-view,** *n.* A view or prospect of the sea, or a picture representing such a view. —**sea-wand,** *n.* The seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. —**sea-washballs,** *n. pl.* [Eng.] The egg-cases of the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); so named from their use by sailors instead of soap. —**sea-wax,** *n.* Same as MALTHA. —**sea-whip,** *n.* A whip-shaped alcyonarian coral, especially a gorgonlacean. —**sea-whipcord,** *n.* Same as SEA-CATGUT. **sea-whipinsh**‡. —**sea-whistle,** *n.* A seaweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum* or *Fucus nodosus*) from the bladders or vesicles of which whistles are made by children. —**sea-widgeon,** *n.* **1.** The pintail duck. **2.** The scaup-duck. —**sea-wife,** *n.* One of various wrasses, as *Acantholabrus yarrelli*. —**sea-willow,** *n.* A sea-shrub or gorgonid with flexible branches. —**sea-wind,** *n.* A wind from the sea. —**sea-wing,** *n.* **1.** A wing-shell (*Pinna*). **2.** [Rare.] Figuratively, a sail. —**sea-withwind,** *n.* Same as SEA-BELLS. —**sea-wold,** *n.* A tract of sea-bottom resembling a wold on land.

We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds* in the crimson shells.
TENNYSON *The Mermaid* st. 3.

—**sea-woodcock,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The bar-tailed godwit. **2.** The oyster-catcher. —**sea wood-louse.** **1.** An asellid isopod; a sea-slater. **2.** A chiton. —**sea-worm,** *n.* A marine annelid. See illus. under PARAPODIA and SANDWORM. —**sea-wormwood,** *n.* **1.** An Old World species of *Artemisia* (*A. maritima*). **2.** An American species (*A. Canadensis*) found along rivers in New England and Canada and by the Great Lakes; possibly the same as the European species. —**sea-wrack,** *n.* **1.** Seaweeds of various kinds, especially large coarse forms, cast up by the sea. **2.** Grass-wrack. —**short sea,** a sea characterized by short, choppy waves. —**the four seas,** the seas bounding the island of Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west. —**to follow the sea,** to pursue the calling of a sailor. —**to go to sea,** to become a sailor; adopt and follow the sailors' calling.

A Sea-pen (*Pteroides*).
a, polyp (somewhat enlarged).

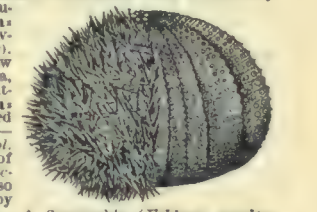
A Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*), with Spines on one side removed. ⅓ Compare illus. under SPATANGUS.

sea'-a-nem"o-ne, sī'-ą-nem'o-nę, *n.* A soft-bodied actinarian anthozoan. The body is generally in the form of a cylinder or truncated cone, attachable to foreign bodies at the base, and with one or more series of contractile tentacles, which when spread suggest the petals of a flower, surrounding the mouth at the free end.

A Sea-anemone (*Sagartia acanella*). ½
a, one with tentacles expanded, and acontia protruding from the body; *b*, one contracted and with tentacles partly withdrawn.

The common species of New England is *Metridium marginatum;* a large pink species more common southward is *Actinia rapiformis*. *Actinia mesembryanthemum* and *Cereus crassicornis* are British species.

Nothing can be more unprepossessing than a *sea-anemone* when contracted. A mere lump of brown or whitish jelly, it lies like a lifeless thing on the rock to which it clings, and it is difficult to believe that it has an elaborate and exceedingly delicate internal organization, or will ever expand into such grace and beauty as really to deserve the name of the flower after which it has been called. ELIZABETH C. AND A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies, Actinoids* p. 7. [T. & F. '65.]

sea'-bass", sī'-bąs', *n.* **1.** A serranoid food-fish (*Centropristis striatus*), common from Cape Cod to Florida, dusky-brown or black, more or less mottled and faintly streaked, and with many elongated whitish spots on the dorsal fin. Called also *blackfish*, *black* or *blue perch*, *black-will*, *black sea-bass*, *bluefish*, *hannahills*, *rock-bass*, etc. **2.** Any serranoid. **3.** The corvina. **white sea-bass**‡. **4.** [Pacific Coast, U. S.] The Sacramento sturgeon. **5.** The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*).

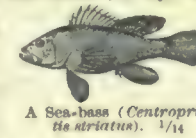
A Sea-bass (*Centropristis striatus*). 1/14

sea'-bean", sī'-bīn", *n.* Any one of various bean-like seeds of plants of the bean family, washed up by the sea after being brought by ocean-currents from their native country. (1) One of the circular convex seeds, about two

inches in diameter, of the similar-pod plant. They are split open and made into snuff-boxes, trinkets, etc. See SIMILAR-POD. **Florida bean**;. (2) One of the round, polished, scarlet seeds of the West-Indian necklace-tree (*ormosia dasycarpa*), or of its congener *O. coccinea*, of Guiana and Brazil. (3) One of the round, flattened seeds of a West-Indian climber (*Mucuna urens*). See FLORIDA BEAN, under BEAN.

sea'-bear", sī'-bār', *n.* **1.** The polar bear. See illus. under POLAR BEAR. **2.** A fur-seal, especially the Alaskan species.

The first specimen of O[taria] jubata exhibited in the [London Zoological] gardens was described by Dr. Sclater . . . as the 'sea-bear,' a title which he has, rightly, since expunged from the society's official guide-book. The indiscriminate use of the terms 'sea-lion' and 'sea-bear' for this species is objectionable, because the animal to which that of 'sea-bear' may be most properly applied is the true 'fur seal' (Callorhinus ursinus).
H. LEE in *Land and Water* Oct. 9, '75, p. 281, col. 2.

3. Same as SEICHE: incorrect Anglicizing.

sea'ber"ry, *n.* Same as REDBERRY.

sea'board", sī'bōrd'. **I.** *a.* Bordering on the sea; as, a *seaboard* town. **II.** *n.* The seashore or seacoast; also, the country or territory bordering on the sea; as, the States on the *seaboard*. **sea'-bord"**†.

sea'-bream", sī'-brīm", *n.* **1.** Any of several Old World sparoid food-fishes; specifically, a common migratory species (*Pagellus centrodontus*), sometimes seined in great numbers on the British coast. **2.** Ray's bream (*Brama rayi*), a small bramoid fish of the eastern Atlantic.

sea'-breeze", sī'-brīz", *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, such a breeze prevailing on or near the seashore from about 10 o'clock A. M. till evening.

The *sea breeze* at the shore is due to the movement of the sea air toward the land to supply the place of the heated air which has risen from the land previously heated by the sun. The land breeze results from the more rapid cooling of the earth producing an inverse convection current.
G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 332, p. 340. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

sea'coast", sī'cōst', *n.* The land bordering directly upon the sea; the seashore.

sea'-cock", sea-coconut, etc. See SEA.

sea'-cow", sī'-cau', *n.* **1.** A sirenian, especially the toothless arctic, northern, or Steller's sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*), which attained a length of 25 feet and formerly inhabited the shores of Bering and Copper Islands. **2.** The walrus; sea-horse. **3.** The hippopotamus.

—**sea-cow bird,** a South-African plover (*Egialites tricollaris*); so called from its association with the hippopotamus, which it warns of danger.

sea'-crow", sī'-crō', *n.* **1.** One of various birds. (1) The laughing gull. (2) The common cormorant. (3) The skua. (4) [Orkneys.] The razor-billed auk. (5) [Ir.] The chough. (6) [Local, U. S.] The coot (*Fulica americana*). (7) [U. S.] The shearwater. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The sapphirine gurnard.

sea'-dog", sī'-dog', *n.* **1.** The harbor-seal. **2.** [Cal., U. S.] The California sea-lion. **3.** The piked or spiny dogfish. **4.** A buccaneer or piratical privateer; also, an old sailor or one very fond of the sea. **5.** *Her.* A hunting-dog, scaled like a fish over its body, legs, and tail, with webbed feet and beaver's tail.

sea'-duck", etc. See SEA.

sea'-ea"gle, sī'-ī'gl, *n.* **1.** A fishing-eagle of *Haliaetus* or a related genus, especially the white-tailed (*H. albicilla*) of Europe.

The American bald eagle, the great Kamchatkan sea-eagle (*H. pelagicus*), the small African *H. vocifer*, and *Polioaetus ichthyaetus* of India and the South Pacific are other species.

2. The osprey. **3.** The eagle-ray.

sea'-egg", etc. See SEA.

sea'-el"e-phant, sī'-el'ē-fant, *n.* An elephant-seal.

sea'far"er, sī'fār'gr, *n.* A seaman; mariner.

sea'far"ing, sī'fār'ing, *a.* Following the sea as a calling: used also substantively.

The two most striking legends of the Heroic Age among the Greeks — the Argonautic Expedition and the War against Troy — were memories of a *seafaring* people. C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* ch. 12, p. 126. [C. P. CO. '91.]

What's become of Waring
Since he gave us all the slip,
Chose land-travel or *seafaring?*
BROWNING *Waring* st. 1.

sea'-fight", sea-foam, etc. See SEA.

Sea-forth'i-a, sī-fōrth'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of palms now referred to *Ptychosperma*. [After Lord *Seaforth*.]

sea'-gate", sī'-gēt', *n.* **1.** A long rolling swell. **2.** Hence, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown together by a wave. **3.** A convenient approach to a sea; as, the *sea-gate* of a city. **4.** One of an outer and supplementary pair of gates for a dock or tidal basin. Written also **sea-galt** in senses 1 and 2.

sea'-girt", sī'-gert', *a.* Surrounded by waters of the sea or ocean; as, *sea-girt* Britain.

sea'go"ing, sī'gō'ing, *a.* **1.** Adapted for use on the ocean; as, a *seagoing* vessel. **2.** Skilful in or accustomed to navigation on the high seas; seafaring; as, a *seagoing* people. **3.** *Ich.* Catadromous.

sea'-grape", sī'-grēp', *n.* **1.** The gulfweed: from the grape-like appearance of its air-bladders. **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of the buckwheat family. **seaside grape**†. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A cluster of egg-cases of a squid, often found on oysters.

sea'-grass", sī'-gras', *n.* Any one of various grass-like plants. Specifically: (1) A cosmopolitan submersed aquatic (*Ruppia maritima*) of the pondweed family, with long thread-like stems and leaves. **ditch'-grass"**‡. (2) Same as EEL-GRASS, 2. (3) The gulfweed.

sea'-green", sī'-grīn'. **I.** *a.* Having the bluish-green color characteristic of sea-water. **II.** *n.* **1.** A deep bluish green resembling the tint of sea-water. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Ground overflowed by the sea at spring-tide.

sea'-gull", sī'-gul', *n.* Any gull or large tern.

se'ah, sē'ä, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish dry measure. See MEASURE.

sea'-hol"ly, sea-honeycomb, etc. See SEA.

sea'-horse", sī'-hōrs', *n.* **1.** A small hippocampoid fish, having a body and head resembling the head and neck of a horse, and the tail finless and prehensile. See illus. under HIPPOCAMPUS.

The sea-horses are often carried great distances to sea attached to seaweed by their tails. *Hippocampus hudsonius* is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** The sea-panther. **3.** A hippopotamus. **4.** A walrus. **5.** A fabulous animal, half horse and half fish, such as Neptune drives in his chariot and the Nereids ride. **6.** *Her.* A horse with webbed feet, a scalloped fin down the back, and a fish's tail.

Sea-horse and Nereid. (From an ancient amphora found at Ruvo, Italy.)

—**flying sea-horse,** a pegasoid fish.—**sea-horse tooth,** a walrus-tusk or hippopotamus-tooth, useful for its ivory.

sea'-jel"ly, sea-kale, etc. See SEA.

seak, sīk, *n.* A soap used in fulling cloth. [W.]

sea'-king", sī'-king', *n.* A viking as a maritime leader.

A number of vikings, of high birth, assumed the name of kings, when starting on warlike expeditions: but were known as *sea-kings*, in contradistinction to those who ruled at home over a fixed domain. H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 3, p. 27. [G. P. P. '86.]

seal[1], sīl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten up or enclose securely with or as with a seal; as, to *seal* a letter.

Audubon . . . at one time posted without *sealing* it a letter containing 8000 dollars.
MRS. AUDUBON *John J. Audubon* ch. 2, p. 28. [G. P. P. '69.]

2. Hence, to close tightly or to keep secret; as, to *seal* one's lips; to *seal* up one's thoughts. **3.** To affix a seal to (a writing) for authentication; as, to *seal* a deed.

Fortinbras . . . by a *seal'd* compact, . . .
Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands
Which he stood seiz'd of, to the conqueror.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 1.

4. To stamp or otherwise impress a seal upon, in verification of weight, fineness, or capacity; as, to *seal* silver plate; to *seal* a pound weight. **5.** To establish or settle beyond question; confirm; also, to attest fully; as, Warren *sealed* his devotion to liberty with his blood.

On this I have often remarked, that if it were in absolute and uniform agreement through all its parts, its downfall would be already *sealed*. A. P. STANLEY *Addresses and Sermons in Am., Church of Eng.* p. 63. [MACM. '79.]

6. To point out and determine; designate; as, Death has *sealed* her for his own. **7.** *Eccl.* To sign with the cross; also, to baptize or to confirm; in Mormon usage, to marry (a woman to a man). **8.** *Arch.* To secure, set, or fill up, as with plaster; as, to *seal* a piece of wood in a wall. **9.** In hydraulics, plumbing, etc., to supply, as a vessel, pipe, or main, with a device or trap for preventing a return flow of gas or air; supply with a water-seal. **11**†. *t.* To attach one's seal; hence, to agree. [< F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillo*, < *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark.]

Synonyms: see SHUT.

—**sealed book,** a true and perfect copy of the Book of Common Prayer obtained under the great seal of England by an act in the reign of Charles II. HOOK *Ch. Dict.*—**s. earth,** any one of the earths or boles used in medicine: formerly so called because they were so highly valued as to be formed into small masses and impressed with a seal. Called also *terra sigillata*.

seal[2], *vi.* To hunt or catch seals.

The question whether sealers have a right, without permission from the United States, to *seal* in the eastern half of Behring Sea, east of the Russian line.
KNUTSFORD in *New-York Tribune* Mar. 29, '92, p. 1, col. 2.

seal[1], *n.* **1.** An instrument or device, as an engraved metallic plate or stone, sometimes set in a ring, used for making an impression upon some tenacious substance, as wax or wafer, when attached to a parchment or paper, either in attestation of the genuineness of the instrument and the deliberation with which it is executed, or to fasten it.

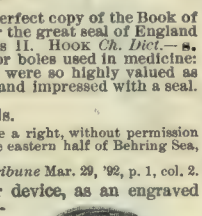
An Impression in Wax of the Seal of the Ancient Anglo-Norman Borough of Southampton, England.

My uncle selected a very neat *seal*, the handsomest he had, being of pure metal, and having a real topaz in it, and offered it to Mary Warren, with his best bow. COOPER *Redskins* ch. 6, p. 100. [S. & T. '46.]

2. The impression made by such means upon the wax or wafer affixed to an instrument, or directly upon the substance of the instrument itself.

A *seal*, such as is known to the common law, is defined to be an impression upon wax, or some tenacious substance capable of being impressed. WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. ii, p. 571.

3. The wax or wafer affixed to a document to be impressed; also, a disk of paper used for the same purpose, or a mere impression, scroll, or mark on the paper.

The use of seals for authenticating or closing up documents dates from remote antiquity. It has lately been held in England that neither wax, wafer, nor even an impression is necessary to the sealing of a deed, but only the use of something intended for a seal. By a statute of the United States an impression directly on the paper is sufficient as a seal, wherever a seal is necessary. In many States a scroll-seal is held to be valid, even in the absence of a statute, and the tendency is by statute to render the use of seals unnecessary, except by corporations.

4. A substance, as sealing-wax or a wafer, employed to secure a letter or the wrappings of a package, to prevent its being opened without discovery; also, a substance, as lead, similarly employed upon a door, lid, or other covering.

The officer then proceeds to affix his *seal* upon the furniture.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 40, p. 99. [H. '65.]

5. Any act, gift, or other instrumentality which confirms or ratifies a statement, promise, agreement, or favorable disposition; a pledge; assurance; means, or mode of confirmation; authentication.

A sign becomes a *seal*, when it is the mark of any deed or any declaration, having actually come forth from him who professes to be the author of it.
CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. xiv, p. 71. [C. & BROS. '43.]

6. Any instrumentality that keeps something close, secret, or unknown; as, the *seal* of dumbness; the *seal* of death. **7.** *Eccl.* (1) The sign of the cross, a sacrament, or anything considered as a pledge of the Divine favor. (2) Among sacramentarians, a permanent impress left on the soul by a sacrament, etc. (3) In the Greek Church, the Holy Lamb. See LAMB.

God has ordained Baptism and the Lord's-supper as *seals* of his covenant with men. M. RAYMOND *Systematic Theology* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 3, p. 200. [P. & H.]

8. *Plumbing.* The fluid filling the trap of a drainage-pipe and preventing the upward flow of gas; a water-seal. **9.** The trifling amount by which the edge of a steam-engine valve projects over the edge of a port which it covers, in order to make a steam-tight joint. **10**†. An instrument, especially a warrant or order, executed with a seal. **11**†. The office where a seal is kept and used. **12**†. The signature of a plant or other natural object as used in medicine. See SIGNATURE. [< OF. *seel*, < L. *sigillum*; see SEAL[1], *v.*]

—**broad seal,** see BROAD.—**corporation s.,** the common seal of a body corporate. Formerly a corporation could act and speak only by its common seal, but now the use of the seal is not necessary in the ordinary, usual business, though it is still required in contracts of an extraordinary character.—**leaden s.,** a disk of lead having parallel to its diameter two holes through which are passed the ends of a wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the disk is closed upon the wire by a pair of dies which impress it with a design, the wires can not be removed without cutting them or obliterating the design.—**privy s.,** see PRIVY, *a.*—**seal'-hook",** *n.* A hasp-hook used in the sealing of a freight-car.—**s.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe used in a water-seal or the like to prevent reflux of gases, etc. Compare DIP-PIPE.—**s.-press,** *n.* A small lever press having a die and counter for impressing a seal on paper, as on a legal document.—**s.-ring,** *n.* A finger-ring containing a stone on which a seal is or may be engraved.—**s.-wire,** *n.* Wire for use with a leaden seal.

seal[2], *n.* **1.** An aquatic phocoid or otarioid carnivore; any pinniped except a walrus.

The typical seals or phocids have the hind limbs projecting backward, and not flexible forward, and no ears, as the common *Phoca vitulina* of northern shores. The eared seals or otariids have the hind limbs flexible forward, and with flap-like digital extensions, and slender ears, as the fur-seals and sea-lion. Seals are marine and mostly of high latitudes, and congregate usually in great numbers on rocks, ice-floes, etc., to breed; a few inhabit tropical or subtropical seas. They feed mostly on fishes, and are hunted for their oil and skins or for their fur.

2. *Her.* A marine wolf, with an animal's head and a fish's body. [< AS. *seol*, seal.]

—**seal'-bird",** *n.* The slender-billed shearwater.—**s.-brown.** **1.** *a.* Having a brown color similar to that of prepared sealskins. **II.** *n.* A seal-brown color. See SPECTRUM.—**s.-club,** *n.* A club for killing seals.—**s.-fish-ery,** *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, a place where seals are regularly taken; a sealing-ground; sealery.—**seal'flow"er,** *n.* [Eng.] The bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).—**s.-scratcher,** *n.* An Eskimo implement of wood, tipped with seal's claws, used to attract seals by imitating their scratching on the ice.

sea'-lam"prey, sea-lawyer, etc. See SEA.

seald, *pp.* Sealed. PHIL. SOC.

sea'-legs", sī'-legz', *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Accustomedness to the motion of a ship, as in gait or freedom from nausea: commonly in the phrase *to have* (or *get*) *one's sea-legs on* (or *off*).

The two Bostonians reached London in July. Here they tarried only long enough to take their *sea-legs* off and put their land-legs on. MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 127. [F. & W.]

seal'-en-gra"ving, sīl'-en-grē'ving, *n.* The art of engraving seals, signs, crests, or designs on gems; gem-engraving. The designs are now cut in by means of rotating tools and the use of diamond-powder and oil.

seal'er[1], sīl'gr, *n.* **1.** An official who inspects weights and measures, and who stamps as correct those found to be so. **2.** One who is deputed to affix official seals to instruments and documents; as, a *sealer* to the patent office.

seal'er[2], *n.* A person or a ship in the seal-fishery.

seal'er-y, sīl'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A seal-fishery or seal-fishing station.

sea'-lev"el, sī'-lev'el, *n.* The level continuous with that of the surface of the ocean at mean tide.

On arrival in camp every day came the ascertaining, by boiling a thermometer, of the altitude of the station above the *sea-level*.
SPEKE in Taylor's *Lake Reg. Cent. Afr.* ch. 10, p. 155. [S. '87.]

sealgh, selh, *n.* [Scot.] A seal. **selch**†; **silch**†.

seal'ing[1], sīl'ing, *n.* The act of fastening or attesting with or as with a seal; especially, in the Mormon Church, the ordinance of marriage, adoption, etc., by the authority of the priesthood, between living parties, and vicariously also for the dead.

seal'ing[2], *n.* The business of taking seals; the seal-fishery, including the operations of skinning, curing, and rendering the oil.

seal'ing-wax", sīl'ing-wax', *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, as vermilion or lampblack, that is fluid when heated, but quickly solidifies on cooling: used for making seals, as on letters, documents, or bottles. **seal'-wax"**‡.

sea'-li"on, sī'-lai'ən, *n.* **1.** One of various large eared seals; a hair-seal. *Eumetopias stelleri*, 13 or 14 feet long, is the northern or Steller's sea-lion, or see-vitchie, of the North Pacific. *Otaria jubata* is the sea-lion of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. *Zalophus californianus* is the California sea-lion, common in menageries. **2.** *Her.* An animal with a lion's head and a fish's tail. Called also *lion-poisson*.

seal'-lock", sīl'-lec', *n.* Any lock to which a seal is affixed so as to show if tampered with.

sea'-louse", sea-lovage, sea-lungs, etc. See SEA.

seal'skin", sīl'skin', *n.* **1.** The skin of the seal, especially when prepared for use as a fur by removing all the long hairs and dyeing dark-brown. **2.** An overgarment made of this fur.

—**electric sealskin,** the skin of the so-called French coney (rabbit) dressed and colored in close imitation of sealskin.—**s. cloth,** a cloth with a fur-like nap, made of the wool of the Angora goat, and dyed to resemble sealskin.

seal'wort", sīl'wūrt', *n.* A plant, Solomon's-seal; especially, *Polygonatum officinale* and *P. multiflorum*.

seam, sīm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite by means of a seam, as sheet metal or pieces of cloth. **2.** To inflict a cut or furrow upon; as, to *seam* one's face with a saber.

The forest hero, trained to wars,
Quivered and plumed, and lithe and tall,
And *seamed* with glorious scars.
BRYANT *An Indian at the Burial-place of his Fathers* st. 6.

3. In knitting, to give the appearance of a seam to by means of a peculiar stitch in the work.

II. *i.* To crease or crack open; become fissured.

seam[1], *n.* **1.** A visible line of junction between parts; the place where the edges of two parts of a thing come together or are fastened together; as, a *seam* between pieces of cloth or floor-boards.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

All the seals bear their names plainly except the following: 1. Great Seal of the United States. 2. Connecticut. 3. Maryland. 4. Massachusetts. 5. New Hampshire.

These ponderous blocks [of the Temple] are cut and fitted with so much precision, that after the lapse of three thousand years it is almost impossible to discover the *seams* where they are joined together. DE HASS *Buried Cities* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 148. [J. W. B. '82.]

2. A line along which something has parted; a crack, rent, fissure, gully, or line of separation between things nearly joined; as, a *seam* in a brick wall.

Or where half-way the mountain side was furrowed
With many a *seam* and scar.
BRET HARTE *The Hawk's Nest* st. 3.

3. A ridge made in joining two pieces, as for convenience or to give strength. (1) The ridge made in sewing two pieces of cloth together, as in a dress. (2) A ridged joint in sheet metal, made by turning over or lapping. **4.** A visible line in the flesh, resulting from a cut; a scar or cicatrix; also, a wrinkle; as, a *seam* in the face.

My forehead owns too many a *seam*,
And tears have worn their channels through.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Westward Ho!* st. 3.

5. *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum of rock.

Coal was also observed by us in the neighborhood, but in thin *seams* only F. WHYMPER *Travel in Alaska* ch. 5, p. 78. [H. '69.]

6. A ridge in a casting, marking the place where the mold parted. **7.** *pl.* Clippings of woolen rags not sent to the tearing-machine, because they form or contain seams. **8.** A suture. **9.** [Archaic & Dial.] Sewing, or a piece of sewing. [< AS. *sēam*, < *siwian*, sew.]

Phrases, etc: — **false seam**, a seam made in the middle of a sail, by folding it over on itself, and sewing the fold down, to resemble a regular seam: to make the sail stand flatter — **overhead s.**, the seam that closes the mouth of a sack when full — **round s.**, a seam made by sewing together, without overlapping, the edges of light canvas. — **seam'-blast"**, *n.* A blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks — **s.-presser**, *n.* A heavy sad-iron used by tailors, etc., for pressing seams. — **s.-rend**, *vt.* Rare. To rip asunder at the seams; as, a *seam-rent* coat. — **s.-rent**, *n.* A rent along a seam. — **s.-roller**, *n.* A leather-workers' rubbing-tool, or a burnisher for rubbing down seams. **s.-rubber**. — **s.-set**, *n.* **1.** A sheet-metal workers' punch for closing seams: used in connection with a stake. **2.** A shoemakers' tool for pressing down seams. — **s.-stay**, *n.* **1.** A strengthening-piece, as on a sail or a garment, at a seam. **2.** A sewing-machine attachment for pressing down the folds of a fabric in forming a seam — **to toe a s.** (*Naut.*), to stand with the toes touching a deck-seam: a punishment.

seam, sēm, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A measure of quantity; as, a *seam* of bushels of grain; a *seam* (120 pounds) of glass.

seam[2], *n.* Any kind of grease; hence, fatness.

sea'man, sē'mən, *n.* [SEA'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One not an officer who takes part in the practical navigation of a vessel; a mariner; sailor; also, by extension, any one of the officers of a vessel. In England persons employed in the navigation of rivers are called *watermen*, as distinguished from seamen, employed in sea navigation; in the United States those employed in the navigation of inland lakes and rivers also are called *seamen*.

The whale fishing furnishes between four and five times as many *seamen*, in proportion to the bulk of the vessels, as the Baltic trade. BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 20, p. 393. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2†. A merman [< AS *sæman*, < *sæ*, sea, + *man*, man].

Synonyms: see SAILOR.

— **ordinary seaman**, an inexperienced seaman; one employed to perform ordinary deck and under-deck duties: abbreviated in the United States *O. S.* — **sea'man-gun"ner**, *n.* A seaman trained for gunnery service in the navy. — **sea'man-like"**, *a.* Manifesting good seamanship — **sea'man-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a seaman; as, *seamanly* daring.

sea'man-ship, sē'mən-ship, *n.* The quality of being a seaman; especially, knowledge and skill in the art of navigation and in the management of a vessel under all conditions of wind and weather; as, a vessel's safety depends on good *seamanship*.

sea'man"tis, sē'man'tis, *n.* A squilla.

seamd, *pp.* Seamed. PHIL. SOC.

seamed, sēmd, *a.* *Falconry.* Being in poor condition, said of a hawk. Perhaps < SEAM[2], *n.*, < F. *saim*, < LL. *sagimen*, fat, < L. *sagina*, orig. a stuffing.]

seam'er, sēm'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sews or seams. **2.** A seaming-machine.

sea'mew", sē'mū̇, *n.* A gull, especially the European mew-gull (*Larus canus*).

Boulders, whereon *sea-mews* white as snow
Sat watching for their food.
JEAN INGELOW *Honora* pt. ii, st. 16.

seam'ing, sēm'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SEAM, *v.* — **seam'ing-lace"**, *n.* **1.** Lace or lace-like material covering or ornamenting the edge of a seam. **seam'-lace"**. **2.** Lace-like openwork formerly placed between breadths of linen in tablecloths, curtains, etc., as an ornament — **s.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for bending over the edges of metal sheets to form seams or joints usually having two disks with axes at right angles to each other, and with peripheries tangent to each other at right angles and between which the sheets pass. **2.** A sewing-machine specially adapted for making smooth seams, as for joining cotton cloth end to end for printing — **s.-tool**, *n.* **1.** A tool for bending sheet metal in order to form a seam. **2.** A plumbers' soldering-tool for use in making seams.

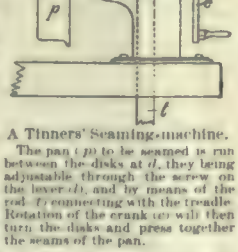

A Tinners' Seaming-machine.

The pan (*p*) to be seamed is run between the disks at *d*, they being adjustable through the screw on the lever (*l*), and by means of the rod (*r*) connecting with the treadle. Rotation of the crank (*c*) will then turn the disks and press together the seams of the pan.

seam'less, sēm'les, *a.* Having no seam.

His *seamless* robe of light.
BROWNING *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. xi, l. 612.

sea'-moose", **sea-mouse**, **sea-mud**, etc. See SEA.

seam'ster, sēm'stər, *n.* Archaic. A person employed in sewing either cloth or leather. **semp'ster**; **sem'ster**.

seam'stress, sēm'stres, *C. S. W.* (sem'stres, *W.*) (XIII), *n.* A woman skilled in needlework or who makes sewing her business.

All women should become *seamstresses* for their own families.
A MACARTHUR *Education* ch. 13, p. 254. [A. '84.]

semp'stress‡. — **seamstresses' cramp** or **palsy**, a cramp or paralysis to which seamstresses are liable, similar to writers' cramp.

seam'stress-y†, *n.* The business of a seamstress

seam'y, sēm'i, *a.* Having or showing seams, as on the wrong side of a garment; hence, figuratively, showing the worst aspect: usually in the phrase **seamy side**, as, the *seamy side* of Australia.

If any one wishes to see the *seamy side* of genius, he will find it in the letters and anecdotes of Coleridge preserved in Cottle's book. J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos.* ch. 2, p. 113. [H. M. & CO.]

sean, sēn, *n.* Same as SEINE

sé"ance', sē'ȧns', *n.* A session or sitting, especially of some consulting or deliberative assembly; specifically, a meeting of spiritualists for consulting spirits; an exhibition given by a medium or the like. [F., < *séant*, ppr. of *seoir*, < L. *sedeo*, sit.]

sea'-net"tle, **sea-nurse**, **sea-nymph**, etc See SEA.

sean'na-chie, } sen'ȧ-shi, *C., or* -ki, *E. W.* (-chī, *S.*), *n.*
sen'na-chy, }

[Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes. [< Gael. *seanachaidh*, < *sean*, old, + *cāis*, affair.] **sen'na-chie**‡.

sea'-ot"ter, sē'-ot'ər, *n.* An enhydrine musteloid carnivore (*Enhydris marina*) of the rocky shores of the North Pacific, with an otter-like form, hind feet enlarged and webbed, and blunt molars. The fur, deep and rich, of a silvery-gray brown superficially, liver-brown beneath, is the most valuable known to commerce.

The Sea-otter. 1/22

— **sea-otter's cabbage**, a huge kelp (*Nereocystis Lütkeana*) of the North Pacific: so called because the sea-otters are often seen on its fronds.

seap'age, *n.* Same as SEEPAGE.

sea'-perch", sē'-pərch', *n.* **1.** A serranoid fish, especially of the genus *Dicentrarchus*, as the European bass (*D. labrax*). **2.** The rosefish. **3.** The cunner. **4.** [New Zealand.] (1) A scorpaenoid fish (*Sebastapistes coltoides*). (2) A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*).

sea'-pike", sē'-pīk', *n.* **1.** A tropical American centropomoid fish, as a robalo or snook. **2.** A garfish or belonid. **3.** The hake. **4.** A barracuda or sphyrænid. **5.** [New South Wales.] An apogonoid fish (*Dinolestes muelleri*).

sea'port", sē'pōrt', *n.* **1.** A harbor on the seacoast or conveniently accessible from the sea for the accommodation and security of seagoing vessels. **2.** A place designated by law where seagoing vessels may enter, cast anchor, discharge cargoes, and take clearance for other voyages. **3.** A town or city at a harbor for sea-vessels.

There is a satisfaction, a sense of largeness and liberty, in a *seaport* that no interior city can impart.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 5, p. 59. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

sear, sēr, *vt.* **1.** To cause to wither or shrivel by or as by heat; dry up. **2.** To burn on the surface; scorch to hardness; cauterize; as, to *sear* a poison-bite.

For, as the flames this symbol *sear*
His home, the refuge of his fear,
A kindred fate shall know.
Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 10.

3. To blight or blast utterly; as, the *searing* breath of detraction. **4.** To render callous or insensible; harden; as, *seared* with worldliness. [< AS. *sēarian*, wither.]

sear, *a* Dried or blasted, as by excessive heat; withered; dead; as, *sear* leaves and flowers.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sere*.
MILTON *Lycidas* l. 2.

[< AS. **sēar*, assumed from *sēarian*, wither.] **sere**‡. — **sear'ness**, *n.*

sear[1], *n.* The pawl in a gun- or pistol-lock, which holds the hammer at half or full cock, by engaging in notches. [< F. *serre*, < L. *sera*; see SERAGLIO.]

— **sear'-spring"**, *n.* The spring that presses the sear of a gun- or pistol-lock into the hammer-notches.

sear[2], *n.* Same as CERE.

sea'-ra"ven, **sea-ranch**, **sea-reed**, etc. See SEA.

searce, sērs, *C.* (sers, *W.*), *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To sift through a searce. **sarse**†. — **searce**†, *n.* A fine sieve. **sarse**†.

searce'er†, *n.* **1.** A sifter. **2.** Same as SEARCHER[2]. **ser'cer**†.

search, serch, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To explore thoroughly, as if to find something concealed or lost; subject to search; as, to *search* the premises.

If you have not found it, you must turn south, and *search* the Lake Mountains. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 2, p. 45. [MACM.]

2. To examine with close attention to detail; scrutinize, as for information or better knowledge; as, to *search* the Scriptures; to *search* a title. **3.** To try or examine, as by probing or testing; as, to *search* a wound; a *searching* experience. **4.** Hence, to attain to complete knowledge concerning, as by diligent examination; reach the bottom of: often with *out*; as, to *search out* the culprit's motives.

It will be well to *search out* the grounds of this confusion to find, if possible, some data that may give definite and sure results. S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelations* pt. i, ch. 23, p. 228. [S. '86.]

5. [Archaic.] To look for closely: used reflexively; as, *search* me a man.

II. *i.* To make search, inquiry, or investigation; seek or look carefully; as, to *search* into the cause of a disaster; to *search* for hidden treasure.

Canst thou by *searching* find out God? Yes; because, in the first place, I know I did not make myself, and yet I have existence, and by *searching* into the nature of other things, I find that no other thing could make itself, and yet millions of other things exist.
PAINE *Age of Reason* pt. i, p. 27. [D. M. B.]

[< F. *chercher*, < LL. *circo*, go about, < L. *circus*, ring.]

Synonyms: see EXAMINE. Compare synonyms for HUNT, *v.*

search, *n.* The act of seeking or looking diligently for some person or thing, especially of looking for something lost, stolen, concealed, or known or believed to exist, though not apparent; investigation; inquiry.

I go over land and sea In *search* of the Holy Grail.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, st. 1.

The source of this . . . apology . . . has lately so much employed the *searches* of the commentators on Shakespeare. THOMAS WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vol. iii, § xix, p. 24. [R. & T. '71.]

Synonyms: see HUNT.

— **right of search** (*Inter. Law*), the right of a public vessel of a belligerent in time of war to stop neutral merchant vessels on the high seas and ascertain whether they are carrying hostile or contraband goods. — **search'-par"ty**, *n.* A party organized for making search for some person or thing lost, abducted, or concealed.

search'a-bl(e, serch'ȧ-bl, *a.* Capable of being searched, explored, or inquired into. — **search'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

searched, sercht, *a.* *Art.* Proceeding from accurate observation and strongly marked in character or style; not commonplace, as an outline or effect.

search'er[1], serch'ər, *n.* **1.** One who searches. (1) An officer of the customs charged with the duty of searching ships, passengers, trunks, etc., for concealed dutiable goods. (2) A person employed by transportation companies to make search for all lost goods, parcels, etc. (3) A person whose business is to search public records in relation to land-titles, encumbrances, etc. (4) A prison or police official who searches the persons of prisoners when arrested. (5) [Scot.] Formerly, an officer deputed to arrest idlers and disorderly persons on the streets during church service. (6)† [London, Eng.] A person appointed to hold inquests **2.** Any implement or apparatus used in searching. (1) Same as GUN-SEARCHER. (2) An auger-like instrument for probing butter, as in a tub or firkin, to ascertain the quality in the interior. (3) A sound for searching for stones in the bladder. (4) A searching eyepiece for a microscope, for finding an object to be examined more carefully by a more powerful eyepiece. (5) A sieve.

— **search'er-ess**†, *n.* A female searcher. — **search'er-ship**, *n.* The office of searcher.

search'er[2], *n.* A sieve or strainer.

search'ing, serch'ing, *pa.* **1.** Investigating minutely; examining critically; as, a *searching* cross-examination. **2.** Keenly penetrating, piercing; as, a *searching* blast.

The *searching* tenderness of her woman's tones seemed made for a defense against ready accusers.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. ii, ch. 76, p. 373. [H. '73.]

3. Exhaustively complete; thorough; as, a *searching* analysis; a *searching* exposition of his theme

Synonyms: see INQUISITIVE.

— **search'ing-ly**, *adv* — **search'ing-ness**, *n.*

search'less, serch'les, *a.* Eluding search.

search'light", serch'-lait', *n.* A powerful electric arc-light set in a reflector, and so mounted that its rays are almost wholly gathered into one beam, which may be used to throw light on distant objects: much used in coast navigation, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of an enemy, as of a torpedo-boat or torpedo.

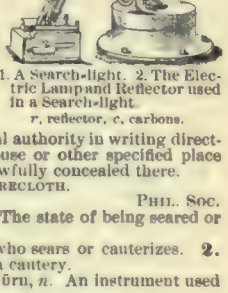

1. A Search-light. 2. The Electric Lamp and Reflector used in a Search-light.
r, reflector, *c*, carbons.

The name of the '*search-light*' suggests, to some extent, the chief purpose for which it is used. It is mainly employed in searching for an enemy.
W. S. HUGHES in *Electricity in Daily Life, In Naval Warfare* p. 204. [S. '91.]

search'-war"rant, serch'-wor'ənt, *n.* A judicial authority in writing directing an officer to search a house or other specified place for things alleged to be unlawfully concealed there.

sear'cloth"†, *n.* Same as CERECLOTH.

seard, *pp.* Seared. PHIL. SOC.

seared'ness, sērd'nes, *n.* The state of being seared or hardened; callousness.

sear'er, sēr'ər, *n.* **1.** One who sears or cauterizes. **2.** An instrument for searing; a cautery.

sear'ing-i"ron, sēr'ing-ī'ərn, *n.* An instrument used for cauterizing; a cautery.

sea'-risk", sē'-risk', *n.* Danger or hazard at sea; specifically, in marine insurance, a peril of the sea. See PERIL, *n.* **sea'-risque"**‡.

sea'-rob"ber, **sea-robin**, **sea-rocket**, etc. See SEA.

sea'-ro"ver, sē'-rō'vər, *n.* **1.** One who cruises at sea for robbery and plunder; a pirate. **2.** A vessel so employed. — **sea'-ro"ving**, *a.* Cruising about on the ocean without any specified destination; as, a *sea-roving* voyage. — **sea'-ro"ving**, *n.* Piracy.

searse†, *vt. & n.* Same as SEARCE.

sear'wood"†, *n.* Dry wood for fuel. **sere'wood"**†.

sear'y, sēr'i, *a.* Somewhat sear.

sea'-salm"on, sē'-sam'un, *n.* **1.** A young pollack. **2.** The spotted weakfish. **3.** The white sea-bass.

sea'-sand"pi-per, **sea-sandwort**, etc See SEA.

sea'scape, sē'skēp, *n.* **1.** A picturesque view of the ocean or of any portion of it.

This broad *seascape* was broken exactly in the middle by the Bishop's Rock and its stately lighthouse.
WALTER BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '90.]

2. A picture presenting a marine view; a sea-piece

sease†, *vt.* To seize.

sea'ser"pent, sē'-sėr'pənt, *n.* **1.** An animal, of snake-like form and monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean singly or in very limited numbers and varying much in general appearance according to the descriptions given.

It has never been captured, although asserted to have been seen in repeated instances. Some of the recorded credible observations of so-called sea-serpents apparently relate to well-known animals, as ribbon-fishes, basking sharks, etc. A few zoologists believe that the animals seen by some observers are plesiosauri or other large marine reptiles generally supposed to be extinct. No true snake exists answering any of the descriptions.

2. A sea-snake. **3.** A chain of salps.

sea'sery"ice, sē'-sėrv'is, *n.* **1.** Service on shipboard at sea. **2.** The navy or naval branch of the public service, as distinguished from the army. **3.** Actual service on board ship at sea (in the navy), as distinguished from shore-duty.

sea'shore", sē'shōr', *n.* **1.** The land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean; the shore of the sea. **2.** *Law.* The ground between high- and low-water mark.

sea'sick", sē'sic', *a* Suffering from seasickness.

A true gentleman is different from anybody else, even if he is *sea-sick*, and if there is a greater test than that, I do not know what it is! H. W. BEECHER in Eleanor Kirk's *Beecher as a Humorist* p. 76. [F. H. & H. '87.]

sea'sick"ness, sē'sic'nes, *n.* A distressing illness experienced on shipboard, characterized by dizziness, in-

tense nausea, violent retching, and extreme prostration, caused by the rolling or pitching of the vessel.

Of all my experiences of protracted physical discomfort, *sea-sickness* is decidedly the most vivid and enduring. GREELEY *Recollections of a Busy Life* ch. 39, p. 331. [J. B. F. '68.]

sea'side", sī'said', *a.* Adjacent or near to the sea; of or pertaining to the seaside; as, a *seaside* residence.

The idea of a *seaside* laboratory in this country has been well developed at Newport by Alexander Agassiz.
H. B. ADAMS in *Review of Reviews* July, '91, p. 603.

—seaside aster, same as SEA-STARWORT. **share"-wort"**†. **—s. finch,** a finch (*Ammodromus maritimus*) common along the coast of the eastern United States. **s. sparrow**†. **—s. grape,** same as SEA-GRAPE, 2.— **s. pea,** same as SEA-PEA.— **s. pine,** the pinaster.— **s. plum,** the yellow plum-like edible fruit of the bastard or false sandalwood. See SANDALWOOD.— **s. poppy,** same as SEA-POPPY.— **s. potato,** a trailing tropical herb (*Ipomœa pes-capræ* or *bilobata*) useful in binding the sands of sea-beaches.— **s. squill,** the medicinal squill.

sea'side", *n.* The land bordering upon or the region in the neighborhood of the sea; the seashore, especially as a place of resort.

sea'sla"ter, sea'sleeve, sea'slug, etc. See SEA.

sea'snail", sī'-snēl', *n.* **1.** A marine gastropod resembling a snail, as a periwinkle (*Littorina*) or a naticid.

2. A small liparidoid fish of northern seas, as *Liparis liparis*, found on both coasts of the Atlantic.

A Naticoid Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*). ⅓
a, its egg-case and eggs.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are *seasoned*.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 6, p. 154. [O. & CO. '71.]

sea'son, sī'zn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the relish or savor of by adding something pungent or pleasant, especially salt or a spice; as, to *season* food. **2.** To render more suitable for use by some process of preparation; especially, to prepare, as lumber, by drying or hardening; as, to *season* pine boards; wine *seasoned* by age.

3. To add zest to; make more pleasing, agreeable, or piquant; as, to *season* intercourse with mirth.

I have received . . . advice . . . that if I would give my paper a general run, I should take care to *season* it with scandal.
ADDISON *Spectator* July 14, 1714.

4. To mitigate or qualify by admixture; temper; moderate; as, to *season* reproof with kindness.

We may say that unless *seasoned* and purified by humour, sensibility is apt to run wild.
CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 20. [H. M. & CO.]

5. To fit for and use, adapt, or make accustomed, by time or habit; mature; inure; habituate; as, to *season* a person to a climate. **6**†. To cause a pleasurable sensation in; tickle. **7**†. To infuse or imbue; tincture; tinge; taint. **8**†. To make fit or suitable; prepare. **9**†. To preserve. **10**†. To impregnate by copulation.

II. *i.* **1.** To become dry and hard; as, lumber *seasons* well under cover. **2.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become accustomed or inured to a climate, as a human being. **3**†. To give indication; savor.

sea'son, *n.* **1.** A division of the year as determined by the earth's position with respect to the sun, and as marked by a particular state of temperature, moisture, vegetation, etc., by the difference in the lengths of day and night together with the increase or diminution of this difference, and by other distinctive physical conditions.

The temperate regions have four seasons—*spring, summer, autumn*, and *winter*. (See these words.) In the tropical regions the seasons are the rainy and the dry, there being little variation of temperature. The seasons of the polar regions are a long winter and a short summer. Some localities have three seasons—rainy, dry, and cold.

Now had the *season* returned, when the nights grow colder and longer. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, div. ii, st. 1.

2. A period of time. (1) A period characterized by special activity in some specified direction or by the prevalence or vogue of something; usually with the definite article: when unqualified, often referring to the time of greatest social activity; as, the harvest-*season;* the musical *season;* the *season* at the seashore.

Poets are like apple-trees; there is a *season* of bloom and a *season* of fruit. BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* ch. 31, p. 399. [G. P. P. '65.]

(2) A fit or suitable time; as, to be in *season* for a train.

Everything is appropriate and beautiful in its *season*.
PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 5, p. 56. [S. '72.]

(3) A period of considerable duration, but not long; a while. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Weather; especially, in the Southern States, a shower of rain or a period of wet weather suitable for setting out tobacco, etc. **4**†. Something that imparts relish; seasoning. [< F. *saison*, < L. *sationem*-), planting, < *satus*, pp. of *sero*, sow.]

Synonyms: see OPPORTUNITY.

—hunt'ing-sea"son, *n.* A certain portion of the year during which it is lawful to catch or kill a specified kind of wild game. Called also **open season,** as distinguished from the **close season,** when the taking of such game is unlawful.— **in season.** **1.** In condition and obtainable for use; in use; as, peaches are *in season;* clams are *in season* during the summer months. **2.** In good or sufficient time; as, to be *in season* for dinner. **3.** In good condition as to flesh: said of beasts, birds, etc. **4.** Open to be killed or taken by permission of the law. **5.** Furnishing good sport, as strong, well-grown birds. **6.** Having the fur or coat in proper condition for use by man: said of animals.— **in s. and out of s.,** all the time; continually. **—out of s.** **1.** Out of or beyond the proper, usual, or appointed time; unseasonable. **2.** Not fit or obtainable for use; not admitting of being legally taken; as, fruits or game *out of season*.— **the Four Seasons** (*Eccl.*), the ember-days.

sea'son-a-bl, -ness. Seasonable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sea'son-a-ble, sī'zn-ą-bl, *a.* Taking place or done in due season, in good time, or at the proper time; meeting the needs or requirements of the time, occasion, or circumstances; being in harmony or keeping with the season; timely or opportune; as, *seasonable* aid.

On this sweet day of May how fair and *seasonable* she looked, like a delicate May flower.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 3, p. 10. [H. '65.]

Synonyms: see CONVENIENT.

—sea'son-a-ble-ness, *n.*— **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

sea'son-age†, *n.* Seasoning.

sea'son-al, sī'zn-ąl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a season or the seasons; as, *seasonal* changes.

—seasonal dimorphism (*Zool.*), a change or form occurring at some definite season, as in certain moths, etc., of a particular species. See illus. under DIMORPHISM.

—sea'son-al-ly, *adv.*

sea'son-er, sī'zn-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which seasons; that which gives or adds relish; a seasoning. **2.** [U. S.] One engaged to serve for the season on a fishing or other seagoing vessel; in an extended sense, an idle or drunken seafarer; a loafer.

sea'son-ing, sī'zn-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process by which something is seasoned. **2.** That which seasons; something added to food to give it a higher relish; especially, a pungent or aromatic substance, as salt or a spice. **3.** Something added to increase enjoyment; that which adds zest or piquancy, or relieves monotony or tediousness; as, a *seasoning* of wit is not amiss in serious discourse. **4.** The process or course of becoming accustomed or inured to a new climate; acclimation. **5.** In diamond-cutting, the process of charging a lap with an abrading mixture of diamond-dust and oil.

—seasoning fever, a remittent fever, endemic in certain climates and localities, to which unacclimated strangers are subject. **strangers' fever**†.— **sea'son-ing-tub",** *n.* A tray in which dough is placed to become light for baking.

sea'son-less, sī'zn-les, *a.* **1.** Having no distinct seasons. **2**†. Having no seasoning; insipid.

sea'-spi"der, sea'-squirt, sea'-star, etc. See SEA.

seat, sīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place on a seat or seats; give or assign a seat or seats to; cause to sit down; as, to *seat* a guest; to *seat* oneself; to *seat* an audience. **2.** To have seats or sitting-room for; as, the hall *seats* five hundred. **3.** To establish in a position, location, or abode; fix or set firmly or in place; locate; settle; station; as, a deeply *seated* disease; a firmly *seated* government; to *seat* a piece of machinery on its supports. **4.** To fix a seat on; renew or repair the seat or bottom of; as, to *seat* a stool; to *seat* a pair of trousers. **5.** To equip or furnish with seats; as, to *seat* a concert-hall. **6.** To allot the seats of for a period, as in some churches. **7**†. To settle with inhabitants, as a region.

Interested as well as political motives render it necessary for me to *seat* the lands, which I have patented on the Ohio.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Feb., 1774* in vol. ii, p. 382. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

II†. *i.* **1.** To become permanently established; take up a residence; settle. **2.** To lie down; rest.

seat, *n.* **1.** That on which one sits; a thing or place used, made, or intended to be sat upon or in; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing similarly used; as, take a *seat*. **2.** That part of a thing upon which one rests in sitting, or upon which an object or another part rests; as, the *seat* of a stool; the *seat* of a car-spring; a valve-*seat*. **3.** That part of the person which sustains the weight of the body in sitting; the buttocks.

Marble Seat of the Chief Priest, Dionysian Theater, Athens.

The snorting beast began to trot,
Which gall'd him in his *seat*.
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 21.

4. That portion of a garment which covers the buttocks; as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers. **5.** The place where anything is situated, settled, or established; a situation; site; as, a *seat* of pain or inflammation; a *seat* of authority; a *seat* of woolen-manufacturing; a *seat* of learning. **6.** Specifically, a place of abode, especially an estate or mansion; as, an ancestral *seat;* a country-*seat*.

The principal *seat* of the Mongolian race is the central table land of Asia. GUYOT *Earth and Man* lect. xi, p. 285. [G. & L. '55.]

7. The privilege or right of sitting; a space or place reserved for sitting; sitting; as, a *seat* in a legislative body or in the Stock Exchange; to take a *seat* for a concert.

Mr. Webster made up his mind to resign his *seat* in the Senate.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. 7, p. 235. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

8. The manner of sitting on horseback; as, a graceful *seat*. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A sitting of eggs; a clutch. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] A situation at making shoes. [< AS. *sǽt*, place to sit in ambush, < *sittan*, sit; cp. L. *sedes*, seat.]

—seat'back", *n.* **1.** A covering, as of tapestry or leather, for the back of an article of furniture, as a sofa or a chair. **2.** A frame forming a back for a seat, as for a vehicle.— **s.-earth,** *n.* A bed of clay underlying a coal-seam; sometimes highly siliceous, and then known as **ganister, un'der-clay"**†.— **s.-fastener,** *n.* A screw-clamp for fastening a seat of a vehicle to the body.— **s.-jockey,** *n.* An upper flap on a saddle.— **s.-lock,** *n.* The lock of a reversible car-seat.— **s.-rail,** *n.* A crosspiece between the legs and immediately below the seat, as of a chair or sofa.— **s.-stand,** *n.* A wooden or metal frame supporting that end of a car-seat which is next to the aisle.— **s.-stone,** *n.* Same as GANISTER.— **s.-worm,** *n.* A thread-worm that causes irritation in the anus, as the pinworm.

seath, sīth, *n.* The coalfish. **sethe**†; **slthe**†.

seat'ing, sīt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of placing on or providing with a seat or seats. **2.** Any fabric, as haircloth or plush, for upholstering seats, as of chairs or sofas. **3.** *Mach.* A fitted support or base, as a cast-iron bed. **4.** That part of a ship's frame which rests on the keel.

sea'-tit"ling, sea'-tortoise, sea'-toss, etc. See SEA.

seat'less, sīt'les, *a.* Having no seat.

sea'-toad", sī'-tōd', *n.* **1.** A fish: (1) A toadfish. (2) A sculpin. (3) The angler. **2.** The European spider-crab (*Hyas araneus*). WOOD.

sea'-tog", sī'-tōg', *n.* A tautog.

sea'-trout", sī'-trout', *n.* **1.** A trout that descends to the sea after spawning, as the European salmon-trout. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A sciænoid fish: (1) A weakfish. (2) The white sea-bass. **3.** A Pacific rock-trout, especially *Hexagrammus decagrammus*.

sea'-trum"pet, sī'-trum'pėt, *n.* **1.** A stringed musical instrument of the middle ages, having a single string, played with a bow; so called because its scale was similar to that of the trumpet. **2.** *Bot.* A seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*), from the hollow upper end of the stem of which is made a horn, used by herdsmen at the Cape of Good Hope. **trum'-pet-weed"**†. **3.** A trumpet-shell.

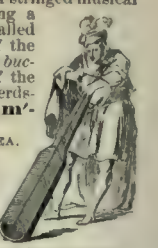

A Sea-trumpet.

sea'-tur"tle, sea'-urchin, etc. See SEA.

seave, sēv, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rush; also, a rush wick. **seive**†.— **seav'y,** *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

sea'wall", sī'-wôl', *n.* **1.** A wall or an embankment for preventing the encroachments of the sea or breaking the force of the waves. **2.** A wall or ridge of stones, etc., washed up by the sea.— **sea'-walled",** *a.* Girt around or protected by the sea as by a wall.

sea'wan, sī'wąn, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Wampum: a term used by the Dutch colonists of the Hudson river valley. **sea'-wane**†; **sea'want**‡.

sea'ward, sī'ward, *a.* **1.** Being or going toward or in the direction of the sea. **2**†. Newly come from the sea.

—seaward climate, the climate of places bordering on the sea.

sea'ward, *adv.* In the direction of or toward the sea. **sea'wards**‡.

sea'ware", sī'wār', *n.* Seaweed; especially, coarse seaweed thrown up on the beach: used for manure and other purposes. [< AS. *sǽ-wār*, < *sǽ*, sea, + *wār*, weed.]

sea'way", sī'wē', *n.* *Naut.* A rough sea.

sea'weed", sī'wīd', *n.* **1.** A plant of the class *Algæ* living in the sea; more widely, any plant of the class *Algæ*, including those living in fresh water, on moist earth, rocks, etc. **2.** Any plant growing in the sea.

Seaweeds abound especially in warm waters, and are widely distributed. Many of them are of delicate and beautiful form and brilliant color, and some attain gigantic size, as the floating *Macrocystis*, which may reach a length of 700 feet, and another species (*Lessonia*) which forms submarine forests. Many species abound in gelatin, and some are used for food by animals and even by man, as the familiar carrageen or Irish moss. The larger varieties were formerly used in the manufacture of kelp, and are still employed as manure. See KELP, 2.

—sea'weed"-bath", *n.* A bath of sea-water to which has been added an infusion of the seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*.— **s.-fern,** *n.* The hart's-tongue fern.

sea'wolf", sī'-wulf', *n.* **1.** A wolf-fish. **2.** The European bass. **3.** A viking; pirate. **4**†. A sea-lion.

sea'wor"thy, sī'wûr'dhi, *a.* In fit condition, as regards stanchness, repair, lading, or the like, for a voyage and the incident perils of the sea: said of a vessel.

—sea'wor"thi-ness, *n.*

seax, seax, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A knife or short sword with curved blade: a weapon of the early Saxons and Celts. **2.** *Her.* A weapon resembling such a knife, but with a curve in the back near the point. [< AS. *seax*, knife.]

Seb, seb, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A god of the primeval earth: identified by the Greeks with Kronos. He is represented bearing a scepter and the ankh or emblem of life, and with a goose on his head.

se-ba'ceous, sę-bē'shius, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or appearing like fat; consisting of, containing, carrying, or secreting fatty matter; fatty; oily; as, a *sebaceous* substance; *sebaceous* glands. **2.** *Bot.* Having the appearance of tallow, wax, or grease. [< L. *sebaceus*, < *sebum*, suet.]

—sebaceous flux, same as STEARRHEA.— **s. gland,** a small saccular gland secreting an oily substance (sebum), and usually discharging into a hair-follicle. See HAIR.

se-bac'ic, sę-bas'ic, *a.* Of or derived from fat. **se'bic**†.

—sebacic acid, a white nacreous crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$) contained in various oils, as castor-oil, from which it is obtained by distillation with a caustic alkali. **pyroleic acid**‡; **sebic acid**‡.

Se'-Bap"tist, sī'-bap'tist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect that separated from the Brownists in the 17th century: said to be so called because their leader, John Smyth, is alleged to have baptized himself. [< L. *se*, oneself, + LL. *baptista;* see BAPTIST.]

se-bas'toid, sę-bas'toid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus (*Sebastes*) of scorpænoid fishes that includes the rosefish. [< *Sebastes*, genus of fishes (< Gr. *sebastos*, august, < *sebomai*, be afraid), + -OID.]

se-bas"to-ma'ni-a†, *n.* Religious insanity.

Se"bat', sī'bat', *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See CALENDAR. **She"bat'**‡.

se'bate, sī'bēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sebacic acid.

se-bes'ten, sę-bes'ten, *n.* **1.** Either of two trees (*Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*) of the borage family, of India and western Asia, or their juicy, emollient, mucilaginous, drupaceous fruit, eaten by the natives in its natural state, and when dried used as a pectoral medicine. **2.** [W. Ind.] An allied tree (*Cordia Sebestena*), or its fruit. [< Ar. *sebestān*.] **se-bes'tan**‡.

se-bif'er-ous, sę-bif'ėr-us, *a.* *Biol.* Secreting or producing fat or fatty matter; sebaceous; as, *sebiferous* glands; *sebiferous* plants. [< L. *sebum*, tallow, + *fero*, bear.] **se-bip'a-rous**‡.

se-bil'la, sę-bil'ą, *n.* [Sp.] A wooden vessel for holding sand and water: used in stone-cutting.

seb'ka, seb'ką, *n.* [N. Afr.] A dry area or bed of a lake incrusted with salt; a salt marsh.

seb"or-rhe'a, seb'o-rī'ą *or* -rē'ą, *n.* Same as STEARRHEA. [< L. *sebum*, tallow, + Gr. *rhein*, flow.] **seb"or-rha'-gi-a**‡; **seb"or-rhæ'a**‡.

—seb"or-rhe'ic, seb"or-rhæ'ic, *a.*

Seb"u-æ'an, seb'yu-ī'an, *n.* A member of a Samaritan sect that differed from the Jews regarding the dates of observing religious festivals. [< Gr. *Sebyaioi*.]

se'bum, sī'bum *or* sē'bum, *n.* A fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, for lubricating the hair and skin. [< L. *sebum*, tallow.]

se-bun'dy, sę-bun'di, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native militiaman or local police soldier; collectively, militia; police. **se-bun'dee**‡; **sib-bun'di**‡.

sec, sec, *a.* [F.] Dry: said of wines.

sec"a-bil'i-ty, sec'ą-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being cut into parts; divisibility. [< LL. *secabilitas*, < L. *seco*, cut.]

Se-ca'le, sę-kē'lę *or* -cą'lê, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of grasses (*Graminæ*), the best-known species being *Secale cereale*, the cultivated rye. [< L. *secale*, kind of grain, < *seco*, cut.]

se'can-cy, sī'can-si, *n.* Cutting; intersection; as, the *secancy* of two lines. [< SECANT.]

se'cant, sī'cant, *a.* Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a *secant* line. [< L. *seco*, ppr. *secant-s*, cut.]

se'cant, *n.* *Math.* **1.** A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. **2.** One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

sec'co, sec'kō. [It.] **I.** *a.* Literally, dry; in music, performed without accompaniment; plain. **II.** *n.* Tempera painting. See TEMPERA. **fresco secco:.**

se-cede', sę-sēd', *vi.* [SE-CE'DED; SE CE'DING.] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as, to *secede* from a church.

Thus, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's election, all the Cotton States had *seceded* from the Union. E. A. POLLARD *Lost Cause* ch. 5, p. 87. [E. B. T. '66.]

[< L. *secedo*, < *se-*, aside, + *cedo*, go.]

se-ce'der, sę-sī'dęr, *n.* One who secedes; specifically [S-], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See SECESSION.

se"cen-tis'mo, sē'chen-tis'mō, *n.* [It.] The period of decadence in Italian literature, art, and architecture, the 17th century, but sometimes dated back to about 1559, characterized by bombast, affectation, and far-fetched conceits. —**se"cen-tis'ti**, *n. pl.* The Italian literary men and artists of the 16th century, as Marini, Guidi, Chiabrera, etc.

se-cern', sę-sęrn', *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] **1.** To separate; also, to distinguish. **2.** *Physiol.* To secrete. [< L. *secerno*, < *se-*, aside, + *cerno*, separate.]

—**se-cern'ment**, *n.* Separation; secretion.

se-cern'ent, sę-sęrn'ęnt. **I.** *a.* Separating, secreting, or capable of secreting or separating. **II.** *n.* *Physiol.* A secreting organ; the secreting function.

se-cesh', sę-sesh'. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Secessionist. **II.** *n.* A secessionist; also, the secessionists collectively.

—**se-cesh'er**, *n.*

se-cess', *n.* Retreat; retirement. **se-cesse'†.**

se-ces'sion, sę-sesh'ųn, *n.* **1.** The act of seceding; voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially from political or religious fellowship or association; separation. **2.** Specifically: (1) *U. S. Hist.* The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Southern States in 1860–'61; also, the doctrine that such withdrawal was constitutional.

I hear with distress and anguish the word '*secession*,' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic . . . *Secession!* Peaceable *secession!* Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. WEBSTER *Works, Constitution and Union* in vol. v, p. 361. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

(2) *Scot. Eccl. Hist.* The withdrawal in 1733 from the Scottish established church of a portion of its ministers and laity. [OF., < L. *secessio(n-)*, < *secessus*, pp. of *secedo*; see SECEDE.]

—**ordinances of secession** (*U. S. Hist.*), the ordinances, passed by State conventions specially convened for the purpose, by which the eleven seceding States in 1860–'61 declared their withdrawal from the Union. —**S. Church**, the body of Presbyterians that separated from the established church of Scotland in 1733. —**war of s.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the civil war of 1861–'65 between the eleven seceding States and the United States government, resulting in the defeat of the seceding States followed by their reconstruction as members of the Union and the abolition of negro slavery.

—**se-ces'sion-ism**, *n.* The principles or doctrine of secession.

se-ces'sion-ist, sę-sesh'ųn-ist. *n.* **1.** One who believes in or favors secession; in the United States, one who maintains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union: applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860–'65; used also adjectively. **2.** One of the new Munich school of "impressionist" artists.

se-ces'sive†, *a.* Detached; separate.

seche†, *vt. & vi.* To seek. **seke†.**

se-chi'no, sē-kē'nō, *n.* [It.] A sequin. See COIN.

sé"chiste', sē'shist', *n.* One who executes engraved plates entirely with the dry-point. [< F. *sécher*, dry, < *sec*, see SEEK.]

Se'chi-um, sē'ki-ųm *or* sē'ki-um, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the gourd family. *Sechium edule* yields an edible obovoid or pear-shaped fruit about 4 inches long, called **chayotes** or **choco** in the West Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 pounds, resembles a yam in appearance and use. The plant is said to be native in the West Indies, but has been introduced into other tropical regions and into southern Europe. [< Gr. *sikyos*, gen.]

seck, *sec, a.* Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-*seck*. See RENT, *n.* [< F. *sec*: < L. *siccus*, dry.]

seck'el, sek'ęl, *n.* A variety of pear. See PEAR. [< Mr. *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, its introducer.] **sick'le-pear"†.**

se'cle†, *n.* A century. **sie'cle'.**

se-clude', sę-clūd', *C. E. S.* sē-clūd', *I. W. Wr.*), *vt.* [SE-CLU'DED, SE CLU'DING.] **1.** To remove and keep apart, as from company or society; place, keep, or withdraw from the companionship of others; cut off from intercourse; place by itself or oneself; as, to *seclude* oneself from the world; a *secluded* nook.

It is an error more particularly incident to persons of the correctest principles and habits, to *seclude* themselves from the rest of mankind as from another species, and form into knots and clubs. CHARLES and MARY LAMB *Mrs. Leicester's School, Letter to Southey* p 338 [MACM. '85.]

2. To pass or spend apart from others; spend in solitude or complete retirement: chiefly in the passive participle; as, *secluded* hours; a *secluded* life. **3†.** To shut out; preclude; exclude. [< L. *secludo*; see SECLUSION.]

—**se-clu'ded**, *pa.* —**se-clu'ded-ly**, *adv.* —**se-clu'ded-ness**, *n.*

se-cluse'ness†, *n.* Seclusion; isolation.

se-clu'sion, sę-clū'zhųn, *n.* **1.** The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; withdrawal or separation from companionship, society, or intercourse; solitude; retirement; as, to be in *seclusion*.

In *seclusion* alone we have time and opportunity to think deeply. E. BRYDGES *Autobiog* vol. 1, ch. 19, p. 272. [C. & M'C. '34.]

2. A secluded place. [< LL. *seclusion-*, < L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludo*, shut off, < *se-*, aside, + *claudo*, shut.]

Synonyms: privacy, retirement, retreat, secrecy, separation, solitude. See RETIREMENT. —**Antonyms**: crowd, multitude, numbers, publicity, society, throng, world.—**Prepositions**: the seclusion *of* the study; *from* the world.

—**se-clu'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors seclusion.

se-clu'siv, *a.* Seclusive. PHIL. Soc.

se-clu'sive, sę-clū'siv, *a.* Having a tendency to seclusion; secluding or shutting out; living in retirement. [< L. *seclusus*; see SECLUSION.]

sec"lu-so'ri-um, sec'lu-sō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold.

sec'ohm, sec'ōm, *n.* *Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction: now officially superseded by *henry*. See HENRY. [< *sec-* (in SECOND²) + OHM.]

—**sec'ohm-me"ter**, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring self-induction.

sec'ond, sec'ųnd, *vt.* **1.** To act as a supporter or assistant of, as a person or his acts; forward; promote; support: specifically, to render chief assistance to in a duel or other contest; as, to *second* a person's efforts; to *second* a duelist. **2.** In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption.

The rule is if a member proposes anything or makes a motion, that some one else must '*second*' it, before the chairman can allow talking about it.

C. F. DOLE *American Citizen* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 19. [D. C. H. '91.]

3. [Archaic.] To follow in the next place; follow up; succeed; as, sin *seconded* by sin. **4.** [Archaic.] To produce something similar or equal to; also, to do again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be difficult to *second* this. **5.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* To sing or play second to. **6.** [Eng.] To retire temporarily without pay, but without loss of rank, as members of the Royal Artillery or Engineers when they accept civil offices. [< F. *seconder*, < L. *secundo*, < *secundus*, following, < *sequor*, follow.]

—**sec'ond-er**, *n.* One who seconds, supports, or approves what is attempted, moved, or proposed by another; as, the *seconder* of a resolution.

sec'ond, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the first: the ordinal of *two*. **2.** Ranking next to or below the first or best; of inferior quality or value; secondary; subordinate; as, a country *second* to none in resources.

They say that the Cathedral of Milan is *second* only to St. Peter's at Rome. I can not understand how it can be *second* to any thing made by human hands.

MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 18, p. 182. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

3. Identical in character with another or preceding one; another; other; as, a *second* Washington; habit is a *second* nature. **4.** *Mus.* Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a *second* violin. **5†.** Inclined to favor or aid; favorably disposed. [F., < L. *secundus*; see SECOND, *v.*]

—**at second hand**, as having been received through some agency from the original source of authority. —**s. accomplishment**, see ACCOMPLISHMENT, 3. —**sec'ond-ad"ven-tist**, *n.* See ADVENTIST. —**s. best**, best with one exception; second in quality. —**s. cabin**, a cabin in a steamship for those who travel second-class. —**s. cousin**, see COUSIN. —**s.-cut**, *a.* See SECOND-CUT FILE, under FILE², *n.* —**S.-day**, *n.* Monday: so called by the Friends. —**s. derivative, difference, differential**, etc. (*Math.*), a derivative, etc., obtained by performing on a first derivative, etc., the same operation by which it was obtained from the original function. —**s. distance** (*Arb.*), same as MIDDLE DISTANCE. —**s. estate** [Eng.], the House of Peers. —**s. floor**, the floor above the first. See STORY. —**s. girl**, an assistant housemaid. —**s. intention**, see INTENTION. —**s. thought** or **s. thoughts**, reconsideration; further thought. —**to come off s. best** [Humorous], to be worsted in a contest.

sec'ond¹, *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality; as, he is no man's *second* in patriotism. **2.** An attendant who supports or aids another; as, a *second* in a duel. **3.** *pl.* An article of merchandise of second grade or inferior quality; as, *seconds* in flour. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specifically, the second note above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice; a seconde; in popular language, an alto. **5.** *Theat.* The part or rôle second in importance to the leading part; also, the actor who performs this part. Compare LEAD¹, *n.*, 4. **6.** In baseball, the second base. See BASE, *n.* **7.** Another person, especially an inferior; a substitute. **8.** *pl.* The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars. **9†.** Assistance; aid; succor.

—**augmented second, major s., minor s.** (*Mus.*), see illus. under INTERVAL.

sec'ond², *n.* **1.** A unit of time, equal to $^1/_{60}$ of a minute, or $^1/_{86400}$ of a day. **2.** A unit of an angular measure, equal to $^1/_{60}$ of a minute of arc. **3.** In the duodecimal notation, $^1/_{12}$ of an inch or prime. **4.** [Colloq.] A very short time; moment. [< F. *seconde*, < LL. *secunda*, < L. *secundus*; see SECOND, *v.*]

—**sec'ond-mark"**, *n.* The symbol (″) used to designate seconds in circular and duodecimal measure.

sec'ond-ar"i-ly, sec'ųnd-er'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner; by secondary action or influence; subordinately; as, local causes modify climate *secondarily*. **2.** In the second order, place, or rank; secondly.

sec'ond-ar"i-ness, sec'ųnd-er'i-nes, *n.* Secondary character or rank; subordinateness.

sec'ond-ar"y, sec'ųnd-er'i (-er-i, *S.*; -ę-ri, *C. W.*) *a.* **1.** Of second rank, grade, or influence; less important or effective than that which is primary; not of the first order or degree; subordinate; second-rate; as, a *secondary* effect; a fact of *secondary* importance.

The *secondary* source of wealth is human labor exerted to bring forth the bounty of nature in form, in time in place, suited to meet the desires of men. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements of Political Economy* ch. 2, p. 10. [SH. & CO. '84.]

2. Hence, specifically: (1) Pertaining to the grades of instruction imparted between the elementary or primary grades and the college or university curricula; as, *secondary* schools or education. (2) Acting by delegated authority; deputized; as, *secondary* assistants.

That we were form'd, then, say'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From Father to his Son? MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 854.

3. *Med.* (1) Following another disease as a consequence or result; subsequent; subordinate; as, *secondary* weakness of sight after measles. (2) Characteristic of or pertaining to the second stage or period of a disease; as, *secondary* eruptions. **4.** *Chem.* (1) Formed by replacing two-thirds of the replaceable groups in trivalent compounds; as, *secondary* amins; *secondary* salts. (2) Formed by replacing the hydrogen of the group CH_2 in the molecules of certain organic compounds; as, a *secondary* alcohol. See ALCOHOL. **5.** *Mineral.* Subsequent in origin; caused by some change of the original mineral, as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure): said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. **6.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the secondaries. **7.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil; as, the *secondary* circuit. **8.** *Geol.* Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the *primary era*. [< F. *secondaire*, < L. *secundarius*, < *secundus*; see SECOND, *v.*] **sec'ond-ar"ie†.**

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY.

—**secondary axis** (*Optics*), in a mirror, any straight line passing through the center of curvature but not the center of the mirror; in a lens, such a line through the center of the lens but not through the center of curvature. —**s. battery** (*Elec.*), a storage-battery. —**s. circle**, a circle passing through the poles of another circle. See illus. under CIRCLE. —**s. color**, a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments: usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow), and purple (red and blue). —**s. properties of matter**, see MATTER, 3. —**s. quills** (*Ornith.*), the secondaries. —**s. tint**, a tint of less conspicuous color than another; a subdued tint.

sec'ond-ar"y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** One who acts in a secondary or subordinate capacity; a person, as an officer, second in rank or position; an assistant, especially in a cathedral; a deputy or delegate.

Duke: Hold, therefore, Angelo:
In our remove, be thou at full ourself; . . .
Old Escalus, Though first in question, is thy *secondary*.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act i, sc. 1.

2. Anything of secondary size, position, or importance; that which is subordinate to or dependent on a primary. **3.** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A secondary planet; a satellite. **4.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers that grow on the second joint or forearm of a bird's wing. See illus. under BIRD. **5.** *Entom.* One of the hind wings of an insect, particularly a lepidopter. **6.** *Geol.* The secondary series of rocks, or the era in which they were formed; the Mesozoic. See SECONDARY, *a.* **7.** *Meteor.* A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more extensive one and productive of local thunder-storms.

sec'ond-class", sec'ųnd-clas', *a.* Ranking next below the first or best; of or pertaining to a secondary quality or grade; as, a *second-class* railway-ticket; a *second-class* boarding-house. Compare FIRST-CLASS.

—**second-class mail-matter** [U. S.], according to the law of 1880, periodicals, as newspapers, etc., published at regular intervals, and sent from the publishing-office.

se-conde', sę-gōnd', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A thrust, parry, or other movement downward toward the left: perhaps originally the second position of defense. **se-goon'†.**

sec'ond-hand", sec'ųnd-hand', *a.* **1.** Having been previously owned or used by another; not new; as, a *second-hand* implement; *second-hand* clothes. **2.** Received from another; not coming directly from the original source; as, *second-hand* information. **3.** Employed in handling stock at second hand; as, a *second-hand* clothes-dealer; a *second-hand* bookstore. **4.** Of inferior grade; being a poor imitation.

We shall see him come and gone, This *second-hand* Napoleon.
LOWELL *Villa Franca* st. 2.

—**second-hand witness**, a witness whose testimony is hearsay.

sec'ond-hand"¹, *n.* **1.** That which has been used or owned before. **2.** A poor imitation of something else.

Of the multifarious retailers of the *second-hand* in style, the class is so numerous as to make a selection difficult: they meet us at every step in the history of the Art.

W. ALLSTON *Lectures on Art* lect. v, p. 160. [B. & SCR. '50.]

sec'ond-hand"², *n.* The hand that marks seconds on a clock or a watch. See WATCH. **sec'onds-hand"‡.**

sec'ond-ine†, *n.* *Bot.* Same as SECUNDINE.

sec'ond-ly, sec'ųnd-li, *adv.* In the second place in order or succession. **sec'ounde-ly†.**

se-con'do, sę-cōn'dō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The second part in concerted music, especially in a pianoforte duet; also, the performance of this part. Compare PRIMO.

sec'ond-rate", sec'ųnd-rēt'. **I.** *a.* Second in quality, size, rank, importance, etc.; second-class. **II.** *n.* That which is second-rate, as a second-class war-ship.

sec'ond sight. A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attributed to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events occurring at distant places.

—**sec'ond-sight"ed**, *a.* Having the second sight.

se-con'ic, sę-con'ic, *n.* A conic section.

se'cret, *a.* Secret. **se'creet†.** —**se'cre†**, *n.* A secret, or matters of secrecy. **se'creet.** —**se'cre†**, *adv.* Secretly. **se'creet; se'cre-ly†.** —**se'cre-ness†**, *n.*

se'cre-cy, sī'crę-si, *n.* [CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being secret or hidden; secret or hidden conduct or management; concealment; as, a military movement planned with great *secrecy*. **2.** The character or quality of being secretive; faithfulness or tenacity in keeping secrets; secretiveness; as, a man of great *secrecy*. **3.** A state of seclusion; privacy; retirement; solitude.

In a city, populous as Cairo, it is possible to obtain at the same time the gratifications of society and the *secrecy* of solitude.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 12, p. 59. [JAS. M.]

4†. A secret. **se'cre-cie†; se'cre-sy‡.**

Synonyms: see SECLUSION.

se'cret, sī'cret, *a.* **1.** Kept separate or hidden from view or knowledge. (1) Kept from all persons except the individual or individuals concerned; as, *secret* information; *secret* military movements. (2) Not immediately apparent; unseen; occult; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes. (3) Not proper to be seen; kept unexposed, or such as ought to be so kept; as, the *secret* parts. **2.** Affording privacy; secluded; retired.

A veritable sprite of the forest was Nutty. . . . keenly alive to the melodies and mysteries of Nature in her *secret* haunts. CONSTANCE C. HARRISON *Flower de Hundred* ch. 6, p. 196. [CAS. CO.]

3. Good or faithful at keeping secrets; keeping one's own or others' confidence; close-mouthed; secretive.

'Ods heart, madam! I'm as *secret* as a priest, when trusted.
CENTLIVRE *The Busy Body* act iv, sc. 4.

4†. Distinct or separate. [F., < L. *secretus*, pp. of *secerno*; see SECERN.] **se'cret†.**

Synonyms: clandestine, concealed, covered, covert, furtive, hid, hidden, latent, mysterious, obscure, occult, private, recondite, retired, unknown, unrevealed, unseen, veiled. See MYSTERIOUS. —**Antonyms**: aboveboard, apparent, evident, clear, manifest, obvious, plain, transparent, unconcealed, undisguised.

—**letters secret**, sealed letters not intended for the public: opposed to *letters patent*. —**s. block** (*Naut.*), a

block, usually made with a hard-wood shell, having the sheave so enclosed that there are no openings save two holes through which to reeve the rope. See illus. under BLOCK. —**se'cret-false"**, *a.* Rare.] Secretly untrue.—**s. service**, a government detective service for the detection of various offenses against the government, as treason, counterfeiting, illegal distilling, etc.

—**se'cret**†, *vt.* To keep secret.

se'cret, sī'cret, *n.* **1.** Something known only to one or a few and kept from others; anything hidden from general knowledge or observation; something not to be told.

Do then thy precious *secrets* to no other lend
Thy friend another has: beware of thy friend's friend!
ALGER *Poetry of the East* p. 106. [W. S. & H. '56.]

2. A thing undiscovered, unknown, or inexplicable; as, the *secrets* of the stars. **3.** That which, when known, furnishes an explanation of something before unexplained or inexplicable; an underlying reason; key.

Liberty regulated by law is the *secret* of Saxon progress.
WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, L'Ouverture* p. 469. [J. R. '63.]

4. *pl.* Those parts of the body that modesty requires to be concealed; specifically, the genitals. **5.** A secret contrivance. **6.** A piece or suit of armor worn under the clothing; also, a skull-cap of steel bars, formerly worn either above or below the camail. **7.** *Eccl.* In the Roman and some other liturgies, a prayer offered in low or inaudible tones by the officiating priest after the offertory. **8.** [Rare.] Secrecy. [F., < L. *secretum*, neut. of *secretus*; see SECRET, *a.*] **se'cret**†.

—**in secret**, in privacy or secrecy; in a secret place; as, to plot *in secret*.—**open s.**, something that may be ascertained by any one, though not officially or formally published; a fact such as might be but that is not kept secret.

—**se'cret-ist**†, *n.* A dealer in secrets.

se-cre'ta, sē-crī'ta *or* sē-crē'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Secretions.

se'cret-age, sī'cret-ĕj, *n.* [F.] A process of imparting the property of felting to furs by means of mercury or some of its salts. **se'cret-ing**‡.

sec"ré"taire', sec"rē"tār', *n.* [F.] A writing-desk.

sec"re-ta'ri-ate, sec"re-tē'ri-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A secretary's office or position. **2.** The place where a secretary transacts the business and preserves the records of his office. [< F. *secrétariat*, < LL. *secretariatus*, < *secretarius*; see SECRETARY.] **sec"re-ta'ri-at**‡.

sec're-tar"y, sec're-ter'i (-ter-i, *S.*; -tē-ri, *C. W.*), *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** One who attends to correspondence, keeps records, or does other writing for another or others: now often a stenographer.

I feel as if I could dictate to twenty *secretaries* at once.
ARNOLD in Stanley's *T. Arnold* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 209. [O. & CO.]

2. An executive officer who manages and superintends a particular department of government, of which he is the head; as, the *Secretary* of the Navy, Treasury, or Interior.

There are at present six of these secretaries in charge of departments of the United States government, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, and Agriculture. Compare DEPARTMENT. The British government has five such secretaries, all called *principal secretaries of state*, and having charge of the departments of home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian affairs. Besides these are the important offices of *Secretary for Scotland* and *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, the holders of which are members of the ministry. In the United States the secretaries collectively form the *cabinet*. See CABINET.

3. An article of furniture consisting of a writing-shelf, pigeonholes, and drawers; writing-desk; secretaire.

To me most welcome of all, the old mahogany *secretary* with brass-handled drawers. LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* ch. 7, p. 145. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

4. The secretary bird. **5**†. A confidential manager, attendant, or friend. [< F. *secrétaire*, < LL. *secretarius*, < L. *secretus*; see SECRET, *a.*] **sec're-to-ry**†.

—**corresponding secretary**, the secretary who conducts the correspondence of a body.—**recording s.**, the secretary who keeps the minutes and other records of a body.—**S. at War**, a former British official who managed the financial affairs of the army.—**sec're-tar"y-bird"**, *n.* A serpentaroid raptorial bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius* or *secretarius*) of South Africa, having very long tibiæ and crested head: named from the resemblance of the depressed crest to a pen held over the ear. It preys largely on serpents and other reptiles. It has been domesticated. **crane'-vul"ture**‡; **ser'pent-eat"er**‡.

The Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*). 1/26

—**s. of legation** or **embassy**, the secretary or assistant of an ambassador, resident minister, or other high diplomatic agent representing a government in a foreign country. He is appointed by the chief executive, and fulfils the duties of the minister in the latter's absence.

—**sec're-ta'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary; as, *secretarial* work. **sec're-ta'ri-an**†. —**sec're-tar"y-ship**, *n.* The position of a secretary; also, his term of office.

se-crete', sē-crīt', *vt.* [SE-CRE'TED; SE-CRE'TING.] **1.** To remove or keep from observation, or from the knowledge of others; put in a place of concealment; conceal; hide: now usually of material objects; as, to *secrete* valuables. **2.** *Physiol.* To separate or elaborate from blood or sap by the process of secretion; said of animals and vegetables and their organs; as, some animals *secrete* musk; some trees *secrete* valuable gums; the liver *secretes* bile. [< F. *sécréter*, < L. *secretus*; see SECRET, *a.*]

Synonyms: see HIDE.

—**se-crete'**†, *a.* Separate.—**se'cret-ing**, *n.* Same as SECRETAGE.—**se"cre-til'tious**, *a.* Formed by secretion.—**se-cre'tor**, *n.* One who or that which secretes; especially, a secretory organ.

se-cre'tion, sē-crī'shun, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The process by which materials are separated from blood or sap, and elaborated into new substances; as, the *secretion* of milk, gastric juice, or urine. Secretion in animals is generally performed by glandular epithelial cells. **2.** The substance secreted; either serving some purpose in the animal economy, as saliva, gastric juice, or milk, or to be thrown off as useless or injurious (excretions), as urine. In plants, secretions from the descending sap make up the greater part of the solid portions.

Both [bristles and fur of the seal] are incessantly lubricated by an oily *secretion*, analogous to that exuded by the skin of the duck and other aquatic birds.
THEODORE WOOD in *Sunday Magazine* Oct., '92, p. 685.

3. The act of concealing or hiding; as, the *secretion* of valuables. **4.** *Geol.* A deposit of mineral matter in successive coatings, filling cavities and fissures. [OF., < L. *secretio(n-)*, < *secretus*; see SECRET, *a.*]

—**se-cre'tion-al**, *a.* Secretory.—**se-cre'tion-a"ry**, *a. Geol.* Of or relating to the structure or process of forming secretions.

se-cre'tiv, -ly, -ness. Secretive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

se-cre'tive, sē-crī'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to secrete or conceal; inclined to secrecy; as, a *secretive* man.

Secretive men are good diplomatists.
E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 23, p. 167. [S. '78.]

2. Producing or promotive of secretion; as, a *secretive* organ.—**se-cre'tive-ly**, *adv.*

se-cre'tive-ness, sē-crī'tiv-nes, *n.* Inclination or tendency to secrete or conceal; in phrenology, the faculty and disposition that induces concealment or deception.

se'cret-ly, sī'cret-li, *adv.* **1.** In a secret or hidden manner; without the knowledge of others; not openly.

Archesilas once visited Apelles, who was sick; and, whilst arranging the pillows, he *secretly* placed under them a handful of gold. HERMAN GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnètt, vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 301. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

2. In retirement, concealment, or privacy. **3.** In liturgies, in low, inaudible tones. **se-cre'to**‡.

Synonyms: see APART.

se'cret-ness, sī'cret-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being secret, hidden, or unrevealed. **2.** The character of being secretive; secretiveness.

se-cre'tor, sē-crī'tĕr, *n.* One who or that which secretes, as a gland.

se-cre'to-ry, sē-crī'to-ri (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in secretion; secreting; as, *secretory* glands.

sect[1], sect, *n.* **1.** A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practise from other bodies adhering to the same general system. Specifically: (1) The adherents collectively of a particular creed or confession; a denomination; communion; as, the Presbyterian *sect;* the various *sects* of Jews, Mohammedans, or Christians. (2) Especially, an organized body of dissenters from an established or older form of faith: often with derogatory implication; as, the *sects* of the Gnostics; the *sect* of the Montanists. (3) The body of adherents of a particular philosophical system or teacher; a school or a particular system of philosophy; as, the *sect* of Utilitarians.

The purest and most exalted philosophic *sect* of antiquity was 'the *sect* of the Stoics.'
FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* intro., p. 5. [MACM.]

2. Any number of persons united in opinion or interest, as in the state or in society; a party or faction; an order.

Socrates, who is by all accounts the undoubted head of the *sect* of the henpecked, owned and acknowledged that he owed great part of his virtue to the exercise which his useful wife constantly gave it. STEELE *Spectator* Sept. 9, 1712.

3. A kind; especially, a sex: obsolete except in the latter sense, and in that use now regarded as a vulgarism. **4**†. A profession. [< F. *secte*, < LL. *secta*, < L. *secta*, way, school, < *secta*, f. of *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]

Synonyms: church, communion, denomination, heresy, heterodoxy, party, schism, school. *Heresy* or *heterodoxy* is a doctrinal departure from the established faith; a *schism* is a division of the *church* either on matters of faith or practise; *schism* is applied also to non-religious organizations. A *sect* or *denomination* is an organized body of believers distinct in doctrine or practise, or in both, from others; *sect* is an opprobrious and *denomination* an honorable term for the same body. Within a *denomination* there may be *schools* differing on minor matters, or *parties* favoring or opposing certain persons or measures, without breach of essential and organic unity. *Church* is often used as synonymous with *denomination;* as, the Methodist *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church*. The members of a state *church*, or those who represent a foreign state *church*, commonly apply the name *church* only to their own organization, terming all other religious bodies *sects*. *Communion* designates those who share a common faith, rather with reference to their spiritual unity than to their organization or their relations to other bodies of believers; as, the Roman Catholic *communion;* the Lutheran *communion*.

—**sect'-mas"ter**†, *n.* The founder or leader of a sect.

sect[2]†, *n.* A part cut off; scion.

sec'tant, sec'tant, *n.* A portion of space extending to infinity, but separated from the surrounding space by three intersecting planes. [< L. *seco*, pp. *sectus*, cut.]

sec-ta'ri-al, sec-tē'ri-al, *a.* Marking a sect; sectarian: specifically in the following phrase.—**sectarial mark**, in India, a mark tattooed or stained on the forehead of a native to indicate the sect to which he belongs or the god he worships.

sec-ta'ri-an, sec-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, peculiar to, or devoted to the interests of a sect or sects; especially, marked by attachment to a sect or denomination: often used in derogation as implying heresy or bigotry, and also as an opprobrious epithet for schools not sectarian but under the auspices of a denomination, as the religious colleges so called.

Every *sectarian* banner shall be torn down, and Christ alone will be King over his people. D'AUBIGNÉ *Discourses and Essays* tr. by R. Baird, discourse vii, p. 107. [WM. C.]

—**sec-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Sectarian character or tendency; excessive devotion to or zeal for a particular sect or party; undue denominationalism.—**sec-ta'ri-an-ize**, *vt.* To make sectarian; imbue with sectarian feeling or ideas. **sec-ta'ri-an-ise**‡.

sec-ta'ri-an, *n.* A member of a sect, especially if bigoted.

sect'a-ry, sect'a-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who belongs to a particular sect, especially a religious sect; an adherent or supporter of a school or teacher; a dissenter; sectarian: mostly used opprobriously. **sect'a-rist**‡; **sect-a'tor**†.

Hence jarring *sectaries* may learn
Their real interest to discern.
COWPER *The Nightingale and Glowworm* l. 27.

[< F. *sectaire*, < LL. *sectarius*, < L. *secta;* see SECT[1].]

—**sect'a-rism**†, *n.* **1.** Sectarianism. **2.** A sect.—**sect'a-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Sectarian.

sec'tile, sec'til, *a.* Admitting of being cut. Specifically: (1) *Mineral.* Capable of being smoothly cut by a knife, as mica and some other minerals. (2) *Bot.* Appearing to be cut into small pieces, as the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [< L. *sectilis*, < *sectus;* see SECTANT.]

—**sec-til'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being sectile.

sec'tion, sec'shun, *vt.* To make or represent in sections, as a seagoing vessel; separate into sections; also, to make a thin section of, as for microscopic study.

sec'tion, *n.* **1.** A separate part or division; a portion.

The average Norwegian stove is as high as the door of the room, or even higher. It is built up of *sections* of square-cornered hollow iron pipe, somewhat as we build card houses. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. iii, p. 313. [R. BROS. '86.]

Specifically: (1) A distinct division or portion of a book, treatise, or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; also, a division of a law. (2) A part of a country, community, people, class, party, or society considered as distinct from the rest; as, the *section* of the United States west of the Mississippi river; the radical *section* of a party.

The famous Gogebic iron region, or range, marks the western limit of Michigan's 150-mile-wide mineral *section*.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., '92, p. 697.

(3) [U. S.] An area of public land one mile square, containing 640 acres, and constituting 1/36 of a township. See TOWNSHIP. (4) One of the parts into which what is practically one piece of a machine is sometimes divided for convenience in making or handling; as, a fly-wheel made in *sections*. (5) *Mus.* Half of a musical sentence; also, half of a phrase. (6) In a sleeping-car, a space containing two berths, one above the other, or, when not used for sleeping, two facing double seats; also, part of a sectional car-cushion. (7) A portion of a railway company's tracks for whose care a particular set of men are made responsible. See SECTION-BOSS, etc., below. (8) *Bookbinding.* A set of leaves sewed together in the process of binding a book; also, an offcut. (9) *Bot.* A group of species having rank below a genus; a subgenus. (10) *Zool.* A division of a group, of indeterminate rank. (11) *Mil.* A portion of a company or battalion told off for movements and evolutions. (12) *Pros.* One of the divisions of an Anglo-Saxon verse made by the cesural pause. **hem'i-stich**‡.

2. A representation, picture, or drawing showing something, as a building, machine, or geological formation, as it would appear if it were cut by an intersecting plane, and the portion between the observer and the cutting plane removed; sometimes, also, the thing itself, if so treated and viewed. See illus. under GEOLOGY. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* (*a*) A drawing showing the parts of a building as they would appear if the building were cut through vertically. **vertical section**‡. (*b*) A view of a molding or other member cut through, at right angles to its axis, so as to show its profile. (2) *Fort.* A representation of the outline made by cutting the works at a right angle to the principal lines.

In mechanical drawing the following sections are distinguished: **lengthwise** or **longitudinal section**, usually representing objects as cut lengthwise through the center; **cross-s.** or **transverse s.**, cut crosswise; **horizontal s.**, cut horizontally, and usually through the center; **oblique s.**, cut at various angles; **vertical s.**, cut in a vertical plane.

Natural *sections* are frequently exposed in river-beds, sea-cliffs, and inland valleys; whilst artificial *sections* are seen in wells and shafts, in mines and quarries, and especially in railway-cuttings.
HUXLEY *Physiography* ch. 2, p. 23. [MACM. '78.]

3. A very thin slice of anything, especially for microscopic examination. **4.** *Print.* The character §, indicating a subdivision, as of a book or chapter: used also to refer to a marginal note or foot-note; section-mark. **5.** The act of cutting; division by cutting: used specifically of surgical operations; as, the Cæsarean *section*. **6.** *Geom.* The figure formed by the intersection of a plane or other surface with a solid; the lines or points in which a plane or line cuts a figure.

Every *section* of a cone made by a plane passing through the vertex is bounded by two straight lines passing through that point.
R. ROUTLEDGE *Pop. Hist. Science* ch. 2, p. 43. [R. & S. '81.]

7. A small open box or frame that is placed in a hive to receive surplus honey, and in which the honey is marketed (called also **section-box**); also, the honey contained in such a box. **8.** *Geol.* The local series of beds constituting a group or formation; as, the Cambrian *section* of Wales. [F., < L. *sectio(n-)*, < *sectus;* see SECTANT.]

Synonyms: see PART.

Phrases, etc.:—**abdominal section**, same as LAPAROTOMY.—**angular sections**, the branch of trigonometry that relates to the functions of multiples or submultiples of an angle.—**frozen s.**, a cutting, slice, or sliced surface of a frozen part: much employed in anatomy to prevent the disarrangement of parts that might result from cutting in a soft state.—**harmonic s.**, the cutting of a straight line at four harmonic points.—**principal s.**, in crystallography, a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—**sec'tion-blaze"**, *n.* A blaze made on a tree to indicate the situation of a section-post or -corner.—**s.-boss**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] The overseer of a gang of workmen on a section, as of a railway.—**s.-crew**, *n.* The force of workmen by which a section, as of a railway, is kept in order.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* An instrument for cutting sections for microscopic examination; a microtome; also, one who cuts such sections. See illus. under MICROTOME.—**s.-hand**, *n.* A laborer belonging to a section-crew; also, a subforeman in a cotton- or woolen-mill.—**s.-house**, *n.* A house for the shelter and accommodation of section-hands.—**s.-line**, *n.* A dividing line run by government surveyors between adjoining sections of land.—**s.-liner**, *n.* An instrument for drawing cross-section lines or hatching-lines equidistant and parallel.—**s.-plane**, *n.* The plane in which a cutting has been made; the plane of a section.—**s.-post**, *n.* A post placed by government surveyors at the corner of a section of land; also, the corner so marked.

sec'tion-al, sec'shun-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or devoted to a particular section or portion of a country or territory as opposed to the whole; local; as, *sectional* interests; *sectional* pride. **2.** Made up or consisting of separate sections; as, a *sectional* steamship.—**sectional area**, the area of a section, especially of a cross-section.—**sec"tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The character or quality of being sectional; sectionalism.—**sec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

sec'tion-al-ism, sec'shun-al-izm, *n.* [U. S.] Regard for a particular section of the country rather than for the whole country; sectional hatred or prejudice.

A new *sectionalism* is possible. As the divisive line between North and South has been disappearing, that between the East and the West has been growing more and more distinct.
The Voice [New York] Aug. 21, '90, p. 4, col. 3.

sec'tion-al-ize, sec'shun-al-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make sectional; limit to a particular section, or render devoted to sectional or local interests, as a political party.—**sec"tion-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

sec'tion-ize, sec'shun-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] [Rare.] To divide or form into sections.

sec"ti-o-pla-nog'ra-phy, sec'shi-o-pla-neg'ra-fi, *n. Civ. Engin.* A system of laying down engineering work,

as for a railway or canal, by using as a datum-line the line of direction instead of a straight level line. [< L. *sectio(n-)* (see SECTION) + PLANO- + -GRAPHY.]

sect'ism, sect'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Sectarianism.—**sect'ist**, *n.*

sect'i-un"cle, sect'i-un"cl, *n.* [Rare.] An insignificant sect.

sec'tile, sec'til, *a.* Sectile. [< L. *sectivus*, sectile, < *secare*; see SECTANT.]

sec'tor, sec'tər, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them; more widely, a similar part of any central curve, as an ellipse; also, a solid generated by the revolution of such a figure about a radius, or a part of a cylinder whose base is such a figure. **2.** A mathematical rule consisting of two arms hinged stiffly together at one end, and containing on the broad surfaces of the arms various scales, especially pairs of scales of equal parts, sines, tangents, etc., one line of each pair being on each arm, and all the lines of the different pairs radiating from the center of revolution of the arms. **3.** *Astron.* An instrument in the form of a geometrical sector, with a pair of sights moving around its center, formerly used for the measurement of angles in the heavens. Compare ZENITH-SECTOR. **4.** A sector-gear. See below. **5.** *Entom.* One of the longitudinal wing-veins in a dragon-fly which meet the principal veins at an angle and usually reach to the apex or hind margin. [L., cutter, < *secare*; see SECTANT.]

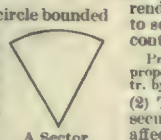
A Sector.

—**sec'tor-cyl"in-der**, *n.* A steam-engine cylinder whose cross-section is a sector of a circle; never much used and now obsolete.—**s.-gear**, *n.* A gear-wheel whose pitch-line extends over only an arc of a circle, as a segment-gear. **s.-wheel**.

—**sec'tor-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sector.

sec-to'ri-al, sec-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Adapted for cutting; specifically said of the last upper premolar and first lower molar in carnivores. See illus. under CARNIVORA. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to a sector; sectoral. [< L. *sector*; see SECTOR.]

sec-to'ri-al, *n.* A sectorial tooth.

sec'troid, sec'troid, *n.* *Arch.* In vaulting, the curved surface between adjacent groins. [< SECTOR + -OID.]

sec'u-lar, sec'yu-lər, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to this world or the present life, as opposed to eternity and the life to come; having reference to temporal rather than spiritual or religious affairs; worldly; temporal; as, *secular* pursuits.

> The appearance of Joseph in Egypt is the first distinct point of contact between Sacred and *secular* history.
> A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i., pt. i., lect. iv., p. 67. [S. '84.]

2. Continuing or taking place progressively throughout an age or ages, without observed recurrence in a cycle; having a vastly extended though indefinite period; brought about in the course of ages; often opposed to *periodical*; as, *secular* changes; the *secular* variation of a planet's orbit; a *secular* being.

> The main cause to which geologists are now disposed to refer the corrugations of the earth's surface is *secular* cooling and consequent contraction. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iii, pt. i, § 4, p. 286. [MACM. '82.]

3. Not separated from the world by monastic vows or rules, living and mingling among men, as a parish priest; as, the *secular* clergy. **4.** Occurring or observed but once in an age or a century; as, the *secular* games of the Romans. See phrase below. **5†.** Pertaining to the laity as distinguished from the clergy; lay. [< F. *séculier*, < L. *sæcularis*, < *sæculum*, age.]

Synonyms: see PROFANE.

—**secular acceleration** (*Astron.*), a slow increase in the mean motion of a heavenly body from century to century, as the acceleration of the moon's mean motion, which seems to be about 8″ in 100 years.—**s. equation**, the numerical expression of the secular inequalities of a planet's motion.—**s. games** (*Rom. Antiq.*), games in honor of the principal deities, celebrated under the empire at very long and irregular intervals, during three days and nights, with sacrifices, sports, combats, dramatic exhibitions, hymns, etc.—**s. hymn or poem**, a hymn or poem to be sung or recited at secular games. Called in Latin **carmen seculare**.—**s. music**, music not suitable for sacred uses.—**s. refrigeration** (*Geol.*), the slow cooling of the earth, from its original igneous fluid state.

—**sec'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**sec'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

sec'u-lar, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) One in holy orders who is not bound by monastic vows or rules; a secular ecclesiastic. (2) A church officer who is not ordained. **2.** Any person not a clergyman; a layman. **sæc'u-lar†**.

> Some were for Gospel ministers. And some for red-coat *seculars*.
> S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 292.

sec'u-lar-ism, sec'yu-lər-izm, *n.* The character of being secular; regard for the affairs and interests of this life and neglect of matters pertaining to a future existence; specifically, the system or principles of the secularists. See SECULARIST.

sec'u-lar-ist, sec'yu-lər-ist, *n.* A person who rejects all religious systems and forms of worship, concerning himself only with the questions and needs of the present life; one who believes in improving the material condition of himself and others rather than in ministering to spiritual wants; also, one who believes that religion should not be introduced into public education or the management of public affairs; used also attributively.

> In most of the smaller cities there is said to be a knot of men who profess agnosticism, and sometimes have a meeting-place where *secularist* lectures are delivered.
> BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 104, p. 575. [MACM. '89.]

sec"u-lar'i-ty, sec'yu-lar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Supreme or exclusive attention to the things of the present life; secularism; worldliness.

> The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*.
> J. C. SHELLEY *Natural Religion* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 111. [R. BROS. '82.]

2. Any practise or interest belonging exclusively to the present life. [< F. *sécularité*, < LL. *secularitas*, < L. *sæcularis*; see SECULAR.]

sec"u-lar-i-za'tion, sec'yu-lər-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of secularizing or rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. Specifically: (1) Conversion or transfer from sacred to secular or temporal uses or control; as, the *secularization* of a monastery or of ecclesiastical territory.

> While I believe the world would suffer irreparable loss in the abolition of Sunday, or in its *secularization*, on the other hand in order to preserve Sundays you must make them beautiful, honorable and desirable. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, *Mar.* 7, '75 in vol. iii, p. 620. [J. B. F. '75.]

(2) Change from a monastic or regular to a secular character; release from monastic vows, rules, or subjection; as, the *secularization* of a priest or of a church. (3) The exclusion of religious principle or purpose from secular or temporal affairs, as from education and civil government. (4) Conversion to secularism, as of a people.

sec"u-lar-i-sa'tion†.

sec'u-lar-ize, sec'yu-lər-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To render secular. Specifically: (1) To convert from sacred to secular uses; transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal control; use (a sacred thing) for secular ends or benefits.

> Prussia had given the first example of *secularizing* church property on a grand scale. LEOPOLD RANKE *Hist. of the Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, bk. v, § 1, p. 396. [H. G. B. '47.]

(2) To convert or change from a monastic or regular to a secular, as a monk. (3) To make worldly or unspiritual; affect with secularism, as a people. **sec'u-lar-ise†**.

sec'u-lum, sec'yu-lum, *n.* [L.] A long period; an age.

> They must have passed through half a *seculum* of total darkness. C. W. GOODWIN in Hedge's *Essays and Reviews*, *Mosaic Cosmogony* p. 266. [W. W. & CO. '64.]

sec'und, sec'und, *S., or* si'cund, *C. W. Wr.* (XIII), *a.* *Biol.* Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only, as the raceme of flowers in the lily-of-the-valley; unifarious; unilateral. [< L. *secundus*; see SECOND, *v.*]

sec"un-da'ri-us, sec'un-dâ'ri-us *or* -dg'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -RI-ōI *or* -ī, *pl.*] [LL.] *Eng. Ch.* A lay vicar.

se-cun'date†, *vt.* To prosper.—**sec"un-da'tion†**, *n.*

Se-cun'di-an, sg-cun'di-ən, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect (2d century) whose leader was Secundus.

se-cun"di-flo'rous, sg-cun'di-flō'rus, *a.* *Bot.* Having flowers arranged in a secund manner. [< SECUND + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

sec'un-din(e, sec'un-din, *C. S., or* -dain, *W. Wr.* (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The inner, first-developed coat or integument of an ovule. **2.** *Obstet.* That which remains in the womb to be expelled after childbirth, consisting of the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the egg-membranes; generally in the plural. [< F. *secondine*, < LL. *secundinæ*, < L. *secundus*; see SECOND, *v.*] **sec'on-dine†**.

sec"un-dip'a-ra, sec'un-dip'ə-rə, *n.* A woman bearing or about to give birth to her second child. [L., < *secundus* (see SECOND, *v.*) + *pario*, bear.]

sec'und-ly, sec'und-li, *adv.* In a second manner.

se-cun"do-gen'i-ture, sg-cun'do-jen'i-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A right of inheritance given to a second son. **2.** Something so inherited. [< L. *secundus* (see SECOND, *v.*) + GENITURE.]

se-cun"do-pri'ma-ry, sg-cun'do-prai'mə-ri, *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary; as, the *secundo-primary* properties of matter. See MATTER. [< L. *secundus* (see SECOND, *v.*) + PRIMARY.]

se-cun'dum, sg-cun dum, *prep.* [L.] According to; in various Latin phrases.—**secundum artem**, according to art; artistically; also, artificially.

se-cur'a-ble, sg-kiūr'ə-bl, *a.* Such as may be secured.

se-cur'ance†, *n.* Assurance; confirmation.

se-cure', sg-kiūr', *vt.* [-CURED'; -CUR'ING.] **1.** To make secure; protect or free from danger, risk, or hazard; make safe; as, to *secure* a town by a wall; to *secure* a building from fire.

> Against the head which innocence *secures*,
> Insidious Malice aims her darts in vain.
> JOHNSON *Irene* act v, sc. 6.

2. To make sure against risk of loss, or to insure the payment, return, or receipt of; make certain of having or receiving some good; assure; guarantee: rarely followed by *of*; as, to *secure* the payment of a debt; to *secure* one for a loan of money; to *secure* to one the reward of his labor; to be *secured of* safety.

> The soul, *secured* in her existence, smiles
> At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
> ADDISON *Cato* act v, sc. 1.

3. To fasten, close, or confine so as to prevent from getting loose or getting away; fasten effectually; place in safe or close confinement; as, to *secure* a door; to *secure* a captive with irons. **4.** To get safely in possession; obtain or acquire, as, to *secure* an inheritance or a prize; to *secure* notice or consideration; to *secure* one's attention. **5.** *Surg.* To get hold of and close by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, so as to suppress hemorrhage. **6†.** To render free from care or anxiety. **7†.** To assure; pledge. [< SECURE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see ARREST; ATTAIN; BIND; CATCH; GET; PRESERVE; RETAIN.

—**secure arms!** (*Mil.*) a command to hold a firearm muzzle down, with the lock under the arm, to keep the lock dry.—**s. piece!** (*Mil.*) an order to move a battery-gun, depress its muzzle, insert the tompion, and cover the vent.

se-cure'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of securing; security; protection.—**se-cur'er**, *n.*

se-cure', *a.* **1.** Guarded against or not likely to be exposed to danger; safe: said of persons and things, often followed by *from* or *against*, formerly by *of*; as, here we are *secure from* attack; to make a building *secure*. Free from possibility of escaping or of being lost; as, to have a prisoner *secure*; to make one's property *secure*. **3.** Free from fear, apprehension, or care; assured in mind of safety; hence, lacking proper caution; too confident; careless; as, the garrison were *secure* and careless.

> Upon my *secure* hour thy uncle stole.
> SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 5.

4. Thoroughly confident; not distrustful; certain; sure: followed by *of*, sometimes by an infinitive; as, *secure of* the king's favor.

> *Secure*, that unknown world can not be worse
> Than this hath been.
> OWEN MEREDITH *The Wanderer*, *Progress* st. 2.

5. So strong or well made as to render loss, escape, or failure impossible; as, a *secure* compact.

> They were imprisoned at Kieff, and how *secure* that prison is I need scarcely say. STEPNIAK *Underground Russia* trans *Jacob Stefanovic* ch. 1, p. 51. [S. '83.]

[< L. *securus*, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care.]

Synonyms: assured, careless, certain, confident, defended, guarded, impregnable, insured, protected, safe, sure, unassailable, undisturbed, unmolested, unsuspecting, untroubled. See FIRM.—**Antonyms**: dangerous, dubious, exposed, hazardous, imperiled, insecure, perilous, risky.—**Prepositions**: secure *of* advantage; secure *from* loss; secure *in* the fastness; secure *against* attack.

—**se-cure'ful†**, *a.* Protecting.—**se-cure'ness**, *n.*

se-cure'ly, sg-kiūr'li, *adv.* In a secure manner. (1) So as to be free from danger or exposure. (2) So as to prevent escape, damage, loss, or getting loose; safely; firmly; as, *securely* bound or fastened. (3) Without fear; confidently; as, to live *securely*. **se-cure'‡** [Poet.].

> No man *securely* rejoiceth, unless he have within him the testimony of a good conscience. THOMAS À KEMPIS *Imitation of Christ* bk. i, ch. 20, p. 49. [JAS. D. '62.]

securi-. Derived from Latin *securis*, ax (< *seco*, cut): a combining form.—**Sec"u-rif'e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The phyllophagous hymenopters; *Terebrantia*.—**se-cu'ri-fer**, *n.*—**se-cu'ri-form**, *a.* Having the form of an ax or hatchet.—**Se-cu"ri-pal'pi**, *n. pi.* *Entom.* A division of beetles with 3 terminal joints of palpi enlarged, represented by *Melandryidæ*.—**se-cu'ri-pulp**, *n.*

sec"u-ric'u-la, sec'yu-ric'yu-lə, *n* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A small ax; an ax-shaped charm or ornament.

sec'u-rit, sec'yu-rit, *n.* A high explosive. See EXPLOSIVE (5). [A trade name, perhaps < L. *securus*, safe; see SECURE, *a.*] **sec'u-rite†**.

se-cu'ri-tan†, *n.* One who imagines he lives in security.

se-cu'ri-ty, sg-kiū'ri-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being secure.

> Protection and *security* to all under its jurisdiction, should be the chief end of every government. STEPHENS in H. Cleveland's *A. H. Stephens* ch. 5, p. 132. [NAT. PUB. CO.]

(1) Freedom from danger or risk; safety; as, a position of great *security*. (2) Freedom from care or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, lack of proper care or caution; heedlessness; as, a sense of *security*; fatal *security*.

> He stands upon his feet with a firmness and calm *security* which make other men seem to halt and totter in their gait. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Life Without and Within*, *Goethe* p. 32. [R. BROS.]

(3) Certainty; assurance; as, *security* of reward. **2.** One who or that which secures. (1) Something that makes safe or protects; a defense; guard.

> The *security* for a national or state debt is the honesty of its people. NORDHOFF *Politics for Young Am.* ch. 18, p. 52. [H.]

(2) One who makes himself responsible for the performance of another's obligation; a surety. **3.** *pl.* Written promises or assurances for payment of money; evidence of debt; as, government *securities*. [< F. *securité*, < L. *securitas*, < *securus*, secure, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care.]

Synonyms: bail, earnest, gage, pledge, surety. The first four words agree in denoting something given or deposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or done. An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a portion of it delivered in advance, as when part of the purchase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to bind the bargain." A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly different in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly exceed it in value. *Security* may be of real or personal property — anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure; a *pledge* is always of personal property or chattels. Every pawnshop contains unredeemed *pledges*; land, merchandise, bonds, etc., are frequently offered and accepted as *security*. A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc.; in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person; the person accused gives *bail* for himself. *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases; as, "the *gage* of battle."—**Prepositions**: security *for* the payment of a debt; security *to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars.

—**double security**, a pair of securities for the same debt.—**personal s.** **1.** That personal safety of the individual, or immunity from bodily harm, to which he has a lawful right. **2.** An evidence or written acknowledgment of debt secured only by the personal liability of the maker.

se'cus, si'cus *or* sec'us, *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Otherwise; frequently: used in law reports as introductory to a different opinion, or an exception to some general proposition.

se-dan', sg-dan', *n.* **1.** A vehicle for one passenger, consisting of an enclosed chair with a door, usually in the front, and openings or windows at the front and sides, often resembling somewhat a narrow coupe without wheels, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides: the most common means of transportation in European cities in the 17th and part of the 18th century: often elaborately upholstered and decorated. **se-dan'-chair"‡**. Compare illus. under PALANQUIN.

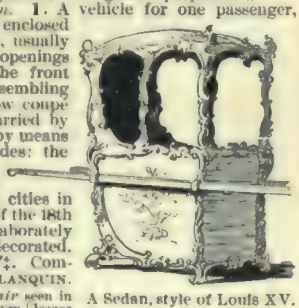
A Sedan, style of Louis XV.

> The first *sedan chair* seen in England was in this reign [James I.], and was used by the Duke of Buckingham. HUME *England*, *App. to James I.* in vol. iv., p. 505. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. [Cape Cod, U. S.] A hand-barrow with a latticed bottom: used for carrying fish. [< *Sedan*, in France.]

se'dant, si'dənt, *a.* *Her* Sitting on the haunches, as an animal; sejant. [< L. *sedent-is*, ppr. of *sedeo*, sit.]

se-date'†, *vt.* To compose; calm.

se-date', sg-dēt', *a.* Characterized by habitual composure; having unvarying quietness and calm of manner joined with gravity; even-tempered; sober; staid; as, a *sedate* child; a *sedate* manner.

> The Turk is *sedate* and grave; the Persian animated and volatile. H. SOUTHGATE *Through Armenia* vol. i, intro., p. 45. [A. '40.]

[< L. *sedatus*; see SEDATIVE.]

Synonyms: calm, contemplative, demure, grave, quiet, serene, serious, sober, solemn, staid, still, thoughtful, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled.—**Antonyms**: agitated, disturbed, excited, flighty, flurried, frolicsome, gay, lively, mad, merry, wild.

—**se-date'ly**, *adv.*—**se-date'ness**, *n.*—**se-da'tion†**, *n.* The act of calming.

sed'a-tiv, *a.* Sedative. PHIL. SOC.

sed'a-tive, sed'ə-tiv, *a.* Having a soothing or tranquilizing tendency; in medicine, having the property of allaying irritation, excitement, or spasmodic action; assuaging pain, as, a *sedative* remedy. [< F. *sédatif*, < L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedo*, allay, causative of *sedeo*, sit.]

> The action of opium is comprised, in the majority of cases, in two influences — a stimulating influence first, and a *sedative* influence afterward. WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* period ii, narrative iii, ch. 10, p. 413. [H.]

—**sedative salt**, boric acid.—**s. water**, a wash composed of spirits of camphor, ammonia, salt, and water.

sed'a-tive, *n.* **1.** A medicine efficacious in allaying pain, calming nervous excitation, etc., acting by lessening functional activity and depressing vital force. **2.** Any means of allaying irritation or soothing pain.

> I have always desired much to cultivate the accomplishment of

drawing; it is an admirable *sedative* a soothing, absorbing and satisfactory pursuit. FRANCES A KEMBLE *Records of Later Life. Feb. 15, '47* p. 487. [H. H. & CO. '82.]

sede†, *vi.* To bear seed.

se de"fen-den'do. sĭ *or* sē dē"|*or* dē"|fen-den'dō. [L.] *Law.* In defending himself.

se'dent, sī'dent, *a.* [Archaic.] Sitting, or at rest.

Most national luxuries, now-a-days, are a form of potsherd, provided for the solace of a self-complacent Job, voluntarily *sedent* on his ash-heap. RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 125, p. 140. [S. E. & CO.]

[< L. *sedeo* (ppr. *sedent-ĭs*), sit.]

Sed"en-ta'ri-a, sed'en-tē'ri-ą *or* -tą'ri-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* A suborder of peritrichous infusorians comprising those attached or sedentary most of their life, as vorticellids. **2.** *Helminth.* The *Limivora* or tubicolous worms. **3.** *Arach.* The *Sedentariæ*. [< L. *sedentarius;* see SEDENTARY.]

Sed"en-ta'ri-æ, sed'en-tē'ri-ē *or* -tą'ri-ē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A section of spiders that weave a web and await prey. [< L. *sedentarius;* see SEDENTARY.]

sed'en-ta-ry, sed'en-tą-ri, *a.* **1.** Sitting much of the time; accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture; hence, settled in one place or condition (sometimes opposed to *nomadic*); lacking in activity; sluggish; as, *sedentary* people or tribes; a *sedentary* civilization.

But *sedentary* weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 207.

2. Involving or requiring much sitting; characterized by sitting; as, *sedentary* pursuits. **3.** Resulting from much or long sitting; caused by sitting; as, a *sedentary* ailment. **4.** [Rare.] Moving slowly and calmly; tranquil. **5.** *Zool.* (1) Remaining in one place; especially, attached or fixed to an object; as, a *sedentary* annelid or bivalve. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Sedentaria* or *Sedentariæ*. **6.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to loose material, covering, or soil contiguous to the underlying rock, from whose disintegration it has been formed; residuary.

Sedentary soils, or soils in place, are those which have not been transported by geological agencies. . . . [and] have usually little depth. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 3, p. 143. [O. J. CO.]

[< F. *sédentaire*, < L. *sedentarius*, < *sedent(-)s;* see SEDENT.] — **sed'en-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **sed'en-ta-ri-ness,** *n.* — **sed'en-ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person of sedentary habits. **2.** One of the *Sedentariæ*.

se-de'runt, sę-dē'runt *or* se-dē'runt, *v.* [L.] There sat or were present: prefixed, in minutes and records, to names of persons who were present or took part in a session.

se-de'runt, *n.* A sitting or session of a court or other body.

— acts of sederunt (*Scots Law*), the ordinances or decrees of the Court of Session, the supreme civil court.

sedge[1], sej, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the sedge family (*Cyperaceæ*), especially of the largest genus, *Carex*, or of its type genus, *Cyperus*. See CAREX; CYPERACEÆ; CYPERUS. **2.** In a loose popular sense, any coarse grass-like, rush-like, or even flag-like herb growing in wet places, or on the banks of lakes, ponds, or sluggish streams.

Sedges so nearly resemble Grasses in appearance, that the one may be readily mistaken for the other by incurious persons. JOHN LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* class iv, order XXX, p. 117. [A. '53.]

[< AS. *secg*, cutter, < Teut. base *seg*, cut.]

— sedge'-flat", *n.* *Law.* Land on the seashore below high-water mark and covered with sedge. — **s.-hen,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] The clapper-rail. — **s.-marine,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sedge-warbler. — **s.-warbler,** *n.* A reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*), common throughout the Old World in marshy places. — **s.-bird; s.-wren; — sweet s.,** the sweet-flag.

A Sedge.

1. A common American sedge (*Carex lurida*). 2. A staminate flower and its scale (8). 3. The perigynium and its attendant scale (8). 4. The perigynium opened to show the interior. 5. The achene. 6. A section of culm.

sedge[2], *n.* A flock of herons or similar birds. [For SIEGE, *n.*, 3.]

sedged, sejd, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting or made of sedge.

sedg'y, sej'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Overgrown or abounding with sedge; as, *sedgy* meadows; *sedgy* banks. **2.** Of or pertaining to sedge; resembling sedge; as, a *sedgy* covering.

The coarse, *sedgy* grasses on either side were full of water birds AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 12, p. 367. [T. & F. '68.]

se-dig'i-ta"ted, sę-dij'ĭ-tē"tęd, *a.* Sexdigitate.

se-dil'e, sę-dil'ĭ *or* sē-dil'ē, *n.* [SE-DIL'I-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A seat (usually one of three) near the altar in a chancel, for the use of the officiating clergy: usually in the plural. [L., < *sedeo*, sit.] **se-dil'i-um.**

Sedilia in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

sed'i-ment, sed'ĭ-męnt, *n.* **1.** Matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; settlings; dregs; lees.

Fragments of wine jars are very commonly found in Egypt, and at the bottom of them is a pitchy or resinous *sediment*. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. iii, p. 406, note 1. [J. M. '75.]

2. Specifically: (1) In geology, detrital material transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water, or accumulated in beds by other natural agents; any detrital accumulation, as the loess. *Eluvium* and *eolian deposit* have been used for wind-drifted sediment to distinguish it from *alluvium*, *water-drifted*, or *aqueous* sediment.

This great river [Mississippi] carries out to sea about one-twentieth of a cubic mile of *sediment* each year. N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p. 155. [S. '89.]

(2) In a steam-boiler, an internal deposit of loose soft matter, as distinguished from *scale*, which is hard. [OF., < L. *sedimentum*, < *sedeo*, sit.]

Synonyms: see DREGS.

— interitious sediment, a sedimentary deposit resembling brick-dust, sometimes found in the urine of persons affected with fever or in a feverish condition. — **sed'i-ment-col-lect"or,** *n.* A device by which the sediment deposited in a vessel is collected and removed.

sed"i-men'tal, sed'ĭ-men'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to sediment.

sed"i-men'ta-ry, sed'ĭ-men'tą-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of sediment; specifically, in geology, formed originally of sediment deposited by water or air, or of vegetable or animal deposits: applied to aqueous rocks in general, but also to wind-drift deposits.

In the oldest of the *sedimentary* rocks, the remains of animals occur in vast numbers. F. HITCHCOCK *Religion of Geology* lect. iii, p. 73. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

— sedimentary cataract (*Pathol.*), a disease of the eye characterized by the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary cataract. F. *Med. Dict.*

sed"i-men-ta'tion, sed'ĭ-men-tē'shun, *n.* The accumulation or deposition of sediment, especially in the formation of sedimentary rocks.

se-di'tion, sę-dish'un, *n.* **1.** Conduct directed against public order and the tranquillity of the state; disorder or commotion in a state, not reaching the point of insurrection; also, the stirring up of such disorder, tending toward treason, but lacking an overt act.

Wrote a Tory in those days: 'The town-meeting at Boston is the hot-bed of *sedition*. It is there that all their dangerous insurrections are engendered.' HOSMER *Samuel Adams* p. 11. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2†. Strife; dissension; discord. [OF., < L. *seditio(n-)*; see SEDITIOUS.]

Synonyms: see ANARCHY; REVOLUTION.

— alien and sedition laws, see ALIEN.

— **se-di'tion-a-ry**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to sedition. — **se-di'tion-a-ry,** *n.* One who promotes sedition.

se-di'tious, sę-dish'us, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, promotive of, or having the character of sedition; as, *seditious* language or conduct. **2.** Inclined to, taking part in, or guilty of sedition; factious; turbulent; as, *seditious* people.

They blame him [Knox] for pulling-down cathedrals . . . as if he were a *seditious* rioting demagogue. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 139. [C. & H. '40.]

[< F. *séditieux*, < L. *seditiosus*, < *seditio(n-)*, sedition, < *sed-*, aside, + *itio*, going, < *eo*, go.]

— **se-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **se-di'tious-ness,** *n.*

sed'rat", sed'-rĕt', *I.* (sed"rēt', *E.*), *n.* [Ar.] *Moham. Myth.* The lotus-tree on the right of the invisible throne of Allah.

se-duce', sę-dūs', *vt.* [SE-DUCED'; SE-DU'CING.] **1.** To draw aside from duty, rectitude, obligation, or truth, by misrepresentation, flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; draw into error or evil; entice from the right; lead astray; corrupt; as, to *seduce* one into fraud.

I am not come, by a false and counterfeit show of deference to your judgment, to *seduce* it in my favour. BURKE *Works, Speech at Bristol, 1780* in vol. ii, p. 128. [BELL '86.]

2. Specifically, to entice to surrender chastity, as a woman; debauch by means of promise or persuasion, overcoming natural scruples, as by promise of marriage. **3.** [Rare.] To draw by something alluring or attractive; entice; as, the pleasant air *seduced* me abroad. [< L. *seduco;* see SEDUCTION.]

Synonyms: see ALLURE.

— **se-du'cer,** *n.* One who seduces, or entices another from the path of rectitude; specifically, one who, as by arts or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. — **se-du'ci-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being seduced; corruptible. **se-duce'a-bl(e†,** — **se-du'cing,** *pa.* Seductive; attractive. **se-du'civ(e†,** — **se-du'cing-ly,** *adv.*

se-duce'ment, sę-dūs'męnt, *n.* **1.** The act of seducing; seduction. **2.** The means employed to seduce, entice, or lead astray; the arts of flattery or deception.

British judges hold their station . . . fearless of power if they discharge their trust, liable to no *seducement*. FOX in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, East India Bill* p. 466. [H. '61.]

se-duc'tion, sę-duc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of seducing or leading astray; also, that which leads away from right or duty; enticement to evil; as, the *seductions* of wealth.

He who has trained his whole soul to sensual indulgences, has prepared for himself innumerable *seductions* from moral good, while he has . . . prepared in his own heart a greater weakness of resisting those *seductions*. THOMAS BROWN *Philos. of Human Mind* lect. xcix, p. 668. [TEGG '58.]

2. Specifically, the act of inducing a woman of previously chaste character to consent to unlawful sexual intercourse, by enticement, persuasion, or promise of marriage.

For one soul that is ruined by the fiendish crime of systematic *seduction*, tens of thousands are drawn into perdition by the power of bad example. WISEMAN *Sermons* ser. ii, p. 28. [D. & J. S. '65.]

[OF., < L. *seductio(n-)*, < *seductus*, pp. of *seduco*, seduce, < *se-*, aside, + *duco*, lead.]

se-duc'tiv, -ly, -ness. Seductive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

se-duc'tive, sę-duc'tiv, *a.* Tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing; alluring; misleading: also, having power to charm or win; as, *seductive* pleasures.

Thy heart was proof against *seductive* wiles. BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. v, l. 290.

— **se-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness,** *n.*

se-duc'tor†, *n.* **1.** A seducer. **2.** One who stirs up sedition.

se-duc'tress, sę-duc'tres, *n.* A woman who seduces; especially, one who corrupts a man.

se-du'li-ty, sę-dū'lĭ-ti, *n.* The state or character of being sedulous; assiduous application or attention; unremitting diligence or industry. [< OF. *sedulité*, < L. *sedulitas*, < *sedulus*, diligent, < *sedeo*, sit.]

For the zeal and *sedulity* with which he pursued knowledge . . . he had no equal. . . . His portable library was well chosen and rich. C. CALDWELL *Nathanael Greene* ch. 11, p. 402. [D. T. & CO. '19.]

sed'u-lous, sed'yu-lus, *a.* Constant in application or attention; diligent in the pursuit of any object or business; persevering in effort or endeavor; assiduous; as, a *sedulous* worker. [< L. *sedulus;* see SEDULITY.]

Leisure and opportunity for the improvement of the mind can never be wanting to those who are *sedulous* to profit by them. A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [H. '45.]

Synonyms: compare ASSIDUITY.

— sed'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; diligently; assiduously.

It was at Athens that the human form, *sedulously* trained, attained its most exquisite and winning beauty. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 522. [E. P. D.]

— sed'u-lous-ness, *n.*

Se'dum, sĭ'dum *or* sed'um, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of chiefly perennial smooth plants of the stonecrop or houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*), having very thick leaves and cymose flowers with 4 or 5 sepals and petals, and 8 or 10 stamens, all free and distinct. The species are known as *stonecrop*, *orpine*, *live-for-ever*, etc. **2.** [S-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *sedum*, houseleek.]

see, sĭ, *v.* [SAW; SEEN; SEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; have knowledge of (an object or its existence or qualities) through the action of light emitted or transmitted by it or reflected from it to the retina; hence, to fix the attention upon; look at; view; observe; as, we *see* material objects; to *see* a play at the theater. **2.** To perceive with the mind; have an idea of or perceive the meaning of; be cognizant of; understand; apprehend; comprehend; as, to *see* the meaning of a remark; to *see* one's object or purpose; to *see* an advantage.

Old age and youth *see* life so differently. CHARLES READE *Christie Johnstone* ch. 8, p. 77. [A. '79.]

3. To have knowledge of by effort or experience; ascertain or find out; also, to experience, undergo, or suffer; as, go and *see* whether some one is at the door; *see* whether I am not right; to *see* hardships.

Now, with Teresa he *sees* the blessings of domestic peace. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Life Without and Within, Goethe* p. 40. [R. BROS. '74.]

4. To call on or visit; interview or confer with; sometimes, colloquially, to interview for the sake of bribing or influencing dishonorably; as, come and *see* us; to *see* a man on business; to *see* a legislator. **5.** To grant an interview to; have a meeting with; meet; receive; as, to *see* callers. **6.** To attend as a companion or for protection; accompany or wait upon; escort; as, to *see* a friend to the station; to *see* a lady to her door. **7.** To secure, as the accomplishment of some purpose; have as a care: followed usually by an object clause with *that;* as, *see that* the work is done.

Let governments *see that* labor is allowed to enjoy its full earnings, untaxed by war, waste, or protective tariffs. GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 69. [L. CO. '83.]

8. In various gambling games, as poker, to accept (a bet) or to accept the bet of (a player) by putting up an equal stake. **9**†. To keep guard or watch over; protect.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or exercise the power of sight; perceive objects by the organs of sight; as, we *see* distinctly when the atmosphere is clear.

He was very short-sighted, as all dragon-flies are, and never could *see* a yard before his nose. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 3, p. 90. [MACM.]

2. To have mental perception or apprehension; have an insight; comprehend: often followed by *into* or *through;* as, to *see into* a problem; to *see through* a plot or scheme.

The man who *sees* too widely is nearly sure to be indecisive, or to appear so. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* new series, vol. i, ch. 8, p. 234. [JAS. M.]

3. To make inquiry; consider; as, *see* if this is true. **4**†. To have an interview or meeting. **5**†. To look: followed by various prepositions. [< AS. *sēon*, see; cp. G. *sehen*, D. *zien*, see, L. *sequor*, follow.]

Synonyms: see BEHOLD; LOOK.

— let me see, let's see, let us see, wait a moment while I (or we) consider the matter: used to denote hesitation, or to introduce the particular consideration of something. — **to see about,** to give attention to; examine into; investigate. — **to see one through,** to watch, guard, or aid one to the end; aid one in achieving; help one to get out or free from, as a difficulty. — **to see out. 1.** To see, attend to, or hear to the end. **2.** To outstrip or outdo, as in drinking. — **to see stars** [Colloq.], to see bright spots or flashes, especially as the result of a blow on the head. — **to see through,** to understand. — **to see to. 1.** To attend to; take care of; look after; as, to *see to* one's work; to *see to* a patient. **2**†. To view or behold.

see[1], *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The local seat from which a bishop, an archbishop, or the Pope exercises jurisdiction. (2) The territory embraced within such jurisdiction. (3) Episcopal or papal jurisdiction, authority, or rank; a bishop's or pope's office; as, the *See* of Canterbury.

Our episcopal *sees* are foundations of later date than the English Conquest. FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* vol. i, p. 16. [CL. P. '67.]

(4) [S-] The Pope; as, a decision by the *See* of Rome. **2**†. A seat, especially of dignity or power; throne; site. [< OF. *se, sed,* < L. *sedes*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.]

— Holy See, See of Rome, the Pope's jurisdiction, court, or office.

see[2], *n.* [Rare.] That which one wishes or cares to see.

May I depart in peace, I have seen my *see*. BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. ii, l. 127.

see[3], *n.* The sea.

see'a-bl(e, sĭ'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being seen.

see'a-bl(e, *n.* Something to be seen.

see'-bright", sĭ'-brīt", *n.* *Bot.* The common clary: from its supposed effect on the eyes.

see'catch", sĭ'cach", *n.* [SEE'CATCH"IE, *pl.*] [Alaska.] An adult male fur-seal.

see'cawk", sĭ'cŏk", *n.* [Am. Ind.] The skunk.

seed, sēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sow or sprinkle with seed; plant seed in, or scatter seed over; as, to *seed* a field with barley. **2.** To cover with figures or decorations thinly scattered; decorate with figures resembling seeds. **3.** To remove the seeds from; as, to *seed* raisins. **4.** In rendering and refining lard, to allow, as fat, to granulate by cooling slowly without stirring. **5**†. To graft. **6**†. To implant.

II. *i.* **1.** To sow seed; as, the *seeding*-season. **2.** To grow to maturity and produce seed, as plants; go to seed.

Many cultivated plants display the utmost vigour and yet rarely or never *seed*. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 1, p. 15. [A. '69.]

3. To shed or let fall the seed. [< AS. *sǣdian*, furnish seed, < *sǣd;* see SEED, *n.*]

Synonyms: see PLANT.

— to seed down, to sow with grass-seed.

seed, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The fertilized ovule with an embryo formed within it; an independent reproductive body containing, when cast off by the parent, a new plant or embryo that, on germination, gives rise to a plant like that from which it came.

The seed, like the ovule, consists of a nucleus, enclosed

by usually two integuments, an outer called the *testa*, and an inner called the *tegmen* or *endopleura*. The scar left on the seed where it was attached to the stem is the *hilum*, and the closed foramen of the ovule is the *micropyle*.
2. Any small seed-like fruit; as, sunflower-*seeds*.

With all botanists till the time of A. L. de Jussieu and Joseph Gärtner (1788), naked *seeds* mean dry indehiscent fruits. J. VON SACHS *Hist. Bot.* tr. by Garnsey, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 23. [CL. P. '90.]

3. That from which anything springs; a first principle; a principle of production, source; germ: generally plural.

It is true both of the brightest virtues and the blackest vices, . . . that the *seeds* of them are sown in every human breast.
CHANNING *Works, Napoleon* pt. ii, p. 548. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. Offspring in the first or in any succeeding generation; children; descendants: applied in the singular form to one or more than one: very rare in the plural.

He saith not, And to *seeds*, as of many, but as of one, And to thy *seed*, which is Christ. *Gal.* iii, 16.

5. The male fertilizing element, as the human semen; the spawn of fish or the spat of shell-fish. **6.** A seed-oyster or seed-oysters; set. **7.** Same as RED-SEED. **8.** An egg, or the eggs, of a silkworm. **9.** In glass-manufacturing, a small air-bubble enclosed in imperfectly mixed glass. **10.** *Her.* One of the dots in the center of a rose; a stamen. **11†.** Race; generation; birth. [< AS. *sēd*, < *sāwan*, sow.]

Compounds: —seed'-bag", *n.* A bag for holding seeds, especially, in well-boring, a bag containing flaxseed, placed around the tubing in a bore-hole, where it forms, by the swelling of the seed, a water-tight packing. **—s.-bed**, *n.* A plot of ground prepared for seed or in which young plants are rooted: often figurative.

The plants should be taken up carefully from the *seed-beds* and set in nursery rows.
F. B. HOUGH *Elements of Forestry* § 159, p. 42. [R. C. & CO. '82.]

—s.-bird, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The water-wagtail. **—s.-box**, *n. Bot.* **1.** The mature capsule or seed-vessel. **2.** A perennial herb (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) of the evening-primrose family, with a box-like, wing-angled seed-vessel: found in swamps from Massachusetts to Louisiana; also, *L. hirtella*. **—s.-bud**, *n. Bot.* The germ or embryo within a seed; also, the ovule. **—s.-cake**, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, as caraway. **—s.-cont**, *n. Bot.* The integument of a seed, usually the outer one or testa. **—s.-cod**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket or other receptacle used by a sower for holding seed. **—s.-coral**, *n.* Commercial coral resembling seed. **—s.-corn**, *n.* Corn or grain, in the United States especially maize, used or intended for seed. **—s.-crusher**, *n.* A press or machine for expressing the oil from certain seeds, as rape-seed, or a device for crushing the seeds before pressing. **—s.-down**, *n.* The down or fine soft hairs on various seeds, as on cotton-seeds. **—s.-drill**, *n.* An implement for sowing seeds in rows or shallow channels. See DRILL†, *n.* **—s.-eater**, *n.* A granivorous bird, especially an American finch of *Sporophila* or a related genus, as *S. morelleti*, ranging northward to Texas. **—s.-field**, *n.* A field prepared for or intended to be sown with seed, also, a field for growing seed. **—s.-finch**, *n.* A South-American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus*. **—s.-fish**, *n.* A fish ready to spawn. **—s.-fowl**†, *n.* A granivorous bird. **—s.-gall**, *n.* A small seed-like plant-gall, as that produced by a phylloxera. **—s.-garden**, *n.* A garden devoted to seed-growing. **—s.-grain**, *n.* Grain intended or used for seed, figuratively, that which gives rise to anything.

The Little Seed-eater (*Sporophila morelleti*). 1/2

Seed-grain of high emprise, Immortal food.
LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 2.

—s.-growing, *n.* The art or process of cultivating or producing seeds. **—s.-lac**, *n.* Granular lac removed from the twigs, crushed, and washed. See LAC. **—s.-leaf**, *n. Bot.* A cotyledon. **2.** A kind of tobacco raised in the northern United States and used for cigars and pipe-smoking only: probably named from its being grown at first from imported seeds. **—s.-leap**, *n.* The seed-basket in which a sower carries the seed. **s.-lip†**; **s.-lop†**. **—s.-lobe**, *n. Bot.* A cotyledon or seed-leaf. **—s.-oyster**, *n.* Same as OYSTER-SEED. **—s.-plot**, *n.* A plot of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence, figuratively, a place where something is nourished and flourishes; a nursery; hotbed. **s.-plat†**. **—s.-screen**, *n.* A screen assisting in the removal of seeds in a cotton-gin. See fibs under CONVEYORS. **—s.-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a sower carries his seed. **—s.-stalk**, *n.* The stalk by which a seed or an ovule is attached to the placenta; a funicle or funiculus. **—s.-stick**, *n.* A small tick, as *Ixodes bovis*. **—s.-variation**, *n.* Variation of plants in kind produced by reproduction directly from their seeds, as distinguished from reproduction by means of slips, buds, and the like. **—s.-vessel**, *n.* The part of a plant that contains the seeds, the matured ovary; pericarp. **—s.-weevil**, *n.* A minute weevil of the genus *Apion*, infesting seeds. **—s.-wool**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] Cotton-wool from which the seeds have not been removed. **—to run to s.**, **to set s.**, see RUN; SET.

—seed'ful, *a.* Full of seed; also, full of promise. **—seed'less**, *a.* Having no seeds. **—seed'nessť**, *n.* Seeding, or seed-time. **—seed'sterť**, *n.* A sower.

seed'ed, sēd'ed, *pa.* **1.** Sown or sprinkled with seed. **2.** Having gone to seed or grown to maturity; bearing seed. **3.** *Her* Bearing seeds, seed-vessels, or stamens of a specified tincture.

seed'er, sēd'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sows or plants seed; a seed-drill or other device for sowing or planting seeds; specifically, in grain-growing regions, a wheeled vehicle, often 6 to 12 feet wide, for sowing seed, as wheat, in several rows at one passage; as, a broadcast *seeder*. **2.** A device for taking seeds out of fruit. **3.** A seed-fish. See SEED, *n.*

seed'i-ness, sēd'i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being seedy; the condition of being threadbare.

seed'ing, sēd'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SEED, *v.*
—seed'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A machine for sowing or planting seeds, as a seed-plow. **—s.-plow**, *n.* A combined plow and seed-drill.

seed'ling, sēd'ling, *a.* Grown from a seed.

seed'ling, *n.* **1.** A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by a cutting, bud, or graft; as, *seedlings* are budded to change the variety. **2.** A very small or young tree or plant. **3.** A variety of plant originating from seed-variation.

seed'-pearl", sēd'-pėrl", *n.* A very small pearl, used in India and China in medicine, also sometimes strung in quantity to ornament apparel.

seed'-time", sēd'-taim", *n.* The proper time of year for sowing seed.

seed'y, sēd'i, *a.* [SEED'I-ER; SEED'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding with or full of seeds; going to seed. **2.** Poor and mean-looking, like a plant run to seed; worn threadbare; shabby; as, *seedy* garments; a *seedy* person.

Out at elbows, out at toes, A needy, *seedy*, lank little man.
TROWBRIDGE *Author's Night* st. 13.

3. Having a flavor supposed to be derived from weeds growing among grape-vines: said of French brandy. **4.** In glass-manufacturing, containing seed-like bubbles or so-called seeds. **5.** Full of seed or spawn, as a ripe fish.
—seed'y-toe", *n. Veter. Surg.* An affection of a horse's foot in which a cavity filled with powdered horn-material is formed near the bottom of the foot between the laminæ of the hoof and its outer wall

see'ing, sē'ing, *conj.* Taking into consideration; in the light of the fact or circumstance (that); considering; since: followed by a clause introduced by *that* expressed or understood; as, why do we fear death, *seeing* it is but gain to die? [< SEE, *v.*, ppr. *seeing*.]

see'ing-stone"†, *n.* A ball of crystal used for divination.

seek, sēk, *v.* [SOUGHT; SEEK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in search or quest of; look for; try to discover or find; as, to *seek* a missing friend. **2.** To try to secure or acquire; pursue; aim at; strive for; as, to *seek* honor.

You . . . did draw me to accept the place of Protector. . . . There is not a man living can say I *sought* it. CROMWELL in Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell* vol. ii, pt. x, speech xvii, p. 391. [H.]

3. To endeavor or try: followed by an infinitive; as, the ambitious man *seeks* to become popular.

I *sought* to build a deathless monument To my dead love.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Requiescat* l. 1.

4. To inquire, ask, or appeal for; desire earnestly; solicit; crave; as, to *seek* information. **5.** To try to go to or arrive at; betake oneself to; repair or resort to; as, to *seek* a warmer clime. **6†.** To go through or traverse in search; explore; search; as, to *seek* a country over. **7†.** To look at; consult. [C.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make inquiry, search, or effort to find. **2†.** To go; proceed; apply: with *to*. [< AS. *sēcan*, seek; allied to *sacan*, fight.] **sechet**; **seket**.
—seek dend! a command to a hunting-dog to find and bring killed game. **—s.-no-further**, *n.* A choice reddish subacid winter apple. **—seek'-sor"row†**, *n.* One who torments himself. **—sought after**, in request; desired; solicited; courted. **—to s. after**, to try to obtain or find; pursue; as, to *seek after* wealth. **—to s. upon†**, to inquire strictly in regard to; put to test or trial.

seeke, *a.* Sick. **seket**.

seek'er, sēk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who seeks or searches.

As soon as beauty is sought, not from religion and love, but for pleasure, it degrades the *seeker*.
EMERSON *Essays, Art* in first series, p. 288. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. An anatomical instrument, the tracer. **3.** [S-] *Ch. Hist.* A member of a British religious sect of the middle of the 17th century, resembling the Quakers.

seel[1], sēl, *vt.* **1.** To close the eyes of by threads drawn through the lids; close, as eyes, in this manner: said of a hawk or other bird or its eyes: formerly, in falconry, a part of the process of taming. See ENSEEL.

Ambition, like a *seeled* dove, mounts upward,
Higher and higher still, to perch on clouds,
But tumbles headlong down with heavier ruin.
JOHN FORD *The Broken Heart* act ii, sc. 2.

2. To close, as eyes, in any manner; blind. [< F. *ciller*, wink, < *cil* (< L. *cilium*), eyelid.] **ceel‡**.

seel[2], *vi.* To lean to one side, as a ship; list; roll; heel. [< F. *siller*, run ahead, < *cingler*, sail, < Icel. *sigla*, sail.]

seel[1], *n.* A roll, pitch, list, or heeling, as of a vessel.

seel[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Felicity; bliss; prosperity. **2.** Season; time; fit-time; as, wheat-*seel*.

see'land-ite, sē'land-īt, *n. Mineral.* A white, soluble, hydrous aluminum-magnesium sulfate ($H_{54}MgAl_2S_4O_{43}$) found in acicular crystals.

see'ly†, *a.* **1.** Innocent; artless; silly. **2.** Trifling; poor. **3.** Fortunate; happy.
—seely court†, the court of the fairies.
—see'li-ly†, *adv.* In a seely or silly manner. **—see'li-ness†**, *n.*

seem, sēm, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To appear to the senses or the mind, or in imagination; present a semblance or an appearance; create or give the impression of being; appear; look: often used impersonally; as, the bridge *seems* safe; the man *seems* honest; it *seems* that you have met with misfortune.

All *seem'd* well pleased; all *seem'd*, but were not all.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 617.

2. To appear to oneself; have the idea or opinion respecting oneself: a kind of reflexive use; as, I *seem* to hear strange voices.

It is not too much to say that nine-tenths of what we *seem* to see and hear is inferred, not really felt.
W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson xxvii, p. 236. [MACM. '76.]

3†. To be evident, apparent, or manifest: often with a preceding indirect object; as, the people *seemed* (it *seemed* to the people) Compare MESEEMS. **4†.** To be fitting or becoming; be suitable.

II†. *t.* To befit or become. [< Ice. *sæma*, conform to; cp. AS. *sēman*, satisfy.]

Synonyms: see APPEAR.
—it seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is reported.
—seem'er, *n.* **—seem'less†**, *a.* Unseemly.

seemd, *pp.* Seemed. PHIL. SOC.

seem'ing, sēm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having the appearance or semblance of reality or truth; apparent: generally with the implication of non-reality; as, a *seeming* frankness is often the deepest disguise. **2†.** Becoming; seemly.

Synonyms: see APPARENT.
—seem'ing†, *adv.* In a becoming manner. **—seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* In appearance, semblance, or show; apparently. **—seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

seem'ing, *n.* **1.** Appearance; semblance; especially, unreal or misleading appearance; false show.

All live by *seeming*.
The beggar begs with it, and the gay courtier
Gains land and title, rank and rule, by *seeming*.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 36, p. 303. [P. & C.]

2†. Fair appearance. **3†.** Estimation; opinion.

Synonyms: see DISGUISE; PRETENSE

seem'lessť, *a.* Unseemly.

seem'ly, sēm'li, *a.* [SEEM'LI-ER; SEEM'LI-EST.] **1.** Befitting the proprieties, as of the place or occasion; becoming; fitting; proper; decorous; as, *seemly* conduct.

Blushing . . . is becoming in youth, it is *seemly* in more advanced years in women. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay iii, p. 89. [BELL '83.]

2†. Beautiful; goodly; comely. [< Ice. *sæmiligr*, < *sæmr*, fit, < *sama*, befit, < *samr*, same.] **sem'lyť**.

Synonyms: see BECOMING.
—seem'li-headť, *n.* Seemliness. **seem'ly-hedť**; **seem'ly-hoodť**. **—seem'li-ly**, *adv.* **—seem'li-ness**, *n.*

seem'ly, *adv.* In a seemly manner.

seenť, *pt. & pp.* To see. **seneť**.

seen, sēn, *pp.* of SEE, *v.*

seent, *a.* **1.** Versed; experienced. **2.** Evident; manifest.

seep, sēp, *v.* [U. S. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drain; strain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To soak through pores or interstices; percolate. **2.** To lose liquid by drainage. [Var. of SIPE, < AS. *sipian*, soak.]
sipeť.

seep'age, sēp'ĕj, *n.* The oozing or percolation of fluid, or the fluid or moisture that oozes; also, the quantity of a fluid that percolates. **seap'ageť**.

Ordinary wells are artificial *seepage*-springs.
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 61. [A. '84.]

seep'y, sēp'i, *a.* Full of moisture or water; oozing; soggy: said especially of ill-drained land. **sip'yť**.

seer, sēr, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Sure.

seer[1], sēr, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.* (sē'ėr, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Wr.*; sē'r, *S.*), *n.* One who foresees or foretells future events; a prophet; also, a person believed to have second sight.

The word '*Seer*' by which 'the Prophet' was originally called, implies that visions were the original mode of revelation to the Prophets. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. xix, p. 380. [S. '84.]
—seer'ess, *n.* A female seer. **—seer'ship**, *n.* The office, character, or dignity of a seer.

se'er[2], sē'ėr, *n.* One who sees; as, a *seer* of ghosts.

seer[3], sēr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A weight and measure having special local values. The weight is used in all India, the measure only in Bombay and Ceylon. See WEIGHT and MEASURE.

seer'fish", sēr'fish", *n.* A scombroid fish of the genus *Scomberomorus*, as *S. guttatus* of East-Indian seas, resembling the Spanish mackerel. [< Pg. *serra* (< L. *serra*), saw, + FISH[1], *n.*] **seir'fish"†**.

seer'hand, sēr'hand, *n.* A muslin of medium weight.

seer'paw, sēr'pâ, *n.* [E Ind.] A robe of state presented as a mark of dignity or honor. **ser'pawť**.

seer'sucker", sēr'suk'ėr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A thin fabric of East-Indian origin, woven from linen or linen and silk, usually in stripes of pale blue, and with an irregularly crimped or craped surface; also, a cotton imitation of it.
—India seersucker, a thin cotton fabric having alternate smooth and puckered lengthwise stripes.

seer'wood"†, *n.* Searwood.

see'saw", sē'sâ", *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to move after the manner of a seesaw; alternate.
II. *i.* To move forward and backward or up and down; act in an alternating or vacillating manner.

At last the ancient inn appears, . . .
Whose flapping sign these fifty years
Has *seesawed* to and fro.
HOLMES *Agnes* pt. ii, st. 9.

see'saw", *a.* Characteristic of or like a seesaw; moving to and fro or up and down; vacillating; wavering.

At the parish-church I doze against the high pew-backs as I listen to the *seesaw* tones of the drawling curate. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Father-Land* p. 180. [S. '74.]

see'saw", *n.* **1.** A sport in which children or others sit or stand on opposite ends of a long plank or timber balanced on a support in the middle, and make the ends move alternately up and down. **2.** A plank or board balanced for this sport. **3.** Any up-and-down or to-and-fro movement in which one of two objects goes one way, while the other goes in the opposite direction; a reciprocating or a vacillating action or process. **4.** Specifically: (1) A circular definition or proof. See DEFINITION; PROOF. (2) In whist, a condition in which each of two partners alternately trumps the other's lead: possible only when each has trumps together with one suit that the other has not. **cross'-ruffť**. [Reduplication of SAW[1], *v.*]

Greek Girls Seesawing, with Cupid in the center. (From a vase-painting.)

see'sawd", *pp.* Seesawed. PHIL. SOC.

see'see", sē'sē", *n.* A small sand-partridge (*Ammoperdix bonhami*) of western Asia.

seet†, *imp.* of SIT, *v.* SAT.

seethe, sīdh, *v.* [SEETHED, formerly SOD; SEETHED, formerly SOD'DEN or SOD; SEETH'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] **1.** To subject to the action of boiling liquid; make fit for food by boiling; boil; as, to *seethe* a kid. **2.** To steep or soak, as with a warm fluid.
II. *i.* **1.** To be in a state of ebullition or boiling; be violently excited or agitated; as, a *seething* pot; a *seething* flood. **2†.** To boil food. [< AS. *sēothan*, boil; cp. G. *sieden*, D. *zieden*.] **seethť**. **—seeth'er**, *n.* One who or that which seethes; a utensil, as a pot, for seething.

see'tul-put"ty, sē'tul-put'i, *n* [E. Ind.] A mat of grass or fine reeds, used as a cool couch. **see'tul-pat"tiť**.

See'va, *n. Hind. Myth.* Same as SIVA.

see'-vitch"le, sē'-vich'i, *n.* [Alaska.] The sea-lion.

segl, seg, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A castrated bull.

seg[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The yellow flower-de-luce (*Iris Pseudacorus*). **2.** Sedge. **seggť**.

se-gar', se-gär', *n.* A cigar: erroneous spelling.

segeť, *n.* Siege.

seg'gar, *n.* Same as SAGGAR. **seg'gerť**.

segge, seg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.

seg'gent, *vt.* To say. **seggeť**.

seg'gon†, *n.* A working man.

seg'grom, seg'rum, *n.* [Eng.] The ragwort. **seg'grumť**.

se-ghol', se-gōl', *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew vowel-point or sign (◌ֶ) corresponding to English short *e*: written below its consonant. **—segh'o-late**. *Heb. Gram.* **1.** *a.* Pointed with a seghol. **II.** *n* A redundant disyllabic noun having the first syllable pointed with an accented vowel, and the second with a short unaccented seghol.

seg'ment, seg'ment, *C. W.* (seg-ment', *E. I. S.*), *vt. & vi.* To separate, split, or divide into segments; be composed of segments; as, a *segmented* worm.

seg'ment, *n.* **1.** A part cut off, separated, or divided from the other parts of anything; especially, one of the parts into which an object is naturally divided; a section; as, the husks of certain nuts come off in *segments*; a *seg-*

ment of a stalk of grass. **2.** *Geom.* A part of a figure cut off by a line or plane; especially, the part of a circle included within a chord and its arc.

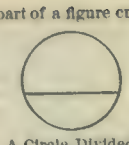

A Circle Divided Into Two Unequal Segments.

Reflect how poor and minute a *segment*, in the vast circle of eternity, existence is at the best. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. v, ch. 3, p. 234. (L. '84.)

3. *Mach.* A gear-wheel, cam, or pulley whose outline or efficient working-surface is the segment of a circle. **4.** *Biol.* (1) One of the serial divisions of an animal; somite; metamere. (2) The portion of a limb between two joints. **5.** *Her.* A representation of a portion of a rounded object, as a wreath or a crown: used as a bearing. [< L. *segmentum*, < *seco*, cut.]

Synonyms: see PART.

Compounds, etc.: —**seg'ment-gear'**, *n.* A gear whose form is a sector of a spur-gear, having teeth extending over only the arc of a circle: more properly but less commonly called **sector-gear.** —**s. of a line**, the part included between any two points of a line. —**s.-rack**, *n.* A rack operating with a segment-gear, as in a reciprocating motion, or a segment-gear having a nearly straight pitch-line. —**s.-saw**, *n.* A saw having teeth extending only through a segment of a circle, or a circular saw made up of segmental saw-plates, or a saw for shaping articles into segmental forms. —**s.-shell**, *n.* An artillery shell having a comparatively thin inner casing containing the bursting-charge, and an outer casing made up of several segmental pieces held together by a leaden case. —**s.-valve**, *n.* A valve closed by a slide turning radially across the face of the seat. —**s.-wheel**, *n.* A gear-wheel toothed on only a portion of its periphery or circumference, or a gear formed of a circular segment. —**spherical s.**, a portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by a plane. —**ventral s.**, that portion, as of a vibrating string or column of air, which lies between two nodes; a loop.

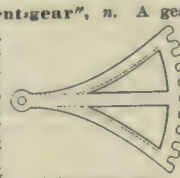

A Segment-gear.

seg-men'ta, seg-men'to, *n.* Plural of SEGMENTUM.

seg'ment-al, seg'ment-al, *C.* (seg-men'tal, *E. I. S. W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a segment or segmentation; having the form of or constituting a segment; as, *segmental* organs; a *segmental* division. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* (1) Of or pertaining to a primitive segment or metamere; arranged in segments; as, the *segmental* organs. (2) Of or pertaining to such organs.

—**segmental duct**, the duct of the segmental organs or primitive excretory. —**s. organ**, a primitive excretory from which the kidneys and genital ducts are afterward formed in vertebrates; a nephridium. —**s. tube**, one of the tubules of the primitive segmental organs, afterward developing into the urinary and genital tubes.

—**seg'ment-al-ly**, *adv.*

seg'ment-a-ry, seg'ment-ę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a segment, as of an insect or a circle; segmental.

seg'ment-ate, seg'ment-et *or* -ĝt, *a.* Composed of or having segments; segmented.

seg"men-ta'tion, seg"men-tē'shun, *n.* The act of cutting or dividing into segments, or the state of being so cut or divided; specifically, in biology, the cleavage of a cell, especially of the egg-cell or ovum, into two or more parts similar to each other and to the parent-cell.

In the simplest form of segmentation, that of small eggs without much food-yolk, the ovum first divides into two cells (blastomeres), these into four, eight, sixteen, etc., all of equal size, eventually forming a blastosphere or a morula. In meroblastic eggs, or those with much food-yolk, the segments are unequal in size.

—**seg"men-ta'tion-cav'i-ty**, *n.* The central hollow of the blastosphere. —**s.-nucleus**, *n.* The nucleus formed in the ovum by the union of its primitive nucleus with that of the spermatozoon (female and male pronuclei). —**s.-sphere**, *n.* The spherical body that results from segmentation; a blastosphere or a morula.

seg'ment-ed, seg'ment-ed, *a.* Composed of or divided into segments; characterized by segmentation; articulated; jointed.

seg-men'tum, seg-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A segment. —**seg"men-tel'lum**, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A blastomere.

seg-ni'ti-a, seg-nish'i-a *or* -nit'i-a, *n.* [L.] Sluggishness in a bodily function; inactivity; as, *segnitia* of the liver. **seg-ni'ti-es**†; **seg'ni-tude**†; **seg'ni-ty**†.

se'gno, sē'nyō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The sign 𝄋 indicating the beginning or end of a repetition.

—**al segno**, (go back) to the sign. —**dal segno**, (repeat) from the sign. Compare DA CAPO.

se'go, sī'gō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A species of butterfly-lily (*Calochortus Nuttallii*). See BUTTERFLY-LILY.

se-goon', *n.* Same as SECONDE.

se'gra-seed", sī'grā-sēd', *n.* Same as CACOON, 2.

seg're-ant, seg're-ant, *a.* *Her.* Erect or raised on the hind legs, with wings expanded and addorsed: applied usually to a griffin. [Perhaps < SURGENT.]

seg're-gate, seg're-gēt, *v.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To place apart from others or the rest; isolate or make into an isolated group; in science, to put into a new or separate class.

By an Act of Congress the Yosemite Valley had been *segregated* from the public domain, and given . . . to the State of California. C. KING *Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada* p. 134. [O. & CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become separated from the rest. **2.** *Geol.* To separate from a mass and gather about nuclei or along lines of fracture, as in crystallization or solidification. [< L. *segregatus*; see SEGREGATION.]

—**seg're-gant**†, *a.* Sectarian; separated.

seg're-gate, seg're-gēt *or* -gĝt, *a.* **1.** Separated or set apart from others; select; segregated. **2.** *Zool.* Simple; solitary; not compound.

seg're-gate, *n.* *Math.* One of a system of covariants of the same degorder, whose linear functions, with numerical coefficients, can express all other covariants of that degorder.

seg"re-ga'tion, seg're-gē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of segregating; a placing or grouping apart from others or the rest; separation; isolation. **2.** *Geol.* The process by which certain chemical constituents are leached out of rocks by circulating solutions and slowly concentrated in the form of crystallized minerals in fissures, veins, pockets, druses, or other cavities. [OF., < LL. *segregation-*, < L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segrego*, separate, < *se-*, aside, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]

—**seg"re-ga'tion-vein"**, *n.* A portion of a granitic or other massive rock, differing in texture from the rest of the mass, and formed by segregation of minerals during the closing stages of consolidation of the magma.

seg're-ga-tiv(e, seg're-gā-tiv, *a.* Marked by or having a tendency to segregation.

se'gue, sā'gwē, *vi.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as ATTACCA.

Seg"uen-zi'i-dæ, seg'wen-zai'i-dī *or* -zī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having median teeth very small and unicuspidate, lateral feeble, and marginal unguiform, and the shell trochiform with a subcanaliculate aperture. **Seg-uen'zi-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Giuseppe *Seguenza*, It. naturalist.]

—**seg-uen'zi-id**, *n.* —**seg-uen'zi-oid**, *a.*

seg"ui-dil'la, seg'i-dī'lya, *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, in triple time, for two dancers; also, the music of such a dance, or its movement.

se'i, sē'i, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Six.

seiche, sēsh, *n.* A remarkable oscillation of water above and below the mean level, observed in the Swiss lakes, and especially the lake of Geneva. The seiches vary from a few inches to 5 feet, last from 35 to 72 minutes, and have been attributed to local variations of atmospheric pressure, though this will scarcely account for the larger ones. [< F. *sèche*, f. of *sec* (< L. *siccus*), dry.] **sea'-bear"**‡.

se'id, sē'id *or* sid (XIII), *n.* One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed. [< Ar. *seyid*, prince.]

Seid'litz, sed'lits, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Seidlitz, Bohemia: designating specifically alkaline waters that occur there, or certain powders possessing similar properties. **Sed'litz**‡. —**seidlitz powder** or **powders**, an aperient powder consisting of two parts, an acid and an alkaline bicarbonate, put up in separate papers: used by dissolving separately and mixing the solutions. Called also *compound effervescing powder*.

seie†, *imp. & pp.* of SEE, *v.* **seigh**†; **sey**†.

seige, *n.* Same as SEDGE².

sei'gnior, sī'nyęr, *n.* **1.** A lord; in southern Europe, variously spelled, a title of honor or respectful address, equivalent to English *sir*. **2.** *Law.* A lord of a fee in lands, or of a manor.

At first [under Charlemagne], the woman could not inherit land, but later she held it under the tutelage of the *seigneur* who represented her in law. BRACE *Gesta Christi* ch. 11, p. 131. [A. & S. '82.]

[< F. *seigneur*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.] **sel'gneur**‡.

—**Grand Seignior**, the Sultan of Turkey; hence, any great or important personage. —**s. in gross**, one who was a lord, but of no manor, and therefore unable to keep a court, but enjoyed superiority and services.

—**sei'gnior-al-ty**, *n.* The jurisdiction, territory, or manorial rights of a seignior. —**sei-gnio'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a seignior; manorial; as, *seigniorial* rights. **2.** Having large powers; independent. **sei-gneu'ri-al**‡; **sei-gnio'ral**‡; **si-gno'ri-al**‡.

sei'gnior-age, sī'nyęr-ĕj, *n.* **1.** A charge made by a government for coining bullion brought for that purpose.

Against *seigniorage* carried further than the cost of coinage, economists have, in general, raised a decided protest. F. A. WALKER *Money* ch. 10, p. 187. [H. H. & CO. '78.]

2. The difference between the cost of bullion purchased by a government for coining and the nominal or face value of the same when coined.

This gain or *seigniorage* evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the Government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the Treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. CLEVELAND in *Congressional Record, Veto Message* Mar. 31, '94, p. 4101.

3. A royalty, as on proceeds from a patent; a proportion of proceeds of sales; as, the *seigniorage* of an author from publishers of his books. **4.** [Rare.] The system of land-tenure by seigniors or feudal lords.

Greece and Rome flourished without the feudal *seigniorage* with which the monarchies of modern Europe are overrun. C. J. INGERSOLL *Second War bet. U. S. and Great Brit.* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 441. [L. BROS. & CO. '45.]

[< LL. *sentoraticum*, lordship, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.] **sei'gnor-age**‡.

sei'gnior-ize†, *vt.* To be the lord of; rule. **si'gnor-ise**†. **sei'gnior-y**, sī'nyęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The authority or power of a seignior or lord, consisting mainly of fealty and rent-service; lordship; dominion.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came, Homage and *seignory* to claim. SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 4, st. 10.

2. The territory or jurisdiction of a seignior or lord; a manor; domain; seigniorality. **3.** A lordship to which no manor is annexed; an incorporeal hereditament, *appendant* (passing with the grant of the manor) or *in gross* (severed from the demain lands of a manor, and specially conveyed by deed of grant). **4.** In the middle ages, the elders composing the municipal council of an Italian republic. **5**†. Precedence; priority; preeminence. [< F. *seigneurie*, < LL. *senioria*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.] **sel'gneur-y**‡; **sel'gnor-y**‡; **si'gnor-y**‡.

—**sei'gnior-y**†, *vt.* To lord it over.

Seik, *n.* Same as SIKH.

seil, sīl, *vt.* [Scot.] To strain, as milk. **silet**.

seil, *n.* [Scot.] Bliss; happiness. **seel**‡.

sein†, *pp.* of SEE, *v.* **seyn**†.

seinde†, *pp.* of SINGE, *v.* **seynd**†.

seine, sēn, *C.*¹ *W.*² (sin, *C.*² *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*) (XIII), *v.* [SEINED; SEIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take or catch with a seine; also, to use a seine in; as, to *seine* mackerel; to *seine* a lake.

II. *i.* To fish with a seine; catch fish with a seine.

seine, *n.* Any encircling fish-net, held upright in the water by floats along the top and weights at the bottom, and intended to be hauled to the shore, to a boat, or to some other landing-place, by its ends, or closed around a body of swimming fish. See PURSE-SEINE; SHAD. [< AS. *segne* or F. *seine*, both < L. *sagena* (< Gr. *sagēnē*), seine.]

—**haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is dragged from the shore; a drag-seine. —**seine'-block"**, *n.* [U. S.] A block used in a seine-boat for pursing a mackerel-seine. —**s.-boat**, *n.* An open boat especially adapted or used for carrying or paying out a seine. —**s.-captain**, *n.* [U. S.] The head man of a seine-gang. —**s.-screw**, *n.* The crew of a seine-gang. —**s.-engine**, *n.* A steam-engine used in hauling seines. —**s.-fisher**, *n.* A seiner. —**s.-gang**, *n.* A company of seiners working together, with their outfit of boats and gear. —**s.-hauler**, *n.* A seiner. —**s.-needle**, *n.* A netting-needle used in making a seine. —**s.-roller**, *n.* A revolving cylinder over which a seine is hauled.

sein'er, sēn'ęr, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in seine-fishing, especially at sea.

sein'ing, sēn'ing, *n.* The act or business of catching fish with a seine. —**sein'ing-ground"**, *n.* The area over which a seine is hauled. **seine'-ground"**‡.

seint†, *a.* & *n.* Same as SAINT.

seint²†, *n.* A belt or girdle.

sein'tu-a-rie†, *n.* Sanctuary. **sein'tu-a-ry**†.

seip, sīp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To ooze; leak. **seep**‡.

seir'fish", *n.* Same as SEERFISH.

seir"i-a'sis, sēir'i-ē'sis *or* sēr'i-ā'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Sunstroke. **sir"i-as'is**‡.

sei'ro-spore, sai'ro-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* A non-sexual spore or organ of reproduction in certain algæ (*Florideæ*), produced by the division into moniliform chains of terminal cells of particular or of main branches. [< Gr. *seira*, band, + SPORE¹.] —**sei"ro-spor'ic**, *a.*

seise, sei'sin, sei'sor. Same as SEIZE, etc.

seis'mic, sais'mic, *C. I. W. Wr.* (saiz'mic, *E. S.*), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by earthquakes or earth-vibration; as, *seismic* disturbances.

Mr. Robert Mallet, by whose researches and labors the science of seismology was largely developed, determined, in his study of the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857, the wave-paths at twenty-six stations around the *seismic* vertical, and obtained for the mean depth of the *seismic* centre about 5.75 geographical miles. DANA *Geology, Origin of Mts.* p. 805. [I. B. & CO. '80.]

[< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, < *seiō*, shake.] **seis'mal**‡; **seis'mic-al**‡.

—**seismic area**, the area affected by any particular earthquake. —**s. center** or **focus**, same as CENTRUM — **s. vertical**, **1.** Same as EPICENTER. **2.** The imaginary vertical line joining the centrum and the epicenter.

seis'mo-gram, sais'mo-gram, *n.* A record of earthquake phenomena made by a seismograph. [< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + *gramma*; see GRAM¹.]

seis'mo-graph, sais'mo-grȧf. *C. I. W. Wr.* (saiz'-, *E. S.*), *n.* An instrument for recording automatically the phenomena of earthquakes, especially with reference to the moment of passage of every wave, and its time of oscillation; a recording seismometer or seismoscope. See SEISMOMETER. [< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -GRAPH.]

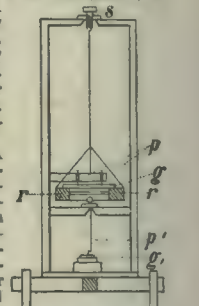

A Pendulum Seismograph.

r, *r*, ring-pendulum, supported by the adjustable screw (*S*). During an earthquake-shock the pendulum remains nearly steady while the earth and the attached objects vibrate so that the pointers (*p*) make a record on the smoked glass (*g*). Slight shocks are recorded by the pointer (*p'*), which is pivoted above in order to exaggerate the record which is made on the smoked glass (*g'*).

—**seis-mog'ra-pher**, *n.* A seismologist. —**seis"mo-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a seismograph or to seismography; recorded by or made by means of a seismograph: as, *seismographic* data; *seismographic* charts. **seis"mo-graph'ic-al**‡. —**seis-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* The study or description of the phenomena of earthquakes; also, the art or systematic study of the methods of recording such phenomena automatically. —**seis'mo-log(ue**, *n.* A catalogue or detailed account or record of earthquake phenomena.

seis-mol'o-gy, sais-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science or study of earthquake phenomena.

Seismology is an imperfect science as yet, and while the actual course and velocity of a wave can be readily determined by the use of instruments, the origin of all seismic disturbances is a matter of theory. E. ANDREWS in *Chicago Daily News* Sept. 28, '91, p. 1, col. 7.

[< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -LOGY.]

—**seis"mo-log'ic-al**, *a.* —**seis"mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**seis-mol'o-gist**, *n.* A student of or specialist in seismology.

seis-mom'e-ter, sais-mem'ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity, direction, etc., of earthquake phenomena: generally a seismograph.

All practical seismometers record their observations automatically, and hence the names *seismometer* and *seismograph* are used almost interchangeably. Most of them are constructed on the principle of obtaining a steady point influenced as little as possible by the earth's motion, and then causing it to trace a record on an object connected rigidly with the earth, or vice versa. Compare SEISMOSCOPE.

Waves of commotion have been investigated by means of the pendulum and the *seismometer* with tolerable accuracy in respect to their direction and total intensity. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté *Earthquakes* in vol. i, p. 205. [H. '59.]

[< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -METER.]

seis-mom'e-try, sais-mem'ę-tri, *n.* The scientific determination and recording of facts regarding earthquake phenomena, especially by means of the seismometer; the scientific study or application of the seismometer.

—**seis"mo-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer. **seis"mo-met'ric-al**‡.

seis'mo-scope, sais'mo-scōp, *n.* A simple form of seismometer; a device for indicating the occurrence, direction, or intensity of earthquake-waves without measuring them: generally a suspended or balanced body that, by moving when the shock occurs, stops a clock, closes a circuit, or makes a mark. [< Gr. *seismos* (see SEISMIC) + -SCOPE.]

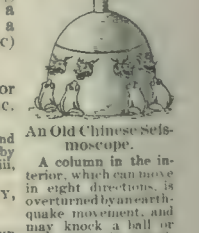

An Old Chinese Seismoscope.

A column in the interior, which can move in eight directions, is overturned by an earthquake movement, and may knock a ball or balls from the mouth of one or more of the eight protruding dragons' heads into the mouths of the attendant frogs, causing them to vibrate. Invented in China about 136 A. D.)

—**seis'mo-scop'ic**, *a.*

seis-mot'ic, sais-mot'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to earthquakes; seismic. [< Gr. *seismos*; see SEISMIC.]

The assumption that Canada is beyond *seismotic* influences is not borne out by fact. KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. iii, bk. viii, ch. 7, p. 207, note, [R. & H. '89.]

seist†, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of SAY, *v.* (Thou) sayest.

—**seis'tow**†, sayest thou.

seith, sīdh, *n.* [Scot.] A half-grown coalfish. **sede**†; **sethe**‡.

se'i-ty, sē'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] *Philos.* That which distinguishes a person from all others; selfism or selfhood; individuality. [< L. *se*, oneself.]

Sei"u-ri'næ, sai'yu-rai'ni *or* -ri'nē. *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of mniotiltoid birds represented by the water-thrushes. **Sei-u'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *seiō*, shake, + *oura*, tail.] —**sei-u'rin(e**, *a.*

seive, sīv, *n.* Same as SEAVE.

seiz, seizd. Seize, seized.

seize, sīz, *v.* [SEIZED; SEIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch or take hold of suddenly and forcibly; grasp suddenly; clutch: often used figuratively; as, to *seize* an idea.

But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is shed!
BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* st. 7.

2. To take possession of by authority or force; as, the enemy *seized* the town; the usurper *seized* the throne.

A nation at war has the right to *seize* its enemy's property.
T. G. BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* pt. i, p. 11. [RID. '77.]

3. To come upon, invade, or affect suddenly; begin suddenly and powerfully to act upon; as, terror *seized* the invaders; sickness *seized* the traveler. **4.** *Law.* (1) To take into the custody of the law by virtue of some judicial writ or order; as, to *seize* property on an execution. (2) To invest with possession, as of lands, by virtue of a freehold estate therein; put in possession; possess: commonly in the perfect participle, and followed by *of*; as, to be *seized of* a farm. In this sense commonly written by law-writers *seise*. **5.** *Naut.* To fasten or bind by turns or windings of cord, line, or small rope; lash; as, to *seize* two ropes together; to *seize* a sailor to a mast. See note under STOP, *v.*, 9. **6**†. To fix; fasten.

II. *i.* To take or lay hold; take forcible or sudden possession: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *seize on* another's goods.

There is a practical and inventive faculty by which some men intuitively perceive the simple and practicable in affairs, and, guided by this, they rapidly *seize on* the best expedient. LEOPOLD RANKE *Hist. of Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, ch. 3, p. 80. [H. G. B. '47.]

[< F. *saisir*, < LL. *sacio*, < OHG. *sezzan*, set.] **selse**†.

Synonyms: see ARREST; CATCH; GRASP.

—**to be seized of,** to have possession or the right of immediate possession of; as, *to be seized of* lands.

—**seiz'a-ble,** *a.* Such as may be seized.—**seiz'er,** *n.* One who seizes, in any sense.

sel'zin, } sē'zin, *n.* [The old form *selzin* is found in law-
sel'sin. } books.] *Law.* **1.** The possession of land under a claim of a freehold; interest; possession. **2.** That which is possessed; possessions; property. **3.** The act or ceremony of taking possession. See LIVERY OF SEIZIN.

William . . . grasped the sand, and turned the omen into a sign of gladness, for he had taken *seizin* of his kingdom.
KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 55. [A. K. F. & CO. '80.]

4†. Ownership of personal property; possession of chattels. [< F. *saisine*, < *saisir*; see SEIZE.] **sa'sine**†.

—**equitable seizin,** the constructive possession of lands by one who enjoys the rents and profits by virtue of an equitable interest, while another holds the legal title as trustee.—**s. in deed or fact,** actual personal possession by the freeholder or some one claiming under him.—**writ of s.,** a writ of restitution of possession of a freehold awarded to a plaintiff in an action in which the right of possession of such land has been duly adjudged to him.

seiz'ing, sēz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of grasping or taking possession suddenly or forcibly. **2.** *Naut.* (1) The process or operation of fastening or lashing by turns of rope or cord, or the fastening so made. (2) Small cord or line used in making such fastenings; seizing-stuff.

1. Throat-seizing. 2. Round Seizing. 3. Racking Seizing.

—**seiz'ing-stuff'',** *n.* *Naut.* Tarred cord or small rope used in seizing: usually of four, six, or nine threads.

seiz'ling†, *n.* A yearling carp.

sel'zor, sē'zor, *n.* *Law.* One who takes livery of seizin; a person who enters into possession of a freehold under lawful title. **sel'sor**‡.

sel'zure, sē'zhur *or* -zhūr, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of seizing; a taking hold forcibly or suddenly, or a taking possession forcibly or by authority of law; as, a *seizure* of a fort by an enemy; *seizure* of goods by the sheriff. **2.** A sudden or violent attack; sudden onset or access; turn; fit; spell; as, a *seizure* of disease or grief. **3**†. Possession; ownership; seizin. **4**†. That which is seized or taken into possession.

—**seizure of heriots** Eng.), the taking possession of the heriot on a tenant's death. See HERIOT.

se'jant, } sē'jant, *a.* *Her.* Sitting with the fore limbs erect.
se'jeant, } as a lion. [< OF. *seant*, < L. *sedent-us*; see SEDENT.]—**sejant addorsed,** sitting back to back, as two animals.—**s. affronté,** sitting and facing the spectator with the whole body.—**s. gardant** or **guardant,** sitting with the body in profile and the face fronting the spectator.—**s. rampant,** sitting with the fore legs raised.

A Lion Sejant.

se-join', *vt.* To divide; separate.

sej'u-gous, sē'jū-gus, *Br.*², *or* sī'ju-gus, *C.* use jū'gus, *Br.*¹] (CNHD.), *a.* *Bot.* Having six pairs of leaflets, as certain pinnately compound leaves. [< L. *sejugis*, six-horse team, < *sex*, six, + *jugum*, yoke.]

se-junc'tion, *n.* The act of separating; disjunction.

se-jun'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated.

seke†, *vt.* & *vi.* To seek.

seke†, *a.* Sick.

Sekh'et, sek'et, *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* A goddess represented with the head of a lioness or a cat, worshiped as *Bast* at Bubastis, and associated with Ptah in the triad of supreme gods at Memphis. She is crowned with the solar disk and the uræus serpent. **Pasht**‡.

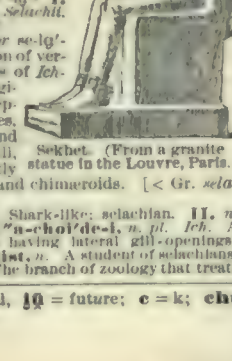
Sekhet. (From a granite statue in the Louvre, Paris.)

se'kos, sē'kos *or* sē'kos, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* Any sacred building or enclosure; a sanctuary or shrine, often, an adytum, in some early Christian writers, a church. See illus. under PROSTYLE. [< Gr. *sēkos*, pen.]

sel, *n.* & *n.* Self. PHIL. Soc.

sel, sel, *n.* [Scot.] Self.

—**a body's sel,** oneself alone.

se-la'chi-an, sē-lā'ki-an *or* sē-lā'ki-, *a.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Selachii.*

II. *n.* One of the *Selachii.*

Se-la'chi-i, sē-lā'ki-ī *or* sē-lā'ki-, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class of *Ichthyopsida* having a cartilaginous cranium, upper jaw represented by palatine bones, scapular arch lyriform and not connected with skull, and gill-chambers mostly separate, as sharks, rays, and chimeroids. [< Gr. *selachos*, shark.]

—**sel'a-choid.** **I.** *a.* Shark-like; selachian. **II.** *n.* A shark; a selachian.—**Sel''a-choi'de-i,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A suborder of plagiostomes having lateral gill-openings; sharks.—**sel''a-chol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of selachians.—**sel''a-chol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the selachians.—**Sel''a-chos'to-mi,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order or suborder of chondrosteous fishes without interoperculs, as paddle-fishes.—**sel''a-chos'tome,** *n.*—**sel''a-chos'to-mous,** *a.*

Sel-ag''i-na'ce-æ, sel-aj'i-nē'sē-ī *or* -g'gi-ng'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous heath-like shrubs or herbs—the selago or selagid family—with alternate entire and sessile leaves, and blue, white, or yellow flowers in terminal heads or spikes, the flowers being irregular with 2 or 4 stamens. It embraces 9 genera and 140 species. [< L. *selago*, kind of plant.] **Sel''a-gin'e-æ**‡.

—**sel'a-gid,** *n.* Any plant of this family.—**sel''a-gi-na'ceous,** *a.*

Sel-ag''i-nel'la, sel-aj'i-nel'ɑ *or* -g'gi-, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of evergreen plants, the type genus of the *Selaginellaceæ*, with a general semblance to club-moss and ground-pine (*Lycopodium*), of which many species are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [Dim. of L. *selago*, kind of plant.]

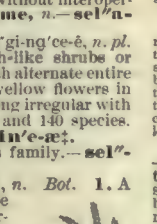
Selaginella rupestris.

Sel-ag''i-nel-la'ce-æ, sel-aj'i-nel-lē'sē-ī *or* -g'gi-nel-lg'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A class, or by some regarded as an order, of moss-like vascular cryptogamous plants with branching stems and minute scale-like leaves, and solitary axillary 1-celled spore-cases containing both microspores and macrospores. [< SELAGINELLA.]—**sel-ag''i-nel-la'ceous,** *a.*

Sel-ag''i-nel'le-æ, sel-aj'i-nel'ē-ī *or* -g'gi-nel'le-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group, or according to some an order, of selaginellaceous plants, the only genus being *Selaginella.* [< SELAGINELLA.]

Sel-a'go, sel-ā'gō *or* -g'gō, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs, the type genus of the *Selaginaceæ*, almost all from the Cape of Good Hope, and many of them in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *selago* (*selagin-*), kind of plant.]

se'lah, sī'lä. A term of frequent occurrence in the Psalms, usually considered as a direction to pause or rest in the musical rendering of the psalm: commonly occurring at a transition-point of thought or treatment of the subject. [LL., < Heb. *sēlāh*; cp. *sālal*, rest.]

se-lam'lik, se-lăm'lik, *n.* [Turk.] That part of a Mohammedan house occupied by the men. Compare HAREMLIK.

selch, *n.* Same as SEALCH.

sel'couth†, *a.* Unusual; strange.—**sel'couth-ly**†, *adv.*

seld†, *a.* Unusual; rare; uncommon.—**seld'seen''**†, *a.* Seldom seen.—**seld'shown''**†, *a.* Rarely shown.

seld†, *adv.* Seldom; rarely. **sel'den**†.

sel'dom, sel'dum, *a.* [Archaic.] Rare; infrequent.

With what a coy reserve and *seldom* speech.
LAMB *John Woodvil* act v, sc. 1.

—**sel'dom-ness**†, *n.*—**sel'dom-times**†, *adv.* Rarely.

sel'dom, *adv.* At widely separated intervals, as of space or time; infrequently. [< AS. *seldum*, < *seld*, rare.]

sele†, *n.* Same as SEAL¹ and SEAL².

se-lect', se-lect', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take in preference to another or others; make choice of from a number, as for obtaining the best or those specially suited to one's purpose; pick out; choose; cull; as, to *select* cloth for a garment.

The artist notoriously *selects* his items, rejecting all tones, colors, shapes, which do not harmonize with each other and with the main purpose of his work. W. JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 287. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

II. *i.* **1.** To choose or pick out something from a number; make a selection. See SELECTION.

A *selecting* memory . . . is not only useful for what it retains but for what it rejects. HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. iii, letter x, p. 125. [R. BROS. '74.]

2. [Austral.] To choose and take up land under the provisions of the Land Act. See SELECTION. **free's-se-lect'**‡. [< L. *selectus*; see SELECTION.]

Synonyms: see ALLOT; CHOOSE.

se-lect', *a.* **1.** Chosen in preference to others; taken as being most excellent, fit, or desirable; considered as superior; specially valuable; choice; as, *select* fruit.

But the government of a *select* body may be oppressive in other respects; it may even be worse to bear than the absolute dominion of one. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* ch. 2, p. 25. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. [Colloq.] Making careful selection of members or associates; exclusive; as, *select* society; she is very *select.* [< L. *selectus*; see SELECTION.]

Synonyms: see CHOICE; EXCELLENT.

—**se-lect'ness,** *n.*

se-lect', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] That which is selected, chosen out, or choice. **2.** [Rare.] A selection

se-lect'ed, se-lect'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Chosen or culled out with special regard to quality or fitness for a purpose; choice; as, *selected* coal for a speed-trial; *selected* raisins. **2**†. Devoted; consecrated.—**se-lect'ed-ly**†, *adv.*

se-lec'tion, se-lec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of selecting or choosing out; choice; also, the state of being selected.

There is [in the instinctive action of insects] *selection*, but not choice; volition rather than will.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 260. [H. '58.]

2. Anything selected. (1) An aggregate of things chosen; a collection made with care; as, a *selection* of paintings. (2) *pl.* Choice or picked articles; in tobacco-culture, the choicest leaves and the highest grades of tobacco. **3.** [Austral.] The choosing of land, as for a farm, under the provisions of the Land Act; hence, the land thus chosen; a farm. **free selection**‡.

The laws authorizing selection enable any one to select crown land in blocks of 40 to 320 acres, at £1 per acre, subject to a deposit of five shillings per acre, actual residence, and improvements of the value of £1 per acre.

4. *Biol.* The separation of those organisms which are to survive from those which are to perish.

Before *selection* can take place, the fittest must already be in existence. There must previously have been a formation of *systems*. *Selection* does nothing but assure the preponderance to the fittest. JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, ch. 7, p. 307. [T. & T. C. '78.]

[< L. *selectio(n-)*, < *selectus*, pp. of *seligo*, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *lego*, pick.]

—**artificial selection,** the process whereby man modifies the form of organisms, by selection in breeding.—**natural s.** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the selective operation of external conditions on an organism or its parts; the process, analogous to artificial selection, whereby individual variations or peculiarities that are of advantage in a certain environment tend to become perpetuated in the race; survival of the fittest.

The survival or preservation of certain favored words in the struggle for existence is *natural selection.*
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 59. [A. '71.]

'*Natural Selection*' . . . is an apparently positive name for a really negative effect, and is therefore an eminently misleading term. By '*Natural Selection*' is meant the result of all the destructive agencies of nature, destructive to individuals and to races by destroying their lives or their powers of propagation. Evidently the cause of the distinction of species (supposing such distinction to be brought about in natural generation) must be that which causes variation, and variation in one determinate direction in at least several individuals simultaneously.
MIVART *Lessons from Nature* ch. 9, p. 300. [A. '76.]

—**sexual s.** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the operation whereby characters, as bright colors or fine song, considered as especially attractive to the opposite sex, tend to become perpetuated or enhanced; the part played by sex in natural selection.

The variations thus caused are preserved and accumulated by *sexual selection*, which is in itself an extremely complex affair, depending, as it does, on ardor in love, courage, and the rivalry of the males, and on the powers of perception, taste, and will, of the female. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 287. [A. '71.]

The law of *sexual selection* is constantly belied by the frequent unions between privileged individuals and those of a very inferior type. E. DE PRESSENSÉ *Study of Origins* tr. by A. H. Holmden, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 194. [H. & S. '83.]

Synonyms: see CHOICE.

se-lect'ive, sē-lect'iv, *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or operating by selection; having the power of selecting; tending to select; selecting; as, *selective* processes.

The *selective* power of Alcohol appears to lead it in the first instance to attack the Cerebrum, the intellectual powers being affected before any disorder of sensation or motion manifests itself.
W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* § 20, p. 36. [B. & CO. '55.]

—**selective absorption,** the absorption of certain kinds of radiation while others are allowed to pass: shown especially by gases, less noticeably by liquids and solids. See SPECTRUM.

—**se-lect'ive(-ly,** *adv.*

se-lect'man'', sē-lect'man', *n.* [-MEN', *pl.*] One of a board of officers, usually three, elected in New England towns to exercise executive authority in local affairs.

se-lect'or, sē-lect'ŏr, *n.* [LL.] **1.** A person who selects or chooses; also, a machine or device for selecting or separating. **2.** [Austral.] One who selects lands under the provisions of the Land Act. See SELECTION, 3. **free'se-lect'or**‡.

Sel''e-na-ri'i-dæ, sel'ē-nā-rī'i-dī *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of escharoidean chilostomatous polyzoans with subcircular zoarium. **Sel''e-na'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]

—**sel''e-na-ri'id,** *n.*—**sel''e-na'ri-oid,** *a.*

sel'e-nate, sel'ē-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of selenic acid. **sel-e'ni-ate**‡.

Sel-e'ne, sel-ī'nē *or* -ē'nē, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Theia, but at the same time confounded with Artemis. She corresponds to the Latin Luna.

sel''en-hy'dric, sel'en-hī'dric, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from selenium and hydrogen. [< *selen-* in SELENIUM + *hydr* in HYDROGEN.]

—**selenhydric acid,** a gaseous compound (H_2Se) with a most offensive acrid odor, formed by decomposing certain selenids, as potassium or iron, with dilute sulfuric or hydrochloric acid. **hydrogen selenid**‡.

sel''en-i'a-sis, sel'en-ī'ā-sis *or* -ī'a-sis, *n.* Somnambulism. [< Gr. *selēnē*, moon.] **sel''en-i-as'mus**‡.

sel-en'ic, sel-en'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from selenium, especially in its higher valence.

—**selenic acid,** a transparent, colorless liquid (H_2SeO_4) obtained variously, as by decomposing a selenate with hydrogen sulfid.

sel'e-nid, } sel'ē-nid, -nid *or* -nəid, *n.* *Chem.* A com-
sel'e-nide, } pound of selenium with an element or a radical.

sel''e-nif'er-ous, sel'ē-nif'gr-us, *a.* *Chem.* Containing or producing selenium. [< SELENIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

selenio-. *Chem.* Derived from SELENIUM: a combining form used to indicate the presence of selenium or its compounds in combination; as, *selenio*-phosphates.

sel-e'ni-ous, sel-ī'ni-us, *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from selenium, especially in its lower valence.

—**selenious acid,** a compound (H_2SeO_3) with strong acid properties, formed by the action of nitric or nitrohydrochloric acid on selenium.

Sel-e''ni-ped'i-um, sel-ī'[*or* -ē']ni-ped'i-um *or* -um, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of South-American orchids—the crescentic or South-American lady's-slippers—closely allied to *Cypripedium* and by some included in it, but differing from it in its 3-celled ovary and axile placentæ. It has leathery leaves and tall branching flower-stems, and is cultivated in greenhouses. *S. Sedeni* is called also *Cypripedium Sedeni.* See illus. under LADY'S-SLIPPER. [< Gr. *selēnē*, moon, + *pedion*, plain, dim. of *pedon*, ground.]

sel-en'i-scope'‡, *n.* An instrument for making observations of the moon.

sel'e-nite, sel'ē-nait, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous, pearly, usually transparent variety of gypsum. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid. **3.** [S- or s-] A possible or imaginary inhabitant of the moon.

There have always been people who have given the Moon inhabitants: they have been . . . called *selenites.* AMÉDÉE GUILLEMIN *Wonders of the Moon* tr. by M. G. Mead, ch. 20, p. 180. [S. '73.]

[< L. *selenites*, < Gr. *selēnitēs*, < *selēnē*, moon.]

sel''e-nit'ic, sel'ē-nit'ic, *a.* **1.** *Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or containing selenite. **2.** Pertaining to the moon. **sel''e-nit'ic-al**‡.

Sel''e-nit'i-dæ, sel'ē-nit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates with aculeate teeth, smooth jaw, and shell heliciform or slug-like. **Sel''e-nit'es,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *selēnitēs*; see SELENITE.]

—**sel''e-nit'id,** *n.*—**sel-e'ni-toid,** *a.*

sel''e-ni-tif'er-ous, sel'ē-ni-tif'gr-us, *a.* Containing or yielding selenite. [< L. *selenites* (see SELENITE) + *fero*, bear.]

sel-e'ni-um, sel-ī'ni-um *or* -ē'ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* A non-metallic element that is obtained as a dark-brown vitreous amorphous modification or as a lead-gray crystalline mass: noteworthy for its variations of electrical resistance. The resistance diminishes as the temperature increases, till the point of fusion is reached, when, as the selenium becomes liquid, the resistance suddenly increases. The resistance of crystalline selenium is less in the light than in the dark, a peculiarity that has given rise to many curious and ingenious applications. See SELENIUM CELL, under CELL; also, PHOTOPHONE.

The sensitiveness of *selenium* to light has been taken advantage of by Professor Barnard of Lick Observatory, who has employed it in a device for automatically detecting comets. FELIX L. OSWALD in *The Voice* [New York] June 4, '91, p. 10, col. 3.

[< Gr. *selēnē*, moon.] **sel-e′ni-on‡.**

sel-e′nio-ret. sel-ī′nio-ret (XIII), *n.* Same as SELENID. **sel-e′nu-ret‡.**—**sel-e′niu-ret″ed,** *a.* Containing selenium. **sel-e′niu-ret″ted‡.**

seleno-, selen-. Derived from Greek *selēnē*, moon: combining forms.—**sel-e″no-cen′tric,** *a. Astron.* Referred to or measured from the moon's center.—**sel-e′nod,** *n.* The odic force of the moon. See OD, *n.*—**sel-e′no-dont.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Having longitudinal crescent-shaped ridges, as a molar tooth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Selenodonta.*—**Sel-e″no-don′ta,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of artiodactyl ungulates with longitudinal crescentiform ridges on the molar teeth, as in ruminants.—**sel-e″no-ga′mi-a,** *n.* Same as SELENIASIS.—**sel-e′no-graph,** *n.* A map or chart of the moon's surface. See MOON.—**sel-e″no-plex′i-a,** *n.* A morbid condition produced by the moon analogous to that due to sunstroke; moonstroke. **sel-e″no-ple′gi-a‡.**

sel″e-nog′ra-phy, sel″ē-nog′rə-fi, *n.* The science or study of the moon's surface, especially in reference to its physical features and condition: corresponding to the *physical geography* of the earth.

The *selenography* of one side of the moon is much better known to us than the geography of the earth. H. W. WARREN *Recreations in Astronomy* ch. 8, p. 156. [H. '79.]

[< SELENO- + -GRAPHY.] —**sel″e-nog′ra-pher,** *n.* A student of or one versed in selenography. **sel″e-nog′ra-phist‡.**—**sel-e″no-graph′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to selenography. **sel-e″no-graph′ic-al‡.**

sel″e-nol′o-gy, sel″ē-nel′o-ji, *n.* The science that treats of the moon; often, loosely, selenography.

Mathematics, astronomy, and especially what may be called *selenology*, or the doctrine of the moon, . . . he knew more or less thoroughly. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, My Father's Memoir* in first series, p. 139. [T. & F. '82.]

[< SELENO- + -LOGY.]

—**sel-e″no-log′ic-al,** *a.*—**sel″e-nol′o-gist,** *n.*

sel-e″no-trop′ic, sel-ī″nō-trep′ic, *a. Bot.* Curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs that under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight. [C.] [< SELENO-; and see TROPIC[1], *a.*]

—**sel″e-not′ro-pism,** *n.* The quality of being selenotropic. [C.] **sel″e-not′ro-py‡.**

sel-en′sul″fur, sel-in′sul″fur, *n. Mineral.* An orange-red or reddish-brown isomorphous mixture of sulfur and selenium. [< *selen-* (in SELENIUM) + SULFUR.]

sel-en″tel-lu′ri-um, sel-in″tel-lū′ri-um, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, blackish-gray, isomorphous mixture of selenium and tellurium (Te_2Se_3), found massive. [< *selen-* (in SELENIUM) + TELLURIUM.]

Sel-eu′ci-an, sel-iū′si-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a religious sect of the 3d century that rejected baptism by water and the doctrine of the resurrection of the body; named after their founder, Seleucus of Galatia.

Sel-eu′cid, sel-iū′sid. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Seleucidæ. **II.** *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Sel-eu′ci-dæ, sel-iū′si-dī *or* -ki-dē, *n. pl.* The members of the dynasty that ruled Syria from 312 B. C. till the Roman conquest, 64 B. C.: named from Seleucus, a general of Alexander the Great, founder of the dynasty and of the kingdom of Syria. **Sel-eu′ki-dæ‡.**

Sel-eu′ci-dan, sel-iū′si-dən *or* -ki-dən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Seleucidæ; as, the *Seleucidan* era (dating from 312 B. C.).

self, self, *a.* **1.** Same; particular; identical; very: obsolete except in the compound *self-same.* **2.** Pure; unmixed; simple: applied especially to colors. **3.** *Archery.* Composed of a single piece of wood, as a bow or arrow. **4†.** Own; individual; personal. [< AS. *self,* < Teut. base *seliba,* < *se-* (= L. *se*), oneself, + *lib-* (= Goth. *laiba*), remnant.] **selve†.**

self, *n.* [SELVES, selvz, *pl.*] **1.** An individual known or considered as the subject of his own states of consciousness, whether cognitions, feelings, or actions, and as distinct from all other individuals, persons, or things; a person, including a consciousness of permanent personal identity; any thing, class, quality, etc., considered as having a distinct personality or individuality; as, my own *self;* a nation's arms turned against its very *self.*

To unveil to a man his inner *self* imparts more knowledge that is novel and strange, than to teach him astronomy and mechanics. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 96, p. 110. [S. '70.]

2. Personal interest or advantage; furtherance of one's own interests or inclinations; as, to think only of *self.*

Love contending with friendship, and *self* with each generous impulse. LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* div. iii, st. 1.

3. *Hort.* A flower or fruit of a single color, especially a flower without a differently colored border; also, one having the natural color, unaffected by cultivation. **4.** *Archery.* A self-bow or self-arrow.

Self affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives gives forms that (1) express emphasis or distinction, as, I myself will go; you yourself did it; or (2) are used reflexively; as, he has hurt himself; I overslept myself. The so-called compound personal pronouns *myself, himself, herself,* etc., are used in both the nominative and objective cases.

Self is a frequent initial element in compound words, being 1) sometimes the object of a verb contained in the second element, as in *self*-abhorrence (the act of abhorring oneself); *self*-indulging (that indulges himself); and (2) sometimes its subject or agent, as in *self*-affrighted (affrighted by oneself); *self*-diffusive (diffusive by its own power). The words in the following list do not require definition other than that given under the second element, taken in connection with this note.

The compounds requiring definition will be found in the paragraph following or in vocabulary place.

self-abhorrence	s.-applying	s.-conflict
s.-abhorring	s.-appointed	s.-congratulation
s.-absorbed	s.-appreciation	s.-conquest
s.-accorded	s.-approbation	s.-conservation
s.-accusation	s.-banished	s.-constituted
s.-accusatory	s.-baptizer	s.-consuming
s.-accused	s.-betrayal	s.-contemner
s.-accusing	s.-blinded	s.-contemplation
s.-admiration	s.-care	s.-contempt
s.-advancement	s.-charity†	s.-content
s.-affrighted	s.-cognition	s.-correcting, -tion
s.-aggrandizement	s.-cognizance	s.-criticism
s.-amendment	s.-commitment	s.-crucifixion
s.-annulling	s.-communication	s.-danger†
s.-applause	s.-comprehending	s.-dedicated
s.-application	s.-concern	s.-dedication
s.-degradation	s.-idolized	s.-reform
s.-deluded, -sion	s.-ignorance, -ant	s.-regard, -ful, -ing
s.-dependence, -ent	s.-illustrative	s.-regulated
s.-depending	s.-immolate	s.-regulative
s.-depraved	s.-immolation	s.-repression
s.-depreciation	s.-immunity	s.-reproof
s.-depreciative	s.-impartation	s.-reprovingly
s.-despair	s.-imparting	s.-repulsive
s.-development	s.-imposed	s.-restriction
s.-devised	s.-improvement	s.-revealing
s.-devouring	s.-indignation	s.-revelation
s.-dialogue	s.-indulging	s.-reverence
s.-diffidence	s.-indicted, -tion	s.-reverent
s.-diffusive	s.-inspection	s.-ruined
s.-discernment	s.-introspection	s.-rule
s.-discipline, -arian	s.-invited	s.-sanctification
s.-disparagement	s.-killed	s.-scorn
s.-display	s.-kindled	s.-security
s.-displeased	s.-laudation, -ing	s.-sequestered
s.-disserving	s.-manifest	s.-shining
s.-duplication	s.-mastery	s.-similar
s.-ease	s.-mortification	s.-sold
s.-effacement	s.-neglecting	s.-sophistication
s.-enjoyment	s.-oblivion	s.-sought
s.-evolution	s.-occupation	s.-sown
s.-exaggeration	s.-offering	s.-starved
s.-exaltation	s.-originating	s.-subdued
s.-exertion	s.-parade	s.-subjugation
s.-explication	s.-partiality	s.-subversive
s.-exposure	s.-perpetuating	s.-suppression
s.-fed	s.-pity	s.-suspended
s.-flattering, -ery	s.-planted	s.-suspicious
s.-forgetful, -ly	s.-pleased, -er, -ing	s.-tormenting, -or
s.-forgetfulness	s.-policy	s.-torture
s.-generating	s.-power	s.-training
s.-giving	s.-praise	s.-trust
s.-gratulation	s.-pride	s.-upbraiding
s.-harming	s.-propagating	s.-worship
s.-humiliation	s.-reflection	s.-worshiper

Compounds:—**self′-ac″tion,** *n.* Action by or of itself or oneself.—**s.-active,** *a.* Acting of itself or oneself.—**s.-activity,** *n.* Spontaneous activity, or the power of acting unaided by external agency.—**s.-actor,** *n.* A self-acting machine, as a spinning-mule.—**s.-affairst,** *n. pl.* Personal affairs; private business.—**s.-affected,** *a.* Affected by self-love.—**s.-annihilated,** *a.* Annihilated by oneself.—**s.-annihilation,** *n.* Annihilation of one's desires or will; self-sacrifice.—**s.-approving,** *a.* Approving one's own actions, impulses, etc.—**s.-arrow,** *n.* An arrow made of one piece of wood.—**s.-balanced†,** *a.* Balanced without outside aid.—**s.-beggary,** *n.* Impoverishment of oneself.—**s.-begotten,** *a.* Begotten of oneself without aid.—**s.-blood†,** *n.* **1.** Offspring. **2.** Suicide.—**s.-blown,** *a.* Blown in self-praise.—**s.-born,** *a.* Created or produced by oneself or itself.—**s.-bounty†,** *n.* Innate charitableness or kindliness; inborn kindness.—**s.-breath†,** *n.* One's own speech or words.—**s.-closing,** *a.* Closing automatically; shutting of itself, as a door.—**s.-collected,** *a.* Having one's faculties at command, as if all within reach; self-possessed; cool; composed.—**s.-collection,** *n.* The endeavor to concentrate one's mind upon one's real self: a term used by mystics.—**s.-communion,** *n.* Communion with oneself; consideration of one's own thoughts. **s.-commune†,**—**s.-considering,** *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.—**s.-correspondence,** *n. Math.* The state of being self-corresponding or of consisting of self-corresponding points.—**s.-corresponding,** *a. Math.* Corresponding each to itself, as some points in a surface where the points can be classified in corresponding pairs.—**s.-created,** *a.* Created by oneself without external aid.—**s.-creation,** *n.*—**s.-deceive,** *vt.* To deceive oneself.—**s.-deceit,** *n.*—**s.-deceived,** *a.* Deceived by and with respect to oneself.—**s.-deceiver,** *n.*—**s.-deception,** *n.* Self-deceit.—**s.-delation,** *n.* Self-accusation.—**s.-destroyer,** *n.* One who destroys himself; especially, one who commits suicide.—**s.-destruction,** *n.* The destruction of oneself or itself; especially, suicide.—**s.-destructive,** *a.* Destructive of itself; utterly inconsistent; as, a *self-destructive* principle.—**s.-disclosure,** *n.* The disclosure of oneself by oneself.—**s.-dumper,** *n.* A dump-cart, skip, or other conveyance that dumps its load automatically.—**s.-dumping,** *a.*—**s.-effaciv(e,** *a.* Effacive of oneself; modest; retiring.—**s.-end†,** *n.* A selfish or personal end or purpose.—**s.-endeared,** *a.* Enamored of or in love with oneself; self-loving.—**s.-example,** *n.* A precedent or example set by oneself.—**s.-exclusion,** *n.* The exclusion of oneself, as from some privilege.—**s.-faced,** *a.* Having its surface undressed or unhewed; as, a *self-faced* stone.—**s.-fermentation,** *n.* Fermentation produced without the addition of yeast, as by germs derived from the air.—**s.-figured,** *a.* Devised or planned by oneself.—**s.-formation,** *n.* Formation without extraneous aid; development of one's character by oneself.—**s.-formed,** *a.* Created or formed by oneself.—**s.-gathered,** *a.* Wrapped up in oneself or one's thoughts.—**s.-glazed,** *a.* Having a glaze of but one tint: said of Oriental porcelain.—**s.-glorioust,** *a.* Springing from or characterized by vainglory or vanity; vainglorious; boastful.—**s.-homicide,** *n.* Suicide.—**s.-hope,** *n.* Hope in or reliance on oneself.—**s.-imposture,** *n.* Self-deception; self-deceit.—**s.-instructed,** *a.* Self-educated.—**s.-instruction,** *n.*—**s.-involution,** *n.* The state of being involved in oneself; absent-mindedness; abstraction; reverie.—**s.-known,** *a.* Known to or by oneself or itself.—**s.-left†,** *a.* Left to oneself or itself.—**s.-life,** *n.* Life for or in oneself only; life chiefly or wholly devoted to selfish interests or pleasures.—**s.-like†,** *a.* Like oneself; corresponding.—**s.-mettle†,** *n.* One's individual mettle; inborn courage.—**s.-offense†,** *n.* An offense against oneself.—**s.-passion,** *n.* [Rare.] Self-love.—**s.-perplexed,** *a.* Perplexed by one's own reasonings; puzzled or confused by inward misgivings.—**s.-pioust,** *a.* Self-righteous; hypocritical.—**s.-pleached,** *a.* [Rare.] Pleached or interwoven by the processes of growth.—**s.-pointed,** *a.* Pointed at or toward oneself.—**s.-poised,** *a.* Maintaining one's or its own equilibrium.—**s.-policy,** *n.* A policy looking solely to self-interest.—**s.-pollination,** *n. Bot.* Self-fertilization.—**s.-pollution,** *n. Med.* Masturbation.—**s.-posited,** *a.* Posited or disposed by its own action, as a molecule. **s.-positing†.**—**s.-profit,** *n.* Self-interest; personal advantage.—**s.-promise,** *n.* A promise given to oneself by oneself.—**s.-promised,** *a.*—**s.-raker,** *n.* A reaper or harvester that automatically gathers the cut grain into gavels ready for binding.—**s.-realization,** *n.* The actualization of one's possibilities; the attainment of such development as is possible to one's mental and moral nature.—**s.-reciprocal,** *a.* Reciprocal to itself; self-conjugate.—**s.-repetition,** *n.* The repetition by oneself of what one has previously said or done.—**s.-repugnant,** *a.* Repugnant to itself; inconsistent.—**s.-righting,** *a.* Adapted for righting itself when capsized, as a boat.—**s.-rolled†,** *a.* Rolled or coiled upon itself; coiled up.—**s.-setting,** *a.* Setting or arranging itself automatically; as, a *self-setting* trap.—**s.-slaughter†,** *n.* Suicide.—**s.-slaughtered†,** *a.*—**s.-society†,** *n.* The having oneself for company; solitude.—**s.-sterile,** *a.* Incapable of self-fertilization, as some flowers.—**s.-sterility,** *n.*—**s.-stock,** *n.* [Rare.] The same race or stock.—**s.-substantial†,** *a.* Composed of or derived from one's own substance.—**s.-thinking,** *a.* Exercising one's own thought or judgment independently of others.—**s.-time†,** *n.* An exact point of time.—**s.-unedt,** *a.* Complete in or one with itself; not mixed with others or other things.—**s.-violence†,** *n.* Violence inflicted upon oneself.—**s.-winding,** *a.* Having a magnetic, electrical, or other attachment which automatically winds it at certain times; as, a *self-winding* clock.—**s.-wrong†,** *n.* Wrong or harm done by oneself to oneself.

self″-a-ban′don-ment, *n.* **1.** Neglect of self; disregard of one's own interest. **2.** The giving of free play to spontaneous impulse; a throwing off of self-control.

It is less often from moods of self-control than from moods of *self-abandonment* that the fount of poetry springs. F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsworth* ch. 5, p. 60. [H. '81.]

self″-a-based′, *a.* Humbled by a sense of one's own unworthiness, degradation, or guilt.

—**self″-a-ba′sing,** *a.*

self″-a-base′ment, *n.* **1.** Abasement resulting from a sense of inferiority, unworthiness, guilt, or shame. **2.** Abasement or degradation through one's own misdeeds.

self″-ab″ne-ga′tion, *n.* The complete putting aside of self in both act and thought for the sake of some person or object; forgetfulness of self; self-sacrifice.

A fervor more intense [than that of the Jesuits], a *self-abnegation* more complete, a self-devotion more constant and enduring, will scarcely find its record on the page of human history. F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in North America* ch. 8, p. 83. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

Synonyms: self-control, self-denial, self-devotion, self-renunciation, self-sacrifice. *Self-control* is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial,* the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights and claims; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There have been devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation.* A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation,* but without a thought of *self-denial. Self-devotion* is heart-consecration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-sacrifice* is the strongest and completest term of all, and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Christ, where any other of the above terms would be feeble or inappropriate.—**Antonyms:** self-gratification, self-indulgence, self-will.

self″a-buse′, *n.* **1.** The abuse of one's own person or powers. **2.** *Med.* Masturbation. **3†.** Self-deception.

self″act′ing, *a.* Acting of or by itself or oneself; acting or moving without external impulse, or without guidance or control outside of itself; specifically, in machinery, operating without other assistance than the motive force; requiring no manipulation or physical aid in completing its work; contrived to do work previously done by living beings; automatic; as, a *self-acting* loom.

self″ad-just′ing, *a. Mach.* So constructed as to adjust itself; requiring no hand-adjustment; having automatic adjustment, as a bearing.

self″as-sert′ing, *a.* Asserting oneself; hence, making or disposed to make oneself or one's opinions, rights, or claims unduly prominent. **self″as-sert′iv(e‡.**

self″as-ser′tion, *n.* The act of asserting or thrusting forward oneself or one's rights or claims in an assuming manner; the characteristic of being self-asserting. **self″-as-sert′iv(e-ness‡.**

Synonyms: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.

self″as-sumed′, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority, without other or proper sanction; as, a *self-assumed* title.

self″as-sump′tion, *n.* Self-conceit.

self″as-sured′, *a.* Assured of oneself; confident of one's abilities; self-reliant; self-satisfied.

self″bind′er, *n.* A harvesting-machine with an attachment for binding the sheaves with twine or wire as the grain is cut; also, the device by which the binding is done. See BINDER.

self′-bow″, self′-bō′, *n.* An archers' bow formed of a single piece of wood. See BOW. **self′-yew″‡.**

The *self-bow* is the real old English weapon; . . . for until the decline and extinction of archery in war by improved fire arms, and the consequent cessation of the importation of yew staves, backed-bows were unknown. H. A. FORD *Archery* ch. 3, p. 14. [BUC. '56.]

self′-care″, *n.* Care for oneself; in ethics, the selfish duty requiring care for one's bodily and spiritual health.

self″-cen′tered, *a.* Centered in or by itself; centered in oneself: sometimes in a derogatory sense, implying egotism and selfishness; as, a *self-centered,* as distinguished from a God-centered, morality. **self″-cen′tred‡.**—**self″-cen′ter-ing, self″-cen′tring,** *a.*—**self″-cen-tra′tion,** *n.*

self″-cock′ing, *a.* Cocking automatically: applied to firearms in which the hammer is both raised and let fall by pulling the trigger, as distinguished from those in which the hammer is raised by the thumb.

self′-col″or, *n.* A color unmixed with another, as of a plant or flower; a uniform color.

self″-col′ored, *a.* **1.** *Textile.* Having the natural color; also, having the color with which the fiber or thread was dyed before weaving. **2.** Of but one color or tint, as certain plants, fruits, animals, or fabrics. **3.** *Hort.* Having the color of the seedling without admixture by cross-breeding; of the native color. **self″-col′ored‡.**

self″-com-mand′, *n.* The state of having all the faculties and powers fully and effectively at command: more positive and less repressive than *self-control.*

Self-command is the main elegance. 'Keep cool, and you command everybody,' said St. Just. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Social Aims* p. 85. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

self″-com-pla′cent, *a.* Satisfied or pleased with oneself, with one's own attainments, achievements, performances, etc.—**self″-com-pla′cen-cy,** *n.*

Synonyms: compare synonyms for PRIDE.

self″-con-celt′, *n.* An unduly high opinion of oneself or of one's own abilities, acquirements, etc.; egotism; self-esteem; vanity.

Synonyms: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.

—**self″-con-celt′ed,** *a.* Characterized by self-conceit; vain.—**self″-con-celt′ed-ness,** *n.*

self″-con″dem-na′tion, *n.* The condemnation of oneself or one's acts by one's own conscience.

—**self″-con-demned′,** *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience.—**self″-con-demn′ing,** *a.* Condemning oneself.

self″-con′duct, *n.* The conduct or control and direction of oneself; in ethics, the selfish duty of controlling

and directing one's powers for the accomplishment of the proper moral ends: embracing self-control and self-direction.

self″-con'fi-dence, *n.* The state or quality of being self-confident; confidence in oneself or in one's own unaided powers, judgment, or opinions.

Self-confidence is the attribute of great men and of fools.
DEPEW in *New-York Tribune* Apr. 28, '92, p. 11, col. 4.

Synonyms: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.

self″-con'fi-dent, *a.* Confident of oneself or of one's own ability; relying on one's own unaided powers, judgment, or opinions. **self″-con-fi'ding‡.**
— **self″-con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self″-con'ju-gate, *a.* Conjugate to itself; especially, in mathematics, having among its own elements or parts the relations that render one thing conjugate to another.

Thus, because two triangles or two pentagons in which the vertices of each are poles of the sides of the other are said to be *conjugate*, a single triangle or pentagon each of whose vertices is a pole of its own opposite side is said to be *self-conjugate*.

self″-con'scious, *a.* **1.** Unduly conscious that one is under the observation of others; betraying or manifesting such consciousness in manner or action. **2.** *Philos.* Conscious of one's existence; consciously referring one's states or activities to the self as the subject of them all; having the faculty or being thus conscious.

self″-con'scious-ness, *n.* The act, state, or quality of being self-conscious.

Pure *self-consciousness* is distinguished from all other consciousness. The 'I' who thinks, regards all his thoughts as belonging to him, but not identical with him, as being his possessions, but not himself. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* ch. 4, p. 109. [S. C. G. '82.]

Synonyms: see EGOTISM.

self″-con″ser-va'tion, *n.* The conservation of one's being and powers in their integrity; in ethics, the selfial duties connected with such conservation: embracing self-preservation, self-care, and self-support.

self″-con-sist'ent, *a.* Preserving consistency with oneself or itself; having all the component parts or all one's acts consistent with one another. — **self″-con-sist'en-cy**, *n.* The quality of being self-consistent.

self″-con-tained', *a.* **1.** Keeping one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; uncommunicative; impassive.

We cannot imagine a true nobility that is *self-contained*; that is able to ward off all suffering, that never will suffer. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Oct. 12, '79* in vol. i, p. 90. [J. B. F. '73.]

2. Exercising control over one's impulses; having self-control. **3.** *Mach.* Complete and independent; containing or bearing its own motor, or all in one frame or on one base, as a machine; mounted on its own boiler, as a steam-engine. **4.** [Prov. Brit.] Having its own private entrance: said of a house.

self″-con″tra-dic'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of contradicting oneself or itself. **2.** That which contradicts itself, a proposition or statement one part of which contradicts the other. — **self″-con″tra-dict'o-ry**, *a.*

But the *self-contradictory* is impossible, and is seen to be so by all orders of mind . . . What is *self-contradictory* cannot possibly be true. C. HODGE *Syst. Theol* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 352. [S. '72.]

self″-con-trol', *n.* The act, power, or habit of having one's faculties or energies, especially the inclinations and emotions, under control of the will; self-command: in ethics, a branch of self-conduct.

Want of *self-control* is the weakness of our nature — to restrain, to wait, to control present feeling with a large foresight, is human strength. ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. ii, p. 432 [H. '70.]

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE, SELF-ABNEGATION.

self″-con-vict'ed, *a.* Found guilty by one's own acts or avowal; convicted by one's own conscience.
— **self″-con-vic'tion**, *n.*

self″-cov'ered, *a.* Having one's true self covered or concealed; perhaps, also, covered or clothed with an appearance characteristic of one's true self.

Thou changèd and *self-cover'd* thing, for shame,
Be-monster not thy feature.
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act iv, sc. 2.

self″-cul'ture, *n.* The culture of self; especially, culture obtained by one's own efforts, and not by the ordinary methods of education; in ethics, the selfial duty of developing and improving oneself and one's powers.

self″-de-fense', *n.* Defense of oneself, one's property, or one's reputation; especially, in law, defense of oneself from personal assault or of one's property from destructive violence when attacked by another.

The right of self-defense excuses the killing of an assailant on a sudden rencounter when necessary to protect oneself from grievous bodily harm. It includes the mutual and reciprocal defense of such as stand in the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant.

The law of *self-defense* is above every other law.
BURKE *Speeches, Impeachment of Hastings* vol. ii, fifth day, p. 181. [BELL '89.]

The right of *self-defence* . . . is founded in the law of nature, and is not and cannot be superseded by the law of society.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, lect. xxiv, p. 15.

self″-de-fen'sive, *a.* Having the nature of or tending to self-defense.

self″-de-ni'al, *n.* The act or power of denying oneself gratification, as for the good of some one else or for self-mortification, forbearance or refusal to gratify one's own feelings, inclinations, or desires; passive self-sacrifice.

The penalty of evading *self-denial* also is just that we get the lesser instead of the larger good.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Mortification* p. 196. [J. F. '88.]

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE, SELF-ABNEGATION.
— **self″-de-ny'ing**, *a.* Denying oneself; characterized by self-denial. — **self″-de-ny'ing-ly**, *adv.*

self″-de-ter'mi-na'tion, *n.* Determination by or of oneself or itself alone, or without extraneous force or influence: said especially of the will and of man regarded as willing.

self″-de-ter'mined, *a.* Determined or shaped by or of itself; not determined by external motives, but by one's own rational deliberation, decision, and preference: said especially of human volition or action when regarded as free. See DETERMINISM; WILL.

self″-de-ter'min-ing, *a.* Having the capacity or power of self-determination; as, the *self-determining* power of the will or of the man.

self″-de-vo'tion, *n.* The act of devoting oneself, or the state of being devoted by oneself, as to a person or an object; readiness to put oneself with one's claims, wishes, or interests at the service of a person or cause.

The primal element in the worship of God, is a complete *self-devotion* to Him. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. iv, p. 113. [RAN. & S.]

Synonyms: see SELF-ABNEGATION.
— **self″-de-vo'ted**, *a.* Characterized by self-devotion; devoted in person or of one's own will. — **self″-de-vote'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] Self-devotion.

self″-di-rec'tion, *n.* Direction of or by self; in ethics, the selfial duty of directing the powers to the accomplishment of moral ends: a branch of self-conduct.

self″-dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in oneself, or in one's own knowledge, skill, power, or capabilities; diffidence. — **self″-dis-trust'ful**, *a.*

self'dom, self'dum, *n.* The dominion of self.

If death should snatch them away, and put his *selfdom* to the test of loneliness. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. ii, branch i, ch. 2, p. 403. [MACM. '85.]

self″-ed'u-ca"ted, *a.* Educated through one's own efforts without the aid of a regular teacher; also, educated at one's own expense. — **self″-ed″u-ca'tion**, *n.*

self″-e-lect'iv(e, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the right of electing oneself or of electing its own members; as, a *self-elective* corporation.

self″-es-teem', *n.* **1.** A good opinion of oneself or of one's character, attainments, or powers; high regard for oneself: complacency; sometimes, an overestimate of oneself leading to pride and domination. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives dignity and self-reliance or the desire to be master or to lead. **self″-es"ti-ma'tion‡.**

Synonyms: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.

self″-ev'i-dence, *n.* The state or quality of being self-evident: one of the tests in inductive verification.

Self-evidence is the Primary Mark of intuitive truth.
MCCOSH *First Truths* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 16. [S. '89.]

self″-ev'i-dent, *a.* Carrying its evidence or proof in itself; producing certainty of knowledge or clear conviction upon bare presentation to the mind; evident without any process of thought or reasoning; requiring no proof of its truth.

It is not *self-evident* that the innate must be true.
B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* intro., p. 14. [H. '82.]

— **self″-ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

self″-ex-am'i-nant, *n.* One who examines himself or practises self-examination.

self″-ex-am"i-na'tion, *n.* An inquiry into one's own condition and thoughts, especially with reference to one's spiritual state and governing motives.

To read Shakespeare aright is of the nature of honest *self-examination*. H. COPPÉE *Eng. Lit.* ch. 15, p. 148. [C. S. & H.]

self″-ex'e-cu"ting, *a.* Containing provisions for securing its own execution independent of legislation: said of a law, a treaty, etc.

self″-ex-ist'ence, *n.* The existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; inherent, underived, independent existence: an attribute of God.

self″-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Having or characterized by self-existence. **self″-ex-ist'ing‡.**

self″-ex-plain'ing, *n.* Explaining itself; having a meaning that is apparent on its face: said especially of compound words of which both elements are well known; as, 'self-torture' is *self-explaining* to any one who knows the meaning of 'self' and 'torture.' **self″-ex-plan'a-to-ry‡.**

self″-feed'ing, *a.* Capable of feeding itself or oneself; especially, supplying itself automatically with fuel, material for work, or the like; as, a *self-feeding* printing-press; a *self-feeding* stove. — **self″-feed'er**, *n.*

self″-fer-til'i-ty, *n. Bot.* Ability of a flower to fertilize itself with its own pollen.

self″-fer"til-i-za'tion, *n. Bot.* Same as CLOSE FERTILIZATION. See FERTILIZATION.
— **self″-fer'til-ized**, *a. Bot.* Fertilized with its own pollen: said of a flower.

self″-fo'cus-ing, *a.* Focusing without artificial adjustment, as by means of a stop or otherwise.

The Eye is the most perfect optical instrument, . . . and is *self-focusing*. J. D. STEELE *Nat. Philos.* ch. 7, p. 220. [A. S. B. '72.]

self″-gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of governing oneself, or the state of being so governed; self-control. **2.** Government of a nation, state, community, or the like by its own people, as in a democracy or a republic.

The forms of *self-government* without the spirit of liberty work greater injustice than absolutism.
DEPEW in *New-York Tribune* Nov. 16, '91, p. 1, col. 6.

— **self″-gov'erned**, *a.* Governed by oneself or itself. — **self″-gov'ern-ing**, *a.* Governing oneself or itself.

self'-heal″, *n.* Any one of several herbs of reputed virtue for curing disease, especially the common heal-all of both America and Europe, and the burnet-saxifrage and wood-samicle of Europe.

self″-heal'ing, *a.* Healing without external aid; having the property of healing oneself or itself without the application of remedies.

self″-help', self'-help', *C.* (self'-help', *W.*), *n.* The use of one's own powers and abilities to attain one's ends. — **self″-help'ful**, **self″-help'ing**, *a.*

self'-hi"ver, *n. Bee-keeping.* A device to keep a queen bee within certain limits, to prevent the departure of a swarm.

self'hood, self'hud, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being an individual person, or that which constitutes such a person; personality.

self'-i-al, self'i-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having to do with self; characterized by regard, especially proper regard, for oneself or one's interests: distinguished from *selfish*; as, *selfial* duties are consistent with social, and are not selfish.
— **selfial duties** (*Ethics*), duties toward oneself, embracing self-conservation, self-culture, and self-conduct.

self″-im-por'tance, *n.* The state or quality of being self-important; the feeling, conduct, or manners of one who is self-important; pompous self-conceit.

self″-im-por'tant, *a.* Having or manifesting too high an estimate of one's own importance or merits; self-conceited; pompous.

self″-im'po-tent, *a. Bot.* Incapable of self-fertilization: said of a flower or plant.

self″-in-duc'tion, *n. Elec.* The production of an induced current (called the **extra current**) in a circuit by the variation of the current in that circuit, especially when it is started or stopped. **in-duct'ance‡.**

In accordance with the laws of induction (see INDUCTION), the extra current increases the primary current on breaking the circuit and weakens it on making the circuit, the most familiar example being the passage of a spark on opening a battery circuit where none passes on closing it. Self-induction is therefore analogous to inertia, the current requiring time both to rise to its full amount after the electromotive force begins to act, and to fall to zero after the force is withdrawn. It may be regarded as due to the absorption of energy in the creation of an electric field.
— **self″-in-duct'iv(e**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, involving, or capable of self-induction.

self″-in-dul'gence, *n.* The act or habit of indulging or gratifying one's own inclinations, tastes, passions, and appetites, especially when carried to excess, or at the expense of the rights of others.
— **self″-in-dul'gent**, *a.* Given to self-indulgence.

self″-in-fec'tion, *n.* Infection of a more or less distant part or of the whole organism from a local lesion situated within or upon the organism.

self″-in'ter-est, *n.* **1.** One's own interest or advantage, or the principle of seeking it; private interest, especially when pursued without regard to what is right or due to others: the principle furnishing the supreme end in sensational and eudemonistic ethics. **2.** Hence, exclusive pursuit of egoistic interests; selfishness.

Self-interest is the ruling passion, whether under free or despotic governments.
JAMES MONROE *The People the Sovereigns* ch. 2, p. 163. [L. '67.]

self″-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Characterized by self-interest, or concern for one's own interest and welfare; prompted by personal motives; selfish.

self″-in-volved', *a.* **1.** Enwrapped in oneself or one's thoughts; absent-minded; abstracted. **2.** Confused or tangled in a maze of connections; involved; as, a *self-involved* proposition.

self'ish, self'ish, *a.* **1.** Caring only or chiefly for self or for one's own interests, advantage, gratification, comfort, or the like; influenced by personal motives or desires to the disregard of the rights, comfort, or wishes of others; as, a *selfish* boy.

There is not on earth a more merciless exactor of love from others than a thoroughly *selfish* woman. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 15, p. 173. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Proceeding from or characterized by undue or inordinate love of self and regard for one's personal interests, etc.; as, a *selfish* act. **3.** Believing or teaching that self-love is the chief ground of human motives and acts, or the supreme good and end in human conduct; as, a *selfish* philosophy. Compare SELFIAL.
— **self'ish-ly**, *adv.*

self'ish-ness, self'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being selfish or governed by self-interest; undue or inordinate love of self or regard for one's own interest, pleasure, or advantage; the seeking, or disposition to seek, one's own gratification, welfare, advancement, or the like, regardless of or at the expense of those of others: distinguished from *self-love*.

When the principle of self-love passes in its action its appropriate limit, it becomes *selfishness*. T. C. UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fénelon* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 227. [H. '47.]

Synonyms: self-love. *Self-love* is a due care for one's own happiness and well-being, which is perfectly compatible with justice, generosity, or benevolence toward others; *selfishness* is an undue or exclusive care for one's own comfort or pleasure, regardless of the happiness, and often of the rights, of others. *Self-love* is necessary to high endeavor, and even to self-preservation; *selfishness* limits endeavor to a narrow circle of intensely personal aims, destroys all tender sympathies, and is ultimately fatal not only to the welfare but to the happiness of him who cherishes it. — Antonyms: see synonyms for BENEVOLENCE.

self'ism, self'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Deliberate devotion to self; systematic selfishness. — **self'ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One devoted to self or selfish interests; a self-seeker.

Solomon will tell us the misery of the *selfist*, who seeks to be his own all in all.
JAMES HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* lect. iv, p. 61. [C. & BROS. '51.]

self″-jus'ti-fi-ca"tion, *n.* The justification of one's own conduct by oneself; the act of justifying oneself.

self″-jus'ti-fi"er, *n.* **1.** One who justifies himself. **2.** A machine that is self-justifying.

self″-jus'ti-fy"ing, *a.* **1.** Tending to justify or given to justifying oneself. **2.** Arranged with automatic justifying mechanism; as, a *self-justifying* type-setting machine.

self″-know'ing, *a.* **1.** Knowing or understanding oneself or itself, especially one's powers, tendencies, limitations, etc.; self-conscious.

That this is meant for a personal Reason, we may know from the fact that Aristotle calls it *self-knowing* Reason, . . . though there was no single Greek word meaning consciousness at the time he wrote. W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 2, p. 23. [S. C. G. '90.]

2. Knowing intuitively or by inherent power, without extraneous teaching, information, or help.

self″-know'ledge, *n.* Knowledge of one's own existence, character, virtues, failings, tendencies, limitations, etc.

This *self-knowledge* makes a man to be just to others, because he is severe to himself; to be modest, because he compares himself with others; to be candid, because he views their merits and defects as if they were his own. PORTER *Human Intel.* § 11, p. 13. [S. '70.]

self'less, self'les, *a.* Regardless of self; unselfish.

O *selfless* man and stainless gentleman!
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 37.

— **self'less-ly**, *adv.* — **self'less-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being selfless; freedom from selfishness; unselfishness.

self″-lim'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Having limitations within itself or in its own nature. **2.** Having a somewhat definite course and period of duration; as, a *self-limited* disease.

self″-love', self'-luv', *C.* (self'-luv', *W.*), *n.* Love of oneself; the desire or tendency, instinctive or acquired, that leads one to seek to promote his own well-being: sometimes identified with *selfishness*, though properly only selfial and not selfish, and coordinated with the love of one's fellow man and the love of God in making up the system of principles at the basis of conduct; desire for one's own welfare as such. Compare DUTY.

Self-love is sometimes used in a general sense to denote all those principles of our nature which prompt us to seek our own good, just as those principles which lead us to seek the good of others are all comprehended under the name of benevolence. . . . But besides this general sense of the word to denote all those desires which have a

regard to our own gratification or good. *self-love* is more strictly used to signify 'the desire for our own welfare as such.'
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 457. [SH. & CO. '78.]

Synonyms: see SELFISHNESS.

—**self″-lov′ing**, *a.*

self″-lu′mi-nous, self′-lū′mi-nus, *a.* Luminous because of inherent light, not by reflection; emitting light from itself; as, a *self-luminous* star.

self′ly, self′li, *adv.* [Rare.] By or in itself or oneself.

self′-made″, *a.* **1.** Having risen in the world or attained honor, wealth, or success of any kind in life by one's own exertions; as, a *self-made* man. **2.** Made or produced by itself or oneself; as, *self-made* woes.

self″-mo′tion, *n.* Motion resulting from inherent power, spontaneous motion.

self″-moved′, *a.* Moved by itself or oneself; moved by inward power, without external aid or impulse.
—**self″-move′ment**, *n.*—**self″-mov′ing**, *a.*

self″-mov′ent†.

self″-mur′der, *n.* Suicide.—**self″-mur′der-er**, *n.*

self′ness, self′nes, *n.* **1.** Regard for self as an element in character; sometimes, selfishness.

Now, although selfishness is a sin, *self*ness is a virtue.
BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, *Feb. 14, '74* vol. i, p. 464. [J. B. F.]

2. Personal identity, character, or interest; individuality; personality.

self″-one′, *a.* Concealed; secret.

self″-o-pin′ion†, *n.* **1.** One's own opinion. **2.** The quality of being self-opinionated.

self″-o-pin′ion-a″ted, } *a.* Holding opinions of one's
self″-o-pin′ioned, } own, especially in a conceited and stubborn way, or with contempt for those of others; opinionated; conceited. **self″-o-pin′i-a″ted**†.

Synonyms: see DOGMATIC.

self″-par″ti-al′i-ty, *n.* Partiality for or bias toward oneself or one's own claims or interests.

self″-per-cep′tion, *n.* Perception of one's own existence or mental or spiritual states; introspection.

self″-pos-sessed′, *a.* Having or characterized by self-possession; calm and undisturbed in mind or action.

self″-pos-ses′sion, *n.* The full possession or control of one's powers or faculties; freedom from perturbation, perplexity, or excitement; presence of mind; self-command; composure.

Jesus . . . had that *self-possession* which, when conjoined with high intellectual and moral qualities, is the measure of true greatness.
C. F. DEEMS *Gospel of Spir. Insight* ch. 13, p. 185 [W. B. K.]

self″-pres″er-va′tion, *n.* The preservation of oneself or itself from destruction or injury; also, the active instinct or principle of conduct that aims at this preservation; in ethics, the branch of self-conservation having as its aim the preservation of one's life, bodily and spiritual.
—**self″-pre-serv′a-tive**, **self″-pre-serv′ing**, *a.* Pertaining or tending to self-preservation.

self″-pro-tec′tion, *n.* The protection of oneself from attack or harm.—**self″-pro-tect′ing**, *a.*

self″-re-cord′ing, *a.* Making an automatic record of its own state, movements, etc.; as, a *self-recording* gage.

self″-reg′is-ter-ing, *a.* Making an automatic register or record at stated times, or continuously, of certain phenomena, or of its own states or movements; as, a *self-registering* tide-gage.—**self″-reg′is-tra′tion**, *n.*

self″-re-la′tion, *n.* A relation that involves nothing outside of self, as the relation of one's instincts to one's conscience.

self″-re-li′ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or judgment; independence of character.

Synonyms: see ASSURANCE.

self″-re-li′ant, *a.* Exercising or characterized by self-reliance; as, a *self-reliant* spirit. **self″-re-ly′ing**‡.

self″-re-noun′cing, *a.* Renouncing self or selfish motives; practising self-renunciation. **self″-re-nun′-ci-a″ting**‡.

self″-re-nun″ci-a′tion, *n.* Renunciation of one's own rights, privileges, or claims; disregard of self and selfish motives. **self″-re-nounce′ment**‡.

Synonyms: see SELF-ABNEGATION.

self″-re-pel′ling, *a.* **1.** Consisting of parts or particles that mutually repel one another and will not cohere. **2.** Repelling by its own inherent power.—**self″-re-pel′len-cy**, *n.*—**self″-re-pel′lent**, *a.*

self″-re-proach′, *n.* Reproach or censure of oneself; an upbraiding or condemning of oneself by oneself.
—**self″-re-proached′**, **self″-re-proach′ing**, *a.*—**self″-re-proach′ing-ly**, *adv.*

self″-re-pul′sive, *a.* Mutually repelling; self-repelling.

All gaseous bodies, under the same pressure and temperature, contain equal numbers of *self-repulsive* molecules. (WILLIAM PROUT *Chemistry and Meteorology* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 74. [W. P. '34.]

self″-re-spect′, *n.* Respect or regard for oneself as a moral agent who is or should be controlled by virtuous principle; especially, such a regard for one's own character as will restrain one from mean, disreputable, or unworthy speech or conduct; rational self-esteem.

Synonyms: see PRIDE.

self″-re-spect′ing, *a.* Having, actuated or characterized by, or springing from self-respect. **self″-re-spect′ful**‡.

self″-re-strained′, *a.* Restrained by one's own will, and not by other authority.
—**self″-re-straint′**, *n.* Restraint, as of the passions, by the force of one's own will.

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE.

self″-right′eous, *a.* Righteous or upright in one's own estimation; esteeming oneself better than others; characterized by reliance upon strict observances or one's own supposed goodness; pharisaic.

Legal or *self-righteous* strivings after holiness can never be successful.
C. HODGE *On Romans* ch. 7, p. 161. [W. M. '58.]

self″-right′eous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being self-righteous; a good moral status claimed self-applausively on one's own merits or good works; reliance on one's punctiliousness; false or pharisaical righteousness: usually implying self-deception or hypocrisy.

But when did ever *self-righteousness* know the sentiment of pity! MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 43, p. 451. [AM. P. CO.]

self″-sac′ri-fice, *n.* The sacrifice, surrender, or subordination of one's own self or one's personal welfare, happiness, or comfort for the sake of duty or to advance the interests of others; self-devotion.

Ethics requires *self-sacrifice*. *Self-sacrifice* degenerated becomes asceticism.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. v, p. 275. [CHAUT. '89.]

Synonyms: see SELF-ABNEGATION.

—**self″-sac′ri-fi″cing**, *a.* Showing or characterizing self-sacrifice; as, a *self-sacrificing* man or act.

self′same″, self′sēm″, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.

Read Entick's rules, and 'twill be found how simple an offence
It is, to make the *self-same* sound afford a double sense.
HOOK *Cautionary Verses on Punning* st. 1.

—**self′same″ness**, *n.*

self″-sat′is-fac′tion, *n.* Satisfaction with one's own actions and characteristics; self-complacency.
—**self″-sat′is-fied**, **self″-sat′is-fy′ing**, *a.*

self″-seek′er, self′-sēk′ėr, *C.* (self′-sēk′ėr, *W.*), *n.* One who seeks his or her own interest, advantage, or pleasure, especially when regardless of the welfare of others.
—**self″-seek′ing**, *a.* Seeking one's own interest, etc.; actively selfish.—**self″-seek′ing**, *n.*

self″-styled′, *a.* Called or styled by oneself; implying that others do not acknowledge the name or what it implies; would-be; pretended.

self″-suf-fi′cien-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (1) Inherent and sufficient capacity for some form of action or doing.

Virtue has a kind of *self-sufficiency*; it stands upon its own basis, and cannot be injured by any violence. ANNA L. BARBAULD *Works, Kinds of Distress* in vol. ii, p. 54. [C. B. & W. '26.]

(2) Extreme and conceited self-confidence. **self″-suf-fi′cience**‡.

self″-suf-fi′cient, *a.* **1.** Having overweening confidence in one's own endowments, knowledge, or worth; self-satisfied; self-conceited; hence, haughty; overbearing. **2.** Capable of attaining one's ends or gratifying one's desires without the cooperation or companionship of others; not needing or not caring for help.

self″-suf-fi′cing, *a.* Sufficing or sufficient for oneself or for itself.—**self″-suf-fi′cing-ness**, *n.*

self″-sug-gest′ed, *a.* Suggested or excited by causes in its own nature; hence, produced by causes inherent in the organism and not by any external influence; as, *self-suggested* trance.—**self″-sug-ges′tion**, *n.*

self″-sup-port′, *n.* The maintenance or support of oneself or itself; especially, the earning of one's living; in ethics one of the duties of self-conservation.
—**self″-sup-port′ed**, *a.*

self″-sup-port′ing, *a.* Supporting oneself or itself with no help from without; as, a *self-supporting* family or institution.

Spain for three centuries had municipalities and town governments, as independent and *self-supporting*, and as representative of thought, as New England or New York has. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, Harper's Ferry* p. 270. [JAS. R. '63.]

self″-sur-ren′der, *n.* The surrender of oneself, or one's affections, will, services, or person, to another.

In the name of science, no less than in that of the Bible, we must beware of advising the unconverted to do any thing that does not include immediate, total, affectionate, irreversible *self-surrender* to God as both Saviour and Lord. JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. vi, prel., p. 140. [O. & CO. '78.]

self″-sus-tained′, *a.* Sustained by one's unaided efforts; supported by one's intellectual or spiritual powers.

self″-sus-tain′ing, *a.* Sustaining oneself or itself; self-supporting.

self″-sus′te-nance, *n.* The obtaining of one's living by one's own exertions; self-support.
—**self″-sus″ten-ta′tion**, *n.*

self′-taught″, self′-tôt″, *a.* Taught by oneself only, or without the aid of other teachers; self-educated.

self′-view″, self′-viū″, *W.* (self′-viū″, *C.*), *n.* **1.** A looking out for oneself or one's own interests. **2.** A view of oneself, or of one's own character, etc.

self″-will′, *n.* Pertinacious adherence to one's own will or wish, especially in opposition to the dictates of wisdom or propriety or the wishes of others; determination to have one's own way; obstinacy; wilfulness.

self″-willed′, *a.* Obstinately bent on having one's own way; headstrong; obstinate; also, showing this disposition. **self″-will′y**†.
—**self″-willed′ness**, *n.* **self″-will′i-ness**†.

self′-yew″, self′-yū″, *n.* *Archery.* **1.** A self-bow of yew-wood. **2.** The common European yew.

se-lic′tar, se-lic′tar, *n.* A sword-bearer, as of a Turkish officer. [< Turk. *silihdār*, < Per. *silahdār*, < Ar. *silāh*, arms, + Per. *-dār*, having.]

sel′i-ly†, *adv.* In a silly manner.

sel′ion, sel′yun, *n.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small piece of arable land broken into ridges and furrows. **2.** A ridge of land between two furrows, or a strip of ground between two such ridges.

Sel-juk′, sel-jūk′, *n.* [Turk.] A member of the Turkish family descended from Seljuk, that furnished several Mohammedan dynasties in western Asia, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

The vast majority of the people whom we are accustomed to think of as Ottomans are so only by adoption, being really the descendants of *Seljūks* or Seljūkian subjects, who had derived from Persia whatever they possessed of civilization or of literary taste.
E. J. W. GIBB in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 656.

Sel-ju′ki-an, sel-jū′ki-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Seljuks. **II.** *n.* A Seljuk.

selk†, *n.* Silk. **selket**.

sell, sel, *v.* [SOLD; SELL′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To transfer (property) to another, or contract to do so, for a valuable consideration, especially money; transfer or dispose of the ownership or right of possession of, in return for money or something else; dispose of by sale; vend; as, to buy goods cheap and *sell* them dear; he *sold* the furniture at auction.

All interchange is, in substance and effect, barter: whoever *sells* commodities for money, and with that money buys other goods, really buys those goods with his own commodities.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 21, p. 180. [A. '89.]

2. To deliver up, surrender, be unfaithful to, or betray for a price or reward; accept money or other consideration for; as, to *sell* one's honor or the liberties of one's country. **3.** To subject or deliver up, as to death, oppression, or slavery, exacting some penalty or equivalent in return therefor; give over or up; as, to *sell* one's life dearly; to *sell* oneself to do evil.

And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, . . . and he *sold* them into the hands of their enemies round about, so that they could not any longer stand before their enemies. *Judges* ii, 14.

4. [Slang.] To impose upon or cause to believe what is not so or to have expectations that will be disappointed; play a practical joke upon; trick; hoax. **5**†. To give; furnish. [C.]

II. *i.* **1.** To part with the ownership of anything for a valuable consideration; transfer possession of something to another for an equivalent; as, he *sold* out. **2.** To find buyers or a market; be in demand; bring a price; be sold; as, the book *sells*. [< AS. *sellan*, give.] **sel‡**.

Synonyms: see CONVEY.

—**to sell long stock** (*Com.*), to sell stocks of which the operator is long or which he is bulling.—**to s. one out, to s. one up**, to sell a person's goods under an execution or legal process.—**to s. out. 1.** To sell or attempt to sell the whole of; close out; as, to *sell out* one's stock or one's business. **2.** Intransitively, to dispose by sale of all one's goods, stock, real estate, or business interest. **3.** To procure secretly or permit the defeat of (a candidate or cause one has professed to favor) in return for some concession or consideration given by the opposing side. **4.** To sell one's commission and retire from service: formerly done in the British army.—**to s. short. 1.** [U. S.] *Stock Exchange.* To sell securities expecting to repurchase them at a lower price. The seller is 'short,' as he lacks what he has sold. All sales at the Stock Exchange are practically 'spot' cash, delivery being required within 24 hours (with rare exceptions), so those short must purchase what they have sold (to deliver next day), or, failing to do so at a profit, must borrow the securities to deliver, which loan they expect ultimately to repay by purchasing securities at a lower price. **2.** *Produce Exchange.* To sell produce or commodities, as wheat, cotton, pork, etc., on contract for future delivery in the expectation of purchasing the goods at a lower price in time to make the delivery contracted for. **3.** [Eng.] *Stock Exchange.* To speculate for a decline. **to short**‡ [Colloq.].

sell[1], *n.* [Colloq.] A trick, joke, or swindle, by which one is led to believe something that is not true, expect something that will not take place, etc.; a hoax; imposition.

sell[2], *n.* [Scot.] Self.

sell[3], *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** An elevated seat; an honorable place; also, any seat; a stool. **2.** A saddle.

Down hastily he sprung from *selle*,
And, in his haste, wellnigh he fell.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 31.

[< F. *selle*, < L. *sella*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.] **selle**†; **sill**†.

sell[4]†, *n.* A cell. **selle**†.

sell[5]†, *n.* A sill. **selle**†.

sel′la, sel′ą, *n.* [SEL′LÆ, sel′ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A seat; also, a saddle. **2.** *Anat.* A saddle-shaped body; the sella turcica.
—**sella curulis** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the curule chair. See illus. under CURULE.—**s. turcica**, or **s. sphenoidalis** (*Anat.*), literally, the Turk's saddle; the pituitary fossa. See illus. under BASICRANIAL AXIS.

sell′a-bl(e), sel′ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; salable.

sell′a-bly†, *adv.* By sale.

sel′læ-form, sel′ę-fôrm, *a.* Selliform. [< L. *sella*, saddle, + -FORM.]

sel′la-ite, sel′ą-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, transparent magnesium fluorid (MgF_2), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Quintino *Sella*, Italian mineralogist (1827–'84).]

sel′lan-ders, *n.* Same as SALLENDERS. [< F. *solandre*, sellanders.] **sel′len-ders**‡; **sol′an-der**‡.

sel′la-ry[1]†, *n.* Celery.

sel′la-ry[2]†, *n.* A lascivious person.

sell′er[1], sel′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who disposes of his property to another for a valuable consideration, especially for money; a vender. **2**†. A provider or furnisher.

sel′ler[2]†, *n.* A saddler.

sel′ler[3]†, *n.* A cellar.

sel′ler[4]†, *n.* A small dish for holding table-salt; saltcellar.

sel′li-form, sel′i-fôrm, *a.* Saddle-shaped. [< L. *sella*, saddle, + -FORM.] **sel′læ-form**‡.

sel′lok, *n.* Same as SILLOCK.

Sel′ters, } sel′tėrz, selt′sėr, *C. S.* (-zėr, *E. Wr.*), *n.* An
Selt′zer, } effervescing alkaline mineral water, originally from Nieder Selters, a village in Prussia. **Seltzer water**‡.

selt′zo-gene, selt′zo-jin, *n.* A gasogene. [< *seltz-* (in SELTZER) + -GENE; cp. F. *selzogène*.]

sel′vage, sel′vėj, *vt.* [-VAGED; -VA-GING.] To furnish with a selvage or finished edge.

sel′vage, *n.* **1.** The edge of a piece of cloth or textile fabric when so woven or finished that it will not ravel and needs no hemming; also, a narrow strip or list of different texture or finish, woven along the edge of a fabric, which is to be removed or covered by the seam when the fabric is made up. **2.** An edge or edging part, especially when slightly different from the main part.

I saw, at length, to my great gratification, that I was approaching the *selvage* of the sedge.
MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* ch. 16, p. 132. [G. W. D. '89.]

(1) The edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is shot. (2) An accumulation of tin at the edge of a plate that has been through the wash-pot and grease-pot; list. (3) *Mining.* A layer of soft material, as clay or decomposed rock (flucan or gouge) or both, along the walls of a vein.

Selvage is a thin band of earthy matter between a lode and its walls, or the sharp line of demarcation between a lode and the wall-rock. DANA *Geology, Unstratified Condition* p. 114. [I. B. & CO.]

3. *Naut.* Selvagee. [< MD. *selfegge*, < *self*, self, + *egge*, edge.] **sel′vedge**‡.

sel′vaged, sel′vėjd, *a.* Having, furnished, or formed with a selvage. **sel′vedged**‡.

sel″va-gee′, sel′vą-jī′, *n.* *Naut.* A rude and flexible rope, strap, or ring, made of a bundle of parallel rope-yarns, spun-yarn, or small stuff, wound with marline or yarns: used for stoppers, nippers, straps, etc.

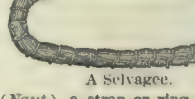
A Selvagee.

—**selvagee strap** (*Naut.*), a strap or ring made of rope-yarns or the like marled together.

selve†, *a.* Self.

selves, selvz, *n.* Plural of SELF, *n.*

selvs, *n. pl.* Selves. PHIL. SOC.

sel′ly†, *a.* Seely; silly.—**sel′ly-ness**†, *n.*

Se-mæ″o-stom′a-ta, sę-mī″[*or* -mē″]o-stem′ą-tą, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Semostomæ*. [< Gr. *sēmaia*, standard, streamer, + *stomat(-)*, mouth.]

sem″an-tol′o-gy, *n.* Same as SEMATOLOGY.

se-man′tron, sę-man′tron, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] Same as AGIOSYMANDRON. [< Middle Gr. *sēmantron*, < Gr. *sēmainō*, give a signal, < *sēma*, mark.]

se-man′tus, sę-man′tus, *n.* *Pros.* A trochee semantus. See TROCHEE. [< Gr. *sēmantos*, marked, < *sēma*, mark.]

sem'a-phore, sem'ą-fōr. *n.* An apparatus for making signals, especially with movable arms, disks, flags, or lanterns; a signal-telegraph.

The semaphore was formerly much used as a telegraph, but is now employed chiefly in railroad signaling. A white light, disk, or flag, or a vertical arm, usually indicates safety; a red light, disk, or flag, or a horizontal arm indicates danger; a green signal or an intermediate position of the arm indicates uncertainty and calls for caution.

[< Gr. *sēma*, sign, + *pherō*, bear.]

— **sem'a-phore plant'**, *n.* The telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) of India. See TELEGRAPH.

— **sem'a-phore**, *vt.* To transmit by a semaphore.— **sem"a-phor'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic. **sem"a-phor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

sem'a-phor-ist, sem'ą-fōr-ist, *C. E.* sē' maf'o-rist, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* One who operates a semaphore.

se-ma"si-ol'o-gy, sę-mē"(*or* -mā)-si-ol'o-ji, *n.* The department of philology treating of the significance of words and the development of their meanings. [< Gr. *sēmasia*, signification of a word (< *sēma*, sign), + -OLOGY.]

— **se-ma"si-o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

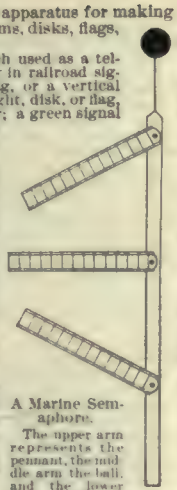

A Marine Semaphore.

The upper arm represents the pennant, the middle arm the ball, and the lower arm the flag, in the code of distance-signals. See plate of SIGNALS.

sem'a-sphere, sem'ą-sfir, *n.* An electric signaling-apparatus attached to an anchored balloon. [< Gr. *sēma*, sign, + SPHERE.]

se-mat'ic, sę-mat'ic, *a.* Of the nature of a sign; significant; warning; specifically, in animal coloration, serving to distinguish, as for purposes of warning off or as a means of recognition. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< Gr. *sēmatik-os*, sign.]

sem"a-tol'o-gy, sem'ą-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of signs or characters used to express language or thought, or of the use of signs as aids to thought. [< Gr. *sēmat-a*, sign, + -OLOGY.] **sem"an-tol'o-gy‡.**

sem'a-trope, sem'ą-trōp, *n.* *Mil.* A device for telegraphing by sun-flashes reflected from a bright surface; a form of heliotrope. [< Gr. *sēma*, sign, + *trepō*, turn.]

sem'bla-bl-e, sem'bla-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] Similar; seeming.

The 'perspicuity of Scripture' was identified with the facility with which it could be forced into *semblable* accordance with dogmatic systems. FARRAR *Hist. of Interp* lect. i, p. 35. [E. P. D. '85.]

sem'bla-ble†, *n.* Similarity, resemblance; a likeness.

sem'bla-bly, sem'bla-bli, *adv.* **1.** [Archaic.] In semblance; ostensibly.

'Proconsul,' the title of the governor of those provinces which were *semblably* left by the emperors to the government of the senate and people. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Acts* xiii, 7.

2†. Similarly; in like manner.

sem'blance, sem'blans, *n.* **1.** A mere show without reality; pretense; as, a *semblance* of wisdom. **2.** Outward appearance; seeming; looks; as, fair *semblance*.

Thou, whose exterior *semblance* doth belie Thy Soul's immensity. WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st. 8.

3. A pictorial or other artistic representation; a likeness; image; also, a form, either visible or imaginary.

He spied the *semblance* of a sleeping maid. MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 2, st. 4.

4†. Resemblance. **5†.** The face or countenance [F., < *semblant*, ppr. of *sembler*, < L. *simulo*; see SIMULATE.]

Synonyms: see DISGUISE, IMAGE, PICTURE, PRETENSE.

sem'blant, sem'blant, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Merely seeming; unreal. **2†.** Resembling. [F.; see SEMBLANCE.]

sem'blant†, *n.* **1.** Aspect; face, countenance. **2.** Figure; semblance, show. **sem'blan-d†**; **sem'blaunt†.**

sem'bla-tive†, *a.* Resembling; like; toy.

sem'ble†, sem'bl, *cl.* SEM'BLED; SEM'BLING.] **1.** *Law.* It seems; it would seem: used only impersonally, and generally in abbreviated form, **sem.** or **semb.**, to introduce an opinion on a point that it is not necessary to decide in the case before the court. **2†.** To appear; practise imitation. [< F *sembler*; see SEMBLANCE.]

sem'ble²†, *v.* To assemble.— **sem'bler**, *n.* An assembly.

sem'blet†, *a.* Like; similar.

sem'bling, sem'bling, *n.* The attraction of the males of lepidopterous or other insects by means of a captive female. [Perhaps < ASSEMBLING.]

se-mé, sę-mē', *a.* F.] *Her.* Strewn or scattered over with small bearings, as fleurs-de-lis; powdered. See GERATED; SANS NOMBRE. **se'med‡**; **se'mee‡.**

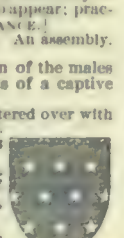

Semé.

Arms of Périclès, of France: azure, semé of stars argent.

se"mei-og'ra-phy, sī'mai-eg'ra-fi, *n.* *Med.* The science of the symptoms of disease. [< Gr. *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark, + -GRAPHY.] **se"mi-og'ra-phy‡.**

se-mei"o-log'ic-al, sę-mai"o-loj'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to semeiology; treating of the signs and symptoms of disease. **see-mi"o-log'ic‡**; **se-mei"o-log'ic‡**; **se"mei-ot'ic‡**; **se-mi"o-log'ic-al‡.**

se"mei-ol'o-gist, sī"mai-el'o-jist, *n.* New.] **1.** One versed in semeiology. **2.** A person skilled in communicating by signals or signs.

se"mei-ol'o-gy, sī'mai-el'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science that relates to signs as indicating given ideas, conditions, or results; the science of gesture- or sign-language.

Mr. G. P. Marsh writes of '*semeiology*, if I may coin a word for the occasion.' But in 1694, Peter Motteux in a very popular book (reprint's *Rabelais*, Vol. 1, Preface, p. 98, printed 'Those ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called, by the learned Bishop Wilkins, *semeiology*.'

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 3, p. 45. [s. '73.]

2. *Med.* The branch of pathology that treats of the signs and symptoms of morbid conditions; symptomatology. **se"mei-o'sis‡.** **3†.** The art or system of communicating by signals. [< Gr. *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark, + -LOGY.] **se"ma-ol'o-gy‡**; **se"mei-ot'ics‡**; **se"mi-ol'o-gy‡**; **se"mi-ot'ics‡.**

se-mel'on, sę-mel'on, *n.* [-MEI'A, *pl.*] **1.** In paleography, a star, crown, or other mark indicating the divisions of metrical and other compositions. **2.** In ancient prosody, one of the two divisions of a colon, foot, or other metrical unit; also, a mora or unit of time. [< Gr. *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark.]

Sem'el-e, sem'el-i *or* -ē, *n.* *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, beloved of Zeus and mother of Dionysos. [L., < Gr. *Semelē*.]

seme'li-ness†, *n.* Seemliness. **seme'ly-hede†.**

seme'ly†, *a.* Seemly; comely.

se'men¹, sī'men *or* sē'men, *n.* **1.** The fluid produced by the generative organs of a male animal by which impregnation is effected, usually a whitish viscid fluid containing innumerable spermatozoa secreted by the testes; the impregnating fluid of male animals; seed; sperm. **2.** *Bot.* Seed. [L., < *sero*, sow.]

— **semen contra, s. cygnæ**, same as SANTONICA.— **se'men-mul"ti-plex**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as SPORIDESM.

se'men², *n.* A kind of clarified butter made by the Bedouins.

A large trade is done with the Desert, chiefly by Jedeideh men, who go laden with coffee, powder, . . . and other articles needed by the Arabs, and come back with *semen*.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* ch. 3, p. 75. [A. '81.]

se'men-cin(e, sī'men-sin, *n.* Same as SANTONICA. [F., < L. *semen* (see SEMEN¹) + *cyna*, Arabian tree.]

sem"e-nif'er-ous, sem'ę-nif'gr-us, *a.* Seminiferous.

sem-ese', sem-is', *a.* [Rare.] Half-eaten. [< L. *semesus*, < *semi-*, half, + *edo* (pp. *esus*), eat.]

se-mes'ter, sę-mes'tgr, *n.* A college half-year, about five months, measuring the fall or the summer course in various universities on the continent of Europe, and in some universities and colleges in the United States.

In the early days of Vassar, the close of the *semester* was the signal for reviews, written examinations, and oral examinations with visitors. M. A. JORDAN in *Atlantic Monthly* Oct., '92, p. 545.

[< F. *semestre*, < L. *semestris*, < *sex*, six, + *mensis*, month.]— **se-mes'tral**, *a.*

semi-, *prefix.* Half; partly. [< L. *semi-*, half.]— **sem"i-ac'id**, *a.* Slightly acid; subacid.— **sem"i-a-cid'i-fied"**, *a.* Somewhat acidified.— **sem"i-ad-her'ent**, *a.* Adherent partially or for some portion of the length, as a stamen.— **sem"i-am-plex'i-caul**, *a.* *Bot.* Half-clasping; half-embracing, as certain leaves that half-embrace the stem.— **sem'i-a-nat'ro-pal**, *a.* *Bot.* Half-anatropal; amphitropous. **sem"i-a-nat'ro-pous‡.**— **sem'i-an"gle**, *n.* The half of a given angle.— **sem"i-an'nu-lar**, *a.* Forming a half-ring; semicircular.— **sem"i-an'thra-cite**, *n.* Semibituminous coal.— **sem"i-an'thra-cite**, *a.*— **sem'i-ape"**, *n.* A lemur.— **sem"i-a-quat'ic**, *a.* Living partially in water.— **sem"i-ar-tic'u-late**, *a.* Half-articulate; loose-jointed.— **sem"i-at-tached'**, *a.* Partly attached or joined; especially, somewhat united in affection.— **Sem"i-Au"gus-tin'i-an-ism**, *n.* A modified Augustinianism of the 6th century.— **sem'i-ax"is**, *n.* A half-axis, as of an ellipse.— **sem'i-band"**, *n.* *Zool.* A bar of color reaching half across or around a part; a semifascia.— **sem"i-bar-ba'ri-an**, **I.** *a.* Semibarbarous. **II.** *n.* A half-civilized person.— **sem"i-bar-bar'ic**, *a.* Half-barbaric; approaching the barbaric; as, a *semibarbaric* pageant.— **sem"i-bar'ba-rism**, *n.* A state of culture intermediate between barbarism and civilization.— **sem"i-bar'ba-rous**, *a.* Only partly or imperfectly civilized; half-civilized.— **sem"i-bi-tu'mi-nous**, *a.* Not entirely bituminous: noting a kind of coal of medium hardness. See COAL.— **sem'i-bull"**, *n.* *Eccl.* A papal bull issued between the election and coronation of the Pope.— **sem'i-ca"dence**, *n.* *Mus.* An imperfect cadence.— **sem"i-cal-ca're-ous**, *a.* Partly or imperfectly calcareous.— **sem"i-cal'cined**, *a.* Partly calcined.— **sem'i-ca-nal"**, *n.* *Zool.* A duct open on one side.— **sem"i-car'ti-lag'i-nous**, *a.* Somewhat or partially cartilaginous.— **sem"i-cas'trate**, *vt.* To castrate partly, by removing one testicle.— **sem"i-cas-tra'tion**, *n.*— **sem'i-cau'date**, *a.* Having a short or rudimentary tail.— **sem'i-cell**, *n.* *Bot.* One of the two parts of a cell constricted in the middle, as in desmids.— **sem"i-cha-ot'ic**, *a.* Somewhat chaotic.— **sem"i-cho'ric**, *a.* Partly choric.— **sem'i-cho"rus**, *n.* **1.** A chorus to be sung by only a portion of the voices. **2.** A chorus consisting of only a portion of the voices: opposed to *full chorus*.— **sem"i-Chris'tian-ized**, *a.* Imperfectly or partly Christianized.— **sem'i-chrome"**, *n.* *Mus.* A sixteenth note.— **sem'i-crome‡.**— **sem"i-cir-cum'fer-ence**, *n.* A half-circumference.— **sem"i-civ'il-ized**, *a.* Half-civilized.— **sem'i-clo"sure**, *n.* Partial closure.— **sem'i-col"umn**, *n.* *Arch.* An engaged column whose section or plan is a semicircle. See COLUMN.— **sem"i-col-um'nar**, *a.* Of the form of a semicolumn; like one-half of a cylinder that has been split lengthwise: said in botany of a stem, leaf, etc.— **sem"i-com-pact'**, *a.* Imperfectly compact.— **sem"i-con'fluent**, *a.* Somewhat confluent: said of pustular eruptions in smallpox.— **sem"i-con'ju-gate**, *a.* Being halves of conjugate things; as, *semiconjugate* diameters.— **sem"i-con'scious**, *a.* Partially conscious.— **sem'i-con"sonant**, *n.* A letter having a partially consonantal sound, as *y* in *you*.— **sem"i-cou-ver'gent**, *a.* Convergent, but having terms whose moduli form a non-convergent series; said of a series.— **sem'i-cope‡**, *n.* A short cloak worn by some medieval monks.— **sem"i-cor'ne-ous**, *a.* Imperfectly horny; specifically, having properties intermediate between horn and skin or horn and hair.— **sem"i-cor'o-nate**, *a.* *Entom.* Having a semicoronet.— **sem"i-cor'o-net**, *n.* *Entom.* A line of spines, hooks, or the like, partially surrounding a part.— **sem"i-cos-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing a rib that is attached also to an adjacent vertebra: said of vertebræ.— **sem"i-crus-ta'ceous**, *a.* *Entom.* Only partially crustaceous, as the wings of hemipters.— **sem"i-crys'tal-line**, *a.* Somewhat crystalline; said of rocks that are partly crystalline or partly amorphous.— **sem"i-cu'bic-al**, *a.* Of half the third degree: now only in the phrase **semicubical parabola** (the curve whose equation is $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$).— **sem"i-cu'bi-um**, *n.* Rare.] A hip-bath. **sem"i-cu'pi-um‡** [Rare].— **sem'i-deaf"**, *a.* Partially deaf: applied specifically, in instruction of the deaf and dumb, to (1) those partially deaf from childhood, or (2) deaf-mutes who have partial hearing.— **sem"i-def'i-nite**, *a.* Half-definite.— **sem"i-de-is'tic-al**, *a.* Somewhat deistical.— **sem'i-dem"i-sem'i-qun"ver**, *n.* *Mus.* A sixty-fourth note; hemidemisemiquaver.— **sem"i-de-pend'ent**, *a.* Partially dependent.— **sem"i-des'ert**, *a.* Bearing only slight or stunted growth; half-desert; infertile.— **sem"i-de-tached'**, *a.* Partly detached or half-detached, as a building united to another on one side by a party wall, but otherwise separate.— **sem"i-di-am'e-ter**, *n.* Half a diameter; especially, a radius: in astronomy, half of the apparent angular diameter of a heavenly body.— **sem"i-di"a-pa'son**, *n.* An imperfect octave.— **sem"i-di"a-pen'te**, *n.* *Medieval Mus.* A diminished fifth.— **sem"i-di"a-pha-ne'i-ty**, *n.* Imperfect or partial diaphaneity.— **sem"i-di-aph'a-nous**, *a.* Imperfectly or partially diaphanous; half-transparent.— **sem"i-di"a-tes'sa-ron**, *n.* *Medieval Mus.* A diminished fourth.— **sem"i-di'tone**, *n.* In medieval music, a lesser or minor third.— **sem"i-dor'mant**, *a.* Partly dormant; torpid.— **sem'i-ef"fi-gy**, *n.* In medieval art, a half-length effigy or portrait.— **sem"i-el-lip'tic-al**, *a.* Having the form of half of an ellipse that has been divided along either diameter.— **sem'i-fa"ble**, *n.* [Rare.] A narrative partly fabulous.— **sem"i-fa-ience'**, *n.* A faience having a transparent glaze, as distinguished from true faience, which has an opaque enamel.— **sem"i-fas'ci-a**, *n.* *Entom.* A semiband.— **sem"i-fib"u-la'ris**, *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] *Anat.* An extensor muscle of the foot, the semifibularis or peronæus brevis.— **sem'i-fig"ure**, *n.* In ornamental art, a half-figure or incomplete figure.— **sem'i-flex**, *vt.* To bend half-way, as a limb.— **sem'i-flex-ion**, *n.*— **sem'i-flos"cule**, *n.* *Bot.* A floret with a ligulate or strap-shaped corolla. **sem'i-flo"ret‡.**— **sem"i-flos'cu-lous**, *a.* Having the corolla split open or ligulate, as in many plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*). **sem"i-flos'cu-lar‡**; **sem"i-flos'cu-lose‡.**— **sem'i-form**, *a.* A half-form, or an imperfect form.— **sem'i-formed'**, *a.*— **sem'i-fra"ter**, *n.* *Eccl.* A patron of a religious house or order, regarded as belonging to it, and entitled to have masses performed and prayers said for his benefit.— **sem"i-fused'**, *a.* Being in a state intermediate between solidity and fusion; half-melted.— **sem'i-fu'sion**, *n.* The process of half-melting; a half-melted state.— **sem"i-glo'bose**, *a.* Hemispherical.— **sem'i-glob'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* So as to be or become hemispherical.— **sem"i-glu'tin**, *n.* *Chem.* A peptone-like compound derived from gelatin and insoluble in alcohol.— **sem'i-god**, *n.* [Rare.] A demigod.— **sem"i-his-tor'ic-al**, *a.* Partly historical; consisting partly of history and partly of myth.— **sem"i-ho'ral**, *a.* Half-hourly.— **sem"i-in"can-des'cent**, *a.* Acting partly by incandescence: said specifically of a form of electric lamp giving light both from an incandescent rod and from an arc.— **sem"i-in'du-ra"ted**, *a.* Partially or incompletely indurated or hardened.— **sem"i-in'ſi-del**, *a.* Partially infidel.— **sem"i-in'ſi-nite**, *a.* Extending to infinity in one direction only.— **sem'i-in-pid'i-fied**, *a.* Partially petrified or turned to stone.— **sem'i-lens"**, *n.* A half of a lens cut in the plane of its axis.— **sem'i-len-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Half or imperfectly lens-shaped.— **sem"i-lig'ne-ous**, *a.* Partly ligneous or woody; below, herbaceous above, as some plants.— **sem"i-liq'uid**, *a.* & *n.* Same as SEMIFLUID.— **sem"i-li-quid'i-ty**, *n.*— **sem'i-loc"u-lar**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the dissepiments or partitions incomplete.— **sem'i-log'ic-al**, *a.* Imperfectly or partly logical.— **sem"i-lu'cent**, *a.* Half-transparent.— **sem"i-lu-na're**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] The lunare.— **sem'i-lune**, *n.* *Geom.* Half of a lune.— **sem"i-ma-lig'nant**, *a.* *Pathol.* Manifesting some degree of malignancy; as, a *semimalignant* ulcer.— **sem"i-mas'cu-lus**, *n.* *Pathol.* An emasculated man; a eunuch. **sem'i-mast‡**; **sem"i-mas"cu-la'tus‡.**— **sem"i-ma-ture'**, *a.* Half-mature; half-ripe.— **sem"i-mem'bra-no'sus**, *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] *Anat.* A thin, flat muscle of the back of the thigh, that assists in flexing the leg.— **sem'i-mem'bra-nous**, *a.* Partially membranous. **sem"i-mem'bra-nose‡.**— **sem'i-men'stru-al**, *a.* Half-monthly; said specifically of an inequality of the tide having a semimonthly period.— **sem'i-met"al**, *n.* *Old Chem.* An element that has certain metallic properties but is not malleable, as arsenic and antimony.— **sem"i-met-al'lic**, *a.*— **sem"i-met'a-mor'pho-sis**, *n.* *Entom.* Incomplete metamorphosis.— **sem'i-min"im**, *n.* *Medieval Mus.* A crotchet (*minor semiminim*) or a quaver (*major semiminim*). **sem"i-min'i-ma‡**.— **sem"i-nude'**, *a.* Half-naked.— **sem'i-nymph**, *n.* The pupa of an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis.— **sem"i-o'pal**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of opal that is not opalescent.— **sem'i-o-paque'**, *a.* Half-opaque; translucent but not transparent. **sem"i-o-pa'cous‡.**— **sem"i-or-bic'u-lar**, *a.* Hemispherical.— **sem'i-or'di-nate**, *n.* *Geom.* Half a chord of a conic, cut off by a transverse diameter.— **sem"i-os'se-ous**, *a.* Partly ossified or turned to bone.— **sem"i-o'val**, *a.* *Zool.* Having the form of half an oval. **sem'i-o'vate‡.**— **sem"i-ox'y-gen-a'ted**, *a.* Partly combined with oxygen.— **sem"i-pal'mate**, *a.* *Ornith.* Having the toes connected by webs for less than half their length, as many shore-birds; half-webbed. **sem"i-pal'ma'ted‡.**— **sem"i-pal-ma'tion**, *n.*— **sem'i-pa-rab'o-la**, *n.* *Math.* A curve of such a nature that the powers of the ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of the abscissas.— **sem'i-pause†**, *n.* A semibreve rest. [C.]— **sem"i-pec'ti-nate**, *a.* *Entom.* Dimidiate-pectinate.— **sem'i-pel-lu'cid**, *a.* Partly pellucid; half-pellucid.— **sem'i-pel'lu-cid'i-ty**, *n.*— **sem'i-pen'ni-form**, *a.* Penniform on but one side; as, a *semipenniform* muscle.— **sem"i-per-spic'u-ous**, *a.* Half-transparent; imperfectly clear.— **sem"i-pis'cine**, *a.* Partly resembling a fish in appearance or in character.— **sem"i-plan'ti-grade**, *a.* Subplantigrade.— **sem'i-pla'stic**, *a.* Partially plastic.— **sem"i-ple'gi-a**, *n.* Same as HEMIPLEGIA.— **sem"i-plu-ma'ceous**, *a.* *Ornith.* Of the nature of or consisting of semiplumes; partly plumaceous.— **sem'i-plume"**, *n.* A feather having a stem like a typical feather, but a downy web.— **sem"i-pre'cious**, *a.* Valuable, but not sufficiently so to be used as gems; as, *semiprecious* stones.— **sem'i-proof"**, *n.* Half-proof.— **sem"i-pu'pa**, *n.* *Entom.* The larval stage preceding the pupa.— **sem"i-pu'pal**, *a.*— **sem"i-quad'rate**, *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets when distant from each other half a quadrant or 45 degrees. **sem"i-quar'tile‡.**— **sem"i-qua"qua-ver'sal**, *a.* *Geol.* Same as PARTIVERSAL.— **sem"i-quin'tile**, *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets when distant from each other 36 degrees, or half of a quintile. Compare QUINTILE.— **sem"i-rec'on-dite**, *a.* Half-hidden or -concealed.— **sem"i-re'flex**, *a.* Done or performed half-involuntarily.— **sem'i-re-trac'tile**, *a.* Partly retractile, as the claws of certain carnivores.— **sem'i-rhomb**, *n.* *Echin.* One-half of a pectinated rhomb of a crinoid.— **sem'i-ring**, *n.* *Zool.* An incomplete tracheal or bronchial ring.— **sem"i-sag'it-tate**, *a.* *Entom.* Resembling one side of a barbed arrow-head, as a color-mark.— **sem"i-sav'age**, **I.** *a.* Half-barbarian; half-savage; only partially civilized. **II.** *n.* One who is half-savage.— **sem'i-sec'tion**, *n.* Same as HEMISECTION.— **sem"i-sep'tate**, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Partly divided by an incomplete septum; half-partitioned; semilocular.— **sem'i-sex'tile**, *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth of a circle or 30 degrees.— **sem"i-sex'tum**, *n.* *Med.* A vessel for making fumigations in diseases of the womb and vagina.— **sem"i-sid"er-a'tion**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as HEMIPLEGIA.— **sem'i-smile"**, *n.* [Rare.] A half-smile; a forced or repressed smile.— **sem"i-som'nis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of semisomnolence; coma.— **sem"i-so-po'rus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as COMA.— **sem'i-sound"**, *n.* [Rare.] A half-sound, or low tone.— **sem"i-spa'ta**, *n.* A long single-edged dagger, used by the ancient Franks.— **sem"i-spec'u-lum**, *n.* *Surg.* A surgical instrument used in lithotomy for widening the incision made in the neck of the bladder.— **sem"i-spher'ic-al**, *a.* Hemispherical. **sem"i-spher'ic‡.**— **sem"i-sphe-roi'dal**, *a.* Formed like a half-spheroid.— **sem"i-spi-nu'lis**, *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A muscle passing from the transverse processes to the spines of vertebræ.— **sem'i-square"**, *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets 45 degrees apart.— **sem'i-steel"**, *n.* [Rare, U. S.] Puddled steel.— **sem"i-sub"sti-tu'tion**, *n.* A linear transformation in which a substitution is made for only one of two variables.— **sem"i-su"per-nat'u-ral**, *a.* Half-god, half-man: said of the Greek

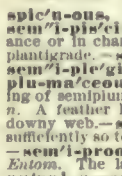

A Semipalmate Foot.

demigods. —**sem'i-tan"gent,** *n. Math.* The tangent of half an arc. —**sem"i-ten"di-no'sus,** *n.* [-si, *pl.*] A muscle of the back part of the thigh, having an unusually long tendon. —**sem"i-ten'di-nous,** *a.* Composed largely of tendon; as the semitendinosus. **sem"i-ten'di-nose'.** —**sem"i-te-rete',** *a.* Half-terete; half-cylindrical. —**sem"i-ter'tian.** **I.** *a.* Partaking of both tertian and quotidian characteristics, as some intermittent fevers. **II.** *n.* A semitertian fever. —**sem"i-tes'se-ral,** *a. Crystal.* Possessing the hemihedrism characteristic of isometric forms. —**sem'i-tran"sept,** *n.* Half of a transept. —**sem"i-trans-lu'cent,** *a.* Partly translucent. —**sem"i-trans-par'en-cy,** *n.* The state of being semitransparent or imperfectly transparent. —**sem"i-trans-par'ent,** *a.* Partially or imperfectly transparent. —**sem"i-tu'bu-lar,** *a.* Resembling or having the form of the half of a tube, divided along its length. —**sem"i-ver"ti-cil'late,** *a.* Partially verticillate. —**sem'i-vif',** *a.* Half-alive. **sem'i-vive',** —**sem"i-vit're-ous,** *a.* Partly vitreous. —**sem"i-vit"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of partially vitrifying, or the state of being partially or imperfectly vitrified. **2.** A semivitrified substance. —**sem"i-vit'ri-fied,** *a.* Partly vitrified or changed into glass.

sem"i-an'nu-al, sem'i-an'yu-ăl, *a.* Half-yearly; recurring at intervals of six months.

—**sem"i-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.*

Sem"i-A'ri-an, sem'i-ē'(or ā')ri-ăn, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a party of Arians in the 4th century, differing from other Arians in holding that the Father and the Son are of similar substance. —**Sem"i-A'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

sem'i-breve", sem'i-brīv", *n. Mus.* A note equal to half a breve; a whole note. See NOTE. [It., < *semi-* (< L. *semi-*), half, + *breve*, short note, < L. *brevis*, short.]

sem'i-brief"‡ [Archaic].

sem'i-bulb", sem'i-bulb", *n.* A body in the form of half a bulb. —**semibulb of the clitoris,** one of two vascular bodies situated on either side of the vagina-entrance, and representing the bulb of the urethra of the male.

se'mic, sē'mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to semeion.

sem"i-cen-ten'ni-al, sem'i-sen-ten'i-ăl. **I.** *a.* Occurring or celebrated at the end of fifty years from some event. **II.** *n.* The fiftieth anniversary of an event, or its celebration or observance.

sem'i-cir"cle, sem'i-sgr'cl, *n.* **1.** A half-circle: an arc or a segment of 180°. **2.** Any semicircular structure or arrangement. **3.** A kind of theodolite having a graduated half-circle, used by surveyors for measuring angles; a graphometer. **sem'i-cirque‡.** —**sem"i-cir'cu-lar,** *a.* Having the form of a semicircle; measured by an arc of 180°. **sem'i-cir"cled‡.**

—**semicircular canal,** one of three tubular passages, usually oval or horseshoe-shaped, forming a portion of the labyrinth or internal ear; now believed to be an organ by which change in the direction of one's motion is perceived. See illus. under AUDITORY and LABYRINTH, 3.

—**sem"i-cir'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-co"lon, sem'i-cō'lŏn, *n. Gram.* A mark of grammatical punctuation (;), used in English to indicate a separation in the relations of the thought a degree greater than that expressed by the comma. In Greek the same mark is the interrogation-mark. Compare COLON; PUNCTUATION.

In this chronology of the four points of punctuation it is evident that Shakspere could never have used the *semicolon*. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Printing* in vol. i, p. 231. [LANG. '41.]

[< SEMI- + COLON[1], *n.*]

—**sem'i-co"lon-but'ter-fly",** *n.* An American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*): named from a silvery mark on the under side of its hind wings.

sem"i-cro'ma, sem'i-crō'mă, *n. Old Mus.* A sixteenth note; sometimes, an eighth note. [< It. *semicroma*, < *semi-* (< L. *semi-*), half, + *croma*, < L. *chroma*; see CHROMA.]

sem'i-chrome‡. **sem'i-crome‡.** **sem"i-crotch'et‡.**

sem"i-cyl'in-der, sem'i-sil'in-dėr, *n.* Either half of a cylinder when divided in the plane of its axis.

—**sem"i-cy-lin'dric, sem"i-cy-lin'dric-al,** *a.*

sem"i-di-ur'nal, sem'i-dui-ūr'năl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or continuing during a half-day, either half the time of daylight or half of the 24 hours; occurring or accomplished in a half-day, or once each half-day; specifically, in astronomy, passed over by a heavenly body in half of the time between rising and setting; as, a *semidiurnal* arc. **2.** *Zool.* Partly diurnal; of crepuscular habits.

sem'i-dome", sem'i-dōm", *n. Arch.* A half-dome; a roof-structure resembling a portion, approximately half, of a dome divided vertically, as over an apse, a recess or niche, or a semicircular apartment.

sem"i-doub'le, sem'i-dub'l. **I.** *a. Bot.* Having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the innermost are perfect: said of a flower. **II.** *n. Eccl.* A festival in which only half the antiphon is read or sung before the psalm. Compare DOUBLE.

sem"i-flu'id, sem'i flū'id. **I.** *a.* Imperfectly fluid; fluid, but thick and viscous. **II.** *n.* A thick viscous fluid. —**sem"i-flu-id'ic,** *a.*

sem'i-lor, *n.* Same as SIMILOR.

sem"i-lu'nar, sem'i-lū'nar, *a.* Resembling or shaped like a half-moon; crescentic. [< F. *semilunaire*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon.] **sem"i-lu'nate‡.**

—**semilunar bone,** the lunare. See illus. under CARPUS. —**s. cartilage,** one of the fibrocartilages on the head of the tibia in the knee-joint. —**s. fascia,** an offshoot from the tendon of the biceps muscle that passes to the fascia of the lower arm. —**s. fold.** **1.** Douglas's fold. See FOLD. **2.** A fold in the conjunctiva or lining membrane of the eye, near the inner angle of the eyelids; a vestige of the nictitating membrane of lower vertebrates. See illus. under EYE. **3.** Either of the folds of the peritoneum that pass from the rectum to the uterus in the female, and from the rectum to the bladder in the male. —**s. valve,** one of the crescent-shaped pockets at the entrances to the aorta and to the pulmonary artery respectively.

sem"i-month'ly, sem'i-munth'li. **I.** *a.* Taking place or recurring twice a month. **II.** *n.* A publication issued twice a month. **III.** *adv.* At half-monthly intervals.

sem'i-mute', sem'i-mūt'. **I.** *a.* Having nearly lost the power of speech, or having it imperfectly developed. **II.** *n.* A semimute person.

sem'i-nal, sem'i-năl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reproductive elements of animals or plants, especially to semen; consisting of, containing, producing, or conveying semen; contained in semen; as, the *seminal* fluid; *seminal* duct; *seminal* granules. **2.** Containing seeds, germs, or primal elements; having originating or productive power; germinal; propagative; as, *seminal* truths.

Coleridge . . . was what J. S. Mill called a '*seminal* mind.' H. A. BEERS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* ch. 7, p. 174. [CHAUT. '90.]

3. Consisting only of a rudiment; not developed; embryonic. [OF., < L. *seminalis*, < *semen*; see SEMEN[1].]

—**seminal leaf,** a seed-leaf. —**s. receptacle,** a spermatheca.

—**sem'i-nal†,** *n.* A seed. —**sem"i-nal'i-ty†,** *n.* The state of being seminal; the seminal principle. —**sem'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* In the germ or seed; primarily.

sem"i-nar', sem'i-nār', *n.* **1.** A group of students pursuing an advanced course of study in a particular college or university; sometimes, also, a group of students preparing for examination under a coach; hence, any assemblage of pupils for real research in some specific study under a teacher.

In New York and Washington, if I am not misinformed, '*seminars*' are periodically held, at which a clever woman coaches other clever women in the political, literary, and ethical topics of the day. A. S. HILL *Our English* ch. 5, p. 209. [H. '89.]

2. The course of study so pursued. [G., < L. *seminarium*, seed-plot; see SEMINARY, *n.*]

sem"i-na'ri-an-ism, sem'i-nē'ri-ăn-izm, *n.* The mannerism characterizing a student in a seminary.

'He, at least, has no *seminarianism* about him,' she said, incidentally to Revel. 'He is not goody, meek, humble, fervent.'

W. M. BAKER *His Majesty, Myself* ch. 18, p. 139. [R. BROS. '80.]

sem'i-na-rist, sem'i-nę-rist, *n.* A student at a seminary; sometimes, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. **sem"i-na'ri-ant‡.**

sem'i-na-ry, sem'i-nę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to semen or seed; seminal. **2.** Of or pertaining to a seminary or place of education. **3.** Of or pertaining to a seminar. [< L. *seminarius;* see SEMINARY, *n.*]

sem'i-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place of education; used commonly of a special school, as of theology or pedagogics, or of a school of academy grade for either young men or young women.

In the United States most of the religious denominations have institutions where students are trained in theology after preliminary academic studies. On the continent of Europe seminaries include the following varieties: (1) Roman Catholic institutions, where boys are received and prepared for a course of philosophy and theology, or trained until they are ordained priests. (2) Protestant institutions, (*a*) where boys are trained with a special view to theological study in a university, as in Würtemberg, (*b*) where graduate candidates are trained in ministerial duties, and (*c*) where training is given in homiletics, etc. In Russia schools for the training of priests are of three grades — schools, seminaries, and academies.

The interests of society demand that the number of the greater *seminaries* of science should be few. JOSIAH QUINCY *Hist. Harvard University* vol. ii, ch. 38, p. 492. [C. S. & CO. '60.]

Normal schools or teachers' *seminaries* in Prussia, are divided into public or private, superior or chief *seminaries*, and secondary or small *seminaries*. *Barnard's Journal of Ed.* Mar., '62, p. 189.

2. Same as SEMINAR. **3.** The place where anything is nurtured, or the source from which it springs; a seedplot; nursery.

The court was also the *seminary* that produced our first national poet. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 11, p. 92. [CL. P. '73.]

4. A seminary priest; seminarist. **5†.** The state of being seminal; seminality. [< F. *séminaire*, < L. *seminarium*, < *seminarius*, of seed, < *semen;* see SEMEN[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see SCHOOL.

sem'i-nate†, *vt.* & *vi.* To propagate; produce seeds.

sem"i-na'tion, sem'i-nē'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The act of sowing or spreading; dissemination. **2.** *Bot.* The natural dispersion of seeds. **3†.** Propagation.

sem'ine†, *vt.* To sow or disseminate.

sem'ined†, *a.* Thickly sown or covered, as with seeds.

sem"i-nif'er-ous, sem'i-nif'gr-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Carrying or producing semen; as, the *seminiferous* tubules of the testis. **2.** Seed-bearing; producing seed. [< L. *semen* (*semin-*) (see SEMEN[1]) + *fero*, bear.]

sem'i-nif'ic, sem'i-nif'ic, *a.* Forming or producing seeds or semen. [< L. *semen* (*semin-*) (see SEMEN[1]) + *facio*, make.] **sem"i-nif'ic-al‡.** —**sem"i-ni-fi-ca'tion†,** *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

sem'i-nist, sem'i-nist, *n. Biol.* One who believes that the new individual is formed from admixture of the semen of the male with the so-called seed of the female: a very old theory — now, in modified form, the accepted view of biologists. [< L. *semen* (*semin-*); see SEMEN[1].]

Sem'i-nole, sem'i-nōl, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A member of a tribe of Florida Indians belonging, with the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chikasaws, to the Muskhogean confederacy. After the last Seminole war the majority of them were removed to the Indian Territory. See AMERICAN.

—**Seminole wars** (*U. S. Hist.*), two wars (1817-'18 and 1835-'42) resulting from the attempt of the United States government to remove the Seminoles from Florida.

se-min'u-lum, sę-min'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A diminutive seed or spore. [< L. *semen* (*semin-*); see SEMEN[1].]

sem"in-va'ri-ant, sem'in-vē'ri-ant, *n. Math.* A function of the coefficients of an equation that is equal to the sum of some one power of all the differences of the roots, and so remains unchanged when the unknown quantity is increased by a constant. It satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_1 + 2bD_2 + 3cD_3 + \ldots .) = 0$. [< SEMI- + INVARIANT.] **pen"in-va'ri-ant‡.**

—**sem"in-va'ri-ant-iv(e,** *a.*

sem"i-oc-ca'sion-al-ly, sem'i-ec-kē'zhun-ăl-i, *adv.* [Colloq.] At infrequent intervals; rather seldom; rarely.

—**sem"i-oc-ca'sion-al,** *a.*

sem"i-of-fi'cial, sem'i-gf-fish'ăl, *a.* Having some official authority or sanction; half-official.

—**sem'i-of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

se"mi-og'ra-phy, -ol'o-gy, etc. See SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc.

se"mi-ot'ics, se"mei-ot'ics, *n.* See SEMEIOLOGY.

sem'i-ped, sem'i-ped, *n.* A half-foot. [< L. *semipes*, < *semi-*, half, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

—**sem'i-ped-al** or **se-mip'ed-al** (XIII), *a.*

Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an, sem'i-pę-lē'ji-ăn, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a theological party in the 5th century who held a middle ground between the predestination doctrine of Augustine and the free-will doctrine of Pelagius. They held that justification might originate in natural acts, although never consummated without supernatural grace. [< SEMI- + PELAGIAN[2].] **Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Pelagians.

sem"i-pes'tis, sem'i-pes'tis, *n. Pathol.* Contagious typhus. [< SEMI- + L. *pestis*, plague.]

sem'i-qua"ver, sem'i-cwē'vgr, *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note. See NOTE. [< SEMI- + QUAVER, 4.]

Sem"i-Qui'et-ist, sem'i-cwai'et-ist, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a mystic sect which, while holding the Quietist doctrine that passive meditation is the highest state of the soul, denied the compatibility of this internal state with external sinful acts. Compare QUIETIST.

—**Sem"i-Qui'et-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

sem'i-reg'u-lar, sem'i-reg'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, noting, or containing a quadrilateral or quadrilaterals with four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles.

Sem"i-Sax'on, sem'i-sax'n. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Middle English in its earliest period (A. D. 1150-1250). **II.** *n.* The earliest form of Middle English, in which many Saxon forms and inflections still survived.

sem'i-sol'id, sem'i-sol'id. **I.** *a.* Partly solid; so viscous as to be nearly solid. **II.** *n.* A surface having faces like a solid, but not enclosing a space.

se-mis'sis, sē-mis'is, *n.* [L.] An ancient Roman copper coin, in value one-half of the as.

sem'i-ta, sem'i-tă, *n.* [-TÆ, -tē *or* -tê, *pl.*] A fascicle of a spatangoid sea-urchin. [L., path.] —**sem'i-tal,** *a.*

sem'i-tar-y†, *n.* A similar.

sem'i-taur, sem'i-tôr, *n.* A fabulous monster, half bull and half man. [< SEMI- + L. *taurus*, bull.] **sem'i-taure†.**

Sem'ite, sem'ait. **I.** *a.* Semitic. **II.** *n.* One of the Semitic race. [< LL. *Sem*, < Gr. *Sēm*, Shem.] **Shem'ite‡.**

Sem-it'ic, sem-it'ic, *S. W.* (sĕ-mit'ic, *C. E.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the real or reputed descendants of Shem (Sem); specifically, denoting the southwestern Asiatic stock and race of the Caucasic or Mediterranean type of mankind, including Assyrians, Arameans, Hebræo-Phenicians, Arabs, and Himyarites or Abyssinians. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN. **II.** *n.* The Semitic languages collectively. [< LL. *Sem;* see SEMITE.] **Shem-it'ic‡; Shem'i-tish‡.**

—**Semitic family of languages,** one of the great families of languages (see LANGUAGE), including (1) the Arabic or Southern class (see ARABIC); (2) the Hebraic or Middle class, embracing Biblical Hebrew, the language of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and Carthaginian; and (3) the Aramaic or Northern class (see ARAMAIC). The cardinal characteristics of the Semitic family are (1) roots consisting of three consonants, and (2) inflection by means of internal vowel-change.

—**Sem'i-tism,** *n.* **1.** A Semitic word or idiom. **2.** Semitic practises, opinions, or customs collectively; used especially of the Jews. **Shem'i-tism‡.** —**Sem'i-tist,** *n.* One versed in Semitic lore; a student of Semitism; Semitic scholar. —**Sem'i-tize,** *vt.* **1.** To render Semitic in any respect. **2.** Specifically, to convert to Judaism. **Sem'i-tise‡.** —**Sem"i-ti-za'tion, Sem"i-ti-sa'tion,** *n.*

sem'i-tone, sem'i-tōn, *n. Mus.* An interval approximately equal to half a major tone on the scale. [< LL. *semitonium*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *tonus;* see TONE, *n.*] **half step‡.**

—**chromatic semitone,** see CHROMATIC. —**diatonic s.,** the interval between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale, with the ratio 15 : 16. —**enharmonic s.,** a third doubly diminished. —**tempered s.,** a semitone resulting from equal temperament, with the ratio 12 : 15.

—**sem"i-ton'ic,** *a.* Relating to a semitone.

sem"i-trop'ic-al, sem'i-trep'ic-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of regions near the tropical; subtropical.

sem"i-ty-chon'ic, sem'i-tui-cen'ic, *a.* Partaking of the features of Tycho Brahe's system of astronomy.

—**semitychonic system,** an astronomical system of the 16th century, based on the theory that the sun revolves about the earth, and the planets about the sun, and that the earth revolves daily on its axis.

sem"i-un'cial, sem'i-un'shiăl. **I.** *a.* Half-uncial: noting a style of letters midway between uncial and cursive: in Latin and Greek manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century A. D. **II.** *n.* A semiuncial letter or character.

sem"i-vo'cal, sem'i-vō'căl, *a.* Pertaining to a semivowel; partially or imperfectly vocalized or voiced; imperfectly sounding.

sem'i-vol-can'ic, sem'i-vel-can'ic, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to volcanic discharges of steam with the usual seismic phenomena, but without issue of lava.

No liquid lavas are . . . directly concerned, and hence the eruptions are only *semi-volcanic*. DANA *Characteristics of Volcanoes* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 23. [D. M. & CO. '90.]

sem'i-vow'el, sem'i-vau'el, *C.* (sem'i-vau'el, *I.* Wh.), *n.* A sound having the character of both a vowel and a consonant and used as either; also, the symbol representing such a sound: generally limited to *w* and *y*, but sometimes used to include liquids and nasals. [< F. *semivoyelle*, < L. *semivocalis*, < *semi-*, half; and see VOCAL, *a.*]

sem'i-week'ly, sem'i-wik'li. **I.** *a.* Issued or recurring twice a week, or at intervals of a half-week. **II.** *n.* A newspaper or other publication issued twice a week.

sem'mit, sem'it, *n.* [Scot.] An undershirt.

sem'na-ble†, *a.* Similar.

sem"no-pi-thec', sem'no-pi-thĭs', *n.* A semnopithecine monkey.

Sem"no-pi-the'ci-dæ, sem'no-pi-thī'si-dī *or* -thē'ci-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Semnopithecinæ* as a family. [< SEMNOPITHECUS.] —**sem"no-pi-the'cid,** *a.* & *n.*

Sem"no-pith"e-ci'næ, sem'no-pith'ę-sai'nī *or* -ē-ci'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of cercopithecoid monkeys having a sacculated stomach with a dilated cardiac and long pyloric aperture, and no cheek-pouches: including the sacred monkeys of Asia. **Sem"no-pi-the'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *semnos*, holy (< *sebomai*, worship), + *pithēkos*, ape.] —**sem"no-pith'e-cine,** *a.* & *n.*

sem"o-li'na, sem'o-lī'nă, *n.* The gritty or grain-like portions of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through. [< It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola*, < L. *similа*, fine wheat-flour.] **manna-croup"; sem'o-la‡; sem'o-li'no‡.**

Se-mos'to-mæ, sę-mes'to-mī *or* -mē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A tribe or suborder of *Discomedusæ* having a cross-shaped mouth with arm-like processes. [< Gr. *sēma*, standard, streamer, + *stoma*, mouth.] **Se-mæ"o-sto'ma-ta‡.**

—**se"mo-sto'me-ous, se-mos'to-mous,** *a.*

se-mo'ted†, *a.* Removed; separated.

se-moule', sę-mūl', *n.* [F.] Same as SEMOLINA.

sem"per-vi'rent, sem'pgr-vai'rent, *a.* Evergreen. [< L. *semper*, always, + *virens* (ppr. *virēn(t)-s*), bloom.]

sem'per-vive, sem'pgr-vaiv, *n.* The houseleek. [OF., < L. *sempervivus*, living always, < *semper*, always, + *vivo*, live.]

Sem"per-vi'vum, sem'pgr-vai'vum *or* -vī'vum, *n. Bot.* A genus of fleshy plants of the houseleek family, the best-known species being *Sempervivum tectorum*, the houseleek, and *S. globiferum*, the hen-and-chickens, both often cultivated as ornamental bedding-plants. [L., neut. of *sempervivus;* see SEMPERVIVE.]

sem″pi-ter′nal, sem′pi-tėr′nal, *a.* Enduring or existing to all eternity; endless; everlasting. [< F. *sempiternel,* < LL. *sempiternalis,* < L. *sempiternus,* everlasting.]
sem′pi-terne†; sem″pi-ter′noust.
Synonyms: see IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL.
—**sem″pi-ter′ni-ty,** *n.* [Rare.]
sem″pi-ter′nize†, *vt.* To cause to exist eternally.
sem″pi-ter′num†, *n.* A cloth noted for its durability.
sem′ple, sem′pl, *a.* [Dial., Scot.] Simple.
sem′pli-ce, sem pli-ché, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Plain; simple; without embellishment.
sem′pre, sem′pré, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Always; throughout; as, *sempre* forte (loud throughout); *s.* piano (always soft).
semp′ster†, *n.* A seamster. **sem′ster†.**
semp′stress, semp stres, *n.* A seamstress. —**semp′stress-y,** *n.* Seamstressy. **semp′stry-work″;.**
sem′sey-ite, sem′sę-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic gray lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_2Sb_6S_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< A. von *Semsey.*]
sem-un′ci-a, sem-un′shi-a, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A coin equal to one-half an uncia. See COIN. [L., < *semi-,* half, + *uncia,* twelfth part. —**sem-un′cial,** *a.*
sen†, *v.* To see; seem.
sen, sen, *n.* [Jap.] A copper or bronze coin. See COIN.
sen†, *adv., conj., & prep.* Since.
se-ñal′, se-nyal′, *n.* Southwestern U. S. A landmark.
se-na′ri-us, sę-nā′ri-us *or* -ng′ri-us, *n.* [L.] *Latin Pros.* An iambic trimeter; also, any verse of six feet.
sen″ar-mont′ite, sen″-är-mont′ait, *E.* (se-när″-mont-ait′, *C.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, transparent to translucent, colorless antimony trioxid (Sb_2O_3), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< H. H. de *Sénarmont,* French mineralogist.]

A Sen.

sen′a-ry, sen′a-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to six; containing six units. [< L. *senarius,* < *sex,* six.]
sen′ate, sen′ęt, *n.* **1.** [S-] Any one of various legislative bodies: (*a*) One of the two branches of various modern bicameral legislatures, as of the Congress and the various State legislatures of the United States, and the legislatures of France and Italy: generally known as the higher branch, or upper house, and commonly constituted with the design of making it a more stable or conservative body than the other house, which usually exceeds it in numbers. The United States Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by its legislature for six years. The Senators are divided into three classes, in such a way that the term of one of these classes expires every two years. A Senator must be not less than thirty years old, must have been at least nine years a citizen of the United States, and must at the time of his election be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. The senate is supposed to represent the several States as such, and not special popular constituencies. It is clothed to some extent with all three of the departmental functions of government — *legislative,* in conjunction with the House of Representatives; *executive,* in conjunction with the President in appointments to office and the formation of treaties; and *judicial,* as forming the high court of impeachment.
(*b*) In ancient Rome, the state council, consisting in regal times of 100 patricians, under the republic of 300 patricians, plebeians, and high officials, under Julius Cæsar of 900 Senators, and under Augustus of 600. The legislative and judicial functions of the Roman Senate were in the time of its greatest power very extensive, embracing authority over religion, finance, diplomacy, war, and peace, but they were curtailed till under the empire they were little more than nominal.
2. The governing body of some universities and institutions of learning, as the University of Cambridge, England, where it is divided into two houses of regents and non-regents; also, in some American colleges, an advisory body made up of members of the faculty and representative students, to aid in maintaining discipline. **3.** A legislative body; council; as, listening *senates.* **4.** Any body of venerable or distinguished men. [< F. *sénat,* < L. *senatus,* < *senex,* old.] **sen′a-to-ry†.**
Synonyms: see CONGRESS.
—**courtesy of the Senate,** the custom of extending certain courtesies to one another among members of the United States Senate, especially that of deferring to the wishes of the Senators from a State with reference to the confirmation of nominations from that State, and that of confirming without reference to a committee the nomination of a Senator or a former Senator. —**sen′ate-cham″-ber,** *n.* A hall or an apartment appropriated to the use of a senate while in session. —**s.-house,** *n.* A house containing a senate-chamber, the house in which a senate meets.
sen′a-tor, sen′a-tėr, *n.* **1.** A member of a senate. **2.** Among the ancient Britons, one of a class of chieftains or local rulers analogous to the later Saxon aldermen or boroughmasters. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A king's councilor. [< F. *sénateur,* < L. *senator,* < *senex,* old.]
—**Senator of the College of Justice** [Scot.], a judge of the Court of Session
—**sen′a-tor-ship,** *n.* The dignity or office of a senator
sen″a-to′ri-al, sen′a-tō′ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting a senator or senate; as, a *senatorial* term; a *senatorial* vote. **2.** [S-] [U. S.] Entitled to elect a Senator; as, a *Senatorial* district in a State. [< L. *senatorius,* < *senex,* old.] **sen″a-to′ri-an†; sen″a-to′ri-ous†.** —**sen″a-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
se-na′tus, sę-nā′tus *or* sę-ng′tus, *n.* [L.] A senate.
—**senatus academicus,** a governing board of the faculty in Scotch universities. —**s. consultum,** a decree of the ancient Roman Senate, pronounced upon some matter of law or public policy referred to that body by the people for its opinion, or by the chief magistrate for its advice and direction. Originally, the senatus consulta went no further than advisory opinion; gradually they grew into decrees, and finally they became authoritative as laws. The *senatus consultum Marcianum,* the Marcian decree of the Senate, engraved on a copperplate dug up near Naples, is preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. **senatus consult†.**
sence, sens, *adv., conj., & prep.* [Dial.] Since.
sench†, *vt.* To cause to sink.
send, send, *v.* [SENT; SEND′ING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cause or direct to go or pass; commission or authorize to go and act; despatch; as, to *send* a messenger. **2.** To cause to be moved or conveyed to another place; forward; as, to *send* a letter. **3.** To impel or drive by force; throw; cast; hurl; as, to *send* the ball over the fence.

Leucippe: I *sent* an arrow right into her heart.
W. S. GILBERT *Pygmalion and Galatea* act ii.

4. To cause to come, fall, or befall; grant; inflict; bestow; as, God *send* us peace.

That's best Which God *sends.*
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 6, st. 29.

5. To cause to become or be; grant to be; make; drive; as, his misfortunes *sent* him mad; Heaven *send* you well!

Heaven *send* our journey may have a prosperous ending!
DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* ch. 68, p. 314. [P. & C.]

6. To cause to glance or gaze; direct.

Saxon, from yonder mountain high,
I mark'd thee *send* delighted eye.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 7.

II. *i.* **1.** To despatch an agent, message, or messenger. **2.** *Naut.* Same as SCEND. [< AS. *sendan,* send.]
Synonyms: cast, delegate, depute, despatch, discharge, dismiss, emit, fling, forward, hurl, impel, lance, launch, project, propel, sling, throw, transmit. *Send* in its most common use involves personal efficiency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*"; one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls; if one *sends* a ball into his own beart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow, or the gun the shot. To *despatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss.* To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. *Transmit,* from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send,* but preferable at times in literary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination. —**Antonyms:** bring, carry, convey, get, give, hand, hold, keep, receive, retain. —**Prepositions:** to send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark; send *to* a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail; send a person *into* banishment; send a shell *among* the enemy.
—**to send down,** in the University of Oxford, to suspend (a student) as a punishment. —**to s. for,** to summon by a message or messenger; require the presence of; summon; as, to *send for* an officer. —**to s. forth or out. 1.** To put forth; as, the tree *sends forth* branches. **2.** To emit; as, flowers *send forth* fragrance. **3.** To cause or impel to go forth, as on some mission. —**to s. up. 1.** *Naut.* To raise aloft into place, as a yard. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To send to prison.
send, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** The flow or impulse of the waves, as from wind or tide.

The *send* of the sea was driving the boat's head round to starboard. HAGGARD *She* ch. 4, p. 53. [H. '87.]

2. *Naut.* Same as SCEND. **3.** A messenger; specifically, in Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding. **4†.** Something sent; a message. **5†.** Something given or bestowed; a gift; present.
send′a-ble†, *n.* Capable of being sent.
sen′dal, sen′dal, *n.* [Archaic.] A light, thin, silken stuff, formerly much used for sumptuous attire, banners, etc. [OF., < LL. *sendal,* fine linen, = L. *sindon;* see SINDON.] **sen′dal†; saun′dal†; sen′da-line†; sen′dall†.**
send′er, send′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sends. **2.** *Teleg. & Teleph.* A transmitter as opposed to a receiver.
send′ing, send′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of transmitting or despatching. **2.** The act of pitching bodily, as a ship.
send′-off″, send′-ôf′, *n.* [Colloq.] The act of sending one forth as on a journey, especially with demonstrations in honor of the occasion; a celebration, or the like, on an occasion of starting, departing, or beginning.
Sen′e-ca, sen′ę-ca, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A member of a tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoian stock, and once forming part of the Five (afterward Six) Nations. See AMERICAN. **2.** [s-] Same as SENEGA.
—**Sen′e-ca-oil″,** *n.* Crude petroleum used by the Seneca Indians as a liniment, and hence so called.
Sen′e-can, sen′ę-can, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or modeled after the Roman philosopher and dramatist Seneca or his writings.

Indeed the actual number of *Senecan* dramas in English is very small indeed, though there may possibly be some undiscovered in MS.
SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Literature* ch. 3, p. 61. [MACM. '87.]

Se-ne′ci-o, sę-nē′shi-ō *or* sę-nē′ci-o, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus — perhaps with one exception the largest in the world — of plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*), having alternate leaves and terminal yellow-flowered heads, the flowers with a soft capillary pappus. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [L., groundsel, lit. 'old man,' < *senex,* old: named from the hoary pappus, or perhaps from the bare receptacle, which is fancied to resemble a bald head.]
—**se-ne′ci-oid,** *a.* Resembling the genus *Senecio.*
se-nec′ti-tude, sę-nec′ti-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Old age.
sen′e-ga, sen′ę-ga, *n.* The dried root of the Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*): used as a stimulating expectorant. [NL., for -SENECA.] **sen′e-ca†; sen′e-ca-root″†; sen′e-ka‡.**
sen′e-gal, sen′ę-gal, *n.* An African blood-finch (genus *Lagonosticta*), especially *L. senegala,* often caged. [< *Senegal,* a river in western Africa.]

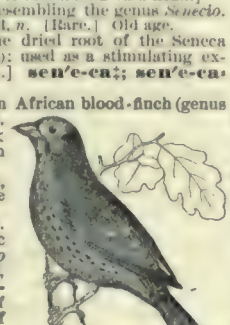
The Senegal (*Lagonosticta senegala*). 1/3

sen′e-gin, sen′ę-gin, *C.* (-jin, *W. Wr.* (XIII)), *n.* *Chem.* Same as SAPONIN. [< SENEGA.]
se-nes′cent, sę-nes′ent, *a.* Growing old; characteristic of old age. [< L. *senesco* (ppr. *senescent-*), be aged, < *senex,* old.] —**se-nes′cence,** *n.* The state of growing old; beginning of old age; decay by time.
sen′e-schal, sen′e-shal, *C.* W. (-es-shal, *E. I.*; -es-cal, *W.*), *rt.* To conduct by or as a seneschal; marshal.
sen′e-schal, *n.* **1.** An official in the household of a medieval prince or noble, who had the superintendence of feasts or ceremonies; a steward; major-domo. **2.** Sometimes, a royal magistrate or presiding justice; also, a military commander of high rank. [OF., < LL. *senescalcus,* steward, < roots found in Goth. *sineigs,* old, and *skalks,* servant.] **sen′e-shall†.**
—**sen′e-schal-ship,** *n.* The office of a seneschal.
Senf″ten-ber′gi-a, senf′ten-bėr′ji-a *or* -bėr′gi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants, characterized by its free, biseriate, ovoid, sessile sporangia, resembling in many respects the *Schizæaceæ.* [Named in honor of Freiherr von *Senftenberg.*]
senge†, *vt.* To singe.
sen′gel-ly†, *adv.* Continually. **sen′gle-ly†, seng′-gung″,** seng′-gung′, *n.* [Java.] The teledu.
sen′green, sen′grin, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The houseleek; also, a British saxifrage (*Saxifraga nivalis*). **2.** *Her.* A conventional figure of a houseleek, used as a bearing. [< AS. *sin-grēne,* < *sin-,* very, + *grēne,* green.]
se-nhor′, se-nyōr′, *n.* [Pg.] The title of respect or address corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or English *Mr.* or *sir.*
se′nil, *a.* Senile. PHIL. Soc.
se′nile, sē′nil, *C., or* -nail, *S. W. Wr.* (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or affected by old age; especially, peculiar to or proceeding from the weakness or infirmity of old age; as, *senile* acts; a *senile* mind.

Lucullus, after spending his latter days in profuse and ostentatious luxury, was sinking into a state of *senile* apathy.
H. G. LIDDELL *Julius Cæsar* ch. 3, p. 113. [H. & H. '65.]

[OF., < L. *senilis,* < *senex,* old.]
Synonyms: see AGED.
—**senile atrophy,** the waste of tissue and consequent emaciation usual to old age. —**s. chorea,** the trembling palsy of old age. —**s. gangrene,** see GANGRENE. —**s. insanity,** the decadence of the mental faculties incident to old age; dotage.
se-nil′i-ty, sę-nil′i-ti, *n.* The condition of being senile; mental and physical infirmity due to old age; old age.

Seemingly unmeaning effusions of a mind in the last stages of *senility.* KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 235. [C. & L. '32.]

se′nior, sē′niọr *or* sēn′yur, *a.* **1.** Older in years; elder: used specifically after personal names (usually in the abbreviated form *Sr.* or *Sen.*) to denote the elder of two related persons of the same name, especially a father of the same name as his son. **2.** Older in office; more advanced in service; superior in rank or dignity; as, a *senior* senator; a *senior* partner. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting the last year of the curriculum of an American college or other school. [L., compar. of *senex,* old.]
se′nior, *n.* **1.** One who is older in years than another or others; an elder; hence, any elderly person; as, he is my *senior* by ten years; the *seniors* of the tribe. **2.** One who is older in office or more advanced in rank or dignity than others. **3.** [U. S.] A student of the last year of the course in a college or other institution of learning. **4.** One of the older fellows of an English college.
se″ni-or′i-ty, sē′ni-or′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being older in years or in office; priority of age, service, or rank. **2.** An assembly of seniors; in English universities, a court or an assembly composed of senior fellows. [< LL. *senioritat-us,* < L. *senior;* see SENIOR.] **se′nior-y†.**
se′nior-ize†, *vt.* To exercise lordship or authority; govern.
se′ni-um, sē′ni-um *or* sē′ni-um, *n.* [L.] The weakness of old age; senility.
senn, sen, *n.* An Alpine herdsman. [< G. *senne.*]

'Twas night upon the Alps. The *Senn's* wild horn,
Like a wind's voice, had poured its last long tone.
FELICIA D. HEMANS *The League of the Alps* st. 1.

sen′na, sen′a, *n.* **1.** The dried leaflets of any one of several species of a genus (*Cassia*) of the bean family, used medicinally for their purgative properties; especially, the three Old World species — *C. acutifolia, C. angustifolia,* and *C. obovata.* **2.** Any one of the plants yielding true senna; also, any one of several other plants yielding a similar product, usually with a distinguishing prefix; as, bladder-*senna.* [< F. *séné,* < Ar. *sena,* senna.]
—**Aleppo senna,** an annual (*Cassia obovata*) of Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, cultivated in southern Europe and the West Indies. Its product is inferior to the Alexandrian, but is often sold for it. **Italian s.†; Senegal s.†.** —**Alexandrian s.,** a small undershrub (*Cassia acutifolia*) of Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.: so called because exported by way of Alexandria. —**American s.,** same as WILD SENNA. —**Arabian s.,** see INDIA SENNA. —**bastard s.,** same as BLADDER-SENNA. —**Bombay s.,** see INDIA SENNA. —**India** or **Indian s.,** an annual (*Cassia angustifolia*) of the Punjab, Scinde, and southern Arabia, which when wild yields the Arabian, Bombay, Mecca, Mocha, or East-Indian senna, and when cultivated the Tinnevelly senna. —**Italian s.,** same as ALEPPO SENNA. —**Mecca s., Mocha s.,** see INDIA SENNA. —**Senegal s.,** same as ALEPPO SENNA. —**sen′na-tree″,** *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Cassia emarginata*). —**Tinnevelly s.,** see INDIA SENNA. —**Tripoli s.,** *Cassia Æthiopica.* —**wild s.,** a handsome, smooth, perennial herb (*Cassia Marilandica*) of the eastern United States, 4 to 6 feet high, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and yellow flowers in panicled racemes. Its leaflets are used as a mild cathartic under the name of *American* or *wild senna.*

The Wild Senna (*Cassia Marilandica*). a, the pods.

sen′na-chie, sen′na-chy, *n.* Same as SEANNACHIE.
sen′net¹, sen′et, *n.* A fish, the barracuda. **sin′net‡.**
sen′net²†, *n.* *Mus.* A signal of exit or entrance sounded on a horn or trumpet; chiefly as a stage direction. **cyn′et†; sen′-et†; sen′nate†; sig′nate†; syn′net†.**
sen′night, sen′nit, *W.,* or -nait, *C.,* *n.* [Prov. or Archaic.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. **sen′net‡.**

Tell him I am panting for my ice pails and large dishes to use this day *sennight.* HESTER T. PIOZZI *Autobiography* ed. by A. Hayward *Letter to J. Fellowes, Oct. 15, '18* p. 421. [T. & F. '61.]

sen′nit, sen′it, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Plaited cordage, having usually 3 to 9 strands, used for gaskets, packing, etc. If flat, called **common sennit,** otherwise **round s.** and **square s.** **2.** Plaited grass or straw for hat-making. [< SEVEN + KNIT.] **sen′nate‡.**

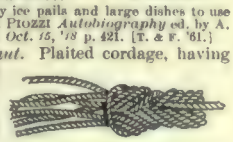
Method of Plaiting a Common Sennit.

sen-oc′u-lar, sen-ec′yu-lar, *a.* Having six eyes, as a few spiders. [< L. *seni,* six each, + *oculus,* eye.]

Se-no'ni-an, sē-nō'ni-an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the district of Senonais, in France.—**Senonian series** (*Geol.*), a division of the Upper Cretaceous of France and Belgium, used also somewhat in England: equivalent to the Upper Chalk of England.

se-ñor', sē-nyōr', *n.* [Sp.] A gentleman: used before a name, as a title like English *Mr.*, and alone like *sir;* as, *Señor* B., no, *señor.*

se-ño'ra, sē-nyō'ra, *n.* [Sp.] A lady: used like English *Mrs.* or *madam.*

se"ño-ri'ta, sē"nyo-rī'ta, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A young lady: used like English *miss.*

I have watched the . . . dark-skinned *señorita* with her lips pressed close to the gratings of the confessional. F. H. SMITH *White Umbrella in Mexico* intro., p. 2. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. A small labroid fish, as *Oxyjulis modestus* of California.

Sen-ou'si, sen-ū'si, *n.* [Algerian.] An influential Mohammedan religious brotherhood in northern Africa, founded by the Algerian Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi about 1842: distinguished for austerity and fanaticism.

—**Sen-ou'si-an,** *a.* —**Sen-ou'si-an,** *n.* A member of the Senousi.

Se-noys'†, *a. & n.* Sienese.

sens†, *adv.* Since.

sen'sa-ble†, *a.* Clear to the understanding.

sen'sar†, *n.* Censer. **sen'ser†.**

sen'sate†, *vt.* To perceive by the senses.

sen'sate, sen'sāt *or* -sĕt, *a.* Perceived or appreciated by the senses; as, *sensate* matter. [< L. *sensatus;* see SENSATION.] **sen'sa"ted‡.**

sen-sa'tion, sen-sā'shun, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The conscious state resulting from the action, under stimulus, of some organ of sense; the faculty or power of having such state: an element in perception, but differing from it in complexity, and not involving, as the latter does, cognition of an object. See PERCEPTION.

The sensations include (1) *general sensation*, or that diffused over the whole system, or vaguely localized, as the sensations of warmth, cold, somnolency, muscular or nervous fatigue, and of motion or position, and (general in cause) hunger and thirst, (2) the *organic sensations*, connected with the action of the internal organs of the visceral and abdominal cavities; and (3) those of the *special senses*, such as those connected with the eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin (with sensations of pressure and temperature), muscles, and joints. In Locke's writings *sensation* often signifies sense-perception.

A *sensation* is that peculiar modification of consciousness which is ordinarily developed on occasion of the excitement of some organ of sense by the action of external stimuli. As distinguished from feelings which are subjective, *sensations* are those peculiar modifications of our consciousness by which the nature of sensible objects is made known to us. LADD *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 93. [S. '94.]

2. That which produces feelings of interest or excitement, or a condition of excitement or strong feeling; as, a three days' *sensation.*

The loss of these two fine ships of war [Macedonian and Guerrière], produced a *sensation* in the country scarcely to be equalled by the most violent convulsion of nature. CANNING *Select Speeches, War with America* p. 226. [K. & S. '35.]

3. A condition of mind resulting from spiritual or inherent feeling; as, a *sensation* of pride. [F., < L. *sensatus*, intelligent, < *sentio* (pp. *sensus*), feel.]

Synonyms: emotion, feeling, perception, sense. *Sensation* is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection, as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions*, as joy, grief, etc., are wholly of the mind. "As the most of them [the *sensations*] are positively agreeable or the opposite, they are nearly akin to those *emotions*, as hope or terror, or those passions, as anger and envy, which are acknowledged by all to belong exclusively to the spirit, and to involve no relation whatever to matter or the bodily organism. Such *feelings* are not infrequently styled *sensations*, though improperly." PORTER *Human Intellect* § 112, p. 128. [S. '70.] *Feeling* is a general term popularly denoting what is felt, whether through the body or by the mind alone, and includes both *sensation* and *emotion*. *Sense* is the organ or faculty of *sensation* or of *perception.*

sen-sa'tion-al, sen-sā'shun-al, *a.* **1.** Productive of or pertaining to emotional excitement; designed to create a sensation; causing strong feeling; as, a *sensational* story. **2.** Pertaining to physical sensation or to perception through the senses; as, the *sensational* effect of an electric battery.

He whose eye is so refined by discipline that he can repose with pleasure upon the serene outline of beautiful form, has reached the purest of the *sensational* raptures. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. i, p. 24. [H. '70.]

3. Pertaining to the philosophical theory of sensationalism. **4.** Characterized by or having the power of feeling; sentient.—**sen-sa'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

sen-sa'tion-al-ism, sen-sā'shun-al-izm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The theory that all ideas originate in sensation, and are simply developed and transformed sensations, and that all knowledge is obtained through the senses. **sen-sa'tion-ism‡; sens'ism‡;** sen'su-al-ism‡ [Opprobrious]. **2.** The exercise of sensational methods, particularly the publication or proclamation of that which gratifies improper curiosity or satisfies a desire to be startled or strongly moved; also, that which produces such sensations; as, *sensationalism* invades even the pulpit.

sen-sa'tion-al-ist, sen-sā'shun-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One addicted to the use of sensational methods. **2.** An adherent of the philosophical theory of sensationalism; one who refers mental phenomena to a physiological origin.

—**sen-sa"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to sensationalists, their methods, or their theories.

sen-sa'tion-a-ry, sen-sā'shun-ą-ri, *a.* Pertaining to sensation; sensational.

sen'sa-to-ry, sen'sa-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to sensation.

sen'sa-tive†; sen"sa-to'ri-al‡.

sense, sens, *vt.* [SENSED; SENSING.] **1.** To become cognizant of through the senses; perceive by means of any sense-organ. **2.** [Colloq. or Prov.] To receive into the mind in any way; comprehend; understand.

Paul . . . was great enough to *sense* the greater greatness of his Master. W. H. H. MURRAY in *The Arena* Dec., '89, p. 32.

3. [Rare.] To be en rapport with.

The subject ceases momentarily to hear and to *sense* his magnetizer. OCHOROWICZ *Mental Suggestion* tr. by J. Fitzgerald, pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 226. [HUM. '91.]

4†. To expound.

sense, *n.* **1.** The faculty of sensation. **2.** Any one of the special faculties of sensation, including often the perception of material things and their qualities; specifically, any one of the five senses. See THE FIVE SENSES. See SENSATION, 1, note.

As the handler of silks educates the *sense* of touch, and the musician and the poet the *sense* of hearing, so the artist develops the *sense* of sight without rule or reason, and oftentimes quite unconsciously. J. C. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ch. 1, p. 30. [CHAUT. '89.]

3. Bodily feeling in general, especially as productive of pleasure or pain; also, a vague bodily feeling accompanying some perception; as, the pleasures of *sense;* a *sense* of distance or rapidity. **4.** Rational perception accompanied by feeling; an affection of the soul resulting from intelligent appreciation; discriminating cognition and realization; as, a *sense* of wrong; a *sense* of beauty.

A *sense* of accountableness to history and to God more and more attends the proclamation of wars. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. vi, p. 204. [RAN. & S.]

5. Normal power of mind or understanding; sound or natural judgment; often in the plural; as, the man is devoid of *sense;* bring him to his *senses.* **6.** The signification conveyed by some word, phrase, or action; import; meaning; as, an obscured *sense.*

Words may slide down the scale of departure from their original *sense* till they reach its flat contradiction.

AUSTIN PHELPS *My Portfolio* ch. 4, p. 38. [S. '82.]

7. A consensus of opinion; judgment of the majority; as, the *sense* of the meeting was manifest. **8.** That which commends itself to the understanding as being in accordance with reason and good judgment; as, to make *sense* out of nonsense.

Viewing those lips, thou still may'st make pretence
To judge of what she says, and swear 'tis *sense.*
SHERIDAN *School for Scandal, A Portrait* l. 70.

9. *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a magnitude may be described or generated. [< F. *sens*, < L. *sensus*, < *sensus*, pp. of *sentio*, feel.] **sence†.**

Synonyms: see SENSATION.

Phrases, etc.:—**collective sense** (*Gram.*), a sense in which a number of objects are understood to make a collective whole.—**esthetic s.,** the capacity of appreciating the beautiful and artistic.—**exterior s.,** a sense connecting the mind with exterior things.—**fixed s.,** one of the five senses.—**good s.,** sound judgment, especially in the ordinary affairs of life.—**inner, interior,** or **internal s.,** the ability to perceive the actions of one's own mind; consciousness; also, comprehension that springs from within; an intuitive spiritual perception of truth.—**in one's senses,** in a normal condition of mind and judgment; able to reason correctly.—**magnetic s. 1.** Odic force. **2.** A supposed sense by which some persons perceive an alteration in a magnetic field around them: very rare if existent, and generally denied by physicists.—**moral s.,** the conscience, especially as cognizing moral distinctions.—**mystical s.** (*Theol.*), a sense that can be understood only by spiritual understanding or allegorical interpretation.—**out of one's senses,** having lost control of one's reason and judgment.—**proper s.,** the correct, exact, or original meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from a loose or extended application.—**sense'-bod"y,** *n. Zool.* Any of the various organs of sense in the peripheral margin of the disk of medusans. See LITHOCYST; OCELLICYST; TENTACULOCYST.—**s.-capsule,** *n.* A chamber or enclosure for the protection or distribution of the nerves of special sense, as the eye, ear, and nose. **s.-cavity‡.**—**s.-cell,** *n.* One of the cells of a sense-organ.—**s.-element,** *n. Philos.* A corporeal sensation as an element in sense-perception.—**s.-epithelium,** *n.* A tract of ectoderm modified to serve a sensory function.—**s.-filament,** *n. Zool.* A filament acting as an organ of sense.—**s.-impression,** *n.* An impression made through the medium of the senses; a bodily feeling.—**s.-organ,** *n.* An organ for the reception of special sense, as the eye, ear, end-bulbs, etc.—**s.-organule,** *n.* One of the modified epithelial cells at the termination of a sensory nerve.—**s.-rhythm,** *n.* A rhythm regulated by the sense instead of the accent, and independent of the number of syllables: common in Hebrew poetry, and supported by a parallelism of meaning between pairs of lines.—**s.-seta,** *n.* A bristle-like appendage having a sensory function.—**special s.,** one of the five senses.—**spiritual s.** (*Script.*), a sense to be understood by divine assistance; also, symbolic sense.—**strict s.,** same as PROPER SENSE.—**the five senses,** the special senses of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch.—**vague s.,** any bodily sense not easily located or defined, as a sense of dampness.—**vital s.,** cœnesthesis.

sense'ful†, *a.* Endowed with sense or perception; hence, reasonable; judicious.

sense'less, sens'les, *a.* **1.** Devoid of sensation; incapable or bereft of bodily feeling; insensible; unconscious; as, he fell *senseless.*

Gods of the State, vain Idols, and *senseless* Deities, the offspring of human invention.
W. VAN MILDERT *Boyle Lectures* vol. i, ser. iv, p. 144. [R. '20.]

2. Contrary to reason and good sense; inane; foolish; meaningless; as, a *senseless* joke.

A dirge is a merrier thing by half
Than such a *senseless,* soulless laugh.
PRAED *Bridal of Belmont* l. 296.

3†. Lacking in appreciative feeling; failing in just perception; as, *senseless* of right. **sence'less†.**

Synonyms: see ABSURD; IDIOTIC.

—**sense'less-ly,** *adv.* In a senseless or stupid manner.—**sense'less-ness,** *n.* The condition of being senseless.

sense'-per-cep"tion, sens'-per-sep'shun, *n. Psychol.* The power of the simple cognitive faculty that perceives material objects and their properties; also, the exercise of this power, or the knowledge acquired by it. Compare COGNITIVE FACULTY; MATTER; PERCEPTION.

Perception, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence . . . we call it . . . *sense-perception.*
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 102, p. 119. [S. '70.]

sen'shaw, sen'shō, *n.* A durable Chinese textile fabric.

The common people wear pongee and *senshaw*, which they frequently dye in gambier to a dust or black color. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 35. [S. '83.]

sen"si-bil'i-ty, sen"si-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being sensible; capability of sensation; power to perceive or feel: sometimes distinguished from *sensitivity*, in which the organic affection is more prominent.

The *sensibility* of the external surface of the body is a special endowment adapted to the elements around and calculated to protect the interior parts from injury. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay iii, p. 80. [BELL '83.]

2. In psychology, the power or capacity of feeling, or of sensation and rational emotion, as distinguished from the intellect and the will: often with the definite article; sometimes, the power of rational emotion. Compare EMOTION; FEELING; SENSATION.

Sensibility or sensitivity . . . is now used as a general term to denote the capacity of feeling, as distinguished from intellect and will. It includes sensations both external and internal, whether derived from contemplating outward and material objects, or relations and ideas, desires, affections, passions. It also includes the sentiments of the sublime and beautiful, the moral sentiment and the religious sentiment; and, in short, every modification of feeling of which we are susceptible.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 463. [SH. & CO. '78.]

3. Susceptibility to outside influences; sensitiveness. (1) Sensitiveness to mental impressions; sometimes, undue or abnormal sensitiveness.

No man, whatever his *sensibility* may be, is ever affected by Hamlet or Lear, as a little girl is affected by the story of poor Red Riding-hood. MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 3. [A. '80.]

(2) Sensitiveness to external influences, as a change of conditions; as, the *sensibility* of a weather-glass. **4.** [Rare.] Appreciation accompanying mental apprehension; susceptibility of mind; discriminating judgment.

I would define true courage to be a perfect *sensibility* of the measure of danger, and a mental willingness to incur it, rather than that insensibility to danger of which I have heard far more than I have seen. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 395. [A. '75.]

5†. Sensation or feeling. [< F. *sensibilité*, < LL. *sensibilita(t-)s*, < L. *sensibilis*, sensible, < *sensus;* see SENSATION.]

Synonyms: sensitiveness, susceptibility. *Sensibility*, in the philosophical sense, denotes the capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will. (Compare synonyms for SENSATION.) In popular use *sensibility* denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind; as, *sensibility* to heat or cold; sometimes, a peculiar readiness to be the subject of feeling, especially of the higher feelings; as, the *sensibility* of the artist or the poet; a person of great or fine *sensibility*. *Sensitiveness* denotes an especial delicacy of *sensibility*, ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance, in the "sensitive-plant." *Susceptibility* is rather a capacity to take up, receive, and, as it were, to contain feeling, so that a person of great *susceptibility* is capable of being not only readily but deeply moved; *sensitiveness* is more superficial, *susceptibility* more pervading. Thus, in physics, the *sensitiveness* of a magnetic needle is the ease with which it may be deflected, as by another magnet; its *susceptibility* is the degree to which it can be magnetized by a given magnetic force or the amount of magnetism it will hold. So a person of great *sensitiveness* is quickly and keenly affected by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person of great *susceptibility* is not only touched, but moved to his inmost soul.—**Antonyms:** coldness, deadness, hardness, insensibility, numbness, unconsciousness.

sen'si-bl, -ness. Sensible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sen'si-ble, sen'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or characterized by good mental perception; exhibiting sound sense and judgment; displaying reason; judicious; wise; as, a *sensible* plan; a *sensible* person. **2.** Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of physical sensation; sensitive; as, *sensible* to pain.

Physicians tell us of a disorder in which the whole body is so exquisitely *sensible*, that the slightest touch gives pain.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 3, p. 49 [F. W. & CO.]

3. Perceptible through the senses; appreciable; as, *sensible* heat; things visible and *sensible.*

Conversion is a great change; *sensible* to him that experiences it, and visible to others.
C. HODGE *Commentary on Romans* ch. 7, p. 161. [W. M. '58.]

4. Capable of being acted on through the emotions or feelings; highly sensitive; as, *sensible* to shame.

I know not the titles of the King of Prussia. These should be properly placed, you know, because monarchs are very *sensible* on that subject. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS *Diary and Letters* vol. ii, ch. 27, p. 3. [S. '88.]

5. Having a perception or cognition; fully aware; persuaded: with *of;* as, *sensible of* your kindness.

A man . . . cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible of* it.
LOCKE *Human Understanding* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 76. [H. '18.]

6. [Rare.] Sensitive to minute changes.

The galvanometer . . . is rendered much more *sensible* by neutralizing the effects of the earth's magnetism on the needle. SOMERVILLE *Connection of Physical Sciences* § 31, p. 256. [K. & B. '54.]

[F., < L. *sensibilis;* see SENSIBILITY.]

Synonyms: see AWARE; CONSCIOUS; EXPEDIENT; INTELLIGENT; PHYSICAL.

—**sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.*—**sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

sen'si-ble, *n.* **1.** A material substance capable of being felt or observed.

There could be no constant and immutable science at all, were there no other objects of the mind, but singulars and *sensibles*, because these are all mutable. CUDWORTH *Intell. System Universe* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 158. [G. & S. '38.]

2. That which possesses sensitiveness or sensibility; a sentient being. **3.** *Mus.* The leading note; the seventh of a scale. **sensible note** or **tone‡. 4†.** Sensation.

sen-sif'er-ous, sen-sif'ęr-us, *a.* Serving to convey sensations; as, *sensiferous* nerves. [< L. *sensus* (see SENSE, *n.*) + *fero*, bear.] **sen-sig'er-ous‡.**

sen-sif'ic, sen-sif'ic, *a.* Producing sensation. [< LL. *sensificus*, < L. *sensus* (see SENSE, *n.*) + *facio*, make.] **sen"si-fa'cient‡; sen-sif'i-ca-to-ry‡; sen-sig'e-nous‡.**

sen'sile, *a.* Same as SENSIBLE, 2.

sen'sion, sen'shun, *n.* The perception of a sensation. [< LL. *sensio(n-)*, < L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentio*, perceive.]

sens'ism, sens'izm, *n. Philos.* Same as SENSATIONALISM.

—**sens'ist,** *n.*

sen'si-tiv, -ly, -ness. Sensitive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sen'si-tive, sen'si-tiv, *a.* **1.** Easily affected by outside operations or influences; having quick sensibility; excitable or impressible; as, a *sensitive* child; a *sensitive* market.

The human ear is *sensitive* to vibrations reaching at the outside to 38,000 in a second.
J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* ch. 8, p. 235. [A. '82.]

Specifically: (1) *Phot.* (*a*) Capable of being decomposed or changed by light; sensitized; as, a *sensitive* plate or paper. (*b*) Possessing the above quality in a marked degree: opposed to *slow.* (2) *Mech.* Easily affected by changed conditions; delicately adjusted, as a balance. (3) *Hypnot.* Easily brought under control, as a subject.

2. Pertaining to the senses or sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions.

Sensitive creatures are carried to seek a *sensitive* good, as agreeable to their rank in being, and, attaining that, aim no farther.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* p. 187. [H. '58.]

3. [Rare.] Wise; sensible. [< F. *sensitif*, < L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentio*, feel.]

Synonyms: see FINE; MOBILE.

—**sen'si-tive-ly,** *adv.*

sen'si-tive, sen'si-tiv, *n.* **1.** One who is sensitive; especially, a suitable subject for hypnotic experiments. **2**†. A sensorium.

sen'si-tive-ness, sen'si-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or character of being sensitive.

Synonyms: see FEELING; SENSIBILITY.

sen'si-tive-plant", sen'si-tiv-plant" *or* -plant", *n.* **1.** A shrubby, prickly, tropical herb (*Mimosa pudica*) of the bean family, about a foot high, with somewhat digitately pinnate leaves and small purple flowers in heads on long peduncles: often cultivated in hothouses for the sensitiveness of its leaves, which close on being touched. **hum'ble-plant"‡. 2.** One of other species of the same genus; especially, *M. sensitiva*, the original sensitive-plant. **3.** Any one of several other plants of the same family, exhibiting an approximation to the same sensitiveness, as an East-Indian congener of wood sorrel (*Oxalis sensitiva*), the sensitive brier, and the sensitive pea. See BRIER; PEA.

A Flowering Branch of the Sensitive-plant (*Mimosa pudica*).
a, a leaf; *b*, the fruit.

—**bastard sensitive-plant**, an erect, rough, bristly annual (*Æschynomene hispidula*) with yellow flowers, red outside, and odd-pinnate leaves with very many linear leaflets sensitive to the touch. It grows along rivers and in swamps in the eastern United States. See ÆSCHYNOMENE. —**sensitive joint-vetch**‡. —**wild s.**, either one of the two plants called *sensative pea* (*Cassia nictitans* and *C. Chamæcrista*). See SENSITIVE PEA, under PEA, and PARTRIDGE-PEA, under PARTRIDGE.

sen'si-ti-vism, sen'si-ti-vizm, *n.* The style of a modern school of Dutch novelists. See the quotation.

For the peculiar quality which unites in one movement the varied elements of the school to which the author (Louis Couperus) belongs, the name '*sensitivism*' has been invented by one of its members. It is a development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism.
The Critic Apr. 9, '92, p. 209.

sen"si-tiv'i-ty, sen'si-tiv'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or degree of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically: (1) The degree of acuteness with which sensations are discriminated. (2) *Physiol.* Irritability, as of organs; distinguished from *sensibility*, in which the mental side is more prominent. (3) Sensitiveness to light, as in photography. **2.** [Rare.] *Psychol.* Same as SENSIBILITY, 2.

sen'si-tize, sen'si-tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] To render sensitive; specifically, to make sensitive to light, as a photographic plate or film.

William, moreover, has one of those nervous, delicately-poised, highly-*sensitized* temperaments which responds readily and without reserve to the emotion of the moment. HAROLD FRÉDÉRIC *The Young Emperor* ch. 6, p. 108. (G. P. P., '91.)

—**sen"si-ti-za'tion**, *n.* —**sen'si-ti"zer**, *n.* A person who sensitizes, also, a solution or other preparation used in sensitizing

sen"si-tom'e-ter, sen'si-tom'e-tər, *n.* **1.** An apparatus by which the sensitiveness of a photographic film or surface may be tested or measured. **2.** The sensitiveness of a plate as thus measured and expressed numerically. [< *sensit-* (in SENSITIVE) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

sen'si-to-ry, sen'si-to-ri, *n* Same as SENSORIUM, 1.

sen'sive†, *a.* Sensitive.

sen'sor, sen'sər, *a.* Sensory: applied to nerves and nerve-organs. [< L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*]

sen-so'ri-al, sen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium; also, pertaining to sensation; sensory. —**sen"so-ri-di-gest'ive**, *a.* Combining the digestive function with some one of the special senses, as of touch or taste. —**sen'so-ri-mo"tor**, *a.* Of or pertaining to sensation and motion: said of nerves and centers with reference to action resulting from stimulus of the senses, and opposed to *ideomotor*. **sen'so-mo"tor**†. —**sen"so-ri-vo-li'tion-al**, *a.* Sensory and volitional: said of nerve-fibers that pass to and from the cerebrospinal axis.

sen-so'ri-um, sen-sō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The nervous system including the cerebrum considered as the collective organ of sensation; especially, the part that has to do with the process of perception; sometimes, the brain, or a part of the brain, considered as the common center or focus of sensation. **sen'so-ry‡.**

Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Samuel Clarke uniformly speak of the species or images of material things as being in that part of the brain called the *sensorium*, and perceived by the mind there present. THOMAS REID *Powers of the Human Mind* vol. i, essay ii, ch. 8, p. 309. (B. & B. '63.)

2. *Biol.* The sensory apparatus. [LL., < L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*]

—**sen"so-ri'o-lum**, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A little sensorium.

sen'so-ry, sen'so-ri, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by sensation; conveying or producing sensation.

Sensory nerve-fibers are cylindrical threads of microscopic fineness. JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* intro., p. 9. [A. '81.]

2. Of or pertaining to the sensorium. [< L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*] —**sensory crossway**, the posterior third of the inner capsule of the brain where various tracts of sensory nerve-fibers meet

sen'so-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A sense-organ or a faculty of sensation.

senst, *pp.* Sensed. PHIL. SOC.

sen'su-al, sen'shu-al, *a.* **1.** Unduly indulgent to the appetites or exhibiting a predominance of the animal nature; specifically, libidinous; lewd; as, a *sensual* man; *sensual* actions. **2.** Pertaining to the body or the physical senses; also, fleshly; carnal: opposed to *spiritual.*

But small the bliss that sense alone bestows,
And *sensual* bliss is all the nation knows.
GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 124.

3. *Philos.* Pertaining to the doctrine of sensationalism; usually opprobrious. [< LL. *sensualis*, < L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BRUTISH.

—**sensual idea**, an idea representing a sensation.

—**sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

sen'su-al-ism, sen'shu-al-izm, *n.* **1.** The cultivation or predominance of animal or carnal appetite; lewd indulgence; sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* Sensationalism: usually opprobrious. **3.** *Ethics.* The system that regards the pleasure of sense as the highest good.

sen'su-al-ist, sen'shu-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One given to the gratification of the animal appetites; a sensual person.

It is the curse of *sensualists* never to love till the pleasures of sense begin to pall. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 137. (T. Y. C.)

2. *Philos.* A sensationalist.

—**sen"su-al-is'tic**, *a.* **1.** Given to sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* Pertaining to sensationalism.

sen"su-al'i-ty, sen'shu-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being sensual, or sensual acts collectively; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasure, or any mode of it; the spirit that cherishes the animal appetites and seeks their gratification; carnality.

For right as reason is rebel to God, right so is *sensuality* rebel to reason, and the body also. CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale* pt. i.

[< F. *sensualité*, < LL. *sensualita(t-)s*, < L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*] **sen'su-al-ness‡.**

sen'su-al-ize, sen'shu-al-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To debase by sensual gratification; make sensual.

II. *i.* To indulge in sensuality. **sen'su-al-ise‡.** —**sen"su-al-i-za'tion, sen"su-al-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

sen'su-ism, sen'shu-izm, *n.* Sensationalism. —**sen'su-ist**, *n.*

sen'su-ous, sen'shu-us, *a.* **1.** Derived through or connected with the physical senses; pertaining to the senses; as, *sensuous* cognition; music produces *sensuous* delight. **2.** Keenly susceptible of sense-affecting influences; having a warm appreciation of the beautiful or of the refinements of luxury; as, a *sensuous* poet; a *sensuous* temperament. [< L. *sensus;* see SENSE, *n.*]

—**sen'su-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**sen'su-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sensuous. **sen"su-os'i-ty‡.**

sent, *v.* & *n.* Scent. PHIL. SOC.: historically the more correct form.

sent, sent, *imp.* & *pp.* of SEND, *v.*

sen'tence, sen'tens, *vt.* [SEN'TENCED; SEN'TEN-CING.] **1.** To pass or pronounce judgment upon formally; condemn to punishment; as, he was *sentenced* for ten years. **2**†. To express pithily or sententiously. **3**†. To utter as a decree. [< F. *sentencier*, < LL. *sententio*, < L. *sententia;* see SENTENTIOUS.]

Synonyms: see CONDEMN.

—**sen'ten-cer**, *n.* One who pronounces sentence.

sen'tence, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A related group of words containing a subject and a predicate with their modifiers, and expressing a complete thought. See SUBJECT; PREDICATE.

The subject and predicate may assert or declare a thing, forming an **assertive** or **declarative sentence**; as, "He triumphs"; they may inquire about a thing, forming an **interrogative sentence**; as, "Does he triumph?" or they may command or express a desire for a thing, forming an **imperative sentence**; as, "Triumph thou!" or, with the pronoun understood, "Triumph!" The sentence constitutes the subject-matter of grammar, and may be either **simple**, composed of a single subject and predicate; or **combined**, including **compound**, made up of two or more principal sentences, and **complex**, made up of principal and subordinate.

When a group of words makes complete sense, it is called a *sentence*. J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN *English Language, Analysis of Sentences* p. 86. (W. B. '86.)

2. *Law.* A final judgment, especially in a criminal case; the penalty pronounced upon a person convicted of crime; as, a *sentence* for life.

Touching their determinations, *sentence* is also used of ecclesiastical and prize courts; *judgment* is used of courts of common law in civil cases; *decree*, of courts of equity and admiralty.

The extermination of the Canaanites . . . was just the execution of a divine judicial *sentence*. W. H. GREEN *Pentateuch Vindicated* ch. 19, p. 189. (W. & S. '63.)

3. An opinion or judgment, especially as expressed formally; a determination.

The Generality of the World are by no means bless'd with that Talent of Mind, or Exactness of Judgment, which is necessary to qualify a Man to passes just *Sentence* upon every Thing that offers itself to the Understanding. ARBUTHNOT *Works, Gulliver Decypher'd* in vol. i, p. 111. (Jas. C. 1745.)

4. An instructive saying; a dogma, maxim, or axiom; as, the *sentences* of Seneca or of Epictetus. **5.** *Mus.* A series of phrases regarded as making complete sense. **6**†. Sense or substance. [F., < L. *sententia;* see SENTENTIOUS.]

—**dark sentence**, a saying not easily explained. —**loose s.**, a sentence so constructed that it is complete in sense without the concluding clause. —**Master of the Sentences**, an appellation given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris (about 1100-'60), from his work, "Sententiarum Libri Quatuor," usually called "The Sentences." —**principal s.**, a simple sentence containing a single subject and a single predicate. —**subordinate s.**, a sentence forming part of another sentence and equivalent to a single part of speech, as noun, adjective, or adverb. —**the Four Books of Sentences**, or **The Sentences**, the theological utterances of early churchmen, compiled into four volumes by Peter Lombard (about 1100-'60), Bishop of Paris.

sen-ten'tial, sen-ten'shal, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Pertaining to a sentence; as, a *sentential* pause. **2**†. Marked by authority; decisive. [< L. *sententialis*, < *sententia;* see SENTENTIOUS.] —**sen-ten'tial-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Through the medium of sentences; in the form of a sentence. **2**†. In a decisive or judicial manner.

sen-ten"ti-a'ri-an, sen-ten'shi-ē'ri-an, *n.* A commentator on The Sentences, or on any of the Four Books of Sentences of Peter Lombard. **sen-ten'ti-a-rist‡.**

sen-ten'ti-a-ry, sen-ten'shi-e-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A sententiarian. **2.** One who delivers opinions or sentences. [< LL. *sententiarius*, < L. *sententia;* see SENTENTIOUS.]

sen-ten'tious, sen-ten'shus, *a.* **1.** Abounding in or giving terse expression to thought; pithy; axiomatic; as, *sententious* discourse.

As long as the world lasts, the compact, *sententious* wisdom of the Proverbs will be dear to all men.
T. G. APPLETON *Syrian Sunshine* ch. 4, p. 146. (R. BROS. '77.)

2. Habitually using terse, laconic, or axiomatic language; as, a *sententious* essayist. **3**†. Pertaining to a grammatical sentence. [< F. *sentencieux*, < L. *sententiosus*, < *sententia*, opinion, < *sentio* (ppr. *sentien(t-)s*), perceive.]

—**sen-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* —**sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.* **sen-ten"ti-os'i-ty‡.**

sen'ter-y†, *n.* Sentry.

sen'teur†, *n.* Scent.

sen'ti-ence, sen'shi-ens, *C. W.*[1] (-shens, *W.*[2]), *n.* The state of being sentient; capacity for sensation or sense-perceptions: by extension including consciousness and its states.

Some . . . propose to endow every atom with a kind of soul life, and to found even attraction on a kind of *sentiency*.
B. P. BOWNE *Psychological Theory* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 21. (H. '87.)

sen'ti-en-cy‡.

sen'ti-ent, sen'shi-ent (XIII), *a.* **1.** Possessing the powers of sense or sense-perception; having sensation or feeling: opposed to *inanimate* and *vegetal*, and by extension including *mental;* as, a *sentient* being.

We seemed the only *sentient* things Upon that silent sea.
R. M. MILNES *Love and Nature* div. ii, st. 3.

2. *Physiol.* Having the power of originating or occasioning sensation; as, the nerve of a tooth is *sentient.* [< L. *sentio* (ppr. *sentien(t-)s*), feel.] —**sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-ent, *n.* One capable of sensation or perception; loosely, the mind, as the seat of feeling.

sen'ti-ment, sen'ti-ment, *n.* **1.** Noble, tender, or artistic feeling, or susceptibility to such feeling; also, its verbal expression; manifestation of a tendency to judge by feeling rather than by reason or by rule; the quality of affecting or being affected by delicate, intellectual, or affectional emotion; as, the *sentiment* of a picture; she was all *sentiment.*

Sentiment is the life and soul of fine art! without, it is all a dead letter! *Sentiment* gives a sterling value, an irresistible charm, to the rudest imagery or most unpractised scrawl. By this quality a firm alliance is formed with the affections in all works of art.
J. FLAXMAN *Lectures on Sculpture* lect. vi, p. 193. [J. M. '29.]

2. *Psychol.* That form of feeling in which the soul responds to the good as it comes to man directly through his rational nature; rational feeling. See FEELING.

The sentiments include (1) *general tendencies*, such as those from temperament, temper, and habit; (2) *personal sentiments*, embracing (*a*) the *selfial*, (*b*) the *social*, and (*c*) the *theistic;* and (3) the *impersonal*, embracing (*a*) the *contemplative*, arising from the love of truth, (*b*) the *esthetic*, from the love of beauty, and (*c*) the *practical*, from the love of the good. The practical sentiments include the *pleasurable*, the *prudential*, the *moral*, and the *spiritual.*

3. A feeling of personal sympathy or admiration toward one of the opposite sex, as distinguished from love or passion. **4.** An opinion or judgment respecting a practical or moral question: often in the plural; as, my *sentiments* are known.

It is the general *sentiment*, that no person reads the writings of Fénelon without feeling that he was an eminently good and holy man. T. C. UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fénelon* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 108. (H. '47.)

5. An expressive thought or idea dressed in appropriate language, as a toast aptly uttered; as, the speaker gave a *sentiment.*

'Where Liberty is, there is my Country,' was the *sentiment* of that great Apostle of Freedom, Benjamin Franklin, uttered during the trials of the Revolution.
SUMNER *Works, Speech, Nov. 2, '55* in vol. iv, p. 80. (L. & S. '74.)

6. *pl. Phren.* The second division in Spurzheim's group of the feelings, subdivided into *lower sentiments*, or those common to man and the lower animals (self-esteem, love of approbation, and cautiousness), and *superior* or *higher sentiments*, those proper to man (benevolence, veneration, conscientiousness, firmness, hope, wonder, ideality, wit, and imitation). **7**†. Physical feeling; sensation. **8**†. Sensible quality; taste. [F., < LL. *sentimentum*, < L. *sentio*, feel.]

Synonyms: see CONCEPTION; FEELING; IDEA; OPINION.

sen"ti-men'tal, sen'ti-men'tal, *a.* **1.** Characterized by sentiment or intellectual emotion; involving or exciting the feelings, tender emotions, or aspirations; as, a *sentimental* song.

The young lady who dines heartily on lamb has a *sentimental* horror of the butcher who killed it.
R. HILDRETH *The White Slave* ch. 5, p. 21. (F. M.)

2. Given to emotional feeling; experiencing or displaying sentiment; as, a *sentimental* girl.

Synonyms: see ROMANTIC.

—**sen"ti-men'tal-ist**, *n.* One who favors sentiment rather than reason, or one given to sentimentality. —**sen"ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

sen"ti-men'tal-ism, sen'ti-men'tal-izm, *n.* The spirit that elevates sentiment to the place of a ruling principle; undue regard for sentiment; sentimentality; especially, the affectation of sentimentality that characterized the writings of the theorists preceding the French revolution.

Sentimentalism has been already defined as feeling, partially enlightened by the intellect, and yet refusing to be controlled by it.
PORTER *Science and Sentiment* ch. 1, p. 34. (S. '82.)

sen"ti-men-tal'i-ty, sen'ti-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sentimental, or its manifestation.

sen"ti-men'tal-ize, sen'ti-men'tal-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To surround or affect with sentiment; attribute sentimental character to.

Abridged versions of it, carefully softened and *sentimentalized*, may be read in any Romish collection of Lives of the Saints.
KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* intro., p. 15. (J. W. P. '48.)

II. *i.* To cherish sentimentality; behave sentimentally; affect emotional sensibility; as, *sentimentalizing* lovers. **sen"ti-men'tal-ise‡.** —**sen"ti-men'tal-i"zer**, *n.* A sentimentalist. **sen"ti-men'tal-i"ser‡.**

sen"ti-men'to, sen'ti-men'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Sentiment.

sen'tinet, *n.* A depository for dirt and filth; a cesspool.

sen'ti-nel, sen'ti-nel, *vt.* [-NELED or -NELLED; -NELING or -NEL-LING.] **1.** To guard or watch over like a sentinel. **2.** To protect or furnish with sentinels; as, to *sentinel* a town.

sen'ti-nel, *n.* **1.** A soldier placed on guard, usually at some point of passage, to see that only authorized persons pass his post, and to give warning of approaching danger. **2.** Hence, any guard or watch stationed for protection; as, one buck stood *sentinel* for the herd. **3.** A sentinel-crab. **4**†. Watch; guard. [< F. *sentinelle*, orig. a sentry's beat, dim. of OF. *sente*, < L. *semita*, path.] **cen'ti-nel**†. —**sen'ti-nel-crab"**, *n.* A marine crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian and Pacific oceans, having very long eyestalks with large orbits.

sen"ti-sec'tion, sen'ti-sec'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Vivisection without the use of anesthetics: opposed to *callisection.* [< L. *sentio*, feel, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting.]

sen'to-ree, sen'to-ri, *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the sundoree.

sen'try[1], sen'tri, *n.* [SEN'TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** A sentinel.

'Who comes!' The *sentry's* warning cry
Rings sharply on the evening air.
BRET HARTE *The Goddess* st. 1.

2. The watch or guard kept by a sentinel. **3†.** A watch-tower. [< OF. *sentevel*, dim. of *sentier*, path, < LL. *semitarius*, < L. *semita*, path.] **sen'ter-y†.**

—sen'try-board″, *n.* A platform for a ship's sentry.— **s.-box,** *n.* A box or small house to shelter a sentry from the weather.— **s.-go,** *n.* Duty as a sentry, or, loosely, any active military duty; originally, the call to announce the changing of the guard.

A Sentry-box and Sentry.

sen'try†, *n.* A center.

seu'vy†, *n.* Mustard or mustard-seed. **sen'vie†.**

seu'za, sen tsa, *prep.* [It.] *Mus.* Without: in various directions to the player; as, **senza pedale** (without pedal); **senza tempo** (without strict time).

sep'al, sep'al, *C.*[1] *W.*[2], *or* sī'pal, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n. Bot.* One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx; a calyx-leaf or -member. See illus. under FLOWER. When the sepals are free, the calyx is *polysepalous;* when more or less united, *gamosepalous.* [< L. *separ*, separate.]

—sep'aled, *a. Bot.* Having sepals.— **sep'al-in(e,** *a. Bot.* Of, relating to, or of the nature of sepals. **sep'al-ous‡.**— **sep'al-o″dy,** *C.* (**se-pal'o-dy,** *E. W.*; **sep-al'o-dy,** *N.*), *n. Bot.* The reversion or metamorphosis of petals or other parts of a flower to sepals or sepaloid organs. **—sep'al-oid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a sepal.

sep'a-ra-bl, -ness. Separable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sep'a-ra-ble, sep'ą-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, or divided.

There is no greater fallacy than the idea that the soul and form of a great literary work are somehow *separable*, and that the form is in some way subordinate. H. W. MABIE *Short Studies in Literature* ch. 7, p. 30. [D. M. & CO. '91.]

2†. Dividing; separative. [OF., < L. *separabilis*, < *separo*, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *paro*, prepare.]

—sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being separable. **sep'a-ra-ble-ness‡.— sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

sep'a-rate, sep'ą-rēt, *v.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy the connection or union of and remove from another or from one another; disconnect; dissever; also, sometimes, to disjoin the parts or elements of; take apart; disunite; as, to *separate* a family; a *separated* joint.

He drew a clear line of partition, which *separated* mankind into two great groups, to one of which, by the grace of God, he and his belonged; while the other was composed of those whom it was his duty to try and reform. MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* ch. 25, p. 225. [A. '66.]

2. To occupy a position between; constitute the common boundary of; keep apart; as, the Hudson *separates* New York and Jersey City. **3.** To consider separately; regard as distinctly different.

But candour requires, that we should *separate* the views and principles of the Reformers themselves, from those of many who co-operated with them through motives of interest and ambition. W. VAN MILDERT *Boyle Lectures* vol. i, ser. viii, p. 280. [R. '20.]

II. *i.* To be removed apart; come apart or be disconnected; withdraw from association; as, the parties *separated;* the bridge *separated* in the middle.

If, on a fair trial, it be found that Great Britain and Ireland cannot exist happily together as parts of one empire, in God's name let them *separate*. MACAULAY *Speeches, Feb. 6, '33* in vol. viii, p. 93. [A. '66.]

[< L. *separo* (pp. *separatus*); see SEPARABLE.]

Synonyms: alienate, detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, dissever, disunite, divide, part, remove, sever, split, sunder, withdraw. See ABSTRACT; DISPERSE.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for MIX.

—separated flowers, unsexual flowers.

sep'a-rate, sep'ą-ret *or* -rēt, *a.* **1.** Existing or considered apart from others or from each other; unconnected; distinct; individual; as, *separate* rooms.

To suppose a state of man prior to the existence of any notions of *separate* property . . . is a mere dream of the imagination. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxxiv, p. 317.

2. [Archaic.] Divided from each other or the rest; separated; disconnected; disjoined: used of things that have been connected or united; as, he was *separate* from his brethren. **3.** Disunited from the body; disembodied.

Wherever man is . . . there is religion — hopes that look forward and upward — the belief in an unending existence, and a land of *separate* souls. HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders, Recollections of Burns* in vol. ii, p. 85. [F. M.]

[< L. *separatus;* see SEPARATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see DIFFERENT; PARTICULAR.

—separate estate, specifically, property of a married woman over which her husband has no right of control.— **s. maintenance,** an allowance made by a husband to his wife when living apart from her. When paid by order of court it is called *alimony.*— **s. post,** the command of a United States army officer when disjoined from any other command or body of troops.— **s. touch,** a method of magnetization by two magnetizing poles simultaneously applied but drawn in opposite directions.

—sep'a-rate-ly, *adv.* In a separate manner; one by one; individually; distinctly.— **sep'a-rate-ness,** *n.*

sep'a-rate, *n.* **1.** A separatum. **2.** [S-] *Ch. Hist.* (1) One of a sect of Calvinistic Methodists formed in the American colonies (1750), who taught that believers are guided by the immediate inspirations of the Holy Spirit. **New Lights‡.** (2) One of the Rhode Island sect of Free Communion Baptists that arose in 1785: now mostly absorbed by the Free Will Baptists. **3†.** A dissenter.

sep"a-rat'ic-al, sep'ą-rat'ic-ąl, *a.* Pertaining to division in religious matters.

sep'a-ra"ting, sep'ą-rē'ting, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SEPARATE, *v.*— **sep'a-ra"ting-disk",** *n. Dentistry.* A minute emery-wheel for grinding a space between teeth. — **s.-funnel,** *n.* A vessel used by chemists in separating liquids of different densities, having near the bottom a stop-cock through which the heavier liquid may escape, but which may be closed the instant the level of the lighter liquid has reached it. Called also *separation-funnel, separatory funnel.* —**s.-sieve,** *n.* A sifting-machine for separating gunpowder-grains according to size.— **s.-weir,** *n.* A weir serving as a by-pass only in time of flood.

sep"a-ra'tion, sep'ą-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of separating, severing, or disconnecting; division or parting; as, the *separation* of a limb from a tree. Specifically: (1) *Chem.* Decomposition into constituents, as by analysis. (2) The removal of water from steam by mechanical means. (3) In many trades, division or sorting, as to sizes; as, the *separation* of gunpowder.

2. The condition of being separate or apart; the state of being parted, disunited, or disconnected; as, *separation* is best for those who can not agree. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A contrivance enabling one to use the great-organ keyboard to play the stops of other keyboards without sounding its own pipes. (2) [Archaic.] A grace- or passing-note. **4†.** A body of separatists or dissenters: applied to the Puritans of the 17th century. [OF., < L. *separatio(n-)*, < *separo;* see SEPARABLE.]

Synonyms: see SECLUSION.

—dry separation, the cleaning of coal by a blast of air without water: a process sometimes used also in the concentration of ore.— **judicial s.** (*Law*), a divorce a mensa et thoro. See DIVORCE, *n.*

—sep"a-ra'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors separation, as in politics, religion, etc.; a separatist.

sep'a-ra-tist, sep'ą-rę-tist, *n.* One who advocates or upholds separation; a seceder; also, one who or that which effects separation, as death. Specifically: (1) *Eccl.* One who withdraws from a church, especially an established church, as the Independents in England in the 17th century, and similar dissidents in Germany and Russia in recent times; a dissenter. (2) In British politics, one who supports the movement in favor of the self-government of Ireland in all matters where it would not prejudice the supremacy of the imperial Parliament: applied opprobriously by the enemies of the movement, who claim that it will lead to total separation.

—sep'a-ra-tism, *n.*— **sep'a-ra-tist, sep"a-ra-tis'tic,** *a.*

sep'a-ra-tiv, *a.* Separative. PHIL. Soc.

sep'a-ra-tive, sep'ą-rę-tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending toward or inducing separation; promotive of disunion or disjunction. **2.** Serving to distinguish groups or species; distinctive; as, *separative* marks. [< LL. *separativus*, < L. *separo;* see SEPARABLE.]

sep'a-ra"tor, sep'ą-rē'tęr, *n.* **1.** Any device, implement, or apparatus for dividing or separating things. Specifically: (1) In steam-engineering, an apparatus for mechanically taking out water from wet steam; also, one for removing grease, mud, and other impurities from condensed exhaust-steam that is to be returned to a boiler. (2) A fanning-mill or other machine for dividing the chaff from grain; a grain-separator. (3) A mechanism in a ring-frame for keeping separate ballooned threads. (4) A vessel for drawing off separately two liquids of different densities that do not mix, as water and oil. For one form, see SEPARATING-FUNNEL. (5) An instrument devised to correct malposition of the teeth by application of constant pressure. (6) A strip or piece of tin or wood placed between section-boxes in a beehive to insure straight combs. (7) Any one of a variety of machines for sorting fruit. (8) Same as ORE-SEPARATOR. (9) A screen, especially a revolving screen for separating things like stones or coal into sizes. (10) Same as CREAM-SEPARATOR. (11) In a storage-battery, a corrugated and perforated insulating sheet between the plates, preventing short-circuiting while permitting free circulation of liquid.

2. One who separates. [LL., < L. *separo;* see SEPARABLE.]

—magnetic separator, a device in which a powerful magnet separates magnetic iron ore from sand or gangue.

sep"a-ra-to'ri-um, sep'ą-rę-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Surg.* A surgical instrument for separating the enveloping membrane of the brain from the skull. [< LL. *separator;* see SEPARATOR.]

sep'a-ra-to-ry, sep'ą-rą-tō-ri. **I.** *a.* Tending to separate; useful in separating. **II.** *n.* Same as SEPARATOR, 1 (4).— **separatory funnel,** a separating-funnel. See SEPARATING.

sep'a-ra"trix, sep'ą-rē'trix, *C.* (sep'ą-rē'trix, *W. Wr.*), *n.* That which separates or marks the point of separation or distinction; especially, a separating point or dot (as the decimal point, a point between denominations of money, etc.), or a line of separation, as between the lights and shadows of a picture. [LL., f. of *separator;* see SEPARATOR.]

sep"a-ra'tum, sep'ą-rē'tum *or* -rą'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A copy or reprint of one of a series of printed reports or other papers separate from the series or collection, as a paper of a specialist desired for separate distribution. [< L. *separatus;* see SEPARATE, *v.*] **sep'a-rate‡.**

se-pawn', *n.* Same as SUPAWN.

sep'ed-on, sep'ed-on *or* sē'pe-don, *n.* A septic condition; putrefaction; putridity. [< Gr. *sēpedōn*, < *sēpō*, rot.]

—sep-ed"o-no-gen'e-sis, *n.* A tendency to putrefaction; the production of putridity, as in contagious typhus. **sep-ed"o-gen'e-sis‡.**

sep'e-li-ble†, *a.* Fit or intended for or admitting of burial. **sep"e-li'tion†,** *n.* Burial; sepulture.

se-pet'o-nous, sę-pet'o-nus, *a.* Putrid; containing putrid matter. [< Gr. *sēpetos*, rottenness, < *sēpō*, rot.]

Seph-ar'dim, sef-ār'dim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Spanish and Portuguese Jews or their descendants: generally distinguished from the *Ashkenazim* (Polish and German Jews) by their darker complexion and hair. **Seph-ar'a-dim‡.**

—Seph-ar'dic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sephardim or their customs, speech, or worship; as, *Sephardic* pronunciation or ritual. **Seph-ar'a-dic‡.**

Sephardic, or Spanish and Portuguese Jews, held aristocratic rank among their brethren. R. WHEATLEY in *Century Magazine* Jan., '92, p. 324.

seph'en, sef'en, *C.* (sī'fen, *W.*), *n.* [Ar.] A sting-ray, especially *Hypolophus sephen*, of the Arabian coast, whose skin is valuable for shagreen.

Seph'i-ra, sef'i-rą, *n.* [-ROTH, -roth, *pl.*] [Heb.] In the cabalistic system, any one of the ten persons, intelligences, or attributes of God. Some of the ten Sephiroth are male, some female. Their names are: (1) **Kether,** the Crown, represented by the divine name *Eheieh*, I Am, signifying existence, and bearing the epithets *Ancient* or *Ancient One, Ancient of Days, Primordial Point, Inscrutable Height*, and *Macroprosopus*. (2) **Chokmah,** Wisdom, represented by the divine names *Yah* and *Yahveh*. Called also *Ab*, the Father. (3) **Binah,** the Understanding, coequal with Chokmah. To her are attributed the divine names *Elohim* and *Jehovah Elohim*. She is called the *Supernal Mother*, as distinguished from *Malkuth*, the Inferior Mother. (4) **Chesed,** Mercy or Love. Called also *Gedulah*, Magnificence. The divine name for this Sephira is *El*, the Mighty One. (5) **Geburah,** Strength or Fortitude, or *Din*, Justice: represented by the divine names *Elohim, Gebur*, and *Eloh*, and called also *Puchad*, or Fear. (6) **Tipherath,** Beauty or Mildness, represented by the divine name *Eloah Va-Daath*. This Sephira, with the remainder of the ten, is often called *Microprosopus*, the Lesser Countenance. (7) **Netzach,** or Firmness and Victory, corresponding to the divine name *Jehovah Tzabaoth*, the Lord of Armies. (8) **Hod,** Splendor, a feminine passive potency answering to the divine name *Elohim Tzabaoth*, the God of Armies. (9) **Yesod,** the Foundation or Basis, represented by *El Chai*, the Mighty Living One, and *Shaddai*. (10) **Malkuth,** the Kingdom, the bride of Microprosopus. Called also the *Queen, Matrona*, the *Inferior Mother*, and represented by the divine name *Adonai*.

—Seph'i-ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Sephira.— **Seph"i-roth'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Sephiroth.

se'pi-a, sī'pi-ą *or* sē'pi-ą, *a.* Pertaining to, executed in, or colored like sepia; dark-brown with a tinge of red.

se'pi-a, *n.* **1.** *Art.* (1) A brown pigment prepared by treating the ink of the cuttlefish with caustic alkalis; used in water-colors, in monochrome-drawing, in printing facsimiles of pen-and-ink sketches or ancient drawings, and in proofs of engravings. Compare BISTER. See SPECTRUM. (2) A drawing made with this pigment. (3) The color of the pigment; a dark-reddish brown. **2.** The ink of the cuttlefish. **3.** A cuttlefish. **4.** [S-] A genus typical of *Sepiidæ*. **5.** Cuttlebone (*os sepiæ*). [L., < Gr. *sēpia*, cuttlefish.] **—Roman sepia,** sepia toned with some yellow pigment.— **warm s.,** sepia mixed with some red pigment to give it a warmer tone.

—Se"pi-a'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Sepiidæ*.— **se"pi-a'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **se"pi-a'ceous,** *a.*— **Se"pi-a-da'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of decacerous cephalopods with no internal shell and lateral fins contracted. **Se"pi-a-da'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)— **se"pi-a-da'ri-id,** *n.*— **se"pi-a-da'ri-oid,** *a.*— **se"pi-a'ri-an.** *Conch.* **I.** *a.* Sepioid. **II.** *n.* A sepiid.— **se'pi-a-ry.** *Conch.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ*. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One of the *Sepiidæ*. **se"pi-a'ri-an‡.— Se-pi'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of decacerous cephalopods, especially sepioidean cuttlefishes with lateral fins well developed. [< SEPIA.]— **se-pi'id,** *n.*— **se'pi-oid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sepiidæ*.— **Se"pi-oi'de-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of decacerous cuttlefishes with a cuttlebone or calcareous internal gladius and an arm of the fourth pair hectocotylized, as *Sepiidæ*.— **se"pi-oi'de-an,** *a.*— **Se"pi-oi'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of sepioloidean cuttlefishes, convex behind, with lateral lobiform fins. **Se-pi'o-la,** *n.* (t. g.)— **se"pi-ol'id,** *n.*— **se-pi'o-loid,** *a.*— **Se"pi-o-loi'de-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of decacerous cuttlefishes with gladius horny or absent, and one arm of the first pair hectocotylized, as *Sepiolidæ*.— **se"pi-o-loi'de-an,** *a.*— **Se"pi-o-oph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Sepioloidea* as a higher group.— **se'pi-o-phore,** *n.*

se'pic, sī'pic, *C. E. I. W.*[1], *or* sep'ic, *S. W.*[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or executed in sepia.

se-pic'o-lous, sę-pic'o-lus, *a. Bot.* Growing or flourishing in hedges. [< L. *sepes*, fence, + *colo*, dwell.]

sep"i-da'ceous, sep'i-dā'shius, *a.* Sepioid.

sep'i-form, sep'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a seps or serpent-lizard. [< SEPS + -FORM.]

sep'i-ment†, *n.* Anything that separates; a hedge; fence.

se'pi-o-lite″, sī'pi-o-lait″, *n. Mineral.* Meerschaum. [< Gr. *sēpion*, pounce (< *sēpia*, cuttlefish), + -LITE.]

se'pi-ost, sī'pi-est, *n.* The internal bone of a cuttlefish. [< Gr. *sēpion* (see SEPIOLITE) + *osteon*, bone.] **se"pi-os-taire'‡; se'pi-os-tare"‡; se'pi-um‡.**

se-pose'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To set apart. **II.** *i.* To go to one side. **se-pos'it†,** *vt.* To set apart.— **sep"o-si'tion†,** *n.*

se'poy, sī'poi, *C.*[1] *W. Wr.* (sį-poi', *C.*[2]), *n.* A native East-Indian soldier equipped and disciplined in European style; especially, a native Hindu or Mohammedan in the British army. Compare SPAHI.

Each of these forts was built simply for the protection of the [East India] Company's warehouses, and guarded by a few 'sepahis,' *sepoys*, or paid native soldiers. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 10, § 1, p. 721. [R. '75.]

[< Hind. *sipāhī*, < Per. *sipāhī*, < *sipāh*, soldiers.] **sea'-poy‡; se-pa'hi‡; si-pa'hi‡; si-poy'‡; spa'ho‡.**

sep-puk'u, sep-puk'u, *n.* [Jap.] Same as HARA-KIRI.

seps, seps, *n.* A serpent-lizard of the genus *Seps*. [L., < Gr. *sēps*, lizard, < *sēpō*, corrupt.]

sep"si-chym'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as SEPTOCHYMIA.

sep'sin, { sep'sin, *n.* **1.** A poisonous substance, of un-
sep'sine, { determined composition, sometimes found in decomposed blood and certain other putrid compounds, capable of causing blood-poisoning.

In 1868, Bergmann and Schmiedeberg separated, first from putrid yeast, and subsequently from decomposed blood, in the form of a sulphate, a poisonous substance which they named *sepsine*. VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. 2, p. 26. [L. BROS. & CO. '91.]

2. Any ptomain causing septic poisoning. [< Gr. *sēpsis;* see SEPSIS.]

sep'sis, sep'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Poisonous putrefaction causing noxious effects on the vital properties or texture of organs. **2.** Infection from a putrescent virus containing microscopic organisms; as, *sepsis* from putrid matter or bacteria in a festering wound. [< Gr. *sēpsis*, < *sēpō*, make putrid.]

sept[1], sept, *n.* A group of related persons, claiming descent from a common ancestor and subject to the paternal rule of a hereditary chief, especially in ancient Ireland; a branch of a race or tribe; a joint family; clan.

Each petty chief [of the early German tribes] is under the control of the assembly of his *sept*, to which all the freemen gather in arms and decide without appeal on all common interests. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force* essay i, p. 14. [L. BROS. & CO. '66.]

[Cor. of SECT[1], *n.*]

sept[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A railing or septum; hence, an enclosure. [< L. *septum*, < *sepes*, fence.]

sept-, **septa-,** **septem-,** **septi-.** } Derived from Latin *septem*, seven: combining forms.— **sep-tam'er-ous,** *a.* Heptamerous.— **sep'tan,** *a.* Recurring on the seventh day; as, a *septan* fever.— **sep'tane,** *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* Same as HEPTANE.— **sept'an"gle,** *n.* A heptagon.— **sept-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Heptagonal.— **sept'ar-chy,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as HEPTARCHY, 2.

The monarchy of Zeus was preceded by what may be called the *septarchy* of several of the great gods of Greece. MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. v, p. 165. [F. & W.]

—sept'-chord″, *n.* A chord of the seventh. See CHORD, *n.*, 1.— **sep-tem'flu-ous,** *a.* **1.** Flowing in seven streams. **2.** Having seven mouths, as a river.— **sep"tem-par'tite,** *C. W.*[2] (**sep-tem'par-tite,** *W.*[1]), *a.* Having seven parts; especially, in botany, divided nearly to the base into seven parts. See illus. under PALMATE.— **sep-tem'tri-on†,** *n.* Same as SEPTENTRION. **sep-tem'tri-oun†.— sep-tem'vi-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Moving in, having, or going seven ways.— **sep"ti-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Having seven ways or methods; having sevenfold variety.— **sep-tif'lu-ous,** *a.* Flowing in seven streams or channels.— **sep"ti-fo'li-ous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-leaved.— **sep'ti-lat'er-al,** *a.* Seven-sided.— **sep"ti-mes'tris,** *a. Obstet.* Lasting through seven months; as, a *septimestris* pregnancy.— **sep-ti-in'su-lar,** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to seven islands; as, a *septinsular* republic.— **sep'ti-syl"la-ble,** *n.* A word

of seven syllables.—**sep′ti-va″lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of seven. See VALENCE.

sep′ta, sep′tə, *n.* Plural of SEPTUM.

sept-æ′mi-a, *n.* Same as SEPTEMIA.

sep′tal[1], sep′tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a septum or septa; as, the *septal* cartilage of the nose.

sep′tal[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a sept or clan.

sep-ta′ri-um, sep-tē′ri-um *or* -tā′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Geol.* A nodule or concretion, often several feet in diameter, roughly spherical, having a compact crust, while the internal mass in contracting has been broken up by conspicuous angular radiating or intersecting cracks that in most cases have become filled with a foreign mineral. Popularly called **turtle-stone.** [< L. *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*]—**sep-ta′ri-an,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or being of the nature of a septarium.

Sep-ta′ta, sep-tā′tə *or* -tä′tə, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of gregarinidean sporozoans with the medullary substance separated into 2 chambers (protomerite and deutomerite), as in eugregarinids. [< L. *septatus;* see SEPTATE.]

sep′tate, sep′tet *or* -tāt, *a.* **1.** Divided by or provided with a partition or partitions; having a septum or septa; partitioned. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Septata.* [< L. *septatus,* < *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*] **sep′ta″ted‡.**

—**septate spore,** same as SPORIDESM.

sep-ta′tion, sep-tā′shun, *n.* Division by means of a septum or septa; partition.

Sep-tem′ber, sep-tem′bėr, *n.* The ninth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Libra. In the Roman calendar it was the seventh month. [< F. *Septembre,* < L. *September,* < *septem,* seven.]

—**Sep-tem′ber-thorn″,** *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Eurymene ervantria*).

—**Sep-tem′ber-er,** *n.* Same as SEPTEMBRIST.—**Sep-tem′bral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to September.

Sep-tem′ber-ism, sep-tem′bėr-izm, *n.* The principles or conduct of the Septembrists; hence, cruel and bloodthirsty principles or conduct.

Citoyen Henriot, one whom some accuse of *Septemberism,* is made Generalissimo of the National Guard.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. II. bk. v. ch. 9, p. 266. [H.]

Sep-tem′bri-sade, sep-tem′bri-sād *or* -sąd, *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* The slaughter of prisoners in Paris, in September, 1792, hence, any bloodthirsty and atrocious massacre.

Sep-tem′brist, sep-tem′brist, *n. F. Hist.* A member of the Parisian mob that, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7, 1792, massacred prisoners and those who refused to take the oath to the constitution; hence, a cruel and bloodthirsty person; a butcher; murderer. **Sep-tem′ber-er‡;** **Sep-tem′bri-zer‡.**

sept-e′mi-a, sept-ī′mi-ə *or* -ē′mi-ə, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood due to the absorption of poisonous products of putrefaction; septic infection. [< Gr. *sēptos,* rotten (< *sēpō,* make putrid), + *haima,* blood.] **sept-æ′mi-a‡; sept-hæ′mi-a‡; sep″tic-æ′mi-a‡; sep″tic-e′mi-a‡.**

—**sep″tic-e′mic,** *a.* Pertaining to or affected by septemia. **sep″tic-æ′mic‡.**

sep-tem′vir, sep-tem′vėr, *n.* [-VIRS or -VI-RI, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven men associated in some office, authority, or work. [L., < *septem,* seven, + *vir* (pl. *viri,* man.]

—**sep-tem′vi-rate,** *n. Rom. Hist.* The office or term of office of a septemvir, or government by septemvirs.

sep′ten-a-ry, sep′ten-ə-ri, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, or being seven; as, a *septenary* group of terms.

The hebdomad or *septenary* number . . . was made by them the Pythagoreans, a symbol of the supreme Deity. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, § 22, p. 521. (G. & S. '37.)

2. Continuing or lasting seven years; also, occurring once in seven years; as, a *septenary* office; a *septenary* meeting. [< L. *septenarius,* < *septem,* seven.]

sep′ten-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The number seven; heptad. **2.** A group of seven things of any kind, as a period of seven years; anything that has some definite relation to the number seven; a septenarius.

—**sep″te-na′ri-us,** *n.* [-RI-I, *pl.*] *Latin Pros.* A verse containing seven feet. **sep′ten-a-ry‡.**

sep′ten-ate, sep′ten-et *or* -āt, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having seven parts, or the parts in sevens. **sep′ten-ous‡.**

sep″ten-dec′i-mal, sep″ten-des′i-məl, *a.* Of or pertaining to seventeen; occurring at the end of or once in seventeen years. [< L. *septendecim,* seventeen, < *septem,* seven, + *decem,* ten.]

Undoubtedly, these insects [the periodical cicada] appear in fewer numbers at each *septendecimal* visit. A. W. BUTLER in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 329. (PUB. BY SEC. '86.)

sep-ten′nate, sep-ten′āt, *n.* A period of seven years; a term of office or the like lasting seven years; also, anything arranged, appointed, or intended to continue for seven years. [< L. *septennium,* < *septem,* seven, + *annus,* year.]

sep-ten′ni-al, sep-ten′i-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring or recurring every seven years, or after an interval of seven years; as, a *septennial* election. **2.** Continuing or capable of lasting seven years; as, a *septennial* term of office; *septennial* ale. [< L. *septennium;* see SEPTENNATE.]

Septennial Act (*Eng. Hist.*), an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George I (1716), extending the existence of Parliament from three to seven years from the date of the writ by which it is summoned, subject to dissolution within that term by the crown: important as marking the period of the transfer of predominant power in the state to the lower house.

sep-ten′ni-al-ly, sep-ten′i-al-i, *adv.* Once in seven years; in every seventh year.

sep-ten′ni-um, sep-ten′i-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] A period or term of seven years. L.; see SEPTENNATE.

Sep-ten′tri-o, sep-ten′tri-ō, *n.* The constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear. See CONSTELLATION, 4. [L.; see SEPTENTRIONES.]

sep-ten′tri-on*, **I.** *a.* Septentrional. **II.** *n.* **1.** The north; northern regions. **2.** Ursa Major; Septentrio.

sep-ten′tri-on-al, sep-ten′tri-ən-əl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, situated in, or coming from the north or northern regions; boreal; hyperborean. [F., < L. *septentrionalis,* < *septentrion-;* see SEPTENTRIONES.] **sep-ten′tri-al;** Rare.

—**sep-ten″tri-on-al′i-ty,** *n.* The state, quality, or degree of being northern; northerliness.—**sep-ten′tri-on-al-ly,** *adv.* In or toward the north; northerly.

sep-ten′tri-on-ate*, *vi.* To point or tend northward.

Sep-ten″tri-o′nes, sep-ten′tri-ō-nēz *or* -nēs, *n. pl.* The group of seven stars in Ursa Major, the Dipper; also, the constellation as a whole. [L., pl. of *septentrio,* < *septem,* seven, + *trio,* plow-ox.]

sep-tet′, sep-tet′, *n.* A group of seven persons, things, or parts; especially, a company of seven singers or players; also, a composition for seven voices or instruments. [< L. *septem,* seven.] **sep-tette′‡; sep′tu-or‡.**

sept′foil, sept′foil, *n.* **1.** Anything (as an ornament or figure) having seven leaves, lobes, foils, cusps, or parts. **2.** *Eccl.* A circle divided into seven equal segments to symbolize the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc. **3.** A European herb, the tormentil. [< F. *sept* (< L. *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< L. *folium*), leaf.]

septi-[1]. Derived from Latin *septum* (see SEPT-[2], *n.*): a combining form.

septi-[2]. Same as SEPT-: a combining form.

sep′tic, sep′tic, *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to sepsis; productive of putrefaction; putrid. **sep′tic-al‡.**

—**septic fever,** putrid fever; a fever due to the action of septic poison.—**s. poisoning,** poisoning from absorption of the products of putrefaction.

sep′tic, *n.* Any substance that produces or promotes putrefaction; a specific poisonous agent that disorganizes the soft parts gradually and almost without pain.

sep″tic-æ′mi-a, sep″tic-e′mic. Same as SEPTEMIA, etc.

sep′tic-al-ly, sep′tic-əl-i, *adv.* By means of septics or blood-poisons; in a septic manner.

sep″tic-e′mi-a, sep″tic-e′mic. Same as SEPTEMIA, etc.

sep′ti-ci″dal, sep′ti-sī″dəl, *a. Bot.* Dividing at the partitions: said of the dehiscence of a capsule that resolves itself at maturity into its component carpels by splitting through the septa or partitions. [< SEPTI-[1] + L. *cædo,* cut.] **sep′ti-cide‡.**—**sep′ti-ci″dal-ly,** *adv.*

sep′ti-cin, } sep′ti-sin, *n. Chem.* A ptomain-like body
sep′ti-cine, } isolated from putrid material: believed to be a mixture of amylamin and caproylamin. [< SEPTIC, *a.*]

sep-tic′i-ty, sep-tis′i-ti, *n.* The quality of being septic or promotive of putrefaction; sepsis.

sep-tif′er-ous[1], sep-tif′ėr-us, *a. Bot.* Having a septum or septa; septate. [< SEPTI-[1] + L. *ferre,* bear.]

sep-tif′er-ous[2], *a.* [Rare.] *Med.* Carrying or communicating septic poison; tending to produce specific contagion.

sep′ti-form[1], sep′ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or nature of a septum; septal. [< SEPTI-[1] + -FORM.]

sep′ti-form[2], *a.* Having seven parts; sevenfold. [< SEPTI-[2] + -FORM.]

sep-tif′ra-gal, sep-tif′rə-gal, *a. Bot.* Breaking away from the partitions: said of a form of dehiscence in which the valves break away from the septa. See illus. under DEHISCENCE. [< SEPTI-[1] + L. *frango,* break.]

sep′tile, sep′til, *C.* (sep′tīl, *E. I.*), *a. Bot.* Relating to the septum or partition. [< L. *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*]

sep-til′lion, sep-til′yun, *a.* Numbering a septillion: a cardinal numeral: originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral.

sep-til′lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand, represented by the figure 1 followed by 24 ciphers. (2) In the English system, the seventh power of a million, represented by the figure 1 followed by 42 ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< SEPT- + MILLION.]

sep-til′lionth, sep-til′yunth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a septillion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a septillion equal parts; as, a *septillionth* part.

sep-til′lionth, *n.* One of a septillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a septillion.

sep′ti-ma-chord″, sep′ti-mə-kôrd″, *n. Mus.* The chord of the seventh. [< L. *septimus,* seventh, + CHORD.]

sep′ti-mal, sep′ti-məl, *a.* Relating to or characterized by the number seven. [< L. *septimus,* seventh, < *septem,* seven.]

sep″ti-ma-na′ri-an, sep″ti-mə-nā′ri-ən, *n.* A monk on duty for a week. [< LL. *septimanarius,* < L. *septimanus,* pertaining to the number seven, < *septem,* seven.] **sep″ti-na′ri-an‡.**

sep′time, sep′tim, *n. Fencing.* The seventh position of a swordsman. The hand grasping the foil is held opposite the right breast with nails upward, and the blade, somewhat depressed, is moved in a curve toward the left; in this way the thrust of an opponent is parried. [< L. *septimus,* seventh, < *septem,* seven.]

sep′ti-mole, sep′ti-mōl, *n. Mus.* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six. [< L. *septem,* seven.]

sep′tole‡; sep′to-let‡; sep′tu-plet‡.

sep′tin, *n.* Same as SEPSIN.

septo-[1]. Derived from SEPTUM: a combining form.—**sep″to-cos′ta,** *n. Zoöph.* A coalesced septum and costa, as in *Fungiida.*—**sep″to-max′il-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Connected with a maxillary bone and a nasal septum. **II.** *n.* A bone, in some birds, uniting the maxillopalatines of opposite sides.—**sep-tom′e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring the thickness of the septum of the nose.—**sep″to-na′sal.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or forming a nasal septum. **II.** *n.* A bone that, in some birds, serves as a nasal septum.

septo-[2]. Derived from Gr. *sēptos,* va. of *sēpō,* rot: a combining form.—**sep″to-chym′i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A putrid or putrescent condition of the circulating fluids of the body.—**sep″to-py-e′mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood complicated with both putrid and purulent infection; a combination of septemia and pyemia. **sep″to-py-æ′mi-a‡.**—**sep-top′y-ra,** *n. Pathol.* Putrid fever; malignant typhus.

sep-to′ic, *a.* [Rare.] *Chem.* Same as HEPTOIC.

sep′ton, sep′ton, *n. Med.* Vitiated air. [< Gr. *sēptos,* va. of *sēpō,* rot.]

sep′to-nate, sep′to-nēt, *n. Mus.* The group of tones of which the key-note is the center, extending from the dominant to the subdominant: proposed as a more logical foundation group than the scale extending from key-note to key-note. [< SEPT- + TONE.]

The *Septonate* and key-group, and not the scale, are at the foundation of music. J. KLAUSER *The Septonate* ch. 1, p. 51. [W. R. '90.]

Sep-to′ri-a, sep-tō′ri-ə, *n. Bot.* A form-genus of sphæropsideous fungi in which more than 500 species have been described, nearly all parasitic on the leaves of higher plants. The ostiolate pycnidia are borne in spots under the epidermis, and usually contain elongate or spindle-form, several-septate, colorless spores. [< L. *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*]

sep″tu-ag″e-na′ri-an, sep′tu-aj′ə-nā′ri-ən, *n.* A person 70 years old, or between 70 and 80; one in the seventies. **sep″tu-ag′e-na-ry‡.**

sep″tu-ag′e-na-ry, sep′tu-aj′ə-nə-ri, *a.* Containing or consisting of 70, as a period; pertaining to a septuagenarian. [< L. *septuagenarius,* < *septuaginta,* seventy.]

Sep″tu-a-ges′i-ma, sep′tu-ə-jes′i-mə, *n.* **1.** The third Sunday before Lent: commonly said to be so named as being about 70 (actually 63) days before Easter: probably loosely named in imitation of *Quinquagesima,* which is exactly 50 days before Easter. **Septuagesima Sunday‡.** **2.** [s-] A period of 70 days. [L., f. of *septuagesimus,* seventieth, < *septuaginta,* seventy.]

—**sep″tu-a-ges′i-mal,** *a.* Consisting of 70, especially of 70 years.

Sep′tu-a-gint, sep′tu-ə-jint, *n.* **1.** A Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, made between 280 and 130 B. C. It contains also the books known as apocryphal.

According to the legend preserved in the so-called Letter of Aristeas, this translation was made at Alexandria in 72 days by 72 learned Jews from Jerusalem (6 from each tribe), at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 270 B. C. It is the version used by the Greek Church.

2†. The traditional 70 or 72 translators of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek: often called **The Seventy.** [< L. *septuaginta,* seventy.] **Sep″tu-a-gin′tal,** *a.*

sep′tu-a-ry†, *n.* A thing made up of seven, as a week.

sep′tu-late, sep′tu-let *or* -lāt, *a.* **1.** Having a septulum. **2.** *Bot.* Having imperfect or false septa. [< L. *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*]

sep′tu-lum, sep′tu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A thin, delicate partition. **2.** *Entom.* One of the lesser ridges on the inner walls of the body-cavity, to which muscles are attached. [Dim. of L. *septum;* see SEPT-[2], *n.*]

sep′tum, sep′tum, *n.* [SEP′TA, *pl.*] A dividing wall; partition. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* One of the calcareous plates projecting from the walls of the visceral chamber of a coral toward the center; also, one of the transverse partitions of a chambered shell, as of a mollusk or rhizopod, or of the body-cavity of a worm. (2) *Bot.* A partition of any kind, as those in a compound ovary or a spore. (3) *Physics.* The partition used to separate the two fluids in osmose. [L.; see SEPT-[2], *n.*]

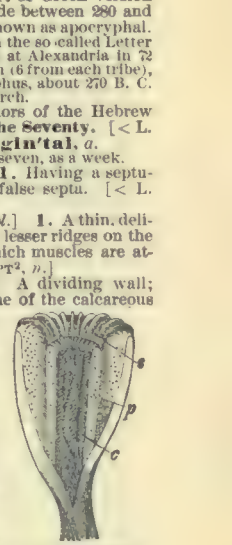

Septa of a Cup Coral.
Parts shown by a vertical section: *s,* septum; *p,* palus; *c,* columella.

—**septum auricularum,** the partition between the two auricles of the heart.—**s. crurale,** a layer of areolar tissue that normally fills the opening through which a femoral hernia passes down into the thigh.

sep′tu-or, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* Same as SEPTET.

sep′tu-ple, sep′tu-pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make septuple; multiply by seven. **II.** *i.* To become septuple.

sep′tu-ple, *a.* **1.** Consisting of seven united, or of seven parts; sevenfold. **2.** Multiplied by seven; seven times repeated. [F., < L. *septem,* seven, + *-plus,* -PLE.]

—**sep′tu-ply,** *adv.*

sep′tu-ple, *n.* A group or company of seven.

sep′tu-plet, sep′tū-plet, *n.* Same as SEPTIMOLE. [< LL. *septuplum,* a septuple, < L. *septem,* seven, + *-plus,* -PLE.]

sep′ul-cher, } sep′ul-kėr, *vt.* **1.** To place in a grave
sep′ul-chre, } or sepulcher; entomb.

Ours are the tears, though few, sincerely shed,
When ocean shrouds and *sepulchres* our dead.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 1, st. 1.

2. [Rare.] To make into or as into a sepulcher.

sep′ul-cher, } *n.* **1.** A burial-place, especially one
sep′ul-chre, } found or made in a rock or solidly built of stone; tomb; vault. **2.** In early church-building, a recess, similar to that in a burial-vault, in which the cross and the reserved sacrament were deposited on Good Friday, and from which they were taken with pomp and ceremony at high mass on Easter; now, a chapel prepared and decorated to receive, on Maundy Thursday, the Holy Sacrament, which is brought back and consumed at the main altar on Good Friday. [< F. *sépulcre,* < L. *sepulcrum;* see SEPULCHRAL.]

—**the Eastern Sepulcher,** a representation of the Savior's entombment, set up in a church at Easter on the north side of the chancel, near the altar.—**the Holy S.,** the rock-cut tomb at Jerusalem in which the body of Jesus Christ lay from his burial to his resurrection. It is claimed that the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is built over the tomb.—**whited s.,** a hypocrite (*Matt.* xxiii, 27).

sep′ul-cherd, *pp.* Sepulchered. PHIL. SOC.

se-pul′chral, sę-pul′krəl, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a sepulcher; as, a *sepulchral* monument. **2.** Suggestive of burial or the grave; dismal in color or aspect, or unnaturally low or hollow in tone; funereal; gloomy; as, a *sepulchral* color; a *sepulchral* voice. [OF., < L. *sepulcralis,* < *sepulcrum,* sepulcher, < *sepultus,* pp. of *sepelio,* bury.]

—**sepulchral cone,** a small vessel in which the embalmed remains of birds and other small animals are found, especially in Egypt.—**s. mound,** a burial-mound; barrow.

—**se-pul′chral-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make funereal or gloomy.

se-pul′tu-ral, sę-pul′chu-rəl *or* -tįū-rəl, *a.* Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

sep′ul-ture, sep′ul-chur *or* -tįūr, *vt.* To entomb; bury.

sep′ul-ture, *n.* **1.** The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a grave or sepulcher; the state of being entombed; burial; interment.

The entire bed of stone, which seems to underlie the cemetery, is honeycombed with cavities for *sepulture.* C. S. ROBINSON *Pharaohs of the Bondage* lect. ii, p. 19. [c. co. '87.]

2†. A burial-place; tomb. [< F. *sépulture,* < L. *sepultura,* < *sepultus;* see SEPULCHRAL.]

Synonyms: see INTERMENT.

sep′ur-ture, sep′ur-chur *or* -tįūr, *a. Her.* Raised above the back and opened: said of the wings of a bird.

se-qua′cious, sę-cwē′shus, *a.* **1.** Disposed to follow; ready to be led; following; attendant. **2.** Logically consecutive or consistent. **3**†. Ductile and pliable, as wire. [< L. *sequax,* < *sequor,* follow.]

—**se-qua′cious-ly,** *adv.* In sequence; one after another.—**se-qua′cious-ness, se-quac′i-ty,** *n.*

se-quan′nock, sę-cwan′ęc, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The quahaug.

se-qua′ri-ous, sę-cwē′ri-us, *a.* [Rare.] Sequacious; following. [< L. *sequor,* follow.]

se′quel, sē′cwel, *n.* **1.** That which follows as a concluding portion, finally rounding off or ending something that had reached a semicomplete stage; a final chapter, paragraph, incident, or the like; as, the *sequel* of a story.

Now here Christian was worse put to it than in his fight with Apollyon, as by the *sequel* you shall see. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 118. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened; the result, event, or upshot of a thing.

Regeneration and justification imply sanctification and complete redemption as their inseparable *sequel.* L. F. STEARNS *Evidences of Christian Experience* lect. v, p. 155. [S. '90.]

3. *pl. Scots Law.* Certain minor tolls of grain, meal, or money given to servants at a mill. See THIRLAGE. **4†.** Logical sequence; inference. **5†.** Descendants; successors. **6†.** Succession; sequence. [< F. *séquelle*, < LL. *sequela;* see SEQUELA.]

se-que'la, sę-cwĭ'lą *or* se-cwê'lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lê, *pl.*] One who or that which follows. (1) An adherent, or a company of adherents; as, Coleridge and his *sequela*. (2) That which naturally or logically follows in a course of reasoning; conclusion; inference. (3) *Pathol.* A morbid condition occurring as a result of a preceding disease, as pulmonary ailments after measles: commonly in the plural. [L., < *sequor*, follow.]

se'quence, sī'cwęns, *n.* **1.** The process or fact of coming after or following in space, time, or thought; succession or successiveness; especially, a regular or orderly following in a continued series. Specifically: (1) Simple succession in a series without other connection than arrangement. **simple sequence‡.** (2) The succession of the statement of facts in the order of inference or reasoning, the reason preceding the conclusion. **logical sequence‡.** (3) The succession of events in the order of causation, cause preceding effect. **causal** or **physical sequence‡.** Compare ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENT, under ANTECEDENT.

Sequence and time do not mutually contain each other — but time is that idea without which the fact of *sequence* is unintelligible. J. BASCOM *Principles of Psychology* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 177. [G. P. P. '78.]

2. The order in which a number of persons, things, or events follow one another in space or time; also, the order in which they have been arranged in thought or in space; as, the *sequence* of the arguments in a speech.

With some persons each note of a melody, heard but once, will accurately revive in its proper *sequence*.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 554. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

3. A number of things following one another, especially of things that obey some order or law of succession; a series; as, a sad *sequence* of calamities; a noble *sequence* of kings. See the specific definitions above. **4.** In card-playing, a set of three or more cards constituting a series immediately following each other in value, as the ace, king, and queen; in poker, same as STRAIGHT. **5.** Loosely, something that follows as an effect or consequence.

There is no middle point between defence and conquest—and no *sequence* to a conquering navy but wars with the world.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. i, ch. 41, p. 123. [A. '54.]

6. *Mus.* A regular succession of similar harmonic formations or melodic phrases at different pitches. **7.** *R. C. Liturg.* A chant or hymn sung immediately after the gradual and before the gospel. **prose‡.**

The sequences, formerly very numerous, were written for the most part in rimed Latin with regular and often highly rhythmical meter, but depending upon accent instead of upon quantity as in classical Latin verse. Only five sequences are now in use, the best-known being the Veni Sancte Spiritus, the Stabat Mater, and the Dies Iræ.

[< F. *séquence*, < LL. *sequentia*, < L. *sequor* (ppr. *sequent(-s)*), follow.]

—**sequence of tenses** (*Gram.*), the order of tenses required by the usage of a language in combined sentences or in a succession of clauses, as in the sentence "I thought you were coming," where what was thought of as future is stated as past because the statement follows a past tense.

se'quent, sī'cwęnt, *a.* **1.** Following in the order of time, either immediately or in the same series or course; constituting or forming part of a sequence; succeeding.

The *sequent* morn shall wake the silvan choir.
SHENSTONE *Elegy, To Delia, With Some Flowers* st. 10.

2. [Rare.] Causationally or inferentially consequent; resultant. [< L. *sequent(-s);* see SEQUENCE.]

se'quent, *n.* **1.** That which follows, as in the order of time or of actual succession: said with no affirmation of causal or logical connection. **2.** [Rare.] A consequence; sequel; result. **3†.** A follower or successor.

se-quen'ti-a, sę-cwen'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n.* [LL.] *Mus.* Same as SEQUENCE, 6.

se-quen'tial, sę-cwen'shal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sequence; following in order or in consequence; sequent.

—**se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv.* By sequence; in succession.

se-quen"ti-al'i-ty, sę-cwen'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The character or fact of being sequential; succession; sequence.

se-ques'ter, sę-cwes'tęr, *v.* **1.** *t.* To put aside; separate from other things; cause to withdraw or retire, as from society or public life; remove; seclude: often used reflexively; as, to *sequester* worldly from spiritual matters; to *sequester* oneself for study.

Motives of piety induced him [Lanfranc] to withdraw from the applause of the public, and to *sequester* himself in the poor and lonely abbey of Bec. LINGARD *Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 24. [E. C. '27.]

2. *Law.* (1) To separate (a thing) from an owner or claimant for a time; take (property) into judicial custody till a controversy is decided or a claim satisfied; deposit (a thing) in the hands of a third person, pending the determination of its ownership. (2) To sequestrate. See SEQUESTRATE and SEQUESTRATION. **3.** [Rare.] To subject (a person) to the process of sequestration; deprive of property or estate.

II. *i.* **1.** To disclaim or renounce, as a widow any interference in the settlement of her deceased husband's estate. **2†.** To withdraw; retire. [< F. *séquestrer*, < LL. *sequestro;* see SEQUESTRATE.]

se-ques'ter, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A mediator with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject-matter of a controversy; umpire; referee. **2†.** The act of sequestration, separation, or seclusion; also, confiscation.

se-ques'terd, *pp.* Sequestered. PHIL. SOC.

se-ques'tered, sę-cwes'tęrd, *pa.* **1.** Retired from public observation; withdrawn into obscurity or solitude; secluded; as, a *sequestered* hamlet; a *sequestered* life.

Each valley, each *sequester'd* glen,
Muster'd its little horde of men.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 24.

2. Sequestrated.

se-ques'tra, sę-cwes'trą, *n.* Plural of SEQUESTRUM.

se-ques'tra-ble, sę-cwes'trą-bl, *a.* Liable to sequestration; legally forfeitable.

se-ques'tral, sę-cwes'trąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

se-ques'trate, sę-cwes'trêt, *vt.* [-TRA"TED; -TRA"TING.] **1.** *Law.* (1) To seize, especially for the use or disposal of the government; appropriate; confiscate.

Bobadilla ordered his letters patent to be read; authorizing him to investigate the rebellion, seize the persons, and *sequestrate* the property of delinquents.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. ii, bk. xiii, ch. 2, p. 307. [G. P. P.]

(2) To take possession of for a time, as by the order of a court, with a view to a just settlement of the claims of creditors. **2.** [Archaic.] To seclude; sequester. [< LL. *sequestro* (pp. *sequestratus*), < L. *sequester*, agent, < *sequor*, follow.]

seq"ues-tra'tion, sec'wes-trê'shun (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The setting aside of property from the possession and control of parties pending a controversy concerning it. Specifically: (1) *Civ. Law.* The deposit of property with a third person, either by agreement or by judicial order, by parties having adverse claims upon such property, till the question of ownership is decided. (2) The taking of property into judicial custody till the rents, profits, or income satisfy a demand; specifically, in English ecclesiastical law, a process of execution under which rents, tithes, and profits of a benefice are levied on to pay the incumbent's debt. (3) [Eng.] A prerogative process commanding the seizure of the personal property and rents of a defendant who is in contempt, and their detention till he clears himself of his contempt. (4) The seizure of property for the use of the state; appropriation; confiscation; specifically, in war, the confiscation of property on land; the collection and appropriation by the state of private debts due by its citizens to alien enemies. (5) The taking of the property of a bankrupt under judicial process in behalf of his creditors. (6) The judicial taking possession of the personal property of a deceased person upon whose estate no one claimed to administer. (7) *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The taking possession and managing of a vacant benefice pending the presentation of a new incumbent.

The viceroy still further enlarged his resources by the *sequestration* of the revenues belonging to such ecclesiastics as resided in Rome. PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 171. [L. '74.]

2. The act of sequestering or of putting into separation or seclusion; the state of being separated or secluded; removal; retirement; as, *sequestration* from the world. **3.** The formation of a sequestrum. **4†.** Division; separation; disjunction. [< F. *séquestration*, < LL. *sequestratio(n-)*, < *sequestratus;* see SEQUESTRATE.]

seq'ues-tra"tor, sec'wes-trê'tęr, *n.* One who sequestrates; in law, an officer of the court or other person appointed to take charge of property seized upon an order of sequestration; a receiver.

It was for a purpose . . . of taking the unfortunate prince and his country out of the hands of a *sequestrator* sent thither by the nabob of Oude. BURKE *Works, Speech on East India Bill* in vol. i, p. 349. [H. '37.]

[LL., < *sequestratus;* see SEQUESTRATE.]

se"ques-trot'o-my, sī"cwes-trot'o-mi, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing a fragment of dead bone by excision. [< LL. *sequestrum* (see SEQUESTRUM) + -TOMY.]

se-ques'trum, sę-cwes'trum, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A piece of dead bone remaining in its place, though separated from the living bone; an exfoliation. [LL., < *sequestro;* see SEQUESTRATE.]

se'quin, sī'cwin, *n.* A gold coin of the Venetian republic, first issued toward the close of the 13th century, worth $2.25. See COIN. [F., < It. *zecchino*, < *zecca*, mint, < Ar. *sikka*, coining-die.] **ze'chin‡.**

Se-quoi'a, sę-cwoi'ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of gigantic trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), nearly allied to the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) of the southeastern United States, including only two species, the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the mammoth or "big tree" (*S. gigantea*), both natives of California.

A Sequoia.

The trunk of a "big tree" (*Sequoia gigantea*) in the Mariposa Grove, California.

Some of the eucalyptuses of Australia attain a greater height, but they are so much less in girth than the "big tree" that the latter is properly regarded as the largest of trees. Its stem in some instances attains a height of more than 300 feet and a diameter exceeding 30 feet. The wood, soft and white when felled, turns red afterward and is very durable. It is found only in a few groves (8 to 20) in the Sierra, from Calaveras county in lat. 38½° toward the south or southwest about 200 miles. See REDWOOD.

2. [*s-*.] A tree of this genus. [< *Sequoiah*, a Cherokee Indian.]

se-quoi'ene, sę-cwoi'în, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{10}$) contained in the distillation products of the needles of the *Sequoia gigantea*. [< SEQUOIA.]

sé"rac', sê"rac', *n.* One of the large angular blocks or tower-shaped forms into which glacier névé or ice breaks in passing down steep inclines.

At the summit it [the ice cascade] is broken into transverse chasms of enormous width and depth; the ridges between these break across again, and form those castellated masses to which the name of *séracs* has been applied.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 26, p. 327. [A. '71.]

[F. (Swiss), a kind of cheese put up in cubic form.]

ser'af, se-raf'ic, ser'a-fim. Seraph, etc. PH. S.

se-ra'glio, sê-rą'lyō *or* se-ral'yō, *n.* **1.** The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople, containing within its enclosure mosques, official buildings, and gardens: built by Mohammed II. on the site of the old Acropolis: not now the residence of the sultan. **2.** A harem or apartments where wives or concubines are secluded; hence, a place of debauchery; a brothel. **3†.** An enclosure or place of confinement. [< F. *sérail*, < It. *serraglio*, < LL. *serraculum*, faucet, = *seracula*, dim. of L. *sera*, lock, < *sero*, join.] **sa-rell'†; se-rail'†.**

se-ra'i, se-rā'ī, *n.* **1.** In the Orient, an inn or caravansary; a khan; choltry. **2.** A seraglio; palace; also, a harem. [< Per. *sarāi*, court.]

se'ral, sī'rąl, *a. Geol.* In the original system of the Pennsylvania Survey, of, pertaining to, or designating twelve groups of Paleozoic strata in the Carboniferous, corresponding to the conglomerates or millstone grit. [< L. *serus*, late.]

ser"al-bu'min, sīr"al-biū'min, *C. W.*[2] (ser'-, *W.*[1] *Wy.*; sīr-al'biu-min, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A proteid substance, being a variety of albumin, contained in the serum of the blood, differing from albumin of hens' eggs in its specific rotatory power and other reactions; serum albumin. [< L. *serum*, whey, + ALBUMIN.] **ser'in(e)‡.**

—**ser"al-bu'min-ous,** *a.*

se-rang', se-rang', *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** The boatswain of a crew of lascars. **2.** The master of a small vessel.

se-ra'pe, sê-rā'pê, *n.* [Mex.] A narrow blanket, generally party-colored, worn by men, or thrown over a rider's saddle.

Ser"a-pe'um, ser"ą-pī'um, *n.* A temple of Serapis; especially, the great temple near Memphis, now destroyed, built over the Apis mausoleum, where the sacred bulls named Apis were buried; also, a later one built by Ptolemy Soter near Alexandria. [< LL. *Serapeum*, < Gr. *Serapeion*, < *Seraphs*, Serapis.] **Ser"a-pei'on‡; Ser"a-pei'um‡.**

ser'aph, ser'ąf, *n.* [SER'APHS or SER'A-PHIM, *pl.*] **1.** One of an order of celestial beings ranking next above the cherubim in the celestial hierarchy, and having six wings, represented in Isaiah as beside the throne of God, praising him and active in his service. See *Isaiah* vi, 1–6. **2.** In art and poetry, one of the highest orders of angels, excelling in wisdom, might, swiftness of movement and action, and zeal in the service of God. [< Heb. *seräphîm*, < *säraph*, burn.] **ser'a-phin‡.**

1. A Seraph (9th century). 2. A Seraph from a Mosaic in the Cathedral of Monreale.

—**Order of the Seraphim,** a Swedish order of chivalry. See ORDER, and plate of DECORATIONS, fig. 41.

ser-aph'ic, ser-af'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a seraph; befitting or worthy of a seraph; angelic; heavenly; pure; as, *seraphic* hosts; a *seraphic* face.

Many people remarked something *seraphic* in the expression of his features; and something *seraphic* there was in his nature.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Shelley* p. 67. [T. & F.'59.]

ser-aph'ic-al‡.

Synonyms: see ANGELIC; DEVOUT.

—**ser-aph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **ser-aph'ic-al-ness,** *n.* **ser-aph'i-cism‡.**

ser-aph'ic†, *n.* An enthusiastic zealot: said sarcastically.

ser'a-phim[1], ser'ą-fim, *n.* **1.** Plural of SERAPH. **2.** [Erroneous.] A seraph: with plural *seraphims*.

ser'a-phim[2], *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A seraphim-moth. **2.** [Scot.] A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*.

—**ser'a-phim-moth",** *n.* A British geometrid of the genus *Lobophora*, especially *L. hexapterata*.

ser'a-phine, ser'ą-fin, *n.* A coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a keyboard, introduced in the early part of the 19th century. [< SERAPH.] **ser"a-phi'na‡.**

ser'a-pho, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as SERIF.

Ser-a'pic, ser-ê'pic *or* -ą'pic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Serapis or his worship.

Ser-a'pis, } ser-ê'pis *or* -ą'pis, sę-rê'[*or* -rą']pis, *n.* [L.]
Sa-ra'pis, } A manifestation of the Egyptian god of the lower world, as distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world: the Greek and Roman forms of the Egyptian name *Asarhapi* or *Osiris-Apis*. He was especially a god of healing, and was consulted in dream-oracles. His worship was cultivated under the Ptolemies, and rapidly spread to Greece and Rome. See OSIRIS; APIS; SERAPEUM.

Serapis.

ser-as'kier, ser-as'kīr, *E. I. W.* Wy.] (ser'-as-kīr', *C. W.*[2]), *n.* A Turkish minister of war, general, or commander-in-chief of land forces. [< F. *séraskier, séraskier*, < Turk. *serasker*, < *ser*, head, + *'asker*, army.] **ser-as'quier‡.**

ser-as'kier-at, ser-as'kīr-at, *W.* (ser-as-kīr'at, *C.*), *n.* The central war-office at Constantinople. **ser-as'kier-ate‡.**

Serb, Ser'bi-an *a.* & *n.* Same as SERVIAN.

ser-ba'no, ser-bā'nō, *n.* [It.] A leather-covered wooden wind-instrument somewhat in the form of a serpent.

Ser"bo-Cro-a'tian, sęr"bō-crō-ê'shian, *n.* See SERVIAN, 2.

Ser-bo'ni-an, sęr-bō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis, in Lower Egypt.— **Serbonian bog,** a bog or marsh once surrounding Lake Serbonis (now dry), famous for swallowing up in its shifting sands those attempting to cross it; hence, a strait; difficulty; complication.

ser'cel, *n.* Same as SARCEL and SARCELLE.

serch, sercht. Search, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ser'dab, sęr'dab, *n.* [Ar.] A secret cell or chamber left within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb, in which images of the deceased were deposited.

These '*serdabs*,' which are constructed in the thickness of the walls and have no entrances, seem to be peculiar to tombs of the Ancient Empire (i. e. the period of the Pyramid Kings). AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 4, p. 61. [R. & S.

serel, *v.* & *a.* Same as SEAR.

sere[2]†, *a.* Secure; safe.

sere[3]†, *a.* Separate; several.—**sere'ly†,** *adv.* Severally.

sere†, *n.* A talon, as of a hawk or eagle.

se-rein', sę-rañ', *C. W.* (se-rên', *E.*; ser'ąin, *S.*), *n.* [F.] A fine rain or snow that falls sometimes from a clear sky, especially in the tropics after sunset.

Rain or snow from a cloudless sky sometimes occurs, and is called *serein;* it is nearly always small.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 7, p. 72. [D. M. & CO.]

[F., < L. *serenum*, clear sky, < *serenus*, serene.]

se-re'na[1], sę-rē'ną, *n.* Evening music; serenade: opposed to *aubade*. [Pr., < *seren*, serene, < L. *serenus*, serene, as if < *serus*, late.]

se-re'na[2]†, *n.* Same as SERENE[2].

ser"e-nade', ser'ę-nēd', *v.* [-NA'DED; -NA'DING.] **I.** *t.* To entertain or honor with a serenade. **II.** *i.* To engage in or tender a serenade.— **ser"e-na'der,** *n.*

ser"e-nade', *n.* **1.** An evening song; specifically, a song sung in the open air at night; also, the music of such a song: applied usually to the song of a lover beneath his lady's window; also, by extension, to music

performed at night in honor of some person, before his residence or place of sojourn: sometimes loosely extended to such music performed in the daytime. **2.** A nocturne. **3.** A serenata. [< F. *sérénade*, < It. *serenata*, prop. f. pp. of *serenare*, make clear, brighten, < *sereno* (< L. *serenus*), clear, bright (of weather).]

se″re-na′ta, sē″rē-nä′tä (ser″ē-nä′tä, *C.*), *n.* [It.] **1.** A cantata on any imaginative or simple subject not sacred, intended to be performed in the open air. **2.** An instrumental work resembling a symphony but less rigidly unified: usually for private performance. **sē″ré″nade′**; [F.].

se-rene′, sē-rīn′, *vt.* [SE-RENED′; SE-RE′NING.] **1.** To cause to be serene or calm. **2.** [Rare.] To clarify.

se-rene′, *a.* **1.** Clear, or fair, and calm; having its brightness undimmed: as, a *serene* sky.

> For her the weeping heavens become *serene*.
> DRYDEN *Epistles, To the Duchess of York* l. 26.

2. Free from anxiety and unrest; marked by peaceful repose; unruffled; placid; tranquil; as, a *serene* spirit.

> He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind.
> STEELE *Spectator* Jan. 23, 1711-12.

3. Of exalted rank: chiefly in the titles of certain princes and high personages in Germany and France; as, his *Serene* Highness. [< L. *serenus*, clear.]

Synonyms: see CALM; SEDATE.

—**se-rene′ly,** *adv.*—**se-rene′ness,** *n.*

se-rene′[1], *n.* **1.** Clearness, or a serene or clear region: as, the pure *serene* of heaven. **2.** [Rare.] Calmness; placidity.

se-rene′[2], *n.* The damp chilly air of evening; a disease-producing atmosphere. **se-re′na†; sy-rene′**†.

se-re′ness, *n.* Same as SERENESS.

se-re′ni-fy, sē-rē′ni-fī, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] To make or to become serene. [< LL. *serenifico*, < L. *serenus*, clear, + *-ficio*, make.]

se-ren′i-ty, sē-ren′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being serene. (1) Physical or optical clearness and calmness; a condition of peacefulness and quiet; as, the *serenity* of an Italian sky.

> There are feelings that visit me, in a country church, amid the beautiful *serenity* of nature, which I experience nowhere else.
> IRVING *Sketch-Book, Widow and Son* p. 131. (G. P. P. '60.)

(2) Calmness of mind; placidity; tranquillity; as, to die with *serenity*. **2.** A personage of exalted rank and honor: used as the title of address for certain princes, etc., on the continent of Europe. [< F. *sérénité*, < L. *serenitat-em*, < *serenus*, calm.]

Synonyms: see CALMNESS.

se-re′nize†, *vt.* To make calm and bright; hence, to render illustrious, glorify.

se-re′no, sē-rē′nō, *n.* [Sp.] A watchman.

Se-re′no-a, sē-rī″nō-ä, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of palms. *S. serrulata*, commonly known as *Sabal serrulata*, is the saw-palmetto of Florida. [< Dr. *Sereno* Watson, of Harvard University.]

serf, serf, *n.* **1.** A person whose service is attached to the estate on which he lives and transferred with it: distinguished from a slave, who is personal or chattel property, in a looser sense, a peasant; a husbandman. Compare COOLIE; PEON; VILLEIN.

> The Russian word which we translate *serf* carries merely the idea of being fixed to one locality. Their Tartar instinct impelled the peasants to roam about. . . . They were made *serfs* with no other purpose than that of . . . obliging them to stay at home and till their fields.
> R. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 355, note. (T. & T. '80.)

2. Figuratively, one who is oppressed or in servile subjection; a slave; also, one who is a dependent inferior.

> The father of Schiller was the dependent, almost the *serf*, of the reigning duke.
> J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 14, p. 400. (S. '91.)

[F., < L. *servus*, slave.]

serf′dom, serf′dum, *n.* The condition of being a serf; the state of being bound to live on an estate as a peasant laborer; hence, the condition of being slavishly subject to extraneous control; as, the *serfdom* of a padrone.

> As the Turkish feudal system declined, *serfdom* gradually died out.
> FREEMAN *Hist. Es.* third series, essay viii, p. 350. (MACM. '79.)

serf′age†; serf′hood†.

Synonyms: see BONDAGE.

serge[1], serj, *n.* **1.** A strong twilled stuff, sometimes made of silk, but more commonly of worsted. **2**†. In the middle ages, a coarse woolen cloth. [F., < L. *sericus, Sericus*; see SERIC.] **sarge**†.

serge[2]†, *n.* Same as CERGE.

ser′gean-cy, sär′jen-si, *n.* The office of a sergeant; sergeantship. **ser′jeant-cy**†.

ser′geant, sär′jent (XIII), *n.* **1.** A non-commissioned military officer attached to a company, battery or troop, ranking next above a corporal, whose duty it is to see that good order is observed at quarters, to instruct recruits in military movements and exercises, and to command small detachments, also, a police officer of rank next below sergeant in England, next below an inspector. **2.** Eng. Formerly, one who held land of the king by tenure of military service.

Serjeant was formerly the title of various ministerial officers, in general corresponding to *constable* or *bailiff*; as, *sergeant* of the manor, *sergeant* of the mace, *sergeant* of a corporation. **3.** Formerly, a squire or gentleman of less than knightly rank, who attended, mounted, a prince or nobleman. **4.** One of the household officials of a sovereign, called collectively *sergeants of the household*; as, a *sergeant*-surgeon. **5.** A sergeant-at-arms. **6.** A sergeant at law. **7.** A constable or bailiff. **8.** The sergeant-fish. [< F. *sergent*, < LL. *servient-(s)n*, < L. *servio* (ppr. *servient-(s)*), serve.] **ser′jeant**†.

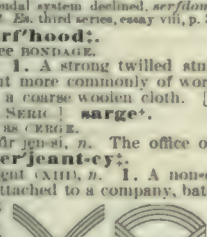

Chevrons of Sergeants.

Chevrons form the distinguishing mark of non-commissioned officers in American and European armies. Sergeants in the army of the United States wear a chevron of three stripes on the sleeve varied as follows, with rank or species of service: 1. Sergeant. 2. Sergeant-major. 3. First sergeant. 4. Regimental and battalion color-sergeant. 5. Quartermaster-sergeant. 6. Post quartermaster-sergeant. 7. Ordnance-sergeant. 8. Commissary-sergeant. 9. Saddler-sergeant.

—pay′ser″geant, *n.* A non-commissioned officer charged with the duty of keeping account of disbursements and assisting in paying troops.—**ser′geant-at-arms′,** *n.* An executive officer in legislative bodies who enforces the orders of the presiding officer, serves warrants and other processes, arrests for disorderly conduct, contempts, and delinquency, and in some instances has charge of the pay-roll and payment of members' salaries; also, an executive officer of the court of chancery in England.—**s. at law** [Eng.], the highest rank (now falling into disuse) at the common-law bar.—**s.-baker,** *n.* [New South Wales.] A fish (*Autopus purpurissatus*).—**s.-fish,** *n.* The cobia (*Elacate canada*).—**s.-major,** *n.* The highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment, acting immediately under the adjutant.—**Sergeants' Inn,** a society or corporation composed of the sergeants at law that held its meetings at the "Sergeants' Inn," London: now dissolved.

ser′geant-cy, ser′jeant-cy, *n.* Same as SERGEANCY, etc.

ser′geant-ry, sär′jent-ri, *n.* *Eng. Law.* Tenure of lands by grand or petit sergeanty. [< OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie*, < *sergent, serjant*, servant, < LL. *servient(-s)s*; see SERGEANT.] **ser′jeant-ry**†.

ser′geant-ship, sär′jent-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant; a sergeancy. **ser′jeant-ship**†.

ser′geant-y, sär′jent-i, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A tenure of lands on condition of rendering some service directly to the king himself. [< OF. *sergentie, serjantie*, = *sergenterie, serjanterie*; see SERGEANTRY.] **ser′jeant-y**†.

—grand sergeanty, a tenure of lands by special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner or his sword, to serve at his coronation, etc.—**petit s.,** a tenure of lands by a rent or render, tending to some purpose relative to the king's person, as by rendering him annually some implement of war, as a sword or a bow and arrow.

serge′du-soy†, *n.* A stuff made from silk, or silk and wool, used in the 18th century for men's coats.

Ser-ges′ti-dæ, ser-jes′ti-dē *or* -jes′ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of penæoidean macrurans, especially those with the second and third pereiopods chelate, and deficient gills. **Ser-ges′tes,** *n.* (L. g.)

—**ser-ges′tid,** *n.*—**ser-ges′toid,** *a.*

ser-gette′, ser-jet′, *n.* [F.] A thin serge.

se′ri-al, sē′ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a series or continued succession; containing or characterized by a series; exhibiting successive gradations of difference or quantity; as, a *serial* classification.

> The development of the consciousness of man is *serial*.
> ELIZABETH P. PEABODY *Lectures in the Training Schools, Psychology* p. 392. (D. C. H. '88.)

2. Published in a continual succession of parts and at intervals of time; as, a *serial* story. **3.** Arranged in rows or ranks; placed one after another; successive, as the grains on an ear of corn. **se′ri-ate**‡.

—serial symmetry, the symmetry of serial parts, as the rings of an earthworm; metamerism.

se′ri-al, *n.* **1.** A literary composition, usually a tale or history, published in parts in successive issues of a periodical. **2.** [Eng.] A periodical.

se″ri-al′i-ty, sē″ri-al′i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being serial; succession or sequence of parts.

se′ri-al-ly, sē′ri-al-i, *adv.* In a series or regular order; so as to form a series; as, arranged or published *serially*.

Se′ri-an†, *a.* Same as SERIC.

se′ri-ate, sē′ri-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-A′TED; -A′TING.] To arrange in a series or connected order. **II.** *a.* Serial. [< LL. *serio* (pp. *seriatus*), < L. *series*, series, < *sero*, join.]

—se′ri-ate-ly, *adv.*

se″ri-a′tim, sē″ri-ē′tim *or* sē″ri-ā′tim, *adv.* [LL.] One after another; in connected order; serially.

> I lay down the following propositions, which I shall proceed to consider *seriatim*.
> T. G. BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* pt. i, p. 8. (RID. '78.)

se″ri-a′tion, sē″ri-ē′shun, *n.* The placing of one thing after another according to some order or law of a series.

Ser′ic, ser′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Seres or Sera, a land and people vaguely identified with central Asia or with northern China. The first silk reached the Greeks and Romans from this region. See SERGE[1]; SILK. [< L. *Sericus*, < Gr. *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*, the Seres.] **Se′ri-an**†.

The words *silk* and *serge* are certainly from Latin *Seres*, the Chinese; a word probably of Chinese origin, notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese do not employ the letter *r*.
SKEAT *Prin. of Eng. Etym.* second series, ch. 22, p. 431. (CL. P. '91.)

—ser′i-cate, *n.* Silky; sericeous.—**ser′i-ca″ted,** *a.* Covered with a fine, short, silky down.—**se-ri′ceous,** *a.* Containing or of the nature of silk; lustrous like silk; silky; specifically, in botany, having fine, soft, appressed hairs.—**ser′i-cin,** *n.* An amorphous pulverulent compound ($C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_8$) contained in silk. **silk′-gel″a-tin′.**—**ser′i-cite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, fine, scaly muscovite, resembling talc, occurring in membranous aggregates. **hy″dro-mi′ca.**—**ser″i-cit′ic,** *a.*

Ser″i-co-stom′i-dæ, ser″i-co-stom′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of inæquipalpous caddis-flies with maxillary palpi of males mostly 3-jointed and differing from those of females. **Ser″i-cos′to-ma,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *sērikos*, silken (< *Sērikos*; see SERIC), + *stoma*, mouth.]—**ser″i-co-stom′id,** *a.* & *n.*—**ser″i-cos′to-moid,** *a.*

ser″ic-te′ri-um, ser″ic-tē′ri-um *or* -tē′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A gland that secretes silk or a silk-like substance, as in silkworms; a spinning-gland. [< Gr. *sērikon*, silk, < *Sērikos*; see SERIC.] **se-ric′te-ry**†.

ser′i-cul″ture, ser′i-cul″chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The breeding and management of silkworms for producing silk.

> *Sericulture* in France . . . is one of the most original branches of its husbandry
> A. DE LA BERGE in *The Chautauquan* Nov., '90, p. 213.

[< LL. *sericum*, silk (< L. *sericus*; see SERGE[1]), + CULTURE. **ser′i-cul′ture**†.

—ser″i-[or ser″i-ci-]cul′tur-al, *a.*

ser″i-cul′tur-ist, ser′i-cul′chur-ist *or* -tūr-ist, *n.* One who raises and manages silkworms. **ser″i-ci-cul′tur-ist**‡.

ser′ie†, *n.* A series.

se′ryer†.

ser″i-e′ma, ser′i-ē′mä, *C. E. T.*), *n.* [Brazil.] A long-legged crested cariamoid bird (*Cariama cristata*), of the plains of Brazil and Paraguay, sometimes domesticated.

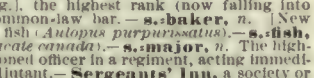

The Seriema (*Cariama cristata*). 1/18

se′ri-es, sī′ri-īz. (*C.*[2] *S. W.*[2], *or* sī′riz. *C.*[1] *W.*[1] (XIII), *n.* **1.** An order or arrangement of one thing after another according to some law or rule that relates to some similarity of nature or of relations in the things arranged; a connected succession: also, any number or set of things arranged in a given order; a course; as, a *series* of successes; a *series* of entertainments.

> The buildings [Egyptian] . . . are . . . such a *series* as no other country in the world can match either for historic interest or Architectural magnificence.
> JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 124. (J. M. '74.)

2. *Math.* (1) A succession of terms whose values are fixed by a common law, relation, or mode of derivation: called in some of the simplest cases a *progression*; as, the numbers 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, etc., form a *series*, each being the sum of the two preceding. (2) The indicated sum of such a succession, arranged in a definite order; as the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$, etc. **3.** *Biol.* A group of related organisms, especially a primary or main division. The term is loosely used. **4.** *Geol.* A set or succession of strata possessing some common characteristic of mineral composition or structure, or of fossil fauna; as, the Salina *series*. See GEOLOGY. **5.** *Bibliog.* A set of volumes published successively, especially when designed to record the periodical transactions of some society: often preceding or following another set devoted to a similar purpose; as, the first *series*, the second *series*, of a scientific society or journal, or of a review. **6.** *Chem.* A group of compounds or elements resembling one another more or less in their chemical characters and crystalline forms, or differing from each other by a constant difference of certain radicals; as, the paraffin *series*. **7.** *Numis.* A set of coins of different values belonging to one time or one reign; also, in philately, a set of postage or other government stamps belonging to one country or period. **8.** *Anc. Pros.* A succession of feet united under one ictus or beat; one of the principal members of a period; a colon. **9.** *Elec.* An arrangement of sources or utilizers of electricity, as batteries or lamps, in which the positive electrode of one is connected with the negative electrode of another, so that the current traverses one after the other: opposed to *multiple circuit* or *multiple arc*. Compare MULTIPLE SERIES, below. [< F. *serie*, < L. *series*; see SERIATE.]

Phrases, etc.:—arithmetical series (*Math.*), a series whose terms progress by a constant difference.—**contact s., electromotive s.** (*Elec.*), a series of metals arranged in such order that any one will be positive to any of those following it if the two are used as the elements of a voltaic pair. The order varies with the liquid in which the metals are immersed.—**geometrical s.,** a series whose successive terms progress by a constant factor.—**logarithmic s.,** the series that equals $\log(1+x)$.—**multiple** or **parallel s.** (*Elec.*), an arrangement, as of voltaic cells, in several groups, the individuals of each group being connected in multiple circuit and the groups themselves in series. See SERIES, *n.*, 9.—**reciprocal s.,** a series each of whose terms is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—**recurring s.,** a series in which, after a certain point, each term is a certain function of preceding ones.—**Salina s.** (*Geol.*), the division of the Upper Silurian of the United States that contains the Onondaga Salt group.—**se′ri-es-ex′cit, s.** (*Elec.*), Any circuit arranged in series; specifically, that part of the circuit of a compound-wound dynamo that is in series with the armature-coils.—**s.-transformer,** *n.* *Elec.* An electric current-transformer connected in series with the inducing circuit, as in the Jablochkoff candle.—**s.-turns,** *n. pl.* *Elec.* The ampere-turns in the series-circuit of a compound-wound dynamo.—**s.-wound,** *a.* *Elec.* So wound, as a dynamo or an electric motor, that the field-magnet coil is a part of the armature and exterior circuit: opposed to *shunt-wound*.—**thermo-electric s.** (*Elec.*), a list of metals arranged in the order of direction of the current they will generate when used in thermoelectric pairs.—**trigonometrical s.,** a series whose terms consist of constants multiplied into the sines or cosines of multiples of an angle.

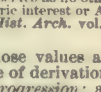

A Serimeter.

A silk thread is hung within the instrument, connecting by a bell-crank at the top with the point e (*p*), and strained at the lower end by the clip (*c*). Interior clockwork having been started, the clips (*c* and *ci*) descend and stretch the thread until it breaks, when the amount of stretch is recorded on the scale (*s*), and the tenacity or breaking-strain on the quadrant (*q*).

ser′if, *n.* Same as CERIPH.

Se′ri-form, sē′ri-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Similar to the Chinese: noting a group of the Altaic family of tongues, including Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [< L. *Seres*, Chinese, + -FORM.]

se′ri-graph, sī′ri-graf, *n.* An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

> To test the raw material in respect of uniformity a most ingenious American invention, the *serigraph*, has been introduced, and is now largely used.
> JAMES PATON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxii, p. 62.

[< LL. *sericum*, silk (< L. *sericus*; see SERGE[1]), + -GRAPH.]

se-rim′e-ter, se-rim′ē-tėr, *n.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk threads. [< LL. *sericum*, silk (< L. *sericus*; see SERGE[1]), + -METER.]

ser′in[1], ser′in, *n.* A small greenish finch (*Serinus hortulinus*), related to and closely resembling the wild canary but smaller, and often caged. [< F. *serin*, serin, < LL. *citrinus*; see CITRINE.]

—ser′in-finch″, *n.* Any finch of the genus *Serinus*.

ser′in[2], ser′in, -in *or* -īn. *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_3H_7NO_3$) obtained by boiling sericin with dilute sulfuric acid. [< L. *sericus*; see SERGE[1].]

ser′i-nette′, ser′i-net′, *n.* [F.] A bird-organ.

se-rin′ga, se-rin′gä, *n.* [Pg.] Any of several Brazilian trees of the genera *Hevea* and *Siphonia*, of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), yielding India-rubber. Called in French Guiana **seringue.**

se-rin′ghi, se-rin′gi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument similar to the viol.

se″ri-o-com′ic, sī″ri-o-com′ic, *a.* Exhibiting a mixture of seriousness and comicality; combining mirth and gravity, or comic with the appearance of gravity.

> The 'Biglow Papers,' as we now have them, form a strongly proportioned work, and are a positive addition to the *serio-comic* literature of the world.
> E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America, Lowell* p. 325. (H. M. & CO. '85.)

se″ri-o-com′ic-al‡.—**se″ri-o-com′ic**, *n.* *Theat.* A vocalist who sings serio-comic songs. — **se″ri-o-com′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

se″ri-o′so, se″ri-ō′sō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a grave or serious manner; thoughtfully.

se′ri-ous, *a.* **1.** Grave and earnest in quality, manner, feeling, or disposition; not inclined to joke or trifle; thoughtful; sober; earnest; as, a *serious* youth; a *serious* conversation; a *serious* face.

The man of *serious* purpose has no time to be miserable.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Croakers of Society* in vol. ii, p. 92. [o. & co. '70.]

2. Really intending what is said; not jesting or making a false pretense; being or done in earnest; as, I am *serious* in making this proposition; a *serious* attempt. **3.** Of great weight or importance, or attended with considerable danger or loss; as, a *serious* accident.

One *serious* step was taken very recently towards the re-establishment of a constitution in Jamaica.
FROUDE *Eng. in the West Indies* ch. 1, p. 8. [s. '88.]

4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns, especially to one's own personal religious condition. **5.** [Cant.] Professing to be pious or religious. [< **F.** *sérieux*, < LL. *seriosus*, < L. *serius*, serious.]

Synonyms: dangerous, demure, earnest, grave, great, important, momentous, sedate, sober, solemn. A *serious* person is *demure, sedate, sober, solemn;* a *serious* purpose is *earnest;* a *serious* illness is *dangerous;* a *serious* business is *important*, and may be *momentous*. See IMPORTANT; SEDATE.—**Antonyms:** careless, gay, insignificant, jocose, jolly, light, slight, thoughtless, trifling, trivial, volatile.

—**se′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**se′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ser′iph, *n.* Same as CERIPH.

ser′jeant, **ser′jeant-cy**, etc. Same as SERGEANT, etc.

ser-moc″i-na′tion, ser-mes″i-nā′shun, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A form of prosopopeia in which one answers a question that he himself has asked, as in the example: Who is despised? The drunkard. Who fills a pauper's grave? The drunkard. **ser-moc″i-na′ti-o‡.** **2**†. Speech-making. [F., < L. *sermocinatio(n-)*, < *sermo*, speech.]

—**ser-moc′i-nal**, *n.*—**ser-moc″i-na′tor**†, *n.*

ser-mol′o-gus, ser-mol′o-gus, *n.* *Eccl.* A volume containing sermons by the fathers of the church, or that portion of the legenda composed of sermons. [< L. *sermo*, discourse, + Gr. *legō*, say.]

ser′mon†, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lecture or advise at length; tutor. **2.** To speak of, as in a sermon. **II.** *i.* To compose or deliver sermons; sermonize.

ser′mon, sgr′mun, *n.* **1.** A discourse by a clergyman upon some religious topic based on a passage or text of the Bible, and delivered as part of a church service; hence, any discourse intended for the pulpit. See ORATORY. **2.** Any discourse of a serious kind; an exhortation to duty or a formal reproof. **3**†. Any speech, whether spoken or written. [F., < L. *sermo(n-)*, discourse.]

—**assize sermon** [Eng.], a sermon preached before the judges, barristers, etc., previously to the opening of an assize.—**election s.** [U. S.], in some States, especially in New England, a sermon preached in connection with the inauguration of State officers.—**S. on the Mount**, the discourse of Christ respecting the fundamental principles of the kingdom of God (*Matt.* v, vi, vii); properly distinguished from the **S. on the Plain** (*Luke* vi).

—**ser″mon-eer′**, *n.* [Rare.] A sermonizer. **ser′mon-er**‡.—**ser″mon-et′**, *n.* A brief sermon. **ser″mon-ette′**‡.—**ser-mon′ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sermon or sermonizing. **ser-mon′ic-al**‡.—**ser′mon-ing**, *n.* Preaching; hence, instruction; advice.—**ser′mon-ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat like a sermon.—**ser′mon-ist**, *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons.

ser-mo′ni-um, sgr-mō′ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A sacred historical play or interlude, formerly acted in the church by the inferior Roman Catholic clergy and boys. [< L. *sermo(n-)*, speech.]

ser′mon-ize, ‡ sgr′mun-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] **I.** *t.* **ser′mon-ise**, ‡ To preach to; operate upon or influence by sermons; hence, to address in a lengthy or solemn way.

I won't be always *sermonized* by you because you're five years my senior.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 124. [s. E. & co. '79.]

II. *i.* **1.** To compose or prepare sermons. **2.** To deliver sermons; preach; hence, to discourse at length in an advisory or didactic way; give advice.

Perhaps he had *sermonized* too long for the patience of the Senate, but then he had preached to all sides. STRANGE in T. H. Benton's *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 33, p. 139. [A. '64.]

ser′mon-i″zer, sgr′mun-ī′zer, *n.* One who sermonizes; a composer of sermons; a preacher.

ser″mon-ol′o-gy, sgr′mun-ol′o-ji, *n.* A methodical account of sermons or of sermonizing; also, sermons collectively; as, the *sermonology* of the present age.

Few liberal-minded preachers would not prize the opportunity of investigating . . . the *sermonology* of ancient and medieval as well as of modern times. KIDDER *Homiletics* ch. 3, p. 86. [P. & H.]

[< SERMON + -OLOGY.]

ser′moun″tain, sgr′maun′tgn, *n.* A European laserwort (*Laserpitium Siler*). [< OF. *sermontain*, < L. *siler*, willow, + *montanum*, neut. s. of *montanus*; see MOUNTAIN.]

ser′mun″cle, sgr′mun′cl, *n.* [Rare.] A brief discourse or sermon. [< L. *sermunculus*, dim. of *sermo*, speech.]

sero-, **ser-.** Derived from Latin *serum*, serum; combining forms.—**se″ro-co-li′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneal membrane of the colon.—**se′ro-cyst**, *n.* A tumor consisting of one or more seromembranous cysts.—**se″ro-cys′tic**, *a.*—**se″ro-en″ter-i′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the serous coat of the intestines.—**se″ro-fi′brin-ous**, *a.* Serous and fibrinous.—**se″ro-hep″a-ti′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.—**se″ro-lem′ma**, *n.* *Embryol.* The outer sheet of the amnion.—**se′ro-lin**, *E. W.*‡ (**ser′o-lin**, *I. W.*‡), *n.* *Chem.* A substance consisting of several fats of different melting-points extracted from dried blood-serum with ether or boiling absolute alcohol. **se′ro-line**‡.—**se″ro-mem′bra-nous**, *a.* Serous and membranous.—**se″ro-pneu″mo-tho′rax**, *n.* An accumulation of serum with air or gas in a pleural cavity. **pneu″mo-hy″dro-tho′rax**‡.—**se″ro-pu′ru-lent**, *a.* Containing or composed of serum mingled with pus.—**se-ro′sa**, *n.* A serous membrane.—**se″ro-san-guin′o-lent**, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bloody serum.

Se-rol′i-dæ, sg-rol′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of isopods with a flat body, foremost legs prehensile, and the rest gressorial. **Se′ro-lis**, *n.* (t. g.)

—**se′ro-lid**, *a.* & *n.*—**se′ro-loid**, *a.*

se-roon′, sg-rūn′, *n.* A crate or hamper in which Spanish or Mediterranean figs, raisins, almonds, dates, etc., are commonly packed. [< Sp. *seron*, < *sera*, basket.] **ce-roon′**‡; **se-ron′**‡.

se-ros′i-ty, sg-ros′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being serous or watery. **2.** A watery or serous secretion.

ser″o-tī′na, ser′o-tī′nə *or* -tī′na, *n.* [-NÆ, -nī *or* -nē, *pl.*] The portion of the decidua that assists in the formation of the placenta. [< L. *serotinus;* see SEROTINOUS.] **decidua serotina**‡.

ser′o-tin(e, ser′o-tin *or* -tain, *n.* A small reddish vespertilionine bat (*Vesperugo serotinus*), of both the Old and New Worlds. [< L. *serotinus;* see SEROTINOUS.]

se-rot′i-nous, sg-rot′i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* Produced relatively late in the season. [< L. *serotinus*, < *serus*, late.]

se′rous, sī′rus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or resembling serum; as, a *serous* fluid. [< F. *séreux*, < L. *serum*, serum.] **se′rose**†.

—**serous cavity**, a cavity lined with serous membrane.—**s. gland**, a salivary gland that produces a watery fluid, as the parotid gland.—**s. membrane**, a delicate tissue composed of flattened endothelial cells that lines the large cavities of the body: normally moistened by a serous fluid.

ser′ow, ser′ō, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A large goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus bubalinus*) of the Himalayas, black above, red on the sides, and whitish below. **2.** The thar. **sar′au**‡; **sur′row**‡.

A Profile of the Skull and Horns of the Serow (*Nemorhædus bubalinus*).

ser-ped′i-noust, *a.* Pertaining to herpes; herpetic.

Ser′pens, sgr′penz, *n.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 46. [L., SERPENT.]

ser′pent, sgr′pent, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To entwine; wind around; encircle in coils. **II.** *i.* To follow a serpentine course; wind along, as a serpent or a river.

And all around her shapes, wizard and brute,
Laughing, and wailing, grovelling, *serpenting*.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 18.

ser′pent, *a.* **1.** Creeping on the belly, as a snake; reptant; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*. **2.** Snake-like; ophidian. **3.** Serpentine; tortuous; winding.

ser′pent, *n.* **1.** A scaly limbless reptile; an ophidian; a snake, especially when large.

A *serpent*, being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and receptacular lungs, dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead. P. H. GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* ch. 12, p. 328. [L. '75.]

2. [S-] *Astron.* The constellation Serpens. **3.** A kind of firework that burns and moves with a zigzag or winding and twisting motion. **4.** In firearms, same as SERPENTINE. **5.** In organs, a reed-stop resembling the trombone. **6.** A musical wind-instrument, with mouthpiece and finger-holes, consisting of a long conical trumpet bent several times in serpentine form; now little used. **7.** Figuratively, an insinuating and treacherous person; sometimes, one dangerously fascinating.

A Serpent of the 15th Century.

It was in Cilicia that he [Antony] met Cleopatra, the '*Serpent* of the Nile.' B. F. LEIGHTON *Rome* ch. 53, p. 351. [E. H. & co. '80.]

8. Satan: often in the form **the old serpent.** [F., < L. *serpent(t-)s*, creeping, ppr. of *serpo*, creep.]

Compounds, etc.:—**naked serpent**, a cæcilian.—**Pharaoh's s.**, a chemical toy consisting of any one of several salts, as mercuric sulfocyanid, made into a cone with water and usually surrounded with tin-foil. When ignited at the apex it swells up, developing a long strip of ash, which curls out like a serpent.—**rat-tailed s.**, the fer-de-lance.—**Ser′pent-bear″er**, *n.* The constellation Ophiuchus or Serpentarius. See CONSTELLATION, 47.—**s.-boat**, *n.* Same as PAMBAN-MANCHE.—**s.-charmer**, *n.* One who charms serpents, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. See illus. under COBRA.—**s.-cucumber**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as VIPER-GOURD.—**s.-deity**, *n.* The god worshiped by the Ophites, represented as a man with the head of a hawk and legs like serpents. **Ab-rax′as**‡. See ABRAXAS.—**s.-eagle**, *n.* A large crested Old World raptorial bird of either of the genera *Circaetus* and *Spilornis*, that preys on serpents, as the European *C. gallicus* or the Indian crested serpent-eagle (*S. cheela*).—**s.-eater**, *n.* **1.** The secretary-bird. **2.** The markhor.—**s. fence**, a worm fence.—**s.-fish**, *n.* The bandfish.—**s.-god**, *n.* Same as SERPENT-DEITY.—**s.-grass**, *n.* The alpine bistort.—**s.-like**, *a.* & *adv.* Like a serpent; after the manner of a serpent.—**s.-lizard**, *n.* A scincoid lizard of the genus *Seps*, with very short limbs, as *S. tridactylus*, superstitiously feared in southern Europe.—**s.-star**, *n.* An ophiuran; brittle-star. **s.-starfish**‡.—**s.-stone**, *n.* Same as SNAKESTONE.—**s.-turtle**, *n.* A fossil enaliosaurian reptile.—**s.-ulcer**, *n.* An ulcer characterized by spreading in a serpentine form.—**s.-withe**, *n.* A West-Indian twining birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*) with sweet-scented purple flowers: cultivated in hothouses.

Head of a Serpent-eagle (*Spilornis pallidus*).

ser″pen-ta′ri-a, sgr′pen-tē′ri-ə *or* -tg′ri-ə, *n.* The root of the Virginia snakeroot; also, the root of the Texas snakeroot and other species. [L., < *serpen(t-)s*; see SERPENT.] **ser′pen-ta-ry**‡.

Ser″pen-ta-ri′i-dæ, sgr′pen-tə-rai′i-dī *or* -rī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An African family of raptorial birds; secretary-birds. [< SERPENTARIUS.]

—**ser″pen-ta-ri′id**, *n.*—**ser″pen-ta′ri-oid**, *a.*

ser″pen-ta′ri-um, sgr′pen-tē′ri-um *or* -tg′ri-um, *n.* A place where living serpents are kept. [< L. *serpen(t-)s*; see SERPENT.]

Ser″pen-ta′ri-us, sgr′pen-tē′ri-us *or* -tg′ri-us, *n.* **1.** The constellation Ophiuchus. See CONSTELLATION, 47. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Serpentariidæ*. [< L. *serpent(t-)s*; see SERPENT.]

ser′pen-ta-ry, sgr′pen-tg-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Serpentaria. **2**†. A kind of still; a worm.

—**ser′pen-ta-ry-root″**, *n.* Same as SERPENTARIA.

ser′pent-cleide, sgr′pent-claid, *n.* A very large wood wind-instrument, similar to the ophicleide: little used. [< SERPENT + *-cleide* in OPHICLEIDE.]

ser″pen-teau′, sgr′pen-tō′, *n.* [F.] An iron ring surrounded with small spikes bearing squibs, and used in defending or attacking a breach.

Ser-pen′tes, sgr-pen′tīz *or* -tēs, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An order of reptiles variously limited; *Ophidia*. [Pl. of L. *serpen(t-)s*; see SERPENT.] **Ser-pen′ti-a**‡.

ser-pen′ti-form, sgr-pen′ti-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a serpent; snake-like, as certain lizards.

ser″pen-tig′e-nous, sgr′pen-tij′e-nus, *a.* [Rare.] Serpent-born; bred of a serpent.

ser′pen-tine, sgr′pgn-tin *or* -tain, *vi.* [-TINED; -TINING.] To be tortuous or winding; move in curves like a serpent; meander.

The narrow goat-path *serpentined* in and out of a growth of poisonous thorny jungle.
R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 8, p. 199. [H. '60.]

ser′pen-tine, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent; shaped like a serpent in motion; curving first to this side and then to that; winding about; meandering; zigzag; sinuous; as, a *serpentine* walk. **2.** Moving like a serpent; especially, gliding or crawling sinuously; as, a *serpentine* flow of lava. **3.** [Archaic.] Having characteristics such as are ascribed to serpents; subtle; wily; cunning. [< F. *serpentin*, < LL. *serpentinus*, < L. *serpen(t-)s*; see SERPENT.] **ser′pen-tiv**(e‡.

Synonyms: see CIRCUITOUS.

—**serpentine dance**, a dance in which the performer wears usually a loose white robe with extremely full flowing sleeves, which, when waved in accompaniment to lithe movements, under white or colored lights, produce sinuous and serpentine effects.—**s. verse**, in ancient poetry, a line beginning and ending with the same word; resulting from the practise of adopting a reverse order of words in a second clause otherwise corresponding to a first clause.

—**ser′pen-tine-ly**, *adv.*

ser′pen-tine, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A massive or fibrous, subresinous to greasy-lustered, hydrous, earthy, green, red, yellow, translucent to opaque magnesium silicate ($H_4(Mg,Fe)_3Si_2O_9$). The coarser and more impure varieties of serpentine are used for building purposes. The more highly colored and compact varieties yield a high grade of stone for interior decoration, called sometimes *green* or *verdantique marble*. **2**†. A kind of still. **ser′pen-ta-ry**†. **3**†. A match-holding device forming part of a harquebus. **4**†. A 16th-century cannon of small bore, properly 1¼ inches. [F., < LL. *serpentinus;* see SERPENTINE, *a.*]

—**ser″pen-tin′ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of serpentine. **ser′pen-tin-ous**‡.—**ser′pen-tin-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* To convert or be converted into serpentine, as by metamorphism.—**ser″pen-tin″i-za′tion**, *n.*—**ser′pen-tin-oid**, *a.* Resembling serpentine in structure and composition.

Ser″pen-tin′i-an, sgr′pen-tin′i-an, *n.* Same as OPHITE.

ser″pen-ti′ning-ly, sgr′pen-tai′ning-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a manner resembling serpents or their movements.

ser′pen-tiv(e, sgr′pen-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Serpentine.

ser′pent-ize, sgr′pent-īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] To wind or turn first one way and then another; follow a tortuous course; meander, as a rivulet.

ser′pent-ry, sgr′pent-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A place frequented by serpents. **2.** Serpents, or serpentine beings, collectively. **3.** [Rare.] Serpentine motion.

ser′pent's-tongue″, sgr′pents-tung′, *n.* **1.** Any fern of the genus *Ophioglossum;* adder's-tongue: so called from the shape of its fertile fronds. **2.** A dagger or short sword with a two-pointed blade; especially, a form of the Indian kuttar. **3.** A fossil tooth of a kind of shark.

ser′pent-wood″, sgr′pent-wud″, *n.* An East-Indian climbing shrub (*Ophioxylon serpentinum*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with twisted root and stems. **snake′wood″**‡.

ser′pes, sgr′pīz *or* ser′pēs, *n.* Creeping or spreading tetter; herpes. [< L. *serpo*, creep.]

ser′pett, *n.* A willow or rush basket.

ser-pette′, sgr-pet′, *n.* [F.] A hooked pruning-knife.

ser′pi-er-ite, sgr′pi-gr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-green, transparent, basic copper-zinc sulfate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< M. *Serpier*, who found the mineral at Laurion, Greece.]

ser-pi′go, sgr-pai′gō *or* ser-pī′go, *n.* [LL.] *Pathol.* Any one of various forms of herpes; spreading ringworm.

—**ser-pig′i-nous**, *a.* Spreading gradually; creeping: said of cutaneous disease; as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

ser-piv′o-lant, sgr-piv′o-lant, *n.* A flying serpent: an architectural or heraldic decoration. [< L. *serpo*, creep, + *volo*, fly.]

ser′plath, sgr′plath, *n.* [Scot.] A weight equal to 80 stones, or 1,120 pounds.

ser′pli-us, sgr′pli-us, *n.* Same as SAPPLES.

ser′po-let, sgr′po-let, *n.* [F.] *Bot.* The wild thyme.

Ser′pu-la, sgr′piu-lə, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Serpulidæ*. **2.** [s-] A sea-worm of this or a related genus; a serpulid. The serpulas are often brilliantly colored, and their calcareous tubes are contorted and winding or spiral. One of the cephalic cirri in some species bears an operculum at its end which closes the mouth of the tube. [L., little serpent, < *serpo*, creep.]

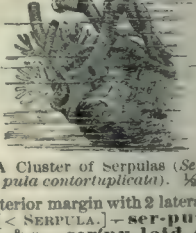

A Cluster of Serpulas (*Serpula contortuplicata*). ⅓

Ser-pu′le-a, sgr-piū′le-ə *or* ser-pū′le-ə, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Serpulidæ*.—**ser′pu-lan**, **ser-pu′li-an**, *n.*

Ser-pu′li-dæ, sgr-piū′li-dī *or* ser-pū′li-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limivorous annelids, especially those having cephalic gills, anterior margin with 2 lateral lobes, and secreting a tube. [< SERPULA.]—**ser-pu′lid**, *n.*—**ser-pu′li-dan**, *a.* & *n.*—**ser′pu-loid**, *a.*

Ser″pu-li′na, sgr′piu-lai′nə *or* ser′pu-li′nə, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Tubicolæ*. [< SERPULA.]

ser′pu-lin(e, sgr′piu-lin, *a.* Constructed by or composed of the remains of serpulas; as, *serpuline* reefs.

ser′pu-lite, sgr′piu-lait, *n.* A fossil of or like a serpulid. [< L. *serpo*, creep.]—**ser″pu-lit′ic**, *a.*

serr†, *vt.* To press, crowd, or drive together.

ser′ra, ser′ə, *n.* [L.] A saw or saw-like part.

ser″ra-cu′ra, ser′ə-cū′rə, *n.* [Braz.] A South-American water-hen (*Gallinula cayennensis*).

ser″ra-dil′la, ser′ə-dil′ə, *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese species of bird's-foot clover (*Ornithopus sativus*), cultivated for fodder in Britain and on the Continent. **ser″ra-del′la**‡.

Ser-ran′i-dæ, ser ran′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Percoidea* with a

compressed body, no preorbital groove for supramaxillary, and 3 anal spines; including the sea-bass, striped bass, groupers, etc. [< SERRANUS.] — **ser'ra-nid,** *n.* **ser-ra'no,** ser-rē'nō *or* -rä'nō, *n.* [Sp.] See SQUIRREL-FISH, 2. **ser'ra-noid,** ser'ə-noid, *U.* (ser-rē'noid, *W.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Serranidæ*. [< SERRANUS + -OID.]

Ser-ra'nus, ser-rē'nus *or* -rg'nus, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Serranidæ*. **2.** [s-] A fish of this genus; as, the smooth *serranus* (*Serranus cabrilla*). [< L. *serra*, saw, prob. < *seco*, cut.]

Ser"ra-sal"mo-ni'næ, ser'ə-sal'mo-nai'ni *or* -ni'nē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A South-American subfamily of characinoid fishes with belly serrated and dorsal oblong, as pirayas.

Ser"ra-sal'mo, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *serra* (see SERRANUS) + *salmo;* see SALMON.]

— **ser"ra-sal'mo-nin(e,** *a. & n.*

ser'rate, ser'ēt, *vt.* [SER'RA'TED; SER'RA'TING.] To form into teeth along the edge or surface like a saw.

ser'rate, } ser'et *or* -ēt, ser'ē'tēd, *a.* Toothed or **ser'ra"ted,** } notched along the edge like a saw (see illus. under ANTENNA and MOTMOT); in botany, having sharp, saw-like teeth pointed forward, as the margin of many leaves.

The ridgy table-land of Ayrshire stretching away, green, on the one side, and the *serrated* peaks of Arran rising dark and high on the other.
H. MILLER *Cruise of the Betsey* p. 16. [o. & L. '58.]

[< L. *serratus*, < *serra;* see SERRANUS.]

— **doubly serrate,** serrate with the teeth also serrate. — **ser"rate-cil'i-ate,** *a.* Serrate with the teeth ciliate. — **s.-den'tate,** *a.* Serrate with the teeth dentate.

Serrate Leaves.

1. A serrate leaf of waxwork (*Celastrus scandens*). 2. Doubly serrate leaves of an elm.

— **ser" ra-til-ros'tral,** *C.* (**ser-ra"til-ros'tral,** *W.*), *a.* *Ornith.* Having the cutting edges of the mandibles notched. — **ser"ra-to-den-tic'u-late,** *a.* *Entom.* Serrate with denticulate teeth.

ser-ra'tion, ser-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of being serrated or edged as with saw-teeth. **2.** One of the projections of a serrate formation, or a series of such projections; serrature; chiefly in biology.

ser-ra'tor, ser-rē'tər, *n.* The ivory-gull.

ser'ra-ture, ser'ə-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* *Bot. & Zool.* A serrated structure; a series of teeth resembling those of a saw, or one of such teeth; serration. [< LL. *serratura*, a sawing, < L. *serratus;* see SERRATE.]

ser-ra'tus, ser-rē'tus *or* -rg'tus, *n.* [-TI, -tai *or* -tī, *pl.*] One of various muscles that are inserted by flat strips arranged in a serrate manner. [L.; see SERRATE.]

— **serratus magnus,** a large, broad muscle that arises from the sides of the ribs, and is inserted into the scapula. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

ser"rye', ser'rē', *n.* The mutual pressure and support of the pieces of a bulltoup gun considered in their relation to the strengthening of the gun. [< F. *serrage*, < *serrer*, press together; see SERRY.]

serri-. Derived from Latin *serra* (see SERRANUS): a combining form. — **ser'ri-corn.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having serrate antennæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Serricornia*. — **Ser"ri-cor'ni-a,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A tribe of beetles with 4th and 5th tarsal joints not connate and antennæ mostly serrate, as *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, etc. — **Ser-ril'e-ra,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The phytophagous hymenopters. — **ser-rif'er-ous,** *a.* *Zool.* Bearing a serra, serrate. — **ser'ri-form,** *a.* *Entom.* Formed like a saw, saw-toothed. — **ser'ri-palp,** *a.* *Entom.* **1.** Having serrate palpi. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*. — **Ser"ri-pal'pi,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Securipalpi*. — **ser'ri-ped,** *a.* *Entom.* Having serrate feet, as some beetles. — **ser"ri-ros'trate,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having tooth-like serrations on the bill; odontorhynchous. — **Ser"ri-ros'tres,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A section of *Trochilidæ* with the bill serrate toward the anterior portion.

ser'ried, ser'id, *pt.* Compacted in rows; standing or arranged in an extended but compact order: usually of soldiers or their weapons; as, the *serried* ranks of war.

Thronging helms Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 548.

ser'ro-mo"tor, ser'o-mō"tər, *n.* A small motor for operating the reversing-gear of a large marine engine; also, the motor and reversing-gear collectively. [< L. *serra*, saw (see SERRANUS), + MOTOR.]

ser'rous', *a.* Like the teeth of a saw, uneven.

ser'ru-la', ser u-la, *n.* The red-breasted merganser. [L., dim. of *serra*, see SERRANUS.] **ser'u-la:.**

ser'ru-la², *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] A serrated appendage of the throat of a bowfin. [L.; see SERRULA².]

ser'ru-late, ser'u let *or* -lēt, *a.* Diminutively serrate; serrate with small, fine teeth. [< L. *serrula;* see SERRULA².] **ser'ru-la"ted‡.**

ser"ru-la'tion, ser'u-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The state of being or becoming serrulate; a fine notching. **2.** One of the teeth of a serrulate margin; a denticulation.

ser-ru"re-rie', ser-rū'rə-rē', *n.* [F.] *Decorative Art.* Ornamental work in wrought metal.

ser'ry, ser'i, *vt.* [SER'RIED; SER'RY-ING.] To press together, as in ranks: chiefly in the past participle. See SERRIED. [< F. *serré*, pp. of *serrer*, lock, < LL. *sero*, bolt, < L. *sera;* see SERAGLIO.]

Ser'ta, ser'tə, *n.* The modern form of Syriac script.

The *Serta*, or 'linear' script, which is the correct designation of modern Syriac, was probably so called . . . because of the characteristic horizontal line or ligature which unites the lower portions of the letters, and thus distinguishes it from the Estrangelo, or 'rounded' character.
I. TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 286. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *serta;* see SERTULARIA.]

Ser"tu-la'ri-a, ser"tū-lē'ri-ə *or* -tu-lā'ri-ə, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sertulariidæ*. **2.** [s-] A hydroid of this genus.

This particular *sertularia* or seaoak coralline covers the seaweed of our coasts with miniature animal forests. ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Life and her Children* ch. 4, p. 57. [E. ST. '80.]

[< L. *serta*, garlands, < *sero* (pp. *sertus*), entwine.]

— **ser"tu-la'ri-an,** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sertulariidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sertulariidæ*. — **Ser"tu-la'ri-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Sertulariidæ*. — **ser"tu-la'rid,** *a. & n.* — **ser"tu-lar'i-dan,** *a.* — **Ser"tu-la-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of sertularioidean hydroids, especially those with hydrothecæ in 2 or more series. — **ser"tu-la-ri'id,** *n.* — **ser"tu-la'ri-oid,** *a.* — **Ser"tu-la"ri-oi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A superfamily of calyptoblastic hydroids with hydrothecæ adnate by their sides to more than one side of the hydrocaulus. **Ser"tu-lar'i-da‡.** — **ser"tu-la"ri-oi'de-an,** *a. & n.* — **ser"tu-la'roid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sertulariidæ*. **II.** *n.* A sertularoid hydroid.

se-ru'djhe, se-rū'jg, *n.* [Turk.] A groom.

se'rum, sī'rum *or* ser'um, *n.* [L.] Any one of various watery animal fluids. (1) A clear, aqueous, light-yellow liquid that separates from the coagulum of the blood. **blood'se"rum‡.** (2) Whey; serum of milk. (3) Any similar secretion containing albumin; as, muscle-*serum*.

— **serum albumin,** same as SERALBUMIN. — **s. globulin,** same as FIBRINOPLASTIN.

se'rum-al, sī'rum-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to serum.

— **serumal calculus** (*Dentistry*), a collection of tartar on the teeth from serum issuing from diseased gums.

serv, serv'a-bl, servd. Serve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

serv'a-ble, sgrv'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be served. **2†.** That can be preserved.

serv'age, sgrv'ēj, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* The furnishing of additional workmen to the lord's service by a tenant, besides payment of a certain rent for his lands. **2†.** Servitude; serfage; also, subjection of a lover to his mistress. [F., < *serf;* see SERF.]

ser'val, sgr'val, *n.* An African wildcat (*Felis serval*), yellow with black spots and having a ringed tail and long legs. Called also *bush-cat*, *African tiger-cat*. [Of Afr. origin.] — **ser'val-in(e,** *a.* Resembling or allied to the serval; as, the *servaline* cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa.

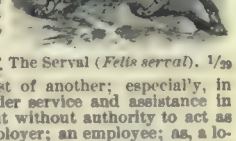

The Serval (*Felis serval*). 1/20

serv'ant, sgrv'ənt, *n.* **1.** A person employed to labor for the pleasure or interest of another; especially, in law, one employed to render service and assistance in some trade or vocation, but without authority to act as an agent in place of his employer; an employee; as, a locomotive-engineer or the foreman of a workshop is a *servant*. **2.** Specifically, a person hired to assist in domestic matters, living within the employer's house and making a part of his family; hired help. **3.** A slave or bondman: sometimes a euphemistic use. **4.** Any one under the power of another or laboring for his benefit; as, the police are the *servants* of the public.

We are all *servants* of one another without wishing it, and even without knowing it. F. BOWEN *Polit. Econ.* ch. 1, p. 22. [8. '70.]

5. One devoted to the service of another and ready to do his will; an earnest follower. **6†.** A declared and accepted lover: the correlative of *mistress*. [F., < LL. *servient-*s, < L. *servio* (ppr. *serviens*), serve.]

— **company's servant** [Eng.], one in the service of the former East India Company. — **His** or **Her Majesty's servants, the king's** or **the queen's servants** [Eng.], actors, especially those of the London stage: a name originating when the theater was directly under the patronage of the crown. — **Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin,** a mendicant order. See SERVITE. — **serv'ant-girl",** *n.* A female servant, especially one who does housework; a maid servant. **serv'ant-ess† s.-maid‡.** — **s.-man,** *n.* A male servant, more especially one employed to perform service in or about the house or premises. — **s. of the servants of God** (*servus servorum Dei*), a title of the popes, first assumed by Gregory the Great. — **s. out of livery,** a servant of high grade who does not wear livery. — **servant's call,** a horn, whistle, or other device for calling a servant. — **servants' hall,** the common room in a large domestic establishment where servants assemble and take their meals. — **the children of Solomon's servants,** the descendants of those Canaanites upon whom Solomon laid a special burden of public service (*Ezra* ii, 55–58). — **your s., your humble s., your obedient s.,** formal expressions of courtesy and respect used especially at the close of written communications.

— **serv'ant-ry,** *n.* Servants collectively; as, the *servantry* of a castle. — **serv'ant-ship,** *n.* The station or position of a servant. **serv'ant-y‡.**

serv'a-to-ry†, *n.* That which keeps, guards, or preserves.

serve, sgrv, *v.* [SERVED; SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To work in the interest and under the direction and bidding of; employ one's bodily or mental powers as the servant, slave, hireling, or employee of; be in the employment of; as, Jacob *served* Laban fourteen years.

The mistress of a house, however splendid, should know how work ought to be done, if she wishes to be well and honestly *served*. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 14. [R. BROS. '70.]

Specifically: (1) To wait on personally, especially as a valet or as a table attendant; as, to *serve* a company at dinner. (2) To obey and worship religiously; conform to the wishes of, as a superior; be reverently and devotedly obedient to; as, to *serve* God. (3) To live or act in submission to or in compliance with; as, to *serve* the hour; to *serve* fashion.

2. To promote the interests of; contribute to the well-being of; aid by kind or useful offices; as, to *serve* a friend; to *serve* one's generation.

Serve mankind, and you *serve* yourself.
BULWER-LYTTON *The Disowned* vol. ii, ch. 62, p. 167. [L. '81.]

3. To be subordinate and ministerial to; be secondary and subsidiary to; as, the less should *serve* the greater. **4.** To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute; adequately supply, in the absence of that ordinarily used: generally followed by *for;* as, it *serves* my purpose; this umbrella will *serve* me *for* a cane. **5.** To supply sufficiently; content; satisfy; as, we have bread enough to *serve* a regiment; nothing would *serve* him but an immediate answer. **6.** To behave or act toward, especially as in view of one's claims or merits; treat personally; as, he *served* me worse than I would *serve* a dog. **7.** To perform the duties connected with; carry on the services of; as, he *served* that church for a year. **8.** To supply with the necessary manipulation or handling; keep in play or action; work; as, to *serve* a gun or a battery. **9.** To bring and arrange on the table or distribute among guests, as food; as, the ice-cream was *served* late.

Caviar is . . . a grand article of commerce, . . . without which scarcely any eatables are *served* in the north.
W. TOOKE *Catherine II.* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 61. [L. & R. 1799.]

10. To furnish or provide, as with a regular supply, or at stated times; as, he *serves* us with butter twice a week. **11.** *Law.* To deliver (a summons or other judicial writ), either by handing an official copy to the designated party in person or by leaving such a copy at his place of residence or of business; also, to make service to (a person) in this manner. **12.** To put (a ball) in play by throwing or driving to a player on the opposite side of a game: said especially in tennis and similar games; as, that ball was *served* well. **13.** *Naut.* To wrap tightly, as with marline or spun-yarn, so as to strengthen and protect; as, to *serve* the bowsprit-shrouds. **14.** *Breeding.* To cover or copulate, as with a male animal; as, to *serve* a mare with a stallion. **15.** [Prov. Eng.] To earn. **16†.** To be the declared lover of.

II. *i.* **1.** To employ oneself in the interest of another and in obedience to his directions; live and act as a servant, slave, or employee. **2.** To be in subjection.

It is the destiny of man to *serve*. Having lost his innocence, he has lost his liberty. D'AUBIGNÉ *Discourses and Essays* tr. by R. Baird, discourse iv, p. 49. [WM. C.]

3. To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, especially if under subjection to authority, as in the army or navy; as, to *serve* in the Seventh regiment.

My brother wears a martial plume,
And *serves* within a distant land.
T. B. READ *Song of the Alpine Guide* st. 3.

4. To be sufficient and effective for a purpose; hence, to be suitable for some action or attempt; as, this pen will *serve* well; let us make the harbor while the tide *serves;* we must attack when opportunity *serves*.

The nerve of vision . . . can never *serve* for hearing.
SAMUEL TYLER *Baconian Philosophy* pt. i, p. 51. [8. & H. '46.]

5. To deliver the ball, as in tennis: said of the player who leads off. **6†.** To be a declared lover. [< F. *servir*, < L. *servio*, serve.]

Synonyms: advance, aid, assist, attend, benefit, help, minister, obey, promote, subserve, succor, suffice. See ACCOMMODATE. — **Antonyms:** command, control, desert, disobey, hinder, obstruct, oppose, retard, thwart, withstand.

Phrases: — **to serve a hawk** (*Falconry*), to drive out game into the view of the hawk. — **to s. an apprenticeship,** to perform the duties of an apprentice, especially so as to complete one's service as an apprentice. — **to s. an attachment, to s. an execution,** to execute the commands of the writ. — **to s. a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by the sentence. — **to s. one a trick,** to subject one to a trick. — **to s. one out,** to retaliate or take revenge upon one. — **to s. one right,** to treat one according to his deserts: generally referring to some kind of retaliation or punishment. — **to s. oneself of,** to avail oneself of; help oneself with: a French idiom. — **to s. one's time,** to complete the term of service to which one was bound; especially, to complete an apprenticeship. — **to s. one's turn** or **a turn,** to suffice for one's purpose or supplying a need. — **to s. out,** to deal out; distribute; as, to *serve out* rations. — **to s. the purpose of,** to answer adequately an end for which something else is designed; as, paper money in many respects *serves the purpose of* coin. — **to s. time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment.

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serv'ice¹, serv'is, *n.* **1.** The act of serving; labor performed in the interest and under the direction of others; the work of a slave, hired man, employee, or person in any way held to obedience and duty; as, willing *service*.

The *service* is admirable. O the quiet and order and gentleness of these English servants! HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Bits of Travel* ch. 11, p. 296. [o. & CO. '72.]

2. Any work done for the benefit of another; the act of helping another or of promoting his interests in any way; hence, also, a benefit or advantage conferred, or use and advantage in general; as, your *services* shall be well rewarded; do me a *service*. **3.** The state of being a servant; the position of a servant; employment in the interest of a person or of a cause; specifically, the condition and relations of one as a domestic or menial servant; as, to be in, or out of, *service*. **4.** The official duty or work required of one; hence, also, any system or organization instituted for the accomplishment of such duty; as, military or naval *service;* the consular or the diplomatic *service*. **5.** In religion: (1) That devotion of heart and life which is due to God; obedience to the divine commands; as, piety is a blessed *service*. (2) The public exercises of worship according to the methods or form prescribed by an ecclesiastical organization; as, there will be *services* in this church on Sabbath next.

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Simply and solemnly now proceeded the Christian *service*. Singing and prayer, and at last an ardent discourse from the old man.
TEGNÉR *Children of the Lord's Supper* tr. by Longfellow, st. 3.

(3) A liturgical form for worship, especially a form prescribed for a special occasion or object; an office; as, a marriage *service*; the burial *service*. (4) Those portions of a liturgical office, collectively, which have musical settings, or the musical settings belonging to one office; the chants, canticles, etc., of a liturgical office. **6.** That which is served at table or for the refreshment of guests; specifically, that which is served to any one person; as, a generous *service;* each had a *service* of fruit. **7.** Things required or furnished for a specific use, considered collectively; as, a *service* of china; a tea-*service;* a *service* of table-linen. **8.** An agency for the accomplishment of some constantly needed work, or the supply of some general and recurrent demand; as, a good omnibus *service;* a poor telegraph *service*.

The China *service* alone will be worth $450,000 to the company if it gets the mail-contract. *N.-Y. Tribune* Oct. 20, '91, p. 3, col. 3.

9. A professed willingness to exert oneself in obedience to another and for his interests; hence, a formal assurance of respect: often in the plural; as, give him my *services*.

He will in person first present his *service*.
MASSINGER *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* act i, sc. 2.

10. *Law.* (1) The duty owed by a person bound or hired to work for another; as, the *service* of a domestic in a family; the *service* of an apprentice to a trade. (2) The duty that a tenant, by reason of his estate, owes to his lord. (3) The legal communication of a judicial process to the designated person; as, *service* by leaving a copy with the defendant.

The *service* of a subpœna upon a witness ought always to be made in a reasonable time before trial.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 314, p. 457. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

11. *Naut.* The wrapping of a rope with cordage, or the cordage so used. Called also *serving*. **12.** A pipe from which water is served; service-pipe. **13.** [Archaic.] The attentions paid by a lover to his mistress. [F., < L. *servitium*, < *servio*, serve.] **serv'ice**† [Prov.]; **serv'yse**†.

Synonyms: advantage, avail, benefit, good, purpose, serviceableness, use, utility. See ADVANTAGE; PROFIT; SACRAMENT; UTILITY.

—**civil service,** see CIVIL.—**Common S.,** an order of public worship prepared by a joint committee of the three general bodies of the American Lutheran Church, on the basis of "the Pure Lutheran Liturgies of the 16th Century," and unanimously adopted by each of these bodies.—**feudal s.,** whatever service feudal tenants were bound to render to their lord for the use and occupancy of their lands, as knight-service, base service, etc.—**on Her Britannic Majesty's s., on Her Majesty's s.,** the official frank in Great Britain and its colonies, signifying that a messenger or a letter is despatched on public business.—**personal s.,** the delivery of a judicial writ, or a certified copy of it, with oral information as to its contents, to the person to be affected by it.—**public s.,** official employment under the government, especially in the civil departments.—**secret s.,** employment under government for ferreting out crime, embezzlement, etc., and detecting the offenders.—**serv'ice-book",** *n.* A book containing the offices, or forms of service, of any church that uses liturgical forms.—**s.-box,** *n. Plumbing.* A box at the junction of a service-pipe and the mains, arranged for convenient connection and providing for expansion of the pipes.—**s. by publication,** constructive service by publishing a writ or order in a newspaper, and, if required, mailing a copy to the party's last known address: used where he is a non-resident or is evading process.—**s. by substitution,** any statutory mode of serving process other than personally or by publication, especially by serving the process on some recognized representative.—**s.-cleaner,** *n.* A pump to force obstructions out of a service-pipe.—**s.-line,** *n.* In lawn-tennis, a line 20 feet from the net, on which a player stands while serving the ball. See TENNIS.—**s.-magazine,** *n. Mil.* A place for the safe storage of ammunition designed for immediate use.—**s.-paste,** *n.* A paste suitable for ordinary porcelain articles.—**s.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe for leading water, gas, etc., from a main to a building.—**s.-stop,** *n.* **1.** A stop made by a railway-train at a regular time and place. **2.** A stop-valve in or at a service-pipe.—**to have seen s.,** to have been actively engaged in the army or navy during time of war; also, to have been subjected to actual use.—**to take s.,** to engage oneself as a servant.

serv'ice[2], sgrv'is, *n.* The service-tree, or its fruit. [Cor. of L. *sorbus*, the service-tree.]

serv'ice-a-bl, -ness. Serviceable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

serv'ice-a-ble, sgrv'is-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be made of service; such as does or can serve a useful purpose.

If we make our worldly estates *serviceable* to our religion, we shall find our religion very *serviceable* to the prosperity of our worldly affairs. MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, Prov.* iii, 7-12.

2. Capable of rendering long service; such as will wear well; durable; as, a *serviceable* stuff. **3.** [Archaic.] Disposed to be useful and helpful; obliging; attentive; diligent; as, a *serviceable* friend. **4**†. Pertaining to service; included in service. [< OF. *servisable*, < LL. *serviciabilis*, < L. *servitium;* see SERVICE[1], *n.*]

—**serv'ice-a-ble-ness,** *n.* The character of being useful; also, readiness to be of service; willing helpfulness. **serv"ice-a-bil'i-ty**‡. —**serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

The Service-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*).
a, a flowering branch; *b*, the fruit and leaves.

serv'ice-age†, *n.* Servitude.

serv'ice-ber"ry, sgrv'is-ber'i, *n.* The June-berry. See illus.

serv'ice-tree", sgrv'is-trī", *n.* An Old World tree (*Pyrus domestica* or *Sorbus*) with odd-pinnate leaves, panicled cream-colored flowers, and small edible fruit.—**wild service-tree,** an Old World tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) with simple 3- to 10-lobed leaves and edible fruit.

serv'i-ent, sgrv'i-ent, *a.* Subordinate; specifically, in law, subject to an easement or servitude; opposed to *dominant;* as, a *servient* tenement.

The existence of two distinct and separate estates or tenements is implied in the existence of an easement; the one . . . over or upon which it is exercised . . . is called *servient*.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Easements* p. 8.

[< L. *servio* (ppr. *servien(t-)s*), serve.]

ser"viette', sär'vyet', *W.* (ser-vi-et', *C.*; sęr-vi-et', *I. Wr.*), *n.* [F.] A table-napkin.

serv'il, -ile, -ly, -ness. Servile, etc. PHIL. Soc.

serv'ile, sgrv'il (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having the spirit or disposition of a slave; like a slave; wanting independence; slavish; abject; as, a *servile* flatterer. **2.** Of or pertaining to slaves or servants; as, a *servile* insurrection.

That Garrison or any one connected with him ever incited the slaves to revolt, or said a word intentionally which could lead to *servile* war, seems to be utterly untrue.
GOLDWIN SMITH *William L. Garrison* ch. 6, p. 65. [F. & W. '92.]

3. Being of a subject class: existing in a condition of servitude; as, *servile* laborers. **4.** Appropriate or naturally falling to slaves or servants; as, *servile* work.

Her haughty hand disdain'd all *servile* arts,
The needle, distaff, and Arachne's loom.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 39.

5. Controlled in one's life or conduct; obedient; subject: with *to;* as, *servile to* applause. **6.** *Gram.* Not belonging to the original root; serving only to modify the construction or pronunciation of a word, as the case-endings in many languages or the final *e* in many English words. [F., < L. *servilis*, < *servus*, slave.]

—**serv'ile-ly,** *adv.*

Synonyms: see OBSEQUIOUS.

serv'ile, *n.* **1.** A slave or one of slavish spirit; menial. **2.** *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or sound used only to modify a word, and not part of its radical form.

serv'il-ism, sgrv'il-izm, *n.* The spirit and mode of life of a servile class.

ser-vil'i-ty, sgr-vil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being servile; abject or cringing submission or deference; slavishness. **2.** The state of being a slave. [< F. *servilité*, < L. *servilis;* see SERVILE.] **serv'ile-ness**‡.

serv'ing, serv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SERVE, *v.*—**serv'ing-board",** *n.* A small flat piece of board with a handle on one side: used in serving small ropes.—**s.-maid,** *n.* A maid servant.—**s.-mallet,** *n.* A piece of wood shaped like the half of a hollow cylinder and provided with a handle, resembling a serving-board, but used for large ropes, cables, etc.—**s.-man,** *n.* A man servant; a personal attendant.—**s.-stuff,** *n.* Yarn or cord used in serving a rope.

Serv'ite, sgrv'ait, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a mendicant order founded in Italy in the 13th century, including both monks and nuns. Called also *Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.* [< LL. *Servitæ*, < L. *servus*, servant.]

ser-vi'ti-um, sęr-vish'i-um *or* ser-vit'i-um, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Servitude; service.

serv'i-tor, sgrv'i-tęr, *n.* **1.** One who waits upon and serves another; a serving-man; also, a follower, attendant, or servant of any kind. **2.** Formerly, an undergraduate at Oxford University partly supported by a college grant and partly earning his living by waiting on the table of fellows and gentlemen commoners. **3**†. One in military service; a soldier. **4**†. One bound in duty and obedience: used in formal or polite communications; as, your obedient *servitor.* **5**†. *Old Eng. Law.* A messenger of the marshal of the Court of King's Bench sent forth to serve writs of summons. [< F. *serviteur*, < LL. *servitor*, < L. *servio*, serve.]—**serv'i-tor-ship,** *n.*

serv'i-tress†, *n.* A female servant; waitress.

serv'i-tude, sgrv'i-tiūd, *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; a state of subjection to a master or to arbitrary power of any kind; slavery; bondage; now, especially, enforced service as a punishment for crime; as, penal *servitude.* **2.** Hence, a state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand; as, *servitude* to vice. **3.** The condition or duties of a servant, dependent, or servitor; menial service. **4.** [Anglo-Ind.] Service in the army or navy. **5.** *Law.* An easement; a right that one man has to use the land of another for a special purpose; a charge on one estate for the benefit of another; as, the *servitude* of drip, *servitude* of drain, etc. 3 KENT *Comm.* pp. 435, 436. **real servitude**‡; **serv'i-tus**‡. **6**†. Servantry. [F., < L. *servitudo*, < *servus*, slave.] **serv'i-tute**†.

Synonyms: see BONDAGE.

serv'i-ture†, *n.* **1.** Servantry. **2.** Servitude. **3.** Same as SERVITOR, 2: an error.

Ser"vo-Cro-a'tian, *a.* & *n.* Same as SERBO-CROATIAN.

serv'u-late†, *vi.* To serve obsequiously.

se'ryet, *n.* A series; train of argument.

ses'a-me, ses'ą-me, *n.* **1.** The gingili (*Sesamum Indicum*); also, its congener *S. orientale.* **2.** [U. S.] Same as GAMA-GRASS. **ses'a-me-grass"**‡.

A Branch of the Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit in dehiscence.

That old enchanted Arabian grain, the *Sesame*, which opens doors. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 72. [W. & S. '65.]

[< F. *sésame*, < L. *sesamum*, < Gr. *sēsamon*, sesame.]

—**open sesame,** a charm to secure entrance or exit through any portal, especially to secure admission to some desired place or sphere: in allusion to the story, in the "Arabian Nights," of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, in which the door to a treasure-cavern opened only at the utterance of these words.

ses'a-min(e, ses'ą-min, *a.* Derived from sesame.

ses'a-moid, ses'ą-meid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sesame-seed; nodular: said specifically of certain bones (as the kneecap and pisiform) and cartilages developed in a tendon near a joint, and of cartilaginous nodules in the nose and larynx.

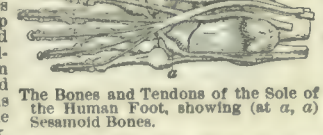
The Bones and Tendons of the Sole of the Human Foot, showing (at *a*, *a*) Sesamoid Bones.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a sesamoid. [< Gr. *sēsamoeidēs*, < *sēsamon*, sesame; and see -OID.] **ses"a-moid'al**‡.

ses'a-moid, *n. Anat.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.—**ses"a-moid-i'tis,** *n. Veter. Surg.* Disease of the sesamoid bones and surrounding tissues of a horse's foot.

ses'ban, ses'ban, *n.* [F.] **1.** A hothouse shrub (*Sesbania Ægyptiaca*) of the bean family, a perennial herb in Egypt, its native country, with odd-pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. **jyn'tee**‡. **2.** Any other species of the same genus (*Sesbania*), especially *S. aculeata* of tropical and subtropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, and some other species yielding a tough fiber for ropes, etc.

sesc-un'ci-a, sesc-un'shi-ą, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A small weight equal to one and one-half ounces; also, a coin of that weight, one-eighth of an as. [L., < *sesqui-* (see SESQUI-) + *uncia*, ounce.]

ses'cu-ple, ses'kiu-pl, *a. Anc. Pros.* Same as HEMIOLIC. [< L. *sescuplus*, taken once and a half, < *sesqui* (see SESQUI-) + *-plus*, -PLE.]

sese†, *v.* To seize.—**sesed**†, *pp.* Caught.

Ses'el-i, ses'el-i, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of perennial or biennial erect herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), inhabiting north temperate regions. *S. Libanotis* is the mountain meadow-saxifrage of Great Britain. **2.** [s-] Any plant of this genus. [< F. *séséli*, < L. *seselis*, < Gr. *seseli*, a shrub.]

Se'shu, sē'shu, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The king of the serpent race, thousand-headed, the couch of Vishnu. Called also *Ananta*, the infinite, the endless. See ANANTA.

Se-si'i-dæ, sę-sai'i-dī *or* se-si'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Sesiinæ* as a family.—**se-si'id,** *v. & n.*

Ses"i-i'næ, ses'i-ai'nī *or* -i'nē, *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of sphingid moths having the antennæ thick, but brush-like at the tips, fore wings with 2 ocelli, and hind wings hyaline. **Se'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sēs*, moth.] —**ses'i-in(e,** *a. & n.*

se'sont, *n.* Season. **se'soun**†.

sesqui-. Derived from Latin *sesqui-*, one half more (< *semis*, half, + *-que*, and): a combining form: used specifically (1) in chemistry to indicate the presence of three atoms of one element and two of another in a compound, and (2) by extension, in many numerical words, to denote any ratio in which the remainder is unity, as 5 to 4 or 4 to 3.—**ses"qui-al'ter,** *n. Entom.* A sesquiocellus.—**ses"qui-al'te-ra,** *n. Mus.* **1.** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio of 2 to 3. **2.** A rhythm in which three minims are equalized with two preceding minims. **3.** An organ-stop of several ranks of pipes.—**ses"qui-al'ter-al,** *a.* Being one-half more; being in the ratio of 3 to 2; specifically, in botany, having half as many more of one part than of another; by extension, in biology, accompanied by a smaller similar part. **ses"qui-al'ter-ate**‡; **ses"qui-al'ter-ous**‡.—**ses"qui-bi'sic,** *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a salt in which two basic radicals are combined with three acid radicals.—**ses"qui-du'ple,** *a.* Consisting of a quantity taken three and a half times.—**ses"qui-du'pli-cate,** *a.* Having the ratio of 2½ to 1, or of 5 to 2; as, a *sesquiduplicate* ratio.—**ses"qui-no'na,** *n. Mus.* An interval having the ratio of 9 to 10; a lesser major second.—**ses"qui-no'nal,** *a.* Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.—**ses"qui-o-cel'lus,** *n. Entom.* An ocellus with a large and a small eyelet.—**ses"qui-oc-ta'va,** *n. Mus.* An interval having the ratio of 8 to 9; a greater major second.—**ses"qui-oc'ta-val,** *a.* Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.—**ses"qui-ox'id, ses"qui-ox'ide,** *n. Chem.* A compound in which two basic radicals, usually metals, are combined with three atoms of oxygen; as, chromium *sesquioxid:* now usually included in the peroxids.—**ses-quip'li-cate,** *a.* Bearing the ratio of the cube of a number to its square, or noting that ratio.—**ses"qui-quad'rate,** *n. Astrol.* The aspect of two planets which are distant from each other a quadrant and a half (135°).—**ses"qui-quar'ta,** *n. Mus.* An interval having the ratio of 4 to 5; a major third.—**ses"qui-quar'tal,** *a.* Having or being in the ratio of 5 to 4.—**ses"qui-quin'ta,** *n. Mus.* An interval with the ratio of 5 to 6, or 1 to 1⅕; a minor third.—**ses"qui-quin'tal,** *a.* Having the ratio of 6 to 5.—**ses"qui-quin'tile,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°, or 1⅕ times a right angle.—**ses'qui-salt,** *n. Chem.* A salt in which the relation between the basic radicals and the acid radicals is as 2 to 3.—**ses"qui-sep'ti-mal,** *a.* Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.—**ses"qui-sext'al,** *a.* Having the ratio of 7 to 6.—**ses"qui-sul'fid, ses"qui-sul'fide,** *n. Chem.* A compound in which two basic radicals, usually metals, are combined with three atoms of sulfur; as, antimony *sesquisulfid:* now more properly called *persulfid.* **ses"qui-sul'phid(e**‡; **ses"qui-sul'phu-ret**‡.—**ses"qui-ter'ti-a,** *n. Mus.* An interval having the ratio of 3 to 4; a perfect fourth.—**ses"qui-ter'tial,** *a.* Being in the ratio of 4 to 3. **ses"qui-ter'tian**‡; **ses"qui-ter'tiau-al**‡.—**ses'qui-tone,** *n. Mus.* The interval of a tone and a half; a minor third.

ses'qui-ped"al, ses'cwi-ped'ąl *or* ses-cwip'ed-ąl (XIII). **I.** *a.* Sesquipedalian. **II**†, *n.* A person a foot and a half high; a dwarf.—**ses"qui-ped-a'li-a,** *n. pl.* Words a foot and a half long.

ses"qui-ped-a'li-an, ses'cwi-ped-ê'li-an, *a.* **1.** Measuring a foot and a half; hence, excessively long: applied to long words and ponderous language, as suggested by Horace in the phrase *sesquipedalia verba.*

A voluminous, mouth-filling epithet is, by its very size, suggestive of largeness or strength; as is shown by the pomposity of *sesquipedalian* verbiage.
SPENCER *Essays, Philos. of Style* in vol. ii, p. 337. [A. '91.]

2. Given to the use of long words. [< L. *sesquipedalis*, < *sesqui-* (see SESQUI-) + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

ses"qui-ped-a'li-an-ism, *n.* The use of sesquipedalian words, or a style abounding in long words. **ses"qui-ped'al-ism**‡, *C.* (**ses-quip'e-dal-ism,** *W.*).

ses"qui-ped-al'i-ty, ses'cwi-ped-ąl'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality of being sesquipedalian. **2.** Sesquipedalianism.

ses'qui-salt", ses'cwi-sôlt", *n. Chem.* A salt in which the basic radical is a sesquioxid or similar compound. Compare PERSALT. [< SESQUI- + SALT.]

sess[1], ses, *n.* One of a series of rectangular frames that being piled together and clamped make a soap-frame. [Prob. a var. of *soss*[2], *n.*, < Gael. *sos*, a coarse mess.]

sess[2], *n.* A tax; assessment.—**sess**†, *vt.* To tax; assess.

ses'sa†, *interj.* Probably, an exclamation of encouragement and incitement: a Shakespearian word of doubtful meaning.

ses'sil, *a.* Sessile. PHIL. Soc.

ses'sile, ses'il, *a.* **1.** Immediately attached by the base; not supported by a stalk or stalk-like part; as, *sessile* eyes; a *sessile* abdomen; a *sessile* flower or stigma. **2.** *Zooph.* Permanently attached: said of a hydroid gonophore. **3.** *Zool.* Fixed; sedentary.

Sessile or sedentary animals, as a rule, do not possess any form of visual organ.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* ch. 3, p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

[< L. *sessilis*, < *sessus*, pp. of *sedeo*, sit.]

ses'sion, sesh'ųn, *n.* **1.** The sitting together of an organized body for the transaction of business, or the state of such a body as assembled and engaged in deliberations; as, the *session* of a legislature, council, or college faculty; the court is now in *session*.

The *session* [of 1689], so momentous in its consequences, closed on 20th July. FROUDE *Eng. in Ireland* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 191. [S. '73.]

2. The time during which a deliberative assembly or court remains sitting without adjournment; also, the space of time between the first and the last meeting in a certain series, as from the assembling to the final adjournment, prorogation, or dissolution of a congress or parliament; as, an extra *session* of Congress. **3.** The lowest court and governing body of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling elders of a particular congregation. **4.** [U. S.] In some educational institutions, a term. **5.** *Law.* (1) The term for which a court or legislative body sits continuously for the transaction of business. (2) *pl.* The sitting of a certain court; as, the quarter-*sessions* (see QUARTER-SESSIONS); the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. (3) Any one of certain courts, especially in England; as, formerly, the Great *Session* of Wales, held semiannually; the *session* of jail-delivery, for liberating persons confined in jail for minor offenses. **6.** [Archaic.] The act of sitting, or the state of one who is seated; as, the *session* of Christ on the right hand of God. [F., < L. *session-*, < *sessus*; see SESSILE.]

—clerk of the session, the secretary of a church session. **ses'sion-clerk"**; [Scot.].

ses'sion-al, sesh'un-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.—**sessional orders** [Eng.], certain resolutions adopted by both houses of Parliament at the beginning of each session, regulating, for convenience and despatch, the order of business for that session.

ses'sion-er, sesh'un-er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A member of the Court of Sessions; a senator. **2.** A member of the session or consistory; a term belonging to the Scotch episcopacy in the time of Charles II.

sess'pool[*a*]†, *n.* A cesspool.

ses-ter'ti-um, ses-ter'shi-um *or* -ter'ti-um, *n.*, [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account (see COIN): a contraction for *mina sestertiorum*.

ses-ter'ti-us, ses-ter'shi-us *or* -ter'ti-us, *n.* [-TI-I, -shi-al *or* -ti-I, *pl.*] A Roman bronze or silver coin. See COIN, and plate of COINS, fig. 24. [L., < *semis*, half, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] **ses'terce**‡.

ses'tet, ses'tet, *n.* **1.** The last six lines of a sonnet, forming two stanzas of three lines each. Compare OCTAVE; SONNET.

For any who like to give 'infinite variety' when writing the *sestet*, it may be stated that there are eighteen different ways in which it may be arranged with the two or the three rhymes. C. H. CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets, The Sonnet* p. 6. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Same as SEXTET. [< It. *sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, < L. *sextus*; see SESTINA.] **ses-tet'to**; [It.].

ses-ti'na, } ses-ti'no, ses'tin *or* -tin, *n.* A form of Ro-**ses'tine,** } mance verse, consisting of six stanzas of six lines each, with a final triplet, and using the same terminal words in each stanza but in a different order: originally unrimed, but now having usually two or three rimes.

That it was used and admired by Dante and Petrarch, alone gives the *sestina* a royal precedence over all of the other forms. (GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaus* intro., p. 68. [W. S. '87.]

[< It. *sestina*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.] **sex'tain**‡.

ses'tole, ses'tōl, *n. Mus.* Same as SEXTUPLET. [< It. *sesto*, see SEXTET.] **ses'to-le**‡.

set[1], set, *v.* [SET; SET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to sit, stand, or rest as on a seat or support; place in a sitting, standing, or upright position: said properly of things as having some power of self-support, and thus opposed to *lay*: often with *up* or *down*; as, to *set* a child on the floor; to *set* a box or a dish on the table. **2.** To give a specific or desired position to; put into a certain place or particular relations in order to secure a special end. (1) To fix in the ground; especially, to plant, as a tree, shrub, or vegetable: frequently with *out*: as, to *set* the stakes for a lot or a new building, to *set out* apple-trees.

We would . . . try
To *set* some smallest flowers before we die.
E. R. SILL *The Hermitage* pt. ii, st. 10.

(2) To place on eggs to hatch them, or to place eggs under a fowl, as a hen, or in an incubator, to be hatched, as, to *set* a hen, to *set* a dozen eggs. (3) To place in a frame or mounting: fasten or partially enclose, as a gem, in gold, silver, or other metal so as at once to support and display it; as, to *set* a ruby in a ring; hence, to stud or bedeck with objects placed in some order; as, to *set* a crown with jewels.

He . . . received . . . a portrait of the king *set* round with diamonds. MCMASTER *Franklin* ch. 8, p. 240. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

(4) To place in proper position for drying or for exhibition; as, to *set* insects on a setting-board or in a case. (5) To treat, as a dislocated joint or fractured limb, so as to bring again into the normal relation of parts; as, to *set* a broken arm. (6) To put as person or persons in some special relation to another or others, or to assign to some special duty; place, establish, dispose; appoint; ordain; station; as, to *set* a king on the throne; to *set* a guard at the gates. (7) To place before a person or persons as a model to be followed; as, to *set* an example, to *set* a copy; to *set* the pace. (8) To place firmly, as, to *set* one's foot on the neck of a foe. **3.** To put into a fixed, permanent, or immovable condition, position, or form. (1) To reduce from a loose, movable, or transitory condition to one that is stable, rigid, or permanent: as, to *set* colors with a mordant; to *set* milk with rennet, to *set* a crystallizing substance by evaporation; to *set* one's teeth, to *set* one's countenance. (2) To put into a position or situation where motion is impossible; cause to stop or stick, as a team or vehicle in mire, snail, hence, to embarrass, bring to a stand; as, the wheels were *set* in the ruts, they were hard *set* to make a case. (3) To cause to cleave or become attached; make intent: said of the sentiments or faculties, as, to *set* one's affections on things above, to *set* one's heart on success. (4) To fix or develop in rudimentary form, as fruit or seed after the flower has been fertilized; form; start in growth; as, the trees have *set* their fruit well. (5) *Masonry.* To lower into place and fix firmly, as blocks of stone.

4. To determine authoritatively or decisively; prescribe; assign; fix; settle; as, to *set* a day; to *set* a task; to *set* a price. **5.** To place or fix as a value; judge and hold as an equivalent or measure: followed immediately by a noun expressing the amount, value, or equivalent, and then by the preposition *by* or *on* before the object estimated, also (rarely), to estimate or value: with *at*: as, the scholar *sets* great store *by* his books; to *set* a price *on* a bandit's head; to *set* one's life *at* nothing.

Shall our slaves, that sold
Their blood, their lives unto us for base hire,
On our fair provinces *set* now their price!
H. H. MILMAN *Samor* bk. iv, st. 32.

6. To place as a wager; stake, as at a game of hazard; also (rarely), to lay a wager with; as, to *set* 10 guineas on an even number; to *set* one at the odds of three to one.

He cheerfully *set* his life upon the cast — 'Victory or Westminster Abbey,' his favourite wager-cry. E. LOWE *Portraits, Nelson* in vol. viii, p. 152. [WM. S.]

7. To put in order for use; prepare for working. (1) To adjust to agree with a given standard or so as to secure a definite result; arrange or place so as to act when the proper conditions are fulfilled or at a given time; make ready: as, to *set* a trap; to *set* a clock; to *set* the table. (2) To bend the teeth of (a saw) alternately to one side or other from the median line, or to spread their ends by swaging. (3) To flatten (wet leather) by spreading on a flat surface, so that when dry it will be free from puckers.

8. To start in a given direction, or give a certain tendency to. (1) To put at some course of effort or action; start in some employment or business: the kind of activity being indicated immediately after the object of the verb; as, to *set* dogs fighting; to *set* a boy at study; to *set* a train in motion.

As it is spoken, so it is done the articulated Word *sets* all hands in Action. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i, ch. 9, p. 47. [H.]

(2) To start on a road, or accompany a part or all of the way to a destination; as, to *set* one on the right way.

9. To begin, by properly dividing the stitches on the knitting-needles.

Martha stopped to *set* the heel of her stocking.
JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year* ch. 4, p. 84. [L. & S. '83.]

10. To put into a given condition or state: followed by an adjective or phrase denoting the condition; as, to *set* persons at loggerheads; to *set* one at ease; *set* your mind at rest; to *set* a boat adrift. **11.** To turn or tilt over so as to stand with the mouth upward: said of a bell, which is often so held in the intervals between strokes. **12.** To embarrass greatly; perplex mentally; as, to be hard *set* what to do. **13.** *Print.* (1) To place in order (type) so as to form words and lines for printing; compose. (2) To place in type, as copy of any kind: often with *up*; as, to *set up* an article. **14.** *Mus.* To adapt, as notes to words or words to notes; prepare, as a tune to accompany words or words to accompany a tune; also, to pitch at a given key; sometimes, also, to arrange for a voice or instrument; as, to *set* a hymn to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne"; to *set* the tune too high; to *set* a dance for the violin.

Till at the last she *set* herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.
TENNYSON *Princess* vii, st. 21.

15. *Naut.* (1) To raise and spread to the wind; as, to *set* a sail. (2) To observe and determine the direction of by the compass; as, to *set* a headland. **16.** Formerly, to point out, as game: said of dogs; hence, also, to hunt as with a setter, and, figuratively, to designate in advance, as a rich man or a traveler, for attack or plunder. **17.** [U. S., & Local, Eng.] To punt (a boat). **18.** [Scot.] To be suitable or becoming. **19.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To let, as houses or lands; lease. **20**†. To place over against; oppose; contrast. **21**†. To assume or posit; suppose. **22**†. To adjust with plaits; crimp; finte.

II. *i.* **1.** To go down and pass below the horizon; also, to move down the sky toward the horizon; sink; decline: said of a heavenly body; hence, figuratively, to sink or pass gradually out of existence or recognition; fade; pass away; as, the sun *sets*. See SET, *n.*, 3.

Desolate *sets*, in deeps of cloud, Orion.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales, The Wife of Miletus* st. 67.

2. To pass from a fluid or unstable to a firm or solid condition; solidify; congeal; concrete; as, plaster of Paris *sets* quickly.

It is well for the world that in most of us, by the age of thirty, the character has *set* like plaster, and will never soften again.
W. JAMES *Prin. of Psychol.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 121. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

3. To take a position of firmness and fixity; become fixed; as, his teeth *set* together. **4.** To move or flow in a given direction; tend; press; incline; as, the current *sets* outward; his affections *set* toward home.

A current in people's minds *sets* towards new ideas. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Culture and Anarchy* ch. 1, p. 33. [MACM. '83.]

5. To apply oneself; exert one's powers or energies; as, we must *set* to work. **6.** *Hunting.* (1) To point game, as a setter dog (which originally crouched while pointing — a posture no longer permitted by trainers). (2)† To hunt (game-birds) with the aid of a setter, or sometimes of a large net. **7.** To put plants, cuttings, etc., in the ground in position for growth. **8.** To begin development or growth, as a rudimentary fruit; also, to undergo transformation into seeds or fruits, as blossoms; as, the peaches *set* well; the apple-blossoms *set* abundantly. **9.** To assume a permanent deformity or change of dimension or position; become warped or curved, as a fishing-rod. **10.** To face one's partner in dancing. **11.** *Oyster-culture.* To spawn effectively; become attached as spawn; strike, as oysters. **12.** [Colloq.] To sit, as a hen on eggs: an error from confusion of *set* with *sit*. **13.** [Colloq.] To fit one; adapt itself to one's figure; as, the coat *sets* well in the back. **14.** [Rare.] To settle downward as in the subsidence of a wave; pitch: said of a ship. **15.** [Archaic.] To begin a journey; start; set out. **16**†. To gamble; take part with another or others in gambling; play. **17**†. To fit music to words. [< AS. *settan*, set, causal of *sittan*, sit.]

Synonyms: adapt, adjust, appoint, arrange, assign, determine, dispose, establish, fix, locate, place, plant, post, prescribe, put, regulate, settle, station. See ABOLISH; ABSOLVE; ALLOT; ANNUL; ARRANGE; ARRAY; ATTACK; BEGIN; BURN; CONSTRUCT; DELIVER; FALL; INSTITUTE; PIQUE; PLANT; PREPARE; PUT; RAISE.—**Antonyms:** detach, disestablish, disturb, eradicate, loosen, overthrow, remove, transfer, unsettle, uproot. **Prepositions:** set a thing *on* or *upon* a support; *in* a position, place, or receptacle; set a ruler *over* a province; set one friend *against* another; set the dogs *upon* a thief.

Phrases: **—to set a case,** or **to set case**†, to suppose; assume. **—to set across** (or **over**), to carry to the other side, as of a river; row or transport across a stream, etc.: as, to *set* one *across* the river. **—to set against.** 1. To render unfriendly to; prejudice against. **2.** To oppose by way of comparison; compare or contrast. **3.** To place against in a wager. **—to set a paper** (Gt. Brit.), to prepare an examination paper. **—to set apart,** to lay or put aside for a special purpose. **—to set aside.** 1. To reject, as an opinion or theory. **2.** To pass by and neglect; leave out of consideration; as, *setting aside* the question of cost. **3.** *Law.* See ASIDE. **—to set at naught,** to make a mock of; ridicule. **—to set by.** 1. To value or esteem; as, to *set by* one's friends. **2.** To put apart; lay by; reserve. **—to set by the compass,** to note the bearing by the compass. **—to set down.** 1. To place as on the ground; put down on some base or support; as, to *set down* a basket. **2.** To record in writing; put down in a book; as, to *set down* the items. **3.** To fix as a judgment in one's mind; consider as an established truth; as, *set* it *down* that honesty is the best policy. **4.** To lay as something due or chargeable; attribute; charge; as, you may *set down* this loss to me. **5.** To rebuke or humiliate; treat in a way to humble one's pride. **6.** To put lower. **7.** To give opportunity to alight, as a passenger at his journey's end; deposit; as, the traveler was *set down* at Union square. **8.** [Archaic.] To lay down by authority; order; as, the king *sets down* this law. **—to set flying,** to adjust (a temporary sail) by sheets and halyards. **—to set forth.** 1. To arrange before the view; display; as, to *set forth* a collection of flowers. **2.** To state or declare for consideration, make known; express fully by words; as, to *set forth* the facts. **3.** To show the excellencies of; praise; commend; as, to *set forth* the goodness of the king. **4.** To start onward or forth; advance; set out; start. **5**†. To publish, as a book or treatise. **6**†. To fit out or furnish, as a house or ship, or to decorate as with ornaments. **—to set forward.** 1. To advance the interests of; help onward; further; as, to *set forward* a deserving man. **2.** To make an onward start; advance; set forth; set out. **—to set hand to fist**†, to go to work vehemently or desperately. **—to set in.** 1. To flow steadily shoreward: said of the tide; figuratively, of any general influence or movement, to move strongly and steadily toward an end or object. **2.** To begin so as to promise continuance.

The rain *set* early *in* to-night.
BROWNING *Porphyria's Lover* st. 1.

3. To appear again after disappearing for a while, as a school of fish. **4**†. To go in vigorously; make an onset; as, to *set in* among the enemy. **5**†. To start in some work; help to a beginning. **—to set in order,** to arrange rightly; put in order. **—to set milk,** to place milk in a pan, etc., so that the cream may rise, or that it may curdle. **—to set off,** to value. **—to set off.** 1. To put apart by itself; hence, to separate as by a line, mark, or boundary; regard and treat as sundered from the rest; as, to *set off* a lot of land. **2.** To put over against something as an equivalent or compensation; plead in offset or mitigation; reckon against; as, to *set off* a service against a claim. **3.** To render more impressive or attractive by contrast; serve as a foil for; as, the ruby *sets off* the diamond. **4.** To make more pleasing in appearance; adorn; beautify; as, a jeweled ring *sets off* a fair hand. **5.** To cause to explode; discharge, as fireworks or firearms. **6.** To start or set out, as on a walk or journey; begin a course. **7.** *Print.* To smut or discolor the back of a sheet of paper, as by printing a second impression before the ink of the first impression is thoroughly dry; also, to smut the next sheet; offset. **8**†. To present a good or ill appearance. **—to set on.** 1. To incite or instigate; urge; put up; as, to *set* one *on* to villainy. **2.** [Archaic.] To begin a journey or course; start; set out. **—to set on** or **upon,** to make an assault upon; attack; assail; as, the robbers *set upon* the defenseless traveler. **—to set one's face,** to turn oneself or to direct one's progress in a given direction; hence, to form a fixed purpose; be resolutely determined.

Therefore have I *set my face* like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed. *Isa.* l, 7.

—to set one's hand to, to sign, as an agreement; hence, figuratively, to accept and approve. **—to set one's house in order,** to order or adjust all one's affairs, worldly or spiritual, especially in preparation for death. **—to set one's seal to,** to seal, as a document, in token of one's assent and authorization; hence, to certify and acknowledge solemnly. **—to set one's teeth,** to press one's teeth tightly together, as when desperately or savagely resolved. **—to set out.** 1. To begin a journey, undertaking, or course of action; start upon a work or career; as, to *set out* in business. **2.** To present to view; display; show distinctly; state at length; set forth. **3.** To furnish with equipments, or to send forth equipped; as, to *set out* ten war-cruisers. **4.** To embellish; supply with ornaments; as, the parlor is *set out* with pictures. **5.** To assign as a share; allot; as, to *set out* to each heir his portion. **6.** To declare to the public; publish; as, to *set out* a manifesto. **7.** To mark off from the rest by boundaries; hence, to limit definitely; define. **8.** To flow outward, as the tide or a current. **9.** To plant; as, to *set out* a tree. **10.** In laying stone and brick, to place so as to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts; as, to *set out* a cornice. **11.** *Print.* To empty by composing; as, to *set out* a case of type. **—to set over.** 1. To bring over and put down; transfer; hence, to assign; convey; as, to *set over* one's property to his creditors. **2.** To place over; appoint as governor or director of; as, to *set* one *over* a department of the government. **3.** Same as TO SET ACROSS. **—to set right,** to rectify; make right; correct. **—to set seed** [Prov. Eng.], to put seed in place at fixed points or intervals; plant: in distinction from *sowing* broadcast or by drill. **—to set store by,** to value highly. **—to set the temperament** (*Mus.*), to tune a single octave on an instrument and make it the standard to which the other octaves are tuned. **—to set the watch** (*Naut.*), to call out the first or night watch. **—to set to,** to apply oneself vigorously: as, he *set to* and thrashed him. **—to set to rights,** to put in order; bring out of confusion. **—to set up.** 1. To place in an upright, standing, or elevated position. (1) To erect: as, to *set up* a liberty-pole. (2) To raise aloft; display; as, to *set up* a standard. (3) To fix in some conspicuous position; post; put up; as, to *set up* a placard or a notice; to *set up* a mark. **2.** To raise to power, authority, or honor; exalt; as, to *set up* the throne of David (*2 Sam.* iii, 10). **3.** To raise from depression or discouragement; restore; encourage; as, the ample harvest *set* him *up* again. **4.** To begin as a new institution or undertaking; make a beginning with; put in operation; institute; found; as, to *set up* a monarchy; to *set up* a carriage. **5.** To enable to begin a new business; furnish with sufficient means; fit out; as, to *set up* a man as a merchant. **6.** To state and advocate, as a new plan or doctrine; propose for adoption; as, to *set up* a new theory of disease. **7.** To bring about as a result; cause to develop or appear; as, the exertion *set up* inflammation in the wound. **8.** To put up for sale at an auction. **9.** To put in position or put together so that the parts are in proper adjustment and the whole ready for operation: said of machinery and instruments; as, to *set up* a steam-engine. **10.** To fix in place with the proper articulations, stuffing, or the like, as a specimen for exhibition; as, to *set up* a skeleton or a mastodon. **11.** To cause to be heard; send forth or utter loudly; as, to *set up* a cry. **12.** *Naut.* To haul or make taut, as a rope or rigging. **13.** [Colloq.] To exhilarate with or as with a stimulant; intoxicate; also, to place before one or pay for, as a glass of liquor. **14.** To drill into soldierly form and carriage by a system of callisthenic exercises; as, to *set up* a recruit. **15.** To begin business or a scheme of life; as, to *set up* for oneself. **16.** To make pretensions; advance claims; put oneself forward; as, to *set up* for a wit. **17.** To bring forward; assert; allege; as, to *set up* a claim to the throne; to *set up* a defense to an action. **18.** *Print.* Same as SET, *vt.*, 13 (2).—**to set up one's rest**†. 1. To pause for rest; halt. **2.** To make up one's mind; come to a decision.

set[2], *vi.* Same as SIT: a dialectic corruption.

set, *pa.* **1.** Fixed in opinion or disposition; unyielding to argument or persuasion; obstinate; determined; as, a very *set* man; a woman *set* in her ways. **2.** Established by authority or agreement; prescribed; ordained; appointed; as, a *set* time; a *set* order of proceeding. **3.** Fully formed and regular; arranged; formal; deliberate; as, a *set* speech; a *set* battle; a *set* interview; *set* manners.

4. Fixed and motionless; rigid; as, *set* limbs; a *set* expression. **5.** Fixed in a given place; stationary; put in location; also, permanently arranged or made up; as, *set* wash-tubs. **6.** Formed or put together; built; made physically in a way specified by the context; as, a low-*set* man; well-*set* limbs. **7.** *Oyster-culture.* Attached to a support, and likely to survive and grow to maturity, as spawn. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] Astonished; stunned.

—**floated and set fair,** lathed and plastered with three coats (pricking, floating, and finishing): said of a wall or ceiling.—**laid and set,** done in two coats of plaster: said of a lathed and plastered wall or ceiling.—**of set purpose,** deliberately.—**set'-fair"**, *n.* **1.** The coat of plaster put on after roughing in and smoothed with a float. **2.** Fair weather: sometimes put on barometers at the point where the instrument indicates steady clear weather. Written also as two words.—**set-gun,** *n.* A spring-gun.—**set piece** (*Theat.*), a piece of scenery set up on the stage with a supporting framework, as distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene.

set[1], set, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things associated in fact or in thought; a collection; company; group. (1) A number of things of the same general character intended to be used together: always more than two; as, a *set* of chairs; a parlor *set*. (2) A number of particular things that are united to form a whole or considered as parts of a whole; as, a *set* of features; a *set* of exchange (see EXCHANGE).

Two *sets* of rays of light can be made so to interfere with one another as to produce darkness.
P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. viii, p. 204. [MACM. '76.]

(3) A number of persons regularly or frequently associated or united by some similarity of character, pursuits, tastes, etc., or thought of as so united or connected; a class; clique; coterie; as, a *set* of merchants; a fashionable *set*.

What a *set!* What a world! is the exclamation that breaks from us as we come to an end of this history of the occurrences of Shelley's private life.' MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay vii, p. 237. [MACM. '88.]

(4) A group of games played together; specifically, in lawn-tennis, the games played till one player has won six, varying therefore from 6 to 11; sometimes, the number of games played till one player has won two more games than his opponent: called in this case a *vantage-set;* as, we won three *sets* out of five. (5) *Ornith.* The full number of eggs laid by a bird before incubating; a clutch or sitting; also, the eggs found at one time in a nest. Often spelled **sett.** (6) The couples that take part in a square dance; also, the movements or figures that make up a country-dance or quadrille, or the music for such a dance; as, let us make up a *set;* to dance another *set*.

2. The act or result of giving fixed form, position, or direction. (1) The direction of a current; a drift; course; movement; tendency; as, there is a *set* of the tide seaward; the *set* of opinion is against monopoly. (2) An acquired bend or warp; a permanent distortion, as of a beam that has been strained; kink or bias; as, the girder has a bad *set*. (3) Established conformation or form; also, bearing; pose; carriage: said especially of the body and its parts; as, the *set* of her head is perfect; the slanting *set* of a Chinaman's eyes. (4) The sidewise inclination or the end-spread given to saw-teeth so that the kerf may be sufficiently wide to give clearance to the blade. (5) The stuffing beneath the seat of a saddle, giving it permanent shape.

3. The act of setting; the sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon; hence, the ending of a day: archaic except in such words as **sunset, moonset.**

The wintry sun was near his *set*. BRYANT *A Dream* st. 9.

4. A young plant ready for setting out; a cutting, slip, or seedling fit for planting; as, willow-*sets;* tomato-*sets*. See ONION-SET. **5.** A fruit in its initial and rudimentary state as first formed from the blossom. **6.** The last coat of plaster on walls that are to be papered. **7.** [U. S.] *Oyster-culture.* (1) An egg; spawn: an improper use. (2) A very young oyster; blister. (3) The appearance of young oysters in a district, as a whole; the product of a season's spawning; a strike.

'The *Set* is good in Somerset this year'; i. e., there is an abundance of infant oysters.
E. INGERSOLL *The Oyster-Industry* p. 248. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '81.]

8. *Theat.* A set scene. See SET, *pa.* **9.** *Mining.* (1) The acreage of land controlled by the proprietors or lessees of a mine. (2) A mine or set of mines taken on lease, together with the land necessary for the mining operations. (3) A supporting timber in a mine; a durn. (4) A distance set off, usually 6 to 10 feet, according to which miners are paid for excavation in a stall; also, a contract engaging for a certain time or amount of work. (5) A system of pumps in a mine; a lift. In these uses often spelled *sett.* **10.** In whaling, a thrusting stroke with the lance, or the opportunity of giving such a stroke. **11.** *Type-founding.* The width of the body of a type, by which the amount of blank space on each side of the printed letter is determined. **12.** *Mech.* (1) A tool for dressing forged iron, consisting of an iron bar having both ends bent toward the same side at right angles. (2) An iron bar somewhat similarly bent for use as a wrench; a hook-wrench. (3) A punch or other tool for setting saw-teeth; a saw-set. (4) A riveting-set; snap. (5) A nail-set. **13.** A piece placed on the head of a pile to receive and convey blows of the driver when the pile is too low to be struck directly. **14.** [Scot.] The pattern of a tartan. **15.** The amount of compression of which a spring is capable, or which it takes under a load; in helical coils, the distance between two adjacent coils; in elliptic springs, the decreased distance between opposed parts. **16†.** A settled state. **17†.** A wager; stake; game. **18†.** A plait; ruff. [< SET[1], *v.* Def. 1 var. of SEPT[1], *n.* Def. 3 < AS. *setl.*]

Synonyms: see CLASS; CREW; FLOCK.

—**clock set,** several decorative pieces of bronze or porcelain, etc., of which the central piece is a clock.—**egg's set"**, *n.* A set of spoons and cups for use in eating eggs.—**set or sett of a burgh** [Scot.], the constitution or fundamental law of a burgh.—**set of the reed** (*Textile*), the adjustment of the reed, determining the number of threads in a given space in the cloth.—**sets and eyes,** cut slices containing at least one eye apiece, suitable for planting: said of potatoes.—**spread set,** a set given to saw-teeth by swaging.—**spring set,** a set given to saw-teeth by bending.

set[2], *n.* Adaptation, as of a garment, to the figure; the fit; as, the *set* of the coat is excellent. [< SIT, *v.*]

Set[3], **Seth,** *n. Egypt. Myth.* A god, brother and opponent of Osiris: represented with the head of a fabulous animal. He personified physical evil and the powers of darkness, the enemy of all good, and was identified by the Greeks with Typhon.

se'ta, sī'tą *or* sē'tą, *n.* [SE/TÆ, sī'tī *or* sē'tē, *pl.*] [L.] *Bot. & Zool.* A bristle, or slender, stiff, bristle-like part or process; a slender spine or prickle; a coarse rigid hair. (1) The slender stalk supporting the capsule of a moss. (2) One of the movable, chitinous, variously formed spines or hooks of an annelid. (3) A rictal vibrissa of certain birds. (4) A hairy appendage of a crustacean. (5) A non-vibratile cilium of an infusorian. (6) A mouth-part of some insects.

se-ta'ceous, sę-tē'shius, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of setæ; as, *setaceous* antennæ. **2.** Covered with setæ; bristly; setose. [< L. *seta,* bristle.]—**se-ta'ceous-ly,** *adv.*

se'tal, sī'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to setæ.

Se-ta'ri-a, sę-tē'ri-ą *or* se-tą'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual grasses having flat leaves and tail-like bristly spikes. *S. Italica* is the Italian millet. *S. glauca* and *S. viridis* are common weeds in cultivated grounds, known as *foxtail* or *bottle-grass.* [< L. *seta,* bristle.]

se-ta'ri-ous, sę-tē'ri-us *or* se-tą'ri-us, *a. Entom.* Ending in or provided with a bristle: specifically said of an antenna in which the arista is naked. [< L. *seta,* bristle.]

set'back", set'bac', *n.* **1.** A check to progress, with a forced return to a point once passed; as, a *setback* in business. **2.** An overflow, during a time of high water, from a bay or tributary stream; also, a counter-current or eddy; a backset. **3.** *Arch.* A flat set-off, as in a wall.

set'-bolt", set'-bōlt', *n.* **1.** In ship-building, a bolt used to crowd planks together or to drive another bolt out of its hole. **2.** One of several bolts with the heads set in, as in a steel-tired wheel to keep the tire from slipping, or from slipping away from the flange.

set'-down", set'-doun", *n.* A humiliating rebuff or rebuke; a crushing or depressing statement or reply.

setet†, *n.* A seat.

set-ee', *n.* Same as SETTEE[2].

set'ent, *pp.* of SIT, *v.* Sat. **setet†.**

set'-foil", *n.* Same as SEPTFOIL.

seth†, *adv. & conj.* Same as SITH. **seth'ent†; seth'thent.**

sethet, *v.* To seethe; boil.

seth'ic, *n.* Same as SOTHIC.

Seth'ite, seth'ait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Gnostic sect, a branch of the Ophites, who regarded Seth as the first spiritual man and as afterward manifested in Christ. **Seth'i-an‡.**

seti-. Derived from Latin *seta,* bristle: a combining form. —**Se-tif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Mam.* A division of artiodactyl ungulates with the nostrils in a disciform snout, including hogs and peccaries.—**se-tif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Bearing setæ; bristly; setigerous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Setifera.*—**se'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a seta; bristle-like; setaceous.—**se'ti-ger,** *n.* A chætopodous worm.—**se-tig'er-ous,** *a.* Setiferous.—**se-tip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing setæ; as, *setiparous* glands.—**se'ti-reme** (XIII), *n. Entom.* A setose oar-like limb of an aquatic insect.—**Se"ti-ros'tres,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of caprimulgoid birds with bristles and a long gape, as in goatsuckers.—**se"ti-ros'tral,** *a.*

se'tim, *n.* Same as SHITTIM. See SHITTIM-WOOD. [W.]

set'-in", set'-in', *n.* [Rare.] The beginning of an extended movement, as of a current or tendency.

set'l, set'ld, set'l-ment. Settle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

set'-line", set'-lain", *n.* A line with baited hooks fastened to it set or anchored for taking fish.

set'ling†, *n.* A young shoot set out or suitable for planting.

set'ness[1], set'nes, *n.* The condition of being set or fixed.

set'ness[2†], *n.* A law or statute.

set'-net", set'-net", *n.* Any net that is or may be set in a desired position, as a fyke. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] A net stretched over a conical frame, forming a trap at the mouth of a fishway. (2) [Gt. Brit.] A form of trammel-net mounted very slackly on the head- and foot-ropes, and set at the bottom with anchors and buoys like a true trammel.

set'-nut", set'-nut", *n.* A nut set against another, as on a bolt, to hold it in place; a jam-nut, pinching-nut, or safety-nut.

set'-off", set'-ôf", *n.* **1.** That which is used to offset or counterbalance another thing; an offset or counterpoise; as, his valor proved a *set-off* against his disobedience.

Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of *set-off.* The greatest desert cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression. MACAULAY *Essays, Lord Clive* p. 342. [A. '80.]

2. A decorative contrast or setting; an ornament; embellishment; as, her bonnet is a fine *set-off* to her face. **3.** In business transactions, a counter-claim or -debt; counterbalancing debt; cross-debt.

The business of the whole world is largely done, increasingly done, by the use of a commercial expedient called *set-off,* by which one debt is made to pay another debt, and so the mass of debts liquidate themselves and little currency is needed. It is the principle of the clearing-house. PERRY *Polit. Econ.* ch. 11, p. 359. [S. '74.]

4. *Arch.* A ledge or projecting part of a wall, caused by a reduction of the thickness of the wall above; an offset. **5.** *Print.* A smut transferred from a freshly printed surface to another sheet, or to the second side of the same sheet, as through the medium of a smutted tympan. Called also **offset.** The action of thus smutting is often called **setting off.** **6.** *Law.* A counter-claim or cross-demand set up by a defendant; especially, a debt due from a plaintiff to defendant, which the latter sets up to reduce or defeat the plaintiff's demand, or to recover judgment for any balance that may be found to be due from the plaintiff.—**set-off sheet** (*Print.*), an oiled paper sheet spread over the tympan of a press, or a blank sheet interposed between printed sheets, to prevent set-off; also, tissue-paper over an engraving in a book.

se'ton, sī'tęn, *n. Surg.* A local counter-irritant consisting of a bristle, or a few threads of silk or cotton, passed through a fold of the skin and left there to keep up irritation and produce an issue for relief of subjacent parts: now rarely used except in veterinary surgery. [< F. *séton,* < L. *seta,* bristle.]—**se'ton-nee"dle,** *n.* A needle suitably shaped for introducing a seton.

Se-toph"a-gi'næ, sę-tof"ą-jī'nī *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of wood-warblers, represented by the American redstarts. **Se-toph'a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sētos,* moth, + *phagein,* eat.]—**se-toph'a-gin(e,** *a.*

se'tose", sī'tōs', *C. E. I. S.* (sę-tōs', *W. Wr.*), *a.* Covered with stiff hairs or setæ; bristly; as, a *setose* leaf; a *setose* limb. [< L. *setosus,* < *seta,* bristle.] **se'tous‡.**

set'-out", set'-out", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The preparations and equipments for some undertaking, as a journey. **2.** A display, as of table-furniture, equipage, refreshments, or dress. **3.** [Rare.] A company or social set. **4.** In leather-making, the process of setting or smoothing a hide.

set'-pin", set'-pin', *n.* A dowel-pin.

set'-pot", set'-pet", *n.* A copper pot used in varnish-making to boil oil, japans, etc.: heated by a pipe wound around it spirally.

set'-ring", set'-ring", *n.* A ring above a spoke-setting machine for guiding the spokes into the hub.

set'-screw", set'-scrū", *n.* Any screw used as a cramp, especially a screw having a cup or sharp circle instead of a point, for setting tightly against some part, as a shaft, to bind another part, as a pulley, to it. See SCREW.

sett, *n.* Same as SET.

set'ta-bl(e, set'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being set.

settet†, *3d per. sing. imp.* of SIT, *v.* Sat.

set-tee'[1], set-tī', *n.* **1.** A long seat with a back, usually not upholstered, and with or without arms; a portable seat, as for use in a chapel or on a veranda. **2.** Formerly, a seat at the end of a long sofa separated from the main body by an arm or projection; as, a sofa with two *settees.* [Var. of SETTLE, *n.*]

—**set-tee'-bed"**, *n.* A bed that can be folded up so as to form a settee or long seat.

set-tee'[2], *n.* A Mediterranean vessel with long prow, single deck, 2 or 3 masts, and lateen sails. [< F. *sètie,* < It. *saetta,* < *saetta,* arrow, < L. *sagitta,* arrow.] **set-ee'‡.**

set'ter, set'ęr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut and treat with a seton, usually of setterwort: done to the dewlap of an ox or cow.

set'ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sets: usually as the second element of a compound; as, a fuse-*setter,* edge-*setter,* diamond-*setter,* type-*setter.* **2.** One of a breed of dogs originally trained to indicate the presence of game-birds by crouching close to the ground, though now usually by standing rigid like a pointer.

The coat is wavy, and lengthened into fringes (feathers) on the tail and legs. The original **English setter** is often white, varied with red or ticked with black spots; the **Gordon,** originated by the Gordon family, early in the 19th century, black and tan; and the **Irish,** a pure deep chestnut-red. See plate of DOGS, fig. 9.

The English *Setter* was known in England many years before the Pointer was introduced, and I have little doubt that he followed the Romans, or was brought with them. A 'Setting Spaniel' was the first *Setter.* IDSTONE *The Dog* ch. 10, p. 81. [CAS. CO.]

3. A man who discovers and points out to confederates persons to plunder, attack, or entrap. **4.** Any implement used in setting. (1) A saggar made to hold one piece only of fine porcelain. (2) A handle into the end of which a diamond to be cut is cemented: opposed to *cutter.* (3) A steel tool used in seal-engraving to set the cutting-tools in the lathe-head. (4) A rivet-set. (5) A saw-set.

—**setter forth,** one who sets forth or announces and explains; a proclaimer; formerly, one who promotes.—**s. off,** one who decorates or sets off, in any sense.—**s. on,** an instigator.—**s. out,** one who expounds, publishes, or makes known.—**s. up,** one who establishes or sets up, in any sense.

set'ter-wort", set'ęr-wūrt", *n.* The fetid hellebore or bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*): so called from its use in settering. **set'ter-grass"†.**

set'ti-ma, set'i-mą, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The interval of a seventh. **set'ti-mo†.**

set"ti-met'to, set'i-met'ō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A septet.

set'ting, set'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to sunset; western.

set'ting, *n.* **1.** The act of anything that sets; also, the result of such action. Specifically: (1) *Mus.* The process or the result of fitting words to music; as, the *setting* of a psalm. (2) The bending or spreading of the teeth of a saw to the right and the left alternately, or the position thus given to them. (3) *Astron.* The pointing of a telescope in a definite direction by a setting-circle or other means, or the placing of a micrometer-wire on the center of an object. (4) The hardening of a coat of plaster or similar substance, or a fine finishing coat of plaster; a setting-coat. (5) The solidification of eggs: a term in pisciculture. (6) The sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon.

The soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
Hath had elsewhere its *setting.*
WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st. 5.

2. Anything set in; an insertion. **3.** *Mining.* (1) The day and place of contracting with the men of a mine. (2) The act of contracting with miners for work to be done. **4.** That in which something is set; a frame; surrounding. (1) The scenery and appointments of a play or opera; mise en scène. (2) The mounting of a jewel; also, the ornamental metal-work in a ring, necklace, or bracelet. (3) By extension, any environment or natural surrounding; as, a vale in its *setting* of mountains. **5.** A liquid, as ox-gall or gum, laid over a pastel or a drawing in crayon or pencil, to render it permanent. **6.** The act of indicating game like a setter; also, the sport of hunting birds with a setter dog.

I knew a lover of *setting,* an old sportsman. GILBERT WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* letter xxix, p. 96. [B. & S. '75.]

7. [Colloq.] A number placed together for incubation; as, a *setting* of eggs.

—**set'ting-back"**, *n.* A pan or vat into which melted glue is poured from the caldron to settle.—**s.-block,** *n.* A small setting-board, intended for a single insect.—**s.-board,** *n.* A device used by entomologists for the setting of insect specimens: a board of wood or cork with grooves in which the bodies of the insects rest while their wings are spread out and held in place on the surface.—**s.-box,** *n.* A box containing setting-boards which are arranged in it like shelves.—**s.-circle,** *n.* A graduated circle attached to an instrument to assist the observer in bringing the instrument to bear on a given point. See MERIDIAN-CIRCLE.—**s.-coat,** *n.* A finishing coat of fine white plaster laid on over the second coat, or floating.—**s.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A clamp to hold the end of a saw-log. **2†.** A setter.—**s.-gage,** *n.* A device used by carriage-builders to ascertain the proper pitch of the axle, so that it may suit the wheel. Called also *axle-setter.*—**s.-machine,** *n. Textile.* A machine for inserting the wire for the teeth in cards.—**s.-out,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bride's trousseau and household furniture, as given by parents.—**s.-pole,** *n.* A pole, shod with iron, used in propelling boats along a shallow channel.—**s.-punch,** *n.* A saddlers' leather-punch used in riveting leather.—**s.-rule,** *n. Print.* A composing-rule.—**s.-stick,** *n.* **1.** *Print.* [Rare.] A composing-stick. **2†.** A stick for adjusting the plaits of ruffs.—**s.-sun,** *n.* An edible tellinoid bivalve (*Psammobia vespertina*) of Europe, ornamented with rays of color spreading from the beak.—**s.-up drill,** a course of gymnastic (or callisthenic) training preliminary to a military education, as especially at the U. S. Military Academy, to inculcate erectness, suppleness, and soldierly carriage.

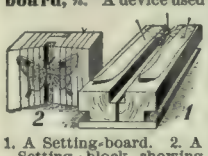
1. A Setting-board. 2. A Setting-block, showing manner of binding the insect with threads. (After *Hornaday.*)

set'tle[1], set'l, *v.* [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become fixed; place firmly in a position; adjust for a time in a place; as, to *settle* oneself in a chair.

Margaret *settled* herself to her work on one side of the table.
MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ch. 5, p. 34. [S. E. & CO. '87.]

2. To render fixed, as a purpose or as a belief; determine in the mind; as, to *settle* a thing in one's heart. Compare SETTLE[2]. **3.** To place in permanent relations

or in fixed conditions; establish, as in some particular mode of life; specifically, to place (a minister) in regular charge of a parish or congregation. **4.** To free from agitation or disturbance; still; calm; quiet; as, *settled* weather; to *settle* a disturbed kingdom. Compare SETTLE². **5.** To free from turbidity or muddiness; cause to become clear or transparent; clarify; also, to precipitate, as dregs; as, to *settle* wine; to *settle* the lees. **6.** To render firm and passable: said of roads or fields that have become miry; as, this wind will *settle* the roads. **7.** *Law.* (1) To secure to a person by a fixed arrangement; make over as a right or property by legal act. (2) To ascertain, as a balance due; adjust; as, to *settle* the amount due on a disputed account. (3) To pay; satisfy; as, to *settle* a bill. (4) To determine the form or language of; as, to *settle* a bill of exceptions. **8.** To plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize.

II. *i.* **1.** To become clear from cloudiness or muddiness; become purified, as by throwing down sediment: said of a liquid; also, to sink to the bottom, as lees or dregs. **2.** To come to a rest or steady position, after descending gradually; alight as from flying; as, the lark *settles* on the ground. **3.** To sink gradually; subside.

The south foundation wall of the old structure began to *settle* into an adjoining excavation.
New-York Tribune Oct. 20, '91, p. 5, col. 5.

4. To become motionless or fixed; cease from agitation, disturbance, change, or motion; as, the pendulum has *settled;* let us *settle* down to our studies; the wind *settles.* **5.** To fix one's home or abode; enter upon a residence; hence, also, to quit a desultory or temporary for an established or permanent way of life; especially, to enter upon fixed business or domestic relations; as, to *settle* in a new home. **6.** To come to a decision; determine; resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan.

Never *settle* upon any thing as true, because it is safer to hold it than not.
BUSHNELL *Sermons on Living Subjects* ser. ix, p. 180. [S. '72.]

7†. To make a settlement, as upon a wife or daughter. [< AS. *setlan*, < *setl*, bench.]

Synonyms: adjust, allay, arrange, calm, compose, decide, determine, establish, finish, fix, pay, quiet, regulate. Compare ARRANGE; CONFIRM; PAY; REQUITE. — **Antonyms:** agitate, confuse, derange, disarrange, discompose, disorder, disturb, fluster, flutter, mix, muss, scatter. — **Prepositions:** settle *with* the merchant *for* the goods; settle *coffee with* white of egg; settle the controversy *by* mutual concession; settle the matter *upon* a sound basis.

— **to settle the land** *Naut.*), to cause the land to disappear from view as by the progress of a vessel seaward.

set'tle², set'l, *v.* [This word, though etymologically different from SETTLE¹, has become popularly so identified with it that many of the meanings of each combine the two senses, and can not be closely discriminated.] [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in order; set to rights; arrange properly; as, to *settle* one's affairs; to *settle* the room. **2.** To appoint, as a time; set; as, to *settle* a day for a hearing. **3.** To bring to a conclusion (that which has been in dispute or uncertainty); decide; determine; as, to *settle* a difference; to *settle* a contest.

President Madison thought this an opportune moment to *settle* the boundary question.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 58. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

4. To liquidate or to pay, as a debt. **5.** [Colloq.] To reduce to quietness or good order; as, one blow *settled* him. **6**†. To reconcile.

II. *i.* **1.** To adjust differences; come to a good understanding; as, to *settle* with an adversary. **2.** To meet one's pecuniary obligations fully; pay one's bill **3**†. To become friends again; be reconciled. [< AS. *sahtlian*, reconcile, < *sahl*, settlement, < *sacan*, contend.]

set'tle, *n.* **1.** A long seat or bench, generally of wood, with a high back and often with arms, accommodating several persons at once.

A Settle of Carved Oak (17th century).

In a common form (sometimes called a **long settle**) the back extended to the floor, to protect from drafts.

The mighty hearth, inclosed by *settles*, was like a roseate side-chamber to the hall. MARY H. CATHERWOOD *Lady of Fort St John* ch. 2, p. 24. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. A part of a platform lower than another part, and forming a kind of broad step; hence, one of the stages or broad steps by which the great altar of the temple at Jerusalem was approached. **3.** [Archaic.] A bench; seat; ledge. **4**†. A seat attached to the foot of a bed. [< AS. *setl*, bench.] **sat'le**†; **saugh'tle**†.

— **set'tle-bed"**, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a bed that could be folded up to form a settle. **2.** A small bed with a canopy.

set'tled, set'ld, *pa.* **1.** Permanently fixed; established; stable; as, *settled* habits; a *settled* home. **2.** Deeply and firmly seated; profound and abiding; as, a *settled* hatred; a *settled* belief. **3.** Orderly and quiet; steady; also, sedate; grave; as, a *settled* life; a *settled* character.

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS.

— **set'tled-ness**, *n.*

set'tle-ment, set'l-mnt, *n.* **1.** The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

It was the *settlement of* Iceland by the Norsemen, and the constant voyages between this island and Norway, that led to the discovery, first of Greenland and then of America. R. B. ANDERSON *America Not Discovered by Columbus* ch. 6, p. 32. [S. C. G. '74.]

Specifically: (1) A permanent arrangement either of civil or of ecclesiastical affairs by public authority. See SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN, below.

George the First, the son of the Electress of Hanover, became King of Great Britain, by the *settlement* of an Act of Parliament, blending . . . the principle of hereditary succession with that of Reformed Protestant Christianity and the rites of the Church of England. JOHN Q. ADAMS *Oration on Lafayette* p. 6. [G. & S. '35.]

(2) Colonization. (3) Establishment in life; especially, establishment of a pastor over a church. (4) Subsidence of a structure, or its effect.

2. An area of country newly occupied by those who intend to live and labor there; a colonized region; as, a *settlement* in the woods; an African *settlement:* often continued as the name of a district or place long after its first occupation, especially if it be but sparsely peopled.

At the end of the sixteenth century England was not yet possessed of a single foreign *settlement*. LUCY AIKIN *Court of Charles I* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 29. [L. G. & CO. '33.]

3. [Eng.] A regular or settled place of living; one's dwelling-place; especially, one's legal residence in a town or parish; as, the *settlement* of a pauper. **4.** *Law.* (1) An accounting; adjustment; liquidation in regard to amounts; as, a *settlement* of accounts.

When the *settlement* has been made after the bankruptcy, the business is reëstablished.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., '87, p. 621.

(2) The conveyance of property in such form as to provide for some future object, especially the support of members of the settler's family; also, the instrument by which such conveyance is made; as, a *settlement* to the use of minor children.

There is always a father-in-law, or a mother-in-law, or a cantankerous relative, who kicks up a row about the *settlements*.
EDNA LYALL *Knight Errant* ch. 1, p. 6. [A. '87.]

5. [Anglo-Ind.] The land-revenue system of India, by which the government agrees with cultivators for payment of fixed sums for a term of years, instead of a quota of the year's produce. **6**†. Sediment; settlings.

Synonyms: see DISPOSAL.

— **family settlement** (*Eng. Law*), an arrangement for retaining an estate in the family, so far as the law will allow, by settling it upon the eldest son, with portions for the younger children, and annuities by way of jointure to the widows of the respective tenants for life. — **marriage s.,** a settlement of property, made in contemplation of marriage, usually in favor of the intended husband and wife and the issue of the marriage. Often only articles for a settlement are executed before the marriage, the settlement being executed afterward in accordance with them. — **s. of the crown** (*Eng. Hist.*), the act of Parliament, dated 1701, that determines the succession to the British crown, and ordains that it shall devolve upon the Protestant heirs of the Princess Sophia of Hanover. **Act of S.**

set'tler¹, set'lgr, *n.* **1.** One who settles; especially, one who establishes himself in a colony or new country; a colonist. **2.** A vat, pan, or tank in which separation is obtained by precipitation or subsidence, as the iron box in which the silver amalgam sinks from the pulp in the Washoe process, or the tank in which the refuse sinks in the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders.

set'tler², *n.* That which decides or determines, as a dispute or contest; as, that blow was a *settler*.

set'tling, set'ling, *n.* **1.** The act or process by which a thing is settled, in any sense. **2.** *pl.* That which settles to the bottom of a liquid; dregs; sediment; lees.

set'tling-day", *n.* A day appointed for the settlement of accounts, as in a stock exchange.

set'tlor, set'lor, *n. Law.* One who makes settlement of an estate upon another, as by antenuptial agreement.

set'to", set'tū', *n.* A bout at fighting, fencing, or any other mode of contest; sharp encounter, as of pugilists.

set'trap", set'trap', *n.* A trap that must be set, in order to work, as a spring-trap or a deadfall. See DEADFALL.

set'u-la, set'yu-lu *or* sē'tu-lu, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] A little seta; minute bristle; also, the stipe in certain fungi. [Dim. of L. *seta*, stiff hair.] **set'ule**‡. — **set'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a fine bristle; filamentous. **set'u-lose**, *a.* Clothed with setulæ; finely setose.

set'up", set'up', *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Elated or encouraged; hence, hilarious; intoxicated; jubilantly drunk.

set'up", *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A treat, or provisions for a treat. **2.** *Metal.* A steam-ram for shortening and thickening a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer. **3.** A wooden slat aiding in holding loaves in place in a bakers' oven. **4.** *Mining.* An iron rod or bolt thickened at one end. **5.** A favorable disposition of the balls, as in billiards or pool, especially as left by one player for another. **6.** [Colloq.] The build or bearing of a person; carriage or pose; as, the *set-up* of a soldier.

set'wall", set'wôl', *n.* The common European valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); formerly, the cultivated species (*V. Pyrenaica*). [< OF. *citoul*, < LL. *zedoaria*, < Per. *zadwar*.] **cete'wale**†; **sete'wale**†.

set'work", set'wûrk', *n.* **1.** In plastering, two-coat work, as on lath. **2.** A manner of building boats by placing the strakes edge to edge and fastening them together by inside battens. **3.** The mechanism by which material that is being sawed is advanced, after each cut, in a direction at right angles to the plane of the saw, so that at each pass an even thickness is taken off.

seur'tee†, *n.* Security; surety. **seure'tee**†.

sev'en, sev'n, *a.* Consisting of one more than six: a cardinal numeral. In ancient times *seven* was often regarded as having a mystical significance, or as signifying perfection, besides being loosely used for any indefinite considerable number, much as *twenty* or *a hundred* is used now. Its supposed mystical meaning was strengthened and perhaps suggested by its use in astrology, in which the seven planets played a prominent part; hence the numerous groups or enumerations of seven things.
[< AS. *seofon*, seven.]

Compounds, etc.: [Various practically self-explaining compound adjectives have *seven* as their first element, as, **sev'en-branched"**, **s.-day** (occurring every seventh day), **s.-stringed**, **s.-year.**] — **s.-league**, *a.* Enabling the wearer to make seven leagues at one stride: said of a magical pair of boots celebrated in nursery folk-lore. — **s. sages, s. wise men,** seven wise Greeks, of the period 620–550 B. C. The usual list includes Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Bias, Thales, Chilon, and Solon. See SAGE. — **s.-shooter,** *n.* [Colloq.] A firearm capable of shooting seven times without reloading, especially a revolver with seven chambers. — **s.-shooting,** *a.* — **s.-year apple,** a West-Indian shrub (*Genipa clusiifolia*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*); also, its fruit. — **s.-year vine,** the arbor-vine (*Ipomœa tuberosa*). — **the s. chief virtues,** faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. — **the s. deadly sins,** pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. — **the s. gifts of the Spirit,** wisdom, counsel, understanding, fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and godly fear. — **the s. sleepers,** in medieval legend, seven Christian youths of Ephesus who, during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251), hid themselves in a cave and there fell into a miraculous sleep that lasted 196 years.

The Seven-branched Candlestick from the (Herodian) Jewish Temple, carried to Rome on the capture of Jerusalem by Titus. (From a relief on the Arch of Titus, Rome.)

Now he snores amain Like *the Seven Sleepers*.
SAXE *Rhyme of the Rail* st. 6.

— **the s. stars,** the Pleiades. — **the s. wonders of the world,** either of two groups of seven famous buildings or works of art: variously enumerated, but commonly including: (1) In antiquity, the Egyptian pyramids, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria. (2) In the middle ages, the Coliseum at Rome, the catacombs of Alexandria, the great wall of China, the Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England, the leaning tower of Pisa, the porcelain tower of Nanking, and the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.

sev'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of one and six: a cardinal number.

The number *seven* was early accounted sacred.
JOHN HALL *Questions of the Day, May the Ministry be Demitted* p. 313. [D. & CO. '73.]

2. The symbol of that number, as 7 or vii. **3.** *pl.* A style of English verse. See METER. **4.** A playing-card with seven spots. **5.** Seven o'clock. See CLOCK. **seav'en**†.

sev'en-eyes", sev'n-īz', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The river-lamprey; sevenholes.

sev'en-fold", sev'n-fōld', *a.* **1.** Seven times as many or as great.

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage!
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 171.

2. Made up of seven; septuple. **3.** Folded seven times. — **sev'en-fold"ed**†.

sev'en-fold", *adv.* **1.** In a sevenfold manner or degree; so as to be septuply involved. **2.** In seven folds.

sev'en-gills", sev'n-gilz', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A cow-shark.

sev'en-holes", sev'n-hōlz', *n.* Same as SEVENEYES.

sev'en-night, sev'n-nit *or* sen'it (XIII), *n.* A period of seven days and nights; a week. **sen'night**‡.

sev'en-some, sev'n-sum, *a.* [Scot.] Arranged by sevens, or consisting of seven; sevenfold. — **sev'en-some-ness**, *n.*

sev'en-teen", sev'n-tēn', *a.* Consisting of seven more than ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *seofon-tyne*, < *seofon*, seven, + *tēn, tȳn*, TEN.] **seav'en-teen"**†.

— **seventeen-year locust,** see LOCUST.

— **sev'en-teen"fold**, *a.* & *adv.*

sev'en-teen", *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and seven: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number, as 17 or xvii.

sev'en-teenth", sev'n-tinth', *a.* **1.** Seventh in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *seventeen.* **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts; as, a *seventeenth* part.

— **sev'en-teenth"ly**, *adv.*

sev'en-teenth", *n.* One of seventeen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by seventeen.

sev'enth, sev'nth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth: the ordinal of *seven.* **2.** Being one of seven equal parts; as, a *seventh* part. — **sev'enth-day"**, *a.* Pertaining to the seventh day of the week; especially, observing it as the Sabbath; as, a *seventh-day* Baptist. — **S.-day,** *n.* Saturday: so called by Friends. — **s. heaven,** the highest of the seven heavens of the cabalists, where dwelt God and the chief angels; hence, a state of supreme or ecstatic bliss.

sev'enth, *n.* **1.** One of seven equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by seven. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the seventh note above it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. See INTERVAL; SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other; specifically, the seventh above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; also, the resulting dissonance. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A tax of one-seventh of the rents or produce. — **chord of the diminished seventh,** a chord of four tones separated by intervals of a minor third. On a keyboard instrument all such chords are merely different positions of three forms, and each of these three occupies an intermediate position among several keys, so that this chord is very widely used in modulation. See illus. under CHORD. — **chord of the s.,** see note and illus. under CHORD. **sept'chord"**‡; **sev'enth-chord"**‡. — **natural s.,** the note two octaves below the sixth harmonic of the fundamental tone: not represented on keyboard instruments, but sometimes used on the violin.

sev"en-thir'ty, sev'n-thėr'ti, *a.* Bearing 7.30 per cent. interest per annum, or at the rate of 2 cents a day per $100 for the year of 365 days; as, *seven-thirty* bonds.

sev"en-thir'ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [U. S.] One of a series of government notes bearing interest at 7.30 per cent. and redeemable in three years, issued in 1861, 1864, and 1865; commonly used in the plural.

sev'enth-ly, sev'nth-li, *adv.* In the seventh place.

sev'en-ti-eth, sev'n-ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the sixtieth: the ordinal of *seventy.* **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts. — **sev'en-ti-eth-ly**, *adv.*

sev'en-ti-eth, *n.* One of seventy equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by seventy.

sev'en-ty, sev'n-ti, *a.* Consisting of ten more than sixty, or of seven times ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *hund-seofontig; -seogontig*, < *seofon*, seven.]

— **sev'en-ty-fold**, *a.* & *adv.*

sev'en-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and sixty; seven times ten: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number, as 70 or lxx.

— **the Seventy. 1.** A body of disciples whom Christ sent forth to preach that the kingdom of God was at hand, and to heal the sick (*Luke* x).

In sending out *the Seventy*, Christ did not organize them into a permanent body. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christianity* essay iii, p. 182. [S. '66.]

2. The body of seventy-two Jewish scholars traditionally supposed to have prepared the Septuagint version of the Old Testament. See SEPTUAGINT. **3.** The Jewish Sanhedrin. **4.** In the Mormon Church, a body of officials who act as missionaries under the direction of the twelve apostles.

sev"en-ty-four', sev'n-ti-fōr', *n.* A former line-of-battle ship, rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'en-up', sev'n-up', *n. Card-playing.* Same as ALL-FOURS: said to be originally so called from the number of points required to win.

sev'er, sev'gr, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To put or keep separate or apart, as two things that are or should be united; disjoin; as, to *sever* husband and wife; to *sever* near friends.

What silence dwells between Those *severed* lips serene!
JEAN INGELOW *The Snowdrop Monument* st. 4.

2. To separate from the main body, or from that with which close relations have been or should be maintained,

as a part from a whole, or one member from the remaining members; as, to *sever* one's head.

The Englishman does not *sever* himself from public affairs; they are his affairs, he desires to share in their management. TAINE *Notes on England* tr. by W. F. Rae, ch. 16, p. 206. [H. & W. '72.]

3. To divide, cut, or sunder into two or more parts; cleave asunder; as, to *sever* a knot or a rope. **4†.** To tell apart; discriminate; distinguish; as, these twins can not be *severed*. **5†.** To put to one side; keep apart.

II. *i.* **1.** To part from one another; go asunder.

These lips from thine, I know, must *sever*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Once* st. 23.

2. [Archaic.] To act separately, each for oneself.

Early in January, Preston, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenges. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 13. [P. S. & CO. '55.]

3†. To make a division or separation; distinguish. [< F. *sevrer*, < L. *separo;* see SEPARABLE.]

Synonyms: see CUT; REND; SEPARATE.

sev'er-a-bl(e, sev'ĝr-ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed.

sev'er-al†, *vt.* To divide into severals. See SEVERAL, *n.*, 4.

sev'er-al, sev'ĝr-ąl, *a.* **1.** Being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large; divers; as, *several* visitors called to-day.

The discovery of one planet led the way to the rapid discovery of *several* others. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. ii, p. 52. [O. M. & CO. '70.]

2. Considered distinctly as an individual or as individuals; single; particular; as, the *several* members of the firm. **3.** Pertaining to an individual only; not common to two or more; separate; as, their *several* wishes shall be met. **4.** *Law.* Individually and separately related; separable; as, a joint and *several* note. See JOINT. **5.** [Archaic.] Individually different; various or diverse; as, three *several* crimes. **6†.** Separated; apart from others. [OF., < LL. **separalis* (cp. *separale*, thing separate), < L. *separo;* see SEPARABLE.]

Synonyms: see DIFFERENT.

sev'er-al, *n.* **1.** A loose outer garment for women that could be adapted to several uses, from which it received its name: introduced about 1860. **2.** A few separately or individually; each particular, or a small number, taken singly; as, I have heard from *several*. **3†.** An individual or particular thing; as, *severals* and generals. **4†.** An enclosed pasture or field, as distinguished from the common from which it is set off; a separate place.

sev'er-al†, *adv.* Diversely; separately.—**sev"er-al'i-ty†,** *n.* The state of being several; also, one of several.

sev'er-al-ize†, *vt.* To separate or distinguish individually.

sev'er-al-ly, sev'ĝr-ąl-i, *adv.* Individually and apart from each other; each for himself or itself; separately: indicating the separateness of the like actions or states of a number of individuals; as, they *severally* promised me their support.

Synonyms: see APIECE.

—**conjunctly and severally** (*Scots Law*), collectively and individually. **jointly and severally‡.**

sev'er-al-ty, sev'ĝr-ąl-ti, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The holding of land in one's own right with no other person or community or tribe, connected with him in point of interest during the continuance of his estate; a sole tenancy. **2.** [Rare.] The character of being several or distinct.

There must, then, be something other than the manifold things themselves, which combines them without effacing their *severalty*.
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 28, p. 31. [CL. P. '83.]

[< OF. *several;* see SEVERAL.]

sev'er-ance, sev'ĝr-ąns, *n.* **1.** The act of severing, or the condition of being severed; separation; partition.

There should be words of *severance*, in order to produce a several responsibility or a several right. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 11.

2. Specifically, in law: (1) The separate pleading of a defense for himself of one of several defendants to an action. (2) The cutting and removing of any growing thing attached to the realty; as, the *severance* of crops; the *severance* of growing timber.

—**severance of an action** (*Law*), a judicial order permitting one of two or more plaintiffs to proceed alone where the other or others do not appear, or make default after appearance. Called also *judgment ad sequendum solum.*—**s. of estates,** the termination of an estate in joint tenancy by the act of a joint tenant or by operation of law.

se-vere', sę-vīr', *a.* **1.** Trying to one's power of endurance; hard to bear; rigorous; as, a *severe* questioning.

The struggle [of climbing a mountain] was more *severe* as we neared the summit, and the footing worse for the horses.
C. D. WARNER *On Horseback* ch. 3, p. 92. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. Causing sharp pain or anguish; distressful; extreme; as, a *severe* toothache; a *severe* season. **3.** Rigorous in the judgment, government, or treatment of others; devoid of mildness; unsparing; sometimes, harsh or merciless; as, a *severe* critic; a *severe* sentence. **4.** Obeying or conformed to rigid rules; regulated by a strict method; specifically, in art and literature, rejecting all needless ornament, and aiming at or showing pure and simple excellence; as, a *severe* and classical style; the *severest* school of Greek sculpture. **5.** Serious and austere in disposition or manner; grave; sedate.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*.
POPE *Essay on Man* epistle iv, l. 380.

[< F. *sévère*, < L. *severus*, severe.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONIOUS; ARDUOUS; AUSTERE; HARD; IMPLACABLE; INCLEMENT; MOROSE.

—**se-vere'ly,** *adv.*—**se-vere'ness,** *n.*

sev'er-er, sev'ĝr-ĝr, *n.* One who or that which severs.

sev'er-ey†, *n. Arch.* In a vaulted ceiling, a bay or compartment; a division of a scaffolding. **civ'er-y†; sev'er-y†.**

Se-ve'ri-an, sę-vī'ri-ąn, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of the Monophysite Severus, patriarch of Antioch (A. D. 512-519). **2.** One of a sect of Gnostics in the 2d century. **3.** One of the Encratites contemporaneous with the Gnostics.

se-ver'i-ty, sę-ver'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being severe; an extreme degree of that by which the senses or feelings may be disagreeably affected; also, a means or mode of being thus severe; as, the *severity* or the *severities* of a climate.

The news [of Lincoln's assassination] fell with peculiar *severity* upon the hearts which were glowing with the joy of a great victory.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 16, p. 314. [C. CO. '90.]

2. Harshness or cruelty of disposition or treatment; a want of kindness or gentleness in dealing with others; as, the *severity* of a sea-captain.

Bacon has been judged with merciless *severity*.
R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '84.]

3. Extreme strictness in character or rigor in operation; exactness; justness; nicety; as, the *severity* of a judge; the *severity* of a test. **4.** Conformity to a strict and chaste ideal; the observance of those rules that call for moderation in ornament and expression and conformity to the best standard; purity and austerity of style: said of producers or productions in art and literature.

The grand style arises in poetry, when a noble nature, poetically gifted, treats with simplicity or with *severity* a serious subject.
M. ARNOLD *Last Words on Trans. Homer* p. 32. [L. G. & CO.]

5. Gravity in mind and disposition; seriousness; austerity; as, the *severity* of a saint. **6.** Strict conformity to truth or law; as, the *severity* of a description or a formula. [< F. *sévérité*, < L. *severitas*, < *severus*, severe.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONY.

Se-vil'lan, { sę-vil'ąn, -yąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Seville, Spain. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Seville.—**Sevillan ware,** a variety of coarse glazed earthenware resembling Italian majolica.

sev"o-ca'tion†, *n.* A calling apart or aside.

Sè'vres, sè'vr, *a.* Of or pertaining to the town of Sèvres, France, or to the porcelain-factory there; as, *Sèvres* blue; *Sèvres* porcelain. See PORCELAIN; POTTERY.

Sè'vres, *n.* Sèvres porcelain.

se'vum, sē'vum *or* sĕ'vum, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Sheep-suet purified by melting and straining: used in ointments, etc.

sew', sō, *v.* [SEWED; SEWED OR SEWN; SEW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To work upon with a needle or awl and a thread, so as to make or mend or fasten together; as, to *sew* a seam; to *sew* a shirt.

And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam.
JEAN INGELOW *The Long White Seam* st. 1.

2. To fasten together the sections of (a book) with needle and thread, as distinguished from *stitch*. See SEWING, 1, and SEWING-PRESS.

II. *i.* To occupy oneself with sewing, especially as a business.

Methinks it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristics, when women of high thoughts and accomplishments love to *sew*.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 5, p. 55. [O. & CO. '76.]

[< AS. *seowian*, sew.]

—**to be sewed** or **sewed up. 1.** [Slang.] To be stopped from further progress; be confounded and nonplused. **2.** To become intoxicated.—**to sew up,** to enclose by means of sewing, or to close up or mend by sewing.

sew², sō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To cause to rest on the bottom in a canted position, as a ship: usually in the passive, with *up*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To drain, as land, or to drain off, as water. **3†.** To cleanse as a hawk wipes its beak.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To ooze out. [< F. *essuyer*, < L. *exsuco*, < *ex*, out, + *sucus*, juice, < *sugo*, suck.]

sew³†, *vt.* To serve as at table, as by tasting, carving, etc.

sew†, *vi.* **1.** To follow. **2.** To solicit.

sew¹, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sewer or drain.

sew²†, *n.* Gravy; juice; broth; pottage.

sew'age, sū'ĕj, *vt.* [SEW'AGED; SEW'A-GING.] **1.** To supply with sewers, as a town or city. [E.] **2.** To irrigate or manure with sewage; as, *sewaged* fields.

sew'age, *n.* **1.** The waste matter carried off in sewers; drainage-water together with the solid refuse conveyed in it. **sew'er-age‡. 2.** Sewerage: a loose usage.

—**sew'age-dis-po"sal,** *n.* The process or method of disposing of sewage, especially by filtration or deodorization. See SEWERAGE.—**s. fungus,** *n.* The slimy, jointed threads of either of two bacteria (*Beggiatoa alba* and *Bacillus megaterium*), found in sewers, sulfur-springs, etc.
PHIL. Soc.

sewd, *pp.* Sewed.

sew'el†, *n.* Shewel. **sew'ell†.**

se-wel'iel, sę-wel'el, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A brown burrowing marmot-like haplodontoid rodent (*Haplodon rufus*) of the Pacific coast north of California. Called also *boomer, mountain-beaver,* and *show'l.*

The Sewellel (*Haplodon rufus*). 1/10

sew'en, sū'en, *n.* An anadromous variety of salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*, var. *cambricus*), greenish above with a few small black spots on the head and sides, found in the rivers of Wales, Ireland, and northern continental Europe. [< W. *sewyn.*] **scurf‡.**

sew'er, sū'ĝr, *vt.* To provide with sewers; sewage; as, to *sewer* a village.

sew'er¹, sō'ĝr, *n.* **1.** One who sews or stitches, especially one who does so as a business. **2.** Specifically, in bookbinding, one who sews together the sections of a book: opposed to *stitcher*. **3.** A larva, the leaf-sewer.

sew'er², sū'ĝr (XIII), *n.* **1.** A conduit or canal, usually covered, varying in size from a small pipe to a tunnel large enough to be traversed in a boat: to carry off the drainage and excrementitious matter of a town or city; also, any large drain for waste matter; as, a house *sewer;* a street *sewer*. See SEWERAGE. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A cloaca: [< OF. *seuwiere*, < LL. *exaquatorium*, < L. *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water.]

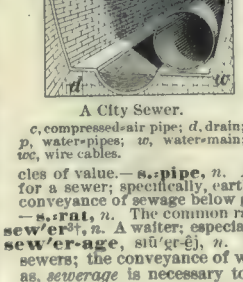

A City Sewer.

c, compressed-air pipe; *d*, drain; *p*, water-pipes; *w*, water-main; *wc*, wire cables.

—**open sewer,** a sewer uncovered and open to the air.—**sew'er-gas",** *n.* Foul air from a sewer.—**s.-hunter,** *n.* One who searches in sewers for articles of value.—**s.-pipe,** *n.* A sewer built of pipe, or pipe for a sewer; specifically, earthenware or clay pipe for the conveyance of sewage below ground. Compare SOIL-PIPE.—**s.-rat,** *n.* The common rat.

sew'er³†, *n.* A waiter; especially, a head waiter. **sew'ar†.**

sew'er-age, sū'ĝr-ĕj, *n.* **1.** Systematic draining by sewers; the conveyance of waste matter from buildings; as, *sewerage* is necessary to the health of a city. The most common method of sewerage is simple flow by gravity to the nearest river or body of water. Sometimes the configuration of the land makes pumping necessary to cause or aid the flow. Where such disposal is impracticable the sewage is sometimes filtered on a large scale or chemically deodorized, or precipitated, the solid part being used in the preparation of fertilizers. **2.** A system of sewers, as in a city or town; as, the *sewerage* of Paris. **3.** Sewage.

sew'er-man, sū'ĝr-man, *n.* A man who works in sewers.

sew'in¹, *n.* Same as SEWEN.

sew'in², sū'in, *n.* [Eng.] A cord, having bunches of feathers or pieces of cloth attached at short intervals, suspended about three feet above the ground on light supports: used as a substitute for nets bounding a game-covert and agitated while the covert is being "driven," to prevent the escape of winged game.

sew'ing†, *a.* Conformable; similar.

sew'ing, sō'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, business, or occupation of one who sews. Specifically: (1) *Bookbinding.* The fastening together of the sections of a book by passing a thread through each section at its central fold and returning it, after being drawn tight over each band, on the back of the sections; done for each band. (2) *Lace-making.* The uniting of one piece of lace with another, either permanently, so as to make a composite piece, or temporarily, during the progress of manufacture. **2.** That which is sewed; material on which one is at work with needle and thread. **3.** *pl.* Compound threads of silk prepared for use in sewing.

—**plain sewing,** sewing of a simple kind, not involving the skill of a dressmaker or embroiderer.—**sew'ing-bench",** *n. Bookbinding.* Same as SEWING-PRESS.—**s.-bird,** *n.* A clamp in the shape of a bird made to hold in its beak one end of a piece of cloth to be sewed: now little used.—**s.-circle,** *n.* A group of women who meet at stated times to sew for some charitable object. **s. society†.**—**s.-clamp,** *n.* A clamp for compressing and holding in place materials to be sewed; specifically, in saddlery and shoemaking, a broad-lipped clamp fastened upon a stool or to a work-bench and operated by a lever with the foot.—**s.-cotton,** *n.* Cotton thread for ordinary sewing.—**s.-horse,** *n.* A saddlers' seat with a sewing-clamp fixed upon it.—**s.-needle,** *n.* Any ordinary needle for hand-sewing.—**s.-press,** *n.* A framework consisting of a board having on one side two upright columns connected at the top by a crosspiece, between which and the base are stretched cords to which the sections of a book are sewed in regular order.—**s.-table,** *n.* **1.** A table to hold materials and implements in sewing. **2.** The table on which the sewing-press of a bookbinder is placed.

sew'ing-ma-chine", sō'ing-mą-shēn'. *n.* A machine for sewing. (1) A machine for stitching ordinary fabrics, usually mounted on a table and worked by a treadle.

The most important device in connection with this machine is the needle invented by Elias Howe (1846), the eye of which is near the point. By this (in a double-thread machine) the thread is taken in a loop through the fabric to be sewed; then a bobbin, enclosed in a small shuttle, carries a thread through the loop, after which the needle (which punctures but does not pass through the fabric) is withdrawn by the upward action of the lever to which it is attached. The fabric is then moved along a slight distance so as to be ready for another stitch. Various kinds of stitches are made by different machines, as the *chain-stitch*, the *interwoven stitch*, and the *lock-stitch*, this last being the firmest and most desirable for enduring work.

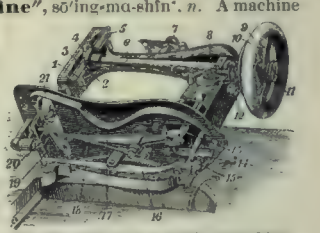

Working Parts of a Sewing-machine.

1. Vibrator adjusting-screw. 2. Presser-bar. 3. Needle-bar. 4. Crank-disk. 5. Presser thumb-screw. 6. Main shaft. 7. Tension thumb-screw. 8. Automatic bobbin-winder. 9. Fly-wheel. 10. Pulley, adjustable to run loose during winding of bobbins. 11. Finger-nut for adjusting pulley. 12. Eccentric-lever center. 13. Eccentric-lever. 14. Stitch-screw. 15. Feed connecting-rod. 16. Feed-lever. 17. Shuttle-lever. 18. Feed lifting-rod. 19. Feed-bar. 20. Shuttle. 21. Needle.

(2) A machine used in bookbinding for sewing the sections of a book together.

—**hand sewing-machine,** a small machine worked by the hand with a crank, or a simple machine with two jaws working like scissors, one of them carrying the needle and thread and the other a looping-hook and bobbin.—**s.-m. hook,** a device in some sewing-machines by which the loop of the thread is pulled out and kept open below the fabric till the stitch is formed.—**s.-m. needle,** any needle with the eye near the point and fitted for use in a sewing-machine.

sew'ing-silk", sō'ing-silk', *n.* Finely twisted silk thread for use in sewing, etc.

sewn, sōn, *pp.* of SEW, *v.* Sewed.

sew'ster†, *n.* A seamstress. **sow'ster†.**

sex, sex, *vt.* To characterize, mark, or label as being male or female; find and indicate the sex of.

sex, *n.* **1.** The physical difference between male and female; the character of being male or female; the possession of reproductive organs of a particular kind; differentiation in the functions of the reproductive organs.

Sex is absent in the lowest organisms and in neuters, though neuter insects are sometimes loosely spoken of as a third sex. Many lower animals, the embryos of the higher animals, and most flowering plants are hermaphrodite. See HERMAPHRODITE; REPRODUCTION.

Is reason then an affair of *sex?* No! But women are commonly in a state of dependence, and are not likely to exercise their reason with freedom. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* vol. ii, p. 181. [H. '58.]

2. Either of the groups into which organisms are thus divided; males or females of a group, collectively; especially, men or women. **3.** Women in general; womankind as distinguished from man: generally with the definite article; as, a devoted admirer of *the sex*.

'For shame, fond youth! thy sorrows hush,
And spurn *the sex*,' he said.
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st. 21.

[< F. *sexe*, < L. *sexus*, sex, perhaps < *seco*, cut.]

Synonyms: see GENDER.

sex-, { Derived from Latin *sex*, six: combining forms.—

sexi-. { **sex-cen'te-na-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of six hundred years or periods of that length; as, a *sexcentenary* celebration or period.—**sex-cen'te-na-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A six-hundredth anniversary. **2.** A period of six hundred years; also, sometimes, a collection of six hundred units.—**sex-dec'i-mal,** *a.* Having sixteen faces; said of certain crystals.—**sex-dig'i-tate,** *a. Teratol.* Having six digits on a hand or foot.—**sex-dig'i-tism,** *n.*—**sex-dig'i-tist,** *n.* An individual with six digits on a single hand or foot.—**sex-du"o-dec'i-mal,** *a.* Having eighteen faces: said of certain crystals.—**sex'e-na-ry,** *a.* Proceeding by the ratio of sixes; sex-

tuple: applied to an arithmetical system the base of which is six. —**sex-en'ni-al**, *a.* Happening once every six years, or lasting six years; as, a *sexennial* fair; a *sexennial* lease.—**sex-en'ni-al**, *n.* A sixth anniversary.—**sex-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*—**sex-en'ni-um**, *n.* A course extending over six years; as, the University of Cologne specifies, in general, a *sexennium* in theology.—**sex'fid**, *a. Bot.* Six-cleft, as a calyx. **sex'i-fid**‡, **-sex'foil**, *n.* In decoration, architecture, etc., a six-leaved or six-lobed figure. Compare CINQUEFOIL; TREFOIL. **sise'foil**‡; **six'foil**‡. —**sex"i-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Six-syllabled.—**sex'i-syl"la-ble**, *n.* A word of six syllables.—**sex-sloc'u-lar**, *a. Bot.* Six-celled, as a capsule.—**sex'par-tite**, *a.* Divided into six parts, as a grooved arch or other structure.—**sex-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Having six rays, as certain sponge-spicules.—**sex"tu-ber'cu-lar**, *a.* Having six tubercles, as a molar tooth.

sex"a-dec'i-mal, sex"ə-des'i-məl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by sixteen; as, a *sexadecimal* arrangement of stars. **2.** Being a sixteenth part, or composed of such parts; as, a *sexadecimal* fraction. [< L. *sexdecim*, sixteen, < *sex*, six, + *decem*, ten.]

sex-ag'e-cu"ple, sex-aj'ə-kiū'pl, *a.* Proceeding by sixties; as, a *sexagecuple* ratio: an irregular, unjustifiable formation. [< L. *sexaginta*, sixty, + *-cuple* in DECUPLE.]

sex-ag'e-nal, sex-aj'ə-nəl, *a.* Same as SEXAGENARY.

sex"a-ge-na'ri-an, sex"ə-jə-nē'ri-ən *or* -ng'ri-ən, *a.* Sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy; *of* or pertaining to a sexagenarian. [< L. *sexagenarius*, < *sexageni*; see SEXAGENE.]

sex"a-ge-na'ri-an, *n.* A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

sex-ag'e-na-ry, sex-aj'ə-nə-ri, *C. W.*[1] (sex'ə-jə-, *W.*[2]), *a.* Of or pertaining to the number sixty. (1) Sixty years old; sexagenarian. (2) Composed of sixties, or proceeding by sixties; sexagesimal; as, *sexagenary* numbers.

> The Chinese mode of reckoning time . . . is . . . by the use of a *sexagenary* cycle, which gives names to years, months, days, and hours. J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch. 13, p. 184. [N. '69.]

[< F. *sexagénaire*, < L. *sexagenarius*; see SEXAGENARIAN.]

sex-ag'e-na-ry, *n.* A thing composed of sixty parts, or a person sixty years old; a sexagenarian.

sex'a-gene, sex'ə-jīn, *n.* The sixth of the circumference of a circle: an arc of 60°, or the angle measured by it. [< L. *sexageni*, distr. of *sexaginta*, sixty, < *sex*, six, + *-ginta* for °*decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.]

Sex"a-ges'i-ma, sex"ə-jes'i-mə, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent. See SEPTUAGESIMA. [< F. *sexagésime*, < L. *sexagesimus*; see SEXAGESM.] **Sexagesima Sunday**‡; **Sex'a-ges"ym**†.

sex"a-ges'i-mal, sex"ə-jes'i-məl, *a.* Founded on the number sixty; proceeding by powers of sixty. [< L. *sexagesimus*; see SEXAGESM.] **sexagesimal arithmetic**, arithmetic in which sixty is the base of notation. —**s. fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is a power of sixty.—**s. system**, a system in which each unit is sixty times the next smaller one, as in the common subdivision of the hour into minutes and seconds.

sex"a-ges'i-mal-ly, *adv.*

sex"a-ges'i-mal, *n.* A sexagesimal fraction.

sex'a-gesm, sex'ə-jesm, *n.* The sixtieth part of a unit; a sixtieth. [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, < *sexaginta*; see SEXAGENE.]

sex'a-na-ry, sex'ə-nə-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Comprised of six or sixes; sixfold, divided into sixes. [< L. *sex*, six.]

sex'an"gle, sex an'gl, *n.* A six-angled figure; a hexagon. —**sex-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having six angles. **sex'an"gled**‡. **sex-an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sex-a'tion, sex-ā'shun, *n.* Sexual reproduction.

sex'a-va"lent, sex'ə-vā'lənt, *A.* (sex-av'ə-lənt, *W.*), *a.* [Rare.] Same as SEXIVALENT.

sex-cen'te-na-ry, -du"o-dec'i-mal, etc. See SEX-.

sexed, sext, *a.* Having sex; having the sex determined, or having the qualities belonging to a sex; as, a *sexed* plant; a *sexed* specimen; one greatly *sexed*.

sex-hind'man†, *n.* In Saxon England, a thane assessed at 600 shillings.

sex-il'ian, *n.* Same as SEXTILLION.

sex'i-va"lent, sex'i-vā'lənt, *A.* (sex-iv'ə-lənt, *C. W.*), *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of six. See VALENCE. [< SEXI- + L. *valentia*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.]

sex'less, sex'les, *a.* Having no sex; destitute of the characteristics of sex; neuter; as, a *sexless* plant; *sexless* individuals. **sex'less-ness**, *n.*

sex'ly†, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a sex, especially the female sex.

sex-ol'o-gy, sex ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of the sexes and their relations. [< SEX + -OLOGY.]

sext, sext, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The office for the sixth hour in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some Anglican churches. (2) The sixth book of the decretals, added by Pope Boniface VIII. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval of a sixth. (2) An organ-stop having two ranks at the interval of a sixth. [< F. *sexte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.] **sextet**‡.

sex-tac'tic, sex tac'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to tangency at six points. [< SEX- + L. *tactus*; see TACT.]

—**sextactic point** *Math.*, a point on a curve where the osculating conic passes through six consecutive points.

sex'tain, sex'tən, *n. Pros.* A stanza consisting of six lines. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex'tan, sex'tən, *a.* Occurring or returning at intervals of six days; as, a *sextan* fever. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex'tans, sex'tənz, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A Roman copper coin. See COIN. **2.** [S-] A constellation, the Sextant. See CONSTELLATION, 36. [< L. *sextans*, one-sixth, < *sex*, six.]

sex'tant, sex'tənt, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the angular distance between two objects, as between a heavenly body and the horizon, by a double reflection from two mirrors; used especially in determining latitude at sea by taking the sun's altitude at noon; a modification of Hadley's quadrant, and used like it. See QUADRANT. **2.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle; an arc of 60 degrees. **3.** [S-] *Astron.* Same as SEXTANS, 2. [F. < L. *sextans*; see SEXTANS.]

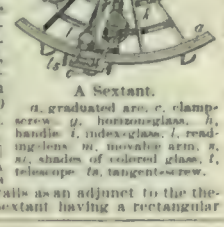

A Sextant.

a, graduated arc. *c*, clamp-screw. *g*, horizon-glass. *h*, handle. *i*, index-glass. *l*, reading-lens. *m*, movable arm. *n*, *s*, shades of colored glass. *t*, telescope. *ta*, tangent-screw.

—**box'sex"tant**, *n.* A small sextant mounted in a box, used by surveyors for details as an adjunct to the theodolite. **prismatic s.**, a sextant having a rectangular prism in place of the horizon-glass: capable of measuring any angle up to 180°.

sex'tant-al, sex'tant-əl, *a.* Pertaining to the sextans, or to any system based on the division of the principal unit into six. [< L. *sextant(-s)*; see SEXTANS.]

sex-ta'ri-us, sex-tē'ri-us *or* -tə'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-qi *or* -i, *pl.*] An ancient Roman measure of capacity. See MEASURE. [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six.]

sex'ta-ry, *n.* Same as SEXTARIUS.

sex'ta-ry‡†, *n.* Same as SACRISTY. **sex'ter-y**†; **sex'-try**†, —**sex'ta-ry-land"**†, *n.* Land given for the maintenance of a sacristan. **sex'try-land"**†.

sex'tene, *a.* Same as HEXYLENE. [< L. *sextus*, sixth.]

sex-ten'ni-al, *a.* & *n.* Same as SEXENNIAL.

sex'tern, sex'tərn, *n.* [Eng.] One-fourth of a quire, or six sheets of paper. [< L. *sex*, six.]

sex-tet', sex-tet', *C. W.*[1] (sex'tet, *I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n. Mus.* **1.** A band of six singers or players. **2.** A vocal or instrumental composition for six parts. **sex'tu-or**‡. [< L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.] **ses'tet**‡; **ses-teth'**‡; **ses-tette'**‡; **ses-tet'to**‡; **sex-tette'**‡; **sex-tet'to**‡.

Sex'ti-an, sex'ti-ən, *n.* A member of the philosophic school founded at Rome by Quintus Sextius (born about 70 B. C.), holding views equidistant between Pythagoreans, Cynics, and Stoics.

sex'tic, sex'tic. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of the 6th degree or order. **II.** *n.* A quantic, equation, or curve of the 6th degree. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex'til, *a.* Sextile. PHIL. Soc.

sex'tile, sex'til, *C. S. W. Wr.* (-tail, *E. I.*). *Astrol.* **1.** *a.* Indicated or measured by a distance of 60 degrees or 2 signs. **II.** *n.* The aspect of two planets at a distance of 60 degrees from each other: denoted by the sign *. [< L. *sextilis*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]

sex-til'lion, sex-til'yun, *a.* Numbering a sextillion: a cardinal numeral: originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral.

sex-til'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the seventh power of a thousand, represented by a figure 1 followed by 21 ciphers. (2) In the English system, the sixth power of a million, represented by a figure 1 followed by 36 ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< SEX- + *-illion* in MILLION.]

sex-til'lionth, sex-til'yunth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a sextillion: an ordinal number. **2.** Being one of a sextillion equal parts; as, a *sextillionth* part.

sex-til'lionth, *n.* One of a sextillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a sextillion.

sex'tine†, *n.* Sixteenth.

sext"in-va'ri-ant, sext'in-vē'ri-ənt, *n. Math.* An invariant of the 6th degree in the coefficients of its quantic. [< *sext-* (in SEXTIC) + INVARIANT.]

sex'ti-par"tite, *a.* Same as SEXPARTITE.

sex'ti-ply†, *vt.* To increase sixfold.

sex'to, sex'tō, *n.* A book, or a size of book, in which the sheet is folded into six leaves. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex"to-dec'i-mo, sex'to-des'i-mō, *a.* & *n.* Same as SIXTEENMO. [L., abl. s. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth; *sextus* (see SEXT.); *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **sex"dec'i-mo**‡.

sex'to-let, sex'to-let, *n.* A double triplet; six notes played in the time of four. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

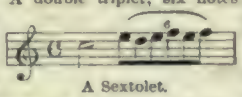

A Sextolet.

ses'tole‡; **sex'tole**‡; **sex'tu-plet**‡.

sex'ton, sex'tən, *n.* **1.** An under-officer or janitor of a church, who has the care of the building and its furniture, the vestments, utensils, grounds, etc., and performs other services, as attending upon the minister, ringing the bell, and superintending burials; in former use, often, a mere grave-digger.

> See yonder maker of the dead man's bed,
> The *Sexton*, hoary-headed chronicle.
> BLAIR *The Grave* l. 453.

2. A sexton-beetle. [Cor. of SACRISTAN.] **sex'ten**†; **sex'teyn**†.

—**sex'ton-bee"tle**, *n.* A necrophorous beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*, that buries carrion to serve as a nidus for its eggs; a burying-beetle.

A European Sexton-beetle (*Necrophorus vespillo*). 1/1

—**sex'ton-ess**, *n.* **1.** A female sexton. **2.** A sexton's wife.—**sex'ton-ship**, *n.* The office or duty of a sexton. **sex'ton-ry**†.

sex'try†, *n.* A sacristy.

sex-tum'vi-rate, sex-tum'vi-rēt, *n.* An association of six persons in a government, an office, or a position of dignity; also, the office or dignity so held, or the persons collectively holding it; also, by extension, six persons associated in any way. [< L. *sex*, six, + *vir*, man.]

sex'tu-or, *n. Mus.* Same as SEXTET, 2. [< L. *sextus* (see SEXT) + *-uor* in *quattuor*, four.]

sex'tu-ple, sex'tu-pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make sextuple; multiply by six. **II.** *i.* To become sextuple.

sex'tu-ple, *a.* **1.** Consisting of six united or of six parts; sixfold. **2.** Multiplied by six; six times repeated. [F., < L. *sextus* (see SEXT); and see -PLE.]

—**sex'tu-ply**, *adv.*

sex'tu-plet, sex'tu-plet, *n.* A group or combination of six things. Specifically: (1) *Mus.* Same as SEXTOLET. (2) Six elliptic car-springs side by side, acting as one.

sex'tu-plex, sex'tu-plex, *vt.* To render capable of carrying six messages at once, as a telegraphic instrument or line. [< L. *sextus* (see SEXT) + *plico*, fold.]

sex'tu-plex, *a.* Capable of conveying six messages at once.

sex'tu-plex, *n.* A telegraphic instrument or line capable of transmitting six messages at once.

sex'tus, sex'tus, *n. Medieval Mus.* The sixth voice or part. [LL., < L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex'u-al, sex'yu-əl, *E. I. S. W.*[1] (sex'shu-əl, *C. W.*[2] *Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining or peculiar to, characteristic of, or affecting sex, the sexes, or the organs or functions of sex; distinctive of or especially characterizing either of the two sexes; generative; genital; venereal; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* appetite; *sexual* weakness; *sexual* organs. **2.** Of or effected by the two sexes in cooperation; accomplished by means of the organs of sex; as, *sexual* intercourse or commerce. **3.** Having or characterized by sex: opposed to *asexual*; as, a *sexual* being; a *sexual* plant. [< L. *sexualis*, < *sexus*; see SEX.]

—**sexual affinity.** **1.** The affinity or attraction exhibited by an individual of one sex for a particular member of the opposite. **2.** A relationship between members of different species enabling them to have sexual intercourse. See FECUNDITY and STERILITY. —**s. dimorphism** (*Biol.*), the condition in a species of having members of one sex existing in two forms differing in size, color, or the like, as in many butterflies (see illus. under DIMORPHISM); also, differences in form between members of different sexes, as in ants, bees, and wasps.—**s. selection**, see SELECTION.—**s. system.** **1.** The reproductive system. **2.** *Bot.* A system of plant-classification based on the sexual organs; the Linnean or artificial system.

—**sex'u-al-ist**, *n.* One who classifies plants by the sexual system.—**sex"u-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state of having or being distinguished by sex; the quality of sex.—**sex'u-al-ize, sex'u-al-ise**, *vt.* To attribute sex to; distinguish by sexual characters.—**sex"u-al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.*—**sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sexual manner; by sexual means; in respect to sex.

sex'us, sex'us, *n.* [L.] Sex; one of the sexes.

sey[1], *v.* [Scot.] Same as SIE, *v.*

sey[2]†, *vt.* To say; tell. **seynt**†.

sey[3]†, *vt.* To attempt; essay.

sey[4]†, *imp.* of SEE, *v.* Saw. **seigh**†; **seyghe**†; **seyh**†.

sey[1], sē, *n.* [Scot.] A kind of serge. See SAY[3], *n.*

sey[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCYE.

sey[3], *n.* [Eng.] The coalfish.

sey'-pol"lack‡.

sey[4]†, *n.* Same as SAY[4], *n.*

sey'bert-ite, sāi'bert-āit, *n. Mineral.* A micaceous, submetallic, brown or red magnesium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_3(Mg,Ca)_5Al_2Si_2O_{18}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, belonging to the group of little micas. [< H. *Seybert*, American mineralogist.]

sey'id, *n.* [Ar.] Same as SAYID.

sey-mar', sē-mär', *n.* [Scot.] A light covering; simar.

seynt†, *n.* **1.** A saint. **2.** A girdle.

seyn'tu-a-rie†, *n.* A sanctuary.

Sfa'ki-ot, *n.* Same as SPHAKIOT.

sfe'noid, *a.* & *n.* Sphenoid. PHIL. Soc.

sfere, sfe'roid, etc. Sphere, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sfinx, *n.* Sphinx. PHIL. Soc.

sfo-ga'to sfō-gä'tō, *n.* [It.] Exhaled: used specifically in music of passages to be so rendered.

'sfoot†, *interj.* God's foot! an imprecation.

sfor-zan'do, sfer-tsän'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Accented more forcibly than the rhythm requires; especially, sounded, as a note or chord, with sudden explosive force. **sfor-za'to**‡.

sfre-guz'zi, sfrē-gūt'si, *n.* [It.] *Paint.* The production of soft, thin shadows by drawing the finger, dipped in color, once over the part to be shaded, as a cheek or limb; a device used by the painters of the Venetian school.

sfu-ma'to, sfū-mä'tō, *a.* [It.] *Art.* Having hazy outlines: said of paintings or drawings; literally, smoked.

sga'lag, sgä'lag, *n. pl.* In the Scottish isles, a former class of predial slaves living in earth-houses.

> In the Hebrides these weems were inhabited as late as the close of the last century by a class of predial slaves of debased condition, called *sgalag*. Perhaps in this word is to be found the much-sought-for original of our colloquial term 'scalawag.'
> D. G. BRINTON in *Science* Jan. 27, '93, p. 47, col. 2.

sgraf-fi'to, sgräf-fi'tō, *n.* [It.] Same as GRAFFITO, 3.

sh, ish, *n.* A digraph; "Visible Speech," Ω. See S.

sh, *interj.* Hush! an aspiration enjoining silence. See S.

sha, sä, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese gauzy silken fabric.

shab†, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To scratch or rub, as animals. **2.** To get rid of; dismiss; commonly with *off*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play mean tricks. **2.** To sneak away; skulk off.

shab, shab, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The itch in animals; especially, an itching disease of sheep; scab. **2**†. A scab.

shab'bed†, *a.* Shabby.

shab'ble, shab'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A crooked sword or hanger; also, an old rusty sword. **2.** Any little or insignificant person or thing.

shab'by, shab'i, *a.* [SHAB'BI-ER; SHAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Being in poor or mean condition from wear; threadbare, ragged, soiled, or defaced, as from long or hard use: by extension said of anything ill-conditioned; as, a *shabby* coat; a *shabby* house.

> A pair of *shabby*, little, worn-out shoes.
> W. W. STORY *Blue Beard's Cabinets* st. 21.

2. Characterized by mean, worn, or ill-conditioned garments, equipment, or surroundings; as, a *shabby* gentleman; a *shabby* family.

> *Shabby* gentility has nothing so characteristic as its hat.
> HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 8, p. 205. [O. & CO. '71.]

3. Unworthy of an honorable man; paltry; scurvy; contemptible; as, *shabby* treatment.

> Gentlemen — or men who ought to be gentlemen, as far as blood and rearing go — are guilty of *shabby* conduct sometimes.
> CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. 1, ch. 6, p. 56. [A. '75.]

4†. Originally, scabby. [For SCABBY.]

—**shab"by-gen-teel'**, *a.* Keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility amid shabby surroundings or in reduced circumstances.

—**shab'bi-ly**, *adv.*—**shab'bi-ness**, *n.*—**shab'by-ish**, *a.* Rather shabby.

shab'rack, shab'rac, *n. Mil.* In European armies, a housing or saddle-cloth for a cavalry horse or a troop-horse. [< G. *schabracke*, < Pol. *czaprak*, < Turk. *chaprak*.] **shab'raque**‡.

shab'roon†, *n.* A shabby fellow. **shab'ba-roon**†.

shach'le, shach'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To shuffle in walking.

shack[1], shac, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To shed or fall out, as ripe grain from the ear. (2) To feed on grain fallen or scattered in the field; pasture in stubble. **2.** [Western U. S.] To hibernate, as a bear; of men, to go into winter quarters. [Var. of SHAKE.]

shack[2], *v.* **1.** *t.* [Local, U. S.] To chase and fetch, as a batted ball. **II.** *i.* To rove or tramp about; go about begging; act the vagabond. [Prob. a use of SHACK[1], *v.*]

shack[1], *n.* **1.** [Northwestern U. S. & Canada.] A rude cabin; a cabin made of logs, either upright or horizontal; also, a rickety or tumble-down house.

> The ranch-house may be only a mud dugout, or a '*shack*' made of logs stuck upright into the ground.
> T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 1, p. 5. [G. P. P. '86.]

A Log Shack.

2. [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Fallen acorns or nuts of any kind; fallen mast. **3.**

[New Eng.] Same as SHACK-BAIT. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Grain shed or fallen from the husk at harvest. **5.** [Old & Prov. Eng.] Liberty of winter pasture.

—**common of shack** [Eng.], the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.—**shack'-bait"**, *n.* [U. S.] Bait obtained at sea, as distinguished from a regular stock carried in the vessel.—**s.-fisherman**, *n.* A vessel depending largely upon shack-bait.—**s.-fishing**, *n.* Fishing with shack-bait.

shack[2], shac, *n.* [Prov. Eng., & Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A shiftless fellow; low, itinerant beggar; vagabond. **2.** [U. S.] The hunting of a batted ball. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A straying of domestic animals from their owner's lands.

—**shack'bag"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shiftless fellow; vagabond; shack. **shack'a-back‡.**

shack'a-to-ry†, *n.* An Irish hound.

shack'l, shack'ld. Shackle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

shack'le, shac'l, *vt.* [SHACK'LED, shac'ld; SHACK'LING.] **1.** To restrain or confine with shackles; manacle; fetter; chain.

> In Ocean's wide domains, Half buried in the sands,
> Lie skeletons in chains, With *shackled* feet and hands.
> LONGFELLOW *The Witnesses* st. 1.

2. Hence, to hinder from free action; embarrass or hamper; impede; trammel. **3.** [U. S.] To join with a shackle; as, to *shackle* two chains. **4.** *Elec.* To place an insulator between the adjacent ends of (a cut wire).

Synonyms: see BIND.

shack'le[1], *n.* **1.** A ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb; either one of a pair for the wrists or ankles, connected as by a chain, or single, and attachable to some object, as a ball or a fixed ring; fetter; gyve: more commonly in the plural; sometimes, by restriction, fetters for the legs, as distinguished from *manacles* (handcuffs).

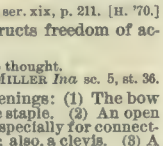

Shackles for the Legs.

> It is not the *shackle* on the wrist that constitutes the slave, but the loss of self-respect.
> ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xix, p. 211. [H. '70.]

2. Figuratively, anything that obstructs freedom of action; impediment; restraint; clog.

> For words are *shackles* unto thought.
> JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* sc. 5, st. 36.

3. Any one of various forms of fastenings: (1) The bow of a padlock, which passes through the staple. (2) An open link closed with a movable bolt, used especially for connecting lengths of chain, cable, or the like; also, a clevis. (3) A long link connecting two fetters, manacles, or other rings. (4) An insulating support or spool around which a telegraph-wire passes, the spool having a central hole for a bolt to pass through. (5) A wire or metal strip passing through a car-door staple and sealed at its ends. (6) *Naut.* The ring by which a port-hole is locked. (7) A link for coupling railway-cars. **drag'-link"‡; draw'-link"‡; shack'le-bar"‡.** (8) [Prov. Eng.] A twisted band of rushes or straw. **4.** *Her.* A chain-link or part of a fetter used as a bearing. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A wrist. [< AS. *sceacel*, < *sceacan*, shake.]

Synonyms: see FETTER.

—**shack'le-bar"**, *n.* [U. S.] A railway-car coupling-link.—**s.-bolt**, *n.* **1.** A bolt having on its end a shackle or clevis, or one that is passed through the eyes of a shackle. **2.** The shackle of a padlock, chain, etc. **3.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock, used also as a bearing. Called also **prisoner's bolt.** See FETTERLOCK. Compare SPANCELED.—**s.-bone**, *n.* [Scot.] A manacle-like band worn for an ornament; a bracelet or anklet.—**s.-crow**, *n.* A bolt-extractor operating with a shackle instead of a claw.—**s.-flap**, *n.* A manhole-cover fastened with a shackle.—**s.-hammed**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Bow-legged.—**s.-jack**, *n.* A form of shaft-jack having a shackle-joint.—**s.-joint**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* See JOINT. **2.** *Zool.* An exoskeletal joint formed by ring-like parts, as in a siluroid fish.

shack'le[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Stubble.

shack'ling[1], shac'ling, *a.* [U. S.] Shaky; ramshackle.

shack'ling[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Loitering; idle.

shack'lock", shac'-loc', *n.* A shackle-bolt or the like serving as a lock.

shack'ly, shac'li, *a.* [U. S.] Ready to fall from lack of structural strength; shaky; of persons, infirm; feeble.

shad, shad, *n.* **1.** An anadromous deep-bodied clupeoid food-fish of the genus *Alosa*. The common American or white shad (*Alosa* or *Clupea sapidissima*), about 2 feet long, is highly esteemed as food. *A. vulgaris* is the European shad. **2.** The skipjack or Ohio shad (*Clupea chrysochloris*). **3.** Any of several other related fishes; as, the gizzard-*shad;* the green-tailed, hard-headed, or yellow-tailed *shad* (the menhaden). **4.** A moharra or long-boned shad of Bermuda and the West Indies, as *Gerres jonesi*. [< AS. *sceadda*, shad.]

The American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), 1/20, and a Shad-seining Float on the Susquehanna River.

—**shad'-bel"lied**, *a.* [U. S.] **1.** Having the abdomen flat or but little protuberant; thin-bellied or flat-bellied; lank; opposed to *pot-bellied*. **2.** Sloping gradually from the front backward to the tails, as in a form of cutaway coat.—**shad'bel"ly**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A Quaker: from the shape of his coat.—**s.-fly**, *n.* [U. S.] A May-fly that appears when the shad are running.—**s.-frog**, *n.* A common American frog (*Rana virescens*).—**s.-hatcher**, *n.* A person employed in the artificial propagation of shad.—**s.-porgy**, *n.* The grass-porgy.—**s.-salmon**, *n.* The common whitefish.—**s.-seine**, *n.* A seine designed for or devoted to catching shad.—**s.-spirit**, *n.* [U. S.] A bird that appears with and seems to foretell the coming of the shad in the spring. (1) The common snipe. (2) The flicker.—**s.-trout**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The squeteague.—**s.-waiter**, *n.* Same as ROUNDFISH, 1.—**s.-wash**, *n.* The noise or movement of the water made by shad when spawning; hence, a spawning-ground of shad. **s.-splash‡.**—**s.-working**, *n.* Artificial propagation of shad.

shad'ber"ry, shad'ber'i, *n.* The shadbush, or its fruit.

shad'bird", shad'berd', *n.* A bird that appears at the time of the shad-fishing. (1) [Central U. S.] The common snipe. (2) [Local, Eng.] The common European sandpiper.

shad'-blos"som, shad'-blos'um, *n.* The flower of the shadbush.

shad'bush", shad'bush', *n.* The June-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*): so called from its blossoming when the shad appear in the rivers; also, other smaller and shrub-like forms, by some regarded as mere varieties, as *A. alnifolia* of the northern and western United States. See JUNE-BERRY; SERVICE-BERRY.

shadd, shad, *n.* *Mining.* Smooth round stones containing tin ore, found superficially and accepted as indicating a vein.

Shad'dai, *n.* See SEPHIRA.

shadde†, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHED, *v.* Shed. **shedde†.**

shad'ding, shad'ing, *n.* The taking of shad.

> Along our maritime rivers the people associate April, not with 'sugaring' but with '*shadding*.'
> T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 9, p. 240. [T. & F. '63.]

shad'dock, shad'ŏc, *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree (*Citrus decumana*) nearly allied to the orange, or the tree. The fruit, which resembles the orange in shape, is externally pale-yellow, and varies in size from the smaller grapefruit or pomelo, of the size of a very large orange, to the pompelmous, which may be 8 inches in diameter. [< Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to America.]

shade, shēd, *v.* [SHA'DED; SHA'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To screen from light by intercepting its rays; screen from the light and heat of the sun; as, a *shaded* street; thick curtains *shaded* the windows. **2.** To make dim with or as with shade; obscure the light, brightness, illumination, or luster of; dim; darken; overshadow; overcast; cloud: also figuratively; as, a mist *shaded* the sun; a life *shaded* with evil deeds. **3.** To shield or protect, as from light or injury; cover or surround with a shelter or screen; hide; as, to *shade* the eyes with the hand; a *shaded* lamp. **4.** In penmanship, to increase the heaviness of certain strokes of (letters), as for embellishment. **5.** To cause to change, pass, or blend, by gradations; also, to remove, or affect in any way, by gradual modification; as, to *shade* colors into one another. **6.** *Art.* (1) To paint or draw in gradations of light or color; graduate as to light and shade, or shades of color. (2) To paint in a somber tone; represent in shadow; darken. **7.** To intercept, as light. **8.** To modify, as the pitch of an organ-tone or organ-pipe. **9.** To place, as a gun-barrel, so that half the interior will be in the shadow, for testing the straightness of the bore. **10.** To lower somewhat the price of. **11†.** To foreshadow; prefigure.

II. *i.* To pass, blend, change, or reduce by gradations.

> It is due to . . . expansion and specialisation that the language and ideas of literature gradually *shade* off from the special language and special ideas of certain classes. H. M. POSNETT *Comparative Literature* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 78. [A. '86.]

shade, *n.* **1.** Relative obscurity, darkness, or dimness of illumination, due to interception or interruption of the rays of light: distinguished from *shadow* by implying nothing as to the form or limits of the darkened space; as, to sit in the *shade*. **2.** Gloom or darkness caused by the waning, absence, or failure of light: used also figuratively, commonly in the plural; as, the *shades* of night.

> Ere long approach life's evening *shades*.
> COWPER *The Moralizer Corrected* l. 35.

3. Figuratively, relative obscurity as compared with something more noticeable; the state of being outshone.

> Not in this manner did Shakspeare work. . . . His excursions into the land of dream and fancy throw all others into the *shade*.
> E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, James's Novels* in vol. i, p. 126. [O. & CO. '71.]

4. A place sheltered from strong light, especially that of the sun, as by trees; a shady place; hence, an obscure or retired place; secluded retreat; as, some forest *shade*.

> How blest is he who crowns, in *shades* like these,
> A youth of labour with an age of ease!
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 99.

5. Something that serves to intercept, protect from, or modify the effect of light; hence, that which screens from heat or air, or more rarely from dust or other substances. Specifically: (1) A screen of muslin, paper, or other material, used before a window, usually arranged to be raised and lowered, as distinguished from a window-curtain draped from the sides. (2) A shield or covering placed about or over a lamp, to confine, modify, or deflect the light; a lamp-shade. (3) A shield for the eyes to protect them from light or heat. (4) A case, as of glass, placed over articles as a protective covering. (5) A colored glass used in optical instruments, as the sextant, to modify the light in making solar observations.

6. A gradation of color in respect to luminosity; as, a dark *shade* of blue. See COLOR; SPECTRUM. **7.** Any slight gradation; a slight degree; minute difference; as, prices are quoted a *shade* lower; *shades* of meaning. **8.** *Art.* The unilluminated part of a picture, drawing, or engraving: opposed to *light*. Compare CHIAROSCURO. **9.** The soul after separation from the body; a departed spirit; ghost: so called, especially from the point of view of the ancients, as being perceptible to vision but not to touch; hence, in the plural, with the definite article, the abode of departed spirits; Hades.

> The gentlest *Shade* that walked Elysian plains.
> WORDSWORTH *Departure from the Vale of Grasmere* l. 1.

10. Something unreal or delusive; a figment; also, false outward appearance; guise. **11.** [Poet.] A shadow.

> Swiftly they glided away, like the *shade* of a cloud on the prairie.
> LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, div. ii, st. 4.

12. In ancient armor, an umbrel. **13.** *pl.* A wine-vault; saloon. **14.** *Mus.* A shutter in a pipe-organ. **15†.** Protection; shield; shelter. [< AS. *scead*, shade.]

Synonyms: see COLOR.

—**shade'-roll"er**, *n.* The roller of a window-shade, now having usually a spring that rolls up the shade when a detent is thrown back by a slight downward jerk.—**s.-tail**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A squirrel.—**s.-tree**, *n.* Any tree planted or preserved for the shade afforded by its foliage, as the elm or maple.

—**shade'ful**, *a.* Abounding in shade; shady.—**shade'less**, *a.* Destitute of shade.

sha'ded, shē'ded, *pa.* **1.** Marked by graded or gradually deepened coloring; in art, delicately graduated in tones, tints, or colors. **2.** Protected by a shade or screen; sheltered; covered.

shade'fish", shēd'fish', *n.* The maigre.

sha'der, shē'der, *n.* One who or that which shades.

sha'di-ly, shē'di-li, *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

shad'ine, shad'in, *n.* [U. S.] The young of the menhaden, prepared as sardines. [< SHAD.]

sha'di-ness, shē'di-nes, *n.* The character or quality of being shady.

sha'ding, shē'ding, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a shade or shutting off light. **2.** In printing or drawing, the coloring or collection of lines, dots, etc., by which shadows are represented, the effects of relief, solidity, etc., are produced, or outlines filled up.

sha-doof', sha-dūf', *n.* [Ar.] A water-raising device consisting of a long pole pivoted near one end, and having its shorter end weighted and a bucket hung to its longer end, thus operating on the principle of a well-sweep: used on the Nile and elsewhere in the East, especially for irrigation. **sha-duf'‡.**

A Pair of Shadoofs.

shad'ow, shad'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast shadow or shade upon; overspread with shadows; dim the light or illumination of; render shadowy; shade; as, valleys *shadowed* by hills. **2.** To indicate faintly, typically, or in outline; signify beforehand; foreshow; typify: often with *forth* or *out;* as, his plans were *shadowed forth* in his remarks. **3.** To follow or attend closely like a shadow; keep close to and watch without being observed; follow as a spy; dog; as, the detective *shadowed* a thief. **4.** To mark with low gradations of color or light; shade. **5†.** To shelter; shield; screen; hide.

II. *i.* **1.** To take on a shadow; become darkened.

> She presented the strongest contrast to her rival, whose beautiful face was ever swept by the emotion of the moment, and who gleamed one hour and *shadowed* over the next like a cornfield in the wind. A. C. DOYLE *The Refugees* ch. 8, p. 78. [H. '93.]

2. To pass by or as by gradual changes or deepening of shade or color; shade off; change; blend.

> Now pink it blooms, now glimmers gray,
> Now *shadows* to a filmy blue.
> LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. ii, st. 4.

3. To appear or arise dimly, like a shadow or shadows. [< AS. *sceadwian*, < *sceadu*, shadow.]

shad'ow, *n.* **1.** A deficiency of light within an illuminated region, caused by the interception of the light by an opaque body; also, the region of apparent darkness thus produced on a surface, and representing approximately a section of the intercepting body; as, a person's *shadow* cast on a wall by lamplight; the *shadow* of the earth on the moon during an eclipse. If the source of light has a sensible surface, the rays will partially illuminate a portion of the shadow near the edge (the *penumbra*), while the remainder (the *umbra*) is entirely dark.

> The earth's *shadow* always exceeds the diameter of the moon in breadth. S. NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 25. [H. '78.]

2. By extension, a region protected or screened off from radiation of any kind: used with qualification or in composition; as, a sound-*shadow;* an electric *shadow*. **3.** Shade in general, literally or figuratively. (1) Faintness or dimness of light as associated often with relief from heat, caused by interception of the rays; as, under the *shadow* of a tree. (2) Gloom, darkness, or obscurity caused by absence or failure of light; as, evening *shadows*.

> Out of the *shadows* of night The world rolls into light.
> LONGFELLOW *Bells of San Blas* st. 11.

(3) A shady place; secluded retreat; hence, seclusion; retirement; rest; as, hidden in the woodland *shadows*. (4) The shaded or dark portion of a picture; dark coloring, representing shade or shadow; also, any dark side, feature, or aspect; gloomy or unhappy state; gloom; sadness; as, the lights and *shadows* of life; the *shadow* of misfortune.

4. An object or appearance resembling or suggestive of a physical shadow. (1) An image produced by reflected light, as in water or in a mirror. (2) That which constantly accompanies or follows like a shadow; a person or thing inseparable from another; as, he is my *shadow*.

> Sorrow is *Shadow* to life, moving where life doth move.
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 25.

(3) A ghost; spirit; shade; as, the land of *shadows*. (4) *Occult.* The physical body. (5)† An uninvited guest at a feast, accompanying an invited guest: a rendering of the Latin *umbra* (shade).

5. Something having a false appearance of reality, or merely representative or typical of the reality; something unsubstantial or visionary; an imaginary existence; as, desperate men catch at *shadows*. (1) An imperfect or mystic representation or representative; something figuratively suggestive; a dim foreshowing or indication; a type; symbol; similitude; as, sleep is the *shadow* of death; "coming events cast their *shadows* before." (2) A disguise; pretense.

6. A faint trace or appearance; slightest degree; as, not a *shadow* of hope. **7.** The presence or neighborhood of something, especially regarded as guarding or protecting; shelter; covert; as, secure in the *shadow* of the Almighty.

> The Netherlands . . . maintained a show of independence under the *shadow* of their ancient institutions.
> PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 133. [L. '74.]

8. *Naut.* A small four-cornered sail set on the foremast or mainmast of a yacht. **9†.** Something, as a broad-brimmed hat, serving as a protection from light or heat. [< AS. *sceadu*, shadow.] **shad'dow†; shad'oe†.**

Synonyms: see IMAGE.

Compounds, etc.:—**cast shadow** (*Paint.*), the shadow of an object so delineated as to bring it into relief against objects behind it.—**electric s.**, the comparatively dark space on those parts of a Crooke's tube which have been screened from molecular bombardment. **molecular shadow‡.**—**may your s. never grow less**, may you never grow less.—**shad'ow-bands"**, *n. pl.* Phenomena seen during total solar eclipses.—**s.-bird**, *n.* The umbrette.—**s. dance**, a dance in which the shadows of the invisible performers, often grotesquely exaggerated, are projected upon a screen.—**s.-figure**, *n.* A silhouette. **s.-picture‡.**—**s.-house†**, *n.* A summer-house.—**s. of death**, gloom of approaching death; dire distress; also, the dominion of death.—**s.-stitch**, *n.* In lace-making, a very delicate kind of ladder-stitch used in fine openwork.—**s.-test**, *n.* Same as SKIASCOPY.—**s.-vane**, *n.* That part of a back-staff that indicated the direction of the sun.

—**shad'ow-less**, *a.* Destitute of shadow.—**shad'ow-ly**, *adv.* Like a shadow or shadows.

shad'owd, *pp.* Shadowed. PHIL. Soc.

shad'ow-graph, shad'o-grȧf, *n.* A silhouette.

shad'ow-ing, shad'o-ing, *n.* **1.** The art of representing shadows, or of shading. **2.** A gradation of light and shade; the shading of anything. **3†.** Shade.

shad'ow-y, shad'o-i, *a.* **1.** Full of shadows; producing shade: dark; as, a *shadowy* grove.

The old church is *shadowy* within, and a faint smell of incense hangs always in the dusky air. T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, Pancha* p. 74. [A. '91.]

2. Hence, lacking clearness or distinctness; obscure; vague; as, a *shadowy* recollection.

Readers call out for facts, and not for *shadowy* notions. EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiography* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 272. [C. & M'C. '34.]

3. Of, pertaining to, or like a shadow or phantom; hence, unsubstantial; unreal; ghostly; weird; as, a *shadowy* form. **4.** Shadowing forth; symbolical.

Life is a vision *shadowy* of Truth.
COLERIDGE *Religious Musings* st. 13.

5. Indulging in fancies. [C.] **shad'ow-ish**‡ [Rare].

Synonyms: see DARK; IMAGINARY.

—**shad'ow-i-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a shadow or shadows.—**shad'ow-i-ness**, *n.* The state or character of being shadowy.

sha'drach, shā'drac, *n.* *Metal.* Same as SALAMANDER: an allusion to the Biblical account of Shadrach, Meshek, and Abednego in the fiery furnace.

shad'-tree", shad'-trī', *n.* The June-berry; shadbush.

sha-duf', *n.* Same as SHADOOF.

Shad'vin-sa Brah'ma-na, shgd'vin-sa brā'ma-na. [Sans.] The 26th Brāhmaṇa; the supplement to the Panchavinśa Brāhmaṇa of the Sāma-Veda. See BRĀHMANA.

sha'dy, shē'di, *a.* [SHA'DI-ER; SHA'DI-EST.] **1.** Full of shade; casting a shade; as, a *shady* elm. **2.** Sheltered from the glare and heat of the sun; cooled by shade; as, a *shady* nook. **3.** Hence, shunning or unfit for the light; morally questionable; as, a *shady* transaction.

You must have seen *shady* things done on ships.
STEVENSON AND OSBOURNE *The Wrecker* ch. 14, p. 290. [S. '92.]

4. [Colloq.] Unfavorable; dark: often opposed to *sunny*; also, declining; postmeridian; as, the *shady* side of city life; on the *shady* side of forty.

Synonyms: see DARK.

—**to keep shady**. Slang', to avoid notice; hide.

shaf'fle*, *vi* To shuffle; shamble.—**shaf'fler***, *n.*

shaf'fling, shaf'ling. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Indolent. **II.** *n.* An awkward person; lungeler. **shaf'fles**.

Sha'fi-ite, shā'fi-īt, *W.* shaf'i-īt, *C. E. J.* *n.* A member of that one of the four great orthodox Mohammedan schools of doctrine that was founded by the Imam As Shafi. Shafiites are most numerous in Egypt and northern Africa. See IMAM, *n.*, 2.

shaft[1], shaft, *n.* **1.** A missile weapon having a stock, as a spear, dart, etc.; also, the stock or stem of the weapon, without the head; specifically, a barbed arrow: distinguished from a *bolt*, which was blunt-headed.

A horned stag, whose side a *shaft* hath pierc'd.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by F. W. Newman, bk. xi, l. 476.

2. Figuratively, anything that darts or wounds like an arrow; as, lightning-*shafts*; *shafts* of ridicule.

To be great is to be exposed to all the *shafts* of envy.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 38, p. 266. [H. & BT.]

3. *Arch.* (1) The part of a column, usually cylindrical, between the capital and the base or support. In Greek architecture it is usually tapering and slightly convex. See illus. under COLUMN and CORINTHIAN.

Many hundred years before the siege of Troy there stood, where there still stands, at the tombs of Beni-Hassan, the pattern of the Doric *shaft*. BARTLETT *Egypt to Palestine* ch. 4, p. 70. [H. '79.]

(2) Hence, something resembling a column or pillar, as the trunk of a tree.

The dim colonnade of straight pine *shafts*.
BRET HARTE *Creasy* ch. 10, p. 213. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

(3) In some forms of architecture, a minor column; as, a jamb-*shaft*. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A length of shafting. (2) An axle, mandrel, arbor, or other long and usually cylindrical bar, especially if rotating and subject to torsional stress; as, a steamer-*shaft*; a fly-wheel *shaft*.

In mechanics shafts are named (1) from some feature of mechanism, or the part to which they are attached; as, **paddle-shaft** (see PADDLE), **pinion-s.** (bearing a pinion), **propeller-s.** or **screw-s.** (bearing the propeller of a marine engine); (2) from the purpose which they serve; as, **reversing-s.** (controlling the valves of a motor so as to permit running it in either direction), **winding-s.** (around which are wound the chains controlling the doors of a dump-car), etc.

5. Something resembling the shaft of an arrow; a long and cylindrical body or part, as a handle or haft.

Each scribe wore in his girdle a long narrow brass box, or *shaft*, terminating at one end in an inkstand, and filled with sharpened reeds. J. P. THOMPSON *Photographic Views of Egypt* ch. 30, p. 329. [J. P. J. '54.]

Specifically: (1) The helve of a tilt-hammer. (2) A brick or stone stack or chimney. (3) A spire or steeple. (4) One of the thills of a one-horse vehicle, usually in the plural; as, carriage-*shafts*. (5) [Archaic.] The foot or standard of a goblet.

I then took out my brandy bottle, and a small crystal glass without a *shaft*, that I carried in my pocket. *Home Tales of Ettrick Shepherd, Allan Gordon* in vol. i, p. 297. [B. & S. '37.]

6. The scape of a feather.

In certain breeds of the pigeon and fowl the feathers are plumose, with some tendency in the *shafts* to be naked.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 71. [A. '71.]

7. The sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*). **8.** *Entom.* A stem-like part, as the scape of an antenna or poiser. [< AS *sceaft*, < *sceafan*, shave.]

Compounds, etc.: —**main shaft**, a principal shaft; in machinery, the line-shaft of a system of shafting.—**shaft'al"ley**, *n.* In ship-building, a covered channel or passage through which the propeller-shaft runs. **screw'-al"ley**; **s.-tunnel**.—**s.-bearing**, *n.* *Mech.* A bearing in which a shaft rotates.—**s.-coupling**, *n.* **1.** A coupling for connecting rotating shafts at the ends. **2.** A device for securing in place the shaft of a vehicle.—**s.-eye**, *n.* *Mech.* An eye or hole in a shaft, as for a bolt, especially one in a vehicle-shaft.—**s.-horse**, *n.* The horse that works between the shafts of a carriage.—**s.-jack**, *n.* **1.** A jack or coupling for connecting a vehicle-shaft to the axle; a shaft-coupling jack. **2.** A carriage-jack.—**s.-lashing**, *n.* *Textile.* The application of harness-shafts to a Jacquard harness to increase the capacity of the Jacquard machine as used.—**s.-line**, *n.* *Ornith.* A line or color in plumage made by the shaft of a feather.—**s.-loop**, *n.* A looped strap depending from a harness-saddle and serving to support a thill or shaft.—**s.-monture**, *n.* *Textile.* A system of mounting or building Jacquard harnesses in which thin iron rods are inserted into loops formed in leashes, by means of which the ground of the fabric can be worked without the aid of separate harness-shafts. **split'-har"ness**.—**s.-spot**, *n.* *Ornith.* A mark of the same color as that of the shaft upon the contiguous part of the vane of a feather.—**s.-stripe**, *n.* *Ornith.* A shaft-line.—**s.-tip**, *n.* A cap or tip on the end of a vehicle-shaft. **s.-tunnel**, *n.* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY.

shaft[2], *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A well-like excavation, nearly or quite perpendicular, used for hoisting, etc., and from which levels are run, or which aids in ventilation; also, any similar excavation.

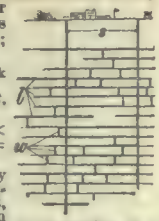

Cross-section of a Mine, showing Shafts (*s*), Levels (*l*), and Winzes (*w*).

A . . . stairway . . . is cut into the rock outside of the *shaft* of the well.
VALENTINE MOTT *Europe and the East, Egypt* p. 345. [H. '42.]

2. The tunnel of a blast-furnace. [< G. *schacht*, < LG. *schacht*, shaft, = AS. *sceaft*, SHAFT[1], *n.*]

—**shaft'-house"**, *n.* The heavy framework for the pulleys and landing-place at the top of a mining-shaft, sometimes enclosed for protection from the weather.—**s.-tackle**, *n.* *Mining.* A poppet-head.

shaft'ed, shaft'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a shaft. **2.** *Her.* Specifically, having a shaft of a (specified) tincture different from that of the head, feathers, etc.: said of a spear or an arrow. **3.** *Arch.* Having or supported by shafts or clustered pillars; as, a *shafted* impost.

shaft'er, shaft'er, *n.* Same as SHAFT-HORSE.

shaft'ing, shaft'ing, *n.* **1.** A system of stout rods or shafts, usually cylindrical, mounted in bearings, and serving to carry pulleys, gear-wheels, or the like, for communicating power, as from a motor to machines. **2.** Material from which to cut lengths of shafts.

—**flexible shafting**, a device made up of advancing spiral wire coils, serving to transmit rotary motion around corners, etc., to portable machinery.—**shaft'ing-box"**, *n.* The support or casing of a shaft-bearing.

shaft'ment, shaft'ment, *n.* *Archery.* That part of the arrow occupied by the feathers. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ii, p. 378. [< AS. *sceaftmund*, a palm's length, < *sceaft* (see SHAFT[1], *n.*) + *mund*, hand.]

shaft'mond*, *n.* An old measure of about 6 inches. **shaft'-met***; **shaft'mon**‡; **shaft'mound***.

shag[1], shag, *vt.* & *vi.* [SHAG'GED; SHAG'GING.] To make shaggy, hairy, or scrubby; roughen; hang or lie in a shaggy bunch.

His head is glittering o'er with brass, and horse-hair *shags* his crest. MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. x, l. 869.

shag[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To stink away. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To hunt a ball struck out of bounds; shack.

shag, *a.* Made of the cloth known as *shag*; also, shaggy.

shag, *n.* **1.** A rough coat or bunch of hair; a rough bushy mass; a hairy growth; as, the *shag* of a dog.

On the house-eaves, a dripping *shag* of weed
Shook diamonds on each dull gray lattice-square.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vii, l. 1230.

2. A long nap on cloth; also, cloth having a rough or long nap. **3.** A heavy grade of tobacco used for cutting.

Shag . . . is a coarsely-cut English manufactured product. . . . It has but little gum, yet more than the cutting leaf used in the United States. J. B. KILLEBREW in *Census Report, '80, Tobacco* in vol. iii, p. 20. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '83.]

4. [Scot.] The refuse of barley. **5.** A cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant. [< AS. *sceacga*, hair.]

—**shag'-dog"**, *n.* A dog with shaggy hair; sheck-dog.—**s.-mat**, *n.* *Naut.* A mat made by sewing ends of yarn on canvas or sticking them through it; used, as about rigging, to prevent chafing. **thrum'-mat"**; **thrummed mat**.

shag"a-nap'py, shag'a-nap'i, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Rawhide cut into strips; babiche. See illus. under RAWHIDE.

shag"gi-nap'pi‡; **shag"gi-nep'pi**‡.

shag'bark", shag'bärk', *n.* The white hickory (*Carya alba* or *Hicoria ovata*). See HICKORY. **shell'bark**‡.

shag'-bush", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hand-gun. **shage'-bush**†.

shage'-bush[2], *n.* A sackbut.

shag'ged, shag'ed, *a.* Covered with rough hair; rough with any coarse, thick growth; shaggy; scrubby.

He looked down into a deep mountain glen, wild, lonely, and *shagged*. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip* p. 52. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< AS. *sceacgede*, < *sceacga*, hair.] **shack'ed**‡ [Dial.].

shag'gy, shag'i, *a.* [SHAG'GI-ER; SHAG'GI-EST.] **1.** Having, consisting of, or resembling rough hair or wool; hirsute; as, a *shaggy* dog; *shaggy* whiskers; hence, rugged; rough. **2.** Covered with any rough, tangled growth; fuzzy; scrubby; rugged; as, a *shaggy* hillside.

Mountains which soar thousands of feet above . . . are still *shaggy* with forest. CURTIS *Lotus-Eating* let. ii, p. 36. [D. E. & CO. '56.]

3. Specifically, in biology, villous.

Synonyms: see ROUGH.

—**shag'gi-ly**, *adv.*—**shag'gi-ness**, *n.* The state of being shaggy. **shag'ged-ness**‡.

shag'ling, shag'ling, *a.* [Eng.] Same as SHACKLING.

shag'rag", shag'rag', *n.* [Prov.] A ragged or unkempt fellow; tatterdemalion; shakerag; hence, the dregs of the community; the rabble. [< SHAKE, *v.*, + RAG[1], *n.*]

—**shag'rag"**, *a.*

In *shagrag* beard and doleful doublet.
BROWNING *King and Book* pt. v, l. 388.

sha-green', sha-grin', *n.* **1.** The skin of various sharks, rays, and other fishes, covered with closely set calcified papillæ: used for polishing wood, for ornamental purposes, etc. **2.** A kind of rough-grained leather or parchment, usually dyed green: originally made in the East: often called **Oriental shagreen**, to distinguish it from the imitation. **3.** A pressed leather made in imitation of the Oriental shagreen. The characteristic round granulations are produced by pressing small seeds into the skin when it is moist, shaving the skin down to the level of the depressions thus made, and then making the compressed parts swell by soaking. It is imitated in a common style of bookbinding-cloth. **imitation s.**‡. **4**‡. Chagrin. [< F. *chagrin*, < It. *zigrino*. < Turk. *sāghri*, shagreen.]

sha-greened', sha-grind', *a.* Covered with or made of shagreen; also, having numerous touch-like projections on the skin, as certain sharks.

sha-green'ray", sha-grin'rē', *n.* A small British ray (*Raia fullonica*). **sha-green'skate"**‡.

shah, shä, *n.* [Per.] A king or ruler. (1) The sovereign of Persia: in his own land called **shah in shah** (king of kings), and also **padishah**. (2) A title of honor given in Mohammedan lands; formerly borne by descendants of the Prophet's daughter Fatima and by fakirs, but now in India and elsewhere a common addition to surnames; as, Akbar *Shah*.

Yet strange to say, it [*check*] is really the Persian word *shah*, meaning 'king,' which came to Europe with the game of chess as the word of challenge to the king.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 5, p. 146. [A. '81.]

Sha-hap'ti-an, shā-hap'ti-ən, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Sa-hap'tin**‡; **Sa"-pap-ta'ni-an**‡.

sha-heen', shā-hīn', *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian falcon (*Falco peregrinator*), nearly related to the peregrine, highly prized in falconry. **sha-hin'**‡.

sha'hi, shē'hi, *n.* [Per.] A Persian silver coin. See COIN.

Shah'-Na"meh, shä'-nä'meg, *n.* [Per.] The history of Persia in 60,000 verses, by the Persian epic poet Firdousi.

Its first great work, and almost or quite the greatest it [Persia] has to offer us, is the *Shah-Nameh*, 'Book of Kings,' of Firdusi (ob. 1020), a true national epic, grand in extent, noble in style, varied in contents, in which is summed up and related at length the history of the land, traditional, legendary, and mythological. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. vi, p. 223. [S. '67.]

Shah'-Na"meh†.

shaik, *n.* Same as SHEIK.

shail†, *vi.* To walk sidewise or crookedly; shamble.

shail†, *n.* A scarecrow.

shaird, shārd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shard. **2.** A shred.

shairl, shārl, *n.* A fine cloth woven from the hair of a Tibetan variety of the Cashmere goat.

shairn, shārn, *n.* [Scot.] Dung of cattle.

shai'tan, shaī'tān, *n.* [Ar.] In Moslem countries: (1) The devil. (2) Any evil spirit. (3) An evil-disposed person.

shak'al†, *n.* Same as JACKAL.

shake, shēk, *v.* [SHOOK; SHAKED†; SHA'KEN; SHA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move rapidly and shortly to and fro or up and down; jerk or pitch repeatedly one way and the other; wave or sway rapidly or energetically; brandish; as, I *shook* my fist; *shaking* a stick at one.

The buffalo bull . . . *shakes* a long and shaggy black mane, that falls in great profusion and confusion, over his head and shoulders. CATLIN *North Am. Indians* vol. i, letter xxxi, p. 247. [H. G. B. '57.]

2. To cause to tremble or quiver, as by a single impulse; give a vibratory shock to; jolt; joggle; convulse: sometimes in a figurative sense; as, an earthquake *shakes* the land; an ague *shakes* the frame.

Our batteries and gun-boats *shook* the heavens with one tremendous salute.
GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 336. [O. D. C. '66.]

3. To give motion to or affect in some specified way by agitation or by any sudden or vigorous action: with *off*, *out*, *down*, *away*, *up*, or *from*; as, *shaking out* a reef.

In spite of his [Augustine's] genius he could not *shake off* the influence of a legal and rhetorical training. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought, Christian Philosophy* p. 246. [MACM. '91.]

4. To make infirm or unsteady; weaken the stability of; impair by or as by agitation; shatter: used in various figurative senses; as, I could not *shake* his resolution.

When once the reverence for authority is *shaken*, there is apt to grow up in its stead a cold skepticism respecting established opinions. JOSEPH STORY *Miscell. Writings, Literary Discourses, Phi Beta Kappa* p. 18. [MUN. '35.]

5. To rouse suddenly or forcibly; excite to intense feeling; move deeply; agitate; stir; also, to disturb or injure by a shock: sometimes with *up*; as, we *shook* him out of his sleep; the fall *shook* me *up* badly.

Many the songs of power the poet wrought
To *shake* the hearts of men.
R. W. GILDER *The Poet's Fame* st. 1.

6. [Colloq., U. S.] To rid oneself of; cast off; discard. **7.** *Mus.* To trill. **8.** [Slang, Austral.] To steal.

II. *i.* **1.** To move to and fro in short, quick movements; tremble or shiver as from agitation or concussion; vibrate rapidly; quiver; quake; as, the house *shook* from the explosion; *shaking* with fear.

The long light *shakes* across the lakes.
TENNYSON *Princess* third interlude, st. 1.

The hand that holds the destinies of nations Ought to *shake* less!
BULWER-LYTTON *Richelieu* act iv, sc. 1.

2. *Mus.* To use trills in singing. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Same as TO SHAKE HANDS. **4**†. To speed; hurry. **5**†. To spring down. [< AS. *sceacan*, shake.]

Synonyms: agitate, brandish, flap, fluctuate, flutter, jar, joggle, jolt, jounce, oscillate, quake, quaver, quiver, rattle, reel, rock, shiver, shudder, sway, swing, thrill, totter, tremble, vibrate, wave, waver. Compare AGITATE; FLUCTUATE; QUAKE.

Compounds, etc.: —**shake'-bag"**, *n.* A large fighting-cock.—**s.-buckler**†, *n.* A swaggering bully; swash-buckler.—**s.-down**, *n.* A makeshift bed, as on the floor or on chairs: in allusion to one of straw shaken down.—**s.-fork**, *n.* **1.** A small pitchfork for shaking hay. **2.** *Her.* A Y-shaped bearing with the extremities bluntly pointed.—

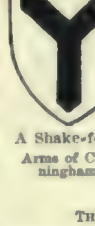

A Shake-fork.
Arms of Cunningham.

s.-rag, *n.* [Archaic or Prov.] A tattered wretch; ragamuffin. **shack'rag'**; **shak'rag'**.—**s.-scene**†, *n.* A scene-shifter; theatrical manager: first used by Robert Greene (1560–'92), in his "Groat's Worth of Wit," as a play on words suggested by the name of *Shakespeare*.—**s.-up**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A thorough disturbance; convulsion. **2.** [Slang.] A new ordering, especially as the result of such a disturbance; change of system or persons.—**s.-willy**, *n.* *Textile.* A willow-machine; willy.—**to s. a cask**, to knock it to pieces and pack the parts together; make it into a shook.—**to s. a leg or foot** [Slang], to dance.

And I'd like to hear the pipers blow,
And *shake a fut* with Fanny there!
THACKERAY *Mr. Morlong's Account of the Ball* st. 10.

—**to s. a loose leg**, to lead a roving life.—**to s. a vessel in the wind**, to shiver the sails of a vessel by bringing her suddenly into the wind.—**to s. down**. **1.** To cause to settle into compact form by shaking, as grain or fruit in a measure. **2.** [Colloq.] To occupy a shake-down; improvise a bed.—**to s. hands**. **1.** To grasp hands mutually as a salute at meeting or parting: used also figuratively. **2.** To conclude a bargain or agreement; pledge friendship: often with *on* or *over*.—**to s. oneself together**, to collect one's faculties or energies; apply oneself.—**to s. one's head**, to turn one's head slightly and quickly from side to side: done as a sign of refusal, denial, reprobation, disappointment, etc.—**to s. out a reef**, to let out a reef, thus enlarging the effective area of the sail.—**to s. the dust from one's feet**, to abandon and renounce a place.—**to s. the sails** (*Naut.*), to bring the head of a sailing vessel to the wind so that the sails flap.—**to s. together** or **up** [Colloq.], to be on good terms; fit in together.—**to s. up**. **1.** To stir up; put in proper shape by shaking; as, to *shake up* a feather bed. **2.** To shake or jar: often in a figurative sense; as, the clerks were *shaken up*. **3.** To hasten.

shake, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of shaking; a series of jolts, jerks, or other quick oscillatory movements, or one of such a series of movements; concussion; agitation; a jog; shock. **2.** The state of being shaken, as by fear; a trembling; tremor; palsy; as, all in a *shake*. **3.** *pl.*

[Colloq.] The chill or ague of intermittent fever. **4.** A rough unshaved shingle used to cover barns and shanties.

The cabin itself is quite like that of the modern settler, but the shingles, called '*shakes*,' chopped out with an axe by those far-back pioneers, make the roof unique. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER in *Harper's Weekly* July 18, '91, p. 534, col. 1.

5. [Slang.] An instant; jiffy; as, I'll be with you in two *shakes*; probably from *shake of a lamb's tail*, a proverbial symbol of quickness. **6.** [Colloq.] A bargain: as, that is a fair *shake*. **7.** *Mus.* A trill. **8.** In coopering, same as SHOOK. **9.** Same as CLAPBOARD, 2. **10.** A split in a log or timber: if across the center, called a **heart-shake**; if radial, a **star-shake**. **11.** [Local, Ir.] The redshank. **12.** [Eng.] In printing, a slur. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] A fissure in the ground.

—**great shakes** [Slang], something remarkable or of value: commonly with a negative, to express depreciation.

shake'a-ble, shēk'ā-bl, *a.* Capable of shaking or of being shaken.

sha'ken, shē'kn, *pa.* **1.** Agitated; perturbed. **2.** Weakened; impaired. **3.** Cracked or split; shaky; as, *shaken* timber.—**sha'ken-brained"**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Disordered in intellect.

sha'ker, shē'kėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jerks or shakes something from side to side; specifically, a device for sifting or cleaning by shaking; as, a stove-*shaker*. **2.** One who or that which shakes or shivers; a totterer; trembler; also, a machine for shaking, as some forms of sifters. **3.** [S-] A member of a communistic celibate religious sect of English origin, now confined to the United States. The Shakers, whose name was given originally in derision, from their movements in their religious dances, call themselves "Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." Mother Ann Lee, their leader, emigrated from England with nine followers in 1774, and established a church at New Lebanon, New York. They now number 17 societies, confined to New York, the New England States, Ohio, and Kentucky. A small sect commonly known as **English Shakers** was founded in London by Mary Anne Girling in 1864, but disappeared on her death in 1886. **4.** A fantail pigeon. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Quaking-grass.

—**Sha'ker-ess**, *n.* A female Shaker.—**Sha'ker-ism**, *n.* The doctrine and practise of the Shakers.

The fundamental principles of *Shakerism* are 'virgin purity, non-resistance, peace, equality of inheritance, and unspottedness from the world.' GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Cent.* May, '88, p. 784.

Shake-spear'i-an, shēk-spir'i-ăn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakespeare, the English poet and dramatist (1564–1616), or his time; written by or in the style of Shakespeare; characterized by breadth, universal insight into human nature, marvelous imagination and wisdom, and power of organizing and vitalizing the materials of a drama.

There is a *Shaksperian* dialect almost as clearly defined as the sacred dialect. H. E. SHEPHERD *Hist. Eng. Language* ch. 21, p. 177. [E. J. H. '74.]

II. *n.* A Shakespeare scholar or specialist. [< *Shakespeare*, the spelling selected by the poet for literary use (see his dedications of "Venus and Adonis" and of "Lucrece").] **Shake-spear'e-an**‡; **Shak-sper'e-an** or **-i-an**‡.

—**Shake-spear"i-a'na**, *n. pl.* [L.] Literature dealing with Shakespeare and his works.—**Shake-spear'i-an-ism**, *n.* A word, expression, or style of diction peculiar to or characteristic of Shakespeare.—**Shake'spear-ize**, *vt. & vi.* To model after Shakespeare.

sha'ki-ly, shē'ki-li. *adv.* In a shaky manner; especially, with trembling, as from weakness.

sha'ki-ness, shē'ki-nes, *n.* The quality of being shaky.

sha'king, shē'king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which shakes. **2.** *pl. Naut.* Odds and ends of yarn and small ropes, to be picked into oakum.

—**shaking ague**, ague characterized by chills; the shakes: distinguished from *dumb ague*.—**sha'king frame"**, *n.* **1.** A sifting-machine used in graining gunpowder, having sieves agitated laterally by cranks. **2.** An ore-sorting sieve operated by shaking.—**s. machine**, *n.* Same as TUMBLING-BOX.—**s. piece**, *n.* A piece of meat cut from under the neck of a bovine animal.—**S. Quaker**, a Shaker.—**s. shoe**, *n.* An inclined trough with a vibrating apparatus, for feeding material from the hopper to the millstone of a grain-mill.—**s. table**, *n.* A joggling-table.

shak'o, shak'ō, *n.* A military hat. (1) In the form now commonly used in the United States and France, a stiff high military cap with a peak in front, and usually a pompon or a plume at the front part of the flat crown. (2) In England and in former usage, a high fur hat resembling the so-called bearskin hat.

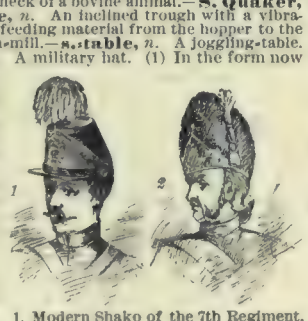

1. Modern Shako of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard. 2. Shako of the Swiss Guards of Louis XV.

We were allowed to gather the fruit, . . . filling our *shackos* and pocket-handkerchiefs. LAMPING *French in Algiers* tr. by Lady Duff Gordon, ch. 1, p. 9. [W. & P. '45.]

[< Hung. *csákó*, shako.] **chak'o**‡; **shack'o**‡.

shak'u-do', shak'u-dō', *n.* [Jap.] A dark-blue alloy of copper with gold, used in Japanese metal-work.

sha'ky, shē'ki, *a.* [SHA'KI-ER; SHA'KI-EST.] **1.** Habitually shaking or trembling, or inclined to shake; as, a *shaky* hand. **2.** Liable to fall or come to pieces; tottering; as, *shaky* furniture. **3.** [Com. Slang.] Hence, of doubtful credit or solvency; of questionable integrity; embarrassed; untrustworthy.

Moscow houses known to be in a *shaky* condition in consequence of the departure of the Jews from that city. ARNOLD WHITE in *Contemporary Review* May, '92, p. 701.

4. Having cracks or splits; as, a *shaky* hemlock. **5.** Weakened; infirm; as, *shaky* health.

shal, *vi.* Shall. PHIL. SOC.

shal, shăl, *n.* [Ar.] An African catfish (genus *Synodontis*) of the Nile, as *S. zipias*. Compare SCHAL. **shall**‡.

shal'der†, *vi.* To scale or shell away; cave in.

shal'der†, *n.* **1.** A kind of slate. **2.** A flat rush.

shale†, *vt. & vi.* To peel, as a husk or covering; shell.

shale[1], shēl, *n.* An argillaceous fissile rock, whose laminæ are generally fragile and uneven and mostly parallel to the bedding.

Shales are commonly characteristic of certain geological formations from which they take their name, among which the following are the more common varieties: **Bedford shale** (Subcarboniferous, U. S.); **Berea s.** (Subcarboniferous, U. S.); **Genesee s.** (Devonian, U. S.); **Georgia s.** (Cambrian, U. S.); **Green River s.** (Eocene, U. S.); **Hudson River s.** (Lower Silurian, U. S.; same as LORAINE s.); **Kimmeridge s.** (Jurassic, Gt. Brit.); **Knox s.** (Cambrian, U. S.); **Lorraine s.** (Silurian, U. S.); **Marcellus s.** (Devonian, U. S.); **Maquoketa s.** (Silurian, U. S.); **Niagara s.** (Silurian, U. S.); **Ohio s.** (Devonian, U. S.); **Wenlock s.** (Upper Silurian, Gt. Brit.). See GEOLOGY.

[< G. *schale*, shell.]—**alum shale**, see ALUM.—**bituminous s.**, a shale containing hydrocarbons or bituminous material: when rich in such substances yielding oil or gas on distillation, and called **pyroschist** or **oil shale.**

shale[2]†, *n.* Shell.—**shaled**†, *a.* Having a shell.

shall, shal, *v.* [SHOULD (SHOLD†, SHOLDE†).] [A defective auxiliary (formerly also a transitive verb), having no participles, imperative, or infinitive.] **1.** As an auxiliary verb: (1) Am to, or are to: expressing simple futurity: now ordinarily used in this sense only in the first person. (2) [SHALT, *2d per. sing.*; SHALL, *3d per. sing. & pl.*] Art to, is to, or are to: expressing subjection to a command, intention, constraint, obligation, promise, or permission.

The language of a moral law is, man *shall* not kill; the language of a Law of Nature is, a stone will fall to the earth. WHEWELL *Astron. and General Physics* intro., ch. 2, p. 7. [W. P. '36.]

It had not occurred to them that civilization itself might engender the barbarians who *should* destroy it. MACAULAY *Speeches, Re-election to Parliament* in vol. ii, p. 278. [T. '52.]

Shall and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows: I *shall;* thou *will;* he *will;* we *shall;* you *will;* they *will*. As auxiliaries expressing a determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is precisely the opposite, as follows: I *will;* thou *shalt;* he *shall;* we *will;* you *shall;* they *shall*. The exceptions are numerous, and the distinction between the two forms constitutes one of the most difficult things in the language for the foreigner to master. For instance, the form of the absolute future may be chosen to express determination in a prophetic way; as, you *will* rue this. On the other hand, the imperative form may be used in foretelling to imply a wish or an opinion of the speaker; as, they *shall* all get their deserts. In interrogations the form required in the answer is sometimes adopted in the query; as, *Shall* you not come to see us? I hope I *shall*. In the potential or conditional mode *shall* and *should* express simple futurity; as, *should* he come; if we *shall* ever learn; whoever *shall* get her will have a treasure; as soon as you *shall* find out. In indirect discourse, *shall* may be used as well as *will* when the idea of volition or control attaches to the second or third person; as, he told me that he *should* do it; they write that they *will* come. *Should* has also certain meanings independent of its relations as the imperfect of *shall*. In the United States, *shall* is being supplanted by *will*.

The characteristic distinction of both consists in this, that *shall* points originally to the dependence or obligation imposed upon the subject by the determination of a foreign will, which may be taken as a command, as a moral obligation, or even as a physical necessity, whereas *will* denotes the subjective resolve and inclination of the agent. But if, as happens in English, the import of both verbs is weakened into a periphrasis of the future, it is indeed hard to see why to the first person I *shall* die a second thou *wilt* die must correspond. In fact the matter is reversed in dialects, so that the North, and particularly Scotland, gives the preponderance to *will* for the first person. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece *Futures of the Present* in vol. ii, pt. ii, § 1, p. 80. [E. BROS. '74.]

2†. As a transitive, to owe. [< AS. *sceal*, I am obliged, < *sculan*, oblige, akin to Goth. *skulan*.] **shul**†; **shulle**†.

shall, *n.* Same as SHAL.

shal'li, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as CHALLIS.

shal'lon, shal'ŏn, *n.* Same as SALAL.

shal-loon', shal-lūn', *n.* A light, loosely woven woolen fabric used for women's dresses and for coat-linings. [< OF. *chalons*, < *Châlons*-sur-Marne, in France.]

shal'lop, shal'ŏp, *n.* **1.** An open boat of any size; specifically, a rowboat for two oarsmen; also, a two-masted fishing-boat carrying light lug-sails. **2.** Same as SLOOP[1]. [< OF. *chaluppe*, shallop; cp. SLOOP[1], *n.*] **shal'loop**‡.

shal-lot', shal-lot', *n.* A culinary vegetable (*Allium Ascalonicum*) nearly allied to garlic, and having similar but milder bulbs, which are used in seasoning and for pickles. Called also **cibol eschalot**, a French derivative, and **scallion**, an English one, of the specific name, derived from Ascalon in Syria, whence it is said to have been brought by the Crusaders. [< OF. *eschalote*, < *eschalone*, < L. *Ascalonia;* see SCALLION.] **shal-lot'**‡; **sha-lot'**†; **sha-lote'**†.

shal'low, shal'ō, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow shallow.

A host of animals dwell in this vegetation and contribute to the deposits which rapidly *shallow* the water. N. S. SHALER in *Scribner's Magazine* June, '92, p. 772.

shal'low, *a.* **1.** Having the bottom not far below the surface or top; not deep; shoal: said of bodies of liquid or of vessels or depressions; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* bowl. **2.** Lacking intellectual depth; not wise or profound; superficial; as, a *shallow* brain; *shallow* philosophy. **3.** [Rare.] Not deep or full in tone; lacking resonance. [< AS. *sceoth* (found in composition; cp. *sceolēge*, squint-eyed), sloping, = Ice. *skjálgr;* see SHOAL, *a.*]

Synonyms: empty, petty, shoal, silly, slight, superficial, trifling, trivial. See IDIOTIC.—**Antonyms:** abysmal, deep, profound, unfathomable.

—**shal'low-bod"ied**, *a. Naut.* Not deep in the hold, as a vessel.—**s.-brained**, *a.* Having no depth of mind; weak in intellect; empty-headed. **s.-headed**‡; **s.-pated**‡.—**s.-hearted**, *a.* Having no depth of affection.—**s.-waisted**, *a. Naut.* Having a flush deck: opposed to *deep-waisted*.

—**shal'low-ling**†, *n.* A shallow or foolish person.—**shal'low-ly**, *adv.*—**shal'low-ness**, *n.*

shal'low[1], *n.* A shallow place in a body of water, as a flat or a bar; a shoal.

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing *shallow*, and dreaming pool.
KINGSLEY *The Tide River* st. 1.

shal'low[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the rudd.

shal'low-pate", shal'o-pāt", *n.* One weak in intellect.

But know, O *Shallowpate!* that Lincoln was nominated for the one sufficient reason that he could obtain more electoral votes than any of his competitors! GREELEY *Address* published in *Century Magazine* July, '91, p. 375.

shal'y-shall"y†, *adv.* Same as SHILLY-SHALLY.

shalm†, *n.* Same as SHAWM. **shalm'ie**‡; **shalm'y**†.

shalt, shalt [Archaic], *2d. per. sing. pres. ind.* of SHALL, *v.*

shal'tow†. Shalt thou.

sha-luk', sha-lūk', *n.* [Ar.] Any hot desert wind other than the simoom or samiel. See SIROCCO.

sha'ly, shē'li. *a.* Of or pertaining to shale.

sham, sham, *v.* [SHAMMED; SHAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a false pretense of; simulate; feign.

It has often happened that persons *shamming* an epileptic fit have grown well and been thoroughly cured by the sharp and wholesome remedy of a birch. W. M. COOPER *History of the Rod* ch. 22, p. 205. [J. C. H.]

2†. To delude with false pretenses; fool by means of a fraud; trick. **3**†. To impose fraudulently; palm off.

II. *i.* To make false pretenses; feign something.

—**to sham Abraham** or **Abram** (*Naut.*), to feign sickness. Compare ABRAHAM-MAN.

sham, *a.* Being a sham; not genuine or real; pretended; counterfeit; mock; generally, but not always, implying fraud or deceit; as, *sham* grief; a *sham* battle.

Some even made them [cannon-balls] a subject of joke, or rather bravado; a species of *sham* courage occasionally manifested by young soldiers, but never by veterans. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 40, p. 427. [G. P. P. '63.]

Synonyms: see COUNTERFEIT; FACTITIOUS.

—**sham plea** (*Law*), a false defense, plea, or answer; a false plea, interposed for delay.

sham, *n.* **1.** A false pretense; fraudulent show; imposture; deception; humbug.

For the pain of my thirst is no *sham*,
Though I'm bawling aloud for champagne.
CAMPBELL *Epistle from Algiers* st. 9.

2. One who simulates or affects a false character. **3.** A deceptive imitation; simulation; counterfeit. (1) An embroidered strip simulating the edge of a sheet on a made-up bed. (2) An embroidered square simulating a pillow-cover. **pil'low-sham"**‡. (3) *pl.* [Local, Eng.] Gaiters. (4)† A false shirt-bosom. [Cor. of SHAME.]

Synonyms: see AFFECTATION.

sha'ma, shā'mą, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** An East-Indian saxicoline bird (*Kittacincla macrura*), glossy purplish-black above with white upper tail-coverts, chestnut under parts, and a long graduated tail: admired as a songster and sometimes imitating the notes of other birds. **Indian nightingale**‡. **2.** The blue rock-thrush.

sham'a-lo-grass", sham'ą-lō-grăs', *n.* A cereal grass (*Panicum frumentaceum*) cultivated in India for its wholesome and nourishing grain, used by the poorer classes. **sham'oo-la-grass"**‡.

sha'man, shā'măn (XIII), *n.* A medicine-man or priest-doctor among the tribes of Siberia, and, by extension, among some northwestern American aborigines; a conjurer; exorcist.

When an Alaskan is sick, he calls for the *shaman*, or doctor, who is believed to be possessed with the devil, and therefore very wise. JULIA M. WRIGHT *Among the Alaskans* ch. 3, p. 65. [P. B. P.]

[< Per. Hind. *shaman*, pagan.]

—**sha'man**, *a.* **sha-man'ic**‡; **sha'-mun"**‡.

Sha'man-ism, shā'man-izm, *n.* That belief in which all the good and evil in life are thought to be brought about by spirits or gods who can be influenced by priests called shamans: common cult among the uncivilized tribes of northern Asia and some aborigines of America.

It is called *Shamanism*, or Hwang kiao ('Yellow Sect') in Chinese, from the color of the priestly robes—a Shaman being one who has overcome all his passions; it is a Hindu word. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 233. [S. '83.]

—**Sha'man-ist**, *n.* One who believes in Shamanism.—**Sha"man-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Shamanism, Shamans, or Shamanists.

sham'ba, shgm'bą, *n.* [Afr.] A field, garden, or cultivated plot of ground.

But the highest ambition of a Mgwana [freeman of Zanzibar] is to have a house and *shamba* or garden of his own. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 51. [H. '78.]

sham'ble[1], sham'bl. *vi.* [SHAM'BLED; SHAM'BLING.] To walk with shuffling or unsteady gait, as one weak-kneed or feeble. [For SCAMBLE, *v.*, perhaps allied to SCAMPER, *v.*]

The gorilla runs with a sidelong *shambling* gait, but more commonly progresses by resting on its bent hands. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 137. [A. '71.]

sham'ble[2], *vt.* To take to the shambles; slaughter.

sham'ble[1], *n.* **1.** *pl.* A place where butchers kill animals; slaughter-house; hence, figuratively, a place of carnage or execution: occasionally used as a singular, though retaining the plural form.

It was Kate's fixed opinion, that . . . her fate would be that of an ox once driven within the *shambles*. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Spanish Nun* in vol. i, p. 142. [T. & F. '56.]

2. *pl.* Formerly, the tables or stalls of a meat-market; hence, the market itself.

Watching round the *shambles* where human flesh is sold. WHITTIER *Massachusetts to Virginia* st. 13.

3†. *Cornish Mining.* Same as SHAMMEL. **4**†. A bench or counter for the display of merchandise. [< AS. *scamel*, < L. *scamellum*, little bench, < *scamnum*, bench.] **sham'bel**†; **sham'ell**†; **sham'mel**†.

sham'ble[2], *n.* A shambling walk; shuffling gait.

She started finally, and went across the room with a long *shamble*. M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Lady Pingree* p. 148. [H.]

sham'bles, *n. pl.* Shambles. PHIL. SOC.

sham'brought, *n. Her.* A caravel with several masts.

shame, shēm, *v.* [SHAMED; SHA'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confuse and distress with a sense of guilt, disgrace, or indecorum; abase in one's self-esteem; put to the blush; make ashamed; mortify; abash.

And ask of Nature, from what cause And by what rules
She trained her Burns to win applause That *shames* the Schools.
WORDSWORTH *Thoughts* st. 7.

2. To bring reproach upon; disgrace. **3.** To impel by a sense of shame: with *into* or *out of;* as, to *shame* one *into* behaving himself.

Many causes of depression are so frivolous, that we are *shamed out of* them by the mere statement of their existence. SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 128. [H. '55.]

4. [Archaic.] To mock at; deride.

II†. *i.* To feel humiliated or be ashamed. [< AS. *scamian*, < *scamu*, shame.]

Synonyms: see ABASH.

shame, *n.* **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by consciousness of guilt, or of having done something that lowers or injures character or reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal; distress felt at a degrading exposure; humiliation of pride by loss of esteem.

Shame excites a blush when the color of the skin allows it to be visible. MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 95. [S. '80.]

2. The restraining sense of pride, decency, or natural modesty; as, a person without *shame*. **3.** That which brings reproach or degradation; a disgrace.

It is on this account that Congress reduced the appropriation for our national library building from $10,000,000 to $4,000,000 – a *shame* and humiliation to us.
R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. vi, ch. 2, p. 304. [CHAUT. '89.]

4. [Archaic.] A state of ignominy or reproach. **5.** [Archaic.] The parts of the person that modesty requires to be covered. [< AS. *scamu*, shame.] **shome**†.

Synonyms: see ABOMINATION; CHAGRIN; IGNOMINY.

—**for shame! s. on you!** what you do is a disgrace; admonitory injunctions to recall one's pride or sense of shame.—**shame'reel"**, *n.* [Scot.] A dance performed after a marriage ceremony by the bride and best man and the groom and bridesmaid.—**to put to s.**, to inflict disgrace on.

shame'faced", shēm'fēst', *a.* **1.** Easily confused or abashed; modest; bashful. **2.** Showing shame or bashfulness in one's face.

Shamefast, formed like steadfast and still properly spelt by Chaucer, . . . has long become *shamefaced*, bringing before us the blushing roses of a lovely face.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 14, p. 289. [S. '74.]

[Cor. of SHAMEFAST. < AS. *scamfæst*. < *scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast.] **shame'fast**†; **sham'fast**†.

—**shame'faced"ly**, *adv.* Bashfully. **shame'fast-ly**†.—**shame'faced"ness**, *n.* Shrinking modesty; bashfulness **shame'fast-ness**†.

shame'flow"er, shēm'flou'ėr, *n.* The blushwort: a literal rendering of its botanical generic name (*Eschynanthus*).

shame'ful, shēm'ful, *a.* **1.** Deserving shame or disgrace; bringing reproach; disgraceful; scandalous; infamous; as, a *shameful* sin.

The Roman soldiers in Italy were thoroughly demoralized by the *shameful* oppression which they had undergone at the hands of Justinian's governors.
H. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 27, p. 287. [G. P. P. '88.]

2. Fitted to excite the feeling of shame; indecent; as, a *shameful* sight. **3**†. Affected by or manifesting shame.

Synonyms: see BASE; DISREPUTABLE; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.

—**shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a shameful manner; ignominiously; disgracefully.—**shame'ful-ness**, *n.*

shame'less, shēm'les, *a.* **1.** Having no sense of shame; impudent; brazen; immodest; as, a *shameless* liar. **2.** Done without shame; indicating a want of pride or decency; as, a *shameless* fraud.

Synonyms: see ABANDONED; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT; INFAMOUS.

—**shame'less-ly**, *adv.*—**shame'less-ness**, *n.*

shame'-proof", *a.* Proof against shame; shameless.

sha'mer, shē'mėr, *n.* One who or that which excites shame or makes ashamed.

sham-ma'tha, shą-mā'thą, *n.* [Heb.] The ban of the synagogue; final excommunication.

sham'mel†, *vt.* To raise, as excavated material or water, by a series of shammels.

sham'mel†, *n.* **1.** In ancient mining, one of a range of shelves or troughs so disposed that ore, etc , can be thrown up from one to another. **2.** Same as SHAMBLE.

sham'mer, sham'ėr, *n.* One who shams; a dissimulator; pretender; cheat.

sham'mish†, *a.* Deceitful.

sham'mock†, *vi.* To lounge about; idle.

sham'my, *n.* Same as CHAMOIS. **sham'oi**s†; **sham'oy**†.

sham'oy, sham'i, *vt.* To frizz and dress with oil, as chamois or wash-leather. [< SHAMOY, *n.*, var. of CHAMOIS.] **sham'my**†; **sham'ois**†.

sham-poo', sham-pū', *vt.* **1.** To lather, rub, and wash thoroughly (the head, or the head of). **2.** To cleanse in a steam-bath by rubbing the skin, and invigorate by kneading the muscles and pulling the joints. See MASSAGE. [< Hind. *chāmpnā*, press.] **cham-poo'**‡.

—**sham-poo'er**, *n.* One who shampoos.

sham-poo', *n.* The act or process of shampooing.

sham'rock, sham'rŏc, *n.* Any one of several trifoliolate plants accepted as the national emblem of Ireland; especially, the white clover (*Trifolium repens*), a variety of hop-clover (*T. procumbens*, var. *minus*), the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*), and a wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*). The shamrock is represented in the British coat of arms as growing on the same stalk as the rose and the thistle (the emblems respectively of England and Scotland).

A Spray of Shamrock (*Trifolium procumbens*, var. *minus*).

[< Ir. *seamrog*, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.]

sham'rag†.

—**Indian shamrock**, any species of *Trillium*.—**sham'rock-pea"**, *n.* An ornamental prostrate herbaceous plant (*Parochetus communis*) of the bean family, from the Himalayas, with large blue flowers and trifoliolate leaves like those of the shamrock. **blue-flowered s.**.

sham'shoo, *n.* Same as SAMSHU.

Shan¹, shan **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Shan States, occupying northern Siam, a portion of eastern Burma, and Yunnan, or their people, the Shans, or their language. **II.** *n.* One of the Shans, or their language, belonging to the Tuian stock of the Mongolic class.

shan², *n.* *Naut.* A defect, as in a spar or timber, caused by bruised fiber, by badly collared knots, or by sawing obliquely to the grain. [Prob akin to SHAND, < AS. *sceard*, shame.]

shan³, *n.* Same as SHANNY, *n.*

shand, shand [Scot.] **1.** *a.* Worthless. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spurious coin. **2**†. Scandal; shame. **shond**†; **shonde**†.

shan'dry-dan, shan'dri-dan, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A two-wheeled Irish cart. **shan'der-y-dan"**†.

I shall never forget my . . . journey from Dublin to Cork. . . . I shall *never* forget the forlorn and rickety *shandrydans*, and their inconceivable ragged and unkempt drivers.
G. A. SALA *Diary in America* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 134. [T. B. '65.]

2. An old and rickety vehicle. **shan'dry**‡.

shan'dy-gaff, shan'di-gaf, *n.* An alcoholic drink composed of two liquids mixed, one usually effervescent, as bitter ale or beer and ginger ale.

After a tenemile pull on the river, a *shandygaff* of Bass and champagne is comforting to the carsman. EDGAR SALTUS *Truth about Trostrum Varick* ch. 6, p. 89. [B. C. & CO.]

shang"hai', shang'hāi', *vt.* **1.** [Naut. Slang.] To ship as a sailor while rendered insensible, as by opium.

Crews have been largely obtained by a system of virtual impressment or kidnapping called in 'long-shore vernacular *shanghaiing*.'
HENRY GEORGE *Protection* ch. 18, p. 308, note. [H. G. '85.]

2. [Police Slang.] In American seaboard cities, to induce (a person) by some trick to return within the jurisdiction of the officer who wishes to arrest him, as from one State into another. [Prob. 'send to Shanghai,' < *Shanghai*, a city in China.]

shang"hai', *n.* **1.** One of a former large breed of domestic fowls, with feathered shanks, said to have originated in Shanghai, China. They have been developed into the brahmas and cochins. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A tall strutting person. **3.** [Eastern U. S.] A long narrow oyster; razorblade. **4.** A long-shanked fish-hook.

shang'ie, shang'i, *n.* [Scot.] A shackle. Specifically: (1) A rope collar placed about a jump-drill rod to keep the water from squirting up. (2) A fastening for cows. (3) A cleft stick put on a dog's tail to tease him. **shang'an**‡.

Shang'ti', shang'tē', *n.* [Chin.] God; literally, Supreme Ruler: one of the names for God adopted by Chinese Catholics, but objected to by some Protestant missionaries. See the quotation. **Shang'te'**‡.

The highest object of worship among the ancient Chinese was *Shang-te* [Supreme Ruler or God], who approached nearer to the idea of the Hebrew God than any of their divinities. . . . *Shang-te* ruled both heaven and earth.
R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism and Taouism* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 82. [F. Y. '79.]

shan'ing, shan'ing, *n.* Same as SHANNY.

shank, shank, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To send off unceremoniously. **2.** [Scot. or Colloq.] To cause to travel on foot: reflexive or followed by *it*; as, he *shanked* himself away; we shall have to *shank it*. **3.** To bring, as lens-glasses, to an approximately circular form by nibbling with shanks or pliers.

II. *i.* To decay at the footstalk: often with *off*.

shank¹, *n.* **1.** The leg proper; that part of the lower limb between the knee and the ankle. **2.** The tarsus of a bird. **3.** Something resembling a leg, especially the part of a tool connecting the handle with the working part. Specifically: (1) A continuation of the tang of a tool or implement; as, the *shank* of a chisel. (2) The tie-strap of a halter; the loose end of a rope or chain. (3) *Print.* The body part of a type, as distinguished from the shoulder, face, or foot. (4) *Arch.* The shaft of a column. (5) *pl. Arch.* The plane spaces between triglyph channels in a Doric frieze. (6) The projecting piece or loop by which some forms of buttons are attached; eye. (7) The narrow part of a shoesole in front of the heel; also, a shank-iron. (8) In founding, a clay-lined ladle having long handles, one of them T-shaped, in which to carry molten metal from the furnace to the mold. (9) *Naut.* The stem of an anchor, connecting the stock and the arms. (10) *Mech.* The part of a nail between the head and the tapering point. (11) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit. (12) *pl.* Flat pliers used by optical-instrument makers to reduce pieces of glass to circular shape before grinding them for lenses. (13) The straight part of a hook. (14) The narrow part of a spoon-handle.

3. *Bot.* Same as PEDICEL or FOOTSTALK. **4.** [Scot.] A legging or stocking-leg. **5.** [Scot.] A mine-shaft. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] The remainder or last part of a thing; as, the *shank* of the evening. [< AS. *scanca*, shank.]

—**shank'-cut"ter**, *n.* A machine for cutting shanks for shoes.—**s.-iron**, *n.* **1.** A former used in cutting shoe-shanks. **2.** A metal stiffening-plate in a shoe-shank.—**s.-lister**, *n.* In shoemaking, a tool for drawing the upper tightly over the shank of the last.—**s.-painter**, *n.* *Naut.* A painter or small rope for fastening the shank of an anchor, when catted, to a ship's side.—**s.-steel**, *n.* Steel suitable for making shoe-shanks. **s.-wheel**, *n.* A shoemakers' tool used in giving ornamental finish to a shank.

shank², *n.* Same as CHANK. **shank'-shell"**‡.

shank beer. Schenk beer. See BEER. **shenk beer**‡.

shanked, shankt, *a.* **1.** Having a shank or shanks: often in composition; as, spindle-*shanked*. **2.** Having a disease of the footstalk: said of plants.

shank'er, shank'ėr, *n* *Pathol.* Same as CHANCRE.

shan'na, shan'ą. [Scot.] Shall not.

shan'ny, shan'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Giddy; foolish.

shan'ny, *n.* Eng.] The smooth blenny (*Blennius lævis*) of Europe, olive-green, without appendages to the head. **shan**‡; **shan'ing**‡.

Shan'scrit†, *n.* Same as SANSKRIT.

sha'n't, shant. [Colloq.] Shall not: written also *shan't*.

shan'ty, shan'ti, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Showy; gay; jaunty. **shan'tet**‡.

shan'ty, *vi.* [N. Am.] To live in a shanty, as a lumberman's.

shan'ty¹, *n.* [SHAN'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A rough wooden hut; rude cabin; also, a temporary or rickety dwelling; as, negro-*shanties*. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A liquor-saloon. [Perhaps < Ir. *sean*, old, + *tig*, house.] **shan'tee**‡.

Synonyms: see HOUSE; HUT.

—**shan'ty-man**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who lodges in shanties; a lumberman.

shant'y², *n.* [Cant.] Same as CHANTEY.

sha'pa-ble, shē'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being shaped.

What strange *shapable* creatures we are!
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, James Carlyle* p. 16. [S. '81.]

2†. Shapely. **shape'n-ble**‡.

shape, shēp, *v.* [SHAPED (rarely SHA'PEN, anciently SHO'PEN); SHA'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to assume a desired shape; work into a particular figure or form; mold, cut, or make according to a design or pattern; form; model; as, to *shape* a bottle-mold. **2.** To adjust or adapt to a particular end; cause to take desired relations or direction; fit; regulate; modify; as, to *shape* a course.

God *shapes* good men for their places, and their places for them.
J. M. HOPPIN *Pastoral Theology* § 6, p. 101. [F. & W. '85.]

3. To form in the mind; imagine; conceive. **4.** [Archaic.] To create. **5**†. To ordain; doom. **6**†. To clothe. **7**†. To make ready.

II. *i.* **1.** To give or attempt to give shape or form to something. **2.** [Rare.] To become adapted; conform oneself; suit. **3**†. To come to pass; befall. [< AS. *sceapian*, shape.]

Synonyms: see MAKE.

shape, *n.* **1.** The disposition of the external bounding surface of a body or lines of a plane figure; outward form or construction; configuration; contour. **2.** A developed expression or definite formulation; realization or application; embodiment; cast; as, putting an idea into *shape*; giving *shape* to a plan. **3.** A being, image, or appearance considered with reference to its form: generally implying incorporeality; as, a heavenly *shape* appeared.

O Attic *shape*! Fair attitude! with brede
Of marble men and maidens overwrought!
KEATS *Ode on a Grecian Urn* st. 5.

4. The character or form in which a thing appears; guise; aspect.

Blessings may appear under the *shape* of pain, losses, and disappointments.
ADDISON *The Guardian* July 25, 1713.

5. Something that gives or determines form. Specifically: (1) A pattern or a model to be followed. (2) A matrix or mold. (3) A stiff frame to hold pliable material; as, a bonnet-*shape*. **6.** The lines of a person's body; figure.

The wind Just swaying her light robe, reveal'd a *shape*
Praxiteles might worship.
N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 1.

7. [Colloq.] Manner or style of execution; also, condition as regarding fitness; as, done in good *shape*; I am in no *shape* for work. **8.** *Cookery.* A blanc-mange, jelly, or other dish cooled and shaped in a mold. **9.** [Slang.] *Theat.* Padding worn by actors to make the limbs, etc., symmetrical. **10**†. Dress; especially, a theatrical costume. **11**†. The sexual organs. [< AS. *gesceap*, < *sceapan*, shape.] **shap**†.

Synonyms: see FIGURE.

shape†, *pp.* of SHAPE, *v.*

shaped, shēpt, *pa.* **1.** Having (specified) shape: used in composition; as, bell-*shaped*; diamond-*shaped*. **2.** In decorative art, having a border of irregular or intricate design; as, a *shaped* mirror or panel.

shape'less, shēp'les, *a.* **1.** Having no definite or regular shape; lacking symmetry; formless.

We left Dervent, passing the *shapeless* ruins of an old castle.
ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 3, p. 100. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

2†. That has no shaping effect.— **shape'less-ness**, *n.*

shape'ly, shēp'li, *a.* [SHAPE'LI-ER; SHAPE'LI-EST.] **1.** Having a pleasing shape; graceful in construction or conformation; well-proportioned; symmetrical; as, a *shapely* column; a *shapely* figure.

It stretches away to the Lualaba, full of *shapely* villages, where the houses are ranged in parallel streets, or on diverging rows like stars.
MRS. H. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World of Cent. Africa* § 1, ch. 2, p. 45. [H. & S. '90.]

2†. Likely. **shape'lich**†.— **shape'li-ness**, *n.*

sha'per, shē'pėr, *n.* One who or that which shapes. (1) A small metal-planing machine in which the work is stationary and the tool has a reciprocating motion.

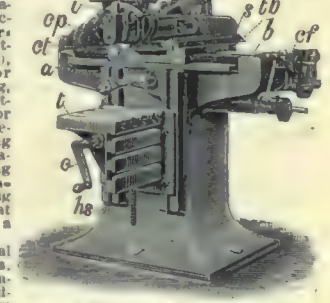

A Shaper for Metal-work.

Shapers are named from some feature of mechanism or construction; as, **pillar-shaper** (mounted on a pedestal), **rotary s.** (for planing, turning, boring, and slotting, desirable for such work as requires key-seating and other operations after turning or boring), **transverse s.** (having cutters working at right angles to a vertical pillar). (2) A sheet-metal stamping-press. (3) A friezing-machine, edge-molder, or like machine for shaping wooden articles.

The work to be shaped is mounted on the table (*t*), which is adjusted by means of the hoisting-screw (*hs*) and the crank (*c*); if a circular cut is desired, the work is mounted on the arbor (*a*). The cone-pulley (*cp*) carries the driving-belt and operates the quick-return motion (*op*), for the slide (*s*), bearing the cutting-tool (*ct*) and the cutter-head (*ch*), with vertical adjusting-screw (*as*), worm-feed (*w*), and index-plate (*i*). The cross-feed mechanism (*cf*) serves to shift the tool-bed (*tb*) on the main bed (*b*).

—**s. a'per-plate"**, *n.* A pattern-plate, as in a lathe.—**s.-vise**, *n.* A device for clamping work at an angle to the bed of a metal-planing machine.

shap'er-oon†, *n.* Chaperon.

shape'smith"†, *n.* [Humorous.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. *Imp. Dict.*

sha'ping, shē'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of giving shape or form, or the result produced; hence, figuratively, that which is shaped by the mind or imagination. **2.** Originally, the cutting of cloth into patterns for clothing; hence, also, a clipping or cutting.

The [North of England] maidens try to possess themselves of a '*shaping*' (small piece) of the wedding dress for use in certain divinations.
DYER *Domestic Folk-Lore* ch. 4, p. 46. [CAS. CO. '81.]

—**sha'ping-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** In wood- and metal-working, same as SHAPER. **2.** A machine for making several wooden tackle-blocks at once. **3.** A hat-makers' device for giving the finishing blocking to a hat.

sha'poo, shā'pū, *n.* A small wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*) of the loftiest ranges of southwestern Tibet. **sha'pu**‡.

The Head of a Shapoo (*Ovis vignei*).

sha-pour'net, sha-pūr'net, *n.* *Her.* A bearing formed of a part cut off from an ordinary by a curved line, in supposed resemblance to a hood. [< F. *chaperon*, hood; see CHAPERON, *n.*]

shaps, shaps, *n. pl.* [Western U. S.] Chaparejos. **chaps**‡.

The two cowboys . . . muffled in their wolf-skin overcoats and heavy *shaps*.
T. ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* ch. 11, p. 165. [C. CO.]

shard¹, shārd, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A broken piece of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel; any thin fragment; a potsherd.

'Break them, yea, shatter them shalt Thou in *shards*.'
W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. iii, st. 26.

2. Any hard thin covering or organ. Specifically: (1) An egg-shell. (2) A wing-cover, as of a beetle.

Yon bright beetle shines in air, . . .
Rising in the sunshine higher,
Till its *shards* flame out like fire.
C HARPUR *Midsummer's Noon in Australian Forest* st. 3.

(3) A snail's covering or shell. (4)† A hard scale. (5)† A scaly leaf, as of an artichoke. **3**†. Dung. [< AS. *sceard*, < *scieran*, shear.] **scherd**†; **sherd**‡.

shard'-bee"tle, *n.* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Geotrupes*). **s.-borne**†, *a.* Borne on scaly wings, as a beetle. **shard'ed**, *a.* Having shards or elytra; coleopterous. **shard'y**‡.

shard², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A notch or gap. Specifically: (1) A gap in a fence. (2) An opening in a wood; glade. **2**†. A strait or sound. **3**†. A division; boundary.

share¹, shār, *v.* [SHARED; SHAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a part of to another or others; let others partake in; divide; followed by *with*; as, he will *share* his last dollar *with* a friend.

There is a mode of letting lands, not unusual in the country, where the tenant is to cultivate them, and *share* the crops *with* his landlord. E. WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. i, p. 364.

2. To enjoy or endure in common; have a part in; partake of; as, *sharing* joys and sorrows; *share* our feast.

Marcus Aurelius said he could relish no happiness which nobody *shared* with him.
R. L. COLLIER *Every-Day Subjects* ch. 7, p. 140. [A. U. A. '72.]

3. To divide into portions; distribute among several; apportion: followed by *between* or *among*; as, *sharing* an apple *between* two children; the estate was *shared* evenly *among* the five sons. **4**†. To cut in two.

II. *i.* To have a part or a share; participate: sometimes with *in*; as, all must *share* alike; you must *share in* my good fortune.

Synonyms: see APPORTION.

share[2], *vt.* [Archaic.] To cut; shear. [Var. of SHEAR[1], *v.*]

share[1], *n.* **1.** A single portion of something distributed among or partaken of by several; as, every one has a *share*.

He enjoyed a pre-eminent *share* of the confidence . . . of the whole country. COLTON *H. Clay* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 185. [A. S. B. '46.]

2. An allotted part of something divided; specifically, one of the equal parts into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided; as, he is dissatisfied with his *share;* the issue was of 10,000 *shares*. **3.** An equitable part of something enjoyed or suffered in common; as, let every one do his *share*. **4**†. A severed part; cut; slice. [< AS. *scearu*, < *sceran*, shear.]

Synonyms: see PART.

—**deferred shares,** stock of a corporate company which is to realize no dividend until some future contingent event, as when the net earnings shall have amounted to more than enough to pay a dividend on the common stock. —**ordinary shares,** the common stock of a corporate company. —**share and share alike,** as used in a will, an equal division of property among several, creating among them a tenancy in common therein. —**share'bro"ker,** *n.* A broker who deals in shares of stock. —**s.'list,** *n.* A market list of the prices of shares. —**to go shares,** to undertake in partnership; partake together.

share[2], *n.* **1.** A plowshare. **shear**†.

Where the *share* is deepest driven, The best fruits grow.
WHITTIER *The Reformer* st. 16.

2. A blade of a cultivator, seeder, seed-drill, or similar implement. [< AS. *scear*, < *sceran*, shear.] —**share's beam",** *n.* The beam to which a plowshare is fastened.

share[3], *n. Anat.* **1.** The pubes; groin. **2.** The share-bone. **3**†. The private parts. [< AS. *scare*, < *sceran*, shear.] —**share'-bone",** *n.* The pubic bone; pubis.

share'hold"er, shār'hōld'ėr, *n.* An owner of a share or shares in a joint-stock company.

The ultimate undertakers of the risks incurred by a joint-stock company are the *shareholders;* but as a rule they do not take much active part in engineering the business and controlling its general policy; and they take no part in superintending its details. MARSHALL *Prin. of Econ.* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 12, p. 360. [MACM. '91.]

share'-pen"nyt, *n.* A shearer of pennies; a miser.

shar'er, shār'ėr, *n.* One who shares or has a share in something; a partaker; as, the *sharer* of one's sorrows.

shares'man, shārz'man, *n.* A member of a cooperative fishing crew who shares the risks and profits of the cruise or season. **share'man**‡.

share'wort", shār'wŭrt', *n.* The seaside aster (*Aster Tripolium*).

shark[1], shȧrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain by sharp practise: with *out;* as, to *shark out* a living. **2.** To pick up in haste or clandestinely; get together irregularly: with *up*.

He allowed the treacherous fugitive to *shark up* a list of lawless resolutes from among the Norman barons in Wales.
J. H. MCCARTHY *Outline of Irish Hist.* ch. 3, p. 28. [C. & W.]

II. *i.* To practise the arts of a shark or swindler.

shark[2], *vi.* To fish for sharks; as, to go *sharking*.

shark[1], *n.* A plagiostomous selachian, having lateral gill-openings. Sharks are mostly of the high seas, and are found mainly within the tropics. Some pelagic species attain a great size, and many are armed with powerful teeth and are noted for their voracity; others, as the **whale-shark** and **basking s.**, have small teeth and prey on small fishes and invertebrates. The most formidable of the man-eating sharks is an isurid, the great **white s.** or man-eater (*Carcharodon carcharias* or *rondeleti*) of warm seas, sometimes 40 feet long, and occasionally found off the coast of the United States. Other formidable species are the **tiger-s.** and species of *Carcharinus*, as the great **blue s.** (*Carcharinus glaucus*), which extends into the temperate zone, belonging to the *Galeidæ*. The common **dusky s.** (*C. obscurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States is harmless. The smaller littoral forms are known mostly as *dogfishes, hounds,* etc. Sharks often do immense damage to the fisheries by eating food-fishes, destroying seines, etc. Some of the species yield skins (shagreen), edible parts (as fins), and a valuable oil.

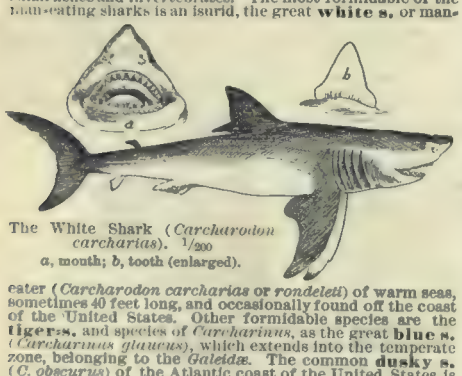

The White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). 1/200
a, mouth; *b*, tooth (enlarged).

[< L. *carcharus*, < Gr. *karcharias*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < *karcharos*, sharp-pointed.]

—**Port Jackson shark,** a heterodontoid shark (genus *Heterodon*) of the Pacific, as *H. philippi*. The posterior teeth are arranged in a pavement-like series adapted for crushing shell-fish. —**shark's-bar"row,** *n.* The egg-case of a shark; a sea-purse. —**s.'s-charmer,** *n.* In Ceylon, one professing to protect pearl-divers from sharks by incantations. —**s.'s-moth,** *n.* A noctuid of *Cucullia* or a related genus. —**s.'s-oil,** *n.* See OIL. —**s.'s-ray,** *n.* **1.** A rhinobatoid ray. **2.** The angel-shark. —**shark's'-mouth",** *n. Naut.* **1.** The opening for the breeching in the cascabel of a cannon. **2.** An opening in an awning for a mast.

shark[2], *n.* **1.** A grasping and tricky rogue; a greedy adventurer; swindler; sharper. **2**†. The wiles and arts of a sharper; fraudulent practises. [< SHARK[1], *n.*] **shark'er**†.

shark'ing, shȧrk'ing, *a.* Having the greediness of a shark; of or pertaining to a shark or sharker.

shar'man, *n.* Same as SHAMAN.

sharn, shȧrn, *n.* [Scot.] Cow-dung. **shern**‡.

—**sharn'-bug",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cockchafer.

sharp, shȧrp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a keen edge or point to; sharpen. **2.** *Mus.* To raise in pitch, especially by a half step; apply a sharp to. Compare ACCIDENTAL; SIGNATURE.

II. *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing or play above the right pitch. **2.** To practise sharp tricks; act the sharper. [< AS. *scerpan*, < *scearp*, sharp.]

—**sharp'-saw",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A saw-sharpener.

sharp, *a.* **1.** Having a keen edge or an acute point; capable of cutting or piercing; as, a *sharp* knife; *sharp* as a needle: opposed to *blunt* and *dull*.

At the earliest times known of man's life on the earth, his pointed and edged instruments of *sharp* stone are among his chief relics. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 8, p. 185. [A. '81.]

2. Coming to an acute angle, as a ridge or a cone; not obtuse; angular; abrupt; as, a *sharp* peak; a *sharp* keel; *sharp* shoulders. **3.** Marked by keen perception or discernment. Specifically: (1) Of a penetrating mind; keen-witted; shrewd.

But children are *sharper* than one would think.
CHARLES READE *Peg Woffington* ch. 8, p. 132. [C. & W. '88.]

(2) Characterized by wit or subtlety; clever; acute; as, a *sharp* rejoinder; *sharp* distinction. (3) Resorting to or marked by cunning; shrewd in bargaining; artful; overreaching; as, a *sharp* rascal; *sharp* practise.

The rage for antiquities is now so great that *sharp* buyers from Europe range all the Orient.
C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 14, p. 193. [O. & CO. '77.]

4. Characterized by strong or quick powers of sensibility: applied specifically to sight and hearing; as, *sharp* ears.

But optics *sharp* it needs I ween. To see what is not to be seen.
TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* can. 1, st. 4.

5. Characterized by quickened or stimulated faculties; marked by intensity of feeling or exertion; ardent; quick; keen or eager, as the appetite; impetuous or fiery, as a combat or a debate; closely contested, as a race; vigilant or attentive; as, to keep a *sharp* watch.

Curiosity . . . has an appetite which is very *sharp*, but very easily satisfied. BURKE *Sublime* pt. 1, § 1, p. 41. [H. '71.]

6. Producing on the mind or senses a keen, quick, penetrating, or painful impression, as of cutting or piercing. Specifically: (1) Afflictive; trying; poignant; as, a *sharp* attack of neuralgia; *sharp* pangs of remorse. (2) Exhibiting anger or harshness; censorious; acrimonious; as, *sharp* words; a *sharp* temper. (3) Rigorous; stern; severe; as, a *sharp* rule; *sharp* treatment.

And where's revenge more *sharp*, my Lord of Bourbon,
Than what is sprung of jealousy.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. ii, act v, sc. 2.

(4) Sarcastic; cutting; bitter; as, a *sharp* tongue; a *sharp* sally. (5) Piercing the ear; shrill; as, a *sharp* cry. (6) Intensely cold; pinching; cutting; as, a *sharp* wind; a *sharp* frost. (7) Having a stinging acid or pungent taste; as, *sharp* cider. (8) Clearly outlined or defined; distinct; not blurred or hazy; as, in *sharp* relief.

The stars seemed to expand and emit a *sharper* brilliancy.
R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Will o' the Mill* p. 89. [S. '87.]

7. Hard and rough; gritty, as sand. **8.** *Mus.* Being above the proper or indicated pitch; specifically, being a half step higher; sharped. [< AS. *scearp;* cp. *screpan*, scrape, *scearfan*, cut off.]

Synonyms: acute, cutting, keen, penetrating, piercing, pointed. See ACID; ACRIMONIOUS; ACUTE; ARTFUL; ASTUTE; CLEVER; KNOWING; STEEP.—**Antonyms:** blunt, dull, dulled, edgeless, flat, obtuse, pointless, round, rounded.

Compounds, etc.: —**sharp'ce"dar,** *n.* **1.** A bushy shrub (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*) of Spain and Portugal. **2.** A greenhouse acacia (*Acacia Oxycedrus*) from New South Wales. —**s.-cut,** *a.* Cut with a well-defined edge; clear; distinct. —**s.-iron,** *n. Naut.* A calking-tool. —**s. mute,** one of the consonants pronounced by aspiration without vocalization, as *b, f, m, p,* etc. Called also *surd.* —**s.-nosed,** *a.* **1.** Having a pointed nose. **2.** Keen-scented, as a dog. —**s.-set,** *a.* Prepared like a saw for cutting; hence, keen; eager; fierce; ready for work or fight; also, ravenous; hungry; thin and hungry-looking. —**s.-shinned,** *a.* Having slender shanks, somewhat angular in front: specifically said of a North-American hawk (*Accipiter velox*). —**s.-shod,** *n.* In farriery, having shoes provided with ice-calks.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk. 1/6

Sharp occurs frequently in self-explaining compounds; as, **sharp-cornered, s.-edged, s.-eyed, s.-featured, s.-ground, s.-headed, s.-pointed, s.-sighted, s.-tasted, s.-visaged, s.-witted.**

sharp, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A character (♯) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher. (2) A tone a half step higher than a tone from which it is named. (3) On the pianoforte: (*a*) The next higher key. (*b*) One of the black keys: a loose use in the phrase "*sharps* and flats." **2.** A sewing-needle of the longest and slenderest shape: distinguished from a *blunt* or a *between*. **3.** A cheating rogue; sharper; as, a card-*sharp*. **4.** [Humorous, U. S.] Hence, a master of an art or vocation; an expert; as, a mining-*sharp*.

'The blue jay,' says a bird *sharp*, 'is the most persistent practical joker in the feathered kingdom.'
New-York Tribune July 8, '92, p. 6, col. 6.

5. [Prov. Eng.] A narrow and rapid part of a river's course. **6.** *pl.* In flour-milling, same as MIDDLINGS. **7.** Same as SHARPIE. **8.** In phonetics, same as SHARP MUTE. **9**†. A dueling-sword; rapier.

sharp, *adv.* **1.** Same as SHARPLY. **2.** [Colloq.] Promptly; exactly; on the instant; as, we shall go at 4 o'clock *sharp*. **3.** *Mus.* Above the proper pitch; as, she sings *sharp*.—**look sharp,** be alert.

sharp'en, shȧrp'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sharp; grind the edge or point of, as a cutting- or piercing-instrument; sharp; as, *sharpening* a razor. **2.** To make more acute, severe, intense, acrid, or eager; as, *sharpened* appetite.

Their close and constant intercourse with other men *sharpens* and awakens the faculties of the inhabitants of cities.
THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. ii, ch. 36, p. 449. [R. '45.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become sharper. **2.** *Mus.* Same as SHARP.

sharp'end, *pp.* Sharpened. PHIL. SOC.

sharp'en-er, shȧrp'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which sharpens; specifically, an instrument used in sharpening.

sharp'er, shȧrp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sharps or cheats; a tricky fellow; fraudulent rogue; swindler.

Speculation in the necessaries of life and in the staples of the country was resorted to extensively by the class of men known as *sharpers*. E. A. POLLARD *Lost Cause* ch. 25, p. 424. [E. B. T. '66.]

2. Same as SHARPENER. **3.** [Alabama.] A large elongated native oyster of isolated growth and excellent flavor.

sharp'fin", shȧrp'fin', *n.* An acanthopterygian.

sharp'ie, shȧrp'i, *n.* [U. S.] *Naut.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailboat having a centerboard and one or two masts rigged with triangular sails: originally used by Connecticut oystermen. [< SHARP, *a.*] **sharpt**‡; **sharp'y**‡.

A Sharpie.

sharp'ing-corn", shȧrp'ing-cȯrn', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gift of grain made at Christmas by farmers as a return for sharpening their plowshares, harrow-tines, etc.

sharp'ling, shȧrp'ling, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A stickleback; sharpnails. **sharp'lint.** **2**†. *pl.* A kind of nails.

sharp'ly, shȧrp'li, *adv.* In a sharp manner. Specifically: (1) Acutely; piercingly. (2) Severely; intensely. (3) Sternly; angrily. (4) Distinctly. (5) Abruptly. Compare SHARP, *adv.*

sharp'nails, shȧrp'nēls, *n.* A sharpling or stickleback. **jack"-sharp'nails**‡.

sharp'ness, shȧrp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp.

Synonyms: see ACRIMONY; ACUMEN.

sharp'shoot"er, shȧrp'shūt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One skilled with the rifle; a marksman; rifleman. Specifically: (1) Formerly, one of a select corps armed with special long-sighted weapons and posted at important parts of the skirmish-line. (2) One of a company of riflemen stationed in the top of a vessel to shoot men on the enemy's deck.

Sharp-shooters made their appearance in the morning. About sixty of them surrounded us. First it was like an occasional drop of rain. Then it was pat, pat against the iron hull all the time.
D. D. PORTER *Incidents of the Civil War* ch. 14, p. 166. [A. '85.]

2. [Local, U. S.] A clipper-built schooner.

—**sharp'shoot"ing,** *n.* Skill in the use of the rifle; hence, figuratively, a contest of wit or of argument.

sharp'tail", shȧrp'tāl', *n.* **1.** A grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) of northern North America, having a graduated tail with the middle feathers exserted. **2.** The pintail duck. **3.** A South-American synallaxine bird.

Head of the Sharptail.
a, lower surface of the tail.

sharp'y, *n.* [SHARP'IES, *pl.*] Same as SHARPIE.

shash†, *n.* **1.** A sash. **2.** The scarf of a turban.

shas'tra, } shas'trų, *C. S.*
shas'ter, } *W.*[1] *Wr.* (shŭs'trų, *I. W.*[2]), -tėr, *n.* [Sans.] A collection of laws or teachings; specifically, the Brahminical institutes of laws, letters, and religion, including the four Vedas, the six Vedanga, the body of the law, and the six sacred books of philosophy.

It is a very curious fact that the English Gipsies call the Scripture or Bible the *Shaster*.
CHARLES G. LELAND *English Gipsies* ch. 8, p. 120. [H. & H. '73.]

[< Sans. *çâstra*, sacred book.]

shat'chen, *n.* [G.] Same as SCHATCHEN.

shath'mont†, *n.* Same as SHAFTMOND.

shat'ter, shat'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break at once into many pieces, as by a shock or blow; disrupt into parts; smash into bits; shiver; as, a rock is *shattered* by dynamite. **2.** To destroy the health, tone, or power of, as by powerful and repeated onslaughts; render unsound; derange; dissipate; as, a *shattered* constitution.

Army after army [of Romans] was *shattered* before the military genius and invincible cavalry of the Persian empire.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* ch. 15, p. 206. [O. P. P. '87.]

3†. Originally, to scatter; disperse.

II. *i.* To be broken into fragments; fall to pieces; fly into splinters; shiver; crumble.

The sword *shattered* upon it into three, yea four, and fell from his hand. *Iliad* tr. by Lang and Leaf, bk. iii, p. 50. [MACM. '89.]

[Var. of SCATTER.]

Synonyms: see BREAK.

shat'ter, *n.* [Rare or Obs.] **1.** A broken fragment of something shattered or shivered; a splinter; flinder; as, a tree rent into *shatters*. **2.** A shattered or disordered condition; as, his nerves are in a *shatter*.

shat'ter-brain"†, *n.* A reckless or frivolous person; a scatter-brain. —**shat'ter-brained"**†, *a.* Disordered in mind; heedless; reckless; wild. **shat'ter-pa"ted**†.

shat'ter-y, shat'ėr-i, *a.* Easily crumbling or shattering; not compact; loose of texture; brittle.

shauch'le, shȯh'el, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To lame or deform, as a foot; wear awry; distort, as a shoe. **II.** *i.* To shuffle; shamble; limp. **shaugh'le**‡.

shaul, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SHOAL.

shaup, shȯp, *n.* [Scot.] A husk; pod.

shave, shēv, *v.* [SHAVED; SHA'VEN or SHAVED; SHA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make bare or smooth by scraping or drawing an edged instrument along the surface; also, to shape or reduce by paring or cutting; as, *shaving* a barrel-stave; a monk's *shaven* crown. Specifically: (1) To remove the hair from (the face or head) with a razor.

Shaving the head is now common throughout Western Asia, as it was among the ancient Egyptians; and it has hence, as an act of mourning, become extinct. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Moses* in vol. ii, 17th week, Saturday, p. 140. [C. & BROS. '71.]

(2) In leather-making, to make (skived leather) uniform in thickness and smooth on the flesh side. (3) To pounce, as a hat-body. (4) *Plumbing.* To scrape (a pipe or sheet) before soldering. **2.** To remove from the surface with an edged instrument: sometimes with *off;* as, he has *shaved off* his beard.

But *shaving* the beard did not come in as a general fashion till Alexander's time. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 11, p. 26. [A. '79.]

3. To sweep along the surface of; graze past; skim by.

He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 634.

4. To slice very thin. **5.** To despoil by cheating or extortion; fleece; strip. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To buy (commercial paper) at a greater reduction than the bank discount.

II. *i.* **1.** To cut off hair close to the skin with a razor; do work with any tool for shaving.

He had once said to a fellow scribe that he never yet had had time to *shave*. JOAQUIN MILLER *Destruction of Gotham* ch. 7, p. 50. [*v.* & *w.* '86.]

2. To be close in business; drive hard bargains. [< AS. *scafan*, shave.]

shave, shēv, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of cutting off the beard with a razor. **2.** A knife or blade, mounted between two handles, for shaving wood, etc.; a draw-shave, spoke-shave, or shoe-shave. **3.** A thin slice; shaving. **4.** An extra discount paid for cashing a note or draft, or a premium given for an extension of time. **5.** [Colloq.] The act of rushing by or barely grazing something; hence, a narrow escape: as, a close *shave*. **6.** [Colloq.] One who drives hard bargains, as in shaving notes. **7.** [Slang.] *Theat.* The percentage of receipts due a traveling company from a local theater. **8.** [Slang, Eng.] A fabricated report; hoax; also, a fraud; trick.

—**shave'-grass"**, *n.* The scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*). **shave'weed"**‡.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A triangular-bladed tool for scraping lead to prepare it for soldering.

shave'ling, shēv'ling, *n.* One who is shaven; specifically, a monk: a term of contempt introduced at the time of the Reformation: sometimes used attributively.

How the *shaveling* rascal stands at bay!
KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* act v, sc. 3.

sha'ven, shē'vn, *pp.* of SHAVE, *v.* **shave**†.

sha'ver, shē'vėr, *n.* **1.** One who shaves, in any sense. Specifically: (1) A barber. (2) One who fleeces or spoils; a plunderer; extortioner; cheat; also, a sharper. **2.** An instrument for shaving; a shaving-machine; as, a lap-*shaver*. **3.** [Colloq.] A lad: usually with *little* or *young*.

shave'weed", shēv'wēd', *n.* Same as SHAVE-GRASS.

sha'vie, shē'vi, *n.* [Scot.] A deceptive trick.

sha'ving, shē'ving, *n.* **1.** The act of one who shaves. See SHAVE, *v.* **2.** A thin paring shaved from any substance, as from a board.

—**sha'ving-ba"sin**, *n.* A barbers' basin. —**s.-brush**, *n.* see BRUSH, *n.*—**s.-cup**, *n.* A cup in which to make lather for shaving.—**s.-horse**, *n.* A bench with a clamp for holding a piece of wood or slate to be shaved with a drawing-knife.—**s.-machine**, *n.* Any machine for cutting off shavings; also, a hat-pouncing machine, or a machine for abrading the edges or surface of leather.

shaw¹, shô, *n.* Scot. To show.—**shaw'-fowl"**, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An image of a bird, shot at for practise.

shaw², *vt.* [Prov. Eng. To scold sharply.

shaw³, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rub the skin off by friction.

shaw⁴, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A thicket; copse. **shawet**.

shaw²†, *n.* A show.

shawl, shôl, *vt.* To wrap with a shawl.

Rebecca was *shawling* her in her upper apartment.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 150. [L. '79.]

shawl, *n.* A wrap consisting of a square of cloth or large broad scarf worn over the upper part of the body.

Shawls are made of wool, silk, cotton, hair, or a mixture of fibers, or of lace, crape, etc. The embroidered shawls of Cashmere were the first worn in Europe, and their designs have been imitated in woven shawls. Other patterns are borrowed from the Scottish tartan or plaid, which is also sometimes called a shawl. It is now most commonly worn by women except in the East, where shawls are used by both sexes.

[< Per. *shāl*, shawl.]

—**shawl'-dance"**, *n.* An Oriental dance in which the dancer waves a scarf. —**s.-goat**, *n.* The Cashmere goat.—**s.-mantle**, *n.* A shawl made into a sleeveless cloak for women's wear.—**s.-material**, *n.* A kind of dress-goods of soft texture figured with Oriental designs.—**s.-pattern**, *n.* A variegated pattern resembling that of an Oriental shawl.—**s.-pin**, *n.* A large pin or brooch used for fastening a shawl or scarf.—**s.-strap**, *n.* A device for carrying shawls, parcels, etc., usually consisting of two leather straps joined by a transverse band on which a handle is fastened.—**s.-waistcoat**, *n.* Formerly, a waistcoat of a shawl-pattern.

shawm, shôm, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A cornet or horn: an inaccurate translation, only in the Anglican Cantate (the 98th Psalm). **2.** A reed-instrument, no longer used, resembling either the musette or the clarinet. [< F. *chalemie*, pipe, < LL. *calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus*; see CALAMUS.]

shalm†; **shalm'ye**†; **shaum**;.

shaws, shôz, *n. pl.* Prov. Eng. The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes and turnips.

shay¹, shē, *n.* A chaise: a corruption due to mistaking *chaise* for a plural.

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay*?
HOLMES *The Deacon's Masterpiece* st. 1.

shay², *n.* Same as CHAYA-ROOT. **shay'a-root"**;.

Shaysite, shā'zīt, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the insurrection headed by Daniel Shays in Massachusetts (1786–'87), known as Shays's rebellion.

she, shi, *n.* A female; woman: now archaic, except when used humorously or as a term of contempt.

Here's Smith already swearing at my feet
That I'm the type *she*.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ix, l. 134.

Run, run, Orlando: carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and unexpressive *she*.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 2.

she, *pron.* [HER or HERS, *poss.*; HER, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** This or that woman, this or that female named or understood; the feminine pronoun of the 3d person. **2.** The animal of female sex, or thing personified as feminine, that was mentioned or indicated.

She is sometimes used as an adjective, meaning 'female,' as in *she* bear, *she* devil, though these phrases are often written as compounds. Compare HE.

[< AS. *sēo*, fem. of *se*, that.] **sche**†; **sheo**†; **sho**†.

she'a, shē'a, *n.* A large tree (*Bassia Parkii*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), growing in western tropical Africa, yielding **shea-butter**. See BUTTER. **she'a-tree"**;.

shead'ing, shēd'ing, *n.* [Local, Eng.] One of the six ridings or divisions of the Isle of Man, presided over by a coroner or chief constable. [ME. *scheding*, verbal n. of *scheden*, separate, < AS. *scēadan*.] **shed'ing**;.

sheaf, shēf, *n.* & *vt.* To bind up in a sheaf or sheaves; shock; make shocks.

sheaf¹, *n.* [SHEAVES, shēvz, *pl.*] **1.** A quantity of the stalks of cut grain bound together; a bundle of straw.

In August [in New England] was the wheat harvest, cutting the ripened grain with the sickle, binding it into *sheaves* to be threshed in winter. C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 6, p. 85. [H. '83.]

2. Any collection of things girt by a band; also, any number of things held together by a tie; any indefinite quantity of things belonging together; as, a *sheaf* of papers.

3. The bundle or quiverful of arrows carried by an archer, usually 24. **4.** A tale of 30 ingots of steel. **5.** *Her.* A bundle of arrows bound together in the center. **6.** *Geom.* A doubly infinite system of curves or surfaces that pass through one or more fixed points. [< AS. *scēaf*, < *scēafan*, shove.]

—**sheaf'-bind"er**, *n.* A wooden device with which a binding-cord is tightened or fastened on a sheaf of grain.

—**sheaf'y**, *a.* Relating to or consisting of sheaves.

sheaf², *n.* Same as SHEAVE, *n.*

She'ah, *n.* Same as SHIAH.

sheal¹, shēl, *vt.* [Scot.] To put under shelter, as sheep.

sheal², *v.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SHELL. **sheel**;.

sheal³, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shealing. **2.** A sportsman's lodge in the hills. [< Ice. *skýli*, cover.] **sheel**; **sheil**‡.

sheal⁴, *n.* [Scot.] A pod or shell.

shea'ling¹, shē'ling, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A hut or cabin for the use of shepherds or sportsmen in the hills, for fishermen at the shore, etc.

A miserable *shealing*, usually padlocked on the outside, was all that betokened habitation.
LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* ch. 10, p. 40. [A. '65.]

2. [Scot.] A shed for sheltering sheep at night in the hills. **sheal**;; **sheel**;; **sheel'ing**;; **sheil**;; **sheil'ing**;.

shea'ling², *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SHEAL².

—**shea'ling-hill"**, *n.* [Scot.] A hill where grain is winnowed by the wind.

shear¹, shir, *v.* [SHEARED or SHORE; SHEARED or SHORN; SHEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clip close with shears or scissors: applied either to the substance severed or to the body from which it is cut; as, *shearing* cloth or the nap.

In things a moderation keepe:
Kings ought to *sheare*, not skin their sheepe.
HERRICK *Moderation* l. 2.

2. To deprive of possessions; strip, especially by fraud or exaction; bereave; fleece; as, *shorn* of power.

Sadly, I know I am *shorn* of my strength.
POE *For Annie* st. 2.

3. [Prov. Brit.] To reap, as grain with the sickle. **4.** To cause a shear in. See SHEAR, *n.*, 2. **5.** In industrial art: (1) To cut off, as a beam or rivet, with power-shears. (2) To make into shear-steel by condensing blister-steel and making it homogeneous. **6.** [Archaic.] To cut or cleave. **7**†. To cause by cutting, as a wound.

II. *i.* **1.** To use shears or the like. **2.** *Mining.* To make vertical cuts in a coal-seam that has been undercut. **3.** To be affected by a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 2.

We have probably good reason to believe that ice will *shear* . . . more easily along some planes than others.
JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* ch. 33, p. 501. [A. '75.]

4. [Archaic.] To make an incision or cleft. [< AS. *scerran*, shear.] **sheare**‡; **shere**†.

Synonyms: see CUT.

shear², *v.* [Archaic.] Same as SHEER, *v.*

Long is the wayless way that *shears*, and long the length of land.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. iii, l. 383.

shear, *n.* **1.** A two-bladed cutting-instrument: obsolete except in the plural. See SHEARS. **2.** *Mech.* A deformation of a solid body, equivalent to a sliding of each of the parallel infinitely thin laminæ that may be considered to form it upon that next below it, in the same direction and by the same infinitesimal amount.

The plane of a *shear* is a plane perpendicular to the undistorted planes, and parallel to the lines of the relative motion. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philosophy* pt. i, div. i, ch. 1, p. 46. [CL. P. '73.]

3. *Naut.* A sweep; sheer. **4.** Same as EEL-SPEAR. **5.** A year in the age of sheep; as, a two-*shear* ram. [< AS. *scearu*, < *scieran*, shear.] **sheer**†.

—**shear'-blade"**, *n.* A blade of a pair of shears or of a shearing-machine.—**s.-flocks**, *n.* The waste cut from cloth during the process of shearing.—**s.-legs**, *n. pl.* Same as SHEERS.—**s.-steel**, *n.* Blister-steel that has been piled into fagots and drawn out.—**double-shear steel**, converted steel that has been twice fagoted and drawn out.—**s.-structure**, *n.* *Geol.* Any rock-structure that has wholly or partly resulted from shearing force, as certain kinds of lamination and cleavage, foliation, puckering of folia, fluxion of solid material.—**s.-zone**, *n.* See ZONE, *n.*

shear'bill", shir bil', *n.* The black skimmer.

sheard, *pp.* Sheared.

sheard†, *n.* Same as SHARD.

shear'er, shir'ėr, *n.* One who or that which shears.

shear'hog", shir'hog', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ram or wether after the first shearing. **shar'rag**;; **sher'rug**;.

shear'-hooks", **s.-hulk**, *n.* Same as SHEER-HOOKS, etc.

shear'ing, shir'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of cutting with two sharpened edges, often pivoted together as in scissors, which are caused to pass each other closely; also, that which is shorn off: as, a sheep-*shearing*.

The mention of the *shearing* of Laban's flock is . . . worthy of notice, because, long after the foundation of Rome, and the introduction of the sheep from Greece into Italy, the barbarous practice of plucking the fleece from the living animal was commonly practised. C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. of Agriculture* ancient period, p. 22. [HR. & F. '49.]

2. In textile manufacture, the removal of uneven projecting fibers by shaving, cutting, or singeing. **3.** *Geol.* The reciprocal compression and elongation of constituent portions of rocks produced by the weight of crustal accumulations and strains, resulting in deformation, crumpling, and various special forms of structure; the process by which such shear-structure is produced.

The sandstones also are frequently schistose, and in places have almost a gneissic structure, as if subjected to great lateral pressure, or *shearing*. R. W. ELLS in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '86 vol. ii, p. 24 J. [D. BROS. '87.]

4. *Mech.* The causing of a shear. **5.** In coal-mining, the vertical cutting of an undercut coal-seam.

—**shear'ing-hooks"**, *n. pl.* Sheer-hooks.—**s.-machine**, *n.* Any mechanical contrivance for cutting with shears or in the manner of shears. Specifically: (1) A powerful machine with hardened steel jaws or blades that close with a shearing motion, for cutting bars, plates, or sheets of metal. (2) An apparatus for shearing cloth. (3) A device for shearing sheep mechanically.—**s.-stress**, *n.* A stress resulting from or of a character to produce a strain.—**s.-strain**;.—**s.-table**, *n.* A table arranged with straps for holding a sheep while it is being sheared.

shear'ling, shir'ling, *n.* A sheep that has been sheared for the first time.

shear'man, shir'man, *n.* **1.** A cloth-shearer. **2.** In a rolling-mill, one who shears or assists in shearing metal plates. **sheer'man**†.

shearn†, *n.* Same as SHARN. **shern**†.

shears, shirz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** Any large cutting- or clipping-instrument worked by the crossing of cutting edges. Specifically: (1) An instrument in which two or more blades are made to cross by compressing a spring joint: as, sheep-*shears*; clipping-*shears*. (2) A large pair of scissors; specifically, in trade usage, a pair exceeding six inches in length. (3) An instrument having one long curved blade, whose sharp edge works against a permanent straight edge on the framework: used in cutting pasteboard, etc. (4) A shearing-machine for cutting metal, usually operated by power; as, a bar-*shears*. (5) A machine consisting essentially of two rotating circular knives or disks, whose edges lap: used in cutting sheet metal, etc. **rotary shears**‡.

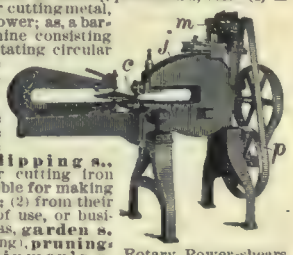

Rotary Power-shears for Sheet Metal.

c, rotary cutters; *j*, one of the jaws through which the sheet metal is passed; *m*, electric motor; *p*, pulleys and belts for reducing speed.

Cutting-shears are named (1) from the thing cut; as, **bolt-shears**, **hair-clipping s.**, **nail-plate s.** (for cutting iron plates into sizes suitable for making cut nails), **sheep-s.**; (2) from their purpose, use, place of use, or business in which used; as, **garden s.** (for clipping or pruning), **pruning-s.**, **tailors' s.**, **tinmen's s.** (bowless hand-shears having handles that meet when the blades are parallel).

2. The ways or guides of a lathe or boring-machine. **3.** The side-frames of a steam fire-engine. See illus. under FIRE-ENGINE. **4.** Same as SHEERS. **5.** [Eng.] One of various noctuid moths, as *Hadena dentina*. **shears'-moth"**‡. [Pl. of SHEAR, *n.*]

shear'tail", shir'tāl', *n.* **1.** One of various hummingbirds having forked tails, especially *Thaumastura cora* of Peru. **2.** A tern. **3.** [Eng.] Same as SHEARS, 5.

shear'wa"ter, shir'wô'tėr, *n.* **1.** A petrel-like seabird of *Puffinus* or a related genus; a hag: named from its appearing to cut or shear off the waves with the long pointed wings when flying.

Of the numerous species, those best known are the **greater shearwater** (*Puffinus major*), the **sooty** (*P. stricklandi*), and the **Manx** (*P. puffinus*), of the North Atlantic, so named because once common in the Isle of Man; and the **slender-billed** (*P. tenuirostris*) and **pink-footed** (*P. creatopus*), of the Pacific.

2. A cutwater, as of a vessel's stem or of a bridge-pier. **sheer'wa"ter**†.

sheat, shit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shad.

sheat'fish", shit'fish', *n.* A catfish or siluroid, especially *Silurus glanis* of the fresh waters of central and eastern Europe. [< SHEAT, *n.* (< AS. *scēota*, trout), + FISH¹, *n.*]

sheath, shith, *n.* **1.** A case into which a blade is thrust when not in use; scabbard.

His sword's *sheath* of ivory.
CHAUCER *C. T., Rhyme of Sir Topas* l. 164.

2. Any envelope or case enclosing a part or an organ.

But the cell furnished with a nucleus and *sheath* is inseparable from the protoplasmic corpuscle devoid of nucleus or sheath, on the growth and fission of which rests the reproduction of the lowest living beings.
OSCAR SCHMIDT *Descent and Darwinism* ch. 9, p. 221. [A. '88.]

3. *Bot.* Specifically, a tubular or enrolled part or organ embracing the stem, as the stipules of the buckwheat family, or the lower part of the leaves in grasses. **4.** A banking of loose stones to prevent the overflow of a river. [< AS. *scēath*, sheath.] **shethe**†.

—**sheath'-knife"**, *n.* A large case-knife carried when not in use in a sheath attached to a belt: worn by sailors and riggers.—**s. of a comet** (*Astron.*), a faint beam of light that sometimes envelops a comet, and projects a considerable distance in front of it toward the sun, having parallel straight edges.—**s. of Henle**, the delicate layer of connective tissue that is continued from the perineurium upon the finest branches of a nerve.—**s. of Schwann**, the neurilemma.—**s.-winged**, *a.* *Entom.* Having elytra, as a beetle; coleopterous.

sheath'bill", shith'bil', *n.* An antarctic chionidoid seabird, related to the plovers, having a horny sheath at the base of the bill and white plumage; a kelp-pigeon.

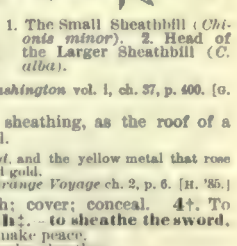

1. The Small Sheathbill (*Chionis minor*). 2. Head of the Larger Sheathbill (*C. alba*).

sheath'claw", shith'-clô', *n.* A gecko-lizard of the genus *Thecadactylus*, as the croaking gecko (*T. lævis*) of Jamaica.

sheathe, shidh, *vt.* [SHEATHED; SHEATH'ING.] **1.** To put into or as into a sheath; as, to *sheathe* a dagger.

Unhappy it is to reflect that a brother's sword has been *sheathed* in a brother's breast.
WASHINGTON in Irving's *Washington* vol. i, ch. 37, p. 400. [G. P. P. '63.]

2. To cover or line with sheathing, as the roof of a house or the hull of a vessel.

She had been newly *sheathed*, and the yellow metal that rose high . . . gleamed dully, like old gold.
W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 2, p. 6. [H. '85.]

3. To hide as in a sheath; cover; conceal. **4**†. To render milder; dull. **sheath**‡. —**to sheathe the sword**, figuratively, to cease strife; make peace.

—**sheath'er**, *n.* One who sheathes.

sheathed, shidhd, *pa.* **1.** Incased or enclosed in a sheath. **2.** Having the lower extremities from hip to base enclosed in a sheath: said of sculptured figures, as some caryatids.

sheath'fish", shith'fish', *n.* Same as SHEATFISH.

sheath'ing, shidh'ing, *n.* **1.** That which forms a sheath or covering; especially, in building, almost any covering for protection or ornament, as tiles or metallic ornamentation on a surface or ceiling, or a thickness of paper inserted in a wall. Specifically: (1) *Carp.* Tongued and grooved boards covering the side of a building or of a car either without or within, where there is but one covering; or rough, unmatched boards so used when they are to be covered with shingles or siding. (2) The protecting covering of a ship's hull, usually made of an alloy composed principally of copper. (3) A temporary floor laid upon the main deck of a whaler, to prevent injury to it in the processes of cutting up and trying out.

2. The act of one who sheathes.

—**sheath'ing-met"al**, *n.* An alloy, as of copper and zinc, for sheathing a ship's hull.—**s.-paper**, *n.* A thick paper, sometimes tarred or oiled, used for the inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels, between the inner and outer coverings of frame buildings, etc.

sheath'less, shith'les, *a.* Destitute of a sheath.
sheath'y†, *a.* Of the nature of a sheath.
she'a-tree", *n.* Same as SHEA.
sheave, shiv, *vt.* To gather into sheaves; collect.
—**sheaved,** *pa.* **1.** Bound in sheaves. **2.** Flaring at the top like a sheaf, as a wine-glass. **3**†. Made of straw.
sheave, *n.* **1.** A pulley-wheel with a grooved edge over which a cord or rope may run, as in a block and fall; the wheel or pulley of a pulley-block.

And the derricks clack and grate as the tackle hooks the crate,
And the fall-rope whines through the *sheave.*
KIPLING *Ballads, L'Envoi* st. 10.

2. A pulley-wheel and its block, collectively. **3.** The pulley of a window- or door-hanger. **4.** An eccentric or its disk, as on a steam-engine. **5.** A sliding keyhole scutcheon. **6.** *Naut.* A layer of tiers in a coiled rope. **7.** Same as DUMB-SHEAVE. **8.** [Scot.] A slice or cut. [Var. of SHIVE.] —**sheave'hole",** *n.* *Naut.* A slot or groove, as in a yard, in which to fix a sheave-pulley.
sheaves, shivz, *n.* Plural of SHEAF[1].
sheavs, *n. pl.* Sheaves. PHIL. SOC.
she'bal"sam, shī'-bāl"sam, *n.* The Southern balsam-fir (*Abies Fraseri*) of the southeastern United States.
sheb'an-der, sheb'an-der, *n.* In the Dutch East Indies, an officer of a port. [< Hind. *shahbander.*] **sheb'un-der†,**
she-bang', she-bang', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** A store, saloon, or gaming-house affording a loafing-place; by extension, any inferior house; locally, a brothel.

Everything in the way of shelter, in camp parlance, that was not a tent, was a *shebang.* MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* ch. 13, p. 304. [A. D. W. '88.]

2. More widely, almost any matter of present concern; thing; business; as, tired of the whole *shebang.* [Var. of SHEBEEN.]
She"bat', *n.* Same as SEBAT.
she'beck, *n.* Same as XEBEC.
she-been', she-bin', *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A groggery; specifically, a place where excisable liquors are sold illegally.

Drinkin' yer health wid Shamus O'Shea at Katty's *shebeen.*
TENNYSON *To-morrow* st. 2.

[Cp. Ir. *seapa,* shop.] —**she-been'er,** *n.* A keeper of a shebeen.— **she-been'ing,** *n.* The keeping of a shebeen.
She-chi'nah, *n.* Same as SHEKINAH.
shech'i-ta, shen'i-tą, *n.* Killing: a term used in Jewish abattoirs.

The lifestream in torrents follows the movement of his blade. This is '*shechita,*' the killing.
RICHARD WHEATLEY in *Century Magazine* Feb., '92, p. 517.

[< Heb. *shākhat,* kill.]
sheck'la-toun†, *n.* Same as CICLATOUN.
she'-coon", shī'-cūn', *n.* A large-grained variety of maize, which looks shriveled and is unusually dented, as if it had not come to perfection: highly esteemed by planters as the best for increase.
shed, shed, *v.* [SHED; SHED'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw off from the surface; specifically, to throw off involuntarily in a process of growth or development or in disease, as a natural integument or external member; cast off; molt; as, *shedding* one's hair; trees *shed* their leaves.

The serpent in annually *shedding* its skin was supposed to renew its life forever. FROUDE *Historical Sketches, Cagliostro of Second Cent.* p. 113. [F. & W. '83.]

2. To suffer or cause to flow out; spill; effuse; as, to *shed* tears or blood. **3.** To disperse, as from a central source; spread around; emit: said of both material and spiritual emanation; as, violets *shed* perfume. **4.** To let flow off, preventing transmission or absorption; suffer to glide down the surface; as, rubber *sheds* water.

In Europe, the glaciers of the Alps occupy the center point, and *shed* the waters toward each of the surrounding seas.
C. W. DILKE *Greater Britain* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 9, p. 89. [L. '69.]

5. To part or divide; separate: obsolete except when applied in weaving to the division of the warp-threads for the shuttle, and dialectically to parting the hair.
II. *i.* **1.** To lose or cast off something by process of nature, as hair, feathers, seed, leaves, a skin, or a shell; exuviate; as, crabs *shed* in summer; *shedding* trees.

They came out about a month ago, . . . and then *shed.* . . . '*Shed,*' . . . is vernacular for 'moulted' or 'moult.' H. C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 433. [AUTHOR '90.]

2†. To fall; pour down. [< AS. *scēadan,* separate.]
shed[1], *n.* **1.** That which sheds, as a sloping surface that throws off water. **2.** The act of shedding; as, blood*shed.* **3.** A separation or division; parting: applied technically to the opening in the warp through which the shuttle is thrown in weaving, and in parts of Great Britain to the parting of the hair. **4.** The slope of a hill. [< AS. *scāde,* < *scēadan,* separate.]
—**shed'line",** *n.* The ridge-line of a watershed.
shed[2], *n.* **1.** A small building slightly constructed and of simple form, usually one story high, and often with the front or front and sides open; also, a lean-to; as, a wagon-*shed.* **2.** By extension, any structure having an open end or open sides; as, the train-*shed* of a station. **3.** A slight temporary covering; cabin; hut.

Can poets soothe you, when you pine for bread,
By winding myrtles round your ruin'd *shed?*
CRABBE *The Village* bk. i, l. 60.

[Var. of SHADE.]

Synonyms: see HUT.

—**shed'-roof",** *n.* A roof having but one slope: the form common to sheds.
shed[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A parr.
shed'der, shed'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sheds; as, *shedders* of blood. **2.** An animal or thing that sheds; specifically, an animal or thing that is molting or has lately molted its skin, especially a soft-shell crab. **3.** [Scot.] Salmon after spawning; kelt.
shed'ding[1], shed'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sheds; as, the *shedding* of blood; the *shedding* of an animal's winter coat. **2.** [Rare.] That which is shed. **3.** [Scot.] A division or parting; as, a *shedding* of roads.
shed'ding[2], *n.* That which serves as a shed; sheds collectively.
shed'ding-mo"tion, shed'ing-mō'shun, *n.* *Weaving.* In a loom, the mechanism for opening the warp-threads to afford a passage for the shuttle.
sheel'-up"ple, *n.* Same as SHELDAPPLE.
sheel'la, *n.* Same as SHILLA.
sheen, shīn, *vi.* [Archaic.] To shine; gleam; glisten.

A hundred fire-flags *sheen.*
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. v, st. 6.

sheen, *a.* [Archaic.] Shining; bright; radiant; beautiful.

We parted the grasses dewy and *sheen.*
JEAN INGELOW *Divided* pt. ii, st. 2.

[< AS. *scēne,* bright.]
sheen, *n.* A glistening brightness, especially a faint glitter or luster as if from reflection.

Earth and air in snowy *sheen* commingle, Far and nigh;
Is the ground beneath us, or the sky?
E. C. STEDMAN *The Sleigh-Ride* st. 6.

Synonyms: see LIGHT.
sheen'y, shīn'i, *a.* Having a sheen; glistening; shining.

Enchantress! leave thy *sheeny* height,
Descend, be all mine own this night.
TROWBRIDGE *Beauty* st. 5.

shee'ny, shī'ni, *n.* [S- or s-] [SHEE'NIES, *pl.*] A Jew: slang and opprobrious. This word has been conjecturally derived from the French *chien,* dog, insultingly applied to Jews during their early persecution by the Normans in England. Another etymology identifies the word with "*Shin,*" the initial Hebrew letter in Shekinah, Shaddai, etc., and makes the original application honorable.
sheep, shīp, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A hollow-horned ruminant of the genus *Ovis;* specifically, *O. aries,* the common sheep, domesticated throughout the world in many breeds, and of uncertain origin.

They are roughly distinguished from goats, their nearest allies, by the heavy trigonal and somewhat twisted horns, which are larger in the ram, coil outward, and are transversely ridged; by the absence, usually, of any beard or strong odor in the males; and by the presence of interdigital glands in all four feet; but these distinctions do not hold good in all cases. The male of the sheep is a *ram,* the female a *ewe,* the young a *lamb,* and a company is a *flock.* The flesh of the adult is *mutton;* of the young, *lamb.* The domestic sheep is kept chiefly for its wool, one of the staple clothing-materials of the world, and for its flesh. Of wild sheep a dozen species are recognized, each designated by some special name, as *argali, bighorn* (an American species; see illus. under NAYAUR), etc., defined elsewhere.

Sheep are essentially inhabitants of high mountainous parts of the world, for dwelling among which their wonderful powers of climbing and leaping give them special advantages. . . . By far the greater number of species are inhabitants of the continent of Asia.
FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* ch. 9, p. 357. [BL. '91.]

2. *pl.* The flock of the Good Shepherd; God's people.

In thy book record their groans
Who were thy *sheep,* and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese.
MILTON *Sonnets, On the Late Massacre in Piedmont* l. 6.

3. A simple-minded, guileless, or bashful and silly person: from the proverbial timidity of the sheep.

Outside his own domain, and unprotected, he was a very *sheep* for the shearers. He would have taken his gaiters off his legs, to give away. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 16, p. 119. [C. & H.]

4. Leather made from the skin of the sheep; especially, split leather used in bookbinding: in other cases more commonly called **sheepskin.** [< AS. *scēap,* sheep.]

Compounds, etc.: —**sheep'backs",** *n. pl.* Same as ROCHES MOUTONNÉES.— **s.-biter†,** *vi.* To practise treacherous rascality.— **s.-biter†,** *n.* A shepherd-dog that worries sheep; hence, a fair-showing perfidious cheat or robber. —**s.-biting†,** *a.* Villainous; thievish.— **s.-bot,** *n.* A large bot-fly (*Œstrus ovis*), or its larva, that infests the nostrils and frontal sinuses of sheep.— **s.-breeder,** *n.* A breeder or raiser of sheep.— **s.-cote,** *n.* A small enclosure for the protection of sheep; a pen.— **s.-dip,** *n.* **1.** An insecticide decoction, as of tobacco, into which sheep are dipped to destroy vermin. **2.** A sheep-washing for cleansing the wool before shearing. —**s.-faced,** *a.* Excessively bashful.— **s.-farmer,** *n.* One who devotes his farm to raising sheep; a wool-grower.— **s.-herder,** *n.* One who herds sheep; a shepherd: as used on the Pacific coast of the United States, generally a term of reproach.— **s.-holder,** *n.* An apparatus, as a shear-table, to hold sheep while they are being sheared. —**s.-hook,** *n.* A shepherds' crook.— **s.-laurel,** *n.* A shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) of the United States and Canada, 2 to 4 feet high, with deep-pink or crimson flowers and narrow ternate or opposite leaves, the latter said to be poisonous to animals. See KALMIA. **s.-poison†,**— **s.-louse,** *n.* **1.** A sheep-tick. **2.** A mallophagous insect (*Trichodectes sphærocephalus*) infesting the wool of domestic sheep.— **s.-market,** *n.* A place for the sale of sheep.— **s.-meat,** *n.* [Western U. S.] Mutton: in contrast to *bear-meat,* etc.— **s.-pen,** *n.* A sheepfold.— **s.-pest,** *n.* **1.** A sheep-tick. **2.** A weed (*Acæna ovina*) of the rose family, common in pastures in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia: so called because its fruit adheres by hooked spines to the wool of sheep.— **s.-pick†,** *n.* A kind of hay-fork. **sheep'peck†; sheep'pick†,**— **s.-plant,** *n.* The vegetable sheep (*Raoulia eximia*) of New Zealand. See VEGETABLE.— **s.-poison,** *n.* Same as SHEEP-LAUREL.— **s.-rack,** *n.* **1.** A kind of sheep-pen with a feed-rack; also, a portable rack for feeding sheep. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The European starling.— **s.-range,** *n.* A very extensive pasture devoted to sheep; sheep-run.— **s.-reeve†,** *n.* A shepherd.— **s.-run,** *n.* [Austral.] A pasturage-ground for sheep.— **sheep's-bane",** *n.* The penny-rot.— **sheep's-beard,** *n.* Either of the two species known of the genus *Urospermum* or *Arnopogon,* of the aster family, ornamental herbs from the Mediterranean region, with long-peduncled heads of yellow flowers.— **sheep's-bit,** *n.* A European herb (*Jasione montana*) of the bellwort family, with bright-blue flowers in terminal heads very much like the common scabious, and consequently called also *sheep's-scabious.*— **sheep's-fescue,** *n.* See FESCUE-GRASS, under FESCUE.— **sheep's-foot,** *n.* *Print.* A pressmen's tool having a square hammer-head on one end and a claw on the other: used in prying up forms, etc.— **s.-shank,** *n.* **1.** The shank of a sheep. **2.** *Naut.* A hitch for temporarily shortening a rope. See illus. under KNOT.— **s.-shearer,** *n.* One who shears or clips the fleece from sheep.— **s.-shearing,** *n.* The act of shearing sheep; also, the shearing-season, or a feast held on the occasion.— **s.-silver,** *n.* **1.** Money formerly paid by feudal tenants in lieu of service in washing the lord's sheep. **2.** [Scot.] Mica. **sheep's-silver†,**— **s.-sorrel,** *n.* A common weed (*Rumex Acetonella*) in dry fields, nearly allied to the various common docks, with halberd-shaped fleshy leaves having an acid taste like that of wood-sorrel. See illus. under SORREL. **field-sorrel†; sour-grass†,**— **s.-split,** *n.* Split sheep-skin leather.— **sheep's-scabious,** *n.* Same as SHEEP'S-BIT.— **s.-stare,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European starling; chepster.— **s.-station,** *n.* [Austral.] A sheep-farm.— **s.-stealer,** *n.* One guilty of the crime of sheep-stealing.— **s.-stealing,** *n.* The stealing of sheep, once punishable by death; humorously, the offense of a minister of the gospel who seeks to draw away into his own flock persons belonging to the church or parish of another.— **s.-stick,** *n.* **1.** A wingless blood-sucking hippoboscid dipterous insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) parasitic on the skin of sheep; sheep-pest.

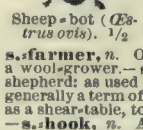
Sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*). 1/2

On the Affinity of the Death Watch and *Sheep Tick.*
HOOD in *Memorials, Titles for the Library, Chatsworth* in vol. i, p. 31. [MOX. '60.]

2. The sheep-louse.— **s.-wash,** *n.* **1.** The washing of sheep preparatory to shearing; also, the feast held on that occasion. **2.** A lotion used on sheep to cure disease or destroy vermin.— **s.-whistling,** *a.* Calling sheep by whistling.— **s.-worm,** *n.* A nematode intestinal worm (*Trichocephalus affinis*) of the sheep.
sheep'ber"ry, shīp'ber'i, *n.* One of the black, oval, sweetish edible drupes of the sweet viburnum, or the tree itself. The fruit is about half an inch long, and is called also **nannyberry.**
sheep'-dog", shīp'-dog', *n.* **1.** A dog trained to guard and control sheep; shepherd's dog. Specifically: (1) The collie. (2) A rough-coated, heavy, short-tailed dog, inferior to the collie, much used by shepherds and drovers in England. **2.** [Slang.] A chaperon.
sheep'fold", shīp'fōld', *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed at night; a pen for sheep.
sheep'head", *n.* Same as SHEEPSHEAD.
sheep'-head"ed, shīp'-hed'ed, *a.* Doltish; simple; foolish.
sheep'herde†, *n.* Shepherd.
sheep'ish, shīp'ish, *a.* **1.** Awkwardly diffident; abashed, as by the discovery of some silly or mean act. **2.** [Archaic.] Resembling a sheep in timidity, silliness, or dulness. **3**†. Of or pertaining to sheep.
—**sheep'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **sheep'ish-ness,** *n.*
sheep'man, shīp'man, *n.* One who tends or raises sheep.
sheep'mas"ter, shīp'mas'ter, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A breeder of sheep, especially on a large scale. **2.** A shepherd.
sheep'pox", shīp'-pex', *n.* A contagious eruptive disease of sheep, resembling cowpox in man; ovine variola: very destructive in Europe, but almost unknown in the United States. Called also *swine-pox, water-pox, water-jags.*
sheep's'-eye", shīps'-ī', *n.* An oblique bashful or amorous glance; sidelong gaze: now usually in the plural; as, casting *sheep's-eyes* at a girl. **sheep'-eyes"†.**
sheeps'head", *n.* **1.** A deep-bodied sparoid food-fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, gray with 7 vertical cross-bars and an arched back. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The fresh-water drum. (2) The angel-fish (*Chætodipterus faber*). (3) The butter-fish. (4) The moonfish. (5) The porgy. **sheep'head"†.**

The Common Sheeps-head. 1/25

—**sheepshead porgy** [Bermuda], a sparoid food-fish (*Calamus orbitarius*).
sheep'-shears", shīp'-shīrz', *n. pl.* Shears used for clipping sheep, and having the blades connected at the end by a steel spring instead of being pivoted at the middle, so that they spring apart when released: sometimes made with several blades that slide upon one another like those of a mowing-machine.
sheep'skin", shīp'skin', *n.* The skin of a sheep, tanned or untanned: used also attributively. Specifically: (1) Sheep leather; as, *sheepskin* gloves. (2) The skin of a sheep, tanned with the wool on; also, a coat, cap, or rug made therefrom. (3) Parchment; also, a document written on parchment; in United States college slang, a graduation diploma.
sheeps'wool", shīps'wul', *n.* A valuable Florida commercial sponge (*Spongia equina,* var. *gossypina*).
sheep'walk", shīp'wôk', *n.* A pasture-range for sheep: so called in Great Britain and Ireland. The more extensive ranges of Australia are known as **sheep-runs,** and in the western United States a grazing-farm for sheep is called a **sheep-ranch.**

When the cattle trade ceased to be profitable, much of the land had been turned by its owners into *sheepwalks.*
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 46, p. 308. [G. P. P. '88.]

—**sheep'walk"er,** *n.* The owner of a sheepwalk.
sheep'y†, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to sheep; sheepish.
sheer, shīr, *vi.* **1.** *Naut.* To swerve from a course; turn aside; deflect: often with *off;* as, the vessel *sheered* to port. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To start aside; shy, as a horse. **3.** To curve or slope away, as a road.

To the west of the twin peaks, Ruwenzori range either dropped suddenly into a plain or *sheered* away S. S. W.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 251. [S. '90.]

[< D. *scheren,* shear.] **sheart; shere†.**— **to sheer alongside,** to slip alongside by an oblique or swerving motion.— **to s. up,** to steer up obliquely to a point or vessel.
sheer, *a.* **1.** Having no modifying conditions or accompaniments; absolute; downright; utter; consummate: often used as an intensive expletive; as, *sheer* nonsense; *sheer* folly; *sheer* grit.

Nothing but *sheer* necessity justified the advance of the Army of the Potomac to South Mountain and Antietam in its then condition.
MCCLELLAN *McClellan's Own Story* ch. 33, p. 552. [C. L. W. '87.]

2. Hence, translucently thin; delicately fine: said of fabrics; as, *sheer* lawn. **3.** Ascending vertically; wall-like; perpendicular; steep; as, a *sheer* precipice.

Against the *sheer,* precipitous mountain-side
Thorwaldsen carved his Lion at Lucerne.
ALDRICH *Thorwaldsen* l. 6.

4†. Having no admixture; pure; formerly, pellucid; crystalline. [< Ice. *skærr;* cp. AS. *scīr,* clear.] **shere†.**

Synonyms: see MERE; PURE; STEEP.

sheer[1], *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The rise, or the amount of rise from a level, of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull. **2.** A position of a vessel that enables her to swing clear of a single anchor. **3.** The paint-strake of a vessel's hull. **4.** A swerving or curving course.

Our bowman having given the boat too great a *sheer,* to avoid the rock, it was caught on the broadside by the current, and, in defiance of our utmost exertions, hurried down the rapid.
JOHN FRANKLIN *Polar Sea* ch. 2, p. 34. [J. M. '23.]

—**sheer'-bat"ten,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A strip fastened to the frames of a vessel's hull to indicate the curvature of the planking or plating. **2.** An iron rod lashed across the shrouds above the deadeyes, to prevent their turning.— **s.-boom,** *n.* A long boom placed obliquely in a stream to guide logs in a desired direction.— **s.-line,** *n.* The deck-line at a vessel's side.— **s.-mold,** *n.* A long plank cut to serve as a gage or templet in forming the sheer or curved line of a ship.— **s.-plan,** *n.* A plan of a vessel exhibiting her vertical and lengthwise lines through the center.— **s.-strake,** *n.* *Naut.* A paint-strake.— **straight** or **little s.,** a very slight rise of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull.— **to break s.,** to drive ahead, as by accident, in such a way as to risk fouling the anchor.
sheer[2], *n.* See SHEERS.

Compounds:— **sheer'-hooks",** *n.* A pair or more of curved hooks on the end of a spar, having their inner edges sharpened to cut whatever might be caught by the hooks, as rigging: formerly used in naval engagements.— **s.-hulk,** *n.* A dismantled hull of a vessel, having on it

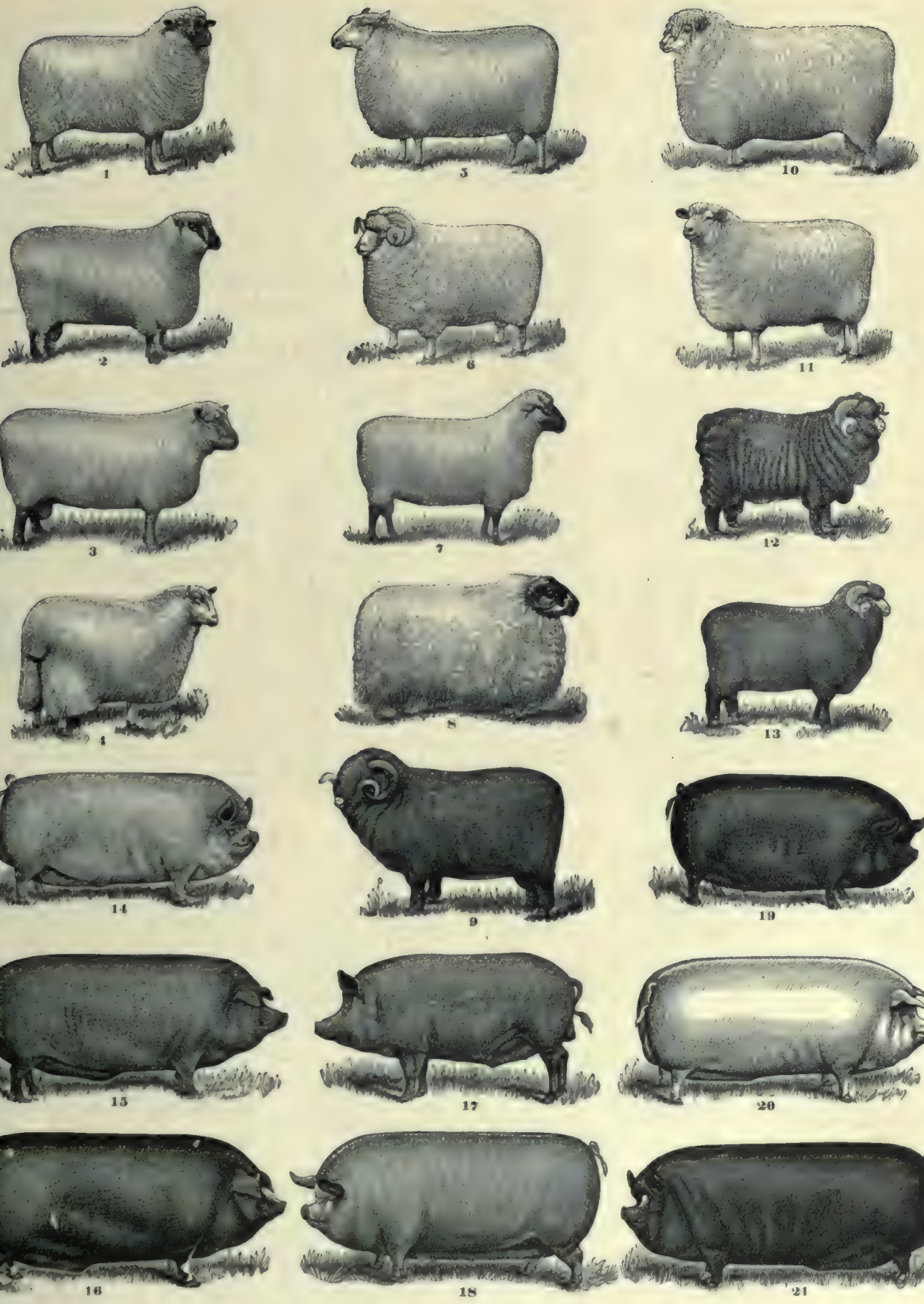

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF LEADING BREEDS OF SHEEP AND SWINE.

Sheep: 1. Oxfordshire Down ram. 2. Shropshire ram. 3. Southdown ram. 4. Cheviot ewe. 5. Leicester ewe. 6. Dorset Horn ram. 7. Hampshire Down ram. 8. Black-faced Highland ram. 9. Rambouillet ram. 10. Cotswold ram. 11. Lincoln ram. 12. American Merino ram. 13. Delaine Merino ram. **Swine:** 14. Small Yorkshire boar. 15. Duroc-Jersey boar. 16. Poland-China boar. 17. Tamworth boar. 18. Large English White sow. 19. Essex sow. 20. Chester White boar. 21. Berkshire boar.

sheers for masting or dismasting other vessels, putting in and taking out boilers, etc. **shear'-hulk"**‡, **-s.-legs**, *n.* **1.** The spars or masts constituting a pair of sheers; the sheers themselves. **2.** A tripod on which miners sometimes stand in drilling. **shear'-legs"**‡.

sheer, shir, *adv.* Immediately; entirely. **sheer'ly**‡.

Pitched it *sheer* into the river, *Sheer* into the swift Pauwating.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. vi, st. 20.

sheer'ing-hooks"†, *n. pl.* Same as SHEER-HOOKS.

sheer'man†, *n.* Same as SHEARMAN.

sheer'-pole", shir'-pōl', *n.* **1.** A single spar or mast used as a sheers, or one of the uprights of a sheers; in the plural, a sheers. **shear'-pole"**‡. **2.** Same as SHEER-BATTEN, 2.

sheers, shirz. *n.* An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, especially in loading a vessel, or for putting masts, boilers, etc., into a vessel's hull or removing them therefrom: having usually two legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and bearing at their tops, where they are joined, hoisting-tackle. See illus. under SNAG-BOAT. [Var. of SHEARS.] **shears**‡; **sheer'-legs"**‡.

Sheer Thurs'day. The day before Good Friday; Maundy Thursday. [ME., *Schēre Thūrsdai*; *Schēre*, < AS. *scēre*, pure; see THURSDAY.]

sheer'wa"ter†, *n.* A shearwater.

shee'sheh, shī'shē, *n.* [Per.] A tobacco-pipe resembling a narghile, but having a glass water-vessel. **shee'sheet**‡.

I smoked a *sheesheе* with Dr. Abbott, and talked of ancient Egypt. W. C. PRIME *Boat Life in Egypt* ch. 5, p. 60. [H. '64.]

sheet[1], shīt, *vt.* **1.** To cover or envelop in a sheet or sheets, or anything resembling a sheet; shroud.

While the dim *sheeted* ghosts go by! POE *The Sleeper* st. 3.

The February day that I stood on the Frankfort bridge the Main was *sheeted* with ice. HOSMER *German Lit.* ch. 12, p. 334. [S.]

2. To furnish with sheets; as, a *sheeted* bed. **3.** To spread out; form into a sheet or sheets; expand; as, the *sheeted* sky; the *sheeted* lightning. **4.** To form, as tobacco, into sheets. **5.** To line or case, as a caisson or a pier, with sheet-piles.—**to sheet home**, to stretch the clews of a sail to the extremities of the next lower yard.

The Olga *sheeted home* her top-gallant sails, changed her course more to the eastward, and swept slowly out.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 5, p. 47. [G. P. P. '70.]

sheet[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as SHOOT.

sheet, *n.* **1.** A very thin and broad piece of any substance; that which is or can be spread as upon a surface, or can be laid in broad folds; anything having considerable expanse with very little thickness. Compare LEAF; PLATE. Specifically: (1) A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton cloth, commonly used in making up a bed to separate a sleeper's body from the other bedclothes above and beneath.

And in his owen chamber them made a bed,
With *sheetes* and with chalons fair yspread.
CHAUCER *C. T., Reeve's Tale* l. 220.

(2) A piece of paper, especially one of a regular size, considered as the 24th part of a quire; hence, a newspaper, or a leaf of a book. (3) A piece of metal or other substance hammered, rolled, fused, or cut very thin; as, a *sheet* of tin; a *sheet* of glass; a *sheet* of veneer.

Thin glass in *sheets* should be kept in fine sawdust. As it is imperfectly annealed it is very readily broken. L. S. BEALE *How to Work with a Microscope* § 84, p. 53. [L. & B. '80.]

2. A broad, flat surface; superficial expanse; as, a *sheet* of water; a *sheet* of flame; the rain fell in *sheets*. **3.** *Naut.* A rope or chain from a lower corner of the sail to extend it or move it, to extend the lee clew of a course, the aft lower corner of all fore-and-aft sails except the gaff-topsails, or the inner clew of a studdingsail. **4.** A sail: a literary use. **5.** *Geol.* (1) Any subhorizontal flow of igneous rock, whether subaerial or subterranean (intrusive): contrasted with *dike*, which is a subvertical flow of such material. (2) Any superficial deposit, as of gravel, soil, or ice. See GLACIER. **6.** *Mining.* Galena and copper when occurring in thin layers, especially in the Mississippi valley. **7.** *Anat. & Zool.* A lamella or lamina; as, a membranous *sheet*. [< AS. *scēte*, sheet, < *scēāt*, corner, < root of *sceōtan*, shoot.]

Compounds, etc.:—**advance sheets**, sheets, as of a book or magazine, sent out before formal publication.—**a sheet in the wind** [Slang], slightly drunk.—**both sheets**, or **three sheets, in the wind** [Slang], very drunk: in allusion to a vessel whose sheets are flying loose.—**in sheets** (*Print.*), printed, but not folded or bound; as, the book is *in sheets*.—**sheet'-an"chor**, *n.* One of two anchors usually carried outside the waist of a ship, and supported on shores: intended for use only in emergency. **shoot'-an"chor**†, **waist'-an"chor**‡.—**s.-bend**, *n.* A knot or bend for fastening two ropes. See illus. under KNOT.—**s.-cable**, *n.* The cable of a sheet-anchor.—**s.-calender**, *n.* A stand of rolls for making rubber and other materials into sheets, or for rubber-coating cloth, and finishing the surfaces.—**s.-chain**, *n.* A chain cable for a sheet-anchor.—**s.-delivery**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of delivering a printed sheet from a printing-press. **2.** The mechanism accomplishing such a result.—**s. iron**, iron rolled into sheets for commercial purposes.—**s.-iron**, *a.*—**s. metal**, metal made into sheets, usually by rolling, as sheet iron, sheet brass, etc.—**s.-mineral**, *n.* Same as SHEET, 6.—**s.-pile**, *n.* A thick plank driven as a pile, as in forming the sides of a coffer-dam.—**s.-piling**, *n.* Sheet-piles collectively.—**s.-traveler**, *n.* A ring or thimble to which a sheet is attached and which slides on a horse or bar.—**s.-work**, *n. Print.* Presswork in which the two sides of the sheet are printed from different forms.—**to give her s.**, to ease off the sheet: said of a vessel.

sheet'ed, shīt'ed, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having a broad white band around the body: said of cattle.

sheet'en†, *a.* Made of sheeting.

sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of forming into sheets, or of lining or covering with sheets. **2.** Material for making sheets for beds; especially, a wide cotton or linen fabric, twilled or untwilled, bleached or unbleached. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A timber lining to a caisson, or a casing or protection to a pier or other structure; a section of sheet-piling. **4.** *Mil. Engin.* Short planks supporting the roof and walls of a gallery in earthworks. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] *Carp.* Sheathing.

Boards that serve at once the purpose of rafters and *sheeting*.
J. R. SPEARS in *Scribner's Magazine* Sept., '91, p. 318.

—**sheet'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for combing wool.—**s.-pile**, *n.* Same as SHEET-PILE.

sheet'wise, shīt'wīz, *adv. Print.* Like sheet-work.

sheeve, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SHEAVE.

shefe†, *n.* Same as SHEAF.

sheik, shīk *or* shēk (XIII), *n.* In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia, an old or venerable man; hence, the head of a family, village, or tribe; also, the head of a religious organization. [< Ar. *sheikh*, < *shākha*, old.] **scheik**‡; **shaik**‡; **sheikh**‡; **sheyk**‡.

The *sheikh* of the village . . . with fifteen or twenty followers, armed with long guns, came down and demanded money for passing through his territory. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 20, p. 392. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

—**Sheik ul Islam**, the head of the hierarchy in Turkey, who exercises authority under the Sultan's supreme direction; the Grand Mufti.

sheil, sheil'ing, *n.* Same as SHEAL[1], SHEALING[1].

she-kar'ry, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as SHIKAREE.

shek'el, shek'el, *n.* **1.** An Assyrian and Babylonian weight. See WEIGHT. **2.** A Hebrew silver coin. There were also bronze half-shekels and quarter-shekels. See COIN. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] Hence, money. [< F. *sicle*, < LL. *siclus*, < Gr. *siklos*, < Heb. *sheqel*, < *shāqal*, weigh.]

She-ki'nah, she-kī'na (XIII), *n. Jewish Hist.* A cloud of glory resting between the cherubim on the mercy-seat in the tabernacle, as the symbol of the divine presence: a word not found in the Bible, but adopted from the Targum by Christians. [< Heb. *shekīnāh*, < *shākan*, dwell.]

Another thing that the ancient Jews say was wanting in the second temple, was the *Shechinah*. EDWARDS *Works, Hist. Redemption* in vol. iii, period i, pt. vi, p. 259. [S. C. '29.]

She-chi'nah‡.—**she-ki'nal**, *a.*

shel, sheld. Shell, shelled. PHIL. SOC.

sheld, sheld, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spotted; variegated.

sheld†, *n.* Same as SHIELD.

shel'dap-pie, shel'dap-ī, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The chaffinch. **2.** The red crossbill. **sheel'ap"ple**‡; **shel'-daf-let**; **shell'ap"ple**‡.

shel'drake", shel'drēk", *n.* **1.** A large Old World goose-like duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *tadorna*) has the head and neck dark glossy-green with a white collar below, and under this a chestnut collar that extends over the upper back. The rest of the plumage is white with a black median abdominal stripe and shoulders, and a green speculum. It frequents sandy coasts, breeding in a burrow, often that of the rabbit. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck (*Casarca rutila*), of Barbary, southeastern Europe, and North Africa, has bay plumage, with the wings, tail, and a ring round the neck black, the wing-coverts white, and a green-and-purple speculum. The South-African sheldrake (*C. cana*) is similar, with ash-colored head and neck. *T. radjah* is the sheldrake of Australia and the Malay archipelago; *C. tadornoides* is the chestnut sheldrake of Australia.

The Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta*). 1/12

2. A merganser, especially the red-breasted. **3.** [Local, Eng.] Same as SHOVELER[2], 1. **4.** The canvasback duck. **5.** [Local, Eng.] The old-squaw. [ME. *scheldrak*, < *sheld* (< AS. *scyld*), shield, + *drake*, DRAKE[1], *n.*] **sheld'-drake"**‡; **sheld'-fowl"**‡; **shel'duck"**‡; **shel'drake"**‡; **skel'drake"**‡.

shelf, shelf, *vt.* Same as SHELVE.

shelf[1], *n.* [SHELVES, *pl.*] **1.** A board or slab set horizontally into a wall or supported by brackets or uprights, for holding small objects, as books or ornaments: often one of a tier of horizontal platforms in a frame; as, a book-*shelf*.

It has been said that a copy of his [Burns's] poems lies on every Scotch cottager's *shelf*, by the side of the Bible. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. ii, p. 154. [R. BROS. '86.]

2. In ship-building, a horizontal strip extending along the inside of the frames of a vessel's hull, to stiffen it and support the deck. **3.** *Metal.* A charging-bed in a furnace at a higher level than the working-bed. [< AS. *scylfe*, shelf.]

shelf[2], *n.* **1.** Any flat projecting ledge, as of rock.

From *shelf* to *shelf* Ambition clambers up
To reach the naked's pinnacle of all.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act i, sc. 5.

2. A steep-sided bank or shallow place in a body of water; a reef; shoal.

The divisions and parties . . . are the *shelves* we have to avoid, or our bark will split and tumble to pieces.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Apr. 15, 1776* in vol. iii, p. 367. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

3. *Mining.* The stratum of bed-rock met in sinking a shaft. [Associated with SHELVE, *n.*, < SHELVE[2], *v.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**ar'mor-shelf"**, *n.* A ledge of iron projecting from the side of an armor-clad vessel and supporting the plates and backing of the side-armor.—**laid on the s.**, laid aside; no longer in use; discarded.—**s.-catalogue**, *n.* In the library of the British Museum, a catalogue in which the title-slips mounted on cards are arranged in order of press-marks.—**s.-list**, *n.* A brief inventory of the books in a library, the books being arranged in this list in the order of their position on the shelves, the shelf-list thus forming a short-title subject catalogue. It is generally for official use.

—**shelf'ful**, *n.* A sufficient quantity to fill a shelf.—**shelf'y**, *a.* Abounding in shelves; shelving; shelvy.

shell, shel, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of a shell or hard outer integument; strip the husk from; as, *shelling* peas; to *shell* chestnuts. **2.** To enclose in a shell; cover with a shell. **3.** [U. S.] To separate from the cob: said of Indian corn. **4.** To bombard with shells, as a fort.

The whole time my line remained near the iron-mills the *shelling* from Lookout was kept up, the screeching shots inquisitively asking in their well-known way 'Where are you? Where are you?'
P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 297. [C. L. W. '88.]

5. To cover with shells, as a road; spread shells upon as cultch; as, to *shell* an oyster-bed. **6.** To remove or discharge shells from; as, to *shell* a rifle.

II. *i.* **1.** To cast the husk or shell. **2.** To fall off, as a hard coat or shell or as iron-scale.

—**to shell out** [Slang], to hand over, as money.

shell, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) A hard or rigid tegumentary or exoskeletal structure, incasing an animal or covering some part of it, as the calcareous univalve or bivalve shell of a mollusk (in a few cases internal), the case or exoskeleton of crustaceans, the outer envelope of an egg (see EGG-SHELL), an elytrum, a pupa-case, the carapace and plastron of a chelonian (see TORTOISE-SHELL), the armor of an armadillo, the rigid skin of an ostracioid fish, the hard crest of an echinoderm, or the tube of a tubicolous annelid. See illus. in next column.

The memory of a glory passed away
Lingers in every heart, as, in the *shell*,
Resounds the bygone freedom of the sea.
LOWELL *Sonnets* xii, l. 9.

(2) A mollusk; shell-fish: used much in composition; as, a date-*shell*; razor-*shell*. **2.** A hollow structure or vessel, generally thin and weak; also, a framework to be filled out or built upon; as, the ship is a mere *shell*; the *shell* of the house is erected. Specifically: (1) A pulley-block case; a pulley-shell. (2) Same as ELECTROTYPE SHELL. (3) A very light, long, and narrow racing rowboat, usually of veneering or paper. (4) A hollow metallic projectile filled with an explosive, which is fired either by a time-fuse or by impact.

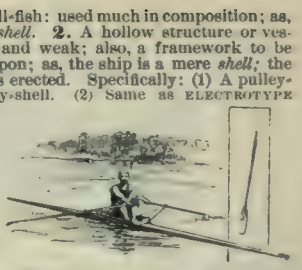

A Single Shell and One of the Sculls.

And down night's double blackness fell,
Like a dropped star, the blazing *shell*. WHITTIER *Yorktown* st. 2.

(5) A thin hollow copper cylinder engraved on its outer surface, used in printing calicoes. (6) One of a pair of plates forming a cup-shaped guard for a sword. (7) A concave iron tool within which lenses are ground. (8) A shell-auger or the like. (9) *Weaving.* That part of a batten receiving the reed in its grooves. (10) The plates, etc., constituting the framework of a steam-boiler or the like. (11) A metallic cartridge-case for breech-loading small arms. (12) A coffin: a literary use.

At last he is hurried out of sight in the rough *shell* which carries him to a pauper's grave. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 106. [F. & W. '91.]

3. A hard outer cover of a fruit; as, a walnut-*shell*. **4.** A shape or outline that merely simulates a reality; hollow form; external semblance.

The soul who had not undergone this rite [interment] flitted about aimlessly around the spot where his *shell*, the body, lay.
C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 6, p. 268. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

5. *Anat.* The external ear; auricle. **6.** [Poet.] The lyre in its legendary original form, consisting of a stringed tortoise-shell.

When Jubal struck the chorded *shell*.
DRYDEN *St. Cecilia's Day* st. 2.

7. [Eng.] An intermediate form or class in a public school. **8.** A shell-jacket. [< AS. *scell*, shell.]

Synonyms: see SHOT.

Phrases, etc.:—**blind shell. 1.** An unexploded bomb-shell. **2.** A bombshell loaded only with fuse-composition: thrown to aid in determining the range at night. **3.** A percussion-shell.—**incendiary s.**, a shell filled with a composition intended to set fire to surrounding objects when it bursts.—**paper s. 1.** A fine light paper cartridge-case. **2.** A pasteboard bomb filled with an explosive and with masses of composition that form stars or other pyrotechnic devices. **3.** A lightly built rowboat for racing.—**shell'-ap"ple**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SHELDAPPLE.—**s.-bont**, *n.* Same as SHELL, 2 (3).—**s.-box**, *n.* **1.** A box for keeping and displaying specimens of small shells. **2.** A box decorated with shells.—**s. button**, a clothes-button made of two thin disks, as of metal, fastened together.—**s. cameo**, a cameo cut upon shell.—**s.-cracker**, *n.* [Florida, U. S.] A centrarchoid sunfish (*Lepomis holbrooki*).—**s.-crest**, *n.* A semicircular crest around the back of the head of a pigeon.—**s.-dove**, *n.* A scale-dove.—**s.-eater**, *n.* An openbill; shell-ibis. See illus. under OPENBILL.—**s.-fish**, *n.* Any aquatic animal having a shell, as a mollusk or a crustacean.—**s.-fishery**, *n.* The industry of gathering or cultivating shell-fish, with special reference to oysters and clams.—**s.-flower**, *n.* An imitation of a flower, composed of small shells. Compare SHELLFLOWER.—**s.-follicle**, *n.* A shell-sac.—**s.-gage**, *n.* A caliper for gaging the thickness of rifle-shells, etc.—**s.-gland**, *n.* **1.** The gland that secretes the shell of a mollusk. **2.** A gland situated in the cephalothorax of certain crustaceans and functioning as an excretory organ. **3.** A gland that secretes the shell of the eggs of various invertebrates, as flatworms.—**s.-grinder**, *n.* The Port Jackson shark.—**s.-gun**, *n.* A heavy gun for throwing bombshells, particularly for throwing them with a nearly horizontal trajectory, as opposed to a mortar.—**s.-heap**, *n.* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A hook for grasping and carrying shells and similar projectiles.—**s.-ibis**, *n.* The openbill; shell-eater.—**s.-ice**, *n.* Ice, as in a small stream, from beneath which the water has flowed away, leaving it suspended.—**s.-jacket**, *n. Mil.* A short fatigue jacket, worn especially by officers.—**s. keep** (*Archæol.*), in Norman architecture, especially in England, a castle of refuge consisting of little more than an exterior wall or shell of masonry, such flooring and other fittings as were necessary being of wood.—**s.-lac**, *n.* Purified lac in thin sheets or fragments. See SHELLAC.—**s.-lime**, *n.* Lime obtained by burning the shells of oysters, etc.—**s.-meat**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Edible shell-fish. **2.** Meat covered with shell, as eggs, nuts, etc.—**s.-mound**, *n.* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN.—**s.-opal**, *n.* The substance of a fossil ammonite.—**s.-ornament**, *n.* An ornament made from shell; ornamental work in which shells are used or their forms copied.—**s.-parrakeet**, *n.* The grass-parrakeet. **s.-parrot**‡.—**s.-proof**, *a.* Bomb-proof.—**s.-pump**, *n.* A sand-pump or dredger.—**s.-quail**, *n.* A scale-quail.—**s.-reducer**, *n.* An implement for contracting or expanding a metal cartridge-shell to fit the bullet.—**s. road**, a road made of or covered with shells. The celebrated shell roads

Parts of a Mollusk's Shell.

1. Composite univalve spiral shell: *sp*, spire; *a*, apex; *s*, a suture; *b*, body-whorl; *u*, umbilicus; *A*, aperture: *l*, outer lip or labrum (toothed); *c*, inner lip or labium, with columellar folds and a parietal tooth (*pt*); *pc*, posterior canal; *ac*, anterior or siphonal canal. 2. Section of a univalve, showing spiral structure about the columella (*c*), and relation of parts. 3. Right valve of a Venus-clam (*Gratelupia irregularis*): *h*, hinge-margin; *l*, ligament; *u*, umbo or beak; *m*, ventral margin or margin of growth; dorsal or hinge-margin, and position of hinge-ligament; *t*, hinge-teeth (the large cardinal tooth in the center and lateral teeth on each side); *p*, pallial impression or line; *s*, sinus, occupied by retractor of the siphons; *aa*, impression ("eye"), showing place of attachment of anterior adductor muscle; *pa*, posterior adductor.

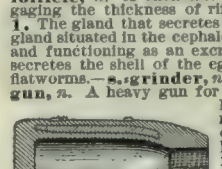

A Hotchkiss Shell [def. 2 (4)], showing walls made in three thicknesses in order that it may break into a large number of pieces on bursting.

in the suburbs of the United States cities along the Gulf of Mexico are paved mainly with *Gruthodon cuneatum*.— **s.-room**, *n.* A compartment on board ship for storing explosive projectiles.— **s.-sac**, *n.* The sac that primitively contains the shell of a mollusk.— **s.-sand**, *n.* Sand chiefly or largely composed of fragments of mollusk-shells.— **s.-scraper**, *n.* A tool for scraping clean the inside of a cartridge-shell, to fit it for reloading.— **s.-snail**, *n.* A snail having a shell: opposed to *slug*.— **s.-worm**, *n.* **1.** A tubicolous annelid. **2.** A tooth-shell.

shel'lac", shel-lac' *or* shel'lac (XIII), *n.* Crude lac melted into plates or cakes for varnish. The pounded substance is called **seed-lac**. See LAC. [< SHELL + LAC[1], *n.*] **shel'lack"‡**; **shell'-lac"‡**; **shell'-lack"‡**.

—**shellac varnish**, a varnish prepared by dissolving shellac in alcohol or other solvent.

—**shel'lac"**, *vt.* To cover or varnish with shellac.

shell'back", shel'bac', *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] A veteran sailor; sea-dog; barnacle.

shell'bark", shel'bärk', *n.* Either of two American hickories, the shagbark (*Carya alba*) and the king-nut (*C. sulcata*), or its fruit: so called from the manner in which the bark on the old trees shells off in long, broad, often loosely hanging strips. The king-nut, which is commoner west of the Alleghenies, differs from the shagbark by the narrower strips of its bark, by the number of its leaflets, from 7 to 9 instead of 5, as usual in the shagbark, and by its much thicker-shelled and larger nut. See HICKORY; KING-NUT.

The *shellbark* alone drops its leaves before they are tinted in autumn. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, The Hickory* p. 157. [E. & L. '81.]

shell'drake", *n.* Same as SHELDRAKE. **shell'duck"‡**.

shelled, sheld, *a.* Having a covering or shell; as, *shelled* mollusks; soft-*shelled* crabs.

shell'er, shel'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shells; especially, a corn-sheller. **2.** A person who opens clams or oysters.

shell'flow"er, shel'flou'ęr, *n.* Any one of several plants, as the Molucca balm (see BALM and MOLUCELLA), the turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), and a Mexican tiger-flower (*Tigridia conchiflora*). Compare SHELL-FLOWER, under SHELL.

shell'head", *n.* [Southern U. S.] The hellgrammite.

shell'ing, shel'ing, *n.* *Milling.* Same as GROATS.

shell'-less, shel'-les, *a.* Destitute of a shell.

shell'man, shel'man, *n.* *Naut.* One whose duty it is to pass or carry shells for loading, as on a man-of-war.

Shel'luh, shel'u, *n.* The mountaineer Berbers of the North Atlas range. See BERBER; HAMITIC. **Shel'-has‡**; **Shel'lah‡**; **Shil'luh‡**; **Shul'uh‡**.

shel'lum, shel'um, *n.* Same as SKELLUM. **scel'lum†**.

shell'work", shel'wûrk', *n.* Work wrought or ornamented with shells, especially patterns made of small sea-shells glued to a surface.

shell'y, shel'i, *a.* **1.** Abounding in shells; covered with shells or a shell; as, a *shelly* beach. **2.** Formed of shell; shell-like in nature or aspect; testaceous; also, chitinous; as, the *shelly* tube of a ship-worm.

shel'ly, shel'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch. **skel'ly‡**.

she-look', she-lŏk', *n.* Same as SHALLOCK.

shel'ter, shel'tęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To afford protection from injury, violence, or attack; cover from harm or danger; screen from exposure or inclemency; shield; as, the roof that *shelters* us; to *shelter* a criminal.

Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,
Sheltering dark orgies that were shame to tell.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 20.

2. To place under cover; ensconce for safety: used reflexively; as, they *sheltered* themselves in caves.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To find or take shelter.

Synonyms: cover, defend, guard, harbor, protect, screen, shield, ward. Anything is *covered* over which something is completely extended; a vessel is *covered* with a lid; the head is *covered* with a hat. That which *covers* may also *defend* or *protect*; thus, troops interposed between some portion of their own army and the enemy are often called a *covering* party. To *shelter* is to *cover* so as to *protect* from injury or annoyance; as, the roof *shelters* from the storm; woods *shelter* from the heat. To *defend* (Latin *defendere*, to strike away) implies the actual, *protect* (Latin *protegere*, to cover before) implies the possible use of force or resisting power; *guard* implies sustained vigilance with readiness for conflict; we *defend* a person or thing against actual attack; we *guard* or *protect* against possible assault or injury. A powerful person may *protect* one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend; he *defends* him by some form of active championship. An inanimate object may *protect*, as a garment from cold, *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection. *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend*; an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure. To *shield* is to interpose something over or before that which is assailed, so as to save from harm, and has a comparatively passive sense; one may *guard* another by standing armed at his side, *defend* him by fighting for him, or *shield* him from a missile or a blow by interposing his own person. *Harbor* is generally used in an unfavorable sense; confederates or sympathizers *harbor* a criminal; a person *harbors* evil thoughts or designs. See CHERISH. Compare synonyms to HIDE; DEFENSE. — **Antonyms**: betray, cast out, expel, expose, give up, refuse, reject, surrender. — **Prepositions**: shelter *under* a roof *from* the storm; *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls, *from* attack.

—**shel'ter-er**, *n.* One who shelters.

shel'ter, *n.* **1.** That which covers or shields from exposure or danger; a place of safety; refuge; retreat; as, a *shelter* from the storm or heat; a *shelter* from reproach.

Thinking of the nests of birds, the dams of beavers, the tree-platforms of apes, it can scarcely be supposed that man at any time was unable to build himself a *shelter*.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 229. [A. '81.]

2. The state of being sheltered or protected; security; as, I took *shelter* behind a rock; who will give us *shelter*? **3.** A cover from the weather; house; lodging; home; specifically (*Meteor.*), a box, cage, or hut used for the proper exposure of meteorological instruments arranged to allow the freest circulation of air, while intercepting sunshine, radiation, etc. **4.** [Archaic.] One who extends protection; a guardian; sheltérer. [< AS. *scyldtruma*, < *scyld*, shield, + *truma*, battalion, < *treum*, firm.]

Synonyms: asylum, cover, covert, defense, harbor, haven, protection, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shield. See DEFENSE. — **Antonyms**: assault, attack, danger, exposure, onslaught, peril. — **Prepositions**: a shelter *for* the needy *in* his distress; *from* the storms; *from* the enemy's fire.

shel'terd, *pp.* Sheltered. PHIL. SOC.

shel'ter-less, shel'tęr-les, *a.* **1.** Destitute of shelter; having no refuge; homeless. **2.** Affording or containing no shelter; as, a *shelterless* desert.

shel'ter-y, shel'tęr-i, *a.* [Rare.] Giving shelter; sheltering.

shel'tie, shel'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A Shetland pony. **shel'ty‡**.

shel'to-pu"sick, *n.* Same as SCHELTOPUSIK.

shel'ty, shel'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A sheal or cabin.

shelv, **shelvd**. Shelve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

shelve[1], shelv, *vt.* [SHELVED; SHELV'ING.] **1.** To lay on the shelf, especially in a figurative sense; frustrate or postpone indefinitely; oust or put aside.

Yes — there comes a time when we authors must accept the truth, that it is better for us, as well as our books, to be '*shelved*'!
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Of Novels* p. 174. [T. '82.]

2. To provide or fit with shelves; as, a closet profusely *shelved*.

shelve[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To tip up, as a cart for self-emptying. **II.** *i.* To incline gradually; gently slope; as, a *shelving* beach. [< Icel. *skelja-sk*, < *skjálgr*, sloping.]

shelve, *n.* [Rare.] A ledge; also, a shelf.

shelv'er, shelv'ęr, *n.* A dray or other vehicle with an inclined bed for automatic unloading.

shelves, shelvz, *n.* Plural of SHELF.

shelv'ing, shelv'ing, *n.* **1.** Shelves collectively; also, stuff for the construction of shelves. **2.** A framework added to a vehicle to enable it to increase its capacity for carrying hay or other bulky material. **3.** The act of putting away on shelves; hence, the process of putting aside from notice; suppression. **4.** A slight inclining. **5.** A place that shelves; a ledge.

shel'vy, shelv'i, *a.* Having a gradual incline; shelving.

Shem'ite, Shem-it'ic, etc. Same as SEMITE, etc.

she-nan'i-gan, she-nan'i-gŭn, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Fooling; trickery; humbug. **she-nan'ni-gin‡**.

shend, shend, *vt.* [SHENT; SHEND'ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To bring to shame; disgrace; reproach; shame.

He'll be *shent*, Pale unrelentor,
When he shall hear the wedding lutes a playing.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 32.

2†. To put to shame; defeat or surpass; also, to revile; blame. **3†.** To injure; mar; destroy; also, intransitively, to be ruined. **4†.** To defend; protect. **5†.** To forbid. [< AS. *wendan*, ruin, < *wand*, shame.] **schend†**.

—**shend'ful†**, *a.* Disgraceful; ignominious.— **shend'-ful-ly†**, *adv.*— **shend'ship†**, *n.* Disgrace; punishment.

shene†, *a.* Bright; fair; beautiful. **sheene†**.

Shen'shai, shen'shaï, *n.* [E. Ind.] A member of the larger of the two sects of the Indian Parsees, differing from the Kadmee in keeping festivals on different days. **Shen'soy‡**.

she'onk", shī'-ŏk', *n.* Same as BEEFWOOD, 1.

She'ol, shī'ŏl, *n.* The under-world; place of the dead or departed spirits; shades. In the Revised Version of the Old Testament this word, used 66 times, which was translated "hell," "grave," or "pit" in the Authorized Version, is retained except in the prophetical books. In no case does it indicate the moral character of the place, as is done by *Hades* in the New Testament. [< Heb. *she'ôl*, cave, < *shā'al*, dig out.]

—**she-o'lic**, *a.* [Rare.]

shepe†, *n.* Wages; hire.

shepe[2]†, *n.* Sheep.

shep'en†, *n.* A shippen; stable.

shep'herd, shep'gęrd, *vt.* **1.** To watch and tend as a shepherd.

And as he went, singing, he *shepherded* his flocks.
ANNIE FIELDS *The Singing Shepherd* st. 1.

2. To look after solicitously; watch over. **3.** [Humorous.] To act the pastor to; exercise the functions of a clergyman regarding. **4.** [Slang, Austral.] (1) To guard and work on (a mining-claim) superficially so as to preserve legal rights. (2) To act the parasite to; hang around or sponge on. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] To put under police surveillance. **6.** [Humorous.] To wait on, as a woman; pay court to.

shep'herd, *n.* **1.** A keeper of sheep; sheep-herdsman.

On airy downs the idling *Shepherd* lies,
And sees to-morrow in the marbled skies.
BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* st. 9.

2. Figuratively, a Christian minister; the pastor of a church; also, any ruler or guide.

Under the name of *shepherds*, . . . the prophetic style often represents the rulers and teachers of the Jewish nation. J. P. SMITH *Scripture Testimony* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 292. [B. A. '71.]

3. [Poet.] A pastoral swain; rustic lover. **4.** [S-] *French Hist.* One of a fanatical French sect of the 13th century who opposed the clergy and committed many outrages. [< AS. *scēaphyrde*, < *scēap*, sheep, + *hyrde*, herdsman, < *heord*, flock.] **sheep'herd†**; **shep'-hard†**; **shep'heard†**; **shep'hirde†**.

Compounds, etc.: —**shep'herd-bird"**, *n.* **1.** The rose-starling; pastor. **2.** The crested screamer.— **s.-dog**, *n.* A sheep-dog, especially, a collie. See plate of DOGS. **shepherd's dog**:. — **s.-god**, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Pan.— **s. kings**, the kings that ruled over Egypt at Memphis and, according to Manetho, comprised the XV. to XVII. dynasties (2214–1703 B. C.): supposed to have been of Semitic origin, and by many connected with the abode in Egypt of the Israelites. Called also *Hyksos*. One of them, King Apepi or Nub, is believed by some to have been the Pharaoh who made Joseph his prime minister.— **shepherd's-bag**, *n.* Same as SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.— **shepherd's club**, *n.* The common mullein.— **shepherd's-cress**, *n.* A British weed (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*). —**shepherd's crook**, a long staff with the end hook-shaped, used in catching sheep.— **shepherd's-knot**, *n.* A plant, the tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*).— **shepherd's-myrtle**, *n.* *Bot.* Butcher's-broom.— **shepherd's-needle**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Lady's-comb. See LADY. **2.** Any species of cranesbill (*Geranium*). — **s.-spider**, *n.* A phalangid or harvestman.— **shepherd's-staff**, *n.* *Bot.* A European teazel (*Dipsacus pilosus*). **shepherd's-rod**:. —**shepherd's-watch**, *n.* The common pimpernel. **shepherd's weather-glass**:. — **the Good Shepherd**, Jesus Christ. See *John* x, 11.

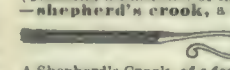
A Shepherd's Crook, of a form carried by some English shepherds.

Derivatives: — **shep'herd-ess**, *n.* A woman employed in the care of sheep. **shep'herd-ish**, *a.* Like a shepherd; pastoral; bucolic. **shep'herd-ly‡**, *a.* — **shep'herd-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] Pastoral life or ways. — **shep'herd-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* To tend as a shepherd; act the part of a shepherd.— **shep'herd-ling**, *n.* [Rare.] A little shepherd; child shepherd; favorite swain. **shep'hard-ling‡**.

There, on a hillock, thou mayst sing
Unto a handsome *shepherdling*.
HERRICK *To His Muse* l. 12

Shep-her'di-a, shep-hęr'di-a, *W.* (she-pęr'di-a, *C.*), *n.* A small genus of North-American shrubs of the oleaster family (*Elæagnaceæ*), with opposite entire deciduous leaves, and small dioecious nearly sessile axillary flowers. *S. argentea*, the buffalo-berry (known also as *beef-suet tree*, or *rabbit-berry*), is often cultivated for ornament. See BUFFALO-BERRY. [< John *Shepherd*, British botanist.]

shep'herd's-purse", shep'gęrdz-pūrs', *n.* A very common weed (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*) of the mustard family, with rosulate cut-lobed root-leaves, small white flowers, and notched triangular pods (whence its name) in a long raceme. **shep'herd's-bag"** or **-pouch"‡**.

shep'ne†, *n.* Same as SHIPPEN.

shep'pick†, *n.* Same as SHEEP-PICK.

shep'py, shep'i, *n.* [SHEP'PIES, *pl.*] A sheepcote.

shep'stare, shep'stār, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The starling; sheep-rack. **sheep'-star"ling‡**; **shep'stert‡**.

shep'ster[1], *n.* Same as SHEPSTARE.

shep'ster[2]†, *n.* A sheep-shearer.

sher'bet, sher'bet, *n.* **1.** A flavored water-ice. **2.** An Oriental drink, made of fruit-juice diluted with water, sweetened, flavored, and sometimes cooled with snow.

Sherbets new chilled with snows of Himalay.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 15.

[Turk., < Ar. *sharbat*, < *shariba*, he drank.] **scher'-bert‡**; **sher'bert†**.

—**sher'bet-ee**, *n.* An itinerant sherbet-vender in an Oriental city. **sher'bet-zide‡**.

sherd, sherd, *n.* A fragment of pottery; shard: often in composition; as, *potsherd*. [< AS. *sceard*; see SHARD[1], *n.*]

The broken *sherds* which ignorance flings away are often . . . the most precious relics.
A. H. SAYCE in Schliemann's *Troja* pref., p. 8. [H. '84.]

shere†, *vt.* To shear; cut.

shere†, *a.* Bright; clear.

shere†, *n.* *Minting.* Same as REMEDY, 4.

sher'eef, *n.* Same as SHERIF.

shere'man, shir'man, *n.* [Dial.] A shireman.

shere'wa"ter†, *n.* Same as SHEARWATER.

sher'i-at, sher'i-at, *n.* The religious and civil law of the Moslems, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed. [< Turk. *sher'at*.]

sher-if', sher-if', *C. W.*[2], *or* sher'if, *W.*[1], *n.* **1.** The head of a princely Mohammedan family claiming descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima.

After the *sherifs* the principal family of Mecca is the house of Sheyb, which holds the hereditary custodianship of the Ka'ba.
W. R. SMITH in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xv, p. 672.

2. The chief magistrate of Mecca. **grand sherif‡**.

The sherifs constitute a Mohammedan order of nobility, the males of which are distinguished by wearing a green turban and the females a green veil.

[< Ar. *sharif*, noble.] **cher-if'‡**; **scher-if'‡**; **sher-eef'‡**; **sher-lff'‡**; **xer-if'‡**.

sher'if, *n.* Sheriff. PHIL. SOC.

sher'iff, sher'if, *n.* The chief administrative officer of a shire or county, charged with the conservation of the peace and the execution of the mandates of courts of record within his county, and usually invested with limited or incidental judicial functions.

Beside him [the Ealdorman] arose a new officer, the Scirgerefa, Shire-reeve or *Sheriff*, the immediate officer of the King, the agent of the central authority. E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 105. [CL. P. '67.]

[< AS. *scir-gerēfa*, < *scire* (see SHIRE) + *gerēfa*, officer.] **shir'eeve†**; **shir'riff‡**.

—**sheriff depute** (*Scots Law*), the principal sheriff of a county, who acts also as a judge.— **sher'iff-geld"**, *n.* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.— **sheriff's court** (*Eng. Law*), a county court, formerly of extensive jurisdiction, now held for the purpose of an election or other specific purpose, as the assessment of damages under certain writs. In Scotland sheriffs exercise an extensive jurisdiction, both civil and criminal.— **sheriff's jury**, a jury summoned and impaneled by a sheriff for an inquisition of damages, or other specific inquiry.— **sheriff's sale**, public sale of property seized on a writ of execution by the sheriff.— **sheriff's tourn** or **rotation**, formerly, in England, the great court-leet of the county held semiannually by the sheriff: abolished by act of 1887.— **s.-tooth†**, *n.* A tax formerly levied for providing entertainment for the sheriff.

sher'iff-al-ty, sher'if-al-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The term or period of time during which one holds the office of sheriff. **2.** The office, functions, or jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffhood. **sher'iff-ry†**; **sher'iff-ship‡**; **sher'iff-wick‡**; **shriev'al-ty‡**.

sher'iff-dom, sher'if-dum, *n.* The territory or district under a sheriff's jurisdiction; usually a county.

Henry Whalley, brother of the Major-General . . . in 1656, represented the *Sheriffdom* of Selkirk and Peebles in the British Parliament. EZRA STILES *Hist. of Three of the Judges of Charles I.* ch. 1, p. 13. [E. B. 1794.]

sher'iff-ess, sher'if-es, *n.* [Rare.] A female sheriff.

she-root', *n.* Same as CHEROOT.

sher'rug, *n.* Same as SHEARHOG.

sher'ry, sher'i, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The white wines of Jerez (Xeres), in Andalusia, southern Spain; by extension, any of the stronger white wines of southern Spain.

Only 25,000 acres are devoted to the production of the wine specifically called sherry. Sherry darkens with age. The sherry of commerce, often amber-colored, is darkened by mixture with brandy, etc. See WINE.

From Jerez (pronounced Herez) the transition to the *sherris* of the old English dramatists is obvious enough, and notably to the 'excellent *sherris*' of Shaksepare.
H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* ch. 1, p. 12. [W. L. & CO. '76.]

2. A white wine supposed to resemble that defined above; specifically, in the United States, a light, soft, white wine made in California. See WINE. [Formerly *sherris*, for *Sherris-wine*, < *Sherris* (< Sp. *Xeres*, Jerez, city in Spain, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar) + WINE.] **sher'ris†**; **sher'ris-sack"†**.

—**sherry cobbler**, a mixed beverage of sherry, lemon, sugar, water, and ice: commonly drunk through a straw.

sher'ry-val"lies, sher'i-val'iz, *n. pl.* [Western U. S.] Overalls of leather, velveteen, or thick cloth, buttoned on the outside of each leg: worn over the trousers by persons traveling on horseback, as a protection from dust or mud. **sher'ri-val"leys‡**.

shert†, *n.* A shirt.

she'-sole", shī'-sōl', *n.* [Ir.] The whiff.

shet, shet, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To shut. **shette†**.

shet, *a.* [Dial., U. S.] Freed from (some burden or annoyance); rid.

To marry off his daughter only to get *shet* of her.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 158. [T. & F. '62.]

shete†, *vt.* To shoot.

sheth, sheth, *n.* The piece in a plow that extends downward from the beam and supports the share. Called also *standard* and *post*. [Cp. SHEATH.]

shethe†, *n.* Same as SHEATH.

Shet'land, shet'land, *n.* A group of 100 islands northeast of the Orkneys, forming with them a county of Scotland. **Shetland lace**, an ornamental openwork trimming made of woolen yarn and resembling coarse yarn: used for wraps, etc.— **S. pony**, one of a small, hardy, shaggy breed of horses from the Shetland Islands. See plate of HORSES, fig. 5.— **S. wool**, a thin undyed worsted from the wool of Shetland sheep.

sheuch, shūh, *n.* [Scot.] A ditch or open drain. **sheugh**‡.

she-va', she-vā', *n.* **1.** A Hebrew point (ְ) written below its consonant, and indicating properly the absence of a vowel (**simple sheva**). It is either unsounded, as at the close of a syllable (**silent s.**), or given a short breathing or neutral sound, as at the beginning of a syllable (**vocal s.**). Sometimes it is combined with the short vowels, forming **compound shevas**. **2.** By extension, sometimes, a neutral vowel sound in some other language. [< Heb. *shewā'*, < *shāw'*, be destroyed.] **sh'va**‡.

shew, shewed, shewn, etc. [Archaic.] Same as SHOW, etc.

shew'bread″, *n.* Same as SHOWBREAD.

shew'el†, *n.* A scarecrow. **sew'el**†.

shew'er†, *n.* Same as SHOWER.

she-wink', *n.* Same as CHEWINK.

sheyk, *n.* Same as SHEIK. **sheykh**‡.

shey'tan, *n.* Same as SHAITAN.

Shī'ah, shī'ɑ (XIII), *n.* One of the two great sects (Sunni and Shiah) of the Mohammedans; literally, followers, *i. e.*, followers of Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, whom the Shiahs regard as the rightful calif or imam, considering the first three califs — Abu-Bakr, Omar, and Osman — to have been usurpers. They consequently reject the traditions of the Sunnis, but have large collections of their own. They are divided into numerous sects, the leading one being the *Imamiyahs*, and are chiefly found in Persia, and in the province of Oudh in India. [< Ar. *shī'a*, sect.] **She'ah**‡; **She'eah**‡; **Shīe'ite**‡; **Shī'ite**‡.

shib'bo-leth, shib'o-leth, *n.* A test-word or pet phrase of a party; a watchword: from the Hebrew word *shibboleth* given by Jephthah (*Judges* xii, 4–6) as a test to distinguish his own men from the Ephraimites, who were betrayed by the pronunciation *sibboleth*.

Opposition to internal improvements became a Democratic *shibboleth*. HENRY L. NELSON in *Harper's Monthly* July, '92, p. 244.

[Heb., stream, ear of corn.]

shī'cer, shaī'ser, *n.* [Austral.] A claim without gold.

Shick'-shack-day', shik'-shac-dē', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ROYAL OAK DAY. See OAK.

shide, shaid, *n.* [Old & Prov. Eng.] A splinter; billet. **shyde**‡.

shie, *vt.* Same as SHY².

shiel, shil, *vt.* [Scot.] To take out of the husk; shell.

shiel, *n.* [Scot.] A shelter; hut; shieling.

shield, shīld, *vt.* **1.** To cover from danger with or as with a shield; protect from injury, assault, or punishment; defend; as, to *shield* one from the storm.

Thou who trod'st the billowy sea, *Shield* us in our jeopardy!
WORDSWORTH *Hymn for the Heidelberg Boatmen* st. 3.

2†. To avert; forbid. [< AS. *scildan*, < *scild*, shield.]

shield, *n.* **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, made originally of wood or of leather stretched on wood, often bossed or strengthened with metal plates, and later made of metal altogether, of various shapes and sizes, commonly carried on the left arm, and much used as a defense against pointed weapons; a large buckler. **2.** Something that protects or defends; a defender; shelter.

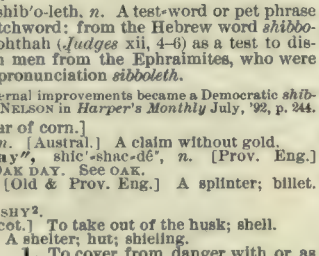

1. Man-at-arms of the 15th Century, carrying a Targe. 2. Reverse of a Greek Shield. 3. Reverse of a Norman Shield: *a*, straps for the hand; *b*, gige. 4. Rawhide Shield of a Zulu Warrior.

The Lord God is a sun and *shield*.
Psalm lxxiv. 11.

3. One of many devices for protecting or guarding something; as, a nipple-*shield;* nose-*shield*. Specifically: (1) In mining or tunneling, a framework or screen of wood or iron protecting the workers, pushed forward as the work advances. (2) In gunnery, a screen of steel protecting heavy guns and the men who serve them. (3) A fender-plate attached to a corn-plow to keep the clods from being thrown upon the plants. (4) In dressmaking, a piece of stout glazed fabric or of rubber, to protect the dress from perspiration or mud; as, a dress-*shield;* skirt-*shield*.

4. *Her.* The escutcheon upon which charges or emblems of heraldry are depicted. It was triangular originally, but at different times has assumed a great variety of forms. The space within its bounding lines, called the *field*, is tinted with armorial colors called *tinctures*, divided by nine to fifteen lines called *partition-lines*, and covered or charged with a variety of animals, instruments, and objects called *charges*. The parts are distinguished as shown in the diagram under DEXTER. See ESCUTCHEON; HERALDRY; LOZENGE.

The *Shield* always bears a complete heraldic composition, and this composition is entitled the 'shield of arms,' or 'coat of arms.'
CHARLES BOUTELL *British Archæology* ch. 4, p. 159. [L. R. '58.]

5. *Zool.* Some covering or plate-like protective part; a casque; buckler. **6.** *Bot.* (1) In lichens, an apothecium. (2) In *Characeæ*, one of the eight flat cells forming the wall of the antheridium. **7.** A shield-pigeon. **8**†. A French coin, the écu. [< AS. *scild*, shield.]

Synonyms: see DEFENSE; SHELTER.

Compounds, etc.:— shield à bouche (*Her.*), a shield having a notch in the dexter chief to support the spear. CUSSANS *Heraldry*.— **shield'-bear"er**, *n.* A small moth of the genus *Aspidisca*, whose larva makes a shield-like covering of leaves and is injurious to fruit-trees.— **s.-belt**, *n. Her.* A gige used as a bearing. — **s.-budding**, *n.* Budding by means of a bud having a shield-shaped piece of stem attached. **T-budding**‡. See BUDDING. — **s.-bug**, *n.* A scutelleriid bug.— **s.-centiped**, *n.* A cermatiid centiped. — **s.-crab**, *n.* A dorippid, as the mask-crab.— **s.-dagger**, *n.* **1.** A dagger carried in the left hand and used primarily to parry blows. **2.** Specifically, such a weapon made from antelope-horns: used by certain Indian tribes.— **s.-drake**, *n.* A sheldrake. **s.-duck**‡.— **s.-fern**, *n.* Any fern of the genus *Aspidium*. So called from the shield-shaped coverings (indusia) of the fruit-dots (sori). Compare filus. under INDUSIUM.— **s.-graft**, *n.* A graft made by shield-budding.— **s.-grafting**, *n.* — **s.-hand**, *n.* The left hand: distinguished from the *spear-hand*. — **s.-lantern**, *n.* A lantern fixed behind a shield and throwing its light through an opening upon the enemy, while the bearer of the shield is hidden in darkness: used sometimes with later medieval armor.— **s.-louse**, *n.* A coccid, especially one of the armored scales (*Diaspinæ*). — **s. of pretense**, see INESCUTCHEON.— **S. of the Passion**, a shield having the Passion of Jesus Christ depicted upon it in the form of armorial bearings.— **s.-pigeon**, *n.* One of a breed of white uncrested fancy pigeons, having variicolored wings.— **s.-plate**, *n.* A plate or boss following the umbo of a shield, especially of an ancient shield, found in the earth where the rest of the shield has decayed. — **s.-reptile**, *n.* An armored reptile, as a turtle or a crocodile. — **s.-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a shield or buckler; round or oval with the petiole attached inside the margin, as in water-lily leaves; peltate; scutiform.— **s.-ship**, *n.* A warship furnished with shields to protect the men that work the heavy guns.— **s.-slater**, *n.* A sphæromoid isopod of the genus *Cassidina*.— **s.-toad**, *n.* A tortoise.— **s.-urchin**, *n.* A clypeastroid sea-urchin.

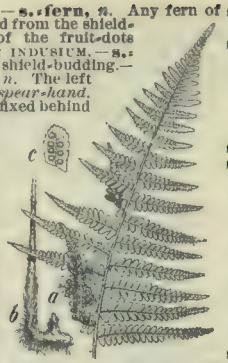

The Common Shield-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).

a, a frond with pinna turned back, showing sori; *b*, the root-stock and stipe; *c*, the under side of a pinnule, showing sori.

shield'er, shīld'ɐr, *n.* A person who protects or shields.

shield'less, shīld'les, *a.* Having no shield or defense.— **shield'less-ly**, *adv.*— **shield'less-ness**, *n.*

shiel'drake″, *n.* Same as SHELDRAKE.

shield'tail″, shīld'tēl', *n.* A roughtail or uropeltoid snake.

shiel'ing, shīl'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A hut or shelter, especially for hunters or fishers. **sheal'ing**‡; **sheel'ing**‡; **sheil'ing**‡.

shī'er, shī'est, *compar.* & *superl.* of SHY, *a.*

shī'er, shaī'ɐr, *n.* A horse in the habit of shying.

A Shield-urchin.

Oral aspect of *Brissopis lyrifera*, showing the radiating ambulacral tracts and the madreporic plate (*a*).

shift, shift, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To change or move from one position to another; move; hence, to vary or change, as in form or character; figuratively, to place in new relations; as, he *shifted* the helm; the language continually *shifts* its form; to *shift* the beam.

Pampino: I *shift*
My lodging as often as conveniently
I can remove my Trunks.
D'AVENANT *The Unfortunate Lover* act ii.

2. To change for another or others of the same class; put off and on, as clothes; as, to *shift* one's garments; the men were *shifting* the scenes. **3.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To distribute or apportion. **4**†. To dress in fresh clothes. **5**†. To cause to move away; get rid of.

II. *i.* **1.** To move oneself or be moved about; change place, form, or character; as, his demands *shift* continually; the cargo *shifted*. **2.** To use or try changing or varied expedients; do the best one can; manage; provide; as, to *shift* for oneself. **3.** To resort to evasive expedients; equivocate; as, to *shift* and prevaricate. **4.** In playing instruments of the viol class, to move the left hand along the neck of the instrument in fingering. **5**†. To change one's dress, especially the undergarments. **6**†. To make partition or distribution. [< AS. *sciftan*, divide.]

Synonyms: see CHANGE; CONVEY.

— **to shift berth** (*Naut.*), to change the position of a vessel in a harbor or anchorage.— **to s. off**, to put off; delay; also, to disengage oneself from; throw off.— **to s. topsails** (*Naut.*), to unbend and send down one set of topsails, and send aloft and bend another set.

shift, *n.* **1.** The act of shifting or changing of place, direction, or form, or of one thing for another; as, a *shift* of the load; a *shift* of the wind; a *shift* of scene. **2.** That which is or may be substituted for another thing; as, slugs are a *shift* for bullets. **3.** A contrivance adopted in the absence of direct or usual means; recourse; expedient; hence, a dodge; artifice; trick; evasion; as, to try many *shifts;* a petty *shift*.

The dear delicious *shifts* I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v, sc. 1.

4. An undergarment for the body, particularly a chemise.

A *shift* of the coarsest haircloth worn next to his skin furnished [Louis IX. of France] a desirable torture.
G. W. COX *The Crusades* ch. 13, p. 203. [S. '75.]

5. A relay or change of workmen; as, a day-*shift* or night-*shift;* also, the time during which each gang of men is at work. **6.** In the construction of buildings, vessels, etc., such an arrangement of stones, plates, bricks, or boards as to form break-joints. **7.** *Mining.* A slight fault in a seam. **8.** *Mus.* A change of the position of the hand when playing on the finger-board of instruments of the viol class. The hand, when close to the nut, so that the pressure of the finger produces the tone next to the open string, is said to be in the *first position*. When the forefinger is moved away from the nut, so as to cause the strings to produce the notes resulting from the placing of the second finger in the first position, the hand is at **half shift**; when moved to the original place of the third finger, at **whole shift**; when to that of the little finger, at **double shift**.

Synonyms: see CHICANERY.

— **shift of crops**, the order of rotation of crops.— **to make s.**, to find means; manage; contrive.

They . . . left this good man to shift for himself, who, getting up, *made shift* to scramble on his way. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 17, p. 151. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

shift'a-bl(e, shift'ɑ-bl, *a.* Capable of being changed; admitting of shifting.

shift'er, shift'ɐr, *n.* **1.** One who shifts or changes; as, a scene-*shifter*. **2.** An unsteady, changeable person, or one who resorts to evasions and shifts; a trickster. **3.** Anything that causes to shift. Specifically: (1) A locomotive used in switching or shunting. (2) Same as BELT-SHIFTER. (3) A contrivance in a knitting-machine to shift the yarn anew on the needles.

shift'i-ness, shift'i-nes, *n.* The character of being shifty.

shift'ing, shift'ing, *pa.* **1.** Changing place or position; as, *shifting* party lines. **2.** Liable to change; changeable; as, a *shifting* beach.

O, thou hast builded on the *shifting* sand.
SCOTT *Vision of Don Roderick* st. 42.

3. Shifty.

Synonyms: see FICKLE.

— **shifting backstay** (*Naut.*), a backstay that requires to be released when tacking or jibing.— **s. bar**, a movable cross-bar for a printers' chase.— **s. center**, same as METACENTER.— **s. clause**, a clause in a will or a settlement that shifts the succession from one person to another on a specified contingency.

shift'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of changing, substituting, or moving; removal; as, the *shifting* of the center of population. **2.** The use of arts of trickery and evasion; recourse to shift; artifice; as, the *shiftings* of a delinquent. — **shift'ing-boards"**, *n. pl.* Bulkheads of plank put up in the hold of a vessel to keep the ballast from shifting. — **s. of consonants** (*Philol.*), see GRIMM'S LAW, under LAW.

shift'ing-ly, shift'ing-li, *adv.* In a shifty manner.

shift'-joint", shift'-joint', *n.* *Masonry.* A break-joint.

shift'less, shift'les, *a.* **1.** Unable to shift for oneself; wanting in resource, energy, or executive ability; especially, having these qualities in such slight degree as to fail in providing properly for oneself and one's family; inefficient; incapable; improvident. **2.** Inefficiently done; showing lack of energy or resource; as, a *shiftless* way of living.

Synonyms: see IMPROVIDENT.

— **shift'less-ly**, *adv.*— **shift'less-ness**, *n.*

shift'y, shift'i, *a.* [SHIFT'I-ER; SHIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in expedients or resources; fertile in devices; alert. **2.** Given to artifices, evasions, or shifts; tricky. **3.** Characterized by change; shifting; fickle.

Once again his *shifty* eyes came back to Ewan's face.
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 20, p. 117. [A. '88.]

shi-gram', shi-grām', *n.* [E. Ind.] A wheel-carriage or hack used in Bombay. Compare GHARRY.

Shī'ism, shī'izm, *n.* The doctrine held by the Shiahs or Persian branch of Mohammedans, showing traces of the earlier Persian faith. See SHIAH.

Shī'ite, shī'ait, *n.* Same as SHIAH.— **Shi-it'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or their doctrines and customs.

shi-kar', shi-kār', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Hunting; sport; the chase.— **shi-ka'ree, shi-ka'ri**, *n.* A hunter or sportsman; especially, a native attendant and guide in the chase. **chi-ka'ry**‡; **she-kar'ry**‡; **shi-kar'ree**‡.

shik'a-ra, *n.* Same as CHIKARA².

shik'o, shik'ō, *n.* [Burma.] Prostration with folded hands: an act of religious or personal homage. **shikh'o**‡.

shik'ra, shik'rɑ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small East-Indian falcon (*Micronisus badius*), often trained.

shil'be, *n.* Same as SCHILBE.

shilf, shilf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Straw.

shil'fa, shil'fɑ, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch.

shill¹, shil, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To put under cover; sheal.

shill²†, *vt.* To shell.

shil-la'lah, shi-lē'lɑ, *n.* A stout cudgel, generally of oak or blackthorn; also, any cudgel: from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks.

The various contingents, armed with formidable blackthorn *shillalahs*, marched through the streets.
New-York Tribune Dec. 14, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

shil-la'ly‡; **shil-le'lah**‡.

shil'ling, shil'ing, *n.* **1.** A current silver coin and denomination of money of Great Britain and its dependencies, originally issued by Henry VIII. In 1560 the pound troy was coined to make 60 shillings; in 1600, 62 were made from the same weight; under George III., and since, 66 have been coined from the troy pound. The current coin weighs 0.1825 ounce, 0.9245 fine. See COIN.

Half a silver shekel was a drachma, and this was therefore the true ancestor of our *shilling*.
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. i, p. 38. [F. & W.]

2. [U. S.] A former denomination of money, varying in value in different States: now disused except locally, especially in rural localities. The difference in the value of the shilling in various States was originally caused by the difference in the depreciation of the bills of credit issued by them when colonies. Thus, in New England, after the adoption of the decimal system, the pound in bills of credit was rated at $3.33, and the shilling at 16⅔ cents, or 1/20 of that amount, which made six shillings in the dollar. It was the same in Virginia, Kentucky, and other States. In New York, Ohio, etc., the paper pound was rated at $2.50, and the shilling at 12½ cents, or eight to the dollar. In other States, as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the shilling was 13⅓ cents, while in Georgia it was 2 18/7 cents.

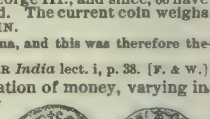
The Lord Baltimore Shilling, coined in Maryland in 1659. (One-half actual size.)

3. The Spanish real, a silver coin worth 12½ cents, long current in the United States. Called also a *York shilling*, and a *bit*. **4.** An old Saxon coin worth about 5 pence of English money. [< AS. *scilling*, shilling, < root of Ice. *skilja*, divide.]

— **the queen's** (or **king's**) **shilling**, the coin, generally an ordinary English shilling, handed to a recruit on his verbal declaration of intention to join the British military service: deemed equivalent to signature of a contract.

In sheer despair he takes the *Queen's shilling* and enters the ranks. BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 130. [F. & W. '91.]

shil'ly-shal"ly, shil'i-shal'i, *vi.* [SHIL'LY-SHAL"LIED; SHIL'LY-SHAL"LY-ING.] To act with indecision; be irresolute; vacillate; also, to dodge a question, or to trifle.

When Mr. Phillips left her to conduct this case [denial to women of admission as delegates to Anti-Slavery Convention, June 12, 1840] . . . Mrs. Phillips addressed him in the oft-quoted words: 'Wendell, don't *shilly-shally*.' CARLOS MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 133. [F. & W. '90.]

[Varied corruption of *shall I?*] **shil'li-shal"li**‡; **shill I, shall I**‡.— **shil'ly-shal"li-er**, *n.*

shil'ly-shal"ly, *n.* [Colloq.] Weak or foolish vacillation; irresolution; evasion; any trifling.

shil'ly-shal"ly, shil'i-shal'i, *adv.* In a vacillating manner.

Shi'loh, shī'lō, *n.* [Heb.] Rest: used by Jacob on his death-bed, and taken by many as designating the Messiah.

shil'pit, shil'pit *or* -pit, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Watery and insipid; weak; as, *shilpit* drink. **2.** Sickly; puny; as, a *shilpit* girl.

shi'ly, *adv.* Same as SHYLY.

shim, shim, *vt.* [SHIMMED; SHIM'MING.] **1.** To wedge up or fill out to a proper position or level by inserting a shim. **2.** To hold in position by means of a shim.

shim[1], *n.* **1.** In machinery, stone-working, and railroading, a piece of metal or other material used to fill out space, as where joints are worn loose, or between something and its support. **2.** A shingle of irregular thickness, having one side thick and the other thin. **3.** [Local, New Eng.] An imperfect bucket-stave made of material too scant in the block. [< SHIM[2], *n.*; cp. SHIN[1], *n.*]

shim[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A white spot or streak on a horse's face; a blaze. **2.** An ignis fatuus. **shimm‡.**

shime†, *n.* To gleam. **shim**†.

shim'mer, shim'ėr, *vi.* To emit a tremulous light; shine with intermittent gleaming; give a flitting brightness; glimmer; as, the *shimmering* light under the trees.

And whan she cam into the kirk, She *shimmer'd* like the sun.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet in Percy's *Reliques*.

[< AS. *scimrian*, < *scima*, glimmer.]

shim'mer[1], *n.* A tremulous shining or gleaming; glimmer; gleam: now usually of faint light; as, the pale *shimmer* of the moonlight on the water.

From deep chasms in the glacier issues a delicate *shimmer* of blue light. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 108, p. 40. [A. '72.]

Synonyms: see LIGHT.

shim'mer[2], *n.* **1.** One who shims; specifically, in cabinet-making, a workman who fills up cracks or slight openings, or makes parts fit with thin pieces. **2.** A shim.

shim'mer-ing, shim'ėr-ing. **I.** *pa.* Having the character of a shimmer. **II.** *n.* A shimmer of light.

She hath dark, gray eyes, and her hair is brown, washed into *shimmering* ripples by the golden waves of Pactolus.
DUFFIELD OSBORNE *Robe of Nessus* ch. 19, p. 193. [B. C. & CO.]

shim'ming, shim'ing, *n.* **1.** The insertion of shims. **2.** A shim, or shims collectively.

shim'my, shim'i, *n.* [SHIM'MIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A chemise.

shin, shin, *v.* [SHINNED; SHIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To climb, as a pole or tree, with the aid of the shins, especially by clasping it successively with the hands or arms and the shins or legs. **2.** To kick on the shins.

II. *i.* **1.** To climb anything by twining the legs about it: commonly with *up*; as, to *shin up* a pole. **2.** To trudge or run along on foot; walk; trot about.

That stout-hearted old squire, *shinning* by night through the Highlands, and dodging sentries.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 162. [T. & F. '62.]

shin[1], *n.* **1.** The anterior part of the leg below the knee, where the bone is prominent; also, the shin-bone.

He kicked the *shins* of his judges.
MACAULAY *Essays, Frederic the Great* p. 513. [A. '80.]

2. The lower leg or shank; as, a *shin* of beef. **3.** Something likened to a shin, as the projecting piece in front of the moldboard of some plows. **4.** A railroad fish-plate. [< AS. *scina*, shin.] **shine**†.

—shin'-bone", *n.* The tibia.—**s.-boot**, *n.* A leather horse-boot or shield to prevent damage by interfering.—**s.-plow**, *n.* A plow having a shin in front of the moldboard.

shin[2], *n.* [Jap. & Jap.] **1.** A god or spirit, or the gods or spirits collectively. **2.** [S-.] Among Protestant missionaries and native Protestant Christians, God; the Supreme Being. Compare SHANGTI.

shin'bin, shin'bin, *n.* A thick plank split from a green tree: a term used in the teak-trade. **shin'beam‡.**

shin'dig, shin'dig, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A ball; dance.

shin'dle†, *vt.* To roof with shindles.

shin'dle, shin'dl, *n.* **1.** A roofing-slate. **2.** A shingle. [< LL. *scandula*: see SHINGLE, *n.*]

shin'dy, shin'di, *n.* [SHIN'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Slang.] A riotous conflict, especially with sticks or cudgels; a rumpus; row; as, to kick up a *shindy*.

In the *shindy* of life everybody must have his head broken two or three times. G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 61, p. 350. [H. '61.]

2. The game of shinny. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A liking or fancy. [Said to be < Gipsy *chindi*, quarrel, but cp. SHINNY.]

shine, shain, *v.* [SHONE; SHI'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To cause to shine; make light or bright, as by reflected light; especially, to brighten by rubbing or polishing; as, to *shine* the door-knob. **2.** [Rare.] To effect by shining; as, action *shines* away dulness.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit light; give light; beam; glow; as, the stars *shine* in the sky. **2.** To be bright or brilliant; gleam, as by reflected light, especially from a metallic or polished surface; as, native gold *shines* in the quarts.

Like a mast Of gold, the Maypole *shines*.
WORDSWORTH *The Excursion* bk. ii, st. 5.

3. To excel or be conspicuous in splendor, beauty, or intellectual brilliancy; be illustrious; as, the beauty *shone* at court; the wit *shines* in social life.

Pooh, pooh! . . . you must never think to become popular among wits by *shining*. They go into society to *shine* themselves, not to admire the brilliancy of others.
IRVING *Traveller, Literary Life* p. 126. [G. P. P. '63.]

4†. To wear gay attire. [< AS. *scinan*, shine.] **shyne**†.

Synonyms: beam, coruscate, glare, gleam, glisten, glitter, glow, scintillate, sparkle. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

—to shine deer, to attract deer at night by fire, and cause their eyes to shine, so as to present a mark for the hunter. **—to s. up to**, (Colloq.) to try to make oneself pleasant to: used in reference to courtship.

shine†, *a.* Gleaming; glittering; shining.

shine, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being bright or shining; irradiation; luster; sheen; sometimes, superficial and showy quality as opposed to real excellence; as, the *shine* of polished silver; substance is better than *shine*. **2.** Fair weather; sunshine. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A liking or fancy; as, he took a *shine* to me. **4.** [Slang.] A bright trick or smart prank; a display.

Synonyms: see LIGHT.

—to cut up shines, (Slang, U. S.), to play pranks.—**to take the shine out of** [Slang], to throw into the shade; eclipse; outshine.

shi'ner, shoi'nėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shines or causes to shine.

I will go searching, till I find a Sun; . . .
A willing *shiner*, that shall shine as gladly,
As frost-nipt Suns look sadly.
HERBERT *Christmas* st. 7.

2. [Colloq.] A piece of money; especially, a bright coin; a gold coin. **3.** One of various silvery fishes. (1) A small North-American fresh-water cyprinoid of *Notemigonus* or a related genus, especially *N. chrysoleucus*, the common shiner. (2) A California surf-fish, especially of the genus *Abeona*. (3) [Local, U. S.] (*a*) The menhaden. (*b*) The moonfish. (*c*) The dollar-fish. (*d*) The sailor's-choice. (4) [Scot.] A young mackerel. **4.** A lepismid insect; bristletail. **5.** *Angling.* A hackle used in making an artificial fly.

shi'ness†, *n.* Shyness.

shi'ney, shai'ne, *n.* [Slang.] Money.

shing, shing, *n.* A Chinese measure. See MEASURE.

shin'gl, -gld, -gls. Shingle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

shin'gle, shiŋ'gl, *vt.* [SHIN'GLED; SHIN'GLING.] **1.** To cover with or as with shingles; as, to *shingle* a house.

This last system is that which, as has been expressively said, has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied with so many conflicting titles and claims. WEBSTER *Works, First Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 263. [L. B. & CO. '53.]

2. To cut (the hair) evenly and short, all over the head. **3.** [Colloq.] To punish, as children, by spanking.

shin'gle[2], *vt.* In iron-manufacture, to drive out scoriæ and other impurities from (puddled iron) by heavy blows or pressure.

shin'gle[1], *n.* **1.** A thin piece of wood, usually 18 inches long and 4 or more wide, half an inch thick at one end, and tapering to less than an eighth of an inch at the other end, used like a tile or slate in covering roofs and sometimes the sides of buildings, the thick ends of one course lapping over the thin ends of the row next below. In computation, a width of 4 inches is considered one shingle. **2.** [Humorous, U. S.] A small sign-board, as for an office; as, I have put out my *shingle*. [Cor. of SHINDLE, < LL. *scindula*, < L. *schidia*, splinter, < *scindo*, cleave.] **shin'dle**†.

Compounds, etc.: **—dimension shingle,** a shingle made of some definite standard width, as distinguished from one of random width.—**metallic s.,** a thin plate of metal stamped into shape to be used in place of shingles or tiles.—**Quaker s.** [Pennsylvania, U. S.], an unusually heavy shingle, commonly 26 × 4 inches, and ⅜ of an inch thick at the butt.—**shaved s.,** a shingle split and shaved by hand.—**shin'gle-band"**, *n.* One of two pieces of stout board, usually 2 inches wide, placed one on each side of a bunch of shingles and held together at the ends with strips of band-iron.—**s.-bolt**, *n.* A piece of timber to be made into shingles.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A machine for making shingles, either by sawing them from the bolt or by riving them off with a knife.—**s.-nail**, *n.* A nail one and one-half inches long, especially a cut nail of that size suitable for shingling.—**s.-oak**, *n.* A common oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) of the Mississippi valley: one of the few with lanceolate entire leaves. The wood was formerly used for shingles. Called also *laurel-oak*.—**s.-packer**, *n.* One who packs and prepares shingles for market.—**s.-press**, *n.* A box made to hold a quarter-thousand bunch of shingles, having a press worked by a treadle that tightens the bunch for banding.—**s.-rack**, *n.* A wagon or sleigh made for hauling shingles.—**s.-roofed**, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.—**s.-timber**, *n.* Timber suitable for shingles.—**s.-worker**, *n.* One who makes shingles without machinery.—**s.-yard**, *n.* A place where shingles of all kinds are stored for sale.

shin'gle[2], *n.* Rounded, water-worn detritus, coarser than ordinary gravel, found on the seashore or on inland beaches: used also in the plural.

Yet, potent Sea!
How placidly thy moist lips speak, ev'n now
Along yon sparkling *shingles*.
CAMPBELL *On the View From St. Leonard's* st. 5.

[< Norw. *singel*, < *singla*, freq. of *singa*, sing.]

—shin'gle-trap", *n.* A row of piles driven into a beach to keep it from being washed away, or to cause the accumulation of gravel and sand on a beach; a groin.

shin'gled[1], shiŋ'gld, *a.* Covered with shingles.

shin'gled[2], *a.* Strewn with stony shingles, as a beach.

shin'gler[1], shiŋ'gler, *n.* One who makes shingles or roofs buildings with shingles.

shin'gler[2], *n.* **1.** A shingle-machine. **2.** A machine for squeezing puddled iron; also, the workman who attends such a machine.

shin'gles, shiŋ'glz, *n.* A cutaneous disease, symptomatic of nervous derangement, in which a vesicular or pustular eruption appears over the course of some nerve: usually extending half round the body like a girdle. [Ult. < CINGLE, *n.*] **herpes zoster‡.**

shin'gle-wood", shiŋ'gl-wud", *n.* A tropical American tree (*Nectandra leucantha*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), or its wood. **white'wood"‡.**

shin'gling[1], shiŋ'gling, *n.* The act of covering with shingles; also, a covering made of shingles; shingles collectively.

—shin'gling-hatch"et, *n.* A small hatchet, having a claw and hammer, for use in shingling.—**s.-machine**, *n.* Same as SHINGLE-MACHINE.

shin'gling[2], *n.* The act of hammering or pressing iron from the puddling-furnace. Called also *blooming*.

—shin'gling-ham"mer, *n.* A tilt-hammer for making blooms.—**s.-tongs**, *n.* Large tongs for handling blooms in shingling.

shin'gly[1], shiŋ'gli, *a.* **1.** Covered with shingles; as, a *shingly* roof. **2.** Resembling shingles; as, *shingly* bark.

shin'gly[2], *a.* Abounding with shingles; gravelly.

Just where the Kelt falls into the Jordan there is a great bend westward, and an open *shingly* shore to the river. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 19. [BES. & SON '78.]

shin'hop"ple, shin'-hop'l, *n.* Same as HOBBLE-BUSH.

shi'ni-ness, shoi'ni-nes, *n.* The quality of being shiny.

shi'ning, shoi'ning, *pa.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting a continuous light; gleaming; luminous; radiant; bright; as, the *shining* sun; a *shining* helmet. **2.** Of unusual brilliancy or excellence; splendid; illustrious; eminent; conspicuous; as, *shining* merit; a *shining* reputation.

The most *shining* part of the character of Richard I. was his military talents. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxx, p. 182. [H. '30.]

—shi'ning-rod", *n.* Same as DIVINING-ROD.—**s. willow**, an American bushy tree (*Salix lucida*) with large glossy leaves, cultivated for ornament.

—shi'ning-ly, *adv.*—**shi'ning-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

shi'ning, *n.* **1.** Emission or reflection of light; brightness; as, the *shining* of a candle. **2.** *Hunting.* The attracting of deer by fire at night. Compare FIRE-HUNTING. **3.** [Rare.] Ambitious display. **4**†. Lightning.

shin'leaf", shin'lif", *n.* A low perennial herb (*Pyrola elliptica*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with a cluster of rounded petioled evergreen root-leaves, common in the woods of the northern United States and Canada. [From the use of its leaves for shinplasters.]

shin'ner, shin'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who shins. **2**†. A stocking.

shin'ny, shin'i, *vi.* [SHIN'NIED; SHIN'NY-ING.] To strike the ball in the game of hockey or shinny; play shinny.

—shinny on your own side, get on the proper side to knock the ball right-handedly: a command to one attempting to strike the ball left-handedly, and hence getting in the way of an opponent; also, figuratively, in slang use, keep your limits; mind your own business.

shin'ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** The game of hockey. **2.** The stick or club used in this game. **shin'ny-stick"‡.** [< Gael. *sinteag*, bound.] **shin'ney‡; shin'nie‡; shin'nock‡; shin'tie‡; shin'ty‡.**

Shi"no-ta-wa'ro, shi'no-tə-wä'ro, *n.* [Jap.] One of a breed of domestic fowls with very large tail.

shin'-piece", shin'-pis', *n.* A piece of plate armor for the shin or fore part of the leg, sometimes worn over the chausses of chain mail; a bainberg.

shin'plas"ter, shin'plas'tėr, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** Originally, any paper money: said to have been applied first to the depreciated Continental currency after the War of the Revolution. **2.** A small note for a fractional part of a dollar, issued by private bankers and companies for circulation as money, especially during the financial stress beginning with 1837. **3.** The fractional or postal currency issued by the government during the civil war to serve as small change during suspension of specie payments. **4.** [Colloq.] A curative plaster made of brown paper smeared with tar, vinegar, or the like, for application to a sore shin.

shin'-tan"gle, shin'-tan'gl, *n.* The ground-hemlock.

Shin'to, shin tō, *n.* The cult of the primitive Japanese, in its essence a species of ancestor-worship.

Shinto, largely superseded or rather absorbed by Buddhism since its introduction in the 6th century A. D., has had a revival since the revolution of 1868, and is still a living power among millions of the people. It seems to have been originally a deification of the forces of nature, which later became identified as hero ancestors. Its worship is without priests or public ceremonial, its central belief being implicit obedience to the Mikado as the direct descendant and actual representative of the sun-goddess, Amaterasû. In the form in which it is held by some educated Japanese, it is practically deism.

Around Isé cluster all the myths and legends of *Shintoism*, the primitive religion of Japan. A. C. MACLAY *Budget of Letters from Japan* letter xiii, p. 230. [A. & S. '85.]

[< Chin. *shin*, god, + *tao*, doctrine.] **Shin'to-ism‡; Shin'tu‡; Sin'tu‡; Sin'tu-ism‡. — Shin'to-ist**, *n.* One who believes in and practises Shinto.

shin'ty, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SHINNY.

shin'ty-an, shin'ti-an, *n.* [Ar.] Loose trousers or drawers gathered and tied about the waist and below the knee, usually of silk or silk and cotton, worn by Mohammedan women.

Khadra steps out of her palanquin, and . . . shakes out the silken fullness of her *shintyan*.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* ch. 10, p. 74. [H. '72.]

shin'ti-gan‡; shin'ti-yan‡.

shi'ny, shoi'ni, *a.* [SHI'NI-ER; SHI'NI-EST.] **1.** Having a shining or glistening appearance; polished; glossy; as, a *shiny* hat; *shiny* buttons. **2.** Lighted up, as by the sun or moon; bright; clear; as, a *shiny* day.

A very beautiful and *shiny* midnight.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 150. [H. '81.]

shi'ny, *n.* [Slang.] Money. **shi'ney‡.**

ship, ship, *v.* [SHIPPED; SHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put for transport aboard a vessel; convey by ship or by water; as, the goods were *shipped* at Hamburg; the corn was *shipped* to Russia. **2.** *Com.* To send by any established mode of transportation; as, to *ship* goods by rail or express. **3.** To hire and receive for service on board a vessel; as, to *ship* a crew. **4.** To receive naturally on a floating structure; as, to *ship* a sea; the raft *shipped* a foot of water. **5.** [Colloq.] To induce to go away; get rid of. **6.** *Naut.* To set or fit in a prepared place on a boat or vessel; as, to *ship* the oars or the tiller.

The men would *ship* the little mast, and crowd on an enormous quantity of sail. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 25, p. 321. [G. P. P. '55.]

II. *i.* **1.** To go on board ship; embark; as, to *ship* for China. **2.** To enlist as a seaman; as, to *ship* before the mast. [< AS. *scipian*, < *scip*, ship.]

-ship, *suffix.* Condition; office; profession. [< AS. *-scipe*; cp. SHAPE, *n.*]

ship, *n.* **1.** A large seagoing vessel; specifically, a large vessel with bowsprit and three (recently also with four or even five) masts, each of which carries square sails: loosely, any masted vessel larger than a boat, and suitable for deep-water navigation; as, they went by *ship* to Corsica; a steam*ship*; sailing *ship*. Compare BARK[2]; BRIG; SCHOONER; SLOOP.

The *ship*, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and compend of a nation's arts. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Civilization* p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Something resembling a ship. Specifically: (1) A vessel for navigating the air; as, an air-*ship*. (2) *Eccl.* A navicula, or incense-receptacle. [< AS. *scip*, ship.]

Compounds, etc.: **—Anno Domini ship** [Naut. Slang], an old-fashioned whaling-ship.—**armed s.,** a merchant ship taken for government use and armed like a war-vessel.—**general s.,** a ship for the general conveyance of freight, as distinguished from one specially chartered or consigned.—**ship'-bis"cuit**, *n.* Same as HARD-TACK.—**s.-boat**, *n.* A ship's boat.—**s.-borer**, *n.* A shipworm (*Teredo*).—**s.-borne**, *a.* Conveyed by a vessel.—**s.-boy**, *n.* A boy serving on shipboard; a cabin-boy.—**s.-breaker**, *n.* One whose trade is breaking up unseaworthy vessels.—**s.-broker**, *n.* A broker who procures marine insurance, or buys and sells vessels, or negotiates for cargoes, etc.—**s.-builder**, *n.* One who designs or superintends, contracts for, or works at the building of vessels.—**s.-building**, *n.* The act or art of building vessels, especially large craft; naval architecture.—**s.-canal**, *n.* A canal intended for navigation by seagoing vessels.—**s.-captain**, *n.* The commander or master of a merchant ship.—**s.-carpenter**, *n.* A carpenter who builds or repairs vessels; also, a ship's carpenter.—**s.-carver**, *n.* A carver of figureheads and other ornamental work for vessels.—**s.-chandler**, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels.—**s.-chandlery**, *n.* The business or wares of a ship-chandler.—**s.-deliverer**, *n.* One who contracts to unload or deliver a cargo from a vessel.—**s.-fever**, *n.* Typhus: so called because formerly prevalent on shipboard.—**s.-holder**, *n.* A ship-owner.—**s.-jack**, *n.* A powerful hydraulic jack for raising vessels, as in launching and docking.—**s.-joiner**, *n.* One who does joiner-work for vessels.—**s.-keeper**, *n.* A watchman or person in charge of a vessel in dock; on a whaler, one left in charge of the ship while the officers are with boat-crews chasing a whale.—**s.-letter**, *n.* A letter con-

veyed by a ship other than a mail-carrier.—**s.-load,** *n.* The quantity that a ship carries or can carry; a cargo. —**s. of the line,** formerly, a man-of-war large enough to take a position in a line of battle; a ship of and above 60 guns: a phrase corresponding to the modern term *battle-ship.*—**s.-pendulum,** *n.* A clinometer for measuring the heel-angle of a vessel.—**s.-plate,** *n.* Low-grade iron plate.—**s.-pound,** *n.* A unit of weight. See WEIGHT.—**s.-propeller,** *n.* A steamship's screw propeller.—**s.-railway,** *n.* A railway on which a vessel in cradles on trucks may be borne overland; also, a railway for hauling up ships for repairs.—**s.-rigged,** *a.* **1.** Rigged like a ship, with three masts and square sails. **2.** Rigged with square sails; as, a *ship-rigged* mast.—**ship's carpenter,** a carpenter employed on a ship to make repairs, etc.—**s.-scraper,** *n.* A tool consisting of a triangular piece of steel with sharp edges, set at right angles on a handle, and used to scrape the deck or bottom of a ship.—**ship's days,** the days allowed a ship for unloading and loading.—**ship's papers** (*Com.*), papers required by domestic or international law to be carried by merchant vessels to avouch their ownership, nationality, nature of cargo, etc., as certificate of registry, crew-list, shipping-articles, clearance, etc.—**s.-splice,** *n.* *Car-building.* A bolted zigzag timber-splice in which the principal cut is diagonal to the length of the pieces and the secondary ones at an acute angle to this.—**s.-stores,** *n. pl.* Non-dutiable provisions and supplies for use on board ship.—**s.-survey,** *n.* The examination of an injured vessel by experts in view of settling insurance or determining seaworthiness.—**ship's writer** (*U. S. Navy*), a petty officer who keeps the watch-, quarter-, and station-bills of the crew.—**s.-tire†,** *n.* A fashion of head-dress, supposed to have resembled a ship in some way.—**s.-writ,** *n.* A writ ordering the collection of ship-money.—**to pump s.** **1.** To clear the hold of water with the ship's pumps. **2.** [Slang.] Euphemistically, to urinate.—**to take s.,** to embark.

—**ship'ful,** *n.* Enough to fill a ship.—**ship'less,** *a.* Destitute of ships.

> Bare is it, without house or track, and destitute
> Of obvious shelter, as a *shipless* sea.
> WORDSWORTH *The Borderers* act iii, sc. 3.

—**ship'let†,** *n.* A little ship.—**ship'page,** *n.* [Rare.] Freightage.—**ship'py†,** *a.* Of, adapted to, or full of ships.

ship'board″, ship'bōrd′, *n.* The side or deck of a ship; hence, a vessel: used only in the phrase **on shipboard,** or sometimes **a-shipboard.**

ship'man, ship'man, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A sailor; mariner. **2†.** A shipmaster. [< AS. *scipmann,* < *scip,* ship, + *mann,* man.]

—**shipman's card,** a compass-card: an old name.

ship'mas″ter, ship'mȧs′tėr, *n.* The captain or master of a merchant ship.

ship'mate″, ship'mēt′, *n.* A seaman who is in the same crew with another; a fellow sailor.

ship'ment, ship'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of shipping anything; as, to contract for the *shipment* of wheat. **2.** That which is shipped; a consignment; as, a large *shipment* of cattle.

ship'mon″ey, ship'-mun′ē, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied originally about 1007 by the sovereign on maritime towns and counties, for providing and arming a fleet for the protection of the coast.

> This tax had fallen into disuse when it was revived by Charles I. as a means of raising revenue without the necessity of summoning a Parliament. Its collection was resisted by John Hampden, with others, and Hampden was prosecuted and condemned, four of the judges dissenting. This stretch of the royal prerogative roused rebellious demonstrations among the people, and three years afterward (1640) ship-money was declared by Parliament to be illegal, and the sentence against Hampden was annulled.

shipped, shipt, *pa.* **1.** Entrusted to a transportation company to be carried to its destination. **2.** Supplied with ships.

ship'pen, ship'n, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cow-house; stall; stable. **shep'en‡; shep'net‡; ship'pon‡.**

ship'pen″du-lum, etc. See SHIP.

ship'per, ship'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ships; especially [U. S.], a person who places goods in the hands of a common carrier for transportation. **2.** *Com.* That which bears transportation without loss in quality or flavor; as, this brand of tobacco is a first-class *shipper.* **3†.** A skipper; mariner.

ship'ping, ship'ing, *n.* **1.** Ships of all kinds, or of some particular kind, collectively; the body of vessels belonging to a country or port; also, tonnage; as, the *shipping* of New York.

> England and her colonies own more than half the entire merchant *shipping* of the world, estimated by tonnage, and far more than half the sea-going steamers.
> L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 679.

2. *Com.* The act or business of delivering to a common carrier for transportation, or of forwarding. **3†.** The act of embarking or sailing; a voyage.

Compounds, etc.:—**ship'ping-a″gent,** *n.* The agent for a ship or line of ships; the agent who receives goods for shipment.—**s.-articles,** *n.* A legal instrument of writing specifying the terms of the contract between owners and the seamen who ship aboard a vessel.—**s.-bill,** *n.* An invoice of goods shipped.—**s.-clerk,** *n.* Originally, and still in England, one who forwarded goods to a dock or ship for transportation by ship; now, generally, a clerk who has charge of shipments.—**S. Commissioner** [U. S.], an officer appointed under acts of Congress to supervise the engagement and treatment of seamen in the merchant service, and to see to the enforcement of the laws for their protection or relief.—**s.-master,** *n.* An official attached to a consulate or the shipping-office of a home port to engage seamen for a voyage and to superintend the signing of the shipping-articles and the payment of the men's wages.—**s.-note,** *n.* A written acknowledgment of the receipt of certain commodities sent on board of a vessel or to a vessel's wharf for shipment.—**s.-office,** *n.* **1.** An office where a shipping-agent receives goods for shipment. **2.** An office where seamen sign articles for a voyage.—**to take s.,** to embark on shipboard.

ship'po, ship'pō, *n.* *Ceram.* Japanese cloisonné-enamel ware. [Jap., the seven precious things, < Chin. *ts' ih pao,* < *ts' ih,* seven, + *pao,* jewel.]

ship'-rigged″, etc. See SHIP.

ship'shape″, ship'shēp′, *a.* Being in good order, as becomes a ship; well arranged; orderly; specifically (*Naut.*), having everything done to render a vessel perfect, and the makeshift spars and rigging of the shipyard replaced by permanent fittings.

> He sits enjoying his sea-furniture; . . .
> Neat *ship-shape* fixings and contrivances.
> BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 6.

ship'shape″, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; neatly.

shipt, *pp.* Shipped. PHIL. SOC.

ship'way″, ship'wē′, *n.* **1.** The inclined way on which a vessel is built and along which it slides in launching. **2.** A set of supports for a vessel in a dry dock.

ship'worm″, ship'-wŭrm″, *n.* A worm-like teredinoid bivalve that bores into ship-bottoms, piles, or other submerged timber by means of its shell. It has very long united siphons, and a very small shell, and it coats its burrows with a thin shelly lining. *Teredo navalis* and *T. norvegica* are common species.

The Ship-worm.

1. The common ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), taken out of its tube. 2. A piece of old timber perforated by ship-worms, showing a tube lining a burrow.

ship'wreck″, ship'rec′, *vt.* **1.** To cause to suffer shipwreck; wreck: said of a vessel or of those on board; as, to *shipwreck* a vessel; *shipwrecked* persons.

> Columbus was *shipwrecked* twice. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 116. [L. B. & CO. '59.]

2. To bring to disaster or ruin; destroy; as, to *shipwreck* a business; to *shipwreck* one's character.

ship'wreck″, *n.* **1.** The destruction of a ship, either totally or for its purposes, by foundering, running on rocks, or other calamity at sea; in law, the condition of a ship so broken, disjointed, or otherwise injured that it no longer exists in its original nature and essence.

> Aeger . . . is himself peaceably disposed toward men, but is overruled by his terrible wife Ran, who with her nine daughters (the waves), causes *shipwrecks* and draws the drowned men down to her watery abode.
> H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 2, p. 23. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. Utter or practical destruction; complete disaster; ruin; as, *shipwreck* of faith. **3.** [Rare.] Scattered remnants; wreckage; wreck. **ship'wrack†.**

Synonyms: see RUIN.

ship'wright″, ship'rīt″, *n.* A ship-carpenter or builder of ships.

ship'yard″, ship'yärd′, *n.* An enclosure or yard where ships are built or repaired.

shir, *v.* & *n.* Same as SHIRR.

Shi-raz′, shi-rȧz′, *C.* W.[1] *Wr.*[2] (shi-raz′, *Wr.*[1]; shi-rȧz′, *E. I.*; shi'rȧz, *W.*[2]), *n.* [Per.] A wine from Shiraz, Persia. See WINE.

shire, shīr, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], *or* shuir, *C.*[2] *S.* *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (XIII), *n.* **1.** A territorial division of Great Britain, originally under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman in peace and of a heretoch in war, and commonly identical with a county, though sometimes smaller; as, Richmond*shire* in the North Riding of York*shire.* In England the shires were divided into *hundreds* and *tithings;* in Scotland, into *wards* and *quarters.* **2.** *pl.* With the definite article, a group of English counties whose names end in *shire;* loosely, the midland counties. **3.** [U. S.] A county: only in compounds and proper names borrowed from England; as, Berk*shire;* Hamp*shire.* **4†.** Portion; share. [< AS. *scire,* < *scirian,* cut off.]

—**shire'-clerk″,** *n.* [Eng.] An under-sheriff, or sometimes his deputy; the clerk of a sheriff's court.—**s.-day†,** *n.* The day on which the shire-mote was held.—**s.-gemote,** *n.* *Saxon Law.* Originally, an assembly of the people of a shire to deliberate concerning municipal affairs; afterward, the county court held semiannually before the bishop and ealdorman or earl. **s.-moot‡; s.-mote‡.**—**s.-ground,** *n.* Territory subject to county or shire jurisdiction.—**s.-host,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* The military strength of a county; the posse comitatus.—**s.-house†,** *n.* The building in which the shire-gemote was held.—**s.-king,** *n.* *Norse Hist.* The petty ruler of a fylke (corresponding roughly to an English shire), of undefined power, but representing the district in war and in other external affairs.

> Among the small *shire-kings,* who lived like rich landholders in different parts of the Oplands, there were many who were descendents of Harold the Fairhaired.
> H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 13, p. 183. [G. P. P. '86.]

—**s.-land,** *n.* Shire-ground.—**s.-reeve†,** *n.* The royal bailiff of a shire; sheriff.—**s.-town,** *n.* The capital of a county; county-seat.—**s.-wick†,** *n.* A shire.—**the shires,** see SHIRE, 2.

shir'eeve†, *n.* A shire-reeve; sheriff.

shire'man, shīr'man, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Before the Conquest, the shire or county judge for the hearing of controversies concerning land. **scyre'man†.** **2.** A sheriff. **3.** A native or inhabitant of the shires. See SHIRE, 2. [< AS. *scireman,* < *scire* (see SHIRE) + *man,* man.]

shirk, shėrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To avoid the doing or right doing of, as from disinclination to labor or to incur responsibility; evade meanly; neglect purposely; as, to *shirk* one's share of work. **2†.** To obtain by trickery or mean solicitation.

II. *i.* To avoid work or evade obligation; as, a workman that *shirks;* to *shirk* when charitable help should be given. [Var. of SHARK[1], *v.*]

—**to shirk off** or **shirk out,** to sneak away.

—**shirk'er,** *n.* One who shirks; a shirk.—**shirk'y,** *a.* Inclined or disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

shirk, *n.* **1.** One who shirks; one who avoids the discharge of duty or is negligent in its performance.

> There's nothing meaner than a *shirk.*
> ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Story of Avis* ch. 3, p. 50. [O. & CO. '77.]

2†. One who lives by trickery; a shifty fellow.

shirkt, *pp.* Shirked. PHIL. SOC.

shirl, shėrl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To cut with shears. **2.** To slide. **3.** To romp about rudely.

shirl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shrill.—**shirl'y,** *adv.* Shrilly.

shir'ley, shėr'lę, *n.* The bullfinch.

shirp'lt, shirp'lt, *a.* [Scot.] Thin and tapering.

shirr, shėr, *vt.* **1.** To draw into gathers or gather on parallel gathering-threads; as, to *shirr* a skirt. **2.** In cooking, to poach in cream, as eggs. **shir‡.**

shirr, *n.* **1.** A fulling or gathering by means of gathering-threads; as, a *shirr* on a sleeve. **2.** A rubber thread woven into a fabric to make it elastic. **shir‡.**

shir'ra, shir'ą, *n.* [Scot.] A sheriff.

shirred, shėrd, *pa.* **1.** [U. S.] Gathered into shirrs; as, a *shirred* sleeve. **2.** Having india-rubber shirrs. See SHIRR, 2. **3.** *Cookery.* Poached in cream, as eggs.

shir'reve†, *n.* A sheriff.

shirr'ing, shėr'ing, *n.* **1.** The drawing of a fabric into small gathers by means of parallel drawing-threads or stitching. **2.** Manufactured webbing with elastic shirrs.

—**shirr'ing-string″,** *n.* One of two or more parallel threads or strings passed between the thicknesses of shirred fabric, by which the gathers may be drawn up or closed.

shirt, shėrt, *vt.* To put a shirt on; clothe or cover; as, *shirted* with mail.

shirt, *n.* **1.** An undergarment for the body, made of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or other material; especially, a cotton or linen undergarment of men in Europe and America, with stiffened linen bosom, collar, and cuffs or wristbands: the collar and cuffs often separable.

Shirt of Hair, as worn by pilgrims of the middle ages.

Shirts of other form or material are commonly described by some qualifying word; as, **undershirt, flannel shirt, nightshirt, outing shirt, negligée shirt.** The undergarments of both sexes were formerly called *shirts,* but the term is now commonly restricted to those of men.

2. The inner lining of a blast-furnace. **3†.** The amnion. [< Ice. *skyrta,* skirt, < *skorta,* lack.]

—**boiled shirt** [Slang, Western U. S.], a cotton or linen shirt: so called from one of the processes in its laundrying.—**negligée s.,** a shirt of flannel, or other unstarched, comparatively heavy and soft material, worn by men for comfort in summer.—**shirt'-board″,** *n.* A board to be placed under the linen bosom of a shirt in ironing. **bos'om-board″‡.**—**s.-frame,** *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or jerseys.—**s.-frill,** *n.* An ornamental frill formerly worn by men on the shirt-front.—**s.-front,** *n.* **1.** That part of a shirt which covers the bosom, and is starched and ironed stiff: formerly ornamented with lace or ruffles. **s.-bosom‡. 2.** A false front made in imitation of such a front; a dickey.—**s.-sleeve,** *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.—**in one's s.-sleeves,** without a coat.—**s.-waist,** *n.* A garment shaped like a shirt, covering the body from the neck to the waist only, worn by women and children.

—**shirt'ing,** *n.* Material, as cotton cloth or linen, used for making shirts.—**shirt'less,** *a.* Being without a shirt; hence, destitute.—**shirt'less-ness,** *n.*

shish'work″, shish'wŭrk′, *n.* [E. Ind.] A decoration for ceilings and walls, like mosaic, consisting of small bits of mirror inlaid in wood. Compare ARDISH.

shist, shist'ic, etc. Same as SCHIST, etc.

shite'poke″, shīt'pōk″, *n.* [U. S.] The American green heron (*Ardea virescens*).

shit'tah-tree″, shit'ą-trī″, *n.* An Asiatic tree, a species of acacia, presumably *Acacia Arabica* or *A. Seyal,* having a close-grained yellowish wood used in making the sacred furniture of the Jewish tabernacle. [< Heb. *shittah,* kind of acacia, + TREE.] **shit'tah‡.**

shit'tim-wood″, shit'im-wud′, *n.* The wood of the shittah-tree. [< Heb. *shittīm,* pl. of *shittah,* kind of acacia, + WOOD.] **shit'im‡.**

shit'tle†, *a.* Inconstant; wavering.—**shit'tle-brained″†,** *a.*—**shit'tle-ness†,** *n.* Inconstancy; instability.

shit'tle†, *n.* A shuttle.

shit'tle-cock″†, *n.* A shuttlecock.

Shi'va, *n.* Same as SIVA.

shiv″a-ree′, shiv'ą-rī′, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as CHARIVARI. **shiv″er-ee′‡.**

shive, shīv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A short flat cork used for wide-mouthed bottles; also, a thin wooden bung for barrels. **2.** A thin fragment; shiver; especially, a woody fragment separated from flax by breaking. **3.** [Eng.] (1) A slice cut off, as of bread. (2) A small iron wedge for fastening a window-bolt. **4†.** A pulley-sheave. [< Ice. *skīfa,* slice.]

shiv'er[1], shiv'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To break suddenly into fragments; dash in pieces; shatter; as, to *shiver* a glass.

> He *shivered* absolutism, while making himself the most absolute prince. PAXTON HOOD *Cromwell* ch. 17, p. 348. [H. & S. '82.]

II. *i.* To fall suddenly in pieces; burst into fragments.

Synonyms: see BREAK; QUAKE; SHAKE.

—**shiver my timbers,** a sailors' supposed imprecation: common in old nautical dramas.

shiv'er[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to shake, vibrate, or quiver; as, a bird *shivers* its feathers. **2.** Reflexively, to affect (oneself) in a specified way by shaking, as from cold or a chill; as, to *shiver* oneself into an illness.

> A man may go as straight from the shop, or deck, to heaven, as if he kept weary watch in a cloister, or had *shivered* himself to death in a cave. H. W. BEECHER *Royal Truths* p. 21. [T. & F. '66.]

3. *Naut.* To cause to flutter in the wind, as a sail.

II. *i.* **1.** To tremble; shake; especially, to shake or tremble with cold; as, the leaf *shivered* in the breeze; we stood chilled and *shivering.*

> Or haply in the sky's cold chambers wide
> *Shivered* the winter stars.
> LOWELL *Agassiz* pt. iv, st. 1.

2. To give forth a vibrating or piercing sound. [Ult. = QUIVER, *v.*]

shiv'er[1], *n.* The act of shivering; a shaking or quivering from any cause; as, a sudden *shiver* came upon him.

> A *shiver* runs through the deep corn for joy.
> MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 153.

—**the shivers,** or **the cold shivers.** [Colloq.] **1.** Chills and fever. **2.** The chills, as distinguished from the fever.

shiv'er[2], *n.* **1.** A small fragment splintered off; a sliver. **2.** A small wedge or key. **3.** A variety of blue slate. **4†.** *Naut.* The wheel of a pulley; a sheave. **5†.** A slice or portion of any size; a shive. [< SHIVE.]

shiv'erd, *pp.* Shivered. PHIL. SOC.

shiv'ered, shiv'ėrd, *pa.* *Her.* Represented as if shattered or broken: said especially of a lance.

shiv'er-ing[1], shiv'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of one who shivers; a quivering; shuddering, as with cold or fear.

shiv'er-ing[2]†, *n.* A strip, as of bark; sliver.

shiv'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a shivering manner.

shiv'er-spar″, shiv'ėr-spär″, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of calcite easily split or shivered. Called also *slate-spar.*

shiv'er-y[1], shiv'ėr-i, *a.* **1.** Resembling a shiver or shivering; tremulous; as, a *shivery* motion. **2.** Ready or inclined to shiver; as, a *shivery* condition of body. **3.** Causing shivering; chilly; as, a *shivery* atmosphere.

shiv'er-y[2], *a.* Easily falling into pieces; not firmly cohering; brittle; as, *shivery* glass.

shi-zo'ku, shi-zō'kū, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** One of the gentry or middle class. **2.** The gentry collectively, as distinguished from the *heimin* or common people and the *kuwazoku* or nobility.

> The gentry, now called '*shizoku,*' is the middle, or rather the high middle class, and numbers in all about two million souls.
> W. E. GRIFFIS in *Century Magazine* Dec., '89, p. 235.

sho†, *n.* A shoe.

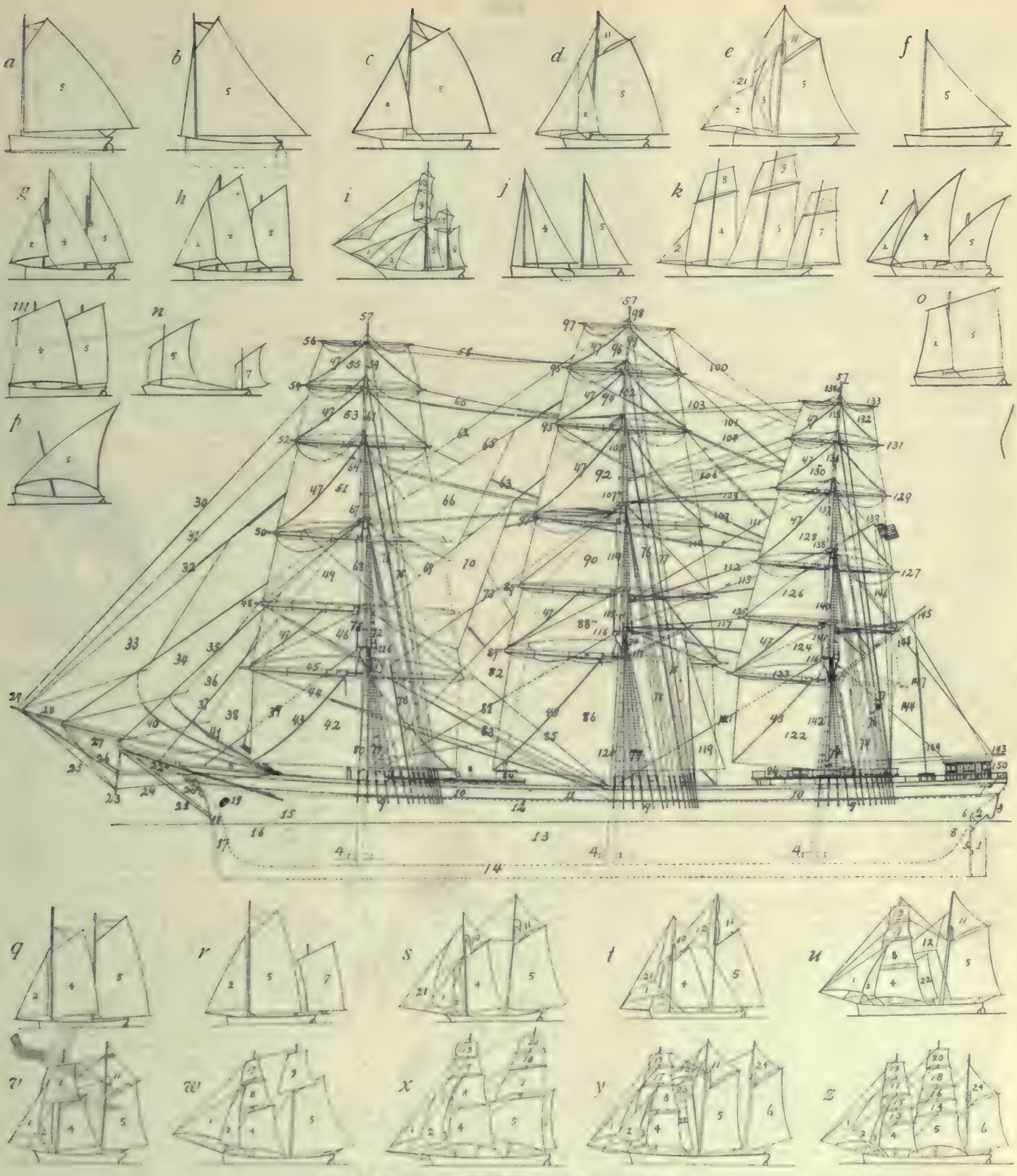

RIGS OF VESSELS, AND THE PARTS OF A FULL-RIGGED SHIP.

Rigs: *a*, skip-jack; *b*, catboat; *c*, sloop; *d*, sloop with gaff-topsail; *e*, cutter; *f*, leg-of-mutton; *g*, sliding gunter; *h*, dipping lug; *i*, ketch; *j*, pirogue with leeboard; *k*, lugger; *l*, felucca, *m*, lugsails, *n*, man-of-war's gig; *o*, split lug; *p*, lateen sail (see also *b*); *q*, schooner; *r*, sloop-yawl with jigger; *s*, gaff-topsail schooner; *t*, club-topsail schooner; *u*, hermaphrodite brig; *v*, topsail schooner; *w*, brigantine; *x*, brig; *y*, barkantine; *z*, bark. *Sails:* 1. Flying jib. 2. Jib. 3. Foretopmast-staysail. 4. Foresail. 5. Mainsail. 6. Spanker. 7. Jigger. 8. Foretopsail. 9. Maintopsail. 10. Fore gaff-topsail. 11. Main gaff-topsail. 12. Maintopmast-staysail. 13. Lower foretopsail. 14. Lower maintopsail. 15. Upper foretopsail. 16. Upper maintopsail. 17. Foretopgallantsail. 18. Maintopgallantsail. 19. Foreroyal. 20. Mainroyal. 21. Jib-topsail. 22. Fore-trysail. 23. Staysail. 24. Gaff-topsail. 25. Mizzentopsail.

Parts of a Full-rigged Merchant Ship: 1. Rudder. 2. Rudder-horn. 3. Rudder-pendant. 4. Steps. 5. Stern-post. 6. Counter. 7. Taffrail. 8. Run. 9. Channels. 10. Bulwarks. 11 Waist. 12 Spar-deck. 13. Hull. 14. Keel. 15 Entrance. 16. Bow. 17 Stem. 18 Cutwater. 19 Hawse-hole. 20. Billet-head. 21. Bobstays. 22. Bowsprit. 23. Martingale, or dolphin-striker. 24 Backrope. 25. Flying martingale. 26. Martingale-stays. 27 Jib-boom. 28. Flying-jib boom. 29. Pole. 30. Foreskysail-stay. 31. Foreroyal-stay. 32. Flying-jib stay. 33. Flying jib. 34. Standing or outer jib. 35. Inner-jib stay. 36. Inner jib. 37. Foretopmast-staysail stay. 38. Foretopmast-staysail. 39. Forestay. 40. Flying-jib sheet. 41. Jib-sheet. 42. Foresail or forecourse. 43 Clew-garnets. 44 Fore-brace. 45. Fore-yard. 46. Lower foretopsail. 47. Clewlines. 48. Lower foretopsail-yard. 49. Upper foretopsail. 50 Upper foretopsail-yard. 51. Foretopgallantsail. 52 Foretopgallant-yard. 53 Foreroyal. 54. Foreroyal-yard. 55. Foreskysail. 56. Foreskysail-yard. 57. Fore-truck, main-truck, mizzen-truck. 58. Foreskysail-brace. 59 Foreskysailmast. 60. Foreroyal-brace. 61. Foreroyalmast. 62 Mainskysail-stay. 63. Foretopgallant-brace. 64. Foretopgallantmast. 65. Mainroyal-stay. 66. Mainroyal-staysail. 67. Foretopmast-head. 68. Foretopmast. 69. Maintopgallant-stay. 70. Maintopgallant-staysail. 71. Foremast-head. 72. Topmast-shrouds. 73. Maintopmast-stay. 74. Futtock-shrouds. 75. Royal-backstays. 76. Topgallant-backstays. 77. Skysail-backstays. 78. Topmast-backstays. 79. Lower shrouds. 80. Foremast. 81. Maintstay. 82 Maintopmast-staysail. 83. Lower foretopsail-brace. 84. Deck-houses. 85. Upper foretopsail-brace. 86. Mainsail or main-course. 87. Main-yard. 88. Lower maintopsail. 89. Lower maintopsail-yard. 90. Upper maintopsail. 91. Upper maintopsail-yard 92. Maintopgallantsail. 93. Maintopgallant-yard. 94. Mainroyal. 95. Mainroyal-yard. 96. Mainskysail. 97 Mainskysail-yard. 98 Mainskysail-pole. 99 Mainskysailmast. 100. Mainskysail-braces 101. Mainroyal-brace. 102. Mainroyalmast. 103. Mizzenskysail-brace. 104. Mizzenskysail-stay. 105. Maintopgallantmast. 106. Mizzenroyal-stay. 107. Maintopmast-head. 108 Mizzentopgallant-brace. 109. Maintopgallant-brace. 110. Upper maintopsail-brace. 111. Mizzentopgallant-stay 112 Upper mizzentopsail-brace. 113. Mizzentopmast-stay. 114. Maintopmast. 115. Mainmast-head. 116. Maintop, foretop, mizzentop. 117. Lower mizzentopsail-brace. 118. Main-gaff. 119. Maintrysail. 120. Mainmast. 121. Mizzenstay. 122. Crossjack. 123. Crossjack-yard. 124. Lower mizzentopsail. 125. Lower mizzentopsail-yard. 126. Upper mizzentopsail. 127. Upper mizzentopsail-yard 128. Mizzentopgallantsail. 129. Mizzentopgallant-yard. 130. Mizzenroyal. 131. Mizzenroyal-yard. 132 Mizzenskysail 133. Mizzenskysail-yard. 134. Mizzenskysail-pole. 135. Mizzenskysail-mast. 136. Mizzenroyalmast. 137. Mizzentopgallantmast. 138. Mizzentopmast-head 139. Monkey-gaff (to which the national colors are hoisted). 140. Mizzentopmast. 141. Mizzenmast-head. 142. Mizzenmast. 143. Spanker-boom. 144. Spanker. 145. Spanker-gaff. 146. Monkey-gaff vangs. 147. Spanker-vangs. 148. Spanker-boom topping-lift. 149. Lower spanker-boom topping-lift. 150. Chart-house. For studdingsails, see illus. under STUDDINGSAIL.

shoad, shoad'ing, etc. Same as SHODE, etc.

shoal[1], shōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make shallow; as, a ship *shoals* her water when she goes where it is less deep.

We have *shoaled* our water to five fathoms, Sir — shells and stones. Here, Wilson, bring in the lead.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 12. [W. S. '90.]

II. *i.* To grow shallow; as, the change from blue to green shows that the water *shoals*.

shoal[2], *vi.* To throng in schools or shoals; assemble in multitudes. **school**‡; **shole**†.

In November the bass *shoal* and congregate in brackish-water ponds, or back waters of tidal rivers, or in the bays and bayous of rivers which have an outlet to the sea. J. T. PITMAN in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '71–'72 p. 305. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '73.]

shoal, *a.* Of little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water.

The anchorage is *shoal* but safe, and easy of access.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 391. [H. '45.]

[< Ice. *skjálgr*, oblique.]

Synonyms: see SHALLOW.

shoal[1], *n.* **1.** A shallow place in any body of water; a shallow. **2.** A sand-bank or -bar, especially one seen at low water; as, stranded on a *shoal*. **shoald**†; **shole**†. — **shoal'-duck"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American eider. — **s.-indicator**, *n.* A buoy or other beacon marking a shallow place, as in a channel. **s.-mark**‡.

shoal[2], *n.* An assemblage or multitude; throng: used specifically (like its confused form *school*) for a large number of fish moving together; as, *shoals* of people.

Like a crowd of frightened porpoises a *shoal* of sharks pursue.
BROWNING *Hervé Riel* st. 1.

[< AS. *scōl*.] **shold**†; **shole**†.

shoal'brain", shōl'brēn", *n.* A person of shallow mind or intellectual powers; an ignoramus; a dolt.

One day more These muttering *shoalbrains* leave the helm to me.
LOWELL *Columbus* st. 9.

shoal'er, shōl'ėr, *n.* A sailor in a coasting-vessel.

shoal'i-ness, shōl'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shoaly; shallowness.

shoal'ing, shōl'ing, *pa.* Filling up with shoals; growing shallow; as, a *shoaling* channel.

shoal'ness, shōl'nes, *n.* The state of being shallow.

shoal'wise, shōl'wīz, *adv.* In crowds or shoals.

shoal'y, shōl'i, *a.* Abounding in shallows or shoals.

A single convent on a *shoaly* plain Of waters.
R. M. MILNES *Italy, Mad-House in Venice* l. 5.

shoart†, *n.* Same as SHORE[1] or SHORE[2].

shoat, shōt, *n.* **1.** A young hog; a pig. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A worthless, thriftless fellow; as, a poor *shoat*. [Var. of SHOT[3], *n.*] **shote**‡.

sho'chet, shō'het, *n.* A butcher in a Jewish slaughter-house.

He must needs be a learned man, and one who has passed a severe examination, before he is allowed to assume the name of *shochet*. E. A. FINN *Home in Holy Land* ch. 24, p. 240. [T. Y. C.]

[< Heb. *shākhat*, slaughter.]

— **sho'chet-in,** *n.* The Jewish method of killing animals. — **sho-chet'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of shochetim.

shock[1], shec, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shake by a sudden collision; give a shock to; jar; specifically, to give an electric shock to. **2.** [Archaic.] To encounter with hostile intent, as in battle. **3.** To strike, as with horror or disgust; surprise painfully; horrify; disgust; as, to *shock* one's sensibilities.

We find frequent indications in ancient history that the Greeks themselves were *shocked* by the stories told of their gods.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 13. [S. '73.]

II. *i.* **1.** To meet with sudden encounter; collide.

All at fiery speed the two *Shock'd* on the central bridge.
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 94.

2†. To butt as rams do. **3**†. To rush violently. [< MD. *schocken*, < *schock;* see SHOCK[2], *n.*]

Synonyms: see APPAL.

shock[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To gather into a shock or shocks; as, to *shock* corn. **II.** *i.* To make shocks of grain; as, to bind and *shock*.

shock, *a.* **1.** Shaggy; bushy; as, *shock* hair. **2.** Same as STOSS.

shock[1], *n.* **1.** A coarse tangled mass; as, a *shock* of hair. **2.** A shock-dog. [Var. of SHAG, *n.*] **shough**†.

shock[2], *n.* **1.** A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion caused by it; a sudden striking or dashing together or against something; impact; blow; as, the *shock* of a railway collision; an earthquake-*shock*.

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
ADDISON *Cato* act iv, sc. 4.

2. A sudden and violent sensation, as if causing one to shake or tremble; a stroke; as, the *shock* of a plunge into cold water; a *shock* of paralysis. **3.** A sudden agitation of the mind; startling emotion; as, the *shock* of a painful discovery; a *shock* of grief or joy. **4.** *Pathol.* Prostration of the bodily functions, as from sudden injury or mental disturbance; as, he died, not from his wounds, but of *shock*. **5.** *Elec.* The passage of a strong electric current through the body, or the phenomena it produces, especially when the circuit is suddenly made and broken: characterized by involuntary muscular contractions. **6.** *Geol.* Same as STOSS. [< MD. *schock*, < root of SHAKE, *v.*]

Synonyms: clash, collision, concussion, impact, percussion. See BLOW; COLLISION.

shock[3], *n.* **1.** A collection of sheaves of grain set together upright in a field, and left to dry and ripen; a similar collection of sheaves of any kind. Called also, in England, **shook, shuck, stook, stouk.** **2.** [U. S.] A collection of cut stalks of Indian corn, placed together standing, and bound near the top. **stout**‡.

It was Autumn, and incessant
Piped the quails from *shocks* and sheaves.
LONGFELLOW *Pegasus in Pound* st. 2.

3. *Com.* A lot of sixty pieces: said of loose goods in some Baltic ports: formerly a unit of tale in England. [< MD. *schocke*, perhaps < *schocken;* see SHOCK[1], *v.*]

shock'-dog", shec'-deg", *n.* A dog with long woolly hair; a poodle.

shock'er[1], shek'ėr, *n.* One who or that which shocks. Specifically: (1) [Eng.] A cheap sensational story. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A bad character.

shock'er[2], *n.* A corn-shocking machine; a ricker.

shock'-head", shec'-hed". **I.** *a.* Having thick, bushy hair; by extension, bushy and rough at the top. **shock'-head"ed**‡. **II.** *n.* A head covered with a shock of hair.

shock'ing, shek'ing, *pa.* Causing a mental shock; striking as with horror or disgust; causing to recoil with painful astonishment; very repugnant or distressing; as, *shocking* cruelty; *shocking* destitution.

Synonyms: see AWFUL; FLAGRANT; FRIGHTFUL.

— **shock'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **shock'ing-ness,** *n.*

shockt, *pp.* Shocked. PHIL. Soc.

shod, shed, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHOE, *v.*

shod'den, shed'n [Archaic], *pp.* of SHOE, *v.*

shod'dy, shed'i, *vt.* [SHOD'DIED; SHOD'DY-ING.] To make into shoddy; as, to *shoddy* woolen rags.

shod'dy, *a.* [SHOD'DI-ER; SHOD'DI-EST.] **1.** Made of shoddy, or containing shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth. **2.** Not genuine; sham; as, a *shoddy* aristocracy.

— **shoddy cloth,** cloth made of shoddy, or any cheap or poorly constructed cloth, especially one in which there are cheap substitutes for wool.

shod'dy, *n.* **1.** Fiber remanufactured of shredded rags of stockings, yarns, flannels, and other soft woolen fabrics: distinguished from *mungo*, which is made from shreds and clippings of milled woolen cloths. **2.** Same as SHODDY CLOTH. **3.** [Colloq.] Vulgar assumption and display, or a person or class of persons given to such; pretension; sham; especially, such pretension or display made by persons with newly acquired wealth.

A servant . . . during the first years of the shoddy inflation, asked a lady, . . . 'Are you *shoddy*, ma'am, or old family? I want to live with *shoddy*, because it pays the highest wages.'
JULIA W. HOWE *Modern Society* p. 28. [R. BROS. '81.]

[Prob. < SHED, *v.*] — **shod'dy-mill"**, *n.* An establishment where shoddy is manufactured.

shod'dy-ism, shed'i-izm, *n.* [Colloq.] Pretension to social position to which one's worth or breeding gives no title, especially on account of newly acquired wealth.

shode, shōd, *vi.* [Cornwall, Eng.] To trace metal-bearing shodes to the vein from which washed. **shoad**‡.

shode[1], *n.* A fragment of ore washed down naturally from its vein. [Prob. < AS. *sceād*, separation, < *sceādan*, separate.] **shoad**‡. — **shode'-pit"**, *n.* An excavation made in tracing shodes. — **s.-stone,** *n.* A shode.

shode[2], *n.* The refuse of oil-mills; also, husks of rice used to adulterate oil-cake. [Same as SHODE[1], *n.*]

shode[3]†, *n.* The head or its top; also, the parting of the hair on the head.

sho'der, shō'dėr, *n.* The package of gold-beaters' skin in which the thin metal sheets are hammered in the second stage of making gold-leaf. [< AS. *sceād;* see SHODE[1], *n.*]

sho'ding, shō'ding, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] The tracing of boulders to the original vein or deposit. **shoad'ing**‡.

shoe, shū, *v.* [SHOD; SHOD OR SHOD'DEN; SHOE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with shoes or with any coverings for the feet; as, to *shoe* a horse or ox; *shod* with slippers.

The floor is spread with matting neat,
Unstained by touch of *shodden* feet.
R. M. MILNES *The Mosque* st. 3.

2. To finish with a ferrule or other guard, of metal, horn, wood, etc., for protection, or to strengthen against wear; as, a staff *shod* with iron; sled-runners *shod* with steel.

Most of these streams may be traversed with light birch bark canoes, by making portages around falls and rapids, and *shoeing* the canoes with cedar splints. L. A. BAILEY in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '86 p. 13n. [D. BROS. '87.]

II. *i.* [Rare or Dial.] To be fitted with shoes. [< AS. *sceðian*, < *sceð*, shoe.]

shoe, *n.* **1.** (1) [U. S.] An outer covering or dress for the human foot, usually distinguished from a boot (see BOOT) by not reaching above the ankle, generally made of leather, but sometimes of cloth, india-rubber, wood, or other material: also, figuratively, something that fits closely like a shoe.

In France, the Netherlands, and some other European countries, working people wear wooden *shoes*, and they are worn also in the United States, particularly in the West. There are several wooden *shoe* factories in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where thousands of pairs are made every year, chiefly from beaswood.
J. D. CHAMPLIN *Y. F. Cyc. Common Things* p. 678. [H. H. & CO. '93.]

In one day ten thousand persons were deprived of their *shoes* [by Government requisition] in a single city. ST. GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, Jacobinism* in vol. i, p. 19. [O. & CO. '92.]

The governmental *shoe* has always pinched the poor man's foot worse than that of the rich.
TOURGÉE *Letters to a King* letter vi, p. 72. [P. & H. '88.]

(2) [Eng.] A covering, usually of leather, for the foot, reaching to a point just below the ankle, as an Oxford tie. **2.** Something resembling a shoe in position or use. Specifically: (1) A rim or plate of iron to protect the hoof of an animal from wear or injury; as, a horse-*shoe;* an ox-*shoe*. (2) A strip of iron, steel, or other hard material fitted under a sleigh- or sledge-runner to receive friction; also, the runner-shaped lower piece of a trawl-head. (3) A drag of iron or wood placed under the wheel of a vehicle to retard its motion in going downhill. (4) The part of a brake that presses upon the wheel. (5) An iron socket or ferrule for protecting the point of a wooden pile, or the end of a handspike, pole, or staff. (6) A piece of steel or chilled iron at the end of the operating part of a stamping- or grinding-machine, which can be renewed when it wears away. (7) A socket or plate to take the thrust of a rafter or strut, or to go between the base of a pillar and the substructure. (8) A step or socket for a mast or sheer-leg. (9) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (10) A trough to convey ore to a crusher, grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone, or water from a leader on a building. (11) A boat-shaped ingot of sycee silver weighing about 50 liang. (12) *Naut.* (*a*) A wooden block on an anchor-fluke to keep it from injuring the vessel's side. (*b*) A piece attached to an anchor-fluke to increase its area and make it hold better in a silty bottom.

Shoes.

1. A shoe of the 11th century. 2. A shoe of the first half of the 16th century. 3. An embroidered shoe of the 18th century. 4. A high-heeled shoe of the latter half of the 18th century.

[< AS. *sceō*, shoe.] **shoon**‡ [Archaic or Scot.].

Compounds, etc.: — **half'-shoe"**, *n. Farriery.* A shoe on only one side of a horse's hoof, to protect it or to correct a fault. — **Scarpa's shoe** (*Surg.*), a shoe devised by Antonio Scarpa, an Italian professor of anatomy, for remedying clubfoot and similar distortions. — **shoe'-black"ing,** *n.* Blacking for shoes or boots. — **s.-block,** *n.* A block with two sheaves in line, but at right angles to each other. — **s.-boil,** *n. Veter. Surg.* A boil or abscess on the ulna or upper back part of the fore limb of a horse, due to injury from neglected or improper shoeing. — **s.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt having a countersunk head for a sleigh-runner or the like. — **s.-boy,** *n.* A boy who cleans shoes. — **s.-brush,** *n.* See BRUSH. — **s.-buckle,** *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe by a strap across the instep, or one worn on the shoe for ornament. — **s.-dressing,** *n.* A polish, usually semi-liquid, for shoes or boots. — **s.-factor,** *n.* A wholesale dealer in shoes. — **s.-fastener,** *n.* A device for buttoning or fastening a shoe, as a button-hook. — **s.-lace,** *n.* A shoe-string. — **s.-latchet,** *n.* A thong or strap for fastening a shoe or sandal. — **s.-leather,** *n.* **1.** Leather suitable for shoes. **2.** [Colloq.] Leather made into shoes; as, he spends much on *shoe-leather*. — **s.-pad,** *n.* A pad sometimes placed between a horse's hoof and the shoe. — **s.-peg,** *n.* A small peg of wood or metal used to fasten together the outer and inner soles and the upper-leather of a shoe: largely superseded by improvements in machine-sewing. — **s.-polish,** *n.* A blacking or liquid preparation for giving luster to shoes or boots. — **s.-rose,** *n.* A rosette for a slipper or shoe. — **s.-shave,** *n.* A tool for shaving the edges of shoe-soles. — **s.-stirrup,** *n.* A stirrup having a leather covering for the foot. — **s.-stone,** *n.* A shoemakers' whetstone. — **s.-stretcher,** *n.* A last with a movable piece that can be spread to stretch the upper of a shoe in any part. — **s.-thread,** *n.* Shoemakers' thread; wax-end. — **s.-worker,** *n.* A shoemaker.

A Shoe-block.

shoe'bill", shū'bil", *n.* A balænicipitoid heron (*Balæniceps rex*) of Central Africa, with a huge vaulted and hooked bill. **shoe'beak"**‡.

The Shoebill (*Balæniceps rex*). 1/19

shoe'black", shū'blac", *n.* One whose occupation it is to black shoes; a bootblack. **shoe'black'er**‡ [Rare]. — **shoe'black-plant"**, *n.* Same as CHINESE ROSE, 2. See ROSE. **shoe'flow'er**‡.

shoe'-horn", shū'-hōrn", *n.* **1.** A curved smooth implement of horn, metal, or other material, inserted in the heel of a shoe to aid in putting it on. **2**†. Figuratively, any person or thing used as a convenience, especially in the sense of serving to draw on. **shoe'ing-horn"**‡.

The *shoe-horn* too, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was formerly applied in a jocular metaphor to subservient and tractable assistants.
T. F. T. DYER *Domestic Folk-Lore* ch. 7, p. 91. [CAS. CO. '81.]

shoe'ing, shū'ing, *n.* The act of furnishing or fitting with shoes; as, the *shoeing* of a horse.

shoe'less, shū'les, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

shoe'make, shū'mēk, *n.* [Obs. or Prov.] Sumac: a corruption.

shoe'ma"ker, shū'mē'kėr, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the making of shoes and boots. **2.** By extension, a cobbler. **3.** [Slang.] A clumsy workman; botcher. **4.** A threadfish. **5.** A carangoid fish, the runner.

shoe'ma"king, shū'mē'king, *n.* The act or trade of making shoes.

shoe'pack", shū'pac", *n.* [Local, U. S. & Canada.] A shoe, resembling a moccasin, made of tanned leather.

sho'er, shū'ėr, *n.* One who supplies or puts on shoes; specifically, one who shoes horses.

shoe'-string", shū'-string", *n.* A string or lace for binding together the open front of a shoe.

A carelesse *shooe-string*, in whose tye I see a wilde civility.
HERRICK *Delight in Disorder* l. 11.

— **the shoe-string (district)** [U. S.], a long and narrow election district, made by gerrymandering.

shoe'tie", shū'-tī", *n.* **1.** A lace or ribbon for tying a shoe: at one time very elaborate and showy. **2**†. [Humorous.] A traveled person, the fashion of showy shoe-ties having come from France.

shoft†, *imp.* of SHOVE, *v.* **shofe**†; **shoof**†.

sho'far, *n.* Same as SHOPHAR.

shog, sheg, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To shake or jar; jog. **II.** *i.* To move or jog along.

shog, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A shove to one side; shock; jog.

shog'gle, sheg'i, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To give a jog to.

sho'gun, shō'gūn, *W.* (shō'gūn', *C.*; sho-gun', *Wr.*), *n.* During the existence of the feudal system in Japan, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army. **ty-coon'**‡.

When the mikado adopted the Chinese military system, about the 6th century A. D., in order to subdue the aborigines, he conferred this title on the commanders of his expeditionary armies. In time it became the custom to grant the office to one of the two noble clans of Taira and Minamoto, whose rivalries caused the civil wars of the 10th and 11th centuries. The title gradually became hereditary in some branch of the Minamoto clan, of which the Tokugawa line, beginning with Iyeyasu, held it from 1603 to 1867, when the last shogun resigned and the office was abolished. Under the shogunate a sort of feudalism, supported by daimios, was established in Japan, and the shogun completely obscured the mikado, in whose name he professed to rule, the relation resembling that of the mayors of the palace to the last of the Merovingian kings of the Franks. The capital of the shoguns was at first at Kamakura in Sagami, and then at Yedo, while the mikado resided constantly in Kioto. See *Encyc. Brit.* art. *Japan*.

[Jap., < *sho*, lead, + *gun*, army.]

— **sho'gun-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a shogun or the shogunate. — **sho'gun-ate,** *n.* The office or prerogative of a shogun; also, the period of rule by a shogun or the shoguns.

sho'la[1], *n.* [Hind.] Same as SOLA.

sho'la[2], shō'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] A thicket or jungle.

shold†, *imp.* of SHALL, *v.* **sholdet**.

sholet†, *a.* Same as SHOAL.

shole[1], shōl, *n.* A plank sole-piece to receive the ground end of a shore under a ship. [Var. of SOLE[1], *n.*]

shole[2]†, *n.* Same as SHOAL.

sholt, shōlt, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A shaggy dog. **2.** A sheltie.

shondet, *n.* Shame; disgrace; harm.

shone, shōn, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2] (shen, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII). *imp.* & *pp.* of SHINE, *v.*

shoo, shū, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive by crying "shoo"; scare away, as fowl. **II.** *i.* To cry "shoo" in so driving.

shoo, shū, *interj.* Begone! be off! away! used especially in driving away fowls. **shu**†; **shue**†.

shood, shūd, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov.] (1) Chaff. (2) Floating fragments of ice. **2.** Rice-husks and other similar refuse for adulterating linseed-cake. **shude**‡.

shoo'i, shū'i, *n.* [Shetland.] A bird, the skua.

shook[1], shuk, *vt.* To pack in shooks.

shook[2], *imp.* & *pp.* of SHAKE, *v.*

shook, *n.* **1.** A collection of staves, shaped and chamfered, and bound in form for transportation. **2.** A set of boards in order for nailing together into a packing-box, and conveniently bundled for transportation. **box'-shook"**‡. [Var. of SHOCK[3], *n.*]

shool, shūl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To dally or trifle on the way; hang around. **2.** To beg.

shool, *n.* [Scot.] A shovel.

shool-dar'ry, shūl-dar'i, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A small tent with steep roof, two poles, and a ridge-piece, and with low side walls. **shool-dar'ree**‡.

shoon†, *imp.* of SHINE, *v.*

shoon, shūn, *n.* [Archaic.] Plural of SHOE.

> Swains in high-heeled *shoon* and lace.
> A. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter xiii, p. 139. [s. '86.]

shoop†, *imp.* of SHAPE, *v.*

shoot, shūt, *v.* [SHOT; SHOOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hit, wound, or kill with a missile, now specifically from a firearm; as, to *shoot* birds; *shot* in the arm. **2.** To cause to be propelled with sudden force, especially from a weapon; hurl; fire; as, to *shoot* an arrow or a bullet; the shuttle is *shot* through the warp. **3.** To discharge a projectile from (a weapon); fire off; as, to *shoot* a gun. **4.** To cause to grow forth; push out; protrude; as, a plant *shoots* out buds; to *shoot* out the lip. **5.** To variegate, as if by throwing or weaving in threads or colors: usually in the passive participle: as, *shot* with gold.

> The tangled watercourses slept,
> *Shot* over with purple, and green, and yellow.
> TENNYSON *The Dying Swan* st. 2.

6. To rush or glide rapidly over or through; as, to *shoot* rapids or a tunnel. **7.** To blast; especially, to cause a spout in (an oil-well) by the use of an explosive. **8.** To throw out or discharge the contents of; empty; as, the cart *shoots* its load. **9.** To pay out or fix in place, as a set-line. **10.** To drop or cast, as a crab's claw. **11.** *Carp.* To plane to a line, as with a shooting-board. **12.** [Colloq.] To hunt over.

> Lobsters have the power of dropping or '*shooting*' one or both claws, which may be more or less completely replaced by a new growth. GOODE *Fishery Industries of the U. S.* § 1, p. 805. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '84.]

II. *i.* **1.** To discharge a projectile from a weapon, especially a firearm; specifically, to engage in the sport of killing game, or firing as at a target, with a gun; as, don't *shoot!* **2.** To dart along swiftly, as a missile; be emitted with force; flash along; as, a *shooting* star.

> Stray warblers in the branches dark
> *Shot* through the leafy passes.
> MARY M. DODGE *In the Cañon* st. 2.

3. To feel a darting pain; as, his head throbs and *shoots*. **4.** To extend or increase in length by or as by growth; as, the leaves *shoot* forth; the lad *shot* up quickly. **5.** To assume spike-like shapes, as in crystallizing; as, to *shoot* into crystals. **6.** To jut out; protrude; as, the land *shoots* out into a promontory. [< AS. *scēotan*, shoot.] **shete**†.

Phrases: — **to be shot of** [Rare], to be shut or rid of.

> One infallible truth, presume for us all, is that I *am shot of* it [a book], and you *are shot of* it.
> CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 81. [s. '84.]

— **to shoot a net** [Gt. Brit.], to pay out or set in position a trawl or fish-net. — **to s. flying**, to shoot birds on the wing. — **to s. over. 1.** To hunt with a pointer or a setter. **2.** To hunt upon; as, to *shoot over* a preserve. — **to s. over the pitcher** [Slang, Austral.], to brag of one's hunting. — **to s. the compass** [*Naut.*], to fly wide of the mark. — **to s. the moon** [Slang, Eng.], to remove household furniture at night to avoid distraint. — **to s. the pit** [Slang], to try to escape like a craven cock in the pit. — **to s. the sun** [Sailors' Slang], to take solar observations. — **to s. to spoil**, to dump, as refuse, on an incline so as to cause it to roll down.

shoot, *n.* **1.** A young branch or sucker of a plant: usually the growth of the first year; hence, a ramification from one stock of any kind; offshoot; as, Celtic *shoots*.

> No *shoot* of any length, except those of the sapling, ever can be straight. RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 6, p. 43. [J. W. '60.]

2. A narrow natural or artificial passage in a stream, through which the water rushes rapidly; a rapid; also, a passage cut across the neck of a bend in a stream. **3.** A construction in a dam for the discharge of superfluous water, or to afford passage downward, as to boats and logs. **4.** An inclined plane, or a passage or trough through which anything may be shot or carried by gravity; chute; hence, a place for the deposit of rubbish; as, a *shoot* for grain, ashes, dust, etc. **5.** An enclosed steep passageway for animals to pass, as from one corral to another or to railway-cars.

> There were . . . three corrals connected by '*shoots*' or narrow passages. A. A. HAYES, JR. in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '80. p. 203.

6. *Mining* Any considerable and somewhat regular mass of ore in a vein, frequently a rich cross-streak in a vein; a chimney; also, a vein branching at a small angle from and reentering the main vein. **7.** *Weaving.* One movement of the shuttle through the shed; also, the length of thread thus placed; a pick. **8.** The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile; a shot. **9.** A shooting-match or shooting party. **10.** The thrust of an arch. **11.** The nib or new growth of an oyster's shell. **12.** A young hog; shoat. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A spasmodic cramp of the neck. (2) The game of shuffleboard. (3) A precipitous lane. **14**†. Shooting distance; range. **15**†. An antler or horn just pushing up. For other meanings, see CHUTE.

Synonyms: see BRANCH.

— **shoot'an"chor**, *n.* A sheet-anchor. — **s.-board**, *n.* Same as SHOVEL-BOARD. — **to take a s.**, to boat through a shoot or chute rather than take the main stream, hence, to go direct; take the short cut.

shoot'a-ble, shūt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be shot; as, *shootable* game. **2.** [Colloq.] That can be hunted over; as, a *shootable* preserve.

shoot'ed, error for *shot*, *pp.* of SHOOT, *vt.*, 11.

shoot'er, shūt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who shoots; a sportsman or gunner. **2.** That which shoots; a discharging weapon or toy, especially a revolver; often in compounds; as, a six-*shooter*; pea-*shooter*. **3.** *Cricket.* A bowled ball that shoots or slips on wet ground. **4.** [Eng.] A coach-guard. **5.** [Rare.] A shooting star. [< AS. *scēotere*, < *scēotan*, shoot.]

— **A B C-shoot'er**, *n.* A pupil accompanying one of the itinerant educators called bacchants (1300–1600).

> These (journeymen teachers) were called Bacchants, from their Bacchanalian lives; and their scholars, *ABC-shooters*, from the rudimentary character of their studies, and their chief occupation, which was, not only to study, but to steal (Baccantice, to shoot) fowls, etc. *Barnard's Journal of Education* vol. iv, p. 90.

— **s.-sun**, *n.* An Indian sea-snake (*Hydrophis obscura*).

shoot'ing, shūt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which shoots; especially, a discharging of missiles or of firearms. **2.** The killing of game with firearms; as, to go north for the *shooting*; also, the game obtainable; sport; as, the *shooting* there is varied. **3.** The right to shoot game over a certain district; also, such a district; as, to secure the *shooting* of a preserve. **4.** A darting or rapid motion; as, the *shooting* of a train. **5.** A darting pain. **6.** *Carp.* The act of planing down the edge of a board to fit. [< AS. *scēotung*, < *scēotan*, shoot.]

— **shoot'ing-board"**, *n.* A flat surface of wood or metal having guides, etc., to hold a board while its edge is being planed; any like holder used in trimming edges. **shoot'-board"**. — **s.-coat**, *n.* A coat of canvas or other strong material, worn by gunners, and having large pockets. — **s.-cracker**, *n.* A firecracker. — **s.-gallery**, *n.* A public resort equipped with appliances for target-shooting. — **s.-glove**, *n.* A glove-like protection for the left hand and arm, worn by archers. — **s.-iron**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A firearm. — **s.-jacket**, *n.* A shooting-coat, especially if short and snug. — **s.-leus**, *n.* A spectacle-lens so ground as to restrict vision to a small circular spot in the center. — **s.-lodge**, *n.* Same as SHOOTING-BOX, 1. — **s.-match**, *n.* **1.** A competition of skill in shooting, as at a target. **2.** [Slang, Western U. S.] A personal encounter with firearms; any small street riot. — **s.-needle**, *n.* A blasting-needle. — **s.-plane**, *n.* A light side-plane for straight planing on the edges of blocks or boards; usually employed with a shooting-board. — **s.-pony**, *n.* **1.** A horse trained to a sportsman's use. **2.** A stalking-horse. — **s.-range**, *n.* A target-range. — **s.-stick**, *n.* *Print.* A wooden or metal stick, often with a notch in one end and a head on the other, to be struck with a mallet, for driving quoins.

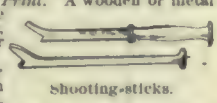

Shooting-sticks.

shoot'ing-box", shūt'ing-box', *n.* **1.** A small house in a game-district, furnishing accommodation for sportsmen. **2.** A small rectangular punt for a single gunner, having a projecting platform on all sides resting on the surface of the water; used along the Atlantic coast of the United States in shooting with decoys.

shoot'ing-star", shūt'ing-stär', *n.* **1.** The American cowslip. See COWSLIP. **2.** See SHOOTING STAR, under STAR.

shoot'let, shūt'let, *n.* A small or very young shoot.

shoot'ress†, *n.* A female shooter, especially in archery.

shoot'y, shūt'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] In truck-gardening, coming up evenly and fully in the row.

shop, shop, *v.* [SHOPPED; SHOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* [Cant.] To lodge in jail; lock up. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make purchases in stores or shops. **2.** To visit shops and inspect their contents with no intention of purchasing.

shop, *n.* **1.** A fixed place or building for the regular sale of commodities at retail; a store; as, a dry-goods *shop*; a butcher's *shop*. **2.** A room or building for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artisan craft: sometimes including both sale and manufacture; as, a blacksmith's *shop*; car-*shops*.

> In England we use the word '*shop*' both for a place where things are made and done and for a place where things are sold. In America the word is confined to the place where things are made and done; . . . a place where things are sold is a 'store.' E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of U. S.* ch. 7, p. 62. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

3. In glass-making, a team of workmen. **4.** [Colloq.] One's own craft or business; as, the manner of the *shop*. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] Employment; berth; as, he could not get a *shop*. **6**†. Figuratively, the place where anything is produced or made. [< AS. *sceoppa*, booth.]

— **shop'-bell"**, *n.* A bell that is rung by the opening of a shop-door. — **s.-bill**, *n.* [Eng.] A placard containing announcements concerning goods, intended to be placed in a shop-window. — **s.-board**, *n.* The bench or board on which work is done; especially, a tailors' bench. — **s.-boy**, **s.-girl**, *n.* A boy or girl who works in a shop. — **s.-rid**†, *a.* Shop-worn. — **s.-shift**†, *n.* A shopkeepers' trick; deception in trade. — **s.-talk**, *n.* Social conversation confined to the details of one's own business. — **s.-walker**, *n.* Same as FLOOR-WALKER. — **s.-window**, *n.* The window of a shop in which goods are displayed; a show-window. — **s.-woman**, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop. — **to shut up s.**, to relinquish any undertaking. — **to sink the s.**, to abstain from talking of or in the language of one's business out of business hours. — **to smell of the s.**, to be oversuggestive of one's occupation or employment. — **to talk s.**, to talk intrusively or unnecessarily about one's profession or occupation, as in general conversation.

shope†, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHAPE, *v.* **sho'pen**†.

sho'phar, shō'fär, *n.* [Heb.] An ancient musical instrument, commonly made of a ram's horn. **sho'far**‡.

shop'keep"er, shop'kīp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who keeps a shop; a small retail merchant; tradesman. **2.** [Colloq.] An article that has been long kept in a shop; an article long on hand. — **shop'keep"er-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The style of thought and character developed among shopkeepers; sordidness; a cynical word of Carlyle's.

shop'keep"ing, shop'kīp'ing, *n.* The act or business of keeping a retail shop; used also adjectively.

shop'lift"er, shop'lift'ėr, *n.* One guilty of the offense of shoplifting. **shop'lift"**†.

shop'lift"ing, shop'lift'ing, *n.* Larceny by secretly carrying away goods from a store or shop in business hours; theft of goods by a pretended purchaser.

shop'like", shop'lik', *a.* Having the manners of a shop; vulgar; low.

shop'maid", shop'mād', *n.* A shop-girl.

shop'man, shop'man, *n.* **1.** A shopkeeper; retailer. **2.** One who sells goods in a shop; a salesman.

shop'mate", shop'māt', *n.* A fellow clerk, workman, or salesman in a store or shop.

shop-oc'ra-cy, shop-oc'ro-si, *n.* [Humorous.] The body of shopkeepers; also, the rule of shopkeepers. [< SHOP + Gr. *Kratein*, rule.]

shop'per, shop'ėr, *n.* A person who visits a shop to make or pretend to make purchases.

shop'pish, shop'ish, *a.* Somewhat shoppy.

shop'py, shop'i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Characteristic of or pertaining to shops or to petty trade; commercial; as, *shoppy* people; *shoppy* manners. **2.** Abounding in shops; as, a *shoppy* street. **3.** Concerned with or talking about one's own calling or business; as, *shoppy* talk.

shopt, *pp.* Shopped. PHIL. SOC.

shop'-worn", shop'-wōrn', *a.* Deteriorated by being a long time in stock in a shop.

shor'age, shōr'ėj, *n.* Duties paid on goods when landed. **shore'age**‡.

shore[1], shōr, *vt.* [SHORED; SHOR'ING.] To support from below, as by a stout timber slopingly or vertically set on end, especially temporarily during construction or repairs: usually with *up*; as, to *shore up* a wall.

Synonyms: see PROP.

shore[2], *vt.* **1.** To set on shore. **2.** To surround as with a shore.

> The Nile is *shored* with sound no less than sand.
> G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 21, p. 146. [H. '62.]

shore[3], *vt.* [Prov.] To threaten; warn; also, to offer.

shore[4], *vt.* & *n.* [Scot.] To reckon; score. [For SCORE, *v.*]

shore [Archaic], *imp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

shore[1], *n.* **1.** The coast or land adjacent to an ocean or sea or to a lake or large river; distinguished from the land contiguous to a small stream, called a *bank*; used also figuratively; as, heavenly *shores*.

> The moaning of the waves round the *shore* gave rise to the myth of the sirens. C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 2, p. 95. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

2. *Law.* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. [< AS. *score*, < *sceran*, cut.]

Synonyms: see BANK; MARGIN.

— **in shore**, near the shore. — **shore'-an"chor**, *n.* The anchor lying farthest inshore. — **s.-bird**, *n.* **1.** A wading bird that frequents the seashore; a limicoline bird, as a plover or snipe. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The bank-swallow. — **s.-crab**, *n.* Any crab living between tide-marks; especially, the common European *Carcinus mœnas*. — **s.-dinner**, *n.* A dinner composed of sea-food, as fish, oysters, etc. — **s.-fish**, *n.* A fish inhabiting water near shore, as contrasted with a deep-sea or pelagic fish. — **s.-grass**, *n.* Same as SHOREWEED. — **s.-jumper**, *n.* A beach-flea. **s.-hopper**‡. — **s.-line**, *n.* The water-line along a shore. — **s.-oil**, *n.* See OIL. — **s.-pipit**, *n.* The rock-pipit. — **s.-plover**, *n.* The large-billed Australian thick-knee (*Œdicnus magnirostris*). — **s.-pool**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A place for seining near shore. — **s.-service**, *n.* Naval service other than on a seagoing vessel. — **s.-shooting**, *n.* Gunning for shore-birds. — **s.-snipe**, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A shore-bird. **2.** [Scot.] The common sandpiper. — **s.-teetan**, *n.* [Orkneys.] The rock-pipit. — **s.-tender**, *n.* [Eastern U. S.] A codfish living near shore. — **s.-wainscot**, *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Leucania littoralis*) frequenting sand-dunes. — **s.-whaling**, *n.* The pursuit of whales from the shore in open boats: now practised mostly in California.

shore[2], *n.* **1.** A beam set as a prop, as against the side of a building or other structure, especially as a temporary support; as, a *shore* supporting a wall during the alteration of its lower part. Shores are in common use in ship-building for steadying a vessel on the ways, or supporting the deck in insecure spots. Compare DOGSHORE; DEAD-SHORE; SKEG-SHORE.

Method of Propping a Wall by a Shore (*a*).

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) In hunting, a stake propping up a net. (2) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. [< AS. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, cut.] **shoar**†.

shore[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sewer.

shore'age, *n.* Same as SHORAGE.

shore'lark", shōr'-lärk', *n.* A lark (genus *Otocorys*) having black erectile ear-tufts, as *O. alpestris*.

shore'less, shōr'les, *a.* Having no shore; of boundless extent; as, a *shoreless* ocean.

shore'man, shōr'man, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sewer-man.

shor'er, shōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which props or shores; a shore.

shores'man, shōrz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] *Fisheries.* A person whose duties are on shore; especially, a part-owner of a fishing-vessel. **2.** A long-shoreman.

shore'ward, shōr'ward, *adv.* Toward the shore.

shore'weed", shōr'wīd', *n.* A low perennial (*Littorella lacustris*) of the plantain family (*Plantaginaceæ*), with terete fleshy leaves, growing in water or on gravelly shores of lakes or the ocean, as the English and Scottish lakes, the coasts of Nova Scotia, etc. **shore'-grass"**‡.

shor'ing, shōr'ing, *verbal n.* **1.** The operation of propping, as with shores. **2.** Props or shores, collectively.

shorl, shor-la'ceous, etc. Same as SCHORL, etc.

shor'ling, shōr'ling, *C.* (shōr'-), *E. W. Wr.*; shor'-, *I. S.*), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A newly shorn sheep, or a sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling. (2) The pelt of a sheep that has been shorn while alive: distinguished from a *morling*. **2**†. A shaveling. **shore'ling**‡.

shorn, shōrn, *pp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

short†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To shorten in length or time; also, to divert; amuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To take in the slack. **2.** To shorten; fall. **schort**†.

short, shōrt, *a.* **1.** Having little linear extension; not long; as, a *short* road; a *short* string. **2.** Specifically, being below the average stature; not tall; as, a *short* man. **3.** Having little extension in time; of limited duration; not lengthy or protracted; brief; as, a *short* life; a *short* visit; a *short* story. **4.** Abrupt in manner or spirit; curt; petulant; cross; as, he was very *short* with me.

> She answered in accents *short*, cold, and severe.
> OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. i, st. 25.

5. Not reaching or attaining a requirement or result; falling below a certain standard; deficient; inadequate; insufficient; scant: often with *of*; as, *short of* the full amount; *short* weight; *short* in needed material. **6.** *Finance & Com.* (1) Not having in possession when selling, but having to procure in time to deliver as contracted; as, *short* of stocks or wheat. (2) Of or pertaining to short stocks or commodities; as, *short* sales; a *short* contract. (3) Lacking enough to meet one's agreements; as, I am still *short* of Northern Pacific. (4) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short or are short; as, the *short* interest. (5) [Eng.] Having speculated for a decline in prices. See SHORT, *n.* and *adv.* **7.** Not comprehensive or retentive; at fault; in error; narrow: said

of persons or their faculties; as, *short* in understanding; *short* memory. **8.** Breaking or crumbling easily; friable; brittle; crisp; as, mortar *short* with cinders; *short* pastry. See COLD-SHORT; HOT-SHORT. **9.** Brief in utterance; not prolonged, as a syllable or vowel; in modern verse, unaccented: in English phonology noting a somewhat arbitrarily named pronunciation of vowels. Compare LONG. See PROSODY; QUANTITY.

Our forefathers too had no idea of long or *short* syllables after the Greek fashion; in the old hymns of the Latin Church likewise *short* syllables are used as long and vice versa. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Hist. Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. xiii, p. 65. [JAS. W. '70.]

10. [Colloq.] Undiluted with water; unmixed; neat; strong; as, something *short* (strong liquor). **11.** [Prov. Eng.] Small or portable. **12.** [Rare.] Not far away in the future; early; as, a *short* date. [< AS. *scort*, short.]

Synonyms: see BRIEF; LITTLE; SCANTY; TRANSIENT.

Phrases, etc.:—**a short bit,** see BIT.—**a s. horse is soon curried,** a simple or easy task is soon done.—**at or on s. notice,** in a brief space of time; quickly.—**at s. sight,** soon after presentation: said of a bill payable.—**s. allowance,** less than the regular allowance.—**s. and,** the character &; ampersand.—**s. and rough,** unmellowed, as by weathering: said of brick-clay, as distinguished from *mild and tough*.—**s. arm,** an arm that is short or shortened, as by being bent: used also attributively; as, a *short-arm* blow.—**short'ax″,** *n.* In medieval warfare, a short-handled battle-ax for a horseman.—**s.-bread,** *n.* Same as SHORTCAKE (1).—**s. cause,** a case that, in the practise of some courts, may be advanced for hearing on showing that it will consume a very short time.—**s. circuit** (*Elec.*), a path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit, practically rendering it shorter. Compare SHORT-CIRCUIT, *v.*—**s.-cloak,** *n.* A British carpet-moth (*Cidaria picata*).—**s. clothes.** **1.** The dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy. **2.** Same as SMALL-CLOTHES.—**s.-coarse,** *n.* A grade of fleece-wool.—**s. coat,** *vt.* To dress in short clothes: said of little children.—**s. commons,** scanty or poor provision of food.—**s. contract.** **1.** *Com.* The seller's side of any contract for future delivery at the speculative exchanges. **2.** *Finance.* The engagement of a bear or operator for a decline in prices at the stock market, when borrowing securities to make delivery against a short sale.—**s.-dated,** *a.* Having little time to run; as, a *short-dated* note.—**s.-drawn,** *a.* Hurriedly or incompletely drawn in; not filling the lungs fully; as, a *short-drawn* breath.—**s. entry,** in banking, the brief entry of a bill or note in a customer's bank-book when deposited for collection, made without carrying out the amount until collected.—**s.-fired,** *a.* Not enough baked; underfired: said of porcelain, etc.—**s.-handed,** *a.* Not having a sufficient number of assistants, workmen, or hands; as, a *short-handed* cruiser.—**s. haul,** a term used in railroad law to signify transportation for a less distance than some other called the *long haul*. The interstate commerce law forbids a greater charge in the aggregate for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, and is commonly called the **long and short haul clause.** See INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.—**s.-jointed,** *a.* Having short joints: said specifically of plants with short intervals between the nodes and of horses with short pasterns.—**s.-laid,** *a.* In rope-making, laid with short twists.—**s.-leg,** *n.* *Cricket.* That part of leg that lies near the batsman; also, the player at this position. See LEG.—**s. meter.** **1.** See METER[1], *n.*, 2. **2.** [Colloq. & Slang.] A very short space of time; short order; as, I'll make him do it in *short meter*.—**s. rib.** **1.** One of the lower and shorter ribs, which do not reach to the breast-bone; a floating or false rib. **2,** *pl.* The region of the short ribs.—**s. sale** (*Com.*), a sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at the time of the sale.—**s. score,** a musical score having more than one part written in each line.—**s.-shipped,** *a.* **1.** Shipped in too small quantities. **2.** Left unshipped, either by accident or for want of room.—**s.-slip,** *n.* *Cricket.* That part of slip that lies near the batsman; also, the player at this position. See SLIP.—**s.-spoken,** *a.* Characterized by shortness or curtness of speech or manner; abrupt in address; gruff.—**s. staple,** *a.* Having short fiber: said of cotton, as opposed to *long-staple*.—**s.-styled,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the style or styles short as compared with others produced by the same species: an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare DIMORPHISM; TRIMORPHISM.—**s. sweetening** [Southern U. S.], sugar, as distinguished from molasses or *long sweetening*.—**s.-tempered,** *a.* Of quick or hasty temper; easily provoked.—**s. time,** time less than full time; fewer hours than the usual number.

Various self-explaining adjectives have *short* as the first element; as, **short-armed, s.-billed, s.-breathed, s.-haired, s.-horned, s.-legged, s.-necked, s.-tailed.**

short, shôrt, *n.* **1.** The compressed substance or pith of a matter; a quick condensation; as, the *short* of it is thus; in *short*. **2.** A short syllable, vowel, or time. See QUANTITY. **3.** A deficiency, as in a payment or remittance; as, the report shows many *shorts*. **4.** *Finance & Com.* (1) A short contract or sale. (2) One who has sold short; a bear. **5.** *Baseball.* The position of short-stop. **6.** *pl.* Bran mixed with coarse meal or flour. **7.** *pl.* In rope-making, the inferior hemp, distinguished from the long-staple used for making standard lines. **8.** *pl.* Small-clothes.

The President, on his visit to Massachusetts, rode several miles through Rhode Island on horseback in *shorts*, with jockey coat and cap. THURLOW WEED *Autobiog.* ch. 16, p. 180. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

—**in short,** in a word; briefly.—**the shorts** (*Com.*), those who are not in possession of stocks or goods they have contracted to deliver.—**to squeeze** (or **twist**) **the shorts** [Colloq.] (*Finance & Com.*), to require delivery of goods or produce on short contracts, or the return of securities borrowed by short sellers, causing bears or shorts to cover or buy in at an advance, with attendant loss.

short, *adv.* In a short manner or method, in any sense, as not at length, insufficiently, abruptly, at once, etc.; as, to stop *short;* to turn *short;* to come *short*.

Burns, like Chaucer, comes *short* of the high seriousness of the great classics. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Study of Poetry* in second series, p. 49. [MACM. '88.]

—**to be taken short.** **1.** *Com.* To be pressed for delivery under a contract while not having the goods. **2.** [Colloq.] To be pressed with the need of evacuation of feces.—**to sell s., to sell long** (*Com.*), see SELL, *v.*

short'age, shôrt'ĕj, *n.* The amount by which anything is deficient or short; deficiency.

short'cake″, shôrt'kēk′, *n.* A cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked. Specifically: (1) A breakfast-cake, usually unsweetened and rolled thin. (2) [U. S.] Cake served with fruit between layers; as, strawberry *shortcake*.

short'-cir″cuit, shôrt'-sẽr'kit, *vt.* & *vi.* *Elec.* To furnish with a short circuit; complete (an open electric circuit) by a conductor of lower resistance than the rest of the circuit; also, to shorten (a completed circuit) by the introduction, between two points, of a conductor of comparatively low resistance.

short'com″ing, shôrt'cum'ing, *n.* **1.** A failure of full performance; remissness in duty; delinquency. **2.** A falling off of the usual product; a coming short of the expected amount; shortage, as of a crop.

short'en, shôrt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in length or duration; make short or shorter; curtail; as, to *shorten* a line; to *shorten* one's working-time; hence, figuratively, to cause to appear shorter; as, to *shorten* the hours by conversation. **2.** To reduce in amount; diminish; lessen; contract; as, to *shorten* a ration; to *shorten* sail. **3.** To take something away from; deprive; as, the house was *shortened* of its ell. **4.** To hinder from attainment; confine; restrain; as, his hand is not *shortened* that it can not save. **5.** To make brittle or crisp; as, to *shorten* pastry. **6.** [Rare.] To cause to come or fall short. **7.** *Pros.* To utter rapidly or without accent; as, to *shorten* the syllable or foot.

II. *i.* **1.** To decrease in length; grow shorter or briefer; as, the *shortening* days of autumn. **2.** *Naut.* To make taut or take in some of a rope or cable: often used with *in;* as, *shorten in* on the cable. **3.** [Rare.] To fail; come short.

Synonyms: see ABBREVIATE.

—**to shorten in** (*Hort.*), to trim or prune down.—**to shorten sail,** to take in sail, or reduce the area of sail that is spread.

—**short'en-er,** *n.*

short'end, *pp.* Shortened. PHIL. SOC.

short'en-ing, shôrt'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who shortens. **2.** That which shortens; especially, some material, as lard or butter, used to make pastry crisp.

short'hand″, shôrt'hand′, *a.* **1.** Written in shorthand; stenographic; as, *shorthand* characters or notes. **2.** Using shorthand; as, a *shorthand* reporter.

short'hand″, *n.* Any system of handwriting that reduces the number of muscular movements required to present words and sentences in graphic outline: an art employed in some form as far back as the time of the ancient Romans: opposed to *longhand*.

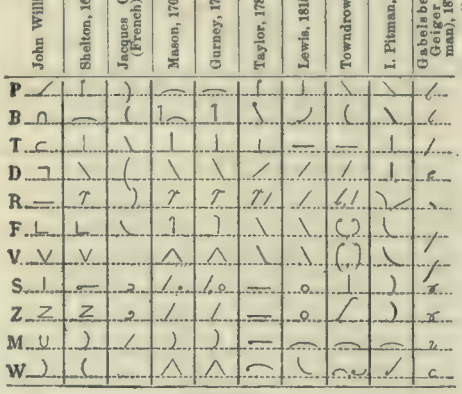

Shorthand.

Consonant-signs from selected English, French, and German systems.

In the English language the number of simplified alphabets used to facilitate such abbreviation has been very great—201 having been invented and more or less used from the beginning of the 17th century, when the art was revived after having been for centuries disused, to the year 1887, when Isaac Pitman introduced his system, called by him at first *stenographic sound-hand*, and later *phonography*. Since then about 300 more, many of them based upon Pitman's or proceeding along similar lines, have been devised. In modern classifications of shorthand a system in which the *a b c* alphabet is used, and the shortening effected by arbitrary contractions and symbols, is properly *stenography*, while a system in which elementary sounds are expressed phonetically by arbitrary signs, used singly or in combinations, is called *phonography*. A joined and simplified form of phonography is also known as *tachygraphy*. (See these words.) The illustration shows the signs for several consonants used in eight English systems, one French, and one German. As to these systems and their authors, Willis was the second author who published a book on shorthand (Bright, 1588, being the first); Shelton's system is that in which Samuel Pepys wrote his "Diary"; Gurney's system was founded on Mason's and used in parliamentary reporting; Towndrow used a set of stroke vowel-signs; and Cossard's system is still the basis in principle of French stenography, which is widely different from English systems. The German systems are mainly cursive.

short'hand″er, shôrt'hand'ẽr, *n.* [Colloq.] A writer of shorthand.

short'head″, shôrt'hed′, *n.* [Eng.] A sucking whale less than a year old. **short'head″er‡.**

short'horn″, shôrt'hôrn′, *n.* One of a breed of cattle with short horns, originally from the valley of the Tees in England. See plate of CATTLE, fig. 1. **Dur'ham; Tees'wa″ter‡.**

Short'i-a, shôrt'i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of but two known species of rare, smooth, perennial, nearly stemless herbs of the diapensiad family (*Diapensiaceæ*). *S. galacifolia*, of the mountains of North Carolina, is regarded by some botanists as identical with the Japanese species, *S. uniflora*. [< Charles W. *Short*, American botanist.]

short'ish, shôrt'ish, *a.* Somewhat short.

short'-lived″, shôrt'-livd′, *a.* Living or lasting but a short time; of short continuance or duration.

short'ly, shôrt'li, *adv.* **1.** At the expiration of a short time; quickly; soon; as, he will come *shortly*. **2.** In few words; briefly; as, to tell a story *shortly*. **3.** With unceremonious abruptness; curtly; as, he answered *shortly*.

short'neck″, shôrt'nec′, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the pectoral sandpiper. See illus. under PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

short'ness, shôrt'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being short. See SHORT, *a.*

short'-sight″ed, shôrt'-sait'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Unable to see clearly at a distance; near-sighted; myopic. **2.** Unable to look or not looking far into the future; lacking or not making use of foresight; of limited intellect or capacity of discernment; as, a *short-sighted* and rash person. **3.** Resulting from or characterized by lack of foresight; as, a *short-sighted* policy.

Synonyms: see IMPRUDENT.

short'-sight″ed-ness, shôrt'-sait'ĕd-nes, *n.* The condition or character of being short-sighted. (1) Near-sightedness; myopia. (2) Lack of foresight or discernment; also, the character of that which results from lack of foresight; as, the *short-sightedness* of a person or a measure.

short'-stop″, shôrt'-stop′, *n.* *Baseball.* An in-fielder stationed between second and third bases; also, his position. Called also *short*. See illus. under BASEBALL.

short'tail″, shôrt'tāl′, *n.* An ilysioid snake; a roller.

short'-waist″ed, shôrt'-wāst'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a short waist or body; characterized and marked by short waists; as, a *short-waisted* woman or coat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Short-tempered; touchy.

short'-wind″ed, shôrt'-wind'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Affected with shortness of breath, or quick, difficult respiration; as, a *short-winded* asthmatic. **2.** Getting out of breath with slight exertion; as, a *short-winded* horse. **3.** Caused by, accompanying, or characterizing shortness of breath; as, *short-winded* speech.

—**short'-wind″ed-ness,** *n.*

short'wing″, shôrt'wing′, *n.* An Old World timelioid bird of *Callene, Brachypteryx*, or a related genus.

short'-wit″ted, shôrt'-wit'ĕd, *a.* Of scanty intellect or judgment; having little wit; not wise.

shor'y, shōr'i, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Lying near the shore. **2.** Sloping like a shore; shelving.

Sho″sho-ne'an, shō'sho-nī'ąn, *n.* A widely extended North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

U″to-Az'tec-an†.

Sho-sho'nes, shō-shō'nīz, *n. pl.* The American Indians of the Shoshonean stock; especially, the Snakes, its most northern tribe.

shot, shet, *vt.* [SHOT'TED; SHOT'TING.] **1.** To load with shot; as, the guns were *shotted*. **2.** To clean, as bottles, by partially filling with shot and shaking.

shot, *pa.* **1.** Of changeable color, as when warp and weft are of different colors; chatoyant; as, *shot* silk. **2.** Same as SHOOTED. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Stable; secure. **4†.** Advanced; as, *shot* in years.

shot[1], *n.* [SHOT or SHOTS, *pl.*] **1.** A spherule or pellet composed principally of lead, several of which are used for one loading of a firearm: used chiefly in shooting small game; also, such spherules or pellets collectively.

Shot have been generally made by dropping molten lead or an alloy through sieves from a high tower into water, but by a recent process they are molded, the hot metal being run into a trough and dropped through little holes into molds, which discard the shot as soon as formed, and drop them into a bed of graphite.

2. A projectile, particularly a solid ball or bullet that is not intended to fit the bore of a piece; also, such projectiles collectively: often with some qualifying word; as, round *shot;* grape-*shot;* chain-*shot*. **3.** The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile from a weapon, especially from a firearm; as, I had a *shot* at a bird; every *shot* told.

Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the *shot* heard round the world.
EMERSON *Concord Hymn* st. 1.

4. A stroke, especially in certain games, as billiards; figuratively, any stroke or blow.

That *shot*, Sir, which he thus kindly informed us was coming, that we might stand out of the way, or prepare ourselves to fall by it and die with decency, has now been received. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Res.* in vol. iii, p. 271. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

5. One who shoots. Specifically: (1) A marksman: commonly with special reference to skill; as, a crack *shot*. (2) One armed with a firearm, as distinguished from a bowman, pikeman, etc. **6.** The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile; hence, reach or range in general; as, a bow-*shot*. **7.** *Fishing.* (1) The whole extent of nets put out at one time. (2) [U. S.] One piece or section of an extended seine or drift-net.

The ordinary gill or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is divided into '*shots*.' If a passing sloop or schooner catches it with her center-board or her anchor, it gives way where two of these *shots* meet, and thus the whole net is not torn.
BURROUGHS in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug., '80, p. 492.

(3) [Scot.] The total of fish obtained at one haul. (4) A place where nets are regularly put out. **8.** *Whaling.* Spermaceti. **whale'-shot″‡.** **9.** *Wearing.* (1) A thread shot through the web at one pick of the shuttle. (2) The streak or defect made by a thread of unusual color, size, or the like. **10.** A nook or corner; also, a plot of ground, especially one a furlong square. **11.** *Mining.* A blast. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A handful of hemp. (2) A stitch in the side. **13†.** Anything cast forth. [< AS. *ge-sceot*, < *scēotan*, shoot.]

Synonyms: ball, bomb, bombshell, bullet, canister, chain-shot, grape, grape-shot, lead, missile, projectile, shell, shrapnel, slug.

Compounds, etc.:—**a bad shot** [Colloq.], a mistake; a miss.—**chilled s.,** case-hardened shot, as for use in piercing armor-plate.—**not by a long s.** [Slang], not by a great deal; by no means.—**shot'-belt″,** *n.* A sportsmen's belt containing or having attached to it a receptacle or receptacles for shot.—**s.-borer,** *n.* A minute scolytid beetle; a pin-borer.—**s.-cartridge,** *n.* A metal cartridge containing shot for a breech-loading gun.—**s.-compressor,** *n.* *Surg.* A forceps for compressing a split shot upon the ends of a ligature to secure them.—**s.-corn,** *n.* [Rare.] A grain of shot.—**s.-crossbow,** *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalest. [C.]—**s.-garland,** *n.* A stand or shelf for holding cannon-shot, shells, etc.—**s.-glass,** *n.* Same as CLOTH-PROVER.—**s.-grommet,** *n.* A grommet for holding cannon-shot.—**s.-hole,** *n.* A hole made by a shot or bullet.—**s.-hole fungus,** a leaf-spot fungus due to species of *Cercospora* or *Phyllosticta*; also, other leaf-spot fungi which destroy limited areas of tissue, causing the leaves to look as if perforated by fine shot.—**s.-ice,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Sheet ice.—**s.-line,** *n.* A cord attached to a missile fired over a vessel in distress, to establish connection with the shore.—**s.-locker,** *n.* *Naut.* A locker for containing cannon-balls.—**s. of a cable.** *Naut.* **1.** A full length of cable as originally made. **2.** A length of chain cable between two shackles: usually 90 feet. **3.** Formerly, a splicing of two cables, or a spliced or lengthened cable.—**s.-plug,** *n.* A wooden plug for stopping a shot-hole in a vessel's side.—**s.-pouch,** *n.* A hunters' pouch or bag, usually of leather, for carrying shot: now little used.—**s.-**

proof, *a.* Impenetrable by shot.—**s.-prop,** *n.* A large shot-plug braced from within and held by timbers, to stop a dangerous shot-hole in a ship's side.—**s.-rack,** *n.* A wooden rack to hold shot; a shot-garland.—**s.-sorter,** *n.* A series of screens for sorting different sizes of shot.—**s.-star,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A meteor. **2.** Star-jelly (*Nostoc commune*), vulgarly supposed to be of meteoric origin. See NOSTOC.—**s.-table,** *n.* A circular table upon which shot are sometimes rolled while cooling, to insure roundness.—**s.-tower,** *n.* A tower for making shot. See SHOT, *n.*, 1.—**s.-window,** *n.* A small window or aperture, formerly common in the staircases of Scotch wooden houses.

shot[2], shet, *n.* **1.** A reckoning or charge, or a share of such a reckoning; scot; as, pay your *shot*. **2**†. An allowance or portion of drink. [For SCOT[2], *n.*]

—**shot'clog"**, *n.* [Archaic.] A person tolerated among drinking companions because he pays the shot.—**s.-flagon,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flagon or pot of drink given by the host when the guests have paid for more than a shilling's worth.—**s.-free,** *a.* Same as SCOT-FREE.—**to stand shot,** to bear the expense; pay the reckoning or bill.

shot[3], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** An inferior animal taken out of a drove; the refuse of a herd or flock. **2.** A shoat. [Prob. < *shot*, pp. of SHOOT, *v.*; cp. SHOOT, *n.*, 12.]

shot[4], *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The trout. **2.** A grayling two years old. [< AS. *sċēotan*, < *sċēotan*, shoot.] **shote**‡, **shote**[5], shōt, *n.* A young or half-grown hog; shoat. [Var. of SHOT[3], *n.*]

shote[2], *n.* Same as SHOT[4].

shot'gun", shet'gun', *n.* A light gun adapted to the firing of shot: formerly muzzle-loading, but now often breech-loading and double-barreled, one of the barrels being sometimes rifled: used especially for small game.

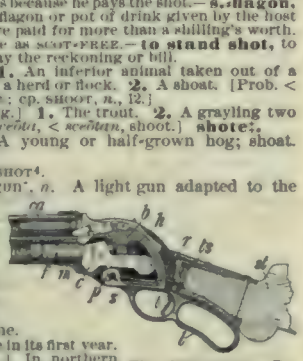

The Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

l, lever, which, when pulled down, swings the breech-block (*b*) on the pivot (*ps*), elevating the carrier (*c*) to a position where the return motion will thrust a cartridge into the barrel, as shown at *ca*; *f*, follower for pushing the cartridge (*ca*) to the rear of the magazine; *h*, hammer; *r*, receiver or frame, on which the minor parts are mounted; *s*, mainspring; *st*, stock; *t*, trigger; *ts*, trigger-spring.

shot'rel†, *n.* A pike in its first year.

shott, shet, *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, a brackish lake or marsh, usually dry in summer and covered with saline deposits. In Algeria many of the shotts lie below the level of the sea, and the French have long entertained a plan of flooding them from the Mediterranean and making them into an inland sea. **chott**‡.

shotte†, *n.* An arrow; dart; anything that is shot.

shot'ted, shet'ed, *pa.* **1.** Loaded with shot or ball, as cannon. **2.** Weighted or fastened with a shot or with shot; as, a *shotted* fishing-line.

shot'ten, shot'n, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Shot out of the socket, as a bone; dislocated; disjointed. **2.** Having spawned; spent, as a fish. **3.** Gutted and dried for preservation, as a herring. **4.** Eng.) Curdled; sour: said of milk. [< AS. *sċēotan* (pp. *sċoten*), shoot.]

shot'ten-souled"†, *a.* Small-souled; soulless.

shot'ter†, *n.* [Eng.] A large sea-fishing boat. **shot'ert.**

shot'ty, shot'i, *a.* Resembling shot; shot-like.

shough†, *n.* A shock-dog

shough†, *interj.* Same as SHOO.

should, shud, *imp.* of SHALL: used (1) in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; as, he said he *should* go (see SHALL); and (2) in a conditional or subjunctive sense, the idea of past time being altogether lost sight of. In the latter senses it may denote: (*a*) Supposition, either conditional or concessive, in the protasis; as, if I *should* go, he would kill me; though he *should* injure me, I would still love him. (*b*) Hesitation or modesty on the speaker's part; as, I *should* hardly think so. (*c*) Obligation in various degrees, usually milder than *ought*; as, you *should* be obedient. (*d*) Formerly, permission or ability, where *might* is now employed. As the imperfect of *shall* the distinction in usage between *should* and *would* is the same as that between *shall* and *will*. [< AS. *sċolde*, pret. of *sċulan*, owe.]

Synonyms: see OUGHT.

shoul'der, shōl'dėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take or bear on the shoulder or shoulders; as, to *shoulder* a burden; to *shoulder* a musket. **2.** Figuratively, to assume as something to be borne, undergone, answered for, etc.; sustain; bear; as, to *shoulder* a responsibility. **3.** To push or thrust with or as with the shoulder or shoulders, or effect by such pushing; as, to *shoulder* one's way.

A Probability stands in place of a Demonstration, till a greater Probability can be brought to *shoulder* it out. JOSEPH MEDE *Works, Passages in the Apocalypse* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 586. [R. N. 1672.]

4. To fashion with a shoulder or abutment; make a shoulder on: as, to *shoulder* a beam. **5.** See quotation.

The large bunches of some of the varieties [of grapes] ought to be *shouldered*, that is, the shoulders, or loose and overhanging portions of the clusters, are to be tied up from the main body of the bunch, giving opportunity for fuller development. PETER HENDERSON *Practical Horticulture* ch. 43, p. 239. [O. J. CO. '87.]

II. *i.* To crowd or push along, or make one's way by or as by using the shoulder or shoulders; push forward through a crowd; crowd ahead; as, they *shouldered* by.

—**right** (or **left**) **shoulder arms**, *U. S. Army*, a command to infantry to place the rifle sloping on the right (or left) shoulder.—**s. arms**, *Brit. Army*, a command (1) to infantry, to carry the rifle perpendicularly on the left side; (2) to riflemen, cavalrymen, artillerymen, and non-commissioned officers, to carry the rifle perpendicularly on the right side.

shoul'der, *n.* **1.** The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb; also, the fore quarter of various animals. **2.** Figuratively, that which supports, or on which something is laid or charged; sustaining power; support; as, to take responsibility upon one's *shoulders*. **3.** Something projecting or protuberant like a human shoulder; as, the *shoulder* of a mountain. **4.** Especially, an enlargement, projection, or offset for something to abut against, or for keeping something in place, or preventing movement past the projection. (*a*) The portion of the end of a tenoned timber or the like, which borders or extends out from the foot of the tenon. (*b*) An enlargement of a shaft, axle, screw, bolt, etc., against which something, as a wheel or pulley, abuts. (*c*) The bulge below the neck, as of a bottle, lamp-chimney, or vase. (*d*) *Print.* The top of the shank of a type when extending above or below the face of the letter. (*e*) The bulge or curved part of the blade of a knife at its junction with the tang. (*f*) That part of a sword-blade near the hilt. (*g*) *Naut.* The bulging portion of a vessel's hull near the water-line. (*h*) In engraving, a ridge, raised edge, or bur on a plate. (*i*) The distance between the ends of the barbs, or from the shaft to the end of a barb, of an arrow-head. (*j*) In angling, a feather on an artificial fly. **5.** *Fort.* The angle of a bastion included between a face and the adjacent flank. **6.** *Ornith.* The bend of the wing. **7.** *Entom.* Same as HUMERUS, 2 (*i*). **8.** A shoulder-moth. [< AS. *sculder*, shoulder.] **shol'der**†; **shouth'er**‡ [Scot.].

Compounds, etc.: —**shoul'der-an"gle,** *n.* *Fort.* Same as SHOULDER, *n.*, 5.—**s.-belt,** *n.* *Mil.* A belt passing over one shoulder and about the body on the opposite side: worn as a badge or ornament, or to sustain something, as a weapon; a bandoleer, baldric, sword-belt, or the like.—**s.-block,** *n.* A large single block having on one edge a projection that keeps its rope from getting jammed.—**s.-bone,** *n.* **1.** The scapula. **2.** The humerus.—**s.-brace,** *n.* An arrangement of straps for holding back the shoulders, to cure a tendency to stoop.—**s.-cap,** *n.* The piece of armor that protected the shoulder.—**s.-cover,** *n.* *Entom.* A shoulder-tippet.—**s.-girdle,** *n.* The pectoral arch or girdle. See illus. under BATRACHIA.—**s.-guard,** *n.* Armor for the shoulder.—**s.-gun,** *n.* A gun to be discharged from the shoulder, as distinguished from one mounted upon a standard.—**s.-hitter,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who hits from the shoulder; a pugilist; bully.—**s.-joint,** *n.* The joint between the humerus and the shoulder-girdle.—**s.-moth,** *n.* One of various noctuids, as *Agrotis plecta*.—**s.-note,** *n.* See NOTE, 3.—**s.-pegged,** *a.* Stiff in the shoulders; almost without motion: said of a horse.—**s.-piece,** *n.* **1.** A piece over the shoulder joining the front and back of a garment, a shoulder-strap. **2.** Armor protecting the shoulder; pauldron. See illus. under ARMOR.—**s.-pitch**†, *n.* The acromion.—**s.-screw,** *n.* A screw having a shoulder, as for limiting the depth to which it may be screwed in.—**s.-shield,** *n.* **1.** An outer and extra piece of armor worn on the left shoulder in the tourney. **2.** Armor for the shoulder.—**s.-shotten**†, *a.* Sprained in the shoulder: said of a horse.—**s.-slip,** *n.* Dislocation or sprain of the shoulder.—**s.-slipped**†, *a.* Having a slip or dislocation of the shoulder: said of a horse.—**s.-splayed**‡.—**s.-tippet,** *n.* *Entom.* A pataglium.—**s. to s.,** with cooperation and mutual support, or as if in military line.—**to put** or **set one's s. to the wheel,** to put forth exertion; help with one's own efforts; assist or labor in person.

The Human Shoulder-joint.

The shoulder, shown as if transparent, displaying the bones within: 1. Coracoid process. 2. Glenoid fossa of scapula. 3. Clavicle. 4. Acromion process. 5. Head of humerus. 6. Bicipital groove.

shoul'der-blade", shōl'dėr-blād", *n.* The scapula.

shoul'dered, shōl'dėrd, *a.* **1.** Having shoulders: said of parts fitted with a shoulder, as a tenoned rail: used also in composition; as, a broad-*shouldered* man. **2.** *Ornith.* Having the shoulders distinguished, as by color.

The turbit is sometimes ignorantly termed a *shouldered* owl [=pigeon.]: that is, an owl with its wing-coverts colored and the body white. E. S. STARR in *Century Magazine* May, '86, p. 107.

shoul'der-in', shōl'dėr-in', *n.* *Manège.* A movement like renvers, except that the head of the horse is slightly turned away from the direction of motion. See RENVERS.

—**contra shoulder-in** (*Manège*), a movement like travers, except that the head of the horse is slightly turned away from the direction of motion. See TRAVERS.

Of course upon straight lines *shoulder-in* and *contra shoulder-in* are identical, but . . . when the fore-hand is next the wall it is always spoken of as *contra shoulder-in*. E. L. ANDERSON *Modern Horsemanship* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 104. [G. P. P. '89.]

shoul'der-ing, shōl'dėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who shoulders; as, the *shouldering* of the great crowd. **2.** A rounded projection or bank; a shoulder; as, the *shouldering* of the embankment. **3.** In roofing, mortar placed so as to raise the upper edge of slates, raising them and making the joints tight.

shoul'der-knot", shōl'dėr-not", *n.* **1.** A braided knot, indicating rank, worn by military men on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet without the fringe. **2.** A knot of ribbon or gold lace, formerly worn by gentlemen, but now by servants only. **3.** A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder; a shoulder-brooch. **4.** One of various British noctuid moths, as *Hadena basilinea*.

Shoulder-knot of a Colonel.

—**shoulder-knot grouse,** the ruffed grouse.—**shoul'der-knot"ted,** *a.* Wearing a shoulder-knot.

shoul'der-let, shōl'dėr-let, *n.* A little shoulder.

shoul'der-strap", shōl'dėr-strap', *n.* **1.** A strap worn over the shoulder, to support part of the dress; a strap to support a burden from the shoulder. **2.** A strap of cloth edged with gold lace and bearing certain insignia indicating rank, worn by commissioned officers, as of the army and navy, on the shoulder.

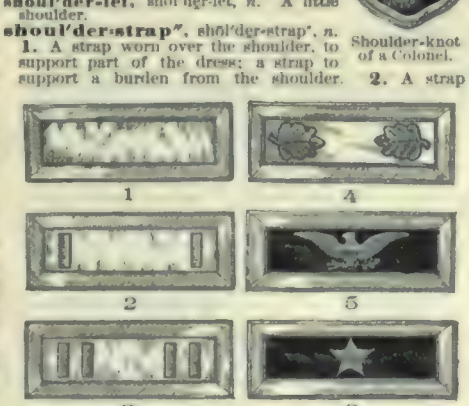

Shoulder-straps of Line-officers of the U. S. Army.

1. Second lieutenant. 2. First lieutenant. 3. Captain. 4. Major (gold) or lieutenant-colonel (silver). 5. Colonel. 6. Brigadier-general. 7. Major-general.

In the United States army the several branches of the service are distinguished by the color of the shoulder-strap, the infantry wearing white, the cavalry yellow, and the artillery red. The grades of rank of commissioned officers are indicated by symbols in gold or silver on the shoulder-strap, as follows: second lieutenant, blank; first lieutenant, a silver bar at each end; captain, two silver bars at each end; major, two gold oak-leaves; lieutenant-colonel, two silver leaves; colonel, a silver spread eagle; brigadier-general, one silver star; major-general, two silver stars; lieutenant-general, three silver stars; general, two silver stars with the United States arms between. In the United States navy all shoulder-straps are of navy-blue cloth edged with gold. The grades of rank are indicated as follows: ensign, a silver foul anchor; junior lieutenant, a silver anchor with a gold bar at each end; lieutenant, a silver anchor with two gold bars at each end; lieutenant-commander, a silver anchor between two gold oak-leaves; commander, a silver anchor between two silver oak-leaves; captain, a silver spread eagle between two silver anchors; commodore, a silver star between two silver anchors; rear-admiral, a silver anchor between two silver stars; vice-admiral, three silver stars with a gold anchor under the middle one; admiral, four silver stars with a gold anchor under each end star.

3. *pl.* [Colloq.] A person wearing shoulder-straps.

shour†, *n.* A shower. **shoure**†.

shout, shout, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a shout; call, exclaim, or acclaim with sudden and loud outcry; communicate in a loud cry; as, to *shout* a message across a street.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a shout; cry out loudly; speak with loud outcry, as to attract attention or express exultation, joy, triumph, or derision.

The dwindled hills! begirt with bowers,
And *shouting* with a thousand rills.
POE *Tamerlane* st. 14.

2. [Slang, U. S. & Eng.] To order drinks for others.

Synonyms: see BELLOW; CALL; ROAR.

—**now you're shouting** [Slang, U. S.], now you are saying something acceptable or to the purpose.

shout[1], *n.* A sudden and loud resonant outcry, such as a call or command, but also expressing emotion, as of joy, exultation, courage, or derision, especially from a multitude of men; a loud burst of voice or voices; as, a *shout* went up from the army; a joyful *shout*. [Cp. Ice. *skūta*, a taunt.]

shout[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small, light, flat-bottomed boat, used sometimes for duck-shooting, and then called a **gunning-shout, showte**†.

—**shout'man,** *n.* One who manages a shout.

shout'er, shout'er, *n.* **1.** One who shouts. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An enthusiastic or demonstrative follower of a party or leader: usually implying mere noisy enthusiasm.

shouth'er, shūdh'gr, *n.* [Scot.] The shoulder.

shout'ing, shout'ing, *pa.* Giving utterance to shouts, especially habitually. Specifically: (1) Giving vent to cries of encouragement or of emotion at a religious service: formerly a regular custom in some denominations. (2) Noisy in demonstrations of support; as, the *shouting* adherents of a party. Compare SHOUTER.

shove, shuv, *v.* [SHOVED; SHOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push along, as on a surface; urge along by force, whether directly or by indirect means; as, to *shove* a boat into the water; to *shove* a boat with a pole. **2.** To push or thrust along or away roughly; press forcibly against; jostle; as, to *shove* one aside.

You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke.
POPE *Imitations of Horace* bk. ii, satire vi, l. 58.

3. [Colloq.] To get rid of, as by urgent sales; as, to *shove* the goods. **4**†. To bring into prominence; push.

II. *i.* **1.** To push or crowd against others; move something along; move along; as, it is ill-mannered to *shove;* one pulls and the other *shoves*.

I have just escaped a press-gang, by bracing sharp up at the corner of the street, and *shoving* into this dark alley here. M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 2, p. 36. [W. S. '90.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To cast the first teeth. (2) To germinate; shoot. [< AS. *scofan*, shove.]

Synonyms: see PUSH.

shove, *n.* **1.** The act of pushing or shoving; a strong push; as, to give one a *shove*. **2.** The woody center of flax; boon. **3.** [Canada.] A forward movement of ice in a river; especially, the movement of the piled-up ice in the St. Lawrence river, caused by pressure of ice from rapids above or by spring thaw.

shov'el, shuv'l, *v.* [SHOV'ELED or SHOV'ELLED; SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up and move or gather with a shovel; as, to *shovel* coal. **2.** To toss hastily as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into one's mouth.

II. *i.* To work with a shovel; as, to *shovel* in a coal-pit.

shov'el, *n.* **1.** A flattened scoop with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, or other loose substance, or for digging; as, a snow-*shovel*.

An axe and a *shovel* are all the tools needed in preparing the Texas home. J. R. SPEARS in *Scribner's Mag.* Sept., '91, p. 311.

2. [Colloq.] A shovel-hat. **3.** *Zool.* Some part likened to a shovel, as the beak of a shovel-nosed sturgeon. [< AS. *scofl*, < *scofen*, pp. of *scūfan*, shove.]

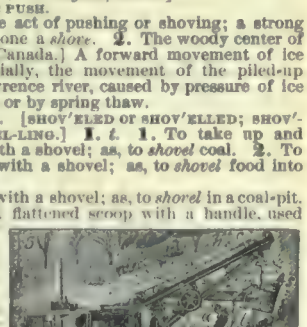

Shovels.

1. Mining-shovel. 2. Telegraph post-hole shovel. 3. Coal-shovel. 4. Ore-shovel. 5. Steam-shovel: inside the car is a drum and steam-engine by means of which the hauling-chain (*h*) is unwound, dropping the shovel (*s*) against the bank. The latter is forced into the soil by the push of the driving-mechanism (*d*), combined with the winding up of the hauling-chain. When raised, the crane (*c*) swings the shovel over a gravel-car (not shown in the illus.) on the track, and a pull on the cord (*t*) trips the bottom of the shovel, emptying it.

—**bal'last-shov"el,** *n.* *Naut.* A spoon-pointed iron shovel having a thick body.—**pronged s.,** a shovel having a long bowl with slits through which loose earth may fall: for handling root-crops, etc.—**shov'el-board"**, *n.* A loose temporary board sloping downward from the tail-board into the box of a wagon, to facilitate shoveling out vegetables, etc.—**s.-fish,** *n.* A shovelhead.—**s.-flat,**

n. Same as SHOVELING-FLAT.—**s.-footed,** *a.* Having feet broad and flat like shovels.—**s.-hat,** *n.* A hat with broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.—**s.-moraine,** *n.* A moraine formed of débris which has been pushed forward in front of a glacier.—**s.-nosed,** *a.* Having a broad, flattened snout or beak suggesting a shovel.—**s.-headed;**—**s.-spur,** *n.* A flat horny process on the heel of certain burrowing toads or pelobatids, used in burrowing.—**steam-s.,** *n.* An excavating-machine in which a large scoop is operated by steam-power.

shov'el-ard, shuv'l-ard, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The shoveler duck. **shov'el-ar‡; shov'el-bill"‡** [U. S.].

shov'el-board", shuv'l-bōrd', *n.* **1.** A game in which counters or pieces are slid over a smooth surface toward marks or compartments.

The game was very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it was played generally on a small board or table with pieces of money which were shoved with the hand. Besides this form, others are now played on a larger scale, in one of which the board is 30 feet long, and the pieces are heavy weights. In a variety common on shipboard the pieces are shoved with a cue or mace toward a diagram of several compartments marked out on the deck.

2. The table or board for playing the game; also, the counters or pieces with which it was played.

In honest Isaak Walton's time, a *shovel board* was probably to be found in every public house. JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Sports and Games* in vol. ii, p. 334. [J. R. S. '70.]

shove'board" or **-groat"†; shuf'fle-board"‡.**

shov'el-er[1], shuv'l-ėr, *n.* One who shovels. **shov'el-ler‡.**

shov'el-er[2], *n.* **1.** A large river-duck (genus *Spatula*), having a spatulate bill broadening roundly toward the end. The **common shoveler** (*S. clypeata*) of the northern hemisphere has the head and neck metallic green, breast white, lower parts chestnut, rump and tail-coverts black, wing-coverts blue, and speculum green. *S. capensis* is the **Cape s.**; *S. rhynchotis* is the **Australian s.**

The Head of the Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*). 1/5

2. The spoonbill (*Ajaja*). **shoul'er†; shov'el-ler‡.**

shov'el-ful, shuv'l-ful, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold.

shov'el-head", shuv'l-hed', *n.* **1.** A hammer-headed shark (*Reniceps tiburo*) of warm seas; the bonnethead. **2.** A shovel-nosed sturgeon. **shov'el-fish"‡.**

shov'el-ing, shuv'l-ing, *n.* The act of throwing with a shovel.—**shov'el-ing-flat",** *n.* A flat surface on shipboard from which coal is shoveled. **shov'el-flat"‡.**

shov'el-nose", shuv'l-nōz', *n.* **1.** A sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*), common in the Mississippi valley, having a broad, depressed, shovel-shaped snout. **2.** A shovel-nosed shark: (1) A sand-shark. (2) A cow-shark, as *Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. (3) The shovelhead.

shov'en†, *pp.* of SHOVE, *v.*

shov'er, shuv'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who pushes or shoves. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) One who poles a boat. (2) A pole with which the mouth of a fish-pound is opened and closed.

show, shō, *v.* [SHOWED; SHOWN or SHOWED; SHOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or suffer to be seen; present to view; exhibit; expose; as, to *show* a signal or passport. **2.** To cause or suffer to be understood or known; present to the intelligence; explain; reveal; tell; as, to *show* one's purpose; to *show* a way to escape. **3.** To cause to see or understand; explain something to; guide; convince; as, I will *show* you. **4.** To cause to be accepted by the judgment; make evident by logical process; prove; demonstrate.

It is not because of its antiquity, or of the character of the times in which it was first believed, that the doctrine of special creations can be *shown* to be irrational or improbable.
G. T. CURTIS *Creation or Evolution* ch. 4, p. 134. [W. & D. '87.]

5. To give in a marked or open manner; confer; bestow; as, to *show* mercy or kindness.

II. *i.* **1.** To become visible or known; as, the spirit of the party *shows* in the men who lead it. **2.** To present an appearance; seem.

All round a hedge upshoots, and *shows*
At distance like a little wood.
TENNYSON *The Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace* st. 6.

3. To make one's appearance: now colloquial. See TO SHOW UP. **4.** *Theat.* To give an exhibit or performance; as, we don't *show* to-night. [< AS. *scēdwian*, see.]

Synonyms: see DISCLOSE; DISPLAY.

Phrases:—**to show forth** [Archaic], to manifest to the public; publish.—**to s. off. 1.** To show or set forth ostentatiously; as, she went to *show off* her clothes. **2.** To make an ostentatious display of oneself or one's accomplishments.—**to s. up. 1.** To expose, as a fraud. **2.** To make one's appearance, as at an appointed time.

show, *n.* **1.** That which is shown or exhibited. Specifically: (1) A public spectacle or exhibition, as a pageant or a play: now usually of petty exhibitions, except as slang or in special usage; as, a traveling *show*.

The streets were full of *shows*, and all were free,
Rope-dancing, juggling, mumming, minstrelsy.
R. H. STODDARD *The King's Bell* st. 10.

(2) Anything as put on exhibition or arranged for display; as, a *show* of goods; also, such an exhibition or display with competitive design; as, a flower-*show*; a horse-*show*. **2.** The act of showing; as, a vote by *show* of hands; specifically, ostentatious display; parade; pomp; as, she was very fond of *show*.

All that is false in this world below
Betrays itself in a love of *show*.
BRET HARTE *The Tale of a Pony* st. 5.

3. Appearance with or without reality; outward display; pretense; semblance; as, a fair *show* of prosperity; more *show* than reality. **4.** That which shows; an indication or promise; sign. Specifically: (1) An indication of the presence of precious metal in a mine.

On these lots the best *shows* of the mineral [apatite] occur.
H. G. VENNOR in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '76-'77 p. 304.

(2) A flame in a safety-lamp showing the miner the presence of fire-damp. (3) *Med.* A discharge of bloody mucus in pregnancy, indicating the approach of labor.

5. [Colloq., U. S.] An opportunity or chance; as, give me a fair *show*; he had no *show* of winning. [< AS. *scēawe*, < *scēawian*, see.]

Synonyms: see ARRAY; DISGUISE; OSTENTATION; PRETENSE.

Compounds, etc.:—**fit-up show** (*Theat.*), a portable stage with its proscenium and appurtenances, used only in minor towns possessing no theater; also, a traveling company using such a stage.—**show'-bill",** *n.* A poster or placard containing an announcement of a theatrical performance or other show.—**s.-box,** *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show.—**s.-card,** *n.* An advertising placard or tradesman's announcement; also, a card for displaying samples.—**s.-case,** *n.* A case of glass protecting while displaying articles for sale or exhibition.—**s.-end,** *n.* That end of a piece of cloth which is on the outside of the roll, and frequently shown to customers: sometimes ornamented by the maker with colored stripes or figures.—**s.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A show-case. **2.** A mirror.—**s.-place,** *n.* A place where shows or exhibitions are given; rarely, also, a gymnasium.—**s.-room,** *n.* A room where a show or exhibition is given. Compare SHOW-ROOM.—**s.-stone,** *n.* A crystal ball used to aid in divination by gazing into it.—**s.-up,** *n.* [Colloq.] An exposure, as of something deserving ridicule.—**s.-window,** *n.* A shop-window for display of goods.—**s.-yard,** *n.* An enclosed space in which live stock, machinery, etc., are exhibited.

show'bread", shō'bred', *n.* In the ancient Jewish ritual, the bread placed on a golden table in the sanctuary north of the altar of incense. There were twelve loaves, representing the twelve tribes, made of fine flour unleavened, and they were changed every Sabbath. The old loaves were to be eaten by the priests only, and in the holy place. **shew'bread"‡.**

showd, *pp.* Showed. PHIL. SOC.

show'er, shou'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sprinkle or wet with or as with showers; as, the sprinkler *showered* the grass. **2.** To discharge in a shower; pour out abundantly; rain, as shot or blows; scatter freely; as, to *shower* blessings.

II. *i.* To fall as in a shower; rain in showers; as, it *showered* almost every day; tears *showered* from his eyes.

Impartial justice from our throne shall *shower*.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. ii, l. 789.

show'er[1], *n.* **1.** A fall of rain, hail, or sleet, especially rain, of short duration; as, a thunder-*shower*. **2.** A copious fall of numerous small objects; as, a *shower* of stones. **3.** An abundant supply; as, a *shower* of gifts. **4†.** An attack; conflict. [< AS. *scūr*, shower.] **shour†.**

—**Darling shower** [Austral.], a great dust-storm.—**show'er-bath",** *n.* An arrangement for spraying water over the body, or a bath taken in such a spray.—**s.-cloud,** *n.* A heavy cloud-mass with a veil or screen generally of false cirrus clouds above; cumulo-nimbus cloud.

—**show'er-ful,** *a.* Full of showers; rainy.—**show'er-less,** *a.* Having no showers. **show'er-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding with showers; having frequent falls of rain; as, a *showery* summer. **2.** Resembling a shower; as, *showery* tears.—**show'er-i-ness,** *n.*

show'er[2], shō'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who shows; specifically, in Scots law, one who is appointed to accompany the viewers when a view of a property to which the cause relates is allowed. **2†.** A mirror.

show'ful-ly†, *adv.* Showily.

show'i-ly, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner.

show'i-ness, shō'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being showy.

show'ing, shō'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who shows; an appearance; show; display; as, he made a fine *showing* with his new team. **2.** A representation or presentation, as of a subject; a statement; specifically, a statement of assets and liabilities; as, a bad *showing* of the ledger. **3†.** Looks; aspect.

show'ish†, *a.* Showy or gaudy; pretentious.

show'man, shō'mąn, *n.* One who exhibits, aids in exhibiting, or owns a show.—**show'man-ism,** *n.* Display for the sake of advertisement, or for courting public favor; the ostentatious character or manner of a showman. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

shown, shōn, *pp.* of SHOW, *v.*

show'room", shō'rūm', *n.* A room for the display of merchandise or goods. Compare SHOW-ROOM.

shows[1], shōz, *n. pl.* [Prov. or Obs.] Refuse. **shews‡.**

shows[2], *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Prints; pictures.

show'y, shō'i, *a.* **1.** Making a great show or display; striking in appearance; exciting admiration or notice; gaudy; gay; splendid; as, *showy* clothing; a *showy* speech. **2.** Inclined to exhibition; given to display; ostentatious; as, a *showy* taste.

Synonyms: see GORGEOUS; OSTENTATIOUS.

sho'ya, shō'yą, *n.* A Japanese sauce for fish or vegetables. **sho'yu‡.**

shrab, shrąb, *n.* [Hind.] Sherbet; by extension, wine or spirits or any prepared drink. [< Hind. *sharāb*, wine, < Ar. *sharab*.] **shrob‡; shrub‡.**

shrag†, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A twig cut off a tree; anything lopped or clipped off. **2.** A rag or ragged piece; a shred.

—**shrag†,** *vt.* To lop off; trim; shred.—**shrag'ger†,** *n.*

shram, shram, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To shrivel or benumb with cold.

shrank, shrąnk, *imp.* of SHRINK, *v.*

shrap[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCRAP[3]. **scrape‡.**

shrap[2†], *n.* A thicket. **shrape†.**

shrape, shrēp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scold. **2†.** To scrape.

shrap'nel, shrap'nel, *n.* A shell filled with bullets, and having a bursting-charge to explode it at any given point in its flight, the bullets continuing in the same general course; also, shot of this kind collectively. Compare GRAPE-SHOT. [< Gen. *Shrapnel*, British officer.] **shrap'nel-shell"‡.**

Synonyms: see SHOT.

shread'head", shred'-hed', *n.* Same as JERKINHEAD.

shred, shred, *vt.* [SHRED or SHRED'DED; SHRED'DING.] **1.** To tear, cut, or separate into small irregular or jagged strips or pieces; reduce to long and narrow fragments, as fibrous material. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To lop off; prune; trim.

They durst not, for their island, *shred*
One golden ringlet from her head.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 17.

[< AS. *screādian*, shred.]—**shred'der,** *n.*

shred, *n.* **1.** A small irregular or jagged strip torn or cut off; a long and narrow piece or fragment; as, a *shred* of cloth. **2.** Any bit, fragment, or particle; the smallest amount; a whit; as, a person without a *shred* of judgment. [< AS. *screāde*, < *screādian*, shred.]

Synonyms: see PARTICLE.

—**shred'-cock",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The fieldfare.—**s.-pie,** *n.* [Eng.] Mince pie: named from the shreds or small fragments to which the ingredients are reduced.

—**shred'dy,** *a.* Consisting of or characterized by shreds.—**shred'less,** *a.* Having no shreds.

shred'ding, shred'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who shreds. **2.** That which comes from shredding; a shred. **3.** *pl.* Same as FURRING, 4 (4).

shreek, shrīk, *n.* The shrike.

shree'ta-lum, shrī'tą-lum, *n.* The talipot. **shree'ta-ly‡.**

shrew, shrū, *vt.* [Archaic.] To beshrew; berate.

shrew, *a.* [Archaic.] Having the characteristics of a shrew; brawling; ill-tempered; perverse.

Forgive me. To be blue and *shrew* at once,
Exceeds all toleration except yours.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 270.

shrew[1], *n.* **1.** A woman of vexatious, nagging, or violent disposition; a scolding or brawling female; a termagant; vixen: applied originally to both sexes. **2†.** Any evil or perverse person; a threatening danger; a trying or vexatious evil. **3†.** A malign planet. [< AS. *screāwa*, lit. a biter, < √ *skru*, cut.] **shrow†.**

shrew[2], *n.* **1.** A diminutive mouse-like soricoid insectivore, having a long, pointed snout.

Shrews are mostly nocturnal, and feed voraciously on insects, worms, molluscs, etc. *Sorex vulgaris* is the common European shrew. Some species, as the North-American water-shrew and the oared shrew, are aquatic. [< AS. *screāwa*, shrew-mouse.] **shrew'-mouse"‡.**

The Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*). 1/2

—**shrew'-ash",** *n.* [Eng.] An ash whose branches are superstitiously deemed capable of curing shrew-struck cattle, after a living shrew has been left to die in a hole bored into the trunk and then plugged up.—**s.-mole,** *n.* A North-American mole of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus*, especially the common mole (*Scalops aquaticus*) of the United States.—**s.-mouse,** *n.* A shrew, especially the common *Sorex vulgaris*.—**s.-struck,** *a.* Affected by a malady resulting from the bite of or contact with a shrew: said superstitiously of cattle. See SHREW-ASH.

shrewd, shrūd, *a.* **1.** Having keen insight, especially in small or worldly matters; characterized by skill at understanding and profiting by circumstances; displaying keen discernment; sharp; sagacious; astute; as, a *shrewd* observer; *shrewd* management. **2.** [Archaic.] Artful; sly; cunning; as, a *shrewd* trickster.

Full *shrewd* were he, a master of deceit.
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Bryant, bk. xiii, l. 358.

3. [Archaic.] Keen or sharp; biting; as, a *shrewd* wind. **4†.** Having a malignant temper; scolding; shrewish; also, accursed; vicious; vexatious; dangerous. [ME. *shrewed*, pp. of *schrewen*, curse, < *schrewe*, SHREW[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see ACUTE; ARTFUL; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; POLITIC.

—**a shrewd many†,** a great many.

—**shrewd'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] A shrewd idea or act.—**shrewd'ly,** *adv.*

shrewd'ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being shrewd, in any sense. **2†.** *Hunting.* A company of apes.

Synonyms: see ACUMEN.

shrew'head†, *n.* Wickedness.

shrew'ish, shrū'ish, *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a shrew; ill-tempered; scolding; vixenish.

—**shrew'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**shrew'ish-ness,** *n.*

shriek, shrīk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give expression to in a shriek; utter or emit sharply and shrilly; as, to *shriek* one's anguish.

II. *i.* To utter a shriek; cry out sharply and loudly, as in anguish or fright. [< Ice. *skrīkja*, shriek.] **shrich†.**

Synonyms: compare CALL; ROAR.

shriek, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, usually involuntary, and caused by agony or terror; a sound or noise resembling such a cry; as, startled by a *shriek*; the *shriek* of a locomotive. **shrich†.**

shriek'er, shrīk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shrieks. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The bar-tailed godwit.

shriek'er-y, shrīk'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A cry or talk in strident or angry tone; clamor; as, party *shriekery*.

shriek'-owl", shrīk'-oul", *n.* **1.** A screech-owl. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The swift.

shriekt, *pp.* Shrieked. PHIL. SOC.

shriek'y, shrīk'i, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by or resembling shrieking; convulsive; also, given to shrieking.

shriev'al, shrīv'ąl, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to a sheriff or his functions. [< SHRIEVE, *n.*, < SHERIFF.]—**shriev'al-ty,** *n.* The office of a sheriff. **shriv'al-ty†.**

shrievet, *vt. & vi.* Same as SHRIVE[1].

shrievet, *n.* A sheriff.

shrift, shrift, *vt.* [Rare.] To confess and absolve (a penitent); shrive.

shrift, *n.* **1.** The act of shriving, or hearing a penitent's confession and granting absolution. **2.** Confession made by a penitent to a priest; as, my *shrift* is made. **3.** Absolution following confession.

I say—why should the man tell truth just now
When graceful lying meets such ready *shrift*?
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l. 935.

[< AS. *scrift*, < *scrīfan*; see SHRIVE[1], *v.*]

—**in shrift,** in confession; also, formerly, in confidence, as if in confession.—**short s.,** little time before death or punishment, as for confession and absolution.—**shrift'-fa"ther†,** *n.* A priest who hears confession and grants absolution.

shright†, *n.* A screaming; shrieking.

shrike, shrīk, *n.* **1.** A lanioid bird having a strong hooked bill, short wings, and long tail, noted for rapacity; a butcher-bird. See illus. under BUTCHER-BIRD. *Lanius excubitor* is the **ash-colored** or **great gray shrike**; *L. collurio*, the **red-backed s.** of the Old World; *L. borealis*, the **great northern s.** of North America. **2.** Some bird like or likened to that mentioned above; as, a crow-*shrike* or piping crow; a swallow-*shrike*; a bush-*shrike* or ant-thrush. [< AS. *scrīc*, shrike.]

—**shrike'-crow",** *n.* A piping crow.—**s.-thrush,** *n.* **1.** An Australian prionopoid bird (genus *Colluricincla*) with a fine song. **2.** A crateropodoid thrush-like bird of *Gampsorhynchus* or a related genus.—**s.-tit,** *n.* **1.** An Australian pachycephaline shrike (genus *Falcunculus*) with the habits of a titmouse. **2.** A hill-tit.

shril, *v. & a.* Shrill. PHIL. SOC.

shrill, shril, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to make a shrill sound. **2.** To give forth or utter with a shrill sound.

Hark! how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry music that resounds from far.
SPENSER *Epithalamion* l. 129.

II. *i.* To give forth, utter, or have a sharp, piercing sound; ring out shrilly; be or become shrill.

Then *shrilled* his fierce cry, as the riders drew nigh.
TROWBRIDGE *The Jaguar Hunt* st. 9.

[< Norw. *skryla*, cry shrilly; cp. AS. *scralletan*, cry loudly.] **shirl†; skirl‡** [Scot.].

shrill, shril, *a.* **1.** Having a high pitch and piercing quality; sharp; acute: said of sounds.

A *shrill* tone of voice, such as that of women and children, is often better heard than the loud and deeper tone of men.
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter IX, p. 287. [TEGG '68.]

2. Having or giving forth a sharp, piercing sound; as, a *shrill* bugle. **3.** [Archaic.] Sharp to other senses than that of hearing; keen; bright.

—**shrill'-sedged"**, *a.* [Rare.] Sharp-sounding.—**s.-gorged**, *a.* Giving forth a shrill sound from the gorge or throat; having a shrill cry or sound.—**s.-tongued**, *a.* Having a shrill voice. **s.-voiced:.**

—**shrill'ing**, *n.* A shrill cry or noise.—**shrill'y**, *a.* Rather shrill.—**shrill'y**, *adv.* In a shrill manner.
shrill:.—**shrill'ness**, *n.*

shrill, *n.* [Rare.] A sharp, piercing sound.

The *shrill* of the common black cricket, produced by rubbing his legs sharply together, consists of three notes in rhythm, and is said to form always a triplet in the key of B.
G. H. ELLWANGER *The Garden's Story* ch. 13, p. 278. [A. '89.]

shrimp[1], shrimp, *vi.* To fish for or catch shrimps.

shrimp[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To shrink; contract

shrimp, *n.* **1.** A slender long-tailed crangonoid crustacean, as the common edible shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*) of the northern hemisphere; also, a related caridean, as the prawn. Compare illus. under PRAWN. **2.** Some other crustacean of similar form; as, an opossum-*shrimp* (a schizopod); a mantis-*shrimp* or squillid (a stomatopod). **3.** One of various small crustaceans; as, a brine-*shrimp* or branchipodid. **4.** A small wizened or shrunken person.

And all for a '*Shrimp*' not as high as my hat.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Aunt Fanny* st. 7.

[< SCHIMP, *a.*]

—**shrimp'-catch"er**, *n.* **1.** A shrimper. **2.** The lesser tern.—**s.-chaff**, *n.* Siftings from shrimps dried for food, sent home by the Chinese in California for use as a fertilizer for tea-plants.—**s.-net**, *n.* A net for capturing shrimps. Specifically: (1) [Southern U. S.] (*a*) A shrimp-seine. (*b*) A cast-net 10 to 15 feet wide. (2) A fine-meshed scoop-net. (3) [Cal., U. S.] A conical, bag-shaped net, 20 to 25 feet long and 10 feet wide at the mouth, which is kept open when in use by weights on the bottom and floats at the top: used by the Chinese. (4) [Eng.] A small beam-trawl of wood and netting, by which shrimps are dredged from the sea-bottom.—**s.-seine**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A seine for catching shrimps or prawns.

shrimp'er, shrimp'ėr, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in catching shrimps.

shri'nal, shrī'nal, *n.* [Rare.] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a shrine

shrine, shrain, *vt.* [SHRINED; SHRI'NING.] To put in or as in a shrine; enshrine.

shrine, *n.* **1.** A box or chest, usually ornamented, in which sacred relics are placed. **2.** Any place, especially a tomb, an altar, or a chapel, sacred to some holy personage, or considered as sanctified by the remains or presence of such; also, a thing or spot made sacred by historic or other association; as, a *shrine* of learning

A Wayside Shrine near Naples.

Greece . . . was the *shrine* at which taste and genius worshipped. E. C. WINES *Laws of the Ancient Hebrews* bk. I, ch. 3, p. 153. [G. P. P. '53.]

3. [Archaic.] A box or casket; an ark. **4**†. An image: an erroneous use. **5**†. A charnel-house. [< AS. *scrin*, ark, < L. *scrinium*, box.]

Synonyms: see SANCTUARY.

—**bell'-shrine"**, n. An ecclesiastical covering for a bell: usually ornamented with religious emblems.

shrink, shrink, *v.* [SHRANK, SHRUNK; SHRUNK, SHRUNK'EN, formerly SHRINKED; SHRINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to contract or draw together so as to occupy less space; make less or smaller; as, to *shrink* flannel by wetting it. **2.** To draw back; withdraw: formerly followed by *in;* as, a minute object *shrunk* from notice.

II. *i.* **1.** To become less or smaller by contraction; contract; also, to become less, in any sense or any way: become reduced; diminish; as, wet flannels *shrink;* his fortune has *shrunk* to nothing.

For the last fifteen or sixteen years the glaciers of the Alps have been steadily *shrinking*.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 363, p. 145. [A. '72.]

2. To draw back, as from something dreaded or distasteful; recoil, as in horror or disgust; decline action from timidity or fear of consequences: with *from;* as, to *shrink from* death; to *shrink from* an encounter.

There was no cruelty which they held advantageous to practice, *from* which the French *shrank*.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. II, bk. VI, ch. 6, p. 479. [R. & H. '88.]

3. [Rare.] To make a shrugging movement of fear, horror, pain, etc.; wince; flinch. **4**†. To become drawn into wrinkles; shrivel. [< AS. *scrincan*, shrink.]

Synonyms: see FLINCH.

—**to shrink on**, to fix in place firmly, as a steel wheel-tire, which is made slightly smaller than the rim that it surrounds, but may be slipped on when expanded by heat, and becomes firmly fixed when shrunken by a return to normal temperature.

shrink, *n.* **1.** The act of shrinking; spontaneous contraction. **2.** A withdrawing or starting back because of fear or horror. **3.** Shrinkage. **4**†. A shrug.

—**shrink'-rule"**, *n.* A shrinkage-rule.

—**shrink'a-ble**, *a.* That may be shrunk.—**shrink'er**, *n.*—**shrink'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a shrinking manner; hesitatingly.

shrink'age, shrink'ĕj, *n.* **1.** A contraction of any material into less bulk or dimensions, as of metal by cooling or wood by drying. **2.** The weight or bulk lost by such contraction; as, a *shrinkage* of one per cent. **3.** Figuratively, a contraction in other respects than in size; a narrowing in compass or scope, especially a contraction in value; as, a great *shrinkage* in the price of stocks.

Be sure, any course of life which causes any *shrinkage* of soul is not right. N. SMYTH *Reality of Faith* ser. X, p. 147. [S. '84.]

4. *Ordnance.* In built-up guns, the excess of diameter, when cold, of a liner or cylinder over the bore of the jacket or part that is to be shrunk on it. **5.** *Founding.* An excess in the size of a pattern or of a cavity of a mold, to allow for the contraction of a metal in solidifying and cooling.

—**shrink'age-crack"**, *n.* *Geol.* One of a series of cracks, or of filled-up cracks, often seen on rock-surfaces: supposed to have resulted from the drying and shrinking of the layer while it was plastic mud. **sun'-crack":.**—**s.-rule**, *n.* A pattern-makers' measuring-rule, the graduation of which is such that what is marked as a foot is longer than an actual foot (an eighth of an inch longer, if for usual iron-castings), for the purpose of making patterns so large that the cast article made therefrom shall have the proper size when shrunk. **shrink'-rule"**:.

shrink'ing-head", *n.* Same as SINKING-HEAD.

shrite, shrait, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.

shrive[1], shraiv, *v.* [SHROVE, SHRIVED; SHRIV'EN, SHRIVED; SHRI'VING.] **I.** *t.* To receive the confession of and give absolution to; also, to impose penance on; as, to *shrive* a repentant sinner.

No priest will *shrive* his poor soul and make his peace with God.
R. BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* ch. 38, p. 121. [A. '77.]

II. *i.* **1.** To listen to confession, impose penance, and give absolution. **2.** To confess one's sins and receive absolution: often reflexively.

But kneel thee down to me,
And *shrive* thee so clean of thy deadly sin,
That absolved thou mayst be.
SCOTT *The Gray Brother* st. 29.

[< AS. *scrīfan*, < L. *scribo*, write.] **shrift**‡.

shrive[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To prune (trees).

shriv'el, shriv'l, *v.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -ELLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink; wither; as, a *shriveled* skin. **2.** To make narrow or contracted; lessen the scope, activity, or vigor of.

The poor wretch has a little *shrivelled* bit of conscience left.
WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* ch. 5, p. 79. [T. & F. '62.]

II. *i.* To draw or be drawn into wrinkles; contract; shrink; wither: often with *up;* as, to *shrivel* with age.

My heart *shrivels* up and my spirit shrinks curled.
BROWNING *James Lee's Wife, In the Doorway* st. 2.

[Freq. < a base *shriv-* for *skrip-*, found in Norw. *skrypa*, waste, Old Northumbrian *screpa*, pine away.]

shriv'el, *n.* That which is shriveled or contracted.

Nor is any regard for rule or regularity to be seen . . . in such *shrivels* as aid, alms, balm.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 163. [S. '73.]

shriv'en, shriv'n, *pp.* of SHRIVE, *v.*

shrl'ver, shraī'vėr, *n.* A confessor.

shri'ving, shraī'ving, *n.* The act of a shriver or confessor; shrift.—**shri'ving-pew"**†, *n.* A confessional.

shrock'led, shrok'ld, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Withered.

shroff, shrof, *vt.* [Chin & Jap.] To inspect (coins) to detect counterfeits or light pieces.

shroff, *n.* **1.** [Chin & Jap.] An expert detector of counterfeit money or base coin, a cashier.

Dollars and ingots are counterfeited, and all classes have them inspected by *shroffs*, who, by practice, are able to decide by the sight alone upon the degree of alloy in a piece of silver. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. II, ch. 16, p. 85. [S. '83.]

2. [Anglo-Ind.] A banker or money-changer. [< Hind. *sarráf*, < Ar *sarráf*, < *sirafa*, change.]

shroff'age, shrof'ĕj, *n.* The inspection of coins by a shroff, and the separation of the good from the bad; also, the expense of such inspection.

shrog, shrog, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCROG.

shroud[1], shrowd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dress for the grave; clothe in a shroud. **2.** To cover completely, as with a garment; screen from view; envelop; veil; shelter; conceal; as, an event *shrouded* in mystery.

Broken arch, storm-stained pillar, and shattered column are here *shrouded* with moss and IVY. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 5, p. 56. [T. & CO.]

II†. *i.* **1.** To get under cover or into harbor; take shelter. **2.** To gather together, as beasts do, for warmth. [< AS. *scrūdan*, < *scrūd*, clothing.]

Synonyms: see MASK[1].

—**shrouded gear**, a gear-wheel with shroud-plate.

shroud[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To trim or lop the branches from, as trees. **shrood:, shrowd:.**

shroud[1], *n.* **1.** A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in *shroud* we wound him.
CHARLES WOLFE *Burial of Sir John Moore* st. 3.

2. Something that covers, envelops, or protects, as a garment. **3.** *Mach.* Same as SHROUD-PLATE. **4.** Any underground hole or excavation, as a vault, cellar, or burrow. **5**†. Protection; also, a place of retreat; covert. **6**†. A garment. [< AS. *scrūd*, garment.]

—**shroud'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no shroud. **2.** Unclouded; unveiled.—**shroud'like"**, *a.* Like a shroud.—**shroud'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Affording shelter.

shroud[2], *n.* **1.** One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing rigging of a vessel. Specifically: (1) One of the stout ropes, often made of wire, that are stretched from a mast-head of a vessel to the sides or to the rims of a top, serving as a means of ascent and as lateral strengthening stays to the masts. Compare RIGGING.

The wind in the *shrouds* has a wintry tune.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Storm Song* st. 1.

(2) One of a pair or set of stay-ropes or chains to give lateral support to a topmast, bowsprit, or the like, as, the futtock-*shrouds*. See illus. under FUTTOCK. **2.** A chain to brace a steamer's smoke-stack; guy. Usually in the plural, in all senses. [< Ice. *skrūdh*, rigging.]

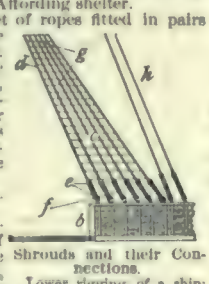

Shrouds and their Connections.

Lower rigging of a ship: *b*, chain-plates; *c*, shrouds; *d*, swifter; *e*, deadeyes; *f*, lanyards; *g*, ratlines; *h*, topmast-backstays. See illus. under SHIP.

—**shroud'-knot"**, *n.* A knot for connecting the parts of a shroud that have been broken or shot away.—**s.-laid**, *a.* *Naut.* Made of four strands twisted around a core: said of rope.—**s.-stopper**, *n.* A rope fastening and connecting parts of a shroud above and below a damaged part.

shroud[3], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A bough of a tree. **2**†. A cutting or slip of a plant. [Var. of SHRED, *n.*]

shroud'ing, shrowd'ing, *n.* The shroud-plates of a water-wheel or a gear-wheel, collectively.

shroud'ing-gear", *n.* Same as SHROUDED GEAR.

shroud'-plate", shrowd'-plēt', *n.* **1.** Same as CHAIN-PLATE. **2.** An annular plate, as at the edge of a water-wheel or gear-wheel, forming a strengthening side for the buckets or the teeth. In the case of a gear-wheel it extends to the pitch-line.

shrove, shrōv, *vi.* [SHROVED; SHRO'VING.] To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; make merry.

—**shro'ver**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A child that goes from house to house at Shrovetide singing for cakes.

shrove, *imp.* of SHRIVE, *v.*

shrove, *n.* Same as SHRIFT: used only in compounds, as *Shrovetide*, or in phrases, as *Shrove Tuesday.* [< AS. *scrīfan;* see SHRIVE[1], *v.*] —**Shrove'-day"**†, *n.* Shrove Tuesday.—**S. Monday, S. Sunday**, the Monday and Sunday before Shrove Tuesday.—**S. Tuesday**, the day before Ash Wednesday, on which confession was made in preparation for Lent: a day of merrymaking in many places, especially in connection with the carnival. See CARNIVAL. **Mardi gras:; Pancake Tuesday:.**

Shrove'tide", shrōv'tīd', *n.* Literally, confession-time: a period limited sometimes to Shrove Tuesday, and sometimes extended to include all the time between the Saturday before Shrove Sunday and Shrove Tuesday. See SHROVE, *n.* **shro'ving-time"**‡.

shro'ving†, *n.* A merrymaking, especially at Shrovetide.

shro'vy, shrō'vi, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shabby; scurvy.

shrub, shrub, *vt.* [SHRUBBED; SHRUB'BING.] **1.** To keep in the form of a shrub by pruning. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To ruin (a person) at gambling.

shrub[1], *n.* A woody perennial plant smaller than a tree.

The line of demarcation between *shrub* and *tree* in the matter of size is somewhat indeterminate; but if the plant is a vine, or if it is a bush, that is, consists of a number of small stems from the ground or branches from near the ground, and of no great height or size otherwise, it is called by botanists a *shrub*. In popular language a shrub is a *bush*. [< AS. *scrob*, shrub.]

—**high-water shrub**, see HIGH-WATER.—**shrub's snail"**, *n.* A small European snail (*Helix arbustorum*).—**sweet** or **sweet-scented s.**, the aromatic Carolina allspice (*Calycanthus floridus*), valued in gardens for its purple and fragrant flowers. See CALYCANTHUS.

—**shrubbed**, *a.* Shrub-like; stunted; shrubby.—**shrub'less**, *a.* Destitute of shrubs.

shrub[2], *n.* A beverage made with the sweetened juice of lemons, currants, raspberries, or other fruit, sometimes containing spirits and sometimes intended to be diluted with water before drinking; as, rum *shrub*. [Var. of SHRAB.]

shrub'ber-y, shrub'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Shrubs collectively. **2.** A place abounding in shrubs; also, a collection of shrubs, as in a pleasure-ground or garden.

—**shrub'ber-ied**, *a.* Characterized by shrubbery.

shrub'by, shrub'i, *a.* [SHRUB'BI-ER; SHRUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Containing many shrubs; covered with shrubs; as, a *shrubby* garden; a *shrubby* knoll. **2.** Of or pertaining to shrubs; of the nature of shrubs; resembling a shrub; stunted, as a tree. **3.** Somewhat woody; as, a *shrubby* herb.—**shrub'bi-ness**, *n.*

shruff[1], shruf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any light refuse wood or other rubbish used as fuel; hence, rubbish in general.

shruff[2]†, *n.* Dross of metals.

shrug, shrug, *v.* [SHRUGGED; SHRUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw up (the shoulders) in a sudden movement indicative of an emotion, as of displeasure, doubt, surprise, or indifference. **2**†. To draw up the shoulders of: used reflexively; as, to *shrug* oneself for joy.

II. *i.* **1.** To draw up the shoulders suddenly as an indication of some thought or emotion. **2.** [Archaic.] To tremble with cold or nervousness. [< Dan. *skrukke, skrugge*, stoop, < root of SHRINK, *v.*]

shrug, *n.* The act of shrugging the shoulders.

shrugd, *pp.* Shrugged. PHIL. Soc.

shrump, shrump, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To shrug; shrink.

shrunk, shrunk, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHRINK, *v.*

shrunk'en, shrunk'n, *pa.* Contracted and atrophied; shriveled; as, *shrunken* limbs.

shrups, shrups, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The woodcock.

Shu, shū, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A local impersonation of the god of light and of celestial force, represented with a human figure, sometimes wearing the ostrich-feather on his head as the symbol of truth.

shuck[1], shuc, *vt.* [Prov.] To remove the shucks of or from; especially [U. S.], to remove the husk or shell from (corn or oysters); husk. [Perhaps the same as SHUCK[2], *v.*, var. of SHOCK[1], *v.*]

—**to shuck off** [Slang, U. S.], to strip off, as one's coat.

—**shuck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who shucks; as, an oyster-*shucker*. **2.** *Milling.* A huller or hulling-machine.

shuck[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To shake. H. *Dict.*

shuck[1], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A husk, shell, or pod, as of maize or peas; especially, the outer covering of nuts. See illus. under HICKORY. **2.** [U. S.] A shell of an oyster or a clam. **3.** The case of the larva of an insect, as a caddis-worm. **4.** [Eng.] A shock; stook.

—**not to care shucks** [Slang, U. S.], to be quite indifferent.—**not worth shucks** [Slang, U. S.], utterly valueless.—**shuck'-bot"tom**, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Having the seat made of corn-husks: said of chairs. **s.-bottomed**‡.

shuck[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bundle of sheaves; shock.

shuck'ing, shuk'ing, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A husking-bee. **2.** The removing of shucks, especially from Indian corn.

shuck'ish, shuk'ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Unsettled; showery: generally said of the weather.

shucks, shucs, *interj.* [U. S.] An exclamation indicating contempt or disappointment, equivalent to "no better than shucks." [Pl. of SHUCK[1], *n.*, used in an exclamatory way.]

shud'der, shud'ėr, *vi.* To tremble or shake, as from horror, fright, or repugnance; also, to tremble with cold; shiver; quake; as, he *shuddered* in the night air.

He who owns the wings of imagination *shudders* on no height; he is above fate and chance. E. C. STEDMAN *Nature and Elements of Poetry* ch. 7, p. 255. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

[Freq. < root of SCUD, *v.*; cp. MD. *schudderen*, G. *schaudern*.]

Synonyms: see FLINCH; QUAKE.

shud'der, *n.* The act of shuddering; a tremor or vibration; especially, a convulsive shiver or quiver, as from aversion, horror, or fear.

shud'der-ing, shud'ėr-ing, *pa.* Having a shudder; shaking as from fear or horror; also, attended with or

causing shuddering; as, his *shuddering* frame; *shuddering* terror.— **shud'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

shude[1], *n.* Same as SHOOD.

shude[2], shūd, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The breamflat.

shuf'fle, shuf'l, *v.* [SHUF'FLED; SHUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shove or shift this way and that, or from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand. **2.** To mix, confuse, or throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative order of (cards in a pack) by mixing. **3.** To make up, throw together, or create by fraud or in haste or confusion; also, to put aside carelessly: with *up*, *off*, *out*, *in*, etc.; as, to *shuffle up* a peace.

I present myself as the advocate of my enslaved countrymen, at a time when their claims cannot be *shuffled out* of sight.
W. L. GARRISON *Writings and Speeches, Fourth of July Oration* p. 188. [R. F. W. '52.]

4. To move or perform with a shuffle; as, to *shuffle* a step; to *shuffle* one's feet over the floor.

II. *i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack by means of a shuffle; as, to *shuffle* and cut. **2.** To change the position; shift ground; hence, to resort to indirect methods; evade fair questions; prevaricate. **3.** To shove or scrape the feet along; specifically, to perform a shuffle in dancing. **4.** To struggle along with difficulty, listlessly, or awkwardly; move slowly or in a lumbering fashion; scrape along.

The fortune-teller . . . *shuffles* through her meagre and cheerless years, an object alike of suspicion and of contempt.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 14, p. 146. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

5†. To push oneself forward. [Freq. of SHOVE.]

— **to shuffle off**, to put aside; get rid of.

The heroes and sages of the revolution . . . thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance. E. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, July 4, '26* in vol. i, p. 105. [L. B. & CO. '60.]

shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A mixing or changing the order of things; especially, the mixing up of cards in a pack before each deal. **2.** A hesitating, evasive, or tricky course of behavior; prevarication; artifice. **3.** A scraping of the feet on the floor or the ground, as in walking; a slow, dragging gait. **4.** Specifically, a dance, or the step employed in it, where the dancer pushes his foot along the floor at each step.

— **shuf'fle-cap"**, *n.* A game in which money is shuffled up in a cap.— **s.-scale**, *n.* A measuring-scale adjustable at both ends: used by tailors.

shuf'fle-board", *n.* Same as SHOVELBOARD.

shuf'fler, shuf'lər, *n.* **1.** One who shuffles. **2.** [U. S.] (1) The coot (*Fulica americana*). (2) A scaup.

shuf'fle-wing", shuf'l-wing', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The hedge-sparrow. See illus. under HEDGE-SPARROW.

shuf'fling, shuf'ling, *pa.* **1.** Marked by awkward or clumsy movements; done with a shuffle; as, a *shuffling* gait. **2.** Evading the truth; prevaricating; as, a *shuffling* answer.— **shuf'fling-ly**, *adv.*

shuf'fling, *n.* The act of one who or that which shuffles.

— **shuf'fling-plates"**, *n. pl.* A set of plates, in some forms of locks, which may be shifted on different levels.

shuf'l, shuf'ld. Shuffle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

shug, shug, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To shrug the body, as one with the itch; writhe. **2**†. To crawl; sneak.

shug'gie, shug'i. [Scot.] **I.** *n.* To swing. **II.** *n.* A swing.

shulde†, *vi.* Should. **shul'den**†.

shul'der†, *n.* A shoulder. **shul'dre**†.

shule, shūl, *n.* [Scot.] A shovel.

shullet, *vi.* Shall. **shul'len**†.

Shul'uh, *n.* Same as SHELLUH.

shul'wnurs, shul'wŏrz, *n. pl.* Same as PAJAMAS, 1.

shu'ma, shū'mə, *n.* [Abys.] A cotton or silk robe of the toga type, the national garb of Abyssinia.

shu'mach, shū'mac, *n.* Sumac. **shu'mac**†; **shu'mack**†.

shu-mal', shu-māl', *n.* [Ar.] A hot desert wind.

shun, shun, *v.* [SHUNNED; SHUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To avoid coming in contact with; keep clear of; avoid; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals; to *shun* evil company. **2.** To avoid doing or practising; refuse or neglect; refrain from; eschew; as, to *shun* evil ways. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To push; shove. **shunch**†. **4.** [Archaic.] To escape; evade; as, to *shun* pursuit. **5.** [Archaic.] To abhor.

II†. *i.* To refrain; retreat. [< AS. *scunian*, shun.]

Synonyms: see ABHOR; AVOID; ESCAPE.

— **shun'less**†, *a.* Not to be shunned.— **shun'ner**, *n.*

shun'-pike", shun'-paik", *n.* [Rare.] A byway; side-road.

The bee-line track to heaven an' fame,
Ez all roads be by natur', ef your soul
Don't sneak thru *shun-pikes* so's to save the toll.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, ii, st. 2.

shunt, shunt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn aside. Specifically: (1) [Eng.] In railroading, to switch. (2) *Elec.* To establish an additional path for (a current); distribute by means of shunts. **2.** To ward off by turning in a different direction; especially, to put off on some one else, as a task. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To shun. (2) To shove.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn aside; specifically, in railroading and electrotechnics, to use a switch or shunt. **2.** Hence, to shift or transfer one's thoughts or course. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To dodge away; flinch; shy. (2) To slide or slip; as, the embankment *shunted*. [< AS. *scyndan*, hasten, akin to SHUN.]

— **shunt'-gun"**, *n.* A muzzle-loading cannon having two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. The pins of the projectile, in going in, follow the deeper grooves, but before firing the projectile is slightly turned axially so that the pins take the shallow grooves.— **s.-off**, *n. Elec.* A shunt. **s.-out**‡.

— **shunt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shunts; specifically [Eng.], a switch-tender or switchman. **2.** A device for starting by hand the rotation of a car-wheel.

shunt, *n.* **1.** A turning aside; specifically, the act of using a switch or shunt.

Shunt, a very old word, but which, prior to the era of railways, was only an obscure provincialism, is now known and used by everybody, at least in England; and even metaphorical applications of it are by no means infrequent.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 300. [S. '73.]

2. *Elec.* A conductor joining two points of a circuit, through which a part of the current is diverted, as in galvanometers, voltameters, and some dynamos. The proportion of the current diverted is regulated by the resistance of the shunt employed.

— **electromagnetic shunt**, in a telegraph system, an electromagnet whose coils are placed in a shunt-circuit around the terminals of the receiving relay. It operates by self-induction, strengthening the relay-current at the beginning of each signal and hastening the motion of the relay-tongue at the end.— **magnetic s.**, an additional path of magnetic material in a magnetic circuit.— **s. dynamo**, a shunt-wound dynamo.— **shunt'-turns"**, *n. pl.* The number of ampere-turns in the shunt-circuit of a compound-wound dynamo.— **s.-wound**, *a. Elec.* So wound that the field-magnet coils are in a shunt to the armature-circuit; noting a form of generator and motor. In such a generator an increase in the external resistance increases the electromotive force: opposed to *series-wound*.— **vacuum s.**, a variable electrical resistance formed by a Torricellian tube with a varying height of mercury-column.

shun'ty, *a.* Same as SHANTY.

shure, shūr [Scot.], *imp.* of SHEAR[1], *v.*

shu-rek', shu-rek', *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew vowel-point or -sign (,) corresponding to English *u*, long or short: used only with the consonant *vav*, and written within it. Compare KIBBUTS.

shurf, shŭrf, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarfish person.

shurl, *vt.* Same as SHIRL.

shut, shut, *v.* [SHUT; SHUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into such position as to close an opening or aperture; close, as a door, gate, lid, or valve: often with *down*, *to*, or *up*; as, to *shut* the lips; *shut* the door; *shut to* the gate; *shut down* the lid. **2.** To close with anything so as to prevent ingress or egress; stop; obstruct: often with *up*; as, to *shut* the mouth or eyes; to *shut up* the shop; to *shut up* a channel. **3.** To forbid entrance into or prohibit admission to; close: often with *against* or *to*; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by blockade.

Thy grave is *shut against* the lies Of this false world.
G. H. BOKER *The Book of the Dead* pt. vi, st. 1.

4. To prohibit from entering; bar out; exclude: with *from*, *out*, *out of*, or *out from*; as, to *shut* one *out of* society; *shut out from* good or hope; the door closed, and he was *shut out*. **5.** To keep from going out; confine; enclose; restrain; imprison; also, to catch or hold, as a garment, within the closed parts of something: with *in*, *into*, *under*, *up*, *within*, or other word or phrase denoting location or situation; as, the town is *shut in* by mountains; *shut up in* prison. **6.** To close, fold, or bring together, as parts or something expanded, extended, or unfolded; as, to *shut* an umbrella; to *shut* one's hand; to *shut* a book or a knife. **7.** To obscure or hide from sight: followed by *in* or *out*; as, night *shut out* the scene; the ship *shut in* the land. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To weld, as iron. (2) To do; manage.

II. *i.* **1.** To close itself; be or become closed; as, the door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard.

For, note when evening *shuts*,
A certain moment cuts The deed off.
BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* st. 16.

2. To close something; have the effect of closing or fastening. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To be extravagant. [< AS. *scyttan*, < *sceōtan*, shoot.] **shet**‡ [Dial.].

Synonyms: bar, beleaguer, block, blockade, close, close up, confine, coop up, enclose, exclude, imprison, intercept, lock up, preclude, prohibit, seal, stop.— **Antonyms:** expand, let loose, liberate, open, set free, unbar, unclose, undo, unfasten.— **Prepositions:** shut one *into* or shut one *up in* a dungeon; *out of* the house; *out of* society; *out from* social amenities; shut one's eyes *to* facts; shut one *up to* a single course; shut the door *against* intrusion.

Phrases, etc.: — **shut'-down"**, *n.* The closing of work, temporarily or permanently, in a mine or other business establishment.— **s.-in**, *n.* One who is unable to go out, as through illness.— **s.-off**, *n.* A stoppage or stopper; specifically, the close-season for game.— **to s. down**, to cease from operating, as a manufactory or mine.— **to s. down on** [Colloq.], to suppress; stop; as, to *shut down on* Sunday liquor-selling.— **to s. in.** **1.** To fall or close in; as, night *shut in*. **2.** To cause the view to be intercepted; as, we *shut in* the point.— **to s. off**, to stop from flowing or escaping; as, to *shut off* the gas.— **to s. one's eyes to**, to ignore.— **to s. up.** **1.** To become or render silent; stop talking or cause to stop talking. **2.** To become exhausted and stop running, as a horse in a race. **3.** To weld together, as pieces of metal. **4.** To conclude; terminate; end. **5.** To obstruct. **6.** To condense, as porous metal, by hammering or pressure.

shut, *pa.* **1.** Made fast or closed. **2.** Not sonorous; dull: said of sound. **3.** *Orthoepy.* (1) Formed by closing the mouth and nose-passages completely: said of consonants, as *t*, *p*, *k*, *b*, and *d*. (2) Cut off sharply by succeeding consonants: said of vowels, as *i* in *pit* and *o* in *top*. **4.** [Prov.] Freed, as from something disagreeable; rid; also, separated from or deprived of: with *of*; as, to be *shut of* a nuisance. **shet**‡ [Dial.].

shut[1], *n.* **1.** The act of shutting; also, the time of shutting, closing, or ending; as, the *shut* of day. **2.** The place of shutting or closing together; figuratively, the horizon; specifically, the line of junction between welded pieces of metal, or the junction itself.

The sparkle and tremor of purple sea
That rises before you, a flickering hill,
On and on to the *shut* of the sky.
LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. iv, l. 5.

3. [Prov.] A riddance. **4**†. That which shuts; a shutter.

shut[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The grayling. **shutt**‡.

shute[1], *n.* Same as CHUTE.

shute[2], shūt, *n.* A kind of twisted silk; tram.

shut'l, *v.* & *n.* Shuttle. PHIL. SOC.

shut'tance, shut'ans, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Riddance. H. *Dict.*

Shut'ten Sat'ur-day. [Prov. Eng.] The Saturday in Passion week, the day on which Christ's body lay in the tomb. H. *Dict.*

shut'ter, shut'ər, *vt.* To furnish or close with shutters; shut in or divide off with shutters.

shut'ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shuts. **2.** That which shuts out or excludes; specifically, a cover, usually hinged, for closing an opening. (1) A frame with blinds or panels, a cover made of boards and battens, or a blind of iron slats, for closing a window-opening. A *shutter* is usually solid, while a *blind* is made with slats, movable or fixed.

Close-bowed *shutters* barred the sunlight's entrance. T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, Flower of Death* p. 127. [A. '91.]

(2) A mechanical device, made in various forms (as a traveling slitted curtain), for opening and shutting a lens in instantaneous photography. Compare DROP-SHUTTER. (3) In founding, a gate for cutting off the supply of metal from a mold. (4) One of the slatted devices closing an organ swell-box. (5) A section in a shutter-dam.

— **boxed shutter**, a window-shutter made to fold into a recessed box at the side of the window.— **shut'ter-dam"**, *n.* A dam having large gates that may be thrown open in time of flood.— **s.-eye**, *n.* An eye, as in a window-frame, to which a shutter may be hung.— **s.-hook**, *n.* A catch for holding a shutter in one position.— **s. in.** **1.** A plank or strake fitted with extreme accuracy between two other planks. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Evening.— **s.-lift**, *n.* A handle for raising a shutter.— **s.-screw**, *n.* A screw for fastening a store-shutter from the inside.

— **shut'ter-less**, *a.* Destitute of shutters.

shut'tle, shut'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [SHUT'TLED; SHUT'TLING.] To move to and fro like a shuttle.

shut'tle, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Slippery; sliding. **2**†. Same as SHITTLE.— **shut'tle-ness**†, *n.*

shut'tle, *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* A device used to carry the weft-thread or filling to and fro between the warp-threads or chain: now usually a boat-shaped wooden carriage, enclosing a bobbin from which the thread unwinds. Certain of the warp-threads (the alternate ones, when using the plain weave) are raised by the loom-harness, to allow a passage (called a *shed*) for the shuttle. Before the return movement the set of threads that was below is raised and the upper set lowered, and the filling is thus secured in place. The shuttle, formerly thrown by hand, is now usually driven by a picker-motion.

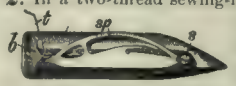
A Sewing-machine Shuttle.
b, bobbin; *s*, screw; *sp*, tension-spring; *t*, thread.

2. In a two-thread sewing-machine, the sliding thread-holder that carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch; by extension, a rotating piece performing a similar office. **3.** A thread-carrying device used in tatting and embroidery. **4.** A shutter: an inaccurate use. **5.** Same as SHUTTLE-TRAIN. **6**†. The bolt of a door. **7**†. A shuttlecock; also, the game of battledore and shuttlecock. [< AS. *scyttels*, bolt of a door, < *sceōtan*, shoot.]

Compounds, etc.: — **circular shuttle**, the shuttle of a ribbon-loom; a swivel.— **shut'tle-bind"er**, *n.* A device for absorbing by friction the momentum to prevent the recoil of a loom-shuttle. **s.-check**†.— **s.-board**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shuttlecock.— **s.-box**, *n.* **1.** A case at the end of a shuttle-race, to receive a shuttle after it has been thrown by the picker. **2.** One of a series of compartments containing shuttles having different colored threads to be thrown by the picker as required by the pattern.— **s.-brained**†, *a.* Thoughtless; flighty. **shit'tle-brained"**†. — **s.-crab**, *n.* A paddle-crab.— **s.-head**†, *n.* A flighty or thoughtless person.— **s.-headed**†, *a.*— **s.-motion**, *n.* An automatic mechanism, used especially in figure-weaving, for driving the shuttles carrying different colored threads across the race in the desired manner.— **s.-race**, *n.* The track or race on or in which a shuttle for a loom or sewing-machine travels to and fro.— **s.-shaped**, *a.* Having or approximating the form of a weavers' shuttle; spindle-shaped.— **s.-shell**, *n.* An amphiperasoid gastropod (genus *Volva*) having the shell produced at the ends. **wenv'er's-shut'tle**‡. — **s.-train**, *n.* A railway-train making short trips backward and forward between two points only, as between two main lines, or on a branch.— **s.-winder**, *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine by which the thread is wound on the bobbin. More correctly called *bobbin-winder*.— **s.-wit**, *n.* A harebrained, thoughtless person.— **s.-witted**, *a.*

shut'tle-cock", shut'l-cec', *vt.* To knock back and forth like a shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock", *n.* A rounded piece of cork, with a crown of feathers, used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock; also, the game itself. See BATTLEDORE.

A man whose business it is to be talked of is much helped by being attacked. Fame, sir, is a *shuttlecock*; if it be struck only at one end of the room, it will soon fall to the ground; to keep it up, it must be struck at both ends. JOHNSON in Irving's *Oliver Goldsmith* ch. 25, p. 223. [G. P. P. '61.]

shit'tle-cock"†; **shit'**[or **shut'**]**tle-cork"**†.

shut'tle-wise", shut'l-waiz', *adv.* In the manner or with the motion of a shuttle; backward and forward.

shuv, shuvd, shuv'ing. Shove, etc. PHIL. SOC.

shuv'el, shuv'eld. Shovel, etc. PHIL. SOC.

shwan'pan, *n.* Same as SWANPAN. See ABACUS.

shy[1], shai, *v.* [SHIED; SHY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to swerve or start aside: with *off* or *away*.

Hummocks . . . grazed us; but a little projection of the main field to windward *shied* them *off*.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 22, p. 173. [H. '54.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To avoid (a person).

II. *i.* To start suddenly aside, as in fear: said especially of horses, but sometimes of persons. [< SHY, *a.*]

Synonyms: see FLINCH.

shy[2], *vt.* To throw with a sidelong motion or at random; fling carelessly, as a stone: used also figuratively; as, to *shy* an epithet at one. [< SHY, *a.*]

And as for Julius Cæsar, he was two millions in debt when he *shied* his last half-crown at the sparrows in Gaul.
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* pt. xiii, ch. 4, p. 233. [R. & S. '65.]

shy, *a.* [SHY'ER, SHY'EST; sometimes SHI'ER, SHI'EST.] **1.** Easily frightened or startled; timorous; fearful; as, a *shy* horse; a *shy* bird.

The catbird is as *shy* as the robin is vulgarly familiar. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Garden Acquaintance* p. 11. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. Keeping away through sensitiveness; inclined to shrink back from bashfulness; reserved; coy; as, a *shy* person; *shy* children. **3.** Avoiding a person or thing through caution or timidity; circumspect; watchful; careful; as, *shy* of the savages; *shy* of the rapids.

But alas! the halls of old philosophy have been so long deserted, that we circle them at *shy* distance as the haunt of phantoms and chimæras. COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Sermon* vol. i, p. 445. [H. '58.]

4. Fearful of committing oneself; cautious; chary; wary; as, he was *shy* of revealing his plans.

Families are naturally *shy* at receiving these poor unfortunates when they can secure the help they need combined with unblemished character. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 190. [F. & W. '91.]

5. Not easy to perceive, seize, or secure; elusive; as, a *shy* expression. **6.** [Betting Slang.] Having a less amount of money at stake than is called for by the rules of the game; short; as, to be *shy* a dollar in the pool. **7.** *Naut.* Very light; scant: said of the wind. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. **9**†. Scrupulous; also, sly; cunning. [< AS. *sceōh*, shy.]

— **shy'ly**, *adv.*— **shy'ness**, *n.*

shy[1], *n.* A starting aside, as in fear.

shy[2], *n.* **1.** The act of shying; a careless or sidelong throw; fling. **2.** [Slang.] (1) A fling; sneer. (2) A trial; experiment; as, to have a *shy* at Wall street.

shy'er, shai'ər, *n.* **1.** One who shies. **2.** A shying horse.

shy'ster, shai'stər, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A lawyer who practises in an unprofessional or tricky manner; especially, one who haunts the prisons and lower courts to prey on petty criminals; hence, any one who conducts his business in a tricky manner. [< SHY, *a.*, 9.]

This would be as unfair as to judge the legal fraternity by its *shysters*. H. V. BOYNTON in *Century Magazine* Oct., '91, p. 862.

si, sī, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** In solmization, the seventh note of the diatonic scale; the leading note: called *ti* in the tonic sol-fa system. **2.** In the fixed-do system, the seventh note of the scale of C major; B.

Si was not used till the 17th century, when Lemaire introduced it as a name for the seventh of the scale, or leading note.
H. G. B. HUNT *History of Music* § 1, p. 6. [BELL '78.]

[< the initial letters of L. *sancte Johannes*, in the hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

si-a'ga, si-ā'gu, *n.* [Tatar.] Same as ARU.

si-ag"an-tri'tis, sī-ag"an-trī'tis *or* si-gg"an-trī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the cavity of the upper jaw. [< Gr. *σιαγών*, jaw, + *antron*, cavity.]

si-ag'no-pod, sī-ag'no-ped *or* si-gg'no-ped, *n.* *Crust.* A maxilla or a maxilliped. The first, second, and third siagnopods are equivalent to the first and second maxillæ and first maxillipeds respectively. [< Gr. *σιαγών*, jaw-bone, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

si'a-gon, sī'a-gon *or* si'a-gon, *n.* **1.** The maxillary bone. **2.** *Crust.* A mandible. [< Gr. *σιαγών*, jaw-bone.] — **si"ag-on'a-gra**, *n.* Rheumatic pain in the joint of the jaw.

sial-, } Derived from Greek *σίαλον*, saliva: combining
sialo-, } forms. — **si"al-ad"en-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of a salivary gland. — **si"al-a-gog'ic**, *a.* Tending to excite a flow of saliva; productive of salivation. **si"a-lo-gog'ic**; **si-al'o-gog'ue**. — **si-al'a-gog'ue**, *n.* A medicinal agent exciting a flow of saliva either through the circulation (as mercury) or by direct action on the salivary glands (as tobacco). **si"a-lo-gog'ic**; **si-al'o-gog'ue**. — **si"a-lism**, *n.* *Pathol.* Salivation; ptyalism. **si"a-lis'mus**. — **si-al'o-chous**, *a.* Salivated; ptyalized. — **si'a-lo-lith**, *n.* A salivary calculus. — **si"a-lo-li-thi'a-sis**, *n.* The formation of gravelly concretions in the salivary glands; salivary calculus. — **si"a-lor-rhe'a**, *n.* Excessive flow of saliva. **si"a-lor-rhœ'a**. — **si"a-lo'sche-sis**, *n.* Suppression of the salivary secretion. — **si"a-lo-sy-rin'ga**, *n.* *pl.* Fistulæ resulting from an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. — **si"a-lo-ze'mi-a**, *n.* Mercurial salivation.

si'a-lid, sai'a-lid *or* si'a-lid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sialida* or *Sialididæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sialida* or *Sialididæ*.

Si-al'i-da, sai-[*or* si-]al'i-da, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A division of planipennine neuropters with enlarged or long thorax, including *Sialididæ* and *Raphidiidæ*. [< SIALIS.] — **si-al'i-dan**, *a.* & *n.*

Si"a-lid'i-dæ, sai"a-lid'i-dī *or* si"a-lid'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of planipennine neuropters, especially those with protboraxx enlarged, wings ample, and larvæ aquatic. **Si'a-lis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sialis*, kind of bird.]

Si-al'i-dæ†.

— **si"a-lid'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **si-al'i-doid**, *a.*

si"a-lis-te'ri-um, sai"[*or* si"]a-lis-tī'ri-um *or* -tē'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A salivary gland. [< Gr. *σιαλιστήριον*, bridle-bit, < *σιάλιον*, saliva.]

si'a-mang", sai'a-mang', *W. Wr.*), *or* si'a-mang, *C.* (si-a-mong', *W. Wr.*), *n.* [Malay.] A gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*) of Sumatra and Malacca, having the skin of the second and third digits of the foot united as far as the last joint.

The Siamang (*Hylobates syndactylus*). 1/10
a, the foot, showing the digits united by skin.

Si"a-mese', sai"a-mīs', (*C.*¹ *W.*³ (-mīz', (*C.*² *E. I. W.*¹ *Wr.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, in Farther India.

— **Siamese coupling**, a hose-coupling for uniting two streams or for dividing one stream. — **the S. twins**, twin persons (1811–'74), Eng and Chang, of Siamese parentage, united by a fibro-cartilaginous band proceeding from the ensiform cartilage of the breast-bone of each, joining in a median line, in the center of which was a single umbilicus. Though physiologically they were distinct persons, the livers and hepatic vascular systems of the twins intercommunicated. See illus. under OMPHALOPAGUS.

Si"a-mese', *n.* **1.** A native or the natives of Siam: belonging to the yellow or Mongoloid type of mankind. **2.** The language of Siam, belonging to the Taic class of Mongolic languages.

sib†, *vt.* To bring into relationship.

sib, sīb, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Related by blood. **sibb**†; **sibbe**†.

sib, *n.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] A blood-relation; kinsman; also, kindred; kin. [< AS. *sib*, kin.] **sibbet**.

In whatsoever pair of ears would jerk
From goody, gossip, cater-cousin and *sib*.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. ii, l. 811.

sib'a-ry†, *n.* Same as CIBORIUM.

sib-ben'dy, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SEBUNDY.

sib'bens, sib'gnz, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A form of syphilis with skin-eruptions resembling the raspberry, formerly endemic in Scotland. **2.** [Orkneys.] The itch. [< Gael. *subhag*, raspberry.] **siv'vens**.

sib'bo-leth, *n.* See SHIBBOLETH.

Si-be'ri-an, sai-bī'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, in Asia: a Russian possession, popularly known as a place of transportation for convicts. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Siberia; a Russian colonist, or one of a native tribe, as a Samoyed.

— **Siberian dog**, one of a breed of large dogs with short erect ears, and long hair on the body and tail, noted for speed and endurance in drawing sleds.

si-be'rite, sī-bī'rīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A violet-red variety of rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

sib"i-con'ju-gate, sib'i-con'ju-get *or* -gēt. **I.** *a.* Same as SELF-CONJUGATE. **II.** *n.* A self-conjugate value or function [< L. *sibi*, themselves, + CONJUGATE.]

sib'i-lance, sib'i-lans, *n.* **1.** The quality of being sibilant. **2.** A hissing or sibilant sound. **sib'i-lan-cy**†.

sib'i-lant, sib'i-lant, *a.* Made with a hissing sound; hissing; as, a *sibilant* note or letter. [< L. *sibilo* (ppr. *sibilant-*), hiss. < *sibilus*, hissing.] — **sibilant rāle** (*Med.*), a slight whistling sound heard in auscultation, due to a viscid mucus obstructing the breathing. **sib'i-lant**, *n.* A sibilant or hissing sound; one of the sounds noted by *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *ch* (= *tsh*), and *j* (= *dzh*).

What a slidingly musical use he [Jeremy Taylor] makes of the *sibilants* with which our language is unjustly taxed by those who can only make them hiss, not sing! LOWELL *Among my Books*, *Dryden* in first series, p. 23. [O. & CO. '70.]

sib'i-late, sib'i-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To give a hissing sound to, as in pronouncing the letter *s*; also, to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation. [< L. *sibilatus*; see SIBILATION.]

sib"i-la'tion, sib'i-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of sibilating; sibilant utterance. **2.** A hissing or sibilant sound; also, relative sibilance.

He was turning back when he fancied he heard the *sibilation* of a whispering in the room. GEORGE MEREDITH *Ordeal of Richard Feverel* ch. 4, p. 26. [R. BROS. '86.]

[< L. *sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilo*; see SIBILANT.]

sib'i-lous, sib'i-lus, *a.* [Rare.] Having a sibilant sound. [< L. *sibilus*, < *sibilus*, a hissing.] **sib'i-la-to-ry**†.

sib'i-lus, sib'i-lus, *n.* **1.** A small flute. **2.** A hissing sound, as that heard in sibilant rāles. [< L. *sibilus*, a hissing.]

Si-bir'ic, si-bir'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting all the straight-haired peoples of northern Asia; in Brinton's classification, noting a branch of the yellow or Asian race, including Tungus, Mongols, Tatars, Finns, Arctics, and Koreo-Japanese. See YELLOW RACE.

sib'ness†, *n.* Kinship. **sib'rede**†.

sib'yl, sib'il, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Myth.* A woman that prophesied under the supposed inspiration of some deity, chiefly of Apollo, and delivered her oracles in a frenzied state.

The sibyls were variously numbered from one by Plato to twelve by later writers; namely, the Erythræan, Samian, Egyptian, Sardian, Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Hellespontine, Phrygian, Tiburtine, and Cumæan, the last being the most famous, and by some identified with Herophile of Erythræ in Ionia. She was thought to live 1,000 years, was consulted by Æneas concerning his descent into Hades, and sold to the last Tarquin three prophetic books at the price he had refused to give for the original nine, six of which she had burned. Through the sibyls Eastern deities and rites were introduced into Roman worship. **2.** [S-.] A Hebrew woman, daughter of Noah, through whom a part of the Hebrew apocalyptic oracles were reputed to be derived. **3.** A fortune-teller; gipsy; sorceress. [< L. *sibylla*, < Gr. *sibylla*.] **sib'yl**†.

sib'yl-line, sib'il-in *or* -ēn. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls; hence, prophetic; oracular.

From any thing of that divine madness, that *sibylline* rapture which is the recognized attribute of the ordinary prophetic enthusiast — the character of Christ is singularly free. JOHN TULLOCH *Lect. on Renan's Life of Christ* lect. vi, p. 250. [ROBERTS BROS. '65.]

[< L. *Sibyllinus*, < *sibylla*; see SIBYL.] **sib-yl'lic**‡.

— **sibylline books**, **s. oracles**. **1.** A collection of oracles in Greek hexameters believed to have been brought from Erythræ to Cumæ in Italy, and to have been first collected about the time of Solon, at Gergis on Mt. Ida. They were entrusted to curators, who were assisted by two Greek interpreters, were consulted by the senate in times of peril and disaster, and were preserved in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and burned with it in 83 B. C. Augustus directed the preparation of a new edition of oracles collected by the senate in Egypt and Grecized lands to replace the lost books, and about A. D. 405 it was burned by Stilicho. **2.** A spurious collection of 14 apocalyptic books, dating, according to Ewald, from 124 B. C. to the latter half of the 7th century; compiled by Alexandrine Jews and Christians. — **s. leaves**, fragmentary writings easily scattered, mixed, or lost: from the tradition that the Cumæan sibyl in her cave wrote her oracles on palm-leaves, which were often scattered by gusts of wind.

sib'yl-list, sib'il-ist, *n.* A believer in the sibylline prophecies of any date, especially one of those reputedly such among the primitive Christians.

sic, sic, *a.* [Scot.] Such.

sic, *adv.* [L.] So; thus: a word inserted in brackets after an erroneous or astonishing quoted statement, to indicate that the quotation is a literal transcript.

Si-cam'bri-an, si-cam'bri-an, *n.* A member of a large ancient Teutonic tribe, afterward merged in the Franks. [< L. *Sicambri*.] **Si-gam'bri-an**‡.

sic'a-more†, *n.* A sycamore.

Si-ca'ni-an, si-kā'ni-an, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there by the first Sicel colonists: a conjectured non-Aryan people. [< L. *Sicanius*, < *Sicani*, the Sicanians.] **Slc'an**‡; **Sik'an**‡; **Si-ka'ni-an**‡.

si-ca'ri-us, si-kā'ri-us *or* -eg'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-ī *or* -i, *pl.*] An assassin; specifically [S-], one of a sect of assassins infesting Palestine in the 1st century.

Festus . . . found the province wasted and harassed by bands of robbers and *sicarii*. ALFORD *Greek Testament*, *Acts* xxiv, 27.

[L., assassin, < *sica*, dagger.]

sic'ca, sic'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** (1) A die for coining; a coining-stamp or -mark. (2) A stamped coin. **2.** Silver currency issued by the emperors of Delhi and by the East India Company. **3.** A former rupee of 192 grains, the **British Indian sicca rupee**, replaced in 1835 by the East India Company's rupee, then by the Queen's rupee of 180 grains, now current. See COIN and RUPEE. **sik'ka**†.

sic'can, sic'an, *a.* [Scot.] Such. **sick'lnt**.

sic'cant, sic'ant, *a.* & *n.* Same as SICCATIVE.

sic'car, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SICKER.

sic'cate, sik'ēt, *vt.* [SIC'CA'TED; SIC'CA'TING.] To dry, especially gradually, for preservation as a specimen. [< L. *siccatus*; see SICCATIVE.] — **sic-ca'tion**, *n.*

sic'ca-tiv, *a.* Siccative. PHIL. SOC.

sic'ca-tive, sic'a-tiv, *a.* Causing to dry; drying. [< LL. *siccativus*, < L. *siccatus*, pp. of *sicco*, dry, < *siccus*, dry.] **sic'cant**; **sic-cif'ic**‡.

sic'ca-tive, *n.* That which has a drying effect; specifically, in painting, a drier: a term most used by artists.

sic-chu'si-a, sic-kē'zi-a *or* -eg'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Disgust for food, as of pregnant women. [< Gr. *sikchasia*, nausea, < *sikchos*, a squeamish person.]

sic'ci-ty†, *n.* Dryness, aridity.

sice¹, sīs, *n.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] Sixpence. **2**†. The number six at dice. **sise**†; **size**‡; **sys**†; **syse**†.

sice², *n.* Same as SYCE.

Sic'el, } sis'el, sik'el. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sicels.
Sik'el, } **II.** *n.* A member of a race supposed to have settled in Sicily in the 11th century B. C., and to have found the Sicanians or Sicans there. They were probably akin to the Latins, and hence Aryans, and they gave their name to Sicily. **Si-cu'li-an**‡.

Si-cel'i-ot, si-sel'i-ot. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliots, the Greek settlers in Sicily, as distinguished from the native Sicels. **II.** *n.* A Greek inhabitant of Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi, p. 95; also vol. xxii, p. 15. [< Gr. *Sikeliōtēs*, < *Sikelia*, Sicily.] **Si-kel'i-ot**‡.

si'cer†, *n.* Strong drink.

sich, sich, *a.* & *pron.* [Dial. or Obs.] Such.

sich, sih, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SIGH. **sicht**¹‡.

sicht², siht, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SIGHT.

Si-cil'ian, si-sil'ian, *C.* (-i-an *or* -yan, *W.*). **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the island of Sicily. **2.** Of or pertaining to the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, founded by the Normans in the 12th century in southern Italy, and overthrown by Garibaldi in 1860. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Sicily. **2.** A subject of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. [< L. *Sicilia*, < *Siculi*, the Sicilians.] — **Sicilian Vespers**, the massacre of the French in Sicily at a signal of the vesper-bell on Easter Monday in 1282, owing to their atrocities under Charles of Anjou, followed by the transfer of the island to the Spanish.

si-cil"i-a'na, } si-sil'i-ā'na, -nō *or* si-chi'li-ā'nā, -nō, *n.* [It.]
si-cil"i-a'no, } A slow dance of Sicilian peasants accompanied by song; also, the music for it, in 6–8 time.

Si-cil"i-enne', si-sil'i-en' *or* si'sil'iyen', *n.* [F.] A kind of ribbed silk or superior poplin.

sick¹, sic, *vt.* **1.** To seek: used in the imperative to command a dog to attack; as, *sick* him, Towser! **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Hence, to set on; urge to attack; as, I'll *sick* the dog on you. [Var. of SEEK.]

sick²†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become sick; sicken.

sick, *a.* **1.** Affected with disease of any sort; not in good health; ill; ailing; as, a *sick* child: the prevailing use in the United States, and formerly common in England, but now frequently restricted there. See def. 2, and synonyms under ILLNESS. **2.** Affected with a desire to vomit; nauseated: now the prevailing sense in England. **3.** Having a dislike because of satiety or disgust; surfeited: with *of*; as, *sick of* politics; *sick of* life. **4.** Depressed and longing because of some unattained desire; languishing; as, *sick* for the sea; love-*sick*.

Sick as an autumn swallow for a voyage.
TENNYSON *Harold* act i, sc. 1.

5. Confined; lying-in: a euphemistic expression. **6.** Being in the milk; spawning: said of oysters. **7.** [Rare.] Imperfect or impaired from any cause; corrupted; weakened; out of condition; as, *sick* beer. **8.** [Colloq.] Expressive or suggestive of or pertaining to illness, nausea, surfeit, or unsoundness; sickly; as, a *sick* smile. **9.** [Rare.] Causing or tending to cause sickness; sickening: as, a *sick* misery; a *sick* voyage. **10.** *Naut.* Needing repairs, as a ship or boat; as, a sail-*sick* sloop. **11.** *Metal.* Noting mortification in amalgamation. See MORTIFICATION, I (5). [< AS. *sēoc*, sick.] **slk**†; **sike**†.

Synonyms: see ILL.

Compounds, etc.: — **sick as a dog** or **horse** [Slang], very sick. — **sick'bay"**, *n.* The part of a war-ship set apart for accommodation of the sick and wounded. **s.-berth**†. — **s.-bed**, *n.* A bed on which one lies sick. — **s.-brained**, *a.* Having a disordered brain. — **s.-call**, *n.* **1.** A summons to a clergyman to attend a sick or dying person. **2.** At a military post or camp, a signal to the sick, by drum or trumpet, to attend at the hospital. — **s.-fallen**†, *a.* Struck down with sickness. — **s.-flag**, *n.* A quarantine-flag. — **s.-headache**, *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea. — **s.-leave**, *n.* Leave of absence issued on the ground of injury or ill health. — **s.-list**, *n.* A list of the sick, especially of sick soldiers or sailors. — **to be on the s.-list** [Colloq.], to be sick or too sick to work. — **s.-listed**, *a.* — **s.-report**, *n.* An official report made by an army or navy surgeon of the sick under his charge. — **s.-room**, *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

sick'en, sic'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with indisposition or disease; make sick; as, the air of the swamps *sickened* him. **2.** To affect with nausea; as, the smell of the oil *sickened* him. **3.** To cause mental depression, disgust, or revulsion; weary; as, his flatteries *sickened* me. **4**†. To impair; disorder.

II. *i.* **1.** To become affected with disease or nausea; grow ill; as, he *sickened* and died. **2.** To have sensations of sickness, disgust, or weariness; as, good citizens *sicken* at municipal corruption. **3.** To deteriorate; weaken; decay: now chiefly technical; specifically, to fall in amalgamating: said of mercury.

Odours, when sweet violets *sicken*,
Live within the sense they quicken.
SHELLEY *Music, When Soft Voices Die* st. 1.

sick'end, *pp.* Sickened. PHIL. SOC.

sick'en-er, sic'n-ėr, *n.* Anything that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust; as, that blow was a *sickener*.

sick'en-ing, sic'n-ing, *pa.* Causing to sicken, in any sense; disgusting; nauseating.

I think he was not so far out of the way who said that, next to the Newgate Calendar, the Biography of Authors is the most *sickening* chapter in the history of man.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 68. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

— **sick'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*

sick'er¹†, *vt.* To make safe or certain; assure. **sik'ert**.

sick'er², sik'ėr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To ooze, as water, through a crevice. **sig'ger**‡.

sick'er, *a.* [Prov. Scot. & Old Eng.] Safe; sure; certain. **sic'car**‡; **sik'er**‡; **sik'ker**†. — **sick'er-ness**, *n.*

sick'er†, *adv.* Safely; surely; certainly. **sick'er-ly**†.

sick'head"ache, etc. See SICK.

sick'heart"ed, sic'-härt'ed, *a.* Weary and discouraged; overcome with disappointment or vexation.

sick'ish, sik'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick; slightly nauseated; qualmish. **2.** Slightly nauseating; as, a *sickish* taste. **3.** [Archaic.] Being in an unhealthy or unsound condition; sickly.

— **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

sick"le-su"og, sik'le-sū'eg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The soft clam.

sick'le-toun†, *n.* Same as CICLATOUN.

sick'le, sic'l, *n.* **1.** An implement with a long curved blade, having its edge on the inner side, mounted on a short handle: used for lopping off plant-tops, and trimming lawns, corners, etc., where a scythe or mower can not be used: formerly the principal tool of the reaper. **2.** A sickle-shaped gaff or spur for a fighting-cock. [< AS. *sicel*, < L. *secula*, < *seco*, cut.] **sic'le**†; **syk'el**†.

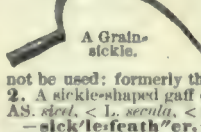

A Grain-sickle.

— **sick'le-feath"er**, *n.* One of the long curved feathers in the tail of the domestic cock. — **s.-head**, *n.* In a reaping-machine, the head of the connecting-rod where it joins the cutter-bar. — **s.-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape or form of a sickle; falciform. — **the Sickle** (*Astron.*), a sickle-shaped group of stars in the constellation Leo.

— **sick'led**, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

sick'le-bill", sic'l-bil', *n.* **1.** A humming-bird (genus *Eutoxeres*) having a strongly curved bill. **2.** A curlew, especially *Numenius longirostris*. **3.** A saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus*). **4.** A sunbird of *Drepanis* or a related genus. **5.** An epimachine bird of paradise: plume-bird. **6.** The thrasher (*Harporhynchus redivivus*) of southern California.

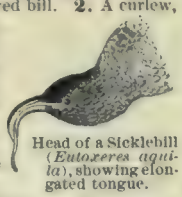

Head of a Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*), showing elongated tongue.

sick'le-man, sic'l-man, *n.* A reaper. **sick'ler†**.

sick'le-pear", sic'l-pâr', *n.* Same as SICKEL.

sick'le-pod", sic'l-pod', *n.* A rock-cress (*Arabis Canadensis*) with very flat scythe-shaped pods.

sick'less†, *a.* Exempt from sickness or disease.

sick'le-wort", sic'l-würt', *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Heal-all: so called from the profile of the corolla. **sick'le-weed"†**. **2.** The common bugle of England.

sick'li-fy, sic'li-fai, *vt.* [Humorous.] To make sick.

sick'ly†, *vt.* To make sickly or sickish.

sick'ly, sic'li, *a.* [SICK'LI-ER; SICK'LI-EST.] **1.** Having a tendency to or marked by sickness or ill health; habitually indisposed; unhealthy; as, a *sickly* babe; a *sickly* summer. **2.** Tending to produce nausea; hence, fitted to disgust; mawkish; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **3.** Pertaining to, showing, or characteristic of the sick or sickness; as, a *sickly* appearance.

Tom Sheridan I also met in the park, and recollect his handsome *sickly* face, and lively, good-humoured manner.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 2, p. 25. [MACM. '75.]

4. Weakly-looking; faint; languid; as, a *sickly* moon. **5†.** Suitable for the sick; as, a *sickly* couch.

Synonyms: ailing, diseased, faint, feeble, frail, ill, infirm, invalided, languid, unhealthy, unwell, weak, weakly.

—**sick'li-ly**, *adv.*—**sick'li-ness**, *n.*

sick'ly†, *adv.* In a sick manner; in a weak, languid, or disordered way.

sick'ness, sic'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being sick; illness; as, his *sickness* continues. **2.** A particular form of disease; as, milk-*sickness;* the falling *sickness*. **3.** Specifically, nausea. **4.** Any disordered and weakened state; as, the soul's *sickness*.

Synonyms: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

—**Ceylon sickness**, same as BERIBERI.—**country s.**, same as NOSTALGIA.

sick's-re-port", **s.'s-room**, etc. See SICK.

sic'le†, *n.* Same as SHEKEL.

sic'like, sic'laik, *a.* [Scot.] Similar; such; suchlike.

sic'like, *adv.* [Scot.] Similarly.

sic'sac, sic'sac, *n.* [Egypt.] The crocodile-bird. **zic'zac†**.

Sic'u-li, sic'yu-lai *or* si'cu-lii, *n. pl.* [L.] The Sicels.

Si-cu'li-an, si-kiū'li-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi. **II.** *n.* One of the Siculi. **Si-ke'li-an†**.

The Sicsac (*Pluvianus ægyptius*). 1/5

Siculo-, **Sicul-**. Derived from Latin *Siculus*, Sicilian; combining forms.—**Sic"u-lo-A-ra'bi-an**, *a.* Having certain features common to Arabian and Sicilian art.—**Sic"u-lo-Mo-resque'**, *a.* Having or belonging to the Sicilian form of Moresque or Mohammedan art.—**Sic"u-lo-Pu'nic**, *a.* Sicilian and Punic or Sicilian and Carthaginian combined: describing Punic art-features, coins, etc., found in Sicily or connected with Sicily.

Sic"u-lod'i-dæ, sic'yu-lod'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of siculodinan moths, including all the species. **Si-cu'lo-des**, *n.* (t. g.) [< SICULO- + Gr. *eidos*, form.]—**sic"u-lod'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**si-cu'lo-doid**, *a.* - **Sic"u-lo-di'na**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A tribe of lepidopterous insects with two internal nervures to the hind wings, and the nervures of both wings unconnected.—**sic"u-lod'i-nan, si-cu'lo-din(e**, *a.*

Sic"y-o'ni-an, sis'[*or* sik']i-ō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient Greek city noted for its art-schools. **II.** *n.* A native of Sicyon. **Sik"y-o'ni-an†**. [< L. *Sicyonius*, < *Sicyon*, < Gr. *Sikyōn*, Sicyon.]

sid, sid, *n.* Lord; chief; master: a title of honor among Moslems. Compare CID.

A Mohammedan gentleman is still addressed in Egypt and elsewhere by the title *Sîd*, which is a corruption of the word Seyyid, meaning 'master.' STANLEY LANE-POOLE *Story of the Moors in Spain* ch. 11, p. 191. [G. P. P. '91.]

Sî'da, sai'da *or* sî'da, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of usually downy or woolly herbs or shrubs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), having frequently large white or yellow flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** *Crust.* A genus typical of *Sidîdæ*. [< Gr. *sidē*, kind of plant.]

Sid'dha, sid'da, *n.* [Sans.] An accomplished one; one who has attained Siddhi; also, a pure and holy or semidivine being.

Sid-dhar'ta, sid-dār'ta, *n.* [Sans.] One who has fulfilled the object of his coming: an epithet of Buddha.

Sid'dhi, sid'di, *n.* [Sans.] Accomplishment or perfection; miraculous magical energy or supernatural faculty, such as ubiquity, power of flying through the air, etc.: ascribed by the Yoga and the Vedanta Sutras to the Siddhas.

The reciting of Dharanis, if combined with the practise of magical rites and supported by morality and contemplation, leads to superhuman faculties (in Sanskrit *Siddhi*) — nay, even to the union with the deity. E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Thibet* ch. 6, p. 56. [TR. & CO. '63.]

sid'dow, sid'ō, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Soft; pulpy.

side, said, *v.* [SI'DED; SI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal; as, to *side* a sheep. **2.** To make flat the side of, as a piece of timber, with an ax. **3.** [Colloq.] To place at one side; also, to thrust aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left. . . . The old benchers had it almost sacred to themselves, in the forepart of the day at least. They might not be *sided* or jostled.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old Benchers* p. 138. [W. L. & CO.]

4†. To come alongside of. **5†.** To agree with; countenance. **6†.** To equal; rival. **7†.** To assign to sides.

II. *i.* **1.** To range oneself on the side of; take the part of: followed by *with;* as, to *side with* the minority.

It is not by hatred to the Russian autocracy, but by sympathy with the Russian people, that foreigners have been moved to *side with* the cause of Russian freedom.
STEPNIAK in *North American Review* Nov., '91, p. 601.

2. To have a side measurement (of stated dimensions); as, the timber *sides* 16 inches. **3.** [Rare.] To divide into sides or parties.

side[1], *a.* **1.** Situated at or on one side; lateral; as, a *side* window. **2.** Hence, being or viewed as if from or toward one side; collateral; minor; as, a *side* view; a *side* issue.

—**side glance**, a sidelong glance.—**s. partner** [Colloq., U. S.], a silent or sleeping partner; also, any partner or coadjutor, especially a policeman who acts jointly with another.—**s. road** [Canada], a public highway running from one concession to another.—**s. roller**, that cylinder in a sugar-mill which is opposite to the macasse and below the king-roller.—**s. view. 1.** A view of a thing from the side. **2.** *Bot.* In diatoms, the aspect which presents the surface of the valve to the observer. Compare FRONT. **valve'view"†**.

side[2], *a.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Relatively long or wide; large; as, the *side* frocks of children. **2.** [Scot.] Far; distant. [< AS. *sîd*, wide.]—**side'coats"†**, *n. pl.* The long trailing clothes of infants.

side, *n.* **1.** Any one of the bounding lines of a surface or of the bounding surfaces of a solid object: often limited to a particular bounding line or surface as distinguished from other lines or surfaces called ends, top, bottom, etc.; as, the *side* of a sheet of paper or a forest; the *side* of a box, house, or mountain. **2.** A part of a surface or object situated laterally to any assumed axis, and opposed to another similar corresponding part; as, the right *side* of a field, plan, or diagram; the left *side* of a room or theater. **3.** A surface or part contrasted with or distinct from another or others; as, the *inside* of the building does not compare with the out*side;* the *side* of the moon visible from the earth. **4.** Any place or region, literal or figurative, considered as divided from some other place by a median line or strip of territory: sometimes with *on;* as, *on* the right *side* of the street; this *side* of eternity; the country*side*. **5.** Any party or body of men considered as opposed to or distinguished from another; faction; sect; as, to join the *side* of the liberals.

The soldiers of the two *sides* occasionally conversed pleasantly across this barrier; sometimes they exchanged the hard bread of the Union soldiers for the tobacco of the Confederates. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 38, p. 551. [C. L. W. '85.]

6. An opinion, aspect, or point of view considered with respect to its opposite; as, I see difficulties on all *sides*.

He who knows only his own *side* of the case, knows little of that.
MILL *On Liberty* ch. 2, p. 71. [T. & F. '63.]

7. Family connection, especially by descent.

On his father's *side* he [M. Renan] was a complete and true Breton; on his mother's *side* he was a Gascon.
The Nation Oct. 27, '92, p. 316, col. 3.

8. The lateral half of a slaughtered animal or of a tanned skin or hide; also, the flank, or thin side part, of a hog's carcass. **9.** The dressed surface of cloth. **10.** A page, as of written or printed paper. **11.** *Anat.* (1) Either half of the body as divided by the median plane; especially, that part of the trunk of an animal between the shoulder and the hip, more particularly the outer surface of such a part. (2) Either half of a bilobed organ; as, the right *side* of the heart. **12.** *Naut.* The part of a ship's hull from stem to stern above the water-line. **13.** *Her.* A small part of a field cut off palewise, used as a bearing. **14.** *Billiards.* Same as ENGLISH, 5. **15.** *Math.* (1) *Geom.* A bounding line of a superficial figure. (2) The root of a power. (3) *Alg.* Either of the parts into which an equation is separated by the sign of equality. **16.** [Slang, Eng.] Superciliousness of manner; pretentiousness. [< AS. *side*, < *sîd*, wide.]

Compounds, etc.:—**A side**, that side of a quadruplex telegraph-table or system that is worked by reverse currents.—**B s.**, that side of a quadruplex telegraph-table or system that is worked by strengthened currents.—**heavy s.**, that peripheral side of a grindstone or other rotating wheel or disk which, from irregular distribution of weight, tends to preponderate.—**interior s.**, the line connecting two bastion-centers, or the line of a curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—**New S.** and **Old S.**, two parties in the Presbyterian Church in the middle of the 18th century, the former insisting more on the practical and the latter on the doctrinal side of Christianity.—**right s.** and **wrong s.**, specifically, the sides of cloth, carpeting, and the like, intended to be exposed to view and to be concealed from view, respectively.—**side'arche"**, *n.* An ache in the side.—**s.-action**, *n.* A mechanism for operating the breech-block of a large gun sidewise.—**s.-arms**, *n. pl.* Weapons worn at the side, as swords, pistols, bayonets, etc., especially swords.

They also carried a sword, falchion, curved stick or lisân, simple mace, or hatchet, which may be looked upon as their *side-arms*.
WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 222. [S. & W. '79.]

—**s.-ax**, *n.* **1.** An ax having its bit beveled on one side only. **2.** An ax having its handle offset from the plane of the blade.—**s.-bar**, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of elastic bars, as of wood, at the sides of some light wagons, serving as a support and as a supplementary spring; also, one of two side-pieces supporting a battery-wagon. **2.** *pl.* Two plates uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle. See illus. under SADDLE.—**s.-beam**, *n.* One of two working-beams of a marine engine, placed below the crank-shaft, on each side of the cylinder, as a substitute for a central beam above the crank-shaft; a side-lever.—**s.-bone**, *n.* **1.** The hip-bone. **2.** A morbid ossification behind and at the sides of the pasterns.—**s.-box**, *n.* A proscenium box in a theater: an old name.—**s.-boy**, *n.* *Naut.* One of several boys detailed at the gangway of a war-ship to attend the arrival of officers and others.—**s. by s.**, situated so as to have the sides close to each other or touching.—**s.-check**, *n.* A check-rein that passes at the side of a horse's head instead of between the ears: opposed to *overhead check* or *overcheck*.—**s.-comb**, *n.* An ornamental comb worn by women early in the 19th century to support a curl at the side of the forehead.—**s.-cousin**, *n.* A cousin in a remote degree.—**s.-cut**, *n.* **1.** A cut from the side; an indirect blow or attack. **2.** [U. S.] A road or canal branching out from the main one.—**s.-cutting**, *n.* An excavation of earth at the side, as of a railway or canal, where the natural or necessary cuttings do not suffice to provide material for the embankments.—**s.-dish**, *n.* A dish subordinate to the main dish or dishes of a course.—**s.-dumper**, *n.* In mining, a tram-car that can be tilted sidewise and thus emptied.—**s.-edge**, *n.* *Plumbing.* A hard-wood forming-tool on which to shape sheet-lead articles.—**s.-fin**, *n.* A pectoral fin.—**s.-flap**, *n.* A leathern flap hanging between the skirt and the stirrup-strap of a saddle.—**s.-flash**, *n.* A disruptive lateral discharge from the surface of a conductor that is carrying a current of high-potential electricity too great for its capacity: often observed in lightning-rods.—**s.-fly**, *n.* The horse-bot.—**s.-frame**, *n.* The side portion of the frame of a machine or structure: in a machine usually a separate casting.—**s.-hatchet**, *n.* A hatchet made on the principle of a side-ax.—**s.-head**, *n.* **1.** An extra slide-rest on a metal-planing machine. **2.** A cutter-head on a vertical axis, at the side of a moider or similar wood-working machine. **3.** *Print.* A heading, as of a minor newspaper article, run in with the opening paragraph without a break.—**s.-hill**, *n.* A hillside.—**s.-hook**, *n.* Same as BENCH-HOOK, 1.—**s.-hunt**, *n.* [U. S.] A hunt in which two parties compete in killing game under certain regulations.—**s.-jointer**, *n.* Same as OVERSHAVE.—**s.-lever**, *n.* Same as SIDE-BEAM.—**s.-lock**, *n.* A tress or a curl sometimes worn at the side of the forehead.—**s.-meat**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A flank of salt pork, or part of it.—**s.-note**, *n.* *Print.* A note set in the side or margin at the side of a page.—**s.-piece**, *n.* *Zool.* A pleurite.—**s.-piercing**, *a.* Piercing or able to pierce the side; hence, heartrending; doleful.—**s.-plate**, *n.* A plate or plate-like member on the side; specifically, in car-building, a lengthwise horizontal timber connecting the tops of the body-posts.—**s.-pond**, *n.* A reservoir at the side of a canal-lock, for storing some of the water from above the lock for use when the canal is depleted by frequent passages.—**s.-post**, *n.* One of a pair of posts equidistant from the middle of a truss, connecting the principal rafters, etc., above, with the tie-beam below.—**s.-rail**, *n.* **1.** A short rail beside a railroad-switch, for guiding the car-wheels. **2.** A hand-rail extending partly along a locomotive-boiler on both sides.—**s.-reflector**, *n.* A small mirror for reflecting light on a microscope-stage.—**s.-rod**, *n.* **1.** A coupling-rod of a locomotive. **2.** One of a pair of rods connecting the crosshead with the working-beam of a side-beam engine. **3.** One of a pair of rods connecting the air-pump crosshead with the working-beams of a side-beam engine.—**s.-round**, *n.* A joiners' plane for making half-round moldings.—**s.-screw**, *n.* The screw of a carpenters' vise on the side of a bench. **bench'screw"†**.—**s.-scription**, *n.* *Scots Law.* An old method of authenticating deeds written on several sheets of paper pasted together, by which the signer wrote his name across each junction.—**s.-seat**, *n.* A seat with its back to one side of a vehicle, as in an omnibus.—**s.-sleeves**, *n. pl.* Large, long sleeves.—**s.-slip**, *n.* **1.** A groove in the wings of a theater, in which scenes are slipped on and off. **2.** A slip or shoot from the side of a plant; hence, an illegitimate child.—**s.-snipe**, *n.* A side-plane for working moldings.—**s.-space**, *n.* A clear space at each side of a railroad-track.—**s.-splitting**, *a.* [Colloq.] Having a tendency as if to split the sides with laughter; hence, extremely mirth-provoking.—**s.-step**, *n.* **1.** A step or a movement to one side. **2.** A step on a side of a thing for ascending and descending.—**s.-stick**, *n.* *Print.* A wooden or metal bar placed at the side of the type in a form or galley, and commonly beveled, for use in conjunction with tapering wooden quoins in locking up.—**s.-stroke**, *n.* **1.** A stroke given sidewise, as with a stick, pen, or skate; specifically, a stroke used in swimming on the side. **2.** A stroke given upon the side of a thing, as upon a billiard-ball.—**s.-table**, *n.* A table set against a wall, especially one in a dining-room used as a temporary resting-place for anything that may be wanted on the dining-table.—**s.-tackle**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] *Football.* One of two positions at either end of the rush-line; also, the player occupying such position.

He was . . . *side-tackle* on his college foot-ball team.
New-York Tribune Oct. 20, '91, p. 5, col. 4.

2. A gun-tackle with double and single pulley-block. One such is used on each side of a broadside gun, for holding it in place and for running out.—**s.-timber**, *n.* Same as PURLIN.—**s.-waver†**.—**s.-tool**, *n.* A tool whose cutting edge is on one side, especially one used in wood- or metal-turning.—**s.-transit**, *n.* A transit having an axial eyepiece between which and the objective is a reflecting prism.—**s.-tree**, *n.* One of the principal members of a built-up lower mast.—**s.-winch**, *n.* A winch supported at one end only against the side, as of a beam or post.—**s.-wind**, *n.* A wind from one side; hence, figuratively, an indirect attack, or indirect means or influence.—**s.-winder**, *n.* **1.** A heavy disabling blow from the side. **2.** The horned rattler.—**s.-wipe**, *n.* **1.** A sweeping blow from the side. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An indirect censure.—**to choose sides**, to pick out opposing parties to contend with each other.—**top s.** [Pidgin-Eng.], above; up-stairs.—**to take sides**, to range oneself with one or the other of two contending parties.

—**si'ded**, *a.* **1.** Having a side or sides. **2.** Dressed on the side, as timber.—**side'less**, *a.* Having no side parts; open-sided and sleeveless, as a garment.—**side'ward**, *adv.* Toward the side.

The Side-lock, as worn by officers in Napoleon's army.

side'board", said'bōrd', *n.* **1.** A piece of dining-room furniture serving as a side-table, usually having shelves above and drawers and a cupboard below: used for side-dishes and for holding tableware. Compare illus. under CELLARET. **2.** A board at the side of something. Specifically: (1) A stationary or an additional board on the side of a wagon. (2) A vertical board at the side of a carpenters' work-bench, furnished with holes and pins to aid in holding up a piece of work. (3) A lee-board. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] (1) A pair of side-whiskers. (2) Stiff standing collars.

side'light", said'-lait", *n.* **1.** A light that comes from the side; hence, figuratively, incidental illustration: sometimes also written as two words.

Such persons [having the insane neurosis] are apt to seize on and pursue the bypaths of thought which have been overlooked by more stable intellects, and so, by throwing a *side* light upon things, to discover unthought-of relations. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 2, p. 47. [A. '75.]

Aristophanes, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Molière, seem to furnish *side-lights* to what we read in our morning paper. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addr., Don Quixote* p. 173. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. A window in the side of a house, as distinguished from a skylight; also, a window beside a door or another window. **3.** One of the colored lights (red on the port side, green on the starboard) displayed on the sides of ships at night; also, a night-light in the gangway of a war-vessel. **4.** A frame with glass in a ship's air-port.

side'line", said'-lain", *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To hobble with a side-line, as a horse or other animal.

At a camping-ground . . . the tents were pitched, the horses *sidelined* and hobbled and turned out to graze.
W. W. ROCKHILL in *Century Magazine* Dec., '90, p. 262.

side'line", *n.* **1.** A line of goods sold by a commercial traveler, auxiliary to his principal articles of trade. **2.** A line attached to the side of a thing; especially, a line used to hobble a horse or other animal by connecting the fore and hind feet of the same side.

side'li"ner, said'lai'ner, *n.* A sidewiper.

side'ling, said'ling. **I.** *a.* Having a slanting or sidelong position or motion; sloping; as, a *sideling* path. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sloping region or bit of ground.

side'ling, *adv.* Sidewise; sidelong; obliquely.

side'long", said'leng', *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To hobble by means of side-lines; side-line.

side'long", said'leng', *a.* Inclining or tending to one side; lateral; oblique; as, "The bashful virgin's *sidelong* looks of love," GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 29.

side'long", *adv.* **1.** In a lateral or oblique direction; sidewise; sideling; as, he ran *sidelong*. **2**†. On the side.

side'ness†, *n.* Length.

side'path", said'-path', *n.* A path deviating or turning to one side; a by-path.

sī'der, sai'dĕr, *n.* **1.** One who lives in a particular quarter, as of a city; as, an east-*sider*. **2**†. A partizan.

Sid"er-ac'ti-dæ, sid'ĕr-ac'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of actiniarians with many perfect septa and few series of short non-retractile tentacles. **Sid"er-ac'tis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sidēros*, iron, + *aktis*, ray.]

—**sid"er-ac'tid**, *a. & n.*—**sid"er-ac'toid**, *a.*

sid'er-a"ted†, *a.* Blasted by planetary influence.

sid"er-a'tion, sid'ĕr-ā'shun, *n. Med.* A sudden stroke or attack of disease; a stroke of apoplexy. [OF.. < L. *sideratio(n-)*, blight produced by the stars, < *sidus*, star.]

sid"er-a-zote', sid'ĕr-ą-zōt', *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel-like iron nitrid (Fe_5N_2) obtained as a product of volcanic eruption. [< Gr. *sidēros*, iron, + AZOTE.]

si-de're-al, sai-dī'rē-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to stars or constellations; constituted of or containing stars; starry; astral. [< L. *sidereus*, < *sidus* (*sider-*), star.] **sid'er-al**; (XIII); **si-de're-ous**†; **si-de'ri-al**†.

—**sidereal astronomy**, the branch of astronomy that treats of the fixed stars.—**s. day**, the time that elapses between two successive upper culminations of a fixed star or of the vernal equinox, shorter than a solar day, because the sun has changed position slightly in that time and will not culminate quite so soon.—**s. hour, minute, and second**, units of time having the same relation to the sidereal day that the ordinary units do to the solar day: each about 1/366 part shorter than the corresponding units of mean solar time.—**s. kingdom**, the material universe considered as gravitating, embracing the sidereal system, planets, with their satellites, comets, meteoroids, etc. See NATURE.—**s. motion** (*Astron.*), diurnal motion. See DIURNAL.—**s. system**, the system of the stars, including our sun, as distinguished from the solar system, which includes the sun and the planets revolving about it.—**s. time**, time whose units of measurement depend upon the apparent diurnal movement of the stars.

si-de're-al-ize, sai dī'rę-ąl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To raise to or as to the stars; etherealize.

sid'er-ism[1], sid'ĕr-izm, *n.* The theory that the fate of mortals and worldly events are influenced by the stars. [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]

sid'er-ism[2], *n.* The supposed effect of bringing metals into magnetic connection with the human body. [< Gr. *sidēros*, iron.] **sid"er-is'mus**†.

sid'er-ite, sid'ĕr-āit *or* si-dēr'āit (XIII), *n. Mineral.* **1.** A vitreous, gray, brown, brownish-red, translucent ferrous carbonate ($FeCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. **sparry iron ore**; **spathic iron**;. **2.** An indigo-blue variety of quartz. **3.** An iron meteorite. (OF., < L. *sideritis*, < Gr. *sidēritis*, of iron, < *sidēros*, iron.]

sidero-, sid'ĕr-o-, *C. W., or* si-dēr'o-, *E. W.* Derived from Greek *sidēros*, iron: a combining form.—**sid'er-o-graph**, *n.* An engraving on steel, especially one by the Perkins process. See SIDEROGRAPH.—**sid"er-o-graph'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by siderography. **sid"er-o-graph'ic-al**;.—**sid"er-og'ra-phist**, *n.* One who practises or is engaged in siderography.—**sid"er-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of engraving on steel or iron, especially by the process invented by Jacob Perkins (1766–1849), an American—not used for ordinary direct plate-engraving. In this process the design is engraved on a softened steel plate, which is then hardened so as to admit of the transference of the engraving by pressure to a softened steel roller, which is hardened in turn and used in a similar way for making the plates from which the printing is done. United States bank-note plates are made by this process.—**sid'er-o-lite**, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A spongy meteoric iron containing embedded grains of certain minerals, as chrysolite. **2.** A siderolith.—**sid'er-o-lith**, *n.* A fossil nummulite.—**sid"er-o-mag-net'ic**, *a.* Ferromagnetic: a term proposed by S. P. Thompson.—**sid'er-o-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by observing the figures, etc., assumed by straws burned on red-hot iron.—**sid"er-o-na'trite**, *n. Mineral.* A yellow hydrous sodium-iron sulfate ($H_2Na_2Fe_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—**sid'er-o-scope** (XIII), *n.* An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by a delicate combination of magnetic needles.—**sid'er-o-tech-ny**, *n.* The art of working iron.

sid'er-o-nym, sid'ĕr-o-nim, *n.* A celestial or astronomical pseudonym [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star, + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

sid"er-o'sis, sid'ĕr-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A disease due to accumulation of metallic dust by inhalation. [< Gr. *sidērōsis*, ironwork, < *sidēros*, iron.]

sid'er-o-stat, sid'ĕr-o-stat, *n. Astron.* A reflecting mirror turning by clock-motion so as to reflect the light of a star in an invariable direction into a fixed telescope or other astronomical instrument. [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star, + Gr. *statos*, standing.]

Sid"er-ox'y-lon, sid'ĕr-ox'i-lon, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs, mainly tropical, of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), taking its name from the very hard wood (ironwood) of many of the species. *S. Canariensis* is an ornamental greenhouse shrub. *S. dulcificum*, of western tropical Africa, yields a fruit called *the miraculous berry*, from the persistence of its sweetness on the palate. [< SIDERO- + Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

sid"er-ur'gy, sid'ĕr-ūr'ji, *n.* Manufacture of iron and steel; a general name. [< Gr. *sidērourgia*, < *sidēros*, iron, + *ergon*, work.]—**sid"er-ur'gic, -al**, *a.*

side'sad"dle, said'-sad'l, *n.* A saddle having but one stirrup and a cushioned horn or projection on the same side, for the use of women. The rider places the left foot in the stirrup and the right knee over the horn. See illus. under SADDLE.

—**side'sad"dle-flow"er**, *n.* Any species of *Sarracenia*, so called from the fancied likeness of the flower to a side-saddle. See PITCHER-PLANT and SARACENIA.

side'show", said'-shō', *n.* **1.** A small show incidental to a more important one; especially, one of the petty shows exhibiting in connection with a large circus or menagerie, but requiring a separate admission-fee. **2.** Hence, a subordinate issue or attraction; a minor incident.

sides'man, saidz'man, *n.* **1.** In the Church of England, a deputy churchwarden; synodsman. **quest'man**†. **2.** In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant to a civil officer. **3.** [Rare.] A partizan. **side'man**†.

side'sta"king, *n.* A taking of sides in a contest.

side'track", said'-trac', *v.* [U. S.] **I.** *t.* To run off upon a siding, as a car; hence, figuratively, to divert from the main issue or from the main trend so as to turn to new activities or reduce to inactivity.

The Democratic party, under Andrew Jackson's leadership, . . . seemed finally to have *sidetracked* this early labor movement, and to have brought it safely into the fold of Democracy.
R. T. ELY *Problems of To-day* ch. 11, p. 10. (T. Y. C.)

II. *i.* To go upon a siding.

side'track", *n.* [U. S.] A railroad-siding.

side'walk", said'wȏk', *n.* [U. S.] A path for the use of foot-passengers at the side of the street: usually of gravel or asphalt, or planked or paved: used also adjectively. Called in England **pavement.**

In Holland the *sidewalks* are laid in brick, frequently intermingled with coarse porcelain: domestics may be seen at an early hour . . . on their knees cleaning them off with cloths.
H. TAINE *Lect. on Art* tr. by Durand *Philos. of Art* in first series, pt. i, § 5, p. 69. (H. H. & CO. '88.)

—**sidewalk journalism** (Colloq., U. S.), cheap, flashy, or mercetricious journalism that appeals to idlers on the sidewalk; claptrap journalism.

That . . . [this newspaper] should, within the space of a few years, have thus contrived to gain the premier place in New York *sidewalk journalism* is no great matter for wonderment.
EDWARD DELILLE in *Nineteenth Century* July, '92, p. 19.

side'walk"er, said'-wȏk'ęr, *n.* A laterigrade spider.

side'ward, said'ward, *a.* Directed or moving toward or from the side; lateral.

Then, owing to a sudden *sideward* dart of the vorticella, its pursuer [an infusorium] lost the object of pursuit. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 7, p. 81. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

side'ward, *adv.* Toward or from the side; laterally.

side'wards,

side'way", said'wē', *n.* A path by the side of a road or street; a sidewalk.

Below, dim figures are gathering on the narrow *sideways* to look at the solemn spectacle.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Enrica* p. 202. [S. '71.]

side'ways", said'wēz', *adv.* Sidewise. **side'way"**‡.

My snake-turned nature, sunk in slime,
Starts *sideway* with defiant hiss.
LOWELL *Extreme Unction* st. 6.

side'-wheel", said'-hwīl'. **I.** *a.* Having side-wheels; as, a *side-wheel* steamboat. **II.** *n.* A wheel at the side; specifically, one of two paddle-wheels in a steamboat.

side'-wheel"er, said'-hwīl'ęr, *n.* A side-wheel steamboat. See illus. under TOW[2], *n.*

side'-whisk"er, said'-hwisk'ęr, *n.* The whisker that grows on the side of the face: commonly in the plural.

side'wind"er, said'waind'ęr, *n.* The horned rattlesnake.

side'wi"per, said'wī'pęr, *n.* A massasauga.

side'wise", said'wīz', *a.* Directed or moving toward the side; sideward; sidelong; as, a *sidewise* glance.

side'wise", *adv.* **1.** Toward or from the side; so as to incline toward the side; as, hold it *sidewise*. **2.** On one side only. **side'ways"**;.

si'di, sī'di, *n.* [E. Ind.] A title of respect by which Africans, especially Mohammedans, are addressed. Compare SID.

Sid'i-dæ, sid'i-dī *or* dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cladocerous entomostracans with 6 pairs of foliaceous feet and anterior antennæ obsolete. [< SIDA.]

—**sid'id**, *a. & n.*—**si'doid**, *a.*

si'ding, sai'ding, *n.* **1.** A railway-track by the side of the main track, connected with it at one end or both ends, as for switching a train to allow another to pass or for storage of cars. **2.** The boarding or tiling that covers the side of a wooden house: often in the plural. **3.** The act of dressing timbers to correct breadths, as in shipbuilding, or the timbers themselves. **4.** The act of taking sides, as in a controversy. **5**†. A factional division; heresy; split.

—**si'ding-hook"**, *n.* A carpenters' scribing-gage, especially useful in fitting siding on a building.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A resawing-machine for making board siding.—**s.-tile**, *n.* A tile used as a substitute for weather-boarding. Such tiles are nailed to the framing and made water-tight by fine mortar crowded between them.

si'dle, sai'dl, *v.* [SI'DLED; SI'DLING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause to move sidewise; direct sidelong.

An order of composition that 'tempted every bouncing country lass to *sidle* an eye in a blowzy cheek' in expectation of a coronet for her pains. GEORGE MEREDITH *Tale of Chloe* p. 6. [L. CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To move or go sidewise, as from fear, timidity, or diffidence; as, to *sidle* up to the window. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To lounge or saunter about. [< SIDE, *n.*]

—**to sidle out** (Colloq.), to get out sidewise; sneak away; slip off stealthily.

si'dler, sai'dlęr, *n.* One who moves or acts obliquely or with indirectness.

The true editor must have 'a different and a sterner path' than the 'dexterous *sidler*' . . . who is . . . 'followed by the approving shouts of ascendant majorities.'
F. N. ZABRISKIE *Horace Greeley* ch. 8, p. 127. [F. & W. '90.]

sie, sai, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To strain, as milk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To drop; trickle. **2**†. To fall, as in a swoon. **sey**† [Scot.]; **sigh**‡; **sye**†,—**sie**, *n.* A drop.

siege†, *vt.* To besiege.

siege, sēj, *n.* **1.** The work or process of besieging, or the state of being besieged; the investment of a town or a fortified place; a beleaguerment: used also figuratively; as, the *siege* of Londonderry; he laid *siege* to her.

The Cid took Valencia from the Moors, after a twenty years' *siege*, in 1094. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* ch. 5, p. 68. [AL. S. '73.]

2. *Mech.* (1) A workman's table or bench. (2) The floor of a glass-furnace. *Am. Mech. Dict.* **3**†. A seat. **4**†. A fixed place or station; especially, the station of a heron on the outlook for prey. **5**†. An encampment. **6**†. Fecal matter; a stool. **7**†. A flock, as of cranes. [< F. *siege*, OF. *siege*, < L. *sedeo*, sit.] **sege**†.

Compounds:—**siege'-bas"ket**, *n.* A basket or device of wattled work like a basket, used, when filled with earth, to strengthen fortifications; a gabion.—**s.-cap**, *n.* A heavy helmet for protection in attacking a walled city.—**s.-carriage**, *n.* The carriage of a siege-gun, resembling a field-carriage, but heavier.—**s.-gun**, *n.* A cannon heavier than a field-gun and suitable for use in a siege, as for destroying the enemy's works.—**s.-piece**, *n.* **1.** A siege-gun. **2.** A rude coin issued in a besieged place.

Siege-pieces have been issued in England and elsewhere in the form of squares, lozenges, etc. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism of Exchange* ch. 7, p. 58. [A. '75.]

—**s.-train**, *n.* Equipments for conducting a siege.—**s.-works**, *n. pl.* Fortified works put up by besiegers.

Sieg'fried, sig'frid, *n.* The hero of the Nibelungenlied: the *Sigurd* of Scandinavian sagas.

Siegfried, . . . who conquered the race of the Nibelungen, and took from them the uncounted treasure of jewels and red gold; who won in battle the mantle that makes one invisible; the same *Siegfried* who also slew the dragon and bathed himself in his blood, so that his skin became as invulnerable as horn.
J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 2, p. 26. [G. I. J. '79.]

Sī"en-ese', sai'en-īs', *C.*[1] *W.*[2], *or* -īz', *C.*[2] *W.*[1] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Siena, Italy, noted for its school of painting (14th and 15th centuries). **II.** *n.* A native or the natives of Siena. **Sī"en-nese'**‡.

sī'en-ite, sai'en-āit, *n.* Same as SYENITE.

si-en'na, si-en'ą, *n.* **1.** A brownish orange-yellow pigment consisting of a natural clay colored with iron and manganese. Compare OCHER; UMBER. **tierra di siena**‡. **2.** The color of this pigment; orange-yellow. [< It. *Siena*, city in Italy.] **si-en'a**‡.

—**burnt sienna**, raw sienna roasted, producing thus a fine, transparent, permanent orange-red or reddish brown, that yields greens with Prussian blue.—**raw s.**, sienna in its natural state, dried and powdered.

sī'ent†, *n.* Scion.

sier'ra, sier'ą, *C.* (sī-er'rą, *W.*), *n.* **1.** A mountain chain or range: frequent in the names of ranges of mountains in Spain and its former colonies.

A *sierra* is, in Spanish, the name of a ridge or group of ridges of serrated or irregular outline.
J. D. DANA *Geology* pt. i, p. 15. [I. B. & CO. '80.]

2. A chromosphere. **3.** The spotted or king cero (*Scomberomorus cabalia*). [Sp., < L. *serra;* see SERRANUS.]

sies'ta, sies'tą, *C.* (sī-es'tą, *W.*), *n.* A nap or period of rest in the middle of the day; an after-dinner nap.

It was the hour of *siesta*, and the monks were so fast asleep that our guide found it difficult to rouse them. MRS. S. HAWTHORNE *Notes in England and Italy* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 322. [G. P. P. '71.]

[Sp., < L. *sexta*, sixth (hour), noon, < *sex*, six.]

sies-teen', sis-tīn', *n.* [Ir.] A low seat made of straw bands firmly sewed or bound together.

sieur, siūr, *n.* A former French title of respect, equivalent substantially to the English *sir* or *master*. Compare MONSIEUR. [F., < L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, old.]

sie'va-beam", sī'va-bīn', *n.* A climbing bean; a small variety of Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) of fine quality.

sieve, siv, *vt. & ti.* [SIEVED; SIEV'ING.] To sift.

Oh God! that man should be a thing for immortal souls to *sieve* through! H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* ch. 125, p. 575. [H. '63.]

sieve, *n.* **1.** A utensil or apparatus for sifting or separating the finer from the coarser parts of a loose or pulverized material by means of meshes that retain the coarser while permitting the finer parts to pass through. Sieves are made in many forms, but the most common kind has a wooden frame with a wire screen in the bottom. **2.** Figuratively, a garrulous person who tells whatever he has been told. **3.** A coarse kind of basket, used in some parts of England as a measure of quantity: nearly a bushel. [< AS. *sife*, sieve.]

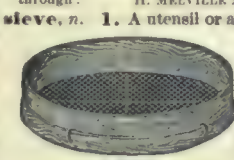
A Sieve.

Compounds, etc.:—**sieve and shears**, a former method of divination.—**sieve'cell"**, *n. Bot.* A prosenchymatous cell having in its walls certain thin areas or panels with sieve-like perforations that permit communication between contiguous cells.—**s.-disk**, *n. Bot.* A sieve-plate.—**s.-hypha**, *n. Bot.* A hypha having sieve-plates.—**s. of Eratosthenes**, a mechanical method of finding the prime numbers in a given series of the natural numbers, by sifting out all others. The numbers being written at equal distances, a piece of paper is cut into transverse bars so disposed as to cover all multiples of two, another for multiples of three, and so on. When all these are laid over the series, only the primes remain visible.—**s.-plate**, *n.* **1.** In paper-manufacturing, a sifting-machine. **2.** *Bot.* One of the perforated thin areas or panels of a sieve-cell. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A cribriform plate or bone.—**s.-pore**, *n. Bot.* One of the pores or perforations of a sieve-plate.—**s.-tissue**, *n. Bot.* Tissue containing or made up of sieve-cells.—**s.-tube**, *n. Bot.* Same as SIEVE-CELL. **s.-vessel**‡.

sieve'yert, *n.* A sieve-maker. **sive'yert**†.

Sif, sif, *n. Norse Myth.* The golden-haired wife of Thor, goddess of the family and of wedlock.

si'fac, sī'fac, *n.* [Madagascar.] A lemur, the indris, which when white is venerated by the natives. See INDRIS.

Si-fa'ite, si-fā'āit, *n.* One of an early Mohammedan sect that maintained that the Koran must be interpreted literally, and that God's attributes are to be understood anthropomorphically. [< Ar. *sifāt*, attributes.]

sif'fle, sif'l, *n.* A sibilant râle. [< F. *siffler*, to whistle, < L. *sibilo*, < *sibilus*, a hissing.]

sif'fle-ment†, *n.* A whistling sound; sibilation.

sif'flet, sif'let, *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A whistle.

sif-fleur', sif-flūr', *n.* [F.] The whistler or hoary marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*).

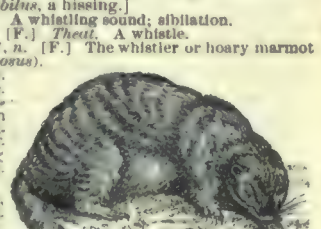
The Siffleur. [1/6]

sif'flōt, sif'flōt, *n.* **1.** A kind of flute. **2.** A small one-foot flute-stop in an organ. [Imitation G., < F *siffloter*, whistle, < *siffler;* see SIFFLE.]

sif'i-let, sif'i-let, *n.* The six-shafted bird of paradise (*Parotia sefilata*). [< F. *siffilet.*]

si'fon, *n.* Siphon. PHIL. SOC.

sift, sift, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate the fine parts of from the coarse with a sieve; as, to *sift* meal, sand, or lime. **2.** To separate or part by some sieve-like action, as through meshes; shake down or out as through a sieve; as, to *sift* through the fingers; the sun's rays are *sifted* by the foliage. **3.** To examine minutely or critically, as to separate truth from falsehood; scrutinize; search; also, to find or ascertain in this way: sometimes with *out;* as, I shall *sift* the matter well; we shall soon *sift out* the facts.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall or pass through or as through a sieve; as, the light *sifts* through the tree-tops. **2.** To practise scrutinizing. [< AS. *siftan*, sift, < *sife*, sieve.]

—**sift'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* Any mechanical device for sifting ashes, flour, etc.; in paper-making, a machine for straining pulp.

sift, *n.* [Rare.] The action of sifting, or that which is sifted.

The rustling *sift* of falling snow.
BAYARD TAYLOR *December* st. 4.

sift'er, sift'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sifts; especially, a machine or appliance for sifting; a sieve; as,

a chaff-*sifter;* drug-*sifter;* ash-*sifter*. **2.** A lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose: named from its straining food from water or mud with its lamellate mandibles.

sig, sig, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Urine.

Si-gan'i-dæ, si-gan'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An Indo-Pacific family of teuthidoidean fishes with an internal as well as external spine to ventral fins, and 13 dorsal and 7 anal spines. **Sig'a-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Ar. *sidjan.*] — **si-gan'id,** *n.* — **sig'a-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

sig'a-ret, sig'a-ret, *n.* A naticoid gastropod (genus *Sigaretus*).

Si-gault'i-an, si-gôlt'i-an, *C.* (si-gô'shi-an, *E. I. W.*; -shan, *Wr.*; gô'shi-an, *W.*²), *a.* Relating to Sigault, a French surgeon.

— **Sigaultian section,** pubic symphyseotomy.

Sig'fa"ther, sig'fä'dher, *n. Norse Myth.* A name of Odin as the father of victory.

sig'ger, sig'ger, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To leak; ooze.

sigh[1], sai, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Poet.] To utter, emit, or relate with sighs: sometimes with *out;* as, to *sigh out* one's soul; to *sigh* one's grief.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a sigh or sighs; grieve; mourn. **2.** Hence, to make a sound suggestive of a sigh: said especially of the wind; also, to be moved with a feeling of sadness.

Mournfully! O, mournfully This midnight wind doth *sigh.*
MOTHERWELL *The Midnight Wind* st. 1.

3. To yearn strongly; long: often with *for;* as, to *sigh for* one's native land.

Monarchs seldom *sigh* in vain. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 9.

[< AS. *sīcan,* sigh.] — **sigh'er,** *n.*

sigh[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SIE. [< AS. *sīgan,* sink.]

sigh, *n.* **1.** A single deep and long-drawn respiration; a full breath; especially, such a breath when involuntary and more or less audible, as a result or expression of some depressing emotion, as grief, anxiety, or the like, or of fatigue or exhaustion: sometimes also indicating relief from an exhausting strain or tension. **2.** Hence, a manifestation of sorrow; lamentation. **syke**†.

— **sigh'-born",** *a.* [Rare.] Indicative of sorrow; unhappy; as, *sigh-born* thoughts.

— **sigh'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing sighs; lugubrious.— **sigh'less,** *a.* Free from sighs; without sighs.

sighd, *pp.* Sighed. PHIL. SOC.

sigh'ing-ly, sai'ing-li, *adv.* With sighs or sighing.

sight[1], sait, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive with the eye; discover by looking; see; as, to *sight* a whale or a vessel.

A steamer flying signals of distress had been *sighted* off that port. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 15, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

2. To bring into the field of observation with an instrument; as, to *sight* Mars. **3.** To furnish with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument. **4.** To give the proper aim or elevation to, as a gun.

The artillerymen *sighted* their guns.
H. M. FIELD *Gibraltar* ch. 7, p. 104. [S. '88.]

5. *Com.* To bring to notice; present, as a bill to its drawee, for acceptance.

II. *i.* To take aim, as with a gun.

— **to sight an anchor,** to heave an anchor up to the surface for inspection.

sight[2]†, *imp.* of SIGH[1], *v.*

sight, *n.* **1.** The faculty of seeing, or the power to perceive by means of the eye; in psychology, vision as one of the five senses, and a form of external or sense perception. See PERCEPTION; SENSE.

Sight . . . presents to us a greater number and a greater variety of objects and qualities, than any other of the senses.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. XXIV, p. 336. [G. & L. '59.]

2. The act or fact of seeing; perception by means of the eye; a view; vision; as, we have had a *sight* of land; the *sight* of her distress unmanned me. **3.** That which is seen or beheld; a spectacle; show; as used absolutely, something strange or remarkable, or fitted to attract the eye or attention; as, a grand *sight;* the *sights* of the town; he was a perfect *sight.* **4.** The range or scope of vision; limit of eyesight; as, the ship has sailed out of *sight;* success is now in *sight.* **5.** The point of view from which a subject is considered, or the act of consideration; opinion; estimation; as, in your *sight* I am unworthy. **6.** Opportunity for investigation or study; insight; as, he gave him a *sight* into his affairs.

At first *sight* no event in the religious history of mankind seems more unaccountable than the rapid, widely extended, and enduring success of the religion which owes its origin to Buddha.
JOHN CAIRD in *Oriental Religions, Buddhism* p. 16. [HUM. '82.]

7. An aim or observation taken with a firearm or an astronomical, surveying, or other observing instrument. **8.** A device, as a point, ring, stem, or perforated piece, attached to the front or rear of a gun, leveling-instrument, compass, etc., to enable one to point it with accuracy.

Sights for firearms are sometimes named (1) from their construction or mechanism; as, **bar-sight** (having a horizontal bar stretched across a ring), **covered s.** (enclosed in a ring or tube), **open s.** (of ring form), **pin-head s.** (a very small globe elevated above the muzzle), **reflecting s.** (having a reflecting surface that will send to the eye light from only one direction); or (2) from their position; as, **breech-s., front s., muzzle-s., rear s.** **9.** A sight-opening. **10.** The part of a drawing or painting within the margin-lines or within the frame. **11.** [Colloq.] (1) A very great quantity, number, or amount; as, a *sight* of people. (2) A chance or opportunity for accomplishing something; as, give me a *sight* to win my money back. **12.** [Western U. S.] A straight line or stretch of road without bend or turning. **13.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The eyes; spectacles. [< AS. *gesihth,* sight, < *sēon,* see.] **sicht**‡ [Scot.]; **sighte**†; **site**†.

Synonyms: scene, spectacle, view, vision. See ARRAY.

Compounds, etc.: — **after sight,** after presentation for payment: said of drafts, bills, and notes. — **at, on, or upon s.** **1.** As soon as seen; immediately; as, to shoot *at sight.* **2.** On presentation for payment: said of drafts, bills, and notes. — **in s.** **1.** Within the view or the range of vision: sometimes with *of;* as, to be *in sight of* the goal; the mine has much ore *in sight.* **2.** Known or determinable from observation or investigation; as, there is a great harvest *in sight.* — **out of s.** **1.** Not in view; especially, beyond the range of vision. **2.** [Colloq.] Absolutely; entirely; as, my horse was beaten *out of sight.* **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Beyond comparison; very fine; superexcellent; as, the collation was *out of sight.* — **second s.,** a faculty of mental vision supposed to be possessed by certain people, enabling them to see objects beyond the range of the physical vision, and especially to foresee events. — **sight'-bar",** *n. Ordnance.* A metal bar having the range graded upon it, and forming part of the breech-sight. — **s.-draft,** *n.* A draft or bill payable on presentation. **s.-bill**‡. — **s.-feed,** *n.* A device in a continuous-feed lubricator for rendering the feeding of the oil visible; also, a lubricator so provided. — **s.-hole,** *n.* A hole to look through; peep-hole. — **s. opening,** *n.* The opening in a helmet through which the wearer looks. — **s.-pouch,** *n.* A case for the breech-sight of a gun. — **s.-proof,** *a.* That can not be pierced by the sight. — **s.-reader,** *n.* One who reads anything, especially music, at sight. — **s.-rending,** *n.* — **s.-seeker,** *n.* One who seeks sights or objects of interest. — **s.-shot,** *n.* [Rare.] Range of vision; distance to which the sight can reach. — **s.-vane,** *n.* A metal piece with a perforation through which an observation may be made: attached to a compass or other instrument of precision. — **to lose s. of,** **1.** To cease to be able to see or have under notice; as, to *lose sight of* a ship. **2.** To fail to retain under consideration; overlook; as, to *lose sight of* one's purpose. — **to put out of s.** **1.** To conceal from view; hide. **2.** [Slang.] To consume, as food or drink. — **to take s.,** to aim a gun or level, or direct an instrument of observation.

sight'ed, sait'ed, *a.* **1.** Having sight; specifically, having sight of a special kind or degree: often in composition; as, a far-*sighted* or near-*sighted* person.

For lovers' eyes more sharply *sighted* be Than other men's.
SPENSER *Hymn in Honour of Beauty* st. 34.

2. Having a sight or sights, as a gun or instrument. **3.** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range; as, a rifle *sighted* for 1,200 yards.

sight'en, sait'n, *vt.* In calico-printing, to add sightening to. — **sight'en-ing,** *n.* In calico-printing, a fugitive color added to paste, to enable the operator to judge of the pattern.

sight'ful†, *a.* Clear-sighted. — **sight'ful-ness**†, *n.*

sight'ing, sait'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SIGHT[1], *v.*

— **sight'ing-notch",** *n.* The notch in the rear sight of a firearm. — **s.-shot,** *n.* A shot to test the range or aim.

sight'less, sait'les, *a.* **1.** Being without the ability to see; having no sight; blind; as, a *sightless* man; *sightless* eyes. **2.** [Archaic.] Being out of or beyond sight.

And drown'd in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a *sightless* song.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* div. cxiv, st. 2.

3†. Unsightly.

— **sight'less-ly,** *adv.* — **sight'less-ness,** *n.*

sight'ly, sait'li, *a.* **1.** Pleasant to the sight or view; good to look at; of pleasing appearance; comely. **2.** [Colloq.] Conspicuously situated; also, affording a grand view or prospect; as, a *sightly* spot.

Our Puritan ancestors dearly loved a '*sightly* location.' ALICE M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan New Eng.* ch. 1, p. 5. [S. '91.]

— **sight'li-ness,** *n.*

sight'see"ing, sait'sē'ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights; especially, the visiting of objects of interest.

sight'se"er, sait'sē'er, *n.* One engaged in or devoted to sightseeing.

sights'man, saits'man, *n.* **1.** A sight-reader of music. **2**†. A guide; cicerone.

sight'wor"thy, sait'wûr'dhi, *a.* Worthy of being seen.

sig'il, sij'il, *n.* [Archaic.] A seal or signature; especially, a mark or sign perceived in astrology or used in magic, supposed to exercise occult power.

To him were known — so Hagar's offspring tell —
The powerful *sigil* and the starry spell.
HEBER *Palestine* st. 11.

[< L. *sigillum;* see SIGILLARIA.]

Sig"il-la'ri-a, sij'i-lē'ri-a *or* sig'il-lg'ri-a, *n. Bot.* One of the great genera of tree-lycopods, having trunks often forking, the bark being usually ribbed or netted, and ornamented with spirally arranged, generally protruded, leaf-scars marked by three punctations or vascular scars. These trees were Paleozoic, and contributed largely to the carbonaceous deposits of the older coal-formations. [< L. *sigillum,* seal, dim. of *signum,* sign.]

sig"il-la'rid, *n.* Same as SIGILLARIOID, *n.*

sig"il-la'ri-oid, sij'i-[*or* sig'il-l]ē'ri-oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sigillaria.* **sig"il-la'ri-an**‡; **sig'il-la-roid**‡. **II.** *n.* Any Paleozoic plant of *Sigillaria* or an allied genus. [< SIGILLARIA + -OID.]

sig'il-la-ry†, *a.* Of or pertaining to sigils or sealing.

sig'il-late, sij'i-let *or* -lāt, *a.* **1.** Decorated, as pottery, with stamped patterns. **2.** *Bot.* Marked with seal-like scars, as certain rhizomes. [< L. *sigillatus,* < *sigillum;* see SIGILLARIA.] — **sig'il-la"ted,** *a.*

sig"il-la'tion, sij'i-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** Decoration of pottery with stamped patterns. **2.** *Surg.* Formation of a cicatrix; a scar.

sig'il-la-tive†, *a.* **1.** Fit to seal; composed of WAX. **2.** Tending to cicatrization.

sig"il-log'ra-phy, sij'i-leg'ra-fi, *n.* The study, science, or interpretation of seals. [< L. *sigillum* (see SIGILLARIA) + -GRAPHY.]

si-gil'lum, si-jil'um *or* -gil'lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] A sigil.

sig'la, sig'la, *n. pl.* Abbreviations of names and words in old manuscripts, and on coins, seals, etc. [LL., < L. *sigillum;* see SIGILLARIA.]

sig'la-ton†, *n.* Same as CICLATOUN.

sig'los, sig'les, *n.* A Persian coin. See COIN.

sig'ma, sig'ma, *n.* **1.** The 18th letter in the Greek alphabet, written Σ (capital), σ (small initial), or ς (small final): sounded like English *s* in *so.* Its later and uncial manuscript forms look somewhat like the English capital C. **2.** *Spong.* An S-shaped sponge-spicule. See illus. under SPICULE. [L., < Gr. *sigma,* the letter *s.*]

— **sig'ma-spire,** *n. Spong.* A spiral sponge-spicule shaped like an S. **sig'ma-spi"ra**‡. — **sig'ma-spi"ral,** *a.* — **sig'mate,** *vt.* To alter the termination of by adding an *s* or sigma. — **sig-ma'tion,** *n.* — **sig'mate,** *a.* Having the shape or form of S or sigma. — **sig-mat'ic,** *a.* Formed by the use of sigma or *s,* as certain tenses in grammar. — **sig'ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Difficult or imperfect utterance of the sound of the letter *s.* **2.** Pronunciation or use of *s* or sigma. **sig"ma-tis'mus**‡. — **Sig"ma-toph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe or suborder of choristidan sponges with sigmaspires. — **sig"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.*

sig-mel'la, sig-mel'a, *n. Spong.* A form of sponge-spicule. [Dim. of L. *sigma;* see SIGMA.]

sig'mo-don, sig'mo-don, *n.* A sigmodont rodent (genus *Sigmodon*), as the cotton-rat. [< Gr. *sigma,* sigma, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Sig"mo-don'tes, sig'mo-don'tīz *or* -tēs, *n. pl. Mam.* An American group of murine rodents having upper molars with two series of tubercles, as the cotton-rat. [< Gr. *sigma,* sigma, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

— **sig'mo-dont,** *a.* & *n.*

sig'moid, sig'moid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma in either form, or like the letter S.

The river flows in long *sigmoid* curves through an alluvial valley. T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 1, p. 9. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. *Anat.* (1) Resembling the later or uncial form of sigma (C); semilunar; as, the *sigmoid* valves: an objectionable use. (2) Resembling the old form of sigma, or the Roman S; sinuous; as, the *sigmoid* flexure. [< Gr. *sigmoeidēs,* < *sigma,* sigma; and see -OID.] **sig-moid'al**‡.

— **sigmoid flexure,** a double curve of the large intestine, immediately succeeding the descending colon. See illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL. — **s. fossa,** a hollow on the inner surface of the temporal bone, made by the lateral sinus. — **s. valve,** a semilunar valve.

— **sig-moid'al-ly,** *adv.*

sign, sain, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affix one's signature to; append one's name, initials, seal, or mark to, as a document, picture, or the like, as a method of acknowledging it.

The king and the earls themselves . . . could only make some mark or sign for the name, and it is from that custom that we have learned to speak of *signing* our names.
JANE ANDREWS *Ten Boys* ch. 5, p. 134. [L. & S. '86.]

2. To dispose of by affixing one's signature: with *off* or *away;* as, to *sign away* one's right, title, and interest in an estate. **3.** [Recent.] To engage by obtaining the signature of to a contract; as, to *sign* a baseball-player. **4.** [Archaic.] To mark with a sign, especially with a cross; also, to make as a sign; as, his face was *signed* with the family nose.

He pray'd and *sign'd* the cross between,
While terror took devotion's mien.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 4.

5. [Rare.] To show signs of, or to symbolize.

This branch Which waveth high o'er all, Oh, let it *sign*
Thine own Eternal Son's humanity.
BAILEY *Festus, A Ruined Temple* sc. 11.

6†. To assign; appoint.

II. *i.* **1.** To write one's name as a signature; in law, to acknowledge an instrument by any conventional token, as by affixing a seal. **2.** [Rare.] To make signs or signals. **3**†. To serve as a sign or omen. [< F. *signer,* < L. *signo,* < *signum,* sign.]

sign, *n.* **1.** A motion, action, nod, or gesture indicating thought, desire, or command; specifically, in the instruction or usage of the deaf, a pantomimic gesture; a gesture employed by itself, without words, to express an idea; as, an affirmative *sign;* *signs* of distress; the *sign* for "no."

In such specific usage the signs commonly distinguished are **natural** (naturally used and readily understood), **conventional** (to which arbitrary meanings have been attached), and **home** (conventional signs employed at home before acquiring the system of signs taught in institutions). See illus. under GESTURE-SPEECH.

She approach'd, and made
With lip and finger *signs* that said,
I must not strive as yet to break
The silence. BYRON *Mazeppa* st. 19.

2. A board, plate, or representation of any sort, generally containing an inscription and used to indicate a place of business, amusement, or resort.

The Blue Ball Sign in front of the shop of Benjamin Franklin's father, in Boston.

The play opens with a view of a country village: a public house — *sign* the Salutation, on one side; on the other side, a baker's house.
HOOK *Humorous Works, Moral Theatricals* p. 271. [J. C. H.]

3. An arbitrary mark used to express a well-known meaning; as, musical *signs;* medical *signs.* See appendix.

The Earth's *sign* is a circle, denoting its shape (⊕).
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* art. 139, p. 72. [A. '70.]

4. *Math.* (1) A conventional mark to indicate an operation or relation. (2) *Alg.* Specifically, one of the symbols +, −, ×, ÷, indicating the four fundamental operations; especially, + or −. **algebraic sign**‡. **5.** Any indicative or significant object or event; something serving to manifest or suggest an object to the beholder; a symbol; token; emblem; symptom; specifically, an omen; as, a *sign* of age; the *signs* of the times; do you believe in *signs?*

There were no *signs* of old age about this woman of the poets, except the white hair; the voice was as clear as a bell, the hearing and intellect as acute as ever, and the eyes as bright.
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 758.

And *signs,* for aught we know, may be but the sympathies of Nature with man. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* ch. 21, p. 232. [S. E. & CO.]

6. *Biblical.* (1) A remarkable event produced by divine or supernatural power; miracle; wonder.

The miracle is not a '*wonder*' only; it is also a '*sign,*' a token . . . of the near presence and working of God.
TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* ch. 1, p. 3. [A. '72.]

(2) A miraculous deed as a mark or proof of a divine commission; as, many *signs* and wonders were done by the apostles. **7.** One of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac made by the ancients, each indicated by a significant symbol as follows: named from the constellations that formerly occupied them, but not now identical with these, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. The signs were variously classified in antiquity, and especially in astrology.

Spring	Aries ♈	Autumn	Libra ♎
	Taurus ♉		Scorpio ♏
	Gemini ♊		Sagittarius ♐
Summer	Cancer ♋	Winter	Capricornus ♑
	Leo ♌		Aquarius ♒
	Virgo ♍		Pisces ♓

8. In hunting, a trace left by an animal; as, a bear-*sign.* **9**†. A cognizance or standard. [< F. *signe,* < L. *signum,* sign.]

Synonyms: emblem, indication, mandate, mark, note, omen, presage, prognostic, signal, symbol, symptom, token, type. A *sign* (Latin *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive, or wholly arbitrary; thus, a blush may be a *sign* of shame; the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed. The *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout"; the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds. While a *sign* may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is also always concerted; a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid. A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition; in medical language a *sign* is an *indication* of

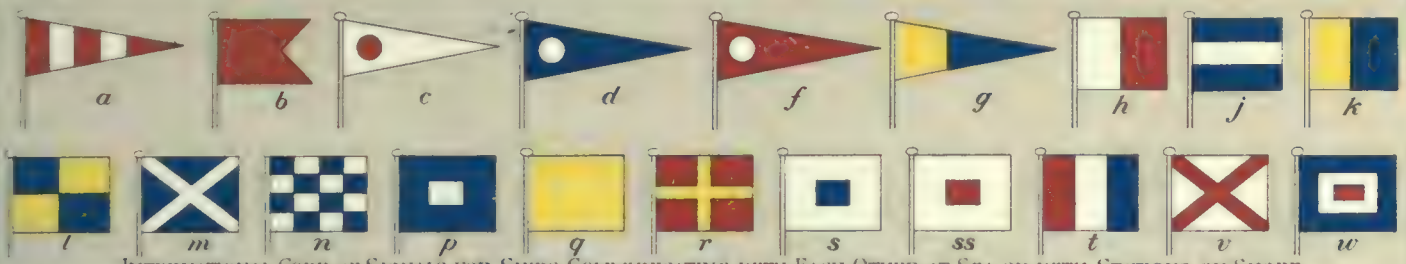

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS FOR SHIPS COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER AT SEA OR WITH STATIONS ON SHORE

a. the letter A ... the "CODE SIGNAL" ... the "ANSWERING PENNANT." b. the letter B c. the letter C ... YES d. the letter D. ... NO f.g.h.j.k.l.m.n.p. the letters ... q. the letter Q. ... r. the letter R s. with blue square the letter S; with ... ss. ... t v.w. ... a. ...

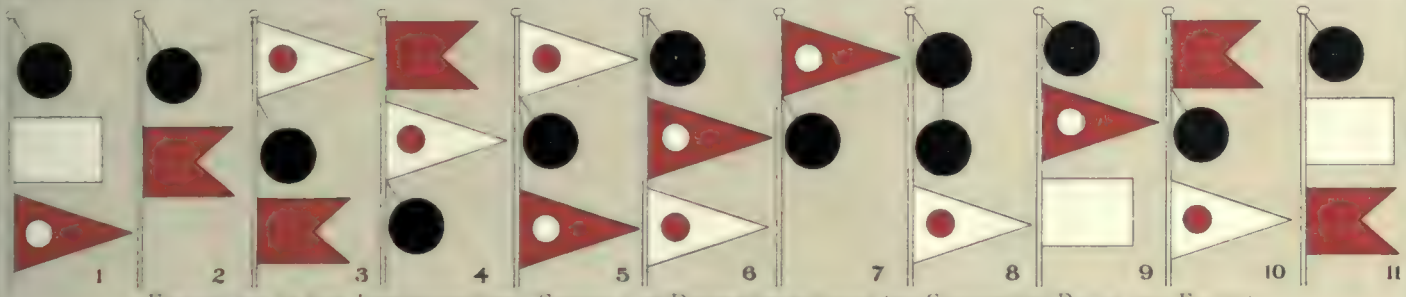

EXAMPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF DISTANCE-SIGNALS (BY COMBINING BALLS AND FLAGS) USED WHEN THE "CODE" CAN NOT BE READ.

1 ... C ... "YES" 2 ... B ... 3 ... J ... 4 ... R ... "REPORT ME BY TELEGRAPH" 5 ... L ... PILOT WANTED 6 ... D ... NO 7 ... "IN WANT OF FOOD" 8 ... G ... "CAN NOT MAKE OUT YOUR FLAGS MAKE DISTANCE-SIGNALS 9 ... AGROUND WANT HELP 10 ... K ... 11 ... F ... "REPEAT SIGNAL OR HOIST IN A MORE CONSPICUOUS PLACE

PILOT-FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME NATIONS

... P T ...

1 UNITED STATES 2 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 3 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 4 BELGIUM 5 BRAZIL 6 DENMARK 7 ECUADOR 8 FRANCE 9 GERMAN EMPIRE 10 GREAT BRITAIN ... 11 GREECE 12 ITALY 13 JAPAN 14 NETHERLANDS 15 NORWAY 16 PORTUGAL 17 RUSSIA 18 SIAM 19 SPAIN 20 SWEDEN ... P ... CHILE HAYTI MADAGASCAR MEXICO RUMANIA ... URUGUAY ... THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA ... HAWAII ... VENEZUELA ... PERSIA ... BOLIVIA CONGO ASSOCIATION COSTA RICA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC GUATEMALA HONDURAS LIBERIA MONACO MONTENEGRO MOROCCO. MOSQUITO INDIANS, MUSCAT, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SALVADOR, SWITZERLAND, TUNIS, OR TURKEY.

FLAGS AND SIGNALS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER SERVICE

1 INFORMATION FLAG ... 2 TEMPERATURE-FLAG ... 3 4, ... 5 ... WARMER ... COLDER ... 3 WHITE FLAG CLEAR ... FAIR 4 BLUE FLAG RAIN ... SNOW 5 WHITE ... BLUE FLAG LOCAL RAINFALL ... No 4 ... omitted 6 WHITE FLAG WITH BLACK SQUARE COLD WAVE 1 E ... 42° F 7 ... SOUTHWESTERLY ... 8 ... SOUTHEASTERLY winds 9 ... NORTHWESTERLY ... 10 ... NORTHEASTERLY winds. At night ... red ... CAUTIONARY SIGNALS, ... DANGEROUS winds.

SIGNAL-FLAGS, PILOT-FLAGS, AND FLAG-SIGNALS.

Lith. Gardner Lith. & Chromo N.Y.

any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy; thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia; dullness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs*. See AUGURY; CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM; MARK.

Phrases, etc.: — **airy signs,** Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius (hot and moist). — **ascending signs,** the signs through which the apparent northward motion of the sun takes place, namely, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. — **assident signs** (*Pathol.*), the general or customary concurring phenomena of disease. **accessory signs†.** **austral signs, autumnal signs,** etc. See AUSTRAL, etc. — **barren signs,** Gemini, Leo, and Virgo. — **bestial signs,** Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus. — **bicorporal** or **double-bodied signs,** Pisces, Gemini, and Sagittarius. — **cold, feminine, nocturnal,** or **unfortunate signs,** Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricornus, and Pisces. — **conjunct sign,** a sign that is contemporaneous with what it stands for. — **consequent s.,** a sign that stands for what has already happened. — **descending signs,** see DESCENDING. — **diacritical s.,** a diacritical mark. — **dry signs,** Aries, Taurus, Leo, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus. — **earthy signs,** Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus. — **equinoctial signs,** Aries and Libra. — **fiery signs,** Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. — **formal s.,** in logic, an analogue or diagram. — **four-footed signs,** Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus. — **fruitful signs,** Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces. — **hot, masculine, fortunate,** or **diurnal signs,** Aries, Gemini, Leo, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius. — **human signs,** Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Aquarius. — **moist, mute,** or **watery signs,** Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces. — **northern signs,** Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. — **sign'-lan'guage,** *n.* Same as GESTURE-SPEECH. See illus. under GESTURE-SPEECH. — **s. manual,** 1. In England, the personal signature of the sovereign, written at the top of state papers, to the validity of which the royal assent is necessary. 2. The signature of a person by his own hand to any instrument of writing. — **s. of the cross.** 1. A representation of the cross borne as a cognizance, as by a crusader. 2. The motion of the hand forming the outline of a cross, by a priest or worshiper. — **s.-painter,** *n.* One whose business is the painting of signs. — **s.-reading,** *n.* Interpretation of signs; especially, the process by which a deaf mute interprets signs, letters, or words. — **tropical signs,** Cancer and Capricornus.

Self-explaining compounds used in connection with instruction of the deaf are **sign-class, s.-method, s.-pupil, s.-school,** and **s.-teacher.**

sig'na, sig'nə, *n.* Plural of SIGNUM.

sign'a-ble, sīn'ə-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being signed. 2. [Rare.] That may be induced to sign.

sig'nal, sig'nəl, *v.* [SIG'NALED or -NALLED; SIG'NALING or -NAL LING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To make signals to; as, to *signal* a ship. 2. To communicate by means of signals; loosely, to serve as a sign of; as, to *signal* the arrival of a ship; to *signal* danger.

The [steamer] Spree *signalled* also that all on board the burned steamship were saved. *New-York Tribune* Dec. 23, '91, p. 1, col. 1.

II. *i.* To make signals; as, when the time arrives we will *signal* [< F. *signaler*, < *signal;* see SIGNAL, *n.*] — **sig'nal-er,** *n.* A person who signals, or an instrument for signaling. **sig'nal-ler‡.**

sig'nal, *a.* Distinguished from the ordinary as by some special sign or mark; remarkable; eminent; conspicuous; as, a *signal* failure.

Synonyms: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY.

sig'nal, *n.* 1. A sign agreed upon, understood, or designed to be understood, and used to convey information, especially at a distance; a means of communication by audible or visible signs, generally adopted according to a preconcerted system: often given by displaying a flag by day or a light by night, or by sounding a bugle or horn, or by firing a gun or cannon; as, a fog-*signal.*

Even is come, and from the dark Park hark,
The *signal* of the setting sun — one gun!
HOOD *A Nocturnal Sketch* st. 1.

The signals used by the United States Weather Bureau to warn or notify of approaching storms, winds, cold, etc. (called distinctively **weather-signals**), are shown in the illustration.

2. Figuratively, an event that incites to action or leads to movement; as, the arrest was the *signal* for revolt. 3†. Sign; emblem. [F., < LL. *signale*, < L. *signum*, sign.]

Synonyms: see SIGN.

Compounds, etc.: — **flash** or **flashing signals,** spelling a message by some code of long and short flashes from a strong light. — **nautical signals,** a system of signaling between ships at sea by means of semaphores, colored flags, etc., by day, and lights or fireworks by night. — **sig'nal-box",** *n.* 1. A box or tower from which signals are worked, as at a railway junction or station. 2. A street fire-alarm box. — **s.-code,** *n.* A code or system of signaling, especially at sea, by means of flags or lights. — **s.-corps,** *n.* A body composed of certain officers of an army having in charge the field-telegraphs and general signal-service; in the army of the United States consisting of the chief officer, one major, four captains, four lieutenants, and fifty sergeants. — **s.-fire,** *n.* A fire used as a signal; a beacon. — **s.-flag,** *n.* A flag for signaling, especially one of a series of different sizes, shapes, and colors. — **s.-gun,** *n.* 1. A gun used for signaling. 2. The report of such a gun. — **s.-lamp,** *n.* The lamp of a signal-lantern, or the lantern itself. — **s.-lantern,** *n.* A lantern used in signaling, as by the use of colored slides, or by flashes of light. — **s.-light,** *n.* A light used in making signals. — **s. of distress,** a signal for help. — **s.-officer,** *n.* An officer in a signal-corps or signal-service. — **s.-order,** *n.* An order about signals. — **s.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe connecting the cars of a train and containing compressed air for conveying signals to the engine. — **s.-post,** *n.* A staff or post for displaying signals. — **s.-rocket,** *n.* A rocket used as a signal. — **s.-service,** *n.* The business or system of communication by signals; also, an organization or corps formed for such a purpose. — **S.-service Bureau,** a former bureau of the United States War Department, performing duties that since June 30, 1891, have been divided between the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau. — **s.-station,** *n.* A station or place for displaying signals, specifically, a station of the United States signal-service. — **s.-tower,** *n.* A tower or high structure from which to display a semaphore or other signal. — **s.-valve,** *n.* A valve that when opened sounds a signal; especially, in railway use, one connected with a signal-pipe, for sounding a whistle in the cab.

sig"na-let'ic, sig"nə-let'ik, *a.* Relating to the algebraic signs plus (+) and minus (−). [< F. *signalétique*, < *signaler;* see SIGNAL, *v.*]

sig'nal-ist, *n.* One who uses signals.

sig-nal'i-ty†, *n.* Importance, prominence.

sig'nal-ize, sig'nəl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To make conspicuously remarkable or distinguished; render particularly noteworthy.

A notable era in the progress of a nation is almost always *signalized* by a notable historical phase in that nation's literature.
VAN LAUN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* vol. iii, bk. ix, ch. 1, p. 297. [G. P. P. '77.]

2. To point out with care; specify; as, to *signalize* a point of doctrine. 3. [Rare.] To signal.

Shall I drop down and *signalize* the Inverary Steamer?
JOHN WILSON *Dies Boreales* No. 2, p. 87. [A. HT. '50.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To make signals. **sig'nal-ise†.**

At first Franklin rose to my mind, as possibly *signalizing* up Wellington Channel.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 23, p. 190. [H. '54.]

sig'nal-ly, sig'nəl-i, *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently.

sig'nal-man, sig'nəl-man, *n.* One who makes or interprets signals; a signaler.

sig'nal-ment, sig'nəl-mənt, *n.* 1. The act of signaling. 2. [Rare.] Description for identification by peculiar marks or characteristics. [< F. *signalement*, < *signaler;* see SIGNAL, *v.*] **sig'nale-ment‡.**

sig'nate, sig'nət *or* -nēt, *a.* 1. Designate. 2. *Zool.* Having color-marks likened to letters; having signatures. [< L. *signatus;* see SIGNATURE.]

sig'nate†, *n.* Same as SENNET².

sig-na'tion†, *n.* The act of betokening; a sign given.

sig'na-to-ry, sig'nə-tō-ri, *a.* 1. Bound by the terms of a signed instrument, especially an international treaty or convention; having signed; as, *signatory* powers. 2. [Rare.] Relating to a seal: used in sealing. [< L. *signatorius*, belonging to sealing, < *signatus;* see SIGNATURE.] **sig'na-ta-ry‡.**

sig'na-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who has signed or is bound by a signed (or sealed) instrument; specifically, a state or power so bound. **sig'na-ta-ry‡.**

sig'na-ture†, *vt.* To designate; mark out.

sig'na-ture, sig'nə-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* 1. The name of a person, or something representing his name, written, stamped, or inscribed by himself, or by some one properly deputized, as a sign of agreement or acknowledgment. 2. *Print.* (1) A distinguishing mark, letter, or number placed usually at the bottom of the first page of each form or sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. (2) Hence, the form or sheet on which such a mark is placed, considered as a fractional part of a book; as, the work is printed in 20 *signatures*. 3. Some outward sign appearing on plants, minerals, and other objects, superstitiously believed to indicate a medicinal quality, as the yellow color of certain flowers believed to show their efficacy in jaundice. 4. *Scots Law.* A petition presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of the exchequer, soliciting a royal grant for a client. 5. *Mus.* (1) The sign of a key on the staff just at the right of the clef, showing which degrees are to be sharped or flatted and which are not, throughout the piece or movement, unless otherwise indicated. **key'-sig'na-ture‡.**

The presence or absence of sharps or flats on the degrees of the staff in the signature-place indicate that such degrees are or are not to be sharped or flatted. The signature affects all the octaves above and below it. For the signatures of all the major keys, see KEY-SIGNATURE, under KEY. (2) All the signs at the beginning of the staff, including the clef, key-signature, and rhythmical signature. 6. *Zool.* A color-marking resembling a letter. 7. [Archaic.] Any distinguishing sign.

The capacity of ennui is one of the *signatures* of man's immortality. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. v, p. 289. [H. '70.]

[F., < LL. *signatura*, < L. *signatus*, pp. of *signo;* see SIGN, *v.*]

— **rhythmical signature** or **time-s.** (*Mus.*), a sign placed at the beginning of a piece to indicate the rhythm or time. For examples, see illus. under MEASURE. — **sig'na-ture-line",** *n.* *Print.* The line in which a signature is placed. — **s.-mark,** *n.* Same as SIGNATURE, 5 (2). — **s.-place,** *n.* *Mus.* The small section of the staff just at the right of the clef where the key-signature is placed.

sig'na-tur-ist†, *n.* One who believes that the signatures on plants, etc., indicate their qualities. See SIGNATURE, 3.

sign'-board", sīn'-bōrd', *n.* A board on which a sign or advertisement is displayed; sometimes, a board on a sign-post directing one on a road.

signd, *pp.* Signed. PHIL. SOC.

signe†, *vt. & n.* Sign.

sign'er, sīn'ər, *n.* One who signs; as, the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence.

sig'net, sig'net, *n.* 1. A seal; especially, in England, one of the seals of the sovereign, kept in charge of a principal secretary, used in sealing his private letters, and bills of grants or letters patent as preliminary to their passing the great seal.

He's gone; and on his finger bears my *signet*,
Which is to him a sceptre.
BYRON *Sardanapalus* act I, sc. 2.

2. The impression made by a seal: also figuratively; as, the *signet* of Death. 3†. *Mus.* Same as SENNET. [F., < LL. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, mark.]

— **sig'net-ring",** *n.* A ring containing a signet or seal. See EPISCOPAL RING. — **writer to the s.** (*Scots Law*), an agent or attorney in causes in the Court of Session.

sig'net-ed, sig'net-ed, *a.* Stamped with a signet.

sig'ni-fer†, *I. a.* Bearing signs. **II.** *n.* The zodiac.

sig'ni-fi"a-ble, sig'ni-fī'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being signified, or of being represented by signs or symbols.

sig-nif'i-cance, sig-nif'i-kəns, *n.* 1. The character or state of being significant; expressiveness; significancy; as, the *significance* of the look was unmistakable.

To these physical gifts [of Whitefield] were added . . . a felicity of gesture which gave *significance* to every sentence, and brought before his audience each scene that he described as vividly as if it had been present to their eyes.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 13, p. 385. [S. C. O. '79.]

2. That which is signified or intended to be expressed; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of an answer; also, that which is betokened or indicated.

Mystic *significance* has, from the earliest period, been associated with the ring. *Chambers's Book of Days, Feb. 3* in vol. i, p. 220.

3. The quality of being of moment or weight, especially as indicating or signifying something; importance; consequence; as, it is a matter of small *significance.*

Her first venture of *significance* was in the field of translation.
STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, E. B. Browning* p. 121. [O. & CO.]

4. *Rhet.* The power or quality of impressing the mind; the subjective property or style that requires thought and implies the avoidance (1) of *spurious oratory*, in which no thought is communicated, and (2) the *nonsensical*, in which the words used express no meaning. [OF., < L. *significantia*, < *significan(t-)s;* see SIGNIFICANT.] **sig-nif'i-ancet.**

sig-nif'i-can-cy, sig-nif'i-can-si, *n.* The quality or state of being significant; significance.

sig-nif'i-cant, sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* 1. Having or expressing a signification or sense; embodying or bearing a meaning; as, a *significant* word. 2. Expressive of something beyond the external mark or sign; especially, indicating or containing some hidden or covert meaning; betokening or standing as a sign for something; significative; as, a *significant* gesture or action; his manner was *significant*. 3. Important, especially as pointing out something; weighty; momentous: the opposite of *insignificant*. 4. *Math.* Having value, or the determining or influential value: said (1) of any digit except zero, and (2) of the figures that remain when all zeros that immediately precede or follow the decimal point are removed. [< L. *significo* (ppr. *significan(t-)s*), signify, < *signum*, sign, + *facio*, make.] **sig-nif'ict.**

Synonyms: see IMPORTANT.

— **sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*

sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* [Archaic.] Something bearing a meaning; specifically, a token or letter.

Armado: [Giving a letter.] Bear this *significant* to the country maid Jaquenetta. SHAKESPEARE *Love's L. L.* act iii, sc. 1.

sig-nif'i-cate, sig-nif'i-kēt, *n.* *Logic.* One of several things signified by a common term. [< L. *significo* (pp. *significatus*); see SIGNIFICANT.]

sig"ni-fi-ca'tion, sig"ni-fi kē'shun, *n.* 1. That which is signified; the meaning conveyed by language, actions, or signs, or intended to be so conveyed; sense; import; implication; as, what was the primary *signification* of the word?

The *signification* and force of one single word is often of great consequence in a treaty, and even in a letter.
CHESTERFIELD *Letters* letter ccxxiv, p. 322. [L. '63.]

2. The act of signifying; a making known; communication of intelligence; as, the *signification* of one's desires. 3. *French-Canadian Law.* Notification. 4. [Prov. Eng.] Importance. 5†. Hidden meaning. [F., < L. *signification(n-)*, < *significatus;* see SIGNIFICATE.]

sig-nif'i-ca-tiv, -ly, -ness. Significative, etc. PH. S.

sig-nif'i-ca-tive, sig-nif'i-ca-tiv, *a.* 1. Betokening or representing, as a sign; symbolical; as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist. 2. Conveying or tending to convey a meaning, especially a hidden one; significant; as, pearls are *significative* of tears. [< F. *significatif*, < LL. *significativus*, < L. *significatus;* see SIGNIFICATE.]

— **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sig-nif'i-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

sig-nif'i-ca"tor, sig-nif'i-kē'tər, *n.* 1. One who or that which signifies. 2. *Astrol.* The planet that rules the house; the apheta.

In this diagram there was one *significator* which pressed remarkably upon our astrologer's attention.
SCOTT *Guy Mannering* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 81. [H. M. & CO.]

[LL., < L. *significatus;* see SIGNIFICATE.]

sig-nif'i-ca-to"ry, sig-nif'i-ca-tō'ri, *a.* [Rare.] Having significance; betokening.

sig-nif'i-ca-to"ry†, *n.* That which signifies.

sig-nif'i-ca-ture, sig-nif'i-ca-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* An identifying peculiarity; specific mark; significance.

The morphological *significature* of the limbs of vertebrate animals has likewise been determined by Professor Owen.
MCCOSH *Divine Government* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 124. [C. & BROS. '58.]

sig"ni-fi-ca'vit†, *n.* [L.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* 1. A formal notification to the court of chancery that a person is in contempt of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 2. The writ issued for the imprisonment of such person till he shall have made satisfaction.

sig'ni-fy, sig'ni-fui, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To make known by signs or words; express; communicate; announce; declare; as, to *signify* one's intentions. 2. Hence, to betoken in any way; mean; import; as, it *signifies* nothing.

Lo Crœsus, which that was of Lydie king,
Mett he not that he sat upon a tree,
Which *signified* he should anhanged be?
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 390.

3. To be of importance; matter; as, what does a little trouble *signify?* 4. To denote (medical use) by signature or markings. See SIGNATURE, 3. 5†. To make a similitude, representation, or symbol of.

II. *i.* To be of importance or consequence; matter; as, never mind, it does not *signify.* [< F. *signifier*, < L. *significo;* see SIGNIFICANT.]

Synonyms: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INFORM.

— **sig'ni-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which signifies.

si'gnior-ize, si'gnior-yt. Same as SEIGNIORIZE, etc.

sig'ni-in-ry, *a.* Same as SIGNATORY.

sign'less, sīn'les, *a.* 1. Having no sign, especially no algebraic sign; also, essentially positive, and therefore not requiring a sign. 2. [Rare.] Making no sign.

si'gnor, sī'nyər, *C.* (sī-nyōr', *W.*; sīn yōr, *Wr.*), *n.* 1. An Anglicized form of the Italian title *signore*, used in respectful address to a gentleman: in society equivalent to the English *sir* when no name follows, to *Mr.* with a name, and to the French *monsieur*. 2. A lord or gentleman; especially, an Italian of rank, official position, or social distinction. [< It. *signore*, < L. *senior;* see SENIOR.] **si'gniort.**

si-gno'ra, sī-nyō'rə, *n.* An Italian title of respectful address to a gentlewoman: socially equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.* [It., *f.* of *signore*, see SIGNOR.]

si"gno-ri'na, sī"nyo-rī'nə, *n.* [It.] An Italian title of address for a young gentlewoman: socially equivalent to the English *miss* or the French *mademoiselle.*

sign'-post", sīn'-pōst", *n.* A post bearing a sign; sometimes, a guide-board.

sign'-read"ing, etc. See SIGN.

sig'num, sig'num, *n.* [SIG'NA, *pl.*] 1. *Civ. Law.* (1) Evidence or indicia coming immediately under the cognizance of the senses. (2) The seal, sign, and mark put by a person upon a thing (as a written instrument) to attest its validity. 2. *Anglo-Saxon Law.* A cross prefixed to a deed or other instrument as a sign of assent or approval. 3. *Obstet.* The sign of approaching childbirth, consisting of grinding uterine pains with discharge of bloody mucus. [L., sign.]

Sig'yn, sig'in, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Loki's wife. She holds a cup to prevent the serpent's venom from dropping into Loki's face when he is in chains.

sik†, *a.* Sick. **sike†, sik'ly†,** *adv.* Ill; with ill will.

si'ka, sī'kạ, *n.* A pseudaxine Japanese deer (*Cervus sika*) similar to the red deer in size and color: now introduced in Ireland.

Head of the Sika (*Cervus sika*).

sike†, *a.* Such.

sike, sīk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gutter; rill; also, a marshy bottom with a stream flowing through it.

Si-ke'li-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SICEL.

sik'er†, **-ly**†, **-ness**†. Same as SICKER, etc.

Sikh, sīk, *n.* One of a religious sect founded near Lahore in the Punjab, early in the 16th century, by Nanak, a reformer. On the fall of the Mogul empire it had the only organization left in the Punjab, and began to exercise political power. Toward the end of the 18th century the Sikhs were organized into a kingdom by Ranjit Singh, and established as a military commonwealth or *khalsa*. In 1849 the Punjab was annexed to British India, after two obstinate wars. [< Hind. *Sikh*, disciple.]

Sikh'ism, sīk'izm, *n.* The creed and practises of the Sikhs as taught in the "Adi-Granth" or Sikh scriptures. It is a pantheistic system, combining the teachings of the Persian Sufis with those of Hinduism, rejecting caste, and enjoining purity of life.

sik'la-ton†, *n.* Same as CICLATOUN.

Sik''y-o'ni-an, *a.* Same as SICYONIAN.

sil, *n.* Sill. PHIL. SOC.

sil, sil, *n.* [L.] Yellow ocher.—**sil atticum**†, red ocher.

si'lage, sī'lĕj, *v.* & *n.* Same as ENSILAGE.

silch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SEALGH.

sile, sīl, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To strain; skim. **II.** *i.* To boil gently; simmer.

sile[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A strainer. **2.** Filth; sediment.

sile[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young or small herring.

sile[3], *n.* [Dial.] Same as SOIL[1].

si'lence, sī'lens, *vt.* [SI'LENCED, SCI'LENST; SI'LEN-CING.] **1.** To compel to keep silent or still; stop the noise of; render silent or speechless, as by withdrawal of license or privilege, or by refutation of argument; as, to *silence* a fort; to *silence* one's opponent; to *silence* a minister. **2.** To stop the motion or activity of; render quiescent; put to rest; quiet; as, to *silence* one's scruples.
—**si'len-cer**, *n.*

si'lence, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being silent; abstinence from speech or noise; a keeping still and mute.

> When Vice and Folly for correction call,
> *Silence* the mark of weakness justly bears.
> CHURCHILL *The Apology* l. 328.

2. Absence of sound or noise; stillness; as, the *silence* of the night.

> There is a *silence* where hath been no sound,
> There is a *silence* where no sound may be.
> HOOD *Sonnet, Silence* l. 1.

3. Absence of mention; oblivion. **4.** Habitual taciturnity; as, he was a man of *silence*. **5.** The refraining from mention of something; secrecy; as, he purchased his *silence* at a high price. **6.** *Mus.* A rest. **7.** [Rare.] A flat and odorless condition of distilled spirits. [F., < L. *silentium*, < *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sileo*, be still.] **si'len-cy**‡.

Si-le'ne, sai-lī'nī *or* sī-lē'nē, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of annual or perennial herbs of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), having erect or matted stems and solitary or cymose flowers with 5-toothed, 10-nerved calyx and 3 styles. Many of its species, on account of the viscid exudation on the stems alluded to in the generic name, are known as *catchfly*. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *Silenus;* see SILENUS.]

si'lent, sai'lent, *a.* **1.** Not making any sound or noise; noiseless; still; as, the *silent* night; the *silent* tomb. **2.** Not speaking, or not given to speech; mute; taciturn.

> A herdsman, woodman, hunter, Lars was strong,
> Yet *silent* from his life upon the hills.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *Lars* bk. i, st. 13.

3. Making no mention or allusion; passing by without notice; having no record; as, on this subject history is *silent*. **4.** Lacking activity, motion, or disturbance; calm; quiet; as, a *silent* nook; the winds have become *silent*. **5.** Interested in a business but having no authority to act; as, a *silent* partner. **6.** Endured or done in silence; unspoken; unuttered; as, *silent* grief; *silent* resistance. **7.** *Phonol.* Written but not pronounced: said of a letter, as the *b* in *debt*.

> In throuGH, casTle, sCene, the now *silent* letters are relics of sounds which used to be really heard in Anglo-Saxon thurH, Latin casTellum, Greek sKēnḗ.
> E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 7, p. 179. [A. '81.]

[< L. *silen(t-)s;* see SILENCE.]

Synonyms: see DUMB.

—**silent alarm**, same as STILL ALARM.—**s. spirit**, distilled spirits having little or no flavor or odor.—**s. system**, a system of prison discipline that forbids conversation between prisoners.—**S. Week**, Holy Week.
—**si'lent-ly**, *adv.*—**si'lent-ness**, *n.*

si'lent, *n.* **1.** A short-circuit switch for keeping an electric alarm from acting. **2.** [Rare.] A period of silence.

si-len'ti-a-ry, sī-len'shi-ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order in court. **2.** One sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a privy councilor.

si-len'tious, sī-len'shus, *a.* [Rare.] Inclined to be silent; taciturn.

Si-le'nus, sai-lī'nus *or* sī-lē'nus, *n.* [-NI, -nai *or* -nī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The oldest of the satyrs, the teacher, trainer, and companion of Dionysos or Bacchus: son of Hermes by a nymph, often represented as a drunken, pot-bellied old man, hairy, and with pointed ears, riding on an ass.

> Old *Silenus*, bloated, drunken, Led by his inebriate Satyrs;
> On his breast his head is sunken, Vacantly he leers and chatters.
> LONGFELLOW *Drinking Song* st. 2.

2. A woodland deity of Phrygia, and an instructor of Midas. **3.** One of the Asiatic Sileni, who taught men to play music on reeds. [L., < Gr. *Seilēnos*, Silenus.]

si-le'sia, sī-lī'shiạ, *C.* (-shi-ạ, *I. W.*[1]; -shụ, *W.*[2]), *n.* **1.** A glazed sleazy cloth first manufactured in the Prussian province of Silesia. **2.** [U. S.] A thin twilled sleazy cotton fabric for dress-linings.

Si-le'sian, sī-lī'shian. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Silesia, a territory now belonging chiefly to Prussia, but partly to Austria. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia. The early inhabitants belonged to the Polish branch of the Slavic family.

si'lex, sai'lex *or* sī'lex, *n.* [L.] Same as SILICA.

sil''hou-ette', sil'u-et', *vt.* [-ET'TED; -ET'TING.] To cause to appear in silhouette; make a silhouette profile of: chiefly in the past participle.
—**sil''hou-et'tist**, *n.*

sil''hou-ette', sil'u-et' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A profile drawing or portrait having its outline filled in with uniform color, commonly black, sometimes having the hair or other features indicated by lighter lines: often cut out, as from cardboard or metal; hence, any simple sketch or description in outline.

Lavater's Method of Taking Silhouettes. (After a print of 1785.)

The black *silhouette* of my father's profile cut in paper. BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* vol. ii, pt. xiii, ch. 2, p. 121. [L. '82.]

As far as studied delineation of character goes, Briseis is still more a *silhouette* than Andromache. J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 140. [BL. '93.]

2. The figure or likeness cast by a shadow, as on a wall. **3.** The outline of a solid figure; sky-line; as, the *silhouette* of a mountain range. [F., < M. de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance (1759), whose public economy caused his name to be given in ridicule to cheap things.]

sil'i-ca, sil'i-cạ, *n.* **1.** A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline silicon dioxid (SiO_2), found pure, as quartz, tridymite, or opal, in many rocks and sands, and combined with various bases in all the silicate minerals. It is contained in certain animals, as sponges, and in some plants, as diatoms. **sil'lex**‡; **silicic acid**‡. **2.** *Bot.* Same as SILIQUE. [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]
—**infusorial silica**, same as INFUSORIAL EARTH.

sil'i-cate, sil'i-kēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of silicic acid.

sil'i-ca''ted, sil'i-kē''tęd, *a.* Combined or coated with silica.—**silicated soap**, a hard soap made with sodium silicate (water-glass).

sil''i-ca''ti-za'tion, sil'i-kē''ti-zē'shun, *n.* The process of changing to a silicate.

Si-lic'e-a, si-lis'ę-ạ, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A subclass or class of sponges, especially those with a skeleton of silicious spicules or horny fibers or without a skeleton. [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]—**si-lic'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

si-li'ceous, *a.* Same as SILICIOUS.

silici-. Derived from Latin *silex* (*silic-*), flint: a combining form.—**sil''i-ci-cal-ca're-ous**, *C. W.*[2] (**si-lic''i-cal-ca're-ous**, *W.*[1]), *a.* Consisting of both silicious and calcareous material. **sil''i-co-cal-ca're-ous**‡.—**sil''i-ci-cer'a-tous**, *a.* Silicious and horny, as a halichondroid sponge.—**Sil''i-ci-coi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Silicea*.—**sil''i-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or producing silica; united partially with silica.—**si-lic''i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Conversion into silica.—**si-lic'i-fy**, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into silica, as wood.

Among the great American wonders is the *silicified* forest, known as Chalcedony Park, situated about eight miles south of Corrizo, . . . in Apache County, Ariz. G. F. KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* ch. 7, p. 137. [SCI. PUB. CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To become silica, or become impregnated with it.—**Sil''i-ci-spon'gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Silicea*.—**si-lic'i-u-ret**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as SILICID.—**si-lic'i-u-ret''ed, si-lic'i-u-ret''ted**, *a.* *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with silicon; as, *siliciureted* hydrogen: formerly used.

si-lic'ic, si-lis'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silica. [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]
—**silicic acid.** **1.** Same as SILICA. **2.** An amorphous gelatinous compound (H_4SiO_4), consisting of silica and water, into which constituents it readily decomposes. **orthosilicic acid**‡.

sil'i-cid, } sil'i-sid, -sid *or* -scid, *n.* *Chem.* A com-
sil'i-cide, } pound of silicon with another element, or a compound radical.

si-li'cious, si-lish'us, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing silica. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Silicea*. [< L. *siliceus*, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]
—**silicious sinter**, see SINTER.—**s. waters**, springs or other natural waters containing silica in solution.

si-li'ci-um, si-lish'i-um *or* -lic'i-um, *n.* *Chem.* Same as SILICON.

sil'i-cle, sil'i-cl, *n.* A short silique; a pod or capsule produced by certain plants of the mustard family, the length of which is less than four times its breadth. [< F. *silicule*, < L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, pod.] **si-lic'u-la**‡; **sil'i-cule**‡.

silico-. Derived from Latin *silex* (*silic-*), flint: a combining form used in chemistry to indicate the presence of silicon or of its compounds; as, *silico*fluorid.—**sil''i-co-cal-ca're-ous**, *a.* Same as SILICICALCAREOUS.—**Sil''i-co-flag''el-la'ta**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with a silicious skeleton.—**sil''i-co-flag'el-late**, *a.* & *n.*—**sil''i-co-flu-or'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silicon and fluorin.—**silico-fluoric acid**, a liquid compound ($2HF.SiF_4$) formed by dissolving silica in dilute hydrofluoric acid. **fluosilicic acid**‡; **hydrofluosilicic acid**‡.—**sil''i-co-flu'o-rid, sil''i-co-flu'o-ride**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of silicofluoric acid.—**Sil''i-co-skel'e-ta**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A section or subclass of radiolarians with a basket-like aggregation of tangential and radial silicious elements normally developed.—**sil''i-co-skel'et-al**, *a.*—**Sil''i-co-spon'gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Silicispongiæ*.

sil'i-con, sil'i-con, *n.* *Chem.* A non-metallic element prepared as a dull-brown amorphous powder, as shining metallic scales resembling graphite, or as dark steel-gray globules, sometimes showing crystallization. See ELEMENT.

Silicon, or *Silicium*. . . . This element, though very abundant in nature, is never found in the free state, but always in combination, either with oxygen alone, as silica, or with oxygen and metals, forming silicates. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

[< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] **si-li'ci-um**‡.

si'li-con-ize, sil'i-con-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To unite or cause to unite with silicon, as in the combination of iron with silicon in certain metallurgical processes.

sil''i-co'sis, sil'i-cō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as CHALICOSIS. [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]

si-lic'u-la, si-lic'yu-lạ, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Same as SILICLE. **sil'i-cule**‡.—**si-lic'u-lar**, *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or having the shape of a silicula or silicle.

Si-lic''u-lo'sa, si-lic'yu-lō'sạ, *n. pl.* The first order of the fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the fruit is a silicle. [< L. *silicula;* see SILICLE.]

si-lic'u-lose, si-lic'yu-lōs, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Same as SILIQUOSE. **2.** *Bot.* Same as SILICULAR. **3**†. Husky. [< L. *silicula;* see SILICLE.] **si-lic'u-lous**‡.

si-lig'i-nose†, *a.* Made from fine wheat. **si-lig'i-nous**†.

si'ling-dish'', sai'ling-dish', *n.* [Prov.] Same as SILE[1], 1.

sil'i-qua, sil'i-cwạ, *n.* [-QUÆ, -cwī *or* -cwē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An ancient Roman weight: one-third of an obolus. See WEIGHT. **2.** An obsolete Italian weight of four grains, formerly current in Rome. **3.** *Anat.* A pod-like envelope; as, the *siliqua* of the olivary body. **4.** *Bot.* Same as SILIQUE. **sil'i-ca**‡.

A pod of a cruciferous plant is a *silica* if it be four times as long as it is broad, but if it be shorter than this it is a silicula.
WHEWELL *Philos. of Inductive Sciences* vol. i, bk. viii, ch. 2, p. 484. [J. W. P. '47.]

Sil''i-qua'ri-a, sil'i-cwē'ri-ạ *or* -cwg'ri-ạ, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Siliquariidæ*. **2.** [s-] A gastropod of this genus. [< L. *siliqua*, pod.]

Sil''i-qua-ri'i-dæ, sil'i-cwạ-rai'i-dī *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods related to *Vermetidæ*, but with a continuous slit. [< SILIQUARIA.]
—**sil''i-qua'ri-id**, *n.*—**sil''i-qua'ri-oid**, *a.*

si-lique', si-līc' *or* sil'ic (XIII), *n.* *Bot.* A narrow, dry, two-valved pod or fruit, produced by plants of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*) only. See illus. under DEHISCENCE. [F., < L. *siliqua*, pod.]
—**sil'i-qui-form''**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a silique.—**Sil''i-quo'sa**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The second order of the fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the fruit is a silique.—**sil'i-quose**, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Like a pod or silicle. **2.** *Bot.* Silique-bearing; of or pertaining to a silique. **sil'i-quous**‡.

silk, silk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To clothe or cover with silk; as, grand ladies plumed and *silked*. **II.** *i.* To produce the portion of the flower called silk: said of maize.

silk, *a.* **1.** Made of silk; silken; as, a *silk* scarf. **2**†. Resembling silk; silky.
—**silk gown** (*Eng. Law*), the professional robe worn by barristers who have been designated as king's (or queen's) counsel, the gowns of their juniors being plain stuff gowns. They are said, on promotion, to *take the silk*.—**s. hat**, a high hat made of a pasteboard frame covered with silk plush, worn by men as a dress hat, and sometimes by women as a riding-hat.—**s. muslin**, a diaphanous silk fabric, sometimes ornamented with printed or raised figures.—**s. sealskin**, a fine silk textile with long, soft pile, resembling the fur of seals.

silk, *n.* **1.** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by various insects, especially by the larvæ of bombycid moths (silkworms) to form their cocoons. The silk of commerce is obtained mostly from the common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*). In the manufacture of silk the cocoon, in which the chrysalis is killed, is placed in warm water, to soften the gum. The silk on the outside of the cocoon, called **floss-silk**, is of poor quality. If the natural gum is left on it is **hard silk**; if soaked off, **soft silk**. When the silk is first reeled into skeins and hanks it is **raw silk**. After being properly scraped and cleaned, it is ready for spinning and doubling. Before doubling the threads are known as *singles;* specifically, if wound and cleaned, *dumb singles*, and if also thrown, *thrown singles*. When twisted two or three together it is *tram*, suitable for filling. If double-twisted, it is **organzine** or **thrown silk**, suitable for warp. Silk was introduced into Europe from the East through the conquests of Alexander the Great, worn by the Romans, made largely by the Sicilians and Venetians in the 12th century, and came into common use in England in the 16th century.

A variety of machines are used in the manufacture of silk; as, **silk-degumming machine** (for removing the natural gum from silk-fiber, by mechanical action and warm water), **s.-doubling machine** (for uniting, by twisting, two or more twisted silk filaments), **s.-sizing** or **s.-sorting machine** (for sorting silk threads according to thickness and winding them on bobbins), **s.-softening machine** (for softening and polishing dyed silk-fibers by passing the skeins over reciprocating bobbins), **s.-testing machine** (for testing the tensile strength of silk-fibers—a serigraph or serimeter).

The cocoon which once gave the Lebanon *silk* its great superiority no longer exists, and has been replaced by those introduced from Japan, which are larger in size but inferior in texture.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* ch. 13, p. 292. [A. '81.]

2. A similar thread spun by other insects or arachnids, notably the silk-spider. **3.** Cloth or garments made of silk; as, changeable *silks* are again in fashion. **4.** Anything resembling or reminding of silk. (1) The silky styles of the flowers of corn. (2) The silky down of the pod of the milkweed, which is hence called also *silkweed*. (3) A silky luster in some precious stones, as the ruby: due to microscopic crystals. [< AS. *seolc*, silk, < L. *sericum*, < *Sericus*, Seric, < Gr. *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*, a people of Asia.]

Compounds, etc.:—**artificial silk**, collodion made into threads by being forced through very fine apertures.—**changeable s.**, shot silk. See SHOT, *a.*—**China s.**, pongee.—**Dacca s.**, skein-silk used for embroidery.—**Eliottine s.**, silk for knitting: so called after Eliot, a writer on needlework.—**India s.**, a soft, thin, untwilled silk woven like cotton.—**Japanese s.** **1.** Silk made in Japan. **2.** A fabric with linen chain and silk filling, once made in England.—**marble s.**, a silk fabric having a variicolored filling.—**raw s.**, see SILK, *n.*, 1.—**Rumchunder s.**, any one of several varieties of Indian silk.—**silk'-bun''ting**, *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza*, having fine, close plumage.—**s.-cotton**, *n.* The silky seed-covering of various species of *Bombax*, mostly a tropical American genus, and of the West-Indian god-tree; also, corkwood cotton. As it can not be spun, its principal use is for stuffing cushions, packing, etc.—**s.-cotton tree**, any one of the various trees producing silk-cotton, especially those of the genus *Bombax*, as the simool (*Bombax Malabaricum*). See BOMBAX.—**s.-dresser**, *n.* One employed in stiffening and smoothing silk cloth.—**s.-factory**, *n.* A place where silk is spun into thread or woven into cloth; a silk-mill.—**s.-figured**, *a.* Marked with figures in silk woven into it: said of a fabric other than silk.—**s.-fowl**, *n.* One of a breed of domestic fowls with silky plumage.—**s.-gelatin**, *n.* Same as SERICIN.—**s.-glue**‡.—**s.-gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes a silky substance, as in spiders and silkworms; a sericterium.—**s.-gown**, *n.* A king's (or queen's) counsel. See SILK GOWN, under SILK, *a.*—**s.-grass**, *n.* **1.**

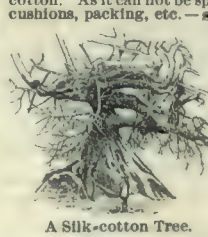
A Silk-cotton Tree.

Either of two grasses (*Oryzopsis cuspidata* and *Stipa comata*) of the western United States: so called from the long silky hairs of their flowering glumes. **2.** The fibrous leaves of various species of *Yucca*, *Agave*, and *Bromelia*. — **s. grower**, *n.* One engaged in the business of producing silk-cocoons. — **s.-hen**, *n.* The hen of the silk-fowl. — **s. mercer**, *n.* One who deals in silk goods. — **s.-mill**, *n.* A silk-factory. — **s.-moth**, *n.* A silkworm-moth. — **s.-printing**, *n.* The art or process of printing patterns on silk: a process similar to cotton-printing. — **s.-reel**, *n.* A reel-like apparatus for unwinding the silk filament from the cocoon. — **s.-shag**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young herring. — **s.-spider**, *n.* A spider that spins a silky substance, especially *Nephila plumipes*, found in the southern United States, noted for the great size of the female as compared with the male. — **s.-spinner**, *n.* A person, machine, or insect that spins silk. — **s.-stocking**, *n.* **1.** One who wears silk stockings; an aristocrat. **2.** [U. S. Political Slang.] A member of a branch of the Whig party in the earlier part of the 19th century. — **s.-thrower**, *n.* An operative who makes organzine. See SILK, *n.*, 1. — **s.-throwster**†. — **s.-tree**, *n.* A tree (*Albizzia Julibrissin* or *A. Nemu*) of the bean family, with bipinnate leaves and numerous ciliated leaflets: native from the Caucasus to Japan, and a favorite ornamental shade-tree in southern Europe and elsewhere. **bastard tamarind**; **silk flower**; — **s.-vine**, *n.* A woody climber (*Periploca Graeca*) of the milkweed family, of southern Europe, with ovate acuminate leaves, and brownish flowers in loose cymes on long branching axillary peduncles: often cultivated for ornament. **milk vine**†; **poison vine**†; **Virginia silk**; — **s.-weaver**, *n.* One who weaves silk, either as manufacturer or operative. — **s.-winder**, *n.* **1.** A silk-reel. **2.** A reel for transferring silk thread from the skein to the bobbin. — **spun s.**, silk spun from waste silk and from cocoons in which the fiber has been cut by the worm in eating its way out. — **tabby s.**, same as TABBY. — **to take the s.** [Eng.], to accept the appointment of king's (or queen's) counsel. — **Virginia s.**, same as SILK-VINE.

silk'en, silk'n, *rt.* [Rare.] To make soft or glossy like silk.

silk'en, *a.* **1.** Made of silk; as, *silken* hose. **2.** Like silk; soft to the touch; glossy; delicate; smooth; as, a *silken* beard; *silken* speech. **3.** Dressed in silk; hence, softly luxurious, as, *silken* luxury. **4.** Caused by or as by silk; as, a *silken* rustling.

silk'flow"er, silk flou'gr, *n.* **1.** A small Peruvian tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) of the bean family: so called from the long silky filaments of its conspicuous and usually red stamens. **2.** The silk-tree.

silk'i-ness, silk'i nes, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being silky, lustrous smoothness; softness. **2.** Hence, effeminacy of manner or of character. **silk'ness**†.

silk'man, silk man, *n.* A dealer in or a manufacturer of silk; also, an operative in a silk-factory.

silk'tail", silk tāl', *n.* A bird, the waxwing (*Ampelis*).

silk'weed", silk'wid', *n.* **1.** Same as MILKWEED. **2.** Any seaweed of the genus *Conferva*, or, by extension, of the order *Confervaceæ*.

silk'wood", silk wud', *n.* The calabur-tree.

silk'worm", silk wûrm', *n.* The larva of a bombycid moth, especially one that produces a dense silken cocoon of commercial value. The **common silk-worm** (*Bombyx mori*), originally from the mountainous provinces of China, but introduced and reared widely in Europe and Asia, yields most of the silk of commerce. It attains a length of three and a half inches. The silk-secreting glands are elongated, and run along each side of the body, opening in a common orifice on the under lip. When mature and ready to pupate, the silkworm emits the secretion of these glands in the form of a thread, which hardens on exposure to the air, and is about 1,000 yards long. In this it envelops itself. The **atlantus s.** is a hybrid between the eria (*Attacus ricini*) and *Attacus cynthia*. For the **oak s.**, see YAMAMAI. The **polyphemus s.** (*Telea polyphemus*) is American. See illus. under POLYPHEMUS.

A Silkworm's Cocoon, ready for reeling.

silk'y, silk'i, *a.* [SILKIER; SILKIEST.] **1.** Like silk in any way; soft, smooth; lustrous; as, *silky* hair. **2.** Made of or consisting of silk, silken. **3.** *Bot.* Long, fine, and appressed, as hairs, or covered with such hairs, as leaves, sericeous.

— **silk'y swain"scot**, *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Senta maritima*). — **s. wave**, *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Acidalia holosericata*).

sill¹, sil, *n.* **1.** A horizontal member forming the foundation or part of the foundation of a structure of any kind. Specifically (1) A horizontal piece of wood or stone at the bottom of a casing in a building; especially, a door-sill or a window-sill.

There is the shaded doorway still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the *sill*.
T. B. READ *The Stranger on the Sill* st. 1.

(2) A timber in the frame of the floor of a railway-car; as, an end-*sill*; side-*sill*. **2.** *Fort.* The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. **3.** *Mining.* (1) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (2) A bed or layer, especially an intrusive sheet of igneous rock.

To the north-west of Carn Deareg, . . . the same *sill* . . . crops out between masses of granophyre. ARCH. GEIKIE in *Transactions Royal Soc. Edinburgh* vol. XXXV, p. 173. [R. G. '90.]

[< AS. *syll*, sill.]

— **sill'course"**, *n.* A course of masonry in line with a window-sill. — **s.-step**, *n.* An iron bar on the sill of a railway box car, forming a step for the ladder.

sill², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The young of a herring. **sile**†.

sill, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shaft of a vehicle. [For THILL.]

sil'la-ble†, *n.* Syllable.

sil'la-bub, *n.* Same as SILLIBUB.

sil'la-dar, sil'a-dar, *n.* [E. Ind.] A member of a troop of irregular horse. Compare SELICTAR. **sil'ah-dar**†.

Sil"la-gin'i-dæ, sil'a-jin'i-dē *or* -gin'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Indo-Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes with opercular bones bent inward below, spinous dorsal short, and second dorsal and anal long. **Sil'la-go**, *n.* (t. g.)

— **Sil"la-gin'oid**, *n.* — **sil-lag'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

sil'ler, sil'gr, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Silver, money.

— **sil'ler-fish"**, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The whiting-pout. — **s.-fluke**, *n.* Local, Scot.] The brill.

Sil'ler-y, sil'gr-i, *n.* **1.** A sparkling champagne from Sillery, France. **2.** A still white wine from Rheims.

sil'li-bub, sil'i-bub, *n.* A dish made by combining milk or cream with wine or cider, and thus forming a soft curd, which is then flavored. It may be whipped into a froth, or made solid by boiling after adding water and gelatin. **sil'la-bub**†; **syl'la-bub**†.

Hutchinson [in his history of Northumberland] tells us, that a '*syllabub*' is prepared for the May Feast, which is made of warm milk from the cow, sweet cake and wine. JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., May-Day Customs* in vol. i, p. 127. [J. R. S. '70.]

[Perhaps < SILLY + BUB², *n.*; but cp. Prov. Eng. *silli-bouk*, where *-bouk* is < Ice. *bâkr*, belly.]

sil'li-ly, sil'i-li, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

Those who *sillily* pursue The simple, downright way and true.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 1, l. 9.

sil'li-man-ite, sil'i-man-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as FIBROLITE. [< Benjamin *Silliman*, American chemist.]

sil'li-ness, sil'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being silly; foolishness.

sil'lock, sil'ec, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A young coalfish. **sil'lick**†.

sil'lo-graph, sil'lo graf, *n.* A writer of satires; a satirist: a title derived from Timon of Phlius, a skeptic philosopher of about 280 B. C., who wrote three books entitled "Silloi," in hexameter verse, against the Greek philosophers. [< LL. *sillographus*, < Gr. *sillographos*, < *sillos*, satire; and see -GRAPH.] **sil-log'ra-phist**†.

sil-lom'e-ter, si lom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the speed of a ship: usually applied to devices that operate without the aid of a log. [< F. *siller*, run ahead (< OF. *sigler*, sail, < Ice. *sigla*, sail), + -METER.] **si-lom'e-ter**†.

sil'lon, sil'on, *n.* [F.] A defensive work sometimes raised along the middle of a very wide ditch.

sil'sal-lat, sil'sal-at, *n.* [Sw.] A kind of salad made of pickled herring, small pieces of boiled meat, potatoes, eggs, red beets, and raw onions: a Swedish dish.

The *sillsallat* . . . is considered a great delicacy when the herrings are fat. DU CHAILLU *Land of the Midnight Sun* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 7. [R. '82.]

sil'ly, sil'i, *vi.* [Rare.] To act in a silly manner.

sil'ly, *a.* [SIL'LI-ER; SIL'LI-EST.] **1.** Destitute of ordinary good sense; weak and erratic in judgment; easily misled; simple; foolish: said in contempt, in pity, or in good-natured deprecation; as, a *silly* girl.

Some *silly* people are ashamed that it should be known that they are so useful as they really are. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series, ch. 4, p. 124. [T. & F. '61.]

2. Characterized by or resulting from mental imbecility; foolish; unwise; stupid; as, *silly* talk; *silly* conduct. **3.** [Scot. or Dial.] Mentally or physically incapable; verging on idiocy or showing such weakness; imbecile; fatuous. **4.** [Prov. or Obs.] Weak and frail; impotent; helpless. **5.** [Archaic.] Ingenuous; guileless. **6**†. Happy; blessed. **7**†. Simple; rustic. [Var. of SEELY, < AS. *sælig*, fortunate. < *sæl*, happy.]

Synonyms: see CHILDISH; FOND; FRIVOLOUS; IDIOTIC; RIDICULOUS; SHALLOW.

sil'ly, *n.* [SIL'LIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A silly or fatuous person, as, was there ever such a *silly*?

sil'ly-how, sil'i-hau, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The caul sometimes found on the head of new-born babes. **sil'ly-hew**†.

sil'ly-ton†, *n.* A simpleton.

si'lo, sai'lō, *vt.* To put in a silo; preserve (fodder) by storing in a silo; turn into ensilage, as the green stalks of maize.

si'lo, *n.* **1.** A tight chamber in a cellar, barn, or other structure, or a pit for the preservation of succulent fodder by the exclusion of air and water, by packing the cut or uncut fodder close, sometimes sprinkling the layers with salt, and covering with boards or straw, with or without weights. After fermentation the food is greatly relished by cattle, though it is usually fed before fermentation. See ENSILAGE.

It is now quite generally thought better to put both stalks and ears in the *silo* than to use the stalks alone for ensilage. W. O. ATWATER in *Rep. Sec. of Agric.*, '89 p. 515. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '90.]

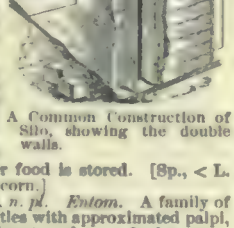

A Common Construction of Silo, showing the double walls.

2. Any close or air-tight pit in which grain or other food is stored. [Sp., < L. *sirus*, < Gr. *siros*, a pit for corn.]

Sil'phi-dæ, sil'fi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of necrophagous clavicorn beetles with approximated palpi, fore and hind coxæ prominent, and eyes finely granulated. **Sil'pha**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *silphē*, insect.]

— **sil'phal**, *a.* — **sil'phid**, *a.* & *n.* — **sil'phoid**, *a.*

Sil'phi-um, sil'fi-um, *n.* **1.** A genus of stout perennial resinous American herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*). *S. laciniatum* is the rosinweed or compass-plant, and *S. terebinthinaceum* is the prairie-dock of the central United States. **2.** [s-] A plant of the Mediterranean region whose juice was used by the ancients for food and medicine. Its identity has not been satisfactorily determined, but many suppose it to be the deadly carrot. [L., < Gr. *silphion*, silphium.]

silph-ol'o-gy, silf-ol'o-ji, *n.* *Biol.* The science of larval forms, especially as regards morphological correlationships. [< Gr. *silphē*, beetle, + -OLOGY.]

— **silph"o-log'ic**, *a.*

silt, silt, *v.* **1.** *t.* To fill, choke, or obstruct with sediment; generally with *up*.

11. *i.* **1.** To ooze, or percolate through pores or crevices. **2.** To become filled, choked, or obstructed with fine sediment: generally with *up*. [< LG. *silen*, filter, < root of AS. *seón*, drip.]

silt, *n.* **1.** Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water. **2.** A deposit of such sediment.

— **silt'grass"**, *n.* The joint-grass of the United States: so called from India to southeastern Australia, because it is adapted for growth on silt or bare slopes on the banks of rivers or ponds.

— **silt'y**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or filled with silt.

si-lure', si-lûr', *S.* (-lûr', *C. W.*), *n.* A siluroid, especially the sheatfish. [F., < L. *silurus*; see SILURUS.]

Si-lu'ri, si-lû'ri *or* -ri, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Nematognathi*. [< SILURUS.]

Si-lu'ri-an, si-lû'ri-an, *S.* (-lûr'-, *C. W.*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Silures, the Celtic inhabitants of Wales; Welsh. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Silurian. **Si-lu'ric**†.

Si-lu'ri-an, *n.* *Geol.* **1.** A division of the Paleozoic era next above the Cambrian, sometimes called the era of invertebrates: usually subdivided into the Upper and Lower Silurian. See chart of GEOLOGY. **2.** Originally, the division below the Devonian, conflicting with the Indefinite Cambrian. Until recently the division now definitely called Cambrian was more or less included in the Silurian or Cambro-Silurian.

Si-lu'ri-dæ, si-lû'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of nematognathous fishes, especially those with skin mostly naked, opercula well developed and movable, gill-openings generally wide, and supramaxillary barbels at least well developed; catfishes. [< SILURUS.] **Sil"u-rol'dæ**‡; **Sil"u-rol'de-i**‡.

— **si-lu'rid**, **si-lu'ri-dan**, *a.* & *n.*

Si-lu"ro-Celt'ic, si-lû"ro-selt'ic, *a.* Belonging to the Silurian division of the Celts, as the present people of Wales and western Ireland. **Si-lu"ro-Kelt'ic**‡.

si-lu'roid, si-lû'roid. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ*. **11.** *n.* One of the *Siluridæ*. [< SILURUS + -OID.]

Si-lu"ro-Teu"to-Celt'ic, *a.* Of mixed Welsh-Celtic and Teutonic blood, as the Cornish people of England.

Si-lu'rus, si-lû'rus, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Siluridæ*. **2.** [s-] [-RI, *pl.*] An Old World catfish of this genus. [< L. *silurus* (< Gr. *silouros*), the sheat.]

sil'va, **sil'van**, **sil'van-ite**, etc. Same as SYLVA, etc.

sil'vant†, *n.* Tellurium. **syl'vant**†.

Sil-va'nus, sil-vē'nus *or* -vā'nus, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* A domestic and rural deity related to Faunus and later identified with Pan. He was a god of woods and plantations, of flocks and herds, of the household, and of boundaries. [L., < *silva*, forest.]

sil'vas, sil'vaz, *n. pl.* **1.** Extensive woodland plains in South America. **sel'vas**‡. **2.** A Spanish metrical composition of irregular lines. [Sp., < L. *silva*, forest.]

sil'vate, *n.* Same as SYLVATE.

sil'ver, sil'vgr, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To coat with silver; silver-plate. **2.** To coat with some substance having a resemblance to silver; specifically, to coat with an amalgam of tin and mercury, as a mirror. **3.** To render silver-like. (1) To impart a silvery hue to; cause to glitter like silver; as, the moon *silvers* the hills. (2) To whiten, as with age.

The moon, sweet regent of the sky,
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.
MICKLE *Cumnor Hall* st. 1.

Mine were the *silvered* locks thy hand caressed.
HOLMES *Homesick in Heaven* st. 17.

11. *i.* [Rare.] To become silvery.

sil'ver, *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver. (1) White or pale; of a pale luster; as, the *silver* moon. (2) Soft and clear as the tones of a bell made of silver; hence, enticing; persuasive; as, *silver* tones or sounds.

But kings have *silver* speech to use
When on their pleasure they are bent.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *True Ballad of the King's Singer* st. 9.

(3) Glistening white; as, *silver* spray; *silver* waves. (4) Calm, peaceful, and gentle; as, *silver* slumber. **3.** Secondary; of high rank, but not the highest; less than golden; as, speech is *silver*, but silence is golden; the *silver* age. Compare *golden*. **4.** Relating to, connected with, or producing silver; as, the *silver* question; *silver* States. **sil'vern**‡.

sil'ver, *n.* **1.** A white, ductile metallic element, crystallizing in the isometric system, sometimes found native, but more commonly in combination, as with copper. See ELEMENT.

Silver is now the most common of the precious metals. In certain countries in former times it had a value exceeding that of gold; but the ratio of its value to that of gold has steadily decreased. (See GOLD.) The localities where silver occurs are numerous, including even the waters of the ocean. In 1892 the world's production was $196,605,184, of which amount the United States, the largest silver-producing country, yielded $74,389,900 (mostly from argentiferous galena), while Mexico followed with $59,000,000. In the United States, Colorado, Montana, and Nevada have been the leading silver-producing States. Like gold, it is extensively used in the manufacture of jewelry, plate, and coin. Its salts are used in photography, electroplating, marking-ink, surgery, and hair-dyes, and for many other purposes in the arts.

Native Silver.
1. Filiform ore from Mexico. 2. Crystals of silver from Germany.

2. Silver coin considered as money; hence, ready cash; possessions. **3.** Articles of domestic use in silver; silverware; plate; silver plate.

A million tapers flaring bright From twisted *silvers*.
TENNYSON *Recollections of the Arabian Nights* st. 12.

4. A luster or color resembling that of silver.

The same fair moon that lights up Lebanon
Spreads its sweet *silver* o'er our Grampian heath.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. viii, l. 678.

[< AS. *seolfor*, silver.]

Synonyms: see MONEY.

Compounds, etc.: [For convenience, the compounds and phrases containing *silver* are all grouped here.] — **antimonial silver** (*Mineral.*), same as DYSCRASITE. — **bismuth s.** *Mineral.* **1.** Same as CHILENITE. **2.** Same as SCHAPBACHITE. — **black s., brittle s. ore**, same as STEPHANITE. — **clerk of the king's s.** [Eng.], a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas who registered the imposition and payment of fines. — **cloth of s.**, a cloth largely woven of silver thread, sometimes with an admixture of gold thread, and frequently brocaded with flowers and other artistic designs. — **fulminating s.**, a salt ($Ag_2C_2N_2O_2$) of silver and fulminic acid. — **king's s.** **1.** A very pure but soft silver used for plate in the beginning of the 18th century. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Same as POSTFINE. — **mock s.**, a white alloy of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, etc., of the same class as Britannia metal; pewter. — **mosaic s.**, an amalgam of mercury, tin, and bismuth, used for imitating silverwork. — **niello s.**, a bluish composition of silver, lead, copper, and bismuth, with admixture of sulfur. Called also *Russian lute*. — **old s.**, silver made to appear old by the application of graphite and grease. — **red** or **ruby s.**, see RED. — **shoes of s.** Eastern Asia], ingots of precious metal popularly thought to resemble a shoe. — **silver age.** **1.** In Latin literature, the age, following the Augustan age, of which Martial and Tacitus are representatives. **2.** *Class. Myth.* The age of Jupiter's rule, succeeding that of Kronos or Saturn, and preceding the brazen age. — **silver-bur fish** [Queensland], a large herring-like chirocentroid fish

(*Chrococentrus dorab*). —**sil'ver-barred"**, *a.* Barred with silver or markings resembling silver. —**s. bass**, the mooneye. —**s. bath**, *n. Phot.* A solution for sensitizing plates and print-paper, as one of silver nitrate, potassium iodid, and acetic acid. —**s. beater**, *n.* A workman who beats out silver-foil. —**s. billy**, *n.* A gerroid fish (*Gerres ovatus*) of southern Australia. —**s. black**, *a.* Black shot with silver; black with silvery sheen. —**s. boom**, *n.* Same as SILVER-TREE. —**s. buskined**, *a.* Clad in buskins decorated with silver. —**s. cedar**, a cultivated variety of the red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*, var. *glauca*). —**s. chickweed**, a tufted perennial herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*) of the knotwort family, with its clustered flowers surrounded by large silvery bracts: found on the Alleganies and White Mountains. —**s. chub**, the fallfish. —**s. eel**, *n.* **1.** The hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*). **2.** A pale or silvery form of the common eel. —**s. fern**, *n.* A tropical fern (*Cheilanthes farinosa*) from the island of Luzon: so called from the silvery powder on the under surface of the fronds: also applied to some ferns of other genera, for the same reason. —**s. fir**, any one of various firs (see FIR; ABIES) with the leaves silvery on the under side, as the balsam-fir of the eastern United States, the white fir or **great silver fir** (*A. grandis*), the feather-cone red fir or **noble silver fir** (*A. nobilis*), and the California red fir (*A. magnifica*) of California and Oregon, and the common European silver fir (*A. pectinata*). —**s.-foil**, *n.* Silver beaten to a thin leaf. —**s. fox**, a variety (*argentatus*) of the common fox, black mixed with silver. —**s. gar**, the American garfish. —**s.-gilt**, *n.* **1.** Silver or silverware gilded. **2.** A spurious gilding, consisting of silver-foil varnished with a yellowish lacquer. —**s.-glance**, *n. Mineral.* Same as ARGENTITE. —**s.-grain**, *n. Bot.* The light, shining plates or spots seen in an exogenous stem when split longitudinally. They are bands or plates of medullary rays, exposed radially. —**s. grebe**, the red-throated loon. —**s.-ground**, *a.* Of a silver ground-color. —**s.-haired**, *a.* Having hair of silvery hue or of lustrous pale gray. —**s. hake**, the American whiting. —**s.-headed**, *a.* **1.** Having a silver head, as a cane. **2.** Silver-haired. —**s.-king**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A wealthy silver-mine owner. **2.** A fish, the tarpon. —**s.-leaf**, *n.* Very thin silver-foil. —**s.-mill**, *n.* A mill or establishment for reducing silver ores. —**s.-moth**, *n.* **1.** A bristletail. **2.** A geometrid moth (*Bapta punctiata*). —**s.-owl**, *n.* The barn-owl. —**s.-paper**, *n.* **1.** Paper made sensitive to light with a silver salt. **2.** Fine white tissue-paper. **3.** Paper coated with silver-leaf or some imitation of it. —**s. plate**, ware plated with silver. —**s.-plated**, *a.* Coated or plated with silver. —**s.-plater**, *n.* One who coats surfaces, especially those of metal, with silver by any process. —**s. plover**, a bird, the knot. —**s.-point**, *n.* **1.** A silver-pointed pencil used for sketching on a prepared paper. **2.** The process of making sketches with a silver-point.

Silver-point, as practised by the best masters, can scarcely be said to come nearer to nature, in the sense of imitation, than primitive old line engraving.
HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* ch. 12, p. 130. [R. BROS. '82.]

—**s.-powder**, *n.* A powder used in japanning, composed largely of bismuth, tin, and mercury; also, finely precipitated silver for electroplating. —**s. rain**, a brilliant silver-colored imitation of rain, produced by a composition in a rocket; also, the composition itself. —**s.-rod**, *n.* An asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*) of southern Europe, with sword-shaped leaves and large white flowers in long dense racemes: often cultivated. See illus. under ASPHODEL. —**s. sand**, a fine silver-colored sand used in grinding lithographers' stone. —**s.-shafted**, *a.* Bearing silver arrows; said of Diana. —**s.-shell**, *n.* An anomioid bivalve. —**s. side**, the upper portion of a round of beef. —**s. skin**, an outer membrane or thin envelope having a silvery appearance, as on the coffee-berry or the onion. —**s.-skinned**, *a.* —**s.-solder**, *n.* A silver alloy of comparatively low fusibility, used by silversmiths. —**s.-spotted**, *a.* Dotted with silvery spots: said particularly of moths and butterflies. —**s.-sprig**, *n.* A silvery variety of the common rabbit; also, its fur. —**s.-steel**, *n.* An alloy of steel with a very small quantity of silver. —**s.-stick**, *n.* [Eng.] The field-officer of the Life Guards on duty at court: named from his official wand. —**s. string**, the string of a silvered musical instrument wound with light silver wire. —**s.-striped**, *a.* Lined with silvery stripes: said of moths and butterflies. —**s.-studded**, *a.* Studded with silver-like spots: said of moths and butterflies. —**s.-tongued**, *a.* Of eloquent, persuasive speech. —**s.-top**, *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] A gray-haired person. **2.** A disease in grasses in which the upper part becomes white or whitish and withers without ripening its seed. —**s.-tree**, *n.* A small tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) of South Africa. See LEUCADENDRON. —**s. trout**, the mountain-trout. —**s.-vine**, *n.* A shrubby hothouse climber (*Scindapsus argyræa*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*), from the Philippines, with thick leathery leaves marked with silvery spots. —**s.-washed**, *a.* Colored as if bathed in silver; frosted. —**s.-white**, *n.* Pure white lead for the use of artists. —**s. whiting**, a silver-gray sciænoid fish (*Menticirrus littoralis*) of the coast of the southern United States. —**s.-witch**, *n.* A bristletail. —**sil'ver-work"**, *n.* Decorative work in silver; also, silverware. —**spun s.**, silver thread for weaving, particularly that made by covering a fiber thread with a thin silver ribbon. —**telluric s.**, same as HESSITE. —**the S. State**, Nevada. —**to think one's penny s.**, to think well of oneself. —**vitreous s.**, same as ARGENTITE.

sil'ver-back", sil'vẽr-bak', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The knot.

sil'ver-bell", sil'vẽr-bel', *n.* A small tree (*Halesia tetraptera*) of the storax family (*Styracaceæ*), of the southern United States, with showy white flowers, 2 to 4 in a cluster, drooping on slender pedicels, and large four-winged fruit; also, other species of the genus. **sil'ver-bell-tree"‡**; **snow'drop-tree"‡**.

sil'ver-bel"ly, sil'vẽr-bel'i, *n.* [Tasmania.] A silversides of the genus *Atherina*.

sil'ver-ber"ry, sil'vẽr-ber'i, *n.* A shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*) of the oleaster family (*Elæagnaceæ*), of the northwestern United States, with silvery foliage, flowers, and fruit: often cultivated for ornament.

sil'ver-bill", sil'vẽr-bil', *n.* A seed-eating spermestine bird (genus *Munia*), as the nutmeg-bird.

sil'ver-bush", *n.* Same as JUPITER'S-BEARD, 3.

sil'ver-chain", sil'vẽr-chān', *n.* The common locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*): so called after the analogy of *goldenchain* as applied to the laburnum.

sil'verd, *pp.* Silvered. PHIL. SOC.

sil'ver-er, sil'vẽr-ẽr, *n.* One who silvers; particularly, one who silvers glass.

sil"ver-ette', sil'vẽr-et', *n.* One of a breed of domestic pigeons.

sil'ver-eye", sil'vẽr-ī', *n.* The zosterops or white-eye.

sil'ver-fin", sil'vẽr-fin", *n.* A small North-American cyprinoid fish (genus *Notropis*), especially *N. whipplei*, the male of which has the fins satin-white in spring.

sil'ver-fish", sil'vẽr-fish", *n.* **1.** A silvery-white variety of the goldfish. **2.** The tarpon. **3.** The golden shiner. **4.** A characinoid fish (*Curimatus argenteus*) of Trinidad. **5.** The bristletail. See illus. at BRISTLETAIL.

sil'ver-gray", sil'vẽr-grē', *a.* Of a gray color with silvery hue and sheen; as, *silver-gray* hair.

sil'ver-gray", *n.* **1.** A silver-gray color. **2.** [S-] *U. S. Hist.* A Whig who, after the defeat of his party in 1852, followed the compromising policy of Fillmore, as distinguished from the Free-soil section that followed Seward; so called to indicate that this party was one of elderly men, the younger Whigs being antislavery.

sil'ver-i-ness, sil'vẽr-i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being silvery.

sil'ver-ing, sil'vẽr-ing, *n.* **1.** A plating or covering of silver or an imitation of it, as applied to any surface; as, the *silvering* on the back of a mirror. **2.** The art or process of coating surfaces with or as with silver. **3.** *Phot.* Sensitization of paper with a silver salt.

sil'ver-ite, sil'vẽr-īt, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A bimetallist; an advocate of the free coinage of silver, or one hostile to the demonetization of silver: a term used by opponents.

sil'ver-ize, sil'vẽr-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To silver; especially, to sensitize with a silver salt.

sil'ver-leaf", sil'vẽr-lif', *n.* Any one of various plants with silvery leaves, as the white poplar (*Populus alba*).

sil'ver-leafed", sil'vẽr-lift', *a. Bot.* Having leaves of silvery hue, on either side or both.

—**silver-leafed linden**, the white or silver lime (*Tilia alba* or *argentea*) of eastern Europe, regarded by some as a mere variety of the European linden (*T. Europæa*).

sil'ver-less, sil'vẽr-les, *a.* Having no silver; moneyless.

sil'ver-ling, sil'vẽr-ling, *n.* An old silver coin. The coin so called in Scripture (*Isa.* vii, 23) is either the Hebrew *shekel* or the Persian *siglos*. See COIN.

sil'ver-ly, sil'vẽr-li, *adv.* In the manner of silver; brightly; with sweet tone.

And then, like minute-drops of rain
Ringing in water *silverly*,
They lingering dropped.
LOWELL *Remembered Music* st. 3.

sil'vern, sil'vẽrn, *a.* [Archaic.] Made of or like silver; also, secondary in importance; as, the *silvern* age.

sil'ver-print", sil'vẽr-print', *n.* **1.** A photographic print on paper sensitized by a silver salt, made for artists' use, and serving as a basis for a pen-tracing, after the completion of which the print may be bleached out. **2.** Any photograph produced by silver-printing.

sil'ver-print"ing, sil'vẽr-print'ing, *n.* **1.** *Phot.* The production of prints by the use of a sensitizing silver salt; especially, the making of prints that are visible without development, as on albumin-paper. **2.** Printing done with size, as on a printing-press, and dusted with silver bronze before drying.

sil'ver-sides", sil'vẽr-sīdz', *n.* A small atherinoid fish having a silvery band along each side; a sand-smelt. *Menidia notata* is the **common silversides** of the coast of the eastern United States. *Labidesthes sicculus* is the **brook-s.** of the western United States. **sil'ver-side"‡.**

The Brook-silversides (*Labidesthes sicculus*). 1/2

sil'ver-smith", sil'vẽr-smith', *n.* A worker in silver; a maker of silverware and silver ornaments.

A certain man named Demetrius, a *silversmith*, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen.
Acts xix, 24.

sil'ver-spot", sil'vẽr-spot', *n.* A papilionid butterfly of *Argynnis* or a related genus, having silvery spots on the under surface of the wings.

sil'ver-tail", sil'vẽr-tāl', *n.* An insect, the bristletail.

sil'ver-this"tle, sil'vẽr-this'l, *n.* An acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*) of southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere, with tall spikes of purplish flowers and large jagged spiny leaves: said to have furnished Callimachus the model for the leaf in the Corinthian capital. **silvery thistle‡; spiny acanthus‡.**

sil'ver-tip", sil'vẽr-tip', *n.* A grizzly bear having each hair tipped with white.

sil'ver-ware", sil'vẽr-wār', *n.* Articles made of silver; silver plate, especially silver tableware.

sil'ver-weed", sil'vẽr-wēd', *n.* **1.** A species of potentilla (*Potentilla Anserina*) growing on wet shores and meadows, with prostrate rooting stems, interruptedly pinnate silvery leaves, and large yellow flowers. **dog's tansy‡; goose'-grass"‡; goose'-tan"sy‡; wild tansy†.** **2.** Any species of *Argyreia*, a genus of shrubby tropical climbers of the bindweed family, with silvery leaves, often cultivated in hothouses.

sil'ver-y, sil'vẽr-i, *a.* **1.** Containing or adorned with silver. **2.** Having a resemblance to silver, as in luster, hue, or sound; specifically (*Zool.* & *Bot.*), having the color of silver; whitish with a metallic luster.

—**silvery iron**, a light-gray, fine-grained quality of cast iron. —**s. thistle**, same as SILVER-THISTLE.

si'vi-an, si'vi-cul"ture. Same as SYLVIAN, etc.

si'ma, *n.* Same as CYMA: erroneous form.

sim'a-gret, *n.* A grimace.

si-mar'‡, *n.* A light robe; some slight scarf-like covering.

ci-mar'‡; **cy-mar'‡**; **sa-mar'ra†**; **si-marre'‡.**

Sim"a-ru-ba'ce-æ, sim"ą-ru-bē'sę-ī *or* -bg'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A natural order of very bitter polypetalous trees or shrubs — the quassia family — having alternate pinnate leaves and small dœcious flowers in axillary panicles or racemes. It embraces 33 genera and 110 species, all natives of warm countries.

The Simbil (*Sphenorhynchus abdimi*). 1/15

Sim"a-ru-ba, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Simarouba*, the Caribbean name of a species.]

Sim"a-ru'be-æ‡. —**sim"a-ru-ba'ceous**, *a.*

sim'ball¹, sim'bôl, *n.* [Prov., U. S.] A doughnut.

MARIA L. POOL *Roxeny in Boston* ch. 17, p. 263. [H. '92.]

sim'ball²†, *n.* Same as CYMBAL.

sim'bil, sim'bil, *n.* [Afr.] The white-bellied stork (*Sphenorhynchus abdimi*). **sim'bere‡.**

sim'blin, sim'bling, *n.* Same as SIMLIN.

sim'blot, sim'blet, *n.* [F.] The harness of a draw-loom.

si'me, sī'mē, *n.* [Afr.] A dagger-shaped sword of varied form, with double edge.

The *sime* or dudgeon is the make-shift for the Arab sambiyah and the Persian khanjar.
BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 18, p. 478. [H. '60.]

Sim-en"chel-y'i-dæ, sim-en'kel-ai'i-dī *or* -ī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Bassalian family of enchelycephalous eels with an obtuse snout, narrow mouth, and acrodont uniserial teeth, including the pugnose eel. **Sim-en'chel-ys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed, + *enchelys*, eel.]

—**sim-en"chel-y'id**, *n.* —**sim-en'chel-y-oid"**, *a.* & *n.*

Sim'e-on-ite, sim'ę-un-ait, *n.* **1.** A member of the Hebrew tribe of Simeon. **2.** A follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1836), a Church of England clergyman of Low-church views, who sought to perpetuate these by establishing "the Simeon trust," and obtaining the presentation of Low-churchmen to cures purchased by the trust: hence, in derision, a Low-churchman: sometimes abbreviated to **Sim.**

Sim'i-a, sim'i-ą, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Simiidæ*: now restricted to the orang-utan. [< L. *simia*, ape.]

—**sim'i-an**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an ape or apes; ape-like. **2.** Simioid; anthropoid. **sim'i-al‡.**

sim'i-an, *n.* An ape or monkey; one of the *Simiidæ*.

Had I not witnessed this extraordinary spectacle . . . I should never have credited that any of the *Simians* understood the art of making fire. EMIN PASHA in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 449. [S. '90.]

Si-mi'i-dæ, si-mai'i-dī *or* -mī'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An African and Asiatic family of anthropoideans, especially those with an ape-like form, very long fore limbs, and obsolete tail: including large apes (*Simiinæ*) and gibbons (*Hylobatinæ*). [< SIMIA.]

Sim"i-i'næ, sim'i-ai'nī *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Simiidæ*, especially those with a robust form, molars tuberculated as in man, and no ischial callosities: including chimpanzees, gorillas, and orang-utans. [< SIMIA.]— **sem'i-in(e**, *a.* & *n.*

sim'i-lar, sim'i-lar, *a.* **1.** Bearing resemblance to one another or to something else; like, but not completely identical; of like characteristics, nature, or degree; of the same scope, order, or purpose; as, his bent is for philosophy and *similar* studies.

The governments of the thirteen states were all *similar*, and the political ideas of one were perfectly intelligible to all the others.
FISKE *Crit. Period of Am. Hist.* ch. 2, p. 59. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. *Mus.* Having motion in the same direction; ascending or descending together, as two parts: opposed to *contrary*. **3.** *Geom.* Shaped alike: said of two figures, each of which may become congruous with the other by increasing all its linear dimensions in one and the same ratio, its angles remaining unchanged. **4†.** Of the same structure throughout; homogeneous. [< F. *similaire*, < L. *similis*, similar.] **sim'i-lar-y†.**

Synonyms: see ALIKE.

sim'i-lar, *n.* That which resembles, exactly tallies with, or has a similarity to something else. — **the law of similars. 1.** *Psychol.* The association of ideas based on similarity of percepts. **2.** *Med.* The principle that like cures like. See HOMEOPATHY; SIMILIA.

sim"i-lar'i-ty, sim'i-lar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being similar; hence, the point in which the objects compared are similar; resemblance; likeness; as, the nuns are known by *similarity* of dress.

The idea underlying all classification is that of *similarity*. When we group an object with certain others, we do so because in some or all of its characters it resembles them.
SPENCER *Psychology* vol. ii, § 310, p. 117. [A. '90.]

2. *pl.* Things that coincide with or resemble each other; as, a mass of *similarities*.

Synonyms: see APPROXIMATION.

sim'i-lar-ly, sim'i-lar-li, *adv.* In similar fashion; with resemblance.

Synonyms: see ALSO.

—**similarly placed**, so oriented that corresponding lines are parallel: homothetic: said of two similar figures.

sim'i-late, sim'i-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] [Local, U. S.] To be like another thing.

sim'i-la-tive(e, sim'i-la-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Indicating or implying similarity. [< L. *similis*, like.]

sim'i-le, sim'i-li *or* -le, *n. Rhet.* In figurative language, a form of comparison which directs the mind to the representative object itself, likening one thing to another by the use of express terms of likeness, as *like*, *as*, *so*, etc.: distinguished from *metaphor* and *comparison proper*. See COMPARISON; FIGURE.

The *simile* differs only in form from the comparison. The term '*simile*' turns the mind on the object to which the theme is likened as the prominent thing.
H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 343, p. 322. [S. '67.]

As the bees came forth continually in fresh numbers, so fresh bands of Greeks keep continually pouring forth from the ships and tents. It is worthy of note, that this is the first *simile* in Homer.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. ii, l. 87-90, note.

[L., < *similis*, similar; akin to *simul*, together.]

Synonyms: see ALLEGORY.

sim'i-le, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Similarly; in the same style.

—**sim'i-le-mark"**, *n. Mus.* A sign (𝄋) calling for a repetition of a preceding bar.

si-mil'i-a, si-mil'i-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] Things that are like or similar; similars. —**si-mil'i-a si-mil'i-bus cu-ran'-tur**, like things are cured by like things: a maxim of homeopathy indicating that a drug which causes certain symptoms in health will cure disease having similar symptoms.

si-mil'i-ter, si-mil'i-tẽr, *adv.* [L.] Similarly; in like manner; in law, the name given to the words "and the plaintiff (or defendant) doth the like," used in a pleading to accept a tender of issue and demand of trial made by the other party.

si-mil'i-tude, si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Similarity.

Friends are often chosen for *similitude* of manners, and therefore each palliates the other's failings because they are his own.
S. JOHNSON *Rambler* June 23, 1750.

2. That which is similar or closely resembles, especially in outward form or appearance; likeness.

The chick in the egg assumes in succession the aspect of a fish, a snake, a bird of low degree, and, finally, the *similitude* of its parent. WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution* p. 29. [H. '74.]

3. A rhetorical figure involving comparison or likeness; simile; metaphor; as, he spoke in *similitudes*.

Reasons are the pillars of the fabric of a sermon, but *similitudes* are the windows which give the best lights. FULLER *Holy and Profane States, Faithful Minister* p. 84. [L. B. & CO. '64.]

4. *Geom.* The relation of identity between two figures

irrespective of their magnitude. See SIMILAR. [F., < L. *similitudo*, < *similis*, like.]

Synonyms: see IMAGE; PICTURE. Compare synonyms for ALLEGORY.

Phrases: **axis of similitude**, one of four lines on each of which lie three of the six centers of similitude of three circles. — **center of s.** 1. The point of meeting of lines through pairs of homologous points of two homothetic figures. **2.** One of two points on the central line of two circles dividing their respective diameters into segments having the same ratio: called **direct center of s.** when the homologous segments are similarly placed, and **inverse center of s.** when they are oppositely placed.

si-mil"i-tu'di-na-ry†, *a.* Denoting similarity.

sim'i-lize, sim'i-līz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To represent as similar, or compare by simile; liken.

How Calderon would have *similized* this pretty creature (the flying-fish had he ever seen it! How would he have run him up and down the gamut of simile!

LOWELL *Fireside Travels, At Sea* p. 159. [T. & F. '64.]

2†. To copy, imitate. **II**†. *i.* To speak in similitudes.

sim'i-lor, sim'i-lôr, *n.* A rich yellow alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry. [F., < L. *similis*, like, + F. *or*, gold, < L. *aurum*, gold.]

sim'i-oid, sim'i-oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ*; simian. [< L. *simia*, ape, + -OID.]

sim'i-ous, sim'i-us, *a.* Like an ape, apish; simian.

sim'ir, sim'ir, *n.* The Cape hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

si-mi'ri, si-mi'ri, *n.* [Guiana.] The West-Indian locust-tree (*Hymenæa Courbaril*). See HYMENÆA.

sim'i-tar, sim'i-tar, *n.* **1.** A convex-edged sword or saber of extreme curve: a popular weapon in Oriental countries. **2.** A bill-hook of somewhat similar form. [< OF. *similerre*, cor. of Per. *shamshīr*, < *shams*, nail, + *shīr*, lion.]

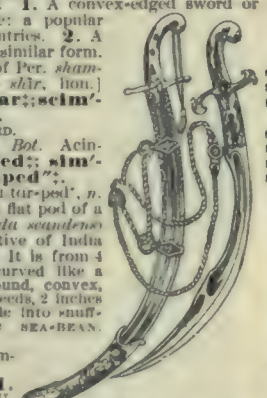

cim'e-ter†; **cim'i-tar**†; **scim'i-tar**†; **scim'i-ter**†.

Synonyms: see SWORD.

— **sim'i-tared**, *a.* *Bot.* Acinaciform. **scim'i-tared**†; **sim'-** [or **scim'i-tar-shaped**"†.

sim'i-tar-pod", sim'i-tar-pod', *n.* The large, hard, woody flat pod of a shrubby climber (*Entada scandens*) of the bean family, native of India and tropical America. It is from 4 to 8 feet long, often curved like a similar, and contains round, convex, hard, polished, inedible seeds, 2 inches in diameter, that are made into snuff-boxes, toys, etc. See SEA-BEAN.

sword'-bean"†.

sim'kin, *n.* [E. Ind.] Champagne. **simp'kin**†.

sim'lin, sim'lin, *n.* **1.** [Southern & Western U. S.] A species of squash; Turkish Similtars, showing so called from a fancied resemblance to the simnel-cake. **2**†. Same as SIMNEL, 2. **cym'blin**†; **cym'bling**†; **cym'lin**†; **sim'-blin**†; **sim'bling**†; **sim'nel**†.

sim'mer, sim'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to boil gently or with a gentle singing; also, to keep just at or below the boiling-point.

II. *i.* **1.** To boil gently or with subdued sound; begin to boil or be just on the point of boiling, also, to contain liquid that boils thus; as, the teakettle *simmers* gently on the stove.

By their embers a large green jar of earthenware was *simmering* with a savoury mess of chopped bean-pods. ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia and Herzegovina* ch. 2, p. 50. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

2. Figuratively, to be at the point of an ebullition of anger or other passion; also, to brood gently; consider. [< Sw. dial. *summa*, buzz (imitative).]

sim'mer†, *n.* The state or process of simmering: figuratively, a busy pondering over something, or a state of repressed emotion.

sim'mer[2], *n.* [Scot.] Summer.

sim'nel, sim'nel, *n.* **1.** A squash: same as SIMLIN, 1. **2**†. A rich, sweet cake, stuffed with plums, etc., and ornamented with scallops, formerly sent as a friendly offering on Simnel (mid-Lent) Sunday, or at Easter or Christmas. **sim'bling-cake"**†. **3**†. A brittle cake; cracknel. [< OF. *simenel*, < L. *similā*, fine wheaten flour.]

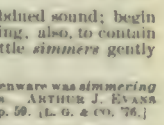

A Simnel.

Si'mon, sai'mun, *n.* **1.** A credulous, unsophisticated person: from the nursery rime of "Simple Simon." **2.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A sixpenny piece. (2) A trick-horse.

— **Simon pure**, or **the real Simon pure** [Colloq.], the genuine article: in allusion to Simon Pure, a character in the old comedy, by Mrs. Centlivre, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is counterfeited by an impostor.

If we would come with him the other way he would show us the real mummy, the *Simon Pure*.

W. C. PRIME *Boat Life in Egypt* ch. 33, p. 357. [H. '64.]

— **Si'mon-pure'**, *a.*

sim'o-ner†, *n.* A simonist.

si-mo'ni-ac, si-mō'ni-ac, *n.* One who is guilty of simony. [< F. *simoniaque*, < LL. *simoniacus*, < *simonia*; see SIMONY.]

Under Agrippa II., ladies bought the high priesthood for their husbands for so much money. Martha, daughter of Boëthus, one of these *simoniacs*, when she went to see her husband, spread carpets from her door to the gate of the temple.

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 89. [A. '77.]

— **sim"o-ni'a-cal**, *a.* Partaking of, pertaining to, or tainted with simony, as, a *simoniacal* contract. **si-mon'i-cal**†; **si-mo'ni-ous**†. **sim"o-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sim"o-ni'a-cal-ness**, *n.* The taint of or disposition to simony.

si-mo'ni-al†, *a.* Same as SIMONIACAL.

si-mo'ni-al, si-mō'ni-al, *n.* A simonist.

Si-mo'ni-an, sai-mō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Simon Magus (see *Acts* viii.) or his sect. **II.** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an early sect that held Simon Magus to be the Messiah; loosely, one of certain early Gnostics.

Si-mo'ni-an-ism, sai-mō'ni-an-izm, *n.* The tenets and practise of the Simonians.

sim'o-nist, sim'o-nist, *n.* [Rare.] One who upholds or practises simony.

Si'mon-ist[2], sai'mun-ist, *n.* Same as SIMONIAN.

sim'o-ny, sim'o-ni, *n.* *Eccl.* Traffic in sacred things; specifically, the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, or the purchase or sale of a presentation or preferment for personal advantage. See *Acts* viii. [< F. *simonie*, < LL. *simonia*, < *Simon*, Simon Magus, who desired to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost, < Gr. *Simōn*, < *simos*, flat-nosed.]

sim'o-ny-ite, sim'o-ni-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as BLOEDITE. [< F. *Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.]

si-mool', si-mūl', *n.* [E. Ind.] The Malabar silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Malabaricum*). See illus. at SILK-COTTON TREE.

si-moom', si-mūm', *n.* A hot, dry wind of the desert, especially in Africa and Arabia, that raises great clouds of dust and is very exhausting to those exposed to it. In Egypt it is called **khamsin**, in Algiers **sirocco**, and on the west coast of Africa **harmattan**.

The parching blast of the *simoom* was of such exhausting power, that the water rapidly evaporated from the closed water-skins.

S. W. BAKER *Nile Trib. of Abyssinia* ch. 1, p. 4. [MACM. '66.]

[< Ar. *samūm*, < *samma*, he poisoned.] **sa-moun'**†; **si-moon'**†.

si-morg', *n.* [Per.] Same as SIMURG.

si-mos'i-ty†, *n.* A simous condition.

si'mous, sai'mus, *a.* **1.** Having a flattened or turned-up nose. **2**†. Concave. [< L. *simus*, snub-nosed.]

sim'pai, sim'pai, *n.* [Sumatra.] A Sumatran semnopithecine monkey (*Semnopithecus melalophus*), fulvous above and white below, and with a black crest. **sim'-pæ**†; **sim'pel**†.

sim'per[1], sim'pėr, *vi.* **1.** To smile in a silly self-conscious manner; smirk.

She is one that may stand still discreetly enough, and . . . *simper* when she is courted by her friend.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Philaster* act i, sc. 1.

2†. To sparkle; flicker. [< Norw. *semper*, smart.]

— **sim'per-er**, *n.* One who simpers.

sim'per[2]†, *vt. & vi.* Same as SIMMER.

sim'per, *n.* A silly self-conscious smile.

sim'per-ing-ly, sim'pėr-ing-li, *adv.* With a simper; foolishly or affectedly.

sim"pi-es-om'e-ter, *n.* Same as SYMPIESOMETER.

sim'pl, sim'pl-ness. Simple, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sim'ple†, *vi.* To gather simples or plants.

sim'ple, sim'pl, *a.* [SIM'PLER; SIM'PLEST.] **1.** Consisting of one thing; single; uncombined with anything else; unmingled. Specifically: (1) *Chem.* That can not at present be or has not been decomposed; elementary. (2) *Logic.* Consisting of a single word: said of a term. Compare CATEGOREMATIC; COMPLEX. (3) *Bot.* Not composed of similar parts or divisions; as, a *simple* leaf. (4) *Zool.* (*a*) Consisting of one part or individual; not compound; as, a *simple* ascidian. (*b*) Entire; not divided. (*c*) Not sheathed.

2. Free from intricacy or complication; not complex or complicated. (1) Having parts related or connected plainly and directly; as, *simple* mechanism; *simple* constructions. (2) Understood or accomplished with ease; not abstruse or difficult; clear; plain; easy; as, a *simple* problem or operation.

The greatest truths are the *simplest*, and so are the greatest men. HARE *Guesses at Truth* second series, p. 510. [MACM. '66.]

(3) Having few organs or parts; exhibiting a low grade of organization; as, *simple* forms of life.

3. Having no embellishment or accessaries; not sumptuous or luxurious; plain; as, a *simple* style; a *simple* meal. **4.** Free from affectation, artificiality, or duplicity; unconventionalized; artless; unsophisticated; also, of humble rank or condition; lowly; as, *simple* manners; *simple* villagers. **5.** Uncultivated or undisciplined; hence, weak of intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; feeble-minded; as, a home for *simple* folk; what a *simple* question!

You cannot be *simple* enough, even in April, to think I got my three thousand pounds'-worth of minerals by studying mineralogy.

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, letter iv, p. 61. [W. & S. '71.]

6. Not worth much consideration; insignificant; trifling; ordinary; as, it was a *simple* gift.

We come not to offend,
But with good-will. To show our *simple* skill,
That is the true beginning of our end.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v, sc. 1.

7. Having nothing added; alone; mere; as, a *simple* glance told the story. **8.** *Mus.* (1) Not compound: (*a*) Less than an octave; as, a *simple* fifth. (*b*) Single; as, a *simple* tone. (2) Not developed or made complex; as, *simple* counterpoint; *simple* time. (3) Uninterrupted by turns or valves, as the tube of a trumpet. [F., < L. *simplex*, lit. onefold, < *sim-*, same, + *plico*, fold.]

Synonyms: chaste, modest, natural, neat, plain, quiet, unadorned, unaffected, uncembellished, unpretentious, unstudied, unvarnished. See CANDID; IDIOTIC; MERE; PURE.

— Antonyms: affected, artful, artificial, complex, complicated, elaborate, intricate, involved, ostentatious, overwrought, pretentious, showy.

Compounds, etc.: — **simple arc**, a voltaic arc between two electrodes. — **s. contract**, see CONTRACT. — **s. equation**, an equation of the first degree in one unknown quantity. — **sim'ple-heart"ed**, *a.* **1.** Tender-hearted. **2.** Ingenuous in disposition; open; sincere. — **s. machine**, **1.** A lever, wedge, inclined plane, screw, or wheel and axle. **2.** A hand-tool having no parts, or two parts working in simple combination, as shears. — **s.-minded**, *a.* **1.** Artless or ingenuous in character. **2.** Defective in intellect; mentally imbecile. — **s.-mindedness**, *n.* — **s. part**, a part that is not made up of nor accompanied by like parts. — **s. quantity**, a quantity that can be expressed by one numerical value. — **s. rotation** (*Physics*), same as PURE ROTATION. See ROTATION. — **s. sentence**, a sentence containing only one assertion, as opposed to a *compound* or a *complex* sentence. Compare SENTENCE. — **s. translation**, motion of the center of gravity of a body along a path, without any rotation about it.

sim'ple, *n.* **1.** That which is simple; something not mixed or compounded; an inartificial, unsophisticated, or natural thing; an element. **2.** Any medicinal plant, or the medicine extracted from it: from the former supposition that each single herb was or provided a specific for some disease.

A great knowledge of *simples* for the cure of disease is popularly ascribed to the Indian. Here, however, as elsewhere, his knowledge is in fact scanty.

F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Am.* intro., p. 40. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* A simple feast; a feast of the lowest class, as opposed to a *double* or a *semidouble* feast. **4.** A simpleton. **5.** [Prov.] A person of humble position or birth: opposed to *gentle*.

These brown flourishes of the Dutch brush are by men who lived, virtually, the gentle at court, the *simple* in the pothouse.

RUSKIN *Art of England* lect. ii, p. 45. [G. A. '84.]

6. *pl.* [Colloq.] Foolish conduct; silliness; as, he suffers from the *simples*. **7.** *Weaving.* In a draw-loom, the set of cords upon which the pattern is arranged.

— **to cut for the simples** [Humorous], to cure, as if surgically, of foolery or folly.

sim'ple-ness, sim'pl-nes, *n.* The character of being simple: now with a tendency to a derogatory sense.

sim'pler, sim'plėr, *n.* A collector or dispenser of herbs or medicinal remedies extracted from them; herbalist.

Dinah raised herbs and flowers in her garden, and was a kind of *simpler* for her neighborhood.

FLAGG *Halcyon Days* ch. 2, p. 16. [E. & L. '81.]

— **sim'pler's-joy"**, *n.* The European vervain.

sim-plesse'†, *n.* Simplicity. **sim'plesse**†.

sim'ple-ton, sim'pl-tun, *n.* **1.** A weak-minded or silly person; one who is foolish or lacking in ordinary intelligence. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The dunlin. [< F. *simplet*, dim. of *simple*; see SIMPLE, *a.*] **sim-pli'cian**†.

Synonyms: see IDIOT.

sim'plex, sim'plex, *n.* [L.] Simple: noting a form of telegraph. See TELEGRAPH.

Sim'pli-ces, sim'pli-sīz *or* -cēs, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A division of tunicates, especially a suborder of *Ascidiacea* with individuals solitary or very imperfectly united, as *Ascidiidæ*. [Pl. of L. *simplex*, simple; see SIMPLE, *a.*]

simplici-. Derived from Latin *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see SIMPLE, *a.*): a combining form. — **Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'ti**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of rodents with a single pair of upper incisors, as mice, squirrels, and all others except hares and pikas. **Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'ta**. — **sim-plic'i-dent**, *a. & n.* — **sim"pli-ci-den'tate**, *a.*

sim-plic'i-ter, sim-plis'i-tėr, *adv.* [L.] Without qualification; simply; absolutely.

sim-plic'i-ty, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The state or quality of being simple. Specifically: (1) The condition or quality of being unmixed or uncompounded, or of being elementary; as, the *simplicity* of a substance. (2) Freedom from elaborateness, ornament, formality, or variety of detail; absence of ostentation; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress. (3) Freedom from abstruseness, subtlety, or difficulty; clearness; intelligibility; also, an instance of such quality; as, the *simplicity* of an argument or of a problem.

There was in the ancient church a great *simplicity* in their creeds, and the exposition of the doctrine. GILBERT BURNET *Reformation of Church of Eng.* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 222. [BA. '25.]

(4) Freedom from complexity, intricacy, or complicated structure; as, the *simplicity* of an invention.

The *simplicity* of the universe is very different from the *simplicity* of a machine. . . . The *simplicity* of nature is not that which may easily be read, but is inexhaustible. EMERSON *Essays, Spiritual Laws* in first series, p. 112. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

(5) Freedom from artfulness, cunning, duplicity, affectation, or pretension; sincerity; unaffectedness; as, the *simplicity* of love; *simplicity* of mind. (6) Deficiency of intelligence or good sense; also, an act or instance of such deficiency; a folly.

[< F. *simplicité*, < L. *simplicitas*, < *simplex* (*-plic-*); see SIMPLE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see INNOCENCE.

sim'pli-fy, sim'pli-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To render simple or more simple; make less complex or difficult; cause to become or seem easier, clearer, plainer, or more intelligible; make capable of being more easily performed or understood; as, to *simplify* a problem. [< F. *simplifier*, < *simple* (see SIMPLE, *a.*); and see -FY.]

— **sim"pli-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act or process of simplifying. — **sim'pli-fi-ca-tiv(e**, *a.* Tending to simplify; simplifying. — **sim'pli-fi-ca'tor**, *n.* One who or that which effects or favors simplicity; an advocate of simplification.

sim'plism, sim'plizm, *n.* Assumed or affected simplicity; also, an affectation of or striving after simplicity.

sim'plist†, *n.* A herbalist; simpler.

sim-plis'tic, sim-plis'tic, *a.* **1.** Aiming to explain too much upon inadequate principles; characterized by a simplicity that is inadequate to explain; as, a *simplistic* theory. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to simples or a simpler.

sim'plo-ce, *n.* Same as SYMPLOCE.

sim'ply, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; with simplicity. (1) In a clear, plain manner; intelligibly; as, a tale *simply* told. (2) Without show, ostentation, or extravagance; plainly; as, dressed *simply*. (3) Without subtlety, cunning, or affectation; artlessly; unassumingly; as, *simply* modest. (4) Merely; as, *simply* by work.

No one need expect to be original *simply* by being absurd. HUGH MILLER *Testimony of the Rocks* lect. x, p. 396. [G. & L. '57.]

(5) Without sense or discretion; foolishly; as, he behaved *simply*.

sim'pu-lum, sim'piu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A long-handled ladle for dipping wine for libations.

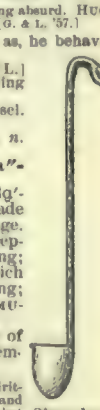

Simpulum.

sim'son, sim'sun, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Groundsel. **simp'son**†.

sim"u-la'cra, sim'yu-lē'cra *or* -u-lg'cra, *n.* Plural of SIMULACRUM.

sim'u-la"cre†, *n.* An image. **sim'u-la"-chre**†.

sim"u-la'crum, sim'yu-lē'crum *or* -u-lg'-crum, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] **1.** That which is made in the likeness of a being or thing; an image. **2.** An imaginary, visionary, or shadowy representative or representation of something; a semblance; hence, a sham. **3.** That which resembles and serves as a sign of something; a formal sign. [L., < *simulo*; see SIMULATE, *v.*]

sim'u-lance, sim'yu-lans, *n.* The state of being simulant; false or deceptive resemblance; semblance.

Man embodies an immaterial and immortal spiritual principle which no lower creature possesses, and which makes the resemblance of the apes to him but a mocking *simulance*.

D. WILSON *Anthropology* § 2, p. 7. [HUM. '85.]

sim'u-lant, sim'yu-lant, *a.* Having a false appearance or resemblance; taking the place or having the form or appearance (of); simulating: especially in biology. [< L. *simulo* (ppr. *simulant-*); see SIMULATE, *v.*]

sim'u-lant, *n.* One who or that which simulates.

sim'u-lar, sim'yu-lar, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Given to simulation; pretending; sham. **2.** Resulting from simulation; simulated; counterfeit. [< L. *simulo*; see SIMULATE, *v.*]

sim'u-lar, *n.* One who simulates; a pretender.

sim'u-late, sim'yu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To assume or have the mere appearance or form of, without the reality; assume falsely or fraudulently the condition or character of; act or take on a form in imitation of; counterfeit; imitate, as, to *simulate* insanity.

The flaming colours on the hill-sides *simulated* the effect of sunshine. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks* vol. ii, letter iv, p. 264. [J. M. '80.]

2. Specifically: (1) In phonology, to assume, as one

word, the form of (another) because of a fancied connection. See SIMULATION, 2 (1). (2) *Biol.* To mimic.

Many caterpillars, beetles, moths, butterflies, *simulate* the objects by which they are commonly surrounded. SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 8, p. 112. [A. '91.]

[< L. *simulo* (pp. *simulatus*), < *similis*, similar.]

Synonyms: compare DISSEMBLE; IMITATE; FACTITIOUS.

—**simulated contract**, a fictitious agreement made to cover up a fraud or conceal a different purpose.

sim'u-late†, *a.* Simulated; feigned; pretended.

sim"u-la'tion, sim'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of simulating, or of assuming a false form, appearance, character, or condition; imitation of something; a feigning; pretense: counterfeit; as, a *simulation* of sleep; the mere *simulation* of honesty. Compare DISSIMULATION. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Phonol.* Assumption by one word of a form resembling that of another on the ground of an accidental likeness or fancied connection between them, as *sparrow-grass* from *asparagus*, simulating a compound of *sparrow* and *grass*. (2) *Biol.* Mimicry. **3.** *French Law.* A fictitious contract or conveyance, whether fraudulent or made in good faith. **4**†. Similarity. [F., < L. *simulation-*). < *simulatus*; see SIMULATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see PRETENSE.

sim'u-la"tor, sim'yu-lē"tęr, *n.* One who simulates.

sim'u-la-to"ry, sim'yu-la-to"ri, *a.* Intended, calculated, or tending to deceive; marked by simulation.

Sim"u-li'i-dæ, sim'yu-lai'i-dē *or* -u-li'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small nemocerous dipters with oral organs well developed; biting gnats. **Si-mu'li-um**, *n.* (L. g.) [< L. *simulo*; see SIMULATE, *v.*] **Si-mu'li-dæ**‡. — **sim"u-li'id**, *a. & n.* — **si-mu'li-oid**, *a.*

sim"ul-ta-ne'i-ty, sim'ul-ta-nī'i-ti, *C.*[1] *E. I. Wr.* (sai'mul-, *C.*[2] *W.*), *n.* The state, character, or quality of being simultaneous; simultaneousness; as, the *simultaneity* of two events. [< LL. *simultaneus*, simultaneous, < *simultim*, simultaneously, < L. *simul*, together.]

sim"ul-ta'ne-ous, sim'ul-tē'ne-us, *C.*[1] *E.* (sai'mul-, *C.*[2] *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Occurring, done, or existing at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. Specifically: (1) *Math.* Satisfied by the same values of the variables or unknown quantities: said of a set of equations. (2) Designating a method of instruction or recitation in which the pupils answer or recite in concert. (3) Designating schools or a system of instruction in which pupils whose parents entertain different religious beliefs receive secular instruction together but religious instruction apart.

[< LL. *simultaneus*; see SIMULTANEITY.]

—**sim"ul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sim"ul-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* Simultaneity.

sim'ul-ty†, *n.* Dissension; rivalry; grudge.

si-mung', si-mung', *n.* An East-Indian otter (*Lutra cinerea*).

si-murg', si-mūrg', *n.* [Per.] An immense bird of Persian mythology, that figures in Firdousi's epic, the Shah-nameh; the roc. **si-morg'**†; **si-murgh'**‡.

sin, sin, *v.* [SINNED; SIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To consume, destroy, or cause to vanish by committing sin; as, to *sin* away one's health or hopes. **2.** To commit as a sin; do wrongly or in violation of propriety, rule, or taste: usually with a cognate object, but sometimes, archaically, in impersonal constructions; as, to *sin* a great sin.

Should a professor *sin* the sin that is unto death, it will then be impossible to renew him again unto repentance.

CHALMERS *Lectures on Romans* lect. xx, p. 103. [C. & BROS. '43.]

II. *i.* **1.** To commit sin; transgress, neglect, or disregard the divine law; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man: frequently with *against*; as, in Adam all men *sinned*; to *sin against* God.

Those who *sin against* light shall share a deeper condemnation. H. HARBAUGH *Heavenly Home* ch. 6, p. 109. [L. & B. '53.]

2. To commit error or transgression of any kind; violate or offend against right, propriety, or rule; be in the wrong; do wrong; offend: often followed by *against*.

You may *sin against* your body just as fatally as you *sin against* your soul. DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons Out of Church* p. 68. [H.]

[< AS. *syngian*, < *syn*, sin.]

—**sinning one's mercies** [Scot.], exhibiting ingratitude for the favors of Providence.

sin, *adv., prep., & conj.* [Prov. Brit.] Since.

sin[1], *n.* **1.** Any want of conformity to or transgression of a rule of rectitude or duty, especially as made known through the conscience or the revealed Word of God; disagreement in thought, word, deed, or desire, whether by omission or commission, with the divine law; also, the state or condition of having thus departed; wickedness: distinguished legally from *crime*.

Sin is the transgression of the law. *1 John* iii, 4.

Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God. *Westminster Shorter Catechism* ans. xiv.

Man-like is it to fall into *sin*,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein,
Christ-like is it for *sin* to grieve,
God-like is it all *sin* to leave.

F. VON LOGAU *Sinngedichte, Poetic Aphorisms* tr. by Longfellow.

2. A special instance or class of instances of such violation; a transgression; loosely, a fault; error; offense; as, envy is a *sin*; a *sin* against propriety.

It is the besetting *sin* of all men of mediocrity, and of every-day politicians, to abolish restrictions entirely, which appear to them, or really are, injurious. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Hist. of Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. cii, p. 581. [JAS. W. '70.]

3. [Rare.] A personification or an embodiment of evil; also, a monster of wickedness.

O Opportunity, thy guilt is great! . . .
And in thy shady cell, where none may spy him,
Sits *Sin*, to seize the souls that wander by him.
SHAKESPEARE *Lucrece* st. 126.

4. [Archaic.] An offering or sacrifice made to atone for sin; sin-offering. [< AS. *syn*, sin; cp. L. *sons*, guilty.]

Synonyms: crime, criminality, delinquency, depravity, evil, guilt, ill-doing, immorality, iniquity, misdeed, offense, transgression, ungodliness, unrighteousness, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong, wrong-doing. *Sin* is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and truth, whether in heart or life, whether of commission or of omission. "All *unrighteousness* is *sin*," *1 John* v, 17. *Transgression*, as its etymology indicates, is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man, ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense in volition or desire. *Sin* may be either act or state; *transgression* is always an act, mental or physical. *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right, but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law. *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin*. *Depravity* denotes not any action, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed. *Sin*, in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity*; in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin*, or in the plural *sins*, the term is synonymous with *transgression* or *transgressions*. *Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law. Compare CRIMINAL; IMMORALITY; OFFENSE. — **Antonyms**: godliness, goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, purity, right, righteousness, sinlessness, uprightness, virtue. Compare synonyms for VIRTUE.

Compounds, etc.: — **actual sin**, sin done by ourselves, as distinguished from *original sin*. — **canonical sins**, see CANONICAL, *a.* — **deadly** or **mortal sin**, *R. C. Ch.* (1) The state of deprivation of grace in which men are born. (2) In scholastic use, a sin of an aggravated character which subjected the offender to canonical penalties; also, a grievous offense that deprives the soul of grace. The **seven deadly sins** are seven specific violations of the law of God, which often create vicious habits and are the fruitful sources of every sort of transgression. See SEVEN. — **like sin** [Slang], very much; very hard; with great intensity or effort; as, I worked *like sin*. — **man of sin**, an exceedingly wicked man: specifically, Antichrist. — **mortal sin**, see DEADLY SIN, above. — **original sin**, the first sin committed by Adam as related to or manifested in its consequences to his posterity of the human race. — **remission of sins**, the blotting out and forgiveness of sin; deliverance from the guilt and punishment of sin. — **sin'-ab-soiv"er**, *n.* [Rare.] A priest or other person who grants absolution. — **sin-born**, *a.* Born in sin; being the offspring or fruit of sin. — **sin-bred**, *a.* Bred or tutored in sin. — **sin-eater**, *n.* Formerly, in England, a man who, for a trifling consideration, publicly took upon himself the sins of a deceased person by eating a piece of bread and drinking in the vicinity of the corpse. This superstitious custom is said to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of *Hosea* iv, 8, "They eat up the sin of my people." — **sin-eating**, *n.* The calling of a sin-eater. — **sin-offering**, *n.* An offering made in atonement for sin; an expiatory offering or sacrifice. — **sin-oppressed**, *a.* Oppressed or overcome with sin or a sense of sin. — **sin-polluted**, *a.* Polluted or defiled with sin. — **sin-sick**, *a.* Weary, worn, or disgusted with sin. — **sin-stricken**, *a.* Smitten by sin. — **sin-stung**, *a.* Stung with remorse for or a recognition of the heinousness of sin. — **sin-worn**, *a.* [Rare.] Worn or prematurely aged by sin. — **the unpardonable sin**, sin against the Holy Ghost (*Matt.* xii, 31, 32). — **venial sin** (*R. C. Ch.*), a fault inconsistent with perfect righteousness, but which, owing to a want of deliberation or to the minuteness of the matter, does not take away sanctifying grace, but mars its effectiveness.

Sin[2], *n.* The Assyrian moon-god, first of the second Babylonian Triad.

sin[3], *n.* [Local, Scot.] The sun.

sin'a, sin'ą, *n.* [E. Ind.] A silkworm, the Chinese monthly worm (*Bombyx sinensis*). **chee'na**‡; **chota pat**‡.

Si-næ'an, sai-nī'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sinæ or ancient Chinese.

To Paquin, of *Sinæan* kings; and thence
To Agra. MILTON *P. L.* bk. xi, l. 390.

Si"na-it'ic, } sai-na-it'ic, sai-nē'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining
Si-na'ic, } to, or relating to the mountain or peninsula of Sinai in Arabia, between the gulfs of Suez and Akaba.

—**Sinaitic codex or manuscript**, see CODEX.

sin'al, sin'al, *n.* [Nepaul.] One of a long-haired race of domestic goats of northern India.

sin-al'bin, sin-al'bin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$), a glucosid found in the seeds of the white mustard. [< SINAPIS + L. *alba*, white.]

sin-am'in, } sin-am'in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* A white
sin-am'ine, } crystalline compound ($C_4H_5N_2$) derived from oil of mustard. It is an allyl melamin. [< SINAPIS + AMIN, AMINE.] **sin-nam'in**‡.

sin'a-mon†, *n.* Cinnamon. **sin'a-mone**†.

sin'a-pate, sin'ą-pēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of sinapic acid.

sin'a-pic, sin'ą-pic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sinapin. — **sinapic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by treating a salt of sinapin with barium or potassium hydroxid.

sin'a-pin, } sin'ą-pin, -pin *or* -pīn, *n. Chem.* A bit-
sin'a-pine, } ter unstable compound ($C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$) contained as a sulfocyanate in the seed of the white mustard. [< F. *sinapine*, < L. *sinapis*; see SINAPIS.]

Si-na'pis, si-nē'pis *or* -ng'pis, *n. Bot.* A former genus of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), including the white and the black mustard, now regarded as embraced in the genus *Brassica*. [< L. *sinapis*, *sinapi*, < Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]

sin'a-pism, sin'ą-pizm, *n. Med.* A mustard plaster. [< L. *sinapismus*, < Gr. *sinapismos*, < *sinapi*, mustard.]

si-nap'o-lin, } si-nap'o-lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n. Chem.* A
si-nap'o-line, } white crystalline substance ($C_7H_{12}N_2O$) contained in oil of mustard, and also prepared synthetically. [< SINAPIS + L. *oleum*; see OIL.] **diallyl urea**‡.

sin'ca-lin, } sin'cą-lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n. Chem.* A col-
sin'ca-line, } orless or brownish crystalline compound ($C_5H_{16}NO_2$) derived indirectly from oil of mustard. [< *sin-* in SINAPINE + *-ca-* in ALCALI.]

since, sins, *adv.* **1.** From a past time, mentioned or referred to, up to the present; during the interval between a certain past time or event and the present; from that time forward till now; as, he was taken ill last summer and has been ill ever *since*. **2.** At some time within the interval between a certain past time and the present; at some time after a certain past time or event and before now; after and in the mean time; as, she was single when I last saw her, but has married *since*.

The chief features of the place [Boston] were three hills, *since* greatly cut down. J. B. MCMASTER *B. Franklin* p. 2. [H. M. & CO.]

3. In time before the present; before this; before now; ago; as, how long *since* did you see your friend? [ME. *sins*, contr. of *sithence*, < *sith*, since, < AS. *siththan*, < *sīth*, after, + *thanı*, dat. of *thæt*, that.] **sence**‡ [Dial.].

since, *prep.* During or within the time after; ever after, or at a time after; from and after the time, occurrence, or existence of; as, I have eaten nothing *since* yesterday. **sence**‡ [Dial.].

since, *conj.* **1.** From and subsequently to the time when; during or within the time after that; as, many things have happened *since* I saw you. **2.** Because of or following upon the fact that; inasmuch as; seeing that; because; as, *since* you wish it, it shall be done. **3**†. When: with verbs of remembering, forgetting, knowing, or the like. **sence**‡ [Dial.].

Synonyms: see BECAUSE.

sin-cere', sin-sīr', *a.* **1.** Being in reality as in appearance; having the real character or nature true to the apparent one; not assumed, feigned, or pretended; real; true; genuine; as, *sincere* intentions; *sincere* regret.

Words out of number, which are now employed only in a figurative sense, did yet originally rest on some fact of the outward world. . . . '*Sincere*' is without wax, (sine cerâ,) as the best and finest honey should be.

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vii, p. 322. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2. Intending precisely what one says or what one appears to intend; honest in intention, action, or profession; acting or speaking the truth, especially as to one's own feelings or intentions; single-hearted; frank; straightforward; as, a *sincere* friend; he is *sincere* in his promises.

Every man alone is *sincere*. At the entrance of a second person, hypocrisy begins. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 163. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. [Archaic.] Being without admixture; free; pure: often with *of*; as, *sincere of* evil; *sincere* wine. **4**†. Blameless; virtuous. **5**†. Sound; whole. [< F. *sincère*, < L. *sincerus*, said to be < L. *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax, or < *sin-*, one, wholly, + *cerno*, separate.]

Synonyms: see CANDID; HONEST.

—**sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* In a sincere manner; with sincerity; truly. — **sin-cere'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sincere.

sin-cer'i-ty, sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being sincere. (1) Honesty of purpose or character; freedom from hypocrisy, deceit, or dissimulation; genuineness; truthfulness; integrity; as, a promise made in *sincerity*; a man of *sincerity*. (2) The condition of being unalloyed.

Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of *sincerity!*
LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 6.

[< F. *sincérité*, < L. *sinceritas*, < *sincerus*, sincere.]

Synonyms: see INNOCENCE.

sinch, sinch, *v. & n.* Same as CINCH: erroneous form.

sin'ci-put, sin'si-put, *n.* The top of the head, especially the anterior portion. Compare OCCIPUT. [L., < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head.] — **sin-cip'i-tal**, *a.*

sin'der, sin'der, *v.* [Scot.] To sunder.

Sind'i, sind'i, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sind, India, especially one of the native race, of Hindu stock and Mohammedan faith.

sin'dle, sin'dl, *a.* [Scot.] Seldom; rare. **sin'el**‡.

sin'dle, *adv.* [Scot.] Rarely; occasionally.

sin'doc, *n.* Same as SINTOC.

sin'don, sin'don, *n.* **1.** An Oriental woven fabric of fine texture, or a piece of such fabric; a piece of stuff for wrapping.

Sindon was . . . any stuff of a very fine texture, and might be applied to modern Cashmere and Jerbee shawls, as well as to muslin and cambric.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 142, note 6. [J. M. '75.]

2. A garment made of this fabric; a kind of shirt, wrapper, or flowing garment. **3.** *Surg.* A round pledget of fine rag with a thread through the middle for its support, to be placed in the opening of the skull made in trephining. [L., < Gr. *sindōn*, fine cloth, prob. < Sans. *Sindhu*, the Indus, < *sindhu*, river.]

sine, sain, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To strain. **2.** To cease milking a cow.

sine, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular dropped from one end of a circular arc upon the radius of the other end; the ratio of this perpendicular to the radius considered as a function of the angle subtended by the arc. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. **2**†. A gulf. [< L. *sinus*, bend.]

—**coversed sine**, see COVERSED and TRIGONOMETRICAL. — **logarithmic s.**, the logarithm of a sine. — **s. compass**, a sine galvanometer. See GALVANOMETER. — **sine'-com"ple-ment**, *n.* The sine of the complement; the cosine. — **s.-curve**, *n.* A sinusoid. — **subversed s.**, the cosine increased by the radius or by unity. — **versed s.**, the radius or unity minus the cosine.

sine, *adv.* [Scot.] Before this time; ago: same as SINCE, *adv.*; used also as a noun, as in *auld lang syne*, in the sense of 'old times.' **syne**‡.

We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang *syne*.
BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* cho.

sine, *conj.* Same as SINCE, *conj.* **syne**‡.

si'ne, sai'ni *or* sin'ē, *prep.* [L.] Without.

si'ne-cure, sai'ng-kiūr *or* sin'ę-, *vt.* [-CURED; -CUR'ING.] To assign to a sinecure.

si'ne-cure, *a.* Of or relating to a sinecure. **si'ne-cur-al**‡.

si'ne-cure, *n.* **1.** An office that has a revenue without employment; any position having emoluments with few or no duties.

In England Hughes and Rowe and Ambrose Philips and Congreve were all enjoying amply endowed *sinecures*.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 2, p. 58. [A. '72.]

2. *Eccl.* A benefice without cure of souls, as a parish without parishioners, a benefice not requiring residence, or a presentation expressly released from personal duty. [< LL. *sine cura*; *sine* (< L. *sine*), without; *cura*, abl. s. of *cura* (< L. *cura*), care.]

—**si'ne-cur-ism**, *n.* The state of conferring or of holding sinecures. — **si'ne-cur-ist**, *n.* The possessor of a sinecure.

si'ne di'e, sai'ni dai'ī *or* sin'ē di'ē. [L.] Without day; finally; as, an adjournment *sine die* (that is, without setting a day for reassembling).

si'ne qua non, sai'ni cwē nen *or* sin'ē cwg nōn. [L.] Literally, without which not; that which is absolutely indispensable; an essential.

Synonyms: see NECESSITY.

sin'ew, sin'yū, *vt.* **1.** To strengthen or knit together, as with sinews. **2.** To supply with sinews as a means of strengthening or making robust.

sin'ew, *n.* **1.** A tendon or other fibrous cord. **2.** Strength, or that which supplies strength.

And let me tell you, good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue.
ISAAC WALTON *Complete Angler* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 93. [F. W. & CO.]

3†. A nerve. **4**†. A string. [< AS. *sinu*, sinew.]

—**sin'ew-shrunk"**, *a.* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by overwork; gaunt-bellied: said of a horse. — **sinews of war**, money.

—**sin'ew-ize**†, *vt.* To make sinewy. — **sin'ew-less**, *a.* Having no strength or vigor; without sinews.

sin'ew-y, sin'yu-i, *a.* **1.** Consisting or characteristic of a sinew or nerve. **2.** Well braced with or as with sinews; nervous; strong; brawny.

There is a tough *sinewy* strength in his diction, which gives it almost muscular power in forcing its way to the heart and understanding. WHIPPLE *Essays, D. Webster* in vol. i, p. 201. [O. & CO.]

sin'ew-ish†; **sin'ew-ous**†.

Synonyms: see ATHLETIC.

—**sin'ew-i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sinewy.

sin"fo-ni'a, sin'fo-nī'ą, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A symphony.

sin'fo-nie†.

sin'ful, sin'ful, *a.* **1.** Consisting in or suggestive of sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* thoughts.

She never had a fire; one in a sleeping-room would have been *sinful* luxury in the poor minister's family. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Moral Exigency* p. 221. [H. '87..

2. Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. **3†.** Blameworthy.

Synonyms: bad, criminal, depraved, evil, faulty, flagitious, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, unholy, unright'eous, unworthy, vicious, vile, villainous, wicked, wrong. See CRIMINAL; IMMORAL. Compare synonyms for SIN. — **Antonyms**: godly, good, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, incorruptible, innocent, just, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, undefiled, unfallen, unperverted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, upright, virtuous, worthy.

—sin'ful-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a sinful manner; with sin; wickedly; wrongly. **2†.** In consequence of sin. — **sin'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sinful or opposed to God's law; wickedness; corruption, depravity.

sing, sing, *v.* [SANG or SUNG; SUNG, SING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter as a song; render vocally (a piece of music). **2.** To celebrate in song or verse; laud in poetry.

I *sing* the fates of Gebir. LANDOR *Gebir* bk. i, l. 1.

3. To rehearse or relate metrically or rhythmically; hence, to compose in verse. **4.** To acclaim in a laudatory way, whether in verse or not; as, generations *sing* his deeds.

From city to city, from province to province, from isle to isle, of Hellas, her Helen's fame was *sung*, her beauty was extolled. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 13. [S.]

5. To affect in some specified way as with a song; greet, dismiss, or charm with singing; as, to *sing* the harvest in.

Men do not *sing* themselves into love or faith, but they are incapable of true song till they love and believe. RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 57. [G. A. '83.]

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a song; render vocally a musical composition. **2.** To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds, brooks, etc.; sometimes, to make the characteristic sound of an animal; as, the shrill cicada *sings*. **3.** To emit a gentle shrill sound; as, the *singing* kettle. **4.** To relate something in verse; hence, to compose poetry.

I *sing* of brooks, of blossomes, birds, and bowers. HERRICK *Hesperides, Argument* l. 1.

5. To have a sensation of audible buzzing or humming; as, her ears are *singing*. **6.** Rare.] To be suitable for adaptation to music; lend itself to song. **7.** [Slang.] To cry out; complain. **8*.** To intone. [< AS. *singan*, sing.]

Synonyms: carol, chant, chirp, chirrup, hum, warble. To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice. [The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds; we say the bird or the rivulet *sings*, we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings*.] To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence. *Chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions. To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers, usually also with the idea of joy. *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds. To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound, perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain small birds, insects, etc. To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound; the word is often used of a brief sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal. To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips; we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc.

Phrases: **to sing another song** or **tune** [Colloq.]; to adopt a different tone, argument, or course; shift position, especially as in acknowledgment of defeat. — **to s. out** [Slang.], to call out loudly; shout. — **to s. small**, to abstain from boasting or assumption in speech; talk humbly or obsequiously. — **to s. sorrow***, to despond; complain.

sing, *n.* [Colloq.] The act of singing; an entertainment of song; as, let us have a *sing*.

sing'a-ble, sing'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being sung, or adaptable to music. — **sing'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

singe, sinj, *vt.* [SINGED; SINGE'ING.] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially; burn the outside, surface, or end of; also, to discolor by burning; scorch; as, to *singe* hair, poultry, or the nap of cloth. **2.** To dry to the last degree; parch. **3.** Figuratively, to cause some slight damage to.

She had gone such lengths in the way of flirting with a recruiting officer that her reputation was a little *singed*. SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker. Letter to Sir W. Philips, May* 9 p. 110. [J. '73.]

4†. To injure by cold; frost-bite. [< AS. *sengan*, caus. of *singan*, sing.] — **senge†**.

Synonyms: see BURN. — **singed cat**, a person of forbidding exterior, but of deserving qualities; also, a person unjustly defamed. — **singe'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for removing by heat superfluous nap on cotton or other cloth. — **to singe one's beard**, to offer defiant insult.

—singe'ing-ly, *adv.* In a singeing manner.

singe, *n.* **1.** The act of singeing. **2.** A heat that singes. **3.** An injury or risk, as if from or of singeing.

sing'er[1], sing'gr, *n.* **1.** One who sings. Specifically: (1) One skilled in vocal music, or whose occupation it is to sing. (2) A singing bird. **2.** A maker of verse; poet.

Amid the throng in Elizabeth's antechamber the noblest form is that of the *singer* who lays the Faerie Queen' at her feet. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 7, § 7, p. 423. [H. '75.]

3. *Eccl.* In the Greek Church and the early church, a clerical precentor or chorister. — **canonical singer†**. — **sing'er-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A songstress.

sin'ger[2], sin'gr, *n.* One who or that which singes. (1) One who singes cloth. (2) A singeing-machine.

singh, sing, *n.* E. Ind.] A great warrior; literally, a lion; a title borne by Rajputs and Sikhs and used as an affix; as, Ranjeet *Singh*.

Sin"gha-lese', *a.* & *n.* Cingalese. **Sin"ha-lese'‡**.

sing'ing, sing'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SING, *v.* — **singing bird**. **1.** Any bird that sings. **2.** *Ornith.* An oscine passerine bird. Many such birds do not sing. — **sing'ing-book"**, *n.* A book of vocal music, song-book. — **s. cake"**, *n.* **1.** A cake made during a service of song, and used by the priest in his own communion. — **s.-bread"**, **2.** A wafer for sealing. — **s.-fish**, *n.* A California toadfish (*Porichthys porosissimus*). — **s. flame**, a gas-flame burning in a cylinder and so adjusted as to cause sound-vibrations by the rapid succession of minute explosions. — **s.-gallery**, *n.* A gallery set apart, in places of public worship, for the choir. — **s.-glass**, *n.* A very thin glass vessel having resonating qualities. — **s. hawk** or **falcon**, an African hawk (genus *Melierax*), as *M. canorus*, the male of which is said to sing to his mate when incubating. — **s. hinny**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rich currant-cake baked on a griddle. — **s.-loaf†**, *n.* Same as SINGING-CAKE. — **s. man†**, a precentor or chorister. — **s.-master**, *n.* An instructor in vocal music. — **s.-muscle**, *n.* An intrinsic syringeal muscle. — **s.-school**, *n.* A school in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of music. — **s. voice**, the voice as limited by vocal register or as employed in singing: opposed to *speaking voice*. — **s. woman†**, a female professional singer.

sing'ing-ly, sing'ing-li, *adv.* In a singing manner.

sin'gi-o, sin ji-ō, *n.* A Gangetic catfish (*Saccobranchus singio*), which sometimes travels on land. PHIL. Soc.

sin'gl, sin'gld. Single, etc.

sin'gle[1], sin'gl, *v.* [SIN'GLED; SIN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To select as an individual person or thing from among a number; choose (one) from others: generally with *out*.

He loved me, from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks. WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk. i, st. 4.

2. *Naut.* (1) To combine in one; join together; unite. (2) To unreeve the parts of (a doubled rope). **3†.** To isolate or separate from others; seclude; withdraw.

II. *i.* **1.** To part oneself from others: specifically applied to a hunted deer when it separates from the herd. **2.** To go with the single-foot gait: said of horses. **3.** *Baseball.* To make a base-hit.

sin'gle[2]†, *vt.* To sail before the wind.

sin'gle, *a.* **1.** Consisting of one only; separate; individual: often used for emphasis; as, not a *single* penny.

Gerard Hamilton. . . . from fear of losing the fame gained by his 'single speech,' sat mute at Westminster during forty years. MACAULAY *Essays. Addison* p. 608. [A. '80.]

2. Having no companion or assistant; alone.

Socrates, Who, firmly good in a corrupted state,
Against the rage of tyrants *single* stood.
THOMSON *Seasons, Winter* l. 441.

3. Unmarried: also, pertaining to such a state; as, he is a *single* man; *single* life. **4.** Of or pertaining to one alone; hence, singular; uncommon; unique; as, his *single* opinion; with *single* purpose. **5.** Consisting of only one part; uncompounded; not complicated; simple; as, a *single* thread. **6.** In good condition; sound; hence, upright; sincere.

But Selfishness, Love's cousin, held not long
Its fiery vigil in her *single* breast. KEATS *Isabella* st. 31.

7. Having but one on a side, as a rivalry or contest.

It was a law in chivalry, that a knight should not . . . decline the *single* combat with any knight under the sun. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities, Pope, Baron, and Minstrel* vol. i, p. 88. [W. J. W.]

8. *Mech.* Designed for use with one thing of which there might be more; as, a *single* harness (for one horse); *single* block (having only one sheave). **9.** *Bot.* (1) Solitary, as a flower when it is the only one on a stem or branch: opposed to *clustered* in any form. (2) In popular or horticultural usage, having only one row of petals: opposed to *double*. **10†.** Of medium strength; mild, not double or strong: said of malt liquors. **11†.** Trifling; weak; silly. [OF., < L. *singulus*, single, < *sim-*, one, + dim. suffix *-culus*.]

Synonyms: see PARTICULAR; SOLITARY.

Compounds, etc.: — **sin'gle-act"ing**, *a.* Doing effective work in only one direction of piston-stroke: said of a motor or pump having a reciprocating motion. — **s.-action**. — **s.-banked**, *a.* **1.** In boating: (1) Having a single oarsman at a thwart. (2) Having but one bank or tier of oars, as some ancient galleys. **2.** Having but a single keyboard or manual, as an organ. — **s.-bar**, *n.* A swingletree. — **s. bill**, *Com. Law*, a note or other obligation for the payment of money without a condition or defeasance. — **s.-bouter**, *n.* A fishing-boat not belonging to a fleet. — **s.-breasted**, *a.* Having only one thickness of cloth over the breast, fastening in front with a single row of buttons, loops, or like means of engagement: said of a coat, vest, or corsage. — **s.-brooded**, *a.* Having one yearly brood. — **s. court** (*Lawn-tennis*), a court laid out for two players only. — **s.-cut**, *a.* Having but one row of teeth cut, not crossed: said of a file. — **s.-dotted**, *a.* Possessing only one dot or colored spot: said of some moths and butterflies. — **s. entry**, see BOOK-KEEPING. — **s.-eyed**, *a* **1.** Free from duplicity or guile; also, single-purposed, devoted. **2.** Having but one eye. — **s.-fire**, *a.* Not designed for reloading: primed inside the base or head: said of a breech-loading cartridge. — **s. flower**, a flower containing a single set of petals, as a wild rose. — **s.-flowered**, *a.* Having a single flower on a stem not compositie. — **s.-fluid**, *a.* **1.** Denoting the hypothesis that electricity consists of a single fluid. See HYPOTHESIS. **2.** Having both electrodes immersed in the same electrolyte: said of a voltaic cell. — **s.-foot**, *vi.* To proceed, as horses sometimes do, with the single-foot gait; single. — **s.-foot**, *n.* Local, U. S.] A gait of horses; the rack. See AMBLE. — **s.-footer**, *n.* — **s.-handed**, *a.* **1.** Without assistance; unaided. **2.** Having but one hand. **3.** Capable of being used with a single hand. — **s.-hearted**, *a.* Free from duplicity, of sincere and frank disposition. — **s.-heartedly**, *adv.* — **s.-hung**, *a.* *Bowling.* Having no mate moving in the same vertical plane: said of a window-sash. — **s.-lander**, *n.* A breech-loading firearm capable of firing only one cartridge without reloading: opposed to *repeater*. — **s.-minded**, *a.* Having but one purpose or end in view; hence, free from duplicity. Ingenuous. — **s.-mindedness**, *n.* — **s. mordent** (*Music*), a species of passing trill introducing the semitone below once. — **s. oyster**, a detached or naturally marketable oyster. — **s. preceleusmatic**, a pyrrhic. — **s.-seeded**, *a.* Having but one seed. — **s.-soled**, *a.* Having but one sole; hence, extremely poor. — **s.-sticker**, *n.* A single-masted vessel; a sloop or cutter. — **s. tax**, see TAX. — **s.-touch**, *n.* A method of magnetization by moving a single magnetic pole over the bar to be magnetized, always in the same direction.

sin'gle, *n.* **1.** That which is single; a unit; one. Specifically, in games: (1) *Baseball.* A hit enabling the player to reach first base. (2) *Cricket.* A hit that secures one run. (3) *pl. Lawn-tennis.* Games in which only one plays on a side. (4) *Loo.* A deposit of three chips placed by the dealer in the pool before play begins. **2.** *pl.* Reeled filaments of raw silk twisted to give them firmness, but not doubled. See SILK. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A handful of the gleanings of grains tied up. **4.** The tail of a buck or other animal. **5.** *Falconry.* A talon; claw.

—in single, being or considered singly; alone.

sin'gled, *a.* Having a single or tail; tailed.

sin'gle-ness, sin'gl-nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being one only or separate from all others. **2.** Freedom from duplicity; simplicity; purity of mind or purpose; sincerity.

sin'gle-stick", sin'gl-stic', *n.* **1.** A cudgel; specifically, a stick or backsword used in fencing, generally having a basket hilt or other guard for the hand. **2.** A bout with cudgels; also, the art of manipulating the single-stick in encounters or tests of skill. **3.** *Naut.* A wooden cuthas used for practise.

sin'glet, sin'glet, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A waistcoat similar to the doublet, but unlined. **2.** An undershirt.

sin'gle-thorn", sin'gl-thôrn', *n.* A Japanese berycoidean fish (*Monocentris japonicus*).

sin'gle-ton, sin'gl-tun, *n.* **1.** *Whist.* A single card of a suit in the hand of a player; a hand containing an isolated card of any suit. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A simpleton. [Def. 1, F., < SINGLE, *a.*, 1. Def. 2 < SINGLE, *a.*, 11.]

sin'gle-tree", sin'gl-trī', *n.* Same as SWINGLETREE.

sin'glin, sin'glin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SINGLE, 3.

sin'glings, sin'glingz, *n.* In distilling, the crude spirit which is the first to come over. [C.]

sin'glo, sin'glō, *n.* A kind of tea consisting of large leaves, slightly rolled.

sin'gly, sin'gli, *adv.* **1.** Without companions, partners, or associates; by oneself or itself alone; as an individual.

She has been made *singly* responsible for all the evil enacted by her parliaments. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Mary* in vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 654. [BELL '81.]

2. One by one; one at a time.

There are certain colours which every person would pronounce to be pleasing, when presented *singly* to the eye. D. STEWART *Philosophical Essays* pt. ii, essay i, ch. 5, p. 228. [T. & T. C. '77.]

3. [Rare.] In a sincere or honest manner.

Act *singly*, and what you have already done *singly* will justify you now. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

4†. Singularly; peculiarly; uniquely.

sing'sing", sing'sing', *n.* [Afr.] An African kob antelope (*Kobus defassus*) with fine soft hair.

Head of the Singsing (*Kobus defassus*).

sing'song", sing'song', *v.* **I.** *t.* To give expression to in singsong.

Some [Chinese schoolboys] *singsonged* the multiplication table, rattling the red, white, and blue buttons in their reckoning machines. J. W. PALMER *Romantic-theWorld Joe* in *Our Young Folks* Mar., '67.

II. *i.* **1.** To compose doggerel; write mediocre verse. **2.** To speak in a monotonous way.

sing'song", *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to monotonous or unvaried singing or speaking; droning.

Not an uncommon feature in the preaching of the last generation, was a peculiar *sing-song* tone. F. WAYLAND *Ministry of the Gospel* letter i, p. 18. [G. & L. '64.]

2†. Making poor verse.

sing'song", *n.* **1.** Monotonous inflection in speaking; utterance in which the voice rises and falls with little variation of pitch, as in intoning. **2.** Inferior verse; doggerel. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] A convivial gathering for amateur singing, or an impromptu concert.

sing'spiel, sing'spīl, *n.* [G.] Originally, a dramatic representation in which dialogue and song alternated; now, a sort of opera in which the music is subordinated to the words, especially in dramatic movement; a kind of vaudeville in which tunes are composed for or adapted to the words, rather than words fitted to the music.

sing'ster†, *n.* A songstress.

sin'gu-lar, sin'gu-lar, *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; having few or no precedents; isolated; as, a *singular* book. Specifically: (1) Not in accordance with custom or expectation, peculiar, odd; as, *singular* conduct.

The charge has often been brought against Gray that he delivered no lectures from his chair at Cambridge. It is, of course, very unfortunate that he did not, but it should be remembered that there was nothing *singular* in this. E. W. GOSSE *Thomas Gray* ch. 8, p. 180. [H. '82.]

(2) Of unusual value or importance; remarkable; distinguished; as, *singular* bravery; *singular* merit.

Of a *singular* and Christian moderation in all his actions. EVELYN *Diary, Kalendarium* p. 1. [F. W. & CO.]

(3) Out of the usual experience; extraordinary; strange; uncommon, as, a *singular* accident; a *singular* aurora.

2. Consisting of only one part; not compound, complex, or combined, denoting a unit; single. Specifically: (1) *Gram.* Noting one person or thing, or a class considered as a unit, not dual or plural; as, the *singular* number; a *singular* noun. (2) *Logic.* Embodying a simple apprehension: said of a term; as, "Homer," "this book," are *singular* terms. Such terms may be (a) *proper names*; (b) *individualized common terms*, usually formed by adding some limiting word to a general term, as "this hat"; or (c) *collective*, as "the army."

3. *Math.* Having special mathematical properties not shared by other things of the class. **4.** [Archaic.] Being alone: said of that of which there is but one; as, *singular* in kind. **5†.** Pertaining or incident to solitude. [< F. *singulier*, < L. *singularis*; see SINGULARITY.]

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; QUEER; RARE.

Phrases: **singular integral** (*Math.*), a solution of a differential equation not included under either the complete or the general integral. — **s. point** (*Geom.*), a point of a curve or surface that has some peculiar property not possessed by other points of the curve or surface, as an isolated point, a cusp, node, or point of inflection. — **s. root**, *Alg.* **1.** A root of an algebraic equation formed by the coincidence of two equal roots. **2.** A root of an indeterminate equation representing a double point. — **s. successor** (*Scots Law*), one who acquires title in any manner other than by inheritance. — **s. term** (*Logic*), a term standing for or noting a single individual.

sin'gu-lar, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The singular number, or a word in that number. **2.** *Logic* That which stands or exists by itself; an individual. **3.** [Rare.] An isolated or individual person or thing; particular instance. **4†.** In hunting, a company or pack: said of bears. [C.]

—sin'gu-lar-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who loves or affects singularity.

sin"gu-lar'i-ty, sin'gu-lar'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being singular. (1) Unprecedented character; uncommonness. (2) Odd or strange character; eccentricity; unconventionality. (3) Separation from all others; isolation. **2.** A character or quality by which a person or thing is distinguished from all or many others; a peculiarity; as, I noted their *singularities*.

Mysticism, though originating in the *singularities* of an individual nature, and therefore essentially anomalous, is nevertheless highly contagious. COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 353. [H. '58.]

3. Something of uncommon character; a singular or remarkable thing; as, a great *singularity*. **4.** *Math.* (1) A singular point or other feature of a locus that has certain exceptional relations to that locus; also, such points, etc., collectively, or their number, regarded as charac-

terizing or relating to the locus; by extension, a number denoting some other characteristic of a locus, as its order or its class. (2) The discontinuity of a function or its derivative for a certain value or series of values of the variable. [< F. *singularité*, < LL. *singularitas*, < L. *singularis*, single, < *singulus*; see SINGLE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see CHARACTERISTIC.

sin'gu-lar-ize, sin'giu-lar-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To make singular; convert into the singular number; specifically, to invent a singular form for (a form ignorantly supposed to be plural). **2.** [Rare.] To particularize; make prominent; signalize. **sin'gu-lar-ise‡**. — **sin"gu-lar-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of making singular. **sin"gu-lar-i-sa'tion‡**.

sin'gu-lar-ly, sin'giu-lar-li, *adv.* In a singular manner. Specifically: (1) In an odd manner; with peculiarity or eccentricity; strangely. (2) In a unique or unusual manner; exceptionally; remarkably. (3) Considered apart from others; individually; separately; hence, in the singular number.

sin'gu-lar-ness, sin'giu-lar-nes, *n.* The state of being singular; singularity.

sin"gu-lo-sil'i-cate, sin'giu-lo-sil'i-kēt, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* A salt of orthosilicic acid; unisilicate.

sin'gult†, *n.* A sigh; sob. — **sin-gul'ti-ent†**, *a.* Tearful.

sin-gul'tus, sin-gul'tus, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A hiccough. — **sin-gul'tous**, *a.* Affected with hiccough.

Sin"ha-lese', *a.* & *n.* Same as CINGALESE.

Sin'ic, sin'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese and allied peoples; Chinese. [< LL. *Sinicus*, < *Sina*, China.]

sin'ic-al, sin'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sine; as, a *sinical* quadrant.

Sin'i-cism, sin'i-sizm, *n.* Something peculiar to the Chinese; specifically, their manners and customs.

Sin-is'i-an, sin-is'i-an, *n.* *Geol.* A formation in China characterized in the highest parts by fossil trilobites, corresponding to the Cambrian of the United States and Great Britain. [< L. *Sinæ*, Chinese.] **Sin'i-an‡**.

Sin'ism, sin'izm, *n.* Chinese philosophy or religion. [< LL. *Sina*, China.]

sin'is-ter, sin'is-tėr (XIII), *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side or hand: opposed to *right* or *right-hand*.

On the *sinister* side the heart lies.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsmen* act v, sc. 5.

2. *Her.* Left; noting the side of a shield at the left of the wearer and the right of the observer: opposed to *dexter*. See SHIELD, and illus. under DEXTER. **3.** Boding or attended with disaster; unlucky; inauspicious: from the superstition that omens appearing on the left boded ill.

There was nothing in his [Nero's] antecedents to give a *sinister* augury to his future development, and all classes alike dreamt of the advent of a golden age.

FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* ch. 11, p. 121. [MACM.]

4. Morally indirect; evil; perverse; malevolent; as, a *sinister* fellow: used also of eye, face, expression, etc.

No instance can be adduced in which he was actuated by a *sinister* motive, or endeavored to attain an end by unworthy means.

SPARKS *Washington* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 534. [A. S. CO. '37.]

5. Producing or tending to disaster; harmful; malign.

A *sinister* event in the Isle of Ceylon had opened the series of transactions in the East.

MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 44, p. 243. [H. '68.]

[< F. *sinistre*, < L. *sinister*, left.]

— **sinister aspect** (*Astrol.*), an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. — **sin'is-ter-hand"ed†**, *a.* Left-handed; also, unlucky. — **sin'is-ter-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'is-ter-ness**, *n.*

sin'is-ter-ous-ly†, *adv.* Same as SINISTROUSLY.

si-nis'tra, si-nis'tra, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With the left hand. **si-nis'tra ma'no‡**.

sin'is-trad, sin'is-trad, *adv.* Toward the left aspect of the body: opposed to *dextrad*. [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, to.]

sin'is-tral, sin'is-tral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left side or left hand. **2.** *Conch.* Having the whorls turning toward the left, as pupoid land-snails (genus *Clausilia*). [< L. *sinister*, left.]

— **sin"is-tral'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being sinistral. — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv.* — **sin"is-tra'tion**, *n.* The state of being sinistral; a turning to the left.

sin'is-trin, sin'is-trin, *n.* Same as INULIN. [< L. *sinister*, left.]

sinistro-. Derived from Latin *sinister* (*sinistr-*), left: a combining form. — **sin"is-tro-cer'e-bral**, *a.* Of or situated in the left cerebral hemisphere. — **sin"is-tro-gy'ric**, *a.* Of sinistrorse action; proceeding in a sinistral direction.

sin'is-trorse, sin'is-trōrs, *a.* **1.** Deflected sinistrad; sinistral. **2.** *Bot.* Twined or twining from right to left, as the hop. Compare DEXTRORSE. [< L. *sinistrorsus*, < *sinister*, left, + *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.]

— **sin"is-tror'sal**, *a.*

sin'is-trous, sin'is-trus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or deflected toward the left; sinistral. **2.** [Archaic.] Unlucky; sinister; unpropitious; ill-omened. **3†.** Unskilled; perverse; wrong; malicious. [< L. *sinister*, left.]

— **sin'is-trous-ly**, *adv.*

Si-nit'ic, si-nit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting the yellow peoples of Asia, especially the Chinese. [< LL. *Sina*, China.]

sink, sink, *v.* [SANK or SUNK; SUNK or SUNK'EN; SINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To submerge in some body of slight resistance, especially water; put under water; cause to descend below the surface; as, to *sink* a stone or a boat. **2.** To excavate downward or lower; as, to *sink* a shaft or well. **3.** To drive down or fix in place by excavating or boring; as, to *sink* a post or a tube-well. **4.** To cause to descend or to seem to descend.

Once there, we got along finely, *sinking* the eastern shore by degrees, and nearing . . . Cornwallis Island.

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 22, p. 173. [H. '54.]

5. Figuratively, to lower in estimation or reputation; debase or degrade; also, to bring to ruin. **6.** To reduce, as in power, amount, or value; diminish; lower; as, to *sink* the voice; to *sink* the value of stocks. **7.** To cause to droop or lower; hence, to cause depression to; crush; as, he *sank* his head upon his breast; misfortunes *sank* his spirit. **8.** To lose irrevocably or wastefully; dissipate; waste; as, he soon *sank* his inheritance. **9.** To keep from or put out of observation; lose sight of; suppress; conceal; as, to *sink* the shop; to *sink* one's individuality. **10.** To decorate by sunken lines or surfaces; incise or inscribe; as, to *sink* a die or an etching. **11.** *Print.* To depress or drop the upper part of (a page), as at the beginning of a chapter, below the level of the full pages. **II.** *i.* **1.** To descend by force of gravity through a lighter medium: opposed to *float* or *swim;* as, the ship *sank*. **2.** To fall or fall slowly or by degrees, as from lack of strength or resistance; as, he *sank* upon the bed; courage *sinks* before danger. Specifically: (1) To fall to a lower moral level; become debased; deteriorate; as, he *sank* into vice.

A weak mind *sinks* under prosperity, as well as under adversity.

HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 262. [T. & M. '38.]

(2) To subside, as into a state of repose or lethargy; as, she *sank* into quiet sleep; night *sinks* upon the deep. (3) To come to the end gradually; droop.

At night he began to *sink*, and died at five in the morning.

ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt. i, § 3, p. 53. [C. & L. '31.]

3. To enter or penetrate any softer body or substance; disappear, as by penetrating a porous body; be absorbed; subside; as, the stone *sank* into Goliath's forehead; the oil *sank* into the wood; hence, to be deeply impressed; become fixed, as in memory; as, the words *sank* into his mind. **4.** To descend and disappear below the horizon; set; as, the sun *sank* slowly. **5.** To abate in intensity or power; be lowered, as in price or value; decline; as, the storm *sinks;* his voice *sank* mysteriously; stocks *sank* rapidly. **6.** To become shrunken; become concave; recede; as, *sunken* eyes or cheeks. **7.** To pass from sight or observation; in hunting, to seek to elude a pursuer, as by crouching; cower; as, he *sank* out of notice; the covey has *sunk*. **8.** To slant down; as, the lane *sinks* toward the river. **9.** To look downward; as, his eyes *sank* before hers. **10.** To swim deep; specifically, to swim below a net, as fish. **11.** [Archaic.] To perish or be destroyed. [< AS. *sincan*, sink.]

Synonyms: see ABASE; DROOP; DROWN; FALL; IMMERSE.

— **sink'-boat"**, *n.* A box sunk to the rim in water, used as a battery in duck-shooting, etc.

sink, *n.* **1.** A basin, usually rectangular or box-like, as in a kitchen, connected with a soil-pipe or drain, and serving to receive and carry off dirty water or waste liquids; hence, figuratively, an abode or resort of dissolute and depraved persons. See illus. under SANITATION.

Nothing can be obtained at that *sink* of all human corruption [Stamboul] without copious bribery.

ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosina* ch. 5, p. 229. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

2. A cesspool, privy-vault, or similar structure. **3.** A sink-hole. **4.** A natural pool, marsh, or basin in which a river-system terminates, either by evaporation or by percolation of the water into the earth. **5.** *Mining.* (1) The depression in a shaft made by a center-blast. (2) The depth to which a shaft is or is to be carried; also, a shallow shaft-like excavation. **6.** *Theat.* A stage-trap to receive scenes, or out of which they are brought. **7.** In stereotyping, a depression in a plate.

— **sink'-pipe"**, *n.* A waste-pipe from a sink. — **s.-pit**, *n.* A hole dug to receive the offal and slops from a camp. — **s.-room**, *n.* A scullery or other apartment furnished with a sink. — **s.-stone**, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A stone used as a sinker for fishing-lines or -nets. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A perforated stone cover for a sink. — **s.-trap**, *n.* *Plumbing.* A trap in the drain of a sink, allowing water to pass and preventing the back flow of foul gases.

sink'a-bl(e, sink'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being sunk.

sink'age, sink'ĕj, *n.* The act of sinking, or that which is or has sunk.

sink'-a-pace"†, *n.* Same as CINQUE-PACE.

sink'er, sink'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sinks or causes to sink; as, a die-*sinker*. Specifically: (1) A weight, as of lead, for sinking a fishing- or sounding-line. (2) *Archeol.* A sink-stone. **2.** *Textile.* One of the flat metal pieces fastened to a jack or oscillating lever (a **jack-sinker**) and to the sinker-bar (a **lead-s.** or **dividing s.**), by which to loop the thread between the needles of a knitting-machine. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A cesspool.

— **sink'er-bar"**, *n.* **1.** A bar carrying sinkers or flat plates acting alternately with the jack-sinkers to loop the threads of a knitting-machine between the needles. **2.** A heavy bar above the jars of a rope-drilling device, to increase the force of the blow. — **s.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel in some forms of knitting-machines, having oblique projections that depress the yarn between the needles.

sink'field, sink'fild, *n.* [Eng.] Cinquefoil; a potentilla.

sink'hole", sink'hōl', *n.* **1.** The hole through which a sink discharges itself. **2.** Same as SINK, *n.*, 4. **3.** [Slang.] An exceedingly unremunerative undertaking carried on in spite of losses. **4.** A vertical hole worn by water into limestone rock along a joint or fracture.

Such a hole usually is connected with an underground channel. The caving in of the roof may cause more extensive depression and the formation of a pond. The course of a joint is often marked by a row of sink-holes. **sink‡**; **swal'low-hole"‡**.

5. A place in a marsh where it is too soft to make a road, and which the winter's cold does not freeze over.

sink'ing, sink'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which sinks. **2.** That which is depressed or sunken; in architecture, a hollow or a socket. **3.** *Joinery.* (1) An angular groove, as in the corner of a board. (2) A making or finishing of grooves or rabbets.

— **sink'ing-fund"**, *n.* A fund instituted and invested in such wise that its gradual accumulations will enable it to meet and wipe out a debt at maturity. — **s.-head**, *n.* In founding, a dead-head or sullage-piece. — **s.-lift**, *n.* *Mining.* A lift of small size with especially heavy castings to resist the force of blasting: used in shaft-sinking. — **s.-paper**, *n.* Blotting-paper. — **s.-pump**, *n.* A pump used in connection with sinking shafts for mines. — **s.-ripe†**, *a.* [Poet.] On the point of sinking.

sin'less, sin'les, *a.* Having no sin. (1) Perfectly conformed to the divine law; pure; perfect.

Strong yearnings for a blest new birth
With *sinless* glories crowned.

KEBLE *Christian Year, Fourth Sunday after Trinity* st. 2.

(2) Free from guile; innocent; as, *sinless* infancy.

Synonyms: see INNOCENT; PERFECT.

— **sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'less-ness**, *n.*

sinn-am'in, sinn-am'ine, *n.* *Chem.* Same as SINAMIN.

sin'ner, sin'ėr, *vi.* [Rare.] To act as a sinner: with *it*.

sin'ner, *n.* **1.** One who has sinned; a transgressor of a fundamental law of right or duty. See SIN, *n.*

It is easy to call yourself the chief of *sinners*, expecting every *sinner* round you to decline — or return — the compliment.

RUSKIN *Time and Tide* letter xxv, p. 176. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

2. An unregenerate or irreligious person; one who has sinned without repenting: opposed to *saint;* hence, by extension, one persistently and incorrigibly wicked. **3.** [Archaic.] An offender; criminal.

sin'ner-ess, sin'ėr-es, *n.* [Rare.] A female sinner.

sin'net, *n.* Same as SENNIT.

sin'non, sin'gn, *n.* [Scot.] Sinew.

sin'now†, *vt.* To ornament; decorate.

sin'now†, *n.* A highly adorned woman.

Sin'o-log(ue, sin'o-log, *n.* One who studies or is versed in Sinology. [F., < Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese, + *legō*, speak.] **Si-nol'o-gist‡**.

Si-nol'o-gy, si-nel'o-ji, *n.* The systematic study or investigation of the Chinese language, literature, history, and characteristics. [< Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese, + -OLOGY.]

— **Sin"o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sinology.

si-no'pi-a, si-nō'pi-a, -pis, *n.* A fine red pigment used in the mural paintings of Pompeii and elsewhere, prepared from sinople. [< L. *sinopis;* see SINOPLE.]

sin'o-ple, sin'o-pl, *a.* **1.** *Her.* Vert. **2.** A ferruginous clay from which the pigment sinopia is prepared. **sin'o-per†**; **sin'o-pite‡**. **3.** A ferruginous quartz from Hungary. [F., < L. *sinopis*, < Gr. *sinōpis*, < *Sinōpē*, Sinope.] **sin'o-pal‡**.

si-nox'y-lon, si-nox'i-lon, *n.* A small ptinid beetle (genus *Sinoxylon*); as, the wood-boring, red-shouldered *sinoxylon* (*S. basilare*) of North America. [< Gr. *sinos*, hurt, + *xylon*, wood.]

sinquet†, sinque'-pace"†. Same as CINQUE, etc.

sinse, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* Since. PHIL. Soc.

sins'ring, *n.* [Java.] Same as BANXRING.

sin-syne', sin-sain', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] Since; ago.

sin'ter, sin'tėr, *n.* *Mineral.* Material deposited by springs, either (1) calcareous (**calc-sinter, calcareous s., travertine, tufa**) or (2) siliceous (**quartz s., siliceous s.**). [< G. *sinter*, dross of iron.]

— **ceraunian sinter**, the material of the fulgurite.

Sin'to, Sin'too, Sin'tu, etc. Same as SHINTO, etc.

sin'toc, sin'tec, *n.* [Malay.] A tree (*Cinnamomum Sintoc*) of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, the bark of which is similar to Cullilawan bark. **sin'doc‡**; **syn'doc‡**.

sinu-. Derived from Latin *sinus*, hollow, fold of a garment: a combining form. — **sin"u-au-ric'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sinus venosus and the auricle. — **Sin"u-pal"li-a'ta**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of bivalves with a posterior sinus in the pallial impression and enlarged siphons, as in soft-shell clams. **Sin"u-pal'li-an‡**; **Sin"u-pal"li-a'li-a‡**. — **sin"u-pal'li-ate**, *a.* *Conch.* Having a recess or sinus in the posterior part of the pallial impression, due to the retraction of the siphons, as a bivalve shell. **sin"u-pal'li-al‡**.

sin'u-ate, sin'yu-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To curve in and out; bend; turn; wind. [< L. *sinuo* (pp. *sinuatus*), < *sinus*, curve.]

sin'u-ate, sin'yu-et *or* -ēt, *a.* Winding in and out, as a margin; having a sinus or sinuses; tortuous; sinuous; wavy. [< L. *sinuatus;* see SINUATE, *v.*] **sin'u-a"ted‡**.

— **sin"u-ate-den'tate**, *a.* *Bot.* Between sinuate and dentate. **den"tate-sin'u-ate‡**; **sin"u-a"to-den'tate‡**. — **s.-lobate**, *a.* *Bot.* Between sinuate and lobate.

— **sin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.* So as to be sinuate; sinuously.

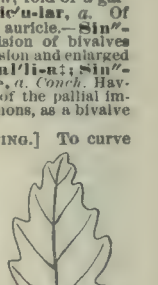

The Sinuate Leaf of the Swamp Chestnut-oak (*Quercus Prinus*).

sin"u-a'tion, sin'yu-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being sinuate. **2.** That which is or makes sinuate; a winding or convolution.

sin'u-ose, *a.* Same as SINUOUS.

— **sin'u-ose-ly**, *adv.*

sin"u-os'i-ty, sin'yu-es'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The character or condition of being sinuate or sinuous; the quality of sinuating.

Persevering practice had given him a flexibility of back and a peculiar *sinuosity* of movement which we might admire but could not imitate. KENNAN *Tent Life* ch. 17, p. 172. [G. P. P. '70.]

2. A sinuous or wavy line, as the line of a winding seacoast; a bend, or series of regular bends; a winding; figuratively, crookedness; irregularity; deflection.

sin'u-ous, sin'yu-us, *a.* Characterized by bends, folds, or curves; having an undulating or serpentine character; curving in and out; sinuate; hence, figuratively, bending from rectitude; not right; devious; erring. [< L. *sinuosus*, < *sinus*, bend.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUITOUS.

— **sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

si'nus, sai'nus *or* sin'us, *n.* [si'NUS or SIN'US-ES, *pl.*] [L.] A recess formed by a bending or folding; an opening or cavity; hollow sinuosity. Specifically: (1) A recess in the seacoast; an arm of the sea; bay. (2) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A hollow or cavity, as of a bone, especially when of considerable size; a recess; also, a dilated part, as of a vessel; an ampulla. (3) *Surg.* Any long, narrow opening leading to an abscess or to a diseased structure. (4) *Bot.* A recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes or teeth. (5) *Conch.* The recess or indentation in the pallial line of a bivalve.

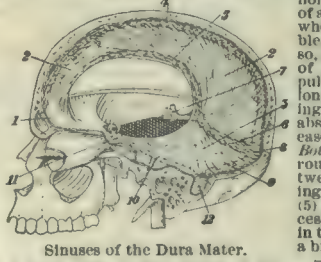

Sinuses of the Dura Mater.

1. Crista galli. 2. Falx cerebri. 3. Tentorium. 4. Superior longitudinal sinus. 5. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 6. Straight sinus. 7. Vein of Galen. 8. Torcular Herophili. 9. Lateral sinus. 10. Superior petrosal sinus. 11. Cavernous sinus. 12. Jugular vein.

— **sinus venosus**, **1.** A dilatation of the termination of the venous channels, forming a separate chamber, as in lower vertebrates. **2.** The main part of the cavity of an auricle receiving the venous blood of a higher vertebrate.

si'nus-oid, sai'nus-oid, *n.* *Math.* A curve whose abscissas represent the length of arcs and the ordinates the

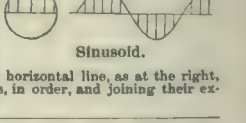

Sinusoid.

The circumference of the circle at the left is divided into equal arcs. The line drawn from the left termination of each section (reckoning from the right-hand end of the diameter) to the horizontal diameter is its sine. By laying off equal divisions on a horizontal line, as at the right, erecting lines equal to these sines, in order, and joining their extremities, the sinusoid is formed.

corresponding sines. [< SINUS + -OID.] **curve of sines‡.**

—**si"nus-oid'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sinusoid.—**sinusoidal function,** a simple harmonic function.

—**si"nus-oid'al-ly,** *adv.*

sio'goon, siō'gūn, *n.* Shogun.—**sio'goon-ate,** *n.*

Si'on, *n.* Same as ZION.

Si'on-ite, sai'ŋn-ait, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect in Norway (18th century) calling themselves "Children of the King of Sion," claiming the spirit of prophecy, and foretelling the immediate coming of the millennium.

Siou'an, sū'ŋn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. [< SIOUX.]

Sioux, sū, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A member or members of the Siouan stock of Indians, or specifically of the Dakotas, a tribe of that stock. See AMERICAN. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

sip, sip, *v.* [SIPPED, sipt; SIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take (a liquid) with the lips in sips or very small drafts; imbibe in small quantities; hence, figuratively, to absorb slowly; as, to *sip* wine; flowers *sip* the dew. **2.** To draw into the mouth; extract; as, a bee *sips* honey.

> The ruby-throats would come quite close, seemingly unaware of my presence, and . . . pause to *sip* a drop of nectar from some opening flower. B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania, Hummingbirds* p. 184, note. [E. K. M. '90.]

3. [Poet.] To just touch with the lips, as though in the act of sipping; take sips from; as, to *sip* the cup of joy.

> Hamlet . . . has . . . the thirst that is not content to *sip* the honeyed brim of the cup of truth, but seeks to drain it to its very dregs. D. DORCHESTER, JR. in *Methodist Review* May, '92, p. 393.

II. *i.* **1.** To drink in sips; drink sparingly; hence, poetically, to touch only, as it were, with the lips; as, he that *sips* of sin will ere long drink of sorrow. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] To indulge in continual sips; be a confirmed and heavy drinker; as, too fond of *sipping.* [< AS. **syppan*, < *sūpan*, sup.]

sip, *n.* **1.** A very small draft; a mere taste.

> A *sip* is all that the public collectively ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. i, p. 7. [T. & F. '56.]

2. The act of sipping; the tasting of any drink. **3†.** Sup; drink. **sippet.**

si'page, *n.* [PROV.] Same as SEEPAGE.

sip'a-hee, sip'ə-hī, *n.* [Hind.] Same as SEPOY.

si-pah'se-lar, si-pä'sə-lär, *C., n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A commander-in-chief, leader of an army.

si-pa'ri-um, si-pā'ri-ŭm *or* -pa'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The stage-screen in a theater, depressed below the level of the stage when the play began and raised above it when the performance ended. It served the purpose of the modern drop-curtain.

sipe, saip, *a.* [PROV.] Same as SEEP **seip†; sepet.**

sipe, *n.* A moist spot in a rock-ledge, generally indicative of a hidden spring. W. VON STRELBERG-WITZ *1st Annual Rep. Geol. Surv. of Texas* p. 234. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

si'pher', *n.* Same as CIPHER.

siph'i-lis, *n.* Same as SYPHILIS.

Siph"ne-i'næ, sif"nē-ai'nī *or* -i'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An Asiatic subfamily of *Muridæ*, with a mole-like form and arvicoline teeth. **Siph'ne-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *siphneus*, mole, < *siphnos*, cripppled.] —**siph'ne-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

si'phon, sai'fon (-fŏn, *C.*; -fen, *W.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey or transfer from one vessel to another by means of a siphon; draw off through a siphon.

II. *i.* To pass through a siphon, or pass from a siphon at its mouth; discharge over a bend on the principle of a siphon; as, the water *siphons* over.

si'phon, *n.* **1.** A bent pipe or tube with limbs of unequal length, used for drawing liquids from a cask or other receptacle. When the shorter limb is immersed in the liquid, and the tube is filled with liquid by suction or otherwise, the fluid flows out because of the greater weight in the longer limb so long as the lower end of the latter is at a lower level than the upper surface of the fluid. The shorter limb is kept full by atmospheric pressure, and thus the height over which the liquid may be raised is restricted, lessening as the density of the liquid increases.

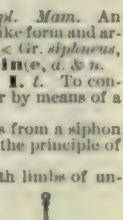

A Siphon.

This siphon is started in operation by exhausting the air in the cylinder by working its piston, after which the flow continues without pumping.

> The researches of Rosellini and Wilkinson . . . have brought to light irrefutable evidence that *siphons* were used in Egypt at least as early as 1450 years before Christ.
>
> T. EWBANK *Hydraulic and Other Machines* bk. v, ch. 5, p. 518. [A. '42.]

2. A siphon-bottle. **3.** *Bot.* One of the peculiar elongated cells which with the large central cell make up the central strand in the fronds of certain red algæ (*Florideæ*). **4.** *Zool.* A tube-like organ. (*a*) *Cmch.* (*a*) A prolongation of the mantle conveying water to the gills in a bivalve or gastropod. (*b*) The anterior prolongation of the shell of a gastropod containing the siphonal prolongation of the mantle. See *illus.* under SHELL. (*c*) The organ resulting from the union of the free margins of the midfoot of a cephalopod; the **funnel.** It serves for locomotion by forcibly expelling water from the gill-chamber. (*d*) A siphuncle of a cephalopod. (*e*) The suctorial mouth-parts of various insects and crustaceans. (*f*) A spout-like oral process of a gephyrean. (*g*) A tubular formation connected with the œsophagus and intestines, as in a sea-urchin. [F. < L. *siphon-*, < Gr. *siphōn*, siphon.]

Compounds, etc.:—**automatic siphon,** a siphon having a valve in the lower limb, and which may be set to flowing by a rocking motion, without suction.—**inverted s.,** a pipe or tube in the shape of a siphon, but inverted, as for carrying water across the depression of a ravine to a lower level.—**s. barometer,** a form of mercurial barometer in which the tube is shaped like an inverted siphon, and in which the height is read by taking the difference of level in the two branches.—**si'phon-bot"tle,** *n.* A glass bottle for containing aerated or carbonated liquid and discharging it by the pressure of the gas. A tube reaches from the bottom of the bottle to a convenient discharge-nozle, and the valve closing this tube is operated by a lever. The principle of the siphon is not employed.—**s. condenser,** a jet condenser partly on the principle of the siphon; designed for steam-engines.—**s.-cup,** *n.* A cup for feeding lubricating-cord to bearings through a wick reaching over the stem of the cup, and carrying the oil by capillary attraction.—**s. gage,** *n.* A bent tube closed at one end and connected at the open end with a reservoir, the degree of exhaustion in which is measured by the height at which a mercury-column is sustained in the closed end.—**s. pump,** a steam-jet pump.—**s. recorder,** see RECORDER.—**s.-shell,** *n.* A siphonariid gastropod.—**s.-slide,** *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, having a cell or cavity supplied with a current of water, as by inflowing and outflowing siphons.—**s.-strap,** *n.* *Plumbing.* A trap of the form of a siphon.—**s.-tube,** *n.* The bent tube of a siphon.—**s.-worm,** *n.* A sipunculoid worm.

—**si"phon-a'ceous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having siphons, as certain algæ. **si'phon-age,** *n.* The action of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a trap or fixture by the removal of pressure caused by a sudden rush of liquid in the pipe-system of which it forms a part.

si'phon-al, sai'fon-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a siphon. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Of or pertaining to a siphon; made by a siphon; as, a *siphonal* scar or pallial sinus. (2) Resembling a siphon or bent tube; as, the *siphonal* stomach of salmonoid fishes.

—**siphonal fasciole,** a raised band-like area round the front of the mouth of a siphonostomatous shell marking externally the channel along which the siphon passes.

Si"phon-an'thæ, sai"[*or* si"]fon-an'thī *or* -thē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A superorder or subclass of siphonophorous hydrozoans with the stem formed by the mamubrium of an original bilateral medusa: including *Calyconectæ*, *Physonectæ*, *Auronectæ*, and *Cystonectæ*. [< SIPHON + Gr. *anthos*, bloom.]—**si'phon-anth,** *a.* & *n.*—**si"phon-an'thous,** *a.*

Si"phon-ap'te-ra, sai"[*or* si"]fon-ap'tə-rə, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of insects with perfect metamorphosis, mouth-organs suctorial, and no sucking stomach or wings; including the fleas. [< SIPHON + Gr. *apteros*; see APTEROUS.]—**si"phon-ap'ter,** *n.*—**si"phon-ap'ter-ous,** *a.*

Si"pho-na'ri-a, sai"[*or* si"]fo-nê'ri-ə *or* -nə'ri-ə, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Siphonariidæ*. **2.** [s-] A pulmonate gastropod of this genus. [< Gr. *siphōn*, tube.]

Si"pho-na-ri'i-dæ, sai"[*or* si"]fo-nə-rai'i-dī *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of thaasosophilous pulmonates with a transverse gill as well as lung, and a patelliform shell. [< SIPHONARIA.]—**si"pho-na'rid, si"pho-na-ri'id, si"pho-na'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Si"pho-na'ta, sai"fo-nê'tə *or* si"fo-nə'tə, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of bivalves with posterior siphons, as clams, mactrids, etc. [< L. *siphon-*; see SIPHON.]

si'phon-ate, sai'fon-et *or* -āt, *a.* **1.** Having a siphon. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*. **si'phon-a"ted‡, si'phon-et,** sai'fon-et, *n.* *Entom.* A honey-tube. [< SIPHON.]

siphoni-, siphon-. Same as SIPHONO-; combining forms.—**si-pho"ni-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Siphonata*.—**Si-pho'ni-da,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Siphonata* as an order.—**Si"pho-ni'fe-ra,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata*.—**si-phon'i-fer,** *n.*—**si"pho-nif'er-ous,** *a.*—**si'phon-i-form",** *a.* Having the form of a siphon.

si-phon'ic, sai-fon'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphon.

si-pho'ni-um, sai-fō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A bony tube that conveys air from the tympanum to the proximal part of the mandible. [< L. *siphon-*]; see SIPHON.]—**si-pho'ni-al,** *a.*

si'phon-less, sai'fon-les, *a.* Having no siphon.

siphono-. Derived from Latin *siphon-* (< Gr. *siphōn*), tube, pipe, or directly from Greek *siphōn-*; a combining form.—**si"pho-no-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A former order of gastropods with a siphonal prolongation of the mantle and the mouth of the shell canaliculated or notched in front, as in whelks.—**si"pho-no-bran'chiate,** *a.* & *n.*—**Si"pho-no-chlam'y-da,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods with a trough-like siphon which notches the lip of the shell, as in whelks, etc.—**si"pho-no-chlam'y-date,** *a.*—**Si"pho-no-cla-da'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of green seaweeds with a thallus composed of a single very large cell.—**Si"pho-noc'la-dus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**si"pho-no-cla-da'ceous,** *a.*—**Si"pho-no-den"ta-li'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of scaphopodous mollusks having a vermiform foot with a circular disk, and a tusk-like shell with no supplementary tubule.—**si"pho-no-den-ta'li-um,** *n.* (t. g.)—**si"pho-no-den-ta-li'id,** *n.*—**si"pho-no-den-ta'li-oid,** *a.*—**si"pho-nog'ly-phe,** *n.* *Zoöph.* The esophageal groove of an actinozoan.—**Si"pho-nog-nath'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of lubriciform fishes with a tubular mouth and no ventrals.—**Si"pho-nog'na-thus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**si"pho-nog-nath'id,** *n.*—**si"pho-nog'na-thoid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Si"pho-noph'o-ra†,** *n.* *Entom.* A genus typical of *Siphonophoridæ*.—**Si"pho-noph'o-ræ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Siphonophoræ*.—**Si"pho-noph'o-rœ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A subclass or other division of hydromedusans with free-swimming colonies of polymorphous medusoid zooids or persons arising by budding from an original simple medusa, including *Siphonanthæ* and *Discomanthæ*.—**si"pho-noph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**si"pho-no-phore,** *C.* (**si-phou'no-phor,** *W.*), *n.*—**Si"pho-no-phor'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of luloidean chilognaths with a suctorial proboscis and no eyes.—**si"pho-no-phor'id,** *n.*—**si"pho-noph'o-roid,** *a.*—**si"pho-noph'o-rous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophoræ*.—**si-phou'o-plax,** *n.* One of the calcareous plates that surround the siphons of a pholadoid bivalve.—**Si"pho-nop'o-da,** *n. pl.* *Conch* **1.** The *Siphonodentaliidæ* as an order or suborder. **2.** The true *Cephalopoda* as a branch of *Cephalopoda* in a wide sense: contrasted with *Pteropoda*.—**si-phon'o-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**si"pho-nop'o-dous,** *a.*—**si-phon'o-rhine,** *a.* Tubinarine.—**si"pho-no-rhin'i-an, 1.** *a* Tubinarine bird.—**Si"pho-nos'to-ma,** *n. pl.* *Crust* The *Siphonostomata*.—**Si"pho-no-stom'a-ta,** *n. pl* **1.** *Crust.* A tribe or suborder of copepods with mouth-parts adapted to pierce and suck, as *Caligidæ*, etc. *Parasita.* **2.** *Conch.* (1) A section of tænioglossate gastropods with a canaliculated or notched shell-aperture. (2) The toxoglossate and rachiglossate gastropods.—**si"pho-no-stom'a-tous,** *a.* **1.** Having a siphonate mouth; specifically, having the mouth of the shell produced into a canal for the protection of the siphon, as certain gastropods. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*.—**si"phon-os'to-moust‡.**—**si'pho-no-stome,** *C.* (**si"pho-nos'tome,** *W.*) *Wr.*; **si-phon'o-stome,** *W.*), *n.* A siphonostomatous animal.—**Si"pho-no-tret'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of lyopomatous brachiopods with an oval calcareo-corneous shell, posterior summits, and subapical foramen.—**Si"pho-not're-ta,** *n.* (t. g.)—**si"pho-no-tret'id,** *n.*—**si"pho-not're-toid,** *a.*

si"pho-rhi'nal, -rhin'i-an, *a.* Siphonorhine, etc.

si'phun"cle, sai'fun'cl, *n.* A little siphon. Specifically: (1) The tube connecting the chambers of cephalopods, as a nautilus. (2) *Entom.* (*a*) A honey-tube of a plant-louse; cornicle; nectary. (*b*) The suctorial organ of a louse, contained within the tubule. [< L. *siphunculus*, dim. of *siphon-*); see SIPHON.] **si-phun'cu-lus‡** [-LI, *pl.*].—**si'phun"cled,** *a.* Having a siphuncle.—**si-phun'cu-late** or **-la"ted‡.**—**si-phun'cular,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphuncled.

sip'id†, *a.* Having a flavor or perceptible taste; savory.

sip'per, sip'ər, *n.* One who sips; one given to sipping.

sip'pet, sip'ət, *n.* **1.** A triangular or finger-shaped piece of toasted or fried bread used to garnish a dish of hash or minced meat; a crouton. **2.** Any eatable, especially bread, cut into small pieces and soaked in some liquid, as in broth: frequently used in the plural. **3.** Hence, any very small quantity; a bit. **4†.** A little sip. [< SIP.]

sip'ple, sip'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To sip or drink by sips; tipple.—**sip'pling†,** *a.* Tippling.

sipt, *pp.* Sipped. PHIL. Soc.

Si-pun"cu-la'ce-a, si-puŋ'kiu-lē'sə-ə *or* -cu-lə'ce-ə, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* **1.** The *Gephyrea*. **2.** The *Sipunculidæ*. [< LL. *sipunculus*; see SIPUNCULUS.]—**si-pun"cula'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**si-pun"cu-la'ceous,** *a.*

Si"pun-cu'li-dæ, sai'puŋ-kiū'li-dī *or* si'pun-cū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of gephyrean worms, especially those with the anus dorsal and the interior proboscis retractile and tentaculiferous. **Si-pun'cu-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [LL., = L. *sipunculus*; see SIPHUNCLE.]—**si-pun-cu'lid,** *n.*—**Si"pun-cu'li-da,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Gephyrea*.—**si-pun'cu-li-form",** *a.* *Helminth.* Having the form of a sipunculid.—**Si-pun"cu-li'na,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* An order of *Sipunculomorpha* represented by *Sipunculidæ*.—**si-pun'cu-loid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculidæ* or the *Sipunculoidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sipunculidæ* or the *Sipunculoidea*.—**Si-pun"cu-loi'de-a.** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Gephyrea*.—**Si-pun"cu-lo-mor'pha,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A subclass of gephyrean worms represented by *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ*.—**si-pun"cu-lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

si'py-lite, sip'i-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A brownish-black, resinous to submetallic, translucent erbium columbate, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< L. *Sipylus*, < Gr. *Sipylos*, one of Niobe's children.]

si'quis"†, *vt.* To advertise or advertise for publicly.

si'quis", sai'ŋkwis *or* si'ŋkwis', *n.* *Ch. of Eng.* A notification formerly published by a candidate for orders (rarely for bishopric), inviting all persons knowing of any religious impediment to declare it forthwith: from the Latin words *si quis* (if any one), which occur in it.

sir, sər, *v.* [SIRRED; SIR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To address as "sir."

II. *i.* To use the word *sir* repeatedly or habitually.

sir, *n.* **1.** The conventional term of respectful address to men: used absolutely, and not followed by a proper name. Formerly said only to superiors, but now regardless of rank or status, though gradually dropping into disuse: used specifically [S-] in Great Britain in formally addressing the Prince of Wales. The word is sometimes used in sarcasm, reproach, or haughty formality, and formerly it was occasionally applied to women.

> *Sir*, I reproach nobody. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 292. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

2. [S-] [Eng.] A title of baronets and knights: used before and with the Christian name. **3.** [Archaic.] A title given to persons of rank or to officials; as, *sir* herald; *sir* clerk. **4.** [Archaic.] An influential or important person; a personage. **5†.** Lord; sovereign; master. Compare SIRE. **6†.** A title formerly bestowed upon bachelors of arts, and hence (clergymen having usually taken such degree) upon the clergy individually; as, Shakespeare's *Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh priest. [< F. and OF. *sire*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.]—**Sir John†,** a clergyman; parson.

sir"a-bal'li, sir'ə-bal'i, *n.* [S. Am.] A fragrant timber of Demarara, yielded by a tree not botanically identified.

si-ras'kier, si-ras'kier-ate, *n.* See SERASKIER, etc.

si'rat, *n.* See ALSIRAT.

Sir-bo'ni-an, *a.* Same as SERBONIAN.

sir-car', sər-cär', *C. W.* (ser'car, *Wr.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The government of a country, especially of India. **2.** The master or head of the government, the family, or the household. **3.** The custodian of the treasury; steward; accountant. **4.** Same as CIRCAR. **cir-car'†; sir-kar'‡, sir-dar',** sər-där', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** In India and Oriental countries, the person in command; the leader; specifically, in Egypt, the commander-in-chief of the army, an office entrusted in 1882 to a British officer.

> Leaving the Afghan *sirdars* to govern it [the country] according to their own customs. FORBES *Afghan Wars* ch. 5, p. 89. [S.]

2. A sirdar-bearer. **sar-dar'‡.**

—**sir-dar'-bear"er,** *n.* In India, a head servant; a leader of palanquin-bearers; also, a body-servant or valet.

sire, sair, *vt.* [SIRED; SIR'ING.] To beget; procreate: now said chiefly of animals, and especially of stallions: usually in the passive; as, *sired* by imported Messenger.

sire, *n.* **1.** One who begets or creates; an ancestor or progenitor. (1) A father; hence, one who creates or originates: used also in composition; as, grand*sire*.

> There is no man, who has professed higher veneration for the memories and deeds of our Pilgrim Fathers and Revolutionary *Sires*, than Mr. Webster. W. L. GARRISON *Writings and Speeches, The Great Apostate* p. 209. [R. F. W. '52.]

(2) The male parent of a mammal, especially a stallion, the female parent being usually termed the *dam*.

> The foal has never seen the *sire*
>
> SYDNEY SMITH *Moral Philosophy* lect. xix, p. 256. [H. '56.]

2. A form of address once common from inferiors to superiors, especially from subjects to a prince: now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

> 'You're wounded!' 'Nay,' his soldier's pride
> Touched to the quick, he said
> 'I'm killed, *sire*!' And, his chief beside,
> Smiling, the boy fell dead.
>
> BROWNING *Incident of the French Camp* st. 5.

3. An elderly man; an aged person. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A growth or breed. **5†.** A master. Hence: (1) The head of the house; husband; goodman. (2) A person of im-

A Siphonophore (*Physophora hydrostatica*).

pn, pneumatophore; *sb*, swimming-bells, nectophores, or nectocalyces; *d*, dactylozooid; *p*, polypite or stomach; *t*, tentacles; *n*, nematocysts; *gb*, generative buds.

portance or estate; a personage: a gentleman; an esquire; a lord. [OF. and F.; see SIR. *n.*]

si-re'don, si-ri'den *or* sī-rē'don, *n.* A larval amblystomoid salamander with external gills, especially when breeding in this condition, as the axolotl. [LL., < Gr. *seirēdōn*, siren.]

sire'less, sair'les, *a.* **1.** Bereft of a sire; fatherless. **2**†. Unfruitful; unproductive.

si'ren, sai'ren, *a.* Characteristic of or suggesting a siren; alluring; enticing; as, *siren* charms. **sy'ren**‡.

To-morrow, surely, shall my soul stand free,
Safe from the *syren* voices that beguile!
P. B. MARSTON *To-morrow* st. 2.

si'ren, *n.* **1.** One of two, or in later legend three, sea-nymphs, represented as half woman and half bird, described by Homer as dwelling between the island of Circe and Scylla and infatuating those who passed by with their singing, in order to destroy them. **2.** Hence: (1) A fascinating woman, dangerous from her enticing arts. (2) Anything resembling a siren in its insidious attractiveness.

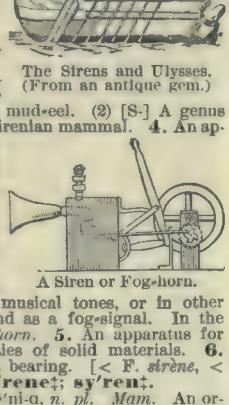

The Sirens and Ulysses. (From an antique gem.)

Pride, pomp, and power . . .
Those fatal *Syrens* fair.
JOSEPH WARTON *Ode to Content* st. 4.

(3) A sweet singer: a mistress of song. **3.** (1) An eel-like sirenoid amphibian; a mud-eel. (2) [S-] A genus typical of *Sirenidæ*. (3) A sirenian mammal. **4.** An apparatus having a device with a perforated rotating disk or disks through which sharp puffs of steam or compressed air are permitted to escape in such rapid succession as to produce a continued musical note or a loud whistle: used in different forms to measure the frequency of vibration of musical tones, or in other acoustical investigations, and as a fog-signal. In the latter case called also *fog-horn*. **5.** An apparatus for testing the sonorous qualities of solid materials. **6.** *Her.* A mermaid used as a bearing. [< F. *sirène*, < L. *siren;* see SIRENIA.] **si'rene**‡; **sy'ren**‡.

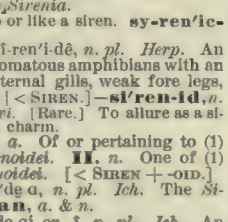

A Siren or Fog-horn.

Si-re'ni-a, si-ri'ni-ą *or* sī-rē'ni-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of aquatic placental mammals of fish-like form, with the lower jaw as in ordinary mammals, and mostly molariform teeth for a herbivorous diet: including manatees, dugongs, etc. [< L. *siren*, < Gr. *seirēn*, siren.]

si-re'ni-an¹, si-ri'ni ąn, *a.* Same as SIREN, *a.*

si-re'ni-an², *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sirenia*.

si-re'ni-an, *n.* One of the *Sirenia*.

si-ren'ic-al†, *a.* Relating to or like a siren. **sy-ren'ic-al**†.

Si-ren'i-dæ, si-ren'i-dī *or* si-ren'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* An American family of trachystomatous amphibians with an eel-like form, persistent external gills, weak fore legs, and no hind limbs; mud-eels. [< SIREN.] —**si'ren-id**, *n.*

si'ren-ize, sai'ren-aiz, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To allure as a siren; entice against one's will; charm.

si'ren-oid, sai'ren-oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the *Sirenidæ* or (2) the *Sirenoidei*. **II.** *n.* One of (1) the *Sirenidæ* or (2) the *Sirenoidei*. [< SIREN + -OID.]

Si"ren-oi'de-a, sai'ren-oi'dę ą, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Sirenoidei*.—**si"ren-oi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

Si"ren-oi'de-i, sai'ren-oi'dę-ai *or* -ī, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of dipnoans having dermal bones or membrane-bones, paired fins with a prolonged axis, and pelvic arch continuous medially: including *Lepidosirenidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *seirēn*, siren, + -OID.]

si"ren-o-me'li-a, sai'ren-o-mī'li-ą *or* -mel'i-ą, *n. Teratology.* A form of monstrosity in which the feet are not developed and the lower limbs are fused together. [< SIREN + Gr. *melos*, limb.]

si'ren-y†, *n.* The arts and wiles of sirens. **sy'ren-ie**†.

sir'gang, sęr'gang, *n.* [E. Ind.] A magpie (*Cissa chinensis*) ranging from the southwestern Himalayas to Tennasserim. Called also *green jackdaw*.

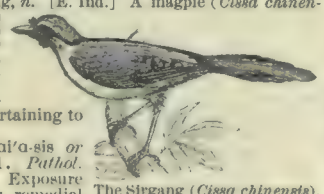

The Sirgang (*Cissa chinensis*). 1/10

Sir'i-an, sir'i-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sirius.

si-ri'a-sis, si-rai'ą-sis *or* -ri'ą-sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Sunstroke. **2.** Exposure to the sun for remedial purposes. **h e"li-o-ther'a-py**‡. [L., < Gr. *seiriasis*, < *seiriaō*, be hot.]

Si-ric'i-dæ, si-ris'i-dī *or* si-ri'ci-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phyllophagous hymenopters, especially those with antennæ above the clypeus and uniformly thick; *Uroceridæ* or saw-flies. **Si'rex**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *seirēn*, wasp.] — **si-ric'id**, *a. & n.* — **sir'i-coid**, *a.*

sir'ih, sir'i, *n.* [Malay.] The betel-leaf: chewed with the betel-nut. See BETEL. **sir'i**‡.

Near a window sat the Queen, squatting on a rough wooden arm-chair, chewing the everlasting *sirih* and betel-nut.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 15, p. 226. [H. '69.]

si-rin'ga, *n.* Same as SERINGA.
—**si-rin'ga-oil"**, *n.* See OIL.

si'ris, sai'ris, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Albizzia Lebbek* or *Acacia speciosa*) of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), common to southern and middle Asia and northern Africa.
si'ris-a-ca"cin‡; **si-ris'sa:tree"**;.
—**si'ris-gum"**, *n.* The gummy exudation of the siris, used to adulterate gum arabic.

sir'itch, sir'ich, *n.* Sesame-oil. [< Ar. *sirāj*, oil of sesame.]

Sir'i-us, sir'i-ųs, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* Same as DOG-STAR.

sir-kar', *n.* Same as SIRCAR.

sir'keer, sęr'kir, *n.* A phœnicophaine cuckoo of the genus *Taccoqua*, especially *T. sirkee* of India and Ceylon. **sir'kee**‡.

sir'loin", sęr'loin', *n.* A loin of beef, especially the upper portion; the part over the kidney. See illus. under BEEF. This spelling, originally a corruption, gave rise to a widely accepted story that James I. once knighted a loin of beef, making it Sir Loin, and originating the name. [< F. *surlonge*, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over; and see LOIN.] **sur'loin"**‡.

sir'mark, sęr'mārk, *n. Ship-building.* A mark upon the mold of a frame-timber, etc., to show where beveling is required. [< SUR- + MARK¹, *n.*]

sir'name"†, *n.* Same as SURNAME.

si-roc'co, si-roc'o, *n.* The simoom: so called around the Mediterranean. [< It. *sirocco*, < Ar. *sharq*, east.] **sci-roc'co**†; **si'roc**‡; **sy'roc**‡.

This wind from the great Sahara desert blows over Algeria and Italy, and reaches even the north shores of the Mediterranean, where it receives the name of *sirocco*. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Principles of Physics* app., § 963, p. 646. [BL. & CO. '67.]

sir'op, sir'up, *n.* [F.] **1.** [Southern U. S.] A kettle used in making sugar by the open-kettle process. **2**†. Same as SIRUP.

sir'ple, sęr'pl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SIPPLE.

sir'pling, *n.* [Scot.] A sip.

sir'rah, sir'ą *or* sar'ą (XIII), *n.* [Archaic.] Fellow; sir: used in anger, contempt, or extreme annoyance: sometimes applied jocularly to a woman or child.

'*Sirrah*,' he said, 'thou art well called Oliver the Devil.'
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 12, p. 173. [D. F. & CO.]

ser'rha†; **sir'ra**†; **sir'rha**†.

sirt†, *n.* Same as SYRTIS.

sir'up, } sir'up, *n.* A thick sweet liquid. Specifically:
syr'up, } (1) A saturated solution of sugar in water, often combined with some medicinal substance or flavored, as with the juice of fruits, for use in confections, cookery, or the preparation of beverages. (2) The uncrystallizable portion of any saccharine substance, as sugar-cane juice, separated from the crystallizable sugar during the process of sugar-boiling, or that which drains from sugar in the process of separating or refining: called *molasses* by planters. (3) The condensed cane-juice before separation of the crystallizable sugar: so called specifically by planters.

Sirups are commonly named from their source or flavoring; as, **ginger sirup, lemon s., orange s., s. of rhubarb, s. of roses, s. of sarsaparilla, s. of wild cherry**, etc.
[< F. *sirop*, < It. *sciroppo*, < Ar. *sharāb*, sirup.]
—**Dutch sirup**, a sirup of commerce obtained in manufacturing sugar from sugar-cane.—**golden s.**, the sirup obtained in refining cane-sugar.—**simple s.** (*U. S. Pharm.*), a saccharine solution consisting of 65 parts of sugar to 35 parts of water.—**s. of squill**, a saccharated compound of squill, snakeroot, tartrate of antimony, and potassa, treated with diluted alcohol, sugar being added at the boiling-point to form the sirup: often used in croup. **hive'-sir"up**‡.
—**sir'up-y**, *a.* Having the consistency or sweetness of sirup.

sir"vente', sir'vānt', *n.* A form of satirical lay composed by medieval trouvères and troubadours.

The *sirvente* . . . gradually became transferred from subjects of love to subjects of war, and the satire of manners and political abuses, and . . . has consequently more of fire and sincerity than most Provençal songs. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 128. [G. P. P. '76.]

[F., < Pr. *sirventes*, < *servir*, serve, < L. *servio*, serve.]

sis¹, sis, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] Little girl: a familiar form of address: an abbreviation of *sister*. **2**†. A lady-love: a corruption of the proper name *Cicely*. **siss**‡; **sis'sy**‡.

sis²†, *n.* Six: same as SICE or SISE.

sis'al, sis'ąl, *C.* (si-sāl', *W. Wr.*), *n.* Sisal hemp. See HEMP. **Sisal grass**‡.

sis'an, *n.* Same as SIVAN.

sis"cink', sis'sąnk', *n.* A six and a five, the second highest number that can be thrown with two dice. [< F. *six*, SIX, + *cinq*, five, < L. *quinque*, five.]

sis'co-wet, sis'co-węt (-wet, *W.*; sis'co-et, *C.*), *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A variety (*siskawitz*) of the great lake-trout found in Lake Superior. **2.** A mooneye, the cisco. **sis'ka-wet**‡; **sis'-ka-witz**‡; **sis'ki-wit**‡; **sis'ko-wet**‡; **sis'ko-wit**‡.

sise¹†, *n.* An assize.

sise²†, *n.* Six; especially, a six-spot on a die.

sise'foil†, *n. Her.* Same as SEXFOIL.

sis'el, sis'el, *C. W.*¹ (ziz'el, *E. W.*²), *n.* [Rus.] The suslik.

si'sert, *n.* Cider.

sis'er-a-ry, sis'ęr-ą-ri, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] An effective proceeding or blow. **2**†. A writ of certiorari: a corruption. **sas"a-ra'ra**†; **sas'ser-a-ry**‡; **sis"er-a'ra**‡.
—**with a siserary** [Prov.], with a vengeance; like a thunderclap; with momentary and overpowering force.

sis'kin, sis'kin, *n.* A finch of the genus *Spinus*, related to the goldfinch, especially *S. spinus* of temperate parts of the Old World, olive-green above marked with black, and yellow and yellowish-white below similarly marked. It is often caged. *S. pinus* is the North-American pine-finch. [< Dan. *sisken*, ult. < Slovenian *chizhek*.]

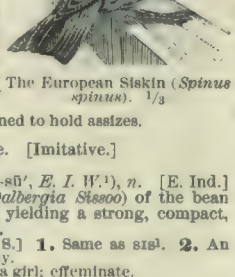

The European Siskin (*Spinus spinus*). 1/3

—**sis'kin-green"**, *n.* Light yellowish green.—**s.-parrot**, *n.* A pygmy parrot.

sis'mo-graph, -mom'e-ter, *n.* See SEISMOGRAPH, etc.

Si-sor'i-dæ, si-sor'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An Indian family of nematognathous fishes with a median dorsal row of long plates and inferior mouth. **Si'sor**, *n.* (t. g.) — **si-sor'id**, *n.* — **sis'o-roid**, *a. & n.*

sis'our†, *n.* One commissioned to hold assizes.

sis'ours†, *n. pl.* Scissors.

siss, sis, *vi.* To hiss; sizzle. [Imitative.]

siss, *n.* Same as SIS¹.

sis'soo, sis'sū, *W.*² *Wr.* (sis-sū', *E. I. W.*¹), *n.* [E. Ind.] A rapidly growing tree (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) of the bean family, common in India, yielding a strong, compact, tough timber. **sis'sum**‡.

sis'sy, sis'i, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** Same as SIS¹. **2.** An effeminate man; a Miss Nancy.

sis'sy-ish, sis'i-ish, *a.* Like a girl; effeminate.

sist, sist, *vt. Scots Law.* **1.** To put a stop to; stay; arrest; delay. **2.** To cause to appear at the bar; bring into court; hence, to cite; summon.

Sodom and Gomorrah, we are informed, being to be *sisted* before the tribunal of that day.
CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. vii, p. 43. [C. & BROS. '68.]

3. To present (oneself) at the bar: reflexively. [< L. *sisto*, stand, akin to *sto*, stand.] — **to sist parties**, to make or admit persons as parties to a suit on the ground of duty or interest.— **to s. procedure, proceedings**, or **process**, to stay or suspend judicial proceedings.

sist, *n. Scots Law.* **1.** A judicial stay of proceedings, or an order for it. **2.** A citation to appear and answer.

sis'tence†, *n.* A halting-place; a stay.

sis'ter, sis'tęr, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To be a sister or as a sister to; treat as a sister; also, to have sisterly resemblance to.
II. *i.* To have sisterly relationship; be adjoining.

sis'ter, *a.* Bearing a close resemblance or relationship; having a common derivation; of the same class; allied: applied to things treated as feminine.

Roger, . . . a monk of Bec, had already read lectures on the *sister* sciences in England.
LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 171. [E. C. '27.]

sis'ter, *n.* **1.** A female person having the same parents or parent as another or others: applied also to animals. Compare BROTHER. **2.** Hence, by extension, a woman allied to another person by an association, especially one of religion; any woman who stands in the place of a sister; a foster-sister; as, *sisters* in sorrow; I will be a *sister* to you; figuratively, that which is closely allied with something else.

Wisdom and goodness are twin-born, one heart
Must hold both *sisters*, never seen apart.
COWPER *Expostulation* l. 634.

3. *Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and some other ecclesiastic bodies, a female member of a religious community bound by vows, or one set apart to religious work; a nun; as, a *Sister* of Charity. [< AS. *sweostor*, sister.]
—**Little Sisters of the Poor**, a Roman Catholic institution founded in France in 1840 for the support, relief, and nursing of the aged and infirm poor: extended to the United States in 1868.—**sis'ter-block"**, *n.* A block having two sheaves, one above the other. See illus. under BLOCK.—**s.-hooks**, *n. pl.* A pair of hooks so mounted that they face and overlap each other; match-hooks.—**the Three or Fatal Sisters**, the Fates or Parcæ.

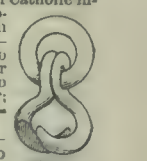

Sister-hooks.

—**sis'ter-less**, *a.* Having no sister.—**sis'ter-ly**, *a.* Pertaining or becoming to or characteristic of a sister; hence, affectionate.—**sis'ter-li-ness**, *n.*

sis'ter-hood, sis'tęr-hud, *n.* **1.** A body of sisters united by some bond of fellowship or sympathy or by a religious vow. (1) *R. C. Ch.* A community of women bound by monastic vows. (2) In the Roman Church and in some other religious bodies, an association of women set apart for works of mercy and faith, sometimes bound by a revocable vow or pledge. **2.** The sisterly relationship; the state of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

The lines and tufts of green moss . . . seemed pledges of familiarity and *sisterhood* with Nature.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 19, p. 306. [O. & CO. '75.]

sis'ter-ing, sis'tęr-ing, *pa.* **1.** Acting the part of a sister. **2.** [Rare.] Allied; contiguous.

sis'ter-in-law", sis'tęr-in-lō", *n.* A sister by marriage. (1) A sister of one's husband. (2) A sister of one's wife. (3) A brother's wife.

sis'tern, sis'tęrn, *n. pl.* [Dial., U. S.] Sisters. **sis'tren**‡.

Sis'tin(e, sis'tin *or* -tīn, *a.* Belonging or relating to one of the five popes named Sixtus (Italian *Sisto*), particularly to Sixtus IV. (1471–'84) and Sixtus V. (1585–'90). [< It. *Sistino*, < *Sisto* (see def.), < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.] **Six'tine**‡.
—**Sistine** or **Sixtine Chapel**, the chapel constructed in the Vatican Palace by Sixtus IV., and afterward magnificently decorated by Michelangelo and others.—**S. choir**, formerly, a select choir of thirty-two carefully cultivated voices attached to the court of the Pope.—**S.** or **Sixtine Madonna**, the Madonna di San Sisto, the last and greatest of Raffael's Madonnas, painted about 1518, and now in the Dresden Gallery. It represents the Virgin, resting on clouds, holding the child, with Saint Sixtus and Santa Barbara on either side, and two cherubs below looking up.

sis'troid, sis'troid, *a.* Included by the convex sides of two intersecting curves: said of an angle, and opposed to *cissoid*. [Appar. < Gr. *sistros*, kind of plant, + -OID.]

sis'trum, sis'trum, *n.* [SISTRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] *Archæol.* An Egyptian musical rattle used in the worship of Isis: commonly a thin oval metal band, fastened to a handle and crossed by movable metal rods or rods bearing rings.

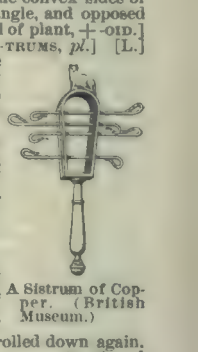

A Sistrum of Copper. (British Museum.)

Both King and Queen appear laden with precious gifts of caskets, . . . *sistrums*, and the like. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 7, p. 128. [R. & S. '90.]

Sis"y-phe'an, sis'i-fī'ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sisyphus; hence, perpetually recurring; endless; unceasing; as, *Sisyphean* labor.

Sis'y-phus, sis'i-fųs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The crafty son of Eolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth and of the Isthmian Games. He was condemned in Hades forever to roll to the top of a steep hill a huge stone that always rolled down again. [L., < Gr. *Sisyphos*.] **Sis'y-phism**, *n.* Continued effort with hopeless and perpetual failure.

Sis"y-rin'chi-um, sis'i-rin'ki-ųm, *n. Bot.* A genus of American grass-like plants of the iris family, having two-edged or round stems and blue or yellow flowers, with 3 slender undivided style-branches. The species of the eastern United States are known as **blue-eyed grass**. [< Gr. *sisyrinchion*, a bulbous plant.]

sit, sit, *v.* [SAT or (archaically) SATE; SAT; SIT'TING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To have or keep a seat or good seat upon; as, to *sit* a horse well. **2.** To place on a seat; seat; set: generally reflexively; as, *sit* thee down.

They *sat* them down upon the yellow sand,
Between the sun and moon upon the shore.
TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* st. 5.

3. [Rare.] To fit the shape of; suit; as, her riding-habit does not *sit* her well. **4**†. To rest heavily on; affect; cost.
II. *i.* **1.** To rest, as upon a chair or other support, with the body bent at the hips, and the spine nearly vertical; rest upon the haunches; take or occupy a seat: said of human beings and certain animals. **2.** To rest upon the feet in a crouching posture; perch; roost: said of birds. **3.** To remain in a seated or settled position. Specifically: (1) To remain passive or inactive, or in a position of idleness or rest; as, she usually *sits* in her room. (2) To have an abiding-place; be located or situated; as, hate *sits* in his look; *sits* the wind in that quarter? (3) To cover eggs for hatching; incubate; brood; as, the bird is *sitting*.

The great majority of female birds which *sit* in open nests possess brown or gray, in short, unobtrusive plumage.
OSCAR SCHMIDT *Descent and Darwinism* ch. 8, p. 182. [A. '88.]

4. To assume an attitude of readiness; take a position for a special purpose; pose; as, to *sit* for an examination

or a photograph. **5.** To meet in assembly for deliberation or business; hold a session. Hence: (1) To occupy or be entitled to a seat in a deliberative body, especially if representative; as, to *sit* in Parliament. (2) To have or exercise judicial authority; as, to *sit* in judgment. **6.** To be becoming; be suited to the person; be adjustable; fit; suit: used literally and figuratively. **7.** To rest or press (on), as a weight or burden; weigh down; be suffered or borne; as, my sorrows *sit* heavily on me.

> 'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
> Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
> When discontent *sits* heavy at my heart.
> ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 4.

8. *Mil.* To take a stationary position; as, to *sit* before a fortification (to lie encamped preparatory to besieging it). **9.** [Eng.] *Mining.* To settle or subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after undercutting and removal of the props. **10.** [Archaic.] To have or be in some position or direction; have an inclination or disposition.

> The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair
> PHILIPS *The Distrest Mother* act iii, sc. 1.

11. [Archaic.] To remain; abide. **12**†. To be suitable or incumbent; comport. [< AS. *sittan*, sit.]

Phrases:—**to sit at**†, to rest under; be at; as, to *sit at* great charges.—**to sit down. 1.** To take a seat; hence, to come to a stop, pause, rest. **2.** *Mil.* To begin a siege. **3.** To settle down, establish oneself.—**to sit for a fellowship** Eng., to undergo examination as a candidate for a university fellowship.—**to sit loose** or **loosely** [Rare], to be heedless or indifferent.—**to sit on** or **upon. 1.** To hold a meeting or discussion over; examine officially; specifically, to hold an inquest. **2.** [Slang.] To repress, as with exertion of authority or by sarcasm or rebuke; be severe upon, snub.—**to sit on one's knees. 1.** To sit on one's lap. **2.** [Prov.] To kneel.—**to sit out. 1.** To sit quietly till the end of; await the close of; as, to *sit out* an entertainment. **2.** To sit apart during; refrain from participation in; as, he *sat out* a dance. **3.** To stay longer than.—**to sit under,** to be a member of the congregation of; be a listener to.—**to sit up. 1.** To assume a sitting posture; as, the patient may *sit up* to-morrow. **2.** To refrain from stooping. **3.** To be late in going to bed; keep watch or nurse during the night: usually followed by *with*; as, I will *sit up with* you to-night.

sit, sit, *n.* **1.** A sinking or fall of the roof a coal-mine. **2.** [Rare.] A seat, as of a valve. **3.** [Trade Slang.] A situation.

Si'ta, si'tä, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* The heroine of the Ramayana, bride of the god Rama, carried off by Ravana, the giant. < sanu *sīth*, furrow.] **See'ta**†, .

sit'ar, sit'är, *n.* An Oriental guitar having in the typical form one steel and two brass strings, the latter being tuned in unison and the former a perfect fourth to them.

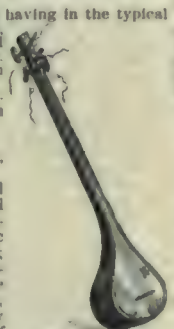

A Form of Sitar.

sit"a-tun'ga, sit"ə-tung'gə, *n.* An antelope, the nakong.

site, sait, *si* [SI'TED, SI'TING.] [Archaic.] To place; situate: chiefly in the past participle.

> It *sited* was in fruitful soil of old.
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 6, st. 31.

site, *n.* **1.** Situation, with especial regard to the surroundings; local position. **2.** A plot of ground suitable or set apart for some specific use or that has been so occupied; as, the *site* of the column to Victory; a corner *site*; the *site* of the battle; specifically, in fortification, the ground devoted to any military construction. Called also *plane of site*.

> Naturally, every traveller who enters the harbor of Rhodes hopes to see the *site* of one of the seven wonders of the world, the Colossus. C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 19, p. 246. (o. & co. '77.)

3†. The attitude or posture of a thing. [F., < L. *situs*, < *sinere*, pp. of *sinere*, put.]

Synonyms: see PLACE.

sit'fast, sit'fast'. *a.* [Rare.] Fixed; stationary. **II.** *n.* *Farriery.* An induration on a horse arising from unevenly pressure of a saddle or load and tending to ulceration.

sith†, *n.* **1.** Time, occasion. **2.** Way. Hence, (1) Course; conduct. (2) Manner. **sithe**†.

sith, sith, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* Obs. or Poet.] Same as SINCE.

> They could not look upon the sun. *Sith* light is pure.
> JEAN INGELOW *A Story of Doom* bk. iii, st. 12.

sithe†; **sith'en**†; **sith'ence**†; **sith'ens**†; **sythe**†.

sithe[1], *n.* & *v.* Scythe. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

sithe[2], saith, *n.* & *v.* [Prov. Eng.] Sigh.

sithe'man†, *n.* A mower; scytheman.

si-tol'o-gy, si-tel'ə-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of medical science that relates to diet for preventing, relieving, or curing disease; dietetics. **2.** A treatise on dietetics. [< Gr. *sitos*, food, + -LOGY.] **sit"i-ol'o-gy**†.

si"to-pho'bi-a, sai"- *or* si"- to-fō'bi-ə, *n.* Morbid dread of or repugnance to food, whether generally or only to specific dishes. [< Gr. *sitos*, food, + PHOBIA.] **sit"i-o-pho'bi-a**†; **si"to-ma'ni-a**†.

sit'sick"er, sit'sik"ər, *n.* [Scot.] The creeping crowfoot (*Ranunculus repens*).

sit'ta-cine, *n.* Same as PSITTACINE.

sit'tand†, *pa.* Sitting, sitting with, becoming.

sit-tel'la, si-tel'ə, *n.* A small passerine bird (genus *Sittella*) of Australia and New Guinea, with upcurved bill. [< Gr. *sittē*, woodpecker.]

sit'ten†, *pp.* of SIT, *v.* Sat.

sit'ter, sit'ər, *n.* One who or that which sits or assumes a sitting posture. Specifically: (1) One who sits for a portrait, bust, or photograph. (2) An incubating bird.

Sit-ti'næ, si-tī'nē *or* -ti'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of paroid birds; nuthatches. **Sit'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sittē*, nuthatch.]—**sit'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

sit'ting, sit'ing, *pa.* **1.** Being in the position of a sitter. **2.** *Bot.* Sessile. **3**†. Becoming; befitting.

sit'ting, *n.* **1.** The act or position of one who sits; hence, a seat; also, the locality of a seat; a specific place allotted to a seat-holder, whether at church or any other form of public meeting or entertainment; also, the right to such a seat; as, I hold four *sittings* at St. Mary's. **2.** A single period of uninterrupted application to a pursuit; as, to read a novel at a *sitting*.

> Obviously it [in Memoriam] is not a work to read at a *sitting*, nor to take up in every mood; but one in which we are sure to find something of worth in every stanza.
> E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 171. (o. & co. '76.)

Specifically: (1) The period during which one sits for a portrait. (2) An official or public meeting or series of meetings of any permanent or regularly constituted body; an official session; as, during the *sitting* of Parliament; a *sitting* at nisi prius. (3) *pl. Law.* In England, a session or term of a court. (4) Among Quakers, a gathering together for family worship. (5) The period of hatching, as with fowls. **3.** An incubation; a brooding on eggs, so as to hatch them; also, the number of eggs on which a bird sits at one incubation; a clutch. **4**†. Place of abode.

—**sit'ting-room",** *n.* A room in which the members of a household commonly sit; distinguished from *parlor*.

sit'ting-ly†, *adv.* Becomingly.

sit'u-ate, sich'ū-ēt *or* sit'yu-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To give a specific position to; fix a site for.

> Asuncion is charmingly *situated* on gently undulating ground, rising to a considerable height above the river.
> T. CHILD *Spanish-American Republics* ch. 13, p. 386. (H. '91.)

2. To place in a certain position; subject to definite conditions or circumstances; locate: in both senses chiefly used in the past participle or in the passive. [< LL. *situatus*; see SITUATE, *a.*]

sit'u-ate, sich'ū-[*or* sit'yu-]ət *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Having a fixed place or a relative position; situated; as, the plot is *situate* at the junction of the two streets: used chiefly in legal papers. **2.** [Archaic.] Residing; dwelling; as, "pleasure *situate* in hill and dale." [< LL. *situo* (pp. *situatus*), place, < L. *situs*; see SITE.]

sit"u-a'tion, sich'u-ē'shun *or* sit'yu-, *n.* **1.** The place in which something is situated; place occupied by a person or thing; hence, relative local position; neighborhood; locality.

> The climate of all countries is materially affected by their respective *situations* in relation to the ocean. WEBSTER *Works, Agriculture of England* in vol. i, p. 444. (L. B. & CO. '58.)

2. The state of being situated; a position as modified or determined by surroundings; condition; state; status. **3.** A salaried place, usually subordinate, with fixed and regular duties; as, a *situation* as teacher or domestic.

> There was no *situation* in the empire more attractive . . . than the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Review.'
> FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 46. (s. '82.)

4. A combination of various circumstances; complication; crisis in affairs; specifically, in the drama, a conjuncture, climax, or crisis marking an era in the development of a play; as, a trying or a striking *situation*.

> The theatre demands *situations* first, language second.
> KATE FIELD *Charles A. Fechter* ch. 5, p. 137. (o. & co. '82.)

5†. Colonization; occupation.

Synonyms: see CASE; CIRCUMSTANCE; PLACE; SCENE.

sit'u-la, sit'yu-lə, *n.* [L.&, dl *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Ecc.* A movable aspersorium. [L., < L. *situla*, bucket.]

si'tus, sai'tus *or* si'tus, *n.* [L.] Site; situation; place.

sit'ze-down", sit'ze-doun", *n.* [Eng.] A titmouse.

sitz, sits, *n.* [G.] A sitting: in the phrase *sitz bath*. See BATH.

siv, *n.* Sieve. PHIL. SOC.

Si'va, si'və, *n.* The deity in the character of destroyer: forming with Brahma and Vishnu his so-called Hindu trinity. Two of his many emblems are the lingam and the sacred bull. [Hind., < Sanu. *çiva*, auspicious.]

Siva.

> The one only God, Janardana, takes the designation of Brahma, Vishnu, and *Siva*, accordingly as he creates, preserves, or destroys.
> *Vishnu Purāna* tr. by H. H. Wilson, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 41. [TR. & CO. '64.]

—**Si"va-is'tic,** *a.* Relating to the worship of Siva.

Si'va-ite, si'və-ait. **I.** *a.* Devoted to the worship of Siva, or imbued with the doctrines of the Sivaites. **Si"va-it'ic**†. **II.** *n.* One who is a follower and worshiper of Siva; specifically, one who belongs to the Hindu sect that worships Siva as the supreme God.

Si-va'lik, *n.* Same as SIWALIK.

Si'van', si'vän *or* siv'an, *C. W.* Wr; sil'van, *I. S. W.*), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See CALENDAR.

si'va-snake", si'və-snēk", *n.* Same as HAMADRYAD, 2.

Siv"a-the-ri'i-dæ, siv"ə-thə-rī'i-dē *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of fossil ruminants, generally united with the *Giraffidæ*, but with short neck and enlarged horns. [< SIVATHERIUM.]

—**siv"a-the-ri'id,** *n.*—**siv"a-the'ri-oid,** *a.*

Siv"a-the'ri-um, siv"ə-thī'ri-um *or* -thē'ri-um, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sivatheriidæ*. **2.** [*s.*] A very large fossil ruminant of this genus, found in India, having large posterior palmated antler-like appendages and orbital horn-like projections. **siv'a-there**†.

Sivatherium (*Sivatherium giganteum*).

> Of all the fossil ruminants perhaps the largest, and certainly not the least curious, is the *sivatherium*, whose remains have been found in India in the Sivalik Mountains, one of the spurs of the Himalayas. FIGUIER *World Before the Deluge* [trans.] *Pliocene Period* p. 304. (C. & H. '66.)

[< SIVA + Gr. *thērion*, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast.]

siv'er†, *vi.* To simmer.

Si'vism, Si'va-ism, *n.* The cult of Siva.

siv'vens, *n. Pathol.* Same as SIBBENS.

Si-wa'lik, si-wä'lik, *a.* [Hind.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered in the Siwaliks, a southern Himalayan range. **Si-va'lik**‡. **Siwalik group** (*Geol.*), a Tertiary formation occurring along the Siwalik Himalayas in India.

si'win, *n.* Same as SEWEN.

six, six, *a.* Consisting of one more than five; twice three: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *six*, six.]

—**six"-foot'er,** *n.* [Colloq.] One whose height is six feet or more.—**six-handed,** *a.* Participated in by six.—**Six Nations,** the Iroquois Confederacy after the addition of the Tuscaroras. See FIVE NATIONS.—**six-point,** *a.* *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or passing through six points, as, a *six-point* circle. See CIRCLE.—**six-principle Baptists,** a small sect of Baptist Christians holding as their creed the six doctrines contained in Hebrews vi, 1, 2.—**six-shooter,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A six-chambered revolver.—**six-spot,** *n.* A playing-card having six spots.—**the whip with six strings** (*Eng. Hist.*), the religious code of six articles enacted by Convocation and Parliament in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII., which gave rise to many cruel persecutions. **bloody statute**‡.

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *six* as their first element; as, **six-cornered, six-fingered, six-stringed, six-toed.**

six, *n.* **1.** The sum of five and one; twice three: a cardinal number. **2.** Any symbol representing this number, as 6 or vi. **3.** *Games.* (1) A playing-card with six spots. (2) The face of a die on which the six is recorded; hence, a die as thrown with the six uppermost. **4.** Same as SIX O'CLOCK. See CLOCK. **5.** [Eng.] Beer sold at six shillings the barrel. See SIX ALE, under ALE. **6.** *pl.* Bonds yielding six per cent. interest. **7.** *pl. Eng. Hymnology.* A quatrain in trochaic measure, with three feet to the verse. See METER.

—**at** (or **to**) **sixes and sevens,** in or into a state of neglect, disorder, confusion, or disagreement; formerly used in the singular, and then generally with the preposition *on*.—**continued sixes** [U. S.], the 6 per cent. bonds of 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881 and afterward continued at 3⅝ per cent. interest.—**currency sixes,** an issue of United States bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest payable in legal-tender currency.—**double sixes. 1.** A certain system of lines on a cubic surface. **2.** At dice, a throw of two sixes at the same time. **3.** *Eng. Hymnology.* Two stanzas of sixes combined in one.—**long sixes,** candles of the weight of six to a pound, and about 8 inches in length.—**short sixes,** candles of the weight of six to a pound, and about 4 to 5 inches in length.

six'ain, six'ēn, *n.* [F.] A six-lined stanza.

six'er, six'ər, *n.* Something possessing or in some way indicating six; specifically, in cricket, a hit or other play yielding six runs.—**double sixer. 1.** A system of straight lines in space, divided into two sets of six each, such that every line is on the same plane with each one of the other set and with none of its own set. **2.** A throw of double sixes with dice.

six'fold", six'fōld', *a.* Made up of six; six times as many or as great; sextuple.

six'fold", *adv.* In a sixfold manner or degree.

six'ling, six'ling, *n.* A compound crystal made up of six individuals.

six'pence, six'pens, *n.* **1.** A British silver coin of the value of six English pennies, twelve halfpence, twenty-four farthings, or about an eighth of a dollar in United States money; the half of a shilling or fortieth part of a pound or sovereign. See COIN. **2.** The value of sixpence; as, it isn't worth *sixpence*. **3**†. [U. S.] A Spanish half-real, formerly circulating in the United States, of the value of 6¼ cents = 1/16 of a dollar. **sax'pence**‡ [Scot.].

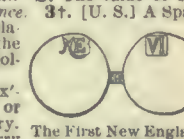

The First New England Sixpence (1652). 1/2

six'pen"ny, six'pən'i *or* six'pn-i, *a.* Worth, valued at, or sold for sixpence; hence, paltry.

six'te, sixt, *n.* *Fencing.* A parry in which the hand is opposite the right breast and the sword is carried slightly to the right. [F., < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]

six'teen", six'tīn', *a.* Consisting of six more than ten or of twice eight: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *sixtēne*, < *six*, six, + *tēne*, ten.] **six'teen"fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

six'teen", *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and six; twice eight: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number, as 16 or xvi. See NOTATION.

—**in sixteens** (*Print.*), in sixteenmo; with or having 16 pages on each side of the sheet.

six'teen"mo, six'tīn'mō, *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet having 16 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 4¼ × 6¾ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page. **2.** A sheet that when folded makes 16 leaves. Often written *16mo*. [< SIXTEEN + -MO.] **dec"i-mo-sex'to**‡; **sex"to-dec'i-mo**‡.

six'teenth", six'tīnth', *a.* **1.** Sixth in order after the tenth; the ordinal of *sixteen*. **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts; as, a *sixteenth* part.

—**sixteenth note,** a note of one-sixteenth the value of a whole note, semiquaver. See illus. under NOTE.

—**six'teenth"ly,** *adv.*

six'teenth", *n.* One of sixteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by sixteen.

sixth, sixth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth: the ordinal of *six*. **2.** Being one of six equal parts; as, a *sixth* part.

—**Sixth'-day",** *n.* Friday: so called by the Society of Friends.—**the s. hour,** noon; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the hour of sext.

—**sixth'ly,** *adv.*

sixth, *n.* **1.** One of six equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by six. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other; specifically, the sixth above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting consonance.

—**augmented sixth, major s., minor s.,** see INTERVAL.—**chord of the s.,** a chord consisting of a tone with its minor third and its sixth. See CHORD.—**Italian s.,** see ITALIAN.—**Neapolitan s.,** a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key and consisting of a minor third and minor sixth.

six'ti-eth, six'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the fiftieth: the ordinal of *sixty*. **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts; as, a *sixtieth* part.—**six'ti-eth-ly,** *adv.*

six'ti-eth, *n.* One of sixty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by sixty.

six'tine, *a.* Same as SISTINE.

six'ty, six'ti, *a.* Consisting of ten more than fifty or of six times ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *sixtig*, < *sex*, six.]—**six'ty-per-cent",** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A bill-discounter.

—**six'ty-fold",** *a.* & *adv.*

six'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and fifty; six times ten: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number, as 60 or lx. See NOTATION.

—**like sixty** [Colloq., U. S.], very fast; very much: an intensive of wide application; as, my head aches *like sixty*.

> Lizzie is a treasure, but she will be *like sixty*. JOAQUIN MILLER *Memoirs and Rime, Settled Down* p. 22. (F. & W.)

six"ty-four'-mo", six'ti-fōr'-mō", *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet printed on sheets of paper that have been folded in 64 leaves, the normal size of each leaf being 2¼ × 3½ inches; hence, loosely, a book having pages of that size. **2.** A sheet of paper thus folded. Often written *64mo*.

six'ty-fourth", six'ti-fōrth', *a.* **1.** Being next in order to the sixty-third. **2.** Being one of sixty-four

equal parts.—**sixty-fourth note** (*Mus.*), a note of one sixty-fourth the value of a whole note; hemidemisemiquaver. See illus. under NOTE.

six"ty-six', six'ti-six'. *n.* A game of cards resembling bezique. The chief points of difference are that no groups but marriages can be declared, that each card counts a specified number in favor of the player who takes it, and that 66 scores count one point toward game.

si'za-bl. *a.* Sizable. PHIL. Soc.

si'za-ble, sai'zə-bl, *a.* Of comparatively large, suitable, or convenient size; as, a *sizable* lad; *sizable* timber.

size'a-bl(e)†.

siz'al, *n.* Same as SISAL.

si'zar, sai'zər, *n.* At Cambridge University and Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate of limited means, allowed free commons and some other gratuities. Formerly menial duties were imposed on him. Compare BURSAR; SERVITOR. [< SIZE[1], *n.*, 4.] **si'sar**†; **si'zer**†.

Edmund Spenser . . . was probably of obscure parentage and slender means, for it was as a *sizer*, the lowest order of students, that he was entered at Cambridge. LUCY AIKEN *Court of Queen Elizabeth* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 126. [L. G. & CO. '18.]

—**si'zar-ship**, *n.* The position or standing of a sizar.

size[1], saiz, *v.* [SIZED; SI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compare with a standard of size; gage the size of. **2.** To distribute, classify, or handle according to size or relative position. Specifically: (1) *Mil.* To arrange (men) in order of size. (2) To separate, as pieces of ore, according to dimensions. (3) To adjust, as a fishing-line, to the depth of water. **3.** To settle the standard of; assize; hence, to classify; rate; appraise. **4.** *Mech.* To cut or otherwise shape (an article) to the required size. **5.** To feed or supply with sizes, whether specified rations or additional provisions; hence, to fill or enlarge. **6.** In some universities, to obtain, as sizes or additional provisions, at fixed prices.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To increase in size.

> The gulphing whale was like a dot in the spell,
> Yet look upon it, and 'twould *size* and swell
> To its huge self. KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 5.

2. [Local, Eng.] At Cambridge University, to run up a score in the college buttery-books: frequently with *for*. Compare BATTEL, and see SIZE, *n.*, 4, 5.

—**to size up** [Colloq., U. S.], to make a rough estimate of; take in the points of; form an opinion concerning.

It was one of those small things that enable the public to '*size up*' a candidate. *The Nation* [New York] Oct. 29, '91, p. 323, col. 1.

size[2], *vt.* [SIZED; SI'ZING.] **1.** To treat, as a surface, with size: used in compounds; as, tub-*sized* paper. **2.** To besmear with any size-like or stiffening substance. **3.** To make plastic, as clay.

size[1], *n.* **1.** Measurement or extent of a thing as compared with something else or with a standard; comparative magnitude or bulk: sometimes applied to one characteristic dimension, as height, diameter, or circumference, and sometimes, when unqualified, referring to relative largeness as opposed to smallness; as, the *size* of a book; a man of *size;* used also figuratively, as of mental caliber.

There is no such thing as absolute *size*, there is relative greatness and smallness—nothing more.
P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. xii, p. 284. [MACM. '76.]

2. One in a series of graded measures, as in various special uses; also, the magnitude between two such limits; as, give me a hat two *sizes* larger.

In gloves, coats, etc., the sizes are usually given in inches of circumference; in shoes the gradations of length are ⅓ of an inch, and of girth ¼ of an inch; in wire the sizes are numbered arbitrarily and by several different standards (see WIRE-GAGE); in drills, taps, etc., the sizes are usually graded by diameters in fractions of an inch; in type the sizes run in two systems (see POINT SYSTEM). See also tables of sizes under PAPER and PORTRAIT.

3. *Phren.* The faculty that gives a sense of relative magnitude, greatness, and extent. **4.** A standard of measurement; specified quantity; at Cambridge University, an allotted quantity of provisions; rations; also, an addition to an allotment or rations—the equivalent of *battel* at Oxford. **5.** The payment (formerly, at Cambridge, of one farthing) made for additional allowance; hence, any additional payment or expense. **6.** A sizer for measuring pearls. **7.** [Rare.] Relative social position; status; class. **8.** [Slang.] Measure or amount; as, that's about the *size* of it; that's about my *size*. **9.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as ASSIZES. **10**†. A lucky share or part; an especial distribution. [< F. *assise*, measure, allowance; see ASSIZE.]

Synonyms: see MAGNITUDE.

Compounds, etc.:—**size'-cue"**, *n.* The private sign recorded in university buttery-books as the value of a size. See defs. 4 and 5, above.—**s.-roll**, *n.* **1.** In the British army, the muster-roll, containing the physical dimensions of each man. **2.** A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record. [C.]—**s.-stick**, *n.* A shoemakers' foot-measure.—**s.-time**, *n.* The time fixed for holding assizes.

size[2], *n.* **1.** A solution of gelatinous material, as glue, starch, or resin, used to glaze a surface, as of paper or a textile fabric. See SIZING[2], 2. **2.** A viscous preparation used as in fixing gilding. **3.** An albuminous printing-ink used in bronze printing. **4.** A pasty composition for giving a smooth finish to leather. **5.** In brickmaking, plasticity, as of tempered clay. **6.** *Physiol.* Same as BUFFY COAT. [< Old It. *sisa*, glue, < *assidere*,* cause to sit, < L. *assideo;* see ASSESS.]

size[3], *n.* Same as SICE.

sized, saizd, *a.* Having graded dimensions or a definite size: chiefly in composition; as, large-*sized;* middle-*sized*.

siz'el, *n.* Same as SCISSEL.

si'zer, sai'zər, *n.* **1.** An appliance, usually a screen or perforated plate, used in sorting articles according to size; as, a pearl-*sizer* or bullet-*sizer*. **2.** Same as SIZAR.

siz'ers†, *n. pl.* Same as SCISSORS. **siz'zers**†.

si'zi-ness, sai'zi-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being sizy.

si'zing[1], sai'zing, *n.* **1.** The act of marshaling, arranging, or sorting according to size, or reducing to a certain size; specifically, in mining, division, as by machines, of stamped or crushed ore into sizes for greater convenience in separating. **2.** In university vernacular, a size (see SIZE[1], *n.*, 4); hence, an order given for size.

Compounds, etc.:—**si'zing-bell"**, *n.* A bell rung preparatory to posting the bill for sizes.—**s.-chisel**, *n.* A wood-turners' chisel having a gage to determine the size of the piece turned.—**s.-party**, *n.* A supper-party at which each person pays for his own provisions.—**s.-ring**, *n.* A ring-shaped cutting-tool that reduces to a definite circular section a rod of irregular diameter and section passed through it, either the ring or the rod being rotated.

si'zing[2], *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of treating, as a surface, with size; specifically, in textile-manufacturing, the coating of a warp with size, to bind together the fibers and prevent chafing during wearing. **2.** The glutinous material prepared for use in this process.

—**animal sizing**, a solution of glue used in sizing writing-paper, etc.—**si'zing-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** In textile-manufacturing, a machine for sizing warp-threads. (1) In woolen-manufacture, a dressing-machine. (2) In cotton-manufacture, a slasher. **2.** A mechanism for sizing and polishing covered skirt-wires.

si'zy, sai'zi, *a.* Prepared with size; like or containing size; having the adhesiveness of size; glutinous; ropy.

The blood was *sizy*. ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt. I, § 5, p. 111. [C. & L. '31.]

si-zyg'i-um, *n.* Same as SYZYGIUM.

sizz, siz, *vi.* To make a buzzing hiss; sizzle. [For SISS, *v.*]

siz'zen, siz'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To hiss.

siz'zing, siz'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Yeast; barm.

siz'zle, siz'l, *v.* [SIZ'ZLED; SIZ'ZLING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov.] To burn or scorch with or as with a sizzle; cook by exposing directly to flame: occasionally with *up*.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a hissing sound under or as under the violent action of heat, as when water is dropped on heated iron. **2.** [Prov.] To suffer from extreme heat; be very hot. [Freq. of SIZZ.]

siz'zle, *n.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **1.** A hissing sound, as from effervescence or frying. **2.** Excessively high temperature.

sjam'bok, sygm'bək, *n.* [SJAM-BO'KE, *pl.*] [S. Afr.] A short whip of rhinoceros-hide or other leather. **sam'bok**†.

skad'dle, skad'l, *a.* & *n.* Same as SCADDLE.

Skadh'i, skgdh'i, *n. Norse Myth.* The wife of the Vanagod Njord. [< Old Norse *skaði*, scathe.] **Skade**†.

Njord's wife is *Skade* (harm), the wild mountain stream, which plunges down from the high rocks. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 343. [S. C. G. '79.]

skag, *n.* Same as SKEG[1].

skail, skêl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To scatter; spill. **II.** *i.* To separate; disperse, as the members of an assembly. **scale**†; **skale**†.

skain[1], *n.* Same as SKEAN[2].

skain[2], *n.* Same as SKEIN[1].

skains'mate†, *n.* A roisterer; a noisy companion.

skair, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCARE.

skair'-bird", skêr'-bėrd', *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The arctic skua.

skaith, skêth, *n.* & *v.* [Scot.] Scathe; damage. **scaith**†, **skaithe**†.

skai'thy, skê'thi, *a.* [Scot.] Dangerously vicious; inclined to mischief and evil.

skald[1]†, *v.* & *n.* Burn; scald.

skald[2], *n.* Same as SCALD[3].—**skald'ic**, *a.*

skall†, *vt.* To scale; mount; ascend.

skall†, *n.* Same as SCALL.

skalp†, *n.* Same as SCALP.

skar[1], skär, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To scare. **skair**†; **skare**†.

skar[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCAR.

skar†, *a.* Timid. **II.** *n.* A scare. **skair**†; **skare**†.

skar'let†, *a.* & *n.* Same as SCARLET.

skart[1], *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCART, *v.*, & SCART[1], *n.*

skart[2], skärt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A cormorant.

skat[1], skät, *n.* **1.** A game of cards, very popular in Germany and among Germans. The privilege of playing in any one of various ways is given to the highest bidder, and the system of scoring is complicated. For the different bids, see GRAND; NULL; SOLO; TOURNÉ. **2.** In this game, two cards dealt face downward on the table, to be taken into his hand by the successful bidder or otherwise treated according to rule. [G., < OHG. *scaz*, G. *schatz*, treasury.]

skat[2]†, *n.* Same as SCAT[1]. **skatt**†.

skate, skêt, *vi.* [SKA'TED; SKA'TING.] To move over ice or other smooth surface on skates; hence, colloquially and figuratively, to pass by rapidly; hurry off.

skate[1], *n.* A raloid selachian, mostly of northern seas; a ray of the genus *Raia*, especially one having a relatively long pointed snout. The common European skate (*Raia batis*) sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds, and is esteemed as food. *R. erinacea* is the common species; *R. lævis* is the barn-door skate of the Atlantic coast of the United States. [< Ice. *skata*, skate.]

—**skate'-bar"row**, *n.* The large quadrate egg-case of a skate; a sea-purse. **skate's'-egg"**†.—**s.-leech**, *n.* A leech of the genus *Pontobdella*, parasitic on skates, especially *P. muricata*.—**s.-sucker**, *n.* A skate-leech.

skate[2], *n.* **1.** A contrivance consisting usually of a keel-like runner attached to a plate or frame, with suitable clamps or straps for fastening it to the sole of a boot or shoe, enabling the wearer to glide rapidly over the ice. **2.** A somewhat similar device, having rollers instead of a runner, for use on a floor or prepared surface; a roller-skate or parlor-skate. See illus. under ROLLER-SKATE. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A load of liquor; "jag." [< D. *schaats*, skates, < OD. *schaetse*, high-heeled shoe.]

Skates.

1, 2. Bone skates exhumed in the Fens, England. 3. An old-fashioned turnover skate. 4. A modern English Fens skate. 5. The Dutch long-distance skate. 6. A Norwegian skate. 7. An American club-skate.

skeates†, *pl.*

—**ra'cing-skate"**, *n.* A very long skate for racing.—**to have a skate on** [Slang, U. S.], to be intoxicated.

ska'ter, skê'tər, *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** One of various bugs with long legs that run over the surface of the water, as if skating, as a hydrodromican of *Gerris*, *Pyrrhocoris*, or a related genus.

ska'ting, skê'ting, *n.* The art, exercise, or sport of gliding on skates.

—**ska'ting-rink"**, *n.* A rink for skating. See RINK.

skat'ole, skat'ōl (-ōl, *C.*; skê'tōl, *W.*), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C_9H_9N) with an intense fecal odor, contained in the feces and urine, and formed in the alimentary canal by the decomposition of proteids; a methyl indole. [< Gr. *skōr* (*skat-*), dung, + -OL.] **skat'ol**‡.

skaw, skô, *n.* [Prov.] A cape; promontory. **scaw**‡.

skaylest†, *n.* The game of skittles. **skalest**†.

skean[1], *n.* Same as SKEIN[1].

skean[2], skin, *n.* An early Irish double-edged dagger or short sword, of bronze or other material.

The Desmond followers had been for the most part armed only with *skeans* and spears, much as their ancestors had been under Brian Boru.
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 28, p. 204. [G. P. P. '88.]

[< Ir. *sgian*, knife.] **skain**‡; **skeen**‡; **skene**‡.

—**skean'-dhu"**, *n.* A Scottish Highlander's knife, worn in the stocking when in the costume of his clan.

skeart, skirt, *pa.* [Dial.] Scared.

skear'y, skir'i, *a.* [Dial.] Scary; frightened. **skeer'y**†.

skech, **skecht**. Sketch, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ske-dad'dle, ske-dad'l, *v.* [-DLED; -DLING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Brit.] To scatter; spill. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To flee in haste; run away; scamper: of American origin.

ske-dad'dle, *n.* [Slang.] Disorderly retreat; hasty flight.

skee, skî, *vi.* [SKEED; SKEE'ING.] To slide on skees.

skee, *n.* A Norwegian snow- or ice-shoe, used for sliding, being a sort of toboggan for the foot, and consisting of a long and narrow wooden runner, to which the shoe is slightly attached in front, leaving the heel free, after the manner of a snow-shoe.

The Skee. Compare illus. under SNOW-SHOE.
1. Side view, showing position of the foot. 2. Upper view.

[< Dan. *ski*, < Ice. *skídh*, snow-shoe.] **ski'dor**‡.—**skee'-run"ner**, *n.* One who travels on skees.—**skee'-run"ning**, *n.*

skeed, skid, *n.* A skid.

skeel[1], skîl, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A shallow wooden vessel, especially one for holding milk or cream; also, a milk-pail, or a larger vessel for use as a wash-tub. [< Ice. *skjóla*, bucket.] **skeil**†; **skele**†.

skeel[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as SKILL.

skeel'duck", *n.* [Scot.] The sheldrake. **skeel'goose"**‡; **skeel'ing**‡.

skeel'ing, skîl'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An outhouse; a shed.

skeel'y, skîl'i, *vi.* [Scot.] To squint. **skel'ly**‡.

skeel'y, *a.* [Scot.] Experienced; skilful.

skeen, skin, *n.* [Scot.] A dirk or skean.

skeer, skir, *v.* & *n.* [Dial.] Scare.—**skeer'-dev"il**, *n.* A bird, the swift.—**skeer'y**, *a.* Scary.

skee'sicks, skî'zics. *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An unprincipled fellow; rascal: sometimes applied sportively to children: **skee'zicks**‡; **ske'sicks**‡.

skeet[1], skît, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the pollack.

skeet[2], *n.* A scoop. Specifically: (1) A long scoop used on shipboard to wet decks or sails. (2) A scoop used in bleaching linen.

skee'ter, skî'tər, *n.* [Slang or Vulgar, U. S.] A mosquito.

skeg[1], skeg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The after part of a vessel's keel, or a projection on it, as for supporting the lower end of the rudder of a screw steamer. **2.** A wooden peg. **3.** The stump of a branch. [< Ice. *skegg*, beak of a ship.] **skag**‡.—**skeg'-shore"**, *n.* A shore for steadying the skeg of a vessel preparatory to launching.

skeg[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *pl.* A kind of oats. **2.** The yellow iris. **3**†. A species of wild plum.

skeg'ger†, *n.* A parr; skerling.

skeigh, skeH, *a.* [Scot.] Shy; skittish.

skeigh, *n.* A shy, as of a horse.

skein[1], skên, *n.* **1.** A fixed quantity of yarn or thread, or of silk, wool, or cotton, wound to a certain length and then doubled and knotted. **2.** A shaved osier. **3.** Same as AXLE-SKEIN. **4.** A company or flock, as of certain wild fowl that fly in an extended line.

Into the air, as they rowed on, whirred up the great *skeins* of wild fowl innumerable.
KINGSLEY *Hereward* ch. 20, p. 190. [MACM. '85.]

5. *Biol.* A figure formed of chromatin fibrils in mitosis, or indirect cell-division. [< Ir. *sgainne*, < *sgain*, rend.]

—**skein'-screw"**, *n.* A screw with a broad shallow thread. See illus. under SCREW.—**s.-setter**, *n.* A machine for adjusting skeins on wooden axles.

skein[2]†, *n.* Same as SKEAN[2].

skel'dert, *vt.* & *vi.* To swindle or cheat, especially by passing oneself off as a broken-down soldier. **skil'dert**.

skel'der†, *n.* A sniveling beggar; vagrant.

skel'dock, skel'dec, *n.* [Scot.] Wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*). **skel'dick**‡; **skel'loch**‡.

skel'drake", skel'drēk', *n.* **1.** The sheldrake. **skiel'drake"**‡. **2.** [Orkneys.] The oyster-catcher. **skelder drake**‡.

skele†, *n.* Same as SKEEL[1], SKEEL[2].

skel'e-a, skel'e-ɑ (skî'le-ɑ, *C.*), *n.* Plural of SKELOS.

skel'et†, *n.* **1.** A skeleton. **2.** A mummy. **scel'et**†.

skel'et-al, skel'et-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a skeleton; as, a *skeletal* muscle; a *skeletal* structure.

skel'et-in, skel'et-in, *n.* One of a group of insoluble epithelial products of invertebrates, as chitin and silk.

skeleto-. Derived from Greek *skeleton*, dried body, skeleton (< *skellō*, make dry): a combining form.—**skel"et-og'e-nous**, *a.* Producing or forming a skeleton.—**skel"et-og'e-ny**, *n.* The development of a skeleton.—**skel"et-og'ra-phy**, *n.* The scientific description of the skeleton.—**skel"et-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the skeleton.—**skel"et-o-troph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the skeleton and the vascular system.

skel'et-on, skel'et-ən, *vt.* To skeletonize.

skel'et-on, *a.* Consisting merely of a framework or outline; resembling a skeleton in use or appearance; very thin; attenuated; as, a *skeleton* hand.

—**skel'et-on-shrimp"**, *n.* A specter-shrimp. See illus. under SPECTER-SHRIMP.—**s.-screw**‡.

skel'et-on, *n.* **1.** The framework of an animal body, composed in vertebrates of bone and cartilage. See ENDOSKELETON, EXOSKELETON, and illus. under BONE. **2.** Any open framework constituting the main supporting parts of a structure; as, the *skeleton* of a house. **3.** A mere sketch or outline of anything, especially of some literary production; as, the *skeleton* of an address. **4.** A person very thin by nature or loss of flesh; an emaciated person; also, a band or troop whose numbers have been greatly thinned out; as, he is the *skeleton* of his former self; our regiment was reduced to a *skeleton*.

To meet Great Britain's superior force, . . . the United States had but the *skeletons* of a few regiments, and a few frigates.
C. J. INGERSOLL *Second War bet. U. S. and Gt. Brit.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 75. [L. BROS. & CO. '45.]

5. *Print.* A face of type characterized by thin, light lines: used also attributively; as, *skeleton* antique.

This Line is in Skeleton Antique.

[< Gr. *skeleton;* see SKELETO-.] **skel'ton**†.

Synonyms: see SKETCH.

Phrases, etc.:—**family skeleton, s. in the closet**, a mortifying or distressing family secret.—**s. or death's head at the feast**, a constant reminder in the midst of pleasure of some disagreeable fact or impending fate: in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton at feasts to remind the guests of death.—**s. drill** (*Mil.*), infantry drill wherein flank-men, guides, and markers, at proper company distance in column and in line, represent

the full strength of a regiment or battalion: used to practise markers in taking up proper distance during actual field-maneuvers. —**s.-spicule,** *n. Spong.* A spicule that forms a part of the supporting skeleton.

—**skel'et-on-less,** *a.* Having no skeleton.

skel'et-on-ize, skel'et-ən-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To reduce to a skeleton or framework by removing soft tissues or parts; make a skeleton of, as a leaf or animal.

I skeletonized four old donkeys.
W. T. HORNADAY *Two Years in the Jungle* ch. 1. p. 3. [s. '86.]

2. To reduce greatly in size or numbers. **3.** To draft in outline; sketch. **skel'et-on‡.**

—**skel'et-on-i"zer,** *n.* A pyralid moth of the genus *Pempelia*, as *P. hammondi*, that skeletonizes leaves.

skell, skel, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Shell.

skel'let‡, *n.* Same as SKILLET.

skel'lie, skel'i, *vi.* [Scot.] To squint. **skel'ly‡.**

—**skel'lied,** *a.* [Scot.] Squinting; oblique in vision.

skel'loch, skel'oh, *vi.* [Scot.] To scream.

skel'loch¹, *n.* [Scot.] A shrill cry; scream

skel'loch², *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Skeldock. **2.** Wild radish.

skel'lum, skel'um, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A scoundrel

skel'ly¹, skel'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch; shilfa.

skel'ly², *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A squint.

skel'ly³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chub.

skel'os, skel'os (skī'los, *C.*), *n.* [SKEL'E-A, *pl.*] The hind limb of a vertebrate. [< Gr. *skelos*, leg.]

skelp, skelp, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kick severely. **2.** To slap with the hand; spank

II. *i.* **1.** To run, skip, or bound along. **2.** To leap awkwardly. **3.** To run, as a clock. [< Gael. *sgeatp*, slap.]

skelp¹, *n.* A strip of iron or steel from which tubes, gun-barrels, etc., are made.

skelp², *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A glancing blow, especially with the open hand; slap. **2.** [Scot.] A large quantity or portion. **3.** [Scot.] A sudden and heavy shower; squall. **4.** A bounding or skipping motion

skelp'er, skelp'ər, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** One who slaps or skelps. **2.** Anything of unusual size.

skelp'ing, skelp'ing, *a.* Full enough to burst; very big.

skel'ter, skel'tər, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dash; hurry; scamper. Compare HELTER-SKELTER.

Skel-ton'ic-al, skel-ton'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to John Skelton, an English poet (about 1460-1529), or characteristic of his verse; hence, irregular and unconstrained; unconventional; as, a *Skeltonical* style.

sken, sken, *vi.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] To squint.

skene, *n.* Same as SKEAN².

Ske-ne'i-dæ, ske-nī'i-dē *or* ske-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods with teeth like *Risoidæ*, and a discoid shell and circular operculum. **Ske'ne-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Dr. *Skene*, of Aberdeen.]

—**ske-ne'id,** *n.*—**ske'ne-oid,** *a.*

skeo, *n.* [Orkney.] Same as SKIO.

skep, skep, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A beehive, especially one made of straw. **2.** A receptacle of wickerwork or wood, especially for grain; a basket; hence, a basket on wheels: for carrying cops, etc., about a factory. **3.** The quantity that such a receptacle contains, used as a measure; a skepful. **4.** A cup of wood or metal for dipping and measuring yeast.

skep'ful, skep'ful, *n.* The amount a skep will hold.

skep'sis, skep'sis, *n.* **1.** Skeptical philosophy; skepticism. **2.** Critical examination or inquiry. [< Gr. *skepsis*, < *skeptomai*, search out.] **scep'sis‡.**

skep'tic, skep'tic, *n.* **1.** One who questions the fundamental doctrines of religion, especially the Christian religion. **2.** One who maintains any philosophical doctrine of skepticism; specifically [S-], a Pyrrhonist. See SKEPTICISM. **3.** One who, for lack of convincing evidence, refuses concurrence in generally accepted conclusions or theories in science, philosophy, or ethics; in a bad sense, a pessimistic doubter of human nature. **4.** One who doubts any statement; as, with regard to that I am a *skeptic*. [< Gr. *skeptikos*, reflective, < *skeptomai*, consider.]

Synonyms: agnostic, atheist, deist, disbeliever, freethinker, infidel, unbeliever. The *skeptic* doubts divine revelation, the *disbeliever* and the *unbeliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual dissent, the *unbeliever* (in the common acceptation) with indifference or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect. *Infidel* is an opprobrious term that might once almost have been said to be geographical in its range. The Crusaders called all Mohammedans *infidels*, and were so called by them in return; the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent of an accepted religion. The *atheist* denies that there is a God, the *deist* admits the existence of God, but denies that the Christian scriptures are a revelation from him, the *agnostic* denies either that we do know or that we can know whether there is a God.—**Antonyms:** believer, Christian.

skep'tic-al, skep'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to skeptics or skepticism; like a skeptic. **2.** Specifically: (1) Questioning or denying the possibility of real knowledge. (2) Doubting the fact of a revelation by Scriptures or the dogmas of religion. (3) Disposed to doubt; proceeding by the method of doubt; demanding material proof; as, the *skeptical* method of investigation. (4) Requiring more proof; incredulous; distrustful; as, he was *skeptical* of the result. **skep'tic‡; scep'tic.**

—**skep'tic-al-ly, scep'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**skep'tic-al-ness, scep'tic-al-ness,** *n.*

skep'ti-cism, scep'ti-cism. [skep'ti-sizm, *n.* **1.** Doubt or the entertainment of doubt concerning something, the state of being a skeptic, or the doctrines of skeptics. **2.** Specifically: (1) An attitude of doubt toward the doctrines of historical religions. (2) Doubt concerning all propositions whatever. **absolute skepticism‡.** See PYRRHONISM. (3) *Gnostic.* Denial of the possibility of the attainment of truth in regard to either being or phenomena. Compare DOGMATISM. (4) An impartial attitude of mind previous to undertaking an investigation or considering the evidence for anything, suspension of judgment, unwillingness to accept anything as a fact before thoroughly testing it: often called **scientific skepticism** or **philosophic doubt.** Compare DOUBT.

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

skep'ti-cize, [skep'ti-sīz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CI'ZING.] To **scep'ti-cize,** [play the skeptic; assume a doubting attitude.

skere†, *a. & adv.* Sheer.

sker'ling, sker'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A yearling salmon.

skerm, skerm *n.* [S Afr.] A thorn fence

sker'ry, sker'i, *n.* [SKER'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Prov Eng.] A loose, irregular piece of rock; rubble. **2.** [Scot.] An insulated rock or reef

From the tumbling surf, that buries The Orkneyan *skerries*.
LONGFELLOW *Seaweed* st. 3.

[< Ice. *sker*, reef.]

sketch, skech, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw rapidly (an outline), or to draw rapidly an outline of (an object): often with roughly indicated shading and detail; make a suggestive or preliminary drawing or representation of; as, he *sketched* but never finished the picture; to *sketch* a plan of battle. **2.** Hence, in discourse, to present the leading or suggestive parts of a matter; describe in outline or briefly.

II. *i.* To make a sketch or sketches.

Synonyms: see DELINEATE. Compare synonyms for SKETCH, *n.*

—**sketch'er,** *n.* One who sketches.

sketch, *n.* **1.** A rough suggestive delineation or presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary; outline; as, he gave us a *sketch* of his adventures.

Hamilton . . . read and commented on his *sketch* of a constitution for the United States. BANCROFT *Constitution of U. S.* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 44. [A. '82.]

2. An artist's preliminary study, graphic or plastic, of a work of art intended for elaboration.

A *sketch* that is without vigour, and in which the anatomy has not been defined, is a bad foundation for a good picture.
CHARLES BELL *Anat. of Expression* essay IX, p. 307. [BELL '88.]

3. A literary or dramatic composition, short and of slight construction. **4.** A descriptive price-list of goods handled for sale, sent periodically by a commission house to its consignors. **5.** *Mus.* (1) A short and simple musical composition, especially one suggestive of description. (2) A musical idea jotted down by a composer or in any preliminary state of elaboration before the final score. **6.** *Theat.* A short scene, fragment of an act, or the like by two persons, usually a man and a woman, especially in variety performances; as, Jones and Ward, *sketch* artists. [< D. *schets*, < It. *schizzo*, < L. *schedium*, < *schedius*, made suddenly, < Gr. *schedios*, unexpected, < *schedon*, close to.]

Synonyms: brief, delineation, draft, drawing, outline, picture, plan, skeleton. An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene; a *sketch* may give not only lines but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete. The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline*, being, like the shading or color, little more than indications or suggestions according to which a finished *picture* may be made; the artist's first representation of a sunset, the hues of which change so rapidly, must of necessity be a *sketch*. *Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical drawing, of which *outline*, *sketch*, and *drawing* are also used; a *plan* is strictly a view from above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of a horizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now in a wider sense at any height; as, a *plan* of the cellar; a *plan* of the attic. A mechanical *drawing* is always understood to be in full detail; a *draft* is an incomplete or unfinished *drawing*; a *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the object to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is understood to be original. One may make a *drawing* of any well-known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *design*, but if he says "the *design* is mine," he claims it as his own invention or composition. In written composition an *outline* gives simply the main divisions, and in the case of a sermon is often called a *skeleton*; a somewhat fuller suggestion of illustration, treatment, and style is given in a *sketch*. A lawyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts involved in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on points of law, with references to authorities cited; the *brief* has none of the vagueness of a *sketch*, being sufficiently exact and complete to form, on occasion, the basis for the decision of the court without oral argument, when the case is said to be "submitted on *brief*." See PICTURE. Compare synonyms for DESIGN.

Compounds:—**sketch'block",** *n.* A pad of drawing-paper adapted for sketching. **sketch'ing-block"‡.** —**s.-book,** *n.* A blank book used for sketching by an artist, musician, or writer, hence, a printed volume of literary sketches.—**s.-map,** *n.* An outline map.

—**sketch'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being sketched. or adapted to sketching.—**sketch"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

sketch'i-ly, *adv.*—**sketch'i-ness,** *n.*

sketch'y, skech'i, *a.* Like or in the form of a sketch; given roughly or suggestively, without detail or finish; rough; unfinished; as, a *sketchy* story.

skew, skiū, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put askew; give an oblique position to; shape or form in an oblique manner. **2.** To throw obliquely.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk or move obliquely; sidle. **2.** To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look askance. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To start aside from alarm, as a horse; shy. **4**†. To slip away; escape. [< D. *schuwen*, < *schuw*, shy.] **scue‡; skue‡.**

skew, *a.* **1.** Placed or turned obliquely; twisted to one side; askew; hence, perverted in use or meaning.

The Tatar and Japanese faces show the *skew*-eyelids of the Mongolian race. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 3, p. 63. [A. '81.]

2. *Math.* (1) Having distorted symmetry, some elements on opposite sides being reversed. (2) Distorted; awry.

—**skew curve,** a tortuous curve. See CURVE.—**s. determinant,** a determinant having each element in each row equal to that in the corresponding place of the corresponding column but opposite in sign, if the principal diagonal is made up of zeros, called **skew symmetrical determinant.**—**s. helicoid,** the surface of a screw.—**s. invariant,** an invariant of a binary form whose sign is changed by the interchange of x and y.—**s. muscles,** quadrilateral or triangular muscles the lines of whose origin and insertion lie in different planes.—**s. reciprocal,** a locus in point-coordinates having the same constants as another in line-coordinates, or vice versa.—**s.-sight,** *n.* A visual defect in which objects are seen accurately only when viewed obliquely: due to partial opacity of the cornea. **skew'-sight"‡.**—**s. surface,** a ruled surface that is non-developable, because no two successive generators intersect.

skew¹, *n.* **1.** An oblique movement, course, or position; distortion; hence, a perversion. **2.** A sidelong glance; squint. **3.** *Arch.* A slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable, a stone at the base of such a coping, or a skew-corbel supporting the coping-stones above. **4.** A skew-wheel. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A skew-bald horse or other animal.

—**skew'back",** *n. Arch.* **1.** The beveled stone, iron plate, or course of masonry that supports the spring or foot of a segmented arch. **2.** A cap or other casting, on the end of a truss, to receive the pull of a tie-rod.—**s.-bald,** *a.* Piebald, especially when the spots are white and a color. **skewed†.**—**s.-corbel,** *n.* A stone built into the foot of a gable to receive the downward and outward thrust of the gable-copings; a summer-stone. **s.-put‡.**—**s.-fillet,** *n.* A fillet along a gable-coping to raise the slates or shingles along the line of a joint and thus divert the water.—**s.-gearing,** *n.* Oblique-toothed gearing used on shafts the axes of which are not in the same plane.—**s.-table,** *n. Arch.* A course of stones laid on a skew.—**s.-wheel,** *n.* An oblique-toothed gear-wheel.

A Skew, showing a Skew-corbel (*s*).

skew²†, *n.* **1.** Sky. **2.** [Slang.] A cup.

skew, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Obliquely; awry; askew.

skew'er, skiū'ər, *vt.* To run through with or as with a skewer; fasten with a skewer or skewers.

They took a sharp stake about eight feet long, and inserting it in the slaughtered animal's mouth or neck, *skewered* it right through the carcase and out at the tail.
ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 4, p. 135. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

skew'er, *n.* **1.** A long pin, usually of wood, formerly employed variously in the toilet, but now used chiefly for fastening meat, to keep it in shape while roasting.

Pins were acceptable New Year's gifts to the ladies, instead of the wooden *skewers* wherewith they used to fasten their drapery till the end of the fifteenth century.
JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., New Year's Day* p. 8. [C. & W. '77.]

2. A bobbin-spindle the blunt end of which is fixed to the horizontal member of a creel. [For SKIVER, *n.*]

skew'er-wood", skiū'ər-wud", *n.* [Eng.] The European spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*) and the European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*): so called from the use of their wood for making skewers.

skew"-gee', skiū"-jī'. [Colloq., New Eng.] **I.** *a.* Crooked or distorted. **II.** *n.* **1.** Oblique inclination or direction; slant: in the phrase *on the skew-gee*. **2.** A squilgee.

skew'ing, skiū'ing, *n.* **1.** The removal of unnecessary leaf from gilded work, and the application of leaf to bare places: done with a brush before burnishing. **2.** *pl.* The waste portions of gold-leaf saved by bookbinders, gilders, etc., for remelting. **scew'ing‡; sku'ing‡.**

skew'y, skiū'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Skew; askew.

skeyne', *n.* Same as SKEAN.

ski, *v. & n.* Same as SKEE.

ski-ag'ra-phy, *n.* Same as SCIAGRAPHY.

ski'a-sco"py, skī'ə-scō"pi, *n.* A determination of the refracting action of the eye by throwing light into it from a small mirror, and observing the effect of slightly tilting the mirror; the shadow test. [< Gr. *skia*, shadow, + -SCOPY.] **kor'o-sco"py‡; pu-pil'o-sco"py‡; ret'i-no-sco"py‡; ret"i-no-skī'a-sco"py‡.**

skice, skīs, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To move swiftly. **skise‡.**

skid¹, skid, *v.* [SKID'DED; SKID'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with skids for support. **2.** To put, drag, or haul on skids. **3.** To brake or hold back with a skid.

II. *i.* To slide instead of revolving: said of a wheel or of something mounted on wheels or rollers.

skid², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCUD.

—**skid'der,** *n.* One who skids.

You can go where you please, you can *skid* up the trees, but you don't get away from the guns. KIPLING *Screw-Guns* st. 2.

skid, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of parallel timbers to support a cannon, a boat, a cask, or other large object, and keep it from rolling: often with slight connecting crosspieces; also, a log or timber used as a track in sliding heavy articles about, or forming an inclined plane to ease their descent, especially when one of a pair so used.

Skids are often named from their use; as, **bont-skid** (for furnishing support to the sides of a boat, as while building), **gun-s.** (for cannon, as in a gun-park), **landing-s.** (between a vessel and a wharf).

2. *Naut.* A wooden frame over a vessel's side to keep that side from injury when cargo is being hoisted in or out. **3.** Loosely, a shore. **4.** A skid-pan. **5.** The brake of a crane. [< Ice. *skíth*, small stick of wood.]

—**skid'-pan",** *n.* A shoe or drag acting as a brake, as on a wagon-wheel. **skid‡.**—**skid'way,** *n.* Two or more skids in parallel lines on which logs are placed.

skid'daw", skid'dē", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The guillemot. **kid'daw"‡.**

skid'dy-cock", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The water-rail.

ski'der, skī'dər, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A skate.

skiet, *n.* Sky.

skier, skir, *n.* A rocky island; skerry. [< Ice. *sker*.]

The Littleton Island of Captain Inglefield is one of the group of four *skiers* which flank the northeast headland of Hartstene Bay.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 238. [C. & P. '56

ski'ey, *n.* Same as SKYEY.

skiff, *n.* Skiff. PHIL. SOC.

skiff'‡, *vt.* To sail upon or cross in a skiff.

skiff, skif, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Awkward, as in form or use.

—**skiff'-hand"ed,** *a.* Using the hands unskilfully, as in throwing.

skiff, *n.* Usually, a small light boat propelled by oars; formerly, a small sloop-like sailing vessel.

The savage urged his *skiff* like wild bird on the wing.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 28.

[< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif*, ship.]

skiff'ling, skif'ling, *n.* The knocking off or knobbing of the rough corners of building-stone in the first dressing.

skil, skil, *n.* [Dial.] The coalfish.

skil, skild. Skill, etc. PHIL. SOC.

skil'der, *vi.* [Local or Obs.] Same as SKELDER.

skilet, *n.* Reason; same as SKILL, 5. **skillet‡.**

skil'ful, skil'ful, *a.* **1.** Having skill; possessing and using readily practical knowledge and ability; having alert and well-trained faculties; dexterous; able.

So *skilful* seamen ken the land from far,
Which shows like mists to the dull passenger.
DRYDEN *Epistles, To Sir Robt. Howard* l. 91

2. Showing or requiring skill; indicating or demanding clever practical intelligence; as, a *skilful* plot; *skilful* workmanship. **3**†. Endowed with reason; rational. **4**†. Just; reasonable; proper. **skill'ful‡.**

Synonyms: adept, adroit, apt, deft, dexterous, expert, handy, happy, proficient, skilled, trained. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift improved by practise; he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery; he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is *experienced* in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, though he may be naturally quite dull; a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. See CLEVER. Compare synonyms for DEXTER-

ITY.—**Antonyms**: awkward, bungling, clumsy, helpless, inexpert, maladroit, unhandy, unskilled, untaught, untrained.—**Prepositions**: *at* or *in*.

—**skil'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**skil'ful-ness**, *n.*

skil'ip, skil'ip, *n.* An adulterated scammony; specifically, a mixture of scammony-juice with starch. [< Turk. *Isklip*, in Asia Minor.]

skill, skil, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] To have the requisite knowledge and ability for; understand: usually with an infinitive.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] **1.** To have comprehension or discernment: with *of* or *on*.

I cannot *skill of* these thy ways.
HERBERT *The Temple, Justice* st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] To signify; matter: impersonal and usually with a negative.

It *skills* not asking my leave.
SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 9, p. 95. [D. F. & CO.]

3†. To have efficient, practical knowledge; be expert: usually with *of*. [< Ice. *skilja*, separate.]

skill, *n.* **1.** The familiar knowledge of any science, art, or handicraft, with corresponding readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of science, art, or knowledge in general to practical purposes; practical efficiency; dexterity.

Every new invention which renders former *skill* of no account is extremely painful to skilled laborers and their families.
R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 60. [CHAUT. '89.]

2†. Special qualification; forte; also, a gift or accomplishment. **3**†. Power of discernment or discrimination; understanding. **4**†. A special branch of artists or artisans; craft. **5**†. The reasoning faculty; the intellect. **6**†. Cause or reason; also, a method or process of reasoning. **7**†. A just and right act, course, or claim; propriety. [< Ice. *skil*, knowledge.]

Synonyms: see ABILITY; ART; DEXTERITY; INGENUITY; WISDOM.

skilled, skild, *a.* Having or demanding skill, especially that obtained by long practical experience; expert; proficient; as, a *skilled* workman; *skilled* labor.

Synonyms: see EDUCATED; SKILFUL.

skil'less, skil'les, *a.* **1.** Having no skill; untrained.

Let me see the wound; I am not quite *skilless*.
BYRON *Sardanapalus* act v, sc. 1.

2†. Wanting knowledge; uninformed. **skil'less-ly**†.

skil'let, skil'et, *n.* **1.** A small kettle or stew-pan, often with a bail and short legs. **2.** Any small frying-pan. **3.** A shallow vessel serving as a mold for casting precious metal. **4.** [Sailors' Slang.] A ship's cook. **5.** A crier's bell or rattle. [< OF. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, platter, < L. *scutella*; see SCUTELLA².]

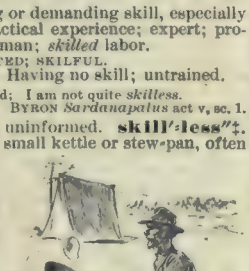

A Skillet, as used in camping out.

The utensil in the foreground is a Dutch oven or bake-oven.

skill'ful, etc. Same as SKILFUL, etc.

skil"li-ga-lee', skil'i-gal'ē, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Prison gruel; also, a soup of many ingredients supplied to sailors. **skil"li-ga-lee'**†; **skil"li-go-lee'**†; **skil'ly**†.

skil'ling[1], skil'ing, *n.* [Sw.] A former coin of Germany, Denmark, and Norway. The Hamburg coin was valued at about 2 cents. See COIN.

skil'ling[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SKEELING.

skil'ling[3]†, *n.* Reasoning.

skill'-thirst"†, *n.* A longing for knowledge.

skil'pot, skil'pot, *n.* [Prov.] The red-bellied terrapin.

skilts, skilts, *n. pl.* Coarse wide trousers reaching below the knee, worn formerly in New England. [Cp. KILT, *n.*]

skil'ty, skil'ti, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The water-rail.

skil'ty-boots", skil'ti-būts', *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Half-boots.

skil'vings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SHELVING, 2.

skim, skim, *v.* [SKIMMED; SKIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove floating matter from the surface of, as with a spoon or ladle; as, to *skim* milk.

He will find out before long what dogs he has been *skimming* the kettle for. LANDOR *Works, Pericles and Aspasia* in vol. ii, letter lxxviii, p. 385. [MOX. '46.]

2. To remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon or in any way; as, to *skim* off the fat from soup; to *skim* cream. **3.** To move lightly close to, past, or over the surface of; hence, to read or glance over rapidly and superficially; as, to *skim* the waves; to *skim* a newspaper. **4.** To cause to pass swiftly and lightly over a surface with or without touching; as, to *skim* a stone. **5.** [Rare.] To cover with a thin film; as, the pond was just *skimmed* with ice. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To mow.

II. *i.* **1.** To move lightly and swiftly over a surface or along a line; move with an even, level motion.

Waiters never walk or run. They have a peculiar and mysterious power of *skimming* out of rooms, which other mortals possess not. DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* ch. 50, p. 438. [T. & F. '67.]

2. To run over anything with the eye or in the mind, hastily and superficially. **3.** To put on a finishing coat of plaster. **4.** [Rare.] To become covered with a thin film, as of ice. [For SCUM, *v.*]

—**skim'coat"**, *n.* A thin finishing coat of plaster.—**s.-colter**, *n.* A colter on a plow acting as a small share for turning the surface of the soil into the furrow.—**s.-net**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A form of large dip-net.

skim, *n.* The act of skimming, or that which is skimmed off; scum. [For SCUM, *n.*]

skim'back", skim'bac', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The quillback.

skim'ble-skam"ble, skim'bl-skam'bl. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Incoherent; rambling. **II.** *n.* Meaningless talk; nonsense. **III.** *adv.* Confusedly; incoherently. [Redup. of SCAMBLE; see SHAMBLE[1], *v.*] **skim'ble-skam"ble**†.

skimd, *pp.* Skimmed. PHIL. SOC.

skime, skīm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ray of light; gleam.

skim'mer, skim'ėr, *vi.* [Rare.] To skim lightly or flutteringly, as a bird.

skim'mer, *n.* **1.** A device for skimming; a flat ladle or similar utensil for skimming liquids. Specifically: (1) An iron bar for holding back the slag in pouring molten metal. (2) A colander. (3) Any one of various large shells, as a clam-shell, sometimes used for skimming. **2.** One who skims, particularly one who skims over a subject superficially. **3.** A rhynchopine tern-like bird, having the lower mandible compressed like the blade of a knife and longer than the upper. The skimmers glide over the surface of the water, and plow up small fishes with the immersed lower mandible. *Rhynchops nigra* is the **black skimmer** common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States.

The Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*). 1/15

skim'mer-ton, *n.* Same as SKIMMINGTON.

skim'-milk", *n.* Milk from which the cream has been removed: often used as a type of inferiority.

skim'ming, skim'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which skims. **2.** That which is skimmed off; usually in the plural; by extension, the musty part of coffee in the sacks after a sea-voyage.

—**skim'ming-dish"**, *n.* **1.** A very flat cat-rigged or sloop-rigged boat, used on the Florida coast. **2.** An American shallow centerboard yacht, as distinguished from a cutter: a derogatory term.—**s.-gate**, *n.* *Founding.* A channel in a sand-mold having over it a bridge that removes the dross from molten metal as it passes through.—**s.-ladle**, *n.* Any ladle used in skimming; specifically, a ladle used for pouring molten metal, having its lip covered with a guard to retain the dross.

—**skim'ming-ly**, *adv.* In a skimming manner.

skim'ming-ton, skim'ing-tun, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A charivari. **2.** [Eng.] A row; disturbance; originally, a mock procession in ridicule of a henpecked husband who was represented bearing a distaff, and seated on horseback, facing the horse's tail, behind a woman who cudgeled him with a ladle, while the crowd following made hideous music: usually in the phrase **to ride skimmington**. **skim'ing-ton**†; **skim'i-try**†.

skimp, skimp, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply in the least possible quantities; dole out; as, to *skimp* food. **2.** To give a meager or niggardly allowance to; stint; also, to make of insufficient material; as, to *skimp* a gown. **3.** To perform carelessly and slightingly; as, to *skimp* work.

II. *i.* **1.** To be stingy or saving; economize severely or unduly. **2.** To slight one's work. [For SCAMP, *v.*]

skimp, *a.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Barely enough; scant.

skimp'ing, skimp'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Done in a superficial or careless way. **2.** Skimp.—**skimp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

skimp'ings, skimp'ingz, *n. pl.* *Mining.* The refuse from the top of a sieve in jigging or a similar process.

skimp'y, skimp'i, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Resulting from or indicating skimping; scanty; meager; as, a *skimpy* meal.

She was gotten up in her poor little best her dress of cheap brown wool stuff, with its *skimpy* velvet panel.
MARY E. WILKINS *Jane Field* ch. 4, p. 98. [H. '93.]

skim'shan-der, skim'shan-dėr, *v.* Same as SCRIMSHAW.

skin, skin, *v.* [SKINNED; SKIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip or peel the skin from; flay; as, to *skin* a rabbit. **2.** To cover with or as with a skin. **3.** [Colloq.] To take off or away as if by peeling: generally with *off*; as, to *skin off* one's gloves. **4.** [Slang.] To deprive by extortion or trickery of property or rights; swindle; plunder; as, he *skinned* me out of forty dollars. **5.** [College Slang.] To copy fraudulently, as answers or solutions, or to meet with fraudulent superficial preparation, as a required duty; as, to *skin* an examination by concealed notes.

II. *i.* **1.** To become covered with skin; cicatrize. **2.** To burst from fatness, as the skin of a game-bird when shot. **3.** [Slang.] To do anything in an unfair or underhand way; in college parlance, to cheat in any manner in recitation or examination. **4.** [Slang.] To depart hurriedly and secretly; abscond.

—**to keep the eyes skinned** [Slang], to be wide awake and observant.—**to skin out**. **1.** To range widely; said of a hunting-dog. **2.** [Slang.] To make off; run away hastily.—**to s. the** (or **a**) **cat** (*Gymnastics*), to turn the legs and body through the arms while hanging by the hands from a bar.—**to s. up a sail**, to make the outer layer of a furled sail very neat and tight.

skin, *n.* **1.** The membranous external investment of an animal; the integument.

In vertebrates the skin consists of two layers, a superficial non-sensitive and non-vascular ectodermal layer (the *epidermis*, *cuticle*, or *scarf-skin*) and a deeper sensitive and vascular mesodermal layer (*corium*, *cutis*, or *derma*). In the epidermis a deeper mucous layer of protoplasmic cells is the matrix for the regeneration of the outer layer of horny cells, which scales off continually. The corium consists mostly of connective-tissue fibers.

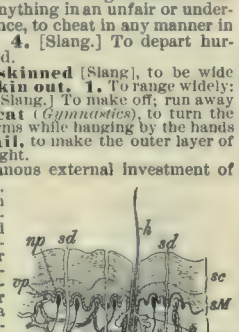

Section Through the Human Skin.

sc, horny layer; *sM*, Malpighian layer; *de*, corium; *f*, subcutaneous fat; *np*, nerve-papillæ; *vp*, vascular papillæ; *n*, *v*, *r*, nerves and vessels of the derma; *sg*, *sg*, sweat-glands, with their ducts (*sd*, *sd*); *h*, hair, with sebaceous glands (*se*).

2. Specifically, the pelt or integument of a small animal, removed from its body, whether raw or dressed, as distinguished from a *hide*, which is the skin of a large animal; as, the *skin* of a pig. **3.** A vessel made of the skin of an animal for holding liquids; as, a wine-*skin*.

Next we passed two or three men with large *skins* of water of the Nile. V. MOTT *Travels in Europe, Egypt* p. 336. [H. '42.]

4. An outside layer, coat, or covering resembling skin; as, grape-*skins*; onion-*skins*; dried oil forms a *skin*. **5.** *Naut.* (1) The outer layer of a furled sail. (2) Planking or plating of a vessel, either inside or outside.

Dr. Hayes burnt a quantity of charcoal; and we shut down the hatches, after pasting up every fissure that communicated aft and starting three stoves on the *skin* of the forepeak.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 119. [C. & P. '56.]

6. A membrane resembling the integument. See GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN, under GOLD-BEATER. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] Whisky skin. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A mean person; skinflint. (2) One who skins; a sharper; blackleg. [< AS. *scinn*, < Ice. *skinn*, skin.]

Compounds, etc.:—**by** or **with the skin of one's teeth** [Colloq.], in spite of great odds; very closely or narrowly.—**clean skins** [Austral.], wild, unbranded cattle.—**Hyson s.**, refuse Hyson tea.—**in** or **with a whole s.**, without injury to the body.—**skin'-a"re-a**, *n.* The immersed part of the surface of a vessel's hull: the surface exposed to skin-friction.—**s. boat**, a boat made of skin or hide; a coracle or bull-boat.—**s.-bone**, *n.* A bone that is developed between membranes instead of from cartilage.—**s.-bound**, *a.* *Pathol.* Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin and hardening of the connective tissue.—**s.-bound disease**, a chronic disease of the skin characterized by a discolored, rigid contraction with hardening of the connective tissue beneath. Called also **sclerema neonatorum**.—**s.-coat**†, *n.* The skin.—**s.-eater**, *n.* A skin-moth.—**s.-friction**, *n.* The friction at the surface of a solid body passing through a fluid, as in the case of a ship in the water.—**s. game** [Slang, U. S.], a swindling game, as of cards; any confidence operation for cheating the unsuspecting.—**s.-grafting**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of transplanting living skin in small sections from another part or from another person to form centers of cicatrization on raw or ulcerated surfaces, as in extensive burns or scalds.—**s.-house**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A swindling gambling-house.—**s.-merchant**, *n.* **1.** One who deals in skins. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A recruiting-officer.—**s.-moth**, *n.* An insect that infests skins, furs, etc., as the larva of a dermestid beetle or a tineid moth.—**s.-planting**, *n.* *Surg.* Same as SKIN-GRAFTING.—**s.-sensory**, *a.* *Embryol.* Giving rise to the skin and nervous system, as the ectoderm.—**s.-tight**, *a.* Fitting as close as the skin, or close to the skin, as a glove or tights.—**s.-transplantation**, *n.* *Surg.* Same as SKIN-GRAFTING.—**s.-whole**, *a.* Uninjured.—**s.-wool**, *n.* Wool taken from the pelt or carcass of a sheep, commonly by pulling; pelt-wool.—**to save one's s.**, to escape bodily harm.—**whisky skin** [Slang, U. S.], hot whisky made in the glass, with a bit of lemon-skin in it.

And each, as he meandered in, Remarked, 'A *whiskey skin*.'
JOHN HAY *Mystery of Gilgal* st. 4.

—**white s.**, thin, very light-colored leather for lining shoes.

skinch, skinch, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* To provide stingily; skimp.

II. *i.* To be pinching.

skind, *pp.* Skinned. PHIL. SOC.

skin'-deep", **I.** *a.* No deeper than the thickness of skin; superficial; as, a *skin-deep* wound. **II.** *adv.* Superficially.

Skin'fax-e, skin'fax-ē, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The horse of Day; literally, 'shining mane.' Compare HRIMFAXE.

skin'flint", skin'flint', *n.* A hard, close money-getter; a person hard at a bargain; miser.

One of the khaliffs of the race of Ommiades was surnamed Raschal Hegiarah, that is, 'the skinner of a flint'; and to this day we call an avaricious man a *Skinflint*. W. PULLEYN *Etymological Compendium, Skinflint* p. 375. [TEGG '53.]

skin'ful, skin'ful, *n.* **1.** The contents or capacity of a skin bottle. **2.** All a person can hold, especially of intoxicating drink.

skin'gy, skin'ji, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Cold; as, *skingy* weather. **2.** Stingy.

skink, skink, *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To draw or pour out, as liquor; fill with liquor. **II.** *i.* To serve liquor.

skink[1], *n.* A scincoid lizard found in most parts of the world, especially the burrowing *Scincus officinalis* of the sandy plains of North Africa and Syria, from 6 to 8 inches long: formerly regarded as efficacious in diseases of the skin and lungs. The blue-tailed skink (*Eumeces fasciatus*) is common in the eastern United States, and the ground-lizard (*Oligosoma laterale*) in the southern. [< L. *scincus*, < Gr. *skinkos*, a kind of lizard.]

skink[2], *n.* [Scot.] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made from it. **skinck**†.

skink[3], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** One who draws or serves liquor; a skinker. **2.** Drink of any kind.

skink'er, skink'ėr, *n.* [Prov. or Archaic.] One who skinks or pours liquor; a tapster or bartender; also, an innkeeper.

No Hebe fair stood Cup Bearer there,
The guests were their own *skinkers*.
LAMB *Satan in Search of a Wife* pt. ii, st. 28.

skink'ing, skink'ing, *a.* [Scot.] Thin; sloppy.

skin'kle[1], skin'kl, *vi.* [Scot.] To glitter; sparkle.

skin'kle[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To sprinkle.

skin'less, skin'les, *a.* Destitute of skin, or having a thin skin, as some fruits or grain.—**skin'less-ly**, *adv.*

skin'lett†, *n.* Thin skin; film.

skinned, skind, *a.* Having a skin: chiefly in composition; as, thick-*skinned*; dark-*skinned*.

skin'ner, skin'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who skins. (1) A flayer of animals. (2) One who cheats or robs; a swindler. **2.** [S-] *U. S. Hist.* One of a band of pillagers, presumed to favor the colonists, that infested the neutral ground in New York during the Revolutionary war. Compare COW-BOY. **3.** [Slang.] A bird so fat that when it is shot its skin bursts in falling to the ground. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The sanderling. **5**†. A dealer in skins; furrier.

skin'ning, skin'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off the skin; hence, a severe whipping; as, to get a good *skinning*. **2.** The formation of new cuticle over a wound.

skin'num, skin'um, *n.* [Eng.] A carrier-pigeon, a cross between a flier and a beard or tumbler.

skin'ny, skin'i, *a.* [SKIN'NI-ER; SKIN'NI-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or like skin; cutaneous. **2.** Wanting flesh so that the skin is wrinkled and prominent; lean.

It was the lean kine of Egypt that became the devourers, and yet were as *skinny* as before. HENRY GILES *Illustrations of Genius, Burns* p. 272. [T. & F. '54.]

3. [Colloq.] Niggardly; stingy.

Synonyms: see MEAGER.

—**skin'ni-ness**, *n.*

skint'ling, skint'ling. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Set diagonally; said of bricks in a kiln. **II.** *adv.* Diagonally.

skio, skyō, *n.* [Orkney.] A hut for curing or storing fish. [< Norw. *skjaa*, a shed.] **skeo**†.

ski"o-ma'chi-a†, *n.* Same as SCIAMACHY.

skip, skip, *v.* [SKIPPED; SKIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass over or by without notice; omit; as, *skip* the parts you do not like. **2.** To jump lightly over; go over with a skip; as, to *skip* the rope. **3.** To cause to leap successively or bound; as, to *skip* a stone on the surface of the water. **4.** [Slang.] To flee from hastily; as, to *skip* the country.

II. *i.* **1.** To move with a gait in which steps and hops intermingle, often in alternation; leap about in a light dancing fashion; frisk; caper. **2.** To spring; bound or hasten toward or from anything; hence [Slang], to leave hurriedly; make off.

Have they forgot Cromwell's iron-hand, who made their chivalry to *skip*? EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God, Judgment to Come* pt. ix, p. 393. [A. SH. '24.]

3. To pass by parts or passages without notice or at random; as, he *skips* freely in reading. **4.** *Mus.* To progress from one tone to another more than one step distant. [Prob. < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch.]

Synonyms: see LEAP.

—**skip'-brain"**†, *a.* Feather-brained; flighty.—**s.-kennel**[1], *n.* A gutter-jumper: applied in derision to a lackey.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel in a carding-machine, regulating the device that lifts alternate flats in order that they may be cleaned.—**to s.** or **jump the rope**, to leap or hop over a slack rope swung over the jumper's head and under the feet, the ends of the rope being held by the jumper or by two other persons: a favorite girls' play.

skip[1], skip, *n.* **1.** A bound or spring; hopping step, especially a hop alternating between steps in walking; change of order in placing one foot before the other. **2.** A passing over without notice; an omission. **3.** *Mus.* A passing from one tone to another more than one step removed. Also *salto.* **4.** The captain of a side in bowls or curling. **5.** [Dublin Univ. Slang.] A college servant.

Davis, the *skip* or attendant, led the way, keys in hand.
THACKERAY *Pendennis* ch. 17, p. 88. [H. '75.]

6. *Sugar-making.* One charge of sirup for a pan. **7.** [Rare.] That which is skipped or skipped over.

—**skip'-mack"er-el,** *n* The blue-fish (*Pomatomus*).

skip[2], *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A strong iron structure made of boiler-plate, resembling a huge bucket with a bale, and holding from one to ten tons of ore or rock; used for hoisting, and running between guides or in inclined shafts fitted with wheels to run on a track. **2.** Same as SKEP. [For SKEP.]

—**dump'-skip",** *n.* A skip with an attachment that dumps the load automatically.—**skip'-road",** *n.* The track in an inclined shaft on which the skip runs.—**s.-shaft,** *n.* A shaft specially prepared for hauling a skip.

Skip'e-tar, skip'ē-tär, *a.* & *n.* Same as ALBANIAN: national name. [Albanian, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe,* mountain.]

skip'jack", skip'jac', *n.* **1.** A jumping-jack made of the wish-bone of a fowl with twisted thread and a little stick attached. **2.** A shallow upstart; conceited puppy. **3.** A very flat, broad-bowed sailboat, used on the Florida coast. **4.** One of various fishes that skip along the surface of the water. (1) The bluefish. (2) The saury or skipper. (3) A carangoid fish of the genus *Caranx.* (4) The bonito. (5) The saurel. (6) The alewife. (7) The butter-fish. (8) The threadfish. (9) The runner. (10) The brook-silversides. **5.** A click-beetle. **6†.** A boy who shows off horses before a sale.

skip'pa-ble, skip'a-bl, *a.* That may be skipped with ease or without loss.

skip'per[1], skip'ər, *vi.* [Rare.] To move by skips. [Freq. of SKIP, *v.*]

skip'per[2], *vi.* [Slang, Eng.] To seek shelter in a rude or primitive way, as in an outhouse: said of tramps.

skip'per[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which skips. **2.** A saury, as *Scomberesox saurus.* **3.** A hesperiid butterfly: named from the jerky flight. **4.** A cheese-maggot. **5†.** A locust; also, a shallow trifler; skipjack.

skip'per[2], *n.* **1.** The master of a small trading- or fishing-vessel; hence, one in charge of any craft.

The pilot . . . was an old Dutch *skipper,* and had a habit of spitting on his hands before every order he gave, as if the effort was a manual exertion. MACREADY *Reminis.* ch. 20, p. 257. [MACM.]

2. Same as SKIP[1], 5. **3†.** A ship-boy. **skip'per-boy"†,** [< D. *schipper,* sailor. < *schip,* ship.]

—**skipper's daughter,** a white-crested wave raised by the wind; whitecap.

skip'per[3], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Any outhouse used as a shelter or lodging.—**skip'per-bird",** *n.* A tramp.

skip'per-ship, skip'ər-ship, *n.* **1.** The office of a skipper. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A fee paid the master of a codfisher in addition to his share of the profits.

skip'pet[1], skip'et, *n.* **1.** A round flat box, usually with a lid attached by ribbons, for containing and protecting the large heavy seal formerly tied to a document. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A long-handled ladle. [< SKIP[2], *n.*]

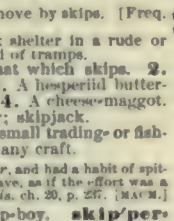
A Skippet.

skip'pet[2], *n.* A little boat.

skip'ping-ly, skip'ing li, *adv.* With quick leaps or skips; also, with omissions.

skip'ping-rope", skip'ing-rōp', *n.* A length of rope, sometimes fitted with handles at each end, for skipping. See TO SKIP THE ROPE, under SKIP, *v.*

skip'-rope";.

skip'ping-stone", skip'ing-stōn', *n.* A small flat stone suitable for skipping over the water. When properly thrown it strikes the surface broadside at a very acute angle, and ricochets several times before sinking.

skip'pog, skip'og, *n.* Same as SCUPPAUG.

skipt, *pp.* Skipped. PHIL. Soc.

skir"gal'iard", *n.* A gay rake; roisterer

skirk[1], *vt.* & *vi.* To shriek.

skirl, skirl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To shriek shrilly.

'Hand your tongue, ye *skirling* limmer!" said the officer, . . . 'hand your tongue, or I'se gie ye something to *skirl* for!"
SCOTT *Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. 16, p. 201. [BL. '52.]

—**skirl,** *n.* A shrill cry **skirl'ing;.**

skirl'cock", skerl'cok', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A missel-thrush.

skirl'crake", skerl'crāk', *n.* Prov. Eng.] The turnstone.

skirm[1], *vt.* & *vi.* To fight, fence.

skir'mish, skər'mish, *vi.* To fight in a thin detachment or in a preliminary way, with a view to retard an enemy's advance or discover his lines; fight warily, as in the front or rear of an army, and not in pitched battle; fight on a skirmish-line: used also figuratively; as, to *skirmish* in debate. [< F. *escarmoucher,* < *escarmouche,* fight, < OHG. *scirm,* screen.]

skir'mish, *n.* **1.** A light engagement, especially between small parties, desultory fighting between advanced detachments of two armies on a skirmish-line. **2.** Figuratively, any light movement or operation evasive of the main contention or difficulty; as, a *skirmish* across the country, a *skirmish* in debate. **3†.** The art or act of fencing, defense. [< F. *escarmouche;* see SKIRMISH, *v.*] **scar'moge†; skir'mage†.**

Synonyms: see BATTLE.

—**skir'mish-drill",** *n.* Cavalry and infantry drill in extended order, the men being several paces apart in lateral formation. Lines are formed for attack, support, and reserve. As the attacking line advances within reach of the enemy, the men fire at intervals, and, reenforced by the support, finally charge on the enemy's position. **drill in extended order:** [U. S. Army.] **skir'mish-ing-drill";.**—**s.-line,** *n.* *Mil.* A line of skirmishers advanced before a body of troops.

—**skir'mish-er,** *n.* One who skirmishes; especially, a soldier assigned to skirmish-duty; hence, any irregular or detached operator.—**skir'mish-ing,** *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SKIRMISH, *v.*

Skir'ner, skir'ner, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Frey's messenger, who contrived to make Frey tell of his love for Gerda, and afterward persuaded her to become Frey's wife.

Skir"o-pho'ri-a, skir'ō-fō'ri-ą, *n. pl.* The Attic festival of Athena Skiras (so called from the white parasol), held on the 12th of the month Skirophorion. [< Gr. *Skirophoria,* < *skiron,* a white parasol borne at Athens by the priestesses of Pallas, — *pherō,* bear.]

Skir"o-phor'i-on, skir'ō-fōr'i-on, *n.* [Gr.] The last month of the Attic year. See CALENDAR. **Scir"o-phor'i-on;; Skei"ro-phor'i-on;.**

skirr, *v.* Same as SCUR. **skirt.**

skirr, skər, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tern.

skir'ret, skir'et (XIII), *n.* An Old World herb (*Sium Sisarum*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), formerly much cultivated in Europe for its white tubers, which are cooked and served like salsify. [Cor. of *sugarwort.*]

skir'rhus, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as SCIRRHUS.

skir'rit, skir'it, *n.* [Eng.] One of the working-tools of a master freemason, used in marking out a structure, and as a symbol of straightforwardness.

The other English working-tools of a Master Mason are the *skirrit* and compasses. A. G. MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Pencil* p. 568. [MOS. '79.]

The Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).
a, flowering branch; *b,* a leaf; *c,* the fruit.

skirt, skert, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or move along the edge of; border.

The canton of Basel contains about twelve square geographical miles. . . . In those parts *skirting* the Rhine, wine, grain, and fruit are cultivated. H. D. INGLIS *Switzerland* p. 2. [T. W. '40.]

2. To cover or furnish with a skirt.

II. *i.* To be on or move along an edge or border; in hunting, to go round an obstacle instead of over or through.

We . . . are *skirting* along the Coast of Florida, as near to shore as safety permits. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* ch. 2, p. 21. [H. M. & CO. '59.]

skirt[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To squirt.

skirt, *n.* **1.** That part of a coat, dress, or other garment that hangs from or below the waist. **2.** Specifically, a petticoat or fustanella, or a similar garment worn by men, as in Albania.

They [modern Greek farmers] wear knee-breeches and leggins, and above these show out about a dozen short white *skirts* which are stiffly starched.
F. G. CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* May, '91, p. 207.

3. A loose hanging part of various things; as, the *skirt* of a saddle. **4.** That which lies on or along the outer edge; margin; border; as, the *skirts* of the city.

The spectacle of the host of Israel, even though seen only from its utmost *skirts,* is too much for . . . Balaam.
A. P. STANLEY *The Jewish Church* pt. i. lect. viii, p. 217. [S. '67.]

5. *Milling.* The outer rim of a millstone. **6.** The diaphragm, as in ox-ment. **skirt'ing;.** **7.** [Austral.] *pl.* Same as SKIRTING, 5. **8†.** A full, loose frill or edging; ruffle; also, a woman's lap. [< Ice. *skyrta,* shirt.]

Synonyms: see MARGIN.

—**at one's skirts,** following close after one.—**divided skirt,** a fashion of skirt resembling very wide trousers. **skirt'-board",** *n.* **1.** A large ironing-board. **2.** A skirting-board.—**to sit upon one's skirts†,** to have vengeance on one.

skirt'-dance", *n.* *Theat.* A dance in which the performer wears a skirt made very full, so that, held lightly on either side by the fingers, it may be gracefully waved in accompaniment to rhythmical motions of the body.

—**skirt'-dan"cer,** *n.*—**skirt'-dan"cing,** *n.*

skirt'ed, skert'ed, *a.* Having a skirt: usually in composition; as, long-*skirted;* short-*skirted.*

skirt'er[1], skert'er, *n.* One that moves along the edge of anything; especially, a hunter or hunting-dog that goes round obstacles instead of over them.

skirt'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A squirter.

skirt'fur"row, skert'-fur'ō, *n.* A furrow approaching the skirt of a millstone.

skirt'ing, skert'ing, *n.* **1.** Skirts collectively, or material suitable for skirts. **2.** The diaphragm, as of butchered cattle. **3.** The padded lining beneath the flaps of a saddle. **4.** A mop-board. **5.** *pl.* [Austral.] Inferior wool from the breech, legs, and belly of a sheep. **skirts;. skirt'ing-board",** *n.* A mop-board. **skirt'-board";.**

skirt'less, skert'les, *a.* Having no skirt.

skise, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SKICE.

skit[1], skit, *vi.* SKIT'TED; SKIT'TING.] **1.** [Prov.] To go off suddenly, also, to spring to one side; shy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To slide. **3.** [Scot.] To flounce about; skip; caper. [< Sw. *skutta,* leap. < *skjuta,* shoot.]

skit[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cast reflections on; asperse.

skit[1], *n.* **1.** A short or trifling literary article, particularly when satirical; lampoon; squib.

Perhaps Hunt thought it indiscreet to publish this not very amusing *skit.* E. GOSSE *Gossip in a Library* ch. 20, p. 263. [L. CO. '91.]

2. A bantering jest; gibe; jeer. [< Ice. *skūti,* < root of SHOOT.]

skit[2], *n.* The water-rail; skitty.

skit[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A sudden dash of rain. **2.** A frivolous girl; jade. [Prob. < SKIT[1], *v.*]

skite, skoit, *n.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To squirt. **II.** *i.* To glide away quickly; slip; slide. [For SKIT[1], *v.*]

skite[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A quick, sharp slap. **2.** A quick, heavy shower; dash, as of rain. **3.** A trick. **4.** A syringe; squirt. **skyte;.**

skite[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yellow bunting.

Skit"in-ge'tan, skit'ō-ji'tan, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Hal'dan;.**

skit'ter, skit'ər, *vi.* **1.** To glide or skim along, touching ground or water at intervals. **2.** To fish by the method known as skittering. [Freq. of SKIT[1], *v.*]

skit'ter-brained", *a.* Prov. Eng.] Scatter-brained.

skit'ter-ing, skit'ər-ing, *n.* A method of fishing in which the hook is drawn along the surface of the water.

skit'ter-wit", skit'ər-wit', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A scatter-brain.

skit'tish, skit'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily frightened; apt to start or run on insufficient cause; hence, timid; shy.

Spirited horses, when not enough exercised, are often called *skittish,* when it is only play.
ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* ch. 6, p. 31. [A. B. F. S.]

2. Not to be depended upon; capricious; uncertain; jerky. **3.** Tricky; deceitful. [< SKIT[1], *v.*]

—**skit'tish-ly,** *adv.*—**skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

skit'tle, skit'l, *n.* **1.** A skittle-pin. **2.** *pl.* A game of ninepins in which a flattened ball or thick rounded disk is thrown to knock down the pins. [For SHUTTLE.]

—**skit'tle-al"ley** or **-ground",** *n.* An oblong court in which skittles is played.—**s.-ball,** *n.* The hard wooden disk used in skittles.—**s.-frame,** *n.* The frame or bed of a skittle-alley.—**s.-pin,** *n.* One of the nine pins used in skittles. **ket'tle-pin";; kit'tle-pin"†.**

skit'tle-dog", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The spiny dogfish.

skit'tle-pot", *n.* A small crucible used by jewelers.

skit'ty, skit'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rail. (1) The water-rail. (2) The spotted rail. (3) The water-hen. **skid'dy;.**

skive[1], skoiv, *vt.* [SKIVED; SKI'VING.] **1.** To shave or pare, as leather. **2.** To grind off, as the surface of a gem, with a lap. [< Ice. *skīfa,* a slice.]

skive[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To turn up the eyes.

skive, *n.* A gem-cutters' diamond-wheel.

skiv'er[1], skoi'vər, *vt.* [Prov.] To run through; skewer.

I'd *skiver* his heart to his backbone. MRS. S. C. HALL *Sketches of Irish Character, Lillie O'Brien* p. 49. [C. & W.]

skiv'er[2], skiv'ər, *vi.* [Prov.] To fly confusedly about; scatter: said of a flock of birds.

skiv'er, skoi'vər, *n.* **1.** Leather split with a knife; particularly, the grain side of split sheepskin: used for bookbinding. **2.** A knife or machine used in skiving. **3.** One who bevels the edge of leather. **4.** *Shoemaking.* A machine for cutting rands and counters. **5.** An ancient dirk. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A skewer. [< SKIVE[1], *v.*]

—**ski'ver-wood",** *n.* Same as SKEWER-WOOD.

skiv'ie, skiv'i, *a.* [Scot.] Out of one's mind; deranged.

skiv'ing, skoi'ving, *n.* **1.** The act of one who skives; as, the *skiving* of a gem; the *skiving* of leather. **2.** A piece skived off — of leather, usually on the flesh side.

—**ski'ving-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for paring off a portion of the surface, as of leather, pasteboard, or rubber.

sklen'der, *a.* Slender.

sklent, sklent, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To move or cause to move in a slanting manner; glance hostilely. **sklint;.**

sklere[†], *vt.* To cover; protect.

skle-re'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as SCLEREMA.

skle"ro-sep'tum, skli'(*or* skle')ro-sep'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of the calcareous septa between the sarcosepta of a coral. [< Gr. *sklēros,* hard, + SEPTUM.]

skoal, skōl, *interj.* Hail: a toast or friendly salutation: in Norse use, especially in poetry. [< Ice. *skál,* bowl.]

—**skoal,** *n.* The act of saluting or toasting with the word "skoal!"

Skoal! In Scandinavia, this is the customary salutation when drinking a health. I have slightly changed the orthography of the word, in order to preserve the correct pronunciation.
LONGFELLOW *The Skeleton in Armor* note.

Sko-da'ic, sko-dā'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–'81).

—**Skodaic resonance** (*Med.*), a peculiar tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the chest, indicating effusion within the pleura. **Skoda's sign;.**

skoff, skōf, *vi.* [Slang, Austral.] To gobble up.

skog'böl-ite, skog'bŭl-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* Metallic, black, opaque ferrous tantalate ($FeTa_2O_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Skogböle,* in Finland.]

sko'li-on, skō'li-on, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A short drinking-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn at ancient Greek banquets. **sco'li-on;.**

skol"i-o'sis, skol'ster†, skol'yont, etc. Same as SCOLIOSIS, SCOLDSTER, SCULLION, etc.

skonce[†], *n.* Same as SCONCE.

skop'ster, skop'ster, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fish, the saury.

skor'cle[†], *vt.* Same as SCORCLE.

skow, *n.* Same as SCOW.

sko'witz, skō'wits, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A salmon, the kisutch.

skra'be, skrā'bę, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shearwater. **skrap;.**

Skrael'ling, skrel'ing, *n.* A member of one of the native races of America; an Eskimo or an Indian: so called in accounts of early Norse visits to the American continent.

skreed[†], *n.* Same as SCREED.

skreek, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SCREAK. **screak;.**

skreel, skril, *n.* [Dial.] A reel or bobbin.

She wound upon her fingers, from a little *skreel* in her lap, a small volume of the native silk.
W. G. SIMMS *Vasconselos* ch. 28, p. 242. [W. J. W. '66.]

skreigh, skrin, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Shriek; screech.

skrik, skrik, *n.* [S. Afr.] A sudden fright.

skrike[†], *vi.* To shriek.

skrike, skraik, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.

skrim'mage[†], *n.* Scrimmage.

skrimpt, *v.* Scrimp.—**skrimp'y†,** *a.* Scrimpy.

skrim'shan"der, skrim'shank"er, skrim'shout". Same as SCRIMSHAW, etc.

skrippe[†], *n.* Same as SCRIP[2].

skrite, skroit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The skrike.

skry[†], **skry'er**[†], Same as SCRY, etc.

sku'a, skū'ą, *n.* [Norw.] A gull-like stercorariold bird; a jaeger, especially of the genus *Megalestris,* relatively large with a nearly even tail, as *M. skua* of the North Atlantic. The skuas live by robbing gulls and terns. **sku'it.**

skue[†], *vt.* & *vi.* To skew.

skug, skug, *vt.* [SKUGGED; SKUG'GING.] [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To cupiate. **2.** To hide; shelter. **scug;.**

skugg, *n.* Prov. Brit.] Shelter; a place of shelter; the declivity of a hill. **scoog;; scoug;; scug;; skoog;.**

skugg[2], *n.* Prov. Brit.] A squirrel. **skuggy;.**

As he had the honor of being, for his virtues, your favorite, he should not go, like common *skuggs,* without an elegy or an epitaph.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography, Letter of Sept. 26, 1772* in vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 122. [A. '74.]

skug'ger-y, skug'ər-i, *n.* [Prov.] Secrecy. **scug'ger-y;.**

skug'gy, skug'i, *a.* [Scot.] Shady; obscure. **scug'gy;.**

skul'ing, *n.* Same as SKEWING. PHIL. Soc.

skul, skuld. Skull, etc.

Skuld, skuld, *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the three Fates. See NORN.

skul-dud'der-y, skul-dud'ər-i, *a.* [Scot.] Obscene; unchaste.

skul-dud'der-y, *n.* **1.** Grossness; obscenity; lewdness. **scul-dud'der-y;.** **2.** [U. S.] Same as SCULDUGGERY.

skulk, skulk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To bring forward in a clandestine and illegitimate manner.

II. *i.* To move about a place or neighborhood in a concealed way; withdraw oneself and move about furtively or slyly; lie close or keep hidden, as from shame, fear, criminal intent, or disinclination to work; lurk; as, the burglar *skulked* along the hedgerow.

He walked fast, hunted by his fears, chattering to himself, *skulking* through the less frequented thoroughfares.
R. L. STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* ch. 10, p. 77. [J. H.]

[< Dan. *skulke,* skulk. < root of SCOWL, *v.*] **sculk;.**

—**skulk'er,** *n.* One who skulks; a sneak; shirker. **sculk'er;.**—**skulk'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a skulking manner.

skulk, *n.* **1.** A skulker. **2†.** A troop of foxes.

skull[1], skul, *n.* **1.** The framework or skeleton of the head of a vertebrate animal; the cranium.

Human skulls are classified as *dolichocephalic* or long, *mesocephalic* or medium, and *brachycephalic* or broad. Measurement of the skull is largely used in comparative anthropology. See CRANIOMETRY.

2. The skeleton of some particular part of the head; as, the *skull* of the ear, the eye, or the nose. **3.** Figuratively, the head considered as the seat of the brain. **4.** *Metal.* A crust of metal formed by the partial cooling of molten metal, as in a ladle or in the neck of a Bessemer converter. **5.** In armor, the crown of the head-piece. **6.** The central anterior plate of the carapace of a tortoise-shell turtle: a trade name. **7.** A skull-cap. **8.** [Scot.] (1) A punch-bowl or -goblet. (2) A shallow bow-handled basket. [< Ice. *skál*, akin to SCALE³, *n.*] **scull**‡.

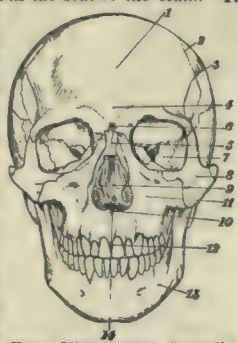

Front View (norma frontalis) of the Human Skull.

1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Stephanion. 4. Ophryon. 5. Nasal bone. 6. Nasion. 7. Orbit. 8. Malar bone. 9. Anterior nares. 10. Spinal point. 11. Maxillary bone. 12. Prosthion. 13. Mandible. 14. Genion. Compare illus. under CRANIUM.

—**skull and cross-bones,** a symbolic emblem of death and decay, consisting of two thigh-bones crossed over or under a skull: used especially (1) as a warning on the label of a bottle of poison, and (2) in the insignia of various secret societies.—**skull'-fish",** *n.* A whale more than two years old: a whalers' name.—**s.-roof,** *n.* The calvarium.

—**skulled,** *a.* Having a skull, as the craniate vertebrates.—**skull'less,** *a.* Having no skull; acranial.

skull², skul, *n.* A sculling-oar; scull.

skull³†, *n.* A school.

skul'cap", skul'cap', *n.* **1.** The sinciput; calvarium. **2.** *Geol.* A compact layer of limestone included in the Purbeck beds of the English Jurassic. **3.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Scutellaria;* especially, *S. galericulata,* the common skullcap of Europe and the northern United States and Canada, a perennial of wet shady places, with large axillary and solitary blue flowers: so called from the helmet-like upper lip of the calyx of the flower, which closes upon the lower when the corolla falls off. **4.** A rodent, the lophiomys.—**mad-dog skullcap,** madweed (*Scutellaria lateriflora*). See MADWEED.

skull'cap", *n.* A cap closely fitting the skull. Specifically: (1) A cap of light weight and without peak or brim, for indoor wear, to protect the head from drafts or dust. (2) Formerly, a piece of defensive armor for the head.

skull'joe, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A salted haddock. **scood'lo**‡.

skul'pin, *n.* Same as SCULPIN.

skum, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCUM.

skunk, skunk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To defeat completely so as to prevent from scoring: said of a person or side in any game: a vulgar term. **2.** [New Eng.] To affect with disease, so that the scales come off: said of fish in the live-well of a smack. **II.** *i.* [College Slang, U. S.] To leave college in debt.

skunk, *n.* **1.** An American mephitine musteloid carnivore of stout form, with a bushy tail, and very large anal glands that secrete a liquid of very offensive odor which can be ejected at will. The **common skunk** (*Mephitis mephitica*) ranges from Hudson Bay to Guatemala, and is usually black, with dorsal stripes, tip of tail, and nuchal patch white. It is about the size of the domestic cat, for which it is sometimes mistaken at first sight. Skunks are nocturnal and burrowing, and prey largely on insects, small reptiles, and mammals. In the United States the fur, which is valuable, is called when dressed *Alaska sable.*

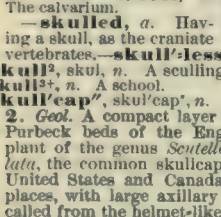

The Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*). 1/14

2. A defeat in which the beaten party fails to score, or (in checkers) to get a king: an inelegant term. so used as an epithet. **3.** A vile, low-lived fellow: [< Am. Ind. *segunku.*]

—**skunk'-black"bird,** *n.* The bobolink: named from the black and whitish spring plumage of the male. **skunk'-bird"**‡.—**s.-porpoise,** *n.* A porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) common in the North Atlantic, striped with white and yellow on the sides.

skunk'bill", skunk'bil', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter.

skunk'-cab"bage, skunk'-cab'ĕj, *n.* A stemless perennial herb (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*), common in swamps, meadows, and wet grounds from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and westward to Minnesota. It takes its name from its strong mephitic odor and its cluster of very large, broad, entire, and veiny leaves, which are preceded in very early spring by a horn-shaped purple-and-yellow spathe just emerging from the ground, and enclosing the oval spadix. **skunk's-cab"bage**‡; **skunk'weed"**‡; **swamp'-cab"bage**‡.—**skunk'er-y,** *n.* A place where skunks are bred or kept. **skunk's farm"**‡.—**skunk'ish,** *a.* Resembling a skunk, especially in odor.

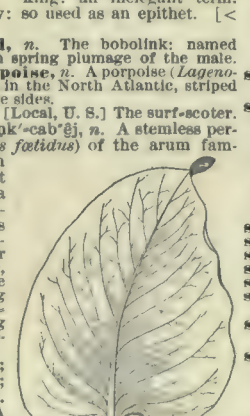

Spathes and Leaf of Skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*).

a, a mature spadix with a section removed, showing seed-cavities, *b,* spathes.

skunk'head", skunk'hed', *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The surf-scoter. **skunk'top"**‡. **2.** The Labrador duck.

skun'ner, *v.* Same as SCUNNER.

Skupsh'ti-na, skupsh'ti-na, *n.* [Serv.] The Servian parliament, consisting of a single house, three-fourths of which is elective, and the remainder nominated by the sovereign.

skur'ry, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCURRY.

skut, skut, *n.* A tail. See SCUT.

skute†, *n.* A small Dutch sailing boat.

skut'ter-ud-ite, skut'tĕr-ud-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, tin-white to pale lead-gray cobalt arsenid ($CoAs_3$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Skutterud,* in Norway.]

skut'tle, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCUTTLE.

sky¹, skī, *vt.* [SKIED; SKY'ING.] **1.** [Art Slang.] To hang or put in a high place: said especially of pictures hung near the ceiling at an exhibition, and so placed unfavorably for observation. **2.** *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) so as to send it well up into the air. **3.** [Rare.] To form a sky above; overarch.

sky², *v.* Same as SHY², *v.*

sky, *n.* [SKIES, skīz, *pl.*] **1.** The blue vault, or a part of it, that seems to bend over the earth; the firmament; as, earth and *sky;* blue *skies.*

Turner is the only painter, so far as I know, who has ever drawn the *sky,* . . . all previous artists having only represented it typically or partially. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 1, ch. 7, p. 137. [W. & S. '58.]

2. The upper regions of the atmosphere, especially considered meteorologically; the region of the clouds; as, threatening *skies.* **3.** The celestial regions; heaven.

The son of parents pass'd into the *skies.*
COWPER *My Mother's Picture* l. 111.

4. [Art Slang.] The part of a picture-gallery near the ceiling. **5.** [Poet.] A climate: usually in the plural. **6**†. A cloud; also, a shadow. [< Ice. *ský,* cloud.]

Compounds, etc.:—**open sky,** the sky when not covered with clouds.—**sky'-blue",** **1.** *a.* Of the color of the sky; azure. **II.** *n.* A blue like the color of the sky.—**sky-born,** *a.* Produced from the sky; heaven-born.

Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
To where thy *sky-born* glories burn.
DRAKE *The American Flag* st. 3.

—**sky-clad,** *a.* [Colloq.] Naked.—**sky-dyed,** *a.* Colored sky-blue.—**sky-gazer,** *n.* **1.** See SKYSAIL. **2.** A uranoscopoid fish or star-gazer.—**sky-high,** *a.* High as the sky; usually figuratively; as, to knock one's plans *sky-high.*—**sky-line,** *n.* The lower boundary of the sky; the horizon, the outline of a mountain range, etc.—**sky-parlor,** *n.* [Humorous.] An attic room; garret.—**sky-pipit,** *n.* The Missouri skylark.—**sky-planted**†, *a.* Located in the sky.—**sky-prophet,** *n.* A predicter of weather.—**sky-scraper,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A triangular skysail. (2) An imaginary sail supposed to be carried far above all others in the days of clipper-ships. **2.** [Colloq.] Any object sent or any part extending high into the air; specifically, in recent use, a very tall building.—**to the skies,** in an extreme manner: said of praising or honoring.

Skye, skī, *n.* A Skye terrier. See DOG.

sky'er, skī'ĕr, *n.* *Cricket.* A blow that sends the ball high.

sky'ey, skī'ē, *a.* **1.** Resembling the sky, as a tint in painting, or the reflection of the sky.

And I think how like to the poet's mind
Are the *skyey* depths of the silver pond.
TROWBRIDGE *The Mill-Pond* st. 5.

2. Belonging to or coming from the sky; being in the sky; as, *skyey* influences. **skī'ey**‡.

sky'ish, skī'ish, *a.* **1.** Like the sky. **2**†. Reaching to or as if to the sky, as a mountain.

sky'lark", skī'lärk", *vi.* [Colloq.] To engage in a frolic; have hilarious or boisterous sport.

Then began the fun and frolic!—'*sky-larking,*' as the sailors call it, among the rocks—pelting one another . . . with clods or wrack, or any harmless substance which could be collected for the battle. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Boys* p. 44. [AL. S. '68.]

—**sky'lark"ing,** *n.*

sky'lark", *n.* A lark that mounts singing toward the sky, especially *Alauda arvensis,* of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia. dull-brownish above streaked with black, and whitish below streaked with brownish black on the chest, and with a short erectile crest.

The Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). 1/4

—**Australian skylark,** an Australian timeliold bird (*Cinclorhamphus cruralis* or *cantillans*) that rises like a skylark.—**Missouri s.,** a titlark (*Anthus spraguei*) of the western United States, similar to the skylark in habits and with a fine song.

sky'less, skī'les, *a.* Having no sky; having the sky obscured by clouds.

sky'light", skī'lāit", *n.* A window, usually glazed, facing skyward.

The cabin was dim with the clouds of drizzle which swept athwart the *skylights.* W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 12, p. 26. [H.]

—**double skylight,** a skylight having an outer glazed frame of strong glass for protection and an inner one, usually of colored glass, for ornament.—**raised s.,** a skylight set on an elevated curb.

skyme, skīm, *n.* [Scot.] Reflected light. **skimet.**

skyn, *n.* Same as SAKEEN.

sky'phos, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* Same as SCYPHUS.

skyr, skĕr, *n.* [Ice.] Bonnyclabber; curds.

sky'rin, skī'rin, *a.* [Scot.] Showy; gaudy; shining.

sky'-rock"et, skī'-rek'ĕt, *vi.* [Colloq.] To rise like a rocket; rise suddenly, burst, and disappear.

sky'rock"et, *n.* *Pyrotechnics.* A rocket used for display, and discharged skyward. See ROCKET.

sky'sail", skī'sāl" (skī'sl, *Naut.*), *n.* A light sail above the royal in a square-rigged vessel: if triangular, sometimes called **sky-scraper** or **sky-gazer.**

—**sky'sail-mast",** *n.* The upper part of a royalmast when rigged for a skysail, or a sliding-gunter arrangement on the royalmast. **s.-pole**‡.

sky'scape, skī'skēp, *n.* [Rare.] A view of the sky, or a picture representing the sky.

By the sea, it is the *sky-scape* and not the landscape in which enjoyment lies. G. W. CURTIS *Lotus-Eating* ch. 9, p. 154. [H. '52.]

sky'set†, *n.* Sunset.

skyte, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SKITE.

sky'ward, skī'ward, **sky'wards,** skī'wardz, *adv.* Toward the sky.

sky'ward, *a.*

slab, slab, *vt.* [SLABBED; SLAB'BING.] **1.** To saw slabs from, as a log; square by removing the slabs. **2.** To cover with or form of slabs; as, to *slab* a roof.

A silver lamp whose phosphor glow
Reflected in the *slabbed* steps below.
KEATS *Lamia* pt. i, st. 10.

slab†, *a.* Thick and viscous; mucilaginous.

slab¹, *n.* **1.** The first or outside cut made from a tree or log in sawing it into boards, planks, etc., being convex on one side and often bearing the bark. **2.** A flat plate or piece, as of metal or of stone, having its surfaces plane; a thick plate; as, a *slab* of marble. **3.** A thick bat of fiber, as of cotton. **4.** A mass of tin run into a stone mold. **5.** *Naut.* The slack part of a sail. [< Norw. *sleip,* slippery.]

—**slab'-board",** *n.* *Lumber.* The board next to the slab, usually with an irregular bark edge, and not placed or classed with the square-edged boards; also, a slab.—**s.-grinder,** *n.* A machine for grinding up light slabs and other refuse wood from a sawmill.—**s.-line,** *n.* *Naut.* A rope passed through a block on a lower yard to the foot of the courses: used to take up the slack or slab of the sail.—**s.-sided,** *a.* Having long flat sides, as a slab; long and thin; as, a *slab-sided* hog.

slab², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the wryneck.

slab³†, *n.* Slime; viscous mud; mire.

slab'ber, slab'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wet with saliva; besaliver.

Now Bob put on one of his mournful Faces, and took John's Right-Hand, full of Gold as it was, and kiss'd and *slabbered* it. ARBUTHNOT *Works, History of John Bull* in vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 20, p. 88. [JAS. C. 1715.]

2. To soil with any liquid; wet. **3.** To eat or drink in a slovenly way.

II. *i.* To spill saliva; slaver; drivel; drool. [< MD. *slabberen,* freq. of *slabben,* slaver.] **slob'ber**‡.

—**slab'ber-er,** *n.* One who slabbers; a drooling or driveling person; an idiot.

slab'ber¹, slab'ĕr, *C. S. W.*² *Wr.* (sleb'ĕr, *W.*¹) (XIII), *n.* Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth. **slob'ber**‡.—**slab'ber-y,** *a.* Abounding in or covered with slabber; hence, wet and sloppy. **slob'ber-y**‡.

slab'ber², *n.* **1.** One who or that which slabs. **2.** A saw for removing the slabs from a log. **3.** A machine for milling the sides of such objects as nuts and bolt-heads; slabbing-machine.

slab"ber-de-gul'lion†, *n.* Same as SLUBBERDEGULLION.

slab'bi-ness, slab'ī-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slabby; viscousness; sloppiness.

slab'bing, slab'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SLAB, *v.*

—**slab'bing-gang",** *n.* Several saws, etc., held in two sets in a frame or gate so as to remove a central balk and cut the outside into slabs and boards.—**s.-machine,** *n.* A machine for milling nuts, bolt-heads, connecting-rod sides, etc.; slabber.—**s.-saw,** *n.* A saw used in sawing out slabs, as in a slabbing-gang.

slab'by, slab'ī, *a.* [SLAB'BI-ER; SLAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Thick; viscous; as, a *slabby* liquid. **2.** Sloppy; wet; as, *slabby* pavements. [< SLAB, *a.*, < SLAB¹, *n.*]

slab'stone", slab'stōn", *n.* A rock that readily splits into flags or slabs; flagstone. [C.]

slack, (slac, slac'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make slack.

slack'en, ((1) To make less tense or tight; loosen; relax; as, to *slack* a cord. (2) To make slow or slower; retard; slow; as, to *slacken* one's pace. (3) To render less in degree, strength, or violence; as, to *slacken* effort; to *slack* a fever. (4)† To render negligent or remiss.

2. To slake, as lime. See SLAKE¹, *v.*, 2. **3.** [Archaic.] To be negligent of or remiss in, as duty. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To cool in water. **5**†. To let slip; let go; lose.

II. *i.* **1.** To become slack. (1) To become less tense or tight. (2) To become slow or slower; slow. (3) To become less intense, violent, or active; abate; moderate; flag. **2.** To become remiss or negligent. **3.** To slake.

Synonyms: see RELAX.

—**to slack away, off,** or **out,** to let out or relieve the tension on, as a rope.—**to s. up.** **1.** To slow or slow up, as speed; retard the speed of. **2.** To slack off or away.

slack, *a.* **1.** Hanging or extended loosely; lacking tenseness or tightness; not hard-drawn; as, a *slack* rope. **2.** Loose or careless in performance; lacking intentness, diligence, carefulness, promptness, or speed; remiss; careless; negligent; tardy; slow; as, *slack* service.

Quick, quick! You were not once so *slack.*
LAMB *The Wife's Trial* act i, sc. 3.

3. Lacking activity or urgency; not brisk or pressing; dull; as, work is *slack* at this season. **4.** Not holding tightly or firmly; limp; listless; feeble; insufficient; weak; as, a *slack* grasp; to govern with a *slack* hand. **5.** Flowing slowly or sluggishly; being nearly or quite at rest: said specifically of the water or the period between the ebb and flow of the tide. **6**†. Lacking compactness; loose, as soil. [< AS. *slæc,* slack.] **slacke**†; **slake**†.

—**slack'-backed",** *a.* Weak-backed; having an imperfect back: said especially of whales.—**s.-handed,** *a.* [Rare.] Neglectful; remiss.—**s. in stays,** slow in going about: said of a sailing vessel.—**s.-jaw,** *n.* [Slang.] Impudent language; impertinence.—**s.-salted,** *a.* Insufficiently salted or cured.—**s.-twisted,** *a.* Loose; careless.—**s. water.** **1.** Slow-moving water, as that above a dam in a stream; as, the *slack water* extended for two miles. **2.** The time or condition of ebb-tide.

—**slack'ly,** *adv.* In a slack manner. **slack**‡.—**slack'ness,** *n.*

slack¹, *n.* **1.** That part of anything, as a rope, belt, or piece of canvas, that is slack or loose; also, looseness, as of a gear-wheel; the condition of not being tight or taut; as, to take up the *slack* in a driving-belt. **2.** A period or season of inactivity; as, there was a *slack* in trade. **3.** The process of hauling a seine at slack water. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] An extent of slack water in a stream. **5.** [Slang.] Impudent talk; impudence; slack-jaw.

slack², *n.* Small coal; coal-dirt or -screenings. [< G. *schlacke,* slack.]

slack³, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A dry hollow or gulley. **2.** A bog. **3.** A common. **4**†. A natural slope of ground; especially, a precipitous slope.

slack'-bake", slac'-bēk", *vt.* To bake insufficiently or incompletely; underbake; as, a *slack-baked* cake.

slack'en, slac'n, *vt.* Same as SLACK.

slack'en, *n.* In metal-smelting, the scoria of previous operations, mixed with the ores to retard or prevent fusion of the non-metallic portions. **slak'in**‡.

slack'end, *pp.* Slackened. PHIL. Soc.

slack'en-er, slac'n-ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slackens. **2.** Specifically, a rod used in gauze-weaving to ease the strain on the threads. Called also *slackner.*

slackt, *pp.* Slacked. PHIL. Soc.

slack'-wa"ter, slac'-wō'tĕr, *a.* Of or pertaining to slack water.

—**slack-water haul,** a seining-ground swept only at the turn of the tide.—**s. navigation,** navigation, in a stream naturally shallow, rendered possible by means of occasional dams and locks creating slack water.

slad, slad, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basin on the side of a hill.

slade[1], slād, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A sole of a plow. **2.** [Ir.] A long spade with an L-shaped blade for digging peat.

slade[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] A glade; a little dell. **2†.** A harbor or basin. [< AS. *slæd*, < lr. *slad.*]

slae, slā (slé, *C.*), *n.* [Scot.] The sloe or blackthorn.

slag, slag, *vi.* [SLAGGED; SLAG'GING.] To form a slag; stick together when heated, as the silicious and foreign mineral substances of ores.

slag[1], *n.* **1.** *Metal.* The refuse fused substance separated in the reduction of ores; metallic dross or recrement; in founding, a basic iron silicate that floats on the surface of molten iron. **2.** Volcanic scoria. [< Sw. *slagg*, refuse.]

Synonyms: see DREGS.

—slag'-bug"gy, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A very large pot for holding slag obtained in the smelting of lead ores. It is mounted on a railway-truck or the like so as to permit easy dumping. **—s.-dump,** *n.* A dumping-place for the shell or cone that forms in a slag-pot. **—s.-furnace,** *n.* A furnace designed for extracting lead from slags. **—s.-hearth,** *n.* A fire-brick and cast-iron reduction-furnace, usually blown by but one tuyere, for treating rich lead slags. **—s.-pot,** *n.* A large pot in which molten slag from a lead-reducing furnace is allowed to cool. **—s.-shingle,** *n.* Broken slag used in road-building. **—s.-wool,** *n.* Same as MINERAL WOOL. See WOOL.

A Slag-pot and its Carriage.

slag[2], *n.* [Dial.] A hollow or depression of land.

slag'gy, slag'i, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of slag; as, a *slaggy* substance. **2.** *Geol.* Of slaggy structure; said of rocks composed of intermingled roughly cellular and compact portions, like slag from an iron-furnace.

slaght'-boom"†, *n.* A barrier; bar.

slaie†, *n.* Same as SLAY.

slain, slān, *pp.* of SLAY, *v.*

slair, slār, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To smear; daub.

II. *i.* **1.** To do anything in an awkward and dirty way; especially, to work in anything moist or unctuous. **2.** To move clumsily through a miry road. **slys'ter;.**

slair'ter, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A heterogeneous mass producing nausea. **2.** The act of bedaubing. **3.** A dirty jade. **—slair'ters,** *n.* A slovenly, dirty person. **—slair'ter-y.** **1.** *a.* Slovenly; daubby. **II.** *n.* **1.** Dirty or slovenly work. **2.** Kitchen refuse. **slair'try;.**

—slairy weather, wet weather with miry roads.

slait, slēt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sheep-run; a familiar haunt.

slake[1], slēk, *v.* [SLAKED; SLA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render inoperative or harmless, especially by satisfying, as an appetite or a passion; hence, to lessen the force of in any way; quench; appease; assuage; mollify; as, to *slake* thirst; to *slake* flames. **2.** To mix with water or moist air, so that a chemical combination shall ensue; as, to *slake* lime. See LIME. **3.** To make slack. (1) To make looser or less tense. (2) To make slow or slower. **4†.** To release; set free.

II. *i.* **1.** To become disintegrated and hydrated: said of lime; as, the lime *slaked* rapidly. **2†.** To slack. [< AS. *sleacian*, < *slæc*, slack.]

—slake'-trough", *n.* A trough of water in which blacksmiths cool their tools, etc.

slake[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To bedaub; besmear.

slake[3], *n.* The act or period of slackening; an abatement; intermission.

Such side-questions and incidental interpellations as, in the heat of the main-battle, he (having only one tongue) could not get answered, these also he (Calonne) takes up, at the first *slake*, answers even these. CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 72. [R.]

slake[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A tide creek through a mud-flat. **2.** Mire; slime. [< Ice. *slakki*, slope on a mountain's edge.]

slake[3], *n.* [Scot.] A daub; smear; dab.

slake[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of various seaweeds, chiefly edible and marine.

slake'less, slēk'les, *a.* [Poet.] Such as can not be slaked; unquenchable; unappeasable.

slak'in, *n.* In metal-smelting, same as SLACKEN, *n.*

slam, slam, *v.* [SLAMMED; SLAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut with violence and a loud noise, pull or push to with a slam; as, to *slam* a door. **2.** To put, throw, or bring down with violence and a loud noise; said especially of something flat brought down on a flat surface; as, to *slam* a book on a desk. **3.** In card-playing, to defeat, as an opponent, by winning every trick. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To strike or push violently; beat; cuff. (2) To smite or strike down; slaughter.

II. *i.* To close, move to, or strike against something with violence and a loud noise; bang, sometimes with *to*; as, the door *slammed to*; the shutter *slammed* hard. [< Sw. *slamma*, slam.]

slam[1], *n.* **1.** An act or noise of slamming; a closing, coming to, or striking against something, as one heavy flat thing against another with violence and loud noise; a bang; as, to close the door with a *slam*. **2.** *Card-playing.* (1) A game of the 16th century, which preceded whist. Called also *ruff and honors.* (2) The winning of all the tricks in a hand. (3) In euchre, a game in which the opponent does not win a point, sometimes counting as two games. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The refuse of alum-works.

slam[2]†, *n.* An uncouth or ill-shaped fellow.

slam'-bang", *a.* & *adv.* [Colloq.] Same as SLAP-BANG.

slamd, *pp.* Slammed. PHIL. SOC.

slam'kin, slam'kin, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A slovenly woman; slattern. **2†.** A morning-gown formerly worn by women.

slan, slan, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Plural of SLOE. **slans;.**

slan'der, slan'dėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure by maliciously uttering a false report about; tarnish or impair the reputation of by false tales maliciously told or propagated; defame; calumniate; malign; as, to *slander* the dead. **2†.** To bring discredit upon; disgrace. **3†.** To charge; reproach (with). **4†.** To offend.

II. *i.* To utter slander.

Bear not false witness, *slander* not, nor lie.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. viii, st. 104.

[< OF. *esclandrer*, < *esclandre;* see SLANDER, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ASPERSE, REVILE.

slan'der, *n.* **1.** A false tale or report, or such tales or reports collectively, uttered with malice and designed or tending to injure the reputation of another; also, the utterance of such tales or reports, defamation.

Soft-buzzing *Slander*, silky moths, that eat
An honest name. THOMSON *Liberty* pt. iv, l. 619.

2. *Law.* Specifically, false and defamatory words spoken of another, where they (1) charge the commission of a criminal offense, (2) impute a loathsome or contagious disease, (3) are spoken in reference to a person's profession or trade or his conduct in public office, or (4) are productive of special damage. Written slander is *libel.* **3†.** Reproach; disgrace. **4†.** An offense; a stumbling-block. **5†.** Ill fame; ill repute. [< OF. *esclandre*, < LL. *scandalum;* see SCANDAL, *v.*]

Synonyms: see SCANDAL.

—slander of title, a false and malicious statement tending to diminish the extent or validity of one's title to some estate vested in him, and causing him damage or loss.

slan'der-er, slan'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who utters slander; particularly, one who slanders habitually; a defamer.

slan'der-ous, slan'dėr-us, *a.* **1.** Uttering slander; guilty of or given to slander; as, he has a *slanderous* tongue; a *slanderous* woman. **2.** Containing, constituting, or of the nature of slander; calumnious; as, a *slanderous* utterance. **3†.** Shameful; scandalous.

—slan'der-ous-ly, *adv.* **slan'der-ful-ly†.—slan'der-ous-ness,** *n.*

slanet†, *n.* A kind of spade.

slang[1], slang, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To assail or address with slang; rail vulgarly or coarsely at; abuse; blackguard; vituperate; also, to scold.

He had to keep his temper when he was *slanged* in 'Benmore' porch by a policeman.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Miss Youghal's Sais* p. 33. [F. F. L.]

II. *i.* To utter or make use of slang; rail in low, coarse, or vulgarly abusive language; scold; as, he *slangs* badly.

slang[2] [Archaic], *imp.* of SLING, *v.*

slang[1], *n.* **1.** Inelegant and unauthorized popular language, consisting of words and expressions of low or illiterate origin and use, or of legitimate expressions used in grotesque, irregular, or metaphorical senses not approved by reputable usage and good taste.

Slang is a vocabulary of genuine words or unmeaning jargon, used always with an arbitrary and conventional signification, and generally with humorous intent. It is mostly coarse, low, and foolish, although in some cases, owing to circumstances of the time, it is racy, pungent, and pregnant of meaning. . . . *Slang* in very evanescent. R. G. WHITE *Words* ch. 5, p. 85. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. The cant or jargon peculiar to thieves and vagrants; thieves' cant; thieves' Latin: the original sense, and until the latter half of the 19th century the only one.

Thieves' language, or that dialect for which there is no name, but one from its own vocabulary, viz. *Slang*, is of greater value in philology than in commerce.
R. G. LATHAM *English Language* pt. vii, p. 572. [T. & M. '50.]

[< SLING, *v.*; cp. Norw. *sleng*, burden of a song, *slengja kjeften*, talk slang, lit. 'sling the jaw.']

Synonyms: cant, colloquialism, vulgarism, vulgarity. A *colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low, and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade; educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation, which they would avoid in writing or public speaking. *Slang*, in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community; there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be characterized as *slang;* as, college *slang;* club *slang;* racing *slang.* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers, and ultimately take their place as accepted English. A *vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect, and the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding. *Cant*, as used in this connection, denotes the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps, etc. Compare LANGUAGE.

—slang'-whang", *vi.* [Colloq.] To use slang noisily or abusively; talk boisterously or abusively; rail; rant.—**slang'-whang"er,** *n.*

—slang'ism, *n.* The language of slang; slangy talk.

The young men . . . spoke of him over midday chops and sherry as a 'cool card,' a 'long-headed chap,' 'just about one,' and in other complimentary *slangisms.*
EDMUND YATES *Kissing the Rod* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '66.]

slang[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** *pl.* Fetters or irons for the legs, connected by a chain. **2.** [Thieves' Slang.] A watch-chain.

slang[3], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Among London street merchants, a false weight or measure. **2.** A traveling show, or its booth; also, a performance. **3.** A hawker's license. **sling;.**

slang[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A narrow strip of land.

slan'grill', *n.* A humpkin; fellow; lout: an abusive term.

slang'vre"ter, slang'frē"tėr, *n.* [S. Afr.] The secretary-bird. See illus. under SECRETARY-BIRD.

slang'y, slang'i, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing slang; as, a *slangy* phrase. **2.** Using or given to slang; as, a *slangy* girl. **slang'ey** or **-ous‡** [Rare]; **slang'u-lar‡** [Humorous]. **—slang'i-ly,** *adv.* In the manner or with the use of slang; in slang usage; as, he talked *slangily.* **—slang'i-ness,** *n.*

slank, slank, *imp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slank, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slender; slim.

slant, slant, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give an oblique or sloping direction to; turn from a direct line; slope, incline; lean; as, to *slant* a ladder; to *slant* one's letters in writing.

See how the Deacon *slants* his listening ear!
HOLMES *A Family Record* st. 10.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie, extend, or go obliquely; incline or deviate from a given line, level, or direction; slope; incline; as, a *slanting* hillside; *slanting* sunbeams; the path *slants* off from the road. **2.** To have a bent, leaning, or inclination; as, he *slants* toward the wrong.

'Ah, yes,' he groaned, 'I've always heard
Our poor friend sounds that *slanted*
Tow'rd taking liquor overmuch.'
LOWELL *The Cathappy Lot of Mr. Knott* st. 11.

3. [Scot.] To deviate from the truth; exaggerate; fib. [< Sw. *slänta*, slant.]

Synonyms: see INCLINE.

—slant'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a slanting or oblique direction or position; obliquely. **slant'ly‡** [Archaic]; **slant'wise"‡.** **2.** With an indirect hint or remark.

slant, *a.* Lying or extending at an angle; oblique; sloping; aslant; as, a *slant* roof; *slant* sunbeams.

—slant'-eyed", *a.* Having the eyes set obliquely.

The *slant-eyed* sages of Cathay. WHITTIER *Miriam* st. 3.

slant, *n.* **1.** A slanting direction, course, or plane; inclination from a direct line or level; slope; as, the *slant* of a roof.

In the afternoon the caravan ascended the first *slant* of the mountains, rising three or four hundred feet. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 4, p. 29. [S. '73.]

2. A mental or moral bent or inclination; a tendency; leaning; as, a philosopher with a pessimistic *slant.* **3.** An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. **4.** [Slang.] (1) An opportunity; chance. (2) A side-blow.

—slant of wind (*Naut.*), such a change from a head wind as will enable a sailing vessel to lay her course with nothing to spare; as, a *slant of wind* favored the yacht.

slant"en-dic'u-lar, slant'en-dic'yu-lėr, *a.* [Slang.] Slanting; oblique: imitation of *perpendicular.* **slant"ing-dic'u-lar†.—slant"en-[or -ing-]dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

slap[1], slap, *vt.* [SLAPPED; SLAP'PING.] **1.** To strike with the open hand; strike with something broad; as, to *slap* a child's face. **2.** To strike or deal a slap with; as, to *slap* the hand on the breast.

—to slap one on the back, figuratively, to approve the course of.

slap[2], *vt.* [Prov. & Scot.] To make breaches in (a wall).

slap, *a.* [Slang.] First-rate; excellent. **slap'-up"‡.**

slap[1], *n.* A blow delivered with the open hand or with something broad or flat. [< LG. *slapp*, < *slappen*, slap.]

—a slap in the face, a sudden rebuff or insult.

slap[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A breach or gap in a barrier, as a wall, fence, or hedge. **2.** A notch or gap in the edge of a knife. **3.** A gap between two hills.

slap, *adv.* [Colloq.] Suddenly and forcibly; abruptly; plump; squarely; straight; as, I was hit *slap* in the face.

When we came to towns we went *slap* down the main streets.
OLIPHANT in Mrs. Oliphant's *Laurence Oliphant* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 110. [R. '91.]

slap'-bang", slap'-bang', *adv.* [Colloq.] With or as with a slap and a bang; suddenly or violently; dashingly; as, to fall *slap-bang.* **slam'-bang"†.**

—slap'-bang", *a.* Violent; dashing. **slam'-bang"†.**

—slap'-bang", *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A low eating-place.

slap'-dash", slap'-dash', *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To do in a careless, hasty, rough, or dashing manner; as, to *slap-dash* one's work. **2.** To rough-cast, as a wall.

slap'-dash", *a.* [Colloq.] Done or acting in a dashing or reckless way; impetuous; happy-go-lucky; hasty and thoughtless; as, a *slap-dash* style; a *slap-dash* fellow.

slap'-dash", *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Offhand or careless work; hasty or thoughtless conduct or doings. **2.** Rough-casting for exterior walls. **3.** The plaster filling between the outside beams of a half-timbered house. **4†.** Abusive language.

slap'-dash", *adv.* In a dashing, hasty, or heedless manner.

slape, slēp, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Slippery; smooth; figuratively, hypocritical.—**slape'-face",** *n.* A smooth hypocrite.

slap'jack", slap'jac', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A griddle-cake; flapjack. **2.** A children's game of cards in which when a jack is played all the players try to slap it, and he who does so first takes all the cards on the table.

slap'pa-ty-pouch"†, *n.* A slapping of the hands against the sides to warm them.

slap'per, slap'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slaps. **2.** [Slang.] Something huge; a whopper.

slap'ping, slap'ing, *a.* [Slang.] Huge. **slap'per‡.**

slap'py, slap'i, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A Y-shaped sling-shot.

slap'-sauce"†, *n.* A parasite; hanger-on.

slap'-si"ded, *a.* Same as SLAB-SIDED.

slapt, *pp.* Slapped. PHIL. SOC.

slap'-up", slap'-up', *a.* [Slang.] First-rate; very good.

slar-gan'do, slär-gän'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as RALLENTANDO. **slar-gan'do-si‡.**

slash[1], slash, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut by striking violently and without much attempt at accuracy; cut with long sweeping strokes; slit; gash; as, to *slash* a hole in a sail. **2.** To make long cuts, slits, or gashes in; slit; gash; as, to *slash* meat. **3.** Specifically, to slit, as a garment, for ornament; especially, to slit so as to expose showy material or lining in or under the slits. **4.** To strike with long sweeping or cutting blows, as of a whip; lash; also, rarely, to crack (a whip). **5.** *Mil.* To fell (trees) so that their tops shall impede the advance of the enemy, as in forming an abatis.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike violently and recklessly with an edged instrument; lay about one with blows; as, to *slash* with a knife. **2.** To move with rapid plunging, dashing, or rushing movements; dash; rush. [< OF. *escleschier*, sever, = *esclicer;* see SLICE, *n.*]

slash[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To work in slush or wet.

slash[1], *n.* **1.** The act of slashing; a sweeping random cut or stroke, as with a cutting-weapon or with a whip; as, a *slash* with a scythe; he gave the horse a *slash.* **2.** The result of slashing; a slit or gash; specifically, an ornamental slit or cut in a garment showing some other material in or through the slit. **3.** An opening or gap made in a forest, as by the cutting or blowing down of trees. **4.** *pl.* Tops and branches of trees left in wood-cutting or logging; slashings. **5.** A low, wet, overgrown piece of ground; a swampy thicket.

A Slashed Costume of the Period of Henri II.

He gained for himself the title of 'Mill Boy of the *Slashes*,' by his frequent visits to a neighboring grist-mill, on the Pamunkey river. MALLORY *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [A. S. B. '57.]

6. A strip of tape or lace worn on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve, to distinguish him from a private. **7.** An abatis. **8.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A mass of coal shattered by motion of the earth's surface.

slash[2], *n.* [Scot.] A large amount of broth or the like.

slashed, slasht, *a.* *Bot.* Cut irregularly; laciniate.

slash'er, slash'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slashes. Specifically: (1) A sword or other cutting-weapon. (2) *Brickmaking.* A wide sword-like implement for slicing masses of clay in search of stones and roots. (3) A machine for sizing and finishing warp-yarn. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The thresher; fox-shark.

slash'ing, slash'ing, *pa.* **1.** Striking or cutting at random; assailing right and left, or without mercy; as, a *slashing* warrior or critic. **2.** [Colloq.] Of uncommonly high degree; very fine, very swift, etc.

We were going at a *slashing* rate across the level plain.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 9, p. 83. [O. P. P. '70.]

slash'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The forming of an abatis by felling trees. **2.** *pl.* Tops or branches of trees cut off; slashes. **3.** Material for decoration inserted in the slashes of a garment; as, *slashings* of red silk.

slash'-pine", slash'-poin". *n.* A pine (*Pinus Cubensis*) growing in the slashes along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and in Cuba. **bastard pine†; mead'ow-pine"‡; swamp'-pine"‡.**

slash'y, slash'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wet and dirty; slushy.

slat[1], slat, *v.* [SLAT'TED; SLAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw or cast down violently or with a jerk; fling carelessly; slap; as, to *slat* a chair against the wall, or a fish off the hook. **2.** To strike forcibly as with something flat; beat; bang. **II.** *i.* To flap or slap smartly or violently, as sails against yards. [< Ice. *sletta*, slap, < root of SLAY[1], *v.*]

slat[2], *vt.* [Eng.] Same as SLATE[2].

slat[3], *vt.* & *ri.* [Prov. Eng.] To crack; split.

slat[1], *n.* **1.** A thin strip or comparatively flat and narrow piece of wood (rarely of metal), as for use in a blind, a shutter, or a window-opening, as a support for the mattress in a bedstead, or on a crate or a coop. **2.** A thin and flat piece of stone; stone slab. Specifically: (1) A thin piece of slate, as for roofing. (2) A flat piece of stone used in veneering masonry. **slatt‡.** **3.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. [< OF. *esclat* (F. *éclat*), splinter, chip, < *esclater*, shiver, < OHG. *sleizen*, tear, < *slîzan*, slit.] **slatte†.**

—**slat'-crimp"er,** *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats for window-blinds.—**s.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting slats from a block. **2.** A machine for tenoning and wiring blind-slats.—**s.-seat,** *n.* A seat made of slats with spaces between them.

slat[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. or Colloq.] A sudden and sharp blow; smart slap. **2.** [Eng.] A spent salmon. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A stain.

slatch, slach, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To dabble in mire. **2.** To move heavily, as in a miry road. JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*

slatch, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Slack, as of a rope. **2.** An interval of fine weather. **3.** The period of a transitory breeze. [For SLACK[1], *n.*]

slate[1], slēt, *vt.* [SLA'TED; SLA'TING.] **1.** To cover with roofing-slates; roof with slate. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* To designate as if by writing on a slate for a nomination, an office, or the like; as, he is *slated* for the cabinet. **3.** To remove hair from, as hides, with a slater.

slate[2], *vt.* [SLA'TED; SLA'TING.] **1.** [Colloq., Brit.] To censure, criticize, or review severely or abusively; berate soundly; as, a book *slated* by the reviewers. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To set a dog or dogs on; bait; also, to do violence to.

Many a member of trades-unions in Scotland would not have been willing to commit outrages upon the person of his neighbors, or even murder, had it not been called *slating*, or by some other technical term. F. LIEBER *Manual of Political Ethics* vol. i, § 56, p. 204. [L. '75.]

[< AS. *slītan*, rend.] **slat‡.**

slate, *a.* Having the color of slate; of a dark grayish blue. —**slate'-black",** *a.* Of the color of dark slate.—**s.-blue,** *a.* Of the dark grayish blue characteristic of slate. —**s.-gray,** *a.* Of a light slate-color —**s.-tinted,** *a.*

Gnarled old trees, imposed in definite lines against the *slate-tinted* sky. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 25, p. 463. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

slate, *n.* **1.** Any kind of rock that splits readily into thin and even laminæ; also, any one of certain fine-grained schists; specifically, an argillaceous fine-grained rock splitting readily into large, thin, smooth, even laminæ.

Slate differs from shale in the evenness of its laminæ, but the two words are often used loosely and interchangeably. The cleavage-planes of the best slate are usually transverse to the bedding-plane. The fine-grained homogeneous varieties yielding large thick slabs are used to make billiard-tables, electrical switch-boards, sinks, and burial-vaults; the more fissile varieties, splitting into thin slabs from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in thickness, are used for roofing.

Slates are distinguished chiefly according to the characteristic constituent; as, **argillaceous** or **clay slate, bituminous s., calcareous s., chlorite s., damourite s., diorite s., hornblende s., hydromica s., mica s., ottrelite s., paragonite s., sericite s., siliceous s., staurolite s.,** and **talcose s.**

Carved Slate.

1. A model of a totem-post (eagle and raven). 2. A box. Both carved in black slate by Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

2. An artificial material resembling and used for the same purposes as true slate. **3.** A piece, slab, or flake of slate, especially a thin plate or sheet. Specifically: (1) A thin piece or plate of slate of regular shape, used for roofing. (2) A thin plate or tablet of slate, or of some similar material, usually enclosed in a wooden frame, used chiefly by school-children for solving mathematical problems, etc. **4.** *U. S. Polit.* A list of candidates made up beforehand (as if written upon a slate, and subject to erasure or change) for nomination or appointment; any prearranged list or program. **5†.** Any thin plate or flake, especially of stone. [< OF. *esclat;* see SLAT[1], *n.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**adhesive slate,** a very absorbent slate that adheres to the tongue if touched by it.—**alum s.,** or **aluminous s.,** see ALUM.—**graywacke s.,** micaceous and sandy, fine-grained, slaty, or shaly rocks: formerly so called.—**lithographic s.,** same as LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.—**phyllite s.** *Geol.* **1.** Clay-slate (called also **muscovite phyllade**), or, restrictedly, clay-slate rendered subcrystalline by minute superinduced scales of mica (called **phyllite** alone). **2.** Clay-slate containing lamellæ of the mineral phyllite related to ottrelite.—**rainspot s.,** a mottled Lower Silurian slate of Wales.—**Skiddaw s.,** a series, mostly unfossiliferous, in the English Arenig (Lower Silurian) group.—**slate'-clay",** *n.* **1.** Shale. **2.** A fire-clay occurring among coal-beds.—**s.-color,** *n.* A dark bluish gray characteristic of slate.—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**s.-cutter,** *n.* A machine for trimming roofing-slates or school slates into regular shapes.—**s.-frame,** *n.* The frame of a writing-slate.—**s.-frame machine,** a complicated machine for dressing slate-frames and rounding the corners.—**s. globe,** a globe having a surface composed of an artificial material resembling slate.—**s.-peg,** *n.* A nail for fastening roofing-slates.—**s.-pencil,** *n.* A pencil of soft slate or other soft stone or material, for writing on slates.—**s.-spar,** *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of crystallized calcite. Called also *shiver-spar.*—**Stonesfield slates,** a highly fossiliferous series of the English Lower Oolite (Jurassic).—**transparent s.,** a plate of glass slightly ground, so that a copy of a picture placed underneath can be traced on it with a lead-pencil.—**Tremadoc slates,** the upper beds of the Cambrian of England, consisting of fossiliferous slates and sandstones.

sla'ter[1], slē'tėr, *n.* **1.** A person who slates roofs; one whose trade is to lay slate. **2.** A slate-bladed implement for removing hair from hides.

sla'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A terrestrial oniscid isopod, as the common *Porcellio scaber.* **2.** One of other isopods; as, a box-*slater* or idotoid.

slath'er, sladh'ėr, *n.* [Slang.] A great quantity: commonly plural; as, we gathered *slathers* of nuts.

sla'ti-fy, slē'ti fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make slaty or slate-like. [< SLATE, *n.*, + -FY.]

sla'ti-ness, slē'ti nes, *n.* The quality of being slaty.

sla'ting, slē'ting, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of laying slates, as on roofs. **2.** Slate or slates collectively; as, the *slating* of a house. **3.** A liquid preparation for giving an unglazed, slaty surface to blackboards.

slat'ted, slat'ėd, *a.* Furnished with or made of slats.

slat'ter, slat'ėr, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To waste carelessly; lose; spill. **slat'tern†.** **II.** *i.* **1.** To be carelessly or negligently wasteful. **2.** To be slovenly or untidy.

slat'tern, slat'ėrn, *a.* Slatternly.

slat'tern, *n.* An untidy or slovenly woman; a woman negligent in dress or housekeeping. [< SLATTER, *v.*, freq. of SLAT[1], *v.*]

slat'tern-ly, slat'ėrn-li, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or having the habits of a slattern; slovenly; dowdy. —**slat'tern-li-ness,** *n.*—**slat'tern-ly,** *adv.*

slat'ter-pouch"†, *n.* A boys' game.

slat'ter-y, slat'ėr-i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Sloppy; wet.

slat'ting, slat'ing, *n.* **1.** Slats collectively, or material for slats. **2.** Noise made by or as by slats, or of a smart, quick flapping or slapping; as, the *slatting* of the sail.

sla'ty, slē'ti, *a.* Composed of, resembling, peculiar to, or having the fissility or other characteristics of slate; argillaceous, or containing clay-slate.

—**slaty cleavage,** a tendency to split into thin, smooth, even plates, like slate, the more typical if the planes of cleavage are transverse to the bedding-plane.

slaugh'ter, slē'tėr, *vt.* **1.** To kill wantonly or savagely, especially in large numbers; massacre; as, to *slaughter* helpless prisoners.

Slaughtered men Fight fiercer in their orphans o'er again. CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* st. 10.

2. To kill for the market; butcher; as, to *slaughter* beeves. **3.** *Com.* To reduce greatly the price of; as, to *slaughter* goods.

Synonyms: see KILL.

—**slaugh'ter-house",** *n.* **1.** A place where animals are butchered; abattoir. **2.** A scene of carnage. **slaugh'ter-pen"‡.**

—**slaugh'ter-er,** *n.* One who slaughters; a butcher; executioner. **slaugh'ter-man‡.**

slaugh'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of killing or slaying. (1) Wanton or violent killing, especially in large numbers; carnage; massacre; butchery; as, a battle attended with great *slaughter;* the *slaughter* of game for sport.

And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush, like a banner bathed in *slaughter.*
J. G. PERCIVAL *The Coral Grove* l. 18.

(2) A killing for market; butchering. **2.** *Com.* A sweeping reduction or great cut in prices; as, a *slaughter* of woolens. [< Ice. *slātr*, a slaughtering, < root of SLAY[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see MASSACRE.

Derivatives:—**slaugh'ter-dom†,** *n.* Slaughter.—**slaugh'ter-ous,** *a.* Disposed to or determined upon slaughter; murderous; sanguinary.—**slaugh'ter-ously,** *adv.*—**slaugh'ter-y,** *n.* [Rare.] Slaughter.

slau'ter, slau'terd. Slaughter, etc. PHIL. SOC.

Slav, slȧv (XIII), *a.* Same as SLAVIC or SLAVONIAN.

Slav, *n.* One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryans. See SLAVONIC, and plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 13. [< G. *Sklave,* < O. Bulg. *Slovienină.*] **Sclav‡; Sclave‡; Slave‡.**

The *Slavs*, vaguely spoken of by the ancients as Scythians and Sarmatians, are first mentioned in the sixth century by Procopius, who gives them the collective designation of Spor, and divides them into two main branches, the Antes in the east, and the *Slavs* in the west. KEANE in Rudler and Chisholm's *Europe* app., § 10, p. 572. [E. ST. '85.]

Slav'dom, slȧv'dum, *n.* The Slavs collectively; the domain or sphere of influence of the Slavs.

slave, slēv, *v.* [SLAVED; SLA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to work like a slave; work like a drudge; as, I *slaved* myself for money. **2.** [Poet. or Archaic.] To enslave.

Their kindly native princes slain or *slaved.*
TENNYSON *Columbus* st. 10.

II. *i.* To toil like a slave; drudge; as, to *slave* and save: rarely followed by *it.*

slave[1], *n.* **1.** One whose person is held as property; a person in slavery; a bondsman; serf; as, a negro *slave.*

From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives, or subjects, or allies, or enemies, of the Greek empire, they overspread the land; and the national appellation of the *Slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude. GIBBON *Rome* vol. v, ch. 55, p. 406. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

2. A person in mental or moral subjection, as to a habit or influence; as, a *slave* to drink; a *slave* of fashion. **3.** One who labors like a bondsman; a drudge. **4.** A person of slavish disposition; a wretch. **5.** A slave-ant. [< F. *esclave,* < G. *sklave,* < *Sklave;* see SLAV.]

—**slave'-ant",** *n.* An ant of one species held in captivity by another species.—**s.-baron,** *n.* A wealthy or influential slaveholder; an owner of many slaves.—**s.-born,** *a.* Born in slavery. In the former slave system in the United States, a child born of a slave mother was legally a slave from its birth.—**S. Coast,** the coast of western Africa extending westward from the Quorro river along the Bight of Benin to the Gold Coast: formerly the chief scene of the slave-traffic, but since 1861 a British possession.—**s.-coffle,** *n.* A coffle or gang of slaves for sale —**s.-driver,** *n.* An overseer of slaves; hence, an exacting employer.—**s.-fork,** *n.* A stout forked piece of wood fastened with the fork about a slave's neck to prevent escape: used by African slave-hunters, and called *shēba* in the Sudan. On the march these slave-forks are connected, rendering escape almost impossible.—**s.-grown,** *a.* Grown, cultivated, or produced by slave-labor; as, *slave-grown* tobacco. —**slave'hold"er,** *n.* An owner of slaves.—**slave'-hold"ing,** *a.* Holding or owning slaves.—**s.-hunt,** *n.* **1.** A hunt, as by African slave-traders, for the seizure of persons to be carried into slavery. **2.** A search for fugitive slaves.—**s.-hunter,** *n.*—**s.-ship,** *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade; a slaver.—**s. state,** a state in which slavery exists by statute; specifically [S- S-], one of the United States in which a slave code existed at the opening of the civil war. The slave States were Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia (including West Virginia).

Slave[2], *n.* Same as SLAV.

slav'er, slav'ėr, *v.* **1.** *t.* To dribble saliva over; foul with spittle. **II.** *i.* To let saliva run from the mouth; dribble saliva; drivel; drool. [< Ice. *slafra*, slaver.]

sla'ver[1], slē'vėr, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-dealer or a slave-ship.

slav'er[2], slav'ėr, *n.* Saliva issuing or dribbling from the mouth; drivel. [< Ice. *slafr*, < *slafra*, slaver.]

slav'er-er, slav'ėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or an animal that slavers; a driveler. **2.** Hence: (1) An idiot. (2) A servile flatterer; abject parasite; toady.

slav'er-ing-ly, slav'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a slavering manner.

slav'er-y, slē'vėr-i, *n.* **1.** The condition or state of being a slave; the condition of a human being who is held as the property or chattel of another, or the institution under which human beings are so held; involuntary servitude of one human being to another; complete subjection of one person to another's will and commands.

Slavery was common in early times, being the ordinary fate of captives taken in war after the custom of putting such to death became uncommon. In Greece and Rome a very large proportion of the population consisted of slaves. Negro slavery in the United States began at Jamestown, Virginia, when, in 1619, a Dutch vessel brought negroes of both sexes there from Africa and sold them to the planters. The system spread over the country. Negroes were captured in Africa and sold in the United Colonies and States, and there were four millions of negro slaves in the United States in 1862, most of whom were freed by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation Jan. 1, 1863. The system was abolished by constitutional amendment in December, 1865. Slavery in the British possessions was abolished in 1833, and in Brazil its abolition was begun in 1871.

Slavery is a status . . . implying perpetual servitude to the master or owner, upon whom it confers the complete control and dominion over the labor, actions, acquisitions, and person of the slave and his offspring. POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 660, p. 383.

2. The state of being helplessly addicted to a habit, vice, or influence; mental, moral, or spiritual bondage; as, *slavery* to drink.

People's worst *slavery* very often is to things and people that they despise. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* ser. xvii, p. 297. [E. P. D. '81.]

3. Slavish toil; drudgery; as, kitchen *slavery.* **4†.** A reducing to slavery; enslavement.

Synonyms: see BONDAGE.

slave'-trade", slēv'-trēd", *n.* The business of dealing in slaves as merchandise; specifically, the business of purchasing or capturing human beings in their native country, especially in Africa, and transporting and selling them as slaves in other places.

This trade was begun between Africa and America early in the 16th century by the Spaniards, who procured negroes on the west coast of Africa and sold them for slaves to the Spanish dwellers on the West India islands. In 1562 an English company engaged in the trade. The Stuart kings of England fostered it. Queen Anne was a stockholder of a company engaged in supplying slaves for the English and American colonies. The Constitution of the United States provided that importation of slaves should not be prohibited before 1808, and at that date it was prohibited by law. See SLAVERY.

slave'-tra"der, slēv'-trē'dėr, *n.* A person engaged in the slave-trade; a dealer in slaves.

sla'vey, slē'vę, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A household servant; drudge; usually, a maid servant. **sla'vy‡.**

Slav'i-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

Slav'ic, slȧv'ic (XIII), *a.* & *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

sla'vish, slē'vish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves; characteristic of or befitting slaves; ignoble; base; servile; mean. Specifically: (1) Meanly or ignobly dependent, submissive, or subservient; basely imitative; as, *slavish* hangers-on; a *slavish* imitation. (2) Extremely hard or laborious; characterized by drudgery; as, *slavish* tasks. **2.** Being in the condition of slaves; enslaved.

Synonyms: see OBSEQUIOUS.

—**sla'vish-ly,** *adv.*—**sla'vish-ness,** *n.*

Slav'ism, slȧv'izm, *n.* The characteristics of the Slavs, collectively considered; the mode of thought or action peculiar to Slavic peoples. Compare PANSLAVISM.

sla'vite, slē'vait, *n.* [Rare, U. S.] An advocate or partizan of slavery; a slaveholder.

Slavo-, slȧv'o-. Derived from SLAV: a combining form.—**Slav"o-Let"to-Teu-ton'ic,** *a.* Of mixed Slavic, Letto-Lithuanian, and Teutonic blood.—**Slav'o-phil,** *n.* An admirer or promoter of Slavonic ideas, institutions, or practises. **Slav'o-phile‡.**—**Slav'o-phil-ism,** *n.*—**Slav'o-pho-bist,** *n.* One who is unfavorable to or fears the Slavs or Slavonic influence.—**Slav"o-Teu'ton,** *n.* One of mixed Slavonic and Teutonic blood, as the people of eastern Germany.—**Slav"o-Teu-ton'ic,** *a.* Of mixed Slavonic and German blood.

sla-voc'ra-cy, slē-vec'ra-si, *n.* [U. S.] Slaveholders or slaveholding interests as a political power, especially for the maintenance of slavery. [< SLAVE[1], *n.*, + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.] **slave-oc'ra-cy‡.**

—**sla'vo-crat,** *n.*—**sla"vo-crat'ic,** *a.*

Sla-vo'ni-an, sla-vō'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Slavonia, a crownland of Hungary. **2.** Same as SLAVONIC. **Scla-vo'ni-an‡.**

Sla-vo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Slavonia. **2.** A Slav. **3.** Same as SLAVONIC. **Scla-vo'ni-an‡.**

—**Sla-vo'ni-an-ize,** *vt.* To make Slavonian.

Sla-von'ic, sla-ven'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Slavs or their languages. **2.** Slavonian. **Scla-von'ic‡.**

Sla-von'ic, *n.* The group of languages peculiar to the Slavs, belonging to the Windic class of the northern division of Aryan. It includes: (1) *Southeast Slavonic,* embracing the living *Bulgarian, Russian,* and *Illyrian,* and the dead *Church Slavonic.* (2) *West Slavonic,* embracing the living *Polish, Bohemian,* and *Lusatian,* and the dead *Polabian.* **Scla-von'ic‡.**—**Church Slavonic,** Old Slavonic, the language of Cyril's translation of the Bible (about 867): used as a sacred language by a majority of the Slavs, especially in the liturgies of the Greek Church. **Old Bulgarian‡.**

Sla-von'i-cize, sla-ven'i-sąiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CI'ZING.] To make Slavonic, in any respect. **Slav'on-ize‡.**

slaw, slȧ, *n.* A salad consisting of cabbage, sliced or chopped, and served raw or cooked. Compare COLESLAW. [< D. *slaa*, < *salaad*, SALAD.]

slaw'bank†, *n.* In the northeastern United States, a sleeping-bench or form of bed, consisting of a frame with cord bottom, hinged to the wall and with two swinging legs, so that it could be hooked up out of the way: the prototype of the

modern folding bed. ALICE M. EARLE *Customs in Old New England* ch. 4, p. 113. [s. '93.]

slawe†, *pp.* of SLAY, *v.* **slaw'en**†.

slay[1], slē, *vt.* [SLEW; SLAIN; SLAY'ING.] **1.** To kill, especially in a violent manner or by striking with a weapon; put to death; destroy by or as by killing; as, "Saul hath *slain* his thousands." **2**†. To quench. **3**†. To smite; strike. [< AS. *slēan*, slay.] **sle**†.

Synonyms: see KILL.

slay[2], † *vt.* To separate and arrange the threads of, as **sley**, † yarn, in a reed for weaving. **slaie**†.

slay, † *n.* **1.** The reed guiding the warp-threads of a **sley**, † loom. **2.** In knitting-machines, a guideway. [< AS. *slēge*, < *slēan*, smite.] **slaie**†.

slay'er, slē'ėr, *n.* One who slays or kills; a murderer; destroyer: often as a euphemism.

sla'zy, slē'zi, *a.* [Dial.] Same as SLEAZY.—**sla'zi-ness**, *n.*

sleave, sliv, *vt.* [SLEAVED; SLEAV'ING.] To separate, as a collection or mass of threads; divide, as threads, fibers, or the like; ravel; disentangle.—**sleaved silk**, raw untwisted silk; floss. **sleave'-silk"**‡.

sleave, *n.* Something tangled, matted, or knotted; specifically, unspun, knotted, or matted silk or thread. [< root of SLIP, *v.*; cp. G. *schleife*, loop, Dan. *sløjfe*, knot.]

slea'zi-ness, slē'zi-nes, *C.*[1] (slī'zi-, *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* The quality of being sleazy; flimsiness.

slea'zy, slē'zi, *C.*[1] (slī'zi, *C.*[2] *E. I. S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Lacking firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy. [< G. *schleissig*, worn out, < *schleissen*, rend.]

sled, sled, *v.* [SLED'DED; SLED'DING.] **I.** *t.* To convey on a sled; as, to *sled* cord-wood. **II.** *i.* To ride on or use a sled; as, to *sled* in the winter.

sled, *n.* **1.** A vehicle on runners designed especially for use on snow and ice. (1) A large strongly made vehicle having shafts or a tongue, and often two pairs of runners (bobs), used with draft-animals for carrying loads: in England commonly called *sledge*. (2) A small, light frame on runners, used especially by children and youths for amusement, as in coasting; a hand-sled. (3)† A sledge or sleigh. See SLEDGE[1], *n.*, 1, SLEIGH, 1.

2. *Elec.* A sliding contact-piece used in some systems of electric railways for connecting a car-motor with an underground wire. [< D. *slede*, < root of SLIDE.]

—**sled'-brake"**, *n.* A brake for a sled: consisting usually of a pointed lever or pair of levers used as a drag.

sled'ded†, *a.* Probably, mounted on a sled.

sled'der, sled'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who rides on or hauls with a sled. **2.** An animal that draws a sled.

sled'ding, sled'ing, *n.* **1.** Condition of roads admitting of the use of sleds: usually with a qualifying word; as, *hard sledding; slumpy sledding*. **2.** The act of using a sled; use of sleds in hauling, traveling, etc.

sledge, slej, *vt.* & *vi.* [SLEDGED; SLEDG'ING.] To travel or convey in a sledge; use a sledge.

The young ice had cemented the floes so that we could walk and *sledge* round the brig.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 104. [c. & P. '56.]

sledge[1], *n.* **1.** A vehicle mounted on runners, or a drag or drag-like vehicle, designed to be drawn over snow and ice by draft-animals; as, a reindeer-*sledge*.

A Siberian Post-sledge.

I harnessed my rein-deer, mounted the *sledge*,
And skimmed the snow by the northern light.
R. H. STODDARD *The Sledge at the Gate* st. 1.

2. Specifically, a sled. **3.** [Eng.] A hurdle on which condemned persons were formerly drawn to execution. [For SLED, *n.*]

—**sledge'-chair"**, *n.* A high-backed chair mounted on runners and propelled on ice or snow by pushing.

sledge[2], *n.* A heavy hammer for one or both hands: for blacksmiths' use, the peen being commonly made of steel (see cuts, under PEEN); for breaking stone, usually above 5 pounds in weight; for breaking coal, having a long head, and weighing commonly 6 or 8 pounds. [< AS. *slecg*, < *slēan*, strike.]

sledge'-ham"mer, slej'-ham'ėr, *n.* **1.** Same as SLEDGE[2], *n.* **2.** Figuratively, one who or that which deals powerful blows or produces powerful effects.

Luther was the *sledge-hammer* of the Reformation. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 64. [U. S. '60.]

sled'man, sled'man, *n.* One who owns or uses a sled.

sleet†, *vt.* To slay. **sleen**†; **slent**.

slee, sli, *a.* [Scot.] Sly, dexterous.

sleet†, *n.* A cradle used in hauling out a ship for repairs.

sleech, slich, *vt.* [Scot.] To ladle out, as soup.

sleech†, *n.* Same as SLEECH[1].

sleek, slik, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make smooth, even, or glossy; as, to *sleek* one's hair. **2.** Hence, to soothe; mollify.

Nay, nay, then know'st not with what winning ways
I can *sleek* down his wrath
B. JAYTON *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act iv, sc. 4.

3. To make less disagreeable or offensive; palliate.

But could not rest for musing how to smooth
And *sleek* his marriage over to the Queen.
TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 30.

4. *Mech.* Specifically, same as SLICK, *v.*, 2.

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To make oneself sleek, smooth, or trim; as, to *sleek* up. Compare SLICK. **2.** To move smoothly, glide.

—**sleek'ing-glass"**, *n.* A glass implement, or one with a glass surface, used for giving a glossy surface to textile fabrics. **slick'ing-glass"**‡.—**sleek'-stone"**†, *n.* A flat stone or a stone-faced implement for smoothing or polishing leather or other material. **slick'-stone"**†.

sleek, *a.* **1.** Smooth or even on the surface; smooth and glossy; as, a *sleek* coat; *sleek* fur. Compare SLICK.

The master of the village school, *sleek* of hair and smooth of tongue. WHITTIER *The Huskers* st. 13.

2. Smooth-spoken or -mannered; oily; flattering; insinuating; as, a *sleek* talker; *sleek* manners: in the United States generally *slick*. [< Icc. *slikr*, sleek, < root in SLINK[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see SMOOTH.

—**sleek'-head"ed**, *a.* Having a glossy head.

sleek, *n.* & *adv.* Same as SLICK.

sleek'en, slik'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To make sleek.

sleek'er, slik'ėr, *n.* Same as SLICKER.

sleek'it, slik'it, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sleek. **2.** Deceitful.

sleek'ly, slik'li, *adv.* In a sleek manner.

sleek'ness, slik'nes, *n.* The quality, condition, or character of being sleek.

sleek'y, slik'i, *a.* **1.** Sleek. **2.** [Scot.] Fawning; sly.

sleep, slip, *v.* [SLEPT; SLEEP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To rest or repose in (sleep): with a cognate object; as, to *sleep* the sleep of weariness. **2.** [Colloq.] To accommodate with sleeping-quarters; lodge; as, a hotel that can *sleep* a hundred guests. **3.** To pass or get rid of by or as by sleep: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *sleep away* the day; to *sleep off* trouble.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in the physiological state of sleep; be asleep; slumber; as, to *sleep* soundly. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To be dormant, inactive, or quiet; as, the king's wrath *sleeps*; in winter nature *sleeps*.

The yellow moonlight *sleeps* on all the hills.
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. ii, st. 23.

(2) To rest in death; be or lie dead; as, to *sleep* beneath the willows. (3) To lack watchfulness or attentiveness; be careless, remiss, or easy-going; live thoughtlessly.

Be sure they *sleep* not whom God needs.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. i, l. 364.

3. To be in a benumbed state from retarded circulation of the blood; as, my foot *sleeps*. **4.** To spin quietly, without obvious motion: said of a top. [< AS. *slǣpan*, sleep.]

Synonyms: see REST.

—**sleep'-at-noon"**, *n.* The go-to-bed-at-noon. See GO, *n.*

sleep, *n.* **1.** A state of repose or quiescence, occurring periodically in man and animals, characterized by complete or partial unconsciousness, relaxed condition of body, and general diminution of vital functions. In animals it is sometimes much prolonged, as in hibernation and estivation. **2.** A period of slumber.

Anthony Beke . . . the prelate was so impatient of rest that he never took more than one *sleep*, saying it was unbecoming a man to turn from one side to another in bed.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [G. P. P. '63.]

3. A dormant or quiet condition; any condition of inactivity, torpor, or rest; specifically, the rest of the grave; death; as, the *sleep* of the just. **4.** *Bot.* Same as NYCTITROPISM. [< AS. *slǣp*, < *slǣpan*, sleep.]

Synonyms: see REST.

— **on sleep** [Archaic], asleep.—**sleep'-charged"**, *a.* Heavy with sleep.—**s.-drunk**, *a.* Confused in a partial awakening from heavy slumber.—**s.-sick**†, *a.* Abnormally disposed to sleep.—**s.-waker**, *n.* One who performs waking acts while in a trance; a somnambulist.—**s.-waking**, *n.* The condition of a sleep-waker; a hypnotic or somnambulistic condition.—**s.-walker**, *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—**s.-walking**, *n.* Somnambulism.—**to go to s.**, to fall asleep.

sleep'er[1], slip'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; figuratively, a dead person; as, a sound *sleeper*; *sleepers* in the grave.

Then from the cavern of the dead,
Shall the *sleepers* wake in might!
FELICIA HEMANS *The Cavern of the Three Tells* st. 5.

2. [U. S.] A railway sleeping-car. **3.** A hibernating animal. **4.** A shark, a nurse. **5.** A gobioid fish of the genus *Eleotris*. **6.** A dormouse. **7.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Grains of barley that do not vegetate when malting. **8**†. A sluggard; lazy person. **9**†. Something dormant, inoperative, or latent. [< AS. *slǣpere*, < *slǣpan*, sleep.]

—**sleep'er-shark"**, *n.* Same as SLEEPER[1], *n.*, 4.

sleep'er[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy beam of wood resting on or in the ground as a support for a roadway, rails, or a battery-platform; also, a like support of iron or stone, as occasionally in railway use or as the support for the grate of a glass-furnace. Specifically: (1) A wooden railway cross-tie on which rails rest, as distinguished from a stringer, which runs lengthwise. (2) *Building.* A timber support, as for ground-joists or some similar construction. (3) A hip-rafter: an incorrect use. (4) *Shop-building.* A timber fastened internally to the transoms and counter-timbers to strengthen the stern and sometimes the bow. (5) *Naut.* A lower tier of casks.

2. The upper part of a heddle that carries the thread in a draw-loom. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A stump. [< Norw. *sleip.*]

sleep'er[3], *n.* In the game of faro, a bet that has won, but has not been promptly claimed by its owner, and therefore must be left on the table until the end of another deal. The player that wins the next deal takes the pot.

sleep'ful, slip'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Full of, disposed to, or conducive to sleep; sleepy.

This is the very place of shades, and sleep, and *sleep'ful* night.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. vi, l. 390.

—**sleep'ful-ness**, *n.*

sleep'i-ly, slip'i-li, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; dully; stupidly; heavily; drowsily. **sleep'ing-ly**†.

sleep'i-ness, slip'i-nes, *n.* **1.** Inclination to sleep; drowsiness. **2.** Same as BLET.

sleep'ing, slip'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SLEEP, *v.*

—**sleep'ing-bag"**, *n.* A large bag, usually of peltry, into which arctic explorers crawl feet foremost at night as a safeguard against extreme cold.—**s.-car**, *n.* A passenger railway-car with accommodations for sleeping, consisting usually of berths that fold up or are converted into seats in the daytime. **s.-carriage**; [Eng.] **s.-coach**; [Eng.] **s.-draft**, *n.* A draft for producing sleep. **s.-potion**.—**s.-dropsy**, *n.* A fatal disease endemic on the west coast of Africa among negroes, characterized by extreme sleepiness, swelling of the body, and emaciation of the limbs. **s.-sickness**.—**s. rent** (*Mining*), a fixed rent, as opposed to rent varying with the profits.—**s.-table**, *n.* An inclined plane or stationary buddle for washing ore.

sleep'less, slip'les, *a.* **1.** Unable to sleep, or unattended by sleep; being without sleep; wakeful; as, a *sleepless* person; a *sleepless* night. **2.** Constantly vigilant or alert; wakeful; as, *sleepless* hatred. **3.** Being in continual motion; restless; unquiet; as, the *sleepless* tides.

—**sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* **sleep'less-ness**, *n.* Lack of sleep; wakefulness; insomnia.

sleep'wa"ker, **s.-walker**, etc. See SLEEP, *n.*

sleep'wort", slip'wūrt', *n.* Common lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*); also, a European species (*Lactuca virosa*), the present principal source of lactucarium.

sleep'y, slip'i, *a.* [SLEEP'I-ER; SLEEP'I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to sleep; drowsy; somnolent; as, a *sleepy* child. **2.** Lacking activity, animation, or energy; sluggish; dull; heavy; as, a *sleepy* village; a *sleepy* age. **3.** Conducive to or producing sleep; soporific; as, a *sleepy* afternoon; a *sleepy* sermon. **4.** Bletting: said of fruit. **5**†. Sleeping. [< AS. *slǣpig*; see SLEEP, *n.*] **sleep'ish**†.

Synonyms: see DROWSY.

— **sleepy catchfly**, the snapdragon catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*).—**s. duck**, the ruddy duck.—**sleep'y-seeds"**, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Dried portions of secretion that form about the eyes during sleep.

sleep'y-head", slip'i-hed', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A sleepy person; sluggard. **2.** The sleepy or ruddy duck.

sle'ert, *n.* A slayer.

sleet, slit, *vi.* To deposit or let fall sleet: usually impersonal; as, it *sleets*.

sleet[1], *n.* A mixture of snow or hail and rain; particularly, a drizzling or driving, partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes on the trees and ground.

The wind was succeeded by rain, and the rain by *sleet*, and the *sleet* by a heavy fall of snow. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Stories of Snowstorms* p. 167. [AL. S. '68.]

[Perhaps < Norw. *sletta*, < *sletta*, slap.] —**sleet's squash"**, *n.* [Scot.] A shower of sleet with much rain.

sleet[2], *n.* *Ordnance.* In a mortar, formerly, one of a pair of stiffening-pieces running axially through the trunnions.

sleetch, slich, *n.* [Scot.] Thick mud; slime. **sleech**†.

sleet'y, slit'i, *a.* Of the nature of or consisting of sleet; covered with sleet.—**sleet'i-ness**, *n.*

sleev, **sleevd.** Sleeve, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sleeve, sliv, *vt.* [SLEEVED; SLEEV'ING.] To furnish with sleeves; put a sleeve or sleeves in.

sleeve[1], *n.* **1.** The part of a garment that serves especially as a covering for the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a dress or coat; elbow-*sleeves* (terminating at the elbow). **2.** *Mech.* A tube or hollow cylinder surrounding a shaft or rod, usually so as to permit motion either of itself or of the shaft, or both. **quill**‡. **3.** A short pipe receiving the ends of two other pipes or rods; a sleeve-coupling or sleeve-nut. [< AS. *slīfe*, prob. < *slūpan*, slip.]

Wide-mouthed Sleeves of the 14th Century.

sleeve†.

—**Hippocrates sleeve**, a long sleeve-shaped bag, formerly used by chemists as a strainer.—**lawn sleeves**, sleeves made of lawn; specifically, the sleeves of a bishop's gown in the Anglican churches.—**leg-of-mutton s.**, a sleeve very full and loose on the arm, but tight at the wrist.—**mandarin s.**, a loose sleeve supposed to resemble those on the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen.—**poke s.**, a loose bag-like sleeve.—**sleeve's board"**, *n.* A tailors' board on which to press sleeves.—**s.-button**, *n.* A button on or for fastening a sleeve; specifically, a large ornamental stud worn in a cuff or wristband.—**s.-coupling**, *n.* A short tube for connecting shafts or pipes.—**s.-hand**†, *n.* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand; wristband or cuff.—**s.-knot**, *n.* An ornamental knot or bow on a sleeve.—**s.-link**, *n.* A double sleeve-button for a cuff or wristband, the two parts being connected by a link or links.—**s.-nut**, *n.* A long nut or union having a right-hand thread at one end and a left-hand thread at the other: used for joining and drawing together two rods or pipes.—**s.-weight**, *n.* A weight attached to a long or hanging sleeve to keep it drawn smooth.—**to hang on one's s.**, to be dependent on one.—**to hang or pin on the s.**, to make dependent.—**to have in one's s.**, to have ready for use or emergency; have at hand: from the former use of the sleeve as a pocket, still prevalent in some countries, as China and Japan.

Section of a Sleeve-nut.

sleeve[2], *v.* & *n.* Same as SLEAVE.

sleeved, slivd, *a.* Having sleeves.

sleeve'less, sliv'les, *a.* **1.** Having no sleeves; as, a *sleeveless* garment. **2.** [Archaic.] Unprofitable; fruitless; futile: in the phrase *a sleeveless errand*.

sleeve'fish", sliv'fish', *n.* A squid.

slee'zy, *a.* Same as SLEAZY.

sleid†, *vt.* To prepare for the weaver's sley.

sleigh†, *a.* Sly.—**sleigh'ly**†, *adv.* Sivly.

sleigh, slē, *n.* **1.** A light vehicle having runners for use on snow and ice: lighter and more graceful than a sledge, and specially adapted for driving for pleasure or traveling, as distinguished from hauling. **2.** *Ordnance.* (1) A drag for transporting artillery over snow. (2) A skid-like carriage running on rollers turned by handspikes: for carrying heavy guns. **3.** Same as COACH, 3. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A child's hand-sled. [< D. *slede*, < root of SLIDE.]

—**sleigh'-bell"**, *n.* A bell usually consisting of a hollow metal sphere slit on one side and containing a detached ball: used principally for attachment to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh, to give notice of approach.—**s.-ride**, *n.* A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket s.-ride**, a ride in a boat towed by a whale: a whaling-phrase.

sleigh'er, slē'ėr, *n.* One who travels in a sleigh.

sleigh'ing, slē'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of riding or driving in a sleigh; as, to go *sleighing*. **2.** The condition of the roads that admits of using a sleigh; as, good *sleighing*.

sleight†, *a.* Artful; deceitful.

sleight, sleit, *n.* **1.** The quality of being dexterous; skill; art. (1) Dexterity in manipulation; skill in manual or bodily performance; mechanical expertness. (2)† Crafty management; cleverness; craft. **2.** An artful performance or act. (1) A trick or feat so deftly done that the manner of performance escapes observation; juggler's trick; feat of legerdemain. (2) Any cunning, skilful, or subtle act or feat; an artful contrivance; trick.

What holy *sleights* hath God, the Lord of all,
To bid us feel and see!
CHARLES [TENNYSON] TURNER *The Lattice at Sunrise* l. 8.

[< Icc. *slægth*, < *slægr*, cunning.]

—**sleight of hand**, skill in performing tricks in juggling; the art or practise of legerdemain.—**sleight'ful**†, **sleight'y**†, *a.*—**sleight'i-ly**†, *adv.*

Slelp'nir, slēlp'nir, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Odin's eight-footed steed. **Sleip'ner**‡.

' Odin's horse, *Sleipner*, symbolizes the winds of heaven, that blow from eight quarters. . . . But in a higher sense *Sleipner* is a Pegasus. . . . Grundtvig calls *Sleipner* the courser of the poet's soul, that is to say, of the Icelandic or Old Norse strophe in poetry, which consisted of eight verses, or four octometers. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 226. [S. C. G. '79.]

slen†, *v.* Same as SLEE, *v.*

slen'der, slen'dėr, *a.* **1.** Having a small diameter or circumference, in proportion to the length or height; slim; thin; as, a *slender* reed; a *slender* person. **2.** Having little strength or vigor; feeble; frail; delicate; as, a *slender* constitution; a *slender* hold on life.

And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 2, l. 24.

3. Having slight basis or foundation; of little validity.

The historical evidence on which the tale rests is, however, too *slender* for us to admit for it more than the barest claim to be more than myth. BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths, Wandering Jew* p. 5. [R. BROS. '82.]

4. Small or inadequate in amount, quantity, or degree; moderate; insignificant; as, a *slender* income; a *slender* diet; a *slender* degree of intelligence.

A *slender* acquaintance with the world must convince every man, that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of his friends. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Dec. 15, 1779* in vol. vi, p. 420. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

5. Meagerly or insufficiently supplied; scanty; as, a *slender* table. **6.** Thin in sound or quality; lacking volume.

So still the air that I can hear
The *slender* clarion of the unseen midge.
LOWELL *Summer Storm* st. 1.

7. Specifically, in phonetics, noting certain narrow or close sounds, as opposed to *broad* or *open;* as, *e* and *i* are *slender* vowels. **8.** Having little thickness; thin.

The crust of the globe was exceedingly *slender* and the source of fire a small distance from the surface.
H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue iii, p. 143. [J. M. '53.]

[< OF. *esclendre*, < MD. *slinder*, slender, < *slinderen*, drag.]

Synonyms: see FINE; LITTLE; MINUTE.

—**slen'der-grass"**, *n.* Any grass of a genus (*Leptochloa*) having slender spikes of flowers. *L. mucronata* is common in the southern United States.

—**slen'der-ly**, *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; meagerly; scantily; inadequately. —**slen'der-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being slender.

slent[1], slent, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To tear; rend.

slent[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to turn aside or glance off; slant.

II. *i.* **1.** To jest. **2.** To glance; glint; slant.

slen-tan'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as LENTANDO.

slep, slep [Prov. or Obs.], *imp.* of SLEEP, *v.* Slept.

slepe†, *v.* & *n.* Sleep.

sle-pez', sle-pets', *n.* [Rus.] The European mole-rat.

slept, slept, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLEEP, *v.*

sle'py†, *a.* Causing sleep.

slet'bag, slet'bag, *n.* The nordcaper. [Dan., < *slet*, level, + *bag*, back.]

sleuth, sliūth, *n.* The track or trail of a man or beast, as followed by the scent: Scotch, except in the compound. [< Ice. *sloth*, trail.] —**sleuth'-hound"**, *n.* A bloodhound.

sleuth'-dog"†; **slough'-dog"†**; **slouth'-hound"†**.

sleve[1]†, *n.* Same as SLEEVE.

slew, slū, *imp.* of SLAY, *v.*

slew, slewed, slew'er. Same as SLUE, etc.

slew, *n.* Same as SLOUGH[1].

slewthet†, *n.* Sloth.

sley, *v.* & *n.* *Weaving.* Same as SLAY.

slice, slais, *vt.* [SLICED, slaist; SLI'CING.] **1.** To make into slices, as by cutting; cut into thin pieces; divide; apportion; as, to *slice* a loaf of bread: often with *up.*

'Tis the great ones of the World, ambitious Princes and Tyrants; that *slice* the Earth amongst them. THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 216. [R. 1759.]

2. To cut from a larger piece: often with *off;* as, to *slice off* the end. **3.** To clear out with a slice-bar, as a grate. **4.** To sunder, as with a sharp knife; split.

Synonyms: see CUT.

—**sli'cing-ma-chine"**, *n.* An upright pug-mill, with radial blades, for slicing clay in the manufacture of pottery.

slice, *n.* **1.** A thin broad piece cut off from a larger body; hence, any portion separated as if by cutting; as, a *slice* of bread or cheese; a *slice* of territory. **2.** One of various tools, implements, or devices used for slicing, or resembling a slice in broadness and thinness. See EGG-SLICE; FISH-SLICE; GALLEY-SLICE; INK-SLICE; SLICE-BAR. Specifically: (1) A bakers' peel. (2) A long chisel-like bar for stripping off a vessel's planking or sheathing. (3) A spade-like implement for flensing whales. (4) A wedge driven between a vessel's false keel and the bilgeway, to raise her slightly before launching. (5) A beveled plank driven between a vessel's timbers before planking her; a slicer. (6) A druggists' spatula. (7) A trowel-like implement by which to turn over articles that are cooking, as in a pan; a turnover. (8) A gem-slitting mill. (9) A platter; tray. (10)† A fire-shovel. (11)† A splinter.

[< OF. *esclice*, < *esclicer*, slice, < OHG. *slizan*, slice.]

—**slice'-bar"**, *n.* A thin wide iron tool for cleaning clinkers from the grate-bars of a furnace.—**s.-galley**, *n. Print.* A galley, usually of wood, with a sliding false bottom (a **slice** or **galley-slice**) to facilitate the transfer of composed type to or from an imposing-stone.—**s. shot** (*Croquet*), a roquet-croquet in which the object-ball is only slightly displaced or merely caused to vibrate.

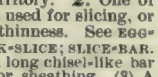
A Slice-galley.

sli'cer, slai'ger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slices; as, an apple-*slicer*. **2.** A lapidaries' slitting-mill. **3.** A slice inserted between a ship's timbers.

slick, slik, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make slick; cause to be smooth, trim, glossy, or oily. See SLICK, *a.* **2.** Specifically: (1) To smooth, as the surface of a founders' mold, or of leather, with a slicker. (2) To coat, as a hat-body, with fur. **3.** Same as SLEEK.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To put oneself in trim; make oneself presentable: often with *up.*

slick, *a.* **1.** Smooth with a slippery or greasy smoothness: in general synonymous with *sleek*, but more colloquial and undignified, and hence often implying a disagreeable or oily smoothness. **2.** Smooth-tongued; oilily flattering; obsequious: same as SLEEK, 2.

To the people they're ollers ez *slick* ez molasses,
An' butter their bread on both sides with The Masses.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, iv, st. 7.

3. [Colloq.] Dexterous in movement or action; neatly done or executed; as, a *slick* performer or performance. [Var. of SLEEK.]

slick[1], *n.* **1.** A smooth place on a surface of water or in the fur or hair of an animal.

I think the '*slick*' on the water so often seen is, in many cases, produced by the oily matter proceeding from fish that have been attacked by the blue-fish. REED in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission, '71-'72* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 125. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '73.]

2. A slick-chisel. See CHISEL. **3.** In founding, a slicker. **slick‡.**

slick[2], *n. Metal.* Same as SCHLICH.

slick, *adv.* [Colloq.] In a slick or smooth manner; deftly; with skilful readiness and completeness.

slick'en, slik'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SLEEK.

slick'ens, slik'nz, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] The fine rock-dust, etc., from a quartz-mill; also, the lighter earth from a hydraulic mine.

slick'en-sides", slik'n-saidz', *n. pl. Geol.* **1.** Polished and scratched or striated rock-surfaces, exhibited on the opposed faces of veins or faults, or occasionally between layers of stratified rocks, where they have moved one upon another. **2.** A variety of galena found in England. [< SLICKEN (< SLICK, *a.*) + SIDE, *n.*] **slik'en-sides"‡.** —**slick'en-sid"ded**, *a.* Characterized by slickensides.—**slick'en-sid"ding**, *n.* The process of forming slickensides.

slick'er, slik'ger, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A steel, glass, or agate implement, in a wooden handle, for dressing leather; slickstone. (2) A small implement used in a foundry for smoothing the surface of a mold. **2.** [Western U. S.] A water-proof overcoat, particularly if of oilskin.

In front of this fan-shaped mass of frightened, maddened beasts was a long line of cowboys, each muffled in his *slicker* and with his broad hat pulled down over his eyes, to shield him from the pelting rain.
T. ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* ch. 4, p. 70. [C. CO. '88.]

sleck'er‡.

slick'ing, slik'ing, *n. Mining.* A narrow vein of ore.

slick'ness, slik'nes, *n.* The condition of being slick; sleekness; smoothness.

slick'stone, slik'stōn, *n.* **1.** Same as SLICKER, 1. **2.** *Archeol.* A prehistoric stone implement used in preparing skins.

slid, slid. *imp.* & *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*

'slid†, *interj.* Probably, God's (eye)lid: an old oath.

sli'da-bl(e), slai'da-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being slid.

slid'den, slid'n, *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*

slid'der, slid'ger, *vi* [Obs or Prov. Brit.] To slide with halting or irregular movement.

slid'der, *n.* [Scot.] Slipperiness.

—**slid'der-y**, *a.* [Scot.] Slippery. **slid'der** or **-ly†**; **slid'er†.**—**slid'der-ness†**, *n.*

slide, slaid, *v.* [SLID; SLID or SLID'DEN; SLI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass along over a supporting surface by a smooth, slipping movement; as, to *slide* timber down an incline; to *slide* the cover upon a box.

The sun of Austerlitz showed the Czar madly *sliding* his splendid army like a weaver's shuttle, from his right hand to his left, under the very eyes . . . of Napoleon.
KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 8, p. 88. [G. P. P. '50.]

2. To move easily and smoothly; as, to *slide* one's hand into one's pocket. **3.** *Print.* To drop from the list, either temporarily or permanently: said of workmen or their frames or cases; as, the foreman *slid* three frames Saturday. **4.** To slip off, as scales in shedding.

'Tis told . . . That dragons of the deserts *slid* their scales.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. ii, p. 114. [F. & W. '91.]

5. [Archaic.] To pass smoothly along; as, the vessel *slides* her course.

II. *i.* **1.** To move as two bodies in contact, or as one body along another, in such a way that the same part of one body comes successively and continuously into contact with different parts of the other without rolling or bounding; slip; glide; as, to *slide* on the ice; to *slide* down a hill. **2.** Specifically, to coast on a sled or similar vehicle, or to glide over a smooth surface on the feet, as on snow or ice, or a waxed floor; as, boys *slide* for a pastime in winter. **3.** To move or pass smoothly, deftly, or easily; as, the years *slide* away swiftly.

Like the swift moon that *slides* from cloud to cloud,
With only hurried space to smile between.
HOLLAND *Sleeping and Dreaming* st. 12.

4. To pass gradually and imperceptibly, as from one state into another; as, to *slide* into evil ways. **5.** To move, pass, or occur by sufferance merely; take care of oneself or itself; go by default or without heed: with *let;* as, *let* duty *slide;* he *let* the matter *slide.*

We *let* the thing *slide* for quite a while; but when the Chief heard that you had arrived in town he thought he'd shadow the fellow. CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 12, p. 83. [L. '92.]

6. *Mus.* To glide from tone to tone without breaking the sound. **7.** *Baseball.* To make a slide. See SLIDE, *n.*, 3 (3). **8.** To make a moral slip; commit a fault or sin. **9.** [Slang.] To disappear suddenly and sneakingly; decamp. [< AS. *slīdan*, slide.]

—**slide'-bar"**, *n.* **1.** Any bar that slides; specifically, a bar for closing a furnace-draft opening. **2.** A sliding bar bearing the movable die of a stamping- or drawing-press.—**s.-box**, *n.* The slide-valve chest in a steam-engine; the steam-chest.—**s.-bridge**, *n.* A form of electrical bridge having a sliding-contact key for measuring the resistance of conductors to currents passing through them.—**s.-head**, *n.* Same as SLIDE-REST.—**s.-knot**, *n.* A slip-knot, particularly one made of two half-hitches on a fishing-line.—**s.-rail**, *n. Railway.* **1.** A switch-rail. **2.** A traverse-table.—**s.-rod**, *n.* **1.** A guide-bar, as for a cross-head. **2.** [Rare.] A valve-stem or valve-rod.—**s.-trombone**, *n.* A trombone on which the notes are obtained by the shifting of a sliding piece: the most common form.

slide, *n.* **1.** Something, as a part or lid, that slides. (1) A glass that slides in a frame in front of a magic lantern, bearing the picture to be thrown on the screen, or in front of a microscope-objective, bearing the object to be viewed. (2) *Phot.* That part of a plate-holder which serves to cover and uncover the negative. **dark slide‡.** (3) In a steam-engine, that part of a cross-head or other reciprocating piece which bears on a guide; also, a guide-bar. (4) The slider of an organ-chest. (5) A sliding seat in a racing-shell. (6) The sliding U-shaped section of a trombone or other instrument, by the movement of which the air-space is varied in length and the tones are graduated. (7) [Eng.] A slide-valve.

2. In the use of the voice and musical instruments: (1) A portamento. (2) An extended appoggiatura; a series of tones on different degrees of the staff that slide into each other, moving smoothly to the last one. (3) *Phon.* A smooth passage; glide.

The *slides* of the voice have three important and distinct offices . . . 1st, the '*slide* of passion or emotion,' 2d, the 'distinctive *slide*,' . . . 3d, the 'mechanical *slide*.'
WILLIAM RUSSELL *Orthophony* ch. 6, p. 132. [O. & CO. '74.]

3. The act of sliding. Specifically: (1) The act of coasting; as, to have a *slide* on a double-runner. (2) The act of running and then sliding, by the impetus thus gained, over a sheet of ice. (3) In baseball, a movement in which the base-runner throws himself head first or feet first along the ground toward the base.

4. A place where persons or things slide. (1) A place for coasting; as, a toboggan-*slide*. (2) A place on the ice where persons run and slide on the feet. (3) A place or passage over or through which objects are slid, as a shoot for logs or coal. (4) A surface, set of grooves, or the like, in or along which something slides or may slide, as the cage-guides of a mine: mostly in the plural. (5) One of various devices through or upon which a cord, strap, or the like slides or is held in place, as a sliding bead or similar object on a watch-guard, or the loop through which passes the strap of a pocketbook.

5. A snowslide or a landslip; avalanche.

Loose rock and frozen *slide*, Hung on the mountain-side.
WHITTIER *To a Friend* st. 4.

6. A small dislocation in a rock-mass. **7†.** Flow; fluency. **8†.** A slip; fault.

—**label-card slide**, an address on a mail-pouch, customarily on a card fitting into a slide. —**slide'-cul"ture**, *n.* A growth of germs in some artificial culture-medium upon a glass slip, for microscopical study.—**s.-grout†**, *n.* Shovelboard.—**s.-thrift†**, *n.* A shovelboard.

sli'der, slai'dgr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which slides. **2.** *Mech.* (1) A sliding part of a machine or implement, as in a slide-rule. (2) A wooden strip closing the slot through which scenes are sunk in a stage floor. (3) A perforated wooden strip admitting or cutting off the air from a set of organ-pipes. (4) A sliding seat, as in a racing-boat. (5) *Locksmithing.* A tumbler with a lateral motion (6) *Vehicles.* A cross-bar connecting the rear ends of the forehounds, and sliding under the reach. When double, with a bar above and one below the reach, called a **sway-bar.** **3.** A ring or strap through which something slides. **4.** The red-bellied terrapin.

—**sli'der-bin"**, *n.* A rack, as in a wine-cellar, for sliding bottles on.—**s.-pump**, *n.* A rotary pump with sliding valve.

slide'-rest", slaid'-rest', *n.* A tool-holding attachment on a lathe, having slides for adjusting the tool in a variety of positions: usually with an automatic motion that carries it the working length of the lathe.

slide'-rule", slaid'-rūl', *n.* A rule having two or more

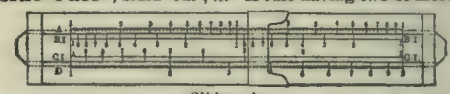

Slide-rule.

By shifting the central part on the slide various calculations, principally based on logarithms, can be performed.

sets of linear gradations, some of which are on a sliding piece, so that some function of a number on one piece is formed opposite it on the other. Generally both scales are graduated to the logarithms of the numbers on them, so that products may be read at sight. Such scales are much used by draftsmen to assist in rapid calculations.

sliding scale‡.

slide'-valve", slaid'-valv', *n.* **1.** *Steam-engin.* A sliding piece in the steam-chest, regulated to move back and forth over the ports at the ends of the cylinder and connect them alternately with the boiler and the exhaust-passage, thus imparting reciprocating motion to the piston. See illus. under CYLINDER. **2.** A similar mechanism in a hydraulic motor, air-compressor, water-meter, or other machine employing a cylinder and piston. **3.** A valve that slides on its seat, instead of rising or rolling.

—**circular slide-valve**, a ported cylindrical valve.

slide'way", slaid'wē', *n. Mach.* A lengthwise bearing on which a piece may slide.

sli'ding, slai'ding, *pa.* **1.** Made or fitted so as to slide; capable of being slid, as for adjustment; as, a *sliding* bowsprit. **2.** Such as to admit of ease and gradual change as the case requires; graduated; as, a *sliding* scale of customs-duties or of wages.

In ethics, the conscience judges, according to a *sliding* scale.
BARING-GOULD *Origin of Relig. Belief* pt ii, ch. 2, p. 38. [A.]

3. Easily moved; slippery; as, *sliding* sands. **4†.** Sloping.

—**sli'ding-balk"**, *n.* One of the floor-timbers or planks on which a ship rests and that are carried down the ways with her in launching. **s.-bauk‡.—s.-band**, *n.* In a fishing-rod, the movable metal band by which a reel is held.—**s.-box**, *n. Mach.* The box of a bearing, when arranged to slide.—**s.-gunter**, *n.* A sliding-topmast rig, for extending a triangular sail.—**s. keel**, a centerboard.—**s.-nippers**, *n.* A board with a grip, used in tarring rope. See GRIP[1], *n.*, 7.—**s.-plank**, *n.* A sliding-balk.—**s.-relish†**, *n.* Same as SLIDE, 2 (2): a term used in harpsichord-music.—**s. scale.** *Com.* **1.** A schedule, as of wages, varying with the market price of some article. **2.** Same as SLIDE-RULE.

sli'ding, *n.* The act of one who or that which slides. Specifically: (1) *Mech.* The motion of a body that slides, as opposed to *rolling.* See SLIDE, *v.* (2) Coasting or gliding over ice on the feet. (3)† Backsliding

sli'ding-ness†, *n.* The state of sliding or gliding; fluency.

slid'n, *pp.* Slidden. PHIL. SOC.

sli-dom'e-ter, slai-dem'e-tgr, *n.* An instrument for determining the strains on railway-cars caused by sudden stoppage. [< SLIDE + -METER.]

slie†, *a.* Sly. **slight.**

'slife†, *interj.* God's life: an old oath.

slift'er, slift'gr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A crevice; crack.

slift'ered†, *a.* Cracked; cleft.

slig-geen', slī-gin', *n.* Shale. [< Ir. *sligean*, < *slige*, shell.]

slight, slait, *vt.* **1.** To manifest intentional neglect or disregard of; omit due courtesy toward, notice of, or respect for; as, to *slight* a friend; to *slight* a gift.

I *slight* thee not, but make thee welcome still.
COWPER *Task* bk. iv, l. 266.

2. To omit due care in the doing or performance of; pay insufficient attention to; do imperfectly or thoughtlessly; be neglectful of; shirk; as, to *slight* a task. **3†.** To overthrow; demolish; level. **4†.** To cast; throw. **5†.** To make smooth; polish; iron. **slight'en†.**

Synonyms: despise, disdain, disregard, neglect, overlook, scorn.

slight, *a.* **1.** Of small importance or significance; small in quantity, intensity, or degree; inconsiderable; meager; light; as, a *slight* force, effort, or impression.

Slight anomalies in the motion of Uranus led Adams and Le Verrier to the discovery of a new planet. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philosophy* vol. i, pt. i, § 378, p. 309 [CL. P. '67.]

2. Weak, slender, or thin in build or construction; lightly made; of delicate or weak texture; frail; flimsy.

E'en the *slight* harebell raised its head,
Elastic from her airy tread.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 18.

3. Same as SLIGHTING; as, *slight* was her answer. **4.** [Archaic.] Of weak intellect or character; silly; as, a *slight* person. [< OD. *slicht*, plain.]

Synonyms: see CURSORY; FRAGILE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SHALLOW; SMALL.

slight, *n.* An act or an omission involving failure in courtesy or respect toward another; any contemptuous or neglectful action; as, he felt the *slight* keenly.

Synonyms: disregard, neglect, scorn. *Disregard* is chiefly a matter of intellectual estimate; *slight* is a matter of outward action; *neglect* may be of thought or act. *Disregard* of a thing is setting it aside as not worthy of regard. *Neglect* of a person or thing may be the result of ignorance,

thoughtlessness, or preoccupation with other things, or it may be deliberate and intentional; a *slight* is an intentional omission of kindness, courtesy, or attention, designed to repel or hurt the person slighted. In the use of the verb, we speak also of *slighting* a command, *slighting* one's work, etc.; in computation it is often provided that "fractions less than one-half may be *disregarded*." *Scorn* expresses mingled contempt and bitterness. *Scorn* is conscious of its object and stirred by reason of it, while *neglect* may be really or apparently oblivious of the thing neglected, and *disregard* wholly indifferent to it. See DISRESPECT; NEGLECT.—**Antonyms**: esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence, veneration.

—**slight'**, *adv.* Slightly.—**slight'ing**, *pa.* Conveying, containing, or characterized by a slight; detracting; as, a *slighting* remark.—**slight'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a slighting manner.—**slight'ish**, *a.* Rather slight.—**slight'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being slight.

—**slight'y**†, *a.* **1.** Superficial. **2.** Inconsiderable.

slight†, *n.* Device; trick; sleight.

slight'er, sloit'er, *n.* One who neglects or slights.

slight'ful†, *a.* Same as SLEIGHTFUL.

slight'ly, sloit'li, *adv.* **In a slight manner.** (1) With inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; weakly; superficially; as, the crop was *slightly* injured by frost. (2) In a manner lacking attention or regard; slightingly; negligently; as, he thought *slightly* of it; tasks *slightly* done. (3) Without firmness or strength; unsubstantially, as, *slightly* built. (4) With moderate contempt; slightingly; as, she spoke *slightly* of his virtues. (5)† Carelessly; easily.

slik†, *a.* Such.

sli'ly, *adv.* Same as SLYLY.

slim, slim, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To do or act in a negligent or deceptive manner; scamp.

slim, *a.* **1.** Small in diameter or thickness in proportion to height or length; slender; as, a *slim* maple-tree.

While on the other side the *slim* canoe
Through Polynesian waters swiftly glides.
W. W. STORY *Blue Beard's Cabinets* st. 17.

2. Having little logical strength or consistency; worthy of slight regard; weak; trivial; as, a *slim* argument or excuse. **3.** Constructed slightly and unsubstantially; flimsy; as, *slim* work. **4.** [Colloq.] Lacking robustness; frail; as, *slim* health. **5.** Insufficient; narrow; meager; as, a *slim* chance. **6.** [Prov. Brit.] Sly; crafty; worthless; bad. [< Ir. *slim*, thin, or MD. *slim*, bad.]

slime, sloim, *v.* [SLIMED; SLI'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear, bedaub, or cover with or as with slime.

Men discuss her merits and demerits and *slime* her with their praise. H. P. SPOFFORD *Amber Gods* p. 183. [T. & F. '63.]

2. To remove slime from. **II.** *i.* To become slimy.

slime, *n.* **1.** Any soft, viscid, mucilaginous substance, especially one that is dirty and adhesive. Specifically: (1) Soft, moist, adhesive mud or earth, especially as deposited by inundation.

The fertility imparted to the banks of the Nile by the water and the *slime* of the inundations, is such that manures are little employed. G. P. MARSH *Earth as Modified* ch. 6, p. 641. [S. '74.]

(2) A mucous exudation from the bodies of certain animals, as fishes and snails, and certain plants.

Flirtation is like the *slime* on water-plants, making them hard to handle, and when caught, only to be cherished in slimy waters. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Sea-Coal* p. 76. [S. '74.]

(3) Bitumen; asphalt.

2. *Metal.* A mud-like substance formed of ore in an almost impalpable powder, mixed with water: usually plural. **3.** Hence, any offensive quality or thing that creates a sensation as of being slimed. [< AS. *slim*, slime.]

—**slime'-box"**, *n.* A box serving as a slime-pit.—**s.-eel**, *n.* Same as HAGFISH, 2.—**s.-gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes a slimy or viscous substance, as in a snail.—**s.-mold**, *n. Bot.* One of the *Myxomycetes*.—**s.-fungus**†.—**s.-pit**, *n.* **1.** A pit or pool of liquid or viscid bitumen. **2.** *Metal.* A settling-tank or reservoir made to catch the water passing from the stamps and floors, that it may deposit its ore.—**s.-sponge**, *n.* A myxospongian.—**s.-table**, *n. Mining.* An inclined table for use as a buddle.—**s.-washer**, *n. Mining.* A vanner, concentrator, or similar machine used in the separation of ores.—**s.-water**, *n.* Water decked in washing ore.

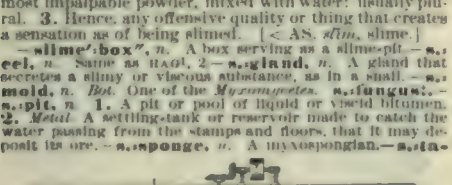

Evans's Slime-table

The slimes to be separated are run in through the trough (*t*) to the distributor (*d*). The stationary table (*a*) is covered with slimes; water on the right of the division (*p*) and clear water on the left. The launder or trough (*l*) carries off the sand and water. The rotating table (*b*) carries the ore around until it is washed off by jets of water from the pipes (*p*). The board *b* divides the ores as they run off into the hutches (*h*, *h'*), so that the second grade may all go to *h* for rewashing

sli'mi-ly, slai'mi-li, *adv.* In a slimy manner.

sli'mi-ness, slai'mi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slimy

slim'ly, slim'li, *adv.* In a slim manner; especially, not numerously; sparingly; thinly; as, *slimly* recruited.

slim'mer, slim'er, *a.* [Scot.] Delicate, fragile.

slim'mish, slim'ish, *a.* Rather slim

slim'ness, slim'nes, *n.* The state of being slim.

slim'skin", slim'skin', *n.* [Slang.] A sea-elephant ashore and shedding its coat: used by California sealers.

slim'sy, slim'zi or -si, *a.* **1.** Colloq., U. S.: Lacking substance or texture; flimsy; frail; as, a *slimsy* fabric. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Idle; loitering. **slimp'sy**†.

sli'my, slai'mi, *a.* [SLI'MI-ER; SLI'MI-EST.] **1.** Covered or bedaubed with slime.

The damp stone walls and ceiling were continually dropping water, and the *slimy* flooring swarmed with . . . vermin. W. AND R. CHAMBERS *Rimell., Hist. of Bastille* in vol. xix, p. 3. [CHRS.]

2. Containing, secreting, or exuding slime. **3.** Of the nature of slime; slime-like. **4.** [Slang.] Disgustingly mean or cringing; low; nauseous; as, a *slimy* trick; a *slimy* flatterer. [< AS. *slimig*. < *slim*, slime.]

slinch†, *vi.* To sneak away.

sline, sloin, *n.* Eng. *Mining.* A transverse divisional plane in rock, making a sharply defined surface. **slyne**†.

sli'ness†, *n.* Same as SLYNESS.

sling, sling, *v.* [SLUNG; SLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling from or as from a sling; throw or cast forth suddenly or carelessly; hurl; as, to *sling* a javelin or a pebble; he *slung* the door open. **2.** To hang up as in a sling; hang so as to swing; suspend; as, to *sling* up a deer.

'Joshua . . . is always known by his spear, or javelin, *slung* between his shoulders or stretched out in his hand.
A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. x, p. 202. [S. '84.]

3. To swing up or hoist, as by a rope or tackle; as, to *sling* a cotton-bale. **4.** To cut or slice (clay) with a cord or wire, for detecting and removing stones and roots.

II. *i.* **1.** To swing suddenly; whirl along; hurl. **2.** *Milling.* To swing from side to side: said of a running millstone. **3.** To move at a loose, easy gait. **4**†. To be thrown or hurled. [< AS. *slingan*, sling.]

Synonyms: see SEND.

—**to sling ink** [Humorous], to write, especially profusely or carelessly. Compare INK-SLINGER.—**to s. the yards**, to suspend the yards with chains, as formerly in wooden war-vessels, before going into action.

sling[1], *n.* **1.** A strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone or other missile by rapidly whirling it around and then letting one string go. The sling was a weapon of warfare among ancient nations, and is so to-day among many savage tribes.

A Sling of the 8th Century.
a, the manner of holding the sling.

2. One of various constructions, as of rope, wire, chains, or straps, for suspending, hanging, or hoisting something. Specifically: (1) *Surg.* A suspensory band for supporting an injured limb. (2) *Mech.* A device of loops and tackle for shifting heavy or bulky objects from one level or place to another. (3) *Naut.* A rope or chain by which a lower yard or a gaff is suspended. (4) A strap by means of which a rifle or musket may be slung to the shoulders or from the saddle. (5) A contrivance, sometimes a canvas band, for partly supporting a horse or an ox, as while being shod, loaded into a ship, or when lame. (6) A pendulum hung to the lower end of another pendulum. **3.** The act of slinging; a sudden throw; cast; fling; as, he gave the hammer a *sling*. **4.** A rapid slide or slue of the hind bobs of a sleigh, causing upset or danger of upsetting. **5.** The sidewise swinging motion of a millstone. **6**†. An ancient piece of artillery.

Compounds:—**sling'-band"**, *n. Naut.* An iron band about the middle of a yard, to which to attach a sling.—**s.-hoop**:.—**s.-bone**, *n.* The astragalus.—**s.-bullet**, *n.* A round or flat bullet for use in a sling.—**s.-cart**, *n.* A cart for carrying ordnance slung under its axle.—**s.-dog**, *n.* One of two hooks at the end of a rope or chain, used for hoisting barrels, hauling timber, etc.—**s.-psychrometer**, *n.* See PSYCHROMETER.—**s.-stay**, *n.* A rod from the outer shell to the crown-sheet of a locomotive-boiler.—**s.-stone**, *n.* A stone used in a sling, sometimes grooved to fit the sling-strap.—**s.-trot**, *n.* A loose, easy, swinging gait.—**s.-wagon**, *n.* A sling-cart.

sling[2], *n.* [U. S.] A drink of hot or cold brandy, whisky, or gin, to which is added sugar and nutmeg. [Cp. *G. schlingen*, swallow.]

sling'er, sling'er, *n.* One who slings; one skilled in using the sling, especially as a weapon. **sling'man**†.

slink[1], sliuk, *vi.* [SLUNK or SLANK; SLINK'ING.] To creep away or steal along quietly: now usually with the implication of meanness or sneaking.

Slink over beside me, Jamie,' he would whisper to his schoolfellow Ballantyne, 'and I'll tell you a story.'
PRESCOTT *Miscellanies, Waller Scott* p. 184. [H. '45.]

[< AS. *slincan*, creep. < root of G. *schleichen*, creep.]

slink[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To give birth to prematurely; miscarry; said of female beasts. [For SLING, *v.*]

slink[1], *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast. **2.** Too immature to be eaten: said of the flesh of very young animals.

slink[2], *a.* **1.** Of a starved appearance; lank. **2.** Contemptible. [Prob. < SLINK[1], *v.*; but cp. SLINK[1], *a.*] **slink'y**†.

slink[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) An aborted animal, as a calf; also, flesh too immature for proper food, as bob veal. (2) A sneak-thief. **2.** Rare. An illegitimate child. **slunk**:.—**slink'-butch"er**, *n.* One who butchers and markets slink meat or diseased meat.—**s.-skin**, *n.* The skin of a slink calf.

slink[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A patch of wet pasture.

slip, slip, *v.* [SLIPPED or SLIPT; SLIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move smoothly and easily; cause to glide; put on or off easily, as something loose; as, to *slip* a ring on to one's finger; to *slip* a coat on. **2.** To convey slyly or secretly; as, the thief *slipped* the coin into his mouth. **3.** To disengage oneself from; free oneself or itself from; as, the prisoner *slipped* his handcuffs; the horse *slipped* his bridle. **4.** To let loose; unleash; as, to *slip* the hounds. **5.** To cut off for planting; make a slip or slips of; as, to *slip* a plant. **6.** *Naut.* To release from its fastening and let run out; as, she *slipped* her cables and escaped. **7.** To give birth to prematurely; slink; cast: said of beasts. **8.** [Archaic.] To pass over or omit negligently; overlook; as, to *slip* an opportunity. **9.** To dislocate; as, to *slip* a bone. **10.** To escape unobservedly; leave slyly; as, it *slipped* my mind.

II. *i.* **1.** To move smoothly and easily along a surface; slide; glide; as, sleigh-runners *slip* on well-packed snow. **2.** To slide so as to cause harm or inconvenience; lose one's footing; become misplaced by failing to hold; as, he *slipped* and broke his arm; the locomotive's wheels *slipped* on the track; the bone *slipped* out of joint. **3.** To go or come stealthily or unnoticed; as, it *slipped* from memory.

I shall just *slip* out to the clachan for you; and you shall both tell me on my return whether I am not a prime judge of ale.
HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders, Recollections of Burns* in vol. ii, p. 78. [F. M.]

4. To pass by or away as by neglect or oversight.

So many let happiness *slip* by them, and regret it when too late.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Tide at Flood* p. 13. [T. '82.]

5. To fall into an error or fault; err.

The best may *slip*, and the most cautious fall.
JOHN POMFRET *Love Triumphant Over Reason* l. 145.

6. To go free from restraint; be unleashed; as, let the hounds *slip*. **7.** To escape by leaving the anchors and cables; as, the blockade-runner *slipped* in the night. **8.** [Colloq.] To have a miscarriage. [< AS. *slipan*; cp. Dan. *slippen*, *G. schleifen*, Goth. *sliupan*.]

Compounds, etc.:—**slip'-a-long"**†, *a.* Slipshod.—**s.-board**, *n.* A board fitted in grooves so as to slide, as a companion-hatch.—**s.-carriage**, *n.* [Eng.] A railway-carriage dropped at a station from a moving train.—**s.-cover**, *n.* A cover of thin fabric, as calico, that may be slipped over a chair or other piece of furniture, as protection from dust or wear.—**s.-gear**, *n.* Same as SHOVEL-BOARD, 2. **slyp-groat**†.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A hook that can be detached readily, as by a spring or trigger, even though bearing a strain.—**s.-knot**, *n.* **1.** Same as BOW-KNOT. **2.** A running knot.—**s.-link**, *n. Mach.* A connecting-link so arranged as to allow some amount of play when subjected to a heavy strain.—**s.-noose**, *vt.* To make a slip-noose in.—**s.-noose**, *n.* A noose made with a running knot.—**s.-on**, *n.* [Scot.] An overcoat worn like a cloak.—**s.-rails**, *n.* [Austral.] A set of removable fence-bars, serving as a gate.—**s.-rope**, *n.* A rope attached to something, as an anchor-ring, in such a manner that it may be released or slipped readily.—**s.-shackle**, *n.* A shackle, as for a chain-cable link, that may be released readily, as by a sliding ring.—**s.-skin**†, *a.* Evasive; slippery.—**s.-stitch**, *n.* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting.—**s.-stopper**, *n. Naut.* A stopper having a hook arrangement by which a chain cable may be held by any point in its length, and readily released.—**s.-string**†, *n.* A spendthrift.—**to s. one's breath or wind** [Slang], to cease to breathe; die.—**to s. up. 1.** To lose one's footing. **2.** To fail in an undertaking.

slip[1], *n.* **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden slide, as of the feet; as, a *slip* on the ice. **2.** A lapse in speech, writing, or conduct; an error; fault; as, a *slip* of the tongue.

The comparison shows that the old copies [of the New Testament] often differ in their readings. Some of the variations are mere *slips* of the transcriber. W. R. SMITH *Old Testament in Jewish Church* lect. iii, p. 68. [BL. '81.]

3. A small piece of something; anything rather long in proportion to its width.

At the outer door there was a modest *slip* of a tin sign.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 65, p. 374. [H. '73.]

(1) A bit of paper, usually an oblong strip; as, a *slip* inserted in a book to note errata. (2) A strip inserted in a groove or crack as for the purpose of filling it up. (3) A printers' proof on a strip of paper; a galley-proof or an impression from matter in column form. (4) A strip of whale-blubber. **4.** A space or passage long in proportion to its width.

Yon tawny *slip* is Libya's sands.
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* prol., st. 13.

(1) [Local, U. S.] (*a*) A space between wharves; a dock; as, a *ferry-slip*. (*b*) A stall or compartment in a restaurant. (c) A narrow pew in a church. (2) [Prov. Eng.] (*a*) A marginal space in a garden just inside the fence. (*b*) A narrow passage between buildings.

5. A cutting from a plant for planting or grafting; hence, an offshoot; offspring; as, a *slip* of Irish stock.

A wild, wicked *slip* she was — but, she had the bonniest eye, and sweetest smile, and lightest foot in the parish.
EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 43. [T. '51.]

6. Something that may be slipped on or off with facility. (1) The leash by which a dog is held. (2) A pillow-case. (3) A child's frock. (4) An underskirt or petticoat. **7.** A wheeled cradle or carriage by which to haul a vessel out of the water for inspection or repairs to her hull; also, a slip-dock. **8.** A small oilstone, such as shoemakers use. **9.** *Geol.* A small dislocation of strata. **10.** *Ceram.* Barboting. **11.** *pl.* The pieces of binding-twine in the back of a sewed book, which can be slipped about while yet uncovered. **12.** *Naut.* A device by which to slacken or undo any lashing quickly. **13.** In upholstery, a hem through which a cord may be run. **14.** *Mech.* Same as SLIPPAGE; specifically, the difference between the speed of a screw propeller and that of the ship. **15.** Allowance made for slipping or play, as between a pin and the piece it drives. **16.** The dropping of a blast-furnace scaffold. **17.** *Cricket.* A position on the off side a few yards behind the wicket; also, a player who stands at this position, the one nearer the wicket being the *short-slip* and the one farther away the *long-slip*. **18.** An underwriters' memorandum specifying the terms of a proposed policy: of value only as an agreement to insure on the terms named. **19.** *pl. Hunting.* A device by which the yoked collars holding a pair of coursing-hounds in leash may be slipped quickly and evenly. **20.** [Colloq.] A miscarriage. **21**†. A counterfeit silver coin.

Compounds:—**slip'-cleav"age**, *n. Geol.* Cleavage in coal-formations parallel to a slip. See SLIP, *n.*, 9.—**s.-coin**†, *n.* See SLIP, *n.*, 21.—**s.-decoration**, *n. Geol.* Cleavage in ceramic ware made by applying slip or barbotine with a small pipe.—**s.-dock**, *n.* A dock having a floor that slopes so that the lower end is submerged, and having railway-tracks on which runs a cradle for hauling a vessel out of the water and running her in again; a marine-railway dock.—**s.-glaze**, *n.* A pottery-glaze composed of a fine clay or similar mineral powder: applied mixed with water.—**s.-glazed**, *a.*—**slip'hal"ter**†, *n.* One who deserves hanging; a scoundrel.—**s.-house**, *n.* A structure containing a slip-kiln.—**s.-kiln**, *n.* A kiln consisting of a series of pans for drying potters' slip.—**s.-tender**, *n.* One whose business it is to secure and release a ferry-boat in its slip.

slip[2], *n.* **1.** Curds prepared for the table, usually with flavoring; curds and whey. **2.** Glutinous matter; slime. [ME. *slyp*. < AS. *slīpan*, slip.]

slip'cont-cheese"†, *n.* A kind of rich, new-made cheese.

slipes, slaips, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* Sledge-runners.

slip'page, slip'ĕj, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The amount by which or distance through which anything slips, as a piston-rod or a screw propeller; also, the difference between actual and calculated speed, due to slipping. **2.** The act of slipping; slip.

slipped, slipt, *a.* **1.** Fitted with slips, as the bit of a plane. **2.** *Her.* Irregularly broken or torn off, as a plant.

slip'per, slip'er, *n.* **1.** A low light shoe, chiefly for indoor wear, into or out of which the foot is easily slipped.

Good to the heels the well-worn *slipper* feels
When the tired player shuffles off the buskin.
HOLMES *How Not to Settle It* st. 3.

2. A brake-shoe: an old name. **slip'per-drag"**†. **3.** One who slips. **4.** Same as SLIPPER-PLANT. **5.** *Hunting.* The leader of a pair of coursing-hounds. **6.** [Local.] A child's frock or other garment easily slipped on and off; a slip. [< SLIP, *v.*] **slip'shoe"**†.

Compounds:—**slip'per-an"i-mal'cule**, *n.* A holotrichous infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*.—**s.-bath**, *n.* A bathing-tub covered at one end and thus resembling a slipper.—**s.-flower**, *n.* **1.** Same as SLIPPER-PLANT. **2.** Slipperwort. See CALCEOLARIA.—**s.-limpet**, *n.* A calyptraoid gastropod (genus *Crepidula*): half-deck. See illus. under LIMPET.—**s.-shell**:.—**s.-plant**, *n.* Any species of jew-bush: so called from its slipper-like involucres. See JEW-BUSH.—**s.-spurge**, *n.* The slipper-plant.

—**slip'pered**, *a.* Wearing slippers.

slip'per-i-ly, slip'ĕr-i-li, *adv.* In a slippery manner.
slip'per-i-ness, slip'ĕr-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery. **slip'per-ness**†; **slip'pi-ness**‡.
slip'per-wort″, slip'ĕr-wŭrt', *n.* See CALCEOLARIA.
slip'per-y, slip'ĕr-i, *a.* **1.** Having a surface so smooth that bodies slip or slide easily on it; as, *slippery* ice. **2.** That evades one's grasp; that gives no firm hold; elusive; unreliable; as, a *slippery* witness.

Oh, frail estate of human things, And *slippery* hopes below!
DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* st. 14.

3†. Mutable; unstable. **4**†. Crafty. **5**†. Wanton.
slip'per-y-back″, slip'ĕr-i-bac', *n.* [W. Ind.] A skink.
slip'per-y-elm′, slip'ĕr-i-elm', *n.* **1.** The mucilaginous inner bark of the slippery-elm tree (see def. 2), used officinally as a nutritious demulcent. **2.** The tree (*Ulmus fulva*) yielding this bark. It is known also as the **red elm** or **moose-elm** of eastern North America, and is distinguished from other American elms by its circular unfringed samaras, nearly sessile flowers, and reddish-brown hairy buds. Its wood is hard and durable. **3.** A California shrub (*Fremontia Californica*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), with an inner bark similar to that of the true slippery-elm.
slip'per-y-jem″ny, slip'ĕr-i-jem'i, *n.* [Local.] The three-bearded rockling.
slip'ping, slip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which slips. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Sleighing.
—**slip'ping-piece″**, *n.* A tubular piece to slide and turn in another tube in the eye end of a telescope, bearing a frame in which either an eyepiece or a micrometer may be inserted. —**s.-plane**, *n. Crystal.* Same as GLIDING-PLANE.
slip'py[1], slip'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery.
slip'py[2], *a.* [Rare.] Sloppy.
slip'py[3], *a.* [Eng.] Abounding in cracks or joints: said of rocks in the Midland coal-field.
slip'shod″, slip'shed', *a.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heels; hence, figuratively, slovenly; as, a *slipshod* literary style. [< SLIP, *v.*, + SHOE, *v.*]

If the way in which men express their thoughts is *slipshod* and mean, it will be very difficult for their thoughts themselves to escape being the same.
H. ALFORD *Plea for the Queen's English* § 7, p. 6. [AL. S. '66.]

slip'slop″, slip'slep', *vi.* To slap repeatedly, as a loose sole in walking. [Redup. of SLIP, *v.*] **slip'slap″**‡.
slip'slop″, *a.* Slipshod; slouchy.
slip'slop″, *n.* **1.** Sloppy victuals; any weak drink; slop. **2.** A blunder, as in speaking. **3.** Random, purposeless work. **slip'slap″**‡.
slip'slop″py, slip'slep'i, *a.* [Rare.] Sloppy; slushy.
slipt, *pp.* Slipped. PHIL. Soc.
slip'thrift†, *n.* A spendthrift. **slip'-string″**†.
slip'way″, slip'wē', *n.* A pair of inclined timbers or stringers on which a vessel may be drawn out of or slid into the water, as in a slip-dock.
slirt, slĕrt, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** To fling about with a light quick movement; slap, as a fish with its tail; as, to *slirt* mud. **2.** To expel suddenly; squirt, as sepia or spawn. [New word, < *sl-*, as in SLAP[1], + *-irt*, as in FLIRT.] —**slirt**, *n.* A slirting movement; a flap, as of a fish's tail.
slish, slish, *n.* [Colloq.] A slash or gash.—**slish**, *vt.* & *vi.*
slit, slit, *vt.* [SLIT or SLIT'TED; SLIT'TING.] **1.** To make a long incision in; slash; as, to *slit* a garment. **2.** To cut lengthwise into strips; as, to *slit* a hide into thongs. **3**†. To rend or split; cut in two. [< AS. *slītan*, slit.]

Synonyms: see REND.

slit, *n.* **1.** A cut that is relatively long; a slash or gash; cleft; also, a long and narrow opening.

And catch, through *slits* of windows here and there,
Blue glimpses of the Rhine.
T. B. ALDRICH *On Lynn Terrace* st. 6.

2. *Mining.* A short connecting heading. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A crack or cleft in the breast of cattle. **4**†. A pocket. [< AS. *slite*, < *slītan*, slit.] — **slit-and-tail bandage** (*Surg.*), a bandage in which the tails or strips pass through opposite slits. **invaginated bandage**‡.
slith'er, slidh'ĕr, *vi.* [Prov.] To slide; glide.
slith'er-ing, slidh'ĕr-ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Indolent.
slith'er-ing, *n.* [Scot.] A sliding, as of snow from a roof.
slith'er-y, slidh'ĕr-i, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Slippery.
slit'-shell″, slit'-shel', *n.* A pleurotomarioid gastropod with a deep slit in the outer margin of the aperture: represented by few living but many fossil species.

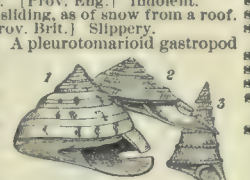

Slit-shells.
1. *Pleurotomaria quoyana.* 2. *P. formosa.* 3. *P. subelongata.*

slit'ter, slit'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who slits. **2.** A slitting-shears, as for plate metal. **3.** [Eng.] A diggers' pick.
slit'tered, slit'ĕrd, *a.* Slit into strips, usually of equal width: said of the edge of a garment or of trimming.
slit'ting, slit'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SLIT, *v.*
—**slit'ting-disk″**, *n.* A lapidaries' slitting-mill.—**s.-gage**, *n.* A gage serving as a guide in slitting; specifically, a harness-makers' tool for cutting straps.—**s.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting leather into strips. **2.** A machine bearing heavy rotary shears for slitting metal plates.—**s.-mill**, *n.* **1.** An establishment in which metal plates are cut into strips for nail-making. **2.** A rotating disk used by gem-cutters in slitting; a slicer. **3.** A gang-saw used for sawing out pickets, slats, etc.—**s.-roller**, *n.* One of a pair of rollers so grooved and adjusted that the raised rings of one act with grooves of the other like blades of shears, constituting a form of rotary shears.—**s.-shears**, *n.* A rotary shearing-machine for cutting sheet metal into strips.
slive[1], slaiv, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To slip on carelessly, as a garment. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sneak. **2.** To dawdle; loiter.
slive[2]†, *vt.* To cut; divide.
slive†, *n.* A slice.
sliv'er, sliv'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or split into long thin pieces lengthwise. **2.** To cut or break off.

She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither.
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act iv, sc. 2.

3. To cut an entire side in one piece from (a fish).
II. *i.* To split or splinter. [Freq. of SLIVE[2], *v.*, < AS. *slīfan*, cleave.]—**sliv'er-ing-knife″**, *n.* A knife for cutting slivers for bait.—**sliv'er-ing-ma-chine″**, *n.* A machine for cutting wood into thin narrow splints, as for basket-stuff, or into shreds.
—**sliv'er-er**, *n.* One who slivers fish.
sliv'er, sliv'ĕr (sliai'vĕr, *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A slender piece, as of wood, cut or rent off lengthwise; a splinter. **2.** Corded textile fibers drawn into a fleecy strand.
slub‡. **3.** A side cut longitudinally from a fish: used as bait. **4.** A sharp edge on a board or piece of lumber. **5.** Same as SLOP[3], 1. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A small wooden yarn-spinning implement.
—**sliv'er-box″**, *n.* A machine for lapping and stretching several wool slivers into a continuous one.
sliv'erd, *pp.* Slivered. PHIL. Soc.
sloak, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SLOKE. **sloak'an** or **-en**‡.
sloam, slōm, *n. Mining.* A layer of clay between seams of coal. **sloom**‡.
sloat, slōt, *n.* Same as SLOT[1], 4, and SLOT[3], 2, 3.
slob, sleb, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A marsh subject to overflow. **slob'-land″**‡. (2) Mud; mire.

A large number of laborers were observed, with barrows, picks, and spades, scooping out and wheeling up the *slob* and mud of the estuary. SMILES *Men of Invention* ch. 10, p. 278. [H. '85.]

(3) Same as SLOBBER, 2. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A careless, negligent, or incompetent person. [For SLAB[3], *n.*]

It is easier for a good man [using a machine] to set 40,000 ems a night than it is for a *slob* to set 20,000.
The Union Printer [New York] Apr. 21, '94, p. 5, col. 3.

slob'ber, sleb'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wet and foul with liquids oozing from the mouth. **2.** To shed or spill, as liquid food, in eating. **3.** [Vulgar.] To kiss overmuch.
II. *i.* **1.** To let spittle or any liquid flow from the mouth; drivel; slaver. **2.** To act idiotically. [For SLABBER, *v.*] **slab'ber**‡.
slob'ber[1], *n.* **1.** Liquid spilled as from the mouth; slaver. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A jellyfish. **slob**‡. **3.** *pl. Veter.* Salivation. [For SLABBER[1], *n.*]
slob'ber[2], *n. Textile.* Same as SLIVER, 2; slubber.
slob'ber-er, sleb'ĕr-ĕr, *n.* **1.** A slabberer. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor.
slob'ber-hannes, sleb'ĕr-hanz, *n.* A four-handed game of cards, played with a euchre-pack, in which the object is to avoid taking certain cards and tricks.
slob'ber-y, sleb'ĕr-i, *a.* **1.** Slobbering. **2.** Wet; miry.
slob'-ice″, sleb'-ais', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Ice that stops ordinary navigation.
sloch, sleh, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SLOUGH[2].
slock[1], slec, *v.* [Dial.] To slack. **slock'en**‡.
slock[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To entice; steal.—**slock'ing-stone″**, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] An excessively rich ore.
slod'der, sled'ĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Slush; mire.
sloe, slō, *n.* **1.** The small, globular, bluish-black, astringent fruit of a European shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) which from its dark-purple branches, ending in a spine, is called the *blackthorn;* also, the shrub itself. The latter, whose profuse white blossoms, preceding the leaves, adorn the hedgerows and thickets in early spring, is regarded by many as the original of the bullace, as well as of the common garden plum. Its suckers are used for walking-sticks.

Clear dancing eyes more black than *sloes.*
JEAN INGELOW *Reflections* div. i, st. 6.

2. [U. S.] The black haw. [< AS. *slā*, sloe.]
slog[1], sleg, *C., vi.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** To slug, as a pugilist. **2.** *Cricket.* To strike wildly; bat without aim. **slug**‡.
slog[2]†, *vi.* To lag behind.
slo'gan, slō'gun, *n.* A battle- or rallying-cry, originally of the Highland clans of Scotland. [< Gael. *sluaghgairm*, < *sluagh*, army, + *gairm*, yell.]
slog'ard-ye†, *n.* Sloth; sluggishness.
slog'ger[1], sleg'ĕr, *C., n.* [Slang, Eng.] A hard hitter in any sporting contest; slugger. **slug'ger**‡.
slog'ger[2]‡, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] At the University of Cambridge, a racing-boat classed second.
slold, (sleld, *n.* A system of elementary manual training,) ing originating in Sweden, but introduced with modifications elsewhere. [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill.] **slojd**‡.

The *sloyd* work consists of a series of manual exercises, carefully graduated in difficulty from the simplest discoverable tool-manipulation to the most complete kinds of joinery. But these are embodied in complete and useful objects from the outset, and, in their character as exercises, they are carefully veiled from the pupil.
WALTER J. KENYON in *The Teacher* Sept., '91, p. 171.

sloke, slōk, *v.* [Scot.] To allay thirst. **slock'en**‡.
sloke, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Ooze in the bed of a river. **2.** Same as LAVER[2]. **sloak**‡; **sloak'an**‡; **slo'kan**‡.
slok'en, slek'n, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To slacken.
sloo, slū, *n.* [Dial.] A slough.
sloom, slūm, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To slumber. **2.** To weaken and droop, as a plant.
sloom[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A light sleep; slumber.
sloom[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SLOAM.
sloom'y, slūm'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dull; slow; sluggish.
sloop, slūp, *vt.* To draw, as a log, by or with a crutch-like implement or sloop. See SLOOP[2], *n.*
sloop[1], *n.* A single-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel carrying a mainsail and jib, and often a staysail and gaff-topsail. As typically distinguished from a cutter it carries a centerboard and has a beam broad in proportion to the depth of keel; it also has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging. See illus. under SHIP.
[< D. *sloep*, perhaps < OF. *chaloupe*, SHALLOP.]
—**sloop of war**, in old navies, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns; as now or lately understood, any war-vessel larger than a gunboat and carrying guns on one deck only.—**sloop'-rigged″**, *a.* Rigged like a sloop.—**s.-smack**, *n.* [New Eng.] A sloop-rigged fishing-smack.—**s.-yacht**, *n.* A yacht rigged as a sloop.
sloop[2], *n.* [Canada.] A strong forked piece of hard wood for drawing a log, as out of a swamp.
slop, slep, *v.* [SLOPPED or SLOPT; SLOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to dash over; spill; as, to *slop* water from a bucket. **2.** To spill water or any liquid upon; make sloppy; as, to *slop* the floor with milk. **3.** *Ceram.* To blend thoroughly, as clay, by kneading, or cutting and piling. **4.** [Rare.] To drink greedily and grossly.
II. *i.* **1.** To dash over; spill; as, the water *slopped* into the boat. **2.** [Colloq.] To move splashingly, as in muddy weather; as, to *slop* along through a marsh.
—**to slop over** [Slang, U. S.], to give way unduly to passion or enthusiasm; be too effusive or demonstrative.
slop[1], *n.* **1.** A liquid that has been slopped, as on a floor; a wet place. **2.** *pl.* Waste and dirty water; liquid refuse, as from a house; as, to throw away the *slops.* **3.** *pl.* Liquid food, as gruel; a contemptuous usage; also, any weak beverage, as tea. **4.** *Ceram.* Same as BARBOTINE. [< AS. *sloppe*, droppings of a cow, < *slūpan*, slip.]
—**slop'-ba″sin**, *n.* A receptacle for slops; especially, a bowl for the sediment of cups used at meals. **s.-bowl**‡.—**s.-bucket**, *n.* A slop-pail. **s.-dash**, *n.* A weak, inferior beverage, as half-warm tea.—**s.-hopper**, *n.* A hopper or bowl that tips out the contents of a water-closet, basin, or closet-sink.—**s.-jar**, *n.* A jar for slops; especially, a vessel forming part of a toilet-set, to receive dirty water.—**s.-molding**, *n.* A method of molding bricks in open-topped boxes or molds previously dipped in water to keep the clay from sticking to them: distinguished from *pallet-molding.*—**s.-pail**, *n.* A pail for slops.
slop[2], *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Naut. or Colloq.] Cheap, ready-made clothing, as in a slop-shop; among sailors, clothes, bedding, and other furnishings. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A police constable. (2) A tailor. **3**†. *pl.* Large, wide breeches, formerly worn. **slop'-hose″**†. **4**†. A summer boot or buskin worn in the 15th century. **5**†. A smock-frock; originally, any kind of linen outer garment. [< Ice. *sloppr*, < *sleppa*, slip.]

Compounds:—**slop'-book″**, *n.* In British ships, an official record of stores and clothing issued.—**s.-chest**, *n.* The stock of clothing kept on board a vessel to be sold to the seamen when away from port.—**s.-room**, *n.* A room on a British vessel in which sailors' clothing and stores are kept, issued, and sold.—**s.-shop**, *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap ready-made clothing.—**s.-work**, *n.* Manufacture of cheap, ready-made clothing; also, the clothing itself; hence, any cheaper or inferior work.—**s.-worker**, *n.*
slope, slōp, *v.* [SLOPED, slōpt; SLO'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form with a slope, declivity, or obliqueness; as, to *slope* an embankment; to *slope* trimming. **2.** [Poet. or Obs.] To direct obliquely; bend; incline; slant.

While resignation gently *slopes* the way.
GOLDSMITH *The Deserted Village* l. 110.

II. *i.* **1.** To have an oblique direction, especially to the horizontal; be inclined; as, the ground *slopes* much.

All the columns [in the Doric order] *slope* slightly inward, so as to give an idea of strength and support to the whole. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 251. [J. M. '74.]

2. To move on an inclined path; go obliquely; as, Orion *slopes* westward. **3.** [Slang.] To leave or disappear suddenly; run off; clear out.

'Where is Grantly?' asked the vicar. 'I don't know where he is,' said his lordship. 'He has *sloped* off somewhere.'
TROLLOPE *Last Chronicle of Barset* ch. 55, p. 247. [H. '67.]

Synonyms: see INCLINE.
—**slope arms** (*Mil.*), in the British army, a command to carry the butt of the rifle in an advanced position on the shoulder.—**to s. the standard** (*Mil.*), to dip the standard in salute.
—**slope'wise″**, *adv.* So as to slope; obliquely.
sloap'ly‡; **slope'ly**‡.—**slo'ping-ly**, *adv.* In a sloping manner.—**slo'ping-ness**, *n.*
slopet†, *a.* Sloping; oblique.—**slope'ness**†, *n.* Obliqueness.
slope, *n.* **1.** Any surface or line that forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity; inclined plane; as, a green *slope* of pasture-land.

And murmuring Naples, spire o'ertopping spire,
Sits on the *slope* beyond where Virgil sleeps.
BRYANT *The Child's Funeral* st. 2.

Specifically: (1) The inclined side of a railway cutting or embankment. (2) An inclined passage, open to the day, in a coal-mine; in a metal-mine usually called *incline.* (3) Any inclined surface of a work, as of a parapet.
2. The degree of inclination of a line or surface from the plane of the horizon; as, the bank has a *slope* of 15 degrees. **3.** *Math.* (1) The tangent of the angle that a line makes with the axis of abscissas. (2) A vector quantity representing the rate of decrease of some physical quantity, as temperature, at a point in space, in the direction of most rapid decrease. **4.** *Print.* A type-face in which the letters are of ordinary cut, but are inclined either forward or backward. [< AS. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, slip.]

Phrases, etc.:—**banquette slope**, an incline extending from the banquette to the main level of the work.—**exterior s.**, that slope of a fortified work which is next outward beyond its superior slope.—**interior s.**, that slope of an embankment extending inward from the crest to the body of the place.—**line of s.** (*Math.*), a line on a surface making at each point the greatest possible angle with the horizon.—**slope'-lev″el**, *n.* A batter-level.—**superior s.**, the slanting surface from the crest of a fortification, forming an obtuse angle with the upper edge of the exterior slope.
slope, *adv.* [Archaic.] In a sloping manner; aslant.

Hyperion, leaving twilight in the rear,
Came *slope* upon the threshold of the west.
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 7.

sloped, slōpt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rotten through dampness: said of pease and potatoes.
slop'ping, slep'ing, *n. Ceram.* A process of kneading clay to render it homogeneous.
slop'py, slep'i, *a.* [SLOP'PI-ER; SLOP'PI-EST.] **1.** Soiled or covered with slops; muddy; splashy; as, *sloppy* walking. **2.** Done in a slovenly manner; as, a *sloppy* painting.—**slop'pi-ness**, *n.* The state of being sloppy.
slop'sell″er, slep'sel'ĕr, *n.* A seller of cheap clothing.
slop'-shop″, **s.-work**, etc. See SLOP[2], *n.*
slo'py, slō'pi, *a.* Sloping.
slosh, slesh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To throw about as a liquid; cause to splash; as, to *slosh* water.
II. *i.* **1.** To splash; as, to *slosh* through the pool.

Then, on we went, dripping, and *sloshing,* and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society, as being incurably drowned. KINGLAKE *Eothen* p. 22. [G. P. P. '50.]

2. [Colloq.] To slosh around.
—**to slosh around** [Slang, Western U. S.], to move about drinking or in any reckless or free way.
slosh, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Slush. **2.** [Slang.] A horn of drink; a gulp; as, a *slosh* of whisky. [Var. of SLUSH.]
slosh'-wheel″, slesh'-hwīl', *n.* A trammel-wheel.
slosh'y, slesh'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Same as SLUSHY.
slot[1], slet, *vt.* [SLOT'TED; SLOT'TING.] **1.** To adjust in a slot. **2.** To cut a slot in; groove; especially, in metal-working, to cut away metal from (a fixed piece of work) by a reciprocating tool, usually vertical. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) *Mining.* To undercut (a coal-seam) preparatory to breaking down or blasting the upper portions. (2) To cut; slit.
slot[2], *vt.* To follow the trail or track of; track.
—**slotted in**, tracked to covert; harbored: said of game.
slot[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To shut with violence; slam.
slot[1], *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A long narrow groove or channel; a slit. Specifically: (1) A comparatively long and narrow depression or cavity, particularly one that is rectangular, cut to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism; as, a *slot* for a feather. (2) The continuous opening at the top of the conduit of a cable-railway, through which the shank of the grip passes and along which it moves. (3) The opening to receive the coin in a slot-machine. See illus. under SLOT-MACHINE. **2.** A trap-door in a theater-stage floor. **3.** A hem or seam through which a string may be drawn, as around the mouth of a sack. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A broad ditch. (2) A tuck in a cap

or other part of the dress. **sloat**‡; **slote**‡. [ME. *slot*, < AS. *slát*, pret. of *slítan*, slit.]

—**slot'-ma-chine''**, *n.* A vending-machine or the like, having a slot in which a coin may be dropped to cause the delivery of merchandise, or permit the use of a telephone, or for some like purpose: when adjusted for a five-cent piece, called **nickel-in-the-slot machine.**

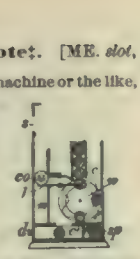

A Slot-machine for Selling Cigars.

s, the slot into which the coin (*co*) has been dropped, tipping the lever (*d*) and releasing the drum-wheel (*w*), which is given a quarter-turn by a clockwork mechanism not shown. One of the cigars (*c*) drops through the aperture at *c*, during the turn. The purchaser then opens the drawer (*d*) and helps himself. The spring (*sp*) closes the drawer. *m*, money-safe.

slot[2], slet, *n.* The trail of an animal, especially of a deer.

> To the *slot* of the doomed one,
> These hounds track so well.
> MOTHERWELL *Halbert the Grim* st. 18.

[< Ice. *slóth*, trail.]

—**slot'-hound''**, *n.* [Scot.] A sleuth-hound.

slot[3], *n.* **1.** A broad, flat wooden bar; slat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Any small piece, as of wood or iron. (2) A bolt or bar for fastening a door. **3**†. A castle; fortress. **sloat**‡; **slote**‡. [< D. *slot*, < *sluiten*, bolt.]

sloth†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To hinder; impede. **II.** *i.* To be idle.

sloth†, *a.* Delaying; slow.

sloth, slōth, *C.*[1] *S. W.*[2] *Wr., or* sleth, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] (XIII), *n.* **1.** Disinclination to exertion or labor; laziness; habitual indolence; sluggishness; as, *sloth* is the mother of poverty.

> *Sloth* had overspread the land; and there were so few 'Grammarians,' that is to say Latinists, in Wessex, that he 'Alfred' was utterly unable to discover a competent teacher.
> PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 8, p. 162. [J. M. '31.]

2. An arboreal bradypodoid mammal of tropical America: named from sluggishness of movement.

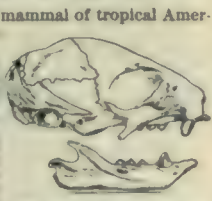
The Skull of the Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*). 1/2

Sloths have rudimentary external ears and tail, and limbs terminating in curved feet armed with long, strong, hook-like claws. They live entirely in the branches of trees, feeding on foliage, fruits, and shoots, and commonly hang back downward. The **three-toed sloths** or bradypodines have three toes on each foot; the **two-toed sloths** or cholopodines, two in front and three behind. See illus. under AI and UNAU.

3. A related fossil edentate, as a ground-sloth or megatherid. **4**†. Slowness; tardiness. **5**†. A group or company (of bears). [< AS. *slāw*, slow.]

—**Australian or native sloth,** a koala.—**Ceylon s.,** the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*). See illus. under LORIS.—**sloth'-an''i-mal'cule,** *n.* A tardigrade.—**s.-bear,** *n.* A bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon, having very large extensile lips and long, black, shaggy hair: a honey-bear. It feeds mostly on termites and other insects, honey, and fruit.—**s.-monkey,** *n.* A loris.

The Sloth-bear (*Melursus labiatus*). 1/40

sloth'ful, slōth'-ful, *a.* Disposed to sloth; slow; sluggish; lazy; indolent; as, a *slothful* servant.

Synonyms: see IDLE.

—**sloth'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**sloth'ful-ness,** *n.*

slot'ten, slot'n, *pa.* [Prov. Eng.] Slit; divided.

slot'ter, slot'ėr, *v.* [Obs. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To splash with dirt; befoul. **II.** *i.* To make a noise in eating.

slot'ter[1], *n.* A slotting-machine.

slot'ter[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Filth.

—**slot'ter-y**†, *a.* **1.** Untrimmed; squalid; dirty. **2.** Wet; foul.

slot'ting, slot'ing, *ppr. & verbal n. of* SLOT[1], *v.*

—**slot'ting-ma-chine''**, *n.* In metal-working, a machine for making slots.—**frame-s. machine,** a slotting-machine having several headstocks by which it can slot several parts of a locomotive-frame at once.

slouch, slouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to hang or droop loosely; as, he *slouched* his hat. **2.** [Colloq.] To do carelessly and bunglingly; as, to *slouch* one's work.

II. *i.* **1.** To hang or droop in a careless manner.

> What signifies hats if they had no rims on,
> Each *slouching* before and behind like the scallop!
> BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* st. 10.

2. To have a downcast or clownish look, gait, or manner; be ungainly in act or appearance; move with a slouch.

slouch, *n.* **1.** The act or state of slouching; a hanging down awkwardly and carelessly; movement or appearance caused as by depression or drooping; as, the *slouch* of one's hat; he walks with a *slouch*.

> He has by times the large stride of the elder race, though it sinks too often into the *slouch* of a man who has seen better days.
> LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 8. [o. & co. '70.]

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

> Although thou do call me a *slouch*,
> Bank's horse cannot prance a merrier dance.
> THOMAS RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* act iii, sc. 3.

3. [Colloq.] An inefficient, bungling, or slovenly worker or doer; sometimes, a thing or product of awkward, careless work: often with a negative in expressions of praise; as, he is a regular *slouch;* that is no *slouch*. **4.** [Colloq.] A slouch-hat. [< Ice. *slóðr*.]

—**slouch'-hat''**, *n.* A soft hat with a flabby brim.

—**slouch'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being slouchy; a disposition to slouch.—**slouch'ing,** *a.* Characterized by a slouch; drooping; ungainly.

slouchť, *pp.* Slouched. PHIL. SOC.

slouch'y, slouch'i, *a.* **1.** Having a slouching manner or disposition; slouching. **2.** Done slouchily. **3.** Hanging down; drooping; flabby.

—**slouch'i-ly,** *adv.* In a slouchy manner.

slough, sluf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cast off, as dead from living tissue; shed; exuviate; as, the snake *sloughs* his skin.

> Scarce had he need to cast his pride or *slough* the dross of earth.
> KIPLING *To Wolcott Balestier* st. 7.

II. *i.* **1.** To separate and fall away; peel or be cast off. **2.** To cast off a slough or tissue; form a scab.

> The snake that *sloughs* comes out a snake again.
> TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 3.

slough[1], slou, *n.* **1.** A place of deep mud or mire; bog; quagmire. **2.** Figuratively, a place from which extrication is difficult; an involved mass.

> We can understand Voltaire's character without wading through the *slough* of mean scandals which sprung up . . . during his stay in Berlin. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 4, p. 188. [A. '72.]

[< AS. *slōh*. < Ir. *sloc*, hollow, < *slugaim*, I swallow.]

—**slough'-dog''**†, *n.* The sleuth-hound. IDSTONE *The Dog* ch. 8, p. 58. (sass. co.)—**s.-hound**†, —**slough of despond,** in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a bog full of the scum and filth of sin; hence, any condition of extreme despondency or melancholy.

slough[2], slū, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A depression in a prairie, often dry, forming part of the natural drainage-system; sometimes deeply miry. **2.** A stagnant swamp or reedy inlet, small bayou, water-channel, or pond in which water backs up, or which is filled by freshets. [Same as SLOUGH[1]. *n.*] **slew**‡; **sloo**‡; **slue**‡.

Synonyms: see SWAMP.

—**slough'-grass''**, *n.* Any one of various grasses of the genus *Muhlenbergia*, commonly called **dropseed-grass** and **nimble-Will.** [W.]

slough[3], sluf, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Dead tissue separated and thrown off from the living parts, as in gangrene; also, a scab. **2.** The skin of a serpent that has been or is about to be shed; any analogous covering or integument that is naturally cast: often used figuratively.

> Gilgal . . . was also, as Josephus well says, the 'place of freedom.' There they cast off the *slough* of their wandering life.
> A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* pt. i, lect. x, p. 258. [S. '67.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A husk or skin, as of fruit. [< root of SLIP; cp. SLEEVE[1], G. *schlauch*, Norw. *slo.*]

slough'y[1], slou'i, *a.* Having sloughs; miry; swampy.

slough'y[2], sluf'i, *a.* Containing or characteristic of casts or dead tissue; tending to slough.

slouthe†, *n.* Sloth.

Slo-vak', slo-vak', *n.* **1.** One of a Slavonic people in northwestern Hungary and parts of Moravia and Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Slovaks, a division of Bohemian. [< Boh. *Slowak*, akin to SLAV.]

—**Slo-vak'i-an,** *a.* **Slo-vak'ish**‡.

slo'van, slō'van, *n.* *Mining.* A gallery in a mine; day level: especially applied to damp places. WEALE.

slov'en, sluv'en *or* slov'n (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; one habitually negligent of neatness and order.

> Women were made to give our eyes delight,
> A female *sloven* is an odious sight.
> YOUNG *Love of Fame* satire vi, l. 226.

2†. A rogue; scamp. [< MD. *slof*, negligent man.]

Slo-vene', slo-vēn', *n.* A Slav of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Mur region of Hungary.

> The *Slovenes* are sometimes called 'Wends' and their language 'Windish' or 'Wendish.'
> W. B. MORFILL in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxii, p. 150.

[< Old Bulg. *Slovenínŭ*, Slav.] **Slo'ven**‡.

Slo-ve'ni-an, slo-vē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovenes or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the Slovenes, a dialect of Illyrian. **Slo-ve'nish**‡. **2.** A Slovene.

slov'en-li-ness, sluv'en-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slovenly. **slov'en-ness**†; **slov'en-ry**†.

slov'en-ly, sluv'en-li, *a.* **1.** Being or resembling a sloven; negligent and disorderly. **2.** Characteristic of a sloven; as, *slovenly* methods.

> The brave little woman' in whose works you could not point to a *slovenly* line, to an obscure or tarrying idea. PETER BAYNE *Two Great Englishwomen, Charlotte Brontë* p. 158. [J. C. & CO.]

—**slov'en-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a sloven.

slov'en-ous†, *a.* Knavish; rascally.

slow, slō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make slow or slower; retard the speed or movement of; as, to *slow* a train of cars.

II. *i.* To become slow or slower; slacken in speed: often with *up* or *down;* as, the boat *slowed up* as it came in. [< AS. *slāwian*, < *slāw*, slow.]

slow†, *imp. & pp.* of SLAY. Slew. **slough**†.

slow, *a.* **1.** Having relatively small velocity; moving but a short distance in a long time; not quick in motion; as, a *slow* train; a *slow* horse.

> Impatient travellers find all conveyances too *slow*.
> G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* ch. 5, p. 143. [H.]

2. Extending in action over a comparatively long period; not advancing, improving, or growing rapidly; not quick in occurrence; as, *slow* progress; *slow* growth of a tree. **3.** Behind the standard time: said of a timepiece; as, my watch is *slow*. **4.** Taking sufficient or proper time; not precipitate or hasty; as, *slow* to anger. **5.** Dull or tardy in comprehending; mentally sluggish; not quick-witted; as, a *slow* scholar. **6.** Lacking promptness in action; having no spirit or liveliness; also, colloquially, dull or tedious in character; as, a *slow* person; a *slow* country village; a *slow* entertainment.

> How tedious *slow* is grief!
> But parting renders time both sad and brief.
> HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 7.

[< AS. *slāw*, slow.]

Synonyms: deliberate, dilatory, drowsy, dull, gradual, inactive, inert, lingering, moderate, slack, sluggish, tardy. *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time, especially in doing a work or arriving at a place; *slow* applies to that which is a relatively long time in passing from one point to another, or in beginning or executing something. *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, though the latter may be used also of things, as of a stream; a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting, or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point; a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action; both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing. *Gradual* (Latin *gradus*, a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression. *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension, as of muscle or of will. *Sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance. See AVERSE; GRADUAL; HEAVY.—Antonyms: see synonyms for IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE.

Compounds, etc.: **slow'-coach''**, *n.* [Slang.] A slow-moving, dull person.—**s.-gaited,** *a.* Walking or moving slowly; slow of gait or pace.—**s.-hound,** *n.* A sleuth-hound.—**s. lemur,** the slow loris: named from the slowness of its movements. See LORIS.—**s.-match,** *n.* A fuse that burns very slowly, usually a thread or wick soaked in niter: used in firing explosives.—**s.-paced,** *a.* Moving or walking slowly.—**s.-sighted,** *a.* Slow of sight; slow to discern.—**s.-sure,** *a.* [Rare.] Slow and sure.—**s.-up,** *n.* [Colloq.] A slackening of speed.—**s.-winged,** *a.* Flying slowly.—**s.-witted,** *a.* Slow of comprehension; dull.

slow, *n.* A slowworm; blindworm.

slow'back'', slō'bac', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An idler.

slowe'hound''†, *n.* A sleuth-hound.

slowh†, *imp.* of SLEE, *v.* Slew.

slow'ly, slō'li, *adv.* In a slow manner. (1) With small velocity. (2) Without rashness; deliberately. (3) Not readily; with difficulty. **slow**‡.—**slow'ly**†, *a.* Slow.

slow'ness, slō'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slow, in any sense.

Synonyms: see STUPIDITY.

slows, slōz, *n.* [Western U. S.] Same as MILK-SICKNESS.

slow'worm'', slō'wūrm', *n.* The blindworm (*Anguis*).

sloyd, *n.* & *n.* [Sw.] Same as SLOID.

slub, slub, *vt.* To twist (slivers of wool) slightly in preparation for spinning.

slub[1], *n.* A slightly twisted roll of wool. **slub'bing**‡.

slub[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Mire.

slub'ber†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do or treat lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely. **2.** To soil; bedaub; stain. **II.** *i.* To act carelessly or slovenly.

slub'ber[2], slub'ėr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To dress (wool); slub.

slub'ber[1], *n.* **1.** Partly twisted or badly twisted woolen yarn. **2.** A slubbing-machine. **3.** One who tends or manages a slubbing-machine.

slub'ber[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any viscous substance.

slub''ber-de-gul'lion†, *n.* [Low.] A mean, base wretch.

slub'ber-er†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mischievous meddler.

slub'ber-ing-ly†, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slub'bing, slub'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which slubs. **2.** Same as SLUB[1]: usually in the plural.

—**slub'bing-bil''ly,** *n.* A primitive form of slubbing-machine.—**s.-machine,** *n.* A machine for drawing out and slightly twisting carded wool: now superseded by equivalent devices attached to the cards themselves.

slud, slud, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Soft wet mud; mire.

sludge, sluj, *vt.* [SLUDGED; SLUDG'ING.] To coat or fill with soft mud, as the cracks in a clay bank.

sludge, *n.* **1.** Soft water-soaked mud; mire; also, a slush of snow or broken or half-formed ice; sludge-ice.

> The snow was making, upon the surface of the sea, a thick, heavy *sludge*. HAYES *Arctic Boat Journey* ch. 10, p. 108. [B. T.]

2. Muddy or pasty refuse of various kinds. (1) The fine mixture of water and bore-meal produced by the action of a drill in a rock. (2) Refuse from coal-washing. (3) Refuse acid or alkali from the refining of petroleum. **sludge acid:.**

3. Slime of ores: an erroneous use. **4.** (1) The plate covering an opening in a boiler for removal of sediment; also, the sediment. (2) Less correctly, the opening itself: a sludge-door. **5.** A device for pumping sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump or shell-pump. [For SLUTCH, var. of SLEECH, prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt.]

—**sludge'-door''**, *n.* A door in a steam-boiler through which sediment is withdrawn.—**s.-hole**‡.

sludg'er, sluj'ėr, *n.* A tube with a valve at the bottom for extracting sludge from a drill-hole; a sand-pump.

sludg'ing, sluj'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of filling cracks in an embankment with sludge. **2.** Sludge.

sludg'y, sluj'i, *a.* Composed of sludge; resembling sludge; miry; slushy.

slue, slū, *C. E.* (slīū, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *v.* [SLUED; SLU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move sidewise, as if some portion were pivoted; sling around; turn partly about; as, to *slue* a sled on the ice.

> Suddenly he rose; stood upright; and, by a sudden strain upon the reins, raising his horse's fore feet from the ground, he *slewed* him round on the pivot of his hind legs. DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 193. [T. & F. '54.]

2. *Naut.* To cause to twist or turn in its seat or fastenings: said of a boom, mast, etc.

II. *i.* **1.** To move, swing, or slide sidewise at one end while held by the other; as, a sleigh *slues* when turning a curve. **2.** To turn about. [Cp. Ice. *snúa*, turn.] **slew**‡.

—**slue'-rope''**, *n.* A rope by which a mast, boom, or gun is rotated axially.

—**slu'er,** *n.* The steersman of a whale-boat. **slew'er**‡.

slue[1], *n.* The act of sluing around sidewise; a turning about, as on a pivot.

slue[2], *n.* Same as SLOUGH[2].

slue[3], *n.* [Slang.] An abundance; crowd; as, a *slue* of people. **slew**‡.

slued, slūd, *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat drunk; tipsy. **slewed**‡.

> Mr. Hornby was just a bit *slewed* by the liquor he'd taken.
> W. C. RUSSELL *A Strange Voyage* ch. 12, p. 25. [H. '85.]

sluf, sluff. Slough, etc. PHIL. SOC.

slug[1], slug, *v.* [SLUGGED; SLUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To load, as a gun, with slugs.

II. *i.* To become smaller and fit the sectional shape of the bore in firing: said of bullets used in breech-loading rifles where the chamber is slightly larger than the bore.

slug[2], *vt. & vi.* [Slang.] To strike heavily, as with the fist, as a pugilist; often, to strike brutally or without science. [< AS. *slōh*, pret. of *slēan*, smite.]

slug[3]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sluggish. **2.** To delay; impede. **II.** *i.* To move slowly or lie idly; be sluggish or lazy.

slug†, *a.* Sluggish.

slug[1], *n.* **1.** A bullet or shot of irregular or oblong shape; as, to load a gun with *slugs*. **2.** *Print.* (1) A strip of type-metal thicker than a lead, and less than type-high, for spacing matter, supporting the foot of a column, etc. (2) A strip of metal bearing a type-high number: inserted by a compositor at the beginning of a take to identify the matter set by him. (3) The person who sets a piece of matter marked by a slug; as, who is *slug* 7? **3.** A slung-shot, or its metal weight. **4.** A fifty-dollar gold coin, round or polygonal, usually the latter, coined privately in San Francisco in 1849 until forbidden. **5.** An iron for heating a hat-makers' hollow flat-iron. **6.** Any small rounded or irregular chunk of metal. **7.** *Mining.* A quantity of partially roasted ore. **8.** [Rare.] A short stunted horn, as in some cattle. Compare SLUG-HORN. **9.** [Slang, U. S.] A drink of alcoholic liquor. [Prob. < SLUG, *a.*, < SLUG[3], *v.*, < Dan. *slug;* cp. Norw. *sloka*, slouch.]

Synonyms: see SHOT.

—**slug'ging-ger,** *n.* A boy whose duty is to carry hot slugs or pieces of iron for heating hatters' irons.

slug[2], slug, *n.* **1.** A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of elongated form, having the shell rudimentary, concealed in the mantle, or absent; especially, a limacid. **2.** A sea-slug. **3.** A larva of a saw-fly or other insect that resembles the gastropod; as, a *pear-slug* or *rose-slug*. [Perhaps a use of SLUG[2], *n.*, < SLUG[3], *v.*; see SLUG[1], *n.*]

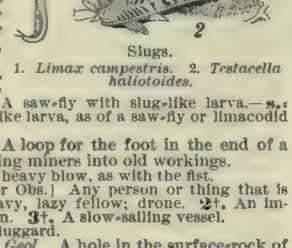

Slugs.

1. *Limax campestris.* 2. *Testacella haliotoides.*

—**slug'-cat'er-pil"lar**, *n.* A slug-worm.—**s.-fly**, *n.* A saw-fly with slug-like larva.—**s.-worm**, *n.* A slug-like larva, as of a saw-fly or limacodid moth.

slug[3], *n.* *Mining.* A loop for the foot in the end of a rope, used for lowering miners into old workings.

slug[4], *n.* [Slang.] A heavy blow, as with the fist.

slug[5], *n.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] Any person or thing that is sluggish; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; drone. **2**†. An impediment; obstruction. **3**†. A slow-sailing vessel.

slug'a-bed†, *n.* A sluggard.

slug'ga, slug'ɑ, *n.* *Geol.* A hole in the surface-rock of some Irish limestone formations, caused by the falling in of parts of the crust over subterranean streams. [< Ir. *slugaid*, < *slugaim*, swallow.]

slug'gard, slug'ard, *a.* [Archaic.] Being a sluggard, or characteristic of a sluggard; sluggish; lazy.

I had forgot myself: am I not king?
Awake, thou *sluggard* majesty! thou sleepest.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act iii, sc. 2.

slug'gard, *n.* A person habitually lazy or idle; a drone. [< SLUG[5], *n.*; see SLUG[2], *n.*]

—**slug'gard-ize**†, *vt.* **1.** To make sluggard or sluggish. **2.** To play the sluggard.—**slug'gard-ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Like a sluggard.—**slug'gard-ness**, *n.* Sluggishness.—**slug'gard-y**†, *n.* The state of being a sluggard.

slug'ged-ness†, *n.* Slothfulness; laziness.

slug'ger, slug'er, *n.* [U. S.] One who hits hard, as a pugilist, or a heavy batter in baseball or cricket. **slog'ger**‡.

slug'ging, slug'ing, *n.* The act of striking with the fists, especially brutally or illegally, as in games.

The football season is now fairly under way. If a sturdy effort is made to stop *slugging* and other rough play, it will probably be the most interesting in the history of this sport.
New-York Tribune Nov. 4, '91, p. 6, col. 1.

—**slug'ging-match"**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A boxing-match or pugilistic contest; especially, a contest in which more force than science is exhibited. **2.** A game of baseball in which the ball is hit often and for many bases.

slug'gish, slug'ish, *a.* **1.** Having little motion; slow; as, a *sluggish* current. **2.** Having little power of motion; inactive; torpid. **3.** Habitually idle and lazy; slothful.

The discipline of a plantation may stimulate a *sluggish* body; but it has no tendency to stimulate a *sluggish* mind. MACAULAY *Essays, Social Capacities of Negroes* in vol. vi, p. 381. [H. & H. '73.]

4†. Stupid; dull; as, a *sluggish* tale. [< SLUG, *a.*; see SLUG[1], *n.*] **slugged**†; **slug'gy**†.

Synonyms: see HEAVY; IDLE; SLOW.

—**slug'gish-ly**, *adv.* **slug'ly**†.—**slug'gish-ness**, *n.*

slug'-horn", slug'-hôrn', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A short horn growing downward on the head of a cow or ox.

slug'horn", *n.* [Archaic.] A slogan; a corruption.

sluice, slūs, *C. E.* (slūis, *W. Wr.*), *vt.* [SLUICED; SLUI'CING.] **1.** To wet or drench by or as by directing a sluice upon; water or irrigate by means of a sluice.

Amused travelers describe . . . some African belle whose great copper rings on her limbs get so hot in the sun that an attendant carries a water-pot to *sluice* them down now and then.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 243. [A. '89.]

2. To wash in or by a sluice, as ore-dirt or gold-dust. **3.** To draw out or conduct, as by a sluice; as, to *sluice* water out of a reservoir. **4.** To clean out, as by flooding with a stream; as, to *sluice* a sewer.

sluice, *n.* **1.** Any artificial channel or device for conducting or directing water from one place to another, or the stream so conducted. Specifically: (1) A body of water controlled by a flood-gate. (2) A flood-gate. (3) A flume. (4) *Mining.* A board trough having at the bottom cleats or riffles holding quicksilver, for separating gold from placer-dirt carried through the trough by a current of water. **2.** An injection-valve for a steam-engine condenser. **3.** A short open pipe in a retort, receiver, or bell jar. **4.** Figuratively, that through which anything issues or flows; source of supply; opening.

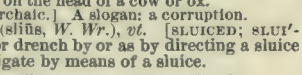

Section of a Miners' Sluice.

Then to my mother I opened the *sluices* of that deep I had concealed from scholar and soldier. BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* vol. ii, pt. xiii, ch. 3, p. 123. [L. '82.]

[< F. *écluse*, < LL. *exclusa*, < L. *exclusus;* see EXCLUSIVE.] **slew**‡; **slue**‡ [Cor.].

—**ground'-sluice"**, *n.* A sluice cut in alluvium as a temporary expedient in mining.—**sluice'-box"**, *n.* Same as SLUICE, 1 (4).—**s.-fork**, *n.* A fork for clearing obstructions from a sluiceway.—**s.-gate**, *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate or flood-gate.—**s.-valve**, *n.* **1.** A sliding gate regulating the flow through a sluiceway. **2.** A valve controlling the flow from a discharge-pipe or a main.—**sluice'way"**, *n.* An artificial channel for the passage of water, whether controlled by a flood-gate or open; a sluice.

—**slui'cer-y**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A public house; barroom.—**slui'cing**, *n.* Sluices collectively, or material for making them.—**slui'cy**, *a.* **1.** Rushing as from or in a sluice. **2.** [Rare.] Drenched, as by a sluice.

sluit, slūt, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A furrow with running water; sluice.

slum, slum, *v.* [SLUMMED; SLUM'MING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To visit slums, especially from curiosity.

It has not been two years since a 'society' recreation was '*slumming*.' People . . . let us say wealthy—formed little parties, . . . entered the homes of the . . . creatures who inhabit the slums, stared, commented, jested, and came away.
E. J. BURDETTE in *Ladies' Home Journal* Apr., '92, p. 13, col. 2.

2. To live temporarily in slums, in order to carry on philanthropic work. **3.** To frequent back streets. **4.** [Slang, Cambridge, Eng.] To saunter about as if bent on immoral pursuits.

II. *t.* [Slang.] To pass to a confederate; conceal.

slum[1], *n.* **1.** A low, filthy quarter of a city or town; a street or place where debauched and criminal persons live or resort.

Harold: I should prize
The pearl of Beauty, even if I found it
Dark with the soot of *slums*.
TENNYSON *The Promise of May* act iii.

2. [Local, U. S.] A low, degraded person; mucker; hence, one socially objectionable. [Prob. connected with SLUMP[1], *n.*, 3 (1).]

slum[2], *n.* Ore mud. See SLIME. [Same as SLUM[1], *n.*]

slum'ber, slum'bėr, *v.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To sleep, especially lightly or quietly; fall into or be in slumber.

Many a poor sore-eyed student that I have heard of would grow faster, both intellectually and physically, if, instead of sitting up so very late, he honestly *slumbered* a fool's allowance.
THOREAU *Excursions, Walking* p. 202. [T. & F. '63.]

2. To be as if asleep; be inactive; stagnate; as, the fire of passion is *slumbering*.

I stand a barren vine-stalk; no grape will swell, though the richest wine is *slumbering* in its roots. MARGARET FULLER in T. W. Higginson's *Margaret Fuller Ossoli* ch. 19, p. 307. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

II†. *t.* **1.** To cause to sleep; put to sleep or as if to sleep. **2.** To stun; stupefy. [ME. *slumberen*, < AS. *slumerian*, < *sluma*, slumber.]

Synonyms: see REST.

—**slum'ber-er**, *n.* One who slumbers.—**slum'ber-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

slum'ber, *n.* Sleep, or the state of being asleep; especially, light or quiet sleep. Formerly the word implied usually a light or dozing sleep; more recently the idea of complete or quiet rest seems to be more prominent.

He at last fell into a *slumber*, and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place until it was almost night. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 107. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

Is sin to be taken from men, as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep *slumber?* SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 51. [H. '55.]

Synonyms: see REST[1].

slum'berd, *pp.* Slumbered. PHIL. SOC.

slum'ber-ful, slum'bėr-ful, *a.* [Rare.] Full of slumber.

Earth-spirits: Your bodies shall lie smooth in death, and straight
and *slumberful*. E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. 3.

slum'ber-land", slum'bėr-land', *n.* [Poet.] The region one is imagined to visit in sleep; a state of slumber.

slum'ber-less, slum'bėr-les, *a.* Sleepless.

slum'ber-ous, slum'bėr-us, *a.* **1.** Inviting or causing slumber; soporiferous; as, a *slumberous* potion. **2.** Being in slumber, or consisting of slumber; not waking; sleepy; as, a *slumberous* state. **3.** Arising from or resembling sleep; calm; quiet; as, a *slumberous* silence.

Facts are the poorest and most *slumberous* evidences of passion, or of affection. D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life, With my Aunt Tabithy* p. 17. [S. '51.]

slum'ber-y†; **slum'brous**‡.

—**slum'ber-ous-ly**, *adv.*

slum-gul'lion, slum-gul'yun, *n.* **1.** [New Eng.] (1) The refuse drainage from blubber. (2) Fish-offal. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) One who acts for another; a servant; representative. (2) [Local.] A thin, watery beverage. (3) A low fellow; used as a derisive epithet.

slum'gum, slum'gum, *n.* The residue of propolis, cocoons, etc., after beeswax is extracted from honeycombs.

slum'mer, slum'ėr, *n.* One who slums.

slump[1], slump, *vi.* **1.** To break through a crust, as of snow or ice, and sink; sink, as a foot, into any soft material, as snow; as, he *slumped* into a muskrat's hole. **2.** [Colloq.] Figuratively, to fail or collapse; fall through; as, the scheme *slumped* through. [Cp. Dan. *slumpe*, stumble upon suddenly, *slump*, chance.]

slump[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] To lump or consider in the lump.

slump[1], *n.* **1.** The act of slumping; a sinking into slush or mud, especially through a crust. **2.** [Colloq.] A collapse or failure; also, a sudden fall of prices; as, a *slump* in stocks. **3.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A bog; marsh. (2) The noise made by anything falling into a hole. [< SLUMP[1], *v.*] —**ap'ple-slump"**, *n.* Pandowdy.

slump[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A lumped aggregate; mass.

—**slump'-work"**, *n.* [Rare.] Lumped work.

slump'y, slump'i, *a.* [Prov. & Colloq.] Boggy; marshy.

slung, slung, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLING, *v.*

slung'-shot", slung'-shot', *n.* A weight, as of lead or stone, attached to a thong or cord, used as a weapon of assault by ruffians.

slunk, slunk, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slunk'en, slunk'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shrunken; lean.

slup†, *vt.* To eat in a slovenly manner.

slur, slūr, *vt.* [SLURRED; SLUR'RING.] **1.** To treat with slighting contempt; disparage; depreciate; as, men *slur* him. **2.** To pass over lightly; pass hurriedly and trifilingly over; conceal; suppress; as, to *slur* a fact.

It is impossible to imagine any interest or affection that could have induced Lord Hastings to *slur* over a transaction, which in his conscience he thought deserving of blame. CANNING *Select Speeches, Vote of Thanks to Hastings* p. 285. [K. & B. '35.]

3. To do or speak in a careless or indistinct manner; run together; as, to *slur* words or syllables.

The license of *slurring* syllables was more freely used by Shakspeare and his contemporaries than it is by modern writers.
ABBOTT AND SEELEY *Eng. Lessons* ¶ 114. [R. BROS.]

4. *Mus.* To sing or play as indicated by the slur. See SLUR, *n.* **5.** To smear so as to soil; sully; contaminate; as, to *slur* a fabric with paint. **6**†. To cheat.

II. *i.* **1.** *Print.* To slip in making the impression, causing the print to be blurred; as, the press *slurs*. **2.** To slide or slip weakly or uncertainly, as one's feet in old age. **3.** *Mus.* To supply a slur or slurs, as in a score. **4**†. To slip a die out of the box without turning it; hence, to cheat. [< M.D. *sleuren*, train; cp. Ice. *slōra*, trail.]

slur[1], *n.* **1.** A slighting or contemptuous remark or insinuation; a slight disparagement; also, the occasion for such a remark, or the resulting state; a stigma; as, to cast *slurs* upon one's friends.

I would be the last man in the world to cast a *slur* upon any brother clergyman. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ch. 4, p. 16. [H. '87.]

Slander, however false, however actively contradicted, does in this world leave a *slur*.
EDNA LYALL *Knight Errant* ch. 31, p. 325. [A. '87.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A curved line (⌣ ⌒ or ◠) over or under notes on different degrees of the staff, indicating that the tones so represented are to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break between them. Compare LEGATO; TIE. (2) The legato effect indicated by or produced in following a slur-mark. **3.** *Print.* A blurred portion of an impression. **4.** *Mech.* A traveler that depresses the jack-sinkers of a stocking-frame. **5**†. A glide, as in dancing. **6**†. A smear; stain. **7**†. A trick; cheat.

—**slur'-bar"**, *n.* A bar under the jack-sinkers of a stocking-frame, for carrying the slur.—**s.-bow**, *n.* *Archeol.* A crossbow in which, probably, a projectile was discharged through a tube or barrel.—**s.-cock**, *n.* A wiper or cam lifting the jacks and jack-sinkers in a knitting-machine.

slur[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Mire; slush; thin mud.

slurd, *pp.* Slurred. PHIL. SOC.

slur'ry, slūr'i, *n.* [SLUR'RIES, *pl.*] *Metal.* **1.** Any one of several semifluid mixtures, usually of ganister, employed to make repairs in converter-linings, as about tuyère-holes. **2.** A mixture of sulfids and arsenids of copper, lead, and silver, etc., resulting from English and Welsh silver-smelting. [< SLUR, *v.*]

slush, slush, *vt.* **1.** To daub with slush, as for lubrication, or to cause to shine; as, to *slush* a mast. **2.** To cover with lime and white lead or tallow, as parts of an engine. **3.** To fill (spaces in masonry) with mortar; usually with *up*. **4.** To wash by throwing water upon; as, to *slush* a deck. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To slop.

slush, *n.* **1.** Soft, sloppy material, especially when lying on the ground. (1) Snow saturated with water; melting snow. (2) Soft mud. **2.** Greasy material used for lubrication, etc. (1) The greasy refuse of cooking, especially of a ship's galley; used on board ship for slushing the masts. (2) A mixture of lime with white lead or tallow, for coating bright iron or steel parts of machinery to keep them from rusting. [For SLUDGE.]

—**slush'-fund"**, *n.* [Eng.] *Naval & Mil.* Money accruing from the sale of the slush of a vessel or a camp; often used for prizes in target-practise.—**s.-horn**, *n.* *Naut.* A horn for applying slush, as to a ship's ropes.

—**slush'y**, *a.* Consisting of or like slush; covered with slush; sloshy; as, a *slushy* road.

slush'y, slush'i, *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] A cook on board ship.

slut†, *vt.* To besmirch; defile.

slut, slut, *n.* **1.** A female dog; bitch. **2.** A slovenly or uncleanly woman: formerly applied also to men.

Truly, and to cast away honesty upon a foul *slut*, were to put good meat into an unclean dish.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 3.

3†. A half-grown woman; serving girl; wench. [< Sw. dial. *slåta*, slut, < *slota*, droop.]

slutch, sluch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Sludge or mud.—**slutch'y**, *a.*

sluth'-hound"†, *n.* Same as SLEUTH-HOUND.

slut'ter-y, slut'ėr-i, *n.* The quality, character, or habits of a slut; slovenliness.

slut'tish, slut'ish, *a.* **1.** Acting or appearing like a slut; dirty and disorderly; as, a *sluttish* maid servant.

Slothful disorder filled his stable;
And *sluttish* plenty decked her table.
PRIOR *An Epitaph* l. 28.

2†. Lewd; meretricious. **slut'ty**†.

—**slut'tish-ly**, *adv.*—**slut'tish-ness**, *n.*

sly, slī, *a.* [SLI'ER or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST.] **1.** Artfully dexterous in doing things secretly; cunning in evading notice or detection. (1) Playfully clever; tricky; roguish. (2) Meanly or stealthily clever; crafty.

The cricket grows more friendly now, The dormouse *sly* and wise.
ALICE CARY *Faded Leaves* st. 4.

2. Done with or marked by artful secrecy; as, a *sly* trick.

He smiled a *sly*, derisive smile that it were not well to see.
H. B. FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinité* ch. 4, p. 68. [C. CO. '92.]

3. [Slang.] Illegal: said chiefly of unlicensed stills and their products; as, *sly* whisky. **4**†. Ingenious; delicate, as a thing. **5**†. Skilful; wise, as a person. [< Ice. *slægr*, sly, perhaps < root of SLAY[1], *v.*] **slie**†; **slye**†.

Synonyms: see ARTFUL; INSIDIOUS.

—**on the sly**, in a stealthy way; with concealment.—**sly'-boots"**, *n.* A roguish, cunning, sly person or animal.—**sly-goose**, *n.* [Eng.] The sheldrake.

slyde†, *vi.* To slide.—**sly'ding**†, *a.*

sly'ly, slī'li, *adv.* **1.** In a sly manner; artfully. **2**†. Prudently; wisely. **sli'ly**‡.

slyne, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* Same as SLIME.

sly'ness, slī'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sly; craftiness; cunning; also, sly conduct.

As for the bargain, it was wrinkled *slyness* and craft pitted against native truth and sagacity.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 5, p. 88. [O. & CO. '75.]

slype, slīp, *n.* [Eng.] A passage between two walls; specifically, a covered passage from the transept of a cathedral. [For SLIP[1], *n.*, 4.] **slyp**‡.

slype, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *i.* To strip off. **II.** *t.* To fall over, as wet soil from the plow.

slyp'-groat"†, *n.* Same as SHOVELBOARD. **slide'-groat"**†.

sma', smē, *a.* [Scot.] Small.

smack[1], smac, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To separate (the lips, or tongue and roof of the mouth) with a noise, especially as a mark of relish in eating or tasting.

Trotty took a little beer and *smacked* his lips. DICKENS *Christmas Stories, The Chimes* first quarter, p. 131. [E. & L. '86.]

2. To strike or slap, as with the flat hand, so as to make a sharp sound; as, to *smack* a boy's face. **3.** To kiss with a resonant sound. **4.** To cause to make a sharp sound; as, to *smack* a whip.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a sharp noise with or as with the lips, especially as a mark of relish; as, I heard his lips *smack*. **2.** To kiss loudly or coarsely. **3.** To make a sharp sound in striking or slapping; as, one's hand *smacks* against the cheek. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To meet forcibly and suddenly. [< M.D. *smacken*, strike.]

smack[2], *vi.* To have a taste or flavor, especially as tested by smacking: often used figuratively.

Their nectar *smack'd* of hemlock on the lips.
TENNYSON *Demeter and Persephone* st. 6.

[< AS. *smaciqan* or *smæccan*, taste, < *smæc*, taste.]

smack[1], *n.* **1.** A quick sharp sound, as of the lips in kissing, or after experiencing an agreeable taste; hence, a kiss, especially a noisy kiss. **2.** A blow or slap accompanied by a sharp sound; as, a *smack* in the face. **3.** The sound of a snapping whip.

Thy soldiery, the pope's well managed pack,
Were train'd beneath his lash, and knew the *smack*.
COWPER *Expostulation* l. 519.

smack[2], *n.* **1.** A tincture, taste, or flavor, such as to suggest the quality of something tasted or experienced; as, there was a *smack* of age in the wine.

There is no jollity but hath a *smack* of folly.
HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* prov. 495.

2. A mere taste; smattering; as, some *smack* of justice.
Lovel: He has had a *smack* of every sort of wine, from humble Port to imperial Tokay. GARRICK *High Life Below Stairs* act ii.

3†. Taste. **4†.** Smell; scent. [< AS. *smæc*, taste.]

smack[3], smac, *n.* **1.** A small coasting- or fishing-vessel. **2.** A fishing-vessel having a fish-well in its hold; a well-

The Structure of a Well-smack.
w, the well, showing the water at the level of the vessel's load-line (*l*, *l*).

smack. [< MD. *smacke*, smack.] **smack'-boat"‡**; **smacks'-boat"‡**. — **smack'ee**, *n.* [Florida, U. S.] A small fishing smack. — **smack'man**, *n.* A sailor or fisherman on a smack. **smacks'man‡**.

smack, *adv.* With a sharp sound; also, bluntly; plumply.

smacked, smact, *a.* [Southern U. S.] Ground; crushed: said of corn, etc.

smack'er, smak'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who smacks. **2.** A noisy kiss; smack.

smack'er-ing†, *n.* A smattering.

smack'ing, smak'ing, *pa.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; as, a *smacking* breeze.

smack'ing, *n.* A quick, sharp sound; smack.

smack'smooth", smac'smūdh', *adv.* Without obstruction; openly; smoothly.

smackt, *pp.* Smacked. PHIL. SOC.

smaik, smēk, *n.* [Scot.] A petty rogue; silly fellow.

Smal-kal'dic, smal-kal'dic (smal-kal'dic, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Schmalkalden, Thuringia; as, the *Smalkaldic* League of Protestant cities against Charles V. in the 16th century.

small, smēl, *vt.* To make smaller; minify.

small, *a.* **1.** Comparatively less than another or than a standard in dimensions or amount; diminutive; little; as, a *small* mouse; the number is *small*. **2.** Being of slight moment, weight, or importance; as, the money is of *small* account; *small* duties; *small* vices.
Small cause of dire effect! WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* pt. iii, st. 22.
3. Lacking in moral or mental breadth; characterized by pettiness and narrowness; ignoble; paltry; mean; as, a man of *small* character; *small* conduct.
'True,' he replied, 'there is a species of *small* wisdom in the world that often constitutes the extremest of its folly.'
HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders. Recollections of Burns* in vol. ii, p. 76. [E. E.]
4. Lacking in the qualities of greatness; not largely gifted; as, *small* men exalted by chance. **5.** Acting or transacting business in a limited way. **6.** Weak in characteristic properties: mildly alcoholic: said of liquors; as, *small* beer. **7.** Having little body or volume; slender; fine; soft; as, a still; *small* voice. **8.** Condensed by hammering; tight: said of the rim or edge of a saw. **9.** Of low degree; obscure; plebeian; as, the great and the *small*. **10.** [Scot.] Contracted in dimension, as a stream: said by anglers. **11†.** Thin; slender: probably the original sense. [< AS. *smæl*, small; cp. Goth. *smals* small.] **smal†**; **smale†**.
Synonyms: diminutive, fine, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, petty, puny, slight, tiny. See INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SCANTY.
Compounds, etc.: — **in a small way**, unpretentiously; with small resources. — **s. coal**, coal broken into small pieces, usually that smaller than stove size; slack. — **s. craft** (*Naut.*), small vessels collectively considered; also, figuratively, small things or persons generally. — **small'-dot"**, *n.* A very small piece of solid work regularly placed on the background of a lace-pattern; also, lace so ornamented. — **s. fry**, small fish in general; hence, figuratively, small people or things. — **s.-headed**, *a.* Having a head relatively small; microcephalous. — **s. letter**, a letter that is not a capital, as *a* or *b*. — **s.-minded**, *a.* Having a petty mind; contemplating small things, or things in a small way. — **s.-mindedness**, *n.* — **s.-mouthed**, *a.* Having a small mouth. — **s. pica** (*Print.*), see PICA. — **s. piece**, a Scotch coin worth about 9½ cents. — **s. stuff** (*Naut.*), small rope, yarn, etc. — **s. talk**, unimportant or trivial conversation; idle gossip. — **s. wares**, textile articles of the tape kind, such as bindings, braid, and fringe.
— **small'ish**, *a.* Somewhat small. — **small'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being small; littleness.

small, *n.* **1.** A small part; as, the *small* of the back. **2.** A small thing or quantity. **3.** *pl.* See SMALLS.

small, *adv.* **1.** In a low or mild tone; also, in a shrill key; as, to talk *small*. **2†.** In a small way; trivially.

small'age, *n.* *Bot.* Celery, especially in the wild state.

small'-clothes", smēl'-klōdhz', *n. pl.* A man's nether garments for the hips and thighs; close-fitting knee-breeches. **smalls‡**.
Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of suspenders; it is impossible to keep them up. SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. ii, letter 143, p. 116. [H.]

small'fish", smēl'fish', *n.* [Western U. S.] The oolakan.

small'mouth", smēl'mouth', *n.* [N. Am.] The small-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.

small'pox", smēl'pox', *vt.* To cause smallpox in; inoculate with smallpox-virus, as a cow, to obtain vaccine-lymph.

small'pox", *n.* *Pathol.* An acute, specific, infectious disease resulting from a specific morbid poison, that after a period of incubation manifests itself by high inflammatory fever, followed after three to five days by an eruption, feeling at first like small shot under the skin, finally developing into deep-seated pustules; variola.
Forms of smallpox commonly distinguished are **confluent** severe, in which the pustules run together, leaving deep scars), **distinct** or **discrete** (mild, in which the pustules remain separate, leaving slight scars), **hemorrhagic** (usually fatal, with hemorrhage into the skin beneath the pustules), **inoculated** (commonly mild, intentionally induced by inoculation), **malignant** (fatal, commonly called **black**), and **modified** (usually mild, attacking persons who have been vaccinated).
In *small-pox* and other eruptive diseases, the tendency to form pustules is diminished by the patients' being kept in darkness.
GEORGE MOORE *Body and Mind* ch. 9, p. 169. [L. o. & co. '52.]
[< SMALL + POX, *n.*]

smalls, smēlz, *n. pl.* **1.** Small-clothes. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] The first examination after matriculation; responsions: used at Oxford to denote the examination that precedes by a year the examination for a degree, or greats. **3.** *Mining.* (1) Small coal; slack. (2) Small particles of mixed ore and gangue. [< SMALL, *a.*]

small'y, smēl'i, *adv.* **1.** [Rare.] (1) In a small way; to a small degree. (2) Minutely; finely; as, *smally* divided. **2†.** With few people.

smalt, smēlt, *n.* A deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid: used when pulverized for painting, decorating pottery, etc. [< It. *smalto*, < G. *schmalte*, < *schmelzen*, melt.] **enamel, eschel,** or **royal blue‡**.
— **green smalt**, same as COBALT GREEN. — **smalt's blue"**, *a.* Of the color of smalt.

smalt'ite, smēlt'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A tin-white to steel-gray cobalt arsenid ($CoAs_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< SMALT.] **smalt'in(e)‡**.

smal'to, smāl'tō, *n.* [It.] Colored glass in minute regular squares, used in modern Roman mosaic.

Smalto-work, from the Church of Ara Cœli, Rome.

smar'agd†, *n.* A green precious stone, as the beryl or the emerald. [< OF. *smaragde*, < L. *smaragdus*; see SMARAGDINE.]

sma-rag'din(e, sma-rag'din *or* -dain, *a.* Of the color of the smaragd; emerald-colored; green.
The Heavenly Earth *smaragdine*, and the fire-
Spirit of life, the live land, still exist.
BAILEY *Festus, A Village Feast* sc. 9.
[< L. *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus* (< Gr. *smaragdos*), smaragd.]

sma-rag'dite, sma-rag'dait, *n.* *Mineral.* A thin, foliated, light grass-green variety of amphibole. Called, incorrectly, **green diallage**. [< SMARAGD.]

smart[1], smārt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To cause to feel a smart; as, to *smart* one with a whip.
II. *i.* **1.** To experience or be the seat of an acute painful sensation, generally superficial; as, the burned finger *smarts*.
The Egyptians were covered with boils and with blisters. Thus they were made to *smart* as they had made others to *smart*.
W. S. PLUMER *Jehovah-Jireh* ch. 6, p. 50. [L. '66.]
2. Figuratively, to have one's feelings wounded; as, he *smarts* with neglect. **3.** To cause a smart; induce a smarting sensation; as, the plaster *smarts*. [< AS. *smeortan*; cp. D. *smarten*, give pain to, G. *schmerzen*, pain.]

smart[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] To improve in appearance, as oneself or one's habitation; cause to appear brisk or spruce: with *up*; as, to *smart up* the carriage. **smart'en‡**.
I *smarted* myself up a little, put on a fresh collar and cuffs.
HOLMES *Mortal Antipathy* ch. 10, p. 134. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

smart, *a.* **1.** Quick in thought or action; bright; intelligent; acute; clever; as, a *smart* writer.
At school . . . I acquired . . . the reputation of being '*smart* enough, if I would only apply myself.'
W. S. MAYO *Kalousah* ch. 3, p. 27. [G. P. P. '67.]
2. Evincing keen wit; especially, showing or marked by pertness with sprightliness; impertinently witty; making pretensions to wit; often said contemptuously.
How little young people reflect what they may win or lose by a *smart* reflection imprudently fired off at a venture! SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott, Oct. 27, '9* in vol. ix, ch. 81, p. 166. [O. & CO. '71.]
3. Marked by vigor or energy; forceful; emphatic; severe; also, rapid and strong; brisk; as, a *smart* rebuke.
The enemy came out, with a considerable force, . . . against our light advanced corps, and, after some pretty *smart* skirmishing, obliged them to retreat. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. .., 1777* in vol. v, p. 53. [H. G. & CO. '34.]
4. Causing a smarting sensation; stinging; pungent; as, a *smart* cut of a whip; *smart* spices. **5.** [U. S.] (1) Keen in caring for self-interest; sharp, as at trade; shrewd; as, a *smart* Yankee. (2) [Local.] In active health; well; as, I do not feel very *smart* this summer. (3) Of unusual speed or strength; superior in skill or execution; as, a *smart* team; the *smartest* workman in town. (4) [Dial.] Large; considerable; as, a *smart* crop of wheat.
Brer Rabbit he keep de flies off, twel after dey gone on right *smart* piece. J. C. HARRIS *Nights With Uncle Remus* ch. 23, p. 128. [O. & CO. '83.]
6. [Eng.] (1) Sprucely dressed; having a showy appearance; as, a *smart* coxcomb; a *smart* hat. (2) Belonging to the stylish classes; fashionable; as, the *smart* set of London. (3) Making a creditable showing; well-appearing; as, a *smart* company of guardsmen. **7†.** Earnest; forcible. **8†.** Quick; punctual. **9†.** Strong, as wine. [< SMART[1], *v.*]
Synonyms: see CLEVER.
— **smart Alleck** [Colloq., U. S.], a forward person whose conceit of smartness leads to ill results. **s. Elick'**.
— **smart'ish**, *a.* Somewhat smart; as, a *smartish* yacht. — **smart'ly**, *adv.* — **smart'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being smart.
Synonyms: see PERTNESS.

smart, *n.* **1.** An acute painful sensation, as from a scratch or an irritant; as, a severe *smart*.
The pleasure of the honey will not pay for the *smart* of the sting. JEREMY TAYLOR *Works, Ser. on 1 Cor., xv, 32* in vol. i, pt. ii, p. 703. [WKS. & D. '35.]
2. Any distress; suffering; as, to heal the nation's *smart*.
So should I purchase dear
Short intermission, bought with double *smart*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 102.
3. One who dresses in a smart fashion. See SMART, *a.*, 6. **4.** One who puts on smart or brisk airs or manners. **5.** [Local.] A degree, number, or amount: with *right*.
There's a *right smart* of men here who to my knowledge deserves a hanging. TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* ch. 38, p. 272. [F. H. & H. '80.]
6. Smart-money.

smart, *adv.* Smartly.

smart'en, smārt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* Same as SMART[2]. **II.** *i.* To smart.

smart'le, smārt'tl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To waste away.

smart'-mon"ey, smārt'-mun'ę, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Exemplary damages awarded against a defendant; vindictive or punitive damages because of circumstances of great aggravation attending the wrong committed. **2.** Money paid for a release from an engagement or from a painful situation. **3.** [Eng.] Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service; pension-money.

smart'-tick"et, smārt'-tik'ėt, *n.* [Eng.] A certificate entitling a soldier or sailor to smart-money.

smart'weed", smārt'wēd', *n.* Either of two very common species of knotweed (*Polygonum*), growing in wet places — the **common smartweed** or **water-pepper** (*P. Hydropiper*), a smooth annual 1 to 2 feet high, with narrowly lanceolate leaves, nodding spikes of greenish flowers, and dull seeds, and the **water-smartweed** (*P. acre*), a perennial 2 to 5 feet high with longer and larger taper-pointed leaves, erect spikes of whitish flowers, and shining seeds: so called from their acrid leaves. See POLYGONUM.

smart'y, smārt'i, *n.* [Colloq.] A person who is over-smart; a would-be witty or outwitting person. [Dim. of SMART.]

smash, smash, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to break in many pieces by sudden action, as by a blow or any form of collision; shiver; shatter to pieces; as, to *smash* a vase. **2.** To flatten or otherwise put out of shape; crush; as, to *smash* a finger; to *smash* a hat. **3.** [Colloq.] To dash or fling violently so as to crush or break in pieces; as, to *smash* an object against a post. **4.** [Slang.] (1) To strike with a severe or crushing blow; hit; as, to *smash* a person in the face. (2) To make bankrupt; disrupt; destroy; as, to *smash* a bank. **5.** *Tennis.* To bat (the ball) swiftly.
II. *i.* **1.** To break in many pieces suddenly; be broken in pieces or crushed out of shape, as by a blow, pressure, or collision; as, the glass globe suddenly *smashed*. **2.** [Colloq.] To come into violent contact so as to crush or be crushed; collide; dash; as, the boats *smashed* together. **3.** [Colloq.] To fail and go to pieces, as a business enterprise or the like; as, the company *smashed* up. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To pass bad coin. [< Sw. dial. *smaska*, smack, allied to SMACK[1], *v.*]
Synonyms: see BREAK.

smash, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of smashing, or the state of being smashed: often compounded with *up;* as, a *smash-up* on a railroad. **2.** A beverage of spirituous liquors, usually brandy, with mint, water, sugar, and ice.
— **to go to smash** [Colloq.], to go to ruin.
I have a great mind to suspend payment for a while and let social position *go to smash*. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 5, p. 63. [A.]

smash'er, smash'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which smashes. **2.** [Slang.] (1) Something of extraordinary size or quality; as, the trout I caught was a *smasher*. (2) [Eng.] (*a*) One who passes bad money. (*b*) A counterfeit coin. (*c*) A north-country seaman. (*d*) Formerly, a carronade: so called because it produced more splinters than a swifter-shotted gun. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A small gooseberry pie.

smash'ing, smash'ing, *pa.* **1.** Serving to break or crush; as, a *smashing* blow. **2.** [Colloq.] Very brisk; forceful; as, a *smashing* business. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Wild; fast; gay.

smash'ing-ma-chine", smash'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A quick-acting press for flattening the folds of unsewed books. **smash'ing-press"‡**.

smasht, *pp.* Smashed. PHIL. SOC.

smash'-up", smash'-up', *n.* [Colloq.] A smash; especially, a destructive collision on a railway.

smatch, smach, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To taste; have a taste of; smack.

smatch[1], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Taste; tincture; smack. **2.** A smattering.

smatch[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bird, the wheatear.

smat'ter, smat'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To use superficially or with little knowledge of, in speaking or writing; talk or write about while knowing little of.
He *smattered* words in not a few foreign languages. THACKERAY *Works, Lovel the Widower* in vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 236. [E. & L. '91.]
2. To get or have but a smattering of. **3†.** To taste.
II. *i.* **1.** To talk in a superficial manner; make a display of small knowledge.
But being a virtuoso, able To *smatter*, quack, and cant, and dabble.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 1, l. 364.
2. To have a smattering of knowledge. **3†.** To make a noise. [< Sw. *smattra*, crackle, var. of *snattra*, chatter.]
— **smat'ter-er**, *n.*

smat'ter, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge; smattering.
— **smat'ter-ing**, *n.* A superficial degree or kind of knowledge, whether of one or many things: not inconsistent with thoroughness in other things. — **smat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* With slight or superficial knowledge.

smear, smir, *vt.* **1.** To cover or bedaub with any thick or viscous substance: often implying that the substance or the manner of applying it is offensive or soiling; as, to *smear* a boat's bottom with pitch.
The barns and houses are of logs or prairie turf, piled up layer on layer, and *smeared* over or between with a clayey mud. SAMUEL BOWLES *Across the Continent* letter iii, p. 21. [H. & H. '66.]
2. To give a luster to (articles of pottery) without glazing, as by putting a volatile flux in the kiln with the ware. **3.** To paint in a tawdry or cheap fashion. **4†.** To anoint. [< AS. *smerian*, < *smeru*, grease.]

smear, *n.* **1.** A thick spot or stain made by some viscous or fluid colored substance; as, a *smear* of oil on one's sleeve. **2.** A volatile flux for glazing ware. **3.** Soft, pasty calcium sulfate resulting from the manufacture of carbon-dioxid gas. **4.** Fermentation, as of sirup. **5†.** Ointment; grease. [< AS. *smeru*, grease.]
— **smear'dab"**, *n.* A European flounder (*Microstomus kitt*). — **s.-gravel†**, *n.* Tax on ointments.

smear'case", smir'kēs", *n.* [Local, U. S.] A mixture of dry curds with milk or cream; cottage-cheese. [< G. *schmier-käse*, < *schmieren*, smear, + *käse*, cheese, < L. *caseus*, cheese.]

smeard, *pp.* Smeared. PHIL. SOC.

smear'y, smir'i, *a.* Greasy, viscous, or staining; smeared.
— **smear'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being smeared.

smeath, smith, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The smew. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The pintail duck.

smec'tite, smec'tait, *n.* **1.** A green clay. **2.** A greenish halloysite. [< Gr. *smēktis*, < *smēchō*, wipe clean.]

smed'dum, smed'um, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] Fine ore-particles that have passed through a wire sieve; fine coal-slack; also, a stratum of clay or shale between two coal-beds. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Powder; especially, the powder of ground malt. (2) Vigor of mind; sense. [< AS. *smedema*, meal.] **smith'um‡**.

smee, smē, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The smew. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The pintail. **smeest‡**. **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) The widgeon. (2) The pochard. [Cor. of SMEW.]

smeek, smēk, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Smoke.

smeeth†, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To blacken with soot.

smeeth, smidh, *a.* & *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Smooth.

smeg'ma, smeg'mə, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A sebaceous secretion; specifically, the whitish, cheesy substance found under the prepuce and in the region of the clitoris and labia minora. **2.** Soap, or soap-like substance; specifically, soapy secretion in folds of the skin. **3.** An unguent or similar toilet substance. [< Gr. *smēgma*, unguent, < *smēchō*, wipe clean.] — **smeg-mat'ic**, *a.* Of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing.

smelt, smlt, *n.* A semiglaze used on pottery; a mixture of common salt and slip glaze. [Form of SMEAR.]

smel, smeld, smelt. Smell, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sme'lite, smī'lait, *n.* A Hungarian kaolin, of which ornaments are made. [< Gr. *smēlē*, soap, < *smaō*, wipe clean.]

smell, smel, *v.* [SMELLED or SMELT; SMELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by means of the nose and its olfactory nerves; perceive the odor or perfume of; scent; as, to *smell* a rose. **2.** To examine by sniffing air; test by odor. **3.** To discover or detect, or seek to know, as if by smelling; as, to *smell* out a plot.

II. *i.* **1.** To have and emit an odor or perfume; affect the olfactory nerves: frequently with *of;* as, to *smell of* gin; *smell* sweet; the sea *smells* salty. **2.** Specifically, to be malodorous; stink; as, "my offense is rank; it *smells* to Heaven." **3.** To use the faculty or perform the act of perceiving by means of the nose: often with *of*, and formerly with *to;* as, *smell of* this rose. **4.** To test by smell; sniff; snuff; as, he *smelled* all about, but discovered nothing. **5.** Figuratively, to give indication as if by an odor; as, to *smell* of treason.

The pedant of the cloister, and the pedant of the lobby, both *smell* equally of the shop. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, ch. 10, p. 273. [H. '58.]

[Akin to D. *smeulen*, < LG. *smelen*, smoulder.]

— **smelling committee** [Colloq., U. S.], a committee of investigation. — **to smell a rat,** to have reason to suspect something. — **to s. of the lamp,** to bear evidence of long hours of night toil, as an elaborate essay.

smell, *n.* **1.** That sense by means of which odors are perceived and of which the nose with its olfactory nerves is the special organ. It is generally held that the matter perceived must have direct contact with the organ of smell, generally in a finely divided or vaporous state. **2.** The sensation excited through the olfactory nerves. **3.** That which is directly perceived by this sense; that quality of an object that enables it to be so perceived, or the emanation that affects the olfactory nerves; an odor; perfume; as, the *smell* of a rose. **4.** Figuratively, a faint suggestion; hint; trace. **5.** An act of smelling; as, to take a *smell* of salts.

Synonyms: aroma, bouquet, fragrance, odor, perfume, savor, scent, stench, stink. *Smell* is the generic word including all the rest. *Aroma, fragrance,* and *perfume* are ordinarily pleasing; *odor, savor,* and *scent* may be so. *Odor* is nearly synonymous with *smell,* but is susceptible of more delicate use; as, the *odor* of incense. An *aroma* is a delicate and spicy *odor,* as of fine coffee; *bouquet* is said chiefly of the delicate *odor* of certain wines. We speak of the *fragrance* or *perfume* of flowers, but *fragrance* is more delicate; a *perfume* may be so strong and rich as to be repulsive by excess. There is a tendency to restrict the application of *perfume* to the artificial preparations called collectively "perfumery." *Scent* is chiefly used for the characteristic *odor* of an animal by which it is tracked or avoided by other animals; the word is also applied to any *odor,* natural or artificial, especially when faintly diffused through the air; as, the *scent* of mignonette or of new-mown hay. *Savor* is chiefly said of the appetizing *odor* evolved from articles of food by the processes of cooking. Any *smell* that is at once foul, strong, and pervasive may be called a *stench. Smell* and *scent* denote also the sense to which *odors* appeal; as, man has the sense of *smell;* the keen *scent* of the foxhound.

Compounds: — **smell'-feast"**, *n.* **1.** A person who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. **2.** A feast at which the guests get little to eat, as if required to be satisfied with the odors of the viands. — **s.-hollow**, *n.* One of the elliptical pits on the antennæ of a bee, having olfactory functions. — **s.-smock**, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The lady's-smock. (2) The wood-anemone. **2**†. A licentious man. — **smell'a-bl(e**, *a.* [Rare.] That can be smelled. — **smell'-less**, *a.* **1.** Emitting no odor; scentless. **2.** Having no sense of smell. **smel'less**†. — **smell'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Malodorous.

smell'er, smel'ər, *n.* **1.** One who smells (anything). **2.** [Rare.] That which smells, or emits an odor. **3.** [Slang.] (1) The nose; as, he gave him a crack on the *smeller.* (2) One who tries to smell out secrets; a spy; a prying person. **4.** A feeler, as of an animal.

smell'ing, smel'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who smells. **2.** [Archaic.] The sense of smell: a use analogous to *hearing.*

— **smell'ing-bot"tle**, *n.* A small bottle for smelling-salts or for perfumery; vinaigrette. — **s.-salts**, *n. pl.* Any one of various pungent or aromatic salts, or mixtures of such, often scented, used as stimulants by smelling; especially, some preparation of ammonium carbonate.

smelt, smelt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain (a metal) from the ore by a process that includes fusion; also, in a more limited sense, to reduce (ores, sweepings, metallurgical products, etc.) by fusion in a furnace.

In its restricted sense *smelting* is confined to a single operation, as the fusion of an iron ore in a shaft furnace, the reduction of a copper matte in a reverberatory furnace, and the extraction of a metal from sweepings in a crucible; but in its general sense it includes the entire treatment of the material from the crude ore to the finished metal, and embraces (1) the calcination or roasting, by means of which the sulfur and other volatile constituents are expelled, (2) the reduction of the resulting products in a furnace, or the smelting proper, and (3) the refining of the product from the second operation.

2. To melt or fuse, as a metal.

II. *i.* **1.** To undergo reduction, as in a furnace (see note above); as, the ore *smelts* readily. **2.** To melt or fuse a metal. [< D. *smelten*, melt, or Dan. *smelte.*]

smelt, *n.* **1.** A small silvery argentinoid salmoniform food-fish of *Osmerus* or a related genus, mostly of northern seas, ascending rivers to spawn, or landlocked.

The common European smelt (*O. eperlanus*) and the American (*O. mordax*) have a cucumber-like odor when fresh. *O. thaleichthys* is the California smelt. *Retropinna richardsoni* is the New Zealand smelt.

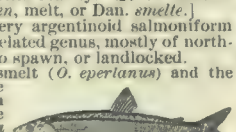

The American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*). 1/8

2. One of other fishes. (1) A silverside or atherinid, as the Californian *Atherinopsis californiensis.* (2) [Local, U. S.] One of various silvery cyprinoids, especially the spawn-eater. (3) A sand-eel or ammodytid. (4) The California tom-cod. (5) A smolt. [< AS. *smelt,* smelt.] — **Derwent smelt** [Tasmania], a haplochitonoid fish (*Haplochiton scaii*).

smelt'er, smelt'ər, *n.* **1.** One engaged in smelting ore, or who operates or tends a smelting-furnace.

These people [in the lost city of Zimbabi] . . . were gold *smelters,* and you can still trace the remains of the furnaces in which they smelted the gold. *Review of Reviews* Apr., '92, p. 319, col. 2.

2. [Western U. S.] A smelting-works; smeltery.

smelt'er-y, smelt'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] An establishment for obtaining metals from their ores by roasting, etc.

smelt'ie, smelt'i, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the whiting-pout.

smelt'ing, smelt'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SMELT, *v.*

— **smelt'ing-fur"nace**, *n.* A blast-furnace, reverberatory furnace, or other furnace in which ore is smelted for the separation of a metal. — **s.-house**, *n.* A structure built over a smelting-furnace; a smelting-works. — **s.-works**, *n.* An establishment in which metals are extracted from ores by furnaces.

sme-rin'thus, sme-rin'thus, *n.* A sphingid moth (genus *Smerinthus*). [< Gr. *smērinthos*, cord, < *mēryomai*, draw up.]

smerk†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SMIRK.

smerk†, *a.* Same as SMIRKY. **smerk'y**†.

smer'lin, smer'lin, *n.* [Prov.] A small loach.

smert†, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as SMART. **smerte**†.

smethe, smidh, *n.* Same as SMEE, 1 & 2.

smew, smiū, *n.* **1.** A small merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern parts of the Old World. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser. [Perhaps for *ice-mew;* but cp. SMEATH, = MD. *smeente*, widgeon.]

smick'er†, *vt.* To look amorously. — **smick'er**†, *a.* Amorous. — **smick'er-ing**†, *n.* An amorous look or impulse.

smick'et, smik'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A smock; chemise.

smick'ly†, *adv.* Sprucely; smugly; amorously.

smid'die, smid'i, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SMITHY, 1. **smid'dy**‡.

smid'dum-tails", smid'um-tālz', *n. pl.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] *Mining.* Ore-sludge; ore-slime. [< *smiddum*, var. of SMEDDUM, + TAIL², *n.*] **smed'dum-tails"**‡.

smidg'en, smij'en, *n.* [N. C. & Tenn., U. S.] A small quantity; bit; mite; trifle.

I hain't been a-doin' a *smidgen* er work, ur airy formed thing ez orter, in reason, ter tire a body.
MARTHA C. ROSEBORO' in *Century Magazine* Sept., '88, p. 772.

smift, smift, *n.* *Mining.* A slow-match or fuse: usually of paper. Compare TOUCHWOOD. **snuff**‡.

smight†, *vt.* To smite.

Smi-la'ce-æ, smai-lē'sē-ī *or* smī-lā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order of plants, now in *Liliaceæ.* [< SMILAX.]

smi'lax, smai'lax, *n.* **1.** A delicate twiner (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), from South Africa, with small glossy-green leaves resembling those of a true smilax (see def. 3), and greenish flowers on nodding pedicels: cultivated in greenhouses, and extensively used for making wreaths, bouquets, etc. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Smilax.* **3.** [S-] A large, widely scattered genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants of the lily family — the greenbriers or catbriers — having climbing stems supported by a pair of tendrils on the petiole, and umbels of small greenish flowers forming berries in fruit. [< L. *smilax*, < Gr. *smilax*, yew.]

smile, smail, *v.* [SMILED; SMI'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express by means of a smile; as, to *smile* one's joy. **2.** To effect as by a smile; as, he *smiled* his cares away.

Rise, maiden, with thy orient face,
And *smile* the shadow from my heart!
T. B. READ *Arise* st. 3.

3†. To smile at.

II. *i.* **1.** To give an expression to the features of the face as of an incipient laugh: expressive of joy or pleasure, or sometimes of pity, sarcasm, or slight contempt.

When she *smiles,* 'tis with a beauty and sweetness that forces adoration. MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU *Letters, Sept. 14, 1716* in vol. i, p. 287. [BEN. & SON '37.]

2. To wear a pleasant or joyful aspect; look pleased or gay; as, the summer *smiles* in gladness.

Every sin *smiles* in the first address, and carries light in the face, and honey in the lip.
TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* mir. i, p. 119. [A. '72.]

3. To show approval or favor in any way; as, may Heaven *smile* on our work. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To take a drink of liquor. [< Sw. *smila*, smile.]

Synonyms: compare synonyms for CHEERFUL. — **Prepositions:** smile *on* or *upon* a person, an endeavor, etc.

— **I should smile** [Slang, U. S.], I should say so; there can be no doubt about it: a phrase of affirmation or agreement with some declaration.

— **smi'ler**, *n.* One who is smiling or often smiles.

smile, *n.* **1.** A pleased or amused expression of the face characterized usually by lateral upward extension of the lips, closed or open, and more or less by elevation of the cheeks and often the lower eyelids: sometimes, by accompanying elevation or contraction of the brows, expressive of such emotions as incredulity, surprise, pity, or scorn. **2.** A pleasant or joyful aspect; as, the *smile* of spring. **3.** Propitious or favorable disposition; good fortune; favor; blessing; as, the *smile* of fortune. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A drink of liquor; the act of treating at the bar.

— **smile'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Full of smiles. — **smile'less**, *a.* Unsmiling; cheerless. — **smi'let**, *n.* A little smile.

smi'ling, smai'ling, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SMILE, *v.*

— **smi'ling-mus"cle**, *n.* The laughing-muscle.

— **smi'ling-ly**, *adv.* In or with a smiling manner.

— **smi'ling-ness**, *n.* The state of smiling.

smilt†, *v.* To smelt.

Smin-thu'ri-dæ, smin-thū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of collembolous insects with oviform body and terminal joint of 4-jointed antenne long. **Smin-thu'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sminthos*, mouse, + *oura*, tail.]

— **smin-thu'rid**, *a.* & *n.* — **smin-thu'roid**, *a.*

smi"nu-en'do, smī"nu-en'dō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as DIMINUENDO. **smi"nu-i'to**‡.

smirch, smgrch, *vt.* **1.** To soil as by accidental rubbing or contact with grime; smutch; smear; as, to *smirch* one's face with soot; less often, to stain as with a liquid.

I know of a little volume of Shakspere which is faintly *smirched* here and there with the touch of finger-tips.
S. WEIR MITCHELL *Characteristics* ch. 11, p. 156. [C. CO. '92.]

2. Figuratively, to defame; degrade; as, to *smirch* a reputation by slander. [< AS. *smerian;* see SMEAR, *v.*]

smirch, *n.* The act of smirching, or the state of being smirched; a smutch; smear; as, a *smirch* on one's face.

smirk, smgrk, *vi.* To smile in a silly, artificial, or affected manner: as, to *smirk* at every one that passes. [< AS. *smercian*, smirk. < root of SMILE.]

smirk, *a.* **1.** Expressed by a smirk; causing a smirk.

I can't stand those fellows, to-day. They seem to feel such a *smirk* satisfaction at having got out of it all.
HOWELLS *Indian Summer* ch. 13, p. 225. [T. & CO. '85.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Spruce; smart; trim. **smerk**†; **smerk'y**†; **smirk'ling**†; **smirk'y**‡.

smirk, *n.* An affected or artificial smile; a smile expressive of self-complacency.

A *smirk* Of half-coquettish fear.
LUCY LARCOM *An Idyl of Work* pt. iii, l. 243.

smirk'ing-ly, smgrk'ing-li, *adv.* In a smirking manner.

smirkt, *pp.* Smirked. PHIL. Soc.

smit, smit, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To destroy. **2.** To infect.

smit, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A ball of argillaceous ore used in marking sheep. (2) A smutch; spot. (3) Infection. **2**†. Smut in grain. [< AS. *smitta*, spot.]

smitch, smich, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A very small bit; particle. **smitch'el**‡. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Smoke; dust. [< SMIT, *n.*]

smite, smait, *v.* [SMOTE or SMIT; SMIT'TEN or SMIT; SMI'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with sudden force; inflict a powerful or destructive blow upon, as with a hammer or the fist; as, to *smite* an anvil; he *smote* the rock.

Sudden as the spark From *smitten* steel.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ix, l. 202.

2. To strike with; cause to strike; as, to *smite* the hammer upon the anvil; *smite* the hands together.

'Tis not the hammer that drives the nail, but the hand that *smites* it. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table-Talk, Character* p. 44. [R. BROS. '77.]

3. To cut, sever, or break by a blow: usually with *off* or *out;* as, he *smote off* an ear. **4.** To strike with disaster or affliction; destroy by any catastrophe, as war or pestilence; as, to *smite* Egypt with plagues. **5.** To affect powerfully with any sudden feeling; impress emphatically and suddenly; in the passive, to affect with love or amorous fancy; as, to *smite* a land with terror; he was greatly *smitten* with her. **6.** To cause to feel regret or remorse; as, his conscience *smote* him for the deed. **7.** To affect as if by a stroke or blow; come suddenly upon; as, the thought *smote* him. **8.** [Archaic.] To destroy by striking; kill. **9**†. To bow; cast; bend.

II. *i.* **1.** To come with sudden force; as, a sound *smote* upon the ear. **2.** To knock against each other; as, his knees *smote* together. [< AS. *smītan*, stroke.]

Synonyms: see BEAT.

— **to smite with the tongue,** to heap abuse upon.

smite, *n.* **1.** The act of smiting, or the state of being smitten; a blow; figuratively, a sudden falling in love. **2**†. A bit; smitch.

smi'ter, smai'tər, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] One who or that which smites. **2.** Formerly, a breed of pigeons: so called from a trait of striking their wings together above the back. I. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* Obs. on Birds, p. 335. [SONNENSCHEIN & CO. '88.] **3**†. A sword: a corruption or accommodation of *similar.*

smith, smith, *vt.* To shape or fashion, as iron or steel, mostly by hammering; blacksmith: now little used. [< AS. *smithian*, < *smith*, smith.]

smith, *n.* **1.** One who shapes metals as by hammering, as a blacksmith; also, any artificer or craftsman in metals; as, a boiler-*smith;* a gun*smith;* a silver*smith.* **2**†. One who makes anything. [< AS. *smith*.]

smith'am, smith'əm, *n.* Same as SMEDDUM, 1. **smid'dum**†.

smith'craft"†, *n.* The craft or art of a smith.

smith'ert, *a.* Nimble; light.

smith'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Light rain.

smith"er-eens", smidh'ər-ēnz', *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Fragments produced by a blow or blows; as, to knock anything into *smithereens.* **smith'ers**‡.

smith'er-y, smith'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The art of shaping or fashioning, as iron or steel, with a hammer and other tools: smithing. **2.** A smith's shop; smithy.

Smith'i-an, smith'i-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to some person named Smith, as Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist, author of "Wealth of Nations" (1723–'90), or his economic doctrines. See ORTHODOX SCHOOL, under POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Smith'ism, smith'izm, *n.* The economic doctrines of Adam Smith.

Smith-so'ni-an, smith-sō'ni-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining

1 2

Seals of the Smithsonian Institution.
1. The old seal, with portrait of James Smithson. 2. The present seal (since 1892).

to James Smithson (1765–1829), an English philanthropist, or the institution founded by him.

Smith-so'ni-an, *n.* The institution founded in Washington, D. C., from funds left by James Smithson to the United States, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

smith'son-ite, smith'son-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A vitreous, white, green, or blue, subtransparent to translucent zinc carbonate ($ZnCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. **2.** Same as CALAMIN. [< James *Smithson.*]

smith'um, smith'əm, *n.* Same as SMEDDUM, 1.

smith'work", smith'wūrk", *n.* The work done or made by a smith.

smith'y, smith'i, *vt.* [SMITH'IED; SMITH'Y-ING.] To forge in a smithy; make as a blacksmith.

smith'y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where a smith works; especially, a blacksmith's shop; a forge; as, the roaring *smithy.* **2.** A smith. [< AS. *smiththe*, < *smith*, smith.]

smi'ting-line", smai'ting-lain", *n.* *Naut.* A line for loosing a stoppered sail from below.

smitt, *n.* Same as SMIT.

smit'ted†, *imp.* of SMITE, *v.* Smote.

smit'ten, smit'n, *pa.* Struck with sudden force; especially, struck by calamity; also, having the affections or fancy powerfully and suddenly attracted.

smit'tle, smit'l. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt.* To infect. **II.** *a.* Contagious. **smit'tlish‡.** **III.** *n.* Infection.

smock, smoc, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with or clothe in a smock. **2.** To shir. See SMOCKING.

smock†, *a.* Pertaining to women; female; feminine.

smock, *n.* **1.** A woman's undergarment; shift. **2.** A smock-frock. [< AS. *smoc*, smock, < *smēogan*, creep into.] **—smock'-face",** *a.* Smock-faced. **—s.-face†,** *n.* **—s.-faced,** *a.* Having an effeminate face. **—s.-race,** *n.* A race by women, with a smock for a prize. **—s.-treason†,** *n.* Treason by a woman against her husband; adultery. **—smock'ing,** *n.* Shirred work, as on a smock-frock. **smock'less,** *a.* Destitute of a smock.

smock'-frock", smoc'-froc', *n.* A frock or blouse resembling a shirt, worn over their other clothes by field-laborers, especially in England. **ket'tle-smock"‡.**

A Smock-frock.

Its proud distinction he wore in the white *smock-frock*. . . . It is as much the uniform of the English farm-laborer as is the red coat that of the English soldier. ELIHU BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks, Rural Evangelical Alliance* p. 98. [L. & S. '74.

smock'-mill", smoc'-mill', *n.* A wind-mill the sails of which are borne on a rotating cap, set on a building.

smo'ka-ble, smō'ka-bl, *a.* Suitable for smoking, or capable of being smoked.

Owing to the imperfect drying it [tobacco] is not fragrant, but it is extremely *smokable*. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 209. [S. '90.]

smo'ka-tive, smō'ka-tiv, *a.* [Humorous.] Disposed to smoke. [Rejected by committee on new words.

smoke, smōk, *v.* SMOKED; SMO'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with smoke; treat by the application of smoke; cure, medicate, fumigate, tinge, flavor, or blacken by applying smoke; as, to *smoke* bacon; the wall is *smoked*.

The friendliest thing I have seen to-day is the well-*smoked* ham suspended from no kitchen rafters. J. M. BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. & S. '91.]

2. To inhale and exhale the smoke of; draw smoke from into the mouth and expel it again; also, to use for conveying smoke in such process; as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe.

An invitation was given to the Chief and his hunters to *smoke* the calumet with us, as a token of our friendship. JOHN FRANKLIN *Polar Sea* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 110. [J. M. '23.]

3. To apply smoke to in order to expel or destroy: frequently with *out*; as, to *smoke out* a fox; to *smoke* bees.

4. [Slang.] To drive dust out of by whupping; as, to *smoke* a boy's coat (that is, to beat him). **5.** [Archaic.] To get the scent of; suspect; as, to *smoke* treachery.

6†. To ridicule openly; quiz.

II. *i.* **1.** To give out smoke; as, the embers *smoke*.

Sacrifice: Had *smoked* on many an altar. BRYANT *Hymn to Death* st. 3

2. To use tobacco, opium, or other substance for producing smoke to be drawn into the mouth or inhaled, especially as a habit.

If you go among people who do *smoke*, you're just as bad, or worse. You might as well *smoke* — indeed better. Better *smoke* yourself than come home with other people's smoke all in your hair and whiskers. DOUGLAS JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle, Tobacco-Smoke* p. 2. [L. & H. '71.]

3. To send smoke out into a room, or emit smoke in some undesired direction: said of a stove, furnace, flue, or fire that has a bad draft; as, the chimney *smokes* abominably. **4.** To emit something that resembles smoke, as vapor, steam, or dust; as, *smoking* steeds.

My cloak *smoked* beneath the dripping rain. JUVENAL *Satires* tr. by Gifford, satire v, l. 123.

5. To be kindled; burn; rage; as, wrath that *smokes* against evil. **6.** To raise dust in rapid riding or driving. **7.** [Colloq.] To suspect or perceive something hidden. **8†.** To be punished, suffer from ill treatment. [< AS. *smeċan*, smoke, < *smeċan*, smoke.] **smoak†.**

smoke, *n.* **1.** The volatilized products of the combustion of an organic compound, as coal, wood, etc., charged with fine particles of carbon.

If the black *smoke*, which escapes from a furnace when a quantity of cold coals is thrown in upon an incandescent mass, can be made to pass over another portion of coal in active combustion, the carbon is consumed, i. e., combined with atmospheric oxygen, and converted into carbonic oxide, which burns, producing carbonic acid, and it therefore eventually escapes as colorless vapor. URE *Dict. Arts.*

2. Less properly, the fumes from metallic substances, aqueous vapors, steam, or any similar exhalation

We emerge from shade into sunshine, and observe the *smoke* of a distant cataract jetting from the side of the mountain. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 11, p. 126. [A. '71.]

3. Anything transient and unsubstantial; a useless, ephemeral result; as, his schemes ended in *smoke*. **4.** The act of smoking a pipe, cigar, or the like; as, to have a *smoke*. **5.** [Slang.] A cigar. **6.** *pl.* In Africa, a thick white fog.

The harmattan continues from December to February. Its appearance is generally foretold by a thick white fog known as 'the *smokes*.' W. K. ELLIS in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. vi., p. 766.

7†. A chimney. [< AS. *smeċa*, < *smeċan*, smoke.] **smoak†.**

Compounds, etc.: **—n dry smoke** Colloq., the carrying of an unlighted cigar between the teeth. **—like a..** very rapidly. **—London s.** a dull gray color. **—smoke's arch",** *n.* The smoke-boy of a locomotive. **—s.-bull,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A globular case filled with a composition that emits suffocating smoke: for annoying the enemy or concealing the position or movements of the body using it. **2.** A bat, that, on being struck by a shot, gives off a puff of smoke: used in trapshooting. **3.** A ball-like reservoir containing some healing or germ-destroying liquid, used as an inhalant for nasal or bronchial affections. **—s.-bell,** *n.* A cone or bell hung over a gas-burner or lamp to prevent its smoking the ceiling. **—s.-black,** *n.* Lampblack. **—s.-board,** *n.* A board, or its equivalent, placed before the upper and outer part of an open fireplace to increase the draft. **—s.-box,** *n.* A chamber or compartment at the end of a steam-boiler into which the flues or smoke-tubes discharge the combustible gases on their way to the smoke-stack. **—s.-condenser,** *n.* An apparatus or device by which smoke is absorbed or cleansed by a water-spray: a smoke-washer. **—s.-consumer,** *n.* An apparatus or device for more completely oxidizing the unburned and more or less unoxidized gases of combustion. **s.-burner†.—s.-consuming,** *a.* Arranged to consume smoke; having a smoke-consumer, as a furnace. **—s.-dry,** *vt.* To cure or dry by application of smoke. **—s.-dried,** *a.* **—s.-farthings†,** *n. pl.* Same as PENTECOSTALS. **—s.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A mechanism by which to turn a roasting-spit: operated by the ascending combustion-gases in a chimney. **2.** A stove-jack. **—s.-money, s.-penny, s.-silver,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A rectorial tithe paid in money in lieu of wood. **2.** A charge levied yearly in the New Forest for the privilege of cutting peat and turf in the waste. **—s.-painting,** *n.* The making of drawings in lampblack. **—s.-painted,** *a.* **s.-plant,** *n.* The smoke-tree. **—s.-proof,** *n.* A proof, on unsized India paper, of a relief engraving inked with smoke-black. **—s.-rocket,** *n.* *Plumbing.* A contrivance by which smoke is produced in drain-pipes in order to test their tightness. **—s.-sail,** *n.* A sail hoisted between the galley-funnel and the foremast when a vessel rides head to the wind, to prevent the smoke from being driven aft. **—s.-shade,** *n.* A scale of tints, ranging from 0 to 10, used for comparison of the smoke of different varieties of coal, which are graded according to the amount of unconsumed carbon contained in their smoke, the lightest color indicating the most valuable. **—s.-stone,** *n.* Same as CAIRNGORM. **—s.-tight,** *a.* Not permitting smoke to enter or escape; impervious to smoke. **—s.-tree,** *n.* An ornamental shrub or small tree (*Rhus Cotinus*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), remarkable for and in the proper season at once recognized by its long, diffuse, feathery fruit-stalks resembling smoke or mist. **mist-tree†; s.-plant†; Venetian sumac†. —s.-washer,** *n.* A spray of water or other device by which to remove from the gases of combustion soot or particles of unburned carbon.

smoke'-house", smōk'-haus', *n.* **1.** A building fitted for curing meats, fish, etc., by exposing them to smoke. **2.** A close room in which the removal of hair from hides is begun by the smoke and gases of smoldering tan.

smoke'less, smōk'les, *a.* Having or emitting little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* embers; *smokeless* gunpowder.

Prof. Charles E. Munroe . . . has discovered a new explosive which is . . . *smokeless* and as nearly noiseless as an explosive can be, yet the claim is made that a single shell charged with it would sink the heaviest iron-clad afloat. *Scientific American* Feb. 1, '90, p. 68, col. 2.

—smoke'less-ly, *adv.* **—smoke'less-ness,** *n.*

smo'ker, smō'ker, *n.* **1.** One who or that which smokes; especially, a person who smokes tobacco habitually.

The people of Greece are a nation of *smokers*, and the cigarette is in every man's mouth. F. G. CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* May, '91, p. 206.

2. *Bee-keeping.* A fire-box with a small bellows attached, used for burning wood, rags, etc., to blow smoke upon bees to quiet them. **3.** Colloq., U. S. A smoking-car. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A bird, the sicklebill curlew, whose bill is thought to resemble a pipe. **5.** [Colloq.] An evening entertainment, as at a social club, at which smoking is permitted. **smo'king-con"cert‡.**

These words . . . which have crept into general use in this city, are 'dutch,' '*smoker*,' and 'stag.' All three are practical synonymes for 'a good time.' *N. Y. Tribune* Jan. 28, '94, p. 19, col. 2.

6. *pl.* An inferior grade of tobacco used in pipe-smoking.

Continental *smokers* are the very fat, heavy and oily lugs of the heavy tobacco producing districts. J. B. KILLEBREW *Census Reports of 1880.*

7. [Prov. Eng.] A person owning a cottage with a chimney, who was thus entitled to vote: a term in local vogue before the passage of the Reform bill (1832).

smoke'-stack", smōk'-stac', *n.* An upright pipe, usually of sheet or plate iron, through which combustion gases from a boiler-furnace are discharged into the air; a funnel. **smoke'-pipe"‡. —telescopic or telescoping smoke-stack,** a steamboat smoke-stack made in two or more sections, the upper of which can slide into the lower, to provide for passing under bridges.

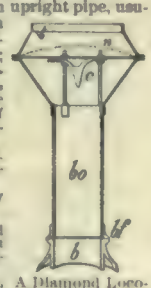

A Diamond Locomotive Smoke-stack.

b, base; *bf*, base-flange; *bo*, body; *c*, cone for deflecting sparks; *n*, netting; *t*, top.

smoke'wood", smōk'wud', *n.* [Prov. Eng. Virginia-cherry (*Cenuclus Vitalba*), whose stacks are smoked by boys.

smo'ki-ly, smō'ki-li, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

The flame is now done, as I once said: and only the dull dungheap *smokily* burning but not now blazing, remains. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xxi, ch. 6, p. 466. [L.]

smo'ki-ness, smō'ki-nes, *n.* The state of being smoky.

smo'king, smō'king, *pa.* Sending forth or originating smoke: used also adverbially; as, *smoking* hot.

smo'king, *n.* The act of one who or that which smokes; especially, the practise or habit of inhaling the fumes of tobacco by means of a pipe, cigar, or the like. See SMOKE, *v.* Common compounds are names (1) of garments worn while one is smoking; as, **smoking-cap, s.-jacket;** and (2) of places reserved especially for smoking or smokers; as, **s.-car** (in England, **s.-carriage**), **s.-room.**

—smo'king-bean", *n.* Local, U. S.] The long pod of the catalpa, smoked by boys. **—s.-bean tree,** the catalpa.

smo'king-ly†, *adv.* Like smoke; smokily.

smo'ky, smō'ki, *a.* [SMO'KI-ER; SMO'KI-EST.] **1.** Giving forth smoke; as, *smoky* embers. **2.** Mixed with or containing smoke; as, *smoky* air. **3.** Having or characterized by the presence or appearance of smoke; as, a *smoky* day; a *smoky* scene.

The little room was no longer the *smoky*, dismal, miserable place which it was formerly. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Novels and Tales, Good Aunt* in vol. ii, p. 123. [B. '35.

4. Liable to be filled with smoke; subject to the entrance of smoke; as, a *smoky* house. **5.** Emitting smoke improperly and unpleasantly, as by reason of bad draft; as, a *smoky* stove or chimney.

Want of a copious and regular supply of air is by far the most common cause of *smoky* chimneys. YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* § 101, p. 59. [A. '57.]

6. Browned or blackened with smoke; as, a *smoky* ceiling. **7.** Smoke-colored; dark-gray; as, *smoky* quartz. **8†.** Quick to ferret out or apprehend; suspicious.

smol'der, smōl'der, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To burn and smoke in a smothered way; burn slowly underneath while showing little smoke and no flame: said of fire, fuel, embers, or the like. **2.** Figuratively, to exist in a latent or suppressed state; as, *smoldering* wrath.

Cymocles. I'll fan
The *smoldering* fire of jealousy until
It bursts into an all-devouring flame.
W. S. GILBERT *Pygmalion and Galatea* act iii.

II†. *t.* **1.** To discolor by fire. **2.** To smother. [ME. *smolderen*, < *smolder*, var. of *smorther*, stifling smoke, < AS. *smorian*, smother.] **smoul'der†; smoul'der‡.**

smol'der†, *n.* Smother; smoke. **smoul'der†. —smol'der-y†,** *a.* Smoldering; smothery. **smoul'der-y†; smoul'dry†.**

smol'der-ing-ness, smōl'der-ing-nes, *n.* [Rare.] The state of smothered burning. **smoul'der-ing-ness‡.**

smolt, smōlt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Smooth and shining; unfid.

smolt, *n.* A salmon at the stage when it becomes silvery, usually in the second or third year. [Var. of SMELT, *n.*]

'*Smolt*' is the name applied to salmon in the next stage [after parr], the commencement of which is marked by the disappearance of the bars and spots of the parr and the assumption of the silvery coat of the adult salmon. C. G. ATKINS in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '72–'73 p. 327. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '74.]

smooch, *vt.* Same as SMUTCH.

smoor†, smōr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To smear. **smore‡.**

smoor², smūr, *v.* [Scot.] To smother; suffocate.

smoot†, *imp.* of SMITE, *v.* Smote. **smot†.**

smooth, smūdh, *a.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make smooth or even on the surface; cause to lie evenly; remove roughness or wrinkles from; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane, a field with a roller, or a cloth with a flat-iron. **2.** To make easy or less difficult; free from obstructions: as, to *smooth* an old man's path to the grave; to *smooth* away perplexities.

In my most sanguine moments I have never dreamed of *smoothing* this difficulty out of the lot of man. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 213. [F. & W. '91.]

3. To render less harsh or softer and more flowing; as, to *smooth* one's verses. **4.** To soften the worst features of; palliate; extenuate; as, to *smooth* over a fault or offense. **5.** To make calm; mollify; allay; as, to *smooth* one's ruffled spirits. **smooth'en‡.**

II. *i.* **1.** To become smooth; as, the water soon *smoothed* down. **2†.** To flatter; speak softly. [ME. *smothen*, < AS. *smōthe*, smooth.] **smoothe†.**

smooth, *a.* **1.** Having a surface without projections or irregularities readily perceptible; not rough; continuously even; as, plane glass is *smooth*; a *smooth* sea.

In trees and flowers, *smooth* leaves are beautiful; *smooth* slopes of earth in gardens; *smooth* streams in landscapes; *smooth* coats of birds and beasts in animal beauty; in fine women, *smooth* skins; and, in several sorts of ornamental furniture, *smooth* and polished surfaces. DUGALD STEWART *Philosophical Essays* pt. ii, essay i, ch. 4, p. 219. [T. & T. C. '77.]

2. Having no impediments or obstructions; easy; free from shocks, jolts, rocking, etc.; as, a *smooth* passage.

Fate seems to exhaust its malice on our first love. For the second the road is *smoother*. C. READE *Hard Cash* ch. 42, p. 317. [H.]

3. Calm and unruffled; bland; pleasant; mild; as, a *smooth* temper; *smooth* weather. **4.** Flowing melodiously: opposed to *rugged*; as, a *smooth* style; a *smooth* writer. **5.** Having nothing disagreeable in speech; suave; flattering: often implying deceit.

For who but learns in riper years
That man, when *smoothest* he appears,
Is most to be suspected! COWPER *Friendship* st. 4.

6. *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate; not rough: opposed to *aspirate, rough*. **7.** Free from hair; beardless; as, a *smooth* face. **8.** Having no acidulous, astringent, or biting taste or quality: said of liquors. **9.** *Bot. & Zool.* Without roughness or pubescence. [< AS. *smōthe*, smooth.] **smoothe†.**

Synonyms: even, flat, glossy, level, plain, plane, polished, sleek, undisturbed, unruffled. An *even* surface is free from any considerable irregularities, as knobs, or splinters, or abrupt changes of direction or curvature; a *smooth* surface is one that the hand may be passed over without friction, or in which the eye discerns no noticeable break or flaw. That which is *polished* is brought to a very high degree of smoothness so as to be not only frictionless to touch, but lustrous to the eye; a *polished* surface shines. A board is sawed to an *even* surface; it is *planed* till it is *smooth*, and sandpapered till it is *polished*. A thing may be *smooth* or *polished* and yet very uneven, as a warped piece of veneering. See BLAND; BLUNT; CALM; FINE; LEVEL; PACIFIC. Antonyms: see synonyms for ROUGH.

Compounds, etc.: **—smooth'bore",** *n.* A firearm, as a shotgun, made with a smooth, unrifled bore. **—s.-bored,** *a.* Having the bore made smooth, without rifling: said of a firearm. **s.-bore;—s.-dittied,** *a.* [Rare.] Smoothly played or sung. **—s.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Beardless. **2.** Having the surface smooth; as, a *smooth-faced* wall. **3.** Having a bland or mild expression; as, a *smooth-faced* hypocrite. **—s.-full,** *a.* *Naut.* Fully expanded by wind: said of sails when sailing by the wind. **—s. muscle,** a muscle without cross-striations; an involuntary muscle. **—s. painting,** a style of glass-staining in which the surface is uniform instead of stippled or smeared. **—s.-sayer,** *n.* [Rare.] A smooth-tongued talker; a flatterer. **—s. shod,** *a.* Shod without sharp calks, or the like: said of a horse, mule, ox, etc. **—s. snake,** a harmless colubrine snake (*Coronella lævis*), common in the warmer parts of Europe. **—s. sole,** a flatfish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

Smooth is the first element in various self-explaining compounds; as, **smooth-browed, s.-chinned, s.-grained, s.-haired, s.-paced, s.-skinned.**

—smooth'ish, *a.* Somewhat smooth. **—smooth'ly,** *adv.* **—smooth'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being smooth.

smoothd, *pp.* Smoothed. PHIL. SOC.

smooth'er, smūdh'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which smooths; in glass-cutting, an abrading-wheel for smoothing the cuts made by a roughing-wheel; also, a workman who operates such a wheel. **2†.** A flatterer.

smooth'ing, smūdh'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SMOOTH, *v.* **—smooth'ing-box",** *n.* A box-iron. See BOX. **—s. iron,** *n.* Any form of flat-iron. **—s.-mill,** *n.* (1) A sandstone abrading-wheel and its mounting, for cutting and beveling glass, etc. (2) A lapidaries' polishing-wheel. **—s.-plane,** *n.* A fine small finishing-plane. **s.-stone,** *n.* A smooth stone used in place of a smoothing-iron.

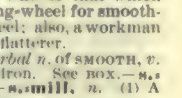

A Smoothing-iron or Tailors' Goose.

smooth'-sides", smūdh'-sīdz', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A trigloid fish, the sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

smooth'-spo"ken, smūdh'-spō'kn, *a.* Using easy and pleasant speech; plausible; flattering; also, having the character of such speech; as, a *smooth-spoken* man or compliment. **smooth'-tongued"‡.**

smore‡, smōr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] Same as SMOOR².

smore², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To smear.

smor-zan'do, smōr-tsän'dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as MORENDO. **smo-ren'do‡; smor-za'to‡.**

smote, smōt, *imp.* of SMITE, *v.*

smo'ter-lich†, *a.* Sooty; smutty; dirty.

smoth'er, smudh'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prevent the respiration of, as by filling or covering the mouth and nos-

trils; also, to kill by such means; suffocate; stifle; as, to *smother* one with smoke; to be *smothered* under a pillow. **2.** To retard or suppress the combustion of, as by covering over; exclude air from; as, to *smother* a fire.

The vault . . . had been so long unopened that our torches, half *smothered* in its oppressive atmosphere, gave us little opportunity for investigation. FOX *Tales, Fall of the House of Usher* in vol. i, p. 129. [S. & W. '85.]

3. Figuratively, to cover over; hide; also, to suppress; as, to *smother* a wall with ivy; to *smother* a scandal.

A *smothered* grief is hard to endure. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm LXXIII.* in vol. iii, p. 343. [F. & W. '90.]

4. In cooking, to enclose and cook in a covered dish, or under a close mass of some other substance; as, rabbits *smothered* with onions. **5.** To daub; smear.

II. *i.* **1.** To have the respiration prevented or impeded; suffocate; be stifled; as, I shall *smother* in this smoke. **2.** To be covered without vent or air, as a fire. **3.** Figuratively, to be covered up or suppressed.

smoth'er, smudh'ėr, *n.* **1.** That which smothers, as stifling vapor or dust. **2.** The state or condition of being smothered.

Stood for a while in a sultry *smother*.
BROWNING *The Flight of the Duchess* st. 11.

[ME. *smother*, *smorther*, < AS. *smorian*, smother.]

—**smoth'er-fly"**, *n.* An aphid or plant-louse.

smoth"er-a'tion, smudh'ėr-ē'shun, *n.* [New Eng.] **1.** Beef and pork smothered with potatoes; a sailors' dish. **2.** [Colloq.] Suffocation.

smoth'er-ing-ly, smudh'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* So as to smother.

smoth'er-y, smudh'ėr-i, *a.* Tending or adapted to smother; suffocating; as, *smothery* air or smoke.

—**smoth'er-i-ness**, *n.*

smouch[1], smuch, *C. E. W.*[2] (smūch, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] To kiss by stealth. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To kiss. [Var. of SMUG[1], *v.*] **smoutch**†.

smouch[2], *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To take or get by pilfering; crib; plagiarize; also, to cheat. [< AS. *smēogan*, creep.]

smouch[3], smūch, *v.* Same as SMUTCH.

smouch[1], smouch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A loud kiss; smack. **2.** A low-crowned hat.

smouch[2], smūch, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] (smouch, *C.*[2] *W.*[2]), *n.* A dark stain; smutch. [Var. of SMUTCH, *n.*]

smouch[3], *n.* Same as SMOUS, 2.

smous, smous, *n.* **1.** [S. Afr. D.] A pedler.

In the little box in the corner, a spray of orange-blossoms which she had bought from a '*smouse*.' OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 213. [R. BROS. '88.]

2. A German Jew; smouch: corruption of the Dutch pronunciation of *Moses*. **smouse**‡.

smout, smout, *n.* [Printers' Slang, Eng.] Formerly, a compositor having occasional work in various offices.

—**smout**, *vt.*

Smri'ti, smri'ti, *n.* [Sans.] That part of Sanskrit literature or institutes of law that has been handed down by tradition; literally, recollection, in contradistinction to *Śruti*, direct revelation. The Smriti or Smarta literature is supposed to be based on *Śruti* or revelation, but it is overruled by *Śruti* whenever in conflict with it.

Smriti is the faculty of recognizing all things, past, present, or to come. *Vishńu Purâńa* tr. by H. H. Wilson, vol. i, p. 32, note. [TR. & CO. '64.]

smuck'le, smuc'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SMUGGLE.

—**smuck'ler**†, *n.*

smudge, smuj, *vt.* [SMUDGED; SMUDG'ING.] **1.** To smear with dirt or grime; stain; soil. **2.** [U. S.] To fumigate with smoke, so as to drive off mosquitoes or frost. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To smother; stifle. **4**†. To cure by smoking, as bacon. [Var. of SMUTCH.]

—**smudg'er**, *n.*

smudge, *n.* **1.** A soiling, especially as of dry dirt or soot; also, any smear or stain.

There has been a great black *smudge* all down the crag ever since. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 2, p. 48. [MACM.]

2. A smoky fire or its smoke, especially as used to drive away insects, prevent frost, or cure meat.

A typical camp, with . . . *smudge* fires smoking between the tents to drive off mosquitoes and flies.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '92, p. 394.

3. Paint-pot scrapings and cleanings: used to coat car-roofs before applying a canvas covering.

smudg'y, smuj'i, *a.* [SMUDG'I-ER; SMUDG'I-EST.] **1.** Covered with dirt; smeared; stained. **2.** Smoking like a smudge. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Close; stifling.

—**smudg'i-ness**, *n.*

smug[1], smug, *vt.* [SMUGGED; SMUG'GING.] **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To seize without ceremony; confiscate. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To smother; hush up. **3.** [Scot.] To toy amorously; smuggle. [Short for SMUGGLE[1].]

—**smug'-boat"**, *n.* A boat used in smuggling opium, etc., on the Chinese coast; a contraband-boat.

smug[2]†, *vt.* To make smug; spruce up.

smug, *a.* Trim and nice in dress, manner, or expression; especially, conceitedly smart and fine; smooth and self-satisfied; affectedly nice; as, a *smug* clerk.

Judgment falls asleep upon the bench, while Imagination, like a *smug*, pert counsellor, stands chattering at the bar. COWPER *Works, Letter to Newton, July 12, 1780* p. 75. [P. S. & CO.]

[< LG. *smuk*, elegant, < MHG. *gesmuc*, ornament, < *smücken*, adorn, < *smiegen*, put on.]

—**smug'-faced"**, *a.* Having a prim, self-satisfied face.

smug, *n.* **1.** [Slang, Eng. Univ.] A student devoted to study and averse to social life. **2.** A self-complacent and ostentatiously proper person.

smug'gle[1], smug'l, *v.* [SMUG'GLED; SMUG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take (merchandise) into or out of a country against a legal prohibition, or without payment of duties prescribed by law; as, to *smuggle* silks:

Everybody knows that every article which is much desired, which is easily concealed, and which is heavily taxed, is *smuggled* into our island to a great extent. MACAULAY *Speeches, War with China, Apr. 7, '40* p. 220. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. Hence, to bring in or introduce illicitly or clandestinely; as, to *smuggle* a meaning into the words of a text.

II. *i.* To practise smuggling. [< LG. *smuggeln*, < root of Ice. *smjūga*, creep.]

smug'gle[2], *vt.* [Rare.] To caress fondly; cuddle.

smug'gler, smug'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who smuggles; especially, one who smuggles as an occupation. **2.** A vessel used in smuggling. **3.** [Scot.] An illicit distiller.

smug'gling, smug'ling, *n.* The offense of fraudulently importing or exporting merchandise in violation of law, especially without payment of duties.

smug'l, smug'ld. Smuggle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

smug'ly, smug'li, *adv.* In a smug manner; sprucely; with conceited smartness. **smug'gly**‡.

You will bring a puppet of a cockney lecturer in a dress coat and a white tie, to tell you *smugly* there's no God, and how many messes he can make of a lump of sugar.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vii, letter LXXV, p. 55. [W. & S. '86.]

smug'ness, smug'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being smug.

smu'ly, smū'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Demure-looking.

smur, smur, *vt.* [Scot.] To rain lightly; drizzle.

smur, *n.* [Scot.] Fine, misty rain.—**smur'ry**, *a.* Drizzly.

smut, smut, *v.* [SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To blacken or smear with a smut; stain as with soot or smoke; as, to *smut* one's fingers. **2.** To affect with smut; cause to have smut: said especially of growing grain. **3.** To remove the smut from (grain). **4.** Figuratively, to pollute; stain; defame; as, to *smut* a reputation. **5.** To render obscene. [C.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become smutty; be blackened or injured by smut; as, corn *smuts* in damp weather. **2.** To give off smut; crock; as, these socks will not *smut*.

smut, *n.* **1.** The stain or blackening made by soot, coal, smoke, or other dirty substance; as, *smut* on one's nose. **2.** Figuratively, obscene language; obscenity. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The disease induced in higher plants by the parasitism of ustilagineous fungi. The affected parts change into a dusty black powder consisting of the resting-spores of the fungus mingled with fragments of the host. (2) Any fungus of the order *Ustilagineæ*. See USTILAGO and TILLETIA. **4.** Same as BLOSSOM, 4. [For SMIT, *n.*]

—**rye-stem smut**, an ustilagineous fungus (*Urocystis occulta*). Formerly, in some fields in southern Australia, this fungus destroyed two-thirds of the rye-crop.—**smut'-ball"**, *n.* **1.** A species of smut (*Tilletia Caries*). See BUNT[1], *n.* **2.** A species of puffball (*Lycoperdon Bovista*).—**s.-fungus**, *n.* Any ustilagineous fungus. See SMUT, *n.*, 3.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A machine, usually having a screen and brushes or a blower, for removing smut from wheat or other cereal. **s.-mill**‡.—**stinking s.**, a disease of wheat due to the fungus *Tilletia Tritici*. **hard smut**‡; **stone-s.**‡.

smutch, smuch, *vt.* To soil with dirt; smudge. [< Sw. *smutsa*, allied to SMUT.]

smutch, *n.* A black or dirty spot; stain.

Whose testing thumb leaves everywhere its *smutch*.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 18.

smutch'in†, *n.* Snuff.

smutch'y, smuch'i, *a.* [SMUTCH'I-ER; SMUTCH'I-EST.] Having or stained with a smutch.

smuth, smuth, *n.* Poor or small coal: a miners' term. [Cp. SMUT.] **smut**‡.

smut'ty, smut'i, *a.* [SMUT'TI-ER; SMUT'TI-EST.] **1.** Soiled with smut; blacked; as, a *smutty* smith. **2.** Affected or injured by smut; as, *smutty* corn. **3.** Obscene; impure; as, a *smutty* story.

—**smut'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

Smyr'ni-ot, smėr'ni-ėt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna in Asia Minor. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna. **Smyr'ni-ote**‡.

smyte'rie, smait'ri, *n.* [Scot.] A numerous collection of small individuals. **smyt'rie**‡.

sna, snā, *n.* [E. Ind.] A sheep, the nahoor.

snab, snab, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [College Slang, U. S.] Woman.

snab'ble, snab'l, *v.* [Prov.] **1.** *t.* To plunder; kill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dig the bill about in the mud: said of a duck. **2.** To eat greedily. [Freq. of SNAP, *v.*]

snab'by, snab'i, *n.* [Scot.] The chaffinch.

snach, snacht. Snatch, etc. PHIL. Soc.

snack, snac, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Dial.] To go snacks in; share. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To snatch. **3**†. To bite. **II**†. *i.* To go shares. [Akin to MD. *snacken*, SNATCH.]

snack, *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Dial.] (1) A portion or share of something divided or distributed: chiefly in the phrase below. (2) A slight hurried lunch; a bite. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A snap or snatch, as of the jaws; a bite, as by a dog. (2) A small ball used in the game of fives.

My favorite game was fives. . . . We used a very small ball, hardly bigger than a good-sized walnut, and as hard as if made of wood, called a '*smack*.'
T. A. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 163. [H. '88.]

—**snack'-bas"ket**, *n.* A lunch-basket.—**to go snacks** [Colloq.], to share equally.

The Chartists insist they've a right to *go snacks*.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, The Cynotaph* st. 3.

snack'et†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SNECK[2].

snac'ot, snac'ėt, *n.* A pipefish or syngnathid.

snaf'fle, snaf'l, *v.* [SNAF'FLED; SNAF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control with a bit and bridle; bridle. **2.** To seize by the bridle or snaffle.

II. *i.* [Prov Eng.] **1.** To speak through the nose. **2.** To talk nonsensically. **3.** To saunter along. **4.** To cheat; also, to steal.

—**snaf'fle-bit"**, *n.* A light or heavy bit for a horse, jointed in the center, and usually having cheek-pieces to keep the rings out of the animal's mouth.

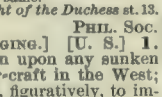

A Snaffle-bit.

snaf'fle, *n.* A snaffle-bit, or such a bit and bridle collectively. [< D. *snavel*, dim. of MD. *snabbe*, bill of a bird.]

Whether they weld you, for instance, a *snaffle*
With side-bars never a bridle can baffle.
BROWNING *The Flight of the Duchess* st. 13.

snaf'l, *v.* & *n.* Snaffle. PHIL. Soc.

snag[1], snag, *vt.* [SNAGGED; SNAG'GING.] [U. S.] **1.** To injure or destroy by a snag; run upon any sunken obstruction: said especially of river-craft in the West; as, to *snag* a steamboat. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to impede; embarrass; cause to halt. **3.** To clear of snags.

snag[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To lop the branches of; trim; prune: said of trees. [< Gael. *snagair*, carve.]

snag[1], *n.* **1.** A jagged or stumpy knot, branch, or protuberance; especially, the stumpy base of a branch left in pruning, or a branch broken off; as, to catch one's skirts on a *snag*.

Hundreds of dressed deodar logs had caught on a *snag* of rock, and the river was bringing down more logs every minute to complete the blockade.
KIPLING *Mine Own People, Namgay Doola* p. 25. [U. S. B. CO.]

2. The root or remnant of a tooth remaining in the jaw, or a projecting tooth standing out from others. **3.** A branch or point of a deer's antler. **4.** [U. S.] (1) In western rivers, the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats are pierced and sunk.

I cautiously coasted along shore, which was full of *snags* and sawyers. ALEX. WILSON in Ord's *Life of Wilson* in *Am. Ornithology* vol. i, p. 88. [BOU. '77.]

(2) Hence, any unsuspected or hidden obstacle or impediment; as, to strike a *snag*. [< Norw. *snag*.]

snag[2], *n.* [Eng.] A snail.

snag'-boat", snag'-bōt', *n.* [Western U. S.] A steam-

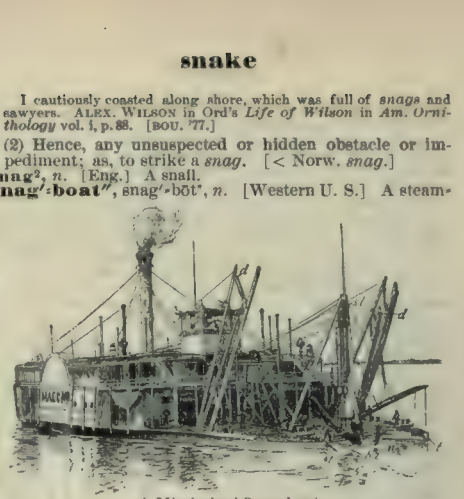

A Mississippi Snag-boat.

t, *t*, twin bows, bearing between them a large steel butting-beam (*b*), on which the snag is raised and placed in position to be sawed by means of the sheer-legs (*sl*), operated by steam-capstans; *d*, *d*, derricks.

vessel with machinery for removing snags in river-beds.

The snag-boat service is an important branch of government work, especially on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, where it was developed by Lt.-Col. Charles R. Suter, who designed the boat illustrated, which removed 1,388 snags during six months of 1892. It butts with a force of 800 tons, and the capstans and purchases have a pulling power of 225 tons. The boats, usually of iron and very strongly built, remove the snags both by butting and by hauling them out, sawing up the trunks, and sinking the roots in deep places.

snag'-cham"ber, snag'-chām'bėr, *n.* A water-tight bulk-headed compartment in the bow of a river steamboat.

snagged, snagd, *a.* Full of snags; knotty.

snag'ger, snag'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bill-hook sharpened only on the inside of the hook; a snagging-tool.

snag'gle, snag'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To nibble.

snag'gled, snag'ld, *a.* [Prov.] Projecting and irregular; crooked: said of teeth.

He glanced at Jefson with a lively little grin, all his *snaggled* teeth on parade. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 22, p. 396. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

snag'gle-tooth", snag'l-tūth', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tooth growing irregularly and obliquely. **snag'-tooth"**‡.

snag'gy, snag'i, *a.* [SNAG'GI-ER; SNAG'GI-EST.] **1.** Full of snags, as a river. **2.** Full of knots, stubs, or the like, as a tree or swamp. **3.** Like a snag. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Figuratively, cross; ill-tempered.

snail, snēl, *n.* **1.** A gastropod mollusk, especially one with a well-developed spiral shell. (1) A terrestrial pulmonate, as a helicid, common in most parts of the world. Some of these, as *Helix pomatia*, are used as food. (2) A terrestrial pneumonochlamydate found mostly in the tropics, as a cyclostomid. (3) An aquatic pulmonate, as a limnæoid or physoid pond-snail. (4) One of other gastropods of fresh or salt water, as a viviparoid pond-snail or a periwinkle.

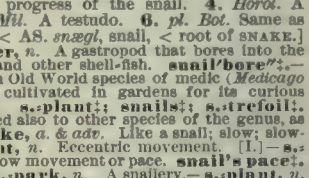

The Edible Snail (*Helix pomatia*). ⅓

2. A slug or shell-less land-gastropod: now so used chiefly in the United States. **3.** A slow or lazy person: from the slow rate of progress of the snail. **4.** *Horol.* A snail-wheel. **5.** *Mil.* A testudo. **6.** *pl. Bot.* Same as SNAIL-CLOVER. [< AS. *snægl*, snail, < root of SNAKE.]

—**snail'-bor"er**, *n.* A gastropod that bores into the shells of oysters and other shell-fish. **snail'bore"**‡.—**s.-clover**, *n.* An Old World species of medic (*Medicago scutellata*), often cultivated in gardens for its curious snail-shaped pods. **s.-plant**‡; **snails**‡; **s.-trefoil**‡. The name is applied also to other species of the genus, as the lucerne.—**s.-like**, *a.* & *adv.* Like a snail; slow; slowly.—**s.-movement**, *n.* Eccentric movement. [I.]—**s.-pace**, *n.* A very slow movement or pace. **snail's pace**‡.—**s.-paced**, *a.*—**s.-park**, *n.* A snailery.—**s.-plant**, *n.* **1.** The snail-clover. **2.** An allied species (*Medicago Helix*) in which the coil resembles that of a snail of the genus *Helix*.—**s.-slow**, *a.* Slow as a snail.—**s.-track**, *n.* Ulcerations that occur in continuous patches in the throat in secondary syphilis.—**s.-trefoil**, *n.* Same as SNAIL-CLOVER.—**s.-water**, *n.* Water in which calcined snail-shells have been infused: anciently used as a remedy.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* In some striking timepieces, a rotating piece with a spiral periphery having notches so arranged as to determine the number of strokes made on the bell.

snail'er-y, snēl'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place for keeping live snails, or for breeding and cultivating them for market.

snail'fish", snēl'fish', *n.* A liparidoid fish or sea-snail.

snail'flow"er, snēl'flou'ėr, *n.* A twining plant (*Phaseolus Caracalla*) allied to the common kidney-bean, with large sweet-scented purple and yellowish flowers, with the petals spirally twisted. **car'a-cal**‡.

snails†, *interj.* God's nails: an old oath.

snail'y, snēl'i, *a.* Snail-like.

snake, snēk, *v.* [SNAKED; SNA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To drag as by seizing an end or limb; haul along the ground, as with a rope or chain; as, to *snake* a log out of a ditch. **2.** To effect by snake-like motion or action. **3.** *Naut.* (1) To take the end part of a yarn under and over the lower and upper turns of (a seizing) in order to secure it better. (2) To worm. (3) To fasten together, as two ropes, by winding spirally with cords.

II. *i.* To wind or crawl like a snake.

snake, *n.* **1.** An ophidian reptile; a serpent. Snakes have an elongated body covered with imbricated scales, no limbs, a very dilatable mouth, and a slender tongue terminating in two filaments. They progress by drawing together the ribs on alternate sides, the body being thus in alternate bends and the motion sinuous. Most of them are non-venomous, and belong to the *Colubridæ*. See illus. on opposite page, and under FANG and GASTROSTEGE. **2.** A lizard or an amphibian of similar form; as, a glass-*snake*; a congo-*snake*. **3.** Something resembling or likened to a snake. Specifically: (1) A treacherous or snake-like person. (2) A special form of receiver for an automatic telegraph. (3) The stem of the narghile-pipe.

(4) A fraudulent device in a faro-box, showing when a given card is about to come out. (5) A long curl formerly worn with a wig. [< AS. *snaca*, snake, < *snīwan*, sneak.]

—**snake'-bird**", *n.* **1.** A plotoid bird with a sharp, slender bill, a very long, slender neck, and long tail, fan-shaped when spread; a darter. *Plotus anhinga* ranges from southern Illinois to Brazil. See illus. under DARTER. *P. congensis* is the African, *P. melanogaster* the Asiatic and East-Indian, and *P. novæhollandiæ* the Australian species. **2.** The wryneck. —**s.-boat**, *n.* A pambanmanche.—**s.-box**, *n.* A faro-box having a snake. See SNAKE, *n.*, 3 (4).—**s.-boy**, *n.* A scincoid lizard (*Mabuya dorsalis*) of Jamaica. **snake's waiting-boy**:. —**s.-buzzard**, *n.* A falconoid raptorial bird (*Circaetus gallicus*) of the Mediterranean countries and the East Indies.—**s.-charmer**, **s.-charming**, *n.* See SERPENT-CHARMER.—**s.-crane**, *n.* The seriema.—**s.-cucumber**, *n.* Same as VIPER-GOURD.—**s.-doctor**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The hellgrammite. **2.** A dragon-fly.—**s.-eel**, *n.* An ophichthyoid eel.—**s.-feeder**, *n.* A snake-doctor.—**s. fence**, a worm fence. See illus. in FENCE.—**s.-fly**, *n.* A stalid insect (genus *Raphidia*), having an elongated prothorax much narrower than the head.—**s.-gourd**, *n.* Same as VIPER-GOURD.—**s.-headed**, *a.* Having a head like that of a snake.—**s.-killer**, *n.* **1.** The secretary-bird. **2.** The road-runner.—**s.-line**, *n. Naut.* Small stuff used in snaking together two large ropes, as backstays.—**s.-lizard**, *n.* **1.** A lizard of snake-like form. **2.** A snake-boy.—**s.-locked**, *a.* Having snaky locks of hair.—**s.-moss**, *n.* Common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).—**s.-piece**, *n. Naut.* Same as POINTER, *n.*, 6.—**s.-pipe**, *n.* (Eng.) A pipefish (*Siphostoma imaginata*).—**snake's-beard**", *n.* Any species of *Ophiopogon*, a genus of ornamental perennial herbs of the bloodwort family, from eastern Asia, with numerous white or lilac flowers in racemes.—**snake's-head**, *n.* The common fritillary.—**snake's-head iris**, a cultivated iris (*Hermodactylus tuberosus* or *Iris tuberosa*) from the Levant.—**s.-shell**, *n.* A top-shell or turbinid.—**snake's-mouth**, *n.* Same as SNAKE-MOUTH.—**snake's-stang**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dragon-fly.—**snake's-tongue**, *n.* The adder's-tongue fern.—**s.-wire**, *n.* Same as WORM-WIRE.—**to have snakes, to have snakes in the boots, to see snakes** (Slang), to suffer delirium tremens.—**to wake snakes** (Slang), to rouse everybody, as by a noisy frolic; also, to stir up any cause of terror.

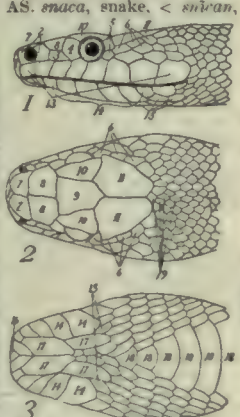

A Blacksnake (*Bascanion constrictor*): plates and scales of the head. ½ *L.* Side view. 2. Top view. 3. Under view. Plates: 1. Rostral. 2. Nasal. 3. Loral. 4. Preocular or anteorbital. 5. Postocular or postorbital. 6. Temporal. 7. Internasal. 8. Prefrontal. 9. Frontal. 10. Superciliary or supercular. 11. Parietal. 12. Labial. 14. Infralabial. 15. Gular. 16. Mental. 17. Submental. Scales. 18. Ventral. 19. Dorsal.

snake'cane", snēk'-kān", *n.* A reedy palm (*Kunthia montana*) of the mountain regions of northern South America, with a ringed stem about an inch in diameter and about 20 feet high, which the natives call by this name from its appearance. They suppose its juice to be a cure for snake-bites, and use the stems as pipes from which to blow their poisoned arrows.

snake'fish", snēk'fish", *n.* **1.** The bandfish. **2.** A lizard-fish or synodontid. **3.** The garfish.

snake'head", snēk'hed", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any species of *Chelone*. See CHELONE. (2) Same as SNAKE'S-HEAD. **2.** A walking-fish or ophiocephaloid. **3.** The matamata. **4.** Formerly, an upward-projecting end of a loosened strap-rail; a source of danger in early railroad-travel.

snake'less, snēk'les, *a.* Free from snakes.

snake'let, snēk'let, *n.* A diminutive snake.

snake'like, snēk'lik, *a.* Resembling a snake in appearance, nature, or action.

snake'mouth", snēk'mouth", *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis. **snake's'-mouth**"‡.

snake'neck", snēk'nec", *n.* A snake-bird or darter.

snake'nut", snēk'nut", *n.* The fruit of a large tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), the only one of its genus. It is found in British Guiana, and takes its name from the resemblance of the embryo in the seed to a coiled snake.

snake'root", snēk'rūt", *n.* Any one of various plants of different genera and families whose roots have been reputed remedies for snake-bites; also, the root of any of these. Some of the roots are really medicinal.

Phrases, etc.—**black snakeroot. 1.** The black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), a common woodland herb conspicuous in midsummer for its long slender racemes of white flowers on a tall stem 4 to 6 feet high. See CIMICIFUGA. **2.** The sanicle of the eastern United States.—**Brazilian s.**, a Brazilian shrub (*Chiococca anguifuga*) of the madder family, with violently emetic and cathartic roots, used for snake-bite by the natives; also, a Brazilian shrub (*Cissampelos almufadeira*) of the sarsaparilla family.—**button-snake"root**, *n.* Same as RATTLESNAKE-MASTER.—**Canada s.**, wild ginger.—**Indian s.**, the mungo of Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra. See MUNGO².—**Red River s.**, same as TEXAS SNAKEROOT.—**Sampson's s.**, a perennial herb (*Psoralea melilotoides*) of the bean family, in dry soils of the southern United States, whose root and leaves are a gentle stimulant tonic.—**Bob's'-root"**:; **Congo root**:. **Seneca s.**, a perennial herb (*Polygala Senega*) of the milkwort family, growing in most parts of the United States east of the Mississippi. It has several erect simple stems, 6 to 12 inches high, alternate lanceolate leaves, perennial spikes of white flowers, and a thick woody rootstock which supplies the officinal senega.—**Texas s.**, a plant (*Aristolochia reticulata*) growing in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, closely allied to the Virginia snakeroot and possessed of the same properties.—**Virginia s.**, a perennial herb (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*) of the birthwort family, about a foot high, with an erect, flexuous, jointed stem, ovate or oblong, acute or pointed leaves, purplish flowers, and the well-known fibrous medicinal root, known also as **serpentaria** or **serpentary**. See illus. in next column.—**white s.**, a handsome herb (*Eupatorium ageratoides*) of the aster family, common in rich woods of the northern United States, with large, broadly ovate, coarsely toothed, long-petioled, opposite leaves, and heads of white flowers in compound corymbs. **white sanicle**:.

snake'stone", snēk'stōn", *n.* **1.** An ammonite, especially a fossil ammonite: supposed by the ignorant to be a fossil coiled snake. **2.** *Folk-lore.* A substance used in various countries as a specific in snake-bites, and popularly supposed to be efficacious: usually a porous and absorbent material, as animal charcoal, chalk, or even a vegetable substance. Compare ADDER-STONE. **3.** [Prov.] (1) In the Scotch Highlands, the prehistoric stone spindle-whorl; a folk-name. (2) A Scotch honestone.

snake'weed", snēk'wēd", *n.* **1.** Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*). **2.** The Virginia snakeroot.

snake'wood", snēk'wud", *n.* **1.** A large woody climber (*Strychnos colubrina*) of the logania family, found in Ceylon, southern India, and Java. Its intensely bitter wood, especially that of the root, is in great repute for the bite of the cobra and for skin-diseases. **2.** The greenheart-tree of Martinique. **3.** The leopard-wood. **4.** The trumpet-tree. **5.** The serpentwood.

snake'worm", snēk'wûrm", *n.* A group of larval midges (genus *Sciara*) massed in snakelike form.

snake'wort"‡, *n.* Same as SNAKEWEED, 1.

sna'kish, snē'kish, *a.* Somewhat snakelike.

sna'ky, snē'ki, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a snake; snakelike; serpentine; winding.

Some of serpent kind, Wondrous in length and corpulence, involved Their *snaky* folds, and added wings. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 484.

2. Figuratively, having qualities popularly ascribed to snakes; insinuating; cunning; treacherous; as, a *snaky* rogue. **3.** [U. S.] Full of snakes; as, a *snaky* bog. **4.** Composed of or entwined with snakes.

This is no Grecian fable, of fountains running wine,
Of maids with *snaky* tresses, or sailors turned to swine.
MACAULAY *Virginia* st. 1.

Synonyms: see INSIDIOUS.

—**sna'ky-head"ed**, *a.* Having snaky hair.

snap, snap, *v.* [SNAPPED or SNAPT; SNAP'PING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, quick sound, as of percussion or slight explosion; strike, press, shut, or otherwise act upon so that such a sound is produced; as, to *snap* a whip, a cap, or a snuff-box; to *snap* one's fingers.

In the interval following each cry the great horned owl] *snaps* its bill. AUDUBON in B. H. Warren's *Birds of Pennsylvania* p. 157. [E. K. M. '90.]

2. To break suddenly with a cracking noise; break short, as with a jerk; as, to *snap* a stick or a string.

I have *snapped* opinion's chains, and now I'll soar
Up to the blazing sunlight, and be free.
KINGSLEY *The Saint's Tragedy* act iii, sc. 3.

3. [U. S.] To send through the air by a snap; flip; as, to *snap* peas; to *snap* a rubber band. **4.** To seize suddenly; snatch: often with *up*; as, the dog *snapped* the piece of meat. **5.** To interrupt or address harshly or contentiously: frequently with *up*; as, do not *snap* one *up* so fiercely. **6.** To form by a snap-tool. **7.** (Colloq.) To photograph instantaneously: often done clandestinely.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a sharp, sudden, cracking sound; as, the fire *snaps* in burning; the cap *snaps* on the nipple; the stick *snaps* in breaking. **2.** To break suddenly; part with a snap; as, the cord *snapped* under the strain. **3.** To fly out quickly, as when a tension is relaxed suddenly: as, the pellet *snapped* several yards. **4.** To take, seize, or attempt to seize anything eagerly: usually with *at*; as, to *snap at* an opportunity to get rich. **5.** To make the jaws come suddenly together in an effort to bite.

Every time that the donkey turned back his head to take an apple out of the baskets, the terrier sprang up and *snapped* at his nose. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 15, p. 234. [A. '84.]

6. To emit or seem to emit a sudden spark or flash of light: said of the eyes. **7.** To speak sharply and abruptly. **8.** To miss fire instead of exploding the cap: said of a firearm: as, the gun only *snapped*. [< D. *snappen*, snap.]

—**to snap back**, in football, to put in play: said of the ball when sent to the quarter-back by a center.—**to s. off**, to break off with a snap.

snap, *a.* **1.** Made or done suddenly and without consideration; as, a *snap* judgment; a *snap* shot. **2.** Contrived to take unawares and at an advantage; as, a *snap* policy; a *snap* convention.

Twice in recent years administrations [in England] have tried by a *snap* dissolution early in the year to capture a fresh majority. *Review of Reviews* Feb., '92, p. 5.

—**snap judgment. 1.** A judgment in an action taken prematurely, irregularly, or without due notification. **2.** A conclusion of mind formed without full information or due deliberation.—**s. shot. 1.** A quick shot taken without deliberate aim, and often without raising the gun to the shoulder, as at a partridge flying and about to disappear. **2.** *Phot.* The instantaneous or hurried taking of a picture, as with a detective camera.

snap, *n.* **1.** The act of snapping, or a sharp quick sound produced by it; as, a *snap* of a whip; the *snap* of a cap.

The *snap* of a little nickle-plated revolver in these great woods had a very quaint effect. MENIE M. DOWIE *A Girl in the Karpathians* ch. II, p. 140. [O. P. '91.]

2. A sudden breaking of anything, or the sound so produced; as, the lamp-chimney, suddenly cooled, broke with a *snap*. **3.** Any fastener or other device that closes or springs into place with a snapping sound, as a snap-book or the metal fastener of a pocketbook. **4.** A sudden seizing or effort to seize with or as with the teeth; a quick shutting, as of a trap; as, the dog made a *snap* at the cat. **5.** A quick blow of the thumb sprung from the finger or the finger from the thumb, or the sudden release of the tension of a spring or elastic cord; as, the pea was sent with a *snap* of the finger. **6.** A small, thin, crisp cake, usually containing ginger; a gingersnap. **7.** [Colloq.] Brisk energy; vigor of character or style; as, a man all *snap* and bustle; his sentences have *snap*. **8.** A sudden, brief spell; a quick turn: said chiefly of cold weather; as, a severe *snap*. **9.** (Slang.) (1) Any task or duty easy to perform: often in the phrase **a soft snap**. (2) *Theat.* A short, casual engagement. **10.** A brief hasty meal; snack.

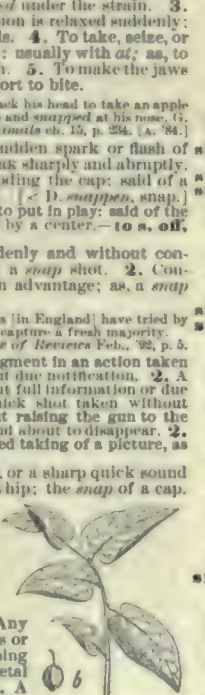

The Virginia Snakeroot (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*).
a, flower; *b*, the capsule.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be '*snaps*.'
GEORGE ELIOT *Janet's Repentance* ch. 1, p. 3. [WOR. '87.]

11. A tool for molding goblet-feet and similar glass articles. **12.** A rivet-set. **13.** [Maryland.] An inferior oyster. **14.** [Colloq.] The instantaneous taking of a photograph; also, the photograph so taken. **15.** An earring fastened with a spring-catch. **16.** A snap-beetle. **17.** *Mus.* The Scotch catch or snap. See SCOTCH. **18.** [Archaic.] (1) A snatch. (2) A cheat; sharper. **19**†. Same as CLOVER², *n.*

Compounds, etc.:—**not to care a snap**, to be entirely indifferent.—**not worth a s.**, not worth anything.—**snap'-ac"tion**, *n.* A mechanism fastening by a spring-catch, as in some hinged gun-barrels.—**s.-apple**, *n.* A game in which the player attempts to catch in his mouth an apple as it swings around on the end of a small bar, suspended at the center and having on the other end a lighted candle or bag of flour.—**s.-back**, *n. Football.* **1.** The center rusher. **2.** The act of a rusher in sending the ball to the quarter-back, thus putting it in play.—**s.-beetle**, *n.* A click-beetle.—**snapping beetle**:.—**s.-block**, *n.* A snatch-block.—**s.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt or catch that fastens automatically by spring action, requiring a key to open it.—**s.-cap**, *n.* A percussion-cap for a firearm.—**s.-cracker**, *n.* **1.** Same as CRACKER, 1 (1) and (2). **2.** The cracker of a whip-lash.—**s.-flask**, *n.* A molders' two-part flask closing by a snap.—**s.-head**, *n.* **1.** A rounded head, as of a rivet or bolt, produced by a snap-tool. **2.** A snap-tool.—**s.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook whose opening is normally closed by a spring that gives readily in attaching to some object, but opposes unfastening, as a harness-snap. **2.** A spring fish-hook, set with a trigger so as to increase the chances of hooking a meddling fish.—**s.-link**, *n.* A link having in its side an opening closed by a spring that permits the entering of a link or other part, but prevents its withdrawal without pushing aside the spring.—**s.-lock**, *n.* A lock shutting with a snap; spring-lock.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A bakers' machine for cutting dough into regular pieces to make gingersnaps or similar cakes and crackers.—**s.-mackerel**, *n.* The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).—**snapping mackerel**:.—**s.-shooter**, *n.* A person skilled in snap-shooting.—**s.-shooting**, *n.* The making of snap-shots.—**s.-tackle**, *n.* A form of tackle for fishing with five baits, similar to a paternoster.—**s.-tool**, *n.* A rivet-set.

snap'drag"on, snap'drag'ən, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any species of *Antirrhinum*, especially *A. majus*, the large-flowered species, and *A. Orontium*, the smaller-flowered, both cultivated in many varieties in the gardens; also, any one of various other plants with personate corollas, as the common toad-flax. **2.** A glass-blowers' tongs for holding hot hollow-ware. **3.** *Games.* (1) Same as FLAP-DRAGON. (2) A modern Hallowen sport similar to flap-dragon, in which small articles or mottoes wrapped in tin-foil are used instead of raisins; also, any of the articles so used.

The Large Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*).
a, the flower, showing the personate corolla, *b*, the capsule.

—**Jamaica snapdragon**, a hothouse plant (*Ruellia tuberosa*) of the acanthus family, with blue flowers.—**s. catchfly**, an American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*) common in dry soils, with slender stems and small pink flowers.

snape, snēp, *vt.* [SNAPED; SNA'PING.] *Ship-building.* To bevel on the end of; flinch: as, to *snape* a timber.

snape, *n.* The act or process of snaping.

snap'hance, snap'hans, *n.* **1.** (Archaic.) A spring-lock of a firearm; also, a firearm of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a spring-lock acting with flint and steel.

Friend and foe . . . vary the monotony of pike and *snaphance* with an occasional encounter of epistolary wit.
MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 42, p. 192. [H. '68.]

2†. A sharp, snappy answer. [< D. *snaphaan*, < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock.]—**snap'haunce**†, *a.* & *n.*

snap'per, snap'ər, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To stumble.

snap'per, *n.* **1.** One who or that which snaps. (1) A person that snaps up or steals things; a thief. (2) The cracker on a whip-lash. (3) A firecracker. (4) *pl.* Castanets. (5) A cracker-bonbon. **2.** A large sparoid food-fish of *Lutjanus* or a related genus, as the **red snapper** (*Lutjanus aya*) of a nearly uniform rose-red, common in deep water off the Gulf coast of the United States, the **mangrove-snapper**, or the **bastard snapper** (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*). **3.** One of various other fishes. (1) The bluefish. (2) The rosefish (*Pagrosomus auratus*). (3) The red grouper. (4) A sparoid fish (*Sparus unicolor*) of Australian seas. (5) [New Zealand.] A cirritoid fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*). **4.** A snapping turtle. **5.** A flysnapper. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker.—**snap'per-back"**, *n.* The center rusher in football, who snaps back the ball to the quarter-back.

snap'ping, snap'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SNAP, *v.*—**snapping beetle**, a snap-beetle.—**s. bug**:.—**s. mackerel**, a snap-mackerel.—**snap'ping-tongs"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A game of forfeits in which the snapping of a pair of tongs is a signal to the players to find seats.—**s.-tool**, *n.* A stamp serving to drive sheet metal into depressions in a die.—**s. turtle**, a large voracious chelydroid turtle, especially *Chelydra serpentina*, common about water in North America; an alligator-snapper or -turtle. **snap'tur"tle**:.

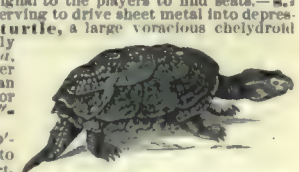

The Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). 1/12

snap'pish, snap'ish, *a.* **1.** Apt to speak angrily or tartly; sharp in reply; also, sharply or angrily spoken: crabbed; peevish; tart; as, *snappish* people; a *snappish* answer; a *snappish* temper.

For many a day he was *snappish* to clerks and customers both, and as cross to his wife as he dared be.
ROSE TERRY COOKE *Steadfast* ch. 32, p. 345. [T. & CO. 89.]

2. Disposed to snap or bite; as, *snappish* dogs.

Synonyms: see FRETFUL.

—**snap'pish-ly**, *adv.*—**snap'pish-ness**, *n.*

snapps, snaps, *n.* Same as SCHNAPPS. **snaps**:.

snap'py, snap'i, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Snappish. **2.** [U. S.] Full of snap or energy.

snaps[1], snaps, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] English kidney-beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). **snap'-beans**†.

snaps[2], *n.* [Eng.] In coal-mining, a haulage-clip.

snap'sack"†, *n.* A knapsack.

snapt, *pp.* Snapped. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

snap'weed", snap wid', *n.* See IMPATIENS.

snap'work"†, *n.* The mechanism of a snaphance.

snar†, *vt. & vi.* To snarl. **snarre**†.

snare, snār, *v.* [SNARED; SNAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To catch with or as with a snare or snares; figuratively, to bring into unexpected evil or perplexity; get into difficulty by guile or cunning; ensnare; entrap; entangle; as, to *snare* rabbits; to *snare* a person by temptations.

II. *i.* To use snares, as for taking birds or other animals.

—**snar'er**, *n.* One who snares.

snare, *n.* **1.** A device consisting usually of a noose of cord, wire, or the like, for catching birds or other animals; gin; trap.

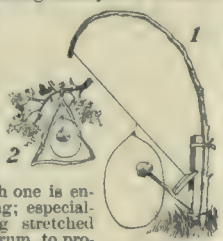

1. A Twitch-up Snare. 2. A Triangle Snare or Springe, to be placed in a tree, for catching birds.

Children soon will go at eve and morn
And set their *snares* for quails with baits of corn.
R. H. STODDARD *Autumn* st. 3.

2. Figuratively, any device, trick, or allurement by which one is brought into trouble or difficulty or caused to fall into sin; something by which one is entangled. **3.** A cord or string; especially, a gut or rawhide string stretched across the lower head of a drum, to produce a rattling when the head vibrates. **4.** *Surg.* An instrument carrying a loop for removing tumors, etc., by continuously tightening the loop about them. **5.** A snare-drum. [< AS. *snear*, string, < root of OHG. *snerhan*, bind.]

Synonyms: see BAIT.

—**snare'-drum"**, *n.* A small drum beaten only on one head and having snares stretched across the other.—**s.-head**, *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum, as distinguished from the upper head or batter-head. See SNARE, *n.*, 3.

snarl[1], snārl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express or utter with a snarl; say in a harsh and surly or angry manner: often with *out;* as, he *snarled* a denial; to *snarl out* an answer.

II. *i.* **1.** To give a snarl; growl harshly, as a dog.

Jip . . . showed his whole set of teeth, got under a chair expressly to *snarl*, and wouldn't hear of the least familiarity.
DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 26, p. 196. [C. & H.]

2. To speak in harsh and surly tones; talk roughly and angrily; snap. [Freq. of SNAR, < MD. *snarren*, snarl.]

—**snarl'er**[1], *n.* A person or an animal that snarls.

snarl[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To involve in a snarl; get into a tangle; entangle; as, to *snarl* yarn. **2.** To involve in mental entanglement; embarrass; confuse. **3.** To emboss or flute (hollow metal-ware, etc.).

II. *i.* To produce snarls or entanglements; get into a snarl or snarls. [Freq. of SNARE, *v.*]

—**snarl'ing-i"ron**, *n.* A curved tool for snarling or fluting hollow metal-ware or other objects inaccessible by an ordinary swage. **snarl'ing-tool"**†.

—**snarl'er**[2], *n.* **1.** One who entangles. **2.** One who works with a snarling-iron.

snarl[1], *n.* A harsh, angry growl rather sharp than deep; hence, any harsh or quarrelsome utterance; a quarrel.

snarl[2], *n.* **1.** A knot or tangle of threads, as of hair or yarn; hence, any complication, entanglement, or confusion; a perplexity; as, a *snarl* of conflicting evidence.

I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of *snarls* and incumbrances.
HERBERT in Izaak Walton's *Lives* vol. ii, p. 167. [H. G. & CO. '32.]

2. [Colloq.] A troublesome dispute; wrangle; quarrel. **3.** A knot or gnarl in wood. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A brood; tribe; as, a *snarl* of little ones. **snarle**†.

—**snarl'-knot"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An intricate knot.

snarld, *pp.* Snarled. PHIL. SOC.

snar'y, snār'i, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a snare; entangling.

snash, snash, *vt.* [Colloq.] To talk saucily.

snash, *n.* [Scot.] Impertinent or abusive language.

snast†, *n.* The snuff or burned wick of a candle.

snas'ty, snas'ti, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Cross; captious.

snatch, snach, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take or catch with or as with a swift, sudden grasp or clutch; seize suddenly, hastily, or eagerly; take unexpectedly or without ceremony: often figuratively; as, the thief *snatched* a purse; to *snatch* a kiss; to *snatch* victory from defeat.

The young king spent the remainder of the night stretched on a gun-carriage . . . where he *snatched* a few intervals of broken rest. JULIA PARDOE *Court of Francis I.* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 149. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

2. To seize suddenly and remove or transport.

He was caught up in clouds, *snatched* to the Blue.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 83. [F. & W. '91.]

3. [Colloq., Western U. S.] To take, as a few young tubers from the side of a potato-hill. **4.** *Naut.* To place properly in a snatch-block, as a rope.

II. *i.* **1.** To catch or seize, or attempt to catch or seize, something with a swift, sudden motion: often followed by *at;* as, to *snatch at* a piece of money. **2.** To poach for fish by dropping among them, by means of a fine line, a weighted triangle with hooks attached, and foul-hooking the fish by jerking it suddenly. [< SNACK.]

Synonyms: see CATCH.

snatch[1], *n.* **1.** An act of snatching; a sudden or hasty catch or seizing; grab; also, an attempt to grab.

With sudden *snatch* At something hidden in his breast, he strode Right upon Zarca. GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. iv, st. 48.

2. A portion snatched; something hastily seized or taken; a bit or small quantity, especially of food; fragment; also, a short period of action of any kind; a turn; as, to eat a *snatch;* a *snatch* of rest or of labor; *snatches* of song. **3.** An insignificant or irrelevant remark or reply; an evasion; a quibble. **4**†. A catch or an impediment in the voice. [< SNATCH, *v.*]

—**by snatches**, in a spasmodic and disconnected way; by fits and starts.

snatch[2], *n.* **1.** A notch or opening in the side of a pulley-block. **2.** A snatch-block. **3.** [Low.] The vulva.

—**dumb snatch**, a snatch-block without a sheave.—**snatch'-block"**, *n.* **1.** A single block having a snatch in one cheek to receive a rope, and usually having a swivel-hook. See illus. under BLOCK. **2.** Improperly, a single block having a hook. **3.** A double- or triple-sheaved block having a snatch and detachable shackle for convenience in removing the rope.

snatch'er, snach'ėr, *n.* One who snatches or takes suddenly or by stealth; in Scotland, formerly, a roving plunderer, especially one who accompanied a military force.

snatch'ing, snach'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SNATCH, *v.*

—**snatch'ing-roll"er**, *n.* In a web printing-press, one of a pair of rollers, rotating at a higher rate of speed than the web, that serve to separate from it a perforated and printed sheet.

—**snatch'ing-ly**, *adv.* By snatching or snatches.

snatch'y, snach'i, *a.* Consisting of or made up of snatches; done by fits and starts; irregular.

snathe, snēdh, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut; prune; snead.

snath(e, *n.* The long curved handle of a scythe. Written also, in England, **snead**, **sneed**, etc. [< AS. *snæd*, perhaps < *sniþan*, cut.]

snat'tock, snat'ėc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A scrap; fragment.

snaw, snō, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Snow.

snaw'-broo", snō'-brū', *n.* [Scot.] Snow-water.

snead, snid, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To prune; lop. **sned**†; **sneed**†.

snead†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A piece; fragment; slice.

snead[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A snood. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A string; cord. **sneed**†.

sneak, snīk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To conceal in shame or for fear; hide in a cowardly manner; carry through or accomplish clandestinely or with trickiness.

A bill in the interest of the elevated railroads was '*sneaked*' through the Legislature last year.
New-York Tribune Mar. 2, '92, p. 6, col. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or go in a stealthy manner; creep or steal, as one afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink; as, to *sneak* into a corner; to *sneak* out of battle; the coward *sneaks* away. **2.** To act with covert meanness; behave like a coward, or in a cringing or servile manner; cringe; crouch.

A true great Man will neither trample on a Worm nor *sneak* to an Emperor. B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard, Almanac for 1746* p. 165. [G. P. P. '90.]

3. To steal meanly; pilfer. [< AS. *snīcan*, creep.]

—**sneak'-boat"**, *n.* [U. S.] A small flat boat, in use masked by weeds or brush, so that gunners may conceal themselves in the attempt to steal unobserved upon wild fowl. **s.-box**‡. **s.-cup**†, *n.* A drinker who sneaks from or refuses his glass; hence, one of no spirit. **s.-up**†.—**s.-shooting**, *n.* The shooting of wild fowl from a sneak-boat.—**s.-thief**, *n.* [Colloq.] A thief who sneaks in through unfastened doors or windows.

A Barnegat Sneak-boat.
a, midship section.

sneak, *n.* **1.** One who sneaks; a mean, cowardly fellow. **2.** *Cricket.* A ball so bowled as to run along on the ground; daisy-cutter. **grub**‡. **3.** A sneak-thief.

sneak'-bill"†, *n.* A sneaking, sharp-nosed fellow. **sneaks'bill"**†.

sneak'er, snīk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sneaks; a sneak. **2.** [Thieves' Jargon.] A soft-soled, noiseless shoe. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A small bowl of punch.

sneak'ing, snīk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Characterized by mean secrecy or underhandedness; cringing; crouching; fawning; as, a *sneaking* fellow. **2.** Secretly entertained or cherished, as if with a slight feeling of shame; unavowed; covert; as, a *sneaking* suspicion: a *sneaking* fondness.

—**sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**sneak'ing-ness**, *n.*

sneaks'by†, *n.* A sneaking fellow; sneak.

sneakt, *pp.* Sneaked. PHIL. SOC.

sneak'y, snīk'i, *a.* [SNEAK'I-ER; SNEAK'I-EST.] Like or resembling a sneak; mean and cowardly; sneaking.

—**sneak'i-ness**, *n.*

sneap, snīp, *vt.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] **1.** To check or reprove abruptly; reprimand; rebuke. **2.** To nip; bite.

The *sneaping* wind drifts on.
OWEN MEREDITH *The Swallow* st. 2.

sneap, *n.* A reprimand; check.

sneath[1], snīth, *n.* [Prov.] A snathe. **sneathe**†.

sneath[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A piece; snead. **sneathe**†.

snebbe†, *vt.* To reprove; chide. **sneb**†.

sneck[1], snec, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To latch, or close with a latch, as a door.—**sneak up**†, **sneck up**†, **snick up**†, shut up; keep still; go to.

sneck[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To nick; cut; snick.

sneck[3], *vt.* To snatch.

sneck[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A latch or catch, as of a door. **2.** A piece of land jutting into or intersecting an adjoining field. **sneck'et**‡.

—**sneck'-band"**, *n.* A latch-string.—**s.-drawer**, *n.* One who lifts a latch; a thief; dishonest person.—**s.-drawing**, *a.* Wily; roguish; crafty.—**s.-drawn**, *a.* Mean; stingy.—**s.-posset**, *n.* [Humorous.] Entertainment given to a person by shutting the door in his face.

sneck[2], *n.* A click, as of a latch; a snap. [< SNECK[2], *v.*, var. of SNACK, *v.*, 3.] **sneck'et**‡.

snecked, snect, *a.* Twisted to one side of the vertical plane of the shank, as the point of a fish-hook.

sneck'ing, snek'ing, *n.* *Masonry.* Rubble-work.

sned, sned, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut; trim; lop off; snead.

sned, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A snathe. **sneed**‡.

sned'den, sned'n, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wide-mouthed sand-eel.

snee, sni, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A knife, especially a large knife; dirk. Compare SNICK[1], *n.* [< D. *snee*, edge, < *snijden*, cut.]

sneed, *vt. & n.* Same as SNEAD.

sneer, snir, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer; say with an expression or grimace of contempt; as, to *sneer* back an answer. **2.** To refer to, address, or treat with sneers: often with *down;* as, to *sneer down* an opponent. **3.** To affect, or produce a certain effect upon, by sneers; as, to *sneer* away one's reputation.

II. *i.* **1.** To smile or grin contemptuously; express contempt by a sneer.

When a man *sneers* or snarls at another the corner of the upper lip over the canine or eye tooth is raised on the side facing the man whom he addresses. MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 95. [S. '80.]

2. To insinuate contempt or derision by a covert expression; use language that conveys indirectly a contemptuous signification. **3**†. To grin in a silly manner. [< D. *snarren*, snarl like a dog; akin to SNARL[1], *v.*]

—**sneer'ing-match"**, *n.* A grinning-match. See GRIN, *v.*—**s.-muscle**, *n.* The muscle that elevates the upper lip and nostril.

—**sneer'er**, *n.*—**sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sneer, *n.* **1.** A grimace of contempt or derision made by slightly raising the upper lip and nostrils; any scornful or contemptuous expression of countenance; as, to contemplate an enemy with a *sneer.* **2.** An insinuation of contempt in words; a verbal expression containing a suggestion or fling of depreciation: usually implying unjust or mean insinuation; as, *sneers* at religion.

Synonyms: gibe, jeer, scoff. A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion or some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove. The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered; the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert; the *jeer* is rude and open. A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship. Compare synonyms for BANTER; RIDICULE. – **Preposition**: *at.*

sneerd, *pp.* Sneered. PHIL. SOC.

sneer'ful, snir'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to sneer.

sneesh, snish, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Snuff. **snish**‡; **snush**‡.

—**sneesh'ing**, *n.* [Scot.] Snuff, or a pinch of snuff.—**sneesh'in**‡; **snish'ing**†.—**sneesh'ing-mull"**, *n.* [Scot.] A snuff-box, usually made of the end of a horn.

snee'vil, snī'vil, *n.* [Scot.] Snivel.

sneez, **sneezd**. Sneeze, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sneeze, snīz, *v.* [SNEEZED; SNEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel with a sneeze. **2.** To utter with a sneeze or a sound resembling a sneeze: often with *out.*

II. *i.* To drive air audibly and violently through the nose, or the nose and mouth, by a spasmodic involuntary action, resulting usually from irritation of the lining membrane of the nose. [< AS. *fneōsan*, sneeze.]

The peasants [in Sweden] take off their hats as you pass; you *sneeze*, and they cry, 'God bless you!'
LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* note.

—**not to be sneezed at** [Colloq.], of a character entitling to consideration; of some value or importance.

sneeze, *n.* **1.** An act of sneezing; the convulsive motion and explosive sound attendant on the ejection of air through the nose and mouth in sneezing.

Mrs. Sparrit, with a violent cold upon her, . . . and her stately frame so racked by continual *sneezes* that it seemed in danger of dismemberment, gave chase to her patron.
DICKENS *Hard Times* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 309. [H. & H. '77.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Snuff.

—**sneeze'-horn"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A horn snuff-box.—**s.-lurker**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A thief who blinds his victims with snuff.

sneez'er, snīz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sneezes. **2.** [Slang.] (1) [Western U. S.] A dashing, wide-awake fellow. (2) [Eng.] (*a*) A pocket-handkerchief. (*b*) A snuff-box. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A violent blow.

sneeze'weed", snīz'wīd', *n.* Any species of *Helenium*, especially *H. autumnale;* from the effect of the powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up. See HELENIUM.

sneeze'wood", snīz'wud', *n.* The hard, durable, useful wood of a small South-African tree (*Ptæroxylon utile*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*); so called because its sawdust causes sneezing. Called **nieshout** by the Dutch colonists.

sneeze'wort", snīz'wūrt', *n.* **1.** A European plant (*Achillea Ptarmica*) closely allied to and resembling the yarrow, but with lance-linear leaves: cultivated and adventive in the United States. Its powdered dry leaves, used as snuff, produce sneezing. **2.** Sneezeweed.

sneez'ing, snīz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who sneezes. **2**†. A sternutatory.—**sneez'ing-pow"der**, *n.* Snuff.

sneg, sneg, *vt.* [Scot.] To prune; trim; snag.

snell, snel, *vt.* To fasten to a snell, as a fish-hook.

snell, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Sharp; keen; severe. **2**†. Nimble.

snell, *n.* A short line, usually of gut, to which a fish-hook is fastened, to be attached to a longer line; a snood.

snet†, *vt.* To clear of mucus; blow, as the nose.

snett†, *n.* The fat of a deer.

sneuw'berg, snīū'berg, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A mountain whose summit is covered with snow in winter.

snew, snīū [Dial. or Obs.], *imp.* of SNOW, *v.* **snewe'de**†.

snewe†, *vt.* To snow.

snib[1], snib, *vt.* [Scot.] To fasten; bolt.

snib[2]†, *vt.* To snub; check; reprimand.

snib[1], *n.* [Scot.] The bolt of a door.

snib[2]†, *n.* A reprimand; reproof.

snib'bill†, *n.* A hinge consisting of two metal pins linked together by rings. **snipe's-bill"**†; **snips'bill**†.

snick[1], snic, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To snip, as with scissors; cut; nick. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) lightly or glancingly. [< Ice. *snikka*, clip.]

snick[2], *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To latch; close; sneck.

—**snick up**†, same as SNECK UP.

snick[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small cut; nick; snip. **2.** A knot in thread or the like, caused by its being too lightly twisted. **3.** *Cricket.* A hit in which the ball glances off the bat.

—**snick and snee, snick or snee** [Archaic], a fight with knives; also, humorously, a knife. The form *snicker-snee* has lately acquired currency in political literature, meaning an instrument or a means of injuring or "knifing." **snick'-a-snee"**‡; **snick'er-snee"**‡.

One man being busy in lighting his pipe, and another in sharpening his *snicker-snee*.
IRVING *Bracebridge Hall, Dolph Heyliger* p. 402. [G. P. P. '61.]

snick[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A latch; sneck.

snick'er, snik'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a snicker. **II.** *i.* To laugh in a suppressed and broken manner, or with small audible catches of the voice, as when persons attempt or pretend to suppress loud laughter; laugh slyly and foolishly; giggle. [Imitative.] **snig'ger**‡.

—**I should snicker** [Slang], same as I SHOULD SMILE.

snick'er, *n.* A half-repressed or smothered laugh.

snick'er-snee", snik'ėr-snī', *n.* See SNICK[1], *n.*

snid, snid, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A snathe.

snid'dle, snid'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Long, coarse grass; sedge.

snide, snīd. [Slang.] **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by mean and dishonest trickery; fraudulent; tricky; spurious; as, a *snide* fellow; a *snide* game. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, tricky person; trickster; fraud; cheat. **2.** A fraudulent trick. [Var. of SNITHE, < AS. *sniþan*, cut.]

sniff, **snift**. Sniff, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sniff, snif, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw through the nose in short, quick inhalations; smell or attempt to smell by sniffs; snuff; as, to *sniff* a perfume. **2.** Figuratively, to apprehend or perceive as if by sniffs; scent; as, to *sniff* peril or fraud. **3.** To express by sniffs of contempt.

These were sad experiences; ill to bear, with the Sea-Powers grumbling on you, and the world *sniffing* its pity on you.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xv, ch. 13, p. 152. [H.]

4†. To draw breath through in an unpleasantly audible manner; as, to *sniff* the nose.

II. *i.* To draw air up through the nose by short audible inhalations: sometimes as an expression of contempt, resentment, or suspicion; often with *at.* [< Dan. *snive*, sniff; akin to SNUFF[1], *v.*]

sniff, snif, *n.* **1.** An act of sniffing; a short jerky inhalation, or the sound of such an inhalation; often regarded as a manifestation of contempt, disdain, or incredulity. **2.** That which is inhaled by an act of sniffing; perception by or as by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of air or perfume.

snif'fle, snif'l, *vi.* [SNIF'FLED; SNIF'FLING.] To snuffle. [Freq. of SNIFF, *v.*]

—**snif'fler**, *n. Naut.* A very light breeze. **snif'fers**, —**snif'fles**, *n. pl.* The snuffles.

snif'fy, snif'i, *a.* [SNIF'FI-ER; SNIF'FI-EST.] [Colloq., U. S.] Disposed to sniff or be disdainful or scornful.

sniff, snif, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To sniff or snivel. **2†.** To snort. **II.** *t.* To snuff, as a candle.

sniff, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Sleet or slight snow. **2.** A moment.

snif'fer, snif'ėr, *vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To sniff.

snif'fer, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] (1) A sniff. (2) *pl.* Stoppage of the nasal passages, as by a cold.

> The blessedness of having a head clear of *sniffers!* MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane Welsh Carlyle* vol. i, letter XV, p. 54. [S. '83.]

2. [Slang.] A drink of spirits; dram. **3.** [Western U. S.] A furious blast or storm; blizzard. [< SNIFTER, *v.*, freq. of SNIFT, *v.*, < Sw *snyfta*, sigh, < root of SNIFF.]

snift'ing-valve", snift'ing-valv', *n.* **1.** An air-valve connecting with a steam-cylinder, as in a condensing engine. **2.** A blow-valve to remove condensed water.

snift'y, snift'i, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** Sniffy. **2.** Having an agreeable smell; as, *snifty* food.

snig[1], snig, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut or chop.

snig[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To sneak off.

snig, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To drag over the ground, as a heavy substance.

snig, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Close and private.

snig, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small eel. **snig'eel"†**; **snigg†.**

snig'ger[1], snig'gr, *v.* & *n.* Same as SNICKER.

—**snig'ger-er**, *n.*

snig'ger[2], *vi.* [Prov.] To drag a stream with heavy grapples: a fishing term.

snig'gle, snig'l, *v.* [SNIG'GLED; SNIG'GLING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch, as eels, by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. **2.** To entrap, as in a net; ensnare.

> I have seen Mr. Thwaites in Ceylon put a noose of Palm Fibre . . . over the heads of numbers of Lizards, and carry them off thus *snuggled* to put them into spirits. H. N. MOSELEY *Notes by a Naturalist* ch. 20, p. 535. [MACM '79.]

II. *i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. [< SNIG, *n.*, akin to SNAKE.] **brog'gle†.**

snig'gle, *n.* A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: in contempt. [C.]

snip, snip, *v.* [SNIPPED; SNIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut with a short, light stroke of scissors or shears; clip; hence, to steal by clipping or cutting and snatching: often followed by *off*; as, to *snip off* pieces of paper; to *snip off* a jewel.

> These *snipped off* diamond crosses from the necks of noble lords at Court drawing-rooms. DICKENS *Tale of Two Cities* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 29. [E. & L. '86.]

2. To produce by cutting with short, quick strokes; as, to *snip* holes in a garment. **3.** [Rare.] To make light, quick movements or signs with the fingers.

II. *i.* To make a light, quick cut or cutting movement, as with scissors or shears; clip off or out a small piece: sometimes followed by *at*. [< D. *snippen*, snip.]

snip, *n.* **1.** A short, quick, cutting movement, as with scissors or shears; clip. **2.** A small piece snipped or cut off; bit, sample; hence, a small and insignificant thing or person

> This *snip* of an attorney. MASSINGER *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* act ii, sc. 2.

3. A share; snack. **4.** Small, stout, short-lipped shears for cutting metal; usually in the plural. **5.** [Slang.] A tailor: **to go snip†**, to go snacks; share.

snipe, snip, *vi.* [SNIPED, snipt; SNI'PING.] To hunt snipe.

snipe[1], *n.* **1.** A scolopacine shore-bird of *Gallinago* or a related genus, having the lower part of the tibiæ or thighs naked: much esteemed as a game-bird.

Gallinago gallinago is the common European snipe, *G. major* the double snipe or solitary snipe, and *G. delicata* the common American or Wilson's snipe, commonly known to gunners as **English snipe.**

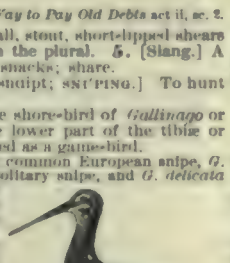

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*). 1/6

2. One of other snipe-like birds, as, the **gray snipe** or dowitcher; the **half-snipe** or dunlin. **3.** Slang, U. S. A half-smoked cigar found in the street. [C.] **4.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A pair of scissors, occasionally made in the form of a snipe. (2) A long bill or account; also, from lawyers' proverbially long bills, an attorney. **5.** [Rare.] A fool; blockhead. [< Ice. *snipa*, snipe, < root of SNIP.]

—**snipe'bill"**, *n.* **1.** In joinery, a plane having a pointed bit for working out quirk-mouldings. **2.** A long bolt for fastening a cart-body to its axle. **snipe's bill†.** —**s.-eel**, *n.* A snipefish or nemichthyid. —**s.-fly**, *n.* A leptid fly. **s.-hawk**, *n.* The marsh-harrier. —**s.-nosed**, *a.* Having a straight, slender, elongated nose: said of dogs. —**snipe'shead**, *n.* The verumontanum or crest of the urethra.

snipe, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A cutting or smart reply.

snipe'fish", snip'fish', *n.* **1.** A macrorhamphosoid fish, related to the sea-horses, with an elongated tubular snout, as the European *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*. **2.** A deep-sea nemichthyoid eel with elongated bill-like jaws, as *Nemichthys scolopaceus* of the Atlantic. **3.** The European garfish

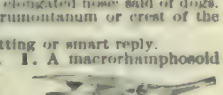

A Snipefish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*). 1/5

snip'pack, snip'ak, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common snipe.

snip'per, snip'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who snips, sometimes, contemptuously, a tailor. **2.** *pl.* A pair of short-lipped scissors for making small cuts.

—**snip'per-snap"per**, *n.* A small, trifling fellow.

snip'pet, snip'et, *n.* **1.** A small piece snipped off; a small portion or share. **2.** A small sandpiper or similar bird: used by English sportsmen in India and Africa.

snip'pet-y, snip'et-i, *a.* [Colloq.] Trivial, as if composed of little pieces snipped off, small; trifling; as, *snippety* talk; *snippety* editorials. —**snip'pet-i-ness**, *n.*

snip'ping, snip'ing, *n.* A piece snipped off; snip.

> That triumph of helplessness, that patternless 'crazy quilt' of unrelated *snippings* of knowledge, a curriculum of 'optionals,' is a mockery, not a solution. CLARENCE KING in *The Forum* Mar., '92, p. 30.

snip'py, snip'i, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Fragmentary; also, having an offhand finical smartness. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Mean; stingy.

snip'-snap", snip'-snap', *a.* Short and sharp.

snip'-snap", *n.* A dialogue characterized by sharp, quick replies. [Redup. of SNAP.]

snip'py, snip'i, *a.* Like a snipe.

snirt, snėrt. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To titter. **II.** *n.* A snort; a smothered laugh. [Var. of SNORT.]

snir'tle, snėr'tl, *vi.* [Scot.] To laugh in a broken and suppressed manner; snicker.

snitch'er, snich'ėr, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** [Eng.] A person who turns king's evidence; an informer. **2.** [Scot.] A handcuff.

snite, snuit, *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To blow (the nose). **2.** In falconry, to wipe (the beak) after eating. **3.** To snuff, as a candle. **II.** *i.* To blow the nose.

snite†, *n.* A snipe.

snithe, snaidh, (', *or* snoith, *W. Wr.*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Sharp; cutting: said of the wind. **snith'y‡.**

sniv'el, sniv'l, *v.* [SNIV'ELED or SNIV'ELLED; SNIV'EL-ING or SNIV'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To utter or express in an affectedly tearful manner; as, to *snivel* pity.

II. *i.* **1.** To cry with snuffling, as children. **2.** To profess some tender feeling, as penitence, in an affectedly tearful manner; as, a *sniveling* hypocrite. **3.** To run at the nose. **4.** To draw the mucus up the nose by short snuffs; snuffle.

—**sniv'el-er**, *n.*—**sniv'el-ing**, *pa.* Running at the nose; crying, as children.—**sniv'el-ing**, *n.* The act or noise of one who snivels; a running from the nose, or speaking as through the nose.

sniv'el, *n.* **1.** Discharge from the nose; nasal mucus. **2.** The act of sniveling; weeping with sniffling noises; weak or affected weeping; hypocritical professions of tenderness or penitence.

> Uriah Heep gave a kind of *snivel*, I think to express sympathy. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 42, p. 307. [C. & H.]

[< AS. *snofl*, mucus.] —**sniv'el-y**, *a.* Running at the nose; whining. **sniv'el-ly‡.**

sniv'eld, *pp.* Sniveled. PHIL. SOC.

snob†, *vt.* To sob convulsively. **snub†.**

snob[1], snob, *n.* **1.** A person who vulgarly affects gentility, or pretends to a superiority he does not possess; one who apes and cringes to his superiors and is overbearing to those upon whom he looks as beneath him; one who regards wealth or position rather than character.

> A tuft-hunter is a *snob*, a parasite is a *snob*, the man who allows the manhood within him to be awed by a coronet is a *snob*. The man who worships mere wealth is a *snob*. THOMPSON *W. M. Thackeray* ch. 2, p. 56. [L. '84.]

> The *snob's* nonchalance is always spurious. He hopes to make you think he is unconscious of your existence, and all the while is anxiously trying to dazzle or stun you by his appearance. EDES SARGENT *Peculiar* ch. 10, p. 82. [C. & CO. '64.]

2. [Univ. Slang.] A townsman, as opposed to a gownsman or member of the university. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A workman who continues at work when his fellow workmen strike, or who works for lower wages than others; a knobstick; scab; rat. **4.** [Local, Eng., & U. S.] A journeyman shoemaker. [< Ice. *snápr*, dunce.]

—**snob'stick"**, *n.* [Slang.] Same as SNOB[1], *n.*, 3.

—**snob'ber-y**, *n.* The characteristics or conduct of snobs; snobbishness. **snob'bism‡.**—**snob'bess**, *n.* [Slang, Eng. Univ.] A woman belonging to a townsman's family.—**snob'ling**, *n.* A little snob.

snob[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Nasal mucus

snob'bish, snob'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a snob; characterized by vulgar pretense and assumption of superiority or by undue regard for wealth or position; as, *snobbish* manners. **snob'by‡.**

—**snob'bish-ly**, *adv.*—**snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

snob-oc'ra-cy, snob-oc'ra-si, *n.* [Humorous.] Snobs as a class; snobs collectively, as affecting or wielding influence; the rule of snobs. [< SNOB[1], *n.*, + Gr. *kratéō*, rule.]

snob-og'ra-phy, snob-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Humorous.] A description of snobs. [< SNOB[1], *n.*, + GRAPHY.]

—**snob-og'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes about snobs.

snock, *n.* [S. Afr.] Same as SNOOK.

snod, snod, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] To make trim or neat; trim; tidy.—**snod**, *a.* Neat; also, sly; demure.

snod, *n.* Scot. or Obs.] A smood.

snoff, snof, *n. Mining* A short candle-end put under a fuse to light it. [Cp. SNUFF[2], *n.*]

snol'ly-gos"ter, snel'i-ges'tėr, *n.* [Slang, Local, U. S.] A pretentious, swaggering, prattling fellow.

snood, snūd, *vt.* [Scot. or Dial.] **1.** To bind with a snood, as hair. **2.** To fasten or tie to a snood, as a fish-hook.

snood, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fillet formerly worn about the hair by young unmarried women in Scotland, and considered as an emblem of virginity: sometimes worn recently, but only as an ornament.

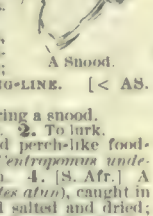

A Snood.

> Ye wear the *snood* of singleness yet, for a' yere gentle blood and yere weel-filled farms. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *Tales of the Peasantry, Judith Macrone* ch. 12, p. 303. [KER. '74.]

2. [Dial.] A short length of cord, gut, or line to which a fish-hook is fastened, to be attached to a longer line; snell; leader. See illus. under LONG-LINE. [< AS. *snōd*, snood.] **snood'ing‡.**

—**snood'ed**, *a.* Having or wearing a snood.

snook, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To smell, search. **2.** To lurk.

snook, snūk, *n.* **1.** A centropomoid perch-like food-fish of American tropical seas, as *Centropomus undecimalis*. **2.** The cobia. **3.** A garfish. **4.** [S. Afr.] A gempyloid mackerel-like fish (*Thyrsites atun*), caught in great numbers in the Cape seas, and salted and dried; also, its flesh, pickled or smoked. [< D. *snoek*, pike.]

snool, snūl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To keep submissive by tyranny. **II.** *i.* **1.** To snivel. **2.** To yield submissively.

snool, *n.* Scot.] A person meanly submissive to another.

snoop, snūp, *vi.* [Colloq.] To look or pry into things with which one has no business; thrust one's nose into things. [For SNOOK, *v.*, < LG. *snoken*, search.]—**snoop**, *n.* One who snoops. **snoop'er‡.**—**snoop'y**, *a.* Prying; sneaking.

snooz, **snoozd.** Snooze, etc. PHIL. SOC.

snooze, snūz, *vi.* [SNOOZED; SNOOZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To sleep lightly, as in the daytime; take a nap; doze; drowse.

George went down and *snoozed* in the House of Commons by the side of Lord North. THACKERAY *Four Georges, George III.* p. 77. [E. & L. '91.]

[Imitative.]—**snooz'er**, *n.* One who snoozes: often as a humorous epithet.

snooze, *n.* [Colloq.] A short and light sleep; a nap; doze.

snoo'zle, snū'zl, *vi.* [Eng.] To snuggle; nestle.

snore, snōr, *v.* [SNORED; SNOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To pass in snoring; affect by snoring; as, to *snore* the hours away.

II. *i.* To breathe through the nose and open mouth with a hoarse, rough noise during sleep, especially with rattling vibrations of the soft palate.

> But give to me the *snoring* breeze,
> And white waves heaving high.
> ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea* st. 2.

[< AS. *snora*, snoring.]

—**snore'-hole"**, *n.* A suction-hole in the snore-piece of a mining-pump.—**s.-piece**, *n. Mining.* A tail-piece on the lower end of a suction-pipe dipping into the sump: closed at the bottom, but perforated on the sides just above the bottom, so that water may be pumped without sucking in stones, etc.; a wind-bore.

—**snor'er**, *n.* One who or that which snores.

snore, *n.* An act of snoring; a hoarse, audible respiration made through the nose and mouth in sleep.

snort, snōrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter or eject with a snort.

II. *i.* **1.** To force the air violently and noisily through the nostrils, as spirited horses or excited persons.

> The steeds are all bridled, and *snort* to the rein.
> BYRON *The Siege of Corinth* st. 23.

2. [Vulgar.] To laugh with a noisy, boisterous outburst. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] To snore. **4†.** To turn up (the nose). [< D. *snorken*, < root of SNORE.]

snort, *n.* **1.** The act or noise of snorting; a forcing of air violently through the nostrils; any similar sound.

> The short puffs of anger, the uneasy *snorts* of fury, in Pope's satires, give one painfully the feeling of a steam-engine with unsound lungs. DE QUINCEY *On the Poets, Pope* p. 169. [T. & F.]

2†. A snore.

snort'er[1], snōrt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or an animal that snorts. **2.** [Slang.] A roaring gale or boisterous wind; hence, anything of unusual size or violence; also, a loud, harsh blowing of the nose. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The stonechat or wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

snort'er[2], *n. Naut.* Same as SNOTTER[2].

snort'ing-ly, snōrt'ing-li, *adv.* With a snort.

> The tusky walrus . . . invariably rose after plunging, and looked *snortingly* around, as if to make fight. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 20, p. 160. [H. '54.]

snot, snet, *v.* [SNOT'TED; SNOT'TING.] [Low.] **I.** *t.* To clear of mucus; wipe or blow (the nose). **II.** *t.* To discharge mucus from the nose.

snot, *n.* **1.** [Low.] (1) Mucus from or in the nose. (2) A low or mean fellow. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The snuff of a candle. [< AS. *gesnote*, akin to SNOUT.]

snot'gall, snet'gôl, *n.* [Tasmania.] A carangoid fish (*Seriolella brama*).

snot'ter, snet'ėr, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To snivel; cry.

snot'ter[1], *n.* **1.** The wattles of a turkey-cock. **2.** [Scot.] Snot.

snot'ter[2], *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope on an upper yard-arm, of a topgallant- or royal-yard, on the free end of which is a tripping-line for pulling off the lift and brace. **2.** A becket on a boat's mast, having a loop to hold the lower end of a sprit for extending a sail. [Cp. SNOOD.]

snot'ter-y†, *n.* Snot; also, a snotty condition; filth.

snot'ty, snet'i, *a.* [SNOT'TI-ER; SNOT'TI-EST.] [Low.] **1.** Foul with snot; hence, figuratively, dirty. **2.** Slimy from unripeness: said of nut-kernels.—**snot'ty-nosed"**, *a.*

snot'ti-ly, *adv.*—**snot'ti-ness**, *n.*

snouk, snūk, *vi.* [Scot.] To lurk; snook.

snout, snout, *vt.* To provide with a snout; fit with a muzzle or joint.

snout, *n.* **1.** The forward projecting part of a beast's head, especially of a swine's; a long projecting nose; proboscis; muzzle. **2.** *Zool.* Some similar anterior prolongation of the head of an animal, as the rostrum of a gastropod or that of a weevil. **3.** Something resembling a hog's snout. (1) Contemptuously, a person's nose. (2) A nozle, as of a hose, a pipe, or the like. (3) *Naut.* The beak of a ram. (4) The front portion of a glacier. (5) A blunt projection, as of rock.

> He sat on a gray stone to eat the large cake, and the black raven of the wilderness sat on a *snout* of rock above him. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Spirit of Eld* p. 358. [AL. S. '68.]

[ME. *snute*; cp. G. *schnauze*, D. *snuit*, Sw. *snut*.]

—**snout'-bee"tle**, *n.* A weevil.—**s.-fair†**, *a.* Fair-looking; handsome.—**s.-mite**, *n.* A bdellid mite having the head produced into a snout.—**s.-moth**, *n.* A hypenid moth: named from the form of the palpi.—**s.-ring**, *n.* A ring to be inserted in a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.

—**snout'ed**, *a.* Having a snout: used in compounds; as, short-*snouted*.—**snout'y**, *a.* Resembling a snout.

snout'er, snout'ėr, *n.* A special shears for removing the cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting.

snow, snō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, imprison, block, or obstruct with or as with snow: with *in*, *over*, *under*, or *up*; as, a train *snowed in* among the mountains; the candidate was *snowed under* at the election.

> In the winters they were often *snowed up* for months in the more desolate isolation of their own poor cabins. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 189. [C. CO. '90.]

2. To let fall as or like snow; as, it *snowed* large flakes.

II. *i.* To let snow fall; fall in or as snow: chiefly impersonal; as, it *snowed* last night.

snow[1], *n.* **1.** Precipitation taking the form of minute

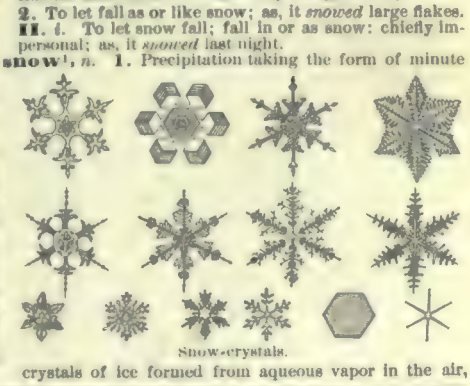

Snow-crystals.

crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air,

and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes; also, the white mass of fallen crystals. The crystals are often symmetrical and beautiful, forming usually star-shaped figures of the hexagonal system. The individual crystals are transparent, the whiteness in the mass being due to the fineness of its parts, which scatter the light when taken in the aggregate. Through the action of the wind the crystals may be broken into very fine particles, and by thawing and freezing they may be changed into irregular granules of ice, but in these conditions they are still called *snow*. By extension, the word is applied to similar aggregations of crystals of other substances; as, carbonic-acid *snow*.

2. Something that resembles snow in being white or in flakes or flake-like portions; in heraldry, the color white or argent; as, the *snow* of falling blossoms; a heraldic field of *snow*. **3.** A fall of snow; a snow-storm; as, a heavy *snow*. **4.** A winter: an expression usually attributed to North-American Indians. [< AS. *snāw*, snow, < root of OHG. *sniwan*, snow.]

Compounds, etc.: —**snow'-ap"ple,** *n.* A variety of apple: Fameuse. See APPLE.—**s. blanket,** a protecting covering of snow.—**s.-blind,** *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.—**s.-blindness,** *n.* An impairment of vision, generally temporary, caused by exposure of the eye to the glare of snow.—**s.-blink,** *n.* A reflection of light peculiar to fields of snow or ice. **s.-light.**—**s.-boot,** *n.* A boot especially intended to be worn in snow.—**s.-bound,** *a.* Hemmed in or confined in place by snow.—**s.-box,** *n. Theat.* A box containing small pieces of paper to be showered on the stage in imitation of a snow-storm.—**s.-broth,** *n.* A mixture of snow and water; any very cold liquid.—**s.-capped,** *a.* Capped with snow; having a snow-covered top, as a mountain.—**s.-cloud,** *n.* A cloud from which snow has fallen or is expected to fall.—**s.-cock,** *n.* A snow-partridge. **s.-chukor.**—**s. cornice,** snow-ice projecting beyond the edge of a precipice.—**s.-dust,** *n.* Very finely powdered snow.—**s.-eater,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A chinook wind causing the snow to melt rapidly.—**s.-eyes,** *n. pl.* Same as SNOW-GOGGLES.—**s.-fed,** *a.* Derived from or supplied by melted snow; as, a *snow-fed* river.—**s.-fence,** *n.* A protection built up like a fence beside a railroad-track, to protect the rails from drifting snow.—**s.-field,** *n.* A broad extent of snow; as, the arctic *snow-fields*.—**s.-finch,** *n.* The brambling.—**s.-flange,** *n.* Same as FLANGER, 1. **s.-flanger.**—**s.-flea,** *n.* A springtail or podurid insect found on the snow, as the common *Achorutes nivicola* of the United States.—**s.-flood,** *n.* A flood caused by the melting of snow.—**s.-gage,** *n.* An instrument used to measure the amount of snowfall. The snow collected is melted and measured as water.—**s.-glory,** *n.* Any one of two or three ornamental plants, from Crete and Asia Minor, allied to and resembling the hyacinth, belonging to the genus *Chionodoxa*, and taking their generic name and their vernacular name, its translation, from their flowering among the melting snows of their native habitat. *C. Lucillæ*, with intensely blue flowers, is called also **snow-gem.**—**s.-gnat,** *n.* A gnat (genus *Chironomus*) found on snow.—**s.-goggles,** *n. pl.* A contrivance simulating ordinary goggles, usually carved of wood, with narrow slits for vision: used by Eskimo and arctic Indians to prevent snow-blindness.—**s.-goose,** *n.* An arctic goose of the genus *Chen*, especially *C. hyperborea* of North America, mainly western, pure-white with black primaries and the head washed with rusty brown. *C. cærulescens* is the blue or blue-winged snow-goose, grayish-brown with the head and part of the neck white and the wing-coverts and rump bluish-gray.—**s.-grouse,** *n.* A ptarmigan.—**s.-hammer,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The tawny bunting (*Emberiza mustelina*).—**s. hut,** a habitation built of snow.—**s.-ice,** *n.* White ice consisting of frozen slush.—**s.-insect,** *n.* A snow-fly.—**s.-in-summer,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A British mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium tomentosum*) with numerous small white flowers. **s.-in-harvest.**—**s.-knife,** *n.* An Eskimo implement of wood, ivory, or antler for scraping snow from fur clothing. **2.** An Eskimo implement for cutting the blocks of snow used in making a snow hut.—**s.-leopard,** *n.* The ounce.—**s.-light,** *n.* Same as SNOW-BLINK.—**s.-limbed,** *a.* [Rare.] Having limbs as white as snow.—**s.-limit,** *n.* The limiting line for the fall of snow at sea-level; in the United States 33° N.—**s.-line,** *n.* **1.** The limit of perpetual snow on the sides of mountains, varying in position with the latitude and the climate. **2.** The limit of snow on a mountain-side at any time: varying with the season.—**s.-mouse,** *n.* **1.** A field-mouse (*Arvicola nivalis*) of the Alps and Pyrenees. **2.** The banded lemming.—**s.-on-the-mountain,** *n.* A spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, sometimes cultivated for the curious white-margined leaves around its flowers.—**s.-owl,** *n.* The snowy owl.—**s.-partridge,** *n.* **1.** A partridge (*Lerwa lerwa* or *nivicola*) ranging from the Himalayas to China. **2.** A partridge (genus *Tetraogallus*) of mountains of Asia and the Caucasus, as the Himalayan *T. himalayensis*. Called also *snow-chukor*, *snow-cock*, *snow-pheasant*. **3.** A ptarmigan.—**s.-pear,** *n.* **1.** A Chinese pear (*Pyrus Sinensis*), cultivated in Europe and the United States, with insipid, gritty fruit. **sand'y-pear.** **2.** The snowy pear. See PEAR.—**s.-pheasant,** *n.* **1.** A pheasant (genus *Crossoptilon*) of the mountain ranges of China and Tibet, as the Chinese *C. manchuricum*. **2.** A snow-partridge.—**s.-pigeon,** *n.* A Himalayan pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), mostly white, above, with crown and ear-coverts black.—**s.-plant,** *n.* **1.** A red fleshy-stemmed parasitic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) of the mountains of California, nearly akin to and resembling the Indian-pipe, but with a long raceme of pendulous red flowers. See SARCODES. **2.** Red snow. See RED.—**s.-probe,** *n.* An implement with which the Eskimos probe snow and ice in search of seals.—**s.-roller,** *n.* A cylindrical mass of snow blown up by the wind and driven before it.—**s.-scraper,** *n.* **1.** A triangular frame of planks for clearing paths of snow; also, a somewhat similar frame for clearing street-railway tracks. **2.** An attachment to a railway-car or -engine, to scrape snow or ice from the inside of the rail-head. **3.** Same as SNOW-KNIFE, 1.—**s.-shed,** *n.* A timber structure built over those portions of a railway, as on ledges along a mountain, liable to be covered with snow, especially from snowslides.—**s.-shovel,** *n.* See SHOVEL, *n.*—**s.-skate,** *n.* Same as SKEE.—**snow'slide",** *n.* A mass of snow sliding down an incline; an avalanche. **snow'slip"†.**—**s.-snake,** *n.* A long, slender shaft, curved slightly at one end, to be launched so as to glide endwise over a surface of ice or snow; also, a game played with such shafts by the American Indians.—**s.-sparrow,** *n.* A snowbird (*Junco*).—**s.-squall,** *n.* A flurry of wind and snow.—**s.-sweeper,** *n.* A sweeping-machine, usually having a plow attached, for clearing snow from street-railway tracks.—**s.-water,** *n.* The water of melted snow.—**s.-white,** *a.* White as snow.—**s.-wreath,** *n.* [Scot.] A snow-drift.—**stellated s.,** snow of star-like forms studded with parallel points so arranged as to be in the same plane with the rays.

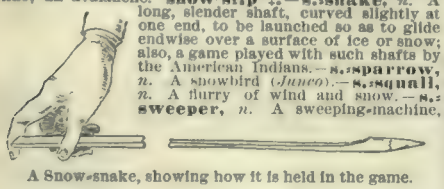

A Snow-snake, showing how it is held in the game.

Snow is the first element in various self-explaining compounds; as, **snow-clad, s.-covered, s.-crowned, s.-decked, s.-mantled, s.-tipped.**

snow[2], snō. *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel having a boom-mainsail traversing on a trysailmast, instead of on the mainmast, as in a brigantine. [< MD. *snauw*, perhaps < LG. *snau*, SNOUT.]

snow'ball", snō'bôl", *v.* **I.** *t.* To assail or pelt with snowballs; throw snowballs at.

II. *i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'ball", *n.* **1.** A ball of snow. (1) A small round mass of snow pressed into shape between the hands, to be thrown as a missile, especially in sport. (2) A mass of snow rolled along a snow-covered surface, and gathering accretion at every turn so as to reach often a great size.

Like a rolling *snowball*, power, when once established, attracts and grows.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 143. [S. '90.]

2. *Bot.* The guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*): so called from its ball-shaped clusters of white flowers. See GUELDER-ROSE. **snow'ball-bush" or -tree"‡.** **3.** In cookery: (1) A round pudding of rice with an apple in the center; also, a mass of boiled rice shaped in a cup. (2) The beaten white of egg placed in masses on the surface of custard. **4.** [Humorous.] A negro.

snow'bank", snō'bank", *n.* A mound or pile of snow drifted together by the wind; a snow-drift.

And I have seen thee blossoming
Beside the *snow-bank's* edges cold.
BRYANT *The Yellow Violet* st. 3.

snow'ber"ry, snō'ber"i, *n.* **1.** A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*) of the honeysuckle family, a congener of the coralberry, common in ornamental cultivation for its loose, leafy cluster of snow-white berries at the ends of the branches. **2.** A West-Indian shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of the madder family, often cultivated in greenhouses for its white berries.

—**creeping snowberry,** a delicate trailing evergreen (*Chiogenes serpyllifolia* or *hispidula*) of the heath family, with globular white berries, which, as well as the leaves, have the spicy flavor of the wintergreen. It is found in mossy woods and bogs in the northern United States.

snow'bird", snō'bėrd", *n.* **1.** A small finch (genus *Junco*), especially *J. hyemalis* of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter. It is slaty-gray, darker on the head, with white belly and outer tail-feathers. **2.** The snow-bunting. **3.** The snow-finch. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The fieldfare.

The Snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*). 1/5

snow'break", snō'brēk", *n.* A melting of snow; thaw.

snow'bun"ting, snō'bun"ting, *n.* A fringilloid bird (genus *Plectrophenax*) of northern regions, especially *P. nivalis*, common in the northern United States and Europe in winter. The male in the breeding-season is pure-white, with black on the back, wings, and tail, and a black bill. In winter the white is overlaid with rusty brown and the bill is yellow. See illus. under BUNTING.

snow'cap", snō'cap", *n.* A small humming-bird (genus *Microchæra*) of the mountains of Veragua and Costa Rica, with the top of the head snowy-white. *M. albocoronata* is blue-black, *M. parvirostris* plum-purple.

snow'cloud", **s.-cock,** etc. See SNOW[1], *n.*

snowd, *pp.* Snowed. PHIL. SOC.

snow'drift", snō'drift", *n.* A pile of snow heaped up by the wind; also, snow driven, or the driving of it, by wind.

snow'drop", snō'drop", *n.* **1.** A low European early-blooming bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) of the amaryllis family, cultivated for ornament. It has linear keeled radical leaves, and a scape bearing a single white drooping flower. See plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, at PLANT, fig. 1. **pu"ri-fi-ca'tion-flow"er†.** **2.** The small sheathbill: a sailors' name. See SHEATHBILL.

—**snow'drop"-tree",** *n.* **1.** The silverbell-tree (*Halesia tetraptera*). **2.** [Eng.] The fringe-tree.—**African s.-tree,** a South-African bush (*Royena lucida*) of the ebony family, with white flowers: often in greenhouses.

snow'fall", snō'fôl", *n.* **1.** The amount of snow that falls in a given period or during a single storm. **2.** The descent of snow; sometimes, a gentle fall, distinguished from a *snow-storm*.

snow'flake", snō'flēk", *n.* **1.** One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls, formed by the adherence of moist crystals. **2.** A bird, the snow-bunting. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucoium*, nearly allied to and resembling the snowdrop, but with the flowers larger, several on a scape, and the perianth-segments of the same size. Two species, the **spring snowflake** (*L. vernum*) and the **summer s.** (*L. æstivum*), are in cultivation. **4.** A cloth pattern having on the surface small knots that resemble snowflakes.—**luminous snowflakes,** snowflakes floating high in the air and glittering in the sunlight, so as to be visible in a telescope.

snow'flea", **s.-flood,** etc. See SNOW[1], *n.*

snow'fleck", snō'flec", *n.* A snow-bunting. **snow'-flight"†.**

snow'flow"er, snō'flau'ėr, *n.* **1.** The fringe-tree: translation of its generic name. **2.** The snowdrop.

snow'fly", snō'flai", *n.* **1.** A small panorpid insect (genus *Boreus*) found leaping on the snow. The male insects have imperfect style-like wings, and the females none. **2.** Some other insect found on snow, as the perlid *Capnia pygmæa*, a wingless tipulid (genus *Chionea*), a snow-gnat, or a snow-flea.

snow'fowl", snō'faul", *n.* A snow-bunting.

snow'i-ly, snō'i-li, *adv.* In a snowy manner.

snow'i-ness, snō'i-nes, *n.* The state of being snowy.

snow'ish, snō'ish, *a.* Somewhat snowy; like snow.

snowl, snaul, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser.

snow'less, snō'les, *a.* Destitute of snow.

snow'like, snō'laik, *a.* Like snow; white or cold.

snow'-mouse", **s.-pigeon,** etc. See SNOW[1], *n.*

snow'plow", snō'-plau", *n.* **1.** A large plow-like structure for clearing railway-tracks of snow.

The most common forms are: (1) A car fitted with a front shaped like a wedge or a huge mold-board, for throwing the snow to each side. (2) A triangular structure, resembling a large cowcatcher, mounted on the front of a locomotive, and useful in a light fall of snow. (3) A car enclosing an engine and boiler and having in front an enormous screw, small at the point, for boring into a snow-drift and throwing the snow off at the base. Specifically called **centrifugal snow-plow.** **2.** An A-shaped snow-scraper (see SNOW-SCRAPER, 1), especially when large, as for clearing logging-roads.

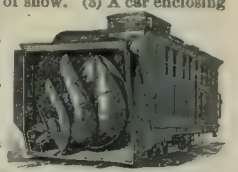

A Rotary or Centrifugal Snow-plow.

snow'shoe", snō'-shū", *vi.* To walk or travel on snow-shoes.

snow'shoe", *n.* A device, usually a network of sinew or rawhide in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the bottom of the foot to support the wearer in walking over snow; also, a long, narrow board to be attached to the foot for the same purpose; a skee.

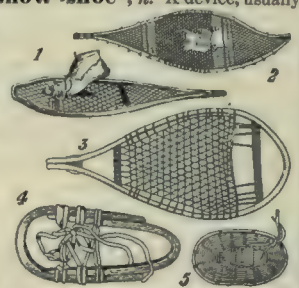

Snow-shoes.

1. A snow-shoe of the Iroquois Indians. 2. A snow-shoe of the Sioux Indians. 3. An Eskimo snow-shoe. 4. An Aino snow-shoe. 5. An osier snow-shoe, worn by Alpine peasants. The method of attaching to the foot is shown in fig. 1. Compare illus. under SKEE.

Snow shoes are made in a great many forms, of two and three feet in length, and one foot or more in width, of a hoop or hoops bent around for the frame, with a netting or web woven across with strings of rawhide.
CATLIN *North American Indians* vol. i, letter xxxi, p. 254. [H. G. B. '57.]

—**snow-shoe disease** (*Pathol.*), a painful affection of the feet due to prolonged use of snow-shoes in arctic regions.—**s.-shoeing,** *n.* The act or sport of walking on snow-shoes.—**s.-shoer,** *n.* A person that walks on snow-shoes.

snow'storm", snō'-stôrm", *n.* A storm with falling snow, especially with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

A *snow-storm* on a mountain-summit is very different from a *snow-storm* on the plain, on account of the different degrees of moisture in the atmosphere.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch viii, p. 223. [T. & F.'66.]

snow'sweep"er, s.-water, etc. See SNOW[1], *n.*

snow'y, snō'i, *a.* [SNOW'I-ER; SNOW'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in or full of snow; as, a *snowy* day; *snowy* peaks.

The shadows of the convent-towers
Slant down the *snowy* sward.
TENNYSON *St. Agnes* st. 1.

2. White like snow; snow-white; hence, figuratively, pure; unblemished; spotless; as, *snowy* linen; *snowy* purity.

The soft *snowy* throat, and the round, dimpled chin.
OWEN MEREDITH *The Wanderer, Au Café* * * * st. 11.

—**snowy egret or heron,** an entirely white egret (*Ardea candidissima*) ranging from New York to Chile.—**s. lemming,** the banded lemming.—**s. owl,** an owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) of northern regions, found in the United States and Europe in winter. It is white, barred with black.—**s. plover,** a ring-plover (*Ægialites nivosa*) of western North America.

snub[1], snub, *vt.* [SNUBBED; SNUB'BING.] **1.** To rebuff, check, or repress by a cutting or satirical reply or remark.

It is by this grand discipline of life, it is by the infinite *snubbings* of experience, that men have their pride brought down to its proper proportion and proper place. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, June 1, '73* in vol. x, p. 248. [J. B. F. '73.]

2. To treat with deliberate, studied, or contemptuous neglect; slight intentionally; as, to *snub* an old acquaintance. **3.** To bring to a sudden stop; check suddenly, as rope in running out, a moving ship, or a running animal: often with *up*. **4.** To tie or make fast to a snubbing-post. **5†.** To break or clip off the end of; stunt; nip. [< Ice. *snubba*, snub, akin to SNIP.]

—**snub'bing-line",** *n.* A line fastened to a boat or raft and thrown about a snubbing-post, as at a landing, to check the motion.—**snub'bing-post",** *n.* **1.** A stout post or pile, as at a landing, for use with a snubbing-line in checking a vessel's motion. **2.** A short post, as in the center of a corral, to which animals are tied. **snub'-post"‡.**

—**snub'ber,** *n.* One who snubs; also, a device for stopping a cable from running out.

snub[2]†, *vi.* Same as SNOB.

snub, *a.* **1.** Short, rather flat, and slightly turned up; pug: said of the nose.

Of particular features, some of the most marked contrasts to European types are seen in the oblique Chinese eyes, . . . the *snub* Kirghis nose, . . . and the broad Kalmuk ear.
D. WILSON *Anthropology* ch. 4, p. 11. [HUM. '85.]

2. *Math.* Truncated: said of certain solids.

Phrases, etc.: —**snub cube,** a solid with 38 faces, of which 6 are squares and 32 triangles, and having at each of its vertices 4 triangles and a square.—**s. dodecahedron,** a regular pentagonal dodecahedron whose edges and solid angles are replaced by 80 equal regular triangles.—**snub'-nose",** *n.* A bivalve mollusk.—**s.-nosed,** *a.* Having a snub nose.—**s.-nosed cachalot,** the pygmy sperm-whale.—**s.-nosed eel,** the pug-nose eel.

snub, *n.* **1.** An act of snubbing; a deliberate and intentional slight. **2.** A sudden checking, as of a running rope or cable. **3.** A snub nose. **4.** [N. Am.] A snubbing-post. **5†.** A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.

—**snub'bish,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having a tendency to snub, check, or rebuff.—**snub'by,** *a.* Rather snub; somewhat short and flat.

snubd, *pp.* Snubbed. PHIL. SOC.

snucks, snucs, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] Equal shares: a corruption of *snacks*.

snudge[1]†, *vi.* **1.** To move about pensively; sneak slyly about. **2.** To lie snug.

snudge[2]†, *vi.* To save meanly; be miserly or penurious.

—**snudge†,** *n.* A miserly or mean, sneaking fellow.—**snudg'ing†,** *a.* Miserly; mean; penurious.—**snudg'ing†,** *n.* Miserly conduct.

snuf, snuff. Snuff, etc. PHIL. SOC.

snuff[1], snuf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose, as dogs, horses, and other animals; inhale; as, to *snuff* the fresh breeze.

Their Numidian steeds *Snuff* up the wind, and long to scour the desert. ADDISON *Cato* act iii, sc. 7.

2. To perceive by the nose; catch the scent of; smell; scent; as, to *snuff* decaying matter. **3.** To examine by scent with audible inhalations; sniff.

II. *i.* **1.** To draw air through the nose forcibly or with noise. **2.** To smell or take sniffs: often with *at*; as, the dog *snuffs at* his master's clothing. **3.** To inhale air as in contempt, disdain, or anger; hence, to take offense; become offended. **4.** To take or use snuff. [< MD *snuffen*; cp. SNIFF.] —**snuffing pig**, a porpoise.

snuff[2], snuf, *vt.* To crop or pinch the spent portion of the snuff from; remove the snuff from; as, to *snuff* a candle.

I recommend lights as a great improver of animal spirits. How is it possible to be happy with two mould candles til *snuffed*?
SMITH in S. J. Reid's *Sydney Smith* ch. 5, p. 114. [H. '85.]

[< Sw. dial. *snöppa*, snip, akin to SNUB[1], *v.*]

—**to snuff it**, Slang, Eng.], to die.—**to s. out**, to put out by or as by snuffing.

Jefferson himself, in his complacent reflection that even the name of Federalist was 'extinguished by the battle of New Orleans,' . . . did not see that the Republican party of the old school has been *snuffed out* by the same event.
J. A. STEVENS *Albert Gallatin* ch. 9, p. 371. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

—**to s. pepper**[†], to become offended.

snuff[1], *n.* **1.** An act of snuffing; quick inhalation through the nose; sniff; also, perception by smelling. **2.** Tobacco slightly fermented, dried, and pulverized, often scented and flavored variously, taken or prepared to be inhaled into the nostrils, or sometimes to be rubbed on the gums; also, the quantity of it taken at once.

You abuse *snuff*! Perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 4, '23.

3. *Med.* Any medicinal powder to be drawn into the nostrils. **4**†. Resentment expressed by sniffing; huff; offense. **5**†. Odor; scent; smell. **snuffe**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**cephalic snuff** (*Med.*), a sternutatory consisting of the compound powder of asarabacca. —**snuff'-bot"tle**, *n.* A bottle for holding snuff. —**s. box**, *n.* **1.** A small box in which to carry snuff about the person.

The surviving members of his regiment . . . recognized his services, 18 Aug. 1859, by presenting to him the gold *snuff-box* in which the freedom of the city of New York had been officially given to Andrew Jackson forty years before.
Cyc. Am. Biog., *W. B. Barnett* in vol. i, p. 459. [A. '87.]

2. *Bot.* A puffball. See LYCOPERDON. —**s. color**, *n.* The characteristic color of snuff, a yellowish or dark-yellowish brown. —**s.-colored**, *a.* —**s.-dipper**, *n.* A person who dips snuff. —**s.-dipping**, *n.* The practise, habit, or act of dipping snuff. See to DIP SNUFF, under DIP, *v.* —**s.-dish**[1], *n.* A small dish for holding snuff. —**s.-headed**, *a.* [Local, Eng.] Having a snuff-colored head.—**s.-mill**, *n.* **1.** A mill for grinding tobacco into snuff. **2.** A puffball. **3.** [Scot.] A snuff-box. —**s.-mull**[†]. —**s.-rasp**, *n.* A rasp formerly carried for rasping fine particles, or snuff, from tobacco-leaves. —**s.-spoon**, *n.* A spoon for taking snuff from a snuff-dish or snuff-box. —**s.-taker**, *n.* One who has the habit of taking snuff into the nose.—**s.-taking**, *n.*—**up to s.** [Colloq., not liable to be taken in; well informed; smart; sharp; knowing.

snuff[2], *n.* **1.** The charred portion of a candle-wick or lamp-wick. **2**†. A candle with a long snuff. [< SNUFF[2], *v.*] —**snuff'-dish**[2], *n.* **1.** A dish or tray for holding the snuff of candles. **2.** A snuffer-tray.

snuff'er[1], snuf'ger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which snuffs with the nose. **2.** The porpoise, or snuffling pig.

snuff'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who snuffs a candle. **2.** *pl.* A scissor-like instrument for removing the snuff from a candle, receiving and retaining it in a small box on one of the arms. **pair of snuffers**. **3**†. A snuff-dish.

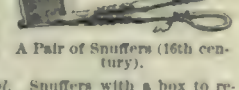

A Pair of Snuffers (16th century).

—**box'-snuff'ers**, *n. pl.* Snuffers with a box to receive and hold the snuff. —**snuff'er-tray"**, *n.* A tray for holding snuffers. **snuff'-dish"**[†]; **s.-dish**[†]; **s.-pan**[†].

snuff'i-ness, snuf'i-nes, *n.* The state or character of being snuffy.

snuff'ing, snuf'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which snuffs. **2.** *Tanning.* The splitting of the cuticle of a hide in the process of finishing.

snuff'ing-i"ron[†], *n.* A pair of snuffers.

snuff'ing-ly, snuf'ing-li, *adv.* In a snuffing manner.

snuff'kin[†], *n.* A muff. **snuft'kin**[†].

snuf'fle, snuf'l, *v.* [SNUF'FLED; SNUF'FLING.] **I.** *t.* To sing or utter in a whimpering, nasal manner.

A whining ballad *snuffled* out in the street at night by some unhappy minstrel. E. Gosse *Gossip in a Library*, *Mirror for Magistrates* p. 33. [L. CO. '91.]

II. *i.* **1.** To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose, as when the nasal passages are obstructed; draw with effort short catches of breath; also, to talk through the nose, and hence to talk in a canting, affected manner; snivel. **2**†. To take offense. [Freq. of SNUFF[1], *v.*; cp. LG. *snuffeln*, snuffle.]

—**snuf'fler**, *n.* One who snuffles.

snuf'fle, n. 1. An act of snuffling; a short, audible, difficult drawing of breath through the obstructed nose, or the sound made thereby. **2.** *pl.* Stoppage of the nose, accompanied by snuffling; nasal catarrh. **3.** An affected nasal or emotional voice or twang, as if under the influence of lacrimose feeling; hence, cant.

Let us not be pestered with assertions and half-truths, with emotions and *snuffle*.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life*, *Worship* p. 189. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

snuff'man, snuf'man, *n.*; -MEN, *pl.* A man that sells snuff.

snuff'y, snuf'i, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling snuff; soiled with or having the odor of snuff. **2.** [Scot.] Angry; vexed; displeased.

snuf'l, snuf'ld. Snuffle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

snug, snug, *v.* [SNUGGED; SNUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make snug; put snugly; snuggle.

The spiderlings remained *snugged* underneath their leaf.
MCCOOK *Am. Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 220. [T. B. BY AUTHOR '90.]

2. To make or rub smooth, especially, in rope-making, to smooth, as a rope, by removing the fuzzy fibers; slick. **3.** To make neat and trim: with *up*.

II. *i.* To move close; place oneself snugly; snuggle; as, the children *snugged* together.

snug, *a.* SNUG'GER, SNUG'GEST. **1.** Closely and comfortably sheltered, covered, or situated; as, he is very *snug* in his new quarters. **2.** Close or compact; having room enough but not too much; hence, having the means of comfort close at hand; comfortable; cozy; also, having everything closely secured or stowed, trim; as, *snug* lodgings, to make a ship *snug*; a *snug* dinner.

Railroads and telegraphs have made our vast country . . . more *snug* and compact than little Switzerland was in the Middle Ages.
FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* ch. 2, p. 60. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. Adhering or fitting closely but comfortably; of neat and comfortable size or dimensions; as, a *snug* garment. **4**†. Not exposed to notice; private; close. [< Ice. *snöggr*, smooth, < root of SNICK[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see COMFORTABLE.

—**as snug as a bug in a rug** [Colloq., U. S.], very cozy and comfortable.

Here Skugg Lies *snug*, *As a bug In a rug*.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.*, *Epitaph on a Squirrel* in vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 123. [L. '74.

—**snug'ly**, *adv.*—**snug'ness**, *n.*

snug, *n.* *Mech.* A projection, flange, lug, or like device serving to limit the motion of a piece or as a catch for transmitting motion.

snug'ger, snug'ger, *n.* A device for making twine uniform in diameter and smooth.

snug'ger-y, snug'ger-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A cozy and comfortable place or room; den; in English inns, a small room adjoining the bar; a bar-parlor.

A friend had given us his suburban residence, with all its conveniences, elegances, and *snuggeries*. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *A London Suburb* p. 248. [T. & F. '63.]

snug'gle, snug'l, *v.* [SNUG'GLED; SNUG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To draw comfortably close or with affection; nestle.

II. *i.* To move one way and the other, in order to get a close place; lie comfortably or affectionately close; cuddle; nestle: often with *up* or *together*.

The cold Norther sweeping down over the plain, and driving herder and herded shivering to the lee side of the rocks, where all *snuggled together* for mutual warmth.
MAURICE KINGSLEY in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '93, p. 389. [Freq. of SNUG.]

snug'l-fy, snug'l-fi, *vt.* [Humorous.] To make snug.

snug'l, snug'ld. Snuggle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

snum, snum, *vi.* [Dial., New Eng.] To swear or vow.

'I *snum*,' he cried, indignantly. 'I hope she's made fuss 'nough.'
MARIA L. POOL *Mrs. Keats Bradford* ch. 18, p. 262. [H. '92.]

snush[†], *vt.* To snuff.—**snush**[†], *n.* Snuff. **snisht**[†].

snuz'zle, snuz'l, *vi.* [Dial.] To press or rub the nose against anything with audible snuffling.

He had a way of going *snuzzling* about the calves of strangers which was not pleasant for nervous people. Tom, however, was used to dogs. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 36. [T. & F. '68.]

soy, snoi, *n.* *Ship-building.* The upward curving of a vessel's planking or plating at the bow and stern. [Perhaps < Ice. *snúa*, twist.] **spi'ling:.**

soy'der, snoi'der, *n.* [Slang.] A tailor.

soy'ing, snoi'ing, *n.* *Naut.* A curved plank or planks worked edgewise into a vessel's frames at the bow or stern.

so, sō, *adv.* **1.** To this or that or such a degree; to this or that extent; in the same degree, quantity, or proportion. Used (1) alone, the degree being implied or understood; as, why do you hesitate *so* long?

Of Othello I need not trace the tale;—nor the one weakness of his *so* mighty love.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. ii, p. 89. [W. & S. '89.]

(2) Followed or preceded by a dependent expression introduced by *as*, *that*, or *but*, formerly also by *so*; as, she is not *so* tall *as* her mother; the thief was *so* unlucky *as* to be caught; he is not *so* degraded *but* he has sense of shame.

The two girls, with their father . . . sang us 'The Birks of Aberfeldy,' *so as* I have seldom heard a song.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences*, *Jane Welsh Carlyle* p. 385. [S. '81.]

2. In this, that, or such a manner; in the same or a like or corresponding manner; in the manner mentioned: often following a clause beginning with *as*, or preceding a clause beginning with *that*; as, *as* they were commanded, *so* they did; speak *so that* you may be heard; *so* act *that* conscience will approve.

So ended our delightful journey. T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* ch. 9, p. 106. [C. & BROS. '82.]

3. Just as said, directed, suggested, or implied; also, according to fact; referring to a preceding (sometimes following) statement or suggestion; as, he told me to go home, and I did *so*; does the law read *so*? Is it *so*? **4.** To an extreme degree; extremely; very; as, I am *so* glad you have come. **5.** By reason of this or that cause; on account of this or that; consequently; therefore; as, he was unsuccessful, *so* he retired from business. **6.** The fact being thus: used as an expletive; as, *so* you are going home, are you? **7.** About as many or as much as stated; thereabouts; as, I shall stay a day or *so*.

I have heard something of a pecadillo or *so*.
LAMB *Elianu*, *Sir Jeffery Dunstan* p. 48. [W. L. & CO.]

8. At all events; in any case; at all: now only in the compounds *whosoever*, *whichsoever*, etc. **9.** According to the truth of what is sworn to or averred: said in oaths or asseverations; as, *so* help me God, *i. e.*, God help me according as my statements are true. **10.** [Colloq.] Indeed: elliptical for *is it so?* as, are you going? *So?* **11.** [Rare.] So as to follow immediately; then; therefore; as, there was an insult, and *so* a blow. **12.** [Rare.] After that; then; as, say "good-by," and *so* be off. **13.** [Archaic.] Let it be that way; very well; as, if you are agreed, *so*; if not, *so*.

So is used in attributive compound adjectives; as, *so*-called roses; *so*-named, *so*-styled, etc.

[< AS. *swā*, SO.] **sae**; [Scot.].

Phrases, etc.: —**and so on**, and so forth. See FORTH, *adv.* —**by so (that)**[†]. **1.** If only; provided that. **2.** In the degree or to the extent that. —**quite so**, just as you have said, exactly: an expression of assent. —**so-and-so**, *n.* An undetermined or imaginary person; as, Dr *So-and-so*. —**so as**. **1.** In such a manner or degree as; with such a result or purpose as; as, he shouted *so as* to be heard a mile away. **2.** [Colloq.] If only; on condition that; as, he is willing to do any work, *so as* it is honorable. **3**†. Such as. —**so called**, called as stated; generally styled thus: usually implying a doubtful, questioned, or improper form; as, certain roses *so called*; *so-called* roses. —**so far**, to that extent, degree, or point: as, *so far* you are right. —**so long**, see SO-LONG. —**so much**. **1.** As much as is implied or mentioned, as, his talk was *so much* foolishness. **2.** Such an amount or quantity not determined or stated; as, to work *for so much* a year. —**so much as**, to whatever extent. —**so so** [Colloq.], tolerably; fairly: as, How are you getting along? Oh, *so so*. —**so that**. **1.** With the purpose or to the end that; as, we eat *so that* we may live. **2.** With the result that; as, she screamed *so that* she could be heard across the street. **3.** If only; on condition or provided that, as, he is indifferent to the means *so that* he accomplishes his purpose.

And on the third day will again be here,
So that I be not fall'n in fight. Farewell.
TENNYSON *Enid* st. 7.

—**so then**, the fact is thus, then; as a consequence; as, *so then* you are going away.—**so to say**, **so to speak**, if one may say or speak thus; saying or speaking in these terms.

so, *conj.* **1.** Provided that; on condition that; as, he will stop at nothing dishonorable, *so* he is successful: a special use of the adverb. **2**†. As.

so, *interj.* Stand as you are; stand still; be quiet; stop: said to horses or cows, and often spelled **soh**. Used also on shipboard as a direction to the helmsman.

soak, sōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in liquid till the liquid has thoroughly permeated the substance so placed; steep; as, to *soak* dirty clothes in water; to *soak* bread in broth. **2.** To wet thoroughly; saturate; drench: said of a liquid; as, the rain *soaks* the earth. **3.** To imbibe through the pores; suck in; absorb: with *in* or *up*; as, the mop *soaks up* the water from the floor.

Lucifer: He will soon forget
His soul. Flesh *soaks* it up as sponge does water.
BAILEY *Festus*, *A Country Town* sc. 7.

4. To drink, especially to excess; guzzle. **5.** To work or effect, as a way or passage, by permeation; as, the water *soaks* its way through the soil. **6.** [Rare.] To drain; as, a purse *soaked* of its contents. **7.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To bake for a long time, as bread. **8.** [Slang.] To pawn; as, he *soaked* his overcoat. **9**†. To render soft, weak, or effeminate; enfeeble.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie or remain in liquid till saturated; as, to put dried fruit to *soak*.

A dozen fine paint-brushes *soaking* in a pail of turpentine.
H. B. FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinité* ch. 4, p. 73. [C. CO. '92.]

2. To penetrate through pores or interstices; permeate: with *in*, *into*, or *through*; as, the rain *soaked through* the walls. **3.** To drink to excess; keep oneself saturated with drink. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To become dry; drain. **5.** [Southern U. S.] To be thoroughly baked. **6**†. To flow. [< AS. *socian*, < *sūcan*, suck.]

Synonyms: see DRENCH.

—**soak'-bar"rel**, *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are soaked previous to salting.—**s.-hole**, *n.* [Austral.] An enclosed space in a stream, in which sheep are washed.—**soak'ing-pit"**, *n.* *Metal.* A chamber lined with refractory non-conducting material, in which white-hot steel ingots are placed and kept until the proper temperature for rolling is reached.—**to s. up bait**, to eat bait, as fish, without being caught.

soak, *n.* **1.** A process or an act of soaking, or the state of being soaked. **2.** The liquid in which something is soaked. **3.** [Colloq.] (1) A hard drinker; guzzler. (2) A drinking-spree; carousal. **4.** [Dial.] A stocking or legging worn over the ordinary stocking. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A land-spring.

—**in soak** [Slang, U. S.], in pawn.

soak'age, sōk'ij, *n.* The process of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity of liquid that soaks in or through.

soak'er, sōk'ger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which soaks. **2.** [Colloq.] A habitual drunkard; an old soak.

soak'ing-ly, sōk'ing-li, *adv.* By or as by soaking; hence, by degrees; gradually.

soaked, *pp.* Soaked. PHIL. Soc.

soak'y, sōk'i, *a.* **1.** Covered or filled with moisture; steeped; soggy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Effeminate.

soal[1], sōl, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A shoe-sole. **2**†. A fish, the sole.

soal[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dirty pond.

soam[1], sōm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A short rope or chain for hauling a coal-mine tram.

soam[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A horse-load. [For SEAM[2], *n.*]

soap, sōp, *vt.* **1.** To rub or cover with soap; put soap on; as, to *soap* dirty clothes. **2.** [Slang.] To address with smooth words; flatter.

soap, *n.* **1.** Any compound formed by the union of a fatty acid with a base; specifically, any fatty compound containing oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids united with an alkali, either potassium or sodium hydroxid, used as a detergent.

In soap-making, a fat, as tallow, or an oil, as olive-oil, containing the fatty substances olein, palmitin, and stearin, is heated with an alkali, either potash or soda, thereby decomposing the fatty substances into oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids, which combine with the alkali to form potassium or sodium oleate, palmitate, and stearate, while glycerin is set free and saved as a by-product. When the alkali used is potash the product is called **soft soap**, and when the alkali is soda the product is called **hard soap**. Such soaps are called also **soluble soaps**, while those formed with a base other than an alkali are called **insoluble soaps**. The latter are extensively used in medicine for ointments, as lead soap.

2. [Slang.] Smooth, flattering talk; flattery: more commonly **soft soap**. **3.** [Slang.] Money, especially when used illegitimately in politics, as for bribery at elections.

Soap is a legal tender in some parts of this country [Mexico]; hence the expression, 'How are you off for *soap*?'
W. S. HENRY *Campaign Sketches* ch. 13, p. 165. [H. '47.]

If thy father hath 'the *soap*.'
Do not wash your hands of me.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR [1850], *Lines to a Rich Young Lady* st. 3.

4†. A pomade used on the hair. [< AS. *sāpe*; cp. L. *sapo*, pomade; akin to AS. *sāp*, resin, or *sæp*, sap.]

Compounds, etc.: —**Castile soap**, a white hard soap made with olive-oil: sometimes marbled or mottled by the addition of ferruginous matter. **Marseilles s.**; **olive-oil s.**; **Spanish s.**; **Venetian s.**; —**marine s.**, a special soap for use with sea-water: usually made of cocoanut- or palm-oil and sodium silicate. **salt-water s.**; —**soap'-ap"ple**, *n.* Same as SOAP-PLANT.—**s.-ashes**, *n. pl.* Ashes from which lye or potash can be extracted for making soap. —**s.-ball**, *n.* Soap made into a ball, often with starch, for use as an emollient. For toilet use such balls are called **wash-balls**, and when mixed with sand for scouring, **sand-balls**.—**s.-beck**, *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel for holding soap and water. —**s.-boiler**, *n.* **1.** A soap-pan. **2.** One who boils soap or makes it by boiling.—**s.-boiling**, *n.* The occupation or business of boiling or making soap. —**s.-bulb**, *n.* The soap-plant.—**s.-cerate**, *n.* An ointment consisting of definite proportions of soap plaster, white or yellow wax, and olive-oil.—**s.-coil**, *n.* A coil of pipe in a soap-pan, through which steam is passed to boil the contents.—**s.-copper**, *n.* A copper soap-pan.—**s.-crutch**, *n.* **1.** A stirring-implement used in the making of soap by hand. **2.** The upright spindle and blades of a soap-crutching machine. **steam'-crutch"**.—**s.-crutching**, *n.* The stirring or crutching of soap. —**s.-crutching machine**, a soap-mixing machine consisting of a vessel having an upright rotating shaft, bearing radial stirring-blades.—**s.-earth**, *n.* Same as STEATITE.—**s.-engine**, *n.* A machine for cutting slabs of soap into bars.—**s.-fat**, *n.* Refuse fat, such as is used in soap-making.—**s. film** (*Physics*), a thin aqueous membrane or pellicle formed by soap and

water, sometimes with glycerin, as in soap-bubbles: much used in the study of various physical phenomena, as surface-tension, osmosis, and air-currents.— **s.-frame,** *n.* A series or one of a series of frames that form a receptacle in which soap may be placed in order to solidify.— **s.-glue,** *n.* A jelly-like mass produced by boiling tallow with lye.— **s.-house,** *n.* A building in which soap is made.— **s.-kettle,** *n.* A soap-pan.— **s. liniment,** a preparation of hard soap, camphor, and alcohol, perfumed with oil of rosemary and used as a liniment. **s.-lock,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A lock of hair soaped smoothly over the temple; any lock of hair worn carefully apart from the rest. **2.** [Slang.] A rowdy: from the soap-locks formerly worn by such characters.— **s.-maker,** *n.* A soap-manufacturer.— **s.-making,** *n.* See SOAP, *n.*, 1.— **s.-mill,** *n.* A machine for grinding dry soap in the manufacture of soap-powder; also, a machine for cutting soap into thin shavings to be dried and ground. — **s.-pan,** *n.* A large pan or tank for boiling the ingredients used in soap-making. **s.-pod,** *n.* **1.** [Chin.] The saponaceous pod of any one of several species of *Cæsalpinia.* **2.** [E. Ind.] The saponaceous pod of a soapnut (*Acacia concinna*).— **s.-powder,** *n.* Powdered soap: used in dish-water, etc., and sold under various trade names.— **s.-test,** *n.* A test for determining the hardness of water by a standard solution of soap.— **s.-tree,** *n.* See SOAPBERRY. — **s.-works,** *n. sing. & pl.* An establishment where soap is made.

soap'bark", sōp'bärk', *n.* **1.** Same as QUILLAIA BARK. See BARK[2]. Compare QUILLAI. **2.** The bark of a large Venezuelan tree (*Pithecolobium bigeminum*), used as a substitute for soap in Caracas.— **soap'bark-tree",** *n.* Either of the two trees producing soapbark.

soap'ber"ry, sōp'ber'i, *n.* **1.** The fruit of any one of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Sapindus*, of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). **2.** Any one of the trees producing it, especially *S. Saponaria*, of tropical America and southern Florida, the pulp of whose fruit contains saponin and is used in washing textile fabrics. **Indian soap‡; soap'tree"‡.** The common soapberry of the southern United States from Georgia to Arkansas is *S. marginatus*, a tree 20 to 40 feet high. Called also *China tree, wild China tree, Carolina soapberry.*

soap'-bub"ble, sōp'-bub'l, *n.* **1.** A hollow spherical soap film, formed usually by dipping a tobacco-pipe in soap-solution, thus forming a flat film across the bowl, and then inflating it by blowing through the stem: remarkable for the play of iridescent colors on its surface, due to interference of light. **2.** Figuratively, anything fair and unsubstantial.

Theories are the mighty *soap-bubbles* with which the grown-up children of science amuse themselves — while the honest vulgar stand gazing in stupid admiration, and dignify these learned vagaries with the name of wisdom!
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 50. [G. P. P. '60.]

soap'er-y, sōp'ėr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A soap-works.

soap'fish", sōp'fish', *n.* A rhypticoid fish, having two or three dorsal spines, as *Rhypticus arenatus* of the Atlantic coast of the southern United States: named from the soapy skin.

soap'i-ness, sōp'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being soapy.

soap'less, sōp'les, *a.* Having no soap; unwashed.

soap'nut, sōp'nut, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** The hard globose black seed of either of two soapberry-trees (*Sapindus trifoliatus* and *S. Karaxa*): used for rosaries, necklaces, etc., and formerly exported for making buttons. **2.** The fruit of the East-Indian soap-pod (*Acacia concinna*).

soap'plant", sōp'-plant', *n.* Any one of several plants whose bulbs are used for soap, especially a lily-wort (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of California. The outer fibrous coatings of its bulb are used for cushions, mattresses, etc., and the inner portion makes a thick lather, and smells like new brown soap. Called also **soap-apple** and **s.-bulb,** and in Mexico and California **amole.**

The Soap-plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*).
a, the fruit.

soap'root", sōp'rūt', *n.* A Spanish perennial (*Gypsophila Struthium*) of the pink family, with spreading stems a foot high. Its root is used as a substitute for soap. **Egyptian soaproot‡.**

soap'stone", sōp'stōn", *n.* **1.** Steatite: so called from its soapy feeling: the popular name. **2.** A piece of steatite used for a specific purpose, as for a foot-warmer.

soap'-suds", sōp'-sudz', *n. sing. & pl.* Soapy water, especially when worked into a foam or covered with froth and bubbles; as, *soap-suds* forms a good liquid manure for trees.

soapt, *pp.* Soaped. PHIL. SOC.

soap'weed", sōp'wēd', *n.* A species of bear-grass (*Yucca angustifolia*) in the western United States.

soap'wood", sōp'wud', *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Clethra tinifolia*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*).

soap'wort", sōp'wūrt', *n.* **1.** A strong-growing perennial (*Saponaria officinalis*) with opposite oval-lanceolate leaves, and corymbed clusters of pink-like, whitish or rose-colored, often double flowers: so called because its mucilaginous juice forms a lather with water. It is found by roadsides in the eastern United States. See SAPONARIA. **boun'cing-bet"‡; ful'ler's-herb‡.**

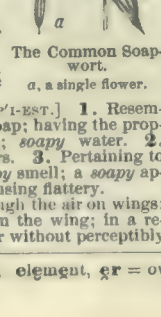
The Common Soapwort.
a, a single flower.

With the help of *soapwort* he foamed at the mouth as if possessed. FROUDE *Historical Sketches, Cagliostro of Second Cent.* p. 113. [F. & W. '83.]

2. Any plant of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). **3.** Any plant of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*). — **soap'wort-gen"tian,** *n.* A gentian (*Gentiana Saponaria*) of the eastern United States.

soap'y, sōp'i, *a.* [SOAP'I-ER; SOAP'I-EST.] **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of soap; having the properties of soap; as, *soapy* matter; *soapy* water. **2.** Smeared with soap; as, *soapy* fingers. **3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of soap; as, a *soapy* smell; a *soapy* appearance. **4.** [Slang.] Used in or using flattery.

soar, sōr, *vi.* **1.** To float aloft through the air on wings; rise to a great height like a bird on the wing; in a restricted sense, to sail through the air without perceptibly moving the wings; as, birds that *soar* can remain long on the wing; the *soaring* eagle; smoke *soaring* upward.

And singing still dost *soar*, and *soaring* ever singest.
SHELLEY *To a Skylark* st. 2.

2. To rise in thought, imagination, or ambition; become lifted up in feeling; aspire; as, to *soar* to poetic heights; his aims *soar* beyond his mean surroundings. **3†.** To float. [< F. *essorer*, < L. *ex*, out, + *aura;* see AURA.]

Synonyms: see FLY.

— **soar'-ea"gle†, s.-falcon†,** same as SORE-EAGLE, etc.

— **soar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soar†, *a.* Reddish-brown; sore; sorrel.

soar[1], *n.* An act of soaring; range of upward flight. **soar'age‡.**

soar[2]†, *n.* Same as SORE[2].

soar'ant, sōr'ant, *a. Her.* Flying aloft; volant. [< F. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer;* see SOAR, *v.*] **soar'ing‡.**

soard, *pp.* Soared. PHIL. SOC.

so-a've, sō-ä'vē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Softly; delicately: a direction to the performer. **so-a"ve-men'te‡.**

sob[1], sob, *v.* [SOBBED; SOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with sobs, or to affect in a specified way by sobs; as, to *sob* out a tale of distress; she *sobbed* herself to sleep.

He knew as well as if he had seen her that she was leaning against the door silently *sobbing* her heart out. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of the Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 13, p. 263. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. In lute-playing, to cause to produce a deadened tone by damping the string.

II. *i.* **1.** To catch the breath with a sudden movement, as in weeping; sigh with a convulsive heaving of the breast; weep with short, quick inspirations.

The multitude *sobbed* aloud at his [Whitefield's] farewells; crowds gathered at his door when he departed, and twenty accompanied him out of the city on horseback. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 117. [CA. & P.]

2. To make a sound like a sob or sobs, as the wind. [Imitative; cp. AS. *sċēfan.*]

sob[2], *vt.* **1.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To make soggy or soppy; soak. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To sop or suck up. [For SOP, *v.*]

sob[3], *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To frighten.

sob, *n.* A convulsive inhalation of air during a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm under the impulse of painful or hysterical emotion, and usually accompanied with tears; the act or the sound of sobbing; also, any similar sound, as of the wind.

Mordecai's grasp relaxed a little, but he was panting with a sort of tearless *sob.*
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, ch. 46, p. 181. [H. '76.]

so'bal, *n.* Same as SOBOL[1].

sob'bing, sob'ing, *n.* The act of one who sobs.

sob'bing-ly, *adv.* With sobbing or sobs.

sob'by, sob'i, *a.* [Prov.] Saturated with moisture; soggy; wet; soppy; as, *sobby* land.

The bodies [were] carted by scores and buried in the *sobby* earth of the graveyard.
T. N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia, No Haid Pawn* p. 181. [S. '87.]

sobd, *pp.* Sobbed. PHIL. SOC.

so-be'it, sō-bē'it, *conj.* If it be so; if only; provided: properly *so be it.*

so'ber, sō'bėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become sober; hence, to render grave or seriously thoughtful.

The responsibility of a great office and the feeling that he represents the whole nation have tended to *sober* and control the President. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 42. [MACM. '88.]

2†. To make mild or milder; assuage; restrain.

II. *i.* To become sober; recover from intoxication; also, to become grave and serious. [< LL. *sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, < *se-* priv. + *ebrius*, intoxicated.]

so'ber, *a.* **1.** Possessing or characterized by well-balanced and properly controlled faculties; not swayed by excitement, passion, or violence; even-tempered; self-possessed; dispassionate; as, a *sober* judge; a *sober* view. **2.** Having or proceeding from a realization of the importance and earnestness of life; not flighty or flippant; grave; sedate; serious; as, a *sober* writer; *sober* thoughts. **3.** Not under the influence of an intoxicant; not drunk. **4.** Moderate in or abstinent from the use of intoxicating drink; as, a *sober* citizen. **5.** Of subdued or modest color; somber. **6.** [Scot. or Obs.] Characterized by smallness or poorness; feeble. [< F. *sobre*, < L. *sobrius;* see SOBER, *v.*]

Synonyms: abstemious, abstinent, calm, collected, cool, dispassionate, moderate, regular, staid, steady, temperate, unimpassioned, unintoxicated. See SAD; SANE; SERIOUS.— Antonyms: agitated, crazy, drunk, drunken, ecstatic, excited, extravagant, extreme, frantic, furious, immoderate, impassioned, intemperate, intoxicated, passionate, unreasonable.

— **so'ber-blood"ed,** *a.* Of a cool-blooded character; calm.— **s.-minded,** *a.* Having a cool, dispassionate mind; self-possessed; self-controlled.— **s.-mindedness,** *n.*— **s.-suited,** *a.* Clad in sober or somber colors; as, a *sober-suited* Quaker.

It is the land that freemen till,
That *sober-suited* Freedom chose.
TENNYSON *You Ask Me Why* st. 2.

— **so'ber-ly,** *adv.*— **so'ber-ness,** *n.*— **so'ber-sides",** *n.* [Humorous.] A serious or demure person.

so'berd, *pp.* Sobered. PHIL. SOC.

so'ber-ize, sō'ber-īz, *vt. & vi.* To sober. **so'ber-ise‡.**

so'bol[1], sō'bel, *n.* [Pol.] The Russian sable. **so'bal‡.**

so'bole, } sō'bōl, *n. Bot.* A creeping or underground
so'bol[2], } rooting stem; a sucker or a shoot from a point near the ground. [< L. *soboles*, < *sub*, under, + *oleo*, grow.] **sob'o-les‡.**

sob"o-lif'er-ous, sob"o-lif'ėr-us, *a. Bot.* Producing soboles or shoots. [< SOBOLE + L. *fero*, bear.]

so-bran'je, so-brän'ye, *n.* [Bulg.] **1.** [S-] The Bulgarian parliament, a popular assembly of one chamber. **2.** A provincial Russian representative assembly for local self-government, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the city populations and of the peasants. **so-bran'i-ye‡; so-bran'ye‡.**

so-bri'e-ty, so-brī'ė-ti, *n.* The state or character of being sober. (1) Moderateness of temper, mind, or conduct; reasonableness; sedateness; gravity; seriousness.

The Turk is remarkable for *sobriety* of judgment; the Persian, for the extravagance of his imagination. H. SOUTHGATE *Tour Through Armenia* vol. i, intro., p. 45. [T. & B. '40.]

(2) Moderation in the use of intoxicants; temperance. [< F. *sobriété*, < L. *sobrietas*, < *sobrius;* see SOBER, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE.

so"bri"quet', sō"bri"kē', *n.* A fanciful descriptive or humorous appellation; a nickname [F., < *sous* (< L. *sub*), under, + *brechet* (< Bret. *bruched*), breast.] **sou"bri"quet'‡.**

Our Trumbull is no other than the world-renowned Brother Jonathan, accepted as the *soubriquet* of the United States of America.
BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 214. [S. '64.]

soc, sec, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A franchise or privilege, especially of jurisdiction; a liberty or immunity. [< AS. *sōc*, < *sacan*, contend.] **soke‡.**

soc'age, sek'ēj, *n. Feudal Law.* The tenure of lands by any fixed and determinate service, as distinguished from *military tenure*, where the service was uncertain, and from *villeinage*, where it was both uncertain and of a base nature.

Tenure **in socage** differs from allodial tenure by implying a duty to a superior, which tenure in allodium does not. In time the service rendered by the tenant in socage was changed into a fixed money rent; and in this form tenure in socage has supplanted almost all other English tenures. See TENURE.

[OF., < LL. *socagium*, < AS. *sōc;* see SOC.]

— **free socage,** the tenure by socage where the services to be rendered were both certain and honorable.— **villein s.,** tenure where the service, though determinate, was baser or less honorable than in free socage.

soc'a-ger, *n.* Same as SOCMAN. **soc'ca-ger‡.**

soc-al'o-in, sec-al'ō-in, *n.* See ALOIN.

socht, sauht, *p.* [Scot.] Sought.

so"cia-bil'i-ty, sō"shа-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or character of being sociable.

so'cia-bl(e, sō'shа-bl *or* -shiq-bl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Inclined to seek company; fond of society; social.

The meaning of *sociable* is, fitted for society, ready for companionship, quick to unite with others — generally for pleasure. Social expresses the relations of men in society, communities, or commonwealths. R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 161. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Agreeable in company; willing to converse; not reserved or retiring; companionable. **3.** Characterized by conversation and friendliness; as, a very *sociable* company. **4.** [Rare.] Pertaining to or characteristic of society; as, the *sociable* virtues. **5.** *Zool.* Same as SOCIAL. **6†.** Adapted to union in one body or company. **7†.** Friendly. [F., < L. *sociabilis*, < *socius;* see SOCIETY.]

Synonyms: see FRIENDLY; HOSPITABLE.

— **sociable bird, grosbeak,** or **weaver,** a social weaver.

— **so'cia-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

so'cia-bl(e, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An informal social gathering, especially one given by some society or organization; as, a lawn *sociable;* a church *sociable.* **2.** A four-wheeled open pleasure-carriage with seats facing. **3.** A tricycle on which two persons may sit side by side. **4.** A seat having an S-shaped back, so arranged that two persons can sit side by side, but facing in opposite directions. Called also *vis-à-vis.*

so'cial, sō'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to society; relating to persons as living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* questions; *social* intercourse; *social* life; *social* gatherings. Compare SELFIAL.

A savage knows little of *social* affection, and therefore is not qualified to compare selfish and *social* pleasures.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 2, pt. ii, p. 52. [SH. & CO.]

2. Disposed to hold friendly intercourse with others; characteristic of such a disposition; companionable; sociable; as, a *social* neighbor; *social* ways.

I found him [Dr. Franklin] *social*, but not talkative, and when he spoke, something useful dropped from his tongue. ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters* letter lxxvii, p. 122. [H. & H. '76.]

3. Constituted to live in society; having developed or fulfilled tendencies to organize in society as a race or people; as, *social* beings.

Stood on the bound between
Man *social* and man savage, dark and massive.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, The Secret Way* st. 34.

4. *Zool.* (1) Living in communities; as, *social* ants or bees. (2) Aggregate; compound; colonial. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Sociales* or *Clavellinidæ.* [< L. *socialis*, < *socius;* see SOCIETY.]

Synonyms: see FRIENDLY; HOSPITABLE.

Phrases, etc.: — **social contract,** the reciprocal obligations of civil society and its members; conceived of by philosophers of the period preceding the French Revolution as a kind of agreement, and opposed to the state of nature. According to them, the individual gives up the right of redressing his own wrongs and yields obedience and support to the state; in return he receives public protection and defense.— **s. democracy,** the principles or policy of the Social Democrats or the collective body of Social Democrats.— **S. Democrat,** a member of the Socialistic Working Men's party of Germany, formed in 1875. It advocates universal compulsory suffrage, education, and military duty, direct legislation by the people, free justice, abolition of exceptional laws, and in religion the right of private judgment. A similar movement under the same and other names is popular in other countries. — **so'cial-dem"o-crat'ic,** *a.*— **s. duties,** the duties of man to mankind, as associated with him in the family, community, state, or race. See DUTY; SELFIAL.— **s. dynamics,** the department of social science that treats of the forces concerned in the progress and development of society.— **s. grosbeak,** a social weaver.— **s. science,** **1.** Sociology, in the wide sense. See SOCIOLOGY (1). **2.** Specifically, the branch that treats practically of the existing institutions, relations, and interests of mankind as members of society. **3.** A science, or a branch of any science, that treats of social relations, as social ethics.— **s. statics,** the department of social science that treats of social order and stability.— **s. weaver,** a weaver-bird that breeds in communities, as *Philhetærus socius* of Africa, whose nests are placed jointly under a great straw roof among the branches of a tree.— **s. whale,** the caaing-whale.— **the s. evil,** prostitution.

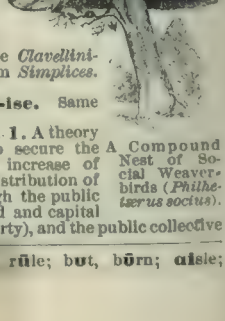
A Compound Nest of Social Weaver-birds (*Philhetærus socius*).

so'cial, *n.* [U. S.] An informal social gathering; sociable.

So"ci-a'les, sō"shi-ē'lēz *or* -ci-ā'lēz, *n. pl. Ascid.* The *Clavellinidæ* as a group separated from *Simplices.* [< L. *socialis;* see SOCIAL.]

so"cial-i-sa'tion, so'cial-ise. Same as SOCIALIZATION, etc.

so'cial-ism, sō'shal-izm, *n.* **1.** A theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective

management of all industries. Its motto is, "Every one according to his deeds." **col-lect'iv-ism‡.**

Socialism, as claimed by its advocates, is distinguished from *communism* in not demanding a community of goods or property, and from *nationalism* in not asking that all individuals shall be rewarded alike. *Fabianism* is a modified form of socialism that aims to bring about similar results through the Fabian policy of putting industry under state ownership only so fast as the state can be made ready to operate it.

2. Formerly, any theory or system having for its object the amelioration of society, and especially the elevation of the working classes; sometimes also, popularly, any one of a variety of social theories, including even *anarchism* and *nihilism*, though it has not necessarily any connection with them.

Synonyms: anarchism, collectivism, communism, Fabianism. *Socialism*, as defined by its advocates, is a purely economic term (see def. 1, above), applying to landownership and productive capital. Many socialists call themselves *collectivists*, and their system *collectivism*. *Communism* would divide all things, including the profits of individual labor, among members of the community; many of its advocates would abolish marriage and the family relation. *Anarchism* would destroy, by violence if necessary, all existing government and social order, leaving the future to determine what, if anything, should be raised upon their ruins.

—**Christian socialism**, Christianity applied to social reform, in accordance with the views of Maurice, Kingsley, and Ludlow (1848–'52). These views were opposition to the Manchester competitive system, elevation of the working classes by a just and generous appreciation of their rights and essential brotherhood, insistence on ethical and spiritual principles as the true bonds of society, and promotion of cooperative associations. —**professorial s.**, a development of German socialism devoted to economic reforms and the betterment of the condition of the working classes, essentially the same with state socialism: a controversial epithet. **s. of the chair‡.** —**state s.**, a form of socialism originating with Prince Bismarck in 1881, having for its object the abolition of social evils by positive measures of legislation for the good of the working man. Among these were state arrangements for the insurance of workmen against accident, sickness, old age, and the like, and cooperative associations under state protection.

so'cial-ist, sō'shel-ist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to socialism or the socialists. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who believes in or advocates socialism.

What *socialists* object to is not capital but the private capitalist. They desire to nationalize capital and to abolish capitalists as a distinct class by making everybody, as a member of the community, a capitalist. R. T. ELY *Polit. Econ.* pt. iv, ch. 5, p. 241. (HAUT. '89.]

2. Formerly, any one interested in social questions.

Some years ago in France, every man who gave his attention to social questions was given, and accepted without protest, the title of *socialist*. YVES GUYOT in *Nineteenth Cent.* Dec., '93, p. 950.

so"cial-is'tic, sō'shel-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the socialists or socialism; socialist; as, a *socialistic* writer. —**so"cial-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

so"ci-al'i-ty, sō'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being social; social inclination or intercourse; sociability.

If we enjoy not the delights of intellectual and *affectionate sociality*, . . . we must be either Alstrean saints or grovelling brutes. GEORGE MOORE *Body and Mind* ch. 13, p. 247. [A. & A. co. '92.]

2. A social custom, action, or way; as, full of *socialities*. [< L. *socialitas*, < *sociālis*; see SOCIAL.]

so'cial-ize, sō'shel-iz, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To cause to be social.

The true clan poet *socializes* every thing he touches. H. M. POSNETT *Comparative Literature* ch. 36, p. 134. [A. '86.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be social or sociable; as, he refused to *socialize* with us. **2.** To regulate by or adapt to socialistic principles. **so'cial-iz‡.**

—**so"cial-i-za'tion**, *n.*

so'cial-ly, sō'shel-i, *adv.* In a social manner. (1) With reference to society; as, *socially* regarded, this is improper. (2) With or toward sociability; sociably.

so'cial-ness, sō'shel-nes, *n.* The quality, character, or state of being social; sociality.

so'ci-ate', *vt.* To associate. —**so'ci-ate†**, *a.* Associated.

so'ci-ate', *n.* An associate.

so'cia-tive, sō'shi-a-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Denoting association or accompaniment; said of a grammatical case. [< L. *sociatus*, pp. of *sociāre*, associate, < *socius*; see SOCIETY.]

so-ci"e-ta'ri-an, sō-sī"e-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining or relating to society; social. **so-ci'e-ta-ry‡.** [Rare.]

so-ci"e-tas, } sō-sī'e-tas *or* -sī'e-tās, sō-sī"ē-tē', *n.*
so-ci"é"té', }

so-ci"e-ty, sō-sī'e-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The collective body of persons composing a community, especially when considered as subjects of civil government, or the aggregate of such communities; also, any body of persons connected by acquaintance, friendship, or neighborhood; as, the elevation of *society*; the different classes of *society*.

The nature of human punishment, as not being merely reformatory, nor exemplary, nor for safety's sake, but also as being declarative of the indignation of *society*, and, through *society*, of the indignation of God against sin. ROBERTSON in Brooke's *F. W. Robertson, Lect. on Corinthians* lect. iii, p. 681. [N. '74.]

2. The more favored class or classes of a community considered as associating together; specifically, the fashionable portion of a community; those who pay particular attention to the forms and set occasions of social intercourse; often used attributively; as, a *society* leader.

Take *society* . . . thrust the realm of woman — the throne which, like a conqueror, she first founded, then filled. WENDELL PHILLIPS in *North American Review* Nov., '79, p. 444.

3. A body of persons associated for a common object; as, a Bible *society*; the Philological *Society*; the *Society* of Mechanical Engineers. **4.** Specifically, in some States of the United States, an incorporated religious congregation, including all persons legally members of such a corporation and entitled to vote respecting its temporalities, whether they are professing Christians or not. **5.** Association in social relationship; fellowship; companionship; as cultivate the *society* of good men; I enjoy his *society*. **6*.** Participation; connection. [< F. *société*, < L. *societas*, < *socius*, companion, < *sequor*, follow.]

Synonyms: see ASSOCIATION.

Phrases:—**Dorcas s.**, a women's society, usually connected with a church, to supply garments to the poor. See *Acts* ix, 39. —**Royal S.**, one of various scientific societies under royal patronage; especially, the Royal Society of London, constituted in 1662 for "improving natural knowledge." —**S. for Ethical Culture**, one of a number of societies in the United States, the first of which was incorporated in the State of New York in 1848, whose aim is, broadly, to teach the supremacy of moral ends above all other human ends and interests, and to advance the science and the art of right living. **The European ethical societies** represent essentially the same ideas. —**s. house** [Eng., a union printing-office.] —**S. of Jesus**, see JESUIT. —**s. verse**, see VERS DE SOCIÉTÉ.

so'ci-i. sō'shi-ī *or* -ē-ī, *n.* Plural of SOCIUS.

So-cin'i-an, sō-sin'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to either or both of the Italian theologians named Socinus, or to their religious teachings. See SOCINIANISM. **II.** *n.* A believer in Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism, sō-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The tenets or doctrines taught by the Italian Lælius (1525–'62) and his nephew Faustus (1539–1604) Socinus (Sozzini) and their followers, who are said to have denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the natural depravity of man, vicarious atonement, and the eternity of punishment.

So-cin'i-an-ize, sō-sin'i-an-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To bring into conformity to Socinian doctrines; imbue with Socinianism.

so"ci-oc'ra-cy, sō'shi-oc'ra-si, *n.* Government by society; in the positive philosophy, the right of society to exact obedience from its members.

Feudalism combined both the ideas of independence and concert without unparing either, so as to constitute an anticipation of the final *sociocracy*. COMTE *Catechism of Positive Religion* tr. by Congreve, conv. xiii, p. 401. [CHA. '58.]

[< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.]

so"ci-og'e-ny, sō'shi-oj'e-ni, *n.* The science of the origin of society. [< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + -GENY.]

so"ci-og'ra-phy, sō'shi-og'ra-fi, *n.* The branch of sociology that is devoted to noting and describing the results of observation. [< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + -GRAPHY.]

so"ci-ol'o-gy, sō'shi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science that treats of the origin and history of human society and social phenomena, the progress of civilization, and the laws controlling human intercourse; the philosophical study of society; a branch of ethnology. See ETHNOLOGY. (1) In a wide popular sense, the aggregate of all branches of science that bear on social relations, as social ethics, social economics, etc. (2) In a more proper and more restricted sense, the study of the forces and phenomena of social life from the point of view of society as a whole. (3) From the standpoint of the positive philosophy, the study of the physical or material facts that bear upon social history and phenomena: treated as a physical science.

In all these senses sociology studies especially the development and various forms of (1) *government*, embracing the *gens*, *tribe*, *confederacy*, *chieftainship*, *monarchy*, *theocracy*, *democracy*, etc.; (2) *marriage*, as its *forms*, embracing promiscuity, polygamy, polyandry, and monogamy; *b*) its *rates*, and (c) its *limitations*, with laws of descent and consanguinity; and (3) *law* and *custom*, embracing primitive ethics, the taboo, blood-revenge, land-tenure, caste, codes, and international law.

Sociology deals with all the phenomena of society; that is to say, with all that concerns men living together and having certain necessary, agreeable, and desirable relations with one another. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [HAUT. '89.]

Sociology is not the generic science of which the social sciences are mere branches. It is a distinct and fundamental science and conditional of the social sciences. S. W. DIKE in *Homiletic Review* Sept., '92, p. 271.

[< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + -OLOGY.]

so"ci-o-log'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to sociology. **so"ci-o-log'ic‡.** —**so"ci-o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **so"ci-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One who studies, treats of, or is versed in sociology.

so"ci-on'o-my, sō'shi-on'o-mi, *n.* That part of sociology in which inductions are made and laws ascertained. [< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + -NOMY.]

so"ci-oph'a-gous, sō'shi-of'a-gus, *a.* Subsisting at the expense and to the detriment of others.

In *sarcophagous* nations like ours, not much pleasure is caused by contemplating the cessation of conquests. SPENCER *Principles of Ethics* vol. i, § 192, p. 472. [A. '92.]

[< L. *socius* (see SOCIETY) + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]

so'ci-us, sō shi-us *or* -ē-us, *n.* [L.] [Archaic.] A fellow; an associate; a member.

—**so'ci-us crim'i-nis**, an accomplice in a crime.

sock[1], soc, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq., Prov., or Slang.] To hurl, drive, or throw with violence; often with an impersonal *it* as object, as, to *sock* a stone; I *socked it* to him. **2.** [Slang.] To hit or strike with force; as, to *sock* a person with a ball.

sock[2], *vt.* [Eng.] To put bottom- or sock-linings in, as boots.

sock[1], *n.* **1.** A knit or woven foot-covering having a leg shorter than that of a stocking.

The hotter the ground the thicker your *socks*,' was the advice of an old traveller who once went a thirty-days' tramp at my side through the Alp country in summer. J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush, How to Rough It* p. 193. [O. & A. co. '77.]

2. The light shoe worn by comic actors in the Greek and Roman drama; hence, comedy. Compare BUSKIN, *n.*, 4. **3.** A warm insole. **4†.** A sandal or clog formerly worn by the Recollect friars. [< AS. *sock*, < L. *soccus*, slipper.]

—**sock'stick"**, *n.* In a lumber-camp, a pronged stick on which the workmen hang their clothes near the fire.

sock[2], *n.* A plowshare, especially a removable one. [< OF. *soc*, < Br. *soc'h*, plowshare.] **plow'-sock"‡.**

sock[3], *n.* [College slang, Eng.] Food, especially pastry; tuck.

sock-dol'o-ger, sock-dol'o-jer, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** That which gives the finishing stroke, or is conclusive or decisive, especially in a dispute; a decisive or violent blow, a conclusive reply or argument, or the like.

A '*sockdolager*' was the term for anything which left nothing else to follow, a knock-down blow, a decisive, overwhelming finish, to which no reply was possible. *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., '93, p. 425.

2. Something of great size; something immense; a rouser. **3.** A spring fish-hook. [Cor. of DOXOLOGY.] **slog-dol'la-ger‡; soc-dol'a-ger‡; soc-dol'la-ger‡; soc-dol'o-ger‡; sock-dol'o-ger‡; stock-dol'la-ger†.**

sock'et, sok'et, *vt.* To furnish with or put into a socket.

sock'et, *n.* **1.** A cavity or an opening specially adapted to receive and hold some correspondingly shaped piece. Specifically: (1) The hollow space, usually conical, in the head of a metal tool, for the reception of a handle. (2) The tube or hollow in which a candle is fixed in a candlestick. (3) A hollow tool for grasping and lifting tools that have been dropped in a well-boring. (4) A metal piece having a hollow for holding a taper-shanked drill in its chuck. (5) *Anat.* A hollow to receive a corresponding part; as, the *socket* of a joint or of the eye.

2. *Mining.* The end of a shot-hole, remaining after the blast has been fired. **3.** A rim of steel formerly fixed round the front of the saddle, to protect the legs and thighs in justing. **soc-quette'‡.** [< OF. *soket*, < L. *soccus*, slipper.]

Socket is used in many compounds that are self-explaining in the sense of having a socket in the head for the reception of the handle; as, **socket-chisel, s.-hammer, s.-pick, s.-tool.**

Compounds: —**sock'et-bolt"**, *n.* **1.** A bolt bearing a thimble between the parts that it connects. **2.** A door-bolt shooting into a socket. —**s.-joint**, *n.* Same as BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT. See BALL. —**s.-money**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Money extorted by blackmail. —**s.-pipe**, *n.* A length of pipe having an enlargement at one end or on both ends, to receive the end of another pipe. —**s.-pole**, *n.* A pole having a pointed iron socketed to one end, used for propelling a boat. —**s.-screw**, *n.* **1.** A screw passing through a sleeve or thimble. **2.** A screw having a socket by which it may be turned. —**s.-tile**, *n.* A socket-pipe made of tile. —**s.-washer**, *n.* A washer having one of its faces countersunk or cupped; a cupped washer. —**s.-wrench**, *n.* A wrench having a socket for turning nuts or bolts: usually made in T form.

sock'et-ed, sok'et-ed, *a.* Fixed in or having a socket.

sock'head", soc'hed', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stupid fellow.

sock'less, soc'les, *a.* Having or wearing no socks.

sock'y, sok'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wet; swampy; soggy.

so'cle, sō'kl (XIII), *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A plain, square, unmolded block, higher than a plinth, supporting a statue or other work of art. **2.** An unmolded base supporting a wall or a range of ornaments.

Thus under Tiberius a corporation of seamen in Paris erected to Jupiter Capitolinus an altar on whose *socle* may be also seen the names of the old Celtic deities Esus and Tarvus. UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity* tr. by Smith and Ropes, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 39. [S. '79.]

[F., < It. *zoccolo*, < L. *socculus*, little shoe, < *soccus*, slipper.] **zo'cle‡.**

soc'man, soc man, *n.* [SOC'MEN, *pl.*] *Old Eng. Law.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage. [< SOC + MAN.]

The entire population, male and female, young and old, the very *sockmen* with their chubby infants, — out to have a holiday. CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. ii, ch. 9, p. 83. [H.]

soc'a-ger‡; sock'man‡; soke'man‡.
—**soc'man-ry**, *n.* Tenure by socage.

soc'ome†, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The custom of tenants of having their corn ground at the lord's mill.

Soc'o-tran, } soc'o-tran, -trin. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to
Soc'o-trine, } Socotra, an island in the Indian ocean, east of Africa. **II.** *n.* One of the people of Socotra.

soc'our†, *n.* Succor. **soc'ours†.**

So-crat'ic, } so-crat'ic, -al, *a.* Pertaining to or char-
So-crat'ic-al, } acteristic of Socrates, a Greek sage (469–399 B. C.), or his philosophy or mode of instruction.

—**Socratic method**, the dialectic method of instruction by questions and answers, as adopted by Socrates in his disputations, in which he led on his followers to discriminate, and in the same way, while himself professing docile ignorance, drew on the pretentious philosophers to make certain admissions that led to the refutation of their sophistries (a method called **Socratic irony**). —**S. philosophy**, the philosophy of Socrates or of his disciples. Socrates himself wrote nothing, but his doctrines are preserved in the writings of Xenophon and Plato. They were characterized particularly by their ethics, which identified virtue with knowledge, their denial of the certainty of most forms of knowledge, and their insistence on exact definition. He founded no school directly, but those schools of philosophy founded by his disciples, as the Academy (see PLATONIC), the Eleatic, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic, are known as **Socratic schools.**

—**So-crat'ic**, *n.* A disciple of Socrates; a Socratist. —**So-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By the Socratic method. —**So-crat'i-cism**, *n.* Anything Socratic. —**Soc'ra-tism**, *n.* The philosophy, method, or doctrines of Socrates. —**Soc'ra-tist**, *n.* A follower of Socrates; one who adopts the Socratic method or philosophy. —**Soc'ra-tize**, *vi.* To use the Socratic method.

sod, sod, *vt.* [SOD'DED; SOD'DING.] To cover with sod.

sod†, *imp.* of SEETHE, *v.*

sod[1], *n.* Grassy surface-soil held together by matted roots of grass; sward; turf; also, a piece of such soil; a turf.

In old Germany a piece of land was transferred by the owner handing over a *sod* of the turf with a green twig stuck up in it. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 16, p. 425. [A. '81.]

[So named from its *sodden* condition in wet weather.]

Compounds, etc.: —**sod'burn"ing**, *n.* The burning of the sod of old pastures for the sake of the fertilizing effects of the ashes. —**sod-cutter**, *n.* An implement or machine for cutting sods; a sodding-spade or paring-plow. —**sod-exposure**, *n.* *Meteor.* The exposure of instruments placed over or upon sod or grass-plots, as distinguished from exposures upon roofs or from windows. —**sod house** [Western U. S.], a dwelling built of sods, often with a board roof: used by some early settlers in dry prairies. —**sod kiln**, a lime-kiln consisting of a conical pit in the soil, which when filled is covered with sods. —**sod-worm**, *n.* The larva of a crambid moth, destructive to grass. —**the old sod** [Colloq.], one's native soil.

sod[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The rock-dove.

so'da, sō'da, *n.* **1.** A white alkaline compound, sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), found in commerce as an anhydrous powder or as transparent crystals. **sal soda‡; salt of soda‡; wash'ing-so"da‡.**

Soda is manufactured chiefly by either the Le Blanc or the Solvay process (see PROCESS), and is, from its extensive application in various industries, one of the most important chemical compounds made.

In its widest sense the manufacture of *soda* embraces a chain of operations which includes the making of Sulphuric Acid, sulphate of *soda*, Hydrochloric Acid, Bleaching Powder, caustic-*soda*, *soda*-ash (alkali), and crystals of *soda* (washing-*soda*).
Chambers's Encyc. vol. ix, p. 550. [L. '92.]

2. Any one of several other compounds of sodium. (1) Sodium oxid, a gray mass formed when sodium is burned in air: considered as a radical by old chemists, and still often spoken of as such, as in sulfate of soda (sodium sulfate). **anhydrous soda‡; sodium monoxid‡.** (2) Sodium hydroxid, a white caustic fusible compound formed when sodium carbonate is decomposed with calcium carbonate. **caustic soda‡.** (3) Sodium bicarbonate, a white crystalline compound formed variously, but obtained chiefly as a product in the manufacture of sal soda: much used in raising cake, etc., in cookery, mixed with an acid substance, as acid calcium phosphate, aluminum sulfate, or cream of tartar, with which it reacts to produce carbon dioxid. **acid sodium carbonate‡; ba'king-so"da‡; cook'ing-so"da‡; soda saleratus‡.**

3. [Colloq.] Soda-water. [It., < *solido* (< L. *solidus*), solid.]

Phrases, etc.: — **salt of soda,** same as SODA, 1.— **so'da-al"um,** *n.* An alum of aluminum and sodium, sometimes found native as mendozite. Compare ALUM.— **s.-ash,** *n.* Crude sodium carbonate. Compare SODA, 1.— **s.-ball,** *n.* Black ash.— **s.-biscuit,** *n.* A biscuit leavened with soda.— **s.-cracker,** *n.* [U. S.] A cracker made of flour, water, and soda, with cream of tartar and a little salt.— **s.-fountain,** *n.* **1.** A structure or apparatus through which soda-water is drawn, containing usually receptacles for sirups and ice. **2.** A strong metal vessel with a non-corrosible lining, in which soda-water is stored under pressure, and from which it is dispensed.— **s. lake,** a little lake occupying the floor of a desiccated inland lake or sea, and containing sodium carbonate in solution.— **s. lime,** *n. Chem.* A mixture made from sodium hydroxid and calcium oxid which, if heated with a nitrogenous compound, yields ammonia, from which the nitrogen may be extracted, as in the estimation of nitrogen.— **s.-lye,** *n.* A lye depending upon sodium salts for its causticity, as a solution of sodium hydroxid.— **s.-mint,** *n.* An alkaline mixture of sodium bicarbonate and oil of peppermint, used as a remedial agent in gastric troubles.— **s.-niter, s.-nitre,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent, soluble sodium nitrate ($NaNO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. **Chile saltpeter**†; **nit'ra-tin**†.— **s.-paper,** *n.* A paper impregnated with sodium carbonate, used in chemical manipulations, chiefly in blowpipe analysis.— **s.-plant,** *n.* A fleshy annual saltwort (*Salsola Soda*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, from the ashes of which barilla was formerly obtained.— **s.-powder,** *n.* Same as SEIDLITZ POWDER.— **s.-prairie,** *n.* One of vast level tracts of land covered with an efflorescence of soda, in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.— **s.-salt,** *n.* A salt that has sodium as its base.— **s.-waste,** *n.* The insoluble part of soda-ball or black ash.

so-da'ic, so-dā'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to soda.

so'da-lite, sō'da-lait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, gray, blue, or red, transparent to translucent sodium-aluminum chlorsilicate ($Na_4Al_3Si_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< SODA + -LITE.]

so-dal'i-ty, so-dal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] A brotherhood or confraternity; especially (*R. C. Ch.*), an association of persons for devotional or charitable purposes.

There were also military *sodalities* of musketeers, cross-bowmen, archers, swordsmen in every town. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic, Historical Introv.* in vol. i, § 13, p. 86. [H. '62.]

[< L. *sodalitas*, < *sodalis*, companion.]

sod-am'id, } sod-am'id, -id *or* -aid, *n. Chem.* An olive-
sod-am'ide, } green fusible compound obtained by heating sodium in ammonia. [< SODIUM + AMID, AMIDE.]

sod"am-mo'ni-um, sōd'am-mō'ni-um, *n. Chem.* An unstable liquid compound ($N_2H_8Na_2$) that is copper-red by perpendicularly reflected light, greenish-yellow by obliquely reflected light, and blue in thin films by transmitted light. It is formed when lumps of pure bright sodium are placed at one end of a bent tube, a quantity of silver chlorid previously saturated with ammonia-gas being at the other, when, the tube being sealed, the end containing the silver chlorid is heated in a bath of calcium chlorid, and the other end is immersed in cold water.

so'da-wa"ter, sō'da-wē"ter, *n.* **1.** An effervescent drink consisting of water strongly charged under pressure with purified carbon-dioxid gas: so called because the gas with which it is charged was formerly generated from sodium bicarbonate with an acid. Soda-water (see SODA-FOUNTAIN) is commonly flavored with a fruit-sirup and sometimes enriched with cream.

2. A solution of sodium carbonate in water: for wetting metal-working tools.— **ice-cream soda-water** [U. S.], soda-water with ice-cream in it.

sod'den[1], sed'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill the substance of with liquid; soak; saturate; as, clothes *soddened* with rain.

In very modern writings I have repeatedly seen the participle *soddened*, which assumes the existence of a verb *sodden*. It should not much surprise us, if this *sodden* were to take the place, in time, of the obsolete seethe. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 3, p. 59. [S. '73.]

II. *i.* To be soaked and softened by water; become changed as by soaking; hence, to become soft or rotten.

sod'den[1], *pa.* **1.** Soaked with moisture; soggy; hence, saturated with drink; also, ill-baked; doughy, as bread.

A population *sodden* with drink, steeped in vice, eaten up by every social and physical malady, these are the denizens of Darkest England. BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 14. [F. & W. '91.]

2. Appearing as if boiled or parboiled; bloated. **3.** [Archaic.] Seethed; boiled: the original meaning. [< AS. *soden*, pp. of *sēothan*, boil.] — **sod'den-ness,** *n.* — **sod'den-wit"ted,** *a.* Dull-witted; heavy; slow.

sod'den[2]†, *a.* Consisting of sods; soddy.

sod'ding, sed'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SOD, *v.* — **sod'ding-mal"let,** *n.* A broad flat mallet for beating newly sodded surfaces.— **s.-spade,** *n.* A spade having a broad, flat, sharp-edged blade for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

sod'dy, sed'i, *a.* Consisting of or covered with sod.

sod'er, sed'ėr, *v. & n.* [Archaic.] Solder.

sod'eyn†, *a.* Sudden. **sod'eint.**— **sod'eyn-ly**†, *adv.*

so'dger[1], sō'jer, *n.* [Dial.] A soldier.

sodg'er[2], soj'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whelk.

so'dic, sō'dic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to sodium: disused.— **so"dic-cha-lyb'e-ate,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing compounds of sodium and of iron.

so'di-um, sō'di-um, *n. Chem.* A silver-white alkaline metallic element. See ELEMENT. Sodium has a great affinity for oxygen and chlorin, and in consequence is now made commercially for the reduction of magnesium and similar metals. Its compounds (see SODA) are of high importance. [< SODA.]

In that year [1886] Castner invented a process in which *sodium* or potassium hydroxide is reduced by a so-called carbide of iron. T. E. THORPE'S *Dict. of Applied Chem.* vol. iii.

sod'n, *pp.* Sodden. PHIL. Soc.

Sod'om-ap"ple, sed'ėm-ap'l, *n.* **1.** The fruit of any one of several shrubs or trees growing in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and supposed to be the fruit mentioned by Josephus as the **apple of Sodom** (see APPLE); especially, the fruit of a stiff-branched spiny shrub (*Solanum Sodomæum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*). When ripe its yellowish firm exterior is suggestive of a small apple, but when broken it emits a powdery material like dust or ashes.

2. [U. S.] A closely allied prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) of the southern United States and the West Indies, with yellow fruit; also, its kindred northern weed, the horse-nettle.

Sod'om-ite, sed'ėm-ait, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Sodom, mentioned in Genesis as destroyed with Gomorrah on account of the wickedness of its people. **2.** [*s-*] One guilty of sodomy. **sod'om-ist**‡. [F., < LL. *Sodomita*, < Gr. *Sodomitēs*, < *Sodoma*, < Heb. *Sedōm*, Sodom.] — **Sod'om-i"tish,** *a.* Somewhat like Sodom or Sodomites.— **sod'om-i"try**†, *n.* Sodomy.

sod'om-y, sed'ėm-i, *n.* Carnal copulation between male persons, or with beasts. [< F. *sodomie*, < LL. *Sodoma*, Sodom, < Gr. *Sodoma;* see SODOMITE.] — **sod"om-it'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, having the nature of, or guilty of sodomy.— **sod"om-it'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

soe, sō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden pail or bucket, especially one intended to be carried from a yoke.— **soe'ful,** *n.*

so-ev'er, so-ev'ėr, *adv.* A word often added to *who, which, what, how, when*, etc., to form the compounds *whosoever*, etc., and giving them an indeterminate and universal sense: occasionally separated from the word with which it is compounded; as, *what* person *soever*.

No power, *how* great *soever*, can force men to change their opinions. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 506. [L. '74.]

sof, sef, *n.* A plain fabric made of Angora goats' hair.

so'fa, sō'fa, *n.* A long seat, properly upholstered and having a back and raised ends, or sometimes pillows.

First Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,
And Luxury the accomplished *Sofa* last.
COWPER *The Task* bk. i, l. 88.

[< Turk. *soffa*, < *saffa*, put in line.]

— **so'fa-bed",** *n.* A sofa that can be transformed into a bed, usually by unfolding. **s.-bedstead**‡. — **so'fett,** *n.* A small sofa.

sof'fit, sof'it, *n. Arch.* **1.** The under side of a staircase, entablature, lintel, archway, or cornice.

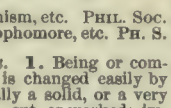

An Arched Doorway, showing the Soffit.

A detachment of Desaix's army . . . left an inscription on the *soffit* of the doorway of the great pylon. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 12, p. 224. [R. & S. '89.]

2. A ceiling. **3.** *Theat.* A border. [< F. *soffite*, < It. *soffitta*, < L. *suffigo;* see SUFFIX, *n.*]

sof'fre, sef'ėr, *n.* [S. Am.] A troopial (*Icterus jamacai*).

so'fi, so'fism. Same as SUFI.

sof'ism, -ist, -is-try, etc. Sophism, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sof'o-more, sof"o-mor'ic. Sophomore, etc. PH. S.

soft†, *vt.* To make soft; soften.

soft, sēft, *C., or* seft, *W.* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Being or composed of a substance whose shape is changed easily by pressure without fracture, especially a solid, or a very viscous liquid; easily molded, bent, cut, or worked; impressible; hence, also, pliable, ductile, or malleable: opposed to *hard;* as, a *soft* apple; a *soft* bed; *soft* wood; *soft* iron. **2.** Smooth and delicate to the touch; as, *soft* velvet; a *soft* skin. **3.** Gentle in its effect upon the ear; not loud or harsh; as, *soft* music; a *soft* voice. **4.** Mild in any mode of physical action; not severe, keen, or acrid; without irritating properties; gentle or agreeable in operation; bland; genial; as, *soft* breezes; a *soft* lotion.

The Gulf Stream flowed by not far from shore, and the air that came from the water was *soft* on the cheek like a caress. CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 9, p. 177. [H. '86.]

5. Pleasing the eye by absence of intensity or of harsh contrasts; of subdued coloring or delicate shading; not glaring or abrupt; as, *soft* tints; *soft* outline.

The eye delights to repose itself on the *soft* verdure of a field. D. STEWART *Philos. Essays* pt. ii, essay i, p. 260. [T. & T. C. '77.]

6. Expressive of mildness or sympathy; gentle; conciliatory; courteous; as, *soft* words; a *soft* reply.

If you are drawn into controversy, use very hard arguments and very *soft* words. SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* lect. xii, p. 188. [F. & A. '75.]

7. Giving or enjoying rest; placid; as, *soft* sleep. **8.** Easily or too easily touched in feeling; mild in disposition; gentle; sympathetic; pitiful; as, a *soft* heart.

Thy *soft* heart refused to discover
The faults which so many could find.
BYRON *Stanzas to* * * * st. 1.

9. Incapable of bearing hardship; weak; tender; delicate; as, *soft* muscles. **10.** Of yielding character; not firm or manly; weak; effeminate; impressible; as, that boy is *soft*. **11.** [Colloq.] Of weak intellect; foolish; simple. **12.** Free from mineral salts, which prevent the detergent action of water and soap: said of water. **13.** Bituminous, as opposed to anthracite: said of coal. **14.** In phonetics: (1) Not guttural or explosive, but sibilant (as the sounds of *c* in *cent* and *g* in *gibe*, as opposed to those in *cake* and *get*). (2) Vocal or sonant, as *b, d, g*, and requiring less force to pronounce than the surd or aspirate, as *p, t, k*. **15.** Unsized, as paper; also, freed from the natural gum, as silk. **16.** *Ich.* (1) Not spinous; jointed: said of rays of the fin of a fish. (2) Consisting of jointed rays; as, a *soft* dorsal. **17.** *Zool.* Soft-shell. **18.** [Slang, U. S.] Not intoxicating; as, *soft* drinks. **19.** [Prov.] Characterized by moisture or thawing: said of the weather.

'A fine *saft* morning for the crap, sir,' answered Mrs. Dods. . . . 'Right, my good madam; *soft* is the very word, though it has been some time since I heard it. I have cast a double hank about the round world since I last heard of a *soft* morning.' SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well* ch. 15, p. 153. [D. F. & CO.]

20†. Gentle or easy in motion. **21**†. Not strict or careful; easy; negligent. [< AS. *sōfte*, soft.]

Synonyms: see BLAND; SUPPLE.

Compounds, etc.: — **soft clam** [U. S.], the common clam (*Mya arenaria*) of the northern hemisphere, or a related species with a relatively thin shell; a long clam. See illus. under CLAM.— **soft'con"scienced,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a tender conscience.— **s. crab,** a soft-shell crab.— **s.-eyed,** *a.* Having soft or tender eyes.— **s.-finned,** *a. Ich.* Having jointed fin-rays and no spines; malacopterygian.— **s.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having soft hands, as from lack of work; hence, unaccustomed to work. **2.** Not firm or rigorous, as in discipline.— **s.-headed,** *a.* Rather weak in intellect; foolish; silly.— **s.-hearted,** *a.* Tender-hearted; pitiful; merciful.— **s.-heartedness,** *n.*— **s.-rayed,** *a. Ich.* Having soft fin-rays.— **s.-sawder,** I. *vt.* To flatter or blarney. II. *n.* Flattery. Corruption of *soft solder*. See SOLDER.— **s.-shell, s.-shelled,** *a.* Having a soft shell, as a crab or lobster after shedding its shell. Specifically: (1) The American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*), esteemed a delicacy in that condition. (2) A trionychoid turtle, especially *Aspidonectes ferox*, of the southern United States.— **s.-shell,** *n.* **1.** Something having a soft shell. **2.** [S-] Same as SOFT, *n.*, 2 (1).— **s. snap, thing,** or **place** [Slang], an easy and remunerative business engagement; also, any good thing that comes in one's way.— **s.-solid,** *a.* Both (or between) soft and solid; pulp-like.— **s.-spoken,** *a.* Having a soft or gentle voice; speaking softly.— **s.-tack,** *n. Naut.* Soft or leavened bread, as distinguished from *hardtack* or *ship-bread*.— **s. weather,** wet or thawing weather.

soft, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] One who is soft or foolish; a person of weak intellect; a fool.

Do you think . . . that he'll ever have . . . money enough to support a wife on, and all that sort of thing? I don't. He's what I call a *soft*. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* ch. 8, p. 279. [R. BROS. '88.]

2. [S-] *U. S. Hist.* (1) A member of the less proslavery faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1852-'56; a Soft-shell. (2) A proslavery Democrat of Missouri in 1850.

soft, *adv.* **1.** Softly. **2**†. Quietly; gently. **softe**†.

soft, *interj.* Proceed softly; be quiet or slow.

But *soft* you there, I like not that Method. JOSEPH MEDE *Works, Letters* bk. iv, epistle lxiv, p. 836. [R. N. 1672.]

sof'ta, sof'tą, *n.* [Turk.] A student of Moslem theology; an attaché of a Mohammedan mosque.

sof'ten, sōf'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make soft or softer. (1) To make less hard in texture or substance; as, to *soften* iron. (2) To make less fierce or intractable; render gentle or humane; mollify; as, a *softened* heart; *softened* feelings. (3) To make less harsh, severe, violent, or offensive; mitigate; alleviate; ease; as, a *softened* expression; to *soften* pain.

Spare her, Heaven! For thou canst *soften* tempests to a breath,
To succor the shorn lamb. BOKER *Calaynos* act v, sc. i.

(4) To make less loud, harsh-sounding, or grating; weaken in sound; as, to *soften* the tones. (5) To represent as of less enormity; palliate; as, to *soften* a fault. (6) To make less glaring or bright, as the coloring of a picture.

This wonderful atmosphere *softens* even its ruggedness and drapes it with hues of enchanting beauty. C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Capri* p. 269. [O. & CO. '72.]

(7) To make calm, peaceful, or pleasant; as, to *soften* existence. (8) To make tender or effeminate; enervate.

II. *i.* To become soft or softer, in any sense (see defs. above); as, his features *softened;* his heart *softens*.

The pain that is in it *softens* into pleasure, as the darker hue of the rainbow melts into the brighter. LEIGH HUNT *The Indicator, Deaths of Little Children* p. 184. [W. & P. '45.]

Synonyms: see ALLEVIATE.

sof'tend, *pp.* Softened. PHIL. Soc.

sof'ten-er, sōf'n-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which softens. **2.** Specifically, a broad brush for disposing color evenly or blending colors; a blender. **soft'ner**‡.

sof'ten-ing, sōf'n-ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming soft. **2.** *Pathol.* Morbid degeneration of an organ or part; as, *softening* of the brain or bones.— **sof'ten-ing-i"ron,** *n.* A round-edged iron plate on which wet skins are stretched; a stretching-iron.— **s.-machine,** *n.* An apparatus in which dry hides are worked with water.

soft'-grass", sōft'-grąs', *n.* A soft woolly Old World perennial grass (*Holcus lanatus*), naturalized in moist meadows in the United States. Called also **velvet-grass** and **meadow soft-grass,** the latter name to distinguish it from **creeping soft-grass** (*Holcus mollis*), a worthless species with creeping root.

soft'horn", sōft'hôrn', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A greenhorn.

soft'ish, sōft'ish, *a.* Rather soft.

soft'ling, sōft'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A soft, delicate thing, or a weak and effeminate person, as a voluptuary.

soft'ly, sōft'li, *adv.* In a soft manner; not violently, loudly, or passionately; quietly; gently: sometimes as an interjection, meaning 'go easy; speak or act gently.'

Softly, if you please; I must not allow you to mistake my view. H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue iv, p. 217. [J. M. '53.]

soft'man, sōft'mąn, *n.* [Eng.] A workman in a steam flour-mill.

soft'ness, sōft'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being soft. **2.** *Physics.* Specifically, the quality of a substance, as a mineral, by reason of which it is or may be scratched by any mineral harder than itself. Compare HARDNESS. [< AS. *sōftness*, < *sōfte*, soft.]

soft'y, sōft'i, *n.* [SOFT'IES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A soft-headed, silly person; noodle. **soft'ie**‡.

so'fy, *n.* Same as SUFI.

sog[1], seg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bog; quagmire. [Cp. Ice. *soggr*, wet, *saggi*, dampness; akin to SOAK.]

sog[2], *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A lethargy; stupor.

so'ger, sō'jer, *vi. Naut.* To act the shirk. **so'jer**‡.

so'ger, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A soldier. **2.** *Naut.* A shirk.

Poor Bennett . . . loved the ship . . . but could not bear to be treated as a *soger* or loafer on board. R. H. DANA, Jr. *Two Years Before the Mast* ch. 30, p. 330. [O. & CO. '69.]

so'dger‡; **so'jer**‡.

sog-get'to, so-jet'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A theme; motive.

sog'gy, seg'i, *a.* [SOG'GI-ER; SOG'GI-EST.] Saturated with water or moisture; wet and heavy; soaked; sodden; as, *soggy* wood; *soggy* ground. [< SOG[1].] **sog'ged**‡.— **sog'gi-ness,** *n.*

soh, sō, *interj.* Same as SO.

So'har, *n.* Same as ZOHAR.

soh-maj', *n.* Same as SOMAJ.

so-ho', sō-hō', *interj.* Hallo! an exclamation in calling from a distance: used especially by sportsmen.

When a Stag breaks covert the cry is tayho; . . . when a Hare, found sitting with Greyhounds, *soho!* H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 313. [S. & T. '52.]

sol"-di'sant', swą'-dī'ząn', *a.* Self-called; self-styled; hence, pretended; would-be: usually implying deception or false pretense. [F., < *soi* (< L. *se*), oneself, + *disant*, ppr. of *dire* (< L. *dico*), say.]

soil[1], soil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make dirty; befoul; defile; sully: also figuratively; as, to *soil* one's reputation.

The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often *soiled* by contact with politics. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Macaulay* in vol. i, p. 21. [O. & CO. '70.]

2. To apply dung to; manure.

II. *i.* To become soiled, dirty, or stained; tarnish. [< F. *souiller*, < LL. *suculus*, shote, < L. *sus*, swine.]

Synonyms: see BEDAUB; DEFILE; POLLUTE.

soil[2], *vt.* To feed in a barn or other enclosure with freshly cut green food, as cattle or horses, instead of turning them out to pasture; fatten by feeding; also, to purge with green food. [< F. *soûler*, fill, < *soûl*, full, < L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, < *satis*, sufficient.]

soil[3], *vt. Plumbing.* To blacken with soil before soldering, as a lead or brass pipe. Compare SOIL[1], *n.*, 3.

soil[4], *vt. & vi.* Same as SILE.

soil[5], *vi.* To betake itself to a soil. See SOIL[3], *n.* [< SOIL[3], *n.*]

A stag generally drinks before entering the cover, and afterwards '*soils*,' that is, lies down and rolls in the water. R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ch. 6, p. 102. [L. G. & CO. '84.]

soil[1], *n.* **1.** Finely divided rock-material mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter, constituting that portion of the surface of the earth in which plants grow or

may grow; also, any particular variety of such earth; as, good *soil;* alluvial *soil.* **2.** The ground in general, especially regarded as a place of growth or of long residence; native land; country.

These Western Indians . . . have been for a very long time located on the *soil* which they now possess. CATLIN *North American Indians* vol. i, letter ix, p. 61. [H. G. B. '57.]

3. *Plumbing.* A mixture of lampblack, glue, and water: applied to lead sheets or pipes near where they are soldered, to make a neat finish and prevent the solder from adhering where the mixture is applied. [< F. *sol,* < L. *solum,* bottom.] **stle‡.**

Synonyms: see LAND.

—**soil'-bound",** *a.* Bound or attached to the soil, as serfs. —**s.-cap,** *n. Geol.* The earthy material that often covers naturally the rock-surfaces of the crust.—**s.-pulverizer,** *n.* An implement, as a harrow, for pulverizing the soil.

soil[2], soil, *n.* **1.** That which soils or defiles; foul matter; a foul spot; hence, a stain; defilement; taint.

We cannot well avoid all *soil,* but some guilt sticks to us. R. LEIGHTON *Works, Lect. on Matt.* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 121. [H. G. B. '46.]

2. Dung; feces; manure: confused in use with SOIL[1], *n.* [< SOIL[1], *v.*]

—**soil'-branch",** *n.* A branch-pipe that is part of a soil-pipe.—**s.-pipe,** *n.* Cast-iron pipe used for sewerage, either in or out of buildings, principally for indoor sanitary connections. See SEWER-PIPE, and illus. under SANITATION.

soil[3], *n.* A slough or marshy place in which a hunted boar takes refuge; hence, water or a wet place resorted to by other game. [OF., < L. *scillus,* of swine, < *sus,* swine.] —**to take soil,** to take refuge in the water or in a wet place, as a deer or other hunted animal; hence, to take refuge; seek shelter. **to soil‡.**

soil[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The principal rafter of a roof.

soil[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A young herring; sile; sill. **2.** A young coalfish.

soil[6], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sill, as of a door.

soild, *pp. & a.* Soiled. PHIL. SOC.

soiled[1], soild, *a.* Having soil: mostly in compounds; as, light-*soiled.*

soiled[2], *pt.* Sullied as by foul contact; contaminated.

Synonyms: see FOUL.

soil'i-ness‡, *n.* Tarnish; soil; stain.

soil'ing, soil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or system of feeding grazing animals in an enclosure with green food, instead of turning them out to pasture. **2.** The food thus fed.

soil'ing-pit", soil'ing pit', *n.* A pit or pool in which wild animals bathe or wallow.

soil'less, soil'les, *a.* Destitute of soil.

soil'ure‡, *n.* Soiling, or the condition of being soiled.

soil'y‡, *a.* Dirty; soiled.

soi"rée', swä'rē', *n.* F.] An evening social party.

The night of the anxiously-looked-for *soirée*
Had come, with its fair ones in gorgeous array.
BRET HARTE *Aspiring Miss De Laine* st. 9.

So'ja, sō'ja. *C. E.*[1] *W.*[1], *or* sō'ya, *E.*[2] *W.*[2], *n.* A former monotypic genus of herbs of the bean family, now included in *Glycine. Soja hispida,* the *soy*-bean, is now *Glycine Soja.* See SOY. [< Jap. *si-yau,* soy.] **So'ya‡.**

so'jer, sō'jer, *v. & n.* [Dial.] Same as SOLDER.

so'journ, sō'jŭrn *or* sō'jŭrn' (XIII), *vi.* To reside or dwell temporarily; abide for a time; live as a temporary resident.

By faith he *sojourned* in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise *Heb.* xi, 9.

[< F. *séjourner,* < L. *sub,* under, + *diurnus,* daily, < *dies,* day]

Synonyms: see ABIDE.

—**so'journ-ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Temporary residence; sojourn. **so'journ-ing‡.**

so'journ, *n.* **1.** The act or state of sojourning; temporary residence, as of one in a foreign land; stay.

During our whole *sojourn* in Egypt we saw rain but once.
SCHAFF *Through Bible Lands* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 30. [A. T. S.]

2†. A place in which one sojourns. [< F. *séjour,* < *séjourner;* see SOJOURN, *v.*]

so'journ-er, sō'jŭrn-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sojourns; a temporary resident. **2.** A guest. **so'journ-ant†.**

so'jurn, -jurnd, -jurn-er. Sojourn, etc. PH. S.

soke, sōk, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A franchise, privilege, or liberty; jurisdiction; a power or privilege to administer justice within a certain district or territory, as a manor. **2.** Same as SOKEN, 1.

Some 'courts' took cognizance of all crimes committed within their *soke.* LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 7, app. 1, p. 293. [E. C. '57.]

[< AS. *sōc,* < *sacan,* contend.] **soc‡.**

—**soke'-reeve",** *n.* The bailiff or constable of a soken, and the collector of rents and taxes.

soke'man, soke'man-ry. Same as SOCMAN, etc.

so'ken, sō'ken, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The district within which a soke was exercised. **2.** An exclusive privilege of taking toll for the grinding of all grain used in a certain district.

so'ki-mah, sō'ki-mä, *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascan centetoid insectivore (*Echinops telfairi*).

so'ko, sō'kō, *n.* [Afr.] An unidentified ape of Africa.

Sok'va-bek, sok wo'bek, *n. Norse Myth.* A mansion where Odin and Saga quaff from golden beakers. **Sōk'-kvn-bek‡.**

Sol[1], sol, *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun; Phœbus, the old Italic sun-god. **2.** *Norse Myth.* The daughter of the Mundilfare, the driver of the horses of the sun. **3.** *n.; Her.* The tincture or gold: when planets are used in blazoning, as on royal coats of arms. [*n.*] *Alchemy.* Gold.

sol[2], sōl, *C. W.* ōsōl, *S. W.*[3] (XVIII), *n. Mus.* **1.** In the fixed-do system, the dominant of the key of C major; G. **2.** In solmization, the fifth note of the diatonic scale; the dominant. [It., < *sol-* in L. *solve,* one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

sol[3], sōl, *C.* ōsōl, *W.*[3], *n.* A coin of Peru and of France. See COIN. [Sp. and OF.; Sp., < L. *sol,* sun; OF., < LL. *solidus,* coin, < L. *solidus,* solid.] **sole‡.**

so'la, sō'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The hat-plant or sponge-wood; also, the pith of the plant. **2.** A hat made of this pith. **so'lah‡; so'lar‡; to-pi'‡.**

so-la'‡, *interj.* Hallo! a call to one at a distance.

sol'ace, sol'ās, *v.* [SOLACED; SOLACING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give solace to; cheer in grief, trouble, or calamity; relieve in affliction; comfort; console. **2.** To alleviate, as grief or its cause; soothe; assuage; mitigate.

Hood *solaced* his own trials by a pun for those 'whom he saw suffer.' E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 83. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3†. To delight; please, amuse.

II†. *i.* **1.** To take comfort; be cheered. **2.** To be amused or delighted. [< F. *solacier,* < LL. *solatio,* < L. *solatium,* solace, < *solatus,* pp. of *solor,* solace.]

sol'ace, *n.* **1.** Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which supplies such comfort or alleviation.

Hope is the *solace* of human life. He who has the largest and best founded hopes is the happiest man. ASHBEL GREEN *Discourses in College of N. J.* discourse vii, p. 182. [LIT. '22.]

2†. Pleasure; recreation; delight. **3†.** A fine for violation of chapel rules in a printing-office. [< F. *soulas,* < L. *solatium;* see SOLACE, *v.*] **sol'as†.**

Synonyms: see CONSOLATION.

sol'ace-ment, sol'ās-ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of solacing, or the state of being solaced; also, anything that solaces.

so-la'cious‡, *a.* Affording entertainment or amusement.

so-la'ci-um, so-lē'shi-um *or* -lg'ci-um, *n.* Same as SOLATIUM.

so-la'‡us, *n. Anat.* Same as SOLEUS.

so"la-fi-de'an-ism, sō"la-fī-dē'an-izm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine that a sinner's salvation is obtained by faith alone. [< L. *solus,* sole, + *fides,* faith.]

so'lah, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as SOLA.

so'lan, sō'lan, *n.* The solan-goose. **so'land‡.**

Sol"a-na'ce-æ, sol"a-nē'se-ī *or* -ng'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of frequently narcotic poisonous plants—the nightshade family—having colorless juice, alternate simple leaves, and regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers. It embraces 5 tribes, 72 genera, and 1,750 species, found in all warm countries, particularly America. *Solanum,* the type genus, includes *S. tuberosum,* the cultivated potato; *S. Melongena,* the egg-plant; *S. nigrum,* the black nightshade; and *S. Dulcamara,* the bittersweet. [< *Solanum,* the type genus, < LL. *solanum,* nightshade.] —**sol"a-na'ceous,** *a.*—**so-la'ne-ous,** *a.*

so-lan'der‡, so-lan'der, *n.* A case or box, usually in the form of a book, opening on the side or front with hinges, for holding drawings, pamphlets, rare books, etc.: named from the inventor, Daniel Solander (1736–'81).

so-lan'der‡, *n.* Same as SALLENDERS.

so'lan-goose", sō'lan-gūs', *n.* The gannet. [< Ice. *sūla,* gannet, + GOOSE.] **so'land-goose"‡; so'lund-goose"‡.**

so-lan'i-cin, } so-lan'i-sin, -sin *or* -sin, *n. Chem.* A
so-lan'i-cine, } crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{39}NO$) formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on solanin.

so-lan'i-din, } so-lan'i-din, -din *or* -din, *n. Chem.* A
so-lan'i-dine, } colorless crystalline compound ($C_{36}H_{41}NO_2$) formed together with glucose when solanin is heated with acids.

sol'a-nin, } sol'a-nin, -nin, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (sō'lan-in,
sol'a-nine, } *E. W.*[2]; -la-noin, *I.*), *n. Chem.* A white poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{45}H_{75}NO_{15}$) contained in various species of *Solanum,* as the potato.

Two drops of nicotine will, indeed, kill a rabbit; but so, it is said, will two drops of *solanine.*
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 7, p. 184. [T. & F. '63.]

[< *Solanum;* see SOLANACEÆ.] **so-la'ni-a‡.**

so-la'no, sō-lä'nō, *n. Meteorol.* A hot, violent southeasterly wind charged with dust, which blows in the Mediterranean, especially on the eastern coast of Spain. [Sp., < L. *solanus,* < *sol,* sun.]

sol'a-noid, sol'a-noid, *a. Pathol.* Potato-like: said of solanoma, which resembles a potato in its texture. [< *Solanum* (see SOLANACEÆ) + -OID.]

sol"a-no'ma, sol'a-nō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A form of cancer that is intermediate between the hard and soft cancers, and grows rapidly. [< LL. *solanum,* nightshade.]

so'lar, sō'lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sun; proceeding from the sun; determined or measured by the sun or its apparent revolution; as, *solar* light or attraction; the *solar* system; mean *solar* time.

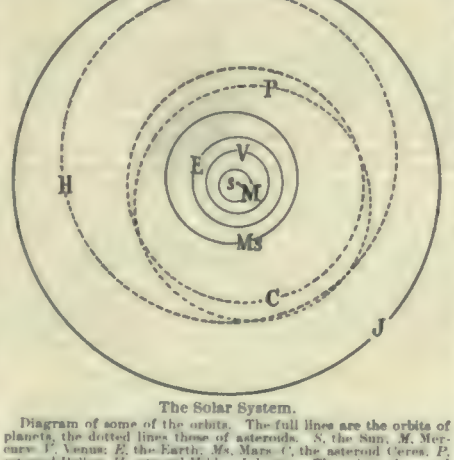

The Solar System.

Diagram of some of the orbits. The full lines are the orbits of planets, the dotted lines those of asteroids. *S.* the Sun. *M.* Mercury. *V.* Venus; *E.* the Earth; *Ms.* Mars. *C.* the asteroid Ceres. *P.* asteroid Pallas. *H.* asteroid Hilda. *J.* Jupiter. The orbits of several hundred other asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, are not shown. On this scale the orbit of Saturn would be about 4 inches in average diameter, that of Uranus about 8 inches, and that of Neptune about 13 inches.

The determination of the *solar* motion around the ecliptic may be considered the birth of astronomical science.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 16. [H. '78.]

2†. *Astrol.* Born when the sun's influence predominates. [< L. *solaris,* < *sol,* sun.]

Phrases:—**solar apex,** the point in the heavens toward which the solar system is moving relatively to the fixed stars in general. Called also *apex of the sun's motion.*—**s. asphyxia,** sunstroke.—**s. constant,** the constant that expresses the amount of heat received by the earth from the sun: about 30 calories a minute for each square meter.—**s. deity,** a deity considered as a personification of the sun or of one or more of its attributes or powers.—**s. eyepiece,** an eyepiece adapted to observations of the sun, usually by discarding a portion of the light through surface reflection and polarization.—**s. fever,** same as DENGUE.—**s. flowers,** flowers that remain open only during certain hours of the day.—**s. myth,** a myth or allegorical legend representing the sun's course, movements, or action.—**s. phosphori,** substances, as the diamond and calcium sulfid, which, after exposure to sunlight or other strong light, become phosphorescent and shine in the dark.—**s. physics,** the science of the physical phenomena of the sun.—**s. plexus,** a large plexus of the nervous system, found in front of the spine in the upper part of the abdomen.—**s. spot,** a sun-spot.—**s. system,** the sun and all the dependent bodies that revolve about it—planets, comets, meteorites, asteroids, and satellites.—**s. telegraph.** **1.** A system of communication by reflection of sunlight, as with heliotropes. **2.** A heliostat.—**s. time** (*Physics*), see TIME.

so'lar[1], *n.* Same as SOLARIUM, 1.

so'lar[2], *n.* Same as SOLA, *n.*

So"la-ri'i-dæ, sō'la-rai'i-dī *or* -rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gastropods, especially *Ptenoglossa* having spiniform teeth and no central ones, a conical or discoid shell, and a wide umbilicus with a spiral ledge around it. [< SOLARIUM.]—**so"la-ri'id,** *n.*—**so-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

so-lar'i-plex, so-lar'i-plex, *n.* The solar plexus.

so'lar-ism, sō'lar-izm, *n.* Excessive tendency to explain mythological legends and tales as being solar myths.

so'lar-ist, sō'lar-ist, *n.* One addicted to solarism.

so-la'ri-um, so-lē'ri-um *or* -lg'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A room or place open to the sun's rays; especially, an apartment in which the body may be exposed to the sun's rays for therapeutic purposes; a sun-bath: formerly an apartment on a house-roof; loft. **so'lar‡; sol'ler‡.**

My brother kept a health-lift a few years ago when everything was cured by condensed exercise. But people got tired of condensed exercise, and then he had a blue-glass *solarium* until that somehow went out of fashion.
E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 26, p. 289. [A. '91.]

2. A sun-dial. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [S-] A genus typical of *Solariidæ.* (2) A gastropod of this or a related genus; a staircase-shell. [L., < *solaris;* see SOLAR, *a.*]

so"lar-i-za'tion, sō"lar-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** Exposure to the sun's rays. **2.** *Phot.* Injury resulting from overexposure or from overprinting.

so'lar-ize, sō'lar-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect by the action of the sun's rays. **2.** *Phot.* To overexpose; burn.

II. *i. Phot.* To become injured by solarization.

so'la-ry[1], sō'la-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the ground. [< L. *solum,* soil.]

so'la-ry[2]†, *a.* Same as SOLAR.

sol'as‡, *n.* Solace.

Sol-as'ter, sol-as'ter, *n. Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Solasteridæ.* **2.** [S-] A starfish of this genus, as *Solaster endeca,* of the North Atlantic. [< L. *sol,* sun, + *aster* (< Gr. *astēr*), star.]

Sol"as-ter'i-dæ, sol'as-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of cryptozonate starfishes, especially those with abactinal skeleton reticulate and no intramarginal papulæ. [< SOLASTER.] **Sol-as'tri-dæ‡.**

—**sol"as-ter'id,** *a. & n.*—**sol-as'ter-oid,** *a.*—**sol-as'trid,** *n.*—**sol-as'troid,** *a.*

so-la'ti-um, so-lē'shi-um *or* -lg'ti-um, *n.* [L.] Compensation; solace; specifically, in law, compensation for injury to the feelings, as distinguished from pecuniary loss or physical suffering. **so-la'ci-um‡.**

Then, as a *solatium,* he would buy the lad a diamond pin or a set of studs. MRS. E. LYNN LINTON *Through the Long Nights* ch. 2, p. 5. [H. '88.]

sold, sōld, *imp. & pp.* of SELL, *v.*

sold†, *n.* Military pay; salary.

sol-du'do†, *n.* [Sp.] A soldier.

sol'dan, sol'dan, *n.* [Archaic.] Sultan.—**sol'dan-ric,** *n.* [Archaic.] The domain of a sultan. **sol'dan-ry†.**

sol'da-nel, sol'da-nel, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Soldanella.* **2.** A European convolvulus (*Convolvulus Soldanella*). **sol'da-nelle‡.**

Sol"da-nel'la, sol'da-nel'a, *n.* A small genus of smooth, perennial alpine herbs of the primrose family with long petiolate cordate-orbicular or reniform radical leaves, and blue, pink, or rarely white flowers on a slender scape. *S. alpina,* the blue moonwort, with nodding violet flowers, is one of the most admired of alpine garden plants. [< F. *soldanelle,* perhaps < It. *soldo,* coin, < LL. *solidus;* see SOL[3], *n.*]

sol"da-tesque', sol'da-tesc', *a.* [F.] Soldierly.

sold'er, sed'gr *or* sol'dgr (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To unite, as two metallic substances, by solder. **2.** Unite; repair.

A sagacious statesman may *solder* a broken crown.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. xv, p. 254. [C. & BROS. '56.]

sold'er, *n.* **1.** A fusible alloy used for joining metallic surfaces or margins: applied in a melted state.

Common *solder,* which is a mixture of lead and tin, melts at a much lower temperature than either lead or tin.
SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. i, § 92, p. 276. [A. '72.]

2. Anything that unites. [< F. *soudure,* < OF. *soulder,* make solid, < L. *solido,* consolidate, < *solidus,* solid.]

Phrases, etc.:—**a-lu'mi-num-sold"er,** *n.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, with sometimes a little zinc: for soldering aluminum bars.—**hard pale s.,** an alloy of tin 2 parts, lead 1 part: for pewterers' use.—**hard s.,** any solder that melts only at a red heat: used in soldering silver, etc.—**middling pale s.,** an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth: used by pewterers.—**pewterers' s.,** hard pale solder, or middling pale solder.—**soft s.** **1.** Solder melting below a red heat: used in tinning, plumbing, etc. **2.** Flattery, especially if applied for a selfish purpose; soft-sawder.—**sold'er-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for molding melted solder into bars. Compare SOLDERING-MACHINE.

sold'erd, *pp.* Soldered. PHIL. SOC.

sold'er-er, sed'gr-gr, *n.* One who solders, or a machine for soldering.

sold'er-ing, sed'gr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of uniting with or as with solder. **2.** [Rare.] A soldered place.—**autogenous soldering,** the joining of two metallic sheets or other objects by fusing with a blowpipe the surfaces to be joined: employed in uniting the seams of the lead lining of sulfuric-acid tanks.—**electric s.** **1.** The uniting of metal objects by solder melted between them by the heat of an electric current. **2.** Electric welding: a misnomer. **galvanic soldering‡.**—**gas s.-apparatus,** a soldering-apparatus using gas as fuel.—**sold'er-ing-block",** *n.* An adjustable supporting implement used in the operations of trimming and soldering tin cans.—**s.-bolt,** *n.* A soldering-iron or its bit.—**s.-copper,** *n.* A soldering-iron.—**s.-frame,** *n.* A device for clamping together the parts of a can while they are being soldered.—**s.-furnace,** *n.* A tinsmiths' portable furnace.—**s.-iron,** *n.* A tool with a pointed or wedge-shaped bit, made of copper, an iron body, and a wooden handle: used with heated point for melting and applying solder.—**s.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A device for

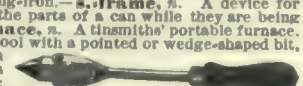

A Soldering-iron.

closing seams, as in boxes or cans, with solder. **2.** A soldering-block or other contrivance for aiding the work of soldering.—**s.-pot,** *n.* A small portable solder-melting furnace, especially the form used by linemen, having a clamp by which to hold the ends of electric wires that are to be soldered together.—**s.-tongs,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* Flat-nosed tongs used in brazing band-saw joints.—**s.-tool,** *n.* A soldering-iron or other tool used in soldering.—**s.-union,** *n.* A union with brass ends to be soldered to lead pipes, thus connecting them.

sol'di, sel'di, *n.* Plural of SOLDO.

sol'dier, sōl'jėr, *vi.* **1.** To be a soldier; perform military service.

The vast amount of *soldiering* going on in the country was a cause of much trembling to the sex.
T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* ch. 1, p. 1. [H. H. & CO. '80.]

2. [Colloq.] To make a mere show of working; shirk: in this sense often *sojer* or *soger*.

And Phipps, remember: seven o'clock, sharp, and no *soldiering*.
HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* ch. 2, p. 25. [S. '75.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] To bully. **4.** [Slang, Austral.] To use another man's horse temporarily.

sol'dier, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in military service; a member of an army or organized military body. Specifically: (1) A private in a military body, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; as, *soldiers* and captains. (2) One employed in military service on land, as distinguished from one who serves at sea; as, *soldiers* and sailors.

2. Emphatically, a brave, skilful, or experienced warrior: as, a *soldier* through and through.

Let him be but testimonied in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear to the envious, a scholar, a statesman, and a *soldier*.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iii, sc. 2.

3. [Colloq.] One who makes a show of working but does little; a shirk. **4.** (1) An asexual form (neuter or worker) of a termite or white ant, in which the jaws are largely developed, and whose office is to defend the community. See illus. under TERMITE. (2) A similar neuter of certain true ants, as the foraging ants, with elongated jaws; a soldier-ant. **5.** Any one of various fishes. (1) [Prov. Eng.] The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). (2) [Tasmania.] A scorpænoid fish (*Gymnapistus marmoratus*). (3) [New Zealand.] A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus miles*).

6. A soldier-crab. **7.** A soldier-beetle. **8**†. Any one who serves for pay, especially in military service. [OF.; < LL. *solidarius,* < *soldus,* hire, < *solidus;* see SOL², *n.*]

Synonyms: see ARMY.

Compounds, etc.:—**fresh-water soldier,** the water-soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*).—**old s.** [Slang.] **1.** A bottle emptied at a drinking-bout. **2.** The stump or portion of a cigar left unsmoked. Compare OLD-SOLDIER, under OLD.—**red s.,** a disease of swine, characterized in fatal cases by red patches.—**sea-s.**†, *n.* A marine.—**sol'dier-ant",** *n.* Same as SOLDIER, 4 (2).—**s.-beetle,** *n.* A lampyrid beetle that preys upon the larvæ of other insects. The common *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus* of the United States devours the grubs of the plum-curculio. The two-lined *Telephorus bilineatus* preys upon the apple-worm.—**s.-bug,** *n.* A pentatomid bug of *Podisus, Perillus,* or a related genus, having a powerful beak with which it transfixes the larva of other insects. *Podisus spinosus* is the North-American spined soldier-bug, which preys upon the larva of the potato-beetle and other destructive insects. The ring-banded soldier-bug (*Perillus circumcinctus*) has similar habits.—**s.-bush,** *n.* Same as SOLDIERWOOD.—**s.-crab,** *n.* **1.** A hermit-crab. **2.** A fiddler-crab (genus *Gelasimus*).—**s.-fish,** *n.* A darter (*Etheostoma cæruleum*) common in the Mississippi valley, having in the male about 12 oblique indigo-blue lateral bars.—**s.-fly,** *n.* A stratiomyid fly of metallic coloration, often with stripes on the sides.—**s.-moth,** *n.* A geometrid moth (*Euschema militaris*).—**s. of fortune,** a military adventurer; a soldier who serves where fortune summons him or the opportunity for service presents itself.—**s.-orchis,** *n.* A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) with a dense oblong spike of flowers in which the sepals, usually purple, converge over the petals like a helmet.—**soldiers and sailors,** soldier-beetles.—**soldier's-herb,** *n.* See MATICO.—**soldier's spots** (*Pathol.*), whitish spots on the skin without soreness and without either elevation or depression.—**soldier's-weed,** *n.* Same as SOLDIER'S-HERB.—**soldiers' wind** (*Naut.*), a gentle, favorable wind.—**to come the old s. over one** [Colloq.], to take advantage of one.

Derivatives:—**sol'dier-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female soldier.—**sol'dier-hood,** *n.* The qualities collectively of a soldier; the state of being a soldier; soldiership.—**sol'dier-ing,** *n.* **1.** The occupation of a soldier. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A feigning to work; a shirking of duty.—**sol'dier-ly,** *a.* Like a soldier, especially in spirit or character; becoming a soldier; brave; martial. **sol'dier-like"**‡.—**sol'dier-ship,** *n.* The state of being a soldier; soldierly character or qualities; conduct befitting a soldier; military ability.

sol'dier-wood", sōl'jėr-wud", *n.* A beautiful West-Indian shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) of the bean family, a congener of the silkflower: from the long tassel-like purple stamens of the flowers. **sol'dier-bush"**‡.

sol'dier-y, sōl'jėr-i, *n.* **1.** Soldiers collectively; a body of soldiers. **2.** Military service.

Synonyms: see ARMY.

sol'do, sel'dō, *n.* [SOL'DI, sel'di, *pl.*] A small Italian coin. See COIN. [It., < LL. *solidus,* < L. *solidus,* solid.]

sole¹, sōl, *vt.* [SOLED; SO'LING.] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; especially, to resole.

sole², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To handle roughly; pull or haul.

sole, *a.* **1.** Being alone or the only one; existing or acting without another; only; individual; as, my *sole* defense; a corporation *sole.* See CORPORATION.

The Senate shall have the *sole* power to try all impeachments.
Constitution of the U. S. art. i, § 3.

2. *Law.* (1) Unmarried; single; as, femme *sole* (an unmarried woman). (2) Having exclusive rights; absolute: opposed to *joint;* as, a *sole* tenant. **3.** [Archaic.] Solitary. **4**†. Mere; very. [< OF. *sol* (> F. *seul*), < L. *solus,* alone.]

Synonyms: see SOLITARY.

sole¹, *n.* **1.** That surface of the foot on which it rests in walking or standing; the bottom of the foot; planta; rarely, also, the foot itself. **2.** The bottom of a shoe, boot, sandal, or slipper; in a more restricted sense, the part of the bottom in front of the heel; also, the piece or pieces collectively that form the bottom.

His [Montezuma's] feet were defended by sandals having *soles* of gold.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 73. [H. '51.]

3. The bottom of anything; the lower part of a thing, or the part on which it rests in standing. (1) A foundation-plate, as of a marine engine; a sole-plate. (2) The hearth of a metallurgical furnace. (3) The lower surface of a carpenters' plane. (4) The bottom frame of a wheeled vehicle. (5) A sled-runner shoe. (6) *Arch.* A sill. (7) *Shipbuilding.* The bottom plank of a cradle. (8) The lower edge of a turbine-wheel. (9) The lowest part of a plowshare or landside. (10) The bottom of a furrow made by plowing. (11) The bottom of a horse's hoof. (12) The bottom of a gun-port or embrasure. (13) *Mining.* The bottom of a mine, or of a horizontal passage in a mine. (14) *Naut.* A timber or iron piece on the lower edge of a rudder.

4. A flat surface that may be likened to the under surface of the foot, as the flat side of a stone. **5.** *Entom.* The under side of the tarsus, including the pulvilli. [< AS. *sole.* < L. *solea,* sandal, < *solum,* ground.]

Synonyms: see BOTTOM.

—**sole'-bar",** *n.* [Eng.] *Car-building.* An outside sill.—**s.-leather,** *n.* Thick, heavy leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.—**s.-piece,** *n. Mining.* The bottom piece on which a durn or supporting post of a level rests.—**s.-plate,** *n.* **1.** The bed-plate of a machine. **2.** In a water-wheel, the plate, usually continuous, forming that part of the bucket which is toward the center of the wheel; properly **lobe-plate.**—**s.-tile,** *n.* A tile used in building the sole of a sewer, etc.

sole², *n.* **1.** A soleoid flatfish. *Solea solea* or *vulgaris* is the common **European sole,** highly esteemed as food. *Achirus lineatus* is the **American sole,** common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and ascending rivers. **2.** One of various flounders. *Lepidopsetta bilineata* is the **California sole,** and *Hippoglossoides jordani* another species of the Pacific coast. *Peltorhampus novæ-zealandiæ* is the **New Zealand s.,** and *Ammotretis rostratus* the **Tasmanian s.** [F., < L. *solea,* < *solea,* sandal. < *solum,* ground.]

The American Sole (*Achirus lineatus*). 1/12
1. Upper side. 2. Lower side.

—**sole'-fleuk",** *n.* The smear-dab.

sole³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pond.

soal‡.

sole†, *adv.* Singly; individually; alone.

so'le-a, sō'lę-ą, *n.* [SO'LE-Æ, sō'lę-ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The sole of the foot. **2.** Same as SOLEUS. [L.; see SOLE¹, *n.*]

—**so'le-æ-form",** *a. Bot.* Slipper-shaped. **so'le-i-form"**‡.

sol'e-cism, sel'ę-sizm, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* & *Rhet.* The violation of purity of style that consists in a construction of words contravening the grammatical rules or the approved idiomatic usage of a language. See PURITY.

Solecisms are errors in (1) Concord (agreement or government); (2) Grammatical Arrangement, the ordering of the sentence to express grammatically the thought intended; (3) Grammatical Propriety, the use of the proper grammatical element; (4) Grammatical Precision, the use of the precise number of words required to express the thought.
MCELROY *Structure of Eng. Prose* § 145, p. 94. [A. & S. '85.]

The common speech of any people whose language is highly complicated will be full of *solecisms.*
HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, pt. i, p. 456. [H. '54.]

2. Any violation of established rules or customs; also, any unfitness, impropriety, or incongruity. **3.** Something unnatural or abnormal; monstrosity. [< F. *solécisme,* < L. *solœcismus,* < Gr. *soloikismos,* < *soloikos,* speaking incorrectly, or like the people of *Soloi,* in Cilicia.]

—**sol'e-cist,** *n.* A person who commits a solecism or solecisms.—**sol"e-cis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a solecism. **sol"e-cis'tic-al**‡.—**sol"e-cis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sol'e-cize,** *vi.* To make a solecism. **sol'e-cise**‡.

Sol"e-cur'ti-dæ, sel'ę-cūr'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of solenacean bivalves having siphons elongate and partly distinct, and shell with umbones subcentral.

Sol"e-cur'tus, *n.* (t. g.) [< SOLEN + L. *curtus,* clipped.]—**sol"e-cur'tid,** *n.*—**sol"e-cur'toid,** *a.*

so-le'i, so-lī'ai *or* -lē'ī, *n.* Plural of SOLEUS.

So-le'i-dæ, so-lī'i-dī *or* -lē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of flatfishes, especially those with opercular bones indistinguishable through the twisting of the scales and mouth; soles. **So'le-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *solea;* see SOLE², *n.*]—**so-le'id,** *n.*

so'le-i-form", sō'lę-i-fōrm", *a.* Soleæform. [< L. *solea* (see SOLE¹, *n.*) + -FORM.]

sole'ly, sōl'li, *adv.* By oneself or itself alone; without another; singly; only; as, I am *solely* responsible.

sol'emn†, *vt.* To solemnize.

sol'emn, sel'em (sel'gm, *C.*), *a.* **1.** Characterized by qualities, as overwhelming majesty, mystery, or power, fitted to excite grave, serious, or devout thought; impressive; awe-inspiring; as, a *solemn* occasion; a *solemn* hymn.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a *solemn* stillness holds.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 2.

2. Characterized by religious ceremonies or observances; pertaining to or enjoined by religion; religious; sacred; by extension, accompanied by stately ceremony of any kind; as, a *solemn* thanksgiving; a *solemn* feast.

To the Greeks . . . it was a *solemn* ceremony after a battle to find the dead and to give them a decent burial.
CHARLES WALDSTEIN in *Harper's Monthly* June, '92, p. 10.

3. Marked by gravity; also, affectedly serious.

No *solemn* sanctimonious face I pull,
Nor think I'm pious when I'm only bilious.
HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* st. 4.

4. *Law.* Done in due form of law; executed formally; as, a *solemn* protest; probate in *solemn* form. **5**†. Somber; sober: said of a color. **6**†. Pertaining to a feast or festival. **7**†. Of great reputation, dignity, or importance. **8**†. Annual; yearly. [< F. *solennel,* < L. *sollemnis,* annual, < *sollus,* complete, + *annus,* year.]

Synonyms: see AUGUST; AWFUL; SEDATE; SERIOUS.

—**Solemn League and Covenant,** a treaty between Scotland and England in 1643 by which the Scotch were to render military assistance to the Parliament, episcopacy and popery were to be abolished, etc. Compare COVENANTER.

sol'emn-ness, *n.* **sol'emn-ness**‡.

sol'emn-chol"y, sel'em-cėl"i, *a.* [Humor.] Very solemn.

so-lem'ni-ty, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being solemn, impressive, or awe-inspiring; impressive character; solemn feeling; seriousness; reverence; as, an occasion of *solemnity;* this place inspires *solemnity.* **2.** A rite expressive of religious reverence; also, any ceremonial observance; any serious ceremony; as, the *solemnities* of a religious festival.

I ask myself whether my want of anxiety is a proof that I am not fitted to encounter the *solemnities* of a married life.
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 33, p. 295. [H.]

3. A thing of a solemn or serious nature; as, the *solemnities* of eternity. **4.** Mock seriousness; affected gravity. **5.** *Law.* A formality to be seriously observed and requisite to the validity or legality of an act. [< F. *solennité,* < L. *sollemnitas,* < *sollemnis;* see SOLEMN.]

Synonyms: see SACRAMENT.

sol"em-ni-za'tion, sel"em-ni-zē'shun, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration. **sol"em-ni-sa'tion**‡.

sol'em-nize, sel'em-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **1.** To perform as ceremonies or solemn rites, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. **2.** To honor or observe as by ceremonies; celebrate.

The second day of July [the true date of the Declaration of Independence] . . . ought to be *solemnized* with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.
JOHN ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, July 3, 1776* p. 194. [H. & H. '76.]

3. [Rare.] To make solemn, grave, or serious; make reverential. **4**†. To perform annually. [< F. *solenniser,* < LL. *solemnizo,* < L. *sollemnis;* see SOLEMN.]

sol'em-nise‡; **sol-em'ni-zate**†.

Synonyms: see CELEBRATE.

—**sol'em-ni"zer, sol'em-ni"ser,** *n.*

sol'emn-ly, sel'em-li, *adv.* In a solemn manner; seriously; gravely; reverentially.

sol'emn-y†, *n.* Solemnity.

so-lemp'ne†, *a.* Solemn; magnificent.—**so-lemp'ne-ly**†, *adv.*

So"le-my'i-dæ, sō'lę-mai'i-dī *or* -mī'i-dē. *n. pl. Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves having a single pair of narrow appendiculate gills, a single siphon, and a gaping equivalve oval shell with an internal ligament, a toothless hinge, and a shining corneous epidermis. **So-lem'y-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< SOLEN + MYA¹.]

—**so"le-my'id,** *n.*—**so-lem'y-oid,** *a.*

so'len, sō'len, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A solenarium. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [S-] A genus typical of *Solenidæ.* (2) A bivalve of this or a related genus; a razor-shell. [L., < Gr. *sōlēn,* pipe, shell-fish.]—**so'len-ark",** *n.* A ledoid bivalve (genus *Malletia* or *Solenella*) with a shell like an ark-shell.

solen-, } Derived (either directly or through Latin) from
soleno-. } Greek *sōlēn,* pipe: combining forms.—**So"le-na'ce-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of teleodesmacean bivalves, including *Solenidæ* and *Solecurtidæ.* **2.** The *Solenidæ.*—**so"le-na'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**so"le-na'ceous,** *a.*—**so"le-na'ri-um,** *n.* **1.** *Entom.* One of the two lateral air-tubes of the antlia of a lepidopter. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument with a grooved device for holding a fractured limb.—**So-len'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially *Solenacea* having the siphons short and united, and the shell elongated and often shaped like a razor-handle, with hinges near the front end; razor-shells.—**so-len'id,** *n.* **So-le"no-con'chæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Scaphopoda* as an order. **So-le"no-con'chæ**‡; **So-le"no-con'chi-a**‡. **so-le'no-conch,** *a.* & *n.*—**So-le'no-don,** *E. I. W.* (**So-len'o-don,** *C. W.*), *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Solenodontidæ.* **2.** [s-] A West-Indian insectivore of this genus, as the agouta or almiqui.—**So-le"no-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A West-Indian family of zalambdodont insectivores with spineless pelage and penis abdominal, as in the agouta and almiqui.—**so-le'no-dont,** *a.* & *n.*—**so-le"no-don'tid, so-le"no-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**So-le"no-gas'tres,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Aplacophora* as a division of worms. **So-le"no-gas'trą**‡.—**So"le-nog'ly-phæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of serpents with channeled maxillary fangs, as in rattlesnakes, vipers, etc. **So-le"no-glyph'i-a**‡.—**so-le'no-glyph,** *a.* & *n.*—**so-le"no-glyph'ic,** *a.*—**So-le"no-pha-ryn'gi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous planarians with the pharynx very long and tubular. **So-le"no-phar'ynx,** *n.* (t. g.)—**so-le"no-pha-ryn'gid,** *n.*—**so-le"no-pha-ryn'goid,** *a.*—**So"le-nos'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with a spinous dorsal fin and ventral fins.—**so-le'no-stome,** *n.*—**so"le-nos'to-mous,** *a.*—**So-le"no-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* An Indo-Pacific family of solenostomes, including all the species. **So"le-nos'to-mus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**so"le-no-stom'id,** *n.*—**so"le-nos'to-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

sole'ness, sōl'nes, *n.* The state of being sole or unconnected with others; singleness of condition.

sole-nette', sōl-net', *W.* (sol-e-net', *C.*), *n.* A small European sole (*Solea minuta*). [Dim. of SOLE², *n.*]

so'len-ite, sō'len-ait, *W.* (sel'ę-nait, *C.*), *n.* A fossil of or like a solenid. [< Gr. *sōlēn,* pipe, shell-fish.]

so"len-ne-men'te, } sō"len-nē-men'tē, -nī-tē', *adv.* [It.]
so"len-ni-ta', } *n.* Solemnity: a direction.

so'len-oid, sō'len-oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ.*

so'len-oid, sō'len-oid, *W.* (so-lī'noid, *C.*) (XIII), *n. Elec.* The simplest ideal form of a magnet, consisting of a material line or filament, straight or curved, magnetized equally along its entire length: capable of realization as an electromagnet by the arrangement of a conducting wire forming a close cylindrical spiral and having its ends brought to its middle. When traversed by an electric current it has all the properties of a magnet. In this form called also **electromagnetic solenoid, practical solenoid.** [< Gr. *sōlēnoeidēs,* channel-shaped, < *sōlēn,* channel; and see -OID.]

A wire wound into a cylindrical helix, . . . the ends of the wire being returned parallel to the axis of the helix, and bent into pivots, . . . is called a *solenoid.*
G. CHRYSTAL in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 71.

—**magnetic solenoid,** the ideal magnet above defined. **solenoidal filament**‡; **solenoidal magnet**‡.

so"len-oid'al, sō'len-oid'al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of a solenoid; especially, having a linear arrangement of magnetism in the direction of the axis.

—**so"len-oid'al-ly,** *adv.*

so'le-oid, sō'lę-oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Soleidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Soleidæ.* [< SOLEA + -OID.]

sol'er†, *n.* A sollar. **sol'ere†.**

sol"er-et', *n.* Same as SOLLERET.

sol'ert†, *a.* Crafty; clever.

so-ler'tious-ness†, *n.* Craftiness; subtleness.

sole'ship†, *n.* Exclusive ownership, control, or right.

so-le'us, so-lī'us *or* -lē'us, *n.* [SO-LE'I, so-lī'ai *or* -lē'ī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle of the calf of the leg beneath the gastrocnemius that assists in extending the foot. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< L. *solea,* sole of the foot, < *solum,* ground.]

sol'eyn†, *a.* Sullen; sad; solitary. **sol'ein†.**

sol"-fa', sōl"-fä', *W.* sōl"-fä, *S. Wr.*; sōl'fä, *C.*), *v. Mus.* **I.** *t.* To sing syllables instead of words to (notes).

II. *i.* **1.** To sing solfeggii. **2.** To sing syllables to notes. [< F. *solfier*, < *sol*, sol^2, + *fa*, fa.]

— **sol"-fa'ing**, *n.* Singing by syllables; solmization.— **sol"-fa'ist**, *n.* A teacher or advocate of solmization.

sol"-fa', *a.* Pertaining to the use of syllables in singing.

sol"-fa', *n.* **1.** Syllables, collectively, used in solmization; the act of solmization; rarely, a scale. **2.** In Italy, the baton of a choir-leader. — **tonic sol-fa**, see TONIC.

sol-fa"mi-za'tion, sōl-fä"mi-zē'shun, *n.* Solmization. [< SOL^2 + FA + MI.]

sol"fu-na'ri-a, sel"fū-nē'ri-ą *or* -na'ri-ą, *n.* [It.] A sulfur-mine.

sol"fa-ta'ra, sel"fą-tä'rą, *n. Geol.* An area or phase of dormant or waning volcanic action characterized by the escape of steam, various gases, and sublimates: named from a dormant crater near Naples, Italy.

There is a deep, walled cauldron, with a strongly detonating *solfatara*, from which at one time radiating lava streams poured themselves into the sea. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otte *True Volcanoes* in vol. v, p. 329. [H. '59

[It., < *solfo*, SULFUR.] — **sol"fa-ta'ric**, *a.*

sol-feg'gio, sol-fej'ō, *n.* [-GIL. -jī, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** A singing-exercise of runs, broken chords, etc., sung either to different syllables or all to the same syllable or vowel. **2.** Solmization. [It., < *sol*, sol^2, + *fa*, FA.]

sol"fe-ri'no, sel"fę-rī'nō, *n.* **1.** A bright purplish-red color. **2.** An impure variety of fuchsin. See SPECTRUM. [< *Solferino*, in Italy, so named because the French defeated the Austrians there in 1859, the year the color was discovered.]

so'li, sō'li, *n. pl.* One performer on each part; a direction in chorus-music. [It., pl. of *solo*; see SOLO, *a.*]

so-lic'it, so-lis'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for with some degree of earnestness; seek to obtain by persuasion or entreaty; as, to *solicit* a favor; to *solicit* an office.

I have persuaded myself that I have been very busy, a point in which indolence is apt to succeed, when it *solicits* belief. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence*, *Mar.* 12, '34 in vol. ii, p. 4. [L. & A. & CO. '57.

2. To seek to obtain something from by persuasion or entreaty; beg of persistently; as, to *solicit* a man for alms. **3.** To excite desire in, or influence to action; allure or invite; specifically, to entice (one) to an unlawful act. See SOLICITATION.

Not that God doth *solicit* a man to sin, for that is most contrary to his most pure nature. R. LEIGHTON *Works, Exposition of Lord's Prayer* in vol. ii, p. 455. [R. & B. '46.

4†. To disturb or disquiet. **5**†. To draw or seek to draw forth. **6**†. To act as a solicitor for.

II. *i.* To make petition or solicitation. [< F. *solliciter*, < L. *sollicito*; see SOLICITATION. — **so-lic'it-ate**†.

Synonyms: see BEG; IMPORTUNE; INVITE.

so-lic'it, *n.* Request, solicitation.

so-lic'it-ant, so-lis'it-ant. Rare. **I.** *a.* Solicitous or desirous. **II.** *n.* One who solicits; a petitioner.

so-lic"i-ta'tion, so-lis"i-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of soliciting; a seeking to obtain by earnest request; importunity; as, continual *solicitation*. **2.** Alluring or enticing influence; as, the *solicitations* of wealth

The duty that is exercised in resisting the *solicitations* of evils that can scarcely be said to be vet vices, . . . is truly one of the most important duties of self-command. THOMAS BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. xcviii, p. 609. [EDIN. '58.

3. *Law.* (1) The prompting or inciting one to the commission of a crime. (2) The inviting another to commit adultery or fornication. (3) The effort to obtain official or judicial favor by bribery. **4**†. Advocacy. [< F. *sollicitation*, < L. *sollicitatiōn-*), < *sollicitātus*, pp. of *sollicito*, solicit, < *sollus*, entire, + *cito* (pp. *citus*), excite.]

so-lic'it-or, so-lis'it-or, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) One who represents a client in a court of justice; an attorney; formerly, in England, a practitioner in chancery only. In England solicitors prepare causes for the barristers, but have not the right to appear as advocates before the higher courts in the United States there is now no such distinction. (2) A person learned in the law appointed as legal adviser to some special branch of the public service. (3) *Scots Law.* A practitioner in the supreme court or Court of Session; also, a member of a society of lawagents in Edinburgh, who practise before inferior courts and are called **solicitors at law**. **2.** A person who solicits or petitions. **3**†. One who or that which entices or tempts. [< F. *solliciteur*, < LL. *sollicitator*, < L. *sollicitātus*; see SOLICITATION.] — **so-lic'it-er**†.

city solicitor [U. S.], the official charged with the legal business of a city. — **crown s.** [Eng.], the solicitor who prepares criminal cases for prosecution. — **so-lic'it-or-gen"er-al**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An officer in the national Department of Justice who ranks after the Attorney-General, and, in the absence of the latter, acts in his place. **2.** The principal law-officer in some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. **2.** [Eng.] A law-officer of the crown, ranking next after the attorney-general. **3.** *Scots Law.* One of the crown counsel, coadjutor of the lord advocate. — **S. of the Treasury**, an officer under the Department of Justice of the United States who is assigned to the Treasury Department, for the management of legal business.

— **so-lic'it-or-ship**, *n.* The office, functions, or dignity of a solicitor. — **so-lic'it-ress**, *n.* [Archaic.] A female solicitor. — **so-lic'it-rix**†.

so-lic'it-ous, so-lis'it-us, *a.* Full of anxiety or concern, as for the attainment of something sought or the avoidance of evil; eager or desirous, uneasy; commonly with an infinitive or preposition; as, *solicitous* to regain his health; *solicitous* for riches. [< L. *sollicitus*, < *sollus*, entire, + *citus* (pp. *citus*), excite.] — **so-lic'it-ate**†.

Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die, I am not at all *solicitous* about it, because I am sure that he, God, knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 8, 1710-'11.

Synonyms: see ANXIOUS. **Prepositions**: solicitous *about* a fact, condition, or possibility; *for* an object or result. — **so-lic'it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **so-lic'it-ous-ness**, *n.*

so-lic'i-tude, so-lis'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by desire, anxiety, or fear; as, we feel *solicitude* for the young.

Soothing each pang with fond *solicitude*,
And tenderest tones medicinal of love.
COLERIDGE *To Charles Lamb* l. 10.

2. That which makes one solicitous; a matter causing anxiety; as, the *solicitudes* of daily life. [< F *sollicitude*, < L. *sollicitudo*, < *sollicitus*; see SOLICITOUS.]

Synonyms, see ANXIETY, CARE; FEAR.

— **so-lic"i-tu'di-nous**, *a.* Rare. Feeling solicitude.

sol'id, sel'id, *a.* **1.** Having its constituent particles so firmly coherent as to resist stress; compact, firm, and unyielding; being a solid: opposed to *fluid*; as, iron and stone are *solid*. See SOLID, *n.* **2.** Capable of resisting ordinary force or of sustaining ordinary weight, so as to be relied on practically; unyielding and substantial; firm and stable; as, *solid* ground; a *solid* wall.

To the *solid* ground
Of nature trusts the Mind that builds for aye.
WORDSWORTH *Sonnet. A Volant Tribe of Bards on Earth* l. 5.

3. Compact and firm by comparison; not liquid.

In the American army each man is allowed four pounds of *solid* food (per day), with tea and sugar, and every few days some extras. W. W. HALL *Health by Good Living* ch. 4, p. 67. [H. & H. '70.]

4. Filling the whole of the space occupied by its apparent form; completely filled; not hollow; non-porous; as, a *solid* rubber ball. **5.** Having no aperture or crevice, as a barrier or wall; also, having no vacant interspaces, as a compact city. **6.** Manifesting strength and firmness; not weak or sickly; sound; as, *solid* in mind and body. **7.** Characterized by reality; substantial or satisfactory; not frivolous; as, *solid* comfort; *solid* consideration. **8.** Commanding respect and consideration; characterized by value, reliability, and soundness; as, *solid* sense; *solid* arguments; the *solid* men of the country.

Charles Lamb was at his best,—very good-humored, but at the same time *solid*.
HENRY C. ROBINSON *Diary* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 241. [O. & CO. '69.]

9. Exhibiting united and unbroken characteristics; being or acting in unison; as, a *solid* color; the Republicans are *solid* this year.

The South is '*solid*' for the Sabbath.
W. F. CRAFTS *The Civil Sabbath* p. 7. [A. P. CO.]

10. Having or relating to all three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness; as, a *solid* foot; *solid* measure; *solid* geometry. **11.** *Gram.* Written without hyphen or space; as, "gunpowder" is a *solid* compound word. **12.** *Metaph.* Occupying space to the exclusion of something else; capable of being recognized by the physical senses; tangible. **13.** *Print.* Having no leads or slugs between the lines; as, a *solid* page of type. **14.** *Bot.* Not hollow or filled with pith, as a stem; not consisting of successive coats, as a bulb. **15.** In measuring oysters, without the liquor; as, a *solid* quart. [< F. *solide*, < L. *solidus*, dense.]

Synonyms: see COMPACT; ENTIRE; FIRM; HARD; IMPENETRABLE.

Phrases, etc.: — **sol'id-drawn**", *a.* Drawn from hollow ingots, or otherwise, on mandrels of successively decreasing diameters, said of certain seamless metal tubes. — **s.-hoofed**, *a.* Solidungulate. — **s.-horned**, *a.* Having the horns solid, as deer. — **s. number**, a whole number that is the product of three prime factors. — **s. problem** (*Math.*), a problem requiring a cubic equation for its statement, and hence requiring a conic section for its solution. — **to be s. for** (Slang, U. S.), to be unanimously in favor of; as, the county *was solid for* its favorite candidate. — **to be s. with** (Slang, U. S.), to have a certain and safe understanding with; be secure of the support and countenance of; as, he *was solid with* the committee.

sol'id, *n.* **1.** A mass of matter of which the shape can not be changed permanently and greatly without fracture. See STATES OF MATTER, under MATTER.

It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between solids and liquids. In physics the two are distinguished by the yielding of a liquid to any force, no matter how small, if it is only given time enough, but the same body may act as solid and as liquid to different forces. Thus, shoemakers' wax, which in common language would be called a solid, is classed by physicists as a very viscous liquid, as it will flow appreciably by its own weight in the course of several months, but it may be fractured like a solid by a sudden blow. Again, metals may be made to flow under very great pressure, like liquids. The shape of a solid can be altered only temporarily by force unless that alteration exceeds its limit of elasticity, when it becomes permanent. On the molecular theory these peculiarities are explained by supposing the molecules of solids to be describing closed curves in systems or groups, which tend to preserve their identity till a very great force causes a rearrangement of the molecules in new groups.

2. *Geom.* A magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness, as a cone, cube, pyramid, prism, or sphere.

Without the faculty of abstraction, we never could have formed the idea of number, nor of lines, surfaces, and *solids*, as they are considered by the mathematician. DUGALD STEWART *Philos. Essays* pt. i, essay v, p. 62. [T. & T. C. '77.]

Phrases: — **Archimedean solids**, the 13 geometrical solids described by Archimedes, having regular faces, and each not fewer than 4 faces of a kind; the cuboctahedron, snub-cube, truncated cube, truncated dodecahedron, snub-dodecahedron, truncated icosahedron, icosidodecahedron, truncated octahedron, great rhombicosidodecahedron, small rhombicosidecahedron, great rhombicuboctahedron, small rhombicuboctahedron, and truncated tetrahedron. — **Kepler** or **Kepler-Poinsot solids**, four geometrical solids whose bounding surfaces, regarded as passing through the solid, enwrap their centers more than once, viz., the great dodecahedron, great stellated dodecahedron, small stellated dodecahedron, and great icosahedron. — **Platonic solids**, the five geometrical solids that enwrap their centers but once, viz., the cube, Platonic dodecahedron, icosahedron, octahedron, and tetrahedron. — **rectangular solid**, a solid having an axis perpendicular to the base. — **regular s.**, a solid whose faces are all equal. — **semi-regular s.**, a solid having faces all alike, but not regular polygons. These are but two, the semiregular dicosahedron and semiregular triacontahedron. — **s. of revolution**, a solid described by the revolution of a curve around an axis, as a sphere, cylinder, cone, or hyperboloid.

Sol"i-da'go, sel"i-dē'gō *or* -dā'gō, *n. Bot.* A large mainly eastern North-American genus of perennial plants of the aster family—the goldenrods—having mostly strict stems, alternate, entire or serrate leaves, and dense clusters, variously shaped, of small yellow heads. See plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, at PLANT, fig. 22. [< LL. *soli-dago*, goldenrod, < L. *solidus*, dense.]

sol'i-dare†, *n.* A small coin.

so"li"da"ri"té', sō"li"da"ri"tē', *n.* [F.] *F. Law.* **1.** An entire community of interest among creditors, so that one may demand or receive payment for all. **2.** The relation of debtors who are bound individually as well as collectively for the whole debt.

sol"i-dar'i-ty, sel"i-dar'i-ti, *n.* Coherence and oneness in nature, relations, or interests, as of a race, community, or class; community of interests; fellowship; rarely, a community. [< F *solidarité*, < *solidaire*; see SOLIDARY.]

sol'i-da-ry, sel'i-dę-ri, *a.* One in nature or interests; also, one integrally though represented by many. [< F. *solidaire*, < *solide*; see SOLID, *a.*] **sol"i-dar'ic**† [Rare].

Cyprian is thoroughly imbued with the idea of the *solidary* unity of the episcopate.
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. ii, § 47, p. 151. [S. '83.]

sol'i-date†, *vt.* To make solid or firm.

sol'i-di, sel'i-dai *or* -dī, *n.* Plural of SOLIDUS.

so-lid"i-fi-ca'tion, so-lid"i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act or process of solidifying. (1) The passage of a body from the gaseous or liquid into the solid state, especially such a passage produced by lowering the temperature, as in freezing. (2) Figuratively, a consolidation or uniting.

so-lid'i-fy, so-lid'i-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make solid; reduce from a fluid or gaseous to a solid condition. **2.** Figuratively, to bring together in unity; as, *solidified* interests.

II. *i.* To become solid. [< F. *solidifier*, < *solide* (see SOLID, *a.*); and see -FY.] — **so-lid'i-fi"a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be made solid. — **so-lid'i-fi"a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* **so-lid"i-fi"a-bil'i-ty**‡.

sol'id-ism, sel'id-izm, *n. Med.* The pathologic theory that all forms of disease are attributable to morbid changes or conditions in the solids of the system.

— **sol'id-ist**, *n.* One who maintains or practises upon the theory of solidism. — **sol"i-dis'tic**, *a.*

so-lid'i-ty, so-lid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state, property, or quality of being solid. (1) Massiveness; stability.

There is a degree of *solidity* combined with elegance in this [Doric] order and an exquisite proportion of the parts to one another . . . that commands the admiration of every person of taste. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 249. [J. M. '74.]

(2) Absence of interstices; compactness. (3) The property of resisting stress; opposed to *fluidity*; as, the *solidity* of the earth's interior is disputed. **2.** Substantial or reliable character or quality; firm standing; stability; as, the *solidity* of a business house.

Solidity, indeed, becomes the pen
Of him that writeth things divine to men.
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress, Author's Apology* l. 107.

3. *Physics & Philos.* (1) The property of occupying space. (2) Extension in the three dimensions of space.

That the eye has little knowledge of *solidity* is seen in the fact that even an adult may easily be deceived in taking flat drawings for solid objects or, e. g., in the scenery of a theatre.
SULLY *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* ch. 8, p. 115. [A. '87.]

(3) Absolute incompressibility; impenetrability. See IMPENETRABILITY, 2.

The three kinds of solidity defined above are termed by Sir William Hamilton respectively (1) **solidity simple**, (2) **s. geometrical**, and (3) **s. physical**.

4. *Geom.* The volume of a body; solid contents. **5**†. A solid body; mass. [< F. *solidité*, < L. *soliditas*, < *solidus*, firm.]

sol'id-ly, sel'id-li, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly, compactly, substantially, reliably, or unanimously.

Synonyms: see BODILY.

sol'id-ness, sol'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being solid.

sol'i-dum, sel'i-dum, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A die. **2.** *Scots Law.* A complete sum. [L., solidity, < *solidus*, solid.]

— **to be bound in solido** (*Law*), to be bound for the whole of a thing, as where one is bound with others jointly and severally for the payment of a debt: opposed to an obligation *pro rata*, or for a proportionate share.

Sol"id-un'gu-la, sel"id-ung'giu-lą, *n. pl. Mam.* A former division of ungulates, represented by the horses; solid-hoofed mammals. [< L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] **Sol"id-un"gu-la'ta**‡.

sol"id-un'gu-late, sel"id-ung'giu-let *or* -lēt. **1.** *a.* Having the hoof solid or uncloven, as a horse; solid-hoofed. **sol"id-un'gu-lar** or **-lous**‡. **II.** *n.* A solidungulate mammal.

sol'i-dus, sel'i-dus, *n.* [-DI, -dai *or* -dī, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** A medieval shilling. **2.** The sign (/) used to divide shillings from pence, as 10/6 (10*s.* 6*d.*). **3.** A Byzantine gold coin. See COIN.

sol"i-fid'i-an, sel"i-fid'i-ąn, *n.* One who maintains that faith may exist alone, without works, and is the one requisite to salvation; also, one who exalts ceremonialism above personal holiness.

Assuming that the *Solifidian*—the believer in the possibility of an abstract faith which can show no works as an evidence of its existence—is thus refuted, St. James proceeds to refute him still farther. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 22, p. 336. [E. P. D.]

[< L. *solus*, alone, + *fides*; see FAITH, *n.*] — **sol"i-fid'i-an**, *a.* — **sol"i-fid'i-an-ism**, *n.*

sol'i-form, sol'i-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling the sun in form or nature. [< L. *sol*, sun, + -FORM.]

So-lif'u-gæ, so-lif'yu-jī *or* sō'li-fū'gē, *n. pl. Arach.* An order or suborder of tracheate arachnids with cephalothorax and abdomen articulated and a spider-like appearance, as the wensel-spiders. [< L. *sol*, sun, + *fugio*, flee.] — **sol'i-fuge**, *n.* — **so-lif'u-gous**, *a.*

sol-ill'o-quize, so-lil'o-ewaiz, *vi.* [-QUIZED; -QUI'ZING.] To discourse to oneself; utter a soliloquy. **so-lil'o-quise**‡. — **so-lil'o-qua'cious**, *a.* Inclined to soliloquize. — **so-lil'o-quist**, *n.* One who soliloquizes.

so-lil'o-quy, so-lil'o-ewi, *n.* [-QUIES, *pl.*] A talking to oneself, regardless of the presence or absence of others; a discourse uttered for one's own benefit, or a composition containing such a discourse; monologue.

To sorrow's long *soliloquies* a prey.
ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* l. 230.

[< LL. *soliloquium*, < L. *solus*, alone, + *loquor*, talk.]

sol'i-ped, sel'i-ped, *a.* & *n.* Solidungulate. [< L. *solipedi-s*, < *solidus*, compact, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **sol'i-pede**‡. — **sol'i-ped"al**, *a.* **so-lip'e-dous**‡.

sol'ip-sism, sel'ip-sizm, *C.* (so-lip'sizm, *W.*), *n. Philos.* Regarding oneself as the universe; absolute egoism. See EGOISM, 2. [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self.]

The metaphysical denial of the reality of substance leads to nonsense in the mental world, and to nihilism and *solipsism* in the outer world. BOWNE *Psychol. Theory* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 164. [H. '87.]

— **sol'ip-sist**, *n.* A believer in solipsism. — **sol"ip-sis'tic**, *a.* Relating to solipsism.

sol"i-se'qui-ous, sol^2-sī'ewi-us, *a.* Following the sun, as certain plants. [< L. *sol*, sun, + *sequor*, follow.]

so'list, sō'list, *n.* A soloist.

sol"i-taire', sel"i-tār', *n.* **1.** A diamond or other valuable gem set alone, as in a ring. **2.** One of many games played by one person only. Specifically: (1) In card-playing, usually a game in which the player, taking the cards from the pack as they come, endeavors to arrange them according to some system. **pa'tience**‡. (2) A game played with marbles moved in hollows, or pegs in holes, on a board arranged usually in the form of a Greek cross. The

player jumps the marbles or pegs one over another at right angles, removing those jumped, and endeavoring to leave only one at the close, or several arranged in a pattern. **3.** A hermit or recluse. **4.** One of several birds. (1) A large, recently extinct, didoid columbine bird or pigeon (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of the island of Rodriguez. (2) An American myadestine bird, of shy and retiring habits; a fly-catching thrush. (3) A rock-thrush (*Monticola solitaria*). [F., < L. *solitarius*, solitary, < *solus*, alone.]

sol″i-ta′ri-an†, *n.* A hermit; recluse.

sol′i-ta-ri-ness, sel′i-tę-ri-nes, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude. **sol″i-ta-ri′e-ty†**; **sol″i-ta′ri-ous-ness†**; **sol″i-tar′i-ty†**.

The most touching thing about it seems to be the heart-breaking *solitariness* of the man, whose nearest friend could not apprehend his simplest motive. E. S. PHELPS AND H. D. WARD *Come Forth* ch. 19, p. 299. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

sol′i-ta-ry, sel′i-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Living or being alone, either in the sense (1) of habitually so living, or (2) of being so for a time; as, a *solitary* recluse; a *solitary* traveler.

Crows and wolves go in flocks and packs, but the eagle and the lion are *solitary* in their habits.
BURROUGHS *Indoor Studies, Solitude* p. 216. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Unfrequented by human beings; retired or secluded; seldom visited; lonely; as, a *solitary* desert. **3.** Made, done, or passed alone; not participated in by others; as, a *solitary* life; a *solitary* stroll. **4.** Oppressive by reason of lonesomeness; gloomy or lonely; as, a *solitary* feeling. **5.** Apart from others of its kind; individual; single; sole; as, a *solitary* house in a forest; a *solitary* instance. **6.** Lonesome by reason of the absence of life, companionship, etc.; as, the *solitary* ocean; the *solitary* night. **7.** *Bot.* & *Anat.* Not in a cluster; single; separate. **8.** *Zool.* (1) Living alone or in pairs. (2) Simple; not compound. **9†.** Not inclined to company. [< F. *solitaire*, < L. *solitarius;* see SOLITAIRE.]

Synonyms: alone, companionless, deserted, lone, lonely, lonesome, only, single, sole, unaccompanied, unattended.—**Antonyms:** manifold, multiplied, multitudinous, many, myriad, numerous.

—**solitary confinement**, the exclusion of a prisoner from intercourse with other prisoners, visitors, etc.—**s. funiculus** (*Anat.*), a bundle of nerve-fibers in the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, connected with the roots of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves; the respiratory fasciculus.—**s. glands**, the scattered lymphoid follicles in the walls of the small intestine.

—**sol′i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

sol′i-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One who lives alone or much alone; a hermit; recluse. **2.** Same as SOLITAIRE, 4 (1).

so′li-to, sō′li-tō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In the usual manner.

sol′i-tude, sel′i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being solitary. (1) Remoteness from places where there is companionship; as, he withdrew to the *solitude* of the desert. (2) The state of being without opportunity for social intercourse; seclusion from society; lonely condition.

My retirement was now become *solitude;* the former is, I believe, the best state for the mind of man, the latter almost the worst.
H. MORE *Works, Cutebs, etc.* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 341. [J. J. W. '30.]

2. A place that is deserted or lonely; a desert. [F., < L. *solitudo*, < *solus*, alone.]

Synonyms: isolation, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion. See RETIREMENT.

so-liv′a-gant†, *a.* Wandering alone. **so-liv′a-gous†**.

so″live′, sō′liv′, *n.* [F.] *Building.* Any wooden beam of secondary importance, as a joist or a rafter.

sol′lar, sel′ar, *n.* **1.** A platform or the like in a mine; as, an **air-sollar** (a platform or brattice forming a passage in a mine to aid ventilation); a **shaft-s.** (a platform covering any compartment or the whole of a shaft). **2.** An elevated chamber in a church, from which to watch the burning of the altar-lamps. **3†.** An upper gallery, garret, or solarium; also, a story of a house. [< F. dial. *solier*, granary, < L. *solarium*, sunny spot, < *sol*, sun.] **sol′ar‡**; **sol′ler‡**.

sol″ler-et′, sel′ęr-et′, *E. W.* (sel′ęr-et, *C.*), *n.* In medieval armor, a steel shoe for a mounted man. See illus. under ARMOR. [< F. *soleret*, < *sole*, sole of the foot, < L. *solea;* see SOLE¹, *n.*] **sol″er-et′‡**.

sol′le-vate†, *vt.* Same as SUBLEVATE.

sol-lic′it†, **-lic″i-ta′tion†**, etc. Same as SOLICIT, etc.

sol′lu″nar, sel′lū′nar, *a.* *Astrol.* Pertaining to or caused by both sun and moon; as, *sol-lunar* diseases.

sol′mi-zate, sel′mi-zēt, *vi.* [-ZA′TED; -ZA′TING.] *Mus.* To sing by syllables; sol-fa. [< F. *solmiser*, < *sol*, SOL², + *mi*, MI.] **sol′mi-sate‡**.

sol″mi-za′tion, } sel′mi-zē′shun, *n.* *Mus.* The use
sol″mi-sa′tion, } of syllables as names for the notes or tones of the scale. The syllables now commonly used are *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.* The tonic sol-fa system uses *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te.* Other systems, now rare or disused, are **bocedization** or **bobization**, using *bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni;* **bebization** or **labecedization**, using *la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge;* and **damenization**, using *da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be.* The syllables used in solmization are attributed to Guido d'Arezzo (11th century), except that *si* (still used in some European countries) was the first syllable and there was no *si*, the seventh of the scale not then being recognized. The syllables were the initial syllables of the successive lines of a Latin hymn whose first two lines are *Ut queant laxis Resonare fibris. Do* was substituted later for *ut*, for euphony. The syllables are used in two ways. According to the most common system, called the *movable-do* system, they denote the harmonic relations of the tones to the key, *do* being always the key-note, *re* the second, etc. In the *fixed-do* system they denote absolute pitch, *do* being the tone C, *re* the tone D, etc. Sharps and flats are denoted commonly by substituting respectively *i* and *e* for the vowel of the syllable; thus, *la♯* is *li*, and *la♭* is *le*.
[< F. *solmisation*, < *solmiser;* see SOLMIZATE.]

so′lo, sō′lō, *a.* *Mus.* Composed or written for or executed by a single voice or instrument; not concerted. [It. (< L. *solus*), alone.]—**solo pitch**, a special pitch adopted by a solo player, as on the violin, for special effects.—**s. stop**, an organ-stop adapted for playing solo parts.

so′lo, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A composition or passage for a single voice or instrument, with or without accompaniment; also, the rendition of such a passage. **2.** *Card-playing.* (1) An old game played by three or four persons, in which the player who bids to take the highest number of tricks plays alone against the others. The modern skat is probably a derivative of it. (2) In skat, a bid, or form of the game in which the skat is not looked at till the hand has been played.

sol′o-graph, sel′o-grąf, *n.* [Rare.] A picture printed by the sun; photograph; sun-print. [< L. *sol*, sun, + -GRAPH.]

so′lo-ist, sō′lo-ist, *n.* *Mus.* One who sings or performs a solo; especially, a professional performer of solos.

Sol″o-mon′ic, sel′o-mon′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Solomon, king of Israel, celebrated for practical wisdom. **2.** Characterized by wisdom; as, a *Solomonic* remark.

Sol″o-mo′ni-an‡.

Sol′o-mon's-seal″, sel′o-mǫnz-sēl′, *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of *Polygonatum*, a genus of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with simple erect or curving stems, from 6 inches to 4 feet high, bearing on the upper portion sessile or nearly sessile parallel-nerved leaves, and small axillary nodding greenish flowers. The thick jointed white rootstock is marked at short intervals by circular seal-like scars left by the stems of previous years, giving the plant its name. *P. multiflorum* is the commonest European species. Its root was formerly used for bruises. *P. biflorum*, the smaller Solomon's-seal, and *P. giganteum*, the great Solomon's-seal, are common in the United States.

Solomon's-seals.

1. A true Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*): *a*, the fruit. 2. The false Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina racemosa*): *a*, the fruit.

2. A six-pointed star. Same as HEXAGRAM, 1.

—**false Solomon's-seal**, any species of *Smilacina*, a genus nearly related to *Polygonatum*, differing from it chiefly in the fact that its white flowers are in terminal simple or compound racemes. *S. racemosa*, common in the United States, is called also **clustered Solomon's-seal** and **false spikenard.**—**two-leaved S.**, a little plant (*Maianthemum bifolium* or *Canadense*), 3 to 5 inches high, with 2 or 3 leaves and an erect raceme an inch long, closely allied to and resembling the false Solomon's-seal.

Sol′o-mon's Song. Same as CANTICLES.

sol″o-nette′, sel′o-net′, *n.* [Prov.] The small British sole (*Solea lutea*).

so′-long′, sō′-lǫng′, *interj.* [Colloq.] Good-by! [Cor. of SALAAM.] **so long‡**.

So-lo′ni-an, so-lō′ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or to his laws. **So-lon′ic‡**.

When Cleomenes and Isagoras wished to overturn the *Solonian* constitution in the interests of an oligarchy, the Council was the point of resistance, a fact which is alone sufficient to prove the popular and democratic nature of the institution.
EVELYN ABBOTT *Greece* pt. i, ch. 13, p. 414. [G. P. P. '88.]

so-lo′re, so-lō′rę, *n.* A local wind blowing in one of the Alpine valleys, analogous to a land- or sea-breeze.

Sol″pu-gid′e-a, sel′piu-jid′ę-ą *or* -pu-gid′e-ą, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Solifugæ*. [< L. *solpuga, solipuga*, a kind of venomous ant that hides by day, < *sol*, sun, + *pugno*, fight.] **Sol-pu′gi-da‡**.—**sol″pu-gid′e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

sol′stice, sel′stis, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The time of year when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south, and seems to pause before returning on its course, usually on June 21 and December 22, called in the northern hemisphere the **summer** and **winter solstices** respectively, and the reverse in the southern hemisphere. **2.** Either of the points in the ecliptic at which this occurs, the points midway between the equinoxes, being the first point in Cancer and the first point in Capricorn. **sol-stí′cion†**; **solstitial point‡**. **3.** Hence, a culminating or important point; an epoch.

Thus I lived . . . in one eternal *solstice* of unclouded hope.
DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Household Wreck* in vol. i, p. 13. [T. & F. '56.]

[F., < L. *solstitium*, < *sol*, sun, + *sto*, stand.] **sol′-stead†**; **sol′sti-cy†**.

sol-stí′tial, sel-stish′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a solstice; occurring at the period of a solstice.

—**solstitial colure** (*Astron.*), a great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the poles and the solstices.—**s. point**, same as SOLSTICE, 2.

sol″u-bil′i-ty, sel′yu-bil′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being soluble. (1) Capability of being dissolved. (2) Susceptibility of being solved; as, the *solubility* of a problem. **2.** [Rare.] Power or capacity of dissolving. **3.** *Bot.* Separability into parts, as in the legumes of the species of *Desmodium*, which readily separate into one-seeded joints. [< L. *solubilis*, soluble, < *solvo;* see SOLVE, *v.*]

sol′u-bl, -ness. Soluble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sol′u-ble, sel′yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being dissolved, as in a fluid; dissolvable; sometimes, in chemistry, in a restricted sense, dissoluble in water; as, gum arabic is *soluble*. **2.** Susceptible of being solved, computed, or explained; as, a *soluble* problem. **3.** [Rare.] Easily opened; relaxed. [F., < L. *solubilis;* see SOLUBILITY.]

—**sol′u-ble-ness**, *n.*

so′lum, sō′lum, *n.* [L.] The ground; in Scots law, a parcel of ground.

so′lund-goose″, *n.* Same as SOLAN-GOOSE.

so′lus, sō′lus, *a.* [SO′LA, *fem.*] [L.] Alone: used in stage directions.

so-lute′†, *vt.* **1.** To dissolve; absolve. **2.** To resolve; reply.

so-lute′, so-lūt′ *or* -lūt′, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Wholly separate; free: opposed to *adnate;* as, a *solute* stipule. **2.** [Archaic.] Soluble.

His [La Rochefoucauld's] maxims are like hard and sharp crystals, precipitated from the worldly wisdom, blandly *solute* and dilute in Montaigne. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 5, p. 61. [CHAUT. '90.]

3†. Free; liberal; loose. **4†.** Cheerful; merry. [< L. *solvo* (pp. *solutus*): see SOLVE, *v.*]

so-lu′tion, so-lū′shun, *S.*, *or* -lū′shun, *C. W. Wr.*, *n.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* (1) The change of matter from the solid or gaseous into the liquid state by its combination with a liquid; when unaccompanied by chemical change, called **physical solution**; otherwise, **chemical solution.** (2) The result of such change; a liquid combination of a liquid and a non-liquid substance. The constitution of a physical solution, as of a salt in water, is a vexed question, some holding that it is in effect the same as chemical solution, the dissolved substance forming a hydrate, or a mixture of hydrates, with the solvent, while others consider that the molecules of the dissolved substance are as free as those of a gas, and subject to analogous laws. The latter view is called the **gaseous** or **osmotic theory of solution**, because the fact that osmotic pressures of solutions of different concentrations follow a law similar to Boyle's (see LAW) seems to support it. Compare OSMOSE.

His [Bulwer's] prose holds in *solution* about as much poetry as prose can, and his novels contain about as much thought as readers will endure. BAYNE *Essays* first series, vii, p. 388. [G. & L. '57.]

2. The act or process of solving or computing, as a problem; also, the result of such computation; as, the *solution* was published in the Times. **3.** The act or process of explaining, settling, or disposing, as of a difficulty or doubt; as, the *solution* of a mystery. **4.** A method or way discovered or proposed for escaping a difficulty or settling a matter of doubt; specifically (*Math.*), a method or process of finding the answer to a problem, especially when the root of an equation is required. **5.** The answer or correct result of a solved problem; specifically (*Math.*), a relation between variables by which a differential equation is satisfied. **6.** Figuratively, a liquid or dissolved state. **7.** *Civ. Law.* Payment or satisfaction of a claim or debt. **8.** *Surg.* A separation, as by fracture or breakage. **9.** *Med.* The crisis of a disease; termination of a disease with critical signs. **10†.** Disintegration; dissolution. **11†.** Separation; hiatus. **12†.** A deliverance or release. [F., < L. *solution-* (-), < *solutus;* see SOLUTE, *a.*]

Phrases, etc.:—**Cardan's solution**, a method of finding the roots of a cubic equation.—**Descartes's, Euler's, Ferrari's solutions**, different methods for finding the roots of a biquadratic equation.—**Donovan's s.**, an aqueous solution of equal parts of arsenic iodid and mercuric iodid.—**Fehling's s.**, an aqueous solution of cupric hydrate in sodium-potassium tartrate, usually of a given strength, used to determine the amount of sugar in a compound by the proportion of red cuprous oxid precipitated.—**Fowler's s.**, see in vocabulary place.—**improper s.** (of a differential equation), a solution that solves it and solves also another of a lower order or degree.—**Labarraque's s.**, an aqueous solution of chlorinated soda: official in the United States and British pharmacopœias: used as a disinfectant and for bleaching.—**Lugol's s.**, an aqueous solution of potassium iodid and iodin: used in medicine.—**Monsel's s.**, an aqueous solution of ferric sulfate: used in medicine.—**Nessler's s.**, an alkaline solution of potassium iodid and mercuric iodid: used to detect the minute quantities of ammonia and its compounds in solutions.—**normal s.**, a solution of known strength used in volumetric analysis, usually made so that one cubic centimeter contains a number of milligrams equal to the molecular weight of the compound. **standard s.‡.**—**numerical s.**, an approximate solution of an equation by the use of numbers.—**particular s.** (*Math.*), a solution obtained by giving particular values to the arbitrary constants in a general solution.—**primitive s.** (of a differential equation), the most general form of solution involving arbitrary constants.—**proper s.** (of a differential equation), a solution that satisfies it and no other of lower order or degree.—**singular s.** (of a differential equation), a solution that is not included in the complete or general solution, and does not involve in its expression any arbitrary constant.—**so-lu′tion-plane″**, *n.* *Crystal.* A plane of easiest solution in a crystal. Such a plane may be indicated externally by etched figures. Solutions circulating through rocks at great depths and under great pressure may dissolve out regularly shaped cavities (negative crystals) lying in certain definite planes (solution-planes), and in this way produce schillerization of the constituent minerals.

A discussion of all the phenomena led him [Von Ebner] to the conclusion that there are certain planes of easy solubility which he compared to planes of least cohesion (cleavage-planes), and for these he proposes the name of *solution-planes*.
J. W. JUDD in *Mineralogical Magazine* Dec., '86, p. 84.

sol′u-tiv, *a.* Solutive. PHIL. SOC.

sol′u-tive, sel′yu-tiv, *a.* **1.** Loosening; laxative. **2.** Soluble.

solv, solvd. Solve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

solv′a-bl(e), solv′ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be solved, resolved, or explained; capable of solution, as a problem.

In common, the love of knowledge is *solvable* into some other passion at its origin.
SIDNEY SMITH *Moral Philosophy* lect. xxiv, p. 342. [H. '56.]

2†. Solvent, as a debtor. **3†.** Payable. **solv′i-bl(e)‡.**—**solv″a-bil′i-ty, solv′a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

solve, solv, *vt.* [SOLVED; SOLV′ING.] **1.** To free from perplexing difficulties; disentangle; clear up; hence, to put an end to; settle; as, his doubts are *solved*.

It was during his [Luther's] enforced seclusion in Wartburg, . . . that Bartholomew Bernhardi, pastor of Kammerich, . . . *solved* the matter in the most practical way by obtaining the consent of his parish and celebrating his nuptials with all due solemnity. H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 25, p. 411. [L. '67.]

2. To obtain an answer to or solution of by calculation or process of reasoning; as, to *solve* a chess problem; to *solve* a puzzle; specifically, in trigonometry, to find the remaining angles and sides of (a triangle) when certain angles and sides are given. **3.** [Rare.] To dissolve; set free. [< OF. *solver*, < L. *solvo*, < *se-*, apart, + *luo*, set free.]

Synonyms: clear, clear up, decipher, do, elucidate, explain, find out, guess, interpret, make out, resolve, see through, understand, unfold.—**Antonyms:** confound, confuse, darken, mystify, perplex.

—**solv′er**, *n.* One who solves.

solvet, *n.* Method of solving; solution.

sol′ven-cy, sel′vęn-si, *n.* The condition of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

The amount of these claims . . . became so large as to . . . threaten the *solvency* of the Treasury. L. E. CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 24, p. 175. [H. '91.]

sol′vend, sel′vend, *n.* [Rare.] A substance to be dissolved. [< L. *solvendum*, gerundive of *solvo;* see SOLVE, *v.*]

sol′vent, sel′vęnt, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient to pay all debts; capable of meeting all obligations; having greater assets than liabilities; as, a *solvent* estate or debtor.

Where is there a *solvent* debtor who would not insist that he should be classed among creditors or among property-owners, rather than among debtors?
J. H. COWPERTHWAIT *Money* ch. 6, p. 105. [G. P. P. '92.]

2. Having the power of dissolving; as, *solvent* of sugar; a *solvent* fluid. [< L. *solvo* (ppr. *solvent(-s)*: see SOLVE, *v.*]

sol′vent, *n.* **1.** A fluid, as water or alcohol, capable of dissolving substances; menstruum.

No other liquid than Water can act as the *solvent* for the various articles of food which are taken into the Stomach. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ch. 4, p. 170. [L. BROS. & CO. '66.]

2. *Med.* A medicine used for dissolving morbid concretions or obstructions in or upon some organ; as, a *solvent* of urinary calculus. **3†.** That which solves.

sol′ly†, *adv.* Solely.

sol'yer†, *n. Arch.* Same as SOLLAR.
som†, *a. & pron.* Same as SOME.
som, sum, *n.* The sheatfish. [< Rus. *somŭ*, the silure.]
so'ma[1], sō'mə, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A plant used at sacrifices; also, its sap, which was used by the Vedic Aryas as a symbol of life renewed through sacrifice. The praises of soma are sung in the Rig-Veda, and it is there deified.

The sap of the mountain plant slain and brayed in the mortar, became the 'all-purifier, all-generator, father of the gods.' . . . Both *Soma* (Hindu) and Haoma (Persian) are 'healers, deliverers from pain.' SAMUEL JOHNSON *Oriental Religions, India* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 100. [O. & CO. '73.

2. In Puranic mythology, the moon, or its deity. **3.** A plant (*Sarcostemma brevistigma* or *Asclepias acida*) of the milkweed family, believed to be the soma of the Vedas, a leafless shrub, growing in all parts of India, yielding an abundance of a mildly acidulous milky juice, which travelers suck from the shoots.

so'ma[2], *n.* [SO MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The body of an animal; specifically, the axial portion of the body (head, neck, trunk, and tail) of a vertebrate, as distinguished from the limbs. **2.** *Theol.* Body, as distinguished from soul and spirit. [< Gr. *sōma*, body.]
so'ma-cule, sō'ma-kūl, *n.* The chemical molecule of protoplasm. [< Gr. *sōma*, body.]
So-maj', so-mäj', *n.* [Hind.] An assembly of worshipers; a congregation. Compare BRAHMO-SOMAJ. **Sa-maj'**.
So-ma'li, so-mä'li, *n.* Afr.] A member of one of the East-African tribes of the Ethiopic group of the Hamitic stock. See HAMITIC.—**So-ma'li**, *a.*
so'ma-plant", *n.* Same as SOMA[1], 3.
So-mas'chi-an, so-mas'ki-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an Augustinian congregation organized at Somascha, Italy (16th century), for the care of orphans and the education of children.
so-mat'ic, so-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to body, as opposed to soul or to spirit; physical; corporeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the soma or body of an animal; as, the *somatic* cavity. **3.** Of or pertaining to the body-cavity or its walls; celomatic. **4.** [Rare.] *Mech.* Relating to mass. [< Gr *sōmatikos* < *sōma*, body.] **so-mat'ic-al**‡.
—**somatic death**, death of the whole body. Compare LOCAL DEATH. See DEATH. —**s. velocity**, same as MASS-VELOCITY.
so-mat'ics, so-mat'ics, *n.* Somatology.
so'ma-tism, sō'ma-tizm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that denies the existence of spirit; materialism. [< Gr. *sōmat-* s, body.]—**so'ma-tist**, *n.* A materialist.
somato-. Derived from Greek *sōma(t-)*, body; a combining form.—**so'ma-to-cyst**, *n. Zoöph.* The inflated body-cavity of certain siphonophores. See illus of Portuguese man-of-war under MAN-OF-WAR.—**so"ma-to-cys'tic**, *a.*—**so"ma-to-dym'i-a**, *n.* A double monstrosity with union at some part of the trunks.—**so"ma-to-en"ti-o-log'ic-al**, *a. Med.* Pertaining or relating to causes of disease as originating within the body itself.—**so"ma-to-gen'ic**, *a. Biol.* Originating in the soma or body in consequence of external influences; as, *somatogenic* characters.—**so"ma-top'a-gus**, *n. Terat.* A double monster with two separate trunks.—**so"ma-to-par"a-le'lus**, *n.* A double monster having the axes of the bodies parallel.—**so'ma-to-plasm"**, *n.* The plasma of the body.—**so'ma-to-pleure"**, *n.* The outer of the two layers formed from the mesoderm of the embryo, giving rise to the body-wall and the amnion. See illus. under GERM-LAYER.—**so"ma-to-pleu'ral**, *a.*—**so"ma-to-pleu'ric**, *a.*—**so"ma-to-splanch"no-pleu'ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure.—**so"ma-tot'o-my**, *n.* The dissection of a body.—**so"ma-to-trid'y-mus**, *n.* A monster with three united trunks.—**so"ma-to-trop'ic**, *a. Biol.* Manifesting or characterized by somatotropism.—**so"ma-to-trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**so"ma-tot'ro-pism**, *n. Biol.* A stimulative or directive influence exerted upon a growing plant-organ by the substratum upon which it is growing. When the organ tends to grow inward into the substratum it is positively somatotropic, when away from it, negatively somatotropic.
so"ma-tol'o-gy, sō'ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science of organic bodies, especially of the human body: embracing *anatomy* and *physiology*.

Somatology signifies the science of the body only, and is subdivided into anatomy and physiology, anatomy being the science of its structure, and physiology the science of the functions of its organs. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 3, p. 7. [S. '70.]

2. *Anthrop.* The branch of anthropology that treats of the physical nature of man, his anatomy, physiology, and biology, so far as these bear on the distinction of races, peoples, and nations.

It embraces, in Brinton's treatment, (1) **internal somatology**, including *osteology*, *craniology* (so far as they relate to racial peculiarities), *myology*, and *splanchnology*; (2) **external s.**, or *anthropometry*; (3) **comparative psychophysics**, in its application to races; and (4) **developmental** and **comparative s.**, embracing the *embryology* and *biology* of man.
3. The branch of physics that treats of matter and its properties. [< SOMATO- + -LOGY.] —**so"ma-to-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to somatology; corporeal; material.—**so"ma-to-log'ic**‡.—**so"ma-to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**so"ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*
so'ma-tome, sō'ma-tōm, *n.* One of the homologous serial segments of which the body of a vertebrate is theoretically composed.

Professor Goodsir's terms of *Somatomes* for the segments and Metasomatomes for their interspaces, appear to me to be well worthy of adoption as the equivalents of these 'Urwirbel' (primitive vertebræ. HUXLEY in *Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist.* third series, vol. iii, p. 433.

[< Gr. *sōma*, body. + -TOME.] —**so"ma-tom'ic**, *a.*
som'ber, ‖ som'bər, *vt.* [SOM'BERED or -BRED; SOM'BRING or -BRING.] To make somber or gloomy; darken.

This lake, in summer sunset bright,
Walled round with *sombering* pines.
WHITTIER *The Lake-Side* st. 4.

som'ber, ‖ *a.* **1.** Partially destitute of light or bright-
som'bre, ‖ ness; dusky, murky, gloomy; as, a *somber* shade, a *somber* color. **2.** Severe and somewhat melancholy, producing or evidencing gloomy feelings; depressing; as, a *somber* life; *somber* character.

Under the influence of certain disorders everything will wear a *sombre* aspect, and the heart will dive into the profoundest deeps of misery. SPURGEON *Treasury of David*, Psalm lxxxvii, in vol. iv, p. 132. [F. & W. '90.]

[< F. *sombre* (cp. OF. *essombre*, a shady place, Sp *sombra*, a shade), prob. < L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade.]
Synonyms: see DARK, DOLEFUL; SAD.

—**som'ber-ly**, **som'bre-ly**, *adv.*—**som'ber-ness**, **som'bre-ness**, *n.* Somber quality; gloom.
som'bret†, *n.* Somberness; gloom. **som'bret**‡.
som-bre'rite, sem-brē'rīt, *n. Mineral.* A hard yellowish or brown calcium phosphate. [< *Sombrero*, one of the Antilles.]
som-bre'ro, sem-brē'rō, *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, common in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States; often ornamented.

In the stern stands a peon girl, her head covered by a wide-peaked *sombrero* of yellow straw, throwing the richly colored face in shadow. F. H. SMITH *A Day at Laguerre's, La Canal de la Viga* p. 98. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

[Sp., < *sombra*; see SOMBER, *a.*]
som'brous, sem'brus, *a.* [Poet.] Somber.
—**som'brous-ly**, *adv.*—**som'brous-ness**, *n.*
som'del†, *n. & adv.* Somedeal. **sum'del**†.
some, sum, *a.* **1.** Of indeterminate quantity; of indefinite number or amount; as, be bought *some* land in Texas; get me *some* bread. **2.** Appreciable yet limited in degree or amount; moderate; as, the report is in *some* measure true; we have *some* lumber, but need more.

The ugliest soul is not without *some* beauty.
MACDONALD *Cheerful Words* ccxviii, p. 202. [D. L. CO.]

3. Conceived or thought of, but not definitely known; used to express ignorance or uncertainty in regard to the person or thing referred to; as, *some* person drove past; he may fall into *some* ditch; *some* busybody told you.

Each man is *some* man's servant. LOWELL *The Pioneer* st. 8.

4. *Logic.* Part at least; sometimes, part but not all of a class: used in the ordinary particular proposition and in each sense opposed, but in a different way, to the "all" or "none" that indicates a universal proposition; as, *some* men are wise; *some* serpents are venomous; *some* pupils become famous. **5.** [Colloq.] Of considerable account; noteworthy or eminent.

Even the Mexicans, when they spoke of her, did so with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders, as much as to say she was '*some*' even in that country. BROWNE *Apache Country* ch. 18, p. 180. [H. '69.]

When a boy, our trapper was '*some*,' he said, with the rifle, and always had a hankering for the West.
G. A. F. RUXTON *Life in the Far West* ch. 2, p. 40. [W. B. '68.]

[< AS. *sum*, some.]
some, *pron.* **1.** A certain undetermined quantity or part; a portion; as, *some* of the cargo was lost. **2.** Certain particular ones not definitely known or not specifically designated: often with *some* or *others* as a correlative; as, *some* were lost, *some* died, *others* were very sick: rarely used in the possessive; as, "*some's* self-love." **3**†. A certain one.
some[1], *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] In an approximate degree; as nearly as may be estimated; about; as, *some* eighty people were present. **2.** [Dial. or Prov.] Somewhat; as, he was *some* tired: I like it *some*.
—**some and some** [Local or Obs.], part at a time.
some[2]†, *adv. & conj.* So, as, or ever; still existing in dialectal use, in composition, as in *howsomever* for *howsoever*.
-some, ‖ *suffix.* A termination used in forming certain
-som†, ‖ adjectives from nouns and other adjectives. Usually it indicates a considerable degree of the quality expressed; as, blithe*some*; dark*some*; fulsome; quarrel*some*, etc. In *buxom*, literally 'pliant,' the ending is disguised. Compare SAME.

Our *some* in wholesome (German sam in heilsam) is altered from older sam, and identical with same in the sense of 'like.' W. D. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* ch. 7, p. 123. [A. '75.]

[< AS. *-sum*, akin to SAME.]
some'bod"y, sum bod'i, *n.* **1.** A person unknown or unnamed; as, *somebody* met me.

Somebody tells everybody everything in our village.
F. S. COZZENS *Sparrowgrass Papers* ch. 6, p. 72. [D. & J. '56.]

2. A person of consequence or importance; as, he thinks himself *somebody*.
some'deal†, *n.* Some part or something. **some'dele**"†.
some'deal"†, *adv.* In some degree; partly, somewhat.
some'gate", sum gēt", *adv.* [Scot.] In some way or manner; somehow or somewhere. **some'gat"**‡.
some'how", sum hau", *adv.* In some way or by some means undetermined; in a manner not known or explained: often followed by *or other;* as, we must get there *somehow or other*.

Yet Love will dream and Faith will trust. . . .
That *somehow*, somewhere meet we must.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 10.

som'er-sault, ‖ sum'ər-sôlt, -set, *vi.* To make a som-
som'er-set, ‖ ersault or somerset.
som'er-sault, ‖ *n.* Properly, a leap in which a person
som'er-set[1], ‖ turns heels over head in the air and lights on his feet; loosely, the placing of the head on the ground and throwing the body over it, landing on the back: often used figuratively.

The bigot James II. had come to the throne, full of Papist zeal and of a poor hope to bring all England to a great *somerset* of faith. D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 242. [S. '90.]

[< F. *soubresaut*, < L. *super*, over, + *saltus*, leap, < *salio*, leap.] **sum'mer-set**‡.—**double** or **triple somersault**, a feat performed by acrobats, in which the body turns two or three times in the air during a single leap.
som'er-set[2], sum'ər-set, *n.* A saddle for a one-legged rider, so padded that he obtains some hold with his stump. [After Lord Fitzroy *Somerset*, who used one.]
some'thing, sum'thing, *n.* **1.** A particular thing undetermined or not yet apparent; some thing, undertaking, or state of affairs indefinitely conceived or stated; a thing unspecified; as, *something* will result.

All things are beautiful
Because *of something* lovelier than themselves,
Which breathes within them, and will never die.
LUCY LARCOM *Prelude to Poems* st. 1.

2. Some portion or quantity, even though trifling; as, give the beggar *something*. **3.** A thing having real existence or some value; as, it is hard to get *something* for nothing. **4.** A thing of importance and consideration; as, we think ourselves *something*, but we are nothing.
some'thing, *adv.* In some degree or extent; somewhat: archaic except in special phrases, as **something like.**

And *something* earlier every year
Our singing birds take wing.
LOWELL *To* ——— st. 3.

some'time", sum'tīm", *a.* [Archaic.] Having been at one time; former; once; as, *sometime* professor at Oxford.
some'time", *adv.* **1.** At some time not precisely stated; as, *sometime* I will inform you; it happened *sometime* last week: always properly written as two words. **2.** Same as SOMETIMES. **3.** [Archaic.] Once upon a time; as, a prince *sometime* met a giant in a wood. **4.** For a time in the past; as, he was *sometime* bishop.
some'times"†, *a.* Same as SOMETIME.
some'times", sum'tīmz". *adv.* **1.** At times; occasionally; now and then: often with a correlative *sometimes;* as, *sometimes* I like it and *sometimes* not. **2**†. At some time gone by; formerly; once.
some'way", sum'wē", *adv.* In some way or by some means not ascertainable or not stated; as, the thief *someway* escaped: properly written as two words.
some'what", sum'hwet', *n.* **1.** An uncertain quantity or degree; more or less; as, he knows *somewhat* of it.

The best woman has always *somewhat* of a man's strength.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Young Mrs. Jardine* ch. 2, p. 52. [H.]

2. A thing not specified or explained; something; as, I have *somewhat* to say to you. **3.** An individual or thing of consequence.
some'what", *adv.* In some degree; to some extent; as, *somewhat* hastily; *somewhat* more than a year ago.
some'when", sum'hwen', *adv.* [Rare.] At some uncertain or unspecified period; some time.

Nothing is surer than a Day of Judgment, somewhere and *somewhen*. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. vi, p. 91. [S. '88.]

some'where", sum'hwār", *adv.* **1.** In or to some place unspecified or unknown.

When the sun rose again, those two good friends had gone to their rest, to meet again *somewhere*.—Somehow!
B. L. FARJEON *Joshua Marvel* ch. 32, p. 165. [O. & CO. '72.]

2. In or to some existent place: opposed to *nowhere;* as, one must stand *somewhere*. **3.** Approximately; as, *somewhere* about sixty.

According to Thomson . . . the sun's radiation is equivalent to about 7000 horse-power per square foot of his surface—*somewhere* about thirty-fold that of the same area of the furnace of a locomotive. P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. vi, p. 158. [MACM.]

some'while", sum'hwail", *adv.* [Rare.] **1.** At some period. **2.** For a time. **3.** Sometimes.
some'whiles", *adv.* [Archaic.] Sometimes; occasionally.

Among other writers known to these times and who went *somewhiles* to these suppers at the Apollo was James Howell.
D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands* ch. 3, p. 107. [S. '90.]

some'whith"er, sum'hwidh'ər, *adv.* To some indefinite or unknown place; as, let us go *somewhither*.
so'mite, sō'mīt, *n.* A serial segment of the body of an animal, especially of an articulate or a vertebrate; a somatome; metamere. [< Gr. *sōma*, body.]
—**so'mi-tal**, *a.*—**so-mit'ic**, *a.*
som"mé, sem'mē', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Horned or surmounted.
somme†, *n.* The chief point; sum.
som"meil'†, *n.* [F.] A grave air in old operas.
som'mer†, *n.* Same as SUMMER[1], SUMMER[2].
som'mer-sault†, **som'mer-set**†, *v. & n.* Same as SOMERSAULT. **som'mer-saut**†.
somn-. Same as SOMNI-.
som-nam'bu-lant, som-nam'biu-lant, *a.* **1.** Characterized by sleep-walking; pertaining to somnambulism. **2.** Walking during sleep.
som-nam'bu-late, som-nam'biu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To walk over or upon when asleep. **II.** *i.* To walk about or wander around during sleep. [< SOMN- + AMBULATE.]
som-nam'bule, som-nam'biūl, *n.* **1.** One in a hypnotic or mesmeric state. **2.** A somnambulist. [F., < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulo*, go about.]
som-nam'bu-len-cy, som-nam'biu-lən-si, *n.* Somnambulism, or a condition approaching it.

The enthusiast passes through life in a sort of happy *somnambulency* smiling and dreaming as he goes.
ISAAC TAYLOR *Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm* § 1, p. 10. [J. L. '34.]

som-nam'bu-lism, som-nam'biu-lizm, *n.* The act of walking and performing other actions during sleep; also, the psychical affection that induces such activity; a condition of the brain that prompts the patient while sleeping to perform unconsciously acts that naturally belong to the waking state.

It is the peculiarity of *somnambulism* . . . that we have no recollection, when we awake, of what has occurred during its continuance. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvii, p. 223. [G. & L. '59.]

som-nam'bu-lance‡. **som-nam"bu-la'tion**‡.—**artificial somnambulism**, somnambulism induced by hypnotic methods; hypnotism: generally explained by the influence of the dominant idea and expectancy. See DOMINANT IDEA, under DOMINANT.
som-nam'bu-list, som-nam'biu-list, *n.* One prone to walk and perform other actions in his sleep.

The dream of the *somnambulist* is far more methodical and continuous than the dream of ordinary sleep.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 331, p. 341. [S. '70.]

som-nam'bu-la"tor‡.
som-nam"bu-lis'tic, som-nam'biu-lis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

Condorcet, the mathematician, solved a mathematical problem, which had worried him the day previous, during a *somnambulistic* state, and had no recollection of the fact the following morning.
E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 58. [BER. '83.]

som-nam'bu-lar, **-lic**, or **-lous**‡.
som-nam'bu-lize, som-nam'biu-laiz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To put into a somnambulistic condition; hypnotize. **II.** *i.* To assume a somnambulistic state; be or act in such a state.
somni-. Derived from Latin *somnus*, sleep; a combining form.—**som-nic'u-lous**†, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.—**som"ni-fa'cient**. **I.** *a* Somniferous. **II.** *n.* Something that induces sleep, as a narcotic.—**som-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Tending to produce sleep; soporiferous; narcotic. **som-nif'ic**‡.—**som-nif'u-gous**, *a.* Banishing or preventing sleep.—**som-nil'o-quism**, *n.* The act or habit of talking in one's sleep. **som-nil'o-quence**‡.—**som-nil'o-quist**, *n.* A sleep-talker.—**som-nil'o-quous**, *a.* Given to talking in sleep.—**som-nil'o-quy**, *n.* A talking when asleep, especially in mesmeric sleep.—**som-nip'a-thy**, *n.* A mesmeric or hypnotic sleep. **som-nop'a-thy**‡.—**som-nip'u-thist**, *n.* A hypnotic subject. **som-nop'a-thist**‡.—**som-niv'o-len-cy**†, *n.* A narcotic.
som'ni-al, som'ni-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams. [< L. *somnialis*, < *somnium*; see SOMNIUM.]
som'ni-a-tive, som'ni-ə-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or productive of dreams. [< L. *somniatus*, pp. of *somno*, dream, < *somnium*; see SOMNIUM.] **som'ni-a-to-ry**‡.
som'ni-um, sem'ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] A dream; specifically, in pathology, a state between sleeping and waking in which persons say and do things of which they are unconscious; a confused and distressing dream while in a semisomnolent state. [L., < *somnus*, sleep.]

som'no-lence, sem'no-lens, *n.* **1.** The state of being somnolent; oppressive drowsiness. **som'no-len-cy‡.**

Oh, that one could carry his pew to bed with him! What tossing wakefulness there! what fiery chase after *somnolency!* In his lawful bed a man cannot sleep, and in his pew he cannot keep awake! H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 6, p. 35. [S. '68.]

2. *Pathol.* Same as SOMNIUM. [F., < L. *somnolentia,* < *somnus,* sleep.] **somp'no-lence†.**

som'no-lent, sem'no-lent, *a.* **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy; drowsy. **2.** Tending to induce drowsiness. [F., < L. *somnolentus,* < *somnus,* sleep.]

Synonyms: see DROWSY.

— **som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.*

som"no-les'cent, sem'no-les'ent, *a.* [Rare.] Beginning or tending to be somnolent; drowsy; half-asleep.

som'no-lism, sem'no-lizm, *n.* The somnolent state produced by hypnotism.

som'nour†, *n.* An apparitor; summoner. **somp'nour†.**

Som'nus, sem'nus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The god of sleep, son of Night and twin brother of Death: identical with the Greek *Hypnos.*

son, sun, *n.* **1.** A male child considered with reference to either parent or to both; a male offspring, infant or adult: as, Jacob had twelve *sons.* **2.** A male descendant, however distant; in the plural, descendants in general; as, the *sons* of Abraham.

Nor had they yet among the *sons* of Eve
Got them new names. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 364.

3. A native or inhabitant of a country or place; as, a *son* of France. **4.** One who occupies the place of a son, either by adoption, youth, or regard: often used as a term of affectionate address.

Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy, *Son,* be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee. *Matt.* ix, 2.

5. One closely identified with or specially fitted for some occupation or sphere of life; one invested with some particular quality, as if inheriting it; as, a *son* of toil (a laboring man); a *son* of Mars (a soldier); the *sons* of light. [< AS. *sunu,* son.]

—**favorite son** [U. S.], a popular statesman; a most favored politician; as, Georgia's *favorite son.*—**son of a gun,** see GUN.—**Son of God.** *Script.* **1.** Jesus Christ. **2.** One who, through belief in Christ, enjoys God's special favor.—**Son of Man.** *Script.* **1.** The Messiah. **2.** A son of Adam.—**Sons of Liberty** (*U. S. Hist.*), a patriotic organization existing before and during the American Revolution in opposition to the policy of the British government. The name first appears at the time of Zenger's trial for libel (1735).—**Sons of the American Revolution,** an association similar to the Sons of the Revolution and with like aims, instituted in California in 1875, from which the national society was formed in 1889. It is now organized in 30 States, and restricts membership absolutely to lineal descendants of those who rendered actual service in the Revolutionary war.—**sons of the prophets,** see PROPHET.—**Sons of the Revolution,** an association instituted in New York in 1876 (incorporated 1884) to keep alive the spirit of the men who achieved American independence, to collect and secure records and documents, erect memorials, etc.—**Sons of Veterans,** an organization composed of the lineal descendants of those who served honorably in the civil war of 1861-'65.—**The Son, The Son of God,** Jesus Christ, as the second person in the Trinity.

so'nance, sō'nans, *n.* **1.** Same as SONANCY. **2†.** A sound, as of music.

so'nan-cy, sō'nan-si, *n.* The character of being sonant.

so'nant, sō'nant, *a.* **1.** *Phonol.* Accompanied by vocal vibration or tone when uttered; capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch; intonated; voiced, as the vowels, the nasals *n* and *m,* the sibilant *z,* the spirants *v* and *th* (in *that*), and the flat or soft consonants *g, d,* and *b* (called *soft checks*): opposed to *surd, voiceless, sharp.*

If a *sonant* breath be stopped, the *sonant* letters, *g* guttural, d dental, b labial, are produced.
F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* § 27, p. 15. [H. '73.]

2. Pertaining to or giving forth sound; sounding; resonant. [< L. *sono* (ppr. *sonant(-)s*), sound.]

so'nant, *n.* A sonant letter or its sound.

The conversion of a surd letter into its corresponding *sonant,* or of *sonant* into surd, is abundantly illustrated in the history of every language. Our own plural sign, s, is pronounced as s only when it follows another surd consonant, as in plants, cakes; after a *sonant* consonant or a vowel, it becomes z, as in eyes, pins, pegs.
W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 92. [S. '67.]

so-na'ta, so-nä'ta, *n. Mus.* **1.** An instrumental composition, now usually for the piano, in three or four movements, one of which is usually slow, and some of which are in sonata form, as an allegro, andante, scherzo, and rondo, or an allegro, largo, minuet, and presto. **2.** Formerly, any instrumental composition: opposed to *cantata.* [It., < *sonata,* f. pp. of *sonare,* < L. *sono,* sound.]

—**sonata form,** a formal arrangement distinguishing many movements of sonatas, chamber-music, overtures, symphonies, etc., characterized by the exposition or setting forth successively of two themes, their development, and their restatement in the original keys with a conclusion.

so"na-ti'na, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short or simplified sonata.

so-na'tion, so-nā'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sounding; resonance. [< LL. *sonatio(n-),* < L. *sono,* sound.]

Son'chus, sen'cus, *n. Bot.* An Old World genus of coarse spiny plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*); the sow-thistle; now widely naturalized in the United States. [< L. *sonchus* (< Gr. *sonchos*), sow-thistle.]

son'cie, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SONSY. **son'cy‡.**

sond†, *n.* Sand.

sonde†, *n.* A message; messenger; visitation; trial. **sond†.**

son'de-li, sen'de-li, *C. E. I.* (sen'dē-li, *W.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The muskrat (*Crocidura cærulea*), or a related species.

son'der-cloud", *n.* [Rare.] A cirro-cumulus cloud.

son'dry†, *a.* Sundry.

sone†, *adv.* Soon.

son'er-i, sen'gr-i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Cloth in which gold-colored strands are interwoven; gold cloth.

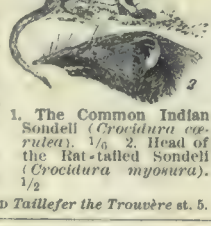

1. The Common Indian Sondeli (*Crocidura cærulea*). 1/2 2. Head of the Rat-tailed Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*). 1/2

song, seng *or* sōng (XIII), *n.* **1.** The rendering of vocal music; more widely, any melodious utterance, as of a bird; singing; as, the *song* of a lark.

For *song* was the love of his lifetime,
and he met death's chill eclipse
On the verge of the fight at Senlac
with a song upon his lips.
CLINTON SCOLLARD *Taillefer the Trouvère* st. 5.

2. *Mus.* (1) A musical composition for the voice or for several voices; especially, a short lyrical descriptive or emotional piece; also, the written or printed copy of a vocal melody; as, this *song* is in a minor key; a part-*song.* (2) An instrumental composition having the character of a song, as defined: first used by Mendelssohn; as, "*Songs* Without Words."

Some songs are named (1) from the subject of which they treat; as, **battle-song;** or (2) from the occasion for which they are suitable or intended; as, **boat-s., drinking-s., nuptial s.**

3. A short poem, usually in rimed stanzas, whether intended to be sung or not; a lyric or ballad.

In a good *song,* the words seem to have given birth to the melody, and the melody to the words. LOWELL in E. E. Brown's *James Russell Lowell* ch. 4, p. 42. [D. L. CO.]

4. Poetry or versification; verse; as, heroic *song.*

Renowned in *song* and story.
WORDSWORTH *Yarrow Revisited* st. 8.

5. A thing of little consequence; a mere trifle; as, it sold for a *song.* [< AS. *sang,* < *singan,* sing.]

Synonyms: air, anthem, ballad, canticle, carol, chant, descant, ditty, hymn, lay, lyric, melody, poem, poesy, poetry, psalm, sonnet, strain. Compare synonyms for SING.

—**comic song,** a humorous descriptive song.—**melismatic s.,** a song in which there is more than one tone to a syllable.—**old s.,** same as SONG, 5.—**song'-bird",** *n.* A singing bird or oscine.—**s.-book,** *n.* **1.** A book of vocal music; a book of songs or hymns. **2.** Formerly, a prayer-book or breviary.—**song'craft",** *n.* [Rare.] The act of making songs or verses.—**s. form,** a musical form of one, two, or three periods.—**S. of Degrees,** a song of fifteen psalms, from 120 to 134 inclusive, of the Hebrew collection. Called in the Revised Version **S. of Ascents.**—**Gradual Psalms‡.**—**S. of Songs,** Canticles.—**s.-sparrow,** *n.* A common North-American sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*) noted for its song, which begins in early spring; also, a related species, as the Aleutian song-sparrow (*M. cinerea*).—**s.-thrush,** *n.* **1.** The most common British thrush (*Turdus musicus*), brown above and nearly white below, with spotted breast and sides, noted for its sweet and varied song; mavis; throstle. **2.** [U. S.] The wood-thrush.—**syllabic s.,** a song in which one tone only is given to each syllable, there being no slurred notes.

The Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*). 1/2

Derivatives:—**song'ert,** *n.* Same as SINGER.—**song'ful,** *a.* Full of song or melody.—**song'ish†,** *a.* Somewhat like a song.—**song'less,** *a.* Having no song.—**song'let,** *n.* A little song.

song'man, seng'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A singer of songs and glees. **2.** In the English Church, a lay vicar.

song'ster, seng'ster, *n.* **1.** A person or bird given to singing; one skilled in singing; specifically, a singing bird. **2.** A writer of verse; poet. [< AS. *sangistre,* < *singan,* sing.]—**song'stress,** *n.* A female songster.

I had the opportunity, too, of hearing the great *songstress* of her day, Mrs. Billington.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '75.]

son"i-fac'tion, sen'i-fac'shun, *n.* **1.** The making or producing of sound. **2.** *Entom.* Specifically, stridulation; as, the *sonifaction* of crickets. [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *factio(n-);* see FACTION.] **son"i-fi-ca'tion‡.**

son'i-fer, sen'i-fer, *n.* An instrument to assist the hearing, consisting of a bell-shaped receiver placed on a stand and having a flexible tube to convey the sound to the ear. [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *fero,* bear.]—**so-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing or conducting sound.

son'-in-law", sun'-in-lô', *n.* [SONS'-IN-LAW', *pl.*] The husband of one's daughter.

son'less, sun'les, *a.* Having no son.

sonnet†, *n.* The sun.

son'net, sen'et, *vt.* & *vi.* To affect by or celebrate in sonnets; compose sonnets.

son'net, *n.* **1.** A poem of fourteen decasyllabic or (more rarely) octosyllabic lines, originally composed of an octave and a sestet, properly expressing two successive phrases of a single thought or sentiment. Three well-defined forms of the sonnet are found in English: (1) **Shakespearian,** riming thus (similar letters indicating lines that rime with each other): a b a b c d c d e f e f g g. (2) The **Miltonian,** or loose Italian, following Petrarch's rule of four different vowel sounds in the rimes, yet having the sense continuing from octave into sestet, thus: a b b a a b b a c d c d c d. (3) The **strict Italian,** having a complete change of idea in the sestet. The Wordsworthian sonnet varies between (2) and (3). See OCTAVE; QUATORZAIN; SESTET.

The *sonnet,* naturally, when most closely adapted to the Petrarcan form, is a double poem; a picture and a reflection, a song and an echo. C. H. CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets, The Sonnet* p. 11. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

What is a *sonnet?* . . .
This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath;
The solemn organ whereon Milton played,
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls.
R. W. GILDER *The Sonnet* l. 1.

2. Any short song or poem.

Let's to yonder hut repair,
And with trim *sonnets* cast away our care.
GAY *Shepherd's Week, Friday* l. 16.

[F., < Pr. *sonet,* dim. of *son,* < L. *sonus,* sound.]

—**son'net-a-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed by a sonnet; as, *sonnetary* sorrows.—**son"net-eer',** *vi.* To compose sonnets. **son"net-teer'‡.**—**son"net-eer',** *n.* A composer of sonnets; hence, contemptuously, a half-fledged poet. **son'net-er, -ist‡; son"net-teer'‡.**—**son'net-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To apostrophize in a sonnet. **II.** *i.* To write sonnets.—**son'net-ry,** *n.* The act of making sonnets; also, sonnets collectively. **son'net-ing‡.**

son'nish†, *a.* Sunny.

Son'nite, *n.* Same as SUNNITE.

son'ny, sun'i, *n.* [Colloq.] Little son: a familiar address.

so-no'ma-ite, so-nō'ma-cit, *n. Mineral.* A silky, colorless, hydrous magnesium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{88}Mg_3Al_2S_8O_{57}$), occurring in crystalline masses. [< *Sonoma* county, California.]

so-nom'e-ter, so-nem'e-tgr, *n.* A sound-testing or sound-measuring instrument. Specifically: (1) An instrument for studying the laws of the transverse vibrations of strings, including a sounding-board, movable bridges, and weights for varying the tension. (2) An induction-coil device for testing metals: used with a telephone. (3) A bell for testing deafness. [< L. *sonus,* sound, + -METER.]—**Hughes's sonometer,** an induction-balance for testing the intensity of sound or the delicacy of the hearing.

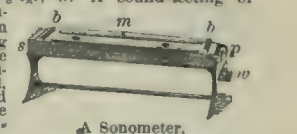

A Sonometer.
A wire is hung across the bridges (*b, b*), over the pulley (*p*), and strained by the weight (*w*). By shifting the movable bridge (*m*) on the sound-box (*s*), the vibrations can be altered and studied.

so-nor're, so-nō'rē, *adv. Mus.* Sonorously. [< It. *sonoro,* < L. *sonorus;* see SONOROUS.]

so"no-res'cence, sō'no-res'ens, *n. Physics.* The property of hard rubber of reproducing sound-vibrations that correspond with intermittent pulsations of radiant heat. See RADIOPHONE.—**so"no-res'cent,** *a.*

so"no-rif'ic, sō'no-rif'ic, *C. E. I.* (sen'o-, *W. Wr.*), *a.* Making or producing sound; specifically, stridulating, as an insect; as, the *sonorific* organ of a locust. [< L. *sonor* (< *sono,* sound), sound, + *facio,* make.]

so-nor'i-ty, so-nor'i-ti, *n.* Sonorous quality.

so-no'ro-phone, so-nō'ro-fōn, *n. Mus.* A wind-instrument resembling a bombardon. [< L. *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

so-no'rous, so-nō'rus, *a.* **1.** Productive or capable of sound-vibrations; sounding; as, *sonorous* glass.

The vibrations of elastic bodies can only produce the sensation of sound in us by the intervention of a medium interposed between the ear and the *sonorous* body and vibrating with it. This medium is usually the air; but all gases, vapours, liquids, and solids also transmit sounds.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson § 223, p. 200. [W. W. '90.]

2. Loud and full-sounding; resonant; impressive in sound; as, the *sonorous* utterance of an orator. **3.** *Phonol.* Same as SONANT. **4.** *Pathol.* Marked by a characteristic resonance, as in certain diseases; as, the *sonorous* râle in chronic catarrh. [< L. *sonorus,* < *sono,* sound.]

—**sonorous figures,** sound-figures. See SOUND.

—**so-no'rous-ly,** *adv.*—**so-no'rous-ness,** *n.*

sons, sons, *n.* [Scot.] Happiness; prosperity. **sonce‡.**

son'ship, sun'ship, *n.* The state of being a son; the position, duties, or relationship of a son.

son'sy, sen'si, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Having sweet, engaging looks; well-conditioned; happy; jolly. Compare SONS. **son'cie†; son'cy†; son'sie‡.**

son'tag, sen'tag, *C.* (-tag, *W.*), *n.* A woman's knitted cape, with two long tabs which are crossed over the bosom and fastened at the back of the waist. [< Henrietta *Sontag,* a famous singer.]

son'ty†, *n.* Sanctity: in the oath **God's sonties. san'-ty†.**

soo'a, sū'a, *n.* [Hind.] A pig: used as an abusive epithet.

soo-chong', *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

Soo'dra, *n.* Same as SUDRA. **Soo'der‡.**

soo'fee, *n.* Same as SUFI.

soo'jee, *n.* Same as SUJEE. **sou'jee‡.**

sook, sūk, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SUCK.

soo'ti, *n.* Same as SOUAT.

soo'la-clo"ver, sū'la-clō"vgr, *n.* The French honeysuckle (see HONEYSUCKLE, 2): so called in Australia, where it is one of the best perennial fodder-herbs.

soom, sūm, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Swim.

soon, sūn, *C.*) *E. I. W. Wr.* (sun, *C.*2), *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Quick; prompt; early; as, a *soon* result.

soon, *adv.* **1.** At a future or subsequent time not long distant; shortly; as, call again *soon; soon* after dawn. **2.** Early within a given period or without delay; promptly: as, it was *soon* learned; are you going so *soon?* **3.** With haste and celerity; in a speedy manner; quickly; also, with ease; readily; as, who will get there *soonest?* the *sooner* you go the better.

Queen: How *soon* a smile of God can change the world!
BROWNING *In a Balcony.*

4. With willingness or readiness: usually with *would, should, had,* etc.; as, I *would* as *soon* die as live: in the comparative, equivalent to *rather;* as, I *had sooner* go.

I *would* a thousand times *sooner* believe, that man made himself what he is, than that God made him so.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iii, p. 41. [C. & BROS. '56.]

5. In good season; early: archaic, except in the southern United States; as, *soon* in the day. **6†.** At once; immediately: the original sense. [< AS. *sōna,* soon.]

—**as soon as,** on the instant that; immediately after; as, *as soon as* he comes, ask him.—**s. at** [PROV. or Obs.], as soon as; just at; as, *soon at* four o'clock.—**sooner or later,** at some unknown or unspecified but certain time.

Soo'nee, sū'ni, *n.* A Sunnite.

soon'er, sūn'gr, *n.* [Recent, U. S.] One who acts before the appointed time; one who makes an unfair and premature start; specifically, a person who goes before the appointed time to take up free public land, with a view of obtaining one of the most desirable sites.

The race from this point was contested by fully two thousand boomers. An hour and a half before the appointed time Lieut. Swift, of Fort Reno, brought fifty *sooners* out of the promised land under arrest. *The World* [New York] Apr. 21, '92, p. 9, col. 8.

soon'ly†, *adv.* Quickly.

soop, sūp, *r.* [Scot.] To sweep.

soo'pi, sū'pi, *n.* [S. Afr.] A small portion of liquid; a sup; especially, a little brandy.

soop'ings, sūp'ingz, *n.* [Scot.] Sweepings.

soor†, *a.* Sore.

soord†, *n.* Sward.

soor'ma, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SURMA.

soo-shong', *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

soo'soo, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SUSU.

soot, sut *or* sūt (XIII), *vt.* To soil or cover with soot.

soot, *n.* A black substance consisting essentially of carbon from the smoke of wood or coal, especially that which adheres to the inside of the chimney, containing also volatile products condensed from the combustion of the wood or coal, including certain ammonia salts: used as a fertilizer and formerly in medicine.

Soot from furnaces and baths, according to Pliny, . . . formed the basis of the ink used by old writers. JAMES REES *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* ch. 3, p. 41. [L. '66.]

[< AS. *sōt,* soot.]

—**soot'-can"cer,** *n.* Chimney-sweepers' cancer; soot-wart.—**s.-dew,** *n. Bot.* A thin black coating on living leaves of many plants, as hop, apple, and orange, due to fungi (genus *Capnodium* or *Fumago*). See FUMAGINE.—**s.-flake,** *n.* A flake of soot; hence, a smut.

soot'e†, *a.* Sweet.—**soot'e†,** *adv.* Sweetly.
soot'er-kin†, *n.* A false birth fabled to have been produced by Dutch women as a result of sitting over their stoves; hence, that which is fruitless or abortive.
sooth, sūth, *a.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** True and faithful; trustworthy. **2.** Agreeing with truth. **3.** Delightful, because of faithfulness or any attractive qualities. [< AS. *sōth*, true.] **soth‡.**
—**sooth'ly,** *adv.* [Archaic.] In truth; really. **sooth'-lich†, sooth'ness†,** *n.* Truth; uprightness. **sooth'-head†.—sooth'saw"†,** *n.* A true proverb.
sooth, *n.* **1.** Archaic. Truth; reality: often preceded by *in*.

Was he [Homer] *in* very *sooth* the author of the great Homeric epos? S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 114. [B.]

2†. Sweet speech; blandishment. **3†.** Soothsaying; prophecy. < AS. *sōth*, < *sōth*, true.)—**good sooth,** see GOOD.
soothe, sūdh, *vt.* [SOOTHED; SOOTH'ING.] **1.** To reduce from excitement to a quiet or normal state; calm; tranquilize; as, to *soothe* the nerves.

Sustained and *soothed* By an unfaltering trust.
BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 3.

2. To make less harsh or severe; mitigate, soften, or relieve; as, to *soothe* pain.

The sea is His, and He who sent
The wind and wave can *soothe* their strife.
BRET HARTE *Grandmother Tenterden* st. 9.

3. To put in a gentle or gentler frame; flatter; humor; as, *soothing* flattery. **4.** To palliate; excuse. **5†.** To prove or maintain to be true. **6†.** To yield assent to; humor. [< AS. *geseōthtan*, confirm, < *sōth*, true.] **sooth†.**
Synonyms: see ALLAY.
—**sooth'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which soothes. **2†.** A flatterer.
sooth'fast", sūth'fast", *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Truthful; also, steadfast; loyal. **2†.** Real; true. [< AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, sooth, + *fæst*, fast.] **sooth'fast".**
—**sooth'fast"ly,** *adv.*—**sooth'fast"ness,** *n.*
sooth'ful", *adv.* Archaic. In truth; really; loyally.
sooth'ful†, *a.* Truthful; true.—**sooth'ful-ly†,** *adv.*
sooth'ing, sūdh'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SOOTHE, *v.*
—**sooth'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**sooth'ing-ness,** *n.*
sooth'less, sūth les, *a.* [Rare.] False; also, treacherous.

Down, *soothless* insulter! I trust not the tale.
CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* st. 6.

sooth'say"†, *vi.* To announce the future, as a soothsayer.
sooth'say"†, *n.* **1.** An omen. **2.** A prediction; proverb.
sooth'say"er, sūth'sā"gr, *n.* **1.** One who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight; a diviner. **2.** Same as MANTIS. See illus. under MANTIS. **3†.** A truthful person: the original meaning.
sooth'say"ing, sūth'sā"ing, *n.* **1.** The action or utterance of a soothsayer or diviner; prophecy; divination.

He dwells upon the impostures of *soothsaying*, by which the real voice of the gods was corrupted. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought, Euripides* p. 115. [MACM. '91.]

2†. A true saying; truth.
soot'i-ly, sut'i-li, *adv.* So as to be sooty; with soot.
soot'i-ness, sut'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sooty.
soot'ish†, *a.* Somewhat sooty.
soot'less, sut'les, *a.* Having no soot; free from soot.
soot'-wart", sut'-wârt", *n. Pathol.* An epithelial cancer of the scrotum. **chimney-sweepers' cancer‡.**
soot'y, sut'i, *vt.* [Rare.] To blacken or stain with soot.
soot'y, *a.* [SOOT'IER; SOOT'I-EST.] **1.** Blackened, stained, or affected in some way by soot; covered with soot.

Hark! — roars the bellows, blast on blast. The *sooty* smithy jars.
WHITTIER *The Shipbuilders* st. 2.

2. Producing or consisting of soot; as, *sooty* coal; *sooty* matter. **3.** Black like soot; dusky; dark.

His *sooty* crew were like in hue, as black as Afric slaves.
HOOD *The Demon-Ship* st. 7.

[< AS. *sōtig*, < *sōt*, soot.]
—**sooty albatross,** an albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*) of the South Pacific, mostly grayish with sooty wings and tail.—**s. shearwater,** a shearwater (*Puffinus stricklandi*) of the American North Atlantic, of a prevailing sooty color.—**s. tern,** a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) of the sea-coasts of warm regions, sooty-black above and white below.
sop, sop, *v.* [SOPPED; SOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dip and moisten or soak in a liquid; as, to *sop* a piece of bread in gravy. **2.** To cause to be absorbed by a porous substance; take up by absorption; commonly with *up*; as, to *sop up* water with a towel. **3.** [Rare.] To propitiate or silence, as by throwing a sop to.

Darton and needy corruptible Patriots are *sopped* with presents of cash. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 29. [H.]

II. *i.* To be absorbed; soak in; percolate; as, the water is *sopping* in. [< AS. *suppigan*, < *sūpan*, sup.]
sop. *n.* **1.** Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquid, especially a small piece of bread dipped in broth, gravy, or other liquid, and intended to be eaten.

The dipping of the hand in the dish, and dipping and giving the *sop* may also possibly correspond to parts of the Jewish ceremonial. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Matt.* xxvi, 23–29.

2. Anything given to pacify, as a concession or a bribe.

To preach charity as a *sop* to dissentient rather than justice as a cure. J. F. COYLE in *The Forum* Aug., '92, p. 767.

3. Any soppy, soggy, or drenched mass: often in similes, as, wet as a *sop*. **4†.** A small portion; morsel; bit; trifle. **5†.** Wet, soggy ground. [< AS. *sūpan*, sup.]
—**sop'-in-wine"** or **sops'-in-wine",** *n.* Any pink used to flavor wine, especially the clove-pink and the garden pink.—**sops of wine,** a variety of apple. See APPLE.—**to throw a sop to Cerberus,** to pacify or quiet an opponent by some gift or favor: in allusion to the sop said to be given to quiet Cerberus on entrance to Hades.
sope†, *n.* Archaic. Same as SOAP.—**so'per†,** *n.*
sope‡, *v.* & *n.* Same as SUP.—**so'per‡,** *n.*
soph, *sof, n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A sophomore. **2.** [University slang, Eng.] A sophister.
So'pher-im, sō'fgr-im, *n. pl.* The scribes, considered as the recognized copyists, interpreters, and teachers of the Jewish law, and especially of the Old Testament scriptures. See SCRIBE. [< Heb. *Sōpherim.*]—**So'pher-ic,** *a.*
so'phi, *n.* Same as SUFI.
soph'i-a, sof'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) Wisdom; especially, in Aristotle, wisdom in first principles; metaphysics. (2) S. In the Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy, the Spirit of God, the formative and controlling Wisdom of the Universe; a conception introduced finally into the Eastern Church through Neoplatonism, and often recognized in the dedication of Greek churches, especially by Justinian in the noted church built by him in Constantinople. **2.** [S.] In occultism and theosophy, Heavenly Wisdom personified or hypostatized. [< Gr. *sophia*, < *sophos*, wise.] **soph'ie†.**
soph'ic†, *a.* Teaching wisdom; pertaining to wisdom. **soph'ic-al†.—soph'ic-al-ly†,** *adv.*
so-phime'†, *n.* A sophism. **so-phme'†.**
soph'i-ol'o-gy, sof'i-gl'o-ji, *n.* [Recent.] *Anthrop.* The scientific investigation of the origin and development of the philosophies of the world; the natural history of science and philosophy. [< SOPHIA + -OLOGY.]
soph'ish, sof'ish, *a.* Like or befitting a sophister or sophomore.
soph'ism, sof'izm, *n.* **1.** A false argument understood to be such by the reasoner himself and intentionally used to deceive; any fallacy designed to deceive. See FALLACY; PARALOGISM. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine or method of the sophists. [< F. *sophisme*, < L. *sophisma*, < Gr. *sophisma*, < *sophizō*, teach, < *sophos*, wise.] **so-phime'†; so-phyme'†.**
Synonyms: see SOPHISTRY.
soph'ist, sof'ist, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Philos. & Hist.* (1) A member of the earliest branch of the anthropological school of Greek philosophy, originating in the 5th century B. C., which turned attention mainly to the phenomena of the thinking and willing subject (though only in his individual character), and thus effected the transition from philosophy as a cosmology to the phase more fully developed by the Socratic school. See GREEK PHILOSOPHY. (2) A professed teacher of wisdom; one of the later Greek teachers of philosophy and rhetoric that resulted from the perversion of the principle (of individual subjectivism) of the early sophists, and in the end devoted themselves to mere frivolities. In the earlier period they claimed to give their pupils a liberal education, and especially to prepare them for civic life, regarding success in life rather than truth as the end of intellectual effort. They acquired great and pernicious skill in disputation under logical forms, especially in the use of specious and fallacious modes of thought designed to "make the worse appear the better cause," and in all kinds of quibbling and casuistry, and so brought themselves and their methods into contempt. This school was revived in the 2d century A. D. in the form of professional orators and declaimers, and later still as defenders of paganism and philosophic culture. Lucian and Julian the emperor belonged to the later schools.

The modern man of letters corresponds to the ancient *sophist*, whose office it was to confirm, adorn, and propagate, the current prejudice. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 90. [S. & W. '78.]

2. Hence, one who reasons or disputes cleverly but fallaciously; a specious dialectician; quibbler.

Remember then, that we are now reasoning, not as *sophists* or system-mongers, but as men anxious to discover what is right in order that we may practise it.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 365. [H. '58.]

[< F. *sophiste*, < LL. *sophista*, < Gr. *sophistēs*, < *sophos*, wise.]
soph'ist-er†, *vi.* To maintain sophistically or fallaciously.
soph'ist-er, sof'ist-gr, *n.* **1.** A student in one of the later years of an English university course.

At Cambridge, England, students of the second year are called **junior sophisters,** and third-year men **senior sophisters.** In older American colleges these were the original titles of the junior and senior classes respectively.

The science taught in the first, or junior freshman year, is Mathematics, . . . in the fourth, or senior *sophister* year, Ethics.
W. B. S. TAYLOR *University of Dublin* ch. 4, p. 147. [T. C. '45.]

2. [Archaic.] A sophist. [< F. *sophiste;* see SOPHIST.]
so-phis'tic, so-fis'tic. **I.** *a.* Sophistical. **II.** *n.* The art or method of the Greek sophists. [< F. *sophistique*, < LL. *sophisticus*, < Gr. *sophistikos*, < *sophos*, wise.]
so-phis'tic-al, so-fis'tic-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a sophist or sophistry; characterized by specious reasoning; fallacious; quibbling.

Half the logic of misgovernment lies in this one *sophistical* dilemma. If the people are turbulent, they are unfit for liberty: if they are quiet, they do not want liberty. MACAULAY *Speeches, Parliamentary Reform, Oct. 19,* '31, in vol. i, p. 83. [T. '53.]

2†. Adulterated; impure.—**so-phis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**so-phis'tic-al-ness,** *n.*
so-phis'ti-cate, so-fis'ti-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render sophistical or obscure with specious reasoning; beguile with sophistry; delude; mislead; as, to *sophisticate* the understanding or the truth.

Then came the assailing superstition to . . . *sophisticate* the consciences and play in every way the part of active corruption.
MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. ii, branch iii, ch. 1, p. 499. [MACM. '85.]

2. To alter or emend, as a text or passage, to an unauthorized or deceptive meaning, especially in support of one's own opinions. **3.** To make impure by admixture; adulterate; as, to *sophisticate* wine. **4.** To deprive of simplicity of mind or manner; render artificial.

Lincoln . . . was so simple, so modest, so good, that he seems a riddle to the *sophisticated*. *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '91, p. 481.

II. *i.* To indulge in sophistry; be sophistical. [< LL. *sophisticō* (pp. *sophisticatus*), < *sophisticus;* see SOPHISTIC.—**so-phis'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*
so-phis'ti-cate†, *a.* Adulterate; not genuine; vitiated; corrupt. **so-phis'ti-ca"ted†.**
so-phis"ti-ca'tion, so-fis'ti-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of reasoning fallaciously or beguiling with sophistry; also, a sophism. **2.** Adulteration; also, that which is used to adulterate, or the resulting mixture. [< LL. *sophisticātiō-*), < *sophisticō;* see SOPHISTICATE, *v.*]
so-phis'ti-cism, so-fis'ti-sizm, *n.* Sophistry.
soph'is-tress, sof'ist-res, *n.* [Rare.] A female sophist.
soph'ist-ry, sof'ist-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The art or methods of the Greek sophists; hence, specious reasoning; subtly fallacious disputation; reasoning sound in appearance only, especially when designedly deceptive; quibbling; casuistry.

We stood talking for some time together of Bishop Berkeley's ingenious *sophistry* to prove the non-existence of matter, and that every thing in the universe is merely ideal.
BOSWELL *Samuel Johnson, 1763* in vol. ii, p. 65. [C. E. & B. '24.]

2†. Logical or dialectical exercise. **3†.** Trickery; evil cunning. [< OF. *sophisterie*, < LL. *sophista;* see SOPHIST.] **soph'ist-rye†.**
Synonyms: casuistry, chicanery, evasion, fallacy, hair-splitting, paralogism, prevarication, quibble, quibbling, sophism, subterfuge, trickery. See CHICANERY.
Soph"o-cle'an, sof'o-clē'an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Sophocles, the great Attic tragedian (495–406 B. C.), or his dramas, noted for faultless structure and their combination of subtlety with passion, and of nobility of aim with truth to nature. [< L. *Sophocles* (< Gr. *Sophoklēs*), Sophocles.]
soph'o-more, sof'o-mōr, *n.* In American colleges and some other educational institutions having a four-year course, a student of the second year. [< *Soph-Mor*, early cant term at Cambridge University, Eng., for *junior sophister*, < SOPH, abbr. of SOPHISTER, + Gr. *mōros*, foolish (see *Rom.* i, 22).] **soph'i-more†.**
soph"o-mor'ic, sof'o-mor'ic, *a.* [U. S.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a sophomore; hence, opprobriously, marked by a shallow assumption of learning or by empty grandiloquence; immature; callow. **soph"o-mor'ic-al†.**
So-pho'ra, so-fō'rą, *n. Bot.* A genus of often showy trees, herbs, or shrubs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), having odd-pinnate leaves and white, yellow, or violet flowers. *S. Japonica*, the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree, with large bunches of white or cream-colored flowers, blooming in August and September, is often cultivated. [< Ar. *sofāra*, yellow plant, < *asfar*, yellow.]
so-phros'y-ne, so-fros'i-nē, *n.* Soundness and temperateness of mind; wise moderation; common sense. [< Gr. *sōphrosynē*, < *sōs*, safe, + *phrēn*, mind.]
soph'ta, *n.* Same as SOFTA.
so'phy, *n.* Same as SUFI.
so'pi-ent, sō'pi-ent, *n. Med.* A soporific. [< L. *sopio* (ppr. *sopient-is*), lull to sleep, < *sopor*, sleep.]
so'pi-lote, *n.* Same as ZOPILOTE.

Sopilotes revel in the hideous smell of putrid animal matter.
GRANT ALLEN *The Colour-Sense* ch. 8, p. 142. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

so'pite, sō'pait, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To put to sleep; quiet.
—**so-pi'tion†,** *n.*
so'por, sō'pgr, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Deep lethargic sleep.
so'por-ate†, *vt.* To put to sleep; stupefy.
so"por-if'er-ous, sō'por-if'gr-us, *a.* Bringing sleep. [< L. *soporifer*, < *sopor*, stupor, + *ferō*, bear.]
—**so"por-if'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**so"por-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*
so"por-if'ic, sō'per-if'ic *or* sep'o-rif'ic (XIII), *a.* Causing or tending to produce sleep. [< L. *sopor*, stupor, + *facio*, make.] **so'por-ose‡; so'por-ous‡.**
so"por-if'ic, *n. Med.* A medicine that produces deep sleep, as distinguished from an anodyne.
sop'per, sep'gr, *n.* One who sops.
sop'py, sop'i, *a.* [SOP'PI-ER; SOP'PI-EST.] Saturated and softened with moisture; soft and sloppy; very wet; as, the path is *soppy* with the rain.
so'pra, sō'pru, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Above; before.
—**come sopra,** as above; a direction.
so-pra'nist, so-prā'nist, *n.* A soprano singer.
so-pra'no, so-prā'nō, *a.* Of or pertaining to the soprano; as, a *soprano* voice.
so-pra'no, *n.* [-NOS or -NI, -nōz, -nī, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** A woman's or boy's voice of high range, usually from middle C upward about two octaves. **2.** The notes or music intended for rendition by a soprano voice; the highest part in mixed four-part vocal music. **3.** A person having such a voice or singing such a part.

While fresh *sopranos* shook the painted sky
With their long, breathless, quivering locust-cry.
HOLMES *The Old Player* st. 2.

[It., < *sopra*, above, < L. *supra;* see SUPRA-.]
sops'-a-vine, seps'ą-vain, *n.* Sops of wine. See APPLE.
so'ra, sō'rą, *n.* **1.** A North-American rail (*Porzana carolina*), olive-brown above striped with black and streaked with white, with the anterior part of the head and throat black, the breast and sides of the neck slaty, and the sides barred with white and slate-color; found in marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as food. **2.** A related bird; as, the king-*sora* or Florida gallinule. **so'-ra-rail"‡; so'ree‡.**

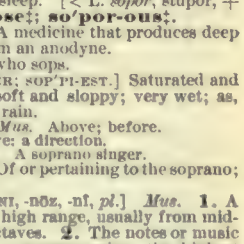

The Sora (*Porzana carolina*). 1/6

Sor-a-bi-an, *n.* Same as SORBIAN.
sor'age†, *n.* **1.** The blades of young barley or wheat. **2.** *Falconry.* The time prior to a hawk's molting after being first taken from the nest.
sore'age†; sor'rage†.
sor'ance†, *n.* Soreness. **sor'rance†.**
sorb[1], sōrb, *n.* The service-tree, the wild service-tree, or the European mountain-ash; also, the fruit of either.

In Iceland it is commonly said that when innocent persons are put to death the *sorb* or mountain ash will spring up over their graves. T. F. T. DYER *Folk-Lore of Plants* ch. 1, p. 15. [A. '89.]

[< F. *sorbe*, < L. *sorbus*, service-tree.]
—**sorb'-ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of the service-tree or of the wild service-tree.
Sorb[2], *n.* Same as LUSATIAN.
sorb'ate, sōrb'ēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of sorbic acid.
sor"be-fa'cient, sōr'be-fā'shignt *or* -fą'-. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promoting or producing absorption. **II.** *n.* A remedial agent that causes absorption, as iodin. [< L. *sorbeo*, drink down, + *facio* (ppr. *facient-is*), make.]
sor'bent, sōr'bent, *n.* [Rare.] An absorbent.
sor'bet, sōr'bet, *n.* **1.** A water-ice flavored with fruit-juices, often with some kind of liquor. **2.** Same as SHERBET. [F., < It. *sorbetto*, < Turk. *sherbet;* see SHERBET.]
Sorb'i-an, sōrb'i-un. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbs; Lusatian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Sorb; Lusatian. **2.** The language of the Sorbs; Lusatian. **Sorb'ish‡.**
sorb'ic, sōrb'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the sorb-tree.—**sorbic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_2$) contained in the unripe berries of the mountain-ash.
sor'bile, sōr'bil, *a.* [Rare.] Such as may be sipped or drunk. [< L. *sorbilis*, < *sorbeo*, drink down.]
sorb'in, sōrb'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), isomeric with glucose, contained in the juice of the berries of the mountain-ash. [< SORB[1], *n.*] **sorb'ine‡.**
sorb'ite, sōrb'ait, *n. Chem.* A nacreous crystalline non-fermentable sugar ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), isomeric with mannite and dulcite, obtained from the juice of mountain-ash berries. [< SORB[1], *n.*]—**sorb-it'ic,** *a.*
sor-bi'tion†, *n.* The act of drinking; imbibition.
Sor-bonne', sōr-bon', *n.* [F.] An institution of theology, science, and literature, in Paris; also, the building erected for it by Richelieu. The name was formerly borne by the faculty of theology founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1255–'59, which became part of the University of Paris and attained to great ecclesiastical and political importance, its opinions having authority in the courts of the Catholic Church. In its amphitheater an annual official congress of the learned societies of France is held.
—**Sor-bon'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to

the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.— **Sor'bon-ist.** **I.** *a.* Sorbonical. **II.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne.

sorb'-tree", sôrb'-trĭ', *n.* The sorb or service-tree.

Sor'bus, sôr'bus, *n.* *Bot.* A former genus now included in *Pyrus*. [< L. *sorbus*, service-tree.]

sor'cer-er, sôr'sẽr-ẽr, *n.* One who practises sorcery; a wizard; conjurer. [< OF. *sorcier*, < LL. *sortiarius*, < L. *sort(-s)*, fate.] **sor'cer†.**

sor'cer-ess, sôr'sẽr-ẽs, *n.* A female sorcerer; witch.

sor'cer-ing†, *n.* The practise of sorcery.

sor'cer-ous†, *a.* Pertaining to or practising sorcery.

sor'cer-y, sôr'sẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Pretended employment of preternatural agencies; especially, pretended collusion with disreputable spirits; magic; witchcraft; enchantment. **2.** Figuratively, any remarkable means of accomplishment; witchery. **3†.** Divination by casting lots. [< OF. *sorcerie*, < *sorcier*; see SORCERER.]

Synonyms: divination, enchantment, incantation, magic, necromancy, the black art, witchcraft.

sord, sôrd, *n.* [Archaic.] Sward.

sor'da, } sôr'dą, -dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Muffled; damped: said

sor'do, } of a trumpet, clarinet, or other instrument.

sor"da-men'te, sôr'dą-men'tĕ, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a muffled manner; gently; silently.

sor'da-val-ite, sôr'dą-val-ait, *C. I.* (sôr-dą-vā'lait, *E.*), *n.* *Petrol.* A vitreous diabase. [< *Sordavala*, Finland.]

sor"del-li'na, sôr'del-li'nạ, *n.* [It.] A variety of bagpipe.

sor'des, sôr'dĭz *or* -dēz, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A sanious discharge from ulcers. (2) Foul accumulations on the teeth from foul stomach or secretions of the mouth in low forms of fever. **2†.** Filth; dregs; refuse. [L., < *sordeo*, be filthy.]

sor'det, sôr'det, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as SORDINE.

sor'did, sôr'did, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or actuated by a low desire for gain; meanly avaricious; mercenary.

> The Divine message struggling within him [Balaam] is delivered in spite of his own *sordid* resistance. A. P. STANLEY *The Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. viii, p. 174. [S. '84.]

2. Of degraded character or nature; vile; base; mean; as, a *sordid* wretch. **3.** [Archaic.] Foul: the old sense.

> There a single *sordid* attic holds the living and the dead. TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 111.

4. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Of a dull, dirty, or muddy hue. [< F. *sordide*, < L. *sordidus*, < *sordeo*, be squalid.]

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS; BASE.

—**sor'did-ly**, *adv.*— **sor'did-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being sordid. **sor-did'i-ty†**; **sor'di-ty†**.

sor'dine, sôr'dĭn *or* -dīn (XIII), *n.* A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument; a mute; damper. [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*; see SORDINO.]

sor-di'no, sôr-di'nō, *n.* [-NI, -nĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A sordine. **2.** A small violin; kit. [It., < *sordo* (< L. *surdus*), deaf.]

sor'di-ous†, *a.* Foul; dirty; filthy.

sor'do, *a.* Same as SORDA.

sor-do'no, sôr-dō'nō, *n.* [-NI, -nĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A mute for a trumpet. **2.** An organ reed-stop of 16-foot pitch: now disused. **3.** An old variety of oboe or hautboy. [< It. *sordo*, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf.]

sor'dor, sôr'dẽr, *n.* [Rare.] Sordes; refuse; dregs.

> The *sordor* and filths of nature, the sun shall dry up and the wind exhale. EMERSON *Nature* ch. 8, p. 79. [R. M. & CO. '89.]

[< L. *sordeo*, be squalid.]

sore[1]†, *vt.* To cause soreness; wound.

sore[2]†, *vi.* Same as SOAR.

sore[1], sōr, *a.* [SOR'ER; SOR'EST.] **1.** Morbidly tender and susceptible of pain from pressure or contact; also, having a sore or sores; as, his feet are weary and *sore*; an arm *sore* from vaccination. **2.** Pained or distressed in mind; susceptible of irritation or vexation; aggrieved; touchy; as, *sore* at heart; he is *sore* over his defeat. **3.** Connected with or arousing painful feelings; irritating; aggravating; as, a *sore* theme for reflection. **4.** Causing extreme distress; severe; afflictive; also, very great; extreme: always of something distressing; as, a *sore* calamity; he was in *sore* need. **5†.** Making sore; giving pain. **6†.** Vile; base; wretched. [< AS. *sār*, aching.]

—**sore'-eyed"**, *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes. **2.** Having a reddish excrescence near the eye; sheath-billed: said of birds; as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon.— **s.-skin**, *n.* A disease of the growing tobacco-plant, in which a section of the stalk near the ground dries up so as to break the continuity of the sap-flow.— **s. throat**, inflammation of the membrane of the fauces, pharynx, or upper part of the windpipe.

sore[2]†, *a.* Sorrel; reddish-brown.

sore[1], *n.* **1.** A place on an animal body where the skin or flesh is bruised, broken, or inflamed, as by a boil or a burn; such a place painful to touch or pressure.

> But evil habits, Stephen, like old *sores*,
> Are seldom safe from breaking out again!
> KNOWLES *The Daughter* act i, sc. 3.

2. A painful memory; distressing and injurious evil; trouble; grief; controversy; as, to reopen old *sores*. **3†.** Sorrow; misery. [< AS. *sār*, pain.]

—**bay sore**, a cancerous ulcer, endemic in Honduras.— **Delhi s.**, same as ALEPPO EVIL.— **Hunterian s.**, an indurated, ulcerous chancre, of syphilitic origin.

sore[2]†, *n.* **1.** A hawk or falcon in the first year. **2.** A buck of the fallow deer in the fourth year. **soare†**, **sowre†**.

sore, *adv.* **1.** [Archaic.] In a sore manner; sorely; also used figuratively of great mental distress; as, *sore* wounded; her heart was *sore* afraid. **2†.** Tightly; firmly. **3†.** Exceedingly; intensely. [< AS. *sāre*, < *sār*, painful.]

so-re'di-al, so-rĭ'di-ąl, *a.* *Bot.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a soredium.

so-re'di-ate, so-rĭ'di-ĕt *or* -ąt, *a.* *Bot.* Having little patches on the surface; specifically, bearing soredia. **sor"e-dif'er-ous‡**; **so-re"di-if'er-ous‡**.

so-re'di-um, so-rĭ'di-um *or* -rē'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* One or more algal cells in a lichen with enveloping fungus-threads, developed from the algal zone of the thallus and serving to reproduce the lichen; a brood-bud. Heaps of soredia occur in many species, forming powdery masses. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.] **so'rede‡.**

> *Soredia* are . . . of the nature of buds or gemmæ, which, under certain circumstances, become detached. Their production is, to a certain extent, accidental.
> C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 402, p. 305. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

so'ree, *n.* Same as SORA.

sore'-ea"gle†, *n.* A young eagle. **soar'-ea"gle†**, **sore'-ful"con†**, *n.* A young falcon. **sore'-hawk"†**.

sore'head", sōr'hed", *n.* **1.** One who has a sore head. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A person who finds fault with the party or organization of which he is a member; especially, a disappointed office-seeker; as, the measure was objected to by *soreheads*.

—**sore'-head"ed**, *a.* Having a sore head.

sore'hon†, *n.* Formerly, in Ireland, an arbitrary exaction of a lord from a freeholder or a tenant, either of food to be sent to his residence or of free quarters for his mercenaries or domestic animals. Compare SORN.

sore'ish, sōr'ish, *a.* Somewhat sore.

sor'el[1], *a.* & *n.* Same as SORREL.

sore'ly, sōr'li, *adv.* In a sore manner; so as to be or make sore; greatly; severely; as, to grieve one *sorely*.

so-re'ma, so-rĭ'mą *or* -rē'mą, *n.* *Bot.* A coalescent mass of carpels or simple pistils of one flower, as in the magnolia. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

sore'ness, sōr'nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being sore; especially, painful sensitiveness to the touch; as, a general *soreness*, symptomatic of fever. **2.** Figuratively, the state of experiencing acute mental pain from any cause.

So'rex, sō'rex, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Soricidæ*. **2.** [s-] An insectivore of this genus; a shrew. See illus. under SHREW. [< L. *sorex*, shrew.]

sor'ghe, sôr'gg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A three-bearded rockling.

sor'gho, *n.* Same as SORGHUM. **sor'go‡**.

sor'ghum, sôr'gum, *n.* **1.** A stout cane-like grass (*Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *Saccharatus*) nearly allied to and resembling broom-corn, cultivated in the United States for its saccharine juice. **Chinese sugar-cane‡.** **2.** [U. S.] A kind of molasses prepared from the juice of the sorghum. **sor'ghum-mo-las"ses‡.**

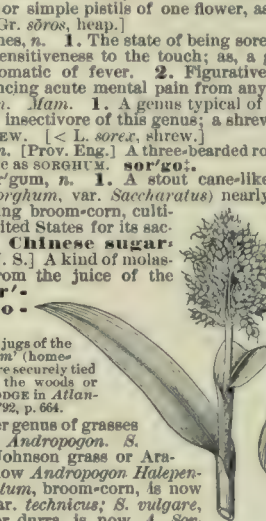

Jars of lard and jugs of the inevitable '*sorghum*' (home-made molasses) were securely tied up and buried in the woods or 'old fields.' D. DODGE in *Atlantic Monthly* May, '92, p. 664.

3. [S-] A former genus of grasses now included in *Andropogon*. *S. Halepense*, the Johnson grass or Arabian millet, is now *Andropogon Halepensis*; *S. saccharatum*, broom-corn, is now *A. Sorghum*, var. *technicus*; *S. vulgare*, Indian millet or durra, is now *A. Sorghum*, var. *Durra*. [< Sp. *sorgo*, < LL. *surgum*, sorghum.]

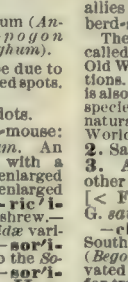

Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).

sor'ghum-blight", sôr'gum-blait", *n.* A disease associated with bacteria and believed to be due to *Bacillus sorghi*. The culms and leaves bear rusty-red spots.

so'ri, sō'rai *or* -rĭ, *n.* *Bot.* Plural of SORUS.

—**so-rif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing sori or fruit-dots.

sor'ic-. Derived from Latin *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew-mouse: a combining form.— **So-ric'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An Arctogæan family of dilambdodont insectivores with a mouse-like form, foremost pair of upper incisors enlarged and notched, and opposite pair of lower incisors enlarged and procliyous; shrews.— **so-ric'id**, *n.*— **so-ric'i-dent**, *a.* *Mam.* Having the teeth of a soricid or shrew.— **Sor"i-ci'næ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Soricidæ* variously limited, containing all or the typical species.— **sor'i-cine**, *C.* (**so'ri-cine**, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Soricidæ*, or specifically the *Soricinæ*; shrew-like.— **sor'i-coid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Soricidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Soricidæ*.— **Sor"i-coi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A superfamily of dilambdodont insectivores, including shrews and moles.— **sor"i-coi'de-an**, *a.*

so-ri'tes, so-rai'tĭz *or* -rĭ'tēs, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A form of compound syllogism made up of successive coordinate members; a chain-syllogism. It is **progressive** or **Aristotelian** when the argument descends from whole to part, and **regressive** or **Goclenian** when it ascends from part to whole. When the whole is an individual—a sum of qualities—and the parts are its qualities, the sorites is **comprehensive**; when the whole is a class, and the parts are its individual members, the sorites is **extensive**. The progressive comprehensive sorites is the same as the regressive extensive sorites, and vice versa; hence there has been some confusion in the use of the terms. The following are examples:

Progressive Comprehensive Sorites.	Regressive Comprehensive Sorites.
Bucephalus is a horse;	An animal is a substance;
A horse is a quadruped;	A quadruped is an animal;
A quadruped is an animal;	A horse is a quadruped;
An animal is a substance;	Bucephalus is a horse;
Therefore Bucephalus is a substance.	Therefore Bucephalus is a substance.

The sorites can be expanded into a compound syllogism consisting of as many simple syllogisms as there are middle terms between the subject of the first and the predicate of the final proposition.

2. A sophism of which the Stoic Chrysippus (282–209 B. C.) was reputed the inventor, in which the disputant is brought by small degrees from the admission of what seems self-evident truth to the admission of what is manifestly absurd or false: the original sense. The modern sense, as given above, arose in the 15th century A. D. **cell'max‡.**

> This sophism, as applied by Eubulides, . . . took the name of . . . : calvus, the bald. It was asked,—was a man bald who had so many thousand hairs; you answer, no: the antagonist goes on diminishing and diminishing the number, till either you admit that he who was not bald with a certain number of hairs, becomes bald when that complement is diminished by a single hair; or you go on denying him to be bald, until his head be hypothetically denuded. Such was the quibble which obtained the name of *Sorites*,—acervalis, climax, gradatio, etc. This, it is evident, had no real analogy with the form of reasoning now known in logic under the name of *Sorites*. HAMILTON *Logic* lect. xix, p. 268. [G. & L. '60.]

[L., < Gr. *sōreitēs*, < *sōros*, heap.]

—**destructive sorites**, a hypothetical sorites in which the first of the series is shown to be false as a consequence of the denial of the last.

so-rit'i-cal, so-rit'i-cąl, *a.* Of the nature of a sorites; pertaining to a sorites.

sorn, sôrn, *vi.* [Scot.] To obtrude oneself on friends for food and lodging; sponge. [Cor. of SOJOURN, *v.*]

—**sorn'er**, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for food and lodging; especially, in Scots law, one who obtained food or lodging by force or menace. **sorn'ar‡.**

soro-. Derived from Greek *sōros*, heap: a combining form.

so-ro'ko, so-rō'kō, *n.* [Afr.] A greenish seed like a vetch.

> At Nyamba . . . was a doctoress and rain-maker, who presented a large basket of *soroko*, or, as they call it in India, 'mung,' and a fowl. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 2, p. 42. [H. '75.]

cho-ro'ko‡.

so-ro'ral, so-rō'rąl, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a sister; sisterly. [< L. *soror*, sister.]

so-ro'ri-al-ly, so-rō'ri-ąl-i, *adv.* In a sisterly manner.

so-ro"ri-a'tion, so-rō'ri-ē'shun, *n.* *Med.* Progressive development of the breasts in a young woman; the period at which the breasts of the female become developed. [< L. *sororio*, swell together, < *soror*, sister.]

so-ror'i-cide, so-ror'i-sąid (XIII), *n.* **1.** The killing of a sister. **2.** One who kills a sister. [< LL. *sororicidium* (def. 2 < L. *sororicida*), < L. *soror*, sister, + *cædo*, kill.]

so'ror-ize, sō'rọr-ąiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] [Rare.] To fellowship or associate as sisters. [< L. *soror*, sister.]

so'ror-y†, *n.* A sisterhood.

so'rose, sō'rōs, *a.* *Bot.* Producing sori; soriferous. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

so-ro'sis, so-rō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A compound fleshy fruit resulting from the consolidation of numerous flowers, receptacles, bracts, etc., as in the pineapple. **2.** [U. S.] A women's club or society.

> In March, 1868, the first woman's club of America was organized under the name of *Sorosis* . . . which, in the pursuit of a name which should not stand in the way of any object desired, Mrs. Croly found in a botanical dictionary.
> *Johnson's Univ. Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 377. [J. CO. '78.]

[< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

So"ro-spo'ri-um, sō"ro-spō'ri-um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of ustilaginеous fungi in which the chlamydospores are united into balls when first ripe, but afterward easily break apart into the individual spores. [< L. *soror*, sister, + SPORE[1], *n.*]

So-rot'ro-cha, so-rot'ro-cą, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* An order of rotifers with the wheel-organ paired. [< SORO- + Gr. *trochos*, wheel, < *trechō*, run.]— **so"ro-tro'chi-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **so-rot'ro-chous**, *a.*

sor'ra, sôr'rą, *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A term used in imprecations or strong negations, generally with the same meaning as English *devil* or *deuce*. **sor'row‡.**

sor'rage†, *n.* Same as SORAGE.

sor'rance†, *n.* Same as SORANCE.

sor'rel, sor'el. **I.** *a.* Of a reddish or yellowish brown; as, a *sorrel* horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A reddish- or yellowish-brown color. See SPECTRUM. **2.** A sorrel-colored horse or other animal. **3.** A buck of the third year. [OF., < *sor*, < MLG. *sor*, withered.]

sor'rel, *n.* **1.** Any one of several low perennial herbs of the genus *Rumex* (see RUMEX), differing from their allies the docks chiefly in their acid and more or less halberd-shaped leaves.

The **common sorrel** (*R. Acetosa*) of Great Britain, called **sourock** in Scotland, is much cultivated in the Old World for use as a salad and for other culinary preparations. The **French s.** (*R. scutatus*), of southern Europe, is also extensively cultivated. In the United States the only species is the common **field-s.** or **sheep-s.** (*R. Acetosella*), naturalized from the Old World. See SHEEP-SORREL.

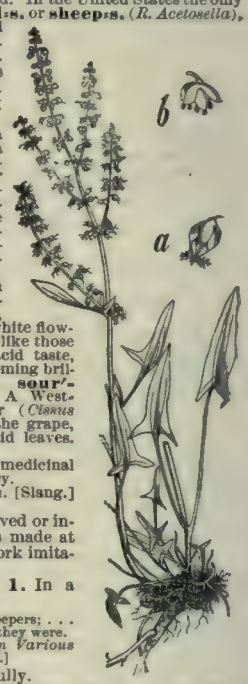

The Sheep-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*). *a*, a fertile flower: *b*, a sterile flower.

2. Same as WOOD-SORREL. **3.** Any one of various other plants. See phrases. [< F. *surelle*, < *sur* (< G. *sauer*), sour.]

—**climbing sorrel**, a South-American begonia (*Begonia scandens*), cultivated as a basket-plant or for training against walls.— **Indian s.**, same as ROSELLE.— **red s. 1.** Same as ROSELLE. **2.** Sheep-sorrel: from its red panicles.— **sor'rel-dock"**, *n.* Common sorrel. **sour dock‡.** —**s.-tree**, *n.* An American tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family, with drooping clusters of white flowers, leaves in shape and size like those of the peach and of an acid taste, whence the name, and becoming brilliant crimson in early fall. **sour-wood"‡.**— **s.-vine**, *n.* A West-Indian evergreen climber (*Cissus acida*), nearly related to the grape, with green flowers and acid leaves. **vine'-sor"rel‡.**

sor'rel-sops"†, *n. pl.* A medicinal beverage of the 16th century.

sor'rel-top", sor'el-top', *n.* [Slang.] A red-headed person.

Sor-ren'to work. Carved or inlaid work in fine wood, as made at Sorrento, Italy, or a fretwork imitation.

sor'ri-ly, sor'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a sorry manner; poorly.

> Saints are not their own keepers; . . . they would be *sorrily* kept, if they were.
> TOPLADY *Works, Essay on Various Fears* in vol. iii, p. 380. [BA. '25.]

2. With sorrow; sorrowfully.

sor'ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sorry.

sor'row, sor'ō, *v.* **1.** *i.* To feel sorrow; grieve; lament; be sad; as, to *sorrow* for the dead.

> It is generally the sense of trouble alone which can lift men out of themselves, and recall to their remembrance the presence of a God on whom the *sorrowing* heart may lean for help.
> A. S. FARRAR *History of Free Thought* lect. viii, p. 314. [A. '91.]

II†. *t.* **1.** To mourn for. **2.** To afflict; give pain or grief to. **3.** To affect with or involve in sorrow. [< AS. *sorgian*, < *sorg*, care.]

Synonyms: see BEWAIL.— **Prepositions:** *for* or *over*.

sor'row, *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind because of the loss of any good, the subjection to any evil, injury, or misfortune, the commission of any sin or error, or sympathy with those in any suffering or misfortune; grief; sadness; trouble; as, *sorrow* that can not be comforted.

> Can I see another's woe, And not be in *sorrow* too?
> WILLIAM BLAKE *On Another's Sorrow* st. 1.

> For godly *sorrow* worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of: but the *sorrow* of the world worketh death. *2 Cor.* vii, 10.

2. An event that causes pain or distress of mind; an affliction; trial; misfortune; wo; as, after that great *sorrow* he never was the same. **3.** The expression of grief; lamentation; mourning. **4.** [Ir. & Scot.] The devil. Compare SORRA. [< AS. *sorg*, care.]

Synonyms: see ADVERSITY; GRIEF; REPENTANCE.

sor'row-er, sor'o-gr, *n.* One who sorrows.

sor'row-ful, sor'o-ful, *a.* **1.** Experiencing sorrow; oppressed with sorrow; sad; grieved; melancholy; unhappy; as, a *sorrowful* spirit.

Whatsoever I love, makes me joyful or delighted in the enjoyment of it, or *Sorrowful* in the loss or deprivation of it, and so produceth Joy and Sorrow. M. HALE *Contemplations, Moderation of Affections* pt. ii, p. 74. [SHROW. 1682.]

2. Expressing sorrow; sad; doleful; as, *sorrowful* accents; a *sorrowful* countenance. **3.** [Poet. or Archaic.] Producing, pertaining to, or affected by sorrow; distressing; pitiable; piteous; mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident; a *sorrowful* spectacle. [< AS. *sorgful*, < *sorg*, sorrow, + *ful*, full.] **sor'row-y**†.

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL; PITIFUL; SAD.

—**sorrowful tree**, Eng.), the night-jasmine.

—sor'row-ful-ly, *adv.*—**sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

sor'row-less, sor'o-les, *a.* Free from sorrow.

sor'row-strick"en, sor'o-strik"n, *a.* Heavily affected with sorrow; greatly grieved.

sor'ry†, *vi.* To grieve; sorrow.

sor'ry, sor'i, *a.* [SOR'RI-ER; SOR'RI-EST.] **1.** Grieved or pained; affected by sorrow from any cause; also, regretful; said often of a slight regret, though also used to express deep grief; as, I am *sorry* you can not stay.

Men are *sorry* in various ways. One is *sorry* for his sins, and another is *sorry* for his scrapes. E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith and Life* ser. vii, p. 125. [U. P. H. '85.]

2. Fulfilling its purpose badly; being a makeshift; poor; mean; paltry; as, a *sorry* excuse.

The expressed intention of softening the heart of Philip by the use of straightforward language seemed but a *sorry* sarcasm. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 4, p. 64. [H. '62.]

3. Connected with or causing sorrow; melancholy; dismal; mournful; as, a *sorry* plight.

A *sorry* day it will be for this land when the work of education is wholly or mainly done for mercenary reasons. W. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 8, p. 259. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

[< AS. *sārig*, < *sār*, pain.]

Synonyms: see SAD.

sors, sôrz, *n.* [SOR'TES, sôr'tiz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] A lot: used only in the plural. See SORTES.

sort, sôrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into grades, kinds, or sizes; pick out the kinds of, placing each kind by itself; assort; classify: often with *over*; as, to *sort* apples or sheep. **2.** To separate from others that differ in any respect; put in a grade, class, or rank with those of like quality and apart from others: often with *out*; as, the red apples are *sorted* by themselves.

The function of an organ of special sense is that of *sorting out*, selecting or discriminating the particular kind of stimulation to which its responsive action is appropriate. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 4, p. 52. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

3. [Rare.] To suit; fit; conform; adapt. **4.** [Scot.] (1) To chastise; punish. (2) To adjust; set in order; put in proper condition; care for. **5**†. To allot; give by lot; assign. **6**†. To pick out; select. **7**†. To decree; ordain. **8**†. To obtain; procure.

II†. *i.* **1.** To be adapted; agree; correspond; accord: with *with* or *to*. **2.** To associate; consort: with *with*. **3.** To cast lots; decide by lot. **4.** To happen; chance. **5.** To tend; lead. **6.** To be suitable or auspicious. [< OF. *sortir*, < L. *sortior*, draw lots, < *sors* (*sort-*), lot.]

Synonyms: see ARRANGE.

sort, *n.* **1.** Any number or collection of persons or things characterized by the same or similar qualities; a kind; species; class; as, that *sort* of people or of goods.

Sort came into our language with some of its significations already deflected from those of the Latin *sors*, as 'kind,' 'manner,' &c. It is comparable with lot, in that one of its derivative senses has been 'collection.'

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 17, note. [S. '72.]

Education is only like good culture — it changes the size but not the *sort*. H. W. BEECHER *Noricoal* ch. 5, p. 25. [S. '68.]

2. Form of being or acting; degree of any quality; manner; way; style; as, in some *sort*; in such *sort*. **3.** *Print.* A type or character considered as a portion of a font, with reference to the number or quantity on hand or in case: usually in the plural. Copy is said to be **hard on sorts** or to **run on sorts** when it requires an unusual number of certain characters. Compare OUT OF SORTS, under OUT. **4.** A marketable quality of sponge. **5**†. A number of persons or things associated or viewed collectively; a company; group; knot; flock; lot; also, a number of things used together; a set; suit. **6**†. Social rank; especially, high rank; condition or station above the vulgar. **7**†. A lot; divination by lot, or that which is determined by lot; destiny. [< F. *sorte*, < L. *sort-*(*s*, condition.]

Synonyms: character, class, degree, denomination, description, kind, nature, order, race, rank, species. See AIR.

—**after a sort**, in a certain way; to some extent; as, he is industrious *after a sort*. —**in a s.**, same as AFTER A SORT. —**s. of** (Colloq.), in a certain degree, in a manner resembling; somewhat, as it were; as, he was *sort of* weak: abbreviated **sort o'**; vulgarly, **sorter**.

sort'a-ble, sôrt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as can be sorted; as, *sortable* fruits or goods. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] (1) Classified; assorted. (2) Suitable; fitting. — **sort'a-bly**, *adv.*

sort'al†, *a.* Pertaining to a sort.

sort'ance†, *n.* Appropriateness; suitableness; agreement

sor-ta'tion, sôr-tā'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sorting.

sort'er, sôrt'ėr, *n.* One who sorts; especially, a person whose occupation it is to sort wool into its grades.

sort'er, *a. & adv.* Vulgar] Same as SORT OF. See SORT, *n.*

sor'tes, sôr'tiz *or* -tēs, *n. pl.* Lots, or divination by lot: used only in certain Latin phrases denoting various forms of divination. [L., pl. of *sors* (*sort-*), lot.]

—**sortes Biblicæ**, same as SORTES HOMERICÆ, the Bible being used instead of Homer.—**s. Homericæ**, divination by opening some poem of Homer at hazard, and accepting an augury from the first passage the eye falls upon, or by drawing from an urn slips containing passages.

A practice there is among us to determine doubtful matters, by the opening of a book, . . . an imitation of *Sortes Homericæ*, or Virgilianæ, drawing determinations from verses casually occurring. T. BROWNE *Works, Vulgar Errours* in vol. iii, bk. v, ch. 24, p. 179. [W. & S. '35.]

—**s. Prænestinæ**, a method of divination used in ancient Italy, consisting in placing the letters of the alphabet in an urn and shaking them up; when they were next turned out the accidental formation of words was taken as a prophetic guide: still in use in the East, especially among Mohammedans.—**s. Sibyllinæ**, a form of sortes vitales in which a boy or a man, having a tablet covered with verses, threw dice on the tablet, and the verses covered by the dice contained the prophetic direction. Sometimes the verses were written on parchment and drawn out, a method often used at the Sibylline oracles, hence the name.—**s. Vergilianæ**, same as SORTES HOMERICÆ, Vergil being substituted for Homer.—**s. vitales**, street lots; a method of divination among Greeks and Romans. The person who desired to learn his fortune asked the first boy he met on the road to draw one from among the lots he carried and had marked beforehand. The inscription on the lot drawn was received as an infallible prophecy. Compare SORTES SIBYLLINÆ.

sort'ful-ly†, *adv.* Suitably.

sor'tie, sôr'ti (XIII), *n.* **1.** A sally of troops from a besieged place, as a fort, to attack the besiegers.

Belisarius . . . made a sudden charge upon the Goths, who, thinking that it was a *sortie* of the forces within the city, were seized with panic, and fled in confusion. H. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 22, p. 230. [G. P. P. '88.]

2. A voluntary at the close of a service; a postlude. [F., < *sortir*, go forth, < L. *surgo*, spring up.]

sor'ti-lege, sôr'ti-lej, *n.* The act or practise of drawing lots; divination by lot; also, sorcery. Compare SORTES.

We are no longer dealing with a stage of religious culture capable of the pious lottery known as *sortilege*, whereby the accidental turning of a leaf in the Bible might decide the fate of a life, or of an army. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* ch. 3, p. 93. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[< F. *sortilège*, < LL. *sortilegium*, < L. *sors* (*sort-*), destiny, + *lego*, read.] **sor'te-lige**†; **sor'ti-leg-y**‡. —**sor'ti-leg-er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who practises sortilege. **sor'te-lig-ert**,—**sor"ti-le'gious**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to sortilege.

sor'ting, sôrt'ing, *n.* **1.** Arrangement according to sort or kind. **2.** *Metal.* Separation: distinguished as **dry sorting** and **wet s.**, as done without or with water.

sor-ti'ta, sôr-tē'tą, *n.* [It.] **1.** The first piece sung by any character in an opera. **2.** A concluding voluntary; sortie.

sor-ti'tion, sôr-tish'un, *n.* [Rare.] The drawing or casting of lots. [< L. *sortitio* (*n-*), < *sortior*; see SORT, *v.*]

sort'ment, sôrt'ment, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as ASSORTMENT.

so'rus, sō'rus, *n.* [SO'RI, sō'rī *or* -rī, *pl.*] *Bot.* A heap or cluster. (1) In ferns and fern-like plants, a cluster of spore-cases (sporangia); a fruit-dot. (2) In lichens, a group or heap of soredia. (3) A natural group of spores, sporangia, or soredia on the surface of the host plant. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

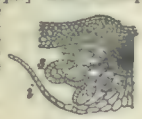

A Sorus.

A longitudinal section through half of a sorus of the male fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*): *s*, the sporangia; *i*, the indusium.

sor'wet†, *n.* Sorrow; grief; sympathy.

—**sor'we-ful**†, *a.*

sor'y†, *a.* Sorry.

so'ry†, *n.* Iron sulfate, or a native mineral containing it.

so'so", sō'-sō". *a. & adv.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; mediocre; as, the picture was only *so-so*.

'And you are enjoying it?' Like any other good American, Newman thought it as well not to truckle to the foreigner. 'Oh, *so-so*,' he answered. H. JAMES, JR. *The American* ch. 7, p. 120. [O. & CO. '77.]

sosh[1], sosh, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss in a careless or lazy manner. **2.** To pour out. **3.** To press hard. **4.** To lap, as a dog. **II.** *i.* To lounge or sink, as into a seat.

sosh[2], *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To make wet or foul. **II.** *i.* To prepare messes for the table. **sush**‡.

sosh[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A heavy fall. **2.** A lout.

sosh[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A puddle. **2.** A mess. **sush**‡.

sosh, *adv.* Directly; plump. [Cp. SOUSE, *adv.*]

sos'sle, sos'l, *vt. & vi.* [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] To slop; dabble in water or other liquid; as, to *sossle* water about; to *sossle* in a tub. **soz'zle**‡.

sos"te-nu'to, sos"tē-nū'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Sustained or continuous in tone. **sos"ti-neu'to**‡.

sos'trum, sos trum, *n.* A reward given to the preserver of another's life; hence, a physician's fee; honorarium. [< Gr. *sōstra*, reward for saving one's life, physician's fee, < *sōzō*, save.] **sot'rum**‡.

sot, sot, *v.* [SOT'TED; SOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To besot. **2.** To stupefy. **II.** *i.* To act the sot; be a toper.

How lightly would Sir Roger de Coverley have thought of a little *sotting* in any honest gentleman of right politics! DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Keats* p. 86. [T. & F. '59.]

sot (Dial.), *imp. & pp.* of SIT, *v.*, & SET, *v.*

sot†, *a.* Stupid; foolish.

sot, *n.* **1.** A person stupid by habitual drunkenness.

The *sot* would reject the poisoned cup, yet the trembling hand with which he raises his daily or hourly draught to his lips, has not left him ignorant that this too is altogether a poison. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 100. [H. '58.]

2. [Archaic.] A fool; blockhead; also, a dotard. [ME. *sot*, < OF. *sot*, foolish: of doubtful origin; perhaps Celt.; cp. Bret. *sot*, stupid.]

So"ta-de'an, sō"ta-dē'an, *W.* (sot-ą-, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sotades, a Greek poet (280 B. C.): referring to the lascivious character of his writings or to his style of versification. **So-tad'ic**.

So-tad'ic, so-tad'ic, *n.* A Sotadean verse. The Sotadean verse is composed of Ionics a majore, arranged as a catalectic tetrameter.

sote†, *a.* Sweet.

sote†, *n.* Soot.

so'tel†, **so'tel-te**†. Same as SUBTLE; SUBTLETY.

so-te'ri-al, so-tē'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to sacrificial redemption or atonement.

The *soterial* pith of the Gospel is simple and soon exhibited. HOWARD CROSBY *Christian Preacher* lect. ii, p. 54. [RAN. & S.]

so-te"ri-ol'o-gy, so-tē"ri-el'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of theological science that treats of the work of the Redeemer, or of the divine agency in the salvation of the soul. See THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE, under THEOLOGICAL.

The Reformers, from various causes, were so occupied with what is now called *Soteriology*, or the scheme of salvation, that they paid but scant attention to the other aspects of the Gospel. LILLINGWORTH in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi* essay v, p. 183. [J. M. '90.]

2. *Med.* The science of hygiene or the laws of health. [< Gr. *sōtēriōn*, delivering (< *sōzō*, deliver), + -LOGY.] —**so-te"ri-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to soteriology. **so-te"ri-o-log'ic**‡.

soth†, *a. & n.* Same as SOOTH. **sothet**.

soth'ern†, *a.* Southern; southron.

soth'fast†, **soth'fast-ness**†. Same as SOOTHFAST, etc.

So'thic, sō'thic, *C.* (seth'ic, *F. W.*) (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sirius. [< Gr. *Sōthis*, Sirius.] **Seth'ic**‡.

The Egyptians, finding by observation that 1460 *Sothic* were equal to 1461 solar years, established this as a standard for adjusting their calendar, under the name of the *Sothic* period. J. G. WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 370. [S. & W. '79.]

—**Sothic cycle** or **period**, in the Egyptian chronology, a period of about 1,460 years, arising from the use of a civil year of exactly 365 days. In this period the heliacal rising of Sirius, occurring one day later every four years, occurred at every time of the civil year. **annus magnus**‡; **annus vagus**‡.

So'thic, *n.* A Sothic year. See YEAR.

soth'ly†, **-ness**†, **-saw**†. Same as SOOTHLY, etc.

so'til†, **so'til-tee**†. Same as SUBTLE; SUBTLETY.

sot'ni-a, sot'ni-ą, *n.* A division of a Cossack regiment; a company or squadron. [< Rus. *sotniya*, hundred.]

sots, sots, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Yeast.

sot'ter-y†, *n.* Folly.

sot'ti-cism, sot'i-sizm, *n.* [Rare.] A sottish utterance.

sot'tie†, *n.* A kind of broad farce once popular in Paris.

sot'tise†, *n.* A foolish act; a silly or stupid thing.

sot'tish, sot'ish, *a.* Having the manner or character of a sot; stupefied with drink; hence, stupid; senseless.

And some are dunces in the midst of libraries, dull and *sottish* in the very bosom of Athens. R. SOUTH *Sermons, Prov. i, 32* in vol. ii, p. 306. [H. & H. '67.]

Synonyms: see BESOTTED; DRUNK.

—**sot'tish-ly**, *adv.*—**sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

sot'to, sot'tō (-to, *C.*; sōt'to, *W.*), *prep.* [It.] Below; under.

—**sot'to vo'ce**, sot'tō vō'chē. Softly; in an undertone, as to oneself, or aside, in a low voice.

sot'-weed"†, *n.* Tobacco: in Maryland and Virginia.

sou, sū, *n.* A former French coin of varying value. The

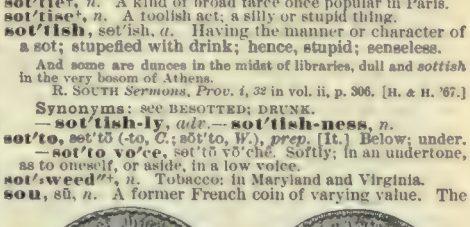

A Canadian Sou. (Actual size.)

five-centime piece, of copper, equal to about one cent in American money, is now colloquially so called. See COIN. [F., < LL. *solidus*; see SOL[3], *n.*]

—**sou marquee** [Local, U. S.], a trifle; the merest trifle; as, I don't care a *sou marquee*: probably from the French *sou marqué*, an old copper coin worth 15 deniers.

sou-a'ri, sū-ą'ri, *W.* (sau-ą'ri, *C. E.*), *n.* [Guiana.] Any one of several trees of British Guiana, of the genus *Caryocar*, yielding a durable timber known as **souari-wood** and edible nuts known as **souari-nuts** or butternuts. See CARYOCAR; BUTTERNUT, 2.

sou'bah, **sou'bah-dar**, etc. Same as SUBAH, etc.

sou-bise'†, *n.* An 18th-century cravat for men.

sou"brette', sū"bret', *n.* *Theat.* An actress who plays or sings a bright, pert, or lively comedy part; originally, one who took the part of a pert, intriguing lady's-maid. [F., < *sobre*; see SOBER, *a.*]

sou"bri"quet', *n.* Same as SOBRIQUET.

souce†, *v. & n.* Same as SOUSE.

sou-chet', sū-shē', *n.* [F.] Same as RUSH-NUT.

sou-chong', sū-shong', *E. I. W. Wr., or* sū'shong, *C., n.* A variety of black tea, made from the youngest leaves of the earliest pickings; also, the infusion made from it, which is dark, and often of a tarry flavor. It comes from a particular section of the Red Leaf district, in the inner ring of the Bohea hills, in the province of Fokien, China. The leaf is generally entire, folded rather than curled. There are different varieties or grades, as Pekoe-souchong, Lapsing, Canton, Padrae, Tong-quam, etc. [F., < Chin. *xiao*, small, + *chung*, plant.] **soo-chong'**‡; **soo-shong'**‡; **sou-shong'**‡.

soud†, *vt.* To fasten together; join.

soud†, *interj.* Supposedly, a noise made by a tired person.

sou-dan'†, *n.* A sultan.—**sou"dan-esse'**†, *n.* A sultaness.

Sou"dan-ese', *a. & n.* Same as SUDANESE.

sou'der, sou'dėr, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SOLDER.

souf-flé', sū-flē', *C.* (sū'flē, *W.*), *a.* **1.** *Ceram.* Spotted or mottled by blowing liquid color upon it, as through lace or network: said of pottery-decoration. **2.** *Cookery.* Made light and frothy and fixed in that condition by heat; as, an omelet *soufflé*. [F., pp. of *souffler*, blow, < L. *suffło*, < *sub*, under, + *flo*, blow.]

souf-flé', *n.* A dish prepared with whites of eggs beaten and other ingredients, usually sweetened and cooked so as to retain the light, fluffy condition.

souf'fle, sū'fl, *n.* *Med.* A low whispering or blowing sound or murmur heard on auscultation of an organ or a part, due to the passage of air or the movement of circulating fluids within; as, the respiratory *souffle*; the uterine *souffle*. [F., < *souffler*; see SOUFFLÉ.]

souf"fleur', sū"flėr', *n.* [F.] *Theat.* A prompter.

sou"fri-ère'-bird", sū"fri-ār'-berd', *n.* A fly-catching thrush (*Myadestes sibilans*) of St. Vincent. [< F. *soufrière*, sulfur-box (< *soufre*, SULFUR), + BIRD.]

sough, sou *or* suf (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a sough. **II.** *i.* **1.** To blow with a sighing sound, as the wind through the branches of pine-trees; sigh; murmur; also, to give forth a sighing or murmuring sound.

A cold breeze from the sea swept across the mountain-top, *soughing* mournfully through the pines as it passed. KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 17, p. 167. [G. P. P. '70.]

2. [Scot.] To breathe deeply or hoarsely. **souch**‡.

sough[1], *n.* **1.** A deep breathing or murmuring sound, as of the wind when it sweeps through tree-tops; a rushing or hollow sound; sigh; murmur.

When a huge block would rise vertically . . . and topple over, you heard the heavy *sough* of the snow-padding that received it. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 29, p. 244. [H. '54.]

2. [Scot.] (1) A whispered rumor; report. (2) The tone in which the psalm and other services were droned in old Scotch Presbyterian churches; a singsong nasal tone. **3.** [Rare.] A breath; waft. [< Ice. *sūgr*, whistling sound.] **saugh**‡; **souch**‡ [Scot.].

—**to keep a calm sough** [Scot.], to be silent.

sough[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mine-adit; also, a drain; sewer; channel. [< W. *soch*, sink.]

sought, sôt, *imp. & pp.* of SEEK, *v.*

sou'jee, *n.* Same as SUJEE.

souke†, *vt. & ri.* Same as SUCK.

soul[1]†, *vt.* To furnish with a mind or soul.

soul[2]‡, *vi.* To afford proper sustenance.

soul[1], sōl, *n.* **1.** In present general acceptation, the incorporeal nature of man, or principle of mental and spiritual life; the part of man's nature that is especially characterized by the attributes of self-consciousness, conscious personal identity, reason, conscience, and the higher emotions, especially as in present or former association with the body, and viewed as surviving its dissolution; the spiritual nature as incarnate; as, the *soul* is self-active; the immortality of the *soul*.

Materialism regards the soul as a function of the body; monism, as one phase of a substance of which matter is the

other; idealism, as the only existence, not excluding other finite souls and the Divine Being. In the Scriptures the word is used in various senses: by Christ on one occasion in emphatic distinction from the body (*Matt.* x, 28); by the apostle Paul as the *psyche*, distinguished from both body and spirit (*pneuma*).

The word *soul* differs from spirit as the species from the genus: *soul* being limited to a spirit that either is or has been connected with a body or material organization; while spirit may also be applied to a being that has not as present, or is believed never to have had, such connection. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 2, p. 6. [S. '70.]

2. Hence, a spiritual being, whether divine or angelic; as, the *souls* that never sinned.

The very existence of the human *soul* as a created object . . . implies an intelligent *soul* as its creator, and that a *soul* of vast power and great intelligence.
MCCOSH *Divine Government* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [C. & BROS. '58.]

3. The vital principle together with such mental powers as are possessed by the lower animals in common with man. See MAN. Called also *animal soul* or *psyche*, as distinguished from the *spirit* or *pneuma*. **4.** In mixed, derived, or figurative senses, the essence, heart, or animating principle or force of anything. Specifically: (1) The spirit, meaning, or significance of things.

If ever man caught the *soul* of things, not himself, and expressed it, Wordsworth did. J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos., Wordsworth* p. 61. [H. & H. '72.]

(2) The substance or essential part; as, kindness is the *soul* of politeness. (3) The life, energy, or inspiring influence of anything; a latent power or redeeming feature; as, patriotism was the *soul* of the Revolution; Luther, the *soul* of the Reformation; a *soul* of goodness in things evil. (4) Individual force or fervor; heartiness; as, to put *soul* into one's work; he was full of *soul*. (5) Heart or simple affection. (6) Nobleness; generosity.

5. A person; as, a hundred *souls* were lost in the wreck: used also as a colloquialism; as, poor *soul*, he suffered much. **6.** A disembodied spirit; as, "I saw the *souls* of them that were beheaded" (*Rev.* xx, 4). **7.** *Psychol.* Same as MIND[1], 1. [< AS. *sāwel*, soul.]

Synonyms: see MIND.

Compounds, etc.: — **animal soul,** see def. 3. — **soul'-ale"†,** *n.* Same as DIRGE-ALE. — **s.-bell†,** *n.* The passing-bell. — **s.-blind,** *a.* Unable to see or to conceive any image or idea of light. — **s.-blindness,** *n.* Inability to recognize objects seen, due to defect in the cerebral optic nerves or parts. — **s.-cake†,** *n.* Sweetened bread given out at church doors on All Souls' day. — **s.-candle†,** *n.* Same as CORPSE-CANDLE, 1. — **s.-curer†,** *n.* One who has the cure of souls; a priest or minister. See CURE. — **s.-deaf,** *a.* Unable to hear or to conceive any image or idea of sound. — **s.-deafness,** *n.* — **s.-fearing†,** *a.* Striking fear to the soul; appalling. — **s.-fraught,** *a.* Fraught with deep meaning; soulful. — **s.-mass†,** *n.* A mass for the dead. — **s.-massing†,** *n.* — **s.-paper†,** *n.* A written request, distributed with soul-cakes on All Souls' day, asking for prayers for the soul of some deceased friend. — **s.-penny†,** *n.* A contribution toward the expense of saying soul-masses. — **s.-scot,** *n.* [Archaic.] A kind of funeral duty, paid at the grave, to the church in which services for the deceased person were held; a mortuary. **s.-shot†.** — **s.-silver†,** *n.* The whole or part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. — **s.-sleeper,** *n.* A psychopannychist. — **s.-stuff,** *n.* The hypothetical material of which the soul is composed. — **spark of the s.** (*Occult.*), the psychic power to transcend the temporal and material limitations and merge the human and mutable life in the changeless universal life.

Soul is also the first element in many other compounds; as, **soul-betraying, s.-calming, s.-destroying, s.-diseased, s.-dissolving, s.-distracting, s.-enfeebling, s.-entrancing, s.-felt, s.-hardened, s.-harrowing, s.-killing, s.-piercing, s.-quickening, s.-reviving, s.-sick, s.-striving, s.-subduing, s.-thrilling, s.-vexed, s.-withering.**

soul[2], sōl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A relish eaten with bread, as butter, cheese, or sauce. **sool†; sowle†.**

soul'dier†, *n.* Same as SOLDIER.

souled, sōld, *a.* Having a soul; used in compounds; as, great-*souled*; mean-*souled*.

soul'ful, sōl'ful, *a.* Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the soul or feelings, or expresses the deep emotions of the soul; emotional; spiritual.

— **soul'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **soul'ful-ness,** *n.*

sou"li-li', sō"li-li', *n.* [Java.] A semnopithecine monkey (*Semnopithecus mitratus*) with black crest and head.

soul'ish, sōl'ish, *a.* [Rare.] Psychical.

soul'less, sōl'les, *a.* **1.** Having no soul; as, *soulless* matter. **2.** Devoid of human feeling or charity; unfeeling; heartless; also, devoid of greatness or exaltation of soul; as, a *soulless* monopoly; a *soulless* plodder.

His being rebelled more and more against the monotonous and *soulless* office-routine. HELEN ZIMMERN *Arthur Schopenhauer* ch. 2, p. 25. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

3. Devoid of activity or expression; manifesting or expressing no life, fervor, or emotion; as, *soulless* languor.

— **soul'less-ly,** *adv.* — **soul'less-ness,** *n.*

soum, sōm (soum, *C.*), *vi.* [Scot.] To calculate and determine the sum. **sowm†.**

soum, *n.* [Scot.] The proportion of sheep or cattle that can be pastured on a given piece of land; also, the land necessary for pasturing a given number of sheep or cattle. **sowm†.**

sound[1], sound, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a sound or a succession of sounds with, upon, or in; cause to send forth a sound or sounds; as, to *sound* a horn.

They *sounded* the bugles an' the trumpets,
And march'd on in brave array.
Legendary Ballads ed. by Roberts *Battle of Corrichie* st. 7.

2. To make audible; utter audibly; give forth or bring out as a sound; as, to *sound* the notes of the scale.

There are nobler strains in poetry than any he has *sounded*.
EMERSON *Representative Men, Goethe* p. 226. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. To give notice, order, or direction for by means of a sound; as, to *sound* an alarm, retreat, or recall.

It is usual with God's wisdom and goodness to suffer vice to *sound* the first alarm to that fight wherein virtue is to have the victory. FULLER *Ch. Hist. Brit.* vol. ii, bk. v, § 3, p. 51. [T. T. '37.]

4. To cause to resound; spread abroad by sound or report; cause to circulate or be reported; make known; as, to *sound* the praises of the orator; to *sound* the hero's fame. **5.** To test by sound, as a wall, rail, or car-wheel, as by noting the sound produced by blows of a hammer; especially, in medical usage, to auscultate; percuss; examine by making and listening to sounds; as, to *sound* the respiratory organs. **6.** [Archaic.] To signify; import. **7†.** To declare; tell.

II. *i.* **1.** To send forth a sound; cause an impulse or sensation of sound; be the seat of a sound; as, the bell *sounds;* the trumpet shall *sound*. **2.** To seem in sounding or uttering; have a quality or character as sounded; as, how did the story *sound* to you? **3.** To be conveyed by sound; be spread abroad; as, the report *sounded* out everywhere. **4.** To give a signal by sound.

Hark, my merry comrades call me, *sounding* on the bugle-horn.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 73.

5†. To tend; incline. [< F. *sonner*, < L. *sono*, sound, < *sonus*, sound.] **soune†; sowne†.**

— **to sound in damages,** in law, to have as an object the recovery of unascertained damages, and not of specific property; as, an action to recover compensation for breach of covenant or trespass is said to *sound in damages*.

sound[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To test the depth of; especially, to ascertain or endeavor to ascertain the depth of water in, as a ship's hold, by lowering a sounding-rod into the well; also, to find, explore, or determine, as temperature, current, or the nature of the sea-bottom, by taking soundings; as, to *sound* a channel.

It is remarkable how long men will believe in the bottomlessness of a pond without taking the trouble to *sound* it.
THOREAU *Walden, Pond in Winter* p. 306. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Figuratively, to examine, test, or approach, as a person in order to discover his views, feelings, or intentions; fathom; as, to *sound* a capitalist with regard to a proposed investment. **3.** *Med.* To search by means of an instrument for determining morbid conditions; test; examine; as, to *sound* the bladder for stone. **4.** *Whaling.* To carry down in sounding, as a harpooned whale the line attached to the harpoon.

II. *i.* **1.** To sink a weight attached to a line or push down a rod perpendicularly in a liquid or semisolid, to ascertain its depth; as, on *sounding* we found the water shoaling under us. **2.** To go to the bottom; dive suddenly and deeply: said of whales. [< F. *sonder*, prob. < Ice. *sund*, a strait, a sound, but said to be < L. *sub*, under, + *unda*, water.] — **sound'-line",** *n.* The line attached to a harpoon carried to the bottom by a whale when sounding.

sound[3]†, *vt. & vi.* To make or become sound or well.

sound, *a.* **1.** Having all the organs or faculties complete and in normal action and relation; not being in a morbid state; not enfeebled, diseased, or deranged; healthy; as, a *sound* mind in a *sound* body.

As far as we can trace back the footsteps of man, even on the lowest strata of history, we see that the divine gift of a *sound* and sober intellect belonged to him from the very first; and the idea of a humanity emerging slowly from the depths of an animal brutality can never be maintained again.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 7. [S. '73.]

2. Free from injury, flaw, mutilation, defect, or decay; normally perfect of its kind; as, a *sound* timber; a *sound* tooth; a *sound* limb; a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit. **3.** Founded in truth; resting on solid grounds; logically, legally, theologically, ethically, or otherwise correct; right; substantial; valid; as, a *sound* argument; a *sound* theory of morals; *sound* doctrine; a *sound* title.

It must be admitted that there is more purity, as well as dignity, in supporting a *sound* measure by *sound* arguments only.
WIRT *Patrick Henry* § 7, p. 270. [D. T. & CO. '36.]

4. Holding correct views, or following correct processes of thought; well grounded in the principles of a science, profession, or creed; not sophistical, heretical, or shallow; thorough; as, *sound* in doctrine; a *sound* reasoner; a *sound* theologian. **5.** Having sufficient assets to meet all obligations; solvent; as, the company is thoroughly *sound*. **6.** Thorough or profound, as rest; not fitful, restless, or disturbed; heavy; deep; unbroken; also, resting profoundly; as, *sound* sleep; a *sound* sleeper. **7.** Complete and effectual; thorough; as, a *sound* blow; a *sound* whipping. **8†.** Upright; virtuous. **9†.** Clear; shrill. [< AS. *gesund*, sound.]

Synonyms: see HEALTHY; SANE.

— **of sound and disposing mind and memory,** having full testamentary capacity; capable of making a will; possessing such degree of mind and memory as to have clear understanding of the nature of the business, a recollection of the property to be devised or bequeathed, of the persons who are to be the objects of the bequests, and of the manner in which the property is to be distributed among them. *3 Washington's Rep.* p. 580. — **of s. mind** (*Crim. Law*), of such degree of mental soundness and capacity as makes a person responsible for his acts.

sound[1], *n.* **1.** The sensation produced through the organs of hearing. **2.** The physical cause of this sensation: waves of alternate condensation and rarefaction passing through an elastic body, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, but especially through the atmosphere.

In the sense of def. 1, a vibration that does not affect the ear, either because of its qualities or because no ear is within its range, causes no sound. In that of def. 2, all such are sounds, and are hence classified as **audible** and **inaudible.** All harsh, sudden sounds are called *noises*, and are due to irregular or discontinuous vibration. Sounds due to regular vibration, called **musical sounds,** possess three qualities: (1) *intensity*, due to the extent of the vibra-

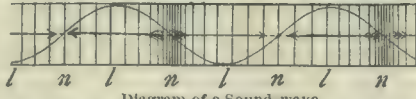

Diagram of a Sound-wave.

The vertical lines represent by their degree of separation the condensation or rarefaction of the medium through which the wave passes. These states of condensation and rarefaction move steadily from left to right, but the individual particles move only to and fro in straight lines. At the instant represented they are moving in the directions indicated by the arrows. The curved line shows graphically the speed of this motion by its distance above or below the horizontal line of arrows. Thus, the motion is greatest at the points *l*, and there is none at all, for the instant, at the points *n*. In a progressive wave these points move with the wave. In a stationary wave, such as that in an organ-pipe, they remain at the same places, and are then called respectively *loops* and *nodes*. Compare illus. under NODE.

tion; (2) *pitch*, due to its rapidity; and (3) *timbre*, or *color*, due to its form. The vibrations audible to the human ear range from 24 to about 40,000 a second. Sound travels at the rate of 1,090 feet a second in air, and at very variable rates in different media. Sound-waves may be reflected, refracted, and diffracted like light-waves. They may also interfere. See BEAT, 7.

3. In popular use, the vibration of some sounding body itself that produces the sound-waves that are borne to the ear. **4.** Noise of any specified quality; any tone, voice, or note having a given effect on the ear or the mind; as, a *sound* of revelry; a harsh *sound;* an appalling *sound*.

From every cliff and valley came the sweet *sound* of the Angelus bell, mingling with the tints of earth and heaven that make twilight so divine in Italy.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. ii, ch. 21, p. 381. [A. '83.]

5. Sounding or hearing distance; ear-shot; as, to be within *sound* of a battle. **6.** Mere empty noise without signification; as, to be full of *sound* and fury. **7.** *Philol.* One of a series of articulate utterances produced by different degrees of approximation of the same organs; as, vowel *sounds*. [< F. *son*, < L. *sonus*, sound.] **soun†.**

Synonyms: noise, note, tone. *Sound* is the most comprehensive word, applying to anything that is audible. *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical quality or as expressive of some feeling; *noise* is *sound* considered without reference to musical quality or as distinctly unmusical or discordant. Thus, in the most general sense *noise* and *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferently "I heard a *sound*" or "I heard a *noise*." We speak of a fine, musical, or pleasing *sound*, but never thus of a *noise*. In music, *tone* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval between two such *sounds*, but in the most careful usage the latter is now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to stand only for the *sound*. *Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound*, but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone*. Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed; as, he spoke in a cheery *tone;* the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals, and sometimes to inanimate objects. As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds collectively considered. See NOISE.

Compounds, etc.: — **magnetic sound,** a faint click heard when a substance is magnetized or demagnetized; magnetic tick. — **sound'-board"ing,** *n.* Short boards fitted between floor-joists, or in partitions, to hold the deadening material that prevents the ready passage of sound. — **s.-body,** *n.* A resonance-box. **s.-box‡; s.-chest‡.** — **s.-bow,** *n.* The curved thick edge of a bell, against which the tongue strikes. — **s.-figures,** *n. pl.* Figures formed by the nodal lines in a vibrating plate: rendered visible by sprinkling sand on the plate, where it settles on the lines of least vibration. **Chladni's figures‡.** — **s.-hole,** *n.* **1.** An opening in the sounding-board of a musical instrument, as a violin, to give it greater elasticity and increase the volume of tone; in a violin, an f-hole. **2.** *Arch.* A small ornamental opening in a tower: presumably to permit a bell to be heard. — **s.-lens,** *n.* A lens for converging or diverging sound-waves: in the illustration, a bladder filled with carbon dioxid. — **s.-post,** *n.* A wooden upright placed inside a violin or kindred instrument to support the belly and transmit sound-vibrations to the back. **sound'ing-post"‡.** — **s.-proof,** *a.* Proof against the transmission or entrance of sound; as, a *sound-proof* partition or room. — **s.-radiometer,** *n.* See RADIOMETER. — **s.-shadow,** *n.* The shutting off of sound-waves from a certain area, or the area from which they are shut off by the intervention of some object, as a house or a cliff. — **s.-sphere,** *n.* A spherical sound-wave. — **s.-wave,** *n.* One of the waves by which sound is propagated. See SOUND, *n.*, 2.

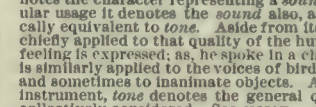
Sound-figures.

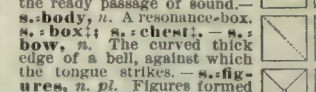
A Sound-lens.

sound[2], *n.* A long and relatively narrow body of water, more extensive than a strait, connecting larger bodies of water, as two seas or a sea with a lake or bay, or dividing the mainland from an island; as, Puget *Sound*. [< AS. *sund*, < *swimman*, swim.]

— **sound dues,** fees formerly demanded by Denmark of vessels passing through the Baltic Sound.

sound[3], *n.* The air-bladder of a fish. [< AS. *sund*, swimming, < *swimman*, swim.] — **sound'-bone",** *n.* The part of the back-bone of a fish that lies next the sound.

sound[4], *n. Surg.* An instrument for exploring a cavity; a probe, especially for use in the urethra or bladder. [< F. *sonde*, < *sonder;* see SOUND[2], *v.*]

sound[5]†, *n.* A cuttlefish.

sound, *adv.* Soundly; profoundly: said of sleeping.

Forgive him, dear, And I shall sleep the *sounder!*
TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* st. 25.

sound'a-bl(e, sound'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of emitting or producing sound.

sound'board", *n.* Same as SOUNDING-BOARD.

sound'er[1], sound'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which gives out a sound or causes anything to sound. **2.** Specifically, a telegraphic receiving-apparatus giving the message by the sound of its armature-lever.

The telegrapher stands talking with you, . . . but he is reading off a clear message from some *sounder* near by. W. GLADDEN in *Christian Union* [New York] Sept. 19, '91, p. 538.

sound'er[2], *n.* **1.** A machine or apparatus for taking soundings, as in the deep sea. **2.** A probe.

— **flying sounder,** an apparatus for sounding a deep body of water from a rapidly moving vessel.

sound'er[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A young wild boar. **2†.** A herd of wild swine. [< AS. *sunor*, herd.]

sound'ing, sound'ing, *pa.* Giving forth a sound; characterized by abundance of sound, or sometimes by excess of sound without significance or force; sonorous; noisy; as, *sounding* words; *sounding* promises.

What but a vague shadow, a *sounding* name, is the metaphysical Deity . . . which performs such a part in some of our philosophical systems! CHANNING *Works, Intro.* p. 6. [A. C. A. '83.]

sound'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sounds, in any sense. **2.** Specifically, the diving of a whale or other fish to the bottom after being struck or hooked. **3.** *Naut.* (1) Measurement of the depth of water, as by line and lead. (2) *pl.* The depth of water as sounded; also, water of such depth that the bottom may be reached by sounding; as, *soundings* of ten fathoms; to be beyond *soundings*. (3) *pl.* Specimens, as sand, shells, or ooze, brought up by the sounding-lead or attached apparatus, indicating the character of the bottom.

— **in** or **on soundings.** **1.** In such position that bottom may be reached with a deep-sea lead: said of a vessel. **2.** In shoal water: said of a whale. — **off s.,** in water the bottom of which can not be reached with a deep-sea lead. — **sound'ing-bot"tle,** *n.* A vessel having check-valves for bringing up water from a great depth: used in deep-sea sounding. — **s.-lead,** *n.* The lead or other weight used on a sounding-line. — **s.-line,** *n.* A weighted line for deter-

mining the depth of water.—**s.-post,** *n.* A sound-post.—**s.-rod,** *n.* A graduated rod lowered into the pump-well to ascertain the depth of water in a vessel's hold.—**to strike soundings,** to reach the bottom, as with a deep-sea lead.

sound'ing-board″, sound'ing-bōrd′, *n.* **1.** A thin board in a musical instrument for enhancing and propagating the sounds; in a pianoforte, a broad piece of wood over which the strings are stretched, and which reenforces their vibration; in an organ, the top-board or cover of the wind-chest, into which the pipes are set. **2.** A concave structure of resonant wood or metal, over or behind a pulpit, band-stand, or the like, to reflect sounds, as of the voice or of instruments, toward an audience.

> Sermons that, for mortal hours,
> Taxed our fathers' vital powers,
> As the long nineteenthlies poured
> Downward from the *sounding-board.*
> WHITTIER *To My Old Schoolmaster* st. 6.

3. Sound-boarding.

sound'less[1], sound'les, *a.* Having no sound; silent.

> Without sword or flag, and with *soundless* tread,
> We muster once more our deathless dead,
> Out of each lonely grave.
> ABRAM J. RYAN *March of the Deathless Dead* st. 7.

—**sound'less-ly,** *adv.*— **sound'less-ness,** *n.*

sound'less[2], *a.* That can not be sounded or fathomed.

soundly, sound'li, *adv.* In a sound manner; thoroughly: as, to berate one *soundly;* to sleep *soundly.*

> Molière took ample revenge in his Impromptu de Versailles, in which he *soundly* lashed his rivals. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. ii. bk. v. ch. 1. p. 206. (G. P. P. '77.)

sound'ness, sound'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sound, in any sense; as, *soundness* of health.

soune†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SOUND[1].

sounst†, *pa.* Soused.

soup[1]†, *vt.* **1.** Same as SUP. **soupe**†. **2.** To breathe out, as words.

soup[2]†, *vt.* To sweep; same as SOOP.

soup[1], sūp, *n.* **1.** Liquid food made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water, with seasoning, and sometimes thickening: distinguished from *broth,* which is usually strained or free from the solid ingredients that soup retains. Soups are often named from the principal ingredient; as, **beef soup, pea s., tomato s., vermicelli s.** **2.** [Local.] A party or picnic at which soup is served. [< F. *soupe,* < D. *sop.*]

—**in the soup** Slang, U. S.], in a difficulty; in a perplexing or disappointing situation.—**soup'-bone″,** *n.* A bone used for making soup, especially one of the large bones of a leg of beef, bearing little meat, and that of inferior quality.—**s.-kitchen,** *n.* A place where soup is served to the poor, in charity.—**s.-meat,** *n.* Meat used or suitable for use only in making soup.—**s.-plate,** *n.* A deep plate from which soup may be conveniently eaten.—**s.-stock,** *n.* Same as STOCK, 7.—**s.-ticket,** *n.* A ticket entitling the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.—**the ticket for s.** Slang, U. S.], the privilege especially desired at the moment.

soup[2]†, *n.* Same as SUP.

soup″con′, sūp″sōn′, *n.* [F.] Literally, a suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste.

> Hester was not brilliantly clever, there was not the least *soupçon* of genius about her. YATES *Kissing the Rod* ch. 5. p. 62. (R. & S.)

soupe′-maï″gre, sūp′-mā″gr, *W.* -ā″gr, *C.*, *n.* [F.] Literally, thin soup; soup made chiefly from vegetables with a little butter and few condiments. **soup′-maï″gre**‡.

soup'er[1], sūp'gr, *n.* A Protestant missionary or convert: a term of abuse or contempt, said to have been derived from the profession of Protestantism by indigent Catholics in order to obtain soup-tickets from the well-to-do.

soup'er[2]†, *n.* Same as SUPPER.

sou'ple[1], sū'pl, *a.* Having the external gluey covering removed by heating in an acid liquid: said of silk-fiber.

sou'ple[2], *a.* [Prov. Brit. **1.** Supple. **2.** Swift.

sou'ple, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The short beating section of a flail: a swiple. **2.** A club or cudgel.

soup'y, sūp'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Resembling soup; of the consistence or appearance of soup.

sour, sour, *a.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To make or cause to become sour; produce acid fermentation in, as cider, in vinegar-making. **2.** To make prevailingly harsh, fretful, unkind, or morose; pervert; spoil: said of a person or his disposition, etc.: as, misfortunes have *soured* his temper. **3.** To treat with dilute acid, as in bleaching. **4.** To macerate and fit for use in making mortar: said of lime. **5.** To make harsh, cold, or unkindly for cultivation: said of land. **6**†. To give a sour or unkind expression to, as the features.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn or become sour; become acid, especially by fermentation; as, milk *sours* in hot weather. **2.** To become bitter, harsh, cross, or morose; as, his disposition has *soured* lately. **3.** To produce sourness of any kind, make something sour. **4.** To become harsh, viscid, and unkindly to crops, as from vegetable fermentation: said of soil. [< AS. *sūrigan,* < *sūr,* sour.]

—**to sour on** Slang, U. S.], to become tired of; turn away from, as in weariness or disgust.

sour, *a.* **1.** Sharp to the taste, acid; tart; as, a *sour* apple or orange. **2.** Having an acid taste as the result of fermentation; as, *sour* milk or bread.

> Milk and mildness are not the best things for keeping, and when they turn only a little *sour,* they may disagree with young stomachs seriously. GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* ch. 2. p. 14. (D.)

3. Figuratively, having no sweetness of temper; misanthropic and crabbed, austere; morose; also, characterized by acidity; as, a *sour* disposition; a *sour* smile.

> He showed no change but such as opposition works in the obstinate; he lost his temper and grew *sour.* He heaped reproaches on his marshals and the legislative body.
> CHANNING *Works, Napoleon* p. 536. [A. U. A. '83.]

4. Cold and wet: harsh to crops: said of land. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Coarse, as grass. **6**†. Hard to bear; bitter; distasteful. [< AS. *sūr,* sour.]

Synonyms: see ACID, MORDANT.

Compounds, etc.:—**sour'crout″,** *n.* Same as SAUERKRAUT.—**s.-krout′,**—**s. dock,** common European sorrel.—**s.-eyed,** *a.* Cross-looking, scowling.—**s.-gourd,** *n.* Same as ADANSONIA, 1, and 2. See illus. under MONKEY-BREAD.—**s.-grass,** *n.* **1.** U. S. Sheep-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*). **2.** W. Ind.] A species of *Paspalum* (*P. compactum*).—**s.-gum,** *n.* The black-gum tree.—**s.-mash,** *n.* & *a.* See MASH[1], *n.*, 2.—**s.-sized,** *a.* Sized imperfectly, because the size was sour: said of paper.

sour, *n.* Something sour: usually figuratively except in the senses below; as, the sweet and the *sour* go together.

> Ah! life, sweet drop, drown'd in a sea of *sours.*
> R. SOUTHWELL *Saint Peter's Complaint* st. 15.

Specifically: (1) A bleaching-bath of buttermilk or of sour milk, or of soured bran or sour rye-flour: not now used. (2) A weak watery solution of sulfuric or hydrochloric acid. (3) [Colloq.] A drink, usually of some liquor, with lemon in it; as, a whisky *sour.*

source†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To cause to plunge downward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To spring; originate. **2.** To plunge down; swoop down.

source, sōrs, *n.* **1.** That from which any act, movement, or effect proceeds; a person or thing that originates, sets in motion, or is a primary agency in producing any course of action or result; an originator; creator; origin; as, intemperance is the *source* of many evils.

> No race needs the . . . influences of refining and elevation, more than ours; and in poetry and art our grand *source* for them is Milton. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Milton* in second series, p. 64. [MACM. '88.]

2. A place where something is found or whence it is taken or derived; as, to consult the original *sources* of information. **3.** The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water on or under the surface of the earth in which a stream originates; a fountainhead; fountain; spring; as, the *source* of the Nile. **4**†. A soaring or rising, as of a hawk. [F., < OF. *sors,* pp. of *sordre* (< L. *surgo*), rise.]

Synonyms: beginning, fountain, fountainhead, origin, spring. See BEGINNING; BIRTH; CAUSE.—**Antonyms:** close, completion, conclusion, consequence, end, event, expiration, result, sequel, termination.

sourd†, *vi.* To issue; rise; spring.

sourd, *pp.* Soured. PHIL. SOC.

sour'de-line, sōr'de-līn, *n.* [F.] A small bagpipe.

sour'det, *n.* Same as SORDET.

sour-dine′, sōr-dīn′, *n.* **1.** A mute. **2.** A stop on the harmonium. [F., < It. *sordino,* < *sordo* (< L. *surdus*), deaf.]

sour'ing, sour'ing, *n.* **1.** Any sour apple, especially a crab-apple. **2.** The process in bleaching fabrics that follows the treatment with bleaching-powder, consisting in treatment of the fabric with an acid, as hydrochloric or sulfuric, so as to decompose any lime soap that has formed and to wash out the lime. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes have been baked. (2) Something, as vinegar, used in making sour.

—**sour'ing-ves″sel,** *n.* A vat in which liquid, as cider, is made to turn or left to turn to vinegar.

sour'ish, sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.

sour'ly, sour'li, *adv.* In a sour manner.

> The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look *sourly* upon you.
> THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i. ch. 2. p. 10. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

sour'ness, sour'nes, *n.* The quality of being sour. (1) Acidity. (2) Moroseness. [< AS. *sūrnes,* < *sūr,* sour.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONY.

sou'rock, sū'rok, *n.* [Scot.] The common sorrel; also, sheep-sorrel. **soo'rack**‡; **soo'racks**‡; **sou'rack**‡.

sourse, *n.* Source. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

sour'sop″, sour'sop′, *n.* **1.** A tree (*Anona muricata*) of the West Indies and tropical America, cultivated in other tropical regions; also, its fruit. The fruit is shaped somewhat like a pine-cone, is green and prickly outside, and has a white, agreeable, acid pulp within. It is nearly allied to the custard-apple. See ANONA. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An ill-natured person.—**sour-sop bird** [Grenada, W. I.], a tanager (*Calliste versicolor*).

sour'wood″, sour'wud′, *n.* The sorrel-tree. **sour'-tree″**‡.

sous†, *n.* A sou. **souse**†; **sowse**†.

souse[1], sous, *v.* [SOUSED; SOUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dip or thrust into or under water or other liquid suddenly, so as to wet thoroughly; plunge; drench; duck; as, to *souse* a dog in the pond. **2.** To drench thoroughly, as by splashing or pouring. **3.** To dash or pour; splash; slop; as, to *souse* water on one's head. **4.** To pickle.

II. *i.* To plunge, as into water; splash. [For SAUCE, *v.*]

> The explorer quickly finds that even Solomon is not phosphorescent, and stumbling on, he *souses* into a fetid quag. JAMES HAMILTON *The Royal Preacher* lect. ii. p. 36. (C. & R. BROS. '51.)

souse[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pounce upon; strike with violence.

II. *i.* **1.** To swoop suddenly; rush or plunge with speed, as a hawk: with *on* or *upon.*

> Breathless he seems, yet eager to pursue:
> When from aloft descends, in open view,
> The bird of Jove, and *sousing on* his prey,
> With crooked talons bears the boy away.
> VIRGIL *Æneis* tr. by Dryden, bk. v. l. 332.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To be diligent. **3**†. To fall headlong. **4**†. To strike a blow or blows. [For SOURCE, *v.*]

souse[1], *n.* **1.** Pickled meats, especially the head, feet, and ears of swine; formerly, any salt pickle. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A dip, plunge, or drenching in water.

> He washed his face in a tin pan which stood on a bench for the public toilet, treated his head to a refreshing *souse,* and then . . . came lounging across the clearing. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 6. p. 125. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] The ear. [For SAUCE[1], *n.*]

—**souse'-wife″,** *n.* A woman that sells souse.

souse[2], *n.* **1.** A swift descent, as of a hawk on its prey; swoop. **2.** Hence, a blow; stroke. [< SOUSE[2], *v.*]

souse[3], *n.* *Arch.* A support or under-prop. [Perhaps < F. *sous,* under, < L. *sub,* under.] **source**‡.

souse, *adv.* With a plunge; headlong; head foremost; all over; as, to fall *souse* into the water. [< SOUSE[2], *v.*]

> As he flounders about in the water, out tumbles the book, he lets go his staff, and makes after it, and *souse* he goes, over head and ears in a twinkling. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. i. bk. vi. ch. 8. p. 341. [AL. S.]

sou-shong′, *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

sou'shum-ber, sou'shum-bgr, *n.* [W. Ind.] The Sodom-apple (*Solanum nummosum*).

sous'lik, sūs'lik, *n.* [Rus.] A scaluroid rodent (genus *Spermophilus*, especially the European *S. citillus*, which has a very short tail; a pouched marmot; spermophile. **sus'lik**‡.

sou'sou, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SUSU.

sou'"-sou'-south'er-ly, sou'-sou-sudh'gr-li, *n.* The old-squaw. **sou'"-south'er-ly**‡.

sous'te-nu, sūs'te-nū, *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Sustained: said of a chief with a lower part of another tincture. **sou'te-nu**‡.

sout†, *n.* Same as SOOT.

sou"tache′, sū"tash′, *n.* [F.] *Fabrics.* A very narrow, flat, decorative braid. **Russian braid**‡.

sou'tage†, *n.* Coarse cloth, particularly hop-bagging.

sou"tane′, sū"tān′, *W.*, or sū"tēn′, *C.* sū-tān′, *E.*, *n.* [F.] A priest's cassock. See illus. under PAULIST.

sou'ter, sū'ter, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A shoemaker; cobbler. [< AS. *sūtere,* < L. *sutor,* < *suo,* pp. of *suo,* sew.] **sow'ter**†.—**sou'ter-ly,** *a.* [Scot.] Like a cobbler; hence, vulgar; low. **sow'ter-ly**†.

sou'ter-rain, sū'ter-rēn, *E. W.* (sū-te-rēn′, *C.*), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A subterranean structure; a grotto; cellar.

south, south, *vi.* **1.** To turn southward. **2.** *Astron.* To cross the meridian; as, the moon *souths.*

south, *a.* **1.** Situated in a southern direction relatively to the observer or to any given place or point; as, a *south* entrance; the *south* pole. **2.** Facing toward the south; as, a *south* slope. **3.** Belonging to or proceeding from the south; southern; as, a *south* wind. **4.** *Eccl.* Situated at the southern side of a church whose high altar is at the east end, or at the corresponding side however the altar deviates from this position.

south, *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces the east. See EAST; also, POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.

> We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the *south!*
> WHITTIER *April* l. 13.

2. A region lying southward from the position of the speaker or writer, or in the southern part of a larger region; **3.** [S-] [U. S.] The portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the former slave States; particularly, in recent use, those States that seceded in 1861. **4**†. A south wind. [< AS. *sūth,* south, orig. an adv. akin to SUN[1].]—**south by east, south″-south-east′,** etc., see POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.

south, *adv.* **1.** Toward or at the south. **2.** From the south: said of the wind. [< AS. *sūth,* south.]

South″-Af′ri-can, south'-af'ri-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to southern Africa, especially its English colonies, including those originally settled by the Dutch.

South″-Af′ri-can, *n.* A native or inhabitant of South Africa, especially an Africander.

South-cot′ti-an, south-cot'i-an, *W.* (south'cet-i-an, *C.*), *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A disciple of or believer in Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), of England, who claimed to be the "bride of the Lamb" and the prospective mother of the "true Messiah." **New Israelite**‡; **Sab″bath-a′ri-an**‡.

South'down″, south'doun″, *a.* [Eng.] Of, from, or pertaining to that portion of the Weald situated in Sussex and Hants, called the South Downs.

South'down″, *n.* One of a breed of hornless sheep with dusky-brown legs and faces, originating on the South Downs, much esteemed for their flesh.

south″east′, south'ist′, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the southeast. **2.** Facing or toward the southeast. **3.** Coming from the southeast; as, a *southeast* wind. Called by sailors **sou'east**, and abbreviated S. E.

south″east′, *n.* That part of the horizon or point of the compass midway between south and east, or 45° from each. [< AS. *sūthēast,* < *sūth,* south, + *ēast,* east.]—**southeast by east, s. by south,** see POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.

—**south″east′,** *adv.* **1.** Toward the southeast. **2.** From the southeast.—**south″east'er,** *n.* A gale or tempest from the southeast.—**south″east'er-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Toward the southeast. **2.** From the southeast: said of the wind.—**south″east'ern,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the southeast.—**south″east'ward, south″east'ward-ly,** *adv.* Toward the southeast. **south″east'wards**‡.

south'er, soudh'gr, *vi.* To shift to the southern quarter, as the wind.

south'er[1], *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

south'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] Solder.

south'er-ing, sudh'gr-ing, *a.* [Rare.] Southern.

south'er-land, sudh'gr-land, *n.* The old-squaw.

south'er-li-ness, sudh'gr-li-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being southerly. **south'ern-li-ness**‡.

south'er-ly, sudh'gr-li, *a.* **1.** Situated in or nearly in the south or in a direction toward the south; having a tendency toward the south. **2.** Proceeding from or nearly from the south: said of the wind.—**southerly buster** [New Zealand], a stormy wind from the south.

south'er-ly, *adv.* **1.** Toward the south. **2.** From the south: said of the wind.

south'er-ly, *n.* The old-squaw.

south'ern, sudh'grn, *vi.* [Rare.] **1.** Same as SOUTH. **2.** Same as SOUTHER.

south'ern, sudh'grn (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the south or a place relatively in the south; located in or toward the south; having a tendency toward the south. **2.** [S-] [U. S.] Of, from, or pertaining to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line. **3.** Proceeding from the south, as a wind. [< AS. *sūtherne,* < *sūth,* south.]

south'ern, *n.* [Rare.] A southerner; southron.

south'ern-er, sudh'grn-gr, *n.* **1.** One born or residing in the south. **2.** [S-] A citizen or resident of the south part of the United States: in distinction from *Northerner.*

south'ern-ism, sudh'grn-izm, *n.* An idiom or form of speech characteristic of or peculiar to southerners.

south'ern-ize, sudh'grn-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To impress with southern characteristics or ideas, or give a southern form to.

II. *i.* To become southern or grow southern in tendencies, tastes, or character.

south'ern-ly†, etc. Same as SOUTHERLY, etc.

south'ern-most″, sudh'grn-mōst′, *a.* Farthest south; most southerly. **south'er-most″**‡.

south'ern-wood″, sudh'grn-wud′, *n.* The abrotanum (*Artemisia Abrotanum*) of southern Europe, allied to wormwood, 2 to 4 feet high, with heads of yellow flowers and finely dissected and hair-like leaves, and an odor disagreeable to insects: often cultivated in gardens for its aromatic fragrance. See ABROTANUM. **boy's'-love″**‡; **lad's'-love″**‡; **old'-man″**‡.

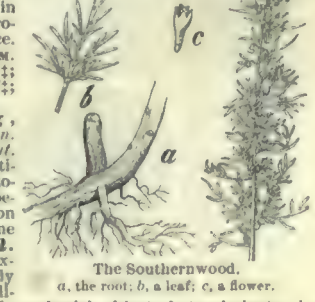

The Southernwood.
a, the root; *b*, a leaf; *c*, a flower.

south'ing, soudh'ing (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Surv.* & *Naut.* Difference of latitude measured toward the south between any position and the last one determined. **2.** *Astron.* The extreme southerly position, in its diurnal motion, of a celestial object that culminates in the south; also, the attainment of such position or the

time at which it is reached; meridian passage as seen by an observer in the northern hemisphere.

The true hour of the sun's *southing* could thus be most accurately determined. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* ch. 3, p. 145. [C. & W.]

3. Deviation or progression toward the south.

south'land, sauth'lənd, *n.* The south, or any specific country in the south: used also attributively.

The intelligent reader can form his own deductions as regards the undeveloped possibilities of this great *southland*. M. M. BALLOU *Equatorial America* ch. 4, p. 80. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

south'ly†, *adv.* Southerly.

south'most", *a.* [Rare.] Same as SOUTHERNMOST.

south'ness, sauth'nes, *n.* [Rare.] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole.

south'ron, sudh'rən, *a.* Southern, especially as formerly contemptuously applied by Scotchmen to anything English or pertaining to southern Britain.

south'ron, *n.* A person who lives in the south. Especially [S-]: (1) An Englishman or native of southern Britain: formerly used by the Scotch in derision.

In Ireland Scot and *Southron* were strongly bound together by their common Saxon origin. MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 102. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

(2) [Rare, U. S.] A Southerner. [For SOUTHERN.]

south'ron-ie†, *n.* [Scot.] Southrons as a body.

south'say"†, **south'say"er**†. Same as SOOTHSAY, etc.

South Sea Bubble. See BUBBLE, *n.*

south'seek"ing, sauth'sēk'ing, *a.* Turning toward or seeking the south magnetic pole of the earth.

south"south'er-ly, sauth'-sudh'ėr-li, *n.* The old-squaw. **south'er-land**‡; **south'er-ly**‡.

south'ward, sauth'wərd (*colloq.* sudh'grd). **I.** *a.* Situated in or toward the south; having a southerly direction or tendency. **south'ward-ly**‡. **II.** *n.* The south; the southern portion of any country or thing.

south'ward, } *adv.* Toward or approximately to-
south'wards, } ward the south; in a southerly direction. **south'ward-ly**‡.

south"west', sauth'west', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, facing, or toward the southwest. **2.** Proceeding from the southwest; as, a *southwest* wind. Called by sailors **sou'west**; abbreviated *S. W.*—**southwest by south**, etc., see POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.

south"west', *n.* **1.** That part of the horizon which is midway between south and west, or 45° from each. **2.** [S-] [U. S.] With the definite article, the southwestern States and Territories, comprising generally Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. **3**†. [Poet.] A southwesterly wind. [< AS. *sūthwest*, < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west.]—**southwest cap**, a southwester.

—**south"west'**, *adv.* **1.** Toward the southwest. **2.** From the southwest: said of the wind.—**south"-west'er**, *n.* **1.** A wind, gale, or storm from the southwest. **2.** A tarpaulin with a broad brim behind to protect the neck: worn by sailors in rough weather. Called by sailors **sou'wester.** — **south"west'er-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* Having a tendency toward the southwest; southwest.—**south"west'ern**, *a.* Same as SOUTHWEST or SOUTHWESTERLY.—**south"west'ward**, *a.* & *adv.* Toward the southwest.—**south"-west'ward-ly**, *adv.*

A Southwester.

sou"tien', sū'tiăn", *n.* [OF.] *Her.* That which sustains or acts as a support for the shield, or its background.

sou've-nance†, *n.* Remembrance. **so've-naunce**†.

sou"ve-nir', sū'vę-nir', *C. W.*[1] (sū'vę-nir, *E.*; sūv'-nir, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** Something that serves to recall the past or a particular incident in the past; a token of remembrance; a memento; a keepsake; as, *souvenirs* of travel. **2.** [Rare.] A reminiscence. [F., < *souvenir*, recollect, < L. *subvenio*, < *sub*, under, + *venio*, come.]

sov, suv, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A sovereign.

sov'er-aign†, **sov'er-ain**†, *a.* & *n.* Sovereign.

sov'er-ain-ly†, *adv.* Beyond all; surpassingly.

sov'er-eign†, *vt.* To rule over as a sovereign.

sov'er-eign, suv'ėr-ėn (XIII), *a.* **1.** Exercising or possessing original and supreme jurisdiction or power; subject to none; hence, royal; princely: used with much latitude, as for the more or less limited royal power in a constitutional monarchy. See SOVEREIGNTY.

The Supreme Court of the United States summons *sovereign* powers to its bar. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by F. Bowen, vol. i, ch. 8, p. 191. [S. & F. '63.]

2. Possessing supreme excellence or greatness; preeminent; paramount. **3.** Superior in efficacy; most potent: said particularly of medicine; as, a *sovereign* cure for gout. [< OF. *sovrain*, < LL. *superanus*, < L. *super*, over.]

sov'er-aign†; **sov'ran**‡.

Synonyms: see IMPERIAL; PREDOMINANT.

—**sovereign state**, a political community possessed of supreme authority in ordering its civil affairs and the administration of its government: sometimes limited in a union of states. See SOVEREIGNTY, note.

—**sov'er-eign-ize**†, *vt.* To exercise sovereign power.—**sov'er-eign-ly**, *adv.* In a sovereign manner; so as to be sovereign; supremely. **sov'er-aign-ly**†.

sov'er-eign, *n.* **1.** One who possesses supreme authority or exercises absolute control, especially a person or a determinate body of persons in whom the supreme power of the state is vested and to whom the community yields obedience conformably to law; specifically, a monarch, with limited or with unlimited powers. **2.** (1) From the reign of Henry VII. to James I., an English gold coin current at 22*s.* 6*d.* (2) A British gold coin of the value of one pound sterling, containing in troy weight 123.274 grains of gold $^{11}/_{12}$ fine. (3) A former Austrian coin, valued at about $6.78. See COIN. **3**†. A husband. **4**†. A mayor or provost.

A Fine Sovereign of Edward VI. 1/2

Synonyms: see KING; MASTER.

—**sov'er-eign-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A female sovereign; a queen. **sov'er-ain-ess**†.

sov'er-eign-ty, suv'ėr-ėn-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign; the possession or exercise of supreme authority; dominion; sway.

The *sovereignty* of God and the necessity of human efforts are both clearly taught in the Scriptures. C. HODGE *On Romans* ch. 9, p. 237. [W. M. '58.]

2. *Polit. Sci.* The supreme power in a state; the original, absolute, and universal power by which all persons and things in a state are controlled and determined.

The theory of modern political science is that sovereignty resides in the people, and that government is merely the agency by which it is exercised. In some countries, however, as in Russia and China, sovereignty is still identified with the autocratic power of the emperor. In many states, such as England and Germany, sovereignty is nominally predicated of the monarch, but in reality he does not possess it. In the United States the question whether sovereignty resided in the people of each separate State, or in the people of the United States, long divided schools of political thought, and opened the way to the civil war.

The acts of the state by which governments are made and unmade are termed acts of original *sovereignty*. JOSEPH ALDEN *Science of Government* ch. 1, p. 12. [SH. & CO. '76.]

3. A sovereign state. **4**†. Supreme efficacy or excellence. **5**†. Control; mastery. [< F. *souveraineté*, < LL. *superanus*; see SOVEREIGN, *a.*]

Synonyms: see DOMINION.

—**popular sovereignty.** **1.** The ultimate supreme authority in government considered as vested in the people. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The political theory that the people of each Territory had the right to determine for themselves, either during its existence as a Territory or on its admission to the Union as a State, whether negro slavery should be permitted or prohibited therein.—**squatter s.** [Local, U. S.], popular sovereignty: so called by its opponents.

sov'er-en, sov'er-en-ty. Sovereign, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sov'ran, sev'rən, *C.*[2] *E. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], *or* suv'rən, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], *a.* & *n.* [Poet.] Sovereign.

Oh *sovran* Love! how far thy power surpasses
Aught that is taught of Logic or the Schools!
AUSTIN DOBSON *A Story from a Dictionary* st. 16.

—**sov'ran-ty**, *n.* [Poet.] Sovereignty.

sow[1], sō, *v.* [SOWED; SOWN or SOWED; SOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter, as seed, over or in the earth, for the purpose of reproduction, or in a manner to effect such a result; hence, figuratively, to disseminate; as, to *sow* the seeds of enmity.

Thou hast *sown* crime, accuse not fate if thou reapest not the harvest of virtue. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. v, ch. 1, p. 332. [T. Y. C.]

2. To scatter over with seed; plant or impregnate with seed; hence, figuratively, to cover liberally; strew; besprinkle; as, to *sow* a field.

The earth was *sown* with early flowers. PEYRE VIDAL *Love in the Age of Chivalry* tr. by Bryant, l. 1.

II. *i.* To scatter seed in view of a harvest: literally and figuratively. [< AS. *sāwan*, sow.]

Synonyms: see PLANT.

—**to have hemp-seed sown for one**, to be doomed for the gallows.

sow[2]†, *vt.* Same as SEW.

sow, sau, *a.* [U. S.] Female: specifically said of female fish when relatively larger than the male.

sow, *n.* **1.** A female hog. **2.** A sow-bug. **3.** *Metal.* The connection between pieces of pig iron before breaking up. See PIG IRON. **4.** (1) *Mil.* A movable protecting shed, formerly used in besieging by sappers and miners. **sow'le**†.

They made a floating *sow*, and thrust it on before them as they worked across the stream. KINGSLEY *Hereward* ch. 28, p. 264. [MACM. '83.]

(2) [Western U. S.] A movable shed used as a protection by miners. [< AS. *sugu*, sow.]

—**sow and pigs**, see PIG IRON.—**sow'-bel"ly**, *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] Salt pork or junk.—**sow-belly hake**, an old female hake.—**sow-bug**, *n.* An air-breathing oniscoid isopod; a pill-bug; slater.—**sow-drunk**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Beastly drunk.—**sow-fennel**, *n.* Same as HOG-FENNEL.—**sow-gelder**, *n.* One who spays sows.—**to have, take, or get the right (or wrong) sow by the ear** [Slang], to hit upon the right (or wrong) person or thing.

sow'a, sō'a, *n.* [Bengal.] Same as SOYA.

sow-ar', *C.* (sō'ėr, *S. Wr.*; sau'ėr, *E. W.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In the British-Indian army, a native trooper of the irregular cavalry.

sow'back", sau'bac', *n.* *Geol.* Same as DRUMLIN.

sow'bane", *n.* **1.** Hog's-bane. **2.** The coast-blite.

sow'bread", sau'bred', *n.* Same as CYCLAMEN.

sowce†, *vt.* & *n.* Same as SOUSE.

sowd, *pp.* Sowed. PHIL. Soc.

sow'dan†, *n.* Same as SULTAN.—**sow'dan-esse"**†, *n.* Same as SULTANESS. **sow'dan-nesse"**†.

sowd'wort†, *n.* **1.** Saltwort. **2.** The columbine.

sowel, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SOUL[2].

sow'ens, sau'enz, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sour flummery, made from the refuse of the oatmeal-mill. **2.** A weavers' paste for stiffening yarn. Used as both a singular and a plural except in composition, where the form **sowen** is adopted, as in *sowen*-tub. **sow'ans**‡; **sow'ins**‡.

sower†, *a.* Same as SOUR.

sow'er[1], sō'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sows; specifically, a sowing-machine. **2.** Hence, one who propagates or originates; a promoter; as, a *sower* of scandal.

sow'er[2]†, *n.* One who sews; a sewer.

sow'le†, *n.* Same as SOW, 4.

sow'ing, sō'ing, *n.* The act or process of scattering or depositing, as seed, on or in the ground for reproduction; also, that which is sowed.—**sow'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A seed-planting machine, as a grain-drill, or a mechanism for assisting in sowing broadcast.

sow'ins, *n. pl.* Same as SOWENS.

sow'ker†, *n.* Same as SUCKER.

sowl[1]†, *vt.* To furnish with suitable sustenance.

sowl[2]†, *vt.* To pull by the ears. **sowle**†.

sowl†, *n.* Same as SOUL[1]. **sowle**[1]†.

sowle[2]†, *n.* Same as SOUL[2]. **sowel**†.

sow'lee-fish", sō'li-fish", *n.* [Local, E. Ind.] The murral.

sowm, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOUM.

sown[1]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SWOON.

sown[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SOUND. **sowne**†.

sown[3], sōn, *pp.* of SOW[1], *v.*

sowp, soup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small mouthful of liquid; sup. **2.** Soup; broth.

sowse†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SOUSE.

sow'skin, sau'skin, *n.* Same as HOGSKIN.

sow'ster†, *n.* Same as SEWSTER.

sow'ter†, **sow'ter-ly**†. Same as SOUTER, etc.

sowth, sauth, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To try over (a tune) with a low whistle; whistle something softly.

sowth†, *a.* & *n.* Same as SOUTH.

sow'ther, sau'dher, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To solder.

sow'-this"tle, sau'-this'l, *n.* Any species of *Sonchus* (see SONCHUS), especially *S. oleraceus*, the common sow-thistle, a common, coarse, smooth and glaucous annual weed, with hollow angular stem 2 to 5 feet high, clustered heads of pale-yellow flowers, and runcinate-pinnatifid or undivided leaves with soft spiny teeth; also, *S. asper*, the spiny-leaved sow-thistle. Both are called also **milk-thistle**, from their milky juice.

—**corn or field sow-thistle**, a kindred species (*S. arvensis*) with deep- or bright-yellow flowers.

soy, sei, *n.* **1.** A sauce or liquid condiment prepared in China and Japan from the soy-bean with other ingredients: generally known as **Japan soy** or **Chinese soy.** **2.** The soy-bean or -pea, a small erect herb (*Glycine Soja* or *Soja hispida*) of the bean family, of India and China, cultivated for its seeds. [< Jap. *si-yan*, soy.]

—**soy'-bean", soy'-pea"**, *n.* Same as SOY, 2.

soy'a, sei'a, *n.* [Hind.] Dill. **sow'a**†.

soyl†, *n.* Soil. (1) Earth; ground. (2) The mire in which a beast of the chase wallows; hence, prey. **soyle**†.

soyle†, *vt.* To solve or resolve. **soil**†.

soyled†, *pa.* Delicately reared and fed. Compare SOIL[2], *v.*

Soy'mi-da, sei'mi-dą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of large East-Indian trees of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). *S. febrifuga* is the rohan or Indian mahogany. [< Gond *soimi*, Telugu *sumi*.]

soyned†, *pa.* Anxious; alarmed.

so-za'tie, so-zā'ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [S. Afr.] A chop prepared with curry: often used for picnics.

so'zin, sō'zin, *n.* *Chem.* A proteid compound contained in the body of a normal animal, regarded as capable of killing microorganisms or neutralizing their products, and so forming a natural protection against the germs of infectious diseases. [< Gr. *sōzō*, save.]

soz'zle, sez'l, *v.* [Prov. or Local.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mingle in a confused heap. **2.** To spill carelessly; splash. **II.** *i.* To lounge idly; loll. [For SOSSLE.]

soz'zle, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A confused heap or mixture. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A slatternly woman.

soz'zly, sez'li, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Weak or shiftless; sloppy.

spa, spą (XIII), *n.* Any locality frequented on account of its mineral springs; also, a mineral spring. [< *Spa*, in Belgium.] **spaw**†.

spaad†, *n.* A variety of English talc; spar.

spaans'spek, spāns'spek, *n.* [S. Afr.] A muskmelon.

space, spēs, *v.* [SPACED; SPA'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set so that the individual members or parts will be separated by spaces; also, to arrange (a surface) into spaces; as, to *space* columns. Specifically: (1) In printing, to insert spaces between, as words, etc., or to separate with leads, slugs, etc., as lines. (2) In typewriting, to separate the lines of; as, a double-*spaced* letter. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To measure by paces.

II†. *i.* To roam; wander; rove.

—**to space out** (*Print.*), to separate more widely, as words, by the use of additional or wider spaces.

space, *n.* **1.** An interval between points or objects; a limited portion of extension; distance; area.

The comets at the same time possess the smallest mass, and occupy the largest *space*, of any bodies in the solar regions. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté *Comets* in vol. iv, p. 183. [H. '59.]

2. Continuous or unlimited extension, whether occupied by body or not. (1) *Math.* Continuous extension regarded as something in which objects exist and in which motion takes place.

In Euclidean geometry space agrees with our experience in having three dimensions (that is, three is the largest number of directions in it that are wholly independent of each other); it is continuous and infinite, and all parts of it have the same relations, so that bodies may change their absolute position in space without altering their positions relatively to each other. In non-Euclidean geometry these postulates are not considered as true, as, hypothetically, space may have more than three dimensions, or parallel lines may be supposed to meet, different portions of space may be considered as having different properties, or space may be regarded as limited. Though all the varieties of non-Euclidean space seem to be quite contrary to the space of our experience, it is possible that some one of them may represent it more nearly than the Euclidean if we suppose that the difference between them is so slight that it can not be detected by any means in our power.

(2) *Metaph.* (*a*) Continuous or unlimited extension considered as void of all matter or without reference to anything contained in it. (*b*) The metaphysical notion of such extension.

Touching the *nature of space*, (1) some philosophers, idealists, hold it to be purely ideal and without any objective reality, it being merely a subjective condition of sensibility or sensible experience (Kant, etc.); (2) others regard it as an objective reality, either (*a*) an actual entity, which, though not an object of sense, is a necessary concomitant and condition of sense-experience, the void or vacuum containing all things (the popular view); or (*b*) an actual relation, the order of coexistent phenomena (Leibnitz); (3) still others hold it to be both ideal and objective, the plan of the world corresponding with that of the mind (Scottish philosophers). Touching the origin of the *notion of space*, (1) transcendentalists hold that it is strictly intuitional, originated by the mind itself independent of and prior to experience; (2) experientialists hold it to be strictly the product of experience; (3) the common-sense philosophers hold it to be a product of intuition evolved always in connection with and consequent upon experience.

3. An interval of time; period; hence, a little while; as, in the *space* of an hour the building was burned. **4.** An occasion or opportunity; time.

To crime that leaves no *space* for penitence!
HOLLAND *Kathrina, Childhood and Youth* st. 47.

5. *Print.* A type of less than type-height, and thinner than an en quadrat, used to separate words, etc., as in a line.

Spaces are known as **3-em, 4-em, 5-em,** or **6-em** spaces, as their thickness is a proportional fraction of an em. The 3-em spaces are also called **thick spaces**, the 4-em and 5-em **thin spaces**, and 6-em or thinner **hair-spaces.** A **patent space** is made intermediate between a 3-em space and an en quadrat.

6. *Mil.* The interval between troops when drawn up in line or column; in battle, the requisite frontage for troops to act in. **7.** *Mus.* One of the degrees of a staff. See illus. under STAFF. **8**†. A path; course. [< F. *espace*, < L. *spatium*, space.]

Synonyms: see PLACE.

Compounds, etc.:—**Burns's space** (*Anat.*), the space between two layers of the cervical fascia just above the sternum.—**dangerous s.** (*Mil.*), the space covered by the trajectory of a projectile; the battle-range.—**dark s.** (*Elec.*), a non-luminous interval in an exhausted tube through which an electric discharge is passing. Especially: (1) The dark space surrounding the negative electrode, in-

creasing with the degree of exhaustion of the tube and finally filling it, when the residual gas is in the state sometimes called the *fourth state of matter*. See MATTER. **Crookes' dark s.**: (2) The space between the glow of the two electrodes. **Faraday's dark s.**—**dead-space**, *n. Fort.* The space in front that a fortification can not reach by its own fire; the dead-angle.—**perforated s.**, one of three depressions at the base of the brain pierced by many small arteries that supply the deeper collections of gray matter.—**Robin's spaces**, irregular lymph-cavities in the adventitia of arteries.—**space'-bar"**, *n.* In a type-writing-machine or the like, the bar that is depressed to make a space between words.—**s.-box**, *n. Print.* **1.** One of the boxes in a printers' case in which spaces are kept. **2.** A sort-box for spaces.—**s.-curvature**, *n.* In the geometry of hyperspace, curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.—**s.-dwarfed**, *a.* [Rare.] Appearing smaller by reason of distance.—**s.-homology**, *n. Math.* A homology of points and lines in three-dimensional space.—**s.-man**, *n.* [Rare.] Same as SPACE-WRITER.—**s.-mark**, *n. Print.* A proof-readers' mark (#) indicating that a space or more space is to be inserted. Compare PROOF-READING.—**s.-nerve**, *n.* The portion of the auditory nerve that supplies the semicircular canals of the inner ear: thought to convey impressions relating to the orientation of the body.—**s.-perception**, *n.* The perception of space or of bodies as existing in space.—**s.-relation**, *n.* A spatial relation.—**s.-rule**, *n. Print.* Brass or type-metal single rule cut to even ems and ens of length: used in table-work.—**s.-variation**, *n. Physics.* The variation of any quantity from point to point throughout a space, or a function representing it; as, slope is the *space-variation* of height.—**s.-washer**, *n. Mech.* A disk having a central hole, put on a mandrel or the like between objects that it is desired to maintain at a given distance apart; an annular distance-piece.—**s.-writer**, *n.* In journalism, a writer or reporter who is paid for his articles according to the space they occupy when printed. **s.-man'ship.**—**s.-writing**, *n.*

space'ful, spās'ful, *a.* Spacious.

space'less, spās'les, *a.* Having no space or extension.

spa'cer, spā'sėr, *n.* One who or that which spaces. Specifically: (1) An instrument by which to reverse a telegraphic current, particularly in a marine cable, for increasing the speed of transmission. (2) A space-bar.

spa'cial, etc. Same as SPATIAL, etc.

spa'cing, spā'sing, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing into spaces; also, a placing at suitable intervals, as in ruling, decorating, or printing. **2.** The distance covered or gap made by dividing into spaces. **3.** Spaces collectively.—**spa'cing-lace"**, *n.* Same as SEAMING-LACE, 2.

spa'cious, spā'shus, *a.* **1.** Of indefinite or vast extent; widely expanded; as, the *spacious* sea. **2.** Affording ample room; having great breadth; capacious: in literal or figurative sense; as, a *spacious* park or theater; a *spacious* mind. **3†.** Large or wide in activity: said of persons.

Synonyms: see LARGE.

—**spa'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**spa'cious-ness**, *n.*

spa'da-ite, spā'da-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, reddish, translucent, hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_4Mg_2Si_4O_{11}$), occurring in amorphous masses. [< Signor Meschi *Spada*.]

spa"das"sin', spa'das'sin, spad'a-sin, *C.u.*, *n.* [F.] One skilled in swordsmanship; hence, one given to using his sword; a bully.

spad'dle, spad'l, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A small spade; spud.

spade, spēd, *vt.* [SPA'DED; SPA'DING.] **1.** To remove turf from or dig over with a spade; as, to *spade* a garden. **2.** *Whaling.* To cut (a whale) with a spade; specifically, to cut the tendons of (the flukes).

spade[1], *n.* **1.** An implement used in digging in the ground, ditching, cutting turf, etc., and consisting usually of a nearly flat rectangular or pointed blade mounted lengthwise on a handle with a crosspiece set into a D-shaped top: used with both hands and pressed into the ground with the foot: distinguished from a *shovel* principally by having a narrower and flatter blade. **2.** A tool or implement resembling a spade. Specifically: (1) A hay-spade. (2) An ice-spade. (3) A cameo-cutters' finishing-tool, generally of soft iron: used with diamond-powder. (4) A large chisel-like implement for cutting into whales; as, a head-*spade*; fluke-*spade*. **3.** The spade-like process on the heel of a spadefoot. [< AS. *spadu*, < L. *spatha*, < Gr. *spathē*, prob. < *spaō*, draw out.]

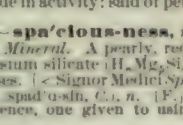
1. A Common Spade. 2. A Perforated Ditching-spade. 3. A Drain-spade.

Compounds, etc.:—**spade'bay"o-net**, *n.* See BAYONET.—**s.-bone**, *n.* The shoulder-blade; scapula.—**s.-farm**, *n.* A small plot of farm-land set apart for cultivation with a spade or hand-tools.—**s.-graft**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The depth to which a spade will dig. **spade's'graft.**—**s.-gun**, *n.* A gun to which a spade-bayonet can be attached.—**s.-handle**, *n.* The handle of a spade; hence, in machinery, a forked end, as of a connecting-rod, with the forks connected by a pin.—**s.-husbandry**, *n.* A system of cultivation of the soil in which deep spade-digging takes the place of subsoil plowing.—**s.-iron**, *n.* **1.** The blade or metal portion of a spade. **2.** *Her.* A bearing representing: (1) the iron or steel border of the blade of a spade (called also the **shoeing of a spade**), or (2) the entire blade of a spade with or without the addition of a truncated portion of the handle.—**s.-money**, *n.* In some Welsh parishes, money placed on the spade of a grave-digger at a funeral, as his perquisite.—**to call a s. a s.** (Colloq.), to call a thing by its right name, speak the plain truth.

spade[2], *n.* **1.** A black figure shaped like a heart with a triangular handle, on a playing-card; any card bearing that figure. **2.** The suit so marked. [< Sp. *espada*, appar. < *espada*, sword, < L. *spatha*; see SPADE[1], *n.*]

spade[3], *n.* The male of the red deer in his third year. [< SPAY, *n.*] **spaid**†; **spay**†; **spay'ade**†.

spade[4], *n.* A castrated man or animal; eunuch; gelding. [< L. *spado*, < Gr. *spadōn*, eunuch, < *spaō*, rend.]

spade'fish", spēd'fish', *n.* An ephippioid fish (*Chætodipterus faber*).

spade'foot", spēd'fut', *n.* [SPADE'FOOTS', *pl.*] A scaphiopodoid toad-like amphibian having a spade-like process on the heel of the hind foot, used in burrowing, as *Scaphiopus holbrooki* of the eastern United States. See illus. in next column.

spade'ful, spēd'ful, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

spa'der, spē'dėr, *n.* One who or that which spades; specifically, a digging-machine.

—**rotary spader**, a digging-machine having a large horizontal drum or roller with a series of projecting spades or blades which pierce the ground as it is drawn along.

spades'man, spēdz'man, *n.* One who spades.

spad'iard, spad'yard, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A worker in the tin-mines.

spa-di'ceous, spā-dish'ius, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having, pertaining to, or of the nature of a spadix. **2†.** Of a bay color. [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*; see SPADIX.] **spa-di'clous**‡; **spad'i-cose**‡.

spa-di"ci-flo'ral, spā-dis'[*or* -di']si-flō'rul, *a. Bot.* Having flowers borne on a spadix. [< L. *spadix* (*spadic-*) (see SPADIX) + FLORAL.]

spad'i-cose, spad'i-kōs, *a. Bot.* Same as SPADICEOUS.

spa-dil'la, spā-dil'ā, *n.* In the old game of solo, the queen of spades. [< Sp. *espadilla*; see SPADILLE.]

spa-dille', spā-dil', *n.* In the old games of ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades. [F., < Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*; see SPADE[2], *n.*] **spa-dil'lo**‡; **spa-dil'lio**†.

spa'ding-ma-chine", spē'ding-ma-shin', *n.* A digging-machine or spader. See ROTARY SPADER, under SPADER.

spa'dix, spē'dix *or* spā'dix, *n.* [SPA-DI'CES, spā-dī'sīz, *C. W.*, *or* -dī'cēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A spike or head of flowers with a fleshy axis, usually enclosed within a peculiar enveloping leaf or bract called a spathe: mostly restricted to plants of the arum family. See illus. under GREEN-DRAGON and INDIAN TURNIP. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Conch.* The hectocotylus of a cephalopod. (2) *Zooph.* A hollow body that projects from the floor of a hydroid sporosac into its cavity, and round which the generative elements are developed. [L., < Gr. *spadix*, < *spaō*, break.]

spa'do, spē'dō *or* spā'dō, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* One who is impotent, or incapable of procreation. **2†.** A castrated animal; a spade. [L., < Gr. *spadōn*; see SPADE[4], *n.*]

spa-do'ne, spā-dō'nē, *n.* [It.] A very light broadsword for cutting and thrusting. **spa-dro'ne**‡; **spa-droon'**†.

spae, spē, *vi.* [Scot.] To foretell; divine.

—**spae'-book"**, *n.* A fortune-tellers' guide-book.—**spae'man**, *n.* A male fortune-teller.—**spa'er**, *n.* A fortune-teller.—**spae'wife**, *n.* A female fortune-teller.

spa-ghet'ti, spā-get'i, *n.* A kind of Italian cord-like paste, intermediate in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [Pl. of It. *spaghetto* (< *spago*, small rope.]

spa-gyr'ic†, **1.** *a.* Pertaining to the Paracelsian school of chemists; chemical; alchemical. **II.** *n.* A spagyrist. **spa-gir'ic**†; **spa-gir'ic-al**†; **spa-gyr'ic-al**†.

spa-gyr'ist†, *n.* **1.** A follower of Paracelsus in holding inorganic chemistry to be the basis of medical science. **2.** A follower of early chemistry or alchemy. **spa-gir'ist**†.

spa'hi, ‹ spā'hi, -hī, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a Turkish corps

spa'hee, ‹ of irregular cavalry; a member of such a corps.

Before I had breathing space — for I was closely beset at the time — he had gone, borne back by a *Spahi*. JAMES M. LUDLOW *Captain of the Janizaries* ch. 8, p. 59. [D. M. & CO. '86.]

2. One of a native Algerine cavalry corps in the French service. [< Turk. *sipāhī*, < Per. *sipāh*, soldiers.]

A Spahi of the French Army.

spaid, *n.* Same as SPADE[3].

spail, *vt.* & *n.* Same as SPALE.

spain, spān, *v.* [Scot.] To wean **spanet**.

spairge, spārj, *vt.* [Scot.] To besprinkle; sparge.

spait, *n.* Same as SPATE.

spak, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOKE.

spake, spēk [Archaic or Poet.], *imp.* of SPEAK, *v.*

spake', *a.* **1.** Tame; demure; staid. **2.** Quick; ready.

spake'net", *n.* [Local, Eng.] A crab-net.

spa'ky†, *a.* Same as SPECKY.

Spa-lac'i-dæ, spā-las'i-dē *or* -lg'ci-dē. *n. pl. Mam.* A family of myomorphic rodents, especially those having a mole-like form, large claws, and molars rooted and with reentering enamel-folds; mole-rats. **Spa'lax**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *spalax*, mole.]

—**spa-lac'id**, *n.*—**spal'a-cold**, *a.* & *n.*—**Spal"a-ci'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, especially those with the angular parts of the lower jaw rising from the lower edges of the sockets of incisors.—**spal'a-cin e**, *a.* & *n.*

Spal"a-co-pod'i-dæ, spal'ā-co-pod'i-dē *or* -pod'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of hystricoidean rodents, especially those having complete clavicles, long molars with external and internal enamel-folds, and mammæ lateral, as in the coypou. **Spal-ac'o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *spalax*, mole, + *pous*, foot.]

—**spal"a-co-pod'id**, *n.*—**spal"a-cop'o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Spal"a-cop"o-di'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ* having soft fur and molars with simple enamel-folds.—**spal"a-cop'o-dine**, *a.* & *n.*

spald'er, spōld'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who spalls, as stone. **2.** Specifically, one who spalls or splits codfish.

spale, spēl, *vt. Mining.* **1.** To break up; spall. **2.** To line, as for a breach of mine regulations. **3.** To fasten with spales or bands. [Var. of SPALL, *v.*] **spall**‡.

spale, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** *Ship-building.* A temporary brace; cross-spale. See CROSS, *adv.* **spa'ling**‡. **2.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] A lath; a chip or shaving of wood. [< D. *spill*, chip; cp. Ice. *spōlr*, rail.]

A Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus hammondii*). 1/2
a, the fore and hind feet of *S. holbrooki*, showing a spade-like process at the base of the inner or shortest toe.

spall, spāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break up; chip; especially, to prepare for sorting, as ore, by preliminary breaking. **2.** To chip to an approximately level surface; rough-dress, as ashlar. **II.** *i.* To give off spalls; chip off, as a stone subjected to undue pressure on its edge. [< MD. *spalden*, split.]

spall[1], *n.* **1.** A chip, splinter, or flake, especially one knocked from a piece of ashlar. **2.** *Ship-building.* A spale. [Var. of SPALE, *n.*]

spall[2], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] The shoulder. **spald**†; **spalle**†; **spaul**‡; **spawl**‡.

spal'lier, spal'yėr, *n.* A laborer in a tin-works.

spall'ing, spāl'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A separation, more thorough than ragging by a hammer, of ore from vein-stone. **2.** The chipping of stone, as in dressing ashlar.

—**spall'ing-floor"**, *n.* A place for spalling.

spal'peen, spal'pin, *W.* (spal'-, *C.*; spāl'-, *S.*), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a ne'er-do-weel; rogue; vagabond; blackguard. [< Ir. *spailpín.*]

spalt, spēlt, *vt. & vi.* [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] **1.** To split off, as spalts, from a log or timber. **2.** To split, as codfish.

spalt, *a.* [Prov.] **1.** Having a tendency to split; easily broken; brittle. **2.** Thoughtless; awkward; saucy.

spalt, *n.* **1.** A scaly whitish mineral, used as a flux for metals. **2.** A short section of a log, the length of a shingle, from which shingles are sawed. **3.** The waste part or refuse of a shingle-bolt. [< *spalt-* (in G. *spaltstein*, spalt), < *spalten*, splinter.]

spalt'er, spēlt'ėr, *n. Wood-working.* The mechanism on a rotary shingle-machine for automatically removing the spalt or waste piece.

span[1], span, *v.* [SPANNED; SPAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To measure with an expanded hand; expand the hand in measurement of; encircle in measurement with the extended hand; as, to *span* one's wrist; to *span* a minor tenth on the piano. **2.** Hence, to stretch from side to side; measure or place across; extend over; as, the bridge *spans* the river.

Chaucer's life . . . *spans* rather more than the latter half of the fourteenth century, the last year of which was indisputably the year of his death. A. W. WARD *Chaucer* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. '80.]

3. To bind or make fast. Specifically: (1) [Prov. Eng.] To hobble, as a horse. (2) *Naut.* To make fast with ropes: said of booms, etc. (3) To limit; confine.

Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be *spanned*?
LOWELL *The Fatherland* st. 1.

4†. To spread out. **5†.** To adjust with a spanner, as the hammer of a wheel-lock gun.

II. *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To match or agree well in color and size: said of horses. **2.** To proceed by regular or approximately regular stages; mark off distances from point to point. [< AS. *spannan*, bind.]

span[2], *vt.* [S. Afr.] To attach, as a horse or other animal, to a carriage, cart, or machine: often with *in*.

'*Span-in*' the horses, and call me when you are ready. OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 264. [R. BROS. '88.]

span [Archaic], *imp.* of SPIN, *v.*

span, *n.* **1.** Originally, the extreme space over which the hand could be expanded from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger, fixed at 9 inches. **2.** Hence, generally, any small or insignificant interval or distance, whether in space or in time. **3.** The entire distance or period covered by anything; duration; extent.

Her waist is ampler than her life,
For life is but a *span*.
HOLMES *My Aunt* st. 1.

4. *Arch.* The space or distance between the supports of an arch or the abutments of a bridge. **5.** (1) [U. S.] A pair of horses well matched both in color and size. (2) [S. Afr.] A team of oxen or bullocks, whether of two or more yokes. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A rope having both ends fastened to permit hooking a purchase in its loop, or a rope made fast in the center so that connections may be made to both ends. (2) A double rope connected with thimbles, and serving as a fair-leader. **7.** That which spans or confines; a fetter.

To them the Law is but the iron *span*
That girds the ankles of imbruted man.
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 19.

8. [Rare.] The hand fully extended, as though about to span or encircle something. **9.** [Rare.] Reach or grasp; said of things material or spiritual; as, subjects beyond our *span*. [< AS. *span*, < *spannan*, bind.]

—**span'-block"**, *n.* One of two blocks connected by a span of rope across a masthead.—**s.-counter**†, *n.* A boyish pastime, consisting in the pitching of a coin so that it will hit or rest on one previously thrown or come within spanning distance of it.—**s.-farthing**‡; **s.-feather**‡.—**s.-dog**, *n.* Same as RING-DOG.—**s.-lashing**, *n. Naut.* A lashing used to fasten together two spars.—**s.-long**, *a.* Measuring a span.—**s.-piece**, *n. Arch.* Same as COLLAR-BEAM.—**span'-worm"**, *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth; a measuring-worm.

span, *adv.* [Prov.] Wholly; perfectly. [< SPAN-, in SPAN-NEW.] **span'dy**‡.—**span fire-new** [Prov. Eng.], same as SPAN-NEW and FIRE-NEW.

span-æ'mic, *a.* & *n.* Same as SPANEMIC.

span'cel, span'sel, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To tie the hind legs of with a spancel, to prevent kicking, as a cow. **2.** To stick a peg, or the point of an opposite claw, into the joint of the claw of (a crab or lobster), to prevent it from pinching. [< MD. *spansel*, < *spannen*, stretch, + *seel*, rope.] **span'sel**‡.—**span'cel**, *n.* A restraining cord used on an animal's hind legs, or on the legs on one side, to prevent kicking or straying, especially on a cow as a protection against kicking during milking; a hobble.—**span'celed, span'celled**, *a. Her.* Having a fore and a hind leg fetterlocked, as a horse. See FETTERLOCK; SHACKLE-BOLT.

spand, *pp.* Spanned. PHIL. SOC.

span'drel, span'drel, *n. Arch.* The triangular space, often decorated, between the shoulder of an arch, as of a doorway, or a curved brace, and the rectangular figure formed by the moldings, etc., over it; also, a similar space between an arch and a straight-sided figure surmounting it; also, the space between the shoulders of two adjoining arches.

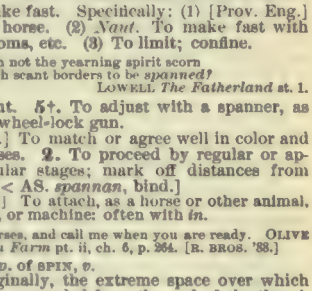
A Spandrel in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The *spandrils* were filled in with Gothic tracery and small statuettes. J. B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, etc., in Italy* p. 166. [P. & H.]

[Said to be < OF. *explanader*, level, < L. *ex*, out, + *planus*, level.] **span'dril**‡.

—**span'drel-brack"et-ing**, *n. Arch.* Brackets between two curves each of which is in a vertical plane, and in the circumference of another circle which is in a horizontal plane.—**s.-wall**, *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch and filling in the spandrel-spaces.

span'dy, span'di, *adv.* [Prov.] Same as SPAN.

You keep your drawers in the cabinet all *spandy* nice; why can't you do the others?
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Men* ch. 15, p. 269. [R. BROS. '71.]

spane, spān, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To wean.

span-e'mi-a, span-ī'mi-ą *or* -ē'mi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* Poverty of blood; diminution of the supply of red corpuscles of the blood. [< Gr. *spanos*, lacking, + *haima*, blood.] **span-æ'mi-a**‡; **span-e'my**†.

—**span-em'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to spanemia. **span-æ'mic**‡.—**span-em'ic**, *n.* A medicine that by protracted use causes impoverishment of the blood, as iodin or bromin.

span[1], spang, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* To throw or bang down; cause to rebound. **II.** *i.* To spring.

span[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To span, or measure with a span.

span[3], *vt.* [Scot.] To shackle; fasten; span.

spang[4]†, *vt.* To bespangle.

spang[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The act of springing; a spring; bound; dash; also, a grab, thrust, or kick.

spang[2], *n.* [Scot.] A span.

spang[3]†, *n.* A spangle for theatrical dress.

spang, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exactly; directly; as, I ran *spang* into him.

span'gl, span'gld. Spangle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

spang'le, span'gl, *v.* [SPAN'GLED; SPAN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adorn with or as with spangles; sprinkle with numerous small bright objects; cause to glitter or sparkle. **2.** To fasten, as the ends of hoop-skirt wire, with clasps. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To sparkle as spangles; glitter; glisten.

> The pure and *spangling* snow
> Gleams faintly through the gloom that gathers round.
> SHELLEY *Queen Mab* div. iv, l. 38.

—**spangled coquette**, a humming-bird (*Lophornis reginæ*) having a rufous fan-shaped crest dotted with emerald-green.—**span'gling-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for clamping the clasps of a hoop-skirt.

—**span'gler**, *n.* One who or that which spangles.

span'gle, *n.* **1.** A small bit (usually circular) of brilliant tin- or metal-foil, with holes for the seamstress's needle: used for decoration in dress, now especially in theatrical costume. **2.** Figuratively, any small sparkling object; any small star-like, glistening ornament. **3.** A clasp for fastening the ends of hoop-skirt wires. **4.** *Bot.* A spongy excrescence on the leaves of an oak; oak-spangle. [Dim. of SPANG[3], *n.*, < AS. *spange*.]

—**span'glet**, *n.* [Rare & Poet.] A small spangle.—**span'gly**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling spangles.

span'go-lite, span'go-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, dark-green, hydrous aluminum-copper sulfate ($H_{18}Cu_6Al_2SO_{19}Cl$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [< N. *Spang*, of Pittsburg, Penn., + -LITE.]

Span'iard, span'yərd, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of Spain, primarily of Celt-Iberian blood, mixed with that of Romans, Semites, and the Teutonic tribes that overran the Iberian peninsula. **2.** A prickly bush in New Zealand. See SPEAR-GRASS, 2.

span'iel, span'yel, *C.1 S. W. Wr.* (-el, *C.2*), *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To follow with the obedience or cringing of a spaniel.

> Carlyleisms may therefore be tolerated from the master, though not from the imitators that *spaniel* him at the heels, and feebly echo his singularities and oddities.
> MATHEWS *Words* ch. 14, p. 332. [S. C. G. '87.]

II. *i.* To follow, imitate, fawn upon, or obey any one.

span'iel, *a.* Like a spaniel; cringing; fawning.

span'iel, *n.* **1.** One of a breed of small or medium-sized dogs having large pendulous ears and long silky hair. See DOG. **2.** One who follows like a dog; an imitator; a sycophant. [< OF. *espagneul*, < Sp. *Español*, Spanish, < LL. *Hispaniolus*, < *Hispania*, Spain.]

span'iel-ship, span'yel-ship, *n.* Figuratively, the state of being a spaniel or obsequious follower of some person.

> His [Boswell's] devout Discipleship seemed nothing more than a mean *Spanielship*, in the general eye. CARLYLE *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* in vol. iii, p. 81. [H. M. & CO.]

spa'ning, spē'ning, *n.* [Dial.] Weaning.

—**spa'ning-brash"**, *n.* Weaning-brash. See BRASH.

span'ning-brash"‡.

Span'i-o-lize, span'ī-o-līz, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To render or become Spanish, as in tastes, etc. **Span'i-o-late**‡.

Span'ish, span'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language.

Phrases, etc.:—**Spanish arbor-vine**, same as ARBOR-VINE.—**S. Armada**, see INVINCIBLE ARMADA, under ARMADA.—**S. bayonet**, any one of various species of yucca, especially *Yucca aloifolia*: so called from its sharp rigid linear or sword-shaped leaves. See YUCCA.—**S. berries**, see PERSIAN BERRIES, under PERSIAN.—**S. broom**, a hardy deciduous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) of the Mediterranean region, with rush-like often leafless branches and terminal racemes of showy, yellow, fragrant flowers: cultivated for ornament. See SPARTIUM.—**S. bugloss** (*Bot.*), see ALKANET.—**S. catarrh**, the influenza. See GRIPPE, *n.*—**S. cedar**, same as CEDAR, 3.—**S. chalk** (*Mineral.*), a variety of talc.—**S. chestnut**, the common chestnut, as obtained from Spain, France, or Italy.—**S. cress**, a species of peppergrass (*Lepidium Cardamines*).—**S. curlew.** [Local, U. S.] **1.** The long-billed curlew. **2.** The white ibis.—**S. dagger** or **daggers**, same as SPANISH BAYONET.—**S. elm**, a West-Indian tree (*Cordia Gerascanthus*) of the borage family, yielding a valuable timber; Dominica rosewood.—**Span'ish-flag"**, *n.* A brilliantly colored California scorpænoid fish (*Sebastes rubrinctus*), pale rose-red barred with crimson.—**S. fly. 1.** Same as CANTHARIS, 1. **2.** *Pharm.* Cantharides.—**S. gourd**, the winter squash.—**S. grass**, esparto-grass. See ESPARTO.—**S. juice**, extract of licorice-root; licorice.—**S. lady**, same as LADYFISH, 2.—**S. mackerel. 1.** A scombroid fish, the chub-mackerel, of both coasts of the Atlantic. **2.** A tropical American scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) with round bronze spots, found on the coast of the United States in summer, and much esteemed as a food-fish. **3.** [California.] The bonito.—**S. main**, formerly, that portion of the Caribbean Sea adjacent to the northeast coast of South America, inclusive of the route traversed by Spanish merchant ships in traveling between the eastern and western hemispheres.—**S. moss**, black moss. See MOSS.—**S. n** (*Print.*), the letter *n* surmounted by a wave-line (ñ), indicating the omission of an original *i*: pronounced like *ni* in *union*.—**S. needles**, a smooth annual of the genus *Bidens* (*B. bipinnata*), with bipinnate leaves and 3- or 4-awned achenia. See BIDENS. **beg'gar-ticks"**.—**S. reef.** *Naut.* **1.** The yards lowered on the cap. **2.** A knot tied in the head of the jib.—**S. rider** (*Mil.*), the herisson.—**S. sheep**, a merino.—**S. soap**, Castile soap.—**S. woodbine**, same as SPANISH ARBOR-VINE.—**to walk S.** [Colloq., U. S.], to be compelled to walk on tiptoe by being seized by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the trousers; hence, to proceed or act under compulsion.—**War of the S. Succession**, the war of 1701–14, on the death of Charles II. of Spain without issue, between France and Bavaria on the one side and England, Prussia, and the United Provinces on the other.

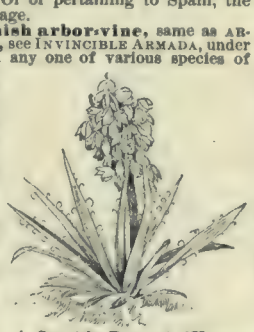
A Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca baccata*).

—**Span'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a Spanish manner.

> The 'infidels' were ordered to . . . speak Spanish, behave *Spanishly*, and re-name themselves Spaniards. STANLEY L. POOLE *Story of the Moors in Spain* ch. 14, p. 273. [G. P. P.]

Span'ish, *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and the Spanish colonies, one of the six main Romance languages descended from the Vulgar Latin; especially, the Castilian dialect of Spain as distinguished from the Catalan and other local dialects. See ROMANCE.

Spanish is the prevailing language of Mexico, Central America, South America (except Brazil), and the Spanish East and West Indies.

2. Same as SPANISH FOWL. **3.** [Slang.] Money.

Span"ish-A-mer'i-can, span'ish-ą-mer'i-cąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular tongue or is in somewhat common use.

Span"ish-A-mer'i-can, *n.* One of Spanish blood living in America, especially middle or South America; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

spank, spąnk, *v.* [SPANKED, spąnkt; SPANK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with the open and extended hand; specifically, to slap forcibly on the buttocks with the palm of the hand, or with any smooth flat object, as a punishment. **2.** To urge forward by slapping or whipping; hence, to cause to move along quickly. Compare SPANKER[1]. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike the water forcibly in sailing; slap or pound the water, as a boat.

> I *spanked* away under a press of sail. W. ELLIOTT *Carolina Sports, Devil Fishing* p. 23. [BEN. & SON '67.]

2. To move briskly, as a horse; specifically, to move at a gait between a trot and a gallop.

> Mr. Stallbrass turned the *spanking* chestnuts, who had *spanked* so much all the way from town as to be covered with foam and lather, into the muddy lane leading to the race-ground.
> EDMUND YATES *Kissing the Rod* ch. 22, p. 281. [R. & S.]

[Cp. LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, spring about.]

spank, *n.* A single slap, as with the open hand, on any smooth-surfaced object; especially, such a slap on the buttocks; a smack or hard slap. Compare SPANKING, *n.*

spank'er[1], spąnk'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spanks. **2.** *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail extended by two spars from the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark: formerly called a *driver*, and sometimes, in England, a *mizzen*. See illus. under SHIP. **3.** [Colloq.] Any person or thing particularly striking in physical development or size; a magnificent specimen; a stunner; a beauty. **4.** [Colloq.] One who or that which proceeds rapidly. Hence: (1) One who walks with a long stride and unusually brisk step. (2) A fleet horse.

—**spank'er-boom"**, **s.-gaff**, **s.-mast** (*Naut.*), the boom, gaff, or mast of a spanker.—**s.-eel**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A river-lamprey.

spank'er[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A gold coin. **2**†. A small copper coin.

spank'ing, spąnk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Moving with long and rapid strides; swift; dashing. **2.** [Colloq.] Uncommonly large or fine; stunning; strong.

—**spanking breeze**, a fresh, strong breeze.

spank'ing, *n.* A series of spanks or slaps administered; the act of administering punishment in this manner.

spankt, *pp.* Spanked. PHIL. Soc.

span'less, span'les, *a.* That can not be spanned.

> The little seed they laugh'd at in the dark,
> Has risen and cleft the soil, and grown a bulk
> Of *spanless* girth. TENNYSON *Princess* vi, st. 4.

span'ner, spąn'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spans. **2.** *Mech.* (1) A wrench made of a single piece of metal, as one with a square hole for turning a nut. (2) A tool consisting of a handle attached to an arc of a circle, having a hole or a pin in its end, to be applied outside a cylinder, nut, or hose-coupling. **firemen's spanner**‡. (3) A brace crossing something, as the span of a bridge. (4) A rod connecting the jointed ends of a parallel motion with the radius-bar. (5) In old types of marine engines, a hand-bar for working the valves. **3.** A spanworm.

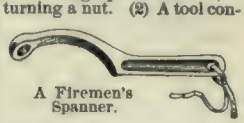
A Firemen's Spanner.

—**adjustable spanner** [Eng.], a monkey-wrench.

span'-new", span'-nū", *a.* [Archaic or Dial.] Really new; new as a chip just split off. [< Ice. *spánnýr*, < *spánn*, chip, + *nýr*, new.]

span'nish-ing†, *n.* The perfect blooming of a flower.

spar[1], spär, *vt.* [SPARRED; SPAR'RING.] **1.** To furnish or rig with spars. **2.** To help (a vessel) over a bar by using spars and tackles. **3**†. To fasten, as with a bolt. [< AS. *sparrian*, fasten with a spar, < **spearra*, a spar.] **sparre**†; **sperre**†.

spar[2], *vi.* [SPARRED; SPAR'RING.] **1.** To engage in the exercise or sport of boxing, or attack and defense with the fists, usually with stuffed boxing-gloves, according to a code of rules. **2.** To defend oneself in boxing, by knocking aside one's opponent's blows and feinting; go through the motions of defense without attacking, with the object of gaining time or gaging one's opponent; as, *sparring* for wind. **3.** [Colloq.] To indulge in a petty argumentative contest; bandy words; wrangle. **4.** To fight, as cocks, especially by striking with protected spurs. **5**†. To rush forward boldly in attack. [< OF. *esparer*, kick, < LG. *sparre*, a struggling.]

spar[3], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A round timber or pole by or on which to extend a sail; a mast, yard, boom, or the like. See illus. under SHIP. **2.** A similar heavy round timber forming part of a derrick, crank, or sheers. **3.** Formerly, a stick serving as a rafter in a thatched roof. **4.** Hence, any piece of timber; a stick.

> But it was fated that I should not die; for, when I rose to the surface of the water, I saw a *spar* of wood floating near me, to which I swam. HAGGARD *Cleopatra* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 226. [H. '89.]

5. A pole lashed to a vehicle to hold it up when a wheel has been disabled or lost. **6**†. A stout pole or timber bar used as a bolt or in fastening doors; any stout pole or stick; a bar, as in a gate; hence, a cudgel. [< AS. **spearra*; cp. D. *spar*, Ice. *sparri*, G. *sparren*, a spar.]

—**spar'-buoy"**, *n.* A buoy made of or bearing a spar standing in a nearly vertical position: for marking shoals in rivers, harbors, etc. See illus. under BUOY.—**s.-deck**, *n.* The upper deck of a vessel, of those that extend from bow to stern: including the quarter-deck and the forecastle; the deck on which spare spars are stowed.

spar[2], *n.* *Mineral.* A more or less vitreous, crystalline, easily cleavable mineral, usually one that is lustrous. [< AS. *spær-* in *spær-stān*, chalkstone.]

The word is almost always preceded by a qualifying adjective; as, **azure spar** (lazulite); **bitter s.** (dolomite); **blue s.** (lazulite); **brown s.** (siderite); **calcareous s.** (calcite); **cube s.** (anhydrite); **Derbyshire s.** or **fluor s.** (fluorite); **dog-tooth s.** (a variety of calcite with sharp pointed crystals); **heavy s.** (barite); **nail-head s.** (dolomite); **satin s.** (gypsum); **tabular s.** (wollastonite).

—**Iceland spar**, transparent calcite, which, owing to its strong double refraction, is largely used for optical purposes. **Iceland crystal**‡.—**spar'-hung"**, *a.* Having pendent masses of spar, as a cave.

spar[3], *n.* **1.** The act of sparring; a boxing-match; also, a feint or feigned blow. **2.** A wordy warfare; angry argument. **3.** A cock-fight in which the contestants have their spurs protected by leather pads.

spar[4], *n.* A sparoid fish.

spar'a-ble(e), spar'ą-bl, *n.* [Dial.] A species of small headless nail used by shoemakers in soling boots: of two kinds, known in the trade as **bills** (thin, for soles) and **thick bills** (thick, for heels).

> No boy can slide on one leg now—Not a single shoe seems to have *sparables*. J. WILSON *Recreations of Christopher North, Snowball Bicker* p. 267. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

[Cor. of *sparrow-bill*; from resemblance in shape.]

—**sparable tin** [Cornwall, Eng.], tinstone (cassiterite) in small crystals resembling sparables.

spa-ra'da, spą-rē'dą, *C.* (spar'ą-dą, *W.*), *n.* A surf-fish (*Micrometrus aggregatus*) of the North-American Pacific.

spar'a-drap, spar'ą-drap *or* spą'rą-drā', *n.* [F.] *Med.* Any medicated adhesive plaster spread upon some textile fabric or paper, as the common court-plaster.—**spar"a-drap'i-er**, *n.* A machine to facilitate the spreading of medicated plasters; a plaster-spreading machine.

spar-ag'mus, spar-ag'mus, *n.* **1.** A laceration. **2.** A convulsion. [< Gr. *sparagmos*, < *sparassō*, rend.]

spar'a-gus, spar'ą-gus, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Asparagus.

spar'age†; **spar'a-grass**‡; **sper'age**†.

Spa-rax'is, spą-rax'is, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of dwarf bulbous plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having sword-shaped leaves and very large rich flowers, blotched, spotted, and marked in various ways with pure white, yellow, orange, red, and purple. [< Gr. *sparaxis*, rending, < *sparassō*, rend.]

spar'ble†, *vt.* To disperse; scatter. **spar'ple**†.

spar'cle†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPARKLE.

spard, *pp.* Sparred. PHIL. Soc.

spar'-dust", spär'-dust", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dust in wood, made by insects.

spare, spār, *v.* [SPARED; SPAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain from using, spending, or giving; use grudgingly or frugally; be chary of; also, to forbear: sometimes with an infinitive, and now commonly with a negative; as, he *spares* to shoot; I shall *spare* neither time nor money.

> He that sets a great Value upon Wealth or Honour, *spares* no pains to attain it. M. HALE *Contemplations, Worldly Hope* pt. ii, p. 82. [SHROW, 1682.]

> Her beauty, grace, and power,
> Wrought as a charm upon them, and they *spared*
> To ask it. TENNYSON *Guinevere* st. 4.

2. To forbear to injure or molest; forbear, withhold, or refrain from inflicting upon; specifically, to permit to live; as, *spare* me this humiliation; if our lives be *spared*. **3.** To dispense with; give or grant, as something saved; bestow; allow; as, useful men are not easily *spared*; to *spare* time from business; room enough and to *spare*.

> It is impossible for us to *spare* the space for even an inadequate notice of all the novelists of the United States. E. P. WHIPPLE in *First Century of Republic* ch. 12, p. 393. [H. '76.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be lenient or forgiving; hence, to refrain; desist. **2.** To be frugal; live or act economically.

> We must know when to *spare* and when to spend.
> JULIA MCN. WRIGHT *Complete Home* ch. 14, p. 406. [J. C. MC.]

[< AS. *sparian*, < *spær*, spare.]

—**to spare oneself. 1.** To save oneself from exertion or expense: usually with a selfish implication; as, to *spare oneself* though others suffer. **2**†. To be reserved.

spare, *a.* **1.** That can be spared or used at will; disposable; available; as, *spare* moments. **2.** Held in reserve; additional; extra; as, the *spare* or reserve man in the crew; a *spare* room.

> He had a *spare* bed for a friend.
> H. MACKENZIE in *The Mirror* June 19, 1779, p. 69.

3. Having little flesh; thin; lean; ill-favored; gaunt; as, a *spare* form. **4.** Not abundant; meager; scanty.

> With diet *spare* and raiment thin
> He shielded himself from the father of sin.
> LOWELL *Ambrose* st. 1.

5. [Prov. Eng.] Slow. [< AS. *spær*, spare.]

Synonyms: see MEAGER.

—**spare'-built"**, *a.* Lightly built; slender.

spare[1], *n.* **1.** In tenpins, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls in any turn. In the common method of scoring, sometimes called **counting old and new**, the player who makes a spare does not play his third ball, but whatever score he makes with the first ball of his next turn is added to the score of the turn in which the spare was made as well as to its own turn. A strike is sometimes called a **double spare**. Compare STRIKE. **2.** That which has been saved or stored away. **3**†. Economy; frugality; parsimony.

spare[2]†, *n.* A placket-hole.

spa-re'di-a, spą-rī'di-ą *or* -rē'di-ą, *n.* *Surg.* A bandage spread with white of egg.

spare'ful†, *a.* Sparing; chary.—**spare'ful-ness**†, *n.*

spare'less†, *a.* Unsparing.

spare'ly, spār'li, *adv.* In a spare or scanty manner.

> He rowed him in a Highland plaid,
> Which cover'd him but *sparely*.
> WILLIAM GLEN *Wae's Me for Prince Charlie* st. 4.

spare'ness, spār'nes, *n.* The condition of being lean or spare; thinness; flimsiness.

spar'er, spār'ęr, *n.* One who spares; especially, one who is parsimonious or is sparing of expense.

spare'rib", spār'rib', *n.* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

spare'some, *a.* [Rare.] Careful in expenditure; frugal.

spar'ga-non, spär'gą-non, *n.* *Med.* Formerly, a bandage with which a new-born child was swathed. [< Gr. *sparganon*, < *spargō*, swathe.]

spar"ga-no'sis, spär"gə-nō'sis, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The wrapping of a new-born child in swaddling-clothes. **2.** Extreme distention of the breasts with milk. **3.** Elephantiasis. [Def. 1, < Gr. **sparganōsis*, < *spargō*, swathe. Defs. 2, 3, < Gr. *sparganōsis*, for *spargōsis*, a swelling, < *spargaō*, swell.] **spar-go'sis‡.**

sparge, spärj, *vt.* To scatter; sprinkle; shower.

spar"ge-fac'tion†, *n.* The act of sprinkling.

spar'ger, spär'jər, *n.* A sprinkler or sprinkling-apparatus; specifically, in brewing, a hot-water sprinkler for use in a mashing-tub; a hop-sparger.

spar'get†, spar'get-ing†. Same as PARGET, etc.

spar'hawk", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sparrow-hawk.

Spar'i-dæ, spar'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Percoidea* with spinous dorsal depressible in a groove, maxillaries retractile under preorbitals, and palate unarmed, as in the gilthead, porgy, sheepshead, and sailor's-choice. [< SPARUS.]

—spar'id, *n.*

spar'id-al, spar'id-al, *pa.* Sparoid.

spar'ing, spär'ing, *a.* **1.** Of limited supply; restricted in degree or amount; scanty; scarce; slight; as, *sparing* efforts. **2.** Bent on saving; frugal; chary; close; stingy. **3†.** Of a merciful and forgiving disposition; forbearing.

—spar'ing-ly, *adv.*—**spar'ing-ness,** *n.*

spar'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who spares; especially, parsimony; frugality; economy. **2.** *pl.* [Rare.] That which is spared or put aside by economy; savings. **3†.** The state of being spared, as from death or injury.

Synonyms: see FRUGALITY.

spark[1], spärk, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit in a scintillating manner; throw out as sparks.

To *spark* out little beams, like stars in foggy night.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. vi, can. 11, st. 21.

2. [Prov. Brit.] To bespatter with dirt. **3.** [Recent.] To operate on or affect by the electric spark; as, the insulator was *sparked* through.

II. *i.* **1.** To sparkle or emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; also, to emerge or gleam forth like a spark.

Every now and then a flying-fish would *spark* out from the unruffled bosom of the heaving water.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 3, p. 68. [R. & S. '76.]

2. *Elec.* To form small arcs or electric sparks, as at the commutator; said of a dynamo. [< AS. *spearcian*, < *spearca*, spark.]

spark[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To visit or escort as an admirer or accepted lover; court. **II.** *i.* To play the spark; woo.

spark[1], *n.* **1.** An incandescent particle thrown or driven off from any incandescent body; especially, a burning particle from a body in combustion, or remaining from a fire; as, *sparks* from red-hot iron; the *sparks* flew up the chimney.

Behold, all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with *sparks*: walk in the light of your fire, and in the *sparks* that ye have kindled. *Isa.* l, 11.

2. Any glistening or brilliant point, particle, or emanation. **3.** Hence, anything that kindles or animates; as, a *spark* of life; a *spark* kindling a rebellion.

Av'rice, envy, pride,
Three fatal *sparks*, have set the hearts of all
On fire. DANTE *Vision* tr. by Cary *Hell* can. 6, l. 75.

4. *Elec.* Properly, the luminous effect of a disruptive discharge, or the discharge itself (see DISCHARGE), especially when its ramifications are not numerous enough to be called a brush; loosely, a small transient arc or an incandescent particle thrown off from such an arc.

The length of the true spark varies with the difference of potential of the conductors between which the discharge takes place, and with the nature and density of the separating medium. It can not pass in a very rare medium. Its light is due chiefly to incandescence of the medium in the path of the discharge.

The *spark* discharge is the brilliant line of light which marks the breaking down of the dielectric and the total transfer of the electrification through it. When the thickness of the dielectric is not great, the *spark* is straight, but as the distance increases, its path becomes irregular, due to compression of the air in its front. The volume of the *spark* increases with the quantity of electrification transferred. G. F. BARKER *Physics* p. 320, p. 615. [H. H. & CO.]

5. A small diamond or bit of diamond used in cutting glass, etc. **6.** Hence, in slang, diamonds generally, or any brilliant stone in jewelry. [< AS. *spearca*, spark.]

Compounds, etc.:—**fairy sparks,** emissions of phosphorescent light, as from decayed vegetation.—**spark's-ar-rest"er,** *n.* **1.** A spark-catcher, as on a locomotive. **2.** *Physics.* An electrical apparatus to prevent injurious sparking at the opening of a circuit made and broken frequently.—**s.-box,** *n.* In a locomotive, a receptacle for sparks, etc., deflected by the spark-arrester.—**s.-catcher,** *n.* A cone or a netting in a locomotive-stack to prevent escape of sparks and cinders.—**s.-coil,** *n.* **1.** Same as SPARK-ARRESTER, 2. **2.** A coil in a system of electric gas-lighting for increasing the self-induction of the circuit so that a spark will pass when the circuit is broken.—**s.-condenser,** *n.* *Physics.* A glass case through the ends of which the terminals of an electric circuit may discharge in a medium under control of the operator, from which the effects of atmospheric changes may be excluded.—**s.-consumer,** *n.* A spark-catcher.—**s.-deflector,** *n.* A device in a locomotive for deflecting the course of solid particles carried through the flues by the draft.—**s.-eyed,** *a.* Bright-eyed.—**s.-hopper,** *n.* A hopper for catching sparks, as below the smoke-box extension of a locomotive.—**s.-micrometer,** *n.* *Physics.* A small rectangle of wire the ends of which terminate in discharge-knobs very close together: used in exploring an electromagnetic field. When it is inserted in the secondary circuit of an induction-coil, a sparking across this air-space is seen.—**s.-netting,** *n.* A netting serving as a spark-catcher.—**s.-tube,** *n.* A tube attached to an apparatus for exhausting the bulbs of incandescent lamps as a gage to indicate, by the refusal of a spark from an induction-coil to pass through the tube, when the exhaustion is sufficient.

spark[2], *n.* **1.** One of sprightly and mercurial character; a dressy man (or formerly, at times, a woman) fond of gaiety and gallantry; a rollicking fellow. **2.** [Colloq.] A lover; suitor; gallant. [Cp. Ice. *sparkr*, lively, *sprakki*, dandy.]

sparked, spärkt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Variegated; speckled.

—sparked'-back", *a.* [Local, U. S.] Streaked or variegated in the back, said of birds.

spark'er, spär'kər, *n.* An electric spark-arrester.

spark'ish[1], *a.* **1.** Jaunty; sprightly; airy; gay. **2.** Showy, fine, well-dressed. **spark'ful†.**

spark'l, spark'le. Spurious forms of SPARKLE, etc. PHIL. SOC.

spark'le, spär'k'l, *v.* [SPARK'LED; SPARK'LING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To emit with a momentary and brilliant flash. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To disperse; scatter. **3†.** To besprinkle.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit sparks. **2.** To flash as with sparks; glisten brilliantly; twinkle; as, the *sparkling* heavens; *sparkling* conversation. **3.** To effervesce with glistening bubbles, or to contain much carbon dioxid, as certain wines. [Freq. of SPARK[1], *v.*] **sparc'le†; sperc'le†.**

Synonyms: see SHINE.

spark'le, *n.* **1.** Any luminous, incandescent, or burning particle; a spark; gleam; glitter. **2.** The act or condition of sparkling; brilliance; luster.

There was a positive *sparkle* and atmosphere of holiday sunshine about him. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers, Dickens* p. 319. [S.]

3. The presence of carbon dioxid, as in a wine, causing effervescence and imparting a lively taste.

spark'le-ber"ry, *n.* Same as PARKLEBERRY.

spark'ler, spärk'lər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shines in a sparkling manner; specifically, any sparkling gem, especially a diamond. **2.** A tiger-beetle (*Cicindela*). **3†.** One who scatters broadcast or who squanders.

spark'less, spärk'les, *a.* Free from sparks; not throwing off sparks; especially, not sparking, as a dynamo commutator.—**spark'less-ly,** *adv.*

spark'let, spärk'let, *n.* [Rare.] A minute spark or sparkle.

spark'li-ness†, *n.* Sprightliness; vivacity.

spark'ling, spärk'ling, *pa.* **1.** Giving out sparks or flashes; glittering; figuratively, brilliant; vivacious; as, *sparkling* wit. **2.** Containing carbon dioxid caused by fermentation subsequent to bottling: said of wines.

Sparkling wines are not indebted for their effervescent properties to any particular variety of vine. . . . Given a wine containing sufficient saccharine, either natural or applied, and duly regulate its temperature, and it is easy enough to render it *sparkling*. H. VIZETELLY *Facts About Champagne* ch. 16, p. 172. [W. L. & CO. '79.]

Synonyms: see BRIGHT.

—spark'ling-ly, *adv.*—**spark'ling-ness,** *n.*

spar'ling[1], spär'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A smelt. **spir'ling†. 2.** A parr.

spar'ling[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A tern.

—spar'ling-fowl", *n.* The merganser.

spar'lire"†, *n.* The calf of the leg. **spar'lyre"†.**

spa'rold, spē'reid *or* spar'eid (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sparidæ*. [< L. *sparus* (see SPARUS) + -OID.]

spar'pil†, *n.* Same as SPARBLE. **spar'poil†.**

sparre†, *vt.* To spar or bolt.

sparre†, *n.* A spar-bolt or -timber.

spar'rer, spär'ər, *n.* One who spars; a boxer.

spar'ring, spär'ing, *n.* The act or practise of boxing, as by pugilists.

No doubt, a laudable aversion prevails, in this country, to the English practices of pugilism, yet it must be remembered that *sparring* is, by its very name, a "science of self-defence."
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Saints* p. 24. [T. & F. '63.]

spar'row, spar'ō, *n.* **1.** One of various small plainly colored fringilloid birds, usually with streaked plumage, especially of the genus *Passer*, as the common European house-sparrow (*P. domesticus*), noted for its attachment to human dwellings, its prolificness, and its pugnacity. The fox-sparrow, chipping sparrow, song-sparrow, field-sparrow, Peabody bird or white-throated sparrow, and the **song-sparrow** are among the North-American species.

The English *sparrow* is a street gamin, our bird a timid rustic.
BURROUGHS *Locusts and Wild Honey* p. 149. [O. & CO. '79.]

2. Some other singing bird like or likened to those described above; as, the European hedge-*sparrow*; the Java *sparrow*. **3.** [Local Slang, U. S.] A park policeman. [< AS. *spearwa*, sparrow, < root of SPUR.] **spar'ow†.—spar'row-bill",** *n.* **1.** A sparrow's bill. **2.** A sparable. **spar'row-bleˊ†.—s.-fart,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Break of day.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Asparagus: a corruption.—**s.-owl,** *n.* A small owl, especially the European *Glaucidium passerinum*.—**s.-tongue,** *n.* Knot-grass.

spar'row-hawk", spar'o-hôk', *n.* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows or other small birds. (1) A short-winged hawk of the section *Accipiter* of the genus *Accipiter*, with tarsus feathered about one-third down in front and feathers well separated behind, especially the European *A. nisus*. See plate of BIRDS. The collared sparrow-hawk of Australia is *A. torquatus*. (2) An American falcon of the section *Tinnunculus* of the genus *Falco*, especially the North-American *F. sparverius*. (3) A New Zealand falcon (*Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*). (4) The kestrel. [< AS. *spearhafoc*, < *spearwa*, sparrow, + *hafoc*, hawk.]

spar'row-tail", spar'o-tēl'. **I.** *a.* Cut in the shape of a sparrow's tail. **II.** *n.* Something so cut; specifically, a sparrowtail or swallowtail coat.

spar'row-wort", spar'o-wûrt', *n.* Any one of the heath-like shrubs of the South-African genus *Passerina*, of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*); also, a South-African heath (*Erica Passerina*) resembling these.

spar'ry, spär'i, *a.* Of, abounding in, or like spar.

—sparry iron (ore), same as SIDERITE.

spar'sate, spär'sēt *or* -sēt, *a.* *Zool.* Sparse.

sparse†, *vt.* To disperse; spread abroad; scatter.

sparse, spärs, *a.* Scattered at considerable distances apart; thinly diffused; not dense. [< OF. *espars*, < L. *spargo* (pp. *sparsus*), scatter.]—**sparse'ly,** *adv.*—**sparse'd-ly†.—sparse'ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being sparse; diffused state.

There was a relative *sparseness* of ganglionic elements in the other parts of the cortex, particularly noticeable in the granular layers. E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 20, p. 285. [HER. '83.]

spar'sile, spär'sil, *a.* Sparse. [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*; see SPARSE, *a.*]—**sparsile star** (*Astron.*), a star not included in the figure of any constellation.

spar'si-ty, spär'si-ti, *n.* The condition of being sparse.

The *sparsity* of fuel in an Oriental home is consistent with the greatest wealth. E. S. PHELPS AND H. D. WARD *Come Forth* ch. 4, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

spart, spärt, *n.* **1.** Esparto. **2.** A marsh-grass (*Spartina stricta*). [< L. *spartum*; see SPARTIUM.]

Spar'tan, spär'tən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sparta, capital of Laconia, in ancient Greece, or to the state itself; Lacedæmonian; Laconian. **2.** Hence, resembling the Spartans in discipline, courage, or institutions; exceptionally brave; rigorously severe; as, *Spartan* discipline.

The *spartan* spirit that made life so grand.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Transfiguration* st. 9.

—Spartan dog, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel person.

Spar'tan, *n.* A native or citizen of Sparta; a Lacedæmonian; Laconian: belonging to the Dorian division of the Hellenic race, characterized by peculiar aristocratic institutions, exceptional valor, and rigorous discipline.

And be the *Spartan's* epitaph on me—
'Sparta hath many a worthier son than he.'
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 10.

Spar'tan-ism, spär'tan-izm, *n.* **1.** A characteristic or quality peculiar to the Spartans. **2.** The distinguishing genius and practises of the Spartans.

spar'te-in, } spär'te-in, -in *or* -īn, *n.* *Chem.* A color-
spar'te-ine, } less oily compound ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) contained in the common broom. [< SPARTIUM.]

spar'ter-ie, spär'tər-i, *n.* Woven work made from the blades or fiber of esparto; also, articles made of this material, as mats, baskets, and ropes. [F., < Sp. *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish broom, < L. *spartum*; see SPARTIUM.]

spart'grass", *n.* Same as SPART, 2.

sparth†, *n.* A halberd or battle-ax; also, a mace. **sparthe†; sperthe†.**

Spar'ti-ate, spär'ti-ēt, *n.* A citizen of Sparta: a Dorian of the ruling class to whom full citizenship was limited. [F., < L. *Spartiatæ*, < Gr. *Spartiatēs*, < *Spartē*, Sparta.]

Spar'ti-um, spär'shi-um, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of shrubs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), nearly allied to *Genista*. *S. junceum* is the Spanish broom. See illus. under BROOM. [< L. *spartum* (< Gr. *sparton*), broom.]

spar'to†, *n.* Same as ESPARTO.

Spa'rus, spē'rus *or* spg'rus, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sparidæ*. **2.** [*s-*] A fish of this or a related genus. [< L. *sparus* (< Gr. *sparos*), gilt-bream.]

sparve, spärv, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.

spar'ver†, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A tent. **2.** *Arch.* The framed canopy over a bed or a dais, often including the curtains. **es-par'yer†; sper'yer†.**

spar"we†, *n.* A sparrow.

spar'y†, *a.* Parsimonious; sparing.

spasm, spazm, *n.* **1.** Any sudden or convulsive action or effort, as of the body, mind, or nature, especially such as is abnormal or temporary.

So in human action, against the *spasm* of energy, we offset the continuity of drill.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Power* p. 65. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. *Pathol.* Specifically, any involuntary convulsive contraction of muscles; as, *spasm* of the throat; *spasm* of the stomach; writers' *spasm*. See phrases.

The chief purposes for which anæsthetics are used are to relieve pain and to relax *spasm*.
H. C. WOOD *Therapeutics, Anæsthetics* p. 279. [L. '82.]

[< F. *spasme*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. *spasmos*, < *spaō*, draw.]

—clonic spasm, a spasm manifested by alternate contractions and relaxations.—**functional s.,** writers' cramp, and similar disorders.—**habit s.,** an involuntary contraction of a muscle at frequent intervals, induced by habitude.—**inspiratory s.,** the involuntary contraction of the muscles concerned in breathing or drawing in the breath.—**nictating s.,** involuntary spasmodic winking.—**s. of the chest,** angina pectoris.—**s. of the glottis,** spasmodic croup.

spas-mat'ic†, *a.* Spasmodic. **spas-mat'ic-al†.**

spas'ma-to-man"cy, spas'mə-to-man'si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination from spasmodic movements of the body. [< Gr. *spasmato-*, spasm (< *spaō*, draw), + -MANCY.]

spas-mod'ic, spaz-mod'ik, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Relating to or characterized by a spasm; of the nature of a spasm; abnormally sudden and irregular; convulsive; as, *spasmodic* coughing; *spasmodic* croup.

The articulation of the Stammerer is disturbed by *spasmodic* impulses, which he vainly endeavours to keep under subjection.
W. B. CARPENTER *Mental Philosophy* bk. i, ch. i, p. 21. [A. '81.]

2. Violent or impulsive and transitory; working by fits and starts; strained and unnatural; overstrained, as a style of speaking or writing.

No feature of volcanic action is more conspicuous than its *spasmodic* fitfulness. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iii, pt. i, § 1, p. 244. [MACM. '85.]

[< Gr. *spasmōdēs*, < *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *eidos*, form.]

spas-mat'ic or **-ic-al‡; spas-mod'ic-al‡.**

—spas-mod'ic, *n.* [Rare.] A medicine to counteract spasms: more properly called **antispasmodic. spas-mod'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* By or with spasms; by fits and starts.—**spas'mo-dist,** *n.* [Rare.] One whose work or manner is spasmodic.

spas-mol'o-gy, spaz-mol'o-ji, *E. I. Wr.* (spas'-, *C.*), *n.* *Med.* The branch of pathology that relates to spasms; a treatise on spasms. [< SPASM + -OLOGY.]

spas"mo-lyg'mus, spas'mo-lig'mus, *n.* *Pathol.* Convulsive or spasmodic hiccup. [< Gr. *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *lygmos*, sobbing, < *lygō*, have the hiccup.]

spas"mo-phil'i-a, spas'mo-fil'i-ə, *n.* *Med.* Liability to convulsions, due to morbid excitability of the nerves of motion. [< Gr. *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *phileō*, love.]

spas"mo-tox'in, } spas'mo-tox'in, *n.* *Chem.* A
spas"mo-tox'ine, } poisonous compound of unknown composition obtained from cultures of the tetanus-germ on beef broth. [< Gr. *spasmos*, spasm, + TOXIN.]

spas'tic, spas'tik, *a.* *Med.* Same as SPASMODIC. [< Gr. *spastikos*, < *spaō*, rend.]—**spas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

spas-tic'i-ty, spas-tis'i-ti, *n.* A tendency to experience spasms or to act spasmodically; also, a spasmodic state.

spat[1], spat, *vt.* & *vi.* [SPAT'TED; SPAT'TING.] To deposit spat; spawn, as shell-fish.

spat[2], *n.* **I.** *t.* [Local, U. S.] To strike lightly with the open hand; cuff lightly; slap; also, rarely, to clap (the hands). **II.** *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] To engage in a petty quarrel; have a spat. **2.** To fall with a light sharp sound; patter.

spat[3]†, *pt.* To spatter; defile. [Var. of SPOT.]

spat[4], *imp.* & *pp.* of SPIT, *v.*

spat[1], *n.* Spawn of shell-fish; specifically, spawn of the oyster; hence, a young oyster till the time it becomes fixed in position, or such oysters collectively.

In the spawning season . . . each oyster is throwing out a whole army of descendants, filling the water with a cloud of living dust, — the *spat* as it is called.
F. B. GOODRICH *Ocean's Story* ch. 55, p. 635. [G. B.]

[< SPAT, imp. of SPIT[1], *v.*]

spat[2], *n.* **1.** A slight blow with the open hand; a smart slap; also, a sound similar to that of a slap.

They heard the *spat* of boot-soles on the flinty pike behind them.
MARY H. CATHERWOOD *Craque o' Doom* ch. 9, p. 74. [L. '81.]

2. A large drop, as of rain; a spatter. **3.** [U. S.] A petty contest or dispute. [Prob. imitative; cp. PAT[1], *n.*]

spat[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A short cloth gaiter, fastening underneath and worn over the shoe; a kind of short spatterdash: in the plural. [Short for SPATTERDASH.] **spatt‡.**

spat[4], *n.* [Scot.] A spot or stain.

spatang-. Derived from Greek *spatangēs*, sea-urchin: a combining form. **Spa-tan'gi-da,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Spatangoida*.—**Spa-tan'gi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of *Spatangoidea*, especially those with test heart-shaped or ovate and ambulacra in bivium and trivium, the anterior ambulacrum differing widely from others; heart-urchins.—**spa-tan'gid,** *n.*—**spa-tan'gite,** *n.* *Echin.* A fossil spatangid or similar echinoderm.—**spa-tan'goid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spatangoida* or *Spatangoidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Spatangoida* or *Spatangoidea*. **Spat"-an-gol'da,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* An order or suborder of exo-

cyclic echinoideans, especially those with a periproct beyond the dorsocentral system and no external gills.—**spat″an-goi′dau**, *a.* & *n.*—**Spat″an-goi′de-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* A suborder or superfamily of spatangoidan echinoideans, especially those with ambulacra dissimilar, posterolateral areas usually unsymmetrical actinally, and periproct submarginal.—**spat″an-goi′de-an**, *a.*—**Spa-tan′gus**, *n. Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Spatangidæ*. **2.** [s-] [-GI, *pl.*] A heart-urchin of this genus.

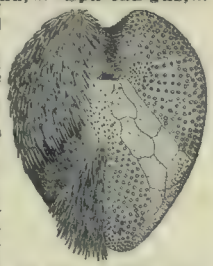

An Abactinal View of a Spatangoid Urchin (*Homolampas fulva*), with the spines removed from half of the surface.

spatch′-cock″, spach′-cec′, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A fowl killed and cooked hastily to serve some emergency.

spate, spēt, *n.* [Scot.] A freshet or an overflow. **spait**‡.

spate′s-bone″†, *n.* Same as SPADE-BONE.

spa′tha, spē′thα *or* spg′thα, *n.* [SPA′THÆ, spē′thī *or* spg′thē, *pl.*] **1.** *Archeol.* A long, heavy, double-edged broadsword used by the Britons. See SWORD. **2.** *Bot.* A spathe. [L., < Gr. *spathē*, broadsword.]

spathe, spēdh, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large frequently colored bract or pair of bracts sheathing a flower-cluster; especially, a spadix. See illus. under GARLIC, INDIAN TURNIP, and SKUNK-CABBAGE. **2.** *Zool.* A spatulate part. [< L. *spatha;* see SPATHA.] **spa′tha‡.**

—spa-tha′ceous, *a. Bot.* Bearing or of the nature of a spathe.—**spa′thal**, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Of, enclosed in, or relating to a spathe.—**spathed**, *a.* Having or enclosed in a spathe.—**spa-thil′la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* A secondary or diminutive spathe, as in the compound spadix of many palms.

spathe′bill″, spēdh′bil″, *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*).

spath″e-gas′tric, spath″ē-gas′tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the alternate generations of certain parthenogenetic cynipids or gall-insects (genus *Neuroterus*) in which both sexes exist. [< Gr. *spathē*, blade, + *gastēr*, stomach.]

spa-thel′la, spα-thel′α, *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as SPATHILLA. **2.** Same as GLUME. [Dim. of L. *spatha;* see SPATHA.] **spa-thelle′‡.**

spath′ic, spath′ic, *a. Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling spar; especially, having cleavage. [< G. *spath*, spar.] **spath′ose‡.**

—spathic iron, same as SIDERITE.

spath′i-form, spath′i-fōrm, *a.* Having the appearance of spar. [< G. *spath*, spar, + -FORM.]

spa′thing, spē′dhing, *n.* Same as SPAYING.

spa′those[1], spē′thōs, *a. Bot.* Of or relating to a spathe; spathaceous. **spa′thous‡.**

spath′ose[2], spath′ōs, *a.* Same as SPATHIC.

spa′tial, spē′shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to space; involving space; having the nature of space.

The unity of the physical world is as vast and as wonderful viewed in its historical relations as in its *spatial* extent.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 54, p. 314. [CHAUT. '86.]

[< L. *spatium*, space.] **spa′cial‡.**

—spa″ti-al′i-ty, *n.* **spa″ci-al′i-ty‡.—spa′tial-ly**, *adv.* As regards space or existence in space. **spa′cial-ly‡.**

spa″tial-i-za′tion, spē″shal-i-zē′shun, *n.* The imparting to an object of thought a spatial character or relation; as, the *spatialization* of force.

All forms of external experience are not alike calculated to awaken the mind to react with a *spatialization* of its objects. B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics, Cosmology* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 209. [H. '82.]

spa′ti-ate†, *vi.* To range at large; ramble; expatiate.

spa-til′o-man″cy, spα-til′o-man″si, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination from the observation of animal excreta. [< Gr. *spatilē*, excrement, + -MANCY.]

spatt, *n.* Same as SPAT[3].

spat′ter, spat′gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw water or some other liquid upon in drops; splash so as to wet or soil; sprinkle; bespatter; as, he was *spattered* with mud by a passing cart. **2.** To scatter over a surface in drops; distribute by sprinkling; as, to *spatter* water on a pavement; to *spatter* ink on one's dress. **3.** Figuratively, to defame; also, to utter in defamation or with abuse.

II. *i.* **1.** To sprinkle or scatter in drops. **2**†. To sputter, as a liquid or as words. [Freq. of SPAT[3], *v.*]

Synonyms: see BEDAUB.

spat′ter, *n.* **1.** The act of spattering, or the condition of being spattered.

She whispered to herself . . . 'Am I awake!' . . . and sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind, for the sake of its rude assurance that she was.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 17, p. 273. [T. & F. '51.]

2. The matter spattered; a splash; sprinkling; as, *spatters* of liquid gold. **3.** A pattering noise, as of distant musketry, or of something falling rapidly in drops.

spat′terd, *pp.* Spattered. PHIL. Soc.

spat′ter-dash″, spat′gr-dash″, *n.* A legging reaching to the knee, worn as a protection from mud and wear: chiefly in the plural. Compare SPAT[3].

He was a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a broad-brimmed Panama hat, . . . leather *spatterdashes*, spurs, and sword.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travels in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 44. [H. '63.]

[< SPATTER + DASH.] **splat′ter-dash″‡.**

—spat′ter-dashed″, *a.* Wearing spatterdashes.

spat′ter-dock″, spat′gr-dec″, *n.* The common yellow pond-lily.

spat′ter-work″, spat′gr-wŭrk″, *n.* **1.** A method of producing effects or designs in which coloring-matter, as ink, is spattered over a surface. Openwork patterns, leaves of plants, etc., are used to protect the parts of the surface that are not to be tinted, leaving the rest exposed. **2.** The work so done or produced.

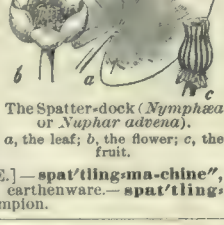

The Spatter-dock (*Nymphæa* or *Nuphar advena*). *a*, the leaf; *b*, the flower; *c*, the fruit.

spat′tle, spat′l, *vt.* [SPAT′-TLED; SPAT′TLING.] *Ceram.* To sprinkle, as earthenware, with glaze or colored slip; make party-colored ware. [E.]—**spat′tling-ma-chine″**, *n.* A machine for spattling earthenware.—**spat′tling-pop″py**, *n.* The bladder-campion.

spat′tle[1], *n.* **1.** A spatula. **2.** *Ceram.* A tool for mottling a molded article. [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula;* see SPATULA.]

spat′tle[2]†, *n.* Same as SPITTLE.

spat′u-la, spach′u-lα *or* spat′yu-lα, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow instrument of metal, horn, or other material, usually flat, but sometimes spoon- or trowel-shaped, used by enamelers, fresco-painters, sculptors, druggists, etc., to spread enamel, plaster, and the like, as on a plate or mold.

A coarse bone paper-knife makes a good *spatula* for laboratory use. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorg. Chem.* app., p. 35. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Surg.* An instrument used to press the tongue down or to one side during certain operations. [L., dim. of *spatha;* see SPATHA.] **spat′ule‡.**

—spat′u-la-man″cy, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade. **slin′ne-anch‡** [Scot.].—**spat′u-lar**, *a.* Resembling a spatula.—**spat′u-late**, *a.* Shaped like a spatula; oblong with an attenuated base, as many leaves.—**spat″u-la′tion**, *n.* A spatulate formation.—**spat′u-li-form″**, *a.* Having the form of a spatula or spoon.—**spat″u-lig′er-ous**, *a.* Bearing a spatule.

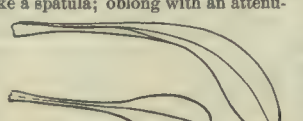

Spatulate Leaves of the Wild Pink (*Silene Pennsylvanica*).

spat′ule, spach′ūl *or* spat′yūl, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Zool.* A spatuliform part. **2**†. A spattle or spatula.

spau′der, spē′dgr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sprained condition of animals' legs, from slipping, as on ice. **spaw′der‡.**

spaul, spēl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A limb. **2.** The shoulder; spald. **spall‡.**

spave, spēv, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SPAY[1].

spav′i-et, spav′i-et, *a.* [Scot.] Spavined.

spav′in, spav′in, *n.* **1.** *Veter. Surg.* A disease of the hock-joint of horses. (1) An effusion of lymph or synovial fluid within the joint, causing distention of the parts. **blood′-spav″in‡; bog′-spav″in‡.** (2) A morbid and incurable deposit of bony substance in the region of the hock, usually on the inner side, involving the original bones so as to unite them firmly as one solid bone. **bone′-spav″in‡.** **2.** [Yorkshire, Eng.] *Mining.* The clay underlying the coal. Called also *coal-clay, seat, seat-clay, underclay.* [< OF. *esparvain*, perhaps < OHG. *sparo*, sparrow: from the movements of the diseased horse.]

spav′ined, spav′ind, *a.* **1.** Suffering from spavin. **2.** Hence, limping feebly; halting; lame.

Such a marching of Intellect is distinctly of the *spavined* kind. CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 23. [H. M. & CO.]

spaw†, *n.* Same as SPA.

spawl[1]†, *vt. & vi.* To spit out with force. **spall†; spawle†.**

spawl[2], *vt. & vi.* Same as SPALL. [= SPALL, *v.*]

spawl[1]†, *n.* Ejected saliva; spittle. **spawl′ing†.**

spawl[2], *n.* Same as SPALL[1].

spawn, spōn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or produce (eggs or spawn), as fish, amphibians, or mollusks. **2.** To bring forth: applied only contemptuously to human beings.

II. *i.* **1.** To deposit eggs or roe, or (contemptuously) to produce offspring. **2.** To be produced as spawn; be brought forth abundantly: a contemptuous use. [< OF. *espaundre*, < L. *expando;* see EXPAND.]

spawn, *n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., especially when extruded in masses; also, sometimes, the sperm or milt of the male.

It is estimated . . . that of the *spawn* deposited by any fish . . . not more than 30 per cent. are hatched, and that less than 10 per cent. attain an age when they are able to take care of themselves.
S. F. BAIRD in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '71–'72 p. 242. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '73.]

2. Derisively, the ova or offspring of any animal; also, outcome or results; products; yield.

Shun the *spawn* of the press on the gossip of the hour.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Books* p. 158. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. The spat of the oyster up to the time of becoming attached. **4.** Very small fish; fry. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Cakes or bricks of mycelium used by mushroom-growers. (2) The mycelial threads of any fungus.

—spawn′-brick″, *n.* Same as SPAWN, 5 (1).—**s.-eater**, *n.* A silvery cyprinoid fish (*Notropis hudsonius*) found in coastwise streams from New York to Georgia.—**s.-fishery**, *n.* The fishery for cod in spring, when the fish approach the shore to breed.—**s.-fungus**, *n.* Any fungus that may be propagated by means of the masses of mycelium called spawn, as the mushrooms.—**s.-hatcher**, *n.* A box or set of boxes placed in running water, in which spawn is placed to be hatched.

spawned, spōnd, *a.* **1.** Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish. **2.** Having been emitted, as spawn.

spawn′er, spōn′gr, *n.* **1.** That which produces spawn; specifically, a mature female fish. **2.** One who gathers spawn.

spawn′ing, spōn′ing, *n.* The act of depositing spawn.

—spawn′ing-bed″, *n.* A bed where fish deposit their spawn.—**s.-ground**, *n.* A place where fish spawn.—**s.-screen**, *n.* A frame on which fish-spawn is collected.

spay[1], spē, *vt.* To remove the ovaries from (a female animal): done chiefly to prevent conception and promote fattening. [< Gael. *spoth;* cp. SPADE[4], *n.*] **spaive‡.**

—spay′ing, *n.*

spay[2], *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To foretell; divine. **spae‡.**

spay, *n.* The male of the red deer in his third year. [< OF. *espois*, trochings, < G. *spitz*, point.] **spay′ad(e‡.**

speak, spīk, *v.* [SPOKE (SPAKE, Archaic); SPO′KEN (SPOKE, Archaic); SPEAK′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter, as a word or words, with the ordinary intonation, as distinguished from singing; enunciate; pronounce; articulate; as, he *spoke* not a sentence for days. **2.** To make known orally; tell in words; declare audibly; as, he *speaks* his mind; he *speaks* the truth.

Those lips shall be my Delphos, and shall *speak*
Laws to my footsteps. KEATS *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 34.

3. Hence, to cause to be known; reveal; indicate; also, to make public; herald; proclaim.

And the loud laugh that *spoke* the vacant mind.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 122.

4. To use orally (a language) for the expression and communication of one's thoughts, especially to do so with facility; as, how many languages do you *speak?*

She *speaks* French and Italian as well as she does English. . . . She has more than once *spoken* Greek to me. ASCHAM in E. Lodge's *Portraits, Lady Jane Grey* in vol. i, p. 201. [H. G. B. '49.]

5. To speak to; address verbally; accost; in nautical use, to hail and exchange communications with at sea; as, to *speak* a vessel. **6.** [Rare.] To produce by a word or words; create or effect by or as by oral utterance; as, O Lord, *speak* peace to my soul. **7**†. To use, as a word or phrase, with a given meaning. **8**†. To declare to be.

II. *i.* **1.** To use language orally; employ the vocal organs as in ordinary speech; as, to *speak* distinctly. **2.** To give verbal expression to thought; use language orally for the purpose of communication; talk; tell; mention: sometimes used in respect to written language; as, in my letter I *spoke* of him. **3.** To deliver an address; make a speech, especially with the design of convincing or persuading; as, he *speaks* to large audiences.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest, . . .
Come I to *speak* in Cæsar's funeral.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

4. To be especially expressive, as a picture, representation, or indication; teach or set forth some truth or sentiment by example or illustration; as, actions *speak* louder than words. **5.** To communicate with another orally; address or converse with another, especially as an act of friendly acquaintance; as, they do not *speak*. **6.** To give forth a tone; sound: said of organ-pipes; as, a *speaking* (not a show or dummy) pipe. **7.** [Archaic or Poet.] To make a final or authoritative statement; as, let it suffice, I have *spoken*. **8.** *Naut.* To make a lapping sound while driving through the water: said of a vessel. **9.** [Colloq.] To bark on command: said of dogs. [< AS. *specan, sprecan*, speak.]

Synonyms: announce, articulate, converse, declaim, declare, deliver, dictate, enunciate, express, give utterance to, pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter. See ACCOST; ADDRESS.—Prepositions: speak *to* (address) a person; speak *with* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language, speak *to* the question.

Phrases, etc.:—**ill** or **well spoken** [Archaic], addicted to speaking ill or to speaking well in any way; especially, given to improper or to proper talk.—**not to be on speaking terms.** **1.** To be unintroduced or unknown, except perhaps by sight. **2.** To be so estranged or antagonistic as to be unwilling to acknowledge acquaintanceship.—**properly speaking.** **1.** Speaking strictly or without regard to extraneous considerations. **2.** Speaking accurately and grammatically.—**so to speak**, as one might express it; as it were; speaking figuratively or inadequately.

The door of heaven, *so to speak*, can be opened only from within. J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [R. BROS. '66.]

—**speak′-house″**†, *n.* Formerly, the room in convents where the inmates met their friends. **speke′-house″†.**—**speaking acquaintance**, a formal acquaintanceship; hence, a person with whom one has only the relations of polite friendship.—**speaking terms**, a relationship involving only the exchange of formal social courtesies.—**to s. daggers**, to express passionate hatred.—**to s.** (**a person**) **fair**, to address one in kind, conciliating, or flattering terms.—**to s. for.** **1.** To speak in behalf of; argue or plead for; represent officially; as, my attorney *speaks for* me. **2.** To be a proof of; manifest; evidence; as, his patient nursing *speaks for* his humanity. **3.** To lay claim to; bespeak; engage; as, I've *spoken for* next Monday. **4.** [Colloq.] To beg for by barking: said of a dog.—**to s. of.** **1.** To talk on; converse about; discuss. **2.** To mention, or to be worth mentioning.—**to s. one's mind**, to say what one thinks; hence, to speak out boldly or frankly, regardless of consequences.—**to s. out.** **1.** To assert boldly. **2.** To express oneself fully and fearlessly; speak plainly and unreservedly.—**to s. to.** **1.** [Colloq.] To address in remonstrance; reprove; admonish. **2.** [Rare.] To be a witness for; engage for; attest; as, I will *speak to* his veracity.—**to s. up**, same as TO SPEAK OUT.—**to s. well for**, to witness favorably to, or to be an advocate for; as, your health *speaks well for* your mode of life.—**well spoken**, see ILL SPOKEN.

speak′a-bl(e, spīk′ą-bl, *a.* **1.** That may, or may properly, be spoken. **2.** [Rare.] Capable of speaking.

speak″-eas′y, spīk′-iz′i, *n.* [-EAS′IES, *pl.*] [Local Slang, U. S.] A saloon where liquor is sold without a license, contrary to law: used also attributively.

speak′er, spīk′gr, *n.* **1.** One who speaks; specifically, one who engages in public speaking, or habitually speaks in public; an orator; as, he's no *speaker*. **2.** [S-] The presiding officer and official spokesman of any one of various legislative bodies, as the House of Representatives of the United States, both houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the popular branch of legislatures in the States of the United States and in the British colonies.

In the United States the Speaker of a House of Representatives is chosen by the members from among their number, and holds the office during the period for which that house was elected. In England the Lord Chancellor is ex officio presiding officer or Speaker of the House of Lords. Unless he is in his own right a peer of the realm, he is not a member of that house, and has no right to speak or vote, nor even to give a casting vote; in case of a tie vote the motion fails. In the House of Commons the Speaker is elected by the members, with the approval of the crown, and is himself a member, and holds the office throughout the continuance of that house. He may give a casting vote in case of a tie, but never votes otherwise. In the United States, in case of absence or disability of the Speaker, a member is chosen to act for the time being, called *Speaker pro tem.* In England one so serving is called *deputy Speaker*, and in the House of Lords he is appointed by the crown.

The *Speaker's* distribution of members among the committees is, next to his own election, the most critical point in the history of a Congress. . . . The dignity of the *Speaker's* office is high. . . . In rank he stands next after the President and on a level with the justices of the Supreme Court.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 137. [MACM. '90.]

3. [U. S.] A volume of oratorical selections, compiled and edited for recitation and declamation. **4.** [Rare.] One who proclaims, heralds, publishes, or celebrates.

Speak′er-ship, spīk′gr-ship, *n.* The office of Speaker in a legislative assembly.

speak′ing, spīk′ing, *pa.* Having the animation, suggestiveness, and impressive power of speech; vivid; forcibly expressive; telling; as, a *speaking* illustration.

In whose arch eye and *speaking* face
New meaning every hour I see.
BRYANT *The Lapse of Time* st. 7.

speak′ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SPEAK, *v.*

—speak′ing-ma-chine″, *n.* An automatic machine for the production of articulate sounds.—**s.-trumpet**, *n.* A trumpet so projecting the sound of the human voice that it can be heard at a distance amid confusing noises: used in storms at sea and by firemen.—**s.-tube**, *n.* A pipe by which oral communication may be held between two distant rooms.—**s. voice**, the style of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing voice*.

speak'ing-ly, spēk'ing-li, *adv.* In a speaking manner.

speal[1], spil, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SPELL[3]. **spill**[1].

speal[2], *n.* A shoulder or spall. [< OF. *espaule*, < L. *spatula*; see SPATULA.]

—**speal'-bone**", *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**reading the speal-bone** (*Folk-lore*), same as OMOPLATOSCOPY.

speau, spau, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An animal's teat. **spenet**.

spear, spir, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pierce or wound with or as with a spear; also, to capture with a spear, as eels.

II. *i.* To shoot or sprout forth, as some plants, into a long spire-like stem. See SPIRE.

spear, *n.* **1.** A weapon of warfare and the chase, designed

The Head of a 16th-century Hunting-spear, with three pistolets attached. (Soltikoff collection.)

for thrusting or throwing, consisting of a sharp-pointed head on a long shaft; represented in modern warfare by the cavalry lance and infantry bayonet.

He received a *spear* and two bayonets in his body before he fell. S. G. DRAKE *Indians of N. Am.* bk. iv, ch. 7, p. 70. [R. G. & CO. '34.]

2. A somewhat similarly constructed instrument, usually with several barbs, for catching fish; a fishgig or the like. **3.** [Poet.] A spearman; one who wields the spear.

His banner led the *spears* no more amidst the hills of Spain. FELICIA D. HEMANS *Bernardo Del Carpio* st. 13.

4. The feather of a horse. See FEATHER, 2 (10). **5.** A leaf or slender stalk, as of grass, sometimes called a spire; as, a *spear* of wheat. **6.** A timber piece forming part of a mining pump-rod; also, a pump-spear. See PUMP. [< AS. *spere*, spear; akin to SPAR[1], *n.*]

—**holy spear**, same as HOLY LANCE. See LANCE.—**spear'-dog**", *n.* The piked dogfish.—**s.-hand**, *n.* The right hand, opposed to the left or *shield-hand*.—**s.-head**, *n.* The pointed head of a spear.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A fish-hook having a spring that may be set like a trap; a spring-hook or snap-hook.—**s.-javelin**, *n.* The long spear known as a *framea*, used by the Franks.—**s.-nail**, *n.* A spear-pointed nail.—**s.-plate**, *n.* A strap or plate for holding together the spears of a mining pump-rod.—**s.-pyrites**, *n. Mineral.* Same as MARCASITE.—**s. side** (or **half**), the male branch of a family; opposed to the female or *distaff* or *spindle side*.—**s.-thistle**, *n.* The common thistle.—**s.-widgeon**, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** The merganser. **2.** The red-breasted merganser.—**to sell under the s.**, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman custom of planting a spear beside booty won in battle.

PHIL. Soc.

speard, *pp.* Speared.

spear'er, spir'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who uses a spear. **2**†. A spearman.

spear'fish", spir'fish', *n.* A histiophoroid fish (genus *Tetrapturus*) related to the swordfish, having the dorsal fin low. *T. albidus* is the American spearfish.

spear'grass", spir'-gras', *n.* **1.** Any one of various grasses, especially those known as *meadow-grass*. The Kentucky blue-grass is the common spear-grass of many districts. **2.** [New Zealand.] Either of two tall herbs (*Aciphylla squarrosa* and *A. Colensoi*) of the parsley family, with very long grass-like spinous leaflets. **wild spaniard**.

spear'man, spir'mąn, *n.* [SPEAR'MEN, *pl.*] One who is armed with or carries a spear, especially as a soldier.

Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cæsarea, and horsemen threescore and ten, and *spearmen* two hundred. *Acts* xxiii. 23.

spears'man‡.

spear'mint", spir'mint', *n.* An aromatic herb (*Mentha viridis*, common in wet places in Europe and the United States, similar in properties to peppermint, but milder. See MINT.

spear'wood", spir'wud", *n.* Either of two Australian trees (*Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* and *Acacia Doratoxylon*), or their firm, elastic wood, used by natives for spears.

spear'wort", spir'wŏrt', *n.* Any one of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), with lance-shaped or linear leaves, growing in watery places. *R. ambigens* of the northern United States is the water-plantain spearwort; *R. Lingua* and *R. Flammula* are the greater and smaller spearwort respectively of the Old World. [< AS. *spere-wyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, wort.]

spear'y, spir'i, *a.* Formed like or resembling a spear.

speat, spit, *n.* [Prov.] Same as SPATE.

speave, spiv, *vt.* [Dial.] Same as SPAY[1].

spec[1], spec, *n.* [Colloq.] Speculation: an abbreviation.

If tradesmen will run up houses on *spec* in a water-meadow, who can stop them? KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 25, p. 481. [MACM.]

spec[2], *n.* Same as SPECK[2], 1.

specel[1], *n.* Species or kind.

specel[2], *n.* Spice. Compare SPICE.

spechi[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker.

spe'cial, spesh'ąl, *a.* **1.** Having in a peculiar and distinguishing degree some characteristic or characteristics; out of the ordinary; singular or unique; express; particular; as, a *special* reduction; *special* favor; *special* care. **2.** Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose; performing or pertaining to a distinct function or duty, and so distinguished from others of the same general class; limited or specific in range, aim, or purpose; as, a *special* officer; a *special* correspondent; a *special* course of study; *special* service. **3.** Of or pertaining to, constituting, or designating a species; especially, strongly and definitely characteristic; specific; distinguishing; differential; as, language is the *special* gift of man; *special* creations (see CREATION).

The *special* creations of individuals from hour to hour would be just as miraculous as the *special* creation of species, and it would be occasional; although the occasions would be indefinite in number. G. T. CURTIS *Creation or Evolution* ch. 4, p. 103. [A.]

4. Pertaining to one or more individuals as distinguished from the class to which they belong; logically singular; individual; as, what is your *special* business? [< F. *special*, < L. *specialis*, < *species*; see SPECIES.]

Synonyms: see PARTICULAR.

Phrases.—**special agent**, a person authorized to act for another in one particular matter or transaction.—**s. anatomy** (*Anat.*), the anatomical dissection and study of particular organs of the human body.—**s. bailiff**, a subordinate official deputed by a sheriff to serve writs; a person chosen by a party litigant himself to serve process.—**s. carrier**, same as PRIVATE CARRIER.—**s. case**, a written statement of facts agreed upon by litigants and submitted to the court to obtain its decision as to the law applicable to the case so stated.—**s. damages**, loss or injury suffered in the particular case, in addition to that generally and necessarily flowing from the act complained of.—**s. delivery system**, a postal system by which mail-matter is speedily delivered on a payment additional to the regular postage, a special-delivery stamp being affixed to the article.—**s. finding**, the finding of a jury upon some particular fact relating to the subject-matter of the suit, which does not include the whole question at issue.—**s. hospital** (*Med.*), an establishment for the reception and care of some particular class of cases or diseases, as a lying-in hospital.—**s. indorsement**. **1.** An indorsement on a note or bill that specifies the particular person in whose favor the indorsement is made, as "pay to John Doe or order." **2.** The indorsement on a writ of summons of the nature of the claim, of the relief or remedy required, etc.—**s. injunction**, a judicial order to restrain from threatened and irremediable injury to property, as to stay waste.—**s. issue**, the issue presented by a plea to the action that denies some particular material allegation of the plaintiff's declaration that is equivalent to a denial of the right of action.—**s. jury**, a struck jury. See JURY.—**s. logic**, the rules of rational inquiry and conclusion peculiar to any one science or branch of investigation.—**s. retainer**, the special authority given by a client to an attorney or solicitor to act in his behalf in a particular case; also, the fee paid for such service.—**s. student** [U. S.], a college student who is not a candidate for a degree, and who does not take the regular course.

—**spe'cial-ness**, *n.*

spe'cial, *n.* **1.** A person or thing made, detailed for, or appropriated to a specific service or occasion, as a special train or constable, or a bicycle built to order. **2.** A newspaper extra (see EXTRA); also, a despatch from a special correspondent. **3.** [U. S.] A special student. **4**†. A private associate; hence, a lover; paramour.

—**in special** [Archaic or Obs.], particularly; specially.

spe"cial-i-sa'tion, etc. Same as SPECIALIZATION, etc.

spe'cial-ism, spesh'ąl-izm, *n.* [Recent.] The practise of confining oneself to one particular line of study or work.

spe'cial-ist, spesh'ąl-ist, *n.* A person devoted to some one line of study, occupation, or professional work; especially, a physician or surgeon who applies himself to the study and practise of some particular branch of the profession; as, a *specialist* in contagious diseases.

Specialists who never look beyond their own domain are apt to see things out of true proportion. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 72. [MACM. '91.]

—**spe"cial-is'tic**, *a.* [Recent.]

spe"ci-al'i-ty, spesh'i-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being special; specific or individual character; peculiarity; also, a distinguishing characteristic or feature of any species, person, or thing; as, the *speciality* of Byron's writing is its passionateness.

A *speciality* of function, by calling forth a corresponding *speciality* of structure, produces an increasingly efficient discharge of such function. SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 7, p. 102. [W. & N.]

2. Same as SPECIALTY, 1 & 2; a form eschewed by careful writers. [< F. *spécialité*, < L. *specialitas*, < *specialis*; see SPECIAL.]

spe"cial-i-za'tion, spesh"ąl-i-zā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of specializing; particular determination or limitation; particularization; differentiation.

The danger of all scientific work at present, not only among Oriental scholars, but, as far as I can see, everywhere, is the tendency to extreme *specialization*. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iv, ch. 7, p. 319. [S. '76.]

2. The state of being or becoming specialized. **3.** *Biol.* The setting apart of a special organ or part for a special function; differentiation; as, the *specialization* of a horse's foot. **spe"cial-i-sa'tion**‡.

spe'cial-ize, spesh'ąl-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endow with a specific character; modify and limit, as a conception; render specific or individual; hence, to adapt, assign, or set apart for some special purpose or use, as an object, method, or agency. **2**†. To particularize; mention specifically.

II. *i.* To assume an individual or specific character, or adopt a singular or special course. **spe'cial-ise**‡.

—**spe'cial-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* One who specializes.

spe'cial-ly, spesh'ąl-i, *adv.* **1.** In a special manner or degree; especially; particularly; as, *specially* mentioned. **2.** For a specific purpose; as, *specially* selected.

spe'cial-ty, spesh'ąl-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** An employment, professional or otherwise, limited to one particular line of work; a study to which one is specially devoted; an occupation that embraces only one branch of a given kind of industry; the work of a specialist; as, the tea-trade is our *specialty*; his *speciality* was cryptogamic botany. **2.** An article dealt in exclusively or chiefly, or a manufactured product of peculiar character and use; as, a pedler in kitchen *specialties*; tea and coffee are our *specialties*. **3.** *Law.* An instrument sealed and delivered; any sealed contract or obligation; a deed; also, loosely, a debt or obligation of record, as a judgment or recognizance.

Contracts by *speciality* are those which are reduced to writing and attested by a seal . . . and contracts of record. PARSONS *On Contracts* vol. i, p. 7. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

4. A speciality. [< F. *spécialité*; see SPECIALITY.]

spe'cie, spē'shi *or* spē'shi-i (XIII), *n.* **1.** A coin or coins of gold, silver, copper, or other metal, issued under the government stamp declaring its or their denomination as current money.

By March, 1780, it required forty dollars of paper money to buy one dollar of *specie*. GILMAN *American People* p. 316. [D. L. CO.]

2. Same kind; kind: preceded by *in*; originally as a use of the Latin ablative case of *species*. **3.** In illiterate use, one of a species, this word being mistaken for a plural only. [L., abl. s. of *species*; see SPECIES.]

Synonyms: see MONEY.

—**in specie**. **1.** In coin. **2.** *Law.* In kind; in the shape or form mentioned; in sort.—**s. payment**, payment in specie, as the redemption of its circulating notes by a bank by payment of their face value in lawful coin, or the discharge of any debt by the delivery of lawful coin.

spe"ci-eg'ra-phy, spē"shi-eg'rą-fi, *n.* *Zool.* The description or discrimination of species. [< SPECIES + -GRAPHY.] —**spe"ci-e-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

spe'ci-es, spē'shi-ēz *or* spē'shiz (XIII), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *Biol.* A classificatory group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus, and having members that differ among themselves only in minor details of proportion and color, and are capable of fertile interbreeding indefinitely.

In the kingdoms of organic nature species is founded on identity of form and structure, both external and internal, and specifically characterized by the power of the individuals to produce beings like themselves, who are also in turn productive. In the mineral kingdom mineralogical and chemical species are determined by identity of composition, and in crystallization and physical characters.

A *species* is the smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. HUXLEY in *Smithsonian Reports*, '69 p. 378. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '71.]

2. *Logic.* (1) A group of individuals or objects agreeing in some common attribute or attributes and designated by a common name: a conception subordinate to a higher conception called a *genus* (compare GENUS); *e. g.*, *man* is a species of the genus *rational beings*. (2) In definition, the common attribute or attributes of a species; differentia. The statement of the genus and species of a term constitutes its *logical definition* or *essence*. Compare DIFFERENTIA; DIFFERENCE. **3.** Hence, in common language, a kind; sort; variety; form; as, the lion is a *species* of quadruped; honesty is a *species* of virtue. **4.** In medieval philosophy, a visible, sensible, or intellectual representation; an image presented to the senses or represented to the mind; also, frequently, a general object or conception.

In explaining the process of external perception, or how we come to the knowledge of things out of and distant from us, it was maintained that these objects send forth *species* or images of themselves, which, making an impression on the bodily organs, next imprinted themselves on the mind and issued in knowledge. The *species* considered as the vicarious representative of the object, was called intentional. And as it affected both the intellect and the sense, was distinguished as sensible and intelligible. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 483. [SH. & CO. '78.]

5. *Pharm.* (1) A medicinal preparation compounded of various plants having analogous properties, and cut fine for use in decoctions, etc.; a compound powder. (2) A constituent of a compound mixture; a simple. **6.** *Civ. Law.* The form or shape given to any material, as to cloth in making a garment; form; figure. **7**†. Coin; specie. **8**†. A public exhibition; spectacle. [L., < *specio*, behold.]

Synonyms: see SORT.

Phrases, etc.:—**disjunct species**, species of the same genus or of the same system of division, and therefore exclusive of one another.—**intelligible s.**, in medieval philosophy, general notions of sensible things formed by the intellect. See the next phrase, and def. 4.—**intentional s.**, among the schoolmen, mental representations as resulting from the effort or "intention" of the soul to perceive or to comprehend an object.—**sensible s.**, the conception or mental image of an object as immediately perceived.—**spe'ci-es-cev"er**, *n.* *Bot.* A cover, usually made of heavy brown manila paper, used in a herbarium to protect the specimen-sheets.—**s. cycle**, *n.* *Biol.* The cycle or series of phases through which a species passes in completing its life-history.—**s.-monger**, *n.* One whose scientific work consists chiefly in minute and multifarious classification, and who often makes distinctions where there is no real difference.—**s.-sheet**, *n.* *Bot.* A sheet of usually heavy white paper (16¼ × 11½ inches) to which the plants of a herbarium are attached. **s.-paper**;—**the four species**. **1.** *Math.* The four distinctive types of operation in arithmetic: namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. **2.** *Old Logic.* Four principal forms of reasoning: syllogism, enthymeme, induction, and example.

spec'i-fi"a-bl(e, spes'i-fai"ą-bl, *a.* Such as can be specified.

spe-cif'ic, spe-sif'ic, *a.* **1.** Distinctly and plainly set forth; specified; also, pertaining to what is specified, definite, or determinate; distinct; particular; explicit; precise; as, a *specific* promise; a *specific* number; a *specific* legacy. **2.** Of or pertaining to a species; peculiar to and distinguishing a species: of various application, according to the uses of the word *species* in logic and other sciences. Compare GENERIC. **3.** Distinguishing that to which it belongs from others; belonging solely; peculiar; special; as, a manner *specific* to this painter.

The bud must necessarily expand into its own *specific* flower. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 128. [A. '73.]

4. *Med.* Having some distinct medicinal or pathological property; distinguishable or determinate; peculiar; as, a *specific* form of fever; a *specific* medicine. **5.** *Physics.* Possessed by some particular substance as distinguished from others: said of a physical quality or the numerical expression of its degree in any substance; as, *specific* gravity; *specific* resistance.

Specific qualities may be expressed in two ways: (1) By comparison with the same quality in some substance arbitrarily assumed as a standard. Thus, the specific gravity of a substance is the weight of any volume of it compared with that of an equal volume of water; the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric is its inductive capacity relative to that of air; the specific resistance of a conducting substance is the resistance of any piece of it in terms of the resistance of an exactly similar piece of silver. (2) By stating the absolute measure of the quality in a standard amount of the substance. Thus, the specific resistance of a substance may be given as the resistance in absolute measure of a cubic centimeter of the substance.

[< F. *spécifique*, < LL. *specificus*, < L. *species* (see SPECIES) + *facio*, make.] **spe-cif'ic-al**‡.

—**specific cause**, a cause that produces a distinct form of disease.—**s. center**, a region where a species is supposed to have become differentiated from the parent stock by acquiring specific characters; also, a region of greatest abundance or perfection of a species.—**s. difference**, same as DIFFERENTIA, 1.—**s. disease**, a disease that has a determinate course and succession of phenomena, and is due to some distinct and definite cause, as syphilis or itch.—**s. duty**, see DUTY, 5.—**s. name**, the name of a species; that part of the scientific name of an animal or plant which designates the species to which it belongs. It always follows the generic name, and usually begins with a small letter.

—**spe-cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a specific manner; explicitly; expressly; particularly; definitely. **2.** As regards specific nature or specific difference; as, beings *specifically* distinct. **3.** In a particular sense or case, or special application.—**spe-cif'ic-al-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being specific.

spe-cif'ic, *n.* **1.** Anything adapted to effect a specific result; specifically, any medicine specially fitted to cure or prevent some particular disease; as, a *specific* for cholera. **2.** A thing definite or specific.

Generics never take hold of men. It is *specifics* that take hold of them. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures on Preaching* third series, lect. viii. p. 206. [J. B. F. '74.]

Synonyms: see ANTIDOTE.

spe-cif'i-cate†, *vt.* To distinguish specifically; specify.

spec″i-fi-ca′tion, spes′i-fi-kā′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of specifying. **2.** A definite, particularized, and complete statement; full and definite account; particularization; as, *specification* of the points in issue; a *specification* of the plan of a campaign. **3.** One detail in a particularizing statement; mention of a specific thing; especially, one of the items charged under a general head of accusation, or one of the details in a list of the things required to complete an architectural contract; as, the *specifications* for the new city hall; there are ten *specifications* under the first charge of the indictment.

The octagon at Ely . . . was left with only a temporary lantern externally, . . . and . . . no drawing or written *specifications* of the designer have been left. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 166. [J. M. '74.]

4. In patent law, the detailed statement of an inventor's scheme, setting forth the nature of the invention and the precise method of constructing and applying it. **5.** [Rare.] The act of making or of becoming specific, or the state of that which has been made specific; also, the assignment of an object, as a plant or animal, to a particular species; as, the report, at first general, underwent *specifications;* scientific *specification* should be made on definite principles. **6.** *Civ. Law.* The working up of a thing into a new product, as of grapes into wine, or flour into bread. [< LL. *specificatio(n-)*, < *specifico;* see SPECIFY.]

—accusative of specification, the synecdochical accusative. See SYNECDOCHICAL.

spec″i-fic′i-ty, spes′i-fis′i-ti, *n.* [Recent.] The state of being specific, manifested in distinct and determinate phenomena; specificness; as, the *specificity* of smallpox.

—morbid specificity, the latent quality of a disease that gives a distinctive peculiarity to its nature, evolution, and treatment.

spe-cif′i-cize, spę-sif′i-sīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CI′ZING.] [Recent.] To assign a specific position or character to.

spe-cif′ic-ness, spę-sif′ic-nes, *n.* The quality, state, or character of being specific.

spec′i-fy, spes′i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **1.** To mention specifically; state in full and explicit terms; name expressly or particularly; as, to *specify* the symptoms of a disease. **2.** To embody or incorporate in a specification; as, to *specify* the details of a plan. **3.** [Rare.] To classify as regards species; distinguish or describe completely. [< F. *spécifier*, < LL. *specifico*, < *specificus;* see SPECIFIC.]

spe-cil′lum, spę-sil′um, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A probe, usually of silver, and tipped with a spherical button: used for examining fistulas, passing setons, etc.; a stylet. **2.** An eye-glass; a lens. [L., < *specio*, look.]

spec′i-men, spes′i-men, *n.* **1.** One of a class of persons or things regarded as representative of the class; an example; also, a part regarded as showing the character or qualities of the whole; a sample; as, *specimens* of Mexican feather-work; a *specimen* of my handwriting. **2.** Specifically, in botany and zoology, a plant or animal prepared and kept as an example, as in a museum, to illustrate a species or variety. **3.** [Humorous.] A person of pronounced or curious type; a character; a case; as, what a *specimen!* [L., < *specio*, behold.]

Synonyms: see CASE; EXAMPLE; SAMPLE.

spe″ci-ol′o-gy, spī′shi-el′o-ji, *n. Biol.* The branch of biology that relates to the nature and origin of species. [< L. *species* (see SPECIES) + -OLOGY.]

—spe″ci-o-log′ic-al, *a.*

spe″ci-os′i-ty, spī′shi-os′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Pretentious speciousness; also, one who or that which is specious.

Speciosity in all departments usurps the place of reality, thrusts reality away; instead of performance, there is appearance of performance. CARLYLE *Chartism* ch. 5, p. 336. [H.]

2†. The state of being showy, or anything showy or beautiful. [< OF. *speciosité*, < LL. *speciositas*, < L. *speciosus*, fair, < *species;* see SPECIES.]

spe′cious, spī′shus, *a.* **1.** Adjusted or corresponding in appearance to truth or right: usually with the implication of being so only in aspect; appearing right or correct at first sight; plausible; beguiling; colorable.

It appeared that this plan, though *specious*, was impracticable. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 471. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. [Rare.] Hence, having veritable existence according to seeming; presenting reality. **3.** [Archaic.] Pleasing to the view; showy. **4†.** Of a species; relating to species. [< F. *spécieux*, < L. *speciosus;* see SPECIOSITY.]

Synonyms: see OSTENSIBLE.

—specious arithmetic†, algebra: perhaps so called because representing quantities by species (kinds) of symbols.

— spe′cious-ly, *adv.*— **spe′cious-ness**, *n.*

speck, spec, *vt.* **1.** To spot or stain with spots; speckle; also, to mark with spots of blemish or injury: much used in the past participle; as, *specked* apples or potatoes.

The blue waters, *specked* with sails, stretch far away, beyond, to the distant horizon. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 163. [A. '77.]

2. *Textile.* To dress finally or finish (woven fabrics), as by removing knots and touching spots with specking-ink by means of a quill or pen. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To sole, or fit with a sole, as a shoe.

speck[1], *n.* **1.** A small spot of discoloration on anything; little stain or splotch, as of foreign matter; in fruit, a small spot or pit caused by an insect or disease.

In beauty faults conspicuous grow;
The smallest *speck* is seen on snow.
GAY *Fables, Peacock, Turkey, and Goose* l. 2.

2. Anything appearing as a mere spot; hence, a very small thing; particle; atom; as, the ship seemed a *speck.*

She says she'd just as lief live in a little *speck* of one, with not so very nice furniture. HELEN K. JOHNSON *Roddy's Romance* ch. 19, p. 204. [G. P. P. '79.]

3. A darter (*Etheostoma* or *Ulocentra stigmæa*) of the southern United States. **4.** A speck-moth. **5†.** A patch, as for repairing. [< AS. *specca*, speck.]

Synonyms: see BLEMISH.

—speck′-moth″, *n.* One of various geometrid moths.

speck[2], *n.* **1.** Blubber or fat, as of seals. **spec†. 2.** [Local.] Fat meat, as of pork or the hippopotamus; fat: used chiefly in places colonized by Germans or Dutch, as in Pennsylvania and South Africa. [ME. *spik*, < AS. *spic.* The form *speck* is due partly to G. *speck*, and partly to D. *spek.*]— **speck and applejees**, an old-fashioned Dutch dish consisting of pork-fat and apples.— **speck′-block″**, *n. Whaling.* A block through which a speck-fall is rove.— **s.-fall**, *n. Whaling.* A fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting on board whale-blubber, etc.

speck′l, speck′ld, speckt. Speckle, etc. PH. S.

speck′le, spec′l, *vt.* [SPECK′LED; SPECK′LING.] To besprinkle with spots or specks.

The sea was seen sparkling with myriads of minute blue fishes, *speckled* with silver. J. J. GURNEY *Winter in the West Indies* letter i, p. 7. [J. M. '41.]

speck′le, *n.* **1.** A diminutive spot on a surface; speck: sometimes used collectively; as, an eruption of *speckle.* **2.** [Scot.] Color; also, sort. [Dim. of SPECK[1], *n.*]

speck′le-bel″ly, spec′l-bel′i, *n.* **1.** The American white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*, var. *gambelli*). **speck′led-bill″‡; speckled brant‡. 2.** The gadwall. **3.** A speckled trout. **4.** [Slang, Prov. Eng.] A dissenter. **speck′led-bel″ly‡.**

speck′led, spec′ld, *pa.* **1.** Dotted with specks; variegated with spots; as, a *speckled* cow.

He beat His barred sides with his *speckled* wings, and made
A sound like distant thunder.
BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* st. 5.

A Speckled Egg of a Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*). (Actual size.)

2. Figuratively, of motley appearance or mixed character. **3.** *Her.* Spotted over with another tincture.

—speckled beauty. 1. A trout. **2.** [Brit.] A geometrid moth (*Cleora viduaria*).— **speck′led-bill″**, *n.* **1.** The spectacle-coot. **2.** Same as SPECKLEBELLY, 1.— **s. bird** [Slang], a person of spotted character or damaged reputation.— **s. brant**, the specklebelly.— **s. footman** [Brit.], a lithosiid moth (*Eulipia cribrum*).— **s. Indian**, a Pinto.— **s. trout. 1.** The American brook-trout. **2.** The rainbow-trout.— **s. wood**, same as PALMYRA-WOOD.

—speck′led-ness, *n.*

speck′less, spec′les, *a.* Having no speck; spotless.

speck″sion-eer′, spec′shun-ir′, *n. Whaling.* The chief harpooner, who also superintends the removal of the blubber and bones. [< SPECK[2], *n.*] **speck″tion-eer′‡.**

He's reckoned such a *specksioneer* as never, never was, and gets what wage he asks for, and a share on every whale he harpoons beside. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* ch. 7, p. 32. [H. '63.]

speckt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SPEIGHT.

speck′y, spek′i, *a.* Having specks; speckled.

specs, specs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Spectacles. **specks‡.**

spec′ta-ble†, *a.* Capable of being seen; remarkable.

spec′ta-cl, -cls. Spectacle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

spec′ta-cle, spec′ta-cl, *n.* **1.** That which is exposed or exhibited to public view, particularly if it be held worthy of unusual notice. (1) A grand display or exhibition; pageant; parade; show; especially, a stage-play with elaborate scenic effects. (2) An unwelcome or deplorable exhibition; a painful sight; as, the *spectacle* of a ruined man. **2.** *pl.* A device for aiding the eyesight or shielding the eyes; specifically, a pair of lenses or pieces of glass, usually oval, so framed, as with gold or steel, to a bridge and hinged bows as to secure them in position before the eyes: used to correct defects in vision, or to protect the eyes, as from glare. **a pair of spectacles‡.** When made without bows more properly called **eye-glasses.** Compare MONOCLE. **3.** *pl. Zool.* A marking resembling a pair of spectacles. See SPECTACLED BEAR. **4.** *pl.* A two-handled frame for carrying well-boring tools. **5†.** A glass of any sort for receiving images or aiding sight; a speculum; eye-glass. [F., < L. *spectaculum*, < *specto;* see SPECTATOR.]

Snow-spectacles of the Eskimos.

1. Inside aspect of a modern example (wood). 2. A prehistoric example (ivory).

Synonyms: display, exhibition, pageant, parade, scene, show, sight.

Phrases, etc.:— **bifocal spectacles,** spectacles having a smaller lens of different focus adherent to or inserted in the larger lens: a form of compound spectacles.— **compound spectacles,** spectacles having (1) supplementary colored glasses hinged to them for use when desired, (2) supplementary lenses of greater power, similarly hinged, or (3) two sections of different character in each bow, as for far sight and for reading.— **frameless spectacles,** spectacles having no encircling metal pieces, the temples and nose-piece being attached directly to holes drilled in the glasses. **skeleton spectacles‡.**— **Franklin spectacles,** same as COMPOUND SPECTACLES (3).— **my-dri′a-sis-spec′ta-cles**, *n. pl.* Spectacles having, instead of the usual lenses, disks each pierced with a small central hole: used in cases of chronic and excessive dilatation of the pupils.— **pantoscopic spectacles,** same as COMPOUND SPECTACLES (3).— **snow′-spec″ta-cles**, *n.* A slitted shield for the eyes, designed to shut out the intense glare of an expanse of snow. See illus. above.— **spec′ta-cle-case″**, *n.* A stiff case suitable for the pocket, used for the protection of spectacles when not in use.— **s.-coot**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter. **s.-duck‡.— s.-frame**, *n.* The metal frame holding the lenses of spectacles.— **s.-furnace**, *n.* A form of smelting shaft-furnace used in Germany, with two tap-holes, having an inclined bottom from which the melted metal flows into an outside receptacle.— **s.-glass**, *n.* Glass suitable for making spectacle-lenses.— **s.-iron**, *n.* See CLEW-IRON, under CLEW.— **s.-ornament**, *n.* An ornamental device of connected disks, frequently used by Scottish sculptors.— **to get a pair of spectacles** (*Cricket*), to fail to score in both innings of a match; make zero (0) in each inning.

spec′ta-cled, spec′ta-cld, *a.* **1.** Wearing or having spectacles. **2.** *Zool.* Having markings resembling a pair of spectacles.

—spectacled bear, a bear (*Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Peruvian Andes, with light-colored marks on the face.— **s. cobra,** an Indian cobra (*Naja tripudians*) with a spectacle-like mark on the hood. See illus. under COBRA.— **s. coot** or **duck,** the surf-scoter.— **s. eider,** a sea-duck (*Arctonetta fischeri*) of the coast of Alaska, having whitish feathers encircling the eyes.— **s. goose,** the gannet.— **s. shrimp,** a specter-shrimp or caprellid.— **s. snake,** the spectacled cobra.

The Head of the Spectacled Bear. 1/8

spec-tac′u-lar, spec-tac′yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spectacle; characterized by grand scenic display; as, a *spectacular* review. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to spectacles. [< L. *spectaculum;* see SPECTACLE.] **spec-tac″u-lar′i-ty**, *n.*— **spec-tac′u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

spec′tant, spec′tant, *a.* **1.** Looking forward; expectant. **2.** *Her.* (1) Looking forward, at gaze; in full aspect. (2) Looking upward with nose bendwise. [< L. *specto* (ppr. *spectant(t-)s*); see SPECTATOR.] **sus-pec′tant‡.**

spec′tate†, *vt.* To look about or survey.

spec-ta′tion†, *n.* Look; aspect; regard.

spec-ta′tor, spec-tā′tor, *n.* One who beholds or looks on; an eye-witness; also, one present at a spectacle; as, at the royal approach *spectators* cheered. [< F. *spectateur*, < L. *spectator*, < *spectatus*, pp. of *specto*, freq. of *specio*, see.]

Synonyms: beholder, bystander, looker-on, observer, witness.

—spec-ta′tor-dom, *n.* Spectators collectively.— **spec″ta-to′ri-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or characteristic of a spectator.— **spec-ta′tor-ship**, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The office or quality of a spectator. **2.** [Archaic.] The act of beholding.— **spec-ta′tress**, *n.* A female looker-on or eye-witness. **spec-ta′trix‡.**

spec′ter, } spec′tęr, *n.* **1.** A phantom of the dead or of
spec′tre, } a disembodied spirit; preternatural vision; ghost; apparition.

The Ossianic hero, whose dwelling is in the shadows and the mists, is haunted by *spectres* which are at once his terror, his delight, and his inspiration. STEPHEN *Lectures on France* xviii, p. 507. [H.]

2. (1) A walking-stick or phasmid insect. (2) A specter-lemur. (3) A specter-bat. (4) A specter-shrimp. [< F. *spectre*, < L. *spectrum*, < *specio*, behold.]

Compounds, etc.:— spec′ter-bat″, *n.* A South-American phyllostomine bat, especially *Phyllostoma spectrum.*— **s.-candle**, *n.* A belemnite or other straight fossil cephalopod.— **s.-crab**, *n.* A glass-crab.— **s.-insect**, *n.* Same as SPECTER, 2 (1).— **s.-lemur**, *n.* The tarsier.— **s. of the Brocken,** an optical phenomenon first observed from the peak of the Brocken, in the Hartz mountains, presenting a huge shadowy image of the spectator projected upon the mists about the summit, often with encircling prismatic colors.— **s.-shrimp**, *n.* A caprelloid amphipod having the body very slender and elongated.

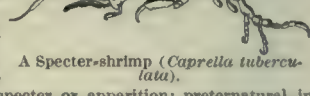

A Specter-shrimp (*Caprella tuberculata*).

spec′tra, spec′trə, *n.* Plural of SPECTRUM.

spec′tral, spec′-trəl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a specter or apparition; preternatural in aspect; ghostly.

See in the glowing west the distant peaks of the White Mountains, *spectral* and dim amid the weird and fiery sunset. F. PARKMAN, JR. *Frontenac* ch. 16, p. 338. [L. B. & CO. '77.]

2. *Optics.* Pertaining to or caused by the spectrum or spectra. [< L. *spectrum;* see SPECTER.]

Synonyms: see GHASTLY.

—spectral lemur, the tarsier.

— spec′tral-ly, *adv.*

spec-tral′i-ty, spec-tral′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] The condition of being spectral; a spectral being or thing.

Impenetrable fog, and its *spectralities!*
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 145. [S. '81.]

spec′tre, *n.* Same as SPECTER.

spectro-. Derived from SPECTRUM: a combining form. **—spec″tro-bo-lom′e-ter**, *n.* A bolometer combined with a spectroscope, for measuring the heat of different parts of the spectrum.— **spec′tro-gram**, *n.* A representation obtained by means of a spectrograph.— **spec′tro-graph**, *n.* An apparatus for photographing a spectrum or for forming a representation of the spectrum in any way. **—spec″tro-graph′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectrograph or to spectroscopic photography.— **spec-trog′ra-phy**, *n.* The art of using a spectrograph.— **spec″tro-he′li-o-graph″**, *n.* An instrument for photographing the sun with its prominences. — **spec″tro-mi″cro-scop′ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to spectroscopic observations made microscopically.— **spec″tro-mi″cro-scop′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*— **spec′tro-phone**, *n.* A modification of the spectroscope, in which, on the principle of the radiophone, perception of a succession of sounds by the ear takes the place of observation by the eye.— **spec″tro-phon′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectrophone.— **spec″tro-po-lar′i-scope**, *n.* A polariscope combined with a spectroscope: used sometimes in the analysis of sugars.— **spec″tro-py-rom′e-ter**, *n.* A pyrometer for determining the heat of an incandescent body by measuring the extent of its spectrum.

spec-trol′o-gy, spec-trol′o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of physical science that pertains to spectrum analysis. **2.** The science that treats of specters; demonology.

The gloom of religious abstraction, and the wildness of their situation, . . . had disposed the colonists to superstitious fancies, and had filled their imaginations with the frightful chimeras of witchcraft and *spectrology.* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 364. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< SPECTRO- + -LOGY.]

—spec″tro-log′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by spectrology.— **spec″tro-log′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

spec-trom′e-ter, spec-trom′ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument resembling a spectroscope, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or by a refraction grating, or a wave-length of a ray of light, can be accurately measured. [< SPECTRO- + -METER.]

—spec″tro-met′ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectrometer or its measurements.

spec″tro-pho-tom′e-ter, spec′tro-fo-tom′ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument for determining the relative intensity of two spectra or of the corresponding bands of color in two spectra, one of the objects compared being taken as a standard. The spectra or the colors are brought side by side before the eye, and the difference of intensity is determined by the amount of angular change of an adjustable prism made to tone down the brighter of the two to the measure of the other. [< SPECTRO- + PHOTOMETER.]

—spec″tro-pho″to-met′ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectrophotometer.— **spec″tro-pho-tom′e-try**, *n.* The practical use of the spectrophotometer.

spec′tro-scope, spec′tro-scōp, *vt. & ri.* [-SCOPED; -SCO′PING.] [Rare.] To observe with a spectroscope.

spec′tro-scope, *n. Physics.* An optical instrument for forming and analyzing the spectra of the rays emitted by bodies or substances: invented by the German chemists Gustav Kirchhoff and Robert Bunsen, about 1859.

Spectroscopes consist in general of three essential parts: (1) that through which the light is admitted, consisting usually of a collimating-tube bearing at its end a slit of adjustable width, and containing lenses for making the admitted rays parallel; (2) that in which dispersion takes

place, forming the spectrum, as a prism, a train of prisms, or a diffraction grating; and (3) a small telescope through which the observer views the spectrum, and which can be moved to view different orders of spectra or different parts of the same spectrum. In addition, there is usually a device for the measurement of the spectrum, as by throwing upon it the image of a minute scale. Usually, owing to the deviation of the light by the prism, the collimating- and observing-tubes of a refracting spectroscope make a considerable angle with each other, but in a form often portable) called the **direct-vision spectroscope** all these parts are contained in a single straight tube, the train of prisms being composed of different kinds of glass so arranged that deviation is corrected, but not dispersion. If a Rowland concave grating is used, no observing-telescope is necessary, the grating forming a real image, which may be received on a screen or a photographic plate, or viewed with a simple eyepiece. The resulting spectrum may be so long that the eyepiece must be mounted on a carriage that travels along a miniature railway. For the uses of the spectroscope, see SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

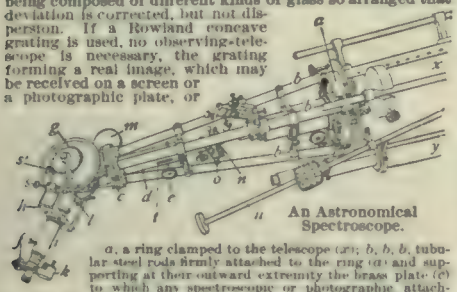

An Astronomical Spectroscope.

a, a ring clamped to the telescope (*x*); *b*, *b*, *b*, tubular steel rods firmly attached to the ring (*a*) and supporting at their outward extremity the brass plate (*c*) to which any spectroscopic or photographic attachments may be fastened; *m*, the weight on the end of lever for moving the attached parts; *d*, the collimator; *n*, the slit of the spectroscope; *o*, a small telescope, just behind the slit, and which may be run under it to discover whether the image of the star or other celestial object of vision is in exact position, after which it may be run out of the way of the beam of light; *e*, a pinion moving the inside tube of the collimator so that the slit may be brought into any desired focus, the focal plane being recorded by the scale (*f*); *l*, a lens for reading the graduated circle (*g*) which supports the prism or grating; *h*, a frame moving around the center of the circle (*g*) to which is secured the telescope (*l*) with its micrometer (*f*) and electric lamp (*k*) for illuminating the micrometer-wires; *s*, a slow-motion screw for setting the micrometer or photographic plate upon any line of the spectrum; *s'*, a slow-motion screw for moving the grating; *u*, a slow-motion rod attached to the axis of the great telescope (*x*) for the purpose of accurately setting a star on the slit of the spectroscope; *y*, the finder.

spec'tro-sco"py, spec'tro-sc5'pi, *C. W.*[2] (spec-tros'co-pi, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* The branch of physical science that treats of the phenomena observed with the spectroscope, or those principles on which its action is based; also, the art of using the spectroscope; spectrum analysis.

Since the science of *spectroscopy* . . . has attained so high an importance in connection with investigations . . . the spectrum has been photographed upon a much larger scale than was attempted by Dr. Draper. F. A. P. BARNARD *First Century of the Republic* ch. 11, p. 319. [H. '76.]

spec'trum, spec'trum, *n.* [SPEC'TRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Physics.* An image, visible or invisible, formed by rays of light or other radiant energy, in which the parts are arranged according to their refrangibility or wave-length, so that all of the same wave-length fall together, while those of different wave-lengths are separated from each other, forming a regular progressive series.

The most common form of spectrum is that produced by the light of the sun passing through a triangular glass prism and falling on a screen. The component colors, being unequally refracted, are spread out into a band displaying the seven rainbow colors, having the red at one end (that of least deviation) and the violet at the other. The same effect is produced by reflection from or passage through a diffraction grating. (See DIFFRACTION.) Instead of being received on a screen, the spectrum may be viewed directly with a telescope. (See SPECTROSCOPE.) The spectrum is not limited to the visible part. There is an invisible spectrum below the red (the *infra-red spectrum*) and one above the violet (the *ultra-violet spectrum*), both of which can be detected by photography and by other physical processes. (See BOLOMETER.) Different media disperse the rays in varying degrees in different parts of the spectrum, while the gratings do not; hence the spectra due to refraction are called *abnormal*, and those due to diffraction *normal*. Solid and liquid bodies, when incandescent, give out *continuous* spectra; gaseous bodies give out *line*, *band*, or *fluted* spectra, according to the degree of their density. If light from an incandescent solid passes through gas at a lower temperature, or through some solids and liquids, some rays are absorbed, producing *absorption spectra*. See SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, and other phrases below.

2. An after-image. Called also *ocular spectrum*.

On looking for a time on the setting sun, so as not greatly to fatigue the sight, a yellow *spectrum* is seen when the eyes are closed and covered, which . . . disappears and recurs repeatedly before it entirely vanishes. ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. I, § 12, class iv, pt. iii, p. 115. [J. J. '01.]

3†. An apparition. [L.; see SPECTER.]

Phrases:—absorption spectrum, the spectrum of the case of a gas correspond exactly in position with those of the emission spectrum it would produce if it were incandescent. In chemistry, substances to be analyzed are vaporized and heated to incandescence in a hot flame or in the electric arc, or, if they are to be examined by their absorption, are placed between the spectroscope and a bright light. Minute quantities that would evade chemical analysis can thus be detected easily and certainly. The spectra of celestial objects are examined with a special form of spectroscope attached to a telescope (see illus. in first column), and by the comparison of these with spectra of terrestrial substances it has been possible to prove the existence of such substances in the sun and stars. By observation of the shifting of the spectral lines, too, it is possible to measure the velocity of stars in the line of sight. (See DOPPLER'S PRINCIPLE, under PRINCIPLE.) Much labor has been spent upon determining the characteristic spectra of the chemical elements, their changes under varying physical conditions, their presence in the sun and the stars, the classification of stars, and their development by comparison of such changes. See STAR-TYPE.—**thermal s.,** same as HEAT SPECTRUM.

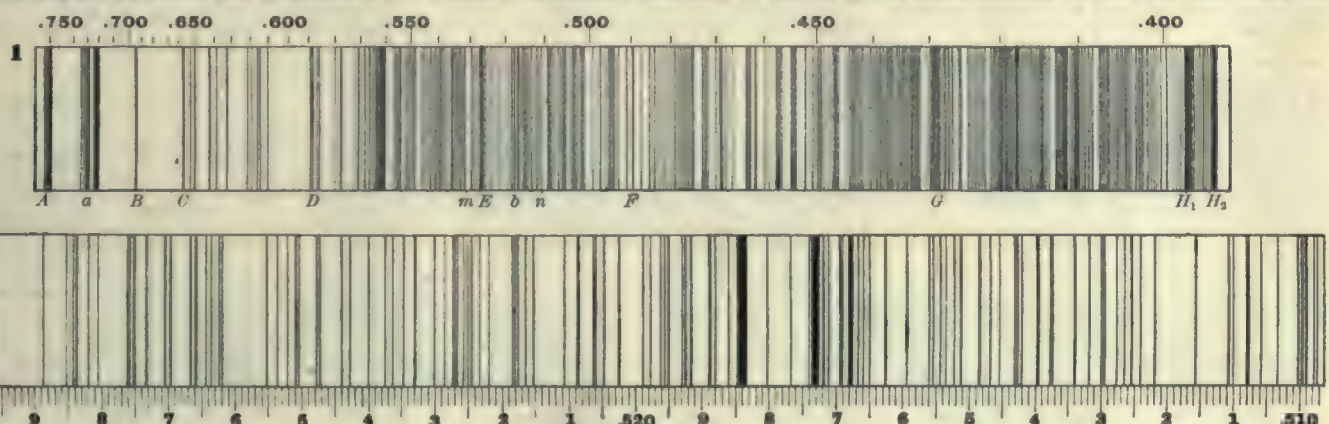

The Solar Spectrum.

1. A prismatic spectrum, showing 400 of the principal Fraunhofer's lines according to Van der Willigen, from the line *A* to the line *H*. See note under LINE, *n.*, 23 (2). Though the length is about the same as the colored prismatic spectrum shown in the plate, the dispersion is different, owing to differences in the prisms, as will be seen by comparing the positions of the lines. The space from *m* to *n* in this figure is represented on an enlarged scale in fig. 2, below. 2. A section of the solar spectrum, showing most of the dark (Fraunhofer's) lines between the wave-lengths 0.510 and 0.530 micron. The lines from 0.5162 to 0.5188 constitute what is known as the "*little b*" *group*, shown in the whole spectrum at *b*. The above section is 0.4 in. (1 cm.) in the plates of the whole spectra. (From a photograph by Prof. H. A. Rowland.)

Table of Colors.

In the following table the columns headed Bk, W, R, etc., contain the percentages of black, white, red, orange, yellow, green, and blue, respectively, that compose the color given in the first column. Under "remarks" are given approximate synonyms and definitions of unusual colors. The wave-lengths of the standard colors in microns are as follows: red, 0.644; orange, 0.614; yellow, 0.585; green, 0.521; blue, 0.475. To obtain the desired color, its components must be blended, not by mixing pigments, which will not give the proper result, but in the following manner: Seven standard disks must be prepared, each from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, with a small hole at the center for the axis and a radial cut from center to periphery. The white disk must be of the purest white cardboard; the others should be cut from light cardboard or heavy drawing-paper, and painted each with its proper color. For the black disk use a mixture of the best lampblack in a solution of shellac in alcohol, applying it with a bristle brush like an oil-paint. Experiment will show the proper proportions to leave the surface even, firm, and dull. The remaining 5 disks are to be painted respectively with the best English vermilion, mineral orange, light chrome yellow, emerald-green, and artificial ultramarine blue. The pigments should be mixed with a thick solution of gum arabic in water, to the consistency of oil-paint, and applied with a bristle brush. The color must be even and the paper completely covered.

To prepare any color from the equivalents given in the table, put the required disks upon the axis of any rotation-machine, as a color-wheel or color-top (see COLOR), with the edges of the slits so interposed that a sector of each disk is visible; then, by means of a cardboard circle divided on its edge into hundredths, arrange the relative proportions of the standard colors according to the formula given in the table. When the wheel or top is set in rapid rotation, the required color will result from the blending of the components.

In a few cases the colors are too brilliant to be matched with the disks; under these circumstances the brilliancy is reduced by blending with the color a certain percentage of black or white, as given in the first column; this modified hue is then matched by the formula given in the remaining columns; for example, 83 red and 17 blue will match rose lake blended with 30 parts of black. Colors shown in the colored plate are designated in this table by an asterisk, and often differ slightly from the most generally accepted hues of the same names, which are also given in most cases.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B = blue	r. = crimson	R = red
Bk = black	G. gr. = green	red. = reddish
blu. = bluish	gr'sh = greenish	W = white
br. = brown	O = orange	Y, yel. = yellow, yellowish

NAME.	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B	Remarks.
ab'sinthe	..	..	..	..	29	71	..	Light yel. green
a-ca'cia	58	..	30	..	..	..	12	Light maroon
ac'a-jou	64	..	25	11	..	..	..	Reddish brown
ad'mi-ral	50	..	..	..	..	13	37	Greenish blue
al'a-bas'ter	..	78	..	..	22	..	..	Yellowish white
Al'der-ney	72	4	..	10	14	..	..	Orange brown
al'oes	49	22	..	..	8	21	..	Pale sage-green
am'a-ran'thine	..	..	76	..	..	..	24	Crimson
am'ber	69	..	..	22	9	..	..	
am'ber-brown*	86	..	..	10	4	..	..	
am'e-thyst	65	8	10	..	..	..	17	
an'a-mite	74	12	..	4	10	..	..	Drab
An-dorre'	65	10	..	..	3	22	..	Grayish green
a-nem'o-ne	35	5	31	..	..	..	29	Reddish purple
an-tique'	72	..	..	14	14	..	..	Yellowish brown
Ant'werp blue*	..	2	..	..	..	30	68	
ap'ple-green*	..	7	..	..	31	62	..	
a'pri-cot	..	16	..	70	14	..	..	
ar'doise'	89	5	..	..	..	..	6	Gray
ar'gent	26	49	3	1	..	..	21	Bluish gray
Ar'gus brown	82	..	..	12	6	..	..	
ash'es of ro'ses	65	20	..	15	..	..	..	Dull orange gray
Au'bus-son	74	..	..	..	..	8	18	.. Dull yellow green

Derivatives:—spec"tro-scop'ic, spec"tro-scop'ic-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or seen by the spectroscope.—**spec"tro-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**spec'tro-sco"pist,** *C. W.*[2] **spec-tros'co-pist,** *W.*[1]) *n.* One skilled in the use of the spectroscope.

spec'tro-sco"pize, spec'tro-sc5'piz, *C. W.*[2] (spec-tros'co-pize, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *v. t.* [SPECTROSCOPE + -IZE.] To examine with the spectroscope.

spec'tro-sco"py, spec'tro-sc5'pi, *C. W.*[2] (spec-tros'co-pi, *W.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* The branch of physical science that treats of the phenomena observed with the spectroscope, or those principles on which its action is based; also, the art of using the spectroscope; spectrum analysis.

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3†. An apparition. [L.; see SPECTER.]

Phrases:—absorption spectrum, the spectrum of light that has undergone selective absorption by passing through a gas or other partially transparent medium; commonly characterized by dark lines showing the wave-lengths of the absorbed light.—**actinic s.,** a spectrum in which only the actinic rays are taken account of. Called also *chemical spectrum*.—**band s.,** a spectrum apparently composed of dark or bright bands, intense at one edge and fading off toward the other. Powerful instruments show that each band is made up of many fine parallel lines, very close together at one edge of the band, the distances apart regularly increasing toward the other. Absorption spectra show dark bands that can not be resolved into lines.—**chromatic s.,** a spectrum in which only the visible rays are taken account of, the different wave-lengths of the light being shown by their colors.—**continuous s.,** a spectrum in which the different colors fade into each other by insensible gradations, no lines or bands, whether dark or bright, being present.—**diffraction s.,** a spectrum produced by diffraction, especially by the reflection of light from or its passage through a diffraction grating.—**emission s.,** a spectrum regarded as characterizing the body that emits the rays rather than one through which they pass: opposed to *absorption spectrum*.—**fluted s.,** a spectrum in which the intensity of the light is so graduated that it appears as if transversely channeled or fluted.—**gaseous s.,** a spectrum formed from the rays emitted by an incandescent gas: generally consisting of a limited number of bright lines, separated by dark spaces.—**heat s.,** a spectrum in which only the heat effect is taken account of; especially, one formed by non-luminous radiant energy. Called also *thermal spectrum*.—**line s.,** a spectrum of isolated narrow lines, as of an incandescent vapor.—**normal s.,** a spectrum in which an exact geometric relation between the wave-length of the light and its position in the spectrum may be established; especially, a diffraction spectrum.—**ocular s.,** same as SPECTRUM, 2.—**prismatic s.,** the spectrum produced by the dispersion of light by a prism.—**solar s.,** the spectrum formed from the rays of the sun, an absorption spectrum characterized by thousands of fine dark lines, called Fraunhofer's lines, arranged in a large number of groups. See LINE, *n.*, 23 (2).—**s. analysis,** the science or process of inferring the chemical constitution of bodies from the spectra of the light that they emit or absorb; analysis by the spectroscope. A substance in the form of an incandescent gas may be identified by the arrangement and position of the bright lines in its spectrum, which are the same for every substance. Cool gases, and many liquids and solids, are recognized by the characteristic dark lines of their absorption spectra (see phrase), which in

[< SPECTRO- + -SCOPE.]

Phrases, etc.:—analyzing spectroscope, a spectroscope in which an object-glass is interposed between the luminous object and the slit, so that a real image of the object falls upon the slit, in consequence of which the slit receives along itself the light from different points of the object, thus presenting the parts for comparison.—**diffraction s.,** a spectroscope in which the dispersion is produced by a ruled grating on metal.—**integrating s.,** a spectroscope in which the slit of the collimator is illuminated by light from every part of a distant object, as the sun, so that every element of the spectrum is a spectrum of the entire body.—**rain'-band"spec"tro-scope,** *n.* A spectroscope especially adapted for giving the terrestrial lines of the solar spectrum, caused by the water-vapor of the atmosphere.

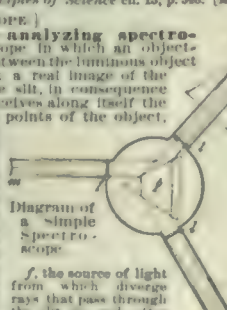

Diagram of a Simple Spectroscope.

f, the source of light from which diverge rays that pass through the slit *ss*, and, after being brought to parallelism, are bent and dispersed by the prism (*p*), producing a spectrum of which a real image is formed at *ri*. This, viewed by the magnifying eyepiece *ee*, appears as an enlarged virtual image (*ri*). *m* is a scale whose image, reflected from the side of the prism coincides with *ri*, and is viewed with it through the eyepiece. *l*, *l*, *l*, lenses.

Name.	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B	Remarks.
au-rore'	..	35	12	20	13	..	20	Dull pink
au'tumn green	71	..	..	..	10	19	..	
au'tumn-leaf'	68	..	26	..	..	..	6	Dark crimson
az'u-lin	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Light blue
az'ure	..	44	..	..	..	..	30	Pale greenish blue
ba'by blue	..	40	..	..	..	..	32	
bay	67	..	30	..	3	..	..	
bea'ver	76	9	..	7	8	..	..	Grayish br., drab
be-go'ni-a	65	..	20	..	..	..	15	Dark red. purple
beige	..	11	..	38	6	45	..	Light yel. brown
belle'monte	..	..	87	1	..	..	12	Bright red
ber'yl	..	30	..	..	..	45	25	
Bis'marck	50	..	25	25	..	..	..	Orange brown
Bis'marck brown	76	..	..	12	12	..	..	
bis'tre	78	..	15	..	..	7	..	Dark brown
bit'ter-sweet'	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	Orange
black ma-roon'	87	..	11	..	..	2	..	
black slate	93	1	..	..	..	6	..	
blond	68	8	..	8	16	..	..	Pale yellow
blood or b.-red	33	..	67	..	..	..	..	
blue*	..	5	..	..	..	13	82	
blue	..	..	..	..	..	12	88	
blu'et	27	..	..	..	..	12	61	Dark blue
bo'a	38	25	..	..	7	30	..	Pale sage-green
Bon'gan-ville	1	9	40	..	..	..	50	Light red. purple
Bor-deaux' red	77	..	..	16	..	..	7	
bor'e-al	70	..	16	14	..	..	..	Dull orange br.
bot'tle-green'	81	..	..	..	..	19	..	
bour'geon	13	10	..	..	33	44	..	Bud—pale yel. gr.
Brem'en blue	..	41	..	..	..	36	23	Pale greenish blue
brick'-red*	81	..	7	11	1	..	..	
bronze	84	..	..	..	5	11	..	
bronze blue	76	..	..	..	..	..	24	Dark blue
bronze brown	92	..	..	4	..	4	..	
bronze green	88	..	..	..	4	8	..	
bronze red	23	..	75	..	2	..	..	
brown*	75	5	15	..	5	..	..	
brown'stone'	92	..	..	6	2	..	..	
brun'do-ré'	87	..	..	7	6	..	..	Golden brown
Bruns'wick gr.	98	..	..	..	..	2	..	Very dark green
buff*	22	49	12	..	17	..	..	
buff	8	44	21	..	27	..	..	
Bul-gare'	45	9	3	32	..	..	11	Dull bluish pink
bur'el	83	..	..	11	6	..	..	Brown
burnt rose	65	..	12	16	..	..	7	Dark red. brown
burnt si-en'na	..	..	19	47	..	34	..	
burnt um'ber	85	..	11	..	4	..	..	
but'ter-nut	86	..	..	5	9	..	..	Yellowish brown
ca-ca'o	74	..	..	[redacted]	26	..	..	Light yel. brown
ca-det' blue	..	41	..	..	..	9	50	
cad'mi-um or-ange	..	..	..	65	35	..	..	
cad'mi-um yel'-low	..	6	..	5	89	..	..	
ca'fé'-au-lait'*	54	31	..	5	10	..	..	
ca'fé'-au-lait'	31	5	11	..	32	..	21	
Cam'bridge red	..	..	92	..	..	..	8	
ca'me'lier'	55	..	14	..	..	..	31	Dark purple
ca-nard'	36	..	..	..	..	32	32	Duck—blue-green
ca-na'ry*	..	18	..	..	58	24	..	
cap'il-laire'	73	..	..	..	8	19	..	Dark yel. green
cap'u-cine	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	Orange
Car-albe'	84	..	..	8	8	..	..	Brown
car'di-nal*	44	..	51	..	..	..	5	
car'di-nal + 15 black	30	..	70	..	..	..	..	
car'mine	21	..	59	..	..	..	20	
car'mine lake	..	..	82	..	..	..	18	
car'mine ma-roon' + 10 bl'k	52	..	43	..	..	..	5	
cas'tor	80	9	..	7	4	..	..	Drab
ca-tal'pa	..	31	32	..	..	..	37	Bluish pink
ce'dar	84	5	6	5	..	..	..	
ce'dre	87	..	..	..	4	9	..	
ce-les'tial blue	..	34	..	..	..	25	41	
cen-dril'lon	61	[redacted]	..	..	..	..	15	Greenish gray
cham'ois	..	39	..	..	50	11	..	Dull yellow
char'don	75	..	14	..	..	..	11	Thistle—blu. cr.
Charles X	16	..	55	..	..	..	29	Bluish pink
Char-treuse'	..	10	..	..	39	51	..	Light yel. green
chas-seur'	94	..	..	..	..	6	..	Very dark green
chau'dron	38	..	8	48	..	..	6	Dull orange
cher'ry*	..	5	75	20	..	..	..	
cher'ry	..	19	67	..	..	..	14	
chest'nut	81	..	16	..	3	..	..	
choc'o-late	[redacted]	..	11	..	..	..	..	
choc'o-late ma-roon'	77	..	21	..	..	..	2	
chrome green	70	..	..	..	..	30	..	
chrome yel'low	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	
cin'na-bar	..	..	78	22	..	..	..	
Cir-cas'sian	19	12	56	..	..	..	13	Dull bluish pink
cit'rine	57	..	..	15	10	18	..	Dull yel. brown
cit'ron	..	7	..	13	80	..	..	Light yel. orange
clar'et*	56	7	25	..	..	..	12	
clar'et	25	..	58	..	..	..	17	
clar'et-lees' (dregs of wine)	80	..	13	..	..	..	7	Dark red
co'balt blue	..	..	..	..	..	8	92	
co'cher'	85	..	..	6	9	..	..	Brown
coch'i-neal + 4 white	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	
co'coa	76	..	..	14	..	10	..	Brown
co'co-ba'la	91	..	5	4	..	..	..	Very dark red
cof'fee*	88	..	8	..	4	..	..	
co-lo'ni-al yel'-low	..	6	..	..	77	17	..	
Co-lum'bi-an red	84	..	7	9	..	..	..	
con'dor	73	..	5	10	12	..	..	Brown
cop'per	75	..	..	17	..	..	8	
coque"li-cot'	..	..	96	..	..	..	4	Poppy—bright red
cor'al	..	7	23	42	..	..	28	Light pink
cor'al-pink*	..	23	54	..	..	..	23	
co'ri-al	..	37	30	24	9	..	..	Dull yel. pink
corn*	27	19	..	9	45	..	..	
corn	..	26	..	18	56	..	..	
Cos'sack	46	..	6	..	..	25	23	
cream	..	83	..	..	17	..	..	[yel. green
cres'son	74	..	..	..	8	18	..	Watercress—dark
cre-vette'	..	28	43	21	..	..	8	Light pink
crim'son or crim'son lake	..	..	84	..	..	..	16	
croc'o-dile	87	..	..	..	5	8	..	Dark yel. green
cuir	..	24	31	..	45	..	..	Leather
Cuy'a-ho'ga red + 10 white	75	..	19	4	..	..	2	
cy-an' blue*	..	..	10	..	..	..	44	
dah'lia	..	15	50	..	..	..	35	Light red. purple
dah'lia-pur'ple	89	..	7	..	..	..	4	
damask	..	3	87	..	..	..	10	Deep rose-pink
dark blue	..	10	..	..	..	17	73	
dark gray	88	10	2	..	..	..	..	
Da-tu'ra	36	4	21	..	..	..	39	Dark purple
dau'phine	..	24	..	43	..	..	33	Pink
di-a'vo-lo	..	7	64	12	..	..	17	Dull pink
dove*	45	52	..	1	..	..	2	
dove	60	29	..	..	..	..	11	
drab*	44	41	..	9	6	..	..	
Du Gues'clin	48	..	..	..	..	16	36	Gray blue
dust	66	7	7	..	15	5	..	
Dutch pink	47	..	..	10	41	2	..	
eb'o-ny	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
é'cru'*	19	53	..	..	21	7	..	Light yel. brown
eg'lan-tine	..	13	67	..	..	..	20	Pink
E-gyp'tian	49	13	4	24	..	..	10	Dull yel. crimson
El'fel	79	..	8	13	..	..	..	Orange brown
e-lec'tric blue	22	4	..	..	..	27	47	
el'e-phant-green*	92	..	..	..	..	8	..	Dark green
e'mail'	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	Light gr'sh blue
em'er-ald-gr.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
em'i-nence	75	..	16	..	..	..	9	Reddish purple
é'pi-nauche'	73	4	..	..	..	16	7	Spinach—dark gr.
Ep'som	..	..	..	20	11	69	..	Yellowish green
es-thet'ic gray	70	25	..	..	..	5	..	
é-tang'	41	48	..	..	..	11	..	Greenish gray
eu-re'ka red	68	..	29	..	..	..	3	
e-vêque'	60	..	10	..	..	..	30	Dark purple
fair'y green	39	14	..	..	2	45	..	Very pale green
fawn*	24	47	15	..	14	..	..	Light yel. brown
feuille	58	..	9	19	5	9	..	Brown
fire'fly	57	..	28	11	4	..	..	Dull orange red
flame	..	..	..	93	7	..	..	
flesh	..	75	..	25	..	..	..	
flesh'-pink'	..	38	20	23	14	..	5	
fo'li-age-green'	..	..	..	..	24	76	..	
French blue	..	40	..	..	..	19	41	
French gray	60	28	..	..	..	6	6	
French green	..	..	..	..	9	91	..	
French ma-roon'+4 white	53	..	42	..	..	..	5	
fuch'sia	61	..	27	..	..	..	12	Crimson
fus'tic	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	Yellow
gam-boge'	..	14	..	..	69	17	..	Dull gr'sh yellow
gar'net	75	..	4	13	..	..	8	Dark purplish red
gen'darme' blue	50	..	..	..	..	25	25	Greenish blue
ge-ra'ni-um, g. lake, or g. red	..	..	94	..	..	..	6	
glai-eul'	..	24	63	13	..	..	..	Yellowish pink
glow'worm'	..	..	..	..	45	55	..	Yellowish green
Gob'e-lin blue*	40	17	..	..	..	13	30	
gold	..	11	..	42	47	..	..	
gold bronze	85	..	..	8	7	..	..	
Gou'ra	83	3	..	..	..	..	14	Blue-gray
gran'ite (blue)	26	64	..	..	..	..	10	
grass'-green'	..	..	..	..	..	16	84	
gray*	81	16	..	..	..	..	3	
gray	73	24	3	..	..	..	..	
gray drab	54	38	..	..	8	..	..	
gray'stone'	56	29	2	..	13	..	..	
green*	..	3	..	7	..	90	..	
gren'at	66	..	24	..	..	..	10	Dull crimson
gros bleu	50	..	..	..	..	25	25	Greenish blue
Ha-van'a	88	..	..	6	6	..	..	Dark brown
ha'zel	67	..	6	..	14	..	13	Brown
He'be	..	3	80	..	..	..	17	Cherry
he'lio-trope*	..	25	28	..	..	..	47	
he'lio-trope	..	9	32	..	..	..	59	
hun'ter's green	92	..	..	..	..	8	..	Dark green
i'bis red	85	..	13	..	..	..	2	
In'di-an blue	20	16	..	..	..	13	51	
In'di-an red	74	..	18	8	..	..	..	
in'di-go	91	..	..	..	..	9	..	Very dark blue
in-vis'i-ble gr.	96	..	..	..	..	4	..	Dark green
i'ron-gray*	85	13	2	..	..	..	..	
i'ron-ox'id red	69	..	9	21	1	..	..	
i'vo-ry	61	..	..	..	39	..	..	
jac'a-ran'da-brown*	89	..	5	..	6	..	..	
jacque'mi-not	7	..	89	..	..	..	4	Dark red
Jap'a-nese gr.	63	8	..	..	..	18	11	
jas'per	95	5	..	..	..	..	..	Pepper-and-salt
Jean Bart	84	..	..	..	..	..	16	Dark blue
jon'quil-yel'low	..	..	..	..	98	2	..	
Ju-dée'	..	20	25	..	..	..	55	Lilac
Lab'ra-dor	83	..	..	..	..	6	11	Dark gr'sh blue
lake	..	..	83	..	..	..	17	
La'ma	32	17	5	14	25	..	7	Yellowish gray
la'va	62	1	..	21	16	..	..	Orange brown
lav'en-der*	..	45	6	..	..	..	49	
leath'er	..	13	41	..	43	..	..	
leg'horn	..	46	..	..	54	..	..	Pale yellow
lem'on*	..	8	..	..	65	27	..	
lem'on	..	32	..	..	58	10	..	[green
li'erre'	75	10	..	..	..	15	..	Ivy—grayish
light blue + 38 black	..	23	..	..	..	34	43	
light gray	57	32	..	..	..	..	8	
light green	..	23	..	..	..	54	23	
li'lac*	..	19	16	..	..	..	65	
li'lac	..	54	8	..	..	10	28	
liv'er ma-roon'	90	..	5	5	..	..	..	
liz'ard-bronze'	60	..	..	4	20	16	..	Dark gr'sh yellow
Lon'don smoke	87	..	6	..	..	..	7	
lu'ci-ole	52	18	..	..	..	7	23	Pale blue
mad'der	47	..	23	23	..	..	7	Reddish brown
mad'der lake	..	..	95	..	..	..	5	
ma-gen'ta*	..	6	45	..	..	..	49	
ma-hog'a-ny	85	..	..	15	..	..	..	
ma-hog'a-ny-brown	83	..	4	13	..	..	..	
maize	..	..	27	..	..	73	..	Light yellow
man'da-rin	..	..	9	..	79	..	12	Orange
ma-nil'a	..	..	20	..	..	80	..	Light yellow
mar'i-gold	..	..	..	..	97	3	..	
ma-rine' blue	90	..	..	..	..	..	10	Dark blue
ma-rine' green	80	..	..	..	..	20	..	
ma-roon'*	67	7	20	..	..	..	6	
ma-roon' + 30 black	73	..	24	..	..	..	3	
ma-roon' lake + 6 white	63	..	33	..	..	..	4	
mas'cot	85	..	..	..	..	3	12	Very dark blue
mas'tic	83	9	..	2	6	..	..	Dark gray
mauve*	..	30	18	..	..	..	52	
Maz'a-rine' blue	47	..	..	..	..	..	53	Dark blue
mel'on*	20	22	..	46	12	..	..	
me-sange'	..	29	..	..	..	32	39	Greenish blue
met'al	48	35	9	..	..	..	8	
meth'yl blue	..	..	3	..	..	9	88	
mi'gnon-ette'	76	..	..	..	4	15	5	Dark green
mi-ka'do	..	2	77	..	..	..	21	Purplish red
Mil'o-ri blue	70	..	..	..	..	..	30	Medium dark blue
Mil'o-ri green	..	..	..	..	14	86	..	
mode	..	68	11	..	..	..	21	Pale bluish gray
Mon'so-reau'	12	3	61	11	..	..	13	Dark reddish pink
mor-do-ré'	89	..	3	3	5	..	..	Very dark brown
Mos'co-vite	73	8	..	..	..	13	6	Dark sage-green
moss'-green'	71	..	..	..	6	23	..	[yellow
moss'-rose'	..	37	..	..	51	12	..	Pale greenish
mousse	78	..	..	..	8	14	..	Dark green
mul'ber'ry	92	..	2	..	..	..	6	Very dark purple
mush'room	80	..	..	6	14	..	..	Dull yellow
myr'tle or m.-green	70	..	..	..	..	17	13	
nan-keen'	62	24	..	6	8	..	..	Light yel. gray
Na'ples yel'low	..	46	..	17	37	..	..	
na'vy blue	79	..	..	..	..	..	21	
neu'tral tint	78	7	4	..	..	..	11	Purplish black
new blue + 30 black	..	22	..	..	..	22	56	Light blue
new hay	89	..	..	..	4	7	..	
night green	..	..	..	..	9	91	..	
Nile blue	..	10	..	..	..	42	48	Pale gr'sh blue
Nile green*	..	25	..	..	..	45	30	
nol'sette'	83	5	..	3	9	..	..	Gray brown
Nor'man-dy blue	..	38	..	..	..	33	29	Greenish blue
nut'-brown'	85	..	8	..	7	..	..	
nu'tri-a	83	8	..	5	4	..	..	Neutral gray
Nyan'za	..	33	..	..	21	46	..	Pale yel. green
oak	58	..	..	16	26	..	..	
o'cher*	25	21	24	..	30	..	..	
o'cher yel'low	39	..	..	33	28	..	..	
old gold	..	7	..	..	68	25	..	
old rose	32	..	20	20	..	14	14	Very dark red
old rose'-leaf'	20	16	45	..	..	..	19	
old wood	55	..	12	22	..	..	11	
ol'ive-brown'	87	..	..	6	..	7	..	
ol'ive-drab*	77	..	7	..	8	8	..	
ol'ive-gray'	55	25	..	..	9	7	4	
ol'ive-green'*	13	18	17	..	8	44	..	
ol'ive-green'	..	15	20	..	12	53	..	
ol'ive-yel'low	40	..	..	4	37	19	..	
O-lym'pian gr.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Emerald-green
On'dine	45	29	..	..	..	26	..	Light sage-green
o'pal-blue'	..	12	..	..	..	28	60	
O-phe'li-a	..	24	36	..	..	..	40	Blue pink
or'ange*	..	5	..	90	5	..	..	
or'ange	..	8	..	68	24	..	..	
or'ange lake	..	..	..	46	32	..	22	
O'ri-ent	60	..	..	..	40	..	..	Dull yellow
O'ri-en'tal	..	16	..	..	..	29	55	Greenish blue
O'ri-en'tal blue	..	..	..	..	..	13	87	
ox'-blood*	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	
Pal'es-tine	..	28	22	13	..	..	37	Dull pink
Par'is green	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Emerald-green
par'rot-green*	..	..	..	..	7	93	..	Yellowish green
peach'-blos'som	..	85	15	..	..	..	..	
pea'cock-blue'*	..	5	..	..	..	46	49	
pea'cock-green'	..	7	..	..	..	55	38	
pea'-green'	..	60	..	..	8	32	..	Light yel. green
pearl	..	69	..	..	..	12	19	
pearl'-blue*	..	49	..	..	..	22	29	
pearl'-gray'*	35	51	..	..	9	5	..	
pearl'-gray*	67	27	6	..	..	..	..	
pen-sée'	76	..	5	..	..	..	19	Dark purple
Pep'i-ta	66	9	..	9	16	..	..	Dull yellow
per'ma-nent blue	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
per'ruche'	62	..	..	..	17	21	..	Yellowish green
per'senche'	..	18	9	..	..	..	73	Blue purple
Per'sian green	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Emerald-green
Per'sian or-ange	..	..	[redacted]	..	70	25	..	
per'venche'	39	..	19	..	..	..	42	Dark purple
pink*	..	47	46	..	..	..	7	
pis-tache'	71	..	..	..	13	16	..	Yellowish green
plomb	77	9	..	..	..	..	14	Lead-color
plum	86	..	6	..	..	..	8	
pome'gran-ate	60	..	9	19	12	..	..	Golden brown
Pom-pei'an red	89	..	5	6	..	..	..	
pon-gee'	19	34	17	..	30	..	..	Pale yel. gray
pop'py	..	..	96	..	..	..	4	
porce'lain-blue'	63	6	..	..	..	7	24	
pra'line	38	15	37	..	..	..	10	Dull pink
pra'rie	82	..	..	..	8	10	..	Dark yel. green
prim'rose	..	58	..	..	24	[redacted]	..	Light gr'sh yellow
prim'rose-yel'-low	..	..	..	13	63	24	..	
prune	76	..	9	..	..	..	15	
Prus'sian blue	66	..	..	..	..	7	27	
Prus'sian green	25	..	..	..	15	60	..	
puce	78	..	5	12	..	..	5	
Pull'man car	86	..	..	4	5	5	..	
pur'ple*	..	8	32	..	..	..	60	
Pyg-ma'li-on	46	4	..	26	24	..	..	Light brown
Qua'ker blue	85	4	..	..	..	4	7	
Qua'ker drab	..	55	..	..	..	22	23	Greenish gray
Qua'ker green	74	..	..	4	7	15	..	
rai'sin	[redacted]	16	36	..	..	..	40	Reddish purple
ra-meau'	94	..	..	..	..	3	3	Very dark green
rasp'ber'ry	..	8	34	35	..	..	23	
raw si-en'na	..	13	..	43	28	16	..	
raw um'ber	41	..	..	30	..	29	..	
red*	..	..	90	10	..	..	..	
red	10	..	88	..	..	..	2	
red lead	..	..	31	69	..	..	..	
reed green	..	32	..	..	33	35	..	
Rem'brandt	69	..	..	..	..	..	12	Bottle-green
res'e-da	60	..	..	..	17	23	..	Mignonette—dark yellowish green
Rhone	..	48	..	..	14	38	..	Pale yel. green
roan	66	2	31	..	..	..	1	
rob'in's-egg blue*	..	38	..	..	..	41	21	
rom'a-rin	95	..	..	..	..	5	..	Dark green
rose*	..	..	22	39	23	..	16	
rose	..	34	66	..	..	..	..	
rose cen'dre	..	36	35	..	29	..	..	
rose d'Al'ma	19	27	12	23	..	..	19	Dull pink
rose de Pro'-vence'	..	..	66	..	..	..	34	Crimson
rose lake + 30 black	..	..	83	..	..	..	17	
rose'-pink'	..	42	49	..	..	..	9	
rose'wood	90	..	8	..	..	2	..	Very dark red
roy'al blue	..	..	..	..	..	20	80	
roy'al pur'ple	10	..	17	..	..	..	73	
ru'by	79	..	15	..	..	..	6	
rus'set	40	..	24	20	6	10	..	
sa'ble	68	7	..	12	13	..	..	Yellowish brown
sage	73	..	..	..	13	14	..	Gray green
sage'-drab*	74	..	..	..	8	12	6	Grayish green
sage'-green'	64	..	..	..	16	20	..	
sallow	36	24	..	..	37	3	..	
salm'on	..	25	55	..	20	..	..	
salm'on-pink'*	..	31	..	42	18	..	9	
salm'on-pink'*	..	49	37	..	8	..	6	
sap'phire-blue'*	12	..	..	..	..	18	70	
Sap'pho	..	50	38	..	..	..	12	Pale pink
Saul	67	10	..	..	..	14	9	Green gray
Sau'terne'	..	9	..	9	82	..	..	Light yellow
Sax'on blue	..	..	..	..	..	8	92	Bright gr'sh blue
Sax'on green	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	Emerald-green
scab'i-o'sa	37	10	18	..	..	..	35	Reddish lilac

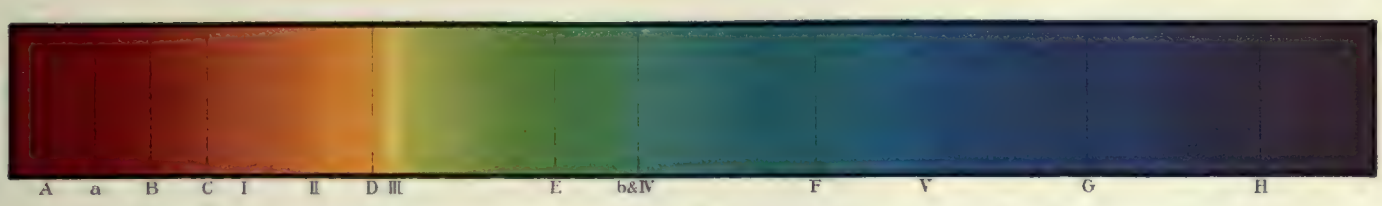

Prismatic Solar Spectrum; showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors.

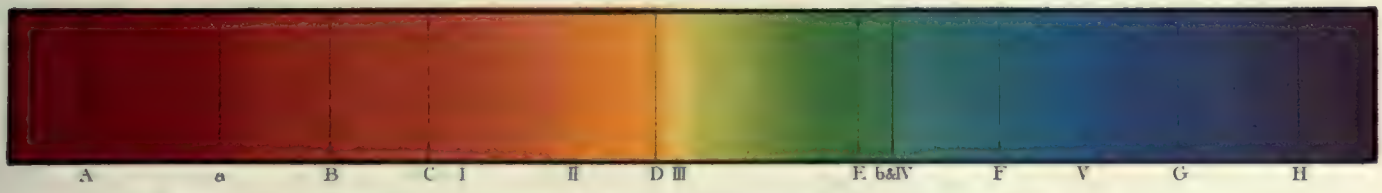

Normal Solar Spectrum; showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors.

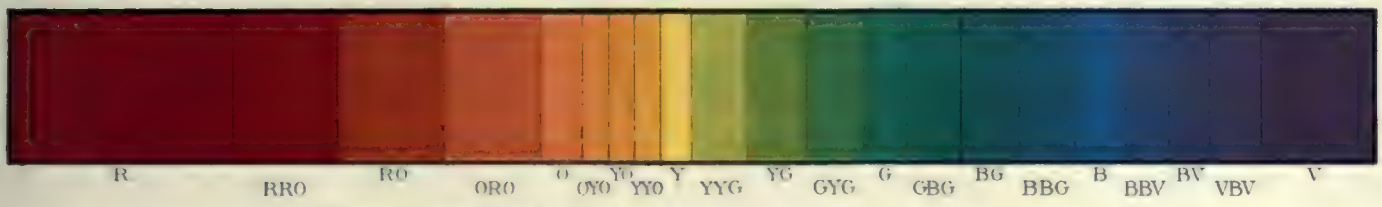

Twenty-one colors forming an approximate normal spectrum

Solar Spectrum and Typical Colors.

48 Type colors with ordinary names: for composition see accompanying table. In the prismatic spectrum the dispersion is not proportional to the wave-length. In the grating or normal spectrum the dispersion is proportional to the wave-length. The letters A to H designate the Fraunhofer lines. The numerals I. to V. locate the five simple colors used in the accompanying table. The third spectrum is arbitrarily divided into 21 parts: red R, orange O, yellow Y, green G, blue B, violet V, and their intermediate colors.

Name.	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B	Remarks.
scar'let*	..	..	85	15	..	..	..	
Schwein'furt green	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
sea'-foam' gr.	23	21	..	..	4	52	..	
sea'-green*	45	..	..	..	13	28	14	
seal'-brown'*	92	..	5	..	3	..	..	
sedge	..	60	..	..	7	33	..	Pale sage-green
se pi-a	92	..	..	4	4	..	..	Dark yel. brown
ser pent	79	11	..	..	..	10	..	Dark sage-green
Sè'vres	..	8	..	..	..	40	52	Greenish blue
shell'-pink*	..	12	79	..	..	..	9	
shrimp	..	34	32	29	5	..	..	
shrimp'-pink*	..	31	47	13	..	..	9	
Si-am'	84	..	..	8	8	..	..	Brown
Si-be'ri-an	78	3	..	..	..	13	6	Dark green
sil ver gray	62	34	4	..	..	..	..	
sky'-blue* + 15 black	..	30	..	..	..	26	44	
slate	81	11	..	..	..	..	8	
smalt	25	..	..	..	..	..	75	
smoke	88	7	..	..	..	..	5	
snuff	85	..	..	7	8	..	..	
sol'fe-ri'no	..	..	61	..	..	..	39	Crimson
So-ma'lia	52	..	21	27	..	..	..	Reddish orange
sor bier	20	16	45	..	..	..	19	Purplish gray
sor rel	64	..	..	25	11	..	..	
source	32	25	..	..	..	43	..	Light green
steel	77	16	..	..	..	..	7	
stone	62	38	..	..	..	..	..	
stone'-gray*	72	16	..	..	7	5	..	
straw*	..	40	..	..	40	20	..	
straw' ber'ry, crushed	32	..	24	26	..	..	18	
Su'dan'	74	..	5	5	16	..	..	Golden brown
Suède	48	..	20	11	9	12	..	Light brown
sul fur	..	23	..	..	60	17	..	
sul'tan	63	..	28	..	..	..	9	Dark crimson
sun flow'er	..	..	..	31	69	..	..	
tan	76	..	..	9	15	..	..	
tap'es-try	60	25	..	..	..	..	15	Gray blue
tawn'y	64	..	..	16	20	..	..	
tea	..	43	..	..	12	35	10	Dull pale green
tel'e-graph-blue*	61	16	..	..	..	..	23	
ter'ra-cot'ta*	69	4	27	..	..	..	..	
ter'ra-cot'ta	45	10	..	45	..	..	..	
terre verte	97	..	..	..	3	..	..	
this'tle	28	14	25	..	..	..	33	
til'leul*	..	46	..	..	35	19	..	[cream Linden—yellowish
Ti'lleus	32	..	..	32	24	12	..	Yellowish brown
to-bac'co	85	..	..	7	8	..	..	
Tur'key red	30	..	70	..	..	..	..	
Turk'ish blue + 10 black	..	44	..	..	..	33	23	[blue Light greenish
tur'quoise*	..	34	..	..	..	34	32	
Tus can	..	34	..	12	54	..	..	Light yel. orange
Tus'can red	40	..	20	..	..	..	..	low
tus'sore	..	54	..	24	22	..	..	Light orange yel-
Ty'rol	81	..	..	10	9	..	..	Yellowish brown
Tzar'ine	93	..	..	..	..	7	..	Dark green
ul'tra-ma-rine' blue	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
ul'tra-ma-rine' green	95	..	..	..	..	5	..	
Van Dyck brown	96	..	..	2	2	..	..	
vel vet-brown'*	90	..	13	7	..	..	..	
Ve-ne'tian red	51	..	20	29	..	..	..	Spanish red
Ve'nus	34	3	..	11	52	..	..	Yellowish orange
ver di gris	80	..	..	..	..	20	..	Dark green
ver'di-ne green	..	9	..	..	..	91	..	
ver-mil'lion	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	
Ve-ro'na green (verte emeraude)	89	..	..	..	..	11	..	
Vic to'ri-a green + 33 black	..	21	..	..	..	59	20	
Vi-en'na green	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
vi'o-let*	..	10	21	..	..	..	69	
vi'rid'i-an	89	..	..	..	..	11	..	Verte emeraude
wal'nut	85	..	2	3	10	..	..	
wa ter-green'	48	9	..	..	..	36	7	
Wed'g'wood blue	41	..	..	..	..	17	42	
wheat	..	25	..	15	60	..	..	
will'low-green*	72	..	..	..	15	13	..	
win'dow-blind' green	81	..	..	..	2	17	..	
wine	83	..	13	..	..	..	4	
wis-te'ri-a	46	..	14	..	..	..	40	Light purple
wood'-brown'*	69	..	21	..	10	..	..	
Yale	..	..	..	..	..	10	90	
yel'low*	..	10	..	..	90	..	..	
yel'low lake	..	..	..	..	87	..	13	
yel'low stone	52	22	..	..	26	..	..	
yuc ca	74	8	..	..	3	15	..	Pale sage-green
ze'nith	..	45	..	..	..	26	29	Pale greenish blue
Zu lu	88	..	12	..	..	..	..	Reddish brown

spec'u-la, spec'yu-lą, *n.* Plural of SPECULUM.

spec'u-la-bl e, spec'yu-la-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Ascertainable.

spec'u-lar, spec'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Resembling or pertaining to a speculum or mirror; reflecting, as a mirror.

These Rings arise not from one *specular* Surface alone, but depend upon the two Surfaces of the Plate of Glass, wherof the Speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the Glass between them. NEWTON *Opticks* bk. ii, pt. iv, p. 273. [W. & J. I. 1721.]

2. *Med.* Of or pertaining to a speculum; assisted by a speculum. **3.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the speculum. **4.** [Archaic.] Affording a view; facilitating vision.

He comes, but not of that race bred
Who daily climb my *specular* head.
EMERSON *Monadnoc* st. 13.

5†. Assisting the sight, as opera-glasses. [< L. *specularis*, < *speculum*, mirror, < *specio*, behold.]

—specular iron ore (*Mineral.*), a variety of hematite having a bright metallic luster. **—s. slate ore**, a laminated ore with smooth face and brilliant reflection. **—s. stone**, mica.

Spec"u-la'ri-a, spec'yu-lē'ri-ą *or* -lą'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*), the best-known species being *S. Speculum*, Venus's looking-glass. See illus. under VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS. [< L. *speculatrix*; see SPECULAR.]

spec'u-late, spec'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To consider carefully; ponder; examine; as, to *speculate* the causes of disease. **2†.** To view as from a lookout or watch-tower.

II. *i.* **1.** To pursue inquiries and form conjectures on any object in one's mind, especially a priori and without experiment; theorize; conjecture.

They moralize and *speculate* about eternity, but do not plan for it. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xiv, p. 165. [H. '70.]

2. To make a purchase or investment that involves a risk of loss, but also offers a chance of considerable profit; make an outlay in the hope of probable gain; as, to *speculate* in stocks. See SPECULATOR, 1 (1). **3.** *Philos.* To form a theory or theories of the universe of beings or events, or of any sphere of these, not from observation, but from premises assumed a priori and constituting the point of observation. [< L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculor*, behold, < *specio*, see.]

spec"u-la'tion, spec'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of speculating mentally.

The sole aim of *speculation* is, to find the causes of phenomena. B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 286. [H. '82.]

2. *Philos.* (1) Most commonly, the mental contemplation of data, formation of theories, and examination of reasons and arguments: now often opprobriously with implication of the impropriety of methods or insufficiency of data. (2) Thinking proceeding not from something given as its subject, but from intuitive principles furnished by the mind itself, and constituting the necessary and primary ground of all thinking and being: opposed to *reflection*. **3.** An opinion arrived at by speculating; a hypothesis not yet proved by observation or experiment.

A mere *speculation*, however true it be, I think you never can be sure that the mind will hold. The faith which you keep must be a faith that demands obedience, and you can keep it only by obeying it. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* ser. iv, p. 72. [E. P. D. '92.]

4. A more or less risky investment of money in expectation of considerable gain, or any business or commercial transaction involving such a use of money, as buying commodities to hold them for a rise in price; as, to deal in futures, commonly called options, is a mode of *speculation;* a *speculation* in railroad stocks. See SPECULATOR, 1 (1). **5.** A game of cards in which the players buy and sell cards among themselves for counters, the object being to obtain the greatest number of counters, and also cards of the greatest value. **6†.** A wide or careful survey and observation. [< F. *spéculation*, < LL. *speculatiō-n-*), < L. *speculatus*; see SPECULATE.]

Synonyms: see HYPOTHESIS.

spec'u-la-tist†, *n.* One devoted to speculating; a theorist.

spec'u-la-tive, spec'yu-la-tiv, *a.* **1.** Given to speculation. (1) Inclined to invest in business operations involving some risk; disposed toward speculation as distinguished from investment; as, a *speculative* merchant. See SPECULATOR, 1 (1).

The farm pass'd into *speculative* hands,
Who turn'd to sudden profit all its lands.
J. J. PIATT *The Lost Farm* st. 13.

(2) Speculating as a theorist: now often opprobriously. See SPECULATION, 2. **2.** Strictly theoretical or purely scientific; aiming at or pursued for knowledge only, and not immediately concerned with practise: opposed to *practical* and *experimental;* as, a *speculative* chemist; a *speculative* science.

It is the misfortune of co-operation to be associated in the public mind with a great deal that is merely *speculative*, and like a vision —highly visionary. CHARLES BARNARD *Co-Operation* ch. 8, p. 214. [G. P. P. '81.]

3. Using the discursive method of intellect; employing or resulting from inference, as opposed to intuition and experience: now often implying improper methods or insufficient data; as, a *speculative* conclusion.

The truths which are most essential for us to know cannot be discerned by *speculative* arguments. FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 10, p. 177. [H. '80.]

4†. Affording a good view. **5†.** Prying; observing. [< LL. *speculativus*, < L. *speculatus;* see SPECULATE.]

Synonyms: see DREAMY; ENTERPRISING.

—speculative geometry, pure geometry as opposed to its applications in surveying, mensuration, etc. **—s. philosophy**, the form of philosophy that aims only at theory and does not concern itself with rules for practise. **—s. reason.** **1.** The discursive as opposed to the intuitive reason; the analytical and inferential intellect. **2.** With some, reason as furnishing the conceptions and truths of ontology; the metaphysical reason. **—s. theology**, systematic and theoretic theology: opposed to *Biblical* and to *practical theology*.

—spec'u-la-tiv(e-ly, *adv.* As involving or resulting from speculation. **—spec'u-la-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*

spec'u-la-tiv-ism, spec'yu-la-tiv-izm, *n.* [Recent.] The habit of indulging in speculation; especially, a tendency to be purely theoretical.

spec'u-la"tor, spec'yu-lē"ter, *n.* **1.** One who speculates. (1) One who habitually engages in commercial or financial speculation.

As especially distinguished from an *investor*, the speculator acquires title to property in the expectation of selling it at an increased price, while the investor seeks to promote the legitimate development of property, aiming to secure a regular and limited return for the money advanced. The amount of risk involved in the transactions undertaken is also an element, though secondary, in the distinction.

(2) One who makes philosophical or scientific speculations; a theorist.

Another of the *speculators* on the dynamical theory of heat . . . was Mayer. P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. ii, p. 50. [MACM.]

2†. One who keeps watch; an onlooker; hence, one who forms views from observation. **3†.** One who can divine secrets; a seer. [L., < *speculatus;* see SPECULATE.]

spec'u-la-to"ry, spec'yu-la-to"ri, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Given to or employed in speculation of any kind; speculative. **2†.** Fitted for or engaged in observation. [< L. *speculatorius*, < *speculator*; see SPECULATOR.] **spec"u-la-to'ri-al†**.

spec'u-la"trix, spec'yu-lē'trix, *n.* [-TRI'CES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A female speculator.

spec'u-list, spec'yu-list, *n.* [Rare.] A thoughtful observer.

spec'u-lum, spec'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for dilating canals and cavities of the human body and facilitating an examination of their interior.

Surgeons' specula are often named (1) from their use; as, **ear-speculum** (hollow, for pushing away the hairs and viewing the tympanum), **eye-s., mouth-s., nasal s., rectal s., uterine s., vaginal s.**; or (2) from their shape or construction; as, **duck-billed s.** (vaginal), **trivalve s.** (vaginal).

2. A mirror, especially one of polished metal; specifically, the mirror of a reflecting telescope.

Sir William Herschel's great telescope had a *speculum* four feet in diameter, three and a half inches thick, weighing two thousand one hundred and eighteen pounds. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Principles of Physics* § 811, p. 498. [R., & CO. '79.]

3. *Anat.* The shining white surface of an aponeurosis; as, the *speculum* Helmontii, or central tendon of the diaphragm. **4.** *Ornith.* (1) A specially colored area on the wing of certain birds, as ducks, usually on the distal or outer portion of the secondaries. (2) An ocellus. **5.** [Rare.] A watch-tower or other point of observation. [L., < *specio*, see.]

—spec'u-lum-met"al, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used in making the specula of reflecting telescopes. **—s. rhomboideum**, the rhomboidal aponeurosis formed by the two trapezius muscles on the back between the shoulder-blades.

sped, *imp.* & *pp.* of SPEED, *v.* **spedde†**.

spede†, *v.* & *n.* Speed. **—spede'ful†**, *a.* Speedful.

speece†, *n.* Species; sort; kind.

speech†, *ri.* To make a speech; harangue.

speech, spich, *n.* **1.** The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words; sometimes merely the faculty of articulate utterance; the power of speaking; as, *speech* is the endowment of man.

A man was not made to shut up his mind in itself; but to give it voice and to exchange it for other minds. *Speech* is one of our grand distinctions from the brute. CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 19. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. The act of speaking, or that which is spoken; spoken language; conversation; talk; utterance; a saying or remark; as, *speech* indicates character; the child makes many odd *speeches*. **3.** Specifically, a public address, especially when impromptu or informal; a discourse, its manuscript, or its printed report; loosely, an oration; harangue; as, a political *speech;* an after-dinner *speech*.

The man who can't put fire into his *speeches* should put his *speeches* into the fire. MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 4, p. 108. [S. C. G. '79.]

4. The words, constructions, and idioms collectively that are peculiar to any people; a tongue or language; also, inflection or mode of pronunciation; style of utterance; peculiar mode of using and pronouncing words; dialect; brogue; figuratively, any mode of expressing thought by sounds or signs; as, the *speech* of Italy is musical; the *speech* of the dumb is by signs.

The whole earth was of one language, and of one *speech*. *Gen.* xi, 1.

5. The emitted sound or the sounding quality of a musical instrument, particularly of an organ or of its individual pipes. **6.** In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *Am. Mech. Dict.* **7†.** Popular talk; current opinion; report. **8†.** Opportunity for speaking; a hearing. [< AS. *spǽc*, speech, < *sprecan*, speak.]

Synonyms: address, discourse, discussion, disquisition, dissertation, eloquence, harangue, oration, oratory, sermon. *Speech* is the general word for utterance of thought in language. A *speech* is the simplest mode of delivering one's sentiments; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech;* a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a *speech* that has something disputatious and combative in it. A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject intended to convey instruction. See LANGUAGE.—**Antonyms**: hush, silence, stillness.

Phrases, etc.:—by'-speech", *n.* **1.** A statement connected only incidentally with the subject; a passing remark. **2.** An aside. **—rule of s.** (*Math.*), same as POSITION. **—scanning s.**, drawling speech, uttered slowly and deliberately, with breaks between syllables and words. **—set s.**, studied speech; a speech previously considered or prepared. **—speech'-cri"er**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Formerly, in the days of public executions, a street hawker who sold printed accounts of the dying speeches, confessions, and executions of criminals. **—s.-day**, *n.* The public day at the close of examinations in English public schools. **—s. from the throne**, in the British Parliament, the royal speech read in person or by commission at the opening of every session but the first of Parliament, and read when the Queen attends in person to prorogue that body. **Queen's** (or **King's**) **s.;—s.-reading**, *n.* The interpretation of spoken words by observation of the speaker's lips, as practised by deaf-mutes.

speech'craft", spich'crąft', *n.* Knowledge of or skill in grammatical speech; the science of language; the art or gift of speaking.

speech'ful, spich'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Full of talk; voluble.

speech"i-fi-ca'tion, spich'i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of speechifying: used humorously or contemptuously.

speech'i-fi"er, spich'i-fai'er, *n.* One who speechifies.

speech'i-fy, spich'i-fai, *ri.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Humorous or Contemptuous.] To make speeches. [< SPEECH + -FY.]

They are all over England *speechifying*, canvassing, and preparing for the coming election. *Review of Reviews* Apr., '92, p. 272.

speech'less, spich'les, *a.* **1.** Being without the faculty of speech; mute; dumb. **2.** Not exercising the power of speech; unaccompanied by speech; silent; as, *speechless* from fear; a *speechless* thinker.

I am a word out of the *speechless* years,
The tongue of time, that no man sleeps who hears.
SWINBURNE *Tiresias* pt. i, st. 22.

3. Unsuggestive of thought or expression; as, a *speechless* face. **4.** Unspoken in words, as a hint or assent. **5†.** Inexpressible. **6†.** Using few words; concise.

Synonyms: see DUMB.

—speech'less-ly, *adv.* **—speech'less-ness**, *n.*

speech'make", spich'mēk', *ri.* [Rare.] To make speeches.

speech'ma"ker, spich'mē'ker, *n.* A public speaker; one given to public speaking; sometimes, also, one who prepares speeches for others. **speech'mas"ter‡**.

—speech'ma"king, *n.* The act of making a speech or speeches; public speaking: used also attributively.

The two faculties of speech and of *speech-making* are wholly diverse in their natures. By the first we make ourselves intelligible, by the last, unintelligible, to our fellows. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, iv, con.

speech'man†, *n.* A spokesman; interpreter.

speed, spid, *v.* [SPED OR SPEED'ED; SPEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To promote the onward movement of; help onward; cause to succeed or prosper; help; as, *speed* the parting guest; may fortune *speed* you! **2.** To cause to move or pass with speed or with greater speed; especially, to drive forward rapidly; urge on; as, to *speed* a horse.

We *sped* the time with stories old,
Wrought puzzles out, and riddles told.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 11.

3. To advance toward a termination; hasten toward conclusion; expedite; despatch; as, to *speed* judicial business. **4.** To regulate the speed of; set and keep in motion at a fixed rate of speed, as an engine. **5.** [Archaic.] To ruin or impel to ruin; also, to cause to disappear or die. **6†.** To rid of; relieve from: only in the passive. **7†.** To make manifest; explain.

II. *i.* **1.** To advance with speed; move rapidly; hasten.

'Twas but a moment that he stood,
Then *sped* as if by death pursued.
BYRON *The Giaour* st. 8.

2. To progress, whether favorably or not; fare; especially, to fare well; prosper; succeed; as, may you *speed* in this undertaking.

How *speed* the faithful witnesses, who bore
The Bible and its hopes to Greenland's shore!
MONTGOMERY *Greenland* can. 3, st. 1.

3†. To be expedient. [< AS. *spēdan*, < *spēd;* see SPEED, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ACCELERATE; FLY.

speed, spid, *n.* **1.** The act or state of progressing swiftly; rapidity of motion; celerity; swiftness. **2.** Rate of motion as measured by space passed over in a given time; relative velocity; sometimes, also, impetus; driving power; as, he put the engines at full *speed*.

The *speed* of the dromedary . . . scarcely exceeds nine miles an hour. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iv, bk. vii, p. 63, note 9. [A. '60.]

3. Onward progress; especially, good fortune; success.

If we have such ill *speed* at our first setting out, what may we expect betwixt this and our journey's end? BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 91. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

4. A leg or beam bearing a submarine rock-drilling apparatus. **5.** [Rare.] *Phys. Sci.* A unit of velocity, one foot a second. **6†.** One who promotes success. [< AS. *spēd*, < *spōwan*, succeed.]

Synonyms: see CELERITY.

Compounds: —**speed'-cone",** *n.* A cone-pulley.—**s.-indicator,** *n.* An instrument showing the rotation-speed of a machine or part of a machine.—**s.-lathe,** *n.* A lathe having speed-pulleys, or one pulley driven at high speed: used chiefly for polishing.—**s.-multiplier,** *n.* An arrangement of multiplying-gearing.—**s.-pulley,** *n.* A cone-pulley or stepped pulley, used to vary speed.—**s.-recorder,** *n.* An apparatus for recording graphically the speed of a moving train, vehicle, etc., or the rotations of a stationary machine.—**s.-rigger,** *n.* [Eng.] A speed-pulley.—**s.-sight,** *n.* Either one of a pair of cannon-sights of which the rear one is adjustable horizontally according to the estimated rate of speed of a moving object.

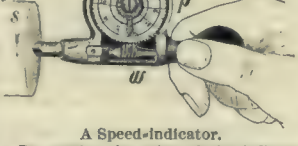

A Speed-indicator.

By pressing the point of the indicator firmly against the center of a rotating shaft (*s*), the worm (*w*) is made to drive the dial (*d*), and the number of rotations may be read by means of the pointer (*p*).

speed'er, spid'ėr, *n.* **1.** An attachment on a motor, as a governor, for regulating rotation-speed. **2.** A speed-multiplier or speed-pulley. **3.** A machine for twisting cotton slivers into rovings. **4.** [Colloq.] One who or that which moves swiftly, as a fast trotter. **5†.** One who advances successfully, or who achieves success rapidly.

speed'ful†, *a.* **1.** Swift; speedy. **2.** Prosperous; useful; effectual.—**speed'ful-ly†,** *adv.*

speed'i-ly, spid'i-li, *adv.* In a speedy manner.

Synonyms: see APACE.

speed'i-ness, spid'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being speedy; rapidity; despatch; haste.

speed'less, spid'les, *a.* [Rare.] Having no speed or little speed; slow; also, destitute of success; unfortunate.

speed'way", spid'wē", *n.* [Recent, U. S.] A specially reserved or prepared road, convenient to a large town or city, where owners of fast horses may speed them.

speed'well, spid'wel, *n.* Any one of various species of *Veronica*, of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*). They are mostly low herbs readily recognized by their 4-parted wheel-shaped corollas, two conspicuous stamens, and flattened, notched seed-vessels. The flowers are mostly blue, though in some species white or flesh-colored, and in spiked terminal or axillary racemes. The **common speedwell** (*V. officinalis*), a decumbent weed of the dooryard, with pale-blue flowers, called also *officinal speedwell, medicinal-tea speedwell, fluellen,* and *ground-hele,* was formerly used as a diaphoretic. The **germander-s.** (*V. Chamædrys*), with bright-blue corollas, one of the most attractive of England's wild flowers, is the speedwell of poetry, and is known as *bird's-eye, angel's-eye, eyebright,* etc. Other familiar species are the **corn-s.** (*V. arvensis*), **field-s.** (*V. agrestis*), **marsh-s.** (*V. scutellata*), **thyme-leaved s.** (*V. serpyllifolia*), and **ivy-leaved s.** (*V. hederæfolia*). For other species, see in vocabulary place BECCABUNGA; BROOKLIME; NECK-WEED; PURSLANE-SPEEDWELL; WATER-SPEEDWELL.

The Common Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit.

speed'y, spid'i, *a.* [SPEED'I-ER; SPEED'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by or possessing speed; moving swiftly; as, a *speedy* horse; *speedy* flight. **2.** Without delay; immediate; prompt; as, a *speedy* answer. **3.** Swiftly approaching; speedily forthcoming; as, *speedy* vengeance. **4.** [Archaic.] Having good fortune; prosperous. [< AS. *spēdig*, < *spēd;* see SPEED, *n.*]

Synonyms: see NIMBLE; SWIFT.

—**speed'y-cut",** *n.* An injury on the side of the knee or carpus of a horse caused by a blow from the shoe of the foot of the opposite leg when in fast motion.

speek†, *n.* A spike or pointed projection.

speel, spīl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To climb. **speil†.**

speel'ken, *n.* Same as SPELLKEN.

speer, spir, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To seek to ascertain; ask; inquire. **speir†.**—**to speer at,** to question.

speere†, *n.* Same as SPIRE.

speere†, *n.* Sphere. **speir†.**

speer'hawk†, *n.* Hawkweed.

speer'ing, spir'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Inquiry. **speir'ing‡.**

speer'it, spir'it, *n.* [Scot.] Spirit.

speet†, *vt.* To spit or stab.

speight, spēt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A woodpecker. **specht‡; speght‡; spekt‡; spight†.**

spei-ran'thy, *n. Bot.* Same as SPIRANTHY.

spei"ro-go-nim'i-um, spī"ro-go-nim'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A peculiar globose gonimium. [< Gr. *speira*, coil, + GONIMIUM.] **spi"ro-go-nim'i-um‡.**

speis"ko'balt, spīs'kō'bôlt, *n.* [G.] Same as SMALTITE.

speiss, spīs, *n.* A compound consisting of the arsenids and sulfids of certain metals, as copper, iron, and nickel, that concentrate in smelting certain ores. As it frequently contains cobalt and nickel, it becomes a source of those metals. [< G. *speise,* < *speisse,* food, < MHG. *spīse,* < It. *spesa,* expense, < *spendere,* spend, < LL. *spendo;* see SPEND.]

spek'boom, spek'bōm, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A large shrub (*Portulacaria Afra*) of the purslane family, with fleshy and juicy acidulous pale-green leaves and panicles of small pink flowers. **purs'lane-tree"‡.**

The *spekboom* . . . occupies the hill sides, often growing subsocially in great masses and affording the most favorite food for the live stock of all kinds. J. NOBLE *Official Handbook Cape of Good Hope* p. 304. [CAPE TOWN '86.]

speke†, *vt. & vi.* To speak.

speke, spīk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spoke of a wheel.

spekes'tow†. Speakest thou: a contraction.

spek'ta-kel†, *n.* A glass for viewing objects.

spel, speld. Spell, spelled. PHIL. SOC.

spel[1]†, *n.* Spell; charm.

spel[2]†, *n.* Play.

spel[3]†, *n.* A splinter.

spelch, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SPELK.

speld, speld, *v.* [Scot.] To spald; chip; splinter.

spel'der, spel'dėr, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To spell.

spel'der†, *n.* A splinter. **speld†.**

spel'ding, spel'ding, *n.* [Scot.] A small fish, especially a haddock, opened and dried in the sun. **spel'den‡; spel'-drin†; spel'dron‡.**

spe-le'an, } spe-lī'an *or* spe-lē'an, *a.* **1.** Dwelling in a **spe-læ'an,** } cave or caves; cavernicolous; troglodyte. **spe-lun'cous†.** **2.** Of or pertaining to a cave or caverns; cavernous; forming or formed by a cave. [< L. *spelæum,* < Gr. *spēlaion* (< *spēos*), cave.]

spel'i-cans, *n. pl.* See SPILIKIN.

Spe-lin', spe-lin', *n.* An artificial language, resembling Volapük, devised by Prof. George Bauer, of Croatia, in 1888. [< *spe-,* var. of *spa,* all (< affix *s-,* forming pl. terms, + *pa.* every, < Gr. *pas,* all), + *lin.* < L. *lingua,* tongue.]

spelk, spelk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To set with a splint, as a broken bone; also, to fasten with a splk. **2.** To chastise with a spelk or stick.

spelk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small splint, rod, or stick.

spell[1], spel, *v.* [SPELLED OR SPELT; SPELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce or write the letters of (a word) in proper succession; give the letters of in their order.

We *spell* nation as though it had three syllables, but pronounce it as though it had two. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakesperian Grammar* ¶ 462, p. 344. [MACM. '73.]

2. To decipher, as a letter or hieroglyph, by considering (its) constitutive letters, characters, or symbols; hence, to puzzle out and learn: sometimes with *over* or *out.* **3.** To subject to the influence of magic words or a spell; act as a spell upon; charm; fascinate; bewitch; also, to infuse magic properties into, as a charm. **4.** [Slang.] To mean practically or in effect; signify; as, some managers think that Shakespeare *spells* bankruptcy. **5†.** To narrate; tell; teach.

II. *i.* **1.** To frame words out of letters, especially to do so with orthographical accuracy; as, he has learned to *spell.* **2.** [Poet. & Rare.] To be studiously observant and contemplative. **3†.** To talk; converse. [< AS. *spellian,* disclose, < *spel,* narrative.]

—**to spell able** [Slang, U. S.], to have the requisite strength or ability.—**to s. backward,** to repeat in the reverse order of the letters; hence, to misconstrue.—**to s. baker** [Colloq., U. S.], to accomplish anything difficult, as a child's first spelling of dissyllables.

spell[2], *vt.* [SPELLED; SPELL'ING.] [Colloq. or Prov.] To relieve temporarily from duty; take the place of for a time.

I was sometimes permitted . . . to *spell* my father in this [shelling corn], which was a favorite employment. S. G. GOODRICH *Recollections of a Lifetime* vol. i, letter vi, p. 62. [A. P. P. CO.]

[< AS. *spellan.*]

spell[1], *n.* **1.** A turn of duty in relief of another; especially [Colloq. or Prov.], in the United States, a turn so undertaken voluntarily and gratuitously. **2.** An assigned quantity of work, or the period during which it is or should be done; a period of regular labor; as, I've been on watch four hours—now comes your *spell;* a *spell* of eight hours.

The schooner had made a good deal of water, and it took a hard hour's *'spell'* at the pump to relieve her of it.
W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* ch. 15, p. 133. [G. P. P. '67.]

3. [Colloq.] Any relatively short or limited period of time; a little while; as, he will stay a *spell.* Particularly: (1) A short period of rest or relaxation. (2) In the United States, an unpleasant time; a season of suffering or illness; an attack; as, the poor girl has *spells;* a *spell* of coughing or temper.

spell[2], *n.* **1.** A formula used as a charm; an incantation; hence, anything operating as a charm; also, a condition of enchantment; overpowering sway; fascination.

My father . . . found himself deeply enthralled by that bewitching *spell* of manner which characterised Leigh Hunt. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 2, p. 18. [S.]

2†. Language; speech. **3†.** A narration; story. [< AS. *spel,* tale.]

—**spell'-stopped",** *a.* Same as SPELLBOUND.—**s.-word,** *n.* A word used as a charm or spell.—**s.-work,** *n.* Work wrought by magic; enchantment.

spell[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A splint or splinter; a small stick used in thatching. **spill‡.** **2.** One of the rungs holding together the legs of a chair.

He soon rose, and standing with his back to the fire, made a kind of occupation of the chair, and pressed a foot on the *spell,* or a knee on the seat, to test its strength.
JEAN INGELOW *Off the Skelligs* ch. 22, p. 378. [R. BROS. '73.]

3. In the game of nur-and-spell, the spring that causes the nur to be projected into the air. See NUR. [< D. *spil,* SPINDLE.] **speal‡; spill‡.**

—**spell'-bone",** *n.* The fibula.

spell'a-bl(e, spel'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can be spelled.

spell'bind", spel'bīnd", *vt.* [SPELL'BOUND"; SPELL'-BIND'ING.] To bind or enthrall as though by a spell.

There was a class of men regularly set apart to bless and curse, to *spell-bind* the winds and foretell events. Balaam was such an one. ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. iv, p. 652. [H. '70.]

spell'bind"er, spel'bīnd'ėr, *n.* [Recent & Humor., U. S.] One who casts a spell over others, as an eloquent speaker; applied to political orators in the Presidential canvas of 1888.

spell'bound", spel'bound", *a.* Bound as by a spell.

spell'er[1], spel'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who spells; one skilled in orthography. **2.** An elementary book of exercises in spelling. Compare READER; SPEAKER. **3†.** A reciter; talker; story-teller.

spell'er[2], *n.* A shoot from the crown of a deer's antler. [< SPELL[3], *n.*]

spell'ful†, *a.* Abounding in spells or charms; fascinating.

spell'ing, spel'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who spells; the giving in order of the letters of a word; also, the art or science of orthography. **2.** The method adopted in writing or framing any particular word, or a word viewed according to the mode in which it is spelled; as, theatre is a variant *spelling* of theater. **3.** [Colloq.] A lesson or recitation in spelling; as, have you studied your *spelling?*

—**etymological** or **historical spelling,** orthography based upon the so-called etymology of history of words; unphonetic spelling; traditional spelling; opposed to *phonetic* or *reformed spelling.*—**spell'ing-bee"** or **-match",** *n.* A gathering at which contestants engage in spelling words, often for prizes, those who spell wrongly usually being retired until only one remains, who is the victor.—**s.-book,** *n.* A book of exercises in spelling; a speller.

I suspect we had not any *spelling-books* in 1701. I have seen Dyche's of 1710. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Orthography and Orthoepy* in vol. ii, p. 28. [W. J. W. '66.]

—**s.-reform,** *n.* A movement having for its object the simplification of spelling, especially in English.

spell'ken, spel'ken, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A theater.

spelt, spelt, *imp. & pp.* of SPELL, *v.*

spelt†, *vt. & vi.* To split; spalt.

spelt[1], *n.* A cereal (*Triticum Spelta*) intermediate between wheat and barley, but usually considered a hard-grained variety of the former. It was the chief cereal of ancient Egypt, being probably the rye of the time of Moses, of Greece, and of the Roman empire, but cultivated now mainly in Switzerland, southern Germany, and northern Spain.

[< AS. *spelt.*] **German wheat‡.**

spelt[2], *n. Metal.* Same as SPELTER.

spel'ter, spel'tėr, *vt.* To solder with spelter-solder.

spel'ter, *n.* **1.** Zinc: now a commercial term only.

And worst of all round the dry desert . . . where mine-slag, sparry rocks, and *spelter* dust combined, to glare with intense heat. BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 207. [T.]

2. [Slang, U. S.] Money. [< LG. *spialter,* pewter; cp. G. *spiauter,* zinc.]

—**spel'ter-sol"der,** *n.* Hard solder containing zinc.

spe-lunc'†, *n.* A cavern or cave. **spe-lunk'†.**

spe-lun'cous, spe-lun'cus, *a.* Same as SPELEAN, 1. [< F. *spélonque,* < L. *spelunca,* < Gr. *spēlunx,* < *spēos,* cave.]

spen†, *v.* Same as SPAN.

spence, spens, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] (1) A pantry or larder. (2) The interior apartment of a cottage; the country parlor. **2†.** Expense. **spense‡.**

spen'cer[1], spen'sėr, *n.* Same as TRYSAIL.

spen'cer[2], *n.* **1.** An overcoat shorter than the undercoat, worn at the beginning of the 19th century: designed by the third Earl Spencer to test the absurd imitativeness of those who follow fashion. **2.** An outer garment for women resembling that described above. [< the third Earl *Spencer* (1782-1845).]

spen'cer[3]†, *n.* A dispenser; butler or steward. **spen'ser†.**

Spen-ce'ri-an, spen-sē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer, an English philosopher (born 1820), or to his system; evolutionary. **2.** Of or pertaining to a system of free-hand penmanship devised and introduced by P. R. Spencer about 1855. It consists in pivoting the elbow on the table and making all horizontal strokes and spaces by movement of the forearm.

Spen-ce'ri-an, *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer and his system.

Spen'cer-ism, spen'sėr-izm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine of Herbert Spencer, a system of evolutionary cosmology that accounts for the cosmos or ordered universe by the necessary laws of mechanics solely, working by the redistribution of matter and motion; transformism. It recognizes evolution and dissolution as merely secondary and subordinate principles or agencies, and posits "an unknown and unknowable power" underlying the sensible phenomena of the universe. Called by its author the **synthetic philosophy.** See COSMOLOGY; EVOLUTION, 6. **Spen-ce'ri-an-ism‡.**

spen'cy, spen'si, *n.* [SPEN'CIES, *pl.*] [Shetland.] A bird, the storm-petrel.

spend, spend, *v.* [SPENT; SPEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay out, as money, for things needed or desired; as, I have *spent* twenty dollars to-day.

More probably is *spent* upon dress, taking all the classes together, in Spain than in any other country of Europe.
A. J. C. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* ch. 9, p. 162. [AL. S. '73.]

2. Hence, to part with gradually, use up, or consume; sometimes, to part with for no useful purpose; squander; waste; as, all our flour is *spent;* to *spend* a fortune in display. **3.** To pass away or employ, as time or opportunity, in some manner; as, to *spend* an hour idly.

He *spent* his last years in his own Land of Beulah, Doubting Castle out of sight, and the towers and minarets of Emmanuel Land growing nearer and clearer as the days went on.
FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 6, p. 86. [H. '80.]

4. To wear out with effort, use, or usage; exhaust; use up: often reflexively; as, his anger has *spent* itself; the force of the storm is *spent.*

For love with loving is not *spent,*
Not such is love's divine intent.
ROSE TERRY COOKE *An Answer* st. 3.

5. To suffer the loss of; lose: now chiefly in the nautical phrase **to spend a mast.** **6.** To emit, as milt. **7.** [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* To exhaust by mining; dig out: used in the phrase **to spend ground.** **8†.** To cause to be expended.

II. *i.* **1.** To disburse money or any other valuable medium of exchange; part, commonly gradually, with any valuable.

We praise a private individual who *spends* bountifully, when his expenditures are justified by results.
R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. vi, ch. 2, p. 304. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. To waste or wear away; be wasted or exhausted.

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. 2 *Cor.* xii, 15.

3. To emit spawn, milt, etc. [< AS. *spendan,* < LL. *spendo,* < L. *-spendo,* in *expendo, dispendo;* see EXPEND.]

—**spend'-all",** *n.* A spendthrift or prodigal.

spend'a-bl(e, spend'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can be or can properly be spent.

spend'er, spend'ėr, *n.* One who or that which spends or is lavish in expenditure; hence, a spendthrift.

spend'ing, spend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who spends, or that which is spent. **2†.** Ready money; cash.

—**spend'ing-mon"ey,** *n.* Cash allowed or set aside as

a fund for petty personal disbursements; pocket-money; pin-money. **s.-silver**†.

spend'thrift", spend'thrift', *a.* Excessively lavish; wasteful; prodigal. **spend'thrift"y**‡ [Rare].

Nobody believes in *spendthrift* government, in the waste of money, or the throwing of dollars out of the window.
T. B. REED in *North American Review* Mar., '92, p. 319.

spend'thrift", *n.* One who spends beyond his means or reasonable requirements; one who is excessively lavish of money.

spense, *n.* Same as SPENCE.

spen'ser†, *n.* Same as SPENCER[3].

Spen-se'ri-an, **spen-sē'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Edmund Spenser, the Elizabethan poet (1552?-'99): applied especially to the stanza and style of versification adopted by him in his "Faerie Queene."

Mr. Arnold has justly praised the 'fluidity' of the *Spenserian stanza*. Thomson (Castle of Indolence) and Byron (Childe Harold) have added to its popularity.
GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 8, p. 238. [G. & CO. '91.]

Spen-se'ri-an, *n.* The Spenserian stanza. It consists of 8 iambic pentameter lines, followed by an Alexandrine, and contains only three rimes, the first ending lines 1 and 3, the second lines 2, 4, 5, and 7, and the third lines 6 and 8.

spent, spent, *pa.* **1.** Worn out or exhausted by effort or suffering; having little or no power or vigor left; as, a *spent* horse; *spent* tea. **2.** Exhausted by spawning: specifically said of fish.

—**spent ball**, a musket-ball or cannon-ball whose speed has been so reduced that it is incapable of penetrating an object. —**s. bill of lading**, a bill of lading ready to be canceled, as having accomplished its purpose.

spe'os, spē'os, *n.* *Egypt. Archæol.* A cave-temple or cave-tomb of some architectural pretensions, as the rock-temples at Abou Simbel. [< Gr. *speos*, cave.]

sperr†, *vt.* Same as SPAR[3]. **sparr**†; **sperre**†.

sperr†, *n.* A spur or spar.

spe'ra-ble†, *a.* Worthy or possible to be hoped for.

sper'a-ble†, *n.* Same as SPARABLE.

sper'age†, *n.* Asparagus.

spe'rate, spē'rāt or -rĕt, *a.* Hoped for; that may be hoped for: in law, said of a debt that may be recovered: opposed to *desperate*. < L. *spero* (pp. *speratus*), hope.]

spere[1]†, *n.* A spear.

spere[2]†, *n.* Sphere.

sperge, sperj, *n.* In distilling, a charge of wash for the still.

sper'hawk†, *n.* A sparhawk or sparrow-hawk.

sper'ket, sper'ket, *n.* Prov. Eng. A large wooden peg for the support of a saddle or a harness. **spir'ket**;.

sper'ling, *n.* Same as SPARLING[3]. **spir'ling**;.

sperm[1], sperm, *n.* The generative fluid of a male animal. [< F. *sperme*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. *sperma*, < *speirō*, sow.]

—**sperm'-ball"**, *n.* A spherical mass of spermatozoa, as in sponges.—**s.-cell**, *n.* **1.** A spermatoblast or a spermatocyte.—**s.-morula**, *n.* A spermatogemma.—**s.-nucleus**, *n.* *Biol.* A nucleus, as in the head of a spermatozoon, that unites with a female nucleus to form a germ-nucleus.—**s.-rope**, *n.* A string of spermatozoa in a spermatophore.

sperm[2], *n.* **1.** A sperm-whale. **2.** Spermaceti; also, spermaceti-oil. [Short for SPERMACETI.]

sperma-, Same as SPERMATO-.—**sper"ma-cra'si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as SPERMATORRHŒA.—**sper'ma-duct**, *n.* A spermatic duct.—**sper'ma-list**, *n.* A spermist. [C.]—**sper'ma-phore**, *n.* *Bot.* A placenta.—**sper'mo-phore**‡; **sper'mo-phō'ri-um**‡,—**sper'ma-phyte**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as SPERMOPHYTE.

sper"ma-ce'ti, sper"ma-sē'ti (XIII), *n.* A white, brittle, fatty substance contained in solution in the sperm-oil of the head of the sperm-whale and other cetaceans, which separates on the death of the animal: used for making candles, and in pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates. Called also *cetaceum*.

Spermaceti is a kind of stearine existing in the oil taken from cavities in the skulls of certain species of whales.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 196, p. 109. [A. '66.]

[F., < L. *sperma* (see SPERM[1]) + *cēti*, gen. s. of *cetus* (< Gr. *kētos*, whale (the substance being once regarded as the spawn of the whale).]

—**sper"ma-ce'ti-whale"**, *n.* A sperm-whale.

sper'ma-gone, *n.* *Bot.* Same as SPERMOGONIUM. **sper"ma-gō'ni-um**‡.

sper-man'gi-um, sper-man'ji-um *or* -mgn'gi-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A receptacle in certain algæ, in which spores are developed. [< SPERM(O- + Gr. *angeion* (< *angos*), vessel.]

sper'ma-ry, sper'ma-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The generative gland of the male; a testicle, or an equivalent organ.

In a limited region on the body of Hydra, just below the tentacles, there appear under certain conditions, small outgrowths of the body-wall which, prove to be the *spermaries*, in them being developed the spermatozoa. S. F. CLARKE in *Standard Natural Hist.* vol. i, p. 76. [S. E. C. & CO. '85.]

[< L. *sperma*; see SPERM[1], *n.*] **sper-ma'ri-um**‡.

sperm-at-, Same as SPERMATO-.

sper"ma-the'ca, sper"ma-thē'ca *or* -thē'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, -æ *or* -ē, *pl.*] A receptacle for receiving and retaining spermatozoa in the females of many invertebrates, as insects, worms, and mollusks. [< SPERMA- + THECA.]

In the earthworm, the spermatozoa pass from one worm to another, not directly to the ova nor to female ducts, but to be stored up in special reservoirs or *spermathecæ*. GEDDES AND THOMSON *Evolution of Sex* bk. ii, ch. 9, p. 111. [S. & W. '90.]

sper"ma-to-the'ca‡, **sper"ma-the'cal**, *a.*

sper-ma'ti-a, *n.* Plural of SPERMATIUM.

sper-mat'ic, sper-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, conveying, or containing sperm or semen; secreting spermatozoa. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spermary. **3.** [Archaic.] Figuratively, possessing a germinal quality or essence; fructifying.

It was familiar with them [the Stoics], as Laertius tells us, to call God . . . the *spermatic* reason, or form of the world. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, p. 122. [G. & S. '37.]

[< F. *spermatique*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. *spermatikos*, < *sperma*; see SPERM[1].] **sper-mat'ic-al**‡.

—**spermatic cone**, one of a series of conical bodies formed by the coiling of the spermatic tubules in the head of the epididymis.—**s. cord**, the cord, made up of the spermatic duct and its accompanying vessels and nerves, that passes from the testis through the inguinal canal into the abdominal cavity.—**s. duct**, the duct by which semen is conveyed from the testis: the vas deferens.—**s. rete**, anastomosing channels into which the straight tubules of the testis empty.

sper'ma-tin, sper'ma-tin, *n.* A mucin-like substance to which the gumminess of semen is due. [< Gr. *sperma*, *-atos*; see SPERM[1], *n.*]

sper'ma-tism, sper'mą-tizm, *n.* **1.** Emission, or a discharge, of seminal fluid. **2.** Same as SPERMISM.

sper'ma-tist, *n.* Same as SPERMIST.

sper-ma'ti-um, sper-mē'shi-um *or* -mą'ti-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A minute spore (conidium) abjointed from one of the sterigmata within a spermogonium (pycnidium); usually difficult of germination, and formerly regarded as a non-motile antherozoid. [< Gr. *spermati-*; see SPERM[1].] **sper-ma'tion**‡.

—**sper-ma'ti-og'e-nous**, *a.* *Bot.* Producing spermatia.—**sper-ma'ti-o-phore**, *n.* *Bot.* An organ or growth on which spermatia are borne.

sper'ma-tize, sper'mą-tiz, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To yield or emit seed or sperm; have a seminal discharge. [< Gr. *spermatizō*, < *sperma*; see SPERM[1].]

spermato-, spermat-. Derived from Greek *sperma* (-*matos*) (see SPERM[1]), seed, semen: combining forms.—**sper"mat-em-phrax'is**, *n.* Obstruction of the seminal discharge.—**sper"ma-to'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spermatozoon.—**sper'ma-to-blast"**, *n.* One of the epithelial cells of the seminal tubules from which a spermatozoon develops.—**sper"ma-to-blas'tic**, *a.*—**sper'ma-to-cele"**, *n.* Swelling of the testicle.—**sper'ma-to-cyst"**, *n.* A seminal vesicle. **sper"ma-to-cys'tis**‡.—**sper"ma-to-cys'tic**, *a.*—**sper"ma-to-cys-tid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A receptacle in which spermatozoids are produced; an antheridium.—**sper"ma-to-cys-ti'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the spermatic vesicles.—**sper'ma-to-cyte"**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A mother-cell from which spermatozoids are developed. **2.** A spermatoblast.—**sper"ma-to-cy'tal**, *a.*—**sper"ma-to-gem'ma**, *n.* [-M.E, *pl.*] One of certain club-shaped protoplasmic masses containing nuclei that project into the seminal tubules and afterward develop into the spermatoblasts.—**sper"ma-to-geu'e-sis**, *n.* *Biol.* The development of spermatozoa or spermatozooids.—**sper"ma-to-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting spermatogenesis.—**sper"ma-tog'e-nous**, *a.* Producing spermatozoa.—**sper"ma-tog'e-ny**, *n.* The production of sperm or spermatozoa.—**sper"ma-to-go'ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the undifferentiated cells of the seminal tubules that by division produce the spermatocytes.—**sper'ma-toid**, *a.* Resembling sperm.—**sper"ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.* One who studies or is versed in spermatology.—**sper"ma-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of sperm; also, a treatise on this subject.—**sper"ma-to-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**sper'ma-to-mere"**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the elements into which the male or female pronucleus divides.—**sper'ma-to-phore"**, *n.* *Zoöl.* A capsule or case containing spermatozoa, as in many mollusks, worms, and other invertebrates.—**sper"ma-toph'o-ral**, *a.*—**sper"ma-toph'o-rous**, *a.* Producing or conveying sperm, seed, or semen; seminiferous.—**sper"ma-tor-rhe'a**, *n.* Seminal discharge without voluntary sexual excitement. **sper"ma-tor-rhœ'a**‡; **sper"mor-rhœ'a**‡.—**sper"ma-to-sche'sis**, *n.* Deficiency or suppression of the spermatic secretion.—**sper'ma-to-spore"**, *n.* *Bot.* A cell that gives rise to spermatozoa.—**sper"ma-to-the'ca**, *n.* Same as SPERMATHECA.

sper"mat-o'on, sper"mat-ō'en, *n.* [-O'A, *pl.*] A spermatoblast. [< SPERMAT- + Gr. *ōon*, egg.]

sper"mat-o'vum, sper"mat-ō'vum, *n.* *Biol.* A fecundated ovum. [< SPERMAT- + OVUM.] **sperm-o'vum**‡.

sper"ma-to-zo'on, sper"ma-to-zō'en, *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] One of the living elements in the semen, to which it owes its fecundating power; the essential male fertilizing element of an animal or of one of the lower plants. Animal spermatozoa usually have the form of nucleated cells with a long flagellate process or tail by which they swim actively about. [< SPERMATO- + Gr. *zōon*, an animal.]

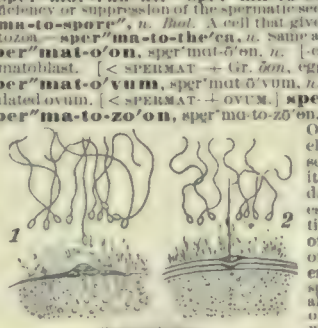

Spermatozoa.

1. A portion of the surface of an egg of a starfish (*Asterias ghoreana*) an instant before impregnation, showing the characteristic protuberance. 2. The same after the entrance of a spermatozoon.

—**sper"ma-to-zo'al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spermatozoa. **sper"ma-to-zo'ic**‡.—**sper"ma-to-zo'an. I.** *a.* Spermatozoal. **II.** *n.* A spermatozoon.—**sper"ma-to-zo'id. I.** *a.* Spermatozoid. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as ANTHEROZOID. **2.** Same as SPERMATOZOON.—**sper"ma-to-zo'oid. I.** *a.* Resembling a spermatozoon; spermatozooidal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spermatozoon. **2.** *Bot.* A spermatozoid.

Sperm"es-ti'næ, sperm"es-tī'nē *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A Paleotropical subfamily of ploceoid birds.

Sperm-es'tes, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sperma* (see SPERM[1]) + *esthiō*, eat.]—**sperm-es'tine**, *a.* & *n.*

sperm'ic, sperm'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm or semen; spermatic.

sper-mid'i-um, sper-mid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* An achenium. **2.** *Anat.* A spermatozoon. [< L. *sperma*; see SPERM[1].]

sper'mi-duct, sper'mi-duct, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* The duct that conveys sperm in female acanthocephalous worms. **2.** The spermatic duct. [< SPERM[1] + DUCT.]

—**sper"mi-du'cal**, *a.* Conveying sperm or spermatozoa.

sperm'in, sperm'in, *n.* **1.** A colorless crystalline **sperm'ine**, compound ($C_3H_{11}N$), salts of which are contained in semen, in the heart and liver of the calf, in sputa from various diseases, etc. Spermin phosphate was long known as **Charcot-Neumann** or **Leyden crystals**. **2.** A preparation of the testicle used as a hypodermic injection to stay the debilitating influences of old age and for locomotor ataxia. **tes'ti-cle-juice"**‡. [< SPERM[1].]

sperm'ism, sperm'izm, *n.* *Biol.* The old theory that the spermatozoon alone is the germ of the future animal. **sper'ma-tism**‡.—**sperm'ist**, *n.* A believer in spermism: opposed to *ovist*.

spermo-, Same as SPERMATO-: combining forms.—**sperm-**. (**sper'mo-blast**, *n.* Same as SPERMATOBLAST.—**sper"mo-blas'tic**, *a.*—**sper'mo-carp**, *n.* *Bot.* The hard shelly fruit of characeous plants; a sporophyllum.—**sper"mo-coc'cus**, *n.* A sperm-nucleus.—**sper'mo-derm**, *n.* *Bot.* The outer integument of a seed; the testa.—**sper"mo-go-nif'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing spermogonia.—**sper"mo-go'ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In fungi, a receptacle bearing a great number of minute spores on slender sterigmata: formerly believed to have a male sexual function, but now regarded as a pycnidium. **sper'mo-gone**‡.—**sper-mog'o-nous**, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a spermogonium.—**sper'mo-lith**, *n.* A calculus in the spermatic duct, or in a seminal vesicle.—**sper-mol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** Same as SPERMATOLOGY. **2.** The branch of botany that treats of seeds.—**sper"mo-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**sper-mol'o-gist**, *n.*—**sper"mo-neu-ral'gi-a**, *n.* Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.—**sper"mo-nu'cle-us**, *n.* The nucleus of the spermatozoon after it penetrates the ovum; a male pronucleus.—**sperm-o'on**, *n.* *Embryol.* The impregnated ovum.—**sper'mo-phile**, *n.* An arctomyine squirrel-like rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), as the striped gopher or the suslik.—**Sper"mo-phi-li'næ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Arctomyinæ*. **Sper-moph'i-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**sper-moph'i-line**, *a.* & *n.*—**sper"mo-phleb"-ec-ta'si-a**, *n.* A dilatation or varicose condition of the spermatic veins.—**sper'mo-phore**, *n.* **1.** A seminal vesicle. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A placenta. (2) A funiculus. **sper-moph'o-rum**‡.—**Sper-moph'y-ta**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The highest of the four divisions into which all plants are divided by some of the most recent botanists, embracing those with true flowers and seeds; the phanerogams. Compare BRYOPHYTA; PTERIDOPHYTA; THALLOPHYTA.—**sper'mo-phyte**, *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the group *Spermophyta*; a plant having true seeds; phenogam.—**sper"mo-phyt'ic**, *a.*—**sper'mo-plasm**, *n.* The protoplasm of a spermatozoon. **sper"mo-plas'ma**‡.—**sper'mo-po'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The gynophore in plants of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*).—**sper'mo-sphere**, *n.* A spermatogemma.—**sper'mo-spore**, *n.* Same as SPERMATOSPORE. **sper"mo-the'ca**, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A pericarp.—**sperm"o-va'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.—**sperm"o-va'ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A hermaphrodite sexual gland or gonad. **sperm-o'va-ry**‡.—**sperm-o'vum**, *n.* Same as SPERMATOVUM.

The Thirteen-lined Spermophile (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*). 1/7

sper'mule, sper'miūl, *n.* A spermatozoon: the term used by Haeckel. [< L. *spermulum*, dim. of *sperma*; see SPERM[1].] **sper'mu-lum**‡.

sperm'-whale", sperm'-hwēl', *n.* A physeteroid toothed cetacean, especially *Physeter macrocephalus*, of warm seas, having the head high and truncate in front, and teeth in the lower jaw but none in the upper. Some males attain a length of 80 feet; the female is smaller. The oil contained in the case or great cavity above the skull yields spermaceti, and the blubber yields sperm-oil.

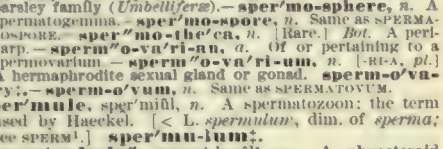

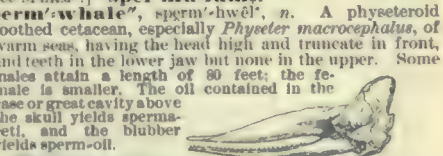
The Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1/200
a, the skull.

—**sperm-whale porpoise**, a ziphioid whale or bottlenose (genus *Hyperoodon*), that yields spermaceti and an oil similar to sperm-oil.

spe'ron†, *n.* A vessel's rostrum or beak.

spe"ro-na'ra, spē"ro-nä'rą, *n.* [-RE, -rē, *pl.*] A broad, square-rigged transportation-boat, with high poop and stern, used on the south Italian coast.

The Maltese *speronara* resembles the ancient Roman galley more than any modern craft. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 30, p. 363. [G. P. P. '55.]

[It., < *sperone*, SPUR.]

sper'ra-ble†, *n.* Same as SPARABLE.

sper'ry-lite, sper'i-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, tin-white platinum arsenid ($PtAs_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< F. L. *Sperry* + -LITE.]

sperse†, *vt.* & *vi.* To disperse.

sperthe†, *n.* Same as SPARTH.

sper'ver†, *n.* Same as SPARVER. **sper'vyour**†.

spes'sart-ite, spes'ur-tit, *n.* *Mineral.* A hyacinth-red garnet. [< *Spessart*, Germany.] **spes'sart-ine**‡.

spet, spet, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To split. **spet**, *n.* Spittle.

spetch'es, spech'ez, *n. pl.* [Dial.] The offal of skins, hides, etc.: for making glue. [Var. of SPECK].

spew, spiū, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To vomit up; hence, to cast forth. **2.** To cast out with abhorrence, as from the mouth.

II. *i.* **1.** To vomit; puke. **2.** To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost. [W.] **3.** To droop at the muzzle by reason of too rapid firing: said of a gun. [< AS. *spīwan*, spit.] **spue**‡.—**to spew oakum** (*Naut.*), to eject oakum from the seams: said of a vessel.

—**spew'er**, *n.*

spew†, *n.* That which is spewed; vomit.

spewd, *pp.* Spewed. PHIL. SOC.

spew'y†, *a.* **1.** Like spew; of spew. **2.** Soggy; wet; boggy. **spew'ing**†, **-spew'i-ness**†, *n.*

sphac'el, sfas'el, *n.* Same as SPHACELUS.

sphac'el-ate, sfas'el-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* To affect with gangrene or necrosis.

II. *i.* To become gangrenous; decay; die.—**sphac'-el-ate**, *a.* **1.** Gangrenous; mortified; necrosed; decayed. **2.** *Bot.* Dead; withered. **sphac'el-a"ted**‡.—**sphac"el-a'tion**, *n.* Death of a part; mortification. **sphac'el-ism**‡; **sphac"el-is'mus**‡.

sphac'ele, sfas'el, *n.* *Bot.* A hollow chamber developed from the apical cell in certain algæ in which what are supposed to be sexual organs are produced. [< Gr. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] **sphac'el-a**‡ [-EL-Æ, *pl.*].

Sphac"el-o'ma, sfas'el-ō'mą, *n.* *Bot.* A form-genus, of which the species *Sphaceloma ampelinum* causes the bird's-eye rot of grapes and that black spotting of leaves and stems and general dwarfing of the vine known as anthracnose. [< Gr. *sphakelos*, gangrene.]

sphac'el-us, sfas'el-us, *n.* *Pathol.* Gangrene with complete death of a limb or a part; also, gangrenous slough. [< Gr. *sphakelos*, gangrene.]

spher-, Same as SPHERO-.

sphæ-raph'i-des, sfę-raf'i-dēz *or* -dēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Spherical clusters of crystals in the cells of certain plants, made up of many small crystals or with a distinctly radiate structure. [< SPHÆR- + Gr. *rhaphis*, needle.]

Sphæ-rel'la, sfę-rel'ą, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of sphæriaceous fungi parasitic on plants, and especially on leaves. The membranaceous roundish perithecia are cov-

ered or partly covered by the epidermis, the asci are 8-spored, and the spores hyaline and 2-celled, and many bear pycnidia and free conidia. There are no paraphyses. More than 150 North-American species have been described. [< Gr. *sphaira*, sphere.]

Sphæ″rel-la′ri-a, sfĭ″rel-lē′ri-ą *or* sfē″rel-lą′ri-ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of spumellarian radiolarians having the skeleton a perfect shell of latticework or resembling wickerwork. [< Gr. *sphaira*, sphere.]

— **sphæ″rel-la′ri-an**, *a. & n.*

sphær-en′chy-ma, sfĭr-eŋ′ki-mą, *n. Bot.* Cellular tissue, of nearly spherical cells, as in the pulp of fruits; not used. [< SPHÆR- + Gr. *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.]

Sphæ″ri-a′ce-æ, sfĭ″ri-ē′sē-ĭ *or* sfē″ri-ą′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large order of pyrenomycetous fungi, including many suborders, and having dark-colored perithecia, membranaceous, leathery, woody, carbonaceous, or brittle. **Sphæ′ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sphaira*, sphere.]

Sphæ″ri-a′ce-ĭ‡. — **sphæ″ri-a′ceous**, *a.*

sphæ-rid′i-um, sfę-rid′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Echin.* One of certain minute spheroidal bodies with a short stalk attached to the ambulacral plates and peristome of a sea-urchin, and believed to function as olfactory or auditory organs. [< Gr. *sphairidion*, dim. of *sphaira*, ball.] — **sphæ-rid′i-al**, *a.*

Sphæ-rí′i-dæ, sfę-rī′i-dē *or* sfē-rī′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with only 3 ventral segments. **Sphæ′ri-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sphaira*, sphere.] — **sphæ-rí′id**, *a. & n.* — **sphæ′ri-oid**, *a.*

sphæ″ris-te′ri-um, sfĭ″ris-tĭ′ri-um *or* sfē″ris-tē′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A place for ball-playing; ball-court; tennis-court.

sphæ′rite, sfĭ′rait *or* sfē′rait, *n. Mineral.* A greasy-vitreous, light-gray, bluish, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{32}Al_{10}P_6O_{41}$), in globular concretions. [< Gr. *sphaira*, ball.]

sphæro-, sphær-. Derived from Greek *sphaira*, sphere, ball; combining forms. — **Sphæ″ro-bac-te′ri-a**, *n. pl. Biol.* A group of bacteria with spherical cells, as *Micrococcus.* — **sphæ″ro-co′balt-ite**, *n.* Same as SPHEROCOBALTITE. — **Sphæ″ro-gas′tra**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Araneida* or spiders. — **sphæ′ro-mere**, *n.* Same as SPHEROMERE. — **Sphæ-rom′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods having a broad convex body, antennæ and antennulæ well developed, and pleon of 2 segments; globe-slaters. **Sphæ-ro′ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sphæ-ro′mi-an**, *a. & n.* — **sphæ-rom′id**, *n.* — **sphæ′ro-moid**, *a.* — **Sphæ″ro-næ′ma**, *n. Bot.* A form-genus of sphæroidaceous fungi. — **Sphæ″ro-phrac′ta**, *n. pl.* A suborder of acanthophractan radiolarians with 20 equal radial spines. — **sphæ″ro-phrac′tan**, *a.* — **Sphæ″rop-sid′e-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* An artificial group of fungi resembling the *Pyrenomycetes*, but destitute of asci, and made to contain *Phoma*, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, and similar form-genera whose true position in the natural classification is unknown. — **sphæ″rop-sid′e-ous**, *a.* — **Sphæ-rop′sis**, *n. Bot.* A form-genus often included under *Phoma*. *S. malorum* is parasitic on the flowers and fruits of pears and apples. — **sphæ″ro-sid′er-ite**, *n.* Same as SPHEROSIDERITE. — **sphæ′ro-spore**, *n.* A tetraspore. **sphe′ro-spore‡.** — **Sphæ″ro-the′ca**, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi, belonging to the cleistocarpous *Ascomycetes*, bearing roundish perithecia containing only 1 ascus with 8 spores. The unbranched appendages resemble the mycellum. *S. pannosa* is parasitic on peach-trees, and *S. castagnei* on hops and many other plants, causing a whitish mildew. — **Sphæ″ro-the-ri′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of oniscomorphous chilopods with the antennæ at the sides of the head. **Sphæ″ro-the′ri-um**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sphæ″ro-the′ri-an**, **sphæ″ro-the-ri′id**, *a. & n.* — **sphæ″ro-the′ri-oid**, *a.* — **Sphæ″ro-zoi′dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of heliodean radiolarians with associated cells, living in colonies. **Sphæ″ro-zo′um**, *n.* (t. g.) — **sphæ′ro-zoid**, *a. & n.* — **sphæ″ro-zo′on**, *n.* [-ZO′A, *pl.*] A sphærozoid radiolarian.

sphæ′roid, *n.* Same as SPHEROID.

Sphæ″roi-da′ce-æ, sfĭ″roi-dē′sē-ĭ *or* sfē″ro-i-dą′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Sphæropsideæ*; so called because including many form-genera that resemble sphæriaceous fungi. [< SPHÆRO- + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

— **sphæ″roi-da′ceous**, *a.*

Sphæ-roi′de-a, sfę-roi′dę-ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of sphærellarian radiolarians with the lattice-shell spherical. [< SPHÆRO- + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

— **sphæ-roi′de-an**, *a. & n.*

sphær′ule, sphær′u-lite, etc. Same as SPHERULE, etc.

Sphag-na′ce-æ, sfag-nē′sē-ĭ *or* -ŋg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A monotypic order of soft stemless mosses — the peat-mosses or bog-mosses — having nerveless translucent leaves and a long-stalked capsule that opens with a nearly flat lid but has no teeth or ring. [< SPHAGNUM.]

Sphag′ne-ĭ‡. — **sphag-na′ceous**, *a.*

sphag-nic′o-lous, sfag-nic′o-lus, *a.* Growing among or on peat-mosses. [< SPHAGNUM + L. *colo*, inhabit.]

sphag-nol′o-gy, sfag-nel′o-jĭ, *n.* The study of the *Sphagnaceæ* or peat-mosses. [< SPHAGNUM + -OLOGY.]

— **sphag-nol′o-gist**, *n.*

sphag′nous, sfag′nus, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or abounding in bog-mosses or peat-mosses.

Sphag′num, sfag′num, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sphagnaceæ*. **2.** [s-] A moss of this genus, or such moss collectively; peat-moss. See illus. under PEAT-MOSS.

I penetrate to islets inaccessible in summer, my feet slumping to the *sphagnum* far out of sight beneath.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 10, '56* p. 152. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< Gr. *sphagnos*, kind of moss.]

Spha′ki-ot, sfą′ki-ot, *n.* A mountaineer of the southwest of Crete. **Sfa′ki-ot‡.**

sphal′er-ite, sfal′ęr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A resinous to adamantine, yellow, brown, or black, cleavable, transparent to translucent zinc sulfid (ZnS), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *sphaleros*, slippery, < *sphallō*, trip.] **black′-jack″‡; blende‡.**

sphal″er-o-car′pi-um, sfal″ęr-o-cär′pi-um, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An accessory fruit. [< Gr. *sphaleros* (see SPHALERITE) + *karpos*, fruit.]

Sphec′i-dæ, sfes′i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with 3 complete marginal cells, and abdominal petiole cylindrical. [< SPHEX.] — **sphec′id**, *a. & n.* — **sphec′oid**, *a.*

sphen-. See SPHENO-.

sphen′do-ne, sfen′do-nē, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A fillet or head-band worn by women, properly broader in front than behind. **2.** A curved or elliptical turning-place, as the ends of an amphitheater, the end of a stadium or hippodrome opposite the starting-end, etc. [< Gr. *sphendonē*, head-band.]

sphene, sfin, *n. Mineral.* Same as TITANITE. [< F. *sphène*, < Gr. *sphēn*, wedge.]

sphen-eth′moid, sfen-eth′moid, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. **2.** Representing the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones; as, a *sphenethmoid* bone in front of the parasphenoid in amphibians. [< SPHEN- + ETHMOID.] **sphen″eth-mo′dal‡.** — **sphen-eth′moid**, *n.* The sphenethmoid bone; girdle-bone.

sphe′nic, sfĭ′nic, *a.* Wedge-shaped. [< Gr. *sphēn*, wedge.] — **sphenic number**, a number that is the product of three unequal prime factors.

sphe′ni-on, sfĭ′ni-en *or* sfē′ni-on, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *sphēn*, wedge.]

sphe-nis′can, sfę-nis′cąn, *n.* A penguin, especially of the genus *Spheniscus*.

Sphe-nis′ci-dæ, sfę-nis′i-dī *or* -ci-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The only family of *Impennes;* penguins. [< SPHENISCUS.] — **sphe-nis′cid**, *n.* — **sphe-nis′coid**, *a. & n.*

Sphe-nis″ci-for′mes, sfę-nis′i-fōr″mīz *or* -ci-for′mēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Spheniscidæ* as an order. [< SPHENISCUS + L. *forma*, form.]

Sphe″nis-cí′næ, sfĭ″ni-scī′nĭ *or* sfē″nis-ci′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Spheniscidæ* as a subfamily. [< SPHENISCUS.] — **sphe-nis′cine**, *a. & n.*

Sphe-nis″co-mor′phæ, sfę-nis′co-mōr′fī *or* -fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Spheniscidæ* as a suborder or higher group. [< SPHENISCUS + Gr. *morphē*, form.] — **sphe-nis′co-morph**, *n.* — **sphe-nis″co-mor′phic**, *a.*

Sphe-nis′cus, sfę-nis′cus, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Spheniscidæ*. **2.** [s-] *Math.* A sphenic number. [< Gr. *sphēniskos*, dim. of *sphēn*, wedge.]

spheno-, sphen-. Derived from Greek *sphēn*, a wedge, or from SPHENOID as applied to the bone so called; combining forms. Used in anatomy, they indicate relation to the sphenoid bone. — **sphe″no-bas′i-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone. — **sphen″oc-cip′i-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bones. — **sphenoccipital bone**, a bone formed by the union of the sphenoid and the occipital bones. — **sphe″no-ceph′a-lus**, *n. Terat.* A monster having a wedge-shaped head. — **sphe″no-eth′moid, sphe″no-eth-moi′dal**, same as SPHENETHMOID, etc. — **sphe″no-fron′tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bones. — **sphe″no-ma′lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the malar bones. — **sphe″no-max′il-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the superior maxillary bones. — **sphenomaxillary fossa**, the triangular interval between the sphenoid, the superior maxillary, and the palatine bones. — **sphe″no-ot′bit-al**, *a.* Same as SPHENORBITAL. **sphe″no-or′bit-ar‡.** — **sphe″no-pal′a-tin(e)**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sphenoid and the palatine bones. **sphe″no-pal′a-tal‡; sphe″no-pal′a-ti-nate‡.** — **sphenopalatine ganglion**, a reddish-gray body composed of ganglionic cells found on the trifacial nerve. — **sphe″no-pa-ri′e-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the parietal bones; as, the *sphenoparietal* suture. See CRANIOMETRICAL INDEXES. — **sphe″no-pet-ro′sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *sphenopetrosal* fissure. — **sphe″no-phar″yn-ge′us**, *n.* A supernumerary elevator muscle of the pharynx, arising from the spine of the sphenoid. — **Sphe″no-phyl′lum**, *n. Bot.* A peculiar genus of fossil plants found in the older rocks, with jointed stems traversed by a triangular pith, while the nodes are provided with verticils of many-nerved, wedge-shaped leaves. — **sphen″op-ter′y-goid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the pterygoid bones. — **sphen-or′bit-al**, *a.* Orbitosphenoid. — **sphe″no-squa′mous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. — **sphe″no-squa-mo′sal**, *a.* — **sphe″no-tem′po-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the temporal bones; as, the *sphenotemporal* suture. — **sphe″no-tre′si-a**, *n. Obstet.* In craniotomy, piercing and breaking up of the fetal skull, as by repeated perforations of its base. — **sphe′no-tribe**, *n.* The instrument used in sphenotresia. — **sphe″no-tur′bi-nal**, *n.* A sphenoidal turbinate bone. **sphe″no-tur′bi-nate‡.** — **sphe″no-vom′er-in(e)**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer.

Sphe′no-don, sfĭ′no-den *or* sfē′no-don, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sphenodontidæ*. **2.** [s-] A lizard-like reptile of this genus, as *Sphenodon punctatus;* a hatteria. The sphenodons are nocturnal, and are now confined to New Zealand. [< SPHEN- + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **Sphe″no-don′ti-dæ**, sfĭ″no-den′ti-dī *or* sfē″no-don′ti-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, especially those with premaxillaries beak-like, dorsal and lateral scales granular, and ventral scales square and in transverse rows. [< SPHENODON.]

— **sphe′no-dont**, *a. & n.* — **sphe″no-don′tid**, *n.* — **sphe″no-don′toid**, *a. & n.*

sphe-nog′ra-phy, sfę-neg′ra-fi, *n.* The study or art of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions. [< SPHENO- + -GRAPHY.] — **sphe′no-gram**, *n.* A cuneiform character or symbol. — **sphe-nog′ra-pher**, *n.* **sphenog′ra-phist‡.** — **sphe″no-graph′ic**, *a.*

sphe′noid, sfĭ′neid, *a.* **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, the *sphenoid* bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone. [< Gr. *sphēnoeidēs*, < *sphēn*, wedge, + *eidos;* see -OID.]

— **sphenoid bone**, a large bone at the base of the skull between the occipital and the ethmoid bones. In mammals generally it combines several elements separate in other vertebrates and in the embryo.

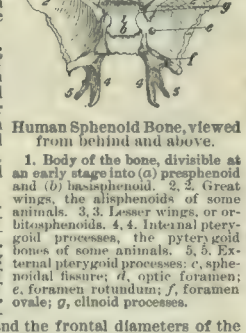

Human Sphenoid Bone, viewed from behind and above.

1. Body of the bone, divisible at an early stage into (*a*) presphenoid and (*b*) basisphenoid. 2, 2. Great wings, the alisphenoids of some animals. 3, 3. Lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids. 4, 4. Internal pterygoid processes, the pterygoid bones of some animals. 5, 5. External pterygoid processes: *c*, sphenoidal fissure; *d*, optic foramen; *e*, foramen rotundum; *f*, foramen ovale; *g*, clinoid processes.

sphe′noid, *n. Crystal.* **1.** A hemihedral form (1) of the orthorhombic system included under four equal scalene triangular faces, or (2) of the tetragonal system included under four equal isosceles triangular faces. **2.** *Anat.* The sphenoid bone.

— sphe-noi′des, *n. Anat.* The sphenoid bone. — **sphe-noi′de-um‡.** — **sphe-noi″do-au-ric′u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal diameter and the auricular diameter of the skull. — **sphe-noi″do-fron′tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal and the frontal diameters of the skull. — **sphe-noi″do-pa-ri′e-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal and the parietal diameters of the skull.

sphe-noi′dal, sfę-noi′dal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone; sphenoid; as, the *sphenoidal* sinuses. **2.** *Crystal.* Pertaining to or like a sphenoid. — **sphenoidal turbinate bone**, or **spongy bone**, one of two scroll-like lamellæ that close in the sphenoidal sinuses.

sphen-on′chus, sfen-eŋ′cus, *n.* [-CHI, -cī *or* -cĭ, *pl.*] *Ich.* A hooked cephalic spine of certain fossil fishes. [< SPHEN- + Gr. *onkos*, bulk.]

Sphe-nop′te-ris, sfę-nep′tę-ris, *n. Bot.* A large and important genus of fossil plants, chiefly confined to the Paleozoic rocks, with several times pinnate or dichotomous fronds. The pinnules are of various forms, wedge-shaped, fan-shaped, ovate, etc., lobed, cut, or entire, and decurrent. The genus is most common in the older coal-measures. [< SPHENO- + Gr. *pteris*, fern.]

— **sphe-nop′te-rid**, *n.* A fern of this genus.

sphe-no′sis, sfę-nō′sis, *n. Obstet.* A wedged condition of the head of the fetus in the pelvis, from which the uterine efforts can not remove it. [< Gr. *sphēnōsis*, < *sphēn*, wedge.]

sphe-not′ic, sfę-net′ic. **I.** *a.* Of or related to the sphenoid bone and the otic or auditory capsules; as, a *sphenotic* bone. **II.** *n.* A sphenotic or postfrontal bone of a teleost fish. [< SPHEN- + OTIC.]

spher-. Same as SPHERO-.

spher′al, sfĭr′ąl, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sphere; spherical; rounded; symmetrical.

The poet, whose verses are to be *spheral* and complete, is one whom Nature cannot deceive.
EMERSON *Essays, Intellect* in first series, p. 269. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Belonging or relating to the celestial spheres; harmonious. [< L. *sphæralis*, < *sphæra;* see SPHERE.]

— **sphe-ral′i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being spheral.

spher-as′ter, sfęr-as′tęr, *n. Spong.* An aster spicule with short spherical nucleus. See illus. under SPICULE. [< SPHER- + Gr. *astēr*, star.]

sphe-ra′tion, sfę-rē′shun, *n.* [Recent.] Formation of or into a sphere: applied especially to the formation of members in a planetary system.

sphere, sfĭr, *vt.* [SPHERED; SPHER′ING.] **1.** To place in a sphere; put among the celestial spheres.

A Homer, a Socrates, a Plato, . . . are the royal priesthood of mind, *sphered* above the sphere of kings, great and glorious beyond all heroes and conquerors of the earth. EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God, Judgment to Come* pt. viii, p. 333. [A. SH. '24.]

2. To form in the shape of a sphere; make spherical or round; figuratively, to fill out into roundness; make complete and harmonious. **3.** To encircle; encompass. **4.** [Rare.] To cause to revolve, as in an orbit.

Open thine eyes eterne, and *sphere* them round
Upon all space. KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 4.

sphere, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A solid every part of whose surface is equidistant from a point within called the center.

A *sphere* is the figure of equilibrium which any aggregate of units tends to assume, under the influence of simple mutual attraction. SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. i, § 5, p. 15. [W. & N. '65.]

(2) The surface of such a solid; a quadric surface generated by the revolution of the semicircumference of a circle about its diameter. **2.** Any approximately globular body; a globe; ball. Specifically: (1) One of the heavenly bodies; a planet, sun, or star.

Eternal Hope! when yonder *spheres* sublime
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of Time,
Thy joyous youth began.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 33.

(2) In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical shells, having the earth for their common center, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be set (see PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM and CELESTIAL SPHERE, below): used still in many phrases in which the word is commonly regarded as referring to the heavenly bodies themselves. Compare MUSIC OF THE SPHERES, under MUSIC. (3) An artificial globe representing the earth or the apparent heavens. **3.** Field of action, influence, or existence; scene of operations; range of knowledge or ability; scope; compass; province; as, out of one's proper *sphere;* a *sphere* of duty.

The *sphere* of each man, of each woman, of each individual, is that *sphere* which he can, with the highest exercise of his powers, perfectly fill. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, Woman's Rights* p. 17. [W. W. & CO. '64.]

Specifically: (1) Social rank or position; class of society.

There is no sympathy in the world for any man who loves out of his *sphere*. CHARLES READE *Put Yourself in His Place* ch. 9, p. 93. [C. & W. '85.]

(2) The area claimed or conceded as a field of action in uncivilized lands, as by a mission, company, or government; as, the French *sphere* on the Niger. **4.** *Logic.* The content of a general concept, its individuals and species. **5.** [Poet.] The region of the sky; the heavens. **6†.** A disk or circular body. **7†.** An orbit, as of a planet or an eye. [< F. *sphère*, < L. *sphæra* (< Gr. *sphaira*), sphere.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

— **celestial sphere** (*Astron.*), the spherical surface on which the heavenly bodies appear to lie, since there is no sense of their relative distance: conceived by astronomers as of infinite diameter, and so enclosing not only the earth, but the whole universe. — **doctrine of the s.**, spherical geometry and trigonometry and their various applications, as to astronomy. — **oblique s.**, the celestial sphere seen by an observer in some mid-latitude, when the path of the daily motion of the stars cuts the horizon in an oblique angle. — **parallel s.**, the celestial sphere as seen by an observer at the poles where the stars move parallel to the horizon. — **right s.**, a sphere so placed that its plane of projection is on a great-circle section, as a meridian or the equator; specifically, the celestial sphere as it appears to an observer on the equator, especially regarding the diurnal motion of the stars. — **sphere′-crys″tals**, *n. pl.* Same as SPHÆRAPHIDES. — **s.-melody**, *n.* The music of the spheres. See MUSIC. **s.-music‡.**

sphere′less, sfĭr′les, *a.* [Poet.] Having no sphere or orbit; wandering; as, a *sphereless* star.

spher′ic, sfer′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the heavenly bodies, or to the spheres in which the ancients supposed these bodies to be set; hence, celestial; exalted.

While thus, apart from toil, our souls pursue
Some high, calm, *spheric* tune.
E. B. BROWNING *Work and Contemplation* l. 13.

2. Spherical. [< L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *sphairikos*, < *sphaira*, ball.]

spher′ic-al, sfer′ic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sphere; globular; round; orbicular; as, *spherical* beads. **2.** Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres; as, *spherical* geometry. **3.** Spheric.

Synonyms: see ROUND.

— **spherical harmonic analysis**, a mathematical method by which a function is expressed as distributed over a spherical surface; used in a great variety of physical problems. — **s. lune**, the portion of the surface of a sphere

bounded by the arcs of two great circles.—**s. opening,** the size of a solid angle. See ANGLE.—**s. polygon, triangle,** etc., a polygon, triangle, etc., on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of great circles.

—**spher″ic-al′i-ty,** sfę-ris′i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being a sphere; spherical form.

Pliny . . . defends the theory of the *sphericity* of the earth, and declares that it is a globe hanging, by what means supported he knows not, in vacant space. F. V. N. MYERS *Outlines of Ancient History* ch. 34, p. 462. [R. '82.]

spher′i-cle, sfer′i-cl, *n.* [Rare.] Same as SPHERULE.

spher′ics, sfer′iks, *n. Math.* The geometry and trigonometry of the sphere.

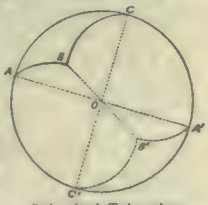

Spherical Triangles.

O, center of the sphere; *AA′*, *BB′*, *CC′*, diameters; *ABC*, triangle on the side of the sphere nearest the observer; *A′B′C′*, opposite and symmetrical triangle on the farther side of the sphere.

spher′i-form, sfir′i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a sphere; spherical. [< SPHERE + -FORM.]

sphero-, spher-. Same as SPHÆRO-: combining forms.—**Sphe″ro-bac-te′ri-a,** *n. pl. Biol.* Same as SPHÆROBACTERIA.—**sphe″ro-bac-te′ri-um,** *n.*—**sphe″ro-co′balt-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, rose-red, cobaltous carbonate ($CoCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.—**sphæ″ro-co′balt-ite‡,**—**sphe″ro-con′ic,** *n. Math.* The curve of intersection of a quadric cone and a sphere, the vertex of the cone being at the center of the sphere.—**sphe″ro-cryst′al,** *n. Petrol.* A homogeneous spherulite formed of minute crystals branching outward from the center.—**sphe″ro-dac′tyl,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Sphærodactylus*) of American geckos.—**sphe″ro-gas′tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra*.—**sphe′ro-graph,** *C. & J. W.*‡ **sphe′ro-graph,** *N. W.*‡ *Wr.*, *n.* A disk bearing a stereographic projection of the earth, ruled with meridians and lines of latitude for the mechanical solution of problems in spherical geometry and navigation.—**sphe′ro-mere,** *n. Zool.* One of the radiating elements of a radiate.—**Sphe-rom′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* Same as SPHEROMIDÆ. **Sphe-ro′ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**sphe-ro′mi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**sphe″ro-phyr′ic,** *a. Petrol.* Containing concretionary spherolids.—**sphe″ro-po′lar,** *a. Math.* Reciprocal relatively to a sphere.—**sphe″ro-sid′er-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of siderite that occurs as globular concretions.—**sphe′ro-some,** *n.* The body-wall of a radiate.—**sphe′ro-spore,** *n.* Same as SPHÆROSPORE.

sphe′roid, sfi′roid (XIII), *n.* A body having nearly the form of a sphere; specifically, a spheroid of revolution.

The air-and-ocean-girt terrestrial *spheroid* which we inhabit. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otte *Cosmical Phenomena* in vol. iii, p. 26. *N* '59.]

[< L. *sphæroïdes*, globular, < Gr. *sphairoeidēs*, < *sphaira*, ball, + *eidos*; see -OID.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

Phrases: —**elliptic spheroid,** a spheroid all of whose plane sections are ellipses.—**oblate s.,** a slightly flattened sphere; specifically, a spheroid of revolution generated by the rotation of an ellipse, or of any figure resembling an ellipse of small eccentricity, about its minor axis.—**prolate s.,** a slightly lengthened sphere; specifically, a spheroid of revolution generated by the rotation of an ellipse, or of any figure resembling an ellipse of small eccentricity, about its major axis.—**s. of revolution,** a spheroid all of whose plane sections perpendicular to a certain axis are circles, especially one generated by the rotation of an ellipse about a principal axis.

sphe-roi′dal, sfę-roi′dal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or shaped like a spheroid. **2.** *Crystal.* Enclosed by convex surfaces. **sphe-roi′dic‡; sphe-roi′dic-al‡.**

Synonyms: see ROUND.

—**spheroidal state,** a state in which water or other volatile liquid forms into drops upon a smooth surface heated above the boiling-point of the liquid, the drops being supported by a thin, badly conducting layer of vapor, which prevents actual contact with the heated surface. The constitution of this layer is supposed to resemble that of the Crookes layer. See LAYER. The phenomenon is sometimes called the **caloric paradox.**

—**sphe-roi′dal-ly,** *adv.*

sphe″roi-dic′i-ty, sfi″roi-dis′i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being a spheroid. **sphe-roi′di-ty‡.**

sphe-rom′e-ter, sfę-rom′ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument for measuring curvature or radii of spherical surfaces. It has three legs forming an equilateral triangle, and a fourth central leg capable of being moved up and down by a very fine micrometer-screw. The curvature is measured by the position of the micrometer when the four legs rest simultaneously on the surface. It may also be used to measure the thickness of small objects. [< SPHERO- + -METER.]

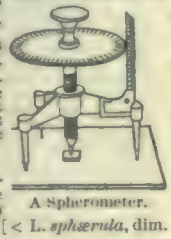
A Spherometer.

spher′u-la, sfer′u-la, *n.* A spherule. Specifically: (1) One of the globose peridia of certain fungi. (2) *Spong.* A small spherical spicule. [< L. *sphærula*, dim. of *sphæra*; see SPHERE.]

spher′ule, sfer′ūl, *C.* (XIII), *n.* A minute sphere; globule. [< L. *sphærula*; see SPHERULA.]

A cloud, which is composed of myriads of separate and isolated *spherules* of water, so minute as to be individually invisible. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 336. [H.]

—**spher′u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or shaped like a spherule. **2.** Spherulitic.—**spher′u-late,** *a.* Bearing or covered with spherules or minute tubercles.

spher′u-lite, sfer′u-luit, *C.* sfer′yu-luit, *W.*‡; sfi′ru-, *W.*‡, *n. Petrol.* **1.** A radiating spherical group of minute acicular crystals common in acidic glassy rocks. **2.** A rhabolite. [< SPHERULE.]—**spher″u-lit′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of spherulites; resembling a spherulite.—**spher′u-li-tize,** *vt.* To convert wholly or partly into spherulites; impart a spherulitic structure to.—**spher′u-li-toid,** *a.* Having or approaching to the form of a spherulite.

spher′y, sfir′i, *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** Like a sphere or star. **2.** Belonging or relating to the celestial spheres.

And hurrying down the *sphery* way.
Night flies, and sweeps her shadows from the paths of day.
JEAN INGELOW *Song for Night of Christ's Resurrection* st. 22.

sphet′e-rize, sfet′ę-roiz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI′ZING.] [Rare.] To turn to one's own account; appropriate; usurp. [< Gr. *sphetterizō*, < *sphetteros*, their own, < *sphōn*, they.]

Sphex, sfex, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sphecidæ*. **2.** [s-] [SPHEXES, *pl.*] (1) A sphex-fly.

The *Sphex*, and the Sand-wasp, . . . after laying their eggs in a hole, pierce beetles, grasshoppers, or caterpillars with their sting, . . . paralysing them, and then storing them up with their eggs as . . . food for the young when they are hatched, two or three weeks later. ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Life and her Children* ch. 11, p. 267. [A. '84.]

(2) A digger-wasp of this genus. [< Gr. *sphēx*, wasp.]

—**sphex′-fly″,** *n.* A fly, as of the genus *Conops*, that resembles a digger-wasp (genus *Sphex*).

sphinc′ter, sfinc′tęr. *n.* A muscle that surrounds an opening or tube and serves to close it; as, the *sphincter* oris. [LL., < Gr. *sphinktēr*, < *sphingō*, close.]—**sphinc′ter-al, sphinc-te′ri-al, sphinc-ter′ic,** *a.*—**sphinc′ter-ate,** *a.* **1.** Furnished with or opening and closing by a sphincter. **2.** Contracted or drawn as if by a sphincter, as an hour-glass.—**sphinc′trate‡,**—**sphinc″ter-ot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting a sphincter transversely to relieve or prevent spasmodic constriction.

Sphin′di-dæ, sfin′di-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of sericorn beetles with first 2 ventral segments connate, tarsi heteromerous, and antennæ almost clavicorn.

Sphin′dus, *n.* (t. g.)

—**sphin′did,** *a.* & *n.*—**sphin′doid,** *a.*

sphin′gid, sfin′jid. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or related to the *Sphingidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sphingidæ*.

Sphin′gi-dæ, sfin′ji-dī *or* -gi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of large moths, especially those having fore wings long and narrow, with long oblique hind margins and 11 or 12 nervures, hind wings much shorter, and antennæ short and hooked at tip; hawk-moths; humming-bird moths. [< SPHINX.]—**sphin′goid,** *a.*

sphin′gi-form, sfin′ji-fôrm, *a. Entom.* Having the form of a sphingid. [< SPHINX (*Sphing-*) + -FORM.]

Sphin-gi′na, sfin-jai′nę *or* -gi′nę, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of nocturnal lepidopters, including *Sphingidæ* and several other families.—**sphin′gine,** *a.* & *n.*

sphin′gure, sfin′giur, *n.* A synetherine porcupine. [< Gr. *sphingō*, choke.] **sphig′gure‡.**

sphinx, sfiŋx, *n.* [SPHINX′ES or SPHIN′GES, sfin′jez, *pl.*] **1.** [s- or S-] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster represented with a woman's head and a lion's body, or with some other fanciful combination of human and beast forms; especially, a female monster of Thebes, in Bœotia, who sat by the roadside on a high rock and strangled and flung down all passers-by unable to guess a riddle which she proposed. When Œdipus at last guessed it she cast herself from the rock and perished. **2.** *Egypt. Myth.* A wingless monster with a lion's body and a human head (when male called **androsphinx**), or the head of a ram (**criosphinx**), or of a hawk (**hieracosphinx**), sculptured in granite or other rock; so called by the Greeks from its resemblance to the classic sphinx. See the above terms and illustrations under them.

The Sphinx and Œdipus.

The world-renowned *Sphinx*, a figure sixty-five feet high, cut from the solid rock, and representing the god Armachis, is about nine hundred feet southeast of the Pyramid of Cheops, and is older than the Pyramid itself. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Egyptian Art* p. 19. [P. & H.]

3. A person whose character, acts, or words it is hard or impossible to comprehend; a mysterious or enigmatical person. **4.** A hawk-moth or sphingid: named from the manner in which the caterpillar elevates the anterior part of the body when at rest. **5.** [S-] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Sphingidæ*. **6.** A sphinx-baboon. **7.** *Her.* A figure with a woman's head and breasts and a lion's body, and usually eagle's wings; blazoned "sans wings" if wingless. [L., < Gr. *sphinx*, < *sphingō*, strangle.]

—**sphinx′-bab-oon″,** *n.* The Guinea baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*).—**s.-moth,** *n.* Same as SPHINX, 4.

sphrag′ide, sfraj′id, *n.* Same as CIMOLITE. [F., < L. *sphragis* (< Gr. *sphragis*), seal.]

sphra-gis′tics, sfrą-jis′tics, *n.* The study of engraved seals, including their authenticity, age, history, etc. [< Gr. *sphragistikos*, of sealing, < *sphragis*, seal.]

sphri-go′sis, sfri-gō′sis, *n. Bot.* Excessive growth of the leaves and stems of plants at the expense of the flowers and fruit. [< Gr. *sphrigaō*, be vigorous.]

sphyg′mic, sfig′mic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the pulse; beating like the pulse; pulsatory. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sphygmica*. [< Gr. *sphygmikos*, of the pulse, < *sphygmos*; see SPHYGMUS.]

Sphyg′mi-ca, sfig′mi-cą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of amœbiform protozoans in which sphygmic vacuoles are observable. [< Gr. *sphygmikos*; see SPHYGMIC.]

sphygmo-. Derived from Greek *sphygmos*, pulse (see SPHYGMUS); a combining form.—**sphyg″mo-ceph′a-lus,** *n. Pathol.* Same as CROTAPHE.—**sphyg′mo-gram,** *n.* A series of connected curves traced by a sphygmograph.—**sphyg′mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument which marks, by means of a recording lever, when applied over the heart or an artery, the character of the pulse, and its rate, force, and variations.—**sphyg″mo-graph′ic,** *a.*—**sphyg-mog′ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of descriptive physiology that relates to the pulse and its phenomena. **2.** The recording of pulsations by the sphygmograph.—**sphyg-mol′o-gy,** *n.* The branch of physiology that relates to the pulse.—**sphyg″mo-lo′gi-an,** —**sphyg″mo-ma-nom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in the arteries. **sphyg-mom′e-tęr‡. sphyg′mo-phone,** *n.* An instrument for making audible the action of the pulse.—**sphyg′mo-scope,** *n.* An apparatus designed to exhibit the varying pressures of a fluid contained in a channel or tube, as the blood in the arteries during circulation.

sphyg′mus, sfig′mus, *n. Physiol.* The pulse; pulsation. [< Gr. *sphygmos*, pulse, < *sphyzō*, throb.]

—**sphyg′moid,** *a.* Pulse-like.

sphynx, *n.* Same as SPHINX: an incorrect form.

Sphy-ræn′i-dæ, sfi-ren′i-dī *or* sfi-rē′ni-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially percesocines with a long straight body, pointed head, acute teeth, and 2 moderately distant dorsals; barracudas. See illus. under BARRACUDA. **Sphy-ræ′na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sphyræna*, hammer-fish, < Gr. *sphyraina*, < *sphyra*, hammer.]

—**sphy-ræn′id,** *n.*—**sphy-ra′noid,** *a.* & *n.*

sphy-rel′a-ton, sfi-rel′ą-ton, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* Hammered metal-work, prior to the invention of casting; a method used much later for work in gold.

Sphyr′ni-dæ, sfęr′ni-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of asterospondylous sharks with the head extended sideways in a hammer-like or spade-like manner; hammer-headed sharks. See illus. under HAMMERHEAD. **Sphyr′na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *sphyra*, hammer.]

—**sphyr′nid,** *n.*—**sphyr′noid,** *a.*

spi′al‡, *n.* A spy; scout; also, a close watch or guard.

spi′ca, spai′cą *or* spī′cą, *n.* [SPI′CÆ, spai′sī *or* spī′cē, *pl.*] **1.** *Surg.* A reversed spiral bandage, whose turns, when it is applied, cross like the letter V. **2.** [S-] *Astron.* A bright star in Virgo. See STAR. **3.** *Bot.* A spike. **4.** *Ornith.* A spur. [L., spike, ear of grain.]

Spi-ca′tæ, spi-kē′tī (spai-, *C. W.*) *or* spī-cą′tē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A section of pennatuloidean polyps having a rachis without pinnules and with sessile polyps. [< L. *spicatus*; see SPICATE.]

spi′cate, spai′ket *or* -kęt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Arranged in a spike or spikes: said of flowers; resembling a spike, or consisting of a spike or spikes, as an inflorescence. **2.** *Ornith.* Having a spur or spica. **3.** *Zoöph.* Of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ*. [< L. *spico*, pp. *spicatus*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, spike.] **spi′cal‡; spi′ca″ted‡.**—**spi-ca′te-ous,** *a.* Same as SPICATE, 2 and 3.

spi-ca′tum, spi-kē′tum (spai-, *C. W.*) *or* spī-cą′tum, *n.* [L.] Anciently, masonry in which the arrangement of the stones resembled that of the grains in an ear of wheat; herring-bone work. Usually called **opus spicatum.**

spic-ca′to, spic-cā′tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Detached: not legato.

spice, spais, *vt.* [SPICED; SPI′CING.] **1.** To season with spice; flavor with aromatic or pungent substances; as, *spiced* pickles. **2.** Figuratively, to add zest or piquancy to. **3†.** To render fastidious, dainty, or scrupulous. [< OF. *espicer*, < *espice*; see SPICE[1], *n.*]

spice[1], *n.* **1.** An aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, as cinnamon, cloves, pepper, nutmeg, allspice, and mace, used to flavor or give zest to food and certain beverages; also, such substances collectively; as, a dealer in *spice*. See illus. under NUTMEG. **2.** Figuratively, that which gives zest or adds interest; an agreeable admixture or feature; a smack; touch; dash; flavor; as, wit is the *spice* of conversation.

Seneca, if history do not wrong him, . . . was not in his heart exempt from a *spice* of ambition. ISAAC BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. iv, p. 33. [J. C. R. '45.]

3. [Poet.] An aromatic odor; an agreeable perfume.

And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer *spice* the humming air.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* div. c, st. 2.

4. [Prov. Eng.] Cakes, sweetmeats, and dried fruit. **5†.** Sort; kind; species: the original meaning; also, a specimen. [< OF. *espice*, < L. *species*; see SPECIES.]

Compounds, etc.:—**spice′-box″,** *n.* **1.** A box for keeping spices. **2.** In decorative art, a small decorated cylindrical box, usually of Oriental workmanship. **3.** Figuratively, a hot-tempered or quick-tempered person; pepper-box.—**s.-cake,** *n.* A cake flavored with spice or spices.—**S. Islands,** the Moluccas Islands of the East-Indian archipelago; also, in a wider sense, all the islands between Celebes, New Guinea, and the Papuan Islands, and north of Timor: so called because they were once the main source of spices.—**s.-mill,** *n.* A hand-mill for grinding spices.—**s.-nut,** *n.* A gingernut.—**s.-plate†,** *n.* A small plate or dish formerly used to hold spice served with wine.—**s.-shop,** *n.* A shop in which spices or other aromatic substances are sold; formerly, a drug-shop or a grocery. **s.-store‡.**

A Spice-box of 18th-century Faience.

spice[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small stick.

spice′ber″ry, spais′ber′i, *n.* A berry of the wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or of the spicebush.

spice′bush″, spais′bush′, *n.* An aromatic American shrub (*Lindera Benzoin*) of the laurel family, with umbel-like clusters of dioecious yellow flowers, preceding the alternate leathery leaves and followed by red drupes. The leaves have been used for tea, and the drupes, when powdered, for allspice. **ben′ja-min-bush″‡; fe′ver-bush″‡; spice′-wood″‡; wild allspice‡.**

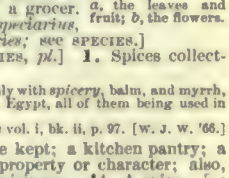

The Spicebush.
a, the leaves and fruit; *b*, the flowers.

spice′ful‡, *a.* Spicy; aromatic.

spi′cer, spai′sęr, *n.* **1.** A person who seasons with spice. **2†.** A dealer in spices; also, a druggist or a grocer. [< OF. *espicier*, < LL. *speciarius*, < *species*, spice, < L. *species*; see SPECIES.]

spi′cer-y, spai′sęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Spices collectively or in general.

These merchants were laden only with *spicery*, balm, and myrrh, commodities in great request in Egypt, all of them being used in embalming the dead. MILMAN *Hist. of Jews* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 97. [W. J. W. '66.]

2. A place where spices are kept; a kitchen pantry; a provision-room. **3.** Spicy property or character; also, that which has spiciness; spiciness. **4†.** A spice. [< OF. *espicerie*, < LL. *speciaria*, spices, < *species*; see SPICER.] **spi′cer-ye†; spy′cer-ye†.**

spice′tree″, spais′trī′, *n.* An evergreen tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the western coast of the United States, with thick fragrant leaves and yellowish-green flowers, yielding a globose or elliptical purple drupe. Its leaves when bruised exhale a pungent odor that produces sneezing. See LAUREL. **California laurel‡.**

spice′wood″, spais′wud′, *n.* Same as SPICEBUSH.

spi-cif′er-ous, spai-sif′ęr-us, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bearing ears or spikes; spicate. **spi-cig′er-ous‡. 2.** *Ornith.* Spurred. [< L. *spicifer*, < *spica*, spike, + *fero*, bear.]

spi′ci-form, spai′si-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a spike. [< L. *spica*, spike, + -FORM.]

spi′ci-ly, spai′si-li, *a.* In a spicy manner.

spi′ci-ness, spai′si-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spicy; pungency; aroma.

spick, spik, *a.* [Colloq.] Tidy and fresh, as if new.

His servant . . . had to keep the room as bright and *spick* as an old lady's bandbox. E. W. GOSSE *Gray* ch. 6, p. 127. [B. '82.]

spick[1], spic, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A spike; nail. [For SPIKE[3], *n.*]

spick[2], *n.* A titmouse.

spick and span. Perfectly new, or looking as if new; newly clad or made; bran-new. Compare SPICK[1], *n.*

> An English clergyman came, *spick and span*,
> In black and white,—a large, well-favored man.
> A. H. CLOUGH *Mari Magno* l. 34.

[For *spick-and-span new*; see SPICK[1], *n.*, and SPAN-NEW.]

spick'nel. spic'nel, *n.* **1.** A smooth-tufted, aromatic European perennial (*Meum athamanticum*), with white flowers in terminal umbels and leaves finely dissected into thread-like segments, cultivated for ornament. See MEUM. **2.** Any species of a related genus (*Athamanta*) with similar thread-like divisions of the leaves. [Perhaps cor. of SPIKE-NAIL: so called from the shape of the leaves.] **spig'nel‡; spike'nel†.**

spi'cous, spai'cus, *a.* *Bot.* Having spikes; spiked. [< L. *spica*, spike.] **spi'cose‡.** — **spi-cos'i-ty**, *n.* *Bot.* [Rare.] The state of being spicous or spiked.

spic'u-la, spic'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lî *or* -lê, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) A diminutive spike; a spikelet. (2) A needle-shaped or splinter-like body; spicule. **2.** *Zool.* A spicule. [< L. *spiculum*; see SPICULUM.]

spic'u-lar, spic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Resembling a spicule or dart; sharp-pointed; figuratively, acute; pungent.

> Some sentences . . . may sufficiently represent to us the rather tart and *spicular* quality of his style. M. C. TYLER *Hist Am. Lit.*, *Alex. Garden* in vol. ii, p. 291. [G. P. P. '79.]

2. Composed of or bearing spicules or sharp points.

spic'u-late, spic'yu-lêt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To shape like a spicule; give point to. [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculo*, sharpen, < *spiculum*; see SPICULUM.]

spic'u-late, spic'yu-let *or* -lêt, *a.* **1.** Having or covered with spicules or fine points. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Covered with spiculæ or small fleshy appendages. (2) Consisting of or divided into spikelets. **3.** Resembling a spicule; sharp-pointed. [< L. *spiculatus*; see SPICULATE, *v.*]

spic'ule, spic'yūl, *n.* A small, slender, sharp-pointed body. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* A small hard body, often needle-like, found in various invertebrate animals; specifically, one of the calcareous or silicious bodies, varying very much in shape, that form the skeleton or supporting framework of a sponge.

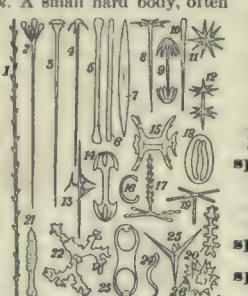

Spicules of Sponges.

1. Uncinaria. 2. Scopula. 3. Clavula. 4. Anatriæne. 5. Tylote. 6. Strongyle. 7. Oxea. 8. Dichotriæne. 9 Amphidisc. 10. Oxytylote. 11. Oxyaster. 12. Amphiaster. 13. Centrotriæne. 14. Cymba, with 3 pteres at each end. 15. Amphitriæne. 16. Sigmaspire, viewed along its axis. 17. Pinnulus. 18. Oocymba. 19. Pentactine. 20. Sanidaster. 21. Spined tylostyle. 22. Rhabdocrepid desma. 23. Monopteral cymba. 24. Toxaspire. 25. Caltrops. 26. Spheraster.

> Needle-like bodies consisting either of silica or of a horny substance (acanthin) are produced in the protoplasm of many Protozoa. . . . These are known as *spicules*. LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 834.

(2) *Bot.* (*a*) A secondary diminutive spike; a spikelet. (*b*) In fungi, a sterigma: an old name. (3) *pl. Meteor.* Sharp, slender crystals of frozen moisture: the only form in which moisture can exist at great heights in the atmosphere. Halos are due to these frost or ice spicules. [< L. *spiculum*; see SPICULUM.]

spiculi-. Derived from Latin *spiculum* (see SPICULUM): a combining form.— **Spic"u-lif'e-ra**, *n.* *Entom.* A division of hymenopterous insects whose females have a plurivalve ovipositor, as ichneumon-flies.— **spic"u-lif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing spicules. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. **spic"u-lig'er-ous‡.** — **spic'u-li-form"** (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having the form of a spicule.— **spic"u-lig'e-nous**, *a.* Producing or bearing spicules; spiculiferous.— **Spic"u-li-spon'gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of sponges.

spic'u-lous, spic'yu-lus, *a.* Having spicules; spiculiferous. [< L. *spiculum*; see SPICULUM.] **spic'u-lose‡.**

spic'u-lum, spic'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A spicule. **2.** *Surg.* A small sharp-pointed fragment of bone; especially, a sharp splinter of a fractured bone. [< L. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, point, spike.]

spi'cy, spai'si, *a.* [SPI'CI-ER; SPI'CI-EST.] **1.** Containing, flavored, or fragrant with spices; characteristic of spices; as, *spicy* food; *spicy* gales; a *spicy* taste.

> The spruce, the cedar and juniper, with their balsamic breath, filled the aisles with a *spicy* fragrance.
> HARRIET B. STOWE *Pogganuc People* ch. 3, p. 28. [F. H. & H.]

2. Producing or abounding with spices; as, *spicy* isles. **3.** Figuratively, having zest or pungency; piquant; tart; sharp; as, a *spicy* tale; a *spicy* remark. **4.** [Slang.] Showy; smart; stylish; as, *spicy* dress.

Synonyms: see BALMY; RACY.

spi'der, spai'dėr, *n.* **1.** An arachnid of the order *Araneida*, having the cephalothorax and abdomen unsegmented, the latter attached by a short pedicel and with two or three pairs of spinning-organs near the end. The cheliceræ are claw-like, and have the duct of a poison-gland opening at the summit of the terminal joint. There are commonly eight simple eyes (sometimes six, four, or two). The *Dipneumones* have two pulmonary sacs, the *Tetrapneumones* four at the anterior part of the abdomen. Spiders prey upon insects, and many species spin webs for their capture.

2. An arachnid like or likened to the above; as, a red *spider*. **3.** A spider-crab. **4.** A long-handled frying-pan, originally one having long legs (whence the name) to keep it from touching the coals; less correctly, any frying-pan. **5.** A three-legged frame for supporting pots, pans, etc., over or near a fire. **6.** A high cue-rest to place over a billiard-ball. **7.** *Mach.* A wheel-frame or skeleton, a radial-armed hub, or some similar construction, as a rimless wheel made in one piece, or the main casting of a steam-piston. **8.** *Naut.* (1) An outrigger for keeping a leading-block or brace-block from a vessel's side. (2) A hoop about a mast, perforated for belaying-pins, etc. **9.** A firemen's two-wheeled hose-cart. [ME. **spider* (*spithер*), < **spinder*, < *spinnere*, < AS. *spinnan*, spin.]

Compounds: — **spi'der-ant"**, *n.* A solitary ant or mutillid; a velvet-ant. — **s.-band**, *n.* Same as SPIDER, 8 (2). — **s.-bug**, *n.* A reduviid bug (*Emesa longipes*). — **s.-catcher**, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian arachnotherine sun-bird, having a slender curved bill. **2.** The wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muralis*). — **s.-cells**, *n. pl.* Stellate neuroglia-cells found among the nerve-fibers of the spinal cord. — **s.-cot**, *n.* A spider-web. — **s.-crab**, *n.* A crab with long thin legs. (1) A malinean crab, especially a maiid, as the European *Maia squinado* or the Japanese *Macrocheira kämpferi*, sometimes with a span of over 10 feet across the outstretched legs. The common species of the Atlantic coast of the United States are pericerids of the genus *Libinia*. (2) A lithodid. — **s.-diver**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The dabchick (*Podiceps fluviatilis*). — **s.-eater**, *n.* A sun-bird, a spider-catcher. — **s.-fly**, *n.* A pupiparous fly, as a bird-louse, bat-louse, or bee-louse. — **s.-helmet**, *n.* A skeleton cap of steel bars worn under another head-covering as a defense. Compare SECRET, *n.*, 6. — **s.-hunter**, *n.* A sun-bird, a spider-catcher. — **s.-legs**, *n. pl.* Irregular lines of fracture in gold-leaf, as when applied to moldings with deep depressions. — **s.-line**, *n.* A filament of spider-web used in forming the reticle in the focus of a telescope; loosely, any filament used for such a purpose. — **s.-mite**, *n.* **1.** A parasitic gamasid mite. **2.** A parasitic argantid mite. **3.** A small mite injurious to plants. — **s.-monkey**, *n.* An arboreal long-tailed American cebine monkey of either of the genera *Ateles* and *Eriodes*, of slender form with very long limbs. See illus. under COAITA. — **s.-net**, *n.* Netting worked in spider-stitch. — **s.-orchis**, *n.* A European orchid (*Ophrys aranifera*) bearing a few-flowered spike of flowers with a dark-brown lip and green sepals and petals suggestive of the name. — **s.-shell**, *n.* A strombold gastropod (genus *Pteroceras*) of the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans having the margin of the outer lip expanded with claw-like processes. — **s.-stitch**, *n.* A stitch in lace or netting, in which the arrangement of the threads somewhat resembles that of the threads in a spider's web. — **s.-wasp**, *n.* A pompilid wasp, that stores its nest with insects and spiders in which it has laid its eggs. — **s.-web**, *n.* The web or snare spun by a spider. — **s.-wheel**, *n.* In embroidery, a circular pattern resembling the geometric spider's web.

— **spi'der-dom**, *n.* [Humor.] Spiders collectively; the realm of spiders. — **spi'dered**, *a.* [Rare.] Frequented by spiders; full of spider-webs. — **spi'der-like**, *a.* Resembling a spider; having long radiating legs. — **spi'der-ling**, *n.* A newly hatched spider; young spider. — **spi'der-y**, *a.* Spiderlike; also, infested with spiders. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

spi'der-flow"er, spai'dėr-flau"ėr, *n.* Any species of *Cleome*; especially, in the United States, *C. spinosa* or *pungens*, a tall showy plant of southern gardens and an escape in fields, having purple flowers whose long stamens and style suggest its name. See CLEOME.

spi'der-work", spai'dėr-wŭrk", *n.* Lace worked in spider-stitch.

spi'der-wort", spai'dėr-wŭrt", *n.* **1.** Any species of *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginica*, an American perennial with deep-blue 3-petaled flowers in close terminal umbels, surrounded by 2 or 3 long leafy bracts: often cultivated in gardens: so called either from the appearance of its hairy stamens, or from the fact that its viscid juice spins into threads. See TRADESCANTIA. **2.** Any plant of the spiderwort family (*Commelinaceæ*). **3.** Any one of several other plants; as, the **mountain spiderwort** (*Lloydia serotina*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), a hardy European plant often cultivated.

spied, spaid, *imp.* & *pp.* of SPY, *v.*

spie'gel-ei"sen, spī'gel-ai"sen, *n.* *Metal.* A white cast iron containing manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.

> In the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel . . . manganese is usually added at the completion of these processes, in the form of a manganiferous cast-iron (*spiegeleisen* . . .); it reduces the iron oxide and is itself oxidized and scorified. H. M. HOWE *Metallurgy of Steel* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 43. [SCI. PUB. CO. '94.]

[G., < *spiegel*, a mirror (< L. *speculum*; see SPECULUM), + *eisen*, iron.] **spie'gel‡; spie'gel-i"ron‡.**

spier, spīr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] Same as SPEER.

spi'er, spai'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spy; scout.

spif'fy, spif'i, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Smartly dressed; spruce.

spif'li-cate, spif'li-kêt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To fill with apprehension; daunt; dismay: also, to beat. **2.** [Slang.] To suffocate; smother; kill. **spif'li-cate‡.** — **spif"li-ca'tion**, *n.*

Spi-ge'li-an, spi-[*or* spai-]jī'li-an *or* spi-gē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to or named after Adrian Van der Spiegel (Spigelius), a Dutch anatomist (1558-1625).

— **Spigelian lobe**, a portion of the under surface of the liver between the fissure for the ductus venosus and the fossa for the vena cava, and above the transverse fissure. See illus. under LIVER.

spight†, *n.* & *v.* Same as SPITE.

spight[2], spait, *n.* A speight or woodpecker. [< G. *specht*.]

spig'nel, *n.* Same as SPICKNEL.

spig'net, spig'net, *n.* Same as SPIKENARD, 3: a corruption.

spig'ot, spig'ėt, *n.* A pin or plug for stopping the hole through which the liquid contents of a cask are drawn off; by extension, a turning plug fitting into a faucet, or the faucet itself. [< Ir. *spiocaid*, dim. of *spice* (< L. *spica*), spike.]

spig'ot-joint", see JOINT. — **s.-pot**, *n.* An earthenware vessel having in its side near the bottom a hole for a spigot.

spi-gur'nel†, *n.* A sealer of royal or chancery writs.

spike, spaik, *vt.* [SPIKED; SPI'KING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes or very large nails; as, to *spike* down timbers. **2.** To set or provide with a spike or spikes; as, a *spiked* mace; a *spiked* wall. **3.** To stop the vent of, as a cannon, as with a spike: often done to make ordnance useless on abandoning a position to the enemy. **4.** [Rare.] To fix on a spike. [W.] **5.** To sharpen at the point. [J.] **6.** *Baseball.* To strike (another player) with the spikes in one's shoes.

spike[1], *n.* **1.** A stout piece of metal, properly from 4½ to 6 inches in length, and thicker in proportion than a nail, with a head and point, frequently curved, serrated, or cleft to render extraction difficult: much used in attaching railroad-rails to the ties, and in the construction of docks, piers, and other works requiring large timbers. **2.** A projecting piece of metal, usually pointed or tapering, fixed with the sharp or small end outward; any similar pointed or tapering object or projection; as, *spikes* in the top of a wall or fence; *spikes* worn in the bottoms of shoes to keep the wearer from slipping; a *spike* in the center of a shield.

> When the bridge fell, a strong iron *spike*, fixed at the bottom of it, was driven home by the mere weight of the fall into the deck of the enemy's ship, and held it fast.
> THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* ch. 40, p. 429. [A. '64.]

3. A steel pin having a hard body and a soft point: for plugging cannon-vents. **4.** An ear, as of barley, wheat, or other grain.

> The gleaners . . . *Spike* after *spike* their scanty harvest pick.
> THOMSON *Seasons*, *Autumn* l. 166.

5. *Bot.* (1) A flower-cluster of the indeterminate type in which there are numerous sessile flowers arranged closely on an elongated common axis, as in the plantain. (2) In the *Equisetaceæ* (horse-tails), an aggregation of shield-shaped scales which bear the spore-cases on the under side. **6.** A straight, unbranched antler, as of a young deer. **7.** A young mackerel. [< L. *spica*, spike.]

A Simple Spike of the Lizard's-tail (*Saururus cernuus*).

Compounds: — **spike'-ex-tract"or**, *n.* A device for drawing spikes, as from railway-ties. — **s.-grass**, *n.* Any one of several American grasses with conspicuous spikelets of flowers, as the seaside oat and other species of the same genus. — **s.-horn**, *n.* Same as SPIKE, 7. — **s.-nail**, *n.* A very large nail; a spike of the form of a common nail. — **s.-plank**, *n.* A bridge or platform before the nizzenmast of a vessel: sometimes so placed on vessels designed for arctic service. — **s.-rush**, *n.* Any species of *Eleocharis*, a genus of aquatic tufted herbs of the sedge family, with simple leafless stems terminating in a solitary imbricated spike of flowers. **spiked rush‡.** — **s.-shell**, *n.* A hyalioid pteropod (genus *Styliola*) having a slender conical shell. — **s.-team**, *n.* A team of three draft-animals, arranged as two wheel-horses and a leader. — **s.-tub**, *n.* A vessel used on shipboard to hold blubber.

spike[2], *n.* Spike lavender. [< F. *spic*, < L. *spica*, spike.]

— **oil of spike**, see OIL. — **spike'-lav"en-der**, *n.* French lavender (*Lavandula Spica*). See LAVENDER.

spike'bill", spaik'bil", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The marbled godwit. **2.** The hooded merganser.

spiked, spaikt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having flowers arranged in spikes; spicate. **2.** Secured or plugged with spikes.

spike'fish", spaik'fish", *n.* A sailfish or histiophorid.

spike'horn", spaik'hōrn", *n.* A deer having spikes.

spike'let, spaik'let, *n.* *Bot.* A secondary spike: applied particularly to the peculiar inflorescence of grasses, which consists of an axis bearing 2-ranked imbricated glumes within which the flowers are borne. See OAT.

spike'nard, spaik'nard, *n.* **1.** An ancient fragrant and costly ointment prepared mainly from a plant of the same name; nard. **2.** A perennial herb (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*) of the valerian family, closely allied to the common valerian. Its roots are highly prized in India as yielding a perfume similar to that of valerian but stronger. The plant is now generally believed to be the spikenard of the ancients. **3.** An American herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the ginseng family (*Araliaceæ*), with large spicy-aromatic roots. It is nearly allied to and resembles the American or wild sarsaparilla, differing mainly in having a widely branched stem and its umbels in a large compound panicle. Compare WILD SARSAPARILLA. **4.** Any one of various vegetable oils. [< OF. *spiquenard*, < L. *spica nardi*; *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*; see NARD.]

The Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*). *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

Phrases: — **American spikenard**, the spikenard of def. 3, above. — **Celtic s.**, a species of valerian (*Valeriana Celtica*) of Switzerland and Styria: highly prized by the Orientals for perfuming their baths. — **Cretan s.**, a species of valerian (*Valeriana Phu*) from the Caucasus, often cultivated. — **false s.**, false Solomon's-seal. — **Indian s.**, the spikenard of def. 2, above. — **plowman's s.**, a European hedge-plant (*Inula Conyza*) of the aster family. — **small s.**, same as AMERICAN or WILD SARSAPARILLA. **spike'nard-tree"**, *n.* The Angelica-tree. See HERCULES'S-CLUB. — **West-Indian s.**, a plant (*Hyptis suaveolens*) of the mint family. — **wild s.**, same as SMALL SPIKENARD.

spike'nel†, *n.* Spicknel.

spike'nose", spaik'nōz", *n.* A pike-perch or wall-eye.

spi'ker, spai'kėr, *n.* A workman who drives spikes.

spike'tail", spaik'têl", *n.* **1.** The pintail duck. **2.** [Slang.] A swallow-tailed or dress coat.

spike'wise", spaik'waiz", *adv.* As a spike.

spi'ky, spai'ki, *a.* **1.** Resembling a spike; sharp-pointed. **2.** Covered or set with spikes or sharp points.

spil, spild, spilt. Spill, etc. PHIL. SOC.

spilch'ing, spilch'ing. [Eng.] A rotten machine-brick.

spile[1], spail, *vt.* [SPILED; SPI'LING.] **1.** To pierce for and provide with a spile or spigot, as a cask; pierce with a small hole, into which a plug is inserted. **2.** To drive piles or spiles into.

spile[2], *v.* [Dial.] To spoil.

spile, *n.* **1.** A large timber for forcing into the ground to serve as a foundation; a pile. **2.** A plug or wooden pin used as a spigot; also, a spile-hole.

> To use a homely illustration, it is to save at the *spile*, and waste at the bung. THOREAU *Winter*, *Dec.* 26, '60 p. 36. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. [U. S.] A spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap to a bucket; a tapping-gouge. **sap's**

spile‡. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* A wooden plug for a nail-hole. **5.** A wedge used in tubbing the shaft of a mine. [< D. *spijl*, bar; akin to SPINDLE.]

—**spile'-bor"er,** *n.* An auger for boring out and tapering spiles for spigots.—**s.-driver,** *n.* A pile-driver.—**s.-hole,** *n.* A small orifice in the top of a cask or the like, to permit air to enter or fermentation-gases to escape; also, a hole bored in a sugar-maple tree for inserting a spile.—**s.-worm,** *n.* A ship-worm; teredo.

spil'i-kin, spil'i-kin, *n.* Eng.] **1.** A small peg or pin, as of wood or bone, especially when used in playing certain games, as jackstraws, or serving to keep score, as in cribbage. **2.** *pl.* A game played with such pegs or pieces; specifically, jackstraws. **spil'li-ken**‡; **spil'li-kin**‡.

spi'ling, spal'ing, *n.* **1.** Building-piles collectively; piling. **2.** *Naut.* (*a*) The edge-curve of a plank or of a strake in a vessel's hull. (*b*) *pl.* The offset dimensions of such edge-curve.

spil'ite, spal'it, *n.* *Petrol.* A chloritic amygdaloidal augite porphyrite or diabase. [< Gr. *spilos*, spot.]

spill[1], spil, *v.* [SPILLED or SPILT; SPILL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer to fall or run out through accident or wastefulness, especially over the edge of a vessel, as a pail; allow to be scattered, or to escape, from a receptacle; lose as from a vessel or package; said of liquids and substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* milk from a cup, tea from a paper, or nuts from a basket.

Lo, now far on the hills
The crimson fumes uncurled,
Where the caldron mantles and *spills*
Another dawn on the world.'
BLISS CARMAN *A Northern Vigil* st. 22.

2. To cause to be shed; cause to be poured forth; shed.

O let the blood by murder *spilt*
Wash out thy stricken children's guilt.'
HOLMES *Memory of Lincoln* st. 3.

3. *Naut.* To empty (the belly of a sail) of wind in order to facilitate reefing or furling.

In taking in topgallant studding sails, we find one authority saying 'Always ease off the tack before starting the halliards to *spill* the sail.' LUCE *Seamanship* ch. 23, p. 439 (U. S. N. A. CO. '77.)

4. Colloq.] To throw or turn out; throw; as, the occupants of the carriage were *spilled* into the road. **5**†. To allow to leak out; divulge. **6**†. To dissipate; waste; squander. **7**†. To spoil; deface; ruin; destroy; kill.

II. *i.* **1.** To run out or over, especially over an edge; be scattered or lost from a receptacle; be shed and wasted. **2**†. To commit waste, destruction, or slaughter; slay. **3**†. To be destroyed, perish, die. [< AS. *spillan*, destroy.] **spille**†. **spill'-good"**†, *n.* A spendthrift.—**s.-time',** *n.* One who wastes time.

spill[2], *vt.* **1.** *Mining.* To timber with spills or spiles. **2**†. To cover with bits, as of wood or ivory; inlay.

spill[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A tumble to the ground, as from a vehicle; a fall. **2.** A downpour, as of rain.

—**spill'-chan"nel,** *n.* E. Ind.] An overflow-channel connecting with a river.—**s.-stream:.—s.-trough,** *n.* A trough to receive melted brass that may be spilled in pouring from a crucible into a flask.

spill[4], *n.* **1.** Prov.] A thin slender piece of anything. Specifically: (*a*) A slip of wood, or rolled strip of paper, used for lighting lamps, etc.; a lamplighter.

She twisted a piece of paper into a *spill*, and put an end to the gleaming EDNA LYALL *We Two* ch. 3, p. 22 (A. '86.)

(*b*) A slender peg, pin, or bar; especially, a slender plug for stopping a hole in a cask; a spile. (*c*) [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* A spile. (*d*) The spindle of a spinning-wheel. (*e*) Any splinter or chip of wood. **2**†. A small sum of money; small gift or reward. [Var. of SPELL[3], *n.*]

—**spill'-case",** *n.* Eng.] An ornamental vase for holding lamplighters or spills.

spill'er[1], spil'er, *n.* **1.** [Nova Scotia.] A small mackerel-seine put into a larger one, to take out the fish where the larger one can not be hauled in, as over a rocky bottom. **2.** [Ir.] A trawl-line, boulter. See LONG-LINE.—**spill'ar; spil'let; spil'liard:.—spil'ler-fish'ing,** *n.* Same as TRAWLING. See TRAWL-LINE.—**spil'let** or **spil'liard-fish"ing:.**

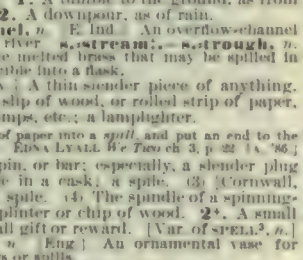
Mackerel-fishing with a Spiller.

spill'er[2], *n.* One who spills.

spil'li-ken, *n.* Same as SPILIKIN.

spill'ing-line", spil'ing-loin', *n.* A rope for spilling the wind out of a squaresail, to facilitate reefing or furling in stormy weather.

spill'way", spil'wā", *n.* A passageway in a dam for overflow-water; waste-weir.

spi-lo'ma, spi-lō'ma, *n.* *Med.* A natal mark; nævus. [< Gr. *spilōma*, spot.—*spilos*, spot.]

spil'o-site, spil'o-sīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite, produced by the shearing of a basic amygdaloid or spilite. [< Gr. *spilos*, spot.]

spilt, spilt, *imp. & pp.* of SPILL, *v.*

spil'ter†, *n.* A branch of a deer's antler; speller.

spilth, spilth, *n.* [Archaic.] That which is spilled or poured out profusely; effusion; excess of supply.

It was now ascertained . . . that oftentimes the mere '*spilth* 'of St. Monday supplied the entire demand of Tuesday. DE QUINCEY *Philos. Writers. Hamilton* in vol. 1, pt. iii, p. 40 (T. & F. '56.)

spil'lus, spil'lus *or* spil'us, *n.* [SPIL'LI, spil'li *or* spil'ē, *pl.*] A spot or nævus. [L. < Gr. *spilos*, spot.]

spin, spin, *v.* [SPUN, formerly SPAN; SPUN; SPIN'NING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by hand or by machinery; as, to *spin* wool or cotton. **2.** To form by so drawing out and twisting; as, to *spin* yarn, warp, or filling. **3.** To draw out into filaments from an aperture connected with glands secreting a viscous substance; as, spiders *spin* webs, silkworms *spin* cocoons.

Her maids about her every night
Did use the distaff and the reel.
The spiders *span* on rafters twine,
Scarce *spin* a thread more soft and fine.
Constant Penelope in Percy's *Reliques* st. 14.

4. Hence, figuratively, to produce as by spinning; also, to draw out as into narrative; compose, tell, as, to *spin* one's tale; frequently with *out*; as, to *spin out* long discourses. **5.** To cause to turn round or whirl rapidly, as a top; twirl. **6.** To spend or wear away slowly; spend by delays; protract; as, to *spin* out the time by discussion; to *spin* out one's life. **7.** To fish in with a spoon-bait or swivel; as, to *spin* a stream. **8.** To form, as a cup or cone, from a ductile metal disk, in a lathe or other rotating-machine, by pressure and rotation. **9.** [Slang, Eng.] To reject after examination.

II. *i.* **1.** To draw out and twist fiber into threads, yarn, etc.; work at drawing out and twisting threads; as, she can *spin* and weave. **2.** To extrude filaments of a viscous substance, as spiders and silkworms, and form them, as into webs or cocoons. **3.** To whirl or turn round rapidly, as a top; also, to rotate rapidly on an axis, as a pulley. **4.** To fish with a spinning-spoon or spinner; troll. **5.** To issue in a small thread-like stream; spurt.

Through the clefts the vermeil blood out *spun*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 9, st. 27.

6. [Colloq.] To pass rapidly, especially by revolving or by something that rotates; move swiftly; as, to *spin* past in a sulky. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.]—**to spin a yarn** [Colloq.], to relate a story: originally a nautical phrase.—**to s. hay** (*Mil.*), to twist hay into ropes, for convenience in transportation.—**to s. street-yarn** [Colloq., New Eng.], to gad about and relate the current gossip.

spin, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of spinning; a rapid whirling. **2.** [Colloq.] Any rapid movement or action; a moving at great speed; as, a *spin* in an eight-oared shell. **3.** *Kinematics.* That mathematical quantity which completely expresses the velocity and direction of the motion of a body at any instant, involving position of the axis and velocity of rotation around it.

spi'na, spī'na *or* spi'na, *n.* [SPI'NÆ, spī'nē *or* spī'nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A spine. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A low wall connecting the metæ and forming the division between the two sides of the race-course of a circus. **3.** One of the quills for striking the strings of a spinet or similar instrument.

—**spina bifida** (*Teratol.*), a congenital defect in the walls of the spinal canal, caused by the want of union between the laminæ of the vertebræ.—**s. ventosa,** gangrene of a bone; a morbid bony deposit beneath the enveloping membrane on one of the long bones; white swelling.

spi-na'ceous, spi-nā'shius, *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling spinach or plants allied to it.

spin'ach, *or* spin'ij, *n.* **1.** A garden annual pot-herb **spin'age,** (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family, or its fleshy leaves. The plant has a large hollow stem about 2 feet high and large thick, deep-green, somewhat triangular leaves, on long footstalks: supposed native of Asia.

2. Any one of several other plants similarly used. See phrases below. [< OF. *spinache*, *espinage*, < LL. *spinacia*, < L. *spina*, thorn.]

—**Australian spinach,** a goosefoot (*Chenopodium auricomum*) of the interior of Australia, used as a substitute for spinach.—**Indian s.** or **Malabar s.,** see MALABAR NIGHTSHADE.—**New Zealand s.,** a trailing annual (*Tetragonia expansa*) of the fig-marigold family (*Ficoideæ*), several feet long, with spinach-like leaves used as greens. It has been introduced into English gardens as a summer spinach. **New Zealand ice-plant:.—wild s.,** either of two goosefoots, good-King-Henry and lamb's-quarters; also, one of several other spinaceous plants.

Spi-nac'i-dæ, spi-nas'i-dē *or* spī-ng'ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of tectospondylous sharks, especially those with a spine in front of each dorsal fin; piked dogfishes; *Squalidæ*. **Spī'nax,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *spina*, kind of fish.]—**spi-nac'id,** *n.*—**spin'a-cold,** *a.* & *n.*

spin'age, *n.* Same as SPINACH.

spi'nal, spal'nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the spine or back-bone; vertebral; as, the *spinal* marrow; *spinal* weakness. **2.** Of or pertaining to a spine, spines, or spinous processes. [< LL. *spinalis*, < L. *spina*, spine.]

—**spinal accessory nerve,** the eleventh cranial nerve, arising from both the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata. It conveys motor influence to certain muscles of the larynx and of the shoulder-girdle.—**s. column,** the connected vertebræ composing the back-bone; the spine.—**s. cord,** a cylindrical structure composed of white nerve-fibers externally and gray ganglion-cells internally, situated within the spinal canal and constituting a part of the central nervous system. See illus. under NERVOUS SYSTEM.—**s. foramen. 1.** The large central space enclosed by the body, pedicles, and laminæ of the vertebræ. **2.** An intervertebral foramen.—**s. ganglion,** a ganglion on the roots of a spinal nerve.—**s. nerve,** a nerve given off by the spinal cord. In man there are 31 pairs.—**s. point** (*Craniom.*), a point taken at the anterior nasal spine of the skull or the middle of the lower border of the anterior nares. See illus. under BASO-NASAL.

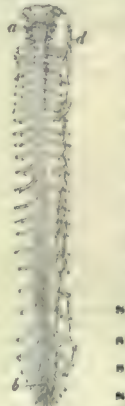

The Human Spinal Cord.

a, medulla oblongata, prolonged below into the spinal cord; *b*, cauda equina; *c*, filum terminale; *d*, superior cervical ganglion, connected below with the sympathetic nerve.

spi-na'lis, spi-nā'lis *or* spī-nā'lis, *n.* [SPI'NA-LES, -lēz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* An assemblage of muscular slips found in the back, extending from one spinous process to another. [LL.; see SPINAL.]

spi'nant, spal'nant, *n.* *Med.* A medicine that excites muscular contraction by acting directly upon the spinal nervous system, as strychnin, brucin, etc. [< L. *spina*, spine.]

spi'nate, spal'nāt *or* -nĕt, *a.* Spine-like or bearing a spine; bearing or covered with spines.

Variant forms of cactus . . . stud the ground, spherical and *spinated*, warning man and beast against incautious tread. E. G. SQUIER *Notes on Cent. Am.* ch. 9, p. 154. (H. '55.)

[< L. *spina*, spine.] **spi'na"ted**‡.

spin'dl, spin'dld. Spindle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

spin'dle, spin'dl, *vi.* [SPIN'DLED; SPIN'DLING.] To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

The chair legs were *spindled* out as long as stilts. R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men, Treasure of Franchard* p. 226. (S. '87.)

spin'dle, *n.* **1.** *Spinning.* (1) A rod, having a slit or catch in the top and a whorl of wood or metal at its lower end, formerly used in hand-spinning, and on which was wound the thread from the distaff. (2) The slender rod in a spinning-wheel by the rotation of which the thread is twisted and wound on a spool or bobbin on the same rod.

Brilliantly twines the golden flax round the swift-whirling *spindles*. SCHILLER *The Walk* tr. by E. A. Bowring, st. 7.

(3) A small rod or pin bearing the bobbin of a spinning-machine or a shuttle. **2.** A rotating rod, pin, axis, arbor, or shaft, especially when small and bearing something that rotates; as, the *spindle* of a lathe or a vane. Specifically: (1) The vertical shaft on which the runner of a millstone turns. (2) The pin on which roasts a fusee in a watch; also, the fusee itself. (3) The tapering end of a vehicle-axle, that enters the hub. (4) A small shaft passing through a door-lock and bearing the knobs or handles. **3.** Something resembling or conceived to resemble a spindle. (1) A thin or slender object or individual; especially, a long slender stalk. (2) The roll of unfolded leaves growing at the top of a plant of Indian corn. (3) [U. S.] A pine-needle. (4) The grip of a sword-handle. (5) In ship-building: (*a*) The upper piece of a built-up mast. (*b*) A capstan-axle. (6) In founding, a rod or pipe used in forming a core. (7) *Arch.* A newel. (8) In wood-working, a short turned part, as a minor member of a baluster. **4.** *Biol.* (1) A fusiform arrangement of achromatic fibrils that appears at the nucleus of a cell about to divide. **achromatic spindle**‡. See KARYOKINESIS. (2) A spindle-cell. **5.** A spindle-shell. **6.** *Math.* The surface of revolution generated by rotating an arc of a curve about its chord. **7.** A measure of length for cotton or linen yarn, varying according to the number of hanks or cuts. **8.** [Local, U. S.] A form of buggy in which the customary box is replaced by a railing resting on wooden pins or spindles. [< AS. *spindle*, < *spinnan*, spin.]

Compounds, etc.:—**spin'dle-box",** *n.* A box containing or serving as a bearing for a rotating spindle.—**s.-cell,** *n.* *Biol.* A cell having the shape of a spindle.—**s.-chuck,** *n.* A chuck or set of jaws for holding drills, borne on a rotating spindle.—**s.-legged,** *a.* Having long, slender legs. **s.-shanked:.—s.-legs,** *n. pl.* Long, slender legs. **s.-shanks**‡. Compare SPINDLELEGS.—**s.-shaped,** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a spindle; fusiform. **2.** *Bot.* Terete and tapering gradually from or near the center toward both ends; said specially of roots.—**s. side,** the female side; said chiefly concerning descent or inheritance, and opposed to *spear side*.—**s.-step,** *n.* The lower bearing of a rotating spindle.—**s.-stromb,** *n.* A stromboid gastropod (genus *Rostellaria*) of the Indo-Pacific, with a spindle-shaped shell.—**s.-valve,** *n.* A valve having a spindle or stem serving as a guide.—**s.-whorl,** *n.* A disk of pottery or other material used as a balance-wheel on the shaft of a primitive spindle.—**s.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) that burrows in the spindle of maize.

spin'dle-legs", spin'dl-legz', *n.* A person having long slender legs. **spin'dle-shanks"**‡.

spin'dle-shell", spin'dl-shel', *n.* A marine gastropod with a spindle-shaped shell. (1) A spindle-stromb. (2) A fasciolarioid gastropod of the genus *Fusus*. (3) A muricoid gastropod of the genus *Chrysodomus*.

spin'dle-tail", spin'dl-tāl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pintail duck.

spin'dle-tree", spin'dl-trē', *n.* **1.** A European shrub or low spreading tree (*Euonymus Europæus*): so called from the use of its compact wood in making spindles, slender pins, skewers, etc. **peg'wood"**‡; **prick'-tim"ber**‡; **prick'wood"**‡; **skew'er-wood"**‡. Watchmakers use it for cleaning watches, and, from a resemblance, call it *dogwood*. See EUONYMUS. **2.** Any one of several other species of *Euonymus*, as the burning-bush or wahoo and the strawberry-bush.

spin'dling, spin'dling, *a.* Growing or drawn out so as to be long and thin; slender out of proportion to the length. **spin'dly**‡ [Colloq.].

I was telling her once of a marvellous aloe
That for thousands of years had looked *spindling* and sallow.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 56.

spin'dling, *n.* A spindling person or plant-shoot.

spin'drift, spin'drift, *n.* *Naut.* Same as SPOONDRIFT.—**spindrift clouds,** light feathery clouds; spray-clouds

spine, spain, *n.* **1.** The spinal column or axial skeleton of a vertebrate, serving for the protection of the spinal cord; the longitudinal series of vertebræ; back-bone.

The gorilla's arm is of enormous length, in fact about one-sixth longer than the *spine*, whereas a man's arm is one-fifth shorter than the *spine*. D. WILSON *Anthropology* § 2, p. 3. (HUM. '85.)

2. *Bot.* A stiff, sharp-pointed, more or less woody process resulting from the degeneracy or modification of some organ, such as a branch, petiole, stipule, or other part of a leaf. **3.** A pointed projecting eminence or process on an animal; a rough ridge, as on a bone; loosely, any sharp stiffened projection or outgrowth.

We took advantage of every outcropping *spine* of granite and every level expanse of ice to hasten at the top of our speed. C. KING *Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada* ch. 4, p. 92. (O. & CO. '74.)

4. *Ich.* An unjointed unbranched fin-ray, usually more or less stiffened. **5.** *Mach.* A ridge extending lengthwise; fin. **6.** A ridge or series of small projecting points on point-lace. **7.** *Building.* The heart-wood of a tree; duramen. [< OF. *espine*, < L. *spina*, spine.]

—**spine'-armed",** *a.* Armed with spines; spiniferous.—**s.-bearer,** *n.* A caterpillar that bears many spines.—**s.-finned,** *a.* Having fins with spines or spinous rays.—**s.-rayed,** *a.* *Ich.* Having spines or spinous fin-rays; acanthopterygian.—**s.-tipped,** *a.* Bearing a spine at the tip or extremity, as the leaves of the century-plant.

spine'back", spain'bac', *n.* **1.** A notacanthoid fish. **2.** Any fish with spines in or in front of the dorsal fins.

spine'bel"ly, spain'bel'i, *n.* A balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*) of the Nile.

spine'bill", spain'bil", *n.* An Australian honey-eater (genus *Acanthorhynchus*) with a slender sharp-curved bill.

spined, spaind, *a.* Having a spine or spines.

spine'foot, spain'fut, *n.* [SPINE'FOOTS, *pl.*] A lacertoid lizard (genus *Acanthodactylus*).

spin'el, spin'el, *C.*[1] *S.* (spi-nel', *C.*[2] *W.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Any mineral having the general composition $R'R'''_2O_4$, and crystallizing in the isometric system, as franklinite, chromite, magnetite, or gahnite (zinc-spinel); specifically, a vitreous, red, green, blue, brown, or black, transparent to nearly opaque magnesium aluminate ($MgAl_2O_4$). **bal'as;** **es"pi-nel'**†. **2.** A bleached linen yarn from which a broad tape is made. [< F. *spinelle*, < L. *spina*, spine.] **spi-nelle'**‡.

spine'less, spain'les, *a.* **1.** Having no spine or back-bone; invertebrate. **2.** Destitute of spines; in ichthyology, having no fin-spines. **3.** Having a very flexible back-bone; limp. **4.** Figuratively, lacking decision of character or steadfastness.

spi-nes'cent, spi-[*or* spoi-]nes'ent, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bearing spines; spinous; terminating in a spine. **2.** *Zool.* Tending to become spinous. [< L. *spinescens* (ppr. *spinescent(i-)s*), grow thorny, < *spina*, thorn.]

spin'et[1], spin'et (XIII), *n.* A musical instrument of the harpsichord class, having a single string to a note and played with a keyboard. See HARPSICHORD.

A Spinet in the South Kensington Museum, London.

Or carolling to her *spinet* with its thin metallic thrills.
HOLMES *Opening of the Piano* st. 4.

[< OF. *espinette*, < It. *spinetta*, < *spinetta*, point, < *spina* (< L. *spina*), thorn.]

spin'net‡.

spin'et[2]†, *n.* Same as SPINNEY.

spine'tail", spain'tēl", *n.* **1.** A chæturine swift, having tail-feathers with spinous points, as the chimney-swift. **2.** A South-American dendrocolaptoid bird, especially a sclerurine. **3.** An Australian orthonychoid bird, having the shafts of the tail-feathers prolonged beyond the webs. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

spin'et-ed†, *a.* Cleft; split open.

spi-ne'tum†, *n.* [L.] A thorn hedge.

spin'-house"†, *n.* A place where spinning is done. **spin'ning-house"**†.

spini-. Derived from Latin *spina*, thorn, spine: a combining form.—**spi"ni-cer'e-brate**, *a.* Having a brain and a spinal cord.—**spi"ni-del'toid.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing the part of the deltoid that rises from the spine of the scapula. **II.** *n.* A spinideltoid muscle.—**spi-nif'er-ite**, *n.* A minute spiniferous fossil, believed by some to be a sponge-gemmule.—**spi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or producing spines. **spi-nig'er-ous**‡.—**spi'ni-form**, *a.* Resembling a spine or thorn in shape.—**Spi-nig'ra-da**, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Ophiuroidea*.—**spi'ni-grade**, *a.* & *n.*—**spi"ni-spic'ule**, *n. Spong.* A spinous spicule.—**spi"ni-spir'u-la**, *n. Spong.* A spiraster.—**spi"ni-spir'u-lar, spi"ni-spir'u-late**, *a.*

spi'ni-fex, spai'ni-fex, *n.* Any one of several Australian grasses of the genus *Triodia*, especially *T. irritans*, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves, covering large areas of the interior deserts and elevated plains; so called by colonists and travelers. [< L. *spina*, spine, + *facio*, make.]

spi'ni-ness, spai'ni-nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being spiny; thorniness. **2**†. Slenderness.

spi-ni'tis, spi-[*or* spai-]nai'tis *or* spi-ni'tis, *n. Veter.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes. [< L. *spina*, spine.]

spink[1], spink, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch.

spink[2], *n.* [Scot.] Any one of several plants, as the lady's-smock or cuckoo-flower. **spinks**‡.

spin'na-ker, spin'ə-kər, *n.* A large jib-shaped sail sometimes carried on the mainmast of a racing-vessel, opposite the mainsail. The foot slides on a spar called the **spinnaker-boom.** See illus. under YACHT. [< SPIN.]

spin'nel, spin'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spindle.

spin'ner[1], spin'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spins. Specifically: (1) A machine for drawing out and twisting woolen threads. (2) A workman who spins or shapes cups, plates, etc., in a lathe from metal disks. (3) A propeller spoon-bait. (4) A hat-finishing machine for outside work. **2.** A spinneret. **3.** A spider, especially a web-spinning spider. **4.** A goatsucker. **5.** A varied class of tobacco used in Europe for making into rope: coiled and sold by the yard, or cut into short pieces and made into twists.

spin'ner[2]†, *n.* A kind of boat. **spyn'ner**†.

spin'ner-et, spin'ər-et, *n.* **1.** One of the two- or three-jointed mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider, through which the silk for the web is spun. **2.** An organ that spins silk or a silky substance, as in silkworms.

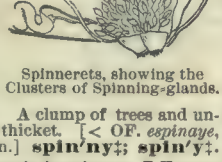

Spinnerets, showing the Clusters of Spinning-glands.

spin'ner-ule, spin'ər-ūl (XIII), *n.* A tubule of a spider's spinneret.

—**spin-ner'u-lar**, *a.*

spin'ner-y, spin'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A spinning-mill.

spin'ney, spin'ē, *n.* [Eng.] A clump of trees and undershrubs; a small wood or thicket. [< OF. *espinaye*, < L. *spinetum*, < *spina*, thorn.] **spin'ny**‡; **spin'y**‡.

There's . . . a sight o' young hares in the *spinneys*. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 222. [O. & CO. '71.]

spin'ning, spin'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SPIN, *v.*

—**spin'ning-flight"**, *n.* The combination of hooks in spinning-tackle.—**s.-frame**, *n.* A machine invented by Richard Arkwright (1732–'92) for twisting cotton thread hard and firm to fit it for use as warp.—**s.-gland**, *n.* A gland that spins silk or a silky substance, as in silkworms.—**s.-head**, *n.* An early spinning-mechanism combining both drawing and twisting functions.—**s.-jack**, *n.* A mechanism receiving sliver from drawing-rollers and twisting and winding it on a bobbin; a jack-frame.—**s.-jenny**, *n.* A framed mechanism for spinning more than one strand of yarn at a time.

James Hargreaves . . . made a spinning-frame, with eight spindles and a horizontal wheel. This machine he called after his wife (Jenny) the '*spinning-jenny*.'
G. M. TOWLE *Heroes of Invention* ch. 7, p. 74. [L. & S. '90.]

—**s.-machine**, *n.* A machine for spinning; specifically, one that spins fibers continuously, as distinguished from a mule or other intermittent-working device.—**s.-metal**, *n.* An alloy, as Britannia metal, suitable for being spun or shaped from disks in a lathe.—**s.-mill**, *n.* A mill or factory devoted to spinning.—**s.-mite**, *n.* A red spider.—**s.-mule**, *n.* See MULE.—**s.-organ**, *n.* An organ that spins silk; a spinneret.—**s.-tackle**, *n.* An arrangement of spoon, etc., for trolling. See illus. under SPOON-BAIT.—**s.-trace**‡.—**string-s. machine**, a machine resembling a lathe for winding the strings of musical instruments with fine wire.

A Spinning-wheel.
d, distaff; *p*, pulley; *s*, spindle; *w*, wheel.

spin'ning-wheel", spin'ing-hwēl". *n.* A household implement formerly used for spinning yarn or thread, consisting essentially of a spindle that received rapid rotation by means of a band connecting it with a fly-wheel, which was driven by a treadle or crank. In operation the yarn, being held by a slit in the spindle, was suspended in the air and rotated by the right hand to put in the twist.

spin'ning-work", spin'ing-wūrk", *n.* Work produced with a spinneret.

The *spinningwork* of spiders may be classified generally as, first, the Snare; . . . second, the Enswathment; . . . third, the Gossamer; . . . fourth, the Cocoon; . . . and, fifth, the Nest. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 294. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '89.]

spin'ny, spin'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Thin; long; slender.

spi'node, spai'nōd, *n. Geom.* A cusp or stationary point of a curve. [< L. *spina*, thorn, + *nodus*, knot.]

spin'o-la, spin'o-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A soft transparent tumor formed by distention of the membranes of the spinal marrow, due to an effusion of serum: usually congenital. [< L. *spina*, spine.]

spi'nose", spai'nōs", *C. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1] (spai-nōs', *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2]), *a.* Having spines; spiny; spiniferous. [< L. *spinosus*, < *spina*, spine.]

—**spi'nose-ly**, *adv.*—**spi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being spinose or thorny. **2.** Something spinose or thorny; a spinose part.—**spi-no"so-den'tate**, *a. Bot.* Dentate with the teeth spinescent.

spi'nous, spai'nus, *a.* **1.** Having spines; spinose; as, a *spinous* dorsal fin. **2.** Spiniform; spine-like; figuratively, pointed; prickly; sharp.

In politics Salt was a whig, and Coventry a staunch tory. Many a sarcastic growl did the latter cast out — for Coventry had a rough *spinous* humour - at the political confederates of his associate.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old Benchers* p. 139. [W. L. & CO.]

[< L. *spinosus*; see SPINOSE.]

—**spinous process of a vertebra**, the part of a vertebra that projects backward on the median line at the junction of the two laminæ. See illus. under VERTEBRA.

Spi-no'zism, spi-nō'zizm, *C. W.*[1] (spai-, *S.*; spai'no-zizm, *W.*[2]; spin'o-zizm, *Wr.*), *n. Philos.* A system of monism developed from Cartesianism by Benedict or Baruch de Spinoza (1632–'77), regarding the absolute as the one infinite and universal substance, of which extension and mind are but attributes, and of which individual beings are modes or changing forms, these modes considered under the attribute of thought constituting ideas, and those under the attribute of extension bodies. Spinozism greatly affected the later transcendental metaphysics of Germany. It is commonly classed as pantheism, though its advocates have denied that it can be so called.

Spi-no'zist, spi-nō'zist, *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.

—**Spin"o-zis'tic**, *a.*

spin'ster, spin'stər, *n.* **1.** A woman who has never been married, especially, in popular usage, one no longer young; an old maid: so called as supposed to be occupied in spinning her wedding outfit: in England, the legal title added to the surnames of women who have remained single, from the daughters of viscounts down.

More resources are open to an American woman who has to lead a solitary life, not merely in the way of employment, but for the occupation of her mind and tastes, than to a European *spinster* or widow. BRYCE *American Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 105, p. 598. [MACM. '85.]

2†. A woman, and hence any person, who spins; a spinner. **3**†. An evil or immoral woman: so called from having had to spin in prison. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.]

—**spin'ster-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] Spinsters collectively.—**spin'ster-hood**, *n.* The state of being a spinster.—**spin'ster-ship**‡.—**spin'stress**, *n.* A woman who spins; also, a spinster.

spin'stry†, *n.* Employment at spinning.

spin'text"†, *n.* One who preaches long and tediously.

spin"ther-o'pi-a, spin"ther-ō'pi-ə, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the vitreous humor of the eye, characterized by sparkling motes apparent to vision. [< Gr. *spinthēr*, spark, + *ops*, eye.]

spin'try†, *n.* A male prostitute.

spin'ule, spin'yūl, *C. Wr.* (-yul, *W.*[1]; spain'yul, *E. W.*[2]; -yūl, *I.*; spai'nīūl, *S.*), *n.* A small spine; spicule. [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, spine.] **spin'u-la**‡. —**spin'u-late**, *a.* Beset or covered with small spines. **spin'u-la"ted**‡.—**spin"u-les'cent**, *a.* Furnished with or producing spinules; somewhat spiny. —**spin"u-li'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing spinules; spinulose.

Spin"u-lo'sæ, spin"yu-lō'sī *or* -sē, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of starfishes with forcipiform pedicellariæ, as in echinasterids, etc. [< L. *spinula*; see SPINULE.]

spin'u-lose, spin'yu-lōs, *a.* **1.** Having spinules. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Spinulosæ*. [< L. *spinula*; see SPINULE.] **spin'u-lous**‡.

spi'ny, spai'ni, *a.* [SPI'NI-ER; SPI'NI-EST.] **1.** Having or full of spines; thorny. **2.** Figuratively, full of difficulty; hard; perplexing; annoying. **3**†. Slender; slim.

—**spiny eel**, a fresh-water mastacembeloid eel-like fish.—**spi'ny-finned"**, *a.* Spine-finned.—**s. lobster**, a palinuroid crustacean with spinous carapace and weak front legs, as the European *Palinurus vulgaris*, esteemed as food.

spi'on†, *n.* A spy. **spy'on**†.

Spi-on'i-dæ, spai-on'i-dī *or* spī-on'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of limivorous annelids with similar segments, undivided branchial cirri, and 2 long tentacular buccal cirri. **Spi'o**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., a sea-nymph.]

Spi-o'de-a‡.—**spi-on'id**, *n.*—**spi'o-noid**, *a.*

spi'ra, spai'rə *or* spī'rə, *n.* [SPI'RÆ, spai'rī *or* spī'rē, *pl.*] *Arch.* A combination of mouldings on the base of a column or pilaster. [L., < Gr. *speira*, spire.]

spir'a-ble†, *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.

spir'a-cle, spir'ə-kl *or* spair'ə-kl (XIII), *n.* **1.** An aperture or orifice for the passage of air or water in respiration; a breathing-hole. (1) The external opening of the trachea of an insect or arachnid. (2) The blow-hole or nostril of a cetacean. (3) A cleft or foramen behind or below the eye: the modified first gill-cleft in most selachians and some ganoids. **2.** *Geol.* One of the minute cones formed on the surface of a liquid lava-stream by steam or gases escaping from the mass. **boc'ca**‡. **3**†. Any aperture or orifice. [OF., < L. *spiraculum*, air-hole, < *spiro*, breathe.]

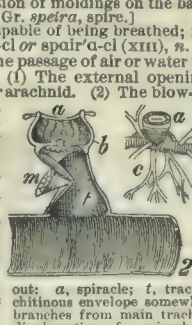

Spiracles of Insects.
1. Trachea of a beetle (*Carabus*), dissected out: *a*, spiracle; *t*, trachea, with spiral chitinous envelope somewhat unwound; *c*, branches from main trachea. 2. Longitudinal section of a spiracle of *Melolontha*, and its tracheal trunk: *a*, external valve, protecting the outer orifice; *b*, inner valve, protecting the entrance from the spiracular chamber into the trachea; *m*, conical occlusor muscle, by which the trachea may be closed at will; *t*, main trachea.

spi-rac'u-la, spi-rac'yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] *Entom.* A spiracle.

—**spi-rac'u-lar.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a spiracle. **II.** *n. Ich.* A small spiracular bone or cartilage.—**spi-rac'u-late**, *a.* Having a spiracle.—**spi-rac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing a spiracle.—**spi-rac'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a spiracle.

spi-rac'u-lum, spi-rac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A spiracle; breathing-pore. **2.** Formerly, a breathing-hole in the front of a helmet. [L.; see SPIRACLE.]

Spi-ræ'a, spai-rī'ə *or* spī-rē'ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers in corymbs or panicles. Many are in ornamental cultivation. See illus. under HARDHACK and QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOWS. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *spiræa*, meadowsweet, < Gr. *speiraia*, < *speira*, spire.]

spi-ræ'ic, spai-rī'ic *or* spī-rē'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or obtained from a species of *Spiræa*, as from the meadow-sweet. **2**†. Salicylic.

spi'ral, spai'rəl, *vt.* [-RALED or -RALLED; -RAL-ING or -RAL-LING.] To form spirally; give a spiral movement to.

spi'ral[1], *a.* Being or forming a spiral. (1) Winding continually about and constantly receding from a center; whorled. (2) Winding continually, as on the surface of a cylinder, or as the thread of a screw; helical. (3) Winding about an axis and rising in a cone or spire, as some springs. [F., < LL. *spiralis*, < L. *spira*; see SPIRE[2], *n.*]

—**spiral balance**, a weighing device in which weight is measured by the torsion of a spiral spring.—**s. gear.** **1.** A gear-wheel having its teeth cut at an angle to its axis. **2.** A gear-wheel having teeth or ribs which run spirally around the periphery, as in a worm, but meeting in an angle in the center. **s. wheel**‡.—**s. gearing**, a set of spiral gears. —**s. phyllotaxis** (*Bot.*), a form of phyllotaxis in which the leaves are distributed singly at different heights of the stem and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. Its forms are the **distichous**, or two-ranked, **tristichous**, or three-ranked, **pentastichous**, or five-ranked (sometimes called **quincuncial**), **octostichous**, or eight-ranked, etc. For convenience, the arrangement in any given case is represented by a fraction, of which the numerator stands for the number of turns of an imaginary spiral line around the stem between two leaves of the same radial position, and the denominator represents the number of leaves occurring in the turn or turns thus demarcated.

—**spi-ral'i-ty**, *n.* The state or condition of being spiral; spiral form or character.—**spi'ral-ly**, *adv.* In the manner or form of a spiral.—**spi"ra-lo-zo'oid**, *n. Zooph.* A filamentous defensive zooid of certain hydroids, often spiral when coiled.

spi'ral[2]†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a spire, as of a church.

spi'ral, *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any plane curve formed by a point that moves around a fixed center and continually increases its distance from it. See phrases below, and illus. under LOGARITHMIC. **flat spiral**‡. **2.** A helical curve; a curve winding like a screw-thread, as around a cylindrical or a conical surface; an advancing spiral. Called respectively **cylindrical** and **conical spiral.** **3.** Something having roughly the shape of one of the curves defined above. (1) A spiral spring. See SPRING. (2) One of the twists or turns in a wool-fiber, the frequency of which determines the quality of the wool. (3) A whorled shell.

—**equiangular spiral**, a logarithmic spiral. See LOGARITHMIC.—**Roget's s.**, a cylindrical spiral of wire suspended with one end in a vessel of mercury, and carrying a strong electric current, the passage of which through the spiral causes the coils to attract each other and draw the end of the coil from the mercury, thus breaking the circuit. The weight of the spiral causes it to fall back into the mercury and reestablish the circuit; thus a rapid automatic make-and-break is formed.—**s. of Archimedes**, a spiral formed by a point moving with uniform angular velocity and receding from the center at a uniform rate.

spi'ral-tail", spai'ral-tēl", *n.* The king bird of paradise.

spir'a-ment†, *n.* A spiracle.

spi'rant, spai'rənt, *n. Phonol.* A consonant of incomplete closure accompanied by voice or breath-expulsion; a continuable sound: opposed to *explosive*. They are variously limited, specifically *th*, *dh*, *f*, *v*; including *h*, *y*, *zh*, *sh*, *r*, *z*, *s*, *l*, *th*, *v*, *w*, and *f* sometimes.

The *spirants* (f, th, and so on) are almost universally derived from the full mutes, by a substitution of a close approximation (usually accompanied, it is true, by a slight shifting of position) for the full mute contact; and they come especially from such mutes as were originally aspirated — that is to say, had an audible bit of an h pronounced after them. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 92. [S. '67.]

[< L. *spiro* (ppr. *spiran(t-)s*), breathe.]

spir-an'thy, spair-an'thi, *n. Bot.* The spiral distortion sometimes occurring in the parts of a flower. [< Gr. *speira*, spire, + *anthos*, flower.]—**spir-an'thic**, *a.*

spir-as'ter, spair-as'tər, *n. Spong.* A short curved axial rod-like spicule with large protruding spines. [< Gr. *speira*, spire, + *astēr*, star.]

Spir"as-tro'sa, spair'as-trō'sə, *n. pl. Spong.* A group of asterophorous tetractinellidan sponges with spirasters generally developed.—**spir-as'trose**, *a.*

spir'a"ted, spair'ē"ted, *a.* [Rare.] Twisted or formed into spires; spiral; whorled.

spi-ra'tion, spi-[*or* spai-]rē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The procession of the Holy Ghost: the relation of the third person of the Trinity to the first and second. **2**†. Breathing. [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, < L. *spiro*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe.]

spire[1], spair, *v.* [SPIRED; SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To build or furnish with a spire or with spires. **2**†. To shoot forth, as in growth; send out, or point upward, as a spire.

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth a spire or spires; shoot or point up in or as in a spire.

The slim minarets of Cairo *spired* shiningly in the brilliance.
G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 1, p. 1. [H.]

2. To sprout, as grain in malting.

spire[2]†, *vt.* To breathe.

spire[3]†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as SPEER.

spire[1], *n.* **1.** A tapering, conical, or pyramidal body; a body that tapers upward to a point. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* The tapering or pyramidal roof of a tower that is high in proportion to the diameter of its base; a pinnacle; also, the tapering part of a steeple; loosely, a steeple. (2) A slender stalk, as of grass; a narrow blade, sprout, or shoot; a spear.

You shall perhaps run aground on Cranberry Island, only some *spires* of last year's pipegrass above water, to show where the danger is. THOREAU *Week on the Concord* p. 10. [T. & F. '62.]

(3) The branching part of an excurrent stem, as of coniferous trees, or of a somewhat conical tree. (4) [Prov.

Eng.] Any one of various tall grasses, rushes, or sedges, especially the common reed. **2.** The summit or highest point of anything, literally or figuratively. **3.** *Mining.* A tube, formerly a reed or rush, carrying an igniting-train to a blast. [< AS. *spīr*, stalk.]

—**spire'-light"**, *n.* An opening admitting light into a spire or steeple.—**s.-steeple**, *n.* [Rare.] The spire of a steeple; a spire.

—**spire'let**, *n.* A little spire; pinnacle.

spire[2], spoir. *n.* **1.** A spiral; especially, a cylindrical or conical spiral; also, a single turn of a spiral; whorl; twist.

> There was the reptile, that feigned death at first,
> Renewing its detested *spire* and *spire*
> Around me. BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. v, l. 1924.

2. *Math.* The portion of a spiral formed by a single revolution about the central point. **3.** *Conch.* The whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or body-whorl, taken collectively; also, formerly, each single whorl. See illus. under SHELL. [F., < L. *spira* (< Gr. *speira*), coil, wreath.] —**spire'-bear"er**, *n.* A spirifer.

spire[3], *n.* A stag of the third year. [Cp. SPIRE[1], *n.*]

spired[1], spaird, *a.* Having a spire, as a church.

spired[2], *a.* Having spires or whorls; spiriferous.

spi'rem, spai'rem, *n.* *Biol.* The stage in the division of a cell at which the nucleus loses its reticular character and its chromoplasm appears like a skein of filaments. See KARYOKINESIS. [< L. *spira*, coil; see SPIRE[2], *n.*]

spi'ric, spai'ric. **I.** *a.* Of, relating to, or having the form of a tore or anchor-ring. **II.** *n.* *Math.* The curve formed by a plane section of an anchor-ring. [< Gr. *speirikos*, < *speira*, tore.]

spir'i-cle, spir'i-cl, *n.* *Bot.* One of the very attenuated long threads coiled within the short hairs on the outside of certain seeds or achenia. When the seeds are wetted, or otherwise made to burst, these spiricles, along with mucilage, are discharged, and seem to serve by their uncoiling to fix the seeds to the soil. [< L. *spira*; see SPIRE[2], *n.*]

Spir'i-fer, spir'i-fėr, *C.* (spoi'ri-fėr, *E. I. W. Wr.*), *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Spiriferidæ*. **2.** [*s-*] A brachiopod of this or a related genus: named from the calcareous spiral support for the oral arms. [< L. *spira* (see SPIRE[2], *n.*) + *-fero*, bear.]

Spi-rif"e-ra'ce-a, spi-rif'ę rā'sę-ą *or* -rą'ce-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of arthropomatous brachiopods having spirally rolled brachia with calcareous supports, including *Spiriferidæ*, *Atrypidæ*, etc.

—**spi-rif"e-ra'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Spir"i-fer'i-dæ, spir'i-fėr'i dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of spiriferacean brachiopods, especially those having brachia with summits lateral. [< SPIRIFER.] —**spir"i-fer'id**, *n.* —**spi-rif'er-old**, *a.* & *n.*

spi-rif'er-ous, spoi rif'ėr-us, *a.* **1.** Bearing spiral appendages, as a brachiopod. **2.** Containing spirifers, as a stratum. **3.** Having a spire, as a univalve. [< L. *spira* (see SPIRE[2], *n.*) + *-fero*, bear.]

spir'ig-nath, spair'ig-nath, *n.* *Entom.* The antlia of a lepidopter. [< Gr. *speira*, coil, + *gnathos*, jaw.]

spi-rig'na-tha; **spi-rig'na-thous**, *a.*

Spi-ril'lum, spi-ril'um, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** A genus of bacteria with cells in spirally twisted and rigid filaments. **2.** [*s-*] A bacterium of this genus; any spirally twisted bacterium. See illus. under BACTERIUM, figs. 11 and 12. [< L. *spira*; see SPIRE[2], *n.*] —**spir'il-lar**, *n.* Of or pertaining to *Spirillum*; like a spirillum.

spir'it, spir'it, *st.* **1.** To convey secretly and rapidly, as if by the agency of a spirit; carry off; kidnap: commonly with *away*, *off*, or other adverb.

> The duchess complimented him into dining before his search, and in the meantime the woman was *spirited away*. E. BALCH *Glimpses of old Eng. Homes, Arundel Castle* p. 54. (MACM. '90.]

2. [Archaic.] To infuse with spirit or animation; inspirit. **3.** [Rare.] To apply spirits to; treat with spirits.

spir'it, *n.* **1.** The form of being or substance characterized by self-consciousness, self-activity, and personality, and by the absence of the properties that distinctively belong to matter, as extension, inertia, etc. See MATTER.

> In ancient philosophy spirit was looked upon as an ethereal or exceedingly attenuated invisible substance, of the nature of breath or air, and the notion has passed through many phases. Compare def. 12, below. Modern philosophies may be classified by their views regarding spirit and its relations to matter. See COSMOLOGY.

2. A being of this kind as now or formerly associated with a human body; the part of man that has intelligence and is invisible and incorporeal; the rational principle of the human body.

> Some higher forms of religion regard it as a divine essence, and as that by which man is capable of conscious relations to God and of receiving divine influences. In this sense the spirit is distinguished not only from the body in which it dwells, but from the animal soul. Compare MAN; SOUL.

> For by the word *spirit* we mean only that which thinks, wills, and perceives. BERKELEY *Principles of Human Knowledge* ed. by Simon, § 138, p. 160. [TEGG '78.]

3. A rational or intelligent being or nature not connected with a material body. (1) The Deity.

> I . . . maintain God's existence, and that he is a most pure, and most simple corporeal *spirit*. THOMAS HOBBES *Eng. Works, Answer to Bramhall* in vol. iv, p. 306. [J. BO. '40.]

(2) A spiritual being of a secondary order, as an angel or a demon. (3) A disembodied soul regarded as manifested to the senses, often as visible or having some kind of immaterial body; a ghost. (4) Sometimes, an elf or a fairy; a sprite; as, a woodland *spirit*. (5) Specifically, the soul after separation from the body, or a soul so separated and in a state of existence after death.

> In the oldest Iranian times these Fravashis were departed *spirits*, ghosts, manes.
> JOHN MILNE in *Oriental Religions, Persia* p. 46. [HUM. '82.]

4. A person regarded with reference to any peculiar activity, characteristic, or influence; one who is active, energetic, or enterprising in any respect or undertaking; as, a master-*spirit*; he was the animating *spirit* of the rebellion. **5.** The quality of acting with vivacity or energy; ardor; dash; fire: sometimes plural; as, an attack made with *spirit*. **6.** State of temper or mind, as governing the actions: usually plural; as, good-*spirits*; high *spirits*. Compare def. 12. **7.** Pervading influence; animating principle; peculiar character or quality, as indicated by tendencies or effects; as, the *spirit* of the age; a *spirit* of mischief

> Behind the things which a time is doing there grows up the Zeitgeist, or *spirit* of the time. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. vii, p. 117. [E. P. D. '90.]

8. True or inward intent or meaning: opposed to formal or outward signification (*letter*); as, the *spirit* of the Constitution.

> In this state of things, he [Governor Belcher] deemed it necessary to depart from the letter of his instructions, in order to preserve the *spirit*. JOHN MARSHALL *George Washington* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 289. (C. P. W. '05.]

9. A strong distilled liquor or liquid, especially alcohol; an alcoholic liquor produced by distillation, as distinguished from a malt or fermented liquor: commonly plural; as, ardent *spirits*.

> It was pure *spirit*, and almost strangled me to swallow.
> R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 57. [S. '87.]

10. *Pharm.* A solution of a volatile principle in alcohol; a tincture. **11.** In dyeing, a solution of a tin salt in acid. **tin'-spir"its.** **12.** *Old Philos.* (1) In ancient and medieval physiology, an attenuated or immaterial principle bestowing and governing vital phenomena, generally connected in some way with breath: usually in the plural, and used often with a qualifying adjective; as, vegetative *spirits*; vital *spirits*; animal *spirits*. This use gave rise to numerous expressions now regarded as figurative, but intended literally by old writers.

> Flowers and their fruit,
> Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed,
> To vital *spirits* aspire, to animal,
> To intellectual. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 484.

(2) In the Baconian philosophy, an assumed fluid or principle giving to each substance its characteristic properties and by its motions causing all the reactions, combinations, and natural processes of which each substance is capable. **13.** In alchemy, one of the substances mercury, sal ammoniac, sulfur, and arsenic (or orpiment). **14†.** Breathed air; breeze; wind; also, breath; hence, life. **15†.** A breathing, an aspirate, or a character (as *h*) indicating an aspiration; a rough breathing. [< F. *esprit*. < L. *spiritus*, breathing, < *spiro*, breathe.]

Synonyms: see CHARACTER; COURAGE; MIND.

Compounds, etc.: **bar'wood-spir"its**, *n. pl.* Same as SPIRIT, 11.—**In spirit**, **1.** Inwardly; as, to cry out *in spirit*. **2.** Under the influence of inspiration.—**planetary s.** (*Theos.*), the regent or spiritual ruler, compounded of spirits of progressed entities, ruling the planet cosmically.—**spir'it-beck"**, *n.* A beck or vat for containing the spirit in a distillery.—**s.-butterfly**, *n.* A tropical American papilionid (genus *Ithomia*) with gauzy, scaleless wings.—**s.-colors**, *n. pl.* Certain colors produced in calico-printing by the use of acid solutions of tin.—**s.-duck**, *n.* **1.** The buffelhead. **2.** The American goldeneye.—**s.-gum**, *n.* A quickly drying gum with which false hair is fastened on the face: used especially by actors.—**s.-land**, *n.* The abode or state of disembodied spirits.—**s.-measure**, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirits which flows through a pipe or from a still.—**s.-merchant**, *n.* A licensed trafficker in spirituous liquors.—**s. of Mindererus** (*Pharm.*), an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate.—**s. of nitrous ether** (*Pharm.*), a mixture of nitrous ether and alcohol in variable proportions. **sweet s. of nitre.**—**s. of salt**, hydrochloric acid: formerly so called.—**s. of sense†**, vital or life-giving principle transformed in the brain into the subtle agency of sensation; the essence of sensibility: a former conception of sense.—**s. of turpentine**, the volatile oil of turpentine.—**s. of vitriol**, sulfuric acid: formerly so called.—**s. of vitriolic ether**, the ether of the pharmacopœia.—**s.-rapper**, *n.* [Colloq.] A spiritualistic rapping medium.—**s.-rapping**, *n.* The professed communication with departed spirits by means of raps, as on a table.—**s.-room**, *n.* *Naval.* **1.** The paymaster's storeroom, where spirits were formerly stored, but now used for dry provisions. **2.** Formerly, a storeroom in the after-hold for spirituous liquors.—**spirits** or **spirit of wine**, ordinary alcohol.—**s.-stirring**, *a.* Rousing the feelings strongly; soul-stirring.—**s.-writing**, *n.* Alleged visible writing by spirits; pneumatography.—**The S.**, the Holy Ghost.

spir'it-al-ly†, *adv.* With the breath; aspiratedly.

spir'it-ed, spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Full of spirit, life, or vigor; animated; mettlesome; as, a *spirited* attack; a *spirited* horse. **2.** [Rare.] Having or possessed by a spirit.

Spirited is used in various compound adjectives; as, **high-spirited**; **low-spirited**; **mean-spirited.**

Synonyms: active, alert, animated, ardent, bold, courageous, earnest, full of life, full of spirit, high-mettled, high-spirited, high-strung, keen, lively, sprightly, vivacious. See RACY.

—**spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

spir'it-er, spir'it-ėr, *n.* [Rare.] One who spirits away; a kidnaper.

spir'it-ful†, *a.* Full of spirit; spirited.

—**spir'it-ful-ly†**, *adv.*—**spir'it-ful-ness†**, *n.*

spir'it-ing, spir'it-ing, *n.* Movement or performance of or as of a spirit; hence, something occultly, dexterously, or quickly done.

spir'it-ism, spir'it-izm, *n.* **1.** Same as SPIRITUALISM: a loose and varying usage.

> Spiritualism is a sect, but *spiritism* means the study and the science of the invisible, of that side of life which is not material, but spiritual. E. ARNOLD in *New-York Tribune* Oct. 26, '91, p. 5, col. 2.

2. *Philos.* Idealism, especially a recent form of absolute idealism making human consciousness as the only reality.

spir'it-ist, spir'it-ist, *n.* One who believes in spiritism, in any sense; a practiser of spiritualism; a medium.

spir"it-is'tic, spir'it-is'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by spiritism or spiritualism.

spir'it-leaf", spir'it-lēf", *n.* [W. Ind.] The manyroot (*Rusellia tuberosa*). **spir'it-weed"**.

spir'it-less, spir'it-les, *a.* **1.** Having no spirit, vigor, or animation; deprived of spirit; wanting cheerfulness or life; listless; dejected.

> He is *spiritless*, or else Atrides, this injustice were thy last.
> HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. ii, l. 300.

2. Deprived of vital spirit; lifeless; as, a *spiritless* body.

Synonyms: see COLD; FLAT; LIFELESS; PUSILLANIMOUS.

—**spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-less-ness**, *n.*

spir'it-ley"el, *n.* See LEVEL, *n.*, 9.

spir'it-ly†, *a.* Spirited.

spi-ri'to, spi-ri'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Spirit; animation.

spi"ri-to'so, spi'ri-tō'sō *or* spir'i-tō'sō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Spirited; animated; with spirit. **spi"ri-tu-o'so**.

spir'it-ous†, *a.* **1.** Like spirits; refined. **2.** Spirituous. **3.** Spirited, ardent; active.—**spir'it-ous-ness†**, *n.*

spir'i-trompe, spir'i-tromp, *n.* *Entom.* The spirignath. [< L. *spira* (see SPIRE[2], *n.*) + F. *trompe*; see TRUMP[2], *n.*]

spir'i-tu-al, spir'i-chu-al *or* -it-yu-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to spirit, as distinguished from matter; being or having the nature of spirit; consisting of spirit; incorporeal: opposed to *physical*; as, *spiritual* beings; the mind belongs to things *spiritual*. **2.** Pertaining to the soul or inner man; relating to or affecting the immaterial nature of man, especially that higher principle of man's being which is distinguished from the animal soul; as, *spiritual* laws; *spiritual* aspirations. **3.** Of or relating to the soul as acted on by the Holy Spirit; bestowed by or coming from the Divine Spirit; holy; pure; not carnal; as, *spiritual* rewards; *spiritual* gifts.

> The *Spiritual* Life is the gift of the Living Spirit. The *spiritual* man is no mere development of the natural man. He is a New Creation born from Above.
> DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 65. [J. P. '88.]

4. Of or pertaining to sacred or religious things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical; as, a *spiritual* assembly; *spiritual* authorities. **5.** Of, pertaining to, or directly proceeding from God, his Spirit, or his law; inspired; as, *spiritual* songs; the *spiritual* man; the divine law is *spiritual*. **6.** Marked or characterized by the highest and finest qualities of the human mind; as, a *spiritual* face; the idealization is *spiritual*. **7.** Of or pertaining to spiritualism; spiritualistic. **8.** *Swedenborgianism.* Of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions of life, under the law of correspondence: correlated with *celestial* and *natural*. See SWEDENBORGIANISM.

> The Lord himself . . . in the year 1743, . . . opened my sight to a view of the *spiritual* world, and granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels, which I enjoy to this day. SWEDENBORG in W. White's *Emanuel Swedenborg* ch. 8, p. 62. [L. '66.]

[< F. *spirituel*, < LL. *spiritualis*, < L. *spiritus*; see SPIRIT.]

Synonyms: see ANGELIC; CELESTIAL; DEVOUT; INCORPOREAL.

—**spiritual man.** **1.** The inner man; the spiritual nature: distinguished from *physical man*, and especially from *psychical man*. **2.** *N. T.* The regenerate man distinguished from the *natural* or *carnal* (unrenewed) *man*. **3†.** A holy or inspired person; man of God; prophet; an ecclesiastic.—**s. philosophy**, same as SPIRITUALISM, 1.—**s. wife**, among the Mormons, a wife sealed to a deceased husband.

spir'i-tu-al, *n.* **1.** Anything pertaining to spirit or spiritual things. **2.** A person of spiritual character. **3.** One who holds a spiritual office; an ecclesiastic. **4.** Among Mormons, a spiritual wife.

spir'i-tu-al-ism, spir'i-chu-al-izm *or* -it-yu-al-izm, *n.* **1.** The belief that the spirits of the dead in various ways communicate with and manifest their presence to men, usually through the agency of a person called a medium; also, the doctrines and practises of those so believing.

> Belief in the power of departed spirits to communicate with living men, and the attribution of various phenomena to it as a cause, date back many centuries. The phase commonly known as **modern spiritualism** is usually considered to have begun about 1848, in the United States. According to the belief and practises of its adherents, the communications or "manifestations" from the spirit-world take place at "séances," and are in the form of rappings, spirit-handwriting, etc., or, in "dark séances," of partial or complete manifestations in the flesh.

2. *Philos.* (1) In cosmology, the doctrine, whether based on reason, sentiment, or faith, that there are substances or beings not cognizable by the senses and not revealable through any of the properties of matter, and that are therefore spiritual, as distinguished from material: opposed to *materialism*.

> *Spiritualism*, grounded upon consciousness, preserves equally God, the human person, and external nature, without confounding them and without isolating the one from the other.
> K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 486. [SH. & CO. '78.]

(2) The doctrine that man has an immortal spirit and holds moral relations to God as spirit. (3) In gnosiology, the intuitional philosophy: opposed to *sensationism*.

> Owing to the development of the recent sense (see def. 1), there is a present tendency to use **spiritual philosophy** in all these philosophic senses, instead of the older and historic *spiritualism*.

3. The state or character of being spiritual.

spir'i-tu-al-ist, spir'i-chu-al-ist *or* -it-yu-, *n.* **1.** One who believes that departed spirits communicate directly with men through the agency of mediums and by various signs; one who professes to hold intercourse with departed spirits. **2.** An adherent of the spiritual philosophy. See SPIRITUALISM, 2.

> This has been all along seen and allowed by the most determined *spiritualists*. Man does not consist of mind alone; he consists of soul and body. MCCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. vii, p. 184. [C. & BROS. '71.]

3†. One who regards only spiritual things; a holy person.

—**spir"i-tu-al-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualism, especially modern spiritualism.

spir"i-tu-al'i-ty, spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being spiritual or incorporeal. **2.** The character of being spiritual or free from worldliness; holy elevation of mind. **3.** That which is characterized by such a quality; as, Christianity is a *spirituality*. **4.** That quality of a thing that proceeds from the highest and finest faculties of the mind; as, the *spirituality* of his verse. **5.** That which belongs or is due to the church, or to an ecclesiastic by virtue of his spiritual office: opposed to *temporality*; as, the *spiritualities*, or revenues, of an episcopal see. **6.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives a feeling of confidence; sense of the spiritual; belief in divine things; an inclination to interpret prospects of promise in one's own favor. **7†.** An ecclesiastical body, or ecclesiastics as a body; the clergy. [< F. *spiritualité*, < LL. *spiritualitas*, < *spiritualis*; see SPIRITUAL.]

spir'i-tu-al-ize, spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To render spiritual; make more spiritual or less worldly; emancipate from grossness; as, to *spiritualize* the thoughts. **2.** To imbue with spirit; quicken; animate. **3.** To treat as having a spiritual meaning. **4.** *Old Chem.* To extract spirit from (bodies). [< F. *spiritualiser*, < *spirituel*; see SPIRITUAL.] **spir'i-tu-al-isc†**.—**spir"i-tu-al-i-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.* The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—**spir'i-tu-al-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

spir'i-tu-al-ly, spir'i-chu-al-i *or* -it-yu-al-i, *adv.* **1.** In a spiritual manner; without worldliness or grossness; especially, conformably to God's will or to a regenerate mind. **2.** After the manner of a spirit; subtly. **3.** In or with a spiritual sense.

spir'i-tu-al-mind"ed, spir'i-chu-al-maind"ed, *a.* Having the mind filled with thoughts of spiritual things; characterized by a renewed mind.
—**spir'i-tu-al-mind"ed-ness**, *n.*

spir'i-tu-al-ness, spir'i-chu-al-nes *or* -it-yu-al-nes, *n.* The state of being spiritual; spiritual character or quality.

spir'i-tu-al-ty†, *n.* **1.** Ecclesiastical bodies collectively; as, the *spirituality* of the realm. **2.** An ecclesiastical body.

spir"i-tu-el'le', spir'i-tiu-el', *C.* (spi"ri'tu'el', *W.*), *a.* [F.] Characterized by the higher and finer qualities of mind; marked by refinement, grace, delicacy, and intellectual acumen; said especially of women.

spir"i-tu-os'i-ty, spir"i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]os'i-ti, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The state of being spirituous. **2**†. Immateriality.

spi"ri-tu-o'so, spi'ri-tū-ō'sō, *adv.* Same as SPIRITOSO.

spir'i-tu-ous, spir'i-chu-us *or* -it-yu-us, *a.* **1.** Containing alcohol; especially, containing a large percentage of alcohol; intoxicating; ardent; as, *spirituous* wine; specifically, distilled, in distinction from fermented or brewed. **2**†. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; ethereal. **3**†. Lively; gay; airy. [< F. *spirituеux*, < L. *spiritus;* see SPIRIT.] —**spirituous liquors**, in common parlance, any or all intoxicating beverages, sometimes excluding light intoxicants, as beer; generally, in law, any intoxicating liquor, produced by distillation or by rectifying, compounding, or otherwise treating or using distilled alcoholic fluids, in distinction from fermented or brewed intoxicating beverages, as wine or beer. See SARLLS v. U. S. *Supreme Court Reporter* vol. 14, p. 720.
—**spir'i-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

spir'i-tus, spir'i-tus, *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] **1.** A breathing or an aspirate. In Greek grammar the rough breathing is called **spiritus asper**, the smooth **spiritus lenis.** See BREATHING. **2.** *Pharm.* Any liquid product of distillation; especially, alcoholic liquor: often used in conjunction with different materials; as, *spiritus* ammoniæ, etc. See SPIRIT. [L.; see SPIRIT.]

spir'it-weed", spir'it-wīd", *n.* Same as SPIRITLEAF.

spir'it-world", spir'it-wûrld", *n.* The dwelling-place of spirits, as distinguished from the material world peopled by mortals; especially, the abode of the departed.

spir'it-y, spir'it-i, *a.* [Scot.] Full of spirit; spirited.

spi'ri-valve, spai'ri-valv, *a.* Having a spiral shell; spiral. [< L. *spira* (see SPIRE², *n.*) + *valva*, door.]

sper'ket, sper'ket, *n.* **1.** *Ship-building.* A space forward or aft between ground-timbers. **2.** [Prov.] A large wooden peg.

sper'ket-ing, sper'ket-ing, *n.* *Ship-building.* **1.** That part of the inside planking between the top of the waterways and the lower port-sills. **2.** Same as QUICK-WORK.

spir'ket-ting‡.

spir'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SPARLING¹.

spiro-. Derived from Greek *speira*, coil, spire: a combining form.—**Spi"ro-bac-te'ri-a**, *n. pl. Biol.* A class of bacteria with cells in the form of curved rods or rigid or flexible spiral filaments.—**spi"ro-bac-te'ri-um**, *n.*—**Spi"ro-chæ'ta**, *n. Biol.* **1.** A genus of *Spirobacteria*, characterized by spiral flexible filaments with movements apparently rotary. **2.** [s-] A bacterium of this genus, as *Spirochæta obermeieri*, found in the blood of those affected with relapsing fever. **Spi"ro-cha'te**†, —**spi"ro-go-nim'i-um**, *n. Bot.* Same as SPERIGONIUM.—**Spi"ro-gy'ra**, *n. Bot.* A genus of bright-green fresh-water algæ forming dense masses in slow-running or stagnant water, and characterized by having the chlorophyl-bands winding spirally to the right.

spi'ro-graph, spai'ro-graf, *n. Med.* An instrument for marking the breathing movement. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + -GRAPH.]

spi'rol†, *n.* A small cannon; culverin. **spi'role**†.

spi-rom'e-ter, spai-rom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, consisting usually of a cylindrical vessel to be inverted over water, so that air can be breathed into it through a tube, and fitted with an index which indicates, as the vessel rises in the water, the quantity of air received. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + -METER.] **spi'ro-scope**‡.—**spi"ro-met'ric**, *a.*—**spi-rom'e-try**, *n.* The art of using the spirometer.

spi'ro-phore, spai'ro-fōr, *n.* An instrument for inducing respiration when animation is suspended, as in cases of drowning, consisting of an envelope for the patient's body, in which a partial vacuum may be produced at intervals, thus causing the outer air to fill the lungs. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + Gr. *phерō*, bear.]

spi'ro-scope, spai'ro-scōp, *n. Med.* Same as SPIROMETER. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + -SCOPE.]

spi-royl'ic, spi-roil'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from spiræa. [< SPIRÆA + -YL.] **spi-royl'ous**†; **spi-ryl'ic**‡. —**spiroylic acid**†, salicylic acid.

spi"ro-zo'oid, *n. Zoöph.* Same as SPIRALOZOOID. [< Gr. *speira*, coil, + ZOOID.]

spirt, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPURT.

spir'tle, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as SPURTLE.

Spir'u-la, spir'u-lą, *C.* (-yu-lą, *W.*; spai'ru-lą, *E. I.*), *n.* **1.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Spirulidæ*. (2) [s-] (-LÆ, *pl.*) A cuttlefish of this genus. **2.** [s-] *Spong.* A small, smooth, spiral spicule. [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira;* see SPIRE², *n.*]

spir'u-late, spir'u-lėt *or* -lēt, *a.* Marked, placed, or disposed spirally. [< LL. *spirula;* see SPIRULA.]

Spi-ru'li-dæ, spi-rū'li-dī *or* -dē (spai-, *C.*), *n. pl. Conch.* A family of decacerous cephalopods having an internal spiral chambered shell with whorls detached and in the same plane. [< SPIRULA.]—**spir'u-lid**, *n.*—**spir'u-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

spir'u-lite, spir'u-lait, *n.* A fossil of or like a spirulid.

spir'y¹, spair'i, *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of a spire. Specifically: (1) Long, slender, and pointed, like a stalk of grass. (2) Shaped like a spire or pyramid; pyramidal. **2.** Abounding in spires or steeples; as, a *spiry* city. **3.** Having a spire or spires.

The venerable tower and *spiry* fane.
THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 1157.

spir'y², *a.* Having the form of a spiral; coiled; whorled.

spiss†, *a.* Thick; close; dense.
—**spis'cious**†, *a.* **spis'sous**†. —**spis'sa"ted**†, *a.* Inspissated.—**spis'si-tude**†, *n.* Thickness; viscosity.

spit¹, spit, *v.* [SPIT; SPAT: formerly sometimes SPIT'TED; SPIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To eject from the mouth as or (as mucus or blood) with saliva; hence, to discharge from an aperture or from the surface of something boiling, as if spitefully. **2.** To send forth in flurries or drops, as if spit forth.

The clouds have lifted somewhat, but are still *spitting* snow a little. THOREAU *Winter, Dec.* 26, '53 p. 26. [M. M. & CO. '88.]

II. *i.* **1.** To eject saliva from the mouth. **2.** To make a noise like that made in ejecting saliva; as, an angry cat *spits.* **3.** To come down in scattering drops or flakes, as rain or snow; rain or snow in flurries. [< AS. *spittan, spætan*, spit.]
—**spit'-poi"son**†, *n.* A slanderer.—**s.-venom**, *n.* [Rare.] Poison spit from the mouth.—**to s. at, on,** or **upon**, figuratively, to insult grossly; treat contemptuously.—**to s. cotton** or **sixpences** [Low], to spit a cottony saliva; spit white.—**to s. white**, to spit from a parched mouth, as one feverish from a debauch.

spit², *v.* [SPIT'TED; SPIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix on a spit; transfix with or as with a spit. **2.** To string on a stick, as in drying herring.

II. *i.* To use, attend to, or roast by means of a spit.

spit³, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To spade or dig.

spit¹, *n.* **1.** The substance formed by the various secretions poured into the mouth; saliva, especially when ejected. **2.** An act of spitting. **3.** The spume or spawn of various insects, as froghoppers; also, a spittle-insect. **4.** A light scattered fall or short driving flurry of snow or rain. **5.** [Vulgar, Eng.] Image; likeness.

'By Jove' cried Bagswash, 'you are a queer fellow—the very *spit* of your father, whom I knew before I retired to these parts.'
T. HOOK *Humorous Works, Wrigglesworth* p. 419. [J. C. H.]

—**spit'-bug"**, *n.* A spittle-insect.—**s.-curl**, *n.* A small curl of hair made to lie flat as if by means of saliva.

spit², *n.* **1.** A pointed bar on which meat is fixed to be roasted before a fire and which is slowly rotated, so as in turn to expose all parts of the surface of the meat to the heat. **2.** A point of land, or a long narrow shoal, extending from a shore into the water.

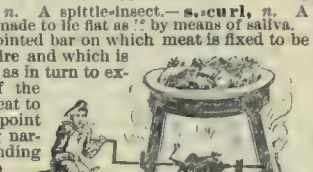

A Roasting-spit. (From an Italian book on cooking, 16th century.)

By noon, however, . . . we got well to windward of the long sandy *spit* that forms the east end of the island.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 12, p. 214. [R. & S. '76.]

3. *Weaving.* A wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle. **4**†. A sword. **5**†. The dagger or obelisk (†) used as a reference-mark. [< AS. *spitu*, spit.]
—**spit'-frog"**†, *n.* [Humorous.] A small sword.—**s.-rack**, *n.* An iron rack for holding a spit before a fire.—**s.-sticker**, *n.* A graving-tool having convex faces.—**s.-sword**†, *n.* A sword for thrusting; an estoc.

spit³, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A spade's depth in digging. (2) A spade; also, a spadeful. **2**†. [Virginia, U. S.] *Brick-making.* A certain amount of brick-clay.
—**spit'-deep"**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] As deep as a spade cuts.
—**spit'ful**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spadeful.

spit'al†, *n.* Hospital. **spit'al-house"**†; **spit'tle**†; **spit'tle-house"**†.
—**spit'al-man**†, *a.* An inmate or beneficiary of a hospital. **spit'tle-man**†.—**spit'al-ser"mon**†, *n.* A discourse at or in behalf of a hospital. **spit'tle-ser"mon**†.

spit'ball", spit'bôl", *n.* A pellet of paper fashioned in the mouth for use as a missile.

spit'box", spit'box", *n.* A vessel to receive expectorations, especially a wooden box serving as a cuspidor.

spit'kid" ‡ [Naut.]; **spit'ting-kid"**‡.

spitch'cock", spich'cec", *vt.* To split and broil, as a bird or fish.

The college kitchen furnished a *spitchcocked* chicken, or a grilled turkey's leg.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 32. [T. & F. '69.]

spitch'cock", *n.* An eel split and broiled. [< SPIT², *v.*, + COCK¹, *n.*]

spite, spait, *vt.* [SPI'TED; SPI'TING.] **1.** To show one's spite toward; injure or annoy out of petty malice; vex; thwart. **2.** [Archaic.] To fill with spite; offend; vex.

Prisoner: One whom distress has *spited* at the world.
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act iii.

3. [Rare.] To hate; dislike.

spite, *n.* **1.** Malicious bitterness prompting to acts calculated to annoy, vex, or irritate; mean hatred; disposition to cross or thwart; petty ill will; grudge; malevolence. **2.** That which is done in spite. **3.** [Rare.] Irritation; chagrin; vexation; trouble. **4**†. Harm; injury; dishonor. [Abbr. of DESPITE, *n.*]
Synonyms: see HATRED.
—**in spite of**, or **spite of**, formerly, in contempt of; now, notwithstanding: used somewhat emphatically; as, *in spite of* opposition.

spite'ful, spait'ful, *a.* **1.** Filled with or moved by spite; having a desire to cross, vex, annoy, or injure. **2.** Originating in spite; prompted by spite; as, *spiteful* words or tales.—**spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a spiteful manner. **spite'ful-like"**‡.—**spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

spit'fire", spit'fair", *n.* A quick-tempered person who is given to saying spiteful things.

spit'l, *v.* & *n.* Spittle. PHIL. SOC.

spi'tous†, *a.* Spiteful.—**spi'tous-ly**†, *adv.*

spith'cocked, spitz'cect, *pa.* Spitchcocked.

spit'ted, spit'ed, *pa.* **1.** Fixed on or pierced with or as with a spit. **2.** Shot out to a point without branching, as an antler.

spit'ten†, *imp.* & *pp.* of SPIT¹, *v.*

spit'ten, spit'gn, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Exactly like.

spit'ter¹, spit'gr, *n.* One who spits, in any sense.

spit'ter², *n.* A young deer whose antlers have shot out, but have not branched. **spit'tard**†.

spit'ting, spit'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which spits. **2.** Specifically, an action of or appearance on the surface of slowly cooled large masses of melted silver or platinum, in which the crust is forcibly perforated by jets of oxygen, often carrying with them drops of molten metal. Called also **sprouting.**
—**spit'ting-snake"**, *n.* A venomous South-African najoid snake (*Sepedon hæmachates*) that is able to eject the poison from its fangs for some distance.

spit'tle, spit'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To dig with a small spade.

spit'tle¹, *n.* The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth; spit; saliva, especially as spit forth.

Spittle, among the ancients, was esteemed a charm against all kinds of fascination. JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Charms, Saliva* in vol. iii, p. 228. [J. R. S. '70.]

[For SPATTLE², < AS. *spātl*, < *spætan*, spit.] **spat'tle**†; **spet'tle**†. —**spit'tle-in"sect**, *n.* A froghopper or cercopid bug. **s.-fly**‡.—**s.-of-the-stars**, *n.* A fresh-water alga (*Nostoc commune*). See FALLEN-STAR, 1, under FALLEN, and NOSTOC.

spit'tle², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A bakers' short-handled peel. **2.** A small spade.

spit'tle³†, *n.* Same as SPITAL.

spit'tly†, *a.* Resembling or fouled with spittle; slimy.

spit-toon", spit-tūn', *n.* A receptacle for expectorations; cuspidor.

spitz, spits, *n.* One of a breed of small dogs with a tapering muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See DOG. [< G. *spitz*, < *spitze*, point.] **spitz'-dog"**‡.

Spitz'en-burg, spits'en-bûrg, *n.* A kind of apple. See APPLE.

spitz'flute", spits'flūt", *n.* An organ-stop of a thin reedy tone. [< G. *spitze*, point, + FLUTE¹, *n.*] **spitz'flö"te**†.

spitz'kas-ten, spits'kās-ten, *n.* [G.] *Mining.* A pointed box used in ore-dressing; a V-shaped vat.

spitz'kop, spits'kop, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A sugar-loaf hill.

Spi"zel-li'næ, spai'zel-lai'nī *or* spi"zel-li'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of fringilloid birds, including chipping sparrows, generally united with *Fringillinæ*.

Spi-zel'la, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Spiza*, a genus of *Fringillidæ*, < Gr. *spiza;* see SPIZINE.]—**spi-zel'line**, *a.*

spi'zin(e, spai'zin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Spiza*) of *Fringillidæ* that includes the black-throated bunting (*S. americana*) of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. [< Gr. *spiza*, finch, < *spizō*, chirp.]

splanchn-, splanchno-. Derived from Greek *splanchnon*, a visceral organ: combining forms.—**splanch"na-poph'y-sis**, *n.* A skeletal element that is connected with the alimentary canal, as the jaws or the hyoid bone.—**splanch"na-po-phys'i-al**, *a.*—**splanch"nec-to'pi-a**, *n.* A displacement of the intestines. **splanch"no-di-as'ta-sis**‡.—**splanch"nel-min'tha**, *n.* A visceral disease that is caused by worms.—**splanch"nem-phrax'is**, *n.* Obstruction of the blood-vessels of any internal organ by a hardened clot of blood.—**splanch"neu-rys'ma**, *n.* Morbid dilatation of the intestines.—**splanch'no-cœle**, *n.* The visceral cavity, especially that of a brachiopod.—**splanch"no-di-as'ta-sis**, *n.* Same as SPLANCHNECTOPIA.—**splanch"no-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Pain in the bowels.—**splanch-nog'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer who treats of viscera.—**splanch"no-graph'ic-al**, *a.*—**splanch-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* The scientific description of or a treatise on the viscera.—**splanch"no-lith-i'a-sis**, *n.* The formation of calculous concretions in any internal organ.—**splanch-nol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in splanchnology.—**splanch-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of anatomy, etc., that treats of the viscera.—**splanch"no-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**splanch"no-path-i'a**, *n.* Disease of the intestines.—**splanch'no-pleure**, *n.* **1.** The inner of the two layers formed from the mesoderm of the embryo, giving rise to the walls of the alimentary canal and the umbilical vesicle. **2.** The sheet formed by the union of that layer with the entoderm. See illus. under GERM-LAYER. **splanch"no-pleu'ra**‡.—**splanch"no-pleu'ral**, **splanch"no-pleu'ric**, *a.*—**splanch"no-scle-ro'sis**, *n.* The morbid hardening of an internal organ.—**splanch"no-skel'e-ton**, *n.* The skeletal parts that are developed in connection with the viscera, as the cartilaginous rings of the trachea, and the bone formed in the septum of the heart in some animals.—**splanch"no-skel'e-tal**, *a.*—**splanch-not'o-my**, *n.* The art of dissecting the viscera.—**splanch"no-tom'ic-al**, *a.*

splanch'nic, splanc'nic. **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the viscera. **II.** *n.* A splanchnic nerve. [< Gr. *splanchnikos*, < *splanchnon*, entrail.]
—**splanchnic nerve**, one of three or four large nerves that arise from the ganglia ted cord of the sympathetic nerve and are distributed to the viscera.

splanch'ni-cn. splanc'ni-cq, *n. pl. Med.* **1.** Medicines beneficial in diseases of the bowels. **2.** Diseases, without primary inflammation, affecting the viscera auxiliary to digestion. [< Gr. *splanchnikos;* see SPLANCHNIC.]

splan'drel, splan'drel, *n.* [Rare.] A spandrel.

splash, splash, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spatter or dash (a liquid) about; as, to *splash* mud with a stone; to *splash* water. **2.** To spatter, wet, or soil with a liquid by dashing it upon; as, to *splash* a lady's dress. **3.** To do or effect with splashes; as, to *splash* one's way. **4.** To decorate with splashed ornament.

II. *i.* **1.** To fly or dash about in drops or splotching masses: said of a liquid. **2.** To make a splash, or proceed with splashes; as, he *splashed* across the creek. [Var. of PLASH¹, *v.*]

splash, *n.* **1.** The act or noise of splashing; as, he made a great *splash* in the water. **2.** The result of splashing; a spot or splotch made by a liquid or color thrown or as if thrown on by splashing; as, a *splash* of paint or of water; a *splash* of white on a black dog.

Bright scarlet peppers and great piles of husked Indian corn made rich *splashes* of color against the cool shadows of the white-washed walls. F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* June, '92, p. 142.

3. A toilet-powder, especially a white one.

splash'-board", splash'-bōrd", *n.* Any board put up as a protection from splashing. Specifically: (1) A dash-board for a vehicle. (2) A wheel-guard, as on a locomotive or carriage. (3) A board to protect the sides of hacks of bricks from the weather. (4) A board to protect the steps of passenger-cars from mud. **splash'-wing"**‡.

splash'er, splash'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which splashes. **2.** A screen or hanging at the rear of a wash-stand to protect the wall from splashed water. **3.** A splash-board.

splasht, *pp.* Splashed. PHIL. SOC.

splash'y, splash'i, *a.* Full of water, slush, or mud; wet; as, a *splashy* road.

splatch, splach, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPLOTCH.

splat'foot", splat'fut', *n.* Same as SPLAYFOOT.

splat'ter, splat'gr, *vt.* & *vi.* To make a continuous slight splashing sound; spatter or splash about; also, to talk indistinguishably; as, to *splatter* Spanish; a *splattering* flight of birds. [Var. of SPATTER.]

splat'ter-dash", splat'gr-dash", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Noisy stir; clamor. **2.** *pl.* Same as SPATTERDASH.

splat'ter-er, splat'gr-gr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The coot.

splat'ter-faced", splat'gr-fēst", *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having a broad, flat face; platter-faced.

splay¹, splē, *vt.* **1.** In building, to make with a splay; bevel or chamfer away a corner or angle of; as, to *splay* a joist or a window-opening. **2.** To open to sight; spread; cut open; display; as, to *splay* a shad.

The ungainly angular style in which many pianists *splay* their hands over the instrument. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 5, p. 67. [S.]

3. In farriery, to dislocate, as a shoulder. **4.** In cooperage, to give a flaring shape to, as a cask. [Abbr. < DISPLAY, *v.*]

splay², *vt.* [Scot.] Same as FELL, *v.*, 2: said of a seam.

splay³†, *vt.* Same as SPAY¹. **splaie**†.

splay, splē, *a.* Spread out; displayed; broad; clumsily formed; as, a *splay* mouth.

—**splay'foot"**. **I.** *a.* Having splay feet. **s.-footed**:. **II.** *n.* Abnormal flatness and turning outward of the feet; clubfoot. —**s.-mouth**. **I.** *a.* Having a mouth uncommonly wide. **s.-mouthed**:. **II.** *n.* See SPLAY, *a.*

splay, *n.* A slanted surface or beveled edge. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* An oblique surface, bevel, or chamfer, as of the sides of a doorway or window, or of a joist or stringcourse. (2) *Fort.* The outward widening or beveling of an embrasure from its mouth toward the outside of the parapet.

splay'er, splē'gr, *n.* A mold for shaping a tile, etc., for use in a splay.

spleen, splin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove or cut out the spleen from. **2**†. To dislike. **3**†. To irritate; annoy. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To have disgust; sicken.

spleen, *n.* **1.** A lymphoid organ found in most vertebrates, usually near the stomach, that produces certain modifications in the blood. In mammals it is situated to the left of the stomach. It was formerly regarded as the seat of various emotions, hence the figurative uses. See illus. under STOMACH. **2.** Ill temper; spitefulness; secret malice: usually in some such phrase as *to vent one's spleen*. **3.** Lowness of spirits; melancholy; hypochondria. **4.** [Archaic.] Mode or state of mind; also, a fit of mind; caprice.

> The youth . . . felt himself in *spleen* to tame
> The other's fierceness. KEATS *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 25.

[< OF. *espleen*, < L. *splen* (< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen.]

—**spleen'sick"**, *a.* Same as SPLENETIC.—**s.-stone**, *n.* Same as NEPHRITE.

Derivatives:—**spleen'a-tive**†, *a.* Same as SPLENITIVE. **spleen'i-tive**†.—**spleened**, *pa.* **1.** Deprived of the spleen. **2**†. Irritated; displeased.—**spleen'ful**, *a.* Affected with spleen; manifesting peevishness or ill temper

> Then rode Geraint, a little *spleenful* yet,
> Across the bridge that spann'd the dry ravine.
> TENNYSON *Enid* st. 11

—**spleen'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**spleen'ish**, *a.* Somewhat affected with spleen.—**spleen'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**spleen'ish-ness**, *n.* The condition of being spleenish.—**spleen'less**, *a.* Having no spleen; figuratively, free from peevishness or spite.—**spleen'y**, *a.* Affected with spleen. (1) Irritable. (2) Melancholy; nervous.

spleen'wort", splēn'wûrt', *n.* Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*, so called from the use formerly made of some species for disorders of the spleen.

The **dwarf spleenwort**, or **maidenhair s.** (*A. Trichomanes*), is a very striking little fern growing in tufts on shady rocks, with slender, almost linear, simply pinnate fronds, 4 to 8 inches long, and their stipes and midribs shining black or purplish. The **ebony s.** (*A. ebenoides*), a species very similar, but having taller fronds with the pinnæ more or less auricled, is common in dry, rocky woods. See ASPLENIUM.

spleg'et†, *n.* Same as PLEDGET.

splen-, splin- *or* splēn-. Derived from Greek *σπλήν*, spleen: a combining form. —**splen-ad"en-o'ma**, *n.* A morbid excessive formative action in the spleen, with an enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the body: **Hodgkin's disease:**. —**splen-al'gi-a**, *n.* Pain in or near the spleen. —**splen-al'gy**†.—**splen-al'gic**, *a.* Affected with pain in or near the spleen; relating to splenalgia. —**splen"a-tro'phi-a**, *n.* Atrophy or wasting away of the spleen. **splen-at'ro-phy**:. **splen-aux'e**, *n.* Same as SPLENOMEGALIA. —**splen-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Same as SPLENECTOMY. —**splen-ec'to-mist**, *n.* One who has removed the spleen by excision.—**splen-ec'to-my**, *n.* The operation of removing the spleen by the knife. —**splen"ec-to'mi-a**:. **splen"ec-to'pi-a**, *n.* Displacement of the spleen. —**splen"em-phrax'is**, *n.* Same as SPLENOCELE. —**splen"o-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Same as SPLENALGIA.—**splen-on'cus**, *n.* Tumefaction of the spleen; splenic tumor; ague-cake.

splen'cu-lus, splen kū-lus, *n.* [L., *pl.*] Same as LIENCULUS. [Dim. of L. *splen*; see SPLEEN.] **splen'cule**:. **splen-le'u-lus**:. **splen'cu-lar**, *a.*

splen'dent, splen dent, *a.* Shining or blazing with brilliant light; resplendent; lustrous. **2**†. Illustrious. [< L. *splendens*, ppr. *splendere*, to shine.] **splen'diant**†.

splen'did, splen did, *a.* **1.** Giving out or reflecting brilliant light; brightly shining; lustrous; glittering. **2.** Magnificent; imposing; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* pageant. **3.** Inspiring the imagination or causing emotions of great admiration; illustrious, grand; glorious; heroic; as, a *splendid* achievement; a *splendid* career. **4.** [Colloq.] Very good or excellent; fine; very widely and loosely used; as, a *splendid* offer; *splendid* weather; *splendid* fun.

> The sun is *splendid*, a tiara of diamonds may be *splendid*, poetry may be metaphorically *splendid*. But . . . the use of *splendid* to express every great excellence is coarse. R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 162. H. M. & CO. '90.

[< F. *splendide*, < L. *splendidus*, < *splendeo*, shine.]

splen-did'i-ous†.

Synonyms: see BRIGHT; GORGEOUS.

—**splen'did-ly**, *adv.*—**splen'did-ness**, *n.*

splen-dif'er-ous, splen dif'gr-us, *a.* [Colloq. or Archaic.] Exhibiting splendor; used intensively. [< L. *splendor* (see SPLENDOR) + *ferre*, bear.]

splen'dor, splen dgr, *ct.* [Rare.] To illume with splendor.

> 'Tis not for me
> To fling a Poem, like a comet, out,
> Fan *splendoring* the sleepy realms of night.
> ALEX. SMITH *Life-Drama* sc. i, l. 49.

splen'dor, *n.* The state or quality of being splendid. (1) Exceeding brilliancy of emitted or reflected light; as, the *splendor* of the sun. (2) Magnificence of appearance; richness; gorgeousness; pomp: used also figuratively; as, *splendor* of diction.

> After the worship was ended, Haliday made up to the minister, among many others, to congratulate him on the *splendour* of his discourse. HOOK *Tales in Verse* p. 319. H. & S. '76.

3. Conspicuous greatness of achievement; preeminence; illustriousness; as, the *splendor* of genius.

> It was the *splendor* of the Saviour's miracles that first attracted their (the disciples') attention and that afterwards attached them to his cause. F. SCOTT *Resurrection of Christ* sec. 1, p. 16. S. '72.

[< F. *splendeur*, < L. *splendor*, < *splendeo*, shine.]

splen'dour†. **splen'drous**, *a.* [Archaic.] Possessing splendor; bright. **splen'dor-ous**:.

splen-net'ic, splē-net'ik *or* splen-et'ik (XVIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic. **2.** Affected with spleen; irritable; spiteful or ill-tempered; peevish

> King Pyrrhus owned his *splenetic* And testy courtiers with a kick
> S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 1, l. 257.

[< F. *splénétique*, < LL. *spleneticus*, < L. *splen*; see SPLEEN.] **splen-net'ic-al**‡.

Synonyms: see MOROSE.

—**splen-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

splen-net'ic, *n.* **1.** One suffering from disease of the spleen. **2.** A medicine efficacious in treating diseases of the spleen.

splen'ni-al, splī'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Splint-like; as, the *splenial* bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to the splenium or the splenius. [< Gr. *σπλήνιον*, bandage.]

—**splenial bone**, the splenial.

splen'ni-al, *n.* An element of the lower jaw of some reptiles and ganoid fishes, between the articular and the dentary.

splen'ic, splen'ic (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the spleen; as, the *splenic* vessels or nerves. [< F. *splénique*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. *σπληνικός*, < *σπλήν*, spleen.] —**splenic anemia**, deficient supply of blood in the spleen with diminution of the red corpuscles.—**s. cachexia**, a scorbutic habit of body attended by excessive enlargement of the spleen.—**s. corpuscles**, the minute granules that form the spleen-pulp.—**s. fever**, same as ANTHRAX, 1 (2). **Texas cattle fever**:.—**s. hernia**, splenocele.—**s. tumor**, same as AGUE-CAKE.

sple-nit'ic, sple-nit'ic, *a.* Affected with splenitis; inflamed, as the spleen.

sple-ni'tis, sple-nī'tis *or* sple-nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen. [< L. *splen*, spleen; see SPLEEN.]

splen'i-tive, splen'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** Efficacious in acting on the spleen. **2.** Splenetic. [< L. *splen*; see SPLEEN.] **splen'a-tive**†; **splen'e-tive**†.

splen'i-tive, *n.* Any medicine that acts on the spleen.

sple'ni-um, splī'ni-um *or* splē'ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The round, pad-like posterior border of the corpus callosum. [< Gr. *σπλήνιον*, bandage.]

sple'ni-us, splī'ni-us *or* splē'ni-us, *n.* [-NI-I, -ni-ī *or* -i, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large thick muscle of the back of the neck, extending from the skull to the vertebral spines in the cervical region. [< Gr. *σπλήνιον*, bandage.]

sple"ni-za'tion, splī'ni-zē shun, *n. Pathol.* The conversion of a part into a tissue resembling the spleen: said of a lung in a certain stage of pneumonia. [< L. *splen*; see SPLEEN.] **sple"ni-fi-ca'tion**:.

spleno-, Same as SPLEN-: a combining form. —**sple'no-cele**, *n.* Hernia of the spleen.—**sple"no-cer"a-to'sis**, *n.* Morbid hardening of the spleen.—**sple-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the spleen.—**sple"no-graph'ic-al**, *a.*—**sple"no-he'mi-a**, *n.* Congestion of the spleen, common in malarial fevers.—**sple-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of anatomy or physiology that treats of the spleen.—**sple"no-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**sple"no-mal-a'ci-a**, *n.* A morbid softening of the spleen.—**sple"no-pur-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* Excessive enlargement of the spleen.—**sple"no-par-ec'ta-sis**:.—**sple-nop'a-thy**, *n.* Splenic disease.—**sple"no-phrax'is**, *n.* Same as SPLENEMPHRAXIS.—**sple-noph'thi-sis**, *n.* Splenic consumption, wasting away of the spleen.—**sple"nor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Hemorrhage from the spleen.—**sple"no-scir'rhus**, *n.* Cancer of the spleen.—**sple-not'o-my**, *n. Surg.* **1.** The operation of removing the spleen by excision. **2.** Dissection of the spleen.—**sple"no-tom'ic-al**, *a.*

sple'noid, splī'noid, *a.* Like a spleen in form or appearance. [< Gr. *σπληνοειδής*, < *σπλήν*, spleen, + *εἶδος*; see -OID.]

splent, splent, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as SPLINT.

splen'ter†, *n.* Same as SPLINTER.

splen'ule, splen yūl, *n.* Same as SPLENCULUS.

spleuch'an, splūh'an, *n.* [Scot.] A small bag or wallet.

spleugh'an:.

splice, splīs, *vt.* [SPLICED; SPLI'CING.] **1.** To unite, as by overlapping or interweaving, so as to form one continuous piece. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* To join (two ropes or parts of a rope) end to end by intertwining the strands. (2) *Joinery.* To connect, as timbers, by beveling, scarfing, or overlapping at the ends.

> We know . . . that he takes to the work of mending plays, and *splicing* good parts together. D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands, Elizabeth to Anne* ch. 3, p. 74. S. '90.

2. [Humorous.] To join in marriage: usually in the passive. [< D. *splitsen*, < *splijten*, split.] —**to splice the main brace** [Slang], to take a glass of grog.

splice, *n.* **1.** A union of the ends of a rope or ropes, made by intertwining the strands, as of two pieces to increase the length, or of one piece returning on itself to form a loop. When in the latter form it is called a **ring-splice** or **eye-s.**, or, if oval, **cut-s.**, **cant-s.**, or **cont-s.** If the strands are separated and laid up together for a considerable distance, it is a **long s.**, and suitable for reeving through a block. If long, and made with care to preserve the shape of the rope, it is a **round s.** When it has but three or four intertwinings it constitutes a **short s.** If the ends of the strands are purposely left protruding for convenience in undoing, it is a **drawing-s.**

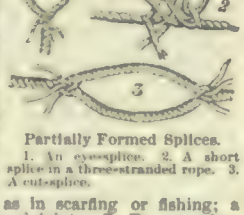

Partially Formed Splices.
1. An eye-splice. 2. A short splice in a three-stranded rope. 3. A cut-splice.

2. A joining, as of timbers, bars, or rails, endwise or by overlapping, as in scarfing or fishing; a scarfed, fished, or overlapped joint. **3.** By extension, anything joined or formed, as by splicing, as a grafting. **4.** [Slang.] A marriage. **5.** [Slang.] A dependent on others; a cadet in a family.

> The Vice-Admiral has got a hint from Sir ——, to kick that wild *splice*, young Cringle, about a bit
> M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 15, p. 288. [R. & S. '76.]

splice'-moyle", *n.* A fine-pointed piece of steel resembling an awl, used for separating the strands of wire rope. —**s.-piece**, *n.* A piece for splicing, especially a fish-plate for joining railway-rails

spli'cer, splī'sgr, *n.* **1.** One who makes splices. **2.** An implement by which a splice is made in a rope; a splicing-fid (see FID); splice-moyle.

spli'cing, splī'sing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SPLICE, *v.*

—**spli'cing-ham"mer**, *n.* A hammer having a point that may be inserted between the strands of a rope to separate them in making a splice, and a flat head by which the splice may be beaten smooth.—**s.-shackle**, *n.* A shackle for a link in a chain cable, around which a rope may be spliced

splin'der†, *vt. & n.* Same as SPLINTER

spline, splain, *vt.* [SPLINED; SPLI'NING.] To make a slot in for a feather or spline; cut a key-seat in.

—**spli'ning-ma-chine"**, *n.* A grooving and key-seating machine.

spline, *n. Mach.* **1.** The slot to receive a feather; also, the feather itself. **2.** A long flexible strip of wood or hard rubber, used by mechanical draftsmen to lay down ship-lines, railway-curves, or similar work. It is kept in place by weights having pointed fingers that fit into a groove in its edge. [Cp. SPLINT.]

splint, splint, *vt.* **1.** To confine or support with or as with splints, as a fractured limb. **2**†. To split into slivers; splinter. [< Sw. *splinta*, splint, nasalized form of (dial.) *splitta*, SPLIT.]

splint, *n.* **1.** A thin flat piece split off; splinter; also, a thin strip resembling a splinter.

> The Patriarch of Jerusalem presented Sigurd with a *splint* of the true cross to be preserved at St. Olaf's shrine.
> H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 19, p. 293. [G. P. P. '91.]

Specifically: (1) A thin strip, as of split wood, for basket-making, chair-bottoms, etc. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A lath. (3) In plate-armor, one of the flexibly adjusted overlapping laminæ. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance usually for keeping a fractured limb in a fixed position to prevent the displacement of the ends of the broken bone when set: in its simplest form, a thin piece of wood or other material bound to the limb. **3.** *Anat.* A splint-bone. **4.** *Veter.* An osseous tumor on the splint-bone of a horse, due to inflammation of the periosteum; also, a bony callosity resulting from disease of the splint-bones. **5.** Sap-wood; alburnum.

Compounds, etc.:—**splint armor**, armor made of slightly overlapping thin metal plates.—**splint'-bar"**, *n.* A rigid cross-bar in certain vehicles, as gun-caissons, to which traces may be attached instead of to a swingletree; also, a cross-bar supporting a wagon-spring. **splin'ter-box"**:.—**s.-bone**, *n.* **1.** One of the small rudimentary lateral metacarpal or metatarsal bones lying in close contact with the large metacarpal or cannon-bone and tapering toward their extremities in the horse and related mammals. **2.** The fibula. **3.** The splenial.—**s.-bottomed**, *a.* Having the bottom or seat, as a chair, made of interwoven splints. **split'-bot"-tomed**:.—**s.-box**, *n.* A box for confining a broken lower leg, having usually supports for the foot and thigh.—**s.-coal**, *n.* A variety of bituminous coal that ignites with difficulty, owing to its slaty structure, but makes a clear hot fire. **splent**‡; **splent'-coal"**:.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A machine for making thin sheets or strips of wood, as for basket-making; a slivering-machine.

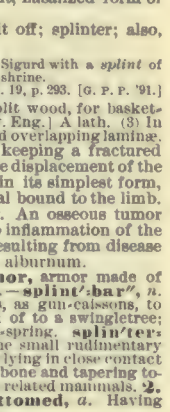

1. A Splint-bottomed Chair. 2. A Section of the Seat, showing the manner of interweaving the splints.

splint'age, splint ēj, *n.* The use or application of splints in surgery.

splin'ter, splin'tgr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To split or rive into thin pieces; split off, as a sliver or splinter.

> All night the *splinter'd* crags that wall
> the dell With spires of silver shine.
> TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st. 47.

2. [Rare.] To support by means of splints: said of a broken bone or injured limb.

II. *i.* To separate into splinters or fragments; be riven or split. [Freq. of SPLINT.]

splin'ter, *n.* **1.** A piece of any solid substance split or riven with the grain from a main body; a splint; as, a *splinter* of bone; a *splinter* from a plank. **2.** A slip or splint, especially of bog-deal, dipped in tallow and used as a candle. **splen'ter**†; **splin'der**†.—**splin'ter-bar"**, *n* Same as SPLINT-BAR.—**s.-bone**, *n.* The splint-bone; fibula.—**s.-netting**, *n.* A rope netting used on a wooden war-ship as a protection during battle from flying splinters, spars, etc.—**s.-proof**, *a.* Proof against the flying splinters of bursting shells: said of a defensive work.

splin'tered, splin'tgrd, *a. Her.* Shivered; raggedly broken.

splin'ter-ing, splin'tgr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who splinters. **2.** Splints or splinters collectively; fragments. **3.** The act of adjusting splints.

splin'ter-y, splin'tgr-i, *a.* **1.** Liable to splinter on being riven; as, *splintery* timber; a *splintery* mineral. **2.** Presenting the appearance or consisting of splinters; having sharp, jagged projections; as, a *splintery* fracture.

> By yon twin summits, on whose *splintery* crests
> The tossing hemlocks hold the eagles' nests.
> HOLMES *The Ploughman* st. 5.

split, split, *v.* [SPLIT or SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING.] **I.** *t* **1.** To separate into parts by force, especially into two approximately equal parts; tear asunder; rend; as, to *split* a boulder. **2.** To divide or cleave longitudinally or with the grain or plane of cleavage; tear apart; as, to *split* a log; to *split* a mineral; to *split* a glove. **3.** To divide into hostile parties, especially into two parties; render discordant; disrupt; disunite; as, to *split* a church.

> The impact of barbarian conquest *split* up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin Empire.
> STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [CL. P. '80.]

4. To divide into two or more thicknesses, as skins or leather. **5.** *Mining.* To divide and distribute, as aircurrents. **6.** To lay out in parts; divide; as, the State was *split* into large counties.

> The mountains greatly *split* up the country.
> GROOM-NAPIER *Book of Nature* ch. 2, p. 53. [J. C. H. '70.]

7. To divide (one's ballot) between candidates of opposing parties; as, he *split* his ticket.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer disruption; part asunder; burst; as, the ship *split* on a reef. **2.** To divide into two or more disagreeing or hostile parties; differ; disagree; as, to *split* into factions; the house *split* on the vote. **3.** To divide lengthwise or with the grain; cleave apart. **4.** To vote for candidates of two or more parties on one ballot. **5.** To pain acutely, as if about to be rent asunder; as, my head is *splitting*. **6.** [Slang.] To betray the secrets of another; inform on an accomplice; as, he *split* on his pal.

> When he came to be hang'd for the act,
> *Split*, and told the whole story to Cotton.
> BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Babes in the Wood* st. 19.

7. [Colloq.] To burst with laughter; as, I like to *split*.

> 'I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's!' whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands, and *splitting* with a laugh. DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Christmas Carol* stave v, p. 108. [E. & L. '86.]

8. [Colloq.] To walk or run rapidly; as, he *split* across the field with the dog after him. [< Dan. *splitte*; cp. Sw. dial. *splitta*, LG. *spliten*, D. *splijten*.]

Synonyms: see BREAK; SEPARATE.

Phrases, etc.: — **split brilliant,** a brilliant split apart at the base of its pyramidal forms, so as to make two gems. See BRILLIANT. — **s. chuck,** a wooden cup with parallel walls, slotted lengthwise and provided with a ring on the outside of the cup; used for holding thin metal disks. — **split'-cloth",** *n. Surg.* A four-, six-, or eight-tailed bandage, applicable to the head and face. — **s.-cut,** *a.* Having a deep flute-like cut: said of cut-glass ware. — **s. key,** same as SPLIT PIN. — **s. moss,** any moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the splitting of its capsules. — **s. palate,** harelip. — **s. pease,** pease hulled and split for cooking. — **s. pin.** **1.** A metal pin having nearly parallel parts which tend to spring slightly apart and keep it in its place. **2.** A wooden pin having a split end the parts of which may be spread to keep it in place. — **s.-rock,** *n. Med.* The alum-root, a powerful astringent, used in powder on ulcers and cancers. — **s. ticket,** a ballot voted containing names of candidates of opposed parties. — **s. wheel,** a pulley or gear-wheel made in halves for convenience in mounting on a shaft. — **to s. on a rock,** to encounter unforeseen and disastrous difficulties; go to ruin. — **to s. one's sides,** to laugh immoderately and uncontrollably. — **to s. the difference,** to divide equally the sum or matter in dispute; take the mean.

split, split, *pa.* **1.** Rent in pieces, especially longitudinally or with the grain. **2.** Specifically, dressed and cured after being cleaned: said of fish.

split, *n.* **1.** The act or result of splitting; a longitudinal fissure; rent or crack; as, a *split* in a wall or board. **2.** Figuratively, separation of an aggregate body into factions; schism; rupture; as, a *split* in a party or in the church. **3.** A split osier for parts of basket-weaving. **4.** Same as SPLINTER. **5.** A splint, especially one of the strips forming the reed of a loom. **6.** A single thickness of a split skin or hide. **7.** A split ticket; as, there were 47 *splits* in the ballot-box. **8.** A divided aircurrent in a coal-mine. **9.** In games: (1) Same as SPLIT-STROKE. (2) A lot or chance in which two cards of equal value turn up, as in faro, when the stakes are divided. **10.** An acrobatic stage trick in which the legs are spread out laterally on the floor: often in the plural. **11.** [Slang.] A half-bottle of aerated water; a half-glass of liquor. **12†.** A splinter; sliver.

Compounds: — **split'-back",** *a.* Having a back made of splits or splints: said of a chair. See SPLINT-BOTTOMED. **split'-back"†,** — **s.-bottom, s.-bottomed,** *a.* Same as SPLINT-BOTTOMED. — **s.-harness,** *n.* Same as SHAFT-MONTURE. — **s.-new,** *a.* [Scot.] Entirely new; brand-new. — **s.-stroke,** *n.* In games with balls played on a surface, a stroke that sends two or more balls in divergent directions. **s.-shot†.**

split'beak", split'bēk", *n.* A plantain-eater (*Schizorhis*).

split'feet", split'fēt", *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores.

split'foot", split'fut", *n.* A cloven-hoofed devil.

split'mouth", split'mauth", *n.* The harelipped sucker.

split'tail", split'tāl", *n.* **1.** A California cyprinoid fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*). **2.** The pintail duck. **3.** A swallow-tailed coat.

split'ter, split'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which splits. Specifically: (1) A hair-splitter. (2) A splitting-tool. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A wheaten cake similar to a waffle, split and buttered when hot.

— **split'ter-wheel",** *n.* A disk that spreads a board or slab away from the log or plank from which it is being sawed, so that the saw may run freely; spreading-wheel.

split'ting, split'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing to split; bursting; riving; rending. **2.** Producing a sensation of rending; acute or extreme in kind or degree; as, a *splitting* pain. **3.** [Colloq.] (1) Done or made with great celerity; very rapid; as, a *splitting* pace. (2) Very funny; side-splitting.

— **split'ting-ma-chine",** *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing leather into two thicknesses: usually a cylinder with a long knife adjusted at such a distance that when the leather is run around the cylinder it divides at the knife, one thickness remaining on the cylinder, the other curling over. **2.** A resawing-machine for boards.

splore, splōr, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a great show.

splore, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy frolic; carouse.

> Lament him, a' ye rantin' core,
> Wha dearly like a random-*splore*,
> Nae mair he'll join the merry roar.
> BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* st. 2.

splotch, splech, *vt.* To mark or soil with splotches.

> The place was as bare and rude as a printing-office seems always to be; the walls were *splotched* with ink and the floor littered with refuse newspapers. HOWELLS in *Scribner's Mag.* May, '93, p. 545.

splotch, *n.* An irregularly bounded, comparatively small area of color that differs from that surrounding it as if made by a large drop of liquid thrown on a surface; a splash; daub; blotch; as, the *splotch* on the horse's forehead. [Var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, spot.] **sploach†; splodge†.** — **splotch'y,** *a.* Splotched.

splunge, splunj, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A short board fastened to a pole by a hole through its center: used in stirring up the bottom of a stream or pond in "muddying."

splurge, splūrj, *vi.* [SPLURGED; SPLUR'GING.] To show off obtrusively; cut a dash. [Imitative.]

splurge, *n.* An ostentatious display; a conceited vainglorious demonstration of oneself; as, to make a grand *splurge*.

— **splur'gy,** *a.* Inclined to or marked by splurging.

splut'ter, splut'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To speak hastily and confusedly: sometimes followed by *out* or *forth*; as, he *spluttered out* excuses.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak or act confusedly or hurriedly. **2.** To sputter. [Var. of SPUTTER.] — **splut'ter-er,** *n.*

splut'ter, *n.* A noise as of spluttering; bustle; stir.

spod'i-o-site, spod'i-o-sait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous ash-gray calcium fluophosphate (Ca_2PO_4F), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *spodios*, gray, < *spodos*, ashes.]

spo'di-um, spō'di-um, *n.* Ash or calx from burning; specifically, animal or bone charcoal: a term no longer used. [Lit., < L. *spodium*, slag, < Gr. *spodos*, ashes.]

spo-dog'e-nous, spo-doj'ę-nus, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from refuse matter. **2.** *Pathol.* Relating to or descriptive of an enlargement of the spleen, due to deposit of the waste of the red corpuscles of the blood. [< Gr. *spodos*, ashes, + -GENOUS.]

spod'o-man"cy, sped'o-man"si, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by ashes. [< Gr. *spodos*, ashes, + -MANCY.]

— **spod"o-man'tic,** *a.*

spod'u-mene, sped'yu-mīn, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, yellow, transparent to translucent lithium-aluminum silicate ($LiAlSi_2O_6$), belonging to the pyroxene group and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *spodoumenos*, ppr. of *spodoomai*, be burned to ashes, < *spodos*, ashes.]

spof'fish, spef'fish, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Active in trivialities; fussy; bustling; meddlesome; officious. **spof'fy†.**

spof'fle, spef'l, *vi.* [PROV. Eng.] To fidget about trifles.

spo'gel:seed", spō'gi-sid", *n.* Seed of the ispaghul.

spoil, spoil, *v.* [SPOILED or SPOILT; SPOIL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impair or destroy the value, usefulness, enjoyableness, or beauty of; injure; render worthless; as, to *spoil* a machine; that *spoils* our fun; the effect is quite *spoiled*.

> To add no more invectives to it,
> You *spoiled* the youth to make a poet.
> PRIOR *Epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd* l. 54.

2. Specifically, to render unusable by incipient decay; taint; as, *spoiled* meat. **3.** To impair, as one's temper or disposition, or to impair the temper or disposition of, by some specific treatment, especially by overindulgence; as, a *spoiled* child. **4.** To take property from by open violence, as in war; plunder; despoil; as, they *spoiled* the Egyptians. **5†.** To seize by force.

II. *i.* **1.** To lose normal or useful qualities; deteriorate; specifically, to become tainted or putrid; decay; as, the game *spoiled* in his bag.

> Thoughts shut up want air,
> And *spoil*, like bales unopen'd to the sun.
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 467.

2. To practise robbery; engage in plunder or pillage. [< F. *spolier*, < L. *spolio*, < *spolium*, spoil.]

Synonyms: see BAFFLE; BEDAUB; BOTCH; CORRUPT; DECAY; DEFILE; DEVASTATE; INDULGE.

— **spoil'-five",** *n.* A card-game played by three to ten persons, in which when no one can take three tricks the game is said to be spoiled. — **s.-paper,** *n.* [Humorous.] A scribbler. — **s.-sport,** *n.* Destroying the pleasure of others.

II. *n.* One who spoils the sport of others. — **to be spoiling for** [Slang], to long for; crave; as, to *be spoiling for* a fight.

spoil, *n.* **1.** Plunder seized by violence; booty; as, the *spoils* of the bandit or of the army. **2.** *pl.* [U. S.] Figuratively, the honors and emoluments of public office as objects of political contests and as the rewards of political service; from the remark, "to the victors belong the *spoils*," made in the United States Senate in 1832 by William L. Marcy of New York: often attributively; as, a *spoils* politician. See SPOILS SYSTEM, below. **3.** The act of pillaging or plundering; spoliation. **4.** An object or thing to be forcibly seized and taken away; as, the miser's money was the *spoil* in view.

> The Indian . . . wraps himself in the *spoils* of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 352. [G. P. P. '61.]

5. Waste material removed in cutting, mining, or excavating. **6.** [Rare.] Scarf-skin or a cast skin, as of a serpent. **7†.** Ruin; destruction. **8†.** Damage; waste. [< OF. *espoille*, < L. *spolium*, booty.]

Synonyms: see PLUNDER.

— **spoil'-bank",** **s.-heap,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The place where mining-refuse or excavated earth is deposited. — **spoils system** [U. S.], the practise or plan of distributing government patronage among the adherents of the political party in power and displacing political opponents without regard to merit: a depreciatory term.

spoil'a-bl(e, spoil'ą-bl, *a.* That may or can be spoiled.

spoil'age, spoil'ėj, *n.* Spoils collectively; specifically, in printing, waste paper from the presses.

spoild, spoilt, *pp.* Spoiled. PHIL. SOC.

spoil'er, spoil'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who takes spoil; a robber; despoiler. **2.** One who causes to spoil.

spoil'ful†, *a.* Rapacious. **spoyle'full†.**

spoils'man, spoilz'mąn, *n.* [U. S.] A person who espouses and works for a political party from hope of office or gain; one who advocates the spoils system.

spoils'mon"ger, spoilz'mun"gėr, *n.* One who distributes political patronage on the spoils system.

spoke, spōk, *vt.* [SPOKED; SPO'KING.] **1.** To supply with spokes, as a wheel.

> As from a sycamore his sounding steel
> Lopp'd the green arms to *spoke* a chariot wheel.
> HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxi, l. 45.

2. To scotch with a stick to prevent turning, as a wheel in going down-hill.

spoke, *n.* **1.** One of the members connecting the hub and the rim or felly of a wheel: in a bicycle, usually of wire, and acting only in tension. **2.** *Naut.* One of the radial handles of a steering-wheel. **3.** A stick or bar for insertion in a wheel to prevent its turning, as in descending a hill. **4.** The rung of a ladder. [< AS. *spāca*, spoke; cp. SPIKE[1], *n.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **spoke'-au"ger,** *n.* A hollow auger for making the round tenons on the outer end of spokes. — **s.-bone,** *n.* The radius. — **s.-pointer,** *n.* A tool, having a plane mounted at an angle, for pointing the ends of spokes. — **s.-setter,** *n.* A machine by which a wheel-hub is centered in mortising for the insertion of the spokes. — **s.-shave,** *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool having a blade resembling that of a draw-shave, but with handles set lengthwise with the blade. — **s.-trimmer,** *n.* A tool for shaping a spoke for the spoke-pointer. — **to put a s. in one's wheel** [Colloq.], to hinder or thwart one's purpose or plans; sometimes, to assist.

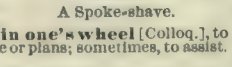

A Spoke-shave.

spoke, *imp.* of SPEAK, *v.*

spo'ken, spō'kn, *pa.* **1.** Uttered orally, as opposed to *written*; as, *spoken* language. **2.** [Archaic or Prov.] Characterized by a specified kind of speech or habit of speech: in composition; as, a pleasant-*spoken* woman.

spokes'man, spōks'mąn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who speaks in the name and behalf of another or others.

— **spokes'wom"an,** *n.*

spoke'wise", spōk'waiz", *adv.* In the manner of a spoke; radially.

> My quilt . . . and my cloak were spread out so that I might lie *spoke-wise*, with my feet towards the central fire.
> KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 12, p. 102. [G. P. P. '50.]

spole†, *n.* A spool.

spo'li-a, spō'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Arms captured in single combat with an enemy in war; armor and personal weapons: sometimes held to include standards, ships, prows, or chariots. — **spolia opima,** literally, the richest spoils; arms stripped from a hostile general by the Roman commander himself in single combat; hence, the supreme rewards or achievements of men in competition.

spo'li-a-ry, spō'li-ę-ri, *n. Rom. Antiq.* The place in an amphitheater where the bodies of gladiators slain in the games were dragged and stripped. [< L. *spoliarium*, < *spolium*, booty.] **spo"li-a'ri-um‡.**

spo'li-ate, spō'li-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To engage in spoliation; plunder; despoil. [< L. *spolio* (pp. *spoliatus*): see SPOIL, *v.*] — **spo'li-a"tor,** *n.*

spo"li-a'tion, spō"li-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of pillaging, plundering, or despoiling; specifically, the plundering of neutral commerce by a belligerent in time of war.

> This process of *spoliation*, continued for centuries, has reduced the size of the Pyramid two acres.
> H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 7, p. 82. [S. '77.]

2. *Law.* Destruction; mutilation; alteration; specifically, the erasure, alteration, mutilation, or destruction of a paper to prevent its being used as evidence. **3.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The taking of the fruits of a benefice under a pretended but illegal title; as, a suit for *spoliation*.

— **French spoliation claims** (*U. S. Hist.*), claims against the United States, but originally against France, for compensation for illegal captures and condemnations of American vessels by the French prior to the treaty of 1800–'01, by which it is alleged that the United States abandoned the claims for a release from the obligations of the treaties of 1778, and thus became liable for their payment. In 1885 Congress authorized the Court of Claims to adjudicate these claims, and in 1891 began to make appropriations for payment of the judgments. — **writ of s.,** a writ beginning an action to recover the fruits of a benefice unlawfully taken by another under claim of title.

spo'li-a-tiv(e, spō'li-ą-tiv, *a.* Tending to abstract from or lessen: applied medically to bloodletting.

spo'li-a-to-ry, spō'li-ą-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Spoliative. **2.** Causing or consisting in spoliation.

spo'li-um, spō'li-um, *n.* [SPO'LI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl. Law.* The property of a beneficed clergyman not transmissible by will. [LL., < L. *spolium*, spoil.] — **jus spo'li-i,** the right vested in the papal curia to take the intestate personal property of a deceased incumbent of a benefice.

spo-na're, spō-nā're, *n.* A small open Maltese boat with one mast.

spon-da'ic, spon-dā'ic, *a. Anc. Pros.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a spondee; composed of spondees. **2.** Having a spondee as the fifth foot, as a hexameter. [< F. *spondaïque*, < L. **spondaicus*, for *spondiacus*, < Gr. *spondeiakos*, < *spondeios*, spondee (used in hymns accompanying libations), < *spondē*, libation, < *spendō*, pour out.] **spon-da'ic-al‡.**

spon'dee, spon'dī, *n. Pros.* A foot consisting of two long or (in modern poetry) of two equally accented syllables. The final foot in dactylic hexameter is always a spondee. In the following verse spondees are italicized:

> Rose from their *seaweed* chamber the choir of the mystical
> *sea-maids*. KINGSLEY *Andromeda* l. 129.

[< F. *spondée*, < L. *spondeus*, < Gr. *spondeios*; see SPONDAIC.]

Spon'di-as, spon'di-as, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical trees of the cashew family, having alternate odd-pinnate leaves and flowers with 4 or 5 spreading petals, producing in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The trees produce several edible fruits and medicinal substances. [< Gr. *spondias*, for *spodias*, kind of tree.]

spon-du'lix, spon-dū'liks, *or* -dū'lics, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Money; funds; formerly, paper money; greenbacks: perhaps originally the shell of the money-cowry, used as money in the East Indies and on the west coast of Africa. A specimen of this cowry-shell money is in the possession of the United States mint at Philadelphia, obtained from *Spondula*, Africa, and has been nicknamed *spondulix*. It has been conjectured that the slang use, for money in general, originated in this way.

> Shell money of pure gold . . . was called by the traders 'Spondylus Macutus,' from which, some contend, came the slang term '*spondulics*.'
> G. G. EVANS *Hist. U. S. Mint, Chinese Coins* p. 52. [G. E. '91.]

spon-doo'lics‡; spon-du'licks or **-lics‡.**

spon'dyl, spon'dil, *n.* **1.** A joint; joining. **2.** A vertebra. [< F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. *spondylos*, *sphondylos*, vertebra.] **spon'dal†; spon'dle†; spon'dyle‡.** — **spon'dyl-ous,** *a.*

spondyl-, } Derived from Greek *spondylos*, a vertebra:
spondylo-, } combining forms. — **spon"dyl-al'gi-a,** *n.* **1.** Pain in the spine. **2.** Spinal curvature or deformity. — **spon"dyl-ar-thri'tis,** *n.* Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spine; inflammation of the joints of the spinal column. — **spon"dyl-ar-throc'a-cy,** *n.* Any vertebral or spinal disease. — **spon"dyl-ex"ar-thro'sis,** *n.* Dislocation of a joint of the spine. — **Spon-dyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pectinacean bivalves having the right valve large and attached at the beak, and the ligament internal; thorn-oysters. — **spon-dyl'id,** *n.* — **spon'dyl-oid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Spon-dyl'i-dæ**[2], *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having no brushes of hair beneath the tarsi, and antennæ with scapes short. **Spon'dyl-is,** *n.* (t. g.) — **spon-dyl'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **spon"dyl-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the spinal column. — **spon"dyl-ol"is-the'sis,** *n.* Dislocation of the vertebræ characterized by a sliding of the last lumbar vertebra forward on the sacrum, producing contraction of the pelvis. **spon"dyl-is-the'sis‡.** — **spon"dyl-ol"is-thet'ic,** *a.* — **spon"dyl-o-path-i'a,** *n.* Disease of the vertebræ. **spon"dyl-o-py-o'sis‡.** — **spon"dyl-ot'o-my,** *n. Obstet.* The operation of cutting through the spine of a fetus: done in case of cross-birth where turning is impossible.

spon'dyl-us, spon'dil-us, *n.* **1.** A spondyl. **2.** [S-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Spondylidæ*. [< L. *spondylus*; see SPONDYL.]

sponet†, *n.* A spoon.

spong, spong, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A tongue-shaped piece of land, especially when enclosed by or lying next to higher land.

sponge, spunj, *v.* [SPONGED; SPON'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cleanse with a sponge; wipe or make clean with a sponge.

> God hath now
> *Sponged* and made blank of crimeful record all
> My mortal archives. TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* st. 11.

2. To wipe out with or as with a sponge; erase; obliterate. **3.** To dampen, as cloth, before cutting for garments or ironing. **4.** To take by absorption by using a sponge or as with a sponge: with *up* and other prepositions; as, to *sponge up* water. **5.** To get by mean dependence or at another's expense. **6.** To extort from; harass by extortion; squeeze. **7.** To set a sponge for, as bread.

II. *i.* **1.** To depend on others for maintenance; live in mean dependence on another. **2.** To gather sponges. **3.** To absorb or suck in, as a sponge. [< LL. *spongio*, < L. *spongia*; see SPONGE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

sponge, *n.* **1.** An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles; one of the *Porifera*.

The simplest known sponge is a vase-like sac attached

by its blind end, with an osculum at the free end, and has thin walls of which the endoderm or inner layer consists of collar-cells which resemble choanoflagellate infusorians. In the higher sponges the pores open into much-branched afferent canals passing to the ciliated chambers to which the collar-cells are restricted and from which efferent canals lead into the central cavity, this opening outward by the osculum. Water laden with food (minute organisms) enters the pores in a constant stream maintained by the action of the flagella of the collar-cells, and passes out with the waste particles by the osculum. Sponges live fixed to other objects or rooted in mud, and are mostly marine. Reproduction is asexual, by external or internal budding, or sexual, by eggs and spermatozoa. Skeletal structures or spicules, consisting of calcium carbonate, of silica, or of horn spongin, are formed in the mesoderm.

2. The skeleton of a sponge or colony of sponges; especially, the network of elastic fibers that remains after the removal of the living matter from a ceratose sponge; much used as absorbents, as in bathing and in cleansing surfaces, fabrics, etc. The most esteemed sponges, as *Euspongia officinalis*, are mainly obtained from the Levant. **3.** Some sponge-like implement or substance. (1) Any substance that in use serves the purpose of a sponge as an absorbent.

> The muscles are great *sponges* that suck up and make use of large quantities of blood, and the other organs must be liable to suffer for want of their share.
> HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 8, p. 181. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

(2) Leavened dough, or dough in process of leavening and before kneading. (3) A swabbing-implement for cleaning

A Sponge (*Ianthella flabelliformis*).

a, a portion of a section of the same, showing two flagellated chambers. See also illus. under SPICULE and VENUS'S FLOWER-BASKET.

a cannon-bore after discharge; in a usual form a cylinder covered with woolly sheepskin. (4) A porous, sponge-like form assumed by finely divided metals, as iron and platinum, in which condition they are serviceable as oxidizing agents.

4. Figuratively, a person who lives at the expense of another; a human parasite. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Crab-roe; crab-coral. **6.** *Farriery.* The heel of a horseshoe. [< OF. *esponge*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. *spongia*, *spongos*, sponge.]

Compounds, etc.: —**sponge'-bar"**, *n.* [Florida, U. S.] Any submarine bar or reef where sponges grow. —**s.-cake**, *n.* A cake of sugar, eggs, and flour, beaten very light and sometimes flavored to taste. —**s.-cover**, *n.* A cover for a commoner's sponge. —**s.-cucumber**, *n.* Same as SPONGE-GOURD. —**s.-farming**, *n.* The industry of propagating and rearing sponges. —**s.-fisher**, *n.* One who gathers sponges as an occupation. —**s.-fishery**, *n.* —**s.-glass**, *n.* **1.** A vessel with a glass bottom used for finding sponges. **2.** A glass-sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*). **3.** A shallow glass cup for holding a wet sponge. —**s.-gourd**, *n.* A tropical plant (*Luffa Aegyptiaca* or *cylindrica*) of the gourd family, or its fruit, a long striped gourd; so called because when the latter is fully ripe it is filled with dry netted fibers, which are used in Turkish baths as a rubber, sponge, or towel. It is found wild and cultivated in all parts of India. **dish'-cloth"**; **Egyptian bathes.**; **s.-cucumber**; **tow'el-gourd"**; **vegetable s.**; **wash'-gourd"**. —**s.-hook**, *n.* A long-handled iron, ending in a two-pronged hook, for detaching sponges from the sea-bottom. —**s.-moth**, *n.* The gipsy-moth. —**s.-paper**, *n.* Paper having finely divided sponge mixed with the pulp from which it is made, rendering it highly absorbent for dressing wounds, etc. —**s.-spicule**, *n.* One of the spicules that form the skeleton of a sponge. —**s. tent** *Surg.*, compressed sponge, used for dilating or keeping open a wound or canal. —**s.-tongs**, *n. sing. & pl.* Tongs used in sponge-fishing for grasping and raising. —**to set a s.**, to mix leaven in a small quantity of dough to be used as leaven in bread-making. —**to throw up the s.** *Pugilism*, to toss into the air the sponge used to sponge off a boxer after a round, in token of defeat; hence, to give up as beaten in any contest. —**vegetable s.**, same as SPONGE-GOURD. —**waxed s.** *Surg.*, a sponge tent coated with wax.

A Florida Sponge-hook.

sponge'let, spunj'let, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as SPONGIOLE. **2.** A diminutive sponge.

sponge'ous, spunj'us, *a.* Resembling sponge; spongy.

spon'ger, spun'jer, *n.* One who or that which sponges, in any sense. Specifically: (1) An apparatus for sponging cloth by means of a perforated steam-drum around which the web of cloth is passed. (2) A person or vessel engaged in gathering sponges. **spun'ger**†.

sponge'tree", spunj'tri', *n.* A spiny tropical or subtropical shrub (*Acacia Farnesiana*) of the bean family, with bipinnate leaves and fragrant yellow flowers clustered in globose pedunculate heads: introduced in waste places in the southern United States. **o-pop'a-nax**†.

sponge'wood", spunj'wud', *n.* **1.** A thick-stemmed scandent plant (*Eschynomene aspera*) of India and Malaysia, of its light, spongy white pith, called *sola*. See HAT-PLANT; SOLA. **2.** A tree (*Gustavia cuitispongia*) of the ginseng family (*Araliaceæ*), with a spongy bark, the only species of its genus: native of Mauritius, where it is called **bois d'éponge**.

Spon'gi-a, spon'ji-a, *n.* *Spong.* A genus typical of *Spongiidæ*. [L.; see SPONGE, *n.*] —**spon'gi-æ**, *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Porifera* or sponges, especially as a class. **Spon"gi-a'ri-a**†. —**spon'gi-an**, *n.* —**spon'gi-cell**, *n.* A sponge-cell. —**spon-gic'o-lous**, *a.* Inhabiting sponges. **Spon'gi-da**, *n. pl.* The *Porifera*. —**Spon'-gi-dæ**, *n. pl.* **1.** The *Spongidæ*. **2.** The *Spongiæ*. —**Spon-gi'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of sponges, especially horny sponges with small ciliated chambers, granular ground-substance, and a skeleton of horny fibers or partially cemented sand-grains, and no spicules. —**spon-gi'-id**, *n.* —**spon'gi-oid**, *a.* —**Spon-gil'la**, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Spongillidæ*. **2.** [*l.c.*] A sponge of this genus; a fresh-water sponge. —**Spon-gil'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of sponges, especially *Clavadinæ* with gemmules and a skeleton of short oxea, strongyli, or styli; fresh-water sponges. —**spon-gil'lid**, *n.* —**spon'gil-line**, **spon-gil'loid**, *a.*

spon'gi-form, spun'ji-fôrm, *S. W. Wr.* (spon'-, *C.*), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sponge. **2.** Resembling the structure of a sponge; spongy; as, *spongiform* slag. [< L. *spongia* (see SPONGE, *n.*) + -FORM.]

spon'gin, spun'jin, *n.* *Chem.* The organic matter that forms the skeleton of certain sponges; ceratose. **spon'-gi-o-lin**‡.

spon'gin-blast, spun'jin-blast, *n.* *Spong.* A cell producing spongin. [< SPONGIN + Gr. *blastos*, germ.]

—**spon"gin-blas'tic**, *a.*

spon'ging-house", spun'jing-hous", *n.* [Eng.] The house of a bailiff where debtors under arrest were formerly temporarily lodged to give them time to pay the debt and avoid imprisonment. **spun'ging-house"**‡.

> Sydenham, who had devoted his life to a laborious version of Plato, . . . died in a *spunging house*. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Poverty of the Learned* in vol. i, p. 86. [SH. & CO. '62.]

spongio-. Derived from Greek *spongion*, diminutive of *spongos*, sponge: a combining form. —**spon'gi-o-blast**, *n.* **1.** One of the retinal granular particles that send reticular processes into the rod-and-cone layer. **2.** One of the cells forming the sponge-like reticular tissue (myelospongium) of the developing spinal cord. —**Spon"-gi-o-car'pe-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of blackish-red, cylindrical seaweeds (*Florideæ*) growing in deep water. —**spon'gi-o-lite**, *n.* A fossil siliceous sponge-spicule. —**spon"gi-o-lit'ic**, *a.* —**spon"gi-ol'o-gy**, *n.* Same as SPONGOLOGY. —**spon"gi-o-pi'line**, *C. W.* (**spon"gi-op'il-ine**, *L.*), *n.* An absorbent material made of sponge and some vegetable fiber on a water-proof backing: used as a substitute for a poultice. —**spon'gi-o-plasm**, *n.* *Biol.* The reticulum or more fixed portion of the protoplasm of a cell. See illus. under CELL. —**spon"gi-o-plas'mic**, *a.* —**Spon"gi-o-zo'a**, *n. pl.* The *Porifera* or sponges. —**spon"gi-o-zo'on**, *n.*

spon'gi-ole, spun'ji-ōl, *W.* (spon'-, *C.*), *n.* *Bot.* The spongy extremity of young roots, once regarded as a separate organ; spongelet.

spon'gi-o-lin, spun'ji-o-lin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as SPONGIN.

spon'gi-ose", spun'ji-ōs', *W.* (spon'-, *C.*), *a.* Spongy. [< L. *spongiosus*, < *spongia*, sponge.] **spon'gi-ous**‡. —**spon"gi-o'sa**, *n.* The reticulated portion of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

spon'gite, spon'jit, *n.* A fossil of or like a sponge. [< L. *spongia*; see SPONGE, *n.*]

spongo-. Derived from Greek *spongos*, sponge: a combining form. **spon'go-blast**, *n.* A spongioblast. —**spon'-go-mere**, *n.* The upper part of certain sponges in which flagellated chambers are developed. —**spon'go-mer"al**, *a.* —**spon"go-zo'on**, *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] One of the *Spongiozoa*, a sponge.

spon'goid, spon'goid, *C. W.*[2] (spun'goid, *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* Resembling sponge; porous; as, a *spongoid* tissue. [< Gr. *spongoeidēs*, < *spongia*, sponge; and see -OID.] **spon-gol'dal**;.

spon-gol'o-gy, spon-gol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Porifera* or sponges. [< SPONGO- + -LOGY.] —**spon"go-log'ic-al**, *a.* —**spon-gol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in spongology.

spon'gy, spun'ji, *a.* [SPON'GI-ER; SPON'GI-EST.] **1.** Having the nature or character of a sponge; poriferous as a sponge; elastic, compressible, and porous; as, *spongy* cake. **2.** Having the quality of imbibing or sucking in fluids; absorptive.

> Anon he stain'd the thick and *spongy* sod
> With wine, in honor of the shepherd-god.
> KEATS *Endymion* st. 10.

3. *Chem.* Existing in a condition of fine division and loose coherence: said of deposits of metals produced by precipitation; as, *spongy* lead; *spongy* platinum. **4**†. Wet; soaked. **5**†. Full of liquor; drunk. **spun'gy**†.

—**spongy body** (*Anat.*), the corpus spongiosum. —**s. bone**, a bone containing numerous sponge-like cavities; specifically, a turbinated bone. —**s. tissue**, the cancellated or reticulated portion of bone. —**spon'gy-vil'-lous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having a very compact pubescence of fine soft hairs, resembling the surface of a sponge

spon'gi-ness, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being spongy. **2.** Porosity; as, the *sponginess* of the ethmoid bone.

sponk†, *n.* Same as SPUNK.

spon'ne†, *imp.* of SPIN, *v.* **spon'nen**†.

spon'sal†, *a.* Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

spon'si-ble, spon'si-bl, *a.* [SCOT.] Responsible; reliable.

spon'sion, spon'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming surety or sponsor for another. **2.** *Inter. Law.* An undertaking on behalf of a state by a public officer not specifically empowered to enter into it. [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, < *spondeo*, pp. of *spondeo*, promise.]

—**spon'sion-al**, *a.*

spon'son, spon'sun, *n.* A curved projection or bulge from the hull of a vessel, supporting some heavy mechanism; also, the curves of such a projection. Specifically: (1) The outward frame and structure on a side-wheel steamer, before and abaft of the wheels. (2) A bulging projection from the side of a warship, for the training of a heavy gun so that it may be pointed forward or aft

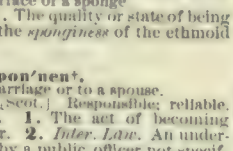

Two Sponsons of the U. S. Cruiser San Francisco.

The new ship will be known as the barrel shape, and will be more graceful in outline, and serve the purpose of the *sponson* as well as the old type.
New-York Times Apr. 28, '92, p. 2, col. 2.

spon'sing‡. —**spon'son-beam"**, *n.* A lateral cross-beam stiffening the top of a sponson.

spon'sor, spen'sęr, *n.* One who makes himself responsible, as for a statement or for the debt or duty of another; specifically, one who makes the required professions and promises for an infant at baptism and becomes responsible for its religious training; a godfather or a godmother. [L., < *sponsus*; see SPONSION.]

> I have heard it said, but I cannot be *sponsor* for its truth, that the famous chieftain, Lochiel, was rocked in a cradle like a baby, in his old age. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 4, p. 92. [O. & CO. '71.]

—**spon-so'ri-al**, *a.* —**spon'sor-ship**, *n.* The relation or fact of being a sponsor.

spon"ta-ne'i-ty, spen'ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being spontaneous; a proceeding or acting from inherent capacities or tendencies without external incitement or causation; or without constraint or coercion: contrasted with *necessity*, from the uniform play of fixed law in the physical world, and with *voluntariness*, in mental activity.

> Leibnitz explains *spontaneity* to mean 'the true and real dependence of our actions on ourselves.' Heineccius calls it 'the faculty of directing one's aim to a certain end.' It is a self-active causality. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 486. [SH. & CO.]

> We never judge our *spontaneities*, but only our volitions. MARTINEAU *Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 34. [MACM. '86.]

2. *Biol.* (1) Organic variation apparently arising independently of external conditions, as in the production of sports. (2) Tendency to activity independent of external stimuli, exhibited by muscular tissue, as in young animals. [< F. *spontanéité*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. *sponte*, of free will.]

spon-ta'ne-ous, spen-tā'nę-us, *a.* **1.** Arising from inherent qualities or tendencies without external efficient cause, especially without constraint or coercion; done or acting from one's own impulse, prompting, or desire.

> *Spontaneous* is opposed to reflective. Those operations of mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part are *spontaneous*.
> K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 487. [SH. & CO.]

2. Not having material causation outside of itself; self-generated; as, *spontaneous* motion. **3.** Generated or produced without human labor; wild or sporadic; indigenous; as, weeds are a *spontaneous* growth; *spontaneous* fruits. **4.** *Biol.* Apparently arising independently of external conditions or of external stimuli.

> The third cause [of variation] . . . is a very extensive one. It . . . has been called '*spontaneous* variation'; which means that when we do not know anything about the cause of phenomena, we call it *spontaneous*.
> HUXLEY *Origin of Species* lect. iv, p. 90. [A. '69.]

[< LL. *spontaneus*; see SPONTANEITY.]

Synonyms: automatic, instinctive, involuntary, unbidden, voluntary, willing. That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will; that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will; that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it; a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire. Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary*, which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous*. We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission. A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous*; the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary*. In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary*; the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous*; the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary*, or *automatic*. In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous*; as, *involuntary* servitude. A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary*, while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud.

—**spontaneous generation**, the supposed production of living from not-living matter; abiogenesis: once supposed to be shown by the appearance of life in certain infusions, now known to be due to microorganisms, as bacteria. **s. suggestion** (*Psychol.*), suggestion in memory from the association of ideas without conscious volition.

spon-ta'ne-ous-ly, *adv.* **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being spontaneous.

spon-toon', spen-tūn', *n.* A demi-pike, usually armed with a hook, for arresting malefactors. [< F. *sponton*, < It. *spontone*, pike, < *punto*, POINT.] **es"pon-ton'**†.

spook, spūk, *v.* [Colloq.] **1.** *t.* To haunt, as a ghost.

> She heard a rustling and a grunting behind the pantry door, and she knew it was her father coming to '*spook*' her. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 31. [R. BROS. '88.]

II. *i.* To play the spook.

spook, *n.* [Colloq.] A ghost; an apparition: now commonly humorous. [< D. *spook*, ghost.]

> He looked more like the *spook* of the island than any thing mortal. H. MELVILLE *Omoo* ch. 42, p. 205. [H. '68.]

—**spook'ish**, *a.* Somewhat spooky. —**spook'y**, *a.* **1.** Like a ghost; ghostly. **2.** Haunted. **3.** Suggesting the presence or agency of spooks.

spool, spūl, *vt.* To wind on a spool.

spool, *n.* **1.** A small cylinder, commonly of wood, upon which thread, cord, or the like may be wound: usually having a flange at each end to retain that which is wound about it, and an axial bore for mounting it on a skewer or spindle when winding. **2.** Any part of a machine or device that is shaped like a spool and used for winding, as the central bar of an anglers' reel. **3.** The quantity of thread held by a spool. [< D. *spoel*, spool.]

—**spool'-cot"ton**, *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools. —**s.-holder**, *n.* Any device on which a spool is mounted for winding or unwinding thread or yarn, as a spool-stand. —**s.-stand**, *n.* A stand having pins on which spools of thread are placed for convenience in using the thread.

spool'er, spūl'ęr, *n.* **1.** A machine for winding thread, or like material, on spools. **spool'ing-ma-chine"**‡. **2.** Formerly, a person who wound thread, etc., on spools.

spool'ing-wheel"‡, *n.* The spool of a spinning-wheel.

spoom, spūm, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *i.* To cause to sail fast and directly forward. **II.** *t.* To sail or drive fast and straight on, as before the wind. **spoon**‡.

> When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
> My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
> DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. iii, l. 96.

spoon[1], spūn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To use a spoon upon; lift up or out with a spoon; also, to clean with a spoon. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To lie spoon-fashion with (a person), as in sleeping.

II. *i.* **1.** To fish with a spoon-hook. **2.** In croquet, to shove or scoop with the mallet in playing. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To lie spoon-fashion.

spoon[2], spün, *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To be sentimentally in love.

> But goodness! what nonsense I'm writing!
> (Mamma says my taste still is low,)
> Instead of my triumphs reciting,
> I'm *spooning* on Joseph,—heigh-ho!
> BRET HARTE *Her Letter* st. 9.

2. To indulge in demonstrations of affection, as lovers.

spoon[3], *vi.* [Archaic.] Same as SPOOM.

spoon[1], *n.* **1.** A utensil having a shallow ovoid bowl and a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food.

Spoons are usually named from the thing with which they are used; as, **egg-spoon, mustard-s., pap-s.** (for infants), **salad-s., sugar-s.,** etc. See also DESSERT-SPOON; TABLESPOON; TEASPOON.

2. Something resembling a spoon or its bowl. Specifically: (1) A spoon-oar; as, he handles the *spoons* well. (2) A bright piece of metal shaped like the bowl of a teaspoon, attached to a fishing-line by a swivel and used to lure fish to a hook. See illus. below. **spin-ner**‡; **spoon'-bait**"‡; **troll'ing-spoon**"‡. (3) A piece like an elongated spoon cut from an ox-horn and used in washing gold detritus or ore in testing its value. (4) *Golf.* A club with a scooped end: used in getting the ball out of a depression in the turf. (5) A spoon-like arm in the stop-mechanism of some drawing-frames. (6) In archery, a petticoat. (7) A spoon-shaped piece connected with the action-rail in a piano-action. (8) *Med. & Surg.* One of several instruments, as a **cataract-spoon** (for removing the lens in operating), **marrow-s.** (for gouging marrow from bones), **medicine-s.** (having a covered bowl with a hole at the tip, for taking fluid medicines without spilling), **powder-s.** (for applying a medicament to a deep-seated part, as the uterus).

1. A Carved Egyptian Perfume-spoon. 2. A Horn Spoon of American Indian manufacture. 3. The Coronation-spoon of the Monarchs of England.

3. The spoonbill or paddle-fish. **4**†. A wooden chip or splinter. [< AS. *spōn*, chip.]

Compounds, etc.:—apostle's spoon, a spoon having the figure of one of the apostles on the handle: formerly given as a baptismal gift.—**by the great s.!** a mild and indefinite form of adjuration.—**souvenir s.,** a spoon having appropriate ornamentation and sold as a souvenir of some particular place or person.—**spoon'-bait",**

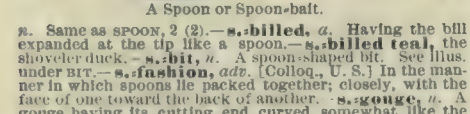

A Spoon or Spoon-bait.

n. Same as SPOON, 2 (2).—**s.-billed,** *a.* Having the bill expanded at the tip like a spoon.—**s.-billed teal,** the shoveler duck.—**s.-bit,** *n.* A spoon-shaped bit. See illus. under BIT.—**s.-fashion,** *adv.* [Colloq., U. S.] In the manner in which spoons lie packed together; closely, with the face of one toward the back of another.—**s.-gouge,** *n.* A gouge having its cutting end curved somewhat like the bowl of a spoon.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A fish-hook with spoon attached.—**s.-meat,** *n.* Food to be taken with a spoon; hence, pap for infants.—**s.-net,** *n.* A hand-net for landing fish.—**s.-oar,** *n.* An oar having a blade curved lengthwise.—**s.-saw,** *n. Surg.* A spoon-shaped saw used in gynecology.—**s.-victuals,** *n. pl.* Spoon-meat.—**to be born with a gold** (or **silver**) **s. in one's mouth,** to inherit wealth or station; be born to good fortune.—**wooden s.** **1.** Formerly, at Yale College, a wooden spoon given at first to the junior who had the lowest appointment in his class, later to the man voted most popular in his class, who was called **spoon-man.** **2.** At Cambridge University, England, the man listed lowest in the mathematical tripos.

spoon[2], *n.* A silly fellow; especially, a silly or foolishly demonstrative lover; a spoony. [< SPOONY.]—**to be spoons on,** to be sentimentally or foolishly in love with.

spoon'age†, *n.* Spoon-victuals.

spoon'beak", spün'bēk', *n.* The shoveler; spoonbill.

spoon'bill", spün'bil', *n.* **1.** A plataleoid bird, related to the ibises, having the bill broad and flattened, and expanded at the tip like a spoon. *Platalea leucorodia* is found in Europe. *Ajaja ajaja* is the **roseate spoonbill** of the warmer parts of America. **2.** The shoveler duck. **3.** The ruddy duck. **4.** The paddle-fish.

—**spoonbill sandpiper,** a Siberian sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*) occasional in Alaska.

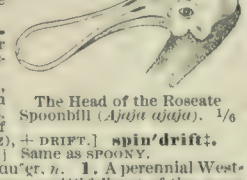

The Head of the Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja*). 1/6

spoon'drift", spün'drift', *n. Naut.* The spray blown from the crests of waves. [< SPOON[3], *v.* (cor. of SPOOM, prob. var. of SPUME), + DRIFT.] **spin'drift**‡.

spoon'ey, *a. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as SPOONY.

spoon'flow"er, spün'flou'ėr, *n.* **1.** A perennial West-Indian aquatic (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) of the arum family, found sparingly in marshy places near Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.: so called from the fancied likeness of its whitish spathe to a spoon. **arrow-leaved spoonflower**‡. **2.** A small hothouse shrub (*Labisia pothoina*) of the myrsinad family, from Malaysia, with terminal racemes of small white flowers whose corolla-lobes resemble the bowl of a spoon.

spoon'ful, spün'ful, *n.* As much as a spoon will hold.

spoon'tail", spün'tāl', *n.* A phyllopod crustacean (genus *Lipidurus*).

spoon'wood", spün'wud', *n.* The mountain-laurel.

spoon'worm", spün'wûrm', *n.* A gephyrean having a long or spoon-like proboscis, as **Neptune's spoon-worm** (*Thalassema neptuni*).

spoon'wort", spün'wûrt', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, especially the scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*).

spoon'y, spün'i. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Sentimental or silly, as in love-making; also, demonstrative in love-making. **II.** *n.* A foolish, fond lover; simpleton; ninny. [< SPOON[1], *n.*]—**spoon'i-ly**, *adv.*—**spoon'i-ness**, *n.*

spoor, spür, *v.* [S. Afr.] **I.** *t.* To track by a spoor or trail.

II. *i.* To follow a spoor.—**spoor'er**, *n.*

spoor, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A track, trail, or footprint, as of a wild animal; any trace showing the path taken by an animal.

> The *spoor* of stolen cattle was traced to Montsiwa's new kraal.
> G. MCC. THEAL *Boers in S. Africa* ch. 9, p. 342. [SON. & CO. '88.]

spoorn, spürn, *n.* [Archaic.] *Folk-lore.* A goblin or sprite.

spo-ra'ceous, spo-rē'shius, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to spores.

Spor'a-des, sper'ą-dīz *or* -dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Ægean Sea. **2.** *Astron.* [S-] Formerly, stars not grouped into a constellation. [L., < Gr. *sporades*, pl. of *sporas*; see SPORADIC.]

spo-rad'ic, spo-rad'ic, *a.* Occurring here and there, or at irregular intervals; separate; single; specifically, neither epidemic nor endemic; isolated; said of diseases.

> A *sporadic* laugh, as Dr. Kittridge would have said, which did not become epidemic.
> HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 7, p. 140. [H. M. & CO. '34.]

[< Gr. *sporadikos*, < *sporas*, < *speirō*, scatter.] **spo-rad'i-al**‡; **spo-rad'ic-al**‡.—**spo-rad'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**spo-rad'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

spo'ral, spō'rąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to spores.

spo-range', spo-ranj', *n. Bot.* Same as SPORANGIUM.

spo-ran'gi-a, *n.* Plural of SPORANGIUM.

spo-ran'gi-al, spo-ran'ji-ąl, *a. Bot.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to a sporangium.

—**sporangial bed,** a group of asci or sporangia not enclosed in a receptacle.—**s. fruit,** same as PERITHECIUM.

spo-ran'gi-um, spo-ran'ji-ųm *or* -rąn'gi-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* A sac in which spores are produced endogenously; a spore-case. Compare MACROSPORANGIUM, MICROSPORANGIUM, OOSPORANGIUM, ZOOSPORANGIUM, etc. [< SPORE[1] + Gr. *angeion*, a vessel.]—**spo"ran-gid'i-um**†, *n. Bot* **1.** Same as SPORANGIUM. **2.** The columella in mosses.—**spo"ran-gif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing sporangia.—**spo-ran'gi-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a sporangium.—**spo-ran'gi-oid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling a sporangium.—**spo"ran-gi'o-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small sporangium. **spo-ran'gi-ole**‡.—**spo-ran'gi-o-phore",** *n. Bot.* A part or axis bearing sporangia; in fungi, the stalk of a sporangium. **spo-ran"-gi-oph'o-rum**‡.—**spo-ran'gi-o-spore",** *n. Bot.* A spore produced within a sporangium.

spo-ra'tion, spo-rē'shun, *n.* Spore-formation. **spor"-u-la'tion**‡.

spore[1], spōr, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The reproductive body in flowerless plants (cryptogams), analogous to the seeds of ordinary flowering plants (phænogams), but containing no embryo. They are free, usually single-celled bodies, produced externally or in some closed sac or cavity, and are capable of developing at once or after a time into an independent organism or individual.

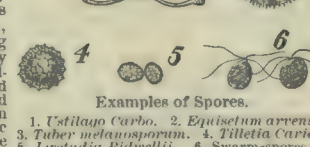

Examples of Spores.

1. *Ustilago Carbo.* 2. *Equisetum arvense.* 3. *Tuber melanosporum.* 4. *Tilletia Caries.* 5. *Lastadia Bidwellii.* 6. Swarm-spores of *Ulothrix zonata.*

Spores present innumerable transitions from highly differentiated cells or combinations of cells, often the result of a sexual act, to simple rounded segments of the ordinary mycelium. Compare ÆCIDIOSPORE; ASCOSPORE; BISPORE; CARPOSPORE; CHLAMYDOSPORE; CLINOSPORE; MACROSPORE; MICROSPORE; OOSPORE; PROTOSPORE; PSEUDOSPORE; PYCNIDIOSPORE; STYLOSPORE; TELEUTOSPORE; TETRASPORE; UREDOSPORE; ZOOSPORE; ZYGOSPORE.

Among the lower plants, the single reproductive cells (*spores*) are guarded against the loss of water by having their walls greatly thickened and cuticularized.

C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 221, p. 170. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

2. *Biol.* A minute round or ovoid organic body that develops into a new individual, as in protozoans and bacteria. **3.** Any minute organism; a germ. [< Gr. *spora*, seed, sowing, < *speirō*, sow.]

Compounds:—spore'case", *n. Biol.* Same as SPORANGIUM.—**s.-cell,** *n. Bot.* A spore or spore-producing cell.—**s.-formation,** *n.* The formation of spores, as in bacteria; specifically, a mode of reproduction in protozoans, in which, usually after encystment, the organism breaks up into nucleated portions or spores.—**s.-group,** *n. Bot.* Same as SPORIDESM.—**s.-sac,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The sac, lining the interior of a moss-capsule, within which the spores are produced. **2.** In fungi, an ascus; also, a membrane surrounding the gleba in certain *Gasteromycetes.*

—**spo-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or producing spores.—**spo"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Spore-production; the process of producing spores.—**spo"ri-par'i-ty,** *n.* Reproduction by the agency of spores. **spo-rip'a-rous,** *a.* Reproducing by means of spores.

spore[2]†, *n.* A spur.

spo'rid, spō'rid, *n. Bot.* Same as SPORIDIUM.

spo'ri-desm, spō'ri-dezm, *n. Bot.* An aggregate of cells, which becomes free like a simple spore, and in which every cell is capable of germinating. Such spores are called also *cellular, composite, compound, multilocular, pluricellular,* and *septate.* [< SPORE[1] + Gr. *desmē*, band, < *deō*, bind.] **spore'-group"‡.**

spo'ri-dif'er-ous, spō'ri-dif'ėr-us, *a. Bot.* Sporidia-bearing. [< SPORIDIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

Spo"ri-di-if'er-a, spō'ri-di-if'ėr-ą, *n. pl. Bot.* Sporangial or sporidia-bearing fungi, including *Physomycetes* and *Ascomycetes;* an old name.

spo"ri-di'o-lum, spō'ri-dī'o-lum *or* -dī'o-lum, *n.* [-O-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A secondary sporidium. [< SPORIDIUM.] **spo-rid'i-ole**‡.

spo-rid'i-um, spo-rid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A minute secondary spore (conidium) borne on a promycelium. **2.** An ascospore. **3**†. A reproductive body of any fungus. [< Gr. *spora;* see SPORE[1].]

Spo-rif'e-ra, spo-rif'ė-rą, *n. pl. Bot.* An artificial group of fungi including all that bear naked spores, in contrast with those having spores in sacs or cysts. [< SPORE[1] + L. *fero*, bear.]

spor'ling, *n.* Same as SPARLING[1].

sporne†, *vt.* To spurn; kick.

sporo-. Derived from Greek *spora*, seed, spore (< *speirō*, sow): a combining form.—**spo'ro-blast,** *n. Bot.* A merispore.—**Spo-rob'o-lus,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of slender or coarse perennial grasses, known as *drop-seed grasses* from the easily separating utricle.—**spo'ro-carp,** *n. Bot.* A many-celled form of fruit produced in certain of the lower cryptogams as the direct result of the sexual act.—**spo"ro-car'pi-um**‡ [-PI-A, *pl.*].—**spo'ro-cyte,** *n. Bot.* The mother-cell from which spores are produced.—**spo'ro-derm,** *n. Bot.* The wall or covering of a spore.—**Spo"ro-des'mi-um,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A form-genus of fungi having more or less irregular clavate or sarciniform transverse and longitudinally septate, pedicellate, brown conidia. Several species are parasitic. **2.** [s-] [-MI-A, *pl.*] A compound spore; sporidesm.—**spo'ro-duct,** *n.* A duct or passage for spores.—**spo'ro-gen,** *n. Bot.* A plant reproducing by means of spores.—**spo"ro-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Reproduction by spores; spore-formation. **spo-rog'o-ny**‡.—**spo-rog'e-nous,** *a.* Producing spores; reproducing by means of spores; as, the *sporogenous* layer (the hymenium); *sporogenous* tissue (giving rise to spores).—**spo"ro-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The so-called moss-fruit or capsule in which the spores of mosses are produced. See illus. under CALYPTRA. **spo'ro-gone**‡.—**spo-rol'o-gist,** *n.* A botanist who is an authority on spores or makes use of them in classification.—**spo'ro-phore,** *n. Bot.* A spore-bearer or seed-bearer. (1) In flowering plants, same as PLACENTA. (2) In flowerless plants, a branch (of varying form) from the thallus which bears the spores. (3) Same as SPOROPHYTE.—**spo"ro-phor'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sporophore.—**spo-roph'o-rous,** *n.* Bearing or producing a sporophore; sporophoric.—**spo-roph'y-us,** *n. Bot.* A sporostegium: a proposed name.—**spo"ro-phyd'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The whole fruit of plants of the genus *Chara*, embracing the sporostegium, the spore proper, and all accessory or enveloping cells belonging to it. Called **sporangium** by most authors.—**spo'ro-phyl,** *n. Bot.* A leaf, usually more or less modified, which bears spores or sacs, or receptacles containing them. **spo'ro-phyll**‡.—**spo'ro-phyte,** *n. Bot.* The spore-bearing generation in archegoniate plants; the stage in the life-cycle of a plant when spores are produced.—**spo"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**spo'ro-sac,** *n.* **1.** *Zooph.* A sac-shaped hydroid gonophore destitute of an umbrella. **2.** *Helminth.* A redia.—**spo"ro-ste'gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The so-called fruit of plants of the genus *Chara*, consisting of the hard, brownish, spirally twisted shell or covering of the spore.—**spo"ro-zo'oid,** *n. Biol.* A zoospore.—**spo"ro-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] One of the *Sporozoa.*

spo'ro-cyst, spō'ro-sist, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* An asexual form of a trematode worm that develops directly from the embryo and in which mouth and intestinal tract are wanting: parasitic in snails. From within it rediæ are developed. **2.** An encysted organism, especially a protozoan, that gives rise to spores. **3.** *Bot.* A sporocyte. [< SPORO- + CYST.]—**spo"ro-cys'tic,** *a.*

spo'roid, spō'roid, *a.* Like a spore. [< SPORE[1] + -OID.]

spo'ront, spō'ront, *n. Protoz.* A septate gregarine at the stage when the epimerite has disappeared. [< SPORE[1] + Gr. *ōn* (*ont-*), ppr. of *eimi*, be.]

Spo"ro-zo'a, spō'ro-zō'ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of corticate protozoans with the protoplasm of the cell-body differentiated into an outer denser cortical substance and an inner more fluid medullary substance, as in gregarines. [< SPORO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal, < *zaō*, live.]—**spo"ro-zo'an,** *a. & n.*—**spo"ro-zo'ic,** *a.*

spor'ran, sper'ąn, *n.* [Scot.] A purse or leather pouch, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress: generally covered with fur or long hair. See illus. under HIGHLANDER. [< Gael. *sporan*, purse.]

sport, spōrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; show off; as, to *sport* a gold watch. **2.** To spend lavishly; as, to *sport* his fortune: now chiefly Australian.

> Fancy has *sported* all her powers away
> In tales, in trifles, and in children's play.
> COWPER *Table Talk* l. 740.

3†. To divert; amuse; entertain merrily: commonly reflexive. **4**†. To represent, as a light theme, by music or poetry.

II. *i.* **1.** To amuse oneself; play; frolic; seek diversion in games, especially in field-sports. See SPORTING. **2.** To make sport or jest; trifle; as, to *sport* with another's feelings. **3.** *Biol.* To vary suddenly or spontaneously from the normal type: said of an animal or plant or of one of its parts.

> It will happen sometimes . . . that the slip grows up a little different from the primitive stock—that it produces flowers of a different colour or make, or some deviation in one way or another. This is what is called the '*sporting*' of plants.
> HUXLEY *Origin of Species* lect. iv, p. 86. [A. '69.]

Synonyms: see DALLY; FRISK.

—**sport'er,** *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

sport, *n.* **1.** That which amuses in general; diversion; pastime; fun; as, an act or spirit of *sport.*

> There's no such *sport*, as *sport* by *sport* o'erthrown.
> SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc. 2.

2. A particular game or play pursued for diversion, especially an athletic or outdoor game or amusement; also, opportunity for sporting in this sense: as, the *sport* of the district comprises ball-playing, racing, or fox-hunting. **3.** A spirit of jesting, as opposed to seriousness of intent; pleasantry; raillery; as, he accused them merely in *sport.* **4.** That with which one sports; a toy or plaything; hence, a helpless object of something; as, the *sport* of chance.

> He was during his short life . . . the *sport* both of his own passions and of many other stormy influences.
> CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Burns* in vol. ii, p. 445. [S. '69.]

5. A mockery or object of derision; as, they made *sport* of his stammering. **6.** *Biol.* An animal or plant, or one of its parts, that exhibits or is the result of sudden and spontaneous variation from the normal type. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A sporting man; a flashy man; specifically, a gambler. **8**†. Empty, meaningless jingle; as, a *sport* of idle phrases. **9**†. Amorous fondling; wanton play. [Abbr. of DISPORT.]

Synonyms: amusement, diversion, entertainment, frolic, fun, gambol, game, gaiety, jollity, joviality, merriment, merrymaking, mirth, pastime, pleasantry, pleasure, prank, recreation. See AMUSEMENT; FROLIC. Compare synonyms for RIDICULE.

Derivatives:—sport"a-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Frolicsomeness; sportiveness.—**sport'a-ble**†, *a.* Frolicsome; merry; full of fun.—**sport'al**†, *a.* Pertaining or relating to sports.—**sport'auce**†, *n.* Sport; merrymaking.

sport'ful, spōrt'ful, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Same as SPORTIVE, 1. **2.** Jesting or done in jest. **3**†. Wanton.

sport'ful-ly, *adv.* [Archaic.]—**sport'ful-ness**, *n.* [Archaic.]

sport'ing, spōrt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Engaged in gaming or gambling for money. **2.** Addicted to or fond of field-sports; as, a *sporting* parson.

sport'ing, *n.* The act of engaging in field-sports, as hunting, fishing, etc.—**sport'ing-goods"**, *n.* Merchandise that includes whatever is used in sports, especially ath-

letic and field sports. — **s.-house**, *n.* **1.** A house frequented by gamblers and other sporting men. **2.** A bawdy-house. — **s. man.** **1.** One who practises field-sports; a sportsman. **2.** [U. S.] Same as SPORT, *n.*, 4.

sport'ing-ly, spōrt'ing-li, *adv.* In sport; in a sportive or jocose manner.

sport'ive, spōrt'iv, *a.* **1.** Fond of or inclined toward sport or play; having a playful habit; frolicsome.

His spirit was buoyant, cheerful, overflowing with life, full of faith and hope, often *sportive*.
CHANNING *Works, Death of Dr. Follen* p. 616. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. Relating to sport, especially to field-sports.

If the *sportive* activity allowed to boys does not prevent them from growing up into gentlemen; why should a like *sportive* activity allowed to girls prevent them from growing up into ladies!
SPENCER *Education* ch. 4, p. 255. [A. '89.]

3. *Biol.* Tending to produce sports. **4†.** Wanton.

Synonyms: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY.

— **sport'ive-ly**, *adv.* **sport'ive-ness**, *n.*

sport'less, spōrt'les, *a.* Having no amusement or sport.

sport'ling, spōrt'ling, *n.* **1.** A small person or creature at play. **2.** A bit of sport.

sports'man, spōrts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person who is fond of, patronizes, or participates in honorable field-sports, especially hunting and fishing. **2.** In a bad sense, a sporting man.

— **sports'man-ship**, *n.* The art or practise of field-sports; skill in sports.

sports'man-like, spōrts'man-laik, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to sportsmen; conformable to the rules of sportsmanship. **2.** Skilful in field-sports. **sports'man-ly‡.**

sports'wom"an, spōrts'wum'an, *n.* A woman addicted to field-sports.

spor'tu-la-ry†, *a.* Subsisting on alms.

spor'tule†, *n.* A gift; prize; also, an alms.

spor'ule, spor'ūl, *C.* (-yul, *W.*), *n.* **1.** A spore; sometimes, a little spore.

It is in some cases a matter of great practical importance that the student should not mistake fungi for blood corpuscles. The *spherules* of some fungi very closely resemble them. L. S. BEALE *How to Work with the Microscope* § 233, p. 156. [L. & B. '80.]

2. The secondary spores (sporidia) of aredineous fungi. **3†.** A condium borne in a peritheciа-like receptacle. See PYCNOSPORE. [Dim. of SPORE¹.]

— **spor'u-lar**, *a.* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a sporule; sporoid. **spor'u-late**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convert into spores. **II.** *i.* To form spores. — **spor"u-la'tion**, *n.* — **spor"u-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing sporules or spores; sporiferous. — **spor'u-loid**, *a.* Resembling a sporule.

spor'y-ar†, *n.* One who makes spurs; a spurrier.

sposh, posh, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A mixture of liquid mud and half-melted snow; also, water partly frozen; slush. [For *splash*, var. of SPLASH. — **sposh'y**, *a.* Splashy; slushy.

spot, spot, *v.* [SPOTTED; SPOTTING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stain, discolor, or soil in or with spots; as, to *spot* a carpet; grease will *spot* cloth. **2.** To dot, mark, or decorate with spots. **3.** Figuratively, to sully or mar; tarnish; as, to *spot* one's reputation. **4.** [Slang.] To mark for future recognition; note as suspicious; recognize; detect; as, to *spot* a suspected person.

The true American aspires to be cosmopolitan, and does not want to be 'spotted' . . . in society by any peculiarity of speech, that is, by any American peculiarity.
C. D. WARNER *As We Were Saying, The Broad A* p. 72. [H. '91.]

5. To place on a designated spot; as, to *spot* a billiard-ball **6.** [Slang.] To single out, as a horse likely to win in a race. **7.** To chip, as timber, before hewing.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a stain or discoloration; cause a blemish **2.** To suffer injury from or be liable to spots; as, cloth of vegetable green is likely to *spot*.

Synonyms: see BEDAUB.

spot, *n.* **1.** A particular place of small extent; a definite locality; as, the *spot* where Columbus first landed.

It is a severe test of a description to read it on the actual *spot*.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Greece and Russia* ch. 18, p. 208. [G. P. P.]

2. Any small portion of a surface differing in color from the rest (1) A small stain or discoloration (2) A patch of color, either decorative as on a fabric, or natural as on an animal, usually larger than a *dot* or *speck*, and not so elongated as to be termed a *streak* or *stripe*. (3) *Med.* A congenital birthmark, nævus. (4) A sun-spot.

3. Figuratively, a stain or blemish on moral character or purity; disgrace; a reproach; as, a *spot* on one's name.

Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so unapproved, and leave
No *spot* or blame behind. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 119.

4. A scienoid fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, bluish with a black spot behind the shoulder and many dark oblique bars on the sides. **good'y'; la"fay-ette'; ma-soo'ka‡; old'-wife'‡.** **5.** The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*), which has a black spot at the base of the caudal fin. **6.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **7.** In billiards and pool, a very thin disk of black adhesive cloth about half an inch in diameter, placed near each end of the table at a point equidistant from the end and sides. **8.** A minute piece or bit; particle; **atom.** **9.** *pl.* [Brokers' Slang.] Commodities sold for spot cash (see CASH). Compare spot COTTON, below. [< root of SPIT¹, *v.*; cp. D. *spat*, speck, Dan *spætte*, spot, Sw. *spätt*, spittle.]

Synonyms: see BLEMISH; PLACE.

Compounds, etc. — **in spots** [Colloq.], in some respects, as, he is bright *in spots*. — **on the spot**, at the same place at which the events mentioned or just occurring took place; without changing locality; hence, on the alert; wide awake. — **sieve-like spots** (*Anat.*), groups of small perforations on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, through which pass minute filaments of the auditory nerve. — **Sömmerring's s.**, a yellow spot on the retina of the eye, that appears to be the principal seat of vision the macula lutea. — **spot'ball"**, *n.* *Billiards* **1.** A ball placed on the spot. **2.** The white ball that is marked with a black spot often called the **black ball.** — **s. cotton, s. wheat**, cotton or wheat actually on hand for delivery on sale made, as distinguished from cotton or wheat not on hand. — **s.-disease**, *n.* Any fungous disease that appears on leaves or fruits in the form of spots. — **s.-lens**, *n.* A plano-convex condensing lens in a microscope, having a diaphragm on the flat side toward the object. — **s. of Wagner**, the nucleolus of the ovum. **germinal s.‡.** — **s. prices**, rates or market prices quoted as for payment on delivery, as distinguished from the rates in sales on time. — **s.-stitch**, *n.* A stitch in crochet-work by which raised dots or figures are wrought at regular intervals. — **s.-stroke**, *n.* In English billiards, a stroke that drives the object-ball from the spot into a pocket; a winning hazard.

spotch, spech, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To poach. **2.** To sponge about for a meal or a drink. **spontch‡.** JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*

spot'less, spot'les, *a.* **1.** Free from spot or stain.

The bed seemed to me like snow-drift and mist — *spotless*, soft, and gauzy. C. BRONTË *Villette* ch. 23, p. 253. [S. E. & CO. '81.]

2. Free from moral spot or stain; immaculate in character and conduct; pure; irreproachable; as, a *spotless* life. **3.** [Rare.] Free from taint of guilt; blameless; with *of*; as, *spotless of* crime.

Synonyms: see INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE.

— **spot'less-ly**, *adv.* **spot'less-ness**, *n.*

spot'neck", spot'nec', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the Hudsonian curlew.

spot'rump", spot'rump', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the Hudsonian godwit.

spot'ta-bl(e, spot'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being made spotted or of becoming spotted.

spot'ted, spot'ed, *pa.* **1.** Befouled or discolored in spots. **2.** Characterized by or marked with spots; as, a *spotted* fawn; *spotted* foliage.

— **spotted bass**, the redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*). — **s. fever**, cerebrospinal fever, characterized by livid spots on the skin. — **s. kidney**, a form of Bright's disease in which desquamated epithelial cells are discovered by the microscope in the urine. — **s. sandpiper.** **1.** A much-spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) common along watercourses throughout North America; teetertail. **2.** The similar common British sandpiper (*A. hypoleucos*). — **spot'ted-tree"**, *n.* A small Australian tree (*Flindersia maculosa*) of the mahogany family (*Cedrelaceæ*), with a trunk spotted by the falling off of the bark in patches. — **s. warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*), common in eastern North America.

The Spotted Warbler. ½

— **spot'ted-ness**, *n.*

spot'ter, spot'er, *n.* Slang.] One who spots or notes for recognition suspicious persons; a private detective; also, a person employed to travel, as on street-railways, to keep secret tally of the number of passengers and the fares received by conductors.

spot'ti-ness, spot'i-nes, *n.* The state of being spotty.

spot'ting, *n.* See NECROSIS, 2.

spot'ty, spot'i, *a.* Having many spots; covered with spots; spotted.

spot'ty, *n.* [New Zealand.] A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*).

spou'sage†, *n.* Espousal; betrothal.

spou'sal, spou'zal, *a.* [Poet.] Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; nuptial; as, *spousal* rites or ornaments.

No darling pledge of *spousal* faith
Shall I be found possessing.
R. M. MILNES *The Lay of the Humble* st. 15.

Synonyms: see MATRIMONIAL.

spou'sal, *n.* [Archaic & Poet.] Marriage; nuptials; espousal: now generally in the plural. [< OF. *espousailles*; see ESPOUSAL.] **spou'saille†.**

spouse', *vt.* **1.** To marry. **2.** To give in marriage.

spouse, spouz, *n.* **1.** A partner in marriage; one's husband or wife. **2†.** A husband, as distinguished from the wife. [< OF. *espus*, f. *espuse*, < L. *sponsus*, f. *sponsa*, < *spondere*; see SPONSION.]

— **spouse'-breach"'**, *n.* Adultery.

— **spouse'less'**, *n.* A wife. — **spouse'hood†**, *n.* The married state. — **spouse'less**, *a.* Having no spouse.

spout, spout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour out copiously and forcibly, as a liquid under pressure; emit or eject voluminously; cause to burst forth as in a stream; as, a volcano *spouts* flame and lava; a whale *spouts* vapor.

An abundance of rockets were *spouted* from their decks. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 25, p. 328. [G. P. P. '55.]

2. To provide or make a spout for or to; as, to *spout* a new building. **3.** [Colloq.] To utter in the manner of a speech, especially in a grandiloquent manner; recite; as, to *spout* poetry. **4.** [Slang.] To pawn or pledge; as, he had to *spout* his watch.

II. *i.* **1.** To burst forth in a stream with force and volume; issue rapidly; spurt; gush out; as, blood *spouts* from a cut artery. **2.** To pour out a fluid either continuously or in jets; specifically, to blow, as a whale. **3.** [Colloq.] To speak or recite in a pompous or declamatory manner, especially in public. [Doublet of SPROUT; cp. Sw. *sputa*, *spruta*, sprout.]

spout, *n.* **1.** A tube, trough, nozle, or chute for the discharge of a liquid or a semiliquid, or of small solids, as grain, etc., usually from a receptacle or a machine; a pipe or conduit; as, the *spout* of a teapot; the *spout* of a pump; a *spout* for ground meal, in a mill. **2.** A spout-hole, as of a whale. **3.** A continuous stream of fluid issuing from or as from a spout or jet. Specifically: (1) The column of spray made by a whale in breathing. (2) A waterspout. **4.** A shoot or lift; specifically, the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop through which articles pawned are sent to their place of deposit; hence, a pawnbroker's shop. **5.** [Brit. Columbia.] A contracted portion of a river, with a very swift current.

The river Baillie's], from an imposing width, now gradually contracted to about fifty yards . . . In the language of voyageurs, this form is denominated a *spout*.
GEORGE BACK *Arctic Land Expedition* ch. 10, p. 334. [J. M. '36.]

6. *Mining.* A short subterranean passage between a main road and an air-head in a thick coal-working.

— **spout'-hole"**, *n.* **1.** An opening for the exit of a fluid from some receptacle. **2.** The blowhole or spiracle of a cetacean; also, the nostril of a walrus. — **s.-shell**, *n.* A marine apporrhaid gastropod having the outer lip of the shell expanded and spout-like at the ends. — **up the s.** Slang, in pawn, at the pawnbroker's; hence, in a state of collapse or failure

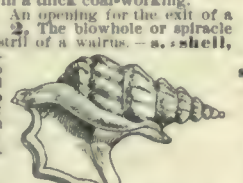
A Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*). ⅔

— **spout'less**, *a.* Having no spout.

spout'er, spout'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spouts: applied humorously to an orator.

Our divines shall preach about Jezebel our tavern *spouters* shall give significant hints about James the Second.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Jan. 29, '40* p. 202. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. Something that sends forth with energy a stream of fluid: said of geysers and some oil-wells. **3.** [Sailors' Slang.] A whaler or a whaleman.

spout'fish", spout'fish', *n.* A marine animal that spouts water, especially a bivalve that squirts water from its siphons, as the soft clam.

spout'y, spout'i, *a.* [Colloq., Western U. S.] So marshy or water-soaked that when one treads on the surface water spouts, as it were, through many holes: said of land.

sprack, sprac, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Lively; alert. **2.** Shrewd; intelligent. [< Ice. *sprækr*, sprightly.] **spark‡; sprag‡.**

sprack'le, sprac'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To climb; make difficult headway. **sprach'le‡; spraick'le‡; sprauch'le‡.**

sprad†, *imp.* of SPREAD, *v.* **spradde†.**

sprag, sprag, *n.* [Prov.] *Mining.* To chock or stop, as a vehicle or wheel, by a sprag. — **sprag¹**, *n.* A billet of wood. Specifically: (1) A short wooden billet for chocking the wheels of a coal-car. (2) Same as PUNCH-PROP.

— **sprag'-road"**, *n.* A coal-mining road having a grade so steep as to require sprags to check the speed of cars.

sprag, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spry; lively.

sprag², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A smolt. **2.** A half-grown cod.

sprag'ly, sprag'li, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Bare and scraggy, as a tree-top devoid of leaves and small branches.

spraich, sprēn. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To shriek. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outcry; a shriek. **2.** A crowd; great number. **sprach‡.**

spraich'le, *vi.* Same as SPRACKLE.

spraid, spred, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SPRAYED.

sprain, sprēn, *vt.* **1.** To cause a sprain in; overstrain, as by a twist or wrench, so as to cause pain and swelling: said primarily of the ligaments of a joint.

A *sprained* ankle, a dislocated arm, are in danger of being *sprained* or dislocated again.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 106. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

2†. To push violently; strain. [< OF. *espreindre*, < L. *exprimo*; see EXPRESS, *v.*]

sprain, *n.* **1.** A violent straining or twisting of the ligaments surrounding a joint, sometimes producing partial rupture but not dislocation. **2.** The condition due to such strain, marked often by swelling and inflammation.

— **sprain fracture**, the separation of a tendon from its point of insertion, detaching at the same time a thin shell of the bone.

sprained, *pp.* Sprained. PHIL. Soc.

spraints, sprēnts, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dung of the otter. **spraint'ing‡.**

spraith, spreth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPREAGH. **spreath‡; spreth‡.**

sprale, sprēl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To sprawl. **sprall†.**

sprang, sprang, *imp.* of SPRING, *v.*

spran'gle, sprang'gl, *vt.* [Prov.] To spread or grow wildly; straggle.

A little bird From bunch of grass flew sudden out, . . .
Then tangled in a *sprangled* tree.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Baroness of New York, On Fifth Avenue* pt. xxvii, st. 14.

spran'gle, *n.* [Prov.] The condition or act of sprangling.

sprat, sprat, *vi.* To fish for sprats.

sprat¹, *n.* **1.** A herring-like clupeoid fish (*Clupea sprattus*) found in shoals on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. **2.** One of other fishes. (1) The young of the herring or related fishes. (2) The alfiona. (3) A California anchovy (*Stolephorus compressus*). (4) A sand-eel or ammodytid. [< D. *sprot*, < root of SPROUT.]

— **sprat'-bor"er**, *n.* A loon, especially the red-throated, that preys on sprats. **s.-loon‡.** — **s.-day**, *n.* In London, England, the 9th of November, when the sprat-selling season begins. — **s.-mew**, *n.* A gull, the kittiwake.

sprat², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Any one of various species of rush, especially one (*Juncus articulatus*) used as forage and for thatching. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Small wood. **sprent‡; spret‡; sprit‡; sprot‡.**

— **sprat'-bar"ley**, *n.* A variety of cultivated barley.

sprat³, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A small coin.

sprat'ter, sprat'er, *n.* **1.** One who fishes for sprats. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The guillemot.

sprat'tle, sprat'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To struggle or scramble. **II.** *n.* An eager struggle; a scramble.

sprawl, sprōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie or move with limbs stretched out ungracefully. **2.** To open out or deploy (troops) irregularly.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie prostrate or partially prostrate, with the body and limbs stretched out awkwardly, or to move the limbs about awkwardly in such a position.

We slipped on the wet sod, we fell together *sprawling* on the rocks. R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 54. [S. '87.]

2. To have an ungraceful spreading and ill-defined outline or form of arrangement; said of straggling vines or awkward penmanship, or of irregular military lines.

The jasmine and the ivy *sprawl* up its sad-colored walls and over the porch. QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p. 26. [H.]

[< AS. *sprēdwlian*, sprawl.]

sprawl², *n.* **1.** The act or position of sprawling; an awkward recumbent posture or movement.

The peddler . . . came in and seated himself, with a loose-jointed *sprawl*, on a chair near the door.
MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* p. 3. [H. '87.]

2. [Prov.] Movement; activity.

sprawl², *n.* A small branch of a tree: common in plural.

sprawld, *pp.* Sprawled. PHIL. Soc.

sprawl'er, sprōl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sprawls. **2.** One of various noctuid moths or their larvæ, as the European *Asteroscopus sphinx*. **3.** The hellgrammite.

spray, sprē, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw or scatter in minute particles, as liquids: sometimes done by an atomizer. **2.** To treat, medicinally or otherwise, with a liquid in the form of spray; apply spray to, especially with an atomizer; as, to *spray* a wound or a sore throat.

The plum curculio can be absolutely controlled and destroyed by *spraying* fruit trees with the arsenical poisons. D. B. WIER in *Proc. Am. Pomol. Soc., Feb., '89* p. 36. [PUB. BY SOC. '89.]

II. *i.* To disperse a liquid in the form of spray; as, he caused the perfume to *spray*.

spray¹, *n.* **1.** Water or other liquid dispersed in particles, as by the wind or by force of impact; as, *spray* from waves; the *spray* of a waterfall. **2.** Specifically, liquid applied in extremely fine particles by means of an atomizer, as for disinfecting, for treatment of diseased parts, or as a fungicide or insecticide. **3.** An instrument for spraying; atomizer. [< root of SPREAD; cp. D. *spreijen*, LG. *spreen*, spread.]

— **spray'-board"**, *n.* A narrow board fixed on a boat's gunwale to turn the spray. — **s.-cure**, *n.* A variety of the water-cure or douche, in which water is applied in the form of spray. — **s.-nozle**, *n.* A nozle that spreads into a spray the discharge of a hose: used in watering plants, and in distributing insecticides or fungicides. — **s.-tuyère**, *n.* An open box-tuyère having, instead of a circulating water-current, a spray of water vaporized by the heat. **s.-tweer†.**

spray², *n.* **1.** A small branch or stem of a tree or plant, especially as bearing dependent branchlets or flowers;

also, all the small branches of a tree or plant, collectively; as, a beautiful *spray* of flowers.

Hear how the birds, on every bloomy *spray*,
With joyous music wake the dawning day!
POPE *Pastorals, Spring* l. 23.

2. Any ornament, pattern, or decorative design resembling a collection of twigs or flowers; as, a *spray* of diamonds; a fern-*spray* woven in table-damask. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A binding-stick for thatching. **4.** A set of castings still united by sprues. [< Dan. *sprag;* cp. Sw. dial. *spragg.* sprig.] —**spray'-drain"**, *n.* A drain for agricultural purposes, made by laying brush or small tree-branches in a trench and covering them with earth.

sprayed, sprēd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Chapped with cold; as, *sprayed* hands. **spraid**‡.

sprayer, sprē'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sprays. **2.** Any instrument capable of vaporizing liquids and applying the spray thus formed to therapeutical, horticultural, or domestic uses. Called also **spraying-machine** or **-instrument**, **spray-instrument**, and, when operating with a pump, **spraying-pump.**

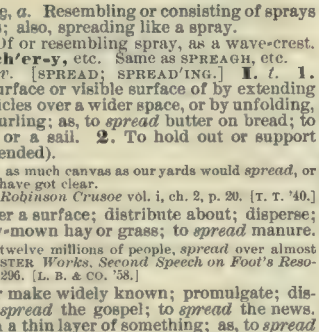

A Sprayer, for freeing trees, vines, etc., from insects.

spray'ey[1], sprē'ę, *a.* Resembling or consisting of sprays of trees or plants; also, spreading like a spray.

spray'ey[2], *a.* Of or resembling spray, as a wave-crest.

spreach, spreach'er-y, etc. Same as SPREAGH, etc.

spread, spred, *v.* [SPREAD; SPREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enlarge the surface or visible surface of by extending the parts or particles over a wider space, or by unfolding, unrolling, or unfurling; as, to *spread* butter on bread; to *spread* a shawl or a sail. **2.** To hold out or support (anything so extended).

We crowded . . . as much canvas as our yards would *spread*, or our masts carry, to have got clear.
DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 20. [T. T. '40.]

3. To scatter over a surface; distribute about; disperse; as, to *spread* new-mown hay or grass; to *spread* manure.

We were ten or twelve millions of people, *spread* over almost half a world. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 296. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

4. To publish or make widely known; promulgate; disseminate; as, to *spread* the gospel; to *spread* the news. **5.** To cover with a thin layer of something; as, to *spread* bread with butter. **6.** To expand as in free growth; develop; unfold; as, the plant *spreads* its leaves or its roots. **7.** To outstretch to full size; unfold in the entire breadth; as, the eagle *spreads* its wings. **8.** To set forth or to record in full; as, to *spread* a protest on the record. **9.** To diffuse or disseminate as an active principle; enlarge the scope and sphere of; as, to *spread* contagion; *spread* the alarm; to *spread* discontent. **10.** To display before the eye; present for view or examination; exhibit; as, to *spread* a chart before the committee; what a fair landscape is *spread* before us! **11.** To furnish or equip properly with things set out in order; also, to arrange or lay in order; as, to *spread* the table for dinner; he *spreads* his tools before him in preparation for work.

Then heap the hearth and *spread* the board,
And let the glowing flasks be poured.
T. B. READ *Storm on St. Bernard* st. 9.

12. To force farther apart; as, the heavy train has *spread* the rails.

II. *i.* **1.** To become dispersed or scattered; as, the defeated forces *spread* everywhere.

The gardens would be lighted up, and the guests could *spread* as they pleased. FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 15, p. 242. [S. '88.]

2. To be distributed by a process of diffusion; be circulated in all directions; be propagated by dissemination; as, the cholera *spread* over Europe; the report *spread.*

Ghiberti's fame now *spread* throughout Italy. H. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnétt, vol. i, ch. i, p. 33. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

3. To be thrust apart or farther apart; as, the walls *spread* and the building fell. **4.** To become broad or broader; be outspread; be broadly expanded; as, the valley *spreads* out beyond the narrow pass; a dark cloud *spread* over them. **5.** To lay the table for a meal; as, it is time to *spread* for dinner. [< AS. *sprǽdan*, spread.] **spredе**†.

Synonyms: circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, distribute, divulge, expand, extend, promulgate, propagate, publish, scatter. See PUBLISH.—**Antonyms:** check, condense, confine, contract, hold in, keep in, restrain.

—**to spread oneself** [Slang, U. S.], to try hard to make a display of oneself or of something owned or done by oneself.

This tendency to *spread one's self* to intensity is an American trait, and the great source of our fun.
S. S. COX *Why We Laugh* ch. 4, p. 62. [H. '76.]

spread, *a.* **1.** Having a broad surface; expanded. **2.** Thinner and less lustrous than the standard: said of an imperfect gem.—**spread head** [Newspaper Usage], a regular heading, as that over the larger news articles, commonly in three or more lines of large type, with added lines of detail run in in smaller black-faced type.

spread, *n.* **1.** The act or process of spreading; expansion; dissemination; as, the *spread* of the gospel.

The origin, the multiplication, and the *spread* of animals involve a principle of life, organization and development which is very different in some important respects from that which obtains in the vegetable world.
G. T. CURTIS *Creation or Evolution?* ch. 6, p. 248. [A. '87.]

2. An open expanse; a wide reach of view; as, a wide *spread* of prairie. **3.** The limit or extent of expansion of some designated surface or object; as, the *spread* of a fan, or of a tent. **4.** A covering for a bed, table, sofa, or the like; usually of some light, fine woven fabric; as, a Marseilles *spread*. **5.** [Colloq.] A feast or banquet.

While the music went on, you walked round and talked with your pretty friends, or your uncles or your aunts, and invited them to the *spread* at your own room,—but the word '*spread*' was not then [about '37] invented. HALE in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr., '93, p. 465.

6. *Fin.* & *Com.* Same as STRADDLE. **7.** A gem or gem-stone which is particularly thin and flat. **8.** *Math.* A continuous manifold of points: usually in composition with a number noting the dimensions; as, a **two-spread** (an unlimited surface); a **three-spread** (ordinary space).

Synonyms: see BANQUET.

spread'-ea"gle, spred'-ē'gl, *a.* Resembling a spread eagle; hence, characterized by an extravagant style: applied especially to patriotic American oratory; having such a style; as, *spread-eagle* orators.

—**spread-eagle orchid,** a West-Indian plant (*Oncidium Carthaginense*) cultivated in hothouses.

—**spread'-ea"gle-ism**, *n.* **spread'-ea"gle-a-tive-ness**‡.

spread ea'gle. **1.** A representation of an eagle with its wings and legs extended, sometimes seen on coins and on military ornaments. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) *Naut.* A sailor lashed to some part of the rigging, with his limbs outstretched, for punishment. (2) A fowl split open lengthwise, spread out and broiled. (3) *Fin.* & *Com.* A straddle. **3.** The spread-eagle orchid.

spread'er, spred'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who spreads, scatters, or disseminates. **2.** Any device, machine, or implement for spreading or scattering. Specifically: (1) A bar serving to keep apart the swingletrees, as of a plow or stone-boat: used as a substitute for a doubletree. **spread'er-stick"**‡. (2) A spray-nozle or a spraying device for such a nozle. (3) *Agric.* One of several implements for spreading, usually named from the substance spread; as, a **hay-spreader; manure-spreader.** (4) *Textile.* A drawing-frame, lapper, or the like. (5) A separator for the teeth, a device for expanding a horse's hoof, or any contrivance for a similar purpose. See HOOF-SPREADER.

spread'ing, spred'ing. *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SPREAD, *v.*

—**spread'ing-ad"der**, *n.* A harmless colubrine snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*), common in the United States, that expands the head when irritated. See HOGNOSE-SNAKE.—**s.-board**, *n.* A setting-board.—**s.-frame**, *n.* A machine used in flax-spinning for spreading slivers and leading them to the drawing-rolls.—**s.-machine**, *n.* A beating and cleaning machine for forming cotton into a band to be carded. Compare BATTING-MACHINE; PICKER; SCUTCHER.—**s.-oven**, *n.* A flattening-furnace. **s.-furnace**‡.—**s.-plate**, *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace.

—**spread'ing-ly**, *adv.* Increasingly; more widely.

spreadth†, *n.* Breadth; extent.

spreagh, spreh, *n.* [Scot.] Property, particularly cattle, taken as plunder; booty; prey. **spraith**‡; **spreach**‡; **spreach'er-y**‡; **spreagh'er-ie**‡.

spreat, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPRAT[1].

spred, *v.*, *n.*, & *pp.* Spread. PHIL. SOC.

spree, sprī. **I.** *vi.* To go on a spree; get drunk.

II. *n.* **1.** A drinking-spell; drunken carousal; intoxication more or less prolonged. **2.** A gay frolic.

John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons.
SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well* ch. 20, p. 208. [D. F. & CO.]

[Cp. Ir. *spre*, spark, animation.]

Synonyms: see FROLIC.

Sprek-e'li-a, sprek-ī'li-ą *or* -el'i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*). *Sprekelia formosissima* is the scarlet Jacobæa-lily. [After J. H. von *Sprekelsen*, of Hamburg.]

sprengt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To diffuse in minute particles; scatter about. **II.** *i.* To jump or spring; rise.

sprent, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as SPRINT.

sprent†, *pp.* of SPRENG. Sprinkled. **spreint**†.

sprew, sprū, *n.* [Local, U. S.] *Pathol.* Thrush. **sprue**‡.

sprig, sprig, *vt.* [SPRIGGED; SPRIG'GING.] **1.** To ornament with or as with sprigs.

I can hail the flowers That *sprig* earth's mantle.
HOLMES *Evening, by a Tailor* st. 4.

2. To form (twigs of plants) into sprays. **3.** To drive sprigs into.

sprig†, *a.* Smartly or stylishly dressed; spruce; nobby.

sprig, *n.* **1.** A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant; a twig or small branch; spray.

Sprigs of wayside heather, And five-leaved wild-rose
Dead within an hour. ALDRICH *Flower and Thorn* st. 2.

2. A pattern or design in form of a spray of a plant or tree worked or woven in or stamped upon a fabric or on pottery. **3.** An offshoot from an ancestral stock; hence, a young person; a scion.

She . . . had remained indifferent and fastidiously critical towards both fresh *sprig* and faded bachelor.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 130. [H.]

4. One of various small pointed implements. (1) A small headless nail; brad. (2) A small triangular piece of zinc or tin plate for holding glass panes in the sash before puttying. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A spike, or a triangular piece of iron with spikes attached, for the heel or sole of a shoe or boot. **5.** One of the separate pieces of lace, commonly flower-patterned, which are fastened on a ground in appliqué lace. **6.** [Local, U. S.] The sprigtail or pintail. [< MLG. *sprik*, twig.]

Synonyms: see BRANCH.

—**sprig'-bolt"**, *n.* Same as BARB-BOLT.

sprigged, sprigd, *a.* Growing in sprigs.

sprig'ger, sprig'ėr, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A machine for driving nails into boots. **2.** One who works such a machine.

sprig'gy, sprig'i, *a.* Abounding in sprigs or small branches; as, a *spriggy* bush.

spright†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPRITE.

spright'ful†, *a.* Sprightly.—**spright'ful-ness**†, *n.*

spright'less†, *a.* Lacking in vivacity; dull.

spright'li-ness, sprait'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sprightly; vivacity of mind or briskness of manner or movement; gaiety; liveliness.

She had a happy mixture in her manners of Scottish *sprightliness* and English reserve. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Forrester* in vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 25. [H. '35.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATION; PERTNESS.

spright'ly, sprait'li, *a.* [SPRIGHT'LI-ER; SPRIGHT'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of animation and spirits; brisk in manner or action; vivacious; lively. **2**†. Spectral; ghostly. [< SPRIGHT, SPRITE[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: airy, animated, brisk, bustling, cheerful, lively, nimble, spry, vivacious. The *sprightly* display a cheerful, pleasing lightness and quickness, spiritlike; *lively* has a similar meaning, as abounding in cheerful life. The *brisk* and *bustling* are full of stir, the former generally to purpose, the latter often not. The *spry* are quick within a narrow range, according to the common proverb, "*spry* as a cricket." *Brisk*, *bustling*, and *spry* are all used of the smaller matters, as of business or domestic life. See ACTIVE; AIRY; CHEERFUL.

spright'ly†, *adv.* Briskly; gaily. **sprite'ly**†.

sprig'tail", sprig'tēl", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The pintail duck. **2.** The sharp-tailed grouse.

spring, spring, *v.* [SPRANG or SPRUNG; SPRUNG; SPRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To release the spring or any reacting mechanism of; especially, to cause to close, open, fly aside, or otherwise act suddenly, by or as by such means; as, to *spring* a trap; the trigger was *sprung* by accident.

Before the snake strikes she *springs* her rattle.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iv, p. 59. [C. & BROS. '56.]

2. Figuratively, to do, produce, or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly; do or show in a way to surprise or entrap; as, to *spring* a plot; to *spring* a motion upon an assembly. **3.** To explode or discharge, as a blast; as, the mine was *sprung*. **4.** To bend by force; strain: often implying a bending beyond the point of return; as, to *spring* a beam; the mast is *sprung*. **5.** *Arch.* To start from or commence at a given point or line, as of an abutment; as, to *spring* an arch. **6.** *Naut.* To haul (a vessel) by springs or cables. **7.** *Carp.* To set together with bevel-joints: said of roof- or floor-boards. **8.** To insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining: commonly with *in* or *into;* as, to *spring* a sash *into* place. **9.** To surmount by leaping; vault over; as, to *spring* a fence. **10.** To start from covert; flush; as, to *spring* a woodcock.

'Twas . . . Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before y' had time to draw the net.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 1203.

11. To cause to leap forth or along, as a horse. **12.** To turn as in air; whirl; as, to *spring* a somersault. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] To sprinkle clothes. **14.** [Archaic.] To cause to spring or rise; as, the wells *spring* salt water.

II. *i.* **1.** To bound by the use of the legs or limbs; jump; leap; dart forward; as, to *spring* over a hedge to *spring* to one's feet.

Once he badly frightened a servant-girl in the family, by *springing* unexpectedly upon her from behind a door.
GEORGE TICKNOR *William H. Prescott* ch. 1, p. 4. [T. & F. '64.]

2. To move suddenly as by an elastic reaction; act by or as by a spring; fly back or recoil; as, the jaws of the trap *sprang* together. **3.** To rise as from a source; flow forth; proceed; come up; originate; as, the water *springs* forth; proceed; come up; originate; as, the water *springs* from the ground; the Italian tongue *springs* from the Latin; the day *springs* in the east. **4.** To rise or come up suddenly; as, the bird *sprang* out of the grass; a brisk breeze *sprang* up.

An Irish covey of partridges *springs* without uttering a call, whilst on the opposite coast the Scotch covey shrieks with all its might when sprung. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 16, p. 245. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

5. To come into view, as by germinating and growing; as, the grass *springs* up. **6.** To be warped, or bent from a normal plane or line, or split, as a piece of timber or spar. **7.** To be elevated above surrounding objects; as, the roof *springs* above the surrounding dwellings. **8.** *Arch.* To begin; rise, as an arch from a pier. **9.** To bend hard to the oars and make the boat seem to leap forward, as in the command "*spring* ahead hard!" [< AS. *springan*, spring.]

Synonyms: see ARISE; LEAP.

—**to spring a butt,** to loosen the end of a plank by laboring in a heavy sea: said of a vessel.—**to s. a leak,** see LEAK, *n.*—**to s. at,** to leap or jump at.—**to s. forth. 1.** To come forward with a leap. **2.** To shoot up rapidly, as a young plant from the soil.—**to s. on** or **upon,** to attack with violence; assault.

spring, *a.* Of or belonging to the season of spring; as, *spring* violets; *spring* flowers.

—**spring cress,** an American bitter cress (*Cardamine rhomboidea*) with large white flowers.—**s. crocus,** the common early crocus (*Crocus vernus*) of the gardens: in distinction from the *autumn crocus.*—**s. fever** [Colloq.], the lassitude often felt at the first approach of warm weather in the spring; humorously, laziness at any time.—**s. grass,** same as VERNAL GRASS. See GRASS.

spring, *n.* **1.** An elastic structure, body, or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed; particularly, a strip of metal wound into a spiral, cylindrical, or other convenient form, and used to prevent jar, to obtain recoil, etc.; as, a **chair-spring;** a **watch-spring.** For some purposes a block or cord of india-rubber, a strip of pliable wood like hickory, a body of compressed air, or a partial vacuum is preferred for a spring. See list on next page.

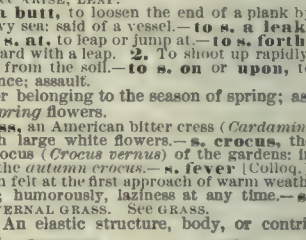

Forms of Metal Springs.

1. A cylindrical spring, closed. 2. A double elliptic spring for freight-cars. 3. Carriage-springs: *c*, cross-spring; *s*, *s*, side-springs; *h*, *h*, heads; *p*, *p*, plates. 4. A conical spring. 5. A cylindrical spring, open. 6. A volute spring made of flat metal.

The application of *springs* to carriages, . . . not only renders them soft-moving vehicles on rough roads, but lessens the pull to the horses. ARNOTT *Elements of Physics* art. 277, p. 154. [A. '77.]

2. The elastic quality or energy of a body, piece, or part; as, the *spring* of a bow; the *spring* of a muscle.

Look at Spartan law; has it the slightest *spring* or elasticity in it? . . . It performs a certain set of motions like an automaton.
J. B. MOZLEY *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages* lect. x, p. 241. [R. '77.]

3. The act of flying back by or as by reason of a tension set free from restraint or from a counteracting force; a recoil; as, the bow flew back with a *spring.* **4.** Figuratively, an energy or power; a cause of action; especially, an impelling motive; as, self-interest is with many the *spring* of conduct. Compare def. 8, with which this is confused in use.

This aggregate body [King, Lords, and Commons], actuated by different *springs*, and attentive to different interests, composes the British parliament. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., p. 51.

5. The act of leaping up or forward suddenly; a jump; bound; as, the animal gave a *spring.* **6.** The season preceding summer, in which seeds sprout and vegetation starts anew. In the northern temperate zone it is held to include the months March, April, and May, especially April and May. In calendars and astronomical reckoning it extends from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice. **7.** A flow or fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water formed at the place of issue; also, a similar issue of oil. For medicinal springs, see MINERAL WATER, under WATER.

Innumerable *springs* issue out of this green, sloping meadow among the mountains, some of them icy cold, but over twenty of them hot. C. D. WARNER *Saunterings* ch. 16, p. 76. [O. & CO. '72.]

8. Figuratively, any source or origin of continued support or supply; also, its outflow or product as issuing; as, *springs* of feeling (compare def. 4). **9.** *Mech.* Something

that is sprung, warped, or cracked; a springing, as of a plank, beam, seam, or spar. **10.** *Naut.* (1) A leak, or the occurrence of one. (2) A hawser bent to the ring of the anchor before letting go. (3) A hawser made fast to the cable of an anchor in such a manner that, by hauling it taut and veering on the cable, the vessel's head may be sprung around. **11.** The upward camber of a deck or of a deck-beam; rise, as of an arch. **12.** [Scot.] A quick, lively tune.

Davy Lindsay had yet to play many a *spring* before King James, and some that were not gay. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* pt. ii. ch. 5, p. 215. [MACM. '90.]

13†. That which grows up; a shoot; branch; hence, a rod; also, a nursery of trees. **14†.** A youth. **15†.** Offspring. [< AS. *spring*, < *springan*, spring.]

Synonyms: see CAUSE; SOURCE.

Compounds, etc.: —**spring'-back"**, *n.* An inner false back on a bound book, which springs inward from the true or outer back when the book is opened out flat.—**s. balance**, a device for weighing, usually consisting of a cylindrical spring to the lower end of which the object to be weighed is attached, and a pointer for indicating on a scale the extension of the spring.—**s.-band**, *n.* A band or clip binding together the leaves of an elliptic spring.—**s.-bar**, *n.* One of the bars that support the body of a vehicle parallel with the axle of a vehicle and resting on an elliptic spring.—**s.-beam**, *n.* **1.** A beam of considerable span without intermediate support, used in large car-trucks and side-wheel steamers, as tie-beams in trusses, etc. **2.** A stout bar of elastic wood used as a spring, as in tilt-hammers, jig-saws, and many varieties of wood-working machines.—**s. bed. 1.** A bed having sets of springs in a frame under the mattress, or one having a mattress containing springs. **2.** A long elastic steel plate which presses the fibers of the cloth close to the cutting edges of a cloth-shearing machine.—**s.-beetle**, *n.* A click-beetle; elaterid.—**s.-bell**, *n.* A large-flowered rush-lily (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*).—**s.-block**, *n.* **1.** A deadeye attached to a ring-bolt by an expansion spring. **2.** A wooden block or distance-piece for connecting a spring with a truck or axle.—**s.-board**, *n.* An elastic board secured at one or both ends and used by acrobats and others to impart impetus in leaping.—**s.-box**, *n.* **1.** A box or barrel in a watch or similar mechanism in which a spring is coiled. **2.** The frame of a sofa or the like, in which the springs are set. **3.** A box that opens and shuts by the action of a spring.—**s.-cotter**, *n. Mech.* A metal split pin.—**s.-forelock**.—**s.-hood**†, *n.* A spring-tide.—**s.-fly**, *n.* A caddis-fly.—**s.-gun**, *n.* A gun set so that it may be discharged by a spring when a trespasser or wild animal stumbles upon it or against connecting-strings.—**s.-hammer**, *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is delivered or assisted by the force of a spring, the driving-mechanism serving to raise the hammer and compress the spring.—**s.-hanger**, *n.* A hanger for supporting a spring, as on a railway-car.—**s.-head**, *n.* **1.** A fountainhead; source; as, to follow a stream to the *spring-head*. **2.** A head or end-piece for a spring, especially of a carriage-spring.—**s.-headed**, *a.* Having heads that spring anew when cut off, as the fabled Hydra.—**s.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook attached to a spring, or having a spring for keeping it in place, as in some forms of door-hooks. **2.** An angler's snap-hook or spear-hook.—**s.-house**, *n.* [U. S.] A dairy or place for keeping meats, etc., cool, built over a spring.—**s.-jack**, *n.* *Zoöl.* A device for inserting a loop in a main electric circuit, a plug being forced between two spring-contacts.—**s.-latch**, *n.* A latch having a spring that drives it into the keeper when the door or gate is shut. See LATCH.—**s.-ligament**, *n.* The internal or inferior endocardiac vesicular ligament.—**s.-line**, *n.* *Mil.* A line used to keep positions in position with relation to one another.—**s. lock**, *n.* A lock that fastens with a spring.—**s.-net**, *n.* A net that closes with a spring, as for catching birds or small game.—**s.-oyster**, *n.* A thorn-oyster.—**s.-padlock**, *n.* A padlock that may be snapped shut, but needs a key to open.—**s.-plank**, *n.* A cross-timber supporting the bolster-springs of a railway-truck.—**sand'board"**; **sand'-punk"**.—**s.-pole**, *n.* An elastic pole serving as a spring; often used to actuate or govern a piece of machinery, as in pump-drilling.—**s.-rail**, *n.* A rail that will spring; specifically, such a rail in a plank-road.—**s.-saddle**, *n.* A clip or bent iron bar of inverted U-form on top of a railway-car journal-box, surrounding the arch-bar and supporting a spring.—**s. scorcher**, a device having steel prongs thrown out by springs for finding defects in the bores of large guns.—**s.-shackle**, *n.* **1.** A shackle that is closed by a spring. **2.** A shackle connecting one spring, as of a vehicle, with another or with a rigid piece.—**s.-stay**, *n.* *Naut.* A duplicate stay or an auxiliary stay.—**s.-stud**, *n.* A stud projecting upward through the axis of a coil, spring to hold it in place.—**s. tool**, any tool bearing a spring, as a glass-blowers' spring tongs; specifically, in metal-turning, a tool having a U-shaped offset giving it spring near its cutting edge.—**s. trap**, any kind of trap operated by a spring. Specifically: (1) An animal-trap closing by a spring that is released by a trigger. (2) A steam-trap operating by the action of varying temperatures of steam and water on a tubular spring through which they pass.—**s. valve. 1.** A valve the opening of which is resisted by a spring. **2.** A safety-valve whose point of escape for steam is controlled by a spring.—**s.-water**, *n.* Water found in or flowing from a spring.—**s.-weir**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fence-like device which at low water is dropped to the bottom of a stream to permit fish to pass upstream, and at high water is raised to prevent their going down.

PARTIAL LIST OF MECHANICAL SPRINGS.

Mechanical springs are sometimes named (1) from their form or shape; as, **bow spring**, **C s.** (a vehicle-spring shaped like a letter C), **cylindrical s.**, **elliptic** and **half-elliptic s.**, **flat s.**, **keg s.** (coiled so as to be full in the center like a keg), **spool s.** (coiled so as to be narrow in the center; called also **hour-glass s.**); (2) from their use, the purpose which they serve, or the thing with which used, as, **backlash s.** (restraining a moving part, to prevent backlash), **body s.** (a car-builder's spring), **catch s.** (operating a catch, as in some car-couplers), **clock s.** (for driving the train or the striking-mechanism), **door s.**, **driving s.** (on a driving-wheel axle in a locomotive), **equalizer s.** (on an equalizer, bearing part of the weight, as of a car), **furniture s.** (for stuffed chairs, sofas, etc.; usually of hour-glass form), **journal s.** (over the journal-box of a car-truck), **leading s.** (on the leading axle-box of an English locomotive), **lifting s.** (for raising the lid of a watch, etc.), **release s.** (for releasing some part of a mechanism, as a car-brake), **sash s.** (to keep a window-sash tight), **sear s.** (controlling the sear in the lock of a gun or pistol), **shank s.** (a piece of elastic metal in the shank of a shoe), **torsion s.** or **torsional s.** (constructed to resist torsional strain), **trailing s.** (for the trailing-axle of a locomotive), **tug s.** (on the tug of a harness to receive the strain of starting; (3) from their manner of construction, as, **blade s.** (a leaf-spring; see LEAF), **cluster s.** (a group of springs operating as one), **combination s.** (made of several similar sections), **compound s.** (made up of two or more separate springs), **graduated** or **graduating s.** (a compound spring made up usually of cylindrical or spool springs so arranged that some of the coils do not come into action except under heavy loads), **half s.** (a compound spring having but one set of leaves), **laminated s.** [Eng.] (a leaf-spring having two or more leaves), **multicoil s.** (having several coiled springs acting independently), **platform s.** (a heavy vehicle-spring in which four springs unite to support or form an elastic platform), **tension s.** (a leaf-spring for vehicles, having usually two inner leaves arranged to receive a tensile strain from the outer ones); (4) from the elastic substance utilized; as, **air s.**, **atmospheric s.**, or **pneumatic s.** (usually a cylinder in which a piston compresses the air which serves as a cushion, but sometimes arranged to produce a partial vacuum, as in a dash-pot), **gum s.** (Local, U. S.) (a rubber spring), **rubber s.** (made in whole or in part of india-rubber), **wood s.**, etc.

spring'al†, *n.* An engine like the ballista, used in medieval warfare. **spring'ald**†; **spring'all**†; **spring'ard**†.

spring'all, spring'al, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A youth. **es-prin'gal**†; **spring'al**†; **spring'ald**†.

spring'-beau"ty, spring'-bū"ti, *n.* Either of two perennial wild flowers of the genus *Claytonia* (*C. Virginica* and *C. Caroliniana*), of the eastern United States. **clay-to'ni-a**†. They grow from a small deep tuber in early spring, sending up a simple, weak, fleshy stem with a pair of fleshy opposite leaves and a loose raceme of rose-colored flowers, pencilled with a darker color. See CLAYTONIA.

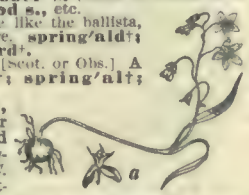

The Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*).
a, the fruit in dehiscence.

spring'bok", spring'bŏc', *n.* A South-African gazel (*Gazella euchore*) with a white stripe down the back; named from its habit of springing upward when alarmed or at play. [< S. Afr. D. *spring-bok*, wild goat, < *spring*, SPRING, + *bok*, BUCK¹, *n.*] **spring'-boc"**‡.

The Springbok. 1/28

springel, sprin'j, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To catch, as game, in a springe; set a springe.

sprin'ge†, *vt.* To sprinkle.

springe, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Active; spry.

springe, *n.* A snare or noose, commonly fastened to a bent sapling or branch that, when released, as by a trigger, springs up, carrying the noose and game with it: often used to snare partridges. See SNARE. [< SPRING, *v.*]

spring'er, spring'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The point where an arch unites with its support; impost. (2) The bottom voussoir of an arch, lying upon the impost; a springing-stone. (3) The lowest stone in the coping of a gable. (4) A rib in a groined roof or vault. **3.** A cow when her udder begins to enlarge before calving. **4.** A spaniel valuable for flushing birds. **5.** The springbok. **6.** The grampus.

spring'haas, spring'hās, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The Cape jumping hare (*Pedetes caffer*).

spring'halt", spring'hâlt', *n.* *Veter.* An involuntary convulsive movement of the hind legs of a horse in walking: a form of chorea. **string'halt"**‡.

spring'i-ly, spring'i-li, *adv.* In a springy manner; lightly and jauntily; as, he steps *springily*.

spring'i-ness, spring'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being springy; elasticity, as of a spring; as, the *springiness* of steel. **2.** The state of having springs or fountains; wetness, as of land.

spring'ing, spring'ing, *a.* *Her.* Leaping: applied to stags. Compare SALIENT.

spring'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which springs. **2.** *Arch.* A springer.—**spring'ing-bee"tle**, *n.* A spring-beetle.—**s.-course**, *n.* *Arch.* That course which is in line with the springing-stone of an arch.—**s.-line**, *n.* The horizontal line from which an arch springs, serving as a base-line from which to calculate the rise, stress, etc.—**s.-time**, *n.* The season of spring. **spring'time"**;—**s.-tool**, *n.* In metal-turning, a spring tool.—**s.-wall**, *n.* A buttress.

spring'gle, spring'gl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A springe; snare. **2.** A thatching-rod about 4 feet long.

spring'less, spring'les, *a.* **1.** Having no springs, as a vehicle. **2.** Lacking spring; inelastic. **3.** Having no natural fountains or springs.

spring'let, spring'let, *n.* A small spring; streamlet.

spring'like", spring'lāik', *a.* Resembling the springtime; vernal; as, *springlike* weather.

spring'old†, *n.* Same as SPRINGAL.

spring'tail", spring'tāl', *n.* **1.** A small collembolous insect having united anal bristles that can be bent under the body, forming a spring by which the insect makes its leaps. **2.** Any thysanurous insect, as a bristletail. **3.** A snow-fly (*Boreus*).

spring'-tide", spring'-tāid", *n.* **1.** The high tide that occurs twice every month, one or two days after new and full moon, due to the attraction of the sun and moon being then combined. **2.** Figuratively, any great flood of feeling, opinion, or influence.

spring'tide", *n.* The season of spring.

spring'worm", spring'wûrm', *n.* A pinworm.

spring'wort", spring'wûrt', *n.* *Folk-lore.* A European plant, identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge or mole-tree. See MOLE-TREE. **spring'wurz"el**‡.

spring'y, spring'i, *a.* **1.** Having spring; elastic. **2.** Having springs of water; spongy; wet.

sprin'kle, sprin'kl, *v.* [SPRIN'KLED; SPRIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter in drops or small particles; disperse; strew; as, to *sprinkle* water on the flowers.

Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To *sprinkle* them over the land in showers.
ALDRICH *Before the Rain* st. 2.

2. To bestrew with drops or small particles; besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the street; to *sprinkle* the dust.

The gardens and meadows . . . are *sprinkled* with the gorgeous scarlet of the poppy. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 12, p. 145. [T. & co. '86.]

3. Specifically, to baptize by the application of drops of water, as opposed to *immerse*. **4.** To cleanse as with the aspersion of water; wash; purify; as, to *sprinkle* the conscience. **5.** To diffuse in places; distribute here and there; as, churches *sprinkled* over the city.

II. *i.* **1.** To rain in scattering drops, as at the beginning of a shower; rain slightly: an impersonal use; as, it begins to *sprinkle*. **2.** To fall in drops or particles; as, the sand *sprinkles* along the track. **3†.** To scintillate; emit sparks. **4†.** To dart back and forth. [ME. *sprenkelen*, freq. of *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, make spring, < *springan*, spring.] **sprink**‡ [Dial.].

sprin'kle, *n.* **1.** A falling in drops or particles, or that which so falls; a sprinkling; hence, a small or scattered number or quantity; as, a *sprinkle* of rain; only a *sprinkle* of people. **2.** *Mil.* A war-flail. See MORNING-STAR. **3.** [Rare.] A tinkle, as of a guitar. **4†.** A brush for sprinkling, especially for sprinkling holy water.

sprin'kled, sprin'kld, *pa.* Mottled as if by sprinkling, as the edges of a book.

sprin'kler, sprin'kler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sprinkles. Specifically: (1) A contrivance, vehicle, or vessel with a perforated spout or nozle, for sprinkling water, as on a garden, street, or lawn. (2) A reservoir of water attached to a ceiling, as of a theater, arranged to flood an interior in case of fire. **2.** *Mil.* A weapon; holy-water sprinkler. —**holy-water sprinkler. 1.** *Eccl.* An aspergill. **2.** *Mil.* A weapon. (1) A morning-star. (2) An early form of hand-gun.

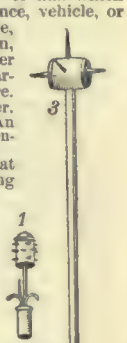

Holy-water Sprinklers.
1. A petty holy-water sprinkler, or morning-star (15th century). 2. A demi-holy-water sprinkler of the 14th century with four barrels, to be fired by a match; it was hung at the saddle-bow. 3. A 15th-century holy-water sprinkler, with wooden head, iron-bound and spiked.

sprin'kling, sprin'kling, *n.* **1.** That which is sprinkled; a small scattering quantity; sprinkle; as, a *sprinkling* of knowledge. **2.** The mottling of the edges of book-leaves, as if by spattering on them color from a brush. **3.** The act of scattering drops of liquid; as, baptism by *sprinkling*.

sprint, sprint, *vi.* To run, especially in a sprint-race. [For SPRENT, *v.*, < ME. *sprenten*; cp. MHG. *sprenzen*, Ice. *spretta*, sprit, spurt, sprout, sprint.]

sprint, *n.* A short race run at the top of one's speed; especially, a short foot-race.

—**sprint'-race"**, *n.* A foot-race limited to distances not exceeding a quarter of a mile, and run at full speed.

sprint'er, sprint'gr, *n.* One who sprints; a fast runner. **sprint'-run"ner**‡.

sprit, sprit, *n.* **1.** *i.* **1†.** To sprout or bud. **2.** [Scot.] To sprint. **II†.** *t.* To spurt; eject.

sprit[1], *n.* **1.** A small spar reaching diagonally from a mast to the upper outer corner of a sail, to raise and stretch it. See SPRITSAIL. **2.** The bowsprit. **3.** A brownish speck in unbleached linen. **4†.** A sprout. [< AS. *spreōt*, < *spreōtan*, sprout.]

sprit[2], *n.* [Dial.] **1.** Same as SPRAT[1]. **2.** One of the specks of brownish matter in unbleached linen: removed, in bleaching, by rubbing.

sprite†, *vt.* To haunt, as a sprite.

sprite, sprite'ly. Spright, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sprite[1], sprait, *n.* **1.** A spirit of the earth or air; a fairy, elf, or goblin.

Every elf, and fairy *sprite*,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v, sc. 2.

2. [Archaic.] A disembodied spirit; shade; ghost. **3†.** Humor; spirits; mood. **4†.** The breath; spirit. **5†.** The mind; thought. [< F. *esprit*, < L. *spiritus*; see SPIRIT.] **spright**†.

Synonyms: see FAIRY.

sprite[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker.

sprite[3], *n.* A short arrow to be used in a musket. **spright**†. **sprite'ful**†, **sprite'ful-ly**†, etc. See SPRIGHTFUL, etc. **sprite'li-ness, sprite'ly.** See SPRIGHTLINESS, etc.

spri'tish-ly, spraī'tish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a sprite; elfishly; with mischievous smartness.

sprit'sail, sprit'sāl *or* (*Naut.*) sprit'sl, *n.* **1.** A sail extended by a sprit. **2.** A sail formerly extended on a yard set under the bowsprit.—**sprit'sail-yard"**, *n.* A yard or one of several yards formerly set on the under side of the bowsprit, to carry a spritsail.

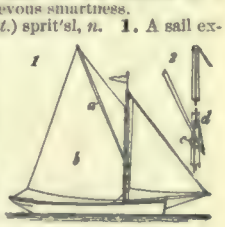

A Sprit and Spritsail.
1. A boat with sprit (*a*) and spritsail (*b*). 2. Detail, showing snotter (*c*) and hoisting-tackle (*d*).

sprit'tail", sprit'tāl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pintail duck.

sprit'ty, sprit'i, *a.* [Scot.] Abounding in sprats or rushes.

sprock'et, sprok'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A tooth-like projection, as on the periphery of a wheel or capstan, for engaging with the links of a chain, or for some similar purpose. Sprockets are usually farther apart than cogs, and are not shaped so that they will engage with other wheels. **2.** A sprocket-wheel.

—**sprock'et-wheel"**, *n.* A wheel with sprockets, as for the driving-chain of a bicycle.

sprod, sprod, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A second-year salmon.

prong†, *imp.* of SPRING, *v.* Sprung.

prong[1], sprong, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A prong, as of a fork. **2.** A stump, as of a tree or a tooth.

prong[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sparrow.

sproo, sprū, *n.* Same as SPREW.

sprot[1], *n.* Same as SPRAT[2].

sprot[2]†, *n.* Same as SPRAT[1].

sprout, sprout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to put forth shoots; cause to begin to grow; as, to *sprout* corn for planting; warm weather *sprouts* the seed. **2.** To remove sprouts from, as potatoes.

II. *i.* **1.** To develop shoots from buds or seeds; germinate; as, the corn has *sprouted* already; the stump *sprouts* profusely. **2.** To grow, as the shoots of plants. **3.** To shoot out into ramifications. [< a var. of AS. *spreōtan*, sprout; cp. O. Fries. *sprūta*, Sw. *spruta*.]

—**sprouting fungus** (*Bot.*), a fungus which, under

proper nutritive conditions, reproduces indefinitely by budding; a yeast-fungus, or yeast-like fungus.

sprout, spraut, *n.* **1.** A new shoot or bud on a plant, root, seed, or other vegetable growth; as, the *sprouts* of potatoes; figuratively, a young person, as the scion of a family. **2.** *pl.* Brussels sprouts. See BRUSSELS.

—**a course of sprouts** [Slang], severe discipline; especially, flogging.—**sprout'-cell"**, *n. Bot.* Any cell produced by sprouting from a similar mother-cell: a common method of reproduction in many fungi.

sprout'ing, sprout'ing, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as PULLULATION. **2.** *Metal.* Same as SPITTING, 2.

spruce, sprūs, *v.* [SPRUCED; SPRU'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To array or arrange in a neat and tidy fashion; make spruce: often followed by *up*; as, he *spruced up* his hair; *spruce* yourself. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To brown in an overheated oven, as bread.

II. *i.* To dress or arrange oneself neatly or smartly: often followed by *up*.

spruce, *a.* **1.** Having a smart, trim appearance: often in a derogatory sense; as, a *spruce* young dandy.

I was sent up-stairs to Peggotty to be made *spruce*.
DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 2, p. 11. [C. & H.]

2. [Archaic.] Fastidious; finical. [< SPRUCE², *n.*, an article of finery; an abbr. of *Spruce leather*, where *Spruce* is < ME. *Pruce;* see SPRUCE¹, *n.*] **sprush**‡ [Scot.].

Synonyms: see FINICAL; NEAT¹.

—**spruce'ly**, *adv.*—**spruce'ness**, *n.*

spruce¹, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Picea*, of the pine family (*Coniferæ*). See PICEA.

The Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*).

The spruces belong to the extra-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, and embrace about a dozen species, half of them natives of the United States. Their evergreen needle-shaped leaves are somewhat 4-sided and distributed all around the stem, thus distinguishing them from the hemlock (*Tsuga*), and their cones are pendulous with persistent scales, the cones falling off the tree whole, thus distinguishing them from the firs. Compare ABIES; TSUGA.

2. The wood or timber of this tree. **3.** Any one of various other nearly related trees, as the Douglas pine. See PINE. [For SPRUCE-FIR, where SPRUCE is < ME. *Spruce*, var. of *Pruce*, < OF. *Pruce*, < LL. *Prussia*, Prussia, < G. *Preussen*.]

Phrases, etc.:—**black spruce**, a large tree (*Picea nigra*) with dark-green leaves and light straight-grained wood used for lumber, especially for masts and spars of ships, and in building. Its twigs yield the essence of spruce employed in the manufacture of spruce beer. **double s.**‡.—**blue s.**, same as SILVER SPRUCE.—**Douglas s.**, the Douglas pine. See PINE.—**Engelmann's s.**, a large spruce (*Picea Engelmanni*) of the Rocky Mountain region, from New Mexico to British Columbia, yielding a soft and white or, in the older trees, a reddish and rather coarse-grained wood.—**Himalayan** or **Indian s.**, a tall tree (*Picea Morinda*) from eastern Asia, sometimes cultivated in the United States, but not hardy north of Washington, D. C.—**Norway s.**, an Old World spruce (*Picea excelsa*), more common in ornamental cultivation than any other spruce. Its most distinctive features are its large cones, which are 5 to 7 inches long, nearly cylindrical, and an inch to an inch and a half in thickness, and its heavily drooping branches and branchlets. A score or more of varieties are sold at the nurseries.—**red s.**, a variety of black spruce (*Picea nigra*, var. *rubra*) with larger and darker leaves and large bright reddish-brown cones.—**silver s.**, a large and handsome conical spruce (*Picea pungens*) of Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, with long, rigid, sharply acute leaves, pale-green above and silvery-glaucous beneath, on smooth shining branchlets, and cylindrical cones 3 to 5 inches long: sometimes cultivated in the northern Atlantic States. **blue s.**‡; **prickly s.**‡.—**single s.**, same as WHITE SPRUCE.—**Sitka s.**, or **tide-land s.**, a large spruce (*Picea Sitchensis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States from northern California to Alaska, 150 feet high and 5 to 9 feet in diameter, and yielding the most valuable timber of the spruces.—**s. beer**, see BEER, 2.—**spruce'-bird"**, *n.* [Newfoundland.] The white-winged crossbill.—**s.-duff**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Duff formed by spruce-trees. See DUFF.—**s.-fir**, *n.* **1.** Any one of several of the true spruces, especially the Norway spruce. **2.** The limou-pine.—**s.-grouse**, *n.* The spruce-partridge.—**s.-gum**, *n.* The hardened resinous exudation from the black spruce (*Picea nigra*) or the white spruce (*P. alba*).—**s.-partridge**, *n.* The Canada grouse (*Dendragapus canadensis*) of the spruce-swamps of northern North America.—**s.-pine**, *n.* Any one of several pines, especially a medium-sized somewhat rare tree (*Pinus glabra*) with leaves in twos, in swampy land in South Carolina, Florida, and westward.—**tide-land s.**, same as SITKA SPRUCE.—**tiger's-tail s.**, a slow-growing spruce (*Picea polita*) recently introduced into cultivation in the United States from Japan. It has spindle-shaped cones 4 to 5 inches long, and long, strong, rigid, sharp-pointed, somewhat similar-shaped leaves on sturdy, strong branchlets, admirably adapting it for hedges.—**white s.** **1.** The commonest native spruce (*Picea alba*) of the United States, differing from the black spruce in its lighter-colored foliage and its more extended range, cultivation, and utility. **single s.**‡. **2.** Locally, (1) Engelmann's spruce, and (2) the silver spruce.

spruce²‡, *n.* Prussian leather. **spruce'-leath"er**†.

spru'ci-fy, sprū'si-fī, *vt.* [Rare.] To make spruce or trim.

sprue¹, sprū, *n. Founding.* **1.** A projection from a casting, corresponding with the gate through which the melted metal is poured, and designed to be removed; a dead-head. **2.** A sprue-hole. **3.** A molders' rod for making sprue-holes.

—**sprue'-hole"**, *n.* A pouring-hole in a mold; gate.

sprue², *n.* Same as SPREW.

sprug, sprug, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To make spruce or smart. **II.** *i.* To dress neatly: usually with *up*.

spru'it, sprū'it, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] **1.** A small stream that is a head or feeder of a large river; especially, a little stream flowing through a village, usually having high banks and dry during the hot season. **2.** A shoot or sprout.

sprung, sprung, *a.* [Colloq.] Slightly drunk; tipsy.

sprunk†, *n.* A concubine.

sprun'ny, sprun'i. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Spruce; neat. **II.** *n.* A sweetheart.

sprunt, sprunt, *vi.* [Dial.] **1.** To sprout; germinate. **2.** To spring forward or outward. [Var. of SPRINT.]

—**to sprunt up** [Colloq., U. S.], to bristle up; show sudden anger or feeling: originally said of turkeys when they display their wings and tail.

sprunt†, *a.* Strong; active; vigorous.

sprunt, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A steep road. **2**†. A spring; leap. **3**†. Anything short and not easily bent.

sprunt'ly†, *adv.* Smartly; gaily; vigorously.

spru-sa'dot, *n.* A dandy.

sprush, sprush, *v. & a.* [Scot.] Same as SPRUCE.

sprut'tle, sprut'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To sprinkle.

spry, sprī, *a.* **1.** Quick and active in movement; agile; as, he is as *spry* as a cricket. **2.** [Prov.] In active health; well. [< Sw. dial. *sprygg*, active.]

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; SPRIGHTLY.

spud, spud, *v.* [SPUD'DED; SPUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov.] To dig or remove with a spud, as weeds. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To bore, as the first 50 feet of an oil-well, by the use of the bull-wheel.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To move onward with a jolting or toddling motion; trot; jog.

spud, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] (1) A spade-like or chisel-like implement having a small blade for cutting the roots of weeds.

No hostile forms with axe or *spud* now visit these solitudes.
BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* ch. 2, p. 43. [H. & H. '71.]

(2) A spade-like tool with curved edge for removing bark from trees. **2.** A tool having a long curved blade used to work around and recover tools from a bored well. **3.** [Local.] A nail driven in a mine-timber to serve as a bench-mark. **4.** [Colloq.] A short and diminutive person or thing; as, a *spud* of a boy. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A thick piece of dough boiled in fat. **6.** A short stout knife. **7.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money; funds. **8.** [Prov.] (1) A baby's hand. (2) A potato. [Cp. Dan. *spyd*, spear.]

—**spud'dy**, *a.* Short and fat.

spud'ding, spud'ing, *n.* The working of the first portion of an oil-well, or the fishing for lost tools, by the aid of the bull-wheel instead of the working-beam.

—**spud'ding-bit"**, *n.* A broad dull drilling-tool for working in earth down to the rock.

spud'dle, spud'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. **2.** To dig; especially, to grub in water or mud.

spue, *vt. & vi.* Same as SPEW.

spul'ye, {spūl'yi, *C.* (spul'zi, *W.*¹; -yi, *S. W.*²), *v. & n.* **spuil'zie**, } [Scot.] Same as SPOIL. **spoil'yie**‡; **spul'zie**‡.

spuke, spūk, *v. & n.* Same as SPOOK.

spule'-bane", spūl'-bēn', *n.* [Scot.] The shoulder-bone.

spul'ler, spūl'ėr, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOOLER.

spume, spūm, *vi.* [SPUMED; SPU'MING.] **1.** To froth; foam. **2**†. To spoom.

spume, *n.* Froth, as on an agitated or effervescing liquid; foam; scum. [F., < L. *spuma*, foam.]

—**spume'-flake"**, *n.* A flake of spume.

And the thick heavy *spume-flakes* which aye and anon
His fierce lips shook upwards in galloping on.
BROWNING *How They Brought the Good News* st. 5.

—**spu'me-ous**†, *a.*—**spu-mes'cence**, *n.* The state of being foamy; frothiness.—**spu-mes'cent**, *a.* Resembling or producing froth or foam.—**spu-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Foam-producing.—**spu'mi-ness**, *n.* The quality of being frothy.—**spu'mous**, *a.* Foamy; of or covered with foam. **spu'mid**†; **spu'my**†.

Spu"mel-la'ri-a, spū"mel-lē'ri-ą *or* -lą'ri-ą, *n. pl. Protoz.* A legion or order of peripylæan radiolarians with the skeleton silicious when present and nucleus single. [< L. *spuma*, foam.]

—**spu"mel-la'ri-an**, *a. & n.*

spun, spun, *imp. & pp.* of SPIN, *v.*

—**spun gold**, gold thread for weaving, particularly that made by twisting or wrapping a very thin narrow ribbon of rolled gold about a fiber core.—**spun'-out"**, *a.* Protracted, especially drawn out, to undue length.—**s. silk**, short fibers of silk from cocoons which the worms have pierced, spun up like wool.—**s. silver**, silver thread prepared in the same manner as spun gold.—**s.-yarn**, *n. Naut.* A two- to four-stranded left-handed line made from loosely twisted rope-yarn.

spunge, spun'ger, spun'gi-ness. Sponge, etc. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

spunk, spunk, *vi.* To take fire, as tinder; flame up: chiefly in the following phrases.

—**to spunk out** [Scot.], to come to light; appear.—**to s. up** [Colloq., U. S.], to show spirit or quick temper; exercise resolution, as in the face of difficulties.

If a man don't *spunk up* and do somethin' when he's in love, he won't be wuth a hill o' beans after he's married. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH in *The Independent* Nov. 24, '92, p. 35, col. 2.

spunk, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Quick, ardent temper; courage, especially as manifested in action and on the spur of the moment; mettle; pluck; also, anger or ill humor; as, he hasn't the *spunk* of a mouse.

Grit is in the grain of character. . . . '*Spunk*' does not express it; for '*spunk*' besides being petite in itself, is courage in effervescence rather than courage in essence.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* essay iii, p. 58. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. A kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; touchwood: the original sense. **punk**‡.

He proceeded to load the gun with a small charge of powder, using for a wad a quantity of soft *spunk*.
CHARLES LANMAN *Adventures in U. S. and Brit. Am. Provinces, Moorfield* in vol. i, p. 486. [J. W. M. '56.]

3. [Scot.] A small fire, spark, or flame; also, a match. [< Gael. *sponc*, tinder, < L. *spongia;* see SPONGE, *n.*]

spunk'ie, spunk'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The ignis fatuus. **2.** A spark; small flame or fire. **3.** A hot-tempered person.

spunk'y, spunk'i, *a.* [SPUNK'I-ER; SPUNK'I-EST.] **1.** [Colloq.] Having spunk: quick-tempered; spirited; courageous; sometimes, irritated and offended; as, a *spunky* boy.

We was both of us cross and *spunky*, and both too proud to speak.
WILL CARLETON *Betsey and I are Out* st. 10.

2. [Scot.] (1) Haunted: said of a place where the ignis fatuus is seen. (2) Showing a small flame or spark.

spur, spūr, *v.* [SPURRED; SPUR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prick with a spur; drive on by use of the spur; as, to *spur* a horse into a gallop. **2.** Hence, to urge on or incite sharply; as, to *spur* one up to duty.

Necessity *spurs* a man, and opportunities allure him.
T. T. MUNGER *On the Threshold* ch. 5, p. 102. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

3. To fix spurs upon; furnish with spurs. **4.** [Rare.] To hasten, as a project. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To prop.

II. *i.* To use the spurs; prick one's horse onward with the spurs; hence, to push on, as under the urgency of sharp incitements; as, he *spurs* on in his course.

Synonyms: goad, impel, incite, instigate, provoke, rouse, stimulate, sting, stir, stir up, urge, urge on.—**Antonyms:** check, deter, discourage, dissuade, hold, moderate, rein, restrain.

spur, *n.* **1.** A pricking or goading instrument worn on a horseman's heel, and bearing either a point or a series

Spurs.

1. An iron spur of the 13th century. 2. A spur of the 14th century. 3. A bronze prick-spur. 4. A Spanish spur used in the western United States. 5. Spur of a United States cavalryman. 6. A goad-spur as attached to foot-armor.

of points on a rotating wheel: in the latter case properly a **rowel** or **rowel-spur**. **2.** Anything that incites or urges; instigation; urgency; incentive; as, the *spur* of hunger urges one to labor.

The *spur* which proprietorship lends to industry, is proverbially keen in the case of ownership of land.
GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 27. [L. CO. '83.]

3. A part or attachment projecting like a spur. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* A stiff sharp spine; a hard-pointed projection, as on the leg of some insects and the wings of some birds; specifically, the horny process ensheathing a bony core on the inner side of the tarsus of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds. (2) A projecting crag, ridge, or peak of a hill, mountain, mountain range, or the like.

Orfa . . . lies on the edge of one of the bare, rugged *spurs* which descend from the mountains of Armenia into the Assyrian plains. A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. i, p. 5. [S. '84.]

(3) A steel point or gaff to be fastened to the spur on a game-cock's leg. (4) A telegraphic lineman's climbing-iron, or its point. (5) *Fort.* (*a*) A wall crossing part of a rampart and connecting it to an interior work. (*b*) A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the sally-port. (6) *Ship-building.* (*a*) A timber extending from the bilgeways, and fastened to the bottom of a vessel. **spur'-shore"**‡, (*b*) A short curved timber supporting a deck. **spur' beam"**‡, (*c*) A projecting spar or timber, as from a pier or wharf to a vessel's side to keep her off. (*d*) The projection of the ram of a war-vessel. (7) A wing-dam or similar projection into the water. (8) A sprue, as on a casting. (9) A scorer on the edge of an auger-bit. (10) A printers' register-point. (11) A branch of a lode or vein. (12) A projecting root. (13) *Eng.* The footprint of an otter. (14) *Arch.* (*a*) A brace, as on a post or rafter. (*b*) A buttress or other offset from a wall. (*c*) A claw or the like projecting upon the plinth at the four angles of the base of a column. (*d*) A piece of timber, such as a quarter, a rafter, a door-bar, etc.: used by old writers. (15) *Ceram.* A prism or tripod of refractory clay, to support an article while being baked; a stilt. (16) *Bot.* A tubular expansion of a foliaceous part, usually some part of the flower, as in the columbine and larkspur; a calcar.

[< AS. *spora*, < root of SPURN, *v.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**on the spur of the moment**, in haste; impromptu.—**spur'-bunt"ing**, *n.* A lark-bunting.—**s.-fowl**, *n.* A hill-partridge (genus *Gallopeidix*).—**s.-gear**, *n.* **1.** A spur-wheel. **2.** Same as SPUR-GEARING.—**s.-gearing**, *n.* Gearing composed of spur-wheels.—**s.-hawk**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A sparhawk or sparrow-hawk.—**s.-heeled**, *a.* Having a long, straight hind claw, as the coucals or spur-heeled cuckoos.—**s.-leather**, *n.* A strap by which to fasten on a spur.—**s.-money**†, *n.* A fine exacted for wearing spurs in church.—**s.-pepper**, *n.* See CAPSICUM.—**s.-pruning**, *n.* A mode of pruning by which the last year's shoots are cut down so as to leave one, two, or more fresh eyes on every stub or spur.—**s.-royal**, *n.* A coin of the time of James I. of England, bearing on its back a sun or star with rays, resembling a rowel. See COIN. **s.-rial**‡; **s.-ryal**‡.—**s.-shell**, *n.* A trochiform shell, especially of the genus *Imperator*, resembling the rowel of a spur.—**s.-shore**, *n.* See SPUR, 3 (5) (*a*).—**s.-track**, *n. Railway.* A short side-track leading from the main track.—**s.-valerian**, *n.* See CENTRANTHUS.—**s.-whang**, *n.* [Scot.] A spur-leather.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* A gear-wheel having external radial teeth on the periphery: the ordinary form. See illus. under GEAR. **s.-gear**‡.—**to win one's spurs**, to gain knighthood by some brave action, spurs being the badge of a knight; hence, to perform some deed by which one first becomes honorably known.—**with whip and s., with s. and yard**, with forcible and exacting urgency.

spur'blind†, *a. Pathol.* Same as PURBLIND.

spurd, *pp.* Spurred. PHIL. SOC.

spur'flow"er, spūr'flou'ėr, *n.* Any species of *Centranthus*. See CENTRANTHUS.

spur'gall", spūr'gôl", *vt.* To gall by spurring.

—**spur'-gall"**, *n.* A galled place on a horse's side, caused by the spur.—**s.-gally**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spur-galled; in wretched condition.

spurge†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To purge or cleanse. **II.** *i.* To produce foam; froth, as beer fermenting; also, to cleanse itself of impurities by this process.—**spur'ging**†, *n.* A purging.

spurge, spūrj, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia;* a euphorbia. The spurges, or **euphorbias**, as the handsomer cultivated exotic species are usually called, are readily recognizable by their peculiar inflorescence. Each of the fertile flowers consists of a 3-lobed ovary, which as it matures is protruded on a long pedicel from the center of a 4- or 5-lobed involucre that sometimes resembles a corolla.

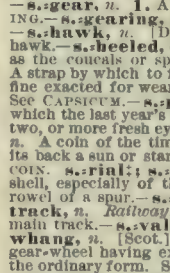

Ipecac-spurge (*Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*).

a, vertical section of an involucre of caper-spurge, showing staminate and pistillate flowers; *b*, a dehiscent pod of the same.

2. Any one of several other plants of the same family, or plants resembling a true spurge. See compounds. [OF., < *espurger*, < L. *expurgo;* see EXPURGATE.]

Compounds, etc.:—**Allegany Mountain spurge**, a low procumbent perennial spurgewort (*Pachysandra procumbens*) with spikes of greenish or purplish flowers. Called also **thick-stamen**, a translation of its generic name.—**cy'press-spurge"**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Euphorbia Cyparissias*) escaped from gardens, with

densely clustered stems 6 to 10 inches high, crowded linear stem-leaves, and yellowish heart-shaped floral ones.—**flowering s.**, a perennial species (*Euphorbia corollata*) of dry or sandy fields in the United States and Canada, with a slender erect stem dividing into a 5-forked umbel, each of the branches again forking, and bearing at their extremities the large white corolla-like involucre which gives it its name. Its root is purgative, diaphoretic, and expectorant.—**hyssopse.**, *n.* Same as PURPLE SPURGE.—**ipecacs.**, or **ipecacuanha s.**, *n.* A perennial (*Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*) with many stems from a long vertical root; common in pine-barrens and sandy soil along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. The properties of its root are similar to those of the root of the flowering spurge.—**leafy s.**, an Old World species (*Euphorbia Esula*) sparingly naturalized in the United States; similar to cypress-spurge, but taller and with the stem-leaves usually lanceolate.—**petty s.**, a small Old World species (*Euphorbia Peplus*) resembling the cypress-spurge and sparingly naturalized in the United States.—**purple s.**, a species (*Euphorbia Peplus* of southern Europe formerly used as an expectorant and cholagogue.—**hyssop-s.**—**spotted s.**, a common American annual (*Euphorbia maculata*) of sandy fields and roadsides, with branches spreading out densely and flat on the ground with opposite, oblong, oblique-spotted leaves.—**The larger spotted s.** (*E. Preslii* or *hypericifolia*), called also **tutsan-leaved s.**, is very nearly related and similar, but with an ascending or erect stem.—**s.-creeper**, *n.* Local, U. S.] A nettle-bird.—**s.-flax**, *n.* A hardy shrub (*Daphne Gnidium*) of southwestern Europe, with fragrant pink flowers. See DAPHNE.—**s.-laurel**, *n.* A low, bushy, evergreen European shrub (*Daphne Laureola*) with yellowish-green flowers, preceding the obovate-lanceolate, thick, glossy leaves, and very poisonous berries. See DAPHNE.—**s.-nettle**, *n.* A low perennial herb (*Jatropha* or *Cnidoscolus stimulosus*), a spurge-wort armed with stinging bristles, common in dry sandy soils in the southern United States.—**sting'ing-bush'**; **tread'-soft'ly**.—**s.-olive**, *n.* The mezereon; also, the widow-wail.

spurge'wort", spŭrj'wŭrt', *n.* Any plant of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*).

spu'ri-æ, spū'ri-ē *or* spŭ'ri-ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The feathers of the bastard wing. [< L. *spurius*, spurious.]

spu'ri-ous, spū'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Not proceeding from the proper source or from the source pretended; not genuine; false; forged; counterfeit; as, a *spurious* bank-note; a *spurious* bill of exchange. **2.** Illegitimate, as a child.

In 530 a constitution of Justinian calls attention to the regulation prohibiting the marriage of deacons and subdeacons; . . . the Emperor proceeds to declare the children of such unions *spurious* . . . and incompetent to inherit anything.
H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 6, p. 86. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

3. *Biol.* False. **4.** *Bot.* Apparent, but not real. [< L. *spurius*, spurious.]

Synonyms: see APOCRYPHAL; COUNTERFEIT; FACTITIOUS.

—**spurious primary or quill**, the first or outer primary when rudimentary or much shorter than the others, as in singing birds.

—**spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* **spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

spur'less, spûr'les, *a.* Having no spurs.

spur'ling, *n.* Same as SPARLING.

spur'ling-line", spûr'ling-loin", *n.* **1.** A cord by which the motion of a vessel's helm is made to control the pointer of an index. **2.** A rope strained between the two forward shrouds, and bearing thimbles to give a fair lead to running-gear.

spurn, spûrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or accept; treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* offers of mercy; to *spurn* the advice of friends. **2.** To drive back, as by kicking; hence, to drive away contumeliously; as, to *spurn* one from the threshold.

We have been *spurned*, with contempt, from the foot of the throne.
HENRY in Wirt's *Patrick Henry, Speech of Mar. 23, 1775* § 4, p. 140 (T. '26.)

II. *i.* **1.** To reject anything with disdain; refuse with scorn to accept something; as, he *spurns* at favors.

Spurn not at seeming error, but dig below its surface for the truth.
TUPPER *Proverbial Philos., Of Truth in Things False* 1, 35.

2†. To kick; also, to stumble. **3†.** To rush or dash. [< AS *spurnan*, kick.]

Synonyms: see SCORN.

—**spurn'er**, *n.* One who spurns.

spurn[1], *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] *Mining.* A small connecting mass of coal left for safety while cutting between the hanging coal and the main body. RAYMOND *Glos. of Mining.* **2†.** The act of spurning.

—**spurn'-point"†**, *n.* An old game of chance.

spurn[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A brace from the ground to a gate-post. **2.** A spur.

spurnd, *pp.* Spurned. PHIL. SOC.

spurne†, *vt.* To spur.

spurn'wa"ter, spûrn'wô'tėr, *n.* *Naut.* A V-shaped breakwater on a vessel's upper deck, forward of the foremast, to turn aside water that comes over the bow.

spurred, spûrd, *a.* **1.** Wearing spurs.

Booted and *spurred*, with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere's Ride* in pt. i, st. 7.

2. *Bot.* Having a spur or spurs; calcarate.

spur'rer, spûr'ėr, *n.* One who spurs.

spur'rey, *n.* Same as SPURRY.

spur'ri-er, spûr'i-ėr, *n.* A maker of spurs.

spur'ry, spur'i, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Any one of the low annual herbs constituting the genus *Spergula*, of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), especially the **corn-spurry** (*S. arvensis*), which has many thread-shaped leaves from its swollen joints, and is a common weed in grain-fields and cultivated grounds in Europe and America. [< OF. *spurrie*, < D. *spurrie*, spurry.]

—**spur'ry-sand'wort"**, *n.* Same as SAND-SPURRY.

spurt[1], spûrt, *n.* **1.** *t.* To force out in or as in a jet; cause to issue suddenly; squirt: said of a liquid; as, to *spurt* water from a hose.

The Cranford ladies have only an occasional little quarrel, *spirted* out in a few peppery words and angry jerks of the head.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 1, p. 1. [H. '83.]

II. *i.* **1.** To come forth in a sudden jet; be ejected in a short violent stream or in a succession of such streams; as, blood *spurted* out. **2†.** To sprout. [For SPURT, *n.*, < AS. *spryttan*, sprout, < *spréotan*, sprout.] **spirt**[1]‡.

spurt[2], *vi.* To make a sudden and extreme effort; exert for a short time all one's energy or speed; as, the racer *spurts* near the wire. [< ice *spretta*, start.] **spirt**[2]‡.

spurt[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden jet or forcible gush of liquid; as, the water came out in a *spurt*. **2.** Any sudden outbreak; as, a *spurt* of anger. **3.** Local, U. S.] A run of shad. **4†.** A sprout; bud. **spirt**[1]‡.

spurt[2], *n.* **1.** An increase of speed or energy for a short time; an extraordinary effort of brief duration; as, a *spurt* on a bicycle. **2.** A brief period. **spirt**[2]‡.

—**spurt'-grass"**, *n.* Either of two sedges that have been used for making baskets, the sea club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*) and the great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*).

spur'tle†, *vt.* & *vi.* To spurt or issue scatteringly. **spir'tle†**.—**spur'tle**[1]†, *n.* A small stream or spurt.

spur'tle[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A stirring-stick for porridge.

spur'tle-blade", spûr'tėl-blād", *n.* [Scot.] A broadsword.

spur'way", spûr'wē", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bridle-path.

spur'wing", spûr'wing', *n.* A spur-winged bird, as a spur-winged goose, a jacana, or a spur-winged plover.

spur'-winged", spûr'-wingd', *a.* Having a spur or spurs on the bend of the wing, as various birds.

—**spur-winged goose**, a plectropteroid goose-like bird, having the legs long, and wings with spurs at the bend, as the Egyptian goose (*Alopochen ægyptiaca*) or the common spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).—**s. plover**, a plover having spurs on the wings, as *Hoplopterus spinosus*, of northern Africa and southern Europe and Asia.

A Spur-winged Plover (*Vanellus spinosus*).
a, detail of the spurred wing.

spur'wort", spûr'wŭrt', *n.* The field-madder: so called from its whorls of leaves, like the rowel of a spur.

sput, sput, *n.* A thimble or the like for reenforcing a hole in a boiler.

spu'ta, spū'ta *or* spŭ'ta, *n.* Plural of SPUTUM.

spu-ta'tion†, *n.* The act of spitting; that which is spit out.

spu'ta-tive†, *a.* Inclined to spit, given to spitting.

sputch'eon, spuch'ėn, *n.* The inner part of the mouthpiece of a scabbard, holding the lining in place.

spute†, *vi.* To dispute.

sput'ter, sput'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit or eject with scattering force and slight explosive sounds; spit out with vehemence and irregular noise; as, a boiling spring *sputters* out mud. **2.** To utter in an excited or confused way; speak rapidly or incoherently, and with jerky force; jabber; as, to *sputter* curses.

The well-favored little wife . . . *sputtered* alternately French and Italian like a magpie.
C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 12, p. 172. [O. & CO. '77.]

II. *i.* **1.** To emit saliva forcibly in small scattering portions, as in speaking rapidly; spit; hence, to throw out solid or fluid particles with a succession of slight irregular explosions; as, this fire of green wood *sputters*.

And, for the winter fireside meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet, . . .
The apples *sputtered* in a row.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 9.

2. To speak in a rapid, confused way, as in scolding; utter anything with excited, irregular vehemence, or with angry volubility; as, the cook *sputters* at the housemaid. [Freq. of SPOUT, *v.*]

sput'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of sputtering, especially excited or foolish talk; jabbering; as, they keep up a continual *sputter*.

If he met an acquaintance who might say a foolish thing, there would come an angry *sputter* or two.
FROUDE *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 226. [S. '84.]

2. That which is thrown out in sputtering.

sput'terd, *pp.* Sputtered. PHIL. SOC.

sput'ter-er, sput'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which sputters.

spu'tum, spū'tum *or* spŭ'tum, *n.* [SPU'TA, *pl.*] **1.** Saliva; spittle. **2.** *Med.* Expectorated matter considered as characteristic of certain diseases: often in the plural.

Cultivated microbes and those which are taken from the *sputum* of the consumptive are, under the lenses of a powerful microscope, exactly alike.
HARDINGE in *Demorest's Fam. Mag.* May, '91, p. 432.

[L., < *spuo* (pp. *sputus*), spit.]

—**eruginous sputum**, greenish-yellow sputum from the nasal membranes.—**s. concoctum**, expectoration in consumption as modified by use of cod-liver oil.

spy, spī, *v.* [SPIED; SPY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discover either by examination or by an accidental look; see, especially by looking carefully; as, to *spy* his faults.

Through cobwebs and thick dust I *spied* his face.
H. H. MILMAN *Fazio* act i, sc. 1.

2. To see from a distance or while oneself is concealed; espy; as, to *spy* a man coming up the road.

Far up the lengthen'd lake were *spied*
Four darkening specks upon the tide.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 2, st. 16.

3. To explore or examine secretly; also, usually, to discover or come to know in this way: with *out*; as, to *spy out* the land.

II. *i.* **1.** To act as a spy; play the spy; keep watch closely and secretly; as, to *spy* upon one's neighbors. **2.** To examine narrowly or secretly; investigate closely; pry; as, to *spy* into a secret. [< OF. *espier*, < OHG. *spehôn*, watch.]

—**spy'glass"**, *n.* A small terrestrial telescope for hand use.—**spy-hole**, *n.* A hole through which one can spy.—**spy-money**, *n.* Money paid for spying.

spy, *n.* [SPIES, spīz, *pl.*] **1.** A person who, in disguise or without the insignia that disclose a hostile intent, enters an enemy's military lines for the purpose of getting information that may be serviceable to the military force or to the nation or party to which he belongs. By the laws of war a spy is liable to suffer death.

I had grown uneasy in regard to the disjointed situation of our army, and, to inform myself of what was going on, determined to send a *spy* into the enemy's lines.
P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 274. [C. L. W. '88.]

2. One who watches others secretly; a person who spies: often with a bad implication; as, a *spy* and informer.

It is said that whenever two Russians are together one of them is a Government *spy*, and the opinions of every individual, no matter where uttered, are part of the records of the secret police.
DEPEW *Orations, Liberty of the Press* p. 376. [CAS. CO.]

3†. A ship's pilot. **4†.** A peep; glance; hence, an eye. **5†.** A forerunner. [< OF. *espie*, < *espier*; see SPY, *v.*]

Synonyms: emissary, scout. The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a *spy* enters in disguise within the enemy's lines. A *scout*, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. An *emissary* is rather political than military; rather sent to secretly influence opponents than to bring information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*.

—**spy'al†**, *n.* A spy: same as SPIAL.—**spy'boat"†**, *n.* A boat used by spies or in spying.—**spy'craft"**, *n.* [Rare.] The act or practise of spying.—**spy'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act or habit of spying. **2.** The system of using spies.

spy'ance†, *n.* Same as PINNACE, 2. **spyne†**.

spyre†, *vi.* To shoot forth.

Spy-roi'de-a, spi-roi'dē-ą, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of cyrtellarian radiolarians having the cephalis bilocular and with a sagittal constriction. [< Gr. *spyris*, basket, + *eidos*, form.]—**spy-roi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

squab[1], scwob, *vt.* [SQUABBED; SQUAB'BING.] [Dial.] To stuff, as a cushion or mattress, and then stitch tightly through with thread at regular intervals.

squab[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To squeeze; beat. **II.** *i.* To fall plump; strike heavily in falling. [Cp. Sw. dial. *sqvapp*, splash, Norw. *sqvapa*, shake, G. *schwapp*, slap.]

squab, *a.* **1.** Fat and short; low and bulky; squat.

A large, three-masted ironclad, with low, *squab* funnel, . . . was cautiously feeling her way past Drake's Island.
W. C. RUSSELL *A Strange Voyage* ch. 5, p. 11. [H. '85.]

2. Unfledged or but half-fledged; half-grown. **3†.** Shy; coy. **4†.** Abrupt; curt. [Cp. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, fat flesh, akin to *sqvapp*, a splash (imitative).]

squab, *n.* **1.** A young pigeon, especially when an unfledged nestling; rarely, the young of other animals.

I must soon treat them as the pigeons treat their *squabs* — push them off the limb, and make them put out their wings or fail.
JOHN ADAMS in Seward's *J. Q. Adams* ch. 2, p. 58. [D. M. & CO.]

2. A fat, short person. **3.** A stuffed cushion; also, a sofa cushioned throughout; an ottoman.

—**squab'-chick"**, *n.* An unfledged chicken.—**s.-pie**, *n.* [Eng.] A pie made of mutton steaks, onions, and sliced pippins, in alternate layers in a crust: a west country dish.

squab, *adv.* [Colloq.] So as to strike heavily, as falling.

squa-bash', scwu-bash', *vt.* [Slang, Scot.] To crush.

squab'ble, scwob'l, *v.* [SQUAB'BLED; SQUAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* *Print.* To skew or twist (composed type) so as to mix the lines; disarrange, as standing matter, without completely pieing.

II. *i.* To carry on a petty or unseemly wrangle; quarrel.

One thing was sure: the Federal convention had *squabbled*.
FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* ch. 7, p. 312. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< Sw. *skrappa*, chide, < *skvapp*, splash.]

—**squab'bler**, *n.*

squab'ble, *n.* The act of squabbling; a petty scuffle or wrangle; brawl.

Pope Leo . . . replied that brother Martin [Luther] was a man of talent, and that the whole dispute was nothing more than a *squabble* among friars. LINGARD *England* vol. vi, ch. 2, p. 80. [E. C. '27.]

Synonyms: see QUARREL.

squab'by, scweb'i, *a.* Resembling a squab; short and dumpy; squat. **squab'bish†**.

squac'co, scwac'ō, *n.* A small crested heron (*Ardea comata*) of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. [Imitative.]

squad, scwod, *vt.* [Rare.] To form into a squad or squads.

squad[1], *n.* A small group of persons. Specifically: (1) A small detachment of troops or police. (2) A subdivision of a company for drill or service. [< OF. *esquadre*, < It. *squadra*, < L. *quadra*; see QUADRA.]

I often sent small *squads* at night to attack and run in the pickets along a line of several miles.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* ch. 4, p. 45. [G. A. J. '87.]

squad[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Mire; slime; mud. **2.** A small bunch of loose tin ore mixed with earth.

squad'dy, scwod'i, *a.* [Prov.] Short and fat; squatty.

squad'ron, scwod'run, *vt.* To arrange in a squadron or squadrons; set in martial or imposing array.

squad'ron, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of war-vessels smaller than a fleet; especially, in the United States navy, an assemblage of less than twelve battle-ships, commanded by a flag-officer, for a special service or station; as, the European *squadron*; the South-Atlantic *squadron*. **2.** One of the divisions of a fleet, as the **van, center,** and **rear squadrons.**

Two black-looking corvettes, . . . mounting each 11 guns, and a clipper gunboat, . . . comprised the *squadron*. H. A. TILLEY *Japan, Amoor, and Pacific* ch. 1, p. 2. [S. E. & CO. '61.]

3. One of the divisions of a cavalry regiment, consisting of two troops; the unit by which the force of cavalry with an army is computed.

Hark!—the black *squadrons* wheeling down to death.
T. B. ALDRICH *Fredericksburg* l. 14.

4. A company of soldiers drawn up in a square; any regularly arranged body, as of troops.

The armed *squadrons* of corn are marching to the tune of 100° in the shade. B. F. TAYLOR *Summer-Savory* p. 7. [S. C. G. '79.]

5†. [New Eng.] In early records, a division of a township, as for highway work or school purposes. **6†.** A square. [< OF. *esquadron*, < It. *squadrone*, < *squadra*; see SQUAD[1].] **squad'rant†.**—**flying squadron**, a naval squadron equipped for rapid cruising.—**s. of evolution**, a squadron of vessels practising the art of naval maneuvering, obeying signals, etc.; a squadron for fleet drill.

squail, scwēl, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** *t.* To pelt or hit with a stick or other missile. **II.** *i.* To throw a missile. **squale‡.**

squail, *n.* **1.** A disk used in the game of squails. **2.** *pl.* A game for the parlor, played with small wooden disks on a table, the object being to approach as nearly as possible to a mark called the *process* at the center of the board, by snapping the disks from the edge. Varieties of the game are known by different trade names, as **crokinole, cachinole,** etc. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The game of ninepins. [Prob. var. of KAIL[2], *n.*] **squale‡.**

—**squail'-board"**, *n.* A board or table on which the game of squails is played.

squail'er, scwēl'ėr, *n.* A stick with a leaded knob used in squailing an animal, as a goose or a squirrel.

squal'mous†, *a.* Same as SQUEAMOUS.

squal'der†, *n.* A jellyfish.

Squa'li, scwē'lai *or* scwą'li, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of selachians; sharks. [< L. *squalus*, shark.]

squal'id, scwol'id, *a.* Having a dirty, mean, poverty-stricken appearance; as, a *squalid* cabin or people.

In beauty of scenery, and in the *squalid* wretchedness of masses of the people, Naples stands pre-eminent.
KIRWAN *Letters to R. B. Taney* letter v, p. 43. [H. '52.]

[< L. *squalidus*, < *squaleo*, be foul.]

squal'id-ly, *adv.*—**squal'id-ness**, *n.* The state of being squalid. **squa-lid'i-ty‡.**

squa'lid, scwē'lid *or* scwą'lid, *n.* One of the *Squalidæ*.

Squal'i-dæ, scwal'i-dî *or* -dê, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks, variously limited. (1) The *Spinacidæ*. (2) The *Galeorhinidæ*. (3) The pleurotremes. **Squa'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *squalus*, sea-fish.]

squal'i-form, scwŏ'li-fôrm *or* scwg'li-fôrm, *n.* Having the form of a shark or squalid. [< L. *squalus*, shark, + -FORM.]

squall[1], scwôl, *vi.* To blow a squall; be squally: used impersonally; as, it *squalls* on the bay.

squall[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To cry loudly, as an angry child; scream harshly: usually derogatory. [< Ice. *skvala*, scream.] — **squall'er**, *n.* One who utters a squall.

squall[3], *n.* A sudden burst of wind, as in a thunder-storm; a violent wind of brief duration, often accompanied by rain or snow; as, a wind-*squall;* a snow-*squall;* a dry *squall*.

For a short, sudden blast, such as often comes in a summer storm and wrecks a yacht, levels trees, unroofs buildings and works other like damage, '*squall*' is the proper term.
New-York Tribune Sept. 2, '91, p. 4, col. 3.

[< Sw. *sqval*, rush of water, < *sqvala*, gush.]

— **black squall**, a squall with black and threatening clouds.— **thick s.**, a squall with heavy snow or rain.— **white s.**, a small whirlwind, usually in the tropics, coming on suddenly with little warning and with no cloud but a small white patch above the storm-center.

squall[3], *n.* **1.** A loud, screaming outcry; a harsh or penetrating crying, as of a child.

There is something humanising, musical, and Christian-like in the very *squall* of a baby.
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* pt. xvii, ch. 1, p. 298. [L. '82.]

2†. A baby; pet; girl: a term of endearment.

squall'y[1], scwôl'i, *a.* **1.** Characterized by the presence of a squall or squalls; stormy; blustering; as, *squally* weather. **2.** [Colloq.] Threatening a squall or trouble of any kind; as, a *squally* outlook.

squall'y[2], *a.* **1.** *Weaving.* Badly or irregularly woven; knotty with mispicks. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Marked by vacant or unproductive patches: said of a field of grain or turnips. [Var. of SCALLY, < SCALL, *n.*]

Squa'lo-don, scwê'[*or* scwg']lo-don, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Squalodontidæ*. **2.** [s-] A fossil cetacean of this genus. [< SQUALUS + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **Squa"lo-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of toothed cetaceans with double-rooted hind molars.— **squa'lo-dont**, *a.* & *n.*— **squa"lo-don'tid**, *n.*— **squa"lo-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

squa'loid, scwê'loid *or* scwg'loid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* resembling a shark. **II.** *n.* One of the *Squalidæ*. [< SQUALUS + -OID.]

squal'or, scwel'ęr *or* scwê'lôr (XIII), *n.* The state or condition of being squalid, or the filth of thriftless poverty; as, the *squalor* of the slums. [L., < *squaleo*, be foul.]

Poverty is common enough, but *squalor* is rare, in Mexico. Cleanliness and neatness are two strong Mexican virtues.
T. A. JANVIER *Old New Spain, Flower of Death* p. 139. [A. '91.]

squam, scwem, *n.* [U. S.] A yellow oilskin hat worn by sailors and fishermen. See illus. under SOUTHWESTER. [< *Annisquam*, in Massachusetts.]

squa'ma, scwê'mą *or* scwg'mą, *n.* [SQUA'MÆ, scwê'mî *or* scwg'mê, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A thin, scale-like structure; as, the *squama* of the temporal bone. **2.** *Bot.* A scale of any kind, usually a depauperate leaf or its homologue. **3.** *Entom.* (1) A tegula. (2) A vertical flat scale on the petiole of an ant.— **squa-ma'ceous**, *a.* Squamous.

Squa-ma'ta, scwą-mê'tą *or* -mg'tą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A division of reptiles, variously ranked; the *Streptostylica* as an order, including lizards and serpents. **2.** *Mam.* A division or suborder of edentates with a scale-like investment, as *Manidæ*. [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, scale.]

— **squa'mate**, *a.* **1.** Squamous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Squamata*. **squa'ma"ted‡**.— **squa-ma'tion**, *n.* The state of being squamate.

squam'-duck", scwem'-duc', *n.* [U. S.] The eider.

squame, scwêm, *n.* A scale or squama, especially that on the second joint of the posterior antenna of a crustacean. [< L. *squama*, scale.]

Where these two edges join in front, the *squame* is produced into a strong spine.
HUXLEY *The Crayfish* ch. 5, p. 238. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

squa-mel'la, scwą-mel'ą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lî *or* -lê, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small squama or scale; squamula. [< L. *squama*, scale.]

— **squa-mel'late**, *a.* Same as SQUAMULATE.— **squam"el-lif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing squamellæ.

squami-. Derived from Latin *squama*, scale: a combining form.— **squa-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing squamæ or scales.— **squa'mi-flo"rous**, *a. Bot.* Having flowers in which the perianth consists of one or more scale-like bracts, as in pines.— **squa'mi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a scale; squamoid. **squa'mæ-form‡**.— **squa-mig'er-ous**, *a.* Squamiferous.— **Squa"mi-pen'nes**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ornith.* The *Impennes* or penguins. **2.** *Ich.* The *Squamipinnes*.— **squa'mi-pen**, *C. W.*[2] (**squam'i-pen**, *W.*[1]), *n.*— **squa"mi-pen'nate**, *a.*— **Squa"mi-pin-na'ti**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Squamipinnes*.— **Squa"mi-pin'nes**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially the *Chætodontidæ*.— **squa"mi-pin'nate**, *a.*

squamo-. Derived from SQUAMOUS: a combining form. — **squa"mo-man-dib'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible.— **squa"mo-mas'toid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamous and the mastoid portions of the temporal bone.— **squa"mo-pa-ri'e-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone; as, the *squamoparietal* suture.— **squa"mo-pet-ro'sal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of the squamous and the petrous portions of the temporal bone; as, the *squamopetrosal* bone.— **squa"mo-sphe'noid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. **squa"mo-sphe-noi'dal‡**.— **squa"mo-tem'po-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.— **squa"mo-tym-pan'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamous and the tympanic portions of the temporal bone.— **squa"mo-zyg"o-mat'ic**. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the zygomatic process; as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification. **II.** *n.* A squamozygomatic bone.

squa'moid, scwê'meid *or* scwg'meid, *a.* Like a scale; scaly. [< L. *squama*, scale, + -OID.]

squa-mo'sal, scwą-mō'sal, *a.* **1.** Like a scale; as, the *squamosal* bone. **2.** Relating to the squamosal.

squa-mo'sal, *n.* The squamous portion of the temporal bone or the analogous bone in lower animals.

squa'mose", scwê'mōs', *C. W.*[2] (scwą-mōs', *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *a. Bot.* Furnished with scales; scaly; squamate. [< L. *squamosus*, < *squama*, scale.]

squa'mous, scwê'mus *or* scwg'mus, *a.* **1.** Covered with scales; squamose. **2.** Scale-like; lamellar; squamiform; as, the *squamous* portion of the temporal bone. **3.** Of or pertaining to the squamosal; squamosal. [< L. *squamosus;* see SQUAMOSE.]

squam'u-la, scwam'yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lî *or* -lê, *pl.*] A diminutive scale; squamule; in grasses, a lodicule. [L., dim. of *squama*, scale.] **squam'ule‡**.

— **squam'u-late**, *a.* Provided with squamulæ. **squam'et-tate‡**; **squam'u-lose‡**.— **squam'u-li-form"**, *a.* Shaped like a squamula.

squan'der, scwen'dęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend wastefully or with foolish lavishness; waste profusely; dissipate; as, to *squander* a fortune in gambling; he *squanders* his time. **2.** [Archaic.] To disperse.

II. *i.* **1.** To waste money or some other valuable thing; spend fortune or substance lavishly and foolishly.

God pays debts seven for one: who *squanders* on Him shows thrift.
BROWNING *Mulleykeh* st. 7.

2†. To become dispersed or scattered. [Cp. Sc. *squatter*, < Sw. *sqvättra*, squander, freq. of *sqvätta*, squirt.]

Synonyms: dissipate, expend, lavish, scatter, spend, throw away, waste.— **Antonyms:** economize, hoard, hold, husband, lay by, lay up, preserve, reserve, save.— **Prepositions:** squander *in*, *on*, or *upon* follies or vices; *on* or *upon* a worthless favorite.

— **squan'der†**, *n.* The act of squandering; prodigality.— **squan'der-er**, *n.*— **squan'der-ing-ly**, *adv.* By squandering, or so as to squander; lavishly.

squan'derd, *pp.* Squandered. PHIL. SOC.

squun'fish", scwen'fish', *n.* A Californian cyprinoid (*Ptychochilus lucius*).

squan'ter-squash"†, *n.* Same as SQUASH[1].

squap†, *vt.* & *vi.* To strike.— **squap†**, *n.* A blow.

squar'a-bl(e, scwăr'ą-bl, *a. Math.* Capable of being squared.

square, scwăr, *v.* [SQUARED; SQUAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make square; make rectangular with four equal sides; as, to *square* a piece of wood. **2.** To form into a right angle, as a corner, or cause to make a right angle with another line, side, or part, as the end of a board; also, to bring into a position at right angles or suggesting such an angle; as, to *square* oneself to fight.

Squaring the elbows and clenching the fists are gestures by no means universal with the men of all races, when they feel indignant and are prepared to attack their enemy.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 11, p. 272. [A. '73.]

3. To bring into a state of equality or balance; make even; settle; as, to *square* accounts with a creditor. **4.** To cause to conform, as if by the use of a carpenters' square; adapt; proportion; as, to *square* one's opinions to the prevailing tendencies.

A man who *squares* his conscience by the law was a common paraphrase or synonyme of a wretch without any conscience at all.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 91. [H. '58.]

5. *Math.* To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself. **6.** To determine the contents of in square measure; find a square equivalent to. [C.] **7.** To make polygonal: in composition; as, to six-*square* a block. **8.** *Astrol.* To become quadrate with. **9.** To gain over for fraud, as by a bribe; as, to *square* a jockey. **10.** *Naut.* (1) To lay out, as a vessel's course. (2) To bring into horizontal line, as ratlines or dead-eyes. (3) To lay (a vessel's yards) at right angles to the plane of the keel and parallel to the plane of the deck. See TO SQUARE AWAY, below.

II. *i.* **1.** To be at right angles; be shaped or cut so as to form a right angle with another line, side, or part; as, the end and side must *square* with each other. **2.** To be in exact conformity; fit; agree; harmonize; as, his logic *squares* with the facts. **3.** To take an attitude for boxing; square off. **4†.** To take opposite sides; wrangle; quarrel. [< OF. *esquarer*, < L. *ex*, out, + *quadro;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

— **to square away**, to run a sailing vessel before the wind, so that her yards must be laid square.— **to s. off**, to take the attitude of a pugilist in readiness to strike or parry. — **to s. the circle**, to construct geometrically a square equal in area to a given circle, or to state in terms of square measure the exact area of a circle: a problem now acknowledged to be only approximately solvable. See QUADRATURE.— **to s. the shoulders**, to raise the shoulders to a horizontal line: a gesture of contempt or repugnance.

square, *a.* **1.** Being exactly or approximately a square; having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* field. **2.** Formed with or characterized by a right angle; rectangular; as, a *square* corner. **3.** Adapted to forming squares or computing in squares; as, a *square* measure; *square* root. **4.** According with ordinary justice; characterized by fairness, as in business; just; equitable; honest; as, a *square* deal; a *square* man in business. **5.** Having debt and credit balanced; even; settled; as, accounts between us are now *square*.

How to be *square* and clean . . . is the great problem of life.
R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. xviii, p. 282. [S. '88.]

6. Directly opposed; offering no way of evasion; absolute; complete; unequivocal; as, to meet with a *square* rebuff. **7.** Broad with comparatively straight outlines; square-built; as, a *square* ship.

In person Cæsar was short, and we should say *square*.
COOPER *Spy* ch. 3, p. 36. [H. & H. '72.]

8. [Colloq.] Solid; full; satisfying: chiefly in the phrase *a square meal*. **9.** Exactly suitable; accordant; true; as, the report was *square;* a *square* tip. **10.** Horizontal and exactly athwartships: said of a vessel's yards. **11.** *Math.* Raised to the second power; squared; as, *x square*. **12.** [Colloq.] Having a specified number of straight or flat sides: in composition; as, a three-*square* file; a five-*square* figure. [< OF. *esquarre*, < L. *ex*, out, + *quadratus;* see QUADRATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see JUST.

Compounds, etc.:— **square'-built"**, *a.* Same as SQUARE, *a.*, 7.— **s.-cap†**, *n.* A London apprentice.— **s. coupling**, in joining shaft-ends, a divided coupling-box having square recesses or seats, the two halves of which are permanently bolted around the shaft-joint.— **s. end**, the end of a shaft or bolt when squared to receive a wrench or crank.— **s.-flipper**, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).— **s.-framed**, *a.* Framed squarely without beveling or molding, as a door or window.— **s.-headed**, *a.* **1.** Having right angles at the upper corners; having a square head: said of a doorway, bolt, nail, etc. **2.** Having a squarish head or jaws, indicative of firmness or combativeness.— **s. knot**, see illus. under KNOT, fig. 5.— **s.-leg**, *n.* A cricket-player who stands to the left of the wicket to field the balls struck squarely over the field; also, his position.— **s. measure**, see MEASURE.— **s. number**, a number that may be resolved into two equal factors; a square.— **s.-rigged**, *a.* Having the principal sails extended by horizontal cross-yards slung at the middle from the mast instead of by booms, gaffs, stays, etc.: said of ships, brigs, etc., as distinguished from *fore-and-after-rigged*.— **s.-rigger**, *n.* A square-rigged vessel, as opposed to *fore-and-after*.— **s. root**, see ROOT.— **s. rule**, an L-shaped square. See SQUARE, *n.*, 3.— **s.-rule frame**, a frame of a building laid out with a square rule and fence, the bevel-joints being determined in the same way.— **s.-set**, *a.* Same as SQUARE, 7.— **s.-shouldered**, *a.* Having the shoulders high and set well back; not round-shouldered.— **s.-stern**, *n.* A square-sterned boat.— **s.-sterned**, *a.*— **s.-toed**, *a.* Having the toes square, as shoes; hence, exact; punctilious.— **s.-toes**, *n.* An old-fashioned, punctilious person.— **s. tuck**, a flat surface at a vessel's stern like a yawl-boat.— **to get s. with** [Colloq.], to put oneself on even terms with, as by repaying an ill turn in kind.

square[1], *n.* **1.** A rectangle having equal sides; a square figure. **2.** Any object, part, or surface, that is square or nearly square. Specifically: (1) A pane of glass. (2) One of the square spots on a checker-board. (3) A given space in the column of a newspaper or the like, considered as a unit of measurement for advertisements, and ranging in depth from column-width down to one inch: now mostly superseded by the inch or line as a unit. (4) An area of 100 square feet, or ten feet square of flooring, roofing, etc. (5) A square piece of fabric forming a towel, diaper, napkin, or the like. (6) *Brewing.* A square vat.

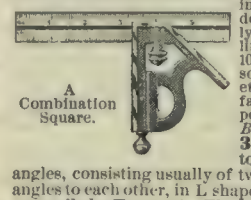
A Combination Square.

3. An instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles, consisting usually of two legs or branches at right angles to each other, in L shape or in T shape (in the latter case called a T square). The L-shaped square is used as a device in freemasonry and in heraldry. **4.** An open area in a city or village, left between streets at their intersection or formed by their expansion, sometimes decorated with statuary or treated as a park; as, Union *square* in New York; Trafalgar *square* in London. **5.** [Am.] A town or city block; sometimes, the distance between consecutive streets; as, the post-office is three *squares* above. **6.** *Math.* The product of a number or quantity by itself; a second power: so called because it measures the area of a square whose side is measured by the root; as, 16 is the *square* of 4.

A T square.

The surface of a sphere is as the *square* of its radius. P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. viii, p. 206. [MACM. '76.]

7. A body, as of soldiers or artillery, formed in a four-sided array. Compare HOLLOW SQUARE. **8.** One of various objects or devices having a rectangular part, cross-section, corner, or the like. (1) *Mech.* The squared part of something, especially when so shaped to receive another part that must not turn, as the squared end of a watch-arbor on which fits the squared tubular recess in the end of the key, or the squared end of the shank of an anchor to receive the stock. (2) That part of the cover of a bound book which projects beyond the leaves. (3) A thin wooden bell-crank in an organ-movement. (4) In women's dress, a rectangular opening, as at the neck of a chemise or bodice. **9.** An array of letters or figures in which there are as many rows as columns. See MAGIC SQUARE; WORD-SQUARE. **10.** *Astron.* The relation of two planets distant 90° from each other; quadrature. **11.** Due proportion; order; hence, exact accuracy; strict honesty; equity; fairness; as, on the *square;* out of *square*.

A schoolmaster . . . cannot meet you on the *square*. He wants a point given him, like an indifferent whist-player. He is so used to teaching, that he wants to be teaching you. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old and New Schoolmaster* p. 83. [W. L. & CO.]

12. [U. S.] An unblown bud of cotton. **13.** In brewing, a square vat. **14.** [Archaic.] A right or true standard or pattern. **15†.** Opposition; enmity. **16†.** Level; equality. [< OF. *esquare, esquarre*, < L. *ex*, out, + OF. *quarre*, square, < L. *quadra;* see QUADRA.]

— **cal'i-per-square"**, *n.* Same as BEAM-CALIPER. See illus. under CALIPER.— **geometric** or **geometrical s.**, a radial-armed quadrantic instrument for measuring angles, heights, and distances, and performing various computations involving the rule of three. **quad'rat‡**.— **gunners' s.**, an instrument for adjusting a gun on shipboard at the proper elevation of a gunners' quadrant.— **naval s.**, a right-angled figure painted on a vessel's deck to aid in taking the relative bearings of other vessels.— **on the s.**, or **upon the s.** [Colloq.], with fair intention; honestly; as, he does business *on the square*.— **out of square**, not at an angle of ninety degrees; also, irregular; disorderly; untrustworthy.— **rising s.** (*Ship-building*), a square on which are marked the heights of floor-timbers above the keel.— **solid s.** (*Mil.*), a square of troops having an equal number of ranks and files: an obsolete formation.— **s. and rabbet** (*Arch.*), an annulet.— **to be all squares**, to be settled.— **to be at s.†**, to be on bad terms.— **to break no squares†**, to give no offense; be of no consequence.— **to break squares†**, to be out of order.— **to see how the squares go†**, to see how matters proceed: a metaphor from chess.— **T square**, see SQUARE, *n.*, 3.— **universal s.**, a carpenters' implement combining the functions of a try-square, a bevel, a miter-box, etc.

square[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as SQUIRE[1].

square'head", scwăr'hed', *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] A German, Dutch, or Scandinavian immigrant.

square'ly, scwăr'li, *adv.* In a square manner; so as to be square. Specifically: (1) So as to form right angles with something. (2) Honestly; fairly. (3) So as to be directly opposed; absolutely.

square'man, scwăr'man, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A carpenter. **2.** [Eng.] A stone-cutter or stone-dresser.

square'ness, scwăr'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being square.

squar'er, scwăr'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who squares. **2.** [Colloq.] One who squares off to fight; a boxer. **3†.** A brawler.

square'sail", scwăr'sêl', *n.* A four-cornered sail bent to a yard, especially on a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel.

— **square'sail-yard"**, *n.* A yard for carrying a squaresail on a vessel otherwise fore-and-aft-rigged.

square'spot", scwăr'spot', *n.* [Eng.] One of various moths, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

squar'ing, scwăr'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SQUARE, *v.*

— **squar'ing-boards"**, *n. pl.* Boards accurately squared for use as guides for cutting pasteboard book-covers, etc.— **s.-shears**, *n.* A machine for cutting tin-plate or other sheet material into rectangular sheets.

squar'ish, scwār'ish, *a.* Approximately square.

squar'rose, scwar'ōs *or* scwer-rōs' (XIII). *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Rough, with projecting scale-like processes that spread at right angles, or at an obtuse angle, from the surface or line that bears them; as, a *squarrose* involucre. **2.** *Zool.* Covered irregularly with scale-like processes. [< L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] **squar'rous**‡. —**squar'rose-slashed''**, *a.* Slashed in a squarrose manner. **squar-ro''so-la-cin'i-ate**‡. —**squar-ro''so-den'tate**, *a. Bot.* Having the teeth bent out of the plane of lamination. —**squar-ro''so-pin-nat''i-par'tite**, *a.* Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as a leaf of the yarrow.

squar'ru-lose, scwar'u-lōs, *C. W.*¹ (scwer'-, *W.*²), *a. Bot.* Diminutively squarrose.

squar'son, scwār'sn, *n.* Humorous, Eng.] Formerly, a clergyman who was also a landed proprietor; hence, in recent political usage, a squire, or some one connected with a landowner. [< *squa-* in SQUIRE¹, *n.*, + *arson* in PARSON.]

—**squar'son-age**, *n.* The house of a squarson.

squash, scwosh, *v.* [Colloq.] **1.** *t.* To beat or press into or as into a pulp or soft mass; smash.

Such threadbare coats and trowsers, . . . such *squashed* hats and bonnets, . . . never were seen in Rag Fair.
DICKENS *Little Dorrit* ch. 9, p. 133. [E. & L. '86.]

II. *i.* To separate into a soft mass, as from a fall; also, to make the noise of such a fall; splash; slosh. [< OF. *esquacher*, < L. *ex*, out, + *coacto*; see COACT², *v.*]

—**squash'er**, *n.* One who or that which squashes.

squash¹, *n.* **1.** The fleshy edible fruit of any one of various trailing annuals of the genus *Cucurbita*, allied to the pumpkin.

What Higginson called squanter-squashes; Josselyn, isquonter-squoshes, Roger Williams, askutasquashes, Wood, isquoukersquash-es, and we clip to *squashes*, grew in great plenty and doubtless formed a large feature of the Thanksgiving feast.
ALICE M. EARLE in *The Independent* Nov. 24, '92, p. 3, col. 3.

2. Any one of the plants that bear this fruit; as, the **winter squash** (*Cucurbita maxima*) used when ripe, the seeds being removed before cooking; kept for winter use; the **Barbary**, **China**, or **musky s.** (*C. moschata*); the **summer squashes**, mostly varieties of *C. Pepo* usually small, and eaten only when green, the seeds being cooked in them. At least sixty varieties of winter and summer squashes are named by horticulturists. [< Am. Ind. *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, green, raw.] **squash'-vine''**, ‡. —**squash'-bee''tle**, *n.* A small American chrysomelid beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) striped with yellow and black, or a related species, that feeds upon the squash, muskmelon, and similar plants. —**s.-borer**, *n.* The larva of a clearwing moth, *Trochilium cucurbitæ*, that bores into the stems of squashes. —**s.-bug**, *n.* A large brownish-black North-American coreid bug (*Anasa tristis*) destructive to squash-vines by sucking the sap of the stem. —**s.-gourd**, *n.* Same as SQUASH¹. —**s.-melon**‡.

squash², *n.* **1.** A soft or unripe object. **2.** A crushed or mashed object or mass. **3.** The sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body.

squash³, *n.* The musquash. [Short for MUSQUASH.]

squash'y, scwosh'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Soft and moist; slushy.

—**squash'i-ness**, *n.* [Colloq.]

squat¹, scwot, *v.* [SQUAT'TED or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cause to crouch on the haunches: often reflexively; as, to *squat* oneself by the fire.

To surprise The *squatted* hare while in half-sleeping fit.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 13.

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To flatten; crush. (2) To press together. (3) To quiet. **3**†. To quash.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring the buttocks near the ground as in a sitting posture, as a human being; stoop or lie close, as **when attempting to escape observation**; crouch; cover; as, to *squat* behind a clump of shrubbery. **2.** To settle on a piece of land without permission or right, as on public lands or in the unfenced outskirts of a town.

Squat upon the land of an Afghan tribe, or of a village community, Russian or Hindoo, in the name of humanity, and you will be regarded as certainly as if you had *squatted* on the land of an English Squire.
GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 8. [L. CO. '83.]

3. To sink somewhat at the stern when in rapid motion: said of a vessel. [< OF. *esquatir*, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) intens. + *quatir*, press down, < L. *coacto*; see COACT², *v.*] —**squat'-snipe''**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper. —**s.-tag**, *n.* A game of tag in which the players can not be tagged while squatting.

squat², *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To slop; splash.

squat, *a.* **1.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

The tower at Caserta Vecchia . . . is low and *squat* in its proportions, and unfortunately too typical of the towers in this land of earthquakes.
JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. viii, ch. 6, p. 582. [J. M. '74.]

2. Being in a squatting position.

squat¹, *n.* **1.** A squatting attitude or position. **2.** [Colloq.] A squatty person. **3.** [Cornwall, Eng.] (1) Tin ore mixed with spar. (2) A small ore-body in a vein. **4**†. A bruise.

squat², *n.* The angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*). [< SQUATINA.]

squat'a-role, scwat'a-rōl (scwet'-, *W.*), *n.* The black-bellied plover. [< It. dial. *squata rola*, Swiss plover.] **squat'e-arole**‡.

Squa-tin'i-dæ, scwo-tin'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks having a depressed body, laterally extended pectorals with an anterior extension separated by a notch from the branchial region, and no anal; angel-fishes. **Squat'i-na**, *n.* (L. g.) [< L. *squatina* (dim. of *squatus*), skate.] —**squa-tin'id**, *n.* —**squat'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

squat'more', *n.* A plant used as a remedy for bruises.

squat'tage, scwot'ej, *n.* [Austral.] Leased government lands.

squat'ter, scwot'ėr, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To splash along through water, as by successive leaps or strokes of the wings, as a duck, hence, to shuffle or scurry about.

Sparrows used to *squatter* up and down their staircases all night.
KIPLING *In Black and White, Sending of Dana Da* p. 65. [S. & M.]

squat'ter, *n.* **1.** One who or that which squats; specifically, one who settles on land without permission or right, as on public or unimproved land.

Mountains had been generally abused . . . as ungainly *squatters* on good . . .
WILLIAM *Edwin Brotherhood* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 51. [T. & F. '62.]

2. Austral.] One who leases government land for pasturage; hence, a stock-owner.

originally the word designated, as in the United States, one who settled on unoccupied land, then one who kept sheep or cattle on crown land, as a licensed grazier. As many of these grew rich, it became a term of compliment. **3.** The squat-snipe. —**squat'ter-ar''chy**, *n.* Squatter rule, or plutocracy. —**squat'ter-dom**, *n.* A region or community of squatters.

squat'ting-pill'', scwot'ing-pil', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quieting opiate pill.

squat'tish, scwot'ish, *a.* Somewhat squat.

squat'tle, scwot'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To squat.

squat-toc'ra-cy, scwot-toc'ra-si, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] The aristocracy of rich Australian squatters. [< SQUATTER + Gr. *kratos*, be strong, rule.]

squat'ty, scwot'i, *a.* Disproportionately short and thick.

Squatty willows and dwarf sumachs.
C. C. ABBOTT *Outings at Odd Times* pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 235. [A. '90.]

—**squat'ti-ness**, *n.*

squaw, scwō, *n.* An American Indian woman or girl. [< Mass. Ind. *squa*, woman.]

—**squaw'-ber''ry**, *n.* **1.** The squaw-huckleberry. **2.** The partridge-berry. —**s.-huckleberry**, *n.* A branching bushy shrub (*Vaccinium stamineum*) of the heath family, with greenish-white or purplish flowers with the stamens conspicuously exserted and bitter greenish-white berries. **deer'ber''ry**‡. —**s.-man**, *n.* Among the American Indians, a man who for some reason is compelled to live among the women and do their kind of work; also, a white man married to an Indian woman and in possession of tribal rights on that account. —**s.-mint**, *n.* The American pennyroyal. —**s.-vine**, *n.* [Rare.] The partridge-berry.

squawk, scwōk, *vi.* **1.** To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck, or as a hen when pained or frightened. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To back out; retire or fail through timidity or in some unfair way. [For SQUEAK.]

—**squawking thrush** [Local, Eng.] the missel-thrush. —**squawk'er**, *n.* A person or thing that squawks, as a device for decoying ducks, or a reed toy.

squawk, *n.* **1.** A harsh cry, as of certain birds: said contemptuously of the cry of a person.

A pair of jays hustled by with a warning *squawk*.
QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon*, p. 125. [H. '92.]

2. The black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). **squawk'-duck''**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bimaculate duck (*Anas glocitans*).

squawl†, *vi.* To squall.

squaw'root'', scwō'rūt', *n.* **1.** A yellowish-brown leafless herb (*Conopholis Americana*) of the broom-rape family (*Orobanchaceæ*), parasitic on roots, with a simple stem 3 to 7 inches high and an inch thick, covered with scales imbricated as in a pine-cone. It grows in clusters among the dead leaves in old woods from Canada to Florida; reputed medicinal, and called also *cancerroot*. **2.** Rarely, the black cohosh, or the blue cohosh.

squaw'weed'', scwō'wīd', *n.* The golden ragwort; also, one of the fleabanes (*Erigeron Philadelphicus*).

squeak, scwīk, *v.* **1.** *t.* To utter or effect with a squeak.

The roads, through which the ox-sleds of the farmers crunched and *squeaked* their way, were cut deep down through heavy drifts.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Pogunuc People* ch. 9, p. 90. [F. H. & H.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make a squeak; give out a sharp, thin, discordant sound; as, the mouse *squeaks*; the hinge *squeaks*. **2.** [Slang.] (1) To let out information; utter or betray a secret. (2) To shirk; usually with *out*; as, to *squeak out* of paying a debt. [< Sw. *squäka*, croak.]

squeak, *n.* **1.** A very high-pitched, thin, sharp, penetrating sound, as of a frightened mouse, a wheel turning on a dry axle, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A narrow margin; the least amount; a hairbreadth.

Is she is only left to me, she will come round, for certain. But if my father gets another turn at her, it will be a very narrow *squeak* indeed.
BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 138. [T. '82.]

squeak'er, scwīk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which squeaks. **2.** A young bird; squealer; peeper. **3.** A grayish Australian peeping crow (*Strepera cuneicauda*): named from its cries. **4.** [Slang.] An informer.

squeak'ing-ly, scwīk'ing li, *adv.* In a squeaky way.

squeak'let, scwīk'lėt, *n.* A little squeak.

squeakt, *pp.* Squeaked. PHIL. SOC.

squeak'y, scwīk'i, *a.* [SQUEAK'I-ER; SQUEAK'I-EST.] Making a squeaking noise; apt to squeak.

—**squeak'i-ly**, *adv.*

squeal, scwīl, *vi.* **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill, loud cry or cries, clearer and more prolonged than a squeak, as when angry, frightened, or in pain. **2.** [Slang.] To betray an accomplice or a plot; peach; squeak. [< Sw. dial. *squäla*, < Icc. *skvala*, scream.]

squeal, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Infirm; weak.

squeal, *n.* A shrill cry such as is made by a pig, usually louder and of longer duration than a squeak.

squealed, *pp.* Squealed. PHIL. SOC.

squeal'er, scwīl'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which squeals. **2.** (1) A young pigeon. (2) The European swift. (3) [Local, U. S.] (*a*) The American golden plover. (*b*) The harlequin duck. **3.** [Slang.] An informer.

squeam†, *vt.* To be squeamish.

squeam'ish, scwīm'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily disgusted or shocked; excessively nice in judging of proprieties; possessing an oversensitive conscience; unduly scrupulous.

Your *squeamish* purity sees a latent sense of evil in simplest words and deeds.
MARY C. CLARKE *Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines* vol. ii, tale ix, p. 351. [G. P. P. '73.]

2. Easily nauseated; affected slightly with nausea; sickish. [ME. *squaimous*, < *squeam*, dizziness, < Icc. *sveimr*, a bustle.] **squeam'ous**†.

Synonyms: affected, dainty, difficult, fastidious, finical, foolish, hypercritical, overnice, oversensitive, particular, prudish, qualmish, scrupulous, sickish.

—**squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* —**squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

squean†, scwīn, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fret, as the hog.

squeen‡, *vt.* To squint.

squeu'sy†, *a.* Same as QUEASY. —**squeu'si-ness**†, *n.*

squeege, scwij, *v.* & *n.* [Dial.] Same as SQUEEZE.

squee'gee, scwī'ji, *v.* & *n.* Same as SQUILGEE.

squeez. squeezd. Squeeze, squeezed. PHIL. SOC.

squeez'a-ble, scwīz'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be squeezed or compressed. **2.** [Colloq.] That may be coerced.

—**squeez''a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

squeeze, scwīz, *v.* [SQUEEZED; SQUEEZ'ING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To press closely between other bodies; compress by closing the hand tightly upon; exert pressure upon, as for extracting juice or the like; press together or out of shape; as, to *squeeze* a rubber ball or an orange. **2.** To grasp or clasp closely, as the hand. **3.** To draw forth by pressure; extract; express; as, to *squeeze* the juice from an apple; to *squeeze* money from a miser.

It was said of a certain professor that he could *squeeze* the life out of any text-book ever written.
J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats?* ch. 8, p. 52. [H. '85.]

4. To put in a certain place or position by force or pressure; crowd, as into close quarters; as, to *squeeze* another passenger into the coach.

Like a too hospitable host who has given up his house to his guests and *squeezed* himself and his family into the pantry.
H. A. BLAKE in *North American Review* Feb., '91, p. 185.

5. To extort tribute, taxes, or the like from; harass by exactions; reduce, as wages, to the lowest amount.

He *squeezed* down the spinners who brought yarn to him. He *squeezed* the weavers who brought him webs.
E. E. HALE *In His Name* ch. 2, p. 26. [R. BROS. '88.]

6. To make a cast or impression of in damp paper by means of pressure; take a squeeze of: said of an inscription, etc.

II. *i.* **1.** To force one's way with difficulty; pass by pressing; push; as, to *squeeze* through a narrow place. **2.** To enter, pass, or penetrate by pressure; as, water *squeezes* through fine pores. [< AS. *cwēsan*, crush.]

Synonyms: see JAM.

squeeze, *n.* **1.** The act or process of squeezing; pressure. Specifically: (1) A close clasp; hearty grasp; hug; as, a *squeeze* of the hand. (2) A crowding together. (3) [Colloq.] An effort to extort money by undue pressure. **2.** A facsimile, as of a coin or inscription, produced by plastic impression. —**a tight squeeze** [Colloq.], a situation from which escape or extrication is very difficult.

squeez'er, scwīz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which squeezes or brings pressure to bear, literally or figuratively. Specifically: (1) A machine by which slag and air-bubbles are expressed from puddled iron. (2) A machine for crimping cantops over the cylindrical sides.

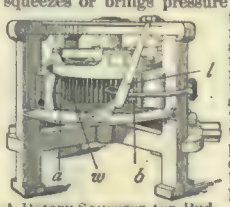

A Rotary Squeezer for Puddled Iron.

The central peripherally grooved wheel (*w*) is mounted out of center in a grooved case. The mass of hot metal is introduced at *a*, rolled around to *b* (where the space is only half the width of that at *a*), and pushed outward by the levers (*l*).

2. *pl.* Playing-cards having the spots repeated in the upper right-hand corner of each, so that they need not be opened out widely in the hand.

—**alligator** or **crocodile squeezer.** **1.** A puddle-ball squeezer having alligator-like jaws. **2.** A small jawed machine for squeezing corks: principally used by druggists. —**rotary s.**, a puddle-ball squeezer having a rotating drum mounted out of center in a cylindrical case.

squeez'ing, scwīz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exerting pressure; also, that which is extracted or extorted by pressure. **2.** Same as SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2.

—**squeez'ing-box''**, *n.* A metal cylinder having at its bottom an orifice through which a mass of plastic clay is forced in the shape of a long roll, from which handles may be cut, as for jugs.

squeez'y¹, scwīz'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by squeezing; small and contracted; crowded; as, little *squeezy* rooms.

squeez'y²†, *a.* Same as QUEASY.

squelch, scwelch, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To put down and silence by humiliating or discomfiting; disconcert; put to confusion; as, to *squelch* an upstart. **2.** To put an end to; defeat; crush: often with *out*; as, to *squelch* a riot.

One [object] . . . was to show that the Dred Scott decision had not entirely *squelched out* this Popular Sovereignty.
LINCOLN in *Political Debates, Sept.*, '59 p. 247. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

II. *i.* To be crushed or discomfited. [Var. of QUELCH, akin to QUELL.]

squelch†, *n.* A heavy fall; blow. **squelsh**†.

squench, scwench, *vt.* [Obs. or Vulgar.] To quench.

sque-tengue', scwe-tig' (scwe-tig', *C.*; scwī-tig', *W.*), *n.* [Am. Ind.] A weakfish (*Cynoscion*), especially *C. regale*.

squib, scwib, *v.* [SQUIBBED; SQUIB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To aim squibs at; attack by means of squibs; lampoon; as, to *squib* a political candidate. **2.** To cause to explode; discharge; fire; as, to *squib* off powder. **3**†. To insert abruptly or suddenly; interject.

II. *i.* **1.** To write or use squibs. **2.** To make a noise like a snap-cracker exploding. **3**†. To move quickly. [Var. of SWIPE.]

squib, *n.* **1.** A short speech or writing in a satirical vein; a petty lampoon; a pithy paragraph commenting upon some person or thing; as, a newspaper *squib*.

Vernon . . . fell a sacrifice to the writing of two foolish *squibs*, in the shape of pamphlets, against his employers.
JOHN BARROW *Richard, Earl Howe* ch. 1, p. 12. [J. M. '38.]

2. A roll or case filled with gunpowder or meal-powder, to be thrown or rolled swiftly, finally exploding like a rocket. **3.** A tubular case filled with gunpowder, used to fire a charge, as in a blast-hole. **4.** A firecracker broken across so that the powder burns with a spitting sound instead of an explosion. **squib'-crack''er**‡.

She would blow them out of the kingdom. They talk of Jupiter; he is but a *squib-cracker* to her.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Philaster* act ii.

5. Taffy made of molasses. [C.] **6**†. A lampoonist.

squib'bish†, *a.* Trivial; flashy.

squid, scwid, *vi.* [SQUID'DED; SQUID'DING.] To angle with squid. See SQUID, *n.*, **2.**

squid, *n.* **1.** A ten-armed cuttlefish, as a loliginid or ommastrephid, especially one of the small species, as *Ommastrephes illecebrosus* of the American North Atlantic, much used as bait. **2.** An artificial fish-bait, often made in imitation of a fish, but sometimes merely a spindle-shaped mass of lead on the shank of a hook, supposed to resemble a small cuttlefish. [Cp. SQUIRT.]

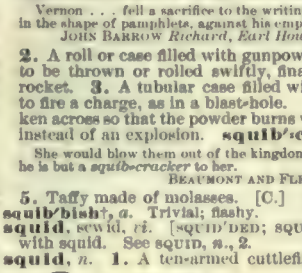

A Giant Squid (*Architeuthis monachus*).

a, arms armed with suckers; *b*, body; *f*, fluke, *h*, head, showing the huge eye; *m*, mouth; *s*, orifice of the siphon; *t*, the tentacles or two longer arms.

—**giant squid**, a squid of gigantic size; an architeuthis. —**squid'-fork''**, *n.* A small two-pronged fork set in a wooden handle; used in handling squids when baiting lines with them. —**s.-hound**, *n.* The striped bass. —**s.-jigt.** —**s.-jigging**, *n.* The hooking of squids with a squid-jigger. —**s.-throw-**

er, *n.* A device for hurling an artificial bait to a distance, as in trolling.

squier†, *n.* **1.** A square. **2.** A squire.

squi'er-ie†, *n.* Same as SQUIERY.

squig'gle, scwig'l, *vi.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To squirm or wriggle. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To shake a fluid about in the mouth.

squil'gee, scwil'ji, *vt.* [SQUIL'GEED; SQUIL'GEE-ING.] **1.** To smooth down, as a photographic film, with a squilgee. **2.** To cleanse with a squilgee. **squee'gee**‡.

squil'gee, *n.* **1.** A wooden implement having a stout straight-edged strip of soft rubber inserted in its blade, used for removing water from wet decks or floors, window-panes, etc. **2.** A slighter implement, made like the above or in the form of a roller, used by photographers for pressing a film closer to its mount, or for squeezing the moisture from a print. **3.** A small swab. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A line attached to a toggle, used to fasten a strip around a studdingsail while setting it, and releasing it when hoisted far enough. (2) A tripping-line attached to a snotter. [Var. of SQUEEGEE, < SQUEEGE, var. of SQUEEZE.] **squee'gee**‡; **squil'la-gee**‡.

squill[1], scwil, *n.* **1.** The sliced bulb of a medicinal plant (*Urginea Scilla* or *Scilla maritima*) of the lily family, growing in the Mediterranean region; also, the plant. **sea'son"ion**‡. Its properties are diuretic and expectorant, and in large doses purgative and emetic. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Scilla*. Many are in ornamental cultivation, the more common ones usually called by some other name, as the common English bluebell or wild hyacinth (*S. nutans*). **3.** Any one of several somewhat similar plants once, but not now, included in the genus *Scilla;* as, the Roman *squill;* the Californian *squill*. See phrases. [< F. *squille*, < L. *squilla*, squill.]

A Squill (*Urginea Scilla*).

—autumn-flowering squill, a hardy species (*Scilla autumnalis*) from North Africa with reddish-purple flowers.—**Californian s.,** the American wild hyacinth.—**medicinal s.,** see SQUILL, 1.—**Roman s.,** an Italian hyacinth (*Hyacinthus Romanus*) with white flowers.—**Siberian s.,** a species (*Scilla Sibirica*) from northern Europe and Asia, with several scapes and blue flowers.—**Spanish s.,** a hardy species (*Scilla Hispanica* or *campanulata*) with many varieties in cultivation. **large** or **Spanish bluebell**‡.

squill[2], *n.* **1.** A mantis-shrimp or squillid. **2.** A mantis. [< L. *squilla*, squill.] **squill'-in"sect**‡.

Squil'la, scwil'a, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Squillidæ*. **2.** [s-] A crustacean of this or a related genus, commonly burrowing near shore; a mantis- or locust-shrimp. [< L. *squilla*, squill.]

squil-lan'te, scwil-lqn'tê, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Having a bell-like tone; ringing.

squill'fish", scwil'fish", *n.* A squillid.

Squil'li-dæ, scwil'i-dī *or* -dê, *n. pl. Crust.* The only family of stomapods, having a long depressed body, carapace with 2 longitudinal grooves, and fore feet raptorial; mantis- or locust-shrimps. [< SQUILLA.]—**squil'lian,** *a. & n.*—**squil'lid,** *n.*—**squil'loid,** *a.*

squil-lit'ic, scwi-lit'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the squill. [< L. *scilliticus*, < Gr. *skillitikos*, < *skilla*, squill.]

squint†, *vi.* To squint.

squin'an-cy†, *n.* **1.** Quinsywort. **2.** Quinsy. **squin'-an-cy-wort"**†.

squinch, scwinch, *vt.* [Local, Colloq.] Same as SQUINT, *vt.*, 2.

squinch[1], *n. Arch.* A small stone arch or series of arches, or a projecting course, across an interior angle of a square tower, to support the sides of an octagonal spire or lantern. Compare PENDENTIVE. [Var. of SCONCE[1], *n.*]

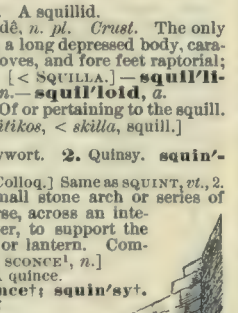

A Squinch.

squinch[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quince.

squin'cy†, *n.* Quinsy. **squince**†; **squin'sy**†.

squin'-eye"†, *n.* A squinting eye.

squink, scwink, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To wink.

squinn, scwin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common scallop; frill. **queen**‡; **quin**‡.

squin'ny†, *vi.* To squint. **squin'sy**†.

squint, scwint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make cross-eyed; cause to have a squint. **2.** To close or contract quickly, as the eyes or eyelids; hold (the eyes) half-shut, as in a glare.

Grimacing and *squinting* his eyes in the impenetrable and motionless cloud of dust raised by the carts.
TOLSTOI *Sebastopol* tr. by F. D. Millet *Aug.*, '55 p. 127. [H. '87.]

3. To look at with a side glance.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a squint in the eye or eyes; be affected with strabismus. **2.** To look obliquely; cast side-long glances. **3.** To look with half-closed eyes.

I saw, by his eye, that he had *squinted* oftener over a gun, than through a needle'. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 25, p. 406. [H. & H. '69.]

4. To approximate slightly; bear or refer indirectly; as, the document *squints* toward treason.—**squint'er,** *n.*

squint, *a.* **1.** Having the optic axes not coincident; differently directed; affected with strabismus: said of the eyes. **2.** Looking obliquely or askance; indirect.

—squint'-eye", *n.* Strabismus, or one afflicted with strabismus.—**s.-eyed,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Affected with strabismus; cross-eyed. **2.** Looking sidewise; aiming in two directions; as, *squint-eyed* vigilance. **3.** Apt to see awry; malignant; evil; as, *squint-eyed* slander.—**s.-minded,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a crooked mind; double-faced.

squint, *n.* **1.** An affection of the eyes in which their axes are differently directed; strabismus. **2.** The act of squinting; the directing of the eye obliquely, accompanied by contraction of the lids; a stealthy glance; also, a partial view; as, to give a *squint* across the table. **3.** Hence, an indirect leaning, tendency, or drift; as, a *squint* toward radicalism.

He lost interest even in the dinner parties, with a business *squint*, that he had been so fond of giving.
EGGLESTON *The Faith Doctor* ch. 4, p. 42. [A. '91.]

4. *Arch.* A hagioscope. [< Sw. *svinka*, shrink; cp. D. *schuinen*, slope.]

squint"i-fe'go†, *a.* Squinting.

squint'ing-ly, scwint'ing-li, *adv.* In a squinting way.

squirt†, *vt. & vi.* To throw with a jerk. **squirr**‡.

squir'al-ty, scwqir'al-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Same as SQUIREARCHY.

squir'arch, squir'ar"chal, etc. See SQUIREARCH, etc.

squire, scwqir, *vt.* [SQUIRED; SQUIR'ING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To attend or wait upon; as, a gallant *squires* a lady. **2.** [Colloq.] To address as squire. **3.** [Archaic.] To serve in the position of a squire.

squire[1], *n.* **1.** An esquire: a shortened form commonly used in all senses, except as a title following a personal name. Specifically: (1) An English landed proprietor of long standing, approaching in quality or estimation a lord of the manor. (2) [Local, U. S.] A justice of the peace, or one who has held that office; also, any lawyer or prominent citizen: loosely, and generally as a title; as, old *Squire* B. **2.** One who has received a grant of arms, but has no title. **3.** [New South Wales.] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*) when about two years old. [= ESQUIRE[1], *n.*]

—squire'age, *n.* Squires or landed gentry, collectively.—**squire'arch,** *n.* One who belongs to the squirearchy; a squire. **squir'arch**‡.—**squire'ar"chal,** *a.* Pertaining to a squire. **squir'ar-chal**‡; **squire'ar-chic-al**‡. —**squire'ar"chy,** *n.* **1.** English country gentlemen collectively; also, any body of squires. **2.** Government by squires. **squir'ar"-chy**‡; **squire-oc'ra-cy**‡.—**squir-een',** *n.* [Ir.] A small proprietor, or somewhat independent tenant with a long lease.—**squire'hood,** *n.* The state or position of a squire. **squire'ship**‡.—**squire'ling,** *n.* A petty squire. **squire'let**‡.—**squire'ly,** *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a squire.—**squir'ess,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A squire's wife. [C.]

squire[2]‡, *n.* See SQUARE[1].

squi-ril'i-ty†, *n.* Scurrility.

squirm, scwgrm, *vi.* **1.** To bend and twist the body as in pain; wriggle; writhe; as, the eel *squirms*. **2.** To climb, as a pole or tree, by shinning. **3.** To show signs of pain or discomfort such as may follow censure or reproach. **4.** To escape with awkward evasion, as from anything embarrassing or unpleasant; with *out;* as, he *squirmed out* of it. [Var. of SQUIR, ult. = WHIR.]

squirm, *n.* **1.** A squirming motion; a wriggling. **2.** *Naut.* A twist in a line.

squir'rel, scwir'el, *C.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*; scwgr'-, *W.*[1] *or* scwur'el, *C.*[1] (XIII). *n.* **1.** A sciurine rodent of *Sciurus* or a related genus, found in all parts of the world except Australia, of slender form with a very long bushy tail, the hairs mostly on its sides. Squirrels live mostly in trees, and their food is largely vegetable, as nuts, though also animal, as eggs and small birds. Their favorite attitude in eating is to sit on their haunches with the food in the fore paws. *Sciurus vulgaris* is the common Old World species. The red squirrel (*S. hudsonicus*), the gray squirrel (*S. carolinensis*), and the fox-squirrel (*S. niger*) are North-American examples.

The Common American Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). 1/7

2. One of other sciuroid rodents; as, a barking *squirrel* or prairie-dog. **3.** An anomaluroid rodent or scaly-tailed squirrel. **4.** [Australian.] A phalanger. [< OF. *esquirel*, < LL. *sciurellus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *skiouros*, < *skia*, shade, + *oura*, tail.]

Compounds, etc.:—federation squirrel, the striped gopher.—**squir'rel-bot"**, *n.* A bot-fly (*Cuterebra emasculata*) whose larvæ infest squirrels or other sciuroid rodents, being found especially in the scrotum and sometimes emasculating their host.—**s.-corn,** *n.* A smooth and delicate plant (*Dicentra Canadensis*) of rich woods in the northern United States, with simple racemes of white or cream-colored flowers resembling those of the Dutchman's-breeches, but with the spurs rounded: so called from the yellow tubers on its roots resembling grains of corn. See DICENTRA. **Dutch'man's-breech"es**‡; **tur'key-corn"**‡.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Same as SQUIRRELTAIL. —**s.-hake,** *n.* A gadoid fish (*Physiculus fusculus*).—**s.-hawk,** *n.* A roughleg, especially the ferruginous (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*), which preys upon ground-squirrels.—**s.-lemur,** *n.* A galago.—**s.-lock,** *n.* Fur from the under sides of squirrels' bodies.—**s.-monkey,** *n.* **1.** A small South-American nyctipithecine monkey (genus *Chrysothrix*) having the head greatly elongated and tail with comparatively short hairs. **2.** A marmoset. See illus. under MARMOSET. —**s.-mouse,** *n.* A dormouse.—**s.-petaurist,** *n.* A flying phalanger. **s.-petaurus**‡; **s.-phalanger**‡.—**s.-shrew,** *n.* A tupaloid insectivore; a tree-shrew.

squir'rel-cup", scwir'el-cup', *n.* The liverleaf.

squir'rel-fish", scwir'el-fish", *n.* **1.** A holocentroid fish of tropical seas, as the bright-reddish *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of the West Indies and Florida: from its barking noise when taken out of the water. **2.** A serranoid fish (*Diplectrum fasciculare*) of the West Indies and southern United States. **3.** Same as PINFISH, 1.

squir'rel-tail", scwir'el-têl', *n.* **1.** Any one of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*, nearly allied to barley: so called from their long hair-like awns.

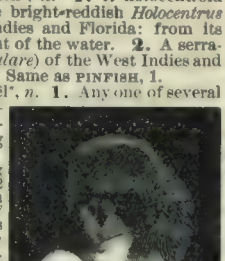

A Squirreltail.

H. jubatum, with spreading capillary awns and glumes 2 inches long, is found in marshes and sandy shores of the northern United States and Canada. *H. maritimum* is found in Great Britain. *H. murinum*, the **wall-barley** of Europe, has been naturalized in California, and is considered a pest because its awns stick fast in the wool of sheep and in the throats of horses. **squir'rel-grass"**‡; **squir'rel-tail-grass"**‡.

2. A cap made of squirrel-skins, with the tail of a squirrel pendent behind: worn by some American soldiers during the Revolutionary war; also, a person who wore such a cap; as, Marion's *squirreltails*.

squir'rus†, *n.* Same as SCIRRHUS.

squirt, scwgrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To force out in a quick jet; eject in a swift stream; as, the fire-engine *squirts* water. **2.** [Archaic.] To wet or bespatter by squirting upon or into; as, to *squirt* one's face with ink.

II. *i.* **1.** To issue in a sudden jet; spurt forth; as, the stream *squirts* several yards. **2**†. [Low.] To prate. [< LG. *swirtjen*, squirt.]

—squirt'-gun", *n.* A rude or toy form of syringe.

—squirt'er, *n.* One who or that which squirts.

squirt, *n.* **1.** The act of squirting; also, a jet of liquid squirted forth. **2.** That with which liquid may be squirted; a syringe or squirt-gun. **3.** *Hydrodynamics.* An irrotational motion of a fluid, where there is no general expansion. **4.** [Colloq.] A pert, conceited, brainless fellow; an upstart; a puppy. **5.** A jerky movement; spurt. **6.** A sea-squirt or tunicate.

squir'y, scwair'i, *n.* Squires, collectively considered. [< OF. *esquirie*, < *esquier*, F. *écuyer;* see ESQUIRE[1].]

squit, scwit, *n.* Same as SQUETEAGUE. **squi-tee'**‡.

squitch, scwich, *n.* Quitch-grass. **squitch'-grass"**‡.

squob, *n.* Same as SQUAB.

squyer†, *n.* A squire.

sra'dha, srā'dą, *n.* [Hind.] The ceremonial offering **srad'dha,** of rice; flowers, and water to the manes of a deceased ancestor in order to insure the reembodying of the departed soul and its translation to heaven: a funeral sacrifice. [< Sans. *çrāddha*, < *çraddhā*, faith.] **shrad'dha**‡.

sra"ma-ne'ra, srā"mą-nê'ra, *n.* [Sans.] A novice; a person admitted to the first degree of Hindu monkhood.

Sra-ma'no, srą-mā'nō, *n.* [Sans.] The ascetic: an epithet of Buddha.

Sra-o'scha, srą-ō'sha, *n.* [Zend.] Obedience to the Holy Word, the principal opponent of the Demons: set up by Ahuramazda as the opponent of Aishma, the demon of violent wrath. **Cra-o'sha**‡; **So"si-osch'**‡.

sra'va-ka, srā'va-ką, *n.* [E. Ind.] A layman of the Jains.

Śro'tri-ya, śrō'tri-yą, *n.* [Sans.] A Brahman **Śrau'ti,** who knows the Veda by heart, and possesses a knowledge of the sacrificial mysteries as transmitted from ancient times.

I made the greatest efforts to obtain oral information from some of those few Brahmans who are known by the name of *Srotriyas*, or *Śrautis*, and who alone are the preservers of the sacrificial mysteries as they descended from the remotest times. M. HAUG *Trans. of Aitareya Brahmanam* vol. i, pref., p. 7. [TR. & CO. '63.]

Śru'ti, srū'ti, *n.* [Sans.] The part of Sanskrit literature that is supposed to have been revealed and to have had no human author, including the Mantra, Brāhmana, and Upanishad.

In the dogmatical language of orthodox Hindus, the works, which contain the *Śruti*, have not been composed, but have only been seen or perceived by men, i. e., they have been revealed to men. MAX MÜLLER *Ancient Sans. Lit.* ch. 1, p. 75. [W. & N. '60.]

'st, *interj.* Same as HIST.

sta, stā, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* As it stands; as it is written.

stab, stab, *v.* [STABBED; STAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce with a pointed weapon; wound by thrusting with a dagger, knife, or similar weapon; as, to *stab* a man in the arm.

In law, to constitute the offense of *stabbing*, the penetration of the skin and drawing of blood by the instrument is sufficient. 56 *Georgia Rep.* p. 408.

2. To thrust into the flesh or other substance or body; as, to *stab* a knife into a melon. **3.** Figuratively, to inflict poignant pain upon; injure by secret and malicious assault, as by slander or falsehood; as, to *stab* the soul; to *stab* one's reputation. **4.** To roughen (a brick wall) with a pick so that it will hold a plaster coat. **5.** *Bookbinding.* To pierce, as a pile of folded sheets or sections of a book, near their back edges, for the passage of thread or wire in assembling them: done instead of sewing.

II. *i.* To strike out with a dagger or the like; inflict a wound with or as with a pointed weapon: often used figuratively; as, to *stab* at anything; unkind words *stab*. [Perhaps < Ir. *stob*, < *stob*, stake.]

Synonyms: see PIERCE.

—stab'bing-ma-chine", *n.* A machine for perforating the inner margins, as of a gathered pamphlet. **s.-press**‡.—**to stab in the back,** to injure secretly; backbite; slander.—**to s. out,** to make a continuous line, as in leather or other material, by successive continuous cuts with an edged tool.

stab, *n.* **1.** A blow struck with any pointed weapon or implement, as a dagger; also, a wound made by stabbing. **2.** Figuratively, a sly thrust or blow, with intent to injure. **3.** [Rare.] A sharp sensation as if from stabbing; a prick; sting; as, a *stab* of the old pain.

Sta'bat Ma'ter, stê'bat mê'ter *or* stā'bąt mā'ter. **1.** A Latin sequence describing the agony of the Virgin at the cross; also, its musical setting: from the two opening words. The hymn is generally ascribed to Jacobus de Benedictis, a Franciscan monk (died 1306). Famous musical settings are by Josquin des Près, Palestrina, Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini, and others, one by Palestrina for eight voices ranking first and forming part of the service at Rome annually on Thursday in Holy Week.

Stabat Mater Dolorosa‡. **2.** A hymn celebrating the Virgin's joy over the birth of Christ. The best-known setting is that of Abbé Liszt in his oratorio "Christus." **Stabat Mater Gaudiosa**‡. [L.; *stabat*, imp. ind. 3d per. s. of *sto*, stand; *mater*, mother.]

stab'ber, stab'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who stabs; a cowardly assassin. **2.** That which stabs. (1) *Naut.* An instrument to make holes in sails. (2) A pegging-awl. (3) An awl for making holes for eyeleting in needlework. (4) A dagger; poniard.

stab'bing-ly, stab'ing-li, *adv.* So as to stab.

sta'bi-le, stā'bi-lé, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Firm; steady.

sta-bil'i-fy, stą-bil'i-foi, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to be stable, firm, or steadfast; give permanent or enduring character to. [< L. *stabilis* (see STABILITY) + -FY.]

sta-bil'i-ment†, *n.* Establishment; also, a prop.

sta"bil-i-sa'tion, etc. Same as STABILIZATION, etc.

sta-bil'i-tate†, *vt.* To make stable; establish.

sta-bil'i-ty, stą-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being stable; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness; firmness; as, the *stability* of law or government. **2.** The quality or character of being steady or constant; steadfastness of resolution or purpose; constancy; as, a man of *stability*. **3.** *Mech.* The state of being in stable equilibrium, or the degree of such equilibrium as measured by the force with which a body tends to return to its position of rest when disturbed: used specifically of ships, when measured by the metacentric height. Compare EQUILIBRIUM; METACENTER.

4. A vow to continue in the same profession and order, taken by some Benedictines. **5**†. Rigidity: opposed to *fluidity*. [< F. *stabilité*, < L. *stabilitas*, < *stabilis*, firm, < *sto*, stand.]

stab'il-ize, stab'il-qiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make stable. [< L. *stabilire*; see STABILITY.] **stab'il-ise**‡. —**stab"il-i-za'tion**, **stab"il-i-sa'tion**, *n.*

sta'ble[1], stē'bl, *v.* [STA'BLED; STA'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To put into a stable; lodge in a stable; as, to *stable* a team. **II.** *i.* To occupy a stable.

sta'ble[2†], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make firm; strengthen; support. **2.** To hold fast; stall. **3.** To establish. **II.** *i.* To stand firm.

sta'ble, *a.* **1.** Standing firmly in place; well established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed.

A century ago the very idea of a *stable* federation of forty powerful states . . . would have been scouted as a thoroughly impracticable utopian dream. FISKE *Am. Polit. Ideas* ch. 2, p. 90. [H.]

2. Marked by fixedness of purpose; firm in resolution; constant; steadfast; inflexible; as, a man who is *stable*.

Greatness of intellect ought to be one of the forces to keep the soul *stable*. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Tennyson and his Teachers* in first series, p. 54. [G. & L. '57.]

3. Having durability or permanence; abiding. **4.** *Mech.* Having stability; also, having a high degree of stability. [F., < L. *stabilis*; see STABILITY.]

Synonyms: see FIRM; PERMANENT.

sta'ble, *n.* **1.** A building or part of a building set apart for lodging and feeding horses or cattle, especially one fitted with stalls, fastenings, etc., also often for storing hay or putting up vehicles; sometimes specifically **carriage-stable**, **cow-stable**, etc. Compare BARN. **2.** The race-horses, collectively, belonging to a particular stable. [< OF. *estable*, < L. *stabulum*, < *sto*, stand.]

—**sta'ble-boy"**, *n.* A boy who is engaged in work about a stable, as in watering, feeding, and grooming horses. —**s.-call**, *n.* A call sounded to cavalry as a signal for grooming and watering the horses. —**s.-fly**, *n.* A muscid blood-sucking fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), troublesome about stables and often entering houses. —**s.-room**, *n.* Space in a stable; room for stabling animals.

sta'ble-man, stē'bl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man employed in or about a stable; hostler or groom.

sta'ble-ness, stē'bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stable; stability.

sta'bler, stē'bler, *n.* A person who keeps a stable for the lodgment of horses.

sta'ble-stand", stē'bl-stand", *n.* *Old. Eng. Law.* The position of a man found standing in the forest with bow bent ready to shoot, or standing by a tree with greyhounds in leash ready to let slip: one of the four presumptions of an intention to steal the king's deer.

sta'bling, stē'bling, *n.* **1.** The act of one who stables. **2.** Room or accommodation in a stable.

chimneys or flues. **5.** [Scot.] Hence, a chimney-like mass of towering rock.

Tall gaunt *stacks* rise out of the waves in front of the cliffs of which they once formed a part.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* ch. 2, p. 24. [MACM. '82.]

6. [Eng.] A measure of fuel consisting of 108 cubic feet. **7.** [Colloq.] A great amount; plenty; as, *stacks* of learning. [< Ice. *stakkr*, stack, < root of STICK[1], *v.*]

—**diamond stack**, a locomotive-stack having at its top an inverted conical frustum joined to one with base downward. See illus. under SMOKE-STACK. —**stack's-bor"er**, *n.* A device for removing a cylindrical portion from a stack of hay or straw, to lessen or prevent heating. —**s.-funnel**, *n.* A central open air-chamber set in a haystack for the escape of moisture. —**s.-guard**, *n.* A covering placed over or against a stack to protect it from rain. —**s.-stand**, *n.* A raised platform or frame, or an arrangement of short posts, for a stack of hay or straw, to keep it dry and free from vermin: much used in marshes. —**s.-yard**, *n.* A space set apart or fenced in for stacks.

A Stack-stand.

stack'age, stak'ēj, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Hay, grain, or other like material, in stacks. **2.** A tax on things stacked.

stack'er, stak'ėr, *n.* **1.** An attachment or apparatus for depositing straw from a thrashing-machine on a wagon or on a stack. **2.** Same as HAY-STACKER.

stack'et, stak'et, *n.* [G.] A stockade.

Stack-hou"si-a'ce-æ, stac-hou'si-ē'se-ī *or* -ē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An unimportant Australian order of polypetalous herbs, allied to the *Celastraceæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. **Stack-hou'si-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< John *Stackhouse*, English botanist.] —**stack-hou"si-a'ceous**, *a.*

stack'ing, stak'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of STACK, *v.*

—**stack'ing-band"**, *n.* A band or rope for use in thatching a strawstack or haystack. —**s.-belt**‡. —**s.-derrick**, *n.* A hay-stacker. —**s.-hook**, *n.* —**s.-swivel**, *n.* A hook or swivel on the upper band of a gun, to enable it to be stacked without the bayonet.

stackt, *pp.* Stacked. PHIL. Soc.

stac'te, stac'tī *or* -tē, *n.* One of the spices, of uncertain composition, used by the Jews in preparing altar-incense. [L., myrrh-oil, < Gr. *staktē*, < *stazō*, drop.]

stac-tom'e-ter, stac-tem'ę-tėr, *n.* A tube having a minute orifice in one end, for measuring a liquid in drops; a stalagmometer. [< Gr. *staktos*, trickling (< *stazō*, drop), + -METER.]

stad'da, stad'ą, *n.* A hand-saw with a double blade, used for cutting the teeth of combs. **stad'der**‡; **stead'y**‡.

stad'dle, stad'l, *vt.* [STAD'DLED; STAD'DLING.] [PROV.]

the course of a disease; as, *stadium* caloris, the hot stage. [L., < Gr. *stadion*, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

staf, *n.* Staff. PHIL. Soc.

sta-fette', sta-fet', *n.* [Rare.] Same as ESTAFET.

staff[1], stgf, *n.* [STAVES (XIII), STAFFS, *pl.*] **1.** A stick or piece of wood of variable size and length carried for some special purpose. Specifically: (1) A stick used to aid in walking or climbing; a walking-stick; an alpenstock; hence, something that supports; a prop; stay; as, bread is the *staff* of life. (2) A cudgel; club. (3) An emblem of authority; a baton; mace; scepter; as, a bishop's or pastoral *staff*. (4) A piece of wood used on railways in the staff system (see phrase below). **train'-staff"**‡.

Whoever rose to speak in the general assembly of the host, received a sceptre or *staff* from one of the heralds, which he held in hand while delivering his sentiments.

ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, l. 237-239, note.

2. A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle; as, a flag*staff*; plow-*staff*. Specifically: (1) The shaft of a weapon, as of a spear. (2) An arbor, as of a watch-pinion. (3)† A carriage-pole. **3.** A stick used in measuring or testing. (1) A proof-staff. (2) A surveyors' leveling-rod. See CROSS-STAFF; JACOB'S-STAFF; LEVELING-STAFF. (3) An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. See BACKSTAFF; CROSS-STAFF; FORE-STAFF. (4) A measuring-stick or spacing-rule used by ship-builders.

4. *Mil.* A body of officers attached to the several departments connected with the management of an army or a portion thereof, or to its commander-in-chief. The **general staff** is a body of officers at the main headquarters of the army of a nation. The members of the staff of the general commanding act as his personal assistants and carry out his orders. In addition to quartermasters, commissaries, aides-de-camp, etc., it includes a chief of staff, chief engineer, chief of artillery, etc. The **division s.** and **brigade s.** are organized in a similar manner. The **regimental s.** embraces the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, majors (either two or three, according to the number of battalions in the regiment), adjutants, quartermaster, commissary, inspector of rifle-practise, surgeons, and chaplain, all of whom hold commissions. The **non-commissioned s.** is made up of the sergeant-major, quartermaster-, commissary-, and ordnance-sergeants, hospital steward, band-leader, drum-major, and two color-bearers.

A bulky *staff* implies a division of responsibility, slowness of action, and indecision, whereas a small *staff* implies activity and concentration of purpose.

W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 402. [A. '86.]

5. A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise under the supervision of a manager or chief; a corps of executive officers; as, the editorial *staff* of a newspaper.

A diplomatic *staff* for the East should be trained in the East, kept in the East, and have no hope of distinction or promotion beyond the limits of Asia.

L. GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 683.

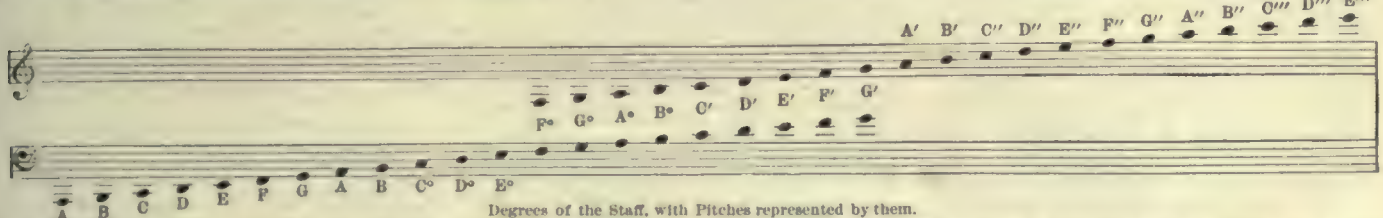

Degrees of the Staff, with Pitches represented by them.

stab'lish, stab'lish, *vt.* [Archaic.] To make stable; render firm; establish; ordain. **sta'blish**†.

stab'lish-ment†, *n.* Establishment.

sta'bly, stā'bli, *adv.* In a stable manner; so as to be firm or fixed. **sta'bel-y**‡; **sta'ble-ly**†.

stab"u-la'tion†, *n.* **1.** The act of stabling. **2.** A stable.

stab'wort", stab'wėrt', *n.* Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*): formerly regarded as healing for wounds.

stac"ca-ti'si-mo, stgc'ką-tē'si-mō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* As staccato as possible.

stac-ca'to, stgc-kä'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Played, or to be played, in an abrupt, detached, disconnected manner: said specifically of a note or a succession of notes, and opposed to *legato*. **2.** Marked by abrupt sharp emphasis or pithiness; as, a *staccato* style of speaking. Sometimes used substantively, and also adverbially.

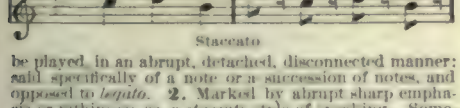

Staccato

—**stac-ca'to-mark"**, *n.* *Mus.* A dot or mark above or below a note to indicate that it is to be played staccato. See illus. above.

stach'er, stach'ėr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To stagger. **stack'er**‡.

sta'chys, stā'kis *or* stą'cis, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A spica bandage. **2.** Woundwort. [< L. *stachys*, < Gr. *stachys*, ear of corn, plant.]

stack, stac, *vt.* **1.** To gather or place in a pile, usually conical; pile up in the form of a stack; as, to *stack* hay in the field, to *stack* wood. **2.** *Card-playing.* To arrange cards in the pack unfairly in a manner favorable to the dealer: a form of cheating.

—**stack arms!** a military command to place rifles or muskets with the butts resting on the ground, and the pieces inclining toward a common center made, as by crossing the bayonets, in such a manner as to form a conical structure. Compare STACKING-SWIVEL.

stack, Dial. or Obs.[1], *imp.* of STICK, *v.*

stack, *n.* **1.** A large orderly pile of unthrashed grain, or of hay or straw, so placed and packed as to turn rainwater from the center outward: commonly dome-shaped or conical, but often rectangular, with a ridge at the top. **2.** Any systematic pile or heap, as of brush or boards.

On the level brow, the wind had blown the peat *stacks* flat.

FISHER *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* ch. 31, p. 447. [S. '89.]

3. Specifically: (1) A pyramid or tent-shaped group formed by a number of guns with swivels or fixed bayonets interlocking and their stocks spread apart. See STACKING-SWIVEL. (2) A pile of flat paper, as in a press-room or bindery. (3) A case composed of several rows of book-shelves one above the other. **4.** A vertical main smoke-flue, especially of a furnace or boiler; a chimney (called also **smoke-stack**); also, a collection of such

1. To spread in a staddle, as a haycock. **2.** To leave the young trees in (a deforested tract). **stad'le**†.

stad'dle, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A stack-stand. **2.** A sapling left in a deforested tract; also, any young tree. **3.** A plot over which a cock of hay is spread for drying. **4**†. Anything that serves as a foundation or support; a prop; staff; crutch. **stad'le**†.

—**stad'dle-roof"**, *n.* A covering for a stack. [C.]

stade[1], stēd, *n.* A stadium or furlong.

stade[2], *n.* A landing or wharf; staith. [< AS. *stæth*.]

stad'hold"er, } stod'hōld'ėr, stąt'hōld'ėr (stad'-, *C.*
stadt'hold"er, } *W.*), *n.* *Dutch Hist.* **1.** A viceroy, lieutenant, or governor of a province or town in the Netherlands, representing the absent sovereign. **2.** The chief magistrate of the United Provinces: first made hereditary in the family of Frederic, Prince of Orange (1628).

In the assemblies of the estates, the authority of the prince was represented by the *stadtholder*, in the absence of the prince. When the Netherlands were united under one sovereign the *stadtholder* became a permanent institution, as well as a convenient substitute. T. ROGERS *Story of Holland* ch. 3, p. 26. [G. P. P. '89.]

[< MD. *stad*, place (see STEAD, *n.*), + *houder*, HOLDER.]

—**stad'hold"er-ate**, **stadt'hold"er-ate**, *n.* The office of a stadholder. **stad'hold"er-ship**‡.

sta'di-a, stē'di-ą *or* stą'di-ą, *n.* **1.** A temporary surveying-station. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* An instrument for measuring distances, consisting of a telescope with special horizontal parallel lines or wires, used in connection with a vertical graduated rod; also, the rod alone, or the method of using it. **sta'di-um**‡.

The rod is placed at one end of the line to be measured and is viewed through the telescope placed at the other end. The distance is ascertained either by noting the number of graduations on the rod that fall between two of the lines in the telescope (now the usual method), or by the distance between the wires when they are set so as to fall on specified points of the rod.

3. *Mil.* A graduated stick held in the hand at arm's length as a simple aid in measuring short distances. [L., < L. *stadium*; see STADIUM.] **sta'di-a-rod"**, *n.* Same as STADIA, *n.*, 2. **s.-wires**, *n. pl.* The parallel wires used in a stadia for surveying.

sta"di-om'e-ter, stē'di-om'ę-tėr, *n.* A self-recording theodolite that marks the bearings on a sheet. [< Gr. *stadion* (see STADIUM) + -METER.] **sta-dim'e-ter**‡.

sta'di-um, stē'di-um *or* stą'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The foot-race course at Olympia, Athens, and elsewhere in Greece where games were celebrated. **sta'die**†. **2.** A Greek itinerary measure of distance, 600 feet in length, or the distance between the terminal pillars of the stadium at Olympia: afterward adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical purposes mainly. It was equal to 125 Roman paces, or 625 Roman feet, 8 stadia making a Roman mile. **3.** Same as STADIA, 2. **4.** A degree of progress; hence, in medicine, a given stage or period in

6. *Mus.* The combined lines and spaces used to represent the pitches of tones.

The staff has always five long horizontal lines and the accompanying long spaces, but is enlarged as occasion may require, by short lines above or below and the short spaces they bring, called *added lines* and *spaces*, or *added degrees*. The added lines are called also *leger lines*. The lines of the staff are numbered beginning with the lowest, and the spaces likewise, beginning commonly with the one just above the first line, though some writers include in the permanent spaces of the staff that below the first line and that above the fifth, and hold that they should be numbered accordingly. The lines and spaces collectively are called *degrees*. Each of the degrees of the staff represents a pitch, which varies according to the clef placed at the beginning. See CLEF. The tones represented by the different positions of notes on, above, or below the staff, with the clefs commonly in use, are shown in the illustration.

7. A curved and grooved steel instrument by which to guide a knife into the bladder in lithotomy. **8.** *Arch.* Cabling. **9.** An iron-puddlers' rabble or rabbler. **10.** *Her.* See FISSURE. **11.** [Rare.] A round of a ladder. **12.** [Archaic.] A stanza; verse; also, a line. **13**†. A letter of the alphabet. [< AS. *stæf*, stick.]

Synonyms: see STICK.

Compounds, etc.: —**staff'-bead"**, *n.* *Arch.* An angle-bead. —**s.-captain**, *n.* In the British navy, the senior grade in the navigating branch. [C.] —**s.-commander**, *n.* In the British navy, the second grade of the navigating branch. [C.] —**s.-degree**, *n.* *Mus.* A degree on the staff. —**s.-duty**, *n.* The service or duty of a member of a staff, especially of a military staff. —**s.-herding**, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The pasturing of cattle in charge of a herder. —**s.-man**, *n.* A stik-thrower. —**s.-notation**, *n.* *Mus.* Notation in which a staff is used, especially as opposed to that of the tonic sol-fa system. —**s.-officer**, *n.* **1.** An officer on the staff of a regiment, brigade, division, or army. **2.** U. S. N.] An officer without military command, as surgeons, paymasters, engineers, etc. — **s. ruguly** (*Her.*), a staff notched or jagged on opposite sides. See RAGULY. —**s.-sergeant**, *n.* A non-commissioned officer appointed by the colonel and serving on the staff of a regiment. —**s.-sling**, *n.* A 19th-century weapon consisting of a sling on the end of a rod; a fustibale. —**s.-striker**†, *n.* A tramp. —**s.-surgeon**, *n.* In the British navy, a surgeon of a senior grade. — **s. system**, a block system in use on English single-track railroads, by which an engine-driver receives a staff from a station-master as authority to proceed over a given section of road. —**s.-tree**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Celastrus*, in the United States, commonly, the climbing or shrubby bittersweet. See CELASTRUS and BITTER-SWEET. **fe'ver-twig"**‡; **wax'work"**‡. —**s.-vine**, *n.* Same as STAFF-TREE.

staff[2], *n.* A plastic composition used instead of stone in building, architectural decoration, statuary, etc., especially when the structures are temporary. Staff is composed chiefly of plaster of Paris, mixed with a little cement, glycerin, and dextrin in water. It was first used for buildings in Paris in the structures of the Exposition of 1878,

and again in 1890, and extensively in those of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893. [Prob. var. of STUFF.]

staffed, staft, *a.* **1.** Provided with a staff. **2.** *Her.* Surrounded or combined with staves, as a ring, etc.

staff'i-er†, *n.* An attendant.

staff'ish†, *a.* Like a staff; stiff; harsh.

stag, stag, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Slang.] To follow guardedly; dog or watch. **II.** *i.* [Com. Slang.] To deal in stocks as a stag. See STAG, *n.*, 5.

stag, *n.* **1.** The red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), especially the male when at least five years old and with terminal points or crockets to the antlers. **2.** The male of various other large deer, as the rusine deer. **3.** A bull castrated when full-grown or nearly so. **4.** [Colloq.] A man, as opposed to a woman, especially a man not in the company of women; in special phrases and compounds; as, to dance the cotillion as a *stag* (without a regular partner); a *stag*-dinner (one at which only men are present). **5.** [Com. Slang.] (1) One who deals in stocks through a "bucket-shop" or in any outside irregular way. (2)† One who bids on an allotment of stocks, not intending to take the shares unless he can sell them in advance at a profit. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A young horse, especially a yearling colt. (2) A male of various animals, as a fox, gander, or turkey-cock. (3) The wren. (4) A hoidenish girl; romp. **7**†. A red-dish brown. [< Ice. *steggr*, male animal, < *stíga*, mount.]

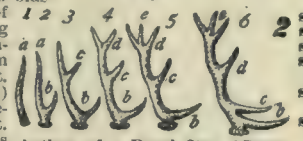

Antlers of a Royal Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

1. *a*, beam; *b*, brow-tine; *c*, *c*, bez- or bay-tine; *d*, *d*, tres- or tray-tine; *e*, *e*, crown of crockets. (From a photograph of a Scotch stag, 1890.) 2. Development of the red deer's antlers, according to age (letters as above): 1. Antler of a stag in its 2d year, when it is a brocket. 2. Antler of the 3d year, denoting a spire. 3. The 4th year, a staggard. 4. The 5th year, a stag (one antler crocketed). 5. The 6th year, a warrantable stag (both antlers crocketed). 6. The 7th year, a royal stag or great hart (three or more crockets on each antler). Compare fig. 1.

—stag'-bee'tle, *n.* A lucanid beetle having the jaws of the male enormously developed and branched like the antlers of a stag. *Lucanus cervus* is European; *L. dama* is American.—**s.-evil**, *n.* Lockjaw in a horse.—**s.-headed**, *a.* Having dead antler-like branches: said of a tree.—**s.-hog**, *n.* The babiroussa.—**stag's'-horn"**, *n.* Same as STAG-HORN, 1.—**s.-tick**, *n.* A hippoboscid dipterous insect (*Leptopteua cervi*) parasitic in the wingless state on the stag. A winged form is found on the grouse.—**s.-worn**, *n.* The larva of a bot-fly, as of the genus *Hypoderma*, that infests the stag.

stage, stēj, *v.* [STAGED; STA'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Theat.* To mount or arrange for the stage; put on the stage.

The play was well *staged*, and will probably have a long life.
Evening Post [New York] Aug. 24, '92, p. 5, col. 6.

2. To exhibit on the stage; represent.

II. *i.* To travel by stage-coach: often with *it*; as, to *stage it* through the mountains.

stage, *n.* **1.** The raised platform, with its scenery, lights, and mechanical appliances, upon which the performance takes place in a theater, opera-house, or concert-hall. **2.** Hence, the profession of an actor; the theatrical occupation or calling; the theater; as, journalism and the *stage* are both crowded with aspirants.

Victor Hugo expressed his dramatic views. . . . They were to the effect that the *stage* was, above all, a reflex society, a mirror in which the public should see its image and the legitimate depicture of its vices and virtues. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. iii, bk. ix, ch. 4, p. 427. [G. P. P. '73.]

3. A scene of action; theater of operations.

Asia and Europe were the two grand *stages* of humanity in the past, in its march through the ages. To Asia and Europe the continent of America must now be added.
GUYOT *Earth and Man* § 124, p. 238. [C. & W. '75.]

4. An elevated platform or scaffold for the use of workmen; a shelf or platform upon which to support things that are to be handled or viewed; as, a cable-*stage;* a landing-*stage;* the *stage* of a microscope. **5.** A marked point or place in a progressive or regressive movement; a well-defined period in a development; step or degree; as, the larval *stage* of insects; a *stage* in fever.

Pantheism and Monotheism are necessary *stages*, through which human thought passes on its way to Christianity.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 13, p. 128. [MACM. '89.]

6. One of several regular stopping-places in a route of travel, in some countries at definite distances apart; also, the distance between two such places; any definite portion of a journey; a station; as, to travel by brief *stages*. **7.** [U. S.] A large four-wheeled vehicle, usually with a roomy box, swung on straps or springs and provided with seats within and on the top, and drawn by two to eight horses: formerly the principal mode of public passenger- and mail-conveyance. Called in England **stage-coach** or **coach**.

The first *stage* between New York and Philadelphia . . . was not set up till 1756, and made the run in three days.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 44. [A. '83.]

8. [U. S.] An omnibus. **9.** *Arch.* (1) A step, floor, or story. (2) A space or division between buttress set-offs. (3) A horizontal division of a transomed window. **10.** *Geol.* A subdivision of strata; a formation: a term recommended by the International Geological Congress. See GEOLOGY. [< OF. *estage*, < L. *sto*, stand.]

Compounds, etc.:—**hanging stage**, a platform suspended by ropes, as for painters' use.—**mechanical s.**, a microscope-stage that can be moved in two directions, at right angles to each other and to the axis of the instrument.—**stage'-box"**, *n.* *Theat.* A proscenium-box.—**s.-carriage**, *n.* A stage-coach.—**s.-coach**, *n.* See STAGE, *n.*, 7.—**s.-coaching**, *n.* Traveling by stage-coaches; post-coaching.—**s.-coachman**, *n.* A stage-driver.—**s.-craft**, *n.* Skill in writing or staging plays.—**s. direction** (*Theat.*), a direction printed or written with a play, as to the manner in which it is to be acted.—**s.-driver**, *n.* One who drives a stage. See STAGE, *n.*, 7.—**s. effect**, an effect characteristic of the stage; a theatrical or artificial effect.—**s.-fever**, *n.* [Colloq.] A strong desire to be an actor or actress.—**s. fright**, timidity or fright before an audience.—**s.-hand**, *n.* *Theat.* A scene-shifter or other stage employee.—**s.-house**, *n.* An inn or the like where a stage stops regularly, or where the horses are kept.—**s.-manager**, *n.* *Theat.* A person who superintends the production of plays, managing rehearsals and taking general charge of all matters behind the curtain.—**s.-micrometer**, *n.* A micrometer attached to a microscope-stage, and used to measure objects in the field.—**s.-plate**, *n.* A glass plate having a ledge along one edge, and used in an inclined position to hold objects in the field of a microscope, or as the bottom plate of a growing-cell.—**s.-play**, *n.* **1.** A play intended for representation on a stage, as distinguished from a literary drama. **2.** Any dramatic performance.—**s.-player**, *n.* An actor.—**s. right**, the right to produce a play on the stage; right of dramatization.—**s.-setter**, *n.* *Theat.* One who arranges the mechanical and artistic effects or scenery of a stage.—**s.-struck**, *a.* [Colloq.] Possessed of the idea of becoming an actor or an actress; enamored of theatrical life.—**s.-wagon**, *n.* A wagon serving in place of a stage-coach.—**s. whisper**, a loud whisper, such as uttered on the stage for the benefit of the audience.

stage'ly†, *a.* Theatrical.

stage'man†, *n.* One who acts on the stage.

sta'ger, stā'jėr, *n.* **1.** A stage-horse. **2**†. An actor.

sta'ger-ite† [Humorous].—**old stager.** **1.** An old stage-horse or -driver. **2.** A person who has had great experience or long service in anything.

My uncle had been an *old stager* at Saratoga—a beau of the purest water,' as he laughingly described himself.
COOPER *Ratskins* ch. 7, p. 108. [S. & T. '46.]

sta'ger-y†, *n.* Exhibition on the stage.

stage'wright", stēj'rīt', *n.* A playwright.

sta'gey, sta'gey-ness. Same as STAGY, etc.

stag'gard, stag'ėrd, *n.* A stag of the fourth year.

stag'gart‡.

stag'garth, stag'ėrth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stack-yard.

sting'gart‡.

stag'ger, stag'ėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to reel; as, the blow *staggered* him. **2.** To cause to doubt or hesitate; overcome, as with surprise; as, it *staggers* belief.

A complete thing *staggers* us. We are accustomed to failure.
A. BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* ch. 2, p. 41. [S. '92.]

3. To set, as the spokes of a wheel, alternately leaning to the right or to the left, or in and out, or with greater or less inclination to one side. **4.** *Mech.* To place, as rivets or other articles, in rows, the articles in one row alternating with the spaces in the other.

II. *i.* **1.** To move unsteadily to one side and the other in standing or walking, as one intoxicated or ill; reel; vacillate. **2.** To begin to give way; become less confident or resolute; hesitate; waver; doubt.

It ought to encourage our faith, when we read of him who was the father of the faithful, *staggering* not at the promise of God through unbelief.
CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. xvi, p. 383. [C. & BROS. '43.]

[< Ice. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, push, akin to STAKE[1], *v.*]

stag'ger, *n.* **1.** The act of staggering; an unsteady movement of the body from side to side in standing or walking; a reeling motion.

His [the brominized patient's] *stagger* is very much like the *stagger* of a person intoxicated with alcohol, a character which the paretic's *stagger* does not imitate as closely.
E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 340. [BER. '83.]

2. *pl.* Same as STAGGERS. **3.** [Telegraphers' Slang.] A guess at an illegible word in a telegram.

stag'ger-bush", stag'ėr-bush', *n.* A smooth shrub (*Andromeda Mariana*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), 2 to 4 feet high, with deciduous leaves, and racemed fascicles of white or pale-red flowers or naked shoots: common on low grounds and dry, sandy soils from Rhode Island to Florida, and also in Arkansas and Tennessee, and reputed to be poisonous to lambs and calves. See ANDROMEDA.

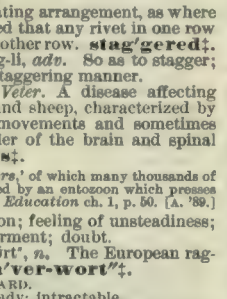

A Flowering Branch of the Staggerbush.

stag'ger-er, stag'ėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which staggers. **2.** [Colloq.] Something that poses one.

stag'ger-grass", stag'ėr-gras', *n.* The atamasco-lily: supposed to cause staggers in horses.

stag'ger-ing, stag'ėr-ing, *pa. Mech.* Having an alternating arrangement, as where rivets set in rows are so placed that any rivet in one row is opposite an open space in another row. **stag'gered‡.**

stag'ger-ing-ly, stag'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* So as to stagger; with a staggering gait; in a staggering manner.

stag'gers, stag'ėrz, *n.* **1.** *Veter.* A disease affecting domestic animals, as horses and sheep, characterized by vertigo, causing staggering movements and sometimes sudden falling, due to disorder of the brain and spinal marrow. **blind staggers‡.**

A disorder known as 'the *staggers*,' of which many thousands of sheep have died annually, is caused by an entozoon which presses on the brain.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 50. [A. '89.]

2. A giddy or reeling sensation; feeling of unsteadiness; vertigo. **3.** [Rare.] Bewilderment; doubt.

stag'ger-wort", stag'ėr-wūrt', *n.* The European ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*). **sta'ver-wort"‡.**

stag'gon†, *n.* Same as STAGGARD.

stag'gy, stag'i, *a.* [Scot.] Heady; intractable.

stag'-horn", stag'-hōrn', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). Called also *buck-horn, buck-horn moss, stag-horn moss*, and *stag's-horn.* **2.** A large coral like a deer's antlers, as *Madrepora cervicornis* or *M. palmata* of Florida and the West Indies.

—stag-horn fern, any fern of the genus *Platycerium*, especially *P. alcicorne*, the Australian, and *P. grande*, the Queensland stag-horn fern: so called from the peculiar forking of their fertile fronds. The half-dozen species of this remarkable genus are epiphytal, mainly tropical, and often cultivated in hothouses.—**s. sumac**, a common American species of sumac (*Rhus typhina*), resembling the smooth sumac (see SUMAC) in flower, fruit, leaves, and habitat, but larger and densely hairy and velvety on its branches and petioles. Its yellow wood is aromatic and is used in dyeing. In England called also **Virginian sumac.**

stag'-horned", stag'-hōrnd', *a.* Having horn-like processes like or likened to the antlers of a stag; specifically, having the mandibles large and branched like the antlers of a stag, as a stag-beetle.

stag'hound", stag'hound', *n.* A dog used for hunting the stag. (1) One of a breed of dogs of great speed and strength, resembling a large greyhound with a shaggy or wiry coat, used mostly for running down wounded deer; a Scotch deerhound. (2) A large foxhound used for hunting the stag. See DOG.

sta'gi-ness, stē'ji-nes, *n.* The quality of being stagy; theatrical or dramatic manner. **sta'gey-ness‡.**

sta'ging, stē'jing, *n.* **1.** A scaffolding, or temporary stage or platform, such as is used by builders as a support for workmen. **2.** The business of driving or running stage-coaches.

sta'gion†, *n.* A pier; staging.

Stag'i-rite, staj'i-rait, *a.* & *n.* A native or inhabitant of Stageira, a Macedonian town, where Aristotle (384–322 B. C.) was born; specifically, with the definite article, Aristotle. See ARISTOTELIAN. **Stag'y-rite‡.**

stag'nan-cy, stag'nan-si, *n.* A stagnant condition.

stag'nant, stag'nant, *a.* **1.** Standing still; not flowing: said of water, as in a pool; especially, foul or stale from long standing. **2.** Lacking briskness or activity, as life or business; dull; inert; sluggish; hence, deficient in vitality; as, *stagnant* blood; *stagnant* civilization.

If the mind once becomes *stagnant*, it can give no fresh draught to another mind; it is drinking out of a pond, instead of from a spring. ARNOLD in A. P. Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 141. [T. & F. '60.]

[F., < L. *stagno* (ppr. *stagnant(t-)s*) stagnate, < *stagnum*, pool.] **stag'nate†.—stag'nant-ly**, *adv.*

stag'nate, stag'nāt, *vi.* [STAG'NA'TED; STAG'NA'TING.] **1.** To be or become stagnant; stand without motion or current, or become foul or unusable by so standing; cease to flow; as, the water *stagnates* in the ditch. **2.** To cease to be active; become dull or inert; lose life and briskness; as, social life *stagnates* in the sleepy village. [< L. *stagno*, pp. *stagnatus*; see STAGNANT.]

stag-na'tion, stag-nā'shun, *n.* **1.** The condition of being stagnant; as, the *stagnation* of water; *stagnation* in trade. **2.** *Pathol.* Accumulation and motionless condition of a circulating fluid in an organ or part of the body.

stag-nic'o-lous, stag-nic'o-lus, *a.* Inhabiting stagnant water or marshy places. [< L. *stagnum*, pool, + *colo*, inhabit.]

stag'num†, *n.* The reservoir in a kind of weather-glass.

sta'gy, stē'ji, *a.* [STA'GI-ER; STA'GI-EST.] Having a theatrical manner; belonging to or befitting the stage; as, a *stagy* stride. **sta'gey‡.**

Stag'y-rite, *n.* Same as STAGIRITE: erroneous spelling.

Stahl'ian, stāl'yan, *W.* (stāl'lian, *C.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physician and chemist G. E. Stahl (1660–1734) or his theories. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Stahl.

—Stahl'ian-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Stahl: same as ANIMISM, 3. **Stahl'ism‡.**

stahl'spiel, stāl'spīl, *n.* [G.] A lyre-shaped metallic harmonica sometimes used in military music.

staid, stēd, *imp.* & *pp.* of STAY, *v.*

staid, *a.* Of a steady and sober character; not flighty or wild; grave; sedate; as, a *staid* character. [< STAID, *pp.*]

A grave and *staid* God-fearing man.
TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 7.

Synonyms: see SEDATE; SOBER.

—staid'ly, *adv.*—**staid'ness**, *n.*

staig, stēg, *n.* [Scot.] A young stallion; riding-horse.

stail, *n.* Same as STALE[3].

stain, stēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a stain upon; discolor or soil, especially so that the spot can not easily be removed; as, to *stain* a napkin with berry-juice.

Ay, this is freedom!—these pure skies
Were never *stained* with village smoke.
BRYANT *The Hunter of the Prairies* st. 1.

2. To color by the use of a dye or stain: said of woods, textiles, wall-paper, and glass, and generally implying chemical combination or the absorption of the color by the texture of the object colored, as opposed to *painting.* **3.** *Micros.* Specifically, to impregnate, as a tissue, with a substance whose reaction colors some part without affecting others, thus rendering form or structure visible: a method much used in bacteriology. **4.** To bring a moral stain upon; as, a soul *stained* with crime; to *stain* a fair name with slander.

Blush for the day that *stains* an age
When murder's blackest wreath was won.
HOLMES *Death of Garfield* div. ii, st. 5.

5†. To dim; darken. **6**†. To eclipse; surpass.

II. *i.* To take or impart a stain; as, this article is warranted not to *stain.* [Abbr. of DISTAIN.]

Synonyms: blot, color, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, dye, soil, spot, sully, tarnish, tinge, tint. To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way; as, he *colored* with shame and vexation. To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied. To *stain* is primarily to *discolor*, to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early permanent and pervading influence; a character *stained* with crime or guilt is debased and perverted. *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc., by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface; *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid. Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare; an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim. To *tinge* is to *color* slightly, and may also be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced. See BEDAUB; DEFILE; POLLUTE. Compare FOUL.

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter, especially such as sinks into the substance or is not easily removable; a spot; smirch; blot; as, a *stain* on a dress.

The gathering orange *stain* upon the edge of yonder western peak reflects the sunsets of a thousand years. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 10, p. 106. [W. & S. '60.]

2. A dye or the like used in staining; a thin pigment, especially when used by absorption; hence, color in general. **3.** A moral taint, as of guilt or disgrace; tarnish; blemish; as, a *stain* of dishonesty. **4**†. A tinge; trace.

Synonyms: see BLEMISH; COLOR.

—diffuse stain, a dye that colors all parts uniformly.

—**oyster-shell s.**, a stain on a photographic plate made by the wet or collodion process, consisting of reduced silver due to impurities in the bath. Called also *mutti-silver stain*.

stain'a-ble, stān'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being stained.

stain'chel, stān chel, *n.* [Scot.] A stanchion.

stain'd, *pp.* Stained. PHIL. SOC.

stain'er, stān'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stains; specifically, one who practises any art of staining. **2.** A coloring-matter used in staining. **3.** An insect, the cotton-stainer.

stain'less, stān'les, *a.* Free from stain or incapable of receiving stains: commonly in figurative use.

Synonyms: see INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE.

—**stain'less-ly**, *adv.*—**stain'less-ness**, *n.*

stair, stār, *n.* **1.** A step or one of a series of steps, as of stone or wood, for mounting or descending from one level to another. **2.** A series of steps leading from one level to another: in this sense usually in the plural.

All my life looking back on it shows like the broken *stair*
That winds round a ruined tower, and never will lead anywhere.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lost Words* st. 2.

3†. A degree; stage. [< AS. *stǽger*, < *stīgan*, climb.]

steyere†.

—**below stairs**, in a lower story, especially in a basement.—**flight of stairs**, a succession of steps without a break, as from one landing or story to another.—**hanging stairs**, stairs attached to a wall by one end of each step, sometimes by brackets or corbels projecting from the wall.—**pair of stairs**, a set of stairs from one story to another: sometimes restricted to a flight.—**spiral** or **corkscrew stairs**, stairs arranged spirally about a central newel.—**stair'car"pet**, *n.* Carpet having a complete pattern in a single width, suitable for stairs. **s.-foot**, *n.* The bottom of a flight of stairs.—**s.-head**, *n.* The top of a flight of stairs.—**s.-rod**, *n.* A rod or strip for fastening a stair-carpet in the reentering angles of a staircase.—**s.-wire**, *n.* A slender metal stair-rod.—**winding stairs**, spiral stairs.

stair'beak, stār'bēk, *n.* A tree-creeper (genus *Xenops*).

stair'case", stār'kēs", *n.* **1.** A flight or set of stairs, properly from one floor to another, complete with the supports, balusters, etc. **2.** That part of a building containing a flight of stairs.

The *staircases* were in a blaze with the glaring frescoes of Verrio. MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. ii, p. 44. [E. S. & CO. '56.]

3. *Physiol.* A series of responses following nerve-stimulation, as recorded on a smoked cylinder.

—**stair'case"-shell"**, *n.* A solariid gastropod of tropical seas, having an umbilicus through which the spiral edges of the whorls are seen, suggesting a winding staircase. See illus. under WENTLETRAP.

stair'way", stār'wē', *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

stair'y†, *a.* Like a stair.

staith, stāth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A landing or wharf; a staging on a wharf. **2.** An embankment; also, a narrow road over a river-bank. **3.** A warehouse **staithe**†. [< AS. *stæth.*] **staith'man**, *n.* A man employed at a staith in weighing and shipping coal.

staith'wort", *n.* Same as COLEWORT.

stal'ver, stâ'vėr, *vi.* [Scot.] To stanger. **sta'vert**.

stake¹, stēk, *n.* [STAKED; STA'KING.] **1.** To fasten or support by means of a stake; protect with stakes; as, to *stake* a vine; to *stake* down a fish-weir.

I have a soul of lead,
So *stakes* me to the ground, I cannot move.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act i, sc. 4.

2. To mark the boundaries or lines of with stakes: often with *off* or *out*; as, to *stake off* town lots.

This world of natural men is *staked off* from the Spiritual World by barriers which have never yet been crossed from within.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 71. [J. P. '88.]

3. To carry, as a skin, against the blunt semicircular knife fixed on the top of an upright post. **4.** [Archaic.] To impale or pierce with a stake.

stake², *vt.* **1.** To put at hazard upon the issue of a competition or contingency; wager; bet; risk; venture; pledge; as, to *stake* money on a race.

Isaiah had *staked* upon his prophetic word the existence of his country, his own and his people's faith in God. A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. ii, lect. xxxvii, p. 331. [S. '76.]

2. [Slang.] To give a sum to, as in return for something done; as, I will *stake* you.

stake¹, *n.* **1.** A stick or post, as of wood, sharpened for driving into the ground, and serving as a support, boundary, tethering-post, or part of a stockade, etc.

To one fixed *stake* my spirit clings. I know that God is good!
WHITTIER *The Eternal Goodness* st. 11.

2. Specifically, a post to which a person is bound to be burned alive. **3.** A post on which to curry or grain a skin. **4.** An upright, usually of wood, set in a socket at the edge of the bed or floor of a car or wagon, to confine a load or loose material. **5.** A miniature anvil that may be set in a bench; a hatchet-stake. [< AS. *staca*, stake.]

Compounds, etc.:—**stake'-boat"**, *n.* A boat anchored to mark the course for a boat- or yacht-race; a mark-boat.—**s.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt passing through and supporting the lower end of a stake in the side of a car or other vehicle.—**s.-driver**, *n.* The American bittern: named from its note, which is likened to the noise made in driving a stake into the ground.—**s.-fellow**, *n.* A fellow martyr at the stake.—**s.-head**, *n.* A horizontal bar supported by stakes, to support strands in a ropewalk while they are spun or laid up. On its upper edge are pegs to keep adjacent yarns from getting tangled or joined.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A hook acting in conjunction with a stake-bolt or the like to keep a stake upright, as at the edge of the body of a car or other vehicle.—**s.-iron**, *n.* A loop or strap on the edge of the body of a car, to support an upright stake.—**s.-net**, *n.* A fishing-net arranged to be hung on stakes, as a pound-net.—**s.-netter**, *n.* One who fishes with a stake-net or pound-net.—**s. of Zion** (*Mormon Ch.*), a division or territory for ecclesiastical purposes, comprising several wards: presided over by a **s.-presidency**, consisting of three high priests.—**s.-pocket**, *n.* A socket, sagon the side of a platform car, into which a stake may be set. **s.-socket**.—**s.-puller**, *n.* A machine for extracting posts from the ground; a post-puller. **s.-rest**, *n.* A stop on a platform car on which to rest a stake, so pivoted that it may be turned down horizontally.

stake², *n.* **1.** That which is staked; something wagered or risked on a competition or contingency, as the money bet on a race; especially, money deposited with a third party by those who make a wager, and held by him to be delivered to the winner when the issue is decided: in the sense generally plural. **2.** The state or condition of being in hazard or in question, or put to proof: chiefly in the phrase **at stake**; as, my word is *at stake*.

As men who feel, with their whole souls, the value of the truth which is *at stake* can not be satisfied with a 'perhaps.'
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, sec. xxi, p. 624. [H. '70.]

3. A prize in a contest. **4.** An interest, as in an enterprise; contingent gain or loss. **5.** A grub-stake. [Special use of STAKE¹, *n.*]

stake'hold"er, stēk'hōld'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who holds the stakes or money entrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined. **2.** *Law.* One with whom a deposit is made by two or more contending parties who claim it; any one having in his possession money or other property claimed by several persons.

stak'er†, *vi.* To stagger.

sta'ker, stē'kėr, *n.* One who stakes or wagers.

stak-tom'e-ter, *n.* Same as STACTOMETER.

stal†, *imp.* of STEAL, *v.*

sta-lac'ti-form, stą-lac'ti-fôrm, *a.* Resembling or having the form of a stalactite. [< STALACTITE + -FORM.] **stal"ac-tit'i-form**‡.

sta-lac'tite, stą-lac'tīt, *n.* **1.** An elongated cylindrical or tapering, pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals are sometimes deposited either by evaporation from a solution, that trickles down slowly from above, or by slow consolidation from fusion. They usually occur in some cavity or cave, suspended from the upper part, and in many caverns form grotesque and often beautiful masses. Common stalactites are of calcium carbonate, derived from the abundant carbonated waters of the crust; others consist of limonite, chalcedony, or other minerals. Lava stalactites occur in lava-caverns. Stalactites have generally a concentric banded and also a radiated fibrous structure, and frequently are tubular.

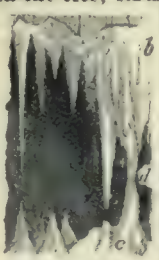

Stalactites and Stalagmites.
b, stalactites in a cave; *c*, stalagmites; *d*, a stalactitic column.

Not an icicle of all the *stalactites* which adorned the fronts of houses had so much as thought of thawing.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 9, p. 90. [F. H. & H.]

2. *Arch.* A downward-projecting ornament of a vaulted surface. [< Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop.]

sta-lac'ti"ted, stą-lac'ti-tėd, *a.* **1.** Covered or filled with stalactites; formed like a group of stalactites. **2.** Ornamented in imitation of icicles: said of masonry.

stal"ac-tit'ic, stal'ac-tit'ic, *a.* Having the form or structure of stalactites; containing stalactites, or resembling or pertaining to them.

There is a *stalactitic* element in Saracenic architecture which must have had its suggestion in Nature. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, ch. 17, p. 199. [G. P. P. '60.]

sta-lac'tic or **-tic-al**‡; **stal"ac-tit'ic-al**‡.

sta-lag'mite, stą-lag'mīt, *n.* An incrustation or deposition, usually cylindrical or conical, on the floor of a cavern or cavity, formed by the dropping from its roof of some material in solution or (rarely) molten. It is the counterpart of a stalactite, and composed of similar materials. A stalactite and a stalagmite often fuse together, forming a **stalactitic column**. See STALACTITE.

The water which trickles from the stalactite, after having in part yielded up its carbonate of lime, falls upon the floor vertically underneath, and there builds the *stalagmite*.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 8, p. 459. [A. '71.]

Often the hanging stalactites and the rising pillars (called *stalagmites*) meet in the middle and form one column. ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Fairy-Land of Science* lect. v, p. 116. [A. '79.]

[< Gr. *stalagmos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop.]

—**stalagmite marble**, see ONYX-MARBLE.

—**stal"ag-mit'ic, -ic-al**, *a.*—**stal"ag-mit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**stal"ag-mom'e-ter**, *n.* Same as STACTOMETER.

stal'der, stâl'dėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pile of wood; also, a frame for supporting a cask.

stald'ing, stôld'ing, *n.* A counterfeit halfpenny coin of the time of Edward I., of foreign manufacture.

stale¹, stēl, *v.* [STALED; STA'LING.] **I.** *t.* To make stale or vapid; deprive of fresh interest; as, advice is *staled* by frequent repetition. **II.** *i.* To become stale.

stale², *vi.* To urinate: said of horses and cattle. [< G. *stallen*, urinate, < *stall*, stall.]

stale, *a.* **1.** Having lost freshness; slightly altered or deteriorated by standing. Specifically: (1) Vapid from loss of liveliness and pungency, as wine that has lost its sparkle and spirit. (2) Stagnant, as close or foul air. (3) Being in some stage of decay, as meat or an egg. (4) Sour from fermentation, as milk. (5) Being in the first stage of dryness; as, *stale* bread is preferred: said also of bread when old and musty.

2. Lacking in interest from age or familiarity; worn out by great repetition; trite; as, a *stale* joke. **3.** *Athletics.* In poor condition from overtraining: especially in the phrase **gone stale**. **4**†. Strong from age: said of ale. **5**†. Past an attractive age; passée. [< OF. *estale*, < MD. *stel*, old.]—**stale demand**, a claim that has long remained undemanded.

—**stale'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a stale manner. **2**†. Of a long time; of old.—**stale'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being stale.

stale†, *n.* **1.** A stalemate. **2**†. That which is stale. **3**†. A prostitute.

stale², *n.* The urine of cattle.

stale†, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A handle, as of a hoe or broom. **2**†. The shaft of an arrow. **3**†. A rung of a ladder. **4**†. A stalk, stem. [< AS. *stæl*, stalk.] **stail**‡.

stale†, *n.* **1.** A laughing-stock; dupe. **2.** Theft; also, concealment; stealth. **3.** A decoy; bait; trap; snare.

stale'mate", stēl'mēt', *vt.* **1.** *Chess.* To put into a condition of stalemate. **2.** To bring to a standstill.

stale'mate", *n.* *Chess.* A situation in which no piece belonging to the party whose turn it is to play can be moved, although his king is not in check. The game is then regarded as drawn. Compare CHECK; CHECKMATE. [< STALE⁴, *n.* (< AS. *stalu* theft, < *stelan*, steal), + MATE², *n.*]

stalk, stôk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To approach stealthily or under cover, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting; as, to *stalk* a herd of deer. **2.** To move over or upon with dignified mien and step; as, to *stalk* the streets.

Now Silence in the country *stalk'd* the dews,
As if she wore a flannel pair of shoes.
PETER PINDAR *The Lousiad* can. iii, l. 67.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk with stately or stiff steps; pace in a dignified manner; as, to *stalk* along the highway.

The Spaniard, full of personal pretence and projects of ambition, *stalked* onward, wrapping his cloak around him, and casting looks of scorn on all the rest. L. RANKE *Hist. of Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, bk. iv, § 10, p. 286. [H. G. B. '47.]

2. To proceed with a creeping or stealthy motion; steal along; creep toward anything, as game, behind a cover. [< AS. *stælcan*, walk slowly, < *stelan*, steal.]

—**stalk'ing-horse"**, *n.* **1.** A horse behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game. **2.** Hence, anything serving to conceal the real intention; a pretense.

—**stalk'er**, *n.* **1.** One who stalks game. **2.** A kind of fish-net.

stalk¹, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The stem or axis of a plant, especially when herbaceous; as, a *stalk* of wheat or rye. (2) Loosely, any support on which an organ is borne, as a petiole, peduncle, or pedicel. **2.** *Zoöl.* A supporting part; stem; peduncle; as, the *stalk* of a goose-barnacle, of the eyes of a podophthalmous crustacean or a snail, or of a crinoid. **3.** *Arch.* A fluting, or the like, resembling a stalk. **4.** Any stem or main axis, as of a goblet. **5.** A tall chimney; stack. **6.** *Founding.* A spiked iron rod to form a center for a core. [< STALE³, *n.*; cp. Ice. *stilkr*, stalk.]

—**stalk'-bor"er**, *n.* A larval insect that bores in the stalks of plants. (1) The larva of a North-American noctuid moth (*Gortyna nitela*) that bores into the stalks of asters, dahlias, raspberries, tomatoes, and many other cultivated plants, and kills them. (2) The larva of a crambid moth (*Chilo oryzæellus*) that bores in the stalks of rice.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* A machine to cut off standing corn-stalks before plowing.—**s.-eyed**, *a.* Having the eyes mounted on stalks or peduncles; as, the *stalk-eyed* or podophthalmous crustaceans.

The Rice Stalk-borer (*Chilo oryzæellus*).
a, larva in a split stem of rice; *b*, pupa; *c*, female moth (natural size).

—**stalked**, *a.* Having a stalk or stalks; as, a *stalked* barnacle; a *stalked* crinoid.—**stalk'less**, *a.* Devoid of a stalk.—**stalk'let**, *n.* A little stalk; in botany, a secondary stalk; the stalk of a leaflet.—**stalk'y**, *a.* **1.** Having a comparatively large stalk. **2.** Stalk-like.

stalk², *n.* **1.** The act of stalking game. **2.** A stately step or walk.

stalk'oes, stôk'ōz, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Idle fellows who pose as gentlemen. [Cp. Ir. *stalcaire*, a robust fellow.]

stall, stôl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or keep in a stall; especially, to bring in from pasture, as cattle or horses, and place in the stall or stable for fattening. **2.** To furnish, as a barn, with stalls. **3.** To fix in mire or snow (while driving) so as to stick fast; bring to a standstill, as in mire or snow; hence, to stop by any obstruction; as, trains *stalled* in a snow-storm.

If we remember too much of our past, we get *stalled* under it.
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* ch. 4, p. 89. [S. '68.]

4. To ruin, as a team, by abuse. **5.** [Archaic.] (1) To install in office. (2) To corner; bring to bay. **6**†. (1) To permit postponement in paying (a debt). (2) To forestall. (3) To keep secret. (4) To place; fix.

II. *i.* **1.** To stick fast in mire, snow, or the like; be brought to a stand, as a horse or wagon. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To tire; be satiated. **3.** To kennel, as dogs. **4**†. To take a position; stand. **5**†. To live, as in a stall. [< AS. *steallan*, place, < *steal;* see STALL¹, *n.*]

stall¹, *n.* **1.** A compartment or space, having usually an elevated crib and high sides, in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed, as in a stable. **2.** A small booth, recess, or compartment in a street or market, or at a public fair or the like, for the sale of anything.

On both sides of the east Temple gate, *stalls* had for generations been permitted for changing foreign money.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 30, p. 496. [A. '77.]

3. A theater-seat ordinarily separated from the adjacent ones by arms; now, usually, one in the front part of the parquet; an orchestra stall; also, in the plural, the occupants of such seats collectively. See illus. under THEATER. **4.** In cathedrals and chapels, a seat in a choir, wholly or partly enclosed at back and sides; also, an office entitling one to such seat, or its stipend.

The most valuable works in divinity which we have, have been written by men who held *stalls*, or some good preferment.
R. TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, ch. 61, p. 324. [C. & HT. '44.]

5. A chamber in which ores are roasted. **6.** A working-compartment in a coal-mine; a chamber; room; breast. **7**†. A stand; station; fixed spot. **8**†. A bench or seat of state; throne. [< AS. *steal*, < root of STAND.]

—**stall'-board"**, *n.* A floor or level on which material, as soil, is shoveled in digging.—**s.-feed**, *vt.* To feed (as cattle) in a stall or stable; fatten.—**s.-fed**, *a.*—**s.-plate**, *n.* Metal plates bearing the arms of knights of certain orders and placed over their chapel stalls.—**s.-reader**, *n.* One who frequents book-stalls to read.—**straight s.** (*Mining*), a lateral excavation into a thick seam, having coal on the back and both sides.

stall², *n.* **1.** The confederate of a pickpocket or thief, who diverts attention while the theft is committed, or assists in the thief's escape. **2**†. A stalking-horse; cover; stale. **3**†. An ambush. [C.] [Var. of STALE⁴; see STALEMATE.]

stall'age, stôl'ėj, *n.* **1.** Place or room for stalls; the rent paid for a stall; the right of erecting stalls, as in fairs. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A wooden trough on which casks are placed for working beer. **3**†. Compost; manure. [< OF. *estallage*, < *estal*, STALL¹, *n.*]

stal'land†, *n.* A stallion. **stal'lant**.

stall'an-ger†, *n.* A stall-keeper; stallinger.

stal-la'tion†, *n.* Installation.

stalld, *pp.* Stalled. PHIL. SOC.

stall'er, stôl'ėr, *n.* **1.** A stableman; also, a master of the horse. **2**†. A standard-bearer. [< OF. *estallier*. < *estal*, STALL¹, *n.*]

stall'in-ger, stôl'in-jėr, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A keeper of a stall.

stall'ing-ken"†, *n.* A thieves' fence for stolen goods.

stawl'ing-ken"†.

stal'lion, stal'yun, *n.* An uncastrated male horse, commonly one kept for breeding; also, some other equine animal. [< OF. *estalon*. < LL. *stallum*, STALL¹, *n.*]

stall'man, stôl'man, *n.* A keeper of a stall.

stal'lon†, *n.* A slip or cutting from a plant.

stal'wart, stôl'wart *or* stal'wart (XIII), *a.* **1.** Large and strong in frame; of sturdy build and disposition.

Those old Hebrew prophets . . . were not soldiers, but when they rebuked kings, theirs was a courage which the most *stalwart* crusader might have envied.
W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons* lect. i, p. 3. [E. & L.]

2. Muscular; brawny.

The axe, in *stalwart* hands, with steadfast stroke,
The savage echoes of the forest woke.
J. J. PIATT *The Lost Farm* st. 2.

3. [U. S.] Standing fast as a partizan; thoroughgoing; unwavering; specifically, belonging to any of various wings of the Republican party claiming to be more loyal to the party or more uncompromising than the rest, especially that which in 1881 supported Senator Conkling in New York in his opposition to the administration. **4.** [Scot.] (1) Strong; of things inanimate. (2) Tempestuous. (3) Severe; hard. [< AS. *stælwyrthe*, good, serviceable, < *stalu*, theft, + *wyrthe*, good.] **stal'warth†.**

Synonyms: see ATHLETIC.

—**stal'wart,** *n.* [U. S.] A sturdy partizan; especially, a stalwart Republican. See STALWART, *a.*, 3.— **stal'wart-ism,** *n.* [U. S.] The political spirit, principles, or practises of stalwarts.— **stal'wart-ly,** *adv.*— **stal'wart-ness,** *n.*— **stal'worth,** *a.* [Archaic.] Same as STALWART. **stal'wor"thy†.**— **stal'worth-ly†,** *adv.*— **stal'worth-ness†,** *n.* Stalwartness. **stal'worth-head"†; stal'wort-hood†.**

stam, stam, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To confound.

stam†, *n.* Confusion; amazement.

stam'ber, stam'ber, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To stammer.

stam'bha, stam'bu, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as LAT[1].

stam'el†, *n.* Same as STAMMEL[2].

sta'men, stē'men *or* stā'men, *n.* [STA'MENS, rarely STAM'I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The organ that contains the pollen or male fertilizing element in a flower, standing inside the floral envelopes, if they are present; one of the component parts of the androecium. A complete stamen consists of two parts—the *filament*, which is the slender stalk or support, and the *anther*, which is a double-celled sac, filled with the pollen, and is the essential part of a stamen. See the italicized words.

2. *pl.* See STAMINA. **3†.** A thread, especially of the warp. [L., < *sto*, stand.]

sta'mened, stē'mend, *a.* Having stamens.

stam'in†, *n.* **1.** A fabric, linsey-woolsey. **2.** A vessel's stem. **stam'ine†.**

stam'i-na, stam'i-nə, *n.* [This word, originally the plural of *stamen*, and still sometimes used with a plural verb, is now commonly construed as a singular.] **1.** Supporting vitality or staying power; virility; strength; vigor; as, the youth lacks *stamina*.

A thousand dangers, in which men of ordinary *stamina* would never think of engaging. D. P. THOMPSON *Green Mountain Boys* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 172. [S. & H. '71.]

2. The firm or supporting part of a body. **3.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Plural of STAMEN.

stam'i-nal, stam'i-nəl, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens; stamineous. **2.** Relating to or furnishing stamina or lasting strength and vigor; fundamentally supporting; essential; as, carbon is the *staminal* constituent of organic nature.

stam'i-nate, stam'i-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To give stamina to; invigorate.

stam'i-nate, stam'i-net *or* -nēt, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having stamens but no pistils, as certain flowers, which are therefore called also **male flowers.** **2.** Having stamens. [< L. *staminatus*, thready, < *stamen;* see STAMEN.]

sta-min'e-ous, stə-min'ē-us, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens. [< L. *stamineus*, thready, < *stamen;* see STAMEN.] **stam'i-nal‡; stam"in-e'al‡.**

stamini-. Derived from Latin *stamen* (*stamin-*), warp, thread (< *sto*, stand): a combining form.— **stam"i-nif'er-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Stamen-bearing. **stam"i-nig'er-ous‡.**

stam"i-nid'i-um, stam'i-nid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The analogue, in cryptogamous plants, of the stamen; the antheridium. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*); see STAMEN.]

stam"i-no'di-um, stam'i-nō'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, or an organ resembling one. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*) (see STAMEN) + Gr. *eidos*, form.] **stam'i-node‡.**

stam'i-no"dy, stam'i-nō"di, *n.* *Bot.* The conversion of other parts of a flower, such as bracts, sepals, petals, or pistils, into stamens.

stamm, stam, *n.* [G.] *Card-playing.* In the old game of solo, a pool of 16 counters.

stam'mel[1], stam'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A clumsy horse. **2.** A bouncing wench.

stam'mel[2]†, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its color; red. **II.** *n.* A linsey-woolsey of a dull scarlet color; also, a dull scarlet: probably same as STAMIN, 1.

stam'mer, stam'ər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a stammer; falter or hesitate in saying: often with *out;* as, to *stammer* an excuse.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak with a halting articulation, commonly with rapid nervous repetitions of the same sound or syllable; speak with involuntary breaks and pauses; stutter; as, he *stammered* with confusion.

I know one of them who *stammers* in a drawing-room, and who on the following day has addressed eight meetings with great eloquence. H. TAINE *Notes on England* tr. by Rae, ch. 5, p. 66. [H. & W. '72.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To stumble; stagger. [< AS. *stamur*, stammering; cp. G. *stumm*, mute, Goth. *stamms*, stammering.] — **stam'mer-er,** *n.*

stam'mer, *n.* A halting, defective utterance; especially, the involuntary rapid repetition of a sound or syllable, due to nervousness; a stutter; hence, any difficulty in pronouncing or impediment in speech.

stam'merd, *pp.* Stammered. PHIL. SOC.

stam'mer-ing, *pa.* Articulating with a stammer, or uttered with a stammer; as, a *stammering* speech; a *stammering* beau.— **stam'mer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

stam'mer-ing, *n.* The act or the physical imperfection of one who stammers; stuttering.

stam'nos, stam'nos, *n.* An earthenware jar, commonly high-shouldered, short-necked, and two-handled, often with red figures: used by the Greeks to hold oil or wine. [< Gr. *stamnos*, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

A Stamnos.

—**Apulian stamnos,** a stamnos with a lid and high voluted handles: probably for honey or sweetmeats.

stamp, stamp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make marks or figures upon by means of the impression of a die, pattern, or the like; impress with letters, figures, or the like, for making a design; brand; as, to *stamp* a ball of butter.

Old histories tell us that the great Emperor Charlemagne *stamped* his edicts with the hilt of his sword.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 258. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. To impress upon any thing or surface by or as by indentation with a stamp; impress a copy of upon something; as, to *stamp* one's initials upon a seal; to *stamp* a monogram on metal. **3.** Specifically, to print with a stamp. **4.** To affix a postage, revenue, or other stamp to or upon; as, to *stamp* a letter; to *stamp* a cigar-box.

It was then [1830–'32] illegal to let out *stamped* papers on hire, but the lending of unstamped papers involved no penalty. H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 93, note. [K. P. & CO. '93.]

5. To bring down quickly and heavily; cause to descend forcibly with a loud noise; as, to *stamp* the foot.

He *stamped* his feet in the entry,
And brushed his homespun clo'es.
R. H. STODDARD *Ballad of Valley Forge* st. 89.

6. To effect as by setting the foot down heavily; crush or destroy with or as with a stamp of the foot: often with *out* or *down;* as, to *stamp down* the flowers; to *stamp out* an insurrection. **7.** To assign a distinctive quality to; label; characterize in words; brand; stigmatize; also, to characterize in any way; give a mark to; as, to *stamp* a story as false. **8.** Figuratively, to fix mentally; impress permanently; as, the deed is *stamped* on his memory. **9.** To crush, break, or pulverize, as ores treated in a stamp-mill. **10.** To shape or form by pressure, as in a mold; especially, to cut out by a blow, as with a die, in a machine: usually with *out*. The small wrought-iron parts of modern machines are mostly thus made. **11.** In brickmaking, to remove from (an undried brick) with a stamper the rough edge caused by a mold-vent.

II. *i.* To strike the foot forcibly upon the ground; as, to *stamp* with rage: in parts of the United States often pronounced *stomp*. [< AS. *stempan*, stamp.]

Synonyms: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE. Compare ABOLISH.

stamp, *n.* **1.** A characteristic mark made by stamping; a device or design struck or impressed upon any object or surface, as by a die, type, or block; as, the *stamp* on a coin; the baker puts his *stamp* on the cracker.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*,
The man's the gowd for a' that!
BURNS *For A' That an A' That* st. 1.

2. An implement or machine for stamping. (1) A die having a pattern either in relief or in intaglio, as for coin-working; any instrument for impressing a mark, design, or copy upon any object or surface; as, a hand-*stamp*.

Stamps, with raised letters, exactly like our printing types, excepting that they are not moveable, and by which the Romans produced short inscriptions, are yet extant.
PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 7, p. 131. [TEGG '67.]

(2) The weight or block in an ore-mill or other stamping-mill which by its impact crushes the ore; by extension, the stamping-mill itself. (3) A cutting-tool for making articles of outline corresponding to the cutting edges: operated by pressure or by blows. (4) A pounding-machine for softening leather.

3. A printed device prepared and sold, now usually by a government, for attachment to some commodity subject to taxation or to a fee, as for transportation, as proof that the tax or fee has been paid; as, a postage-*stamp;* revenue-*stamp*. **4.** Any characteristic mark, as a label or imprint, denoting the ownership or quality of the thing labeled or described; a brand; as, none are genuine without our *stamp*. **5.** Figuratively, characteristic quality or form; kind; sort; mark; as, this book bears the *stamp* of scholarship; I dislike men of his *stamp*. **6.** The act of stamping. (1) A heavy downward blow with the foot.

He concluded his harangue with an emphatic *stamp* of the foot, and so broke up the assembly.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 260. [H. '78.]

(2) A blow delivered by a device or machine for stamping. **7.** *pl.* (1) [Slang, U. S.] Money; especially, paper money; scrip. (2) Stamp-duties. (3) [Old Slang.] Legs. **8.** One of the pieces into which slabs or plates of puddled iron are sometimes cut or broken. **9†.** A picture cut from or impressed on wood or metal. **10†.** A medal; also, a small coin.

Synonyms: see MARK.

Compounds, etc.: —**atmospheric stamp,** a stamping-press or -machine operated by compressed air or using air as a spring.— **back'-stamp",** *n.* A postmark on the reverse side of an envelope, letter, or the like, indicating the day and usually the hour of its receipt at or passage in transit through a post-office.— **stamp'-bat"ter-y,** *n.* A series of stamps set in an upright frame, for crushing or comminuting ore, emery, or the like. The stamps are raised by cams mounted on a rotating shaft, and crush or break the material in their fall. See ORE-STAMP.— **s.-collecting,** *n.* The practise of collecting stamps, as in philately.— **s.-collector,** *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties, or a collector of postage or other stamps.— **s.-copper,** *n.* Copper ore cleansed from rock by stamping and washing, and made ready for the smelting-furnace.— **s.-distributor,** *n.* The official who has charge of the distribution of postage- or revenue-stamps.— **s.-duty,** *n.* *Law.* **1.** A tax imposed (in England) on the paper or parchment on which legal instruments are written. **2.** A duty or tax imposed on certain specified commodities to which (in package) a government label is attached as a stamp in evidence of the payment of the duty.— **s.-hammer,** *n.* An upright, direct-acting power-hammer.— **s.-head,** *n.* **1.** A heavy mass of metal forming the striking-head of a stamp, as in a stamp-battery. **2.** That head of a cask to which stamps, and accompanying marks or brands, are affixed.— **s.-machine,** *n.* A machine for stamping or comminuting; particularly, a rag-pulping machine for use in the manufacture of paper. **stamp'-ing-ma-chine"‡.**— **s.-mill,** *n.* **1.** Same as ORE-MILL. **2.** An oil-mill for crushing fruits or seeds with pestles. **s.-note,** *n.* A schedule of goods submitted by the shipper to the customs searcher and stamped by the latter when found to be correct. It is then sent with the goods to the ship.— **s.-office,** *n.* *Com.* An office where government stamps, as applicable to duties and taxes, are issued or procured.— **s.-rock,** *n.* Ore too poor to go to the furnace without crushing and separating the richer parts from the worthless.

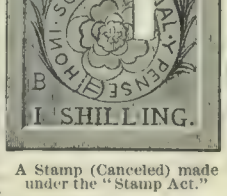

A Stamp (Canceled) made under the "Stamp Act."

stamp act. *Law.* A law imposing a stamp-duty; specifically [S- A-], an act of the British Parliament, passed in March, 1765, taking effect Nov. 1, 1765, and repealed in March, 1766, which taxed the people of the American colonies in that form. This act required the colonists to use for various legal and commercial writings, as well as for pamphlets and newspapers, vellum, parchment, or paper to which a government stamp, resembling a modern postage-stamp, was affixed. The stamps varied in price from a halfpenny up to ten pounds. Without this stamp such writings were declared to be illegal. The assertion by Parliament, in this act, of the right to lay internal taxes on the colonists without their consent was one of the causes of the revolution of 1776.

Not that there were wanting some, when I had the honour to serve his Majesty, to propose to me to burn my fingers with an American *Stamp-Act*.
PITT in *Debates of House of Commons*, *1765–'68* p. 72. [1772.]

The *Stamp Act* . . . must be deemed one of the most momentous legislative Acts in the history of mankind. LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 324. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

stamp'age, stamp'ĕj, *n.* An impression taken by stamping; especially, a squeeze.

stam-pede', stam-pēd', *v.* [STAM-PE'DED; STAM-PE'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to rush off together hurriedly and confusedly by reason of sudden panic; throw into fright and confusion so as to cause sudden dispersion or flight: said of a herd, a mob, a body of troops, etc.

Advancing towards the enemy they encountered a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, and were soon *stampeded* and driven back in great confusion. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 18, p. 423. [C. CO. '90.]

2. By extension, to cause to change a course of action suddenly by reason of some common impulse; move to sudden concerted action; as, to *stampede* a nominating convention in favor of a candidate.

II. *i.* **1.** To rush off in panic, as a herd of cattle.

Texan steers . . . are prone to *stampede*, especially in a thunder-storm. T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 3, p. 76. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. To move or act from a common or sudden impulse and with more or less confusion, as a political convention.— **stam-pe'der,** *n.*

stam-pede', *n.* **1.** A sudden starting and rushing off through fear or panic: said primarily of a herd of cattle, then of troops or other bodies of men; as, a *stampede* of wild horses; a *stampede* of an army-corps. **2.** By extension, any sudden, confused, impulsive movement on the part of a crowd or large company, as a mob or a political convention. [< Am. Sp. *estampida*, < Sp. *estampida*, crash, akin to *estampar*, STAMP.] **stam-pe'do‡.**

stamp'er, stamp'ər, *n.* **1.** One who stamps, in any sense. **2.** Any tool or machine for stamping; a stamp. (1) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics by pestles in a horizontally rotating tub. (2) A machine used in gunpowder-manufacture for stamping material: consisting usually of a battery of rising and falling wooden blocks having bronze shoes and playing in wooden mortars. (3) A mill for powdering calcined flints for use in making porcelain.

3. *pl.* [Colloq.] Thick-soled shoes or boots.

stamp'ing, stamp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of striking the foot heavily on the ground. **2.** The method or business of using tools or machines that stamp; specifically, the impressing of a design on a book-cover; blocking. **3.** Something stamped, or made with a stamp.

—**stamp'ing-ground",** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A favorite resort; a habitual gathering-place; originally, a place where graminivorous quadrupeds gather and stand during the heat of the day.— **s.-machine,** *n.* Any machine for stamping or comminuting, particularly one for forming articles from sheet metal by dies. **stamp'-ma-chine"‡.**— **s.-mill,** *n.* Same as STAMP-MILL.— **s.-powder,** *n.* *Embroidery.* A powder used in transferring a perforated pattern.— **s.-press,** *n.* **1.** A machine for stamping, usually distinguished from a stamping-machine in that the dies have a longer impact: used in manufacturing hollow-ware, spoons, etc. **2.** A seal-press. **3.** A blocking-press.

stampt, *pp.* Stamped. PHIL. SOC.

stance, stans, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A position; a station; hence, a site or a foundation. **2.** A stanchion; stand. **3†.** A stanza. **4†.** A space; distance. **staunce†.**

stanch, stənch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or check the flow of, as by absorbents or styptics: said chiefly of blood from a wound. **2.** To stop or check the flow of blood from (a wound).

With fruitless labor, Clara bound,
And strove to *stanch* the gushing wound.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 32.

3. [Archaic.] To quench, as fire or feeling.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To cease flowing. **2†.** To stop. [< OF. *estancher*, < L. *stagno;* see STAGNANT.] **staunch‡.**

—**stanch'less,** *a.* Such as can not be stanched. **staunch'less‡.**

stanch, *a.* **1.** Firm in principle, or in adherence to a cause; constant; faithful; steady; hearty; as, a *stanch* champion of orthodoxy; *stanch* loyalty.

Tchu Sing appears to be one of those *staunch* Conservatives who, when they find that a law is inefficient because it is too severe, imagine that they can make it efficient by making it more severe still.
MACAULAY *Speeches, War with China* p. 218. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. Having firm constitution or construction; strong and vigorous; as, a *stanch* iron screw steamer. **3.** Following without wavering: said of hounds on the trail. **4†.** Secret and close. [< OF. *estanche*, f. of *estanc*, < *estancher;* see STANCH, *v.*] **staunch‡.**

Synonyms: firm, seaworthy, sound, stout, strong, taut, tight, trim, trustworthy, trusty. See FAITHFUL.—Antonyms: crazy, leaky, rotten, unseaworthy, untrustworthy.

—**stanch'ly,** *adv.* In a stanch manner. **staunch'ly‡.**— **stanch'ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being stanch. **staunch'ness‡.**

stanch, *n.* **1.** A flood-gate or weir serving to back up water in order to accumulate enough for a sudden rush that will float vessels over a shallow. **2†.** The act of stanching, the state of being stanched, or that which stanches. [< OF. *estanche* (< L. *stagnum*), pool.]

stan'chel[1], stan'chel, *C.* (stan'shel, *W.*), *vt.* & *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as STANCHION.

stan'chel[2]†, *n.* Same as STANIEL. **stan'chil†.**

stanch'er, stənch'ər, *n.* One who or that which stanches; a styptic. **staunch'er‡.**

stan'chion, stan'shun (XIII), *vt.* To fasten by means of a stanchion or to a stanchion: said often of cattle secured by vertical bars on each side of the neck.

stan'chion, *n.* An upright bar, post, or timber forming a principal support, or serving to hold another part or object in place. Specifically: (1) A vertical bar, or a pair of bars, used to confine cattle in a stall, especially that bar which is removable. The two bars are adjusted one on each

side of the neck, so closely that the animal can not withdraw the head, yet has considerable freedom of motion. **cat'-tle-stan"chion**, *n.* (2) A principal upright in the frame of a machine, especially if made of wood. (3) *Naut.* A post supporting a deck-beam, quarter-railing, awning, or the like. (4) A post or hanger with an eye in one end for carrying a rope or small rod, as on shipboard. (5) *Mining.* A prop supporting the end of a stall.

[< OF. *estançon*, dim. of *estance*, < LL. *stantia*, chamber, < L. *stant-s*, ppr. of *sto*, stand.] **stan'tient**†. —**stan'chion-gun"**, *n.* **1.** A small cannon on a vertical pivot. **2.** A duck-gun on the gunwale of a boat.

stanch†, *pp.* Stanched. PHIL. SOC.

stanch†, *a.* Same as STANK.

stand, stand, *v.* [STOOD; STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place so as to stay in an upright position; set on the feet or legs, usually in the normal position; rest on the end or base; as, to *stand* the umbrella in a corner. **2.** To put up with; bear without complaining or giving way; tolerate; endure; sustain; as, I can not *stand* that insult; he *stands* misfortune well.

The reed can *stand* the blast, better than the oak.
C. O. G. NAPIER *Book of Nature* ch. 3, p. 82. [J. C. H. '70.]

3. To be subjected to or made to undergo; pass through; as, he must *stand* trial. **4.** To be to the advantage of; behoove. See TO STAND ONE IN STEAD, in next column. **5.** [Colloq.] To pay for; bear the expense of; as, to *stand* treat. **6.** [Rare.] To withstand. **7**†. To keep to; be faithful to.

II. *i.* **1.** To rest on the feet or be stationary in an erect position; said of persons or animals, and distinguished from *sitting*, *lying*, or *kneeling*. **2.** Hence, to be in a vertical position; be placed or remain upright; be set or made to rest on end; said of inanimate things, and distinguished from *leaning* or *lying*; as, the tree *stands* rooted in the ground; the monument *stands* upon a marble pedestal.

Above, against the clouds of twilight, ghostly on the gray precipice, *stand*, myriad by myriad, the shadowy armies of the Unterwalden pine. RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. v., pt. vi., p. 93. [J. W. '60.]

3. Figuratively, to have moral rectitude; be upright in character; maintain a good character or position; keep from failing in any way; as, to *stand* on one's integrity; to *stand* fast in the faith.

To *stand* or fall Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 640.

4. To have or be in a particular state or condition; be. (1) To be at a degree, price, rate, or the like; as, corn *stands* at 40 cents; the mercury *stands* at 92°. (2) To be in a given state, attitude, position, or situation; as, to *stand* ready for war. (3) To have a height or stature; as, to *stand* six feet in one's stockings. (4) To have a reputed character; be estimated; as, he *stands* well in the community.

Michael Angelo *stood* well with Cardinal Medici. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by Bunnett, vol. i, ch. 9, p. 478. [L. B. & CO.]

(5) To be of a given rank or class; as, he *stands* third.

5. To move into a position and remain upright in it; go; step; pass; usually with an adverb of motion or place; as, *stand* from under; *stand* out from the ranks. **6.** To hold out or be scrupulous; hesitate through caution or punctiliousness; demur; as, one must not *stand* on trifles. **7.** To be situated; take or have a position; lie; be placed; as, the fountain *stands* in the square; he *stands* between two fires. **8.** To be or remain at rest; be still; stop moving; cease activity; lie stagnant; as, some moved about and some *stood*; *standing* water. **9.** To be a substitute, equivalent, or representative; be instead: with *for*; as, Dr. *stands for* "doctor" and "debtor."

No man ever *stood* for so much to his country and to mankind as George Washington.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Apr. 30, '89* p. 28. [CAS. CO.]

10. [Eng.] To offer oneself as a candidate; accept a nomination for election; as, to *stand* for Parliament. **11.** To be consistent; accord; conform; agree: usually followed by *with*; as, this statement *stands with* yours; it *stands* to reason. **12.** To stay or remain firm; persevere; abide; remain; as, to *stand* in the face of all discouragement; he *stands* to his statement. **13.** To remain in existence, especially as unchanged or unimpaired; continue in force or validity; endure; last; as, the castle still *stands*; the treaty *stands*; the color will *stand*. **14.** To assume a fixed attitude, as for resistance or defense; take a stand; take sides; as, to *stand* for the right; *stand* by the king. **15.** To take a direction; sail; steer; as, the ship *stands* out to sea; the brig *stands* up into the wind.

And as toward shore we steadily did *stand* With all sail set.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, The Wanderers* prol., l. 917.

16. To point, as a setter or pointer. **17.** To rest on a support or basis; hence, to depend logically; be upheld, as by proofs or arguments; be established; with *on*, *upon*, or *by*; as, the house *stands on* a rock; the case *stands on* mere conjecture. **18.** *Breeding.* To be in readiness to serve, as a stallion. **19**†. To consist; be comprised. **20**†. To be forbearing; endure. [< AS. *standan*, stand; cognate with L. *sto*, Goth. *standan*, G. *stehen*, Ice. *standa*.] **stonde**†.

Synonyms: abide, be erect, be upon the feet, be upright, continue, endure, halt, hold out, keep up, pause, remain, stay, stop. See BEAR; PERSEVERE, REST. —**Antonyms:** decline, droop, drop, fall, faint, fall, falter, flee, fly, sink, succumb, yield. —**Prepositions:** stand *on* or *upon* the shore; stand *by* or *to* a pledge, stand *by* a friend; *with* the minority, *for* the right, *against* the wrong, to stand *over* a shiftless servant or a fallen foe; to stand *upon* one's rights.

Phrases: —**to stand against**, to oppose steadfastly; as, to *stand against* slavery. —**to s. a watch**, *Naut.*, to do the duties of a watch for the regular period of such watch. —**to s. by.** **1.** To give countenance and aid to; sustain; support firmly, as, to *stand by* the flag. **2.** To keep faith concerning; be ready and willing to perform or observe; abide by; as, to *stand by* one's word. **3.** *Naut.* To keep near and be ready to operate or attend to; as, the sailor *stands by* the main-sheet. **4.** To be near or on hand to help; be ready; as, *stand by* as long as danger threatens. —**to s. corrected**, to acknowledge or accept a correction. —**to s. fast**, to be fixed; be unshaken. —**to s. fire**, to remain steady under the fire of the enemy. —**to s. firmly on** [Archaic], to be fully satisfied or convinced about. —**to s. for.** **1.** To take position in behalf of, take sides with. **2.** [Colloq.] To undertake the office of godfather or godmother for. —**to s. from under**, to move away from beneath something ready to fall. —**to s. in**, to cost; as, that overcoat *stands* me in ten dollars. —**to s. in with** [Slang, U. S.], to be in secret league with; have a profitable understanding with; as, the politicians *stand in with* the saloon-keepers. —**to s. off.** **1.** To keep a person or thing at or as at a distance; as, to *stand off* a highwayman, with a revolver; to *stand off* a creditor. **2.** To be distant in spirit and conduct; as, to *stand off* from an acquaintance. **3.** [Archaic.] To be set out in relief; stand out. —**to s. off and on** (*Naut.*), to tack in and out along shore. —**to s. on** (*Naut.*), to keep on a tack or course. —**to s. one in stead** or **in good stead**, to be to one's advantage; be serviceable or convenient to one; as, the warm coat *stood* him *in good stead* when the sun set. —**to s. out.** **1.** To endure to the end without yielding; as, it is hard, but I think I can *stand* it *out*. **2.** To hold out in disagreement; refuse to consent; as, one of the jurors still *stood out*. **3.** To appear in relief; be prominent; as, the profile *stands out* from the stone. —**to s. to.** **1.** To adhere to; abide by; maintain; as, to *stand to* one's duty; to *stand to* an assertion. **2.** To fall to; take hold; as, I will *stand to* and work. —**to s. to it**, to maintain one's position in a contest or controversy of any kind; as I'll *stand to it* that I saw him. —**to s. together**, to agree and cohere; especially, to be logically consistent. —**to s. to sea** (*Naut.*), to sail out to sea. —**to s. trial**, to be put on trial, as before a court. —**to s. under**, to bear as a burden; carry the responsibility of; rest under; as, to *stand under* heavy obligations. —**to s. up**, to stand or cause to stand erect. —**to s. up for**, to side with and defend; assist; maintain; as to *stand up for* the truth. —**to s. upon or on.** **1.** To insist upon vigorously or scrupulously; as, to *stand upon* one's rights; to *stand upon* one's dignity. **2.** To depend upon; rest or rely upon; as, we *stand upon* the records. —**to s. up to**, to meet, as faithfully or courageously; face; fulfil; as, to *stand up to* one's agreements; to *stand up to* danger. —**to s. up with.** [Colloq.] **1.** To be groomsman or bridesmaid to or for. **2.** To dance with as a partner. —**to s. with**, to agree with.

stand, *n.* **1.** A structure upon which persons or things may stand, or on which articles may be kept or displayed. (1) A small table on which things may be placed conveniently. (2) A rack or other piece of furniture on which hats may be hung, or canes, umbrellas, etc., supported; as, a hall-*stand*. (3) A stall, counter, or the like, where merchandise is displayed; as, a fruit-*stand*; book-*stand*. (4) A structure upon which persons may sit or stand, as a platform, or a series of raised seats; as, a hand-*stand*; a grand *stand*; a judges' *stand*. (5) A small raised platform in court upon which a witness stands. (6) A rostrum. (7) A framework, platform and post, raised disk, or other support upon which something, as an instrument, is elevated, or on which specimens are mounted, as in a museum. (8) A rack or framework for supporting something. See COMPOSING-FRAME; MUSIC-STAND.

2. Any place where or in which something stands; fixed situation; position; place; station; as, to take one's *stand* on the top of the hill. Specifically: (1) The place of one's customary occupation or business; as, we do business at the old *stand*. (2) An assigned or chosen location; as, a hack-*stand*.

3. The act of standing, literally or figuratively, especially of standing firmly or with decision; as, to make a *stand* against the enemy. **4.** Cessation from progress or motion; the state of being inactive or at rest; a standstill; as, the machinery came to a *stand*.

Here, again, I was at a very great *stand*, not knowing what to do, fearing I was not called.
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 37. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

5. A complete set; outfit: chiefly in the phrase *stand of arms*. See ARMS. **6.** A tree grown from seed; also, a young tree left when others are cut down. **7.** A weight of pitch, from 250 to 300 pounds. **8.** A growth on the field, as of sugar-cane, grass, or the like.

After he [a farmer] has produced one good *stand* of Clover, I doubt that he can afford to buy more Guano.
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 32, p. 318. [C. & CO. '71.]

9. [Archaic.] A vat or cask; formerly, a hogshead; also, the quantity that such a vessel contains. **10**†. A troop; force. **11**†. Rank. [< AS. *stand*, < *standan*, stand.]

Compounds, etc.: —**stand'-cask"**, *n.* An ornamental unmarked or unstamped cask, not intended for shipment, sale, or delivery, but designed solely to be set up and filled with distilled spirits on the premises of liquor-dealers, for the purpose of drawing spirits therefrom into other casks, packages, or vessels, to be sold. —**s.-further**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quarrel. —**s.-galley**, *n.* *Print.* A standing-galley. —**s. of colors**, a set of flags, as of a battalion or a regiment. —**s.-rest**, *n.* A sloping seat in a high stall, in some medieval edifices, supporting the person in an almost upright position. —**to get a s. on**, to bring to a stand in a panic, as a huddled or crowded herd: said of hunted animals, as buffaloes. —**to put to a s.**, to bring to a halt by impediments or obstacles.

stand'age, stand'ĕj, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* One or more sumps for water to accumulate in for pumping. **2**†. A stall.

stand'ard[1], stand'ard, *a.* Having the accuracy or authority of a standard; serving as a gage, test, guide, or model; hence, of a very high or excellent kind or type; as, *standard* scales; a *standard* book.

The West-Saxon was the land of Alfred, and the royal cultivation of its dialect . . . rendered it the *standard* language which we now call Anglo-Saxon. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Dialects* in vol. i, p. 168. [W. J. W. '66.]

stand'ard[2], *a.* Standing alone; not trellised or supported: said of a tree, shrub, or vine.

stand'ard[1], *n.* **1.** Any measure of extent, quantity, quality, or value established by law or by general usage and consent; a weight, vessel, instrument, or device sanctioned or used as a definite unit, as of value, dimension, time, or quality, by reference to which other measuring-instruments may be constructed and tested or regulated.

The first intimation that is given of an attempt to have a *standard* in England, is that of 1120. King Henry ordered that the ell, the ancient yard, should be the exact length of his arm.
J. D. STEELE *Natural Philosophy* ch. 1, p. 15. [A. S. B. '72.]

2. Hence, any type, model, example, or authority with which comparison may be made; any fact, thing, or circumstance forming a basis for adjustment and regulation; a criterion of excellence; test; as, a *standard* of conduct; a *standard* of taste. **3.** In coinage, the proportion by weight of fine metal and alloy, established by authority.

In the United States the gold and silver coins have a fineness of 900 parts in 1,000; the alloy used for gold coins consists of gold 900, silver 10, and copper 90, and that used for silver consists of silver 900, copper 100. The so-called nickel consists of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts, and the so-called copper coins, of copper 95 parts, tin 3 parts, and zinc 2 parts. British gold coins are 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts alloy; British silver, 222 parts pure silver and 18 parts alloy.

4. Gt. Brit. A grade of classification in an elementary public school. [< OF. *estandart*; see STANDARD[3], *n.*]

Synonyms: see CRITERION, EXAMPLE; IDEAL; RULE.

Phrases, etc.: —**Dutch standard**, a standard formerly recognized in commercial usage and in tariff legislation relating to qualities or grades of sugar. It consisted of 16 samples, representing as many different grades of purity from the darkest to the whitest, put up in bottles under the seal of the Dutch government.

This consideration soon led to the issuing of an order by the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, requiring the adoption of the polariscope for the examination of sugars in the customs service, with the gradual abandonment of the *Dutch Standard* as an authority. *Scientific Am. Supplement* Mar. 19, '87, p. 9347, col. 1.

—**gold s.**, a monetary standard based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value. —**metallic s.**, a monetary standard founded on either gold or silver, or on both when representing a common unit of value. —**silver s.**, a monetary standard based on silver alone taken as giving the unit of value. —**single s.**, a monetary standard based either on silver alone (as in China) or on gold alone (as in England). —**stand'ard-bred"**, *a.* Bred so as to be of a required strain or quality, as a horse or dog. —**tabular** or **multiple s.**, a standard of value obtained by averaging the selling prices of a considerable number of staple products: proposed by some as a monetary basis.

stand'ard[3], *n.* **1.** An upright timber, post, pole, or beam, especially as a support. Specifically: (1) An upright in a framing or machine, as a leg or central post. (2) A pedestal or column. (3) In ship-building, an inverted knee above the deck. **stand'ard-knee"**. (4) That part of a plow bearing the mold-board. (5) An upright member in a vehicle. (6) The stem, as of a lamp or goblet.

2. *Hort.* (1) Any tree not dwarfed by grafting, as a pear-tree grown from seed or grafted on the root of a pear-seedling, as distinguished from a dwarfed tree.

Until very lately, trees of all sorts, and for every situation, were grown as tall *standards*, with naked trunks six and even eight feet high. P. BARRY *The Fruit Garden* pt. ii, p. 137. [A. O. M. '59.]

(2) A shrub grafted in a vigorous upright stem and pruned into tree instead of bush form. (3) A tree or shrub supporting itself by its own stem, without aid from a wall or trellis, as distinguished from an espalier or a cordon. **3.** An article of furniture too heavy to be readily moved. **4.** A large drinking-cup. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A stand or frame. **6**†. A chest for valuables. **7**†. The principal dish of a meal. **8**†. A set; outfit; stand. **9**†. One permanently placed as a servant. [< MD. *standaerd*, post, var. of *stander*, < *staen*, stand.]

stand'ard[3], *n.* **1.** A flag, ensign, or banner, considered as the distinctive emblem of a government, body of men, or special cause or movement; as, the *standard* of freedom or revolt. See illus. under EAGLE. **2.** *Bot.* The large upper (posterior) petal of a papilionaceous flower; the banner. **3**†. A standard-bearer. [< AS. *standard*, < OF. *estandart*, < L. *extendo*; see EXTEND.]

stand'ard-bear"er, stand'ard-bâr'ĕr, *n.* **1.** An officer or soldier of a regiment or other military body who carries the flag or ensign. See illus. under VEXILLARY. **2.** Hence, figuratively, one who leads, as a candidate. **3.** An African goatsucker, a fourwings.

stand'ard-ize, stand'ard-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make to conform to a standard. Specifically: (1) To gage to a standard size. (2) To regulate by a standard, as a measuring-instrument; in chemistry, to give, as to a solution, a specific value obtained by analysis, so that it may be used as a standard in determining the value of other like solutions. **stand'ard-ise**‡.

—**stand'ard-i"za-**[or **-sa-**]**ble**, *a.* Such as can be conformed to a standard. —**stand"ard-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* —**stand'ard-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

stand'ard-wing", stand'ard-wing', *n.* A bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacei*) of the islands of Batchian and Jilolo, with two white plumes from each wing.

stand'by", stand'bi', *n.* A trustworthy person or thing, especially a faithful assistant or adherent.

stand'el†, *n.* A young tree left standing, especially when land is cleared of wood, the law requiring twelve young oaks to be left on every acre.

stand'el-wort"†, *n.* Standerwort. **stand'el-grass"**†.

stand'er, stand'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stands or continues.

Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and rating them for it but thus in long *standers* becometh useless. BARROW *Works* vol. i, ser. xlviii, p. 522. [J. C. R. '45.]

2. *Gr. Ch.* One of the consistentes. **co-stand'er**‡.

3†. Same as STANDEL.

stand'er-by", *n.* [Archaic.] A bystander.

stand'er-wort", stand'ĕr-wûrt', *n.* Any one of several British orchids, especially the long-purples (*Orchis mascula*). **stand'er-grass"**‡.

stand'fast", stand'fast', *n.* One who or that which stands firm and strong.

It seems as if the whole world, both morally and physically, were detached from its old *standfasts* and set in rapid motion. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Old Apple Dealer* p. 502. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

stand'gale", stand'gāl', *n.* A bird, the staniel or kestrel. [< AS. *stângella*, < *stân*, stone, + *gellan*, yell.]

stand'ing, stand'ing, *pa.* **1.** Remaining erect; not prostrated or cut down; as, *standing* grain.

The *standing* figure was the first to speak.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 1, p. 18. [H.]

2. Continuing for regular or permanent use; not special or temporary; as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* army. **3.** Stagnant; not flowing; as, a *standing* pool. **4.** Begun while standing: distinguished from *running*; as, a *standing* high jump. **5.** Kept in a set-up condition; not distributed; composed: said of type.

—**standing block**, a fixed block, as in a tackle: opposed to *running block*. —**s. bolt**, a stud-bolt. **stand'ing-cy"press**, *n.* An erect biennial (*Gilia coronopifolia*) of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*), 2 to 4 feet high, with crowded pinnatifid fringe-like leaves, and at the top a long thyrse of scarlet flowers. It grows along rivers in the southeastern United States, and is common in ornamental cultivation. —**s. part**, the fixed part (of a rope or tackle), made fast to a block.

stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Place in the estimation of others; relative position, as in social, commercial, or moral relations; repute; grade; rank; especially, high grade or rank; good reputation; as, to associate with men of *standing*; his *standing* is low.

Little more was required [A. D. 1800], in order to a fair *standing* in the Church, than a formal adhesion to a few of the externals of religion. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 72. [H. R. '60.]

2. A place to stand in; station; stand.

A public *standing* to sell nuts, gingerbread, etc.
ADAM CLARKE *Commentaries, Matt.* xxi, 13.

3. *Law.* A right or capacity to sue or maintain an action; as, a sufficient *standing* in court. **4.** Time in which something stands or goes on; continuance; duration; as, a feud of long *standing*. **5.** The act of one who stands; as, to finish a work at one *standing*. **6.** An iron floor covering the sunken part of a rolling-mill.

—stand'ing-gal"ley, *n.* *Print.* A frame with inclined top divided into galley-like parts, on which standing matter is kept. **—s.-press,** *n.* *Print.* A press for taking the impression out of printed sheets by subjecting them to great pressure between sheets of millboard. **—s.-room,** *n.* Place in which to stand, as in a building where the seats are all occupied.— **s.-stool,** *n.* A frame in which a small child is taught to stand or walk.

stand'ing-ground", stand'ing-ground", *n.* A place on which to stand; that on which one rests in order to act; hence, basis or fundamental principle.

stand'ing-point", stand'ing-point", *n.* A standpoint.

stand'ish, stand'ish, *n.* A receptacle for pens and ink.

I said, 'Fill my *standish* with ink.'
SAXE *The Caliph and the Cripple* st. 25.

[< STAND + DISH.]

stand'-off", stand'-ôf", *a.* [Colloq.] Distant in manner or spirit; reserved.

stand'-off"ish‡,

—stand'-off"ish-ness, *n.*

stand'-off", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A draw or tie, as in a game; a set-off; as, the contestants agreed to call it a *stand-off*. **2.** A counterbalancing or neutralization. **3.** A feeling or state of indifference or coldness.

There was a kind of '*stand-off*' between the army and the navy when acting together, which prevented them from working in harmony and with one purpose.
D. D. PORTER *Incidents of the Civil War* ch. 14, p. 143. [A. '85.]

4. [Slang.] Extension of time imposed on a creditor; postponement of payment; as, he gave me a *stand-off*.

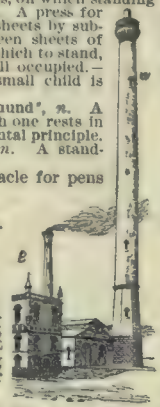

The Stand-pipe at Erie, Pa.

This stand-pipe holds the water 235 feet above the level of Lake Erie, whence the supply is drawn: *e*, the pump-house; *w*, the top of the column of water in the stand-pipe.

stand'-pipe", stand'-paip", *n.* A vertical pipe, usually for containing liquid, and connecting at the bottom with one or more other pipes. Specifically: (1) A tower-like pipe at a reservoir or other source of water, into which the water is pumped to give it a head. (2) A small pipe connected with the upper side of a water-main. (3) A pipe connecting a gas-retort with a hydraulic main. (4) A pipe of sufficient height to force its contents into a boiler against the steam-pressure. (5) A pipe serving as an air-chamber or -cushion on the discharge side of a steam-pump. (6) An upright pipe permitting expansion, as of hot water. (7) A water-tower used in extinguishing fire.

stand'point", stand'point", *n.* A position from which things are viewed or regarded, and in relation to which they are compared and estimated; a point of view; basal principle; as, the *standpoint* of conservatism; all depends upon one's *standpoint*.

The first three of these Gospels exhibit many striking similarities; they appear to give, from somewhat different *standpoints*, a condensed and complete synopsis of the events of our Lord's life.
W. GLADDEN *Who Wrote the Bible?* ch. 9, p. 249. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[Representing G. *standpunkt*.]

stand'still, stand'stil, *n.* The state of standing still; a complete pause; cessation of action or motion; halt; rest; as, controversy was at a *standstill*.

At Newcastle, when a great race takes place, all business is at a *standstill*. F. GALTON *Hereditary Genius* ch. 17, p. 305. [A. '70.]

stand'-up", stand'-up", *a.* **1.** Having an erect position; as, a *stand-up* collar. **2.** Done while standing; said especially of an unflinching boxing-match.

But I says, 'Served him right!' and I go, all my might,
In love or in war, for a fair *stand-up* fight.
BRET HARTE *The Idyl of Battle Hollow* st. 8.

stane, stēn, *n.* [Scot.] A stone.

stan'ek-ite, stan'ek-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A resin-like hydrocarbon derivative. ($C_{20}H_{32}O_3$) found chiefly in coal-deposits in Bohemia. [< J. *Stanek*, who analyzed it.]

stane'-raw", stēn'-rô", *n.* A variety of lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*, var. *omphalodes*) from which Scotch Highlanders obtain a brown dye. [< STANE, STONE, + RAG[1], *n.*, 6.] **sta'ney-rag"‡.**

sta'ner-ie, stē'ner-ī, *a.* [Scot.] Stony.

stang[1], stang, *vt.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To compel to ride on a stang or pole.

stang[2], *n.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To sting. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To throb with pain.

stang[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A wooden bar; especially, a pole used in measuring land, or the bar that fastens a door. **2.** A rood of land.

—riding the stang [North. Eng. & Scot.], a custom of punishing wife-beaters or other obnoxious persons by riding them or their deputies through the town on a pole or rail. See SKIMMINGTON. **—stang'-ball",** *n.* A bar-shot.

stang[2], *n.* [Scot.] A sting; pang; throbbing pain.

stan'hope, stan'hōp (Colloq., stan'up), *n.* A light open one-seated vehicle, formerly made with two wheels, but now commonly with four. [After a Mr. *Stanhope*, for whom the first one was built.]

Stan-ho'pe-a, stan-hō'pē-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytal orchids, with fragrant, curiously shaped, richly colored flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation. [After Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*.]

stan'ho-scope, stan'ho-scōp, *n.* A magnifying lens like the Stanhope lens (see LENS), but plane on the side opposite the eye. [< STANHOPE LENS (see LENS) + -SCOPE.]

stan'iel, stan'yel, *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel.

—stan'iel-ry, *n.* The practise of hawking with staniels.

stank[1]†, *vt.* To dam up.

stank[2], stank, *imp.* of STINK, *v.*

stank†, *a.* Weary; exhausted.

stank, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A pool; pond; ditch; dam.

—stank'-hen", *n.* [Scot.] A gallinule. **stank'ie‡.**

stan'na-bur"row, stan'a-bur"ō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heap of small stones, marking a boundary.

stan'na-ry, stan'a-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to tin-mines or tin-mining. **stan'ner-y‡.**

stan'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A tin-mine or region of tin-mines. [< LL. *stannaria*, < L. *stannum*, tin.] **stan'ner-y‡.—staunary courts** [Eng.], courts in Cornwall and Devonshire for the workers in the mines.

stan'nate, stan'ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of stannic acid.

stan'nel, stan'el, *n.* A staniel. **stan'nel-hawk"‡.**

stan'ner, stan'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pebble or boulder. **2.** *pl.* Gravel.

stan'nic, stan'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its higher valence. [< L. *stannum*, tin.]

—stannic acid, a gelatinous compound (H_2SnO_3) that forms hard lumps when exposed to the air, derived from alkaline stannates by treatment with acids.— **s. chlorid,** a thin colorless liquid ($SnCl_4$) made by exposing metallic tin to the action of chlorin. Called formerly *fuming liquor of Libavius*.— **s. oxid,** a white, amorphous, pulverulent compound (SnO_2) found native as cassiterite, or formed by heating the lower (stannous) oxid in air: extensively used as a polishing-agent called *putty-powder*.

stan-nif'er-ous, stan-nif'er-us, *a.* Yielding or containing tin; as, *stanniferous* ores.

The essential to an opaque white enamel is tin, which gives to it the name of *stanniferous* enamel.
W. C. PRIME *Pottery and Porcelain, Technology* p. 25. [H. '78.]

[< L. *stannum*, tin, + *fero*, bear.]

stan'nite, stan'āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A granular, metallic, steel-gray to iron-black copper-iron sulfostannate (Cu_2FeSnS_4): found massive. [< L. *stannum*, tin.] **bell-metal ore‡; stan'nin(e‡; tin pyrites‡.**

stan"no-flu'o-rid, ‖ stan'o-flū'o-rid, -rid *or* -raid, *n.*

stan"no-flu'o-ride, ‖ *Chem.* A compound in which stannic fluorid acts as an acid and combines with a metallic fluorid to form a salt; as, barium *stannofluorid*. [< L. *stannum*, tin, + FLUORID.]

stan'no-type, stan'o-taip, *n.* A photograph picture taken on a tin or tinned plate; a tintype; ferrotype. [< L. *stannum*, tin, + -TYPE.]

stan'nous, stan'us, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing tin, especially in its lower valence; as, *stannous* chlorid. [< L. *stannum*, tin.]

stan'num, stan'um, *n.* [L.] *Pharm. and Med.* Tin.

stann'yel, *n.* Same as STANIEL. **stan'yel‡.**

staunt†, *v.* Standeth: a contraction.

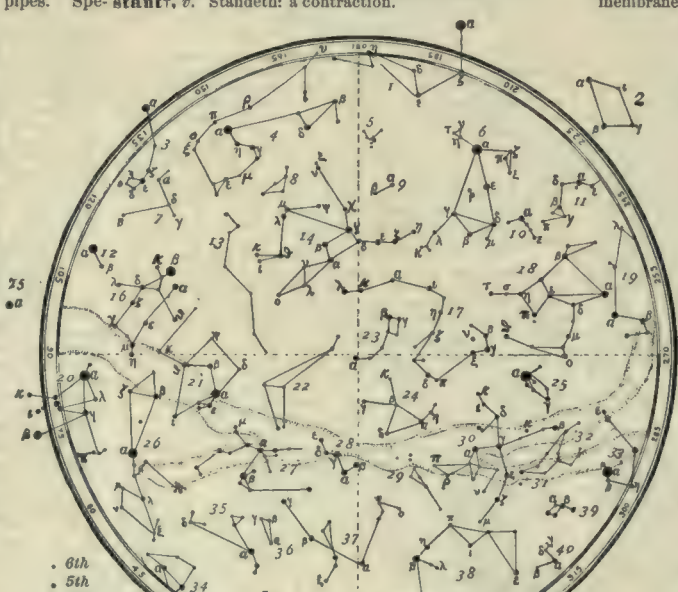

Star-map of the Northern Hemisphere.

The constellations are indicated by numerals, referring to the names below. The chief stars in each constellation are marked with the Greek letters by which they are known. When such a star has any other name it will be found in the table on p. 1751. Thus, Alpha Tauri (the star α in the constellation Taurus) is known as Aldebaran.

1. Virgo. 2. Libra. 3. Hydra. 4. Leo. 5. Coma Berenices. 6. Bootes. 7. Cancer. 8. Leo Minor. 9. Canes Venatici. 10. Corona. 11. Serpens. 12. Canis Minor. 13. Lynx. 14. Ursa Major. 15. Canis Major. 16. Gemini. 17. Draco. 18. Hercules. 19. Ophiuchus. 20. Orion. 21. Auriga. 22. Cameloparadalis. 23. Ursa Minor (the Pole-star is near the true pole, the intersection of the dotted lines). 24. Cepheus. 25. Lyra. 26. Taurus. 27. Perseus. 28. Cassiopeia. 29. Lacerta. 30. Cygnus. 31. Vulpes. 32. Sagitta. 33. Aquila. 34. Cetus. 35. Aries. 36. Triangulum. 37. Andromeda. 38. Pegasus. 39. Delphinus. 40. Equuleus. 41. Pisces. 42. Aquarius.

stan'za, stan'za, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* (1) A group of rimed lines, properly four or more, usually forming one of a series of similar divisions in a poem; a part of a poem that ordinarily presents certain variations of measure or arrangements of rime repeated in the poem: distinguished from a poetic *verse*, which strictly is a single line.

Two rimed lines form a *couplet*, three a *triplet*. A four-lined *stanza* is often called a *quatrain*; a six-lined *stanza*, a *sestet*; an eight-lined *stanza*, an *octave*. Favorite stanzaic forms in English are the four-stress quatrain with alternate rimes, the rime royal in seven decasyllabic lines (a b a b b c c), the Spenserian in eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine (a b a b b c b c c), the ottava rima of "Don Juan" and Keats's "Isabella" (a b a b a b c c), and the ode-stanza of Gray, Wordsworth, etc. The letters in the parentheses show the arrangement of rimes. Compare STROPHE. See also BALLADE; RONDEAU; RONDEL; SONNET; TERZA-RIMA; TRIOLET; VILLENNELLE.

(2) A classic meter or strophe such as the Alcaic or the Sapphic, in four lines or in couplets, and governed by the laws of quantity. See STROPHE; SYSTEM.

The prevailing method of combining verses is by end-rime; and here we distinguish between *stanzas* where the verses are homogeneous, and *stanzas* made up of verses with a varying number of accents. F. B. GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 8, p. 235. [G. & CO. '91.]

The alexandrine was, I believe, first used by Spenser, for the sake of closing his *stanza* with a fuller sound. S. JOHNSON *Lives of the Poets, Dryden* in vol. i, p. 306. [S. E. '10.]

2. [STAN'ZE, *pl.*] [It.] *Arch.* A room, chamber, apartment, or other division in a building. [It., abode, < LL. *stantia*; see STANCHION.] **stan'ze†; stan'zo†.**

stan'zaed, stan'zad, *a.* Consisting of stanzas.

stan-za'ic, stan-zē'ic, *a.* Arranged in, consisting of, or relating to stanzas. **stan'zi-c‡.**

Gray gave his poem, when he first published it, an outward resemblance to the text of Tibullus by printing it without any *stanzaic* pauses. E. W. GOSSE *Thomas Gray* ch. 5, p. 99. [H. '82.]

stap, stāp. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To step. **II.** *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** A stave (of a tub, etc.).

stapet†, *a.* Advanced; stepped. **sta'pent.**

sta-pe'di-al, sta-pī'di-al, *a.* Stirrup-shaped; of or pertaining to the stapes; as, the *stapedial* bone.

Stap"e-dif'e-ra, stap'ē-dif'ē-ra, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of vertebrates with stapedial bones, including all except fishes. [< STAPES + L. *fero*, bear.]

—stap"e-dif'er-ous, *a.*

sta-pe'di-us, sta-pī'di-us *or* -pē'di-us, *n.* [-DI-I, -di-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] A small muscle of the middle ear that acts upon the stapes. [< LL. *stapes*; see STAPES.]

Sta-pe'li-a, sta-pī'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of curious fleshy plants of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) having leafless 4-angled stems and showy, star-like, ill-smelling, livid-purple or yellowish flowers sometimes a foot in diameter. [After J. B. van *Stapel*, Dutch botanist.]

sta'pes, stē'pīz *or* stā'pēs, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the middle ear, having its base applied to the fenestra ovalis and representing the upper element of the hyoid arch in vertebrates above fishes. It is stirrup-shaped in man and most mammals, and generally columellar in the lower vertebrates. See illus. under AUDITORY. **2.** *Surg.* A figure-eight bandage used in hemorrhage from the foot. [< LL. *stapes*, stirrup, < OHG. *stapf*, step.]

staph"is-ag'ria, ‖ staf'is-ag'ria, -rin *or* -rain, *n.*

staph"is-ag'rine, ‖ *Chem.* A yellowish amorphous compound contained in the seeds of the staves-acre (*Delphinium Staphisagria*). [< LL. *staphisagria*, < Gr. *staphis*, raisin, + *agrios*, wild, < *agros*, field.]

staph'y-le, staf'i-lī *or* -lē, *n.* The uvula. [< Gr. *staphylē*, bunch of grapes.] **—staph"yl-em"a-to'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A bloody tumor formed beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula. **staph"yl-æm"a-to'ma‡.—staph"y-le-par'tes,** *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used for removing the uvula.— **staph'y-lin(e,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the uvula. **2.** Like a bunch of grapes; botryoidal. **—staph'y-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the uvula; falling of the palate.

Staph"y-le-a'ce-æ, staf'i-lē-ē'sē-ī *or* -lē-ā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs or small trees—the bladder-nut family—having opposite simple or compound leaves and regular bisexual flowers with 5 stamens and often peculiar inflated fruit. It embraces 4 genera and 16 species. *Staphylea*, the type genus, includes the common bladdernut. [Abridged < L. *staphylodendron*, kind of shrub, < Gr. *staphylodendron*, < *staphylē*, bunch of grapes, + *dendron*, tree.]

—staph"y-le-a'ceous, *a.*

Staph"y-lin'i-dæ, staf'i-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of necrophagous clavicorn beetles, especially those having the dorsal abdominal segments corneous and the abdomen flexible and with eight ventral segments; rove-beetles. **Staph"y-li'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *staphylinos*, kind of insect, < *staphylē*, bunch of grapes.]

—staph"y-lin'id, staph"y-lin'oid, *a.* & *n.*— **staph"y-lin'in(e,** *a.* **—staph"y-lin'i-form,** *a.* Formed like a staphylinid.

Staph"y-li-noi'de-a, staf'i-li-noi'dē-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The necrophagous beetles as a superfamily. [< STAPHYLINUS + -OID.]—**staph"y-li-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

sta-phyl'i-on, sta-fil'i-en, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *staphylion*, dim. of *staphylē*, bunch of grapes.]

staphylo-, staphyl-. Derived from Greek *staphylē*, bunch of grapes, also the uvula: combining forms. **—staph"y-lo-cys'tis,** *n.* *Helminth.* A larval form of certain tapeworms with a constriction dividing the anterior portion into head and body, the posterior portion representing the caudal cyst.— **staph"y-lo-di-al'y-sis,** *n.* Relaxation or falling of the uvula. **—staph"y-læ-de'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Tumefaction of the uvula; enlargement and elongation of the palate.— **staph"y-lo'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A protrusion or bulging outward of any of the coats of the eye, as of the cornea (**anterior staphyloma**) or of the sclerotic (**posterior s.**).— **staph"y-lom'a-tous,** *a.* Of the nature of or affected by staphyloma. **staph"y-lo-mat'ic‡.—staph"y-lo-plas'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to staphyloplasty.— **staph'y-lo-plas"ty,** *n.* **1.** The operation for closing the vault of the palate. **2.** The operation for replacing the soft palate after loss.— **staph"y-lop-to'sis,** *n.* Morbid elongation of the soft palate.— **staph"y-lor'a-phy,** *n.* The operation of uniting a cleft palate. **staph"y-lor'ra-phy‡; staph"y-lor'rha-phy‡.— staph"y-lo-raph'ic,** *a.*— **staph"y-lo'sis,** *n.* Same as STAPHYLOMA. F. *Sup. Dict.*— **staph'y-lo-tome,** *n.* A knife for removing the uvula.— **staph"y-lot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting off the end of the uvula. **staph"y-lo-to'mi-a‡.**

sta'ple[1], stē'pl, *n.* [STA'PLED; STA'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sort or classify according to length, as wool-fiber. **2†.** To furnish with a staple commodity.

II†. *i.* To establish a mart or monopoly for staples.

sta'ple[2], *vt.* [STA'PLED; STA'PLING.] To fix, fasten, attach, or support by a staple or staples.

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Regularly and constantly produced or sold; forming an important and principal commodity: opposed to *fancy*; as, *staple* goods; *staple* agricultural wares. **2.** Commercially established; having regular commercial channels; as, a *staple* business. **3.** Being a well-known seat of commerce; as, a *staple* mart.

Foreign trade was limited to particular markets, called *staple* towns. J. E. ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations, Editor's Pref.* in vol. i, p. 28. [CL. P. '69.]

4. Of a quality to be bought or sold; marketable.

sta'ple[1], *n.* **1.** A principal commodity or production, as of a country, district, or city; a well-established article of trade or commerce.

Cotton was rapidly becoming the great *staple* of the South. CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 41. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. A chief element, principal material, or main factor; as, politics and the weather were the *staple* of conversation. **3.** The fiber of cotton or wool, considered as giving it quality or determining its character; as, wool of a long fine *staple*. **4.** The raw material of manufacture; as, the *staple* for a fabric or kind of goods. **5.** A commercial emporium or seat of trade; exchange; mart.

A reconciliation . . . led to the establishment of the English wool *staple*, at Dort. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic, Historical Introd.* in vol. i, ch. 6, p. 36. [H. '62.]

6. [Eng.] Formerly: (1) A commercial monopoly or combination in the handling of staple commodities, under royal authority. (2) A district possessing market-rights. [< OF. *estaple*, < MD. *stapel*, market, lit. a heap, < *stappen*, step.]

—**right of staple**, the right to require foreign merchants to bring their merchandise and wares for sale to a certain place; also, the obsolete claim to detain the merchandise of foreigners passing through a country, so as to give the citizens a preference of purchase.—**sta'ple-house"**, *n.* Formerly, in England, a warehouse for the storage of goods charged with an export-duty.

sta'ple[2], stē'pl, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A U-shaped piece of metal made by bending a small bar or wire and pointing the ends; often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening or part of a fastening by receiving the eye of a hasp, the point of a hook, the end of a bolt, or other fastener.

The prisoners . . . were bound to *staples* that had been driven into the opposite wall of the room. J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders, Adopted Son* in vol. ii, p. 239. [F. M.]

(2) The box-like part into which the bolt of a lock shuts; a box-staple. (3) The metal tube holding the reeds of instruments of the oboe class and carrying the vibrations into the wooden body of the instrument. (4) In founding, a piece of nail-iron pointed at one end and having a disk of sheet iron riveted to the other, used to steady a core and gage the thickness of the metal. (5) A bent wire used in wire-stitching. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A small shaft within a mine. [< AS. *stapel*, < *stapan*, step.]

—**sta'ple-punch"**, *n.* A forked punch by which two holes can be punched at the same time and at the proper distance apart to receive the two points of a staple.

sta'pler, stē'plėr, *n.* **1.** A sorter of wool according to its staple. **2.** A merchant who participated in one of the monopolies formerly granted by royal authority.

sta'pling-ma-chine", stē'pling-mą-shēn', *n.* A bookbinders' wire-stitching machine.

stap'ple, stăp'ĕl, *n.* [Scot.] The stem of a pipe.

star, stär, *v.* [STARRED; STAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set, strew, bespangle, or adorn with stars, or any bright spots or objects; as, this fabric is *starred* with flecks of tinsel.

And *starred* with open burrs The chestnut stands. T. B. READ *Indian Summer* l. 12.

2. To mark with a star; distinguish by an affixed asterisk, as names in a list. **3.** To transform into a star; as, a *starred* beauty. **4.** To cause to split in lines diverging from the center.

II. *i.* **1.** To act or play as a star; play the leading part: said of an actor or actress: sometimes in the active voice with *it*.

Booth had been '*starring it*' as his [Edmund Kean's] rival at Covent Garden. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 1, p. 15. [S.]

2. To shine brightly as a star; be prominent. **3.** [Eng.] In the game of pool, to pay into the pool the sum required to purchase a life; a privilege of a player who has lost his three lives, as by pocketing his own ball. Compare LIFE, 18.

star, *n.* **1.** A luminous celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point: in common usage including the planets, but in astronomy limited to the fixed stars, and hence sometimes applied by analogy to the sun. See illus. on preceding page.

The number of fixed stars distinguishable to the naked eye is from four to six thousand; but the largest telescopes reveal probably between 30 and 50 millions. The brightness of stars is expressed by a scale of magnitudes in which the 16 brightest are called of magnitude 1, and the faintest visible to the naked eye of magnitude 6. Several hundred of the brighter stars are designated by the name of the constellation to which they belong, preceded by a Greek or Roman letter or number. Of these many also have special names of their own, generally assigned by the Arabian astronomers, as shown in the table below. Classified by their spectra, stars fall under several types. See STAR-TYPE, below. Compare ASTEROID; CONSTELLATION; PLANET.

2. Any star-shaped or starlike object or device. Specifically: (1) A starfish, or other radiate echinoderm; as, a brittle-*star*. (2) A radiate sponge-spicule; an aster. (3) An asterisk. (4) A figure having radiating points, generally five or six, and properly formed by producing the sides of a regular pentagon or hexagon: used as an emblem or device, as in the American flag, on the shoulder-strap of a general, or in the insignia of an order. (5) A white spot on the forehead of a horse or bovine animal. (6) A star fort. See FORT. (7) A star wheel.

3. An actor who plays the leading part; especially, one who is the main or only attraction in a company, the rest being regarded merely as his supports; hence, one who shines prominently in a calling or profession; any brilliant or prominent person; as, a literary *star;* an operatic *star*. **4.** *Astrol.* A planet or other heavenly body considered as influencing nativities, fortunes, or destiny; hence, that which chances or happens to any one; fortune; as, my *star* is in the ascendent.

History has preserved us the story of the battle of Pharsalia, where the *star* of Cæsar prevailed over the *star* of Pompey: a battle which fixed the fortunes of the world for fifteen centuries. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Bunker Hill Monument* p. 337. [A. S. CO. '36.]

5. *Her.* See ESTOILE. [< AS. *steorra*, star, < root of STREW.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

Compounds, etc.: —**binary star**, see BINARY.—**circumpolar s.**, a star near either celestial pole, commonly one that in our latitudes apparently revolves round the pole without setting.—**double s.**, see DOUBLE.—**equestrian s.**, a plant of the genus *Hippeastrum*.—**fixed s.**, a self-luminous celestial body far beyond the bounds of our solar system: so called because such bodies preserve their relative positions unchanged to ordinary observation.—**gloaming s.** [Scot.], the evening star.—**golden s.** (*Eccl.*), a shrine or monstrance in which the elements are exhibited at Easter.—**lunar s.**, a star used at sea in determining longitude by comparison of its angular distance from the moon with the calculated distance for a given hour and longitude.—**Medicean stars**, the first four satellites of Jupiter: so called by Galileo, their discoverer, in compliment to the Medici family, his patrons.—**multiple s.**, a system of three or more stars which appears to the unaided eye to be but a single star.—**nebulous s.**, a star whose light has a hazy appearance, as if formed of nebulous material.—**north s.**, the pole-star; Polaris.—**polar s.**, same as POLE-STAR.—**shooting s.**, a small meteor having the appearance of a rapidly moving and suddenly disappearing star: caused by minute particles moving through the celestial spaces and striking the atmosphere.—**standard s.**, a star whose position is so accurately determined that it may be used as a base of calculation or comparison to determine the positions of other heavenly bodies or of points on the earth or at sea.—**star'-an"i-mal**, *n.* A radiate, es-

TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STARS.*

PROPER NAME.	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude.
A-cher'nar	α Eridani	1.0
Ac'rab	β Scorpii	2.0
A'crux	α Crucis	1.3
A-cu'bens	α Cancri	4.4
A-dha'ra	ε Canis Majoris	1.7
A'did *or* Thu'ban	α Draconis	3.6
A-ge'na	β Centauri	1.2
Al Ad-haf'e-ra	ζ Leonis	3.7
Al-bi'reo	β Cygni	3.2
Al Chi'ba	α Corvi	4.3
Al'cor	Near η Ursæ Majoris	2.1
Al-cy'o-ne	η Tauri in the Pleiades	3.7
Al-deb'a-ran	α Tauri in the Hyades	1.0
Al'de-ra'min	α Cephei	2.5
Al-ge'nib	γ Pegasi	3.0
Al-ge'nib	α Persei	2.1
Al Gi-e'ba	γ Leonis	2.2
Al'gol	β Persei	2.4 var.
Al-go'rab	δ Corvi	3.1
Al-he'na	γ Geminorum	2.2
Al'ioth	ε Ursæ Majoris	2.1
Al Kaph'rah	ι Ursæ Majoris	3.5
Al Ka-ta'rops	μ Bootis	4.2
Al'kes	α Crateris	4.1
Al-ma'ak	γ Andromedæ	2.3
Al'mu-red'in *or* Vin-de'mi-a'trix	ε Virginis	3.3
Al-ni'lam	ε Orionis	1.9
Al-ni'tah	ζ Orionis	1.7
Al'phard *or* Cor Hy'dræ	α Hydræ	2.3
Al phec'ca *or* Gem'ma	α Coronæ Borealis	2.4
Al-pher'atz	α Andromedæ	2.2
Al-phirk'	β Cephei	3.3
Al'ruc-ca'bah *or* Cy'no-su'ra (Pole'-star)	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2
Al-sha'in	β Aquilæ	3.9
Al'ta'ir	α Aquilæ	1.3
A-lu'dra	η Canis Majoris	2.4
Al'va	θ Serpentis	4.2
An'cha	θ Aquarii	4.3
An-ta'res *or* Cor Scor'pi-i	α Scorpii	1.1
A-pol'lo *or* Cas'tor	α Geminorum	1.8
Arc'tu-rus	α Bootis	0.3
Ar'i-del' *or* Deneb' Cyg'ni	α Cygni	1.4
Ar'neb	α Leporis	2.7
A-se'lus Aus'tra-lis	δ Cancri	4.4
A-se'lus Bo're-a'lis	γ Cancri	4.3
As'mi-dis'ke	ζ Argus Navis *or* Puppis	3.5
As-te'ri-on	Northern Canis Venaticus	6.5
A'tik	o Persei	5.1
A'zel-fa'fa-ge	π' Cygni	4.8
A-zi'mech *or* Spi'ca	α Virginis	1.2
Ba'ten-kai'tos	ζ Ceti	3.0
Bel-la'trix	γ Orionis	2.0
Ben-et'nasch	η Ursæ Majoris	1.9
Be'tel-guese	α Orionis	0.7
Bun'gu-la	α Centauri	0.7
Ca-no'pus	α Argus Navis *or* Puppis	1.0
Ca-pel'la	α Aurigæ	0.3
Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2.4
Cas'tor	α Geminorum	1.8
Ce-le'no	In the Pleiades	
Cha'ra	Southern Canis Venaticus	3.0
Che'leb	β Ophiuchi	3.3
Cor Ca-ro'li	α Canum Venaticorum	
Cor Hy'dræ *or* Al'phard	α Hydræ	2.3
Cor Le-o'nis *or* Reg'u-lus	α Leonis	1.7
Cor Scor'pi-i *or* Antares	α Scorpii	1.1
Cy'no-su'ra *or* Al'ruc-ca'bah (Pole'-star)	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2
Da-bih'	β Capricorni	3.9
Del'ta	δ Andromedæ	3.4
De-neb' Al-ge'di	γ Capricorni	3.8
De-neb' *or* A'ri-del'	α Cygni	1.4
De-neb' el Del-phi'ni	ε Delphini	3.9
De-neb' el O'kab	ζ Aquilæ	3.3
De neb'o-la	β Leonis	2.2
Diph'da	β Ceti	2.4
Dog-star *or* Sir'i-us	α Canis Majoris	1.4
Du'bhe	α Ursæ Majoris	2.1
Ed Asich'	ι Draconis	3.6
El Acc'ba	ξ Ursæ Majoris	3.9
E-lec'tra	In the Pleiades	
El Koph'rah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3.5
El Nath	β Tauri	2.1
El Phe'krah	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.2
El Ra'kis	μ Draconis	5.1
El Ris'cha	α Piscium	4.0
En-if' or En-ir'	ε Pegasi	2.8
Er Ra'i	γ Cephei	3.5
E-ta'nin	γ Draconis	2.4
Fo'mal haut	α Piscis Australis	1.3
Gem'ma *or* Al'phec'ca	α Coronæ Borealis	2.4
Gi-an'sar	λ Draconis	4.1
Gl-e'di	α Capricorni	4.5
Gl-e'nah	ε Cygni	2.6
Go'mel'za	β Canis Minoris	3.5
Graf'fi-as	β Scorpii	2.7
Gru'mi-um	ζ Draconis	3.8
Gu'yam *or* Gui'am	ω Herculis	4.8
Ha-mal'	α Arietis	3.0
Her'cu-les *or* Pol'lux	β Geminorum	1.1
Hy'a-des	Group in Taurus	
I'zar *or* Mi'rac'	ε Bootis	2.6
Ju'gum	γ Lyræ	3.3
Ki-ed'	In Psalterium Georgii	
Kif'fa Aus-tra'lis	α Libræ	3.0
Kif'fa Bo're-a'lis	β Libræ	2.7
Ki-tel' Phard	α Equulei	3.8
Ko-chab'	β Ursæ Minoris	2.0
Kor-neph'o-rus Ru-til'i-cus	β Herculis	2.8
Le-suth'	λ Scorpii	1.7
Ma-a'sym	λ Herculis	4.8
Mai'a	In the Pleiades	
Mar-kab'	α Pegasi	2.5
Mar-keb'	κ Argo Navis *or* Puppis	4.0
Mar'sic	χ or κ Herculis	4.8
Mar'sic	λ Ophiuchi	4.1
Meg'rez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3.6
Me-luc'ta *or* Me-bus'ta	ε Geminorum	3.3
Men-chib'	ζ Persei	4.0
Men-kab'	α Ceti	2.9
Men'ka-li'nan	β Aurigæ	2.1
Mer-ach'	β Andromedæ	2.3
Me'rak	β Ursæ Majoris	2.5
Mer'o-pe	In the Pleiades	
Me-sar'thim	γ Arietis	4.3
Mi'a-plac'i-dus	β Argo Navis	
Min-ta'ka	δ Orionis	2.4
Mi'ra of 1596	o Ceti	var.
Mi'rach *or* I'zar	ε Bootis	2.6
Mir'zam	β Canis Majoris	2.3
Mi-zar'	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2.1
Muf-ri'de	η Bootis	2.8
Mul'i-phen	γ Canis Majoris	4.1 var.
Na'os	ζ Argus Navis *or* Puppis	2.5
Nek-kar'	β Bootis	3.6
Ni-hal' *or* Ni-hal'	β Leporis	3.0
Phad	γ Ursæ Majoris	2.5
Pha'et	α Columbæ	3.1
Phard	α Aquarii	3.2
Plei'a-des (*or* Suc-coth' Beneoth').	Group, including Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Celeno, and Sterope.	
Po-la'ris	α Ursæ Minoris	2.2
Pol'lux	β Geminorum	1.1
Præ'se-pe	Nebula in Cancer	
Pro'cy-on	α Canis Minoris	0.4
Pro'pus	ι Gemini	
Ras al A-sad	μ Leonis	4.3
Ras Al-get'hi *or* Ras Al-get'ta	α Herculis	3.0 var.
Ras Al-hague'	α Ophiuchi	2.2
Ras-ta-ben'	β Draconis	2.9
Reg'u-lus *or* Cor Le-o'nis	α Leonis	1.7
Ri'gel	β Orionis	0.3
Ro-ta'nin	δ Delphini	3.9
Ruch'bar	δ Cassiopeiæ	3.0
Ruch'bar ur Ranich'	α Sagittarii	5.0
Ru-til'i-cus *or* Kor-neph'o-rus	β Herculis	2.8
Sad-al-Mel'ik	β Aquarii	3.1
Sad'r	γ Cygni	2.7
Sa-ib' Nasch-ru'ah	δ Capricorni	3.0
Sa-iph'	κ Orionis	2.4
Sca-loo'in	α Delphini	4.0
Scheat	δ Aquarii	3.4
Scheat	β Pegasi	2.6 var.
Sche-ma'li	ι Ceti	3.6
Se-gi'nus	γ Bootis	3.1
Seg'ment of Perse-us	δ, o, ψ Persei	
She-dir'	α Cassiopeæ	2.3
Shel'iak	β Lyræ	3.3
She-ra'tan	β Arietis	2.9
Sir'i-us *or* Dog-star	α Canis Majoris	1.4
Spi'ca *or* A-zi'mech	α Virginis	1.2
Ster'o-pe	In the Pleiades	
Ta'ra-zed'	γ Aquilæ	3.0
Tay-ge'ta	In the Pleiades	
Teg'mi-ne	ζ Cancri	4.8
Te'jat	η Geminorum	3.7
Ter'e-bel'lum	ω or *a*, *b*, *e* Sagittarii	5.0
Tha'bit	τ Orionis	3.7
The-e'nim	υ Eridani	3.8
The Kids	ε Aurigæ	3.4
The Three Stars; Three Kings; Band of O-ri'on; Belt of O-ri'on; Ja'cob's Rod; Rake; Ell and Yard	ζ, ε, δ Orionis	
Thu'ban *or* A-did'	α Draconis	3.6
Ur-kab' ur Ra'mih	β Sagittarii	3.8
Unk al Hay	α Serpentis	3.8
Ve'ga *or* We'ga	α Lyræ	0.3
Vin-de'mi-a'trix *or* Al'mu-red'in	ε Virginis	3.3
Wa'sat	δ Geminorum	3.7
We'zen	δ Canis Majoris	2.2
Yed	δ Ophiuchi	2.8
Za'vi-ja'va *or* Za'ri-jan	β Virginis	3.9
Ze'ben-el-gu'bi	γ Libræ	4.0
Zoz'ma	δ Leonis	2.7
Zu'ben-el-ge-ma'bi *or* Kif'fa Bo're-a'lis	β Libræ	2.7
Zub'en-es-cha-mal'i *or* Kif'fa Aus-tra'lis	α Libræ	3.0
Zub'en-ha-kra'bi	η Libræ	2.7

* Most of the names in the first column are Arabic, or medieval corruptions of Arabic names. The spellings vary widely, but the forms given here are those now generally in use.

pecially a starfish.—**s.-anise,** *n.* The Chinese anise (*Illicium anisatum*), or its star-shaped capsules. The name is extended also to other species of *Illicium*.—**s.-apple,** *n.* The fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*), or the tree itself. The edible fruit, resembling an apple in size and appearance, has ten cells and as many seeds disposed stellately around the center. Called *caimito* in the West Indies. See CHRYSOPHYLLUM.—**s.-bearer,** *n.* One of a medieval order of monks who wore a star as an emblem. See BETHLEHEMITE.—**s.-blasting,** *n.* The supposed evil influence of the stars.—**s.-bright,** *a.* Bright as or like a star.—**s.-buzzard,** *n.* An American goshawk (genus *Asturina*).—**s.-capsicum,** *n.* A greenhouse species of *Solanum* (*S. Capsicastrum*), an ornamental undershrub from Brazil, with clusters of scarlet berries.—**s.-catalogue,** *n. Astron.* A list of stars containing names, positions in right ascension and declination, magnitudes and proper motions, or other particulars.—**s.-clerk†,** *n.* An astronomer.—**s.-cluster,** *n. Astron.* A relatively dense group of small stars, sometimes of thousands; a resolvable nebula. See NEBULA.—**s.-craft†,** *n.* Astrological skill; astrology.—**s.-crossed,** *a.* Unfortunate; ill-fated. **star'-cross"†, --s.-cucumber,** *n.* A climbing American annual (*Sicyos angulatus*) of the gourd family, with small whitish flowers and prickly fruit. **one-seeded bur-cucumber†; single-seed cucumber†.**—**s.-drift,** *n. Astron.* A common proper motion of stars in the same region of the heavens: noticed in close groups of stars, like the Pleiades, and in pairs of widely separated stars.—**s.-dust,** *n.* **1.** Same as COSMIC DUST. See COSMIC. **2.** Innumerable minute stars, looking like dust-particles in a powerful telescope.—**s.-feed,** *n.* A device upon the end of the slide-rest screw of a lathe by which it is made to cross-feed automatically.—**s.-fungus,** *n.* Same as EARTH-STAR. See EARTH.—**s.-gage,** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A count of the number of stars in the field of view of a large telescope in different parts of the heavens, especially in relation to the Milky Way, to discover the distribution of the fixed stars in space. **2.** A gage with radiating points for measuring the bore of a cannon at different points of its length.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Any one of various grass-like plants with starlike flowers, as certain species of *Hypoxis*, or with a starlike arrangement of the leaves, as the woodruff, and various species of *Aletris*. See ALETRIS; HYPOXIS.—**s.-hawk,** *n.* A goshawk.—**s.-hyacinth,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental European species of squill (*Scilla amœna*) with blue flowers. **2.** One of other species of the same genus, as *S. autumnalis* and *S. bifolia*.—**s.-jelly,** *n.* Any one of several jelly-like algæ of the genus *Nostoc* (see NOSTOC), especially the common nostoc (*N. commune*), often found in moist meadows and formerly superstitiously supposed to be the remains of a fallen star. **s.-shoot†; s.-shot†; s.-slough†.**—**s.-lizard,** *n.* A stellion.—**s.-map,** *n. Astron.* A chart showing the apparent positions and magnitudes of stars.—**s.-molding,** *n.* A molding bearing starlike figures.—**s.-monger,** *n.* An astrologer or fortune-teller.—**s. of Bethlehem.** **1.** The miraculous star that guided the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus (*Matt.* ii). **2.** A supposed variable star, appearing at intervals of three or four centuries, identical with the above. There is no evidence of its existence. **3.** A pilgrims' symbol resembling a heraldic mullet.—**s.-of-Bethlehem,** *n.* **1.** A bulbous Old World plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) of the lily family, with linear channeled leaves and white flowers striped with green on the outside: common in gardens and naturalized in many places. **2.** One of other species of the same genus, or of several similar plants of other genera.—**s.-of-Jerusalem,** *n.* Salsify, or the oyster-plant.—**s.-of-night,** *n.* A tropical American tree (*Clusia rosea*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), with large rose-colored flowers. It is frequently cultivated in hothouses.—**s.-of-the-earth,** *n.* The buck's-horn plantain, a European plant: so called from its radiating leaves.—**s.-pagoda,** *n.* An Indian coin. See COIN.—**s.-pile,** *n.* A star-shaped thermopile.—**s.-pine,** *n.* Same as CLUSTER-PINE. See PINASTER.—**s.-proof,** *a.* Shutting out starlight.—**s.-read†,** *n.* Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. **s.-rede†.**—**s.-reed,** *n.* A South-American plant (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*) whose root is used in Peru as a remedy for dysentery, inflammatory fever, cold, and rheumatism: a congener of the Virginia snakeroot.—**s. route.** **1.** [U. S.] A highway, road, or route on which mail-transportation has been ordered and contracted for by the Post-office Department: so called because in official papers it is indicated by three asterisks. **2.** As popularly understood, a mail-route through a thinly peopled region where the expense of the service greatly exceeds the postage earned.—**s.-ruby,** *n.* An asteriated ruby.—**stars and bars** [U. S.], the flag of the Southern Confederacy; a field of three bars, red, white, and red, and a canton in blue with as many white stars as States.—**stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States of America: a field of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and a blue union with as many stars as States. See plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, etc., fig. 6.—**s.-sapphire,** *n.* An asteriated sapphire.—**s.-saxifrage,** *n.* A small saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*) of high latitudes in Europe and America, with white starlike flowers.—**s. service,** mail-service other than by railway or steamboat, and contracted for without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for due celerity, certainty, and security.—**s.-shake,** *n.* Radial fissures in timber.—**s.-shaped,** *a.* Having radiating points.—**s.-shell,** *n. Pyrotechnics.* A thin iron case loaded with illuminating stars, fired from a muzzle-loading gun to illuminate an enemy's position.—**s.-shoot,** *n.* Same as STAR-JELLY. **s.-shot†; s.-slough†.**—**s.-spangled,** *a.* Spangled with stars or starlike spots or points: said especially of the United States flag.—**s.-spotted,** *a.* Spotted with stars; star-spangled.—**s.-sprent,** *a.* Sprinkled with starlight; reflecting the light of the stars.—**s.-stone,** *n.* **1.** An asteriated sapphire. **2.** A cross-section of a petrified tree-fern when cut and polished.—**s.-system,** *n.* A group of stars more intimately connected among themselves than with others in the universe; as, our visible universe embraces several *star-systems*.—**s. trap** (*Theat.*), a trap in a stage floor, formed of several triangular pieces, the points of which meet in the center and part when weight is applied.—**s.-type,** *n.* One of the typical classes into which the fixed stars may be divided according to their spectra. According to Secchi's classification they are: (1) the white stars, like Sirius, having always four broad hydrogen absorption lines; (2) the yellow stars, like our sun and Capella, with a spectrum of fine dark lines; (3) the red and orange stars, with spectra of parallel columnar clusters of dark and bright bands increasing in intensity toward the red; and (4) small red stars, with spectra of three bright zones increasing in intensity toward the violet.—**s. wheel,** a disk or wheel having V-shaped teeth, the points radiating: common in clockwork and similar mechanisms.—**s.-worm,** *n.* A gephyrean.—**s.-worshiper,** *n.* A worshiper of the stars; especially, a believer in the old Babylonian and Syrian polytheism, maintained by the later Harranians (a remnant of the Mesopotamian heathen, calling themselves Sabians). See SABIAN; SABIANISM.—**s.-worship,** *n.*—**s.-worshiping,** *n.*—**temporary s.,** a star whose brightness suddenly increases so much as to bring it within the range of vision, and then fades away. Eleven such are known.—**variable s.,** a star whose brightness changes from time to time.

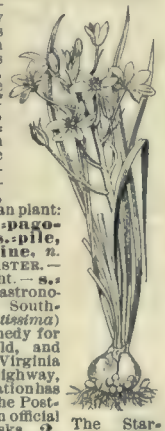
The Star-of-Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*).

star², *n.* Same as STARR.

star'beam", stär'bēm", *n.* Light beaming from a star.

star'blind", stär'blīnd", *a.* Seeing obscurely; half-blind. [< AS. *stærblind*, < *stær*, cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, blind.] **stare'blind"†.**

star'board, stär'bōrd *or* [Naut.] stär'brd, *vt.* To put or turn (the helm) to the starboard, as in changing the course.

star'board, *a. Naut.* Of, pertaining to, situated, or turned toward the right of the observer on a vessel when facing the bow: distinguished from *larboard* or *port*.

The most peculiar thing about the ship was the rudder, which was on the *starboard* or right side, this side being originally called 'steerboard' from this circumstance.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

—**starboard watch,** see WATCH.—**to have the s. sheets aft,** to have the port side presented to the wind: said only of fore-and-aft-rigged vessels.—**to have the s. tack aboard,** to have the starboard side presented to the wind: said only of square-rigged vessels.

star'board, *n. Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of one standing on it and facing the bow. Compare LARBOARD; PORT.

In harbor, the *starboard* is considered the side of honor.
NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* ch. 7, p. 134. [D. M. & CO.]

[< AS. *stebrboard*, < *steðr*, rudder, + *bord*, side.]

star'board, *adv. Naut.* Toward the starboard side.

star'bow"lines, stär'bō"linz, *n. pl.* [Archaic.] The men of the starboard watch.

star'bush", stär'bush", *n.* A South-African shrub (*Grewia occidentalis*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*).

starch, stärch, *vt.* To apply starch to; stiffen or treat with starch; figuratively, to make stiff, unyielding, or precise in views or conduct; as, to *starch* a shirt-bosom; *starched* manners.—**starch'er,** *n.*

starch, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Stiff and rigid; hence, prim; precise: a use influenced by the meaning of STARCH, *n.*

Bensley [as Malvolio] . . . was *starch*, spruce, opinionated, but his superstructure of pride seemed bottomed upon a sense of worth.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Some Old Actors* p. 211. [W. L. & CO.]

2†. Tough; strong. [< AS. *stearc*, strong.]

starch, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A white, odorless, tasteless, amorphous, pulverulent compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)n, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and other liquids, found in the seeds, pith, or tubers of all plants except fungi. The granules differ in size and appearance according to the source, ranging in diameter from .002 millimeter to .185 millimeter, and thus the various kinds of starch may be distinguished in commerce. Starch is an exceedingly important constituent of vegetable foods. Rice contains 76 per cent. of it; maize, 56; wheat, 54.75; barley, 46.3; rye, 45; beans, 37.7; oats, 36.5; and potatoes, 18.5. The action on starch of certain enzyms, as ptyalin of the saliva and amylopsin of the pancreatic juice, is of great value in digestion, yielding maltose and dextrin. In brewing starch is converted into maltose by the diastase of the barley-grains. Thousands of tons of starch are annually converted into glucose, and also into dextrin or British gum, by treating it with heat and mineral acids. The names of different kinds commonly indicate the source; as, **arrowroot-starch, corn-s.** or **maize-s., lichen-s., potato-s., rice-s., tapioca-s., wheat-s.**

The formation of non-nitrogenous substances, such as *starch*, is directly connected with the action of chlorophyll under the stimulus of light. Kraus found that *starch* grains appeared in the chlorophyll corpuscles of Spirogyra within five minutes after exposure to bright sunlight, within two hours in diffuse daylight. W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chemical Physiology* ch. 14, p. 308. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

2. A gummy solution of the substance defined above, as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry. **3.** Figuratively: (1) Stiffness; formality. (2) Courage; backbone. [< STARCH, *a.*]

Compounds. etc.: —**starch'-cel"lu-lose,** *n.* A variety of cellulose contained in starch. See quotation under GRANULOSE. **far'i-nose†.**—**s.-corn,** *n.* Spelt: so called because starch was made from it.—**s.-gum,** *n.* Same as DEXTRIN.—**s.-hyacinth,** *n.* The common grape-hyacinth.—**s.-star,** *n. Bot.* A peculiar star-shaped bulblet or underground node produced in some species of *Characeæ*.—**s.-sugar,** *n.* Same as DEXTROSE.—**to take the s. out of,** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To take the spirit out of; make limp, as by fright. **2.** To rid of stiffness or formality.

star'-cham"ber, stär'-chām"bėr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* A court of ancient origin in England that met in a chamber in Westminster palace.

This court exercised a wide jurisdiction, including that of offenses specially affecting the crown, as riots, perjuries, libels, and official misdemeanors. It sat without a jury, and, while its authority was enlarged in the reign of Henry VII., its secret and arbitrary methods led to its abolition by Parliament in the reign of Charles I.

It is well known that before the banishment of the Jews under Edward I. their contracts and obligations were denominated . . . starra or starrs, from a corruption of the Hebrew word shetar, a covenant. . . . The room at the exchequer where the chests containing these starrs were kept, was probably called the *starr-chamber*.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 266, note a.

2. Hence, any tribunal or authoritative body characterized by arbitrary or secret methods: used also attributively. [Prob. < STAR¹, *n.*, + CHAMBER; from the stars with which its ceiling is said to have been painted; but cp. quotation.] **starr'-cham"ber†.**

starched, stärcht, *a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch; as, a *starched* skirt. **2.** Figuratively, formal or precise.

That precision and *starched* stiffness of form [in verse] which culminated with Pope.
CLINTON SCOLLARD in *The Dial* [Chicago] May 1, '93, p. 268, col. 2.

3†. Stiff; stark.

—**starch'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**starch'ed-ness,** *n.*

starch'ly, stärch'li, *adv.* In a starchy manner; stiffly.

starch'y, stärch'i, *a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch; stiff; figuratively, prim; precise. **2.** Formed of or combined with starch; farinaceous; as, *starchy* food.

starch'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being starchy; hence, primness; formality. **starch'ness†.**

starch'wort", stärch'wėrt", *n.* The English wake-robin: so called because its rootstock yields a fine quality of starch. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this was the laundry starch, and in later times it served as food under the name of **Portland arrowroot,** from the Isle of Portland, where it was obtained. **starch'root"†.**

star'con"nert, *n.* One who cons the stars; an astrologer.

stard, *pp.* Starred. PHIL. SOC.

stare, stār, *v.* [STARED; STAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To look at with a stare; affect in some specified way by a stare; as, to *stare* a man down; to *stare* one out of countenance.

There are different kinds of courage in reference to danger, for a person either *stares* death in the face with indifference, or he forgets it in the joy of the action. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. xciv, p. 535. [JAS. W. '70.]

II. *i.* **1.** To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing absent-mindedness, insolence, amazement, horror, or admiration; fasten the gaze fixedly in one direction, as upon any object; as, to *stare* at the moon.

Said John, It is my wedding-day,
And all the world would *stare*,
If wife should dine at Edmonton,
And I should dine at Ware.
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 49.

2. To show with undue prominence or conspicuousness; be set forth too boldly; as, the red color *stares* out unpleasantly. **3.** To project stiffly, as hair. **4†.** To shine; glitter. [< AS. *starian*, stare; cp. Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

Synonyms: see LOOK.

—**to stare one in the face,** to be unpleasantly near or apparent; as, death *stared them in the face*.

stare, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stiff; weary.

stare¹, *n.* A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes; a continued earnest, bold, or vacant look; the act of staring; as, the *stare* of an insolent or curious person.

I stare prodigiously, but nobody remarks it, for every body stares here; staring is à-la-mode – there is a *stare* of attention and intérêt, a *stare* of curiosity, a *stare* of expectation, a *stare* of surprise. MARY W. MONTAGU *Letters and Works, Letter to Mr. Pope, 1718* in vol. ii, p. 138. [BEN. & SON '37.]

stare², *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A starling.

stare³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Beach-grass or matweed. **starr†.**

star-ee', stär-ī', *n.* [Humorous.] One who is stared at.

star'er, stär'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stares.

starf†, *imp.* of STARVE, *v.* Starved.

star'finch", stär'finch", *n.* A bird, the redstart.

star'fish", stär'fish", *n.* An echinoderm having radiating arms, especially an asteroidean, commonly having a starlike body composed of a central disk extended into five or more rays, which may be short, giving the form of a pentagonal disk. Many of the species, as the common *Asterias forbesi* of the New England coast, are very destructive to oyster-beds.

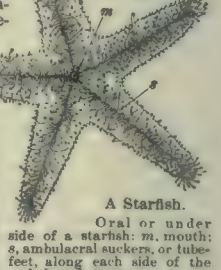
A Starfish.
Oral or under side of a starfish: *m*, mouth; *s*, ambulacral suckers, or tube-feet, along each side of the ambulacral grooves.

—**star'fish"-flow"er,** *n.* A species of *Stapelia* (*S. Asterias*) bearing large obscurely violet-colored flowers with yellowish stripes crossing the segments.

star'flow"er, stär'flou"ėr, *n.* Any one of various plants with conventionally star-shaped flowers. Specifically: (1) A low smooth perennial (*Trientalis Americana*) of the primrose family, with an erect simple stem bearing at the top a whorl of leaves and one or more delicate star-shaped white flowers. **chick'weed-winter-green.** (2) A starwort, a star-of-Bethlehem, or some similar flower.

—**spring starflower,** a species of triplet-lily (*Triteleia uniflora*). See TRIPLET-LILY.—**yellow s.,** the winter daffodil (*Sternbergia lutea*). See STERNBERGIA.

star'fruit", stär'frūt", *n.* A small European perennial aquatic (*Damasonium stellatum* or *Actinocarpus Damasonium*) of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*): so called from the starlike appearance of its ripened pods. **ray'-pod"†; thrum'wort"†; wa'ter-star"†.**

star'gage", s. grass, etc. See STAR¹, *n.*

star'ga"zer, stär'-gē"zėr, *n.* **1.** One who gazes at or studies the stars; especially, an astrologer or astronomer. **2.** A marine carnivorous uranoscopoid fish with eyes small and near the front of the top of the head, as *Uranoscopus scaber* of the Mediterranean, and *Astroscopus anoplus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

star'ga"zing, stär'-gē"zing. **I.** *a.* Given to watching the stars. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of watching or studying the stars. **2.** An absent-minded state.

star'-hy"a-cinth, etc. See STAR¹, *n.*

star'i-ert, *n.* An astronomer.

star'ik, star'ik, *n.* An auklet. [< Rus. *starikŭ*, fulmar.]

star'ing, stär'ing, *pa.* **1.** Gazing with a stare; having a fixed or intently observing look; prominent and fixed, or wide open; as, *staring* eyes; a *staring* look. **2.** Standing out prominently, as from high relief or gaudy color; glaring; as, *staring* ornaments: a *staring* red dress.

—**star'ing, star'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stark, stärk, *vt.* [Rare.] To make stark or stiff.

stark¹, *a.* **1.** Stiff or rigid, as in death; hence, dead; figuratively, stubborn; inflexible; severe.

These be all the Guards who are left living in the Palace. The rest are *stark*, smitten by the angry Gods. HAGGARD AND LANG *The World's Desire* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 92. [H. '90.]

Seek yonder brake beneath the cliff,—
There lies Red Murdoch, *stark* and stiff.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 13.

2. Being in the utmost degree; complete; utter; downright; sheer: always in depreciation; as, *stark* madness.

The whole material world seemed to him a *stark* unreality.
HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* ch. 6, p. 248. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

3. Naked: short for *stark naked*. See STARK, *adv.* **4.** [Archaic.] Strong and powerful, as from unyielding construction. **5†.** Fierce; violent. [< AS. *stearc*. stiff.]

starke†.—**stark'ness,** *n.*

stark², *a.* [G.] *Mus.* Strong; loud.

stark, *adv.* In the highest or greatest degree; completely: usually with certain special adjectives; as, *stark* dead; *stark* mad; *stark* naked.

The ships' masts standing row by row
Stark black against the stars.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. ix, st. 18.

stark'en, stärk'n, *vt.* To make inflexible or obstinate.

stark'ly, stärk'li, *adv.* In a stark manner.

star'less, stär'les, *a.* Being without stars or starlight.

Let us imagine a poor pilgrim benighted in a wilderness or desert, and pursuing his way in the *starless* dark with a lantern in his hand.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 354. [H. '58.]

star'let, stär'let, *n.* A little star; also, a small starfish.

star'light", stär'lait'. **I.** *a.* Lighted only by the stars; as, a *starlight* night. **II.** *n.* The light given by a star or stars, especially when the moon is absent.

star'light"ed, stär'lait'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Starlit.

star'like", stär'laik', *a.* **1.** Like a star in shape; stellated; radiated; as, *starlike* blossoms. **2.** Having the brightness of a star; luminous; shining; hence, illustrious.

The *star-like* sorrows of immortal eyes.
TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st. 23.

star'ling[1], stär'ling, *n.* **1.** An Old World starnoid bird, as the common *Sturnus vulgaris*, brown glossed with black, with metallic purple and green reflections and a buff tip to each feather. It is often caged. **2.** An American icteroid bird of the genus *Sturnella*. **3.** One of a breed of toy pigeons resembling the starling. **4.** A fish, the California rock-trout. [Dim. < STARE[2], *n.*, < AS. *stær*, starling.]

The Common Starling. 1/4

star'ling[2], *n.* **1.** An enclosure of close piling, as around a pier of a bridge to protect it from the wash of the water. **2.** One of the piles of such an enclosure. [Cp. Sw. Dan. *stör*, stake.]

star'ling[3], *n.* Same as STERLING[1], 2.

star'lit", stär'lit', *a.* Lighted by the stars; especially, lit only by the stars.

Where he lay in the night by his flock
On the *starlit* Arabian waste.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *The Future* st. 6.

star'liz"ard, s.-map, etc. See STAR, *n.*

starn[1], stärn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European starling.

starn[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A star. **starn'let**, [Scot.].

starn[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as STERN[1].

starn'el, stärn'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The starling. **starn'-ell**; **starn'ill**.

Starn-œ"na-di'næ, stärn-ī"na-dai'nī *or* -oi"na-di'-nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Columbidæ* with long naked tarsi, large feet, cæca, and no oil-gland or ambiens muscle. **Starn-œ'nas**, *n.* (t. g.) [< It. *starna*, kind of partridge, + Gr. *oinas*, wild pigeon, < *oinos*, wine.] **–starn-œ'na-dine**, *a.* & *n.*

star'nose", stär'nōz', *n.* A North-American mole (*Condylura cristata*) having a radiate arrangement of fleshy processes around the end of the nose; star-nosed mole.

star'-of-night', s.-of-the-earth, etc. See STAR, *n.*

star'ost, star'ost, *n.* **1.** A Polish nobleman possessing a starosty. **2.** The head of a Russian mir. [< Pol. *starosta*, senior, < *stary*, old.] **star'os-ta'**.

star'os-ty, star'os-ti, *n.* Pol. A castle or domain which a nobleman holds by grant of life estate from the crown. [< Pol. *starostwo*, < *starosta*: see STAROST.]

starr, stär, *n. Old Eng. Law* A Hebrew deed, contract, covenant, or obligation: anciently required to be filed in the royal exchequer, and invalid unless so deposited. Compare quotation under STAR-CHAMBER. [Said to be < Heb. *shetar*; but cp. STAR-CHAMBER.] **starr'**.

starred, stärd, *pa.* **1.** Set, bespangled, or marked with or as with a star or stars; specifically, marked with an asterisk. **2.** Having a fracture of starlike form, as stone or glass. **3.** Affected by astral influence: chiefly in composition; as, *ill-starred*.

star'ri-fy', *vt.* To mark with a star.

star'ry, stär'i, *a.* [STAR'RI-ER; STAR'RI-EST.] **1.** Set with stars; bespangled with starlike spots or points.

He who would guess at divine sublimity should gaze upward into the *starry* vault, he who would imagine infinity must peer into the boundless expanse. SPURGEON *Treasury of David. Psalm XIX.* in vol. i, p. 305. (F. & W. '92.)

2. Lighted by the stars; as, a *starry* night. **3.** Shining as or like the stars; as, *starry* gems.

Scarce had he said, when all the fountain stirred,
And from it rose a mist of *starry* spray.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Orcad's Son* st. 16.

4. Shaped like the conventional star; radiate; stellate. **5.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with stars.

–starry campion, a conspicuous campion or catch-fly (*Silene stellata*) of American woods, with white fringed petals, inflated calyx, and narrow pointed leaves in starlike whorls of four. **–s. puffball**, same as EARTH-STAR.

–star'ri-ness, *n.*

star'-ru"by, s.-saxifrage, etc. See STAR, *n.*

star'shine", stär'shain', *n.* Starlight.

start, stärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To originate motion or action in, often by a sudden or momentary impulse; cause to move or act. (1) To rouse suddenly in cover; cause to leap or fly, as game; hence, to alarm suddenly; startle; shock. (2) To set in motion, as something inanimate; as, to *start* a locomotive or a mill.

A body will never change its place unless moved, and if once *started* will move forever unless stopped.
J. D. STEELE *Natural Philosophy* ch. 1, p. 25. [A. S. B. '72.]

(3) To give a signal for the motion of, as a starter; as, to *start* a car. (4) To move somewhat from its place; dislocate; loosen; as, shrinkage has *started* the table's joints; hammering around it *starts* the bung.

2. To place in circumstances favorable to growth or development; give a beginning or new direction to; set on foot; originate; begin; as, to *start* a plant; to *start* a library; to *start* a quarrel or a conversation. **3.** To bring suddenly into notice, bring forward unexpectedly; call forth; evoke; as, to *start* an objection or a difficulty. **4.** To draw the contents from; tap; also, to draw from the containing cask; as, to *start* a cask; to *start* wine. **5.** Archaic. To invent; discover.

II. *i.* **1.** To make an involuntary startled movement, as from fear or surprise; as, to *start* at a sound.

Confession-monsters the pang to soothe
In him who at the ghost of guilt doth *start*.
WORDSWORTH *Ecclesiastical Sonnets* pt. i, sonnet xx.

2. To move suddenly, as with a voluntary spring, leap, or bound; shrink; wince: often with *back*, *away*, or *aside*; as, to *start back* when attacked. **3.** To begin the execution of any plan, course, or action; make a beginning, as of a journey; set out; as, to *start* in business; to *start* for Europe. **4.** To proceed, as from a place or origin, as of motion, causation, or logical connection: arise; spring; as, radii *start* at the center.

Both Kelt and Teuton *started* from the same Aryan homestead.
BROTHER AZARIAS *Development of Eng. Lit.* ch. 2, p. 57. [A. '79.]

5. To give way somewhat; be displaced or dislocated; become loose; as, the rivets have *started*. **6.** [Archaic.] To deviate. [ME. *sterten*, akin to Dan. *styrte*, ruin, D. *storten*, G. *stürzen*, precipitate.]

Synonyms: see BEGIN; FLINCH.

–to start after, to begin to pursue or seek. **–to s. against**, to enter the lists against or into competition with, as a candidate or runner. **–to s. for**, to set out for; offer oneself as a candidate for. **–to s. out**, to set out or forth; begin. **–to s. up.** **1.** To come forth, rise, or appear suddenly. **2.** To begin to operate, as an engine. **–to s. with**, in the first place; to begin with.

start[1], *n.* **1.** A quick, startled movement of the body; a sudden quickening of sense, pulse, or nerve, often with tremor or shock, at something unexpected; a leap, flight, or other quick movement, as from fear or surprise; also, the feeling to which the motion is due; as, a sudden *start* backward; what a *start* you gave me!

So long, too, as men could be kept in gross ignorance, the fearful *starts* to which a sleeping conscience is subject could be set again at rest. S. WILBERFORCE *Prot. Epis. Church in Am.* ch. 3, p. 45. [JAS. B. '46.]

2. A setting out or going forth; initiative; beginning; as, we shall make a *start* in the morning. **3.** A temporary or spasmodic action or attempt; a mere beginning, as on some ill-considered impulse; a brief intermittent effort. **4.** A sudden motion or effusion; a burst; sally; flashing forth; as, *starts* of wit or fancy.

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong;
Was everything by *starts*, and nothing long.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. i, l. 548.

5. Advantage, as in setting out; distance in advance at the outset; lead; as, to have the *start* of one in a race. **6.** Impetus at the beginning of motion, or, figuratively, of a course of action; send-off; as, give the sled a *start*, to get a *start* in business. **7.** A loosened place or condition; crack; giving way; as, a *start* in a ship's planking. **8.** [Slang, Eng.] A proceeding of any kind; as, a rum *start* (an odd circumstance). **9**†. Distance.

Synonyms: see BEGINNING.

start[2], *n.* **1.** The sharp point of the antler of a young stag. **2.** A tail-like piece, as a handle or lever. **3.** The tail of an animal: the original sense, now obsolete except in compounds; as, a redstart. **4.** A stem or stalk. [< AS. *steort*, prob. akin to START[1].]

start'er, stärt'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which starts. Specifically: (1) A person who gives the signal or order for starting, as of a car, coach, or race. (2) Any contrivance, as a lever or rod, by which machinery is set in motion. (3) [Colloq.] That which causes the starting of any action or enterprise; an impetus. (4) *Bee-keeping.* A piece of honeycomb or comb-foundation fastened in a section or frame to induce the bees to begin work there, and so that they will build straight combs. (5) [Colloq.] A retailer of intoxicating drink. (6) A dog used to start game; a springer; a runaway.

2†. One who shrinks from his purpose, or who objects.

start'ful, stärt'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] Apt to start; skittish.

One of the mental characters that has given the savage the name 'wild' in common with untamed animals, is the rearful, *startful*, and untrusting way in which he directs his attention to his surroundings. J. DONOVAN in *Mind* July, '92, p. 327.

–start'ful-ness, *n.* [Rare.]

star'-this"tle, stär'-this'l, *n.* **1.** An Old World weed (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States, with diffusely branched stem, pinnately lobed leaves, and spiny heads of purple tubular flowers. **2.** A species (*C. solstitialis*) of the same genus with yellow flowers. **3.** Any plant of the genus *Centaurea*. See CENTAUREA.

star'throat", stär'thrōt', *n.* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Heliomaster*), as *H. furcifer*, having the middle of the throat glittering rose-red.

start'ing, stärt'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of START, *v.*

–start'ing-bar", *n.* A hand-lever that moves the steam-valves or controls the distributing-valves of a steam-engine. **–s. bolt**, *n.* A bolt used for starting another bolt that is to be driven out. **–s. hole**†, *n.* Means of evasion, a loophole, refuge. **–s. place**, *n.* The place where a person or thing starts, as on a journey or in a race; the place where a beginning is made, as of motion, action, growth, etc. **s. point**; **–s. post**, *n.* A post marking the starting-place for a race; hence, a starting-place. **–s. valve**, *n.* A small valve for introducing steam to start an engine. **–s. wheel**, *n.* A wheel for moving the distributing-valves of a steam-engine by hand to start it.

start'ing-ly†, *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously.

start'ish, stärt'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Skittish: said of horses.

start'l, **start'le**, stärt'l, *v.* [START'LED; START'LING.] **I.** *t.* To arouse or excite suddenly, as by fear or surprise; cause to start involuntarily; shock; scare.

She had the *startled* aspect that might be conceived of a cook if a calf's head should sneer at her when about to be popped into the dinner-pot. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 5, p. 60. [O. & CO. '76.]

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To be suddenly aroused or excited; start.

Why shrinks the soul Back on herself and *startles* at destruction?
ADDISON *Cato* act v, sc. 1.

2. [Prov. or Obs.] To set out. [Freq. of START, *v.*]

Synonyms: see AFFRIGHT.

start'le†, *n.* A sudden movement, shock, or excitement caused by fear, surprise, or the like; a start.

start'ler, stärt'ler, *n.* **1.** One who startles. **2.** [Colloq.] A thing that startles; a startling event or statement. **3.** [Rare.] One who or that which is startled.

start'ling, stärt'ling, *pa.* **1.** Such as to startle; rousing sudden surprise, fear, alarm, or the like, as by being unusual or threatening; as, a *startling* report.

There is no more *startling* sign of political demoralization than the craft which turns the follies of reformers into blows at reform.
D. B. EATON *Civil Service in Great Britain* intro., p. 6. [H. '80.]

2†. Easily startled; skittish. **–start'ling-ly**, *adv.*

start'lish, stärt'lish, *a.* [Colloq.] Apt to be startled or to start; skittish.

start'up"[1], stärt'-up', *n.* [Archaic.] A laced or buttoned gaiter or boot.

start'up"[2], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act of starting up; as, the *start-up* of business. **2**†. An upstart.

starv, starvd. Starve, etc. PHIL. SOC.

star-va'tion, stär-vē'shun, *a.* Causing or tending to cause starvation or extreme privation; as, a *starvation* policy; *starvation* wages.

The industrial progress which increases the wealth of the rich has little to recommend it if it leaves the laboring poor at a *starvation* wage. J. F. BINBY *Crisis in Morals* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 93. [R. BROS. '91.]

star-va'tion, *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved; death from lack of food; hence, such a lack of food as causes or is likely to cause death; by extension, privation of anything essential to life.

Starvation may check the multiplication of population, but the fear of *starvation* never does. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 222. [L. G. & CO. '78.]

starve, stärv, *v.* [STARVED; STARV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a state of extreme hunger; deprive of necessary nutriment; distress by deprivation of food; as, the sailors were *starved* to the point of exhaustion. **2.** To cause to die of hunger; kill by depriving of food; as, many prisoners were actually *starved* in their cells. **3.** To cause to perish by deprivation of any necessary element or nourishment; stunt or deprive of vigor by withholding something necessary; as, to *starve* one's mind. **4.** [Eng.] To kill with cold; benumb. **5**†. To kill.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer from severe or extreme hunger; be distressed by lack of food; famish; as, the beggar is *starving*. **2.** Especially, to perish with extreme hunger; die for lack of food; as, the peasants are *starving* by hundreds. **3.** To perish or deteriorate from lack of anything essential; suffer mentally or spiritually; as, the mind *starves* from lack of truth. **4.** [Eng.] To die of cold; be chilled or benumbed. **5**†. To perish; die: the original meaning. [< AS. *steorfan*, die; cp. G. *sterben*, D. *sterven*, die.] **serve**†.

–starve'a"cre, *n.* Same as HUNGERWEED.

starved, stärvd, *pa.* **1.** Killed by or suffering from starvation; pining from lack of food or anything essential; dwarfed or pinched by lack of something. **2.** *Her.* Stripped of leaves and branches; blasted. See BLASTED.

Synonyms: see MEAGER.

–starv'ed-ly, *adv.* In a starved condition.

starve'ling, stärv'ling, *a.* **1.** Suffering for lack of nourishment; starving; stunted; emaciated or feeble on account of the lack of something necessary; as, a *starveling* poet. **2.** Failing to meet needs or the requirements of the case; quite inadequate; as, *starveling* nutriment.

A hunger-bitten and idea-less philosophy naturally produces a *starveling* and comfortless religion.
COLERIDGE *Works, Statesman's Manual* in vol. i, p. 437. [H. '58.]

Synonyms: see MEAGER.

starve'ling, *n.* A person or animal that is starving or starved; one who or that which is emaciated or feeble on account of hunger or want.

starv'en†, *pp.* of STARVE, *v.*

starv'er, stärv'gr, *n.* **1.** One who is starving. **2.** One who starves others.

star'ward, stär'ward. **I.** *a.* Directed or moving toward the stars. **II.** *adv.* Toward the stars.

star'-worm", s.-worshiper, etc. See STAR, *n.*

star'wort", stär'würt', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aster*. See ASTER. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*. See STELLARIA. **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera; as, the water-*starwort*.

–yellow starwort, elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

sta-sid'i-on, sta-sid'i-on, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Eccl.* A church stall, as for a monk, as in a Greek church.

stas'i-mon, stas'i-mon, *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] [Gr.] An ode sung by the whole chorus, after the parode. See ODE.

The *stasima* served to form pauses in the action, and to divide the tragedy into acts, but there were no fixed number of acts, as in later times. BROWNE *Hist. Class. Lit.* bk. ii, p. 279. [B. & CO. '52.]

stas'i-mor-phy, stas'i-mōr-fi, *n.* Deviation from the ordinary form of a bodily organ arising from arrest of development. [< STASIS + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

sta'sis, stē'sis, *C. W.*[1], *or* stas'is, *E. I. S. W.*[2], *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Stopping of the blood in its circulation, especially in the small vessels and capillaries. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* One of the portions of the psalter read with a response by the choir. [< Gr. *stasis*, standing, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

sta'ta-bl(e, stē'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being stated.

sta'tal, stē'tal, *a.* [Rare, U. S.] Pertaining to a state: distinguished from *national*.

sta'tant, stē'tant *or* stg'tănt, *a. Her.* Standing with all the feet on the ground, as a lion. [< L. *sto*, stand.] **–statant affronté** or **gardant** (*Her.*), statant at gaze. See GAZE.

sta-ta'ri-an†, *a.* Fixed; steady. **–sta-ta'ri-an-ly**†, *adv.*

sta'ta-ry†, *a.* Fixed; steady; settled. **sta'ta-rie**†.

state, stēt, *vt.* [STA'TED; STA'TING.] **1.** To set forth explicitly, formally, or particularly, as in speech or writing; say; tell; relate; as, to *state* the reasons for one's conduct; *state* what occurred; he *states* the whole matter plainly. **2.** *Law.* To aver; allege; declare as a matter of fact. **3.** *Alg.* To express the conditions of (a problem) in symbols. **4.** To fix; determine: obsolete except in the past participle. See STATED. **5**†. To endow; dower.

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; RELATE.

–to state it†, to live in state; be dignified.

state, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the state or body politic; public; as, *state* policy. **2.** Intended for or used upon occasions of great ceremony. **3.** Of or pertaining to one of the states of a federal republic, especially [S-] of the United States; as, a *State* legislature. **4**†. Stately.

Phrases: **–state paper.** **1.** A document or communication on public or national affairs, as a President's or Governor's message. **2.** A newspaper chosen as the medium for publishing public reports, etc. **–s. prisoner**, a person under arrest for a felony; a convict confined in a state prison; also, a political prisoner. **–S. rights.** *U. S. Constitutional Law.* **1.** The rights and powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States; reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people of the States. **2.** That construction of the Constitution which makes these rights and powers as large as possible; strict construction, as commonly advocated by the Democratic party; in its extreme form, the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty held by the seceding States in 1861. **States' rights.** **–S. sovereignty** (*U. S. Hist.*), the theory that sovereignty ultimately resides not in the people of the United States, but in the people of the several States, who may at will resume all their sovereign powers and thus dissolve the Union: the doctrine of secession. **–s. trial**, a prosecution by the state, especially for an offense importantly affecting the political or social order.

state, *n.* **1.** Mode of existence as determined by circumstances, external or internal; relation to the circumstances collectively; condition; situation; as, a *state* of hunger or of rapture; a prosperous *state* of things.

Mind, indeed, like matter, is capable of existing in various *states*, but a change of *state* is not destruction, in one more than in the other. BROWN *Philos. Hum. Mind* lect. xcvii, p. 650. [TEGG '58.]

2. A political community organized under a distinct government recognized and conformed to by the people as supreme: a commonwealth; a nation.

There is usually regarded as essential to a state, association, organization, civil government, and ordinarily a common place of abode for its members. Though actually growing out of the family, it has a natural basis in man's social nature and relations, a form decided by men connected with it, and a legal basis and standard of ultimate appeal in essential right and justice. Its chief aim is to widen man's sphere of social effort and activity and to insure freedom and security in that sphere.

The American Union constitutes the real American *State*. Our commonwealths have only a limited sovereignty, and are imperfect *States* in the real sense of the word *State*; they are only parts of a great *State*. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 30, note. [CHAUT. '89.]

3. Specifically, such a community forming part of a federal republic; especially [S-], one of the United States, or [s-] of the republics modeled after it.

In the United States of America the States embrace (1) the thirteen colonies that declared their independence in 1776 and framed the present Constitution in 1789, and (2) communities admitted to the Union thereafter under the provisions of the Constitution. Most of the latter had previously been governed as Territories. (See TERRITORY.) In most of the republics modeled after the United States, as in South America, the states are somewhat arbitrary divisions of the country made after the independence of the whole country had been achieved. A State of the United States has its own legislature, executive (called a *governor*), and courts, and manages its own affairs with the exception of such as are delegated to the federal government, as foreign relations, interstate commerce, the currency, etc. Compare FEDERAL.

4. The functions or powers, collectively, of a state or nation; civil government: often contrasted with the ecclesiastical power; as, church and *state*. **5.** Mode or style of living; status; station; especially, grand and ceremonious style; dignity; formality; pomp; as, to appear in great *state*; a coat of arms befitting one's *state*.

She was lady-like, too, after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days; characterized by a certain *state* and dignity, rather than by the delicate, evanescent, and indescribable grace, which is now recognized as its indication.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 2, p. 74. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

6. One of several stages, as of an engraved or etched plate on its way to completion; as, a first *state*; a second *state*. **7.** *pl.* In the island of Jersey, the legislative body.

The main business of legislature in Jersey is carried on by the '*states*.' *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 635.

8. [Archaic.] (1) A class; order. (2) Permanence. **9†.** (1) A statement; account stated. (2) Income; estate. (3) Crisis, as of a disease. (4) A person of rank; a noble. (5) A chair of state; dais; also, the canopy over it. [< OF. *estat* (F. *état*), < L. *status*, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand.]

Synonyms: see CASE; PEOPLE.

Phrases, etc.:—Department of State, State Department [U. S.], the executive department of the government, charged with the conduct of foreign affairs, and having the custody of the acts of Congress, the supervision of their publication, and the custody of the great seal of the United States.—**free s.** **1.** A political community organized independently of any other. **2.** [S-] *U. S. Hist.* A State in which the custom of slavery did not exist: opposed to *slave State*.—**state'crim"i-nal,** *n.* One convicted of a felony.—**S.-house,** *n.* [U. S.] The building in which the legislature of a State holds its sessions, and in which, in some cases, the principal officers of the State transact their business; the State capitol.—**s.-line,** *n.* The surveyed boundary-line of a state.—**s.-monger,** *n.* [Contemptuous.] A politician.—**s. of facts** (*Law*), a mutual statement of facts by the parties to a cause, forming the ground upon which evidence is to be received; the statement made by one of the parties of his version of the facts in the case.—**state's evidence.** **1.** Testimony introduced by the prosecution in a criminal case. **2.** A confederate who confesses his own guilt and gives evidence against his accomplices.—**States General,** a general as opposed to a provincial legislature, composed of representatives of different classes or estates of citizens: the name of the legislative body of the Netherlands and that of France before the Revolution.—**States of the Church,** the states that were till 1870 under the temporal dominion of the Pope. **Papal States;.—the States.** **1.** [Gt. Brit. & Canada.] The United States. **2.** Formerly, the Netherlands; the United Provinces.

—**state'hood,** *n.* The condition of being a state.—**state'less,** *a.* Showing or affecting no pomp.

state'craft", stāt'krgft', *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management.

Statecraft is no longer looked upon as a mystery, but as a business. LOWELL *Democracy* p. 34. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

sta'ted, stē'tęd, *pa.* Occurring at fixed or regular times, or appointed regularly; established; regular; fixed; as, *stated* hours of worship.

Synonyms: see HABITUAL.

—**sta'ted-ly,** *adv.*

state'ly, stāt'li, *a.* [STATE'LI-ER; STATE'LI-EST.] Having a grand and impressive appearance; having noble proportions or an imposing manner; lofty; dignified; as, a *stately* edifice; *stately* trees; a *stately* walk.

He was now in the vigor of his days, forty-three years of age, *stately* in person, noble in his demeanor, calm and dignified in his deportment. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 417. [G. P. P. '63.]

state'ful†; sta'tly†.

Synonyms: see AUGUST; CEREMONIOUS; GRAND; HAUGHTY; SUBLIME.

—**state'ly,** *adv.* Imposingly; majestically. **state'li-ly‡** [Rare].—**state'li-ness,** *n.*

state'ment, stāt'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of stating; formal, exact, or detailed verbal presentation, written or printed; as, exact in *statement*. **2.** That which is stated; a recital; as, a plain *statement*.

The Laws of Nature are simply *statements* of the orderly condition of things in Nature.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* intro., p. 5. [J. P. '88.]

3. *Law.* A formal narration of facts filed as the foundation for judicial proceedings; a pleading, or the allegations of complaint or of defense in a cause. **4.** *Com. & Finance.* Something explicitly stated. (1) A copy or summary of an account covering a stated period. (2) A summary of assets and liabilities, as of a bank or firm. (3) Verbal or written representations as to resources and liabilities made to a mercantile agency by any corporation, firm, or individual in business as a basis for credit.

Synonyms: see REPORT.

—**statement of claim** (*Eng. Law*), the plaintiff's allegation of his grounds of action and of the relief he claims. —**s. of defense,** the statement delivered by the defendant in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim.

sta'ter[1], stē'tęr, *n.* One who makes a statement.

sta'ter[2], *n.* **1.** The standard gold coin of ancient Greece. The later silver stater was the Athenian tetradrachm, containing four silver drachmæ: the "piece of money" of Matthew xvii, 27. See COIN. **2.** A gold coin of Persia. See COIN. [L., < Gr. *statēr*, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

state'room", stāt'rūm', *n.* **1.** A private sleeping-apartment in a steamboat or other vessel, or sometimes in a sleeping-car, usually containing two berths. **2.** *Naut.* The sleeping-apartment of an officer. **3.** A room of state, as in a royal palace or other great house.

states'man, stāts'mąn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who is skilled in the art of government; a politician who has broad and sagacious views, and distinguished ability in dealing with the questions arising in public affairs.

There are two classes of *statesmen*,—those who are great in their calling, and those who, in addition, represent great ideas. . . . Hamilton is one of the *statesmen* of creative minds who represent great ideas. LODGE *Alex. Hamilton* ch. 10, p. 281. [H. M. & CO.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] A small landowner.—**states'man-ship,** *n.* The art or skill of a statesman; statecraft.

states'man-like", stāts'mąn-laik', *a.* Such as befits or proceeds from a statesman; having the wisdom or manner of a statesman; as, a *statesmanlike* policy.

During this period of French history [reign of Louis XVI.], surely the want of *statesmanlike* talents in the king and his ministers, and ignorance of every thing that it imported them to know, were never so apparent. WILLIAM SMYTH *French Revolution* vol. i, lect. vii, p. 138. [H. G. B. '55.]

states'man-ly‡.

states'wom"an, stāts'wum'ąn, *n.* [Rare.] A woman skilled in statesmanship.

stath'mo-graph, stath'mo-grgf, *n.* A registering railway velocimeter. [< Gr. *stathmē*, carpenters' line, + -GRAPH.]

stat'ic, stat'ic-al, { stat'ic, -ąl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or designating bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium: opposed to *dynamic*. **2.** Acting as weight, but not moving. **3.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or designating electricity at rest. See ELECTRICITY. **4†.** Of or pertaining to weight. [< Gr. *statikos*, causing to stand, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

—**static ataxia** (*Med.*), a morbid condition characterized by the loss of power to coordinate the voluntary movements, presenting the appearance of partial paralysis. —**statical friction,** the friction that opposes the starting of a body at rest: measured by the force required to bring it just to the starting-point, divided by its mass.—**s. gangrene** (*Pathol.*), gangrene of a part due to obstruction of the circulation from mechanical cause or otherwise.—**s. induction** (*Elec.*), induction by a charge of static electricity of an opposite charge on a body near it.—**s. medicine,** medical observation and procedure founded on accurate weighing, at stated times, of the human body, and of its nourishment and excrement.

stat'ic, *n.* [Rare.] Same as STATICS.

stat'ic-al-ly, stat'ic-ąl-i, *adv.* In a statical manner; in accord with statics.

stat'ics, stat'ics, *n. Mech.* The branch of mechanics that treats of the relations that must subsist among forces in order that they may produce equilibrium, and of the effects of such forces, as on the figure of bodies; the science of bodies at rest.

sta'tion, stē'shun, *vt.* To assign to a station; place or post; set in position; as, to *station* a watchman.

sta'tion, *n.* **1.** A place where a person or thing usually stands or is; especially, an appointed or established place; an assigned location; the headquarters of some official person or body of men; as, a signal-*station*; a police-*station*. **2.** An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, or stopping-place; specifically, a building for the accommodation of passengers or freight on railway-lines, at termini or at intervals.

The ranches forty or fifty miles apart where passengers take meals, are termed 'home *stations*'; those where the coach only stops to exchange teams, 'swing *stations*.' A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 28, p. 330. [AM. P. CO. '67.]

3. Social condition or status; rank; standing; particularly, high rank; as, men of *station*; a humble *station*.

Every *station* in life, however great or however prosperous, has its drawbacks, its checks, its limits.
A. P. STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* § 74, p. 128. [D. L. CO.]

4. [Austral.] The house, garden, and home paddocks of a run: often used as an equivalent to *run*. **5.** *Surv.* (1) A point around or from which measurements of angles or distances are made. (2) The distance adopted for the standard length, as a chain of 100 feet, or a 10-meter chain. **6.** A place, especially in British India, where troops are stationed; a military post. **7.** *Mining.* A recess in a mine-shaft or -passage, as one in which to put a pumping-machine, or a stable, or to permit passage of cars, etc. **8.** *Eccl.* (1) A stated fast on Wednesday and Friday in the Greek Church, and on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A church to which a procession resorts for devotions or masses. (3) Any one of the fourteen images or pictures ranged about a church, which form in series the representation of the successive scenes of the passion of Christ, and before which personal or processional devotions are performed. Called in full **stations of the cross.** (4) *M. E. Ch.* A settled pastorate, as distinguished from a circuit. **9.** Manner of standing; pose. **10.** The act of standing still; a state of rest. **11.** Place of standing; position.

For not only is much that takes a *station* in books not literature; but, inversely, much that really is literature never reaches a *station* in books. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Poets, Pope* p. 150. [T. & F. '59.]

12. *Biol.* An area of a certain character as being inhabited by given organisms; also, a habitat.

Stations, however, are often so extensive as to include the entire range of many species. Such are the great seas and oceans, the Siberian or the Amazonian forests, the North African deserts, the Andean or the Himalayan highlands. A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. of Animals* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [MACM. '76.]

[F., < L. *statiō(n-)*, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand.]

Synonyms: depot. The word *depot* is irregularly used in the United States to designate the place for the starting and stopping of railroad-trains, but the better term, *station*, is coming into increasing use. See PLACE.

Compounds:—sta'tion-bill", *n.* *Naut.* A bill assigning to each member of a crew his station for various evolutions; quarter-bill.—**s.-calendar,** *n.* **1.** A device in a railway-station, as a blackboard or a case with movable slats, for indicating the times of arrival or departure of trains. **2.** A station-indicator.—**s.-house,** *n.* A building used as or at a station, as for a police-station, for the accommodation of railroad-passengers, or for the housing of a crew at a life-saving station.—**s.-indicator,** *n.* A contrivance, as a roll of canvas in a railway-car, to display the name of the station at which the car has arrived, or the next one at which it will stop.—**s.-master,** *n.* A person in charge of a station.—**s.-pointer,** *n.* A three-armed protractor for locating on a chart a place whose angle of position has been measured from three fixed points.—**s.-staff,** *n.* A leveling-staff.

—**sta'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a station.

sta'tion-a-ry, stē'shun-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Remaining in one place or position; being at rest; not moving.

Gulls . . . are among the most picturesque of birds, because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost *stationary* parts of the landscape. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Buds and Bird Voices* p. 177. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Intended to be used in one place; fixed: opposed to *portable*; as, a *stationary* derrick or dredge. **3.** *Astron.* Having no apparent motion in longitude: applied to a planet when its motion among the stars seems to stop and change its direction. **4.** Exhibiting no change of character, quality, or condition; neither progressing nor retrograding; neither increasing nor diminishing; as, a *stationary* civilization; *stationary* population.

The human mind is never *stationary*; it advances or it retrogrades. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., The Curacci* in vol. iii, p. 149. [SH. & CO. '62.]

[< L. *stationarius*, < *statio*; see STATION.]

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS.

—**stationary air,** air that remains in the lungs during ordinary respiration. **s. diseases** (*Pathol.*), specific local ailments, due to atmospheric conditions, that prevail for a period and then disappear.—**s. vibration** (*Physics*), a vibration, as of a string or the air in an organ-pipe, in which the nodes remain at fixed points, dividing the string into segments that vibrate separately. The vibrations of all sounding bodies are of this nature. Stationary vibrations may be due to the interference of two waves moving in opposite directions, and may be analyzed into such waves.

—**sta'tion-a-ri-ness,** *n.*

sta'tion-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who or that which is stationary; especially, a member of a stationary military force.

sta'tion-er, stē'shun-ęr, *n.* **1.** A dealer in stationery and kindred wares. **2†.** A bookseller.

The *Stationers* . . . were first formed into a guild in the year 1403. CURWEN *Hist. of Booksellers, Olden Times* p. 18. [C. & W.]

[< LL. *stationarius*, < L. *statio*; see STATION.]

sta'tion-er"y, stē'shun-er'i, *n.* Writing-materials in general, including paper, envelopes, blank books, pens, ink, etc.: a term of somewhat indefinite extent, sometimes restricted to note-paper and envelopes; as, his *stationery* bears a crest.

These dealers [in books] were denominated Stationarii, perhaps from the open stalls at which they carried on their business, though *statio* is a general word for a shop in low Latin. . . . They sold . . . materials of writing, which . . . have retained the name of *stationery*. HALLAM *Lit. of Europe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 139. [H. '54.]

sta'tism†, *n.* Statecraft; policy.

sta'tist, stē'tist, *n.* **1.** A statistician.

Whether or not we accept the estimate of the government *statist* of Victoria. A. DEAKIN in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov., '91, p. 551.

2†. One versed in statecraft or politics. [< STATE, *n.*]

sta-tis'tic, stą-tis'tic, *n.* **1.** A single item or fact of a collection of statistics. **2.** The philosophic study of statistics: same as STATISTICS, 2. **3†.** A statistician.

sta-tis'tic-al, stą-tis'tic-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of or exhibiting statistics; dealing with or given to statistics; as, *statistical* questions; *statistical* tables; a *statistical* mind or habit. [< STATIST.]

sta-tis'tic‡.—statistical method. **1.** In science generally, a method in which the data treated of are averages, especially of quantities whose values are distributed according to the law of probability, as the molecular velocities in the kinetic theory of gases. **2.** *Hydrodynamics.* The Eulerian method. See EULERIAN.

—**sta-tis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

stat"is-ti'cian, stat'is-tish'ąn, *n.* One who is skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics.

sta-tis'tics, stą-tis'tics, *n. pl.* **1.** Numerical facts, collectively, pertaining to a body of things, especially when systematically gathered by direct enumeration and collated; specifically, such facts relating to a numerous body of people, as of a nation, state, or social organization; as, *statistics* of population; *statistics* of agriculture; church *statistics*; *statistics* for a census report. **2.** The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of such facts, especially as a branch of sociology: used as a singular.

stat"is-tol'o-gy, stat'is-tel'o-ji, *n.* The branch of sociology that deals with the gathering and collating of statistics, and inference from them. [< STATISTICS + -OLOGY.]

sta'tiv(e, stē'tiv, *a.* **1.** *Heb. Gram.* Describing past activity regarded as still continuing: noting a form of the perfect tense usually rendered into English by a present. **2†** Pertaining to a fixed military post or camp. [< L. *stativus*, stationary, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand.]

sta'tize†, *vi.* To practise statecraft.

stato-. Derived from Greek *statos*, standing (< *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand): a combining form.—**stat'o-blast,** *n.* *Biol.* One of the peculiar internal buds developed in fresh-water sponges and on the funiculus of fresh-water polyzoans; a winter bud. Statoblasts are invested in a firm chitinous horny capsule and serve a protective purpose, appearing at the approach of winter and in seasons of drought.—**stat"o-blas'tic,** *a.*—**stat'o-scope,** *n.* A form of aneroid having a very large air-reservoir, for indicating minute fluctuations in pressure; especially used during thunder-storms.—**stat'o-sphere,** *n.* *Spong.* The capsule investing a statoblast.—**stat'o-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* A resting-spore; hypnospore.

sta-toc'ra-cy, stą-tec'rą-si, *n.* [Rare.] Government by the state, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical authority. [< STATE + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.]

stat'u-at, *n.* A statue.

stat'u-a-ry, stach'u-ę-ri *or* stat'yu-, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Statues, collectively considered; as, Greek *statuary*. **2.** A statue-maker; a carver or modeler of statues, either original or copied, in marble, clay, or bronze; sculptor.

It would be madness for a young *statuary* to attempt at first to carve a Venus or a Mercury. ISAAC WATTS *Improvement of the Mind* pt. i, ch. 18, p. 184. [W. P. S. '68.]

3. In sculpture, the art of making, modeling, or carving statues. [< L. *statuarius*, < *statua*; see STATUE.]

stat'ue, stach'ū *or* stat'yū, *vt.* [Rare.] To change into a statue; represent by a statue; place as a statue.

stat'ue, *n.* **1.** A plastic work representing a human or animal figure, generally in marble or bronze; especially,

such a work nearly life-size or large as distinguished from *statuette*, and preserving the proportions in all directions as distinguished from *relief*. See SCULPTURE, and illus. under CENTAUR, JUNO, JUPITER, and RIVER-GOD. **2†.** A portrait. [F., < L. *statua*, < *statuo*, set up, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand.]

Synonyms: see IMAGE.

—**monumental statue**, a medieval recumbent figure, usually covering a tomb, and raised above it by a slab.—**Persian s.** Rare, an architectural figure, serving as a caryatid.—**s. dress** (*Theat.*), a garment in one piece worn by a person in representing statues.—**stat'ue-like"**, *a.* Like a statue.

stat'ued, *a.* Furnished or adorned with statues; converted into or having the appearance of a statue.

> The belfry proves . . . attractive to unwary folk
> Who gaze at statued portal, *statued* spire,
> And go home with full head but empty purse.
> BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. x, l. 469.

—**stat'ue-less**, *a.* Having no statue.

stat"u-esque', stach"u-esc' *or* stat'yu-esc', *a.* Having the grace, pose, or quietude of a statue; resembling a statue; as, a *statuesque* actress.

> The Greeks were polytheists; . . . their productions were, if the expression may be allowed, *statuesque*, whilst those of the moderns are picturesque. COLERIDGE *Works, Notes on Shakspeare's Dramas* in vol. iv, p. 58. [H. '58.]

—**stat" u-esque'ly**, *adv.*—**stat" u-esque'ness**, *n.*

stat"u-ette', stat'yu-et'. *n.* A small statue, generally not exceeding half life-size; a figurine. [F., dim. of *statue*; see STATUE.]

stat'u-ize†, *vt.* To commemorate by a statue.

sta-tu'mi-nate†, *vt.* To prop; support.

stat'ure, stach'ŭr *or* stat'yŭr, *n.* **1.** The natural height of an animal body; used especially of man. **2†.** A statue; used erroneously. **3†.** Being; existence. [F., < L. *statura*, < *statuo*; see STATUE.]

stat'ured, stach'ŭrd *or* stat'yŭrd, *a.* **1.** Having (specified) stature: now usually in composition; as, *low-statured*. **2.** [Rare.] Having full stature; fully grown.

> Lo, as I gaze the *statured* man,
> Built up from yon large hand appears.
> E. C. STEDMAN *The Hand of Lincoln* st. 3.

3†. Situated; circumstanced.

sta'tus, stē'tus *or* stā'tus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Mode of existence as regards some special set of circumstances; as, the present *status* of affairs. **2.** Relative position or rank; standing; as, the *status* of a citizen. **3.** *Law.* Specifically, the legal condition or relation of a person; as, the *status* of an infant, of a married woman, of a party litigant, etc.—**status quo, status in quo**, a condition or relation in which a person or matter has been, is, or may be. Compare IN STATU QUO.

stat'u-ta-bl e, stach'u-ta-bl *or* stat'yu-, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Same as STATUTORY. **2†.** Standard.—**stat'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

stat'utet, *vt.* To enact by statute.

stat'ute, stach'ŭt *or* stat'yŭt, *a.* Consisting of or regulated by statutes; as, *statute* law; a *statute* mile.

> The farm of Cincinnatus consisted of about three-and-a-half *statute* acres. C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. Agriculture, Ancient Period* p. 41. [SS. & E. '49.]

stat'ute, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated; statute-law. (2) Any authoritatively declared rule, ordinance, decree, or law; in the civil law, any particular municipal law or usage, even though resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practise of nations.

> We cannot be certain to which law, the human or the higher *statute*, Socrates referred, when he said he would do nothing contrary to it.
> STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. iii, p. 115. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. The act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A statute fair; especially, a mop-fair. See MOP¹, *n.*, 3 (2). (2) Same as MOP¹, 4. [< F. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, < L *statuo* (pp. *statutus*); see STATUE.]

Synonyms: see LAW.

—**declaratory statute**, a statute designed, not to change existing law, but to remove doubt and uncertainty concerning it.—**directory s.**, a statute that directs how an act ought to be done, but does not invalidate it if it be done otherwise: opposed to **mandatory statute**.—**general s.**, a statute that affects all persons and things alike; a public statute.—**private s.**, a statute that affects only individuals: opposed to **public** or **general statute**.—**stat'ute-book"**, *n.* The records collectively of legislative instruments, a book or the books in which statutes are published.—**s.-cap'**, *n.* A wooden cap: from an Elizabethan statute requiring such a cap to be worn on holidays.—**s. merchant**, a bond of record, now obsolete, entered into before the chief magistrate of a trading-town.—**s.-roll**, *n.* **1.** Eng.] The statutes collectively, a statute-book. **2.** An engrossed statute.—**statutes at large**, the enactments of any legislature in full as originally enacted unabridged, as, the United States *statutes at large*, comprising the acts of Congress.—**s. staple** (*Old Eng. Law.*), a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of a "staple," one of certain grand marts for commodities and manufactures.

stat'u-to-ry, stach'u-to-ri *or* stat'yu-, *a.* *Law.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a statute; relating to, dependent upon, or created by legislative enactments; as, a *statutory* crime, a *statutory* bond; a *statutory* remedy. **2.** [Rare.] Customary; prescriptive.

> The board displayed beef and pudding, the *statutory* dainties of old England. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 6, p. 86. [D. P. & CO.]

stat"u-vo'lence, stat'yu-vō'lens *or* stat-ū'vo-lens, *n.* Recent.] **A self-induced hypnotic or clairvoyant condition.** [< L. *status*, condition (see STATE), + *volo* (ppr. *volens*), will.]—**stat'u-vo'lent, stat"u-vol'ic**, *a.*

—**stat"u-vo'lism**, *n.*

staum'rel, stâm'rel, *n.* [Scot.] Half-witted.

staum'rel, *n.* [Scot.] A blockhead.

staunch, staunch'er, etc. Same as STANCH, etc.

stau'ra-cin, stô'ra-sin, *n.* *Fol.* A medieval silken fabric for vestments, figured with crosses. [< LL. *stauracinus*, < Gr. *stauraikos*, dim. of *stauros*, cross.]

staur"ax-o'ni-a, stôr"ax-ō'ni-a, *n. pl.* *Bird.* Organisms having a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to the main axis. [< Gr. *stauros*, cross, + *axōn*, axis.]—**staur"ax-o'ni-al**, *a.*

stau-rid'i-um, stô-rid'i-um, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] A hydromedusan genus *Stauridium* with cruciform tentacles. [< Gr. *stauridion*, dim. of *stauros*, cross.]

stau'ri-on, stô'ri-on *or* stau'ri-on, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *stauros*, dim. of *stauros*, cross.]

stauro-. Derived from Greek *stauros*, upright stake; cross; a combining form.—**Stau"ro-me-du'sæ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Lucernariæ*.—**stau"ro-me-du'san**, *a.* & *n.*—**stau'ro-scope**, *n.* An instrument used to determine the directions of the planes of vibration of parallel polarized light in crystals.—**stau"ro-scop'ic**, *a.*—**stau"-ro-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**stau'ro-tide**, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as STAUROLITE.—**Stau"ro-typ'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An American family of testudinoidean tortoises having 9 plastral bones, nuchal bone with costiform processes, and caudal vertebræ procœlous.—**Stau-rot'y-pus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**stau"ro-typ'id**, *n.*—**stau"ro-typ'oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**stau'ro-ty"pous**, *a.* *Mineral.* Having cross-like markings.

stau'ro-lite, stô'ro-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A subresinous, reddish-brown to brownish-black, translucent to opaque, ferrous aluminum silicate ($HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *stauros*, cross (from the cross-like twin crystals), + -LITE.]—**grau'lt-lite‡; grau'lt-lite‡; stau'ro-tide‡; xanth'o-lite‡.**—**stau"ro-lit'ic**, *a.*

stau'rus, stô'rus *or* stau'rus, *n.* [STAU'RI, stô'rai *or* stau'ri, *pl.*] *Spong.* A sexradiate spicule, cross-shaped from the suppression of the proximal and the distal rays. [< Gr. *stauros*, cross.]

stave, stēv, *v.* [STAVED or STOVE; STA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break in the staves or strakes of; burst a hole into; break into pieces; smash; shatter: often with *in*; as, to *stave*, or *stave in*, a cask or a boat. **2.** To make by breaking in the staves; force by a violent collision; as, to *stave* a hole in the ship's bottom.

> A hole was *stove*, through which daylight and sea poured in alternately. HARRIET MARTINEAU *Biographical Sketches* pt. iii, ch. 6, p. 309. [L. & H. '69.]

3. To empty out or spoil by breaking a hole; as, to *stave* liquor. **4.** To furnish or fit with staves. **5.** To ward off as with a staff; arrest the movement, performance, or execution of; defer by some interposition; drive away: usually with *off*; as, to *stave off* assessments.

> *Fitzurse.* And this Becket, her father's friend, like enough *staved* us from her. TENNYSON *Becket* prol.

6. To strike or beat, as in compacting lead in a joint, or in upsetting an iron bar.

II. *i.* **1.** To be broken in, as a vessel's hull.

> Like a vessel of glass, she *stove* and sank.
> LONGFELLOW *The Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 19.

2. [Colloq.] To go heedlessly and roughly; act or move with rude force; as, to go *staving* through the street.

—**to stave and tail**, in bear-baiting, to hold back the bear with a stave and hold the dog by the tail; hence, to check or stop anything.—**to s. it out**, to contend for or against until success is reached.

stave, *n.* **1.** A strip of wood slightly curved transversely, or beveled on the edges and warped into the requisite curve in working, forming a part of the sides of a cask, hogshead, barrel, tub, or pail. **2.** A straight board forming part of a built-up cylindrical curb, as about a well or a millstone. **3.** *Mus.* A staff. **4.** A stanza; verse. **5.** [Archaic.] A rod or staff; specifically, a round or rundle, as of a ladder. [< AS. *stæf*, staff.]

Compounds, etc.:—**stave'-bend"er**, *n.* An apparatus for bending steamed strips of wood for making staves.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* A machine for cutting staves, as by shaving circumferentially from a round log or bolt.—**s.-dresser**, *n.* A machine for dressing staves, especially on the interior side.—**s.-edger**, *n.* A machine for truing the edges of staves, or its operator.—**s.-jointer'**.—**s.-rime**, *n.* Alliteration; also, an alliterative word as used in old Teutonic poetry.—**s.-setter**, *n.* An apparatus for holding staves in position, as in making a cask or tub.—**staves of a carbuncle** (*Her.*), the radii of a carbuncle.

sta'ver, stā'ver, *vi.* [Scot.] To stagger. **stai'ver†.**

sta'ver, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** An energetic person; one who accomplishes much: as, to work like a *stover*. **2.** Something superlative in some respect; as, that fish is a *staver*.

sta'vers, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Same as STAGGERS.

sta'ver-wort", stā'ver-wŏrt', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Staggerwort.

staves'a"cre, stēvz'ā'kĕr, *n.* A tall larkspur (*Delphinium Staphisagria*) of southern Europe, whose seeds were formerly used as a purgative, and are now a source of delphinin, an acrid poison used for destroying lice and curing the itch. [< OF. *stavesaigre*, < LL. *staphisagria*; see STAPHISAGRIA.]

stave'wood", stēv'wud', *n.* The bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*). See DAMSON.

sta'ving, stā'ving, *n.* **1.** The act of one who staves. **2.** Staves collectively, as in a millstone-curb.

sta'ving, *adv.* [Colloq.] In a very great or striking degree: always with adjectives; as, a *staving* good time.

staw, stô, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to a standstill; stall. **2.** To surfeit. **II.** *i.* To be set or stalled; stand still. [< Dan. *staa*.]

staw, *n.* [Scot.] A surfeit; disrelish.

stax'is, stax'is, *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage. [< Gr. *staxis*, dripping, < *staxō*, drop.]

stay¹, stē, *v.* [STAYED or STAID; STAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop the progress of; check; hold back; prevent: not now usually of physical motion; as, to *stay* the ravages of a pestilence. **2.** To be a stay or support to; prop; buttress; hold up: often with *up*; as, to *stay up* one's hands; to *stay* the foundations of a house. **3.** To put off till a future time; postpone; as, to *stay* judgment. **4.** [Prov. or Obs.] To undergo; endure. **5†.** To wait for; await. **6†.** To quiet for a while; appease.

II. *i.* **1.** To continue to be in a specified place; remain in, with, at, or away; as, to *stay* away all day.

> The Kirk had come, and it had come to *stay*.
> DOUGLAS CAMPBELL *The Puritan* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 6. [H. '92.]

2. [Colloq.] Specifically, to have a temporary abode; be a guest; as, he is *staying* at the hotel; with whom are you *staying?* **3.** To come to a halt; stop; stand still: now usually in the imperative; as, *stay!* do not go so fast. **4.** To remain for a longer time; tarry; dally; wait; as, I can not *stay*, decide at once. **5.** [Colloq.] To have or exhibit staying powers, as a horse. **6.** [Archaic.] To rely; rest. **7†.** To attend; wait; serve. **8†.** To cease. [< OF. *estayer*, < *estaye*, prop. < MD. *staeye*, stay.]

Synonyms: see ABIDE, CHECK; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; PERSIST, PROP; REPRESS; REST; STAND.

—**stay'-at-home"**, *n.* A person given to staying closely at home.—**s.-a-while**, *n.* A thorny bush, catching the passer-by.—**s.-bit**, **to s. the stomach**, to quiet temporarily the cravings of hunger.

stay², *vt.* *Naut.* **1.** To support by stays; stiffen or steady, as a mast or smoke-stack, by ropes or their equivalent. **2.** To put on the other tack; cause to go about.

stay¹, *n.* **1.** The act or time of staying; continuance in a definite or indefinite place; as, he made but a short *stay* abroad. **2.** *Law.* Suspension of a judicial proceeding; as, the court ordered a *stay*. **3.** That which checks or stops; a restraint; deterrent; as, to put a *stay* upon passion. **4.** That which supports; a prop.

> She was the prop and *stay* of her parents' declining years.
> LEIGH RICHMOND *Annals of the Poor, Dairyman's Daughter* pt. iv, p. 59. [C. & BROS. '50.]

5. One of the stiffening pieces of a corset; in the plural, corsets; especially, an old form of corsets, now superseded: used also figuratively. **6.** *Mech.* A rod, rope, bar, beam, or other device, for holding something in position. (1) In a steam-boiler, a rod, plate, or the like, firmly joining two parts, as plates or sheets, at an angle to each other, or holding them at a fixed distance from each other. (2) In building, a brace to keep a piece from moving sidewise; properly, a strut. (3) In machinery, any rod or timber serving as a connecting piece for unmoving parts; as, a *stay* for holding a locomotive-boiler to the frames.

French Stays of the 17th Century.

7. Staying power; endurance; persistence.

> Some men are always great at beginnings, but they have no *stay* in them. SPURGEON in *The Voice* [N. Y.] Aug. 21, '90, p. 7, col. 2.

8. A state of rest; standstill; as, sin is never at a *stay*. **9.** *Ich.* The third suborbital of a mail-cheeked fish, connected with the preoperculum. **10†.** A hook or clasp. **11†.** An anchorage. [< OF. *estaye*; see STAY¹, *v.*]

Synonyms: see CESSATION; RESPITE, REST.

Compounds, etc.:—**stay'-bar"**, *n.* Any bar used as a stay; specifically (*Arch.*), a horizontal iron bar along the mullion-tops of a tracery window, a saddle-bar.—**s.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt binding together two pieces; much used in attaching steam-jackets, etc., to boilers. See illus. under LOCOMOTIVE.—**s.-chain**, *n.* A chain for steadying; specifically, one of the chains by which a doubletree is fastened to the fore axle of a vehicle.—**s.-foot**, *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine presser-bar to guide a seam-stay.—**s.-gage**, *n.* A sewing-machine attachment that guides a strip of fabric over the goods being sewed so as to cover a seam thereon.—**s.-law**, *n.* *Law.* A legislative enactment that suspends for the time being or for a given time the enforcement of a debt by judicial remedy: enacted only in times of general financial disturbance.—**s. of execution.** **1.** The temporary withholding of action under a writ of execution for carrying a money judgment into effect. **2.** A postponement of the execution of a criminal sentence; a temporary reprieve.—**s. of proceedings**, the suspension of proceedings in a given cause pursuant to a judicial order, or caused by appeal or writ of error.—**s.-pile**, *n.* In pilework, a pile adjunct to a main pile.—**s.-plow**, *n.* A plant, the rest-harrow. See GROUND-FURZE, under GROUND, and REST-HARROW.—**s.-rod**, *n.* A rod holding something in position, usually by tension. Specifically: (1) Any rod in a boiler resisting pressure that tends to separate two sheets, or the shell and fire-box. (2) A tie-rod, as in a building.

stay², *n.* *Naut.* A rope to support a mast or spar, extending from it to another mast or spar, or to the hull of the vessel. [< AS. *stæg*, stay, prob. < root of *stigan*, climb.]—**in stays** (*Naut.*), in the act of going about, as on another tack.—**stay'-tack"le**, *n.* *Naut.* A tackle for hoisting heavy weights on board ship, as in or out of the hold: formerly hung on a stay; also, a tackle used in setting up a stay.—**to miss stays** (*Naut.*), to fail in the endeavor to tack ship: said of a vessel when tacking.

stayd, *pp.* Stayed. PHIL. SOC.

stayed†, stayed'ly†, stayed'ness†. Same as STAID, etc.

stay'er, stē'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who stays. **2.** [Colloq.] Specifically, a person or animal that shows endurance.

stay'lace", stē'lēs', *n.* A corset-lace. **stay'cord"‡.**

stay'less, stē'les, *n.* **1.** [Poet.] Destitute of prop or maintenance; unsupported.

> Aloft on the *stayless* verge she hung.
> HOOD *Queen's Wake, Abbott M'Kinnon* st. 14.

2. Wearing no stays or corsets. **3.** [Rare.] Continuous.

stay'ma"ker, stē'mē'kĕr, *n.* One who makes corsets.

stay'nil, stē'nil, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The starling.

stay'sail", stē'sēl' *or* [Naut.] stē'sl, *n.* *Naut.* Any sail extended on a stay; as, the foretopmast, maintopmast, maintopgallant, and mizzentopmast *staysails*. See illus. under SCHOONER and SHIP.

stay'ship", stē'ship', *n.* [Rare.] A remora or sucking-fish: formerly supposed to stop ships by fastening to them.

stead, sted, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To stand in stead; be of advantage to; help; support; as, it *steads* us well.

> How hath it *steaded* man to pray, and pay
> Tithes of the corn and oil!
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv, st. 10.

2. [Archaic.] To place in trouble; imperil; bestead. **3†.** To fill the place of: with *up*. **4†.** To set; place.

II†. *i.* To stop; cease.

stead, *n.* **1.** Place or room once occupied by or appropriate to another person or thing: preceded by *in*; as, serfdom came *in* the *stead* of slavery. Compare INSTEAD.

> Spare him, O king! and slay me *in* his *stead!*
> WHITTIER *Miriam* st. 14.

2. The place or attitude of aid or support; use; avail; service: chiefly in the phrase **to stand** (one) **in stead** or **in good stead**. **3.** [Archaic.] A fixed place of abode or work; steading: used chiefly in compounds; as, *homestead*; *farmstead*; *Hampstead*.

> But when he stood within that busy *stead*,
> Taller he showed than any by a head.
> MORRIS *Jason* bk. ii, l. 125.

4†. A frame for supporting a bed; bedstead. **5†.** Position; condition; plight. **6†.** Any place. **7†.** A small space of time. [< AS. *stede*, place, or *stæth*, harbor; cp. D. & MD. *stad*, town; all < root of STAND.]

—**to do stead†**, to stand in stead; do service.

stead'a-blet, *a.* Useful; serviceable.

stead'fast, *i* sted'fąst *or* -fast. *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in faith or devotion to duty; not fickle or wavering; constant; as, a *steadfast* friend. **2.** Directed fixedly at one point or to one end; steady; as, a *steadfast* purpose. **3.** [Archaic.] Firmly fixed in position; firm. [< AS. *stedefæst*, < *stede*, place, + *fæst*, fast.]

Synonyms: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; PERMANENT.

—**stead'**[or **sted'**]**fast-ly**, *adv.*—**stead'fast-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being steadfast. **sted'fast-ness**‡.

stead'i-er, sted'i-er, *n.* One who or that which steadies.

stead'i-ly, sted'i-li, *adv.* With steadiness.

stead'i-ness, sted'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being steady.

Synonyms: see CALMNESS; PERSEVERANCE.

stead'ing, sted'ing, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmstead.

stead'y, sted'i, *v.* [STEAD'IED; STEAD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make steady; hold, keep, or fix firmly in place; keep from toppling or shaking, or from motions of infirmity or insecurity; as, to *steady* a boat; to *steady* a ladder. **2.** To give constancy to; make regular and persistent; as, discipline *steadies* the character.

II. *i.* To become steady; assume or keep a steady position; as, the boat *steadies* on her keel.

stead'y, *a.* [STEAD'I-ER; STEAD'I-EST.] **1.** Stable in position; not tottering; firmly supported; as, to make a table *steady* by wedging its legs. **2.** Moving or acting with uniform regularity; constant; uniform; as, a *steady* wind; a *steady* light. **3.** Free from intemperance and dissipation; industrious, sober, and reliable; as, a *steady* man; *steady* habits. **4.** Constant in mind or conduct; not wavering; steadfast; as, to be *steady* in one's allegiance. **5.** *Naut.* Having the direction of the ship's head unchanged: used elliptically for "keep her steady," as an order to the helmsman: used also generally as an order to keep an action or course unchanged. **6.** *Physics.* Such that the velocity and quantity at every point do not vary with the time: said of the flow of a liquid or of electricity or heat. [< AS. *stæðhiġ*, < *stæð*, bank.]

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS; FIRM; SOBER.

—**steady company** [Slang, U. S.], a lover or admirer, especially one from whom a proposal of marriage is expected.—**stead'y-go"ing**, *a.* Of steady habits or action; as, a *steady-going* horse.—**s.-pin**, *n.* A pin for steadying, as a dowel-pin used in locking together the parts of a founders' flask.—**s.-rest**, *n. Mech.* A piece forming a rest for the hand, a tool, or the work, as upon a lathe.

stead'y[1], *n.* [STEAD'IES, *pl.*] **1.** A rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work. Specifically: (1) A piece for holding a button-blank while being shaped. (2) A support for blocking up a stone that is to be worked. **2.** A comb-makers' stadda.

stead'y[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An anvil; stithy.

steak, stēk, *n.* **1.** A slice of meat, cut from the less bony part of the larger animals, used for human food, as pork, beef, venison, large fish, etc., usually broiled or fried; specifically, beefsteak.

Steaks are named (1) from the animals whence taken; as, **bear-steak, beefsteak, veal-s., venison-s.**; or (2) from the parts whence cut; as, **chuck steak, round s., rump s., tenderloin s.** See illus. under BEEF.

2†. A panel in a garment. [< Ice. *steik*, < *steikja*, roast.]

—**Hamburg steak.** **1.** A cake made from chopped raw beef, seasoned, and cooked by frying. **2.** Steak chopped, but not sufficiently to separate it into pieces.—**porter-house s.**, see PORTER-HOUSE.—**steak's crush"er**, *n.* A pestle for pounding steak.

steal, stīl, *v.* [STOLE; STO'LEN; STEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away, especially from another's direct possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner, for one's own use, advantage, or gratification; filch; pilfer; purloin; specifically, in law, to commit larceny by taking; as, to *steal* a purse or a horse. **2.** To claim or assume wrongfully the authorship of or right to, as another's work; plagiarize; as, to *steal* a poem or sermon; to *steal* a new invention. **3.** Loosely, to secure in any dishonest way; as, *stolen* wealth. **4.** To take, secure, or win insidiously; get or gain by art or surprise; snatch; as, to *steal* a kiss; he *stole* away the hearts of the people. **5.** To move or pass in a secret or furtive manner; do, get, make, or effect covertly; as, to *steal* the hand into another's pocket.

> Sweet Christabel her feet doth bare,
> And, jealous of the listening air,
> They *steal* their way from stair to stair.
> COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 20.

6. *Baseball.* To secure or reach (a base) without the aid of a hit by the batter, as by eluding or evading the efforts of the opposing players while the ball is being pitched, caught, or handled.

II. *i.* **1.** To take that to which one has no right, especially that which belongs to another, without permission or authority, usually in a secret manner; commit theft; in law, to commit larceny; as, he is too honest to *steal*.

> Most of those patients described as Kleptomaniacs are periodical maniacs, in which the propensity to *steal* predominates over the ordinary symptoms of mania.
> E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 19, p. 270. [BER. '83.]

2. To proceed or act in a concealed, silent, or surreptitious manner; slip or creep along; as, the fox *steals* out at night; the rivulet *steals* through the meadow; fear *steals* into the heart; disease is *stealing* upon him.

> Many precious rites
> And customs of our rural ancestry
> Are gone, or *stealing* from us.
> WORDSWORTH *The Excursion* bk. ii, st. 20.

[< AS. *stelan*, steal.]

Synonyms: abstract, commit larceny, commit theft, embezzle, extort, filch, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle. To *commit larceny* is to take and carry away the personal property of another with felonious intent. To *commit theft* (more commonly with the indefinite article, to *commit a theft*), has the same general meaning, but is not a common phrase in legal use. To *steal* is, in law, to *commit* simple *larceny;* but the word may be applied to any furtive, covert, or surreptitious taking of anything, whether material or immaterial. To *pilfer* is to *steal* petty articles. The word *filch* especially emphasizes the secrecy and slyness of the act; *filch* is ordinarily applied to things of little value, but may apply to the most precious, as in Shakespeare, "he that *filches* from me my good name." To *purloin* is etymologically to carry far away, and is commonly applied to the dishonest removal of articles of value or importance. To *rob* is, in law, to take feloniously from the person by force or fear, as in highway robbery; in a more extended use it is applied to the felonious taking of articles of value from places as well as persons, generally with suggestion of force and violence. To *abstract* is to take secretly and feloniously from among other things belonging to another. To *embezzle* is to appropriate fraudulently to oneself funds received and held in trust. To *swindle* is to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretenses, but is not a recognized legal offense under that name; one form of *swindling*, the "obtaining money by false pretenses," is an indictable offense, but much *swindling* may be carried on under the forms of law. To *plunder* is to take property from an enemy in time of war, and is not a crime at law. See ABSTRACT.—**Antonyms:** give back, give up, make good, refund, repay, restore, return, surrender.

—**steal'ing-strake"**, *n.* A strake of a vessel's hull that tapers off and falls short of the stem or stern-post.—**to steal a march**, to make a march unexpectedly and secretly to an enemy's disadvantage; hence, to gain an advantage by secret and unexpected movements: usually with *on* or *upon;* as, we *stole a march on* the enemy.

—**steal'er**, *n.* **1.** One who steals; a thief: generally in composition; as, a child-*stealer*. **2.** An end-plank or -plate in a stealing-strake.

steal[1], *n.* [Colloq.] The act of stealing; a theft; as, a big *steal*. Specifically: (1) *Baseball.* The act of stealing a base. (2) *Golf.* A successful long stroke.

steal[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stem; handle; stale. **steale**‡.

steal'ing, stīl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which steals, in any sense. **2.** That which is stolen: usually plural; as, pickings and *stealings*.

—**steal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

stealth, stelth, *n.* **1.** The quality or habit of acting secretly; a secret or clandestine act or proceeding; a concealed manner of acting; as, to do good by *stealth*.

> The greatest pleasure I know, is to do a good action by *stealth*, and to have it found out by accident. LAMB *Correspondence and Works, Table-talk* in vol. iii, No. i, p. 393. [MOX. '70.]

2†. Theft. **3**†. A stealing away; secret movement. **4**†. Something stolen. [< AS. *stelan*, steal.]

—**stealth'ful**†, *a.* Given to stealth; stealthy.—**stealth'ful-ly**†, *adv.*—**stealth'ful-ness**†, *n.*—

stealth'y, stelth'i, *a.* [STEALTH'I-ER; STEALTH'I-EST.] Moving or acting by stealth; characterized by or exhibiting stealth; surreptitious; secret; sly; furtive; clandestine; as, a *stealthy* fox; a *stealthy* approach.

> And wither'd murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace . . .
> Moves like a ghost. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 1.

stealth'like‡.—**stealth'i-ly**, *adv.* By stealth; secretly.—**stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

steam, stīm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat with steam; saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by the application of steam; as, to *steam* timber for bending; to *steam* a pudding. **2.** To dry out the moisture from (unburned bricks) by firing the kiln slowly. **3.** [Rare.] To evaporate.

II. *i.* **1.** To make, generate, or furnish steam, as a boiler; give off or send out steam, as a hot liquid. **2.** To move by steam, as a vessel; as, she *steamed* down the bay. **3.** To rise in the form of steam; be or move as or like steam; as, vapors *steam* upward from the earth. **4**†. To flare; blaze; flash. [< AS. *stēman*, < *stēam*, vapor.]

steam, *n.* **1.** Water in the form of vapor; aqueous vapor; especially, the gas into which water is changed by boiling: transparent until it begins to condense.

Water changes into aqueous vapor by surface evaporation at all temperatures, but the vapor is not commonly called *steam* till it is produced in the body of the liquid by ebullition. The temperature at which this takes place increases with the pressure; at ordinary atmospheric pressure it is 100° C. or 212° F. The temperature is influenced also by impurities in the water and by the substance of the containing vessel. When ebullition begins, the water remains at the same temperature, all the heat applied being employed in doing molecular work in changing water into steam. This fact is expressed in ordinary language by saying that the heat becomes *latent* in the steam. On condensation the heat reappears. Till the moment when all the water is turned into steam, the latter is said to be *saturated*. If heated still more, its temperature rises and the steam is said to be *superheated*. (See phrases below.) Steam is the most economical agent known for use in engines, on account of its great latent heat, coefficient of expansion, and facility of condensation. (See ENGINE; STEAM-ENGINE.) It is used largely for heating, chiefly for warming buildings, but also for cooking, and in various manufactures, as in brewing.

Steam is used as the first element of many compound words which are self-explaining in the sense of operated by steam-power; as, **s.-brake, s.-capstan, s.-crane, s.-dredger, s.-excavator, s.-hoist, s.-launch, s.-packet, s.-tug, s.-vessel, s.-wagon, s.-winch, s.-windlass, s.-yacht.**

2. The visible mist or cloudlike mass of fine particles of condensed water into which aqueous vapor is condensed by cooling. **3.** Any kind of vaporous exhalation; as, the *steam* from a horse's body. **4.** Energy; force; as, to put on *steam* and succeed. [< AS. *stēam*, vapor.]

Synonyms: see CLOUD.

Compounds, etc.:—**anhydrous steam, dry s.**, steam that contains no mechanically suspended water. (1) Saturated steam that is not wet. Compare WET STEAM. (2) Same as SUPERHEATED STEAM.—**saturated s.**, steam at the temperature and pressure corresponding to its condensing-point, so that it can neither be cooled nor do work by expansion without some of it condensing.—**steam'-au"ger**, *n.* A jet apparatus for cleaning out boiler-flues by a spiral current of steam.—**s.-balance**, *n.* The weighted lever of a safety-valve.—**s.-blower**, *n.* **1.** A device for discharging steam, as into a chimney to aid the draft. **2.** A fan-blower operated by steam-power.—**s.-boiler**, *n.* Same as BOILER, 2.—**s.-box**, *n.* **1.** A steam-chest. **2.** A box in which anything, as lumber, is steamed.—**s.-carriage**, *n.* A carriage for road use, propelled by steam-power.—**s.-case**, *n.* A steam-chest.—**s.-casing**, *n.* A steam-jacket.—**s.-chamber**, *n.* A steam-chest, steam-box, steam-dome, or steam-room.—**s.-chest**, *n.* **1.** The box or chest through which steam is delivered from a boiler to an engine-cylinder. It contains the slide-valve or other device for regulating the passage of the steam. See illus. under CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE. **valve'-box"**‡; **valve'-chest"**‡. **2.** A chest in which anything is steamed, as a fabric to fix its colors.—**s.-chimney**, *n.* A space about the uptake or flue of a boiler, for superheating steam.—**s.-coil**, *n.* A coil of pipe, or more frequently lengths of pipe connected by return-bends, supplied with steam, as for heating a room: a form of steam-radiator.—**s.-color**, *n.* A dye fixed in a print by steam.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* A small steam-launch; a ship's cutter propelled by steam.—**s.-cylinder**, *n.* See CYLINDER, 2 (1).—**s.-doctor**, *n.* **1.** A physician who employs steam-baths largely or exclusively in the treatment of disease. **2.** An independent steam feed-pump for a boiler.—**s.-dome**, *n.* A chamber upon the top of a boiler, from which the steam passes to the cylinder or the heating-apparatus. See illus. under LOCOMOTIVE.—**s.-drum**, *n.* A cylindrical reservoir, usually horizontal, connected by a pipe with a boiler, and intended as a store for steam.—**s.-edge**, *n.* That edge of a distributing-valve which admits and cuts off steam: distinguished from **exhaust-edge**, which opens and closes the port for exhaust.—**s.-gas**, *n.* Superheated steam.—**s.-generator**, *n.* A steam-boiler.—**s.-gun**, *n.* A gun employing the force of steam to project a missile.—**s.-heat**, *n.* **1.** *Thermodynamics.* The heat required to raise water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point and then vaporize it: different for different pressures. **2.** Heat given out by steam, as through steam-heated metallic surfaces of radiators, etc.—**s.-heater**, *n.* A heater in which steam is employed, as by means of radiators.—**s.-hopper**, *n.* [Eng.] A large barge with a hopper, used in dredging, worked by steam and serving to carry away the material to deep water.—**s.-house**, *n.* A building or room in which articles, as oysters, lumber, etc., are steamed.—**s.-jacket**, *n.* A casing or jacket around a steam-cylinder, steam-kettle, or other vessel, so arranged that steam may occupy the space between the vessel and the casing, for the purpose of heating the former.—**s.-jet**, *n.* A blast of steam, as from a nozle.—**s.-joint**, *n.* A steam-tight joint.—**s.-kettle**, *n.* A large kettle or vessel, usually supplied with a steam-jacket: used for steaming articles and in various manufacturing processes, as for rendering lard.—**s.-kitchen**, *n.* A domestic device for cooking by steam.—**s.-line**, *n.* In an indicator-diagram, the line representing pressures on the working side of the piston during admission of steam.—**s.-loop**, *n.* A pipe from a source of condensation of steam to the boiler, to return water without use of traps or other mechanism. It consists of three parts—a riser from the coil or separator, a horizontal pipe, and a vertical pipe or drop-leg entering the boiler.—**s.-motor**, *n.* A steam-engine.—**s.-navigation**, *n.* The art or act of employing steam in the propulsion and navigation of vessels.—**s.-navvy**, *n.* A dredging- or digging-machine operated by steam.—**s.-organ**, *n.* Same as CALLIOPE, 2.—**s.-oven**, *n.* An oven heated by steam under pressure.—**s.-pan**, *n.* A vessel having a double bottom that forms a steam-chamber.—**s.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying steam. (1) In a system of heating or drying by steam, a supply-pipe, as distinguished from one returning condensed water. (2) A pipe leading from a boiler, as to an engine, or from an engine to a condenser, or to the air.—**s.-plow**, *n.* See PLOW.—**s.-port**, *n.* **1.** The end-port in a steam-chest or slide-valve seat. See illus. under MARINE ENGINE. **2.** Any port in such a chest or seat. **3.** The passage leading from such an opening. **4.** Any opening for the passage of steam.—**s.-power**, *n.* The power of steam applied, as by a motor, to produce a desired result.—**s.-press**, *n.* A press, as a printing-press, operated by steam.—**s.-printing**, *n.* Printing in which steam is employed to operate the presses.—**s.-propeller**, *n.* A screw propeller operated by steam.—**s.-pump**, *n.* See PUMP.—**s.-radiator**, *n.* See RADIATOR, 2.—**s.-room**, *n.* **1.** The steam-space in a boiler. **2.** A room where steaming operations are carried on.—**s.-space**, *n.* Space for steam, as in the upper part of a steam-boiler.—**s.-table**, *n.* **1.** A table or its equivalent heated by steam, as used in restaurants to keep food hot, in a stereotyping-room to dry paper matrices, etc. **2.** A tabular arrangement of data concerning steam and its properties, as temperatures, pressures, etc.—**s.-tank**, *n.* A tank or other enclosed space containing steam or heated by steam, in which are placed materials, as paper, wood, lard, and the like, designed for treatment by steam.—**s.-tight**, *a.* Capable of withstanding the pressure or preventing the passage of steam: said of joints, tanks, etc.—**s.-toe**, *n.* That toe by which an admission-valve of a steam-engine is raised. See TOE.—**s.-trap**, *n.* A device for removing water of condensation from steam-pipes.—**s.-turbine**, *n.* A steam-motor in which the power is applied on the principle of the turbine.—**s.-valve**, *n.* A valve controlling the passage of steam, as from a pipe.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* A kind of rotary steam-engine impelled by the action of a steam-jet on radial blades on a wheel.—**s.-whistle**, *n.* A powerful signal-whistle operated by a jet of steam impinging on the thin edge of an inverted cylindrical cup: usually attached to a steam-boiler, as of a locomotive.—**s.-worm**, *n.* A spiral coil of steam-pipe.—**superheated s., surcharged s.**, steam at a temperature higher than the condensing-point corresponding to its actual volume and density, so that it will expand and do work without being condensed.—**wet s.**, partially condensed saturated steam, containing mechanically suspended particles of water.

steam'boat", stīm'bōt', *n.* **1.** A boat or vessel propelled by steam, as a steamship, a steam-launch, or a steam-yacht; especially, a passenger- or freight-boat of considerable size for still-water navigation. See illus. under STERN-WHEELER and TOW. **2.** [Slang.] A very energetic person.—**steam'boat"-bug"**, *n.* A large water-beetle.—**s.-coal**, *n.* The largest size of merchantable coal: next above broken coal.—**s.-rolls**, *n. pl.* Those rolls in an anthracite-breaker which are set farthest apart, to break the coal into steamboat-coal.

steam'boat"ing, stīm'bōt'ing, *n.* **1.** The operating of steamboats. **2.** [Slang.] Hurry in doing work.

steamd, *pp.* Steamed. PHIL. SOC.

steam'en"gin(e, stīm'-en'jin, *n.* An engine that derives its motive force from the action of steam, commonly by confining it and utilizing the pressure; a form of heat-engine in which steam is the working fluid.

It is made in a great variety of forms, but includes ordinarily a *boiler* for generating the steam (though the boiler is usually considered as a separate device) with a *steam-chest*, enclosing a *slide-valve* or other distributing-valve or -valves, in connection with *steam-ports* for regulating the flow of steam alternately to each end of a *cylinder* containing a *piston*, and for putting the other end in communication either with another working cylinder, or with the outside air, or with a condenser. The to-and-fro motion of the piston thus caused operates a crank, and renders the force available for driving machinery. A steam-engine is **stationary** when mounted in fixed and permanent form, **portable** when mounted with the boiler on wheels, so as to admit of being moved about to any point where the power is to be utilized, **semiportable** when of small size, with the engine arranged as a fixture on top of the boiler, and **locomotive** when furnishing power to move itself about and to draw a load. See LOCOMOTIVE, list under ENGINE, and illus. under MARINE ENGINE.

> The original *steam-engine* is the Æolipile of Hero, exhibited in the Serapeum of Alexandria, 150 B. C. It is a true rotary *steam-engine*, and there are . . . late patents in which the same principle is maintained. KNIGHT *Am. Mech. Dict.*

steam'er, stīm'ėr, *n.* **1.** Something that is propelled or worked by steam-power. (1) A large steamboat; steamship; as, an ocean *steamer*. (2) A steam fire-engine. (3) A road-locomotive. **2.** A vessel in which something is steamed. (1) A domestic vessel in which food is cooked by steaming. (2) A vat in which grain is steamed. (3) A receptacle in which materials are reduced to pulp or otherwise disintegrated by steam. (4) A steam-box or steam-chest, as for steaming lumber or fixing colors. **3.** One who steams some material, as calicoes to fix their colors, or wood for bending, or oysters in a cannery. **4.** A steam-boiler with regard to its steam-generating power; as, a bad *steamer*. **5.** A steamer-duck.

—**steam'er-cap"**, *n.* A cap to wear at sea, usually having a vizor before and behind.—**s.-duck**, *n.* A large sea-duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of the Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan, that loses the power of flight when mature, and swims with great rapidity: named from using its wings in swimming like the paddles of a steamer.

steam'-gage", stīm'-gāj', *n.* A gage for indicating the pressure of steam, as in a boiler: usually an attach-

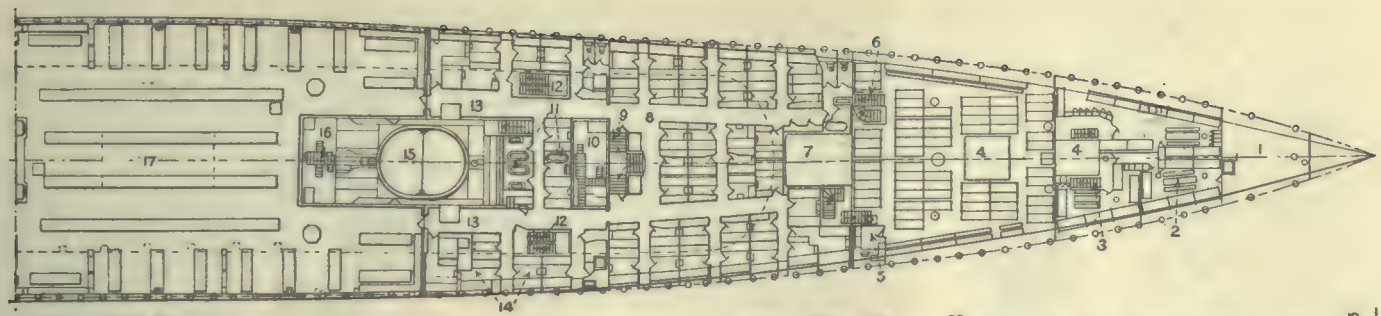

Forward-deck Plan.

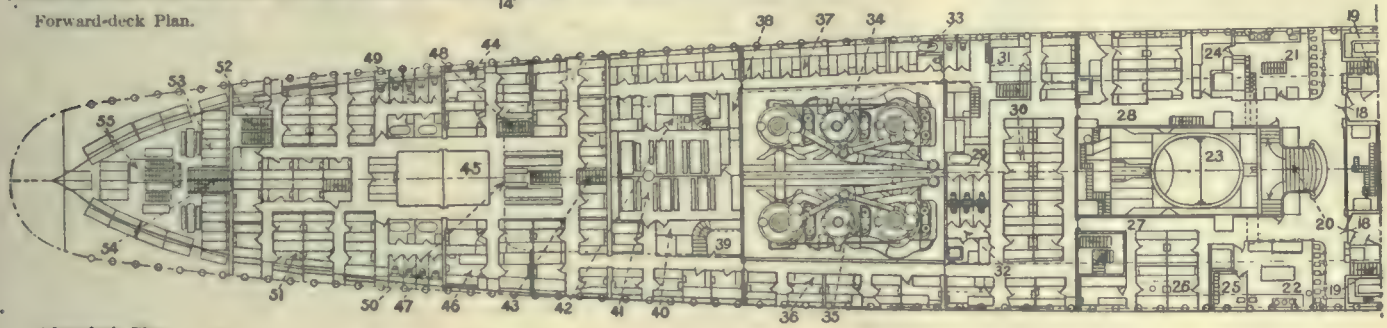

After-deck Plan.

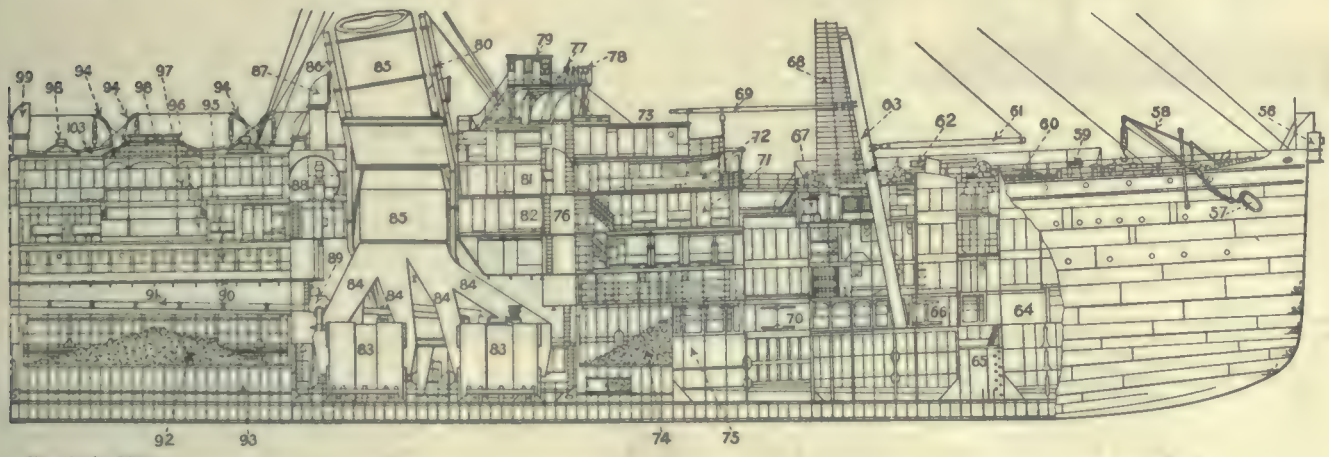

Fore-body Plan.

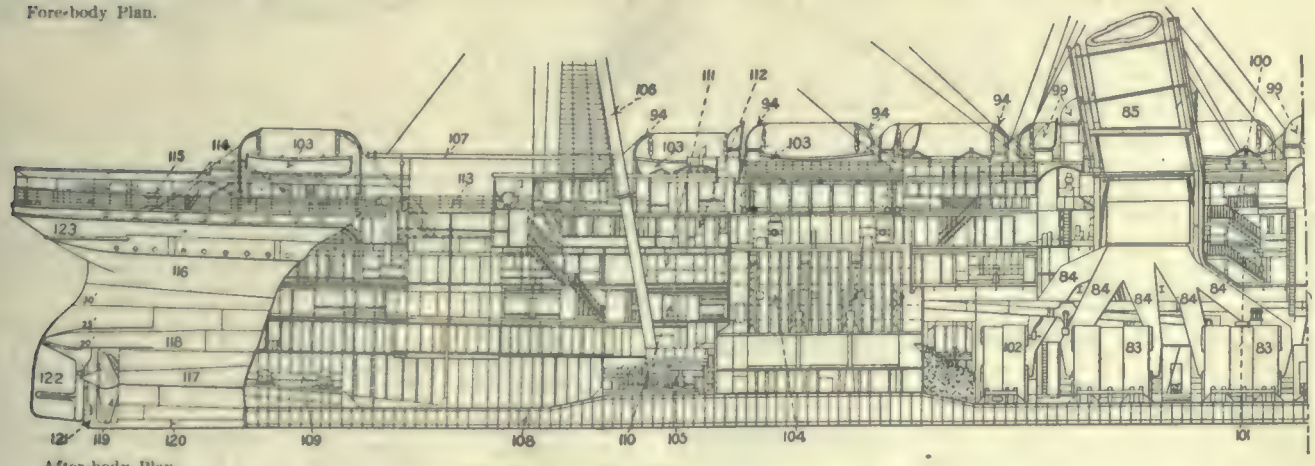

After-body Plan.

STRUCTURE OF AN OCEAN PASSENGER-STEAMSHIP.

Forward-deck Plan: 1. Crew's quarters. 2. Upper steerage. 3. Stairway to lower steerage. 4. Trunk-hatch. 5. Pantry. 6. Stairway to upper deck. 7. Trunk-hatch. 8. First-class staterooms. 9. Stairway to upper deck. 10. Ventilator-shaft and stairway to upper deck. 11. Bathrooms. 12. Stairways to upper deck. 13. Passageway from first-class cabins to saloon. 14. First-class staterooms. 15. Forward smoke-stack. 16. Stairways and passage to lower deck. 17. First-class dining-saloon.

After-deck Plan: 18. Passage from first-class dining-saloon to main stairway of saloon. 19. Stairway to lower deck. 20. Main stairway. 21, 22. Saloon pantries. 23. After smoke-stack. 24. Bar. 25. Scullery. 26. First-class staterooms. 27, 28. Passage-ways. 29. Men's bathroom for first-class passengers. 30. First-class staterooms. 31. Chief steward. 32. Women's bathroom for first-class passengers. 33. Engineers' bathroom. 34. Port engines. 35. Starboard engines. 36. Staterooms for first-class passengers. 37. Engineers' staterooms. 38. Passageway. 39. Switch-room. 40. Light-and-air shaft. 41. Deck-officers' mess-room. 42. Engineers' mess-room. 43. Stairway to upper deck. 44. Second-class staterooms. 45. Trunk-hatches. 46. Second-class staterooms. 47. Men's toilet and baths for second-class passengers. 48. Stairway to upper deck. 49. Women's baths and toilet for second-class passengers. 50. Second-class dining-room for children. 51. Second-class staterooms. 52. Stairway to steerage. 53. Steerage dining-room. 54. Stairway to upper deck. 55. Stewards' quarters.

Fore-body and After-body Plans: 56. Headlight. 57. Hawse-hole and cable. 58. Anchor-davit. 59. Capstan. 60. Cable. 61. Derrick-boom on foremast. 62. Ventilator. 63. Foremast. 64. Crew's quarters. 65. Chain-locker. 66. Refrigerator. 67. Ventilator. 68. Fore-shrouds. 69. Fore-boom. 70. Refrigerator. 71. Captain's quarters. 72. Library. 73. First-class staterooms. 74. Forward coal-bunker. 75. Hold. 76. Air-shaft in passage to upper deck. 77. Binnacle. 78. Tiller-telltale. 79. Wheel-house. 80. Steam-whistle pipe. 81. First-class staterooms. 82. First-class baths and dressing-room. 83. Double-ended boilers. 84. Breeching. 85. Smoke-stacks. 86. Safety-valve exhaust-pipe. 87. Ventilator. 88. Blower. 89. Main steam-pipe connections. 90. Main deck-floor. 91. Main steam-pipe. 92. Aft coal-bunker. 93. Hold. 94. Life-boat davits. 95. Engineers' quarters. 96, 97. Space over engine-room. 98. Ventilator over engine-room. 99. Ventilator. 100. Main stairway from upper to promenade deck. 101. Main stairway from main to upper deck. 102. Single-ended boiler. 103. Life-boats. 104. Engines. 105. Thrust-bearing. 106. Mainmast. 107. Main-boom. 108. Keelson. 109. Shaft. 110. Second-class staterooms. 111. Engineers' mess-room. 112. Second-class dining-room. 113. Railing around promenade deck. 114. Second-class smoking-room. 115. Capstan. 116. Quarter. 117. Bracket for starboard shaft. 118. Plating. 119. Starboard propeller. 120. Keel. 121. Rudder-post. 122. Rudder. 123. Counter.

The figures 10', 15', 20', 25', and 30', on the bow and stern, indicate the draft.

ment to a boiler, having mechanism by which the steam turns a pointer on a dial bearing figures, showing the pressure in pounds to the square inch. The most common varieties use either a spring or a column of mercury to act against the pressure, and in either case are connected with the boiler by a bent tube for holding water to prevent steam reaching the gage.

—**thermometric steam-gage,** a gage that shows steam-pressure by the degree of expansion of a liquid, as mercury, caused by the heat of the steam; a thermometer graduated to show pressure of saturated steam per unit of area instead of or in addition to degrees of temperature.

steam'-ham"mer, stēm'-ham'ėr, *n.* **1.** A powerful machine-hammer in which a steam-cylinder mounted between guides delivers a downward blow with a ram attached to its piston, so that the impulse of the steam and the weight of the moving parts may act together in one direction, though often the steam is used only to raise the piston and ram, which are allowed to fall by their own weight. The height of the fall and the force of the blow can be regulated at will. The steam-hammer is used for the largest forgings, though capable of the most delicate work. It was invented by James Nasmyth of Edinburgh (1808–'90), in 1838.

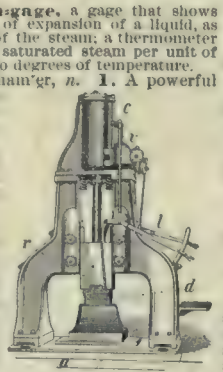

A Steam-hammer.
a, anvil; *c*, cylinder; *d*, die; *l*, levers for controlling the valve-mechanism (*r*); *r*, ram.

2. [Rare.] Any hammer operated by steam.

steam'i-ness, stēm'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being steamy, vaporous, or misty.

steam'ship", stēm'ship", *n.* A large vessel propelled

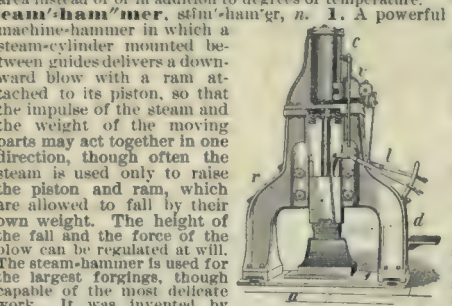
The Royal Mail Twin-screw Steamship "Lucania."

by steam and designed for ocean traffic: now usually a screw steamer. See illus. on preceding page.

steam'way", stēm'wē", *n.* A channel cast around or upon a cylinder of an engine, for the admission of steam, and sometimes also for its exhaust.

steam'y, stēm'i, *a.* Consisting of, like, or full of steam; emitting steam; vaporous; misty; moist; as, a *steamy* bog.

stean, *v.* & *n.* Same as STEEN.

ste-ap'sin, stē-ap'sin, *W.* (stēp'sin, *C.*), *n.* An unorganized ferment contained in pancreatic juice not yet isolated, but known by the fact that it decomposes fat into glycerin and fatty acids.

ste'a-rate, stē'ą-rēt, *n.* A salt of stearic acid.

ste-ar'ic, stē-ar'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from stearin. [< Gr. *stear*, suet.]

—**stearic acid,** a white fatty compound ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$) crystallizing in nacreous laminæ, contained in the more solid fats of animals, as in beef- and mutton-suet, also in the fat of cows' milk, human fat, etc., and in many vegetable fats, as shea-butter. It is used for making candles, and then called commercially and improperly **stearin.**

Stearic acid . . . abounds in the hard fats and tallows; it is their chief solidifying element.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 195, p. 109. [A. '66.]

ste'ar-in, stē'ar-in, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Any one of three glycerids of stearic acid; specifically, a white pearly crystalline compound ($C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$) contained in many animal and vegetable fats: more correctly **tristearin.** **2.** Stearic acid as used for candles. [< Gr. *stear*, suet.]

ste'ar-in"er-y, stē'ar-in'ėr-i, *n.* The process of manufacturing stearin.

ste"ar-ol'ic, stē"ar-ol'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from oleic acid and isologous with stearic acid. [< *stear-* in STEARIC + *ol-* in OLEIC.]

—**stearolic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) derived from oleic acid.

ste'ar-one, stē'ar-ōn, *n.* *Chem.* A pearly crystalline compound ($C_{34}H_{70}O$), the ketone of stearic acid; obtained variously, as by the dry distillation of stearic acid.

ste"ar-op'tene, stē"ar-op'tēn, *n.* *Chem.* A solid crystalline compound that separates from a volatile oil on standing or exposure to cold. Compare ELÆOPTENE. [< Gr. *stear*, suet, + *ptēnos*, feathered, < *petomai*, fly.]

ste"ar-o'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as STEATOSIS.

ste"ar-rhe'a, stē"ar-rī'ą, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal increase of secretion from the oil-glands of the skin, giving a greasy appearance to the surface; sebaceous flux. [< Gr. *stear*, suet, + *rheō*, flow.] **ste"ar-rhœ'a‡.**

ste'ar-yl, stē'ar-il, *n.* *Chem.* The radical ($C_{18}H_{35}O$) of stearic acid. [< *stear-* in STEARIC + -YL.]

ste'a-tite, stē'ą-tait, *n.* *Mineral.* Massive talc; soapstone.

Objects in enamelled *steatite* are known of very early periods. One in the Trumbull-Prime collection, obtained at Thebes — a small cylinder — bears the cartouche of a king, Amunmhe III., of the Twelfth Dynasty, the Mœris of history, whose date is placed at about 3900 B. C. PRIME *Pottery and Porc.* pt. i, § 1, p. 35. [H. '78.]

[< L. *steatītis*, < Gr. *steatītēs*, of dough made of flour of spelt. < *stear*. dough of flour of spelt.] **pot'stone"‡.**

—**ste"a-tit'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling steatite.

ste"a-ti'tis, stē"ą-tai'tis *or* stē"ą-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the fatty tissue. [< Gr. *stear* (*steat-*), fat.]

steato-, steat-. Derived from Greek *stear* (*steat-*), fat, tallow (prob. < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), fix); combining forms.—**ste'a-to-cele",** *n.* A fatty tumor formed in the scrotum.—**ste"a-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Tending to cause disease of the sebaceous glands.—**ste"a-to-path'ic,** *a.* Relating to diseases of the oil-glands of the skin.—**ste"a-to-py'ga,** *C.* (**ste"a-top'y-ga,** *W.*), *n.* A collection of fat upon the buttocks of some African races, as the Bushmen, especially the females—**ste"a-to-py'gous,** *a.* Having or subject to steatopyga; fat-buttocked.—**ste'a-to-py"gy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being steatopygous. **2.** Steatopyga.—**ste"at-or-nith'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ*.—**Ste"at-or-nith'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* [*Ornith.* A family of birds variously affiliated, especially *Caprimulgiformes* having the palate desmognathous, dorsal vertebræ opisthocœlous, and a resemblance to goatsuckers; guacharos. **Ste"at-or'nis,** *n.* (L. g.) **ste"at-or-nith'id,** *n.*—**ste"at-or'ni-thin(e),** *n.*—**ste"at-or'ni-thoid,** *a.* & *n.*—**ste"a-tor-rhe'a,** *n.* Same as STEARRHEA.—**ste"a-to-zo'on,** *n.* Microscopic animalculæ found in the sebaceous follicles.

ste"a-to'ma, stī"[*or* stē"]ą-tō'mą, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A fatty encysted tumor. [< Gr. *steatōma*, < *stear*, suet.]—**ste"a-tom'a-tous** (XIII), *a.*

ste"a-to'ses, stī"ą-tō'sīz *or* stē"ą-tō'sēz, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Skin-diseases, as a class, attended by abnormal secretion of the oil-glands or sebaceous follicles. [< Gr. *stear* (*steat-*), fat.]

ste"a-to'sis, stī"[*or* stē"]ą-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal deposit and accumulation of fat in the adipose tissue of a part; fatty degeneration of an organ, as of the heart. [< Gr. *stear* (*steat-*), suet.]

ste-boy', stę-boi', *interj.* A command or encouragement to a dog in setting him after a man or animal.

And cry *Hist-a-boy!* to every good dog.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Illusions* p. 247. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

hist"-a-boy'‡; s'boy‡; st'boy‡.

stech, stech, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To puff; pant; also, to cram.

sted, sted'fast, sted'y. Stead, etc. PHIL. SOC.

stee, stī, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ladder; stile.

steed, stīd, *n.* A horse, especially a war-horse, or one for occasions of state and display: now chiefly a literary or poetical use. [< AS. *stēda*, stud-horse, < *stōd*, stud.]

A *steed* as black as the *steeds* of night
Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight.
T. B. READ *Sheridan's Ride* st. 3.

steed'less, stīd'les, *a.* Having no steed.

steed'yokes†, *n. pl.* Reins; straps; thongs.

steek, stik, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To shut or close, as a door. **2.** To pierce; stick; stitch with a needle. **steik‡.**

steek, *n.* [Scot.] The act of stitching; a stitch. **steik‡.**

steek'ing†, *n.* Stitching; needlework.

steel, stīl, *vt.* **1.** To cover with steel; fit, fasten, or weld steel to or upon; plate, edge, face with, or furnish with a layer or fitting of steel; as, to *steel* the edge of an ax. **2.** To fortify or strengthen with or as if with steel. **3.** To make hard, severe, and unfeeling, or unyielding; harden; as, to *steel* one's heart against misfortune.

His soul was *steeled* against the grosser seductions of appetite.
PRESCOTT *Biog. and Crit. Miscell., C. B. Brown* p. 12. [H. '45.]

4. To give a steely appearance to. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To iron (clothes).—**steeled wheel** (*Car-building*), a cast-iron wheel the rim of which has been decarburized; also, one to which a certain proportion of steel has been added.

steel, *a.* **1.** Made or composed of steel; as, a *steel* spring. **2.** Containing steel; as, *steel* wire. **3.** Resembling steel; hence, hard; obdurate; unfeeling.

steel, *n.* **1.** Any one of many compounds or alloys of

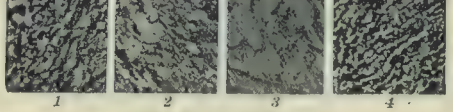

The Texture of Steel.
The fracture of steel as compared with iron: 1. Crucible tool-steel. 2. Rolled bar iron. 3. Gray pig iron. 4. White pig iron.

iron (chiefly with carbon) that is decidedly malleable at some high temperature: including most common alloys of iron that are neither distinctly wrought iron nor cast iron. Specifically: (1) A compound of iron containing 0.25 to 3 per cent. of carbon, usually with small quantities of silicon and manganese; normal steel. The carbon causes it to harden intensely when cooled suddenly from a red heat and to soften again when cooled slowly. For a given size it is the strongest material known. Most of this steel is classed as **harder** or **ingot steel,** and is so made by a fusion process as to be free from intermingled slag. It is the best-known class of steel. From it are made cutting-tools and springs of all kinds, dies for stamping and engraving, rails, and railway-tires. Formerly nearly all armor and ordnance were made of it. **carbon steel‡.** (2) A compound of iron containing less carbon than normal steel, and therefore not hardening so intensely, if at all, when cooled suddenly. Called distinctively **soft steel.** Soft steel differs from wrought iron in being so made by a fusion process that it is free from slag. Steel boiler-plates and tubes, I beams and structural pieces, shafting, ship-plates, rivets, nails, and tin-plate are usually made from it. **ingot iron‡.** (3) Alloy steel. See phrase below. Varieties are named also from the degree of carburization; as, **hard s., mild s.,** etc.; and the method of production; as, **Bessemer s.** (see BESSEMER), **crucible s., open-hearth s.**

I conceive it [steel] to consist (A) of a matrix of iron which is sometimes (as in ingot-iron and annealed *steel*) comparatively, or even quite pure, and sometimes (as in hardened *steel*, manganese *steel*, etc.) chemically combined with a portion, or even the whole of the other elements which are present, probably in indefinite ratios, its mechanical properties being greatly affected by them: and (B) of a number of independent entities which we may style 'minerals,' chemical compounds of the elements present, including iron, which crystallize within the matrix, and by their mechanical properties, shape, size, and mode of distribution, also profoundly affect the mechanical properties of the composite mass, though probably less profoundly than do changes of corresponding magnitude in the composition of the matrix. H. M. HOWE *Metallurgy of Steel* vol. i, § 1, p. 2. [SCI. PUB. CO. '94.]

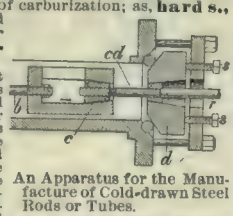

An Apparatus for the Manufacture of Cold-drawn Steel Rods or Tubes.
d, a die adjustable by set-screws (*s*, *s*); *c*, a clutch for grasping the reduced or cold-drawn section (*cd*) of a steel rod (*r*), and drawing it through the die. The power is received from a hydraulic cylinder (not shown) operating on the bar *b*.

2. An implement or weapon made of steel. Specifically: (1) A sword; as, we will fight them with *steel*. **cold steel‡.** (2) A steel rod with roughened surface for use as a knife-sharpener. (3) A steel strip for stiffening a corset; a corset-steel. (4) A piece of steel for use in striking fire with a flint. (5)† A mirror. [< AS. *stȳle*, steel.]

Phrases, etc.:—alloy steel, an alloy of iron with metal, as chromium, manganese, or nickel, which imparts certain properties to the alloy. The alloy steels contain about one per cent. of carbon and are habitually so made by fusion as to be free from slag. They include **chromium s.** (containing about 2 per cent. of chromium), an alloy that hardens intensely on sudden cooling, and is used for the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles, safe-plates, and crushing-machinery; **nickel s.** (containing about 3 per cent. nickel), combining great strength with great ductility and non-fissility, and used for the best armor-plates; **manganese s.** (containing about 12 per cent. of manganese), a non-fissile alloy that exceeds all other known materials in its combination of hardness and ductility; used chiefly where resistance to abrasion is required, as in crushing- and dredging-machinery, and in some car-wheels; and **tungsten s.** (containing from 6 to 10 per cent. of tungsten), an extremely hard alloy which does not lose its hardness by friction with iron, and is hence used for iron-cutting tools and for magnets.—**bronze s.,** an alloy of copper, tin, and iron: used as gun-metal.—**carbon s.,** ordinary steel, as distinguished from chrome steel, manganese steel, etc.—**cast s.,** any malleable compound of iron produced by fusion, including both Bessemer and open-hearth steel, as well as crucible steel.—**cement s.,** steel made by cementation; blister-steel.—**chrome** or **chromium s.,** steel having a small proportion of chromium, very hard and malleable, but rusting easily.—**crucible s.,** steel made in crucibles; a fine kind of cast steel.—**German s.,** a metal made from charcoal iron obtained from bog-iron or from sparry carbonate.—**high s.,** steel containing a large proportion of carbon.—**homogeneous s.,** cast steel without blow-holes.—**India s.,** a fine natural steel from southern India made direct from the ore; wootz.—**low s.,** steel poor in carbon, and hence comparatively tough and soft, and usually not susceptible of hardening or tempering. **mild s.‡; soft cast s.‡; structural s.‡.**—**ma-chin'er-y-steel",** *n.* Steel suitable for making parts of machinery but not for cutting-tools.—**native s.,** a steel or steely iron occurring in small masses and made by the ignition of coal near an iron-ore deposit.—**run s.** [Eng.], cast steel.—**special s.,** steel in which another element than carbon gives the characteristic hardness, as chrome or nickel steel.—**steel'-clad",** *a.* Clothed with steel; clad in armor; armored.—**s.-duck,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The merganser. **s.-engraving,** *n.* See ENGRAVING.—**s.-finch,** *n.* A small finch-like bird (genus *Hypochæra*.) **s.-iron,** *n.* A mixture of iron and steel; imperfectly made steel.—**s.-mill,** *n.* **1.** An establishment for making and rolling steel. **2.** A device for producing a stream of sparks by a steel disk rotating against a flint: formerly used to give light in mines.—**s.-press,** *n.* A machine for compressing molten steel in casting, to improve the quality of the product.—**s. trap,** a trap having two steel jaws that close by a spring that is liberated when an animal touches the trigger; designed to grip the leg of the animal. **s.-works,** *n.* A plant where steel is made.—**tincture of s.,** a solution of chlorid of iron in alcohol: used as a tonic.—**tool-s.,** *n.* Steel of superior quality, that can be highly tempered: for use in making cutting-tools.

steel'-blue", stīl'-blū", *a.* Having a color similar to the bluish tinge of certain steels.

steel'-blue", *n.* A steel-blue color.

steel'-bow" goods, stīl'-bou'gudz. *Scots Law.* Corn, cattle, straw, and implements furnished by the landlord to his tenant to stock and till the land, the tenant agreeing to restore them in kind at the end of his lease.

steel'boy, stīl'boi, *n.* *Ir. Hist.* A member of a band of insurgents of Ulster, Ireland, that committed agrarian crimes about 1772. [C.]

steel'ent, *a.* Made of steel.

steel'er[1], stīl'ėr, *n.* One who plates or treats with steel.

steel'er[2], *n.* In shipbuilding, same as STEALER, 2.

steel'head", stīl'hed", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The rainbow-trout. **2.** The ruddy duck.

The Steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*). 1/3

steel'i-fy, stīl'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert entirely or in its outside layer, as cast or wrought iron, into steel. [< STEEL + -FY.]—**steel"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The conversion of iron into steel.

steel'i-ness, stīl'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being steely.

steel'ing-strake", *n.* Same as STEALING-STRAKE.

steel'man"ter, stīl'mąs'ter, *n.* A steel-manufacturer.

steel'ware", stīl'wār", *n.* Steel wares collectively.

steel'work", stīl'wūrk', *n.* Articles made of steel.

steel'-work"er, stīl'-wūrk'ėr, *n.* A worker in steel.

steel'y, stīl'i, *a.* Made of, resembling, or containing steel; suggesting steel; like that which comes from steel; figuratively, having a steel-like hardness; as, a *steely* frame; a *steely* gleam; a *steely* obduracy.

His *steely* insensibility made him the master of many a harrowing court-room scene. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* ch. 4, p. 168. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

steel'yard, stīl'yārd (XIII), *n.* A simple device for weighing, consisting of a scale-beam supported near one end, the article to be weighed being hung, usually by a hook, at the short end, and the counterpoise weight on the graduated long arm. The weighing is effected by shifting the weight until it balances, when the number at which the weight rests indicates the number of pounds, etc. The scale-beam is often made with two supporting hooks on opposite sides, at different distances from the ends, corresponding with a double set of graduations on the beam, and giving it a wide range. [< STEEL, *n.*, + YARD (enclosure); meant to be a translation of MD. *staelhof*, sample-yard.]

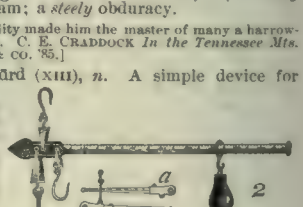

Steelyards.
1. A Pompeian steelyard: *a*, the reverse of the beam, showing the second set of graduations. 2. A modern steelyard.

steel'yards‡; stil'liard†; stil'yard†.

—**crane'-steel" yard,** *n.* A steelyard used for weighing objects while suspended on a hoisting-apparatus.

steem[1]†, *v.* & *n.* Gleam. **stem†.**

steem[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Esteem. **stem†.**

steem[3]†, *n.* Steam.

steen, stīn, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To line with stones; fit, pave, or mend with stones. **2.** To pelt with stones.

steen, stēn, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A stone urn or jar. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large box filled with stones, used in pressing cheese. **3**†. A vessel of clay or stone. [< AS. *stēna*, < *stān*, stone.]

—steen'ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The stone or brick lining of a well, vault, or the like. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A path paved with pebbles. **stean'ing**†; **stein'ing**†.

steen'bok", stēn'bok', (*a*) *E. I.*[1] (stin'bok', (*b*) *E. I.*[1] *W.*), *n.* A small African antelope (genus *Nanotragus*) frequenting rocky places, especially *N. tragulus*, common in South Africa. [< D. *steenbok*, < *steen*, stone, + *bok*, buck.]

The Head of the Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*). 1/10

steen'bras, stēn'brăs, *n.* S. Afr. A large sparoid food-fish (*Denter rupestris*) common in the Cape seas.

steen'kirk", (stēn'kėrk

stein'kirk", (stīn'kėrk', *G. n. Archeol.* A lace cravat negligently worn, in fashion after the battle of Steenkirk (1692) in Belgium, where the French gentlemen had to fight with disarranged cravats; also, one of various articles of apparel or the toilet, as wigs, buckles, powder, etc., named from the same event.

steen'strup-ine, stīn'-strup-in, *n.* *Mineral.* A dull-brown complex silicate, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [After K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, Danish naturalist.]

steep, stīp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To soak in a liquid, usually with heat below the boiling-point, till the liquid has had a certain action on the substance or has absorbed its special properties; macerate; as, to *steep* tea. **2.** To wet thoroughly and completely; soak; drench; bedew.

That my frail eyes these lines with tears do *steepe*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i. can. 3, st. 2.

3. Figuratively, to imbue or impregnate thoroughly with the influence of something; as, *steeped* in crime.

The sunset had been unspeakably grand, *steeping* the zenith in violet, and flooding the base of the heavens with crimson light.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise, The Weisshorn* p. 94. [A. 71.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] To tilt, as a barrel.

II. *i.* To undergo maceration by long soaking; mingle gradually in an infusion; as, the herb *steeps* slowly. [< Ice. *steypa*, overturn, < *stūpa*, stoop.

Synonyms: see BREWS. **Prepositions**: *in*; rarely *with*, especially in the sense of definition I, 2.

steep, *a.* **1.** Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; impossible or difficult to ascend or descend safely, on account of the inclination; having a sharp pitch; precipitous, sheer; as, a *steep* hill; a *steep* roof.

Men . . . will go on as before, producing insanity from lack of self-denial, and when admonished of the *steep* and arduous path which they should follow, will go away like one of old, sorrowful, because they have many possessions. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 9, p. 267. [A. 74.]

2. [Colloq.] Rising sharply above what is usual or expected; excessive; exorbitant; high; as, a *steep* price. **3**†. Difficult of access, lofty; high. **4**†. Bright; fiery; glittering. [< AS. *stēap*, steep, akin to STOOP, *v.*]

Synonyms: abrupt, high, precipitous, sharp, sheer. *High* is used of simple elevation; *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent. *Steep* is relative, an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade; a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road, a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45°. A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep*, while a little hill may be accessible only by a *steep* path. A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts, a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so; *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent; *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off, and applies to either acclivity or declivity. See HIGH. **Antonyms**: easy, gentle, gradual, level, low, slight.

steep[1], *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, ascent, or descent; any elevated object that slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a cliff; precipice.

The giddy *steeps* Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow deeps.
WORDSWORTH *Descriptive Sketches* st. 5.

—steep'-down", *a.* Deep and precipitous. **—s.-to**, *a.* [Colloq.] Rising precipitously above navigable water: said of a steep shore or cliff that has a channel or deep water close beside it. **—s.-up**, *a.* Rare. Ascending steeply.

—steep'ful†, *a.* Precipitous. **—steep'ish**, *a.*

steep[2], *n.* **1.** The process of steeping, or the state of being steeped; as, the hops are in *steep*. **2.** A liquid or bath in which anything is or is to be steeped; especially, a fertilizing liquid to hasten the germination of seeds. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Rennet.

—steep'grass", *n.* Common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*). **steep'weed"**†; **steep'wort"**†. **—s.-tub**, *n.* A tub in which malt or other material is steeped. **—s.-water**, *n.* Water prepared for steeping something, or water in which something has been steeped.

steep'en, stīp'n, *vi.* To become steep or steeper.

steep'er, stīp'ėr, *n.* A vat or vessel for steeping.

steep'i-ness†, *n.* Steepness.

steep'il, *n.* Steeple. PHIL. SOC.

steep'ple, stī'pl, *vt.* [STEEPLED; STEEP'PLING.] [Rare.] To rise, stand, or tower as a steeple.

They have adopted what they call 'the Chicago method' in putting up these *steepling* barns.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '92, p. 427.

steep'ple, *n.* **1.** A lofty structure rising above the roof of a church, or rarely of some other building; usually a tower surmounted with a spire; a tower or turret that tapers to a point and commonly contains a belfry.

Among all the buildings, the most noble objects were the *steeples* built upon the churches. JOHN ADAMS *Works, Defence of the Constitutions* iii. vol. v. ch. 6, p. 399. [L. & A. CO. '51.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the 14th century. **3.** A conical or pyramidal pile of drying fish. [< AS. *clipel*. < *steap*, steep.]

Compounds, etc.: **steep'plecrown"**†, *n.* A steeple-crowned hat. **—s.-crowned**, *a.* **1.** Crowned or surmounted with a steeple. **2.** Having a high, round, and tapering crown: said of a hat. **—s.-fir**†, *n.* An ordinary fair. **—s. hat**, a steeple-crowned hat. **—s.-house**†, *n.* A church-building a name given by the early Friends. **—s.-hunting**, *n.* Steeplechasing. **—s.-jack**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to climb steeples, etc., for making repairs.

stee'ple-bush, stī'pl-bush, *n.* Same as HARDHACK, 1.

stee'ple-chase", stī'pl-chās', *n.* A race on horseback across a tract of country, in which fences, ditches, and other obstacles are to be leaped; said to have been originally to see which rider could first reach some conspicuous distant object, as a church-steeple. Race-courses with designated boundaries and artificial obstructions are commonly used for the modern steeplechase.

stee'ple-cha"ser, *n.* A person who rides in a steeplechase; also, a horse used in or trained for steeplechasing. **stee'ple-cha"sing**, *n.*

stee'pled, stī'pld, *a.* **1.** Having or surmounted by a steeple or steeples; as, a *steepled* town or cathedral. **2.** High and conical, as a hat-crown.

stee'ple-top", stī'pl-top', *n.* (Whalers' Cant.] The right whale.

stee'ple-wise†, *adv.* Like a steeple.

steep'ly, stīp'li, *adv.* In a steep manner; at a steep angle; precipitously; as, the hill rises *steeply*.

Too wide for leaping, and too *steeply* faced For climber to essay.
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt. ii, st. 1.

steep'ness, stīp'nes, *n.* The quality of being steep.

steept, *pp.* Steeped. PHIL. SOC.

steep'weed", stīp'wid', *n.* Same as STEEP-GRASS.

steep'y, stīp'i, *a.* [Poet.] Steep; precipitous.

steer[1], stir, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To guide in a desired direction, as by a rudder or other means; turn or keep on a given course; as, to *steer* a ship, a sled, or a balloon.

Who *steer* the plough, but cannot *steer* their feet
Clear of the grave. EMERSON *Hamatreya* st. 2.

2. To pass over by steering; pursue; as, to *steer* one's way through a labyrinth. **3.** To lure or decoy for the purpose of swindling, as in pursuing a bunco-game; also, to direct by political chicanery. **4**†. To contrive. **5**†. To control.

II. *i.* **1.** To guide a vessel by means of a rudder; as, he knows how to *steer*. **2.** To go in a given direction, as guided by a rudder or otherwise; guide or direct one's course; conduct oneself; as, the ship *steers* this way.

But still bear up and *steer* Right onward.
MILTON *Second Sonnet to Cyriac Skinner* l. 8.

3. To be subject to the action of the helm, or of any guidance; as, the steamer *steers* easily. [< AS. *stēoran*, < *stēor*, rudder.] **stere**†.

—to steer a trick at the wheel (*Naut.*), to take a turn at the wheel, in steering. **—to s. clear of**, to steer so as not to come in contact with or be endangered by; avoid connection with; keep clear of. **—to s. small** or **with a small helm** (*Naut.*), to steer with but slight movement of the helm, while keeping to the course.

steer[2], *vt.* [Rare.] To change to a steer by castration.

steer[1], *n.* **1.** A young male of the ox kind; especially, a castrated animal from two to four years old; a young ox. **2.** [U. S.] A castrated male ox of any age; as, a car-load of Texas *steers*. See plate of CATTLE, figs. 6, 16. [< AS. *stēor*, steer, akin to OHG. *stūri*, strong.]

steer[2], *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A tip or pointer; direction; as, to give one a *steer* in business. **2**†. A rudder or helm. **3**†. A helmsman; guide. [< AS. *stēor*, rudder.]

steer[3], *n.* [Scot.] A stir; tumult.

steer'a-ble, stir'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being steered.

steer'age, stir'ĕj, *n.* **1.** That part of an ocean passenger-vessel, usually on or below the main deck and now commonly forward, occupied by those who travel at the lowest rates, chiefly immigrants. **2.** In a war-vessel, the portion of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom and furnished with lockers, mess-tables, and sometimes with berths, appropriated as the quarters of junior officers, clerks, etc. **3.** The act of steering; pilotage; direction; guidance; as, the proper *steerage* of a boat. **4.** The state of being steered: the action of that which is steered; the effect of the helm on the vessel, or the peculiar manner in which a vessel is affected by the helm; as, the vessel has an easy *steerage*. **5.** [Archaic.] That by which anything is steered or guided; steering-apparatus; a helm; rudder. **6**†. Course; direction. **7**†. The stern of a vessel. **steer'idge**†; **stir'rage**†.

—steer'age-of"fi-cer, *n.* An officer living or messing in the steerage of a war-vessel, as a clerk, midshipman, or ensign. **—s.-passenger**, *n.* A passenger carried in the steerage.

steer'age-way", stir'ĕj-wē', *n.* Sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to be controlled by the helm; as, in the light wind the ship did not make *steerageway*.

steerd, *pp.* Steered. PHIL. SOC.

steer'er, stir'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who steers; a helmsman. **2.** A contrivance for steering or guiding. **3.** A bunco-steerer. See BUNCO.

steer'ing, stir'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STEER, *v.*

—steer'ing-com"pass, *n.* A compass in front of the steering-wheel, for the helmsman's guidance. **—s.-gear**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The apparatus for controlling a vessel's rudder, including usually a steering-wheel and connections. In large vessels steam-power is applied to assist the helmsman. **2.** The guiding mechanism of a traction-engine, tricycle, or the like. **—s.-sail**, *n.* A studding-sail. **—s.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vertical wheel with handles at convenient distances along the rim, by which motion is communicated to the rudder by the wheel-ropes or other connections. **2.** A hand-wheel, usually horizontal, for guiding a traction-engine or other heavy vehicle.

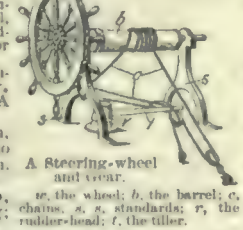

A Steering-wheel and Gear.

w, the wheel; *b*, the barrel; *c*, chains, *s*, *s*, standards; *r*, the rudder-head; *t*, the tiller.

steers'less†, *a.* Being without a rudder. **stere'less**†, **steer'ling**, stir'ling, *n.* A young steer.

steers'man, stirz'man, *n.* [—MEN, *pl.*] One who steers a boat; a helmsman. **steer'man**†.

—steers'man-ship, *n.* The art of steering; skill in steering.

steers'mate"†, *n.* A companion or assistant at the helm.

steer'stree"†, *n.* A rudder, plow-handle. **steer'staff"**†, **steer'y**, stir'i, *n.* [Scot.] A stir, bustle.

steeve[1], stēv, *v.* [STEEVED; STEEV'ING.] *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To give (a bowsprit) steeve. See STEEVE[1], *n.*

II. *i.* To have angular elevation from the horizontal. [< STEEVE[3], *v.*, < AS. *stīfian*, < *stīf*, stiff.]

steeve[2], *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To stow, as cargo, by using a steeve or a jack-screw. **2.** [Scot.] To pack; cram. [Var. of STIVE[1], *v.*, < OF. *estiver*, < L. *stipo*, crowd together.]

steeve[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To stiffen. **stieve**†.

steeve, *a.* [Scot.] Stiff; firm. **steive**†.

steeve[1], *n.* The angular elevation of a bowsprit from the horizontal. **steev'ing**†.

steeve[2], *n.* A derrick or a spar with a block at one end: used in stowing cargo.

steeve'ly, stīv'li, *adv.* [Scot.] Stiffly; stoutly. **stieve'ly**†.

steg, steg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as STAG.

stegano-, stegan-, stegno-. Derived from Greek *steganos* or *stegnos*, covered (< *stegō*, cover): combining forms.—**steg"a-nog'ra-phist**†, *n.* One who writes in cipher.—**steg"a-nog'ra-phy**†, *n.* The art of writing in cipher; cryptography.—**Steg"an-oph-thal'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Scyphomedusæ*.—**steg"an-oph-thal'mate**, *a.* & *n.*—**steg"an-oph-thal'ma-tous**, *a.*—**Steg"an-oph-thal'mi-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Steganophthalmata*.—**steg"an-oph-thal'mic**, **steg"an-oph-thal'mous**, *a.*—**Steg"a-nop'o-des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds with all four toes connected by a web, including cormorants, frigate-birds, pelicans, and gannets.—**steg'a-no-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**steg"a-nop'o-dan**, *a.*—**steg"a-nop'o-dous**, *a.*—**steg'a-nous**, *a.* Constipated.—**steg-no'sis**, *n.* Constriction of the pores and vessels; constipation; suppression of the normal evacuations.—**steg-not'ic**. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to produce constriction; astringent. **II.** *n.* Any medicine efficacious in checking the evacuations or producing constriction of vessels.

steg'month", steg'munth', *n.* *Obstet.* The period intervening between childbirth and perfect recovery, usually one month. [< Gr. *stegō*, cover, + MONTH.]

stego-, steg-. Derived from Greek *stegō*, cover: combining forms.—**Steg"o-car'pi**, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of true mosses (*Bryaceæ*) in which the capsules open by a deciduous lid or operculum.—**steg"o-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having a capsule with a deciduous lid or operculum; relating to the *Stegocarpi*.—**Steg"o-ceph'a-la**, **Steg"o-ceph'a-li**, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct division of amphibians, especially a suborder with basioccipital, supraoccipital, intercalary, and supratemporal bones.—**steg"o-ceph'al**, *n.*—**steg"o-ceph-a-li'an**, *a.* & *n.*—**steg"o-ceph'a-lous**, *a.*—**Steg"o-ceph-al'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammaridean amphipods having short antennæ, the upper thick at the base, and palpi short and single-jointed. **Steg"o-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* (L. pl.)—**steg"o-ceph-al'id**, *n.*—**steg"o-ceph'a-loid**, *a.*—**steg'o-don**, *n.* A stegodont elephant.—**steg'o-dont**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a subgenus or genus (*Stegodon*) of elephants found fossil in eastern parts of the Old World and connecting the true elephants with the mastodons. **Steg-og'na-tha**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of geophilous pulmonates with imbricated plications to the jaw, including *Punctidæ* and *Orthalicidæ*.—**steg-og'na-thous**, *a.*—**steg'or-rhine**, *a. Craniom.* Having nasal bones forming an angular bridge: said of a skull. **Steg"o-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theropsauria*.—**steg"o-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Steg"o-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of therosaurian dinosaurians with retrorse ischia meeting in midline, and short metatarsals.—**steg"o-sau'roid**, *n.*—**steg"o-sau'roid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Steg"o-sau'rus**, *n.* **1.** *Herp.* A genus typical of *Stegosauridæ*. **2.** [*s.*] (-RI, *pl.*) A herbivorous dinosaurian of this genus, as *Stegosaurus stenops*, from the Jurassic of the Rocky Mountain region, about 30 feet long, with enormous bucklers, some of which have spines.

steik, stīk, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as STEEK.

stein[1], stain, *Pg.* stīn, *E. I. W.*[2], *n.* [G.] A stone beer-mug holding usually a pint; also, the quantity of beer served in such a mug.

stein[2], *n.* Same as STEEN.

Stein'ber"ger, stain'bėr'gėr, *n.* A highly esteemed variety of Rhenish white wine. See WINE.

stein'bok", *n.* Same as STEENBOK. **stein'buck"**‡.

Stei-ne'ri-an, stī-nē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jacob Steiner, a German mathematician (1796–1863).

—Steinerian polygon, a figure composed of vertices connected by intersecting lines.

Stei-ne'ri-an, *n. Math.* The locus of points whose first polars with respect to a curve have double points.

steing, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as STING[2].

stein'gale, stīn'gāl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the stanel.

stein'ing, *n. Arch.* Same as STEENING.

stein'kirk", *n.* Same as STEENKIRK.

stein'kle, stīn'kl, *n.* [Scot.] The wheatear.

steirk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as STIRK.

stei-ro'sis, stī-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr., *Pathol.* Sterility.

steive, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as STIVE[1].

steive, stīv, *a.* [Scot.] Firm; stiff. **steeve**†.

stel†, *n.* Same as STEEL.

stele†, *vt. & vi.* Same as STEAL.

ste'le[1], { stē'lē, stī'lē *or* stē'lē, -lā, *n.* [STE'LAI, stī'lē *or* stē'lī; **ste'la**, { STE'LÆ, stī'lē *or* stē'lē, *pl.*] *Archeol.* An upright slab or tablet of stone, often elaborately sculptured, either sepulchral or intended for public use, as for laws, decrees, treaties, milestones, etc. Compare CIPPUS.

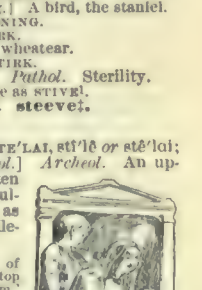

The Stele of an Attic Tomb. (Athens Museum.)

The *stelai*, 'narrow, slender slabs of stone, gently tapering towards the top with the name of the deceased upon them,' are the most common form of monuments for the dead throughout Greece.
JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Greek Art* p. 60. [P. & H.]

[< L. *stela*, < Gr. *stēlē*, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

stele[2], stīl, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* The wooden part of an arrow; an arrow without feather or head. **2**†. A stale or stalk. [< AS. *stīel*, stalk.]

stele[3]†, *n.* Same as STEAL.

stel'ech-ite, stel'ec-kīt, *n.* A fine quality of storax. [< Gr. *stelechos*, trunk of a tree.]

ste'lene, stī'lin, *E. I. S. W.*[1] (stel'in, *W.*[2] *Wr.*), *a.* [Rare.] Resembling or used as a stele; columnar.

stell†, *vt.* To fix; place permanently.

stell, stel, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A shelter for cattle; fold; stall. **2**†. A station; lodge; fixed place of abode.

stel'la, stel'a, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Spong.* An aster spicule. See illus. under SPICULE. **2.** *Surg.* A star-shaped bandage employed in fractures or dislocations in the region of the shoulders, collar-bone, shoulder-blade, etc. [L., star.]

stel'lar, stel'ėr, *a.* Of or pertaining to the stars; astral; celestial; as, *stellar* radiance; the *stellar* regions.

There is every reason to believe that *stellar* heat and light bear the same proportion to each other that solar heat and light do.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 501. [H. '78.]

[< LL. *stellaris*, < L. *stella*, star.] **stel'la-ry**†.

Stel-la'ri-a, stel-lā'ri-a *or* -lā'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of usually weak, tufted plants of the pink family (*Caryo-*

ophyllaceæ)—the chickweeds or starworts—having opposite leaves and white starlike flowers with 4 or 5 deeply 2-cleft petals. [< L. *stella*, star.]

stel'late, stel'et *or* -ēt, *a.* Star-shaped or starlike; radiating, as mineral fibers or prisms.

In a specimen of grey crystalline dolomite from 402 feet were numerous cavities . . . left by the removal of *stellate* groups of bladed crystals. T. S. HUNT in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '76–'77 p. 228. [D. BROS. '78.]

[< L. *stello* (pp. *stellatus*), set with stars, < *stella*, star.]

stel'la-ted‡, *a.* **—stellate leaves,** verticillate leaves, when narrow and more than four.—**stel'late-pi"lose,** *a.* Pilose with star-shaped hairs.

stel'late-ly, stel'et-li, *adv.* In a stellate manner; so as to diverge or radiate like the rays of a star.

stel-la'tion†, *n.* **1.** The process of becoming a star or constellation. **2.** A constellation. **3.** Radiation of light.

stel'la-ture†, *n.* Same as STELLIONATE.

stelled†, *a.* Fixed, as the stars.

stel'leer†, *n.* A steelyard. **stel'leere†.**

stel'ler, stel'ər, *n.* The rhytina or sea-cow. [After G. W. *Steller*, German naturalist.] **stel'ler-in(e‡.**

Stel-ler'i-da, stel-ler'i-də, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Asteroidea*. [< LL. *stellaris;* see STELLAR.]

—stel-ler'id, *n.*— **stel-ler'i-dan,** *a. & n.*— **stel"ler-id'e-an,** *n.*

stel'let†, *n.* Same as STYLET.

stel-lif'er-ous, stel-lif'ər-us, *a.* Thickly abounding with stars. [< L. *stellifer*, < *stella*, star, + *fero*, bear.]

stel'li-form, stel'i-fôrm, *a.* Star-shaped; radiate. [< L. *stella*, star, + -FORM.]

stel'li-fy†, *vt.* To turn into a star; hence, to glorify.

stel'lion, stel'yun (XIII), *n.* An Old World agamoid lizard (genus *Stellio*), as *S. vulgaris*, common about ruins in the Mediterranean region. [< L. *stellio(n-)*, < *stella*, star.]

stel'lion-ate, stel'yun-ēt, *n. Civil & Scots Law.* Any offense, not having a special name and definition, in which fraud is the essential element, as the fraudulent selling, assigning, or pledging of a thing already sold, assigned, or pledged to another. [< LL. *stellionatus*, trickery, < L. *stellio(n-)*, crafty person, lizard; see STELLION.]

stel'lu-lar, stel'yu-lər, *a.* Set or bespangled with fine stars; shaped like or resembling little stars.

The *stellular* fire-flies gemmed the black shadows with a fluctuating brilliancy. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* ch. 8, p. 292. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[< L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, star.] **stel'lu-late‡,**

Stel"ma-top'o-da, stel"mə-top'o-də, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Gymnolæmata*. [< Gr. *stēlē* (see STELE[1]) + *omma* (*ommat-*), eye, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ste-log'ra-phy, stē-log'rə-fi, *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of writing on pillars. [< Gr. *stēlographia*, inscription on a tablet, < *stēlē* (see STELE[1]) + *graphō*, write.]

stelth, *n.* Stealth. PHIL. Soc.

stem[1], stem, *v.* [STEMMED; STEM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To resist or make progress against, as a current: often figurative; as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion. Compare STEM[2]. **2.** To strike with the stem (of a vessel). **3†.** To keep on its course, as a vessel; steer.

II. *i.* **1.** To make headway against a current or the like. **2†.** To make forward progress.

stem[2], *vt.* **1.** To stop or hold back, as a current, procedure, appetite, or anything that can be arrested. **2.** To stop up or make tight, as a joint, by tamping or luting. [< Ice. *stemma*, stop.]

stem[3], *vt.* **1.** To remove the stems of or from. **2.** To supply with stems; also, to lengthen, as short stems, with wires or straws.

Stemming is a large part of the labor of bouquet making, and rather distasteful to the amateur. PETER HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* ch. 43, p. 232. [O. J. CO. '87.]

stem[4]†, *vi.* To gleam. **steem†.**

stem[1], *n.* **1.** The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant; the ascending axis; the main body or stalk, usually rising into the light and air and bearing the leaves and fruit, but sometimes subterranean, as in the case of a rhizome, tuber, or bulb. Stems are called **aerial** or **underground,** according as they are above the ground or beneath it; **primary** or **secondary** (see def. 2), as they constitute the main axis or its branches; **exogenous** or **endogenous,** as they belong to an exogen or an endogen; **woody** or **herbaceous; branched** or **simple,** etc.

The *stem* grows by producing a set of joints, each from the summit of its predecessor. ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* ¶ 21, p. 7. [I. B. & CO.]

2. The relatively slender growth that supports the fruit, flower, or leaf of a plant and attaches it to the main stalk or to a branch or twig; a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole; a fruit-, flower-, or leaf-stalk. **3.** Any slender part more or less similar to the stem of a tree, flower, leaf, or the like. (1) That part of a goblet, wine-glass, or similar utensil uniting the body and the foot. (2) An up-and-down stroke of a type-face or letter, especially of a lower-case letter; as, a q with a broken *stem*. (3) Same as VALVE-STEM. (4) The rod or tube by which the guard-ring of a watch is attached to the case; also, a rod that passes through the stem proper, by means of which the watch is wound. (5) *Zool.* (*a*) The shaft of a feather. (*b*) The jointed flexible part that supports the calyx of a crinoid and is attached to the sea-bottom.

4. *Philol.* That part of a noun or verb to which the case-endings or personal endings and tense-signs are affixed; the base or crude form: sometimes identical with the root, though generally it is a prepared root, containing one or more relational suffixes; as, the Anglo-Saxon 'lufian,' to love, has the root 'luf,' and the *stem* 'lufia-.' Compare ROOT; THEME; BASE. **5.** *Mus.* The perpendicular line affixed to the head of a note. **6.** The stock of a family; a race of progenitors; lineage; ancestry; as, an ancient *stem*. **7.** [Rare.] A branch; offshoot; offspring. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] The handle of a tool. [< AS. *stemn*, stem, < root of STAND.]

Compounds, etc.: **—stem'-char"ac-ter,** *n.* The characteristic letter of a conjugation or declension by which the word is modified in affixing the endings.— **s.-clasping,** *a.* Amplexicaul.— **s.-climber,** *n. Bot.* A plant that climbs by means of the twining or coiling of the stem instead of by tendrils.— **s.-eelworm,** *n.* A nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) destructive to the stems of clover.— **s. end,** that end of fruit to which the stem is attached.— **s.-leaf,** *n. Bot.* A leaf growing on the stem; a cauline leaf.— **s.-setting,** *a.* Set or capable of being set by means of mechanism passing through the stem, as a timepiece.— **s.-stitch,** *n.* A special lace-making stitch for representing stems or stem-like parts.— **s.-winder,** *n.* A watch that is wound by turning a head or button on the end of the stem.— **s.-winding,** *a.*

stem[2], *n.* **1.** An upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull, being a nearly vertical continuation of the keel, and in the same vertical plane. **2†.** The bow of a vessel. [< AS. *stefn*, prow of a ship.] **—false stem,** a sharp-edged stem in front of the stem proper, serving as a cutwater.— **from s. to stern,** from one end of a vessel to the other; hence, thoroughly; completely; throughout.— **stem'-head",** *n.* The top of a vessel's stem. — **s.-knee,** *n.* A knee at the junction of the stem with the keel.— **s.-piece,** *n.* An independent piece or upright timber attached in front of the stem and under the bowsprit.

stem[3]†, *n.* A gleam of light; flame. **steem†.**

stemd, *pp.* Stemmed. PHIL. Soc.

steme†, *vt.* To steam.

stem'less, stem'les, *a.* Having no stem, or no visible one; in botany, acaulescent.

stem'let, stem'let, *n.* A small or young stem; the plumule or the radicle.

stem'ma, stem'ə, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A family tree or pedigree; line of descent; family. [C.] **2.** *Zool.* (1) A simple eye; an ocellus; also, a facet or cornea of such an eye. (2) The basal tubercle of an antenna. [L., < Gr. *stemma*, < *stephō*, crown.] **—stem'ma-tous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a stemma; ocellar.

stemmed, stemd, *a.* **1.** Having a stem; usually in combination; as, a small-*stemmed* plant. **2.** Stripped of the stem or stems; as, *stemmed* tobacco.

stem'mer, stem'ər, *n.* **1.** A metal rod used for tamping. **2.** One who stems; specifically, in tobacco-manufacture, one who takes out the main stem from the tobacco-plant in making stripe. **3.** [Eng.] A blasting-needle.

stem'mer-y, stem'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A factory or part of a factory where tobacco-leaves are stripped.

stem'ming, stem'ing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] Tamping. **2.** Tamping-material.

stem'my, stem'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Containing or mixed with stems, as tea.

Ste"mo-na'ce-æ, stī"mo-nē'sē-ī *or* stē"mo-nə'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small order of twining or erect half-shrubby plants with regular perfect 4-parted flowers and alternate or scattered petioled parallel-nerved leaves. It comprises 3 genera and 8 species, distributed in tropical Asia, Australia, and Malaysia, with a species each in Japan and Florida. **Rox"bur-ghi-a'ce-æ‡. Ste'mo-na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stēmōn*, thread, warp, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

stem'pel, stem'pel, *n. Mining.* **1.** A timber helping to support a platform; a stull-piece. **2.** A cap or beam of a platform that is supported by the rock at both ends instead of resting on legs. **3.** One of a set of cross-timbers or cross-bars serving as steps in a shaft. [Perhaps a nasalized dim. of STEP.] **stem'ple‡.**

stem'son, stem'sun, *n.* In ship-building, a curved timber or member behind the apron of a vessel, and supporting its scarfs. [< STEM[2], *n.*, + *-son* as in KEELSON.]

Day by day the vessel grew,
With timbers fashioned strong and true,
Stemson and keelson and sternson-knee.
LONGFELLOW *The Building of the Ship* st. 14.

sten-. See STENO-.

sten, *v. & n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as STEND.

stench[1]†, *vt.* To stanch.

stench[2]†, *vt.* To cause to emit a foul odor.

stench, stench, *n.* A powerful offensive odor; foul smell; stink: often used figuratively.

I counted two and seventy *stenches*. COLERIDGE *Cologne* l. 4.

That the clergy, as a body, had become a *stench* in the nostrils of the people is evident from the immense applause which greeted all attacks upon them. H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 24, p. 405. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

[< AS. *stenc*, < *stincan*, smell.]

Synonyms: see SMELL.

—stench'-pipe", *n.* A pipe for carrying off the gases from a soil-pipe: usually projecting through the roof.— **s.-trap,** *n.* A trap, as at the connection of a soil-pipe with a sewer, for preventing the upward passage of noxious gases. See illus. under TRAP.

—stench'ful†, *a.*

sten'chil, sten'chil, *n.* [Scot.] A stanchion.

stench'y†, *a.* Stinking.

sten'cil, sten'sil, *vt.* [STEN'CILED OR -CILLED; STEN'CILING OR -CIL-LING.] **1.** To make, as letters or designs, by the use of a stencil. **2.** To put words or designs on with a stencil; as, to *stencil* a ceiling. [< OF. *estinceller*, sparkle, < L. *scintillo;* see SCINTILLATE.]

sten'cil, *n.* **1.** A thin sheet or plate, as of paper or metal, in which a pattern is cut through with interrupted lines or spaces, or with dots: used by placing it on a surface and laying on a color through the open spaces, as with a brush or sponge. **2.** A decoration or the like produced by stenciling; also, rarely, a pigment or color used in stenciling. **3.** A substance laid on parts of the surface of a piece of pottery which is to be decorated by the transfer process, to keep the oil used from adhering to those parts; hence, the pattern made by such material.

—sten'cil-pa"per, *n.* Paper perforated or cut for use as a stencil.— **s.-pen,** *n.* A pen, as the electric pen, having a point for perforating paper for use as a stencil. See ELECTRIC PEN.— **s.-plate,** *n.* A stencil made of metal.

—sten'cil-er, *n.* One who does stencil-work, especially in the ornamentation of ceilings, etc. **sten'cil-ler‡.**

sten'cil[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stanchion.

stend, stend, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To rear, as a horse. **2.** To leap; spring; bound. **3.** To extend. **4.** To walk with a long stride. **sten.**

stend, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A leap; bound; long step.

sten'i-on, sten'i-ən, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *stenos*, narrow.]

steno-, sten-. Derived from Greek *stenos*, narrow: combining forms.— **sten"o-car'di-a,** *n.* Contraction of the openings of the heart.— **sten"o-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having a narrow head.— **sten"o-cho'ri-a,** *n.* An unnatural narrowness or contraction of any natural channel, as the lacrimal ducts or the vagina.— **sten'o-chrome,** *n.* A print from a series of pigment-blocks arranged as a mosaic.— **sten'o-chro"my,** *n.* The art of printing in several colors at one impression.— **sten"o-com-press'or,** *n.* A device by which the opening from the salivary duct is closed, as during a dental operation.— **sten"o-co-ri'a-sis,** *n.* Contraction of the pupil of the eye.— **sten"o-co-ro'nin(e,** *n.* Having molars with narrow crowns.— **sten'o-derm,** *n.* A stenodermine bat (genus *Stenoderma*) of tropical America. **—sten"o-der'ma-tin,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Stenodermineæ*. **—sten"o-der'ma-tin(e, sten"o-der'ma-tous,** *a.*— **sten"o-der-mi'neæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of phyllostomoid bats with muzzle very short, interfemoral membrane concave, and no tail. **sten"o-der'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **—sten"o-der'min(e,** *a. & n.*— **sten"o-gyr'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates, especially those having a thin plicated jaw, lateral teeth tricuspid with central cusp largest, and shell turreted. **sten"o-gy'ra,** *n.* (t. g.)— **sten"o-gyr'id,** *n.*— **sten"o-gy'roid,** *a.*— **sten"o-my-ste'ri-a,** *n.* Contraction of the nasal passages.— **sten"o-pet'al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Narrow-petaled. — **sten"o-phyl'lous,** *a.* Narrow-leaved. - **Sten-op'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trichobranchiate macrurans with a compressed rostrum and anterior 3 pairs of pereiopods chelate, the third largest. **Sten'o-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **sten-op'id,** *n.*— **sten'o-poid,** *a.*— **Sten"o-pid'e-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Stenopidæ* as a tribe.— **sten"o-pid'e-an,** *a. & n.*— **Sten"op-neu'si-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* The *Phanerozonia*.— **sten"op-neu'sate,** *a.*— **sten"o-py'ra,** *n.* Same as SYNOCHA.— **sten"o-rhyn'chin(e,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lobodontinæ* (*Stenorhynchinæ*).— **sten"o-rhyn'chous,** *a.* Having a narrow beak.— **sten"o-sep'al-ous,** *a.* Having narrow sepals.— **sten"o-sten-o'sis,** *n.* Narrowness or abnormal contraction of the parotid duct or duct of Steno. **sten"o-steg-no'sis‡.** — **Sten"o-sto'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A suborder of stenophorans; *Tentaculata*.— **sten"o-stom'a-tous,** *a. Zool.* Narrow-mouthed; of or pertaining to the *Stenostomata*.— **sten'o-stome,** *i. a.* Angiostomatous. **II.** *n.* An angiostomatous snake.— **sten"o-sto'mi-a,** *n.* An unnatural smallness or contraction of the mouth.— **Sten"o-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of angiostomatous serpents having a pelvis, and the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and the premaxillary; blind-snakes. **Sten"o-sto'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)— **sten"o-stom'id,** *n.*— **sten-os'to-moid,** *a.*— **sten"o-tel'e-graph-y,** *n.* Stenotypy as applied to telegraphy.— **Sten"o-thoi'dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of corophine amphipods having the coxopodites of the preceding and maxillipeds mostly narrow. **Sten-o'tho-e,** *n.* (t. g.)— **sten'o-thoid,** *a. & n.*— **sten"o-tho'rax,** *n.* A narrow, contracted chest.— **Sten-ot'o-ka,** *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Calyptoblastea*.— **sten-ot'o-kous,** *a.*

sten-og'ra-fer, -fic, -fy. Stenographer, etc. PH. S.

sten'o-graph, sten'o-grəf, *vt.* [Rare.] To write or report in shorthand.

sten'o-graph, *n.* **1.** A character used or a writing made in shorthand. **2.** A keyed machine resembling a typewriter, for making phonetic characters or dots and dashes. [< STENO- + -GRAPH.]

sten-og'ra-pher, sten-əg'rə-fər, *n.* One who writes any system of stenography or shorthand; especially, a writer of phonography. **sten-og'ra-phist‡.**

sten"o-graph'ic, sten'o-graf'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand. **sten"o-graph'ic-al‡.**

I have tamed that savage *stenographic* mystery. I make a respectable income by it. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 43, p. 311. [C. & H.]

—sten"o-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

sten-og'ra-phy, sten-əg'rə-fi, *n.* The art of writing in an abbreviated manner, as by the use of contractions or arbitrary symbols; shorthand; often, loosely, phonography. See PHONOGRAPHY. [< STENO- + -GRAPHY.]

sten-ol'o-gy, sten-əl'ō-ji, *n.* [Rare.] Abbreviated speech.

Sten-o'ni-an duct. Stenson's duct. See DUCT.

sten"o-pa'ic, sten'o-pē'ic, *a.* Having a narrow longitudinal orifice or opening. [< STEN- + Gr. *opē*, opening.] **sten"o-pæ'ic‡.**

—stenopaic slit, a narrow slit in a plate by means of which to detect astigmatism of the eye.— **s. spectacles,** spectacles having opaque plates with narrow orifices.

sten-osed', sten-ōst', *a.* Contracted morbidly, as a passage or vessel. [< Gr. *stenos*, narrow.]

sten-o'sis, sten-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Same as STEGNOSIS.

sten-ot'er-ous, sten-ot'ər-us, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a form of map-projection showing the whole earth on a circular sector with the pole at its center and the parallels concentric therewith. [< Gr. *stenōteros*, compar. of *stenos*, narrow.]

sten-ot'ic, sten-ot'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with stenosis; narrow; abnormally contracted.

The *stenotic* skull has been as frequently observed with congenital weak-mindedness, associated with mental and motor agitation. E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. 1, ch. 9, p. 87. [BER. '83.]

sten'o-type, sten'o-tīp, *n.* An ordinary letter or combination of such letters standing for the principal or representative sound-characters of a word or group of words, as Ftr L for "after all," or Yss for "yes, sir." [< STENO- + -TYPE.] **—sten"o-typ'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to stenotypy; denoting the shortened alphabetic outlines used to represent shorthand characters.

sten'o-ty"py, sten'o-tī"pi *or* sten-ot'i-pi, *n.* A system of shorthand representing, by ordinary letters or type, the shortened signs of words or phrases, upper-case letters representing stems, lower-case adjuncts (such as circles, hooks, and loops), and inverted periods vowel sounds.

stent[1], *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To stretch; straighten. **2.** To confine; restrain.

stent[2], *vt. Scots Law.* To assess for taxation. **stant‡.**

stent[3], stent, *v. & n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Same as STINT.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat. —KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Nov., '86, p. 36.

stent[1], *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Mining.* Extent or limit, as of a pitch or bargain. **2.** A stretcher. [Var. of EXTENT.]

stent[2], *n. Scots Law.* Assessment for taxing. [< LL. *extenta*, < L. *extendo;* see EXTEND.] **— stent'-mas"ter,** *n.* A tax-assessor.— **s.-roll,** *n.* A tax-roll.

stent[3], *n.* [Rare, Eng.] *Mining.* Rubbish; waste material.

stent'er, *v. & n.* [Local, Eng.] *Textile.* Same as TENTER.

sten'ton, sten'tun, *n.* [North. Eng.] *Mining.* A passage between two headways. **stent'ing‡.**

Sten'tor, sten'tər, *n.* **1.** In the Iliad, a herald in the Trojan war, famous for his loud voice; hence, any person of uncommonly strong voice.

I repeat the question like a *stentor*, and a flash of intelligence crosses his face. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 33, p. 82. [H. '65.]

2. [s-] A howling monkey; especially, the ursine howler. **3.** *Protoz.* (1) A genus typical of *Stentoridæ*. (2) [s-] An infusorian of this or a related genus; a trumpet-animalcule. [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. *Stentōr*, a Greek herald.]

A Stentor (*Stentor roeseli*).

sten-to'ri-an, sten-tō'ri-ən, *a.* Like the voice of Stentor; powerful in producing tones; as, a *stentorian* voice; a *stentorian* speaker. **sten-to'ri-ous†; sten"to-ron'ic†; sten"to-ro-phon'ic†.**

Sten-tor'i-dæ, sten-tor'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of heterotrichous infusorians having the animalcules adherent and peristome and adoral cilia enclosing the frontal border. [< STENTOR (from their trumpet-like shape).]

sten-tor'id, *n.*—**sten'to-rin(e, sten'to-roid,** *a.*

sten'to-rin, sten'to-rin, *n.* The blue pigment of the stentor infusorians.

step, step, *v.* [STEPPED or STEPT; STEP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place, set, or move in taking steps; as, to *step* the foot.

Before the Greeks reached Troy Calchas announced that the first man who *stepped* foot on the enemy's soil was doomed at once to die. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 26. s.]

2. To do or go through with by taking steps; take the steps of: also, to measure by taking steps: with *off*: as, to *step off* a distance. **3.** *Mach.* To cut steps in or adjust tools for cutting steps in (keys or the like). **4.** To insert the foot, heel, or lower end of (a vertical piece, as a mast) in a socket or step.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a step or steps; lift, move forward or backward, and put down the foot or feet, as in walking, running, or dancing; advance, recede, or change position by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward, backward, or aside.

There walked fair Miriam; as she *stept* A rustle thrilled the air.
T. B. READ *Lore's Gallery* picture i, st. 3.

2. To walk a short distance; go a little way; as, to *step* into the store; to *step* across the street. **3.** To walk gravely, slowly, or with dignity or resolution; as, to *step* through a quadrille. **4.** To move mentally; go in imagination; as, to *step* back into remote antiquity. [< AS. *steppan*, step, < root of STAND.]

Phrases: **—to step aside. 1.** To go a little apart from others; withdraw slightly or momentarily. **2.** To go wrong, err; sin. **—to s. in** or **into. 1.** To enter; especially, to enter a little way or momentarily. **2.** To enter or come to as if by a single step; come or go with unexpected facility or readiness; happen to enter; as, to *step into* a fortune; chance *stepped in* to his aid. **—to s. off** (Slang), to get married. **—to s. out. 1.** To go out a little way or momentarily, as if you will *step out* a moment I would like to speak with you. **2.** *Mil.* To take steps of thirty inches each. **3.** To leave a position or office; often **to s. down and out. —to s. short** (*Mil.*), to take steps of fifteen inches each, thereby decreasing the rate of progress.

step, *n.* **1.** In animal locomotion, an act of progressive terrestial motion that requires one of the supporting limbs of the body to be thrust in the direction of the movement, and to reassume — unaided or assisted — its function of support. See STRIDE.

In the bipedal walk or run a step is one-half of a stride or complete movement. With all quadrupeds except the kangaroo and other jumpers four steps are necessary to complete a stride. In the walk these steps take place at approximately regular periods of time. In the trot the diagonals, and in the rack the laterals, make a step almost simultaneously. In the amble, the canter, and the gallop three steps occur at irregular intervals of time. Compare plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT.

2. The distance that one passes over with a single movement of the foot in any direction; as, do not come a *step* nearer; the door was a dozen *steps* away.

Look one *step* onward, and secure that *step*.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. i, l. 543.

3. Hence, any short distance; a space easily traversed; as, it is but a *step* to the station. **4.** That upon which the foot is placed in ascending or descending; especially, one of a series of such supports. Specifically: (1) A single tread on a stairway or flight of stairs.

Nothing is more suggestive of long time than a flight of worn *steps*; it must have taken so many soles, through so many years, to make an impression. HAWTHORNE *Doctor Grimshawe's Secret* ch. 22, p. 229. G. & CO. '83.

(2) A door-step. (3) A rung of a ladder, or a crosspiece on a step-ladder. (4) A flat projection or tread on which the foot may be placed in ascending to or descending from a car or carriage. **—***pl.* A step-ladder. Called also a *pair of steps* or *set of steps*.

5. A single action or proceeding regarded as leading to something; as, a *step* toward emancipation; an ill-advised *step*; a *step* backward toward barbarism. **6.** An advance or promotion that forms one of a series, especially in military usage; grade; degree. **7.** The manner of stepping; walk; gait; also, the sound of a footfall; the succession of movements or sounds produced by the footfalls of man or beast, especially as characteristic; as, to recognize the *step* of a friend; the stealthy *step* of a beast, a new *step* in dancing. **8.** The mark made by one's foot on the ground; track; footprint; as, I saw his *step* in the snow. **9.** *pl.* Progression by walking; walk; course; as, I directed my *steps* homeward. **10.** *Mus.* An interval measuring a difference of pitch, corresponding to a degree of the scale or staff. **11.** *Kinematics.* A change of position without rotation: a term used by Clifford. **12.** *Mil.* Same as PACE. **13.** A step-like projection or part, as of the bit of a key. **14.** A socket, supporting framework, pocket, or the like, in which the end of something may rest; as, the *step* of a mast or of a spindle. [< AS. *stæpe*, < *steppan*, step.]

Compounds, etc.: **—back'step",** *n.* A backward step or movement without change of front. **—in s.,** in accord or union, as when moving each foot at the same time with the corresponding foot of another or others, and in the same succession, or in time to music; often with *out*: opposed to **out of step. —oblique s.** *Mil.*, a marching step by which a body of soldiers moves forward obliquely, so as to reach a position in advance but somewhat to the right or left of that previously held. **—step'bit",** *n.* The bit of a key when stepped. **—s.-box,** *n.* A casing to receive and hold in place the foot of an upright spindle or shaft and sometimes to hold a lubricant. **—s. by s.,** by a series of graduated movements; by gradual advance, gradually; also with equal step, as, to approach the result *step by step*, to follow one *step by step*. **—s.-bys. telegraphy,** dial telegraphy so called from the discontinuous motion of the needle around the dial. **—s.-cover,** *n.* A cover that protects the step of a vehicle when the door is closed. **—s.-cut,** *n.* A mode of cutting gems in step-like facets. **—s.-dance,** *n.* A dance consisting chiefly of peculiar or characteristic steps, as a clog-dance. **—s.-down,** *a. Elec.* Converting a small current of high potential into a large one of low potential: said of the usual form of transformer: opposed to **step-up,** noting the opposite variety, of which the induction-coil is an example. **—s.-fault,** *n. Geol.* A compound normal fault, consisting of a series of small subparallel displacements with successive falls which resemble steps. **—s.-gage,** *n.* Same as STEPPED GAGE. See list under GAGE. **—s.-grate,** *n.* A grate having bars arranged in steps. **—s.-ladder,** *n.* Portable steps having flat treads, and usually a hinged frame at the back constituting legs which render the structure self-supporting. **—s.-vein,** *n. Mining.* A vein consisting of alternate steep and level parts. **—to break s.,** see BREAK, *v.* **—to keep s.,** to keep in step: followed by *with* with a person or persons and by *to* with a directing agency; as, to *keep step with* one's comrades; to *keep step to* the drums. See IN STEP. **—to take a s.** or **steps,** to make a movement, literally or figuratively, as for the accomplishment of some purpose; especially, to make a beginning: with *in* of a course of action or *toward* of the result; as, I have *taken* no *steps in* the matter; to *take a step toward* reconciliation.

step-. Derived from Anglo-Saxon *steōp-*, orphaned: a prefix denoting relationship through the marriage only of a parent and not by blood. **—step'bairn",** *n.* [Scot.] A stepchild. **—step'broth"er,** *n.* The son of one's stepmother or stepfather by a former marriage. **—step'child",** *n.* The child of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage. **—s.-country,** *n.* A country in which one is reared, though not born there. **—s.-dame,** *n.* A stepmother. **—step'daugh"ter,** *n.* The daughter of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage. **—step'fa"ther,** *n.* A father by marriage only; one's mother's husband who is not one's real father. **—step'moth"er,** *n.* **1.** A father's second or subsequent wife; a woman who is the wife of one's father but not one's mother. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The flower of the violet. (2) A hangnail. **stepmother's blessing†. —step'moth"er-ly,** *adv.*, **—s.-parent,** *n.* Either a stepfather or a stepmother. **—step'sis"ter,** *n.* The daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a previous marriage. **—step'son,** *n.* The son of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage.

stepe†, *a.* Same as STEEP.

steph'a-ne, stef'ā-nī *or* -nē, *n. Gr. Archeol.* A headdress resembling a coronet, broad over the forehead and narrowing toward the back of the head. Compare STEPHANOS. [< Gr. *stephanē*, < *stephō*, crown.]

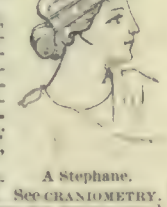

A Stephane.

Ste-phan'i-dæ, ste-fan'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pupivorous hymenopters having the abdomen at the extremity of the metathorax, anterior wings with one recurrent nervure, and coastal and subcostal nervures separate. **Steph'a-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stephanos*; see STEPHANOS.] **—ste-phan'id,** *a. & n.* **—steph'a-noid,** *a.*

ste-pha'ni-on, ste-fā'ni-on *or* ste-fa'ni-on, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *stephanion*, dim. of *stephanos*; see STEPHANOS.] **—ste-pha'ni-al, ste-phan'ic,** *a.*

steph'an-ite, stef'an-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic iron-black silver sulfantimonite (Ag_5SbS_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Archduke *Stephan*, of Austria.] **black silver†; brittle silver ore†.**

Steph"a-no-cer-at'i-dæ, stef'a-no-ser-at'i-dī *or* -cer-at'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of aptychidean ammonites with aptychus granular. **Steph"a-noc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *keras*, horn.] **steph"a-no-cer-at'id,** *n.* **—steph"a-no-cer'a-toid,** *a.*

steph'a-nome, stef'a-nōm, *n.* A graduated bar with sliding cross-bar for measuring the angular dimensions of faint objects, as fog-bows. [< Gr. *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *nemō*, take.]

steph'a-nos, stef'a-nos, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A wreath, garland, or crown, as of natural leaves or of gold, given as a prize of victory or as an especial mark of honor or worn as an ornament. **2.** A head-dress or coronet preserving the same height all round: distinguished from *stephane*. [< Gr. *stephanos*, crown, < *stephō*, crown.]

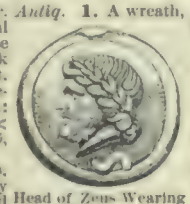

Head of Zeus Wearing a Stephanos.

Steph"an-o'tis, stef'an-ō'tis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of shrubby twining plants of the milkweed family, having opposite deep-green thick leaves and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers. Of 14 known species, 5 belong to Madagascar. **2.** [*s-*] A plant of this genus, especially *S. floribunda*, the best-known in hothouse cultivation. **clustered waxflower†; Madagascar chaplet-flower** or **jasmine†.** [< Gr. *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

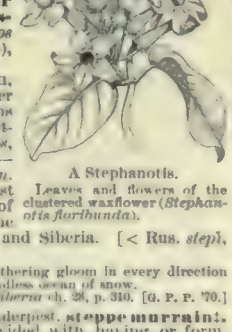

A Stephanotis.
Leaves and flowers of the clustered waxflower (*Stephanotis floribunda*).

Steph-ol'de-a, stef-ol'dē-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of plectellarian radiolarians having a skeleton with sagittal ring. [< Gr. *stephos*, crown, + *eidos*, form.] **—steph-ol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

steppe, step, *n.* A vast nearly level plain devoid of forest; specifically, one of the extensive plains in Russia and Siberia. [< Rus. *stepi*, heath.]

Far as eye could pierce the gathering gloom in every direction lay the barren *steppe* like a boundless ocean of snow.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 28, p. 310. [G. P. P. '70.]

—steppe disease, the lurdexpest. **steppe murrain†.**

stepped, stept, *a.* **1.** Provided with, having, or forming a step or series of steps; as, a *stepped* pulley. **2.** Supported by or resting in a step or lower bearing: said of a mast or of a shaft. **—stepped gable,** a gable built in the form of a series of steps. See CORBEL-STEPS, under CORBEL. **—s. gear,** a gear-wheel having teeth which are cut into steps in such a manner that the bearing surfaces are more continuous than in the ordinary form of spur gear.

step'per, step'er, *n.* A person or animal that steps; as, the horse is a good *stepper* or a high *stepper*.

step'ping[1], step'ing, *n.* A set of steps, or of notches, bearings, etc., arranged in the form of steps; steps collectively; as, the *stepping* on the inner margins of the door of a safe. **—step'ping-line",** *n.* That part of a bearding-line which curves upward toward either end of the hull. **—s.-point,** *n.* A point on the bearding-line of a ship's keel where the frame timbers intersect it.

step'ping[2], *ppr. & verbal n.* of STEP, *v.*

step'ping-stone", step'ing-stōn", *n.* **1.** A stone forming a step or affording a foot-rest, as for crossing a muddy road or a stream; hence, anything by means of which one rises or advances; as, the *stepping-stones* to fortune.

With one or two mooring posts to watch it, and a course of *stepping-stones*, the brook slides into the peaceful bay, and is lost in larger waters. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '87.]

2. A horse-block. **step'stone"‡** [Rare.]

stept, *pp.* Stepped. PHIL. Soc.

step'wise, step'wīz, *adv.* As if by a step or steps.

-ster, *suffix.* A termination denoting profession, occupation, or agency: originally the feminine of -ER (1), as still in the single example *spinster*. After the Middle English period (14th century) it denoted simple agency or profession, often with a shade of contempt or depreciation; as, *seamster*, *huckster* (properly feminine of *hucker*, now *hawker*), *punster*, *rimester*, *youngster*, *trickster*. Compare -STRESS. [< AS. *-estre*, fem. suffix.]

ster'a-cle†, *n.* A strange sight or performance; prank.

ster-a'di-an, ster-ā'di-an, *n. Geom.* The solid angle subtended at the center of a sphere by an area on the surface equal to the square of the radius, and so by unit surface on a sphere of unit radius: the unit of solid angular measure. See SOLID ANGLE. Compare STEREGON; RADIAN. [< Gr. *stereos*, solid, + RADIAN.]

stereo-, stercor-, stercori-, } Derived from Latin *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement, dung; combining forms. **—ster'co-bil-in,** *C.* (**ster"co-bi'lin,** *W.*), *n.* A brown pigment contained in the feces, and giving it its color. **—ster"co-ra-ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excrement or dung; as, *stercoraceous* vomiting. **—Ster'co-ra-nism,** *n.* The beliefs or practises of the Stercoranists. **Ster"co-ra'ri-an-ism†. —Ster'co-ra-nist. Ster"co-ra'ri-an,** *n. Ch. Hist.* One who was charged with believing that after the sacramental bread was eaten the Lord's body was digested and evacuated like any other food: a charge sophistically urged against their opponents both by the believers in and the deniers of transubstantiation. **Ster'co-rist†. —Ster"co-ra-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of longipennate birds having the upper mandible with three horny pieces and hooked: skuas or jaegers. **Ster"co-ra'ri-us,** *n.* (t. g.) **—ster"co-ra-ri'id,** *n.* **—ster"co-ra'ri-oid,** *a. & n.* **—ster"cor-e'mi-a,** *n.* Blood-poisoning due to morbific matter absorbed from the feces. **ster"cor-æ'mi-a†. —Ster-co-ri'an-ism,** etc. Same as STERCORANISM, etc. **—ster"co-ric'u-lous,** *a.* Living in excrement, as some insects.

ster'co-ral, ster'co-ral. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to excrement. **II.** *n.* Excrement. [< L. *stercus*, dung.] **—stercoral ulcer** (*Pathol.*), an ulcer caused by the pressure of hardened fecal masses.

ster'co-ra-ry, ster'co-re-ri. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to manure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place for holding dung. [< L. *stercorarius*, < *stercus*, dung.]

ster'co-rate, *vt.* [Archaic.] To manure.

ster'co-rate†, *n.* Manure. **ster'co-ry†.**

ster"co-ra'tion†, *n.* The act of manuring.

Ster'co-rist, *n.* Same as STERCORANIST.

ster'co-rite, ster'co-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white hydrogen-sodium-ammonium phosphate ($H_8Na(NH_4)PO_6$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **microcosmic salt†.**

Ster-cu'li-a, ster-kū'li-a *or* -cū'li-a, *n.* A genus typical of *Sterculiaceæ*, consisting of large trees which supply several valuable substances, as tragacanth. [< L. *Sterculius*, Sterculius, deity of manuring, < *stercus*, dung.]

Ster-cu"li-a'ce-æ, ster-kū"li-ā'sē-ī *or* -cū"li-ā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or trees — the cola-nut or sterculia family — having usually opposite, single, or 3-9-foliolate leaves and a variously shaped inflorescence of regular perfect flowers with frequently monadelphous stamens and two-celled anthers. [< STERCULIA.] **ster-cu"li-a'ceous,** *a.*

ster-cu'li-ad, ster-kū'li-ad. *n. Bot.* Any plant of the sterculia family (*Sterculiaceæ*).

stere†, *vt. & vi.* To stir; move.

stere[1], stir, *W.*[2], *or* stār, *C. E.* (stêr, *J. S.*; stēr, *W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* A cubit unit of metric measure, equal to one kiloliter (1,000 liters) or one cubic meter. See MEASURE; METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *stère*, < Gr *stereos*, solid.]

stere‡†, *n.* A guide; pilot; rudder.

ster'e-gon, ster'ē-gon, *n. Geom.* The whole amount of solid angular magnitude around a point in space. See SOLID ANGLE, under ANGLE. Compare STERADIAN. [< Gr. *stereos*, solid, + *gōnia*, angle.]

Ster"el-min'tha, ster'el-min'tha, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms without an intestine, including tapeworms and flukes. [< Gr. *stereos*, solid, + *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.] **—ster"el-min'thic, -thous,** *a.*

ster'e-o, ster'ē-ō, *a. & n.* [Colloq.] Stereotype: a contraction. **—ster'e-o-clumps",** *n. pl.* [Eng.] *Print.* Sectional blocks of regular graded sizes used to form a base for a stereotype or electrotype plate. **—s.-mold,** *n.* A matrix or mold used in stereotyping.

stereo-, ster'ē-o-, *C.* (stī'rē-o-, *W.*). Derived from Greek *stereos*, solid, firm, hard: a combining form. **—ster'e-o-bate,** *n. Arch.* A substructure or continuous base without columns, as distinguished from a *stylobate*, which has them. **—ster"e-o-bat'ic,** *a.* **—ster"e-o-blas'tu-la,** *n.* A blastula without an internal cavity. **—ster"e-o-chem'ic, ster"e-o-chem'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to stereochemistry. **—ster"e-o-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the composition of matter as explained by the relations of atoms in space. **—ster'e-o-chrome,** *n.* A picture produced by stereochromy. **—ster'e-o-chro"my** (-KRŌ), *n.* The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass. **—ster"e-o-chro'mic, a —ster"e-o-chro'mic-al-ly,** *adv.* **—ster"e-o-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting electric currents caused when two solids, especially metals, are brought together at different temperatures. **—ster"e-o-gas'tru-la,** *n.* A gastrula without an internal cavity. **—ster"e-ol'e-pis,** *n.* A serranoid fish (genus *Stereolepis*), as the California jewfish (*S. gigas*). **—ster"e-o-mon'o-scope,** *n.* An instrument of two lenses which shows a picture on a ground-glass screen as though it were a solid body. **—Ster"e-o-neu'ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* Invertebrate metazoans. **—ster"e-o-neu'ral,** *a.* **—ster'e-o-plasm,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The solid part of protoplasm. **2.** *Zoöph.* An endothecal structure variously situated in corals, often enveloping or connecting septa or forming a solid mass in the interior of the corallum. **ster"e-o-plas'ma†. —ster"e-o-plas'mic,** *a.* **—ster"e-o-sta'tics,** *n.* [Rare.] The statics of solids: opposed to *hydrostatics*.

ster'e-o-gram, ster'ę-o-gram, *C.* (stĭ'rĭ-, *W.*), *n. Math.* A picture or diagram giving the impression of a solid in relief, or two pictures of an object combined so as to produce the effect of a solid, as in a stereoscopic picture. [< STEREO- + Gr. *gramma*, a writing.] **ster'e-o-graph†.**

ster"e-og'ra-phy, ster'ę-eg'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The art of constructing on a flat surface lines representing solids; perspective. **2.** *Geom.* The branch of geometry that treats of solids and of the representation of regularly bounded solids. [< STEREO- + -GRAPHY.]

—**ster"e-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to stereography. **ster"e-o-graph'ic-al†.**—**stereographic projection,** see PROJECTION.

—**ster"e-o-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ster'e-ome, ster'ę-ōm, *n. Bot.* A special mechanical or strengthening tissue in vascular plants, consisting of thick-walled elongated (prosenchymatous) cells variously grouped, either in, around, or remote from the fibrovascular bundle. The principal kinds of stereome are bast-fibers and collenchyma-cells, the former thickened uniformly and usually dead, the latter thickened only in the angles and actively alive. [< Gr. *stereōma*, solid body, < *stereos*, solid.] **ster'e-om‡.**

ster"e-om'e-ter, ster'ę-em'ę-ter, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the volume of a body, as the capacity of a vessel; also, one for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, powders, etc. [< STEREO- + -METER.]

—**ster"e-o-met'ric, -al,** *a.*—**ster"e-o-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ster"e-om'e-try,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The art of measuring solids; the geometry of solids. **2.** The measurement of volume. **3.** The determination of specific gravities, as of liquids, powders, etc.

ster"e-op'ti-con, ster'ę-op'ti-con (XIII), *n.* A double magic lantern, the objective tubes of which can be focused on the same part of a screen: used to bring one image after another on the screen by the alternate use of the lanterns, one picture, by this means, appearing to dissolve gradually into another. [< STEREO- + Gr. *optikos*, of sight.]

ster'e-o-scope, ster'ę-o-scōp, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An optical instrument for blending into one image two pictures of an object from slightly different points of view, so as to produce upon the eye the impression of relief. The stereoscopic effect may be produced by simply placing a card between the eyes, also by reflecting the pictures by mirrors to the eye, and more commonly by an adjustment of two lenses.

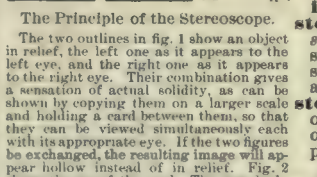

The Principle of the Stereoscope.

The two outlines in fig. 1 show an object in relief, the left one as it appears to the left eye, and the right one as it appears to the right eye. Their combination gives a sensation of actual solidity, as can be shown by copying them on a larger scale and holding a card between them, so that they can be viewed simultaneously each with its appropriate eye. If the two figures be exchanged, the resulting image will appear hollow instead of in relief. Fig. 2 shows the use of the card. The eyes, looking along *L l* and *R r* respectively, combine the images of the points *l* and *r* at *o*. Without the card (represented by the dotted lines), *l* will be seen also along the line *Rl*, and *r* along *Lr*, so that there will be three images; the card shuts off the two latter.

2. *Surg.* A catheter-like instrument used for detecting stone in the bladder and foreign bodies in the flesh. [< STEREO- + -SCOPE.]

—**ster"e-o-scop'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stereoscope; suited for use with the stereoscope; as, a *stereoscopic* picture. **ster"e-o-scop'ic-al‡.**—**ster'e-o-scop'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ster'e-o-sco"py, ster'ę-o-scō'pi, *C.* (ster-ĭ-os'co-pi, *E. I. W.*² *Wr.*; stĭ'rę-os'co-pi, *W.*¹), *n.* The art of making or using stereoscopes. [< STEREO- + -SCOPY.]

—**ster'e-o-sco"pist,** *n.*

ster"e-ot'i-ca, ster'ę-et'ĭ-ca, *n. pl. Surg.* Accidental lesions as a class; also, deformities affecting the hard parts. [< Gr. *stereos*, hard.]

ster"e-ot'o-my, ster'ę-et'o-mi, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rĭ-, *W.*¹), *n. Math.* The science or the art of cutting solids into figures by certain sections. [< STEREO- + -TOMY.]

—**ster"e-o-tom'ic, -al,** *a.*

ster'e-o-trope, ster'ę-o-trōp, *n.* An optical device, partly on the principle of a phenakistoscope or zoetrope, for bringing pictures into relief and producing the illusion of their being in motion. Stereoscopic pictures are placed on a revolving drum, and viewed through openings, usually in a cylinder, revolving at a much greater rate of speed than the drum, and also usually through stereoscopic lenses. [< STEREO- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]

ster'e-o-type, ster'ę-o-tīp, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rę-, *W.*¹) (XIII), *vt.* [-TYPED; -TY'PING.] **1.** To cast a plate in stereotype-metal from a matrix of; as, to *stereotype* a form. **2.** To make or furnish stereotype plates for; as, the whole book was *stereotyped*. **3.** Figuratively, to put into fixed or formal shape; fix firmly or unalterably: chiefly in the past participle; as, *stereotyped* ideas.

What the summer night had whispered was *stereotyped* in his soul. HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* ch. 4, p. 123. [F. & W. '92.]

—**ster'e-o-ty"per,** *n.* A manufacturer or workman who makes stereotype plates. **ster'e-o-ty"pist‡.**

ster'e-o-type, *n.* **1.** A cast or plate taken in stereotype-metal from a matrix, as of paper or plaster, reproducing the surface of that from which the matrix was made. See STEREOTYPING. **2.** Figuratively, a fixed and unvarying representation of anything; as, nature is a *stereotype* of divine ideas. [< STEREO- + -TYPE.]

—**ster'e-o-type-foun"dry,** *n.* A place for the manufacture of stereotype plates. **s.-metal,** *n.* An alloy resembling type-metal but containing more lead, suitable for stereotype plates.—**s. plate,** a plate made by stereotyping: usually about $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch in thickness, designed to be set on a block for printing.—**s.-press,** *n.* A stereotypers' mold, having a bed for the matrix, and a platen which is screwed against bearers placed between the bed and platen.

ster'e-o-ty"per-y, ster'ę-o-tī'pęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Stereotypy. **2.** A foundry or room for stereotyping.

ster"e-o-typ'ic, ster'ę-o-tip'ic, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rĭ-, *W.*¹), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotypy or stereotype plates. **ster"e-o-typ'ic-al‡.**

ster'e-o-ty"ping, ster'ę-o-tī'ping, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rę-, *W.*¹), *n.* The process or business of making stereotypes. Stereotyping is now practically confined to two processes—the *paper process*, in which a papier-maché matrix is used in the mold, and the *plaster process*, in which a plaster of Paris mold is made from the form. The former is in common use by newspapers. For fine or enduring work, however, electrotypes are preferred.

ster'e-o-ty-pog'ra-phy, ster'ę-o-tī-peg'ra-fi, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rę-, *W.*¹), *n.* The art of printing from stereotypes: a non-technical word. [< STEREO- + TYPOGRAPHY.]

—**ster"e-o-ty-pog'ra-pher,** *n.*

ster'e-o-ty"py, ster'ę-o-tī'pi, *C. W.*² (stĭ'rę-, *W.*¹), *n.* The art or act of making stereotypes; stereotypery.

ster"hy-drau'lic, ster'hī-drâ'lic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or acting by forced displacement of a fluid, as in a sterhydraulic press. [< STEREO- + HYDRAULIC.]

—**sterhydraulic press,** a form of hydraulic press in which a body of water is subjected to pressure, as by forcing in a small plunger, instead of by pumping in water as in the usual forms.

ste-rig'ma, stę-rig'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A stalk or support, as the awl-shaped specialized cell or portion of a cell that forms the immediate support of the conidia in many fungi, or a clinidium in certain lichens. **2.** Any leaf-like extension of a decurrent leaf on the stem. [< Gr. *stērigma*, support, < *stērizō*, prop.]

—**ster"ig-mat'ic,** *a.*

ster'il, -ly, -ness. Sterile, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ster'ile, ster'il, *a.* **1.** Having no reproductive power; barren. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Producing no pistil, as a staminate or neutral flower, or no spores, as certain mycelia. (2) Lacking something essential, as a stamen without an anther, an anther without pollen, a frond without fruit-dots, etc. **3,** Lacking productiveness or fertility; unfruitful; hence, being without result; as, *sterile* soil.

He had dropped on an age and into a region *sterile* of adventure. T. B. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 3, p. 41. [O. & CO. '77.]

4. Destitute of attractiveness or suggestiveness: said especially of literary work. [< F. *stérile*, < L. *sterilis*, barren; cp. Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

Synonyms: see ARID.

—**ster'ile-ly,** *adv.*—**ste-ril'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being sterile. **ster'ile-ness‡.**

ster'il-ize, ster'il-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To deprive of productive or reproductive power; render barren; cause to be fruitless: sometimes used figuratively; as, to *sterilize* the soul. **2.** To destroy bacteria or other microorganisms in; as, to *sterilize* an infusion by boiling. **ster'il-ise‡.**—**ster'il-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

ster'il-i"zer, ster'il-ai"zęr, *n.* One who or that which sterilizes; specifically, an apparatus for destroying bacteria or other microorganisms in a substance. **ster'il-i"ser‡.**

ster'let, stęr'let, *n.* [Rus.] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*), found in the Black, Caspian, and Azof seas, and in rivers of Russia, having a long, narrow snout and fringed barbels, and yielding superior caviar and isinglass.

ster'ling, stęr'ling, *a.* **1.** Having a standard of value or fineness established by the British government: said of British money of account and of gold and silver; as, pounds *sterling; sterling* plate.

Eastphalian traders . . . were known in England by the name of Easterlings; and their money being of the purest quality, easterling, in Latin easterlingus, shortened to sterling, became the general name of pure or *sterling* money.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 6, p. 117. [S. '74.]

2. Having accepted worth; genuine; hence, valuable; excellent; as, a *sterling* book; *sterling* sense. **3.** Having authority. [< *Easterlings*, German traders in England (see quot.), < AS. *ēastan*, from the east.]

ster'ling[1], *n.* **1.** [Rare.] English money. **2†.** A silver penny of England and Scotland, in circulation as early as the 12th century. See EASTERLING.

ster'ling[2], *n. Engin.* A starling. [= STARLING[2].]

ster'ling[3], *n.* Same as STARLING[1].

stern, stęrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To back (a rowboat); row backward. **2†.** To steer or guide.

II. *i.* To back water: said of a boat or of its crew.

—**stern all, s. hard** (*Naut.*), back water: a command.

stern, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by severity or harshness; having the aspect of unyielding authority; rigid; hard; as, a *stern* command; a *stern* countenance. **2.** Having an austere disposition; unyielding in character; rigidly steadfast; unmoved by sympathy or emotion; strict; severe; as, a *stern* father; a *stern* judge.

Myrrha! what, at whispers
With my *stern* brother? I shall soon be jealous.
BYRON *Sardanapalus* act iii, sc. 1.

3. Inspiring fear or repelling approach; appearing as if relentless; forbidding; as, *stern* misfortune; a *stern* coast.

The sunniest things throw *sternest* shade,
And there is ev'n a happiness
That makes the heart afraid!
HOOD *Ode to Melancholy* st. 5.

[< AS. *styrne*, stern.]

Synonyms: see AUSTERE; GRIM; HARD.

stern[1], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The aft part of a ship; that part of the hull farthest from the stem or bow. **2.** The buttocks, rump, or tail part of an animal: now chiefly humorous; also, the tail itself: said of dogs. **3.** *Her.* A wolf's tail. Compare SCUT; SINGLE; WREATH. **4†.** A rudder; helm; hence, any thing used in or position used for guiding or controlling. [< Ice. *stjōrn*, steering, < root of STEER[1], *v.*]

—**stern'board",** *n.* Backward motion of a vessel.—**s.-cap,** *n.* An iron protecting cap on a boat's stern.—**s.-chase,** *n.* A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the other's wake.—**s.-chaser,** *n. Naut.* A cannon mounted to fire astern to annoy a chasing ship.—**s.-fast,** *n.* A rope or chain for making fast a vessel's stern to a wharf or pier.—**s. foremost,** hind-side foremost; moving with the stern in front or advance, or in the direction of motion.—**s.-frame,** *n.* The stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces of a ship's stern.—**s.-knee,** *n.* Same as STERNSON.—**s. on,** with stern toward the observer.—**s.-port,** *n.* A port or window in the stern of a vessel.—**s.-post,** *n.* The principal member of a vessel's stern-frame; fastened below to the keel, and usually having the rudder hinged to its after edge.—**s.-sheets,** *n. Naut.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts.—**s.-wheeler,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A steamboat of small draft having one large paddle-wheel at the stern. See illus. in next column.—**to make a s. board,** to back: said of a vessel.

stern[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A star. **starn†.**—**stern'light"†,** *n.* Starlight.

stern[3], *n.* A tern. [Var. of TERN[1], *n.*]

stern'ad-i-form", stęrn'ad-i-fôrm", *n. Ich.* Having the body expanded in the thoracic region, as a Johndory. [< STERNUM + L. *ad*, to, + -FORM.]

stern'age†, *n.* **1.** Steerage; direction; course, as of a vessel or fleet. **2.** Stern.

ster'nal, stęr'nal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast-bone or sternum. **2.** Situated on the side or region of the sternum; hemal; ventral. **3.** Sternitic.

—**sternal rib,** a rib united to the sternum, either immediately or by the intervention of its costal cartilage. See illus. under THORAX.

stern-al'gi-a, stęrn-al'ji-a, *n. Pathol.* Extreme pain near or referred to the breast-bone. [< STERNUM + Gr. *algos*, pain.]—**stern-al'gic,** *a.*

ster-na'lis, stęr-nā'lis *or* -na'lis, *n. Anat.* [-LES, -līz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] A sternal muscle, especially a muscle overlying the pectoralis major, occasional in man. [< STERNUM.]

Stern-as'pi-da, stęrn-as'pi-da, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Sternaspidæ* as an order of gephyreans.

—**stern-as'pid,** *a.* & *n.*

Stern"as-pid'i-dæ, stęrn"as-pid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of worms, variously related, with indistinct segments, anus dorsal in a retractile papilla, and near it fascicles of filiform gills. **Stern-as'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< STERNUM + Gr. *aspis*, asp.]

—**stern"as-pid'id,** *n.*—**stern-as'pi-doid,** *a.*

Stern-ber'gi-a, stęrn-bęr'ji-a *or* -berg'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of hardy bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, natives of eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region. *S. lutea*, the winter daffodil or yellow starflower, blooming in autumn, is a favorite in cultivation. **2.** *Paleobot.* Slender transversely corrugated remains, now known to be the piths of *Cordaites;* the generic name. [< Count K. M. von *Sternberg*, of Prague.]

stern'berg-ite, stęrn'bęrg-ait, *n. Mineral.* A soft, metallic, pinchbeck-brown silver-iron sulfid ($AgFe_2S_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Count K. M. von *Sternberg* (1761–1838).]

sterne, stęrn, *n.* [Scot.] A star. **starn‡; stern‡.**

stern'e-bra, stęrn'ę-bra, *n.* One of the serial segments of which the sternum of a vertebrate is composed. [< STERNUM + VERTEBRA.] **stern'e-ber‡.**

—**stern'e-bral,** *a.*

stern'er†, *n.* A helmsman; guide; director.

stern'ful-ly†, *adv.* Sternly.

ster'ni-form, stęr'ni-fôrm, *a. Entom.* Having the form of a sternum. [< STERNUM + -FORM.]

Ster-ni'næ, stęr-nai'nī *or* -nī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of laroid birds; terns. **Ster'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< TERN[1], *n.*]—**ster'nine,** *a.* & *n.*

ster'nite, stęr'nait, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The ventral portion of the somite of an arthropod; specifically, in entomology, the ventral portion of each thoracic segment. **2.** A sternebra. [< STERNUM.]—**ster-nit'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sternite; ventral.

stern'ly, stęrn'li, *adv.* In a stern manner.

stern'most", stęrn'mōst", *a.* Farthest astern.

stern'ness, stęrn'nes, *n.* The quality of being stern.

sterno-, stern-. Derived from Greek *sternon*, breast-bone, or, in many anatomical terms, from STERNUM: combining forms. See STERNUM.—**ster"no-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle; as, the *sternoclavicular* articulation. **ster"no-cli'dal‡.**—**ster"no-cla-vic"u-la'ris,** *n.* A muscle extending from the front of the manubrium to the clavicle.—**ster"no-cli"do-mas'toid. I.** *a.* Attached to the sternum, to the clavicle, and to the mastoid process of the occipital bone; as, the *sternoclidomastoid* muscle. **II.** *n.* The large muscle of the side of the neck that bends the head forward. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. **ster"no-clei"do-mas'toid‡.**—**ster"no-cor'a-coid. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid bone or process. **II.** *n.* A sternocoracoid muscle.—**ster"no-cos'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the costal ribs.—**ster"no-cox'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternites and the coxæ, as of an insect. **ster"no-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Same as STERNALGIA.—**ster"no-fa'cial. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the face. **II.** *n.* A sternofacial muscle.—**ster"no-glos'sal. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue. **II.** *n.* A sternoglossal muscle.—**ster"no-hy'oid. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the hyoid bone; as, the *sternohyoid* muscle of the anterior part of the neck. **ster"no-hy-oi'de-an‡. II.** *n.* The sternohyoid muscle. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—**ster"no-mas'toid. I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; as, the *sternomastoid* portion of the sternoclidomastoid muscle. **2.** Sternoclidomastoid. **3.** Of or pertaining to the sternomastoid muscle. **II.** *n.* The sternoclidomastoid, especially its sternomastoid portion.—**ster"no-max'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the mandible.—**ster-nop'a-gus,** *n.* A double monster united at the breast-bone.—**Ster"nop-tych'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of inlomous fishes, especially those with a very compressed body and one or more neural spines projecting beyond the body and appressed to the front of the dorsal. **Ster-nop'tyx,** *n.* (t. g.)—**ster"nop-tych'id,** *n.*—**ster-nop'ty-choid,** *a.* & *n.*—**ster"no-rhab'dite,** *n. Entom.* A sternal rhabdite.—**ster"no-scap'u-lar. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the shoulder-blade; as, a *sternoscapular* muscle. **II.** *n.* A sternoscapular muscle.—**Ster"no-thæ'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of pleurodirous tortoises, especially African forms, with distinct mesoplastral bones and no bony temporal roof. **Ster"no-thæ'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**ster"no-thæ'rid,** *n.*—**ster"no-thær'oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**ster"no-there,** *n.* A sternotheroid tortoise of the genus *Sternothærus.*—**ster"no-thy'roid. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage. **II.** *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.—**ster"no-tra'che-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the trachea; as, a *sternotracheal* muscle.—**ster'no-tribe,** *a. Bot.* Rubbing or touching the breast: said of an irregular flower in which the stamens and pistils are so arranged as to rub the breast of a visiting insect: an adaptation for cross-fertilization.

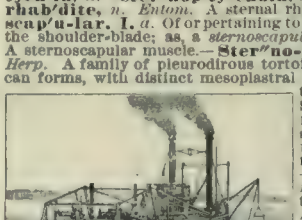
A Stern-wheeler.

ster'non, stęr'non, *n.* Same as STERNUM.

sterns'man†, *n.* A steersman; pilot.

stern'son, stern'sun, *n.* A curved timber forming the continuation of the keelson and bolted to the stern-post. [< STERN[1] + *-son* as in KEELSON.] **stern'knee"**‡; **stern'son-knee"**‡.

ster'nule, stėr'nūl, *n.* A small tern of the subgenus *Sternula*, as the least tern. [< STERNA.]

ster'num, stėr'num, *n.* [STER'NA or -NUMS, *pl.*] **1.** A bone extending along the middle line of the ventral region of the anterior part of the **trunk** of vertebrates above fishes, except snakes and some other reptiles, and usually connected with the anterior ribs; the breast-bone. In carinate birds it has a projecting part serving as a point of origin for the wing-muscles. **2.** *Zool.* The ventral portion of a somite of an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean. Specifically, in entomology: (1) The ventral portion of each thoracic segment. (2) The entire ventral aspect of an insect. [< Gr. *sternum*, breast.]

Examples of Birds' Sterna.

1. The sternum of an albatross (*Diomedia exulans*), showing relatively large size and great keel correlated with powerful wings. 2. The sternum (*st*) of an ostrich, showing relatively small size and absence of keel correlated with small and impotent wings. The scale of both figures is approximately the same, and the lettering applies to both figures. Compare illus. under THORAX. *cl*, sternum; *k*, keel of the sternum; *c*, clavicles forming the furculum, merrythought, or wishbone; *co*, coracoids; *r*, ribs; *sr*, sternal ribs; *b*, back-bone; *w*, wing-bones; *s*, sacrum; *f*, head of the femur.

—**cleft sternum**, a breast-bone having a congenital fissure, due to defective union of its cartilages.

ster"nu-ta'tion, stėr"nū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of sneezing. [< LL. *sternutatio(n-)*, < L. *sternuto*, intens. of *sternuo*, sneeze.]

—**ster-nu'ta-tiv(e)**, *a.* Causing or tending to provoke sneezing.—**ster-nu'ta-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*

ster-nu'ta-to-ry, stėr-nū'tə-tō-ri. **I.** *a.* Sternutative. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Any substance that excites sneezing, as snuff.

stern'ward, stėrn'ward, *a.* Situated or directed toward the stern.—**stern'ward**, *adv.* **stern'wards**‡.

stern'way", stėrn'wā", *n.* The backward motion of a vessel.

ster"qui-li'nous†, *a.* Pertaining to a dunghill; dirty.

ster-ras'ter, ster-as'tėr, *n.* *Spong.* An aster spicule whose rays are numerous and form a massive and often spherical structure. [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + *astēr*, star.]

Ster"ras-tro'sa, ster"as-trō'sə, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of choristidans with sterrasters. [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + *astēr*, star.]—**ster-ras'trose**, *a.*

sterre†, *n.* A star.

ster'rinck, ster'ingk, *n.* A lobodontine seal of southern seas; as, the crab-eating *sterrinck* (*Lobodon carcinophagus*).

ster"ro-gas'tru-la, ster'o-gas'tru-lə, *n.* A gastrula having the enteric cavity almost filled up owing to the largeness of the macromeres. [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + *gastēr*, stomach.]

ster"ro-plan'u-la, ster'o-plan'yu-lə, *n.* The gastrula of a meroblastic centrolecithal germ. [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + PLANULA.]

ster'ro-met"al, ster'o-met'ul, *n.* An alloy of copper 3 parts, zinc 2, and a small proportion of iron and tin; stronger and cheaper than gun-metal. [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + METAL.]

stert†, *imp.* of START, *v.*

stert†, *n.* A start.—**sterte**†, *v.* To start.

ster'tor, stėr'tėr, *n.* A deep snore or snoring in certain diseases, as apoplexy. [< L. *stertō*, snore.]

ster'tor-ous, stėr'tėr-us, *a.* Characterized by stertor; accompanied by a snoring sound; as, *stertorous* breathing. **ster-to'ri-ous**‡.

—**ster'tor-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ster'tor-ous-ness**, *n.* **ster-to'ri-ous-ness**‡.

sterve†, *vi.* To die; starve.

Ste-sich"o-re'an, stę-sic'o-rē'ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Stesichorus, a Greek lyric poet (about 630–550 B. C.), who greatly developed the Doric dialect. **2.** *Gr. Pros.* (*a*) Of or pertaining to the so-called "three things of Stesichorus," his use of the strophe, of the antistrophe, and of the epode. (2) Of or pertaining to three forms of verse used by Stesichorus: (*a*) the encomiologic, (*b*) a trimeter of second epitrites, and (*c*) a double dactylic tetrameter ending with a spondee.

ster'so, stė'sō, *a.* It., *Mus.* Extended; diffused; slow.

stet, stet, *vt.* [STET'TED; STET'TING.] To restore (something previously deleted): originally an imperative: done in proof-reading by marking with the word *stet* and with a line of dots under matter to be retained: a direction to a printer or copyist. Compare DELE. [L., let it stand, 3d per. s. pres. subj. of *sto*, stand.]

stetch, stech. Prov. Eng. **I.** *vt.* To plow into ridges; with *up*. **II.** *n.* As much land as lies between two furrows.

steth'al, steth'al, *n.* *Chem.* A higher alcohol $C_{19}H_{39}O$ of the paraffin series contained in spermaceti in combination, but not known in its separate state. [< *ste.* in STEARIC + ETHAL.] **stethylic alcohol**‡.

steth-e'mi-a, steth-ē'mi-ə, *n.* Congestion of the lungs [< Gr. *stēthos*, breast, + *haima*, blood. **steth-ę'mi-a**‡.

steth"i-æ'um, steth"i-ē'um *or* -ē'um, *n.* [-Æ'A, -I-A *or* -Ē'A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The anterior half of a bird. [< Gr. *stēthaion*, of the breast, < *stēthos*, breast.]

ste-thid'i-um, stę-thid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* The thorax. [< Gr. *stēthos*, breast.]

stetho-. Derived from Greek *stēthos*, breast: a combining form.—**steth"o-ca-thar'sis**, *n.* Ejection of morbid matter from the chest; expectoration.—**steth-o'-chy-sis**, *n.* Dropsy of the chest, pleural dropsy.—**steth'-o-graph**, *n.* An instrument to record the movements of the thorax in breathing. a pneumograph.—**steth"o-graph'ic**, *a.*—**steth-om'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to measure the movements of the chest in breathing.—**steth"o-par-al'y-sis**, *n.* Palsy of the muscles of the chest.—**steth"or-rheu'ma**, *n.* Rheumatismal pleurisy; stitch or pain in the side.

steth'o-scope, steth'o-scōp, *vt.* [-SCOPED; -SCO'PING.] To examine with a stethoscope.

steth'o-scope, *n.* An apparatus for auscultation, consisting essentially of a tubular or solid piece of wood or hard rubber to be applied to the patient's body, sometimes with a tube or tubes for conveying the sound to the physician's ear or ears. See AUSCULTATION. [< STETHO- + -SCOPE.]

A Binaural Stethoscope, as used.

—**differential stethoscope**, a device to permit comparison of sounds at two different points on the body.

—**steth"o-scop'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the art or instruments of stethoscopy; ascertained through stethoscopy. **steth"o-scop'ic-al**‡.—**steth"o-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**steth'o-sco"pist**, *C. W.*[2] (**ste-thos'co-pist**, *W.*[1]), *n.* One skilled in stethoscopy.—**steth'o-sco"py**, *C. W.*[2] (**ste-thos'co-py**, *W.*[1]), *n.* The art or act of auscultation of the chest with or without a mechanical device.

steve†, *vt.* Same as STEEVE[2].

ste've-dore", stī've-dōr", *n.* One whose business is that of stowing or unloading the hold of vessels. [< Sp. *estivador*, wood-packer, < *estivar* (< L. *stipo*), compress.]

—**stevedore's hook**, an iron hook with a wooden handle for handling large bales or freight-packages.—**ste've-dore-knot"**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT.

stev'en, stev'en, *C.* stē'vn, *W.*, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To bespeak. **2**†. To appoint; summon; utter; name.

stev'en, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A time fixed for performing an action. **2**†. Speech; voice; prayer; command. **stev'enet**†.

—**at unset steven**†, at a time not previously agreed upon.—**to set a.**, to make an appointment.

stev'ened†, *a.* Party-colored.

stew, stū. *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To boil slowly and gently; cook with a simmering heat, as food.

More than half *stewed* in grease, like a Dutch dish.
SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iii, sc. 5.

2†. To immerse in a liquid or a vapor-bath. **3**†. To imbue; cause to be permeated.

II. *i.* **1.** To seethe slowly in a hot liquid or vapor. **2.** [Slang.] To be in a stew. See STEW[1], *n.*, 2. [< OF. *estuver*, < *estuve*; see STEW[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see MUSE.

—**stew'-pan"**, *n.* A cooking-vessel used for stewing.—**s.-pot**, *n.* **1.** A covered pot used for stewing. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A covered charcoal-pan used in heating rooms.

stew[1], *n.* **1.** Stewed food, especially a preparation of meat or fish, often with vegetables or raised dough, cooked by stewing. **2.** [Colloq.] A state of nervous excitement and anxiety; mental agitation; worry.

The horse . . . felt that his rider was in a great *stew* of terror; and he would not have been a horse, unless he shared it.
BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 266. [T. '82.]

3. [Archaic.] A room heated for bathing or drying purposes; especially, a hatters' drying-room; also, a stove. **4.** [Archaic.] A brothel: commonly in the plural.

There be neither wine-taverns, nor ale-houses, nor *stews* nor any occasion of vice or wickedness. T. MORE *Utopia* tr. by R. Robynson, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 209. [R. R. '78.]

5†. A prostitute. **6**†. An early sort of lock-hospital. **7**†. A room or chamber. **8**†. A stew-pan or stew-pot. [< OF. *estuve*, < OHG. *stubil*, hothouse, = STOVE.]

stew[2], *n.* **1.** An artificial oyster-bed. **2.** A breeding-place for tame pheasants. **3.** A pond for household convenience; a pond for storing table-fish alive; vivarium. [< root of STOW[1], *v.*] **stew'-pond"**‡.

stew[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A cloud of vapor or dust.

stew'ard†, *vt.* To act as steward of.

stew'ard, stū'ard, *n.* **1.** A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own; hence, one who manages or disburses for another or others. Specifically: (1) An officer of state or of court who is in custody of revenues, collecting, accounting for, and disbursing them. (2) An agent appointed by a lord of the manor, or other great landlord, to lease lands, collect rents, etc.: sometimes formerly having also summary magisterial powers. (3) *Eccl.* The treasurer or fiscal officer of a congregation, conference, or other organization of certain religious denominations, as the Methodists. (4) *Ch. Hist.* An economo. (5) [Eng.] A fiscal officer in certain ancient gilds. (6) [Eng.] A municipal magistrate in certain cities, towns, or boroughs, of varied functions. The nature of his duties is usually indicated by a prefixed word; as, the land-*steward* of Norwich.

2. A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of a household or other establishment, and especially of the table; a purveyor. Specifically: (1) On shipboard, a petty officer in charge of the service of provisions and of passengers' rooms. (2) In colleges, the purveyor for commons or a boarding-club. (3) One in general charge of a club-house, overseeing the servants, collecting minor fees, reporting infractions of the rules, etc. (4)† A butler; chamberlain. [< AS. *stīgweard*, < *stīgu*, sty, + *weard*, ward.] **stew'-art**†; **stew'erd**†.

—**Lord High Steward** [Eng.], formerly, a great officer of state, now appointed only on special occasions, as at a coronation to regulate precedence, or at the trial of a peer to preside over the House of Lords.—**Lord S. of the Household** [Eng.], the highest dignitary of the court, appointed from the peerage by the crown, and a member of the ministry. He had formerly judicial functions, which lapsed in 1849. He has under him the treasurer and comptroller of the household; but their domestic duties are really performed by the master of the household.—**S. or High S. of Scotland**, formerly, an officer of the royal household who administered the crown revenues.

stew'ard-ess, *n.* A female steward, especially one employed on a passenger-vessel.—**stew'ard-ly**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having the functions or qualities of a steward; hence, provident; careful.—**stew'ard-ly**, *adv.*—**stew'ard-ship**, *n.* The office or duties of a steward; hence, the duty of dispensing as an accountable person. **stew'ard-ry**†.

There is the *stewardship* of power derived from station and place, and the *stewardship* of knowledge, a most divine talent.
EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God, Judgment to Come* pt. ii, p. 127. (A. SH. '24.)

—**stew'art-ry**, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A specified extent of territory, or jurisdiction over it. **2**†. Stewardry.

stewd, *pp.* Stewed. PHIL. SOC.

stewed†, *a.* Belonging to or living or present in a brothel.

stew'ish†, *a.* Characteristic of a brothel.

stey†, *vi.* Same as STY[2].

stey, stē, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Steep. **2.** Haughty; lofty.

stey†, *n.* Same as STY[2].

sthen-i'a, sthen-ai'ə *or* -ī'ə, *n.* *Pathol.* Unusual energy; excited force: said of diseases that manifest excessive excitement of action. [< Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

sthen'ic, sthen'ic, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting activity or energy; strong; said especially of a part or organ that manifests special energy. **2.** Having power to inspire or animate. **3.** *Pathol.* Characterized by sthenia or excessive excitement; as, *sthenic* diseases. [< Gr. *sthenos*, might.]

—**sthenic theory**, the doctrine that diseased conditions should be cured by stimulation.

sthen'o-chire, sthen'o-cair, *n.* A machine for strengthening and imparting flexibility to the fingers, to adapt them for manipulating the keyboard of a musical instrument. [< Gr. *sthenos*, strength, + *cheir*, hand.]

sthu"la-śa-ri'ra, stū"la-śa-rī'rə, *n.* [Sans.] The gross material and perishable body; in theosophical classification, the lowest of the seven human principles; the vehicle, during life, for the linga-sarira or the astral body of design.

Sthu"lo-pa'dhi, stū"lo-pā'dhī, *n.* [Sans.] The lowest of the three bases or vehicles in the Tāraka Rājā Yoga classification of the human principles and including the lower three principles of the seventold classification, viz., sthula-sarira, linga-sarira, and prana.

sti"ac-cia'to, stī"ak-chā'tō, *W.* (stig-chā'tō, *C.*), *a.* [It.] Literally, flattened out: said of sculpture in lower relief than bas-relief. Compare BAS-RELIEF.

stib, stib, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the dunlin.

stib'ble, stib'l, *n.* [Scot.] Stubble.

stib'bler, stib'lėr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A gleaner. **2.** A minister without settlement. **3.** [Humorous.] A divinity-student seeking approbation of a presbytery for a license to preach.

stib'i-al, stib'i-əl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling antimony or its effects. [< STIBIUM.]—**stib'i-al-ism**, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition resulting from poisonous doses of antimonials.—**stib'i-a"ted**, *a.* *Med.* Affected by, impregnated, or combined with antimony.

stib'in, {stib'in, -in *or* -īn, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of **stib'ine**, { the ammonia type, acting like a base, consisting of antimony in combination with hydrogen; specifically, a colorless gaseous compound (SbH_3) formed by decomposing a compound containing antimony in the presence of nascent hydrogen. Called formerly **antimoniureted hydrogen**. [< STIBIUM.]

stib'i-um, stib'i-um, *n.* Antimony: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [L., < Gr. *stibi*.]

—**stib'ic**, *a.* *Med.* Antimonial; antimonic.—**stib'i-con-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact, pearly, earthy, yellow to white antimony ocher ($H_2Sb_2O_5$), found massive. **stib'lite**‡.—**stib'id**, *n.* Same as ANTIMONID.—**stib'i-ous**, *a.* Same as ANTIMONIOUS.

stib'nite, stib'nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic bluish steel-gray antimony sulfid (Sb_2S_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: the most important ore of antimony. [< STIBIUM.] **an'ti-mo-nite**‡; **gray antimony**‡.

stib'o-gram, stib'o-gram, *n.* A graphic record of footprints. [< Gr. *stibos*, track (< *steibō*, tread), + *gramma*; see GRAM[1], *n.*]

sti-bo'ni-um, sti-bō'ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical compound (SbH_4) similar to ammonium (NH_4). [< *stib-* in -STIBIUM + *-onium* in AMMONIUM.] **an"ti-mo'ni-um**‡.

stic-ca'do, stic-cā'do, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A xylophone.

stich, stic, *n.* **1.** A line of the Bible; particularly, one of the members in the parallelism of Hebrew verse, marked as a line in ancient manuscripts and in some English versions or editions of the Old Testament. **2.** A line of poetry; a verse: used often in composition; as, *distich*, *hemistich*. **3.** An order, line, or row of trees. **4.** [New Eng.] The space of land occupied by two furrows; a stitch. [< Gr. *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, march.]

stich, sticht. Stitch, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sti-cha'ri-on, sti-kā'ri-ən *or* -kų'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A clerical robe corresponding to the Western alb, common to all in holy orders, and often highly enriched. [< Gr. *stichārion*, vestment.]

Stich"a-ster'i-dæ, stic"ə-ster'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton tessellate, no superambulacral plates, and adambulacral plates equal and small. **Stich-as'ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stichos*, row, + *astēr*, star.]

—**stich"a-ster'id**, *n.*—**stich-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

stich'er, stich'ėr, *vi.* [Dial.] To catch an eel by thrusting a sickle under its body and throwing it quickly up on land. [Freq. of STICK[1], *v.*]—**stich'er-er**, *n.*

sti-che'ron, sti-kī'ren *or* -kē'ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A stanza or short hymn following the psalms. [< Gr. *stichēron*, neut. of *stichēros*, of a verse, < *stichos*; see STICH, *n.*]

stich'ic, stik'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or consisting of stichs or verses. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* Metrically similar: said of verses. [< Gr. *stichikos*, < *stichos*; see STICH, *n.*]

sti-chid'i-um, sti-kid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A metamorphosed pod-like branch bearing tetraspores: a form of fructification in certain algæ. [< Gr. *stichos*; see STICH, *n.*] **stich'id**‡.

sticho-. Derived from Greek *stichos*, line (< *steichō*, march): combining forms.—**stich"o-cyr'ti-da**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with an annulated shell divided by 3 or more transverse horizontal constrictions with 4 or more annular joints.—**stich"o-cyr'tid**, *a.*—**stich"o-cyr'ti-dan**, *n.* & *a.*—**stich'o-man'cy**, *n.* *Folk-lore.* The art of divining by selecting at hazard lines or passages from books.—**stich"o-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of stichometry; measured by stichs or lines. **stich"o-met'ric-al**‡.—**sti-chom'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of books or manuscripts by stichs or lines; also, an appendix stating the number of stichs or lines in a book or manuscript.—**stich"o-myth'i-a**, *n.* The arrangement of dialogue in alternate lines or sets of lines: characteristic of the ancient Greek dramatic and pastoral poetry. **sti-chom'y-thy**‡.

stich'os, stic'es, *n.* [STICH'OI, stic'ei, *pl.*] **1.** *Paleog.* A line used as a unit of measurement in determining the length of manuscripts. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A versicle in the service or office-books. [< Gr. *stichos*; see STICH, *n.*]

stich'wort"†, *n.* Same as STITCHWORT.

stick[1], stic, *v.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or thrust so as to make penetrate by a sharp point; cause to pierce; as, to *stick* a pin into cloth; to *stick* a skewer into meat. **2.** To fix in place by inserting, as into an opening or hollow fitted for the purpose; secure by or as by thrusting; as, to *stick* card-teeth; to *stick* a helve into an ax. **3.** To insert quickly or carelessly; thrust in any direction: with prepositions; as, he *sticks* meta-

phors into every sentence; to *stick* one's head out of the window.

The Dynasties of Manetho, for instance, are broken to pieces by Eusebius: and such fragments of them as suited his design, are *stuck* into his work. BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* vol. i, letter i, p. 6. [TH. B. '08.]

4. To kill or wound by or as by piercing; stab; as, to *stick* pigs; *stuck* with a rapier.

Thou shalt *stick* him like a calf! TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 3.

5. To fix on a pointed instrument; fix in position by piercing; as, to *stick* a joint on a spit. **6.** To cover or fill with something that punctures; as, a paper *stuck* with pins. **7.** To run or make (a molding) with a plane or a machine. **8†.** To shut up; close.

II. *i.* **1.** To be held or supported by being thrust in; as, the pins are *sticking* in the cushion. **2.** To push outward or forward; protrude: with *out*, *through*, and *from*; as, a gun *sticking from* a loophole. [< AS. **stecan*, = OS. *stekan*, pierce.]

Phrases: **—to be stuck up,** to have an overweening opinion of one's position or importance. **—to stick a pin there** [Colloq.], to take notice of something. **—to s. out,** to protrude. **—to s. up** [Colloq.], to be or become advanced, noticeable, or prominent; as, his hair *sticks up*. **—to s. up for** [Colloq.], to defend or uphold. **—to s. up to,** to confront or oppose.

stick[2], stic, *v.* [STUCK or STICKED†; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attach or cause to cleave by or as by some adhesive substance; as, to *stick* a notice on a wall or a stamp on a letter. **2.** [Slang.] To arrest in one's mental processes; perplex; puzzle; as, this problem *sticks* me. **3.** [Slang.] To practise fraud upon; take in; cheat; as, I was *stuck* with a counterfeit note. **4.** [Slang.] To cause to lose, as in business or at a game of chance; especially, to cause to incur a penalty in such a game; as, he is badly *stuck*.

II. *i.* **1.** To hold or cleave to a surface; cling closely; adhere; hence, to persist in companionship or association; as, burs *stick* to the clothing; friends *stick* together.

My little ones . . . fondly *stuck* close to the stranger.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 5, p. 59. [F. W. & CO.]

2. To stay attached to; be inseparable; as, polish will not *stick* to him; the reproach *stuck*.

Giotto examined nature, and relieved his figures from the golden background to which they had *stuck* like colored patterns.
HERMAN GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnett, vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 192. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

3. To be stopped or checked in movement or action; as, the cart *stuck* in the clay. **4.** To be perplexed, puzzled, or disconcerted. **5.** To have misgivings or objections; hesitate: with *at*.

While the probation lasted, the neophyte had *stuck at* nothing. MRS. OLIPHANT *Laurence Oliphant* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 29. [H. '91.]

[< AS. *stician*, stab, cleave.]

Synonyms: see ATTACH; CLING.

Phrases, etc.: **—stick'-bait",** *n.* Insects, slugs, or worms found sticking to stones and used as bait. **—s.-in-the-mud,** *n.* [Colloq.] A dull and unprogressive person. **—stuck on,** worked, as a molding, out of the piece itself instead of being fastened on. **—to be stuck on** [Slang, U. S.], to be captivated by or taken with: generally implying undue admiration; as, he is *stuck on* himself. **—to s. at it,** [Colloq.], to persist. **—to s. by. 1.** To cling faithfully to. **2.** To abide with. **—to s. in** or **to one's fingers,** to be kept wrongfully, as money. **—to s. out,** not to yield; also, to reveal itself or be conspicuous. **—to s. to,** to hold tenaciously to, as a purpose or a friend.

To say No, and *stick to* it, is a necessary observe of the power of saying Yes to some purpose.
W. M. ROSSETTI *Fine Art* ch. 4, p. 167. [MACM. '67.]

—to s. up [Slang, Austral.], to rob like a highwayman; bail up: said of bushrangers.

stick[3], *vt.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **1.** To supply with brush to climb upon; as, to *stick* peas. **2.** *Print.* To set or compose; as, to *stick* type.

stick[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of wood that is long compared with its cross-section: usually small enough to be held in the hand, as a stiff shoot or branch, but sometimes much larger; as, a *stick* of timber. **2.** Anything resembling such a piece in form; as, a *stick* of candy or licorice. **3.** A rod or wand for the hand. Specifically: (1) A musical conductor's baton. (2) The back of a viol-bow. (3) A drumstick. (4) A rocket-stick. (5) A walking-cane. **4.** *Print.* (1) Same as COMPOSING-STICK. (2) A piece of printers' furniture used in locking up a form in a chase. See HEAD-STICK, FOOT-STICK, etc. **5.** A stick-insect. **6.** The tenth part of a bind of eels; twenty-five eels. **7.** A series of things strung upon a withe or string; hence, something connected or following as in sequence. Compare STRING, *n.*, 4.

He could swear a good *stick* himself.
IRVING *Traveller, The Bold Dragoon* p. 45. [G. P. P. '63.]

8. [Colloq.] A stiff, stupid, or uninteresting person. **9.** *Naut.* A mast or spar. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] A timber-tree. [< AS. *sticca*, stick, < root of STICK[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: bat, baton, birch, bludgeon, cane, club, cudgel, ferule, joist, partizan, pole, rod, rule, ruler, shillalah, staff, stock, switch, timber, truncheon, wand.

Compounds, etc.: **—crooked stick,** a person who does not fit in any place; a crank; also, a tricky person. **—long s.** [Eng.], a measure of 37 inches: distinguished from *short stick*, 36 inches, and *middle stick*, 36½ inches. **—s. and groove** (*Anthrop.*), a primitive apparatus for kindling a fire by friction. **—s. and stone,** everything. **—stick'-bug",** *n.* **1.** A stick-insect. **2.** The spider-bug. **—s. chimney,** an outside chimney of short thick sticks daubed with clay or mud. **catted chimney†. —s.-culture,** *n. Bacteriology.* A culture in which the solid culture-medium is inoculated by a puncture or stab of a platinum needle to whose tip the microorganisms are adherent. **—s.-handle,** *n.* A cane- or umbrella-handle. **—s.-helmet,** *n.* A protective guard for the head used in single-stick fencing. **—s.-insect,** *n.* A walking-stick or phasmid insect. **—s.-lac,** *n.* Lac in its natural state incrusting small twigs. **—s.-play,** *n.* Same as SINGLE-STICK. **—s.-pot,** *n.* A lobster-pot made of laths or thin strips. **—to beat all to sticks** [Colloq.], to overwhelm utterly. **—to cut s.,** to run away. **—to go to sticks and staves,** to go to ruin, as a tub that falls to pieces.

stick[2], *n.* The act of sticking, as with something sharp; a penetrative thrust; stab.

stick[3], *n.* **1.** The state of being stuck together; adherence, as of two surfaces. **2.** The act of coming to a stop; delay; hence, scruple; doubt; hesitation.

Had I this hope from one that can tell, I would make no *stick* at all. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 182. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A labor strike.

stick'a-dore, stic'ə-dōr, *n.* *Bot.* A species of lavender (*Lavandula Stœchas*). [< F. *stechados*, < L. *stœchias*, < *Stœchades*, a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul.] **steek'a-do†; stick'a-dove‡.**

sticked†, *imp.* of STICK[2], *v.*

stick'er[1], stik'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs; specifically, a butcher of swine, or other animals killed by sticking. **2.** [Slang.] An anglers' gaff.

stick'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who holds tenaciously to anything. **2.** [U. S.] Same as PASTER, 2. **3.** [U. S.] In mercantile language, an article that can not be sold, and sticks, as it were, to the store. **4.** A wooden rod connecting two reciprocating levers so that one may be pushed by the other, as in a pipe-organ. Compare TRACKER[2], *n.*, 2. **5.** *Wood-working.* A machine having rotary cutting-heads for producing straight moldings. **6.** [Colloq.] (1) One who fastens with or as with paste: in compounds; as, a bill-*sticker*. (2) Anything that confuses or silences a person; a hard problem.

stick'er[3], *n.* [Colloq.] One who sticks or sets, as type: only in compounds; as, a type-*sticker*.

stick'ful, stic'ful, *n.* *Print.* As much as a stick will hold.

stick'i-ness, stik'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being sticky.

stick'ing[1], stik'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who sticks or pierces. **2.** A cheap, coarse piece of meat, cut from the neck of an animal that has been stuck. **stick'-ing-piece"‡. 3.** Needlework. **steek'ing†** [Scot.].

stick'ing[2], *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sticks; adherence. **2.** A stoppage; delay; hesitation. **3.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The last of a cow's milk; strippings. **—stick'ing-plas"ter,** *n.* *Med.* An adhesive plaster composed of one-sixth pulverized resin and five-sixths litharge; also, sometimes, court-plaster. **—s.-point,** *n.* **1.** The point or place where one sticks or remains firm after vacillation. **2.** A point or place of detention; a hard place to pass. **s.-place†.**

stick'it, stik'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Stuck: spoiled in making. **—stickit minister,** a probationer who fails of a license, as through lack of qualification, or a licentiate without pastoral charge.

stick'l, stick'ld. Stickle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

stick'le, stic'l, *v.* [STICK'LED; STICK'LING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To contend about trifling matters; insist or hesitate for petty reasons. **2†.** To interpose between adversaries; also, to take part in a contention. **3†.** To vacillate between two sides; trim. **4†.** To act as a mediator.

II†. *t.* To set at peace by interposing. [Ult. < AS. *stihtan*, govern.] **stight'le†.**

stick'le, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Of lofty height or steep ascent. **2.** Flowing swiftly and violently: said of a stream.

stick'le[1], *n.* A prickle; spine: obsolete except in compounds; as, *stickleback*. [< AS. *sticel*, sting.]

stick'le[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The current below a waterfall. **2.** A shallow in a river where the current is rough. **—stick'le-haired"†,** *a.* Having rough hair.

stick'le-back", stic'l-bac', *n.* A small gasteroteoid fish of fresh and salt waters of northern regions: named from the sharp free dorsal spines (2 to 15). The sticklebacks are exceedingly destructive to the spawn of larger fishes. The species build nests for the reception of the spawn, which the males defend until it is hatched. The body is naked or shielded with bony plates. *Gasterosteus aculeatus* is the common 2- or 3-spined stickleback. *Pygosteus pungitius* is the 9-spined stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia* or *vulgaris* the sea-stickleback or 15-spined stickleback. [< STICKLE[1], *n.*, + BACK[1], *n.*]

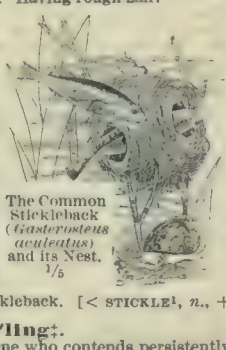

The Common Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) and its Nest. 1/5

stick'le-bag"†; stick'ling‡.

stick'ler, stic'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who contends persistently for a trivial point or thing; as, a *stickler* for propriety. **2†.** One who decides a contest or acts as a second.

stick'ly, stic'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Prickly; rough.

stick'seed", stic'sēd", *n.* *Bot.* Any species of *Echinospermum*, a genus of coarse weeds of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, the backs of sheep, etc. *E. Virginicum* is called also *beggar's-lice*. See BEGGAR.

stick'tail", stic'tāl", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

stick'tight", stic'tait", *n.* *Bot.* Any species of *Bidens*, especially *B. frondosa*. See BEGGAR-TICKS; BIDENS.

stick'y[1], stik'i, *a.* [STICK'I-ER; STICK'I-EST.] **1.** Adhering to a surface; having a tendency to stick; adhesive. **2.** [Colloq.] Causing stickiness: said of warm and humid weather.

Synonyms: see ADHESIVE.

stick'y[2], *a.* Like a stick; stiff; also, full of sticks.

Stic'ta, stic'ta, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of foliaceous lichens of the family *Parmeliaceæ*. [< Gr. *stiktos*, dappled, < *stizō*, prick.] **—stic'te-ine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sticta*. **—stic'ti-form,** *a.*

stid'dy, stid'i, *a.* [Dial.] Steady.

stid'dy, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as STITHY.

stie†, *vi.* To ascend.

stieve, stieve'ly. Same as STEEVE, etc.

stif, stif'fend. Stiff, etc. PHIL. SOC.

stife, staif, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Stifling vapor.

stiff†, *vi.* To become stiff; persist.

stiff, stif, *a.* **1.** Resisting the action of a bending force; having little flexibility or pliancy; not flaccid or limp; rigid; as, *stiff* cuffs. **2.** Not easily moved; acting with more than usual difficulty or friction; as, a *stiff* hinge; a *stiff* neck. **3.** Characterized by constraint and awkwardness; not natural, graceful, or easy; affected; formal: said of manners and of style in literature and art; as, *stiff* behavior; *stiff* composition.

Munich society is perhaps chargeable with being a little *stiff* and exclusive. C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Changing Quarters* p. 143. [O. & CO. '72.]

4. Not sufficiently fluid; viscous; as, a *stiff* varnish. **5.** Tightly drawn; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **6.** Having a strong, steady movement; as, a *stiff* current or breeze. **7.** Firm in resistance; persistent; obstinate.

And so I continued pretty *stiff* outside, and resolved to have my rights, which is the only way to get them.
BLACKMORE *Kit and Kitty* ch. 47, p. 325. [H. '90.]

8. Presenting difficulty; requiring unusual effort to achieve, understand, or accept; hard to meet or to accomplish; as, a *stiff* ascent; a pretty *stiff* examination.

The 'Das Capital' of Marx . . . is extremely *stiff* reading.
J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* ch. 4, p. 155. [S. '91.]

9. Containing much spirituous liquor; highly intoxicating; as, a *stiff* punch. **10.** *Naut.* Heeling over but little while carrying much sail; not crank. **11.** [Prov. Eng.] Having physical or mental strength; lusty. **12.** *Com.* (1) Firm in prices; strong and steady; as, a *stiff* market. (2) [Slang.] High; dear; as, a *stiff* price. **13.** Not easily worked; tough; as, a *stiff* loam. **14.** [Slang.] Dead. [< AS. *stif*, stiff.] **stive†.**

Synonyms: see CEREMONIOUS; INFLEXIBLE.

Compounds, etc.: **—stiff'-backed",** *a.* **1.** Having a stiff back. **2.** Firmly set or determined. **—s. bit,** a horse's bit consisting of a stiff unjointed bar with no branches. **—s.-borne,** *a.* Of an unyielding or resolute character. **—s.-hearted,** *a.* Stubborn or perverse in character. **—s. joints** [Western U. S.], the milk-sickness. **—s. neck. 1.** A rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the neck. **2.** Wry neck; torticollis. **—s.-necked,** *a.* Not yielding to influence; exceedingly stubborn; incorrigible. **—s.-neckedness,** *n.*

stiff, *n.* **1.** *Hat-making.* A stiffener. **2.** [Slang.] A dead body; especially, a body for dissection. **3.** [Thieves' Slang.] Forged paper.

stiff'en, stif'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make stiff. (1) To make unbending or inflexible; as, *stiffened* joints; starch *stiffens* linen. (2) To increase the thickness or viscousness of; inspissate; as, to *stiffen* a lubricant. (3) To make stubborn. (4) To make torpid; as, *stiffening* cold. (5) To make formal or constrained; deprive of natural ease.

II. *i.* To become stiff. (1) To become less limber or lithe; grow rigid. (2) To become thicker; approach to hardness; become inspissated. (3) To increase in force or steadiness; figuratively, to increase as in vigor, resolution, or efficiency; as, the breeze *stiffens*; he *stiffened* in purpose. (4) To be less yielding; grow more obstinate. (5) *Com.* To become steady and rather firm, as the market.

stiff'en-er, stif'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which stiffens. Specifically: (1) A tough card or thin millboard used to stiffen book-covers. (2) A lining of stiff material.

stiff'en-ing, stif'n-ing, *n.* **1.** Material used to keep something, as a part of a garment, in shape; a stiffener. as millboard for book-covers, stiff lining for dresses, and the like. **2.** A substance used to make something less fluid or pliant. **3.** [Slang.] Courage; pluck; as, misfortune took the *stiffening* out of him. **4.** The act of making or becoming stiff.

—stiff'en-ing-ma-chine", *n.* A size-trough and a pair of rollers used for stiffening hat-bodies. **—s.-order,** *n.* A written permission from the custom-house to stow ballast or heavy freight in a vessel's hold while discharging cargo, to keep her stiff in the water.

stiff'ish, stif'ish, *a.* Somewhat stiff.

stif'fler, stif'lėr, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A meddler. **2†.** A stickler; an arbitrator. **stif'lert.**

stiff'ly, stif'li, *adv.* In a stiff manner.

stiff'ness, stif'nes, *n.* The property or state of being stiff, in any sense.

stiff'tail", stif'tāl', *n.* The ruddy duck.

sti'fle, stī'fl, *v.* [STI'FLED; STI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To choke by covering the mouth, by introducing something into the respiratory organs, as dust, smoke, or noxious vapors, or by stopping the breath in any way; kill by stopping respiration; suffocate; smother; as, he was *stifled* by the escaping gas. **2.** To stop the action of; extinguish; quench; deaden; check; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* flame. **3.** To repress the manifestation of; suppress; keep from public knowledge; conceal; as, to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion.

It was my duty to *stifle* this correspondence in its birth.
SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker, Letter to Sir Watkin Phillips* p. 54. [H. '73.]

4†. To close by filling; choke up, as a crevice.

II. *i.* To die from suffocation. [< Ice. *stīfla*, choke.] **stif'fle†.**

sti'fle, *n.* **1.** The stifle-joint. **2.** Any abnormal condition of the stifle-joint or stifle-bone. [< STIFF.]

—sti'fle-bone", *n.* The kneepan or patella of a horse, situated at the stifle-joint. **—s.-joint,** *n.* The joint between the femur and the tibia in the hind leg of a horse, situated near the belly and corresponding to the knee in man. See illus. under HORSE. **—s.-shoe,** *n.* A horse's shoe having a convex under surface: put on a sound foot to make the animal throw its weight on the corresponding foot on the other side, to strengthen a weak or stifled joint.

sti'fled, stī'fld, *a.* Having some disease of the stifle-joint; affected with stifle.

sti'fler, stuf'fler, *n.* *Mil.* Same as CAMOUFLET.

stig'ma[1], stig'mə, *n.* [STIG'MAS or STIG'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A mark of infamy or token of disgrace attaching to a person as the result of evil-doing; a stain on one's good name; formerly, a brand made with a branding-iron on slaves or criminals.

The *stigma*, which it is the highest interest of society to attach to mendicancy, it became a main object of theologians to remove.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 100. [A. '73.]

2. That part of a pistil which receives the pollen for the fecundation of the ovules. It lacks a true epidermis, secretes a viscid fluid, and is usually at the extremity or on the side of the style when that is present, or, in its absence, sessile on the ovary. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A mark or spot; pore. (1) The thin place where the Graafian vesicle of the ovary ruptures. (2) A gap between the cells of capillaries closed by intercellular substance. (3) The external orifice or spiracle of a trachea. (4) *Entom.* A pterostigma. (5) *Protoz.* A color-speck or eye-spot, as in a euglenoidean infusorian. (6) The orifice of a segmental organ, as in an annelid. (7) An aperture in the gill of an ascidian or of amphioxus. **4.** *Pathol.* (1) A small scar. (2) A birthmark. (3) A small spot on the skin whence blood occasionally oozes when a person is laboring under excitement. (4) *pl.* Small red spots, mere specks, that appear on the skin in some severe fevers. **5.** *pl. Eccl.* (1) Certain marks indicating some relation, variously understood, of the bearer to Christ: based on Galatians vi, 17. Compare STIGMATIZE, *v.*, 2. (2) *R. C. Ch.* Marks on the body corresponding to the wounds that Christ received during the passion and crucifixion: said to have been miraculously impressed upon certain persons as a token of divine favor. These stigmata may be regarded as marks of suffering inflicted on Paul by his persecutors (see 2 *Cor.* xi, 23–27).

or as the marks left by the blindness inflicted on Paul on his way to Damascus, as proof that he had seen the risen Christ and so had the essential qualification for an apostle (see *Acts* ix, and compare with *Acts* i, 21, 22). **6.** *Math.* A point so connected with a conjugate point, called the *index*, that the motions of the latter in a plane produce determinate motions of the former in the same plane. [L., < Gr. *stigma*, < *stizō*, prick.]

Synonyms: see BLEMISH.

—**stig'ma-disk"**, *n.* *Bot.* The disk on which the stigma is seated in certain plants.

stig'ma², stig'mə, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Paleog.* A ligature of sigma and tau (ς): sometimes used to represent the numeral 6.

stig'mal, stig'məl, *a.* Stigmatic.

Stig-ma'ri-a, stig-mē'ri-ə *or* -mā'ri-ə, *n.* *Paleobot.* The generic name of certain forking roots, common in the older coal-measures, supposed to belong to various species of *Sigillaria*. [< L. *stigma*; see STIGMA¹.]

—**stig-ma'ri-an**, **stig-ma'ri-oid**, *a.*

stig'ma-ta, stig'ma-tə, *n.* Plural of STIGMA.—**stig'ma-tal**, *n.* *Entom.* Of or pertaining to stigmata.

stig-mat'ic, stig-mat'ik, *a.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Marked with stigmata. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a stigma. **3.** [Archaic.] Branded with some mark of infamy or disgrace; made infamous; rendered ignominious; hence, deformed.

But some little deviation from the precise line of rectitude might have been winked at in so tortuous and *stigmatic* a frame.
CHARLES and MARY LAMB *Mrs. Leicester's School, Sir Jeffery Dunstan* p. 291. [A. & S. '85.]

4. [Rare.] Marking with infamy; conferring disgrace; ignominious. [< LL. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*; see STIGMA¹.] —**stig-mat'ic-al†**.

—**stigmatic geometry**, same as STIGMATICS.

—**stig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

stig-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A stigmatist. **2.** *pl.* *Geom.* See STIGMATICS. **3.** [Archaic.] A profligate or criminal who bears a brand or other mark of infamy; one who has been branded by way of punishment; hence, one who bears any mark of natural deformity. **stig'ma-tick‡**.

Foul *stigmattick*, that's more than thou canst tell.
SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI.* act v, sc. 1.

stig-mat'ics, stig-mat'iks, *n.* *Geom.* The branch of geometry that treats of the relations of a stigma to its index. **stigmatic geometry‡**.

stig"ma-tif'er-ous, stig"mə-tif'ər-əs, *a.* *Bot.* Having a stigma [< L. *stigmat-* (see STIGMA¹) + *fero*, bear.]

stig'ma-ti-form", stig'mə-ti-fôrm', *a.* *Bot. & Entom.* Having the form of a stigma. [< L. *stigmat(-)* (see STIGMA¹) + FORM.]

stig'ma-tist, stig'mə-tist, *n.* *R. C. Ch. Hist.* One who bears miraculous stigmata upon his person. See STIGMA¹, 5. [< Gr. *stigmatō-*; see STIGMA¹.]

stig"ma-ti-za'tion, stig"mə-ti-zā'shən, *n.* **1.** The act of stigmatizing, or the state of being stigmatized, especially in the ecclesiastical sense. **2.** [Recent.] The operation or effect of producing bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism **stig"ma-ti-sa'tion‡**.

stig'ma-tize, stig'mə-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] **1.** To fix a mark of infamy upon; brand as ignominious; attach a disrepute to; render or denounce as opprobrious. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To cause the stigmata of Christ's Passion to appear on. **3.** [Recent.] To mark with stigmas, as by hypnotism. **4†.** To brand. [< F. *stigmatiser*, < LL. *stigmatizo*, < Gr. *stigmatizō*, < *stigma*; see STIGMA¹.] **stig'ma-tise‡**.

stig'ma-tized, stig'mə-tīzd, *a.* **1.** Branded with a stigma; disgraced. **2.** Resembling stigmata, as the dots on the skin in measles. **stig'ma-tised‡**.

stig'ma-tose, stig'mə-tōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as STIGMATIC. **2.** Bearing stigmata; stigmatized.

stig"ma-to'sis, stig"mə-tō'sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A superficial form of inflammation of the skin, occurring in spots; usually in the plural.

stig"ma-typ'ic, stig"mə-tip'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the making of impressions by means of scorching hot plates; as, a *stigmatypic* process. **2.** Of or pertaining to stigmatypy [< L. *stigma* (see STIGMA¹) + -TYPE.]

—**stigmatypic printing**, printing, as on boards, from hot iron plates.

stig'ma-ty"py, stig'mə-tai'pi, *n.* A species of printing with points, that consists of their arrangement in pictures. The dots are movable types of very small body, the faces varying in blackness to represent light and shade.

stig'me, stig'mi *or* mē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Palæog.* A punctuation-mark consisting of a dot, often having the value of a period, placed at the top of a line. **2.** *Gr. Pros.* A dot used to denote the rhythmic accent of a verse. [< Gr. *stigmē*, < *stizō*, prick.]

stig"me-ol'o-gy, stig'mi-ol'ə-ji, *n.* [Rare.] The art of punctuation.

stig'mo-nym, stig'mō-nim, *n.* A form of pseudonym in which dots are used in place of a name. [< L. *stigma* (see STIGMA¹) + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

stig'o-no-man"cy, stig'ō-nō-man'si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by writing on the bark of a tree. [< Gr. *stigōn*, one who marks, < *stizō*, brand, + MANCY.]

stike†, *vt.* To stick, stab, pierce. **stikke†**.

stike†, *n.* A stanza. Compare STICH.

stikke†, *n.* A twig, stick.

stil, **stild**. Still, etc. PHIL. SOC.

stil'ar, *a.* Same as STYLAR.

stil'bene, stil'bēn, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound $C_{14}H_{12}$ obtained by dry distillation of benzyl sulfid, and by other synthetic methods. [< Gr. *stilbō*, glitter.] **di-phe'nyl-eth"yl-ene‡**, **to'lu-yl-ene‡**.

stil'bite, stil'bīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, red, or brown, hydrous aluminum-calcium-sodium silicate $(H_{12}Na_2Ca)Al_2Si_6O_{22}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and belonging to the zeolite group. Called also *desmine*. [< Gr. *stilbō*, glitter.]

stil'-de-grain", stil'di-grēn', *n.* Same as BROWN PINK. See PINK², *n.*, 4.

stile¹, stail, *n.* **1.** A step or series of steps on each side of a fence or wall, to aid in surmounting it; loosely, a turnstile.

I'm sittin' on the *stile* Mary, Where we sat side by side.
LADY DUFFERIN *Lament of the Irish Emigrant* st. 1.

2. *Building.* One of the vertical side-pieces in a door or sash. **3.** A fence-post that receives cross-bars. [< AS. *stigel*, < *stigan*, climb.]

stile²†, **stile³†**, *n.* Same as STYLE¹; STYLE².

sti-let', *n.* Same as STYLET. **sti-lette'‡**.

sti-let'to†, *vt.* To pierce with or as with a stiletto; stab.

sti-let'to, sti-let'ō, *n.* **1.** A small dagger with slender blade of varied and comparatively thick cross-section, in some types with a double blade made to expand laterally by delicate springs. **2.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument, as of ivory or bone, for puncturing eyelet-holes. **3†.** A sharp-pointed beard. [It., dim. of *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, pointed instrument.] **sti-let'‡**; **sti-lette'‡**.

still¹, stil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be still; put at rest; hence, to calm; allay; appease; as, he *stilled* the waves; to *still* the passions. **2.** To put to silence; make quiet; hush; as, to *still* a child's crying.

Fulfilment has *stilled* the voice of prophecy.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 1, p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To be in a calm or quiet state. [< AS. *stillan*, < *stille*, still.]

Synonyms: see ALLAY; REPRESS.

still², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To distil. **2.** To let fall in drops. **II.** *i.* To come in drops.

still, *a.* **1.** Being without movement; being at rest; motionless; quiet; as, keep your hands *still*.

Hush, dear child, lie *still* and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed. WATTS *Lullaby* st. 1.

2. Free from disturbance or agitation; peaceful; as, a *still* river.

Be *still*, and know that I am God. *Ps.* xlvi, 10.

3. Making no sound; free from sound; silent; hushed; hence, subdued; soft; as, *still* as the grave; a *still* voice. **4.** Having no effervescence: opposed to *sparkling*: said of wines. **5.** Dead; inanimate: chiefly in special compounds and phrases; as, *still*-born; *still* life. **6†.** Habitual; constant. [< AS. *stille*, still.]

Synonyms: see DUMB; PACIFIC; SEDATE.

Compounds, etc.:—**still'-bait"ing**, *n.* The act or sport of fishing with a deep line in one spot, as distinct from *trolling*.—**s.-birth**, *n.* *Pathol.* The bringing forth of a lifeless fetus; also, such a fetus.—**s.-born**, *a.* Lifeless at birth: used also figuratively; as, a *still-born* book; a *still-born* plan.—**s.-fish**, *vi.* To fish from an anchored boat.—**s.-fisher**, *n.*—**s.-fishing**, *n.*—**s.-hunt**, *v.* *t.* To approach or pursue noiselessly; stalk: as, to *still-hunt* deer. **II.** *i.* To hunt game without noise or by stealth.—**s.-hunt**, *n.* *U. S. Polit.* A canvass carried on secretly or by underhand methods.—**s.-hunter**, *n.*—**s.-hunting**, *n.*—**s. life**, in painting, the representation of fruit, flowers, furniture, lifeless animals, and inanimate objects.—**s. mystery** (*Occult.*), the state of esoteric glory in which God exists.—**s.-stand†**, *n.* A standstill.—**s.-tide**, *n.* The tide at the turn.

still³, *n.* **1.** An apparatus in which a substance is changed by heat, with or without chemical decomposition, into vapor, which vapor is then liquefied in a condenser and collected in another part of the apparatus; used generally for separating the more volatile parts of liquids and obtaining them in a pure form. See illus. under DISTILLATION.

Stills are of many forms, according to their uses, and are named frequently from the article treated in or produced by the still; as, **oil-still, petroleum-s., pine-wood s., turpentine-s., whisky-s.**

2. A stone chamber or vessel in which bleaching-liquor is made by the action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxid. **3.** A distillery. [< STILL³, *v.*, < DISTIL.]

Compounds:—**still'-burn"**, *vt.* To burn in the still or in distilling.—**s.-house**, *n.* A distillery, or a room or building containing a still.—**s.-liquor**, *n.* A solution of manganous chlorid used as a mordant in dyeing.—**s.-room**, *n.* **1.** A room for distilling. **2.** [Eng.] A housekeeper's room in a mansion, where preserves, home-made wines, etc., are kept.—**s.-watcher**, *n.* A vessel for receiving part of the product of distillation, that its density may be tested from time to time.

still⁴, *n.* **1.** Absence of sound or noise; stillness; silence; calm.

No sight of harm, no sound of ill. It is a deep and midnight *still*.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 5, st. 31.

2. [Colloq.] A still alarm. See ALARM.

still⁵, *n.* **1.** A barrier across a river. **2.** A large open drain.

still, *adv.* **1.** Now or then; as previously; to this or that time; till then or now; yet; as, he is *still* in business. **2.** After or in spite of something; notwithstanding: approaching conjunctive use; as, *still*, I shall go.

He that complies against his will, Is of his own opinion *still*.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 3, l. 548.

3. In increasing degree; even yet: often used augmentatively with the comparative degree; as, *still* more; *still* greater. **4†.** Continually; always. **5†.** Silently; calmly. [< AS. *stille*, < *stille*, a., still.]

Synonyms: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.*

—**still and anon**, ever and anon; repeatedly.

still'age, stil'ij, *n.* A stout frame, as a horse or stool, on which to place things to be kept from the ground or floor. (1) In bleaching, such framework for supporting yarns and fabrics while draining. (2) A frame for holding dry-goods, etc., laid out to be packed. Compare STILLING.

stil"la-ti'tious‡, *a.* Trickling in drops, or drawn by a still.

stil'la-to-ry†, *n.* **1.** A distilling-vessel; an alembic. **2.** A still-room, laboratory. **stil'li-to-ry†**.

still'er¹, stil'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stills; a quieter. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A disk laid on a filled pail to keep the liquid from splashing over.

still'er², *n.* [Rare.] A distiller.

stil'liard†, *n.* Same as STEELYARD.

stil'li-cide, stil'i-said, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* A right pertaining to the drip of rain from a roof, as (1) the right to oblige a neighbor to keep his drip off from one's premises, or (2) the right (in certain cases) to let such drip fall on a neighbor's premises. **2†.** Dropping, as of water. [F., < L. *stillicidium*, < *stilla*, drop, + *cado*, fall.]

—**stil"li-cid'i-ous**, *a.* Falling in drops.

stil"li-cid'i-um, stil"i-sid'i-əm *or* -sid'i-um, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* The flow of urine drop by drop; strangury; also, the morbid falling of any fluid by drops.

stil'li-form, stil'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a drop. [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + -FORM.]

stil'ling, stil'ing, *n.* A stand, as for holding vats or casks, or for unburned pottery while it is drying. [Perhaps < STELL, *n.*, var. of STALL¹, *n.*] **stil'lion‡**.

still'ness, stil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being still. (1) Motionlessness. (2) Noiselessness. (3) Calmness. (4) Taciturnity.

Synonyms: see CALMNESS; REST.

still'y, stil'i, *a.* [Poet.] Still; silent; also, soft or subdued in sound. [< AS. *stillic*, < *stille*, still.]

The *stilly* murmur of the distant sea Tells us of silence.
COLERIDGE *The Eolian Harp* st. 1.

still'y, *adv.* In a still manner; without noise or tumult; with composure; calmly; quietly. **stillet†**.

Let the soul abide Darkly and *stilly*, for a little space,
Gathering its strength up to pursue the race.
FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE *Sonnet, But to be Still!* l. 11.

stilp, stilp, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To walk with stilts or crutches. **2.** To take long or high steps in walking; stalk.

stilp'ers, stilp'ərz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Stilts; crutches.

stilp'no-mel-ane", stilp'nō-mel-ān' (stilp-nom'ę-lēn, *C. W.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, submetallic, black silicate $(H_5(Fe.Mg)_2(Fe,Al)_2Si_5O_{18})$, found in foliated plates, sometimes hexagonal and sometimes radiated. [< Gr. *stilpnos*, glistening (< *stilbō*, shine), + *melas* (*melan-*), black.]

stilp"no-sid'er-ite, stilp'nō-sid'ər-ait, *n.* Limonite. [< Gr. *stilpnos* (see STILPNOMELANE) + SIDERITE.]

stilt, stilt, *vt.* To raise on or as on stilts.

stilt, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of slender poles or sticks, each having a projection or loop above the lower end to support the foot above the ground in walking; used in walking over marshy land, etc., or for sport. The most common form, as used by children, consists of a pole long enough to pass under and back of the arms, with a step a few inches to a few feet above the ground. **2.** Hence, one of various other supports: (1) A post or pillar supporting something above the general level; as, a water-tank set up on *stilts*. (2) A prism or tripod of refractory clay used as a support for an article of pottery while in the kiln; a spur. (3) A driven pile to support a bridge-pier. (4)† A crutch. **3.** A recurvirostroid shore-bird of *Himantopus* or a related genus, having excessively long legs with 3 toes, and very slender nearly straight bill. The **common** Old World **stilt** (*H. candidus*) has the head, neck, and lower parts white and the back and wings greenish-black. The **North American s.** (*H. mexicanus*) is similar, with black crown and nape. The **white-headed s.** (*H. leucocephalus*) and the **banded s.** (*H. pectoralis*), with webbed toes, are Australian.

Stilts, as used by the peasants of the Landes, France.

[< Sw. *stylta*, prop.]

—**stilt'-bird"**, *n.* **1.** Same as STILT, 3. **2.** A grallatorial bird.—**s.-petrel**, *n.* A petrel (genus *Fregetta*).—**s.-plover**, *n.* Same as STILT, 3.—**s.-sandpiper**, *n.* A sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) of eastern North America, with long legs and the bill slightly broadened at the tip.—**s.-walker**, *n.* **1.** One who uses stilts in walking. **2.** A grallatorial bird.

stilt'ed, stilt'əd, *a.* Artificially or formally elevated in manner, as if raised on stilts; hence, bombastic; inflated; pedantic; as, *stilted* language.

His earliest verses, like those of Shelley and Byron, have a *stilted*, academic flavor.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, Landor* p. 39. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

—**stilted arch**, an arch that does not spring directly from the impost, but starts from a vertical addition to the latter, and is a continuation of the intrados and archivolt moldings. See illus. under MIHRAB.

—**stilt'ed-ness**, *n.*

stilt'i-fy, stilt'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To stilt.

Stil'ton, stil'tən, *n.* Stilton cheese. See CHEESE.

stil'lus, *n.* Same as STYLUS¹.

stime, stoim, *n.* [Scot.] A particle of light; a glimpse; glimmer. **styme‡**.

stim'part, stim'part, *n.* [Scot.] The fourth of a peck.

stim"u-la-bil'i-ty, stim'yu-lə-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Susceptibility to stimulation.

stim'u-lant, stim'yu-lənt, *a.* Serving to stimulate; stimulating; being or acting as a stimulant. [< L. *stimulo* (ppr. *stimulant(-)s*), prick, < *stimulus*, goad.]

stim'u-lant, *n.* **1.** Anything that stimulates, excites, or spurs on; a stimulus.

The two most powerful mental *stimulants* — since they overcome even the fear of death — are unquestionably religion and patriotism. HAMERTON *Intel. Life* pt. ii, letter i, p. 45. [R. BROS.]

2. Any agent efficacious in exciting organic action in the human system, whether acting on the nerves or directly on the tissue; in the plural, intoxicants; specifically, in physiology, an agent producing a quickly diffused and transient increase of vitality and energy in the heart and arteries.

Medicinal stimulants have been classed as (1) **stomachic** (*carminatives*, as spices, mustard, etc.; (2) **vascular**, as alcohol, ammonia, camphor, etc.; and (3) **spinal**, as strychnin, cantharides, etc. Physical agents, as light, heat, and electricity, also emotions, as joy or hope, are stimulant.

The continual but irregular excitement of the contractile action of the heart and arteries, which is the result of the habitual use of *stimulants*, must of itself predispose their tissues to disease. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ch. 1, p. 55. [L. BROS. & CO. '50.]

—**diffusible stimulant**, a stimulant that, administered by the mouth or hypodermically, acts quickly.

stim'u-late, stim'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rouse to activity or to quickened action by some agency or motive; excite; animate; spur.

There is a quality in an open wood-fire that *stimulates* confidence; it is easy, in the warm, mellow glow, to say what it would be impossible with other accessories to put into unrehearsed words. T. B. ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 15, p. 233. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. *Physiol.* To produce increased action in; as, to *stimulate* the heart. **3.** To affect by intoxicants.

II. *i.* **1.** To serve as a stimulus. **2.** [Colloq.] To take stimulants; drink intoxicants: as, he has been *stimulating*. [< L. *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulo*; see STIMULANT.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATE; AROUSE; ENCOURAGE; PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.

Derivatives:—**stim"u-la'tion**, *n.* The act of stimulating, or the condition of being stimulated.—**stim'u-la-tive**. **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to stimulate. **II.** *n.* A stimulus; incentive.—**stim'u-la"tor**, *n.* One who or that which stimulates.—**stim'u-la"tress**, *n.* A female stimulator.

stim'u-lism, stim'yu-lizm, *n.* *Med.* The medical theory and practise of treating diseases by stimulation.

stim'u-lose, stim'yu-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* Provided with stings. [< F. *stimuleux*, < L. *stimulosus*, < *stimulus*, goad.]

stim'u-lus, stim'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Anything that rouses the mind or spirits so as to produce temporarily increased activity; incentive. **2.** *Phys*

ol. That which excites action in a nerve or muscle or in vegetable tissue.

But plants possess, in obedience to various *stimuli*, powers of movement. DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 308. [J. M.'88.]

3. *Med.* A stimulant. **4.** *Bot.* A sting. **5.** The point at the end of an ecclesiastical staff or a precentor's staff, etc.

stī'my, stōī'mi, *vt. Golf.* To impede (an opponent) by a stimy; place one's ball in the way of. **stī'vy**‡.

stī'my, *n.* [STI'MIES, *pl.*] *Golf.* The position of a ball that lies directly between the adversary's ball and the hole for which he is about to play.

stinch†, *vt.* To stanch.

sting, sting, *v.* [STUNG; STING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce with a sting, as of an animal or plant; pierce with any sharp point so as to cause pain. **2.** To affect with a sharp sensation, as if from a sting; as, pepper *stings* the tongue. **3.** Figuratively, to cause to suffer keenly; goad; as, a heart *stung* with reproof. **4.** To stimulate or impel as by a sting or spur. **5**†. To impale.

II. *i.* **1.** To use a sting; wound with a sting; as, nettles *sting*. **2.** To have the power of causing a sharp smarting sensation; figuratively, to prick or goad mentally; as, remorse *stings*. **3.** To give sharp burning pain; be keenly painful; as, my eye *stings*. [< AS. *stingan*, sting.]

Synonyms: see INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR.

sting[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stinging, or the effect of a sting; the wound made by a sting, or the pain caused by it; any very sharp smarting sensation; as, the *sting* of a wound: often used figuratively; as, the *sting* of slander.

Lacking the bitter earnestness which gave *sting* to the wit of Aristophanes, . . . he [Lucian] was a caricaturist rather than a painter. A. S. FARRAR *Hist. Free Thought* lect. ii, p. 43. [A. '63.]

2. *Zool.* A sharp offensive or defensive organ capable of inflicting a painful and especially a poisonous wound. (1) *Entom.* The modified ovipositor of aculeate hymenopters, as bees, wasps, etc., consisting of three bristle-like parts (the upper of which is channeled and the two lower toothed), connected with a gland that secretes a poison consisting mostly of formic acid. (2) The claw-like organ of the tail of a scorpion, connected with a poison-gland. (3) A modified fin-spine, as of a sting-ray. (4) A thread-cell. (5) A poison-fang.

3. *Bot.* A sharp, stiff, hollow hair seated on a gland that secretes an acid fluid, as in the nettles. **4.** That which incites or drives to action as by stinging or goading; a keen stimulus.

—sting'-bla"der, *n.* A jelly-fish.—**s.-bull**, *n.* A fish, the greater weever.—**sting'fish"**, *n.* **1.** The sting-bull. **2.** The sea-scorpion.—**s.-moth**, *n.* An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva has at each end of the body four tubercles bearing stinging hairs.—**s.-ray**, *n.* A dasybatoid ray. Most of the species have a sharp retrorsely serrate spine near the base of the usually whip-like tail, capable of inflicting a dangerous wound. *Dasybatis centrurus* is the common sting-ray of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**s.-winkle**, *n.* A muricoid gastropod, especially *Ocinebra erinaceus*, which makes holes in other shell-fish.

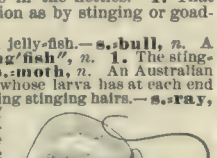

The Southern Sting-ray (*Dasybatis sayi*). 1/25

sting[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An implement used in thatching. **2.** A mast. **3**†. A spear; pike. **4**†. A pole.

sting'-and-ling', sting'-and-ling', *adv.* [Scot.] As a whole; completely; hence, forcibly.

sting'a-ree, sting'ɑ-rī, *Wr.* (stiŋ'gɑ-rī, *C.*; sting'ɑ-rī', *W.*), *n.* A sting-ray. [Cor. of STING-RAY.]

sting'er, sting'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stings. (1) An insect's sting. (2) A plant or animal that stings. (3) [Colloq.] A remark or a blow that smarts or wounds.

stin'gi-ly, stin'ji-li, *adv.* In a stingy manner; penuriously; parsimoniously.

stin'gi-ness, stin'ji-nes, *n.* The quality of being stingy.

sting'ing, sting'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having or using a sting. **2.** Irritating like a sting.

Synonyms: see ACID; ACRIMONIOUS; HOT.

—sting'ing-bush", *n.* The spurge-nettle (*Jatropha stimulosa*).—**s.-cell**, *n.* A thread-cell.

—sting'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to sting or wound.

sting'less, sting'les, *a.* Having no sting.

His [Corwin's] satire . . . was pertinent and powerful, demolishing, yet *stingless*. S. S. COX *Why We Laugh* ch. 12, p. 200. [H. '76.]

stin'go, stiŋ'gō, *n.* [Old Slang.] Strong beer or ale.

sting'-ray", **s.-winkle**. See STING, *n.*

sting'tail", sting'tāl', *n.* A fish, the sting-ray.

stin'gy[1], stin'ji, *a.* [STIN'GI-ER; STIN'GI-EST.] **1.** Extremely close and penurious; meanly ungenerous; niggardly. **2.** Scanty, as if the result of penurious giving. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Having an ugly temper; morose. [< STINGY[2], < STING, *v.*]

Synonyms: see AVARICIOUS.

sting'y[2], stiŋ'i, *a.* [Colloq. or Prov. Eng.] Stinging; piercing; sharp.

stink, stiŋk, *v.* [STANK or STUNK; STINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To annoy with an offensive smell. [I.]

II. *i.* To give forth a stink; hence, figuratively, to have a malodorous reputation. [< AS. *stincan*, smell.]

stink, *n.* **1.** A strong, offensive, disgusting smell; foul odor; stench.

Wealth in the gross is death, but life, diffused; . . .
In heaps, like ambergris, a *stink* it lies,
But well-dispersed, is incense to the skies.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. iii, l. 235.

2. [Slang.] A disagreeable exposure. **3**†. Hell.

Synonyms: see SMELL.

Compounds:—**fire'-stink"**, *n.* A smell indicating that coal is burning spontaneously in a mine.—**stink'-a-live"**, *n.* The whiting-pout.—**s.-ball**, *n.* A jar containing a mixture of various compounds, as gunpowder, asafetida, etc., formerly used for throwing from one vessel to another when at close quarters, to generate noxious and suffocating fumes.—**s.-bird**, *n.* The hoazin.—**s.-bug**, *n.* A bug with a foul odor, as the squash-bug.—**s.-bush**, *n.* A species of star-cruise (*Illicium Floridanum*), a shrub growing in the southern United States.—**s.-rat**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The musk-turtle.—**s.-shad**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The gizzard-shad.—**s.-trap**, *n.* Same as STENCH-TRAP.—**s.-turtle**, *n.* The musk-turtle.

stink'ard, stiŋk'ɑrd, *n.* **1.** The teledu or stinking badger. **2.** A dog-shark (*Galeus* or *Mustelus*). **3**†. One that stinks; a mean, detestable fellow.

stink'ard-ly†, *a.* Mean; base.

stink'er, stiŋk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stinks; especially, a stinkpot. **2.** The giant fulmar or other petrel that feeds on carrion. **stink'pot"**‡. **3.** [Slang.] A disgustingly mean or personally objectionable person.

stink'fish", stiŋk'fish", *n.* [Cape of Good Hope.] A sparoid fish (*Boops salpa*).

stink'horn", stiŋk'hôrn", *n.* Any of several gasteromycetous fungi of the genus *Phallus*, especially *P. impudicus*; so called from the shape and odor.

stink'ing, stiŋk'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STINK, *v.*

—stinking badger, the teledu.—**s. camomile**, the mayweed.—**s. cedar**, any species of *Torreya* (see TORREYA); especially, a small tree (*T. taxifolia*) of Florida yielding a firm, close-grained, light but durable wood, and having a strong and peculiar odor when bruised or burned; also, the California nutmeg. See NUTMEG. Both are called also **stinking yew** or **fetid yew**.—**s. hellebore**, an ornamental European species (*Helleborus fœtidus*) with a loosely spreading panicle of large early-blooming green flowers. **bear's'-foot"**‡. **fetid hellebore**‡.—**s. hoarhound**, black hoarhound.—**s. mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**s. nightshade**, same as HENBANE.—**stink'ing-weed"**, *n.* A West-Indian species of *Cassia* (*C. occidentalis*). **s.-wood**‡; **stynptic-weed"**‡.—**s.-wood**, *n.* **1.** A large shrub (*Anagyris fœtida*) of the bean family, of the Mediterranean region, with racemes of yellow flowers resembling those of the laburnum. **2.** Same as STINKING-WEED.

—stink'ing-ly, *adv.* With an offensive odor.

stink'pot", stiŋk'pot', *n.* **1.** A pot or jar containing something that stinks. Specifically: (1) A stink-ball. (2) A chamber-pot. **2.** The musk-turtle. **3.** A petrel; stinker.

stink'stone", stiŋk'stōn", *n.* Any kind of rock that gives off a fetid odor under percussion: generally a limestone, sometimes a sandstone. The odor is that of hydrogen sulfid, and is frequently due to decomposition of contained organic matter. **swine'stone"**‡.

stink'weed", stiŋk'wēd", *n.* **1.** The jimson-weed or stramonium. **2.** [Eng.] An annual (*Diplotaxis muralis*) of the mustard family.

stink'wood", stiŋk'wud", *n.* Any one of various trees with ill-smelling wood. Specifically: (1) A South-African tree (*Ocotea* or *Oreodaphne bullata*) of the laurel family, or its highly valuable wood, sometimes called the teak of South Africa. (2) The Tasmanian stinkwood (*Zieria Smithii*), of the rue family. **sand-fly bush**‡. (3) A tree (*Fœtidia Mauritiana*) of the myrtle family, of Mauritius, that furnishes a valuable timber for furniture.

stint, stint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrain within fixed limits; provide for or serve scantily; as, a *stinted* meal.

Grief and delight go hand in hand in full lives; when we are *stinted* down into a corner, both fall off. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Last of the Mortimers* pt. iii, ch. 9, p. 155. [H. '62.]

2. To prescribe a stint for; allot a specific task to. **3.** [Archaic.] To bring to an end. **4**†. To cause to halt.

II. *i.* **1.** To be sparing or scanty. **2.** [Archaic.] To stop; cease. [< AS. *styntan*, blunt, < *stunt*, dull.]

—stint'er, *n.*—**stint'ing-ly**, *adv.*

stint, *n.* **1.** A fixed amount, as of work; a definite task to be performed within a specified time; allotted quantity or proportion; allowance. **stent**‡. **2.** The act of stinting, or that which stints or limits; a prescribed bound; restriction; limitation.

Nature provides without *stint* the main requisites of human happiness. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 23. [MACM. '87.]

3. One of various small sandpipers, especially the dunlin; a tringine as distinguished from a totanine sandpiper. **stint'ance**†.

stint'ed, stint'ėd, *pa.* **1.** Restricted; scanty. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Being in foal.

—stint'ed-ly, *adv.*—**stint'ed-ness**, *n.*

stint'less, stint'les, *a.* **1.** Supplied without stint; bountiful. **2**†. Ceaseless.

stint'y, stint'i, *a.* [Rare.] Stinted; scant.

sti'o-ny†, *n.* Same as STY[2]. **sty'a-ny**†.

Sti'pa, stāi'pɑ *or* stī'pɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tall tufted grasses having panicles usually expanded, and flowering glumes with a hairy callus and a long, twisted, bent awn.

The soil . . . produces nothing but cactus, with here and there a blade of *Stipa*, or other drought-loving grass. R. G. MCCONNELL in *Geol. Survey of Canada*, '85 p. P.C. [D. BROS. '86.]

[< L. *stipa*, *stupa*; see STUFF, *n.*]

sti'pate, stāi'pet *or* -pėt, *a.* *Bot.* Crowded. [< L. *stipo* (pp. *stipatus*), compress.]

sti-pa'tion, sti-pē'shun, *n.* *Pathol.* Constriction or condensation of a part; specifically, the stricture or stopping up of a natural opening; constipation; stegnosis. [< L. *stipatio(n-)*, crowd, < *stipo*, compress.]

stipe[1], staip, *n.* A stalk or support; a stipes. Specifically, in botany: (1) A stalk-like support of a gynœcium or carpel. (2) The petiole or support of a frond. (3) The stem supporting the cap in mushrooms and similar fungi. See MUSHROOM. [F., < L. *stipes*, branch.]

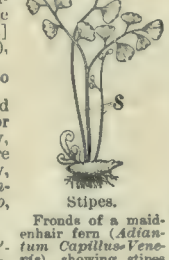

Stipes.

Fronds of a maidenhair fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*), showing stipes (*s*).

stipe[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A steep ascent.

sti'pel, stāi'pel, *n.* *Bot.* A secondary or small stipule standing at the base of a leaflet. [< L. *stipes*, branch.]

sti'pel-late, stāi'pel-et *or* -ėt (XIII), *a.* *Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend, stāi'pend, *vt.* [Rare.] To give a stipend to; pay with a stipend.

sti'pend, *n.* A definite amount paid at stated periods in compensation for services or as an allowance; salary, especially a salary that affords a bare livelihood; in Scotland, specifically, a clergyman's salary. [< L. *stipendium*, tax, < *stips*, gift, + *pendo*, weigh.]

Synonyms: see SALARY.

sti-pen'di-a'ri-an, stāi-pen'di-ē'ri-ɑn, *a.* **1.** Influenced by mercenary motives. **2.** Stipendiary.

sti-pen'di-a-ry, stāi-pen'di-ē-ri, *a.* **1.** Serving for or receiving a stipend; also, receiving hire or pay in any form; hireling; paid.

He considered the *stipendiary* advocate of a guilty party as becoming, by that very act, participator in the guilt. PRESCOTT *Biog. and Crit. Miscell., Charles B. Brown* p. 8. [H. '45.]

2. Paying tribute; owing feudal service; as, *stipendiary* tenants. [< F. *stipendiaire*, < L. *stipendiarius*, of pay, < *stipendium*; see STIPEND.]

—stipendiary curate, see CURATE.—**s. estate**, an estate for which one owes feudal service.

sti-pen'di-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One who receives a stipend; also, one who receives pay in any form for service. **2.** [Eng.] A police justice appointed by the Home Secretary to serve in large cities and towns. **3.** *Law.* A person owing feudal service.

sti-pen'di-ate†, *vt.* To provide with a stipend.

stī'pend-less, stāi'pend-les, *a.* Having no stipend.

stī'pes, stāi'pīz *or* stī'pēs, *n.* [L.] A stipe or stalk. Specifically, in entomology: (1) The second maxillary sclerite of an insect supported by the cardo, and bearing the palpifer and the subgalea. (2) The stalk of the halter in a dipter.

stī'pi-form, stāi'pi-fôrm, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a stipe. [< STIPE[1] + -FORM.]

stip'i-tate, stip'i-tet *or* -tėt, *a.* *Bot.* Having or borne on a stipe. [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), stock.]

stip'i-ti-form", stip'i-ti-fôrm", *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a stipe; stipiform. [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), stock, + -FORM.]

stip'i-ture, stip'i-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* An emu-wren.

stip'ple, stip'l, *vt.* [STIP'PLED; STIP'PLING.] To execute in stipple; draw, paint, or engrave by means of dots instead of lines.

It is on the whole more probable that each dioptric element [of an insect's eye] transmits the image of a point, and that a number of the elements combine to form a *stippled* image, or a picture in mosaic. C. LLOYD MORGAN *Animal Biology* ch. 13, p. 273. [E. '87.]

[< D. *stippelen*, dot, intens. of *stippen*, dot, < *stip*, dot.]

stip'ple, *n.* **1.** In oil or water-color painting, a method or effect obtained by dotted color instead of strokes. **2.** In etching, work executed with dots or points and bitten in, imitating chalk-drawing. **3.** In color-decoration, a gradation or combination of tones or tints serving as a transition between decided colors.

—stip'ple-en-gra"ving, *n.* A method of engraving in which the lights and shades are produced by dots instead of lines or hatchings.—**s.-graver**, *n.* An engravers' tool with which the dots are made in stipple-engraving.

stip'pler, stip'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who stipples. **2.** A stipple-graver. **3.** *Painting.* A coarse brush for stippling.

stip'pling, stip'ling, *n.* **1.** The act or method of painting, etching, or decorating in stipple. **2.** Stippled work of any kind; stipple or stipple-engraving.

stip'tic†, *a. & n.* Same as STYPTIC.

stip'u-la, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] Same as STIPULE.

stip'u-lar, stip'yu-lėr, *a.* *Bot.* Growing on or near stipules; of, resembling, or in any way pertaining to stipules. **stip"u-la'ceous**‡; **stip'u-la-ry**‡.

stip'u-late[1], stip'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To specify as being a term or the terms of an agreement; lay down as a requirement or condition: usually followed by a clause as object; as, they *stipulated* that the payments should be quarterly. **2.** To mention specifically; particularize.

II. *i.* To make stipulations. [< L. *stipulor* (pp. *stipulatus*), bargain for, prob. < OL. *stipulus*, firm.]

stip'u-late[2], *vt.* To furnish with stipules.

These [lobes] are the rudiments of stipules, where the leaves are *stipulated*. SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 138. [A. '72.]

stip'u-late, stip'yu-let *or* -lėt, *a.* Having stipules; as, a *stipulate* leaf. See PETIOLE. [< L. *stipula*; see STIPULE.]

stip"u-la'ti-o, stip'yu-lē'shi-ō *or* -lā'ti-ō, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* The verbal contract of the Roman law, entered into through the medium of questions and answers before a public officer.

stip"u-la'tion[1], stip'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of stipulating, or the state or condition of being stipulated. **2.** Anything stipulated; an agreement or contract, or any distinct and essential specification in it.

A '*stipulation*' or agreement is so called, as many affirm, from 'stipula,' a straw; and tells of a Roman custom, that when two persons would make a mutual engagement with one another, they would break a straw between them. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 171. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

3. *Law.* (1) An item in a matter of contract. (2) An undertaking given in admiralty courts to procure temporary possession of the thing seized or libeled, or for discharge for the time being of a defendant under arrest. (3) A written memorandum made between counsel as to some agreement relating to a case or trial, as to admit certain facts, or to waive certain points of objection. (4) Same as STIPULATIO. [F., < L. *stipulatio(n-)*, < *stipulatus*; see STIPULATE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see CONTRACT.

stip"u-la'tion[2], *n.* *Bot.* The arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules. [< L. *stipula*; see STIPULE.]

stip'u-la"tor, stip'yu-lē'tėr, *n.* [L.] One who stipulates; specifically, in Roman law, one with whom a contract was made in the form known as *stipulatio*.

stip'ule, stip'yūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* One of a pair of usually foliaceous appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves: sometimes reduced to scales, tendrils, or spines, and sometimes wanting. **2.** *Ornith.* A newly sprouted feather. [< L. *stipula*, stalk, dim. of *stipes*, stock.]

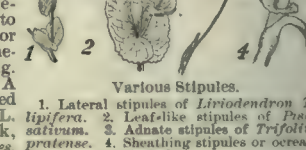

Various Stipules.

1. Lateral stipules of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. 2. Leaf-like stipules of *Pisum sativum*. 3. Adnate stipules of *Trifolium pratense*. 4. Sheathing stipules or ocrea of *Polygonum orientale*.

—stip'uled, *a.* *Bot.* Having stipules.—**stip'u-li-form"**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a stipule.

stir, stėr, *v.* [STIRRED; STIR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, especially by imparting to them circular motion, as with a spoon; as, to *stir* porridge. **2.** To change the place or position of; cause to move; disturb; as, the tide *stirs* the boat. **3.** To move vigorously or quickly; bestir; as, *stir* yourself, else you will be late. **4.** To rouse, as one who sleeps or is indifferent; hence, to excite or inflame; as, the crime *stirs* the nation.

For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,
To *stir* men's blood. SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* iii, 2.

5†. To bring into debate; agitate; discuss.

II. *i.* **1.** To be active or in motion; not to be still.

The man in whom eternal life is *stirring* knows himself to be enlarging on every side. L. F. STEARNS *Evidence of Christian Experience* lect. v, p. 163. [S. '90.]

2. To change position; move; as, if you *stir* I will

shoot. **3.** [Colloq.] To be already out of bed; as, he *stirs* early. **4†.** To pass from place to place; be current; circulate, as money or news. **5.** [Archaic.] To be in a state of agitation or excitement. [< AS. *styrian*, stir.]

Synonyms: agitate, animate, arouse, awake, awaken, excite, incite, instigate, move, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, wake. See ACTUATE; AGITATE; ANIMATE; AROUSE; BADGER; ENCOURAGE; PIQUE; SPUR.—**Antonyms**: see synonyms for ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.

—**to stir up. 1.** To call forth; excite; as, to *stir up* trouble. **2.** To rouse to action or feeling; spur on; as, to *stir up* the mind, he was *stirred up* to a sense of his duty. **3.** To disturb or raise by stirring; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.

stir[1], stęr, *n.* **1.** The act of stirring, or the state of being stirred; agitation or bustle; activity in anything. **2.** Public or general interest, excitement, or commotion; as, the proclamation created a *stir* in the country. **3.** A movement communicated to something; a poke; as, give the fire a *stir*. **4.** [Thieves' Slang.] A prison; lockup. **5†.** Movement, as of poetic measures. **6†.** Impulse; feeling.

stir[2], stir, *n.* [Scot.] Stir: a vulgarism.

stir'a-bout", stęr'a-bout', *n.* **1.** One who is active. **2.** Porridge, especially of oatmeal. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A pudding made of oatmeal and dripping.—**stir'a-bout"**, *a.* Having an active disposition or habit.

stird, *pp.* Stirred. PHIL. Soc.

stir'i-a"ted†, *a.* Having pendants like icicles.

stir'i-ous†, *a.* Like or consisting of icicles.

stirk, stęrk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A yearling ox or cow. **sterk:; sturk:. 2.** Scot. A stupid fellow.

stir'less, stęr'les, *a.* Motionless.—**stir'less-ly**, *adv.*

stirp, stęrp, *n.* Archaic Family; lineage; stock.

stir'pi-cul'ture, stęr'pi-cul'chur *or* -tiůr, *n.* The breeding of particular stocks or races. [< L. *stirps*, stock, + CULTURE.]—**stir"pi-cul'tur-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to stirpiculture.—**stir"pi-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One who practises stirpiculture.

stirps, stęrps, *n.* [STIR'PES, stęr'pîz *or* stir'pēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law.* A stock as regards lineage; a source of property-descent; as, descent per *stirpes* (as a family) is distinguished from descent per capita (as an individual). **2.** *Biol.* A permanent variety; race. **3.** *Zoöl.* A classificatory group approximating to a superfamily.

stir'rage[1]†, *n.* Stir; movement.

stir'rage[2]†, *n.* Steerage.

stir'rer, stęr'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stirs, in any sense; as, a *stirrer*-up of strife.

Political distinction, the noblest *stirrer* of the indolence of man, was closed upon them. They had nothing for it, but to die of war or ennui. GEORGE CROLY *George IV.* ch. 7, p. 126. [H. '36.]

2. Specifically, an instrument to mix ingredients more completely, or to keep a solution or the like from settling.

stir'ring, stęr'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having or exerting power to stimulate or rouse, especially to rouse one's ardor or emotions; inspiriting; as, *stirring* music.

Excitable men use numerous intensives, and words of strong and *stirring* meanings. G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* first series, lect. viii, p. 158. [S.]

2. Full of activity or stir; lively; as, a *stirring* city.

stir'ring, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which stirs; movement, or a setting in motion; activity; motion.

In the first *stirrings* of their grief his [Agesilaos's] allies were eager to accompany him to Sparta. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 560. [H. '76.]

2. *Agric.* Second fallow. **3†.** Riot. **4†.** Temptation.

stir'rup, stir'up *or* stęr'up (XIII), *n.* **1.** A loop or pocket suspended from the side of a saddle, intended to aid in mounting and to support the rider's foot: typically, an inverted U-shaped piece of metal with a flat foot-piece. See illus. under SADDLE.

You should depend less on your *stirrup*, and keep your seat by the power of the knee. COOKER *Spy* ch. 20, p. 247. [B. & H.]

2. *Naut.* A rope depending from a yard and having at its end an eye or thimble to carry a foot-rope. **3.** *Mech.* A loop, especially a metal strap of U form, to support something after the manner of a rider's stirrup, as for supporting a draw-bar or for hanging a joist from a beam [< AS. *stirdp*, < *stigan*, mount, + *rdp*, rope.] **stir'op†.**—**stir'rup-bar"**, *n.* A spring-bar on a riding-saddle (or its equivalent or substitute), to which the stirrup-strap is fastened.—**s.-bone**, *n. Anat.* The stapes.—**s.-cup**, *n.* A parting-cup of liquor taken by a mounted horseman.—**s.-hood**, *n.* A broad piece of leather folded over the front of a stirrup, protecting the rider's foot.—**s.-pa-de'ra:.**—**s.-hose**, *n.* Stockings for riding, drawn over the ordinary covering of the legs now superseded by leather leggings.—**s.-iron**, *n.* The iron foot-piece of a stirrup.—**s.-lan-tern'**, *n.* A 15th-century lantern attached to a stirrup, to warm the rider's foot and to cast light on the road.—**s.-leather**, *n.* The strap by which the stirrup-iron is hung from the stirrup-bar of a riding-saddle.—**s.-muscle**, *n.* The stapedius.—**s.-oil**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sound beating.—**strup'-oil";**—**s.-piece**, *n.* Same as STIRRUP, 3.

stitch, stich, *n.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To join together with stitches; sew, as a seam of cloth. Specifically: (*a*) *Bookbinding.* To pass the thread through and through the back of, as distinguished from *sew.* (*b*) *Weaving.* (*a*) To tie an extra warp or filling to single cloth. (*b*) To combine (two or more single cloths) into one fabric; form into double cloth, 3-ply, or the like. **2.** To put stitches in so as to show on the surface; ornament with stitches.

But bone needles with eyes are found in the reindeer-caves of France, so that possibly the seamstresses of the mammoth-period may already have known how to *stitch* and embroider their soft skins. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 219. [A. '81.]

3. *Agric.* To form (land) into ridges.

11. *i.* To sew or embroider.—**to stitch up**, to sew together, as cloth or the edges of a wound.

stitch[1], *n.* **1.** A single passage of a threaded needle or other implement through material and back again, as in sewing or embroidery; also, the thread or yarn thus placed in the material. **2.** A single turn of thread or yarn around a needle or other implement, as in knitting or crocheting; also, the result of such turn. **3.** Any peculiar arrangement of a thread or threads, regarded as a style or basis for a pattern, and used in needlework, embroidery, or crocheting; as, a darning-*stitch;* Kensington *stitch.* **4.** *Bookbinding.* A fastening, as of thread or wire, through the back of a book or pamphlet, to connect the leaves. **5.** A sharp sudden pain, generally brief, especially in the side. **6.** [Colloq.] The smallest portion of a garment; as, every *stitch* of his clothing was wet. **7.** *Agric.* A ridge or furrow. **8†.** A stretch or distance, as in a journey. **9†.** A grimace. [< AS. *stice*, pricking, < root of STICK[1], *v.*]

Phrases, etc.:—**al'ghan-stitch"**, *n.* A crochet-stitch made with a long needle of uniform thickness, which takes up in turn and holds all the stitches of a row, crocheting them off again, usually two at a time, thus keeping always the same side up. **id'i-ot:. rail'way:**, or **tri'cot-stitch":.**—**bull:s.,** *n.* A stitch uniting two fabrics laid flat edge to edge, the needle always passing between and underneath the edges; used in sewing covers on balls, and for uniting breadths of carpeting, etc.—**basket:s.,** *n.* An embroidery-stitch closely interwoven after the manner of basket-splints.—**blind s.,** in needlework, a stitch that does not show on either side of the work, or an ornamental stitch on leather on one side only.—**buttonhole:s.,** *n.* In needlework, a stitch consisting of close perpendicular stitches, each fastened with a loop at the top, thus forming a ridge, as along a border or around a hole.—**carpet:s.,** *n.* An over-and-over stitch, as for an ingrain carpet, or a ball-stitch, as for a Brussels carpet.—**darning:s.,** *n.* A stitch made with a heavier thread on a net or series of threads by passing the needle alternately over one thread or series and under the next.—**false s.,** see FALSE PINHOLE, under PINHOLE.—**German s.,** a diagonal line of alternate tapestry- and tent-stitches in worsted-work.—**herring-bone s.,** a zigzag embroidery-stitch crossed at the corners.—**honeycomb s.,** a stitch used in making gathers in heavy material, producing a pattern of lozenges.—**Irish s.,** in worsted-work, a long parallel stitch used for filling in.—**Kensington s.,** a combination of long and short stitches in embroidery, showing chiefly on the right side.—**lock:s.,** *n.* A sewing-machine stitch, the under thread of which passes through loops in the upper one, interlocking therein.—**outline:s.,** *n.* Any form of simple stitch fit for outlining in embroidery, as a **crewel:s.,** a **stem:s.,** or a **rope:s.**—**plaited s.,** same as BASKET-STITCH.—**raised s.,** worsted-work made of very close loops shaved and brushed until the pile is firm and smooth. **plush:s.:.**—**short s.,** a simple kind of embroidery where the background is filled in with single stitches, and the outlined pattern is untouched.—**stitch'-wheel"**, *n.* Same as PRICKING-WHEEL.

stitch[2], *n.* Prov. Eng.] A shock of corn.

stitch'el, stich el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A kind of hairy wool.

stitch'er, stich'ęr, *n.* One who or that which stitches, in any sense. Especially: (1) In shoemaking, one who stitches the uppers of shoes. (2) In bookbinding, a sewing-machine or wire-stitching machine.

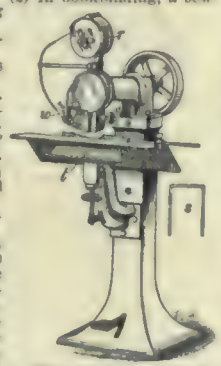

A Wire-stitcher for Books and Pamphlets.

The wire (*w*) is fed from the reel (*r*), and cut off and doubled into staples of the form shown at *s*. The pamphlet is laid on the adjustable table (*t*), and an internal hammer drives the staple into place through the folded edges and clinches it.

stitch'er-y, stich'ęr-i, *n.* [Archaic.] Needlework.

stitch'fall"en†, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting.

stitch'ing, stich'ing, *n.* **1.** Stitches collectively, especially in a row, as used in ornamentation. **2.** The act of one who stitches.—**stitch'-ing-horse"**, *n.* A frame in which harness may be clamped while being sewed.

stitch'work", stich'wŭrk', *n.* Embroidery.

stitch'wort", stich'wŭrt', *n.* Any one of various species of *Stellaria*, especially the Old World species *S. Holostea*, called also *adder's-meat, greater stitchwort, satin-flower*, etc., an early hedge-flower with long straggling stem, grass-like leaves, and large white flowers: so called because formerly used to cure a stitch in the side. American species are the **long-leaved s.** (*S. longifolia*), the **long-stalked s.** (*S. longipes*), and the **northern s.** *S. borealis.*

[< AS. *stičewyrt*, < *stice*, pricking, + *wyrt*, plant.] **stich'wort"**†.

stith[1], *a.* Strong; rigid; stiff. **stithe**†.—**stith'ly**†, *adv.*

stith[2], *n.* An anvil, a stithy. **stithe**†.

stith'y†, *vt.* To forge on an anvil.

stith'y, stith'i, *C. B.:* *Wr.* -stidh'i, *E. I. S. W.*'), *n.* [STITH'IES, *pl.*] [Archaic.] **1.** A smithy. **2.** An anvil.

I tired of ringing hammer-strokes on iron *stithies*, and went out into the world. SCOTT *Kenilworth* ch. 11, p. 141. [P. & C.]

stith'y-man†, *n.* A smith.

stive[1], stiv, *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To stow closely; cram; stifle.

stive[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To stew.

stive[1], *n.* The floating dust in flour-mills from grinding; dust. [< MD. *stuyve*, dust.]

stive[2], *n.* A stew.

sti'ver[1], stī'vęr, *n.* **1.** A small coin and money of account in the Netherlands and Dutch possessions. See COIN. **2.** Anything of little value; a small amount.

That boy Waldo . . . took himself off coolly this morning as soon as the wagon came and has not done a *stiver* of work all day. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* ch. 9, p. 110. [H. BROS. '89.]

[< D. *stuiver*, stiver.]

sti'ver[2], *n.* One who lives in the stews.

sti'vy, *vt. Golf.* Same as STIMY.

sti'vy, staī'vi, *a.* [Prov.] Close or stuffy.

By this means I get you out quietly into the air and away from those *stivy* chambers. E. YATES *Kissing the Rod* ch. 9, p. 113. [B. & S.]

stne'ki, stnē'ki, *n.* [S. Afr.] A little piece.

sto'a, stō'a, *n. Gr. Arch.* A covered colonnade, portico, or cloister, attached to a temple, around a dwelling, gymnasium, or market-place, or a separate ornament in a street or square. The most celebrated was the *Poikilē Stoa* in the Athenian market-place, decorated with paintings by Polygnotus. Zeno and his successors taught there, and hence were called *Stoics.* See PORCH.

[< Gr. *stoa*, porch.]

stoak, stōk, *vt. Naut.* To fill up; choke. [Cp. G. *stocken*, stop.]

stoat, stōt, *n.* The ermine, especially in its summer pelage, which is reddish-brown above, sulfur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped. [Var. of STOT[1], *n.*, < Ice. *stútr*, a bull; cp. Sw. Norw. *stut*, bullock.]

stob, stob, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A long steel wedge for bringing down coal from a vein after it has been holed. **2.** [Scot.] A small post; the stump of a tree; a stake. **3.** A spine; thorn, splinter. [Var. of STUB.]

sto'cah†, *n.* A follower or attendant; hanger-on.

stoc-cade'†, *vt.* Same as STOCKADE.

stoc-cade'†, *n.* **1.** A fencing movement taught in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** A stoccade. **stoc-ca'do†; stoc-ca'ta†; stoc-ka'do†.**

sto-chas'tic, sto-cas'tic, *a.* Conjectural; skilful in conjecturing. [< Gr. *stochastikos*, < *stochos*, a guess.]

stock, stęc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with stock; supply with cattle, as a farm, or with merchandise, as a store.

A man who relies solely upon conversation and society for *stocking* his mind, will be a very ready man, a very inaccurate man, and, consequently, incapable of being an accurate judge. JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 6, p. 198. [B. & CH. '73.]

2. To supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover. **3.** To provide with a handle or shank, as a gun or other implement. **4.** To punish by putting in the stocks; hence, to imprison. **5.** To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for an unusually long time before sale. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To bolt or bar; as, to *stock* a door. **7.** Same as STACK, 2. **8.** To lay by for the future. **9†.** To root out.

II. *i.* **1.** To lay in or provide supplies; as, they *stock* heavily before the holidays. **2.** [New Eng.] To make a fixed profit on stock or a cargo of fish. **3.** To issue as shoots or sprouts; sprout.—**to stock down**, to supply with seed, as land; sow seed, as for a crop of grass.

stock, *a.* Continually kept ready or brought forth, like old goods; standing; as, a *stock* argument; a *stock* joke.

I drew the *stock* comparisons between darkness and adversity, sunshine and prosperity. BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* ch. 3, p. 33. [G. P. P. '65.]

—**stock company.** An incorporated company whose capital is represented by various shares held by different persons. **2.** A more or less permanent dramatic company, composed of one or more actors in each distinct line.

stock[1], *n.* **1.** The trunk or main stem of a tree or other plant; also, a stem that supports a graft, or from which slips are made.

And still upon the thorniest *stock*
The sweetest roses love to blow.
HOLMES *The New Eden* st. 7.

2. Line of descent, or a series of descendants of the same ancestor; lineage; family; also, a family or group of languages similar in vocabulary and grammar and distinct from all other languages. **3.** *Law.* A source or line of descent of an inheritance; as, the one first to hold title by purchase of an estate of inheritance is the *stock* whence the inheritance comes. **4.** The various domestic animals raised or used, as on a farm or ranch, specifically called **live stock**, and distinguished from the farm-implements, sometimes known as **dead stock.** **5.** *Finance.* (1) Government indebtedness represented by certificates issued to creditors, or witnessed by entries in official records kept for that purpose, as the funded national debt of England. (2) The capital represented by shares of a corporate company held by individuals: in the plural, shares of such capital; as, bank-*stocks;* *stock* in an express company, etc. (3) The goods and merchandise employed in trade, as by a merchant or manufacturer; also, rarely, the capital so invested; as, *stock* on hand; goods in *stock.* **6.** Any accumulated store or reserve supply that may be drawn on at will; as, a *stock* of knowledge; specifically, in some card-games, the part of the pack that is left on the table.

'I speak,' continued he, 'of One whose *stock*
Of virtues bloomed beneath this lowly roof.'
WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk. i, st. 17.

7. Material accumulated or ready for employment. (1) Unwrought or raw material of any kind for the manufacture of an article; as, paper-*stock;* specifically, the broth from boiled meat, used in preparing soups; soup-stock. (2) Manufactured material held in readiness for use; as, a printer's *stock* of envelopes or cards.

8. That part of a mechanism or device which serves to hold, support, or contain the part that does the real work, frequently a handle; as, a bit-*stock;* die-*stock;* head-*stock.* Specifically: (1) The wooden piece supporting the barrel and mechanism of a gun or pistol. (2) The block or body of a plane. (3) The support of an anvil or of an anvil-block. (4) The crosspiece of an anchor, at right angles to the shank and to the arms. See ANCHOR. (5) That part of a plow to which are attached the handles, irons, etc. (6) The thick arm or crosspiece of a square or of a bevel-gage, as distinguished from the *blade.* (7) The frame supporting a spinning-wheel and its post. (8) The body-piece of a crossbow. (9) That member of a gun-carriage which usually bears the prolonge and trails upon the ground.

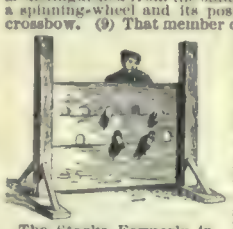

The Stocks Formerly in Front of the Old State House, Boston.

9. A large frame for supporting or confining something. Especially, in the plural: (1) The timbers on which a vessel rests during construction, forming an inclined plane from which it may be slid into the water when sufficiently completed. (2) A frame in which to sling a horse or other animal that is being shod or undergoing a veterinary operation. (3) An apparatus formerly used in punishing petty offenders, consisting of a frame of heavy timbers with holes in which the legs or arms, or both, were confined. See PILLORY.

10. A broad stiffened band, as of cambric, silk, or leather, worn as a cravat, and often fastened with a buckle at the back; also, a velvet or silk collar worn by women.

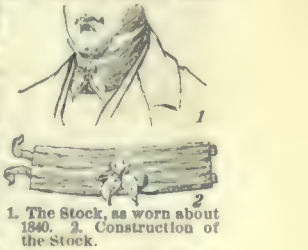

1. The Stock, as worn about 1840. 2. Construction of the Stock.

11. [Scot.] The front side-piece of a bed; also, the front of anything. **12.** A person who is the object of ridicule, contempt, or wonder; a butt: usually in a compound; as, a laughing-*stock.* **13.** *Bee-culture.* (1) A colony of bees. (2) A colony of bees together with its hive and contents. **14.** *Bot.* An ornamental garden plant, the common stock (*Matthiola incana*) or stock-gilly-flower: also extended to other species of the same genus (*Matthiola*). *M. annua* is the ten-weeks stock. The Virginia stock is a garden plant (*Malcolmia maritima*) of the same family. See GILLYFLOWER; STOCK-GILLYFLOWER. **15.** *Biol.* An aggregate or colony of individuals, as trees, or a chain of salpæ. **16.** *Mining.* An irregular mass of ore characterized by thickness rather than length, as one of the masses of galena found in limestone. **17.**

The merchantable material taken from a quarry. **18.** A grade of bricks: in England, a gray or red brick for an exterior wall. See BRICK, *n.* **19.** A block, stake, post, or log of wood; hence, that which has no more life or sense than wood. **20.** A beater, as used in fulling cloth. **21.** Among bookkeepers, same as STOCK-ACCOUNT. **22.** *Her.* A charge consisting of a stump of a tree. **23.** [New Eng.] The net value of a cargo of fish. [C.] **24.** [Archaic.] A vessel for holy water, or the post on which it was fixed. **25.** Formerly, a part of the tally taken by a creditor as evidence of the king's debt. See TALLY[1], *n.* **26**†. A stocking. **27**†. A stoccado. **28**†. Portion. **29**†. Evidence; proof. **30**†. A progenitor. **31**†. A sum of money; fund. [< AS. *stoc*. stock.]

Synonyms: accumulation, capital, fund, hoard, material, provision, store, supply. See BIRTH; STICK.

Compounds, etc.: **—stock'-ac-count"**, *n. Com.* The entries in a mercantile ledger showing on one side the amount of original capital invested and the accumulations, on the other side the diminutions and withdrawals.—**s.-beer**, *n.* Lager-beer.—**s.-blind**, *a.* [Archaic.] Totally blind.—**s.-board**, *n.* **1.** A bulletin-board in a stock exchange, used solely for the display of stock-quotations. **2.** The upper board of an organ's wind-chest. **3.** The bottom board on which the side frame of a slop-molded brick is placed.—**s.-book**, *n.* A merchant's book containing inventories of goods in stock.—**s.-bow**, *n.* A crossbow.—**s.-breeder**, *n.* One who makes a business of breeding live stock.—**s.-broker**, *n. Finance.* One who makes the buying and selling of stocks for others his business.—**s.-broking**, *n.*—**s.-brush**, *n.* A brush having a stock or flat handle, as of wood, as distinguished from a broom-brush or the like.—**s.-buckle**, *n.* A buckle, often of rich material and design, to fasten a stock around the neck.—**s.-car**, *n.* A railroad-car for transportation of cattle.—**s.-certificate**, *n.* A formal instrument issued by a joint-stock company setting forth the number of shares of stock of which the holder is the owner.—**s.-dove**, *n.* A European wild pigeon (*Columba œnas*), smaller and darker than the ring-dove, and without white on its wings or neck. It breeds in the stocks of hollow trees or in rabbit-burrows. —**s.-duck**, *n.* The mallard.—**s.-eikie**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hickwall.—**s. exchange**, **1.** An association composed of dealers in public stocks who conduct their business in conformity with settled rules and usages, commonly buying and selling for the public on commission. **2.** A place where stocks are publicly bought and sold.—**s.-farm**, *n.* A farm for the breeding of live stock.—**s.-farmer**, *n.*—**s.-feeder**, *n.* **1.** A stock-breeder. **2.** An automatic feeder attached to a manger.—**s.-fish**, *n.* Gadoid fish, as cod, haddock, ling, or the like, cured by splitting and drying in the air, without salt.—**s.-gang**, *n.* A combination or gang of saws in a sawmill, arranged to slit a log into boards at one passage.—**s.-gold**, *n.* Gold held in stock or board.—**s.-hawk**, *n.* [Shetland.] The peregrine.—**s.-horse**, *n.* [Austral.] A horse familiarized with work connected with stock-raising.—**s. in trade**, resources, either material or mental.—**s.-list**, *n.* A schedule of stocks that are actually on the market, specifying recent transactions and prices.—**s.-minder**, *n.* A man whose duty it is to watch cattle, as on the prairie.—**s.-operator**, *n.* One who makes the buying and selling of stocks his business.—**s.-owl**, *n.* The eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*).—**s.-pile**, *n. Mining.* The ore accumulated at the surface when shipping is suspended.—**s.-pot**, *n.* A pot for preparing and keeping soup-stock.—**s.-printer**, *n.* A stock-indicator. See INDICATOR.—**s.-pump**, *n.* A pump for watering stock, often operated by the weight of the animal on a lever or system of levers.—**s.-punished**, *a.* Punished by confinement in the stocks.—**s.-purse**, *n.* A purse for common funds of any society or association.—**s.-raiser**, *n.* A stock-breeder.—**s.-raising**, *n.*—**s.-ranch**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A tract of land used for raising stock; stock-farm.—**s.-range**, *n.* [Western U. S.] The extent of land over which cattle are allowed to graze.—**s.-rider**, *n.* [Austral.] A mounted herdsman in charge of stock.—**s.-room**, *n.* A room for reserved supplies.—**s.-saddle**, *n.* A saddle with heavy tree and iron horn, to give resistance in using a lariat, as by stockmen in the western United States; a ranger-saddle. See illus. under SADDLE.—**s.-saw**, *n.* One of the saws in the stock-gang.—**s.-station**, *n.* [Austral.] A cattle-farm. —**s.-still**, *a.* Still as a stock or post; motionless.—**s.-stone**, *n.* A flat rectangular stone having a handle, for scouring and smoothing leather.—**s.-tackle**, *n. Naut.* A tackle used in stowing the anchor or getting the stock upright.—**s.-taking**, *n.* An examination and detailed inventory of merchandise on hand.—**s.-trail**, *n.* The part of the stock of the carriage of a field-gun that rests on the ground when the gun is unlimbered for firing.

These were no doubt designed for firing with larger charges, and at higher elevations than the *stock-trail* carriage admits of.
A. MORDECAI *Rep. Military Commission to Europe*, '55–'56 p. 62. [G. W. B. '61.]

—s.-train, *n.* A train of railroad-cars loaded with or for the conveyance of cattle; cattle-train.—**s.-whanp**, *n.* The curlew.—**s.-yard**, *n.* A large yard with pens, stables, etc., where cattle are kept ready for slaughter, market, or shipping.—**to accept s.**, to receive a person as vassal: said of a feudal lord. The vassal was said to **give stock.**—**to have on the stocks**, to have under way or in process of making.—**to take s.** (*Com.*), to make an inventory of goods; hence, to estimate value; observe.—**to take s. in**, **1.** To have a share or an interest in. **2.** [Colloq.] To have confidence in; be influenced by: usually with a negative.

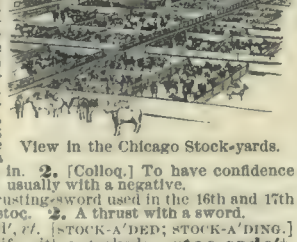
View in the Chicago Stock-yards.

stock[2]†, *n.* **1.** A thrusting-sword used in the 16th and 17th centuries: also, an estoc. **2.** A thrust with a sword.

stock-ade', stok-ād', *vt.* [STOCK-A'DED; STOCK-A'DING.] To surround or fortify with a stockade. **stoc-cade'**†.

stock-ade', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A line of stout posts, stakes, or trunks of trees set upright in the earth to form a fence or barrier, and usually having loopholes for defense; also, the area thus enclosed. See illus. under PALISADE.

A palisade or *stockade* divided the Russian and Indian habitations. F. WHYMPER *Travel in Alaska* ch. 7, p. 94. [H. '69.]

2. A breakwater of piling, as for protecting an embankment or pier. [< STOCK[1], *n.*, imitating F. *estacade*, < It. *steccata*, palisade, < OHG. *steccho*, stick.] **stoc-cade'**†; **stoc-ka'do**†.

stock'er, stok'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who stocks or makes stocks for firearms. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A workman who fells trees and pulls up stumps.

stock'-gil'ly-flow"er, stoc'-jil'i-flou"ėr, *n.* A half-shrubby ornamental biennial (*Matthiola incana*) of the mustard family, from southern Europe, with flowers usually purple, blooming in summer and autumn, and the original source of what are called the Queen and Brompton stocks: so called from its woody stock, to distinguish it from the herbaceous gillyflowers of the pink family. Called also, from its scent, **clove-gillyflower.**

stock'hold"er, stoc'hōld"ėr, *n.* One who holds certificates of ownership in public funds or of shares in a stock company.

stock'i-ly, stok'i-li, *adv.* With a stocky appearance; in a stocky manner.

stock'i-ness, stok'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being stocky.

stock"i-net', stok'i-net', *n.* An elastic knitted fabric suitable for making undergarments. [< STOCKING, *n.*]

stock"ing-et'‡ or **-ette'**†; **stock"ing-net'**†.

stock'ing, stok'ing, *vt.* To clothe with stockings.

stock'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, close-fitting and usually woven or knitted, of wool, cotton, or silk: sometimes limited to one reaching to the knee, as distinguished from a *sock*.

Queen Elizabeth was the first person in this country who ever wore knit *stockings*. CARLYLE *Cromwell* intro., ch. 4, p. 41. [H.]

2. Something like or likened to that described above, as the lower part of the leg of a quadruped when different in color from the rest.

—elastic or gum stocking (*Surg.*), a stocking into which rubber is woven, used to exert uniform compression, as in cases of ulcers and varicose veins of the legs.—**stock'ing-frame"**, *n.* A machine for knitting stockings; also, any knitting-machine. **s.-loom**‡; **s.-machine**‡.—**s.-weaver**, *n.* **1.** One who weaves stockings. **2.** A buzzing or clicking insect, as a locust.—**s.-yarn**, *n.* Loosely spun yarn suitable for knitting stockings.

stock'ing-er, *n.* **1.** A knitter or weaver of stockings.

Every one has heard of the distress of the *stockingers* — a chronic evil of some generation or two's standing.
SPENCER *Essays, Over-Legislation* p. 83. [A. '65.]

2. A hosier.

stock'ing-less, *a.* Having or wearing no stockings.

stock'ish, stok'ish, *a.* [Archaic.] Like a stock; stupid. —**stock'ish-ness**, *n.*

stock'-job"ber, stoc'-job'ėr, *n. Finance.* **1.** A dealer in stocks who, in English practise, buys and sells at market prices, and acts as intermediary between the buying and selling brokers.

It was about the year 1688 that the word *stockjobber* was first heard in London.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 19, p. 256. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

2. [U. S.] A stock-broker: often with slight implication of contempt.

—stock'-job"ber-y, stock'-job"bing, *n.*

stock'less, stoc'les, *a.* Having no stock: said of a gun, anchor, etc.

stock'man, stoc'man, *n.* [STOCK'MEN, *pl.*] A man having charge of stock. Specifically: (1) A stock-raiser. (2) An employee on a stock-farm, as a herdsman.

stock'-mar"ket, stoc'-mär'ket, *n.* **1.** A stock exchange; also, the business transacted by a stock exchange. **2.** The general prevailing condition of business relating to stocks; as, a dull *stock-market;* a buoyant *stock-market*. **3.** A cattle-market.

stock'-print"er, s.-raiser, s.-ranch, etc. See STOCK, *n.*

stock't, *pp.* Stocked. PHIL. SOC.

stock'whip", stoc'hwip", *n.* In herding, a whip having a short handle and a very long lash with snapper attached.

—stock'whip-bird", *n.* [Austral.] The larger of the two fantails (*Rhipidura*): so called because of the sharp crack at the end of its notes.

stock'work", stoc'wūrk", *n.* **1.** *Mining.* Mass-rock in which fine mineral veins are so generally disseminated like interwoven threads that the whole affords stamp-rock, generally of low grade. **2.** *Manuf.* A supply, as of goods, made to add to the stock instead of to order. [< G. *stockwerk*, < *stock*, stock, + *werk*, work.]

stock'y, stok'i, *a.* **1.** Like a stock or stump; short and stout; not spindling. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Irritable; obstinate. (2) Impudent.

stodge, stoj, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To fill; squeeze together.

stodg'y, stoj'i, *a.* [Eng.] **1.** [Colloq.] (1) Crammed full; distended; lumpy. (2) Heavy or stubborn. **2.** [Prov.] Miry; wet. [For STOGY, = STOCKY.]

stog, stog, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To probe with a stick, as marshy soil. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] To stall in mud or mire. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To walk with slow and careful step.

sto'gy, stō'gi, *a.* [Colloq.] Heavy; coarse; clumsy.

sto'gy, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A coarse stout boot or shoe. **sto'ga**‡. **2.** [U. S.] A coarse cigar. **sto'gie**‡.

Sto'ic, stō'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism; as, the *Stoic* theory of happiness.

The school called *Stoic*, from the 'Painted Stoa' or Porch at Athens frequented by its masters, was founded by Zeno (344–260 B. C.) and developed by his followers Cleanthes and Chrysippus.
R. C. JEBB *Greek Literature* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 136. [A. '89.]

Sto'ic, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the chief philosophic sects of antiquity, one of the ethical schools of Greek philosophy (see GREEK), founded by Zeno about 308 B. C.

The Stoics drew their philosophy mainly from their predecessors, especially Socrates and Aristotle. Their cosmology was pantheistic, matter and force being the two ultimate principles, and God being the working force of the universe, giving it its unity, beauty, and adaptation. They sought, in their theory of knowledge, a subjective criterion of truth, which they found in that which was evident in the impressions or representations of the senses, to which they limited all scientific knowledge. The chief merit and the formative element in their philosophy, however, lay in the field of ethics. They were the first to discriminate rigorously and to sever completely the morally good from the merely agreeable and to reduce the latter to the rank of indifference, making the highest good to consist in virtue, or the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature or of the human will with the divine will. In accordance with this doctrine they sternly repressed all emotion, and generally condemned pleasure and all personal ends.

Philosophy rose to its highest level through the *Stoics* at a time when the Greek mind was declining.
GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* essay iii, p. 102. [I. & CO. '90.]

2. [s-] Hence, an unimpassioned person; one indifferent to pleasure or pain; also, a rigorous moralist; a severe ascetic. [< L. *stoicus*, of a porch, < Gr. *stōïkos*, < *stoa*, porch, < *Stoa Poikilē*, 'the Painted Porch,' in the Agora at Athens, frequented by Zeno.] **Sto-i'cian**†.

Sto'ic-al, stō'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism. **2.** [s-] Hence, indifferent to pleasure or pain; resolutely calm; impassive; uncomplaining.

We might expect, under the old *stoical* morality, to find endurance and bravery — the perfection of an austere manhood — Roman virtue and Spartan pride.
W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures, Bunyan* p. 134. [E. & L.]

—sto'ic-al-ly, *adv.*—**sto'ic-al-ness**, *n.* Stoical quality or character. **sto-ic'i-ty**†.

stoi"chi-ol'o-gy, stoi'ki-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science that deals with the principles or elements in any department of knowledge. Specifically: (1) *Physiol.* The branch of physiology that treats of the elements or cells of the tissues. (2) *Logic.* The doctrine of the fundamental laws of thinking as embraced in *noetic* or nomology, and the general principles that govern the processes of thinking, conception, judgment, and reasoning, as embraced in *dianoetic:* used by Sir William Hamilton.
[< Gr. *stoicheion* (see STOICHIOMETRY) + -LOGY.] **stoe"-chi-ol'o-gy**‡; **stoi"chei-ol'o-gy**‡.

stoi"chi-om'e-try, stoi'ki-em'ę-tri, *n. Chem.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the quantities of matter involved in reactions, and the methods of calculating them; the mathematics of chemistry. [< Gr. *stoicheion*, element (dim. of *stoichos*, row, < *steichō*, march), + -METRY.] **stoi"chei-om'e-try**‡.
—**stoi"chi-o-met'ric, -al**, *a.*

Sto'i-cism, stō'i-sizm, *n.* **1.** The principles and doctrine or the practise of the Stoics. See STOIC.

Stoicism was submission to a destiny: hard, rigid, loveless submission. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xiii, p. 149. [H. '70.]

2. [s-] Stoical indifference to pleasure or pain; the display of calm fortitude; impassibility.

Synonyms: see APATHY.

stoit, stoit, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To walk in a reeling, stumbling way. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To leap out of the water: said of certain fish. **stoit'er**‡.

stoke[1], stōk, *v.* [STOKED; STO'KING.] **I.** *t.* To tend the fire in, as the furnace of a steam-engine. **II.** *i.* To serve as a stoker.

—stoke'-hole", *n.* **1.** The space about the mouth of a furnace; the fire-room; also, the space allotted to the stokers. **2.** A hole, as in a reverberatory furnace, for introducing a rabble or other tool for stirring.

stoke[2]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To stick; pierce.

sto'ker, stō'kėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which supplies fuel to a furnace, especially of a steam-boiler, as on a ship or locomotive. **2.** A device, as an endless metal apron, for feeding coal to a furnace. **mechanical stoker**‡. **3.** [Rare.] A poker. [< D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, stir a fire, < *stok*, stick.]

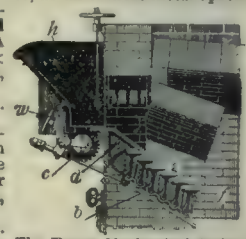

The Roney Mechanical Stoker.

When power is applied to the crank-wheel (*c*), the bottom plate of the hopper (*h*), into which the coal is dumped, receives a slow lateral reciprocating motion, which works the coal over the dead plate (*d*) to the grate-bars (*g*). These latter are rocked by the bar *b*, and receive motion also from the crank-wheel (*c*). The ashes are worked out at the bottom of the furnace (*f*) by the same mechanism. The wheel *w* regulates the feed.

sto'key, stō'kę, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Close; sultry.

sto'la, stō'la, *n.* The outer garment of the Roman matron, worn over the chemise. See illus. under PALLA. [L., < Gr. *stolē*, < *stellō*, equip.]

stole, stōl, *imp.* of STEAL, *v.*

stole[1], *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A narrow band fringed at the ends, and often embroidered, worn by the clergy of Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches while officiating in public services: worn by priests over both shoulders, with the ends pendent in front, and by deacons over one shoulder.

A lamp burning before some shrine shone partially on the preacher, as he stood in the stone pulpit by a great pillar, in his white surplice and rich embroidered *stole*.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 19, p. 199. [MACM. '82.]

2. A choristers' surplice: an erroneous use. **3.** Loosely, in literature, any ecclesiastical vestment. **4.** *Her.* A charge in the form of a straight scarf with fringed ends. **5.** A stola, or a garment resembling it. [< OF. *estole*, < L. *stola;* see STOLA.]

stole[2], *n. Bot.* Same as STOLON.

stoled, stōld, *a.* Clad in a stole.

sto'len, stō'ln, *pp.* of STEAL, *v.*

Stol"e-phor'i-dæ, stol'ę-fėr'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of clupeoidean fishes with a deep mouth and produced snout: anchovies. **Sto-leph'o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stolē* (see STOLA) + *pherō*, bear.]

—stol"e-phor'id, *n.*—**sto-leph'o-roid**, *a.* & *n.*

stol'id, stol'id, *a.* Having or expressing no power of feeling or perceiving; impassible, dull, or stupid: said also of an expressionless face sometimes assumed. [< L. *stolidus*, dull.]

Synonyms: see BRUTISH; HEAVY.

—sto-lid'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being stolid; impassiveness; dulness. **stol'id-ness**‡.—**stol'id-ly**, *adv.*

sto'lon, stō'lon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A reclined or trailing basal branch that is disposed to take root at the tip or at intervals, whence fresh buds are developed; a runner or an offset.

Stolons are trailing or reclining branches above ground, which strike root where they touch the soil, and then send up a vigorous shoot, which has roots of its own, and becomes an independent plant when the connecting part dies, as it does after a while.
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* § 89, p. 37. [I. B. & CO.]

(2) In mosses, an underground shoot developing leaves. (3) In fungi, an elongated hypha that develops a holdfast or rhizoid at its extremity. **2.** *Zool.* A root-like creeping growth; a prolongation of the body of various animals, as of the cœnosarc of a coral or of the tunic of a social ascidian, that gives rise to zooids by budding. **sto'lo**‡. [< L. *stolon-*), twig.] —**sto'lon-ate**, *a.* **1.** Having a stolon; stoloniferous. **2.** Originating in a stolon. —**sto"lo-nif'er-ous** (XIII), *a.* Producing stolons.

Sto"lo-nif'e-ra, stō'lo-nif'ę-rą, *n. pl. Zooph.* An order of alcyoniomorphous anthozoans. [< L. *stolo(n-)*, twig, + *fero*, bear.]

stolz'ite, stolz'ait, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, green, gray, brown, or red lead tungstate ($PbWO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [After Dr. *Stolz*, of Bohemia.]

sto'ma, stō'mą, *n.* [STO'MA-TA, *pl.*] A minute orifice; pore. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* An aperture in the walls of blood-vessels or in serous membranes. (2) *Bot.* One of the minute apertures or slits in the epidermis of leaves, young stems, etc., giving a free communication between the intercellular spaces that always lie just beneath it and the external air. The mechanism consists of two or more contractile cells, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the orifice, which is open in sunlight and closed in darkness. **breath'ing-pore"**;. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) *Entom.* A spiracle or stigma. (*b*) A stigma of an amphitoxus or a tunicate. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

sto-mac'a-ce, sto-mac'ą-sę *or* stō'mą-cak'ę, *n. Pathol.* Canker of the mouth with a fetid bloody discharge from the gums; water-canker. [< L. *stomacace*, < Gr. *stomakakē*, < *stoma*, mouth, + *kakos*, bad.] **sto-mac'a-cy**†.

sto"ma-ceph'a-lus, stō'mą-sef'ą-lus, *n. Teral.* A monster having one central eye or two contiguous eyes, the nasal formation consisting of merely an open tube, the mouth imperfect or wanting. Called also *cyclops*. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *kephalē*, head.]

stom'ach, stum'ąc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accept, as by the stomach, without opposition; hence, to accept or pass by without contradiction or displeasure; put up with.

Dry stomached the affront till the time came for his revenge.
G. P. R. JAMES *Arrah Neil* ch. 6, p. 53. [B. & S.]

2. [Rare.] To nauseate; disgust. **3**†. To remember with anger. **4**†. To inspire with courage; embolden. **II**†. *i.* To become angry. [< L. *stomachor*, be angry, < *stomachus*; see STOMACH, *n.*]

stom'ach, *n.* **1.** An anterior dilatation or series of dilatations of the alimentary canal, serving as one of the principal organs of digestion; a digestive cavity.

In man the stomach is pyriform, and situated in the epigastric and left hypochondriac regions, between the œsophagus and duodenum. The mucous lining is thickly beset with tubular glands of two kinds, the most important being the peptic glands, which elaborate the gastric juice.

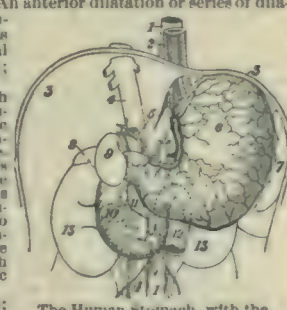

The Human Stomach, with the Adjacent Viscera.

1. Aorta. 2. Œsophagus. 3. Diaphragm. 4. Inferior vena cava. 5. Portal vein. 6. Stomach. 7. Spleen. 8. Suprarenal capsule. 9. Gall-bladder. 10. Duodenum. 11. Pancreas. 12. Jejunum. 13. Kidneys.

2. The abdomen; belly: a common but incorrect use. **3.** Desire of food; appetite; hence, any desire; fondness; inclination; liking. **4**†. Anger; sullenness; resentment; stubbornness. **5**†. Pride; haughtiness. **6**†. Compassion. **7**†. Spirit. **8**†. The mouth; throat; gullet. [< F. *estomac*, < L. *stomachus*, < Gr. *stomachos*, < *stoma*, mouth.]

—**pit of the stomach**, the depression or soft spot just below the sternum.—**sour s.**, a condition of the stomach in which acids abound, giving rise to gaseous eructations.—**stom'ach-ache"**, *n.* Pain in the stomach or bowels, due to inflammation, gaseous distention, or nervous derangement.—**s.-brush**, *n. Med.* A small pencil of bristles attached to a wire, for removing foreign bodies from the gullet; also anciently proposed for cleansing the stomach of viscid secretions.—**s.-cough**, *n.* A cough resulting from irritation of the digestive organs.—**s.-grief**†, *n.* Anger.—**stom'ach-grief"**.—**s.-piece**, *n. Naut.* An apron for a vessel's stem.—**s.-plaster**, *n.* A spice-plaster.—**s.-pump**, *n.* An instrument consisting of a syringe with flexible tubes attached, adapted either to forcing fluid food into the stomach or to emptying it of poisonous or deleterious substances.—**s.-sick**, *a.* [Archaic.] Affected with nausea, disgust, or aversion.—**s.-qualmed**†.—**s.-staggers**, *n. Vet.* Apoplexy resulting from paralysis of the stomach: common among horses.—**s.-sweetbread**, *n.* A calf's pancreas.—**s.-timber**, *n.* [Slang.] Food.—**s.-tooth**, *n.* A lower canine tooth of the first dentition: so called because its eruption is frequently accompanied by digestive disturbances.—**s.-tube**, *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach through the gullet, as for pumping out its contents or for cleansing.—**s.-worm**, *n.* The roundworm, sometimes found in the stomach.

stom'ach-al, stum'ąc-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach or the part of the body containing the stomach; gastric; abdominal. **2.** Having power to promote digestion; peptic; stomachic.

stom'ach-al, *n.* A stomachic.

stom'ach-er, stum'ąk-ęr, *n.* An article of dress, usually rich in material and ornament, for the breast and stomach, having the gown or doublet laced over it: worn by men and women in the 15th and 17th centuries.

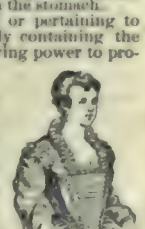

Stomacher.

The stomacher as worn by Venetian women in the 17th century.

Over her breast she wore a *stomacher* of cloth of gold. HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 19, p. 159. H. & co. '66.

stom'ach-ful†, *a.* Spirited; obstinate.—**stom'ach-ful-ly**†, *adv.*—**stom'ach-ful-ness**†, *n.*

sto-mach'ic, sto-mak'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening the stomach or stimulating its functions; cordial; stomachal. **stom'ach-al**; **sto-mach'ic-al**;.

They prefaced their dram with some medicinal remark as to the wholesomeness and *stomachic* qualities of that particular drink.
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* ch. 21, p. 207. J. R. & co. '75.]

sto-mach'ic, *n.* Any medicine efficacious in strengthening the stomach or stimulating its action.

stom'ach-ing†, *n.* Resentment.

stom'ach-less, stum'ąc-leș, *a.* Being without stomach or appetite.

stom'ach-ous†, *a.* Sullen; obstinate; sturdy.

stom'ach-y, stum'ąk-i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Proud; haughty. **2.** Choleric; resentful.

stom-al'gi-a, stom-al'jį-ą, *n.* Pain in the mouth. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *algos*, pain.] **sto"mat-al'gi-a**;.

sto"ma-path-i'a, stō"ma-path-ai'ą *or* -i'ą, *n.* Any disease of the mouth. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *pathein*, suffering.]

Sto-map'o-da, sto-map'o-dą, *n. pl. Crust.* An order or suborder of pedophthalmous crustaceans, especially those with a short carapace and long abdomen, 5 pairs of buccal legs, 3 pairs of forked legs, and gills on natatory feet well developed: including *Squillidæ*. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

—**sto"ma-pod** (XIII), *a.* & *n.*—**sto-map'o-dous**, *a.*—**sto"ma-pod'i-form**, *a. Zool.* Having the form of a stomapod, as an ephemerid larva.

sto"ma-py'ra, stō"ma-pai'rą *or* -pi'rą, *n.* The white-throat or milk-thrush of infants. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *pyr*, fire.]

sto'ma-ta, stō'ma-tą (stem'-, *W.*), *n.* Plural of STOMA.—**sto'ma-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to stomata.—**sto'mate**. **I.** *a.* Having stomata. **II.** *n.* A stoma.—**sto"mat-el-ci'a**, *n.* Ulceration of the mouth.—**sto-ma'ti-a**[1], *n. pl.* Diseases (as a class) affecting the mouth.—**sto-ma'ti-a**[2], *n.* Plural of STOMATIUM.—**sto-mat'ic**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or a stoma; as, a *stomatic* ulcer; a *stomatic* cell. **II.** *n.* Any medicine used in diseases of the mouth; a dentifrice; masticatory.—**sto"ma-tif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing stomata.

Sto"ma-ti'i-dæ, stō"ma-tai'i-dī *or* -ti'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods with an auriform shell. **Sto-ma'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

—**sto"ma-ti'id**, *n.*—**sto-ma'ti-oid**, *a.*

sto"ma-ti'tis, stō"ma-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, *C.* (stem'ą-, *W.*), *n.* Inflammation of the mouth. [< Gr. *stomat-*, mouth.]

—**aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the follicles of the mouth; canker sore mouth.—**catarrhal s.**, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.—**gangrenous s.**, cancerous erosion of the cheek; water-canker.—**maternal s.**, the stomatitis of nursing women.—**mercurial s.**, salivation.—**ulcerative s.**, inflammation of the mouth with aphthous ulcers; parasitic stomatitis.

sto-ma'ti-um, sto-mē shi-um *or* -mg'ti-um, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] Same as STOMA. [Dim. of STOMA.]

stomato-, **stoma-**, **stomat-**, stō'ma-to-, *C.* (stem'ą-to-, *W.*). Derived from Greek *stomat-*, mouth: combining forms.—**sto"ma-to-ca-thar'sis**, *n.* Salivation.—**Sto"ma-to-cri-noi'de-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Neocrinoidea*.—**sto"ma-to-dæ'um**, *n.* Same as STOMODÆUM.—**sto"ma-to-den'dron**, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of the branching oral arms of the *Rhizostomæ*.—**sto"ma-to-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Same as STOMALGIA.—**sto"ma-to-gus'tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach.—**sto"ma-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.—**sto"ma-to-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**sto"ma-to-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**sto"ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*—**sto"ma-to-mal-a'ci-a**, *n.* Sloughing of parts of the mouth; cancerous disease of the mouth.—**sto"ma-to-me'ni-a**, *n.* Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.—**sto"ma-to'mi-a**, *n.* The operation of making an incision in the mouth of the womb.—**sto"ma-to-mor'phous**, *a. Bot.* Mouth-shaped.—**sto"ma-to-nec-ro'sis**, *n.* Gangrenous sore mouth.—**sto"ma-to-pa'nus**, *n.* Swelling of the glands of the mouth.—**Sto"ma-toph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of corticate protozoans with a specialized mouth, including Infusorians.—**sto"ma-toph'o-rous**, *a.* Having a mouth or stomata; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*.—**sto'ma-to-plas"ty**, *n.* Plastic surgery of the mouth; specifically, the operation of forming a mouth when from any cause the mouth has been contracted or closed.—**sto"ma-to-plas'tic**, *a.*—**Sto"ma-top'o-da**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Stomapoda*.—**sto'ma-to-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**sto"ma-top'o-dous**, *a.*—**sto"ma-tor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Hemorrhage from the mouth.—**sto"mor-rha'gi-a**;.—**sto"ma-tor-rhe'a**, *n.* Excessive flow of fluid from the mouth.—**sto"ma-tor-rhœ'a**;.—**sto'ma-to-scope**, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the mouth.—**sto"ma-to-sep'sis**, *n.* Same as STOMATONECROSIS.—**sto"ma-to-the'ca**, *n. Entom.* The envelope of the mouth-parts of a pupa.

Sto"ma-to'da, stō"ma-tō'dą, *C.* (stem'ą-, *W.*), *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of protozoans with a mouth, including the infusorians. [< STOMATO- + Gr. *eidos*; see -OID.]

sto'ma-tode, stō'ma-tōd, *a.* Having a mouth; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

sto'ma-tous, stō'ma-tus, *C.* (stem'ą-, *W.*), *a.* Having stomata. **sto'ma-tose**;.

sto"ma-ty'phus, stō"ma-tai'fus, *n.* Inflammation of the mouth, accompanied by exudation of a false membrane; putrid sore mouth. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + TYPHUS.]

Sto"mi-at'i-dæ, stō"mi-at'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of isiomous fishes, especially those with the mouth deeply cleft and overarched by toothed intermaxillaries and supramaxillaries, and dorsal and anal opposite. **Sto'mi-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

—**sto"mi-at'id**, *n.*—**sto'mi-a-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

stom"o-dæ'um, stō"mo-dī'um *or* -dē'um, *n.* [-DÆ'A, -dī'ą *or* -dē'ą, *pl.*] **1.** *Embryol.* The invagination of the ectoderm, or outer layer of the embryo, that forms the mouth. **2.** *Zoöph.* The œsophagus of an actinarian. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *daiō*, divide.] **sto"ma-to-dæ'um**;. **sto"mo-dæ'al**, **sto"mo-de'al**, *a.*

Stom"ox-y'ti-dæ, stōm"ox-ai'ti-dī *or* -i'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipters, resembling *Muscidæ* but with antennæ pectinated. **Stom-ox'ys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *oxys*, sharp.]

—**stom"ox-y'id**, *n.* & *a.*—**stom-ox'y-oid**, *a.*

stomp, stomp, *vt.* & *n.* [Dial.] Same as STAMP.

stom'pers, stom'pęrz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The feet.

stomp'neus, stomp'nūș, *n.* [S. Afr.] A sparoid fish (*Sparus globiceps*), caught in great numbers in Table Bay during summer. [< D *stompneus*, flat nose.]

sto'nage†, *n.* A pile of stones.

stond, stond, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To stand.—**stond**, *n.* **1.** A station; post. **2.** A halt; hindrance; stop.

stond'en†, *pp.* of STAND, *v.* Stood.

stone, stōn, *vt.* [STONED; STO'NING.] **1.** To pelt with stones; hurl stones at.

The traitor was *stoned* to death, and his body cast out of the land, unburied. KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 53. [H. G. & CO.]

2. To kill by pelting with stones.

And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall be *stoned*.
Heb XII, 20.

3. To remove the stones or pits from; as, to *stone* cherries. **4.** To furnish or fit, as a well, with stone. **5.** To scour, stretch, or smooth, as leather, with a stock-stone. **6**†. To harden, as the heart. [< AS. *stānan*, < *stān*, stone.]

stone, *a.* **1.** Made of stone; as, a *stone* ax. **2.** Made of coarse earthenware; as, a *stone* bottle. **3.** Characterized by the use of stone implements; as, the *stone* age.

When America was discovered, the native tribes were still in the *stone* age, and many savages are only in this stage of advance now.
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geol.* pt. iii, ch. 6, p. 388. [A. '84.]

stone, *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A small piece of rock, as a cobble or pebble.

He [the fetishist] takes a pebble with him by chance and succeeds in his enterprise; the *stone* becomes the good spirit of his life. RIBOT *German Psychol. of To-day* tr. by Baldwin, ch. 6, p. 239. [S.]

2. Rock as a material; a kind of rock considered with reference to its architectural or industrial quality and value. **3.** A piece of rock hewn or shaped for a specific use. Specifically: (1) A millstone. (2) *Print.* An imposing-stone, whether made of stone or metal. (3) A glass-flattening stone. (4) A grindstone. (5) A whetstone. (6) An inscribed memorial stone; as, the Moabite *stone*.

Upon this *stone* [Rosetta] a decree of the priests of Memphis is engraved in the hieroglyphic writing of the monuments, in the demotic character used by the people, and in Greek. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Egyptian Art* p. 18. [P. & H.]

(7) A gravestone. (8)† A gun-flint.

4. A precious stone; gem. See list on next page, and plate of GEMS.

She wore the opal ring that Ralph had given her,—an exquisite *stone*, trembling with celestial fire.
JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* ch. 8, p. 94. [B. C. & co.]

5. Anything resembling a stone or pebble in shape or hardness: often in composition; as, a hail*stone*. Specifically: (1) *Med.* A calculus; as, a gall-*stone*; hence, a disease characterized by calculous concretions. (2) *Bot.* The hard bony covering of the kernel in a drupe or stone-fruit, as in the plum, cherry, and peach. (3) [Vulgar.] A testicle: usually in the plural. (4)† A hard mass or lump.

6. [Brit.] A measure of weight, avoirdupois, usually equal to half of the quarter of 28 pounds, or one-eighth hundredweight of 112 pounds, termed the **horseman's weight**; for butchers' meat, one-fourteenth hundredweight. See WEIGHT. **7**†. A looking-glass. [< AS. *stān*, stone.] **stane**‡ [Scot.]; **stoon**†.

Synonyms: boulder, cobble, gem, mineral, pebble, rock.

Compounds, etc.:—**Ayr stone**, a fine-grained stone used in polishing marble and giving a fine surface to metal-work, particularly iron and steel, also as a whetstone. Called also *Scotch stone*, *water of Ayr*.—**Bristol s. 1.** Bristol diamond. See DIAMOND. **2.** Bristol brick. See BRICK.—**Caen s.**, a light cream-colored Jurassic limestone, chiefly from Caen, Normandy, largely used in carved architectural work. It was introduced into Great Britain a short time after the Norman conquest. Canterbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey are built of it.—**carbonated s.** (*Building*), an artificial stone in the manufacture of which steam and carbon dioxid are used to hasten hardening.—**Cornish s.**, china-stone or kaolin.—**Druidical s.**, see MEGALITHIC MONUMENT.—**fatal s.**, the stone of Scone.—**Hercules s.**, the lodestone: from Heraklea (Magnesia; see etymology of MAGNET).—**Heraclean s.**‡; **Heraklean s.**‡;—**holy-water s.**, a stone basin, at the entrance of a church, for containing holy water; a holy-water stock.—**Moabite s.**, see MOABITE.—**Portland s. 1.** A light-colored Jurassic limestone from the island of Portland, near Weymouth, England; used in the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and many churches erected during the reign of Queen Anne. **2.** Sandstone from Portland, Connecticut; brownstone.—**Protean s.**, an alabaster-like artificial stone made from gypsum.—**Scotch s.**, same as AYR STONE.—**s. age**, see AGE, *n.*, 2 (4).—**stone's ax"**, *n.* A stone-cutters' ax. See illus. under AX.—**s. basil**, *n.* Wild basil or basilweed: so called from its growing among stones.—**s.-buss**, *n.* One of various serranoid fishes, especially of the genus *Polyprion*, with serrated dorsal spines and ridge on the gill-cover, as *P. cernium*.—**s.-bee**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A friendly meeting of neighbors to help a new settler in clearing his farm from stones.—**s.-bird**, *n.* The stone-snipe.—**s.-biter**, *n.* The wolf-fish.—**s.-blind**, *a.* Blind as a stone; totally blind, physically or mentally.—**s.-blindness**, *n.*—**s.-boat**, *n.* **1.** A runnerless plank sled on which to transport heavy stones. Called also *farm-boat*, *stone-drag*. **2.** A wheeled vehicle having slung below the axles a platform for hauling stones.—**s.-boiler**, *n.* A North-American Indian who cooks food by stone-boiling.—**s.-boiling**, *n.* The act or process of boiling food in water heated by dropping into it hot stones: practised by the aborigines of North America.—**s.-bow**, *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones. Compare CATAPULT.—**s.-bramble**, *n.* Same as ROEBUCK-BERRY.—**s.-brash**, *n.* In agriculture, a soil made up of small stones or finely broken rock.—**s.-breaker**, *n.* Same as STONE-CRUSHER.—**s.-bruise**, *n.* [U. S.] A bruise made by or as by a stone. Specifically: (1) A sore foot as from walking barefooted over stones. (2) A bruise made on the hand by a baseball.—**s.-butter**, *n.* A variety of halotrichite.—**rock'-but"ter**;.—**s.-canal**, *n. Echin.* A duct of the water-vascular system, generally with calcareous substances in its walls, through which water passes from the madreporic plate to the ambulacral ring.—**s.-cast**, *n.* The distance which one can throw a stone with the hand; a stone's throw.—**s.-centiped**, *n.* A lithobiid centiped.—**s.-circles**, see MEGALITHIC MONUMENT.—**s.-climber**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite.—**s.-clover**, *n.* Hare's-foot clover. See HARE'S-FOOT, 1.—**s.-coal**, *n.* Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal; especially, in England, hard or anthracite coal.—**s.-cold**, *a.* Cold as a stone.

At last as marble rock he standeth still;
Stone-cold without, within burnt with love's flame.
TASSO *Godfrey of Bullogne* tr. by Fairfax, bk. vi, st. 27.

—**s.-color**, *n.* The color of weathered rock; especially, bluish gray.—**s.-colored**, *a.*—**s.-coral**, *n.* **1.** Massive calcareous or sclerodermatous coral, as distinguished from branched coral. **2.** A polyp that secretes such coral; a madreporarian.—**s.-crab**, *n.* **1.** A European spider-crab (*Lithodes maiæ*). **2.** A large edible crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**s.-crawfish**, *n.* A European crawfish (*Astacus torrentium*).—**s.-cray**, *n.* A distemper in hawks.—**s.-cricket**, *n.* A wingless locustid insect, as of the genus *Ceuthophilus*, found under stones.—**s.-crush**, *n.* A stone-bruise.—**s.-crusher**, *n.* A machine for breaking stones, as for road-building. When used for breaking ore, called **ore-crusher**. See illus. under CRUSHER.—**s.-curlew**, *n.* **1.** The thicknee. **2.** The whimbrel. **3.** The willet. **4.** [Florida.] The ruddy turnstone. **5.** [Local, U. S.] The yellowlegs.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is cutting stone, as for building. **2.** A gem-cutter. **3.** A machine for facing stone.—**s.-cutting**, *n.*—**s.-dead**, *a.* As dead as a stone; quite dead.—**s.-deaf**, *a.* Completely deaf.—**s.-devil**, *n.* The hellgrammite.—**s.-dresser**, *n.* **1.** One who smooths and shapes stone. **2.** A machine for dressing and finishing building-stones, etc.—**s.-dumb**, *n.* Entirely dumb.—**s.-eater**, *n.* A stone-borer.—**s.-engraving**, *n.* **1.** The art of engraving on stone; gem-engraving. **2.** Loosely and incorrectly, lithography.—**s.-falcon**, *n.* The merlin.—**s.-fence**, *n.* A drink composed of whisky and sweet cider.—**s.-fern**, *n. Bot.* The mult-waste: so called because it grows on stone walls.—**s.-fly**, *n.* A perlid pseudoneuropterous insect used as bait by anglers. The larvæ are aquatic, and are found under stones.—**s.-fruit**, *n.* A fruit having a stone: a drupe. See DRUPE.—**s.-gall**, *n.* A clay concretion found in certain sandstones.—**s.-gatherer**, *n.* A machine for picking up loose stones from the ground, consisting usually of a low vehicle, with a scoop and a traveling apron for raising the stones and depositing them in a box.—**s.-goat**, *n.* The European ibex.—**s.-gray**, *n.* A

gray color characteristic of stone.—**s.-grig**, *n.* The mud-lamprey.—**s.-hammer**, *n.* **1.** A hammer for breaking or for dressing stone. **2.** *Archeol.* A hammer with a stone head, hafted in a primitive manner: properly **stone hammer.** Compare HAMMER-STONE.—**s.-hand**, *n. Print.* A compositor employed in imposing forms and in similar work around the imposing-stone.—**s.-hard**, *a.* Being as hard as a stone; unfeeling.—**s.-hawk**, *n.* The stone-falcon.—**s.-head**, *n.* [Eng.] Bed-rock.—**s.-hearted**, *a.* Hard-hearted.—**s.-hore**, *n.* A plant. (1) The stone-orpine. (2) The mossy stonecrop.—**s.-horse**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stallion.—**s.-leek**, *n.* The cibol, or Welsh onion.—**s.-lifter**, *n.* [Tasmania.] A star-gazer or uranoscopoid fish (*Kathetostoma lævæ*).—**s.-lily**, *n.* An encrinite.—**s.-lobster**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The short-armed hermit-crab (*Eupagurus politicaris*).—**s.-lugger**, *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma nigricans*), ranging from western New York to Texas. **2.** The hogsucker.—**s.-marten**, *n.* The beech-marten.—**s.-mason**, *n.* One whose occupation or trade is to prepare and lay stones in buildings.—**s.-merchant**, *n.* A dealer in stones.—**s.-mill**, *n.* **1.** A stone-crusher. **2.** A machine for dressing and finishing marble, slate, etc.; a stone-dresser. **3.** *Milling.* A mill in which burrstones are used, as distinguished from a roller-mill.—**s.-mortar**, *n.* An old form of mortar for throwing stones.—**s.-oak**, *n.* An oak (*Quercus Javensis*) of Java: so called from its hard nut.—**s.-oil**, *n.* Petroleum.—**s.-orpine**, *n.* An Old World sedum or stone-crop (*Sedum reflexum*) nearly allied to the common stone-crop, and cultivated in British gardens.—**s.-owl**, *n.* The sawwhet.—**s.-parsley**, *n.* Any one of several Old World herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), especially a British perennial (*Sison Amomum*) with cream-colored flowers and aromatic seeds; also, the British mountain meadow-saxifrage (*Seseli Libanotis*).—**s.-pit**, *n.* A pit from which stone is dug; a stone-quarry.—**s.-pitch**, *n.* Hard pitch.—**s.-plover**, *n.* **1.** The thickknee. **2.** An Asiatic plover (genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris*). **3.** The ring-plover. **4.** [Local, Ir.] The black-bellied plover. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The bar-tailed godwit.—**s.-pock**, *n.* A hard suppurating pimple.—**s.-priest**†, *n.* A lewd or lascivious priest.—**s.-quarry**, *n.* A place where stone is quarried.—**s.-rag**, *n.* A common lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis*). Compare STANE-RAW.—**s.-raw**‡.—**s.-roller**, *n.* Same as STONE-LUGGER.—**s.-runner**, *n.* Same as STONE-PLOVER.—**stone's cast**, the distance a stone may be cast by hand.—**stone's throw**‡.—**s.-shot**, *n.* The distance a stone may be projected, as by a cannon or a sling.—**s.-shower**, *n.* A shower of meteoric stones or aerolites.—**s.-smut**, *n. Bot.* See STINKING SMUT, under SMUT, and TILLETIA.—**s.-snipe**, *n.* The greater yellowlegs.—**s.-sponge**, *n.* A lithistid.—**s.-squarer**, *n.* A workman who squares or shapes stones, as for building.—**s.-still**, *a.* Perfectly motionless.

> *Stone-still*, astonish'd with this deadly deed,
> Stood Collatine and all his lordly crew.
> SHAKESPEARE *Lucrece* st. 248.

—**s.-sturgeon**, *n.* The lake-sturgeon.—**s.-sucker**, *n.* A lamprey.—**s.-thrush**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.—**s.-toter**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The hogsucker. **2.** The cutlips.—**s.-walling**, *n.* **1.** The work of walling with stone; also, walls built of stone, or material used for stone walls. **2.** [Nautical.] Obstruction of legislation; filibustering.—**s.-works**, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An establishment for cutting stone, as marble. **2.** A pottery for making stoneware.—**s.-yard**, *n.* A yard in which stone-cutting is carried on.—**the s. of Scone**, the old coronation-seat of the Scottish kings, kept at Scone, Perthshire, until carried off by Edward I. in 1296, now forming part of the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey.—**to leave no s. unturned**, to use every means in one's power to accomplish an object.—**Turkey s.**, same as NOVACULITE.

VARIETIES OF PRECIOUS AND ORNAMENTAL STONES.

EXPLANATIONS.*

For explanations of the superior figures following the names in the table, see foot-note. The conventional abbreviations for the States of the Union have been employed, and in addition to these the following:

a.	= apple	den.	= dendritic	P.	= preciousstone
Aus.	= Australia	em.	= emerald	r.	= red
b.	= banded with various colors	g.	= green	ru.	= ruby
		G.	= gem-stone	s.	= smoky
Bav.	= Bavaria	gr.	= grass	S.	= semiprecious stone
B. C.	= Baltic coast	ir.	= iridescent		
bl.	= blue	Lab.	= Labrador	Sib.	= Siberia
blk.	= black	lf.	= leaf	Ty.	= Tyrol
br.	= brown	lk.	= leek	U. M.	= Ural Mts.
Br.	= Brazil	lt.	= light	Uru.	= Uruguay
c.	= colorless	N. S.	= Nova Scotia	v.	= violet
Cey.	= Ceylon	o.	= olive	v. c.	= varicolored
ch.	= chrome	O.	= ornamental stone	w.	= white
chat.	= chatoyant			y.	= yellow
cin.	= cinnamon	op.	= opalescent	Y. P.	= Yellowstone Park
cl.	= clove	p.	= purple		

*For other abbreviations, see Abbreviations, in Appendix.

POPULAR NAME.	Mineralogical Name.	Color.	Hardness.	Density.	Chief Locality.	Variety.
ach'ro-ite[1]	tourmalin	c.	7.5	3.1	Cal., Me., Br.	S.
ag'ate[2]	quartz	b.	7.1	2.6	{ U. S., Br., India	G.
al"a-bas'ter (common)[2]	gypsum	w.	2	2.3	It., N.S., Rus.	O.
al"a-bas'ter (oriental)[4]	aragonite	b.	3	2.9	Algiers	O.
al"ex-an'drite[1]	chrysoberyl	g.	8.5	3.6	Cey., U. M.	P.
al'man-dite[1]	garnet	v.	7.3	4.2	{ N. C., Wash., Ind.	S.
Am'a-zon stone[2]	microcline	g.	6.5	2.6	Col., U. M.	G.
am'ber[2]	amber	y.	2.5	1.1	B. C., Sicily	G.
am'e-thyst (common)[1]	quartz	p.	7	2.6	{ Me., Br., Ural M.	S.
am'e-thyst (oriental)[1]	sapphire	p.	9	4	Ceylon	S.
a"qua-ma-rine'[1]	beryl	v. c.	8	2.7	{ U. S., Br., Ural M.	S.
a-ven'tu-rin[1] (sunstone)	quartz	r. br.	7	2.6	Sib., Sp.	G.
ax'in-ite	axinite	cl. br.	7	3.2	Fr., Swit.	S.
az'u-rite[2]	azurite	bl.	4	3.8	Arizona	O.
Bal'as ru'by[1]	spinel	ru. r.	8	3.6	Burma, Siam	S.
ber'yl[1]	beryl	v. c.	8	2.7	{ U. S., Br., Ural M.	S.
blood'stone[2]	quartz	g. r.	7	2.6	India	G.
cairn'gorm[2]	quartz	s. br.	7	2.6	Scotland	S.
car'bun-cle[1]	garnet	r.	7.3	4.2	India	S.
car-ne'lian[2]	quartz	r. to y.	7	2.6	India, Uru.	G.
cat's'-eye' (oriental)[1]	chrysoberyl	y. br. g.	8.5	3.7	Cey., Br.	S.
cat's'-eye'[1] quartz[1]	quartz	y. g.	7	2.6	{ Bav., Br., Cey.	S.
cer-ag'ate[1]	quartz	ch. y.	7	2.6	Brazil	G.
chal-ced'o-ny[2]	quartz	v.c.; b.	7	2.6	{ U. S., Br., India	G.
chal-ced'o-nyx[2]	quartz	v.c.; b.	7	2.6	Br., Uru.	G.
chlor-o'pal[1]	quartz	a. g.	6	2.3	Silesia	S.
chrys'o-ber"yl[1]	chrysoberyl	g. to y.	8.5	3.7	Br., Cey.	S.
chrys'o-lite[1]	chrysolite	o. g.	6.3	3.3	N.M., Egypt	S.
chrys'o-prase[1]	quartz	a. g.	7	2.6	U. S., Silesia	G.
cin'na-mon-stone[1]	essonite	cin. y.	7	3.6	Ceylon	S.
cit'rine[1]	quartz	lt. y.	7	2.6	Ural M.	G.
co-run'dum*	crocidolite	bl. br.	4	3.2	S. Africa	O.
cro-cid'o-lite[2]	chrysoberyl	chat.	8.5	3.7	Br., Cey.	S.
cy'mo-phane[1]	garnet	em. g.	6	3.8	Ural M.	S.
de-man'toid	diamond	v. c.	10	3.5	{ Br., India, S. Africa	P.
di'a-mond[1]	tolite	bl.	7	2.6	Conn., Br.	S.
di'chro-ite[1]	euclase	v. c.	7.5	3.1	Br., Ural M.	S.
E-gyp'tian jas'-per	quartz	v. c.	7	2.6	Egypt	G.
em'er-ald[1]	beryl	gr. g.	7.5	2.7	{ N. C., Ty., Ural M.	P.
en'sta-tite[5]	enstatite	y. to g.	5.5	3.2	N. C., Ty.	S.
es'son-ite[1]	garnet	cin. y.	7	3.6	Ceylon	S.
eu'clase[5]	euclase	v. c.	7.5	3.1	Br., Ural M.	S.
gar'net[2] §						
gir'a-sol	opal	op.	6	2.2	Mexico	S.
hem'a-tite[1]	hematite	blk.	6.5	5.3	Br., Eng.	G.
hid'den-ite[1]	spodumene	em. g.	7	3.2	N. C.	S.
hy'a-cinth (precious)[1]	zircon	r.	7.5	4.8	Aus., Cey.	S.
hy'per-sthene	pyroxene	br.	6	3.4	Labrador	G.
in-dic'o-lite[1]	tourmalin	bl.	7.5	3.1	Me., Br.	S.
i'o-lite	iolite	bl.	7.5	2.6	Conn., Br.	S.
ja'cinth[1]	zircon	r.	7.5	4.8	Aus., Fr.	S.
jade[6]	jade	g.	6.5	2.9	China, Sib.	S.
jade'ite[6 5 1]	jadeite	em. g.	7	3.3	Burma, Mex.	S.
jas'per[2]	quartz	v. c.	7	2.6	{ U. S., Br., Rus.	G.
jet[2]	coal	blk.	2.5	1.2	U. S., Eng.	G.
lab'ra-dor-ite[2]	labradorite	chat.	6	2.7	Lab., Rus.	G.
la'pis laz'u-li[2]	lazurite	bl.	5.5	2.4	{ Per., Sib., Bolivia	S.
mac'le[1]	andalusite	gray	6	3.2	Cal., Mass.	S.
mal'a-chite[2]	malachite	g. b.	4	4	Ariz., Rus.	G.
mar'ca-site[1]	pyrite	y.	6.5	5.2	Col., Fr.	G.
mel'a-nite[5]	garnet	blk.	7.5	4	N. J., Italy	S.
Mex'i-can on'yx	aragonite	b.	3	2.7	Mexico	O.
Mo'cha stone[1]	quartz	w. b.	7	2.6	Br., India	G.
moon'stone[1]	orthoclase	chat.	6	2.6	Cey., Swit.	S.
moss'-ag'ate[2]	quartz	den.	7	2.6	Wyo., Br.	G.
neph'rite	jade	g.	6.5	3	China, Sib.	S.
ob-sid'i-an[2]	obsidian	blk.	5.5	2.4	Y. P., Mex.	G.
ol'i-vin	chrysolite	o. g.	6.3	3.3	N.M., Egypt	S.
on'e-gite	quartz	{ blk. in w.	7	2.7	Col., Braz.	G.
on'yx[2]	quartz	b.	7	2.6	Br., Uru.	G.
o'pal[1]	opal	c.	6	2.2	U. S., Mex.	P.
o'pal-ine[1]	opal	ir.	6	2.4	Aust., Hung.	S.
per'i-dot	chrysolite	o. g.	6.3	3.3	N.M., Egypt	S.
perth'ite	orthoclase & microline	{ r. b.	6.5	2.6	Can., Conn.	S.
phen'a-cite[1]	phenacite	w.	8	3	Me., Ural M.	S.
plas'ma[1]	quartz	lf. g.	7	2.6	India	G.
prase[1]	quartz	lk. g.	7	2.6	Col., India	G.
py'rite[2]	pyrite	y.	6.5	5.2	Col., Fr.	G.
py'rope quartz	garnet	r.	7.5	3.8	U. S., Boh.	S.
rho'don-ite[2]	rhodonite	pink	6	3.6	Mass., U. M.	G.
rib'bon jas'per[2]	quartz	b.	7	2.6	Kans., U. M.	G.
rock'-crys'tal[1]	quartz	c.	7	2.6	Braz., Japan	G.
ro'sa-line	zoisite	r.	6.5	3.3	Norway	O.
rose o'pal[1]	opal	pink	6	2.2	France	G.
ro'so-lite	garnet	pink	7.5	3.5	Mex., N. C.	S.
ru'bel-lite[1]	tourmalin	r.	7.5	3.1	{ Me., Cal., Ural M., Br.	S.
ru'by[1]	corundum	r.	8.8	4	Burma, Siam	P.
ru'by spi-nel'[1]	spinel	r.	8	3.6	Burma, Siam	S.
sag'e-nit'ic quartz[1]	quartz containing rutile	{ c.	7	2.6	N. C., Br.	S.
sap'phire[1]	corundum	bl.	9	4	{ U. S., Cey., Ural M.	P.
sap'phire spinel[1]	spinel	bl.	8	3.7	Burma, Siam	S.
sard[2]	quartz	r.	7	2.6	Br., India	G.
so'da-lite	sodalite	bl.	6	2.4	{ Me., Can., Bol., U. M.	S.
spes'sar-tite[1]	garnet	y.	7	4.1	Virginia	S.
spi-nel'[1]	spinel	v. c.	8	3.6	Burma, Siam	S.
spod'u-mene[1]	spodumene	y. g.	7	3.2	N. C., Br.	S.
sun'stone'[1]	feldspar	chat.	6.5	2.6	Norway	G.
sun'stone'[2]	quartz	r. br.	7	2.7	{ Sp., Sib., Conn.	S.
ti'ger's-eye'[1]	quartz	br.	7	3	S. Africa	O.
to'paz[1]	topaz	v. c.	8	3.5	Col., Br.	S.
tour'ma-lin¶						
tur'quoise[1]	turquoise	bl.	6	2.7	N. Mex., Per.	P.
zir'con[1]	zircon	v. c.	7.5	4.4	Aus., Cey.	S.

Uses: [1] jewelry; [2] jewelry and ornaments; [3] jewelry and in the arts; [4] ancient sarcophagi, pedestals, etc.; [5] collections or curiosities; [6] Oriental and aboriginal carvings.

* Its varieties are oriental amethyst (purple corundum), ruby, sapphire.

§ Its varieties are almandite, carbuncle, demantoid, essonite, melanite, pyrope, rosolite, spessartite.

‖ Its varieties are agate, amethyst, etc.

¶ Its varieties are achroite, indicolite, rubellite.

stone'break", stōn'brēk", *n.* **1.** Any species of saxifrage: a translation of the botanical name *Saxifraga* (rock-breaking), many species growing in clefts of rocks. **2.** A British species (*Saxifraga granulata*) with pebble-like tubers, once regarded as a cure for calculus.

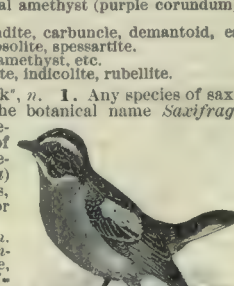

A Stonechat, the Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*). 1/4

stone'buck", stōn'buc', *n.* The steenbok. [< AS. *stān-bucca*, ibex, < *stān*, stone, + *bucca*, buck.] **stone'-bock"**‡.

stone'cat", stōn'cat', *n.* A small North-American catfish (genus *Noturus*) having sharp pectoral spines capable of inflicting a painful wound, as *N. flavus*.

stone'chat", stōn'chat', *n.* **1.** A small European turdoid bird (*Pratincola rubicola*) with upper parts black and breast dark-reddish. **2.** One of other saxicolines. Especially: (1) The wheatear. (2) The whinchat. **stone'chack"er**‡ or **-chat"ter**‡; **stone'clink"**‡.

stone'crop", stōn'crop', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Sedum*, especially the common British stonecrop (*S. acre*), a low, spreading, moss-like herb with very small, fleshy, alternate, crowded, closely sessile leaves, and yellow flowers in a leafy cyme: often cultivated for ornament in gardens, and thence in the United States escaped to rocky roadsides. Called also *mossy stonecrop*, *English moss*, *wall-pepper*, *golden moss*, *wall-moss*, etc. See SEDUM. **2.** A plant of some other genus of the same family; as, the Virginia *stonecrop*. [< AS. *stāncrop*, < *stān*, stone, + *crop*, sprout.]

—**Virginia stonecrop**, an erect perennial herb (*Penthorum sedoides*) of the stonecrop family (*Crassulaceæ*), with yellowish flowers, found in ditches in Canada and the United States. **ditch'-stone"crop**‡.

stoned, stōnd. **I.** *pp.* of STONE, *v.* **II.** *a.* Having a stone or stones, as fruit.

stone'-deaf", **s.-falcon**, etc. See STONE, *n.*

stone'fish", stōn'fish', *n.* [Scot.] The shanny.

stone'gale", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The staniel. **stone'gall"**‡.

stone'hatch," stōn'hach", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ring-plover, which sometimes lines its nest with small stones.

Stone'henge, stōn'henj, *n.* A megalithic structure on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England. It consisted originally of two concentric circles surrounding two enclosures of horseshoe shape, within which were five trilithons. Some of the stones have fallen, and some have been carried away, but the greater part remain. Its purpose is unknown.

stone'lily, etc. See STONE, *n.*

stone'man, stōn'man, *n.* **1.** A heap of stones serving as a landmark or memorial; a cairn. **2.** *Print.* Same as STONE-HAND. See STONE, *n.* [< STONE + W. *maen*, stone.]

sto'nen, stō'nen, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Made of stone.

sto'nern‡ [Scot.].

stone'peck"er, stōn'pek"er, *n.* **1.** [Local, Brit.] The turnstone. **2.** [Shetland.] The purple sandpiper.

stone'-pine", stōn'-pain", *n.* A nut-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the Mediterranean region, with long deep-green leaves and large cones which in Italy yield very large edible seeds. Its branches are mainly at the top, and give it the name **parasol-pine.**

—**Siberian stone-pine**, *Pinus Cembra*, var. *Sibirica*.

—**Swiss s.**, *Pinus Cembra*, a slow-growing species with a close, erect, symmetrical habit.

sto'ner, stō'ner, *n.* One who or that which stones.

stone'root", stōn'rūt', *n.* Same as HORSE-BALM.

stone'seed", stōn'sēd', *n.* The common gromwell, or any other species of the genus *Lithospermum*, whose seed-like nutlets are hard and stony.

stone'snick"le, stōn'snic"l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The stone-chat. **stone'smich**‡; **stone'smitch**‡; **stone'smith**‡.

stone'stur"geon, **s.-thrush**, etc. See STONE, *n.*

stone'ware", stōn'wār', *n.* A variety of pottery. See POTTERY.

stone'weed", stōn'wēd', *n.* Same as STONESEED.

stone'work", stōn'wûrk', *n.* Work made of stone; especially, masons' work. Compare RANDOM WORK; RANGE-WORK.

stone'-works", etc. See STONE, *n.*

stone'wort", stōn'wûrt', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara*. See CHARA.

stong, stōng, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An instrument for taking eels.

sto'ni-fy†, *v.* To render stony; turn to stone.

sto'ning-jack", stō'ning-jac', *n.* A machine on which leather is stretched, scoured, and smoothed by a stock-stone.

ston'ish†, *vt.* To astonish.—**ston'ish-ment**†, *n.*

sto'ny, stō'ni, *a.* [STO'NI-ER; STO'NI-EST.] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones; full of stones; containing many stones; as, a *stony* country; a *stony* field. **2.** [Archaic or Poet.] Made or consisting of stone; as, a *stony* tower; a *stony* turret. **3.** Hard as stone.

> The *stony* glacier has to be dissolved, an ounce at a time, into the brook that runs musically from it.
> STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. v, p. 163. [RAN. & S.]

4. Figuratively, hard and cold as stone; unfeeling; unimpressible; as, a *stony* stare; a *stony* heart. **5.** Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying; as, *stony* horror.

> A golden lizard, stiffened suddenly into *stony* fright.
> BRET HARTE *Cressy* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

[< AS. *stānig*, < *stān*, stone.] **sto'nish**†.

—**sto'ny-heart"ed**, *a.* Hard-hearted; pitiless.

—**sto'ni-ly**, *adv.* In a stony, cold, or hard-hearted manner.—**sto'ni-ness**, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stony.

stood, stud, *imp. & pp.* of STAND, *v.*

stook, stuk, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* To set up in stooks or shocks; as, to *stook* sheaves of oats. **II.** *i.* To place or stand up sheaves of grain in stooks.—**stook'er**, *n.*

stook, *n.* [Prov.] A collection of sheaves or bundles, usually about twelve, set up close together in the field, a portion of them laid as a thatch. [< LG. *stuke*, bundle.]

stool, stūl, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To decoy with a stool or stools; as, to *stool* pigeons. **2.** To plow or cultivate. **3.** To set up (turfs or sods) against one another in pairs for drying.

II. *i.* **1.** To send up shoots or suckers, as an apple-tree, asparagus, grass, etc.; tiller. **2.** [U. S.] To decoy wild fowl with a stool or stools. **3.** [U. S.] To allow oneself or itself to be decoyed. **4.** To void feces.

stool, *n.* **1.** A backless seat, having one to four legs, and intended for a single person; as, a camp-*stool*; music-*stool*. **2.** A low bench or portable support for the feet, or for the knees in kneeling. See FOOTSTOOL. **3.** Any low chair-like support; as, a joint-*stool* for railway-rails. **4.** A seat used in evacuating the bowels; a commode; hence, an evacuation of the bowels; also, feces as discharged: in the latter sense usually plural. **5.** A ducking-stool. **6.** A portable piece of wood to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened to decoy wild birds within range; also, a decoy in imitation of a shore-bird. **7.** A stump or root of any kind from which suckers or sprouts shoot up; also, the shoots from such a root or stump. **8.** A plant from which young plants are produced by layering or from runners; also, a hill of mother-plants; as, to set out raspberries in *stools*. **9.** *Naut.* (1) A small channel on a vessel's side for the lower end of the fashion-pieces. (2) A chock or support, as for the lower end of the backstay deadeyes. (2) A chock or support, as for the lower end of the fashion-pieces. **10.** *pl.* [U. S.] Loose material scattered over a water-bottom for oyster-spat to adhere to. **11**†. A frame for working tapestry. **12**†. The seat or see of a bishop. [< AS. *stōl*, seat, < root of STAND.] **stole**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**back'-stool"**, *n.* A low, easy

chair. —**stool'-ball"**, *n.* A game resembling cricket, played mostly by women: common in the 16th and 17th centuries, and still played in Sussex, England.—**s.-crow**, *n.* A live decoy crow, used with clap-nets.—**s.-end**, *n.* In mining, a portion of rock left as a support.—**s. of repentance**, formerly, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church, for persons who were to receive ecclesiastical reprimand for sexual misconduct.—**s.-pigeon**, *n.* **1.** A decoy pigeon. **2.** A person employed to decoy others, as into gambling-dens.—**to fall between two stools**, to try to do two things at once and consequently to fall in both.

stoom, stūm, *v.* & *n.* Same as STUM.

stoop, stūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring nearer the ground, as the body; incline forward. **2.** To lower one end of, as a cask; tilt or cant. **3.** [Poet.] To cause to descend; bring down; lower. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To steep or macerate. **5†.** To bring to submission; make prostrate; abuse; subject. **6†.** To pounce upon.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring the body nearer the ground, as by bending the legs or by inclining downward and forward; bend or lean forward; be bowed down. **2.** Specifically, to have a habitual forward inclination of the head and shoulders; as, to *stoop* in walking. **3.** To descend from dignity or rank, or from a higher to a lower moral plane; lower or belittle oneself; condescend; usually followed by *to* or an infinitive; as, to *stoop to* meanness; to *stoop to notice* an insult.

But the Duke *stoops*, they say. In wedding her.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 50.

4. [Poet.] To sink down; descend; alight. **5.** To pounce down, as a hawk upon prey; swoop.

Spain *stooped* on South America, like a vulture on its prey.
WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill* in vol. v, p. 97. [L. B. & CO. '56.]

6†. To yield to compulsion; submit; succumb. [< AS. *stūpian*, stoop, akin to STEEP, *a.*]

Synonyms: see BEND; CONDESCEND.

—**stoop'er**, *n.* —**stoop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

stoop[1], *n.* **1.** An act of stooping; a downward and forward bend or bending of the body; also, a habitual forward inclination of the head and shoulders. **2.** Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; abasement; submission; humiliation. **3.** A pouncing down, as of a bird on prey; a swoop. **4†.** Something, as a hawk, that swoops or pounces.

—**stoop'-shoul"dered**, *a.* Having round shoulders.

A Stoop.

stoop[2], *n.* [U. S.] An uncovered platform at the door of a house, having usually steps with balustor guards, and formerly seats at the sides; less correctly, any porch, portico, or veranda. [< D. *stoep*, stoop, < root of STEP.]

stoop[3], *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup; flagon; also, the contents of such a vessel; a vessel of liquor.

And surely ye'll be your pint-*stoup*,
And surely I'll be mine.
BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* st. 5.

2. *Eccl.* A receptacle for holy water, placed in or against the wall or against a column, at the entrance of a church or house.

In the fortress itself we found a well-kept little chapel, with its lamp burning and holy water *stoup* outside duly filled. ST. GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, Notes on Spain* in vol. ii, p. 172. [D. & CO. '92.]

[< AS. *stēap*, cup.]

A German Stoop (def. 1) of the 17th Century.

stoup[4], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A post set in the ground, especially as a mark on a race-course; a pillar. **2.** *Mining.* A prop or support; specifically, in coal-mining, a column of coal supporting a roof. **3.** One who supports or sustains; a patron. **4†.** A stem, stock, or stump, as of a tree. For STULP, < Ice. *stōlpi*, post.]

stoup[5].

—**stoop and room**, same as PILLAR AND BREAST. **s. and thirl**[5]. **s. and roop**, every bit; root and branch; altogether; utterly. **s. and roup**[5].

stoopt, *pp.* Stooped. PHIL. SOC.

stoor, stūr, *v.* Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stir, as a liquid. **2.** To pour, especially from a vessel held high, sprinkle.

II. *i.* **1.** To move actively; stir. **2.** To rise in clouds, as smoke or dust. **stour**[1]; **stowre**[1].

stoor, *a.* Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Huge; mighty; strong. **2.** Hard; stiff, inflexible; figuratively, harsh, austere; violent. **3.** Harsh-sounding; deep-toned. [< AS. *stīr*, large.] **stour**[1]; **stowre**[1].

stoor, *n.* Prov. Brit.] **1.** Stir or bustle; perturbation. **2.** Dust, especially in clouds. **3.** Rushing water; spray. **4.** Enough yeast for a brewing. **stour**[1]; **stowre**[1].

stoor'ey, stūr'e, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar.

stoor'ness[1], *n.* Strength; power. **stour'ness**[1].

stoor'y, stūr'i, *a.* Same. Dusty. **stour'y**[1]; **stow'ry**[1].

stooth, stūth, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To lath and plaster.

stooth, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A post, stud.

stooth'ing, stūth'ing, *n.* Studding.

stop[1], stop, *v.* [STOPPED; STOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from motion to rest; arrest the course, progress, or movement of; prevent from going farther, or from further operation or continuance; bring to an end; as, to *stop* a runaway horse; to *stop* a factory; to *stop* payment.

If a vendor . . . finds that the purchaser is insolvent, he may *stop* the goods at any time before they reach the purchaser.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 595.

His 'Hannibal's' triumph would have *stopped* the progress of the world. E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 4, p. 105. [H.,

2. To prevent the doing or execution of; check beforehand; hold or choke back; repress; restrain; as, to *stop* a design; grief *stopped* his utterance. **3.** To prevent egress from or passage through; close, as with a plug, filling, or cover, or some other obstruction; close the opening or openings of; also, to staunch; as, to *stop* a vent or a passage; to *stop* a bottle; to *stop* a wound. **4.** *Mus.* To press down (a string) on the finger-board, or to close a finger-hole) with the finger, or the bell of an instrument with the hand or damper, in order to change the rate of vibration of the string or air-column, and thus vary the pitch. **5.** To fill up, as a crack or fissure in a painted or plastered surface. **6.** In hat-making, to sprinkle hot water on (a hat-body) to aid in uniting it to the napping. **7.** To keep back; prevent payment of; retain; as, to *stop* a check or wages. **8.** *Naut.* To lash, as a line, to something, with small stuff; seize. **9.** *Optics.* To reduce the effective diameter of (a lens) by a stop. **10.** To point with marks indicating the pauses; punctuate. **11.** In pugilism, to parry or intercept (a blow); also, to defeat; as, he *stopped* his man in four rounds. **12.** *Hort.* To top.

II. *i.* **1.** To cease from motion; come to rest; as, the train *stopped* at the station; the machinery *stopped*. **2.** To pause in or cease from any movement, course, or procedure; come to an end; discontinue; as, the music *stopped;* the speaker *stopped* till the applause ceased. **3.** [Colloq.] To stay for a time; remain; tarry; lodge. **4.** *Mus.* To change the pitch of by a stop. [< AS. *stoppian*, prob. < LL. *stuppa*, stop, < L. *stupa*, tow.]

Synonyms: see ARREST; CEASE; CHECK[1]; FINISH; HINDER[1]; OBSTRUCT; REST[1]; SHUT.

Compounds, etc.: **-stop'-bead"**, *n.* A strip on a door-frame, against which the door closes.—**s.-card**, *n.* See STOP[1], *n.*, 12.—**s.-cock**, *n.* A faucet or bib-cock having a stop or valve. See COCK[1], *n.*—**s.-collar**, *n.* An adjustable ring or collar on a shaft or rod, to limit the lengthwise motion of a movable piece.—**s.-cylinder**, *n.* A form of printing-press. See PRINTING-PRESS.—**s.-finger**, *n.* In silk-doubling, a faller-wire.—**s.-gap**, *n.* That which stops a gap: used also adjectively.—**s.-gate**, *n.* A gate to shut off a section of a canal from the adjacent section in case of a break in the embankments.—**s.-hound**, *n.* A hound trained to stop at a signal from the hunter.—**s.-net**, *n.* A small net joined to a seine, increasing its length.—**s.-off**, *n.* Same as STOPOVER.—**s.-order**, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* An order issued by the chancery court to stay the payment or transfer of stocks or funds standing in the name of the paymaster-general. **2.** *Finance.* An order from a dealer in stocks to his broker, setting a limit of price at which current speculative transactions in stocks shall be closed, generally to stop losses.—**s.-over**, **1.** *a.* Giving permission to stop over; as, a *stop-over* ticket or check. **II.** *n.* A stop-over check, the act of stopping over, or permission to stop over. Compare TO STOP OVER, below. —**s.-plank**, *n.* A plank sliding in grooves and serving as a temporary dam, as in a lock or weir.—**s.-plate**, *n. Carbuilding.* A metal plate limiting the end-play of an axle on its bearings.—**s.-ridge**, *n.* A ridge or elevation, as on an edged tool, intended to retain a handle at its proper place: characteristic of a class of stone celts.—**s.-rod**, *n.* A rod in the stop-motion of a loom.—**s.-seine**, *n.* [Eng.] An auxiliary seine, aiding the enclosure of fish nearly surrounded by the main seine.—**s.-shaft**, *n. Mech.* A mechanism that will lock or stop a shaft when a given portion of a rotation has been accomplished.—**s.-ship**, *n.* A fish, the remora.—**s.-swing**, *n.* In club-swinging, a swing in which each club is brought down with a slap on the opposite arm, from which it rebounds, reversing the circle.—**s.-thrust**, *n.* In fencing, a slight thrust intended to frustrate the attack of an opponent.—**s.-valve**, *n.* A valve used to stop the passage of a fluid in a pipe: properly one that operates by hand, as with a screw, rather than automatically; as, a *stop-cock* for shutting off a steam-boiler's connection with others of a series.—**s.-watch**, *n.* A watch indicating fractions of a second, as fourths or fifths, by a hand that may be instantly stopped by pressure on a spring or catch: used in timing race-horses, etc.—**s.-wheel**, *n.* A secondary locking-wheel in a Geneva movement. See MOVEMENT.—**s.-work**, *n.* A mechanism to prevent overwinding, as of a watch or musical box.—**to s. off.** **1.** To get off a train or other conveyance for a temporary stay or stop. **2.** *Founding.* To fill part of a mold with sand or earth, to prevent access of molten metal to that part. **3.** Same as TO STOP OUT, 2.—**to s. out.** **1.** [Colloq.] To stay out or away from one's lodgings over night. **2.** To cover with some resistant to prevent chemical or other action, as a part of a plate in the process of etching, or a negative to be printed from, or in electroplating.—**to s. over** (Colloq.), to interrupt one's journey by tarrying at a place on the way.

stop[2], *vt.* & *vi.* *Mining.* Same as STOPE.

stop[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; cessation from progress or operation; a halt; pause; close; cessation; as, to come to a *stop;* to bring something to a *stop*. **2.** That which stops or obstructs; an obstruction or obstacle; a hindrance.

These be the *stops* that hinder study quite.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act i, sc. 1.

3. In musical instruments: (1) The pressing down of a string by the finger, or, in wind-instruments, the closing of an aperture, in order to change the pitch of the tone emitted; stopping. (2) A key, lever, or handle for stopping a string or an aperture: (*a*) in an organ, a knob or handle by which a particular set of pipes is thrown into or out of action; a draw-stop; stop-knob; (*b*) in a harpsichord, a handle by which a lever was worked to control the position of a jack. (3) A fret for a guitar. (4) In an organ, a set of pipes or reeds producing tones of the same quality, and arranged in regular musical progression.

An organ-stop may be a **foundation-stop**, a **mutation-s.**, or a **mixture-s.** The first two have but one pipe to each digital, whereas the mixtures have two, three, or more. A **foundation-stop** is one whose tone agrees with the normal pitch of the digital struck or with some octave of it. It is known in the first case as an **8-foot s.** on the manuals, and a **16-foot s.** on the pedals. It is a **16-foot s.** or a **32-foot s.** respectively, when it sounds the octave or two octaves lower than the 8-foot stops, and a **4-foot s.** and **2-foot s.** when it sounds the octave or the fifteenth above. **Mutation-stops** produce a tone that is neither the normal pitch nor an octave of the digital struck, and include the *tierce, quint, twelfth*, etc., sounding respectively a third, a fifth, a twelfth, etc., higher than the tone properly corresponding to the digital depressed. Among varieties of organ-stops are also the **complete stop** (having at least one pipe or reed to a note), **compound s.** (more than one pipe or reed to a note), **flue-s.** (composed of flue-pipes — see ORGAN-PIPE), **incomplete** or **imperfect s.** (when having less than the full number of pipes), **manual s.** (corresponding to the manual keyboard), **open s.** (having the pipes open at their upper ends), **pedal s.** (corresponding to the pedals, as distinguished from manual stops), **solo s.** (having specially heavy wind, or a special tone-quality), **string s.** (producing tones in imitation of a stringed instrument). Compare DIAPASON. The forms of draw-stop are the **mechanical s.** or coupler; see COUPLER, 1; and the **sounding s.** or **speaking s.** (controlling a set of pipes). See also KNEE-STOP.

4. A mark, often popularly regarded as indicating a pause; a punctuation-mark.

All *stops* in it (sacred text) are purely human inventions; and . . . they should be as few as possible and only those positively required. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Prolegomena* in vol. i, ch. 6, § 1, p. 99. [8 '63.]

5. In joinery: (1) A wooden batten or block on a door- or window-frame, against which a door or a casement window-sash may close. (2) A block or pin to check sliding motion, as of a drawer. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A projection at a lower masthead, supporting the trestletrees. (2) A small line for lashing or fastening anything temporarily: often named from the object of attachment; as, a hammock-*stop*. (3) A notch or scoring to keep a timber, as a carline, in position. **7.** *Optics.* A perforated diaphragm to decrease the effective aperture of a lens, as for cutting off superfluous light or increasing the defining power. **8.** The point at which the warp-threads in a lace-frame are brought together, forming a place from which the pattern may be measured. **9.** The depression between the cranial and the nasal bones in the face of a dog: prominent in the bulldog. **10.** *Phon.* A sound in speech arising from the closure of the mouth, specifically a mute consonant, as *t, d, k, b;* also, the closure in the articulation of such a sound. **11.** *Fencing.* A stop-thrust. **12.** A card-game in which certain cards, called *stop-cards*, terminate play when they appear: a variety of newmarket. **13.** In battue-shooting, one of the men posted behind the gunners to prevent birds from flying too far.

Synonyms: see CESSATION; PERIOD; REST[1].

Phrases:—**full stop.** **1.** In punctuation, a period. **2.** In lute-playing: (1) A chord followed by a rest. (2) A chord in the production of which all the strings are stopped. —**Geneva s.**, in watchmaking, same as GENEVA MOVEMENT.—**to hunt upon the s.**, to hunt slowly, making frequent stops, as a stop-hound; hence, to lack enthusiasm.

stop[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small well-bucket; a pail.

stope, stōp, *vt.* & *ri.* [STOPED; STO'PING.] *Mining.* To excavate, as ore, rock, or earth, in stopes; also, loosely, to excavate mineral underground.

stope, *n.* *Mining.* An excavation from which the ore has been extracted, either above or below a level, in a series of steps. [Var. of STEP.]—**blind stope** [Local, U. S.], a secret working to remove ore.

sto'pen[1], *pp.* of STEP, *v.* Stepped.

sto'ping, stō'ping, *n.* *Mining.* **1.** The excavation of mineral-deposits by means of stopes. **2.** Ore that can be profitably removed by stoping.

—**overhand stoping**, the excavation of mineral-deposits by stopes from below upward, the miner being thus aided by gravity: the most common method.—**underhand s.**, the excavation of ore by stopes from above downward, the ore being thus prevented from falling and mixing with refuse.—**sto'ping-drill"**, *n.* A rock-drilling machine, usually mounted on an extensible column, for working stopes: especially adapted for small tunnels.

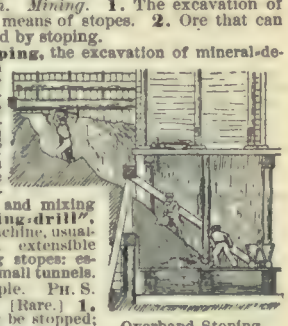
Overhand Stoping.

stop'l, *v.* & *n.* Stopple. PH. S.

stop'less, stop'les, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** That can not stop or be stopped; ceaseless. **2.** Having no stops.

stop'-mo"tion, stop'-mō'shun, *n.* A mechanical arrangement for producing an automatic stop in machinery. Specifically: (1) A device, as a form of governor, for shutting off steam in an engine, as when racing occurs or an accident happens. (2) The mechanism for stopping a stop-watch. (3) One of many devices in textile-machinery for suspending the operation, as by electrical contact, or the dropping of a lever, as when a thread or sliver breaks.

stop'page, stop'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; usually implying a general obstruction of action, motion, or progress; as, a *stoppage* of the circulation. **2.** A deduction from pay or allowances on account of some offset that is claimed or some loss that is apprehended.

—**stoppage in transit** or **in transitu** (*Law*), the right of the seller of goods that have been shipped to the buyer, but have not been paid for by him, to stop and resume possession of them before they have come into the latter's possession, in case of his becoming insolvent.

stopped, stept, *pa.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) Affected or produced by stopping or damping; damped; as, a *stopped* string or instrument; a *stopped* note. Compare STOP, *vt.*, 4. (2) Closed at the upper end; said of an organ-pipe. Compare OPEN. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by closure of some of the organs of articulation.

stop'pel[1], *n.* Same as ESTOPPEL.

stop'per, step'ĕr, *vt.* To close or secure with a stopper or stoppers; as, to *stopper* a vial; to *stopper* a cable.

But her crew [the Kearsarge's] were altogether superior in gunpractice, and she had protected her boilers by chains '*stoppered*' up and down the side amidships, as had been done in the fights at New Orleans and elsewhere. ROSSITER JOHNSON *Short Hist. War of Secession* ch. 24, p. 401. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

stop'per, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stops up or closes. (1) A plug used to close an opening or a vent, as in a bottle, a jar, or a cask. (2) A wooden plug inserted in the top of some organ-pipes to increase effective length, and for tuning. (3) Formerly, a plug for packing loose substances in a small receptacle; as, a tobacco-*stopper*. **2.** One who or that which stops or checks movement or action of any kind. (1) *Naut.* A clamp, plug, rope, or chain secured at one end, or other device for checking the motion of a rope or a cable or for shortening it. Stoppers are named from their attachments; as, **bitt-stopper, cat-head s., deck-s., dog-s., wing-s.** (2) A bar or device to be trailed on the ground behind a vehicle, to prevent it from running backward after stopping on an up grade. (3) A player who stops the balls, in football, tennis, and other games. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of four or five shrubs or small trees of the genus *Eugenia* (see EUGENIA) found in the southern part of Florida and in the West Indies. **4.** The upper pad of a dog's fore foot.

—**stop'per-bolt"**, *n.* *Naut.* A deck ring-bolt to which deck-stoppers may be hooked.—**s.-hole**, *n.* In a puddling-furnace, a hole through which a rabble is introduced and worked. See illus. under PUDDLING-FURNACE.—**s.-knot**, *n.* A double wall-knot in the end of a rope-stopper.

stop'ping, step'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who stops. **2.** That which stops, fills, or obstructs. Specifically: (1) Material for filling cracks or fissures, as in oil-paintings or plastering. (2) A wall or brattice shutting off a part of a mine or goaf in order to obstruct or direct air-currents or confine gas. (3) Filling-material for teeth. (4) A ball or wad of material with which to stuff the space between a horse's hoof and its shoe. **3.** In photography, etching, electroplating, etc., the act or process of stopping out. See TO STOP OUT, under STOP[1], *v.* **4.** *Mining.* Stoping.

—**stop'ping-brush"**. **1.** A brush for stopping a hat-

body. See STOP¹, *v.*, I, 6. **2.** A camel's-hair brush used to stop out part of an etched plate.—**s.-coat,** *n.* The material used in stopping out, as in etching and electroplating.

stop'ple, step'l, *vt.* [STOP'PLED; STOP'PLING.] To close with or as with a stopple.

stop'ple¹, *n.* **1.** That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper, plug, or bung, as for a bottle or demijohn. **2.** A finger-piece or plug for a hole in a flute or flageolet, to change the scale. **stop'pel**†.

stop'ple², *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Stubble.

stopt, *pp.* Stopped. PHIL. SOC.

stop'wa"ter, step'wŏ'tęr, *n. Naut.* **1.** Something towed in the wake of a vessel to retard its way. **2.** A piece of wood driven into a hole at a scarf-joint in a vessel's timber, to render it water-tight. **3.** A piece of canvas coated with red lead, used to make tight the joints of plates in an iron or steel vessel.

stor†, *a.* Same as STOOR.

stor'a-ble, stōr'ą-bl, *a.* That may be stored.

stor'age, stōr'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of storing, or the state of being stored; especially, the keeping or placing of articles in a warehouse or other place of safe-keeping. **2.** Space for storing goods; as, to hire *storage* for furniture. **3.** The price or amount charged for storing goods. **4.** *Hydraul.* The artificial holding back of a body of water, as to supply a city, to prevent a freshet or flood in a river-system, or to control the flow of water in irrigation.

It is therefore necessary, if we have to control these flood-waters at all, to devise some means by which we may imitate the old natural system of water *storage* which the primeval woods afforded.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Rivers* p. 189. [S. '89.]

—**stor'age-bat"ter-y,** *n.* See note under BATTERY. —**s.-bellows,** *n.* In a pipe-organ, a horizontal bellows in which air is maintained at a constant pressure by weights operating against feeders.—**s. of electricity,** the conversion of electric energy into potential chemical energy in such form as will permit it to be changed back into electric energy when desired, as in a storage-battery.—**s.-reservoir,** *n.* A reservoir for storage of water. See STORAGE, 4.—**s.-warehouse,** *n.* A building for storage of furniture, valuables, etc.

sto'rax, stō'raks, *n.* **1.** A gum having the odor of vanilla, formerly much used in medicine. **2.** A tree (*Styrax officinalis*) of the storax family (*Styracaceæ*) from which the gum was obtained. [L., < Gr. *styrax*, storax.]

—**liquid storax** (*Pharm.*), same as LIQUIDAMBAR, 3. —**sto'rax-wort",** *n.* Any plant of the storax family.

store, stōr, *vt.* [STORED; STOR'ING.] **1.** To put away for future use, especially for future consumption; lay up as something reserved: often with *up;* as, to *store* food for the winter; to *store up* wealth or knowledge. **2.** To furnish or supply; provide; replenish; especially, to stock for future use; provision; as, a ship *stored* with provisions; a mind *stored* with knowledge. **3.** To place in a warehouse or other place of deposit for safe-keeping; warehouse; as, they *stored* their furniture. **4.** To withhold or impound, as water. **5**†. To restore. [< OF. *estorer*, < L. *instauro*, restore, < *in*, in, + **stauro*, set up; cp. Gr. *stauros*, a stake.]

Synonyms: see AMASS.

store, *a.* **1.** Kept in stock or procured at a store, as distinguished from custom-made or home-made; as, *store* clothes. **2**†. Laid up; hoarded.

store¹, *n.* **1.** That which is stored or laid up against future need; a reserve fund; hence, an abundant available supply; a large amount at hand; as, a *store* of wealth or wisdom.

For a god goes with it and makes it *store*
To the soul that was starving in darkness before.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, st. 6.

2. *pl.* Supplies, as of ammunition, arms, or clothing, provided for a special purpose; necessary articles, especially of food; as, a ship's *stores;* military *stores.*

Beyond that soft blue curtain lie His *stores* of hail and sleet.
BRYANT *The Firmament* st. 3.

3. A place where commodities are stored; a magazine; warehouse. **4.** In the United States and some British colonies, a place where merchandise of any kind is kept for sale; a shop; as, a grocery-*store;* a wholesale *store.* Compare SHOP. [< OF. *estore*, < LL. *staurum*, < L. *instauro*, restore; see STORE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see HEAP; STOCK.

Phrases, etc.: —**appraiser's store** [U. S.], a government warehouse where dutiable goods are kept while being appraised.—**general-order s.,** a customs warehouse in which detained goods are stored, and from which they can be taken only on a general order.—**general s.,** a store in which merchandise of all kinds is kept for sale.—**in s.,** in reserve or readiness; as, hard trials were *in store* for him.—**marine s.** [Eng.], a place where old ship-materials are bought and sold; junk-shop.—**marine stores,** old ship-materials, as ropes, canvas, and anchors. —**naval stores,** resin, tar, turpentine, etc.—**store'-cat"tle,** *n.* [Austral.] Lean cattle bought to be fattened.—**s.-city,** *n. Archeol.* An ancient city in which provisions were stored by the government; a treasure-city, especially one as mentioned in the Old Testament.—**s.-farm,** *n.* [Scot.] A stock- or cattle-farm.—**s.-farmer,** *n.*—**s. pay** [U. S.], payment in goods from a store instead of cash.—**s.-ship,** *n.* A government vessel employed in transporting supplies, as to a station, fleet, or garrison.—**to set s. by,** to value highly.—**to tell no s. of**†, to attach no importance to; consider as of no account.

store², *n.* A window-shade, especially an ornamental one of French manufacture. [F., < L. *storea*, mat.]

store'house", stōr'hous", *n.* **1.** A building in which articles or goods of any kind, especially foodstuffs, are stored; warehouse; depository; magazine.

The Country of Italy . . . by all Accounts, ancient and modern, is a *Store-house* of Fire. THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 10, p. 113. [R. 1759.]

2†. A supply; store.

store'keep"er, stōr'kip'ęr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A person who keeps a store. Compare STORE¹, *n.*, 4. **2.** One who has charge of stores of any kind; especially, a government official in charge of public stores; as, a military, naval, ordnance, or medical *storekeeper.* These officers have rank and corresponding pay. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] An article of goods long in stock; an unsalable article.

—**store'keep"ing,** *n.*

store'man, stōr'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A storekeeper. **2.** A man employed at storing goods in a storehouse.

store'mas"ter, stōr'mąs'tęr, *n.* [Scot.] A tenant of a store-farm.

stor'er, stōr'ęr, *n.* One who or that which stores.

store'room", stōr'rūm', *n.* A room in which things are stored, especially one in which the supplies of a household or a ship are kept.

sto'rey, *n.* Same as STORY², *n.*

stor'ge, stōr'jī *or* -gē (XIII), *n.* [Rare.] Natural love or affection, as of parents for children, and especially of animals for their young. [< Gr. *storgē*, < *stergō*, love.]

What, amongst many, might I present as a better illustration, or more beautiful instance, than the *storge* or maternal instinct!
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, app. B, p. 371. [H. '58.]

sto'ri-al†, *a.* **1.** Historical. **2.** Like a story.

sto'ri-a"ted, stō'ri-ē"tęd, *a.* Embellished with ornamental designs: said especially of the title-pages of books of the 16th and 17th centuries. [For HISTORIATED.]

sto'ried¹, stō'rid, *a.* **1.** Having a notable history; associated with story, legend, or history; as, *storied* castles.

High overhead, sublime,
The mighty gateway's *storied* roof was spread.
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* pt. xvi, st. 2.

2. Ornamented with designs representing scenes from history or story; as, *storied* walls; *storied* hangings. **3.** Related in a story.

sto'ried², *a.* Having or consisting of stories, as a building: usually in compounds; as, six-*storied.*

sto'ri-er, stō'ri-ęr, *n.* One who relates stories or history.

sto'ri-fy¹, stō'ri-fī, *vt.* [Eng.] To arrange as stories one above another. [< STORY², *n.*, + -FY.]

sto'ri-fy²†, *vt.* To tell stories about.

sto"ri-ol'o-gy, stō"ri-ol'o-ji, *n. Anthrop.* Scientific study of folk-lore. [< STORY¹, *n.*, + -OLOGY.]

—**sto"ri-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

stork, stōrk, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged ciconian wading bird related to the herons, having the sides of the bill ungrooved and the hind toe above the level of the others, as an openbill or a wood-ibis; specifically, a ciconine bird having the bill straight or even upturned and pointed and toes short. *Ciconia ciconia* or *alba* is the famous **migratory stork** of the Old World, which nests on buildings in parts of the continent of Europe. *C. nigra* is the **black stork.** The marabous and jabirus are other species. See illus. under ADJUTANT and MARABOU. [< AS. *storc*, stork; cp. Gr. *torgos*, vulture.]

Storks' Nests on the Chimneys of Nuremberg.

—**stork'-billed",** *a.* Having a bill like a stork's.

storks'bill", stōrks'bil', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Erodium,* a genus of plants allied to the cranesbills of the genus *Geranium,* and receiving its name in the same way. See CRANESBILL. The species of *Erodium* are more properly, according to its etymology, called **heron's-bill.** See HERON'S-BILL. **2.** Any species of *Pelargonium.* See GERANIUM; PELARGONIUM.

storm, stōrm, *v.* **I.** *t. Mil.* To take or attempt to take by storm; as, to *storm* a citadel.

II. *i.* **1.** To take place, as a storm, especially a violent or heavy one: used impersonally; as, it *stormed* all day. **2.** To give vent boisterously to rage or passion.

Many mariners are calm in a storm, and *storm* in a calm, blustering with oaths. THOMAS FULLER *Holy and Profane States, Good Sea-Captain* p. 144. [L. B. & CO. '64.]

3. To move or rush about in much excitement; go noisily and hurriedly about; as, he *stormed* through the house.

Two horses have emerged from the ruck, and are sweeping, rushing, *storming,* towards us, almost side by side.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. I, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< AS. *styrman*, < *storm*, storm.]

Synonyms: see BLUSTER; RAGE.

—**storm'er,** *n.*

storm, *n.* **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, generally a great whirling motion of the air (see CYCLONE), accompanied usually, but not necessarily, by rain or other form of precipitation, and often by electrical phenomena; loosely, precipitation without atmospheric disturbance. Storms are often named from the most noticeable feature; as, a **rain-storm, thunder-s., hail-s., sand-s., wind-s.** **2.** *Naut. & Technol.* A wind of the velocity rated as 11 on the Beaufort scale (see SCALE²), under which a vessel can carry only storm-staysails. **3.** Figuratively, a furious flight or shower of objects, especially of missiles; as, a *storm* of bullets. **4.** A tumultuous outburst; ebullition of passion or excitement; as, a *storm* of sobs; a *storm* of applause. **5.** *Mil.* A violent and rapid assault on a fortified place by infantry rushing en masse over the defenses; as, to take a town by *storm.* **6.** A violent commotion, as in politics, society, or domestic life, especially when causing great change or calamity.

Edgar: The *storm* is hard at hand will sweep away
Thrones, churches, ranks, traditions, customs, marriage.
TENNYSON *The Promise of May* act i.

7. [Prov. Eng.] A long-continued frost. [< AS. *storm*, storm, akin to STREW.]

Synonyms: agitation, disturbance, tempest. A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc., and, by extension, magnetic *storm*, etc. A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain, from the atmosphere. In the moral and figurative use *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity. We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage.—Antonyms: calm, fair weather, hush, peace, serenity, stillness, tranquillity.

Compounds, etc.: —**cyclonic storm,** same as CYCLONE, 1.—**eye of a s.,** the calm central area of a cyclonic storm, marked by absence of clouds and a clear blue sky.—**high-area s.,** a storm occurring in an area of high pressure.—**low-area s.,** a cyclonic storm: so called because it embraces an area of low barometer.—**magnetic s.,** a sudden disturbance of the magnetic field surrounding the earth, occurring simultaneously over the whole earth, commonly lasting several hours or even a day or more, and shown by rapid changes in the direction of the magnetic needle.—**non-isobaric s.,** a storm occurring when the pressure-area, as mapped out by the isobars, does not conform to the general conditions accompanying storms.—**revolving s.,** a cyclone.—**s.-and-stress period,** a period in German literature, embracing the latter half of the 18th century, noted for agitation, and for the breaking away from older literary methods, especially exemplified in the works of Goethe and Schiller; hence, any period of restlessness or agitation: a translation of the German *sturm und drang periode.*—**storm'-a"re-a,** *n.* The area over which a storm, especially a cyclonic storm, extends. —**s.-axis,** *n.* A vertical line at the center of a cyclone. —**s.-beaten, s.-beat,** *a.* Beaten by storms.—**s.-belt,** *n.* A strip of territory along which great storms most frequently move.—**s.-bird,** *n.* A bird appearing in or supposed to presage stormy weather; sometimes, specifically, the storm-petrel.—**s.-bound,** *a.* Hindered or stopped by storms; also, pertaining to delay caused by storms.—**s.-breeder,** *n.* A storm-cloud.—**s.-card,** *n.* A mariners' chart or card indicating from the direction of the wind the ship's position in relation to a storm-center, and thus showing the course to be shaped in order to escape from its violence or long duration. **s.-circle**‡; **s.-compass**‡.—**s.-center,** *n.* The center of a series of concentric circles of equal air-pressure over a region covered by a cyclone.—**s.-cloud,** *n.* A cloud, generally nimbus or cumulo-nimbus, indicating approaching rain.—**s.-coat,** *n.* A coat for stormy or rainy weather; a mackintosh.—**s.-cock,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The fieldfare. **2.** The missel-thrush. **3.** The green woodpecker.—**s.-cone,** *n.* A cone displayed as a storm-signal, consisting of canvas stretched on a frame three feet high and three feet in diameter at the base.—**s.-current,** *n.* A current produced by the wind-friction of a storm on the sea.—**s.-door,** *n.* An additional door or a temporary outer entry to protect the interior of a building from cold and storm.—**s.-drum,** *n.* A canvas-covered cylinder of 3-foot axis and the same diameter, used with the storm-cone as a weather-signal.—**s.-finch,** *n.* A storm-petrel.—**s.-flag,** *n.* One of a set of flags used in signaling the approach of a storm. See plate at SIGNAL.—**s.-glass,** *n.* A device for indicating weather-changes, generally by the changing appearance of the precipitate in an alcoholic solution of camphor, with chlorid of ammonia, nitrate of potassium, and a small quantity of water. The chemicals are chiefly affected by heat, and possibly in a slight degree by light and electricity, and are not reliable for weather-forecasts.—**s.-house,** *n.* A small building for sheltering a guard or workmen, as on a railroad.—**s.-jib,** *n. Naut.* See STORM-SAIL.—**s.-kite,** *n.* A large and strong kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in peril.—**s.-lane,** *n.* The average path of the centers of low-pressure areas.—**s.-mizzen,** *n.* See STORM-SAIL.—**s.-pane,** *n.* A framed pane of glass adjustable outside a window as a protection: used to cover a broken or exposed pane, and sometimes used in lighthouses.—**s.-path,** *n.* Same as STORM-TRACK.—**s.-pavement,** *n.* A sloping stone flagging covering the exposed face of a sea-wall.—**s.-petrel,** *n.* A petrel of *Procellaria* or a related genus thought to portend storms, as *P. pelagica* of the North Atlantic. See PETREL. **stormy petrel**‡.—**s.-proof,** *a.* Capable of resisting or keeping out storms.—**s.-sail,** *n. Naut.* A sail made of the stoutest canvas, used only in very heavy weather. Such sails are sometimes named specifically, as **storm-jib, storm-mizzen,** etc.—**s.-scud,** *n.* A low-lying, shapeless cloud, driven rapidly by the wind.—**s.-signal,** *n.* A signal displayed (as by a system of flags or lights) by the Weather Bureau or other authority, to inform mariners that a storm is impending.—**s.-stay,** *n. Naut.* A stay on which to set a storm-sail.—**s.-stayed,** *a.* Prevented by bad weather from proceeding on a trip or enterprise.—**s.-stone,** *n.* A celt, a fossil, a meteorite, or some other object regarded by the ignorant as having fallen in a storm or as being a fallen thunderbolt.—**s.-tossed,** *a.* Tossed by storm; figuratively, distracted or shaken by emotion; as, a *storm-tossed* sea; a *storm-tossed* soul.—**s.-track,** *n.* The path of a cyclonic center.—**s.-wave,** *n.* A wave on the ocean surrounding a cyclonic area: caused by difference of pressure.—**s.-wind,** *n.* A wind that accompanies or brings a storm.—**s.-window,** *n.* **1.** An additional and usually outer window, used to make the opening more secure against bad weather. **2.** A protected window in a roof, as a dormer-window.—**s.-zone,** *n.* A storm-belt.—**to take by s.** **1.** *Mil.* To capture by scaling or forcing defenses. **2.** To fascinate or captivate completely; make a remarkably favorable impression on; as, the orator *took* the audience *by storm.*

—**storm'ful,** *a.* Subject to storms; stormy.—**storm'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**storm'ful-ness,** *n.*—**storm'less,** *a.* Free from storms.—**storm'less-ness,** *n.*

stormd, *pp.* Stormed. PHIL. SOC.

storm'ing, stōrm'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STORM, *v.*

—**storming party** (*Mil.*), a body of troops detailed to lead in storming a fortified position.

storm'ward, stōrm'wąrd, *a.* Facing the storm.

So every year that falls with noiseless flake
Should fill old scars up on the *stormward* side.
LOWELL *The Oak* st. 4.

storm'y, stōrm'i, *a.* [STORM'I-ER; STORM'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by storms or tempests; agitated or accompanied with furious winds; tempestuous; boisterous; as, a *stormy* night; a *stormy* cape or sea. **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from violent agitation or fury; turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* life; a *stormy* reign. **3.** Accompanying or portending storms; as, a *stormy* wind. **4.** [Archaic.] Easily stirred to anger or passion; passionate.

My father, rough and *stormy* in his nature,
To me was always gentle. ROWE *Tamerlane* act iii, sc. 1.

[< AS. *stormig*, < *storm*, storm.]

Synonyms: see BLEAK; INCLEMENT.

—**stormy petrel,** a storm-petrel.

—**storm'i-ly,** *adv.* In a stormy manner.—**storm'i-ness,** *n.* The state or character of being stormy.

stor-nel'lo, stōr-nel'lō, *n.* [It.] *Folk-song.* A popular form of verse comprising two lines with a single motive.

One may stop to consider the *stornello* as a possible germ of the sonnet. C. H. CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets* pt. i, p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

Stor'thing, stōr'ting, *C.* (stōr'ting, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* The Norwegian parliament, consisting of representatives elected triennially, holding annual sessions. It divides into two houses by choosing one-fourth of its members to sit as the *Lagthing,* the others forming the *Odelsthing.*

The overcoming of the king's veto, as in Norway, by three successive *storthings,* is a mingling of forms.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 168, p. 519. [S. '78.]

[< Norw. *storthing*, < *stor*, great, + *thing*, meeting.]

stor'vent†, *pp.* of STERVE, *v.* Starved.

sto'ry¹, stō'ri, *v.* [STO'RIED; STO'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To relate in history or narrative. **2.** To adorn with designs representing scenes from history, legend, etc.

II. *i.* To tell a story or stories.

sto'ry², *vt.* To arrange in or as in stories; arrange one under another: rare except in the passive participle.

sto'ry¹, *n.* [STO'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A narrative or recital of an event or series of events, whether in prose or in verse, whether real or fictitious, or such narratives or recitals collectively; especially, a short tale, novel, or narrative

of historical incident, usually with a climax; history; as, the *story* of Livy; a true *story;* a prize *story;* renowned in classic *story*.

There are *stories*, common to the different branches of the Aryan stock. . . . They are ancient Aryan *stories*, . . . older than the "Odyssey," older than the dispersion of the Aryan race.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 229. [s. '73.]

2. A body of facts of special significance, told or untold, relating to a particular person or thing; as, there is a *story* connected with that house; a person with a *story*. **3.** Anything reported or told; a statement, report, or rumor: often used derogatorily; as, according to his own *story* he was the hero of the occasion; there is an evil *story* abroad.

The old weaver lived on alone in that solitary house after Mysie left him, and by and by the *story* went abroad that he was saving money. J. M. BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ch. 7, p. 154. [n. & s. '91.]

4. The plot or intrigue of a work of imagination, as a novel, epic, or play; as, read "Paradise Lost" for the *story*. **5.** Newspaper Slang.] An article in or contribution to a newspaper, other than an editorial; especially, reporters' work. **6.** [Colloq.] A lie: a euphemism used chiefly by or to children. **7.** An anecdote; as, a funny *story*. **8†.** A painting, sculpture, embroidery, or other work of art, representing a scene from history, romance, or legend. [Short for HISTORY.] **sto'rie†**.

Synonyms: allegory, anecdote, incident, narrative, recital, record, relation, tale. See ANECDOTE; FICTION; HISTORY; REPORT.

—sto'ry-book", *n.* A book of stories, or one containing a single story. **—s.-teller**, *n.* **1.** One who relates stories, tales, or anecdotes; a raconteur. **2.** [Colloq.] A prevaricator; liar. **3.** In contempt, a historian. **—s.-telling**, *a.* & *n.* **—s.-writer**, *n.* **1.** One who writes stories or tales. **2.** [Archaic.] A historian.

sto'ry², stō'ri, *n.* [STO'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A division in any building comprising the space between two successive floors; the halls, apartments, etc., collectively occupying a single floor; a floor; also, a horizontal architectural division of a building, as between two entablatures or string-courses: used often in compound adjectives; as, a three-*story* house.

Stories are named usually from their position in relation to the level of the ground; as, the *basement*, partially below the ground-level; the *ground floor*, usually slightly above the level; the *first story*, next above the ground-level, etc. In America usage differs, the first story or floor being sometimes, as in Philadelphia, the ground floor, and sometimes, as often in New York, the floor next above the ground floor. **2.** One of the divisions of a window where the lights appear one above the other. **3†.** An edifice. [< OF. *estorez*, f. pp of *estorer*; see STORE, *v.*] **sto'rey†**.

—sto'ry-post", *n.* An upright post upholding a supporting beam of a floor or a wall. **—s.-rod**, *n.* A measuring-rod as long as a story is high, with as many parts as there are to be steps in a flight of stairs. **—upper s.**, humorously, the cranium or brain, as, his *upper story* is vacant.

stosh, stosh, *n.* [Dial.] Fish-offal, especially when made into a paste in the mill: toll-bait; gurry; pomace.

stoss, stos, *a.* *Geol.* Facing the direction whence a glacier moves, as a rock or hill in its track; as, the *stoss* side of a crag: contrasted with *lee*. [< G. *stoss*, blow.]

stot, stot, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To walk stumblingly or as with bounds. **2.** To rebound, as a ball. **stote†**.

stot², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A bullock, steer. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] A stout, weasel: formerly used contemptuously of a person. **3†.** A horse or a stallion. **stote‡**.

stot³, stŏt, *n.* [Scot.] A rebound.

stot'ter, stot'ėr, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To cause to stagger or stumble. **II.** *i.* To stagger; stumble; also, to have the staggers. **stot'er†**.

stouk, *n.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] Same as STOOK.

stound¹, stound, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To astound; astonish. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To stun by or as by blows; beat severely.

stound², *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To suffer from pain or sorrow; ache. **2.** To long, pine.

stound³†, *pp.* of STUN, *v.* Stunned.

stound⁴, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Astonishment; amazement. **2.** A stunning blow, or its effect.

stound⁵, stŭnd stound, *E. I. W.*, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A pang.

A *stoun* goes through my head, Willie,
A sair *stoun* through my heart.
MOTHERWELL *My Head is Like to Rend* st. 7.

2†. Sorrow; grief.

stound⁶, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden vessel for small beer.

stound⁷†, *n.* A short time; instant; moment.

stounde'mele†, *adv.* At intervals; from moment to moment. **stound'meal†**.

stoup¹, *vi.* To swoop.

stoup, *n.* Same as STOOP¹, STOOP², STOOP⁴.

stour¹, *v.*, *n.*, & *n.* Same as STOOR.

stour², stour, (*1*) *W.*, *War.* caŭr, (*2*) *E. I. S. W.*²), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (*1*) A battle, conflict. (*2*) Dust in motion; stoor. **2†.** A meeting or meeting-place. **3†.** A paroxysm; fit.

stour³, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (*1*) A round of a ladder. (*2*) A stave in the side of a wagon. (*3*) A pole to push a barge; a pow. **2†.** A stake. **stower‡**.

stout, stout, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To endure; persist: with an impersonal *it*.

stout. *a.* **1.** Strong or firm of structure or material; capable of withstanding stress, strain, and wear; often, able to resist bending as opposed to tension; stanch; sound; tough; as, a *stout* ship; a *stout* staff. a *stout* constitution. **2.** Showing or characterized by strength and firmness of character; not giving way to adversity or before opposition; determined; resolute; bold; as, a *stout* resistance; a *stout* heart.

They did put out some men for cowards that the Duke of York had put in, but little before, for *stout* men. PEPYS *Diary* ed. by Braybrooke *Jan. 28, 1663* in vol. v, p. 170. [s. & s. '77.]

3. Having a short thick body: also, fat; bulky; as, *stout* of figure; hence, having full measure.

Until a man might travel twelve *stout* miles.
WORDSWORTH *The Brothers* st. 1.

4. Strong in effects or active qualities; substantial; solid; as, *stout* ale; *stout* fare. **5.** Having muscular strength; robust. **6†.** Proud; arrogant; haughty; stubborn. [OF., < MD *stout*, D *stout*, < ?, *stultus*, foolish.]

Synonyms: see CORPULENT; STRONG.

—stout'-dart", *n.* A noctuid moth (*Agrotis ravida*). **—s.-hearted**, *a.* Having a brave spirit; courageous; also, stubborn, obstinate. **—s.-heartedness**, *n.*

stout'en, *vt.* [Rare.] To make stout or strong. **—stout'ish**, *a.* Rather stout; tending to stoutness or corpulence. **—stout'ly**, *adv.* In a stout manner; boldly; courageously, stubbornly. **—stout'ness**, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stout.

stout¹, *n.* A strong, very dark porter brewed from highly kilned hops, also, any strong ale or beer. [< STOUT, *a.*] **—brown stout**, ale made from brown malt.

stout², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A gnat; also, a gadfly. **2.** A moth-miller. **stut‡**.

stout'er, stout'ėr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An upright stake of an ox-sled or cart.

stouth¹, stouth, *n.* [Scot.] A store; hoard. **—stouth'-and-routh'**, *n.* [Scot.] Abundance; plenty.

stouth², *n.* [Scot.] Stealth; theft; also, a secret affair.

stouth'rief, stouth'rif, *n.* *Scots Law.* Robbery or forcible depredation, especially in or near a dwelling; burglary. [< STOUTH² (< Ice. *stuldr*, STEALTH) + AS. *rēaf*, theft.] **stouth'rie‡**.

stove¹, stōv, *vt.* [STOVED; STO'VING.] **1.** To keep warm in a building or room artificially heated; as, to *stove* tropical plants. **2.** To expose to artificial heat in or as in a stove; heat, dry, or bake in a stove, kiln, or close apartment; as, to *stove* feathers, lumber, or pottery. **3†.** To confine in or as in a stove; shut up.

stove², *imp.* & *pp.* of STAVE, *v.*

stove, *n.* **1.** An apparatus consisting of a closed or partly closed box or other receptacle, properly portable, as distinguished from a fireplace or furnace, in which fuel is consumed for heating a room or house, for cooking, or for other purposes.

Stoves are of various forms and constructed of various materials, as cast iron, sheet iron, bricks, tiles, stone, etc. They are named (1) from their use or place of use; as, **camp-stove** (portable, usually of sheet iron, for cooking and heating in a tent), **car-s.** (for heating railroad-cars), **cooking-s.** (having an oven and holes in the top for kettles, pans, etc., called also **cook-s.**, **range-s.**), **foot-s.** (see FOOT), **iron-s.** (specially arranged for heating smoothing-irons), **parlor s.**, etc.; (2) from their construction, form, or arrangement; as, **box s.** (a stove in the shape of a box; a tod-stove), **cannon s.** (cylindrical, and resembling a cannon set on end), **hanging s.** (slung from a beam, and used in drying ships' decks), **magazine s.** (having the fuel automatically fed to the fire from a reservoir), **reservoir s.** (having (*a*) a tank for heating water, or (*b*) a central vertical chamber for holding coal; a self-feeding stove), **rotatory s.** (turning on a vertical pivot, and having a circular top over which an oven rotates), **water-back s.** (having at the back a coil or chamber for heating water, especially when the latter is to be carried through the building by pipes), etc.; (3) from the fuel consumed; as, **charcoal-s.** (a portable furnace), **coal-s.**, **gas-s.**, **oil-s.**, **wood-s.**, etc.

2. Formerly, any room or house artificially heated, as a bathroom, chamber, or hothouse. Now, specifically: (1) A drying-room, often heated to a high temperature. (2) [Eng.] A greenhouse kept at a temperature not less than 60° Fahr. Compare DRY-STOVE, under DRY. **3.** A pottery-kiln. **4.** An oven for heating the blast of a blast-furnace. [< D. *stoof*, stove.]

Compounds, etc.: — **Franklin stove.** **1.** A stove entirely open in front; invented, in its original form, by Benjamin Franklin. The older forms are portable open iron fireplaces, in which andirons are used; the modern ones often contain a grate, and are sometimes fitted with sliding doors, by which the fire may be entirely shut in. **2.** A sort of fireplace having in its back or sides a chamber or chambers in which air is heated and distributed in the apartment to be warmed. **—stove'-black"-ing**, *n.* A compound, usually of graphite, for blackening and polishing stoves. **s.-polish‡.** **—s.-drum**, *n.* A metal drum or chamber placed above a stove to gather heat from the draft-currents and radiate it into a room. **—s.-glass**, *n.* Mica for use in stoves. **—s.-hearth**, *n.* Same as HEARTH, 2. **—s.-house**, *n.* Same as STOVE, 2. **—s.-jack**, *n.* A smoke-jack for a car-stove. **—s. plant**, a plant grown or growing in a stove-house; a hothouse plant as distinguished from a greenhouse plant. **—s.-plate**, *n.* **1.** A lid or plate covering a hole in a cooking-stove. **grid'dle‡.** **2.** The hearth of a stove. **—s.-shelf**, *n.* A metal shelf hinged to a stove, or attached to the pipe, for holding dishes, etc. **—s.-truck**, *n.* **1.** A truck for moving heavy stoves, having a platform operated by a lever for raising and carrying them. **2.** A truck for moving cannon in a foundry.

A Franklin Stove.
From a photograph of Whittier's study at Amesbury, Mass.

stove'pipe", stōv'pīp', *n.* **1.** A pipe, usually of thin sheet iron, and 5 to 7 inches in diameter, for conducting the smoke and gases of combustion from a stove to a chimney-flue. **2.** Same as STOVEPIPE HAT. **3.** A tall cylindrical drinking-glass.

—stovepipe hat [Colloq.], a high silk hat.

Stove'pi"ping, stōv'pīp'ing, *n.* Stovepipes collectively; also, material for making stovepipes.

sto'ver, stō'vėr. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* To bristle up; stiffen. **II.** *n.* Fodder or feed for cattle. [< OF. *estover*, necessaries.]

stow¹, stō, *vt.* **1.** To put away compactly, or in a suitable or convenient space; pack; bestow; as, to *stow* hay in a mow. **2.** To fill compactly or methodically; as, to *stow* the hold with cotton. **3.** To hide away; also, to lodge; as, the purser *stowed* them in the forecastle; where is my servant *stowed?* **4.** To roll up; furl; as, to *stow* a sail. **5.** *Mining.* To fill, as vacant, worked-out places, with rubbish or refuse. **6†.** To contain; hold. [< AS. *stowigan*, < *stow*, place.]

—to stow down. **1.** To put down into a vessel's hold, or into the proper receptacles of the hold, as, to *stow down* oil on a whaler. **2.** To yield for stowing down.

stow², *vt.* [Slang.] To put out of notice; keep back; suppress. [< AS. *stowigan*; see STOW¹, *v.*]

stow³, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To lop or cut off; crop.

stow⁴, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To dry in an oven; stove.

stow, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The structure containing the furnace and series of pots used in tin-plating; a stove.

stow'age, stō'ėj, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of stowing, or the state of being stowed; as, careless *stowage;* in *stowage*. **2.** Room or space in which things may be stowed. **3.** Money paid for stowing goods; as, an excessive rate of *stowage*. **4.** That which is stowed.

stow'a-way", stō'a-wē", *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel or a railway-train to obtain free passage or escape from pursuers.

stow'board, stō'bōrd, *n.* [Dial.] A place where rubbish is put. **stow'bord‡**.

stow'-boat"ing, stō'-bōt'ing, *n.* [Eng.] The industry of fishing (for sprats, etc.) with the stow-net.

stowce, stous, *n.* [Prov.] *Mining.* **1.** A windlass. **2.** A wooden boundary-mark of mining-land.

stowd, *pp.* Stowed. PHIL. Soc.

stow'down", stō'doun", *n.* *Naut.* The process of stowing down in a hold; also, that which is stowed down.

stow'er, stō'ėr, *n.* One who stows; especially, a man employed to stow the holds of vessels.

stow'ing, stō'ing, *n.* *Mining.* Rubbish from either the mine or the surface; also, the method of mining in which the excavated spaces are used for the disposal of such rubbish.

stowl'ins, staul'inz, *adv.* [Scot.] Secretly; by stealth.

stown, staun, *pa.* [Scot.] Stolen.

stow'-net", stō'-net", *n.* [Eng.] A very large funnel-shaped bag-net, sometimes 180 feet long, with a square mouth, anchored in a tideway and kept open by bridles and lines reaching to an anchored vessel: for taking sprats and similar fishes.

stowre†, *a.* & *n.* Same as STOUR, *a.* & *n.*

stow'-wood", stō'-wud', *n.* *Naut.* Wooden blocks for chocking casks in a hold.

stra-bis'mic, stra-bis'mic, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with strabismus; squint-eyed; cross-eyed. **stra-bis'mal‡; stra-bis'mic-al‡.**

strab"is-mom'e-ter, strab'is-mom'ę-tėr, *C.* (strē"biz-, *W.*), *n.* A graduated instrument for measuring the degree of optical divergence in cases of strabismus. [< STRABISMUS + -METER.] **stra-bom'e-ter‡.**

stra-bis'mus, stra-bis'mus *or* -biz'mus (XIII), *n.* *Pathol.* An unnatural condition of one or both eyeballs, in which there is a want of concurrence in the visual axes; squinting. When one or both eyes turn inward, the patient is *cross-eyed;* when outward, *wall-eyed*. [< Gr. *strabismos*, < *strabos*, oblique, < *strephō*, turn.] **stra'bism‡.**

—convergent strabismus, strabismus in which the visual axes cross in advance of the visual object. **—divergent s.**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross beyond the visual object, or behind the eyes when prolonged backward. **—double s.**, strabismus in which the squint affects both eyes. **—single s.**, that which affects only one eye. **monolateral, s.‡.** **—stra-bis'mus-scis"sors**, *n.* Scissors for operating on the muscles whose contraction causes strabismus.

stra-bo'ni, stra-bō'ni, *n. pl.* Persons affected with strabismus; squint-eyed people; squinters. [< Gr. *strabos;* see STRABISMUS.]

strab'o-tome, strab'o-tōm, *n.* A knife for cutting the contracted muscles in strabismus.

stra-bot'o-my, stra-bet'o-mi, *n.* *Surg.* The operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the muscles that distort the eye. [< Gr. *strabos* (see STRABISMUS) + -TOMY.]

strack'en†, *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.* Stricken.

stract, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Distracted.

strad, strad, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A leather gaiter for protection against thorns.

strad'dle, strad'l, *v.* [STRAD'DLED; STRAD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stretch the legs widely apart over or across; also, to sit or mount astride; as, to *straddle* a stream; to *straddle* a horse. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* To take a position apparently favoring both sides of; trim with regard to; as, to *straddle* an issue. **3.** To arrange alternately in two planes around a hub; said of the spokes of a wheel. **4.** In the game of poker, to double (a blind).

II. *i.* **1.** To stretch the legs wide apart; go, stand, or sit with the legs far apart. **2.** [Slang.] To seem to favor both sides of a question. **3.** To be or stand in alternate rows in the hub, as the spokes of a wheel. [For STRIDDLE, freq. of STRIDE.]

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** An act of straddling; the position of one who straddles; a going, standing, or sitting with legs wide apart. **2.** The space between the feet or legs of one who straddles; as, a small *straddle*. **3.** A stock-transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call. **4.** [Slang.] An equivocal position in regard to a question or controversy; a hedging; as, a *straddle* on the tariff. **5.** In poker, the doubling of a blind. **6.** A vertical mine-timber, especially one supporting a set.

—strad'dle-bug", *n.* [U. S.] A scarabæid beetle (genus *Canthyon*), having long legs. **—s.-legged**, *a.* Having the legs far apart or astride of something. **—s.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe connecting uprights, as the stand-pipe from a gas-retort with the hydraulic main.

strad'dle, *adv.* In a straddling position or manner.

strad'dling, strad'ling, *pa.* Arranged so as to spread alternately in piercing the hub; staggering: said of spokes. **strad'dled‡.**

strad'i-ot, *n.* Same as ESTRADIOT.

Strad"i-va'ri-us, strad'i-vā'ri-us *or* -vą'ri-us, *n.* Any stringed instrument made by Antonio Stradivari (1650–1737), of Cremona, especially of the violin kind.

strad'l, strad'ld. Straddle, straddled. PHIL. Soc.

strad"a-met'ric-al, strad'a-met'ric-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of streets or roads. [< It. *strada*, STREET, + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **strad"-a-met'ric-al‡.**

strae, stre, *n.* [Scot.] Straw. **—strae'death"**, *n.* Natural death in bed (*i. e.*, on one's straw), as distinguished from an accidental or violent death.

strage†, *n.* Slaughter; carnage.

strag'gle, strag'l, *vi.* [STRAG'GLED; STRAG'GLING.] **1.** To wander apart from the main body or one's companions; wander out of the direct or beaten way; stray: also, to proceed as in loitering broken ranks; as, *straggling* troops.

And the heavy sea-fog *straggles* back
Before those bristling lances! ALDRICH *Seadrift* st. 9.

2. To wander aimlessly about; roam here and there; ramble; as, a *straggling* sightseer; a *straggling* lane. **3.** To spread out beyond proper or natural bounds; push out luxuriantly and irregularly in growth, as branches or plants; spread apart. **4.** To be dispersed or scattered about; occur at irregular intervals; as, *straggling* rocks; *straggling* shots. **5.** To turn down or off, with a wriggling motion of the tool; rag: said of grindstones. [Intens. of STRAKE², *v.*, < AS. *strāc*, pret. of *strican*, go.]

—strag'gle-tooth", *n.* A tooth irregularly placed or shaped. **—strag'gling-mon"ey**, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Reward paid in the navy for the apprehension of deserters or of men absent without leave. **2.** A sum not exceeding £1 deducted from a seaman's pay for being absent without leave. **—strag'gling-ly**, *adv.* **—strag'gly**, *a.* Irregularly scattered or spread out; scattering.

strag'gle, *n.* [Rare.] The act of straggling.

strag'gler, strag'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who straggles or wanders apart from others; one who strays from the direct or proper course or from the main body, as from a procession. **2.** One who wanders idly or aimlessly about;

a wandering, shiftless fellow; vagabond; tramp; as, thieving *stragglers*. **3.** A branch or plant that grows or spreads beyond the rest, or too far; an exuberant growth. **4.** Something standing apart; one of a number of isolated or scattering objects or individuals. **5.** A migratory animal found at a place outside of its usual range.

strag'l, strag'ld. Straggle, straggled. PHIL. Soc.

strag'u-lum, strag'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The mantle, as of a gull. [L., cover, < *sterno*, spread.] — **strag'u-lar,** *a.*

straight, strēt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To straighten.

straight, *a.* **1.** Extending uniformly in the same direction; lying evenly between any two of its points, as a line; having no curvature or angularities; right; as, a *straight* stick; a *straight* path. **2.** Free from kinks; not curly or kinked; as, *straight* hair. **3.** Not stooped or inclined; erect; as, sit up *straight*. **4.** Adhering or conformed to the principles of justice and right or of honorable dealing; not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; upright; as, a *straight* business man.

There is but one *straight* course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, July 31, 1795* in vol. xi, p. 51. [H. G. & CO. '36.]

5. Free from obstruction; unhindered; uninterrupted; unbroken; as, a *straight* passage. **6.** Correctly kept, ordered, or arranged; correct; accurate; right; as, *straight* accounts. **7.** Following a correct method; not confused or going wide of the mark; as, *straight* reasoning. **8.** [Colloq.] *Com.* Of special grade. (1) Of even or uniform quality; as, 1,000 bushels of wheat *straight*. (2) Sold without discount for number or quantity taken; as, cigars five cents *straight*. **9.** [Slang.] Coming directly from an authoritative source; trustworthy; as, *straight* tips on the races. **10.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* Adhering without reservation or exception to a particular party or policy; representing the regular or older organization; accepting the whole, as of a plan, party, or policy; as, a *straight* party man; a *straight* ticket. **11.** In the game of poker, consisting of cards forming a sequence; as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush. **12.** [Slang.] Having nothing added; unmixed; undiluted; as, brandy *straight*. **13.** *Archery.* Equal in diameter throughout, as the shaft of an arrow. **14.** Being or lying in a line east and west, as a body in Christian burial. **15†.** Stretched out; stretched. [< AS. *streccan* (pp. *streht*), stretch.] **straught†; streight†; streit†.**

Synonyms: see RIGHT.

Compounds, etc.: —**straight'-bolt",** *n. Plumbing.* A soldering-copper. —**s.-cut,** *a.* Cut lengthwise of the leaf: said of tobacco. —**s.-edge,** *n.* A bar of wood or metal having one edge true to a straight line: used to test surfaces, edges, etc., and for ruling or scribing. — **s. ends and walls,** a Welsh method of mining coal similar to pillar and breast. — **s. face,** a sober or unsmiling face. —**s.-joint,** *a.* Having straight joints, as a floor the boards of which are laid so that the joints formed by the ends are in straight lines transverse to the length of the boards: also, in the United States, said of flooring not grooved and tongued, laid edge to edge. —**s.-lined,** *a.* Having straight lines. —**s.-pight†,** *a.* Upright; erect. — **s. shoot** [U. S.], formerly, a long straight stretch of railway; an air-line. —**s.-spoken,** *a.* Speaking or said in a straight manner, especially directly or trustily. —**s.-way,** *a. Plumbing.* Not changing the direction of the current passing through it: said of a valve.

straight, *n.* **1.** A straight part or piece, as of a railway or of a timber; a reach, as of a river. **2.** [Colloq.] The condition of being straight; as, out of the *straight*. **3.** In poker, a sequence of five cards.

— **straight of breadth,** that part of a vessel's hull which has vertical sides.

straight, *adv.* **1.** In a straight line or a direct course; as, to fly *straight*. **2.** Closely in line; correspondingly.

I am glad when matters of business go *straight* with matters of high sentiment and morality. JOHN BRIGHT *American Question, June 16, '65* p. 214. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

3. At once; straightway. **4.** [Slang.] Without dilution; as, to take whisky *straight*.

straight'a-way", strēt'a-wē", *a.* Having no curve or turn, as a straight part of a track for horse-racing; especially, being all in one direction from start to finish, as a course for a boat-race.

straight'en[1], strēt'n, *C. W.* (-en, *E.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make straight. **2.** To free from disorder, entanglement, or trouble.

Everybody was eager to see him take hold of poor old Curran's troop, for if anybody could '*straighten* it out' Lane could. CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 2, p. 17. [L. '92.]

II. *i.* To become straight.

— **straight'en-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for removing kinks, buckles, or bands, as in metal plates, shafting, and rods. — **to straighten one's face,** to resume one's ordinary expression of countenance, as after laughing. — **to s. the sheer** (*Naut.*), to give a vessel's sheer a curve of longer radius.

— **straight'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which straightens; a machine or an appliance for straightening.

straight'en[2], *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as STRAITEN.

straight'forth"†, *adv.* Straightway. **streight'foorth"†.**

straight"for'ward, strēt'fôr'wȧrd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or direction, or in a direct manner; undeviating; hence, free from prevarication or concealment; frank; honest; open.

Synonyms: see CANDID; HONEST; JUST; PLAIN.

— **straight"for'ward-ly,** *adv.* In a straightforward manner or direction. — **straight"for'ward-ness,** *n.*

straight"for'ward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight ahead. **straight"for'wards‡.**

straight'horn", strēt'hôrn", *n.* An orthoceratoid cephalopod.

straight'ly[1], strēt'li, *adv.* In a straight line or manner.

straight'ly[2]†, *adv.* Same as STRAITLY.

straight'ness, strēt'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being straight.

straight'-out", strēt'-out', *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Showing the true sentiments or feelings; shown without reserve; uncompromising; thoroughgoing; as, a *straight-out* person; *straight-out* anger; a *straight-out* Democrat.

straight'-out", *n.* One who is straight-out, especially in adherence to a policy or an organization.

straight'way", strēt'wē", *adv.* [Archaic.] Without delay or loss of time; immediately. **straight'ways"†.**

strāik,[1] strēk, *vt.* [Scot.] To stroke.

strāik[2] [Scot.], *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.* Struck.

strāik, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke.

strāik'it, *imp.* of STROKE, *v.*

strain[1], strēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in action to the utmost point of one's ability; exert to tenseness; as, to *strain* one's eyes to see; to *strain* every nerve.

Crouching together on the edge, we waited, *straining* every sense, for the inevitable end. R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 57. [S. '87.]

2. To injure by pressing to excessive effort; distress or harm from overexertion; as, he *strained* his back; to *strain* a horse. **3.** *Mech.* (1) To deform permanently. (2) To cause a strain in; deform. **4.** Figuratively: (1) To force beyond proper construction or true intent; as, he *strains* your welcome; the law is *strained*.

For he that *strains* too far a vow,
Will break it, like an o'er-bent bow.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 2, l. 273.

(2) To make uneasy or unnatural; force; constrain; as, a *strained* laugh; *strain* not your pity for him.

There are no *strained* and affected cadences in his [Hood's] songs. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 3, p. 88. [O. & CO. '76.]

(3) To press to oneself; embrace; as, she *strained* the child to her bosom. (4) [Rare.] To press with importunity; insist upon; as, to *strain* a request. (5) [Rare.] To force out with effort; as, to *strain* an oath; to *strain* a tear. **5.** To cause to pass through meshes, openings, or pores; purify by or as by the use of a strainer, colander, or filter; hence, to remove in this manner: often followed by *out*. **6.** [Archaic.] To draw with force; stretch; hence, to tighten; as, to *strain* one on the rack.

II. *i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; stretch with force or difficulty; strive; as, why *strain* to so poor an end? **2.** To pass through small pores; percolate; filter; ooze; as, petroleum *strains* through sandstone. **3.** To become wrenched or twisted by violence, as a ship in a storm. **4.** [Rare.] To act with importunity; urge. [< OF. *streindre*, < L. *stringo*, bind tight.] **strayne†.**

Synonyms: see STRETCH.

Phrases: — **to strain at,** to make strong efforts to attain or obtain; struggle or strive for. — **to s. courtesy,** to exceed or insist on the requirements of courtesy; also, to omit some degree of ceremony, as under necessity.

strain[2]†, *vt.* To distrain.

strain[1], *n.* **1.** An act of straining, or the state of being strained; extreme tension or stretching, or a force or influence producing excessive tension; a violent effort or exertion; as, the *strain* on the rope; his senses were on the *strain*. **2.** The physiological effect or injury due to excessive tension or effort; a sprain; as, to be suffering from a *strain*. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Change of shape or size of a body, especially of a solid, produced by the action of a stress; deformation, temporary or permanent. In a sufficiently small part of the body it may be represented by a uniform compression or expansion in three mutually perpendicular directions, called **axes of strain.**

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. WILLIAM THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. iii, art. xci, pt. i, p. 84. [C. & S. '90.]

4. *Mus.* (1) A section, in hymn-tunes, divided off by a double bar. (2) Any more or less complete or distinct portion of a musical composition; a melody; tune; as, repeat the last *strain;* delightful *strains*. **5.** A distinctive portion of a poem; also, a composition in verse; as, heroic *strains*. **6.** Prevailing tone; manner or current of speech or thought; as, a lofty *strain;* more in the same *strain*. **7.** Exaggerated or perverted interpretation or application; as, a *strain* of authority.

— **homogeneous strain** (*Physics*), a strain that affects every part of the body strained in the same way. — **strain'-band",** *n. Naut.* A strengthening band of canvas on a sail. —**s.-normal,** *n.* The normal of a homogeneous strain. —**s.-sheet,** *n.* A drawing of any part of the frame of a bridge, truss, or like structure, to which is annexed the estimated stress that each member can bear or may be required to bear: properly *stress-sheet.* **s.-diagram‡.**

strain[2], *n.* **1.** Line of descent, or the individuals, collectively, in that line; race; stock; also, a variety, especially when artificial and but slightly differentiated.

His coursers are of such immortal *strain* as were the coursers of Achilles. A. B. EDWARDS *Up the Nile* ch. 16, p. 298. [R. & S. '89.]

2. Inborn or hereditary disposition; natural tendency; trace; an element or admixture; as, to have a heroic *strain* in one's character; a *strain* of madness.

In the love of a brave and faithful man there is always a *strain* of maternal tenderness. GEORGE ELIOT *Clerical Life, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story* ch. 19, p. 174. [H.]

3. [Rare.] Distinguishing nature or quality; kind; sort. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The shoot of a tree. **5†.** A deer's track. [< AS. *strȳnd*, < *strēonan*, beget.] **streen†; strene†.**

strain'a-bl(e, strēn'ȧ-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being strained. **2†.** Characterized by force or violence; constraining. — **strain'a-bly,** *adv.*

straind, *pp.* Strained. PHIL. Soc.

strained, strēnd, *pa.* **1.** Being in a state of tension; deformed; maintained, produced, or characterized by strain; also, tending to part or break; as, *strained* intercourse; a *strained* manner. **2.** Extended beyond the proper meaning or application; forced; unnatural; as, a *strained* explanation of a text; *strained* pathos.

strain'er, strēn'ȧr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which strains or exerts great tension; a device for stretching or tightening anything, as the wires of a fence. **2.** A utensil or device containing meshes or perforations, or made of porous material, through which liquids are passed to separate them from solid or coarse particles, or to purify them. **3.** In carriage-building, a strengthener or strengthening-piece made fast to the back of a panel.

— **strainer of Hippocrates,** a long flannel bag once used by chemists as a filter or strainer. — **strain'er-vine",** *n.* A plant (*Luffa acutangula*) allied to the sponge-gourd.

strain'ing, strēn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who strains. **2.** A piece of canvas or leather for stretching on a saddle-tree as a foundation for the seat. **strain'ing-leath"er‡.**

— **cross'-strain"ing,** *n.* A web stretched on a saddle at right angles to the straining proper. —**s.-beam,** *n.* A tie-beam receiving a lengthwise pulling stress, as the upper connection of queen-posts **s.-piece‡.** —**s.-head,** *n.* The moving head of a hydraulic testing-machine. —**s.-leather,** *n.* See STRAINING, *n.*, 2. —**s.-reel,** *n.* An apparatus or tool for stretching webs to be used on saddle-seats. —**s.-screw,** *n.* One of a pair of screws for applying the power in a hydraulic testing-machine. —**s.-sill,** *n.* A beam sometimes placed on the main tie-beam of a queen-post roof, between the bases of the queen-posts.

straint†, *n.* A strong tension; grasp; strain; pressure.

strait†, *vt.* **1.** To make narrow; contract; straiten. **2.** To tighten; make tense. **3.** To put to difficulties; distress.

strait[1], strēt, *a.* **1.** Of small transverse dimensions; narrow; especially, in present use, so narrow as to present difficulties; as, a *strait* way.

For the *strait* gate would be made *straiter* yet,
Were none admitted there but men of wit.
DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 324.

2. Restricted as to space or room; close; confined; tight; as, a *strait* place; a *strait* garment. **3†.** Strict; rigorous. **4†.** Difficult; sore; hard-pressed. **5†.** Close; intimate. **6†.** Stingy; mean. [< OF. *estrait*, < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind tight.] **straight†; streight†; streit†.**

— **strait'-hand"ed†,** *a.* Close-fisted. — **s.-handedness†,** *n.* — **s.-hearted,** *a.* Close; stingy. **straight'-hearted"ed‡.** — **s.-waistcoat,** *n.* Same as STRAIT-JACKET.

strait[2]†, *a.* Same as STRAIGHT.

strait, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water: often plural; as, Hudson *Strait;* the *Straits* of Gibraltar. **2.** A difficult or restricted condition or situation; a position of perplexity; necessity: frequently plural; as, to be in great *straits*.

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two. *Phil.* i, 23.

3. Any narrow pass or passage, as between mountains. **4.** [Rare.] An isthmus. **5†.** In London, a narrow alley. **6†.** *pl.* Cloth of single width: opposed to *broadcloth*. **straight†; streight†; streit†.**

— **straits of the pelvis,** the apertures by which the fetal head enters and leaves the pelvis: distinguished as the **superior strait** or *inlet* and the **inferior strait** or *outlet*. — **up** or **between the Straits,** through and past the Straits of Gibraltar: said by American sailors of a voyage to the Mediterranean.

strait†, *adv.* **1.** Closely; narrowly; rigorously. **streite†.** **2.** Same as STRAIGHT.

strait'en, strēt'n, *vt.* **1.** To make strait or narrow; contract; restrict; as, *straitened* for time; a *straitened* street. **2.** To bring into difficulty or embarrassment, especially with respect to means or resources; distress; hamper; as, to be in *straitened* circumstances.

The old man thanked God for his good son, and only hoped that he was not *straitening* himself to buy luxuries for a useless old fellow. KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 25, p. 491. [MACM. '88.]

3†. To make tight; tighten.

Synonyms: see SCRIMP.

strait"for'ward†, *adv.* Straightforward.

strait'-jack"et, strēt'-jak'et, *n.* A garment of strong canvas, somewhat resembling a coat, but usually without sleeves, buckling with stout straps so that the arms of the wearer are confined: used for dangerous lunatics or violent prisoners. **strait'-waist"-coat‡.**

A Strait-jacket.

A man who keeps his emotional nature in a *strait-jacket* — for security or for other purpose — may make catalogues of trees, or of summer days; but he cannot paint the lilies or a sunrise. D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 265. [S. '89.]

strait'-laced", strēt'-lēst", *a.* **1.** Tightly or closely laced, as stays; also, confined by close stays, or by a bodice closely or tightly laced, as a person's waist.

Sometimes I feel *strait-laced* in his [Edwards's] philosophy, convinced and full of it, and yet pinioned and embarrassed by it in the pulpit. S. H. COX *Interviews, With Chalmers* p. 91. [H. '53.]

2. Hence, strict in morals, manners, or opinions; holding strict moral or religious views: usually derogatory. **3.** [Rare.] Stiff: constrained.

strait'ly, strēt'li, *adv.* In a strait manner. (1) Narrowly; closely; tightly. (2) With strictness; rigorously. (3)† Closely; intimately; familiarly.

strait'ness, strēt'nes, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being strait; especially, a restricted condition or situation as to wealth or material resources; poverty.

strake[1], strēk, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as STROKE[1].

strake[2]†, *vt.* To go; proceed; move.

strake[3], *imp.* of STRIKE, *v.* [Archaic.] Struck.

strake, *n.* **1.** A breadth of planking or plating, especially one continuous from stem to stern on a vessel's hull; as, the landing-*strake;* sheer-*strake*. Compare WALE[1], *n.* **shut'ter-in"g‡; streak‡.**

The ship's forefoot has been broken off or twisted, starting the garboard *strakes*. G. W. DE LONG *Voyage of the Jeannette* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 220. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. An implement for removing skimpings in hand-jigging or tozing. **3.** *Mining.* (1) A trough in which ore, gravel, etc., are washed; a launder. (2) The place where ore is assorted on the floor of a mine; a dressing-floor. **4.** Lye obtained by leaching wood-ashes. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A crevice in a floor; a rut in a road. **6.** [Colloq. or Obs.] A bushel; strike. **7†.** A wheel-tire. **8†.** A hunters' signal with a horn. **9†.** A streak, strip, or narrow stretch. **10†.** A reef in a sail. [Var. of STREAK, *n.*, and of STROKE[1], *n.*]

— **bilge'-strake",** *n.* A strake passing over a vessel's bilge. — **binding-s.,** *n.* In ship-building, any thick strake situated so that it may be bolted to two or more other parts to hold them together. — **bolt-s.,** *n. Naut.* The strake through which the beam-fastenings pass.

strale†, *n.* Same as STREAL.

stram, stram, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* To beat; dash down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To walk with long, sprawling strides. **2.** To recoil with violence and noise.

stram, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A long walk. **2.** A sudden noise.

stram-ash', stram-ash', *C. E. S. W.*[2] (stram'ash, *W.*[1] *Wr.*), *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To beat; dash; break; demolish.

stram'ash, stram'ȧsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A disturbance or tumult; struggle; fray.

stram'a-zoun†, *n.* A descending cut with the edge of the sword near the point. **stram'a-zone†.**

stra-min'e-ous, stra-min'ē-us, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Straw-colored; pale yellow. **2.** [Archaic.] Strawlike; strawy; chaffy.

stram'mel, stram'el, *n.* [Slang, Scot.] Straw or litter.

stra-mo'ni-um, stra-mō'ni-um, *n.* **1.** A common, rank, narcotic poisonous weed (*Datura Stramonium*) of the nightshade family, naturalized from the Old World, with ovate sinuate-toothed or -angled leaves, a prismatic calyx, a conspicuous white funnelform corolla, and the fruit a prickly 4-valved capsule. Called also *thorn-apple* and *stinkweed*, but best known in the United States as *jimson-weed*. **2.** A drug prepared from the seeds and leaves of this plant, resembling belladonna in its properties, much used for asthma. [< Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade, + *manikos*, mad.] **stram'o-ny‡.**

strand[1], strand, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive or run on a strand or shore, as a ship; run aground. **2.** To bring to a stop, as by withdrawal of the means of progress; leave in straits or difficulties: usually in the passive.

When an actor tells us how the travelling company in which he was engaged got *stranded*, who does not recognize the force and the felicity of the expression?
BRANDER MATTHEWS in *Harper's Monthly* July, '93, p. 306.

II. *i.* **1.** To drift ashore; run aground.

The shallow fishing-boat glides safely over the reefs where the noble bark *strands*.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xv, p. 368. [H. '70.]

2. Figuratively, to receive a check; be stopped or interrupted; be left helpless, perplexed, or at a stand. **3.** *Mar. Insur. Law.* To settle down upon obstructing sand or rocks by reason of extraordinary casualty while in the course of prosecuting a voyage: distinguished from *strike*.

strand[2], *vt.* **1.** To break one of the strands of (a rope). **2.** To make by twisting together strands, as a rope.

—**stranded wire** (Eng.), a wire rope.—**strand'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for laying up or twisting strands into ropes.

strand[1], *n.* **1.** One of the principal twists or parts of a rope, consisting of fibers, yarns, or wires twisted together. In common hawser-laid rope there are three.

The strength of cords is in proportion to the fineness of the *strands*, and also to the fineness of the flax or hemp fibers.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 170, p. 132. [I. B. & CO.]

2. Hence, a fiber, hair, filament, string, small cord, or the like. [< D. *streen*, skein.]

—**strand'-wolf"**, *n.* The brown hyena: named from its cord-like transverse markings.

strand[2], *n.* **1.** A shore or beach, especially of the ocean; rarely, the shore of a river: now chiefly poetical.

Islands, and creeks, and amber-fretted *strands*.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 24.

2. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] (1) A rivulet. (2) A gutter or other passage for water. [< AS. *strand*, strand.]

Synonyms: see BANK.

—**strand'-bird"**, *n.* A shore-bird.—**s.-looper**, *n.* [S. Afr.] A ring-plover (*Ægialitis tricollaris*).—**s.-plover**, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The black-bellied plover.—**s.-rat**, *n.* The coast mole-rat.—**s. mole-rat**†.

strang, strang, *a.* (Scot. & Prov. Eng.) Strong.

strange†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To alienate; estrange. **II.** *i.* To be alienated. **2.** To wonder.

strange, strānj, *a.* **1.** Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of; unfamiliar; new; as, a *strange* handwriting.

A physiognomy is correctly gauged only by one to whom it is still *strange*. SCHOPENHAUER *Religion* tr. by T. B. Saunders, essay iv, p. 77. [SON. & CO. '82.]

2. Not according to the ordinary way; exciting wonder or curiosity, as something abnormal, uncommon, or extraordinary; surprising; unaccountable; remarkable; odd; queer. **3.** Pertaining to another or others; not belonging to oneself; belonging elsewhere; of a different class, character, or kind; as, *strange* gods; a *strange* dog is in the yard. **4.** Of or pertaining to a place in which one is a stranger; belonging to another country; foreign; also, belonging to a distant or unfamiliar place or region, whether in one's own or a foreign land; as, *strange* lands; I found myself in a *strange* place. **5.** Being or feeling like a stranger; distant in manner; reserved; also, shy; timid; as, he is always *strange* to new acquaintances; the child feels a little *strange*. **6**†. Inexperienced; unskilled. **7**†. Not favoring; averse. **8**†. Backward; slow. [< OF. *estrange*, < L. *extraneus;* see EXTRANEOUS.] **strounge**†.

Synonyms: see ALIEN; ANOMALOUS; EXTRAORDINARY; ODD, QUEER, RARE.

—**strange snil** (*Naut.*), an unknown vessel seen at sea.—**s. woman**, in the Bible, a harlot.—**to make a thing s.**, to consider or treat a thing as something surprising, astonishing, or vexatious.—**to make s., to make one-self s.** **1.** To manifest or affect astonishment, surprise, or ignorance: with *of*; as, to *make strange of* the story. **2.** To pretend to be a stranger.

—**strange, strange'ly**, *adv.* In a strange manner. (1) In a way to excite wonder. (2)† To a distant or strange place. (3)† As a stranger; distantly.—**strange'ful**†, *a.* Wonderful.—**strange'ness**, *n.*

stran'ger†, *vt.* To estrange; alienate.

stran'ger, strān'jėr, *n.* **1.** One who is not an acquaintance; a person unknown; as, I was accosted by a *stranger*.

I was a *stranger* to most of the Army of the Potomac, I might say to all except the officers of the regular army who had served in the Mexican war. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. II, ch. 46, p. 117. [C. L. W. '86.]

2. One not a member of the household; a visitor; guest; as, children should not talk when *strangers* are at the table. **3.** A person coming from another country or a distant region; a foreigner; also, a person coming from another place, though in the same country; as, he had the air of a *stranger;* a *stranger* in a strange land.

Under the old Greek and Roman habits of mind, the *stranger* was mainly looked upon as a barbarian and enemy.
C. L. BRACE *Gesta Christi* pt. II, ch. 16, p. 190. [A. & S. '82.]

4. One unacquainted or unfamiliar with something specified; one not versed or experienced; one mentally or spiritually remote: with *to;* as, he is a *stranger to* learning and culture. **5.** *Law.* Any person who is neither a party to a transaction nor privy to it.

It is also a most obvious principle of justice, that no man ought to be bound by *proceedings* to which he was a *stranger*.
GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. I, § 522, p. 672. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

6. In popular folk-lore, some common or trivial thing, as a bit of stalk in a teacup, regarded as a token of the coming of a guest or a visitor. **7.** A nocturnal moth (*Hadena peregrina*). **8.** [Tasmania.] A labroid fish (*Odax richardsoni*). [< OF *estrangier*, < *estrange;* see STRANGE.]

Synonyms: see ALIEN.—**Prepositions:** a stranger *in* the country, *to* the customs and language, *to* or *among* the people.

—**stranger in blood**, any person not within the consideration of natural love and affection arising from relationship.

—**stran'ger-hood**, *n.* The state of being a stranger or of being strangers.—**stran'ger-ship**, *n.* The state or condition of being a stranger.

stran'gl, **stran'gle**, Strangle, strangled. PHIL. SOC.

strang'le, strang'gl, *v.* [STRANGLED, STRANGLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To choke to death or stop the breath of by forcible constriction of the throat; throttle.

He was *strangled* by the embroidered strap beneath his *soft* throat, drawn tight below his chin to hold his helm.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Lang and Leaf, bk. III, p. 60. [MACM. '89.]

2. To suspend the breathing of by filling the windpipe, as with water or gases; suffocate; stifle; as, to be *strangled* by water in the windpipe or by foul gases. **3.** To hinder from appearance, development, or vent; repress; suppress; as, to *strangle* evil.

II. *i.* To suffer or die from strangulation. [< OF. *estrangler*, < L. *strangulo*, < Gr. *strangalaō*, < *strangalē*, halter.]

Synonyms: see CHOKE.

—**stran'gle-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being strangled.—**stran'gler**, *n.* One who or that which strangles.

During the preceding fall the vigilantes—locally known as '*stranglers*,' in happy allusion to their summary method of doing justice—had made a clean sweep of the cattle country along the Yellowstone. T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Magazine* May, '88, p. 43.

stran'gle, *n.* **1.** *pl. Veter.* A specific disease of the horse, manifested by catarrhal inflammation of the glands beneath the lower jaw, attended by fever and nasal discharges. **2**†. Strangulation.

stran'gle-tare", stran'gl-tār', *n.* **1.** A tare that strangles other plants by twining around them, as two Old World species of vetch or tare (*Vicia lathyroides* and *V. hirsuta*). **2.** A plant that strangles a tare, as a dodder.

stran'gle-weed", *n.* A dodder or a broom-rape.

stran'gu-late, stran'giu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To strangle; specifically, in pathology, to compress or obstruct so as to suppress or suspend function; as, to *strangulate* a blood-vessel or an intestine. [< L. *strangulo*, pp. *strangulatus;* see STRANGLE.]

stran'gu-la"ted, stran'giu-lē'ted, *pa.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Constricted to such degree as to have its circulation cut off; characterized by such constriction; as, *strangulated* hernia. (2) Suffocated by constriction of the air-passages.

stran'gu-late‡. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Constricted at intervals as if by bands or cords; contracted, as a stem or root, or the abdomen of an insect.

stran"gu-la'tion, stran'giu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled; suffocation by forcible compression or obstruction of the windpipe.

Salvian says, the Roman state in the fifth century, owing to its wasteful financial system and enormous taxation, was 'dying as if of *strangulation*.' BRACE *Gesta Christi* ch. 6, p. 68. [A. & S. '82.]

2. *Pathol.* The state of being strangulated; constriction of a part, as of the intestine in hernia, by mechanical means, to such a degree as to cut off circulation. **3.** Any excessive constriction.

stran-gu'ri-ous, stran giū'ri-us, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with strangury. [< LL. *stranguriosus*, < L. *stranguria*, strangury, < Gr. *strangouria*, < *stranx* (*strangg-*), drop, + *ouron*, urine.]

stran'gu-ry, stran'giu-ri, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Difficult and painful urination, characterized by the passing of the urine drop by drop, burning sensation at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desires and vain efforts to urinate. **stran'gu-a-ry**†; **stran-gu'ri-a**‡. **2.** *Hort.* Abnormal swelling or any other morbid condition induced in a plant by bandaging. [< F. *strangurie*, < L. *stranguria;* see STRANGULATE.]

stra'ny, stré'ni, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The guillemot.

strap, strap, *v.* [STRAPPED, STRAPT; STRAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap; as, to *strap* on skates.

He kept his trunks *strapped*, that a moment need not be lost when the message arrived. REBECCA H. DAVIS in *The Independent*, New York, Nov. 24, '92, p. 33, col. 4.

2. To beat, flog, or chastise with a strap. **3.** To sharpen on or as on a strap, as an edged tool; strop. **4.** *Naut.* To surround or furnish with a strap, as a deadeye. **5.** [Scot.] To hang, as a malefactor.

II. *i.* [Scot.] To be hanged.

—**to be strapped** (slang), to be put at the end of one's resources, especially with regard to ready money.

strap, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather or other material, often fitted with a buckle or buckles, for fastening about objects.

One of these *straps* supported the sword; the other, which was larger and broader, the shield.
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. II, l. 386-393, note.

2. Something for a special use, made of or having as its essential part or parts one or more such strips; as, a shawl-*strap;* a boot-*strap*. **3.** Any strip, band, plate, or piece for holding or binding objects or parts together or holding them in place. Particularly: (1) A thin metal band or plate variously shaped and bent for holding together the parts of a frame or structure, as the corners of a box, or to attach a hook to a doubletree; a clip or similar device. (2) *Steam-engine.* An eccentric-strap (see ECCENTRIC), or a similar U-shaped metal piece, holding the brasses in place at the end of a connecting-rod. (3) *Naut.* (*a*) An endless rope by which an object is slung from a tackle. (*b*) A band of rope or metal placed about a block or deadeye for holding it in place; also, a ring of rope for slinging a cask or bale, to which a tackle may be hooked for hoisting or lowering.

4. A *razor*-strop. **5.** A shoulder-strap. **6.** A heavy strip of leather, such as is used in flogging. **7.** A strap-oyster. **8.** [Scot.] A string. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] Credit; formerly, credit for drink. [< AS. *stropp*, < L. *strop-pus*, thong; cp. Gr. *strophos*, twisted cord.]

Compounds:—**strap'-bolt"**, *n.* **1.** A flat metal strap with a bolt on one end; a lug-bolt. **2.** A bolt with a nut on each end, bent, as in U form, so as to pass around something and serve as a strap or clip.—**s.-game**, *n.* A cheating trick or game, fast and loose. See FAST, *a*.—**s.-head**†, *n. Mach.* A journal-box at the end of a connecting-rod.—**s.-hinge**, *n.* A hinge having long leaves, designed for attaching to the flat surfaces of a door and jamb instead of to the opposing edges, so that when the door is closed the leaves are extended.—**s.-laid**, *a.* Formed of two or more hawser-laid strands placed side by side and bound together so as to form a flat rope.—**s.-loop**, *n.* A strap in the form of a loop; especially, a metal strap bent for use as a clip.—**s.-mounts**, *n. pl.* The buckles and other mountings fitted on leather straps.—**s.-oil**, *n.* Humorous.] A beating, as with a strap; flogging.—**s.-oyster**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A long, slender oyster growing upright in mud. **stick'-up**‡.—**s.-rail**, *n.* A flat rail, spiked to lengthwise stringers, formerly used on railroads. See illus. under RAIL.—**s.-shaped**, *a. Bot.* Shaped like a strap; linear, and in length about six times the breadth; ligulate.—**s.-skein**, *n.* A flat iron strip let into the axle-arm of a vehicle as a protection against wear.—**s.-wire**, *n. Elec.* An insulated rectangular copper wire used in winding very large dynamos and motors. **strip'-wire"**‡.

strap-pa'do, strap-pā'dō, *S. or* -pē'dō, *C. E. W. Wr., vt.* To punish or torture by the strappado.

strap-pa'do, *n.* **1.** A former military punishment in which the offender was drawn up at the end of a rope, and allowed to fall suddenly till he was stopped with a jerk near the ground or floor. The hands were often fastened behind the back and the rope attached to the wrists. Dislocation of a limb was a frequent result. **2.** Loosely, a strapping; beating with or as with a strap.

He gave me the *strappado* on my shoulders, and the bastinado on the soles of my feet. BICKERSTAFF *The Padlock* act I, sc. 3.

[< It. *strappata*, a pulling, < *strappare*, pull, < G. dial. *strapfen*, stretch.]

strap'per, strap'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who uses or works with a strap or straps. **2.** [Colloq.] A huge or bulky person or object.

strap'ping, strap'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Large and muscular; strong; robust; as, a *strapping* person.

A great *strapping* fellow with his full allowance of bluster.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. I, ch. 2, p. 44. [O. & CO. '71.]

strap'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which straps, in any sense of the verb; especially, in colloquial use, a beating with a strap; a flogging. **2.** Material for straps.—**strap'ping-plate"**, *n.* A spear-plate.

strap'ple†, *vt.* To hold fast as with a strap; entangle.

strapt, *pp.* Strapped. PHIL. SOC.

strap'work", strap'wūrk', *n. Arch.* Ornamentation representing crossed or interlaced bands or straps.

strap'worm", strap'wūrm', *n.* A liguloid tapeworm.

stra"sci-can'do, strā"shi-cān'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Dragging; slurring the tones and slackening time. **stra"sci-ca'to**‡.

strass[1], stras, *C. W., or* strās, *n.* Same as PASTE, 4. [< Josef *Strasser*, the inventor.]

strass[2], *n.* Refuse of silk left in making into skeins.

stra'ta, strē'ta *or* strā'ta, *n.* Plural of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem, strat'u-jem, *n.* **1.** A piece of generalship or a shrewd maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy; an artifice in war; hence, any clever trick or device for obtaining an advantage.

His [Charles I.'s] first measure . . . must be allowed to have been as bad a one as was possible, for it was a trick; it deserved not the more respectable name of a *stratagem*.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 15, p. 226. [G. . & CO. '61.]

2. The art of plotting or contriving so as to mislead; also, stratagems collectively; as, he failed in fighting but succeeded in *stratagem*. [< F. *stratagème*, < L. *strategema*, < Gr. *stratēgēma*, < *stratēgos*, general, < *stratos*, army, + *agō*, lead.]

Synonyms: see ARTIFICE; CHICANERY; PLOT.

stra"a-gem-at'ic†, *a.* Employing or skilful in stratagem.—**stra"a-gem-at'ic-al-ly**†, *adv.*

stra"a-gem'ic†, *a.* Characterized by or containing stratagem or artifice. **stra"a-gem'ic-al**†.

stra'tal, strē'tal *or* strā'tal, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, derived from, characteristic of, or caused by strata.

strat"a-rith'me-try, strat'u-rith'mę-tri, *n.* The art of forming a number of men in geometrical figures and of estimating the number of men contained in such a figure. [< Gr. *stratos*, army, + *arithmos*, number, + *metron*, measure.]

strat"e-get'ic, strat'ę-jet'ic, *a.* Strategic. **strat"e-get'ic-al**‡.—**strat"ē-get'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**strat"e-get'ics**, *n.* Strategy.

stra-teg'ic, stra-tej'ic *or* -tī'jic (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to strategy; characterized by, used in, or having relation to strategy; as, a *strategic* movement or position.

Zaragoza, . . . one of the great Spanish magazines for arms, furnished a point of union for two great roads, and was consequently of *strategic* importance. W. F. P. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol. I, bk. I, ch. 4, p. 43. [A. & S.]

[< Gr. *stratēgikos*, < *stratēgos;* see STRATAGEM.] **strate-teg'ic-al**‡.—**strategic point**, a location that affords a vantage-ground against a foe, as a mountain pass, or an eminence commanding a waterway.

—**stra-teg'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**stra-teg'ics**, *n.* The art or science of strategy.

strat'e-gist, strat'ę-jist, *n.* One versed in strategy.

stra-te'gus, stra-tī'gus *or* -tē'gus, *n.* [-GI, -JĀI *or* -gī, *pl.*] A general or military commander among the ancient Greeks. [L., < Gr. *stratēgos;* see STRATAGEM.]

strat'e-gy, strat'ę-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* The science of projecting and directing important military movements or operations; especially, the skilful handling of masses or combinations of men not actually engaged in battle or under the direct fire of an enemy, and securing points or lines most favorable for supply, attack, defense, or retreat; the science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for gaining advantage in war; generalship: distinguished from *tactics*.

The union of Turenne's *strategy* with the valour and discipline which had broken down opposition at Naseby and Worcester was irresistible. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* ch. II, p. 234. [S. '74.]

2. The display or exercise of skill and forethought in carrying out one's plans, schemes, etc.; the use of stratagem or artifice, as in business, politics, or society, or in games. **3.** [Rare.] Style of warfare; strategic method.

It has been too often the conventional *strategy* of theological argument, in dealing with books or persons with whom we differ, to give no quarter. A. P. STANLEY *Addresses and Sermons in Am., Pref. to Sermons* p. 83. [MACM. '79.]

[< F. *stratégie*, < Gr. *stratēgia*, < *stratēgos;* see STRATAGEM.]

strath, strath, *n.* [Scot.] A wide, open valley, usually a river-course: distinguished from a *glen*. [< Gael. *srath*, valley.]

strath'spey", strath'spē', *S. W.* -spe, *Wr.*; strath-spē', *C. I.*; straths'pā, *E.*), *n.* A lively Scottish dance resembling the reel, but having a slower movement; also, the music of such a dance, or its movement. [< *Strathspey*, Scotland.]

But hornpipes, jigs, *strathspeys*, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.
BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* l. 117.

strat'ic, strat'ic, *a. Geol.* Same as STRATIGRAPHIC.

stra-tic'u-late, stra-tic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a. Geol.* Having numerous thin layers, either (1) of sedimentary deposition, as by oscillation or wave-motion, often somewhat oblique to the main layers of stratification, or (2) of deposition from solution, the layers being often those of color or structure, and not of fissility, as in banded agate. [< STRATUM.]

strat"i-fi-ca'tion, strat'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified. Specifically: (1) *Geol.* The deposition of sediments in beds or layers by any agency or process; generally by water, sometimes by wind. The evidences of stratification in a rock are, in general, the existence of continuous divisional planes of great extent, marking changes in the character of the material or

the mode of deposition, and the presence of fossils generally arranged in planes parallel to the plane of deposition and with their broader surfaces lying in the same planes. Such divisions are called **stratification-planes**, and must be distinguished from cleavage-planes and from true foliation. An unmetamorphosed sedimentary rock generally splits most readily along the stratification-planes. (2) *Physiol.* Deposition of the material of a cell-wall in layers. (3) *Elec.* A banded or striated appearance of an electric discharge in a rarefied medium.

—**strat″i-fi-ca′tion-fo″li-a′tion**, *n.* The segregation of certain minerals in thin, irregular, discontinuous laminæ, in planes parallel to the bedding or stratification.

strat′i-fied, strat′i-faid, *pa.* Arranged in strata or layers; in geology, arranged, by original sedimentary or fragmentary deposition, in layers or beds, or giving evidence of having been so deposited. Stratified rocks in many instances have been so metamorphosed as to lose much of their original character.—**stratified conductor** (*Physics*), a conductor composed of alternate strips of substances with different conductivities.—**s. drift** (*Geol.*), glacial drift that has been rearranged in layers by water.

strat′i-form, strat′i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of or constituting a stratum. [< STRATUM + -FORM.]

strat′i-fy, strat′i-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **I.** *t.* To deposit, form, or arrange in strata. See STRATIFICATION. **II.** *i.* To be formed in strata; take the form of strata.

Currents of air do not mingle, but *stratify*.
T. B. BUTLER *Philosophy of the Weather* ch. 1, p. 13. [A. '56.]

[< STRATUM + -FY.]

stra-tig′ra-pher, stra-tig′ra-fer, *n.* A student of or a specialist in stratigraphy. **stra-tig′ra-phist‡.**

stra-tig″ra-phy, stra-tig′ra-fi, *n. Geol.* **1.** The order and relative position of the strata of the earth's crust. **2.** The study or description of such strata; stratigraphic geology. See GEOLOGY. [< STRATUM + -GRAPHY.]

—**strat″i-graph′ic, -al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to stratigraphy.—**strat″i-graph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Strat″i-o-my′i-dæ, strat′i-o-mai′i-dî *or* -mi′i-dê, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipters, especially those with 3 basal cells of wings much prolonged, and veins of 2 main trunks much crowded forward.

Strat″i-o′mys, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stratiōs*, of an army (< *stratos*, army), + *myia*, fly.]—**strat″i-o-my′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**strat″i-o′my-oid**, *a.*

stra″to-cir′rus, strē″tō-sir′us, *n.* A cloud identical in general with cirro-stratus, but denser and occurring at a lower level; a thick veil of gray or bluish cloud. See CLOUD. [< STRATUS + CIRRUS.] **al″to-cir′rus‡.**

stra-toc′ra-cy, stra-toc′ra-si, *n.* Government by the military class; military despotism.

It [the Roman empire] was purely a government by the sword, or permanent *stratocracy* having a movable head.
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* ch. 3, p. 118. [T. & F. '54.]

[< Gr. *stratos*, army, + *kratō*, rule.]

stra″to-cu′mu-lus, strē″tō-kiū′miu-lus, *n.* Cloud occurring in large, dark balls or rolls, frequently covering the sky, especially in winter, and giving it at times an undulated appearance. See CLOUD.

stra-tog′ra-phy, stra-tog′ra-fi, *n.* A description of an army or of whatever pertains to one. [< Gr. *stratos*, army, + -GRAPHY.]

—**strat″o-graph′ic, -al**, *a.* Pertaining to stratography.—**strat″o-graph′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

stra-ton′ic†, a. Of or pertaining to an army; warlike. **stra-tot′ic†.**

Stra-ton′ic-al, stra-ten′ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to Strato of Lampsacus (3d century B. C.), called the Physicist, belonging to the Peripatetic school. His philosophy denied the transcendence of deity and transformed Aristotelianism into pure naturalism. **Stra-ton′ic‡.**

stra′tose, strē′tōs *or* strg′tōs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Arranged in layers; stratified. [< STRATUM.]

strat′u-la, strat′yu-la, *n. pl.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Thin delicate layers in rock-strata.

stra′tum, strē′tum *or* strg′tum, *n.* [STRA′TA, less commonly STRA′TUMS, *pl.*] A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness of any substance or material, especially a nearly horizontal layer differentiated from its neighbors, as by composition or temperature.

The floor of the ocean is generally overlaid by a *stratum* of ice-cold water setting southward from the polar regions.
WINCHELL *Sketches of Creation* ch. 37, p. 404. [H. '70.]

(1) *Geol.* A bed of rock, consisting of all the laminæ or layers sufficiently alike or related to be thus grouped: by some geologists used synonymously with *layer* and *bed*.

The term *stratum* is sometimes employed to designate the whole mass of a rock, while its parallel subdivisions are called beds or layers. E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 1, p. 21. [I. & P. '54.]

(2) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sheet or layer of tissue characterized by some special form or arrangement of structure.

[L., < *stratus*, pp. of *sterno*, spread.]

stra′tus, strē′tus *or* strg′tus, *n.* A thin uniform layer of cloud at a very low level. See CLOUD.

The *stratus* (stratus, covering) consists of sheets of cloud, or layers of vapor, stretching along and resting upon the horizon. It forms about sunset, increases during the night, and disappears about sunrise. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 979, p. 655. [BL. & CO. '67.]

[L., spreading, < *stratus*; see STRATUM.]

straught, strōht, *vt.* [Scot.] To straighten; stretch. **straucht‡.**—**straught†**, *a.* Straight.

straught†, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRETCH, *v.*

straught²†, *a.* Distraught; distracted.

strav′u-gant†, *a.* Extravagant.

stra-vage′, stra-vgj′ (stra-vēg′, *C. E.*), *vi.* [Scot.] To stroll about. **stra-vaig′** or **-vague′‡.**—**stra-vai′ger**, *n.*

straw¹, strē, *vt.* To provide or bind with straw; place straw on or in.

straw², *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To strew.

Still men and nations reap as they have *strawn*.
LOWELL *Washers of the Shroud* st. 6.

straw, *a.* **1.** Made of or stuffed with straw; as, a *straw* hat; *straw* mattress. **2.** Of no value; worthless; sham; as, a *straw* bond; *straw* bail.—**straw bid**, a bid, as for a contract, by one who is unable or indisposed to fulfil its conditions.—**s. vote**, a vote taken at a chance gathering, to test the strength of opposing candidates.

straw, *n.* **1.** A stalk, stem, or piece of a stalk or stem, of various grains, especially wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, less frequently of peas and beans: applied generally to a dry or ripened stalk.

Those that with haste will make a mighty fire,
Begin it with weak *straws*.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act i, sc. 3.

2. The stems or stalks collectively of certain grains, especially after the grain has been thrashed out: used as bedding, packing, etc. **3.** Figuratively: (1) The merest trifle; as, I do not care a *straw*. (2) A slight circumstance or fact regarded as an indication; from the proverb "*straws* show which way the wind blows." **4.** [Colloq.] A long clay pipe; any clay pipe. **5.** Same as STRAW-NEEDLE. **6.** An insect, a walking-stick. [< AS. *streáw*, straw, < root of STREW.] **stre†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw, plaited or unplaited, for use in making bonnets.—**face of s.**, a false show or pretense; sham; an effigy.—**in the s.†**, in childbed.—**jack of s.**, an effigy made of straw; hence, a person of no consequence. **jack′straw″‡.**—**man of s.**, see MAN, *n.*—**straw′-bull″**, *n.* A dull straw-color, as that of Manila paper.—**s.-built**, *a.* Built of straw.—**s.-cat**, *n.* The pampas-cat.—**s.-cont†**, *n.* Same as PAILLASSE, 3.—**s.-color**, *n.* A pale-yellow color, like that of clean ripe straw. See table under SPECTRUM.—**s.-colored**, *a.*—**s.-cotton**, *n.* Cotton thread for sewing straw, as in the manufacture of hats.—**s.-cutter**, *n.* A machine or device for cutting straw or hay into small pieces for use as fodder. **fod′der-cut″ter†.**—**s.-drain**, *n.* A drain filled with straw to keep the surrounding earth from choking it.—**s.-embroidery**, *n.* Embroidery made by sewing straw on net.—**s.-fiddle**, *n.* A xylophone having wooden bars fixed on rolls of straw.—**s.-house**, *n.* A house in which straw is stored or kept.—**s.-needle**, *n.* A long thin needle for sewing braided straw, as in hat-making.—**s.-ride**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A ride for pleasure in the country in a large vehicle full of straw, on which the members of the party sit.—**s.-stem**, *n.* A wine-glass stem pulled out from the material of the bowl instead of made in a separate piece and attached; hence, a wine-glass having this kind of stem.—**s.-underwing**, *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Cerigo cytherea*).—**s.-wine**, *n.* Wine made from grapes dried or partly dried in the sun on straw.—**s.-worm**, *n.* A caddis.—**s.-yard**, *n.* **1.** A yard or enclosed space in which straw is thrown or kept. **2.** [Eng.] In London, a place of rest and shelter for destitute persons at night.—**s.-yellow**, *n.* A color resembling that of straw.—**to break a s.**, to quarrel.—**to draw straws.** **1.** To draw lots with straws of different lengths. **2.** To droop, as the eyes; have a tendency to close (the eyes) from sleepiness.—**to lay a s.†**, to pause and note something.—**Tuscan s.**, a fine yellow straw suitable for hat-making and basket-making.

Many self-explaining compounds have *straw* as the first element; as, **straw-bound, s.-covered, s.-crowned, s.-roofed, s.-stuffed, s.-thatched.**

straw′ber″ry, strē′ber″i *or* strē′bg-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of any plant of the genus *Fragaria*, technically neither a fruit nor a berry, but an enlarged, fleshy, conical or hemispherical receptacle, bearing on its surface, and more or less embedded in it, small seed-like achenia, which are the real fruit. It is scarlet, reddish, or yellowish, and half an inch to two inches in diameter, is fragrant, and, with the exception of one species, edible, somewhat acid, and very highly esteemed.

2. The plant that bears the fruit, a stemless perennial with radical trifoliolate leaves, usually white flowers on scapes, and slender runners by which it propagates. The principal species from which the many varieties in cultivation have been derived are the European *Fragaria vesca*, the American *F. Virginiana*, and the Chilean *F. Chilensis*. The inedible species, from India, is ornamental (*F. Indica*), with leafy runners, yellow flowers, and crimson but insipid fruit. [< AS. *streáwberie*, < *streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry.]

The Common Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).
a, a section of a flower, showing the enlarged receptacle; *b*, a cultivated strawberry.

Compounds, etc.:—**Alpine strawberry**, a variety of the common wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*, var. *monophylla*) of England, with simple leaves.—**barren s.** **1.** See BARREN. **2.** [Eng.] A potentilla (*Potentilla Fragariastrum*).—**dry s.**, same as BARREN STRAWBERRY.—**Indian s.**, an inedible species. See STRAWBERRY, 2.—**scarlet s.**, the Virginian strawberry (*Fragaria Virginiana*).—**s. bass**, the calico bass.—**straw′ber-ry-blite″**, *n.* A smooth annual goosefoot (*Chenopodium* or *Blitum capitatum*) whose berry-like clusters of bright-red pulpy calyces look like strawberries: found in Europe and in the northern United States and Canada, and sometimes cultivated as a flower or a culinary vegetable.—**s. blond** [Slang, U. S.], a red-haired person.—**s.-borer**, *n.* An insect whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry, as a weevil (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) that affects the crown, or a moth (*Anarsia lineatella*) that affects mostly the roots.—**s.-bush**, *n.* An upright or straggling shrub (*Euonymus Americanus*) of the United States and Canada, with rough, warty, depressed crimson pods and scarlet aril, distinguished from its congener the wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*) by its smaller and nearly stemless leaves. See EUONYMUS. **burn′ing-bush″‡.**—**s.-clover**, *n.* A hardy perennial Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) with prostrate stems and pale rose-colored heads of flowers resembling strawberries.—**s.-comb**, *n.* A cock's comb likened in shape to a half of a strawberry, as in the Malay breed. See illus. under COMB.—**s.-crab**, *n.* A European parthenopoid spider-crab (*Eurynome aspera*): named from the reddish tubercles on the carapace.—**s.-finch**, *n.* The amadavat.—**s.-geranium**, *n.* The creeping saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.—**s.-mark**, *n.* A soft reddish birthmark or nævus supposed to resemble a strawberry.—**s.-moth**, *n.* A moth whose larva attacks the strawberry, as the geometrid *Angerona crocataria*, or the smeared dagger-moth (*Acronycta oblinita*), which feed upon the leaves.—**s.-pear**, *n.* The bright-scarlet pear-like fruit of a cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) of the West Indies and tropical America, with triangular stems; also, the plant. The fruit is slightly acid, with the flavor of a strawberry.—**s. perch**, the calico bass.—**s. roan**, *a.* Having a roan color of a bright-red cast.—**s. saw-fly**, a saw-fly (*Emphytus maculatus*) whose larva eats small holes in the leaves of strawberries.—**s.-saxifrage**, *n.* The creeping saxifrage. See SAXIFRAGE.—**s.-shrub**, *n.* The sweet-scented shrub; calycanthus. See CALYCANTHUS; SHRUB.—**s.-tomato**, *n.* See ALKEKENGI.—**s. tongue**, the tongue of one suffering from scarlet fever, which, after removal of a whitish fur, becomes abnormally red and clean.—**s.-vine**, *n.* The plant that produces the strawberry.—**s.-weevil**, *n.* A minute beetle (*Anthonomus signatus*), injurious to strawberries in the United States by puncturing the flower-stems in order to deposit its eggs.—**s.-worm**, *n.* The larva of a strawberry-moth or strawberry saw-fly.

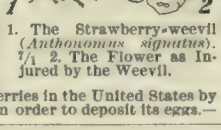

1. The Strawberry-weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*). 7/1 2. The Flower as Injured by the Weevil.

straw′ber-ry-leaf″, strē′ber-i-lif″, *n.* **1.** The leaf of the strawberry-plant. **2.** In Great Britain, a symbolic ornament indicating rank; as, the golden *strawberry-leaves* on the coronets of dukes, marquises, and earls; in the plural, a dukedom. See CORONET.

—**strawberry leaf-roller**, the larva of a tortricid moth or leaf-roller (*Phoxopteris fragariæ*) that folds the leaves of strawberries and feeds on their pulp.

straw′ber-ry-tree″, strē′ber-i-trī″, *n.* A small evergreen tree (*Arbutus Unedo*) of southern Europe, having dense terminal racemes of white flowers with large edible fruit resembling strawberries in shape and color: cultivated for its ornamental appearance in autumn when it is in flower and ripening its fruit of the previous year. See ARBUTUS¹. **ar′bute‡.**

straw′board″, strē′bōrd″, *n.* Coarse board, made of straw, used principally for paper boxes and book-covers.

straw′en†, *a.* Made of straw.

straw′ing, strē′ing, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] The sale of straws in streets in order to give the purchaser things forbidden by law to be sold, as obscene papers, etc.

straw′small″, strē′smēl″, *n.* [Eng.] A bird, the white-throat: so called because it uses straw in making its nest.

straw′smear″, strē′smir″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The straw-small. **2.** The garden-warbler. **3.** The willow-warbler.

straw′y, strē′i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling straw; consisting or made of straw.

Reclining on his *strawy* bed, His hand upholds his drooping head.
WHITTIER *The Prisoner for Debt* st. 1.

stray, strê, *v.* **1.** *i.* To wander from the path or way; wander beyond limits: as, to *stray* off into a wood; the cows have *strayed* from the pasture.

The emerald edges of these silent tarns are starred with dandelions which have *strayed* here, one scarce knows how, from their foreign home.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 10, p. 262. [T. & F. '63.]

2. To wander freely about; move here and there without fixed direction or purpose; go in this direction and that; rove; roam; as, to *stray* in the fields.

Here ceased the fingers of the maid to *stray* Over the strings.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Temptation of Hassan Ben Khaled* st. 9.

3. To wander from the path of right, truth, or duty.

II†. *t.* To cause to go astray or to go wrong; mislead. [< OF. *estraier*, < *estree*, street, < L. *strata*, < *stratus*; see STRATUM.]

Synonyms: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

—**strayed**, *pa.* —**stray′er**, *n.*

stray, *a.* **1.** Having strayed; straying; as, a *stray* dog.

This fugitive To-Morrow . . . is a *stray* child of Time, and is flying from his father into the region of the infinite.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses. Intelligence Office* p. 378. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. Being out of the normal order or arrangement; irregular; occasional; casual; as, a *stray* instance.

—**stray′-line″**, *n. Naut.* **1.** That portion of a ship's log-line which, in order to secure accuracy, is allowed to run off before the beginning of the count. **2.** That portion of a whalers' towing-line which drags in the water when the whale is towed.—**s.-mark**, *n.* See MARK¹, *n.*

stray, *n.* **1.** A domestic animal that has wandered from its owner's premises; an estray. **2.** A person who is lost or wandering thoughtlessly or aimlessly.

For the waifs and *strays* of the streets of London much commiseration is expressed, and far more pity is deserved than is bestowed.
BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii. ch. 5, p. 201. [F. & W. '91.

3. [Prov. Eng.] A pasture; also, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. **4.** Property of a deceased person that escheats to the crown in default of heirs: especially, the property of a deceased alien. **5.** The act of straying or wandering.

stray′a-way″, strê′a-wê″, *n.* [Rare.] Same as STRAY, 1.

stray′ling, strê′ling, *n.* [Rare.] A little stray; waif.

streak¹, strik, *vt.* To mark or variegate with a streak or streaks; form streaks in or on; stripe.

streak², *v.* **1.** *t.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To stretch or extend; hence, to lay out, as a corpse.

II. *i.* To stretch forth; stretch; also, to shoot, as a meteor or a rocket.

Through this dark and stormy night
Faith beholds a feeble light
Up the blackness *streaking*.
WHITTIER *Barclay of Ury* st. 16.

[For STRETCH.] **streek‡; strelk‡.**

streak³, *vi.* [Colloq. or Prov.] To run or go swiftly; sometimes with an expletive *it* as object; as, to *streak it* for life.

streak, *n.* **1.** A long and somewhat irregularly shaped mark, line, or stripe; as, *streaks* of dirt on a garment.

Faint *streaks* of gray o'er her forehead,
Dawn of another life, that broke o'er her earthly horizon.
As in the eastern sky the first faint *streaks* of the morning.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii. iv, st. 7.

2. Figuratively, a not very marked trait or characteristic; a vein; trace; dash; also, a transient mood; turn; whim; as, he has a *streak* of humor. **3.** *Mineral.* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as shown when it is filed or when it is drawn across a rough surface.

The *streak* is of most importance in the case of minerals containing the heavy metals.
E. S. DANA *System of Mineralogy* intro., p. 34. [W. & S. '92.]

4. *Naut.* A strake or line of planking or plating. **5.** A short piece of iron forming one section of a pieced tire on the wheel of an artillery-carriage: sometimes so made for convenience in repairing in the field. **6†.** A rung of a ladder. [< AS. *strica*, < *strícan*, go.]

—**streak of luck** [Colloq.], a period, course, or run of luck.—**streak′-stitch″**, *n.* In needle-made lace, a stitch made so as to leave an open line in the mat.—**to go like a s.** [Colloq.], to go very fast.

streaked, strikt *or* strik′ed, *pa.* **1.** Marked with streaks or irregular stripes; as, *streaked* cattle. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Uneasy; shaky; scared; as, to feel *streaked*.

streak′ed-ness, strik′ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being streaky.

streak′ing, strik′ing, *n.* [Rare.] A streak or stripe.

streakt, streak′ed, *pp.* Streaked. PHIL. SOC.

streak′y, strik′i, *a.* [STREAK′I-ER; STREAK′I-EST.] **1.** Having streaks; made up of streaks or layers; streaked.

Jos owned with a sigh 'that for good *streaky* beef, really mingled with fat and lean, there was no country like England.'
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 28, p. 177. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. [Colloq.] Of variable quality or character; not uni-

form; as, *streaky* goods. **3.** [Slang.] Of variable temper; irritable; cross; crabbed; as, a *streaky* individual.

streal, strīl, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] An arrow. **strealet,** **2†.** The pupil of the eye.

stream, strim, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit or pour forth in a stream or streams; flow with; as, his wounds *streamed* blood. **2.** *Mining.* To wash (metalliferous earth) in order to separate the valuable parts from the rest. **3.** *Dyeing.* To wash (yarn or fabric) in running water before drying. **4.** To cause to stretch forth; unfurl. **5†.** To mark with stripes or long tracts of embroidery or color.

II. *i.* **1.** To flow or issue in a stream or streams; move in a current; flow continuously or freely; as, blood *streaming* from a wound.

From his lifted face
Tears *streaming* down bedew'd the senseless stone.
SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 1, l. 197.

2. Figuratively, to move in continuous succession; proceed or continue uninterruptedly; as, a crowd *streaming* past; memories *streaming* through the mind. **3.** To be suffused by a stream or streams; flow (with); as, eyes *streaming* with tears.

The streets of the greatest capitals of Europe were piled up with barricades, and were *streaming* with civil blood.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Nov. 2, '55* in vol. ii, p. 277. [T. '52.]

4. To be extended, float, or stretch out at length with a waving movement; as, a flag *streaming* in the air. **5.** To move with a stream or trail of light; as, a meteor *streaming* through the sky.

Synonyms: see FLOW.

stream, *n.* **1.** Any course of flowing water, as a river or brook; a current or flow of water or other fluid, as of water in the ocean, or of liquid or gas from a vessel; as, the mighty *stream* of the Mississippi; the Gulf *Stream*; a *stream* of blood from a wound.

The glen was fair as some Arcadian dell,
All shadow, coolness, and the rush of *streams*,
Save where the sprinkled blaze of noonday fell
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Sleeper* st. 1.

2. Anything issuing or entering and continuously flowing, moving, or passing; as, a *stream* of nonsense; a *stream* of customers.

Europe . . . has been peopled by three great *streams* of population from the East, which have followed each other, at intervals so distinct as to possess languages nearly separable from each other.
SHARON TURNER *Anglo-Saxons* vol. i, bk. i, p. 4. [L. G. & CO.]

3. A continuous course, progress, or advance; a succession or series; drift; current; as, the *stream* of affairs; the *stream* of history. **4.** A rift; an English angling term. **5.** A long, narrow collection of broken ice. [< AS. *stream*, stream.]

Synonyms: brook, channel, course, creek, drift, eddy, flow, flume, flux, race, rill, river, rivulet, run, runlet, runnel, streamlet, tide, watercourse. See CURRENT.

Compounds, etc.: —**stream'en"ble,** *n.* A cable to which a stream-anchor (see ANCHOR) *n.* is attached. —**s. clock,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the speed of the circulation in a blood-vessel. —**s. gold,** *n.* Gold found in the detrital material deposited by streams. —**s. ice,** *n.* Broken ice floating in a line corresponding with the current in which it moves. —**s. line,** *n.* *Hydrodynamics.* A line of flow. See FLOW, *n.* —**s. measurer,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream at different depths. —**s. tin,** *n.* Disintegrated tin ore found in the alluvium at the bottoms of streams and valleys, and separated by washing. —**s. wheel,** *n.* A current-wheel. —**s. works,** *n. sing. & pl.* A place where ore, generally tin ore, is washed from alluvial deposits. —**the S.,** the Gulf Stream. —**with the s.,** figuratively, with the general drift or current of thought, opinion, custom, etc.; opposed to *against the stream*.

stream'er, strim'ėr, *n.* **1.** An object that streams forth, or floats or hangs extended. Especially: (1) A flag, pennant, or ensign that floats or waves extended in the air; a long, narrow flag or standard. (2) A stream or shaft of light, such as shoots up from the horizon into or across the sky in certain forms of the aurora borealis.

Swift as yon *streamer* lights the starry pole
Her visions warm the watchman's pensive soul.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 19.

(3) A ribbon, feather, or other decoration of a dress, which hangs down, floats, or extends freely. **2.** *Mining.* One who washes or searches for stream-tin. **3.** A bombycid moth (*Ludovica decrurata*).

stream'ful†, *a.* Full of streams; flowing with a full stream.

stream'i-ness, strim'i-nes, *n.* The state of being streamy.

stream'ing, strim'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of that which streams, in any sense. **2.** *Mining.* The working of alluvial deposits for the tin found in them; the washing of tin ore from the detrital materials, also, the reduction of stream-tin. **3.** *Bot.* The flowing motion of protoplasm by which pseudopodia are protruded, as in amœbæ.

stream'less, strim'les, *a.* Having no stream; as, a *streamless* country; a *streamless* channel.

The ground is dry, *streamless*, hard-baked, and cracked.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 34, p. 418. [S. '90.]

stream'let, strim'let, *n.* A small stream; rivulet; brooklet. **streamling:.**

stream'wort", strim'wȯrt', *n.* [Rare.] Any plant of the water-milfoil family (*Haloragea*).

stream'y, strim'i, *a.* **1.** Full of streams of water; flowing as a stream; as, a *streamy* district; a *streamy* river.

Where *streamy* Caram coils in joy.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. xii, l. 418.

2. Giving forth streams of light; forming or resembling a beam of light.

strek-lo'sis, strek-lō'sis, *n.* Dislocation of a joint, due to some twisting force. [< Gr. *strebloun*, twisted, < *strephō*, twist.]

streech, streecht. Stretch, stretched. PHIL. SOC.

street†, *n.* STRAW.

streeche†, *vt. & vi.* To stretch.

streek, *vt.* Same as STREAK[2].

streek'it, strik'it. Scott., *imp.* of STREEK.

streel, strīl, *vt.* Colloq. To trail or flow along; be drawn along trailingly, saunter carelessly, stream.

streen', *n.* Same as STRAIN[2].

street, strit, *n.* **1.** A public way, with buildings on one or both sides; in a city, town, or village; as, his house is in 48th *street*; he lives in York *street*. In the United States *on* is often colloquially substituted for *in* before *street* in such phrases.

It is the very best time for hiring a house. What I have set my heart upon is the Green Park. I am sure I could not live again in a *street*.
DISRAELI *Endymion* ch. 15, p. 60. [A. '80.]

2. The highway on which the buildings of a street front.

The narrow *streets* between these houses [of Rome] were closed by night with chains. Thus every powerful noble had his city to himself, within the city. HERMAN GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnett, vol. i, ch. 4, p. 167. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

3. That portion of a highway between the sidewalks or curbs; the way reserved for vehicles; as, he left the sidewalk and walked in the *street*. **4.** A roadway, paved or unpaved, with or without sidewalks, between lots on which rows of buildings are to be erected; a common use in the growing cities of the United States. **5.** An open way or passage between rows or lines of objects, as between ranks of soldiers; a lane; path.

Through portions of these [canebrakes] the buffaloes had trampled their way in large companies, one following another, opening paths called *streets*. These *streets* had apparently been trodden for ages. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* ch. 4, p. 99. [D. M. & CO.]

6. [Colloq.] The people living, habitually gathering, or doing business in a street. **7†.** A public road or highway extending through a considerable tract of country; as, the *streets* that crossed England in the time of the conquest. [< AS. *strǽt*, < LL. *strata*, < L. *strata*, f. of *stratus*; see STRATUM.]

Synonyms: see ROAD.

Compounds, etc.: —**street'car",** *n.* [U. S.] A passenger-car that runs on rails laid on the surface of the streets; moved by horses, steam, electricity, endless cable, etc.; a car on a street-railway. —**s. door,** *n.* A house-door affording entrance from the street. —**s. orderly,** *n.* A street-cleaner who takes up dung and other filth from the streets into a hand-bag with a brush; a scavenger. —**s. railroad** or **s. railway,** *n.* A railroad on the surface of the streets for the conveyance of passengers; a surface railroad, as in a city: distinguished from an *elevated* or *underground railroad*: in England **tramway.** —**s. sprinkler,** *n.* A cart bearing a water-tank having a perforated discharge-pipe with which to sprinkle the roadway of streets. —**s. sweeper,** *n.* **1.** A person who sweeps the streets. **2.** A machine for sweeping the streets, consisting usually of a cylindrical rotating broom or several such brooms mounted between wheels, and drawn by horses. —**s. walker,** *n.* **1.** A prostitute who solicits in the streets. **2†.** A person who walks in the streets. —**s. walking,** *n.* The occupation of a street-walker. —**s. washer,** *n.* A hydrant or plug from which water may be taken for street-washing purposes. —**the s.** Colloq., U. S., that street in which the principal financial dealings of a city are carried on, as Wall street in New York; also, the collective body of bankers, brokers, etc., doing business in such a street; as, *the street* was excited.

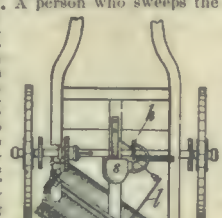

A Street-sweeper, viewed from above.

a, the driver's seat; *h*, a handle that operates through the levers *b* to tip the rock-shaft *cc*, and elevate the circular broom *dd*. The broom rotates in a direction opposite to that of the wheels of the vehicle, and piles the dirt on the right.

street'age, strit'ėj, *n.* [Rare.] A charge or toll for the use of a street.

street'ling, strit'ling, *n.* A young child who grows up in or frequents the streets; street arab. See ARAB. [Rejected by committee on new words.]

street'ward, strit'ward. **I.** *a.* Directed toward or facing the street.

And set his hand To fit their little *streetward* sitting-room.
TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 11.

II. *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the street.

street'ward", *n.* Formerly, an officer charged with the care of the streets. **stret'ward",**.

street'way", strit'wē', *n.* The roadway of a street.

streight†, *v., a., & n.* Same as STRAIGHT.

streight', streight'en†. Same as STRAIT, etc.

streight†, *imp. & pp.* of STREECHE, *v.*

strein'a-ble†, *a.* Strainable.

streine†, *vt.* To strain. **strein†.**

streit†, *a.* Strict, narrow, close.

streit†, *a.* Drawn, as a sword.

strel'itz, strel'its, *n.* A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guard made up of citizens rendering hereditary military service; also, the guard itself; abolished by Peter the Great. [< G. *strelitze*, < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, shooter, < *strielu*, arrow, prob. < OHG. *strāla*, arrow.]

Strel-itz'i-a, strel-its'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of South-African plants of the banana family (*Musaceæ*), with large and showy flowers and long-stalked glaucous leaves. *Strelitzia Reginæ*, the **queen's strelitzia**, bird-of-paradise flower, or bird's-tongue flower, with orange and purple flowers, is common in hothouse cultivation. **2.** [cap.] A plant of this genus. [< Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*, wife of George III. of England.]

stremet†, *v. & n.* Stream.

strem'ma, strem'a, *n.* *Surg.* A partial dislocation; sprain. [< Gr. *stremma*, < *strephō*, twist.]

stren†, *n.* Strain. **stren†.**

stren'ger†, stren'gest†, *compar. & superl.* of STRONG, *a.*

strenges†, *n. pl.* Strings.

strengite, streng'īt. *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, pink or red, hydrous ferric phosphate (H_4FePO_6), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.]

strenght†, *vt.* To strengthen.

strength, strength, *n.* **1.** The quality or property of being strong; power; force. Specifically: (1) Of animals, ability to move their own or other bodies; muscular force, or ability to exert it; physical vigor: used archaically in the plural; as, a man of great *strength*; he has the *strength* of an ox.

My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten. Because my heart is pure.
TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* st. 1.

(2) The property of bodies by which they sustain the application of force or strain without yielding or breaking; solidity; tenacity; toughness; as, the *strength* of a cable or a bar. **2.** Power in general, especially any operating or operative energy; ability to do or bear. Specifically: (1) [Polit. Slang.] Available force or backing; as, the *strength* of a candidate; physical force or power as exerted to secure results; active energy; as, the *strength* of a grasp. (2) Mental or moral force, effectiveness, or power of endurance; capability of acting, operating, or being exerted with effect; effective influence; binding or conclusive force; validity; as, *strength* of will; the *strength* of an administration; *strength* of obligation or argument; the *strength* of a law.

The *strength* of a temptation lies generally in the *strength* of a man's corruption.
R. SOUTH *Sermons, 1 Cor. x, 13* in vol. iii, p. 439. [H. & H. '70.]

(3) Ability to act or accomplish as determined by numbers or amount; numerical or measured force; as, the *strength* of an army, a navy, or a regiment. (4) *Rhet.* Vigor or force of style; power in the expression of meaning in language.

A sentence may be clear enough; it may also be compact enough, in all its parts, . . . and yet . . . it may fail in . . . *strength* or liveliness of impression. BLAIR *Rhetoric* xii, p. 123. [H. & Z. '54.]

(5) In art, boldness or vigor, as of treatment or conception. (6) The intensity of a pigment, or its ability to modify another with which it is mixed. **3.** Degree of intensity; vehemence; violence; as, the *strength* of anger or passion. **4.** The degree in which a thing possesses its distinctive properties or essential elements; intensity of sensible effect on other bodies; concentration; potency; as, the *strength* of a liquor or an acid. **5.** One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment or a source of force or power. Specifically: (1) One who or that which is confidently or firmly relied upon; a firm or sure support; as, the Lord is my *strength*. (2) [Archaic & Poet.] A stronghold; fortress.

I plight mine honor, oath, and word,
That, to thy native *strengths* restored,
With each advantage shalt thou stand.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 13.

(3)† A body of troops; an army. **6.** Power of resisting attack; as, the *strength* of a fortress. **7.** The required consistency, or the degree of infusion, pungency, sweetness, or the like, as in cooking, preserving, soap-making, and similar operations; as, the *strength* of a wine or of an extract. [< AS. *strengthu*, < *strang*, strong.]

strenth†.

Synonyms: see CALIBER; POWER.

—**on the strength** [Colloq., Eng.], on the muster-roll of the army or navy. —**on** or **upon the s. of,** in reliance or dependence upon; as, to act *on the strength of* particular information. —**s. of an electric current,** the quantity of electricity that passes in a unit of time. —**s. of a magnet** (*Physics*), the intensity or amount of force exerted by the so-called magnetic matter concentrated at the poles of a magnet. —**s. of a magnetic field,** the intensity with which a unit pole is attracted or repelled. —**s. of materials,** the ability of materials, especially those used in construction, as for making ropes, cables, trusses, walls, etc., to resist stress, as tension, compression, or torsion; also, the branch of mechanics that treats of this subject.

—**strength'ful,** *a.* Full of strength. —**strength'ful-ness,** *n.* —**strength'less,** *a.* Having no strength. —**strength'less-ness,** *n.*

strength'en, strength'n, *C. S. W. Wr.* (-en, *E. I.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make strong or stronger; increase the strength, vigor, or stability of; as, to *strengthen* an invalid; to *strengthen* the supports of a building; to *strengthen* an obligation.

The highest duty which we owe to ourselves, is to *strengthen*, as much as it is in our power to *strengthen*, every disposition which constitutes or forms a part of moral excellence.
T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. xcviii, p. 660. [TEGG '58.]

2. To increase the courage or resolution of; encourage; animate; as, to *strengthen* one to undergo a trial.

II. *i.* To become or grow strong or stronger.

These are not natural events, they *strengthen*
From strange to stranger. SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc. 1.

Synonyms: see CONFIRM.

—**strength'en-er,** *n.* **strength'ner†.** —**strength'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

strength'end, *pp.* Strengthened. PHIL. SOC.

strength'ing†, *n.* A strengthening; a stronghold.

strength'y†, *a.* Strong. Compare LENGTHY.

stren'kle, *vt. & vi.* Same as STRINKLE.

stren'kle, stren'kl, *n.* Scot. or Obs.] A sprinkler.

stren-u'i-ty†, *n.* Strenuousness.

stren"u-os'i-ty, stren"yu-os'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Strenuousness. **2.** Straining for effect, as in literary composition; a strained effect.

stren'u-ous, stren'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; strongly insistent; marked by strong or uncompromising zeal, earnestness, or effort; strong; zealous; intrepid; as, a *strenuous* advocate of liberty; a *strenuous* defense. **2.** Necessitating strong effort or exertion.

Himself derives . . . From *strenuous* toil his hours of sweetest ease.
COWPER *The Task* bk. i, l. 388.

[< L. *strenuus*, active; cp. Gr. *strēnēs*, strong.]

—**stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being strenuous.

strepe†, *v.* To strip.

strep'ent†, *a.* Loud; noisy.

Strep"er-i'næ, strep"ėr-ē-ī'nē *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, generally united with *Corvinæ*; crow-shrikes. **Strep'e-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *strepo*, make a noise.] —**strep'er-ine,** *a.*

strep'er-ous†, *a.* Boisterous; loud.

Streph'on, stref'on, *E.* (strif'fen, *I.*), *n.* A love-sick shepherd in the "Arcadia" of Sir Philip Sidney; hence, sometimes, any love-sick person. —**streph'on-ade,** *n.* A sentimental song; a love-song.

streph'o-tome, stref'o-tōm, *n.* *Surg.* A corkscrew-shaped needle used in operating for cure of inguinal hernia. [< Gr. *strephō*, turn, + -TOME.]

strep'i-tant, strep'i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Noisy; loud.

Four overbears them all, strident and *strepitant*.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 16.

Strep"i-to'res, strep'i-tō'rīz *or* -rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A former division of insessorial birds distinguished from the passerines, including *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. [< L. *strepo*, make a noise.]

strep"i-to'so, strep'i-tō'sō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Noisily; boisterously. **strep"i-to"su-men'te†.**

strep'i-tous†, *a.* Noisy. **strep'i-tose†.**

strepsi-. Derived from Greek *strepsis*, turning (< *strephō*, turn): a combining form. —**strep'si-cere,** *n.* An antelope (genus *Strepsiceros*) with spiral horns. See illus. under KOODO. **strep-sic'er-os;.** —**strep-sip'ter,** *n.* One of the *Strepsiptera*. —**Strep-sip'te-ra,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order or suborder of parasitic coleopterous insects with fore wings filamentary and twisted, and hind wings fan-like in males; including *Stylopidæ*. **strep-sip'ter-al,** *a.* —**strep-sip'ter-an,** *a. & n.* —**strep-sip'ter-ous,** *a.* Having twisted wings; pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*. —**strep'si-rhine,** *I. a.* Having the nostrils curved or twisted, as the lemurs; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*. **strep"si-rhi'nal†; strep'sir-rhine†; strep'sо-**

rhin(e)†. **II.** *n.* One of the *Strepsirrhini;* a lemur; a prosimian. — **Strep"sir-rhi'ni,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Lemuroidea.* **Strep"si-rhi'na**‡; **Strep"si-rhi'ni**‡.

strept-, (Derived from Greek *streptós,* twisted (< **strepto-,**) *strephō,* turn); combining forms. — **Strept"-as-tro'sa,** *n. pl. Spong.* A division of choristidans with spirastrose microsclercs. — **strept'as-trose,** *a.* — **Strept-ax'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates with a long neck, short tail, and heliciform or pupiform shell. **Strept-ax'is,** *n.* (t. g.) — **strept-ax'-id,** *n.* — **strept-ax'oid,** *a.* — **strep"to-bac-te'ri-a,** *n. pl. Biol.* A supposed type of bacterium, consisting of bacteria united in the form of a chain. — **Strep"to-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Valvatidæ* as a superfamily. — **strep"to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* — **strep"to-coc-che'mi-a,** *n.* A diseased condition caused by the presence of streptococci in the blood. **strep"to-coc-chæ'-mi-a**‡. — **strep" to-coc'cus,** *n.* [-CI, *pl.*] A curved or twisted chain of micrococci. — **Strep"to-neu'ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division or branch of anisopleural gastropods with a visceral loop (conterminous visceral nerves) twisted to form a figure 8; anisopleural prosobranchiates. — **strep" to-neu'rous,** *a.* Having twisted visceral nerves; of or pertaining to the *Streptoneura.* **strep"to-neu'ral**‡. — **strep" to-spon'dy-lous,** *a.* Having reversed vertebral articulations. **strep"-to-spon-dyl'i-an**‡. — **Strep"to-styl'i-ca,** *n. pl. Herp.* A section of reptiles having quadrates loosely articulated with the skull, as in lizards and serpents. — **strep"to-styl'ic, strep"to-styl'i-cate,** *a.* — **Strep'-to-thrix,** *n. Biol.* **1.** A genus of bacteria including thread-like forms straight or twisted and often branched. **2.** [s-] A bacterium of this genus.

-stress, *suffix.* A feminine termination denoting agency or occupation; as, seam*stress.* [< -STER + -ESS.]

stress, stres, *vt.* **1.** To subject to stress, as a timber. **2.** To put stress or emphasis on, as a syllable; emphasize; accent. **3.** [Archaic.] To put into straits or difficulties; distress; straiten. [< OF. *estressier,* < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), compress.]

stress[1], *n.* **1.** Special weight, importance, or significance; as, to lay great *stress* on a fact.

Fichte laid all *stress* on the subjective, conscious ego, and the free moral will; Schelling emphasized the objective — the unconscious development of nature.
W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 3, p. 49. [S. C. G. '90.]

2. Force exerted to or beyond the point of strain; tension; as, to subject a faculty to the utmost *stress.*

He put the greatest *stress* he was able to put on his faculties, and urged his mind to the most concentrated and unbroken action.
GEORGE TICKNOR *W. H. Prescott* ch. 16, p. 213. [T. & F. '64.]

3. Influence exerted forcibly; pressure; violence; compulsion; as, *stress* of weather.

We are both busy reflecting, it would seem; driven to it, by quite opposite pressure — you by *stress* of society, and I by *stress* of solitude. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter civ, p. 314. [S. '83.]

4. In pronunciation and elocution, the relative force with which a sound, syllable, or word is uttered: in English, the main element in accent and one of the principal in emphasis; hence, in scanning, ictus.

The simple forms of stress are known as (1) **radical,** or **initial,** when the maximum of force is at the opening or beginning of the sound uttered; (2) **median,** or **medial,** when it is at the middle; and (3) **vanishing,** or **final,** when it is at the end. The combination of radical, median, and vanishing stress results in **thorough stress,** and the union of radical and vanishing in **compound s.**

5. *Mech.* (1) Any force or combination of forces tending to change the shape or size of a body; pressure of any kind. (2) The reaction of the interior parts of a solid body against forces tending to deform it. (3) That of which a force and its reaction are opposite aspects; a force together with its reaction, as in tension, compression, or torsion.

This law [the law that action and reaction are equal] may be called the law of *stress.* It teaches us that . . . every force in fact is one of a pair of equal opposite ones — one component, that is, of a *stress.* G. F. BARKER *Physics* ¶ 76, p. 71. [H. H. & CO. '92.]

—axis of stress, one of three lines such that the stress between the two sides of a plane perpendicular to it is normal to the plane. — **electromagnetic s.,** a pressure put upon the particles of a body by reason of its being in a magnetic field. — **electrostatic s.,** the stress in an electrostatic field which causes deformation of or strain in a piece of glass or similar substance placed therein. — **homogeneous s.,** a stress that is the same in intensity and direction of axes in all parts of the interior of a body. — **stress'di"a-gram,** *n.* A chart showing graphically the amount and direction of the stress on each member of a bridge, roof, or other framed structure. **s.-sheet**‡. — **tangential s.,** stress that tends to make the portions of a body on the two sides of a surface slide along each other; shearing-stress.

—stress'ful, *a.* Having great stress. — **stress'-less,** *a.* Having no stress.

stress[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A condition of great need; extremity; distress. [< DISTRESS.]

stretch, strech, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extend or draw out, as to full length or width; hence, to draw tight; tighten; as, to *stretch* oneself; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* a tent.

The same act of drowsiness that *stretches* open our mouths, closes our ears. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 35. [H.]

2. To extend in the direction of its length, as between two points; draw or draw out lengthwise, as in a direct line; as, to *stretch* a bridge-cable across a river.

Stretched and straight being really the same words, and the straight string being the *stretched* string. C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. I, p. 11. [L. G. & CO. '82.]

3. To draw or push out forcibly in any or more than one direction, especially beyond normal limits or size, as an elastic body; extend; distend or expand by force; force out; figuratively, to strain, or apply beyond the ordinary limits; exaggerate; as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band; to *stretch* a prerogative or an income; to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit. **4.** To strain or exert to the utmost; as, to *stretch* every nerve; to *stretch* one's powers. **5.** To reach or put forth, as with muscular effort; extend: often with *out;* as, to *stretch out* the hands appealingly. **6.** To prostrate at full length; cause to lie extended; as, to *stretch* an enemy on the ground. **7.** [Slang.] To hang.

II. *i.* **1.** To extend in length, in breadth, or over an area; be drawn out or expanded; spread; reach; as, a wire *stretches* across the street.

The staghounds, weary with the chase,
Lay *stretch'd* upon the rushy floor.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 2.

2. To admit of being drawn out or extended without breaking; have elasticity; figuratively, to extend or admit of extension, as in meaning or application; as, the cloth *stretches;* this term will not *stretch* to cover that meaning.

Every human institution (Justice included) will *stretch* a little, if you only pull it the right way.
WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* first period, ch. 11, p. 99. [H.]

3. To extend the body or limbs with forcible or vigorous effort in order to reach or attain some object; exert or seek to exert power or influence by straining or reaching out; reach; strain: often used figuratively. **4.** To extend one's body or limbs with an effort, as from weariness or laziness; as, to yawn and *stretch.*

Thy toils be now to chase the bounding deer,
Or view the coursers *stretch* in wild career.
T. TICKELL *On the Prospect of Peace* l. 250.

5. To walk or run with utmost length of step or stride: commonly with *out.* **6.** [Colloq.] To go beyond the limits of truth; exaggerate. **7.** *Naut.* To sail by the wind. [< AS. *streccan,* stretch.]

Synonyms: elongate, exaggerate, expand, extend, lengthen, reach, spread, strain, tighten. See PERVERT. — **Antonyms:** loosen, relax, slacken.

—stretch out, an order to rowers to extend themselves and pull hard. — **stretch'-hal"ter**†, *n.* One who ought to stretch a halter (be hanged). **wag'-hal"ter**†. — **to s. a point,** see TO STRAIN A POINT, under POINT, *n.*

stretch, *n.* **1.** An act of stretching, or the state of being stretched; a strain or straining; tension; effort; struggle; also, capability of being stretched; elasticity; as, a *stretch* of the limbs; to have one's nerves on the *stretch;* to take the *stretch* out of a rope. **2.** Extent or reach of that which stretches or is stretched; scope; especially, an undue extension; overstrain; as, the utmost *stretch* of one's powers; a *stretch* of jurisdiction.

Charles I. was urged to greater *stretches* of the royal prerogative by his evil counsellors, who subsequently reaped the due harvest of all their crimes.
C. A. BRIGGS *American Presbyterianism* ch. 2, p. 51. [S. '85.]

3. A continuous extent of space; an extended tract or area; a range; reach; sweep; tract; specifically, in racing, that part of the track which, being straight, admits of the greatest speed being made; as, a *stretch* of level road; *stretches* of prairie; the home-*stretch.*

A slumberous *stretch* of mountain-land.
WHITTIER *In Peace* l. 9.

4. A continuous extent of time, or the action or series of events that occupy it; time; spell; as, to travel ten days at a *stretch.* **5.** *Naut.* The distance passed over by a sailing vessel in one tack; a tack. **6.** *Weaving.* (1) A warp-stretching ground. (2) The length of the yarn stretched between the spindles and the drawing-rollers of a spinning-mule each time the carriage is run out. **7.** A stride or bound, as of an animal in running. **8.** Particular direction or course; as, the *stretch* of a coal-seam. **9.** [Thieves' Slang.] A year's punishment, as by imprisonment; also, seven years' penal servitude.

—at, on, or **upon a stretch,** at a time; at one continuous effort. See def. 4, above. — **on** or **upon the stretch,** in the condition of being stretched or strained.

stretch'er, strech'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stretches. Specifically: (1) An implement or appliance for stretching gloves, boots or shoes, or hats. (2) One of the rods connecting the ribs of an umbrella with the slider on the handle, and serving to extend the ribs. (3) A jointed piece for spreading the bows of a carriage-top. (4) A frame on which a painter's canvas is stretched by means of wedges or some similar device forced into the corners; hence, a wedge so used. (5) A wooden piece for spreading a hammock at the end.

Stretchers.
1. An inside corner of a picture-stretcher, showing the manner of stretching the canvas by wooden wedges. 2. An iron stretcher.

2. A frame, as of stretched canvas, for carrying the bodies of persons, as when wounded or dead; also, a board on which a corpse is laid out. **3.** In masonry, a brick or stone lying lengthwise of the course in which it is placed, as distinguished from a header or bond; also, a measure equaling the length of a brick. **4.** A tie-beam in the frame of a building. **5.** A round or rung of a chair. **6.** A shelf below the top of a table, serving to brace the legs. **7.** In carriage-building, a piece of canvas, etc., serving as a strainer. See STRAINER, 3. **8.** *Naut.* (1) A crosspiece in a boat, against which an oarsman may brace his feet. (2) A temporary crosspiece placed between a boat's sides to prevent their being crushed in hoisting the boat inboard. **9.** In angling, the leader at the tail end of a casting-line; also, a stretcher-fly. **10.** [Slang.] A statement that stretches the truth; a lie.

—stretch'er-bond", *n. Building.* A form of bond in which the bricks or ashlar are laid lengthwise in successive courses, so that the joints of one course are at the middle of those of the adjacent courses. — **s.-fly,** *n.* In angling, the fly on the stretcher or leader at the end of a casting-line. **tail-fly**‡. — **s.-mule,** *n.* A spinning-mule that stretches and twists fine rovings without spinning them into thread.

stretch'ing, strech'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STRETCH, *v.*

—stretch'ing-course", *n.* In masonry, a course of stretchers. — **s.-frame,** *n.* A frame for stretching starched fabrics for drying. — **s.-iron,** *n.* **1.** A flat tool with a handle used by curriers to stretch, smooth, and give a bloom to leather. Compare STOCK-STONE. **2.** A curriers' softening-iron. — **s.-machine,** *n.* A machine for stretching any material, especially one in which textile fabrics are stretched to render the warp-threads parallel. — **s.-piece,** *n.* A brace or compression-piece in a framed structure; a strut.

stretch'y, strech'i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Such as will stretch; elastic; as, *stretchy* cloth. **2.** Having a desire or inclination to stretch oneself, as from sleepiness or fatigue.

strete†, *n.* Street; road; way.

stret'ta, stret'tȧ, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A coda in quicker time than the preceding parts. **2.** Same as STRETTO.

stret'to, stret'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Contracted, or brought close together, as the subject and answer of a fugue.

stret'to, *n. Mus.* **1.** A portion of a fugue, near the close, in which the answer crowds closely on the subject. **2.** In an oratorio or operatic piece, the portion at the close accelerated in time to produce a climax. [It., drawn tight, < L. *strictus;* see STRICT.] **stret'ta**‡.

strew, strū (XIII), *vt.* [STREWED; STREWED or STREWN; STREW'ING.] **1.** To throw or let fall (small objects) loosely and irregularly so as to cover a considerable surface; spread scatteringly; as, to *strew* flowers over a grave. **2.** To cover scatteringly, or by being scattered loosely; lie loosely here and there upon; bestrew; as, to *strew* a grave with flowers; fallen leaves *strew* the paths.

And all the field was *strew'd* with dead,
And all with crimson flow'd.
PERCY *Reliques, Hermit of Warkworth* pt. ii, st. 67.

3†. To spread abroad, as knowledge or thoughts; diffuse; disseminate. [< AS. *streáwian, streówian,* strew.]

strew'ing, *n.* Anything strewn or adapted for strewing: commonly plural.

strew'ment†, *n.* The act or material of strewing.

streyne†, *vt.* To constrain.

streyte†, *a. & n.* Same as STRAIT[1].

stri'a, strī'ȧ *or* strī'ȧ, *n.* [STRI'Æ, strī'ē *or* strī'ê, *pl.*] **1.** A narrow streak, stripe, or band of distinctive color, structure, or texture; a small groove, channel, or ridge; any narrow linear or stripe-like mark; as, the longitudinal *striæ* of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

Heaps of superficial foam are also formed at intervals along the ledge [of Horseshoe Falls] and are immediately drawn into long white *striæ.* TYNDALL *Fragments of Science, Niagara* in vol. i, p. 178. [A. '92.]

2. *Arch.* A list or fillet separating column-flutes. [L., furrow.] — **glacial striæ.** **1.** Usually straight, more or less regular scratches, commonly parallel in sets, on smoothed surfaces of rocks, due to glacial abrasion; glacial scratches. See ROCK-SCORING. **2.** Curved, crooked, and intermittent gouges, of irregular depth and width, and rough definition, on certain rock-surfaces, sometimes due to abrasion by icebergs.

—stri'al, *a.* Marked by or resembling striæ; striate.

stri'ate, strī'ēt, *vt.* [STRI'A'TED; STRI'A'TING.] To mark with striæ. [< L. *strio;* see STRIATE, *a.*]

stri'ate, strī'ēt *or* -ėt, *a.* **1.** Marked with or characterized by striæ; having fine linear markings: grooved; as, *striate* rocks; a *striate* surface. **2.** Constituting a stria or striæ; as, a *striate* mark. **3.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the corpus striatum; as, the *striate* arteries. [< L. *strio* (pp. *striatus*), hollow out, < *stria,* furrow.]

—stri'ate-pli"cate, *a.* Striate with minute folds. — **s.-punctate,** *a.* Having closely set rows of punctures, the rows sometimes running into one another. **stri-a"to-punc'tate**‡. — **s.-sulcate,** *a.* Striate with furrows.

—stri'ate-ly, *adv.*

stri'a"ted, strī'ē"tėd, *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Chamfered or channeled. **2.** Striate; as, *striated* clouds.

stri-a'tion, strī-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of striating, or the state or manner of being striated; also, a striate form or appearance. **2.** A stria. (1) *Geol.* A channel or scratch made in rock-scoring. See ROCK-SCORING, *n.*

Nothing has been observed to lead us to believe that *striations* and markings, like those produced by glaciers, are ever the result of iceberg action. GEIKIE *Great Ice Age* ch. 5, p. 73. [L. & CO. '74.]

(2) *Mineral.* One of a series of fine parallel lines on a crystallographic plane.

stri-a'tum, strī-ē'tum *or* strī-ā'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] The corpus striatum. [L., neut. of *striatus;* see STRIATE, *a.*]

stri'a-ture, strī'ȧ-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The manner in which striæ are disposed or arranged; striation. **2.** A stria. [< L. *striatura,* < *striatus;* see STRIATE, *a.*]

strich†, *n.* A screech-owl.

strick, strik, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] (1) A straight-edged piece for leveling grain or similar material in a measure; a strickle or strike. (2) A bunch of fibers, as flax, heckled or ready for heckling; also, a bundle of silk fibers prepared for the second combing. **2**†. A bushel measure. [For STRIKE.]

strick'en, strik'n, *pa.* **1.** Wounded by a weapon, especially by a missile; as, the *stricken* deer. **2.** Struck down, as by calamity; smitten; afflicted. **3.** Advanced or far gone, as in age; as, well *stricken* in years. **4.** [Scot.] Complete or entire, as denoted by the striking of a clock; as, three *stricken* hours. See also STRIKE, *v.*

strick'le, strik'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** An object with a straight edge for striking off an even measure of grain. **2.** *Founding.* (1) A straight-edge for scraping surplus molding-material from a flask. (2) A templet or curved piece of wood used in smoothing a sand- or loam-mold to form a core. **3.** In cutlery, a straight-edge fed with an abradant, as emery, against which circular knives, as of rotary shears, are sharpened. **4.** [Rare.] A carpenters' or masons' templet. **5.** A wooden sword formerly used in dressing flax. [Dim. of STRICK.] **strick'ler**‡; **strick'less**‡; **strik'-le**‡; **strik'ler**‡; **stritch'el**‡.

strick'n, *pp.* Stricken.

strict, strict, *a.* **1.** Observing or enforcing rules exactly; also, containing exact or severe rules or provisions; severe; rigorous; exacting; as, a *strict* parent; *strict* in morals; a *strict* law or command.

The Brazilian is very *strict* in the outward observance of politeness. FLETCHER AND KIDDER *Brazil and the Brazilians* ch. 2, p. 31. [L. B. & CO. '79.]

2. Strenuously enjoined and maintained; observed, kept, or enforced with rigid exactness; as, *strict* order; *strict* silence; *strict* honesty; in *strict* confidence. **3.** Exactly defined, distinguished, or applied; precisely conceived; restricted to the exact meaning; accurate; not wide or loose; as, a *strict* ruling.

In the *strict* sense, we Americans have seldom been conquerors.
J. ROYCE *California* ch. 2, p. 48. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

4. Stretched tight; tense; taut; not lax: as, *strict* bandages. **5.** *Bot.* Close, narrow, and upright; straight: said of a flower-cluster, or of the stem of a plant. **6.** *Zool.* Narrow; constricted; not diffuse. **7.** *Mus.* Being in exact accordance with rule; as, a *strict* fugue. **8.** Intimately close, as friendship. **9**†. Strait; narrow. [< L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind.]

Synonyms: see AUSTERE; PRECISE.

—strict foreclosure (*Law*), a judicial proceeding whereby an equity of redemption is barred or extinguished; as, *strict foreclosure* of a mortgage. — **s. observance,** the rule of the Observantines. — **s. settlement** (*Law*), a limitation of lands to the parent for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees interposed to preserve contingent remainders, thus tying up the descent to the utmost limit permitted by law.

—strict'ly, *adv.* In a strict manner. (1) Exactly; closely. (2) Stringently; rigorously. (3) With no exception; thoroughly. — **strict'ness,** *n.* The quality or character of being strict, in any sense.

stric'tion, strik'shun, *n.* **1.** Constriction. **2.** Friction at the beginning of motion.

Starting friction [and] friction during motion . . . are also called statical and dynamical friction; and Whewell proposes to name the former *striction,* reserving the word friction for the latter. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 221, p. 147. [BL. & CO. '59.]

[< L. *strictio(n-),* < *strictus;* see STRICT.]

—line of striction (*Geom.*), on a skew surface, a line

that cuts each generator at the point where it approaches nearest to the succeeding generator.

stric'ture, stric'chur *or* -tjūr, *n.* **1.** Severe criticism; censure.

It was long before the recollection of his [Noah Webster's] offensive egotism, and the *strictures* he laid on the improper pronunciation of many words, were forgotten by the Philadelphians.
J. B. McMaster *People of the U. S.* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 430. [A. '83.]

2. *Pathol.* Contracted condition of some duct or channel, as of the urethra or of the throat; loosely, any constriction or compression.

The dry heat of the parlor produces headache, irritability, and perhaps a sense of *stricture* in the chest. Dio Lewis *Weak Lungs, Causes of Consumption* p. 60. [T. & F. '63.]

3†. Contraction; strictness. **4**†. A stroke or touch; trace; sign. [< L. *strictura*, < *strictus*; see STRICT.]

—stric'tured, *a.* Affected with stricture.—**stric"tur-ot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting through a stricture.

strid, strid, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A narrow passage through which a river flows between precipitous banks.

On through narrow *strids* and roaring cataracts, . . . and away to the sea. Kingsley *Water-Babies* ch. 3, p. 105. [Macm.]

strid'dle, strid'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To straddle.

stride, struid, *v.* [STRODE; STRID'DEN, formerly STRID; STRI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reach from one side to the other of by means of a stride; span; also, to pass over or through with a stride; as, to *stride* a brook. **2.** To straddle; bestride.

E'en the prophet's ass
Had better eyes than he who *strode* his back.
Holland *Kathrina, Love* st. 63.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk with strides; proceed with long and somewhat measured steps. **2.** [Archaic.] To stand with legs wide apart; straddle. [< AS. *stridan*, stride.]

stride, *n.* **1.** A long and sweeping or measured step; also, the space that is passed over by such a step; as, to go with rapid *strides*.

We climb by steps: By *strides* we reach the bottom.
Sheridan Knowles *The Love-Chase* act i, sc. 3.

2. In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative positions they occupied at the beginning of the notation of the movement. See STEP.

The normal stride of a biped consists of two uniformly executed steps. The normal stride of a quadruped consists of four steps. These steps may occur at separate and approximately regular periods of time, as in the *walk*, at separate and irregular periods of time, as in the *amble*, the *canter*, and the *gallop*; or in pairs, as they are effected during the *trot* with the diagonal legs, and during the *rack* with the lateral legs. See the italicized words and MOVEMENT.

stri'dent, strui'dent, *a.* Giving a loud and harsh sound; grating sharply; as, *strident* hinges; a *strident* voice. [< L. *stridō* (ppr. *stridend-*s), creak.]

—stri'dent-ly, *adv.*

stri'dor, strui'dor *or* stri'dor, *n.* [L.] A harsh, shrill, creaking, or screechy noise.

If two males [crickets] be confined, they maintain incessant *stridor*. A. H. Swinton *Insect Variety* ch. 4, p. 152. [Cas. Co.]

strid'u-lant, strid'yu-lant, *a.* Stridulating, as locusts; strident. [< L. *stridulus*; see STRIDULOUS.]

strid'u-late, strid'yu-lēt, *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To make a somewhat musical, shrill, or creaking noise, as cicadas, locusts, grasshoppers, and other insects, by rubbing together specially hardened or roughened parts of the body; chirr, as a katydid.

Many insects *stridulate* by rubbing together specially modified parts of their hard integuments.
Darwin *Emotions* ch. 4, p. 94. [A. '73.]

[< L. *stridulus*; see STRIDULOUS.]

—strid"u-la'tion, *n.* The act of stridulating or making a shrill creaking noise; also, the noise. **—strid'u-la"tor**, *n.* That which stridulates.—**strid'u-la-to"ry**, *a.* Stridulous.

strid'u-lous, strid'yu-lus, *a.* Stridulating. [< L. *stridulus*, rattling, < *stridō*, creak.]

strife, struif, *n.* **1.** Angry contention; hostile struggling; fighting; conflict; as, warlike *strife*; to stir up *strife*. **2.** Any contest for advantage or superiority; emulative competition; rivalry; as, friendly *strife*.

O glorious scene, where in unbiased *strife*
Highminded Virtue and Affection meet!
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 31.

3. The act of striving to accomplish something; strong effort; strenuous endeavor. **4**†. That which causes contention; a cause of conflict. [< OF. *estrif*, < Icc. *strith*, < *strīdha*, contend.]

Synonyms: see DISCORD; FEUD; QUARREL.

—to take strife†, to begin a conflict.

strife'ful†, *a.* Delighting in strife; contentious.

strig, strig, *vt.* [Prov.] To remove the stalks or stems from; stem; as, to *strig* cherries.

strig, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A footstalk, as of a flower, leaf, or fruit. **2.** The tang of a sword-blade. [< STRIGA.]

stri'ga, strui'gə *or* strig'ə, *n.* [STRI'Æ, strui'jī *or* strig'ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A short, sharp-pointed, appressed, stiff hair or hair-like scale. **2.** *Zool.* A stria. **3.** *Arch.* A fluting of a column. [L., furrow, < *striugo*, bind.]

—stri'gate, *a. Zool.* Marked with stripes or striæ; finely fluted.

Stri'ges, strui'jīz *or* strig'ēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder or gens of raptorial birds with eyes directed forward; owls. [< L. *strix* (*strig-*); see STRIX.]

Strig'i-dæ, strij'i-dī *or* strig'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds, especially owls having the sternum entire and the keel unkynosed with the furcellum, facial disk triangular, and middle claws pectinate; barn-owls. [< STRIX.] **—strig'id**, *n.*

strig'il, strij'il, *n.* **1.** A scraper, as of metal, bone, or ivory, used for scraping the skin, as at the bath.

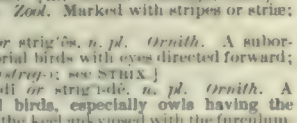

The Greeks smeared themselves first with oil and then with sand before their exercises, and cleaned themselves with a scraper or *strigil*, or in later days by taking a bath.
J. P. Mahaffy *Old Greek Life* § 56, p. 56. [A. '84.]

1. A Strigil from Pompeii. 2. A Grecian Strigil. 3. An English Strigil or Back-scratcher of the 17th century.

2†. A glove or other article, or a brush, for rubbing the skin to excite it. [< L. *strigilis*; see STRIGILIS.]

strig'i-lis, strij'i-lis *or* strig'i-lis, *n.* [-LES, -līz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] *Entom.* An organ fringed with stiff hairs on the first joint of the fore tarsus of a bee; used to clean the antennæ. [L., scraper, < *stringo*, bind.] **—strig'i-late**, *a.* Furnished with a strigilis, as the front leg of a bee.

strig'i-lose", strij'i-lōs", *a. Bot.* Diminutively or minutely strigose.

Stri-gi'næ, stri-jai'nī *or* -gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of owls; especially, the *Strigidæ* restricted as a subfamily.

strig'ine, strij'in, *C.* (-ain, *E.*; strai'jain, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Striges* or *Strigidæ*, or, specifically, the *Strigiuæ*; owl-like. [< L. *strix* (*strig-*); see STRIX.]

strig'ment†, *n.* That which is scraped off; a scraping.

Strig-op'i-dæ, strig-ep'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A New Zealand family of parrots with sternum incomplete and almost ecarinate, and an owl-like face; owl-parrots or kakapos. See illus. under KAKAPO. [< STRIGOPS.]

—strig-op'id, *n.*—**strig'o-poid**, *a.*

Strig'ops, strig'eps *or* strui'geps, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Strigopidæ*. **2.** [s-] A parrot of this genus; an owl-parrot. [< Gr. *strix* (*strig-*), screech-owl, + *ōps*, eye.]

stri'gose", strui'gōs", *C. E. S. W.*[2] (stri-gōs', *W.*[1] *Wr.*), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Provided with striga; rough with short, sharp, appressed stiff hairs or bristles; hispid. **2.** Strigate. [< L. *striga*; see STRIGA.] **stri'gous**‡.

strig'o-vite, strig'o-voit, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green aluminum-iron silicate ($H_4Fe_2(Al,Fe)_2Si_2O_{11}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Strigova*, Latin for *Striegau*, Silesia, where it is found.]

strike, struik, *v.* [STRUCK; STRUCK, STRICK'EN, formerly STROOK, STRUCK'EN; STRI'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring or cause to come in forcible contact with; affect as by such contact. (1) To hit with some force, as with the hand or something held in it, or with a missile; deliver a blow or blows upon; also, to knock or impinge upon; come into collision with; as, to *strike* a person in the face; to *strike* a horse with a whip; to *strike* a dog with a stone; the train *struck* a cow.

The Rock doth not *strike* the Ship, but the Ship *strikes* the Rock and breaks itself. M. Hale *Contemplations, Victory of Faith* p. 107. [Shrew. 1682.]

(2) To deliver or deal with force; as, to *strike* a blow. (3) To cause to impinge upon or penetrate forcibly or as with force; dash against; thrust; as, he *struck* his foot against a stone; he *struck* his knife into the savage; the oak has *struck* its roots deep. (4) To pierce or penetrate with a blow or blows; stab; as, to *strike* a person to the heart with a knife. (5) To produce by a stroke, or as a sudden effect; also, to ignite by a stroke; as, to *strike* a light; to *strike* a match.

Now there is a little boy of Destiny, whose trade it is to go about knocking hearts together and *striking* love.
Winthrop *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 142. [T. & F. '62.]

(6) To set or fall upon with sudden force of any kind; affect in some injurious manner; attack; wound; shock; smite; blight; as, to *strike* an enemy in the rear; to be *struck* by lightning; wheat *stricken* by rust.

So the *struck* eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again.
Byron *English Bards* st. 38.

(7) To cut, lop, or separate forcibly; usually with *off*; as, to *strike off* a criminal's head. **2.** To form by stamping or impressing with a die, as medals or coins; coin.

Congress . . . ordered that a gold medal be *struck*, commemorating the evacuation of Boston, bearing the effigy of Washington as its deliverer.
Irving *Washington* vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 185. [G. P. P. '63.]

3. To cause to enter or pervade with sudden force or power; as, to *strike* dismay into or throughout the army. **4.** To make and confirm, as a bargain: probably from the Latin *fœdus ferire*, "to strike a compact." **5.** To efface or cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen; cancel the record of; expunge: with *out*, *off*, or some similar modifier; as, to *strike out* a clause of a legislative bill: to *strike off* a charge in an account. **6.** To cause to sound; notify or announce by the sound of strokes, as the hour.

On Tuesday, April 23, 1850, as his favourite cuckoo-clock *struck* the hour of noon, his spirit passed away.
F. W. H. Myers *Wordsworth* ch. 12, p. 182. [H. '81.]

7. To impress or affect suddenly, forcibly, or in some particular manner; also, to occur to; come to the mind of; as, to be *struck* with shame; he was *struck* speechless; I am *struck* favorably with the plan; that never *struck* me. **8.** To come upon and see suddenly; hence, to discover; as, to *strike* a new species of plant.

A walk of twenty minutes brings us to the edge of the forest, where we *strike* an ancient Indian trail.
Charles Lanman *Adventures in U. S. and Brit. Am. Provinces, Michigan* in vol. i, p. 153. [J. W. M. '56.]

9. To assume or take up; enter upon; as, to *strike* a trot; he *struck* a graceful attitude. **10.** To lower or haul down; take or let down; as, to *strike* a flag (indicating surrender or respect); to *strike* a sail; also, to take down or apart and pack up, as tents. **11.** To quit or cease, as work, in order to compel compliance with a demand, redress of a grievance, etc. **12.** To make level. (1) To level, as a measure of grain, by scraping the surplus from the top with a straight-edge. (2) In masonry, to wipe off the projecting fresh mortar from (a joint). (3) *Founding.* To scrape off the surplus sand or loam from (a mold). **13.** To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice. **14.** To draw, as a line, especially a curve; also, to make (a line) by snapping a tightly strained cord charged with powder or pigment. **15.** To make (moldings) with a plane. **16.** To pack (fish) in a barrel. **17.** To start an electrodeposit of metal upon (an object or article). **18.** In dyeing, to cause (a solution) to precipitate color. **19.** To start (an electric arc-light) by separating the carbons. **20.** To harpoon (a whale). **21.** In angling, to hook by a dexterous movement, as a fish that has risen to the fly but has failed to hook itself. **22.** To tap and draw liquor from, as a cask; broach. **23.** To balance, as an account-book; cause to match or correspond, as the two parts of a tally; hence, formerly, to unite. **24.** [Slang, U. S.] To approach and accost with a request or demand; as, have you *struck* the boss for a job? **25.** [Archaic.] To pass lightly with a stroking or waving movement, as the hand. **26.** [Archaic.] To advance: only in the past participle; as, well *stricken* in years. **27.** [Archaic.] To cause to adhere by throwing or by forcible contact; daub; smear.

As the sun set . . . they were to *strike* its blood on the doorposts of the house as a sign of their deliverance.
A. P. Stanley *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. v, p. 107. [S. '84.]

28. [Archaic.] To afflict or punish. **29**†. To pass the hand lightly over; stroke; as, to *strike* the hair. **30**†. To fight. **31**†. [Slang.] To take by force, fraud, or stealth, as money; steal.

II. *i.* **1.** To come or be in a state of forcible or sudden contact, or to be affected as by such contact. (1) To direct or inflict a blow or stroke; deal blows; make an assault or attack; fight, as in war: often used figuratively; as, to *strike* at a person or an evil.

Strike till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land!
Halleck *Marco Bozzaris* st. 3.

(2) To come into contact with sufficient force to produce some perceptible effect, usually with a sound; hit, tap, beat, clash, or dash: with *against*, *upon*, etc.; as, the clapper *strikes against* the bell.

In their conflicts, they [the Cimbri] used a species of immense drum; for they *struck upon* skins stretched over their war chariots, which emitted a very powerful sound. Sharon Turner *Anglo-Saxons* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 39. [L. G. & Co. '36.]

(3) To give forth sounds produced by percussion or blows; also, to be indicated by the sound of blows or strokes; as, the bell has just *struck*; the hour has *struck*. (4) To glance or graze upon something; impinge; as, the light *strikes* against the wall. (5) To run upon a rock, bank, or shore; strand; as, the vessel *struck* and immediately went to pieces. (6) To pass or penetrate quickly or with strong effect; dart; flash; as, the arrow *struck* through his armor; gleams of sunshine *strike* through the fog. **2.** To come, especially by accident; arrive without expecting to do so; happen: with *upon*; as, to *strike upon* an unknown path. **3.** To enter boldly or suddenly upon some path or course; make a start; go; proceed; also, to start suddenly, as into some form of activity; burst forth; break; as, to *strike* across the fields; to *strike* into a gallop; to *strike* into a song.

Here . . . we stopped as short a time as possible; and then, bidding adieu to the sea, *struck* inland over the Campagna to Rome.
W. W. Story *Roba di Roma* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & Co. '87.]

4. To cease work as a means of enforcing a demand, of uttering a protest, or of securing the redress of some grievance; as, to *strike* for higher wages.

A number of them [New York sailors] . . . *struck*, formed a band, marched about the city, and compelled seamen employed at the old rates to join them. But the constables . . . arrested the leader . . . and so ended [in October, 1802, the earliest of labor strikes. McMaster *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 618. [A.]

5. To lower or haul down a flag or colors, in token of submission, as to a victorious enemy, or of respect, as to a superior; sometimes, to surrender; yield; salute.

Soon after ten o'clock, the fire of the Serapis began to slacken, and at half past ten she *struck*.
A. S. MacKenzie *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 193. [H. '45.]

6. To adhere or become fixed to shells, stones, or other objects, as the spat of oysters; also, to take root, as the cuttings of plants; root. **7.** To extend or run; take a particular direction: said of geological strata: less frequently, by miners, of veins of ore, etc. See illus. under DIP. **8.** To become saturated with salt, as fish. **9.** To run, change, or fade, as colors in a fabric. **10.** *Mil.* In the United States army, to act as an officer's servant: said usually of a soldier who voluntarily performs such duty. **11.** To run light furrows for planting in a plowed field. **12.** [Slang, Eng.] To steal money, especially by picking pockets. **13**†. To flow or glide, as a stream. **14**†. To screech or grate in moving; creak. [< AS. *strican*, go.]

Synonyms: see BEAT.

Phrases, etc.:—strike'-a-light", *n.* An apparatus including a piece of flint from which, by sharp contact with steel or pyrites, sparks are struck for kindling a fire.—**s. me luck** or **lucky**† [Slang, Eng.], strike or shake hands with me and wish me luck: an old expression originating in the custom of striking or shaking hands by way of ratifying a bargain.—**to s. a jury**, see STRUCK JURY, under JURY.—**to s. a lead.** **1.** *Mining.* To come upon or discover a lead, lode, or vein, as of ore. **2.** [Colloq.] To meet with some means of profit or success.—**to s. an answer** or **pleading** [Local, U. S.], in law, to strike out an answer or pleading as insufficient or inappropriate.—**to s. back.** **1.** To give a blow, or make an attack, in return for one received. **2.** To swim back and out to one side, as fish, instead of following the leader of a weir into the weir.—**to s. down.** **1.** To fell with a blow; as, to *strike down* an adversary. **2.** To attack and destroy or put an end to; as, to *strike down* an evil. **3.** To pack and secure in barrels, and stow away, as fish.—**to s. for.** **1.** To make an attack or attacks in behalf or defense of; as, to *strike for* freedom. **2.** [Colloq.] To make a sudden start for; as, to *strike for* home.—**to s. from,** to cross out or cancel from; as, to *strike* an item *from* an account.—**to s. home,** to strike to the point or place aimed at; as, his remark *struck home*.—**to s. in.** **1.** To leave the surface and create internal disturbance, as an eruptive disease. **2.** To join in after another or others have begun; as, to *strike in* with a company of singers. **3.** To come or swim in toward the shore or the proper fishing-ground, as fish. **4.** To break in suddenly with a remark or remarks; interrupt; interpose; as, at this point the tall man *struck in*. **5.** To make an effort or a move; as, to *strike in* for a share in the spoils. **6.** To join in; take sides; unite; harmonize; as, to *strike in* with the Democrats; his ideas *strike in* with mine. **7.** To enter suddenly.—**to s. into.** **1.** To start off suddenly into; break into; as, to *strike into* a run. **2.** To turn off suddenly into; go suddenly into; as, to *strike into* an inn along the road.—**to s. off.** **1.** To erase, cancel, or remit from an account; hence, to deduct; as, to *strike off* the disputed items of a bill. **2.** To remove or separate by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike off* a traitor's head. **3.** [Colloq.] To print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a pamphlet.—**to s. out.** **1.** To cross out, as with a pen or pencil; cancel; expunge; as, to *strike out* a letter; to *strike out* the

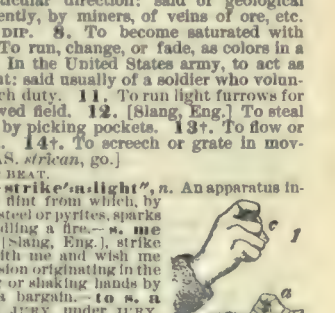

Strike-a-lights.

1. An Eskimo method of using a strike-a-light: *a*, the pyrites, held in a protecting pad; *b*, the tinder-pocket, *c*, the flint. 2. A strike-a-light used by French peasants.

enacting clause of a legislative bill. **2.** To work out or devise promptly; contrive; as, to *strike out* a scheme. **3.** In baseball: (1) To cause (the batter) to strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times, and so be declared out; said of the pitcher. (2) To strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times and be declared out: said of the batter. **4.** To bring forth or produce by striking; as, to *strike out* sparks from flint. **5.** To make a stroke in swimming or skating; also, to make any sudden start; as, to *strike out* for the shore; to *strike out* for freedom. **6.** To strike with all one's force; in boxing, to strike directly from the shoulder. **7.** See STRIKE, *vi.*, 11.—**to s. up.** **1.** To begin to play, sing, or beat, as at a performance; both transitive and intransitive; as, to *strike up* a tune. **2.** To begin to sound, as an instrument; as, the drums *struck up*. **3.** To start up; begin by mutual acquiescence or consent; as, to *strike up* a conversation; to *strike up* a friendship.—**to s. work,** to obtain work; rarely, to stop working; strike.

strike, struik, *n.* **1.** An act of striking or hitting; a blow. Specifically: (1) In baseball: (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt by the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched that it should have been struck at. (*c*) By the National League rules of 1894, a foul bunt. (2) [U. S.] In bowling, the knocking down by a player of all the pins at one bowl. Called also *double spare, ten-strike.* Compare SPARE¹, *n.* **2.** A quitting of work; especially, the quitting of work by a body of laborers for the purpose of compelling their employer or employers to comply with some demand or condition, as for increase or against reduction of wages: as carried out, especially in recent times, usually accompanied by active interference with the business sought to be thus suspended, as by the employment of the boycott, intimidation of new employees, etc.

Pure co-operation, when well-established, prevents *strikes* by completely identifying the interests of labor and capital.
R. T. ELY *Political Economy* pt. iv, ch. 4, p. 238. [CHAUT. '89.]

3. A straight-edged implement for leveling something, as grain in a measure, clay in a brickmakers' or potters' mold, or sand in a founders' mold, by scraping off the superfluous portion on top; a strickle. **strick**†. **4.** *Geol.* (1) The compass-course of any horizontal line in the bedding-plane of a dipping stratum and at right angles to the dip. Where the strata are horizontal there is no strike. The strike always corresponds in direction with the trend of vertical strata, but not with the line of outcrop of inclined strata except when the surface of the ridge or outcrop is level. **lev"el-bear"ing**†; **lev"el-course"**†.

In the case of a quâ-quâ-versal dip the *strike* forms a complete circle. A. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. iv, pt. iii, p. 513. [MACM.]

(2) Loosely, the trend of outcrops; the general course of a fold of strata, or of its axis; a confused usage, not in accordance with the more exact and generally accepted meaning. (3) See FAULT, *n.* (4) The course of a horizontal line in the plane of a joint.

5. [Colloq.] A new or unexpected discovery, especially of ore, in mining; also, any unexpected or unusual success or good fortune; as, to make a great *strike.* **6.** A puddlers' hand-rabble. **7.** A strike-plate or striker-plate. **8.** A bunch of fiber, as flax or jute, heckled or prepared for heckling; a strick. **9.** In sugar-making and -refining: (1) The quantity of sirup put at once into the coolers. (2) The amount of sugar boiled or crystallized at once. **10.** In coining, the quantity of coin or the number of medals made or struck at one time. **11.** *Type-founding.* A drive or sunken imprint on the flat side of a narrow bar of copper, that is afterward fitted into the mold and becomes the matrix proper. **unjustified matrix**†. **12.** A hoisting-hook for metal, in a foundry. **13.** A crystalline or mottled appearance in certain soaps. **14.** Full measure, especially of malt in ale; hence, excellence; as, ale of the first *strike* (that is, of full measure of malt). **15.** [Slang, U. S.] The act of attempting to obtain money or some valuable thing, as by simple request, or by the introduction of a bill in a legislative body for the purpose of being bought off. **16.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A bushel. (2) A dry measure containing regularly two bushels, but varying in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

With six eggs, and a *strike* of rye meal,
I had kept the town till doomsday.
MASSINGER *New Way to Pay Old Debts* act i, sc. 2.

17†. A stick of eels. **18**†. A stanchion or an iron standard in a gate, fence, railing, or the like.

Compounds: —**strike'-block"**†, *n.* A carpenters' short jointer.—**s.-fault,** *n.* A fault whose strike is parallel with the strike of the faulted strata.—**s.-or-silent,** *n.* A piece for throwing into or out of action the striking part of a clock.—**s.-pan,** *n.* A teache-pan.—**s.-pay,** *n.* Pay allowed strikers by a trades-union or the like.—**s.-plate,** *n.* A plate serving as a keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, and against which the latter strikes in closing.

stri'ker, strai'ker, *n.* **1.** A person who strikes. Specifically: (1) An employee who leaves his work in consequence of some act of his employer or in the endeavor to force his employer to accede to some demand. (2) One whose business is to strike something in some mechanical occupation, as a blacksmith's *striker,* or one who strikes off the superfluous mortar from a joint. (3) An apprentice at menhaden-fishing. (4) A shipwright's helper, or a low-grade shipwright. (5) [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* One who makes a blackmailing strike. (6) [U. S. Army.] A private soldier detailed as an officer's servant. (7) *Fishing.* One who has charge of a striker-boat; a harpooner. (8) [Eng.] An assistant in a foundry. (9)† A footpad. (10)† A lewd man. **2.** A mechanical device for striking. (1) A direct-acting tilt-hammer. (2) A relief-die for use in forming a swage or the like with a tilt-hammer. (3) A gun-hammer. (4) An automatic device by which to bring into action the pens of a ruling-machine. (5) In some machines, a starting-bar or -lever. (6) A harpoon. (7) A lath used to scrape away unnecessary mortar at joints. (8) A belt-shifter.

Compounds: —**stri'ker-arm",** *n.* The arm of a railway-car seat.—**s.-boat,** *n.* In menhaden-fishing, a boat whose occupants drive a school of fish toward the net by throwing pebbles.—**s.-off,** *n.* In brickmaking, a striker or capper.—**s.-out,** *n.* In tennis and similar games, the player to whom the ball is served.—**s.-plate,** *n.* The hooked metal plate that secures a door-latch.

stri'king, strai'king, *pa.* Forcibly presenting itself to the mind or attention; presenting a remarkable appearance; notable or impressive; as, a *striking* aspect.

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY.

—**stri'king-ly,** *adv.*—**stri'king-ness,** *n.*

stri'king, *n.* The action of one who or that which strikes. Specifically: (1) The reproduction of plants by cuttings instead of seed-planting. (2) The taking down of the cured product of tobacco preparatory to stripping and preparing it for market.

Compounds, etc.: —**stri'king-beam",** *n.* A frame on which hides are dried and beaten in the tanning process.—**s. distance** (*Physics*), the distance across a dielectric, as air, that a spark can leap: dependent upon the nature of the dielectric and the density of the charge at the terminals.—**s.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A wedging device for sustaining or loosening the false structure used in building an arch. **2.** A strike-plate.—**s.-reed,** *n.* A percussion-reed.—**s.-solution,** *n.* A dilute solution of silver cyanid, containing potassium cyanid, in which articles to be silver-plated are dipped before being immersed in the silver-bath proper.

strik'le, *n.* Same as STRICKLE.

string, string, *v.* [STRUNG; STRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suspend on a string by threading; as, to *string* beads. **2.** To fit or furnish with a string or strings; as, to *string* a guitar or violin; to *string* a bow. **3.** To make tense the strings of; hence, sometimes, to tune; adjust the pitch of; excite as if by making tense; as, to *string* one's nerves to an undertaking.

The poet is poet only because he is more finely *strung* than other men, and thence more capable of the heart's music.
G. H. CALVERT *Goethe* p. 140. [L. & S. '72.]

4. To remove the strings from; as, to *string* beans. **5.** To bind with a string, as a parcel. **6.** [Colloq.] To hang: with *up;* as, to *string up* a murderer. **7.** To extend like a string; form into an extended line or series: often with *out;* as, stones *strung* beside a walk; he *strung out* his sermon.

It will so disgust her to see them all *strung* along the piazza. W. D. HOWELLS *Out of the Question* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [O. & CO. '77.]

II. *i.* **1.** To stretch out into a long, irregular line, as people. **2.** To form itself into strings; present a stringy appearance; as, the paint is stiff and *strings.* **3.** *Billiards.* To drive the cue-ball from within the string against the farther cushion and back, the player whose ball stops nearest the cushion at the head of the table having the choice of order in playing. **4.** [Slang.] To practise imposition; humbug.

string, *n.* **1.** A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread; twine; also, a slender strip, as of leather. (1) The cord of a bow. (2) A leather or other strip for holding book-covers together. (3) Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, for musical instruments.

For the various strings of stringed instruments, with the pitch to which they are properly tuned, etc., see BANJO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, etc. See also INSTRUMENT.

2. A string like organ or formation.

All down the loose-walled lanes in archin' bowers
The barb'ry droops its *strings* o' golden flowers.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, vi, st. 6.

(1) A fibrous vegetable formation, as the stringy fiber that unites the two sides of a bean-pod. (2) An animal nerve or tendon. (3) *Mining.* A small vein; an irregular, thin lode. **3.** A thin cord upon which anything is strung; a row or series of things connected by a small cord; as, a *string* of pearls. **4.** Hence, a connected series or succession, as of things, acts, or events: sometimes implying unusual length; as, a *string* of carriages; a *string* of lies.

To these demands and complaints, the estates replied by a *string* of resolutions.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. v, ch. 3, p. 246. [H. '62.]

5. [Colloq.] A drove or small collection of stock, especially of saddle-horses. **6.** *pl.* Stringed instruments. **7.** *Billiards.* (1) The score. (2) The buttons, strung on a wire, by which the score is kept. (3) The string-line. (4) The act of stringing. See STRING, *vi.*, 3. **8.** *Arch.* A string-course, as of bricks. **9.** *Ship-building.* The highest course of planks in a vessel's ceiling. **10.** *Carp.* A stout inclined plank, notched and set edgewise as a support for the steps of a wooden stairway. Compare STRING-PIECE. **11.** *Print.* A strip of duplicate proofs of a compositor's work, as for a week, pasted together end to end, for convenient measurement. **12.** [Colloq., Eng.] A set of syllogisms conveniently arranged for use, to be employed at a college disputation. **13.** The fibrous albumen of an egg. **14.** [Printers' Slang, Eng.] A hoax. [< AS. *strenge,* perhaps < *strang,* strong.]

Compounds, etc.: —**string'-al"pha-bet,** *n.* An alphabet for the use of the blind, in which the letters are represented by knots, diversified by form or arrangement, tied in a string or cord. All the knots are easily made, and a message can thus be tied into a string and sent as a letter.—**s.-bean,** *n.* Any tender bean in its pod, used for food: so called because the fibrous thread along the back is usually removed before cooking.—**s.-block,** *n.* A wooden block in a pianoforte, from which project the studs to which the fixed ends of the strings are looped.—**s.-board,** *n.* A board serving as a string-piece.—**s.-course,** *n.* A horizontal molding or ornamental course, usually projecting along the face of a building, especially under a row of windows, or immediately below a parapet or tower.—**s.-halt,** *n. Veter.* Spring-halt: a corrupt form.—**s.-line,** *n. Billiards.* A line drawn across the table through the light-red spot: used in stringing for lead. See STRING, *v.*—**s.-organ,** *n.* A reed-organ having rods from its reeds that set vibrating corresponding wires or strings stretched over a sounding-board and tuned in unison with the reeds.—**s.-pea,** *n.* A variety of pea with edible pods, prepared and eaten in the same manner as string-beans. Called also *sugar-pea* and *skinless pea.*—**s.-piece,** *n.* A supporting timber, horizontal or inclined, forming the margin or edge of a framework, as of a floor or staircase; a stringer or string-board.—**s.-plate,** *n.* A metal block bearing the string-block of a pianoforte.—**s.-proof,** *n. Sugar-making.* The proof that sirup has arrived at a certain ropy stage or consistency.—**sympathetic s.,** a string in a musical instrument that is not struck or touched, but is caused to vibrate by the vibration of one or more adjacent strings.—**to get** or **have one on a s.** [Slang.] **1.** To bind a person to oneself by some strong influence. **2.** To place a person in a condition of disquietude or anxiety: usually concerning something expressed.—**to harp upon one s.** [Colloq.], to talk persistently on a particular subject.

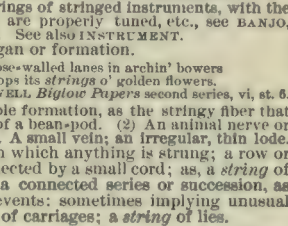
A String-alphabet.

stringed, stringd, *a.* **1.** Furnished with strings; as, a *stringed* instrument. **2.** Tied or fastened with a string. **3.** *Her.* Attached to, suspended by, or furnished with a string, as a bugle-horn or harp. **4.** [Rare.] Produced from stringed instruments.

strin'gen-cy, strin'jen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being stringent; strictness; closeness; as, the *stringency* of the law; the *stringency* of the money market.

St. Paul . . . considered the Sabbath abrogated by Christianity: not merely as modified in its *stringency,* but as totally repealed.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xiii, p. 345. [H. '70.]

strin-gen'do, strin-jen'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Hastening the time; accelerando.

strin'gent, strin'jent, *a.* **1.** Keeping one closely to strict requirements, as detailed rules enforced by severe penalties; rigid; severe; as, the most *stringent* regulations were passed.

The Habeas Corpus Act, . . . the most *stringent* curb that ever legislation imposed on tyranny.
MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 3. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

2. Hampered by obstructing conditions. **3.** Pressing down or together tightly; close; tight; as, the money market is very *stringent.*

The twisted bags were perhaps used [by Egyptians] to subject the grapes to a further and more *stringent* pressure, after being taken from the foot-press. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Antediluvians* 12th week, Monday, p. 346. [C. & BROS. '71.]

[< L. *stringo* (ppr. *stringent(t-)s*), compress.]

—**strin'gent-ly,** *adv.*—**strin'gent-ness,** *n.*

string'er, string'ėr, *n.* **1.** A heavy timber or plank, usually horizontal, but sometimes inclined, supporting other members of a structure, and usually running in the direction of the greatest length of the collection of supported members. (1) A main lengthwise timber in a bridge or similar structure, upon which others are laid. (2) *Carp.* (*a*) Any horizontal framing-timber, as in a building. (*b*) A tie-beam. (3) A railway-car sill or the like. (4) *Railway.* A lengthwise timber on which rails are laid, as distinguished from a *cross-tie* or *sleeper.* (5) *Naut.* An inside horizontal plank or plate fastened to the frames and supporting beam-ends; a shelf. **2.** One who makes, sells, or applies bow-strings. **3.** One who strings; especially, one who puts the strings in a piano. **4.** A small screw-hook to which piano-strings are sometimes attached. **5.** A stick or twig on which to string fish. **6**†. A libertine.

string'i-ness, string'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stringy.

string'ing, string'ing, *n.* **1.** Inlaid lines in buhlwork. **2.** The process of glossing silk.

string'less, string'les, *a.* Having no strings.

string'man†, *n.* A player on a stringed instrument.

Strin"go-ceph-al'i-dæ, strin'go-sef-al'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods with a terebratuliform shell and a large bifid cardinal process. **Strin"go-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *strix* (*strig-*), owl, + *kephalē,* head.]

—**strin"go-ceph-al'id,** *n.*—**strin"go-ceph'a-loid,** *a.*

string'wood", string'wud", *n.* A small tree (*Acalypha rubra*), of St. Helena, of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), now extinct: named from the hanging string-like spikes of its reddish male flowers.

string'y, string'i, *a.* **1.** Containing fibrous strings; filamentous; as, a *stringy* piece of meat. **2.** Forming in strings, as thick glue; ropy. **3.** Having tough sinews; wiry. **4.** Having thread-like imperfections on its surface: said of glass, marble, etc. **5.** Worn so as to have the appearance of a string or strings.

string'y-bark", string'i-bārk", *n.* Any one of various Australasian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus,* with a tough fibrous bark used for tying, for cordage, for roofs of huts, etc. The principal ones are *E. macrorrhynca,* the common one of Victoria, *E. microcorys* of New South Wales and south Queensland (**tallowwood**), and *E. obliqua,* the most common species in Tasmania (**messmate-tree**).

strin'kle, strin'kl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To sprinkle; scatter.—**strin'kling**†, *n.* A sprinkling.

stri'o-late, strai'o-let *or* -lēt, *a. Bot.* Minutely striate. [< L. *stria,* furrow.]

stri'o-let, strai'o-let, *n. Entom.* A little stria. [< L. *stria,* furrow.]

strip, strip, *v.* [STRIPPED or STRIPT; STRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull off the covering from, especially a close covering; denude; as, to *strip* a tree of its bark or foliage.

The trees are being *stripped* of their garments, naked they came into the season, and naked they must go out of it. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay v, p. 170. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2. To pull off, as a closely fitting envelope; as, to *strip* bark from a tree. **3.** To deprive of utterly; rob; despoil; plunder; as, to *strip* a man of his wealth.

The President . . . has retained rights of which his prototype the English king has been gradually *stripped.*
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 278. [MACM. '90.]

4. To milk (a cow) by drawing the thumb and forefinger downward over the teat instead of by squeezing; also, to press all the milk out of; milk dry (a cow or cow's udder).

Never were cows that required such '*stripping,*' or were expected to yield such 'afterings' as Black Nell and Daisy that night.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* ch. 15, p. 68. [H. '63.]

5. To remove something from; lay bare or clean, as in various mechanical operations. (1) *Mining.* To remove the overlying earth from (a bed or vein). (2) To press out the roe from (fish) for use in artificial fecundation. (3) To unrig, as a vessel; dismantle. (4) *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a screw or nut). (5) To separate the leaves of from the stalk, as tobacco. (6) To remove short fibers together with grease, filth, etc., from (card-teeth). (7) To render (a file-blank) smooth before grinding and cutting. (8) To turn down (a gun-barrel) in order to make the exterior concentric with the bore. (9) To cut from (a project ile) the soft metal that has been spread into the rifling; as, the gun *strips* its shot.

6. To tear or cut into strips; pull off or apart in strips; make a strip or strips of; tear or pull asunder or to pieces; as, to *strip* a cloth in pieces; to *strip* off a piece of salt fish.

II. *i.* **1.** To remove one's clothing; undress; denude oneself; as, to *strip* for the fray or for a bath.

Young Donald and his men *stripped* to their work. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, New Year's Customs* p. 351. [AL. S. '68.]

2. To come off in strips; as, the bark *strips* off easily. **3.** *Mach.* To have the thread break off or tear away, as a nut or screw. **4.** To be discharged from a rifle without taking the grooves of the bore, as a projectile. [< AS. *strȳpan,* in *be-strȳpan,* plunder.] **strepet**†.

Synonyms: see DEVASTATE.

—**strip'-leaf",** *n.* Tobacco from which the stems have been stripped.—**to s. a trawl,** to remove the hook-bearing lines from the runner.

strip¹, *n.* **1.** A narrow piece comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth, board, or land. **2.** *pl.* Specifically, to-

bacco prepared by depriving the leaves of the main stem or midrib. **3.** *Mining.* One of a set of troughs, or their equivalent, along which ore-particles as they come from the stamps are deposited in the order of their specific gravity. **4.** [Rare.] A stripling. [For STRIPE.]

—strip armor, armor for the legs having sunken bands alternating with wide raised strips. **—strip'-lights",** *n. pl. Theat.* Lights arranged in rows behind the wings.

strip[2], strip, *n.* **1.** Local, U. S.] Destruction, as of buildings and fences; waste. **2.** [Scot.] A rivulet; rill.

stripe, stroip, *v.* [STRIPED, stroipt; STRI'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with a stripe or stripes; band; as, to *stripe* a fabric.

I once saw a mule with its legs so much *striped* that any one might have thought that it was a hybrid-zebra.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 201. [J. M. '88.]

2. [Rare.] To inflict stripes upon; lash; whip.

II. *i.* To make stripes, especially as in ornamenting carriages, cars, and machinery; as, to *stripe* skilfully.

stripe, *n.* **1.** A line, band, or long narrow division of a surface, of different color or finish from the adjacent surface, or a strip of material attached, as for decoration, to a different ground; a regular streak or strip; as, the *stripes* of the United States flag; the *stripes* on a soldier's trousers; specifically [*Mil.*], same as CHEVRON, 1. **2.** A streak or welt on the skin caused by flogging, as with a lash; also, a blow struck in whipping.

And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their *stripes*. *Acts* xvi, 33.

3. Distinctive quality or character; kind; particular sort; as, politicians of that *stripe*. **4.** *Geol.* The series of bands of variation in color or texture in a rock-mass, or the course of the planes of such bands, as indicative of the course of the bedding-plane when that is otherwise obscure. **5.** Striped cloth; as, Bengal *stripe*. **6.** [Dial.] A strip, as of land. **7**†. A stroke. [< D. *streep*, stripe.]

stri'ped, stroi'ped *or* stroipt (XIII), *a.* Having stripes; marked with stripes.

—striped bass, an elongated serranoid fish (genus *Roccus*), especially *R. lineatus*, ranging from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and entering rivers to spawn, olivaceous-silvery, with 7 to 9 blackish longitudinal stripes on the sides; much esteemed as a game-fish. Called also *rock-fish* and *rock*. **—s. gopher,** a spermophile. **—s. skunk,** a small skunk (genus *Spilogale*), especially *S. putorius*, of the southern and western United States, striped white and black. **—s. snake,** the garter-snake (*Eutænia sirtalis*). **—s. squirrel,** a chipmunk.

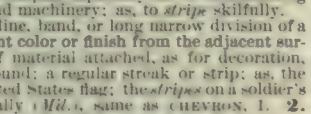
The Pelt of a Striped Skunk. 1/10

stripe'tail", stroip'tāl', *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Eupherusa*) of Mexico and Central America, having the inner webs of the two outer tail feathers white.

strip'ling, strip'ling, *n.* A mere youth; lad; as, David was a *stripling* when he slew Goliath. [< STRIPE[1], *n.*]

strip'per, strip'ər, *n.* **1.** One who strips, in any sense; specifically, in wool-carding, one who cleans cards; as, a *flie-stripper*; *tobacco-stripper*. **2.** Any implement or device for stripping something. (1) In wool-carding: *(a)* A small roller-card for stripping the fiber from the cylinder or from another card in a carding-machine. *(b)* A hood-card used in cleaning. (2) A machine or device for stripping off bark. (3) A stripping-knife or a bladed tube for stripping sugar-cane, a cane-stripper. **3.** Colloq.] A cow nearly dry. **4.** One who strips cows.

strip'pet, strip'et, *n.* [Dial.] A rivulet.

strip'ping, strip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which strips; especially, the assorting and pulling the leaves of tobacco from the stalk and tying them into bundles or hands. **2.** That which is produced or obtained by such act or process, specifically, in the plural, the milk drawn from a cow by stripping (see STRIP, *v.*, 6; usually the last and richest of a milking.

—strip'ping-knife", *n.* A knife specially formed for stripping sugar-cane. **—s.-plate,** *n.* A plate serving as a scraper for keeping clean a rotating roller, as in a paint-mill.

stript, *pp.* Stripped. PHIL. SOC.

strip'u-lose, strip'yu-lōs, *a. Entom.* Having coarse decumbent hairs. [Cp. STUPULOSE.]

stri'py, stroi'pi, *a.* Being in stripes or streaks; having stripes; marked with stripes.

Stri-so'res, stroi-sō'riz *or* stri-sō'rēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A former order or suborder of insessorial birds distinguished from the oscine or singing birds, including *Macrochires* and the mouse-birds, tanagers, and honeys. [Cp. L. *strido*, buzz.] **—stri-so'ri-al,** *a.*

stritch'el, strich'el, *n.* Same as STRICKLE.

strive, stroiv, *vi.* [STROVE; STRIVEN or (Archaic) STRIVED; STRI'VING.] **1.** To make earnest effort; endeavor earnestly; as, he *strives* to surpass all others.

Whoever *strives* to do his duty is therefore fulfilling the purpose for which he was created. SMILES *Character* ch. 1, p. 15. [J. '72.]

2. To engage in strife; contend; fight; hence, to be at variance; quarrel. **3.** To seek to surpass another or each other in any contest; vie; emulate; compete. **4.** To tend to counteract by reason of opposing qualities; as, pity *strives* with hate. [< OF. *estriver*, strive, of Germanic origin; cp. G. *streben*, D. *streven*, strive.]

Synonyms: see ATTEMPT; CONTEND.

—stri'ver, *n.* One who strives. **—stri'ving-ly,** *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest effort.

strive, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A striving; effort; strife.

striv'n, *pp.* Striven. PHIL. SOC.

Strix, striks, *n. Ornith.* A genus typical of *Strigidæ*. [< L. *strix* < Gr. *strix*, screech-owl.]

stroam, strōm, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To stride; walk about hurriedly. **2**†. To wander about idly. **—strome'**†.

stroan, strōn, *vt. & vi.* Scot. To spout, void urine.

strob, strob, *n. Kinematics.* The angular velocity of one radian per second taken as a unit. [< Gr. *strobos*, twisting, < *strephō*, turn.]

strob'ic, strob'ik, *a.* Seeming to spin; said of concentric circles that appear to spin when moved.

stro-bi'la, stro-bi'lə *or* bī'lə, *n.* [L.æ, -ll *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zoöph.* A discomedusan at the stage succeeding the scyphistoma, when it becomes constricted off into ephyræ. See illus. in next column. **2.** *Helminth.* A chain of segments of a tapeworm. [< Gr. *strobilē*, oval-shaped plug of lint, < *strobilos*, anything twisted, < *strephō*, twist.

strob'ile, streb'il (XIII), *n.* **1.** A multiple fruit consisting of an oblong, oval, or conical mass of dry imbricated scales, resulting from the maturing of special forms of catkins, as in the fruits of the hop, and especially of the various members of the pine family, the pines, spruces, firs, etc.; a cone. **2.** *Zoöl.* A strobila. [< LL. *strobilus*, pine-cone, < Gr. *strobilos*; see STROBILA.] **strobi'lus**†.

—strob"i-la'ceous, *a.* **1.** Resembling or relating to a strobile or cone. **2.** Producing strobiles. **—strob'i-late,** *vt.* To form a strobila or strobilæ; divide metamerically. **—strob"i-la'tion,** *n. Helminth.* The process of forming a strobila; metameric division. **—strob"i-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing strobilæ or strobiles. **—stro-bil'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a strobila, strobile, or cone. **—strob'i-line,** *n.* Of or pertaining to a strobila or a strobile. **strob"i-li-za'tion,** *n.* Same as STROBILATION.

strob'i-loid, streb'i-loid, *a.* Resembling a strobila. [< STROBILA + -OID.]

strob'il-ure, streb'il-ūr, *n.* A South-American iguanoid lizard (genus *Strobilurus*). [< STROBILA + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

strob'o-scope, streb'o-scōp, *n.* An instrument for observing or studying periodic motion, as rotation or vibration, by rendering the moving body visible only at certain points of its path, as by throwing light upon it at intervals or by observing it through moving apertures. Compare PHENAKISTOSCOPE; ZOETROPE. [< Gr. *strobos* (see STROB) + -SCOPE.]

strob"o-scop'ic, streb'o-scep'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using the principle of the stroboscope.

—stroboscopic disk (*Physics*), a rotating disk provided with equidistant narrow apertures, through each of which a glimpse of a moving object may be seen.

stro'cal†, *n.* Strokle. **strock'let**†; **stro'cle**†.

strode, strōd. *imp.* of STRIDE, *v.*

stroft†, *imp.* of STRIVE, *v.*

stroke[1], strōk. *vt.* [STROKED, strōkt; STRO'KING.] **1.** To pass the hand over gently and caressingly, or with a light pressure; as, to *stroke* a child's cheek or a cat's fur; also, to bring by such means into a certain state: with an adverb; as, to *stroke down* one's hair, or *stroke* it *back*.

If you will not *stroke* your face to be true to me, that is, swear by Mahomet and his father's beard, I must throw you into the sea too. DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 26. [T. T. '40.]

2. To hew (stone) with equidistant parallel lines; flute finely. **3.** *Needlework.* To smooth (small gathers in cloth), as with a needle. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To flatter; soothe. [< AS. *strācian*, < *strācan*, go.]

—to stroke the (or **one's**) **hair the wrong way,** to irritate one by going counter, in speech or act, to his preference, especially while trying to please.

stroke[2], *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To act as stroke for; row the stroke-oar of a boat.

stroke[1], *n.* **1.** The act or movement of striking; as, the *stroke* of a sword; a *stroke* of lightning.

How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy *stroke!*
GRAY *Elegy* st. 7.

2. One of a series of recurring movements, especially of movements accompanied with more or less force; as, the *stroke* of a piston-rod; the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flight; the *stroke* of an oar in rowing; hence, the extent, rate, or particular manner of such a movement; as, a piston having a *stroke* of five feet; a pedal or key of a certain *stroke*. **3.** *Rowing.* Same as STROKE-OAR.

The Oriel boat . . . had a fair though not a first-rate *stroke*, and a good coxswain. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 228. [T. & Y. '68.]

4. A movement, as of the hand, arm, or some instrument, by which something is made or done; as, a *stroke* of the pen; a *stroke* of the chisel; a *stroke* with a cue.

With one judicious *stroke*, On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle regularly true. PRIOR *Protogenes and Apelles* l. 52.

5. A line or trace made by a single movement of some instrument, as of a pen or pencil. **6.** A fracture, bruise, or wound caused by a blow; any ill effect caused as if by a blow; as, a *stroke* of misfortune; a *stroke* of paralysis or apoplexy; a *sunstroke*; sometimes, specifically, a stroke of paralysis.

The news had come of old Captain Knowles's sudden death in his bed from a *stroke*. SARAH O. JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers, In Dark New England Days* ch. 1, p. 222. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

7. The blow made by a striking instrument; also, the sound produced by such blow, and, if made by a clock-hammer, the time indicated by such sound; as, the clock was on the *stroke* of twelve. **8.** An effective action; a success; decisive accomplishment; feat; coup; as, a great *stroke* of diplomacy; a master-*stroke* in literature. **9.** A mental act; the action of some faculty of the mind, especially when such action is sudden or unexpected; as, a *stroke* of wit.

That difference which is always to be seen between the *stroke* of talent and the *stroke* of genius.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ramona* ch. 1, p. 15. [R. BROS. '85.]

10. A characteristic feature.

There are touches of nature in the narrative [Mosaic writings] which argue its truth, for it is not easy to regard them otherwise than as *strokes* from the life. J. J. BLUNT *Undesigned Coincidences* pt. i, § 23, p. 99. [J. M. '47.]

11. A pulsation. **12**†. Talent; ability. **13**†. Influence; importance. [< AS. *strāc*. < *strīcan*, go.]

Synonyms: see BLOW[1].

—stroke'-gear", *n. Mach.* A gear having a slot by which it may drive a reciprocating mechanism much slower in one direction than on the return stroke. Called also *eccentric gear*. **—s.-oar,** *n.* **1.** The aftmost oar of a boat, whose movement sets the rate of rowing. **2.** A stroke-oarsman; also, his position in a boat. **—s.-oarsman,** *n.* The person who rows with the stroke-oar. **—to keep s.,** to row in unison with the stroke indicated or set.

1. A Strobila of the Common Jelly-fish (*Aurelia aurita*). 2 An Ephyra, recently detached.

stroke[2], *n.* A light caressing movement; a stroking.

stro'ker, strō'kər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which strokes. **2.** [Eng.] A flat, smooth wood or bone implement like a paper-folder, by which a printing-press feeder advances successive single sheets to the press. **3.** A flatterer.

stroke's'man, strōks'mən, *n.* A stroke-oarsman.

stro'king, strō'king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which strokes. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The last milk drawn in milking; strippings. **stroak'ings**†.

stro'kle† *n.* A glass-makers' curved-edged sand-shovel. **stro'cal**†; **strock'le**†; **stro'kal**†.

strol, strold. Stroll, strolled. PHIL. SOC.

stroll, strōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To ramble through on foot.

To *stroll* the woods among the primroses and violets of spring.
A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* ch. 2, p. 81. [CAS. CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To ramble on foot; wander on foot idly or leisurely; as, to *stroll* in the fields. **2.** To go from place to place aimlessly; roam; rove; as, to *stroll* through Europe. [< D. *struikelen*, stumble; cp. STRUGGLE.]

Synonyms: see RAMBLE.

stroll, *n.* **1.** An idle or leisurely walk; a roaming about leisurely; a wandering; as, a *stroll* on the beach.

A mere *stroll*, which requires no exertion, and does not fatigue, will not be injurious before or after eating, but exercise beyond this limit is hurtful at such times.
COMBE *Physiology* ch. 5, p. 127. [H. '36.]

2†. A stroller.

stroll'er, strōl'ər, *n.* One who strolls; a wanderer; especially, a strolling showman or theatrical performer.

The origin of the theatrical representations of the ancients has been traced back to a Grecian *stroller* singing in a cart to the honour of Bacchus. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Mysteries and Moralities* in vol. ii, p. 15. [SH. & CO. '62.]

strom†, *n.* An implement for keeping malt from overflowing a vat.

stro'ma, strō'mə, *n.* [STRO'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* The reticulum that forms the framework of an organ or cell.

As the follicles are formed in the trabeculæ of germinal epithelium the *stroma* grows in around them, and forms for each one of them a special tunic. BALFOUR *Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 44. [MACM.]

2. *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the union of mycelial threads into a dense often pseudo-parenchymatous crust, bed, or layer, on or in which the sporophores are borne. (2) In higher plants, the solid mass left after all liquid is expressed from protoplasm. [L., coverlet, < Gr. *strōma*, bed, < *strōnnymi*, strew.]

Stro"ma-te'i-dæ, strō'mə-tē'i-dē *or* -tē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those having a compressed body, long dorsal with few spines in front, and sacciform gill-rakers on last branchial arch, as the pomfrets, harvest-fishes, etc. **Stro-mat'e-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *strōmateus*, coverlet, kind of fish, < *strōma*; see STROMA.]

—stro"ma-te'id, *n.* **—stro-mat'e-oid,** *a. & n.*

stro-mat'ic[1], stro-mat'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to a stroma. **stro'ma-tous**‡.

stro-mat'ic[2], *a.* [Rare.] Miscellaneous; of different sorts.

stro'ma-ti-form", strō'mə-ti-fōrm', *a. Bot.* Shaped like a stroma. [< STROMA + -FORM.]

stro"ma-tol'o-gy, strō'mə-tel'o-ji, *n.* [Rare.] *Geol.* The history of the successive formations of the stratified rocks, including their fossils. [< Gr. *strōma*(*t*-) (see STROMA) + -OLOGY.]

Stro"ma-top'o-ra, strō"mə-tep'o-rə, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Stromatoporidæ*. **2.** [s-] A hydrocoralline of this genus. [< Gr. *strōma*(*t*-) (see STROMA) + *poros*, pore.]

Stro"ma-to-por'i-dæ, strō"mə-to-per'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* A Paleozoic family of hydrocorallines. [< STROMATOPORA.] **—stro"ma-to-por'id,** *n.* **—stro"ma-top'o-roid,** *a. & n.*

stromb, strom, *n.* A strombold gastropod found mostly in tropical seas, much used for ornament; a wing-shell; conch, as the fountain-shell (*Strombus gigas*). [< STROMBUS.] **—strom'bi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a stromb. **—strom'bite,** *n.* A fossil stromb. **—strom'bold. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strombidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Strombidæ*.

A Stromb (*Strombus gigas*). 1/15

Strom'bi-dæ, strom'bi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, especially those having a narrow compressed foot, long-stalked eyes, and a shell with a narrow aperture and alate outer lip; strombs. [< STROMBUS.] **—strom'bid,** *n.*

strom"bu-lif'er-ous, strom'biu-lif'gr-us, *a. Bot.* Having strombuliform pods. [< L. *strombus* (see STROMBUS) + *ferō*, bear.]

strom'bu-li-form", strom'biu-li-fōrm', *C.* (strom-biū'li-fōrm, *E. J. S. W. Wr.*), *a. Bot.* Twisted spirally so as to resemble a screw or helix, as the pod of lucerne and other species of medic. [< L. *strombus* (see STROMBUS) + -FORM.]

Strom'bus, strom'bus, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Strombidæ*. **2.** [s-] A gastropod of this genus; a stromb. [< L. *strombus*, spiral snail, < Gr. *strombos*, snail, top, < *strephō*, twist.]

stro'mey"er-ite, strō'mai'gr-ait, *n. Mineral.* Metallic, dark steel-gray copper-silver sulfid, $(Ag,Cu)_2S$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< F. *Stromeyer*, German chemist.]

strond†, *n.* Strand. **stronde**†.

strong, strēng, *C., or* streng, *E. S. W. Wr.* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having physical power. (1) Capable of exerting great bodily force; powerful; muscular; as, he is a *strong* man. (2) Capable of great physical endurance; healthy; robust; vigorous; hale; as, a *strong* constitution. **2.** Having great mental or moral force; endued with effective abilities or aggressive in principles; forcible; able; capable; as, a *strong* character or mind. **3.** Moving or acting with a high degree of force; violent; vehement; hence, carrying conviction; cogent; striking; bold; as, a *strong* gale; *strong* arguments or proofs; *strong* language. **4.** Making a keen impression upon the senses; as, *strong* light, flavors, or odors. **5.** Marked by boldness and vigor of execution; energetic; as, a *strong* literary style; *strong* music.

The etchings of Turner . . . were the *strongest* things done in modern times with the etching needle. P. G. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 267. [R. BROS. '76.]

6. Made or constituted firmly or solidly; resisting decay or destruction; enduring; infrangible; hence, not easily overthrown or altered; firm; stable; as, a *strong* timber.

Woman's faith must be *strong* indeed since thine has not yet failed. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Egotism* p. 303. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

7. Furnished well for resistance or aggression; able to

attack or repel; having abundant resources; as, a *strong* fortress: a *strong* fleet; a *strong* mercantile house.

Carthagena . . . is unquestionably a very *strong* place, the walls, which are built of solid masonry, being armed with at least three hundred pieces of brass cannon.
M. Scott *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 17, p. 458. [Black. '79.]

8. Being in large numbers; also, having the strength (of a specified number); as, the force of the enemy was *stronger* than ours; the army was 10,000 *strong*. **9.** Exhibiting unusual enthusiasm or interest; deeply earnest; zealous; as, a *strong* temperance advocate. **10.** Characterized by intensity in degree; marked by fervor and depth; as, *strong* feeling or impulse. **11.** Not mild or weak; highly concentrated; as, *strong* tea. **12.** Containing much alcohol or spirit; as, *strong* drink. **13.** Not easily digested; solid; as, *strong* meat. **14.** Having a steady upward tendency; not fluctuating or panicky; active and profitable: said of the market, of prices, or of a commodity. **15.** *Gram.* (1) Expressing tense by varying the root-vowel; as, *sing, sang, sung, cleave, clove, cloven:* opposed to *weak;* applied to verbs. See ABLAUT. (2) In Teutonic languages, showing a vowel-stem, as opposed to an *-n*, or *weak* stem, in nouns and adjectives. **16.** Tenacious from containing much clay: said of molders' sand. **17.** *Phot.* Dense. [< AS. *strong*, mighty; cp. STRING, and L. *stringo*, bind.]

Synonyms: cohesive, compact, hardy, robust, sinewy, stalwart, stout, stubborn, sturdy, tenacious, vigorous. See ATHLETIC; COGENT; FIRM; HEALTHY; POWERFUL.—**Antonyms:** brittle, debilitated, delicate, feeble, fragile, frail, frangible, perishable, tender, weak.

Phrases, etc.:—strong arm or **hand,** symbolically, power; might.—**strong'-back",** *n. Naut.* **1.** A beam over the windlass, to which to trice up the chain when it is desirable to have it out of the way. **2.** A spar connecting the top of davits for additional security to the boat, which is sometimes secured to it.—**s. box,** a box in which to keep treasures safely.—**s. foot,** in the Delsartian system, the foot bearing the weight of the body.—**s.-hearted,** *a.* Courageous; plucky.—**s.-heartedness,** *n.*—**s. room,** a treasure-room or -vault.—**s.-tempered†,** *a.* So tempered that it is strong.—**s. water. 1.** [Archaic or Humorous.] Spirits: usually in the plural. **2†.** A corrosive acid; especially, aqua fortis.—**to take s. ground,** to take a position that can be defended by strong arguments; hold or assert a claim, belief, or opinion in its full force: sometimes implying an extreme.—**with s. hand,** with a great degree of force.

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *strong* as the first element; as, **strong-armed, s.-backed, s.-bodied, s.-colored, s.-fisted, s.-framed, s.-handed, s.-ribbed, s.-set, s.-smelling, s.-willed.**

—**strong'ish,** *a.* Somewhat strong.

strong, strông, *adv.* Strongly; as, the wind blew so *strong* that we decided to put back.

—**strong'-barred",** **s.-based†, s.-bonded, s.-fixed, s.-knit,** etc. Strongly barred, etc.—**to come** or **go it s.** [Slang], to do a thing with vigor or excess.

strong'hold", strông'hōld", *n.* A place that nature or art has made capable of strong defense against an enemy; a fastness or strongly fortified place; hence, a refuge.

Obstinacy — usually the last *strong-hold* of cowards, and the blustering self-defense of fools.
Dinah M. Craik *A Noble Life* ch. 7, p. 123. [H. '66.]

Synonyms: see FORTRESS; REFUGE.

stron'gle, *n.* Same as STRONGYLE.

strong'ly, strông'li, *adv.* With strength.

strong'man's-weed", strông'manz-wēd", *n.* A shrubby plant (*Petiveria alliacea*) 2 or 3 feet high, growing in southern Florida and southward to southern Brazil. Its root is used in the West Indies for toothache, and in Brazil in warm baths for paralysis. **gar'lic-shrub"‡; guinea-hen weed‡.**

strong'-mind"ed, strông'-mīnd"ed, *a.* **1.** Having strength of mind; having a firm and vigorous intellect. **2.** Having virile qualities of mind: ironically, in the sense of unduly or affectedly intellectual: used also in current slang as noting women who advocate the advancement and enfranchisement of their sex.

—**strong'-mind"ed-ness,** *n.*

stron'gyle, stron'jil *or* stron'gil, *n.* **1.** A strongyloid nematode worm, as the lung-strongyle (*Strongylus bronchialis*) of man, the lung-strongyle (*S. filaria*) of sheep, the palisade-worm (*S. armatus*), the four-spined strongyle (*S. tetracanthus*), *S. micrurus*, producing bronchitis in cattle, or *Eastrongylus gigas*, found in the kidneys of the dog and other animals. **2.** *Spong.* A rod-shaped spicule with blunt ends. See SPICULE. [< STRONGYLUS.] **stron'gle‡.**

Stron-gyl'i-a, stron-jil'i-ą *or* stron-gil'i-ą, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of chilognaths having biting jaws and the aperture of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body, as in *Iulidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *strongylos;* see STRONGYLUS.]

Stron-gyl'i-dæ, stron-jil'i-dē *or* stron-gil'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of nematodes inhabiting the intestines, lungs, etc., of vertebrates, having a distinct bursa or cap on the tail of the males, supported by muscular rays. [< STRONGYLUS.]

—**stron-gyl'id, stron'gy-loid,** *a. & n.*

stron'gy-lon, stron'ji-lon, *n. Spong.* A strongyle.

stron"gyl-ox'e-a, stron'jil-ox'ę-ą *or* stron'gil-, *n. Spong.* A strongyle sharp at one end. [< Gr. *strongylos,* round, + *oxys,* sharp.] —**stron"gyl-ox'e-ate,** *a.*

Stron'gy-lus, stron'ji-lus *or* stron'gil-us, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Strongylidæ.* **2.** [s-] (-li, *pl.*] *Spong.* A strongyle. [< Gr. *strongylos,* round, < *strang,* squeeze.]

stron'ti-a, stron'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white infusible pulverulent strontium oxid (SrO), obtained by heating strontium nitrate or carbonate to a high temperature. [< STRONTIUM.] **stron-ti'tes‡.**

stron'ti-an, stron'shi-an *or* -ti-an, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling strontium.

As a final spectacle, the whole company appeared in a red blaze of *strontian* fire. Baring-Gould *Germany, Present and Past* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 53. [K. P. & Co. '79.]

stron'ti-an, *n.* A compound having the properties of strontium, as strontia or strontianite; rarely, strontium.

—**stron"ti-an-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding strontium or its salts.—**stron'ti-an-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, pale-green, white, gray, yellow, brown, strontium carbonate ($SrCO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

stron'tic, stron'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from strontium; as, *strontic* chlorid. **stron-tit'ic‡.**

stron'ti-um, stron'shi-um *or* stron'ti-um, *n. Chem.* A yellowish metallic element, known chiefly through its salts, which burn with a red flame and are used largely in pyrotechny. See ELEMENT. [< *Strontian,* in Scotland.]

strook†, *imp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

stroot†, *vt.* To swell out; strut.

strop, strop, *vt.* [STROPPED; STROP'PING.] To sharpen (as a razor) on a strop or some similar surface.

strop, *n.* **1.** A strip of leather or canvas on which to sharpen a razor; often, such a strip fastened to the side of a piece of wood; by extension, a piece of wood (often of square section) having strops on it, or having one or more of its sides coated so as to form a hone or hones; a razor-strop. **2.** A strap, as for a pulley-block. **3.** A rope having an eye at each end for twisting strands in rope-making. [< AS. *stropp;* see STRAP.]

stro-pha'ic, stro-fē'ik, *a.* Same as STROPHIC.

stroph-an'thin, stref-an'thin, *n. Chem.* A bitter, poisonous, crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{26}O_8$) contained in various parts, especially the seeds, of certain varieties of *Strophanthus*, as *S. hispidus.*

Stroph-an'thus, stref-an'thus, *n.* A genus of small trees or shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), mostly of tropical Asia and Africa. They have opposite leaves and variously colored showy flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla whose lobes are twisted and usually prolonged into tail-like appendages. Several species are in ornamental greenhouse cultivation. *S. Kombe* or *Kombe,* a woody climber of Gaboon, yields an arrow-poison called **inee,** which acts directly on the muscles of the heart. [< Gr. *strophos* (see STROPHULUS) + *anthos,* flower.]

stro'phe, strō'fi *or* stref'ę (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Class. Poetry.* (1) A metrical form of ancient lyric poetry in which the rhythmical movements are combined into groups that are repeated one or more times. The distich is the simplest form of strophe; but the strophes of Alcæus or Sappho are usually four-lined like an English stanza, and are repeated indefinitely.

Strophe means literally 'a turning.' At the end of the *strophe* we turn, and repeat the same conditions. . . . Stanza, under another symbol, means the same thing.
Gummere *Poetics* ch. 8, p. 236. [G. & Co. '91.]

To the inheritance of the *strophe,* and its development into the stanza, mediæval poems . . . owe their greatest interest. H. E. Shepherd *Hist. English Language* ch. 12, p. 102. [E. L. H. '74.]

(2) In Greek choral poetry, the first in a pair of two such stanzas, as opposed to the second member of the pair, which is then called the *antistrophe.* See quot. below.

Such a system is sometimes followed by an *epode,* or after-song, different in rhythm from the strophe and antistrophe, the three parts constituting a trio.

(3) A movement of the chorus in an ancient drama in which they advanced while singing to the right of the stage, after which they returned, singing, to their position.

The Greek notion of stanzas was different from ours. In their poetry stanzas ran in pairs, Strophe and Antistrophe. . . . The Chorus started from the altar in the centre of the orchestra, and their evolutions took them to the right. This would constitute a *Strophe,* whereupon (as the name '*Strophe*' implies) they turned round and in the Antistrophe worked their way back to the altar again, the second stanza of the pair getting its name because in it the rhythm, gestures and metre of the first were exactly repeated though with different words.
R. G. Moulton *Ancient Classical Drama* ch. 1, p. 9. [Cl. P. '90.]

2. A modern rimed stanza; by extension, one of the irregular divisions of an ode, as of Dryden's "Alexander's Feast." **3.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A spiral or cycle in the development of leaves. [< L. *stropha,* < Gr. *strophē,* < *strephō,* turn.]

stroph'ic, } stref'ic *or* strō'fic (XIII), -ąl, *a.* Per-
stroph'ic-al, } taining to or of the nature of a strophe; consisting of or characterized by strophes. [< Gr. *strophikos,* < *strophē;* see STROPHE.]

stroph'i-o-late, stref'i-o-let *or* -lęt (-lēt, *C.*; strō'fi-, *W.*), *a. Bot.* Having a strophiole. **stroph'i-o-la"ted‡.**

stroph'i-ole, stref'i-ōl, *C.* (strō'fi-ōl, *W.*), *n. Bot.* An aril-like appendage attached to the base of certain seeds. By some it is regarded as being the same as *caruncle.* [< L. *strophiolum,* dim. of *strophium,* band, < Gr. *strophion,* dim. of *strophos;* see STROPHULUS.]

stroph"o-ceph'a-lus, stref'o-sef'ą-lus, *n.* [-li, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having a head distorted as if twisted. [< Gr. *strophē,* a spiral (see STROPHE), + *kephalē,* head.]—**stroph"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* The condition of having a twisted head.

stroph'oid, stref'oid, *n. Geom.* **1.** The locus of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. **2.** The locus of the focus of a conic, the directrix and two tangents being given. [< F. *strophoïde,* < Gr. *strophos* (see STROPHULUS) + *eidos,* form.]

Stroph"o-men'i-dæ, stref'o-men'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods, especially those having a straight hinge, 2 cardinal teeth to the ventral valve, and a salient cardinal process to the dorsal valve. **Stroph"o-me'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *strophos,* a twisted band (see STROPHUS), + *mēnē,* moon.]

—**stroph"o-men'id,** *n.* — **stroph"o-me'noid,** *a.*

stroph'u-lus, stref'yu-lus, *n. Pathol.* The red-gum. [< Gr. *strophos,* cord, < *strephō,* twist.]

stro'phus, strō'fus, *n. Pathol.* Acute colicky pains; tormina. [L., < Gr. *strophos,* < *strephō,* twist.]

stross'ers†, *n. pl.* Same as TROSSERS.

stroud, strąud, *n.* [Scot.] A silly song. **strowd‡.**

stroud²†, *n.* Strouding; a blanket made from strouding.

stroud'ing, strąud'ing, *n.* A coarse warm cloth or blanketing, formerly used in trade with North-American Indians. [Said to be < *Stroud,* in Gloucestershire.]

stroup, strūp, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A spout, as of a teapot. **2†.** [Prov. Eng.] The windpipe. **stroop‡.**

strout†, *vt.* To strut.

strout†, *vi.* To swell.

strove, strōv, *imp.* of STRIVE, *v.*

strow, strō, *vt.* [STROWED; STROW'ING; STROWED or STROWN.] [Archaic.] Same as STREW.

strow†, *a.* [Rare.] Loose; scattered.

strowl†, *vi.* To stroll.

stroy†, *vt.* To destroy.—**stroy'all†,** *n.* One who wastes recklessly.—**stroy'er†,** *n.* A destroyer.

strub, strub, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rob; strip away; despoil.

struck, struc, *imp. & pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

struck'en†, *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

struck fish. Fish saturated with salt and then smoked.

struc'tur-al, struc'chur-ąl *or* -tįūr-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, possessing, or characterized by structure; as, a *structural* disease; *structural* botany.

Jelly-fish . . . have no more *structural* relation to a fish than to a bird or an insect. E. C. and A. Agassiz *Seaside Studies, Acalephs* p. 24. [T. & F. '65.]

2. *Geol.* Having a form, position, or character determined by the preexistent structure of its surroundings; as, a *structural* trough.

—**struc"tur-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being structural.—**struc"tur-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A making structural, or a structural formation. **struc"tur-al-i-sa'tion‡.**—**struc'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* As regards structure; in a structural manner.

struc'ture, struc'chur *or* -tįūr, *vt.* To make into a structure; construct; make structural.—**struc'turist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who constructs; a builder.

struc'ture, *n.* **1.** That which is constructed; a combination of related parts, as a machine, a building, or a bridge. **2.** The arrangement and organic union of parts in a body or object; the formation or organization of anything; the specific mode or way in which anything is made or put together. Specifically: (1) *Biol.* The arrangement of the elements, parts, or organs of an organism; manner of organization.

Fatal brain intoxication can be produced by conium, opium, and chloroform, without producing any changes in the nerve *structures* proper which the microscopist is able to detect.
E. C. Spitzka *Insanity* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 92. [Ber. '83.]

(2) *Geol.* The character, arrangements, shape, attitudes, relative positions, and development-features of the constituent parts of any rock or mineral, or of rock-masses, or of the great topographical features of the crust.

The structural features of rocks that can be discerned by the unassisted eye, or with the help of a simple magnifier, are called macroscopic, or **macro-structures;** those requiring microscopic examination are called microscopic, or **micro-structures.** Some of the chief macro-structures are foliation, cleavage, lamination, oolitic and conglomerate structures. There is no accepted distinction between *structure* and *texture,* though *structure* is generally used for the larger and coarser features, and *texture* for those that are small and delicate.

(3) *Rhet.* The arrangement of members in a sentence with reference to the resulting expression of the thought. It may be **loose structure,** in which the sentences terminate with one or more dependent members, or **periodic s.,** in which the leading thought is presented in the closing member and in such a way as to bind all the members into one compact whole.

3. [Archaic.] The act of constructing; construction. [F., < L. *structura,* < *structus,* pp. of *struo,* build.]

Synonyms: see EDIFICE; FRAME.

Phrases:—banded structure (*Mineral.*), a structure having parallel layers differing in texture, color, etc., as in certain agates: in geology applied chiefly to vein-deposits or igneous rocks.—**ebb-and-flow s.** (*Geol.*), a stratification consisting of irregular alternations of horizontally laminated layers, with others obliquely laminated, indicative of alternations of tidal currents during deposition.

—**struc'ture-less,** *a.* Having no structure; devoid of arrangement or correlation of parts; inorganic; amorphous; homogeneous.—**struc'ture-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] As regards structure; by construction.

strude†, *n.* A stock of breeding-mares. **strodet.**

strug'gle, strug'l, *v.* [STRUG'GLED; STRUG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To accomplish by a struggle; effect against opposition by a succession of efforts; as, to *struggle* one's way.

II. *i.* To engage in a struggle; put forth great or violent efforts, as to surmount difficulty, resist oppression, overcome opposition, or gain the mastery; labor, wrestle, strive, or contend earnestly; as, to *struggle* for the mastery; to *struggle* against adversity.

Right and wrong . . . are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to *struggle.* Lincoln in *Political Debates, Oct. 15, '58* p. 234. [F. & Co. '60.]

[< D. *struikelen,* stumble.]

—**strug'gle-for-li'fer,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A struggler for life, as against hopeless poverty.

—**strug'gler,** *n.*

strug'gle, *n.* A violent effort or series of efforts; a labored contest, as against opposition or difficulty; strenuous endeavor; contention; sometimes, a war; battle; as, a *struggle* against poverty; the *struggle* at Waterloo.

His life, during the thirty years which followed, was a hard *struggle* with poverty.
Macaulay *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 55. [A. '63.]

Synonyms: see EFFORT.

—**struggle for existence,** the efforts of organisms to secure the necessary means of existence: regarded by evolutionists as a prime factor in modifying species. Compare DARWINISM; SELECTION.

struld'brug, struld'brug, *n.* One of a class of immortals described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," born with a mark in the forehead and supported at public expense after reaching fourscore years.

strull, strul, *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

strum, strum, *vt. & vi.* [STRUMMED; STRUM'MING.] To play on a stringed instrument in a careless, noisy, and expressionless way; thrum; as, to *strum* the banjo; to *strum* on a piano. [Var. of THRUM¹, *v.*]

strum, *n.* The playing of a musical instrument carelessly or unskilfully; strumming.

stru'ma, strū'mą, *n.* [STRU'MÆ, strū'mī *or* -mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Scrofula. (2) Morbid matter formed by cancerous thyroid tumors. (3) Abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter; bronchocele. **2.** *Bot.* A wen-like cushion or swelling of or on an organ, as at the base of the capsule in certain mosses, or on a petiole at its junction with the lamina. [L., < *struo,* build.]

—**stru-mat'ic,** *a.* Same as STRUMOSE.—**stru-mec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Extirpation of the enlarged thyroid gland for cure of goiter.—**stru-mif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing strumæ or swellings.—**stru'mi-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a struma.—**stru-mi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.—**stru'mose"** (XIII), *a. Bot.* Having strumæ.—**stru-mo'sis,** *n.* Production of struma.—**stru'mous,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Scrofulous. **2.** *Bot.* Strumose. **stru-mo'sous‡.**—**stru'mous-ness,** *n.*—**stru'mulose,** *a. Bot.* Having a small struma.

strum'mer, strum'ęr, *n.* One who strums.

strum'pet†, *vt.* **1.** To vilify. **2.** To debauch.

strum'pet, strum'pet, *n.* A harlot; prostitute. [Possibly < L. *stuprata,* f. pp. of *stupro,* defile, < *stuprum,* defilement.]

strum'strum†, *n.* A noisy musical instrument somewhat like a cithern.

strung, strung, *imp. & pp.* of STRING, *v.*

strunt, strunt, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To strut.
strunt[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird's tail; also, an animal's tail.
strunt[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A sullen mood. **2.** Spirituous liquor.
strun'tain, strun'ten, *n.* A coarse narrow worsted braid.
struse, strūs, *W. Wr.* (strū se, *E. L.*), *n.* A Russian river freight-craft. [< Rus. *strug'*.]
strut[1], strut, *v.* [STRUT'TED; STRUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To walk over or along with a pompous and conceited manner; as, to *strut* the streets. **2.** [Archaic.] To cause to protrude; stick out. **3**†. To swell; magnify.
II. *i.* **1.** To walk with a pompous gait, holding oneself affectedly erect; step about in a conceited fashion.

In their Sunday clothes the [modern] Greeks are as gorgeous as was old Solomon, and they *strut* about as though they owned the earth. F. G. CARPENTER in *Am. Agriculturist* May, '91, p. 267.

2†. To swell out; protrude; bulge. [< Dan. *strutte*.]
strut[2], *vt.* To brace or support, as a framing or structure, by compression-pieces, as struts or posts; brace.
—**strut'ting-piece''**, *n.* Same as BRIDGING-PIECE.
strut[1], *n.* A lofty, proud, or affectedly erect step or walk; as, he enters with a conceited *strut*.
strut[2], *n.* **1.** A compression-member in a framework, as a truss, keeping two others from approaching nearer together: distinguished from a *tie* or *tension-piece*, which keeps them from receding; a strutting-piece; stretching-piece; brace. See illus. under ROOF.

Two inclined pieces, . . . resting against the bottom of the king-post, and at their upper ends against the middle of the rafters, [are] termed *struts*, or braces.
D. H. MAHAN *Industrial Drawing* ch. 3, p. 86. [W. & S. '52.]

2. An instrument of bone or wood used in adjusting the plaits of a ruff.

The tools used in starching and fluting ruffs were called setting-*sticks*, *struts* and poking-sticks, the two first were made of wood or bone. MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* ch. 23, p. 276. [S. M. '75.]

[Cp. LG *strutt*, rigid; also Ice. *strūtr*, a kind of hood.]
—**strut'-beam''**†, *n.* A collar-beam. **strut'ting-beam''**.
stru'thi-an, strū'thi-an, *a.* Struthious. **stru'thi-oid**‡.
stru'thi-form, *a.* Same as STRUTHIONIFORM.
stru'thin, strū'thin, *n.* Same as SAPONIN.
Stru'thi-o, strū'thi-ō, *n.* A genus typical of *Struthionidæ*. [L., ostrich. < Gr. *struthiōn*, ostrich. < *struthos*, sparrow.] —**stru''thi-ol'de-a**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Struthiones*.—**Stru''thi-o''la-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tæniogossate gastropods related to *Aporrhaidæ*, but having denticulate lateral and marginal teeth and a buccinform shell with an aperture subcanaliculate in front. **Stru''thi-o-la'ri-a**, *n.* (= *g.*) —**stru''thi-o''la-ri'id**, *n.*—**stru''thi-o-la'ri-oid**, *a.*—**Stru''thi-o'nes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The ostriches or *Struthionidæ* as a gens, suborder, or order. **2.** The *Ratitæ*.—**Stru''thi-on'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ratite birds, ostriches.—**stru''thi-on'id**, *n.*—**stru'thi-o-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**stru''thi-on'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of an ostrich; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes*.—**Stru''thi-on''i-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** The restricted *Struthionidæ* as a suborder or order. **2.** The *Teinamidæ* as a cohort.—**stru''thi-o-nin-e**, *C.* (**stru''thi-o'nine**, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Struthionidæ* or *Struthiones*; ostrich-like.—**Stru''thi-or-ni'thes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The restricted *Struthionidæ* as an order.
stru'thi-ous, strū'thi-us, *a.* Like an ostrich; pertaining to the *Struthiones*. [< L. *struthio*; see STRUTHIO.]

Some of the footsteps on the Triassic rocks of the Connecticut Valley are probably *footsteps of great struthious birds*. FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* ch. 1, p. 12. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

strut'ter, strut'ėr, *n.* A person or animal that struts.
strut'ting, strut'ing, *n.* Struts collectively; especially, a herring-bone arrangement of struts or bridging.
strut'ting-ly, strut'ing-li, *adv.* With a strutting gait.
stru'vite, strū'vait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish to brown, hydrous ammonium-magnesium phosphate ($H_{11}NH_4MgPO_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Von *Struve*, Russian diplomat.] **gun'nite**‡.
strych'nin, strik'nin, -nin (XIII), *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, extremely poisonous compound ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$) contained in various species of *Strychnos*, especially *S. Nux-vomica*; much used as a medicine, chiefly as neural stimulant, in minute doses. In larger quantities it is a powerful poison, producing tetanic spasms. [< L. *strychnos* (< Gr. *strychnos*), kind of nightshade.] **strych'ni-a**‡.
—**strych'nic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to strychnin.—**strych-ni'na**, *n.* Same as STRYCHNIN: a pharmaceutical term. **strych'nin-ism**, *n.* The condition of being under the influence of strychnin.—**strych'nism**, *n.* The morbidly increased excitability of the spinal cord resulting from strychnin.—**strych'nized**, *a.* Dosed with strychnin; affected with strychnism.
Strych'nos, strik'nos, *n. Bot.* A large tropical genus of trees or shrubs of the loganin family (*Loganiaceæ*), having opposite leathery leaves and densely aggregated clusters of valve-shaped white flowers. Strychnin, nux vomica, and other powerful drugs are produced by plants of this genus. [< see STRYCHNIN.]
stryph'nic, strif'nic, *a.* Styphnic: improper form.
Stu-ar'ti-a, stū-ār'ti-ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubs of the camellia or tea family (*Ternstræmiaceæ*), having thin deciduous leaves and short-pedunculed large white flowers solitary in the axils. Several are in ornamental cultivation. [< John *Stuart*, promoter of botany.]
stub, stub, *n.* [STUBBED; STUB'BING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To strike against a stub; bring suddenly in contact with a low obstruction or projection; as, to *stub* the toe against a stone. **2.** To grub up, as roots or plants; root out; as, to *stub* up grass-roots. **3.** To clear or remove the stubs or roots from; as, to *stub* a garden-patch. **4.** To reduce to a stub; render truncated or stubby; as, to *stub* a pen. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To ruin by extravagance.
II. *i.* [Colloq.] To walk along striking the toes against obstructions; go heedlessly; as, the boy *stubs* along to school.
stub, *n.* **1.** The part of a tree-trunk, shrub, bush, stalk, or the like that remains when the main part is cut down; a stump, especially that of a small sapling, corn-stalk, or young tree; as, the *stub* of a young birch.

And the old dead *stub* with the crow at the top.
ALICE CARY *If and If* st. 11.

2. Any short part or piece left projecting above or out of a surface; any short piece standing out; as, the *stub* of a broken tooth. **3.** Any part or piece left when a main part has been severed or consumed; as, the *stub* of a cigar or of a pencil. **4.** [U. S.] Specifically, in a check-book, receipt-book, or the like, one of the inner ends upon which a memorandum of the number, date, amount, etc., is entered, and which is left in the binding when the check or receipt is torn off or detached.

He exhibited the *stubs* of his check-book, showing that he had given . . . a check for $50. *N. Y. Tribune* Mar. 19, '92, p. 3, col. 4.

5. One of various short or blunt objects; anything short, truncated, or stumpy.

I have something to say to this little *stub* of an officer.
SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr. by J. Curtin, ch. 44, p. 514. [L. B. & CO. '90.]

(1) A worn horseshoe-nail. (2) A stub pen. (3) A stud in a lock, engaging with the notches in the tumblers. (4) A very short file for working in confined places. (5) The unsawed butt-end of a tree, timber, or plank; also, a stub-short.
6†. A log; a block; a blockhead. [< AS. *stybb*, stub.]
—**stub'-book''**, *n.* [U. S.] A book, as a check-book, containing stubs, which serve as memoranda of checks, receipts, etc.—**s.-damask**, *n.* Same as STUB-TWIST.—**s.-end**, *n.* The enlarged end of a connecting-rod or pitman, usually containing journal-bearings.—**s.-feather**, *n.* One of the feathers that remain on a fowl after plucking; a pin-feather.—**s.-iron**, *n.* Iron made from old horseshoe-nails: especially valuable for making gun-barrels.—**s.-mortise**, *n.* A mortise that does not pass entirely through the piece in which it is cut.—**s.-nail**, *n.* A short thick nail; also, an old horseshoe-nail.—**s. pen**, a short very blunt-pointed pen for writing.—**s.-tenon**, *n.* A short tenon designed only to prevent a piece from being pushed to one side.—**s.-twist**, *n.* A mottled iron made from worn-out horseshoe-nails: used for fine gun-barrels; also, a barrel made by coiling small square bars into a continuous helix and then welding them in place.
stub'bed, stub'ėd (XIII), *a.* **1.** Made into a stub; cut or broken short, like a stub; as, the *stubbed* branches of a dead tree. **2.** Full of stubs; rough with stubs, as of stalks or roots; as, a *stubbed* piece of ground. **3.** Sturdy in character or blunt in manner; stout and rough; rugged; as, a *stubbed* disposition.—**stub'bed-ness**, *n.*
stub'bi-ness, stub'i-nes, *a.* The state of being stubby; also, stubbedness.
stub'ble, stub'l, *n.* **1.** The stubs of grain-stalks, covering a harvest-field after the crop has been cut; also, the field characterized by such stubs; by extension, something resembling or analogous to these, as short bristly hair or beard.

The clover *stubble* is twice as rich in nitrogen as the *stubble* of ripened grain.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. i, ch. 1, p. 84. [O. J. CO.]

2. Specifically, in sugar-planting, the sugar-cane in the field after the first year. In beginning a sugar-plantation the seed-cane is laid in the furrow, and from the joints spring up canes that when ripe are cut down to the ground for the first year's crop. From the stubble, or stool, the crops of following years grow in succession.
[< OF. *stuble*, prob. < L. *stipula*; see STIPULE.]
—**stub'ble-field''**, *n.* A field of stubble.—**s.-goose**, *n.* The graylag goose.—**s.-quail**, *n.* An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*).—**s.-rake**, *n.* A rake for gleaning a field already harvested.—**s.-turner**, *n.* A projection mounted in front of a plowshare to turn down stubble.
stub'bled, stub'ld, *a.* **1.** Covered with or abounding in stubble. **2**†. Stubbed.
stub'ble-fed'', stub'l-fed', *a.* Fed in a stubble-field, as geese or cattle, upon the fine grass that follows harvest.
stub'bly, stub'li, *a.* **1.** Overspread with stubble; abounding in stubble. **2.** Bristling like stubble; resembling stubble; stubby; as, a *stubbly* beard; *stubbly* hair.
stub'born, stub'ėrn, *vt.* [Rare.] To render unyielding.

Instead of thrones, hard flint they sat upon,
Couches of rugged stone, and slaty ridge
Stubborn'd with iron. KEATS *Hyperion* bk. ii, l. 17.

stub'born, *a.* **1.** Inflexible in opinion or intention; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; especially, unreasonably obstinate; as, he is as *stubborn* as a mule.

The *stubborn* conservative is like a horse on board a ferry-boat. The horse may back, but the boat moves on, and the animal with it. GREELEY in Parton's *Horace Greeley* ch. 21, p. 280. [M. BROS. '55.]

2. Not easily bent, set aside, or overcome; intractable; hard to deal with; as, facts are *stubborn* things.

The bow is of *stubborn* hard brown wood, about three feet long.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 180. [S. '90.]

3. Characterized by perseverance or persistence; constant; as, *stubborn* fighting. **4.** [Archaic.] Of a strong constitution; sturdy; stubbed. **5**†. Harsh; rough; rugged. [Prob. < AS. *styb*, stub.] **stob'urne**†; **styb'urne**†.

Synonyms: see HARD; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERVERSE.

—**stub'born-ly**, *adv.*—**stub'born-ness**, *n.*
stub'by, stub'i, *a.* [STUB'BI-ER; STUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Short, stiff, and bristling; resembling stubs or stubble; as, a *stubby* beard. **2.** Short and thick, as a stub; like a stub; as, a *stubby* pencil. **3.** Having many stubs, as a field.
stub'l, *n.* Stubble. PHIL. Soc.
stub'short'', stub'-shōrt', *a.* **1.** The unseparated part of a timber or plank that has been cut nearly through lengthwise by several parallel cuts. **2.** That part of a piece of material, as wood, which is to be cut away from the end in turning in a lathe, only when the turning is finished. **stub'-shot''**‡.
stub'wort'', stub'wōrt', *n.* Common wood-sorrel: an old name, referring to its presence about stubs of trees.
stuc'co, stuc'ō, *n.* **1.** *t.* To apply stucco to, as a wall; especially, to coat externally with stucco.
II. *i.* To form objects, as decorative moldings, with or out of stucco; practise the art or trade of making stuccos.
stuc'co, *n.* **1.** A fine plaster made of gypsum and glue-water or of powdered white marble and fine sand, gypsum, and water: for walls or their relief ornaments.

White stone and marble have perished, the *stucco* of these [the Caracalla] vaults still remains, and is as impressive as any other relic of ancient Rome. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, bk iv, ch. 4, p. 324. [J. M. '74.]

2. Loosely, any plaster or cement used for the external coating of buildings; often attributively; as, a *stucco* house (coated outside with stucco). **3.** Stucco-work. **4.** Plaster of Paris. [It., < OHG. *stucchi* (G. *stück*), piece.]
—**bastard stucco**, a coarse stucco.—**rough s.**, the roughest kind of stucco, for painting.—**stuc'co-work''**, *n.* Ornamental work made of or with stucco, or of other fine plaster. **troweled s.**, the best kind of stucco.
stuc'co-er, stuc'o-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stucco-work; a dealer in stucco or stucco-work.
stuck, stuc, *imp.* & *pp.* of STICK, *v.*
stuck[1]†, *n.* Stucco.
stuck[2]†, *n.* A thrust.
stuck'-in†, *n.* The stoccado.
stuck'le, stuc'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Several sheaves set together in the field.
stuck'ling, stuc'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An apple fritter.
stuck'-up'', stuc'-up', *a.* [Colloq.] Unduly affected by a sense of personal importance; conceited or haughty.

'He's a nasty *stuck-up* monkey, that's what I consider him,' said Mrs. Squeers, reverting to Nicholas.
DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* ch. 9, p. 51. [C. & H.]

stud, stud, *vt.* [STUD'DED; STUD'DING.] **1.** To set thickly with small points or projections, especially with bright knobs or studs; as, he has *studded* the heavens with stars. **2.** To be strewn over or set thickly in or upon; as, the dandelions *stud* the meadow. **3.** To supply with or support or stiffen by studs in building.

The roof of the house slanted from back to front, so that the two rooms were lower *studded* than the studio.
F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '91, p. 119.

stud[1], *n.* **1.** A short intermediate post, as in a building-frame. Specifically: (1) One of the intermediate posts, as in a wooden partition, to which laths are nailed; a quarter. (2) In car-building, a vertical post between window-posts extending from the side-sills to the window-sills.

The room showed its original characteristics; its low *stud*, its cross-beam, its chimney-piece, with the old-fashioned Dutch tiles.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 13, p. 208. [O. & CO. '75.]

2. A knob, round-headed nail, or other object forming a small protuberant ornament. (1) An ornamental button worn in a shirt-front or cuff. (2) A round-top nut for a stud-bolt. (3) An ear-like projection over which to draw and hold a lacing.
3. A crosspiece in a link, as in a chain cable, to prevent its sides being flattened together. **4.** A small pin such as is used in various parts of a watch. **5.** [Archaic.] A trunk; stem; stalk.

And willowy *studs* of downy silver,
Have prophesied of Spring to come.
WHITTIER *The First Flowers* st. 1.

[< AS. *studu*, post.]
—**stud'-bolt''**, *n.* A bolt threaded at each end so that it can be screwed into a fixed piece at one end and have a nut screwed on at the other. **stand'ing-bolt''**‡.—**s.-pin**, *n. Mach.* **1.** A pin having a large round head. **2.** A short bolt having a shoulder.—**s.-screw**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A screw having a large round head. **2.** [Eng.] A set-screw.

A Stud-bolt.

stud[2], *n.* **1.** A collection of horses and mares for breeding; also, the place where they are kept. **2.** A collection of horses, as for riding, hunting, or racing; said also of other animals, as, in the United States, of dogs.

Fancy . . . the premier taking out his *stud* of elephants for a little tiger-shooting in September. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 26, p. 179. [H. & BT.]

3. [Colloq.] A stallion. **stud'-horse''**‡. [< AS. *stōd*, stud.]
—**stud'-book''**, *n.* A record of the pedigree of a stud, especially of thoroughbred horses.—**s.-farm**, *n.* A farm where horses are bred.—**s.-groom**, *n.* One who serves as groom for a stud, especially the head groom.—**s.-poker**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A variety of the game of poker.
s.-horse poker‡.
stud'der-y†, *n.* A stable for housing a stud of horses.
stud'die, stud'i, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as STITHY.
stud'ding, stud'ing, *n.* Studs or joists collectively; also, material from which to make them.
stud'ding-sail'', stud'ing-sēl', *n. Naut.* An auxiliary sail set out beyond the leech of one of the principal square sails, by an extensible yard and boom. [< STUD, *v.*, 3, + SAIL, *n.*] **steer'ing-sail''**‡.

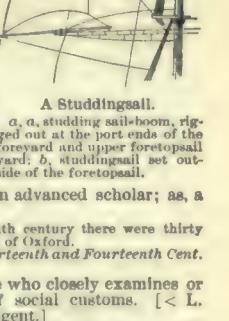
A Studdingsail.

Studding-sails, spread beyond the edges of the square sails, like wings, are very useful when the wind is fair. NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* ch. 3, p. 52. [D. M. & CO.]

stud'dle, stud'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To stir up, as with a pole.
stud'dle, *n.* **1.** An upright prop supporting a platform in a mine, usually one of a set of four. **2**†. A prop or bar in a loom. [< Ice. *studhill*, dim. of *stoðh*, support.]
stu'dent, stū'dėnt, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in a course of study; especially, one who attends and studies at a higher school, college, or seminary; an advanced scholar; as, a law or medical *student*.

In the beginning of the fourteenth century there were thirty thousand *students* at the University of Oxford.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Thirteenth and Fourteenth Cent.* in vol. i, p. 143. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. One devoted to study; one who closely examines or investigates; as, a *student* of social customs. [< L. *studeo* (ppr. *student-is*), be diligent.]
—**stu'dent-lamp''**, *n.* A lamp having an Argand burner supplied with oil by gravity from a separate reservoir connected with it by a lateral tube, the whole being usually adjustable in height. **students' lamp**‡.—**stu'dent-ry**, *n.* Students collectively.—**stu'dent-ship**, *n.* **1.** An endowment for a student, as in a college; a scholarship **2.** The condition of being a student.
stud'fish'', stud'fish', *n.* A cyprinodontoid fish (genus *Fundulus*) having the sides studded with orange or brown spots, as *Fundulus catenatus* of East Tennessee and the Ozark region, or *F. stellifer* of the Alabama river.
stud'flow''er, stud'flou'ėr, *n.* An American lilywort (*Helonias bullata*). See HELONIAS.
stud'i-a-ble, stud'i-ą-bl, *a.* That may be studied.
stud'ied, stud'id, *pa.* **1.** Deliberately and intentionally designed or undertaken; planned; premeditated.

The commencement of her [Mary Stuart's] reign was distinguished by *studied* concessions to the protestants.
E. LODGE *Portraits, W. Maitland* in vol. ii, p. 68. [WM. S.]

2†. Having studied much; learned; versed; as, a *studied* critic.—**stud'ied-ly**, *adv.*
stud'i-er, stud'i-ėr, *n.* [Rare.] One who studies; a student.
stu'di-o, stū'di-ō, *n.* The workroom of an artist or photographer; an atelier: usually so arranged as to secure a good light from above or on the north. [It., < L. *studium*, zeal, < *studeo*, be diligent.]

stu'di-ous, stū'di-us, *a.* **1.** Given to study; especially, having or showing devotion to the acquisition of knowledge; as, a *studious* young man.

They, who have no *studious* turn, are not merely indifferent to books they hate them. EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiography* vol. i. ch. 10, p. 144. [C. & M'C. '34.]

2. Earnest in the use of means; exercising care and attention; assiduous; as, *studious* to please. **3.** Done with deliberation; contrived; as, *studious* politeness. **4.** [Rare.] Favorable to study; for study; as, *studious* halls. [< L. *studiosus*, < *studium*; see STUDIO.]

—**stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Stu'dite, stū'dait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of the Acœmeti: so called from their chief monastery at Constantinople, named Studium from Studius, its founder.

stud'work", stud'wŭrk", *n.* **1.** Walls of brickwork between studs. **2.** Studded leather armor; anything set with studs.

stud'y, stud'i, *v.* [STUD'IED; STUD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endeavor to learn or learn about by means of mental application; examine; search into with thought and care; as, to *study* philosophy; to *study* the rocks or the stars.

A wise man, who is responsible for the well-being of his fellow-creatures, will *study* all sides of all questions, however dangerous. WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule* ch. 4, p. 66. [H.]

2. Specifically, to apply the mind in memorizing or mastering the details of; learn the words or ideas of; as, to *study* a book; to *study* one's part in a play.

Some [histories] are to be read, some are to be *studied;* and some may be neglected entirely, not only without detriment, but with advantage. BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* letter iv, p. 114. [T. C. 1779.]

3. To apply the mind to for learning the art or practise of; devote oneself to the mastery of, as a profession; as, to *study* law or medicine; to *study* theology. **4.** To fix the gaze on attentively and thoughtfully; look at and examine; contemplate; also, to look at musingly; as, to *study* a friend's portrait; to *study* the wall of one's chamber. **5.** To apply one's mind to the contriving of; devise; plan; think out: often with *out* or *up;* as, to *study up* a scheme; to *study out* a puzzle. **6.** To think over and keep in mind for accomplishing some end; apply thought to for some practical purpose; as, to *study* the interests of one's client.

II. *i.* **1.** To apply oneself to the acquisition of learning or knowledge; labor to comprehend facts and principles; work intellectually; as, the boy likes to *study.*

Tell all my clerks to mind their books and *study* hard, for their country will stand in need of able counselors. JOHN ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, Oct. 7, 1774* p. 44. [H. & H. '76.]

2. Specifically, to pursue a regular course of study, or to apply oneself to learn some branch or department of knowledge; as, at what college do you *study?* to *study* for the ministry. **3.** To employ the mind in investigation or contrivance; as, to *study* into the causes of disease. **4.** To use thoughtful care in the prosecution of some end; be diligent and thoughtfully anxious.

Alas, how should you govern any kingdom,
That know not . . . how to *study* for the people's welfare!
SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI.* act iv, sc. 3.

5. To be occupied in musing or meditation; reflect; cogitate; as, he sat and *studied* a long time. [< OF. *estudier.* < LL. *studio*, < L. *studium;* see STUDIO.]

Synonyms: see CONSIDER; EXAMINE; MUSE.

Phrases: —**to study out.** **1.** To find out by investigation and thoughtful consideration, as a problem. **2.** To form, as a design or device, by consideration and planning. —**to s. up.** **1.** To learn, as the law in a given case, for a special purpose or occasion. **2.** To seek a knowledge of, as a man's record, by studying or investigation.

stud'y[1], *n.* [STUD'IES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of studying; the application of thought to a subject; hence, application of the mind to books, to art or science, or to any subject of investigation; earnest mental examination; any systematic effort to learn, as by observing, reflecting, and memorizing; as, *study* broadens the mind.

The great business of *study* is to form a mind adapted and adequate to all times and all occasions. JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Discourses* ed. by E. G. Johnson, xi, p. 277. [MCC. & CO. '91.]

2. A specific act or mode of intellectual application; particular case or form of mental work; as, do not interrupt my *study* of this chapter; the *study* of metaphysics requires thought and prudence. **3.** Something to be studied; especially, a branch or department of knowledge considered as a subject studied; anything made a subject of mental application; as, history is a noble *study;* the *studies* of a college course.

God seems to have proposed his material universe as a standing, perpetual *study* to his intelligent creatures. WEBSTER *Works, Mechanics' Institution* in vol. i, p. 183. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

4. A specific product of studious application, especially of preliminary efforts; in art, a first sketch from nature or the living model; a drawing or painting designed as a record or memorandum for reference or elaboration; also, a student's art exercise; as, a *study* of a tree or group of plants for a landscape-painting.

In 'The Princess' we also find Tennyson's most successful *studies* upon the model of the Theocritan isometric verse. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 166. [O. & CO. '76.]

5. A room devoted to study, reading, etc.; as, the minister was in his *study.* **6.** A studious state of mind or absent-minded condition. See BROWN STUDY, under BROWN. **7.** Earnest endeavor; thoughtful care or desire; also, the object of such endeavor or care; as, it is our *study* to please our customers.

It was the king's [Theoderic's] special *study* so to apportion the taxes that the burden fell as equally as possible. HENRY BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 17, p. 157. [G. P. P. '88.]

8. *Mus.* A composition designed to aid development in technical facility. **9.** *Theat.* One who commits a part to memory; especially, an actor who memorizes a part for which he is cast; as, he is a quick *study.* **10.** [Archaic.] Zeal; ardency. [< OF. *estudie*, < L. *studium;* see STUDIO.]

Synonyms: see ATTENTION; INQUIRY; REFLECTION.

stud'y[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as STITHY.

stuf, stuft. Stuff, stuffed. PHIL. SOC.

stu'fa, stū'fa, *n.* [It.] A jet of steam from a volcanic fissure.

stuff, stuf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to distention by crowding something into; cram; pack full; as, to *stuff* a trunk full of clothing, to *stuff* the head with knowledge.

A fracture in the side wall . . . was *stuffed* with straw. LADY SIDNEY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* vol. i, letter ii, p. 33. [P. M. H. '67.]

2. Specifically, to fill with material specially prepared for such use; as, to *stuff* a cushion; to *stuff* a fowl for cooking. **3.** In taxidermy, to fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast), and arrange so as to make a lifelike form. **4.** To cram into a small space; crowd; as, to *stuff* a newspaper into one's pocket. **5.** To fill full or distend by crowding or being crowded into: often with *out;* as, the strangers *stuffed* the gallery; the sawdust *stuffs out* the doll's body. **6.** To obstruct by filling; choke; as, a chimney *stuffed* with soot. **7.** To fill the pores of (a skin or pelt) to improve or restore the appearance and preserve it. **8.** To fill with ideas, notions, or sentiments, especially with unsystematized knowledge or with fanciful notions and sentiments; as, a head *stuffed* with pedantic rubbish; a girl *stuffed* with whims. **9.** [Rare.] To distend with a liquid. **10.** [Slang.] To impose on the credulity of; as, to *stuff* a rustic. **11.** [Newspaper Slang, U. S.] To put the several parts of (a newspaper) together when it consists of several sheets printed separately. **12**†. To provide, as with a stock or supply of victuals or necessaries.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To gluttonize; eat to excess.

—**to stuff a ballot-box**, to put ballots into the box fraudulently.

stuff, *a.* **1.** Made of fabric, especially of light woolen material. **2.** Made of fur in imitation of beaver.

stuff, *n.* **1.** The material out of which something may be shaped or made; hence, matter as unformed or as considered indefinitely; as, the *stuff* of which an animal is made. **2.** Figuratively, the fundamental element of anything, whether material or spiritual, substantial or unsubstantial; as, the *stuff* of which heroes are made; soul-*stuff;* the *stuff* of character.

Humanity must always be, to the majority of men, the true *stuff* of poetry. ANDREW LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter xiv, p. 147. [S. '86.]

3. Specifically, raw or unwrought material as capable of being made into some specific kind of thing; as, a bread-*stuff.* **4.** A quantity of the products of some industry, considered collectively; also, possessions generally, especially household goods.

My mercy was, to light upon a wife whose father was counted godly; . . . we came together as poor as poor might be (not having so much household *stuff* as a dish or a spoon betwixt us both). BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 30. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

May be, his *stuff* would have sold much better next week or the week after. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 50, p. 300. [C. & CO. '71.]

5. A worthless collection of things; trash; waste material; refuse; rubbish; as, cart the *stuff* away. **6.** Trashy, worthless ideas or sentiments; a worthless production or performance; as, this poetry is *stuff.*

Much sorry *stuff*, written some hundred years ago or more. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. vi, p. 183. [C. & H. '40.]

7. Any one of various substances, mixtures, or compounds prepared for use: (1) Paper-pulp ready for use. (2) In leather-making, stuffing or dubbing. (3) A mixture of tallow, turpentine, etc., for preserving the wooden parts of vessels. (4) A mixture of alum and salt for whitening bread. (5) A medicinal mixture or potion. (6) *Carp.* Boards regarded as material for building; as, clear *stuff;* inch *stuff.* (7) Woven material, especially of wool, suitable for making up into clothing; also, any textile fabric. (8) *Naut.* Small ropes, tarred or untarred, as for seizing; as, ratline-*stuff;* plaited *stuff:* often specifically called *small stuff.* **8.** [Slang.] Money; means; as, you can buy if you have the *stuff.* **9**†. Supply; stock; quantity. [< OF. *estoffe*, < L. *stupa*, tow, < Gr. *stuppē*, tow.]

—**red stuff**, ferric oxid in impalpable powder; crocus. —**stuff'-chest"**, *n.* A vat in which paper-pulp is macerated. —**s.-engine**, *n.* A machine for grinding paper-pulp.—**s. gown** [Eng.], a gown made of a light woolen fabric, as worn by junior barristers.—**s.-gown, s.-gownsman**, *n.* [Eng.] A junior barrister.—**s.-pump**, *n.* A machine used in paper-making to raise stuff from one level to another.—**thick s.** (*Ship-building*), planking more than 4 inches but less than 12 inches through.—**tin s.**, tin ore mixed with its gangue.—**white s.**, a composition of glue and whiting, for coating picture-frames before gilding.

stuff, *interj.* Nonsense! an exclamation of contempt.

Talk to me of your pretended crisis! *Stuff!* A vigorous government would in one month change all the data for your reasoning. COLERIDGE *Works, Table Talk* Mar. 20, '32.

stuffed, stuft, *pa.* **1.** Filled with or as with stuffing; as, a *stuffed* turkey. **2.** *Bot.* Filled with a spongy or cottony mass, as the stems of certain agaricoid fungi. **3**†. Having the nose stopped up, as in a cold.

stuff'er, stuf'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stuffs; as, a ballot-box *stuffer;* specifically, a stuffing-machine.

stuff'i-ness, stuf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stuffy, in any sense, especially of having close, stagnant air.

stuff'ing, stuf'ing, *n.* **1.** The material with which anything is stuffed. (1) Straw, excelsior, sawdust, feathers, hair, or the like, used in stuffing bedticks, mattresses, cushions, and seats. (2) Material used to fill up a crack, interstice, or other vacant space; as, *stuffing* for a broken window-pane. (3) A mixture, as of bread- or cracker-crumbs with meat and seasoning, used in stuffing fowls, etc., for cooking. (4) A filling of superfluous matter; padding. **2.** The process of filling out the skin of a bird, beast, or fish in taxidermy, or the material so used. **3.** A composition of fish-oil and tallow by which hides are made supple and water-proof; dubbing.

—**stuff'ing-brush"**, *n.* A brush used in stuffing or dubbing leather.—**s.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine having an internal rotating device for filling the pores of leather with oil and tallow. **s.-wheel**‡. **2.** A machine used in filling the cases of sausages with meat.

stuff'ing-box", stuf'ing-box", *n.* A device affording passage and lengthwise or rotary motion of a piece, as of a piston-rod or shaft, while maintaining a fluid-tight joint about the moving part. See illus. under MARINE ENGINE.

pack'ing-box"‡.

As made in the head of a steam-cylinder or of a pump-barrel, it consists of a chamber through which the rod passes, and in which an elastic material, as hemp or india-rubber and canvas, has been applied in coils about the rod, and made to fit the chamber closely. In the later forms all fibrous and elastic packings have been superseded by metallic packing (so called), which makes a fluid-tight joint by metal-to-metal contact.

stuff'y, stuf'i, *a.* [STUFF'I-ER; STUFF'I-EST.] **1.** Badly ventilated; causing a feeling of closeness or discomfort; musty; as, a *stuffy* bedroom. **2.** Impeding respiration; causing or affected by difficult breathing; as, a *stuffy* cold in the head; a *stuffy* voice. **3.** [Slang.] Sulky. **4.** [Scot.] Made of strong material; stout; sturdy. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Fat; filled out.

stug[1], stug, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] An earthenware crock.

stug[2], *n.* [Scot.] A prick; thorn.

stug'gy, stug'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stocky, as a race of men.

stuke†, *n.* Stucco.

stull[1], stul, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* **1.** A cross-timbering or platform in an excavation, especially in a stope, as for packing the attle; a continuous row of stempels covering the back of a level. **stull'-cov"er-ing**‡. **2.** A stull-piece. [< G. *stolle*, < OHG. *stollo*, prop.]

—**stull'-piece"**, *n.* A piece of timber placed slanting over the back of a level to be covered with lagging, to prevent rock falling into the level from the stopes above.

stull[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large piece, as of bread or cheese; a luncheon.

stulm, stulm, *n. Mining.* An adit. [Cp. Sw. *stoll*, gallery.]

stulp, stulp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A short, stout post.

stul'ti-fy, stul'ti-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent; give an appearance of foolishness to: often reflexive; as, this decision *stultifies* the other; he has often *stultified* himself.

The Prince could not with complacency permit himself to be thus perpetually *stultified* by a weak, false, and imperious woman. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 54. [H. '62.]

2. [Rare.] To regard and treat as absurd. **3.** *Law.* To allege to be of unsound mind. [< LL. *stultifico*, < L. *stultus*, foolish, + *facio*, make.]—**stul'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. —**stul'ti-fi"er**, *n.* One who stultifies.

stul-til'o-quence†, *n.* Foolish talk. **stul-til'o-quy**†. —**stul-til'o-quent**†, *a.*—**stul-til'o-quent-ly**†, *adv.*

stul'ty†, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

stum, stum, *vt.* [STUMMED; STUM'MING.] **1.** To stop from fermenting, as must: often by a small addition of mustard, of sodium sulfite, or of sulfur dioxid. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To treat with sulfur-fumes, as a cask. **3**†. To revive (wine), as by adding must, so as to increase fermentation. [< D. *stommen*, < *stom*, mute.]

stum, *n.* **1.** Unfermented or only partly fermented grape-juice, especially if fermentation has been prevented or arrested by an antiseptic; must. **2**†. Wine revived, as by the addition of must, to increase increased fermentation. [< D. *stom*, < *stom*, silent.]

stum'ac, stum-ach'ic, stum'act. Stomach, etc. PHIL. SOC.

stum'ble, stum'bl, *v.* [STUM'BLED; STUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to stumble; trip up. **2.** [Archaic.] To bring into confusion; nonplus; puzzle.

This at first *stumbled* me. I thought I had taken too much pains, and spent too much time . . . in my profession to think now of becoming a Christian. C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* ch. 3, p. 25. [A. S. B. '76.]

II. *i.* **1.** To miss one's footing in walking or running, by striking the foot against something so as to fall or be in danger of falling; as, to *stumble* into a pit; to *stumble* forward.

He that *stumbles* and falls not, mends his pace. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* prov. viii.

2. To fall upon something by chance; come accidentally: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *stumble upon* a discovery. **3.** To act in a blundering manner; move with unsteadiness.

He *stumbled* over the words, missed syllables, missed lines, made the most incomprehensible nonsense of the whole. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Good French Governess* in vol. iii, p. 104. [H. '35.]

4. [Archaic.] To take a wrong or false step in conduct; err. [Var. of STUMMER, < Ice. *stumra*, stumble.]

—**stum'bler**, *n.*— **stum'bling-ly**, *adv.* In a stumbling manner; with stumbling movements. — **stum'bly**, *a.* Given to stumbling.

stum'ble, *n.* The act of stumbling; a trip resulting in a fall or partial fall; hence, a blunder; false step.

I am always right glad now to get a fall whenever I make a *stumble.* KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 18, p. 343. [MACM. '88.]

stum'bling-block", stum'bling-blec", *n.* Any obstacle or hindrance causing one to stumble; a difficulty or impediment, as in the way of accepting some truth; something that may cause one to err or fall: now only figurative; as, false interpretations are *stumbling-blocks.*

The mean condition of Jesus was the chief *stumbling-block* to the Jews. T. THIRLWALL *Diatessaron* pt. iv, § 39, p. 70, note b. [SPR. '03.]

stum'bling-stone"‡.

stum'mel, stum'el, *n.* [G.] The bowl and stem-socket of a smoking-pipe. See illus. under PIPE.

stum'mer, stum'ėr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To stumble.

stump, stump, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To traverse for making speeches, usually political; canvass by making speeches; as, to *stump* a Congressional district. See STUMP, *n.*, 4.

Many [English] women of birth and rank *stump* the country as Liberal agitators. MCCARTHY in *N. Am. Review* Nov., '91, p. 572. **2.** [Colloq.] To challenge, as to a contest or some feat; dare; defy; as, to *stump* one to fight; I *stump* you to speak to him. **3.** [Colloq.] To bring to a halt by means of obstacles, as if acting like a stump in the way; stall; as, this difficulty *stumps* me; he is completely *stumped.* **4.** [Colloq.] To strike against an obstacle; stub; as, to *stump* one's toe. **5.** To reduce to a stump; lop; stub; truncate. **6.** *Cricket.* To bowl down (the stumps); also, to put out (the batsman) by knocking down the wicket while he is out of his allotted place. **7.** *Art.* To shade or tone with the stump. **8.** To dig, blast, or pull stumps out of (the ground); rid of stumps. **9.** To stretch (a felted wool hat) after washing and before drying. **10.** [Slang.] To put up; pay at once; as, to *stump* up (or down) ten dollars.

II. *i.* **1.** To go about on stumps, as of amputated limbs; hence, to walk heavily and stiffly; as, he *stumps* around on a wooden leg. **2.** [Colloq.] To make political speeches; go about haranguing for a political party or cause; as, to *stump* through the State.

stump, *a.* **1.** Being a stump, or resembling or characterized by stumps; as, a *stump* tail. **2.** Of or pertaining to the stump (see STUMP, *n.*, 4): occurring in various self-explaining derived terms; as, **stump speech, s. speaker, s. orator, s. oratory.**

—**stump tracery** (*Arch.*), a form of tracery in which the bars or moldings have various convolutions, and turn up and are cut off at intervals, leaving a stump that shows the cross-section.

stump, *n.* **1.** That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing in the ground when the tree is felled; some por-

tion of a branch left when the main part is cut away. Compare STUB.

A branch of a growing plant was amputated, and a glass tube was placed upon the *stump*, and the sap was pushed to no less a height than twenty-one feet in the tube.
McCOSH *Divine Government* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 92. [C. & BROS. '58.]

2. The part of anything that remains when the main part has been removed. Specifically: (1) The portion of a limb remaining after an amputation. (2) The remaining fragment of a tooth after the crown is broken off. **3.** *pl.* The legs: chiefly in the phrase **to stir one's stumps.** **4.** A place or platform where a stump speech is made; hence, political haranguing; **as,** to go on the *stump;* from the use of a tree-stump as an oratorical platform in newly settled regions: a use once confined to the United States, but now common in Great Britain.

The American *stump* . . . is, in an eminently practical sense, the conservator of American liberty, and the antidote to official tyranny and corruption. GREELEY *Address on Lincoln* pub. in *Century Magazine* July, '91, p. 373.

5. A post; as, a mooring-*stump*. **6.** [Colloq.] A challenge, as to the essay of some difficult feat; a dare; as, I'll not take a *stump* from any one. **7.** *Cricket.* Any one of the three posts forming the wicket. That nearest the batsman is called the **leg-stump,** the others the **middle s.** and the **off s.** See CRICKET², *n.*; WICKET. **8.** *Art.* A soft leather or rubber bar, trimmed conically at each end, or a short thick roll of paper or leather, by which crayon- or charcoal-drawings may be softened or powdered pigments applied. **9.** A projection in a lock to engage a dog, fence, or tumbler; a guiding-stud; a stop-piece; also, a projection on a hinge-joint to prevent its folding in any but one way. **10.** In a coal-mine, a small coal pillar between a gangway or an areaway and a breast; any small pillar. **11.** [Rare.] A dull, heavy sound. [< Ice. *stumpr;* cp. D. *stomp,* G. *stumpf.*]

— **on the stumps, on a row of stumps** (Colloq., U. S.), in the midst of difficulties or embarrassments: in reference to the trouble met with in plowing stumpy land. — **stump'ex-tract'or,** *n.* **1.** A device for uprooting tree-stumps; stump-puller. **2.** An implement for extracting the roots or stumps of teeth. — **s.-joint,** *n.* See list under JOINT. — **s.-puller,** *n.* A machine for pulling stumps, as in clearing land for plowing. — **s.-machine',** — **s.-tailed,** *a.* Having a stumpy, or short and thick, tail, as, the Australian *stump-tailed* lizard, a scincid (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*). — **s.-tree,** *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree: so called from the stumpy appearance of its branches. — **up a s.** (Colloq., U. S.), greatly perplexed, cornered.

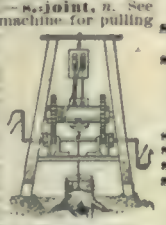
A Stump-puller.

stump'age, stump'ĕj, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** Standing timber considered with reference to its value for cutting: frequently sold by the tree or stump, and so called because the amount cut is ascertained by counting and measuring the stumps. **2.** The price paid for standing timber; also, among lumbermen, the price paid for cutting such timber, or for hauling the logs when cut. **3.** Sometimes, timber-land from which the timber has been cleared; also, the price or amount paid for such land. **4.** A tax on lumber cut, rated by the amount cut and the price

stump'er, stump'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who stumps. (1) A stump-speaker; hence, a boaster. (2) One who digs up or hauls away stumps. **2.** [Colloq.] A puzzling question; a difficulty by which one is stumped or nonplussed.

stump'foot", stump'fut", *n.* *Pathol.* A clubfoot.

stumpt, *pp.* Stumped. PHIL. SOC.

stump'y, stump'i, *a.* **1.** Full of or abounding with stumps; as, *stumpy* land. **2.** Like a stump; short and thick; stubby; as, *stumpy* fingers. — **stump'i-ness,** *n.*

stump'y, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Cash; ready money.

stun, stun, *vt.* [STUNNED; STUN'NING.] **1.** To render wholly or partly senseless by concussion of the brain; stupefy by a blow; as, to *stun* an animal with a club. **2.** To deaden the hearing of temporarily, as by a loud thunderous or explosive sound; shock and benumb, in any sense; daze; as, to be *stunned* by a crashing noise.

The inhabitant of a Country where there are no waterfalls is *stunned* at first with the noise of a cascade.
A. ALISON, SR. *Essays on Taste* essay ii, ch. 2, p. 125. [CUR. '12.]

3. To make helpless from astonishment; astound; as, I was *stunned* by the news.

With the full power of the grand instruments now in use, the scenes presented in the starry heavens . . . *stun* the imagination and overwhelm the reason. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. ix, p. 254. [O. M. & CO. '70.]

4. In stone-cutting, to loosen the surface of, as stone in dressing, by blows with the edge or point of a hammer, delivered at right angles to the face. [ME. *stunien,* < AS. *stunian,* make a noise.]

stun, *n.* **1.** A violent or stupefying blow, shock, or concussion; also, the condition of being stunned. **2.** In stone-working: (1) A white or discolored place in marble or other stone, caused by a blow from a blunt-edged or blunt-pointed hammer. (2) A groove or scar on the sawed face of a piece of stone, caused by sand or grit between the side of the saw-blade and the stone.

Stun'dism, stun'dizm, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Stundists.

Stun'dist, stun'dist, *n.* A member of a Russian body of Christians originating among peasants about 1860.

The movement was begun through contact of some of the serfs with certain German colonists settled in the government of Kherson, and with the new translation of the Bible into modern Russian, decreed by Alexander II in 1855 and published in 1861. Stundism was at first a movement within the bounds of the Orthodox Church, but as the Stundists rejected forms and ceremonies, and took only the Bible as their guide, they were soon subjected to persecution dating from 1867, and finally obliged to organize as a separate religious body. The body now has a membership of one to two millions, and is exerting a powerful influence.

It was from the *Stundists* that many of the doctrines of Count Tolstoi's New Christianity were derived, and among others, the necessity of manual labour, which they regard almost in the light of a religious act. E. B. LANIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. '92, p. 4.

[< G. *stunde,* hour, lesson: from their meetings for reading the Bible.]

stung, stung, *imp. & pp.* of STING, *v.*

stunk, stunk, *imp. & pp.* of STINK, *v.*

stun'ner, stun'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which stuns. **2.** Slang.] Something of extraordinary quality; especially, something of surprising impressiveness.

stun'ning, stun'ing, *pa.* [Slang.] Surprising; wonderful.
She bakes such *stunning* murphies.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 128. [O. & CO. '71.]

— **stun'ning-ly,** *adv.*

stun'sail, stun'sl, *n.* *Naut.* A studdingsail: a contraction.

stun's'l†,

stunt, stunt, *vt.* **1.** To check the natural development of; hinder from attaining full growth; dwarf; cramp; as, to *stunt* an animal; to *stunt* growth or progress.

The elevation [of Craigenputtock] 700 feet above the sea, *stunts* the trees and limits the garden produce to the hardiest vegetables.
FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 19. [S. '82.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To make a fool of. [< AS. *stunt,* dull, < *stintan,* stop.]

— **stunt'ed-ness,** *n.* **stunt'i-ness†.**

stunt, *n.* **1.** A check in growth, progress, or development. **2.** An animal or thing the growth of which has been checked; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale two years old, lean from having been just weaned.

stunt'ness, stunt'nes, *n.* [Rare.] Stuntedness; shortness.

stu'pa¹, stū'pa, *n.* *Buddhist Arch.* A mound, pillar, or dome-like structure erected as a monument or memorial; sometimes, by extension, a dagoba or shrine containing a relic or relics of Buddha. Compare DAGOBA. See illus. under TOPE. [< Sans. *stūpa,* heap.] **tope‡.**

Stupas or topes properly so called, were erected to commemorate some event, or to mark some spot, dear to the followers of Buddha. JULIA B. DE FORREST *Short Hist. Art, Buddhist Art* p. 311. [P. & H.]

stu'pa², stū'pa *or* stū'pa, *n.* [STU'PÆ, stū'pī *or* stū'pē, *pl.*] **1.** Same as STUPE¹, *n.* **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A tuft of long matted hairs like tow. [L.; see STUFF, *n.*]

stupe, stūp, *vt.* To treat with a stupe; foment.

stupe¹, *n.* *Surg.* A compress of soft material for application to a wound; also, a cloth wrung out of hot water, or wet with medicaments, to be applied to a wound or injured surface. [< L. *stupa;* see STUFF, *n.*]

stupe², *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person: a contraction.

stu"pe-fa'cient, stū"pe-fē'(*or* -fā')shiənt, *a.* Having power to stupefy; stupefying. [< L. *stupefacient-s,* ppr. of *stupefacio,* stupefy, < *stupeo,* be stupefied, + *facio,* make.]

stu"pe-fa'cient, *n.* Anything that stupefies; especially, a stupefying medicine; a narcotic.

stu"pe-fac'tion, stū"pe-fac'shun, *n.* The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied; a deadened or blunted condition; stupor. [< L. *stupefactus,* pp. of *stupefacio;* see STUPEFACIENT.] **stu"pi-fac'tion‡.**

Synonyms: see STUPIDITY. Compare STUPOR.

stu"pe-fac'tive, stū"pe-fac'tiv, *a. & n.* Stupefacient.

stu'pe-fied"ness, stū'pe-fīd"nes, *n.* Stupefaction; stupor.

stu'pe-fi"er, stū'pe-fī'ĕr, *n.* That which stupefies.

stu'pe-fy, stū'pe-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make stupid; dull the senses or faculties of; deprive of perception or sensibility, as a person or animal; blunt; dull; deaden; as, *stupefied* by drink.

All work is drudgery which is done mechanically, with the hand and not with the mind. . . . Such work *stupefies* the ideal faculty, quenches the sense of beauty.
J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* lect. viii, p. 188. [O. & CO. '80.]

2†. To render immobile or less mobile, as a substance.

II†. *i.* To fall into stupor or torpor. [< L. *stupefacio;* see STUPEFACIENT.] **stu'pi-fy†.**

stu-pen'dous, stū-pen'dus, *a.* Characterized by astonishing magnitude, height, force, enormity, or any impressive feature; of prodigious size, bulk, or degree; as, a *stupendous* structure; a *stupendous* error.

The Dictionary . . . being now at length published, in two volumes folio, the world contemplated with wonder so *stupendous* a work achieved by one man, while other countries had thought such undertakings fit only for whole academies.
BOSWELL *Johnson,* 1755 in vol. i, p. 209. [C. K. & B. '24.]

[< L. *stupendus,* fut. pass. p. of *stupeo,* be astonished.]

stu'pend†; stu-pen'di-ous†.

Synonyms: see IMMENSE.

— **stu-pen'dous-ly,** *adv.* In a stupendous manner. **stu-pen'di-ous-ly†; stu'pend-ly†.** — **stu-pen'dous-ness,** *n.*

stu'pent, stū'pent, *a.* [Rare.] Struck dumb or stupid; astounded; stunned.

stu'pe-ous, stū'pe-us, *a.* Bearing long, loose scales or filaments, like those of tow. [< L. *stupa;* see STUFF, *n.*]

stu'pid, stū'pid, *a.* **1.** Incapable of ready perception; very slow of apprehension or understanding; having no brightness or quickness of mind; heavy-witted; sluggish. **2.** Affected with stupor; stupefied; as, *stupid* from narcotics. **3.** Marked by lack of thought, reason, or wit; senseless; empty; as, *stupid* acts; a *stupid* book. [< L. *stupidus,* < *stupeo,* be astonished.]

Synonyms: see ABSURD; BRUTISH; DROWSY; FLAT; HEAVY, IDIOTIC.

— **stu'pid-ly,** *adv.* — **stu'pid-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid, *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person; blockhead. **stu-pid'i-tu'ri-an;** [Rare].

stu-pid'i-ty, stū-pid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or character of being stupid; great mental dulness or sluggishness; slowness. **2.** [Rare.] Stupor; astonishment. [< L. *stupiditat-s,* < *stupeo,* be confounded.]

Synonyms: apathy, dulness, insensibility, obtuseness, slowness, sluggishness, stupefaction, stupor. *Stupidity* is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor,* but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc. *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable. Compare APATHY; IDIOCY; STUPOR. — Antonyms: acuteness, alertness, animation, brilliancy, cleverness, intelligence, keenness, quickness, readiness, sagacity, sense, sensibility.

stu'pi-fi"er†, stu'pi-fy†. Same as STUPEFIER, etc.

stu'por, stū'pĕr, *n.* **1.** A condition of the body in which the senses and faculties are suspended or greatly dulled; induced weakness or loss of sensibility; profound lethargy; torpor.

Then a cold and deathlike *stupor* slowly crept along my frame.
T. B. READ *Christine* st. 9.

2. Extreme intellectual or moral dulness; lack of perception or understanding; gross stupidity; as, moral *stupor.* [L., < *stupeo,* be stunned.]

Synonyms: apathy, asphyxia, coma, fainting, insensibility, lethargy, swoon, swooning, syncope, unconsciousness. The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference; *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continued sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused. *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility* perhaps with full pulse and deep, stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression. *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion. *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury. *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility,* properly comatose. *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation, drowning, or inhalation of noxious gases.

stu'por-ous, stū'pĕr-us, *a.* [Recent.] Characterized by stupor.

Stuporous insanity consists in the simple impairment or suspension of the mental energies, unmarked by any emotional or other perversion. E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 158. [BER. '92.]

stu'pose", stū'pōs", *C. E. I.* (stiu-pōs', *S. W. Wy.*), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Of or bearing filaments or hairs tufted or matted together like tow. [< L. *stupa;* see STUFF, *n.*]

stu'prate, stū'prēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To ravish; violate. [< L. *stupratus,* pp. of *stupro,* < *stuprum,* disgrace.]

stu-pra'tion, stiu-prē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Commission of rape.

stu'prum, stū'prum *or* stū'prum, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Unlawful connection with or defilement of a woman; deflouration; hence, any immoral sexual intercourse.

stu'pu-lose, stū'piu-lōs, *a.* *Entom.* Covered with fine, short hairs; minutely stupose. [Dim. of STUPOSE.]

sturb†, *vt.* To disturb.

stur'died, stūr'did, *a.* [Prov.] Affected with sturdy: said of sheep. See STURDY, *n.*

stur'dy, stūr'di, *a.* [STUR'DI-ER; STUR'DI-EST.] **1.** Possessing rugged health and strength; lusty; robust; having great resisting force; enduring; hardy; as, a *sturdy* yeoman; a *sturdy* oak. **2.** Characterized by resoluteness approaching obstinacy; firm and unyielding; as, a *sturdy* defender or defense; a *sturdy* justice. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] Obdurate; obstinate; dogged. [< OF. *estourdi,* pp. of *estourdir,* astonish, prob. < L. *ex,* out, + *torpidus;* see TORPID.]

Synonyms: see FIRM; POWERFUL.

— **stur'di-ly,** *adv.* — **stur'di-ness,** *n.*

stur'dy, *n.* [Prov.] A disease of sheep characterized by staggering and stupor, due to the presence of a species of tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) in the brain. [< OF. *estordie,* < *estourdi;* see STURDY, *a.*]

sture, *n.* [Scot.] Same as STOUR².

stur'geon, stūr'jun, *n.* An acipenseroid fish of the seas and rivers of northern regions, with 5 rows of bony shields and 4 barbels in a transverse row before the small toothless mouth. *Acipenser sturio* is the **common sturgeon** of both coasts of the Atlantic, which ascends rivers. *A. rubicundus* is the **lake s.,** common in the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes. *A. transmontanus* is the **white s.** of the Pacific coast of North America. Sturgeons are the principal source of isinglass and caviar. [< F. *esturgeon,* < LL. *sturgio(n-),* < OHG. *sturjo,* < *stōren,* stir.]

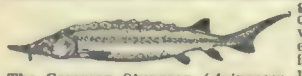
The Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*). 1/60

Stu"ri-o'nes, stū"ri-ō'nīz *or* stū"ri-o'nēs, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Chondrostei.* [< LL. *sturio,* < OHG. *sturjo;* see STURGEON.] — **stu"ri-o'ni-an,** *a. & n.* — **stu"ri-o'nid'i-an,** *n.* A chondrosteous fish.

sturk, stūrk, *n.* Same as STIRK, 1.

Stur'mi-an, stūr'mi-an, *a.* Discovered or formulated by the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–'55); as, the *Sturmian* function or theorem.

Stur"nel-li'næ, stūr'nel-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of icteroid birds with culmen nearly straight and outer secondaries elongated; meadow-larks. **Sturnel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< STURNUS.] — **stur-nel'line,** *a.*

Stur'ni-dæ, stūr'ni-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and bill elongate-conic. **Stur'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., starling.]

— **stur'nid,** *n.*

Stur"ni-for'mes, stūr'ni-fōr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A group of passerine birds including the *Sturnidæ* and related birds. [< L. *sturnus,* starling, + *forma,* form.]

— **stur'ni-form,** *a.* Having the form of a starling; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes.*

Stur-ni'næ, stūr-nai'nī *or* -nī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Sturnidæ,* especially those with the hind claw stronger than the middle claw; typical starlings. [< STURNUS.] — **stur'nine,** *a.*

stur'noid, stūr'noid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sturnidæ;* sturniform. [< STURNUS + -OID.]

stur'och, stūr'ŏh, *n.* [Scot.] Meal stirred with milk or water. Compare BROSE.

sturt, stūrt, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I,** *t.* To vex; annoy; trouble. **II,** *i.* To start with fear; be frightened. [Var. of START, *v.*]

sturt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Vexation; trouble; wrath. **2.** *Mining.* An extraordinary and unexpected profit owing to a tributer getting a specially rich pitch. **strut.**

stur'tion, *n.* A nasturtium: a corrupt form.

stur'tops†, *n. pl.* Ankle-boots laced or fastened by a strap.

stut†, *vi.* **1.** To stutter. **2.** To stagger.

stut'ter, stut'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with spasmodic hesitations or repetitions; as, to *stutter* a reply.

At the table of the Elector of Brandenburg much mirth was caused by the gravity of the statesmen of Holland, who, sober themselves, confuted out of Strotius and Puffendorf the nonsense *stuttered* by the tipsy nobles of the Empire.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 6. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

II. *i.* To speak with spasmodic hesitations, breaks, or repetitions of syllables or words; stammer badly. [Freq. of STUT, < Ice. *stauta,* stutter.] — **stut'ter-er,** *n.*

stut'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of stuttering. **2†.** A stutterer.

stut'terd, *pp.* Stuttered. PHIL. SOC.

stut'ter-ing, stut'ĕr-ing, *a.* Articulating with a stutter.

stut'ter-ing, *n.* A hesitation in speaking, with a spasmodic and uncontrollable repetition of the same sound or syllable; stammering.

stut'ter-ing-ly, stut'ĕr-ing-li, *adv.* With a stutter.

sty¹, *v.* **I.** *t.* To confine in or as in a sty or hovel. **II.** *i.* To live in a sty or hovel.

sty²†, *vi.* To mount upward; soar; be ambitious. **stey†.**

sty¹, stai, *n.* [STIES, *pl.*] **1.** A pen or an enclosure for swine. **2.** Any filthy habitation; any place of bestiality or debauchery.

That 'lust of uncleanness' . . . turned the gorgeous palaces of the Cæsars into *sties* of indescribable abominations.
JOHN LILLIE *Lect. on Epistles of Peter* lect. xii, p. 127. [S. '69.]

[< AS. *sfigu,* cattle-pen, < *stigan,* rise.] **stie†; stye†.**

sty[2], stī, *n.* [STIES, *pl.*] A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [< AS. *stigend*, < *stigan*, rise.] **stie**†; **sty'an**‡; **stye**†; **sty'en**‡.

sty[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A stair; an ascent. **steye**†.

sty'ca, stī'kə, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon copper coin. See COIN. [< AS. *stycа*.]

sty'cer-in-ol", stī'ser-in-ōl', *n. Chem.* A light-yellow gummy compound ($C_9H_{12}O_3$) obtained by boiling the dibromohydrin of styryl alcohol in water. It is a triatomic alcohol. [< *sty-* in STYRYL + *-cerin* in GLYCERIN + -OL.] **phe"nyl-glyc'er-in-ol**‡; **sty'cer-in**‡.

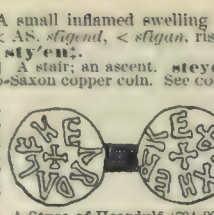

A Styca of Heardulf (794–806). (Actual size.)

Styg'i-an, stij'i-ən, *a.* Pertaining to the river Styx or to the infernal regions in general; infernal. [< L. *Stygius*, < Gr. *Stygios*, < *Styx*; see STYX.] **Styg'i-al**‡.

> The *Stygian* council thus dissolved, and forth
> In order came the grand infernal peers.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 506.

styl-. Same as STYLO-[2].

styl"a-gal-ma'ic, stail'ə-gal-mē'ic, *a. Arch.* Combining the form of a statue with the office of a pillar; caryatidean; also, furnished with or marked by caryatids. See illus. under CARYATID. [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar, + *agalma*, image.] **styl"a-gal-mat'ic**‡.

styl-am'blys, stail-am'blis, *n. Crust.* A small process to the inner branch of a pleopod. [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar, + *amblys*, obtuse.] **styl-am'blus**‡.

sty'lar, stai'lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a style for writing, or a similar instrument.

Styl-as'ter, stail-as'ter, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Stylasteridæ*. **2.** [s-] A hydrocoralline of this genus. [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar, + *astēr*, star.]

Styl"as-ter'i-dæ, stail"[*or* stī'l"]as-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of hydrocorallines having hydranths lodged in receptacles of the corallum without transverse septa. [< STYLASTER.]

—**styl"as-ter'id**, *n.*—**styl-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

sty'late[1], stai'let *or* -lēt, *a.* Having or resembling a style; styliform. [< L. *stylus*, *stilus*, style.]

sty'late[2], *a. Bot.* Having a persistent style. [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar.]

style, stail, *vt.* [STYLED; STY'LING.] **1.** To call after a specified style; give a title or designation to; denominate; term; name; as, he is *styled* king. **2**†. To write with or as with a style; write.

style[1], *n.* **1.** Manner of conduct or action; characteristic or individual method; as, an awkward *style* of running.

> His *style* of speaking was easy and simple. G. M. TOWLE *Certain Men of Mark, Gladstone* p. 13. [R. BROS. '80.]

2. Manner or form approved as elegant or fashionable; conformity to an approved standard, especially in social matters; fashion; mode; as, to live in good *style*.

> His hair floated upon his shoulders in the *style* of the Cavaliers.
> G. P. R. JAMES *Arrah Neil* ch. 2, p. 8. [T. ½*d*.]

3. Mode of expressing thought, whether in writing or orally; distinctive or characteristic diction; also, an appropriate use of language; suitable choice and arrangement of words; as, a dull or a florid *style*; a lack of *style*.

> *Style* is the dress of thoughts; and a well-dressed thought, like a well-dressed man, appears to great advantage.
> CHESTERFIELD *Letters* letter ccxl, p. 361. [D. & J. '58.]

4. *Rhet.* The department of rhetoric that treats of the proper expression of thought in language.

> The analysis of *style*, for the purpose of systematic study, must respect the various classes of properties which by necessity or possibility belong to it.
> H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 242, p. 209. [S. '67.]

The properties of style, as treated in this department, include (1) **absolute properties** (founded in the very nature of language), embracing (*a*) *oral* properties (*euphony* and *harmony*), relating to the articulate sounds of language, (*b*) *suggestive* properties, determined by the relation of sounds or symbols to the represented thought, and (*c*) *grammatical* properties; and (2) **relative properties**, embracing (*a*) *subjective* properties, determined by the state of mind of the speaker (including *significance*, *continuousness*, and *naturalness*), and (*b*) *objective* properties, determined by the state of mind of the hearer (including *clearness*, *energy*, and *beauty*).

5. Mode of presentation, execution, or performance, as in music or any art or work; characteristic arrangement, form, or make; also, distinguishing excellence; as, a *style* of architecture; the *style* of Raffael; the Wagnerian *style*; a work devoid of *style*.

> It was a quaint, dark, old Italian room furnished in ultra Italian *style*, but not in the *style* of the Italy of to-day.
> W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 753.

6. Manner of designation; form of address; title.

> The *style* of a marquess is the Most Noble; that of earls, viscounts, and barons, the Right Honorable. R. G. WHITE *England, Without and Within* ch. 13, p. 305. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

7. An ancient writing-instrument, having one end pointed for inscribing letters on tablets covered with wax, and the other end blunt for rubbing out marks and smoothing the wax surface. **sty'lus**‡.

> *Styles* were made of nearly all the metals, as well as of bone and ivory; they were differently formed, and resembled ornamented skewers. W. HONE *Every-Day Book* vol. iii, col. 1. [T. T. '33.]

8. Anything resembling the pointed writing-instrument described above. Specifically: (1) A pointed engraving-tool. (2) A surgical instrument with a blunt point. (3) An etching-needle. (4) The marking-point of a telegraph receiver, phonograph, or the like. (5) *Zool.* A pointed process or part; a stylet or stylus.

9. *Chronol.* A system of arranging the lengths of the year so that their average length shall be that of the true solar year. Called **old style** when the system follows the Julian calendar, **new style** when that of the Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR.

> On Monday, the eleventh day of December [1620], *old style*, the exploring party of the forefathers land at Plymouth.
> BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 313. [L. B. & CO. '52.]

[F., < L. *stilus*, stake.] **stile**†.

Synonyms: see AIR; CUSTOM; DICTION; MANNER; NAME.

—**lapidary style**, a literary style characteristic of or suitable for monumental and other inscriptions.—**style'-blind"ness**, *n.* Lack of power to perceive differences between literary styles.—**s.-curve**, *n.* A curve representing the relations between certain numerical peculiarities in an author's use of words, as between the length of his words and their relative frequency of occurrence: asserted to be fixed in shape for every writer, and hence to represent his style graphically.

style[2], *n.* **1.** A pin, pointer, or gnomon of a dial, that points out the hour by its shadow. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The prolongation of a carpel or ovary bearing the stigma. See OVARY. (2) The blunt point crowning the calyptra in certain *Hepaticæ*. **3.** In joinery, an upright piece in a frame. [< LL. *stylus*, < Gr. *stylos*, pillar.] **stile**†.

—**style'-branch"**, *n. Bot.* One of the two branches of the style in composite plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*): employed as a valuable systematic character.

—**sty-lif'er-ous**, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Style-bearing; having a style or a style-like process.—**sty'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a style.—**sty'lin(e**, *n. Bot.* Belonging or relating in any way to the style.

sty'let, stai'let, *n.* **1.** Any slender pointed instrument; a little style.

> At first the strong hieroglyphics graven as with iron *stylet* on his brow, round his eyes, beside his mouth, puzzled and baffled instinct. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* ch. 20, p. 204. [S. E. & CO. '85.]

2. *Surg.* (1) The perforator of a trocar. (2) The stiffening wire of a catheter; sometimes, a probe. **3.** *Zool.* A stiff process; style. See illus. under FLEA. [OF., < It. *stiletto*, dim. of *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, stake.] **sti-lette'**‡.

—**sty'let-i-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a stylet.

style'wort", stail'wūrt', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Stylidium* or of the order *Stylidiaceæ*.

sty'li, stai'lai *or* stī'lī, *n.* Plural of STYLUS.

Sty-lid"i-a'ce-æ, stai-[*or* stī-]lid'i-ē'se-ī *or* -ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs—the stylewort family—natives of Australia, having usually narrow mostly radical leaves, and terminally disposed clusters of slightly irregular flowers, each with 2 stamens. There are 4 genera and about 100 species. **Sty-lid'i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar.] **Sty-lid'e-æt**‡.—**sty-lid"i-a'ceous**, *a.*

sty-lis'cus, stai-lis'cus, *n. Bot.* The channel through the style, connecting the stigma and the ovary. [< Gr. *styliskos*, dim. of *stylos*, column.]

sty'lish, stai'lish, *a.* Having style; conforming to or connected with the prevailing fashion; much given to style; very fashionable; as, a *stylish* coat; *stylish* people. —**sty'lish-ly**, *adv.*—**sty'lish-ness**, *n.*

sty'list, stai'list, *n.* A master of literary style; one distinguished for attention to or excellence of style in written or oral discourse.

sty-lis'tic, stai-lis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to style in discourse or to a stylist; hence, pertaining rather to the form of language than to originality or inventiveness.

—**sty-lis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

sty-lis'tic, *n.* **1.** The art of acquiring a good literary style. **sty-lis'tics**‡. **2.** [Rare.] A treatise on style.

sty'lite, stai'lait, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an early class of religious recluses who lived most of the time on the tops of pillars, without shelter, in order to separate themselves from the world and mortify the flesh. [< Gr. *stylitēs*, < *stylos*, column.] **pil'lar-ist**‡; **pil'lar-saint"**‡.

stylo-[1]. Derived from Latin *stylus*, *stilus*, stake, pointed instrument; in anatomical terms from STYLOID: a combining form.—**sty-loc'er-ite**, *n. Crust.* A style or spine on the outer margin of the first joint of an antennule.—**Sty"lo-dac-tyl'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having the first gnathopods terminating in 2 subequal branches, and the pollex and dactylos of chelate pereiopods slender. **Sty"lo-dac'ty-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**sty"lo-dac-tyl'id**, *n.*—**sty"lo-dac'-tyl-oid**, *a.*—**sty"lo-glos'sal**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the tongue. **II.** *n.* The styloglossus.—**sty"lo-glos'sus**, *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] A small muscle attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the side of the tongue.—**sty"lo-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A gonidium formed by the cutting off of the tips of specialized branches.—**sty"lo-hy'al**, *n.* The part of the hyoid apparatus above the epihyal: represented in man by the styloid process of the temporal bone. See illus. under HYOID APPARATUS.—**sty"lo-hy'oid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone; as, the *stylohyoid* ligament; the *stylohyoid* muscle. **sty"lo-hy-oi'de-an**‡.—**sty"lo-hy'oid**, *n.* A stylohyoid muscle.—**sty"lo-hy-oi'de-us**, *n.* [-DE-I, *pl.*] A stylohyoid muscle.—**sty"lo-mas'toid**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone; as, the *stylomastoid* foramen.—**sty"lo-max'il-la-ry**, *a.* Attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the lower jaw; as, the *stylomaxillary* ligament. —**sty"lo-phar'yn-ge'al**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the pharynx; as, the *stylopharyngeal* muscle. **II.** *n.* The stylopharyngeus.—**sty"lo-pha-ryn'ge-us**, *n.* [-GE-I, *pl.*] The stylopharyngeal muscle.—**sty"lo-staph'y-lin(e**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the soft palate.—**sty"lo-stix'is**, *n. Med.* Acupuncture.

stylo-[2], **styl-**. Derived from Greek *stylos*, column: combining forms.—**sty-lom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring columns.—**Styl-om"ma-toph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or section of pulmonates with the eyes at the tips of the tentacles, including most terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods. **Styl-om'ma-ta**‡. —**styl-om"ma-toph'o-rous**, **styl-om'ma-tous**, *a.*—**sty"lo-po'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The fleshy disk that bears the style in umbelliferous flowers. **sty'lo-pod**‡. —**sty'lo-spore**, *n. Bot.* A pycnoconidium: an old name.—**sty-los'po-rous**, *a.*—**sty"lo-ste'gi-um**, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A peculiar form of crown surrounding and covering the style in the flowers of the genus *Stapelia* and allied asclepiads.—**sty"lo-ste'mon**, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* An epigynous stamen: originating from the adhesion of the filament to the style.—**sty'lo-ty"pite**, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black copper-silver-iron sulfantimonite, ($Cu_2,Ag_2,Fe)_3Sb_2S_6$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

sty'lo-bate, stai'lo-bēt, *n. Arch.* A continuous base for two or more columns, as distinguished from a pedestal, which is a base for only one column or object.

> This temple [of Jupiter Stator] was . . . raised on a *stylobate* 22 ft. in height, the extreme width of which was 98 ft. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 306. [J. M. '74.]

[< Gr. *stylobatēs*, < *stylos*, column, + *bainō*, go.]

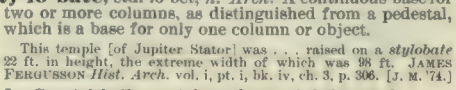

A Stylograph.

n, the needle-point, mounted adjustably on the sliding yoke (*s*); *l*, the ink-well; *c*, the cap.

sty'lo-graph, stai'lo-grəf, *n.* A stylographic pen. See PEN[2], *n.* [< STYLO-[1] + -GRAPH.]

sty"lo-graph'ic, stai'lo-graf'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in stylography; executed by or intended for use in a stylograph; as, a *stylographic* pen; *stylographic* penmanship; *stylographic* ink. **sty"lo-graph'ic-al**‡. —**sty"lo-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

sty-log'ra-phy, stai-leg'rə-fī, *n.* The art, process, or operation of writing, drawing, or engraving with a style, or of writing with a stylographic pen or pencil. [< STYLO-[1] + -GRAPHY.]

sty'loid, stai'loid, *a.* Resembling a style or peg; styliform. [< STYLO-[1] + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

—**styloid cornua**, the lesser horns of the hyoid bone. —**s. process**, one of various bony processes, as (1) the spine that projects from the base of the temporal bone, (2) a projection on the head of the fibula, (3) the pointed lower extremity of either the radius or the ulna, and (4) the proximal end of the third metacarpal bone.

sty'lo-lite, stai'lo-lait, *n. Geol.* A small columnar body of the same composition as the surrounding rock, sometimes occurring transversely to the bedding of limestone or calcareous shale, having above a hard cap, which is often a shell, and longitudinally striated sides: thought to be due to unequal compression of different portions of the same stratum or layer, brought about by the presence of the cap: formerly erroneously called **epsomite** and **nigrilite**. [< STYLO-[2] + -LITE.]

Sty-lop'i-dæ, stai-lep'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The only family of strepsipterous insects, whose species are parasitic in bees, wasps, etc. [< STYLOPS.]

—**sty-lop'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**sty'lo-poid**, *a.*—**sty'-lo-pized**, *a.* Parasitized by a stylops.

Styl'ops, stail'ops, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Stylopidæ*. **2.** [s-] An insect of this or a related genus; a strepsipter. The females are maggot-like, without legs, eyes, wings, or antennæ, and give rise viviparously to numerous larvæ. [< STYL- + Gr. *ōps*, eye.]

sty'lus[1], stai'lus *or* stī'lus, *n.* [STY'LI or STY'LUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument, as of bone, for use in manifolding by means of carbon paper. **2.** Same as STYLE[1], 7. See illus. under DIPTYCH.

> John Scotus was assailed by his pupils at Malmesbury with their iron *styluses* instead of daggers.
> E. LAWRENCE in *The Chautauquan* Dec., '90, p. 313.

3. *Entom.* One of certain rigid, exarticulate, slender anal organs, as in a staphylinid beetle. **4.** *Zool.* A style or stylet; specifically, a rod-shaped sponge-spicule with one end blunt and the other pointed. [L., stake.]

sty'lus[2], *n.* One of the bundles of fibers connecting the optic thalamus with the cortex of the brain; a peduncle of the thalamus. [< Gr. *stylos*, pillar.]

sty'mie, *n.* Same as STIMY.

Sym-pha'li-an, stim-fē'li-ən *or* -fg'li-ən, *a.* Pertaining to the vale, river, lake, or town of Stymphalus, in ancient Arcadia.—**Stymphalian birds** (*Gr. Myth.*), noisome man-eating birds with brazen beaks, claws, and wings, that infested the vale of Stymphalus: destroyed by Hercules in his fifth labor. **Stym-phal'i-des**‡.

styph'nic, stif'nic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or being an astringent compound. [< Gr. *styphō*, draw together.]—**styphnic acid**, a yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_3N_3O_8$) resembling picric acid, formed variously, as by the action of nitric acid on certain gum resins, as galbanum and sagapenum, or on certain vegetable extracts, as of brazil-wood and sapan-wood. **oxypicric acid**‡; **trini"tro-re-sor'cin-ol**‡.

styp'sis, stip'sis, *n. Med.* **1.** The application or the action of a styptic. **2**†. Astringency. [< Gr. *stypsis*, < *styphō*, contract.]

styp'tic, stip'tic, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Causing contraction of living tissues, as blood-vessels; efficacious in stopping hemorrhage. **2**†. Constipating; binding; astringent. [< F. *styptique*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. *styptikos*, < *styphō*, contract.] **stip'tic**†; **styp'tic-al**‡.

—**styptic colloid**, or **s. collodion**, a solution of tannic acid, alcohol, ether, and collodion.—**s. powder**, a powder composed of alum, gum acacia, and colophony.

—**styp-tic'i-ty**, *n. Med.* The quality of being styptic.

styp'tic, *n.* **1.** A substance or agent that, applied locally, arrests bleeding, acting chemically or mechanically. **2**†. An astringent.

—**chemical styptic**, a styptic that coagulates the blood by chemical action, as alum or tannic acid.—**cotton s.**, cotton-wool impregnated with a solution of ferric oxid or sulfate, and dried.—**mechanical s.**, one that arrests the flow of blood by inducing a clot or coagulum. —**styp'tic-bur"**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Prira echinata*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), or its ovoid fruiting calyx, bristly with hooked hairs: found in southern Florida and the West Indies. **vel'vet-bur**‡.

styp'tic-weed", *n.* Same as STINKING-WEED.

Sty"ra-ca'ce-æ, stai'rə-kē'se-ī *or* stī'rə-cā'se-ē. *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous trees or shrubs—the storax family—having alternate simple leaves and usually white racemed flowers with a corolla of 4 to 8 more or less united petals. It embraces 7 genera and 235 species, natives of all parts of the world. [< STYRAX.] **Sty-ra'ce-æt**‡.—**sty"ra-ca'ce-ous**, *a.*

styr'a-cin, } stir'ə-sin. *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (stai'rə-, *E. I. S. W.*[2]),
styr'a-cine, } *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$) contained in liquid storax: obtained by extraction by means of alcohol, ether, etc. [< STYRAX.]

Sty'rax, stai'rax *or* stī'rax, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The typical genus of the storax family (*Styracaceæ*), embracing trees and shrubs that are mostly Asiatic and North-American. *S. officinalis*, of the Levant, yielded the storax of the ancients, and *S. Benzoin*, a native of Sumatra and Borneo, yields benzoin. **2.** [s-] Same as STORAX. [L., < Gr. *styrax*, a sweet-smelling resin.]

Styrax officinalis. *a*, the fruit.

sty'rene, stai'rīn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound (C_8H_8) contained in liquid storax, from which it may be derived by distillation: also obtainable from cinnamic acid by treatment with lime. **cin'na-mene**‡; **sty'rol(e**‡; **sty'ro-lene**‡.

sty'rone, stai'rōn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O$) obtained by distilling styracin with po-

tassium or sodium hydroxid. [< STYRAX.] **cinnamic** or **styrylic alcohol**‡.

sty'ryl, stai'ril, *n.* Cinnamyl. [< STYRAX + -YL.]

stythe, stuith, *n.* [Newcastle, Eng.] Same as CHOKE-DAMP.

styth'y, *v.* & *n.* Same as STITHY.

sty'ward†, *n.* A steward.

Styx, stix, *n.* *Class. Myth.* **1.** The eldest daughter of **Oceanus, nymph of the river of the nether world, the** goddess by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn. **2.** A river of the lower regions over which the shades were ferried by Charon on their way to the permanent abodes of the dead.

> Her spirit else had wandered by the *Styx*
> An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
> R. H. STODDARD *The Fisher and Charon* l. 68.

[L., < Gr. *Styx*, < *stygeō*, abhor.]

Sua'bi-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SWABIAN.

su'a-bl(e, siū'a-bl, *a.* Legally subject to civil process. —**su"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

suade†, *vt.* To persuade.

suage†, *vt.* To assuage.

su'ant, siū'ant, *a.* **1.** [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Evenly spread; even; smooth; uniform. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Sequent; pursuant; following. [OF., ppr. of *suivre*, follow, < L. *sequor*, follow.] **sew'ant**†; **sew'ent**†; **su'ent**‡. —**su'ant-ly**, *adv.* **su'ent-ly**‡.

su'ant, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fish, the plaice. **sew'ant**‡.

su-ar'row, *n.* Same as SOUARI.

sua'si-ble†, *a.* Persuasible. **sua'di-ble**†.

sua'sion, swê'zhun, *n.* The act of persuading; persuasion: archaic except in the phrase **moral suasion.** See MORAL, *a.*, 4. [OF., < L. *suasion(n-)*, < *suasus*, pp. of *suadeo*, persuade, < *suavis*, sweet.]

> 'Well, Breslau, then!' answers Soltikof at last, after much *suasion.* CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xx, ch. 3, p. 36.

sua'siv(e, swê'siv, *a.* [Archaic.] Persuasive. [< OF. *suasif*, < L. *suasus*; see SUASION.] —**sua'siv(e-ly**, *adv.*

sua'so-ry†, *a.* Tending to persuade; persuasive.

suave, swêv *or* swāv (XIII), *a.* Smooth and pleasant in manner; easy and agreeable; bland; sweet; gracious; as, a *suave* person.

> He was a man of commanding appearance, and of *suave* and courteous manners. J. H. SHORTHOUSE *Blanche, Lady Falaise* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 31. MACM. '91.

[F., < L. *suavis*, sweet.] —**suave'ly**, *adv.*

suav'i-fy†, *vt.* To render suave or pleasant.

sua-vil'o-quent†, *a.* Sweet or bland in speech.

sua-vil'o-quy†, *n.* Sweetness of speech.

suav'i-ty, swav'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being suave; agreeable smoothness of manner; blandness; urbanity; as, a person of great *suavity*.

> From the *suavity* of his temper and manners, . . . from his entire want of that egotism which disgusts, and that dogmatism which offends all, . . . he [Benjamin Franklin] was personally popular in and out of Congress.
> H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 183. [L. '71.]

2. Something that is suave, bland, or agreeable. 3. *Phren.* The faculty that gives urbanity and a smooth **agreeable easiness in speech and conduct. 4.** [Archaic.] Affecting the senses with smoothness, sweetness, or blandness.

> As he approached the shore, Columbus . . . was delighted with the purity and *suavity* of the atmosphere.
> IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 164. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< F. *suavité*, < L. *suavitat(-s)*, < *suavis*, sweet.]

Synonyms: see POLITENESS.

sub-, *prefix.* **1.** Under; from under. **2.** Specifically, **in chemistry, less than normal, as a basic compound**; as, *subacetate* of lead (a basic acetate of lead). Before *c, f, g, m, p, r, sub* becomes usually *suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, and in other cases it appears as *subs-, sus-*, or *su-*. [< L. *sub-*, < *sub*, under.]

In the following list of self-explaining words beginning with *sub-* the force of the prefix is indicated by signs as follows: (1) In the words marked * *sub-* signifies 'somewhat,' 'slightly,' 'not quite,' 'imperfectly,' 'nearly'; as, *subacidulous*, somewhat acidulous, *subvertical*, not quite vertical. (2) In the words marked § it has the sense of 'subordinate,' 'secondary,' 'inferior,' 'lower in grade or rank,' 'produced by subdivision'; as, *subcommittee*, a lower committee; *subprefect*, a prefect of secondary rank; *subzone*, a division of a larger zone.

Words with the prefix *sub-* not in this list and the following group are in vocabulary places.

subacidulous*	subdepressed*	sublecturer§
subacrid*	subdestruction§	sublessee§
subacuminate*	subdialect§	sublessor§
subacute*	subdichotomy*	sublibrarian§
subacutely*	subdilated*	sublicense, *v.* & *n.*§
subadunate*	subdistinction§	sublimitation§
subadvocate§	subdistrict§	sublinear*
subagency§	subdivine*	sublunate*
subagent§	subelliptic*	sublyrate*
subalate*	subelliptical*	submarshal§
subalmoner§	subelongate*	submaster§
subangled*	subemarginate*	submaximal*
subangular*	subentry§	submedial*
subangulate*	subequilateral*	submetallic*
subantichrist, *a.* & *n.*§	suberect, *a.**	submiliary*
	subevergreen*	subminimal*
subappressed*	subfactor§	submucronate*
subarborescent*	subfalciform*	subnarcotic*
subarcuate*	subfebrile*	subnatural§
subarcuated*	subfibrous*	subnude*
subassociation§	subflavor§	subnumber§
subastringent*	subflora§	subobscure*
subbeadle§	subform§	subobscurely*
subbrush, *n.**	subfusiform*	subobtuse*
subbrigadier§	subgelatinous*	subofficer§
subcalcareous*	subgeniculate*	suborbicular*
subcarinated*	subglabrous*	subovoid*
subcelestial§	subglobose*	subpalmate*
subcircular*	subglobular*	subparallel*
subclique§	subglobulose*	subpectinate*
subcolumnar*	subgranulaceous*	subpeltated*
subcommission§	subgovernor§	subpentangular*
subcommissioner§	subgranular*	subpermanent*
subcommittee§	subhead§	subpilose*
subcompressed*	subheading§	subplantigrade*
subconcave*	subhexagonal*	subpolygonal*
subconchoidal*	subhuman*	subporphyritic*
subconformable*	subhyaline*	subprehensile*
subconical*	subimpressed*	subprimary§
subconnate*	subindividual§	subpubescent*
subconstellation§	subinflammation*	subpurchaser§
subcontiguous*	subinflammatory*	subpyriform*
subconvex*	subinspector§	subquadrangular*
subcrescentic*	subinspectorship§	subquadrate*
subcrystalline*	subinvoluted*	subquinquefid*
subcylindric*	subirritate*	subrectangular*
subcylindrical*	sublanceolate*	subrector§
subdelegate, *v.* & *n.*§	sublanceolate*	subreniform*
subdepartment§	sublease, *v.* & *n.*§	subrhomboidal*
subrigid*	substation§	subtrihedral*
subrotund*	substriate*	subturriculate*
subsaline*	subtenancy§	subtutor§
subsaturated*	subtenant§	subtympanitic*
subsaturation*	subtepid*	subuncinate*
subsensation§	subterete*	subvermiform*
subserrate*	subterminal*	subvertical*
subsessile*	subtitle§	subverticillate*
subsimious*	subtranslucent*	subvesicular*
subsphere, *n.**	subtransparent*	subvitreous*
subspherical*	subtransverse*	subworker§
subspherically*	subtrifid*	

—**sub"ab-dom'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Situated below the abdomen, as of a crustacean. **2.** Situated near but in advance of the abdomen, as the ventral fins of cirritoid and other fishes.—**sub-ac'e-tate**, *n.* *Chem.* A basic acetate; as, plumbic *subacetate*.—**sub"a-cro'mi-al**, *a.* Situated below the acromion process of the scapula; as, the *subacromial* bursa.—**sub-act'**†, *vt.* To bring under; subdue.—**sub-ac'tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of reducing; reduction. **2.** A substance reduced.—**sub-ag"i-ta'tion**†, *n.* Illegal sexual intercourse.—**sub-aid'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To aid secretly or indirectly.—**sub-al'pine**, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to mountainous regions near but below the timber-line; alpestrine.—**sub-a'nal**, *a.* Situated below the anus, as of an echinoderm.—**sub"an-ces'tral**, *a.* Descended by a collateral line, and not directly.—**sub"an-de'an**, *a.* *Zoogeog.* Situated on a level with the lower **regions of the Andes mountains: specifically said of the most northerly of the subregions of South America.**—**sub-ap'en-nin(e**, *a.* Situated at or occupying the base of the Apennines.—**sub-ap'ic-al**, *a.* Situated below the apex. —**sub-ap"o-neu-rot'ic**, *a.* Situated beneath an aponeurosis.—**sub-ap"os-tol'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the time just after that of the apostles.—**sub"a-rach'noid**, *a.* **Situated between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater**; as, the *subarachnoid* space. **sub-ar"ach-noi'dal**‡; **sub-ar"ach-noi'de-an**‡.—**sub-arc'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the regions just below the arctic; nearly arctic.—**sub"a-re'o-lar**, *a.* **Situated beneath the brownish areola that surrounds the nipple of the mammary gland.** —**sub'ar"mor**, *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath outer armor.—**sub-ar"y-te'noid**, *a.* Situated below the **arytenoid cartilage of the larynx.**—**sub"as-trag'a-lar**, *a.* Situated or occurring below the astragalus, a bone of the ankle.—**sub"as-trag'a-loid**, *a.*—**sub-as'tral**, *a.* **Being beneath the stars; earthly.**—**sub-at'om**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ATOMICULE.—**sub-au'ral**, *a.* Situated below the ear.—**sub-ax'il-la-ry**, *a.* Situated or occurring below the armpit; as, a *subaxillary* dislocation.—**sub'branch"**, *n.* **A minor or subordinate branch; a primary** division of a branch, as in zoological classification.—**sub-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Situated under the gills.—**sub'breed"**, *n.* A subdivision of a breed.—**sub-bron'chi-al**, *a.* Situated below the bronchi; as, the pair of *subbronchial* or **interclavicular air-sacs in birds.**—**sub-cæ'cal**, *a.* **Situated below the cæcum; as, a** *subcæcal* **peritoneal pouch.**—**sub-cal'car-in(e**, *a.* Situated below the calcarine fissure of the cerebrum.—**sub-cap'su-lar**, *a.* Situated under or lining a capsule, as of a spinal ganglion.—**sub-car"ti-lag'i-nous**, *a.* **1.** Situated under a cartilage. **2.** Incompletely or nearly cartilaginous.—**sub"ce-les'tial**†, *a.* Being beneath the heavens; terrestrial.—**sub-cau'dal**. **I.** *a.* **1. Situated under the tail; as,** *subcaudal* **chevron-**bones; a *subcaudal* plate of a snake. **2.** Situated near the tail. **II.** *n.* A subcaudal plate; urostege.—**sub-cau'date**, *a.* **1.** Having an incomplete tail-like process. **2.** *Bot.* Somewhat caudate.—**sub-cer"e-bel'lar**, *a.* Situated beneath the cerebellum; as, a *subcerebellar* artery.—**sub-cer'e-bral**, *a.* Situated below the cerebrum; **involving nervous centers subordinate to the cerebrum.**—**sub-chon'dral**, *a.* Situated beneath cartilage; subcartilaginous.—**sub-chord'al**, *a.* Situated below or ven**trally from the chorda dorsalis or notochord.**—**sub-cho"ri-on'ic**, *a.* Situated beneath the chorion of the ovum.—**sub"cho-roi'dal**, *a.* Situated under the choroid coat of the eyeball. **sub-cho'roid**‡.—**sub"cinc-to'ri-um**, *n.* Same as SUCCINCTORIUM.—**sub-cla'vate**, *a.* Slightly clavate or club-shaped; enlarging somewhat toward one end.—**sub"cla-vic'u-lar**, *a.* Situated between the clavicle and the thorax; infraclavicular.—**sub"col-lat'er-al**, *a.* Situated under the collateral fissure of the cerebrum. —**sub"con-cealed'**†, *a.* Concealed beneath something.—**sub-con"junc-ti'val**, *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva of the eye.—**sub"con-tin'u-ous**, *a.* Nearly continuous; having but slight breaks or interruptions, as a **line or a period of time.**—**sub-con'vo-lute**, *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in such a manner between the imbricate and the convolute mode of estivation that the petal wholly inside is next to the one wholly outside. Compare SUBIMBRICATE. —**sub-cor'a-coid**, *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the coracoid process of the scapula.—**sub-cor'date**, *a.* Somewhat or nearly cordate. **sub-cor'di-form**‡.—**sub-cor'ne-ous**, *a.* **1.** Somewhat or partially horny. **2. Situated under horn or under a horny layer or part.**—**sub-cor'nu-al**, *a.* Situated below a cornu, as, the *subcornual* vein of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**sub-cor'ti-cal**, *a.* **Situated immediately beneath the cortex; as, the** *subcortical* tissue of the brain.—**sub-cra'ni-al**, *a.* Situated beneath or ventrad to the cranium.—**sub-cre'nate**, *a.* Indistinctly crenate.—**sub-crust'al**, *a.* *Geol.* Occurring below the earth's crust; as, *subcrustal* fusion.—**sub-cul'ture**, *n.* **A bacteriological culture derived** from another one.—**sub"cu-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Situated be**neath the cuticle or epidermis.**—**sub'cu"tis**, *n.* **The deeper portion of the cutis or true skin.**—**sub'da"ta-ry**, *n.* **The chief assistant of a datary or prodatary.**—**sub-dec'a-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.—**sub-dec'i-mal**, *a.* Derived by dividing by a multiple of ten.—**sub-dec'u-ple**, *a.* Containing one part of ten.—**sub"de-lir'i-um**, *n.* *Pathol.* A low form of delirium with lucid intervals, frequent in typhus fever.—**sub"del-toi'dal**, *a.* Imperfectly deltoid. **sub-del'toid**‡.—**sub-den'tate**, *a.* **1.** Indistinctly or imperfectly dentate; denticulate. **2.** [Rare.] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a sperm-whale. **sub-dent'ed**‡.—**sub"de-pos'it**, *n.* A deposit beneath another deposit.—**sub"de-riv'a-tiv(e**, *n.* *Gram.* A word derived from a derivative, **and not immediately from the primitive word.**—**sub-der'mal**, *a.* Situated immediately beneath the skin; subcutaneous.—**sub"de-ter'mi-nant**, *n.* *Math.* The determinant formed from what is left of the matrix of a deter**minant when one or more rows and an equal number of** columns are erased.—**sub"di-ver'si-fy**, *vt.* [Rare.] To diversify after the object has been already diversified.—**sub-dol"i-cho-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* *Craniom.* Somewhat long-headed; having a cephalic index from 70 to 74.—**sub-dor'sal**, *a.* *Entom.* Situated near or under the dorsal surface.—**sub-dul'cid**†, *a.* Somewhat sweet; sweetish. —**sub-du'ral**, *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater.—**sub-ec"to-der'mal**, *a.* Situated beneath the ectoderm or outer layer of the embryo.—**sub-en"do-car'di-al**, *a.* Situated immediately beneath the endocardium; as, *subendocardial* tissue.—**sub-en"do-the'li-al**, *a.* Situated immediately beneath the endothelium.—**sub-en'dy-mal**, *a.* *Anat.* Situated under the ependyma.—**sub"en-ti'tle**, *vt.* To invest with a subordinate title.—**sub-ep"i-der'mal**, *a.* Situated beneath the epidermis; sub**cuticular.**—**sub-ep"i-glot'tic**, *a.* **Situated under the** epiglottis.—**sub-ep"i-the'li-al**, *a.* **Situated or occur**ring beneath the epithelium.—**sub-e'qui-valve**, *n.* **Having valves nearly equal, as a bivalve shell.**—**sub-fal'ci-al**, *a.* *Anat.* Underlying the falx of the dura mater. —**sub-fas'ci-al**, *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath a layer of fascia.—**sub'fis"sure**, *n.* A fissure concealed by the **overlapping of two convolutions of the brain.**—**sub-flu'vi-al**, *a.* Situated beneath a river.—**sub-fo'li-ar**, *a.* Of the nature of a subfolium.—**sub-fo'li-um**, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **A secondary folium, as of the cerebellum.**—**sub-for'ni-cal**, *a.* Situated underneath the fornix of the brain.—**sub-fos'sil. I.** *a.* Partially fossilized. **II.** *n.* A subfossil **organism.**—**sub"fos-so'ri-al**, *a.* **Somewhat fossorial,** as the legs of some insects.—**sub-fresh'man**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A student in the year just before entering college; **a senior in a preparatory school: generally a derogatory term.**—**sub-fron'tal**, *a.* **Situated below the frontal lobe** or region; as, the *subfrontal* fissure and convolution of the **brain; the** *subfrontal* **area of a trilobite.**—**sub-fu"mi-ga'tion**, *n.* Same as SUFFUMIGATION.—**sub-gan'oid**, *a.* **Somewhat ganoid, as a scale.**—**sub-gen'i-tal**, *a.* **Situated under the genitalia.**—**sub-ger'mi-nal**, *a.* **Situated beneath the germ or embryo proper; as, the** *subgerminal* **cavity.**—**sub-gla'cial**, *a.* **Pertaining to, characterizing, or formed at or by the lower side of a glacier, or underneath a glacier; as, a** *subglacial* **stream.**—**sub-gle'noid**, *a.* **Situated or occurring below the glenoid fossa of the shoulder-joint.**—**sub-glot'tic**, *a.* **Situated beneath the glottis or the true vocal cords.**—**sub'grade"**, *n.* *Zool.* **A primary division of a grade.**—**sub'group"**, *n.* **A subdivision of a classificatory group.**—**sub-gu'lar**, *a.* **Situated** under the throat; as, a *subgular* pouch.—**Sub"-Hi-ma'la-yan**, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a range of hills south **of the Himalayas and considerably lower: applied specific**ally by the Geological Survey of India to a series or system of **rocks characteristic of these hills.**—**sub"horn-blen'dic**, *a.* *Geol.* **Of or pertaining to material, as rocks, that contain hornblende disseminated through their mass.**—**sub-hu'mer-al**, *a.* **Situated below the humerus.**—**sub-hy'a-loid**, *a.* **Situated under the hyaloid membrane of the eye.**—**sub"hy-me'ni-al**, *a.* *Bot.* **Lying just below the** hymenium; as, the *subhymenial* layer (of hyphal tissue) in **some fungi.**—**sub"hy-me'ni-um**, *n.* *Bot.* **The subhymenial layer.**—**sub-hy'oid**, *a.* **Situated beneath or succeeding the hyoid bone or arch. sub"hy-oi'de-an**‡.—**sub-il'i-ac**, *a.* **1. Situated beneath the ilium. 2. Of or pertaining to the subilium.**—**sub-il'i-um**, *n.* **The lower portion of the ilium.**—**sub"im-ag'i-na-ry**, *a.* *Math.* Being in some degree imaginary: said of a linear transforma**tion of a real function into another real function by means of an equation involving imaginaries.**—**sub-im'bri-cate**, *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in such a manner between the imbricate **and the convolute mode of estivation that the petal wholly inside is remote from the one wholly outside. Compare** SUBCONVOLUTE.—**sub"in-com-plete'**, *a.* **Partially incomplete, as the metamorphosis of orthopterous and other insects that attain the imaginal stage by gradual change through numerous ecdyses.**—**sub-in"cu-sa'tion**†, *n.* An implied accusation.—**sub'in"dex**, *n.* [SUB'IN"DEX-ES or SUB IN"DI-CES, *pl.*] *Math.* **An indicative figure, letter, or sign following and slightly underneath a figure, letter, or sign**; as, in M_n, X_2, Y_4, the *subindexes* are *n*, 2, and 4. —**sub-in"di-vid'u-al**, *n.* *Crystal.* **One of the small crystals that often unite in parallel growths to build up larger crystals of the same general habit.**—**sub"in-duce'**†, *vt.* **To induce partially; suggest covertly; insinuate.**—**sub"in-fer'**†, *vt.* & *vi.* **To infer from an inference.**—**sub"in-sin"u-a'tion**, *n.* **A half-suppressed or very delicate insinuation.**—**sub"in-tes'ti-nal**, *a.* **Situated under or on the ventral side of an intestine.**—**sub-in"tro-duce'**†, *vt.* **To introduce in a subordinate manner.**—**sub-in"vo-lu'tion**, *n.* A retarded or incomplete **return to normal dimensions, as of the uterus after child**birth.—**sub'joint"**, *n.* *Zool.* A secondary joint, as in the **antennæ of crustaceans.**—**sub-ju'gal**, *a.* **Situated beneath** the jugal or malar bone.—**sub"lieu-ten'ant**, *n.* In the **British navy, an officer of the rank just below that of lieu**tenant: corresponding to *lieutenant junior grade* in the U. S. navy.—**sub-lin"e-a'tion**, *n.* A line drawn beneath **some word or passage; an underlining: commonly an indication to the printer to set in italics the word or passage so marked.**—**sub-lit'tor-al**, *a.* **Being under the shore; in zoology, living near the shore: said of animals that live in water just below the shore-line.**—**sub-lob'u-lar**, *a.* **Situated beneath the lobules, as branches of the hepatic veins.** —**sub-lum'bar**, *a.* **Situated ventrally from the loins or** lumbar region.—**sub-lux'ate**, *vt.* To dislocate partially. —**sub"lux-a'tion**, *n.* *Surg.* **Violent stretching or rupture of ligaments of a joint without complete dislocation.**—**sub-mam'ma-ry**, *a.* **Situated underneath the mammary gland.**—**sub-mar'gin-al**, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* **Situated near** the margin; as, the *submarginal* cell of the wing of an insect.—**sub-mar'gin-ate**, *a.* Bordered with a mark near the margin. **sub-mar'gined**‡.—**sub-meg"a-cra'nous**, *a.* *Craniom.* **Having a capacity, in males, of 1,960 to 2,100 ccm.; in females, 1,740 to 1,840 ccm.: said of skulls.**—**sub-meg"a-pros'o-pous**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity of the face, in males, of 650 to 710 ccm.; in females, **585 to 575 ccm.: said of skulls.**—**sub-mem'bra-nous**, *a.* **Somewhat or nearly membranous.**—**sub"me-nin'ge-al**, *a.* **Situated under the meninges or membranes of the brain** or spinal cord.—**sub-men'tal**, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the chin; as, the *submental* artery. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the submentum.—**sub-men'tum**, *n.* *Entom.* The **basal sclerite of the labium of an insect, between the gula** and the mentum.—**sub-mes"a-ti-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* *Craniom.* Somewhat mesaticephalic; having a cephalic index of from 75 to 79.—**sub-mi"cro-cra'nous**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity, in males, of 1,640 to 1,800 ccm.; in **females, 1,510 to 1,600 ccm.: said of skulls.**—**sub-mi"cro-pro-so'pous**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a capacity of the **face, in males, of 510 to 570 ccm.; in females, 440 to 475 ccm.: said of skulls.**—**sub-mon'tane**, *a.* **Situated at the foot of** a mountain or mountain range; as, a *submontane* village. **sub-mon'tagne**‡.—**sub-mun'dane**, *a.* Situated be**neath the earth; underground.**—**sub-mus'cu-lar**, *a.* **Situated beneath a muscle or muscles.**—**sub-na'sal**, *a.* **Situated below the nose; as, the** *subnasal* **point on the median line at the lower border of the anterior nares.**—**sub-nas'cent**, *a.* [Rare.] Growing underneath, as shrubs.—**sub-neu'ral**, *a.* Situated beneath the neural axis or nervous cord; as, the *subneural* gland of an ascidian. **sub-nerv'i-an**‡.—**sub-no'dal**, *a.* Situated behind the nodus of the wing of a dragon-fly.—**sub-no"to-chord'al**, *a.* Situated on the ventral surface of the notochord.—**sub-nu'bi-lar**, *a.* **[Rare.] Situated beneath the clouds.**—**sub-o"ce-an'ic**, *a.* Situated beneath the ocean or its surface.—**sub-oc'el-late**, *a.* Partially ocellate, as an epupillate ocellus. —**sub"oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the occiput **or back of the head, as the first cervical nerve. 2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe.**—**sub-oc'u-lar**, *a.* **Situated under or beneath the eye; as,** *subocular* antennæ.—**sub-œ"soph-ag'e-al**, *a.* Same as SUBESOPHAGEAL.—**sub-op'tic**, *a.* **Situated beneath the eye.**—**sub-o'ral**, *a.* Situated below the mouth.—**sub"or-dain'**†, *vt.* To ordain to a subordinate position.—**sub-os'tra-cal**, *a.* Situated under the shell, as a dorsal cartilage of a cephalopod.—**sub-o'val**, *a.* **Somewhat or nearly oval.**—**sub"o-va'ri-an**, *a.* **Situated below the ovary; as, the** *subovarian* plates of a cystoidean crinoid.—**sub-o'vate**, *a.* **Somewhat or nearly ovate.**—**sub-pal'li-al**, *a.* *Conch.*

Situated under the mantle; as, the *subpallial* space.—**sub"pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Lying below the parietal bone or lobe.—**sub-ped'i-form,** *a.* Having somewhat the form of a foot, as the posterior antennæ of podocopous crustaceans.—**sub"ped-un'cu-lar,** *a.* Situated beneath the peduncle; as, the *subpeduncular* lobe of the cerebellum.—**sub"ped-un'cu-late,** *a.* Supported on a very short stem or peduncle.—**sub-per"i-car'di-ac,** *a.* Situated underneath the pericardium.—**sub-per"i-cra'ni-al,** *a.* Situated underneath the pericranium.—**sub-per"i-os'te-al,** *a.* Situated or occurring underneath the periosteum.—**sub-per"i-to-ne'al,** *a.* Situated underneath the attached surface of the peritoneum.—**sub-per"pen-dic'u-lar,** *n. Math.* A subnormal.—**sub-pet'i-o-lar,** *a. Bot.* Situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree.—**sub-pet'i-o-late,** *a.* Having a very short petiole; subsessile.—**sub"pet-ro'sal,** *a.* Situated at the lower part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *subpetrosal* sinus of the dura mater.—**sub-phar"yn-ge'al,** *a.* Situated below the pharynx; as, the *subpharyngeal* cartilage (a small nodule of hyaline cartilage frequently found below and behind the tonsil).—**sub'-phra"try,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A subdivision of a phratry. See PHRATRY.—**sub-phren'ic,** *a.* Situated below the diaphragm.—**sub'phy"lum,** *n. Zool.* A primary division of a phylum.—**sub'phy"lar,** *a.*—**sub-pi'al,** *a.* Situated below the pia mater.—**sub-pleu'ral,** *a.* Situated underneath the attached surface of the pleura.—**sub-plex'al,** *a.* Situated beneath a cerebral plexus.—**sub'-plinth,** *n. Arch.* A block or base supporting a plinth: found rarely in classical Greek architecture, and never in Roman except where standing as a division between steps.—**sub-pod"o-phyl'lous,** *a.* Situated under the podophyllous layer of a horse's foot.—**sub-pon'tine,** *a.* Situated below the pons Varolii of the brain; as, the *subpontine* arteries.—**sub"pre-pu'tial,** *a.* Situated beneath the prepuce.—**sub'pri"or,** *n. Eccl.* A prior's vicegerent or assistant.—**sub"pro-stat'ic,** *a.* Situated beneath the prostate gland.—**sub'prov"ince,** *n.* A prime division of a province; in zoögeography, a division subordinate to a subregion.—**sub-pu'bic,** *a.* Situated below the pubis.—**sub-pul'mo-na-ry,** *a.* Situated at the ventral side of the lung.—**sub"py-ram'i-dal,** *a.* **1.** Situated below the pyramid of the tympanum; as, the *subpyramidal* fossa. **2.** Somewhat pyramidal.—**sub-quad'ru-ple,** *a. Math.* Having or corresponding to the ratio one to four.—**sub-quin'tu-ple,** *a. Math.* Having or corresponding to the ratio one to five.—**sub-ra'di-al,** *a. Zoöph.* Situated between the adradial radii.—**sub-ra'di-us,** *n. Zoöph.* A subradial radius.—**sub-rad'u-lar,** *a. Conch.* Situated under the radula; as, the *subradular* membrane.—**sub-ra'mose,** *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* Having few branches; having little tendency to branch. **sub-ra'mous**†.—**sub-ra'-tion-al,** *a. Math.* Not rational, though capable of being defined by a rational equation: said of a function; as, x is a *subrational* function of y if $x^2=y^3$.—**sub'read"er,** *n.* An assistant reader.—**sub-re'gion,** *n.* A subdivision of a region, as in zoögeography.—**sub-re'gion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a subregion.—**sub-rent',** *vt.* [U. S.] To underlease; underlet.—**sub-ret'i-nal,** *a.* Situated beneath the retina.—**sub"re-tract'ile,** *a.* Somewhat retractile, as the legs of an insect when not fitting into grooves.—**sub"ri-dic'u-lous,** *a.* [Rare.] Ridiculous in a concealed or subdued way.—**sub-ros'tral,** *a. Ornith.* Situated under the rostrum.—**sub-sa'cral,** *a.* Situated on the anterior or ventral surface of the sacrum.—**sub"sclerot'ic,** *a.* Situated beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**sub'sec"tion,** *n.* A subdivision of a section, as in botany or zoology.—**sub'seg"ment,** *n.* A subjoint.—**sub-sep'tu-ple,** *a.* Proportioned as one to seven.—**sub-se'rous,** *a.* Situated immediately beneath a serous membrane.—**sub-sex'tu-ple,** *a.* Proportioned as one to six.—**sub'si"zar,** *n.* An under-sizar; one of lower rank than a sizar.—**sub'smile",** *n.* [Rare.] A slight smile.—**sub-so'cial-ly,** *adv.* In somewhat separated groups.—**sub-so'lar,** *a.* Being under the sun; mundane; specifically, tropical. **sub-so'la-ry**‡.—**sub-sol'id,** *n. Geom.* A solid imperfectly enclosed.—**sub-spat'u-late,** *a.* Almost or partially spatulate.—**sub'spe"ci-es,** *n. Biol.* A division of a species based on characters more important than those that ordinarily characterize varieties; also, a geographical variety or race; an aggregate connected by few intermediate stages with another, and generally having a distinct habitat.—**sub"spe-cif'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a subspecies. **2.** Not precisely specific; quasi-specific.—**sub"spe-cif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sub"sphe-noi'dal,** *a.* Situated at the lower part of the sphenoid bone; as, the *subsphenoidal* sinus of the dura mater.—**sub'sphere",** *n.* A sphere not complete or perfect; an approximately spherical body.—**sub-spher'ic-al,** *a.*—**sub-spher'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-spi'nous,** *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the spine, a spine, or a spinous process. **2.** Somewhat like a spine.—**sub-spi'ral,** *a.* Somewhat spiral, or indistinctly marked with a spiral line, as an operculum.—**sub-sple'ni-al,** *a.* Situated beneath the splenium of the corpus callosum of the brain.—**sub'stage",** *n.* An attachment below the stage of a compound microscope, to hold the condenser, etc.—**sub-ster'nal,** *a.* Situated underneath the sternum.—**sub'stile",** *n.* Same as SUBSTYLE.—**sub-stil'lum,** *n. Pathol.* Same as STILLICIDIUM.—**sub'sur"face.** **I.** *a.* Situated beneath the surface. **II.** *n. Geom.* A continuum of three dimensions regarded as existing in five-dimensional space.—**sub-syl'vi-an,** *a.* Situated at the lower part of the Sylvian fissure of the brain, as a branch of that fissure sometimes found.—**sub"sy-no'vi-al,** *a.* Situated beneath or within the cavity of a synovial membrane; as, a *subsynovial* cyst (a cystic enlargement within a synovial bursa).—**sub"tar-ta're-an†,** *a.* Being or living under Tartarus; as, *subtartarean* powers.—**sub-teg"u-men'tal,** *a.* Situated under the tegument or skin.—**sub-tem'per-ate,** *a.* Pertaining to the colder parts of the temperate zone.—**sub-tem'po-ral,** *a.* Situated beneath the temporal bone or the temporal convolutions of the brain.—**sub"ten-tac'u-lar,** *a.* Situated under the tentacles, as of a crinoid.—**sub"ter-ra'que-ous,** *a.* Situated beneath the surface of the terraqueous globe; as, *subterraqueous* heat.—**sub"ter-res'tri-al,** *a.* Subterranean; lower than terrestrial.—**sub"tha-lam'ic,** *a.* Situated beneath the optic thalamus.—**sub"tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Situated below the thorax.—**sub-tor'rid,** *a.* Same as SUBTROPICAL.—**sub-trans"at-lan'tic,** *a.* Traversing the Atlantic ocean under water.—**sub"tri-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Approximately triangular.—**sub"tri-an'gu-late**‡.—**sub"tri-he'dral,** *a.* Approaching the form of a three-sided pyramid; as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth.—**sub"tri-e'dral**‡.—**sub-trip'le,** *n. Math.* One-third of a number; as, 4 is the *subtriple* of 12.—**sub-trist',** *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat sad.—**sub-tro"chan-ter'ic,** *a.* Situated below the trochanter of the femur.—**sub'type",** *n. Biol.* A type included in another.—**sub-typ'ic-al,** *a.* Not wholly true to the type; nearly typical.—**sub-um'bo-nal,** *C.* (**sub"um-bo'-nal,** *W.*), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve.—**sub"un-da'tion**†, *n.* An inundation; flood.—**sub-un'gual,** *a.* Situated beneath a nail, hoof, or claw.—**sub-un'gui-al**‡.—**sub"u-re'thral,** *a.* Situated beneath the urethra.—**sub-ur'sin(e,** **I.** *a.* Having somewhat the structure of a bear, as the raccoon, panda, and other arctoid carnivores. **II.** *n.* A subursine carnivore.—**sub-vag'i-nal,** *a.* Situated within a sheath; as, the *subvaginal* spaces of an optic nerve.—**sub"va-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Somewhat variant; of or pertaining to a subvariety.—**sub"va-ri'e-ty,** *n.* A subordinate variety.—**sub-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Situated beneath or ventrally from the vertebræ.—**sub-vir'ile,** *a.* Not having full virility.—**sub-vo'cal,** *a.* & *n.* Subtonic.—**sub-zo'nal,** *a.* **1.** Situated immediately beneath the zona pellucida of the ovum. **2.** Somewhat zonary, as a placenta.—**sub'zone",** *n.* A subdivision of a zone.—**sub-zyg"o-mat'ic,** *W.*† (**sub-zy"go-mat'ic,** *W.*‡), *a.* Situated beneath the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

sub, sub, *vi.* [SUBBED; SUB'BING.] *Print.* To act as a sub or compositor's substitute.

sub[1], *n.* [Colloq.] One who takes the place of an absentee; a substitute, as in a printing-office or in a baseball-team. [Abbr. of SUBSTITUTE.]

—**sub'-list",** *n. Print.* A list of the subs or substitute printers who are allowed to supply the places of regular compositors in an office without notice to the foreman or proprietor.

sub[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A subordinate or subaltern. [Abbr. of SUBALTERN, SUBORDINATE.]

sub-ac'id, sub-as'id, *a.* **1.** Moderately acid; pleasantly sour, as a fruit or wine. **2.** Figuratively, somewhat sharp or biting; verging on acerbity. as words or temper. [< L. *subacidus,* < *sub,* under; and see ACID.]

—**sub"a-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being subacid. **2.** That which is subacid.

sub-ac'id, *n.* A subacid substance; a mild acid.

sub"a-e'ri-al, sub'ê-i'ri-al, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or formed at the earth's surface, in open air: contrasted with *aerial* on the one hand, and *submarine* or *subaqueous,* and *subterranean,* on the other hand. Compare EOLIAN, 2.

> True coal is a *subaërial* accumulation by vegetable growth on soils wet and swampy . . . but not submerged.
> J. W. DAWSON *Acadian Geology* ch. 10, p. 139. [MACM. '68.]

[< SUB- + AERIAL.] —**sub"a-e'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub"a-e'ri-al-ist, sub'ê-i'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who holds that the more abrupt inequalities of the earth's surface have been produced by subaerial or atmospheric causes.

su'bah, sû'bâ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A province or governmental district of India. **2.** A subahdar. **sou'bah**‡; **su'ba**‡.

su'bah-dar, sû'ba-dâr, *W. Wr.* (sû-ba-dâr', *C. J.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The governor of a subah; a viceroy. **2.** The chief native officer of a company of sepoys in the British East-Indian army. **sou'ba-dar**‡; **sou'bah-dar**‡; **su'ba-dar**‡.—**su'bah-da-ry,** *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or office of a subahdar. **su'bah-ship**‡.

sub-al'tern, sub-êl'tėrn *or* sub'al-tėrn (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of inferior rank or position; subordinate, as a species to a genus, or as a particular proposition under a universal. **2.** Specifically, in military language, ranking as a junior officer, generally below a captain. [< F. *subalterne,* < LL. *subalternus,* < L. *sub,* under; and see ALTERN.]

—**subaltern genus** (*Logic*), see GENUS.—**s. opposition** (*Logic*), opposition in quantity only. See OPPOSITION.

sub-al'tern, *n.* **1.** A person of inferior or subordinate rank or position; especially, a military officer ranking below a captain. **2.** *Logic.* A specific class or nature as included under a general one, or an individual or particular statement as deducible from a universal one.

> Of *subalterns,* the particular is true if the universal be true; but the universal may or may not be true when the particular is true.
> W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson ix, p. 78. [MACM. '76.]

sub"al-ter'nant, sub'al-tėr'nant. *Logic.* **I.** *a.* Universal, as opposed to *particular.* **II.** *n.* A universal proposition in its relation to the particular proposition containing the same terms, or a genus in its relation to a species. **sub"al-ter'nans**‡.

sub"al-ter'nate, sub'al-tėr'net *or* -nêt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subordinate or inferior; subaltern. **2.** Successive, or succeeding by turns. **II.** *n. Logic.* A particular proposition or a species, as opposed to a universal proposition or a genus. When the subalternant is true the subalternate must also be true, but not conversely.

sub-al'ter-na'ting, sub-al'tėr-nê'ting, *W.* (sub-al-tėr'nê-ting, *C.*; -êl-tėr'-, *E. J.*), *a.* Coming in succession.

sub-al"ter-na'tion, sub-al'tėr-nê'shun, *n.* **1.** A succeeding by turns; succession; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior. **2.** *Logic.* The immediate inference of a particular from a universal proposition.

sub"an-co'ne-al, sub'aṇ-cō'ṇę-al, *a.* Situated beneath the anconeus muscle; as, a *subanconeal* gland.

sub-an"co-ne'us, sub-aṇ'co-nī'us *or* -nē'us, *n.* A collection of muscular fascicles that extends from the back part of the humerus to the capsule of the elbow-joint.

sub"a-quat'ic, sub'a-cwat'ic, *a.* **1.** Same as SUBAQUEOUS. **2.** Partially aquatic.

sub-a'que-ous, sub-ê'cwę-us *or* -ą'cwe-us, *a.* **1.** Being, formed, or operating under water; intended for use under water; as, *subaqueous* armor.

> Torpedoes . . . are tiny vessels in themselves, . . . guided by self-adjusting rudders that automatically compensate for the variations of *subaqueous* pressures.
> *Harper's Weekly* Sept. 23, '93, p. 911, col. 2.

2. Having an appearance like that produced under water.

> The day was the more propitious that it yielded just that dim, *subaqueous* light which sleeps so fondly upon the English landscape. H. JAMES, JR. *Passionate Pilgrim* ch. 1, p. 22. [O. & CO. '75.]

sub"a-qua'ne-ous†.—**subaqueous tube,** a subaqueous pipe or tunnel used as a viaduct or an aqueduct.

sub"ar-rha'tion, sub'a-rê'shun, *n. Archeol.* Anciently, betrothal by the bestowal upon the woman by the man of rings, money, or other gifts as pledges. [< LL. *subarro,* betroth, < L. *sub,* under, + *arrha* (< Gr. *arrhabōn*), earnest-money.] **sub"ar-ra'tion**‡.

sub-aud', sub-âd', *vt.* [Rare.] To understand by implication, as a word or expression left out in an ellipsis; comprehend as an understood but unexpressed meaning. [< L. *subaudio,* < *sub,* under, + *audio,* hear.]

sub"au-di'tion, sub'â-dish'un, *n.* [Archaic.] The understanding or supplying of something not expressed; also, a thought thus understood or supplied.

> Fellow was originally a term of respect, — at least, there was in it no *subaudition* of contempt.
> MATHEWS *Words* ch. 13, p. 297. [S. C. G. '77.]

[< L. *subauditio(n-),* < *sub,* under, + *audio,* hear.]

sub-ax'il-la-ry, sub-ax'il-ę-ri. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated below or beneath the axilla or armpit; axillary. **2.** *Bot.* Situated beneath the axil. **II.** *n. Ornith.* An axillar.

sub-ax'il-lar‡.

sub-ba'sal, sub-bê'sal. **I.** *a. Zool.* Situated near the base, as of a crinoid. **II.** *n. Echin.* A subbasal plate.

sub'base", sub'bês', *n. Arch.* The lowest member of a base or of a base-board, when it is made in more than one layer. [< SUB- + BASE, *n.*]

sub-bas'i-lar, sub-bas'i-lar, *a.* Situated near the base; as, the *subbasilar* plate of the mouth-parts of a chilopodous myriapod.

sub'bass", sub'bês', *n.* In an organ, a 16-foot or 32-foot pedal-stop.

> The *sub-bass* is all right in an organ; but I should not want a man to play on a thirty-two foot pipe all the time and tell me that that was music. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Aug. 23,* '74 vol. ii, p. 539. [J. B. F. '74.]

[< SUB- + BASS[2], *n.*] **sub'base"**‡; **sub'bour-don**‡.

sub'bing, sub'ing, *n.* **1.** *Print.* The act of working as a sub or substitute. **2.** [Eng.] The practise of advancing wages on piece-work.

sub-bi'valve, sub-bui'valv, *n.* A univalve or gastropod shell with an operculum. [< SUB- + BIVALVE.]

sub-brach'i-ate, sub-brak'i-et *or* -êt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the ventrals under the pectorals; of or pertaining to the *Subbrachiati.* **2.** Situated under the pectorals, as ventrals. **II.** *n.* One of the *Subbrachiati.*

Sub-brach"i-a'ti, sub-brak'i-ê'tai *or* -ę'ti, *n. pl. Ich.* A former order of malacopterygian fishes with ventrals under pectorals, as in cod. [< SUB- + L. *brachiatus;* see BRACHIATA.] **Sub-brach"i-a'les**‡.

—**sub-brach'i-an,** *n.*

sub-brach"y-ceph-al'ic, sub-brak'i-sef-al'ic, *a. Craniom.* Somewhat brachycephalic; having a cephalic index of from 80 to 84.

sub-cal'i-ber, sub-cal'i-bėr, *a.* Of smaller caliber than the firearm from which it is to be fired: said of a projectile. A cup or disk is used to make up the deficit. [< SUB- + CALIBER.] **sub-cal'i-bre**‡.

sub-can'tor, *n. Mus.* Same as SUCCENTOR.

sub-can'tus, sub-can'tus, *n.* A rhythmical or singsong mode of utterance. [< SUB- + CANTUS.]

Sub-car"bon-if'er-ous, sub-cär'bon-if'ėr-us, *n.* The lower division of the Carboniferous: for its various subdivisions, see GEOLOGY.—**Sub-car"bon-if'er-ous,** *a.*

sub'cel"lar, sub'sel'ar, *n.* A cellar under another cellar.

sub-cen'tral, sub-sen'tral, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the center. **2.** Almost central; slightly eccentric. **3.** Situated beneath the centrum of a vertebra; as, the *subcentral* or hemal arch. **4.** Occurring below the central sulcus of the brain, as an inconstant sulcus.

—**sub-cen'tral-ly,** *adv.*

sub'chant"er, *n. Mus.* Same as SUCCENTOR.

sub-che'la, sub-kî'la *or* -kê'la, *n. Zool.* A terminal hook-like appendage that bends down on the joint to which it is attached. [< SUB- + CHELA[1].]

—**sub-che'late,** *a.* Having or resembling a subchela.—**sub-che'li-form,** *a.* Subchelate.

sub-chlo'rid, } sub-clō'rid, -rid *or* -ręid, *n. Chem.* A
sub-chlo'ride, } basic chlorid; as, copper *subchlorid* (Cu_2Cl_2), cuprous chlorid.

sub'class", sub'clas', *n.* A primary subdivision of a class, as in botany and zoology.

sub-cla'vi-an, sub-clê'vi-an *or* -clą'vi-an, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath or deeper than the clavicle; as, the *subclavian* vessels. **2.** Of or pertaining to the subclavian vessels. [< SUB- + L. *clavis,* key.]

—**subclavian artery,** the large trunk that passes under the clavicle to convey blood to the arm.—**s. groove,** a groove made by the subclavian vessels on the first rib.

sub-cla'vi-an, *n.* A subclavian vessel or nerve, or the subclavius.

sub-cla'vi-us, sub-clê'vi-us *or* -clą'vi-us, *n.* A small muscle that passes from the clavicle to the first rib. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< SUB- + L. *clavis,* key.]

sub-con'scious, sub-cen'shus, *a.* **1.** Faintly conscious.

> Pope betrays . . . how much grander and more faithful to that great theme [Christianity] were the *subconscious* perceptions of his heart than the explicit commentaries of his understanding.
> DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 190. [T. & F. '59.]

2. Being or occurring in the mind, but without attendant consciousness or conscious perception.

—**sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv.* With faint consciousness or without consciousness.

sub-con'scious-ness, sub-cen'shus-nes, *n.* **1.** Faint or partial consciousness. **2.** A mental state or process similar to those of which we are conscious, alleged to exist, but in which perception or mental apprehension is absent.

sub"con-tract', sub'cen-tract', *vt. & vi.* To contract under or in subordination to a previous contract.

sub'con"tract, sub'cen'tract, *C.* (sub-cen'tract, *W.*), *n.* A contract subordinate to another contract, as one for the subletting of work taken under contract.

sub"con-tract'ed, sub'cen-tract'ed, *a.* **1.** Contracted in subordination to or after another contract. **2.** *Entom.* Somewhat contracted. **3**†. Reduced the second time.

sub'con-tract"or, sub'cen-tract'ėr, *C.* (sub'cen-tract'ėr, *W.*), *n.* One who contracts with a principal contractor to do work embraced in the latter's contract.

sub-con'tra-ri'e-ty, sub-cen'tra-rai'ę-ti, *n.* The state of being subcontrary; especially, the logical relation existing between the affirmative and the negative subcontrary propositions. See OPPOSITION.

sub-con'tra-ry, sub-cen'tra-ri *or* -trę-ri, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specifically: (1) *Geom.* Similar and having the two sides about one of the angles coincident while the third sides cut each other: said of triangles, as ABC and ADE in the diagram. (2) *Logic.* Denoting the opposition of two subalternate propositions. See OPPOSITION.

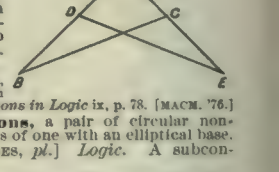

> Of *subcontrary* propositions, one only can be false, and both may be true. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* ix, p. 78. [MACM. '76.]

—**subcontrary sections,** a pair of circular nonparallel sections of a cone, as of one with an elliptical base.

sub-con'tra-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition.

sub-cos'ta, sub-cos'tą, *n. Entom.* The subcostal vein.

sub-cos'tal, sub-cos'tal, *a.* **1.** Situated upon the deeper surface of the ribs; as, the *subcostal* muscle. **2.** Situated at the inferior edge of a rib; as, the *subcostal* groove. **3.** Situated caudally from the ribs, taken collectively; as, the *subcostal* angle formed by the ribs at the lower aperture of the thorax. **4.** *Entom.* Situated behind and near the costal vein of an insect's wing; as, the *subcostal* vein. [< SUB- + COSTAL.]

sub-cos'tal, sub-cos'tal, *n.* **1.** A subcostal muscle. **sub"cos-ta'lis‡.** **2.** *Entom.* The subcostal vein.

sub-crep'i-tant, sub-crep'i-tant, *a.* *Med.* Slightly crepitant; as, a *subcrepitant* râle or rattle, a symptom of bronchial catarrh and softened tubercles of the lungs.

sub-crep"i-ta'tion, sub-crep'i-tē'shun, *n.* The noise of a subcrepitant râle or rattle.

sub"cru-en'tous, sub'cru-en'tus, *a.* *Med.* Somewhat bloody. [< L. *subcruentus*, somewhat bloody, < *sub*, under, + *cruor*, blood.]

sub-cru're-al, sub-crū'rē-al, *a.* Situated beneath the crureus muscle of the thigh.

sub"cru-re'us, sub'cru-ri'us *or* -rē'us, *n.* A collection of muscular slips passing from the anterior surface of the femur to the capsule of the knee-joint. [< SUB- + CRUREUS.] **sub"cru-rē'us‡; sub-fem"o-ra'lis‡.**

sub-cul'trate, sub-cul'trāt *or* -trĕt, *a.* Somewhat resembling a colter; curved on one side and straight on the other. [< SUB- + CULTRATE.] **sub-cul'tra"ted‡.**

sub"cu-ta'ne-ous, sub'kiu-tē'nē-us, *a.* Situated, found, or existing beneath the skin; used or applied beneath the skin; hypodermic; as, *subcutaneous* tissue; a *subcutaneous* mite; a *subcutaneous* application.
—**sub"cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

sub'dea"con, sub'dī'cn, *C.* (sub-dī'cn, *W.*), *n.* *Eccl. R. C. & Gr. Ch.* A member of the order of the ministry next below that of deacon, who assists at the eucharist. [< LL. *subdiaconus*, < L. *sub*, under: and see DEACON.] —**sub'dea"con-ship**, *n.* The office of a subdeacon; the order of subdeacons. **sub'dea"con-ry‡.**

sub'dean", sub'dīn', *n.* An assistant or substitute dean. [< LL. *subdecanus*, < L. *sub*, under; and see DEAN[1], *n.*] —**sub'dean"er-y**, *n.* The office of a subdean.

sub"di-ac'o-nate, sub'di-ac'o-nĕt *or* -nāt, *a.* Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon.

sub"di-ac'o-nate, *n.* The office, rank, or order of subdeacon. [< LL. *subdiaconus*; see SUBDEACON.]

The restriction on matrimony has never at any time extended below the *subdiaconate*, the inferior grades of the secular clergy having always been free to live with their wives, even in the periods of the most rigid asceticism.
H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* ch. 3, p. 53. [L. '67.]

sub-di'al, sub-dī'al, *W.* sub'di-al, *C.*), *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or being in the open air; situated under the open heaven. [< L. *subdialis*, < *sub*, under, + *dium*, sky.]

sub-di"a-pen'te‡, *n.* *Medieval Mus.* An interval of a fifth below a given tone. [C.]

sub-di"a-tes'sa-ron‡, *n.* *Medieval Mus.* An interval of a fourth below a given tone. [C.]

sub"di-ti'tious‡, *a.* Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in.

sub"di-vide', sub'di-vaid', r. **I.** *t.* To divide a part or the parts resulting from the previous division of; as, the human race is divided into stocks and *subdivided* into varieties.

Stephen Langton . . . was the first that divided the whole Bible into chapters, as Robert Stephens, a Frenchman, that curious critic and painful printer, some six score years since, first *subdivided* into verses. T. FULLER *Worthies of England, Kent* in vol. n. p. 182. [T. T. '40.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become further divided after being divided, or to become divided after being itself the result of a division. **2.** [Rare.] To separate or become dissociated.

sub"di-vis'i-ble, sub'di-viz'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being subdivided; susceptible of subdivision.

sub"di-vi'sion, sub'di-vizh'un, *n.* **1.** The act or process of subdividing; division following upon division so as to produce parts of parts. **2.** A part resulting from subdividing; a part of a larger part or division; in botany and zoology, a subordinate division or group.
Synonyms: see BRANCH; PART.
—**sub"di-vi'sion-al**, *a.*

sub"di-vi'siv(e, sub'di-vai'siv, *a.* Resulting from subdivision.

sub'do-lous†, *a.* Rather sly or crafty; somewhat artful.
—**sub'do-lous-ly†**, *adv.*—**sub'do-lous-ness†**, *n.*

sub-dom'i-nant, sub-dom'i-nant, *n.* *Mus.* The tone next below the dominant, as F in the key of C natural; the fourth note of the scale in any key.

sub-dou'ble, sub-dub'l, *a.* Having a ratio of one to two.

sub-du'a-ble, sub-dū'a-bl, *a.* That may be subdued.

sub-du'al, sub-dū'al, *n.* The act of subduing, or the state of being subdued; subjugation.

Nahum says nothing of its permanent *subdual*, only of the captivity of its inhabitants. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Intro. to Nahum* in vol. n., p. 192. [F. & W. '92.]

sub-duce', } sub-dūs', -duct', *rt.* [SUB-DUCED'; SUB-**sub-duct'**, } DUC'ING.] **1.** To withdraw or take away. **2.** To take as a part from a whole; subtract.

Subtract from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents, and the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents. MILL *Logic* bk. iii, ch. 8, canon 4, p. 265. [H. '74.]

[< L. *subductus*, pp. of *subducĕre*; see SUBDUCE.]

sub-duc'tion, sub-duc'shun, *n.* [Rare.] A withdrawal or taking away; removal; subtraction.

sub-duc', sub-dūz', *rt.* [SUB-DUED'; SUB-DU'ING.] **1.** To obtain dominion over by war and force; subjugate; as, Carthage was *subdued* by Rome.

The Romans would never have *subdued* the Italian tribes if they had not boldly left Italy and conquered foreign nations.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 20, '33.

2. To render mild and gentle; overcome by training, influence, or persuasion; tame; as, Christianity has *subdued* many savage nations.

You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings which he *subdues*, not by the power of those which *subdue* him. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xiv, p. 256. [H. '70.]

3. To overcome by industrial power or skill; cause to become valuable, as land by cultivation; hence, to extirpate (that which is noxious), as weeds. **4.** To remove harsh or glaring effect from; reduce the intensity of; tone down, soften; commonly in the past participle; as, *subdued* effects.

Speak in a *subdued* tone, and always look at the person whom you are addressing.
DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. i, ch. 23, p. 34. [A. '71.]

[< OF *souduire*, < L. *subduco*, remove, < *sub*, under, + *duco*, lead.]

Synonyms: beat, break, bridle, conquer, control, crush, master, overbear, overcome, overpower, overwhelm, reduce, repress, subject, subjugate, suppress, tame, train, vanquish. see BROWBEAT; CONQUER, OVERWHELM, REPRESS.
—**sub-duc'†**, *n.* Subjection; victory. —**sub-**

sub-du'ed'ness, *n.* The state of being conquered, especially of being rendered submissive in spirit.—**sub-du'ement**, *n.* The act of subduing; conquest.—**sub-du'er**, *n.* A conqueror or tamer.

sub'du"ple, sub'diū'pl, *a.* *Math.* Designating the inverse of a duple ratio.—**subduple ratio**, a ratio in which the antecedent is half the consequent.

sub-du'pli-cate, sub-diū'pli-kĕt *or* -kĕt, *a.* *Math.* Obtained by using the square roots.

So then in Plates of Glass which . . . differ in nothing but their thickness, the Diameters of the Rings are reciprocally in a *subduplicate* proportion of the thicknesses of the Plates.
NEWTON *Opticks* bk. ii. pt. iv, p. 282. [W. & J. 1. 1721.]

[< SUB- + DUPLICATE.]—**subduplicate ratio** (*Math.*), the ratio of the square roots of two quantities; that ratio which, when squared, will produce a given ratio.

sub-du'ral, sub-diū'ral, *a.* Situated between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane of the brain; as, the *subdural* space. [< SUB- + DURAL.]

sub'ed"i-tor, sub'ed'i-tor, *C.* (sub-ed'- *W.*), *n.* A subordinate editor, as of a newspaper or periodical.—**sub-ed"i-to'ri-al**, *a.*—**sub'ed"i-tor-ship**, *n.*

sub-el'a-phine, sub-el'a-fin, *a.* Nearly related to the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), as the damine and pseudaxine deer. See illus. under ANTLER. [< SUB- + ELAPHINE.]

Sub'en, sub'en, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The goddess of maternity, identified with Lucina, worshiped especially in southern Egypt. The vulture was her symbol.

sub"en-ceph'a-lon, sub'en-sef'a-lon, *n.* *Anat.* The medulla oblongata, the pons Varolii, the crura cerebri, and the corpora quadrigemina taken together.

sub-e'qual, sub-ī'cwal, *a.* **1.** Approximately equal.

The incisors are small, *subequal*, and with cutting edges, and are set in a semicircular line.
W. H. FLOWER *The Horse* ch. 1, p. 23. [E. P. & CO. '91.]

2. Of such a magnitude that no one equals the sum of any two of the others; said of the numbers in a group.

su'ber, sū'bĕr, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Same as CORK[1], 3.
—**su'ber-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of suberic acid.—**su-be're-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of cork. —**su-ber'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cork. —**suberic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{14}O_4$) contained in cork, from which it is extracted by boiling with nitric acid.—**su"ber-i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Bot* Same as SUBERIZATION.—**su'ber-in**, *n.* A modification of cellulose, allied to cutin, contained in cork. **su'ber-ine‡.** —**su"ber-i-za'tion**, *n.* *Bot.* The transformation of cell-wall into suberin or cork.—**su'ber-ize**, *vt.* To make corky, as cell-walls.—**su'ber-one**, *n.* *Chem.* An aromatic liquid compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_2$) regarded as the ketone of suberic acid; obtained when that compound is distilled with an excess of lime.

su'ber-ite, sū'bĕr-ait, *n.* A clavuline sponge of *Suberites* or a related genus. [< L. *suber*, the cork-oak.]

sub"e-rose'[1], sub'ē-rōs', *a.* *Bot.* Slightly erose or gnawed. [< SUB- + L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodo*; see ERODE.]

su'ber-ose'[2], sū'bĕr-ōs', *a.* Corky; of or pertaining to suberin. [< L. *suber*, cork.] **su'ber-ous‡.**

sub-e"soph-ag'e-al, sub-ī'sof-aj'ē-al, *a.* Situated beneath the esophagus; specifically said of a ganglion in certain invertebrates, as arthropods and annelids.

sub-fa'ci-es, sub-fē'shi-iz *or* -fā'ci-ēs, *n.* *Entom.* The under side of an insect's face. [< SUB- + L. *facies*, face.]

sub"fac-to'ri-al, sub'fac-tō'ri-al, *n.* *Math.* Any one of a series of numbers obtained each by multiplying the previous one in the series by the number representing the order in the series of the result sought, and then subtracting or adding unity according as the order is odd or even. The first number in the series is obtained by thus operating upon unity. The

numbers are called **subfactorial one, subfactorial two**, etc., according to their order in the series. See table.	$1 \times 1 - 1 = 0$, subfact. 1 $0 \times 2 + 1 = 1$, " 2 $1 \times 3 - 1 = 2$, " 3 $2 \times 4 + 1 = 9$, " 4 $9 \times 5 - 1 = 44$, " 5

sub'fam"i-ly, sub'fam'i-li, *C.* (sub-fam'-, *W.*), *n.* *Biol.* A primary division of a family, of one or more genera.

sub-fem"o-ra'lis, sub-fem'o-rē'lis *or* -rā'lis, *n.* [-LES, -lîz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* The subcrureus. [< SUB- + LL. *femoralis*; see FEMORAL.]

sub-feu', sub-fiū', *rt.* To subinfeudate, as when a feudal tenant in turn granted the land to a vassal. [< SUB- + FEU = FEUD[2], *n.*] —**sub"feu-da'tion**, *n.* Subinfeudation.—**sub-feu'da-to-ry**, *n.* A tenant of a tenant of lands held under a feudal superior.

sub-fla'vous, sub-flē'vus, *a.* Yellowish; as, the *subflavous* ligament between the laminæ of the vertebræ. [< SUB- + L. *flavus*, yellow.]

sub'ful"crum, sub'ful'crum, *n.* [-CRA, -cru, *pl.*] *Entom.* A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and the palpiger. [< SUB- + FULCRUM.]

sub-fusk', sub-fusk', *a.* [Archaic.] Dusky or dull in hue; of a dark but unpronounced color. [< L. *subfuscus*, < *sub*, under; and see FUSCOUS.] **sub-fusc'‡; sub-fusc'ous‡.**

sub-ga'le-a, sub-gē'lē-a *or* -gā'lē-a, *n.* *Entom.* The third sclerite of a maxilla of an insect between the stipes and the galea. [< SUB- + GALEA.]

sub-gen'er-a, sub-jen'gr-a, *n.* Plural of SUBGENUS.

sub"ge-ner'ic, sub'je-ner'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus. **sub"ge-ner'ic-al‡.**
—**sub"ge-ner'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

sub-gens', sub-jenz', *n.* [SUB-GEN'TES, sub-jen'tîz *or* -gen'tēs, *pl.*] The social unit next below the gens or clan, as in an American Indian tribe or nation; as, the Catada gens of the Omaha is divided into four *subgentes* — Black Bear, Small Bird, Eagle, and Turtle.

sub'ge"nus, sub'jī'nus, *C.*, *or* -gen'us (sub-jī'nus, *W.*), *n.* *Biol.* A primary subdivision of a genus including one or more species with common characters; as, the *subgenus Lynx* of the genus *Felis*; the *subgenus Azalea* of the genus *Rhododendron*.

sub'gyre", sub'jair', *n.* *Anat.* A convolution of the brain wholly or partly covered by another one.

sub"has-ta'tion†, *n.* A sale by public auction.

sub"he-pat'ic, sub'hē-pat'ic, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the liver or its lobules, as branches of the portal vein. **2.** Performing or supposed to perform the functions of a liver; said of certain glands in invertebrates.

sub-hu'mer-ate†, *vt.* To bear on one's shoulders.

sub-ic'u-lum, sub-ic'yu-lum (siu-bic'yu-lum, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The convolution of the brain underneath the hippocampus major. **2.** *Bot.* A tufted or matted mycelium under the sporophores, or a union of such mycelium with the modified substratum. [< LL. *subices*, < L. *subicio*, subject, < *sub*, under, + *jacio*, throw.]

sub'i-ma"go, sub'i-mē'gō *or* -mą'gō, *n.* *Entom.* A stage in the metamorphosis of certain insects, as ephemerids, just preceding the imago, when the wings are expanded and functional, but the whole body is enclosed in an extremely thin pilose pellicle. [< SUB- + L. *imago*; see IMAGE.] **pseud"i-ma'go‡.**—**sub"im-ag'i-nal**, *a.* Having the character of a subimago.

sub-in'di-cate, sub-in'di-kĕt, *rt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] [Rare.] To indicate by suggestion; hint.—**sub-in"di-ca'tion**, *n.* An act or a means of subindicating.

sub"in-dic'a-tive, sub'in-dic'a-tiv, *a.* Indirectly indicative; suggestive; shadowing forth.

That sort of *subindicative* token of respect which one is apt to demonstrate towards a venerable stranger.
LAMB *Essays of Elia. Old Actors* p. 213. [W. L. & CO.]

sub-in"feu-da'tion, sub-in"fiu-dē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* The granting by inferior lords, in imitation of their superiors, of estates less than their own, to be held of themselves.

By the process of *subinfeudation* the count or duke holding a large province . . . became in reality an independent sovereign.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 442, p. 256. [A. '64.]

2. The feud or fief resulting from subinfeudation. **sub"feu-da'tion‡.**—**sub"in-feu'da-to-ry**, *a.* A feudal under-tenant; one holding by subinfeudation.

sub"in-gres'sion†, *n.* Subtle entrance or insertion.

sub-in'trant, sub-in'trant, *a.* *Pathol.* Having paroxysms that occur in such rapid succession as to intermingle with one another; as, a *subintrant* fever. [< LL. *subintrant(-s)*, ppr. of *subintro*, steal into, < L. *sub*, under; and see INTRANT.]

sub-ir"ri-ga'tion, sub-ir'i-gē'shun, *n.* Irrigation through channels beneath the surface.

su"bi-ta-men'te, sū'bi-tā-men'tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Suddenly.

sub'i-tane†, *n.* A sudden event.
—**sub"i-ta'ne-ous†**, *a.* Sudden; unexpected. **sub'i-ta-ny†.**—**sub"i-ta'ne-ous-ness†**, *n.*

su'bi-to, sū'bi-tō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Suddenly.—**volti subito**, turn (the leaf over); quickly: often abbreviated V. S.

sub-ja'cen-cy, sub-jē'sen-si, *n.* The condition of being subjacent.

sub-ja'cent, sub-jē'sent, *a.* **1.** Situated directly underneath; lying below; in geology, lying below a stratum or another formation.

Commonly the white substance immediately *subjacent* to the cortex is firmer than the cortex itself.
E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 219. [BER. '83.]

2. Being or placed at a lower elevation; as, *subjacent* valleys and plains. **3.** *Alg.* Written under a symbol. [< L. *subjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subjacio*, underlie, < *sub*, under, + *jaceo*, lie.]—**sub-ja'cent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-ja'cent, *n.* *Logic.* The consequent of a conversion.

sub-ject', sub-ject', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make subject to some action or agent; cause to undergo some operation; bring under treatment; as, the student was *subjected* to an examination; the metal was *subjected* to heat. **2.** To expose to the operation of some law or agency; render liable to be affected; as, your conduct *subjects* you to public ridicule; such a crime would *subject* you to prosecution. **3.** To place before for consideration, judgment, and disposition; as, I refuse to *subject* my plans to you. **4.** To cause to become subject or subordinate; bring into subjection or subserviency; subdue; as, the Greeks were *subjected* to the Romans.

No man is so fond of liberty himself, as not to be desirous of *subjecting* the will of some individuals in society to his own.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 20, p. 154. [H. M. & CO.]

5. [Archaic.] To lay or spread before; place beneath, in front, or within range of.

To the eastern gate
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. MILTON *P. L.* bk. xii, l. 640.

II†. *i.* To become subservient. [< LL. *subjecto*, freq. of L. *subjicio*, < *sub*, under, + *jacio*, throw.]

Synonyms: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**Preposition:** *to.*

sub'ject, sub'ject, *a.* **1.** Being under the power of another; owing or yielding obedience to sovereign authority; as, every citizen and resident of a country is *subject* to its government and laws. **2.** In a state of subjugation; being under the dominion of; as, states *subject* to a foreign power.

If there be one lesson which history clearly teaches, it is this, that free nations cannot govern *subject* provinces.
FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 1, p. 1. [H.]

3. Exposed to some agency or tendency; liable to be affected; also, actually placed or brought under: with *to*; as, a climate *subject to* extremes of cold and heat; *subject to* headache; all one's life *subject to* poverty.

Words are as *subject* as coin to defacement and abrasion by brisk circulation. MARSH *Eng. Lang.* first series, lect. i, p. 13. [S.]

4. Being under discretionary authority; as, a treaty *subject* to ratification, modification, or rejection. **5.** [Rare.] Submissive. **6†.** Being in a lower physical position.

Synonyms: dependent, disposed, exposed, inferior, liable, obnoxious, prone, subordinate.—**Antonyms:** clear, exempt, free, superior, supreme, uncontrolled, unrestrained.
—**Preposition:** *to.*

sub'ject, *n.* **1.** One who is under the governing power of another; specifically, an individual member of a nation as related to its ruler or government; especially, a person owing allegiance to a monarch.

The rights of *subjects* are no less divine than those of their rulers.
ST. GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, Gov't of Life* in vol. i, p. 377. [O. & CO. '92.]

2. One who or that which is employed or treated in a specified way, as by subjection to experiment or operation; a thing or person that is observed for the purpose of examining some disclosed phenomenon. Specifically: (1) A body for anatomical demonstration. (2) A person supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence and who is used in hypnotic and kindred experiments. (3) One attacked by or liable to any disease.

A large proportion of the cases of Apoplexy occurring in plethoric *subjects*, and not connected with disease of the heart or softening of the arterial coats, are traceable to intemperance in eating as well as in drinking. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ch. 1, p. 55. [L. BROS. & CO. '50.]

3. Something about which thought or the artistic constructive faculty is employed. (1) A theme of consideration; a topic of discussion, conversation, negotiation, or of any literary work.

The *subject* of the Iliad is not the war of Troy, but the wrath of Achilles exhibited during and in connection with the war of Troy.
GLADSTONE in *North American Review* May, '92, p. 620.

(2) *Fine Arts.* The general idea or plan of an artistic work; the dominant design of a work of art; specifically, in decorative art, an animal or human figure employed in pictorial display, and especially in some representation of action or movement. (3) *Gram.* The noun, phrase, clause, or sentence setting forth the thing spoken about; that about which something is asserted or affirmed; especially, the nominative or subject-nominative. Compare PREDICATE.

Every sentence may be divided into two parts: — One part is the thing spoken about, and is called the *Subject*. The other part is the thing said about the *Subject*, and is called the Predicate.
BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* p. 6. [H. H. & CO.]

(4) *Logic.* That about which predication is made in the mind, whether it be the grammatical subject or not. (5) *Mus.* The melodic phrase on which a composition or a part of it is based; the theme; specifically, the proposition of a fugue. **4.** *Philos.* (1) The self or conscious substance as immediately cognizant of its own cognitions, thoughts, and experiences: a term much used by the Kantians and others in discussions respecting the origin and nature of knowledge. (2) Any entity that is the basis of phenomena or manifestations; a substance.

A being with respect to its properties or attributes is termed a *subject* or substratum. Every substratum of visible qualities, is termed substance; and of tangible qualities, body.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* app., p. 474. [F. J. H. '53.]

5. The originating cause or exciting occasion of an experience; as, your illness is the sole *subject* of my grief. [< F. *sujet.* < L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subjicio;* see SUBJECT, *v.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **naked subject** (*Logic*), the subject term in a judgment without such sign of quantity as *every, all,* or *some.* — **sub'ject-head''ing,** *n.* In library catalogues, a heading, as "dog," under which books relating to that subject are listed. — **s.-matter,** *n.* The object of consideration, whether in argument or in oral or written statement; as, the *subject-matter* of a sermon. — **s.-notion,** *n. Logic.* A notion that is the subject of a judgment: opposed to *predicate-notion.* — **s.-object,** *n.* An object that is influenced by the subject or ego in its nature or activity; a subjective object. According to the Kantian system all objects actually perceived are such. See synonyms of SUBJECTIVE. — **s.-objectivity,** *n.* — **s.-word,** *n.* A word in the title of a book used as a heading in a catalogue.

sub-ject'a-bl(e, sub-ject'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can or should be subjected; submissible. **sub-ject'i-bl(e't.**

— **sub-ject''a-bil'i-ty, sub-ject''i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

sub'ject-dom, sub'ject-dum. *n.* The political status of a subject; the position of being a subject; also, subjects collectively.

sub-jec'tion, sub-jec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of making subject or bringing into a state of submission. **2.** The state of being subject to or under the power or sway of another or of something specified; as, *subjection* to a vice. **3.** *Logic.* The giving of a subject to a predicate: the correlative of *predication,* which is much more common. [F., < L. *subjectio(n-),* < *subjicio;* see SUBJECT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ALLEGIANCE; BONDAGE.

sub'ject-ist, sub'ject-ist, *n.* Same as SUBJECTIVIST.

sub-jec'tiv, -ly, -ness. Subjective, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sub-jec'tive, sub-jec'tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating to the subject of mental states, or ego; proceeding from or taking place within the subject: opposed to *objective;* as, sensation is a *subjective,* while a perception is an objective experience.

Subject therefore, denotes the mind itself; and *subjective,* that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the thinking subject. Object, on the other hand, is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant, . . . while objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing; and thus denotes what is real in opposition to what is ideal, — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. ix, p. 111. [G. & L. '59.]

2. In literature and art, giving prominence to the subject or author as treating of his own experience or state of feeling; as, *subjective* poetry reveals the poet's character. **3.** [Rare.] Inclined to be subject or submissive; tending to subjection; subservient; as, *subjective* compliance. [< L. *subjectivus,* < *sub,* under, + *jacio,* throw.]

Synonyms: objective. *Subjective* and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being, for the most part, strictly antonyms. A mountain, as a mass of a certain size, contour, color, etc., is an *objective* fact; the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective.* But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river. The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective;* the outward causes of these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappointment, are *objective.* Different individuals may receive different *subjective* impressions from the same *objective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc. The style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches out toward external objects; it is called *subjective* when it derives its materials mainly from or constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the author. See INHERENT.

— **subjective method** (*Philos.*), the method of investigation that observes and treats realities in subordination to preconceived notions or assumptions, and constructs systems in accordance with the conceptions of the investigator rather than with the facts: opposed to the method of *inductive verification.* See INDUCTIVE. — **s. sensation,** a sensation due to stimulation of the sensory apparatus by some internal cause, as in hallucination. — **s. symptoms,** pathological symptoms that from their nature are discoverable by the patient alone, presenting no external indication.

— **sub-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness,** *n.*

sub-jec'tiv-ism, sub-jec'tiv-izm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is merely subjective and relative. (1) The doctrine that we know directly no external object. (2) The doctrine that there is no objective measure of truth; relativism. **2.** Same as SUBJECTIVITY, 3. **3.** The subjective method; as, Descartes's *subjectivism.*

— **sub-jec'tiv-ist.** **I.** *a.* Same as SUBJECTIVISTIC. **II.** *n.* A believer in any philosophical doctrine of subjectivism. — **sub-jec''tiv-is'tic,** *a.* Relating to or imbued with subjectivism. — **sub-jec''tiv-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a subjectivistic manner or aspect.

sub''jec-tiv'i-ty, sub'jec-tiv'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being subjective; subjectiveness; also, any element or form of psychical experience.

That excess of *subjectivity* — those visionary raptures and supernatural exaltations . . . are, in the eyes of these [mystical] writers, the choice rewards of sufferings and of aspirations the most intense. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 25, note. [ALS. S.]

2. The character of existing merely as a mental representation; the non-possession of objectivity; hence, the absence of objective reality; illusiveness; also, an illusion.

3. The individuality of an artist or author as evidenced by his art. [< L. *subjectivus;* see SUBJECTIVE.]

sub-jec'tiv-ize, sub-jec'tiv-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To reduce to subjectivity.

sub'ject-less, sub'ject-les, *a.* Having no subject.

sub'ject-ness, sub'ject-nes, *n.* [Rare.] Subjection.

sub'ject-ship, sub'ject-ship, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being in subjection; the condition of being subject or a subject.

sub-jec'ture, sub-jec'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] Subjection.

sub'jee, sub'ji, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BHANG.

sub-jic'i-blet, *a.* **1.** That can be brought into subjection. **2.** That can be made a subject, as in predication.

— **sub-jic''i-bil'i-ty†,** *n.*

sub-join', sub-join', *vt.* To add at the end; write or say in addition to what has been written or said before; attach, as to a writing; affix. [< OF. *subjoindre,* add, < L. *subjungo,* subjoin, < *sub,* under, + *jungo,* join.]

The New Testament *subjoins* to the duty of fearing God that of honouring the king.
R. HALL *Works, Sermon, Jer. viii, 6* in vol. i, p. 88. [H. '32.]

Synonyms: see ADD.

— **sub-join'der,** *n.* [Rare.] A remark following upon another by way of afterthought or reply.

sub ju'di-ce, sub jū'di-se *or* jū'di-cē. [L.] Still under consideration; not yet decided; under advisement; literally, before the judge.

sub'ju-ga-bl(e, sub'ju-ga-bl, *a.* That may be subjugated or subdued; conquerable.

sub'ju-gate, sub'ju-gēt, *vt.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; force into subserviency; conquer; subdue; hence, to make subservient in any way; enslave; as, to *subjugate* one's passions.

Both Scotland and Ireland, indeed, had been *subjugated* by the Plantagenets, but neither country had been patient under the yoke.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 50. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

[< L. *subjugatus,* pp. of *subjugo,* < *sub,* under, + *jugum,* yoke.]

Synonyms: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.

— **sub'ju-ga''tor,** *n.* One who subjugates.

sub''ju-ga'tion, sub'ju-gē'shun, *n.* The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

National *subjugation* is a greater evil than a war of defence.
CHANNING *Works, War* p. 648. [A. U. A. '83.]

Synonyms: see BONDAGE.

sub-junc'tion, sub-junc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined. **2.** That which is subjoined.

sub-junc'tiv, *a. & n.* Subjunctive. PHIL. SOC.

sub-junc'tive, sub-junc'tiv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to that mode of the finite verb that is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion. In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, concession, etc., as *if, though,* or *whether. Be* and *were* are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. The subjunctive of the Germanic dialects was originally an optative. See OPTATIVE.

Our verb has long been undergoing a process of impoverishment by the obliteration of its *subjunctive* mood. This had begun even in the Anglo-Saxon, by the partial loss of the distinctive signs of *subjunctive* meaning, and the assimilation of the *subjunctive* and indicative forms. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 86. [S. '67.]

2†. Subjoined to that which has been written or said. [< L. *subjunctivus,* < *subjungo;* see SUBJOIN.]

sub-junc'tive, *n.* **1.** The subjunctive mode. **2.** A verb form of this mode.

sub'king''dom, sub'king'dum, *n.* A primary division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom; as, the *subkingdoms Protozoa, Colentera, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Molluscoidea, Mollusca,* and *Vertebrata,* in zoology; the *subkingdoms Cryptogamia* and *Phanerogamia,* in botany.

sub''lap-sa'ri-an, sub'lap-sē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the doctrine called sublapsarianism, held by moderate Calvinists, or to the believers in such doctrine. **II.** *n.* A believer in sublapsarianism. [< SUB- + L. *lapsus;* see LAPSE, *n.*] **sub-lap'sa-ry‡.**

— **sub''lap-sa'ri-an-ism,** *n. Theol.* See ORDER OF DECREES, under DECREE.

sub-late', sub-lāt', *C.* (sub'lāt, *W.*), *vt.* [SUB-LA'TED; SUB-LA'TING.] **1.** *Logic.* (1) To regard and treat as untrue; deny: opposed to *posit.* (2) In the Hegelian logic, to obliterate by a new movement of thought. **2.** [Rare.] To bear away; carry off; remove. [< L. *sublatus,* raised, < *sub,* under, + *latus,* borne.]

— **sub-la'tion,** *n.* The act or result of sublating. — **sub'la-tiv(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Operating or tending to take away; effecting removal or deprivation.

sub-let', sub-let', *vt.* **1.** To let (work that one has contracted to do) to a subordinate contractor; underlet. **2.** To let to another (property that one holds by a lease); sublease; specifically, in law, to transfer to another a part of one's term or interest in (all or a part of property held by a lease). The transfer of the whole term or interest in all or a part of the property is called an *assignment,* and in such case the lessee is said to assign his term or interest. [< SUB- + LET†, *v.*]

sub''le-vam'i-nous†, *a.* Supporting; sustaining.

sub'le-vate†, *v.* To raise; stimulate. **sol'le-vate†,**

sub''le-va'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of upraising; elevation. **2.** An uprising; a revolt; rebellion; insurrection.

sub''li-ga'tion†, *n.* A binding underneath.

sub-li'ma-ble†, *a.* That can be sublimated.

— **sub-li'ma-ble-ness†,** *n.*

sub'li-ma-ry†, *a.* Elevated or exalted.

sub'li-mate, sub'li-mēt, *vt.* [-MA''TED; -MA''TING.] **1.** *Chem.* To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling, as for purification: a process analogous to the distillation of liquids. **2.** Figuratively, to draw out from dross, as by sublimation; refine; purify; etherealize.

The doctrines of St. John were *sublimated* into the abstractions of Plato. C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philos.* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 33. [S. '77.]

[< L. *sublimatus,* pp. of *sublimo,* raise on high, < *sublimis,* high.]

sub'li-mate, sub'li-met *or* -mēt, *a.* Converted by heat into vapor, and subsequently condensed; hence, refined.

sub'li-mate, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The product of sublimation, especially when regarded as purified by the process. **2.** Specifically, in mineralogy, a coating or deposit of a substance on charcoal or in a glass tube, as in blowpipe analysis, showing from its special character the nature of the substance. [< L. *sublimatus;* see SUBLIMATE, *v.*] — **corrosive sublimate,** see CORROSIVE.

sub''li-ma'tion, sub'li-mē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The act or process of sublimating; especially, separation of the volatile constituents of a solid, as an ore, by heating to vaporization: frequently a part of a process in which the product can be condensed and saved, but usually of one in which the product is allowed to escape.

These crystals . . . are finally purified by *sublimation,* that is, by converting them into vapour to condense again into the solid form. BLOXAM *Chemistry, Ammonia* p. 125. [P. B. & CO. '90.]

2. Hence, any refining or purifying process; elimination of base and impure elements; purification; refinement. **3.** That which has undergone a sublimating process; that which has been refined; hence, the pure essence of a thing; quintessence.

'The Bridge of Sighs' . . . is the *sublimation* of charity and forgiveness, the compassion of the Gospel itself.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, Hood* p. 87. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

— **sublimation theory,** in geology, the theory that mineral veins were originally filled by the injection from molten masses below of the vapor of metallic ores which in time condensed and assumed their present conditions.

sub'li-ma-to-ry, sub'li-mā-to-ri. **I.** *a.* Made use of in sublimation; effective for sublimation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A vessel in which sublimation is effected. [< LL. *sublimator,* elevator, < L. *sublimo;* see SUBLIMATE, *v.*]

sub-lime', sub-laim', *vt.* [SUB-LIMED'; SUB-LI'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sublime; elevate or dignify supremely.

Call it not Revenge! thus sanctified, and thus *sublimed,*
'Tis duty, 'tis devotion. SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 3, l. 411.

2. *Chem.* To sublimate. **3.** [Archaic.] To lift aloft.

II. *i.* **1.** To be sublimated, as sulfur. **2.** To be elevated or ennobled; become sublime. [< OF. *sublimer,* < L. *sublimo;* see SUBLIMATE, *v.*]

sub-lime', *a.* **1.** Characterized by sublimity; striking the mind with a sense of magnitude, power, or grandeur, physical or spiritual; awakening or fitted to awaken feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion, as for surpassing or supreme excellence or exaltation; grand; solemn; uplifting; as, a *sublime* sight; a *sublime* sacrifice; a *sublime* thought. **2.** Exalted and preeminent for nobility of character or attainment; supreme in genius or action; majestic; noble: said of persons.

Few have guarded the purity of their native tongue with that jealous care, which the *sublime* Dante . . . declares to be the first duty of a poet. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, ch. 16, p. 386. [H. '58.]

3. Being of the highest degree; supreme; utmost; as, a *sublime* sense of one's importance; *sublime* indifference. **4.** [Poet.] (1) Of lofty bearing; haughty; proud. (2) Elevated by unusual happiness; elate. **5.** *Anat.* Lying near the surface; superficial. **6.** [Archaic.] Raised to a great height; lofty. [< L. *sublimis,* lofty.]

Synonyms: exalted, grand, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately. *Sublime* is said of that which at once exalts and overwhelms the mind.

The beautiful attracts without repelling; whereas the sublime at once does both; the beautiful affords us a feeling of unmingled pleasure, in the full and unimpeded activity of our cognitive powers; whereas our feeling of sublimity is a mingled one of pleasure and pain,— of pleasure in the consciousness of the strong energy, of pain in the consciousness that this energy is vain. . . . The beautiful has reference to the form of an object, and the facility with which it is comprehended. For beauty, magnitude is thus an impediment. Sublimity, on the contrary, requires magnitude as its condition; and the formless is not unfrequently *sublime.*
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xivi, p. 628. [G. & L. 59.]

Majestic applies to that which makes upon the mind an impression as of the presence and bearing of a mighty sovereign. *Magnificent* denotes the possession at once of greatness, splendor, and richness; as, *magnificent* array; a *magnificent* sunset. See GRAND. — **Antonyms:** base, contemptible, insignificant, little, mean, petty, ridiculous.

— **sublime anatomy,** the branch of anatomy relating to superficial muscles. — **s. geometry,** higher geometry.

— **sub-lime'ly,** *adv.* — **sub-lime'ness,** *n.*

sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime: usually with the definite article. Specifically: (1) A majestic style of thought or composition arising from loftiness of view and intense earnestness of purpose; the *sublime* characterizes the book of Job. (2) The majestic in nature or art, as distinguished from the merely beautiful.

The *sublime* impresses the mind at once with one great idea, — it is a single blow.
JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Discourses* iv, p. 111. [MCC. & CO. '91.]

(3) The sublimated and refined; hence, the ideal; also, the most intense; the utmost extreme.

This is the very *sublime* of folly, beyond which human dotage cannot advance. DE QUINCEY *Biographical Essays, Shakspeare* p. 83. [T. & F. '54.]

sub-lime', *adv.* [Poet.] In a sublime or elevated manner; also, far aloft.

But cawing rooks and kites that swim *sublime*
In still-repeated circles, screaming loud.
COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 203.

sub-li'mer, sub-lai'mer, *n.* One who or that which sublimes; specifically, an apparatus for subliming.

sub-lim''i-fi-ca'tion†, *n.* The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

sub-lim'i-nal, sub-lim'i-nal, *a.* Being beneath the threshold of consciousness; latent: said of supposed sensations or other psychical changes so weak that we are not conscious of them. [< SUB- + L. *limen (limin-),* door.]

Mr. Myers is fond of ascribing genius to the uprush of the *subliminal* consciousness; but no uprush from *subliminal* regions will explain the sudden possession by a peasant girl of the technical knowledge of a master of artillery.
Review of Reviews Sept., '93, p. 310.

sub-lim'i-ty, sub-lim'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being sublime, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The quality of anything in nature, art, or character that marks it as sublime or awakens the emotion of the sublime; grandeur or vastness of extent, duration, or power; loftiness or majesty of nature or character; extraordinary elevation of thought, sentiment, or style. Sublimity appeals to the imagination or power of artistic construction. It is the form of beauty into which the three elements of beauty enter on a scale so grand that while the unity and perfection of form are intuitively seen to be present, they are, as being too great for man's powers, only partially apprehended and grasped. See BEAUTY; CONSTRUCTION.

Beauty always has to do with form; *sublimity* may depend on form or on 'Unform,' a useful idiom which may cover both formlessness and deformity.
B. BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 10, p. 276. [MACM. '92.]

(2) The complex emotion arising from the perception or contemplation of that which is sublime, consisting of a pleasurable feeling of elevation, astonishment, and awe resulting from the attempt to grasp the unity and perfection of form entering into its beauty, and a painful feeling of baffled effort, powerlessness, and pain resulting from partial failure in the attempt. See quotation from Hamilton under SUBLIME, *a.*

The Emotion termed *Sublimity* is connected with vastness of Power, which sometimes takes the form of maleficent power, and sometimes of beneficent.
BAIN *On Teaching English* ch. 6, p. 100. [A. '87.]

2. That which is sublime.
Above, the sky, With all its bright *sublimity* of stars.
LOWELL *Rhœcus* st. 9.

3. The very highest degree; acme; climax; quintessence. **4.** *Phrenol.* The faculty that is the seat of lofty imagination or heroic feeling. [< F. *sublimité*, < L. *sublimitat-s.* < *sublimis*, lofty.]

sub'li-mize, sub'li-maiz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MI'ZING.] To render sublime, especially by representation.

sub-lin'gua, sub-ling'gwa, *n.* A fold of mucous membrane beneath the tongue, found in young children, in some of the higher apes, and in many lemurs and bats. [< SUB- + L. *lingua*, tongue.]

sub-lin'gual, sub-ling'gwal, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the tongue; subglossal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sublingua or the sublingual gland.
—**sublingual gland**, one of the salivary glands, situated at the side of the jaw and underneath the tongue.

sub-li'tion, sub-lish'un, *n.* [Rare.] The process or art, in painting, of putting on the dead-coloring. [< L. *sublitus*, pp. of *sublino*, prime, < *sub*, under, + *lino*, daub.]

sub'lu-na-ry, sub'lu-ne-ri (XIII), *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the moon. **sub-lu'nar‡.** **2.** Of or pertaining to this world; terrestrial. [< SUB- + L. *luna*, moon.]

sub'lu-na-ry†, *n.* Any earthly thing.

sub"ma-rine', sub'ma-rin', *a.* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea. (1) Living or located under the sea; as, the *submarine* cable.

On the coast of New Jersey and thence southward to Florida, similar evidence indicates that the marginal part of the continent at least. . . . has gradually sunk down until extensive areas recently land, are now *submarine*.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Stability* p. 9. [S. '89.]

(2) Used or transacted under the sea; as, a *submarine* gun; *submarine* investigations. [< SUB- + MARINE.]
—**submarine boat**, a boat that may be submerged and

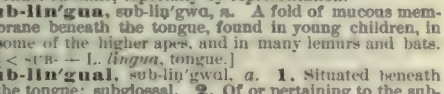

The Electric Submarine Boat "Nautilus."
d, telescopic cylinders; *o*, observation-tower; *p*, twin propellers; *s*, steering-gear; *w*, water-line.

propelled under water, designed chiefly for carrying and firing torpedoes, and sometimes arranged with extensible cylinders for increasing the air-space when it is desired to come to the surface; still in the experimental stage.—**s. gun**, a gun for firing a torpedo or other projectile from a port below the surface of the water.—**s. mine**, a mass of torpedoes or other explosives sunk, as in a harbor, to be exploded under the bottoms of hostile vessels.

sub"ma-rine', *n.* A submarine plant or animal.

sub"max-il'la, sub'max-il'a, *n.* The lower jaw or submaxillary.

sub-max'il-la-ry, sub-max'il-le-ri. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the maxilla or lower jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland. **II.** *n.* [RIES, *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone. **submaxillary gland**, one of the salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw. See illus. under SALIVARY GLAND.

sub-me'di-an, sub-mi'di-an, *a.* Situated next the middle or median line, as teeth of the odontophore of a mollusk; in entomology, internomedian.

sub-me'di-ant, sub-mi'di-ant, *n.* *Mus.* The sixth of a scale, as A in the scale of C natural. [< SUB- + MEDIANT.] **su"per-dom'i-nant‡.**

sub-merge', sub-merj', *v.* [SUB-MERGED'; SUB-MER'GING.] **I.** *t.* To place or plunge under water; cover with water; inundate; hence, to drown; overwhelm.
II. *i.* To be, plunge, or lie under water; be hidden and buried, as if immersed in water; be lost to sight. [< F. *submerger*, < L. *submergo*, < *sub*, under, + *mergo*, dip.]
Synonyms: see DROWN; IMMERSE; INUNDATE; OVERWHELM.
—**sub-merged'**, *a.*—**sub-mer'gence**, *n.* The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

In Europe, at the period of greatest *submergence*, the hills of Scandinavia and Britain and the Ural perhaps alone stood out of the sea. A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* ch. 7, p. 356. [CAS. CO.]

—**sub-mer'gi-ble**, *a.* Capable of being submerged.

sub-merse', sub-mers', *vt.* [Rare.] To put under water; submerge. [< L. *submersus*, pp. of *submergo*; see SUBMERGE.]
—**sub-mersed'**, *a.* Growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. **sub-merse'‡.**—**sub-mers'i-ble**, *a.*—**sub-mer'sion**, *n.* Same as SUBMERGENCE.

sub-min'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To supply; afford. **II.** *i.* To be subservient, be useful.
—**sub-min'is-trant†**, *a.* Subordinate; subservient.—**sub-min'is-trate†**, *vt.* & *vi.* To subminister.—**sub-min"is-tra'tion†**, *n.*

sub-miss', sub-mis', *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Submissive.

The great works of past ages seem to a young man things of another race in respect of which his faculties must remain passive and *submiss*. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 149. [H. '58.]

2†. Subdued; soft; gentle; calm. [< L. *submissus*, pp. of *submitto*; see SUBMIT.]
—**sub-miss'ly†**, *adv.*—**sub-miss'ness†**, *n.*

sub-mis'sion, sub-mish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of submitting; a yielding to the power or authority of another; obedience; hence, action in conformity with the wishes of a superior. **2.** The state or quality of being submissive; the spirit of subjection or obedience; an acquiescent temper; humility and resignation or meekness.

The feeling of affection of a dog towards his master is combined with a strong sense of *submission*, which is akin to fear.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 5, p. 120. [A. '73.]

3. [Archaic.] Acknowledgment of error; confession of a fault. **4.** *Law.* The act of referring, or the agreement to refer, a matter of controversy to arbitration.

The first essential of an award . . . is, that it be conformable to the terms of the *submission*. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 688.

[OF., < L. *submissionem* n., < *submissus*; see SUBMISS.]
Synonyms: obedience, patience, resignation, subjection, submissiveness. See PATIENCE.
—**submission bond** *Law*, an arbitration bond. See ARBITRATION.—**s. of the clergy** (*Eng. Hist.*), the agreement of the clergy in convocation that resulted in the statute of 1533 known as the **Act of Submission**, the purpose of which was to prevent the promulgation of fresh canons without the assent of the crown.
—**sub-mis'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors submission.

sub-miss'ly, -ly, -ness. Submissive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sub-miss'ive, sub-mis'iv, *a.* **1.** Willing or inclined to submit; yielding; obedient; docile. **2.** Manifesting submission; expressive of or pertaining to submission.

And, with a low *submissive* reverence,
Say,—What is it your honour will command?
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew, Induction* sc. 1.

Synonyms: see DOCILE; DUTIFUL; HUMBLE[1]; OBSEQUIOUS[1]; PASSIVE; SUPPLE.
—**sub-miss'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a submissive manner. **sub-miss'ive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit', sub-mit', *v.* [SUB-MIT'TED; SUB-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give up to or place under the government or treatment of another; yield; subject; surrender; commonly with the reflexive pronoun; as, do not *submit* yourself to insult.

We were both a little afraid of Peggotty, and *submitted* ourselves in most things to her direction.
DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 2, p. 13. [H. '72.]

2. To present for the judgment or decision of another; specifically, in law, to present (a matter in controversy) before a tribunal for its decision; refer or subject to arbitration; as, to *submit* a case without argument.

No general authority to collect claims . . . carries with it the power to *submit* them to arbitration, unless the power arises from a general usage, or is given by a rule of court.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 688.

3. To present as one's own opinion or statement; offer simply for the consideration and understanding of others; as, I *submit* that this should be allowed. **4†.** To lower; let down. **5†.** To lay or place under or beneath. **6†.** To moderate; restrain.
II. *i.* **1.** To yield to authority or power; cease from opposition or resistance; succumb; surrender. **2.** To be acquiescent or obedient; be subject; be submissive; as, we should *submit* to God's will. [< OF. *soubmettre*, < L. *submitto*, < *sub*, under, + *mitto*, send.]
Synonyms: see BEND; ENDURE; OBEY.
—**sub-mit'tal**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of submitting.—**sub-mit'ter**, *n.* One who submits.

sub-mon'ish†, *vt.* To admonish gently; warn; advise.

sub"mo-ni'tion†, *n.* Mild rebuke or advice.

sub"mu-co'sa, sub'miu-co'sa, *n.* [-SÆ, -sī or -sē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The connective tissue lying just beneath a mucous membrane. [< SUB- + L. *mucosus*; see MUCOUS.]

sub-mu'cous, sub-miu'cus, *a.* **1.** Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane. **2.** Somewhat mucous; resembling mucus or the mucous membrane.

sub-mul'ti-ple, sub-mul'ti-pl, *n.* *Math.* A number or quantity of which another is a multiple; one of the equal parts into which a quantity may be divided; an aliquot part; used also attributively; as, a *submultiple* number.

It would be obviously inconvenient to measure the dimensions of instruments, the diameters of wheels, and the gauges of wires, in *submultiples* of the earth's quadrant. WILLIAM THOMSON *Popular Lectures, Electrical Units* in vol. i, p. 121. [MACM. '89.]

Sub-myt"i-la'ce-a, sub-mit'i-lē'se-a *or* -lg'ce-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of bivalves having the mantle generally open and shell mussel-like, including *Unionidæ*, *Trigoniidæ*, *Carditidæ*, etc. [< SUB- + MYTILACEA.]—**sub-myt'i-la'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*

sub-nect'†, *vt.* To tie, fasten, or join beneath. **sub-nex'†.**

sub-niv'e-an, sub-niv' *or* sub-ni'vian, *a.* [Rare.] Lying or being beneath the snow. **sub-niv'e-al‡.**

sub-nor'mal, sub-nôr'mal, *a.* **1.** Abnormal. **2.** *Math.* Cut off by the normal. **sub"nor-mal'i-ty**, *n.*

sub-nor'mal, *n.* *Math.* That portion of the axis of a curve included between the ordinate of one of its points and the normal to that point.
—**polar subnormal**, that portion of the line passing through the pole perpendicular to the radius vector which is included between the pole and the normal to the curve.

sub"no-ta'tion, sub'no-tē'shun, *n.* A rescript.

sub-nu'vo-lar, sub-niū'vo-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Partially darkened or concealed by clouds. [< SUB- + It. *nuvola*, cloud, < L. *nubila*, clouds, < *nubilus*; see NUBILOUS.]

Submuvolar lights of evening sharply slant
Through pillared masses and on wasted walls.
R. M. MILNES *The Burden of Egypt* st. 37.

sub'oc"tave, sub'ec'tēv. **I.** *a.* Existing in the proportion of one to eight; containing one part in eight. **sub-oc'tu-ple‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** The eighth part. **2.** *Mus.* The octave below a given note.
—**suboctave coupler**, a coupler that joins to every note its suboctave, either on the same manual or on another.

sub"o-per'cu-lar, sub'o-per'kiu-lar. **I.** *a.* Situated below the operculum; of or pertaining to the subopeculum. **II.** *n.* The subopeculum.

sub"o-per'cu-lum, sub'o-per'kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Ich.* A bone of the gill-cover below and partly behind the operculum and behind the interopeculum. **2.** A convolution of the frontal lobe of the brain below the operculum. **sub"o-per'cle‡.**

sub-or'bit-al, sub-ôr'bit-al. **I.** *a.* Situated beneath the orbit of the eye; infraorbital; as, the *suborbital* nerve.
sub-or'bit-a-ry†. **II.** *n.* **1.** A suborbital bone. **2.** The suborbital nerve.

sub'or"der, sub'ôr'dgr, *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* A primary division of an order. **2.** *Arch.* A subordinate order modifying the principal order, generally for decoration.

sub-or'di-na-cy, sub-ôr'di-na-si, *n.* Subordination.

sub-or'di-nal, sub-ôr'di-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a suborder. [< SUB- + L. *ordo*, order.]

sub-or'di-nan-cy†, *n.* **1.** Subordinate offices taken as a whole. **2.** Subordinacy. **sub-or'di-nance†.**

sub-or'di-na-ry, sub-ôr'di-ne-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Her.* One of a class of armorial charges usually considered less honorable than the ordinaries, though included among them by some heralds. Among them are the *bordure*, *incrustchum*, *orle*, *tressure*, *fret*, *gyron*, *fusque*, *mullet*, *lozenge*, *fusil*, *mascle*, *rustre*, *roundels*, and *gouttes*. [< SUB- + ORDINARY.]

sub-or'di-nate, sub-ôr'di-nēt, *vt.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **1.** To make subordinate; assign to a lower order or rank; hence, to hold as of less importance; give an inferior or secondary place; as, I *subordinate* my plans to yours. **2.** To make subject or subservient; subject, as to authority. [< L. *subordinatus*; see SUBORDINATE, *a.*]

sub-or'di-nate, sub-ôr'di-net *or* -nēt, *a.* **1.** Belonging to an inferior order in a classification; having a lower position in a recognized scale; secondary; minor.

With Swift, to excite the emotion of the ludicrous is . . . only a *subordinate* purpose,—a means employed for effecting quite another and a much higher end.
G. L. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Swift* in vol. ii, p. 229. [S. '69.]

2. Subject or subservient to another; hence, inferior in any way, but especially in official or social standing. [< LL. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordino*, subordinate, < L. *sub.* under; and see ORDINATE, *a.*]
Synonyms: see SUBJECT.
—**subordinate clause** (*Gram.*), a clause connected with and dependent on another clause whose force or meaning it modifies: opposed to *coordinate*, *principal*, and *independent clause*; called *adverb clause*, *adjective clause*, or *substantive clause*, according as it is related to the principal clause as a modifying adverb, adjective, or noun.—**s. conjunctions** (*Gram.*), those conjunctions that join subordinate to principal clauses. *Subordinate conjunctions* embrace (1) **final**, expressing purpose or result (*that*, etc.); (2) **temporal**, expressing time (*when*, *before*, *since*, etc.); (3) **local**, expressing place (*where*, *beyond*, etc.); (4) **conditional**, expressing condition (*if*, etc.); and **concessional**, expressing concession (*though*, etc.). See CONJUNCTION. **subordinating conjunctions‡.**
—**sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

sub-or'di-nate, *n.* A subordinate person; one who is under another in rank or official position; especially, one who serves under a principal or superior; as, to entrust one's duties to a *subordinate*.
Synonyms: see AUXILIARY.

sub-or"di-na'tion, sub-ôr'di-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of subordinating; an assigning to a lower rank, or a regarding and treating as of inferior dignity or importance. **2.** The state of being subordinated or subordinate; subjection to a superior; inferiority of rank or official position.

In Rome the absolute authority of the head of the family was the centre and archetype of that whole system of discipline and *subordination* which it was the object of the legislator to sustain.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 316. [A. '73.]

3. The spirit or habit of obedience, or the exercise and display of submission; habitual obedience. **4.** *Logic.* That kind of inclusion in which one class is embraced by another as a part. See INCLUSION. **5†.** Degree of lower rank. [< LL. *subordinatus*; see SUBORDINATE, *a.*]

sub-or"di-na'tion-ism, sub-ôr'di-nē'shun-izm, *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that of the three persons in the Trinity God the Father has the priority, either priority of order (the orthodox view) or priority of essence (the Arian doctrine).

sub-or'di-na-tive, sub-ôr'di-na-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to or expressive of subordination.

sub-orn', sub-ôrn', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To induce or procure to commit perjury.

The arrest of Shaftesbury on a charge of *suborning* false witnesses to the Plot marked the new strength of the Crown.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 5, p. 640. [H. '75.]

2. To incite or instigate to an evil act, especially a criminal act.

Olympias and Alexander were openly charged with having *suborned* the murderer. J. P. MAHAFFY *Story of Alexander's Empire* ch. 2, p. 8. [G. P. P. '89.]

3. To procure or effect by instigation; as, to *suborn* one's death. **4†.** To decorate or adorn. [< F. *suborner*, < L. *subornо*, equip, < *sub*, under, + *orno*, furnish.]
—**sub"or-na'tion**, *n.* The act of suborning; the procuring of another to commit a criminal offense; especially, subornation of perjury. See PERJURY.—**sub-orn'er**, *n.*

sub-ox'id, } sub-ox'id, -id *or* -aid, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* A
sub-ox'ide, } basic oxid.

sub"pa-na'tion, sub'pa-nē'shun, *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that Christ's body and blood are locally and materially present in the eucharist under the form of the bread and wine. Compare CONSUBSTANTIATION; IMPANATION. [< SUB- + L. *panis*, bread.]

sub-pe'na, sub-pe'nal†. Same as SUBPŒNA, etc.

Sub"pen-tam'e-ra, sub'pen-tam'e-ra. *n. pl.* A division of beetles having tarsi 5-jointed, but the fourth joint exceedingly small. [< SUB- + Gr. *pentamerēs*, in five parts, < *pente*, five, + *meros*, part.]
—**sub"pen-tam'er-ous**, *a.*

sub-pœ'na, sub-pī'na, *Cf.*[1] *W., or* -pei'na (su-, *Cf.*[2]), *vt.* *Law.* To notify by writ of subpœna. **sub-pe'na‡.**

sub-pœ'na, *n.* *Law.* A judicial writ requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place, or pay a penalty or undergo a punishment for default: so called from the Latin words with which it formerly began.

A writ of *subpœna* . . . is a judicial writ, directed to the witness, commanding him to appear at the Court, to testify what he knows in the cause therein described, pending in such Court, under a certain penalty mentioned in the writ.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 309, p. 452. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

In courts of common law the subpœna is used to compel attendance of witnesses, and is called **subpœna ad testificandum.** For **subpœna duces tecum**, see DUCES TECUM. In chancery practise the *subpœna* is used just as a citation in the courts of civil and canon law, to compel the defendant to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill or complaint. It is also used to compel a defendant to appear and answer a bill or libel in a divorce cause. [< L. *sub pœna*; see SUB- and PAIN, *n.*] **sub-pe'nal‡.**

sub-pœ'nal†, *a.* Subject to penalty. **sub-pe'nal†.**

sub-po'lar, sub-pō'lur, *a.* **1.** Situated below or adjacent to one of the poles of the earth; as, a *subpolar* latitude. **2.** Lying below a celestial pole; situated in the celestial firmament beyond the pole from the observer.

The lines to the two stars, Alpha Draconis and Alpha Centauri, are given at the *subpolar* meridional passage of the former and the meridional passage of the latter.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* ch. 3, p. 154. [C. & W. '83.]

sub'pre"fect, sub'prī'fect, *n.* A subordinate prefect; deputy prefect; in France, the administrative officer of an arrondissement, under the prefect of the department.
—**sub'pre"fec-ture**, *n.* **1.** A subdivision of a prefecture. **2.** The office or jurisdiction of a subprefect.

sub'prin"ci-pal, sub'prin'si-pal, *n.* **1.** A vice-principal. **2.** *Carp.* A rafter or brace next to one of the main timbers of a frame. **3.** *Mus.* An open diapason subbass in an organ.

sub-rep'tion, sub-rep'shun, *n.* **1.** A procuring of some favor or reward by means of a fraudulent concealment; specifically, in Scots law, the gaining of a gift of escheat by a concealment of facts: distinguished from *obreption*, or the obtaining of such gift by direct untruth. **2.** In-

ference resulting from concealment or misrepresentation of essential elements or facts.

It is a common phraseology of science to speak of heat, light, and other forms of energy as 'modes of motion.' This form of expression is inexact, and opens the way to logical *subreptions* and other fallacious procedures. WINCHELL *Reconciliation of Science and Religion* ch. 9, p. 259. [H. '77.]

[< L. *subreptio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, seize.]

sub-rep'tive, sub-rep'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Surreptitious; in the Kantian philosophy, noting conceptions resulting from an unconscious mental process. [< L. *subreptivus*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, seize.] **sub"rep-ti'tious†.** — **sub"rep-ti'tious-ly†**, *adv.*

sub'res"in, sub're'in, *n. Chem.* That portion of a resin that is soluble in boiling alcohol and separates out in crystalline blocks as the alcohol cools.

sub-rig'u-ous†, *a.* Wet beneath; abundantly watered.

sub'ro-gate, sub'ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] *Law.* To substitute (one person) for another in the attribution or assignment of rights. See SURROGATE. [< L. *subrogatus*, pp. of *subrogo*, < *sub*, under, + *rogo*, ask.]

sub"ro-ga'tion, sub'ro-gē'shun, *n.* The succession or substitution of one person or thing by or for another; in law, the putting of a person (as a surety) who has paid the debt of another in the place of the creditor to whom he has paid it, so that he may use for his own indemnification all the rights and remedies that the creditor possessed as against the debtor. **sur"ro-ga'tion‡.**

sub ro'sa, sub rō'zu. [L.] In strict confidence; privately; literally, under the rose: because the rose was, among the Egyptians, the emblem of Harpocrates, the god of silence.

sub'salt", sub'sôlt', *n. Chem.* A basic salt.

sub"san-na'tion†, *n.* Derisive mimicry; mockery.

sub-scap'u-lar, sub-scap'yu-lɑr, *a.* Situated underneath the scapula. **sub-scap'u-la-ry‡.**

sub-scap"u-la'ris, sub-scap'yu-lē'ris *or* -lg'ris, *n.* A muscle attached to the ventral surface of the scapula and passing to the arm. **sub-scap'u-lar‡.**

sub-scri'ba-bl(e, sub-scrai'bə-bl, *a.* That can or may be subscribed.

sub-scribe', sub-scraib', *v.* [SUB-SCRIBED'; SUB-SCRIBING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To write underneath a documentary statement; as, he *subscribed* a false name.

And now *subscribe* your names.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act i, sc. 1.

2. To write or inscribe something, as a name, below or underneath. Specifically: (1) To sign with one's own name in order to attest the truth of a statement, to indicate the consent of the signer, to render a deed valid and operative, or to bind oneself to some engagement; as, to *subscribe* an affidavit; to *subscribe* resolutions of thanks.

I *subscribed* the Articles and took the oaths.
EVELYN *Diary*, *May 10, 1637* p. 21. [F. W. & CO.]

(2) To promise to pay as a contributor to some cause or enterprise, by writing one's name beneath a written or printed pledge; loosely, to promise in any way to contribute; as, he *subscribed* five hundred dollars to the building-fund. **3.** [Eng.] To publish by subscription; as, the Longmans are *subscribing* a new book of art. **4†.** To write down as; characterize; as, I *subscribe* him a knave. **5†.** To sign away; surrender.

II. *i.* **1.** To write one's name at the end of a letter or other document in acknowledgment of being the author or writer of it.

In some of our States, the word of the statute is not 'signed,' but '*subscribed*'; and where this word is used, it is said that the signature must be at the end.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. iii, p. 8. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

2. To engage oneself, or to give one's formal consent, by signing any pledge, contract, deed, document, or written statement of any kind; also, to attest the execution of a written instrument by signing one's name as a witness; figuratively, to give one's assent or consent to any opinion, assertion, or proposal. **3.** To pledge oneself, especially by writing, to pay a given amount of money. **4.** To authorize the entry of a name on the list of those who agree to receive and pay for an article, as a periodical, an engraving, or a book sold by securing purchasers in advance of delivery. **5†.** To yield; submit. [< L. *subscribo*; see SUBSCRIPT.]

Synonyms: see ASSENT.

— **subscribing witness**, one who subscribes his name to an instrument to attest its execution in his presence.

sub-scri'ber, sub-scrai'bər, *n.* One who subscribes; especially, one who assumes some obligation by subscribing; specifically, one whose name is on the subscription-list of a periodical.— **the subscriber** [Colloq.], the one who writes his name at the end: said by the writer of an article or the signer of a document in speaking of himself.

sub'script, sub'script, *a. & n. Gr. Gram.* Written beneath, as iota (ι) in the improper dipthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ. See IOTA SUBSCRIPT, under IOTA. [< L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribo*, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *scribo*, write.]

sub-scrip'tion, sub-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of subscribing; in law, the act of a person in writing his own name at the end of an instrument by way of adopting, attesting, assuming, or confirming it. **2.** That which is subscribed. Particularly: (1) The matter under which one's name is written, or the paper containing it. (2) A signature written at the end of a document. (3) A signed acceptance of religious articles. (4) The individual or total sum or number subscribed for any purpose, or a paper containing an agreement to subscribe; as, the canvasser took fifty *subscriptions*.

Professed hospitality is often struck dumb by the arrival of a guest; and boasted patriotism, at the appearance of a proposed *subscription* for some beneficial public purpose.
DWIGHT *Theology* vol. iii, ser. xcvi, p. 117. [H. '48.]

(3) A formal agreement or undertaking, as evidenced by the signature. (6) *Rom. Law.* A rescript of the emperor in answer to an inquiry concerning a legal question.

An Annotation or *Subscription* was written to a private person, in answer to questions of a merely private application.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 77, p. 41. [A. '64.]

3. *Pharm.* That portion of a physician's prescription giving the instruction for the compounding of the medicine. **4†.** Submission; obedience. [< L. *subscriptio(n-)*, < *subscriptus*; see SUBSCRIPT.]

sub-scrip'tion-ist, sub-scrip'shun-ist, *n.* A person who solicits subscriptions, as for some charitable purpose: a derogatory word.

I wish, instead of sixpence, I had given the poor family ten shillings, and denied it to a begging *subscriptionist*, who has just fleeced me to that amount. HAWTHORNE *English Note-Books*, *Oct. 19, '53* in vol. i, p. 61. [O. & CO. '70.]

sub-scrip'tive†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.— **sub-scrip'tive-ly†**, *adv.*

sub'scrip"ture, sub'scrip'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] A scripture or writing of secondary importance.

sub'se-civ(e, sub'sg-siv, *a.* [Rare.] Left over or remaining. [< L. *subsecivus*, < *sub*, under, + *seco*, cut.]

sub'se-cute†, *vt.* To follow so as to overtake; pursue.

sub-sec'u-tiv(e, *a.* Following in a train or succession.

sub-sel'li-um, sub-sel'i-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* A bracket or folding seat; a miserere. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A low bench or stool; hence, a seat of any kind; also, a judge's seat, and, by extension, a court or tribunal. [L., < *sub*, under, + *sella*, chair, < *sedeo*, sit.]

sub-sem'i-fu'sa†, *n. Mus.* A thirty-second note.

sub'sem"i-tone†, *n. Mus.* The subtonic or leading note.

sub-sen'si-bl(e, sub-sen'si-bl, *a.* Too deep for or beyond the reach of the senses. Compare SUPERSENSIBLE.

sub'sept", sub'sept', *n.* A subordinate sept.

Myrmidon, probably as a *subsept* of the Achaians.
GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 4, p. 112. [MACM. '69.]

sub'se-quence, sub'sg-cwgns, *n.* **1.** The condition of being subsequent.

The Scripture teaches the absolute subordination of evil to good, and its *subsequence* of order.
TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* miracle v, p. 165. [A. '72.]

2†. The act of following. **sub'se-quen-cy‡.**

sub'se-quent, sub'sg-cwgnt, *a.* **1.** Following in time; as, all *subsequent* efforts were of no avail. **2.** Following in place or order; as, it will be found on a *subsequent* page. **3.** Following as a result; consequent; as, the thaw and *subsequent* flood. [< L. *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsequor*, follow closely, < *sub*, after, + *sequor*, follow.]

— **subsequent rocks** (*Geol.*), see IGNEOUS ROCKS.

— **sub'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-serve', sub-sgrv', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be subservient to; serve subordinately; administer to; help on. **2.** [Rare.] To avail: used with the reflexive pronoun.

II. *i.* To serve as a subordinate. [< L. *subservio*, < *sub*, under; and see SERVE.]

Synonyms: see SERVE.

sub-serv'i-en-cy, sub-sgrv'i-gn-si, *n.* **1.** The quality, character, or condition of being subservient.

If we consider the world in its *subserviency* to man, one would think it was made for our use. ADDISON *Spectator* May 24, 1712.

2. Hence, servility. **sub-serv'i-ence‡.**

sub-serv'i-ent, sub-sgrv'i-gnt, *a.* **1.** Adapted to promote some end or purpose; being of service; ancillary. **2.** Hence, acting in the interests of another; servilely following another's behests; obsequious; truckling.

Gracious to all, to none *subservient*,
Without offence he spake the word he meant.
ALDRICH *The Sisters' Tragedy* st. 5.

[< L. *subservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *subservio*; see SUBSERVE.]

— **sub-serv'i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sub-serv'i-ent, *n.* One who or that which subserves.

The primitive notion that this earth was the center of the universe, and the sun, moon, and stars formed merely to be its *subservients*, has long since . . . given way to more rational convictions. DAVID PAGE *Man, Genetic Relations* p. 143. [E. & D. '67.]

subsesqui-, *prefix. Chem.* Having the ratio 2 : 3; more widely, having any ratio in which the consequent is greater than the antecedent by unity: in chemistry signifying a basic salt in which the relation between the acid radicals and basic radicals is as two to three. Compare SESQUI-. [< SUB- + SESQUI-.] — **sub-ses"qui-al-ter'nate**, *a.* Proportioned as two to three.— **sub-ses"-qui-ter'tial**, *a.* Proportioned as three to four.

sub-side', sub-said', *vi.* [SUB-SI'DED; SUB-SI'DING.] **1.** To cease from storm and agitation or from turbulent passion; relapse into a state of repose and tranquillity; quiet down; abate; cease; as, wait till her grief *subsides*. **2.** [Colloq.] To cease one's noise or clatter; cool down; be less demonstrative. **3.** To sink to a lower level, as a fluid or a collapsing mass; tend downward; as, the deluge *subsided*. **4.** To sink or descend in fixed contour; as, the mountains *subside* toward the interior of a continent. **5.** To settle, or sink to the bottom, as sediment. [< L. *subsido*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Synonyms: see ABATE; FALL.

sub-si'dence, sub-sai'dens, *C.*[1] *W.* (sub'si-dens, *C.*[2]), *n.* The act or process of subsiding; a falling or sinking.

The *subsidence* [of the coast of Greenland] is proved by the fact that the houses built by the early Norwegian discoverers are now partially submerged. JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 157. [A. '84.]

sub-si'den-cy†.

sub-sid'i-a-ry, sub-sid'i-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Affording assistance, especially in an inferior, secondary, or humble capacity; helpful, but subordinate; serviceable as an accessary; ancillary; as, there are *subsidiary* proofs.

The only difficulty of distinguishing *subsidiary* occasion or condition from cause arises from the fact that . . . different antecedents become principal and cause. D. D. WHEDON *Freedom of the Will* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 69. [CA. & P. '64.]

2. Providing supplementary supplies or reserve forces; acting or held in reserve; auxiliary, as troops. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of a subsidy. [< L. *subsidiarius*, < *subsido*; see SUBSIDE.]

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY.

— **subsidiary coin** [U. S.], silver coins of less denomination than the dollar, limited as legal tender to sums not exceeding ten dollars. — **s.** or **accessory note**, see NOTE. — **s. quantities** (*Math.*), auxiliary quantities introduced into the solution of a problem.— **s. troops**, specifically, hired foreign troops; troops of one nation engaged in active warfare in behalf and under the command of another.

— **sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies; an auxiliary; assistant. **2.** *Mus.* A theme subordinate to or dependent on the main theme or subject.

sub'si-dize, sub'si-dāiz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DI'ZING.] To furnish with a subsidy; grant a regular allowance or pecuniary aid to; encourage, partially support, or promote by a subsidy: now often with the implication of bribery; as, the French theaters are *subsidized* by government; to *subsidize* the press. **sub'si-dist‡.**

Divines and statesmen err . . . who would *subsidize* the Church for political purposes. W. R. WILLIAMS *Lect. on Lord's Prayer* lect. iii, p. 64. [G. & L. '51.]

sub'si-dy, sub'si-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Public Law.* (1) Pecuniary aid directly granted by government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit. (2) Money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in carrying on a war against a third.

The English cabinet . . . resolved to follow a middle course between peace and war; to avoid actual hostilities with France; but to animate its enemies with hopes, and to aid them with *subsidies*.
LINGARD *England* vol. vi, ch. 1, p. 38. [E. C. '27.]

2. *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, an aid or tax granted by the House of Commons to the King for urgent needs of the kingdom. [< L. *subsidium*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Synonyms: aid, allowance, bonus, bounty, gift, grant, indemnity, pension, premium, reward, support, subvention, tribute. A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays a *tribute* to a conqueror. An *indemnity* is in the nature of things limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be exacted indefinitely. A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare; as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company. The somewhat rare term *subvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise. Governmental *aid* to a commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transportation company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *subsidy*; as, the sugar *bounty*. The word *bounty* may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government to a citizen or citizens; as, a *bounty* for enlisting in the army; a *bounty* for killing wolves. A *bounty* is offered for something to be done; a *pension* is granted for something that has been done.

sub-sign'†, *vt.* **1.** To subscribe or append one's signature. **2.** To sign away; assign.— **sub"sig-na'tion†**, *n.* The act of subsigning; also, the signature thus written.

sub-sil'i-cate, sub-sil'i-kēt, *n. Chem.* A basic silicate.

sub-sist', sub-sist', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide with sustenance; feed; support; maintain. **2†.** To keep up; keep in existence.

II. *i.* **1.** To be furnished with sustenance; be maintained or sustained; live; as, he *subsists* on vegetable food. **2.** To have existence in or by something; inhere.

The Universal Cause . . . makes what happiness we justly call *Subsist*, not in the good of one, but all.
POPE *Essay on Man* ep. iv, l. 38.

3. To remain in existence or in the former state of existence; continue: as, the custom still *subsists*. **4.** To have a continued independent existence; be; exist. [< F. *subsister*, < L. *subsisto*; see SUBSISTENCE.]

Synonyms: see LIVE.

sub-sist'ence, sub-sist'gns, *n.* **1.** The act or process of subsisting, or that on which one subsists; sustenance. **2.** The state of being subsistent; inherence; also, an inherent quality. **3.** That which subsists or has actual existence; real being. **4.** *Theol.* Same as HYPOSTASIS, 3 (2). **5†.** Prolonged existence. [< LL. *subsistentia*, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsisto*, subsist, < *sub*, under, + *sisto*, stand.] **sub-sist'en-cy‡.**

— **subsistence department** [U. S.], a department of the army that provides and has charge of subsistence stores. — **s. diet**, the least possible quantity of food compatible with the retention of life in health.— **s. stores** [U. S.], the supplies of food required for the regular army.

sub-sist'ent, sub-sist'gnt, *a.* **1.** That subsists or is present as an inherent quality; inherent. **2.** Existing or continuing to exist; having real being or action.

There have been men whose Impulse had not completed its development till after fifteen hundred years, and might perhaps be seen still individually *subsistent* after two thousand. CARLYLE *Essays, Death of Goethe* in vol. iii, p. 149. [H. M. & CO.]

[< L. *subsisten(t-)s*; see SUBSISTENCE.]

sub"sis-ten'tial, sub'sis-ten'shul, *a.* Having relation to subsistence; particularly, in theology, relating to the subsistence of the Deity; hypostatic.

sub-sist'er, sub-sist'gr, *n.* One who subsists; especially, one living on the bounty of others; a pensioner; formerly, in England, a prisoner subsisting on charity.

sub'soil", sub'soil', *vt.* To turn up the subsoil of; plow with a subsoil-plow. See PLOW.

Subsoiling may be done frequently with good results, and the depth increased gradually to eighteen inches.
F. BEILL *Farm Gardening, Tools* p. 28. [O. J. CO.]

sub'soil", *n.* The stratum of earth next beneath the surface soil; the undersoil.

sub'soil"er, sub'soil'gr, *n.* One who or that which subsoils; specifically, a subsoil-plow. See PLOW.

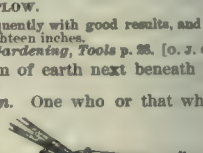

A Subsoiler.
c, clevis; *d*, draft-iron; *f*, a flange for lifting the soil.

sub"sta-lag'mite, sub'sta-lag'mait, *n. Mineral.* A massive variety of calcite found filling crevices in soft sandstone. [< SUB- + STALAGMITE.] — **sub-stal"ag-mit'ic**, *a.*

sub'stance†, *vt.* To endow with riches; enrich.

sub'stance, sub'stans, *n.* **1.** The material of which anything is made or constituted; specifically, any particular kind of matter; sometimes, body or matter as opposed to spirit; in biology, tissue. **2.** The essential part of anything said or written put into a brief, condensed statement; as, this is the *substance* of his story; also, purport as opposed to form of expression. **3.** The elemental part of that which is immaterial; the vital part of that which is spiritual or emotional; as, this is the very *substance* of religion.

The *substance* of the perfect law of God, is the love of God and of our neighbor, and where this law is perfectly observed, nothing can occur to provoke ill-will. HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. iv, p. 116. [L. & P. '61.]

4. Material possessions; wealth; property; estate; as, he is a man of *substance*. **5.** *Philos.* The essential existence, material or spiritual, which is the subject or "bearer" of phenomenal properties; essential reality considered as the substratum of all manifestations; less often, the absolute or unrelated as opposed to the related. **6.** *Theol.* Divine existence; the divine essence, as existing alike in the three persons of the Godhead.

According to this scientific or theological sense . . . God is an infinite and eternal *substance*, and at the same time a person, the great first cause, the moral and intelligent governor of the universe. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Lit. and Dogma* p. 12. [MACM. '93.]

7. *Law.* The essential or material part of a thing; as, the *substance* of an issue must be proved; the *substance* of one's testimony. **8.** That which gives stability or solidity; foundation; ground; confidence; as, "faith is the *substance* of things hoped for." **9†.** Substantiality. **10†.** Weight; importance. **11†.** The greater portion; majority. [F., < L. *substantia*; see SUBSTANTIATE.]

Synonyms: see MASS.

— **first substance**, an individual thing.— **second s.**, a natural class.— **s. of Schwann**, the fat-like matter that envelops the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber; myelin.

sub'stance-less, sub'stans-les, *a.* Unsubstantial.

You have made that life *substanceless* as a ghost — that future barren as the grave. BULWER-LYTTON *What Will He Do With It?* bk. ix, ch. 1, p. 136. [R. & S. '67.]

sub'stant, sub'stant, *a.* [Rare.] Making up substance; substantial.

sub-stan'tia, sub-stan'shia *or* -ti-ą, *n.* [L.] Substance: chiefly in anatomical phrases.

—**substantia ferruginea,** rust-colored ganglion-cells found on the floor of the fourth ventricle at the locus cæruleus. —**s. gelatinosa,** collections of neuroglia found in the spinal cord about the tip of the posterior horn (substance of Rolando) and around the central canal. —**s. nigra,** a collection of dark ganglion-cells found in the crura cerebri between the tegmentum and the crusta. See illus. under CRUSTA. —**s. spongiosa,** the portion of the gray matter of the spinal cord arranged reticularly.

sub-stan'tial, sub-stan'shal, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient and proper material suitably disposed; solid; strong: as, the building is *substantial.* **2.** Of real worth and importance; of considerable value; valuable: as, *substantial* additions to scientific knowledge; a *substantial* contribution to a charity fund.

Nothing *substantial* can be done in a hurry. NEWMAN *Essays, Crit. and Hist.* vol. i, essay viii, p. 331. [B. M. P. '71.]

3. Considerable and sure: as, the work has made *substantial* progress. **4.** Possessed of wealth or sufficient means; financially or commercially sound; responsible; as, a *substantial* endorser. **5.** Of or pertaining to substance; having real existence; actual; not fictitious; not illusory; as, a figment of the imagination without *substantial* being. **6.** Having permanence or the likelihood of permanence; lasting.

The National [Saxon] tongue . . . was not merely something floating upon men's breath, but had a *substantial* existence in poems and histories, in libraries and parchments. G. L. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Vernacular Language* in vol. i, p. 155. [S. '75.]

7. Containing the essence of a thing; giving the correct idea, if not the exact expressions. **8.** Essential; material; fundamental: as, a *substantial* right. **9.** Conforming to what is essential; as, a *substantial* agreement; a *substantial* performance of a contract. **10.** Affording sufficient nutriment; as, a *substantial* meal. **11.** *Biol.* Pertaining to tissue. **12†.** Provable. [< F. *substantiel,* < L. *substantialis,* < *substantia;* see SUBSTANTIATE.]

Synonyms: see COMPACT.

—**substantial being,** the existence of that which has substance. —**s. compliance,** due observance of the requirements of the substance of a statute, but not of some nonessential form. —**s. damages,** a considerable sum awarded by the verdict of a jury, as opposed to merely nominal damages. —**s. performance,** performance of the stipulations of an agreement in all essential particulars. —**s. right,** such a right that any judicial order affecting it may be appealed from.

—**sub-stan"ti-a'li-a,** *n. pl. Scots Law.* The essentials of a deed; those portions of a deed that are necessary to its validity. —**sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being substantial; substance. —**sub-stan'tial-ness‡,** *n.* —**sub-stan'tial-ize,** *vt.* To make substantial; cause to seem real. —**sub-stan'ti-fy‡,** *vt.* —**sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.* In a substantial sense or manner. (1) In substance; essentially; practically; as, I've told the truth *substantially.* (2) Sufficiently; comfortably, as of living. (3) Firmly; solidly. (4) Actually; really.

sub-stan'tial, *n.* **1.** That which has substance; a reality. **2.** That which is of essential value or of worth; the more important part: as, the *substantials* of living.

sub-stan'tial-ism, sub-stan'shal-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that there is a real existence or substratum alike beneath the phenomena of consciousness and of nature: opposed to philosophical *nihilism* and in part to *idealism.* **2.** The doctrine of A. Wilford Hall that every force, physical or spiritual, is a substantial though immaterial entity. —**sub-stan'tial-ist,** *n.*

sub-stan'ti-ate, sub-stan'shi-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To establish, as a position or a truth, by substantial evidence; make good; verify: as, the slanderer can not *substantiate* his tale. **2.** [Archaic.] To set forth in or as in substance; embody. **3†.** To make substantial, existent, or real. [< LL. *substantiatus,* pp. of *substantio,* < L. *substantia,* material, < *sub,* under, + *sto,* stand.]

Synonyms: see CONFIRM.

—**sub-stan"ti-a'tion,** *n.* The act of substantiating, or that which substantiates.

sub'stan-tiv-al, sub'stan-tiv-ql, *Wr.* (sub-stan-tai'vql, *C.*[1] *W.*; sub'stan-ti-val, *C.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a substantive; substantive. **2.** Self-existent. [< LL. *substantivalis,* < *substantivus;* see SUBSTANTIVE.] —**sub'stan-tiv"al-ly,** *adv.*

sub'stan-tive, sub'stan-tiv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) Capable of being used as a noun; serving as subject or object in a proposition, whether a single word or a clause. (2) Expressive of or denoting existence: as, the verb *to be* is known as the *substantive* verb. **2.** Having substance or reality; hence, substantial; solid; lasting; as, the *substantive* value of early discipline.

The mind as a *substantive* existence, possessing a uniform structure or a character, however, fundamentally different from the bodily structure. G. T. CURTIS *Creation or Evolution* ch. 13, p. 470. [W. & D. '87.]

3. Being an essential part or constituent.

That is the spirit of the Constitution which wills that the individual Monarch should not be a mere cipher, but a *substantive* part of the political system. BRODERIP *British Constitution* ch. 17, p. 262. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

4. Relating to what is essential; pertaining to the substance of anything; as, *substantive* instructions. **5.** Explicitly expressed; as a *substantive* enactment. **6.** Having distinct individuality; having a strongly marked personality; as, a *substantive* being. **7.** Independent in resources; self-supporting, as a country. [< LL. *sub stantivus,* < L. *substantia;* see SUBSTANTIATE.]

—**substantive clause** (*Gram.*), a noun clause. See NOUN. —**s. colors,** in dyeing, dyes that impart their color without the aid of a mordant.

—**sub'stan-tive-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a substantive way; essentially. **2.** *Gram.* As a substantive; as, in "the seat of the scornful," the adjective "scornful" is used *substantively.* —**sub'stan-tive-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being substantive.

sub'stan-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A noun substantive; noun. See NOUN, 3. (2) Anything used as a noun, as a verbal form, phrase, or clause.

The term *Substantive* is frequently used as synonymous with noun. Besides nouns, it embraces whatever may be used as such; that is, pronouns, verbs in the infinitive, and clauses. QUACKENBOS *Advanced Course of Comp. and Rhet.* § 34, p. 62. [A. '74.]

2. One who or that which is independent.

—**sub'stan-tiv-ize,** *vt.* To treat as a substantive; use substantively. **sub'stan-tive‡.**

sub-stit'u-ent, sub-stit'yu-ent, *n. Chem.* A radical, as an atom or a group, substituting or replacing another in a chemical reaction. [< L. *subetituen(t-)s,* ppr. of *substituo;* see SUBSTITUTE, *v.*]

sub'sti-tute, sub'sti-tūt, *vt.* [-TU'TED; -TU'TING.] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing; cause to occupy by substitution. See SUBSTITUTION.

Taking art for their guide, instead of nature, and *substituting* the love of excelling for the love of excellence, they [authors] of course became artificial. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. iii, p. 104. [B. & SCR. '48.]

2. *Chem.* To exchange or replace by substitution; as, to *substitute* hydrogen by a metal; a *substituted* ammonia. **3†.** To depute; appoint. [< L. *substituo* (pp. *substitutus*), < *sub,* under, + *statuo,* caus. of *sto,* stand.]

sub'sti-tute, *a.* [Archaic.] Substituted.

sub'sti-tute, *n.* **1.** One who or that which takes the place or serves in lieu of another; one who acts or appears in another's stead; specifically, one who is hired to take the place of a man drafted into military service. **2.** *Calico-printing.* A solution, as that of calcium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or sodium silicate, sometimes with gelatin, used instead of cows' dung in the so-called dunging process. **3.** *Scots Law.* A person who after the first is to take an estate under a deed of settlement made for the benefit of two or more beneficiaries. [< F. *substitut,* < L. *substitutus;* see SUBSTITUTE, *v.*]

—**substitutes in an entail** (*Scots Law*), the heirs in an entail who follow the institute, or person to whom the estate is first given.

sub"sti-tu'tion, sub'sti-tiū'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of substituting, or the state of being substituted; the replacement of one person or thing by another.

Virtue . . . consists in a perpetual *substitution* of being for seeming, and with sublime propriety God is described as saying, I Am. EMERSON *Essays, Spiritual Laws* in first series, p. 128. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. *Theol.* The doctrine that Christ died vicariously or as a substitute for the sinner: a form of the sacrificial theory of the atonement. See ATONEMENT. **3.** *Gram.* The use or selection of one word for another; syllepsis. **4.** (1) *Civ. Law.* The designation in a will of a person to take a legacy, instead of a prior legatee, either on his failure to take or following his possession. (2) *Scots Law.* Enumeration of a series or succession of heirs in the settlement of property. **5.** *Chem.* Replacement in a chemical reaction of a radical, as an atom or a group, by some other radical of equal valence in consequence of a more pronounced chemical affinity; metalepsis. **6.** *Alg.* (1) An operation that interchanges the positions of a set of symbols among themselves, as the transformation of $a + b - c$ into $c + a - b$. (2) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it, as in solving an equation. **7.** [Rare.] The authority or office of a substitute; deputed authority. [F., < L. *substitutio(n-),* < *substitutus;* see SUBSTITUTE, *v.*]

sub"sti-tu'tion-al, sub'sti-tiū'shun-ql, *a.* Of or pertaining to substitution; serving in another's stead. **sub"sti-tu'tion-a-ry‡.**

—**sub"sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

sub'sti-tu"tive, sub'sti-tiū"tiv, *a.* Acting or tending to act as a substitute; that may be substituted; admitting of substitution. [< LL. *substitutivus,* < L. *substitutus;* see SUBSTITUTE, *v.*]

Substitutive Judgments are those which being affirmative have a distributed predicate. L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 3, p. 95. [L. '67.]

sub-stract'‡, *vt.* Vulgar. To subtract. —**sub-strac'tion‡,** *n.* Subtraction: an erroneous form. —**sub-struct'or‡,** *n.* A subtractor; detractor: an erroneous form.

sub-strate', *vt.* To scatter or place beneath.

sub'strate, sub'strēt *or* -strēt. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Slightly furrowed. **II.** *n* A substratum.

We must learn 'to think an activity without a *substrate*' if we would thank essence: this is what Schelling pronounces the first qualification of a philosopher. W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 25, p. 295. [S. C. G. '90.]

[< L. *substratum;* see SUBSTRATUM.]

sub-stra'tor, sub-strē'tęr, *n. Eccl.* Same as KNEELER, 2.

sub-stra'tum, sub-strē'tum *or* -strą'tum, *n.* [STRA'TA, -strē'tą *or* -strą'tą, *pl.*] **1.** An under-layer or -stratum; a stratum, as of earth or rock, lying immediately under another; hence, that which forms the foundation or groundwork; a fundamental element.

The Anglo-Saxon, the *substratum* of our modern English, is emphatically monosyllabic. MATHEWS *Words* ch. 4, p. 130. [S. C. G. '77.]

2. *Metaph.* Matter or mind considered as the ground of qualities and phenomena. [L., < *substratus,* pp. of *substerno,* strew under, < *sub,* under, + *sterno,* scatter.]

Synonyms: see BOTTOM; FOUNDATION.

sub-struct', sub-struct', *vt.* [Rare.] To lay or serve as a foundation. [< L. *substructus,* pp. of *substruo,* < *sub,* under, + *struo,* build. —**sub-struc'tion†,** *n.* An understructure or foundation.

sub-struc'ture, sub-struc'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* An understructure or foundation: opposed to *superstructure.*

Synonyms: see BOTTOM.

—**sub-struc'tur-al,** *a.*

sub'style, sub'stīl", *n.* The line in which the gnomon of a sun-dial intersects the plane or face on which the hours are marked. [< SUB- + STYLE[2], *n.*]

—**sub-sty'lar,** *a.*

sub-sul'fate, } sub-sul'fēt, *n.* A basic sulfate. —**sub-sul'phate,** } **sub-sul'fid, sub-sul'phid,** *n.* A basic sulfid.

sub-sul'tive, sub-sul'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Moving spasmodically; moving by short quick starts or leaps.

Elegance opposed to gravity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men. DE QUINCEY *Hist. and Crit. Essays, Style* in vol. ii, p. 194. [T. & F. '53.]

[< L. *subsultus,* see SUBSULTUS.] **sub-sul'to-ri-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

sub-sul'tus, sub-sul'tus, *n. Pathol.* Convulsive muscular twitching, as, *subsultus* of the tendons, a grave symptom in certain fevers. [L., pp. of *subsilio,* spring up, < *sub,* under, + *salio,* spring.]

sub-sume', sub-siūm', *vt.* [SUB-SUMED'; SUB-SU'MING.] *Logic.* To classify in or under some particular category; include, as the specific or individual, in the general; specifically, to regard (the minor term of a syllogism) as included in the major term. [< SUB- + L. *sumo,* take.] —**sub-su'ma-bl(e,** *a.*

sub-sump'tion, sub-sump'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of subsuming; classification or inclusion.

Sometimes a thing is subsumed under a class, and then the marks of the class are affirmed of the thing. This is the method of *subsumption.* BOWNE *Psychological Theory* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 292. [H.]

2. That which is subsumed; especially, the minor premise of a syllogism as stated after the major premise. [< SUB- + L. *sumo,* take.] —**sub-sump'tiv(e,** *a.*

sub'tack", sub'tac', *n. Scots Law.* An underlease. [< SUB- + TACK[1], *n.*]

sub'tan"gent, sub'tan"jent, *n. Geom.* The portion of the axis of a curve cut off between the tangent to a given point and the ordinate of that point.

—**polar subtangent,** that portion of the line passing through the pole perpendicular to the radius vector which is included between it and a tangent to the curve.

sub-tec'ta-cle†, *n.* A place under covering; a dwelling-place or tabernacle.

sub-tec'tal, sub-tec'tal, *a.* Situated under the roof of the skull; as, the *subtectal* bone in fishes. [< SUB- + L. *tectum,* roof, < *tego,* cover.]

sub-tec'tal, *n.* A subtectal or orbitosphenoid bone.

sub-teg"u-la'ne-ous†, *a.* Under the roof; indoors.

sub-tend', sub-tend', *vt.* **1.** *Geom.* To extend opposite to. (1) To form the chord of (an arc). (2) To form the side of a triangle opposite (an angle).

Apparent magnitude is measured by the angle which an object *subtends* at the eye. THOMAS REID *Powers of the Human Mind* vol. i, essay ii, ch. 14, p. 313. [B. & BR. '03.]

2. *Bot.* To enclose or embrace in its axil; as, a bract *subtends* a flower when the flower is in its axil; buds are usually *subtended* by leaves. [< L. *subtendo,* < *sub,* under, + *tendo,* stretch.]

sub-tense', sub-tens', *n. Math.* A line that subtends an arc or an angle; a line joining two points on the same curve or surface. [< L. *subtensus,* pp. of *subtendo;* see SUBTEND.]

subter-, *prefix.* Under; less than: opposed to *super-.* [< L. *subter-,* < *subter,* below, < *sub,* under.] —**sub"ter-bru'tish,** *a.* [Rare.] More brutish than a brute. —**sub-ter'flu-ent,** *a.* [Rare.] Flowing under or beneath. **sub-ter'flu-ous†.** —**sub"ter-hu'man,** *a.* [Rare.] Less than human. —**sub"ter-nat'u-ral,** *a.* Of a degree below the natural. —**sub"ter-po-si'tion,** *n.* The state of being placed beneath something else; specifically, in geology, the order in which strata are disposed in descending series.

sub'ter-fuge, sub'tęr-fiūj, *n.* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; a false excuse; pretense in word or deed; evasion; prevarication. [F., < LL. *subterfugium,* < L. *subterfugio,* shun, < *subter* (see SUBTER-) + *fugio,* flee.]

Charles had unhappily long been in the habit of perverting his natural sentences to the mean *subterfuges* of equivocal language. H. HALLAM *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 10, pt. i, p. 190. [W. J. W. '70.]

Synonyms: see ARTIFICE; CHICANERY; SOPHISTRY.

sub'ter-rane, sub'tę-rēn, *a.* [Poet.] Subterranean. [< L. *subterraneus,* < *sub,* beneath, + *terra,* earth.]

sub'ter-rane, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A basal or underlying terrane. **2.** [Poet.] An underground room; a cave.

sub"ter-ra'ne-an, sub'tę-rē'ng-ąn, *a.* Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth; hence, hidden.

The whole peninsula of Italy was quivering through and through with the *subterranean* fires of revolution. F. E. AND T. A. TROLLOPE *Homes of Italian Poets* in vol. ii, p. 248. [C. & H. '81.]

[< L. *subterraneus;* see SUBTERRANE.] **sub"ter-ra'ne-al†; sub"ter-ra'ne-ous‡; sub"ter-rene'†.**

sub"ter-ra-ne'i-ty†, *n.* A subterranean place. **sub"ter-ran'i-ty†.**

sub'ter-ra"ny†, I. *a.* Subterranean. II. *n.* Something found underground, as an ore.

Sub"tes-ta'ce-a, sub'tes-tē'sę-ą *or* -tą'ce-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Cymbuliidæ* as a suborder. [< SUB- + TESTACEA.] —**sub"tes-ta'ceous,** *a.*

Sub"tet-ram'e-ra, sub'tet-ram'ę-rą, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles with tarsi 4-jointed and third joint very diminutive. [< SUB- + TETRAMERA.]

—**sub"tet-ram'er-ous,** *a.*

Sub"ti-a'ba, sub'ti-ā'bą, *n.* A small Middle-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Sub"ti-a'ban‡.**

sub'til, -ly, -ness. Subtile, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sub'tile, sub'til, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.* (sut'il, *C.*[1]; sut'l, *E.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* [*Subtile* and *subtle* have been constantly used as interchangeable by good writers, but there seems to be a present tendency to distinguish them by making *subtile* an attribute of things and *subtle* a characteristic of mind. *Subtle* is the later form of the word. It is used preferably when the derogatory sense of crafty is to be expressed.] **1.** Having fine structure; delicately or daintily formed; made of light, tenuous material; ethereal; as, a *subtile* spider's web. **2.** Characterized by material rarity; not dense or gross; rarefied; refined; attenuated; hence, penetrating; pervasive; as, a *subtile* perfume.

An eagle that with plumy wings doth shear
The *subtile* air
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 7, st. 39.

3. Finely discriminating; acute in mind; hence, cunning; crafty.

A *subtile,* refined policy was conformable to the genius of the Italians. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 259. [H. '49.]

4. Subtle, in any sense. See SUBTLE. **5†.** Acute; piercing; as, *subtile* pain. **6†.** Hidden; secret. [< L. *subtilis,* < *sub,* beneath, + *tela,* web, prob. < *texo,* weave.]

Synonyms: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; FINE.

—**sub'tile-ly,** *adv.* —**sub'tile-ness,** *n.* —**sub-til'i-ate†,** *vt.* To render thin or rare; rarefy. —**sub-til"i-a'tion†,** *n.* **sub'til-ism,** *n.* The quality or state of being subtile or shrewd.

sub-til'i-ty, sub-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being subtile; thinness; hence, fineness, in any sense, as of construction, consistence, or the like.

sub"til-i-za'tion, sub'til-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of making or the state of being made subtile.

I can never believe that any division, or refinement, or *subtilization,* or juxtaposition, or arrangement of the particles of matter can give to them sensibility. H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue iv, p. 218. [J. M. '53.]

2. Refinement or nicety in drawing distinctions. **3**†. *Chem.* Volatilization. **sub″til-i-sa′tion‡.**

sub′til-ize, sub′til-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* To render subtile or ethereal; make less gross or coarse; hence, to spin into niceties; refine.

Ammonius Saccas . . . undertook by allegorizing and *subtilizing* various fables and systems, to make up a coalition of all sects and religions. MILNER *Church History* vol. i, cent. ii, ch. 9, p. 227. [L. G. & CO. '47.]

II. *i.* To draw overminute or subtile distinctions; refine in thought or argument. **sub′til-ise‡.**

—**sub′til-i″zer**, *n.*

sub′til-ly†, *adv.* Craftily; subtly.

sub′til-ty, sub′til ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [Compare note under SUBTILE.] **1.** Same as SUBTILITY. **2.** Refinement or niceness, as in making distinctions; penetration or acuteness of insight or discernment, especially when overnice. **3.** That which is subtile; that which is fine-drawn; an overnice refinement or distinction; a nicety; as, his plea is full of *subtilties*. **4**†. Something daintily prepared; said especially of delicate dishes for the table; also, any device wrought with ingenious or curious art. **5**†. Artifice; cunning; subtlety. [Var. of SUBTLETY.]

sub′til″tle, sub′tal′ti, *n.* **1.** An additional or second title to a literary or artistic work; an under-title. **2.** A second entry of a title at the head of the first page of a book, pamphlet, or the like. **3.** A half-title.

sub′tle, sut′l, *a.* **1.** Characterized by cunning, craft, or artifice; wily; crafty; as, a *subtle* adversary.

The *subtle* mind of Iago glides to its object with the soft celerity of a panther's tread; that of Mephistopheles darts with the velocity of a tiger's spring.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Literature and Life* ch. 3, p. 94. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. Marked by intellectual acuteness, sagacity, or insight; discriminating; making nice distinctions; showing discernment; penetrative; also, overrefined; hair-splitting.

We know that they [Vedic books] teach pantheism pure and simple. But they do more, they propound a most *subtle* theory of evolution and development.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* ch. 7, p. 86. [P. Y. '77.]

As the Greeks had in old times produced so many *subtle* philosophers, so they now produced equally *subtle* divines.
E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* ch. 5, p. 97. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

3. Apt at doing things; skilful.

The Indians are clever workmen, with ingenious, *subtle* fingers.
SMILES *Duty* ch. 3, p. 56. [B. C. & CO. '85.]

4. Executed with nice art; contrived with ingenuity; done with skill; clever; as, he wrought a *subtle* work.

Becky Sharp is a unique and permanent figure in literature, a *subtle* embodiment of duplicity, ambition, and selfishness.
W. H. RIDEING *Thackeray's London* ch. 4, p. 35. [C. & U. '85.]

5. Subtile, in any sense. See note under SUBTILE.

Subtle nature's hand
Waked with a touch the intricate harmonies
In her own manifold work.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. ii, st. 3.

6†. Free from inequalities; smooth. [< OF. *subtil*, < L. *subtilis*; see SUBTILE.] **sub′til**†; **sub′tile‡.**

Synonyms: see ACUTE; ARTFUL; ASTUTE; FINE; INSIDIOUS.

—**sub′tle-wit″ted**, *a.* Quick-witted; sharp; wily.

—**sub′tle-ness**, *n.* The quality of being subtle.

sub′tle-ty, sut′l-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being subtle, in any sense; especially, artifice; cunning; guile; as, full of all *subtlety* and cruelty.

That skill in tracking enemies and prey which he [the Indian] has reached by long practice, implies a *subtlety* of perception far exceeding anything produced by artificial training.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 85. [A, '89.]

The traditional French *subtlety* was no match for Yankee shrewdness.
FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* ch. 1, p. 24. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Same as SUBTILITY, 2 and 3. **3.** [Rare.] An unreal image; a false show; an illusion. [< F. *subtilité*, < L. *subtilitat(-)s*. < *subtilis*; see SUBTILE.] **sub′til-ty‡.**

Synonyms: see CHICANERY.

sub′tly, sut′li, *adv.* In a subtle manner.

sub′ton″ic, sub′ton′ic, *n.* The seventh of the scale; the tone just below the octave. **leading tone‡; sub-sem′i-tone‡.**

sub-tract′, sub-tract′, *vt.* To take away, as a portion from the whole, or one number or quantity from another; deduct; withdraw.

Contentment consisteth not in adding more fuel, but in taking away some fire; not in multiplying of wealth, but in *subtracting* men's desires. FULLER *Holy and Profane States, Of Contentment* p. 242. [L. B. & CO. '64.]

[< L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtraho*; see SUBTRAHEND.]

sub-tract′er, sub-tract′ɣr, *n.* **1.** One who subtracts. **2.** That which is subtracted; a subtrahend.

sub-trac′tion, sub-trac′shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of subtracting; a taking away from something; deducting. **2.** *Math.* The operation of finding the difference of two quantities; the operation of finding a quantity which, added to one of two given quantities, will produce the other. It is **arithmetical, algebraic, geometrical,** or **vectorial,** etc., according to the kind of addition involved. See ADDITION. **3.** *Law.* The act of withholding from another that to which by law he is entitled; as, the *subtraction* of conjugal rights. **4.** [Rare.] Disparagement; detraction. [< OF. *substraction*, < L. *subtractio(n-)*, < *subtraho*; see SUBTRAHEND.]

sub-tract′ive, sub-tract′iv, *a.* Serving or tending to diminish; hence, that is to be subtracted; expressible by the minus-sign; negative: opposed to *additive*.

sub′tra-hend″, sub′tra-hend′, *n.* *Math.* That which is to be subtracted; a quantity which, added to the remainder, produces the minuend. [< L. *subtrahendus*, gerundive of *subtraho*, take away, < *sub*, under, + *traho*, withdraw.]

sub-treas′u-rer, sub-trezh′u-rɣr, *n.* [U. S.] The officer in charge of a subtreasury: a popular title.

sub-treas′u-ry, sub-trezh′u-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A branch of the treasury of the United States, for receipt and disbursement of the government revenues, located at some important commercial center and in charge of an assistant treasurer.

sub′tribe″, sub′traib″, *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* A division split off from a tribe: contrasted with a *clan*, which is an organic part of a tribe. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* A subdivision of a tribe embracing one or more genera.—**sub′tri″bal**, *a.*

sub-trip′li-cate, sub-trip′li-ket *or* -kĕt, *a.* Having a subtriplicate ratio. [< SUB- + TRIPLICATE.]

—**subtriplicate ratio** (*Math.*), the ratio of the cube roots of two quantities; the cube root of a ratio.

sub-troph′ic, sub-trof′ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to defective nutrition. [< SUB- + Gr. *trephō*, nourish.]

sub-trop′ic, **sub-trop′ic-al**, sub-trop′ic, -ɑl, *a.* **1.** Having characteristics intermediate between or common to both the temperate and the tropical zone. **2.** Pertaining to the region near the tropical circles.

sub-trop′ics, sub-trop′ics, *n. pl.* The regions near or adjoining the tropics.

sub-trude′, sub-trūd′, *vt.* [Rare.] To insert or place under. [< SUB- + L. *trudo*, shove.]

su-bue′u-la, su-bu′yu-la, *n.* *Archeol.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A man's undergarment; shirt. **2.** In the Anglo-Saxon Church, a similar garment worn as a sort of cassock beneath the alb. [L., < *sub*, under.]

su′bu-late, sū′bu-let *or* -lĕt, *a.* Same as AWL-SHAPED, 2. [< L. *subula*, awl, < *suo*, sew.] **su′bu-la″ted‡.**

subuli-, subul-. Derived from Latin *subula*, awl (< *suo*, sew): combining forms.—**Su″bu-li-cor′ni-a**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A former division of neuropterous insects with subulate antennæ, including dragon-flies and May-flies.—**su′bu-li-corn″**, *a.* & *n.*—**su′bu-li-form″**, *a.* Subulate.—**su′bu-li-palp″**, *n.* A carabid beetle of *Bembidium* or a related genus, with slender palpi.—**Su″bu-lit′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of gastropods of uncertain relations, having a smooth fusiform or turreted shell and oblong aperture retracted behind and generally canaliculate forward. **Su″bu-li′tes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**su″bu-lit′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**su-bu′li-toid**, *a.*

sub″um-brel′la, sub′um-brel′a, *n.* *Zoöph.* The under surface of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or that surface situated in the region of the mouth. See illus. under CŒLENTERA. [< SUB- + UMBRELLA.]

—**sub-um′bral**, **sub″um-brel′lar**, *a.*

Sub-un″gu-la′ta, sub-un′giu-lē′ta *or* -gu-lg′ta, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A division of hoofed mammals, especially those having the carpal bones primitive, the magnum articulating chiefly with the lunare, as in hyracids, elephants, and many extinct animals. [< SUB- + UNGULATA.]—**sub-un′gu-late**, *a.* & *n.*

Subungulate Structure.

Skeleton of the right fore foot of the Indian elephant; *u*, ulna; *r*, radius, *c*, cuneiform; *l*, lunare; *s*, scaphoid; *n*, unciform; *g*, magnum; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, trapezium; I to V, first to fifth digits.

sub′urb†, *a.* Suburban.

—**suburb roister**†, a loafer.

sub′urb, sub′ūrb, *n.* A region or place adjacent to a city; an outlying district of a city; a town or village so near that it may be used for residence by those who do business in the city; in the plural, collectively, environs; surroundings; outskirts; hence, any adjuncts of place.

The kitchen . . . with the larder and pantry, the necessary *suburbs* thereof. FULLER *Church Hist. of Britain* vol. ii, bk. vi, § 2, p. 172. [T. T. '37.]

[< OF. *suburbe*, < L. *suburbium*, < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city.]

—**sub′urbed**, *a.* [Rare.] Having suburbs.

sub-ur′ban, sub-ūr′ban, *a.* Of or pertaining to a suburb; dwelling or located in a suburb; as, a *suburban* residence.

sub-ur′ban, *n.* A resident of a suburb. [< L. *suburbanus*, < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city.] **sub-ur′bi-al**†; **sub-ur′bi-an**†; **sub-ur′bi-can**†.

sub-ur′ban-ism, *n.* [Rare.] The character or state of being suburban; suburban ways or manners.

sub-ur″bi-ca′ri-an†, *a.* Being in the suburbs (of Rome): applied to the provinces of Italy that composed the ancient diocese of the Pope. **sub-ur′bi-ca-ry†.**

sub-vene′, sub-vīn′, *vt.* [SUB-VENED′; SUB-VE′NING.] To come or happen so as to affect a result; take place so as to aid, especially by preventing something; intervene. [< F. *subvenir*, < L. *subvenio*, < *sub*, under, + *venio*, come.]

sub″ven-tā′ne-ous†, *a.* Of or pertaining to wind; windy.

sub-ven′tion, sub-ven′shun, *vt.* To grant a subvention to; aid for an end. **sub-ven′tion-ize‡.**

The *subventioning* of the new states in this way for their school system and other public purposes had long been a custom so firmly established that no party would have ventured to depart from it. H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.*, '56–'59 tr. by Lalor, ch. 5, p. 240. [CAL. & CO. '89.]

sub-ven′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of subvening; a giving of succor; aid. **2.** That which subvenes or aids; a grant, as of money in aid of something; a subsidy, especially when regarded as legitimate and proper. [F., < LL. *subventio(n-)*, < L. *subvenio*; see SUBVENE.]

Synonyms: see SUBSIDY.

—**sub-ven′tion-a-ry**, *a.*

sub″ven-ti′tious, sub′ven-tish′us, *a.* [Rare.] Aiding.

sub-verse′†, *vt.* Same as SUBVERT.

sub-versed′, *a.* Same as SUVERSED.

sub-ver′sion, sub-vɣr′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of subverting, or the state of being subverted; an overthrow, as from the foundation; utter ruin; as, the *subversion* of conscience. **2**†. A cause of ruin. [< L. *subversio(n-)*, < *subverto*, subvert, < *sub*, under, + *verto*, turn.]

Synonyms: see RUIN.

—**sub-ver′sion-a-ry**, *a.* Subversive.

sub-ver′siv, *a.* Subversive. PHIL. SOC.

sub-ver′sive, sub-vɣr′siv, *a.* Tending to subvert; militating strongly against something specified; destructive; subversionary: with *of*; as, *subversive of* order.

sub-vert′, sub-vɣrt′, *vt.* To overthrow from or as from the very foundation; utterly destroy; bring to ruin: now generally figurative, as of moral or political ruin, but formerly also of physical overthrow. [< F. *subvertir*, < L. *subverto*; see SUBVERSION.]

Synonyms: destroy, extinguish, overthrow, overturn, supersede, supplant. To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed; to *subvert* does not imply substitution. To *supplant* is more often personal, signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhanded means; one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival. See ABOLISH.—**Antonyms:** conserve, keep, perpetuate, preserve, sustain, uphold.

—**sub-vert′ed**, *a.* *Her.* Reversed. **sub-vert′ant‡; sub-vert′ent‡.**—**sub-vert′er**, *n.* One who or that which subverts.—**sub-vert′i-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being subverted.

sub′vi-rate, sub′vi-rĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A subvirile man. [< SUB- + L. *viratus*, manly, < *vir*, man.]

sub-vir′ile, sub-vir′il, *a.* Deficient in manhood; weak.

sub-vi′tal-ized, sub-vai′tal-aizd, *pa.* Not having normal vitality; deficient in or of impaired vital function.

sub vo′ce, sub vō′sē *or* vō′cē. [L.] Under the word in question: an encyclopedic or dictionary form of reference.

sub′way″, sub′wē″, *n.* An artificial passage under or below the level of the ground; specifically, a subterranean passage for traffic, or an accessible conduit, as for water- and gas-mains, electric cables, etc. See MANHOLE.

suc-cade′, suc-kēd′ (su-kēd′, *C.*; suc′kēd, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Candied fruits or sugar preserves; a commercial term. **2**†. A sweetmeat. [< L. *succus*, juice, < *sugo*, suck.]

—**succade gourd**, vegetable marrow. See MARROW[1], *n.*

suc′car, suc′ɑr, *n.* [Scot.] Sugar. **suck′er‡.**

suc′ca-tash, *n.* Same as SUCCOTASH.

suc″ce-da′ne-ous, suc″sg-dē′ng-us, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or serving as a succedaneum; substitutional.

The sea . . . did not belong to the first Order of Things, but was something *succedaneous*. THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10, p. 160. [R. 1759.]

2. *Bot.* Continuing indefinitely: said of a spore-formation in which the conidia are developed one after another from the same conidiophore. [< L. *succedaneus*; see SUCCEDANEUM.]—**succedaneous end**, an end substituted for an unattainable principal or original end.

suc″ce-da′ne-um, suc″sg-dē′ng-um *or* suc′ce dg′ne-um, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** One who is a deputy for another or takes his place; that which is used instead of something else; a substitute. **2.** *Med.* Any medicine that may be substituted for another of like properties. **3.** *Dentistry.* An amalgam used as a substitute for gold in filling teeth. [< L. *succedaneus*, < *succedo*; see SUCCEED.] **suc′ce-dane‡; suc″ci-da′ne-um‡.**

suc-ce′dent†, *n.* **1.** One who succeeds to something; that which ensues. **2.** *Astrol.* The house intermediate between an angular and a cadent house: either the 2d, 5th, 8th, or 11th. See HOUSE[1], *n.*, 6.

suc-ceed′, suc-sīd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow or come after in a natural or proper order, as in space or time; be or take place immediately after; be subsequent or consequent to; as, one shock *succeeded* another with great rapidity.

So softly death *succeeded* life in her.
She did but dream of heaven, and she was there.
DRYDEN *Eleonora* l. 315.

2. To be the successor of; especially, to be the heir of or to occupy an official position just after; as, Victoria *succeeded* William IV.; he *succeeds* his brother by will. **3.** [Archaic.] To make successful; promote; as, to *succeed* an enterprise. **4**†. To inherit. **5**†. To grant success or prosperity to.

II. *i.* **1.** To accomplish what is attempted or intended; obtain the object desired: said of the agent; as, he *succeeds* in all he undertakes. **2.** To have a successful termination or effect; meet with success: said of an action or thing; as, the attack did not *succeed*; his book has *succeeded* wonderfully. **3.** To come next in order; follow; replace one who or that which preceded: often with *to*; specifically, to come into a place or office in another's stead in a manner prescribed by law; be an heir or successor; as, Maria Theresa *succeeded to* the throne. **4**†. To descend in course of law; be transmitted; devolve. **5**†. To go down; descend. [< F. *succéder*, < L. *succedo*, < *sub*, under, + *cedo*, go.]

Synonyms: achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win. To *win* implies that some one loses, but one may *succeed* where no one fails. A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore; if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may *succeed* in study; a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete. See FOLLOW.—**Antonyms:** fail, fall short, lose, miss.

—**suc-ceed′a-bl(e**, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of or fitted for success.

I should have thought the Assyrian tales very *succeedable*.
BYRON *Works, Letters* ccexxii, p. 107. [G. D.]

—**suc-ceed′ant**, *a.* *Her.* Following one another: said of two or more bearings, particularly of animals.—**suc-ceed′er**, *n.*—**suc-ceed′ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which succeeds. **2**†. That which succeeds or results; consequence; effect.

suc-cent′, suc-sent′, *vt.* [Rare.] To sing a second portion or refrain of, as in antiphonal or responsive singing. [< L. *succentus*, pp. of *succino*; see SUCCENTOR.]

suc-cen′tor, suc-sen′tɣr, *C. E. S. Wr.* (suc′sen-tɣr, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A deputy precentor; subcantor; subchanter. (2) The leading bass or bass soloist in a church or cathedral choir. **2**†. An inciter. [LL., < L. *succino*, sing to, < *sub*, under, + *cano*, sing.]

suc″cen-tu′ri-ate†, *vt.* To fill places in, as with substitutes or recruits: said of a body of soldiers.

suc″cen-tu′ri-ate, suc′sen-tiū′ri-et *or* -ĕt, *a.* [Rare.] Subsidiary; secondary: said in anatomy of the suprarenal capsules. [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp. of *succenturio*, adopt into a century, < *sub*, below, + *centuria*; see CENTURY.]

suc-cess′, suc-ses′, *n.* **1.** The act of succeeding, or the state of having succeeded; a favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted; a result corresponding to the aim or design entertained; prosperous or advantageous issue; as, *success* is not by chance.

The felicity of Augustus was often vaunted by antiquity (with whom *success* was not so much a test of merit as itself a merit of the highest quality). DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* ch. 2, p. 64. [T. & F.]

2. One who or that which succeeds; a successful person or affair; as, the opera was not a *success*, but the prima donna was. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] The issue or sequence; that which attends or ensues as from a cause, whether favorable or unfavorable; as, good or poor *success*. **4**†. Succession. [< L. *successus*, n., < *successus*; see SUCCESSIVE.]

Synonyms: see ADVANTAGE.

suc-cess′ant-ly†, *adv.* In succession.

suc-ces′sa-ry†, **1.** *a.* Acquired through or pertaining to succession. **II.** *n.* Succession.

suc-cess′ful, suc-ses′ful, *a.* **1.** Having attained or habitually attaining success; obtaining what one desires or intends; especially, having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity. **2.** Terminating in or meeting with success; resulting favorably: said of a course of action or an affair; as, a *successful* attack; a *successful* opera.

The jests of the rich are ever *successful*.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 7, p. 40. [H. M. & CO.]

Synonyms: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY.

—**suc-cess′ful-ly**, *adv.*—**suc-cess′ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sion, suc-sesh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of succeeding, or the state of being successive; a following of things consecutively; as, the birds migrate in *succession*.

The Book of Daniel, and the Apocalypse . . . contain the first germs of the great idea of the *succession* of ages, of the continuous growth of empires and races under a law of Divine Providence.
A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. xx, p. 414. [S. '84.]

2. A group of things that succeed in order; a series, either in time or in place; consecution; sequence; as, a *succession* of letters in an alphabet; a *succession* of crops. **3.** The act or right of legal or official investment with a predecessor's office, dignity, possessions, or functions; also, the legal or actual order of so succeeding, or that which is or is to be so vested or taken; as, his *succession* is collateral; the *succession* was bartered away; the *succession* to the estate is fixed by entail.

Every system of jurisprudence provides for some disposition of the effects of a deceased person, but in the details of the *succession* there is an endless variation.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 482, p. 286. [A. '64.]

4. *Psychol.* That form of contiguity in association in which the relationship is sequence in time. Compare CONTIGUITY. **5.** *Biol.* The inferred order of descent in the development of species. **6**†. A successor; heir. [F., < L. *successio(n-)*, < *successus*; see SUCCESSIVE.]

—**arms of succession** (*Her.*), a bearing denoting inheritance of an estate. —**s. duty**, a tax on real or personal property to which any person succeeds on the death of another. In Great Britain it applies to both kinds of property, and varies from one to ten per cent., the rate increasing with each remove in the degree of relationship. From 1864 till 1870 the United States imposed a similar duty of one to six per cent., but at present successions are taxed only under the laws of some of the states.

—**suc-ces'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a succession; indicating or existing in succession; consecutive. —**suc-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* —**suc-ces'sion-ist**, *n.* An adherent of some fixed order of succession as the ground of validity: specifically, one who thinks apostolic succession necessary to ordination and sacramental efficacy. See APOSTOLIC.

suc-ces'siv, -ly, -ness. Successive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

suc-ces'sive, suc-ses'iv, *a.* **1.** Following in succession or series; consecutive; as, there were three *successive* shocks. **2**†. Having or conferring the right of succession; hereditary. [< LL. *successivus*, < L. *successus*, pp. of *succedo*; see SUCCEED.] —**successive induction** (*Math.*), same as INDUCTION, 3.

—**suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In or by succession. **2**†. Successfully; wholly. —**suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-cess'less, *a.* Having no success.

—**suc-cess'less-ly**†, *adv.* —**suc-cess'less-ness**†, *n.*

suc-ces'sor, suc-ses'ur, *n.* One who or that which succeeds or takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing; especially, one who succeeds to another's rank, office, or property: correlative of *predecessor*. [< F. *successeur*, < L. *successor*, < *successus*; see SUCCESSIVE.]

—**suc-ces'sor-ship**, *n.* The position of a successor: right of succession. —**suc-ces'so-ry**, *a.*

suc'ci, suc'sai *or* suc'ci, *n.* Plural of SUCCUS.

suc-cid'u-ous†, *a.* On the verge of falling; falling.

suc-cif'er-ous, suc-sif'ur-us, *a.* Producing or conveying sap. [< L. *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *-fero*, bear.]

suc'cin, suc'sin, *n.* [Rare.] Amber: used also as a combining element. [< L. *succinum*, < *succus*; see SUCCADE.]

—**suc"cin-am'ate**, *n.* A salt of succinamic acid. —**suc"cin-am'ic**, *a.* Derived from an amid compound of succinic acid. —**succinamic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7NO_3$) derived indirectly from certain succinates. It is an amid of succinic acid. —**suc'ci-nate**, *n.* A salt of succinic acid. —**suc'ci-na"ted**, *a.* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid. —**suc"cin-im'id, suc"cin-im'ide**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7NO_2$) obtained by various synthetic methods, as by the action of dry ammonia-gas on succinic anhydrid. —**suc'ci-nous**, *a.* Rare.] Pertaining to or resembling amber. —**suc"cin-u'rate**, *n.* A salt of succinuric acid. —**suc"cin-u'ric**, *a.* Derived from succinic acid and urea. —**succinuric acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_5H_6N_2O_4$) produced by heating urea with succinic anhydrid at a temperature of 120°. —**suc'cin-yl**, *n.* A radical ($C_4H_4O_2$) existing in succinic acid and its derivatives.

suc"cin-el'lite, suc"sin-el'līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless or white succinic acid ($C_4H_6O_4$) obtained from amber by sublimation, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *succinum*, amber; see SUCCIN.]

suc-cinct', suc-sinkt', *a.* **1.** Reduced or comprised within a narrow compass; in a literary sense, characterized by pithiness and brevity; terse; concise; compact. **2.** *Entom.* Supported by an encircling silken thread, as a butterfly-chrysalis. See illus. under ORANGE-DOG and PUPA. **3.** [Rare.] Encircled or held in position by or as by a girdle. [< L. *succinctus*; see SUCCINCTORIUM.]

Synonyms: see BRIEF.

—**suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* —**suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

suc"cinc-to'ri-um, suc"sink-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* A band or scarf embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn pendant from the girdle: used by the Pope on solemn occasions. [L., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingo*, girdle, < *sub*, below, + *cingo*, gird.] **sub-cin'gu-lum**; **suc-cinc'to-ry**.

Suc-cin'e-a, suc-sin'ē-a *or* -sin'ē-a, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Succineidæ*. **2.** [*s-*] A gastropod of this genus. [< L. *succineus*, of amber, < *succus*; see SUCCADE.]

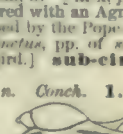
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Suc"ci-ne'i-dæ, suc'si-ni'i-dī *or* -ni-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates, especially *Elasmognatha* with a more or less developed shell. [< SUCCINEA.]

Suc-cin'i-dæ†, —**suc"ci-ne'id**, *n.* —**suc-cin'e-oid**, *n.*

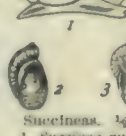
Succineas. ⅔

1. *Succinea rusticana*, showing the animal in the shell. 2. A front view of the shell of *Succinea aurea*. 3. A side view of the same.

suc-cin'ic, suc-sin'ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Derived from amber. **2.** Found in amber, as an insect. [< SUCCIN.]

One who reads a list of *Succinic* Insects . . . will find represented the orders of insects with which we are now familiar.
H. C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 465. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '20]

—**succinic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_4$) contained in amber and in certain plants, and also made synthetically, as by treating malaic acid with reducing agents. **acid of amber**; **volatile salt of amber**;.

suc'ci-nite, suc'si-nait, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Amber. **2.** An amber-colored garnet. See GARNET[1], *n.* [< SUCCIN.]

suc"ci-ru'bra-bark", suc'si-rū'bra-bārk', *n.* Same as RED BARK. See BARK[2]. [< L. *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *ruber*, red, + BARK[2], *n.*]

suc-cise', suc-saīs', *a. Bot.* Terminating abruptly, as if cut or broken off. [< L. *succisus*, pp. of *succido*, cut off, < *sub*, under, + *cædo*, cut.]

suc-ci'sion†, *n.* The act of lopping off or cutting down.

suc-civ'o-rous, suc-siv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding on sap, as an insect. [< L. *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *voro*, devour.]

suc"cla-ma'tion†, *n.* A calling after; suggestion.

suc'cor, suc'ur, *vt.* To run to the aid or relief of; assist in distress, danger, or difficulty; help; relieve.

Some have refused my bounties; more offended with my quickness to detect their wants than pleased with my readiness to succour them.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 25, p. 105. [JAS. M.]

[< F. *secourir*, < L. *succurro*; see SUCCOR, *n.*] **suc'cour**†.

Synonyms: see AID; SERVE.

—**suc'cor-er**, *n.* **suc'cor-ess** (*fem.*).

suc'cor, *n.* **1.** Help or relief rendered in want, danger, difficulty, or distress. **2.** One who or that which affords relief; especially, in the plural, auxiliary troops.

There rode the Volscian *succours*.
MACAULAY *Battle of the Lake Regillus* st. 13.

[< F. *secours*, < LL. *succursus*, < L. *succurro*, aid, < *sub*, under, + *curro*, run.] **suc'cour**‡.

Synonyms: see HELP.

—**suc'cor-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Admitting of relief. **2**†. Helpful. —**suc'cor-less**, *a.* Having no succor.

suc'cord, *pp.* Succored. PHIL. Soc.

suc'co-ry, suc'o-ri, *n.* Same as CHICORY.

suc'cose, suc'ōs, *a.* Full of sap; juicy.

suc'co-tash, sūc'o-tash, *n.* [U. S.] A dish originating among the North-American Indians, consisting of green Indian corn and beans variously compounded, and cooked usually as a stew. [< Am. Ind. *m' sickquatash*.]

suc'ca-tash‡; **suc'ca-tush**‡; **suck'a-tash**‡.

suc'cour, suc'cour-a-bl(e, etc. Succor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

suc'cu-ba, suc'kiu-bą, *n.* [-BÆ, -bī *or* -bē, *pl.*] One of a class of female demons fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep. [< L. *succuba*; see SUCCUBUS.]

suc'cub‡; **suc'cu-bus**‡.

—**suc'cu-bate**, *vt.* To lie with (a man) as a succuba. —**suc'cu-bine**, *a.* Of, relating to, or like a succuba.

suc'cu-bous, suc'kiu-bus, *a. Bot.* Having the tip or apex of one leaf beneath the base of the one next above it, as in the crowded leaves of certain scale-mosses. Compare INCUBOUS. [< L. *succumbo*; see SUCCUMB.]

suc'cu-bus, suc'kiu-bus, *n.* [-BI, -bai *or* -bī, *pl.*] **1.** Same as SUCCUBA. Compare INCUBUS.

Lilith is the female demon of night, well known to the prophets of Israel (Is. xxxiv, 14), the *Succubus*, who holds, with her male fellow, the Lal or Incubus, an important place in Chaldaic demonology.
LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, ch. 5, p. 265, note 8. [S. '82.]

2. A nightmare. [LL., < L. *succuba*, strumpet, < *succumbo*; see SUCCUMB.]

suc'cu-la, suc'kiu-lą, *n.* A winch, properly a primitive form: a literary word. [< L. *sucula*, capstan.]

suc'cu-lence, suc'kiu-lens, *n.* The quality of being succulent; juiciness. **suc'cu-len-cy**‡.

suc'cu-lent, suc'kiu-lent, *a.* Juicy: said specifically in botany of thick, fleshy plants replete with juices, as the houseleek, or the stonecrop: used also figuratively; as, a *succulent* theme. [< L. *succulentus*, < *succus*; see SUCCADE.] **suc'cu-lous**‡. **suc'cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

suc-cum', **suc-cumd'**. Succumb, etc. PHIL. Soc.

suc-cumb', suc-cum' (XIII), *vi.* **1.** To sink down as under the pressure of a burden; cease to resist; submit, as to something external; yield; surrender. **2.** Specifically, to yield up the ghost; die. [< L. *succumbo*, < *sub*, beneath, + *cubo*, recline.] —**suc-cum'bent**, *a.*

suc"cum-ben'tes, suc'um-ben'tiz *or* -tēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Ch. Hist.* Certain penitents of the ancient church who knelt at the church door during the eucharist. See KNEELER, 2.

suc-cur'sal, suc-cur'sal, *a.* Ancillary; subsidiary: said of a minor church near a cathedral, or of a chapel of ease. [< F. *succursale*, < LL. *succursus*; see SUCCOR, *n.*]

suc'cus, suc'us, *n.* SUC'CI, suc'sai *or* suc'ci, *pl.*] **1.** *Physiol.* A juice or fluid secretion. **2.** *Med.* Expressed juice, as of a plant. [L.; see SUCCADE.] —**succus entericus** (*Physiol.*), the secretion of the tubular glands (crypts of Lieberkühn) of the intestine; the intestinal juice.

suc-cuss', suc-cus', *vt.* To give a sudden shake to; specifically, to shake in diagnosis by succussion. [< L. *succussus*, pp.; see SUCCUSSIVE.]

suc"cus-sa'tion†, *n.* **1.** A shaking. **2.** A trot.

suc-cus'sion, suc-cush'un, *n.* The act of succussing; a shaking; specifically, a shaking of the body to detect pleural effusion; also, a mode of ballottement. [< L. *succussio(n-)*, < *succussus*; see SUCCUSSIVE.]

suc-cus'siv(e, suc-cus'iv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by succussion; specifically, having an up-and-down motion, as in earthquakes. [< L. *succussus*, pp. of *succutio*, shake up, < *sub*, under, + *quatio*, shake.]

such, such, *a.* [*Such* is essentially a term of comparison, and to complete its force that with which comparison is made requires to be expressed, implied, or understood. When expressed, *as* or *that* is used before the subject of comparison as the correlative of *such*; as, *such* a voice *as* hers is unusual; the averment was *such that* it could not be gainsaid. Unlike attributive adjectives, it is not preceded by an article, but the indefinite article is often placed between it and the substantive it qualifies; as, *such* a man. Indefinite adjectives, as *all*, *same*, *few*, *many*, precede *such*; as, *all such* follies; *many such* disasters.] **1.** Of that kind; of the same or like kind; identical with or similar to something specified or implied: often with *as* or *that* (see note above); as, I know *such* teachers; *such* wit *as* this is rare. **2.** Specifically: (1) Being the same as what has been mentioned or indicated; as, *such* was the king's command. (2) Being the same in quality; having the quality specified; as, let the truthful continue *such*. (3) Being the same as something understood by the speaker or the hearer, or purposely left indefinite: a concise and elliptical use by which specification is avoided; as, the chief of *such* a clan.

Experience enables us to say that *such* and *such* results are likely to flow from *such* and *such* combinations of circumstances.
W. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 7, p. 220. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

3. Expletive or emphatic use: so extreme, desperate, intense, or the like; as, he led her *such* a life; we are come to *such* a pass; *such* like things ye do: a construction arising from the suppression of the correlative phrase or clause.

Oh, *such* a life as he resolved to live,
When he had learned it,
When he had gathered all books had to give!
BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral* st. 2.

4†. As many; as, *such* three, meaning thrice as many.

The uses of *such* sometimes assimilate it to the pronoun or adverb.

[< AS. *swylc*, such, < *swā*, so, + *-lic*, -LY[1].] **slc**‡ [Scot.]; **sich**‡ [Prov.]. —**such and such, s. or s.**, certain; some. Same as SUCH, *a.*, 2 (3). —**s. like**, see LIKE[1], *n.*

such, *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing, or (more commonly) such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun; as, the friend of *such* as are in sorrow. **2.** The same; as, I bring good tidings, for *such* the general sent.

such, *adv.* So; as, *such* destructive criticism.

su'che, sū'che, *n.* A trichomycteroid fish (*Trichomycterus dispar*): the best fish of Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Su"cho-spon-dyl'i-a, sū'co-spen-dil'i-ą (sūk'-, *C. W.*), *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles with ribs 2-headed, including crocodilians, anomodonts, dinosaurians, and plesiosaurians. [< Gr. *souchos*, crocodile, + *spondylē*, joint.] —**su"cho-spon-dyl'i-an**, *a. & n.*

su"cho-spon'dyl-ous, sū'co-spen'dil-us (sūk'-, *C. W.*), *a.* **1.** Having dorsal vertebræ with long and divided transverse processes, as in the crocodile. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*.

such'wise", such'waiz', *adv.* In like manner.

suck, suc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw into the mouth by an indrawing action of the lips and tongue, generally with expansion of the lungs; also, to take in in any way imitating such a process; as, to *suck* cider through a straw; the bee *sucks* nectar from the flower. **2.** To draw liquid from with the mouth; also, to hold closely with the lips or in the mouth, as for extracting juice or dissolving; as, to *suck* an orange; to *suck* candy or one's fingers. **3.** To absorb or drink in, as by capillary attraction or percolation; as, the sponge *sucks* up water; the sand *sucks* in the rain. **4.** To draw in or engulf in a manner resembling suction; draw forcibly from or away from something; as, the maelstrom *sucked* in the boat; to *suck* in vigor from the air; the current *sucked* us into the sluice.

In forest glades A fierce sun *sucked* the pools.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 26.

5†. To obtain by fraud.

II. *i.* **1.** To suckle, as an unweaned animal. **2.** To draw in liquid by suction, as with the mouth or a pump, or through a tube. **3.** Figuratively, to draw in or imbibe anything for nourishment; as, plants *suck* from the soil. **4.** To draw in air instead of water, making a peculiar noise indicating the fact; as, the pump *sucks*. [< AS. *sūcan*, suck.]

Synonyms: see ABSORB.

—**to suck in. 1.** To draw in as by suction. **2.** To befool; cheat. —**to s. out**, to draw out by some kind of suction. —**to s. up**, to draw up; absorb; dissipate by evaporation; hence, to exhaust.

suck[1], *n.* **1.** The act of sucking; suction; a sucking force. **2.** That which is sucked or comes by sucking.

A cold *suck* of wind just proved its existence, by toothaches on the north side of all faces.
KINGSLEY *Yeast* ch. 1, p. 13. [H. '55.]

3. Specifically: (1) [Slang.] A slight draft or drink. (2) [Slang.] Spirituous liquor. (3) A sugar-teat; sweetmeat. (4)† Mothers' milk. —**suck'-in"**, *n.* [Slang.] A sponging or fooling trick. —**to give s.**, to suckle.

suck[2]†, *n.* Succulence; juice.

suck'an-hock, suc'an-hoc, *n.* Black or purple seawan. See SEAWAN. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

suck'a-tash, *n.* Same as SUCCOTASH.

suck'en, suc'n, *n. Scots Law.* The district embracing all the suckeners of any particular mill. [Var. of SOKEN, < AS. *sōcen*, inquiry, < *sacan*, contend.] **suck'in**‡.

suck'en-er, suc'n-ur, *n. Scots Law.* A tenant who in having his grain ground is restricted to a particular mill.

suck'en-y†, *n.* A carters' blouse or outer working-garment. **suck'in-y**†.

suck'er, suk'ur, *c.* [U. S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of suckers or shoots that sap the growth of stalks or leaves; as, to *sucker* corn. **2.** To furnish with suckers. **II.** *i.* To emit or form suckers; as, the locust-tree *suckers* badly.

suck'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sucks; a suckler. Specifically: (1) A sucking pig. (2) A newly born whale. **2.** One of various fishes. (1) A North-American fresh-water catostomoid fish, related to the cyprinoids, having the mouth usually protractile with thick and fleshy lips adapted for sucking in food (plants and small animals). *Catostomus teres* is the **common** or **white sucker**, ranging from Canada to Montana and Florida; *C. catostomus* is the **northern s.**, of the Mississippi valley.

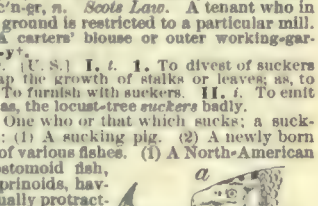
Suckers. 1/20, 1/3

1. The Missouri sucker, or blackhorse (*Cycleptus elongatus*): *a*, the head, enlarged. 2. The bimaculated sucker (*Lepadogaster bimaculatus*).

(2) A gobiesocoid fish, as the Cornish sucker (*Lepadogaster gouani*) and the bimaculated sucker (*L. bimaculatus*). (3) The lumpfish. (4) A sea-snail or liparidid. (5) A sucking-fish or remora. (6) The hag. (7) A sciænoid fish, the bagara. **3.** *Zool.* An organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies, as the modified fins of the remora, lumpfish, etc., an acetabulum of a cephalopod, and a protrusible muscular process of the body-wall of a tapeworm; a suctorial organ. See illus. under REMORA. **4.** [Slang.] (1) A parasite; toady; sponger; hanger-on. (2) A foolish fellow; greenhorn. (3) A hard drinker. (4) [U. S.] A native or inhabitant of the State of Illinois. **5.** *Mech.* (1) A leather disk having a string inserted at its center: a toy illustrating atmospheric pressure when the wetted disk is pressed on a surface so closely as to expel all air beneath, an object being lifted by pulling the string. (2) A piston, as of a syringe or

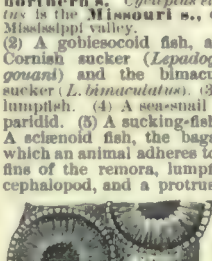
Suckers or Acetabula of a Cephalopod.

a, adhesive disk; *b*, piston at the bottom of the cavity.

a suction-pump. (3) A tube or pipe used for suction. **6.** *Bot.* (1) A shoot or branch originating on a subterranean portion of a stem. (2) A shoot or sprout arising from the root near or remote from the trunk of certain trees, as the silver-leaf poplar. (3) An adventitious shoot or sprout from the stem or limbs, as the rapidly growing erect shoots of an apple- or pear-tree. (4) Same as HAUSTORIUM. **7.** In tobacco-culture, a shoot that grows out in the axils between the leaf and the stalk and also from the base of the stalk of the plant. **8.** [Scot.] A sweetmeat or sucket. [< SUCK, *v.*] **sow'ker†.**

—**suck'er-fish",** *n.* A sucking-fish or remora.—**s.-foot,** *n.* **1.** *Echin.* A tube-foot. **2.** *Entom.* A proleg.—**s.-rod,** *n.* The piston-rod of a suction-pump.

suck'er-el, suk'ĕr-el, *n.* A fish, the Missouri sucker.

suck'et, suk'et, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A small sweetmeat; hence, a titbit or dainty morsel. **2.** A sucking rabbit.

suck'fish", suc'fish', *n.* **1.** A sucking-fish or remora. **2.** A crustacean parasitic on the sperm-whale.

suck'ing, suk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Drawing in by or as by suction; absorbing. **2.** Suckling; unweaned. **3.** Figuratively, being a novice; raw; callow; inexperienced.

> I suppose you're a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing. THACKERAY *Newcomes* ch. 5, p. 43. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

4†. Draining.—**sucking dove,** a dupe or person easily gulled; a ninny; simpleton; jackanapes.

suck'ing, *verbal n.* of SUCK, *v.*—**suck'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**suck'ing-bot"tle,** *n.* A feeding- or nursing-bottle.—**s.-disk,** *n.* A suctorial disk, as that formed by the ventral fins of the lumpfish.—**s.-fish,** *n.* **1.** An echeneidoid fish, especially of the genus *Echeneis*, as *E. naucrates*; a remora. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The lamprey.—**s.-pad,** *n.* The fat of the cheek in a young infant, forming a lobulated mass that can be removed as a whole. It is believed to assist in sucking. [Wr.]—**s.-pump,** *n.* A suction-pump.—**s.-stomach,** *n.* The first stomach of various invertebrates, as certain insects and crustaceans that suck liquid food.

> Cook calls the honey-sac the '*sucking stomach*,' using an old, but extremely misleading, title, for this wrinkled membrane could no more exert suction than could a balloon extract gas from the main. F. R. CHESHIRE *Bees and Bee-Keeping* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 94. [U. G.]

suck'l, suck'ld. Suckle, suckled. PHIL. SOC.

suck'le, suc'l, *v.* [SUCK'LED; SUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* To give suck to; allow to take nourishment from the breast; as, the ewe is *suckling* her lambs.

II. *i.* To suck. [Freq. of SUCK, *v.*]

suck'let, *n.* A mammary nipple; teat.

suck'ler, suc'lĕr, *n.* An animal that suckles its young; a mammal; also, a sucking animal.

suck'ling, suc'ling, *n.* **1.** An unweaned mammal; hence, a young, inexperienced, or callow person. **2.** A British species of yellow clover (*Trifolium filiforme*); also, the red clover and the white clover. [< SUCK, *v.*]

—**yellow suckling,** same as SUCKLING, 2. **suck'ling-clo"ver†; yellow s.-clover‡.**

suck'stone, suc'stōn, *n.* A fish, the remora. [< SUCK, *v.*, + STONE.]

suckt, *pp.* Sucked. PHIL. SOC.

su'crate, sū'crēt, *n. Chem.* A compound in which sucrose or some analogous carbohydrate combines with a base to form a salt; as, calcium *sucrate*.

su'cre[1], *v.* & *n.* Same as SUGAR.

su'cre[2], sū'crē, *W.* (sū'cre, *C.*), *n.* A coin of Ecuador. See COIN.

su'cri-er, sū'cri-ĕr, *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] A honey-creeper (*Certhiola saccharina*).

su'crose", sū'crōs", *n. Chem.* The white crystalline compound known variously as cane-sugar, beet-sugar, maple-sugar, etc., according to its origin, but identical chemically, having the composition $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})_n$. [< F. *sucre;* see SUGAR, *n.*]

suc'tion, suc'shun, *n.* The act of sucking; the production of a partial vacuum in a space connected with a fluid under pressure, as of the atmosphere, forcing the fluid to flow into the receptacle, as in pumping, or in the action of the lips in sucking in a liquid; also, any like act or effect. [OF., < L. *suctus*, pp. of *sugo*, suck.]

> At last . . . they had been drawn into the great current of human life, and were swept away with it, as if by the *suction* of fate itself. HAWTHORNE *Seven Gables* ch. 17, p. 274. [T. & F. '51.]

Compounds:—**suc'tion-an"e-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An anemometer that measures wind-velocity by the degree of exhaustion caused by the blowing of the wind through or across a tube.—**s.-basket,** *n.* The strainer at the foot of the suction-pipe of a pump or of a suction-hose.—**s.-box,** *n.* In paper-making, a chamber in which a partial vacuum is maintained, to aid in draining the pulp of water.—**s.-chamber,** *n.* A reservoir or receptacle in which pressure is lessened by suction, as the barrel of a pump.—**s.-fan,** *n.* A rotating fan that produces a current by exhausting or drawing in air, rather than by driving it out as is done by a blower.—**s.-hose,** *n.* A hose of stiff yet elastic material, used between a fire-engine and a hydrant.—**s.-pipe,** *n.* **1.** A pipe connecting a pump with its source of supply; a pipe through which a fluid is sucked. **2.** A pipe sometimes placed below a turbine wheel and leading to the level of the tail-race.—**s.-plate,** *n.* In dentistry, the plate of an upper set of artificial teeth, retained in position by atmospheric pressure.—**s.-primer,** *n.* A pump auxiliary to a steam-pump, used to exhaust the air from the main chamber, as a preliminary to the use of steam.—**s.-pump,** *n.* A pump operating by suction, by means of valves: the most common form of house pump. In the illustration the valves are at *v*, *v*, and when the piston (*p*) is raised are in the position shown, drawing up water. When the handle (*h*) is raised the valve of the piston opens and the lower valve closes, retaining the water in the barrel (*d*).—**s.-valve,** *n.* **1.** The lower valve in the barrel of a suction-pump. **2.** A similar valve in a feed-pump.

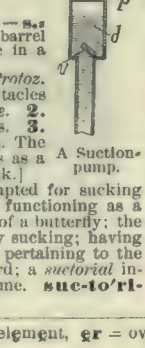

A Suction-pump.

suc-to'ri-a, suc-tō'ri-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* An order of *Tentaculifera* with tentacles more or less suctorial, as *Acinetidæ*. **2.** *Helminth.* The *Discophora* or leeches. **3.** *Crust.* The *Rhizocephala*. **4.** *Entom.* The *Siphonaptera*. **5.** *Ich.* The myzonts as a family. [< L. *suctus*, pp. of *sugo*, suck.]

suc-to'ri-al, suc-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking or for adhesion; of the nature of or functioning as a sucker; as, the *suctorial* mouth-parts of a butterfly; the *suctorial* disk of a fish. **2.** Living by sucking; having organs for sucking or adhesion; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria;* as, a *suctorial* humming-bird; a *suctorial* infusorian; a *suctorial* fish or cyclostome. **suc-to'ri-ous‡.**

suc-to'ri-an, suc-tō'ri-an, *n.* A suctorial animal; one of the *Suctoria*.

sud, sud, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To deposit drift-sand on.

sud, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Drift-sand deposited on flooded land. **2.** A scallop of the first year, from July to November. [Var. of SODL, *n.*]

su"da-de'ro, sū"da-dē'rō, *n.* [Sp.] A broad flap on the hinder margin of a stirrup-leather to keep the rider's leg from the horse. See illus. under SADDLE. **ro"su-de'ro†.**

su-dam'i-na, siu-dam'i-nȧ, *n. pl. Pathol.* Small translucent vesicles due to a non-inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands; sweat-blisters. [< L. *sudo*, sweat.]

—**su-dam'i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to sudamina.

Su"da-nese', sū"da-nēs' *or* -nīz', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sudan, Africa. **Sou"da-nese'‡.**

Su"da-nese', *n. sing. & pl.* One living in the Sudan, or its tribes collectively, including negroes and negroid peoples, Hamites and Semites. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 38. **Sou"da-nese'‡.**

su-da'ri-um, siu-dā'ri-um *or* -dą'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A handkerchief or cloth for drying or removing perspiration. Specifically: (1) The sweat-cloth or handkerchief of St. Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with Christ's features when he was on his way to crucifixion. (2) The napkin about the head of Christ in the tomb. *John* XX, 7. (3) Any miraculous picture of Christ; a vernicle. See VERONICA, 1. (4) The pennon of a bishop's pastoral staff. (5)† Same as MANIPLE, 1.

2. A sudatorium or sudatory.

> You rise and enter the *Sudarium* beyond.
> G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. iii, ch. 7, p. 331. [H. '72.]

[L., < *sudo*, sweat.] **su'da-ry‡.**

su-da'tion, siu-dā'shun, *n.* Excessive perspiration. [< L. *sudatio(n-)*, < *sudatus*, pp. of *sudo*, sweat.]

su"da-to'ri-um, siū"da-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A sweating-bath; specifically, a hot-air room in a Roman bath. [L., < *sudatus*, pp. of *sudo*, sweat.] **su'da-to-ry‡.**

su'da-to-ry, siū'da-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Efficacious in exciting perspiration; sudorific. **2.** Perspiring.

—**sudatory fever,** sweating-sickness.

su'da-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** An agent that causes sweating; a sudorific. **2.** A sudatorium. [< L. *sudatorius*, < *sudatus*, pp. of *sudo*, sweat.]

sudd, sud, *n.* [AR.] A floating mass of vegetable matter that forms in the White Nile and obstructs navigation.

> From the 'tight place' in the Bahr Gazelle the '*sudd*,' or vegetation that had blocked the river so that it took from eighteen months to two years to voyage from Khartoum to Gondokoro, had been partly cut. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ch. 3, p. 88. [F. & W.]

sud'den, sud'n, *C.* (sud'den, *W.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Happening quickly and without warning; coming unexpectedly or in an instant; as, *sudden* death; *sudden* dismissal.

> The Roman by the word '*sudden*' means an unlingering death: whereas the Christian Litany by '*sudden*' means a death without warning. DE QUINCEY *Miscel. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 174. [T. & F. '54.]

2. Hurriedly or quickly contrived, used, or done; hasty.

> *Queen:* There's no disease will let the spirit loose
> With less keen anguish than the *sudden* axe!
> H. H. MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc. 2.

3. [Archaic.] Come upon unexpectedly; causing surprise. **4.** [Archaic.] Quick-tempered; choleric; passionate; precipitate; rash.

> Therefore my *sudden* soul caught at the place,
> And made her youth and fierceness seek thy face.
> HERBERT *The Temple, Affliction* st. 3.

[< F. *soudain*, < L. *subitaneus*, < *subitus*, sudden, orig. pp. of *subeo*, go stealthily, < *sub*, under, + *eo*, go.]

Synonyms: see SWIFT.

—**sud'den,** *adv.* [Rare.]—**sud'den-ly,** *adv.*—**sud'den-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being sudden. **sud'den-ty‡** [Scot.].—**on or of a suddenty** [Scot.], without premeditation; suddenly.

sud'den, *n.* The state of being sudden, or that which is sudden: obsolete except in a few phrases.

—**all of a sudden, all on a s., at the s.†, of a s., of the s.†, on a s.,** without notice; on the spur of the moment; unexpectedly.—**on such a s.†,** so suddenly.—**upon all suddens†,** for all contingencies.

sud'der, sud'ĕr, *a.* [East Ind.] Supreme; chief: applied specifically, in Bengal, to certain government departments; as, the *sudder* court.

sud'der, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Governmental headquarters.

sud'-oil", sud'-oil", *n.* Grease or fat recovered from suds by the use of acid.

su'dor, siū'dŏr, *n.* Visible perspiration; sweat. [L., < *sudo*, sweat.]—**sudor Anglicus,** the sweating-sickness; epidemic in England in 1486.—**s. cruentus,** bloody sweat; cutaneous hemorrhage.

—**su'dor-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by perspiration; sweaty. **su'dor-ous†.**—**su"dor-if'er-ous,** *a.* Sweat-producing; as, a *sudoriferous* gland. **su"dor-ip'a-rous‡.**—**su"dor-if'ic,** *a.* Causing perspiration.—**su"dor-if'ic,** *n.* A medicine that produces or promotes sweating; a diaphoretic; sudatory.

Su'dra, sū'drȧ, *n.* A member of the fourth and lowest of the Hindu castes, believed to represent an indigenous conquered non-Aryan race. See CASTE. [Hind., < Sans. *çūdra*.] **Soo'der‡; Soo'dra‡.**

suds, sudz, *n. pl.* **1.** Soapy water, particularly if warm and worked up, as by laundry-work, into bubbles and froth; water heavily charged with soap. **2.** Something resembling soapy water, as foam. [Pl. of SUD.]

—**in the suds** [Colloq.], in trouble or distress.

suds'y, sudz'i, *a.* Resembling suds; covered with foam.

sue[1], siū, *v.* [SUED; SU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To institute legal proceedings against for the recovery of some right or the redress of some wrong; prosecute a claim against by judicial process. **2.** To endeavor to persuade by entreaty; beg; urge; petition; pray.

> When thou canst bid my Leila live, Then will I *sue* thee to forgive.
> BYRON *The Giaour* st. 35.

3. [Archaic.] Specifically, to seek to win in marriage; woo. **4†.** To pursue; persist in; hunt after; chase; attend.

II. *i.* **1.** To proceed legally to recover a right or redress a wrong; institute legal proceedings; issue process; prosecute an action, civil or criminal. **2.** To use earnest entreaty; seek ardently; petition; plead; commonly with *for*. **3.** Specifically, to pay one's addresses; be a suitor; court; woo.

> Low at her feet full many a prince had *sued*,
> And homage paid unto her beauty rare.
> MARY B. TIGHE *Psyche* can. 1, st. 6.

4†. To pursue; follow after. **5†.** To issue; pour forth; flow. [< F. *suivre*, < L. *sequor*, follow.]

—**to sue, labor, and travel** [Eng.], in marine insurance, to adopt all reasonable means for the safety of the subject of insurance from loss or damage by the perils insured against.—**to sue (out) livery,** to take proceedings, on attaining majority, for the recovery of lands held by the king as guardian in chivalry; hence, figuratively, to announce the attainment of one's majority.—**to sue out,** to make application for and issue; issue by leave of the court: said of a process.

sue[†2], *v.* Same as SEW[1].

sue[†3], *v.* Same as SEW[2].

suède, swēd, *n.* Undressed kid: often attributively; as, *suède* gloves. [< F. *Suède*, Swede.]

su'ent, su'ent-ly. Same as SUANT, etc.

su'er, siū'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A suitor. **2†.** A follower.

suer'te†, *n.* Surety.

su'et, siū'ĕt, *n.* The fatty tissues in the region of the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, and other animals, used in cookery, for making tallow, and for other purposes. [< F. *suif*, < L. *sebum*, grease.]—**su'et-y,** *a.* Composed of suet; having the taste or nature of suet.

suff[1], suf, *n.* [PROV.] Same as SOUGH[2]; a drain.

suff[2†], *n.* Same as SOUGH[1]; a sigh.

suff[3†], *n.* Same as SURF[1].

suf-fect'†, *vt.* To substitute.—**suf-fect'†,** *a.* Substituted.

suf'fer, suf'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a painful experience of, physical or mental; bear with distress; feel with pain; as, to *suffer* bodily harm; to *suffer* wrong.

> Ten grievous persecutions did the Christians *suffer*, under the Heathen Emperors, within a space of 250 years.
> W. VAN MILDERT *Boyle Lectures* vol. i, ser. iv, p. 117. [R. '20.]

2. To bear with endurance; bear up against; endure; sustain: usually with a qualifying adverb; as, women *suffer* pain more bravely than men. **3.** To be affected by; undergo; experience; pass through; as, speculators often *suffer* reverses.

> In an over-intellectual and over-reflective age like ours, faith undoubtedly *suffers* a decline.
> JOHN BURROUGHS in *North American Review* Oct., '90, p. 472.

4. To refrain from forbidding or preventing; grant leave or assent to; permit; allow; tolerate; let; as, to *suffer* the guilty to go unpunished.

> The ambassadors were dismissed, without being *suffered* to reply. W. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter vi, p. 52. [H. '30.]

II. *i.* **1.** To feel pain, physical or mental; undergo any trying experience. **2.** To bear without sinking or flinching; endure.

> Who best Can *suffer*, best can do. MILTON *P. R.* bk. iii, l. 195.

3. To be injuriously affected; sustain loss or injury; as, his reputation *suffered* from such conduct. **4.** To undergo punishment, especially capital punishment; be executed; as, the day is set for him to *suffer*.

> It was also in this year [166] that the persecution broke out at Smyrna, in which the venerable Bishop Polycarp, and about a dozen other Christians, *suffered* for their faith.
> KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 264. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

5†. To permit; tolerate. [< F. *souffrir*, < L. *suffero*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fero*, bear.]

Synonyms: see ALLOW; BEAR; ENDURE; PERMIT.

suf'fer-a-bl(e, suf'ĕr-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as can be suffered or endured; endurable; such as can be tolerated or allowed. **2†.** Able or willing to suffer, tolerate, or endure; patient; tolerant.

—**suf'fer-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

suf'fer-ance, suf'ĕr-ans, *n.* **1.** Permission given or implied by failure to prohibit or object; negative consent; toleration; allowance; specifically, in law, permission arising from omission to object; passive assent; as, tenant by *sufferance*.

> There would be just ground of complaint if . . . the desired privilege were made matter of right on one side, and remained matter of *sufferance* merely on the other. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, July 25, '42* in vol. ii, p. 140. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

2. [Archaic.] The act or state of suffering; experience of pain or evil; wretchedness. **3.** [Archaic.] Patience or endurance under suffering; submission or submissiveness. **4.** In customs, a permit for the shipment of certain kinds of goods. **5†.** That which is suffered; loss; damage; injury. [< F. *souffrance*, < L. *sufferentia*, < *suffero;* see SUFFER.]

Synonyms: see PATIENCE.

Phrases:—**on sufferance,** by passive allowance; by mere toleration; with ungraciously or unwillingly granted consent; as, to hold a certain position or title *on sufferance*.—**tenant by s.,** a tenant by passive permission.—**s. wharf,** a wharf on which goods may be temporarily landed before payment of duty.

suf'fer-ant†, *a.* Long-suffering; enduring; tolerant.

suf'fer-ant†, *n.* A long-suffering person.

suf'ferd, *pp.* Suffered. PHIL. SOC.

suf'fer-er, suf'ĕr-ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who suffers, bodily or mentally; one who endures pain or suffering; as, a hopeless *sufferer*. **2.** One who suffers injury or loss, as by a bankruptcy. **3.** One who tacitly sanctions or tolerates.

suf'fer-ing, suf'ĕr-ing, *n.* A state of anguish or pain; the bearing of pain, misery, or loss; also, the pain thus borne; distress; injury; misery; loss.

Synonyms: see AGONY; PAIN.

—**meeting for sufferings** [Eng.], a periodical meeting held by the Society of Friends, chiefly for the relief of those who suffered by distress for tithes.

suf'fete, suf'it, *n. Archeol.* One of the two chief executive officers in the government of ancient Carthage. [< L. *suffes* (*suffet-*); of Punic origin.]

suf-fice', suf-fuis' (XIII), *v.* [SUF-FICED'; SUF-FI'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be sufficient for; meet the requirements or views of; answer the purpose of; content; satisfy.

> The common growth of mother-earth *Suffices* me.
> WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* prol., st. 27.

2†. To make adequate allowance for; afford; furnish.

II. *i.* To meet the requirements of a case; be sufficient, satisfactory, or adequate; as, your mere statement *suffices*. [< F. *suffire*, < L. *sufficio;* see SUFFICIENT.]

Synonyms: see SATISFY; SERVE.

suf-fi'cience, suf-fish'ens, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as SUFFICIENCY, 1.

> This full and perfect *sufficience* of life was abruptly disturbed.
> J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 113. [C. & H. '73.]

suf-fi'cien-cy, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being sufficient; adequacy for a purpose.

> They who speak of the *sufficiency* of human reason in matters of morals and religion, neglect almost all the facts which the history of human opinion furnishes.
> R. WATSON *Institutes* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 30. [J. MA. '42.]

2. That which is sufficient; an ample or adequate supply; especially, a sufficient or comfortable pecuniary

allowance or income: a competency. **3.** Full capability or qualification; skill; efficiency.

I do not think I much doubted my own intellectual *sufficiency* for the writing of a readable novel.
TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 4, p. 63. [H. '83.]

4. An overweening confidence in self; conceit.

Synonyms: see COMFORT.

suf-fi'cient, suf-fish'ent, *a.* **1.** Being of such quantity, number, force, or value as to serve a need or purpose; being all that is needful or requisite; adequate; enough; as, *sufficient* food or water; a *sufficient* reason. **2.** [Archaic.] Possessing good qualifications; having capability; competent; as, a *sufficient* man. **3†.** Self-reliant; self-satisfied; conceited. **4†.** Financially competent; responsible. [< L. *sufficient(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufficio*, afford, < *sub*, under, + *facio*, make.]

Synonyms: see ADEQUATE; AMPLE; ENOUGH.

—law (or principle) of sufficient reason (*Logic*), the law of reason and consequent. See REASON[1], *n.*

suf-fi'cient†, *n.* A sufficiency.

suf-fi'cient-ly, suf-fish'ent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient amount or degree; amply; adequately; enough.

suf-fi'cing-ly, suf-fi'sing-li, *adv.* So as to suffice.

suf-fi'cing-ness, suf-fi'sing-nes, *n.* The quality of sufficing; sufficiency.

suf"fi-sance†, *n.* Sufficiency. **suf"fi-saunce†,** **suf"fi-sant'†,** *a.* Sufficient.—**suf"fi-sant'ly†,** *adv.*

suf-fix', suf-fix', *vt.* To add as a suffix; append. [< L. *suffixus*; see SUFFIX, *n.*]

suf'fix, suf'ix, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A formative element attached to the end of a word or root to modify it; especially, a syllable added to form a derivative, as *-ful* in faith-*ful*, *-ly* in faithful-*ly*, *-ness* in faithful-*ness*; opposed to *prefix*. Compare AFFIX; INFIX.

English suffixes are added to form new nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and also as endings of comparison (*-er*, *-est*), tense-endings, etc. In English suffixes are much more numerous than prefixes.

2. *Math.* An index after and at the base of a symbol. **3.** Any added title or designation.

'Some-time minister of the Gospel' was the unpretending *suffix* which our clerical fathers used to append to their names in the title-pages of their publications.
AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* ch. 4, p. 85. [S. '91.]

[< L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigo*, fix, < *sub*, under; and see FIX, *v.*]

—suf'fix-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a suffix. **—suf-fix'lon,** *n.* The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed. **suf-fix'ment‡** [Rare].

suf-fixt', *pp* Suffixed. PHIL. Soc.

suf-flam'i-nate†, *vt.* To retard, as by a brake; stop

suf-flate', suf-flēt', *vt.* [Rare.] To blow up or out; inflate; also, to breathe into or upon; inspire. [< L. *suffo* (pp *suffiatus*), < *sub*, below, + *flo*, blow.]

—suf-fla'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The act of suffiating.

suf-flue', suf flū', *n. Her.* A clarion as a bearing.

suf'fo-cate, suf'o-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by preventing the aeration of the blood, as by obstructing the passage of air into the lungs, substituting for air an irrespirable gas, or, as in the suffocation of a fish, by the exhaustion of the air from the water that is passed through its gills. **2.** To obstruct the respirations of; impede the aerating of the blood of; as, the foul air of this room *suffocates* me.

The passion which is an enlivening flame in his verse half *suffocates* him with its smoke in his prose. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Milton's Prose Works* in vol. ii, p. 63. [S. '69.]

3. To extinguish effectually; stifle; smother, as a fire. **4†.** To strangle; compress.

II. *i.* To become choked or stifled, or to have the appearance or sensation of being so. [< L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffoco*; see SUFFOCATION.]

Synonyms: see CHOKE.

—suf'fo-cate†, *a.* Suffocated; choked. **—suf'fo-ca"ting-ly,** *adv.* To a suffocating extent; as if about to suffocate. **—suf'fo-ca-tive,** *a.* Tending to or effecting suffocation.

suf"fo-ca'tion, suf'o-kā'shun, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being suffocated; suspended animation or death due to obstruction of blood-aeration, as by drowning, smothering, or inhaling noxious gases.

Observe a man threatened with *suffocation*, remark the sudden and wild energy that pervades every feature, the contractions of his throat, the gasping and the spasmodic twitchings of his face, the heaving of his chest and shoulders, and how he stretches his hands, and catches like a drowning man. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay iii, p. 86. [BELL '85.]

2. The act of suffocating or stifling. [F., < L. *suffocatio* n-s, < *suffoco*, choke, < *sub*, under, + *fauces*, gullet.]

suf-fo'sion†, *n.* A digging under or undermining.

suf'fra-gan, suf'ra-gan, *a.* Of or pertaining to a suffragan; assisting; auxiliary. [< F. *suffragant*, < LL. *suffraganeus*, assisting, < L. *suffragor*, assist, < *suffragium*, see SUFFRAGE, *n.*]

suf'fra-gan, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop considered relatively to his metropolitan; as, every bishop is a *suffragan* to the archbishop of his province. See BISHOP. **2.** An auxiliary or assistant bishop, especially one consecrated for service in a limited portion of the diocese.

Augustine was to be 'bishop of London, with twelve *suffragans* in the south.' GREEN *Making of England* ch. 5, p. 217. [H. '82.]

—suf'fra-gan-ship, *n.* The ecclesiastical position, standing, or dignity of a suffragan.

suf'fra-gant†, **1.** *a.* Assisting. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who assists with his suffrages or vote; hence, a partizan. **2.** A suffragan.

suf'fra-gate†, *vt. & vi.* To vote or vote with; assist.

suf'fra-ga"tor†, *n.* One who favors or gives his suffrage.

suf'frage†, *vt.* To vote for; support; elect.

suf'frage, suf'rēj, *n.* **1.** A vote in support of some opinion or measure, or some candidate for office; hence, approval by or as by a vote; approbation; assent.

Although sent there 'to the U. S. Senate by the *suffrages* of the Federal party, . . . yet he did not, and would not, act simply as a partisan. W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams* ch. 4, p. 84. [D. & M. & CO.]

2. The right or privilege of voting respecting political questions and for candidates for public office; participation in political government by the election of representatives and by voting for laws or measures. **3.** *Eccl.* (*a*) Any short intercessory prayer or petition, especially one occurring or introduced into the litany. (*b*) One of the responses of the people to the versicles repeated by the clergyman in a litany. **4†.** An act of attestation; testimony. **5†.** Aid; assistance. [F., < L. *suffragium*, < *sub*, under, + *frango*, break.]

—female suffrage, suffrage as belonging to or exercised by women. **—household s.,** suffrage restricted to householders. **—manhood s.,** suffrage extended to all male citizens who have attained majority. **poll'suf"frage‡. —universal s.,** suffrage in which the privilege of voting is very slightly restricted, and especially in which there is no property qualification: a phrase of varied meaning, commonly applied to the exercise of the right of suffrage by all male citizens twenty-one years old.

suf'fra-gism, suf'ra-jizm, *n.* The principle or policy of government by suffrages or votes.

How sad . . . that all the world . . . should find no remedy but that of rushing into No Government or anarchy. . . . which I take this republican universal *suffragism* to inevitably be. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 367. [S. '84.]

suf'fra-gist, suf'ra-jist, *n.* **1.** One who has or uses the suffrage; an elector; a voter. **2.** An advocate of some particular mode, limitation, or extension of the suffrage; especially, one in favor of female suffrage; as, a universal *suffragist*.

If all our prominent women who are at work for woman's advancement everywhere come to be *suffragists*, because, when they reach a certain point, they see that they cannot go farther without the ballot, you must not blame us for it. MAY W. SEWALL quoted by Helen M. Winslow in *Demorest's Fam. Mag.* May, '91, p. 421.

suf-fra'go, suf-frē'gō *or* suf-frā'gō, *n.* [SUF-FRAG'INES, suf-fraj'i nīz *or* -frāg'i-nēs, *pl.*] The joint between the tibia and tarsus, as the heel of a bird, or a horse's hock. [L., < *sub*, under, + *frango*, break.]

—suf-frag'i-noust, *a.*

suf'france†, *n.* Sufferance.

suf"fru-tes'cent, suf'ru-tes'ent, *a. Bot.* Having the character of an undershrub; slightly woody at the base.

suf'fru-tex, suf'ru-teks, *n. Bot.* **1.** An undershrub; a small plant having a decidedly woody stem. **2.** A herb with a permanent woody base, as the garden sage. [< SUB- + L. *frutex*, bush.]

suf-fru'ti-cose", suf-frū'ti-kōs', *a. Bot.* Having the character of an undershrub; shrubby at base; woody, or woody at base and herbaceous above. **suf-fru'ti-cous‡.**

suf"fru-tic'u-lose, suf'ru-tic'yu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Slightly fruticulose.

suf-fult'ed, suf-fult'ed, *a. Entom.* Formed of two blended colors, as the central spot of an ocellus. [< L. *suffultus*, pp. of *suffulcio*, support, < *sub*, under, + *fulcio*, prop.]

suf-fu'mi-gate, suf-fū'mi-gēt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To fumigate from or as from underneath.

suf-fu"mi-ga'tion, suf-fū'mi-gē'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The act of suffumigating. **2.** The act of burning perfumes, as at incantations. **3.** A fume, vapor, or exhalation; particularly, a material used in fumigating. **sub-fu"mi-ga'tion‡.**

suf-fu'migeт, *n.* A medical fume.

suf-fuse', suf-fūz', *vt.* [SUF-FUSED'; SUF-FU'SING.] To overspread, as with a vapor, fluid, or color; cover or fill the surface of; as, a face *suffused* with blushes. [< L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundo*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fundo*, pour.]

The landscape without . . . lay calm and *suffused* in moonlight. BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* vol. ii, bk. vii, ch. 5, p. 51. [L. '84.]

suf-fu'sion, suf-fū'zhun, *n.* **1.** The act of suffusing, or the state of being suffused. **2.** That which suffuses or operates to suffuse; as, a *suffusion* of blood.

This *suffusion* (blushing) serves no purpose of the economy, whilst we must acknowledge the interest which it excites as an indication of mind. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay iii, p. 88. [BELL '85.]

3. *Pathol.* A slight diffused congestion. **4.** *Zool.* A blending of colors, as in the plumage of a bird.

suf-fu'sive, suf-fū'siv, *a.* Pertaining to or causing suffusion; overspreading; pervasively covering.

suf-fuze', *v.* Suffuse. PHIL. Soc.

su'fi, sū'fi, *W.* -fē, *n.* **1.** One of a class of Mohammedan mystics in Persia, holding a form of pantheism and regarding religions as matters of indifference, though looking on Mohammedanism as the most advantageous. **2.** A title or surname of a Persian king; the shah of Persia. [< Ar. *sūfī*, < Gr. *sophos*, wise.] **so'fi‡; soo'fee†; so'phy‡. su'fic,** *a.* Pertaining to sufism. **so'fic‡; so-fis'tic‡; su-fis'tic‡. —su'fism,** *n.* The doctrine of the sufis. **so'fism‡.**

sug', *n.* An unidentified animal parasitic on the trout.

sug'ar, shug'ur, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sweeten with sugar; also, to cover or coat with sugar; specifically, to sprinkle with sugar to catch moths; as, to *sugar* a tree. **2.** Figuratively, to utter with honeyed words; sweeten with some admixture; disguise or render acceptable by flattery; as, *sugared* speech.

This world *sugars* over its dark guilt towards God, with a crust of superficial whiteness.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. ix, p. 111. [H. '70.]

II. *i.* **1.** [U. S. & Canada.] To make maple-sugar. **2.** To sprinkle sugar mixed with beer, etc., on trees or the like for the capture of moths.

Any lepidopterist who has '*sugared*' in the New Forest knows the brilliancy of the tints exhibited by the Crimson Underwing. F. E. BEDDARD *Animal Colouration* ch. 3, p. 84. [MACM. '92.]

[< F. *sucrer*, < *sucre*; see SUGAR, *n.*]

—to sugar off [U. S. & Canada], to pour (concentrated maple-sugar) into molds to granulate.

sug'ar, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) derived chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane and sugar-beet, but contained also in many other vegetables. See illus. in next column.

Sugar is called, according to its source, **beet-sugar, cane-s., date-s., grapes., maize-s., maple-s., melon-s., sorghum-s.,** etc. In its manufacture the juice is extracted from the material, as by passing the sugar-cane through a mill, and is then treated with lime or some similar defecator and boiled, mostly in vacuum-pans, thus removing impurities and concentrating the cleansed juice. It is then allowed to stand to permit crystallization, after which the crystals are separated from the syrupy residue (see MOLASSES) by draining. The crude product, called **raw or muscovado sugar,** is sent to the refinery, where it is further purified by solution and filtration through animal charcoal, and boiled down in a vacuum-pan to recrystallization, yielding a refined sugar, which is dried in a centrifugal machine. It is then sold according to its condition; as, **crushed s.** (loaf sugar broken into irregular pieces), **cut s.** (loaf sugar cut into regular blocks), **granulated s.** (formed into grains or separate crystals by stirring while crystallizing), **loaf s.** (molded into a compact mass of crystals), **lump s., powdered s.,** and **pulverized s.**

2. Any of many sweet or sweetish compounds, of either animal or vegetable origin, soluble in water, and whose aqueous solution rotates the plane of polarized light.

Most sugars resemble one another in their chemical and physical properties, and are fermentable. They are included among the carbohydrates, and belong to the **glucose group,** having the common formula ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), or to the **saccharose group** (including ordinary sugar), having the common formula ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$). See GLUCOSE; SACCHAROSE, and table on next page.

3. Any substance resembling sugar, especially in its taste; as, *sugar* of lead (see LEAD). **4.** Flattering words; language or conduct intended to be very grateful and pleasant to another; honeyed speech, especially if employed to disguise or soften a severe reality. [< F. *sucre*, < LL. *succarum*, < Gr. *sakchar*, < Ar. *sakkar*, < Per. *shakar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, < Sans. *çarkarā*, sugar.]

sug'er†; **sug're†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**a'corn-sug"ar,** *n.* Same as QUERCITE.—**bastard s.,** coarse sugar made from refuse sirup. —**black s.,** same as LICORICE, 2.—**block s.,** hard white sugar sawed into cubes or parallelepipeds.—**brown s.,** raw or muscovado sugar.—**confectioners' s.,** a highly refined sugar in impalpable powder.—**gelatin-s.,** *n.* Same as GLYCOCOLL.—**invert** or **inverted s.,** an amorphous substance, a mixture of dextrose and levulose, made by treating cane-sugar with a ferment or with dilute acid. Compare INVERSION.—**liquid s.,** uncrystallizable glucose.—**malado s.,** a sticky conglomerate sugar in which the crystalline form is broken down or hidden by a bond of invert sugar.—**manna-s.,** *n.* Same as MANNITE.—**maple-s.,** *n.* See MAPLE.—**pine-s.,** *n.* Same as PINITE.—**potato-s.,** *n.* A variety of starch-sugar.—**rice-s.,** *n.* Saccharose obtained from the rice-plant.—**starch-s.,** *n.* A variety of glucose made by the treatment of starch with dilute acid. **corn-s.‡; potato-s.‡.—sug'ar-alm"ond,** *n.* Same as PRALINE. —**s.-baker†,** *n.* A sugar-refiner.—**s.-bean,** *n.* A variety of a species of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).—**s.-beet,** *n.* Any one of several varieties of the common garden beet (*Beta vulgaris*), especially one with a white root, extensively grown in Europe for the manufacture of sugar.—**s.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers. (1) A honey-creeper. (2) A honey-eater. (3) A sunbird or nectarinid. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The evening grosbeak.—**s.-bush,** *n.* **1.** A sugar-orchard. **2.** Any one of several South-African shrubs of the genus *Protea*, especially *P. mellifera*, of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), with large flowers from whose involucres a sweet liquid is shaken out and boiled into a sirup.—**s.-camp,** *n.* A place near a sugar-orchard where maple-sugar is made.—**s.-candi'nut,** sugar candy.—**s. candy,** candied or crystallized sugar.—**s.-coated,** *a.* Coated with sugar, as a pill; hence, sweetened or made palatable, as something disagreeable.—**s.-house,** *n.* A building or factory in which saccharine juices are extracted, as from cane or beets, and made into raw sugar.—**s.-kettle,** *n.* A boiler adapted and used for boiling down saccharine juice.—**s.-loaf, I.** *a.* Having the shape of the conventional sugar-loaf; conical with rounded top. **II.** *n.* **1.** A conical mass of hard crystalline sugar. **2.** A conical hat. **3.** [PROV.] A conical hill.—**s.-louse,** *n.* A sugar-mite.—**s.-maple,** *n.* The hard maple (*Acer saccharinum*). See MAPLE.—**s.-meat,** *n.* Same as SWEETMEAT.—**s.-mill,** *n.* A mill in which juice is expressed from sugar-cane or sorghum. **cane'-mill"; —s.-millet,** *n.* Sorghum.—**s.-mite,** *n.* **1.** A small tyroglyphid mite (*Tyroglyphus saccharii*) or a related species that infests unrefined sugar. **2.** A leptisma or bristletail.—**s.-mold,** *n.* A conical mold used in the formation of sugar-loaf.—**s.-nippers,** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An implement resembling scissors, used in cutting loaf sugar into sizes suitable for table use. **2.** Sugar-tongs.—**s. of Barbary,** a fine grade of sugar, supposed to be brought from Barbary; now displaced by sugar from the West Indies.—**s. of lead,** see LEAD[2].—**s. of milk,** same as LACTOSE. See MILK.—**s.-orchard,** *n.* An orchard of sugar-maples.—**s.-packer,** *n.* A packing-machine used in barreling sugar.—**s.-pan,** *n.* A vessel in which sugar-sirups are concentrated. It may be open or closed. See VACUUM-PAN.—**s.-pea,** *n.* Same as SPRING-PEA.—**s.-planter,** *n.* The owner of a sugar-plantation.—**s.-plate†,** *n.* Sweetmeats. —**s.-plum,** *n.* A bonbon or small sweetmeat, especially one that is small and oval or round; hence, a compliment, douceur, or piece of flattery.—**s.-press,** *n.* A press for expressing the juice from sugar-cane or sorghum.—**s.-refiner,** *n.* A refiner of sugar: formerly called *sugar-baker*. —**s.-refinery,** *n.* **1.** An establishment in which raw sugar is refined. **2.** By extension, one in which raw sugar is both made and refined.—**s.-refining,** *n.*—**s.-sop†,** *n.* A

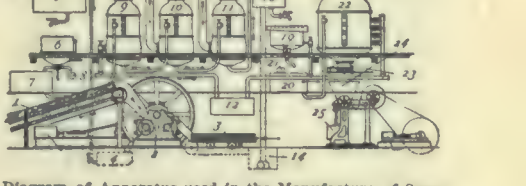

Diagram of Apparatus used in the Manufacture of Sugar from Sugar-cane.

The cane-carrier (1) delivers the sugar-cane to the cane-mill (2), the bagasse being taken away by the carrier (3), while the juice flows to the straining-tank (4). Thence it is pumped up to the raw-juice tank (5), from which the defecators (as 6) are supplied. The clear liquid, after defecation, is discharged into the filtering-tank (7), and the scum and other refuse is carried away by the canal (8). From the filtering-tank the juice is pumped into the first pan (9) of the three pans constituting the triple effect, and part of the water is evaporated. Thence it is led to the second pan (10), and thence to the third pan (11). In each successive pan a portion of the water is evaporated. 9 is heated by steam from the drum (12), and the vapor arising from the juice is led to 10 and supplies the heat for further evaporation. In like manner the vapor from 10 is utilized in 11. The latter is connected with the condenser (13), where the best possible vacuum is maintained. 14 is the hot-well. 15, vapor-pipe; 16, injection-pipe. 17, air-pipe. A large percentage of the water in the juice is evaporated in the triple effect, leaving the sirup, as it is then called, at 18, in a much-concentrated condition. The sirup is then clarified at 19 by boiling and skimming, and passes to the tank (20), the refuse going off in the canal (21). This clarified sirup then passes to the vacuum-pan (22), where the final evaporation takes place. When evaporated to the point of crystallization, the valve (23) is opened, and the sugar is discharged into the mixer (24), where it is stirred by revolving paddles. From the mixer small quantities are taken into the centrifugal baskets (25), say 200 or 300 pounds to each basket for each charge. The baskets are then rotated rapidly, the molasses being thereby drained quickly from the sugar, leaving clear crystals of sugar almost white in color, and ready for the refiner.

sugar-plum.—**s.-sirup,** *n.* A concentrated solution of sugar: so called in refining.—**s.-squirrel,** *n.* An Australian flying phalanger (genus *Petaurus*) with a long bushy tail, especially the squirrel flying phalanger (*P. sciureus*). See illus. under PETAURIST.—**s.-teat,** *n.* The teat of a nursing-bottle, or any other temporary constructed teat, sweetened with sugar: used for quieting restless infants.—**s.-tongs,** *n.* Tongs having a flexible spring connection between the two legs, and spoon-shaped or claw-like ends: for serving lump sugar at the table.—**s.-tree,** *n.* The sugar-maple, or the black maple (*Acer nigrum*), the latter being regarded by some as merely a variety of the other, and yielding sugar, though not so abundantly.—**s.-vinegar,** *n.* Vinegar manufactured of refuse juice expressed from the sugar-cane.—**s.-water,** *n.* [Western U. S.] The sap of the sugar-maple.

VARIETIES OF SUGAR.

g = glucose group; s = saccharose group.

NAME AND GROUP.	Rotatory Power.	Source.
ar'a-bin-ose, g.....	+ 116°	Gum arabic
dam'bose, g.....	0°	Dambonite
dex'trose[1], g.....	+ 56°	Vegetables, honey, etc.
eu'ca-lyn, g.....	+ 55°	Melitose
ga-lac'tose, g.....	+ 83°	Milk-sugar
in'o-site[2], g.....	0°	Flesh, etc.
lac'tose[3], s.....	+ 59°.3	Milk
lev'u-lose[4], g.....	- 106° at 14° C.	Fruits, etc.
malt'ose[5], s.....	+ 150°	Malt
mel-ig'i-tose, s.....	+ 94°	Larch-manna
mel'i-tose, s.....	+ 103°	Australian manna
my'cose[6].....	+ 193°.5	Fungi, as ergot
sac'cha-rose[7], s.....	+ 73°.8	Sugar-cane, beet, etc.
scyl'lite, g.....	0°	Fish, etc.
sor'bin, g.....	- 46°.9	Mountain-ash berries
syn-an'throse, s.....	0°	Dahlia and other tubers
tre'ha-lose[8], s ...	+ 199°	Trehala manna

Synonyms: grape-sugar, glucose[1]; flesh-s., heart-s., muscle-s.[2]; milk-s.[3]; fruit-s., chylariose[4]; malt-s.[5]; ergot-s.[6]; cane-s., sucrose[7]; nest-s.[8]

sug'ar-ber″ry, shug'ar-ber'i, *n.* The hackberry.

sug'ar-cane″, shug'ar-kān', *n.* A tall, stout, perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) of tropical and subtropical regions, the principal source of the sugar of commerce. It resembles sorghum and Indian corn in its broad, flat, linear-lanceolate leaves, in its solid culm (which, however, is much more closely jointed and is from 8 to 20 feet high), and in its terminal panicle of flowers. Its native country is unknown, but it was introduced by the Venetians about the middle of the 12th century from India into the islands of the Mediterranean, whence, through Spain and Portugal, it passed to America, where it was firmly established by the middle of the 16th century.

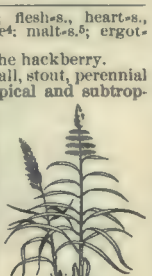

Sugar-cane.

—**African sugar-cane,** see IMPHEE.—**Chinese s.,** see SORGHUM.

sug'ared, shug'ard, *pa.* Sweetened or powdered with sugar; figuratively, honeyed; alluring; as, *sugared* speech.

sug'ar-gum″, shug'ar-gum', *n.* A large eucalypt (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*) of South Australia and northwestern Victoria, yielding a durable timber: so called because its foliage is sweetish and attractive to cattle and sheep.

sug'ar-i-ness, shug'ar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sugary; sweetness.

sug'ar-ing, shug'ar-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of sweetening by use of sugar. **2.** Sugar or saccharine matter used for such purpose. **3.** The process of manufacturing sugar.

sug'ar-less, shug'ar-les, *a.* Having no sugar; not sweet.

sug'ar-pine″, shug'ar-pain', *n.* A very large white pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. It has leaves in fives, cones 2 to 4 inches in diameter and 10 to 20 inches long, and a soft white wood resembling that of the white pine of the eastern United States but coarser-grained. It takes its name from the sweetish taste of the exudations of partly burned trees. Called also *Lambert's pine, giant pine,* and **great sugar-pine,** the last to distinguish it from the *mountain-pine,* which is sometimes called **little sugar-pine.**

sug'ar-y, shug'ar-i, *a.* **1.** Composed of or as of sugar; sweet. **2.** Having a taste for sugar or what is sweet. **3.** Figuratively, honeyed; alluring.

The Dragon herself is all civility and *sugary* smiles. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 152. [S. '84.]

Synonyms: see SWEET.

sug'ar-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Rare.] An establishment in which sugar is made; a sugar-house.

su'gent, sū'jent, *a.* Adapted for sucking; suctorial. [< L. *sugen(t-)s,* ppr. of *sugo,* suck.] **su-ges'cent‡,** **sug-gest',** sug-jest', *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1] (su-jest', *C.*; sud-jest', *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart or excite, indirectly or unobtrusively, the idea of; intimate by words or signs.

The tempter, for the most part, prevails not so much by what he *suggests* to a man, as by what he finds in him.
R. SOUTH *Sermons, 1 Cor. x, 13* in vol. ii, p. 40. [H. G. B. '70.]

2. To operate, as a thing perceived or thought of, so as to call up (something else) before the mind; bring up (an idea) by association or connection; as, the name Homer *suggests* the Iliad and the Odyssey. **3.** To propose for the consideration of another; especially, to nominate as a suitable person or candidate; as, whom do you *suggest?*

The workman who first *suggested* the employment of soap or grease, was immediately enabled to move, without exerting a greater effort, more than three times the weight he could before.
C. BABBAGE *Economy of Machinery* § 5, p. 8. [KN. '35.]

4. To communicate to (a hypnotized person) by suggestion. **5**†. To entice; seduce. **6**†. To inform; tell.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To make suggestions; excite thoughts or motives; tempt; prompt.

When devils will the blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heavenly shows.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act ii, sc. 3.

[< L. *suggestus;* see SUGGESTION.]

Synonyms: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INFORM.

—**sug-gest'ed-ness,** *n.* The state of being suggested.—**sug-gest'er,** *n.* One who or that which suggests. **sug-gest'or‡.**—**sug-gest'ress,** *n.* [Rare.] A woman suggester or tempter.

sug-gest″i-bil'i-ty, sug-jest'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Capability of being suggested; also, in hypnotism, a susceptibility to suggestion. **2.** Readiness to believe and agree without reflection; compliancy of mind and will.

sug-gest'i-bl(e, sug-jest'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be suggested; as, a *suggestible* motive. **2.** Possessing suggestibility; easily led; yielding; as, a *suggestible* patient.

sug-gest'a-bl(e‡.

sug-ges'tion, sug-jes'chun, *n.* **1.** The act of suggesting; the imparting or exciting of a notion or idea in an indirect or unobtrusive way. **2.** The notion conveyed by suggesting; a hint; intimation; insinuation. **3.** The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea; also, the mental power producing this action: a form of *association.* See ASSOCIATION, and phrases below.

Time is truly the comforter, at once lessening the tendency to *suggestion* of images of sorrow, and softening that very sorrow when the images arise. THOMAS BROWN *Philos. of Human Mind* lect. liii, p. 344. [TEGG '58.]

4. *Hypnotism.* The causing of some involuntary effect in a hypnotized person by an impulse from an imagination or idea induced by another person; control over a hypnotized subject by means of an idea imparted to his mind.

The subject of hypnotism is very apt to be the victim of *suggestion,* and to have set free that imitative instinct which we usually keep under control.
S. WEIR MITCHELL *Characteristics* ch. 9, p. 122. [C. CO. '92.]

5. *Law.* (1) The representation to a court of a fact not of record nor pleadable, but essential to the adjustment of a cause. (2) A petition presented to a court for a writ of prohibition. **6.** [Archaic.] Instigation as to cruelty or crime; incitement; temptation.

The first sort by their own *suggestion* fell,
Self-tempted, self-depraved.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 129.

7†. Secret information; accusation; charge. [F., < L. *suggestio(n-),* < *suggestus,* pp. of *suggero,* suggest, < *sub,* under, + *gero,* bring.] **sug-gest'ment‡.** [Rare].

Synonyms: hint, innuendo, insinuation, intimation. A *suggestion* brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, an illustration, a question, or the like. *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to his judgment, and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which one can convey his views to a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unintentionally, and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture, or token, of one's meaning or wishes; in the latter case it is often the act of a superior; as, God in his providence gives us *intimations* of his will. A *hint* is still more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent; as, to give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity. *Insinuation* and *innuendo* are used in the bad sense; an *insinuation* is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance, sometimes to the very person attacked; an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out for opprobrium.

Phrases:—**negative suggestion,** hypnotic suggestion by which sensation, mental activity, or the voluntary control of one's powers is more or less suppressed.—**post-hypnotic s.,** a hypnotic suggestion that goes into effect some time after the original hypnotic condition has disappeared.—**principle of s.,** association of ideas.—**relative s.,** the capacity of feeling relations, as resemblances, differences, or proportion, when two objects or ideas are perceived: a term used formerly by associationalists, especially by Dr. Thomas Brown.—**simple s.,** association of ideas, as distinguished from *relative suggestion.*—**spontaneous s.,** the action of mental association without any action of the will.—**s. on the record** (*Law*), the entry upon the record of a case of some essential fact, as the death or insolvency of a party, which puts an end to the suit in its existing form.

sug-ges'tion-ism, sug-jes'chun-izm, *n. Hypnotism.* The doctrine that the control of hypnotic persons by the operator can be accounted for wholly as the result of suggestion.—**sug-ges'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of suggestionism.

sug-gest'ive, -ly, -ness. Suggestive, etc. PHIL. Soc.

sug-gest'ive, sug-jest'iv, *a.* **1.** Fitted or tending to suggest; replete with or containing suggestions; stimulating to thought or reflection.

The dried-leaf rustle of her silk dress was *suggestive* of the ripe autumn of life. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ch. 12, p. 150. [T. & F.]

Macaulay . . . is one of the most entertaining, but also one of the least *suggestive,* of writers.
J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* ch. 2, p. 44. [MACM. '82.]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of hypnotic suggestion. [< F. *suggestif,* < L. *suggestus;* see SUGGESTION.]—**sug-gest'ive-ly,** *adv.*—**sug-gest'ive-ness,** *n.*

sug-gest'ive, *n.* [Rare.] That which suggests.

sug-ges'tum, sug-jes'tum *or* sug-ges'tum, *n.* [-TA or -TUMS, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A raised platform; rostrum; stage.

sug'gil†, *vt.* **1.** To thrash; blacken and bruise with beating. **sug'gil-late†. 2.** Hence, to defame; vilify.

sug″gil-la'tion†, *n.* A black-and-blue mark; bruise.

sugh, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOUGH[2].

su'gi, sū'gi, *n.* [Jap.] A tree (*Cryptomeria Japonica*) of the pine family, growing in northern China and Japan. It is the largest tree in Japan, attaining a height of 120 feet and a girth of 30. Its wood is easy to work, white, compact, and scented. **Japanese cedar‡.**

su'i-cī″dal, sū'i-sai'dal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending toward suicide. **2.** Figuratively, self-destructive; ruinous of one's own interests. **su″i-cid'ic-al†.**

—**su'i-cī″dal-ly,** *adv.*

su'i-cide, sū'i-said, *vi.* [Slang.] To commit suicide.

su'i-cide, *n.* **1.** The intentional taking of one's own life; voluntary self-destruction; self-murder.

At common law suicide imported a felonious act, and was attended with forfeiture of goods; and an attempt to commit suicide has been held to be a misdemeanor. In life-insurance, where the policy provides for a forfeiture in case of suicide, it has generally been held in the United States to mean a wilful act of self-destruction, and hence not to include self-killing by an insane person.

It must be confessed, it will be confessed: there is no refuge from confession but *suicide,* and *suicide* is confession. WEBSTER *Works, Murder of Joseph White* in vol. vi, p. 54. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

The *suicides* of each succeeding year exceed the total number killed in the bloodiest of campaigns. Every month on an average, 15,000 persons perish by their own hands.
Review of Reviews Mar., '92, p. 142.

2. Hence, figuratively, self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin; destruction of one's schemes or purposes by oneself. **3.** One who commits the act of self-murder; a felo de se. [< L. *sui,* of oneself, + *cædo,* kill.]

su'i-ci″dism, sū'i-sai'dizm, *n.* [Rare.] A morbid tendency toward suicide.

su'i-cism, sū'i-sizm, *n.* [Rare.] Selfishness; egoism: opposed to *altruism.* [< L. *sui,* of oneself.]

Su'i-dæ, sū'i-dī *or* sū'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ungulates, especially *Setifera* with about 44 teeth, upper canines curved outward, and eyes lateral, as the hog and the babiroussa. [< SUS[1].]—**su'id,** *n.*—**su'oid,** *a.*

Su″i-for'mi-a, sū″[*or* sū″]i-fôr'mi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of setiferous ungulates, including *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ.* [< L. *sus,* pig, + *forma,* form.]

—**su'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a hog; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia.*

su'i gen'er-is, sū'ai jen'ger-is *or* sū'i gen'er-is. [L.] Forming a kind by itself; unique; literally, of his, her, its, or their own particular kind.

su'i ju'ris, sū'ai jū'ris *or* sū'i yū'ris. [L.] *Law.* Having legal capacity to act in one's own behalf; not under the power or control of another, as of a parent or guardian; literally, of his, her, its, or their own right.

sui'ker-bosch, sūi'ker-bosh, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The sugar-bush.

su'il-lage†, *n.* Same as SULLAGE.

su'il-lin(e, sū'i-lin *or* -lain. **I.** *a.* Hog-like. **II.** *n.* A hog-like mammal; hog. [< L. *suillus,* < *sus,* pig.]

Su-i'na, siu-ai'na *or* su-ī'na, *n. pl. Mam.* A group of artiodactyls with bunodont molars and third and fourth metapodials separate, including hogs, peccaries, and hippopotamuses. [< L. *sus,* pig.]—**su'in(e,** *a.*

Su-i'næ, siu-ai'nī *or* su-ī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Suidæ* restricted as a family. [< SUS[1].]

su'in(e, sū'in *or* -in, *n.* An artificial butter, as a preparation of suet; oleomargarin. [< SUET.]

su'ing†, *a.* **1.** Coming or going after; ensuing. **2.** Of corresponding form or size; proportionate.—**su'ing-ly†,** *adv.* In due order or course; afterward; later.

su'ing[1], sūi'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who sues; especially, a wooing.

Full little knowest thou, that hast not tried,
What hell it is, in *suing* long to bide.
SPENSER *Mother Hubberd's Tale* l. 896.

2. The act of bringing suit; the institution of legal proceedings. **3**†. Regular order or succession; proportion.

su'ing[2]†, *n.* Percolation; soaking.

su'int, sū'int, *E. W.* (swint, *C.*), *n.* [F.] Natural wool-grease from wool-washings.

sui-ri'ri, swi-ri'ri, *a.* [S. Am.] A large South-American tæniopterine tyrant-flycatcher simulating the true tyrants in color and crest.

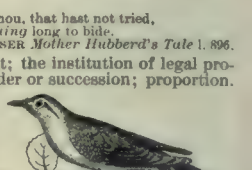

The Suiriri (*Machetornis rixosa*). 1/8

su'ist†, *n.* An egoist.

suit[1], sūt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To meet the requirements of or be appropriate to; be in accord with; befit; as, his dressing *suits* the part; dignity *suiting* one's rank.

The forms of expression that *suit* one man's train of thinking no more *suit* another's than one man's clothes will *suit* another. PRESCOTT *Biog. and Crit. Miscell., Chateaubriand* p. 271. [H. '45.]

2. To meet the wishes, views, or tastes of; please; satisfy; as, the fare at the hotel did not *suit* the guests.

In order to be sure of *suiting* the gentleman, I will now . . . use his own language. J. H. COWPERTHWAIT *Money, Silver, and Finance* ch. 10, p. 158. [G. P. P. '92.]

3. To render appropriate or accordant; accommodate; fit; adapt; as, *suit* your speech to your audience.

Blest sure are you above all mortal kind,
If to your fortune you can *suit* your mind.
DRYDEN *Prologue to University of Oxford* l. 16.

4†. To clothe; dress.

II. *i.* **1.** To be fitting or conformable; agree; accord; correspond. **2.** To be or prove satisfactory; as, the purchase did not *suit.*

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; COMPORT.

—**to suit one's book,** to answer one's purposes; meet one's views.

suit[2], *vi.* [Rare.] To seek a favor or favors; sue.

suit, *n.* **1.** The act of suing; urgent and respectful request; solicitation; prayer; petition. Particularly: (1) The seeking of favor from a king or one of exalted rank. (2) The seeking of a woman's hand in marriage; courtship. **2.** *Law.* A judicial action for the recovery of a right or redress of a wrong; the litigation of a right in a court of justice. **3.** A group or series of things of like kind, the individuals of which compose one entire or whole set. Specifically, in card-playing: (1) One of the four sets of thirteen each that make up the pack. (2) Those cards in a hand that belong to the same set; as, a long *suit* (see LONG); a short *suit.* **4.** A set of things having individual use, but together constituting an outfit; as, a *suit* of clothes; a *suit* of sails. **5.** Same as SUITE. **6**†. Succession; series. **7**†. Pursuit. [< F. *suite;* see SUITE.] **suite†; sute†.**

Synonyms: see CASE; PRAYER.

Phrases, etc.:—**a suit of hair, teeth,** or **whiskers** [Local, U. S.], a full supply; a complete or perfect set.—**fresh s.** 1. Immediate pursuit of a wrong-doer. 2. Hence, prompt proceedings in court for redress of a wrong.—**next s.,** in card-playing, the remaining suit of like color.—**out of suits** [Archaic], out of harmony; no longer on good terms or familiar.—**short s.,** at whist, a suit of not more than three cards; especially, that suit of which a player has fewest cards.—**skeleton s.,** a close-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being attached by buttons to the jacket or vest.—**s. and service,** same as SUIT OF COURT.—**s. at law,** an action prosecuted in a common-law court, as distinguished from proceedings in chancery.—**suit's bro″kert,** *n.* One who made a business of obtaining favors for petitioners at court.—**s. for contribution,** an action by one of several debtors, who has discharged a joint liability, to compel his codebtors to contribute their share for his reimbursement.—**s. of court** (*Feudal Law*), the personal attendance of a vassal at the court of his lord. **s. court‡; s. covenant‡; s. custom‡.**—**s.-shape†,** *n.* A model; shape; pattern.—**to bring s.,** to institute legal proceedings.

suit″a-bil'i-ty, sūt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The character or state of being suitable; suitableness.

In the ape, it is seen that both the hands and feet gain their *suitability* for a tree-climbing life at the loss of their *suitability* for walking on the ground. TYLOR *Anthrop.* ch. 2, p. 43. [A.]

suit'a-bl, -ness. Suitable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

suit'a-ble, sūt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of suiting; fit or adapted for a specified purpose; applicable; appropriate.

How could money be better spent than in erecting a *suitable* building for the greatest library in the country? R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. vi, ch. 2, p. 304. [CHAUT. '89.]

Synonyms: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; APT; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT.

—**suit'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**suit'a-bly,** *adv.* In a suitable way or manner.

suite†, *vt. & ri.* Same as SUIT.

suite, swit, *n.* **1.** A succession of things forming a series; a set of things having a certain dependence upon each other and intended to go or be used together. Specifically: (1) A number of connected apartments. (2) *Art.* A collection of pictures illustrating consecutive events, as Rubens's Medici series. (3) *Mus.* A series of dance-movements in a uniform key, originally intended for one instrument, but now often written for an orchestra.

The *suite* was a series of dance tunes, often introduced by a prelude. J. C. FILLMAN *Hist. of Pianoforte Music* ch. 1, p. 12. [T. M. C. '83.]

2. A retinue; a company of attendants or followers; especially, the train of a person of rank, as an ambassador. **3.** [Rare.] A sequel. **4†.** Same as SUIT. [< F. *suite,* following, < LL. *secuta,* < L. *secutus,* pp. of *sequor,* follow.]

suit'hold", sūt'hōld', *n.* *Feudal Law.* A holding in consideration of service to a superior lord.

suit'ing, sūt'ing, *n.* Cloth from which to make entire suits of clothes: usually in the plural: a trade term; as, men's *suitings.*

suit'like†, *a.* Suitable; appropriate.

suit'ly†, *adv.* So as to match. **sute'ly†.**

suit'or, sūt'gr, *vi.* [Rare.] To pay one's addresses to a woman; woo.

suit'or, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) One who institutes a suit in court; a party to a judicial action, generally the plaintiff or petitioner. (2) *Old Eng. Law.* One who attended at court; a tenant who attended his lord's court; a person bound to attend the county court; also, a plaintiff's witness. **2.** One who woos a woman, or seeks her hand in marriage. **3.** One who sues or makes suit in any way: one who begs a favor; a petitioner; applicant. **sult'er†; su'ter†.**

—**suit'or-cide,** *a.* [Humorous & Rare.] Destructive to suitors; as, the *suitorcide* delays of courts.—**suit'ress,** *n.* A woman suitor.

suit'y, sūt'i, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Uniform. **2†.** Suitable.

sui"vez', swī'vā', *v.* [F.] *Mus.* Follow: usually as a direction to an accompanist to adapt his playing to the soloist both in time and in style.

su'jee, sū'ji, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Fine flour ground from the heart of the wheat, used to make bread. **2.** Porridge made with such flour. **soo'jee†; soo'jy†.**

Su'la, sū'la, *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sulidæ.* **2.** [*s.*] A sea-bird of this genus. [< Ice. *súla,* gannet.]

sul'cate†, *vt.* To plow or furrow.

sul'cate, sul'ket *or* -kēt, *a.* Having long narrow furrows or channels; grooved; fluted; especially, in anatomy, having sulci. [< L. *sulcatus,* pp. of *sulco,* plow, < *sulcus,* trench.] **sul'ca"ted‡.**

—**sul-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A system of sulci, collectively. **2.** A sulcus. **3.** The quality or condition of being sulcate. **4.** An act or mode of grooving. —**sul'ci-form,** *a.* Groove-like; having the form of a sulcus.

sul'cus, sul'cus, *n.* SUL'CI, sul'sī *or* sul'ci, *pl.*] [L.] A long narrow channel or furrow; a groove; specifically, one of the minor grooves in the brain, not so large as the fissures.

su'le-a, sū lē'a, *n.* A threadfish (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal, eaten by natives.

sulf-, ‡ Derived from SULFUR or SULPHUR: combining

sulph-, ‡ forms, denoting especially, in chemistry, combination with sulfur. —**sulf-ac'id, sulph-ac'id,** *n.* A sulfur acid. See SULFUR.—**sulf-am'ate, sulph-am'ate,** *n.* A salt of sulfamic acid.—**sulf-am'ic, sulph-am'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from an amic acid of sulfuric acid.—**sulfamic acid,** a theoretical compound (NH_2HSO_3) known only by its salts.—**sulf-am'id, sulph-am'id,** *n.* Any one of several compounds, being amids with the hydrogen replaced by sulfur dioxid, as the compound ($NH_2.SO_2.NH_2$), formed by passing dry ammonia-gas over sulfuric chlorid (SO_2Cl_2).—**sulf-am'id;† sulph-am'id:.—sulf"a-nil'ic, sulph"a-nil'ic,** *a.* Derived from anilin by treatment with sulfuric acid.—**sulfanilic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_6H_4.NH_2SO_3$) formed variously, as by mixing anilin with fuming sulfuric acid and subsequent purification.—**sulf-an"ti-mo'nate, sulph-an"ti-mo'nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfantimonic acid.—**sulf-an"ti-mon'ic, sulph-an"ti-mon'ic,** *a.* Derived from an antimonic sulfid.—**sulfantimonic acid,** either of two hypothetical compounds corresponding to the formulas $HSbS_3$, H_3SbS_4, known only by their salts. **thiountimonic acid:.—sulf-an"ti-mo'ni-ous, sulph-an"ti-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Derived from an antimonious sulfid.—**sulfantimonious acid,** a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H_3SbS_3, and known only by its salts. **thiountimonious acid:.—sulf-an'ti-mo-nite", sulph-an'ti-mo-nite",** *n.* A salt of sulfantimonious acid.—**sulf-ar'se-nate, sulph-ar'se-nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfarsenic acid.—**sulf"ar-sen'ic, sulph"ar-sen'ic,** *a.* Derived from an arsenic sulfid.—**sulfarsenic acid,** any one of three compounds, of doubtful existence, corresponding to the formulas H_3AsS_3, H_3AsS_4, and $HAsS_4$, and known chiefly by their salts. **thioarsenic acid:.—sulf"ar-se'ni-ous, sulph"ar-se'ni-ous,** *a.* Derived from an arsenious sulfid.—**sulfarsenious acid,** any one of several theoretical compounds believed to corresponding to the formula H_3AsS_3, known by their salts. **thioarsenious acid:.—sulf-ar'se-nite, sulph-ar'se-nite,** *n.* A salt of sulfarsenious acid.—**sulf-ar'sin, sulph-ar'sin,** *n.* A colorless inflammable liquid compound, $(H_2)_3As_2$, having a fetid odor: a caco-dyl sulfid.—**sulf-au'rate, sulph-au'rate,** *n.* A salt of sulfauric acid.—**sulf-au'ric, sulph-au'ric,** *a.* Derived from auric sulfid: specially used to designate a hypothetical acid known by its salts. **thioauric acid:.—sulf-hy'drate, sulph-y'drate,** *n.* same as SULFOHYDRATE.—**sulf-hy'dric, sulph-y'dric,** *a.* Derived from sulfur and hydrogen.—**sulfhydric acid,** hydrogen sulfid.—**sul'fin, sul'phin,** *n.* Any one of several compounds of sulfur salts with hydrocarbon radicals. **sul'fine:; sul'phine:.—sulfi-nate, sulphi-nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfinic acid.—**sulf-in"di-got'ic, sulph-in"di-got'ic,** *a.* Derived from indigo and sulfuric acid. **sulf"fo-in"di-got'ic:.—sulfindigotic acid,** a bluish compound ($C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3)_2$) made by dissolving indigo in sulfuric acid, used as a dyestuff. Its salts, called *sulfindigotates,* are extensively used in dyeing. **soluble blue indigo:; sulfindylic acid:; sulfocerulic acid:.—sul-fin'ic, sul-phin'ic,** *a.* Derived from sulfin.—**sulfinic acid,** any of several compounds derived from hyposulfurous acid ($HSO.OH$) by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl: thus $HSO.OH$ becomes $HSO.O.CH_3$, methyl sulfinic acid. It is essentially an acid ether of hyposulfurous acid. **sulf'in-id, sulph'in-id,** *n.* Same as SACCHARIN. **sulf'in-ide:; sulph'in-ide:.**

sul'fate, ‡ sul'fēt, *v.* [SUL'FA'TED; SUL'PHA'TED; **sul'phate,** ‡ SUL'FA'TING; SUL'PHA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form a coating of lead sulfate on (the plate of a secondary battery). **2.** To make (red lead) into lead sulfate by the action of sulfuric acid.

II. *i.* To form a deposit of sulfate, particularly of lead sulfate.

sul'fate, ‡ *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfuric acid. Sul-

sul'phate, ‡ fates are widely distributed in nature, and are important in the arts and in medicine. Among the best-known are **calcium sulfate** (gypsum), **magnesium s.** (Epsom salts), **sodium s.** (Glauber's salts), **barium s.** (barytes), and the various salts known as *ritriols.* See VITRIOL. [< SULFUR, SULPHUR.]

—**sul-fat'ic, sul-phat'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Having the nature of or containing a sulfate.

sul'fa-tite, ‡ sul'fa-tūt, *n.* *Mineral.* A liquid com-

sul'pha-tite, ‡ pound found in certain volcanic regions, consisting of native dilute sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4).

sulfato-, ‡ *Chem.* Derived from SULFATE, SULPHATE:

sulphato-, ‡ combining forms: used to indicate that a sulfate is one of the components of certain double salts.

sul'fid, ‡ sul'fid, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of sulfur

sul'phid, ‡ with an element or radical; as, hydrogen *sulfid* (H_2S). [< SULFUR, SULPHUR.] **hy"dro-sul'fid‡; hy"dro-sul'fu-ret‡; sul'fide‡; sul'fu-ret‡; sul'phide‡.**

—**double sulfid,** a salt consisting of two sulfids.—**hydrogen s.,** a colorless gaseous compound (H_2S) having a characteristic odor of rotten eggs, made by decomposing certain metallic sulfids, chiefly iron, by means of acids. **sulfureted hydrogen:.—metallic s.,** a sulfid in which the basic radical is a metal: applied chiefly to certain minerals, as iron sulfid (pyrite), zinc sulfid (blende).

sul'fi-on, ‡ sul'fi-on, *C. J. S. W.*] *Wr.* (sulf-ai'on, *E.*

sul'phi-on, ‡ *W.*2), *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (SO_2). [< SULFUR, SULPHUR.]—**sul'fi-o-nid, sul'phi-o-nid,** *C.* **(sulph-i'o-nid,** *W.*), *n.* *Chem.* A compound containing the radical sulfion; a sulfate.

sul'fite, ‡ sul'fait, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfurous

sul'phite, ‡ acid.

sulfo-, ‡ Same as SULF-: combining forms.—**sul"fo-**

sulpho-, ‡ **ar-sen'ic, sul"pho-ar-sen'ic,** *a.* Same as SULFARSENIC.—**sul"fo-car'bon-ate, sul"pho-car'bon-ate,** *n.* A salt of sulfocarbonic acid.—**sul"fo-car-bon'ic, sul"pho-car-bon'ic,** *a.* Derived from a compound that is essentially a sulfhydrate of carbon disulfid.—**sulfocarbonic acid,** a yellow oily liquid compound (H_2CS_3) with a pungent odor, formed by decomposing a metallic sulfocarbonate with hydrochloric acid. **thiocarbonic acid:.—sul"fo-cy'a-nate, sul"pho-cy'a-nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfocyanic acid. Called also *thiocyanate,* and formerly *sulfocyanid.*—**sul"fo-cy-an'ic, sul"pho-cy-an'ic,** *a.* Derived from sulfur and cyanogen.—**sulfocyanic acid,** a colorless bitter crystalline compound (CNHS) contained in the saliva of certain animals and in some plants, but chiefly produced synthetically, as by the action of cyanogen gas on certain sulfids. Called also *hydrosulfocyanic acid, rhodanic, sulfocarbimid, sulfocyanhydric acid, sulfureted cyanic acid.*—**sul"fo-cy'a-nide, sul"pho-cy'a-nide,** *W.* **(sul'pho-cy-a-nide,** *C.*), *n.* Same as SULFOCYANATE: formerly so called.—**sul"fo-cy-an'o-gen, sul"pho-cy-an'o-gen,** *n.* same as PERSULFOCYANOGEN: formerly so called.—**sul"fo-ba"lite, sul'pho-ba"lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, greenish-yellow, transparent sodium chlor-sulfate ($Na_{22}O_{32}S_{12}Cl_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system.—**sul"fo-hy'drate, sul"pho-hy'drate,** *n.* A salt in which the acid radical SH is combined with an element or other basic radical **sulfi-hy'drate:, sul"fo-phos'phate, sul"pho-phos'phate,** *n.* A salt of sulfophosphoric acid.—**sul"fo-phos'phite, sul"pho-phos'phite,** *n.* A salt of sulfophosphorous acid.—**sul"fo-phos-phor'ic, sul"pho-phos-phor'ic,** *a.* Derived from phosphoric sulfid.—**sulfophosphoric acid,** a hypothetical compound known only by its salts, as copper sulfophosphate.—**sul"fo-phos'phor-ous, sul"pho-phos'phor-ous,** *a.* Derived from phosphorous sulfid.—**sulfophosphorous acid,** a hypothetical compound known by its salts, as silver sulfophosphate.—**sul"fo-pur-pu'ric, sul"pho-pur-pu'ric,** *a.* Derived from a purple compound of sulfuric acid.—**sulfopurpuric acid,** a purple amorphous compound ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2SO_5$), analogous to sulfindigotic acid, obtained when indigo is heated with sulfuric acid: used in dyeing.—**sul'fo-salt", sul'pho-salt",** *n.* Same as SULFOSALT. **sul'fo-sel':; sul'pho-sel':.—sul"fo-stan'nate, sul"pho-stan'nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfostannic acid.—**sul"fo-stan'nic, sul"pho-stan'nic,** *a.* Derived from stannic sulfid.—**sulfostannic acid,** a yellow compound (H_2SnS_3), becoming dark on exposure to the air, made by decomposing an alkaline sulfostannate with a dilute acid.—**sul'fo-tung'state, sul'pho-tung'state,** *n.* A salt of sulfotungstic acid.—**sul"fo-tung'stic, sul"pho-tung'stic,** *a.* Derived from tungstic sulfid.—**sulfotungstic acid,** a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H_2WS_4 or $H_2S.WS_3$, known only by its salts, as ammonium sulfotungstate.—**sul"fo-vin'ic, sul"pho-vin'ic,** *a.* Derived from sulfuric acid and spirit of wine (alcohol).—**sulfovinic acid,** same as ETHYLSULFURIC ACID.

sul'fo-nal, ‡ sul'fo-nal, *n.* *Chem.* A heavy crystal-

sul'pho-nal, ‡ line compound ($C_2H_{16}S_2O_4$) made by oxidizing ethyl mercaptan and acetone, used as a hypnotic and anesthetic: a diethyl sulfodimethyl methane.

sul'fo-nate, ‡ sul'fo-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfon-

sul'pho-nate, ‡ ic acid.—**sul"fo-na'tion, sul"pho-na'tion,** *n.* *Chem.* The introduction, as by substitution, of the sulfonic group (SO_2OH) into a compound.

sul'fone, ‡ sul'fōn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several

sul'phone, ‡ compounds consisting of two organic radicals in combination with the radical sulfuryl and corresponding to the formula R_2SO_2: as, dimethyl *sulfone,* ($CH_3)_2SO_2$, or methyl ethyl *sulfone,* $(CH_3.C_2H_5)SO_2$. [< SULFUR, SULPHUR.]

sul'fon'ic, ‡ sul-fon'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to,

sul-phon'ic, ‡ or derived from sulfone.—**sulfonic acid,** any one of several compounds consisting of an organic radical in combination with the sulfonic radical and corresponding to the formula $R.SO_2OH$; as, ethyl *sulfonic acid* ($C_2H_5.SO_2OH$).—**s. group,** the radical (SO_2OH) regarded as a characteristic constituent of sulfonic acid.

sul-fo'ni-um, ‡ sul-fō'ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* The hypo-

sul-pho'ni-um, ‡ thetical radical SH_3.

sul'fur, ‡ sul'fur, *vt.* To fume with burning sulfur

sul'phur, ‡ or with sulfurous acid, as a wine-cask before filling (to prevent acetous fermentation), or plants (to cure or prevent mildew), or a hive (to kill the bees of a colony, or to destroy worms in the honeycomb).

sul'fur, ‡ *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A pale-yellow non-metallic

sul'phur, ‡ crystalline element found largely native, and then crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

Sulfur exists in several allotropic forms, of which the more important are the two crystalline modifications, one orthorhombic and the other monoclinic, both of which are soluble in carbon disulfid, and an amorphous modification that is insoluble in carbon disulfid. Sulfur in its chemical relations is the representative of oxygen, to which it is equivalent, atom to atom. The two elements, though very dissimilar in their ordinary physical characters, correspond very closely in the nature of the compounds which they form, and in the properties they exhibit when both are in the gaseous state. Sulfur is used in the arts in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanized rubber, and sulfuric acid, and also in medicine, especially in skin-diseases. Pliny says that when sulfur is burned in darkness it gives the faces of the attendants the pallor of death; hence it was used in certain religious ceremonies, and called **thion** (hence, *thionic* acids). In alchemy it was regarded as an elementary principle, the others being salt and mercury. See def. 4.

The great repositories of *sulphur* are either beds of gypsum and the associate rocks, or the regions of active and extinct volcanoes. In the valley of Noto and Mazzaro, in Sicily; . . . [and, Cracow, in Poland, it occurs in the former situation. . . . Sicily and the neighboring volcanic isles; the Solfatara, near Naples; the volcanoes of the Pacific Ocean, *e. g.,* Kilauea on Hawaii, etc., are localities of the latter kind. DANA *Mineralogy* p. 9. [W. & S. '92.]

2. A yellowish pieridine butterfly; as, the common North-American **clouded sulfur** (*Colias philodice*); the **cloudless sulfur** (*Callidryas eubule*). **3.** *Art.* (1) A cast in relief of an engraved plate taken in melted sulfur. (2) An impression from such a cast. Engravings on plate, paxes, and the like were thus reproduced in the 16th century. **4.** In medieval theosophy, one of the three principles representing, in the Godhead, the Son; in nature, cause; and in man, motive power. **5.** *Mining.* (1) Iron pyrites. (2) Sulfureted hydrogen; sometimes, carbureted hydrogen. **6†.** Lightning: formerly regarded as composed of this substance. [< L. *sulfur,* the usual spelling, also *sulphur,* as if GR.]

—**Phrases, etc.:—amorphous sulfur,** a variety of sulfur devoid of crystalline form, that is insoluble in carbon disulfid and is obtained by boiling sulfur with milk of lime. —**flowers of s.,** a light-yellow pulverulent modification of sulfur formed when the vapor of sulfur is condensed.—**roll s.,** sulfur that has been purified and cast into rolls or sticks: a commercial name.—**ruby s.** (*Mineral.*), same as REALGAR.—**soft s.,** a plastic variety of amorphous sulfur formed when viscid melted sulfur is poured into water.—**stick s.,** same as ROLL SULFUR.—**sublimed s.,** same as FLOWERS OF SULFUR.—**s. acid,** an acid in which the acid radical is a sulfid, as sulfocarbonic acid (K_2CS_3) as contrasted with hydrocarbonic acid (H_2CO_3).—**s. alcohol,** same as MERCAPTAN.—**s. auratum,** a yellowish-red antimonic sulfid used in medicine. **golden sulfid of antimony†.** —**s. balsam,** balsam of sulfur. See BALSAM.—**s. base,** a sulfid of the alkaline metals that acts as a base.—**sul'fur-burn"er,** *n.* A blast-furnace in which sulfur is burned, as in the manufacture of sulfuric acid.—**s. dioxid,** a colorless gaseous compound (SO_2) that has the peculiar suffocating odor of burning sulfur, and is formed when sulfur is burned in air. It is now sold in liquid form. **sulfurous anhydrid‡; sulfurous oxid‡.**—**s. ether,** an ether in which sulfur replaces the oxygen contained in the hydroxyl group. Compare ETHER, 1.—**s. group,** the elements sulfur, selenium, tellurium, and oxygen: formerly classed together owing to their many properties in common.—**s. ointment,** a mixture of sulfur and benzoinated lard: used as an ointment.—**s. ore,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as PYRITE.—**s.-rain,** *n.* Same as POLLEN-RAIN. **s.-shower†.**—**s. salt,** a salt in which the acid radical is a sulfid in lieu of an oxid. **sul'fo-salt"‡; sul'pho-sel‡.**—**s. trioxid,** a white opaque crystalline compound (SO_3) formed by combining sulfur dioxid and oxygen gases in a heated tube containing metallic oxids. It unites with water and forms sulfuric acid. **sulfuric anhydrid:.—s. waters,** *n. pl.* Natural-spring waters charged with hydrogen sulfid.—**s. whale,** *n.* The sulfurbottom.—**s. yellow,** *n.* See YELLOW.—**vegetable s.,** same as LYCOPODIUM, 2.

sul'fu-rate, ‡ sul'fu-rēt, *vt.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.]

sul'phu-rate, ‡ To bleach, as straw hats, with fumes of burning sulfur or with a solution of sulfurous acid.

sul'fu-rate, ‡ sul'fu-ret *or* -rēt. *Chem.* **1.** *a.* Com-

sul'phu-rate, ‡ posed of or resembling sulfur; sulfureous: as, a *sulfurate* color. **II.** *n.* Same as SULFID: a disused term. [< L. *sulfuratus,* < *sulfur,* sulfur.]

sul"fu-ra'tion, ‡ sul'fu-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or

sul"phu-ra'tion, ‡ process of combining, impregnating, or saturating with sulfur or its compounds. **2.** The state or result of being so treated. **sul"fu-ri-za'tion‡; sul"fu-ri-sa'tion‡.**

sul'fu-ra"tor, ‡ sul'fu-rē'tgr, *n.* An apparatus by

sul'phu-ra"tor, ‡ means of which sulfuration is accomplished: usually the apparatus in which fabrics are bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulfur.

sul'fur-bot"tom, ‡ sul'fur-bot'um, *n.* A balænop-

sul'phur-bot"tom, ‡ terine whale (*Sibbaldius sulfureus*) having a yellowish belly and attaining a length of about 100 feet; also, a related species, as the silverbottom.

sul"fu-re'i-ty†, ‡ *n.* The condition of being sulfure-

sul"phu-re'i-ty†, ‡ ous.

sul-fu're-ous, ‡ sul-fū're-us, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining

sul-phu're-ous, ‡ to, or having the properties of sulfur; especially, having the odor and pungency of the fumes of burning sulfur or the lurid blue color of its flame. **2.** *Bot.* Sulfur-colored; of a pale yellow like sulfur. [< L. *sulfureus,* < *sulfur,* sulfur.]

—**sul-fu'[or -phu']re-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**sul-fu'-**[or **-phu']re-ous-ness,** *n.*

sul'fu-ret, ‡ sul'fu-ret, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A sulfid: in

sul'phu-ret, ‡ disuse. **2.** *pl.* Certain undecomposed metallic sulfids, especially gold-bearing pyrites.

sul'fu-ret"ed, ‡ sul'fu-ret'ed, *a.* *Chem.* Saturated,

sul'phu-ret"ed, ‡ impregnated, or chemically combined with sulfur; as, *sulfureted* hydrogen (hydrogen sulfid). **sul'fu-ret"ted‡; sul'phu-ret"ted‡.**

sul-fu'ric, ‡ sul fū'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to,

sul-phu'ric, ‡ or derived from sulfur, especially in its higher valence.

—**fuming sulfuric acid,** a brownish corrosive liquid mixture of sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxid ($H_2SO_4.SO_3$) made by distilling iron sulfate. **Nordhausen acid:; Nordhausen oil of vitriol:.—s. acid,** a colorless, exceedingly corrosive, oily liquid compound (H_2SO_4), essentially a combination of sulfur trioxid and water: perhaps the most important chemical compound used in the arts, being extensively employed in the manufacture of soda, in that of bleaching-powder, in calico-printing and -dyeing, and in almost all chemical operations, either in the manufactory or in the laboratory. It was originally made by distilling iron sulfate (green vitriol), hence the popular name **oil of vitriol.** Later it was made from sulfur itself, and more recently from certain mineral sulfids. Sulfur dioxid (SO_2) is generated by burning the sulfur or sulfid in

air, while at the same time nitrogen tetroxid (N_2O_4) is generated by decomposing sodium nitrate with sulfuric acid and heat. The two gases are caused to react with steam in leaden chambers. The resulting sulfuric acid, which at this stage is called **chamber acid**, and has a specific gravity of 1.35 to 1.62, is further concentrated in glass or platinum stills until a density of 1.84 is reached. The commercial value of sulfuric acid is largely due to its energy in attacking and decomposing almost everything with which it comes in contact. It readily dissolves most metals, decomposes most salts, forming sulfates, absorbs moisture, being thus valuable as a desiccating or dehydrating agent, and chars nearly all animal and vegetable substances, whence its use in making shoe-blacking.—**s. anhydrid,** same as SULFUR TRIOXID. See SULFUR.—**s. ether,** ordinary or ethyl ether: a name due to the use of sulfuric acid in its manufacture, though it contains no sulfur. See ETHER, *n.*, 1.

sul'fur-ine, } sul'fur-in *or* -ĭn, *W.* (sul'fū-rin, *C.*).
sul'phur-ine, }

I. *a. Chem.* Same as SULFUREOUS.

II. *n.* A compound of metal sulfids with molten sulfur: for making casts, etc.

sul'fur-ing, } sul'fur-ing, *n.* The dusting of plants
sul'phur-ing, } with sulfur to prevent mildew: much practised in vineyards to protect the vines from *Oïdium.*

sul'fur-ize, } sul'fur-īz, *W.* (sul'fū-rīz, *C.*), *vt.* Same as SULFURATE. **sul'fur-ist†.**
sul'phur-ize, }

sul'fur-ous, } sul'fur-us, *W.* (sul'fū-rus, *C.*), *a.*
sul'phur-ous, } *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur: specifically applied to compounds, as those derived from sulfur dioxid, that contain sulfur in its lower valence. Compare SULFURIC. [< F. *sulfureux,* < L. *sulfurosus,* < *sulfur,* sulfur.]

—**sulfurous acid.** 1. Same as SULFUR DIOXID: formerly so called. 2. A theoretical compound corresponding to the formula H_2SO_3, and known by its salts.—**s. anhydrid** or **s. oxid,** same as SULFUR DIOXID.

sul'fur-wort", } sul'fur-wûrt', *n.* Hog-fennel: so
sul'phur-wort", } called from the yellow juice of the roots, which soon becomes hard and dry and smells like sulfur. It was formerly used medicinally, and is the *peucedanum* of the ancients. **sul'fur-root"‡; sul'fur-weed"‡.**

sul'fur-y, } sul'fur-i, *a.* Resembling or suggesting
sul'phur-y, } sulfur; sulfureous.

sul'fur-yl", } sul'fur-il', *W.* (sul'fū-ril, *C.*), *n. Chem.*
sul'phur-yl", } The radical SO_2. [< SULFUR, SULPHUR, + -YL.]—**sulfuryl chlorid,** a colorless liquid compound (SO_2Cl_2) possessing an acrid and irritating vapor, formed by combination of sulfur dioxid with an equal amount of chlorin under the influence of bright sunshine or in the presence of charcoal.

sul'gan, sul'gan, *n.* A Himalayan pika; as, the red-shouldered *sulgan* (*Lagomys nepalensis*).

Su'li-dæ, siū'li-dī *or* sū'li-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of steganopodous birds having nostrils imperceptible and bill conical and very thick at the base; gannets. [< SULA.]—**su'lid,** *n.*—**su'loid,** *a.*

sulk[1], sulk, *vi.* **1.** To be sulky; show ill temper by refusing to act and remaining quiet; be sullen.

When debarred from leadership he did not *sulk* in his tent, but threw his weight in the direction of his principles.
J. A. STEVENS *Albert Gallatin* ch. 2, p. 43. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. To remain quiescent when hooked: said of a fish.

Then suddenly . . . he started down stream, over a low fall and into a deep hole, where he *sulked* like a salmon.
W. C. PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* ch. 2, p. 32. [H. '73.]

[< SULK, *a.*, < AS. *solcen,* languid.]

sulk[2]†, *vt.* To plow.

sulk†, *a.* Slow; dull; specifically, slow to sell.

sulk[1], *n.* A sulky mood or humor: often in the plural; as, the child is in a *sulk;* a fit of the *sulks.*

Men are certainly as much given to ill temper as women; and, if they are less inclined to tears, they make it up in *sulks,* which are just as bad. T. W. HIGGINSON *Common Sense about Women* ch. 19, p. 74. [L. & S. '82.]

sulk[2]†, *n.* [Rare.] A furrow.

sulk'er, sulk'ėr, *n.* One who sulks or is given to sulking.

sulk'y, sulk'i, *a.* [SULK'I-ER; SULK'I-EST.] **1.** Showing ill feeling or resentment by keeping aloof from others or by refusing to speak or act; sullenly cross; silently and doggedly ill-humored.

The immediate region had flashed during the civil war, and remained *sulky* still. E. S. PHELPS in *Century Mag.* Dec., '90, p. 301.

2. Of tardy growth; stunted; undeveloped: said of plants. [< SULKINESS, < AS. *solcenes,* < *solcen,* languid.]

Synonyms: see MOROSE.

—**sulk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**sulk'i-ness,** *n.*

sulk'y, *n.* [SULK'IES, *pl.*] A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle seating but one person: sometimes without a body. Called, according to its use or construction, **road-sulky, racing-s., skeleton s.**

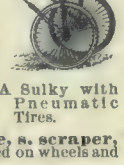

A Sulky with Pneumatic Tires.

Oh, that narrow *sulky!* What hopes, what fears, what comfort, what anguish, what despair, in the roll of its coming or its parting wheels!
HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 10, p. 177. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

[< SULKY, *a.* (because only one can ride in it).] **pneumatic sulky,** a sulky having pneumatic rubber tires.—**sulky cultivator, s. harrow, s. plow, s. rake, s. scraper,** etc., a cultivator or other implement mounted on wheels and furnished with a single seat for the driver.

sull[1], sul, *n. Arch.* A sill.

sull[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SULLOW.

sul'lage, sul'ėj, *n.* **1.** *Founding.* The floating scum, slag, or dross on molten metal. **2.** Water-deposited silt or mud. **3**†. Drainage; sewage. **4**†. Anything that sullies or defiles. [< F. *souiller;* see SOIL[1], *v.*]

—**sul'lage-piece",** *n. Founding.* A sprue or deadhead. **sink'ing-head"‡.**

Sul'lan, sul'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), the Roman general and dictator; as, the *Sullan* constitution.

sul'lent, *vt.* To render sullen.

sul'len, sul'en, *C.* (-ėn, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Obstinately and gloomily ill-humored; resulting from or showing ill humor; doggedly cross; glum; as, a *sullen* prisoner.

His temper was serious, perhaps stern; but it was a temper which no sufferings could render *sullen* or fretful.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 9. [A. '80.]

2. Having a dismal or depressing effect; dull and heavy; forbidding; gloomy; somber; as, the *sullen* clouds.

There was a fearful, *sullen* sound of rushing waves, and broken surges. IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Voyage* p. 22. [G. P. P. '60.]

3. Slow in movement; sluggish; heavy; as, the watchman's *sullen* tread. **4**†. Gloomily angry and silent; morose. **5**†. Ill-omened; threatening; mischievous. **6**†. Unique; peculiar; hence, rare or uncommon. **7**†. Solitary; alone; hence, unwedded. [< OF. *solain,* < L. *solus,* alone.]

Synonyms: see GRIM; MOROSE.

—**sul'len-ly,** *adv.*

sul'len, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Moroseness; sulks.

Miss Dundas was so completely in the *sullens* that, heedless of any other feelings than her own, she continued to pull and knock about the things just as her ill humor dictated.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 38, p. 407. [L. '75.]

2†. A recluse. **3**†. A solitary meal.

—**sul'len-sick"†,** *a.* Suffering from the sullens.

—**sul'len-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being sullen. **2**†. Bashfulness; modesty.

sul'ler-y†, *n.* A plowland.

sul'le-vate†, *vt.* To urge to insurrection or sedition.

sul'li-age†, *n.* Same as SULLAGE.

sul'low†, *vt.* To sully.

sul'low, sul'ō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A plow. [< AS. *sulh,* plow.]

sul'ly, sul'i, *v.* [SUL'LIED; SUL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure the whiteness, brightness, or purity of, as by dirt or grime; stain; tarnish; soil; as, sulfur-fumes *sully* silver.

The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being *sullied* by any. GOLDSMITH *Citizen of the World* vol. i, letter vii, p. 23. [J. M. D. '91.]

2. Figuratively, to lessen in moral brightness or purity, as by a stain; as, to *sully* one's fame; a *sullied* name.

II. *i.* To lose purity or brilliancy; become grimed or tarnished.

Look you, Francis, your white canvas doublet will *sully.*
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4.

[< AS. *sylian,* < *sol,* mire.]

Synonyms: see DEFILE.

sul'ly, *n.* [SUL'LIES, *pl.*] A stain; spot; blemish.

sulph-ac'id, sulph-am'ate, sul'phate, sul'phur, sul-phu'ric, etc. Same as SULFACID, etc.

Sul-pi'cian, } sul-pish'ian, *n. R. C. Ch.* A member
Sul-pi'tian, } of a priestly order founded, about the middle of the 17th century, by the Abbé Jean Jacques Olier, of the Parisian parish of St. Sulpice, for training candidates for the ministry.

sul'tan, sul'tan, *C. W.*[1] (sul-tăn', *W.*[2]), *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan sovereign ruler; especially [S-], with the definite article, the sovereign of Turkey, who is at once a temporal autocrat and the recognized calif, or successor of the Prophet. Compare PADISHAH; SHAH. **sol'dan‡** [Archaic]; **sow'dan†. 2.** A porphyrionine gallinule with deep-blue or purple plumage often becoming violet, green, or black in parts, and white lower tail-coverts; a purple water-hen; a porphyrio. *Ionornis martinica* is the purple gallinule or sultan of the warmer parts of America. The porphyrio (*Porphyrio cæruleus*) of the ancients is found in the Mediterranean region. **3.** A small white-crested variety of the domestic fowl, originating in Turkey. **4.** *Bot.* Either of two hardy garden annuals of the genus *Centaurea* (see CENTAUREA), both called also **sultan-flower,** one (*C. moschata*) from Persia, with purple flowers, called also **sweet s.** and **purple sweet s.,** the other (*C. suaveolens*) from the Levant, with yellow flowers, and called also **sweet s.** and **yellow sweet s.** Both are sometimes referred to the genus *Amberboa* as *A. moschata* and *A. odorata* respectively. **5**†. Formerly, any ruler. [F., < LL. *sultanus,* < Turk. *sultân,* < Ar. *sultân,* < *sulta,* sway.]

—**sul'tan-flow"er,** *n.* Same as SULTAN, 4.—**s.-red,** *a.* Of a deep, dull red.

—**sul'tan-ate,** *n.* The authority of a sultan; sultanship; also, the territorial jurisdiction of a sultan.—**sul-tan'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sultan.—**sul'tan-ry,** *n.* The dominions of a sultan. **sul'tan-y†,** —**sul'tan-ship,** *n.* The office of a sultan.

sul-ta'na, sul-tā'nа, *C. E. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (-tē'nа, *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A sultan's wife, daughter, or mother. **2.** The mistress of a king or prince. **3.** *pl.* A variety of raisin grown in Smyrna in Asiatic Turkey. **4.** Same as SULTAN, 2. **5.** A kind of necklace popular in the days of George III. **6**†. A many-stringed instrument of the viol class. [It., < LL. *sultanus;* see SULTAN.]

—**sul-ta'na-bird",** *n.* Same as SULTAN, 2.

sul'tan-ess, sul'tan-es, *n.* Same as SULTANA, 1. **sol'dan-ess†; sow'dan-esse"†.**

sul'tan-in, sul'tan-in, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** The Venetian gold sequin. **2.** Formerly, in Turkey: (1) A gold coin of the value of $2.50. (2) A money of account, worth 120 aspers.

sul'try, sul'tri, *a.* **1.** Characterized by heat with atmospheric moisture approaching saturation; hot, moist, and still; close: said of weather; as, a *sultry* season. **2.** Emitting an oppressive heat; as, the *sultry* sun.

Day her *sultry* fires had wasted,
Calm and sweet the moonlight rose.
CAMPBELL *The Turkish Lady* st. 2.

3. Showing or suggesting sultriness; as, a *sultry* sunset.

The forest sleeps In early autumn's *sultry* glow.
BRYANT *A Legend of the Delawares* st. 19.

[Cor. of SWELTRY, < SWELTER.]

—**sul'tri-ly,** *adv.*—**sul'tri-ness,** *n.*

sum, sum, *v.* [SUMMED; SUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To present in brief; especially, to recapitulate in succinct form: generally with *up;* as, to *sum up* evidence or facts.

How much of the history of England Nelson *summed up* in the simple words, 'Victory or Westminster Abbey.' BULWER-LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* bk. viii, ch. 16, p. 349. [L. '82.]

2. To add into one total; collect or combine into one whole; ascertain the sum of: frequently with *up;* as, to *sum up* the gains for the week.

An expert accountant . . . can *sum up,* almost with a single glance, . . . a long column of figures.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xviii, p. 248. [G. & L. '59.]

3. *Math.* To ascertain the sum of (the terms of a series). **4**†. *Falconry.* To have reached the full growth of (feathers). **5**†. To replenish, as with necessary or becoming clothes.

II. *i.* To make a summation or recapitulation. [< OF. *sommer,* < LL. *summo,* < L. *summa,* sum, < *super,* over.]

Synonyms: see ADD; CALCULATE; RECAPITULATE.

sum, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The result obtained by addition: called **arithmetical, algebraic, geometrical, vectorial,** etc., according to the kind of addition. See ADDITION. **2.** The entire quantity, number, or substance; the whole; all; as, the *sum* total of my means; the *sum* and substance of the case. **3.** Any indefinite amount; a quantity or supply: said chiefly of money; as, a considerable *sum.* **4.** [Colloq.] A problem in arithmetic propounded for solution or worked out, as by a pupil; as, to set one a *sum; sums* in the rule of three.

If they came to accounts, I should be quite in the way, for I never could do *sums* in my head.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 13, p. 96. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

5. The summit; topmost or highest point; the maximum; the complement; the full.

The miser's *sum* of happiness is, always,—addition. F. SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary, Modern Moloch* p. 260. [D. C. L. '72.]

[< F. *somme,* < L. *summa;* see SUM, *v.*]

Synonyms: see AGGREGATE.

—**a good round sum, a round sum,** a large sum of money.—**in sum,** briefly; in fine; in short.—**sum in finite differences** (*Math.*), the sum of the quantities obtained by giving to a variable successive values differing by unity from zero to the last term required: denoted by the Greek letter Σ or some integer. See 8.

sum, sum'bod"y. Some, etc. PHIL. SOC.

su'mac, sū'mac *or* shū'mac (XIII), *n.* **1.** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus;* also, one species of *Coriaria* (*C. myrtifolia*). See RHUS, and phrases below; also, CORAL-SUMAC, POISON-SUMAC, etc. **2.** The dried and powdered leaves of certain species of sumac, used for tanning and dyeing. The principal species thus used are the two of southern Europe known as **tanning** or **tanner's sumac, Sicilian s.** (*Rhus Coriaria*), extensively cultivated in Sicily, and the **myrtle-leaved s.** (*Coriaria myrtifolia*). [< F. *sumac,* < Ar. *summāq,* sumac.] **su'mach‡.**

—**Canadian sumac,** a straggling bush (*Rhus Canadensis* or *aromatica*) of Canada and the United States, with flowers in solitary or clustered spikes or heads, preceding the trifoliolate leaves, and crimson fruit. Called also *sweet sumac* and *fragrant sumac,* from the odor of the crushed leaves of some plants of the species.—**dwarf s.,** a shrub (*Rhus copallina*) of dry rocky places in Canada and the United States, with the petioles winged between the 9 to 21 leaflets. **mountain-s.‡.**—**Jamaica s.,** poison-wood.—**myrtle-leaved s.,** a European shrub (*Coriaria myrtifolia*). See SUMAC, 2.—**scarlet s.,** the smooth sumac: from the color of its foliage in autumn.—**Sicilian s.,** *Rhus Coriaria.* See SUMAC, 2.—**smooth s.,** a common shrub (*Rhus glabra*) of thickets and waste grounds in the United States and Canada, with smooth branches, odd-pinnate leaves of 11 to 31 leaflets, and greenish flowers succeeded by hairy, crimson, berry-like drupes in large terminal thyrsoid panicles.—**tanning-s.,** or **tanner's s.,** see SUMAC, 2.—**Venetian s.,** or **Venus's s.,** the smoke-tree.—**Virginian s.,** the stag-horn sumac. See STAG-HORN.

Common Sumacs.

1. A panicle and leaf of the stag-horn sumac (*Rhus typhina*). 2. A leaf of the dwarf sumac (*R. copallina*): *a,* the flower. Compare illus. under POISON-SUMAC.

sum'age†, *n.* A toll for conveyance of goods on horseback; also, a horse-load. **sum'mage†.**

su-ma'tra, su-mā'trа, *n.* A sudden squall that occurs off the island of Sumatra opposite the Malay peninsula.

Su-ma'tran, sū-mā'trаn, *C. W.* (-mē'trаn, *E. I.*). **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sumatra. **II.** *n.* A native or legal resident of Sumatra.

sum'bo, sum'bo, *n.* [Natal.] The small malachite-crested kingfisher (*Corythornis cyanostigma*) of South Africa.

sum'bul, sum'bul, *C. E. I.* (-bul, *W.*), *n.* [Hind.] Same as MUSK-ROOT. **sam'bul‡; sum'bul-root"‡.**

—**sum-bu'lic,** *a.*

sum'cal"cu-lus, sum'-cal'kiu-lus, *n. Math.* The branch of the calculus of finite difference that relates to summation.

sumd, *pp.* Summed. PHIL. SOC.

Su'mer, sū'mėr, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Sumerians (the people "of the rivers"). **2.** The language of this people, of supposed Ural-Altaic stock. **Su'mir‡.**

Su-me'ri-an, sū-mī'ri-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sumer or Sumir, one of the two very ancient divisions of Babylon. Compare ACCADIAN. **Su-mir'i-an‡.**

Su-me'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Sumer. **2.** The Sumer language. **Su-mir'i-an‡.**

sum'er-sault, -set, *n.* Somersault, etc. PHIL. SOC.

sum'how", *adv.* Somehow. PHIL. SOC.

sum'less, sum'les, *a.* Too great for computation.

sum'ma-rize, sum'ą-raiz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To make a summary of; express in concise form; sum up; epitomize. **sum'ma-rise‡.**

Synonyms: see RECAPITULATE.

—**sum'ma-rist,** *n.* One who summarizes.

sum'ma-ry, sum'ą-ri, *a.* **1.** Giving the general idea, substance, or sum; condensed to the utmost practicable degree; compendious; concise. **2.** Hence, speedily effected; transacted on the spot; performed without ceremony, consideration, or delay; instantaneous; tending to despatch: used specifically in law; as, *summary* process.

Yerba Buena . . . by *summary* process and proclamation of the alcalde became San Francisco.
J. W. PALMER in *Century Magazine* Feb., '92, p. 541.

[< L. *summa;* see SUM, *v.*]

Synonyms: see BRIEF; CURSORY.

—**summary conviction,** a trial for a minor offense before a magistrate without formal indictment or the intervention of a jury.—**s. procedure on bills** [Eng.], a procedure authorized by statute for facilitating the collection of commercial bills and notes.—**s. proceding,** a statutory remedy applicable to minor causes conducted without formal pleadings and (generally) without a jury; especially, a proceeding to dispossess a tenant holding over his term.

—**sum'ma-ri-ly,** *adv.* In summary fashion. (1) Compendiously; concisely. (2) Instantaneously; without delay or show of formality.—**sum'ma-ri-ness,** *n.*

sum'ma-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] An abridgment or epitome, giving the sum and substance of a document or statement; an abstract; a compendium. [< L. *summarium,* < *summa;* see SUM, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ABRIDGMENT.

sum-ma'tion, sum-mā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of obtaining a sum; the computation or statement

of an aggregate sum or result; addition. **2.** *Math.* Specifically, the act or process of finding the sum of a series: often called **summation of series.** See SUM. [< LL. *summation*(*n*-), < *summo;* see SUM, *v.*] —**sign of summation,** Greek sigma (Σ). See S. —**s. of stimuli** (*Psychol.*), the aggregate influence of several stimuli producing a sensible effect that no one alone would produce.

sum-ma'tion-al, sum-mā'shun-al, *a.* Produced or ascertained by addition, especially as opposed to any other process yielding similar results.—**summational tones,** see RESULTANT TONES, under RESULTANT.

sum'ma-tive, sum'a-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Operation by means of summation; additive.

sum'mer, sum'gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To keep or care for through the summer; feed during the summer.

They would try to find a well-watered tract on which the cattle could be *summered*, and from which they could be driven in fall to their sheltered winter range.
T. ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* ch. 1, p. 3. [C. CO. '88.]

II. *i.* To spend or pass the summer; as, they will *summer* in Europe.

sum'mer, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in summer. —**summer bronchitis, s. catarrh,** same as HAY-FEVER. —**s. colts** (Prov. Eng.), the undulating appearance of the heated air in summer. —**s. complaint** (Colloq., U. S.), diarrhœa, especially among children, occasioned by heat or indigestion. —**s. coot** (Local, U. S.), the Florida gallinule. —**s. cypress,** an erect Old World branching annual (*Kochia scoparia*) of the goosefoot family, with narrow leaves, and greenish sessile flowers in small axillary clusters; sometimes found in gardens, and sparingly naturalized in Vermont, Canada, etc. **s. duck. 1.** The wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*). See illus. under WOOD-DUCK. **2.** The garganey. —**s. fever,** hay-fever. —**s. finch,** a North-American finch of the genus *Poocetes*. —**s. grape,** a common grape (*Vitis æstivalis*) in woods and thickets of the northern and central United States, flowering in May and June and ripening its small, edible, glaucous deep-blue or black berries in September. It has a very long and slender climbing stem, and very large leaves. —**s. lightning,** distant sheet lightning. —**s. redbird,** a tanager (*Pyranga rubra*) of the southeastern United States, the male of which is bright rose-red. —**s. savory,** same as SAVORY. —**s. sheldrake** (Local, U. S.), the hooded merganser. —**s. snipe. 1.** The dunlin. **2.** The European sandpiper. **3.** The green sandpiper. —**s. spore** (*Bot.*), the conidium of a fungus that also bears resting or winter spores. —**s. tanager,** the summer redbird. —**s. teal,** the garganey. —**s. warbler,** an American warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*), mostly golden-yellow, with chestnut-red streaks on the breast and sides. **s. yellowbird; yellow warbler.**

The Summer Warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*). ⅓

sum'mer[1], *n.* **1.** The season of the year in which the influence of the sun is most directly and continuously felt; the hottest or warmest quarter of the year.

No general agreement exists as to the time of the beginning and ending of summer. Merely as a climatic season it may vary in length, beginning and ending with warm weather. As one quarter of the year, the summer is popularly held to include June, July, and August. Astronomically, summer begins on the 21st of June and terminates on the 23d of September. In the southern hemisphere the summer corresponds to the winter of the northern hemisphere.

Now welcome *summer*, with thy sunnes soft,
That hast this winter weathers overshake, . . .
Which drivest away the long nights blake.
CHAUCER *The Assembly of Foules* st. 98.

2. [Poet.] (1) A year of life, especially of early or happy life; as, a girl of seventeen *summers.* (2) The blossoming and flourishing period of life; a bright and prosperous period; as, the *summer* of my days. [< AS. *sumer*, summer.] **som'er†; som'mer†.**

—**Indian summer** [U. S.], see INDIAN: corresponding to the English St. Martin's or All-hallow summer. —**St. Luke's s.,** or **little summer of St. Luke,** a short period of warm weather expected for a few days beginning with St. Luke's day, the 18th of October. —**St. Martin's s.,** a season of mild weather about St. Martin's day, the 11th of November. —**sum'mer-bird",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wryneck. —**s.-dried,** *a.* [Rare.] Dried by the summer heat. —**s.-fallow,** *vt.* To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work in summer in preparation for wheat or other crop. —**s.-fallow,** *a.* Lying fallow during summer. —**s.-fallow,** *n.* Land summer-fallowed. —**s.-house,** *n.* **1.** A small open structure, as in a garden or in some place commanding a prospect, designed to furnish rest or shade. **2.** A summer residence; a country-seat: properly two words. —**s.-lay†,** *vt.* To sow in summer. —**s.-like,** *a.* Of the nature of summer; summerly. —**s.-ripe,** *a.* [Rare.] Thoroughly ripe. —**s.-room†,** *n.* Same as SUMMER-HOUSE. —**s.-seeming,** *a.* Of summer appearance or bloom; luxuriant. —**s.-shine,** *n.* [Rare.] The summer color or covering of a bird, moth, or insect. —**s.-stir,** *vt.* [Eng.] To summer-fallow. —**s.-swelling,** *a.* Budding forth or springing up in summer. —**s.-time,** *n.* Summer, the summer season. —**sum'mer-less,** *a.* Having no summer.

sum'mer[2], *n.* *Building.* **1.** A heavy horizontal timber or girder serving as a support for some superstructure; a lintel or breast-summer. **2.** A large stone, as on a column or pilaster, for supporting one or more arches or any similar structure. Compare SUMMER-STONE. **3†.** A sumpter or pack-horse. [< F. *sommier*, < LL. *sagmarius*, < *sagma*, bundle, < Gr. *sagma*, pack-saddle, < *sattō*, pack. —**sum'mer-beam",** *n.* A horizontal beam resting upon the walls or external frame of a building, and supporting the ends of joists. —**s.-tree;.** —**s.-stone,** *n.* Same as SKEW-CORBEL. See SKEW.

sum'mer[3], *n.* One who sums or is skilful at addition.

sum'mer-ing, sum'gr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of passing the summer or part of it in some particular way, as for rest or recreation; also, the period during which one summers; a summer holiday. **2.** A kind of early apple. **3†.** A rural merrymaking in summer.

sum'mer-ings, sum'gr-ingz, *n. pl.* *Arch.* The surfaces of the radial joints in cylindrical or conical vaulting; the inclined beds of the voussoirs.

sum'mer-ly, sum'gr-li, *a.* Warm, bright, and pleasing as summer; suggestive or characteristic of summer. —**sum'mer-li-ness,** *n.*

sum'mer-ly, *adv.* In a way suggestive of summer.

For the wind is blowing *summerly.*
R. M. MILNES *The Treasure-Ship* st. 1.

sum'mer-sault, *n.* A somersault. **sum'mer-saut†.**

sum'mer-tide", sum'gr-tīd'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to summer or summer-time. **II.** *n.* Summer-time.

sum'mer-ward, sum'gr-ward, *adv.* [Rare.] Toward summer. **sum'mer-wards;.**

sum'mer-y, sum'gr-i, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of summer.

'Twas a *summery* day in the last of May —
Pleasant in sun or shade.
N. P. WILLIS *The Pity of the Park Fountain* st. 1.

sum'ming, sum'ing, *n.* The act of one who sums; specifically, the working out of a problem in arithmetic. —**summing up,** a recapitulation; a brief review of leading points. Specifically: (1) The charge given to a jury by the court at the conclusion of a trial wherein are recapitulated the chief points presented by the case, with instructions as to the law. (2) The concluding argument of counsel before court or jury at the trial or hearing of a cause. In summing up to the jury the English practise allows the court to express opinion upon the weight or credibility of the testimony; in American practise this is not allowable, the jury being the sole judges of questions of fact.

sum'mist, sum'ist, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A maker of abridgments or summaries; specifically, in medieval times, the author of a theological compendium. **2.** [S-.] One of a school of scholastics of the 12th century, followers of Hugo of St. Victor (1097–1141), who held that the uncorrupted truth of things can not be discovered by reasoning. [< LL. *summista*, < L. *summa;* see SUM, *v.*]

sum'mit, sum'it, *n.* **1.** The highest part; the top; vertex; crown; as, icy *summits* glittering in the sun. **2.** The highest degree; the extreme attained or attainable; maximum; as, the *summit* of power.

Objects which I used to contemplate at an immeasurable distance, and to attain which I thought would be the *summit* of felicity, I have found worth very little in comparison to the value my imagination used to set upon them. C. C. F. GREVILLE *Greville Memoirs, George IV.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 43. [A. '75.]

3. *Conch.* The highest part of a bivalve shell, in which the hinge is situated. **4.** *Math.* A point where three or more surfaces of a polyhedron meet. [< F. *sommet*, dim. of OF. *som*, hilltop, < L. *summum*, apex, < *super*, over.] **sum'mit-y†.**

Synonyms: acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, height, peak, pinnacle, top, vertex. — Antonyms: abyss, base, bottom, chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, vale, valley.

—**sum'mit-ca-nal",** *n.* A canal that crosses a ridge and specially requires artificial provision of water. —**s.-level,** *n.* The highest point or level in a railway, canal, or other civil-engineering work. —**s.-line,** *n.* A line along the crest of elevations; sky-line.

—**sum'mit-al,** *a.* Of or belonging to a summit. —**sum'mit-less,** *a.* Having no summit.

sum'mon, sum'un, *vt.* **1.** To command to appear at a specific time and place; command to attend; cite; specifically, in law, to notify or command a person, as a defendant, witness, or juror) to appear in court.

In cases criminal, it is unfit that ministers should be *summoned* before each proud, pettish, petulant, pragmatical, secular, underofficer. FULLER *Ch. Hist. of Brit.* vol. i, bk. iii., § 2, p. 312. [T. T. '37.]

2. To require or ask the immediate attendance of; give or serve as a signal for appearance or assemblage; send for; call: as, to *summon* a bell-boy. **3.** To call into action; arouse; stir up: generally with *up;* as, *summon up* your courage.

The higher qualities of the orator are no more to be *summoned* at will than those of the poet.
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 35. [C. & W. '79.]

4. To call on for a specific act; bid to do something; as, the garrison was *summoned* to surrender.

Thomas Jefferson first *summoned* congress to prohibit slavery in all the territory of the United States.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 290. [A. '85.]

[< OF. *somoner*, < L. *summoneo*, give a hint, < *sub*, slightly, + *moneo*, warn.]

Synonyms: see ARRAIGN; CONVOKE; INVITE.

sum'mon†, *n.* An order or authoritative invitation.

sum'mon-ance†, *n.* A summons.

sum'mon-er, sum'un-gr, *n.* **1.** One who summons; especially, a court official who summons witnesses, jurors, and others to appear in court; also, in former days, an apparitor. **2†.** *Old Eng. Law.* A complainant or public prosecutor. [< OF. *semoneur*, < *semoner;* see SUMMON, *v.*] **som'on-our†; somp'nour†.**

sum'mon-ing, sum'un-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of commanding to attend. **2.** [Rare.] The body of persons summoned.

sum'mons, sum'unz, *vt.* [Colloq.] To serve a summons upon; summon: as, he was *summonsed* as a witness.

sum'mons, *n.* **1.** A call to attend or act, as at a particular place or time: as, a *summons* to a meeting.

A direct tax. . . . because open and visible, an immediate demand upon the pocket by a *summons* to pay, is apt to create discontent. F. BOWEN *Am. Political Economy* ch. 18, p. 437. [S.]

2. *Law.* (1) A notice to a defendant summoning him to appear in court; either a judicial writ or process, or a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney; any citation issued to a party to an action to appear before a court or judge at chambers. (2) A notice to a person requiring him to appear in court as a witness or as a juror. **3.** *Mil.* A demand to surrender. [< F. *semonce*, < OF. *somoner;* see SUMMON, *v.*]

sum'mu-la, sum'yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē or -lē, *pl.*] A brief educational text-book; a summary or compendium of a science. [L., dim. of *summa;* see SUM, *v.*]

sum'mum bo'num, sum'um bō'num. [L.] The supreme good: used specifically in ethics. See CHIEF GOOD, under GOOD.

sum'mum ge'nus, sum'um jē'nus *or* gen'us. [L.] *Logic.* The genus that is supreme and all-inclusive in any classification, and is therefore not a species with reference to any other genus in the system.

If we take all things, the *Summum Genus* is Being; if we take merely an order of things, the *Summum Genus* is the highest in that order; thus Plant is the *Summum Genus* in Botany.
MCCOSH *Logic* pt. i, § 35, p. 28. [C. & BROS. '71.]

sum'ner, sum'ngr, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as SUMMONER.

su-moom', *n.* Same as SIMOOM.

sump, sump, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) A depression sunk below the lowest level in a shaft, to receive water and form a pool from which it may be pumped. (2) A sump-winze. (3) [Newcastle, Eng.] That part of a mass of undercut coal which is wedged out first. **2.** A clay-lined masonry pit to receive molten metal. **3.** A pond at a salt-works. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A puddle of foul or stagnant water. [< D. *somp*, swamp.]

—**sump'-fuse",** *n.* A water-proof fuse for use in a sump. —**s.-plank,** *n.* A plank over a sump. —**s.-pump,** *n.* A pump employed to raise water from a mine-sump. —**s.-shaft,** *n.* That shaft in a mine at the bottom of which is the sump. —**s.-shot,** *n.* A blast made near the center of a shaft that is being sunk, to make a collecting-place for water. —**s.-winze,** *n.* *Mining.* A winze sunk in the bottom of the lowest level, in order to explore the lode below and ascertain whether the sinking of the main shaft is advisable.

sumph[1], sumf, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A simpleton; a sheepish or lubberly fellow; chump.

sumph[2], *n.* A dull sound such as that produced by the falling of a soft mass on a hard surface. [Imitative.]

Masses of heavy snow melted by the rain fell at intervals from the steep roof, and struck the ground beneath with a low *sumph* like thunder. LEVER *Tom Burke of 'Ours'* ch. 3, p. 29. [B. & S.]

sumph'ish, sumf'ish, *a.* [Brit.] Like a sumph; stupid; doltish. —**sumph'ish-ness,** *n.*

sum'pit, sum'pit, *n.* [Malay.] The poisoned arrow blown from a sumpitan.

sum'pi-tan, sum'pi-tan, *n.* [Malay.] The Malay blow-gun, from which poisonous arrows are discharged. Compare SARBACAND. **sum'pe-tan;.**

The blow-tube, through which the forest Indian of South America blows his tiny poisoned plug-darts, or the similar Malay weapon called the *sumpitan*, may have been easily invented wherever long large reeds grew. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 8, p. 196. [A. '81.]

A Sumpitan.
1. A sumpitan used by the Dyaks of Borneo. 2. Sumpits. 3. A quiver for carrying sumpits.

sump'man, sump'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man employed in a mine, in sinking and timbering the shaft, and assisting the pitman with the pumping-machinery.

sump'si-mus, sump'si-mus, *n.* A correct expression that displaces or should displace an incorrect one; sometimes, an instance of pedantic correctness. See MUMPSIMUS. [L., pf. ind. act. 1st. per. pl. of *sumo;* see SUMPTION.]

sumpt†, *n.* Sumptuousness; lavish outlay; expense.

sump'ter, sump'tgr, *n.* **1.** An animal, as a horse or mule, that carries burdens, in distinction from one that is used for riding; pack-animal: usually a strong and heavy animal. Specifically called *sumpter-horse, sumpter-mule,* etc.

Our Lord sat on the foal, . . . and the mother accompanied, apparently after the manner of a *sumpter.*
ALFORD *Greek Testament, Matt.* xxi, 6, 7.

All shouting cheerily, would hunt, and drive the *sumpter* beasts like a flock of goats, up hill and down dale.
KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 2, p. 28. [G. P. P.]

2. [Rare.] By extension, a man who carries burdens; a porter. **3†.** A pack or burden. **4†.** The driver of any animal used as a sumpter. [< OF. *sommetier*, < LL. *sagmarius;* see SUMMER[2], *n.*]

—**sump'ter-cloth"†,** *n.* A cloth spread over a saddle. —**s.-saddle†,** *n.* A pack-saddle.

sump'tion, sump'shun, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The major premise of a syllogism: opposed to the *subsumption* or *minor premise.* The term in strictness belongs only to syllogisms in the first figure. **2†.** An assumption; a taking. [< L. *sumptionⁿ*-), < *sumptus*, pp. of *sumo*, take, < *sub*, under, + *emo*, buy.]

sump'tu-a-ry, sump'chu-[*or* -tju-]e-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to expense; especially, limiting or regulating expense or expenditure, as the action of a state restricting by edict private expenditure in directions where it is deemed injurious, or fixing the price of commodities or wages. Compare SUMPTUARY LAWS, under LAW. **2.** [Rare.] Acting as sumpters; bearing burdens, as animals.

Troops of horse, variously caparisoned, . . . preceded a train of *sumptuary* elephants and camels, these, too, richly dressed.
W. WAKE *Zenobia* vol. i, letter iii, p. 67. [JAS. M. '65.]

[< L. *sumptuarius*, < *sumptus;* see SUMPTION.]

sump"tu-os'i-ty, sump'chu-[*or* -tju-]os'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being sumptuous; lavish expenditure; costliness; magnificence.

sump'tu-ous, sump'chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* Involving or showing lavish expenditure; rich and costly; hence, luxurious; splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* repast; a *sumptuous* palace. [< L. *sumptuosus*, < *sumptus;* see SUMPTION.]

Synonyms: see GORGEOUS.

—**sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; richly; magnificently. —**sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n.* **sump'ture†.**

sum'thing, sun. Something, son. PHIL. SOC.

sun, sun, *n.* [SUNNED; SUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To expose to the light or heat of the sun; warm by the sun; as, to *sun* oneself.

II. *i.* **1.** To bask in or be exposed to the sun's rays; be warmed by the heat of the sun.

And riseth up a meadow fair that *sunning* sea-gulls love.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. v, l. 128.

2. To shine like the sun.

sun[1], *n.* **1.** The heavenly body that is most conspicuous from the earth, being the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system; regarded by astronomers as a star.

The sun's mean distance from the earth is nearly 93,000,000 miles, and its diameter 866,500 miles. The surface is 12,000 and the volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great, so that the density is only about one-quarter that of the earth. The period of rotation is 25.3 days at the equator, 25.8 days at latitude 20°, 27.0 days at latitude 40°, as determined by the movement of sun-spots, though recent determinations show that there is a peculiar surface-drift in the sun-spot belts. The sun's surface, the *photosphere*, has a gray background thickly covered with granular or cloud-like forms called *nodules* or *rice-grains.* It is indented at certain latitudes within the belt included between the 40th parallels of north and south latitude by irregular spots. (See SUN-SPOT.) Above this layer comes the *chromosphere*, in the midst of which is the *reversing layer* where the Fraunhofer's lines are supposed to originate. Explosive projections of the lower material into fantastic shapes cause the *prominences*, distinguished as *quiescent* or *metallic* according to their character. The *faculæ* (see FACULA) are found in all parts of the sun, especially around the spots, and seem to be highly attenuated condensations like clouds. Beyond all these, extending to great visible distances, is the *corona*, observed only during total eclipses. (See CORONA.) The material of the sun, as revealed by the spectrum, has many of the chemical elements known on the earth, and others not known to have counterparts here. It is generally believed that the sun has an influence on terrestrial magnetism, and facts have been adduced to show that the polar magnetic field of the sun, following the stream-lines visible in the corona, reaches the earth and there affects the earth's magnetism.

2. Any star that is the center of a system revolving around it, as Sirius; also, either of the components of a double star.

> Let earth, unbalanced, from her orbit fly,
> Planets and *suns* run lawless through the sky.
> POPE *Essay on Man* ep. i, l. 252.

3. The light and heat radiated from the sun; sunshine; as, let us sit for a while in the *sun*.

> The spinsters and the knitters in the *sun* . . . Do use to chaunt it.
> SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act ii, sc. 4.

4. Figuratively, anything brilliant and magnificent, or that is a source of splendor; a glorious or resplendent object; as, Christ is the *sun* of righteousness.

> Hancock and Adams, through the smoke and flames of the 19th of April, beheld the *sun* of their country's independence arise, with healing in his wings. E. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Battle of Lexington* in vol. i, p. 520. [A. S. CO. '36.]

5. [Poet.] The time of the earth's revolution round the sun; a year. **6.** The daily appearance or daily shining of the sun; a day; also, the time of its appearance or shining; sunrise; as, twenty *suns* ago; wait not for tomorrow's *sun*. **7.** *Her.* The sun's disk, sometimes represented as a human face environed by rays alternately straight and wavy: usually described as **proper**, or **in its glory** or **splendor** (surrounded by wavy rays), and commonly blazoned *or* unless otherwise specified. See illus. under HURST. **8.** A concentric group of lamps, usually incandescent, under a reflector, for strong downward illumination. **sun'-burn"er**‡. [< AS. *sunne*, sun.]

Synonyms: see ORB.

Compounds, etc.: —**against the sun**, in a direction contrary to that of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun; especially, in such direction as viewed by one looking south; counter-clockwise. —**blue** or **green sun**, an appearance presented by the sun when viewed through vapor or smoke in the atmosphere, as near a volcano in eruption. —**collar of suns and roses**, a decorative collar granted by English kings of the house of York. —**fixed sun** (*Pyrotechnics*), a circular firework exhibiting radial jets. —**from sun to sun**, **1.** From sunrise to sunset. **2.** From day to day. —**line of the sun**, in palmistry, the line of fortune. —**midnight sun**, the sun as shining at midnight in arctic or antarctic regions. —**Order of the Eastern, Morning,** or **Rising Sun**, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875. See plate of DECORATIONS, fig. 25. —**revolving sun**, a rotating firework bearing upon its periphery cases filled with an impelling compound which are lighted in succession. —**sun and planet motion**, same as PLANET-GEAR. —**sun'-an"gel**, *n.* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Heliangelus*). —**sun-animalcule**, *n.* A heliozoan of spherical form with numerous radiating independent thread-like pseudopodia, as *Actinophrys sol*. —**sun-bath**, *n.* Exposure of the person to the direct rays of the sun: sometimes done therapeutically; insolation. —**sun-bear**, *n.* An East-Indian bear (*Ursus* or *Helarctos malayanus*) with a short broad head, very long extensile tongue, and short black fur. —**sun-beaten**, *a.* [Rare.] Subjected to the burning rays of the sun. **sun-beat**†. —**sun-beetle**, *n.* A metallic scarabæid beetle of *Amara* or a related genus. —**sun-beshone**, *a.* Shone on by the sun. —**sun-bittern**, *n.* A South-American eurypygoid bird, somewhat resembling the rails as well as the herons, having a slender neck and bill, long wings and tail, and moderately long legs, as *Eurypyga helias*. —**sun-blind**, *n.* A window-shade or -shutter intended to exclude the direct light of the sun. —**sun-blink**, *n.* [Scot.] A gleam of sunshine. —**sun-bright**, *a.* Bright or brilliant as the sun. —**sun-broad**†, *a.* Broad and majestic as the sun. —**sun-browned**, *a.* Browned with the sun; sunburnt; tanned. **sun-brown**‡. —**sun-burner**, *n.* **1.** Same as SUN[1], 8. **2.** A lamp-burner producing a large flame. —**sun-case**, *n.* *Pyrotechnics.* A slow-burning firework that emits a strong white light. —**sun-clad**, *a.* [Rare.] Enveloped in brilliancy; dazzling; radiant. —**sun-cluster**, *n.* A mass or assemblage of suns. —**sun-crack**, *n.* See SHRINKAGE-CRACK. —**sun-cress**, *n.* A South-African herb (*Heliophila pectinata*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*). —**sun-dance**, *n.* A wild religious dance of certain tribes of North-American Indians, performed in veneration of the sun. —**sun-dart**, *n.* [Rare.] A sunbeam. —**sun-dawn**, *n.* The dawn of day; figuratively, the beginning or first growth of some institution or condition of affairs. —**sun-dazzling**, *a.* [Rare.] Dazzling and radiant as the sun. —**sun-dog**, *n.* A parhelion: so called popularly as being an attendant or follower of the sun. —**sun drawing water**, see SUN'S BACKSTAYS. —**sun-dried**, *a.* Dried by exposure to the sun, as opposed to *kiln-dried*. —**sun-fern**, *n.* A species of beech-fern (*Phegopteris polypodioides* or *Polypodium Phegopteris*) with triangular bipinnatifid fronds, found in shady woods in the northern United States and in Europe. **beech'-pol"y-pod**‡. —**sun-fringe**, *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Heliothis*, marked with golden streaks. —**sun-gate-down**†, *n.* Sundown. —**sun-gem**, *n.* A Brazilian humming-bird (*Heliactin cornuta*), mostly brown-green above and white below, with a tuft of broad imbricated feathers, which are scarlet passing into golden-yellow at the tips, on each side of the head. —**sun-glass**, *n.* A burning-glass. —**sun-glimpse**, *n.* A momentary glimpse of the sun. —**sun-glow**, *n.* **1.** The rose-tint of the sky that follows sunset. **2.** The warm glow of the sun. —**sun-gold**, *n.* Same as HELIOCHRYSIN. —**sun-grebe**, *n.* A heliornithoid bird related to the rails, having lobate feet, a long slim neck with a small head, and a fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, as the South-American *Heliornis fulica* and the West-African *Podica senegalensis*. —**sun-hat**, *n.* A hat, often of straw, having a wide brim to act as a protection from the sun. —**sun-muse**, *vt.* Same as AEROBATE. —**sun-myth**, *n.* A mythic story about a sun-god; a hero-myth whose principal character is supposed to be the sun personified. —**Sun of Righteousness**, Christ. *Mal.* iv, 2. —**sun-opal**, *n.* Same as FIRE-OPAL. —**sun-perch**, *n.* A sunfish or centrarchid. —**sun-picture**, or **sun-print**, *n.* A picture produced by sunlight; a photograph. —**sun-plane**, *n.* A hand-plane curved for evening the ends of staves on a barrel or keg. —**sun-plant**, *n.* Any of the cultivated or garden portulacas. —**sun-proof**, *a.* Excluding the light and heat of the sun; proof against the power of the sun. —**sun-ray**, *n.* A sunbeam. —**sun-rose**, *n.* A rock-rose; any species of *Helianthemum*. —**sun's backstays** (*Naut.*), dust-particles in the air, illuminated by sunlight through rifts in the clouds: the phenomenon commonly referred to as the **sun drawing water**, from the popular supposition that it is due to the sun's drawing up vapor from bodies of water by its attraction. —**sun-scald**, *n.* The injury of leaves, etc., due to excessive transpiration; insolation. —**sun-smitten**, *a.* Struck by the sun's rays. **sun-smit**†. —**sun-snake**, *n.* An ornamental figure in the art remains of northern Europe, probably of sacred origin, shaped like the letter S, usually with a circle or other small design in the center. —**sun-soap**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Soft soap made by exposing the materials to the sun instead of to artificial heat: considered superior. —**sun-southing**, *n.* The noonday transit of the center of the sun across the meridian. —**sun-squall**, *n.* A jelly-fish. —**sun-star**, *n.* A starfish with many rays, as of the genera *Solaster* and *Crossaster*. —**sun-stricken**, *a.* Same as SUNSTRUCK. —**sun's way** (*Astron.*), the path in space traversed by the sun, carrying with it the solar system, as indicated by the average proper motions of the stars. The point in the heavens toward which the sun is moving, in right ascension 285° and declination 35°, near the star Vega, as given by recent determinations, is called the **apex of the sun's way**. —**sun-temperature**, *n.* The temperature indicated by thermometers exposed to the sunshine, as distinguished from temperature obtained in shade. The difference depends greatly upon the surface of the thermometer-bulb, whether rough or smooth, black or bright, etc. —**sun-thermometer**, *n.* A thermometer used in obtaining sun-temperature. —**sun-tree**, *n.* A Japanese tree (*Retinospora obtusa*). See TREE OF THE SUN, under TREE. —**sun-trout**, *n.* The weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). —**sun-try**, *vt.* [Nantucket, U. S.] To try out, as oil from fish, or as fish, by exposure to the sun's rays. —**sun-wake**, *n.* The sunset as reflected on disturbed water, producing a long track of brilliancy. —**sun-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A symbolic figure of the sun, of many varieties. **2.** The central wheel of a planet-gear. —**sun-worship**, *n.* The worship of the sun as a person or as the outward form or symbol of a god; heliolatry. —**sun-worshiper**, *n.* One who practises sun-worship. —**sun-year**, *n.* A solar year. —**the rising of the sun**, Scripturally, the part of the world in which the sun apparently rises; the orient. —**to have the sun in one's eyes** [Slang], to be tipsy. —**to shoot the sun** [Sailors' Slang], to take the sun. —**to take the sun** (*Naut.*), to ascertain the sun's altitude, as with a sextant; obtain the latitude. —**under the sun**, anywhere on earth: often as an intensive; as, where *under the sun* did you go? —**with the sun**, in the same direction as the apparent diurnal motion of the sun; clockwise. See AGAINST THE SUN.

sun[2], sun, *n.* Same as SUNN HEMP.

sun'beam", sun'bēm', *n.* A ray or beam of the sun; light from the sun in a visible path, as where it shines on dust-particles through an aperture: in the plural, sunlight.

> What is a *sunbeam*? We have seen that it is really a succession of tiny rapid waves, travelling from the sun to us across the . . . 'ether.' ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Fairy-land of Science* lect. ii, p. 42. [A. '79.]

[< AS. *sunnebeām*, < *sunne*, sun, + *bēam*, beam.]

sun'bird", sun'bėrd', *n.* **1.** A nectariniid bird of Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, having the tongue long, protractile, and ending in a tube anteriorly bifid, and the plumage commonly metallic and brilliant. Sunbirds feed mostly on small insects found in the nectar of flowers. **2.** A sun-grebe. **3.** A sun-bittern.

sun'bon"net, sun'bon'ėt, *n.* A bonnet of light material, generally of straw or of cloth, sometimes stiffened as with whalebone, projecting beyond the face in front and at the sides, and with a cape covering the neck: worn by women as a protection from sunburn.

sun'bow", sun'bō', *n.* A rainbow formed by the sun, as opposed to a lunar bow; especially, such a bow in spray; as, the *sunbow* at Niagara Falls.

sun'burn", sun'bėrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect with sunburn: in the passive; as, to be badly *sunburnt*. **II.** *i.* To be affected with sunburn; as, he *sunburns* easily.

sun'burn, *n.* **1.** Discoloration or inflammation of the skin produced by exposure to the sun. (1) Excesive tan. (2) Temporary redness of the skin followed by peeling of the cuticle, as opposed to permanent tan. **2.** *Bot.* Same as SUN-SCALD. **sun'burn"ing**‡.

sun'burned", sun'bėrnd', *a.* **1.** Sunburnt. **2.** Sun-dried, as bricks.

sun'burnt", sun'bėrnt', *a.* **1.** Showing sunburn.

> The *sunburnt* reapers jocund lays are singing.
> RUSKIN *The Months* st. 3.

2. Scorched by the sun.

sun'burst", sun'bėrst', *n.* **1.** A strong burst of sunlight, as through rifted clouds. **2.** In pyrotechnics, the representation of a suddenly glowing sun. **3.** A large and brilliant jeweled ornament.

sun'cher-chor, sun'chėr-chōr', *n.* [Bengal.] A venomous serpent, the hamadryad.

sun'da-roo, *n.* Same as SUNDOREE.

sun'da-ri, sun'da-ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] Either of two East-Indian trees (*Heritiera minor* and *H. littoralis*) of the cola-nut family, especially the former, which abounds in the Sunderbunds, is used for firewood in Calcutta, and yields a strong, tough, and durable timber. **sun'der-tree"**‡; **sun'dra-tree"**‡; **sun'dri**‡.

Sun'day, sun'dā, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or happening on Sunday; as, a *Sunday* dinner.

> More than one law was made, forbidding all *Sunday* labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his Capitularies. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 259. [A. '73.]

— National Sunday League, an association in England that advocates the use of Sunday for purposes of recreation or secular instruction. —**S. letter**, the dominical letter. See DOMINICAL. —**S. saint**, a formalist or hypocrite whose religion consists chiefly in Sunday exercises. —**S. salt**, salt in large crystals, often found in the pans of salt-works after Sunday.

Sun'day, *n.* The first day of the week, observed by Christians, in honor of the resurrection of Christ, as a day of rest from secular occupations and devoted to the worship of God; the Lord's day; the Christian Sabbath.

> The morning came; the dear, delicious, silent *Sunday*; to the weary workman, both of brain and hand, the beloved day of rest. LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* ch. 7, p. 33. [T. & F. '49.]

[< AS. *sunnan dæg*; *sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day.] **Son'day**†.

Synonyms: see SABBATH.

Phrases: —**Advent Sunday**, the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's day, the last day of November. It is the first in the season of Advent. —**cycle of Sundays**, same as SOLAR CYCLE, under CYCLE. —**God's S.**†, Easter Sunday. —**Great** or **Holy S.** (*Gr. Ch.*), Easter Sunday. —**Green S.** (*Armenian Ch.*), the second Sunday after Easter. —**Hosanna S.**, Palm Sunday: so called by the Nestorians and the early and medieval Western Church. —**Jerusalem S.**, same as REFRESHMENT SUNDAY. —**Lost S.**†, Septuagesima Sunday: so called from having no particular name. —**Low S.**, the Sunday following Easter. **Alb S.**‡; **New S.**‡; **Qua"si-mo'do**‡. —**month of Sundays** [Colloq.], a long time; an indefinite interval. —**Palm S.**, the last Sunday in Lent, and the beginning of Holy Week: observed in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewed before him. —**Refreshment S.**, mid-Lent Sunday, the fourth in Lent: perhaps from the gospel for the day, in which is narrated the feeding of the multitude. **Bragget S.**‡; **Mothering S.**‡; **Refection S.**‡; **Rose S.**‡; **Simnel S.**‡. —**Renewal S.**, the second Sunday after Easter: a popular designation. —**Sallow S.** [Rus.], Palm Sunday. —**Second-first S.**, same as LOW SUNDAY. —**show S.**, the Sunday before the annual commemoration at Oxford. —**Shrove S.**, Quinquagesima Sunday, being that preceding Shrove Tuesday. —**S. best** [Colloq.], a best suit of clothes for use on Sundays and high days.

Sun'day-ism, *n.* [Rare.] Sabbatarianism.

Sun'day-school", sun'dā-scūl', *n.* A school, generally attached to some church, in which religious and Biblical instruction is given, especially to the young; also, the pupils or the teachers and pupils of such a school, collectively. **Sab'bath-school"**‡.

sun'der[1], sun'dėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dissolve or prevent connection between; break; part; disunite; separate; sever.

> On the same soil [Ireland] dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically *sundered*.
> MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 100. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

II. *i.* To become severed; part. [< AS. *sundrian*, < *sundor*, apart.]

Synonyms: see CUT; REND; SEPARATE.

—**sun'der-ance**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of separating. —**sun'der-ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being separated.

sun'der[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To expose to the sun and wind, as hay; air.

sun'der, *n.* Division into parts; separation: chiefly in the adverbial phrase *in* or *on sunder*. Compare ASUNDER.

> You strike too high And shear but air *in sunder*.
> SWINBURNE *Bothwell* act ii, sc. 6.

[< AS. *sundor* (dat. *sundran*), apart.]

sun'derd, *pp.* Sundered. PHIL. SOC.

sun'der-tree", sun'dėr-trī', *n.* Same as SUNDARI.

sun'dew", sun'diū', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Drosera*; so called from the minute dew-like drops of viscid liquid that exude, especially in sunshine, from the tips of the red-dish glandular hairs on the leaves. The species in the United States and Great Britain are low perennial or biennial bog-herbs with rosulate leaves and a naked scape bearing the flowers in a one-sided raceme-like cluster which uncoils as the flowers open. Insects are caught by the viscid secretions of the hairs and are utilized by the plant for its own nutrition, as in the kindred plant Venus's fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*), which is of the same family. The principal species in the United States are the **round-leaved sundew** (*D. rotundifolia*), found in peat-bogs, and the **thread-leaved s.** (*D. filiformis*), found in wet sand along the Atlantic coast. **2.** Any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*). See DROSERACEÆ.

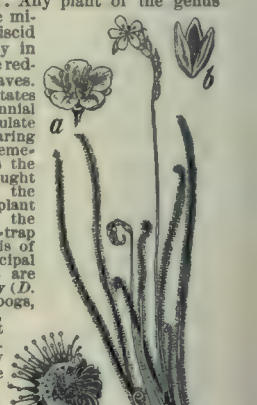

The Thread-like Sundew (*Drosera filiformis*).
a, flower, and *b*, fruit, of *D. rotundifolia*; *c*, a leaf of the same, with tentacles closing over an insect.

sun'di"al, sun'-dai'al, *n.* A device that measures time by means of the shadow of a style or gnomon thrown on a dial. See DIAL, 1.

—**sun'di"al-shell"**, *n.* A staircase-shell.

sun'-dog", **sun-dried**, **sun-fern**, etc. See SUN.

sun'do-ree, sun'do-rī, *n.* [Assam.] An Assamese cyprinoid fish (*Semiplotus macclellandi*).

sun'down", sun'daun', *n.* **1.** The time when the sun goes down; sunset. Originally this word was colloquial, like *sun-up*; but it now appears in good literary usage, as in the title of one of Whittier's books. **2.** [U. S.] A broad-brimmed hat worn by women.

sun'down"er, sun'daun'ėr, *n.* **1.** [Washington, D. C.] A physician in government employ who attends to a private practise after office-hours. **2.** [Slang, Austral.] A tramp who times his arrival at a station at sundown, in order to obtain free lodging for the night and food.

sun'dra-tree", sun'dra-trī', *n.* Same as SUNDARI.

sun'dries, sun'driz, *n. pl.* **1.** Items or things not calling for individual mention, and so treated or considered together; miscellanies. **2.** Specifically, in bookkeeping, items charged or credited together without being separately specified, to avoid a needless entry of the details.

sun'drops", sun'dreps', *n.* Either of two American species of evening-primrose, one (*Œnothera fruticosa*) of the northern and the southern United States and the other (*Œ. riparia* or *fruticosa*, var. *linearis*) chiefly in the southern States. Both have large yellow flowers, unlike the common evening-primrose, and bloom in the daytime.

sun'dry, sun'dri, *a.* **1.** Of an indefinite small number, embracing individuals not important enough to be specified separately; various; several; divers.

> I learn also *sundry* new and interesting facts in mechanics.
> GAIL HAMILTON *Country Living, Moving* p. 11. [T. & F. '63.]

2†. Separate; distinct; peculiar; also, individually apportioned. [< AS. *syndrig*, < *sundor*, apart.]

Synonyms: see MANY.

—**all and sundry**, all, jointly and severally.

> Finally he invited *all and sundry* to partake freely of the oaten cake and ale. HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 1, p. 5. [A. '88.]

—**S. Civil Appropriation Bill** [U. S.], an appropriation bill for civil-service sundries. —**sun'dry-man"**, *n.* A dealer in a variety of small articles.

—**sun'dri-ly**†, *adv.* In a variety of ways; variously.

sun'fish", sun'fish', *n.* **1.** A large moloid pelagic plectognath fish of the open sea, having a deep compressed body truncate behind, as *Mola mola* of the North Atlantic. **2.** A North-American fresh-water centrarchoid perch-like fish of *Lepomis* or a related genus. *Lepomis gibbosus* is the **common sunfish**, *L. auritus* the **long-**

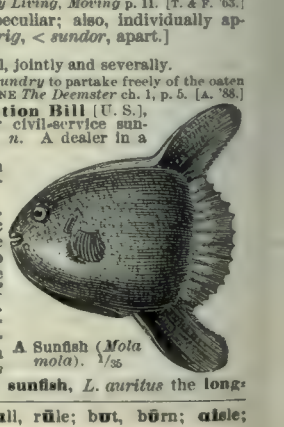
A Sunfish (*Mola mola*). 1/35

A Sun-grebe (*Heliornis fulica*). 1/12

cared s., and *L. pallidus* **the blue s.** Some of the species clear a subcircular area for the eggs, which the male protects. **3.** The basking shark. **4.** The opah. **5.** The moonfish. **6.** The boarfish. **7.** A jellyfish, especially one of the larger species.

sun'flow"er, sun'flou'gr, *n.* **1.** A tall, erect, stout, rough herb (*Helianthus annuus*) of the aster family (*Compositæ*), from 5 to 10 feet high, with large ovate or cordate 3-veined leaves and large terminal flat circular heads of flowers, those in the center tubular and usually purple, and those on the margin strap-shaped and bright-yellow. It is very common in gardens in the United States, and cultivated extensively in England and other countries for the seeds, which are fed to pigs, sheep, poultry, etc., and are regarded as superior to linseed for feeding cattle. **2.** Any other species of the genus *Helianthus*. **3.** Something supposed to resemble a sunflower. (1) In some electrical apparatus, a series of alternate insulating and conducting pieces radiating from a center. (2) A kind of protractor used in civil engineering.

sung, sung, *imp. & pp.* of SING, *v.*

sun'-gem", sun-glow, etc. See SUN.

sun'god", sun'god', *n. Myth.* One of the ancient personifications of the sun or his attributes; a solar god, as the Roman Sol or Apollo, the Greek Helios, the Vedic Aditya, or the Egyptian Ra.

sunk, sunk, *imp. & pp.* of SINK, *v.*

sunk, *n.* Prov. Brit.] A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. **sonk:.**

sunk'en, sunk'n, *C. W.* -gn, *E.*), *a.* **1.** Deeply or abnormally depressed, or fallen in; as, a *sunken* eye; his *sunken* cheek. **2.** Located beneath the surface of the ground or the water; as, a *sunken* battery; a *sunken* road.

Help the good ship, showing the *sunken* rock.
TENNYSON *Harold* act ii, sc. 2.

sun'ket, sun'ket, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A dainty.

sun'kie, sun'ki, *n.* [Scot.] A low stool.

sunks, sunks, *n.* [Scot.] A saddle for two.

sun'less, sun'les, *a.* Devoid of warmth and light from the sun; dark; shadowed; cheerless.

Altogether, our winter will have been *sunless* for one hundred and forty days.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 143. [C. & P. '56.]

—sun'less-ness, *n.*

sun'let, sun'let, *n.* A coin worn as an ornament; literally, a little sun.

She wore an open caul upon her head, sprinkled with beads of coral, and strung with coin-pieces called *sanlets*.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 219. [S.]

sun'light", sun'lait', *n.* **1.** The light of the sun. **2.** Same as SUN-BURNER. **—sun'light"ed**, *pa.*

sun'like", sun'laik', *a.* Like the sun. **sun'ly‡.**

sun'lit", sun'lit', *a.* Lit by the sun; bright with sunshine.

sun'-muse", sun-myth, etc. See SUN.

sunn, sun, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as SUNN HEMP. **sunt.**

Sun'na, sun'a, *n.* That part of the orthodox Mohammedan creed or law based on traditions of the Prophet's words and deeds: regarded by a numerous sect as of equal importance with the Koran. [< Ar. *sunna*, tradition.] **Son'na‡; Sun'nah‡.**

Sun'ni, sun'i, *n.* [Ar.] Same as SUNNITE. **Sun'neet.**

Sun'ni-ah, sun'i-a, *n.* The Sunnite sect. [< SUNNA.]

sun'ni-ly, sun'i-li, *adv.* In a sunny manner; especially, with the effect of sunshine; sweetly; brightly; cheerily.

sun'ni-ness, sun'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sunny.

sun'nage†.

sun'nish†, *a.* Sunlike; sunny.

Sun'nite, sun'ait. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sunnites. **II.** *n.* An orthodox Mohammedan of the sect that accepts Sunna (tradition) and Koran as of equal authority: including most of the Mohammedans among the Turks, Arabians, Afghans, North-Africans, and East-Indians: opposed to *Shiite*. [< SUNNA.] **Sun'ni‡.**

The schism of the *Sunnites* and the Schiis (the first of whom acknowledge and the last of whom repudiate the three immediate successors of the Prophet, the Caliphs Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, had distracted the Mahometan world from the earliest times. The Ottoman Turks have been *Sunnites*. The contrary tenets have prevailed in Persia. CREASY *History of the Ottoman Turks* ch. 8, p. 131. [H. H. & CO. '77]

sun'nu, sun'nu, *n.* An East-African antelope (*Kobus leucotis*) allied to the water-buck.

sun'nud, sun'ud, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A charter or patent; deed of authorization.

sun'ny, sun'i, *a.* [SUN'NI-ER; SUN'NI-EST.] **1.** Filled with the light and warmth of the sun; exposed to the influence of the sun; as, *a sunny* day; a *sunny* room; the *sunny* south. **2.** Bright like the sun; lustrous; genial like the sunshine; cheery; as, a *sunny* smile.

A *sunny* disposition is the very soul of success, enabling a man to do double the labor that he could without it.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 15, p. 222. [S. C. G. '73.]

3. Issuing from the sun; as, *sunny* rays.

Synonyms: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL.

—sunny side. 1. The side, as of a hill or a house, facing the sun. **2.** Figuratively, the cheerful view of any question. **—sun'ny sweet"**, *a.* Combining brightness and sweetness. **—s.-warm**, *a.* Warmed by the sun.

sun'ny, *n.* [SUN'NIES, *pl.*] The common sunfish.

sun'perch", sun-proof, etc. See SUN.

sun'rise", sun'raiz', *n.* **1.** The daily first appearance of the sun above the horizon, with the phenomena just preceding and following; especially, the brightening aspect of the sky just before the sun's appearance.

A cloudless *sunrise* in mid-ocean is beyond comparison for simple grandeur. It is like Dante's style, bare and perfect. Naked sun meets naked sea, the true classic of nature.
LOWELL *Fireside Travels, At Sea* p. 164. [T. & F. '64.]

2. The time at which the sun rises. **3.** [Poet.] That part of the horizon at which the sun rises; the east; orient. **sun'ri"sing‡.** [Archaic].

sun'set", sun'set', *n.* **1.** The disappearance of the sun below the horizon in its apparent diurnal motion, with the phenomena just preceding and following, especially in the heavens. **2.** The time at which the sun sets; loosely, early evening; twilight. **3.** That part of the horizon at which the sun sets; the west; the occident. **4.** Figuratively, the ending or decline; as, the *sunset* of life. **5.** In the West Indies, a peculiar mixed drink.

—sun'set"-col"ors, *n. pl.* Bands of color in the west parallel to the horizon. In order upward they are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and they are accompanied by a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the counter-glow. **—s.-shell**, *n.* A psammobioid bivalve; so called from the radiating color-marks.

sun'set"ting†, *n.* The setting of the sun; sunset.

sun'shade", sun'shēd', *n.* Anything used as a shade or protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically: (1) A ladies' parasol, especially one with a handle hinged so as to permit adjustment of the top. (2) An awning. (3) A protection for the eyes, made of shirred silk, formerly constituting part of a lady's bonnet. Called also an **ugly.** (4) A darkened glass used with sextants and telescopes for viewing the sun. (5) A tube protecting the object-glass of a telescope from a strong light. (6) A broad-brimmed hat or a sunbonnet.

The Sunshine-recorder Used by the United States Weather Bureau.

sun'shine", sun'shain', *n.* **1.** The shining light and radiance of the sun, regarded either as passing through or filling the air or as resting on the place where it falls; as, the air was full of *sunshine;* a spot of *sunshine* on the floor. **2.** Figuratively, any enlivening or cheering influence; brightness; as, the *sunshine* of her presence.

And all was *sunshine* in each little breast.
ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* pt. i, l. 34.

—sun'shine"-re-cord"er, *n.* An instrument for indicating the duration of sunshine: usually either a spherical lens whose focus moves with the sun, and leaves a scorched path on a curved strip of paper, or a dark chamber in which the rays, admitted through a minute hole, trace a line photographically on sensitized paper. **—to be in the s.** [Slang, Eng.], to be tipsy.

The instrument, adjusted by the thumbscrews to suit the angle of the sun, is so placed that the plates (*p*) are exposed to the forenoon and afternoon sun respectively. When the sunshine penetrates the hole at *h*, it makes a permanent track on the photographic paper inside the cylinder. Each day of the month the plates are shifted one notch downward, and the result is the printing of a complete record of the times and duration of sunshine for the month.

—sun'shi"ny, *a.* **sun'shi"ning†.**

Synonyms: see BRIGHT.

sun'snake", sun-soap, etc. See SUN.

sun'spot", sun'-spot', *n. Astron.* A dark and generally

Sun-spots.

The upper part of the illustration shows a spot on the sun's limb, with the earth, to indicate comparative size. The lower part shows three adjacent spots as seen directly, with umbra, penumbra filaments, and surrounding faculæ.

irregular spot appearing on the surface of the sun, within 35° of its equator. It has a dark central part, the *umbra*, sometimes crossed by brighter filaments called *bridges*. Surrounding the umbra is the ring-shaped *penumbra*, crossed radially at close intervals by the *filamentary structure*, probably consisting of matter from the photosphere drawn inward. The spots are frequently surrounded by a ring of faculæ. They are lower than the general surface of the sun, are cooler in the center, and seem to be formed by descending currents of gases. The relative number of sun-spots has a periodic frequency of about 11 years, with 3½ years from minimum to maximum. The dates of maximum frequency have been 1837, 1848, 1860, 1871, 1882, 1893.

sun'spurge", sun'-spōrj', *n.* A symmetrical milky weed (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*), a spurgewort of cultivated grounds in Europe and the United States, with a smooth stem 6 to 12 inches high, forking successively into 5 rays, then 3, etc. Called also *wartweed, wartwort, wart-grass,* and *wart-spurge,* from the reputed value of its milky juice for curing warts.

sun'stead†, *n.* A solstice. **sun'sted†.**

sun'stone", sun'stōn', *n.* Aventurin feldspar. See AVENTURIN.

sun'stroke", sun'strōk', *n. Pathol.* A sudden cerebral disturbance, often with apoplectic symptoms, due to exposure to excessive heat, generally that of the sun.

sun'struck", sun'struc', *a.* Affected with sunstroke.

sunt, sunt, *n.* The wood of the babul. **sunt'-tree"‡.**

sun'tree", sun-trout, etc. See SUN.

sun'up", sun'up', *n.* [Local, U. S.] Sunrise.

sun'ward, sun'ward, *a.* Facing toward the sun.

Then on the *sunward* side [of a comet] the nucleus begins to emit luminous jets. C. A. YOUNG *Elements of Astronomy* § 387, p. 259. [G. & CO. '90.]

—sun'ward, sun'wards, *adv.*

sun'wise", sun'waiz', *adv.* With the sun. See AGAINST THE SUN, under SUN.

sun'year", etc. See SUN.

su'o ju're, sū'ō jū're *or* -rē [L.] In one's own right.

su'o lo'co, sū'ō lō'cō. [L.] *Mus.* In its own place; as written.

su"o-vet"au-ri'li-a, sū"o-vet'ô-rui'li-ą *or* -au-ri'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The sacrifice of a boar (sus), a ram (ovis), and a bullock (taurus): offered to male deities in most cases of lustration. Female or young animals were offered to female deities. See LUSTRATION.

sup, sup, *v.* [SUPPED; SUP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, as fluid food, in successive mouthfuls or spoonfuls. **2.** [Scot.] To partake of with a spoon. **3†.** To supply with or invite to supper.

II. *i.* **1.** To partake of the evening meal or supper.

'Come, fellow soldiers,' says he [Leonidas], 'eat your dinners here as if you were to *sup* in another world.' SENECA *Morals* tr. by L'Estrange *Of a Happy Life* ch. 16, p. 159. [L. '80.]

2. To take into the mouth with the lips; sip. **3.** [Scot.] To feed oneself with a spoon. [< AS. *sūpan*, sup.]

sup, *n.* A mouthful or taste of liquid or semiliquid food; a quantity, as of soup, porridge, or pudding, such as is easily received and swallowed at one time.

su-pawn', su-pōn', *C.* (sū-, *E. W.*; sū'pōn, *Wr.*), *n.* [U. S.] Mush or hasty pudding, consisting mainly of boiled Indian-corn meal. [Of Am. Ind. origin.] **se-pawn'‡; se-pon'‡; sup-pawn'‡.**

supe, sūp, *vi.* [SUPED; SU'PING.] **1.** *Theat.* To act as a super. **2.** [Colloq.] To play the toady.

supe, *n.* **1.** *Theat.* A super. **2.** [College Slang, U. S.] A sycophant or toady. [Abbr. of SUPERI, *n.*]

su"pel-lec'tile†, 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. **II.** *n.* Any article of household furniture; hence, anything ornamental.

super-, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond. (1) Above in position. (2) Above in degree or amount: usually denoting excess. [< L. *super-*, < *super*, over.]

In the following list of words *super-* denotes excess or superiority; as, *supercritical*, excessively critical; *super-excellence*, superior excellence, etc.

superabound	superexcellence	superponderate†
superacidulated	superexcellent	superpraise†
superagency	superexcitation	superproportion†
superalimentation	superexcrescence	superpurgation†
superarrogant†	superfecundity	superregal
superceremonious†	superfibrination	superreward†, *v.*
supercivilized	superfineal†	supersensitive
supercomprehension	superfoliation†	supersensitiveness
superconformity†	superingenious	superspiritual
supercritical†	superintellectual	superspirituality
supercurious†	superinvolution	superstrain†
superendow	supernutrition	supersubtilized
superethical	superordinary	supersubtle
superexalt	superoxygenation	supersubtlety
superexaltation	superpleased†	supersulfurized
superexceed†	superpolitic†	supertragical

—su"per-ac-ro'mi-al, *a.* Situated above the acromion. **—su"pra-ac-ro'mi-al;.— su"per-ad-ven'ient**, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Coming to the assistance or support of something else; acting as an auxiliary. **2.** Coming without expectation. **—su"per-al'bal**, *a.* Situated in the upper part of the white matter of the brain; as, the *superalbal* veins. **—su'per-al"tar**, *n.* **1.** A consecrated stone slab or long block, or a small portable stone altar, laid on an unconsecrated altar. **2.** Sometimes, incorrectly, a retable. **—su"per-am"bu-la'cral**, *a. Echin.* Situated above the ambulacra. **-su"per-a'nal**, *a.* Same as SUPRAANAL. **—su"per-an-gel'ic**, *a.* Of more than angelic nature or status; of or pertaining to a condition more exalted than the angelic. **—su"per-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Situated above the angular bone of the mandible; surangular. **—su"per-an'nate†**, *vi.* To outlive the year. **—su"per-a'queous**, *a.* [Rare.] Situated above water. **—su"per-ax'il-la-ry**, *a. Bot.* Same as SUPRAAXILLARY. **—su"per-cal'en-dered**, *a.* Of a superexcellent finish: said of paper that has passed through several courses of rolling. **—su"per-cal-lo'sal**, *Anat.* **1.** *a.* Situated above the corpus callosum; as, the *supercallosal* fissure. **II.** *n.* The supercallosal fissure. **—su"per-cau'o-py**, *n. Arch.* An upper arch or gable above a lesser arch, gable, niche, or recess. **—su"per-car'bon-ate**, *n. Chem.* Same as BICARBONATE. **— su"per-car'bu-ret-ed, su"per-car'bu-ret-ted**, *a. Chem.* Same as BICARBURETED. **—su"per-car'pal**, *a.* Situated at the upper part of the carpus. **—su"per-ce-les'tial**, *a.* **1.** Being or occurring beyond the firmament; situated above the canopy of heaven. **2.** Same as SUPERANGELIC. **—su"per-cen'tral**, *a.* Situated above a center; specifically, occurring above the central sulcus of the brain. **—su"per-cer'e-bral**, *a.* Situated at the upper part of the cerebrum; as, the *supercerebral* veins. **—su"per-charge'**, *vt.* **1.** To charge beyond bearing capacity; overfill or overload. **2.** *Her.* To delineate (a charge) over another charge. **—su"per-charge"**, *n. Her.* One charge or device borne upon another. **—su"per-class"**, *n. Biol.* A group embracing one or more classes; as, the *superclass Amphicondylia* (mammals); the *superclass Monocondylia* or *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles). **—su"per-co-lum'nar**, *a. Arch.* Characterized by supercolumniation; also, erected above a column or row of columns. **—su"per-co-lum"ni-a'tion**, *n. Arch.* **1.** Any work exhibiting one order placed above another, as a work whose first story is Corinthian and whose second story is Tuscan. **2.** The art or process of placing orders thus. **—su"per-con-cep'tion†**, *n.* Superfetation. **—su"per-con-form'a-ble**, *a.* Conformed or conforming to excess. **—su"per-con'scious**, *a.* Above consciousness; loftily unconcerned. **—su"per-con'se-quence†**, *n.* A remote consequence or meaning. **—su"per-cres'cence†**, *n.* Anything growing upon another growing thing; a parasite. **—su"per-cres'cent†**, *a.* **—su"per-cre-ta'ceous**, *a.* Same as SUPRACRETACEOUS. **—su"per-crust"**, *n. Geol.* The series of stratified rocks that rest directly upon the first-formed crust of the earth. **—su'per-curve"**, *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in two-dimensional space. [C.] **—su"per-den'tate**, *a.* Having teeth in the upper jaw only, as certain cetaceans: opposed to *subdentate*. **—su"per-de-ter'min-ate**, *a.* Having more conditions than ordinarily admit of determination. **—su"per-dom'i-nant**, *n. Mus.* The tone just above the dominant; the sixth or submediant. **—su"per-du'ral**, *a.* Situated at the upper part of the dura mater of the brain; as, the *superdural* veins. **—su"per-em-bat'tled**, *a. Her.* Embattled along the upper edge only. **—su"per-em'i-nence**, *n.* The state of being supereminent. **su"per-em'i-nen-cy†. —su"per-em'i-nent**, *a.* Of surpassing eminence or excellence. **2.** Overtopping or overlooking all around; of majestic eleva-

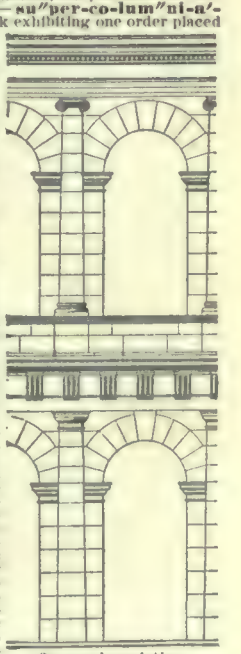
Supercolumniation.
Ionic pillars upon Doric. (From the Theater of Marcellus, Rome.)

tion.—**su″per-em′i-nent-ly**, *adv.*—**su″per-er′o-gant**†, *a.* Same as SUPEREROGATORY.—**su″per-es-sen′tial**, *a.* Transcending mere essence: said of the Absolute by Produs and other Platonists.—**su′per-fam′i-ly**, *n. Biol.* A classificatory group intermediate between a suborder and a family; as, the *superfamily Percoidea*, including the perch and related families.—**su″per-fec″un-da′tion**, *n. Physiol.* The impregnation of two or more ova of the same stage of development by different coitions.—**su″per-fe′tate**, *vi.* To conceive again prior to birth of a fetus already conceived. **su″per-fete′t**; **su″per-fœ′tate**†.—**su″per-fe-ta′tion**, *n. Physiol.* **1.** The second impregnation of a female already pregnant. **2.** [Rare.] The progeny resulting from such second impregnation; hence, any unusual additional growth.—**su″per-fœ-ta′tion**†.—**su″per-feu-da′tion**, *n. Feudal Law.* The creation or grant of a feud in land out of or upon a previous feud in the same land.—**su″per-fis′sure**, *n.* A fissure formed by the overlapping of two convolutions of the brain.—**su″per-fron′tal**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the frontal lobe of the brain; as, the *superfrontal* convolution. **II.** *n. Eccl.* **1.** That portion of an altar-cloth which covers the altar-top and overhangs slightly in front. **2**†. A dossal.—**su″per-func′tion**, *n. Biol.* Excessive functional activity.—**su″per-func′tion-al**, *a.*—**su″per-fuse′**, *v.* [Rare.] **1.** *t.* To pour so as to cover something else, as cod-liver oil on wine. **II.** *i.* To be poured over something else.—**su″per-fu′sion**, *n.* Same as SURFUSION.—**su″per-gyre′**, *n.* A convolution of the brain that covers another one wholly or in part.—**su″per-her′e-sy**†, *n.* A heresy founded on another heresy.—**su″per-hive″**, *n.* A movable upper compartment in a beehive.—**su″per-hu′mer-al**, *n.* Something worn or borne upon the shoulders. Specifically (*Eccl.*): (1) The pallium of an archbishop. (2) The amice worn at mass. (3) The sacerdotal Jewish ephod.—**su″per-hu′mer-ate**†, *vt.* To carry or bear, as in relief of another; shoulder.—**su″per-im-ag′i-na-ry**, *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.—**su″per-im″preg-na′tion**, *n.* Same as SUPERFETATION.—**su″per-in-due′**†, *v.* To put on; adopt; assume.—**su″per-in″e-nar′ri-bl(e**, *a.* [Rare.] Extremely incapable of being described.—**su″per-in′fi-nite**, *n. Math.* Extending through infinity into another region; as, a *superinfinite* quantity.—**su″per-in-fuse′**, *vt.* To pour or infuse over or upon.—**su″per-in-jec′tion**, *n.* An injection following upon another injection.—**su″per-in-spect′**, *vt.* [Rare.] To inspect by superintendence; supervise.—**su″per-in″sti-tu′tion**, *n. Eccl. Law.* One institution upon another; specifically, the institution of a clergyman in a benefice to which another has already been instituted, two parties claiming the right of presentation.—**su″per-in-ves′ti-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] An outer robe or upper garment.—**su″per-ja′cent**, *a.* Lying or resting immediately upon or above something else; superincumbent.—**su″per-la′tion**†, *n.* Undue exaltation or glorification of anything; exaggeration.—**su′per-line**, *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space. [C.]—**su″per-lin′ear**, *n. Math.* A determinant.—**su″per-lu′crate**†, *vt.* To gain over and above; gain in excess.—**su″per-lu-cra′tion**†, *n.*—**su″per-lu′nar**, *a.* [Rare.] Being above the moon; celestial. **su″per-lu′na-ry**†.—**su″per-ma-te′ri-al**, *a.* Transcending or superior to matter.—**su″per-max-il′la**, **-max′il-la-ry**, same as SUPRAMAXILLA, etc.—**su″per-me′di-al**, *a.* Being above the middle.—**su″per-mol′e-cule**, *n.* A combination of molecules acting as a physical unit; a compound molecule.—**su″per-mun′dane**, *a.* Being above the world; celestial. **su″per-mun′di-al**†.—**su″per-neg′a-tiv(e**, *a.* Containing two negatives.—**su″per-nod′ic-al**†, *a.* Extreme; excessive; supreme.—**su″per-nor′mal**, *a.* [Rare.] Being beyond the normal; extraordinary.—**su″per-nu′mer-ous**†, *a.* Excessively numerous; superabundant.—**su″per-oc-cip′i-tal**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain; supraoccipital. **II.** *n.* The supraoccipital bone. **su″pra-oc-cip′i-tal**‡.—**su′per-oc″tave**, *n. Mus.* **1.** A coupler, on an organ, that draws down the higher octave of any key struck. **2.** An organ-stop a fifteenth higher than the principal.—**su″per-om-niv′a-lent**†, *a.* Omnipotent over all.—**su″per-or″der**, *O.* (**su″per-or′der**, *W.*), *n. Biol.* A group intermediate between an order and a class.—**su″per-or′di-nal**, *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a superorder.—**su″per-ox′id**, **su″per-ox′ide**, *n. Chem.* Same as PEROXID.—**su′per-par″a-site**, *n.* An organism parasitic in another parasitic organism.—**su″per-par″a-sit′ic**, *a.*—**su″per-par′a-si″tism**, *n.*—**su″per-par-tic′u-lar**†, *a.* Being in the ratio of a given number to the next lower number.—**su-per-par-tic″u-lar′i-ty**, *n.*—**su″per-par′ti-ent**†, *a.* Being in the ratio of one number to another less than it by several units.—**su″per-pet-ro′sal**, *a.* Situated at the upper part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; as, the *superpetrosal* sinus of the dura mater.—**su″per-phys′ic-al**, *a.* Same as SUPERORGANIC.—**su′per-plant″**†, *n.* A plant growing upon another; an epiphyte; a parasite.—**su′per-plust**, *n.* A surplus.—**su′per-plus″age**†, *n.* Surplusage.—**su″per-quad″ri-par′ti-ent**, *a.* Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.—**su″per-quad″ri-quin′tal**†.—**su″per-re-flec′tion**†, *n.* The reflection of a reflection.—**su″per-ros′tral**, *a.* Situated above the rostrum or beak; as, a *superrostral* spine.—**su″per-roy′al**, *a.* Larger than royal: said of paper of a certain size. See PAPER.—**su″per-sa′cral**, *a.* Situated dorsally from the sacrum.—**su″per-sa′li-ent**†, *a.* [Rare.] Leaping upon something.—**su″per-sa′li-en-cy**, *n.*—**su′per-salt″**, *n. Chem.* An acid salt. See SALT.—**su″per-scap′u-la**, *n.* The separately developed vertebral border of the scapula.—**su″per-scap′u-lar**, *a.* Situated above the scapula; suprascapular.—**su″per-sec′u-lar**†, *a.* Elevated above or superior to the mundane and secular.—**su″per-sen′si-bl(e**, *a.* Being above or beyond the range of the senses; supersensual.—**su″per-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*—**su″per-sen′su-al**, *a.* Being above the senses; supersensible; specifically, spiritual. **su″per-sen′so-ry**†.[Rare].—**su″per-sen′su-ous**, *a.* **1.** Same as SUPERSENSUAL. **2.** Excessively sensuous.—**su″per-so′lar**, *a.* [Rare.] Situated above the sun.—**su″per-sphe-noi′dal**, *a. Anat.* Situated on or over the sphenoid bone.—**su″per-spi′nous**, *a.* Situated above a spine; supraspinous.—**su″per-stra′tum**, *n.* A layer superimposed upon another or a superficial layer.—**su″per-sub-stan′tial**, *a.* **1.** Being beyond the sphere of substance or matter; supersensible; also, beyond the range of reality; above being. **2.** More than substantial; more than substance: with reference to the "daily" (bread) of the Lord's Prayer, rendered *supersubstantialis* in the Vulgate, *Matt.* vi, 11.—**su′per-sur″face**, *n. Math.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space. [C.]—**su-per′sust**, *n. Mus.* A very high soprano voice or part.—**su″per-tel-lu′ric**, *a.* Situated above the earth and the surrounding atmosphere.—**su″per-tem′po-ral**‡. **1.** *a.* Being beyond time or independent of it. **II.** *n.* That which is above the temporal; the eternal.—**su″per-tem′po-ral**‡, *a.* Situated in the upper part of the temporal region or lobe.—**su″per-ter-ra′ne-an**, *a.* [Rare.] Being on or above the surface of the earth; not subterranean.—**su″per-ter′rene**, *a.* Being above the earth; celestial. **su″per-ter-res′tri-al**‡.—**su″per-to′tus**, *n.* See BALANDRANA.—**su″per-tu″ber-a′tion**, *n. Bot.* The production of young tubers from old ones while yet growing, as often observed in potatoes.—**su′per-tu″nic**, *n.* A garment worn over a tunic.—**su″per-va-ca′ne-ous**†, *a.* Unnecessary; superfluous.—**su″per-va-ca′ne-ous-ly**†, *adv.*—**su″per-va-ca′ne-ous-ness**†, *n.*—**su″per-vac′u-ous**†, *a.* More than is required; supererogatory.—**su″per-veil′lance**, *n.* Surveillance: a hybrid form.—**su″per-vis′u-al**, *a.* Being beyond the ordinary power of vision.—**su″per-vive′**†, *vi.* To outlive; survive.—**su″per-vo-lute′**, *W.* (**su′per-vo-lute**, *C.*), *a. Bot.* Having a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud, as in the morning-glory. **su″per-vo-lu′tiv(e**‡.

su′per[1], siū′pėr, *n. Theat.* A supernumerary: an abbreviation.

Professional *supers*, taken as a class, are the most utterly dismal specimens of humanity to be met with in this world. Compared with them, 'sandwich-men' are dashing and rollicky.
J. K. JEROME *On the Stage and Off* ch. 6, p. 78. [L. P.]

su′per[2], *n.* A superintendent: an abbreviation.

su′per[3], *n.* In bee-keeping: (1) A receptacle placed over a hive, in which the bees may store surplus honey. (2) [Eng.] A hive placed over another hive. [Abbr. of SUPERHIVE; see under SUPER-.]

su′per[4], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A watch.

su′per-a-bl(e, siū′pėr-ą-bl, *a.* That can be surmounted; conquerable. [< L. *superabilis*, < *super*, over.]

It is over the duty of a leader of armies to hope that obstacles may be *superable*, unless he has proved them insuperable.
R. L. DABNEY *T. J. Jackson* ch. 7, p. 237. [BLE. '66.]

—su′per-a-bl(e-ness, *n.*—**su′per-a-bly**, *adv.*

su″per-a-bun′dance, siū″pėr-ą-bun′dąns, *n.* **1.** The state of being superabundant; excess. **2.** That which is superabundant; an excessive amount.

Synonyms: see EXCESS.

su″per-a-bun′dant, siū″pėr-ą-bun′dąnt, *a.* Abounding excessively; more abundant than is sufficient; excessive. [< LL. *superabundan(t)s*, ppr. of *superabundo*, superabound, < L. *super*, over; and see ABUNDANT.]

Synonyms: see REDUNDANT.

—su″per-a-bun′dant-ly, *adv.*

su″per-add′, siū″pėr-ad′, *vt.* To add in addition to what has been added.

To make co-operation a success you must *superadd* to the principle of consent the principle of authority. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 230. [F. & W. '91.]

[< L. *superaddo*, < *super*, over; and see ADD.]

—su″per-ad-di′tion, *n.*

su″per-an′nu-ate, siū″pėr-an′yu-êt, *v.* [-A″TED; -A″TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incapacitate by age or the lapse of years: usually in the past participle.

'Sailor's Snug Harbor' . . . occupies a beautiful site on the banks of the Kill von Kull, and is a retreat for aged and *superannuated* seamen. W. S. WILSON in *Memorial Hist. New York* vol. iv, ch. 1, p. 36. [N. Y. HIST. CO. '93.]

2. To cause to retire on account of age; place on the retired list and give a pension to; as, to *superannuate* a judge.

II. *i.* **1.** To become deteriorated or incapacitated by long service. **2**†. To outlive the year. [< SUPER- + L. *annus*, year.]

—su″per-an′nu-ate, *a.* Superannuated.

su″per-an″nu-a′tion, siū″pėr-an″yu-ê′shun, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being superannuated; incapacity or disqualification by age.

One noticeable fact is observed in relation to the politicians of the day—their careers were generally brief. *Superannuation* came early. NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 67. [C. CO.]

2. The act of superannuating, or the state of being superannuated, as one placed on the retired list.

He had previously been granted *superannuation* in the navy in consequence of his long services, and received a small pension.
MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Dunckerley* p. 233. [MOS. '79.]

3. The allowance or pension granted on retirement in consideration of past services: used also attributively. **4.** The state of being old-fashioned or antiquated.

su″per-a′tion, siū″pėr-ê′shun, *n.* **1.** The act of overcoming or surmounting. **2.** The seeming passing of one planet by another in longitude. [< L. *superatio(n-)*, < *superatus*, pp. of *supero*, go over, < *super*, over.]

su-perb′, siu-pėrb′, *a.* **1.** Having grand, impressive beauty; majestic; imposing; stately; as, a *superb* landscape; a *superb* edifice.

Constantinople, as seen from the water, is *superb*.
S. C. BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* ch. 27, p. 538. [H. '79.]

2. Sumptuously elegant; luxurious; splendid; rich and costly; as, *superb* jewels. **3.** [Colloq.] Very fine or good; first-class; first-rate. **4**†. Overbearing; haughty; arrogant; proud. [< L. *superbus*, < *super*, over.]

Synonyms: see GORGEOUS.

—superb warbler, an Australian malurine singing bird, the male of which has a part of the plumage intensely blue in the breeding-season.

—su-perb′ly, *adv.*—**su-perb′ness**, *n.*

su-per′bi-ate†, *vt.* To render arrogant and proud.

su-per′bi-ous†, *a.* Arrogant; haughty; disdainful.

su″per-bi-par′ti-ent, siū″pėr-bai-pär′ti-ent. **I.** *a.* Being to another number as 5 to 3. **su″per-bi-ter′tial**‡. **II.** *n.* A number that approximately divides another into 2 equal parts, leaving a remainder. [< LL. *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L. *super*, over, + *bis*, doubly, + *partio* (ppr. *partien(t-)s*); see PART, *v.*]

—superbipartient double, a number that is to another in the ratio of 8 to 3.

su″per-bi-quin′tal, siū″pėr-bai-cwin′tal, *a.* Being to another number as 7 to 5. [< SUPER- + BI- + QUINTAL.]

su″per-car′go, siū″pėr-cär′gō, *n. Com.* An agent on board ship sent by owners of the merchandise to have charge of the cargo, to sell it abroad, and to purchase a return cargo. [< Sp. *sobrecarga*, < *sobre* (< L. *super*), over, + *carga* = F. *charge;* see CHARGE, *n.*]

—su″per-car′go-ship, *n.* The office or position of a supercargo.

su-perch′er-y†, *n.* Imposture; deception; fraud.

su″per-cil′i-a, siū″pėr-sil′i-ą, *n.* Plural of SUPERCILIUM.

su″per-cil′i-a′ris, siū″pėr-sil″i-ê′ris *or* -ą′ris, *n.* [-RES, -RÎZ *or* -rês, *pl.*] The corrugator supercilii. See CORRUGATOR. [< L. *supercilium;* see SUPERCILIUM.]

su″per-cil′i-a-ry, siū″pėr-sil′i-ę-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the eyebrow; situated over the eyebrow; superorbital; as, the *superciliary* arches. **2.** Having a patch or streak above the eye; as, the *superciliary* woodpecker. [< L. *supercilium;* see SUPERCILIUM.]

su″per-cil′i-ous, siū″[*or* siū″]pėr-sil′i-us (XIII), *a.* Exhibiting haughty and careless contempt, as by an elevation of the eyebrows or supercilia; indicative of or prompted by such feelings; insolently proud; arrogant; overbearing. [< L. *superciliosus*, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid.]

Synonyms: see HAUGHTY.

—su″per-cil′i-ous-ly, *adv.*—**su″per-cil′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

su″per-cil′i-um, siū″pėr-sil′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The eyebrow; also, the region or ridge of the eyebrow. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A transverse antepagment over a door. (2) A small fillet on each side of the scotia of an Ionic base. **3.** *Entom.* An arched line over an eye-spot. See LEPIDOPTERA. [L., < *super*, above, + *cilium*, eyelid.]

su″per-er′o-gate, siū″pėr-er′o-gêt, *vi.* [-GA″TED; -GA″TING.] To do more than any obligation calls for, and so to obtain a surplus of merit or claim to reward; hence, to atone in this way for what is defective or insufficient in oneself or in others. [< LL. *supererogatus;* see SUPEREROGATION.]

su″per-er″o-ga′tion, siū″pėr-er′o-gê′shun, *n.* The act of supererogating; the performance of any meritorious act in excess of the demands of duty; hence, something superfluous or uncalled for.

Did it [the sinking of a deep well] not seem a work of strange redundancy and *supererogation*, when the valley was musical with streams hard by!
J. R. MACDUFF *Noontide at Sychar* ch. 1, p. 13. [J. N. & CO. '69.]

[< LL. *supererogatio(n-)*, < *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogo*, spend over and above, < L. *super*, over, + *erogo*, expend, < *e*, out, + *rogo*, ask.]—**works of supererogation.** **1.** *R. C. Theol.* Good works in excess of the strict requirements of the divine law, which, when performed by holy men and sanctified by Christ, furnish a store of merit to atone for past failings, or to obtain an increase of grace. **2.** Voluntary works besides, over, and above God's commandments: a controversial phrase borrowed from Article xiv of the Thirty-nine Articles, and used especially of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

su″per-er-og′a-to-ry, siū″pėr-er-ėg′ą-to-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supererogation; superfluous. **su″per-er-og′a-tiv(e**‡ [Rare].

su′per-fice†, *n.* Same as SUPERFICIES.

su″per-fi′cial, siū″pėr-fish′ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming the superficies or surface.

The interior parts of the earth must be much more dense than the *superficial* crust. SILLIMAN *Physics* § 102, p. 71. [I. B. & CO.]

2. Knowing and understanding only the ordinary and the obvious; characterized or produced by such partial knowledge; not deep, learned, or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* writer; *superficial* treatment of a subject. **3.** Being only on the surface or not reaching much below; in anatomy, cutaneous or subcutaneous; as, *superficial* color; *superficial* fascia. [< F. *superficiel*, < LL. *superficialis*, < L. *superficies;* see SUPERFICIES.]

Synonyms: see CURSORY; SHALLOW.

—superficial contents or **content**, the area, as measured in square measure.—**s. deposits**, geological deposits at or near the surface, as alluvium or drift.

Derivatives:—**su″per-fi′cial-ist**, *n.* A person of only superficial attainments; a smatterer.—**su″per-fi″ci-al′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Superficialness. **2.** One who or that which is superficial.—**su″per-fi′cial-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *i.* To consider or treat in a superficial manner. **II.** *t.* To be wanting in thoroughness.—**su″per-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*—**su″per-fi′cial-ness**, *n.* The quality or character of being superficial; shallowness.

su″per-fi′cia-ry, siū″pėr-fish′ią-ri, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the superficies or surface; specifically, in law, situated on another's land, or resulting from such situation. [< LL. *superficiarius*, < L. *superficies;* see SUPERFICIES.]

su″per-fi′cia-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Civ. Law.* One who has a right to what is on the surface of the lands of another; specifically, one who has built a house on lands for the use of which he pays an annual rent, under a long or perpetual lease.

su″per-fi′ci-es, siū″pėr-fish′i-îz *or* siū″pėr-fish′îz (XIII), *n.* **1.** A surface or its area; superficial area.

The mosque of Cordoba . . . covers, therefore, 157,500 square feet, being a larger *superficies* than that of any Christian church except St. Peter's at Rome. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, pt. iii, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 525. [J. M. '74.]

2. *Civ. Law.* A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent; also, the thing or the right to the thing erected on such land. [L., < *super*, over, + *facies*, face.]

su′per-fine‡, siū″pėr-fain″, *W.* (siū-pėr-fain′, *C.*), *a.* **1.** Of surpassing fineness or delicacy.

There crept in through every crevice, door, and window of their dwelling, however tightly closed, a subtle mist of *superfine* flour from the grinding-room. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* ch. 1, p. 9. [T.]

2. Of the very best quality; very choice or good. **3.** Overrefined; unduly elaborated; as, *superfine* distinctions. **4.** In forfeits, belonging to a girl or woman: opposed to *fine*, and said of the pledge to be redeemed. [< F. *superfin*, < *super-* (< L. *super*), over; and see FINE, *a.*]

su′per-fine″ness, siū″pėr-fain″nes. *W.* (siū-pėr-fain′nes, *C.*), *n.* The quality or state of being superfine.

su-per′flu-ent, siu-pėr′flu-ent, *a.* **1.** Flowing out over the top; as, *superfluent* lava. See LAVA. **2**†. Superfluous; profuse. **3**†. Floating on the surface. [< L. *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluo*, overflow, < *super*, over, + *fluo*, flow.]

su″per-flu′i-tant, siū″pėr-flū′i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Floating at the top or on the surface.—**su″per-flu′i-tance**†, *n.*

su″per-flu′i-ty, siū″pėr-flū′i-ti. *C. E. S.* (-flū′i-ti. *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being more than is needed; superabundance; as, a *superfluity* of wealth. **2.** The substance or thing that is superabundant; as, a social state in which none have *superfluities*. **3.** That part of anything that is in excess of what is needed; the superfluous part; a redundant addition.

It would be a *superfluity* of speech . . . if, not content with saying that you saw such an object, you should add that you saw it with your eyes. THOMAS REID *Powers of the Human Mind* vol. ii, essay vi, ch. 1, p. 207. [B. & BR. '03.]

4. The quality or condition of being superfluous.

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs; but competency lives longer. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 2.

5. Anything that can be dispensed with without inconvenience. [< F. *superfluité*, < LL. *superfluita(t-)s*, < L. *superfluus;* see SUPERFLUOUS.] **su-per′flu-ence**‡ [Rare].

Synonyms: see EXCESS.

su-per'flu-ous, siu-pĕr'flu-us, *a.* **1.** Being more than is needed or something that is not needed.

This bow, so useless to the sweep, and (to speak by a vulgar adage) as *superfluous* as a side-pocket to a cow.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Hazlitt* p. 239. [T. & F. '59.]

2. *Mus.* Augmented; sometimes said of an interval. **3+.** Overfed or oversupplied; furnished with superfluities. **4+.** Supererogatory. **5+.** Unduly expensive. [< L. *superfluus*, < *super*, over, + *fluo*, flow.]

Synonyms: see REDUNDANT.

—**su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being superfluous.

su"per-fœ'tate+, **-ta'tion+**. Same as SUPERFETATE, etc.

su"per-heat', siū"pĕr-hīt', *vt.* To heat to excess; overheat; specifically, to raise the temperature of (a vapor, as steam) to a point above that to which it can be raised, while at the same pressure, if in contact with water; raise to a temperature higher than the boiling-point. Compare STEAM.

A permanent gas may be considered as a *superheated* vapor; the vapor of a liquid which volatilizes at very low temperatures.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 688, p. 185. [J. B. & CO.]

—**su'per-heat"**, *n.* The degree to which steam has been superheated.—**su"per-heat'er**, *n.* A mechanical contrivance for superheating steam, as by causing it to traverse small tubes in the lower part of the chimney.

su"per-hu'man, siū"pĕr-hiū'măn, *a.* Above the range of human power or skill; superior to the nature or endowments of man.

Do not indulge romantic ideas of *super-human* excellence. Remember that the fairest creature is a fallen creature.
HANNAH MORE *Works, Celebs in Search of a Wife* in vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 340. [J. J. W. '30.]

Synonyms: see SUPERNATURAL.

—**su"per-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*—**su"per-hu-man'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being superhuman; sometimes, divinity; as, the *superhumanity* of Christ.

su"per-im-pose', siū"pĕr-im-pōz', *vt.* **1.** To lay or impose on something else. **2.** *Geol.* To establish a structural system over, independently of, and eventually upon, underlying structures: said of terranes, rivers, drainage-systems, valleys, and other features of erosion; as, a *superimposed* valley.

—**superimposed drainage** (*Geol.*), a natural system of drainage that has been established on underlying rocks independently of their structure. Three kinds are recognized: (1) by sedimentation, where the drainage-system of newer strata is formed over and independently of that of closely underlying older strata; (2) by alluviation, where an extensive alluvial deposit has established a new and independent drainage-system over that of the preceding surface; (3) by planation, where, after extensive planation of a rock-surface, a drainage-system is established independent of the underlying rock-structure.

—**su"per-im-po'sure**, *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed.

su"per-im"po-si'tion, siū"pĕr-im"po-zish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. **2.** *Geol.* The existence of a superimposed drainage or river-system. **3.** Superposition.

su"per-in-cum'bent, siū"pĕr-in-cum'bent, *a.* Resting or lying upon something else. [< L. *superincumben(t)s*, ppr. of *superincumbo*, lie upon, < *super*, above; and see INCUMBENT, *a.*]

—**su"per-in-cum'bence**, **su"per-in-cum'ben-cy**, *n.* The state of being superincumbent.

su"per-in-duce', siū"pĕr-in-diūs', *vt.* To induce or give rise to additionally; bring in or cause as an addition; superadd.

The mind, in looking at a material object, does not *superinduce* extension on it, but it observes that it is in space and must be in space. MCCOSH *Intuitions* pt. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 17. [C. & BROS. '72.]

[< L. *superinduco*, < *super*, above; and see INDUCE.]

—**su"per-in-duce'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of superinducing, or the state of being superinduced. **su"per-in-duc'tion+**. **2.** That which is superinduced.

su"per-in-tend', siū"pĕr-in-tend', *v.* **I.** *t.* To have the charge and direction of, especially of some work or movement; regulate the conduct and progress of; be responsible for; manage; supervise.

Our political problem now is, 'Can we as a nation continue together permanently — forever — half slave, and half free?' The problem is too mighty for me. May God in his mercy *superintend* the solution. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 21, p. 392. [C. CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To have charge; exercise supervision. [< LL. *superintendo*, < L. *super*, over; and see INTEND.]

su"per-in-tend'ence, siū"pĕr-in-tend'ens, *n.* The act or right of superintending; guiding and controlling supervision; direction and management; watchful care and rule. [< OF. *superintendance*, < LL. *superintendentia*, < L. *super*, over, + *intendo*; see INTEND.]

Synonyms: see OVERSIGHT.

su"per-in-tend'en-cy, siū"pĕr-in-tend'ĕn-si, *n.* **1.** The office or official rank of a superintendent. **2.** Same as SUPERINTENDENCE.

su"per-in-tend'ent, siū"pĕr-in-tend'ĕnt, *a.* Of or pertaining to superintendence or a superintendent; superintending; as, a *superintendent* committee.

su"per-in-tend'ent, *n.* One whose function is to superintend some particular work, office, or undertaking. Specifically: (1) The presiding officer of a Sunday-school. (2) In certain Protestant churches, as the English Wesleyan, a minister who oversees all the congregations in a district.

The word is often used as the official designation of one appointed to the charge and management of some institution, as a school, almshouse, museum, or cemetery, or to the supervision and control of some branch of public service; as, a *superintendent* of the police; the *superintendent* of a census, the *superintendent* of common schools.

su"per-in-tend'er‡.

Synonyms: conductor, curator, custodian, director, guardian, inspector, intendant, manager, master, overseer, superior, supervisor, warden.

—**su"per-in-tend'ent-ship**, *n.* The position or official rank of a superintendent; superintendency.

su-pe'ri-or, siu-pī'ri-ĕr, *a.* **1.** Surpassing in quantity, quality, or degree; especially, more excellent; preferable; finer; grander; as, *superior* in numbers; in an absolute sense, of great excellence; as, a *superior* man.

Superior virtue and *superior* sense
To knaves and fools will always give offence.
CHURCHILL *Epistle to William Hogarth* l. 3.

We have been frequently struck with one circumstance — the sensibility of *superior* minds. THOMAS WALLACE *Our Note Book* pencilling ix, p. 99. [P. & CO. '53.]

2. Of more excellent rank or dignity; belonging to a higher grade: as, a *superior* court; *superior* studies. **3.** Too great or dignified to be under the influence of something specified: with *to*; as, *superior to* envy.

The cause we are engaged in is so just and righteous, that we must try to rise *superior to* every obstacle in its support.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *Dec. 5, 1775* in vol. iii, p. 191. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

4. Locally higher; more elevated; upper; superjacent: opposed to *inferior*. (1) *Anat.* Situated relatively nearer the top of the head when the body is standing erect. (2) *Zool.* Situated on or pertaining to the upper or dorsal side. (3) *Bot.* Situated above or over another organ or part, as an ovary when free from the calyx, a calyx when, being adherent, it seems to grow from the top of the ovary, or a petal or lip of an axillary flower when it is the one next the main axis of the plant. (4) *Print.* Set above the level of the line: said of type; thus, in C^4D^{ae}, 4 and æ are *superior*.

5. *Logic.* Of wider application; generic: said of terms, conceptions, and propositions. [< F. *supérieur*, < L. *superior*; see SUPERIORITY.]

Synonyms: see EXCELLENT; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.

—**superior conjunction** (*Astron.*), the position of a planet at or near the point of nearest apparent approach to the sun, and beyond the sun; also, the time of such approach. —**s. limit** (*Math.*), a limit toward which a variable increases. See LIMIT.—**s. planets** (*Astron.*), see PLANET. —**s. slope** (*Fort.*), see SLOPE.—**s. title**, such title to land as is requisite to a plaintiff's recovery in an action of ejectment.

—**su-pe'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

su-pe'ri-or, *n.* **1.** A person of more exalted rank or dignity than another or others; also, one who surpasses others in any excellent quality, characteristic, or trait.

It is a matter of the simplest demonstration, that no man can be really appreciative but by his equal or *superior*. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 2. [W. & S. '58.]

The more refined we become the more delicate is our sense of what is due to our *superiors*, and the more ready are we to pay them their due. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Letters* p. 345. [S. '91.]

2. The presiding officer or ruler of an ecclesiastical order or house, as an abbey, convent, or monastery. **3.** *Print.* A superior letter or character. See SUPERIOR, *a.*, 4 (4). **4.** *Law.* The grantor of a feudal tenure to be held of himself; specifically, in Scots law, one who has made an original grant of heritable property to a tenant, called the vassal, on condition that he pay an annual rent or perform certain services.

Synonyms: see SUPERINTENDENT.

—**su-pe'ri-or-ess**, *n.* The superior of a convent or nunnery: more generally called *lady superior*.

su-pe"ri-or'i-ty, siu-pī"ri-or'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being superior, as in quality, capability, rank, dignity, or attainment; preeminence; surpassing excellence; as, the *superiority* rests with him. **2.** *Scots Law.* The right of the lord in the lands held by the vassal. [< F. *supériorité*, < LL. *superioritat(t)s*, < L. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, upper, < *super*, over.] **su-pe'ri-or-ness‡** [Rare].

Synonyms: see ADVANTAGE; PRECEDENCE.

su-pe'ri-us, siū-pī'ri-us *or* -pē'ri-us, *n.* [LL.] In medieval music, the soprano part.

su-per'la-tiv, -ly, -ness. Superlative, etc. PH. S.

su-per'la-tive, siu-pĕr'la-tiv, *a.* **1.** Raised or elevated to the highest degree; of supreme excellence or eminence; consummate; as, *superlative* loveliness. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing or involving the highest degree: said of a form of comparison of adjectives or adverbs; as, the *superlative* degree of wise is wisest. See COMPARISON.

su-per'la-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is of the highest possible excellence or eminence, or is superior to all other things with which it is naturally compared. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The highest degree of comparison of the adjective or adverb: formed in English either (*a*) by adding *-st*, *-est*, to the positive; as, brightest, ablest; (*b*) by prefixing the word *most* (or *least*) to the positive, which is done especially with words of more than two syllables; as, *most* delightful; (*c*) by prefixing an adverb of superlative meaning, as *very*, *extremely*, *exceedingly*, to the positive; as, *very* kind. The first two are called the **superlative relative**; the last the **s. absolute** (without comparison): opposed to *comparative*, *positive*.

A kind of superlative is also sometimes formed with the suffix *-most* from words that do not distinguish any positive and comparative; for example, mid*most*, under*most*, northern*most*, south*most*, top*most*.

Superlatives are diminutives, and weaken; . . . the positive is the sinew of speech, the *superlative* the fat. EMERSON *Lect. and Biograph. Sketches, The Superlative* p. 160. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

(2) Any word or phrase in the superlative degree; as, a speaker fond of exaggerations and *superlatives*.

It is very disingenuous to talk scandal in *superlatives*, as though every man who is a sinner was a perfect villain. J. A. JAMES *Young Man's Friend, Defective Amiability* p. 101. [C. & BROS. '79.]

[< F. *superlatif*, < LL. *superlativus*, < L. *superlatus*, borne over, < *super*, over, + *latus*, borne.] **su-per'la-tive-ly**, *adv.*— **su-per'la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-pern', *a.* Being above; heavenly; supernal.

su"per-nac'u-lar, siū"pĕr-nac'yu-lar, *a.* Having the quality of supernaculum; very choice: said of liquors.

su"per-nac'u-lum, siū"pĕr-nac'yu-lum, *n.* Wine worthy of consumption to the last drop; liquor of the choicest quality; hence, anything of extraordinary excellence. [< SUPER- + G. *nagel*, nail.]

And empty to each radiant comer
A *supernaculum* of summer.
LOWELL *Eurydice* st. 1.

su"per-nac'u-lum, *adv.* So that no liquor remains; literally, 'on the nail,' from an old custom of concluding a drink by reversing the glass and showing that no more was left than would rest on the thumb-nail.

su-per'nal, siu-pĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to things above this world; heavenly; celestial.

The word God suggests a thousand deities *supernal* and infernal, but certainly not the God of the Bible, for alas! they know Him not. J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch. 22, p. 348. [H. '69.]

2. Placed or located above; lofty; overhead. [< L. *supernus*, < *super*, over.]

Synonyms: see CELESTIAL.

su"per-na'tant, siū"pĕr-nē'tant, *a.* Floating uppermost or above something: said especially in chemistry of the liquid from which a precipitate has been thrown down.

Decant the *supernatant* liquid. ELIOT AND STORER *Qualitative Chem. Analysis* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 34. [V. N. & CO. '79.]

[< L. *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supernato*, float, < *super*, above, + *nato*, swim.] **su-per'flu-ent†**.

su"per-na-ta'tion†, *n.* Flotation on a liquid surface.

su"per-na'tion-al, siū"pĕr-nash'un-ăl, *a.* Transcending the national and the international, and belonging to the individual and to humanity, independently of all national consideration.—**su"per-na'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The theory of the supernational.

su"per-nat'u-ral, siū"pĕr-nach'u-rul *or* -nat'yu-rul, *a.* **1.** Existing or taking place through some agency above the forces of nature; being outside of the range or operation of natural law, whether psychical or physical; caused miraculously or by the immediate exercise of divine power. Compare NATURAL; PRETERNATURAL.

It was something altogether *supernatural*; as when God said, Let there be light, and there was light. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, intro., ch. 6, p. 160. [S. '72.]

2. Of or pertaining to the supernatural.

The grandest of English *supernatural* creations is Milton's Satan. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* ch. 7, p. 245. [H. M. & CO.]

3. *R. C. Theol.* Transcending the powers and exigencies of any created nature. An act is **modally supernatural** when it is within the range of natural desires, but requires for its performance a power above nature: such is the resurrection of the flesh. It is **intrinsically** or **substantially s.** when it has for its final object salvation, and the intuitive vision of the divine essence.

4. Loosely, being or occurring out of the ordinary natural course of things. [< OF. *supernaturel*, < LL. *supernaturalis*, < L. *super*, above; and see NATURAL, *a.*]

Synonyms: miraculous, preternatural, superhuman. The *supernatural* (*super*, above) is above or superior to the recognized powers of nature; the *preternatural* (*preter*, beyond) is aside from or beyond what we have been accustomed to regard as the result of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious; as, a *preternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific than *supernatural*, as referring to the direct personal intervention of divine power. Some hold that a miracle, as the raising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation of natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and so is *supernatural*; others hold that the miracle is simply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of nature, but not within their ordinary operation, and dependent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be termed "extranatural," rather than *supernatural*. All that is beyond human power is *superhuman*; as, prophecy gives evidence of *superhuman* knowledge; the word is sometimes applied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surpassing all that is ordinary.—Antonyms: common, natural, ordinary, usual.

—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

su"per-nat'u-ral, *n.* That which is outside the range of the accepted course of nature; that which transcends nature and includes the Creator together with those forms of being (existences or activities) collectively that are special manifestations of his will or power outside, or apparently outside, of the sphere of natural law: with the definite article. See scheme below, and compare BEING; NATURE.

SYSTEM OF THE SUPERNATURAL
FROM THE ORDINARY CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT.

		Phenomena.	Law.
Kingdoms or Spheres.	God, the foundation of the Supernatural.....	Infinite, absolute, free, spiritual personality, as Trinity.	Freedom and perfection.
	Creation.....	Origination of matter, worlds, organisms, and finite spirits, angelic, human, etc., and elevation of nature by grace.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness.
	Providence..	Provision, prearrangement, government, moral government, judgment.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness + justice.
	Redemption, by cooperation of the Trinity.	The Father:—originating the plan of redemption. The Son:—effecting redemption—in connection with the chosen people and the church, prophecy and miracle, and in his incarnation and redemptive work and universal reign. The Holy Spirit:—applying redemption—in the illumination, regeneration, sanctification, and glorification of the saved, and in all spiritual enlightenment.	Freedom and perfection + power, wisdom, and goodness + justice + grace.

su"per-nat'u-ral-ism, siū"pĕr-nach'u-rul-izm *or* -nat'yu-, *n.* **1.** The quality of being supernatural. **2.** *Theol. & Philos.* Belief in the supernatural; especially, the doctrine that a Supreme Being exists who originated and who now controls the forces of nature, who can work miracles and answer prayer, and who regulates all the affairs of the universe by a superintending and interposing providence: opposed to *naturalism*.

Supernaturalism is a term which includes the idea of God. GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* ch. 7, p. 255. [I. & CO. '90.]

su"pra-nat'u-rai-ism‡.

su"per-nat'u-ral-ist, siū"pĕr-nach'u-rul-ist *or* -nat'-yu-. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the supernatural. **II.** *n.* A believer in the supernatural. **su"pra-nat'u-ral-ist**‡ [Incorrect form].—**su"per-nat"u-ral-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or tending toward supernaturalism.

su"per-nat"u-ral'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being supernatural. **su"per-nat'u-ral-ness‡**.

su"per-nat'u-ral-ize, siū"pĕr-nach'u-rul-iz *or* -nat'-yu-, *vt.* To introduce into the sphere of the supernatural; render or regard as being supernatural.

God must enter the mind, before our motives can be *supernaturalized*. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 172. [A. '64.]

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, siū"pĕr-niū'mer-ĕ-ri, *a.* Being beyond a fixed or standard number; also, beyond a customary or necessary number; superfluous. [< LL. *supernumerarius*, < L. *super*, over; and see NUMERARY.]

As . . . many of those regiments are reduced to little more than a large company, I recommend the discharge of all the *supernumerary* officers. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *Nov. 10, 1776* in vol. iv, p. 169. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, siū"pĕr-niū'mĕr-ē-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A person or thing in excess of the regular, necessary, or customary number. Specifically: (1) A stage performer without any speaking part: a term commonly restricted to male performers, female performers of the same grade who are not coryphées or choristers being usually styled "extra ladies." Often contracted to **super,** and occasionally to **supe.**

In the world's theatre the man who is really playing the leading part . . . is too often . . . accounted but one of the *supernumeraries*. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Actors* first series, p. 124. [S. '85.]

(2) *Mil.* An officer attached to a regiment or corps in which no vacancy exists.

su"per-o-lat'er-al, siū"pĕr-o-lat'ĕr-ul, *a.* Situated above and at the side. [< SUPER- + LATERAL.]

su"per-o-mar'gin-al, *a.* Same as SUPRAMARGINAL.

su"per-or'di-nate, siū"pĕr-ôr'di-nĕt *or* -nēt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Of superior rank in the same scientific classification; bearing the relation of a superorder to an order. **2.** *Logic.* Related as the generic to the specific or the particular included under it.

su"per-or"di-na'tion, siū"pĕr-ôr"di-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The ordination of a person to an office not yet vacant; particularly, the ordination of a successor by an ecclesiastic during his own tenure of office. **2.** *Logic.* The relation of a universal statement to the particular statement that it includes or justifies; opposed to *subordination.* [< LL. *superordination(n-),* < *superordino,* add to, < L. *super,* over; and see ORDAIN.]

su"per-or-gan'ic, siū"pĕr-ôr-gan'ic, *a.* **1.** Not effected by the structure or activities of the organism; superadded to the organic; hence, psychical. **2.** Belonging to society regarded as a higher organism than the individual.

su"per-os'cu-late, siū"pĕr-es'kiu-lêt, *vt. Math.* To touch at more consecutive points than are usually needed to determine the locus of a given order.

su"per-phos'phate, siū"pĕr-fes'fêt, *n. Chem.* An orthophosphate, as that of calcium, in which only a portion of the replaceable hydrogen of the original orthophosphoric acid has been substituted by a basic radical.

—**superphosphate of lime,** a soluble compound ($CaH_4(PO_4)_2$) made by heating calcium orthophosphate ($Ca_3(PO_4)_2$) with sulfuric acid: used extensively as a fertilizer.

su"per-pose', siū"pĕr pōz', *vt.* To lay over or upon something else, as one layer upon another; specifically, in geometry, to suppose (a figure) to be placed upon another. See SUPERIMPOSE; SUPERPOSITION. [< F. *superposer,* < L. *super,* over; and see POSE[1], *v.*]

—**su"per-po'sa-bl(e,** *a.* That can be superposed; superimposable.—**su"per-posed',** *pa.* Placed directly over some other part or organ, as buds or flowers on a stem, or stamens opposite the petals.

su"per-po-si'tion, siū"pĕr-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of superposing, or the state of being superposed. Specifically: (1) *Bot.* Same as ANTEPOSITION. (2) *Geom.* The act of supposing one figure to be taken up and laid upon another so as to demonstrate that they are or are not equal, by showing that they do or do not coincide perfectly. (3) *Elect.* A fast superimposed upon another; the continuation or extension of a fast. (4) *Geol.* (*a*) The original relative position of strata, each newer formation overlying the next older one in any locality. (*b*) Superimposition.

In the Sidney coal-field fifty-nine fossil forests . . . occur in *superposition*. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Eur.* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 308. [H.]

[< LL. *superpositio(n-),* < L. *superpono,* place over, < *super,* over, + *pono,* place.]

—**apparent superposition,** the actual or visible order in which strata lie in any locality. In case of overturn this is a **false s.,** as the older rocks have been thrust over the newer ones.—**law of s.,** the law that underlying must be older than overlying strata where there has been neither inversion nor overthrust. Upon this law all geological chronology is based.

su"per-sat'u-rate, siū"pĕr-sach'u-rêt *or* -sat'yu-rêt, *vt.* To saturate to excess or beyond the normal point; cause to contain more of something, as of a dissolved substance or of magnetism, than can be held under normal conditions.

It takes a long time to change a whole language *supersaturated* with heathen ideas, and impregnate it with Christian thought and feeling. H. W. WARREN in *The Independent* [New York] Jan. 12, '93, p. 1, col. 2.

—**supersaturated solution** (*Chem.*), the solution of a salt in a liquid carried beyond the normal degree of saturation. A slight jar or the addition of more salt to such a solution will suddenly produce crystallization.

Supersaturated solution of sodium acetate is used in railway foot-warmers, where the heat evolved in the crystallisation renders it four times as efficacious as the same volume of hot water. BLOXAM *Chemistry* ¶ 38, p. 44. [P. B. & CO. '90.]

su"per-sat"u-ra'tion, siū"pĕr-sach'u-rê'shun *or* -sat'yu-, *n.* The act or process of supersaturating, or the state of being supersaturated; specifically, the state of the air when it contains an amount of moisture more than sufficient to saturate it, as in a fog.—**magnetic supersaturation,** the state of having received more magnetism than can be retained for any considerable time.

su"per-scribe', siū"pĕr-screib', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRI'BING.] To write or engrave on the outside or on the upper part of; inscribe with a name or address; furnish with an inscription; specifically, to address or direct, as a letter. [< L. *superscribo;* see SUPERSCRIPT.]

su'per-script, siū'pĕr-script. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Written above or overhead: opposed to *subscript.* **II†.** *n.* Same as SUPERSCRIPTION. [< L. *superscriptus,* pp. of *superscribo,* write over, < *super,* over, + *scribo,* write.]

su"per-scrip'tion, siū"pĕr-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of superscribing. **2.** An upper or outer inscription, as a title or a direction; especially, an address on a letter.

Whose is this image and *superscription?* And they said unto him, Cæsar's. *Mark* xii, 16.

3. *Pharm.* That portion of a medical prescription that begins with the word *recipe* (generally abbreviated ℞, and meaning 'take').

Synonyms: address, direction, inscription.

su"per-sede', siū"pĕr-sīd', *vt.* [-SE'DED; -SE'DING.] **1.** To take the place of as by reason of superior worth, appropriateness, efficacy, or right; replace; displace; supplant.

'El-Khalil,' simply, 'the Friend,' is a title which has in Mussulman countries *superseded* altogether his [Abraham's] own proper name. A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. i, p. 11. [S. '84.]

2. To put something in the place of; set aside; suspend; stay; annul; as, to *supersede* a decree. **3.** *Bee-keeping.* To rear a young queen to take the place of (the old one) at other than swarming-time: said of bees. [< F. *superséder,* desist, < L. *supersedeo;* see SUPERSEDERE.]

Synonyms: see SUBVERT.

—**su"per-se'dent,** *n.* That which operates so as to supersede; specifically, in medicine, a remedy that operates upon some part or organ so as to displace or prevent disease in such part.—**su"per-se'dence,** *n.*—**su"per-se'der,** *n.* One who or that which supersedes.—**su"per-se'dure,** *n.* The act of superseding, or the state of being superseded. **su"per-ses'sion‡.**

su"per-se'de-as, siū"pĕr-sī'dē-as *or* -sē'de-as, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A writ issued for the purpose of superseding or staying the execution of another writ; a writ or order commanding a stay or the setting aside of proceedings in some matter. (2) A proceeding, as a perfected appeal, writ of error, or writ of certiorari, that operates to suspend the execution of a judgment. **2.** [Rare.] Hence, a stoppage; obstruction; check. [L., pres. subj. 2d per. s. of *supersedeo;* see SUPERSEDERE.]

su"per-se-de're, siū"pĕr-se-dī'rī *or* -dē're, *n. Scots Law.* **1.** An order of court granting protection to a creditor for cause. **2.** An agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed, not to insist on process for collection for a given time. [L., inf. of *supersedeo,* preside, < *super,* over, + *sedeo,* sit.]

su"per-sem'i-nate†, *vt.* **1.** To sow, as seed, over what has been previously sown. **2.** Figuratively, to sow broadcast; disseminate widely.—**su"per-sem"i-na'tion†,** *n.*—**su"per-sem'i-na"tor†,** *n.*

su"per-serv'ice-a-bl(e, siū"pĕr-sĕrv'is-a-bl, *a.* Attempting needlessly or disagreeably to be of service; overofficious.—**su"per-serv'ice-a-bly,** *adv.*

su"per-ses"qui-al'ter-al, siū"pĕr-ses"cwi-al'tĕr-ul, *a.* Having the ratio of 5 to 2.

su"per-ses"qui-ter'tial, siū"pĕr-ses"cwi-tĕr'shal, *a.* Having the ratio of 7 to 3.

su"per-ses'sion, siū"pĕr-sesh'un, *n.* The act of superseding, displacing, or making void; supersedure.

General Nott . . . had the habit of speaking his mind with great directness, a propensity which accounted, perhaps, for the repeated *supersessions* he had undergone.
ARCH. FORBES *Afghan Wars* ch. 4, p. 51. [S. '92.]

[< L. *supersessus,* pp. of *supersedeo;* see SUPERSEDERE.]

su"per-sol"id, siū"pĕr-sol'id, *n.* In hypergeometry, a magnitude of more than three dimensions.

su"per-sti'tion, siū"pĕr-stish'un, *n.* **1.** Belief or a specific form of belief in which ignorant or abnormal religious feeling is shown, as by venerating things that deserve no veneration, or by attaching undue importance to forms and observances in themselves; also, any practise founded on such belief. **2.** Specifically, a belief in a religious system regarded (by others than the believer) as unreasonable and without support; a false religion, or any of its rites.

As this [Brahmanical] *superstition* is of all *superstitions* the most irrational, and of all *superstitions* the most inelegant, so it is of all *superstitions* the most immoral.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Mar. 9, '43* p. 274. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

3. Credulity regarding the supernatural, or any specific instance of it; any popular notion attributing occult influence of some kind to trivial things, as belief in omens, charms, and signs; as, the *superstitions* about spilling salt.

Washington Irving . . . in his beautiful story of the storm ship, which makes its way up the Hudson against wind and tide, . . . has finely embodied one of the most interesting *superstitions* [respecting fantom ships] of the early American colonists.
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter vi, p. 223. [TEGG '68.]

4. Loosely, any unreasonable belief held by a body of men; as, a political *superstition.* **5†.** Scrupulousness beyond need; overexactness; punctiliousness. **6†.** Idolatrous devotion. [F., < L. *superstitio(n-),* < *super,* over, + *sto,* stand.]

Synonyms: see FANATICISM.

—**su"per-sti'tion-ist†,** *n.* One who is superstitious.

su"per-sti'tious, siū"pĕr-stish'us, *a.* **1.** Disposed to believe in or be influenced by superstitions; especially, enthralled by superstition as regards religious forms and observances. **2.** Involving or resulting from superstition; as, *superstitious* observances. **3†.** Overexact, as from superstition. **4†.** Foolishly devoted. [The phrase **too superstitious** as used in the Authorized Version of the New Testament in Paul's speech on Mars Hill (*Acts* xvii, 22) is a mistranslation, and is better rendered "very religious" or "excessively religious."] [< L. *superstitiosus,* < *super,* over, + *sto,* stand.]

—**superstitious uses** (*Eng. Law*), a use or trust that has for its object the propagation (in England) of the doctrines and ceremonials of a religion not tolerated by law, as endowments of monasteries and religious houses.

—**su"per-sti'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**su"per-sti'tious-ness,** *n.*

su"per-struct'†, *vt.* To build or erect upon or as upon a foundation.

—**su"per-struc'tion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of building as on a foundation. **2.** A superstructure.—**su"per-struct'ive†,** *a.* Superstructed.—**su"per-struct'or†,** *n.*

su"per-struc'ture, siū"pĕr-struc'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* A building or structure of any kind having a foundation; any part of a structure considered in relation to the part on which it rests; specifically, the sleepers, rails, etc., of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed: used also figuratively. [< L. *superstructus,* pp. of *superstruo,* build over, < *super,* over, + *struo,* build.]

Let the *superstructure* of life be enjoyment, but let its foundation be in solid work. DINAH M. CRAIK *Woman's Thoughts about Women* ch. 1, p. 22. [J. BR. '66.]

—**su"per-struc'tur-al,** *a.*

su"per-tasse', siū"pĕr-tas', *n.* A wire frame or prop, covered with gold thread, silver, or silk, formerly used by women to hold a ruff in position. [Appar. < SUPPORT, *v.*] **sup"por-tasse'‡.**

su'per-ton"ic, siū'pĕr-ton'ic, *n. Mus.* The tone above the tonic; the second.

su"per-tri-par'ti-ent, siū"pĕr-trai-pār'ti-ent, *a.* Having the ratio of 7 to 4. [< SUPER- + TRI- + L. *partient(t-)s,* dividing.] **su"per-tri-quar'tal‡.**

su"per-vac"u-a'tion, siū"pĕr-vac'yu-ê'shun, *n. Pathol.* Excessive evacuation of the bowels.

su"per-vene', siū"pĕr-vīn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VE'NING.] To come as something extraneous or additional; follow closely upon something; also, to take place; happen; as, when the doctor gives up the priest *supervenes.* [< L. *supervenio,* < *super,* over, + *venio,* come.]

Synonyms: see BEFALL; HAPPEN.

—**su"per-ve'ni-ent,** *a.* Coming upon as something extraneous; supervening; additional.—**su"per-ven'tion,** *n.* The act or state of supervening.

su"per-vise', siū"pĕr-vaiz', *vt.* [-VISED'; -VI'SING.] **1.** To have a general oversight of, especially as an officer vested with authority; superintend; inspect. **2†.** To read over. [< LL. *supervisus;* see SUPERVISION.]

su"per-vise'†, *n.* Oversight; inspection.

—**on the supervise†,** on first inspection.

su"per-vi'sion, siū"pĕr-vizh'un, *n.* The act of supervising; superintendence; oversight. [< LL. *supervisus,* pp. of *supervideo,* oversee, < L. *super,* over, + *video,* see.] **su"per-vi'sal‡.**

Synonyms: see OVERSIGHT.

su"per-vi'sor, siū"pĕr-vai'zor. *n.* **1.** One who supervises or oversees; a superintendent; an inspector. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (*t*) A township officer in administrative charge of its business; one of a board of such officers constituting a body having charge of the business of a county. (*2*) A borough officer who has charge of road-repairs, etc. **3†.** A reviser, as for publication. **4†.** A beholder. [LL., < *supervisus;* see SUPERVISION.]

Synonyms: see SUPERINTENDENT.

—**su"per-vi'sor-ship,** *n.*

su"per-vi'so-ry, siū"pĕr-vai'zo-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision. **su"per-vi'siv(e‡** [Rare].

su'pi-nate, siū'pi-nêt, *vt.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To place or render supine; especially, to turn, as the hand or fore limb, so that the palm is upward or forward. [< L. *supinatus;* see SUPINATOR.]

su"pi-na'tion, siū"pi-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, upward; also, the position of a limb so turned: opposed to *pronation.*

When the arm and hand hang down, the palm being directed forwards, the position is that of *supination*, and the bones of the forearm are situate side by side. ST. GEORGE MIVART *The Common Frog* ch. 7, p. 104. [MACM. '74.]

2. The act or state of lying with the face upward. **3.** *Fencing.* The position of the wrist when the hand is turned upward.

su'pi-na"tor, siū'pi-nē"tĕr, *(1. E.* (siū'pi-nē'tĕr. *W. Wr.*; siū-pain'ēt-ĕr. *J.*), *n.* A muscle of the forearm by which supination is effected. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< L. *supinatus,* pp. of *supino,* put on the back, < *sub,* under.]

su-pine', siu-pain', *a.* **1.** Lying on the back: opposed to *prone.* **2.** Having no interest or care; inactive; negligent; indolent; indifferent.

If we contemplate a savage nation in any part of the globe, a *supine* indolence and a carelessness of futurity will be found to constitute their general character.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 260. [P. S. & CO. '52.]

3. Having an inclined position; sloping, as a hill. **4.** *Bot.* Lying flat with the face turned upward. **5.** Supinated. [< L. *supinus,* < *sub,* under.]—**su-pine'ly,** *adv.*—**su-pine'ness,** *n.* **su-pin'i-ty†.**

su'pine, siū'pain, *n. L. Gram.* One of two parts of the verb generally regarded as verbal nouns: including a form in *-tum,* called **first supine** or **former s.,** and one in *-tu,* called **second s.** or **latter s.** They are usually translated respectively as active and passive infinitives, and are regarded by some grammarians as cases of the infinitive mode.

sup'l, *a.* Supple. PHIL. SOC.

sup'page†, *n.* That which may be supped; pottage

sup"pal-pa'tion†, *n.* The act of winning by fondling.

sup-par'a-site†, *vt.* To win the favor of by sycophancy.

—**sup-par"a-si-ta'tion†,** *n.*

sup-pawn', *n.* Same as SUPAWN.

sup"pe-da'ne-ous†, *a.* Placed under the feet.

sup"pe-da'ne-um, sup"ē-dē'nē-um *or* -dē'ne-um, *n.* [-NE-A, *pl.*] A foot-rest on a cross or crucifix. [LL., < L. *sub,* under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

sup"pe-da'ni-a, sup"ē-dē'ni-a *or* -dē'ni-a, *n. pl. Med.* Remedies applied to the feet, as mustard plasters. [< L. *sub,* under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

sup-ped'i-tate†, *vt.* To supply.

sup-ped"i-ta'tion†, *n.* Supply.

sup'per, sup'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To provide with supper.

II. *i.* To eat supper

sup'per, *n.* The evening meal; last meal of the day, usually succeeding dinner, but sometimes taking the place of a late dinner; also, a banquet; as, a class *supper.* [< F. *souper,* < *soupe;* see SOUP[1], *n.*]

—**sup'per-board",** *n.* A table to serve supper upon.—**the Last S.,** the last meal of Christ with his disciples before the crucifixion: a favorite subject with artists, the most celebrated example being that of Leonardo da Vinci.

—**sup'per-less,** *a.* Having no supper.

sup'ping, sup'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who sups or who takes supper. **2†.** The material supped.

sup-place', sup-plēs', *vt.* [Rare.] To replace; displace.

sup-plant', sup-plant' *or* -plant', *vt.* **1.** To take the place of, especially artfully or treacherously; as, Jacob *supplanted* Esau; hence, to displace in general.

Bacon's philosophy could never *supplant* the works of Plato and Aristotle, and . . . there has never been a Baconian school of philosophy. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 225. [S. '74.]

2†. To make away with; remove. **3†.** To undermine; destroy. **4†.** To trip up. [< F. *supplanter,* < L. *supplanto,* < *sub,* under, + *planta,* sole.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; SUBVERT.

—**sup"plan-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of supplanting.—**sup-plant'al‡; sup-plant'a-ry†.**—**sup-plant'er,** *n.* One who supplants.

sup'ple, sup'l, *v.* [SUP'PLED; SUP'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be supple, in any sense; render soft, pliant, submissive, or docile; specifically, in the manège, to make compliant, submissive, docile, or gentle; hence, in the manège, to train (a horse) to answer the rein readily.

Sin is still hammering my heart
Unto a hardness, void of love:
Let *suppling* grace, to cross his art,
Drop from above.
HERBERT *The Temple, Grace* st. 5.

2†. To heal; soothe.

II. *i.* To become supple and pliant.

sup'ple, *a.* **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant; as a *supple* bow; *supple* knees. **2.** Yielding to the humor or wishes of others; especially, servilely compliant.

Christina: Abandon'd now by ev'ry *supple* wretch,
That fed his years with flattery.
HENRY BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* act v.

3†. Having power to make pliant or calm. [< F. *souple*, < L. *supplex*, submissive, < *sub*, under, + *plico*, fold.]

sou'ple†.

Synonyms: compliant, elastic, fawning, flexible, limber, lissom, lithe, lithesome, obsequious, pliable, pliant, soft, submissive, willowy, yielding. See ACTIVE.—**Antonyms**: firm, fixed, inflexible, obstinate, pertinacious, rigid, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unyielding.

—**sup'ple-chapped**"†, *a.* Oily-tongued.

—**sup'ple-ly**†, *adv.* In a supple manner; pliantly.

sup'ple-jack", sup'l-jac', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of various woody climbers with tough and lithe stems. Specifically: (1) In the United States, a high-climbing shrub (*Berchemia volubilis*) of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), growing in damp soils, with smooth reddish bark, pendent branches, oblong-ovate leaves, and small greenish-white flowers and dark-purple drupes in small terminal panicles. (2) Any one of various West-Indian and South-American climbers of the genus *Paullinia* and its allied genera *Serjania* and *Cardiospermum*, of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), especially *P. Curassavica*, *P. or S. polyphylla*, and *P. Barbadensis*, from all three of which the walking-sticks known as supple-jacks are made. (3) In Australia, a species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*), and a creeping plant (*Ripogonum parviflorum*) allied to the greenbrier. (4) In New Zealand, a lofty climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*).

A Branch of the Supple-jack (*Berchemia volubilis*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. A walking-stick made from one of the plants described above.

sup'ple-ment, sup'l-g-ment, *rt.* To make additions to; provide for what is lacking in; as, to *supplement* a book or a budget.

Most single topics admit or require a considerable variety of books, each different from the other and each *supplementing* the other. PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 4, p. 44. [S. '71.]

—**sup"ple-men-ta'tion**, *n.* —**sup'ple-ment-er**, *n.* **sup'ple-ment-ist**; [Rare].

sup'ple-ment, *n.* **1.** Something added that supplies a deficiency; especially, an addition to a publication. In a newspaper it is often a separate sheet; in a literary or encyclopedic work, sometimes another volume. **2.** *Math.* The angle that added to another will make the sum two right angles. Compare COMPLEMENT. **3**†. Supply; store. [OF., < L. *supplementum*, < *sub*, under, + *plere*, fill.]

Synonyms: see ADDITION; ADJUNCT; APPENDAGE; APPENDIX.

—**letters of supplement** (*Scots Law*), formerly, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session authorizing the citation of a non-resident defendant to appear before a court of inferior jurisdiction. Such letters are still used for intimating the assignation of a bond of an absent debtor at the Register Office, or for intimating a resignation of trustees. —**oath in s.** *Scots Law*, the oath of a party admitted to supplement evidence which, though not complete, is such as to induce a reasonable belief.

sup'ple-men'tal, sup'l-men'tal, *a.* Like, consisting of, or pertaining to a supplement or supplementing.

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY.

—**supplemental air**, air in the lungs that is neither residual nor usually expired at once, but may be expired. —**s. answer** (*Law*), an answer introduced for the purpose of correcting, adding to, and explaining an original answer. —**s. arcs** (*Math.*), arcs whose sum is 180°. —**s. chords** (*Math.*), the two chords of a conic that join a point on the curve to the extremities of any diameter. —**s. plea**, a plea that alleges new matter additional to that set forth in the original plea by way of addition or supplement, and not by way of amendment.

sup"ple-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who makes up an examination omitted at its proper time.

sup"ple-men'ta-ry, sup'l-g-men'ta-ri, *a.* **1.** Supplemental; specifically, in geometry, making 180° when added: said of angles or arcs. **2.** *Anat.* Being an addition to an ordinary structure or structures; as, a *supplementary* spleen, *supplementary* fingers.

—**sup"ple-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

sup'ple-ness, sup'l-nes, *n.* The character or quality of being supple.

sup-plete', sup-plīt', *rt.* [Rare.] To supplement.

sup'ple-to"ry, sup'le-to'ri, *a.* Making complete or sufficient; supplemental. [< LL. *suppletorium*, < L. *supplere*, pp of *supplere*; see SUPPLY, *v.*] —**sup'ple-tive**†.

—**suppletory oath** (*Civ. Law*), the oath of a party, admitted to supplement partial proof that in the opinion of the court has been made already. See OATH IN SUPPLEMENT, under SUPPLEMENT.

sup'ple-to"ry†, *n.* A supplement; that which can furnish a supplement or supply a deficiency.

sup-pli'al, sup-plī'al, *n.* [Rare.] The act of supplying; also, a supply or substitute.

sup'pli-ance[1], sup'li-ans, *n.* The act of a suppliant, or the state of being suppliant. **sup'pli-an-cy**†.

sup-pli'ance[2], *n.* **1.** The act of supplying or granting. **2.** The satisfaction that comes from gratified wishes.

sup'pli-ant[1], sup'li-ant, *a.* **1.** Entreating earnestly and humbly; supplicating; beseeching. **2.** Manifesting entreaty or submissive supplication; as, *suppliant* looks. [F., ppr. of *supplier*, supplicate, < L. *supplico*, beg, < *supplex*; see SUPPLE, *a.*]

—**sup'pli-ant-ly**, *adv.* —**sup'pli-ant-ness**, *n.*

sup'pli-ant[2], *a.* Furnishing a supply; supplemental.

sup'pli-ant, *n.* One who supplicates.

sup'pli-cant, sup'li-cant, *a.* Asking or entreating humbly; imploring; suppliant.

—**sup'pli-cant-ly**, *adv.*

sup'pli-cant, *n.* One who supplicates or asks humbly and earnestly; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

sup'pli-cat, sup'li-cat, *n.* [L.] In the English universities, a petition; especially, a written application bearing a certificate that prescribed requirements have been complied with: literally, he supplicates.

sup'pli-cate, sup'li-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To seek humbly by earnest prayer; ask for earnestly; beg; as, to *supplicate* mercy. **2.** To address in earnest prayer; pray to grant a favor.

I got my maid to *supplicate* The priest.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vii, l. 688.

II. *i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; beseech; implore. [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplico*; see SUPPLIANT[1], *a.*] **sup-plie'**†.

Synonyms: see BEG; PRAY.

—**sup'pli-ca"ting-ly**, *adv.* —**sup'pli-ca"tor**, *n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant. —**sup'pli-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing supplication.

sup"pli-ca'tion, sup'li-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or form of supplicating; hence, any earnest request or petition. **2.** *R. C. & Anglican Ch.* A litany petition for some special blessing, as distinguished from *invocation*, *deprecation*, and *obsecration*. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A solemn service or a day decreed for supplicating or giving thanks to the gods; a public religious solemnity.

Synonyms: see PETITION; PRAYER.

—**supplications in the quill**†, written petitions.

sup"pli-ca'vit, sup'li-kē'vit *or* -cā'vit, *n.* [L.] *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a writ issued by the Court of Chancery or King's (Queen's) Bench, with a view to compel a person to give sureties to keep the peace: literally, he has begged.

sup"pli-che'vo-le, sup'pli-kē'vo-lē, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Supplicating; imploring.

sup-ply', sup-plī', *rt.* [SUP-PLIED'; SUP-PLY'ING.] **1.** To furnish with what is needed or desired; provide with adequate material or store; provide: usually followed by *with*; as, to *supply* an army *with* ammunition. **2.** To give, as something needful or desirable; furnish an adequate quantity or number of; afford; give; as, to *supply* milk for a family; the field *supplies* pasturage.

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be *supplied*.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 56.

3. To occupy instead of some one or something; make up for, as a loss, or fill, as a vacancy; specifically, to fill temporarily, as a pulpit; also, to take the place of. **4.** [Archaic.] To reenforce; replenish. [< F. *suppléer*, < L. *suppleo*, < *sub*, below, + *pleo*, fill.]

Synonyms: afford, contribute, endow, endue, furnish, give, grant, minister, produce, provide, yield. See ACCOMMODATE; GIVE; PROVIDE; RECRUIT.—**Antonyms**: consume, exhaust, expend, use, waste, withdraw, withhold.

—**sup-pli'er**, *n.* One who or that which supplies.

sup-ply', *n.* [SUP-PLIES', *pl.*] **1.** That which is or can be supplied; available aggregate of things needed or demanded. (1) An amount sufficient for a given use or purpose; store; as, there is a *supply* on hand. (2) *Polit. Econ.* The amount of an exchangeable commodity available for meeting a demand. See DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

When the demand price is equal to the *supply* price, the amount produced has no tendency either to be increased or to be diminished, it is in equilibrium. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 3, p. 405. [MACM. '91.]

(3) Accumulated stores reserved for distribution, as for an army or a fleet: usually in the plural; as, he was cut off from his base of *supplies*. **2.** [Eng.] A Parliamentary grant of money to the crown or for the public service; appropriation: usually in the plural.

Nothing can more clearly show that the purpose in summoning the Commons was to obtain grants from them of *supply*.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 12, p. 185. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

3. One who supplies a place or serves instead of another; a substitute; said specifically of a clergyman who occupies a pulpit temporarily. **4.** [Archaic.] Reenforcements for an army or navy.

This noble queen And prince shall follow with a fresh *supply*.
SHAKESPEARE (*King Henry VI.* act iii, sc. 3.

5. The act of supplying; as, a base of *supply*.

Synonyms: see STOCK.

—**stated supply**, a minister engaged to fill a pulpit for a stated period. —**s. and demand**, see DEMAND AND SUPPLY, under DEMAND.—**sup-ply'sys"tem**, *n. Spong.* The system of canals or tubes by which water laden with food is introduced to the interior of a sponge.—**s. train**, *n.* A train for carrying the supplies of an army in the field.

sup-ply'ant†, *a.* Supplying or adding; auxiliary.

sup-ply'ment†, *n.* The act of supplying; constant aid.

sup-pone'†, *rt.* To place beneath.

sup-port', sup-pōrt', *rt.* **1.** To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from underneath; keep from falling; buoy up; uphold; as, a gallery *supported* by pillars. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to keep from failing or declining; sustain by material or spiritual aid; maintain in vigor; as, to *support* life; to *support* courage.

A mind strengthened by truth and a determined purpose will *support* a feeble body, and enable it to do wonders.
J. F. CLARKE *Self-culture* lect. n, p. 67. [O. & CO. '80.]

3. To supply means for the maintenance of; furnish with what is needed; provide for; as, to *support* a church or a family. **4.** To carry on; keep up; as, to *support* a conversation; to *support* a war. **5.** To bear or endure without being overcome, dissipated, or destroyed; also, to put up with; as, he *supports* fatigue well; I can not *support* his insolence.

Can a soul like mine,
Unus'd to power, and form'd for humbler scenes,
Support the splendid miseries of greatness!
S. JOHNSON *Irene* act ii, sc. 2.

6. To show to be true or trustworthy; substantiate; vindicate; defend; as, to *support* a statement or charges; also, to advocate, second, or back, as a legislative measure. **7.** To give assistance to; favor; adhere to; defend; as, to *support* a policy or ministry; sometimes, to speak in favor of; as, to *support* a resolution of inquiry. **8.** To act as an aid, escort, or attendant to, as on a public occasion; accompany, as if to hold up; as, the chairman was *supported* by several senators. **9.** *Theat.* To play a part subordinate to; also, to represent or act, as a rôle or part; as, to *support* a principal actor; to *support* the part of Iago. **10.** *Mus.* To be subordinate to; accompany. **11.** *Mil.* To act as a support to; be in position to aid in attack or defense. **12.** [Rare.] *Her.* To be grouped with as a supporter. [< F. *supporter*, < L. *supporto*, < *sub*, beneath, + *porto*, carry.]

Synonyms: bear, carry, hold up, keep up, maintain, prop, sustain, uphold. *Support* and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up*, to prevent from falling or sinking; but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or strength, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note; a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches; the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure; to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life; to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported*. To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion; in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance; as, to *bear* a strain; to *bear* pain or grief. To *maintain* is to keep in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition; as, to *maintain* health or reputation; to *maintain* one's position; to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty. To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete; *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support*; a man *supports* his family; a state *maintains* an army or navy. To *prop* is always partial, signifying to add support to something that is insecure. See ABET; AID; BEAR; ENDURE; KEEP; LEAN; LIVE; PROP.—**Antonyms**: abandon, betray, break down, cast down, demolish, desert, destroy, drop, let go, overthrow, throw down, wreck.—**Prepositions**: the roof is supported *by*, *on*, or *upon* pillars; the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance, or *by* charity.

—**to support arms**, to carry a gun vertically against the left shoulder, the hammer resting on the left forearm, which is placed horizontally across the body. This position has been eliminated from the Manual of Arms.

—**sup-port'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being supportable.—**sup-port'a-bl(e**, *a.* Susceptible of being supported; bearable; maintainable; defensible. —**sup-port'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* —**sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

sup-port', *n.* **1.** The act of supporting, or the state of being supported. **2.** That which supports, maintains, or upholds.

Expecting immediate *support* from Normandy, the conspirators hastened to put themselves in a military posture.
W. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xxiii, p. 144. [H. '30.]

A just cause is its own *support*. A. P. STANLEY *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* ser. iv, p. 157. [MACM. '79.]

3. One who or that which furnishes a livelihood to a person or family; a source or means of living; also, subsistence; sustenance; living. **4.** A maintaining in continuance; sustenance in existence or vigor; especially, preservation from failing, languishing, or perishing; also, the requisites of such support; as, the *support* of credit, life, or a church; *support* of combustion. **5.** *Theat.* A person or company supporting a leading actor or star. **6.** *Mil.* The second line of troops in a formation for attack or defense; the line in rear of the firing-line, forming with it the fighting-line. See RESERVE, 5. **7.** *Mus.* A subordinate or accompanying part. **8.** *Phot.* Any material bearing a film on its surface. **sup-port'al**†; **sup"por-ta'tion**†.

Synonyms: see ADJUNCT; CONSOLATION; HELP.

—**right of support**. **1.** Right, as of a wife or child, to a reasonable maintenance. **2.** Right of a landowner to the support of his ground or buildings naturally afforded by the land adjoining.

sup-port'ance, sup-pōrt'ans, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* Any assistance given to enable a person otherwise incapable to go to church or to market, with a view to validate a deed made by such infirm person within sixty days of his death. **2**†. Maintenance; support.

sup-port'ed, sup-pōrt'ed, *pa.* **1.** Having or having had support. **2.** *Her.* Having a similar charge underneath.

sup-port'er, sup-pōrt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which supports, in any sense. Specifically: (1) In surgery: (*a*) A support for some portion or part of the body; as, an abdominal *supporter*. (*b*) A pessary. (2) *Mech.* A knee, cleat, bracket, or similar support. (3) One who countenances or supports; an adherent; as, the *supporters* of a political faction. (4) In society organizations, an officer who sits beside a presiding officer; as, the right-hand *supporter*. (5) *Her.* One of a pair of bearings representing living objects, standing on the dexter and sinister sides of a shield, as if supporting it. Sometimes two different objects are used, as the lion and the unicorn in the arms of England. **2.** [Archaic.] A consoler; comforter.

Synonyms: see ADHERENT; ALLY.

sup-port'ful†, *a.* Abounding with support.

sup-port'ing, sup-pōrt'ing, *pa.* Admitting of or giving support.

sup-port'iv(e, sup-pōrt'iv, *a.* Furnishing support; sustaining.

sup-port'less, sup-pōrt'les, *a.* Being without support.

sup-port'ment†, *n.* The act of supporting; support.

sup-port'ress†, *n.* A female supporter.

sup-po'sa-bl(e, sup-pō'zu-bl, *a.* That may be supposed or assumed hypothetically; not inconceivable. —**sup-po'sa-bl(e-ness**, *n.* —**sup-po'sa-bly**, *adv.*

sup-po'sal†, *n.* The act of supposing; supposition.

sup-pose', sup-pōz', *v.* [SUP-POSED'; SUP-PO'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To think or imagine to be true; imagine; believe; generally with an implication of false or mistaken belief; as, the ancients *supposed* the world to be flat.

The twenty-four hours of each day were devoted to those planets in the order of their *supposed* distance from the earth,—Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.
R. A. PROCTER *Great Pyramid, Astron. and Jewish Festivals* p. 274 [C. & W. '83.]

2. To lay down or admit without proof; assume as true for the sake of argument or illustration; as, *suppose* he is innocent. **3.** To require to exist as true; imply as cause or consequence; involve as an inference; as, design in creation *supposes* the existence of a God.

Virtue . . . is the fruit of exertion. It *supposes* conquest of temptation. CHANNING *Works, Evil of Sin* p. 351. [A. U. A. '83.]

4†. To substitute by fraud.

II. *i.* To frame a supposition; imagine; colloquially, to think as a matter of opinion; as, it is true, I *suppose*.

So far, there's my acquittal, I *suppose*.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. v, l. 1772.

[< F. *supposer*, < *sup-* (< L. *sub*), under, + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: conjecture, deem, guess, imagine, surmise, think. To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured*. To *imagine* is to form a mental image of something as existing, though its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact; a more conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *conjecture* or *suppose*. See GUESS. Compare synonyms for HYPOTHESIS; SUSPECT.—**Antonyms**: ascertain, conclude, discover, know, prove.

—**sup-po'sed-ly**, *adv.* According to supposition; probably.—**sup-po'ser**, *n.*

sup-pos'i-ta, sup-pez'i-tɑ, *n. pl. Logic.* Things predicable of a term. See EXTENSION, 7 (2). [L., neut. pl. of *supposituς;* see SUPPOSITION.]

—sup-pos"i-tal'i-ty†, *n.* The quality of a suppositum.

sup-pos'i-tate†, *vt.* To occupy the place of.

sup-pos'i-ta-tive, sup-pez'i-tɑ-tiv, *a.* Suppositional.

sup-pos'ite†, *vt.* To put (one thing) for or under another.

sup-pos'ite†, **I.** *a.* **1.** Supposited. **2.** Supposed. **3.** Antipodal. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is supposed. **2.** The subject of a verb.

sup"po-si'tion, sup'po-zish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of supposing, or that which is supposed; conjecture. **2.** A hypothetical conception of the relations existing between facts or phenomena assumed either for the purpose of explaining certain of the facts or phenomena or for the purpose of deducing consequences from them; hypothesis.

A comprehensive survey of the different facts, and of their relations to each other without *supposition*, that is, a fact placed under a number of facts, as their common support and explanation.
COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Lit.* in vol. iii, ch. 5, p. 218. [H. '58.]

3. *Logic.* Variation of meaning to which a class-name may be subject without affecting its extension. See EXTENSION, 7. **4**†. Substitution. [F., < L.L. *suppositio(n-),* < L. *suppositus,* pp. of *suppono,* place under, < *sub,* under, + *pono,* place.] **sup-pose'‡.**

Synonyms: see FANCY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS; IDEA.

—sup"po-si'tion-al, *a.* Founded on supposition or hypothesis; conjectural. **sup-pos'i-ta-ry†; sup"po-si'tion-a-ry‡** [Rare]. **—sup"po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **—sup"po-si'tion-less,** *a.* Having no peculiar characters or conditions.

sup-pos"i-ti'tious, sup-pez'i-tish'us, *a.* **1.** Put in the place or made to represent the person of another, to deceive or defraud; not genuine; spurious; as, the son of James II. was thought a *suppositious* child. **2.** Supposed; assumed.

Yet the excellent pair of conspirators at Madrid could wring no damning proofs from the lips of the *supposititious* conspirators in Flanders.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. v, ch. 3, p. 235. [H. '62.]

[< L. *supposititius,* < *suppono;* see SUPPOSITION.]

sup"po-si'tious†.—sup-pos"i-ti'tious-ly, *adv.* **—sup-pos"i-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

sup-pos'i-tiv(e, sup-pez'i-tiv, *a.* Including or implying supposition. [< L. *suppositus;* see SUPPOSITION.]

—sup-pos'i-tiv(e-ly, *adv.*

sup-pos'i-tiv(e, *n.* A conjunction introducing a supposition, as *if, admitting,* or *provided.*

sup-pos'i-tor, sup-pez'i-tɘr, *n. Surg.* An instrument for introducing a suppository to an unusual height.

sup-pos'i-to-ry, sup-pez'i-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Med.* A solid medicinal preparation for introduction into some canal, cavity, or internal organ, there to liquefy by heat of the body; as, a urethral, an anal, or a vaginal *suppository.* [< LL. *suppositorium,* neut. of *suppositorius,* < L. *suppositus;* see SUPPOSITION.]

sup-pos'i-tum, sup-pez'i-tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** An individual; considered by the scholastic philosophers as the second degree in the dynamic evolution of being. See BEING, 1. **2.** A thing supposed. See SUPPOSITA. [< L. *suppositus;* see SUPPOSITION.]

sup-po'sure†, *n.* Supposition.

sup-press', sup-pres', *vt.* **1.** To put down or put an end to by force; overpower; crush; subdue; as, to *suppress* an insurrection.

But nature works in every breast,
With force not easily *suppress'd.*
COWPER *The Faithful Bird* st. 3.

2. To withhold from expression or utterance; keep back; repress; as, to *suppress* a sigh.

'Tis easier to *suppress* the first Desire, than to satisfy all that follow it. B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard, 1751* p. 209. [G. P. P. '90.]

3. To prevent from being disclosed or published; forbear to make known; conceal; also, to stop the circulation of; to withdraw from public use; as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a book or paper. **4.** To cause to cease; arrest; check; as, to *suppress* abnormal discharge. **5.** To arrest all development of; cause to be absent; as, the great toe is *suppressed* in the rabbit. **6.** To extinguish. [< L. *suppressus;* see SUPPRESSION.]

Synonyms: see ABOLISH; HIDE; REPRESS; SUBDUE.

—sup-pressed', *pa.* **1.** Having undergone or undergoing suppression. **2.** *Her.* Debruised. **3**†. Oppressed.— **sup-press'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **sup-press'er, sup-press'or,** *n.*— **sup-press'i-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being suppressed.— **sup-press'iv(e,** *a.* Tending to suppress.

sup-pres'sion, sup-presh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of suppressing, or the state of being suppressed; a forcible putting or keeping down; repression; restraint; as, the *suppression* of disorder; the *suppression* of evidence; the *suppression* of a newspaper. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Med.* The failure of a discharge to be secreted, as opposed to its retention; as, *suppression* of urine. (2) *Biol.* The non-development of a part normally present; complete abortion or obliteration. (3) *Gram.* An omission, as of a letter or word. [F., < L. *suppressio(n-),* < *suppressus,* pp. of *supprimo,* suppress, < *sub,* under, + *premo,* press.]

—sup-pres'sion-ist, *n.* A believer in, advocate of, or effecter of suppression.

sup-prest', *pp.* Suppressed. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

sup-prise'†, *vt.* To surprise.

sup'pu-rant, *a.* & *n.* Same as SUPPURATIVE.

sup'pu-rate, sup'piu-rêt, *vi.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.] To form or generate pus; maturate, as an abscess. [< L. *suppuratus,* pp. of *suppuro,* < *sub,* under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus.] **sup'pure†.**

sup"pu-ra'tion, sup'piu-rê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of suppurating. **2.** Pus.

sup'pu-ra-tiv, *a.* Suppurative. PHIL. SOC.

sup'pu-ra-tive, sup'piu-rɑ-tiv, *a.* Tending to, producing, or produced or characterized by suppuration; as, a *suppurative* wound; a *suppurative* remedy; *suppurative* inflammation. [< F. *suppuratif,* < L. *suppuro;* see SUPPURATE.] **—suppurative fever,** fever accompanying suppuration; fever due to purulent contamination of the blood; pyemia.

sup'pu-ra-tive, *n.* A remedy promoting suppuration.

sup-pute'†, *vt.* To reckon; compute. **sup'pu-tate†.**

—sup"pu-ta'tion†, *n.*

supra-, *prefix.* Above; beyond: opposed to *infra-, hypo-, subter-, sub-.* Compare SUPER-; SUB-. [< L. *supra-,* < *supra,* above, orig. abl. fem. of *superus,* higher, < *super,* above.] **—su"pra-ac-ro'mi-al,** *a.* Same as SUPERACROMIAL. **—su"pra-a'nal,** *n.* Situated above the anus, as a groove of a hymenopter. **—su"pra-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Surangular. **—su"pra-au-ric'u-lar,** *a.* Situated above the auricle or external ear. **—su"pra-a-vic"u-la'ri-an,** *a. Helminth.* Situated above an avicularium, as a compartment of a polyzoan. **—sup"ra-ax'il-la-ry,** *a.* Situated above or higher than the axil. **—su"pra-bran'chi-al,** *a.* Situated above the gills, as a chamber of the pallial cavity in bivalves. **—su"pra-buc'cal,** *a.* Situated above the buccal mass or pharynx of a mollusk. **—su"pra-ceph-al'ic,** *a.* Situated on top of the head. **—su"pra-cho'roid, su"pra-cho-roi'dal,** *a.* Situated above or on the outer surface of the choroid; as, the *supracboroid* layer underlying the sclerotic. **—su"pra-cil'i-a-ry,** *a.* Same as SUPERCILIARY. **—su"pra-clav'i-cle,** *n. Ich.* A posterior element of the shoulder-girdle usually connecting with the post-temporal. **—su"pra-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Situated above or upon the clavicle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the supraclavicle. **—su"pra-clyp'e-al,** *a.* Situated above the clypeus. **—su"pra-clyp'e-us,** *n. Entom.* An upper division of the clypeus, as in hymenopters. **—su"pra-com'mis-sure,** *n.* A transverse band of fibers above and in front of the pineal body of the brain. **—su"pra-cor'al-line,** *a. Geol.* Lying over coral; as, the *supracoralline* beds of England, in the Corallian rocks. See GEOLOGY. **—su"pra-cos'tal,** *a.* Situated above or outside of the ribs. **—su"pra-cra'ni-al,** *a.* Situated above or on the top of the cranium. **—su"pra-cre-ta'ceous,** *a. Geol.* Of, belonging to, or characterizing geological time or formations subsequent to the Cretaceous: now in disuse. See GEOLOGY. **—su"pra-de"com-pound',** *a. Bot.* Very much divided or decompound, as leaves. **—su"pra-dor'sal,** *n.* Situated on the back; dorsal. **—su"pra-du'ral,** *a.* Situated above the dura mater of the brain, as a branch of the occipital artery that sometimes enters the parietal foramen. **—su"pra-en'ti-ty†,** *n.* Transcendent ens; supersensitality: said of absolute being. **—su"pra-e"soph-ag'e-al,** *a.* Situated above the esophagus, as a ganglion of a crustacean. **—su"pra-eth'moid,** *a.* Situated above the ethmoid. **—su"pra-fo'li-a'ceous,** *a. Bot.* Situated on the stem above the axil of a leaf. **—su"pra-fo'li-ar,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Growing on a leaf, as certain parasitic fungi. **—su"pra-glot'tic,** *a.* Situated above the true vocal chords or glottis; as, the *supraglottic* cavity of the larynx. **—su"pra-he-pat'ic,** *a.* Situated above or dorsally from the liver, as branches of the hepatic veins. **—su"pra-hy'oid,** *a.* Situated above the hyoid bone; as, the *suprahyoid* glands, accessory portions of the thyroid body. **—su"pra-il'i-ac,** *a.* Situated above the ilium. **—su"pra-il'i-um,** *n.* A superior element of the ilium of some animals. **—su"pra-in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* Situated above or dorsally from the intestinal canal. **—su"pra-la'bi-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated above the upper lip. **—su"pra-lat'er-al,** *a.* Situated above and at the side. **—su"pra-lo'ral.** **1.** *a.* Situated above the lores, as of a bird. **II.** *n.* A supraloral mark or feather. **—su"pra-lu'nar,** *a.* Beyond the moon; hence, very high or lofty. **su"pra-lu'na-ry†. —su"pra-mam'ma-ry,** *a.* Situated above the mammary gland. **—su"pra-mar'gin-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated above the margin of the Sylvian fissure; as, a *supramarginal* convolution of the brain. **—su"pra-mun'dane,** *a.* Being or placed beyond the world; pertaining not to the world of sense, but to the ideal or spiritual world; supernatural; celestial. **—su"pra-na'sal,** *a.* Situated above the nose. **—su"pra-neu'ral,** *a.* Situated above the neural axis. **—su"pra-oc'u-lar,** *a.* Situated above the eyes; as, *supraocular* scales. **—su"pra-or'bit-al,** *a.* Situated above the orbit of the eye; as, the *supraorbital* point (the ophryon). See CRANIOMETRY. **su"pra-or'bit-ar‡; su"pra-or'-bit-a-ry†. —su"pra-pa-tel'lar,** *a.* Situated above the patella or kneepan. **—su"pra-ped'al,** *C.* **(su-prap'e-dal,** *W.*), *a. Conch.* Situated above the foot. **—su"-pra-phar'yn-ge'al,** *a.* Same as SUPRAESOPHAGEAL. **—su"pra-plex,** *n.* A plexus of the brain of certain vertebrates. **—su"pra-plex'al,** *a.* **—su"pra-pon'tin(e,** *a.* Situated above the pons Varolii of the brain; as, the *suprapontine* arteries. **—su"pra-po-si'tion,** *n.* Superposition. **—su"pra-prom'on-to-ry,** *n.* The eminence produced in the middle ear by the course of the facial canal. **—su"pra-pro'test,** *C.* **(su'pra-pro"test,** *W.*), *n. Com. Law.* Acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange by one not a party to it after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment. **—su"pra-pu'bic,** *a.* Situated or effected above the pubic bone; as, the *suprapubic* operation for stone. **—su"pra-py'gal,** *a.* Situated above the rump; as, a *suprapygal* plate of a chelonian carapace. **—su"pra-py'gal,** *n.* A suprapygal plate. **—su"pra-re'nal,** *a.* Situated above the kidneys. **sur-re'nal†. —suprarenal body** or **capsule,** a gland-like organ of unknown function situated above the kidney. **—su"pra-re'nal,** *n.* A suprarenal body or capsule. **—su"pra-scap'u-la,** *n.* A superior element of the shoulder-girdle; specifically, the post-temporal of a fish. **—su"pra-scap'u-lar,** *a.* Situated above the scapula. **—su"pra-sen'si-bl(e,** *a.* Being above or transcending the senses; supersensible. **su"pra-sen'su-ous†. —su"pra-spi'nal,** *a.* **1.** Situated dorsally from the spinal column. **2.** Situated above a spine. **—su"pra-spi-na'tus,** *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] A muscle arising from the part of the scapula above the spine and inserted into the arm. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. **—su"pra-spi'nous,** *a.* Situated above a spine, as the spine of the scapula, or the spinous processes of the vertebræ. **su"-pra-spi'nate†. —su"pra-sta-pe'di-al.** **1.** *a.* Situated above the stapes of the middle ear, as the upper element of the stapes in birds, etc. **II.** *n.* A suprastapedial element. **—su"pra-ster'nal,** *a.* Situated above or in advance of the sternum. **—su"pra-stig'ma-tal,** *a.* Situated above the stigmata or spiracles, as of an insect. **—su"pra-tem'po-ral[1].** **1.** *a.* Situated in the upper part of the temporal region. **II.** *n.* A squamosal. **—su"pra-tem'po-ral[2],** *a.* Transcending temporal things; eternal. **—su"pra-ter-res'tri-al,** *a.* Same as SUPERTERRENE. **—su"pra-tho-rac'ic,** *a.* **1.** Situated above or in advance of the thorax. **2.** Of or pertaining to the upper part of the thorax. **—su"pra-troch'le-ar,** *a.* Situated above a trochlea; as, the *supratrochlear* nerve of the orbit. **—su"pra-tur'bi-nal,** *n.* The uppermost of three scroll-like plates found on the outer wall of either nasal fossa; a superior turbinate bone. **—su"pra-tym-pan'ic,** *a.* Situated above the tympanum of the ear or above the tympanic bone. **—su"pra-vag'i-nal,** *a.* Situated above or on the upper surface of a sheath or vagina. **—su"pra-vi'sion†,** *n.* Supervision. **—su"pra-vi'sor†,** *n.* A supervisor. **—su"pra-vul'gar,** *a.* [Rare.] Being above the common. **su"pra-con'dy-lar,** *a.* Situated above the condyle. **su"pra-con'dy-loid‡.**

—supracondylar foramen, a foramen above the inner condyle of the humerus: occasionally in man, and constantly in some animals, as many monkeys and carnivores. **—s. process,** a small hook-like process occasionally in man in front of the inner condyle of the humerus, representing a portion of the bone enclosing the supracondylar foramen in other animals. **su"pra-con'dy-loid‡. su"pra-lap-sa'ri-an,** siū"pru-lap-sê'ri-ɑn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to supralapsarianism or its advocates. **II.** *n.* A believer in supralapsarianism. [< SUPRA- + L. *lapsus,* fall; see LAPSE, *n.*] **su"pra-lap'sa-ry†. su"pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism,** siū"pru-lap-sê'ri-ɑn-izm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine that makes the decree of election and predestination, in the order of decrees, to precede all the other elements in the divine system of redemption; high Calvinism. See ORDER OF DECREES.

su"pra-max-il'la, siū"pru-max-il'ɑ, *C.* (-max'il-lɑ, *W.*), *n.* The upper jaw-bone. [< SUPRA- + MAXILLA.]

—su"pra-max'il-la-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the upper jaw or superior maxillary bone. **II.** *n.* **1.** The superior maxillary bone. **2.** The lateral and posterior element of the upper jaw of a bony fish. **su"pra-nat'u-ral,** etc. Same as SUPERNATURAL, etc.

su"pra-oc-cip'i-tal, siū"pru-ec-sip'i-tɑl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the occipital bone. [< SUPRA- + OCCIPITAL.] **su"per-oc-cip'i-tal‡.—su-praoccipital bone,** a superior median element of the occipital bone above the foramen magnum. In the young of man and most mammals it is separate, but coossifies to form the occipital bone of the adult. See OCCIPITAL BONE.

su"pra-oc-cip'i-tal, *n.* The supraoccipital bone.

su-prem'a-cy, siu-prem'ɑ-si, *n.* The state of being supreme, or highest in power or authority; also, the supreme or highest power or authority. [< F. *suprématie,* < *suprême;* see SUPREME.]

Synonyms: see ASCENDENCY; DOMINION; PRECEDENCE.

—Act of Supremacy. [Eng.] **1.** An act of Parliament of 1534 (26 Henry VIII., c. 1) declaring the English sovereign "the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England." **2.** A similar act of 1558 (1 Elizabeth, c. 1), in which the sovereign is described as the "supreme governor . . . as well in spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal." **—oath of s.** [Eng.], a special oath formerly required to be taken, in connection with the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, by all civil or ecclesiastical officers, for the purpose of acknowledging and declaring the supremacy of the sovereign in matters spiritual or ecclesiastical. **—papal s.** (*R. C. Ch.*), the supreme power over the universal church appertaining to the Pope as Christ's vicar on earth: claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. **—royal s.,** the judicial and executive supremacy of a sovereign as the supreme earthly head of an established church.

su-preme', siu-prim', *a.* **1.** Highest in power or authority; holding the highest place, as in government; as, a *supreme* ruler; the *supreme* court.

No man in a republican government can doubt that the will of the people is and ought to be *supreme.* J. STORY *On the Constitution* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 38, p. 412. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

2. Highest in degree, importance, or estimation; most extreme or momentous; utmost; greatest possible; as, *supreme* devotion; *supreme* anguish; a *supreme* test.

He who chooses money as his *supreme* end, is a covetous man and 'an idolater.'
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. xi, p. 268. [S. '73.]

3. [Rare.] Last. **4**†. *Bot.* Being at the highest point or part. [< F. *suprême,* < L. *supremus,* superl. of *superus,* higher, < *super,* over.]

Synonyms: see ABSOLUTE; CELESTIAL; FIRST; IMPERIAL; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.

—supreme end, the chief or most important end; the end to which all others are or should be subordinated in human conduct. **—s. good,** the very highest good; the chief end of life; the summum bonum; the perfect good in which is found the supreme end of conduct and life. **—the S. Being,** the all-powerful ruler of the universe; God.

—su-preme'ness, *n.* The quality of being supreme.

su-preme', *n.* **1.** The supreme or highest point; culmination; acme; as, the *supreme* of joy.

Wilt thou not open, earth, and take me down,
Down to thy caverns of eternal darkness,
From this *supreme* of woe!
MURPHY *Orphan of China* act iv, sc. 1.

2. One who surpasses another or is above the rest; a superior; chief. **3.** [S-] God: with the definite article.

su-preme'ly, siu-prim'li, *adv.* In a supreme manner. (1) With the highest authority. (2) To the highest degree.

su-prem'i-ty, siu-prem'i-ti, *n.* [Archaic.] Supremeness.

sur-, *prefix.* Same as SUPER-: a form derived from the French. [< F. *sur-,* < L. *super-;* see SUPER-.]

su'ra[1], sū'rɑ, *n.* A chapter or section of the Koran.

Súrá . . . became, in the lifetime of Mohammed, the regular designation of the individual sections as distinguished from the whole collection; and accordingly it is the name given to the separate chapters of the existing Koran.
T. NÖLDEKE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi, p. 598.

[< Ar. *sūra,* step.]

su'ra[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] Palm toddy obtained by fermenting the sap of any one of several species of palm.

sur"a-bun'dant-ly, sūr'ɑ-bun'dənt-li, *adv.* [Rare.] Superabundantly.

su"ra-dan'ni, sū'rɑ-dan'i, *n.* A valuable timber-wood found along the Demerara river in South America.

sur"ad-di'tion†, *n.* Something added, as a surname.

su'rah, sū'rɑ, *W.* (siū'rɑ, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* A soft, twilled silk fabric, usually of solid color, for women's garments. [Prob. < *Surat,* India.] **surah silk‡.**

—satin surah, surah silk with specially glossy surface.

su'ral, siū'rɑl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* arteries (branches of the popliteal). [< L. *sura,* calf of the leg.]

sur-a'nal, sūr-ê'nɑl. **I.** *a.* Supraanal. **II.** *n.* A supraanal tergite of a caterpillar. [< SUR- + ANAL.]

sur'ance†, *n.* Assurance.

sur":an'crée, sūr"-ɑn'crê, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Doubly anchored: said of an ordinary, as a cross, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each part being anchored. Compare ANCRÉE.

sur-an'gu-lar, sūr-ɑn'giu-lɑr. **I.** *a.* Situated above the angular bone, as a bone of the lower jaw in some vertebrates below mammals. **II.** The surangular bone.

su-ra'so-phone, su-rɑ'so-fōn, *n.* An English wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide and having a peculiar rich organ-like tone: pitched in E flat, and employed in stringed and military bands.

The Surasophone of a Military Band.

su-rat', sū-rat', *n.* Coarse cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made in the presidency of Bombay, in British India: named from the district of Surat; also, a superior cotton grown in and about Surat.

sur-base'[1], sūr-bēs', *vt.* To depress; flatten. [< F. *surbaisser,* < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *baisser,* depress, < *bas;* see BASE, *a.*] **—sur'base"-ment[1],** *n.* A surbased or flattened condition.

sur'base"[2], sūr'bēs', *vt.* To supply with a surbase.

—sur'base"ment[2], *n. Arch.* A surbase.

sur'base, sûr'bēs, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** The upper moldings or cornice of a pedestal. **2.** A molding or border above a base, as that above a baseboard at the foot of an interior wall. [< SUR- + BASE, *n.*]

sur-based'[1], sûr-bēst', *pa.* Flattened or depressed.

sur'based[2], *a.* Having a surbase, as a pedestal.

sur-bate'†, *vt.* To bruise or make sore by walking, as the feet. **sur-beat'**†; **sur-bet'**†, — **sur-ba'ter**†, *n.*

sur-bate'[2]†, *vt.* To overthrow.

sur-bed', sûr-bed', *vt.* To set, as stone, on edge, or in a position different from that in the quarry. [< SUR- + BED.]

sur-bur'dened*, *a.* Overburdened.

sur-cease', sûr-sēs', *v.* **1.** *i.* To cease entirely or finally.

All manner of outcries assailed the speaker, from his rising till he *surceased*. A. C. COXE *Impressions of England* ch. 31, p. 276. [DA. & CO. '56.]

II†. *t.* To cause to cease; stop. [< OF. *surseoir* (pp. *surseu*), < L. *supersedeo*; see SUPERSEDERE.]

sur-cease', *n.* [Archaic.] Absolute or final cessation.

Vainly I had tried to borrow From my books *surcease* of sorrow. POE *The Raven* st. 2.

sur-cease'ance†.

sur-charge', sûr-chärj', *vt.* **1.** To give too great a charge to; overload or overburden.

'And, O, fair plant,' said he, 'with fruit *surcharged*,
Deigns none to ease thy load, and taste thy sweet!'
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 58.

2. *Law.* (1) To show an omission of credits in an account), or of something for which credit should have been allowed. (2) To put more cattle on a common than one has a right to do or than the pasture will sustain. **3.** To make an extra charge or an overcharge upon; as, to *surcharge* one for groceries. [< F. *surcharger*, < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see CHARGE, *v.*]

sur-charge', *n.* **1.** A burden greater than the ordinary one, or greater than can well be borne; an excessive burden, load, or charge. **2.** *Law.* (1) In chancery, the showing of an omission of items in an account for which credit ought to be allowed: opposed to *falsification*, which is a showing that certain items are false or erroneous in whole or in part. (2) The putting of too great a number of animals on a common for pasture. (3) An additional or successive encumbrance on land, as a second mortgage. **3.** An additional or excessive amount charged, especially an unlawful charge; an overcharge. **4.** A new valuation or something else printed on the surface of a postage-stamp. **5.** *Ceram.* An enamel-painting on an enamel ground of darker hue.

— **surcharge and falsify**, a proceeding in chancery by which it is permitted to show that credits have been omitted from a stated account, or that items in whole or in part false or erroneous have been inserted.

sur-charge'ment†, *n.* The act of surcharging; a surcharge; excess.

sur-char'ger, sûr-chär'jėr, *n.* **1.** One who surcharges. **2.** A surcharge of common. See SURCHARGE, *n.*, 2 (2).

sur'cin"gl. sur'cin"gld. Surcingle, etc. PHIL. Soc

sur'cin"gle, sėr'sin'gl, (*N.*, sûr'sin'gl; sur-sin'gl, *E. I.*), *vt.* [-GLED; -GLING.] To surround or fasten with a surcingle; as, to *surcingle* a horse; a *surcingled* blanket.

sur'cin"gle, sûr'sin'gl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A girth, belt, or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden, as for holding a saddle or blanket on the animal's back.

The Arab rides without saddle or stirrups, on a small pad fastened in place by a *surcingle*.
H. C. MERWIN in *Atlantic Monthly* July, '92, p. 66.

2. The girdle by which a robe or other garment, especially a cassock, is fastened about the waist. **3.** *Anat.* The tail of the caudate nucleus. [< OF. *surcangle*, < L. *super*, over, + *cingulum*, belt, < *cingo*, gird.] **sir'sin"gle**†.

sur'cle', *n.* A little twig; shoot.

sur-cloy'†, *vt.* To surfeit.

sur'coat", sûr'cōt", *n.* An outer coat or garment. Specifically: (1) In the middle ages, a loose robe worn over armor, and sometimes embroidered with the wearer's coat of arms. See illus. under VEXILLARY. (2) *Her.* A bearing representing this garment hung up with sleeves extended. (3) In the 14th and 15th centuries, an outer body-jacket for women, often trimmed with fur. [< OF. *surcote*, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over; and see COAT[1], *n.*]

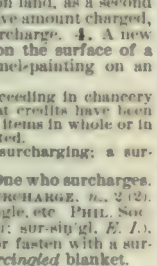

The Surcoat, as worn in the 14th century. (From a MS. in the British Museum.)

sur'creasel, *n.* Excessive increase or growth.

sur'crew"†, *n.* Augmentation; addition, increase.

sur'cu-late*, *vt.* To prune; trim.

sur"cu-la'tion†, *n.* The act of surculating.

sur'cu-lus, sûr'kiu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] *Bot.* A leafy shoot arising from a subterranean root or rootstock; a sucker.

— **sur"cu-lig'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or of the nature of surculi or suckers. — **sur'cu-lose"**, *a.* *Bot.* Producing surculi or suckers. **sur'cu-lous**†.

sur-cur'rent, sûr-cur'ėnt, *a.* *Bot.* Having the winged expansions of a leaf or its petiole running upward on a stem, instead of downward, as in a decurrent leaf. Compare DECURRENT. [< SUR- + CURRENT, *a.*]

surd, sûrd, *vt.* To soften the sound of, as a vibrating string; render dim; mute.

surd, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Incapable of being expressed in rational numbers; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by the organs of speech without voice or tone; not vocal or sonant; atonic. See SURD, *n.* **3.** [Archaic.] Destitute of hearing; deaf. **4**†. Such as can not be heard; unheard. **5**†. Devoid of meaning or sense. [< L. *surdus*, deaf.] **surd'al**†.

surd, *n.* **1.** *Math.* An irrational number or quantity, especially an indicated root that can not be extracted, as $\sqrt{2}$. **2.** *Phon.* A consonant sound made with the vocal cords apart so that they do not produce voice or tone, as *p*, *t*, *s*, or *k*: opposed to a *sonant*, as *b*, *d*, *z*, *g*.

sur'de-line, *n.* Same as SOURDELINE.

sur"dent', sûr'dent', *n.* A first tooth remaining after second dentition, and crowded aside by the new tooth; a supernumerary tooth. [< SUR- + L. *dent-s*, tooth.]

sur"de-sol'id, sûr'de-sol'id, *C., a.* Of four dimensions; of the fourth degree. [< SUR- + DE- + SOLID.]

sur"di-mu'tism, sûr'di-miū'tizm, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of being deaf and dumb. [< L. *surdus*, deaf, + MUTE, *a.*]

sur'di-ny†, *n.* A sardine.

surd'i-ty, sûrd'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being surd; lack of sonant quality. **2.** *Pathol.* Deafness. [< L. *surdita(t-)s*, < *surdus*, deaf.]

sure, shûr, *a.* **1.** Not liable to change or failure; certain to be, to continue to exist, or to take place; stable; infallible; as, a *sure* dependence; a *sure* shot; death is *sure* to come. **2.** Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended upon; that may be confidently depended upon or expected; reliable; trustworthy.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. *Ps.* xix, 7.

3. Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth, or of one's position or ground; free from doubt; certain; positive; of future events, free from fear of being disappointed; not distrustful or apprehensive; as, I am *sure* he tells the truth; one is *sure* of what one sees; be *sure* you are right; *sure* of heaven.

I am *sure* that I think, although I may not be *sure* of that about which I think. E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith and Life* ser. xii, p. 207. [JAS. M. '77.]

4. Certain of obtaining, attaining, or retaining something: with *of*; as, to be *sure of* success; *sure of* a living. **5.** [Archaic.] Free from peril or danger; safe; secure; as, *sure* in one's castle. **6**†. Real; true; genuine. **7**†. Pledged to marry; betrothed. [< F. *sûr*, < L. *securus*; see SECURE, *a.*]

Synonyms: actual, assured, aware, certain, clear, confident, indisputable, infallible, positive, real. See AUTHENTIC, AWARE; FAITHFUL; SECURE.

Phrases, etc.: — **as sure as a gun** [Slang], perfectly certain to happen. — **be s.** [Colloq.] **1.** See TO BE SURE, **2.** Be certain; as, *be sure* to obey me. — **sure'e-nough'.** *I. a.* [Local, U. S.] Real; genuine. **II.** *adv.* Surely. — **s.-footed**, *a.* Not liable to fall or stumble; figuratively, not liable to err. — **s.-footedly**, *adv.* — **s.-footedness**, *n.* — **to be s.** [Colloq.], Indeed; certainly. — **to have a s. thing** [Slang], to have a certainty; be sure, beyond a doubt, of obtaining or succeeding in a thing. — **to make s. 1.** To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure; as, *make* your salvation *sure*; *make sure of* your safety. **2**†. To betroth.

The Surf Beating upon the Cliffs of York, Maine.

— **sure'ness**, *n.*

sure, *adv.* [Colloq. or Obs.] **1.** Surely; certainly.

But *sure* a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers, first or last.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii, l. 379.

2†. Securely. **sur'ed-ly**†.

— **sure'set"**, *a.* Securely or firmly established.

sure'ful-ly†, *adv.* Carefully; safely.

sure'ly, shûr'li, *adv.* [SURE'LI-ER; SURE'LI-EST.] **1.** In a sure manner; without doubt; certainly; sometimes so used as to raise a question regarding a possibility of the opposite and so to suggest doubt; as, *surely* you are not going to do that! Compare DOUBTLESS.

As *surely* as Christ has risen, so *surely* shall believers be saved. C. HODGE *On Romans* ch. 4, p. 103. [W. M. '58.]

2. Without peril or danger; securely; safely.

One gets *surelier* onward by walking than leaping.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 41.

sure'ment†, *n.* Security for payment; surety.

sures'by†, *n.* One who may be depended on. **sure'by**†.

su-rette', siu-ret', *n.* A West-Indian and Brazilian tree (*Byrsonima spicata*) of the malpighiad family, whose bark (**Muruxi bark**) is used for tanning and dyeing. Its edible but astringent berries are used in dysentery. [< F. *surette*, dim. of *sur*, SOUR.]

sure'ty†, *vt.* To pledge or offer as surety for.

sure'ty, shûr'ti, *n.* [SURE'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person who engages to be responsible for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; guarantor; bail.

The words *surety* and *guarantor* are often used promiscuously, but in English and American law a surety technically is one who immediately becomes liable on any default of his principal, while a guarantor becomes liable only when the principal is unable to perform. *Bail* is one who becomes surety for another in a civil or criminal proceeding.

2. A pledge of money deposited or of credit given to secure against loss or damage; security for payment or performance.

If any burgher interrupted a tribune when speaking to the commons, in their own assembly, the tribune might impeach him before the commons, and might require him to give *sureties* to such an amount as the accuser should think proper.
THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 231. [R. '45.]

3. That which gives security or confidence; ground or basis of certainty or security. **4.** The state of being sure; sureness; certainty; as, the inward *surety* of salvation. **5.** [Archaic.] A sponsor. **6**†. Security; safety. **7**†. Confirmation; proof; warrant. [< F. *sûreté*, < L. *securitas*; see SECURITY.]

Synonyms: see CERTAINTY.

— **of a surety** [Archaic], surely; certainly. — **s. for good behavior**, a recognizance, with sureties, entered into before a magistrate by a person "not of good fame," for good behavior. — **s. of the peace**, an obligation binding a person to keep the peace.

sure'ty-ship, shûr'ti-ship, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The liability, contract, or undertaking of one who becomes a surety. **2.** The relation in which a person stands toward one for whom he has become bound as surety. **sure'ti-ship**†.

sur-ex"ci-ta'tion, sur-ec'si-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Excessive excitation.

Insanity came later, the product of intellectual *sur-excitation* and public persecution.
JOHN MORLEY *Rousseau* ch. 7, p. 279. [C. & H. '73.]

surf[1], sûrf, *n.* The swell of the sea, that breaks upon a shore; the disturbed and surging condition of water where it meets the land. See illus. in preceding column. [Var. of SOUGH[1]: from the sound of the billows.]

Compounds: — **surf'bird"**, *n.* An aphrizoid plover-like bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chile, having the bill shorter than the tarsus, and the tail emarginate. — **s.-bont**, *n.* A boat of extra strength and buoyancy, for passing through surf. — **s.-boatman**, *n.* One who manages or aids in handling a surf-boat. — **s.-clam**, *n.* A large mactroid bivalve found on sandy coasts, especially *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **s.-duck**, *n.* One of various scoters or sea-ducks (genus *Œdemia*), especially the surf-scoter (*Œ. perspicillata*). — **s.-fish**, *n.* A Californian holconotoid fish of perch-like form. The females bring forth young viviparously. See illus. under ALFIONE. — **s.-fishing**, *n.* Fly-fishing by casting from the beach into the surf. — **s.-scoter**, *n.* A surf-duck, especially the North-American (*Œdemia perspicillata*. The adult male is black with a white spot on the forehead and the nape. — **s.-smelt**, *n.* An argentinoid fish about a foot long (*Hypomesus olidus*), found on the Pacific coast of the United States. — **s.-whiting**, *n.* A sciænoid fish, the silver whiting (*Menticirrus littoralis*). — **s.-worn**, *a.* Worn by the action of the surf; as, a *surf-worn* shore.

surf[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bottom or channel of a drain.

sur'face, sûr'fēs, *vt.* [SUR'FACED; SUR'FA-CING.] To put a surface on; give a (particular kind of) surface to; especially, to give a smooth or even surface to, as lumber: make smooth, even, or plain.

sur'face, *n.* **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length, breadth, and thickness; the outside of a body; superficies; exterior.

I . . . chose my wife as she did her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy *surface*, but for such qualities as would wear well.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 1, p. 1. [H. M. & CO.]

2. *Geom.* A two-dimensional space-form; that which at every point has continuous extension in two dimensions and no more, having length and breadth, but not thickness. **3.** That which is apparent on a slight examination or without examination; external view or appearance; as, his thoughts did not lie on the *surface*.

We talk and think upon the *surface*. Few of us examine the major premises of half our conclusions. FROUDE *Short Studies, Party Politics* in third series, p. 325. [S. '77.]

4. In steam-engineering, a portion exposed to heat; especially, the combined area of the walls of the tubes or flues in a boiler: used instead of *heating-surface*, *tube-surface*, etc. **5.** That portion of the side of a fortification which is bounded by the angle of the nearest bastion and the prolongation of the flank. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see FACE[1], *n.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **algebraic surface**, a surface represented by an algebraic equation. — **central s.**, a surface having a center, as that of a sphere or an ellipsoid. — **conical s.**, a surface generated by the motion of a straight line having one point fixed and constantly intersecting a curve. — **doubly connected s.**, a surface in which two paths joining two points can not be made to coincide with each other by continuous variation, though all other paths can be reconciled with one or the other of these, as an anchor-ring: opposed to **singly connected s.**, in which all the lines that can be drawn between two points can be made to coincide by continuous variations of the lines. — **equipotential s.**, a surface every point of which is at the same potential, and which cuts lines of force at right angles. **level s.**; — **faying s.**, see FAY[1], *v.* — **minimal s.**, a surface satisfying given conditions and having a minimum area. — **polar s., reciprocal s.**, a surface tangent to all the polar planes of the points of another surface, and vice versa. — **Riemann's s.**, a surface consisting of an indefinite number of plane sheets, which are connected chainwise by cross-lines, so that the first is connected only with the second, the second with the third, and so on, there being no direct connection except between consecutive sheets. It represents an *n*-valued function. — **ruled s.**, a surface generated by the motion of a right line. — **surface car"**, *n.* A car, as a horse-car, on a surface-road. — **s.-conduction**, *n.* *Physics.* The rate of the loss of heat from a body, depending upon the condition of its surface, whether polished or blackened. — **s.-current**, *n.* A distinct current of superficial depth at the surface of a body of water. — **s.-fish**, *n.* A fish that swims near the surface of the water. — **s.-fishing**, *n.* Fly-fishing. — **s.-gage**, *n.* *Mach.* A gage for laying off work, usually from a plane surface. — **s.-glaze**, *n.* *Ceramics.* A thin and perfectly transparent glaze over both the body and the decoration. — **s.-grinder**, *n.* A grinding-machine having a plate or table adjusted for holding an object true while the surface is ground. — **s.-grub**, *n.* A cutworm. — **s.-integral**, *n.* The integral, taken over a surface, of any differential that has a continuously varying value over that surface. — **s.-mining**, *n.* Mining at or near the surface; placer-mining. — **s.-motion**, *n.* Motion at the surface. — **s. of revolution**, a surface generated by a curve revolving about an axis. — **s.-plane**, *n.* A machine for dressing or smoothing lumber; a surfacer. **s.-planer**, — **s.-plate**, *n.* **1.** A plate having a very accurate surface: used for testing other surfaces. **2.** The table or plate of a surface-grinder. — **s.-printing**, *n.* Printing from a relief surface, as distinguished from printing from an incised surface; especially, the printing of cotton cloth from such a surface. — **s.-rib**, *n.* *Arch.* A rib applied to the surface of vaulting, etc., merely as an ornament. — **s.-road**, *n.* A railroad on the surface of the ground: distinguished from an *elevated* or an *underground railroad*. — **s.-roller**, *n.* An engraved color-roller on a calico-printing machine. See illus. under PRINT. — **s.-tension**, *n.* The tension of a liquid by virtue of which it acts as an elastic enveloping membrane, tending always to contract to the minimum area: best exemplified in films freed from liquid masses, as in a soap-bubble, and in the formation of drops. It is commonly explained as due to the fact that while molecules in the interior are attracted in all directions, and are thus in equilibrium, those on the surface have no neighbors outside to balance the attraction of those within, and are consequently acted upon by a resultant force tending toward the interior. — **s.-towing**, *n.* [Rare.] The work of collecting specimens in natural history from the surface of the sea, as distinguished from dredging. — **s.-water**, *n.* Water on or from the surface of the ground; drainage-water, as distinguished from spring- or well-water. — **s.-working**, *n.* Same as SURFACE-MINING. — **s.-worm**, *n.* A surface-grub.

sur'faced, sûr'fēst, *pa.* Worked or brought to a particular kind of surface, especially to a smooth or even surface: specifically applied to paper to which a smooth filling coat has been given, as by supersizing.

sur'face-ly, sûr'fĕs-li, *adv.* Without going below the surface; superficially.

sur'face-man, sûr'fĕs-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** *Mining.* (1) A miner employed in an open-air working. (2) A laborer employed on surface-work. **2.** [Eng.] A workman employed in keeping a railway-bed in repair.

sur'fa-cer, sûr'fa-sẽr, *n.* **1.** A planing-machine for giving a true surface to lumber, having usually feed-rolls that carry the stuff under or between cutters rotating on horizontal axes; a surfacing-machine or surface-planer. **2.** One who smooths and levels a surface, as with a surfacing-machine.

A Surfacer.

b, bed; *c*, cutter-head pulley; *g*, feed-gear; *l*, ratchet-lever for tightening the feed-belt that passes around (*fb*); *w*, *w*, weights adjusting the top feed-roll (*f*).

sur'fa-cing, sûr'fa-sing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SURFACE, *v.* —**sur'fa-cing-ma-chine"**, *n.* *Wood-working.* **1.** A surface-grinder. **2.** A surfacer. —**s.-plane**, *n.* A carpenters' plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane. —**s.-planer**, *n.* Same as SURFACER, 1.

sur'felt, sûr'fit, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feed to fulness or to satiety; overfeed; frequently reflexive; as, to *surfeit* a child with sweetmeats; to *surfeit* oneself with honey. **2.** Figuratively, to supply to satiety or disgust; cloy, as with compliments.

II. *i.* To partake of food or drink to satiety; hence, to indulge in anything to excess.

—**sur'felt-er**, *n.* —**sur'felt-ing**, *n.* Surfeit.

sur-felt, *n.* **1.** The act of surfeiting oneself; excess in eating or drinking; indulgence in anything to satiety; also, the excessive quantity partaken of or indulged in; as, a *surfeit* of sweets; a *surfeit* of love. **2.** The result of surfeiting oneself; satiety.

He enjoys to a *surfeit* these bounties of nature.
R. A. WILSON *Mexico* ch. 3, p. 51. [H. '55.]

3. The state of being surfeited; oppressive fulness of the system caused by excess in eating or drinking; as, to be affected by *surfeit*. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A cold; disorder. [< OF. *surfait*, < *surfaire*, transcend, < L. *super*, over, + *facio*, do.] —**sur'felt-swelled"**, *a.* [Rare.] Swelled with excessive eating and drinking. —**s.-water**, *n.* Water believed to cure surfeits.

sur'flet†, *vt.* Same as SURPHUL. **sur'flet**†.

surf'er, sûrf'ẽr, *n.* [U. S.] The surf-scoter.

sur-fi'cial, sur-fish'al, *a.* Originally belonging to, occurring at, or formed, deposited, or exuded on the surface, as on the crustal surface of the earth: contrasted in geology with *subterranean*. [< SURFACE.]

Had it been a *surficial* stream it would have had no fracturing power. J. D. DANA in *Am. Journal of Science* Aug., '92, p. 166.

surf'man, sûrf'măn, *n.* [SURF'MEN, *pl.*] A member of the crew of a surf-boat, especially in the life-saving service; a person skilled in handling boats in surf.

surf'man-ship, *n.* [Rare.] The art of a surfman.

sur'foot"†, *a.* Weary or footsore.

sur"frap"pé', sûr'frap'pé', *n.* [F.] *Numis.* Restruck or restamped, as a coin: usually with an inscription or a design different from the original.

sur-fu'sion, sur-fū'zhun, *n.* *Chem.* The condition of being liquid at a temperature below fusing-point, as water cooled below the freezing-point without crystallizing: analogous to supersaturation of a solution. [< SUR- + FUSION.] **su"per-fu'sion**‡.

surf'y, sûrf'i, *a.* Abounding with, resembling, or consisting of surf; as, a *surfy* beach; *surfy* billows.

surge, sûrj, *v.* [SURGED; SUR'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move onward with a swelling and rushing motion, as billows, sound-waves, etc.

Great organs *surged* through arches dim
Their jubilant floods in praise of Him.
LOWELL *A Parable* st. 4.

2. *Naut.* To let go suddenly, as a rope or cable when it binds about a pin or winch.

II. *i.* **1.** To rise high and roll onward, as waves; swell or heave; often figuratively; as, a *surging* crowd.

From *surging* gulf two Monsters streight were brought.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 5, st. 38.

2. *Naut.* (1) To slip along suddenly, as a rope or cable that passes around a bit, belaying-pin, or windlass. (2)† To rise and fall on the waves, as a ship at anchor; ride. [< F. *surgir*, < L. *surgo*; see SURGENT.]

surge, *n.* **1.** A large swelling wave or mass of waves; a great rolling volume of water; billow; sometimes used collectively, and often figuratively; as, *surges* driven by the wind; a coast beaten by the *surge*; a *surge* of flame.

But turn to Homer! How his Verses sweep!
Surge answers *Surge* and Deep doth call on Deep.
A. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter v, p. 53. [S. '86.]

2. The act of surging; a heaving and rolling motion, as of great waves. **3.** *Naut.* The tapered front of a capstan or windlass, on which a rope may surge. **4.** *Physics.* A violent oscillation set up by an electric discharge in an open-circuit wire, analogous to that of water in a long trough when it is tilted. **5.** A variation of barometric level due to other causes than the regular daily variation or the passage of a low-pressure area. **6**†. A spring; fountain.

—**surge'ful**, *a.* Full of or abounding in surges; as, a *surgeful* coast. —**surge'less**, *a.* Free from surges.

sur'gent, sûr'jent. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Rising, as a flood; swelling; surging. **II.** *n.* [S-] *Geol.* A series of rocks corresponding to the Clinton formation of the New York system, and forming the fifth of the Pennsylvania system as indicated by Rogers. [< L. *surgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *surgo*, contr. of *surrigo*, raise, < *sub*, under, + *rego*, stretch.]

sur'geon, sûr'jun, *n.* **1.** One who practises surgery; a practitioner who treats injuries, deformities, or disorders by mechanical operations; in Great Britain, specifically, a practitioner who holds the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D. **2.** A medical officer in the military or naval service. **3.** A surgeon-fish. [< F. *chirurgien*, < LL. *chirurgicus*, < L. *chirurgus*, < Gr. *cheirourgos*, < *cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work.] **sur'gian**†; **sur'gien**†; **sur'gion**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**assistant surgeon**, a junior surgeon in the United States naval or military service. —**contract s.** [U. S.], a civilian medical officer attached to the army as surgeon under a contract. —**past assistant s.** [U. S.], a medical officer of the army or navy who has passed examination for promotion from the junior grade, and is awaiting appointment as surgeon. —**post s.**, a medical officer of the military service, in charge of the medical department of a military post, garrison, or fixed camp. —**sur'geon-a-poth"e-ca-ry**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A practitioner licensed as a surgeon by the Royal College of Surgeons, and as an apothecary by the Apothecaries' Society of London. —**s.-aurist**, *n.* One who treats diseases of the ear. —**s.-dentist**, *n.* A dentist, especially one who operates directly on the teeth. See DENTAL SURGERY, under SURGERY. —**s.-fish**, *n.* A teuthidoid fish with erectile lancet-like spines at the sides of the tail. —**s.-general**, *n.* In the United States, the chief of the medical service in the army or navy. His rank in the army corresponds to that of a brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of a commodore. —**s.-generalship**, *n.*

A Surgeon-fish. 1/15

a, tail, from above, showing the lancet-like spines near its root.

Derivatives: —**sur'geon-cy**, *n.* The office, duties, or rank of surgeon, especially in the military or naval service. —**sur'geon-ry**†, *n.* Surgery. —**sur'geon-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a surgeon.

sur'ger-y, sûr'jẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of the healing art that relates to external injuries, deformities, and other morbid conditions to be remedied directly by manual operations or instrumental appliances.

In all this world ne was there none him like
To speak of physic, and of *surgery*.
CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Prologue* l. 415.

2. A place where surgical treatment or advice is regularly given; a surgeon's office or operating-room.

Physic and justice were alike dispensed in a room which was known to some as the '*surgery*.'
S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* ch. 8, p. 183. [H. '85.]

[< F. *chirurgie*, < LL. *chirurgia*, < Gr. *cheirourgia*, < *cheirourgos*; see SURGEON.]

—**antiseptic surgery**, surgery with precautions to secure antisepsis. See ANTISEPSIS. —**conservative s.**, surgery that seeks primarily and chiefly the preservation of a limb or a part, and as far as possible avoids amputation or excision. —**dental s.**, that department of dentistry which relates to the remedy or prevention of disease, defect, and deformity in the teeth, as distinguished from mechanical dentistry, such as the making of artificial teeth, etc. —**major s.**, that branch of surgery which comprises operations involving risk to life: distinguished from **minor s.**, which applies to simpler operations. —**operative s.**, the branch of surgery which consists in the use of instruments, especially cutting-instruments, on the body for the remedy of injuries or removal of diseased parts. —**plastic s.**, surgical operations for the formation or restoration of lost or deformed parts. **an'a-plas"ty**‡; **mo"ri-o-plas'ti-cy**‡. —**veterinary s.**, surgery as appertaining to the treatment of diseases of the horse and other domestic animals; farriery.

sur'gi-ant, sûr'ji-ant, *a.* *Her.* Starting up, as a bird alarmed; rousant. [< L. *surgen(t-)s*; see SURGENT.]

sur'gi-cal, sûr'ji-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to surgery or surgeons; as, a *surgical* society. [For CHIRURGICAL, < LL. *chirurgicus*, < *chirurgia*; see SURGERY.]

—**surgical fever**, an inflammatory fever following a surgical operation or injury inducing morbid changes in parts of the system remote from the point of operation, due to purulent or septic contamination of the blood.

—**sur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sur'gy, sûr'ji, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by waves; as, the *surgy* ocean.

su'ri-cate, sū'ri-kĕt, *C. I.* (sûr'i-, *E.*), *n.* [S. Afr.] A viverroid carnivore (*Suricata tetradactyla*), gray-brown with dark transverse stripes on the rear of the back and having long fore claws; the zenick. **su'ri-cat**‡.

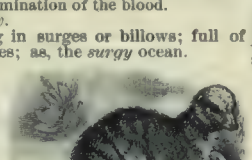

The Suricate. 1/12

su"ri-nam'in, } sū"ri-nam'ine, } *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid said to be contained in Surinam bark (*Andira retusa*). [From *Surinam*, in South America.]

Su"ri-nam' toad, sū'ri-năm' tōd. A South-American pipoid toad-like amphibian (*Pipa americana*). The male places the eggs in cellules on the back of the female and fecundates them. The young pass through the tadpole stage in the cellules and emerge with developed legs.

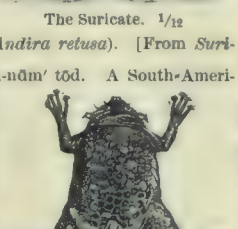

A Female Surinam Toad, showing eggs in the cellules of the back. 1/3

sur"in-tend'ant†, *n.* A superintendent.

sur'ling†, *n.* A surly fellow.

sur'loin", *n.* Sirloin: the etymologically correct form.

sur'ly, sûr'li, *a.* [SUR'LI-ER; SUR'LI-EST.] **1.** Persistently and doggedly rude and ill-humored; crabbed; cross; as, a *surly* fellow.

No *surly* porter stands, in guilty state,
To spurn imploring famine from the gate.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 105.

2. Characterized by rudeness or gruffness; as, a *surly* answer. **3.** Figuratively, rough and gloomy; tempestuous; as, a *surly* night. **4**†. Haughty. [< AS. *sūr*, sour; but perhaps < SIR, meaning like a lord, haughty.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONIOUS; HAUGHTY; MOROSE.

—**sur'ly-boots"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A surly person.

—**sur'li-ly**, *adv.* —**sur'li-ness**, *n.*

sur'ma, sûr'mą, *n.* [Hind.] Black sulfid of antimony as used by Oriental women to darken the eyes. **soor'ma**‡.

sur'mark", *n.* *Ship-building.* Same as SIRMARK.

sur'mas"ter, sûr'mas"tẽr, *n.* [Rare, Eng.] A schoolmaster next in rank to a head master.

sur-mise', sûr-mīz', *vt.* [SUR-MISED'; SUR-MI'SING.] **1.** To form opinions or reach conclusions concerning on slight evidence or purely fanciful grounds; conjecture; suppose; imagine.

A greenish-coloured coat, which he had on, forbade me to *surmise* that he was a clergyman. LAMB *Essays of Elia*, *Old and New Schoolmaster* p. 79. [W. L. & CO.]

2†. To accuse, or to advance by way of accusation; also, in old English law, to allege; suggest.

Synonyms: see DOUBT; GUESS; SUPPOSE; SUSPECT.

—**sur-mi'sa-bl(e**, *a.* —**sur-mi'sant**, **sur-mi'ser**, *n.* One who surmises.

sur-mise', *n.* **1.** A conjecture made on slight evidence; supposition; as, your *surmise* as to my motives is correct. **2.** In old English law, an allegation or suggestion made for the purpose of inducing some judicial action. **3**†. Thought; consideration. [OF., f. pp. of *surmettre*, accuse, < L. *super*, over, + *mitto*, send.] **sur-mi'sal**†.

Synonyms: see GUESS.

sur-mit'†, *vt.* To charge; also, to surmise.

sur-mount', sûr-mount', *v.* **1.** To overcome by force of will; rise superior to; conquer; vanquish; as, to *surmount* difficulties. **2.** To place something above; cause to overtop; cap: usually in the passive. **3.** To mount upon and pass over.

We were *surmounting* the high ground on which the village was built. STANLEY *Dark Continent* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 25. [H. '78.]

4. [Archaic.] To surpass; exceed. [< F. *surmonter*, < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see MOUNT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see CONQUER.

—**sur-mount'a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be surmounted. —**sur-mount'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* —**sur-mount'er**, *n.*

sur-mount'ed, sûr-mount'ĕd, *pa.* *Her.* Placed as one charge over another. See SOMMÉ.

sur-mul'let, sûr-mul'et, *n.* A mulloid food-fish of the genus *Mullus*, having two long barbels on the throat. The **striped surmullet** is *Mullus surmuletus*; the **plain s.** is *M. barbatus*. By some they are regarded as sexes of the same species. [< F. *surmulet*, < *saur*, OF. *sor* (see SORREL, *a.* & *n.*); and see MULLET[1], *n.*]

The Striped Surmullet (*Mullus surmuletus*). 1/8

surn, sûrn, *n.* A hawk-owl. [< SURNIA.]

sur'name", sûr'nēm' *or* sûr-nēm' (XIII), *vt.* To give a surname to; call by a surname: usually in the passive.

Gawain, *surnamed* The Courteous, fair and strong.
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 25.

—**sur'na"mer**, *n.*

sur'name", *n.* A name added to a Christian or baptismal name to make it more specific; hence, since such names often became family names, a family name.

Such additional names often signified occupation, craft, descent, locality, or originated in totemistic associations, personal descriptions, or vulgar nicknames. They began to be used as family names between A. D. 1050 and 1250. Examples of names signifying occupation are *Fowler* and *Smith*; of patronymics, *Fitzhugh*, *Johnson*, and *Powell* (ap Howell); of names derived from locality, *Willingham*, *Attewell* (at the well); of names due to personal peculiarities, *Longshanks* and *Longfellow*.

The name of Franklin . . . was assumed by them as a *surname* when others took *surnames* all over the kingdom.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 89. [L. '74.]

[Representing F. *surnom*, < LL. *supernomen*, < L. *super*, above, + *nomen*, name.] **sir'name"**†; **sur'noun"**†. —**sur-nom'i-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to surnames.

sur'nay, sûr'nē, *n.* [Hind.] A form of Oriental oboe.

Sur"ni-i'næ, sûr"ni-ai'nī *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Strigidæ*; hawk-owls. **Sur'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.)

sur-ox'id, } **sur-ox'ide**, } [< SUR- + OXID, OXIDE.]

sur-ox'i-date, sûr-ox'i-dāt, *vt.* To peroxidize.

sur-pass', sûr-pąs', *vt.* **1.** To go beyond or past in degree or amount, especially in excellency or in some specified particular; exceed; excel; overpass; as, to *surpass* a friend in generosity.

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the penalty which he [Milton] paid for *surpassing* them.
MACAULAY *Essays*, *Dryden* p. 43. [A. '80.]

2. [Archaic.] To go past in space; pass over or beyond; as, to *surpass* a boundary. [< F. *surpasser*, < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see PASS, *v.*]

Synonyms: eclipse, exceed, excel, outdo, outstrip, transcend. See BEAT; LEAD. —**Antonyms**: be inferior, be outdone, come short, fail, fall behind, fall short, yield, yield the palm, yield the supremacy.

—**sur-pass'a-bl(e**, *a.* That may be surpassed.

sur-pass'ing, sûr-pąs'ing, *pa.* Much exceeding or excelling others; preeminently excellent. —**sur-pass'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**sur-pass'ing-ness**, *n.*

sur-past', *pp.* Surpassed. PHIL. SOC.

sur'phul†, *vt.* To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic said to contain sulfur. **sur'flet**†; **sur'flet**†.

sur'phul-ing†, *n.* A cosmetic.

sur'plice, sûr'plis, *n.* *Eccl.* A loose white vestment with full sleeves, worn by the clergy of the Anglican, Moravian, and Roman Catholic churches, and also by choristers in a vested choir. [< F. *surplis*, < LL. *superpelliceum*, < L. *super*, over, + *pellis*, skin.] **sur'plis**†. —**sur'plice-fee"**, *n.* [Eng.] A fee paid to clergymen for service on special occasions, as marriages or baptisms.

—**sur'pliced**, *a.* Wearing a surplice.

An Anglican Clergyman Wearing the Surplice and Stole.

sur'plus, sûr'plus, *a.* Being in excess of what is used or needed.

sur'plus, *n.* **1.** That which remains over and above what has been used or is required; overplus; residue.

It is said that for five cents a day, an Egyptian can board, lodge, and clothe himself, and have a *surplus* of pocket money.
HOWARD CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 3, p. 67. [C. & BROS. '51.]

2. *Law.* Specifically, the residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid. [F., < LL. *superplus*, < L. *super*, over, + *plus*, more.]

Synonyms: see EXCESS; REMAINDER.

sur'plus-age, sûr'plus-ĕj, *n.* **1.** That which is over and above; surplus; overplus.

The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all the rest aside as *surplusage*. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 87. [C. & H. '40.]

2. *Law.* Matter in an instrument that is not necessary to its meaning, but does not affect its validity; as, a maxim of the law is "*surplusage* does not vitiate."

The term, *surplusage*, comprehends whatever may be stricken from the record, without destroying the plaintiff's right of action. GREENLEAF *Law of Evidence* vol. i, § 51, p. 120. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

sur-pri'sal, sŏr-prī'zal, *n.* The act of surprising, or the state of being surprised; surprise.

Hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is by ambush and *surprisal*. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Ind. Character* p. 351. [G. P. P.]

sur-prise', sŏr-prīz', *vt.* [SUR-PRISED'; SUR-PRI'SING.] **1.** To strike with astonishment by some unexpected act or event, or by the sudden presentation of some object; affect with surprise, as by something contrary to expectation: as, I am *surprised* to hear you say so. **2.** To come upon suddenly and unexpectedly; especially, to fall upon or attack in this way; take unawares at a disadvantage: as, Diana, *surprised* at the bath; we *surprised* their camp in the night.

The generalissimo-chief kept so bad a look-out that he was on the point of being *surprised* and cut to pieces by the rebel forces. A. ALISON, JR. *Duke of Marlborough* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [W. B. '55.]

3. To lead unawares; dupe; betray; also, to obtain or effect in this way; often with *into;* as, he was *surprised into* a full avowal. **4.** *Law.* To take unawares; mislead by some act that could not reasonably be foreseen or guarded against; frequently used in equity as ground for relief from some ill-advised transaction. **5.** To disconcert. **6†.** To capture; also, to hold control of.

sur-prize'†. — **sur-pri'sa-bl(e,** *a.* That can be surprised. — **sur-pri'ser,** *n.*

sur-prise', *n.* **1.** The act of surprising; a coming upon unawares; a taking suddenly and without preparation; as, to capture a fort by *surprise*. **2.** The state of being surprised; an emotion caused by the sudden presentation of something unexpected or strange; as, his *surprise* was great.

Nothing excites *surprise*, except what is contrary to a prior expectation, and breaks in upon an ideal order already established in the mind. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 152. [MACM. '86.]

3. Anything that causes such a feeling; a sudden and unexpected event or fact; as, a day full of *surprises*.

That men without previous military education should prove to be intelligent, brave, efficient, and skilful officers, was a constant *surprise* to the foreign critics of our campaigns. J. G. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 33. [R. P. CO. '86.]

4†. A covered dish containing nothing, or something unexpected. [F., < *surprendre*, surprise, < LL. *superprendo*, < L. *super*, upon, + *prendo*, grasp.] **sur-prize'†.**

Synonyms: see AMAZEMENT.

— **sur-prise'-cup",** *n.* Same as PUZZLE-JUG. — **s. party,** *n.* A preconcerted social gathering of persons at a friend's house, without previous notice to the friend.

— **sur-pri'sed-ly,** *adv.* In a surprised manner. — **sur-prise'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Surprisal; surprise.

sur-pri'sing, sŏr-prī'zing, *pa.* Of a nature to excite wonder or astonishment; hence, very great; extraordinary.

In a voice so deep, and a manner so sheepish, that if a lamb had roared it couldn't have been more *surprising*. DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 11, p. 192. [R. & L. '86.]

— **sur-pri'sing-ly,** *adv.* **sur-pri'sing-ness,** *n.*

sur-prize', *v.* & *n.* Surprise. PHIL. S.: also old form.

sur'qui-dant†, *a.* Arrogant, haughty. **sur'cu-dant†.** — **sur'que-dour†, sur'qui-dour†,** *n.* A haughty person. — **sur'que-dous†, sur'qui-dous†,** *a.* Arrogant. — **sur'que-dry†, sur'qui-dry†,** *n.* **1.** Arrogance; haughtiness. **2.** A haughty, arrogant act. **sur'qui-dy†.**

sur'ra, sur'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial disease of horses.

sur"re-bound'†, *vt.* To rebound or echo again and again.

sur"re-but', sur'e-but', *vi.* In common-law pleading, to reply to the defendant's rebutter. See REBUTTER[1], *n.*

— **sur"re-but'tal,** *n. Law.* A plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal.

sur"re-but'ter, sŭr're-but'ĕr, *n. Law.* In common-law pleading, the plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.

sur-reined'†, *a.* Overridden.

sur"re-join', sur're-join', *vi.* In common-law pleading, to answer a defendant's rejoinder. — **sur"re-join'der,** *n. Law.* In common-law pleading, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's rejoinder.

sur-re'nal, sur-rī'nal, *a.* & *n.* Same as SUPRARENAL.

sur-ren'der, sur-ren'dĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield possession of to another upon compulsion or demand, or under pressure of a superior force; give up, especially to an enemy in warfare; as, to *surrender* an army or a fort. **2.** To resign in favor of or into the hands of another; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege. **3.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power: a reflexive use; as, to *surrender* oneself to grief.

The leafless limbs of the tall oaks *surrendered* themselves drearily to the fantastic gusts. J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* ch. 1, p. 1. [O. & CO. '83.]

4. *Law.* To make surrender of. See SURRENDER, *n.*, 2.

5†. To give; render; restore.

II. *i.* To give up oneself, or something in one's control, into the power of another, especially to an enemy in warfare; yield; as, the regiment *surrendered* without firing a shot. [< OF. *surrendre*, < LL. *superrendo*, < L. *super*, over, and see RENDER, *v.*] **sur-rend'†.**

Synonyms. abandon, alienate, capitulate, cede, give, give oneself up, give over, give up, let go, relinquish, sacrifice, yield. A monarch or a state *cedes* territory for a consideration; *surrenders* it to a conqueror; a military commander *abandons* an untenable position or unavailable stores. We *relinquish* a claim, *sacrifice* something precious through great friendship, or duty, *yield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persuasion, or superior force. See ABANDON, ABDICATE.

— **sur-ren'der-er,** *n.* One who surrenders.

sur-ren'der, *n.* **1.** The act of surrendering or resigning one's person or the possession of something to another, a giving or yielding up, as, the *surrender* of an army or city; the *surrender* of stolen goods.

No terms except at unconditional and immediate *surrender* can be accepted. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs, Letter to Gen. Buckner, Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, '62* in vol. i, p. 311. [C. L. W. '85.]

2. *Law.* (1) The restoring or yielding up of an estate for life or for years to him who has the immediate reversion or remainder, whereby the lesser estate is merged in the greater. (2) The deed or instrument by which such surrender is made.

Surrender . . . is the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purposes as in the *surrender* are expressed. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 365.

(3) The cancelation and yielding up of a policy of insurance on return to the holder of some part of the premiums paid. **sur-ren'der-y†; sur-ren'dry†.**

Synonyms: see SACRIFICE.

— **surrender by bail,** the act of sureties in delivering up into custody the person for whose appearance they have bound themselves. — **s. of copyhold,** the mode of conveying copyhold estates (in England) by yielding up the property to the lord of the manor for the purpose expressed in the deed of surrender. — **s. of fugitive,** see EXTRADITION, 1. — **s. of preference,** the turning over to an assignee in bankruptcy of what one has received as a preferred creditor, in order to share in a dividend of the estate.

sur-ren"der-ee', sur-ren'dĕr-ē', *n. Law.* A person to whom an estate is surrendered. See SURRENDER, *n.*, 2.

sur-ren'der-or, sur-ren'dĕr-ŏr, *n. Law.* One who makes a surrender. See SURRENDER, *n.*, 2.

sur"rept'†, *vt.* To steal: filch. — **sur-rep'tion†,** *n.*

sur"rep-ti'tious, sur"rep-tish'us, *a.* **1.** Accomplished by secret and illegitimate or improper means; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy; as, a *surreptitious* entry; a *surreptitious* will. **2.** [Rare.] Animated by or acting with stealth and fraud; clandestine in spirit or conduct; as, *surreptitious* management. [< L. *surreptitius*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, snatch.] — **sur"rep-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

sur'rey, sur'ę, *n.* [U. S.] A light pleasure-vehicle, usually having two seats in a box mounted on side-bars, four wheels, and sometimes a top.

sur'ro-gate†, *vt.* To put in the place of another; substitute.

sur'ro-gate, sur'o-gĕt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is substituted for or appointed to act in place of another: sometimes applied to a substitute or addition to an article for adulteration; as, malt *surrogate*, used in brewing.

Taste serves as a *surrogate* for true virtue. J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 14, p. 466. [G. I. J. '79.]

2. Specifically, in English law, a person appointed by a bishop or his chancellor, or by an ecclesiastical judge, to act in his place, as in granting licenses to marry without banns, or, when such matters belonged to the ecclesiastical courts, in probating wills and granting administration and guardianship. **3.** In some parts of the United States, an officer having jurisdiction of the probate of wills, administration of estates, and guardianship; the judge of an orphans' court; probate judge. [< L. *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogo*; see SURROGATUM.]

sur'ro-gate-ship, sur'o-gĕt-ship, *n.* The office or function of a surrogate.

sur"ro-ga'tion, *n.* Same as SUBROGATION.

sur"ro-ga'tum, sur'o-gē'tum *or* -gā'tum, *n. Scots Law.* A substitute; surrogate [L., < *surrogo* (pp. *surrogatus*), substitute, < *sub*, under, + *rogo*, ask.]

sur-round', sur-round', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place something around; shut in on all sides, as with a boundary, a wall, or an impassable barrier; encompass; environ; invest; as, to *surround* a page with an ornamental border; he *surrounded* the enemy with his army.

The imagination of the savage *surrounds* life with an atmosphere of awe and mystery. E. J. GLAVE in *Century Magazine* Apr., '91, p. 825.

2. To constitute a border or enclosure around; hem in as a wall does; encircle; enclose; as, a moat *surrounds* the city; the savages *surrounded* the house.

Cairo is a living city built upon dead cities and *surrounded* by cities of the dead. S. LANE-POOLE *Egypt* ch. 3, p. 58. [S. M. '81.]

3. [Archaic.] To go completely around; circumambulate or circumnavigate; as, to *surround* the globe.

Esthwaite Lake, . . . which the embryo poet often *surrounded* on foot in the morning before school-time. H. N. HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* ch. 2, p. 37. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

4†. To flood; inundate: the original meaning (see etymology), which has been superseded by those due largely to false derivation from SUR- + ROUND.

II†. *i.* To overflow. [< OF. *surmunder*, < LL. *superundo*, < L. *super*, above, + *unda*, wave.]

Synonyms: compass, encircle, enclose, encompass, environ, hem in, invest. See RELEAGUER; EMBRACE.

sur-round', *n.* Western [U. S.] A method of hunting animals, especially such as go in herds, by surrounding them; also, the hunters collectively who surround them.

sur-round'ing, sur-round'ing, *n.* **1.** That which surrounds or environs, or any part or constituent of it; any object or condition helping to make up an environment: usually in the plural; as, he has new *surroundings*.

Lake Superior is almost everywhere noble, grand, impressive, majestic. Its *surroundings* are, for the most part, far more suggestive of what one fancies the ocean should be than are those of the oceans themselves. JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., '92, p. 685.

A few lines, a few words, written at the time, suffice, when you look at them, to bring all (what Yankees call) the *surroundings* of that season before you. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series, ch. 9, p. 270. [T. & F. '61.]

2. The act of one who surrounds; an enclosing or encompassing.

sur-round'ry†, *n.* An encompassing.

Sur'roy†, *n. Her.* One of the three English kings-at-arms, with jurisdiction south of the Trent. Now called *Clarenceux* or *Carrenciux*. See CLARENCEUX.

sur-roy'al, sur-roi'al, *n.* A terminal tine of the antler of a stag or other large deer. See illus. under STAG. [< SUR- + ROYAL.]

sur'su-nure†, *n.* A wound healed outwardly only.

sur"se-ance†, *n.* Subsidence; quiet, peace.

sur-size', sŭr-sīz', *n.* A penalty in feudal times for not paying castle-guard rent on the day stipulated. [< OF. *sursise*; see SURCEASE, *v.*]

sur-sol'id, sŭr-sel'id. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree. **II.** *n.* The fifth power of a quantity. [< SUB- + SOLID.]

sur'style†, *vt.* To surname.

sur-tax', sŭr'tax', *W.* (sŭr'tax, *C.*), *vt.* To assess with a surtax or extra tax. [< F. *surtaxer*, < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see TAX, *v.*]

sur'tax, *n.* A tax additional to one already levied.

sur-tout', sŭr-tūt' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A man's overcoat, especially one cut in the style of a frock coat.

Let thy *surtout* defend the drenching shower. GAY *Trivia* bk. i, l. 132.

2. *Fort.* A raised portion of a parapet, at the angles, to prevent enfilading. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *tout* (< L. *totus*), all.]

Sur'tur, sŭr'tur, *n. Norse Myth.* A fire-giant, the guardian of Muspelheim, who destroys the world in Ragnarok. [< Ice. *Surtr.*] **Surt;.**

sur'tur-brand, sŭr'tŭr-brand, *n.* Lignite; specifically, a variety between beds of lava or volcanic tufa in Iceland.

su"ru-cú'a, sū'rū-cū'a, *n.* [S. Am.] A bird, a trogon (*Trogon surucura*).

su"ru-cu'cu, *n.* Same as CURUCUCU.

sur-veil'lance, sŭr-vēl'yans *or* sŭr-vē'lans (XIII), *n.* The act of watching, or the state of being watched, especially so as to control or keep under guard; a spying supervision; superintendence.

No one can imagine himself free if his communion with his fellows is interrupted or submitted to *surveillance*. F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 9, p. 89. [L. '59.]

[F., < *surveiller* (ppr. *surveillant*), superintend, < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *veiller*, spy, < L. *vigilo;* see VIGILANT.]

Synonyms: see OVERSIGHT.

sur-veil'lant, sŭr-vēl'yant *or* -vē'lant, *a.* [Rare.] Watching over something, especially as over an object of suspicion or a source of danger. [F.; see SURVEILLANCE.]

sur-veil'lant, *n.* One who keeps watch so as to control; a supervisor or a spy.

sur-vene'†, *vi.* To come as an addition to; supervene upon.

sur've-nue†, *n.* A sudden or unexpected coming in.

sur-vey', sŭr-vē', *vt.* **1.** To determine accurately the boundaries, position, extent, area, contour, or other particulars of, by measuring lines and angles and applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine and delineate accurately on paper these features of, as of a tract of country or a coast- or boundary-line; as, to *survey* a coast or farm. **2.** To view in its entirety; take a comprehensive view of; look over, as from a height; as, to *survey* a landscape.

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd,
For fairer scene he ne'er *survey'd*.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 4, st. 30.

3. To view scrutinizingly; examine with painstaking care; scrutinize; as, after *surveying* us the Indians approached. **4.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, or the like; inspect; as, to *survey* a public building. **5.** [Eng.] Specifically, to examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same. **6†.** To perceive; see. [< OF. **surveier*, oversee, < L. *supervideo*, < *super*, over, + *video*, see.] **sur-vay'†; sur-view'†.**

Synonyms: see BEHOLD; LOOK; REVIEW.

sur-vey', sŭr-vē' *or* sŭr'vē (XIII), *n.* **1.** The operation of surveying any part of the earth's surface, or a connected system of such operations (see SURVEY, *v.*, 1); also, a department or corps for carrying on such operations, or a statement of their results.

The *survey* of land districts cannot be efficiently carried out without astronomical observations and a careful consideration of astronomical principles. R. A. PROCTOR *Essays on Astron., The Study* p. 29. [S. '72.]

2. A general or comprehensive view; an overlooking; as, a *survey* of the landscape.

The rapid historical *survey* now taken of the purpose of God . . . will, it is hoped, enable the reader to see clearly the high place which the Incarnation has in that purpose. S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelations* bk. iii, con., p. 359. [S. '85.]

3. A scrutinizing view; a careful examination; inspection; scrutiny; as, a *survey* of the situation. **4.** [U. S.] A district for the collection of customs under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] An auction at which farms are let for a period covering three lives. **6.** *Insur.* (1) An examination and description of the condition, location, and mode of use of property to be insured. (2) The report of the result of such examination. **sur-vey'al†; sur-view'‡** [Archaic].

— **coast'-sur-vey",** *n.* **1.** A systematic examination of and report upon coasts, rivers, harbors, etc., in relation to navigation and commerce. **2.** [U. S.] The board officially known as the **Coast and Geodetic Survey,** that conducts such examination under the direction of the Treasury Department. — **medical s.,** an examination of a disabled person in the navy by a medical officer.

— **sur-vey'a-bl(e,** *a.* That may be surveyed.

sur-vey'ance†, *n.* Inspection; surveyorship.

sur-veyd', *pp.* Surveyed. PHIL. SOC.

sur-vey'ing, sŭr-vē'ing, *n. Math.* The science and art of determining the area and configuration of portions of the surface of the earth, and representing them on maps. See LEVELING-INSTRUMENT; STADIA.

Compounds, etc.: — **land'-sur-vey"ing,** *n.* The locating of the boundaries, area, characteristics, etc., of tracts of land. — **marine or hydrographical s.,** the measurement of seas, lakes, rivers, etc., for the purpose of indicating shores, channels, harbors, and other peculiarities, in aid of navigation. — **sur-vey'ing-scale",** *n.* See REDUCING-SCALE. — **s.-vessel,** *n.* A vessel fitted out for marine or hydrographic surveying. — **topographical s.,** the determining and indicating of the deviations of the ground from a level plane, as the mountains, watercourses, and other features.

sur-vey'or, sŭr-vē'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who surveys; especially, one engaged in the business of land-surveying; a land-measurer. See SURVEY, *vt.* 1. **2.** One who examines a thing for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quality, or character; an inspector.

By the statute 2 and 3 Ph. and M. c. 8, *surveyors* of the highways were ordered to be chosen in every parish. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. i, p. 358.

3. A British naval officer who supervises the building of ships. **4.** [Rare.] One who surveys; an overseer. **5†.** A superintendent of household servants.

— **sur-vey'or-gen"er-al,** *n.* A chief surveyor; specifically, a United States official, under the Interior Department, having general charge of land-surveys in a particular district. — **s. of the customs** or **of the port,** a United States customs officer who inspects incoming vessels, supervises the unloading and lading and their admeasurement, directs the force of inspectors, weighers, measurers, gagers, and laborers, and generally discharges the functions of outdoor executive officer of the post. — **surveyors' chain, surveyors' cross,** etc., see CHAIN, etc.

— **sur-vey'or-ship,** *n.* The office of a surveyor.

sur-vise'†, *vt.* To supervise.

sur-vi"va-bil'i-ty, sŭr-vai"va-bil'i-ti, *n.* Ability to survive.

sur-vi'val, sŭr-vai'val, *n.* **1.** The act of surviving; a living beyond the life of another person, or a continuance beyond the term of existence of another thing or the happening of a specified event; an outliving; as, the *survival* of Noah after the flood. **2.** A person or thing thus

surviving. **3.** Something, as a custom or belief, that has lasted much longer than the conditions that gave rise to it.

The wild hunt, the witches' sabbath, Christmas trees, Easter eggs, Yule logs, May poles, and a hundred other, mostly innocuous, *survivals*, have their shrivelled roots in the soil of an extinct paganism. *Edinburgh Review* Apr., '91, p. 354.

4. *Biol.* The survival of the fittest.

—**survival of the fittest** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the preservation and propagation of certain favored forms in the struggle for existence, as best fitted to conditions: a phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to express the result of natural selection. See SELECTION; STRUGGLE.

sur-vi'vance, sûr-vai'vans, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Survival. **2.** A right of succession; survivorship. [F., < *survivant*, ppr. of *survivre*, outlive, < LL. *supervivo*, < L. *super*, over, + *vivo*, live.] **sur-vi'van-cy**†; **sur-vi'ven-cy**†.

sur-vive', sûr-vaiv', *v.* [SUR-VIVED'; SUR-VI'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To continue to live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast; as, his wife *survived* him; his love *survived* his wrath. **2.** To continue to live or exist beyond (a specified period or event); as, will he *survive* the day? **3.** To live through in spite of; live on after passing through; as, few *survived* the flood.

Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has *survived* the fall!
COWPER *Task* bk. iii, l. 42.

II. *i.* To remain alive; exist in force or operation beyond any period specified; as, the custom *survives*.

This Egyptian plant no longer grows in Egypt. Yet its name is destined to *survive*: the 'Bible,' or book, is so called from the byblus, and its other name, papyrus, will be perpetuated in 'paper.' WILKINSON *Anc. Egyptians* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 109. [J. M. '54.]

[< F. *survivre;* see SURVIVANCE.]

Synonyms: see LIVE.

sur-vi'vor, sûr-vai'vęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which survives; as, the *survivors* of the war.

St. John was the last *survivor* of the Apostles. FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* ser. xi, p. 164. [E. P. D. '86.]

2. *Law.* One who outlives another to whom he held joint property relation; as, the *survivor* of two or more joint tenants in lands. **sur-vi'ver**‡.

sur-vi'vor-ship, sûr-vai'vęr-ship, *n.* **1.** The state or act of surviving; sometimes, that which survives. **2.** *Law.* The right of a surviving party, having a joint interest with others in property, to take the whole estate.

In the United States the right of survivorship among joint tenants, unless provided for in a devise, has generally been abolished, except as to mortgages, trust estates, and perhaps devises or conveyances to husband and wife.

This right of *survivorship* is called by our ancient authors the jus accrescendi, because the right upon the death of one joint-tenant accumulates and increases to the survivors. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 184.

3. The chance, as deduced from medical science, of the brief or momentary survival of some particular one among others, all of whom perished in a common catastrophe, upon which chance the descent of an estate may depend. **4.** *Eccl.* The right and privilege of being collated to a particular benefice, not now vacant, when it shall become vacant.

—**chance of survivorship,** the probability, calculated from statistics, that a person of a given age will survive a person of a different age.

Sur'ya, sûr'ya, *n. Hind. Myth.* The sun-god. [< Sans. *sûrya*, sun.]

Sus[1], sus, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Suidæ*. [L., pig.]

sus[2], *n.* A Tibetan antelope, the chiru.

sus-cep"ti-bil'i-ty, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being susceptible to influences or of easily receiving impressions; as, *susceptibility* to disease. **2.** Specifically, the ability to receive or be impressed by deep emotions or strong feelings; sensibility. **3.** A specific capability of feeling or emotion: with *to* or *of*, or in the plural; as, *susceptibility to* shame; a man of keen *susceptibilities*. [< LL. *susceptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *susceptus;* see SUSCEPTIVE.]

Synonyms: see SENSIBILITY.

—**magnetic susceptibility.** *Physics.* **1.** Susceptibility to magnetization. **2.** The measure of this susceptibility; the ratio of the induced magnetization to the magnetic force producing it. **coefficient of induced magnetization**‡.

sus-cep'ti-bl(e, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being changed or influenced; easily brought under a specified power or influence; yielding or succumbing readily: usually with *of* or *to;* as, *susceptible of* proof; *susceptible to* cajolery. In strict usage, *susceptible* is used only of that which is acted on; *capable*, of that which has either power or receptivity.

Overlooking the plain of Sula, are vast beds of white marble of spotless purity, fine, compact, and *susceptible of* exquisite finish. E. G. SQUIER *Notes on Cent. Am.* ch. 8, p. 151. [H. '55.]

2. Having delicate sensibility; impressionable; sensitive; tender; as, childhood is very *susceptible;* a *susceptible* youth. [F., < L. *susceptus;* see SUSCEPTIVE.]—**sus-cep'ti-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**sus-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*

sus-cep'tion†, *n.* The act of taking or assuming.

sus-cep'tiv(e, sus-sep'tiv, *a.* **1.** That receives or tends to receive an impression, influence, or effect; susceptible. **2.** That receives through the susceptibilities rather than by thought.

There is another class of men whose reflective powers are stronger than their *susceptive:* they think out truth—they do not feel it out. ROBERTSON *Sermons* series ii, ser. xx, p. 415. [H. '70.]

[< L. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipio*, undertake, < *sub*, under, + *capio*, take.]—**sus-cep'tiv(e-ness, sus"cep-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* Susceptibility.

sus-cep'tor†, *n.* One who undertakes; specifically, a godfather or sponsor.

sus-cip'i-ent†, **I.** *a.* Receiving, as an effect or influence; recipient. **II.** *n.* One who admits or receives.

—**sus-cip'i-en-cy**†, *n.*

sus"ci-ta-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Excitability.

sus'ci-tate†, *vt.* To excite; rouse.—**sus"ci-ta'tion**†, *n.*

su-shum'na, su-shum'nu, *n. Theos.* See IDA.

su'si, sū'si, *n.* [Hind.] An East-Indian striped fabric of cotton and silk. **soo'cey**‡.

sus'kin, sus'kin, *n.* A former Flemish coin. See COIN. [< O. Fl. *seskin*, coin, six-spotted die, < *ses*, six.]

sus'lik, sus'lik, *n.* Same as SOUSLIK.

sus-pect', sus-pect', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To imagine to exist; have some slight grounds for inferring, such as will warrant further investigation; also, to have a vague idea or notion of the existence of, without proof or grounds, or with only the slightest evidence; mistrust; surmise: often followed by an object clause; as, to *suspect* a plot; I *suspect* that he is deceiving me; I *suspect* a connection between the two phenomena.

At thirty, man *suspects* himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 418.

2. To believe to be possibly guilty; infer the possible guilt of, on slight evidence or with no good reason.

An ignorant public demands the instant punishment of every *suspected* man. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, p. 50. [H.]

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; as, to *suspect* the evidence offered. **4**†. To respect; esteem.

II. *i.* To imagine guilt or the like; be suspicious. [< F. *suspecter*, < L. *suspecto*, freq. of *suspicio*, < *sub*, beneath, + *spicio*, see.]

Synonyms: be distrustful, be suspicious, conjecture, distrust, doubt, have suspicion of, mistrust, surmise. See DOUBT; GUESS.

—**sus-pect'a-bl(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Open to suspicion. **sus-pect'i-bl(e**‡.—**sus-pect'ed,** *a.* Distrusted.—**sus-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**sus-pect'ed-ness,** *n.* The state of being suspected.—**sus-pect'er,** *n.*—**sus-pect'ful**†, *a.* **1.** Prone to suspect. **2.** Causing suspicion.

sus-pect', *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Doubtful; uncertain. **2.** Suspected; suspicious.

sus-pect'[1], *n.* **1.** A person suspected of a crime; one under surveillance as a suspicious character.

The illegal detention of political '*suspects*' in solitary confinement for months and years while the police scour the empire in search of criminating evidence. KENNAN in *Century Magazine Dec.*, '87 p. 288.

2†. A suspicious thing.

sus-pect'[2], *n.* Suspicion; also, a slight opinion.

sus-pec'tant, sus-pec'tant, *n. Her.* Same as SPECTANT.

sus-pec'tion†, *n.* Suspicion.

sus-pec'tious-ness†, *n.* Suspiciousness.

sus-pect'less†, *a.* Not suspecting or not suspected.

sus-pend', sus-pend', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to hang down by attaching to something above; hang, especially by or as by a cord or chain; as, to *suspend* a bucket.

In the case of the Simple Pendulum, a heavy particle is *suspended* from a point by a light inextensible string. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philosophy* app., p. 282. [UNI. PRESS '79.]

2. To sustain in the body of a fluid, as fine particles or a body of nearly the same specific gravity; as, fine dust *suspended* in the air.

We find the simplest type of ear among the Vermes, where it occurs as a closed globular vesicle containing fluid in which there is *suspended* an otolith. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 7, p. 86. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

3. To cause to cease for a time; hold back temporarily from operation; interrupt; intermit; stay; as, to *suspend* the rules; to *suspend* business.

In an urgent crisis, the law can *suspend* a right. But it can never abrogate or annul it. SMUCKER *Napoleon the Third* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 143. [G. E. '60.]

4. To hold in a state of indecision or indetermination; as, to *suspend* judgment. **5.** To debar from any privilege, as from the execution of an office or the enjoyment of income: commonly implying the idea of punishment for an offense; as, to *suspend* a cashier pending investigation; to *suspend* a student from his class.

The President was left at liberty to *suspend* any officer without assigning a cause, and to nominate his successor. J. G. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 453. [B. P. CO. '86.]

6. [Archaic.] To make to depend; as, God *suspends* salvation on faith and obedience. **7.** *Mus.* To keep (a voice-part) from progression while the others continue; prolong or sustain by suspension.

II. *i.* To cease from action or operation; specifically, to stop payment in business.

The rain *suspended* long enough for us to fold our tents and get fairly under way, then followed us at intervals throughout the day. S. C. BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* ch. 22, p. 459. [H. '79.]

[< F. *suspendre*, < L. *suspendo;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

Synonyms: debar, defer, delay, discontinue, fail, hang, hinder, intermit, interrupt, stay, stop, withhold. See ADJOURN.—**Antonyms:** begin, continue, expedite, keep on, keep up, prolong, protract, urge on.—**Prepositions:** suspend *from* a support, *by* a cord, *above* or *over* any object; suspend *on* or *upon* certain conditions; suspend *from* office.

—**to suspend payments,** to stop paying out money or meeting obligations, as a business house; hence, to fail.

sus-pend'ed, sus-pend'ed, *pa.* **1.** Pendent, especially at the end of a supporting cord or the like; hanging; as, a *suspended* bucket. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Bot.* Hanging, as seeds or ovules from the top of a cell. (2) *Entom.* Hung by the cremaster, as a butterfly-chrysalis. **3.** Interrupted or broken off temporarily; also, held in suspense; as, *suspended* animation; a *suspended* judgment.

—**suspended coil** (*Physics*), a coil of wire surrounding an iron core, with similar suspension or held by wires in opposite directions, used in a galvanometer in place of an ordinary magnet.

sus-pend'er, sus-pend'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which suspends. (1) One of a pair of straps passing over the shoulders to support the trousers; one of a pair of braces: usually in the plural. (2) A hanging receptacle, as for flowers. **2.** A tanners' vat in which hides are suspended. **3**†. One who wavers or is in suspense.

sus"pen-sa'tion†, *n.* Temporary cessation.

sus-pense'†, *vt.* To suspend.

sus-pense'†, *a.* **1.** Suspended; also, held back. **2.** Held in doubt; expressing doubt.—**sus-pense'ly**†, *adv.*

sus-pense', sus-pens', *n.* **1.** The state of being uncertain, as respecting a fact or the issue of an event, especially one on which one's welfare or happiness depends: often accompanied by a feeling of anxiety or fear; uncertainty; indecision; as, do not keep me in *suspense* any longer.

Nothing so wears us down as *suspense* and uncertainty. J. C. RYLE *Expository Thoughts, John xi, 17-29* in vol. ii, p. 258. [C. & BROS. '70.]

2. [Archaic.] The state of being suspended; especially, a temporary holding back from activity.

The spark produced by the electric discharge acts, not to generate the force, but only to release it from its *suspense* and detention. JACOB ABBOTT *Force* ch. 17, p. 301. [H. '73.]

3. *Law.* A temporary cessation or interdiction of the exercise or operation of some power, right, law, or proceeding. **4**†. Cessation. [F., < *suspens*, suspended, < L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendo*, hang, < *sub*, under, + *pendo*, hang.]

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

—**suspense account** (*Bookkeeping*), an account in which items are charged or credited temporarily until it may be determined in what account they should be entered.

sus-pense'ful†, *a.* Causing or accompanied by suspense.

sus-pen'si-bl(e, sus-pen'si-bl, *a.* That may be suspended.—**sus-pen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

sus-pen'sion, sus-pen'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically: (1) A hanging from a support; as, *suspension* from a nail. (2) A floating in the body of a fluid, as of fine particles. (3) The holding of the mind in a state of indecision; as, *suspension* of judgment. (4) Temporary deprivation of a privilege, office, or income, as for punishment or pending an investigation; as, the *suspension* of a college student or a bank cashier. (5) Cessation of payments in business; a going into liquidation; as, the *suspension* of a bank. (6) A ceasing or a causing something to cease from operation temporarily; as, *suspension* of the rain; a *suspension* of the rules. (7) (*a*) *Law.* Same as SUSPENSE. (*b*) *Scots Law.* The process by which the supreme civil or criminal court stays execution or diligence on a decree or sentence pending judgment on some point. **2.** That which is suspended, or that which is kept from sinking, as in a liquid. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The prolongation of any note of a chord into the succeeding chord, causing at first a dissonance which disappears by resolution. See RESOLUTION. (2) The note so prolonged. [F., < L. *suspensio(n-)*, < *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CESSATION; INSOLVENCY.

—**plea in suspension** (*Law*), a plea alleging some ground for not proceeding in the suit, as error in the writ or declaration, or incompetency of a party.—**s. and interdict** (*Scots Law*), a process of the Court of Session analogous to that of injunction.—**s. bridge,** any bridge in which the roadway is stretched without support from below over the interval to be crossed: varying from primitive foot-bridges like that shown in the illustration to huge structures like the New York and Brooklyn bridge, the largest of this class. In most suspension bridges the supporting cables, usually formed of wires laid parallel and bound together, pass over towers and are fastened at the ends to heavy anchorages of masonry.—**s. of arms,** a short truce agreed upon by military commanders in time of war, as for burying dead after a battle, etc.—**s. railway,** an elevated railway on which the vehicles are hung from one or more overhead tracks.

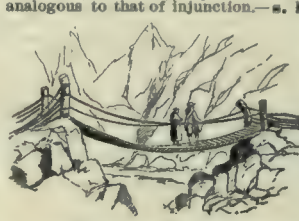

An Osier Suspension Bridge across the Umbamba River, Peru.

sus-pen'sive, sus-pen'siv, *a.* **1.** Tending to suspend or keep in suspense; uncertain; doubtful; as, a *suspensive* inquiry. **2.** Having the power or effect of suspending operation; as, a *suspensive* statute.

The House of Lords undoubtedly has the right of exercising a *suspensive* veto of the Home Rule bill. *New-York Tribune* Aug. 1, '93, p. 6, col. 3.

[< F. *suspensif*, < L. *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

—**suspensive condition,** a condition that makes the operation of a contract dependent upon the happening of some event.

—**sus-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.*

sus-pen'sor, sus-pen'sęr, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A suspensory bandage. **2.** *Bot.* The thread or chain of cells, in flowering plants and certain cryptogams, which produces at its extremity the developing embryo; the proembryo.

The fertilized or impregnated oösphere . . . passes through a series of changes by which a second cell is formed, then others in a linear series, or in a more complex chain, termed the proembryo or *suspensor*. GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* § 1129, p. 436. [I. B. & CO.]

[LL., < L. *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

—**sus"pen-so'ri-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a suspensorium; serving to suspend.

sus"pen-so'ri-um, sus'pen-sō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] That which suspends or holds up a part. Specifically: (1) The bone or series of skeletal elements by which the lower jaw is suspended from the cranium in vertebrates below mammals, as the quadrate in birds and reptiles or the bones from the hyomandibular to the quadrate in most fishes. (2) The ligament that supports the generative organs in acanthocephalous worms. [< L. *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

sus"pen-so'ri-us, sus'pen-sō'ri-us, *n.* A muscle that serves to suspend an organ; as, the cremaster or *suspensorius* testis. [< L. *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

sus-pen'so-ry, sus-pen'so-ri, *a.* **1.** Having the function of sustaining or suspending; suspensorial; as, a *suspensory* bandage; a *suspensory* muscle. **2.** Having the effect of staying or delaying; as, a *suspensory* order. **3.** Of or pertaining to a suspensorium.

—**suspensory ligament. 1.** The fold of the peritoneum that passes to the upper part of the liver. **2.** The deep layer of fascia that passes from the skin of the armpit to the clavicle. **3.** A band passing from the tip of the odontoid process to the occipital bone.

sus-pen'so-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] That which suspends or supports. Specifically: (1) A suspensory band or bag, as for the scrotum. (2) A suspensory ligament or muscle; suspensorium. [< L. *suspensus;* see SUSPENSE, *n.*]

sus"per-col'late, sus'per-col'ĕt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] [Humor.] To suspend by the neck; hang. [< *sus. per coll.*, abbr. for L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck.]

sus'pi-ca-ble†, *a.* That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.—**sus"pi-ca-bil'i-ty**†, *n.*

sus-pi'cien-cy†, *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

sus-pi'cion, sus-pish'un, *vt.* [Colloq. or Obs.] To have a suspicion of; suspect; mistrust.

sus-pi'cion, *n.* **1.** The act of suspecting; conjecture, with imperfect or with little or no evidence to support it, that something, especially something wrong, exists or is about to happen; unreasonable imagination or apprehension; mistrust; doubt.

Upon probable *suspicion* also a private person may arrest the felon, or other person so suspected. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 293.

2. [Colloq.] A very small or slight quantity or degree; the least bit; as, a *suspicion* of brandy in the mince pie.

There was a *suspicion* of jealousy in the tone. IDA M. TARBELL in *Scribner's Magazine* May, '92, p. 644.

3†. Conception or idea. [F., < L. *suspicio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *spicio*, look at.]

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

—**sus-pi'cion-al,** *a.* [Recent.] Of or pertaining to suspicion.

sus-pi'cious, sus-pish'us, *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect; given to or entertaining suspicion; inclined to doubt or mistrust; dubious; especially, apt to imagine guiltiness without proof or sufficient proof; as, he was *suspicious* of all his neighbors.

Like other dull men, the King was all his life *suspicious* of superior people. THACKERAY *Four Georges, III.* p. 82. [E. & L. '91.]

2. Adapted to raise suspicion; exciting suspicion, as of evil or guilt; questionable; as, *suspicious* appearances.

Attila's fame has not come down to us through the partial and *suspicious* medium of chronicles and poets of his own race. E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 6, p. 158. [H.]

3. Indicating suspicion, doubt, or fear; as, a *suspicious* attitude. [< F. *suspicieux,* < L. *suspiciosus,* < *sub,* under, + *spicio,* see.]

Synonyms: see ENVIOUS; EQUIVOCAL.

—sus-pi'cious-ly, *adv.* **1.** With suspicion. **2.** So as to excite suspicion.— **sus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

sus-pir'al†, *n.* **1.** A breathing-hole or vent. **2.** A spring of water passing underground toward a cistern or conduit.

sus-pire', sus-pir', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] To fetch a long deep breath; sigh. **2†.** To breathe.

II†. *i.* To long for. [< OF. *souspirer,* < L. *suspiro,* breathe out, < *sub,* under, — *spiro,* breathe.]

—sus"pi-ra'tion, *n.* The act of sighing; a sigh.— **sus-pire'r,** *n.* A deep breath; sigh.— **sus-pired'†,** *pa.* Sighed for, longed for.— **sus-pir'i-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Breathing heavily; sighing.

suss, sus, *r.* & *n.* Same as SOSS2.

sus'sin-pine'†, *n.* A kind of silk.

sus"sis-ra'ra, *n.* Same as SISERARY.

sus'sex-ite, sus'ex cit. *n. Mineral.* A silky, pearly, white, translucent manganese-zinc-magnesium borate ($H_3Mn,Zn,Mg\ BO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Sussex* county, N. J.]

sus-tain', sus-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep from falling, especially by bearing up from below; uphold as a weight; bear as a material burden; support; as, the foundation *sustains* the superstructure; a weight *sustained* by a cord.

Every pillar the temple to *sustene*
Was tunne-greast, of iron bright and shene.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1135.

2. To endure without failing or yielding; sometimes, simply, to suffer; undergo; especially, to bear as a disturbing or distressful experience; as, to *sustain* the brunt of battle; to *sustain* the shock of disappointment.

There are marks all through Pesth of the fearful bombardment it *sustained* from Ofen.
C. L. BRACE *Hungary in 1851* ch. 4, p. 29. [S. '52.]

3. To keep from sinking into despondency or discouragement; keep up the courage, resolution, or spirits of; as, his faith in God *sustained* him. **4.** To maintain in any condition by rendering aid or furnishing needed supplies; assist or relieve; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; as, to *sustain* a political party; to *sustain* a family or a population.

The element of food which is required to *sustain* the body and give strength for work is called albuminate.
W. W. HALL *Health by Good Living* ch. 4, p. 66. [H. & H. '70.]

5. To support adequately as true or just, or to recognize authoritatively as correct or proved; establish; prove; as, the court *sustained* the demurer; the testimony *sustains* the charge.

His Goethe's theory of colors, in which he attempted to overthrow the authority of Newton, has not been *sustained.* J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 12, p. 368. [G. I. J. '79.]

6. *Mus.* To continue with full force, as a tone throughout its length. **7.** To be in (a relation): a loose use.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To endure; suffer. **2†.** To rest for support. [< OF. *sustenir,* < L. *sustineo;* see SUSTENANCE.] **sus-tene'†.**

Synonyms: see AID; ASSENT; BEAR; ENDURE; JUSTIFY; KEEP; LIVE; PRESERVE; PROP; SUPPORT.

—sus-tain'a-bl(e, *a.* That may be sustained.— **sus-tain'er,** *n.* One who or that which sustains. (1) A supporter. (2) *Entom.* A sustentor. (3)† A sufferer **sus-tain't.** — **sus-tain'ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The act of sustaining or maintaining; support. **2.** A sustainer.

sus-tained', sus-tānd', *pa.* **1.** Kept up or maintained; specifically, kept at one pitch, especially a high pitch, as a musical tone. **2.** *Her.* (1) Supported. (2) Surmounted, as a chief or fess when the base of the charge is occupied by a fimbriation.

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS.

sus'te-nance, sus'te-nans, *n.* **1.** The act or process of sustaining; especially, maintenance of life or health; subsistence. **2.** That which sustains; especially, that which supports life; food; as, a day's *sustenance.*

In a tropical climate, . . . where the ground is so fertile that the labor of a few weeks will supply *sustenance* for a year, they [the negroes] are content to gain little more than the necessaries of a merely animal existence.
F. BOWEN *Am. Political Economy* ch. 6, p. 93. [S.]

[< OF. *sustenance,* < LL. *sustinentia,* < L. *sustineo,* uphold, < *sub,* under, + *teneo,* hold.] **sus'ti-nance†.**

Synonyms: see DIET.

sus-ten'ta-cle, sus-ten'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** A sustentaculum. **2†.** Sustenance; support. [< L. *sustentaculum;* see SUSTENTACULUM.]

sus"ten-tac'u-lar, sus'ten-tac'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sustentaculum; supporting; sustaining.

—sustentacular fibers, connective tissue of the retina arranged in a columnar manner.— **s. tissue,** connective tissue.

sus"ten-tac'u-lum, sus'ten-tac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A support or sustaining tissue; specifically, an inferior spine of the tarsus in spiders of the genus *Epeira.* [L., < *sustendo;* see SUSTENTATOR.]

—sustentaculum tali, a large process of the heel-bone that supports the astragalus.

sus'ten-tate, sus'ten-tāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To sustain or support. [< L. *sustentatus,* see SUSTENTATOR.]

sus"ten-ta'tion, sus'ten-tā'shun, *n.* The act or process of sustaining; support; specifically, support of life; maintenance.— **sustentation fund,** a fund collected in aid of ministers of the gospel, especially if retired.

sus-ten'ta-tive, sus-ten'ta-tiv, *C.* sus'ten-tā-tiv, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to sustentation; furnishing sustenance.

sus'ten-ta"tor, sus'ten-tā'tor, *n. Anat.* A part that sustains; a sustentaculum or a sustentor. [< L. *sustentatus,* pp. of *sustento,* freq. of *sustineo;* see SUSTENANCE.]

sus-ten'tion, sus-ten'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sustaining; sustentation; sustenance. [< L. *sustentus,* pp. of *sustineo;* see SUSTENANCE.]

sus-ten'tor, sus-ten'tor, *n. Entom.* One of two posterior projections of a butterfly-chrysalis. [< L. *sustentus;* see SUSTENTION.]

sus'ter†, *n.* A sister. **sus'tre†.**

sus'ti-nent†, *n.* Support.

su'su, sū'sū, *n.* [Beng.] A blind platanistoid cetacean (*Platanista gangetica*) about 8 feet long and with a long snout; the Gangetic dolphin; found in the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Indus. **sou'sou†.**

su-sur'rant, siu-sur'ant, *a.* Softly murmuring; whispering; rustling, as a breeze. [< L. *susurrant(-)s,* ppr. of *susurro;* see SUSURRATION.] **su-sur'ous†.**

su"sur-ra'tion, siū'sur-rē'shun, *n.* The act of making a soft murmuring or whispering sound, or the sound or sounds so produced. [< LL. *susurratio(n-),* < L. *susurro,* whisper. < *susurrus,* whispering.]

su-sur'ring-ly, siu-sur'ing-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a whispering or rustling manner.

su-sur'rus, siu-sur'us, *n.* [L.] A gentle sibilant murmur; whisper; rustling.

And dimpling seas beneath a golden day,
Against the strand with soft *susurrus* plashing!
H. H. BOYESEN *The Last Hellas* st. 1.

sute†, *n.* Suit.— **su'tert,** *n.* Suitor.

Suth"er-land'i-a, sudh'ėr-land'i-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of South-African evergreen shrubs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*). *Sutherlandia frutescens,* the Cape bladder-senna, is cultivated for its clusters of bright-scarlet flowers. [< J. *Sutherland,* Scotch botanist.]

suth'er-ly, -ern, -ron. Southerly, etc. PHIL. Soc.

su'tile†, *a.* Made or done by stitching.

sut'l, sut'ly. Subtle, subtly. PHIL. Soc.

sut'ler, sut'ler, *n.* A small trader who follows an army and who is licensed to sell goods, especially eatables, to the soldiers. [< MD. *soetelier,* < *soetelen,* peddle.]

—sut'ler-ship, *n.*— **sut'ler-y,** *n.* **1.** The occupation of a sutler. **2.** A sutler's place of business.

su'tor¹, siū'tor, *n.* [L.] A cobbler.

su'tor², *n.* [Am. Ind.] A syrup made by the Indians near the Gila river from the fruit of a pitahaya cactus.

su-to'ri-al, siu-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sutor.

Su'tra, sū'tra, *n.* [Sans.] A formulated doctrine, often so short as to be unintelligible without a key; literally, a string of rules or precepts. In later times the name was applied to manuals of certain systems of teaching, whether Brahminical or Buddhistic. Buddha's sermons are also called Sutras. Compare SUTRA PITAKA.

Su'tra Pit'a-ka, [Sans.] One of the three parts of the Tripitáka: a collection of discourses of the Buddha.

sutt, sut, *n.* An unidentified sea-bird.

sut-tee', sut-tī', *n.* A former custom requiring a Hindu widow to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband; also, the widow so immolated. Suttee was once made practically obligatory by the force of public opinion and the influence of caste, but it is now abolished by law in British India and is practically extinct elsewhere. [< Hind. *sati.*] **su-ti'.** — **sut-tee'ism,** *n.*

sut'tle, sut'l, *vi.* [Local, U. S., or Obs.] To carry on the business of a sutler. [< MD. *soetelen,* peddle.] **sut'ler.**

sut'tle, *a.* Taken after the tare has been deducted and before the tret has been allowed: said of weight; used also as a noun. [Prob. < It. *sottile,* < L. *subtilis,* slender.]

sut'tling, sut'ling, *pa.* Of or pertaining to sutlers; carrying on the business of a sutler. **sut'ling†.**

su'tur-al, siū'chur-al *or* -tiūr-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at a suture. **sutural bones,** supplementary bones in sutures of the skull; the Wormian bones.

—su'tur-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner or by means of a suture.

su'ture, siū'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* [SU'TURED; SU'TUR-ING.] To unite by means of sutures; stitch or sew together. **su'tur-ate†.**— **su'tur-a"ted,** *a.* Sutured.— **su"tur-a'tion,** *n.* The formation of a suture; a stitching.

su'ture, *n.* **1.** The junction of two contiguous surfaces or edges along a line by or as by sewing. (1) *Anat.* The articulation of two bones at their edges, as by the interlocking of serrations from each, forming an immovable articulation: a form of synarthrosis. See illus. under JOINT.

Numerous instances of sutures occur in the osseous system, commonly in the joining of the bones of the skull, as the **coronal suture, lambdoidal s.,** and **sagittal s.** (see illus. under BONE and CRANIUM). The sutures are variously named: (*a*) from their location and the bones they unite; as, **temporal s., basilar s.;** or (*b*) from special features of their serrations; as, **dentated s.** (having long tooth-like serrations), **limbous s.** (see LIMBOUS). (2) *Bot.* The line of junction between contiguous parts, especially between the carpels of a pericarp. It frequently notes the line of dehiscence. (3) Same as RAPHE.

2. The act or operation of uniting parts by or as by stitching; especially, in surgery, the sewing together of the cut or cleft edges of divided parts, as the lips of an incised wound. **3.** The thread, silver wire, or other material used in the operation defined above. [< L. *sutura,* < *suo,* pp. of *suo,* sew.]

Phrases, etc.: **—antiseptic suture,** in surgery, a thread that has been rendered antiseptic by immersion in some oxidling solution of an antiseptic substance.— **circular s.,** a suture applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ, especially in case of a divided intestine.— **close s.,** a suture between the plates of a crinoid calyx when the supposed surfaces are entire; synarthrosis.— **loose s.,** a suture between the plates of a crinoid calyx when a facet is cut out of the edge of a plate; amphiarthrosis.— **metopic s.,** a suture on the median line between the two primitive halves of the frontal bone; sometimes found in the adult.— **palatine s.,** the suture that joins the bones of the palate or roof of the mouth.— **quilled s.,** a suture applicable to deep incised wounds, the ligature not being tied over the face of the wound directly, but over two quills laid lengthwise, one on each side of the wound.— **Rign's s.,** a twisted suture in which rubber rings are used instead of thread.— **sagittal s.,** see SAGITTAL.— **squamous s.,** the scale-like articulation between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone.— **su'ture-in"stru-ment,** *n.* An instrument for guiding and fastening the wires used in closing a suture.— **s. ligature,** *n.* A cord or wire, with its attachments, for closing a suture, as in the case of a cleft palate.

su-versed', su-verst', *a.* Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine* (the versed sine of the supplement). [< SUB- + VERSED.] **sub-versed'†.**

su-war'row, su-wūr'rō, *n.* Same as SAGUARO.

su-war'row-nut", *n.* Same as SQUARI-NUT. See BUTTERNUT, 2.

su'ze-rain, siū'ze-rēn, *E. W.* (-rēn, *C.*; sū'ze-rēn, *I. S. Wr.*), *n.* One invested with superior or paramount authority, especially in the feudal system: used also attributively. [F., < *sus,* above, < L. *sursum,* < *sub,* under, + *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.]

The Norman lords had courts of their own; sworn vassals to their *suzerain,* but kinglings to the people. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Anglo-Normans* in vol. i, p. 69. [LANG. '41.]

—su'ze-rain"ty, *n.* The rank or office of a suzerain.

The Aryan village and tribe, with the chieftain and his dependents and retainers, and his rights of *suzerainty* over conquered villages, formed the direct though simplified prototype of the feudal state. C. MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 7, p. 185. [S. C. G. '88.]

svan'berg-ite, svan'berg-cit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to adamantine, yellow to brown, aluminum-calcium sulfato-phosphate ($H_7Na_3CaAl_6S_2P_2O_{26}$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [< L. F. *Svanberg,* Swedish chemist.]

Svart-al'fa-heim, swärt-äl'fa-hêm, *n. Norse Myth.* The home of the dark elves. See ELF. [< Dan. *svart,* swarthy, + *alf,* elf, + *heim,* home.]

svas'ti-ka, *n.* Same as SWASTIKA.

svelt, svelt, *a.* In art, easy; free; bold. [< F. *svelte,* < It. *svelto,* < *svellere,* draw, < L. *ex,* out, + *vello,* pull.]

swab, sweb, *vt.* [SWABBED; SWAB'BING.] To clean or wash out with or as with a swab. **swob‡.**

swab¹, *n.* **1.** One of various utensils consisting essentially of a soft absorbent substance on the end of a handle: used for cleaning, etc. Specifically: (1) A mop for cleaning and drying a vessel's deck. (2) A cylindrical brush for cleaning out the bore of a cannon. (3) In founding, a soft mop with which the parting-edge of a mold is wet before drawing the pattern. (4) A bit of sponge or cloth on a handle, for cleansing the mouth of a sick person. **2.** [Slang.] A naval officer's epaulet. **3.** [Sailors' Slang.] A lubber or clumsy fellow. [< SWABBER.] **swob‡.**

—swab'-pot", *n.* A pot of water in which a founder keeps his swab.— **s.-stick,** *n. Mining.* A soft stick frayed at the end so as to form a brush, for wiping out blast-holes.

swab², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pod; swad.

swab'ber, swob'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for swabbing.

Do not believe him, sir. He is the lying'st *swabber!*
BEN JONSON *The Alchymist* act iv, sc. 4.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning ovens. **3.** In an old form of whist, certain cards whose holders were entitled to parts of the stakes. [< D. *swabber,* swabber.]

swob'ber‡.— whisk (or whist) and swabbers, the old form of whist in which swabbers were used.

swab'ble, sweb'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To quarrel; squabble.

swab'bie, *n.* [Scot.] A tall thin person.

Swa'bi-an, swō'bi-an *or* swā'bi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the former duchy of Swabia, or to the modern province of Bavaria of the same name.

—Swabian emperors, the Hohenstaufen dynasty of emperors of the old German empire (1138-1254), of whom Frederick Barbarossa was the most famous.

Swa'bi-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Swabia. **2.** The language of Swabia, a dialect of High German, once the Middle High German court language, and enriched by the Minnesingers and Meistersingers with a notable literature. The Nibelungenlied is in this dialect. **Sua'bian‡; Sue'vi-an‡.**

swack, swac, *vt.* [Scot.] To drink greedily.

swack, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Clever; active; nimble. **2.** Abundant; moist. **3.** Limber; pliant. **4.** Weak; not stout.

swad¹, swad, *n.* **1.** A country lout; clodhopper. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A swaddy. **3†.** A short, fat person. [Var. of SQUAT¹, *n.*, 2.]

swad², *n.* [North. Eng.] Sooty, worthless coal.

swad³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pod, as of beans or peas. **swab‡.**

swad⁴, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A squad. **2.** [Vulgar.] A lump or mass; wad. [Var. of SQUAD, *n.*]

swad'dl, *v.* & *n.* Swaddle. PHIL. Soc.

swad'dle, swed'l, *vt.* [SWAD'DLED; SWAD'DLING.] **1.** To wind or wrap around with a bandage; especially, to wrap (an infant) with swaddling-bands; swathe; also, to bundle or wrap up in any way.

The only thing he and his mother quarrelled about was the underclothing she would *swaddle* him in.
J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 16, p. 150. [H. & S. '91.]

2†. To beat; cudgel. [< SWADDLE, *n.*, < AS. *swethel,* < *swethian,* bind, < *swathu,* a bandage.]

swad'dle†, *n.* A swaddling-band.

swad'dle-bill", swed'l-bil", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The shoveler.

swad'dler, swed'ler, *n.* [Slang.] A Protestant dissenter or Methodist: so called by Irish Roman Catholics.

swad'dling-band", swed'ling-band', *n.* A long strip of linen or cotton used in swathing or swaddling a child, especially one used to bandage an infant.

Wrapped in His *swaddling bands* And in His manger laid,
The Hope and Glory of all lands Is come to the world's aid.
KEBLE *Christian Year, Christmas Day* st. 5.

swad'dle-band"‡; swad'dling‡; swad'dling-cloth"‡; swad'dling-clout"‡.

swad'dy†, *a.* Bearing swads or pods.

swad'dy, swed'i, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A soldier; especially, a militiaman; sawd. [Dim. of SWAD¹, *n.*, 2.]

swag, swag, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To swing heavily **2.** [Austral.] To tramp. **3†.** To sag. [< Norw. *svagga,* sway.]

swag, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Property obtained by robbery or theft; plunder; booty.

The world is touched by the action of the stalwart rogue who sacks a bank and sends a little of the *swag* to his aged mother.
Harper's Monthly Sept., '92, p. 636.

2. [Austral.] (1) A swagman's bundle or pack.

He drags his tired feet through the hot burning sand
With a *swag* on his back and a stick in his hand.
JACK RORBY *Old Archie's Last Camp* l. 18.

(2) Baggage; especially, a roll of blankets and other necessaries for tramping through the bush. (3) Share; lot; portion. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A subsidence of a mine-roof; sag; weighting. **4.** [Local.] A swaying, wabbling motion. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Low, depressed ground; swale. **6.** In decorative art, a hanging cluster, as of flowers; a festoon. [< SWAG, *v.*]

swag'-bel"ly, swag'-bel'i, *n. Pathol.* Any large abdominal tumor that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous; physconia.— **swag'-bel"lied,** *a.*

swag'bel"ly†, *n.* A person having a protuberant abdomen, either from corpulency or disease.

swagd, *pp.* Swagged. PHIL. Soc.

swage¹, swāj, *vt.* [SWAGED; SWA'GING.] To shape (metal) with or as with a swage or swage-block. **swedge‡.**

swage²†, *vt.* Same as ASSUAGE.

swage, *n.* **1.** A tool or form, often one of a pair, for shaping wrought iron, sheet metal, etc., by hammering or by pressure. See illus. under COLLAR-TOOL and FULLER. **2.** A tool by which metal, as the ends of saw-teeth, is bent, compressed, or spread.

His instinct was to forge this man's opinion into the likeness of his own. His conviction was the moral *swage* that must shape the belief of others. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of the Great Smoky Mts.* ch. 3, p. 67. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

[Prob. < F. *suage*, < *suer*, perspire, < L. *sudo*, perspire.]

swedge†, —**swage**, —**block**", *n.* A heavy iron block or anvil having grooves and often large perforations, for shaping metal, upsetting bolts, etc.

A Blacksmiths' Swage-block.

swag'ger, swag'ɡr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect by a swagger.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk with a swaying motion; hence, to strut with an insolent or defiant air or an affected superiority; as, he *swaggered* across the room. **2.** To boast or brag noisily; exhibit braggadocio; bluster; bully.

The fellow *swaggers* and chuckles over every item of his own feast to the men he is entertaining.

JAMES HANNAY *Satire and Satirists* lect. i, p. 29. [RED. '55.]

[Freq. of SWAG.]

Synonyms: see BLUSTER.

—**swag'ger-er**, *n.* —**swag'ger-ing**, *a.* & *n.* —**swag'ger-ing-ly**, *adv.*

swag'ger, *a.* [Slang.] Ultra-fashionable; swell; as, the *swagger* set.

swag'ger[1], *n.* The act of one who swaggers; braggadocio; bluster.

The Seaforth Highlanders walked round the table playing their pipes with tremendous *swagger*.

LADY DUFFERIN *Vicereal Life in India* ch. 3, p. 107. [J. M. '89.]

swag'ger[2], *n.* [Austral.] One who goes about seeking work, carrying his swag of clothes. **swag'man**†; **swags'man**†.

swag'ging†, *pa.* Sagging; swaggy.

swag'gy†, *a.* Heavily pendulous; sagging.

swa'ging, swē'jing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SWAGE, *v.*

—**swa'ging-ma-chine**", *n.* A machine for swaging sheet metal by pressing or striking; a stamping-press or the like.—**s. mallet**, *n.* A mallet for hammering into shape metal plates, as for artificial dentures.

swag'man, swag'mən, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] **1.** A dealer in cheap trinkets, etc. **2.** A swagger. **swags'man**†.

The noble army of '*swagmen*' . . . are chiefly the fearful human wrecks which the ebbing tide of mining enterprise has left stranded in Australia.

SIDNEY DICKINSON in *Scribner's Monthly* Feb., '92, p. 143.

swag'-shop", swag'-shop', *n.* A shop where cheap, trashy goods are sold; formerly, a fence for thieves.

Swa-hi'li, } swa-hi'li, -li-an, *n.* The Zanzibar
Swa-hi'li-an, } group of Bantu tribes and languages.

swai'mus, swē'mus, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Squeamish; shy.

swain, swān, *n.* **1.** A rustic, especially a youthful one; hence, a rustic gallant; by extension, a lover.

Simplest of *swains!* the world may see
Whom Cloe loves, and who loves me.

PRIOR *Lisetta's Reply* l. 14.

2†. A squire; also, a male servant. [< AS. *swein*, < Ice. *sveinn*, youth.]

—**swain'ing**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Love-making.—**swain'ish**, *a.* Rustic.—**swain'ish-ness**, *n.*—**swain'ling**†, *n.* A little swain.—**swain'mote**†, *n.* An old English forest-court held before the verderers of the forest. **swan'i-mote**†; **swein'mote**†.—**swain'ship**, *n.* The condition of a swain.

swaip, swēp, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To walk proudly.

swaits, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SWATS.

swale, swēl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SWEAL[1].

swale, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Cold and windy; bleak; raw. [< Ice. *svalr*.]

swale[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of low marshy ground, as in a rolling prairie, commonly wet at seasons.

There are often more or less extensive tracts of land in which water rises or collects in a stagnant state, forming swamps or *swails*. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Easements* vol. i, p. 359.

2. [Prov. Eng.] A shade or shady place. [Prob. < SWALE, *a.*; but cp. SWALLOW[1], *n.*] **swall**‡.

swale[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gutter in a candle.

swal'let, swel'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Water breaking in among miners at their work.

swal'low, swel'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take into the stomach through the gullet, especially with action of the muscles of deglutition, as food or drink.

The soldiers hacked open their [Turks'] bodies to search for the jewels and gold which they were supposed to have *swallowed*, and to obtain the gall, which they kept as medicine.

G. W. COX *The Crusades* ch. 7, p. 132. [S. '87.]

2. Hence, figuratively, to receive or cause to disappear: usually with *up;* as, his figure was *swallowed up* in the gloom. **3.** To receive into the mind credulously; as, he *swallowed* any story at once.

Tell Antari that the white man is not a woman, and that lying words will not be *swallowed* by him. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 280. [H. '78.]

4. To accept without showing resentment; endure quietly or submissively; as, to *swallow* an insult.

I did my best to *swallow* this bitter lesson, and to acquire a portion of that hypocritical humility so necessary to a person in my unhappy condition. R. HILDRETH *White Slave* ch. 6, p. 26. [F. M.]

5. To take back; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words.

II. *i.* To perform the act of deglutition; take something into the stomach through the gullet or perform the muscular action that usually accompanies such act; as, I can not eat, because I can not *swallow*. [< AS. *swelgan*, swallow.]

Synonyms: see ABSORB; OVERWHELM.

—**swal'low-a-bl(e**, *a.* [Rare.] That may be swallowed; hence, believable.

swal'low[1], *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed at one time; loosely, a mouthful; as, a *swallow* of water. **2.** The act of swallowing; deglutition. **3.** The passage between the mouth and the stomach; esophagus; gullet.

The part of this plate drops as a flap towards, and joins, the upper extension of the tongue, so that food passing over the latter can be uninterruptedly carried back, over the hypo-pharyngeal plate, to the œsophagus, or *swallow* beyond. F. R. CHESHIRE *Bees and Bee-Keeping* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 78. [U. G.]

4. A funnel-shaped hole in limestone rock; sink-hole; swallow-hole. **5.** A swellfish or puffer. **6.** The channel in a hoisting-block for the passage of the rope. **7**†. An abyss; whirlpool; also, a pit. **8**†. Relish; taste.

—**swal'low-hole**", *n.* See SINK-HOLE and SWALLOW[1], *n.*, 4.—**s.-pipe**†, *n.* [Slang.] The gullet or swallow.

swal'low[2], *n.* **1.** A hirundinoid bird found in all parts of the world, having a short, broad, depressed bill with a wide gape, long pointed wings, tail more or less forked, and weak feet. Swallows are noted for the swiftness of their flight, and obtain their insect food on the wing.

The European *Chelidon rustica* and the North-American barn-swallow (*C. erythrogaster*) have the tail forked for more than half its length. The cliff-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), the white-bellied swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and the bank-swallow or sand-martin (*Clivicola riparia*) are other common species.

2. A swift or other bird superficially resembling a hirundinid, as the chimney-swallow (*Chætura pelagica*). **3.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons with short legs. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The storm-petrel. [< AS. *swalewe*, swallow.]

Compounds:—**swal'low-chat"ter-er**, *n.* A waxwing.—**s.-day**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The 15th of April.—**s.-fish**, *n.* The European sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*): named from its elongated pectorals.—**s.-flycatcher**, *n.* A swallow-shrike.—**s.-hawk**, *n.* The swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).—**s.-plover**, *n.* A pratincole.—**s.-roller**, *n.* A roller (genus *Eurystomus*).—**s.-shrike**, *n.* A shrike-like artamoid bird of Australia and the East Indies, having long wings, and resembling a swallow in habits and appearance; as, the Indian ashy *swallow-shrike* (*Artamus fuscus*).—**s.-song**, *n.* A song sung by the boys in ancient Rhodes, at about the time of the return of the swallows, as they went from house to house soliciting gifts. Compare CHELIDONIZE.—**s.-stone**, *n.* A pebble anciently supposed to be brought from the seashore by swallows, and fed to their young to make them see.—**s.-struck**, *a.* Bewitched by a swallow.—**s.-warbler**, *n.* A honey-pecker or dicæoid bird.—**s.-wing**, *n.* A puff-bird (genus *Chelidoptera*).—**s.-woodpecker**, *n.* A woodpecker (genus *Melanerpes*).

The Barn-swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*). 1/5

—**swal'low-ling**, *n.* A young swallow.

Her *swallowlings* . . . have been hatched a week.

N. P. WILLIS *All' Abri* letter ii, p. 19. [S. COL. '39.]

swal'lowd, *pp.* Swallowed. PHIL. Soc.

swal'low-er, swel'o-ɡr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which swallows: often in composition; as, a sword-*swallower*. **2.** A deep-sea chiasmodontoid fish (*Chiasmodon niger*) having a very capacious and distensible stomach, and able to ingest whole fishes much larger than itself. **3.** A swellfish.

swal'low-ing, swel'o-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which swallows. **2**†. An abyss; gulf; whirlpool.

swal'low-tail", swel'o-tēl', *n.* The tail of a swallow, or a tail resembling a swallow's tail.

swal'low-tail", *n.* **1.** Something resembling or suggestive of a swallow's tail. (1) In joinery, a dovetail. (2) *Naut.* The forked end of a burgee. (3) [Colloq.] A swallow-tailed coat: the modern form of dress coat. (4) An unidentified species of willow. (5) A barbed arrow-head. **2.** A papilionid butterfly having a prolongation of the posterior border of the hind wing, as the European *Papilio machaon*, and the black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*), the philenor or blue swallowtail, the turnus or tiger-swallowtail, and the zebra-swallowtail of America. **3.** A humming-bird (genus *Eupetomena*) having a deeply forked tail. **4.** The swallow-tailed kite.

swal'low-tailed", swel'o-tēld', *a.* **1.** Having a tail like or suggestive of that of a swallow; having a forked and pointed tail; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat. **2.** In joinery, dovetailed. **swal'low-tail"**‡.

—**swallow-tailed duck**, the old-squaw.—**s. flycatcher**, a tyrant-flycatcher (genus *Milvulus*), as a scissor-tail.—**s. gull**, a gull (*Xema furcata*) of the Pacific coast of South America, with deeply forked tail.—**s. kite**, see KITE[1].—**s. moth**, a urapterygid moth, having a prolongation of the posterior border of the hind wing, especially the European *Urapteryx sambucaria*.

swal'low-wort", swel'o-wūrt', *n.* **1.** The tame-poison. **white swallowwort**‡. **2.** Any species of *Asclepias*, a genus formerly including the tame-poison. **3.** The common celandine: so called by the ancient Greeks (*chelidon* being the Greek for swallow), because, according to Pliny, its blossoming and withering corresponded with the arrival and departure of the swallows, or because, according to Aristotle, it was used by swallows as an eye-remedy for their young. **4.** Any one of various other plants, as the lesser celandine, etc.

swam, swam, *C.*[1] *S. W.* (swem, *C.*[2]), *imp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swamp, swomp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make unmanageable, or to sink by filling or permitting to fill with water.

In the attempt to land, La Salle's canoe was nearly *swamped*.

F. PARKMAN *La Salle and Great West* ch. 11, p. 144. [L. B. & CO.]

2. To plunge, whelm, or sink into or as into a swamp; hence, to overwhelm with difficulties or with numbers; ruin.

Her father had been nearly *swamped* in speculation and had not a penny to give her. C. KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 9, p. 60. [L. '92.]

3. To haul, as logs, to the skidways. **4.** To clear away (a road) in a swamp or forest. See SWAMPER.

II. *i.* **1.** To fill with water and sink or become unmanageable; founder: said of a boat. **2.** To sink into or as into a swamp; be overwhelmed with difficulties; as, the firm *swamped* during the panic.

Synonyms: see DROWN; OVERWHELM.

—**swamp'-chain"**, *n.* A long chain made especially for swamping logs. **swamp'ing-chain"**‡.—**s.-hook**, *n.* A large metal hook having an eye on the shank with a link and grab-hook, so as to catch readily any link of the swamping-chain: used for rolling logs into position.

swamp, *n.* **1.** A tract or region of low spongy land so saturated with water as to be unfit for tillage, commonly abounding with certain species of trees and coarse grasses; wet bog; morass; marsh.

At the present time there is a tendency to limit *swamp* to fresh-water bogs and to use marsh for salt-water morasses.

N. S. SHALER in *Letter to Standard Dict.*

There is peace in the *swamp* where the Copperhead sleeps,
Where the waters are stagnant, the white vapour creeps.

BRET HARTE *The Copperhead* st. 1.

2. [Pennsylvania, U. S.] A cavity or depression in a coal-bed in which water collects. **3.** [Austral.] A shallow pond. [< Dan. *svamp*, sponge, fungus; cp. AS. *swam*, G. *schwamm*, Goth. *swamms*, sponge.]

Synonyms: bog, fen, marsh, morass, quagmire, slough.

Compounds:—**swamp'-ap"ple**, *n.* Same as HONEYSUCKLE-APPLE.—**s.-ash**, *n.* Same as WATER-ASH.—**s. beggarticks**, *n.* A bur-marigold (*Bidens connata*) with 3- or 4-awned achenia, common in swamps and ditches in the United States and Canada.—**s.-blackberry**, *n.* A blackberry (*Rubus hispidus*) with a slender, prostrate, scarcely woody stem, small reflexed prickles, 3-foliolate or rarely 5-foliolate leaves, and small fruit: found in wet grassy ground and damp woods in the United States and Canada.—**running s.-blackberry**†.—**s.-blackbird**, *n.* A marsh-blackbird, especially the redwing.—**s.-blueberry**, *n.* The common high blueberry, from 5 to 10 feet high, found in swamps and low thickets from Canada to Florida.—**s.-broom**, *n.* Same as RUSH-BROOM, 1.—**s.-cabbage**, *n.* Same as SKUNK-CABBAGE.—**s.-cottonwood**, *n.* The river-cottonwood.—**s.-crake**, *n.* An Australian rallold bird (*Ortygometra tabuensis*).—**s.-cypress**, *n.* The bald cypress. See CYPRESS[1], 2.—**s.-deer**, *n.* A yellowish Indian rucervine deer (*Cervus duvaucelli*) inhabiting marshy places.—**s.-dock**, *n.* A tall dock (*Rumex verticillatus*) common in swamps. See DOCK[2], 1.—**s.-dogwood**, *n.* 1. Same as POISON-SUMAC. **2.** [Eng.] The cultivated American hop-tree.—**s.-elm**, *n.* Same as WHITE ELM.—**s. fly-honeysuckle**, a bushy shrub (*Lonicera oblongifolia*), 2 to 5 feet high, with yellowish-white flowers in pairs, succeeded by purple berries united or nearly distinct: found in the northern United States and Canada.—**s.-fever**, *n. Pathol.* Any form of fever due to marsh-malaria; fever and ague.—**s.-globeflower**, *n.* **1.** The American or spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*): found in deep swamps of the northern United States. **2.** The button-bush.—**s.-gum**, *n.* Either of two Australian and Tasmanian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus Gunnii* and *E. paucifiora*). A mountain variety of the former is the cider-tree of Tasmania. The latter is called also **white-gum** and **drooping-gum**.—**s.-hare**, *n.* The water-hare.—**s.-hellebore**, *n.* American hellebore (*Veratrum viride*).—**s.-hen**, *n.* **1.** A blackish porphyrio or sultan (*Porphyrio melanotus*) of Australia and New Zealand. **2.** The European purple gallinule or porphyrio. **3.** The swamp-crake.—**s.-honeysuckle**, *n.* The clammy azalea. See AZALEA.—**s.-lands**, *n. pl.* Lands which are by frequent or periodical overflow rendered unfit or poor for the cultivation of the staple crops. By act of the Congress of the United States in 1850 such lands, if government lands, were granted to the several States within whose territory they were situated.—**s.-lily**, *n.* **1.** The Turk's-cap lily. **2.** The white zephyr-flower (*Zephyranthes candida*). **Peruvian s.-lily**‡.—**s.-locust**, *n.* The water-locust. See HONEY-LOCUST.—**s.-magnolia**, *n.* The small or laurel magnolia.—**s.-mahogany**, *n.* Either of two Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*), especially *E. robusta*, which thrives best in low, sour, swampy land near the coast.—**s.-maple**, *n.* The red maple.—**s.-marl**, *n.* A marl found at the outlets of many lakes, composed of myriads of tiny shells in different stages of amalgamation.—**s.-milkweed**, *n.* A milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), common in wet places in the United States and Canada, with rose-purple flowers in several umbels at the top of the stem. See *Asclepias*.—**s.-muck**, *n.* Muck or peat from swamps, hauled into yards for composting under the feet of cattle, to be enriched with their droppings and then used on poor sandy lands.—**s.-ore**, *n.* Same as BOG-ORE.—**s.-partridge**, *n.* The spruce-partridge.—**s.-pine**, *n.* Same as SLASH-PINE.—**s.-pink**, *n.* Same as SWAMP-HONEYSUCKLE.—**s.-quail**, *n.* An Australian quail (genus *Synœcus*), as *S. australis*; brown quail.—**s.-robin**, *n.* The chewink. See illus. under CHEWINK.—**s.-sassafras**, *n.* The swamp-magnolia.—**s.-saxifrage**, *n.* An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*) with a scape 2 or 3 feet high: very common in wet meadows and bogs.—**s.-sore**, *n.* A sore that comes on the legs of cattle and of men from working and wading through marshes.—**s.-sparrow**, *n.* A fringillold bird (*Melospiza georgiana*) similar to the song-sparrow, found in thickets in eastern North America.—**s.-sumac**, *n.* Same as POISON-SUMAC.—**s.-thistle**, *n.* A tall thistle (*Cnicus muticus*) 3 to 8 feet high, with purple flowers in large ovoid heads, and with the involucres unarmed and consisting of closely appressed, webby, and glutinous scales: common in damp soils of the United States and Canada.—**s.-warbler**, *n.* An American warbler inhabiting swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler or the worm-eating swamp-warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*).

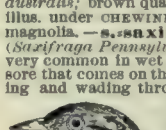

Head of the Swamp-sparrow. 1/3

swamp'er, swomp'ɡr, *n.* [U. S.] One who clears a swamp.

swamp'-hick"o-ry, swomp'-hic'o-ri, *n.* A hickory (*Carya amara* or *Hicoria minima*) found in wet grounds and rich uplands from Canada to Texas. It has from 7 to 9 leaflets and a small, very thin-shelled, globular nut with a very bitter kernel. **bit'ter-nut**‡; **bit'ter-nut-hick'o-ry**‡.

Head of the Worm-eating Swamp-warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*). 1/2

swamp'-lau"rel, swomp'-lô"rel, *n.* **1.** A straggling shrub (*Kalmia glauca*) 1 or 2 feet high, of cold bogs in northern United States and Canada. It differs from the common mountain-laurel chiefly in the fact that its smaller leaves, an inch long, are glaucous and white beneath. **pale laurel**‡. **2.** The swamp-magnolia.

swamp'-loose"strife, swomp'-lōs'strīf, *n.* A perennial herb (*Decodon verticillatus* or *Nesæa verticillata*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), with lanceolate leaves, opposite or in whorls of three, and a long, leafy, terminal showy panicle of rose-purple flowers: found in swamps from New England to Louisiana.

swamp'-oak", swomp'-ōk", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Any one of three oaks—the swamp white oak, the swamp Spanish oak, and the swamp post-oak. See OAK; POST-OAK. **2.** [Austral.] (1) Any one of several she-oaks, especially *Casuarina suberosa*. (2) The rush-broom; swamp-broom. See RUSH-BROOM, 1.

swamp'-rose", swomp'-rōz", *n.* An erect bushy shrub (*Rosa Carolina*) with reddish branches, and flowers varying between red and white, forming thickets in damp woods and by swamps and streams from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. **Carolina rose**‡.

swampt, *pp.* Swamped. PHIL. Soc.

swamp'wood", swomp'wud", *n.* Same as LEATHERWOOD.

swamp'y, swomp'i, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a swamp; low and wet; spongy; boggy; as, a tract of *swampy* land.

swan, swon, *vi.* [Slang, New Eng.] To swear or vow: only in the minced oath **I swan**, sometimes extended to **I swan to man.** [For SWEAR, *v.*] **swon**‡.

'What is the matter!' say you. I *swan* it's hard to tell!

WILL CARLETON *Betsy and I are Out* st. 2.

swan, swon, *n.* **1.** A large anatoid web-footed bird having the neck as long as or longer than the body; one of the *Cygninæ*; noted for grace and stateliness of movement on the water. See illus. below.

The species of the northern hemisphere are white. The **mute** or **tame swan** (*Cygnus gibbus*), common in domestication and found wild in eastern Europe and Asia, has a reddish bill with a black knob at the base. It commonly swims with its neck bent in an S-shaped curve. The **whooping, whistling,** or **trumpeting swans** of the genus *Olor*, noted for their musical cry, have a large cavity in the breast-bone in which the windpipe coils before passing to the lungs, and no knob on the bill. *O. cygnoides* the whooping, whistling, or wild swan, and *O. bewicki*, Bewick's swan, of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere. *O. columbianus* is the whistling swan, and *O. buccinator*, the trumpeter swan, of North America. The **black s.** (*Chenopsis atrata*) of Australia, black with white primaries and a white-barred red bill, has been extensively domesticated. The South-American **black-necked s.** (*Sthenelides melanocorypha*), white with a black neck and bright-red knob at the base of the bill, has also been domesticated. **2.** *S* The constellation Cygnus. See CONSTELLATION, 56, and illus. under STAR. **3.** [Rare.] Figuratively, a poet or singer: as, the *swan* of Ayr (Burns).

From the fabulous . . . tradition of Swans singing most sweetly before their death . . . the poets have assumed to themselves the title of *swans*. TIMES *Curiosities of History* p. 57. [BOGUE '57.]

4. *Her.* A bearing representing a swimming swan. [< AS. *swan.*]

Compounds: —**swan'-an"i-mal'cule,** *n.* A holotrichous infusorian, as of the genera *Trachelocerca* and *Amphileptus*, having a neck-like prolongation. —**s.-coat,** *n.* Same as SWAN-SHOT. —**s.-down,** *n.* Swan's-down.—**s.-goose,** *n.* The Chinese goose. —**s.-mark,** *n.* [Eng.] A mark put on a swan at swan-upping, usually on the upper

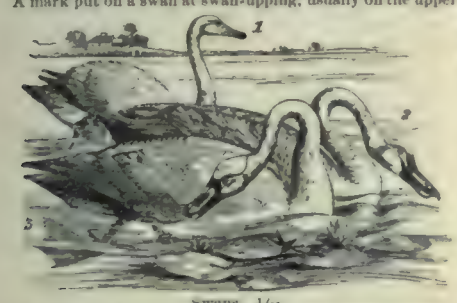

Swans. 1/25

1. The whooping swan (*Olor cygnus*). 2. The whistling swan (*O. columbianus*). 3. The trumpeter swan (*O. buccinator*).

mandible, to distinguish ownership. —**s.-marking,** *n.* Same as SWAN-UPPING. —**s.-mussel,** *n.* A unionid of the genus *Anodonta*. —**s.-pit,** *n.* A place for fattening swans for the table. *Encyc. Brit.* —**s.-shift,** *n.* The removable magical vesture or shift of a swan-maiden. —**s.-shot,** *n.* A very large size of shot, suitable for shooting swans. —**s.-song,** *n.* A last or dying work, as of a poet or composer: in allusion to the song a swan is fabled to sing when dying.

Sainte-Pierre's musical poetical, though most morbid, we will call his Book "Paul and Virginia", the *swan-song* of old dying France. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 57. [L.]

—**s.-upper,** *n.* A swan-marker. —**s.-hopper:.** —**s.-upping,** *n.* [Eng.] The annual inspection and marking of the royal and other privileged swans on the Thames; also, the annual expedition for this purpose. See SWAN-MARK. —**s.-shopping:** Colf.

swan'flow"er, swon'flou'gr, *n.* Any one of various curious hothouse orchids of the genus *Cycnoches* from tropical America, especially *C. Loddigesii*, from Surinam. Called also **swanwort** and **swan-neck,** the last a translation of the generic name (*Cycnoches*), referring to the long arched column in the flowers.

swang, swang, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A piece of low land or grassward liable to be covered with water.

swan'herd, swon'hgrd, *n.* A swan-tender; especially, a royal officer of England having charge of swan-marks, and called also **swan-master.**

Swan'hild, swon'hild, *n.* In the Nibelungenlied, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. She was the fairest of all women. **Svan'hild:.**

swan'i-mote', *n.* Same as SWEINMOTE.

swank, swank, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Slim, pliant. **2.** Agile. **3.** Lusty. —**swank'ie,** *n.* [Scot.] An agile lass or lad. —**swank'y:.**

swank'ing, swank'ing, *a.* [Scot.] Agile; supple.

swan'key, swan'ki, *n.* [Slang.] Any cheap, sloppy drink, as poor beer, specifically, among fishermen, sweetened water and vinegar. —**swan'kie:.**

swan'like", swon'lik", *a.* Resembling a swan.

swan'maid"en, swon'mād"n, *n.* *Folklore.* One of a class of maidens common in Aryan legend, having the power of transporting themselves from place to place at will in the form of swans, owing to the properties of their swan-like shifts or vestures. If a swan-maiden lost her shift she became mortal. By capturing the vesture, as when she was bathing, one might obtain one of these maidens in marriage, but if she recovered it she flew away forever.

swan'neck, swon'nek, *n.* **1.** A discharge-pipe, as of a faucet or fountain, curved like the neck of a floating swan. **2.** The swan-flower.

swan'ner, swon'gr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A keeper of swans.

swan'ner-y, swon'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where swans are bred.

swan'ny, swon'i, *a.* Like a swan.

swan'pan, swon'pan, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese form of abacus. See ABACUS. —**schwan'pan:** —**shwan'pan:.**

Swan Riv'er dai'sy. An Australian summer annual (*Brachycome iberidifolia*) of the aster family, with large heads of flowers having white or blue rays and a darker center, and pinnate leaves with linear segments. Cultivated especially for borders.

swan's'-down", swonz'-doun", *n.* **1.** The down of a swan, often used for adress-trimming, as on opera-cloaks. **2.** *Fabrics.* (1) Canton or cotton flannel. (2) A soft, thick, fine woolen cloth, somewhat resembling down.

swan'skin", swon'skin", *n.* **1.** The unplucked skin of a swan. **2.** A soft, nappy, fine-twilled flannel.

swan'wort", swon'wört", *n.* Same as SWANFLOWER.

swap[1], swop, *v.* [SWAPPED, SWOPT; SWAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give in exchange; barter; trade, as two things, or as one thing for another; as, to *swap* horses; to *swap* a knife for an apple. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To change from one place to another.

Ole Sis B'ar, she jolt up de sick baby, en *swap* it fum one knee ter de yuther. J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* ch. 30, p. 175. [H. M. & CO.]

II. *i.* To make an exchange; as, how will you *swap?* [To strike a bargain. < SWAP[2], *v.*] —**swab†; swop‡.**

swap[2], *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To cut (wheat) by chopping instead of reaping. **2†.** To strike; beat.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To ply the air, as with sweeping wings. **2†.** To fall down. **3†.** To rush. [Var. of SWEEP, *v.*]

swap[1], *n.* [Colloq.] The act of swapping; barter; trade; as, he tried to make a *swap.*

swap[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A fall. **2†.** A blow; stroke. **3†.** A swoop, as of a bird of prey. —**swappe†.**

swap, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Quickly; smartly.

swape, swēp, *rt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To sweep. **2.** To place aslant.

swape, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A pump-handle. **2.** A well-sweep. **3.** A large oar or sweep. **4.** A sconce for holding a light. [Var. of SWEEP, *n.*]

—**swape'-well",** *n.* A well having a swape or sweep.

swap'ping†, *a.* Large and strong; strapping.

sward, swōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a sward on; cover with sward. **II.** *i.* To become grassy or sward-covered.

sward, *n.* **1.** The surface of land thickly covered with grass that has filled the soil with matted roots; turf. **2†.** A skin; hide; rind. [< AS. *sweard*, skin.]

—**sward'-cut"ter,** *n.* **1.** A plow for turning over sod. **2.** A lawn-mower.

sward'y, swōrd'i, *a.* Covered with grass.

sware, swār [Archaic], *imp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swarf, swārf, *vi.* [Scot. To swoon.

swarf[1], *n.* [Scot.] A swoon.

swarf[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The grit abraded from a grindstone in the wet-grinding of cutlery.

swarf'-mon"ey, swōrf'-mun"e, *n.* *Feudal Law.* An assessment levied on all persons living within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of those who stood guard at the castle; ward-money or guard-money.

Swar'ga, swār'ga, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* The paradise of Indra, peopled by beautiful nymphs (*Apsaras*) and by the souls of the faithful, especially of warriors. **Swer'ga:.**

'Where wouldst thou bear her?' cries
The ancient Sire of Gods.
'Straight to the *Swerga*, to my bower of bliss.'
The Glendoveer replies.
SOUTHEY *The Curse of Kehama* pt. vi, st. 7.

swarm[1], swōrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect thickly or numerously in or on; occupy in swarms; throng; as, the people *swarmed* the streets. **2.** To bring forth or cause to breed in swarms; as, the waters *swarmed* living things.

II. *i.* **1.** To come forth in a swarm; appear, collect, or move about here and there in great numbers; throng together; congregate; as, insects *swarm* above the pool; the populace *swarm* in the streets. **2.** Specifically: (1) To send out a new colony: said of bees. (2) To leave a hive, as bees in a body: generally with *out*. (3) *Bot.* To perform the movements of swarming. See SWARMING, 2. **3.** To be filled with swarms; be thronged or crowded; as, the streets *swarmed* with people.

Before them lay a plain once *swarming* with wild human life.
F. PARKMAN *Discovery of Great West* ch. 16, p. 191. [L. B. & CO.]

4†. To breed swarms. [< AS. *swirman*, < *swearm*, swarm.]

swarm[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To climb by clasping around with the hands and limbs; as, to *swarm* up or down a tree.

They have dropped the shuttlecock into the road. . . . They are betting him a shilling that he will not climb over the balcony and *swarm* down the iron leg to fetch it.
RHODA BROUGHTON *Belinda* period iv, ch. 1, p. 392. [A. '83.]

[Var. of SWARVE, SWERVE.]

swarm, *n.* **1.** A large number or body of insects or small living things of any kind, especially when each individual is in irregular motion; by extension, a congregated multitude of persons, animals, or things; as, a *swarm* of ants, a *swarm* of children. **2.** Specifically: (1) A hive of bees. (2) A large number of bees leaving the parent stock at one time, for the purpose of taking up new lodgings, accompanied by one queen in the first swarm, and in after-swarms by one or more.

A swarm is called **hunger-swarm, pauper-s.,** or **vagabond s.** when leaving the hive because of scarcity of stores, and **maiden s.** or **virgin s.** when from a colony that has itself been a prime swarm the same season.

A *swarm* of bees in May Is worth a load of hay,
A *swarm* of bees in June Is worth a silver spoon,
A *swarm* of bees in July Is not worth a fly. *Old Adage.*

[< AS. *swearm*, swarm.]

Synonyms: see FLOCK.

Phrases, etc.: —**aft'er-swarm",** *n.* A swarm of bees issuing within a week to sixteen days after a prime swarm, accompanied by one or more virgin queens: cast. —**artificial s.,** bees taken by the direct agency of man from one or more stocks to form a new colony. —**buckwheat-s.,** *n.* A swarm issuing after the usual swarming-season, usually when buckwheat is in bloom. —**first s.,** a prime swarm. —**meteoric s.,** a collection of meteoroids moving through the planetary spaces. —**natural s.,** a swarm of bees issuing of its own accord without the direct interference of man. —**prime s.,** a swarm in which the old queen accompanies the swarm, first-swarm. —**second s.,** generally the first after-swarm, but sometimes any after-swarm.

swarm'-cell", *n.* *Bot.* Same as SWARM-SPORE.

swarm'ing, swōrm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which swarms. **2.** *Bot.* The movements to and fro of the zoospores and antherozoids of certain algæ, as the *Confervaceæ*, in the cavity of the parent-cell just before their breaking forth or after they have escaped.

—**swarm'ing-bas"ket, -bag,** or **-box,** *n.* A receptacle into which a swarm of bees is removed from its lodgment and carried to the new hive. —**s.-hook,** *n.* A hook to shake a swarm of bees from a branch into the box or hive.

swarm'-spore", swōrm'-spōr", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A ciliated motile mass of naked protoplasm that escapes from a zoosporangium, subsequently comes to rest, takes on a cellulose wall, and sends out a germ-tube, or swarms again, or conjugates, or becomes amœboid and fuses with other similar bodies into a plasmodium; a zoospore. See illus. under SPORE. **2.** *Protoz.* A flagellate spore. **3.** *Spong.* A ciliated sponge-embryo; a gemmule.

swart', *vt.* To blacken, darken; tan

swart, swārt, *a.* **1.** Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy; also, poetically, absolutely black; as, a *swart* Egyptian. **2.** Figuratively, malignant; gloomy.

Nor haughty hope, nor *swart* chagrin,
Nor murdering hate, can enter in.
EMERSON *The Past* l. 8.

[< AS. *sweart*, swarthy.] —**swarth†.**

Synonyms: see DARK.

—**swart'-rut"ter,** *n.* A black trooper, one of a body of guerrillas who blackened their faces and wore black, that infested the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.—**s.-star,** *n.* [Rare.] The dog-star, because it rises in summer, when people are tanned by the sun.—**s.-visaged,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a swarthy face.

swart'back", swārt'bac', *n.* [Orkneys.] The great black-backed gull.

swarth[1], swārth, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Same as SWARD.

swarth[2], *n.* [Archaic.] Same as SWATH: corrupt form.

swarth[3], swārth, *C.* (swārth, *W. Wr.*), *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The apparition of a person about to die. —**swairth‡.**

swarth'y†, *vt.* To make swart; darken.

swarth'y, swōrth'i, *a.* [SWARTH'I-ER; SWARTH'I-EST.] Having a dark hue, especially a dark or sunburned complexion; tawny; as, a *swarthy* African. [Var. of SWARTY, < SWART, *a.*] —**swart'y†.**

Synonyms: see DARK.

—**swarth'i-ly,** *adv.* With a swart hue or manner; duskily.—**swarth'i-ness,** *n.* A swart state or complexion. —**swarth'ness‡; swart'i-ness‡; swart'-ness‡.**

swart'ish, swōrt'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart.

swarve, swōrv, *v.* [Scot. or Old Eng.] **I.** *t.* To climb; swarm. **II.** *i.* To swerve.

swash, swosh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To spill or splash in considerable quantity, as water or as with water; dash; as, to *swash* water on a floor.

Among these fountains . . . the melon-seller erects his booth, *swashing* his boards constantly with water. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 481. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make a noise as of a body of water meeting a solid obstacle, or to move so as to make such a noise; dash or wash violently; as, the waves *swash* against the bulkhead. **2.** To splash water about. **3.** To make a great noise; vapor; brag; bluster. **4†.** To fall noisily or violently. [< Sw. dial. *svaska.*]

—**swash'er,** *n.* A blusterer; braggart; bully.—**swash'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Swaggering about like a swasher. **2.** Crushing; violent; as, a *swashing* blow.

The old giants of English fun . . . delighting in . . . *swashing* blows at the more prominent and obvious human follies.
ANDREW LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter ii, p. 15. [S. '86.]

—**swash'ly,** *adv.* In a swashy manner.

swash, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quashy, as overripe fruit. **swash'y†.**

swash[1], *n.* **1.** The movement or noise of swashing; the splash or dash of a liquid, especially against a solid. **2.** A narrow channel through which tides flow.

I passed along the narrow ridge of a reef . . . while a *swash* of some depth lay close within. W. ELLIOTT *Carolina Sports, Bass Fishing* p. 141. [BEN. & SON '67.]

3. [Bahamas.] A low-lying tract covered with water in the wet season. **4.** A swasher. **5.** [Slang.] A blustering noise; vaporing. **6†.** Liquid filth.

—**swash'-bauk",** *n.* The crest of a sea-embankment. —**s.-bucket,** *n.* A swill-bucket; scullery bucket. —**s.-channel,** *n.* A channel between a sand-bank or reef and the shore; a swash. **swash'way":.**

swash[2], *n.* *Arch.* An oval ornamentation with moldings lying obliquely to the axis of the work.—**swash'-let"ter,** *n.* An italic capital letter having a top or bottom flourish on the side where there is most blank space.—**s.-plate,** *n.* A disk set obliquely on the end of a rotating shaft to act as a cam and give to-and-fro motion lengthwise to a shaft, or to convert a rotary motion into a reciprocating motion.—**s.-work,** *n.* Lathe-work in which the cuts are inclined to the axis of rotation.

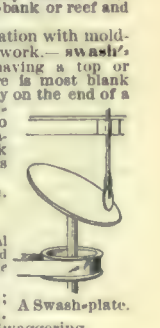

A Swash-plate.

swash'-buck"ler, swosh'-buc'lgr, *n.* A swaggering ruffian or bully.

—**swash'-buck"ler-ing,** *n.* The noisy sword and buckler men, literal *swashbucklers*, were survivals of the armored period. H. ECKFORD in *Century Magazine* Jan., '87, p. 415.

swash'y, swash'i, *a.* **1.** Full of swash; splashy; dashing; as, a *swashy* sea. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Same as SWASH. (2) Staggering.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-kä, *n.* **1.** Same as FYLFOT. See GAMMADION, and illus. under SYMBOL, fig. 3.

Some [vessels of bronze] are ornamented with the *svastica* and other symbolic signs, and may have been used to carry offerings to the gods. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 100. [S. '89.]

2. [S-] A Tibetan sect of nationalists whose symbol is the swastika. [Sans., fortunate, < *su*, well, + *asti*, being.] —**svas'ti-ca‡.**

swat, swet, *vt.* [Slang.] To hit, as with something soft and wet; strike in any way. [Var. of SWAP[2], *v.*] —**swatte†.**

swat, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as SWEAT.

swat [Scot. or Obs.], *imp.* & *pp.* of SWEAT, *v.* —**swatte†.**

swat, *n.* [Slang.] A blow, as with something that takes the shape of that which is struck; a blow with the flat of the hand; as, a *swat* with a wet towel. —**swatte†.**

swatch, swoch, *n.* **1.** A strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a sample: a trade term. **2†.** A swath. [Var. of SWATH.]

swath, swōth, *C. E. W.* (sweth, *S. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine or implement used in cutting it: used also figuratively; as, *swaths* of dead. **2.** The space cut by a machine or implement in a single course: used also figuratively.

A brilliant moon . . . silvers a wide *swath* upon the . . . water.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., '92, p. 690.

3†. A track; trail. [< AS. *swathu*, swath.] —**swathe‡.** —**swath'-banks",** *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Rows of new-mown grass.—**s.-bank,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe.

swath'band†, *n.* A swathe. **swath'bond†.**

swathe, swēdh, *vt.* [SWATHED; SWA'THING.] **1.** To bind or wrap as in a bandage or bandages; swaddle; as, to *swathe* a broken limb in flannels. **2.** [Rare.] Figuratively, to enclose completely; confine; surround.

We live upon a ball of 8,000 miles in diameter, *swathed* by an atmosphere of unknown height.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* ch. 7, p. 95. [A. '92.]

3†. To make a bundle of; tie up into sheaves or bundles.

swathe, *n.* A bandage for swathing; soft wrapping.

She wore on this evening certain *swathes* of pale pink and pale yellow muslin that came round her neck, and were fastened at her waist. WILLIAM BLACK *Strange Adventures of a House-Boat* ch. 6, p. 67. [H. '88.]

[< AS. *swathu*, band.] —**swath‡.**

swa'thel†, *vt.* To swaddle.

swa'thel-bind"ing, *n.* Swaddling-cloth.

swath'er, swōth'gr, *n.* *Agric.* A track-clearer.

swa'thing, swō'dhing, *n.* That with which one is swathed; a bandage; swaddling-band.

swath'ling-clothes"†, *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes.
swath'y, sw$\bar{a}$th'i, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a swath; lying in swaths. **swath'ey**†.
swats, sw$\hat{o}$ts (swats, *C.*), *n.* [Scot.] The thin part of sowens; also, new-brewed ale. [< AS. *swǽtan*, ale.]
swat'ter, swat'ẽr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking; scatter; waste.
sway, sw$\bar{e}$, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean or incline to one side; hence, to bias; prejudice; as, to *sway* a heavy body to the left; to *sway* the mind from rectitude. **2.** To cause to incline, bend, or swing; oscillate; poetically, to move with the hand, as a scepter.

Could draw the bow, the sword could *sway*.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, st. 7.

3. To influence or direct by power or authority or by moral suasion; rule; as, to *sway* the destinies of a nation.

For indeed who is there alive, that will not be *swayed* by his bias and partiality to the place of his birth!
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 7, p. 202. [W. P. N. '71.]

4. *Naut.* To swing into place, as a yard or mast.
II. *i.* **1.** To incline back and forth, especially as a body supported at one end; swing; oscillate; as, the branch *sways* in the breeze. **2.** To bend or deflect to one side, as from a normal position; be drawn to one side, as by a weight; lean; swag; as, a *swaying* wall. **3.** Figuratively, to incline mentally to one side and the other; vacillate. **4**†. To have weight or influence; govern; rule. **5**†. To advance steadily. [< Ice. *sveigja*, lean; cp. Sw. *svaja*, sway.]

Synonyms: see GOVERN; INFLUENCE.

—**sway'back"**, *n.* A sway-backed animal.—**s.-backed**, *a.* Having the back sagged unnaturally; also, weakened or strained in the back: said especially of horses.—**s.-brace**, *n. Vehicles.* A form of slider. See SLIDER.—**s.-brace**, *n. Building.* Any diagonal brace designed to prevent swaying.—**s.-bracing**, *n.* Sway-braces collectively; in a bridge, wind-bracing.
—**swayed**, *a.* Sway-backed.—**sway'ing**, *n.* Injury to the back, as of a horse, from overloading.

sway, *n.* **1.** Power exercised in governing; rule; dominion; control; as, where wrong bears *sway*. **2.** The act of swaying, literal or figurative; oscillation or swing; a sweeping or turning from side to side; as, the *sway* of the standing grain; the *sway* of the debate.

The squirrel was abroad, gathering the nuts
Just fallen, that asked the winter cold and *sway*
Of winter blast, to shake them from their hold.
BRYANT *A Winter Piece* st. 1.

3. A thatchers' binding-switch. **4.** [Archaic.] Movement with bulk or power; force; weight.

Synonyms: ASCENDENCY; DOMINION; INFLUENCE.

swayd, *pp.* Swayed. PHIL. SOC.
sway'ful†, *a.* Capable of exercising sway; potent.
sweak, swīk, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To squeak.
sweal[1], swēl, *v.* [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To scorch; dress, as a hog, by singeing off the bristles.
II. *i.* **1.** To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.

It will be remembered that Asser . . . ascribes to King Alfred the invention of lanterns, as a protection to the candle, to prevent it from *sweating* in consequence of the wind entering through the crevices of the apartments.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 5, p. 58. [TR. & CO. '71.]

2. To burn away slowly. [< AS. *swelan*, burn.] **swale**†.
sweal[2]†, *vt.* To squeal.
sweamt†, *n.* Sudden illness attended by fainting; syncope.
sweam'ish, swēm'ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Modest; squeamish. **sweam'oust**†.
swear, swār, *v.* [SWORE or SWARE [Archaic]; SWORN; SWEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter or affirm solemnly with an appeal to God or some deity, or an invocation of something held sacred, in attestation of the truth of one's statement or of one's intention to keep faith: often with an object clause; as, I *swear* that I will protect you. **2.** To utter profanely, as oaths. **3.** To administer a legal oath to; put under the sanction of an oath; as, the notary *swore* the man; the jury is duly *sworn*.

Rapt in this fancy of his Table Round,
And *swearing* men to vows impossible.
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 7.

4. To promise with an oath or solemn affirmation; vow; as, to *swear* eternal friendship; to *swear* homage. **5.** To declare or affirm upon oath; allege or charge under oath; testify; as, to *swear* treason against a man. **6.** [Rare.] To summon to witness or attest; adjure; as, Coriolanus *swore* the gods against Rome.
II. *i.* **1.** To make a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God or to some deity, or an invocation of something held sacred, as in attestation of the truth of a declaration or of one's intention to keep good faith; specifically, to take an oath prescribed by law: usually with hand raised or placed upon a Bible; as, the Senator *swore* to perform truly his constitutional duties; ye shall not *swear* falsely.

In the East, men *swear* solemnly by their beards.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 19, p. 333. [A. '71.]

2. To utter profanity; invoke, appeal to, or mention sacred beings or things in an irreverent or blasphemous manner; curse; as, to *swear* like a pirate. **3.** To give testimony under oath or affirmation; make declaration or statement solemnly, as in evidence; as, he *swore* in favor of the defense. **4.** To make a vow; utter a solemn promise. [< AS. *swerian*, swear.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; CURSE; PERJURE. Compare synonyms for OATH.—Prepositions: swear *by* the name of God; *on* or *upon* the Bible; swear (profanely) *at* a person; swear (judicially) *against* (or *in* favor *of*) the accused; swear *to* a statement; swear *out* a warrant.

—**to swear at.** **1.** To direct profanity or imprecations toward. **2.** [Slang.] To be violently incongruous with, especially in color; as, the carpet *swears at* the paper.—**to s. by** [Colloq.], to put implicit confidence in.—**to s. in**, to administer the oath of office to; inaugurate.—**to s. off**, to renounce; abandon; promise to quit; as, to *swear off* drinking.
—**swear'er**, *n.*
swear, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SWEER.
swear, *n.* [Colloq.] An act of swearing; an oath.
—**swear'word"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A profane word.
sweat, swet, *v.* [SWEAT or SWEAT'ED; SWEAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send forth through the pores; exude in or as in perspiring; as, to *sweat* drops of moisture; to *sweat* blood; the plaster *sweats* saltpeter. **2.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To saturate with perspiration; wet with sweat; as, to *sweat* one's clothing. **3.** To cause to perspire freely; induce the exudation of sweat in; as, to *sweat* a horse. **4.** [Colloq.] To extort money or labor from; exact hard work from at insufficient wages or extortionate interest or in unsanitary conditions; bleed; as, to *sweat* one's workmen; the pawnbroker *sweats* the borrower. **5.** To force or bring out the moisture of, as wood in a charcoal-kiln. **6.** To subject to fermentation for loosening the hair, as hides, or for fixing the color and improving the flavor and burning qualities, as tobacco-leaves. **7.** To join, as metal objects, by applying heat after binding together with solder. **8.** To wear away, as coins, as by friction among themselves or by paring and remilling illegally.

The Jews used to file and '*sweat*' them [fifty-dollar pieces] till they were not worth forty dollars.
F. WHYMPER *Travel in Alaska* ch. 24, p. 300. [H. '69.]

9. To remove sweat from (horses, etc.), as by a scraper. **10.** [Slang.] To pawn.
II. *i.* **1.** To exude sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; especially, to perspire excessively; as, to *sweat* copiously. **2.** To exude moisture in drops; also, to gather or become the seat of moisture; as, the plant *sweats;* the glass goblet *sweats*. **3.** To exude through pores in a manner resembling perspiration.

Tar is made by burning pine knots, stumps, &c., in a pit, like charcoal. The sap *sweats* out, and runs into a hole prepared for it, in the ground. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, May 10, '47* in vol. ii, p. 247. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

4. To perspire from hard labor; hence, to toil; drudge; by extension, to be oppressed with underpaid toil; also, to impose such toil; as, to *sweat* for a third-class tailor.

One half of the world must *sweat* and groan, that the other half may dream. LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* ch. 4, p. 31. [H. M. & CO.]

5. [Slang.] To suffer penalty; smart; also, to be in a state of perturbation or anxiety; as, I will make you *sweat* for that. [< AS. *swǽtan*, < *swāt*, sweat.]

sweat, *n.* **1.** Sensible perspiration of animals, especially when copious. When referring to human beings the word *perspiration* is commonly substituted, being regarded as rather more elegant. **2.** Moisture exuded through pores and collected in drops, or any moisture resembling perspiration, as on packed or composted leaves, the leaf of a plant, or the outside of a pitcher. **3.** The act or state of sweating; specifically, sweating induced by drugs or artificial means; as, the niter threw him into a *sweat;* he took a *sweat* in the Turkish bath. **4.** Figuratively, hard labor; toil; drudgery; as, he gained a pittance by his daily *sweat*. **5.** [Colloq.] Fuming impatience; haste; worry; hurry; as, don't be in such a *sweat*. **6.** The act or process of causing to sweat. (1) A short rapid exercise given to a horse. (2) The process of sweating hides or bricks. See SWEAT, *v.* **7**†. A diaphoretic. **8**†. The sweating-sickness. [< AS. *swāt*, sweat.]

Compounds, etc.:—**bloody sweat**, same as HEMATHIDROSIS.—**cold s.** **1.** Perspiration accompanied by chilliness. **2.** The sweat of very prostrate or dying persons. **3.** *Brewing.* The process of sweating malt on a floor where the couch or layer is thin and the temperature seldom rises above 65° F. **4.** See COLD-SWEATING, under COLD.—**English s.**, the sweating-sickness.—**sweat'-band"**, *n.* A smooth strip, as of thin leather, placed inside a hat to protect it from sweat.—**s.-box**, *n.* **1.** A box used in depilation of hides. **2.** Any hot, close room. **3.** Formerly, a narrow cell or box in which prisoners were confined for punishment, especially on naval vessels.—**s.-canal**, *n.* A sweat-duct.—**s.-cloth**, *n.* **1.** A cloth or thin blanket placed under the saddle or collar of a horse to prevent chafing. **2.** An itinerant thimblerigger's or gambler's cloth, figured like a roulette-board, for expeditious use anywhere. **3.** A cloth for wiping off perspiration.—**s.-duct**, *n.* The duct of a sweat-gland.—**s.-fiber**, *n.* A nerve-fiber that stimulates a sweat-gland.—**s.-gland**, *n.* One of the blind convoluted tubules that secrete sweat, found in subcutaneous tissue. See illus. under SKIN.—**s.-leather**, *n.* **1.** A sweat-band made of leather. **2.** A leathern flap to protect a rider's leg from the sweat of his horse.—**s.-lodge**, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as SWEAT-HOUSE, 2.—**s.-shop**, *n.* A place where work is done for a sweater. See SWEAT, *v.*, 4.—**s.-stock**, *n.* Hides or skins depilated by a sweating process.
—**sweat'ful**, *a.* **1.** Abounding in sweat; sweaty. **2.** Inducing sweat, as labor; laborious.—**sweat'less**, *a.* Free from sweat; figuratively, free from hard toil.

sweat'er, swet'ẽr, *n.* **1.** An employer who underpays and overworks his employees; especially, a contractor for piece-work in the tailoring trade.

The *sweater* is simply the middleman, the sub-contractor . . . who drums up work among the clothing-houses.
J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 11, p. 121. [S. '90.]

2. One who or that which sweats or causes or induces sweating; specifically, a diaphoretic. **3.** A heavy jersey-like outside garment, shaped like a shirt, but having no opening in front or back, and commonly used by persons engaged in athletic sports while training, often to reduce weight by sweating. **4.** One who sweats coin, especially by shaving down and remilling. **5**†. [Eng.] In Queen Anne's reign, one of the highway ruffians in London who amused themselves by prodding inoffensive wayfarers with their swords, making them dance until they sweat.

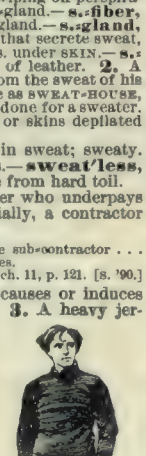

A Sweater.

The sweater as worn by a football-player of 1894. In America he also wears padded breeches of canvas and shin-protectors of leather, covering splints of wood.

sweat'-house", swet'-hous", *n.* **1.** A building or other place in which hides or skins are depilated. **2.** Among most American tribes, a hut or chamber in which water is poured on hot stones to cause a great steam in which the Indian sits until he is reeking with sweat, after which he plunges himself into cold water.
sweat'ing, swet'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SWEAT, *v.*
—**sweat'ing-bag"**, *n.* A thief's bag for sweating coins by friction.—**s.-band**, *n.* A sweat-band.—**s.-bath**, *n.* A bath in which sweating is the principal feature; a sudatory.—**s.-cloth**, *n.* A sweat-cloth for the face.—**s.-fever**, *n.* Sweating-sickness.—**s.-house**, *n.* **1.** A house for sweating sick persons. **2.** In Spain, an enclosed space where sheep are driven and packed together to render their fleeces pliable and soft for shearing, by means of the natural heat of the animals. Compare SWEAT-HOUSE.—**s.-iron**, *n.* A scraper for removing sweat from horses.—**s.-master**, *n.* [Eng.] A man in the tailoring trade who takes contracts from the wholesale cheap-clothing firms.—**s.-pit**, *n.* Same as SWEAT-HOUSE, 1.—**s.-room**, *n.* **1.** A sudatorium, as in a Turkish bath; a stove. **2.** A room in which injurious moisture is sweated out of cheeses.—**sweat'-room"**†.—**s.-sickness**, *n.* A certain epidemic fever prevalent in England during the 15th and 16th centuries.—**s.-stock**, *n.* Same as SWEAT-STOCK.—**s. system**, in the employment of labor, as in the clothing-trade, the system by which a contractor employs workmen at extortionately low wages. See SWEAT, *vt.*, 4; SWEATER, 1; SWEATING-MASTER.—**s.-tub**, *n.* A tub used for sweating-baths.
sweat'y, swet'i, *a.* **1.** Moist with or discolored by sweat. **2.** Of or pertaining to sweat. **3**†. Causing sweat; laborious.
—**sweat'i-ly**, *adv.*—**sweat'i-ness**, *n.*
swed'dle, swed'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To swell; puff out.
Swede, swīd, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden. **2.** A Swedish turnip. See RUTABAGA. **3**†. A field-piece made by wrapping an iron tube with rope and leather, first used by Gustavus Adolphus.
Swe"den-bor'gi-an, swē"dn-bôr'ji-ạn, *C.* (swē"dẹn-, *E. I. W. Wr.*). *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Emanuel Swedenborg, to the church named from him, or to its doctrines. See SWEDENBORGIANISM. **II.** *n.* A member of the Swedenborgian church; also, any believer in Swedenborgianism.
Swe"den-bor'gi-an-ism, swē"dn-bôr'ji-ạn-izm, *n.* The system of philosophy and theology taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), or developed from his writings by his followers; the doctrine, usages, organization, and characteristics of Swedenborgians. (1) *Philos.* A form of mysticism based on revelations claimed to have been received by Swedenborg, teaching especially an intercourse with the spiritual world, and the law of correspondences by which every material thing has a spiritual thing corresponding to it and closely connected with it, or upon the Scriptures allegorically interpreted. According to it there are in things three degrees of being, corresponding to three degrees of being in God—namely, love, or the celestial degree; wisdom, or the spiritual; and use, or the natural—answering to end, cause, and effect. (2) *Theol.* The doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. The leading points in Swedenborgian theology are the following: (*a*) The Lord Jesus Christ is the one God of heaven and earth, in whom is the Divine Trinity, called in the Scripture Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which is imaged in man by his soul, his body, and his proceeding life. He took our nature upon him, and by victories over the infernal hosts which by temptations assaulted its infirmities, he glorified it and subjugated hell, thus redeeming man. (*b*) By looking to him and by shunning evils as sins against him, man accepts this redemption and is saved. (*c*) The Sacred Scripture contains within its letter infinite Divine truth, and is thus the Word of God, in heaven and on earth, teaching the way of life, consociating men with angels, and conjoining all with the Lord. (*d*) Man is an immortal spirit, having a body of flesh which is laid aside at death, after which he wakes to consciousness in the spiritual world, and, according to the life he has acquired on earth, dwells in heaven as an angel or seeks an abode with his like in hell. (*e*) The second coming of the Lord has already taken place. It is not a coming in person, but is a revelation of him in the internal sense of his Word, and is the beginning of a new Christian church of divine promise, and a new era of enlightenment and progress among men.

The first organization of Swedenborg's followers for public worship was in London in 1783. It is called by its members **the New Church,** or **the New Jerusalem Church.**

swedge, swej, *v.* & *n.* Same as SWAGE[1], *v.*, SWAGE, *n.*
Swe'dish, swī'dish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, the Swedes, or their language.

Swedish literature, as distinguished from compositions in the common norræna tunga of old Scandinavia, cannot be said to exist earlier than the 13th century.
E. W. GOSSE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxii, p. 753.

Swe'dish, *n.* The language of Sweden, one of the Scandinavian languages, including Old Swedish, the pre-Reformation language, Modern Swedish, and several dialects. See SCANDINAVIAN.
swee, swī. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To swing. **II.** *n.* A swivel.
swee'ny, swī'ni, *n. Veter. Surg.* Atrophy of a muscle, as of the shoulder-muscles of a horse. **swin'ney**†.
sweep, swīp, *v.* [SWEPT; SWEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather the dirt or dust of by passing a broom over; as, to *sweep* a carpet. **2.** To collect, remove, or clean away with or as with a broom; as, to *sweep* the dirt; *sweep* up the litter. **3.** To move or cause something to move forcibly and with a broad effect over or through, literally or figuratively. (1) To flow over or along with continued force; as, the waves *swept* the pier; the wind *swept* the hillside. (2) To carry along the public sentiment of with great power; especially, to carry, in an election, by an overwhelming majority; as, the opposition party *swept* the State. (3) To move the axis of the eye or of an optical instrument over (a field of vision) in wide or quick survey; as, he *swept* the heavens with his telescope.

He would lie out for hours together on the Head . . . *sweeping* the horizon for a sail. STEVENSON *Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 51. [S. '87.]

(4) To destroy quickly large parts of or large numbers in; as, the fire *swept* the ward; typhoid fever *swept* the camp; most of the cattle-ranges were *swept* by pleuropneumonia.

The white ants of tropical countries *sweep* away whole villages with as much certainty as a fire or an inundation.
JAMES RENNIE *Insect Architecture* ch. 1, p. 9. [BELL '69.]

(5) To drag or draw something along or over; dredge; as, to *sweep* the roadstead for an anchor; the bight of his cable has *swept* our anchor. (6) To subject to a fire that is widely destructive, or to clear by such means: said of guns; as, the battery *sweeps* the glacis. (7) To pass the hand over with a long, quick stroke, as over the keys or strings of a musical instrument; as, to *sweep* the harp.
4. To cause to move with a swift brushing action; as, to *sweep* the hand over the keys of a piano. **5.** To carry or drive along with force or thoroughness, literally or figuratively. (1) To carry bodily as a wave or the wind carries; as, the pier was *swept* away.

We are all of us being *swept* down to death in a sea of miracle.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, letter lxvi, p. 114. [W. & S. '86.]

(2) To kill in great numbers, or to remove forcibly from some sphere of action; also, to carry or control the sentiment of with force; as, fever *swept* off thousands; *sweep* the pirates from the sea; they were *swept* into rationalism.
6. To drive forward with sweeps, as a war-galley. **7.** *Founding.* To form (a mold) with a sweep.
II. *i.* **1.** To brush a floor or other surface with some form of broom; as, the servant *sweeps* on Wednesday. **2.** To pass with speed or force above, over, or along some surface; move with a strong, even action; as, a flock of birds *swept* by; the wind *sweeps* over the lake. **3.** To range swiftly; as, as far as the eye can *sweep*. **4.**

To present an aspect of wide and far extension; as, the land *sweeps* away to the east. **5.** To extend or lie as if made by a long swinging movement.

Eternal Truth! beyond our hopes and fears
Sweep the vast orbits of thy myriad spheres!
HOLMES *Our Limitations* st. 2.

6. To pass with a swift but stately motion, and as wearing or as if wearing a train; as, she *swept* from the room.

Leslie rises with a grand air from her mother's side . . . and *sweeps* toward him.
HOWELLS *Out of the Question* ch. 3, p. 20. [O. & CO. '77.]

7. To swing the flukes from side to side; slat: said of a whale when attacked or when wounded. **8.** To move with a long reach. [< AS. *swāpan*, sweep.]

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

sweep, swip, *n.* **1.** The act of sweeping. (1) The motion of a long stroke or movement over, along, or upon something; as, the *sweep* of his hand; a *sweep* of wind.

Huge camels, loaded with firewood, come rolling by, and oblige you to crouch against the wall to avoid the *sweep* of the load.
C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 242. [A. '78.]

(2) The act of clearing out or getting rid; hence, removal from office or place; as, the election was followed by a general *sweep* of officials. (3) A turning of the eye or optical instruments over the field of vision: as, he gave the telescope a small *sweep* to the south. (4) The act of rapid or violent destruction; as, the *sweep* of the fire was toward the river. (5) The act of bringing into a general movement; the winning of a great success, especially in an election or on a vote; as, to make a *sweep* of the State. (6) Destructive fire of military weapons; as, the battalion was mowed down by the *sweep* of the volley.

2. The result or effect of sweeping, in any of the above senses. **3.** The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping. Specifically: (1) The extent of stroke of a cutting-instrument, as of a reaper, sword, etc. (2) The field of view; as, the *sweep* of the field-glass. (3) The space covered by a flowing, rubbing, or drawing movement; as, the *sweep* of the storm, flood, wind, etc.; the *sweep* of the scythe. (4) Extent or prevalence; range; as, the *sweep* of the epidemic, of influence, etc.; the *sweep* of the guns. (5) Duration in time; as, the *sweep* of centuries.

4. One who or that which sweeps, or a piece, as of a machine, along which something sweeps. Specifically: (1) A sweeper, especially a chimney-sweeper. (2) A pole pivoted near its center of equilibrium, weighted at one end and supporting a bucket at the other: used in drawing water from a well; well-sweep. (3) A horizontal pole or beam attached to a vertical shaft and moved at the other end in a circle, as by a horse: used for imparting rotary motion to the shaft, as in a pug- or cider-mill. (4) An arm of a windmill. (5) A curved metal blade projecting from the central shaft of a pug-mill, to force clay through holes at the bottom. (6) A long heavy oar used to propel sailing vessels during calms or very light winds. (7) In foundling, a profile pattern, used especially in forming molds for cylindrical or other symmetrical articles. (8) A metal arc along which the tiller or rudder-yoke travels. (9) In ship-building, one of several arcs of circles formerly used in laying out a ship's framing, or a narrow strip used in laying out such arcs. (10) A plow or cultivator used for ridging or opening plants in rows; cotton-sweep. (11) A medieval catapult or ballista.

5. Direction or extent of motion not in right lines; as, the *sweep* of a compass, or of an arch; hence, a curve or bend; as, the *sweep* of a hammer-claw, scythe-blade, etc.

I could trace but indistinctly the graceful *sweep* of the Loire, and the spires and roofs of the city far below me. LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Valley of the Loire* p. 105. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

6. A curved roadway or approach before a building; as, a fine *sweep* leads up to the porch. **7.** *pl.* Sweepings, as of an establishment where precious metals are worked. **8.** *Card-playing.* (1) A winning of all the points in a hand, as by taking all the tricks in whist. (2) In casino, a clearance. **9.** [Colloq.] Sweepstakes. **10.** [Tasmania.] A pimeleptероid fish (*Incixidens simplex*).

—sweep'bar", *n.* A sway-bar. See SLIDER. **—s. beam,** *n.* A drawbridge balance-lever. **—s.-net,** *n.* **1.** A sweep-seine. **2.** A net for catching insects by sweeping it over the grass, etc. **—s.-rake,** *n.* A rake for clearing the table of an automatic raking harvester. **—s.-seine,** *n.* A long seine used in sweep-seining. **—s.-seining,** *n.* In shore-fishing, the process of sweeping a seine around a large area, by paying it out from a boat, and hauling it in from the shore or bank. **—s.-washer,** *n.* One who extracts precious metal from sweepings, as of manufactories of precious metals. **s.-smelter', —s.-washings,** *n.* Valuable metal washed from sweepings. **—to make a clean s.,** to sweep things away entirely; remove all incumbents; also, to gain or win the whole.

sweep'age, swip'ij, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A meadow hay-crop.

sweep'er, swip'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sweeps; as, a carpet-*sweeper*; street-*sweeper*. See illus. under STREET-SWEEPER. **2.** In an iron-mill, one whose duty it is to remove with a twig broom the scale that forms on plates, etc., during the process of rolling. **3.** A tree bent down over a stream of water.

sweep'ing, swip'ing, *pa.* **1.** Carrying off or clearing away with a driving movement or force; moving with a sweep; as, a *sweeping* gale. **2.** Leaving little behind; carrying all before it; as, a *sweeping* triumph. **3.** Covering much ground; affecting a large area or great numbers; general and thoroughgoing; inclusive; comprehensive; as, a *sweeping* statement.

The effect of all long-continued discussion is to disclose flaws in all *sweeping* arguments. JEFFREY *Contributions to Edinburgh Review, Moore's Life of Sheridan* p. 619. [A. HT. '54.]

—sweep'ing-ly, *adv.* **—sweep'ing-ness,** *n.*

sweep'ing, *verbal n.* of SWEEP, *v.*

—sweep'ing-car", *n.* A car having rotary brushes, used for sweeping tracks of surface street-railways. **—s. day,** *n.* The regular day for sweeping a house or rooms.

sweep'ings, swip'ingz, *n. pl.* **1.** Any collection of objects, fragments, or particles swept up or to be swept up: sometimes used figuratively.

Some soldiers, the *sweepings* probably of our city streets, have left the lines. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iii, p. 53. [C. & BROS. '56.]

2. Specifically, the refuse from the floors of an establishment in which precious metals are worked or handled, preserved to reclaim particles of gold or silver.

sweep'stake", swip'stāk', *adv.* In a wholesale manner.

sweep'stakes", swip'stāks', *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A gambling arrangement by which all the sums staked on an event, especially on a horse-race, may be won by one or ten specified conditions) by a few of the bettors. **2.** A race for all the stakes. **3.** A prize in a sporting contest comprising several stakes. **4†.** A game of cards in which a player may win all the stakes or take all the tricks. **sweep'stake",‡.**

sweep'y, swip'i, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Having a sweeping, swaying, or trailing motion. **2.** Sweeping in curves, as a river. **3.** Bulging.

sweer, swir, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) Heavy; lazy; indolent. (2) Reluctant; unwilling. **2†.** Sure; faithful.

sweet†, *vt.* To make sweet; sweeten.

sweet, swit, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the sense of taste. Specifically: (1) Having a flavor or taste of or like that of sugar or honey; especially, containing or due to sugar in some form; as, a *sweet* apple; my tea is too *sweet*.

According to Sigismund, . . . it appears that the *sweet* taste of milk being remembered by newly-born infants, causes them to prefer *sweet* tastes in general to tastes of any other kind. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 8, p. 114. [A. '84.]

(2) Having a fresh or mild taste, as opposed either to *salt* or to *sour* or *rancid*; as, *sweet* water; *sweet* butter. **2.** Pleasing to some other sense in a manner comparable to either of the tastes defined above. (1) Agreeable to the smell; having a rich or fresh fragrance; as, the *sweet* breath of kine; a *sweet* violet. (2) Pleasing in sound; dulcet; melodious; harmonious; as, a *sweet* voice or instrument; a *sweet* warbler. (3) Pleasing to sight; mildly beautiful; fair; lovely; as, a *sweet* face. (4) Agreeable to the body; refreshing; restful; as, *sweet* ease.

The sleep of the laboring man is *sweet*. *Eccles.* v, 12.

3. Agreeable or delightful to the mind; arousing gentle, pleasant emotions; as, the *sweet* delights of reverie; is life so *sweet?* **4.** Characterized by kindness and amiability; gentle; gracious; as, a *sweet* temper. **5.** *Archery.* Bending and recoiling softly: said of a bow. **6.** *Mech.* Easy; as, a *sweet* cut. [< AS. *swēte*, sweet.]

Synonyms: honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sugared, sugary. **Antonyms:** see synonyms for ACID.

Compounds, etc.: —sweet'-and-twen'ty, *a.* Having youth and charms: used by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night* act ii, sc. 3. **—sweet'-sap'ple,** *n.* The sweet-sop. **—s. bag,** *n.* A pomander. **—s.-ball,** *n.* A spherical sweetmeat. **—s. bay,** *n.* **1.** The European laurel. **2.** The laurel magnolia. **—s.-breasted,** *a.* Having a melodious voice; as, the *sweet-breasted* lark. **—s.-breathed,** *a.* Emitting fragrance. **—s. calamus,** or **s. cane,** see CALAMUS, 1 (2). **—s. clover,** same as HONEY-LOTUS. **—s. coltsfoot,** a perennial woolly herb (*Petasites palmatus*) growing in swamps in the northern United States, nearly allied to and resembling the true coltsfoot. **—s. corn,** a variety of maize preferred on account of its sweeter quality for eating when green. **—s. grass,** **s.** Any one of the manna-grasses, especially the floating manna-grass. **—s.-gum,** *n.* The American liquid-amber or alligator-tree, or the gum yielded by it. See illus. under LIQUIDAMBAR. **—s.-hearted,** *a.* Having a gracious nature. **—s. herbs,** fragrant herbs grown for culinary purposes, as savory, thyme, etc. **—s. john,** **s.** Any one of the narrow-leaved varieties of sweet-william, a species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*). **—s. mash,** see MASH. **—s.-mouthed,** *a.* Dainty; also, fond of sweets. **—s. nancy,** *n.* [Eng.] A double-flowered variety of the two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*). **—s. oil,** *n.* Olive-oil. **—s. pea, s. potato,** etc., see PEA, etc. **—s.-reed,** *n.* [S. Afr.] Sorghum. **s.-rush,** *n.* Same as SWEET-FLAG. **—s.-scented,** *a.* Having a sweet odor or perfume; fragrant; sweetly perfumed. **—s.-scented shrub,** see SHRUB. **s.-sop,** *n.* A tropical tree (*Anona squamosa*), or its egg-shaped scaly fruit. It is allied closely to the sour-sop and custard-apple. See ANONA. Compare CUSTARD-APPLE. **s.-apple'.—s.-tangle,** *n.* Same as KAMBOU. **—s.-tempered,** *a.* Having a sweet temper. **—s.-water,** *n.* A white variety of the European grape: so called from its sweet watery juice. **—s.-willow,** *n.* Same as SWEET-GALE. **—s. wine,** see DRY, *a.*, 6. **—to be s. on** (Colloq.), to be in love with; dote on; be fond of.

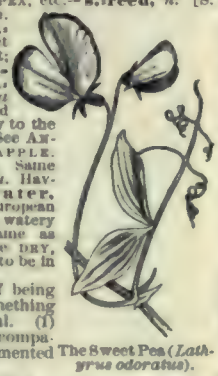

The Sweet Pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*).

sweet, *n.* **1.** The quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** Something sweet: chiefly in the plural. (1) Confections. (2) Sweet accompaniments of a meal. (3) Unfermented or home-made liquors.

The hero is not fed on *sweets*, Daily his own heart he eats.
EMERSON *Heroism* l. 7.

3. A beloved person; dear; darling: used endearingly; as, come, my *sweet*. **4.** Something agreeable; a pleasant feeling or experience; pleasure; as, the *sweets* of home.

With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the *sweet* of life.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 184.

5†. A sweet smell; perfume.

—sweet'box", *n.* A box to hold sweets.

sweet, *adv.* Sweetly.

sweet'bread", swit'bred', *n.* **1.** The pancreas (**belly-sweetbread**) or the thymus-gland (**neck-s.** or **throat-s.**) of a calf or other animal, when used as food.

Sweet-breads, if properly cooked, make one of the most delicate dishes. . . . It is only one kind that is very good. That one is found in the throat of the calf. . . . The other, which does very well for croquettes, . . . is really the pancreas.
Buckeye Cookery, Hints about Marketing p. 422. [B. P. C. '90.]

2. [Maine, U. S.] A part of a lobster around the thorax. [C.] **3†.** A bribe.

sweet'bri"er, swit'brī'ėr, *n.* A stout prickly Old World species of rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), naturalized in fields and roadsides in the United States. Its leaves have 5 to 7 small serrate leaflets resinous beneath and aromatic. Its flowers are light-red and fragrant and succeeded by orange-red hips. Many varieties with single and double flowers are cultivated in gardens. A smaller-flowered species is *R. micrantha*. **eg'lan-tine‡; sweet'bri"ar‡.**

sweet'en, swit'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sweet to the senses; impart sweetness to in flavor, scent, or sound.

The azalia, wild honeysuckle, is *sweetening* the roadsides.
HOLMES *Pages from Old Volume* essay v, p. 153. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To make more endurable; lighten; as, to *sweeten* a bed of pain; to *sweeten* sorrow. **3.** To increase agreeable qualities in; add pleasure to; enhance; as, his company *sweetened* all our pleasures. **4.** To make wholesome; free from noxiousness or taint; restore to freshness or soundness; as, to *sweeten* a room: often used figuratively; as, to *sweeten* character.

Like those verdant spots that bloom
Around the crater's burning lips,
Sweetening the very edge of doom!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* pt. iv, st. 4.

5. To neutralize acids of fermentation in, as in the soil; as, lime *sweetens* sour land.

II. *i.* To become sweet.

sweet'end, *pp.* Sweetened. PHIL. Soc.

sweet'en-er, swit'n-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sweetens, in any sense. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A bribe or gift. (2) A settler; finisher; as, that blow was a *sweetener*. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] One who runs up prices, as at an auction.

sweet'en-ing, swit'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens; as, too much *sweetening* in the tea. **—long sweetening** [Local, U. S.], molasses; treacle. **—short s.,** sugar.

sweet'-fern', swit'-fėrn', *n.* **1.** A shrub (*Myrica* or *Comptonia asplenifolia*) of the sweet-gale family (*Myricaceæ*), about 2 feet high, with long fern-like linear-lanceolate and fragrant leaves containing tannin: common in dry woods and hills of the northern United States and Canada. **2.** [Eng.] Sweet cicely.

A Spray of the Sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).

sweet'-flag", swit'-flag', *n.* A plant (*Acorus Calamus*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*) growing in wet places from Nova Scotia to Florida and Minnesota. It has sword-shaped leaves, a leaf-like scape much prolonged beyond the yellowish-green spadix, and a thick creeping rootstock highly valued for its pungent aromatic flavor. **cal'a-mus‡; sweet'-rush"‡; sweet'-sedge"‡.**

sweet'-gale", swit'-gāl', *n.* A branching shrub (*Myrica Gale*) of the sweet-gale family (*Myricaceæ*), with both fertile and sterile flowers in short scaly catkins, and resinous dotted fragrant leaves: found in marshy ground from Canada to the Carolinas, and in Europe and Asia. **bog'-myr"tle‡; Dutch myrtle‡; sweet'-will"-low‡.**

sweet'heart", swit'hārt', *n.* One who is particularly loved by or as a lover: more frequently of a woman or girl.

When we men are unhappy, we like our *sweethearts* to be unhappier; that consoles us.
CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* ch. 43, p. 416. [C. & W.]

—sweet'heart", *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To court; woo.

He had watched the servant set forth *sweethearting*, in her poor best, 'out for the day' written in every ribbon and smile.
R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men, Markheim* p. 125. [S. '87.]

sweet'ies, swit'iz, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Candies; confections.

sweet'ing, swit'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple, or some particular variety of sweet apple. **2.** [Archaic.] A beloved person.

sweet'ish, swit'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

—sweet'ish-ness, *n.*

sweet'kin†, *a.* Lovely; sweet.

sweet'leaf", swit'lif', *n.* A tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*) of the southern United States. See HORSE-SUGAR.

sweet'lips", swit'lips', *n.* **1.** A person whose lips are sweet: used endearingly. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The ballan-wrasse. **3†.** An epicure.

sweet'ly, swit'li, *adv.* In a sweet manner. Especially: (1) With gentle amiability; as, to reply *sweetly*. (2) With mild, sweet beauty; as, *sweetly* pretty. (3) With sweet sound. (4) With fragrant smell. (5) Easily; as, the saw cuts *sweetly*. [< AS. *swētlice*, < *swēte*, sweet.]

sweet'meat", swit'mīt', *n.* **1.** A confection, jelly, preserve, or other sweet food or dainty. **2.** A varnish for patent leather. [C.] **3.** [Local, U. S.] A boat-shell (*Crepitula fornicata*). [< AS. *swēte mete; swētе*, sweet; *mete*, meat.]

sweet'ness, swit'nes, *n.* The quality of being sweet.

sweet'root", swit'rūt', *n.* Licorice-root.

sweet'suck"er, swit'suk'ėr, *n.* The chub-sucker.

sweet'weed", swit'wīd', *n.* Either of two West-Indian figworts, goatweed (*Capraria biflora*) and sweet broomweed (*Scoparia dulcis*).

sweet'-wil'liam, swit'-wil'yam, *n.* **1.** A perennial species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) with large lanceolate leaves and closely clustered showy flowers, variously colored and party-colored. Many varieties are in cultivation. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The willow-warbler. (3) The European goldfinch. **Barbados sweet-william,** the cypress-vine. **wild s.,** an American phlox (*Phlox maculata*) with erect purple-spotted stem 1 or 2 feet high, and pink-purple flowers, varying to white in cultivation.

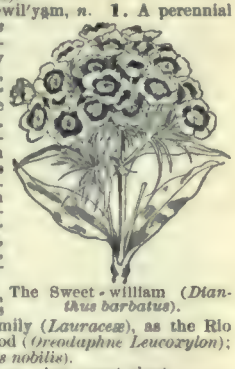

The Sweet-william (*Dianthus barbatus*).

sweet'wood", swit'wud', *n.* Any one of various trees or shrubs of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), as the Rio Grande or loblolly sweetwood (*Oreodaphne Leucoxylon*); also, the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*).

sweet'wort", swit'wūrt', *n.* Any sweet plant.

sweight†, *n.* Sway; motion.

swein'mote", swēn'mōt', *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An ancient court for adjudging matters of the forest, held before the verderers of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court. [Var. of SWAINMOTE, < SWAIN + MOTE[2], *n.*] **swain'mote"‡.**

sweir, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SWEER.

Sweit'zer-kase, *n.* Same as SCHWEITZERKÄSE.

swel, sweld. Swell, swelled. PHIL. Soc.

swell, swel, *v.* [SWELLED or SWOLL'EN; SWELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the bulk, number, or dimensions of; cause to rise, dilate, expand, or increase; bulge; enlarge; as, the wind *swells* the sail; the crowd was *swelled* by frequent arrivals.

Subsidies . . . formed the base of the royal treasure, which was *swelled* . . . by the exaction of fines . . . and . . . petty extortions. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 6, § 3, p. 302. [H. '93.]

2. *Mus.* To sing or play with combined crescendo and diminuendo, as a note. **3.** Raise to arrogance; puff up; as, to be *swelled* with vainglory.

II. *i.* **1.** To dilate or extend in dimensions, as by expansion or by added or inserted matter; be inflated;

protrude; also, to seem to enlarge or expand: used in a large variety of figurative applications; as, the balloon *swells* out with gas.

Here is the little vapor, which has since *swollen* as in the Arabian tale, to the power and dimensions of a giant. SUMNER *Works, Freedom National* in vol. iii, p. 138. [L. & S. '74.]

2. *Pathol.* To undergo morbid increase of size. **3.** To grow or increase in force, intensity, or volume; as, the sound *swells* to a roar; the tempest *swells* to a hurricane. **4.** To belly out; bulge; as, the sail *swells;* the cask *swells* in the middle. **5.** To cause or have a sensation of enlargement or expansion; also, to be puffed up or elated, as with pride or passion; put on airs; be pompous or bombastic; strut; as, to *swell* with anger; he *swells* about like a millionaire.

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 82.

6. To rise or be raised in altitude; well up; roll up; grow or seem to grow higher and larger; rise in waves; undulate; as, *swelling* springs; the prairie *swells* and sinks.

The fields *swell* upward to the hills.
BRYANT *Monument Mountain* st. 1.

7. To grow upon the view; become larger; as, "the *swelling* scene." [< AS. *swellan*, swell.]

Synonyms: bulge, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, increase, inflate, puff out, puff up. See BLUSTER; PUFF. — **Antonyms:** contract, decrease, dwindle, shrink, shrivel, wither.

swell, swel, *a.* **1.** [Slang.] Of or pertaining to swells or ultra-fashionable people; hence, of the height of fashion; sometimes, loosely, of good birth and breeding; socially companionable; as, the *swell* set; a *swell* turnout; a *swell* club. **2.** Pertaining to a swell or swelling; as, the *swell* process. See GELATIN PROCESS.

swell, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or effect of swelling; expansion; dilatation; increase of number or dimensions; augmentation of force, rate, intensity, or volume; as, the *swell* of a growing bulb; the *swell* of a tone.

Sentences constructed with the Ciceronian fulness and *swell*, produce the impression of what is important, magnificent, sedate.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xiii, p. 142. [H. & Z. '54.]

2. The long continuous body of a wave; a billow; also, a succession of large waves, as after a storm; hence, a rise of or undulation in the land; as, a ground-*swell;* the steamer rode a heavy *swell* all day.

There was no motion save the never-resting heave of the ocean *swell*. FROUDE *Hist. Sketches, Norway Fjords* p. 67. [F. & W.]

3. A bulge or protuberance; a bulging part, as on a cannon or gun-stock. **4.** *Mus.* (1) An increase and a succeeding decrease in the volume of a tone; the union of crescendo and diminuendo; also, the sign (< >) indicating it. (2) A device by which the loudness of a musical instrument, as an organ, may be increased or diminished by opening or closing a slat shutter. (3) A swell-box. (4) A swell-keyboard. (5) A swell-organ. (6) A swell-pedal; also, a knee-stop. **5.** *Mining.* A space in a seam from which the coal has been eroded and its place filled with clay or sand. Called also *horse, horseback, swine-back, want.* See HORSEBACK. **6.** A rising lever in the stop-motion of a loom. **7.** [Slang.] A person of importance or who affects importance, especially by dress and manner; one of the ultra-fashionable set.

Abdalla . . . was transformed from a drunken, slovenly boy into the appearance of a grand *sicell*, squatting all day as his old father used to do. J. H. SPEKE in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* ch. 13, p. 187. [S. '73.]

8. *Geol.* An upward protrusion of strata in a circular boss of much magnitude, from whose center the beds slope quaquaversally at a low angle. It is likely to be the center of a series of circular cliffs of erosion.

Compounds: — **swell'-blind"**, *n.* One of the movable slats forming the front of an organ swell-box. — **s.-box**, *n.* A chamber containing the pipes of the swell-organ and having a front of movable slats which muffle the sound or permit it to be heard clearly according as their position is varied by a pedal. See illus. under ORGAN. — **s.-keyboard**, *n.* The manual of a swell-organ. — **s.-mob**, *n.* Well-dressed pickpockets collectively. — **s.-mobsman**, *n.* One of the swell-mob; a mobsman. — **s.-organ**, *n.* An organ or partial organ the pipes of which are enclosed in a swell-box. See illus. under ORGAN. — **s.-pedal**, *n.* A pedal for operating the shutters of the swell-box. — **s.-shark**, *n.* A dog-fish (*Scyllium ventriosum*) that swallows air and swells up when caught. — **s.-toad**, *n.* A swellfish.

Derivatives: — **swell'dom**, *n.* [Slang.] Fashionable society; swells collectively; the locality inhabited by swells. — **swell'ish**, *a.* [Colloq.] Pertaining to a swell; foppish; stylish; dandified.

swell'doo"dle, swel'dū'dl, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The common swellfish.

swell'fish", swel'fish", *n.* A plectognath fish, especially a tetraodontid, that has the power of swallowing air and dilating the stomach. *Spheroides maculatus* is the common puffer or swellfish of the eastern United States.

swell'ing, swel'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting, or the state of being swollen; as, the *swelling* of the stream; the *swellings* of pride. **2.** *Pathol.* Morbid enlargement or tumefaction of a part. **3.** A part that bulges or swells out; protuberance; a sloping up; as, the *swelling* of a shield; mountain *swellings.* **4.** [Archaic.] The state of being puffed up; arrogance; conceit. **5.** [Archaic.] A flood; overflow.

Phrases: — **glassy swelling**, tumefaction of a part, due to the infiltration of a starchy fluid into the cellular tissue, presenting a shining appearance — **lacteal s.**, tumefaction of a woman's breast, due to accumulation of milk in a lactiferous tube closed through inflammation. — **white s.** 1. Tubercular disease of a joint. 2. Same as MILK-LEG.

swel'ly, swel'i, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A local thickening of a coal-seam. **swal'ly**‡; **swil'ley**‡.

swelt[1], swelt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To overpower or make faint, as with heat; swelter; also, to cause to die; kill. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To faint; swoon. **2.** To perish; die. **swelt'en**†.

swelt[2]†, *imp. & pp.* of SWELL, *v.*

swel'ter, swel'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To oppress with heat, especially with moist heat, as in a humid atmosphere. **2**†. To cause to perspire or sweat. **3**†. To welter.

II. *i.* **1.** To be overcome and faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat; as, we *sweltered* all through August. **2.** To sweat from heat; perspire copiously. [Freq. of SWELT, *v.*, < AS. *sweltan*, die.]

— **swel'ter-er**, *n.*

swel'terd, *pp.* Sweltered. PHIL. SOC.

swelth†, *n.* A swelling.

swel'try, swel'tri, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Oppressed with heat; sweltering. **2**†. Sultry.

swel'we†, *vt. & vi.* Same as SWALLOW.

swenki†, *a.* Tired with toil; worn.

swepe†, *v. & n.* Sweep.

swept, swept, *imp. & pp.* of SWEEP, *v.*

sword†, *n.* **1.** A sword. **2.** Sward.

Swer'ga, *n. Hind. Myth.* Same as SWARGA.

swerne†, *pp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swerv, **swervd.** Swerve, swerved. PHIL. SOC.

swerve, swėrv, *v.* [SWERVED; SWERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To turn from a course, especially suddenly as with force; cause to deviate; turn aside; deflect.

No threat'ning tyrant's darkling brow
Can *swerve* him from his just intent.
BYRON *Translation from Horace* st. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn aside from a prescribed, expected, or usual course or direction; deviate from any line, rule, or course; as, the bullet *swerved* from the mark; to *swerve* from the path of duty. **2.** [Rare.] To rove; wander. **3**†. To climb or move by winding or turning; swarm. [< AS. *sweorfan*, rub.]

Synonyms: see FLINCH; FLUCTUATE; WANDER.

— **swerve**, *n.* The act of swerving; a sudden turning aside. — **swerve'less**, *a.* That does not swerve. — **swerv'er**, *n.* One who swerves.

swet, *v. & n.* Sweat. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.

swete†, *vi.* To sweat.

swete†, *a.* Sweet.

swe'ven†, *vt. & vi.* To sleep; dream.

swe'ven, swi'vn, *n.* A dream. **swe'ven-ing**†.

swich†, *a.* Such. **swilke**†.

swich†, *n.* A switch.

swid'der, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SWITHER[1] and SWITHER[3].

swid'der, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SWITHER[1].

Swie-te'ni-a, swi-tī'ni-ą *or* -tēn'i-ą. *n. Bot.* A genus of Mexican and South-American trees of the bead-tree family, the best-known being the valuable mahogany (*S. Mahogoni*) of commerce. [< Dr. G. van *Swieten*, of Austria.]

swift, swift, *vt. Naut.* **1.** [Scot.] To reef, as a sail. **2.** To swifter; as, to *swift* shrouds. [< Ice. *svipta*, reef.]

swift, *a.* **1.** Moving with celerity or comparatively high velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy: applicable to any kind of motion; as, a *swift* arrow; *swift* of wing; *swift* thought. **2.** Capable of quick motion; as, a *swift* horse, engine, or boat. **3.** Passing rapidly; brief; also, coming without warning; unexpected; sudden; as, thus passed a few *swift* years; a *swift* judgment. **4.** Acting with readiness; prompt: sometimes implying undue promptness; as, "*swift* to hear, slow to speak."

The law is not *swift* to shed blood.
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 42, p. 353. [C. & W.]

[< AS. *swift*, from root of SWEEP.]

Synonyms: expeditious, fast, fleet, flying, hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, sudden. See IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE. — **Antonyms:** deliberate, dilatory, dull, lingering, slow, sluggish, tardy.

— **swift'-foot"ed**, *a.* Swift of foot; fleet in running. — **s.-heeled**‡. — **s.-handed**, *a.* Swift of action; prompt; quick; as, *swift-handed* justice. — **s.-winged**, *a.* Of rapid flight; quick of motion; as, *swift-winged* thought.

swift[1], *n.* **1.** A micropodoid bird of swallow-like form, with not more than 7 short secondaries; especially, a micropodine, having feathered tarsi and the hind toe directed forward or sidewise.

Swifts prey on insects, which they obtain on the wing, and they possess extraordinary powers of flight. Most of the species have highly developed salivary glands, the secretion of which forms the edible birds'-nests of the esculent swifts (genus *Collocalia*). (See illus. under EDIBLE.) *Micropus apus* is the **common** Old World **swift**, bronzed brown-fish-black with a white throat, noted for its rapid flight and shrill screams; *M. melba* is the European **Alpine swift.** The **spine-tailed swifts**, as the American chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*) and the Asiatic *C. caudacuta*, which migrates south to Australia in winter, have the shafts of the tail-feathers projecting and spinous.

The Chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*) and its Nest. ¼

2. An epialid or ghost-moth. **3.** One of various small iguanoid lizards, as the fence-lizard. **4.** The European newt. **5.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **6.** A reel having an adjustable diameter.

I rose and went up stairs to wind me a little more yarn — I thought I wouldn't bring down the *swifts* for so little as I wanted to wind.
MARIETTA HOLLY *My Opinions* ch. 11, p. 133. [AM. P. CO. '74.]

7. The main cylinder of a carding-machine. **8.** [Rare.] The swift part of a stream; rapids. **9.** [Eng.] A fast-running dog. [< SWIFT, *a.*]

— **mustached** or **whiskered swift**, an East-Indian tree-swift (*Dendrochelidon mystaceus*). See plate of BIRDS, fig. 5. — **swift'-moth"**, *n.* An epialid or ghost-moth. — **s.-shrike**, *n.* A wood-swallow.

swift[2], *n. Naut.* Same as SWIFTER, 2.

swift, *adv.* [Poet. or Obs.] Swiftly.

swift'-boat", swift'-bōt", *n.* Same as FLYBOAT, 2.

swift'en, swift'n, *vt. & vi.* To make more swift; move more swiftly; as, *swiften* your pace; the current *swiftens* at the narrows.

swift'er, swift'ėr, *vt. Naut.* **1.** To make taut, as shrouds, by means of blocks and tackle. **2.** To haul (a vessel) ashore. **3.** To careen (a vessel). **4.** To adjust a swifter to (capstan-bars).

— **swift'er-ing-line"**, *n.* A line for swiftering the shrouds before the ratlines are put on.

swift'er, *n.* **1.** (1) [Local, U. S., & Canada.] A twisting-stick passing through a loop in a rope, to tighten it and bind a load on a wagon. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A tackle for fastening a load to a wagon. **2.** *Naut.* (1) Same as CAPSTAN-SWIFTER. (2) One of the forward lower shrouds, or formerly, in English vessels, one of the aft pair of shrouds. (3) A hawser for tightening shrouds. (4) A rope for encircling a boat, to strengthen her or prevent chafing of her sides. [< Ice. *svipting*r, < *svipta*, reef sails.]

swift'foot"†, *a.* Swift-footed.

swift'foot", swift'fut", *n. Ornith.* A courser.

swift'let, swift'lėt, *n.* A small swift salangane.

swift'ly, swift'li, *adv.* In a swift manner.

Synonyms: see APACE.

swift'ness, swift'nes, *n.* The quality of being swift.

Synonyms: see CELERITY.

swift'y†, *a.* Swift.

swig[1], swig, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To drink swigs of, as liquor. **2.** [Archaic.] To suck.

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To drink a swig or in swigs.

Let me *swig* — forgive the word! But one drinks pints; and I want gallons, puncheons.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 95. [T. & F. '62.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To leak out. [< AS. *swelgan*, swallow.]

swig[2], *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To tighten (a rope that is fast at one end to a fixed object and at the other to a movable one, as the corner of a sail) by hauling thereon at right angles to its lead, and after each haul taking up slack at the fixed point of attachment: for getting greater power than by hauling on the free end of the rope. **2.** [Colloq.] To castrate by ligating the scrotum above the testicles so that the part below will slough off. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as SWAG, 1. [Prob. var. of SWAG.]

— **to swig off** (*Naut.*), to pull on a rope that is fast at both ends by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

swig[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A large or deep draft, especially of liquor; as, a *swig* of brandy. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] One who drinks to excess; as, he is a regular *swig.* **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Warm spiced beer. (2) Toast and ale.

swig[2], *n. Naut.* **1.** A hauling on the bight of a rope fast at both ends. **2.** A tackle having diverging falls.

swile, swail, *n.* [Newfoundland.] A seal.

swill, swil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drink greedily, grossly, and to excess; as, to *swill* ale. **2.** To fill; inebriate; as, he *swilled* himself with ale. **3.** [Archaic.] To drench, as with water; rinse; wash.

Heaven's vault,
Pompous with sunset, storm-stirred sea's assault
On the *swilled* rock-ridge . . . each had its note and name.
BROWNING *Parleyings, With Christopher Smart* st. 7.

II. *i.* **1.** To drink grossly or greedily; as, the *swilling* swine. **2.** To drench oneself, as with water in washing. [< AS. *swilian*, bathe.]

— **swill'ing-vat"**, *n.* A vat in which tin-plate is washed after pickling. See illus. under TIN.

swill[1], *n.* **1.** Liquid food for domestic animals; especially, the mixture of liquid and solid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine; hog-wash. **2.** Liquor drunk greedily or to excess.

— **swill'-bowl"**, *n.* A hard drinker. — **s.-pit**‡; **s.-tub**‡. — **s.-milk**, *n.* The milk of cows fed on swill, especially on distillery slops. — **s.-pail**, *n.* A pail kept for swill, especially kitchen refuse. — **s.-trough**, *n.* A box or trough from which swill is fed to pigs. — **s.-tub**, *n.* **1.** A tub in which swill is mixed or kept. **2.** A hard drinker.

swill[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A wicker fish-basket. **2.** A basket of 100 herrings.

swill[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shade.

swill'er, swil'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who swills; a drunkard. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A scullion.

swil'ley, swil'ę, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A swelly. **2.** A small detached coal-field.

swil'ley[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swirling eddy; whirlpool.

swill'ings, *n. pl.* Same as SWILL[1], 1.

swim[1], swim, *v.* [SWAM or SWUM; SWUM; SWIM'MING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To effect or accomplish by natural means of propulsion in water; as, he can not *swim* a stroke. **2.** To move in or pass through or over (water) by such means; as, to *swim* the Hellespont. **3.** To cause to go in water; cause to float; as, to *swim* a horse; to *swim* a boat. **4.** To bear or buoy up; float; as, the water is deep enough to *swim* a ship. **5.** To immerse in water in order that the lighter parts may float; as, to *swim* wheat for seed.

II. *i.* **1.** To move through water by natural means of propulsion, as by movements of limbs, fins, or tail, or by undulations of the body or some part of it, or by flapping of shells, as some bivalves; hence, to be propelled in any way on or through water; as, the skiff *swims* over the lake. **2.** To be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink; float; as, ships, rafts, and buoys *swim* in water; balloons *swim* in air. **3.** To seem buoyed up and moving or gliding with a smooth or waving motion, as if swimming in fluid; as, the moon *swims* in a flood of light; in some uses confused with SWIM[2].

My sight grows dim, and every object dances
And *swims* before me in the maze of death.
DRYDEN *All for Love* act iii, sc. 1.

4. To be borne on or go with the current; figuratively, to conform in conduct to fashion or general opinion; as, to *swim* with the tide. **5.** To be drenched, overflowed, or flooded; as, the deck *swims* with water.

Heaven knows I pity thee: behold my eyes
Even whilst I speak — Do they not *swim* in tears!
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

6. To have copious abundance; overflow; abound; as, to *swim* in riches. [< AS. *swimman*, swim.]

Synonyms: see FLOAT.

swim[2], *vi.* **1.** To be dizzy; have a giddy sensation; as, his head *swims.* **2.** To seem to go round and round; seem to reel; as, things *swam* before his eyes: confused in popular use with SWIM[1]. [< AS. *swima*, swoon.]

swim, *n.* **1.** The action or pastime of swimming; as, to go to the lake for a *swim.* **2.** A gliding, swaying motion or movement. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish; the sound. **swim'**‡ or **swim'ming-blad"der**‡; **swim'mer**‡. **4.** [Eng.] A pool where fish abound; a place frequented by fish. **5.** [Colloq.] The current of life or business, especially of fashionable life; as, to be in the *swim.*

swim'bel†, *n.* A dizzy, giddy motion. **swym'bel**†.

swim'ma-ble, swim'ą-bl, *a.* That may be swum.

swim'mer, swim'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which swims; as, a strong *swimmer.* **2.** *Brewing.* A vessel floating on the fermenting wort and containing ice or iced water. **3.** An animal specially adapted for swimming; specifically, a swimming bird. **4.** Something that floats; a float. **5.** The air-bladder of a fish. **6.** A movable protuberance on the leg of a horse.

— **little swimmer**, a phalarope.

swim'mer-et, swim'ėr-et, *n.* One of a series of fringed, typically biramose abdominal appendages of a crustacean, adapted for swimming; a swimming-foot; pleopod. See illus. under CRUSTACEA.

swim'ming, swim'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SWIM, *v.*

Compounds, etc.: — **swim'ming-bath"**, *n.* A bath

large enough to swim in.—**s.-bell,** *n.* A bell-shaped swimming-organ, as the umbrella of a jellyfish, or a medusoid person of a siphonophore-stem.—**s.-belt,** *n.* A belt serving as a float to buoy up a person in water.—**s. bird,** one of the *Natatores*.—**s.-bladder,** *n.* **1.** An air-bladder of a fish; a sound. **2.** A pneumatophore.—**s. crab,** a crab having certain of the joints expanded and adapted for swimming; especially, a portunid.—**s.-fin,** *n.* The expanded portion of the foot of a pteropod or heteropod.—**s.-foot,** *n.* A swimmeret.—**s.-school,** *n.* A school where swimming is taught.—**s. spider,** a water-spider.—**s.-stone,** *n. Mineral.* Same as FLOATSTONE, 1.—**s.-tub,** *n.* A vat for holding color for printing calico or wall-paper.

—**swim'ming-ly,** *adv.* In a swimming manner; easily and rapidly; unimpededly; with continued success; as, the work goes on *swimmingly*.—**swim'ming-ness,** *n.* The state of swimming, as with liquid; especially, tearfulness; suffusion.

swim'pi, swim'pi, *n.* A South-African francolin.

swinck†, *v.* & *n.* Labor; toil. **swink**†.

swin'dle, swin'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* [SWIN'DLED; SWIN'DLING.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a shopkeeper; he lives by *swindling*.

Swindling does not technically import an indictable offense, though the word is sometimes applied specifically to the offense of obtaining money or goods by false pretenses or devices, fraudulent representations, and the like.

[< SWINDLER.]

Synonyms: see CHEAT; STEAL.

—**swin'dle-a-ble,** *a.* [Rare.] Gullible; easily cheated.—**swin'dle-dom,** *n.* [Recent.] Swindlers collectively.—**swin'dler-y,** *n.* [Rare.] The practises of a swindler; knavery; swindling. **swin'dling,** *n.*

swin'dle, *n.* **1.** The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent gaining of money; cheating; cheat; as, a *swindle* on the government. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, a thing that is not what it is pretended to be; a fraud.

Synonyms: see FRAUD.

swin'dler, swin'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a fraudulent schemer; cheat; as, a skilful *swindler*. [< G. *schwindler*, < *schwindeln*, freq. of *schwinden*, decay.]

swine, swin, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** An omnivorous suoid mammal; a hog, especially as domesticated. See plate of SHEEP; illus. under BOAR and WART-HOG. **2.** A low or greedy person: in contempt. [< AS. *swīn*, swine.]

Compounds: —**swine'-backed"**†, *a.* Hog-backed.—**s.-case'**, *n.* A pigsty.—**swine'-cote"**†; **s.-cruet,** —**s.-cress,** *n.* A European weed *Senebiera Coronopus*) of the mustard family, naturalized in the eastern United States, with pinnate leaves, minute white flowers, and short 2-seeded pods.—**swine's'-cress"**:.—**s.-drunk,** *a.* [Slang.] Excessively drunk.—**s.-fever,** *n.* Same as HOG-CHOLERA.—**s.-flesh,** *n.* Pork.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Bird's knot-grass.—**swine's-grass'**:.—**s.-grower,** *n.* [Recent.] A raiser of swine for market.—**s.-plague,** *n.* An infectious disease attacking the lungs and digestive tract of swine, caused by a specific bacterium; scarcely distinguishable from *hog-cholera*.—**s.-pox,** *n. Pathol.* A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deepseated or efflorescent; loosely, varicella.—**swine'-s-bane,** *n.* Same as SOWBANE, 2.—**swine's-feather'**, *n.* **1.** An ancient slender spear-head about 6 inches long. **hog's'-bris'tle.** **2.** A similar blade fitted to a musket used in the 15th century. **3.** A boar-spear. **s.-feather.** **swine's-head'**, *n.* A simpleton, blockhead.—**swine's-snout,** *n.* The dandelion: so called from the form of the receptacle.—**swine's succory,** *n.* A European weed *Hypocris maculata*, of the aster family; also, one or two other European weeds of the same family.—**s.-thistle,** *n.* Same as SOW-THISTLE.

swine'back", *n.* S. Wales. Same as SWELLY.

swine'bread", *n.* **1.** The truffle. **2.** Sowbread.

swine'fish", swoin fish', *n.* **1.** The wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*. **2.** The rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*).

swine'herd", swoin herd', *n* A tender of swine.

—**swine'herd"ship,** *n.*

swine'pipe", swoin pip', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The redwing.

swi'ner-y, swoi'ner-i, *n.* [ME. *pl.*] **1.** A place where swine are kept or raised; a piggery. **2.** Hogs or swinish people, collectively.

swine'stone", *n.* Same as STINKSTONE.

swine'sty", swoin stī', *n.* A pigsty.

swine'yard†, *n.* **1.** A swineherd. **swine'ward**†. **2.** The boar that leads the herd.

swing, swing, *v.* [SWUNG or [Rare] SWANG; SWING'ING; SWUNG.] *I. t.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro rhythmically, especially while suspended; oscillate; sway; vibrate; as, to *swing* a pendulum. **2.** To move in a way suggesting such motion; whirl in or through the air; wave to and fro; give a free motion to; also, to brandish; flourish; as, to *swing* one's arms; be *swung* a club.

So light to the croupe the fair lady he *swung*
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 12.

3. To cause to wheel or turn as about some point or axis; as, the battalion was *swung* into line; to *swing* the ship in the channel. **4.** To put up or fit so as to be suspended freely; hang; trice up, hinge; as, to *swing* a door to its frame; to *swing* a hammock, window-sash, etc. **5.** *Mech.* To be capable of turning or shaping a specified diameter; as, the lathe can *swing* a ten-inch gun. **6.** [Colloq.] To carry on, manage, succeed in administering; as, he could not *swing* the enterprise; to *swing* a shop.

II. *i.* **1.** To move to and fro while suspended; vibrate; oscillate; as, the hammock *swings* gently. **2.** To turn on or as on a pivot or axis in any fixed direction; as, the door *swings* in; the peaks are *swinging* into view.

Our vessel *swings* round and reveals to us on the opposite shore the city of Bahia Grande. FLETCHER AND KIDDER *Brazil and the Brazilians* ch. 1, p. 17. [A. S. & CO. '64.]

3. To move to and fro in a swing; engage in the pastime of swinging; as, it makes him dizzy to *swing*. **4.** To go along with a gliding or swaying gait; move with long undulating motion; as, the files of men *swung* by on a trot.

And, shining with a gloom, the water gray
Swung in its moon-taught way
E. B. BROWNING *A Seaside Walk* st. 2.

5. [Slang.] To be hanged; be executed by hanging; as, you shall *swing* for this!

Since I must *swing*, I scorn — I scorn to wince or whine!
GAY *Beggar's Opera* act ii, sc. 3.

[< AS. *swingan*, flutter, < root of SWAY.]

Compounds, etc.: —**swing'-back",** *n.* A device for adjusting the plate-holder of a camera at any desired angle, especially for making it parallel with the object to be photographed.—**s.-bar,** *n.* A swingletree; doubletree.—**s.-bolster,** *n.* A truck-bolster suspended by hangers under a car-body so as to swing or play transversely.—**s.-beam**:.—**s.-bridge,** *n.* A drawbridge that opens by swinging to one side.—**s.-churn,** *n.* A churn-box so hung as to do its work by oscillation.—**s.-devil,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The swift.—**s.-handle,** *n.* A pivoted handle, especially a ball or other arched handle.—**s.-hanger,** *n.* In car-building, one of the links suspended from the transoms of a swing-motion truck, carrying a spring-plank, so that it can swing.—**s.-knife,** *n.* A flax-swingle.—**s.-motion,** *n.* A mechanism on a car-truck that allows the car-body to sway from side to side.—**s.-pan,** *n.* A spouted sugar-pan pivoted on one side to permit emptying it by tipping.—**s.-plow,** *n.* **1.** A reversible or side-hill plow. **2.** A plow without wheels.—**s.-press,** *n.* A baling-press having a stout box that rises and descends on a rotating screw.—**s.-shelf,** *n.* A hanging shelf or shelves.—**s.-stock,** *n.* An upright timber having a blunt top edge against which flax is laid in being dressed by hand; a swinging-block: not now in use.—**s.-swang,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Swinging; drawling.—**s.-swang,** *n.* [Colloq.] A double or complete oscillation, as of a pendulum; a swinging to and fro.—**s.-table,** *n.* A movable bed on which plate glass is cemented for polishing; a runner.—**s.-tool,** *n.* A small swinging table on which work is fastened to be filed especially smooth.—**s.-wheel,** *n.* The wheel that drives a clock-pendulum: corresponding to the balance-wheel in a watch.—**to s. around the circle.** **1.** To go through the whole series, as of offices or studies: said specifically of *U. S. Pol. Hist.*, of a tour of the United States made by President Johnson, during which he made speeches in defense of his policy. **2.** Slang, U. S.] To go away on a junketing spree; go the round of saloons.—**to s. a vessel, to s. ship,** to ascertain the local deviation of the compass by bringing the ship's head to each point of the compass in succession, and taking the bearing of a distant object whose true bearing is known.—**to s. clear,** to swing without colliding or fouling anything: said of an anchored vessel.

swing, *n.* **1.** The action of swinging; the to-and-fro motion of a suspended body; as, the *swing* of the pendulum: sometimes used figuratively.

The farther off we go,
The *swing* of Justice deals the mightier blow.
QUARLES *Emblems* bk. iii, emblem xii, st. 10.

2. A free swaying motion or gait; as, he walks with a *swing* of the body. **3.** A contrivance consisting essentially of hanging ropes or poles, bearing usually a seat or seats, on which a person or persons may oscillate through the air as a pastime. **4.** Free course; unrestrained liberty or license; also, unrestrained tendency; bent; trend; as, give him full *swing*; what is the *swing* of the book?

This is the man that carries The sway and *swing* of the court.
MASSINGER *Great Duke of Florence* act ii, sc. 2.

5. Compass or distance swung; sweep; as, the bar has a *swing* of three feet. **6.** The deviation (outward at the top) of a vehicle-wheel from the perpendicular. **7.** A rope or chain by which a leading horse or span is attached to the front end of a wagon-tongue, or the animal or team so hitched in front of the wheel-horses. **8.** *Phot.* A swing-back; also, its motion or function. When having motion in two directions, called *double swing*. **9.** *Mech.* The diameter of material that can be taken in by a lathe or other rotating machine. **10.** A hawser for making fast a boat.

He leaped ashore, carrying with him the small hawser attached to the stem known technically as the *swing*, which he wound securely round a jutting crag. HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends of Scotland* ch. 12, p. 170. [S. & A. '51.]

[< AS. *swing*, < *swingan*, flutter.]

—**in full swing,** in full operation.—**swing'-boat",** *n.* A boat-shaped framework for seats hung in a swing.—**s.-jack,** *n.* In railroading, a jack constructed so as to cant: used to replace derailed cars.

swinge†, swinj, *vt.* [SWINGED; SWINGE'ING.] **1.** To weld together; forge; swage. **2.** To whip; chastise. **3**†. To move, as a lash. [< AS. *swengan*, shake, < *swingan*, swing.] **swinge'-buck"ler**†, *n.* A swash-buckler.

swinge†, *vt.* To singe.

swinge†, *n* **1.** The sweep or swing of anything in motion; a swinging blow. **2.** Sway; rule.

swinge†, *n* A singe.

swinge'ing, swinj'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Very large; immense.—**swinge'ing-ly,** *adv.* **swing'ing-ly**:.

swin'gel, *n.* Same as SWINGLE!.

swing'er†, swing'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which swings. **2.** *pl.* A team hitched by a swing to the tongue next ahead of the wheel-horses.

swin'ger², swin'jer, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Anything great or astonishingly huge. **2**†. One who or that which swinges.

swing'ing, swing'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SWING, *v.*—**swing'ing-block",** *n.* A swing-stock.—**s. boom,** a boom swung from the side of the hull over the water; used at sea to spread the foot of a lower studdingsail, and at anchor to make fast boats in use.—**s.-post,** *n.* The post to which a gate is hinged.—**s. valve,** a check-valve with a swinging disk.

swing'ing-ly, *adv.* In a swinging manner.

swing'ism, swing'izm, *n.* A form of intimidation practised in Great Britain from 1830 to 1833, which consisted of sending threatening letters, signed "Swing" or "Captain Swing," to farmers and landowners, ordering them to give up using thrashing-machines, and to pay better wages, on pain of having their property destroyed.

swin'gle†, swing'gl, *vt.* [SWIN'GLED; SWIN'GLING.] **1.** To cleanse (flax) by beating with a swingle; scutch. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To beat off the tops, as of weeds.

—**swin'gling-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for swingling flax, a scutcher.

swin'gle², *vi.* **1.** [Prov.] To wave hanging; dangle. **2**†. To swing for pleasure.

swin'gle, *n.* **1.** A wooden implement, shaped somewhat like a sword, for beating flax and separating the fibes free from the woody parts. **swing'-knife"**:; **swin'gle-staff"**:; **swin'gling-knife"** or **-staff"**:. **2.** The short wooden bar of a flail that strikes the grain when thrashing. **swip'ple**:. **3.** A lever for turning a barrel in wiredrawing. **4.** One of the handlevers with which a plate-press roller is turned. **5.** A swingletree. [< AS. *swingel*, whip, < *swingan*, swing.]

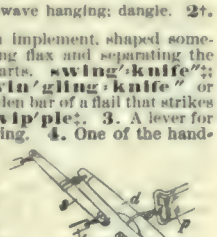
Swingletrees as Attached to a Plow.
a, a, swingletrees; *t, t*, traces; *d*, doubletree; *p*, plow-beam.

swin'gle-bar", *n.* A swingletree.—**s.-tow,** *n.* The coarsest flax-fiber, from which the woody parts have not been entirely removed. **swin'gling-tow"**:.—**s.-wand,** *n.* A swingle for flax-dressing.

swin'gle-tail², swin'gl-tāl", *n.* A shark, the thresher.

swin'gle-tree", swin'gl-trē', *n.* A horizontal cross-bar, hung or pivoted at the middle, to the ends of which the traces or tugs of a harness are attached for drawing a vehicle, plow, or the like. [ME. *swingletre*, < *swingle*, SWINGLE, *n.*, + *tree*, TREE.] **sin'gle-tree"‡; swing'-tree"‡; whif'fle-tree"‡.**

—**swin'gle-tree-hook",** *n.* A hook fastened at the end of a swingletree, to receive the trace or tug.

swi'nish, swoi'nish, *a.* Resembling or befitting swine; gross, especially in eating or drinking; beastly.

Synonyms: see BRUTISH.

—**swi'nish-ly,** *adv.*—**swi'nish-ness,** *n.*

swink, swink, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Scot. & Archaic.] To toil hard; drudge. **II**†. *t.* To cause to overlabor.

swink†, *n.* Labor; drudgery. **swinke**†.

swink'er†, *n.* A laborer.

swin'ney, *n.* Same as SWEENY.

swipe, swaip, *vt.* [SWIPED, swaipt; SWI'PING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To give a strong blow or swipe to; strike with full swing of the arm. **2.** [Slang.] To take with a swipe or sweep; steal by snatching; as, to *swipe* a watch. **3**†. To drink down hurriedly. [< AS. *swipian*, move rapidly.] **swippe**†.

—**swi'per,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who swipes.

swipe, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A hard blow; a swiping blow, especially in field-games, as cricket. **2.** A well-sweep or similar sweep. See SWEEP, *n.*—**swipe'-beam",** *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge. [C.]

swipes, swaips, *n.* [Colloq.] Poor, weak beer; hence, any beer; also, the leavings of beer in a mug. **swypes**†.

swi'pey, swai'pe, *n.* [Slang.] Somewhat drunk; tipsy.

swip'le, swip'l, *n.* [Local.] Same as SWINGLE, 2. **swip'-ple**:.

swip'per, swip'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Nimble; quick.

swire, swair, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A depression between two hills or between two peaks of a mountain. **swyre**†. **2**†. The neck.

swirl, swerl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to whirl along in or as in irregular eddies.

II. *i.* To move in eddies or little whirlpools, as a brook or river; whirl about, as snow, wind, or dust; also, to appear as having been swirled; as, his hair *swirled* round his forehead.

The days shall darken, the north-wind shall blow,
And all about shall *swirl* the drifting snow.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. xi, l. 348.

[< Norw. *svirla*, < *sverra*, whirl.]

swirl, *n.* **1.** A whirling along, as in an eddy of water or snow.

On our extreme left the *swirl* of the war-tide had run up yet farther and higher. KINGLAKE *Invasion of the Crimea* vol. iii, ch. 6, period 1, p. 111. [H. '75.]

2. A curl or twist; spiral form, as in wood. **3.** The irregular darting movement of a fish when following a fly. **4.** A mountain pass; swire.

swirl'y, swerl'i, *a.* **1.** Full of swirls or eddies; swirling. **2.** [Scot.] Tangled; knotty. **swirl'ie**‡.

swirt, swert, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To squirt.

swish, swish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move, as something slender and flexible, with a whistling sound; as, to *swish* a cane. **2.** To put in motion or cut by such a movement; as, to *swish* water from a broom; to *swish* off clover-tops. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] To thrash; flog.

They had been *swished* together at Doctor Huskisson's school. QUILLER-COUCH *The Blue Pavilions* ch. 3, p. 42. [CAS. CO.]

II. *i.* To make a sweeping movement producing a whistling or rustling noise. [Imitative.]

—**swish'-broom",** *n.* A short-handled coarse broom used for swishing water, etc., in certain handicrafts.—**s.-swash,** *n.* **1.** A rustling; swish. **2.** A poor drink.

—**swish'er,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who thrashes or flogs.

swish, *n.* **1.** A hissing, swishing sound like that produced by flourishing a lash through the air; also, a movement producing or tending to produce such a sound. **2.** A swish-broom.

swish, *adv.* [Colloq.] With a swishing sound or motion.

Swiss, swis, *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland, an Alpine republic of central Europe, the integrity of which is guaranteed by the western powers of that continent (see phrase below). [< G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland.]

Phrases: —**Swiss Confederation,** a federal government of 22 cantons under a constitution adopted in 1848 and revised in 1874, and superseding the Helvetian republic of 1798. The executive authority is lodged in a Federal Council of seven having a President and Vice-President, all chosen by the Federal Assembly, which consists of two chambers elected every three years by manhood suffrage, and subject to a referendum. See REFERENDUM.—**S. drill,** a cylindrical drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes.—**S. guards,** mercenaries from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and Naples, and by other monarchs: still employed at the Vatican.—**S. languages,** the languages spoken in Switzerland. In fifteen cantons the prevalent tongue is a difficult Alemannic dialect called *Suisse-Germain*, or *Suisse*; in five it is a French dialect; in one, Italian; and in Graubünden half the people use the Ladin. See LADIN.—**S. League,** a defensive league begun by the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden in 1291, increased in 1513 to 13 cantons and superseded in 1798 by the Helvetian republic.

An Officer of the Swiss Guards of Louis XV. of France.

Swiss, *n.* [Swiss or (Archaic Swiss'es, *pl.*] **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer. **2.** [Rare.] Any of the Swiss languages, especially Swiss-German.

swiss'ing, swis'ing, *n.* The calendering of bleached cloth by bowls after dampening. See BOWL², 5.

switch, swich, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To whip or lash with or as with a switch; strike with something slender and flexible; as, I *switched* the lad; the cow *switched* me with her tail. **2.** To put in motion with a quick jerk; cause to move suddenly; as, she *switched* her skirts away; the mare *switched* her tail over the dashboard. **3.** To shift from one track to another, as a car or train; shunt; figuratively, to change or shift, as a course of conduct.

In the night . . . we are *switched* off from all self-care, and our very mind runs in grooves not laid by us.
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* ch. 1, p. 27. [S. '68.]

4. *Elec.* To shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current; shunt. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To trim, as a hedge.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a lashing motion; give a careless blow with something slender and flexible; as, he *switched*

with his cane at the thistles. **2.** To change track or circuit; as, the train *switches* off at Wilmington; the current *switches* into two parts. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] To walk with a jerk or unequal tread; also, to walk nimbly.

switch, swich, *n.* **1.** A small flexible twig or rod, especially when used for chastising. **2.** A tress of human or false hair, fastened at one end, used by women in hair-dressing. **3.** A mechanism for shifting a moving body in another direction or performing some analogous operation; as, a *switch* in a slot-machine. Specifically: (1) On a railway, a device for moving a small section of track so that rolling-stock may be run or shunted from one line of track to another. (2) A switch-board. (3) A thumb-piece for turning on gas or an incandescent light. (4) *Elec.* A device, as a movable plug or a bar of metal moving on a pivot, to make or break a circuit, or transfer a current from one conductor to another. See list below.

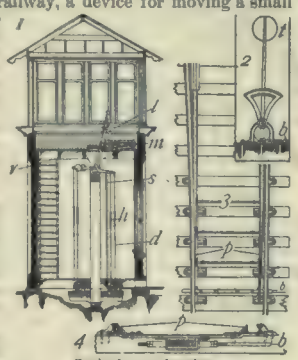

Switch-mechanism.

1. A cabin with the operating-machine: *l*, levers; *m*, locking-mechanism; *r*, rocker; *s*, connection to the switch; *h*, connection to the home signal; *d*, connection to a distant signal. 2. The switch-stand: *t*, target; *b*, switch-bar. 3. A point-switch: *p*, points; *b*, switch-bar. 4. An enlarged cross-section of the point-switch: *p*, points; *b*, switch-bar.

Electric switches are sometimes named (1) from their operation, or the purpose they serve; as, **changing switch** (changing a circuit from one source to another), **distributing s.** (a multiple switchboard, also one for connecting several dynamos with the same circuit), **double-pole** or **double-break s.** (connecting with both terminals of a circuit), **feeder-s.** (connecting the feeder and the bus-bars of a central station), **overload-s.** (preventing a storage-battery from too sudden discharge), **pole-changing s.** (a pole-changer), **reversing-s.** (changing the direction of a current), **time-s.** (operating at a set time), **two-way s.** (having two contacts, and connected with two distinct circuits); (2) from their mechanism; as, **knife** or **knife-edge s.** (provided with a blade for connecting or forcing apart), **lever s.** (fitted with a lever, as in a telegraphic instrument), **lock-s.** (having a spring to keep the lever in position), **mouse-trap s.** (an automatic switch shifted by an electromagnet when a current passing around the latter falls below a certain strength), **peg-s.** (same as PLUG-SWITCH; see PLUG), **removable-key s.** (a plug-switch), **snap-s.** (a lock-switch), **2-point, 3-point,** etc., **s.** (completing a circuit through either of 2, 3, etc., contact-points).

4. The act or operation of switching. [< MD. *swick*, < *swicken*, wag.]

Synonyms: see STICK.

Compounds, etc.:—**flying switch,** a switching operation in which a train in motion is divided into two parts by disconnecting at some point, one part going forward on the main line while the other is shunted on to a siding. —**switch'-bar″**, *n.* **1.** A bar connecting the movable track of a switch with the lever that moves it. **2.** A bar used in operating an electric switch so as to make or break a circuit.—**s.-gear,** *n.* The mechanism of a switch, especially of a railway-switch.—**s.-grass,** *n.* A tall, smooth panic-grass (*Panicum virgatum*) with long flat leaves and a large pyramidal panicle, common in moist sandy soils in the central and southern United States.—**s.-lantern,** *n.* A lantern placed on a railway-switch lever, to indicate by its position or color the condition of the switch.—**s.-lever,** *n.* The lever by which a switch is moved or operated.—**s.-motion,** *n.* A mechanism for switching something; in a bobbinet-frame, a device for reversing the motion of the shuttle after it has passed across the warp.—**s.-plate,** *n.* An iron plate on tram-roads in mines, to change the direction of movement.—**s.-signal,** *n.* A visible signal, as a lantern or flag, to show whether a switch is open or closed: often set automatically.—**s.-sorrel,** *n.* A tropical shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*) of the soapberry family, with sour and bitter leaves which have given it this name in Jamaica. It is widely diffused, and is found in southern Florida.—**s.-stand,** *n.* A standard bearing the lever and locking device of a railway-switch.—**s.-table,** *n.* A form of switch-board.—**s.-tender,** *n.* A switchman; pointsman.

switch'back″, swich'bac', *n.* **1.** Originally and properly, a railway or part of a railway for ascending or descending a steep incline by a series of tracks running in a zigzag to and fro along the slope, the train switching from one to another and running forward and backward alternately. **2.** A gravity-railroad in which the cars are hoisted or elevated to a point from which they descend by gravity over a circuitous route to the point of starting: a system used for amusement at summer resorts.

—**switch'back″**, *a.*

switch'board″, swich'bōrd″, *n.* A board or table bearing switches for connecting or disconnecting electric circuits, as in the central station of a telephone service, for connecting subscribers.

—**multiple switchboard,** a switchboard bearing a number of switches by which any one of a number of separate circuits or loops may be connected with one or more others, as in the telephone service.—**telegraphic s.,** a device by which any one of a number of telegraphic apparatus may be put in or thrown out of circuit with any line connected with the station at which the board is placed.

switch'el, swich'el, *n.* [U. S.] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added; hence, any strong drink flavored.

> The luncheon was packed in a large basket, with bottles of root beer and a jug of *switchel*.
> C. D. WARNER *Being a Boy* ch. 3, p. 26. [o. & co. '78.]

switch'er, swich'er, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A switching-locomotive. (2) A switch-tender. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A small stick or switch.—**switch'er-gear″**, *n.* Same as SWITCH-GEAR.

switch'ing, swich'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of SWITCH, *v.*

—**switch'ing-bill″**, *n.* A bill-hook for switching or pruning hedges.—**s.-engine,** *n.* See ENGINE.—**s.-eye,** *n. Car-building.* A push-block or a pull-iron for convenience in switching.—**s.-ground,** *n.* A ground or yard where cars are switched for making up into trains.—**s.-neck,** *n.* [Bahamas.] The Louisiana heron (*Ardea tricolor*).—**s.-plug,** *n.* The plug of a plug-switch.

switch'man, swich'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles railway-switches; a pointsman.

switch'y, swich'i, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Relating to or like a switch. **2.** Whisking, as a tail.

swith†, *a.* Strong; also, quick. **swithe**†.

swith, swith, *E. I.* (swaith, *C.*), *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Quickly; instantly; also, interjectionally, begone! away! **swithe**‡.

> My Ladye redes you *swith* return.
> SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 4, st. 22.

swithe, *vt.* & *vi.* To burn. [< Ice. *svitha*.]

swith'er[1], swidh'er, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To doubt; hesitate; fear. **swid'der**‡.

> I believe the British Museum people were after it [a gem]; but they *swithered* about the price; and the museum that *swithers* is lost. WILLIAM BLACK *Handsome Humes* ch. 5, p. 49. [H. '94.]

swith'er[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scorch; burn.

swith'er[3], *vi.* [Scot.] To emit a whirring noise. **swid'der**‡.

swith'er[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A state of doubt or hesitation. **2.** A fright; also, a perspiration.

swith'er[2], *n. Mining.* A metalliferous crevice making an angle with the principal lode; also, a quartering crevice. See CREVICE, 2.

Swit'zer, swit'ser, *C. S. W.* (-zer, *E. I. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A Swiss. **2.** Specifically, a Swiss mercenary soldier or member of a Swiss guard, as at the Vatican. [< G. *Schweizer*, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland.] **Swis'ser**†.

swiv'el, swiv'l, *C. W.* (-gl, *E. I.*), *vt.* & *vi.* [SWIV'ELED or SWIV'ELLED; SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING.] To turn on or as on a swivel or pivot.

swiv'el, *n.* **1.** A coupling device that permits either half to rotate independently of the other: a simple connecting mechanism adjusted so as to turn, as a staple welded or secured to a perforated disk that can turn freely about the shank of a hook, or a rest on a boat's gunwale, on which a gun may be swept or swung in a horizontal plane. **2.** Something, as a cannon, that swings on a pivot.

A Swivel.

> *Abou Malek:* Up, up to the ramparts! unlimber the *swivels*.
> HEBER *Blue-Beard*.

3. A loop through which a check-rein passes; a runner. **4.** The shuttle of a ribbon-loom. **circular shuttle**‡; **swiv'el-shut″tle**‡. [< AS. *swifan*, revolve.]

—**swiv'el-eye″**, *n.* [Slang.] An eye, especially a squint-eye, that rolls in the socket.—**s.-eyed,** *a.*—**s.-gun,** *n.* A cannon mounted on a swivel.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A hook forming part of a swivel; a hook whose shank turns in a socket.—**s.-keeper,** *n.* A ring or snap-hook fastened, as to a neck-chain, by a swivel, as for holding a charm.—**s.-loom,** *n.* A form of loom, as for ribbon-weaving, having swivels on the batten.—**s.-musket,** *n.* Same as JINGAL.—

Development of the Sword.

1. A sword taken apart to show the construction: *a*, the blade; *t*, the tang, which, passing through the guard and the barrel of the hilt, is riveted at the bottom of the pommel; *e*, the barrel; *p*, the pommel; *g*, the guard formed by the quillons (*c*, *c*). 2. A Roman broadsword. 3. The sword (with channeled blade) of a mounted man-at-arms (13th century). 4. A sword of the 14th century. 5. A Swiss sword with wavy blade of the 15th century: *s*, its false guard. 6. A Turkish saber. 7. An Italian sword (16th century). 8. A Spanish rapier (made in Toledo by Sebastian Hernandez, 17th century). 9. A sword with a cup guard. 10. A schiavone, or basket-hilted sword. 11. A French dueling-sword. 12. A saber (within its scabbard) of an officer of light artillery, U. S. army. 13. A Japanese sword and scabbard. 14. The hilt of a modern sword, showing the languet, or falling guard (*l*), depressed.

s.-sinker, *n.* A sinker having between it and the snood a swivel permitting the latter and the bait to rotate.—**s.-table,** *n.* A table having swivel motion about a central pivot.

swiz'zle, swiz'l, *vt.* [Colloq. or Prov.] To drink to excess.

swiz'zle, *n.* [Colloq.] A mixed drink: one of several variously compounded.—**swiz'zle-stick″**, *n.* [Colloq.] A stick used in making swizzles.

swob, swob'ber, Same as SWAB, etc.

swole†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as SWEAL[1].

swoll'en, swōl'n, *pa.* Swelled; especially, affected with a swelling; as, a *swollen* foot. **swoln**‡.

swol'ow†, *n.* A gulf; whirlpool. **swol'owe**†.

swol'n, *pp.* Swollen. PHIL. Soc.

swol'we†, *vt.* To swallow.

swom†, *imp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swomp†, *n.* A swamp.

swon, *vi.* Same as SWAN.

swoon, swūn, *vi.* **1.** To sink into a fainting-fit. **2.** To sink down or remain still, as if from faintness.

> All round the coast the languid air did *swoon*,
> Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.
> TENNYSON *The Lotos-Eaters* st. 1.

3. [Rare.] To come on or affect one like a swoon. [ME. *swounen*, < *swowen*, swoon, < AS. *swōgan*, sigh.]

swown†; **swownd**†.

swoon, *n.* The act of swooning; the condition of one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; lipothymy; syncope.

swown†; **swownd**†.

Synonyms: see STUPOR.

swoond, *pp.* Swooned. PHIL. Soc.

swoon'ing, swūn'ing, *n.* The act of one who swoons.

Synonyms: see STUPOR.

—**swoon'ing-ly**, *adv.*

swoop, swūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fall on suddenly and seize; descend and catch while on the wing or in motion: often with *up*; as, the corsair *swooped* the ships; the eagle *swooped up* a hare. **2.** To take with a sweep; catch up; seize.

II. *i.* **1.** To sweep down, as a bird on its prey; as, the Arabs *swooped* upon the caravan. **2**†. To pass along with pomp; sweep. [< AS. *swāpan*, move quickly.]

swoop, *n.* The act of swooping; a sweeping down as or like a bird of prey upon its quarry; hence, any sudden approach, as for seizing, especially by an armed force; as, the *swoop* of the eagle; the Bedouins made a *swoop*.

> The mist . . . came rolling down the sound with the *swoop* of a falcon. A. E. BARR *Daughter of Fife* ch. 12, p. 265. [D. M. & CO.]

swoop'stake″, swūp'stēk″, *n.* & *adv.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as SWEEPSTAKE.

swop, *v.* & *n.* [Archaic or Prov.] Same as SWAP[1].

sword, sōrd, *vt.* [Rare.] To cut with a sword.

sword, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a long blade fixed in a hilt: used for cutting or thrusting, and worn when not in action in a scabbard belted to or hung at the side; loosely, any side-arm for cutting and thrusting, as a rapier, simitar, or claymore. See illus. in preceding column. **2.** Figuratively, the power of the sword. (1) Civil power; sovereignty. (2) Military as opposed to civil power. **3.** Anything shaped or used like a sword; as, a scutching-*sword*. **4.** The projecting consolidated upper jaw-bones of a swordfish. **5.** Figuratively, war; also, the cause of death or ruin. [< AS. *sweord*, sword.]

Synonyms: blade, brand, broadsword, claymore, cutlas, falchion, hanger, rapier, saber, simitar.

Compounds, etc.:—**arm'ing-sword″**, *n.* A sword used as a weapon, as distinguished from a dress sword.—**small s.** **1.** A light sword used on dress occasions. **2.** The straight foil-like sword of modern fencing, that came into vogue about 1700.—**Swiss s.,** a large two-handed sword usually having curved quillons and a false guard, used by the Swiss. See illus. in preceding col., fig. 5.—**sword'-and-buck'ler,** *a.* Pertaining to, armed with, or fought with a sword and a buckler; as, *sword-and-buckler* fighting; a *sword-and-buckler* man.—**sword'-arm″**, *n.* **1.** The arm that wields the sword; the right arm. **2.** *Mech.* A parallel-sided piece upon which a block slides: mechanically equivalent to a slotted link.—**s.-bean,** *n.* The simitar-pod.—**s.-belt,** *n.* A belt worn about the body, and supporting a sword by straps, etc.—**s.-blade,** *n.* The blade of a sword.—**s.-breaker,** *n.* A former implement or weapon for seizing and breaking an adversary's sword, as a buckler or a dagger armed with a hook, or a dagger containing one or more notches or recesses.—**s.-brother**†, *n.* A comrade in arms.—**s.-cane,** *n.* A cane having in it a blade that may be used as a sword or stiletto.—**s.-carriage,** *n.* An ornamental combination of straps by which a rapier was formerly suspended from the belt.—

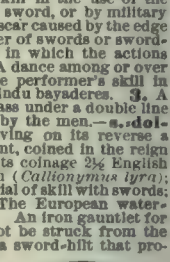

Sword-belt of a Brigadier-general, U. S. Army.

sword'craft″, *n.* Dexterity or skill in the use of the sword; exercise of authority by the sword, or by military power.—**s.-cut,** *n.* A cut, wound, or scar caused by the edge of a sword.—**s.-cutler,** *n.* A maker of swords or sword-blades.—**s.-dance,** *n.* **1.** A dance in which the actions of sword-players are imitated. **2.** A dance among or over naked swords, intended to show the performer's skill in avoiding injury: a skilful dance of Hindu bayaderes. **3.** A dance in which the female dancers pass under a double line of swords crossed over their heads by the men.—**s.-dollar,** *n.* A Scottish silver coin having on its reverse a sword supporting a crown on its point, coined in the reign of James VI.: worth at the time of its coinage 2⅔ English shillings.—**s.-dragonet,** *n.* A fish (*Callionymus lyra*); gowdie.—**s.-fight,** *n.* A combat or trial of skill with swords; sword-play; fencing.—**s.-flag,** *n.* The European water-flag or yellow iris.—**s.-gauntlet,** *n.* An iron gauntlet for gripping a sword so that it could not be struck from the hand.—**s.-guard,** *n.* The part of a sword-hilt that protects the user's hand. Among the Japanese these are detachable and often pierced to hold adjunct daggers (*kodzoukas* and *koghais*): they are usually made of costly materials, are prized as heirlooms, and many present the highest examples of artistic Japanese metal-work.—**s.-hand,** *n.* The hand in which the sword is held; the right hand.—**s.-hilt,** *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword.—**s.-knot,** *n.* A tassel or ribbon tied to a sword-hilt.

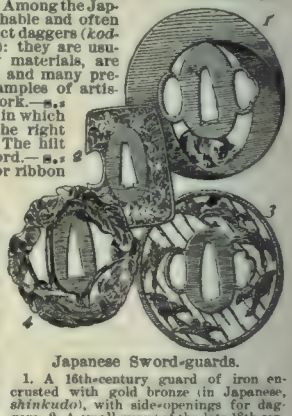

Japanese Sword-guards.

1. A 16th-century guard of iron encrusted with gold bronze (in Japanese, *shinkudo*), with side-openings for daggers. 2. A small guard of the late 18th century, decorated with cloisonné enamel. 3. An openwork iron guard, showing wild geese. 4. An 18th-century silver-bronze guard (in Japanese, *shibouitshi*) by Mitsuoki, showing caladium-leaves.

—**s.-law,** *n.* Government by force; military rule.—**s.-lily,** *n.* Same as GLADIOLUS[2], 1.—**s.-mat,** *n.* A chafing-mat or similar mat in which the meshes are beaten close with a wooden blade.—**s. of state,** a sword borne before a sovereign on state occasions.—**s. of the Spirit.** **1.** The word of God (*Eph.* vi, 17). **2.** The convicting power of the Holy Spirit.—**s.-play,** *n.* **1.** Attack and defense with the sword; sword-fighting; fencing. **2.** A sword-dance.—**s.-player,** *n.*—**s.-pommel,** *n.* Same as POMMEL, 2.—**s.-proof,** *a.* Resisting sword-attack.—**s.-rack,** *n.* A rack or stand for holding swords, especially Japanese swords as examples of art.—**s.-sedge,** *n.* An extratropical sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) of the Australian seacoast, useful for binding the sea-sand, and yielding a good material for paper.—**s.-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a sword; in botany, ensiform, as the leaves of the gladiolus, cattail, etc.—**s.-shrimp,** *n.* **1.** A European pasiphaeoid shrimp-like crustacean (*Pasiphæa sivado*), having a compressed body strongly bent at the middle. **2.** A Japanese penæoid shrimp-like crustacean (*Penæus ensis*).—**s.-stick,** *n.* A sword-cane.—**to be at swords' points,** to be hostile.—**to put to the s.,** to kill with the sword; massacre; slaughter.

sword'-bear"er, sōrd'-bār'gr, *n.* **1.** An attendant who carries or has custody of his master's or superior's sword; also, an official who carries an emblematic sword on ceremonial occasions. **2.** An American long-horned grasshopper (*Conocephalus ensiger*) with a long sword-like ovipositor. **3.** The swordbill.

sword'bill", sōrd'bil', *n.* A South-American humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a bill about 5 inches long, exceeding the length of the body. See illus. under HUMMING-BIRD.

sword'ed, sōrd'gd, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing, armed, or guarded with a sword or swords.

I thought of Liberty
Marched hand-cuffed down that *sworded* street.
WHITTIER *The Rendition* st. 2.

sword'er†, *n.* One skilled in the use of or who fights with a sword; hence, a cutthroat.

sword'fish", sōrd'fish', *n.* **1.** A xiphioid fish (*Xiphias gladius*) of the open sea, attaining a length of 15 feet and having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process. The dorsal fin is high without distinct spines, and the ventrals are absent. Swordfishes obtain their food by spearing other fishes with the sword, and sometimes pierce boats with it. **2.** A related fish with prolonged upper jaw, as a sailfish or spearfish. **3.** One of various other fishes. (1) The rock-eel. (2) The garfish. (3) The hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*). **4.** A grampus or killer. **5.** [S-] A southern constellation, **Dorado.** See CONSTELLATION, 74.

—**sword'fish"er-y,** *n.* The act or practise of fishing for swordfishes. **sword'fish"ing‡.**

sword'ick, sōrd'ic, *n.* [Orkneys.] The rock-eel.

sword'less, sōrd'les, *a.* Destitute of a sword; not relying on military force; peaceful.

The *swordless* commonwealth of Penn.
WHITTIER *Our Country* st. 18.

swords'man, sōrdz'man, *n.* [SWORDS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who is skilful with or armed with the sword; also, a fencer or fencing-master. **2.** A soldier or fighting man. **sword'man‡.** — **swords'** or **sword'-man-ship,** *n.* The art or skill of a swordsman.

sword'tail", sōrd'tāl', *n.* **1.** A xiphiosure, as the king-crab. See illus. under KING-CRAB. **2.** A bug of the genus *Uroxiphus;* as, the walnut *swordtail* (*U. caryæ*). **3.** Same as SWORD-BEARER, 2.

swore, swōr, *imp.* of SWEAR.

sworn, swōrn, *pt.* Bound by or as by an oath.

—**sworn broker** (Eng., in London, a broker admitted to do brokerage after taking an oath in the court of aldermen to conduct transactions between contracting parties fairly and well. — **s. brothers,** in the days of chivalry, comrades in arms, who took an oath to share each other's good and bad fortune; hence, true or faithful friends. — **s. enemies,** enemies who have vowed hatred of one another; bitter, irreconcilable enemies. — **s. friends,** friends who have vowed to be true to one another; firm, devoted friends.

swote†, *a.* Sweet.

swough[1]†, *n.* A sewer; drain; channel.

swough[2]†, *n.* **1.** A sigh, as of wind; a murmur. **2.** The raging of the elements; a storm. **3.** A swoon. **swogh†.**

swoun, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as SWOON

swound, swound, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To swoon. **swoun'; swown†.**

—**swound,** *n.* A swoon. **swoun'; swown†; swownd's,** *inter.* Same as ZOUNDS. **swouns†.**

swow, swou, *n.* [Vulgar.] To vow; swear: a euphemism. Compare SWAN, *v.*

swum[1], swum, *imp.* & *pp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swum[2], *n.* [Vulgar.] To swear, as, *I swum:* expletive.

swung, swung, *imp.* & *pp.* of SWING, *v.*

swyre, *n.* [Pros.] Same as SWIRE, 1.

swythe†, *adv.* Same as SWITH.

sy', *imp.* of SEE, *v.* SAW.

sy"nal-nd"en-i'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as SYALADENITIS.

syb, sib, *a.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as SIB.

Syb'a-rite, sib'ə-rīt, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Sybaris, a Greek city of southern Italy, noted for its luxury. **2.** [S or s.] Hence, a luxurious person; epicure; voluptuary. [< L. *Sybarita,* < Gr. *Sybaritēs,* < *Sybaris,* Sybaris.]

Syb"a-rit'ic, sib'ə-rit'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sybaris or the Sybarites. **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, given to luxury; self-indulgent; voluptuous. **syb"a-rit'ic-al‡.**

syb'a-ri"tism, sib'ə-rī"tizm, *C. E. W.*[2] *Wr.* -rit-izm, *W.*[1], *n.* [S- or s-] Sybaritic habits or practises; luxuriousness; devotion to pleasure; voluptuousness.

syb'il†, syb'ill†, *n.* Erroneous forms of SIBYL.

sy'bo, sai'bō, *n.* [SI BOES, sai'bōz, *pl.*] Same as CIBOL, 1.

sy-bot'ic, sai-bot'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a swineherd or his occupation. [< Gr. *sybōtikos,* < *sys,* pig, + *boskō,* feed.] — **sy'bot-ism,** *n.* Swineherdship.

syc'a-mine, sic'ə-min, *n.* [Archaic.] The black mulberry. [< L. *sycaminus,* < Gr. *sykaminos,* mulberry-tree.]

syc'a-more, sic'ə-mōr, *n.* **1.** A medium-sized bushy tree (*Ficus Sycamorus*) of Syria and Egypt, allied to the common fig. Its abundance of small fruit is extensively used in Egypt for food, and its wood, though light and soft, is very durable, having been used for the coffins of mummies. **Pharaoh's fig; syc'a-more fig".** **2.** [U. S.] The buttonwood. **3.** [Eng.] The sycamore-maple. See PLANE-TREE, 2. **4.** In New South Wales, a tree (*Brachychiton luridum*) of the cola-nut family. [< F. *sycomore,* < L. *sycomorus,* < Gr. *sykomoros,* < *sykon,* fig, + *moron,* mulberry.] **sic'o-more†.**

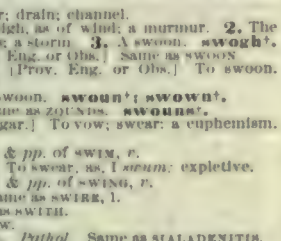

A Leaf of the American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*); *a*, the fertile head or "buttonball." ½

—**false sycamore,** the pride-of-India. — **s.-maple,** *n.* See SYCAMORE, 3.

syce, sais, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a groom or horseman's attendant, a horse-keeper. **saice:; sais; sice:.**

The gay Oriental liveries of the *syces* and footmen, gave the display an air of pomp. BAYARD TAYLOR *India, China, and Japan* ch. 21, p. 267. (G. P. P. '55.)

sy-cee', sai-sī', *C. E. I. S. W.*[2] (*si sī', W.*[1] *Wr.*). **1.** *a.* Pure; unalloyed: said by the Chinese of lumps of uncoined silver. **II.** *n.* Same as SYCEE-SILVER. [< Chin. *si szĕ,* fine silk.]

—**sy-cee'-sil"ver,** *n.* Pure uncoined lump silver of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, used by Chinese as a medium of exchange and reckoned by weight. The larger, sometimes called *shoes,* are boat-shaped, and weigh about one pound troy.

sy-chee', sai-chī', *n.* [Chin.] Black tea.

sych"no-car'pous, sic'no-cär'pus, *a. Bot.* Producing fruit many times before perishing; perennial. [< Gr. *sychnos,* many, + *karpos,* fruit.]

sych-nod'y-mite, sic-ned'i-mait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray copper, cobalt, nickel, and iron sulfid, (Cu,Co,Ni,Fe)$_4$S$_5$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *sychnos,* many, + *dynamis,* power.]

sy'cite, sai'sait, *n.* A fig-shaped pebble or mass of flint. [< Gr. *sykitēs,* like a fig, < *sykon,* fig.]

syc"o-ce'ric, sic'o-sī'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or referring to a waxy resin obtained from certain Australian figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*). [< Gr. *sykon,* fig, + *kēros,* wax.] **syc"o-ce-ryl'ic‡.** — **sycoceric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{35}O_2$) prepared by synthesis.

syc"o-ce'ryl, sic'o-sī'ril, *W.* (si-cēs'gr-ail, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical of the sycoceric compounds, most of which are derived directly from a waxy resin contained in the Australian fig-plant. [< Gr. *sykon,* fig, + *kēros,* wax, + -YL.]

sy'cock, sai'cec, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.

sy-co'ma, sai-cō'mə, *n. Pathol.* A fig-shaped wart or excrescence. [< Gr. *sykōma,* < *sykon,* fig.]

syc'o-more, sic'o-mōr, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as SYCAMORE.

sy'con, sai'con, *C., or* si'con (sic'on, *E.*), *n. Spong.* **1.** A form of sponge having the flagellated chambers developed as radial tubes or cylindrical pouches. **2.** [S-] A genus typical of *Syconidæ.* [< Gr. *sykon,* fig.]

—**Sy"co-na'ri-a,** *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe or suborder of heteractinellan sponges with flagellated chambers developed as radial tubes or cylindrical sacs, as *Syconidæ,* etc.— **sy"co-na'ri-an,** *a.* — **sy'co-nate,** *a. Spong.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sycon, as heteractinellidan sponges.— **Sy-co'nes,** *n. pl. Spong.* A section of calcareous sponges represented by the *Syconidæ* or *Grantiidæ.* **Sy-co'ni-a‡.** — **Sy-con'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Spong.* The *Grantiidæ.* — **sy-con'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **syc'o-noid,** *a.*

sy-co'ni-um, sai-[*or* si-]cō'ni um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An aggregate or multiple fruit in which many flowers have been developed on a fleshy receptacle, which is a flattened disk or forms a nearly closed cavity, as in the fig. [< Gr. *sykon,* fig.] **hyp"an-tho'di-um‡; sy-co'nus‡** [-NI, *pl.*].

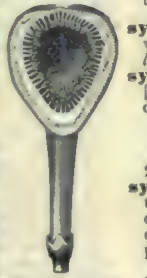

The Syconium of a Fig (*Ficus Carica*).

syc'o-phan-cy, sic'o fən-si, *n.* The quality, character, or practises of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; base flattery; fawning.

There was also in almost all democracies special encouragement, in the absence of crown lawyers, for any citizen to denounce any violations of the laws which he could detect. This gave rise to a profession called *sycophancy,* which usually degenerated into that of a spy or informer.
MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 4, p. 69. [A.]

[< L. *sycophantia,* < Gr. *sykophantia,* < *sykophantēs,* sycophant, < *sykon,* fig, + *phainō,* show.] **syc'o-phant-cy†; syc'o-phant-ism‡.**

Synonyms: see FLATTERY.

syc'o-phant, sic'o-fant, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To act the part of a sycophant toward. **2†.** To give malicious information against; traduce. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To play the sycophant.

syc'o-phant, *n.* **1.** A servile flatterer, especially of those in authority or influence; a cringing or obsequious person; parasite. **2†.** An informer or accuser; false witness; slanderer; the original meaning.

The sycophants of Athens were conspicuous and despised characters, being barrators, informers, pettifoggers, slanderers, and rogues for gain.

I here use the word *sycophant* in its original sense, as a wretch who flatters the prevailing party by informing against his neighbors, under pretense that they are exporters of prohibited figs or fancies. COLERIDGE *Works, Bung. Lit.* in vol. iii, ch. 10, p. 286. [H.]

[< F. *sycophante,* < L. *sycophanta,* < Gr. *sykophantēs;* see SYCOPHANCY.] **syc'o-phant†.**

—**syc"o-phan'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sycophant; cringing; servile. **syc"o-phan'tic-al‡; syc'o-phant"ish; — syc'o-phant"ish-ly,** *adv.* **syc'o-phant-ize,** *vi.* To act the sycophant. **syc'o-phant-ry,** *n.* The arts or practises of sycophancy.

sy-co'sis, sai-[*or* si-]cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A fungous ulcer. **2.** An inflamed condition of the skin involving the hair-follicles, generally of the face and scalp: either simple inflammation or due to a parasite. Called popularly **barbers' itch,** from the propagation of the parasitic form by infected razors or brushes. [< Gr. *sykōsis,* < *sykon,* fig.] **sy-ko'sis‡.**

syde, said, *a.* [Scot.] Long; hanging low, as garments. Compare SIDE2.

sy-de'ro-lite, sai dī'ro-lait (sid'gr-o-lait, *I. Wr.*; sai-dīr'ə lait, *E.*), *n.* A variety of Bohemian earthenware. [< Gr. *sidēros,* iron, + *lithos,* stone.]

sy'en-ite, sai'en-ait, *n. Petrol.* A massive plutonic rock resembling granite, except that it contains little or no quartz. Since it is in general more basic than granite, it contains no muscovite, and is proportionately richer in plagioclase, hornblende, and pyroxene. If very rich in alkali, elæolite or leucite may partially replace the feldspar. The name, given by Werner, was formerly used for hornblendic granites. Varieties are **syenite proper, nuigites, elæolite-s,** and **leucite-s.**
[< L. *syenites,* < *Syene* (< Gr. *Syēnē*), Syene, in Egypt.] **si'en-ite‡; sy'en-yte‡.**

sy"en-it'ic, sai'en-it'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to syenite. **2.** [S-] Of or pertaining to Syene, in Upper Egypt.

syke†, *v.* & *n.* Sigh. **syk†.**

syke[1], *n.* Sick. **syk†.**

syke, saik, *n.* [Scot.] A small stream from a bog. **sike‡.**

syk'er†, *adv.* Truly; surely.

syle, sail, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young herring. **sile‡.**

sylf, *n.* Sylph. PHIL. Soc.

syl'la-ba an'ceps, sil'ə-ba an'seps *or* -ceps. [L.] *Anc. Pros.* Literally, a doubtful syllable; a final syllable unrestricted as to quantity, the pause at the end of every verse obscuring the difference between long and short.

syl'la-ba-ry, sil'ə-bə-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A list or catalogue of characters representing syllables; syllabic characters, collectively, of a language, answering the function of an alphabet in writing.

Along with other elements of civilization, the Semites received the cuneiform system of writing from their predecessors, and in the process of transmission the transformation of the old picture-writing into a *syllabary* was completed.
A. H. SAYCE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 115.

[< L. *syllaba,* syllable, < Gr. *syllabē,* syllable, < *syn,* together, + *lambanō,* take.] **syl"la-ba'ri-um‡.**

syl'labe†, *n.* A syllable. **syl'lab†.**

syl'la-bi, sil'ə-bai *or* -bi, *n.* Plural of SYLLABUS.

syl-lab'ic, si-lab'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* quantity.

The rhythm or measure of the verse in this poem must be considered as accentual rather than *syllabical* — that is to say, it depends rather upon the number of the accents than of the syllables. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Piers Ploughman* vol. i, p. 243. [S.]

2. Representing the phonetic value of a syllable or syllables instead of a single letter: opposed to *alphabetic* and *ideographic;* as, *syllabic* writing. **3.** Having every syllable distinctly pronounced; as, a *syllabic* style of speaking. [< Gr. *syllabikos,* < *syllabē;* see SYLLABARY.]

syl-lab'ic-al‡. — **syllabic augment** (*Gr. Gram.*), augment effected by prefixing a syllable: distinguished from *temporal augment.*

—**syl-lab'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

syl-lab'i-cate, si-lab'i-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To separate into syllables; indicate the separation of into syllables to aid pronunciation; as, all vocabulary words in this dictionary are *syllabicated.* **syl-lab'i-fy‡.**

—**syl-lab"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or method of syllabicating; division of words into syllables; formation of syllables. **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion‡.**

[For an explanation of the system employed in this dictionary, see the Appendix.]

syl'la-bism, sil'ə-bizm, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being syllabic. **2.** The use of characters representing syllables instead of letters in a written language.

Syllabism, the next stage in the progress of writing, finds its best illustration in the development of the Japanese writing out of the Chinese.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 33. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *syllaba;* see SYLLABARY.]

—**syl'la-bist,** *n.* One skilled in syllabicating.

syl'la-bize, sil'ə-baiz, *vt.* [-BIZED; -BI'ZING.] To divide (words) or form (letters) into syllables. [< L. *syllaba;* see SYLLABARY.]

syl'la-ble, sil'ə-bl, *v.* [-BLED; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] To express by pronouncing the syllables one after another; hence, to utter; speak.

I cannot shape my tongue
To *syllable* black deeds into smooth names.
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act iii, sc. 1.

2†. To syllabicate. **II.** *i.* To speak.

syl'la-ble, *n.* **1.** A single or articulated vocal sound; that which is uttered in a single vocal impulse; also, the characters or letters that represent such a sound; a word or part of a word that is capable of separate and complete enunciation by one voice-impulse.

A syllable may be a single vowel or diphthongal sound, or one of these preceded or followed by one or more consonants, or both. A sound ending with a vowel is called an **open syllable;** one ending with a consonant is called a **closed syllable.** See CONSONANT; VOWEL. For the length of syllables in prosody, see QUANTITY.

2. A very small portion of a sentence or of discourse; the smallest particle of expression; a tittle.

Don't say a *syllable* of the matter to any living soul.
SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker, Letter to Dr. Lewis* p. 52. [H. '73.]

[< OF. *syllable, sillabe,* < L. *syllaba,* < Gr. *syllabē;* see SYLLABARY.] **sil'la-ble†.**

—**syllable name** (*Mus.*), the syllable name given to a note in the diatonic scale, as *sol, mi,* etc.; distinguished from the *letter name,* as *G, D,* etc. See SOLMIZATION.— **syl'la-ble-stum"bling,** *n.* Spasmodic hesitation in the utterance of certain syllables; stuttering.

syl'la-bub, *n.* Same as SILLIBUB.

syl'la-bus, sil'ə-bus, *n.* [-BI, *pl.*] **1.** A concise statement of the main points of a subject; outline of a subject, course, lecture, or treatise; summary or schedule of contents; epitome; abstract.

Natural religion has been described by one party as a mere negation, or a mere *syllabus* of wants. By another party it has been represented as furnishing the basis to revealed religion. MCCOSH *Divine Government* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 517. [C. & BROS. '58.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* A tabulation or brief and formal presentation of matters settled by the Roman Curia; specifically, the enumeration of modern errors to be reprobated, distributed under ten heads, and attached to the encyclical letter of Pius IX., dated Dec. 8, 1864. These errors pertain to pantheism, rationalistic religions, indifferentism, forms of socialism, the rights of the church, social relations, ethics, marriage, papal jurisdiction, and modern liberalism. [L.L., < Gr. *syllambanō,* collect, < *syn,* together, + *lambanō,* take.]

syl-lep"si-ol'o-gy, sil-lep'si-ol'o-ji, *n. Physiol.* That part of physiology that treats of conception. [< SYLLEPSIS, 3. — -OLOGY.] **syl"lep-sol'o-gy‡.**

syl-lep'sis, sil-lep'sis, *n.* [-SES, -sēz *or* -sēs, *pl.*] *Gram.* & *Rhet.* **1.** The adaptation of an expression to the sense intended rather than to the syntax or form; the inclusion of both literal and metaphorical senses in one predication of a word, as in the lines,

That *Hand* which bears all nature up
Shall guide *His* children well.

2. The figure that refers an adjective or verb to a substantive with which it has logical agreement, while having syntactical agreement with another substantive differing, as in person, number, or gender; a figure arising from ellipsis; as, he or they *were* present; Socils et rege *recepto.*

Fill up all the ellipses and *syllepses* of Tacitus, Sallust, Livy, etc., and the elegance and force of their sententious brevity are extinguished. JEFFERSON in H. S. Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. iii, ch. 9, p. 391. [D. & J. '58.]

3. *Physiol.* Conception. [L., < Gr. *syllēpsis,* putting together, < *syn,* together, + *lambanō,* take.]

syl-lep'tic, sil-lep'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing syllepsis. **2.** Harmonizing Scripture with modern science. **syl-lep'tic-al‡.**

—**syl-lep'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syl'li-dæ, sil'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious annelids without gills and with elongate tentacular filaments and a long proboscis without jaws. [< SYLLIS.] — **syl'lid, syl-lid'i-an,** *n.* — **syl'loid,** *a.*

Syl'lis, sil'is, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Syllidæ*. **2.** [s-] A sea-worm of this or a related genus. In many of the species fission takes place, the asexual parent form dividing into two or more parts of which the posterior only develops sexual organs. Many of the species are phosphorescent. [< Gr. *psellion*, necklace.]

syl'lo-ge, sil'o-gi, *n.* [Rare.] A collection. [< Gr. *syllogē*, < *syllogizesthai*; see SYLLOGIZE.]

syl"lo-gi-sa'tion, syl'lo-gise, etc. Same as SYLLOGIZATION, etc.

syl'lo-gism, sil'o-jizm, *n.* **1.** The regular logical form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, the first two of which are called the *premises* and the third the *conclusion*.

To a legitimate *syllogism* it is essential that there should be three, and no more than three, propositions, namely, the conclusion, or proposition to be proved, and two other propositions which together prove it, and which are called the premises.
MILL *Logic* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 126. [H. '90.]

The first two propositions, called the *major premise* and *minor premise*, having one term, called the *middle term*, in common, form the basis for a *conclusion* in which the common term disappears after furnishing the logical connection between the other two; as,

No finite being is exempt from error;
All men are finite beings;
Therefore, no man is exempt from error.

If the premises be true and the process of reasoning valid, the conclusion is demonstrative. The premises may not be true and yet the conclusion from them be formally valid though materially false. Three things are essential in valid syllogistic reasoning: true premises, valid form and process of reasoning, and a real connecting principle embodied in the middle term. The real connecting principle is the relation of *reason and consequent*. *Syllogism* is also loosely applied to that form of inductive reasoning in which an enumeration of particulars furnishes the basis for a general inference or *conclusion*. Compare FALLACY; FIGURE; MOOD; PREMISE; TERM.

Syllogisms may be either **categorical** or **hypothetical.** (See these words.) They may also be (1) **simple** (*monosyllogism*), containing but one argument, including (*a*) the **complete** form, where premises and conclusion are expressed, and (*b*) the **incomplete** (*enthymeme*), where one premise is to be supplied by the mind; or (2) **combined** (*polysyllogism*), containing several connected syllogisms, including (*a*) the **complex** (*epichirema*), where there is a principal syllogism to which all the rest are subordinate, and (*b*) the **compound,** where all are coordinate. The compound embrace the **double,** where a conclusion is made a premise for reaching a new conclusion, and the **chain** (*sorites*) made up of successive coordinate members. The *hypothetical* syllogism may also be (1) **conditional** (*conjunctive*) or (2) **disjunctive,** according as the reasoning turns on a conditional or disjunctive judgment in the major premise. A combination of the two gives rise to the **dilemma.** See DILEMMA.

2. Deductive as opposed to inductive reasoning. [< F. *syllogisme*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *syllogismos*, reasoning, < *syllogizomai*; see SYLLOGIZE.] **sil'lo-gisme†.**

syl"lo-gis'tic, sil"o-jis'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a syllogism; having the form or character of a syllogism; deductive, as opposed to inductive. [< L. *syllogisticus*, < Gr. *syllogistikos*, < *syllogizomai*; see SYLLOGIZE.] **syl"lo-gis'tic-al‡.**

— **syl"lo-gis'tic,** *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism.— **syl"lo-gis'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*

syl"lo-gi-za'tion, sil"o-ji-zē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Reasoning by syllogism. **syl"lo-gi-sa'tion‡.**

syl'lo-gize, sil'o-jiz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To draw conclusions from by syllogism.

II. *i.* **1.** To reason by syllogism. **2.** To reason harmoniously together; agree in reasoning. [< Gr. *syllogizomai*, < *syn*, together, + *logizomai*, reason, < *logos*, discourse, < *legō*, say.] **syl'lo-gise‡.**

— **syl'lo-gi"zer,** *n.*

sylph, silf, *n.* **1.** Originally, in the system of Paracelsus, a being, male or female, living in and on the air and intermediate between material and immaterial beings; hence, a slender, graceful young woman or girl.

Hark! 'tis the laugh of Spring: she comes,
With airy *sylphs* and fiery gnomes.
LANDOR *Miscellaneous* st. 84.

2. A South-American humming-bird (genus *Cyanolesbia*) with a long, forked, brilliantly colored tail; as, the blue-tailed *sylph* (*C. forficatus*). [< F. *sylphe*, perhaps < Gr. *silphē*, beetle.]— **sylph'-like",** *a.* Like a sylph; slender and graceful; airy.

— **sylph'in(e,** *a.* Sylph-like. **sylph'ish‡.**

syl'pha, *n.* Same as SILPHA.

sylph'id, silf'id. **I.** *a.* Having qualities suggesting a sylph. **II.** *n.* A diminutive sylph; a young sylph. [< F. *sylphide*, < *sylphe;* see SYLPH.] **sylph'ide‡.**

syl'va, sil'vą, *n.* [SYL'VAS OR SYL'VÆ, sil'vī *or* -vē, *pl.*] **1.** The forest-trees, collectively, of a territory or region. **2.** A treatise on forest-trees, or a description or list of the forest-trees of a region. **3.** *pl.* The materials for thought and composition; subject-matter; objects of observation; a word used in some old rhetorics. [< L. *silva*, forest.] **sil'va‡.**

syl'vage†, *n.* The state or quality of being sylvan.

syl'van, sil'vun, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or abounding in groves or forests; forest-like; hence, rustic; rural; as, *sylvan* shades; *sylvan* scenes; a *sylvan* abode. **2.** Of or pertaining to a sylva. [< L. *silvanus*, < *silva*, forest.] **sil'van‡.**

Synonyms: see RUSTIC.

— **syl'van-ly,** *adv.* **sil'van-ly‡.**

syl'van¹, *n.* A fabled spirit or deity of the woods; satyr; faun; also, sometimes, a rustic; clown. [< SYLVAN, *a.*] **sil'van‡.**

syl'van², *n.* *Mineral.* Native tellurium. [< SYLVANITE.]

syl'vane, sil'vēn, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon compound (C_8H_8O) obtained from the dry distillation of pine-wood. Called more properly **methyl furfurane.** [< SYLVA + FURFURANE, < L. *furfur*, bran.]

syl'van-ite, sil'vun-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray to silver-white gold or silver tellurid, $(AuAg)Te_2$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. When the crystals are arranged regularly so as to simulate symbols, called **graphic gold, graphic tellurium.** [< *-sylvan-* in *Transylvania*.] **sil'van-ite‡.**

syl-va'ni-um†, *n.* *Chem.* Tellurium: an old name.

syl'vate, sil'vēt, *n.* A salt of sylvic acid.

syl-vat'ic†, *a.* Sylvan.

syl-ves'tral, sil-ves'tral, *a.* [Rare.] Sylvan; wild. [< F. *sylvestre*, < L. *silvestris*, < *silva*, forest.] **syl-ves'ter†; syl-ves'tri-an‡.**

Syl-ves'tri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A monk of a Benedictine order founded in Osimo, Italy, by Sylvester de' Gozzolini in 1231, and approved by Pope Innocent IV. in 1248. **Syl-ves'trine‡.**

syl'vi-an¹, sil'vi-un. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sylviidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Sylviidæ*.

Syl'vi-an², *a.* Of or named after the anatomist Jacques Dubois, in Latin Jacobus Sylvius (1478-1555).

— **Sylvian aqueduct,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. See AQUEDUCT. — **S. artery,** a large branch of the internal carotid artery that lies in the Sylvian fissure; the middle cerebral artery. — **S. fissure,** the fissure of Sylvius. See FISSURE. — **S. fossa,** the deep pit at the base of the brain at the beginning of the Sylvian fissure.

syl'vic, sil'vic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from wood. [< L. *silva*, forest.]— **sylvic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) contained in common resin or colophony: improperly **abietic acid.**

Syl"vi-col'i-dæ, sil"vi-col'i-dī *or* -kō'li-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* The *Muiotiltidæ*. **Syl-vic'o-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sylvicola*, living in forests, < *silva*, forest, + *colo*, live.]

— **Syl"vi-co-li'næ,** *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily.— **syl-vic'o-line(,** *a.* & *n.*

syl'vi-cul"ture, sil'vi-cul"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The planting and cultivation of forest-trees. [< L. *silva*, forest, + CULTURE.] — **syl"vi-cul'tur-al,** *a.* — **syl"vi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

Syl-vi'i-dæ, sil-vī'i-dī *or* -vī'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and the bill slender and notched near the end; warblers. **Syl'vi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *silva*, *sylva*, forest.] **Syl'vi-dæ‡.**

— **syl-vi'id,** *n.* — **syl'vi-oid,** *a.* — **syl'vi-i-form",** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sylviid or warbler. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

Syl"vi-i-for'mes, sil'vi-i-fôr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A phalanx of cichlomorphic birds, including *Sylviidæ* and many similar birds. [< SYLVIA + L. *forma*, form.]

Syl"vi-i'næ, sil'vi-ī'nī *or* -ī'nē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, especially those with wings longer than the tail, and nostrils exposed; typical warblers. [< SYLVIA.] — **syl'vi-in(e,** *a.* & *n.*

syl'vite, sil'vait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, soluble potassium chlorid (KCl), crystallizing in the isometric system. It is an important source of potassium salts. [< *silvii* in NL. *sal digestivus sylvii*, potassium chlorid.] **syl'vin(e‡.**

sym-, *prefix.* Same as SYN-: a form used before labials (*b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *ph*). — **sym-bleph'a-ron,** *n.* Morbid adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.—**sym-bleph"a-ro'sis,** *n.* Abnormal adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball.—**sym-bor'o-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having upper molars with external tubercles longitudinal and compressed, with subcrescentic section, and internal tubercles independent and conic. **II.** *n.* A fossil symborodont mammal.— **Sym-bran'chi-a,** *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* An order of physostomous fishes with a teleocephaloid cranium, exoccipital condyles, normal jaw-bones, and eel-like form, as *Synbranchidæ*.— **Sym-bran'chi-i‡.** — **sym'branch,** *n.* — **sym-bran'chous,** *a.* — **sym-bran'chi-ate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the gill-openings confluent under the neck. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Symbranchia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Symbranchia*. — **Sym-bran'chi-dæ,** *n.* *pl.* The *Synbranchidæ*. **Sym-bran'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **sym-bran'chid,** *n.*— **sym-bran'choid,** *a.* — **sym-pal'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument, as a double pendulum, by which to form and exhibit Lissajous's sound-curves. See CURVE. — **sym-pel'mous,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the tendons of the flexor muscles of the toes partly united, as in trogons: opposed to *schizopelmous*. — **sym-pep'sis,** *n.* The ripening of the humors of inflammation. — **sym-pet'al-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having united petals; gamopetalous. — **sym"phe-nom'e-non,** *n.* [-EN-A, *pl.*] A phenomenon resembling or accompanying another phenomenon exhibited by the same object. — **sym"phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.* — **sym"phy-an'ther-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Same as SYNANTHEROUS. — **sym"phy-car'pous†,** *a.* *Bot.* Having confluent fruit.—**sym-phyl'lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Same as GAMOPHYLLOUS.—**sym-phys'i-a,** *n.* A malformation produced by the union of parts naturally asunder. — **sym-phys'i-on,** *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. — **sym"phy-so-dac-tyl'i-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal union of the fingers.— **sym'phy-tism,** *n.* *Gram.* The coalescence of word-elements.—**sym-plec'tic.** **I.** *a.* Weaving or joining together: specifically said of the symplectic. **II.** *n.* A bone of the suspensorium of many fishes, connecting the quadrate with the hyomandibular.—**sym'ple-site,** *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, vitreous, indigo, green, translucent, hydrous iron arsenate ($H_6Fe_3As_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.— **Sym"plo-car'pus,** *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of ill-smelling herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*). *S. fœtidus*, of America, Asia, and Japan, is the skunk-cabbage. See illus. under SKUNK-CABBAGE.—**sym-plo'ci-um,** *n.* *Bot.* The annulus of the sporangium in ferns: a disused term.—**sym-po'lar,** *a.* *Geom.* So related that to each summit, edge, and face of the one corresponds respectively a face, edge, and summit of the other: said of polyhedra.— **symp"te-ryg'i-um,** *n.* The sum total of the pterygia.

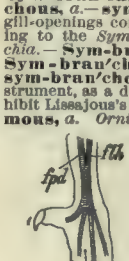

The Sympelmous Foot of a Trogon.

fpd, flexor perforans digitorum; *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; I-IV, first to fourth toes.

sy-mar', *n.* Same as SIMAR. **sy-marr'‡.**

sym'bal†, *n.* Same as CYMBAL.

sym'bi-on, sim'bi-on, *n.* [SYM'BI-A, *pl.*] An organism living in a state of symbiosis. [< Gr. *symbioō* (ppr. *symbiōn*), dwell together, < *syn*, together, + *bios*, life.]

sym'bi-ont‡.

sym"bi-o'sis, sim"bi-ō'sis, *n.* *Biol.* The consortism or living together of dissimilar organisms, each dependent on the other. A lichen represents such a case of consortism between an alga and a fungus, the former of which can and the latter of which can not live independently. [< Gr. *symbiōsis*, < *syn*, together, + *bios*, life.]

— **sym"bi-ot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in a state of symbiosis.— **sym"bi-ot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

sym'bol, sim'bol, *vt.* [Rare.] To symbolize.

sym'bol¹, *n.* **1.** Something that (not being a portrait) stands for something else and serves either to represent it or to bring to mind one or more of its qualities; especially, something so used to represent or suggest that which is not capable of portraiture, as an idea, a quality, state, or action; an emblem; a type; as, the oak is a *symbol* of strength, the sword of slaughter, the trident of Neptune, white of purity.

A symbol is chosen either arbitrarily or on account of some supposed resemblance between it and that which it symbolizes.

The cock is a *symbol* of fire, and it is even to this day a common expression among the Norsemen, when a fire breaks out, that the red cock is crowing over the roof of the house. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 421. [S. C. G. '79.]

2. A character, mark, abbreviation, or letter representing or indicating something, as an operation, relation, or quantity in mathematics, a substance in chemistry, a planet or relation of bodies in astronomy, etc.; any significant mark or character. **3.** *Theol.* A formal and authoritative statement of religious doctrine; a confession of faith; creed. See CONFESSION, 3. **4.** *Numis.* A character or device in the field of a coin, distinct from

Symbols.

1. Christian symbols: *a*, a form of the cross, symbolical of the second person of the Trinity; *b*, the hand, symbolical of the first person of the Trinity; *c*, the dove, symbolical of the third person of the Trinity; the symbols of the four evangelists: *d*, a man, representing Matthew; *e*, an ox, Luke; *f*, an eagle, John; *g*, a lion, Mark. 2. An Oriental form of the tree of life. 3. The fylfot symbol: *a*, an Arabian form; *b*, a Scandinavian form; *c*, the Phenician tau; *d*, a Hindu form (*swastika*); *e*, an English form. 4. The solar symbol: *a*, the circle-symbol of the sun (from an early British gold cup); *b*, the wheel-symbol of Buddha (from the Amravati Tope); *c*, the wheel- and -cross symbol in an early Gaulish coin; *d*, a cruciform nimbus (from a medieval carving). 5. Greek and Roman mythological symbols: *a*, the thunderbolt of Jupiter; *b*, the owl of Minerva; *c*, the caduceus of Mercury; *d*, the club of Hercules. 6. The ansated cross (*crux ansata*), an Egyptian symbol of life. 7. The serpent, symbol of eternity. 8. Japanese symbols used on pottery, embroideries, etc.: *a*, an anchor, symbol of security; *b*, the closed makimono, symbol of wisdom; *c*, the sacred balls on a stand, symbol of the soul; *d*, a symbol of good luck. 9. The international weather-symbols: *a*, rainfall; *b*, snowfall; *c*, hailstones; *d*, sleet; *e*, silver frost; *f*, glazed frost; *g*, ice-needles; *h*, drifting snow; *i*, snow covering; *k*, fog; *l*, high haze; *m*, dew; *n*, hoar frost; *o*, strong wind; *p*, thunder-storm; *r*, heat-lightning; *s*, solar aureola or corona; *t*, lunar aureola or corona; *u*, solar halo; *v*, lunar halo; *w*, rainbow; *x*, auroral lights. 10. Astronomical symbols: *a*, the sun; *b*, Mercury; *c*, Venus (in zoology signifying female); *d*, the earth; *e*, the moon; *f*, farthest north; *g*, farthest south; *h*, Mars (in zoology signifying male); *i*, Jupiter; *k*, Saturn; *l*, Uranus; *m*, Neptune; *n*, conjunction; *o*, quadrature; *p*, opposition, 180° from the sun; *r*, ascending node; *s*, descending node. See illus. under CHRISMON, FYLFOT, MON, MONOGRAM, ROUELLE, and TRIDENT.

the main device: found principally in Greek coins, often as the personal mark of the official in charge of the coinage. [< F. *symbole*, < L. *symbolus*, < Gr. *symbolon*, < *syn*, together, + *ballō*, throw.]

Synonyms: see EMBLEM; FIGURE; MARK¹.

— **sym'bol-print"ing,** *n.* *Teleg.* Printing in cipher, as dots and dashes, instead of alphabetic characters.

sym'bol²†, *n.* Something contributed to a common supply or treasury; share; hence, allotment; adjudication.

sym"bo-læ-og'ra-phy, sim"bo-lē-og'ra-fi. *n.* The drawing up or framing of legal instruments. [< Gr. *symbolaion*, signal (< *syn*, together, + *ballō*, throw), + -GRAPHY.]

sym-bol'a-try, *n.* Same as SYMBOLOLATRY.

— **sym-bol'a-trous,** *a.*

sym-bol'ic, sim-bol'ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a symbol or symbols; serving as a sign; emblematic; as, *symbolical* language or characters.

In very early Art we find colours used in a *symbolical* or mystic sense. MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. i, intro., § 5, p. 35. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

2. *Gram.* Serving as signs of relation or connection; relational; connective: opposed to *presentive;* said of certain classes of words, as prepositions and conjunctions. **3.** *Math.* Involving the use of symbols of operation. **4.** *Logic.* Failing to suggest their own marks: said of terms. Compare NOTATIVE.

— **symbolical books,** books containing the symbols or confessions of a church; specifically, those containing the Lutheran confessions. See LUTHERAN CHURCH. — **symbolic geometry,** a form of analytic geometry in which equations and operations are represented by symbols, and then these are treated as subject to algebraic operations. — **s. philosophy,** philosophy expressed in hieroglyphs.

— **sym-bol'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **sym-bol'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

sym-bol'ics, sim-bol'ics, *n.* The science or study of symbols or symbolic rites. Especially: (1) *Theol.* The branch of Christian theology that treats of creeds and confessions. (2) *Anthrop.* The branch of antiquities that treats of mystic ceremonies and rites. **sym-bol'ic‡.**

sym'bol-ism, sim'bol-izm, *n.* **1.** Representation by symbols; treatment of things as symbolic; also, the quality of being symbolic.

Symbolism has never been favourable to art as art: the noblest type of the human form, which is the highest aim of art, has never been striven for under the sway of *symbolism*.
J. B. ATKINSON *An Art Tour* ch. 13, p. 383. [MACM. '73.]

2. A system of symbols or symbolical representations.

The perfect simplicity and sincerity of Moslem worship appeals to the Quaker element in my own blood; so, when I enter a mosque, the signs of race and climate and the *symbolism* of faith fade away, and I only remember that we are fellow-believers in the One God. B. TAYLOR *Egypt, etc., in 1874* pt. 1, ch. 4, p. 42. [G. P. P. '74.]

[< F. *symbolisme*, < *symbole;* see SYMBOL[1], *n.*]

sym'bol-ist, sim'bŏl-ist, *n.* One who uses symbols; one versed in the interpretation or use of symbols.—**sym"bol-is'tic,** *a.* Expressed by symbols; characterized by the use of symbols. **sym"bol-is'tic-al‡,** **sym'bol-ize,** sim'bŏl-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To embody or represent symbolically; typify; said of the thing used as a symbol or emblem; as, the lamb *symbolizes* innocence. **2.** To represent by symbols. **3.** To make or consider symbolic; treat as figuratively representative. **4.** To formulate into a creed or confession of faith; as, the Council of Nicea *symbolized* the orthodox faith. **5**†. To make to agree in properties.

II. *i.* **1.** To employ symbols; make use of symbolic representation. **2.** To formulate creeds or beliefs. **3.** [Archaic.] To have or acquire a likeness, as in qualities, properties, faith, or doctrine; agree; harmonize.

Socrates thinks with the Christian: Mr. Volney, with the deist. Shall we *symbolize* with the Greek or with the Frank?
G. S. FABER *Difficulties of Infidelity* § 1, p. 15. [R. '33.]

[< F. *symboliser*, < *symbole;* see SYMBOL[1], *n.*] **sym'bol-ism‡,** **sym"bol-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**sym'bol-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

sym-bol'o-gy, sim-bol'o-ji, *n.* The art of representing by symbols; also, a treatise on symbols. [< Gr. *symbolon* (see SYMBOL[1], *n.*) + -LOGY.] **sym"bol-ol'o-gy‡.**—**sym"bo-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**sym"bo-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-bol'o-gist,** *n.*

sym"bol-ol'a-try, sim'bŏl-ol'a-tri, *n.* Symbol-worship; undue or superstitious veneration of symbols or religious creeds. [< Gr. *symbolon* (see SYMBOL[1], *n.*) + *latreia;* see LATRIA.] **sym-bol'a-try‡.**

sym'bo-lon†, *n.* Same as SYMBOL[2]. **sym'bo-lum†.**

sym'bol-ry, sim bŏl ri, *n.* The use of symbols; symbols collectively; as, heraldic *symbolry*.

Sym-ma'chi-an, sim-ē ki-an *or* -mak'i-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect in imperial Rome that taught a Persian asceticism; attributed to Symmachus the Ebionite (2d century A. D.).

sym-me'di-an, sim-mī'di-an, *a.* *Math.* Situated at the intersection of the three median lines of a triangle: said of a point. [< SYM- + MEDIAN[2], *a.*]

sym'me-les, sim'ē-liz *or* -lēs, *n. pl.* *Teral.* A class of monsters whose lower extremities are united. [< Gr. *symmelēs*, in unison, < *syn,* together, + *melos,* limb.]—**sym-me'li-a,** *n.* Any form of monstrosity in which the limbs are united or blended together.

sym'met-ral, sim'et-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to symmetry; symmetrical; commensurable.

sym-met'ri-an, sim met'ri-an, *E. Wr.* (si-met'ri-an, *C.*; sim tri'an, *W.*), *n.* Rare. A symmetrist.

sym-met'ric-al, sim-met'ric-al, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting symmetry; having harmonious proportions; well-balanced; as, a *symmetrical* structure.

Great men or men of great gifts you shall easily find, but *symmetrical* men never. EMERSON *Essays, Nominalist and Realist* in second series, p. 184. [R. H. R. & CO. '90.]

2. *Math.* Exhibiting mathematical symmetry, as a figure, also, so situated with respect to some other figure or figures that all taken collectively show such symmetry. **3.** *Bot.* Having parts or organs on one side corresponding to those on the other; having parts regularly arranged. **4.** *Bot.* Regular as to number or shape of parts: said especially of a flower when the parts or divisions in each cycle (that is, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) are of the same number or multiples of the same. [< F. *symétrique*, < Gr. *symmetrikos*, < *symmetria,* symmetry, < *syn,* with, + *metron,* measure.] **sym-met'ric‡.**—**sym-met'ric-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-met'ric-al-ness,** *n.*

sym'met-rist, sim'et-rist, *n.* One who is studious of or skilled in symmetry. **sym"met-ri'cian‡** [Rare].

sym'met-rize, sim'et-rīz, *vt* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To make symmetrical or proportional. **sym'met-rise‡,** **sym"met-ri-za'** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

sym'met-roid, sim'et-roid, *a.* *Geom.* A surface of the fourth order whose equation is obtained by equating to zero a symmetrical determinant of that order whose elements are linear functions of homogeneous point-coordinates. [< Gr. *symmetria* (see SYMMETRICAL) + -OID.]

sym"met-ro-pho'bi-a, sim'et-ro fō'bi-a, *n.* [Humorous.] Dread or avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, especially as shown in the temple-architecture of the Egyptians and in Japanese art.

We find a remarkable instance of what Sir Gardner Wilkinson has ingeniously called the *symmetrophobia* of the Egyptians. This conceit is bounded on one side by large columns, . . . but on the other side, instead of similar columns we find massive stone pillars.
MARIETTE-BEY *Monuments of Upper Egypt* tr. by A. Mariette, pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 211. TR. & CO. '77.]

[< Gr. *symmetria* (see SYMMETRICAL) + -PHOBIA.]

sym"met-ri-pho'bi-a‡.

sym'met-ry, sim'et-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Due arrangement or balancing of the parts or elements of a whole with reference to one another in making up that whole; relative proportion and harmony; hence, loosely, congruity; consistency; harmony; also, an instance of such arrangement or balancing; as, the *symmetries* of Seneca. **2.** *Esthetics.* The element of beauty in nature or art that results from such arrangement and balancing; perfection of related forms in the making up of a harmonious whole. In its lower form symmetry may involve only repetition, radiation, simple rhythm, or spacing, but in its higher forms it involves distribution, proportion, congruity and harmony, and free balancing of parts in relation to a totality or whole.

Akin to this beauty of proportion is the beauty of *Symmetry*, which is founded more immediately on the relation of the parts to one another. H. N. DAY *Esthetics* § 72, p. 76. [C. C. C. '72.]

3. *Bud.* (1) *Anat. & Zool.* Regular arrangement of parts or organs so that a division will give similar halves; similarity of structure; as, bilateral *symmetry;* radial *symmetry;* serial *symmetry.* Symmetry appears in three forms, **bilateral, radial,** and **serial.** See phrases. (2) *Bot.* Equality of number in the whorls of a flower, as of sepals, petals, etc. See SYMMETRICAL. **4.** *Math.* An arrangement of pairs of points in a general system, such that the set of lines joining them together is divided into equal parts by a line (the **axis of symmetry**), or by a plane (**plane of s.**), or by a point (the **center of s.**). **5.** *Crystal.* The symmetrical distribution of non-parallel but equivalent directions (faces, edges, etc.) in a crystal with reference to certain planes or lines called *planes* or *axes of symmetry.* The *grade of* symmetry is determined by the number of non-parallel equivalent directions which a given crystal possesses. There are only thirty-two crystal classes possible having different grades of symmetry. **6.** [Archaic.] Beauty; fine appearance.

Who marks in church-time others' *symmetry*,
Makes all their beauty his deformity.
HERBERT *The Temple. Church Porch* st. 70.

[< F. *symétrie*, < L. *symmetria*, < Gr. *symmetria;* see SYMMETRICAL.]

Synonyms: agreement, conformity, harmony, order, parity, proportion, regularity, shapeliness. See HARMONY.—**Antonyms:** deformity, discordance, disproportion, shapelessness.

Phrases:—**axial symmetry,** the symmetry produced when to every point or part of a body or figure on one side of a line called the **axis of symmetry** corresponds a like point or part at an equal distance on the other side of the line.—**bilateral s.,** see BILATERAL.—**kinetic s.,** equality of the moments of inertia of a body about all axes through the center of inertia.—**radial s.,** see RADIAL, *a.*, and SYMMETRY, *n.*, 3.—**respective s.,** symmetry in which only the opposite sides are equal.—**right s.,** symmetry in which the lines joining corresponding points are at right angles to the plane or axis of symmetry.—**skew s.,** the symmetry of hemihedral crystals, as of the trapezohedral crystals of quartz.—**s. as to a plane,** the symmetry produced when every point or part on one side of a plane has a corresponding point or part at an equal distance on the other side.

sym'morph", sim'mōrf', *n.* A character differing in form from another or others, but standing for the same notion. Compare HOMOMORPH. [< Gr. *symmorphos*, similar, < *syn,* with, + *morphē,* form.]

sy'mon-fault", *n.* *Geol.* Same as SWELL, 5.

sym"pa-thet'ic, sim"pa-thet'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or attended by sympathy; expressive of sympathy; as, *sympathetic* aid; *sympathetic* verses. **2.** Having a fellow-feeling for or like feelings with another or others; susceptible of sympathy; sympathizing; as, a *sympathetic* person. **3.** Being in accord or harmony; concordant; congenial. **4.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to, dependent upon, or proceeding from sympathy; as, *sympathetic* disturbance of an organ or a part, due to some morbid reaction of another organ primarily diseased. **5.** Suggestive of or acting as if through sympathy (see SYMPATHY, 5); as, *sympathetic* ink.

And fire a mine in China here, With *sympathetic* gunpowder.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 296.

6. *Physics.* Produced, as a vibration, by accumulated impulses from another vibration of the same or harmonic period; of or pertaining to vibrations so produced; exhibiting resonance, as in acoustics, electricity, etc. [< Gr. *sympathētikos*, < *sympatheia,* sympathy, < *syn,* with; and see -PATHY.] **sym"pa-thet'ic-al‡.**

Phrases:—**sympathetic headache,** headache due to disturbance in some other part of the system.—**s. nerve,** a nervous cord, formed of filaments derived from the spinal nerves, that connects a series of ganglia situated on either side of the spine.—**s. nervous system,** the nervous system formed by the sympathetic nerve with its ganglia, the branches which it sends to the viscera, and the plexuses which they form. The sympathetic system embraces (1) a *central part* consisting of a series of ganglia situated each side of the spine and connected by a nervous cord, (2) *nerves* that pass from this chain to the viscera, and (3) *plexuses* formed by these nerves either about the vessels or within the substance of the viscera, which plexuses contain numerous small ganglia.—**s. numbers,** numbers supposed to have a natural tendency to occur together.—**s. powder,** powder formerly supposed to have the property of curing a wound if applied to the weapon inflicting it, or to a piece of the blood-stained garment.—**s. sounds,** sounds produced by sympathetic vibrations.—**s. string,** a musical string vibrated by the vibrations of another string.

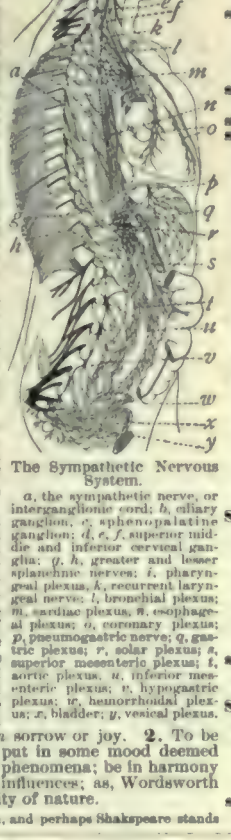

The Sympathetic Nervous System.

a, the sympathetic nerve, or interganglionic cord; *b*, ciliary ganglion; *c*, sphenopalatine ganglion; *d, e, f*, superior middle and inferior cervical ganglia; *g, h*, greater and lesser splanchnic nerves; *i*, pharyngeal plexus, *k*, recurrent laryngeal nerve; *l*, bronchial plexus; *m*, cardiac plexus, *n*, œsophageal plexus; *o*, coronary plexus; *p*, pneumogastric nerve; *q*, gastric plexus; *r*, solar plexus; *s*, superior mesenteric plexus; *t*, aortic plexus, *u*, inferior mesenteric plexus; *v*, hypogastric plexus; *w*, hemorrhoidal plexus; *x*, bladder; *y*, vesical plexus.

sym"pa-thet'ic-al-ly, *adv.*—**sym"pa-thet'i-cism,** *n.* A tendency, especially if excessive or morbid, to sympathize with others.—**sym"pa-thet'i-cus,** *n.* [-CI, -sī *or* -ci, *pl.*] The sympathetic nerve.

sym'pa-thism, sim'pa-thizm, *n.* Direct and instantaneous communication between different persons of subjective sensations, as pain or emotions.

sym'pa-thist, sim'pa-thist, *n.* [Rare.] A sympathizer; also, one susceptible to sympathism.

sym'pa-thize, sim'pa-thīz, *v.* [-THIZED; -THI'ZING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To be affected with feelings corresponding to the feelings of another; feel in consequence of what another feels; share the sentiments or mental states of another: followed by *with* or *in;* as, the true critic must *sympathize with* the author; to *sympathize in* sorrow or joy. **2.** To be stirred to some emotion or put in some mood deemed correspondent with external phenomena; be in harmony with or sensitive to outside influences; as, Wordsworth *sympathized* with the placidity of nature.

There are, however, a few men, and perhaps Shakspeare stands at their head, who truly *sympathize* with something out of themselves. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakspeare* vol. i, lect. ii, p. 66. [B. & SCR. '48.]

3. To be affected in one part in consequence of the condition of another part; suffer sympathetically; as, the head *sympathizes* with the stomach; the eyes *sympathize* with each other.

The digestive organs, unfortunately, are the first to *sympathize* with any mental worry.
N. E. YORKE-DAVIES in *Annals of Hygiene* Sept., '93, p. 534.

4. [Colloq.] To give expression to one's sympathy, as with another's grief or affliction; condole. **5.** To be concordant; agree; harmonize. **6**†. To have similar characters or qualities; be alike.

II†. *t.* **1.** To have or feel sympathy for; share in. **2.** To form or contrive with congruity or consistency. **3.** To correspond or answer to. [< F. *sympathiser*, < L. *sympathia;* see SYMPATHY.] **sym'pa-thise‡.**

Synonyms: see CONSOLE; PITY.
—**sym'pa-thi"zer, sym'pa-thi"ser,** *n.*

sym'pa-thy†, *vi.* To sympathize.

sym'pa-thy, sim'pa-thi, *n.* [-THIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being affected by the state or condition of another with feelings correspondent in kind or correlative with those present in that person; fellow-feeling.

Sympathy is the universal solvent. Nothing is understood without it. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* first series, vol. i, ch. 5, p. 77. [JAS. M.]

2. Specifically, a feeling of compassion for another's sufferings or evils; pity; commiseration; as, *sympathy* for the poor; all misfortune is a claim to *sympathy.* **3.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes persons agreeable to one another; harmony; accord; as, they are in *sympathy* with each other. **4.** *Pathol.* (1) The relation of one organ or part with another more or less remote, through which an unaffected organ or part becomes secondarily disordered from disease existing in some other part without actual transmission of the morbific cause. (2) The quality or state of transmitting certain pathological conditions of one person to others, as in hysteria, gaping, etc. See SYMPATHISM. **5.** That quality of inanimate things by virtue of which they attract, influence, or tend toward one another, or are supposed to do so; affinity; a sense once much used in alchemy and astrology; as, the *sympathy* of the lodestone for iron; the *sympathy* of the adjective for the noun. **6.** *Physics.* A relation between two bodies such that the vibration of one causes a sympathetic vibration of the other. **7**†. Correspondence; agreement; also, suggestive association. [< L. *sympathia.* < Gr. *sympatheia;* see SYMPATHETIC.]

Synonyms: see BENEVOLENCE; PITY.—**Prepositions:** sympathy *with* another *in* joy or grief; sympathy *for* the needy *in* their distress; sympathy *between* kindred spirits.

sym'phan†, *vi.* To play on a symphan.

sym'phan†, *n.* Same as SYMPHONY, 3.

sym-pho'ni-a, sim-fō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** Same as SYMPHONY, 1. **2.** In ancient Greek music, concord; consonance. **3**†. Same as SYMPHONY, 3. [L., < Gr. *symphōnia;* see SYMPHONION.]

sym-phon'ic, sim-fon'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by symphony; symphonious. **2.** *Mus.* Pertaining to or resembling a symphony. **3.** Of the same sound, as words; homonymous. **sym"phonet'ic‡.**—**symphonic poem,** an orchestral composition in symphonic style, illustrating a poetic story or idea, but not divided into separate movements.

sym-pho'ni-on, sim-fō'ni-on, *n.* A former musical instrument combining the characters of the pianoforte and the harmonium. [< Gr. *symphōnia,* symphony, < *syn,* together, + *phōnē,* sound.]

sym-pho'ni-ous, sim-fō'ni-us, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Marked by symphony; characterized by harmony of sound.

And Echo sounds her soft *symphonious* shell.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 1, l. 24.

2. Pertaining to a symphony; symphonic.

sym'pho-nist, sim'fo-nist, *n.* One who composes symphonies.

sym'pho-nize†, *vi.* To be in harmony. **sym'pho-nise†.**

sym'pho-ny, sim'fo-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds, whether vocal, instrumental, or both: used figuratively of concord, harmony, or agreeable blending of any kind; as, *symphonies* in gray; a lyric *symphony* of Tennyson.

Symphonies in dancing, *symphonies* in canoes on still water behind guardian reefs, . . . *symphonies* spoken in prayer to God by great congregations.
E. E. HALE *Ten Times One Is Ten* ch. 7, p. 114. [R. BROS. '71.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A sonata for orchestra. (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude; a ritornelle.

Symphonies, up to the 17th century, were instrumental passages thrown into relief in works where interest centered chiefly in the vocalization. The development of orchestral overtures and ritornelli gave rise to that highest form of instrumental composition now known as the symphony. Bach, Haydn, and Beethoven raised this style of music to distinct and classic form, in which there were three movements, allegro, andante, and scherzo, to which later composers added others. The greatest modern symphonists are Schumann and Brahms. Liszt gave himself more freedom of form and movement, calling his productions **symphonic poems.** See SONATA.

3†. One of several distinct musical instruments, as the virginal, hurdy-gurdy, or bagpipe. **sym"pho-nye'†.** [< F. *symphonie*, < L. *symphonia;* see SYMPHONIA.]

Sym"phor-i-car'pos, sim'for-i-cär'pes, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the honeysuckle family (*Caprifoliaceæ*), having oval, short-petioled downy leaves, and short clusters of white or rose-colored flowers followed by fleshy white or red berries. The best-known are the coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*), the wolfberry (*S. occidentalis*), and the widely cultivated snowberry (*S. racemosus*). [< Gr. *symphoreō* (see SYMPHORICARPOUS) + *karpos,* fruit.] **Sym"phor-i-car'pus‡.**

sym"phor-i-car'pous, sim'for-i-cär'pus, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing several fruits clustered together. [< Gr. *symphoreō* (< *syn,* together, + *pherō,* yield) + *karpos,* fruit.]

Sym'phy-la, sim'fi-la, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order or suborder of insects related to typical *Thysanura*, but resembling chilopods and having many abdominal legs, as *Scolopendrellidæ.* [< Gr. *symphylos,* of the same race, < *syn,* together, + *phylon,* clan, < *phyō,* produce.]—**sym'phy-lous,** *a.*

sym'phy-note, sim'fi-nōt, *a.* *Conch.* Soldered together at the hinge, as the valves of some river-mussels.

[< Gr. *symphyēs*, growing together (< *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow), + *nōton*, back.]

symphyo-. Derived from Greek *symphyomai* (< *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow): a combining form.—**sym″phy-o-ceph′a-lus,** *n.* A double monster united at the head.—**sym″phy-o-gen′e-sis,** *n. Bot.* The production of an organ or part by the union of elements previously separate.—**sym″phy-o-ge-net′ic,** *a.*—**sym″phy-o-stem′o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having united stamens; monadelphous. **sym″phy-stem′o-nous‡.**

sym′phy-sis, sim′fi-sis, *n.* [-SES, -sīz *or* -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) The union of two parts of the skeleton, either by growing together (**synostosis**) or by the intervention of cartilage (**synchondrosis**); also, the place of union of such parts; as, the *symphysis* pubis. See illus. under PELVIS. (2) The union of parts normally separate. **2.** *Bot.* The coalescence or union of similar parts. [< Gr. *symphysis*, union, < *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow.]

—**symphysis menti, s. of the jaw,** or **s. mandibulæ,** the point of union of the two halves of the lower jaw on the median line.

—**sym-phys′e-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of symphysis or a symphysis. **sym′phy-sal‡; sym-phys′i-al‡; sym-phys′i-an‡.**—**symphysian angle,** see CRANIOMETRY.—**sym-phys′e-o-tome,** *n. Surg.* A knife especially adapted for the Sigaultian operation of cutting the pubic symphysis to facilitate labor.—**sym-phys″e-ot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting through a symphysis, especially the symphysis pubis, to facilitate delivery when passage of the fetus is impossible without artificial intervention. **sym-phys″i-ot′o-my‡; sym″phys-ot′o-my‡.**

A Sympiesometer (def. 2).

h, vessel containing hydrogen gas; *o*, colored oil, rising in the glass column to meet the gas; *t*, thermometer for use in making corrections.

sym″pi-es-om′e-ter, sim′pi-es-em′e-tėr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current by the heights of fluid-level in two partially submerged curved tubes the upright parts of which are in a plane in line with the direction of the current, the submerged ends being placed, the one toward and the other away from the direction from which the current flows. **2.** A barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is exerted directly on a short column of oil or similar liquid, causing compression of a portion of air or gas enclosed in the tube above the liquid: highly sensitive, but liable to derangement and large inaccuracies. [< Gr. *sympiesis*, compression (< *syn*, together, + *piezō*, squeeze), + *metron*, measure.] **sym″pi-ez-om′e-ter‡.**

sym′plo-ce, sim′plo-sē *or* -sē, *n. Old Rhet.* The repetition of a word or expression at the beginning and of another at the end of successive clauses. [< Gr. *symplokē*, intertwining, < *syn*, together, + *plekō*, twine.]

sym′pode, sim′pōd, *n. Bot.* Same as SYMPODIUM.

sym-po′di-a, sim-pō′di-ą, *n. Terat.* Same as SYMPUS.

sym-po′di-al, sim-pō′di-al, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a sympodium.—**sym-po′di-al-ly,** *adv.*

sym-po′di-um, sim-pō′di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A false axis or stem morphologically made up of a series of superposed branches imitating a simple stem. [< SYM- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **sym′pode‡.**

A Sympodium.

a, a tendril (the true stem) of a grape-vine, pushed out of place by a branch (*b*) which has assumed the functions of a stem until the tip (the tendril *c*) is thrust out of the direct line of growth by the budding branch (*d*).

Finally, the terminal bud of a foliage-shoot, together with its growing-point, may periodically die off, the next lateral bud continuing the growth of the previous axis; in this way are formed *sympodia*, the stem of the Lime being an example.

J. VON SACHS *Physiology of Plants* tr. by H. M. Ward, lect. xxviii, p. 466. [CL. P. '87.]

sym-po′si-ac, sim-pō′zi-ac. **1.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or occurring at a symposium: specifically denoting convivial catches, glees, etc. [< L. *symposiacus*, < Gr. *symposiakos*, < *symposion*, symposium, < *syn*, together, + *pinō*, drink.] **sym-po′si-al‡.**

sym-po′si-ac, *n.* A symposium.

sym-po′si-arch, sim-pō′zi-ȧrc, *n.* The master or director of an ancient Greek symposium; hence, the master of a feast; a toast-master; familiarly, a ruling spirit of a social or convivial company. [< Gr. *symposiarchēs*, < *symposion* (see SYMPOSIAC) + *archō*, rule.]

sym-po′si-ast, sim-pō′zi-ast, *n.* [Colloq.] A member of a drinking-party. [< Gr. *symposion;* see SYMPOSIAC.]

sym-po′si-um, sim-pō′zi-um, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A drinking together; a conversational feast or banquet.

Among the ancient Greeks the symposium followed the dinner, and was characterized by the drinking of wine mixed with water, by intellectual or entertaining conversation, and by music, dancing, and other amusements.

The *symposium* was the intellectual side of the feast. It consisted of general conversation, riddles, and convivial songs rendered to the accompaniment of the lyre passed from hand to hand.

MYERS *Outlines Anc. Hist.* pt. i, § 2, ch. 13, p. 353. [GINN & CO.]

2. Hence, a collection of comments or opinions brought together; especially, several brief essays or articles on the same subject by different writers, as in a magazine. [L., < Gr. *symposion;* see SYMPOSIAC.] **sym-po′si-on‡.**

symp′tom, simp′tom *or* -tum, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A functional or vital phenomenon of disease; any perceptible change in any organ or function due to morbid conditions or to morbific influence, especially when regarded as an aid in diagnosis. *Symptoms* differ from *signs* in the diagnosis of disease in that the former are functional phenomena, while the latter are incidental or experimental.

2. That which serves to point out the existence of something else; any sign, token, or indication.

It may be deemed a *symptom* of wanting a thorough love of truth, when a man overrates, as much as when he overlooks, the difficulties he deals with. HALLAM *Literature of Europe* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 131. [SH. & CO. '63.]

[< F. *symptôme*, < Gr. *symptōma;* see SYMPTOMATIZE.]

Synonyms; see MARK‡; SIGN.

—**symp′tom-group″,** *n.* A group of symptoms that occur together frequently. **s.-complex‡.**

symp″to-mat′ic, simp′to-mat′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a symptom or symptoms; indicative; as, a *symptomatic* fever; fever is *symptomatic* of inflammation. **2.** According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases. [< F. *symptomatique*, < Gr. *symptōmatikos*, < *symptōma(t-)*; see SYMPTOMATIZE.] **symp″to-mat′ic-al‡.**

—**symp″to-mat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

symp′to-ma-tize, simp′to-mą-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI′ZING.] To be a symptom of; indicate by symptoms; indicate. [< Gr. *symptōma(t-)*, symptom, < *syn*, with, + *piptō*, fall.]

symp″to-ma-tol′o-gy, simp′to-mą-tel′o-ji, *n. Med.* The branch of pathology that has for its object the observation and classification of symptoms. [< Gr. *symptōma(t-)* (see SYMPTOMATIZE) + -OLOGY.] **symp″to-mol′o-gy‡.**—**symp″to-mat″o-log′ic-al,** *a.*—**symp″to-mat″o-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

symp-to′sis, simp-tō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci. **2.** *Gram.* A coming together of vowels. **3.** *Pathol.* The gradual collapse or wasting away of the whole body or of a part. [< F. *symptose*, < Gr. *symptōsis*, meeting, < *syn*, together, + *piptō*, fall.]

sym′pus, sim′pus, *n.* [SYM′PI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having the lower extremities grown together. [< Gr. *sympous*, with the feet together, < *syn*, together, + *pous*, foot.]

syn-, *prefix.* With. [< L. *syn-*, < Gr. *syn-*, < *syn*, with. Before certain consonants *syn-* becomes *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*.] —**syn-ac′my,** *n. Bot.* The simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synanthesis. Compare HETERACMY. **syn-ac′me‡.**—**syn-ac′mic,** *a.*—**syn-ac′ral,** *a.* Having a common vertex, as faces of a polyhedron.—**syn″a-del′phic,** *a.* Acting or working together, as members or organs of a body; concurrent.—**syn″a-del′phite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to greasy-lustered, brownish-black to black, hydrous manganese-aluminum arsenate ($H_2Mn_2(Al,Mn)_2As_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—**syn″œr-e′ma,** *n.* A wrinkled or rugose condition of the skin.—**syn″es-the′si-a,** *n.* Same as SYNESTHESIA.—**syn-æ′tion,** *n.* A morbific cause cooperating with some other in producing disease.—**syn-al′gi-a,** *n.* Sympathetic pain transmitted to a remote organ through associated relation, as lockjaw from a wound in the foot.—**syn-al″lag-mat′ic,** *a.* Mutually or reciprocally obligatory.—**Syn-al″lax-i′næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of dendrocolaptoid birds with tail-feathers soft, tarsi and bill short. Compare illus. under OVEN-BIRD. **Syn″al-lax′is,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn-al′lax-in(e,** *a. & n.*—**syn″a-mœ′ba,** *n.* A community of ameboid organisms.—**Syn″an-ci′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scorpænoidean fishes, especially those with prominent orbits and separated gill-openings. **Syn-an′ci-a,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn″an-ci′id,** *n.*—**syn-an′ci-oid,** *a. & n.*—**syn-an′gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The boat-shaped sorus composed of confluent sporangia in marattiaceous ferns. **2.** An arterial trunk; specifically, the terminal part of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. **syn′angel‡.**—**syn-an′gi-al,** *a.*—**syn″an-the′sis,** *n. Bot.* The simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synacmy.—**syn-an′thous,** *a.* **1.** Having the flowers and leaves developed at the same time. **2.** Synanthic.—**syn-an′throse″,** *n. Chem.* A variety of sugar ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) from dahlia and other tubers. See SUGAR.—**syn-an′thy,** *n. Bot.* The adhesion of two or more flowers that are normally free.—**syn-an′thic,** *a.*—**syn′a-phe,** *n. Gr. Mus.* The conjunction of two tetrachords—**syn-aph′i-pod,** *n. Crust.* An appendage to a mandible; a palp.—**Syn″a-pho-bran′chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of enchelycephalous eels with gill-openings partly united and branchiostegals short. **Syn″a-pho-bran′chus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn″a-pho-bran′chid,** *n.*—**syn″a-pho-bran′choid,** *a. & n.*—**syn″a-phy″me-i′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva membrane of the eye.—**syn-ap′tase,** *C. E.* (**syn′ap-tase,** *I. W.*), *n.* Same as EMULSIN.—**syn-ap′te,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A form of supplicatory prayer; a litany.—**Syn-ap′te-ra,** *n. pl.* A superorder of insects including the *Thysanura*, *Collembola*, and *Symphyla*.—**syn-ap′te-rous,** *a.*—**syn″ap-tic′u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] One of the transverse calcareous bars that pass between the septa of a coral, as in fungiids.—**syn″ap-tic′u-lar,** *a.*—**Syn-ap′ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of apodous apneumonous holothurians, especially those with digitate tentacles and anchor-like calcareous bodies in the skin.—**syn-ap′toid,** *n.*—**Syn-ap″to-sau′ri-a,** *n. pl.* A superorder of reptiles, especially those having the quadrate united with the cranium by suture and one postorbital bar on each side: including *Theromora*, *Plesiosauria*, *Ichthyopterygia*, and *Testudinata*.—**syn-ap″to-sau′ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**syn-ap′ty-chus,** *n.* [-CHI, *pl.*] An aptychus of two fused pieces.—**syn″ar-te′sis,** *n.* A fastening or joining together; a close union; intimate connection.—**syn″ar-tet′ic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Metrically continuous, or having the same rhythm throughout, as verse.—**syn″ar-thro′di-al,** *a.* Joined together so as to permit of no motion, as bones united by suture.—**syn″ar-thro′di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**syn′a-scete,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A friend or associate of a monk; a fellow ascetic.—**Syn″as-cid′i-æ,** *n. pl. Ascid.* The composite ascidians.—**syn″a-throi′sis,** *n.* An abnormal accumulation of blood in an organ; congestion. **syn″a-throis′mus‡.**—**syn″au-gei′a,** *n.* The part of any planetary surface where the sun is wholly visible above the horizon.—**syn-au′li-a,** *n. Gr. Mus.* A composition for flutes.—**syn″ax-a′ri-on,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A lesson from lives of the saints read as part of a service; also, a book containing such lessons. **syn-ax′ar‡; syn-ax′a-ry‡.**—**Syn″ax-id′e-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of trichobranchiate macrurans having second antennæ without scaphocerites, and without chelate pereiopods, including *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ*.—**syn″ax-id′e-an,** *a. & n.*—**syn-ax′is,** *n. Ch. Hist.* A congregation assembled for public worship, especially for celebrating the Lord's Supper.—**Syn-bran′chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of eel-like fishes, especially ichthyocephalous *Symbranchia* with 4 branchiferous arches. **Syn-bran′chus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn-bran′chid,** *n.*—**syn-bran′choid,** *a. & n.*—**syn-can′thus,** *n.* Morbid adhesion between the eyeball and its surrounding parts.—**Syn-car′i-des,** *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous suborder of malacostracous crustaceans without a carapace and with a dorsal arch of 7 thoracic segments, and schizopodous appendages.—**syn″ca-rid′e-an,** *a. & n.*—**syn-ceph′a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A monster having a double body united at the head.—**syn-cer′e-brum,** *n.* A compound brain, as in insects.—**syn-cer′e-bral,** *a.*—**syn-chil′i-a,** *n.* Congenital imperforation of the lips; syncleisis.—**syn″chon-dro′sis,** *n. Anat.* A joining of two bones, nearly or quite immovable, in which the articulating surfaces are united by intervening cartilage, as in the spinal vertebræ, the symphysis pubis, etc. See illus. under JOINT.—**syn″chon-dro′si-al,** *a.*—**syn″chon-drot′o-my,** *n.* The operation of dividing bony parts connected by cartilage; symphyseotomy.—**syn″cho-re′sis,** *n. Rhet.* Concession for the purpose of retort, or to preclude an objection.—**syn′chy-sis,** *n.* A disease of the eye characterized by sparkling flakes appearing in the field of vision: due to cholesterin floating in the vitreous humor. **syn′chi-sis‡.**—**syn-clit′ic,** *a. Obstet.* Pertaining to synclitism; without lateral obliquity or flexion: opposed to *enclitic*.—**syn-clit′i-cism,** *n.* The lateral turning of the fetal head in a natural presentation at childbirth, thus bringing the cranial planes into parallelism with the planes of the maternal pelvis. **syn′clit-ism‡.**—**syn′clo-nus,** *n.* A chronic simultaneous spasm of several muscles; convulsion.—**synclonus ballismus,** trembling palsy; chorea.—**Syn″co-ryn′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of tubulariidean hydroids with a coryniform trophosome and medusiform planoblasts, generally united with *Corynidæ*. **Syn-cor′y-ne,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn″co-ryn′id,** *n.*—**syn-cor′y-noid,** *a.*—**syn-cot″y-led′on-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having coherent cotyledons.—**syn″cran-te′ri-an,** *a.* Having the back teeth continuous with the front, as certain serpents.—**syn-det′ic,** *a.* Serving to unite or connect; connective; copulative; opposed to *asyndetic*. **syn-det′ic-al‡.**—**syn-det′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**syn′dro-me,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A concurrence of anything. **2.** The concurring aggregate of symptoms manifested in diseases.—**syn″e-chi′a,** *C. W.*[2] (**syn-e′chi-a,** *W.*[1]), *n.* Morbid adhesion between the iris and the cornea (**synechia anterior**), or between the iris and the crystalline lens (**synechia posterior**).—**syn-ec″pho-ne′sis,** *n.* Same as SYNERESIS.—**syn-ec′tic,** *a.* **1.** Connecting or holding together things of different nature. **2.** *Math.* Continuous, finite, and uniform: said of a function.—**syn″ec-tic′i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being synectic.—**Syn″en-tog′na-thi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a closed air-bladder, spineless fins, and united lower pharyngeals: including flying-fishes and garfishes.—**syn-en′tog-nath,** *a. & n.*—**syn″en-tog′na-thous,** *a.*—**syn″es-the′si-a,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* Translated sensation; sensation produced at a point different from the point of stimulation. **2.** *Pathol.* Same as SYNALGIA. **syn″æs-the′si-a‡.**—**syn′e-sthere,** *n.* A tree-porcupine (genus *Synetheres*).—**Syn-eth″e-ri′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An American subfamily of hystricoid rodents with rooted molars, complete clavicles, and tail mostly prehensile; American porcupines. **Syn-eth′e-res,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn-eth′e-rin(e,** *a. & n.*—**syn″e-zi′sis,** *n.* Congenital closure of an organ. **syn″i-ze′sis‡.**—**syn-gen′ic,** *a.* Congenital; as, a *syngenic* disease.—**syn′ge-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless or white, hydrous calcium-potassium sulfate ($H_2CaK_2S_2O_9$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—**Syng′na-tha,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with a tubular mouth and no ventrals, including pipefishes and sea-horses.—**syng′nath,** *n.*—**Syng-nath′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of lophobranchiate fishes, especially *Syngnathi* with a long straight body and non-prehensile tail; pipefishes. See illus. under PIPEFISH. **Syng′na-thus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syng-nath′id,** *n.*—**syng′na-thoid,** *a. & n.*—**syng′na-thous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syngnathi* or the *Syngnathidæ*.—**syn″go-nid′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A cluster or agglomeration of gonidia.—**syn″go-nim′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A cluster or agglomeration of gonimia.—**syn′graph,** *n. Canon Law.* An instrument of writing executed under hand and seal of all the parties thereto, originally in duplicates, having an intermediate word cut in two, instead of indentations. See INDENTURE, 1.—**syn′i-dro′sis,** *n.* A concomitant or concurrent sweating.—**syn″neu-ro′sis,** *n.* Same as SYNDESMOSIS.—**syn′o-cha,** *n.* Inflammatory continued fever; general inflammation; as, *synocha* rheumatica (acute rheumatism).—**syn′o-chal,** *a.*—**syn′o-choid,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling synocha; as, *synochoid* fever.—**syn′o-chus,** *n.* Continued fever, partaking of the characteristics of both inflammatory and typhus fever; mixed fever.—**syn′o-cil,** *n. Spong.* A cone-like aggregate of multipolar cells, each with a long filament, supposed to function as an eye.—**syn-oc′re-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having stipules united on the opposite side of the stem, embracing it in a sheath, as in the knotweed, smartweed, and other plants of the buckwheat family.—**Syn″o-don′ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially those with supramaxillaries aborted and no phosphorescent or pearly spots: including the lizard-fishes. **Syn′o-dus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**syn″o-don′tid,** *n.*—**syn″o-don′toid,** *a. & n.*—**syn′o-mo-sy,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A political club or body of oath-bound partizans; hence, a secret brotherhood bound by oath; a conspiracy.—**syn″oph-thal′mi-a,** *n.* Same as CYCLOPIA‡. **syn″oph-thal′mus‡.**—**syn-oph′y-ty,** *n. Bot.* The adhesion of two or more embryos in a seed.—**syn″os-to′sis,** *n. Anat.* Same as SYNOSTEOSIS.—**syn″os-tot′ic,** *a.*—**syn-o′ti-a,** *n.* A form of monstrosity in which the ears are united.—**syn-o′tus,** *n.* A double monster united above the umbilicus, with the ears placed opposite to the face.—**syn″o-vi′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**syn-pel′mous,** *a.* Same as SYMPELMOUS.—**syn″sar-co′sis,** *n.* Same as SYSSARCOSIS.—**syn-sep′al-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having united sepals; gamosepalous.—**syn′sperm-y,** *n. Bot.* The union of two or more seeds normally free.—**syn-tag′ma-tite,** *n. Mineral.* The pure aluminous orthosilicate molecule, used to explain the composition of certain amphiboles.—**syn″te-cop′y-ra,** *n.* Hectic fever attended with emaciation. **syn-tec″ty-cop′y-ra‡.**—**syn-tec′tic,** *a.* Consumptive; wasting. **syn-tec′tic-al‡.**—**syn″te-re′sis,** *n. Med.* Prophylactic or preventive treatment while in health; hygiene.—**syn″te-ret′ic,** *a.* Relating to prophylactic or preventive treatment against disease.—**syn″te-ret′ics,** *n.* The doctrine and treatment for prevention of disease; hygiene.—**syn-tex′is,** *n.* A decline of bodily tone; a wasting away of the body; consumption.—**syn′theme,** *n. Math.* A system of groups comprising every individual of another set taken any given number of times.—**syn′the-na,** *n.* A variety of epilepsy attended by burning pain of the stomach and griping of the bowels.—**syn-ther′mal,** *a.* Having the same temperature.—**syn′thro-nus,** *n. Gr. Ch.* An arrangement of seats behind the altar, together with and surmounted by the throne of the bishop.—**syn′to-my,** *n.* [Rare.] Brevity; conciseness. **syn-to′mi-a‡.**—**syn″to-no-lyd′i-an,** *a.* Same as HYPOLYDIAN. See MODE, 8.—**Syn-trem′a-ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of geophilous pulmonates with the genital orifices confounded or contiguous, including *Helicidæ*, *Limacidæ*, and most others.—**syn-trem′a-tous,** *a.*—**syn-trip′sis,** *n. Surg.* The comminution or crushing of a bone into fragments. **syn-trim′ma‡.**—**syn′tro-phus,** *n.* A hereditary ailment; disease which has grown up with a person.—**syn′tro-phy,** *n.* Agreement, as in combination, coincidence, or coördination.—**syn-trop′ic,** *a. Anat.* Turning or pointing in the same direction so as to form a series of similar parts, as the vertebræ.—**syn-typ′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the same type. **syn-ty′pous‡.**—**syn-typ′i-cism,** *n.* The character or state of being syntypic.—**Syn-zi″pho-su′ra,** *n. pl. Crust.* A Silurian suborder of merostomes having the head a solid plate with a median lobe, mostly free abdominal segments, and a telson.—**syn-zi″pho-su′ran,** *a. &*

n.— **syn-zyg'i-a**, *n.* The point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Treas. of Bot.*

syn-æ're-sis, *n.* Same as SYNERESIS.

syn'a-gog, *n.* Synagogue. PHIL. SOC.

syn'a-gogue, sin'a-gog, *n.* **1.** A building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction. **2.** A Jewish congregation or assemblage for religious instruction and observances, usually conducting services according to a prescribed ritual, and having an organization similar to a Christian church; hence, a meeting or congregation of early Jewish Christians. **3.** [S-] A traditional Jewish council, composed of probably 120 members, established after the Babylonian captivity. **Great Synagogue‡.**

The *Great Synagogue* plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition: it is represented as a permanent council, under the presidency of Ezra, wielding supreme authority over the Jewish nation; . . . we now know that the whole idea . . . is pure fiction. W. R. SMITH *Old Testament in Jewish Church* lect. vi, p. 156. [BL. '81.]

4. [Rare.] Any assemblage of men. [F., < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. *synagōgē*, < *syn*, together, + *agō*, lead.]

—syn"a-gog'ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a synagogue. **syn'a-gog-al‡.—syn'a-gogu-ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Inordinately zealous for the synagogue; fanatical.

syn"a-le'pha, sin"a-li'fa, *n. Gram.* The union or blending into a single syllable of two successive vowels of different syllables; especially, the suppression of a final vowel or diphthong before one at the beginning of the following word; as, *th' Omnipotent* for *the Omnipotent*. [< L. *synalephe*, < Gr. *synaliphē*, unite, < *syn*, together, — *aliphō*, anoint.] **syn"a-le'phe‡; syn"a-lœ'pha‡; syn"a-lœ'phe‡.**

syn'a-mur, sin'a-mur, *n. Her.* A dark reddish-brown tincture. Called also *sanguine* and *murrey*.

Syn"an-the're-æ, sin"an-thi're-i *or* -thē're-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A former order of plants now called *Compositæ*. [< SYN- + ANTHER.] **Syn-an'ther-æ‡. -syn-an"ther-ol'o-gy**, *n. Bot.* The study of plants of the order *Compositæ* (formerly *Synantheræ*). **-syn-an"ther-o-log'ic-al**, *a.* **—syn-an"ther-ol'o-gist**, *n.* **—syn-an'ther-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens cohering by their anthers, as in the *Compositæ*; syngenesious. **sym"phyan'ther-ous‡.**

syn-an'thous, syn-an'throse, etc. See SYN-.

syn-an'thrin, sin-an'thrin, *n. Chem.* Same as INULIN. [< SYNANTHERÆ.]

syn"a-phe'a, } sin"a-fi'a *or* -fē'a, -fai'a, *n. Anc. Pros.*
syn"a-phei'a, } **1.** Continuous flow or connection between one colon and another of a metrical period or system. **2.** Such a connection between the last syllable of one verse and the first of the next that the former is made long by position, or cut off by synalepha or ecthlipsis. [< LL. *synaphia*, < Gr. *synapheia*, < *syn*, together, + *haptō*, unite.]

Syn-ap'ta, sin-ap'ta, *n. Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Synaptidæ*. **2.** [s-] [-TÆ, *pl.*] A transparent holothurian of this or a related genus, as the European *Synapta digitata* or *S. girardi*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See illus. under ANCORA.

The *Synaptæ* move through the mud and collect around themselves the sand tube in which they are encased. ELIZABETH C. AND A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies, Holothurians* p. 95. [T. & F. '65.]

[< Gr. *synaptos*, continuous, < *syn*, together, + *haptō*, unite.]

syn'ar-chy, sin'ār-ki, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] **1.** A government administered by two or more persons ruling jointly, such as father and son. **2.** A participation by the people in the government.

Hamarchy, then, signifies something entirely different from the ancient *synarchy*, which merely denoted a government in which the people had a share together with the rulers proper.

F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 354. [L. '75.]

[< Gr. *synarchia*, < *syn*, together, + *archō*, reign.]

syn"ar-thro'di-al, Syn"as-cid'i-æ, etc. See SYN-.

syn"ar-thro'sis, sin'ār thrō'sis, *n.* [-SES, -sēz, *or* -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A joint that permits no motion between the parts articulated. **2.** *Echin.* A close suture in a crinoid calyx. [< Gr. *synarthrōsis*, < *syn*, together, + *arthrōn*, socket.]

syn'as-try, sin'as-tri, *I. W. Wr.* (si-nas'tri, *C. E.*), *n. Astrol.* A conjunction of stellar positions, or houses, as exerting similarity of influence over one's fortune.

Born in the same day of the month and hour of the day with the Queen but two years before her birth, the supposed *synastry* of their destinies might partly account, in that age of astrological superstition, for the influence which he, Earl of Leicester, perpetually exerted. MOTLEY *Netherlands* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 365. [H. '68.]

[< Gr. *synastria*, < *syn*, together, + *astron*; see ASTRAL.] **syn-as'tri-a‡.**

syn'carp, sin'cārp, *n. Bot.* **1.** An aggregate fruit composed of several more or less coherent carpels, as in the blackberry, or a multiple fruit, as in the fig. **2.** Same as ÆTHALIUM. [< SYN- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] **syn-car'pi-um‡** [-PI-A, *pl.*].

—syn-car'pous, *a.*—**syn'carp-y**, *n. Bot.* The union of the normally free pistils of a flower.

syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic, sin-cat"e-gor'e mat'ic, *a. Logic.* Pertaining to words that can form only parts of terms, as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions: opposed to *categorematic*.

Words . . . such as adverbs, prepositions, and nouns not in the nominative case, can only form part of a term, and are said to be *syncategorematic*. MCCOSH *Logic* pt. i, § 2, p. 7. [C. & BROS. '71.]

A term is **transcategorematic** when it represents a purely abstract, universal, and transcendental concept; **categorematic**, when it denotes an existence or an existing being; **syncategorematic**, when it expresses an attribute or property of an existing being as susceptible of generalization. [< Gr. *synkategorēmatikos*, < *syn*, together, + *kata-gorēma*; see CATEGOREM.]

—syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic, *n.* A syncategorematic word. **—syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn-ceph'a-lus, syn-cer'e-brum, etc. See SYN-.

syn'chro-nal, sin'cro-nal, *a.* Same as SYNCHRONOUS.

syn'chro-nal, *n.* One of two or more events happening simultaneously.

syn'chrone, sin'crōn, *n. Math.* The locus of points attained at any given moment by particles sliding from a fixed point along a family of curves. [< Gr. *synchronos*, contemporaneous, < *syn*, together, + *chronos*, time.]

syn"chro-ne'i-ty, sin'cro-nē'i-ti, *n.* Synchronism; specifically (*Geol.*), supposed coincidence in the time of formation: said of strata.

syn-chron'ic, sin-cron'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to synchronism; synchronous: specifically noting any system, as in telegraphy, having for its object the duplication at separated stations of definite mechanical movements.

syn-chron'ic-al‡.—syn-chron'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

syn'chro-nism, sin'cro-nizm, *n.* **1.** The state of being synchronous; coincidence in time of different events or phenomena; simultaneousness.

We are driven to aid our recollection by arbitrary *synchronisms*. E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* second series, essay i, p. 5. [MACM. '80.]

2. A tabular grouping of historic personages or events according to their dates. **3.** In art, representation in the same picture of events having differing dates. [< F. *synchronisme*, < Gr. *synchronismos*, < *synchronos*; see SYNCHRONE.]

syn"chro-nis'tic, sin"cro-nis'tic, *a.* Characterized by synchronism; occurring synchronously. **syn"chro-nis'tic-al‡.—syn"chro-nis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn"chro-ni-za'tion, sin'cro-ni-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of synchronizing, or the state of being synchronized; a bringing into coincidence in time; a keeping time; as, the *synchronization* of events or of chronometers. **2.** The state of being synchronous; simultaneous occurrence of different events; synchronism. **syn"chro-ni-sa'tion‡.**

syn'chro-nize, sin'cro-naiz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make coincident in time or contemporaneous; assign the same date to.

He has *synchronized* heroes who flourished in two distant periods. LADY SYDNEY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* vol. i, letter xi, p. 184. [P. M. H. '67.]

2. To make agree in keeping time; regulate (as a clock) by means of a synchronizer.

II. *i.* To concur in point of time; coincide as to date. [< Gr. *synchronizō*, < *synchronos*; see SYNCHRONE.]

syn'chro-nise‡.

syn'chro-ni"zer, sin'cro-nai"zer, *n.* **1.** One who or that which synchronizes; as, a *synchronizer* of history or of machines. **2.** Specifically, a mechanism for making clocks keep the same time.

An Electric Clock-synchronizer.

When, by the true time, the second hand should point, say to 60, an electric impulse may be sent to the electromagnet *m*, causing it to attract the armature *a*, and pulling the cord *ac* which sets the hand to its proper place.

syn'chro-ni"ser‡.

syn"chro-nol'o-gy, sin'cro-nol'o-ji, *n.* Comparative chronology; systematic arrangement of contemporaneous events in order of their dates. [< Gr. *synchronos* (see SYNCHRONE) + -LOGY.]

syn'chro-nous, sin'cro-nus, *a.* **1.** Occurring at the same time; coincident; simultaneous, as events. **2.** Having all corresponding parts in the same time: happening at the same rate; as, *synchronous* oscillations. [< L. *synchronus*, < Gr. *synchronos*; see SYNCHRONE.] **—synchronous curve**, same as SYNCHRONE.

—syn'chro-nous-ly, *adv.*—**syn'chro-nous-ness**, *n.* The state or character of being synchronous.

syn'chro-ny, sin'cro-ni, *n.* [Rare.] Same as SYNCHRONISM.

Syn-chyt'ri-um, sin-kit'ri-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of organisms commonly included with chytridiaceous fungi, but relegated by some authors to the animal kingdom. The swarm-spore changes into a plasmodium within the host-cell; this becomes invested with a thick wall and changes into a resting sporangium or becomes a mother-cell within which swarm-sporangia are produced. All are parasitic in the cells of living plants, and many form small epidermal warts or galls. [< SYN- + Gr. *chytrion*, dim. of *chytra*, pot.]

—syn-chyt"ri-a'ceous, *a.*

syn'ci-put, *n.* Same as SINCIPUT.

syn-clas'tic, sin-clas'tic, *a. Math.* Having the same kind of curvature in all directions; concave or convex in every direction: said of a surface, and opposed to *anticlastic*. [< SYN- + Gr. *klastos*, broken, < *klaō*, break.]

syn-cli'nal, sin-clī'nal, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (sin'cli-nal, *C.*[2] *W.*[2]), *a.* Sloping downward on each side toward a common line or point; specifically, in geology, dipping downward on each side toward the axis of the fold: said of strata: opposed to *anticlinal*.

In folded strata, the layers bend upward and downward successively; the upward is an anticlinal flexure, . . . and the downward a *synclinal*. DANA *Geology* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 95. [I. & CO. '80.]

syn-cli'nal-ly‡.—synclinal axis, the line or plane at which the slopes of a synclinal fold meet, or its line of direction; also, rarely, a synclinal fold. Compare ANTICLINAL. **—s. line**, the synclinal axis. **—s. mountain**, a mountain whose strata dip from opposite sides toward its center. **—s. valley**, a valley lying in a synclinal flexure.

syn-cli'nal, *n.* A synclinal flexure, or a synclinal axis: a topographic feature of synclinal structure.

syn'cline, sin'cloin, *C.* (sin-cloin', *W.*), *n. Geol.* Same as SYNCLINAL: now used preferably as the noun.

Where strata . . . dip towards an axis, forming a trough or basin, it is called a *Syncline*, or synclinal axis. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iv, pt. iv, p. 517. [MACM. '82.]

[< Gr. *synklinō*, bend together, < *syn*, together, + *klinō*, bend.]

syn"cli-no'ri-um, sin"cli-nō'ri-um, *n. Geol.* A mountainous district supposed to have existed originally as a geosynclinal, the down-curved beds of which were afterward folded into one or more ridges, the general surface of the area being more or less upraised during or after the process of folding. [< SYNCLINE.] **syn'cli-nore‡.**

—syn'cli-no'ri-an, *a.*

syn-cli'tic, etc. See SYN-.

syn'co-pal, sin'co-pal, *a.* Of or pertaining to syncope. **syn-cop'ic‡; syn-cop'tic‡.**

syn'co-pal, *n. Pathol.* An intermittent fever characterized by persistent attacks of fainting.

syn'co-pate, sin'co-pēt, *vt.* [-PA'TED; -PA'TING.] **1.** *Gram.* To contract (a word) by omitting a letter or letters from the middle; affect by syncope.

Observe here the short final vowel, the tense not being an imperfect, . . . but a *syncopated* aorist. ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. v, l. 376-381, note.

2. *Mus.* To begin, as a tone, on an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part. See SYNCOPATION. [< LL. *syncopo* (pp. *syncopatus*), faint away, < L. *syncope*; see SYNCOPE.]

syn"co-pa'tion, sin"co-pē'shun, *n.* The act of syncopating, the state of being syncopated, or that which is syncopated. (1) *Mus.* The beginning of a tone on an

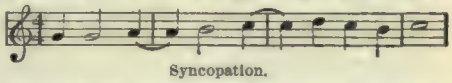

Syncopation.

unaccented beat and its continuation through the following accented beat, or the beginning of a tone on the last half of a beat and continuing it through the first half of the next beat; also, the tone so treated, generally receiving an accent. A syncopation may also be indicated by a slur or by a sforzando-mark, causing accent on an unaccented beat of the measure. The object of syncopation being conflict or variance with the regular accent of the measure, the mind must hold firmly the regular beats, accented and unaccented, during the performance of a syncopation, or its effect will be lost. (2) *Gram.* The affecting of a word by syncope; syncope.

syn'co-pe, sin'co-pe, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word, as in *arbalist* from Latin *arcubalista*, *ne'er* for *never*. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* The omission of an arsis in the middle of a verse, the time being made up by prolonging the preceding long thesis. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Same as SYNCOPATION. (2) The correspondence of two or more tones in one voice-part with a single tone in another. **4.** *Pathol.* Sudden faintness; a fainting-fit; swooning, with loss of sensation, motion, and consciousness.

The radical fault characteristic of writers of sensational fiction, a too promiscuous 'clearing the ground' by *syncope* and suicide. W. SHARP *Robert Browning* ch. 4, p. 89. [W. S. '90.]

5. [Rare.] A sudden and involuntary delay; temporary cessation or interruption. [L., < Gr. *synkopē*, < *syn*, together, + *koptō*, cut.]

Synonyms: see STUPOR.

—syn-cop'ic, syn-cop'tic, *a.*

syn'co-pism, sin'co-pizm, *n.* A name having some of its intermediate letters represented by periods or asterisks, as J . . n J . . k . . s for John Jenkins: a form of pseudonym.

syn'co-pize, sin'co-paiz, *vt.* [-PIZED; -PI'ZING.] To syncopate, especially in grammar.— **syn'co-pist**, *n.*

Syn-cor'y-ne, Syn"co-ryn'i-dæ, etc. See SYN-.

syn'cra-tism, *n.* Same as SYNCRETISM.

syn-cret'ic, sin-cret'ic (XIN), *a.* Of or relating to syncretism; blending or uniting different speculative systems, as of religion, philosophy, etc.

Influence of Heathenism upon Judaism . . . reached its greatest strength in Egypt, the special centre and source of the *syncretic* tendencies of the age. KURTZ *Church History* tr. by Macpherson, vol. i, § 10, p. 36. [H. & S. '91.]

syn-cret'ic, *n.* A syncretist.

syn'cre-tism, sin'cre-tizm, *n.* **1.** A tendency or effort to reconcile and unite various systems of philosophy or religious opinion on the basis of tenets common to all and against a common opponent; also, derogatorily, the spirit or practise of indifferentism or of false or undue toleration: distinguished from *eclecticism*.

Eclecticism, in Cousin's sense, is not a mere *syncretism;* it contains a definite philosophical method, and would develop truth even were there no other systems to compare with it.

J. D. MORELL *Hist. Modern Philos.* ch. 8, p. 669. [C. & BROS. '72.]

2. *Ch. Hist.* Specifically, a movement in the 17th century proposing to bring the Protestant sects into nearer accord with one another, especially to bring the Lutheran and Reformed churches into a union: advocated by George Calixtus and opposed by Abraham Calovius; later, in the Lutheran Church, the principle of moderation and development, as opposed to strict orthodoxy.

Another tendency strongly manifest was towards what is called *syncretism*, or a mingling of different religious systems. It was hoped that the truth might be found by combining beliefs drawn from many different quarters. G. P. FISHER *Universal History* pt. i, div. ii, period v, ch. 3, p. 185. [I. B. & CO.]

[< Gr. *synkrētismos*, < *synkrētizō*, unite against.]

—syn'cre-tist‡.—syn"cre-tis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism or syncretists.

syn'cre-tize, sin'cre-tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To attempt to blend and reconcile, as various religions or philosophies; unite and harmonize, as heterogeneous sects or parties. [< Gr. *synkrētizō*, unite against.] **syn'cre-tise‡.**

syn'cri-sis, sin'cri-sis, *n. Rhet.* A comparison of opposite persons or things. [LL., < Gr. *synkrisis*, < *syn*, together, + *krinō*, judge.]

syn-cyt'i-um, sin-sit'i-um *or* -kit'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* A mass of protoplasm with several nuclei, but not consisting of separate cells, as the ectoderm of sponges, striped muscle-fiber, etc. [< SYN- + Gr. *kytos*, hollow, < *kyō*, hold.]

The germinal cells may form the lining of a sack or tube, having the form of a *syncytium* or of an epithelium of separate cells. F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 18. [MACM. '85.]

—syn-cyt'i-al, *a.*

synd, sind, *vt.* [Scot.] To rinse. **sein‡; sind‡.**

syn-dac'tyl, sin-dac'til, *a.* **1.** *Teral.* Having the digits of either hand or foot united. **2.** Syndactylous, as a bird. [< SYN- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.] **—syn-dac'tyl**, *n.* **1.** That which is syndactyl or syndactylous. **2.** One of the *Syndactyli*. **syn-dac'tyle‡.**

—Syn-dac'ty-læ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of anisodactylous birds with syndactylous feet, as hornbills, kingfishers, etc.— **Syn-dac'ty-li**, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A division of insessorial birds with syndactylous feet, variously limited, including hornbills, kingfishers, etc. **2.** The *Steganopodes*.— **syn-dac'tyl-ism**, *n.* The condition of being syndactyl or syndactylous. **syn"-dac-tyl'i-a‡.—syn-dac'tyl-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having the toes closely united by integuments for all or a part of their length, as in the foot of kingfishers. **2.** Steganopodous. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Syndactylæ* or *Syndactyli*. **syn"dac-tyl'ic‡.—syn-dac'tyl-us**, *n.* [-TYL-I, *pl.*] A monster with congenital union of either fingers or toes.

Syndactyl Structure.

Bones of the right hind foot of a kangaroo (*Macropus*).

syn-dec'to-my, sin-dec'to-mi, *n. Surg.* An incision of the conjunctiva around the cornea for diminishing the flow of blood to it when it is inflamed, with or without removal of a strip of conjunctiva. [< *synd-* in SYNDESMO- + Gr. *ektomē*, cutting out, < *ek*, out; and see -TOMY.] **circumcision of the cornea‡.**

syn-den'dri-um, sin-den'dri-um, *n.* *Zoöph.* The quadrate disk suspended from the umbrella by the dendrostyles in rhizostomous hydrozoans.

In the Rhizostomidæ a complex tree-like mass . . . is suspended from the middle of the umbrella in a very singular way. The main trunks of the dependent polypiferous tree . . . unite above into a thick, flat, quadrate disc, the *syndendrium*, which is suspended by four stout pillars, the dendrostyles, one springing from each angle. HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* § 1, p. 18. [R. SOC. '59.]

[< SYN- + Gr. *dendron*, tree.]

syndesmo-, **syndesmo-**. ⟨ Derived from Greek *syndesmos*, band (< *syn*, together, + *deō*, bind); combining forms.—**syn-desm"ec-to'pi-a**, *n.* Abnormal position or displacement of a ligament.—**syn-des"mi-ol'o-gy**, *n.* Same as SYNDESMOLOGY.—**syn"des-mi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the ligaments of the joints.—**syn-des"mo-don'toid**, *n.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ligament and odontoid process of the axis.—**syn"des-mog'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the ligaments.—**syn"des-mol'o-gy**, *n.* The part of anatomy that treats of the ligaments. **des-mol'o-gy**‡; **syn-des"mi-ol'o-gy**‡.—**syn-des"mo-path-i'a**, *n.* Any disease of the ligaments.—**syn-des"mo-phar"yn-ge'us**, *n.* A muscular slip frequent in man, passing from the lateral thyrohyoid ligament to the middle constrictor of the pharynx.—**syn"des-mo'sis**, *n.* The joining of two portions of the skeleton by means of ligamentous tissue; synneurosis. See illus. under JOINT.—**syn"des-mot'ic**, *a.*—**syn"des-mot'o-my**, *n.* The art of dissecting the ligaments; the anatomy of ligaments.

syn-det'ic, syn'dro-me, etc. See SYN-.

syn'dic, sin'dic, *n.* A civil magistrate or officer representing a government or a community, having different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others: used also collectively for a body of officers or a council. Specifically: (1) A manager of the affairs of a university, company, or corporation.

The *syndics* of Cambridge were desirous that Mr. Clowes should go down there to set their printing-office in order.
SMILES *Men of Invention* ch. 8, p. 213. [H. '85.]

(2) An officer of the Swiss executive council. (3) *F. Law.* An assignee in bankruptcy. (4) In Italy, the chief magistrate of a commune.

[F., < LL. *syndicus;* see SYNDICATE, *n.*]

—**syn'dic-al**, *a.*

syn'di-cate[1], sin'di-kêt, *v.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To combine into a syndicate. **2.** To effect or manage by a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* a novel. See SYNDICATE, *n.*, **2.**

II. *i.* To unite to form a syndicate.

—**syn"di-ca'tion**, *n.* The act or procedure of forming a syndicate.—**syn'di-ca"tor**, *n.* One who effects sales or purchases for or by means of a syndicate.

syn'di-cate[2]†, *vt.* To judge; censure.

syn'di-cate, *n.* **1.** *Finance.* An association of individuals or (rarely) a combination of companies united for the prosecution of some enterprise or scheme requiring large capital; several financiers combined to buy up stocks or certain commercial commodities with a purpose of commanding markets.

These *syndicates*, pools, trusts, . . . fixed prices and crushed all competition except when combinations as vast as themselves arose.
BELLAMY *Looking Backward* ch. 5, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. A combination of persons associated for purchasing manuscripts and selling them again—usually at a low individual rate to a number of periodicals, as newspapers, for simultaneous publication; sometimes used attributively; as, *syndicate* matter. **3.** A university committee appointed for some specific duty. **4.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; syndics collectively: the original meaning. [< LL. *syndicatus*, < *syndicus*, syndic, < Gr. *syndikos*, syndic, < *syn*, together, + *dikē*, law.]

syn"di-dac'tic, sin'dai-dac'tic, *a.* Following a simultaneous or concerted method of class-instruction.

Instruction in the schools [of modern Greece] is divided into two grades, the lower monitorial ('mutual,') and the higher '*syndidactic*,' or 'simultaneous.' P. JOHANNIS in *Barnard's Journal of Education* vol. xii, p. 577.

[< SYN- + DIDACTIC.]

syn'doc, *n.* Same as SINTOC.

syn"dy-as'mi-an, sin'di-as'mi-an, *C.* (-dai-az'-, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) union between single pairs without exclusive coition, as in animals during the pairing-season, or (2) a family or social custom that admits of temporary cohabiting for rearing of offspring. [< Gr. *syndyasmos*, < *syn*, together, + *dyo*, two.]—**syn"dy-as'mus**, *n.* Sexual coition; cohabitation.

syne, sin, *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Since; ago. **2.** Afterward. **3.** In that case.

syn-ec'do-che, sin-ec'do-kî, *n.* *Rhet.* That kind of metonymy in which a part is put for a whole or a whole for a part, as an attribute for a subject, an individual for a class, or a material for the thing, as *a roof* for *a house*, *marble* for a *statue*, *a Solomon* for *a wise man*. Compare METONYMY.

The Mohawks were so emphatically the leading member [of the Six Nations] that their name was regularly put by *synecdoche* for the whole. A. JOHNSTON *Connecticut* ch. 4, p. 27. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

[L., < Gr. *synekdochē*, < *syn*, together, + *ek*, out, + *dechomai*, receive.]—**syn"ec-doch'ic-al**, *a.*—**syn"ec-doch'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn"e-chi'a, syn-ec"pho-ne'sis, etc. See SYN-.

syn-ech'i-ol'o-gy, sin-ek'i-ol'o-ji, *n.* *Philos.* **1.** The doctrine of the connection (i) of matter in spatial and other relations, and (2) of things as by causation or with final causes.

The second branch [of metaphysics] is *synechology*, . . . which is the doctrine of matter, or the phenomena of the real as existing in time, space, and motion.
J. D. MORELL *Hist. Modern Philos.* ch. 5, p. 485. [C. & BROS. '72.]

2. The doctrine of continuity. See CONTINUITY. [< Gr. *synecheia*, continuity (< *syn*, together, + *echō*, have), + -OLOGY.] **sun"**[or **syn"**]**ech-ol'o-gy**‡.

syn'e-chus, *n.* Same as SYNOCHUS.

syn'ed-ral, sin'ed-ral (-ī'dral, *C. W.*), *a.* *Bot.* Growing on the angles, as leaves on a stem. [< Gr. *synedros*, sitting together, < *syn*, together, + *hedra*, seat.] **syn'ed-rous**‡.

syn-ed'ri-on, ⟨ sin-ed'ri-ən, -um, *n.* An assembly; a
syn-ed'ri-um, ⟩ body of men who meet for council or deliberation; a senate; specifically, the Jewish sanhedrin. [< Gr. *synedrion*, < *syn*, together, + *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]—**syn-ed'ri-al**, *a.*

syn-e'ma, sin-ī'mə *or* -ē'mə, *n.* *Bot.* The column of combined filaments in a monadelphous androecium, as in the hollyhock. [< SYN- + Gr. *nēma*, thread, < *neō*, spin.]

Syn"en-tog'na-thi, etc. See SYN-.

syn'e-py, sin'ə-pi, *n.* *Rhet.* The joining together of words in uttering the clauses of a sentence. [< Gr. *synepeia*, < *syn*, together, + *epos*, word.]

syn-er'e-sis, sin-er'ə-sis *or* -ī'rə-sis, *n.* *Gram.* The coalescence of two vowels or syllables, as *e'er* for *ever;* opposed to *dieresis*. [< LL. *synæresis*, < Gr. *synairesis*, < *syn*, together, + *hairēō*, take.] **syn-æ're-sis**‡.

Synèresis is the change of a guttural or labial vowel into a coalescent. It is usually regarded as the union of two vowels into a diphthong, which implies an impossibility.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 172, p. 42. [TR. & CO. '60.]

syn"er-gas'tic, sin"ər-gas'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to cooperation; formed by concurrent effort or labor.

Next Noiré and Prof. Max Müller came with their theory, called by Noiré 'the *synergastic* theory,' which conceives language as the expression of common work.
PAUL CARUS in *The Monist* Oct., '91, p. 80.

[< SYN- + Gr. *ergastikos*, working, < *ergon*, work.]

syn"er-get'ic, sin"ər-jet'ic, *a.* Working together; cooperative; as, the flexor muscles of the leg are *synergetic*. [< Gr. *synergētikos*, < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work.]

syn-er'gi-da, sin-ər'ji-də, *n.* [-DÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* Either one of the two naked nucleated cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac and making up with the oosphere the so-called egg-apparatus or rudimentary archegonium.

Strassburger, to whom we owe our more exact knowledge of the processes in the embryo-sac, assumes that it is these *synergidæ* which first take up the fertilizing substance from the pollen-tube and then pass it over to the oosphere. H. VON SACHS *Physiol. of Plants* tr. by H. M. Ward, lect. xlii, p. 760. [CL. P. '87.]

[< Gr. *synergos*, toiling together, < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work.]—**syn-er'gi-dal**, *a.*

syn'er-gism, sin'ər-jizm, *n.* The cooperation of human effort with divine grace in the salvation of the soul; specifically, a type of Semi-Pelagianism in Germany in the 16th century, which taught that "God does not deal with man as a block, but draws him so that his will cooperates": opposed to *monergism*. Erasmus and Melanchthon were among its chief supporters.

Synergism is enunciated in the canons of the Council of Trent. . . . Regeneration is explained as taking place by some co-operation of the human will with the divine.
SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 503. [S. '89.]

—**syn'er-gist** (XIII), *n.* One holding to synergism.—**syn"er-gis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to synergism; hence, in general, cooperating. **syn"er-gis'tic-al**‡.

The peculiar mental conditions with which the drunkard starts on his career are so overwhelmingly acted upon by alcohol and the *synergistic* drugs combined with it that his case is almost hopeless from the first. CYRUS EDSON in *N. Am. Review* Sept., '91, p. 372.

syn'er-gy, sin'ər-ji, *n.* **1.** Combined and correlated force; united action.

The factors of his personality are now a different set of powers, and the product of their *synergy* cannot therefore be the same.
MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* vol. i, bk. ii, § 3, p. 467. [MACM.]

2. Specifically, in medicine, correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health or disease, or between remedies. [< Gr. *synergia*, < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work.] **syn-er'gi-a**‡.

syn'es-is, sin'es-is, *n.* *Gram. & Rhet.* Construction in accordance with the sense rather than the syntax, as *plebs clamant* (for *plebs clamat*). [< Gr. *synesis*, wisdom, < *syn*, together, + *hiēmi*, send.]

syn-es'the'si-a, syn'e-there, etc. See SYN-.

syn'gen-ese, sin'jen-is, *n.* A plant with stamens united by the anthers. [< SYN- + Gr. *genesis;* see GENESIS.]

—**Syn"ge-ne'si-a**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The nineteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having the stamens united by their anthers. It included six orders, of which the first four are now included in the *Compositæ*.—**syn"ge-ne'si-an**, *a.*—**syn"ge-ne'sious**, *a.* *Bot.* Cohering into a ring, as the anthers in composite plants; also, having the anthers so cohering, as stamens or flowers.

syn-gen'e-sis, sin-jen'ə-sis, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** The theory that the embryo is the product of both male and female, or, sometimes, that the germ so formed contains the germs of future generations: in the latter form opposed to *epigenesis*. **2.** Reproduction resulting from the union of ovum and spermatozoon, as in sexual generation. [< SYN- + GENESIS.]

—**syn"ge-net'ic**, *a.*

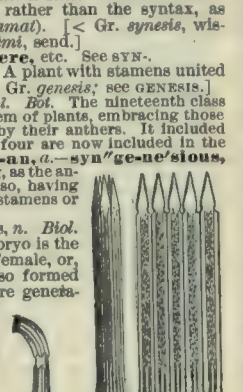

1. Syngenesious Anthers of *Lobelia cardinalis*. 2. Syngenesious Anthers of *Carduus crispus*. 3. The same unfolded.

syn-gen'ic, syn'ge-nite, etc. See SYN-.

syn"i-ze'sis, sin'i-zī'sis *or* -zē'sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram. & Anc. Pros.* The union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable: differing from *contraction* in not being made in the written word, but only in pronunciation. **2.** *Pathol.* Closure of the pupil, with loss of vision. [L., < Gr. *synizēsis*, < *syn*, together, + *hizō*, place.]

syn'od, sin'əd, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical council, stated or special, local or general; hence, any deliberative assembly.

By degrees, it became the practice for the churches of a province to form themselves into an association, . . . *Synods*, as they were called by the Greeks, or Councils, as they were styled by the Latins.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 280. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

As this decision was far from satisfying the churches, a *synod* of all the clergymen in Massachusetts was held. FISKE *Beginnings of New England* ch. 6, p. 261. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. [S-.] Specifically: (1) One of certain councils distinguished by their extent. See COUNCIL, 4 (1). (2) The supreme ecclesiastical council of the Russian empire, composed of high officials, and known as the **Holy Governing Synod.** (3) In the Presbyterian churches, a council intermediate between presbyteries and General Assembly, composed of presbyteries or of delegates from them.

In the Presbyterian church, there is a further appeal from the presbytery to the *synod* and from the *synod* to the General Assembly. LEONARD WOODS *Works, Congregationalism* in vol. iii, p. 573. [J. P. J. '51.]

(4) In the (Dutch) Reformed, the German Reformed, and the Lutheran churches in the United States, a supreme council, known as **General Synod,** and also a more limited one, known as **Particular** or **District Synod.** **3**†. *Astron.* A conjunction. [< F. *synode*, < L. *synodus;* see SYNODAL.]

syn'od-al, sin'əd-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a synod; synodical. [< L. *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod, < Gr. *synodos*, synod, < *syn*, together, + *hodos*, way.]

syn'od-al, *n.* **1.** A collect of ordinances or constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods. **2**†. In England, a money contribution from the clergy to their bishop at his Easter visitations.

syn-o'di-an†, *n.* A member of a synod.

syn-od'ic-al, syn-od'ic, sin-ed'ic-al, -ed'ic. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a synod; transacted in a synod. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies one of which revolves round the other, or to the interval between two successive conjunctions; as, a *synodical* period.

The *synodical* month, called a lunation, is the time contained between the Moon's parting with the Sun at a conjunction, and returning to him again.
JAMES FERGUSSON *Astronomy* vol. i, § 378, p. 316. [ST. & S. '21.]

[< L. *synodicus*, < Gr. *synodikos*, < *synodos;* see SYNODAL.]

—**synodical conference,** a general organization of Lutherans united on a strict confessional basis; specifically, a body of German Lutherans, formed by the union of the Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan synods.—**s. revolution,** the motion which brings a planet or satellite from one conjunction with its center of motion to another; especially, in the case of Mercury and Venus, the motion between two successive inferior conjunctions with the sun, and, in the case of satellites, the motion between two successive passages between their primary and the sun.

—**syn-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn'od-ist, sin'əd-ist, *n.* An adherent or an advocate of a synod.

Syn"o-don'ti-dæ, syn'o-mo-sy, etc. See SYN-.

syn'ods-man†, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A churchwarden's assistant. **2.** An overseer of weights and measures; a questman. **syn'od-man"**†.

syn-œ"ce-o'sis, sin-ī"sə-ō'sis *or* -oi"ke-ō'sis, *n.* *Rhet.* The union in a sentence of statements seemingly contradictory. [< Gr. *synoikeiōsis*, binding together, < *syn*, together, + *oikos*, house.]

syn-œ'cious, sin-ī'shius, *C.* (-shus, *W.*), *a.* *Bot.* Having male and female organs, either stamens and pistils or antheridia and archegonia, in the same inflorescence or receptacle, as in most *Compositæ* and many mosses. [< Gr. *synoikia*, a living together, < *synoikos*, living together, < *syn*, together, + *oikos*, house.] **syn-e'cious.**

syn-ol'ki-a, ⟨ sin-oi'ki-ə, -ī'ahi-ə *or* -oi'ci-ə, *n. pl.* *Gr.*
syn-œ'ci-a, ⟩ *Antiq.* The eve of the Athenian festival of the Panathenæa. [< Gr. *synoikia;* see SYNŒCIOUS.]

syn"œ-ce'si-a‡.

syn'o-nym, sin'o-nim, *n.* **1.** A word having the same or almost the same meaning as some other; oftener, one of a number of words that have one or more meanings in common, but that differ either in the range of application of those meanings or in having other senses not held in common: opposed to *antonym*. Compare HETERONYM; HOMONYM; PARONYM. Compare also synonyms for SYNONYMOUS. Words of this class may often be used interchangeably, but discrimination in their choice is one of the most important characteristics of a good writer.

If *synonyms* be used to mean words of similar meaning, then they have an existence: but if they mean words of precisely the same meaning, then *synonyms* rarely or never occur. ABBOTT AND SEELEY *Eng. Lessons for Eng. People* § 7, p. 7. [R. BROS. '72.]

Synonyms are . . . words of like significance in the main; with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common, but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share with one another.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 248. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2. The equivalent of a word in another language; as, the German "haus" is the *synonym* of English "house." **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A scientific name, as of a genus or species, superseded or discarded, as by the law of priority. **4.** Loosely, a thing resembling or involving another; as, a country curacy is a *synonym* of starvation. [< F. *synonyme*, < L. *synonymum*, < Gr. *synōnymon*, neut. of *synōnymos;* see SYNONYMOUS.] **syn-on'y-ma**†, *pl.*; **syn'o-nyme**‡.

—**syn-on'y-mal**†, *a.*—**syn-on'y-mal-ly**†, *adv.*—**syn"o-nym'ic**, *a.* **1.** Synonymous. **2.** Pertaining to synonymy. **syn"o-ny-mat'ic**‡; **syn"o-nym'ic-al**‡.—**syn"o-nym'i-con**, *n.* A book of synonyms.—**syn-on'y-mist**, *n.* A collector and expounder of synonyms.

syn"o-nym'ics, sin'o-nim'ics, *n.* Same as SYNONYMY.

syn"o-nym'i-ty, sin'o-nim'i-ti, *n.* The state of being synonymous.

syn-on'y-mize, sin-en'i-maiz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MI'ZING.] To give the synonyms of; express by words of equivalent meaning. **syn-on'y-mise**‡.

syn-on'y-mous, sin-en'i-mus, *a.* **1.** Being a synonym of some other word; being synonyms, as two or more words; of the nature of a synonym.

The great source of a loose style . . . is the injudicious use of those words termed *synonymous*.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. x, p. 108. [H. & Z. '54.]

2. Having a close relation to each other, as things; also, in a loose or extended sense, of the same purport, as statements or propositions.

To say that we are morally developed is *synonymous* with saying that we have reaped what some one has suffered for us.
H. W. BEECHER *Royal Truths* p. 294. [T. & F. '66.]

3. Having by merely a rhetorical attribution the same sense as some other word; as, the name of Washington is *synonymous* with patriotism. **4.** Synonymic. [< Gr. *synōnymos*, < *syn*, together, + *onyma*, name.]

Synonyms: alike, correspondent, corresponding, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, like, same, similar, synonymic. In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or *identical* in meaning; where a difference in meaning can not easily be shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable*. By *synonymous* words we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of those limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use. It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences, that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom

of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest word to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits. To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy; to forget that they are *similar*, to some extent *equivalent*, and sometimes *interchangeable*, is destructive of freedom and variety.

—**syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on'y-my, sin-en'i-mi, *n.* [-MIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; sameness or likeness of meaning; the expressing of the same idea by different words. **2.** A system of synonyms; the systematic collection and study of synonyms; the use and nice discrimination of synonyms.

The Babel of confusion which tends to overwhelm the domain of zoological *synonymy*. AGASSIZ in Mrs. Agassiz's *Louis Agassiz* vol. i, ch. ii, p. 235. [n. y. & co. '86.]

3. A list or collection of synonyms, as in scientific nomenclature. **4.** *Rhet.* Amplification by the use of synonyms. [< F. *synonymie*, < L. *synonymia*, < Gr. *synônymia*, < *synônymos*; see SYNONYMOUS.]

syn"oph-thal'mi-a, syn-oph'y-ty, etc. See SYN-.

syn-op'sis, sin-op'sis, *n.* **1.** A general view, as of a subject or its treatment; a sketch or outline bringing all the heads of a subject in discourse under one view; an abstract; a syllabus or summary; hence, sometimes, a collection, as in a museum, illustrating systematically in small compass a scientific group or department.

I believe that the foundation and starting point of a vertebrate museum should be a *synopsis* of the entire branch. B. G. WILDER in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 270. [pub. by sec. '86.]

2. *Gr. Ch.* A selection of prayers for lay use. [LL., < Gr. *synopsis*; see SYNOPTIC.]

Synonyms: see ABRIDGMENT.

syn-op'tic, sin-op'tic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a synopsis; arranged for giving a general view; presenting the principal parts in brief or under one view. **2.** Containing parts that may be brought under the eye side by side as virtually identical; said of the first three Gospels as distinguished from the fourth. [< Gr. *synoptikos*, < *synopsis*, synopsis, < *syn-*, together, + *opsis*, view.] **syn-op'tic-al‡.**—**synoptic weather-chart**, a chart of any extended portion of the earth's surface on which are delineated the weather-conditions at different points observed at the same moment of actual time. See WEATHER-CHART.

—**syn-op'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn-op'tic, *n.* **1.** A synoptic Gospel. See SYNOPTIC, *a.* 2. **2.** A synoptist.

syn-op'tist, sin-op'tist, *n.* **1.** One who presents the main points of a topic in brief space. **2.** The writer of any one of the first three Gospels, called **synoptic Gospels**, from their agreement in narrating nearly the same events in somewhat similar language, and from a common point of view: in distinction from John, who has his own peculiar facts, method, and point of view; also, any one of the Gospels so produced.

—**syn"op-tis'tic**, *a.*

synosteo-, synost-. Derived from SYN- + OSTEO-: combining forms. **-syn-os"te-og'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of bone-articulations.—**syn-os"te-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of articulations.—**syn-os"te-o'sis**, *n. Anat.* Union of different parts of the skeleton by means of bone, consolidation: a form of synphysis.—**syn"os-to'sis‡.**—**syn-os'te-o-tome**, *n. Surg.* A knife for the separation or dissection of joints.—**syn-os"te-ot'o-my**, *n.* The dissection or anatomy of the joints.—**syn'os-tosed**, *a.* United by consolidation, as bone to bone.

syn-o'ti-a, syn-o'tus, etc. See SYN-.

syn-o'vi-a, sin-ō'vi-a, *n.* The albuminous fluid secreted by the synovial membranes in the interior of joints and in other places where lubrication of apposed surfaces is necessary. [< SYN- + L. *ovum*, egg.]—**syn-o"vi-a'lis**, *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A synovial membrane.—**syn"o-vip'a-rous**, *a.* Producing or secreting synovia.

syn-o'vi-al, sin-ō'vi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing synovia; as, *synovial* glands.

—**synovial folds, fringes, or glands**, folds of the synovial membrane projecting into a joint.—**s. membrane**, the connective tissue lining the interior of a joint-cavity and secreting the synovia.—**s. sheath**, the investment of synovial membrane formed about a tendon.

—**syn-o'vi-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of the synovia.

syn"o-vi'tis, syn-pel'mous, etc. See SYN-.

syn-tac'tic, sin-tac'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to syntax; relating to grammatical construction.

Repelled by Meta's too instant and hilarious good-fellowship, which expressed itself in hoarse laughter and in a flow of talk full of topical and *syntactical* freedom. HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. iv, ch. 4, p. 107. [h. '90.]

2†. Conjoined; fitted together. [< Gr. *syntaxis* (*-taktē-*), syntax, < *syn-*, together, + *tassō*, arrange.] **syn-tac'tic-al‡, syn-tac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn-tac'tics, *n. Math.* Those parts of mathematics, collectively, that treat of the number of ways of putting things together, as permutations and combinations.

syn-tag'ma, sin-tag'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** An orderly arrangement; regular order.

The Gospel is not a system of theology, nor a *syntagma* of theoretical propositions and conclusions for the enlargement of speculative knowledge, ethical or metaphysical. COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 234. [h. '56.]

2. A collection of anything, as of writings, music, etc.; as, the *Syntagma* Musicum of Michael Praetorius. **3.** *Bot.* Any body composed of tagmata. See TAGMA. [< Gr. *syntagma*, something put together, < *syn*, together, + *tassō*, arrange.]

syn'tax, sin'tax, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction.

Syntax embraces: 1, the doctrine of the joining of words, in the simple sentence, treating of their relations as elements of the sentence and subjects of *concord* and *government*. (2) the doctrine of the joining of sentences, in compound and complex sentences, treating of *coördination* and *subordination*; and (3) the doctrine of the collocation of words and sentences, in connected speech, treating of their arrangement and relative positions, as required by grammatical connection, euphony, and clearness and energy of expression. See GRAMMAR, SENTENCE, and the Italicized words.

The doctrine of the joining of words and sentences, or *Syntax*, treats of the laws of speech. MAETZNER *Eng. Grammar* tr. by Grece, pt. ii, vol. ii, p. 1. [r. bros '74.]

(2) The construction of sentences by combining words in conformity with the rules or laws of any given language. **2.** In the Jesuit educational system, the fifth-year class in a seven-year course of classics. **3†.** Connected system or order. [< F. *syntaxe*, < LL. *syntaxis*, < Gr. *syntaxis*; see SYNTACTIC.]

syn-tax'is, sin-tax'is, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A joint; articulation. **2†.** Syntax. [LL.; see SYNTAX.]

syn-tec'tic, syn"te-re'sis, etc. See SYN-.

syn'the-sis, sin'thę-sis, *n.* **1.** The putting of different things together; the combination of separate substances, elements, or subordinate parts into a new form; composition; construction.

To know, involves two comprehensive acts, . . . the act of separation, . . . and the act of uniting or combining the parts into their wholes. These acts are technically termed analysis and *synthesis*. PORTER *Human Intellect* § 50, p. 67. [s. '70.]

2. *Philol.* The combination of radical and formative elements into one word, in the formation of a language, as distinguished from *analysis*, which keeps them separate words. **3.** *Logic.* (1) Combination of separate elements, as concepts, species, or propositions, into a whole, as of species into genera, or individual propositions into systems; synthetic construction of knowledge. See def. 6. (2) Specifically, and in stricter use, a process of reasoning from the whole to a part, or from the general to the particular: same as DEDUCTIVE or A PRIORI REASONING, and opposed to *analysis* or *induction*, each process, however, involving the other as preliminary or consequent. In this sense the word is used also in mathematics, where the chief use of synthesis is in the ordinary form of geometry. See DEDUCTION; INDUCTION. **4.** *Surg.* The operation of reuniting broken or divided parts either of the bones or of soft portions of the body. (1) The union of divided parts remaining adjacent; as, the *synthesis* of the edges of a wound or the fractured ends of a broken bone. **synthesis of continuity‡.** (2) The reduction of displaced organs; as, *synthesis* of hernia, falling womb, etc. **synthesis of contiguity‡.** **5.** *Chem.* The combination of elements or radicals in such proportions as to form compounds: said specifically of the preparation by artificial means of such compounds as prior to 1828 (when Wöhler prepared urea artificially) were regarded as solely the product of natural processes; as, alizarin and indigo, formerly obtained only from plants, are now made by *synthesis* from coal-tar. **6.** *Kantian Philos.* The combining of several concepts or propositions into one; a broad generalization that reconciles a thesis with its antithesis.

The concept of connection includes, besides the concept of the manifold and the *synthesis* of it, the concept of the unity of the manifold also. Connection is the synthetical unity of the manifold. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by Max Müller, vol. i, p. 433.

7. *Rom. Antiq.* A bright-colored garment worn at meals and sometimes in public during the Saturnalia. [L., < Gr. *synthesis*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place.]

—**synthesis of sound** (*Physics*), the resultant vibration produced by the simultaneous action of individual notes of different pitches and intensities.

syn'the-sist, sin'thę-sist, *n.* One who proceeds by synthesis or synthetic methods.

syn'the-size, sin'thę-sīz, *vt.* [-SIZED; -SI'ZING.] To **syn'the-sise**, apply synthesis to; unite by synthesis.

And soon this leader, teacher, will stand plain
And build the golden pipes and *synthesize*
This people-organ for a holy strain.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 20.

syn-thet'ic, sin-thet'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of synthesis; characterized by or consisting in synthesis; specifically, tending to reduce particulars to inclusive wholes; as, a *synthetic* mind or habit: opposed to *analytic* tendency. [< Gr. *synthetikos*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place.] **syn-thet'ic-al‡.**

The means which method has at command for the constructive or *synthetic* construction of knowledge are: Definition, Division, and Deduction. UEBERWEG *Logic* § 141. [l. g. & co. '74.]

—**synthetic division** (*Math.*), an abbreviated method of dividing one polynomial by another by using detached coefficients.—**s. language**, an inflectional language.—**s. method**, a method of deducting consequences from general principles.—**s. philosophy**, Spencerism: so called by Spencer as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole.

—**syn-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

syn-thet'i-cism, sin-thet'i-sizm, *n.* The observance of or tendency to synthetic methods.

syn"the-tis'mus, sin'thę-tiz'mus, *n. Surg.* The whole process in setting a broken bone, including extension, counter-extension, coaptation of the fractured ends, and bandaging. [< Gr. *synthetismos*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place.]

syn'the-tist, syn'the-tize, *n.* Same as SYNTHESIST, etc.

syn'thro-nous, syn'to-my, etc. See SYN-.

syn'to-nin, sin'to-nin, *n. Chem.* The acid albumin ($C_{144}H_{224}N_{36}SO_{43}$) of muscle; muscle-fibrin: formerly called *musculin*. [< Gr. *syntonos*, tightly drawn, < *syn*, together, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**syn'to-nine**, *a.*

syn'to-nous, sin'to-nus, *a. Anc. Mus.* Having the quality of intensity: especially of an ancient diatonic scale. [< Gr. *syntonos*; see SYNTONIN.] **syn-ton'ic‡.**

syn-trac'trix, sin-trac'trix, *n. Math.* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix, such that the length from this point to the intersection of the tangent with the axis of abscissas is a constant. [< SYN- + TRACTRIX.]

syn-u'si-ast†, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation (E.)

Syn-zi"pho-su'ra, syn-zyg'i-a. See SYN-.

sy'pher, sai'fer, *vt.* To make a lap-joint with (two chamfered or beveled plank-edges) so as to leave a flush surface.

syph'i-lis, sif'i-lis, *n. Pathol.* A specific infectious venereal disease, communicated by direct contact with the virus or due to heredity.

It appears in three stages: (1) **primary syphilis**, the stage in which the manifestations are limited to the part first inoculated and the adjacent glands; (2) **secondary s.**, in which it manifests itself on the skin and mucous membranes; and (3) **tertiary s.**, in which it spreads its corrosive effects to muscles, bones, and brain.

The virus of small-pox or of *syphilis* makes its mark on the constitution for the rest of life. MAUDSLEY *Body and Mind* pt. i, lect. i, p. 19. [macm. '73.]

[F., < *Syphilus*, name of a shepherd in "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus," a poem by Fracastorio, < Gr. *sys*, swine, + *philos*, loving.]

—**hereditary syphilis**, constitutional syphilis communicated during fetal life from parental taint.

—**syph"il-el-co'sis**, *n.* Syphilitic ulceration.—**syph'i-i-lid(e**, *n.* Skin-disease characterized by eruptions resulting from constitutional syphilis.—**syph"i-lid'i-a'ter**, *n.* A physician who makes syphilitic disease a specialty.—**syph"i-lid-ol'o-gy**, *n.* Same as SYPHILOLOGY.—**syph'i-lin(e**, *n.* The specific morbific principle by which syphilis is propagated.—**syph"i-li-pho'bi-a**, *n.* A morbid fear and a fancied belief of having symptoms of syphilis.—**syph"i-lo-pho'bi-ac**, *n.*—**syph"i-lit'ic**, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with syphilis.—**syph"i-lit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**syph"i-li-za'tion**, *n.* The repeated inoculation of the system with the virus of syphilis both as a preventive and as a curative measure.—**syph"i-li-sa'tion‡.**—**syph'i-lize**, *vt.* To inoculate the system of with the virus of syphilis to secure immunity from its effects.—**syph'i-lised‡.**—**syph'i-lized**, *pa.* Affected with syphilis from infection, heredity, or inoculation.—**syph"i-lo-der'ma**, *n.* A syphilitic skin-disease or eruption.—**syph'i-lo-derm‡.**—**syph"i-lo-der'ma-tous**, *a.*—**syph"i-log'e-ny**, *n.* The origin or generation of syphilis.—**syph"i-log'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer on the subject of syphilis.—**syph"i-log'ra-phy**, *n.* A written account or description of syphilis.—**syph'i-loid**, *a.* Resembling syphilis in either nature or appearance.—**syph"i-lo-lep'sis**, *n.* A syphilitic skin-disease in which the cuticle falls off in minute scales.—**syph"i-lol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of syphilis, its cognate diseases, and their treatment.—**syph"i-lid-ol'o-gy‡.**—**syph"i-lol'o-gist, syph"i-lid-ol'o-gist**, *n.*—**syph"i-lo'ma**, *n.* A tumor due to syphilis; a gumma.—**syph"i-lo-ma'ni-a**, *n.* A mental derangement in which the person affected fancies himself the subject of venereal disease.—**syph"i-lom'a-tous**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a syphilitic tumor.—**syph'i-lous**, *a.* Same as SYPHILITIC.

syph'i-ta, sif'i-ta, *n. Pathol.* Sommambulism.

sy'phon, sy-phon'ic. Same as SIPHON, etc.

Syr'a-cuse, sir'a-kūs, *n.* A red muscadine wine produced in Italy. [< *Syracuse*, in Sicily.]

syre†, *n.* Sire; master.

sy'ren, *n.* Same as SIREN.

Syr'i-ac, sir'i-ac, *a.* **1.** Syrian. **2.** Of or pertaining to Syria or its language.

The *Syriac* literature extends from the second to the thirteenth century after Christ. SCHAFF *Theological Propædeutic* pt. i, ch. 68, p. 117. [s. '92.]

Syr'i-ac, *n.* The language of Syria and of the Semitic populations dwelling between the Tigris and the Mediterranean, being the western dialect of the Aramaic class of Semitic languages. It became nearly extinct under the dominance of the Arabic after the Mohammedan conquest. (See ARAMAIC; SEMITIC.) From the 4th to the 9th century it was largely in use as a literary language, and it contains an important Jewish and Christian literature. (See PESHITO; TALMUD; TARGUM.) Recently it has been revived as a missionary language named the **Neo-Syriac.**

The ancient *Syriac* is still the sacred dialect of the feeble bodies of Christians in Asia which represent the Syriac church. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. viii, p. 298. [s. '67.]

Syr'i-a-cism, sir'i-a-sizm (XIII), *n.* An idiomatic peculiarity in the structure or use of the Syriac language.

Syr'i-an, sir'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, ancient or modern; Syriac. **II.** *n.* A native of Syria, especially one of the native Aramaic race. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 11.

Syr'i-an-ism, sir'i-an-izm, *n.* A Syrian idiom or any peculiarity of the Syrians or of Syriac. **Syr'i-asm‡.**

Syr'i-arch, sir'i-ārc, *n.* A high priest or governor of the Roman province of Syria. [< LL. *Syriarcha*, < Gr. *Syriarchēs*, < *Syria*, Syria (< *Syros*, Syrian), + *archō*, rule.]

sy-rin'ga, si-riŋ'gu, *n.* **1.** Same as MOCK-ORANGE. **2.** [S-.] *Bot.* A small genus of familiar ornamental shrubs of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*)—the lilacs—having entire slender-petioled leaves and dense compound pyramidal clusters of fragrant lilac or white flowers. See illus. under LILAC. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]

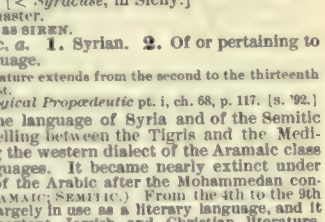

The Syringa or Mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*).
a, the dehiscent fruit.

syr'inge, sir'inj, *v.* [SYR'INGED; SYR'IN-GING.] **I.** *t.* To spray or inject by the use of a syringe; cleanse or treat with injected fluid.

II. *i.* To use a syringe.

syr'inge, *n.* **1.** An instrument by which to withdraw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more jets or streams; a squirt. The simplest forms are valveless single-acting devices, consisting of a piston or plunger working in a tube, and ejecting the fluid through the same orifice as that through which it is received. In others there is a flexible elastic bag supplied with flexible inlet and outlet pipes each having a suitable check-valve.

Syringes are sometimes named (1) from the manner or place of use: as, **ear-syringe, eye-s., garden-s.** (large, for watering plants, lawns, etc.), **hypodermic s.** (having a needle-pointed nozle for passing through the skin: see illus. under HYPODERMIC), **intrauterine s., urethral s., vaginal s.**, etc.; (2) from their method of operation; as, **condensing-s.** (for condensing or compressing air or other gas: called also *pneumatic syringe*), **exhausting-s.** (for air or gas), **injection-s.** (for douches or remedial agents, or for injecting blood into a vein).

2. *Anat.* Same as SYRINX, 2. **3.** *Entom.* Same as SYRINGIUM. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]

—**syr'inge-en"gine**, *n.* A medieval hand-pump, like a very large syringe: used as a fire-extinguisher.—**s.-gun**, *n.* A large syringe used for capturing humming-birds by stunning them with ejected water.—**s.-valve**, *n.* A disk-valve having an axial stem to cause it to seat squarely.

—**sy-rin'ge-al**, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the syrinx.—**syr'inge-ful**, *n.* As much liquid as a syringe will contain.—**syr"in-gi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

sy-rin'ges, si-rin'jiz, *C.*, *or* -riŋ'gēs (sir'in-jez, *W.*). [L.] Plural of SYRINX.

sy-rin'gin, si-rin'jin, *n. Chem.* A colorless bitter crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{24}O_9$) contained as a glucoside in the bark of the common lilac; probably same as *ligustrin* and *lilacin*. [< SYRINGA.] **sy-rin'gine‡.**

syr-in'gi-um, si-rin'ji-um *or* -riŋ'gi-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A tubular organ, usually paired, on certain lepidopterous larvæ, secreting a defensive fluid. [< Gr. *syringion*, little pipe, < *syrinx*, pipe.] **syr'inge‡.**

syringo-. Derived from Greek *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe: a combining form.—**sy-rin"go-ce'li-a**, *n.* The cavity

found in the center of the spinal cord of the embryo. **sy-rin'go-cœle**‡. — **Sy-rin"go-cœ-lo'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Spong.* A division of protocœlomatic sponges with tubular or sacular diverticula of the archenteron, as syconids.— **sy-rin"go-cœ"lo-mat'ic,** *a.* — **Sy-rin"go-den'dron,** *n.* A genus of fossils including certain portions of fossil trunks with ribs bearing rows of cicatrices, generally more or less distinctly geminate, supposed to come from near the base of certain species of *Sigillaria.* — **sy-rin"go-my-e'li-a,** *n.* The state or condition of having abnormal cavities in the spinal marrow, due to the breaking down of its substance. — **sy-rin"go-my"el-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow, leading to syringomyelia.— **sy-rin"go-my'el-o-cele,** *n.* A soft transparent tumor formed by an effusion of serum encysted in the distended membranes of the spinal marrow. — **sy-rin"go-my-el'-us,** *n.* A monster characterized by a dilatation of the spinal marrow or formation of a cyst by expansion of its membranes. — **sy-rin'go-tome,** *n.* An instrument formerly used in cutting a fistula. — **syr"in-got'o-my,** *n.* Operation for cure of fistula by cutting.

syr'inx, sir'inx, *n.* [SY-RIN'GES, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* A specially modified structure, usually at the junction of the windpipe and the bronchi (less commonly at the windpipe alone or at the bronchi alone), serving as the song-organ or voice-organ in birds; the lower larynx, as distinguished from the upper, which is incapable of producing sound. In the common form the lower tracheal rings coalesce and form a chamber (the tympanum) and the anterior bronchial rings are movably connected. Internally the syrinx is divided by a bar of bone with a highly vibratile membrane at its upper portion that with elastic folds of mucous membrane is the special agent of song. **2.** *Anat.* The Eustachian tube. **3.** [S-] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian nymph, daughter of the river-god Ladon, who was changed by her sisters into a reed out of which the enamored Pan constructed the Pan's pipes. **4.** Pan's pipes. See PAN.

Goat-footed Pan, playing on the *syrinx*, might have been seen in the shadow anywhere. J. M. HOPPIN *Early Renaissance, Hellas* p. 282. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

5. *Archeol.* One of the narrow, horizontal rock-cut galleries in the tombs of ancient Egypt. **6.** A fistula; also, any fistulous opening. [< Gr. *syrinx*, pipe.]

syr'ma, sgr'mə, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A long trailing dress anciently worn by stage players. [L., < Gr. *syrma*, dragging robe, < *syrō*, drag.]

Syro-. Derived from Greek *Syros*, Syrian: a combining form. — **Sy"ro-A-ra'bi-an,** *a.* Consisting of or including both Syriac and Arabic: sometimes applied to the Semitic family of languages, from its two extreme members. See SEMITIC. — **Sy"ro-Chal-da'ic,** *a.* & *n.* See ARAMAIC, 2. — **Sy"ro-phe-ni'cian.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syrophenicia, a Roman province that included the northern portion of the present Palestine and extended east to Palmyra. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syrophenicia; also, one of mixed Syrian and Phenician blood.

syr'op†, *n.* Same as SIRUP.

Syr'phi-dæ, sgr'fi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with antennal styles terminal, anal cell long, proboscis soft, and eyes moderate; sun-flies or drone-flies. [< SYRPHUS.] — **syr'phi-an, syr'phid,** *a.* & *n.* — **syr'phoid,** *a.*

Syr'phus, sgr'fus, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Syrphidæ.* **2.** [s-] A syrphus-fly. [< Gr. *syrphos*, gnat.]

— **syr'phus-fly",** *n.* A fly of *Syrphus* or a related genus; a syrphid. The larvæ feed upon plant-lice.

Syr"rhap-ti'næ, sir'ap-tai'nī *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of pterocloid birds, including the three-toed sand-grouse. **Syr-rhap'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *syrrhaptō*, stitch together, < *syn*, together, + *rhaptō*, stitch.]

— **syr-rhap'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

syr'tis, sgr'tis, *n.* [SYR'TES, sgr'tīz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] A quicksand: applied anciently as a proper name to certain portions of the African coast of the Mediterranean where quicksands abound. [L., < Gr. *syrtis*, < *syrō*, run down.] **sirt**‡; **syrt**‡ [Rare]. — **syr'tic,** *a.* [Rare.]

syr'up, syr'up-y. Same as SIRUP, etc.

sy'rus, sai'rus, *n.* An unidentified Indian bird.

sys†, *a.* & *n.* Six. **sis**†.

sys"sar-co'sis, sis'sar-cō'sis, *n.* *Anat.* The union of two parts of the skeleton by means of connecting muscle. [< Gr. *syssarkōsis*, < *syn*, together, + *sarx*, flesh.]

syn"sar-co'sis‡. — **sys"sar-co'sic,** *a.*

sys'si-der-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as SIDEROLITE. [< Gr. *syn*, with, + *sidēros*, iron.]

sys-sit'i-a, sis-sit'i-ə, *n. pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* The common meals among the Spartans and Cretans, consisting of black broth, barley bread, wine, cheese, figs, and olives: eaten at the public table, and confined to men and youth. The object of the public meal was to cement social and political ties and to instruct the youth in Dorian discipline, history, and habits.

Aristotle . . . makes the levelling tendency of the Lycurgan legislation consist entirely in the system of *sysitia.* RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, app. to bk. v, essay i, p. 344, note 3. [J. M. '75.]

[< Gr. *syssitia*, < *syn*, together, + *sitos*, food.]

sys-tal'tic, sis-tal'tic, *a.* Alternately contracting and dilating; as, the *systaltic* motion of the heart; pulsatory. Compare PERISTALTIC. [< LL. *systalticus*, < Gr. *systaltikos*, < *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place.]

sys'ta-sist, *n.* A political union; federation.

sys-tat'ic, sis-tat'ic, *a.* Commendatory; as, a *systatic* letter.

sys-tat'ics, sis-tat'ics, *n. pl.* *Med.* Diseases, as a class, that affect the various sensorial faculties at the same time; morbid conditions of mind extending to the muscles or external senses, or vice versa. [< Gr. *systatikos*, constructive, < *syn*, together, + *histēmi*, stand.]

sys'tem, sis'tem, *n.* **1.** Orderly combination or arrangement, as of particulars, parts, or elements, into a whole; especially, such combination according to some rational principle or organic idea giving it unity and completeness; the act, process, or product of construction, scientific, artistic, or practical. Compare CONSTRUCTION; CONSTRUCTIVE.

System is . . . an organized body of truth, or truths arranged under one and the same idea, which idea is as the life or soul which assimilates all those truths.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 505. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. In science and philosophy, an orderly collection of logically related principles and facts arranged or disposed so as to express the whole range or scheme of truth in any department. **scientific system‡.**

System is the orderly combination of mutually related knowledge into one relatively complete whole. Science is a whole of knowledge in the form of the *system*. *System* is meant to represent in its articulation the articulation of the totality of its (natural or mental) objects, according to the 'Law of Totality.'

UEBERWEG *Logic* § 138, p. 540. [L. G. & CO. '71.]

3. A grouping of facts or objects in such manner that those of the same logical species and genus shall appear together and in order; an orderly classification. **classificatory system‡.**

Trendelenburg distinguishes '*Systems* of Arrangement' (classifications) and '*Systems* of Development' (explaining theories). The former take the form of descriptive, the latter of explanatory, natural and mental sciences.

UEBERWEG *Logic* § 141, p. 554. [L. G. & CO. '71.]

4. Any group or domain of fact and truth regarded as constituting a natural whole and furnishing the basis and material of scientific investigation and construction; as, the solar *system.* **5.** The connection or manner of connection of parts as related to a whole, or the parts collectively so related; a whole as made up of constitutive parts; as, a railroad *system.* **6.** The state or quality of being in order or orderly; orderliness; method; as, an arrangement without *system;* he works with *system.* **7.** *Biol.* (1) An assemblage of organic structures composed of similar elements and combined for the same general functions; as, the osseous *system;* the vascular *system.* (2) A combination of parts for the performance of some particular function; an apparatus; as, the reproductive *system;* the digestive *system.* (3) The entire body, taken as a functional whole; as, the human *system.* **8.** *Ascid.* One of the stellate, elongated, or branched aggregates of ascidiozooids embedded in the test of a compound ascidian with a common cloaca in the center. **9.** *Geol.* One of the stratigraphic historical subdivisions. (1) In the usage of the U. S. Geological Survey, a subdivision of the first order. (2) In the scheme proposed by the International Geological Congress, a subdivision of the second order. **10.** *Mus.* The braced staffs of scores of concerted music. **11.** *Anc. Pros.* A group of lines composed of anapests, trochees, iambs, glyconics, or dochmiacs, etc., arranged in a certain order. See HYPERMETER; STROPHE. [< LL. *systema*, < Gr. *systēma*, < *syn*, together, + *histēmi*, stand.]

Synonyms: manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule. *Order* in this connection denotes a fact or a result; as, these papers are in *order. Method* denotes a process; *rule,* an authoritative requirement or an established course of things; *system,* not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan; *manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic; we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes, the *rules* by which assessments are made; or we say, as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year; a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection. *Regularity* applies to even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series. There may be *regularity* without *order,* as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity; there may be *order* without *regularity,* as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances. *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design; *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order.* The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity,* as in a fine essay or oration. The same may be said of *system.* There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences, that is destructive of true rhetorical *system.* See BODY; ECONOMY; FRAME; HABIT; HYPOTHESIS. — **Antonyms:** chaos, confusion, derangement, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity.

— **artistic** or **esthetic system,** system in which the underlying idea of construction is beauty rather than truth or utility. — **planetary s.,** see SOLAR SYSTEM. — **practical s.,** a system in which the underlying idea of construction is utility or end to be attained, rather than truth or beauty. — **purchase s.,** the system of purchasing and selling commissions in the British army, prevalent from Queen Anne's reign until 1871, any officer below the rank of colonel having been permitted, on retirement or exchange, to receive a certain sum from his successor for his commission. **pur'chase**‡. — **scientific s.,** see SYSTEM, 2. — **sys'tem-ma"ker,** *n.* A systematist; systematizer. — **s.-monger,** *n.* One who is unduly given to forming systems.

— **sys"tem-a-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of systems or system-making; a treatise on systems.

sys"tem-at'ic, sis'tem-at'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by system; of the nature of an organized whole from parts combined and adjusted in their proper relation and dependence.

All scientific knowledge is *systematic,* and takes the form of a complex, but orderly, whole. G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* ch. 8, p. 269. [S. C. G. '82.]

2. Acting by system or method; methodical; as, a *systematic* course or manner of study; *systematic* thieving. **3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of classificatory system; taxonomic. **4.** *Anc. Pros.* Constituting or pertaining to a system. See SYSTEM, 11. [< Gr. *systēmatikos*, < *systēma(t-)*: see SYSTEM.] **sys"tem-at'ic-al**‡.

Synonyms: see DOGMATIC.

— **systematic anatomy,** a description of the body according to the several systems of which it is composed.

— **sys"tem-at'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **sys"tem-a-ti'cian,** *n.* One who adheres to system or to routine.— **sys"tem-at'ics,** *n.* The art or principles of classification; systematology.

sys'tem-a-tism, sis'tem-ə-tizm, *n.* Systematic arrangement; also, excess of or addiction to system. [< Gr. *systēma(t-)*; see SYSTEM.]

— **sys'tem-a-tist,** *n.* **1.** One who reduces things to system. **2.** One who unduly adheres to a system.

sys'tem-a-tize, sis'tem-ə-taiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TI'ZING.] To reduce to a system; arrange systematically; dispose methodically. **sys'tem-a-tise**‡; **sys'tem-ize**‡.

The effectiveness of labor is increased by *systematizing* its operations. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements of Political Economy* ch. 6, p. 48. [SH. & CO. '86.]

Synonyms: see REGULATE.

— **sys"tem-a-ti-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of systematizing. **sys'tem-a-ti-sa'tion**‡; **sys"tem-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**‡.

The immense advantage of scientific culture is that it is a *systematisation* of the exact and verified experiences of all investigators. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* third series, problem ii, § 64, p. 91. [TR. & CO. '79.]

— **sys'tem-a-ti"zer,** *n.* One who systematizes. **sys'tem-a-ti'ser**‡; **sys'tem-i"zer** or **-ser**‡.

sys-tem'ic, sis-tem'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to system or a system; systematic. **2.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to the human system; pertaining to the body as a whole; as, the *systemic* circulation, as distinguished from the special or pulmonic circulation.

In fatal cases [of alcoholic poisoning], the appearances usually resemble, more or less closely, those of Asphyxia; the right side of the heart, the pulmonary arteries, and the *systemic* veins being loaded with blood. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ¶ 16, p. 33. [L. BROS. & CO. '50.]

— **sys-tem'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a systemic manner; with relation to the human system.

sys'tem-less, sis'tem-les, *a.* **1.** Devoid of system. **2.** *Biol.* Being without a distinct exhibition of the systems or specialized tissues and structure characteristic of higher organisms, as the protozoans and the lower algæ.

sys'to-le, sis'to-lī *or* -lē, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that impels the blood outward: opposed to *diastole;* also, a like movement in protozoans and in parts of other animals.

Thought, like the tides, swings within fixed limits, with ages for *systole* and diastole, ebb and full, and to know to-day you must be a student of all the past.

GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Reading* p. 236. [J. P. '89.]

2. *Anc. Pros.* The shortening of a syllable that is naturally or by position long: opposed to *diastole, ectasis.* [< Gr. *systolē*, contraction, < *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place.]

— **sys-tol'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the systole of the heart; contracting; as, the *systolic* murmur.

sys'tyle, sis'tail, *n.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION. [< L. *systylos*, < Gr. *systylos*, < *syn*, together, + *stylos*, pillar.]

sys'ty-lous, sis'ti-lus, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having the styles united into a single body. **2.** In mosses, having the lid permanently fixed to the columella, which elevates it above the capsule when endry. [< Gr. *systylos*; see SYSTYLE.]

syte†, *n.* **1.** A city. **2.** A site.

sythe†, *a., prep., & conj.* Same as SITH. **syth**†.

sythe‡, *n.* Scythe.

sythe[2]†, *n.* Time; times. **sythes**†.

syve†, *n.* A sieve.

sy'ver†, *n.* Same as SEWER[2].

syz'y-gant, siz'i-gənt, *n.* *Math.* A rational integral function of the invariants of a quantic that vanishes when expressed as a function of the coefficients. [< SYZYGY.]

syz"y-get'ic, siz"i-jet'ic, *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to the expression of a form as a linear function of other forms. [< Gr. *syzygos*, yoked, < *syn*, together, + *zeugnymi*, yoke.]

— **syz"y-get'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

sy-zyg'i-um, si-zij'i-um *or* si-zig'i-um, *n.* *Zool.* Syzygy; especially, the conjunction of two gregarinideans without fusion of their substances. [< Gr. *syzygos;* see SYZYGETIC.]

syz'y-gy, siz'i-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* One of the pair of opposite points of an orbit where the moving body is in conjunction with or opposition to the sun, especially the points of new and full moon on the moon's orbit. **2.** *Biol.* (1) *Echin.* An immovable union between two brachials of a crinoid; also, the segment so formed. (2) *Zool.* Conjunction of two organisms without loss of identity, as in diplozoa. See illus. under DIPLOZOON. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A dipody or group of two feet. **4.** *Alg.* A function linear in the variables. [< L. *syzygia*, < Gr. *syzygia*, < *syzygos;* see SYZYGETIC.] — **line of syzygies,** that diameter of an orbit containing the syzygies.

— **sy-zyg'i-al,** *a.* **syz"y-ge'al**‡.

szai-bel'yite, sē-bel'yait, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, translucent, hydrous magnesium borate ($H_6Mg_{10}B_{20}O_{25}$) found in small nodules containing acicular crystals. [< Herr *Szajbelyi*, of Hungary.]

szmik'ite, zmik'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A whitish, hydrous manganese sulfate (H_2MnSO_5) that occurs amorphous. [< Herr *Szmik.*]

T

T t — Roman. T t — Black Letter. *T t* — Script.

T[1], **t**, tē. *n.* [TEES, T's, or *Ts*, tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twentieth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ʊ: the sign of tongue-tip closure, as in *at*, or tongue-tip opening, as in *to*, the vocal cords being open and the nasal veil closed. It is the tongue-tip voiceless stop. It is called a lingual, a dental, a mute, an explosive, a surd. For a more precise description of *t* and for the general relations of the tongue-tip letters *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *l*, *r*, see D, S, L, R.

The original Anglo-Saxon *t*'s correspond to Parent Speech, Greek, Latin *d*'s, and to German *z*'s: Gr. L. *duo*, AS. *twā*, Ger. *zwei*, two. The *t*'s of words borrowed from Greek or Latin remain unchanged in modern English, as *triple* < L. *triplex*; if there is a corresponding word in original Anglo-Saxon, it will have *th*, *dh*, German *d*: AS. *thrī*, Ger. *drei*, three. Modern English sometimes comes from AS. *th*: *noothyrl* < AS. *noothyrl*; sometimes from *d* by assimilation, as in the past tense of verbs ending in a surd: *geurkt* < *geurked*; sometimes from dissimilated gemination of *n* or *s*: *tyrannos* > *tyrant*, *whāsa* > *whist*; often from *c* = *k* > *tsh* written *tch* or *ch*: AS. *wrecca* > *wretch*, AS. *circe* > *church*, L. *canto* > *chant*. See C.

Parent Speech, Greek, Latin *t* corresponds to West-Saxon *th* > *dh* > *ð*: L. *ama-t*, AS. *lufa-th*, Eng. *love-s*. Opening *t* freely assimilates with *t* or *n*, giving rise to *ss* or *tsh* = *ch*: *nation* = nēshun; *nature* = nētyur > nētshur = nēchur. In Anglo-Saxon words borrowed from Latin, *t* unaccented between two sonants changes to *d*: L. *abbatem* > AS. *abbod-rice*, abbot; L. *Latinus* > AS. *Leden*, Latin. AS. *t* now and then corresponds with English *d*: AS. *prūt*, proud; and *the worthy* < *seeart*, and in a few words *t* is lost: *beat* < *betat*, *last* < *latost*. It is silent after *s* and *f*, when followed by *l*, *n*, *m*: *castle*, *often*, *Christmas*, and in some words in *tch* = *tsh*, *lch* = *lsh* in England; *bench* = bensh, *M. S.*; *belch* = beltsh or belsh, *M.*, belsh, *S.*

In the pronunciation of this dictionary *t* is used only as above described, except that *th* is used as the sign of another elementary sound.

Th, th, ith. *n.* [TH's or *ths*, iths, *pl.*] A digraph of the scientific alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ⨀, Anglo-Saxon Þ Ð, a sign of the imperfect closure of the tongue-tip to the teeth as in *myth*, or tongue-opening as in *thin*, the vocal cords being open and the nasal veil closed. If the cords are made close so as to vibrate, the same tongue-movements give the sounds represented in the scientific alphabet by **Dh, dh**, dhī. Visible Speech ⨀. Anglo-Saxon Ð, Þ, in the common alphabet by *th*, as in *with* = with; *thine* = dhuin. These sounds are fricatives, or spirants, continuous consonants closely akin to *s*, *z*. They are first recognized in the Teutonic languages, where they correspond to Parent Speech, Greek, Latin *t*: Gr. L. *tu*, Goth. AS. *thū*, thou, Ger. *du*; Gr. L. *treis*, *tres*, Goth. AS. *threis*, *thrī*, three, Ger. *drei*. Many *th*'s in English are in words borrowed from Greek, which has a single character, *θ*, called *thēta*, which is transliterated into Latin by *th*, and was pronounced as a *t* followed by an *h*. There is a Sanskrit letter of similar sound. Thus *h* became silent in Latin and Romanic, so that *th* in French sounds as *t*. But in English, as in modern Greek, these *th*'s took on the sound of the AS. friciative, and the Roman *th* drove the earlier letters Þ Ð out of use. During this process there was confusion, and many words are found in double forms: *apothecary*, *apotecary*; *Anthony*, *Antony*. The surd fricative *th* is recognized only as a change from *t* + *h*; it is easily changed by vowel assimilation to *dh*. The sonant fricative *dh* has been recognized in no national alphabet, but the sound is six times as frequent in English literature as that of surd *th*—3.83 per cent. to .58. It occurs in other languages as one of the sounds of *d*, as in late Greek, Spanish, Danish, and perhaps in Gothic and Anglo-Saxon. The late West Saxon inclines to use Þ at the beginning of words, Ð medial and final; several medial Ð's appear as *d*'s in English, especially with *r* and *l*: *murder* < AS. *morðor*; *afford* < AS. *geforðian*; *fiddle* < AS. *fīðele*; and final Ð of verbs regularly changes to *s*: *lufaÐ* > *loves*.

In the pronunciation of this dictionary *th* is used for the surd spirant, as in *thin*, *breath*; *dh* for the corresponding sonant, as in *thine*, dhuin, *with*, widh.

The *t* sound is the third in frequency in English literature, averaging 5.38 per cent according to the examination by Prof. Whitney. See W. D. Whitney *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274, is '74.' It is the second, if the pronunciation of Southern English according to H. Sweet be adopted, dropping final the *r*'s. See R; N; D. It appears in the demonstrative pronouns, personal endings of verbs, and roots of demonstrative meaning throughout the Indo-European tongues.

Capital T is from Latin, Greek Τ Τ < Phenician + < hieratic 𓏤 < hieroglyphic 𓏤. The hieroglyph represents a lasso, the Phenician a cross or mark of ownership (*Ezek.* ix. 4). The Greek, Phenician name is tau, the Roman *te* > English *ti*. The rune is called tīr, glory, and is the seventeenth of the futhorc. T is the last letter of the Phenician alphabet, naturally following *s*, and the favorite final mute. For black letter, lower case, dates, and the like, see A.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

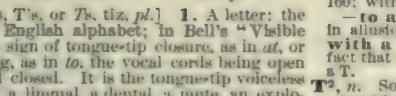

Hieroglyphic Lasso. — Egyptian Hieratic. — Phenician. — Early Greek. — Roman. — English Script.

2. An abbreviation. (I) [t] *Mus.* (*a*) Tasto. (*b*) Tempo. (*c*) Tenor. (*d*) Tutti. (2) [t] *Naut.* Thunder: used in log-books. (3) [t] *Zool.* Typacanthid. For other abbreviations, see ABBREVIATIONS, in Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Math.* (*a*) [*t*] Time. (*b*) [T] Tensor. (2) In medieval Roman notation, the number 160; with a dash over it (T), 160,000.

—to a T [Colloq.], precisely; with exactness: probably in allusion to a mechanics' T square.—**to be marked with a T**, to be known or branded as a thief: from the fact that thieves were formerly branded on the hand with a T.

T[2], *n.* Something shaped like the letter T, as a T iron, or something having a cross-section like a T, as a T rail. [< letter *T*.]—**T bandage**, a surgeons' bandage with loops so arranged as to resemble the letter T, as for use about the perineum.—**T bar**, a bar of merchant iron having a T-shaped cross-section.—**T bolt**, a bolt having a cross-piece on the head.—**T bone**, same as TAU BONE.—**T bulb**, a T bar in which the stem of the T is thickened.—**T cart**, a four-wheeled pleasure-vehicle without a top, and having a T-shaped body.—**T cloth**, a plain cotton cloth made in Great Britain for Asiatic markets: stamped with a T.—**T cross**, same as TAU CROSS. See TAU.—**T fitting**, a pipe-fitting shaped like a T, for joining three sections of pipe.—**T head. 1.** A cross-bar on a chain that may be passed through a ring, loop, or hole, across which it is then extended to prevent withdrawal. **2.** A T-shaped plate for anchoring masonry. **3.** A head of T form, as for a tool, an umbrella-handle, or a watch-chain.—**T iron. 1.** An iron T plate. **2.** An angle-iron having T-shaped cross-section. **3.** A T-shaped rest, used by plumbers, etc.—**T pipe**, in a locomotive, a cross-pipe between the dry pipe and those that supply the steam-chests.—**T plate**, a T-shaped plate, as for strengthening a joint in a wooden frame-work.—**T rail**, a rail, as for a railway, having a T-like cross-section.

ta†, *vt.* To take.

ta†, *n.* A toe. **taa**†.

taas†, *n.* A heap. **tas**†.

tab, tab, *n.* **1.** A flap, strip, tongue, or the like, forming a part or appendage of something, as a garment. Specifically: (1) A latchet, strap, or flap on a shoe or slipper. (2) The metal tag or tip on a shoe-lace, corset-lace, etc.; an aglet. (3) A depending part of a garment, as a hanging sleeve. (4) A strip or border of lace or ruching, formerly fastened inside a woman's bonnet, at the sides. (5) Same as EAR-TAB. (6) A protection, as of leather, for the fingers of an archer. (7) A projection from a rotating shaft, lifting a beater in a fulling-mill. (8) A label or tag. (9) [Rare.] *Mach.* A feather. **2.** (Colloq.) Reckoning; tally; check; as, to keep *tab*. [For TAPE[1], *n.*]

ta-bac'co†, *n.* Tobacco.

tab"a-chir', *n.* Same as TABASHEER.

tab"a-co'sis, tab"ə-kō'sis, *n.* Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco-dust. [< TABACUM.]

—tabacosis pulmonis or **pulmonum**, pulmonary atrophy caused by inhalation of tobacco-dust.

ta-bac'um, tə-bac'um, *n.* The dried leaves of tobacco as used in pharmacy. [< Sp. *tabaco*; see TOBACCO.]

Ta-ban'i-dæ, tə-ban'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipters having the costal veins extending round the tip of the wing and alulæ large; gadflies. [< TABANUS.]

—ta-ban'id, *n.* & *n.*—**tab'a-noid**, *a.*

Ta-ba'nus, tə-bā'nus *or* -ban'us, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tabanidæ*. **2.** [t-] [-NI, *pl.*] An insect of this genus; a gadfly. [< L. *tabanus*, ox-fly.]

tab'ard, tab'ərd, *n.* A cloak or outer garment of former times. (1) A heavy course garment worn by the poorer classes. (2) A sleeveless or short-sleeved outer garment worn by knights over their armor; commonly embroidered with the arms of the wearer, whence arose the expression *coat of arms*.

> Their chain armour and their velvet, and the trappings of their *tabards*. A. LANG *Letters on Lit.* ch. 2, p. 18. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

(3) The official costume of a herald or pursuivant; a sleeveless or short-sleeved coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign. See illus. under HERALD.

> Behind these came two pursuivants-at-arms in *tabards*. HOWARD PYLE *Men of Iron* ch. 24, p. 224. [H. '92.]

[OF., prob. < MHG. *tapfart*, *taphart*; cp. W. *tabar*.]

tab'art†; **tab'erd**†.—**tab'ard-er**, *n.* The wearer of a tabard: a name applied specifically to certain scholars at Oxford who formerly wore tabards.

tab"ar-dil'lo, tab"ər-dil'yō, *n.* Sp.[1] A very prostrating type of typhoid fever, common in South America.

tab'a-ret, tab'ə-ret, *n.* An upholstery-fabric of alternate satin and watered-silk stripes. Cp. TABBY[1], *n.*]

ta-bar'ro, tə-bär'rō, *n.* [It.] A tabard.

tab"a-sheer', tab'ə-shir', *n.* [E. Ind.] *Mineral.* An amorphous milk-white opal-like variety of silica contained in the joints of the bamboo: used in the East Indies as a medicine. It readily absorbs water and becomes translucent. **tab"a-shir'**; **tob"a-sheer'**†.

tab'bi-net, tab'i-net, *n.* A watered upholstery-fabric with silk warp and wool filling. [< TABBY[1], *n.*] **tab'in**†; **tab'ine**†; **tab'i-net**†.

tab'by, tab'i, *vt.* [TAB'BIED; TAB'BY-ING.] To give a wavy or watered appearance to (silk, etc.) by pressure between hot rollers; water; mottle; variegate.

tab'by, *a.* **1.** Diversified with spots or streaks; watered; mottled; as, *tabby* fabrics. **2.** Made of tabby; as, a *tabby* garment. **3.** Woven in the same way as fabric that is to be tabbied by pressure between rollers. **tab'y**†.

tab'by[1], *n.* [TAB'BIES, *pl.*] **1.** Any watered fabric, as silk or moreen; also, a silk fabric (15th and 16th centuries), usually watered. **2.** A garment made of a tabbied fabric.

> Don't mind my shape this bout; for I'm only in jumps. Shall I send for my *tabbies*? FOOTE, *Taste*, Act 1. . . . Foote has *tabby*, for 'padding,' in *The Knights*, Act 2.
> FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 7, p. 237. [S. '73.]

3. A brindled, mottled, or streaked cat; popularly, any cat, especially a female as distinguished from a tomcat. **4.** A gossiping old maid; gossiping woman.

> Such tales being for the tea hours of some *tabby*.
> BYRON *Don Juan* can. 9, st. 2.

5. A tabby-moth. **6**†. Any mottled object. [< F. *tabis*, < Ar. *'attābī*, < *'Attabiya*, a portion of Bagdad where manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a descendant of Omeyya.]

—tab'by-cat", *n.* Same as TABBY[1], *n.*, 3.—**t.-moth**, *n.* A pyralid moth (genus *Aglossa*), as the grease-moth.

tab'by[2], *n.* A concrete building-material of equal parts of lime and shells, gravel, or stones, mixed with water. [Perhaps of same origin as TABBY[1], *n.*] **tab'bl**‡.

tabe†, *n.* A wasting away; tabes.

tab"e-fac'tion, tab'ə-fac'shun, *n.* Emaciation due to disease; marasmus. [< LL. *tabefactus*, pp. of *tabefacio*, dissolve, < L. *tabes*, a wasting away, + *facio*, make.]

tab'e-fy, tab'ə-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Med.* **I.** *t.* To cause to waste away; produce emaciation in. **II.** *i.* To waste away. [< LL. *tabefacio*; see TABEFACTION.]

ta-bel'la, tə-bel'ə, *n.* [L.] *Med.* A troche.

tab'el-la-ry, tab'el-ə-ri, *a.* Same as TABULAR, 1.

ta-bel'lion, tə-bel'yun, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A notary under the empire, who drew up legal documents; scrivener. **2.** A similar official in France till 1761, when the title was very generally abolished.

ta'ber†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TABOR.

tab'erd†, *n.* Same as TABARD.

tab'ern, tab'ərn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cellar.

ta-ber'na, tə-bėr'nə, *n.* [-NÆ, -nē *or* -nē, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A tent; booth. **2.** A traders' booth or shop; specifically, a wine-shop or tavern.

tab'er-na-cl, *v.* & *n.* Tabernacle. PHIL. Soc.

tab'er-na-cle, tab'ər-nə-cl (XIII), *v.* [-CLED; -CLING.]

I. *t.* To provide with shelter; serve as a shelter for; ensconce; as, humanity so coarsely *tabernacled*.

II. *i.* To dwell in or as in a tent; abide temporarily; as, the Word *tabernacled* among men.

tab'er-na-cle, *n.* **1.** A tent, booth, or similar structure; slight shelter, fixed or portable. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Jewish Hist.* The portable tent-like structure (described in Exodus XXV–XXVII and XXXVI–XXXVIII) that served the Jews as a sanctuary during their wanderings in the wilderness and the early period of their life in Palestine; also, later, the Jewish temple. (2) Hence, a house of worship, especially one of large size and not of specially ecclesiastical architecture: often given as a distinctive name to a particular building. In England *tabernacle* is sometimes used contemptuously of places of dissenting worship. **3.** The human body as the dwelling-place of the soul.

The Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah.

> Must the . . . labour of a life end in nothing but contemptible drudgery, to keep our *tabernacle* in being?
> EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God* oration iv, p. 72. [A. SH. '24.]

4. *Eccl.* The ornamental receptacle for the consecrated eucharistic elements, or for the pyx. **5.** *Arch.* An ornamental recess or a structure of ornamental character sheltering, enclosing, surmounting, or surrounding something. (1) An ornamental or canopied niche, or a niche-like recess or feature, as for an image or a work of art. (2) A choir-seat or stall surmounted by a canopy. (3) A canopy or canopy-like structure surmounting a tomb, altar, or the like. **6.** [Eng.] *Naut.* A socket or hinged post to permit of unstepping a mast or of lowering it, as when passing under a bridge. [F., < L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, shed.]

—feast of tabernacles, an annual autumnal festival of the Jews commemorating the dwelling in tents in the wilderness. Called also **feast of ingathering**, because celebrated with thanksgivings at the close of harvest.—**tab'er-na-cle-work"**, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** Ornamental openwork such as is used over niches and stalls. **2.** A series of canopied stalls or pinnacles. **3.** Architecture in which tabernacles are a prominent feature.

tab"er-nac'u-lar, tab'ər-nac'yu-lər, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tabernacle. Specifically: (1) Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish tabernacle. (2) *Arch.* Resembling or of the style of an architectural tabernacle; richly ornamented with tracery, openwork, or sculpture. (3) [Rare.] Characteristic of a tabernacle in the contemptuous sense. Compare TABERNACLE, *n.*, 2 (2).

[< LL. *tabernaculārius*, maker of tents, < L. *tabernaculum*; see TABERNACLE.]

Ta-ber"næ-mon-ta'na, tə-bėr"nē-mon-tā'nə *or* -tə'nə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*) having opposite leaves and cymose flowers. Several species are cultivated under glass for their deep-green foliage and large white or yellow fragrant flowers. *T. coronaria*, with white flowers, is the *Adam's-apple* or East-Indian rose-bay of the hothouses, and *T. utilis* is the hya-hya or cow-tree of British Guiana.

[After J. T. *Tabernæmontanus*, German botanist.]

ta'bes, tē'bēz *or* tā'bēs, *n.* [L.] Emaciation with general languor and hectic fever; a decline; wasting away. **ta'be**†.

—dorsal tabes (*tabes dorsalis*), a wasting disease of the spinal cord, giving rise to locomotor ataxia; consumption of the spinal marrow; myelanalosis.—**glandular t.**

(*tabes glandularis*), a wasting or emaciation due to an excessive flow of milk in nursing women.—**mesenteric t.** (*tabes mesenterica*), emaciation and general disorder of the functions of nutrition due to engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands. **mesenteric consumption†.**

—**ta-bes'cence**, *n.* A state of emaciation.—**ta-bes'cent**, *a.* **1.** Becoming emaciated; wasting away. **2.** *Bot.* Shriveling; wasting.—**tab'id**†, *vt.* To cause to waste away.—**tab'id**, *a.* Wasted by disease; affected with tabes; emaciated; consumptive.—**ta-bif'ic**, *a.* Productive of tabes; causing emaciation by deranging digestion and the nutritive functions. **ta-bif'ic-al**‡.—**tab'i-tude**, *n.* The tabetic condition.

ta-bet'ic, ta-bet'ic. **I.** *a. Pathol.* Affected with some form of tabes, especially dorsal tabes. **II.** *n.* A person affected with tabes. **tab'ic**‡.

—**tabetic dementia**, a mental affection due to or complicated with consumption of the spinal cord.—**t. neuritis**, degenerative changes in the posterior nerve-roots of the spinal cord with wasting of the fibers.

—**tab'id-ly**, *adv.*—**tab'id-ness**, *n.*

tab'i-net, *n.* Same as TABBINET. **tab'in**†.

ta'bi-ta"bi, tä'bi-tä'bi, *n.* [S. Afr.] The greenshanks.

tab'la-ture, tab'la-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the tabular plates of compact osseous tissue that form the walls of the cranium. **2.** [Rare.] *Art.* A tablet-like painting or design; especially, a single piece of design executed on a separate portion of a wall or similar surface. **3**†. Any surface like a table or tablet. **4**†. An example or specimen, as in a table. **5**†. *Mus.* (1) Notation. (2) A method of notation used chiefly in the 15th and 16th centuries for the lute, but afterward for other instruments, especially those of the violin class. [F., < L. *tabula*, board.]

ta'ble, tē'bl, *v.* [TA'BLED; TA'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay on the table, as in a deliberative body; postpone for discussion at a future time, or for an indefinite period; as, to *table* an amendment. **2.** To lay on a table, as a card in playing; also, to pay down, as money.

Which sure trump-card Royalty, as we see, keeps ever and anon clutching at . . . yet never *tables* it, still puts it back again.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. x, ch. 6, p. 415. [H.]

3. *Carp.* To fit together, as timbers, by alternate feathers and grooves, so as to prevent separation or slipping on one another. **4.** *Naut.* To strengthen, as a sail, by wide hems. **5**†. To tabulate. **6**†. To portray. **7**†. To enter on a docket, as charges. **8**†. To supply with food; board.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To partake of food with others, as at table. **2**†. To play the game called tables. [< OF. *tabler*, < LL. *tabulo*, < L. *tabula*, tablet.]

ta'ble, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a table; used or intended for use at a table. **2.** Like a table in form.

ta'ble, *n.* **1.** An article of furniture having a flat horizontal top upheld by one or more supports, on which things may be placed. Specifically: (1) An article of furniture for serving food, also for performing various operations, holding objects for display, etc.; as, a *dining-table;* a *work-table;* a *center-table.*

Round *tables*, with couches fitted so as to form a semicircle, came into fashion in Cicero's time. HARRIET W. PRESTON AND LOUISE DODGE in *Atlantic Monthly* May, '92, p. 608.

(2) That part of a machine or machine-tool on which the material or work is placed for manipulation: often adjustable laterally and vertically and supplied with slots through which to bolt the work fast; a carriage or platen. (3) An apparatus whose essential part is a plane surface; as, a surveyors' *plane-table.*

2. The food served upon or entertainment provided at a table; fare; cuisine; as, the *table* at this hotel is good.

For it is my maxim, 'That he keeps the greatest *table*, who has the most valuable company at it.' ADDISON *Tatler* Mar. 21, 1709.

3. A company that gathers about a table, (1) for a meal; as, he set the *table* on a roar; or (2) for a game; or (3) in an official capacity; an official board; as, the *Table* of Magnates in the Hungarian Diet.

I drink to the general joy of the whole *table.*
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iii, sc. 4.

4. A collection or set of related numbers, signs, or items of any kind, arranged in systematic and condensed form for ease of reference or comparison, or for the purpose of presenting a brief and comprehensive view; a systematic scheme or synopsis of particulars; a syllabus; an index; specifically, in mathematics, a series of numbers, values, measures, weights, units, or results arranged in orderly sequence, or according to their law of relation, to facilitate study, computation, or calculation; as, *tables* of contents; a multiplication-*table;* a *table* of logarithms. **5.** A slab of wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance; a plate; also, a thin plate, leaf, or lamina. Specifically: (1) In older usage, now mostly obsolete: (*a*) A slab or thin piece of stone, wood, metal, or the like, for writing, engraving, drawing, or painting; also, the matter contained on such a piece; as, the two *tables* of Moses; the Roman laws of the twelve *tables.*

The most ancient mode of writing was on cylinders, on bricks, and on *tables* of stone. JAMES REES *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* ch. 3, p. 35. [L. '66.]

(*b*) Hence, in the plural, writing-tablets; also, a memorandum-book. (*c*)† More specifically, a board or panel containing a picture or painting; hence, a picture. (*d*)† A votive tablet. (2) *Glass-making.* (*a*) The original circular flattened disk of crown glass. (*b*) An iron slab with a raised rim, on which melted glass is spread in making plate glass. (3) In games: (*a*) A board or structure on which a game is played; as, a pool-*table;* billiard-*table.* (*b*) One of the two divisions (called respectively the *inner* or *home table* and the *outer table*) into which each player's side of a backgammon-board is divided; also, one of the two leaves of a backgammon-board. (*c*)† *pl.* A game played on such a board; especially, backgammon. (4) The slab forming the top or mensa of an altar. Compare MENSA (1). (5) *Anat.* One of two layers of compact bony tissue found at the external and internal surfaces of the bones of the cranium.

6. (1) A flat gravestone supported on pillars. (2) A table-tomb (which see below). **7.** A flat surface. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* (*a*) A flat surface, usually rectangular, with or without ornament. It may be raised, raking, rustic, or corbeled. (*b*) Any horizontal band of molding; usually a cornice. (2) *Diamond-cutting.* (*a*) The flat face forming the top of a brilliant-cut stone. (*b*) A cut stone having two flat faces and a border of triangular or square facets. See illus. under DIAMOND. (3) *Perspective.* The perspective plane. (4) Rarely, a level tract of land; plateau; also, formerly, a small level plot, as a garden-bed. (5) *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand, especially that portion of it included within certain lines and regarded as indicating character or fortune. See illus. under PALMISTRY.

8. *Mil.* The contracted part of the eye of a shell, as a shrapnel. **9**†. *Eccl.* Same as FRONTAL, 3. **10**†. A religious doctrine. [F., < L. *tabula*, board.]

Compounds, etc.:—**double-entry table** (*Math.*), a table that has two arguments, one at the top and one at the side, as a multiplication-table. See ARGUMENT, 6 (2).—**extension t.**, a dining-table whose length may be varied by the addition or removal of sections or leaves.—**model's t.** (*Art*), a low table or platform upon which a model poses for study or copying.—**single-entry t.** (*Math.*), a table that has but one argument, as a table of logarithms.—**ta'ble-an"vil**, *n.* A small anvil capable of being screwed to a table.—**t.-base**, *n. Arch.* A water-table.—**t.-bed**, *n.* A table-shaped bed.—**t.-beer**, *n.* Beer to be drunk at meals.—**t.-bell**, *n.* A bell for use at table to summon attendants.—**t.-bit**, *n. Carp.* A bit with one side turned up to form a tapering point: used especially for boring holes for the joints of tables.—**t.-board**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Meals furnished without lodging. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as TABLE, *n.*, 1. **3**†. A board for backgammon or similar games.—**t.-boarder**, *n.* A boarder who takes meals but lodges elsewhere.—**t.-carpet**, *n.* A table-cover made of carpet: in disuse.—**t.-clamp**, *n.* A clamp for fastening something to a table or board.—**t.-cloth**, *n.* A cloth, usually of white linen, used as a covering for a table when prepared for the service of meals; also, a table-cover of any kind.—**t.-clothing**, *n.* Table-linen, such as table-cloths, napkins, etc.—**t.-cover**, *n.* A cloth for covering a table; especially, an ornamental covering.—**t. diamond**, a table-cut diamond. See TABLE-CUT, also illus. under DIAMOND.—**t.-flap**, *n.* A table-leaf.—**t. grinder**, a style of grinding-bench.—**t.-knife**, *n.* A knife for use at the table for cutting food.—**t.-land**, *n.* An elevated region with level or rolling surface; a plateau.—**t.-leaf**, *n.* **1.** A board or flap attached to a table by hinges, so that it may be raised to increase the table-surface and lowered when not in use. **2.** One of the removable boards of the top of an extension table.—**t.-lifting**, *n.* Same as TABLE-TIPPING. **t.-moving**‡.—**t.-line**, *n.* In chiromancy, the principal line bounding the table of the hand.—**t.-linen**, *n.* Linen, as table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use on or at a table.—**t.-money**, *n.* **1.** In the British navy, an extra sum allowed to flag-officers, and in particular instances to others, for the expenses of official hospitality. **2.** A club fee occasionally charged for the use of the dining-room.—**t.-mountain**, *n.* A mountain with a flat top.—**t.-music**, *n.* Formerly, music so scored that it could be read by two persons facing each other from opposite sides of a table and playing from the same score.—**t.-plane**, *n.* A plane for working joints on table-flaps: furnished in pairs, with oppositely curved bits.—**t.-rapping**, *n.* Rapping or similar sounds on tables believed by some spiritualists to be produced by spirits in communicating with the living.—**t.-rent**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Rent paid to a bishop or other ecclesiastical dignitary to defray the expenses of his table or housekeeping.—**t.-room**†, *n.* A place at table; privilege of eating.—**t.-saw**, *n.* A saw working or fitted in or on a table, as a jig-saw.—**t.-service**, *n.* A complete set of articles of any kind for use at the table; as, a china *table-service.* Compare SERVICE, *n.*, 7.—**t.-shore**, *n.* [Rare.] A shore that is low and level.—**tables of the law**, the two tables of stone on which were written the ten commandments, and which were preserved by the Jews in the ark of the covenant: also, the commandments themselves; the decalogue. Called also *tables of the covenant* or *of the testimony*, and *the two tables.*—**t.-song**, *n.* A part-song, or catch, suitable for unaccompanied voices.—**t.-sport**†, *n.* The laughing-stock of a table company.—**t.-talk**, *n.* Informal or familiar conversation at table, or at meals; in literature, a published collection of such conversations.—**t.-talker**, *n.* One who talks at table; especially, a person distinguished for his conversation at table.—**t.-tipping**, *n.* The act of causing a table to tip, turn, or move, or movements made by tables, apparently without the application of physical force: believed by some to be due to the agency of departed spirits or to some mysterious force. **t.-lifting**‡; **t.-moving**‡; **t.-turning**‡.—**t.-tomb**, *n.* A tomb resembling a table in form; specifically, in the catacombs of Rome, a chest-like burial-receptacle with a flat cover, in a recess of a gallery. See illus. under LOCULUS.—**t.-topped**, *a.* Having a flat or level top.—**ta'ble-tree"**, *n.* A wooden or iron plate or table-like rest of adjustable height, mounted on a lathe-rest.—**t.-turning**, *n.* Same as TABLE-TIPPING.—**t.-work**, *n. Print.* The setting of type for tables; matter in tabular form.—**to go to the t.** [Prov.], to partake of communion.—**to lay on the t.**, same as TABLE, *v.*, 1.—**to turn the tables**, to make a complete change in conditions or relations: often with *on.*—**twelve tables**, the laws of the twelve tables (originally ten), inscribed on tablets of bronze and promulgated by the Roman decemvirs, 450–451 B. C., as an epitome of the customary law. They formed the basis of all later Roman jurisprudence.

ta"bleau', tą'blō' (XIII), *n.* [TA"BLEAUX', tą'blō', TA"BLEAUS', tą'blōz', *pl.*] **1.** A picture-like scene represented by one or more silent and motionless persons in proper attitude and costume, often with suitable accessaries; a tableau vivant. **2.** An arrangement of inanimate figures representing a scene from real life.

And now came a *tableau* in which Anne, as the Goddess of Liberty, was poised on a barrel mounted on three tables, one above the other. CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Anne* ch. 15, p. 253. [H. '82.]

3. Any picture or picturesque representation. **4.** *F. Law.* A tabular statement; table; list. [F., picture, dim. of *table;* see TABLE, *n.*]

—**ta"bleau' vi"vant'**, vi"vąN'. [F.] Same as TABLEAU, *n.*, 1: literally, a living picture.

ta'ble-book", tē'bl-buk", *n.* **1.** An ornamental or attractive book kept or intended to be kept on a table. **2.** A book of mathematical or other tables for study or reference. **3**†. A note-book consisting of tablets or leaves of slate, wood, ivory, or the like.

ta'ble-cut", tē'bl-cut", *a.* Having a flat top or table with a beveled or triangular facet border: said of cut diamonds, emeralds, etc.

ta'ble-cut", *n.* A style of cutting precious stones, as given under TABLE-CUT, *a.* See illus. under DIAMOND, and plate of GEMS, figs. 30 and 31.

—**ta'ble-cut"ter**, *n.* A lapidary who makes a specialty of cutting tables on precious stones.

ta'ble d'hôte, tä'bl dōt. [TA'BLES D'HÔTE, tä'bl dōt, *pl.*] [F.] A public or common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary; literally, host's or guest's table.

—**table d'hôte breakfast, dinner**, etc., a complete meal regularly served in a public dining-room.

ta'ble-ful, tē'bl-ful, *n.* The number that can be seated at or as much as can be placed upon a table.

ta-ble'i-ty†, *n.* The abstract nature or quality of a table.

ta'ble-man, tē'bl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** In a plate-rolling mill, one who works at a table. **2**†. A man servant who waits at table; a waiter. **3**†. A player at the game of tables; also, one of the pieces used.

ta'ble-ment†, *n. Arch.* A base of a column; foundation-stone; table.

tab"le-men'tum, tab'lę-men'tum, *n.* Same as FRONTAL, *n.*, 3. [< LL. *tabulamentum*, < L. *tabula*, board.]

ta'bler†, *n.* **1.** One who boards others for payment. **2.** A boarder. **3.** A chess-board.

ta'bles†, *n. pl.* Same as TABLE, 5 (3) (*c*).

ta'ble-spoon", tē'bl-spūn', *n.* A spoon for table use, larger than a teaspoon or a dessert-spoon.

ta'ble-spoon"ful, tē'bl-spūn'ful, *n.* The quantity a tablespoon will hold; usually reckoned as equivalent to half a fluid ounce, two dessert-spoonfuls, or four teaspoonfuls.

tab'let, tab'lęt, *vt. & vi.* To form into or make a tablet.

tab'let, *n.* **1.** A thin leaf or sheet of solid material, as ivory or wood, for writing on; one of a set of leaves pivoted or joined together, as by pasting two edges; also, in the singular or plural, the set itself; a pad. **2.** A small table or flat surface, especially one designed for or containing an inscription or design; as, a votive *tablet.* See illus. under EPIGRAPH.

A *tablet*, cut in the side of the precipice above the ancient road, identifies the town as Abila. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 248. [BEN. & SON '78.]

Among the ancients a tablet was covered with red or black wax, and written on with a stylus. It was originally a thin piece of wood, but afterward ivory, bone, horn, vellum, and papyrus were also used. It was used for all kinds of writing where great length was not required.

Who would not, reckless of the swarm he meets,
Fill his wide *tablets*, in the public streets,
With angry verse!
JUVENAL *Satires* tr. by Gifford, satire i, l. 102.

3. A small flat or nearly flat piece of some prepared substance. In pharmacy: (1) A definite portion or weight of drug brought by pressure and the addition of a gum into a solid form convenient for administering: when rounded called a **troche** or **lozenge.** (2) An electuary. **4.** A flat or table-like surface.

High up the sides of the mountains the rocks were planed down to *tablets* by the ancient glaciers.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 11, p. 126. [A. '71.]

5. *Arch.* Same as TABLETTE, 1. **6.** *Anat. & Zool.* A tabula. **7.** [Archaic.] In the Old Testament: (1) An armlet (*Ex.* xxxv, 22, and possibly *Num.* xxxi, 50). (2) Possibly, a necklace (*Num.* xxxi, 50). (3) Possibly, a perfume-box or an amulet (*Isa.* iii, 20). **8**†. A small picture or painting; a miniature. [< F. *tablette*, < LL. *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, tablet.]

—**tablet of Abydos**, a tablet found at Abydos in Upper Egypt containing in hieroglyphs a genealogy of the 18th dynasty: now in Paris.—**votive t.**, a tablet placed or hung up, usually in a temple, containing an inscription, picture, or other representation illustrative of a vow.

tab'lette, tab'let, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A flat outward-projecting coping-stone, as at the top of a wall or escarp-revetment, to protect the masonry from the weather. **2.** Same as TABLET, 3. [F.; see TABLET.]

ta'ble-ware", tē'bl-wār', *n.* Ware for table use; dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc., collectively.

ta'ble-wise", tē'bl-wīz", *adv.* In the manner of a table; in England, during the English Reformation, with the ends east and west; said of the position of the communion table, as opposed to *altarwise.*

ta"bli-er', tą'bli-ē', *n.* [F.] **1.** An apron. **2.** [Eng.] An apron-like part of a woman's dress; also, a panel style of dress: in the phrase *en tablier* (in the form of an apron).

tab-li'na, tab-lī'na *or* ta-blī'na, *n.* Plural of TABLINUM.

ta'bling, tā'bling, *n.* **1.** Table-linen, or material for it. **2.** A coak, tenon, or fin on the edge of one piece of timber, fitting into a corresponding mortise or groove in another. **3.** A broad hem or reenforcing strip on the leech or foot of a sail, to receive the bolt-rope. **4.** [Rare.] Tabulation. **5.** *Anat.* Tabiature. **6.** *Arch.* (1) Same as TABLE, 7 (1). (2) A string-course. **7**†. The act of playing the game of tables. **8**†. Table-board; sustenance.—**ta'bling-den"**†, **ta'bling-house"**†, *n.* **1.** A gambling-house, or house in which gaming-tables are kept. **2.** A boarding-house.

tab-li'num, tab-lī'num *or* ta-blī'num, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The room or space in a Roman house, between the atrium and the peristylium, in which were kept the tablets containing the family records and the hereditary statues. [L., contr. of *tabulinum*, < *tabula*, board.]

tab'loid, tab'loid, *n. Pharm.* A form of small tablet. See TABLET, *n.*, 3. [< TABLE, *n.*, + -OID.]

ta"boo',) tą-bū', *vt.* **1.** To place a taboo upon; inter-
ta"bu',) dict approach to or use of; forbid contact or intercourse with; hence, figuratively, to shut out; discountenance; exclude; ostracize; as, to *taboo* profanity; to *taboo* a person socially. **2.** [Oceanica.] To mark as sacred.

A palm branch stuck across an open door, showing that the house is *tabooed*, is a more effectual guard against robbery than any amount of locks and bars.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 40, p. 591. [H. '69.]

ta"boo',) *a.* In Oceanica, marked with taboo; hence,
ta"bu',) in English use, under a ban; interdicted; excluded. [< Polynesian *tapu*, forbidden.] **tam"bu'**‡; **ta"pu'**‡.

ta"boo', *n.* **1.** A penal system, act, or practise, peculiar to the Polynesians and South-sea islanders, but now less prevalent than formerly, whereby idols, temples, food, animals, persons, places, names, days, etc., are set apart as temporarily or permanently sacred or forbidden to use; also, the prohibition itself or the curse attached. **tam"bu'**‡; **ta"pu'**‡. **2.** Hence, prohibition of intercourse; prejudice or public sentiment against a thing as reprehensible.

They went away very thankful, taking a preliminary prescription of a lump of brown soap . . . and a *taboo* of all further eating of ossute ,blubber].
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 244. [C. & P. '57.]

ta'bor, tē'bor, *v.* **1.** *t.* To beat or play on, as a tabor; beat. **II.** *i.* To beat or play on or as on a tabor.

ta'bor[1], *n.* A small drum or tambourine without jingles, used especially to accompany some form of pipe; tabret; timbrel. See illus. on opposite page.

His *tabour*, Tabour-stick, and Pipe, attest his profession. JOHN BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Morris Dancers* in vol. i, p. 147. [J. R. S. '70.]
[< OF. *tabour*, < Ar. *tambūr*, kind of lute.] **ta'bour**‡.

ta'bor[2], *n.* [Bob.] **1.** A camp among the ancient Slavs and Turks, guarded by a circle of wagons; hence, any fortified place. **2.** *pl.* An entrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. F. *Mil. Encyc.*

ta'bor-er, tē'bor-ėr, *n.* One who plays or beats the tabor. **ta'bour-er**‡; **ta'brere**†.

tab'o-ret, tab'o-ret, *n.* A small tabor. [= TABOURET.]

tab'o-rine, tab'o-rin *or* -rīn, *n.* **1.** A tambourine; tabor. **2.** The ordinary side-drum. [< OF. *tabourin*, dim. of *tabour;* see TABOR[1], *n.*] **tab'ou-rine**‡.

Ta'bor-ite, tē'bor-ait. *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of the radical party among the Hussites, especially on the subject of communion in both kinds, and of the sole authority of the Scriptures. Compare HUSSITE. [< *Tabor*, a hill of Bohemia, < TABOR[1], *n.*]

tab'ou-ret, tab'u-ret, *n.* **1.** Same as TABORET. **2.** A stool or small seat, usually without arms or back.

1. Egyptian Tabouret with Leather Seat. 2. A Modern Upholstered Tabouret.

She sat in an arm-chair, and rested her feet on a *tabouret* at some little distance from her.
MARY A. TINCKER *Signor Monaldini's Niece* ch. 2, p. 16. [R. BROS. '79.]

3. An embroidery-frame. **4.** A needle-case. [< OF. *tabouret*, dim. of *tabour;* see TABOR[1], *n.*]

—right of the tabouret, formerly, in France, the right of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the king or queen.

tab'ret, tab'ret, *n.* [Archaic.] A small tabor; a tabouret

ta"bu', *n., a., & v.* Same as TABOO.

tab'u-la, tab'yu-lȧ, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet or table of any kind, as a tablet for writing on; also, an inscription or writing; a votive tablet; a gaming-table. **2.** *Eccl.* A frontal.

3. *Zoöph.* One of the plates that extend across the visceral cavity of certain corals, dividing it horizontally.

—tabula itineraria, a kind of portable altar in use in the middle ages. **—t. rasa,** literally, an erased tablet; a tablet from which the writing has been erased; also, a new tablet that had never been written upon: a term used specifically by Locke of the human mind at birth, conceived as without innate ideas, and influenced solely by impressions from without.

tab'u-lar, tab'yu-lėr, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a table or tables; consisting of or of the nature of a list or synopsis arranged in lines or columns; as, *tabular* numbers; a *tabular* statement. **tab'el-la-ry**‡. **2.** Computed or ascertained from a mathematical table or the like; performed with the aid of a table; as, *tabular* results; *tabular* computations. **3.** Having a flat surface or top, like that of a table; broad and flat; as, a *tabular* hill; a *tabular* surface. **4.** Specifically, in botany, flattened horizontally. **5.** Formed in lamina or thin plates; tablet-like; laminated. **6.** [Rare.] Set in squares. [< L. *tabularis*, < *tabula*, table.]

—tabular crystal, a crystal flattened parallel to any face. **—t. difference** (*Math.*), in a tabular series of numbers, the difference of one number from a preceding or following number. **—t. spar** (*Mineral.*), same as WOLLASTONITE. **—t. structure,** a tendency in certain igneous or crystalline rocks to separate into plates or laminæ. **—t. work** (*Print.*), same as TABLE-WORK. See TABLE, *n.*

—tab'u-lar-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To arrange in tabular form, or in a table or tables; tabulate. **—tab"u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.* **—tab'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* In the form of a table; in tabular fashion.

tab"u-la'ri-um, tab'yu-lē'ri-um *or* -ū-lā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-Æ, *pl.* L. **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A place in which the public records were deposited. **2.** [Rare.] A like depository at the present day.

Tab"u-la'ta, tab'yu-lē'tȧ *or* -ū-lā'tȧ, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of sclerodermatous corals with tabulated or storied visceral spaces, including diverse forms now partly referred to hydroids. [< L. *tabulatus;* see TABULATE, *a.*]

tab'u-late, tab'yu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To arrange in or make into a table or tables; put into a synoptical list or a schedule; as, to *tabulate* results. **2.** To shape or form with a tabular or flat surface; form with tables; as, a *tabulated* diamond. [< L. *tabula*, table.]

—tab"u-la'tion, *n.* The act of tabulating, or the state of being tabulated. **tab'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who tabulates.

tab'u-late, tab'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* **1.** Having a flat surface or surfaces; broad and flat. **2.** Specifically, having tabulæ, as a coral; of or pertaining to the *Tabulata.* [< L. *tabulatus*, < *tabula*, table.]

tab'u-la-ture‡, *n. Mus.* Same as TABLATURE, 5.

ta'bum, tē'bum *or* tā'bum, *n.* [L.] *Med.* Same as SANIES.

ta-but', tȧ-būt', *n.* [Ar.] *Mohum.* **1.** A representation of the tomb of Hasan and Husain at Kerbela, carried at the Muharram mourning. **Ta-zi'ah:. 2.** A coffin or bier for the burial of the dead. **3.** In the Koran, the ark of the covenant.

tac, tac, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A kind of customary rent or duty paid by a tenant. [Cp. TACK[1], *n.*, 9.]

tac'a-ma-hac', tac'ȧ-mȧ-hac', *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A yellowish resinous substance with a strong odor and a bitter aromatic taste that is derived from various tropical trees, as

Tabors. (From an altar-relievo by Lucca della Robbia.)

the East-Indian *Calophyllum inophyllum*, or the West-Indian *C. calaba* of the MAYTH family (*Burseraceæ*) and *Elaphrium tomentosum* of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), of South America, and is used as an ingredient of certain ointments and as incense; also, the resin yielded by the American tree of this name. See def. 2. **2.** *Bot.* The balsam-poplar of the United States. See POPLAR. **tac"a-ma-hac'a**‡; **tac'ca-ma-hack"**‡; **tac'ma-hack"**‡.

Ta-ca'na, tȧ-cā'nȧ, *n.* A South American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Ta-ca'nan**‡.

ta-caud', tȧ-cād' *or* tg'cē', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as BIB[2].

tac'-au-tac", tqc'-o-tqc', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* The parry combined with or immediately followed by the ripost; also, a series of attacks and parries in rapid succession, as between a pair of evenly matched fencers.

Tac'ca, tac'ȧ, *n. Bot.* A genus typical of *Taccaceæ*, furnishing starch and arrowroot. [Of Malay origin.]

Tac-ca'ce-æ, tȧ-kā'se-ē *or* tqc-cq'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants — the taccad family — having large tuberous roots, large radical petioled leaves, and greenish flowers in a dense umbel at the top of a leafless scape. It embraces only two genera. [< TACCA.] **—tac-ca'ceous,** *a.*

tac'cad, tac'ad, *n. Bot.* A plant of the order *Taccaceæ*.

ta'ce, tē'si *or* tg'cē. [L.] Be silent: imperative mode.

—tace is Latin for a candle†, equivalent to *mum*, or *mum's the word:* an old phrase humorously used in requesting or promising silence.

tace[1], tēs, *n.* Same as TAU CROSS.

tace[2]†, *n.* Same as TASSE.

ta'cet, tē'set *or* tg'cet. [L.] *Mus.* Literally, it is silent: a direction for silence.

tac'-free"†, *a.* Free from payment of tac. See TACK-FREE.

tache[1]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten; fix; attach. **2.** To seize; take, as a thief. **II.** *i.* To make an attack or assault: followed by *on* or *upon.* **tach**†.

tache[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To spot or stain; blemish. **2.** To mark; characterize: used only in the past participle. **tatch**†.

tache[1], tāsh. *F.* (tash, *C. I. S.*; tach, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A colored spot on the skin without elevation or depression, as a freckle. **2.** [Rare.] Any spot or stain; a physical or moral blemish; defect. **tatch**†.

A leaf of a tree is not the flat affair we find pressed between the pages of the family Bible, but is a waving, dancing spirit, receiving and reflecting light and shade, and is oftenest seen as a blur or *tache* of green.
J. C. VAN DYKE *Art for Art's Sake* lect. vi, p. 183. [S. '94.]

3†. A quality or characteristic. [OF., < *taque;* see TACK[1], *n.*] **—tache cerebrale,** the peculiar red mark or stain that appears when pressure is made on the skin of a hydrocephalic person.

tache[2], tach, *n. Sugar-making.* A sugar-pan in a battery. [< Pg. *tacha*, sugar-pan.] **teache**‡.

—stri'king-tache", *n.* The smallest sugar-pan in a battery: placed immediately over the fire.

tache[3], *n.* [Archaic.] A hook or clasp; catch; fastening (*Ex.* xxvi, 6).

tach"e-og'ra-phy, tak'ē-og'rȧ-fi, *n.* Tachygraphy.

tach"e-om'e-ter, tac'ē-om'e-tėr, *n.* **1.** Same as TACHYMETER. **2.** Same as TACHOMETER. **—tach"e-om'e-try,** *n.* **1.** Tachymetry. **2.** Tachometry.

tach'hy"drite, tac'hai'drait, *C.* (tac-hai'drait, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A yellow, transparent to translucent, deliquescent, hydrous calcium-magnesium chlorid ($H_{24}Ca_2Mg_3O_{12}Cl_6$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.

Tachhydrite is . . . named in allusion to its ready deliquescence. E. S. DANA *Syst. of Mineral.* ¶ 148, p. 119. [W. & S. '80.]

[< Gr. *tachys*, swift, + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.] **tac'hy"-drite**‡; **tach'y-hy"drite**‡.

Ta-chi'na, tȧ-cī'nȧ *or* -kī'nȧ (tȧ-, *C.*; tak'i-nȧ, *W.*), *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tachininæ.* **2.** [t-.] An insect of this genus, as *Tachina daryphoræ*, parasitic on the potato-beetle. [< Gr. *tachys*, swift.]

—Tach"i-na'ri-a, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tachinidæ.* **—tach"i-na'ri-an,** *a. & n.* **—Ta-chin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tachininæ* as a family. **—ta-chin'id,** *a. & n.* **—tach'i-noid,** *a.* **—Tach"i-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of muscid flies with large alulæ and mostly bare arista, usually parasitic on the larvæ of other insects. **—tach'i-nine,** *a.*

tach'ing-end", tach ing-end', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shoemakers' waxed end.

Tach"i-su-ri'næ, tak'i-su-ri'nē *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of siluroid fishes with a short anal and nares close together, including sea-catfishes; *Ariinæ.* [< Gr. *tachys*, swift, + (perhaps) *oura*, tail.]

—tach"i-su'rine, *a. & n.*

tach'o-graph, tac'o-grqf, *n.* An instrument for registering rotation-speed, as of a shaft or a wheel; a registering tachometer; speed-indicator. [< Gr. *tachos*, swiftness (< *tachys*, swift), + -GRAPH.]

ta-chom'e-ter, tȧ-com'e-tėr *or* tac'o-mī'tėr, *n.* A contrivance for measuring velocity. (1) A device to show the swiftness of a current by its effect upon a submerged paddle or paddle-wheel. (2) *Med.* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in circulation. (3) A device for showing changes in the velocity of machinery by the action of mercury in a revolving cup, which spreads from centrifugal force and causes the mercury to fall in a tube connecting with the cup. [< Gr. *tachos*, swiftness (< *tachys*, swift), + -METER.]

—Woltmann's tachometer, a current-meter having a rotating screw for driving clockwork, indicating the speed in miles per hour.

—ta-chom'e-try, *n.* The art or science of using a tachometer. **tach"e-om'e-try**‡.

tachy-. Derived from Greek *tachys*, swift: a combining form. **—tach"y-car'di-a,** *n.* Abnormal rapidity of the action of the heart. **—tach'y-di-drax"y,** *n.* [Rare.] An art or method of rapid instruction. **—tach'y-drome,** *n.* A cursorioid plover-like bird; a courser. **—Tach"y-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Tachyglossoidea* as a suborder. **—tach"y-glos'sal, tach"y-glos'sate,** *a.* **—Tach"y-glos'si-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of monotremes; echidnas, or porcupine ant-eaters. **Tach"y-glos'sus,** *n.* (*C. g.*) **—tach"y-glos'sid,** *n.* **—tach"y-glos'soid,** *a. & n.* **—tach"y-i-n'ter,** *n.* One who cures speedily. **—tach"y-i-n'tri-a,** *n.* The art of effecting speedy cures. **—ta-chym'e-ter,** *n.* A surveying-instrument for stadia surveying, having a level, telescope, vertical arc or circle, and stadia-wires. **tach"e-om'e-ter:. —ta-chym'e-try,** *n.* The art or science of using or measuring with the tachymeter. **tach"e-om'e-try**‡; **ta-chom'e-try**‡. **—tach'y-phore,** *n. Elec.* The port-electric system of transportation. See PORT-ELECTRIC. **—tach'y-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for representing motion, as running, jumping, galloping, flying, etc., by the rapid rotation of a circular glass plate containing a series of instantaneous photographs of the different consecutive positions of the moving object: invented by Ottomar Anschutz, of Prussia. Compare KINETOGRAPH; ZOETROPE. **—tach"y-thau'ma-tous,** *a. Med.* Killing quickly; speedily fatal. **—ta-chyt'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The art of operating rapidly.

tach'y†, *a.* Vicious; depraved.

ta-chyg'ra-phy, tȧ-kig'rȧ-fi, *n.* A system of abbreviated writing; stenography. Compare PHONOGRAPHY; SHORTHAND.

A *Tachygraphy* or short-hand was also used from a very early period for notes and memoranda.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 148. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

Specifically: (1) Any of the stenographic systems anciently in use among the Greeks and Romans, and by Christian and other writers up to the 10th century, in which the ordinary alphabet was used with arbitrary contractions and conventional phrase-modifications. The tachygraphic symbols of the Romans were called **Tironian notes,** after their reputed inventor, Tiro, one of Cicero's freedmen. (2) A system of phonetic shorthand devised in 1869 by David P. Lindsley, of Philadelphia, in which the characteristic outlines of Isaac Pitman's scheme for consonants are employed, with changed values and joined vowels, to form a brief continuous handwriting.

[< TACHY- + -GRAPHY.] **—tach'y-graph,** *n.* **1.** A tachygraphic manuscript or writing. **2.** A pantagraph for drawing an outline of the human figure. **—ta-chyg'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes in shorthand; a stenographer; specifically, one of the shorthand-writers (called also **notaries**) of the ancient Greeks and Romans. **—tach"y-graph'ic, -al,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of tachygraphy; written in shorthand; stenographic.

tach'y-lyte, tak'i-lait, *n. Petrol.* A pitch-black basaltic glass. [< TACHY- + Gr. *lytos*, dissolved, va. of *lyō*, loosen, dissolve: from its being easily fused under the blowpipe.] **—tach"y-lyt'ic,** *a.* Composed of, containing, or of the nature of tachylyte.

tac'it, tas'it, *a.* **1.** Existing, inferred, or understood without being openly expressed or stated; implied by silence or silent acquiescence; understood; implied; as, a *tacit* agreement; a *tacit* understanding.

There is a general *tacit* trust in conversation, by which a man is obliged not to report anything out of it, though he is not immediately enjoined secrecy. CHESTERFIELD *Letters* clxvii, p. 199. [L.]

2. [Rare.] Silent and quiet; emitting no sound; noiseless; as, the *tacit* deep.

Edward Strachey was . . . a man rather *tacit* than discursive.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 175. [S. '81.]

[< L. *tacitus*, < *taceo*, be silent.]

—tacit mortgage, a lien in the nature of a mortgage created by operation of law. **—t. relocation** (*Scots Law*), the implied renewal of a lease where the landlord permits the tenant to remain in possession without making a new agreement.

—tac'it-ly, *adv.* **—tac'it-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

tac'i-turn, tas'i-tūrn, *a.* Habitually silent or reserved; disinclined to conversation; characterized by silence or disinclination to talk; as, a *taciturn* man.

Macaulay attributes the epithet Silent, attached to the name of William, the founder of the Dutch Commonwealth, to his *taciturn* habit. G. P. FISHER *Supernatural Origin of Christianity* essay iv, p. 266. [S. '66.]

[< L. *taciturnus*, < *taceo*, be silent.]

Synonyms: close, dumb, mute, reserved, reticent, silent, uncommunicative. *Dumb, mute,* and *silent* refer to fact or state; *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition. The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprise or terror; the obstinate may remain *mute;* one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose; but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others, either from natural disposition or for the occasion. One who is *silent* does not speak at all; one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach. *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn*, applying often to some special time or topic; one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business. *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors. **—Antonyms:** communicative, free, garrulous, loquacious, talkative, unreserved.

—tac'i-turn"ist, *n.* [Rare.] A taciturn person. **—tac'i-turn"ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

tac"i-tur'ni-ty, tas'i-tūr'ni-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being taciturn; disinclination to talk.

Inseparable from the Indian character . . . is his remarkable *taciturnity.* CUSTER *Life on the Plains* ch. 2, p. 16. [S. H. & CO.]

2. *Scots Law.* Delay in asserting a legal right in such circumstance as to imply satisfaction or abandonment of it.

Synonyms: see RESERVE. Compare TACITURN.

tack[1], tac, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten by tacks or other slight fastenings; secure, join, or attach slightly; as, to *tack* a carpet to a floor; to *tack* two pieces of cloth together by pins or stitches. **2.** To annex as something additional or supplementary; append; also, to put or join together; connect; as, to *tack* one story to another; to *tack* two plans together.

Postage with the three cents *tacked* on to the shilling is quite too severe. MISS SEDGWICK in Mary E. Dewey's *Catherine M. Sedgwick, Apr. '36*, p. 294. [H. '71.]

3. *Eng. Law.* To join together (securities). See TACKING. **4.** *Plumbing.* To fasten (lead pipes) with tacks. See TACK[1], *n.*, 6. **5.** *Naut.* To change the course of (a sailing vessel) by the use of the helm and by shifting the position of the sails, so as to bring the wind round, by the head, to the other side of the vessel: opposed to *wear;* as, to *tack* ship.

It was necessary, of course, that a considerable portion of the crews should be at the ropes in *tacking* ship.
J. F. DAVIS *The Chinese* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 36. [KN. '36.]

II. *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the course of a sailing vessel so as to bring the wind round, by the head, to the other side of the vessel: opposed to *wear.*

See! see! (I cried) she *tacks* no more!
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. iii, st. 6.

2. Figuratively, to alter one's mode of procedure; veer round; change one's course; veer.

tack[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To attack.

tack[1], *n.* **1.** A small sharp-pointed nail, commonly with tapering sides and a flat head. **2.** Something that holds two substances together; a fastening; in needlework, a temporary stitch, often one of a series of long and rapidly executed stitches. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A rope or purchase for hauling down and fastening the corners of certain sails; also, the corner of a sail to which such a rope is fastened. (2) The direction in which a vessel sails, considered in relation to the position of her sails; also, the distance or the course run at one time in such direction. See phrases below. (3) The act of tacking; also, any veering of a vessel to one side, as to take advantage of a side wind. **4.** Hence, a change of policy; a stra-

tegical move; a new course of action. **5.** In the arts, stickiness, as of varnish, printing-ink, etc. **6.** *Plumbing.* A flat piece to be soldered on lead pipes and having holes, by which the pipe may be fastened by screws to a strip or wall. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Reliance; confidence. **8.** That which is attached, tacked up, or tacked on. Specifically: (1) [Prov. Eng.] A shelf resting on crosspieces supported by strips from the ceiling; used in cellars or kitchens. (2)† A supplement or addition to a parliamentary bill. **9.** *Scots Law.* A contract by which a thing is let for use; a lease, as of land; also, land or pasturage leased or hired. [< OF. *taque*, of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. *taca*, nail, Bret. *tach*, tack.]

Compounds, etc.: —**aboard main tack!** (*Naut.*) a command to haul the weather-clew of the mainsail down to the chess-tree. —**car'pet-tack"**, *n.* A tack for fastening down carpets. —**double t.**, a small sharp-pointed staple used to fasten down contiguous edges of two breadths of carpet or matting. —**drafting-t., drawing-t.**, *n.* A thumb-tack. —**false t.**, a failure to make a tack, the vessel falling back into the same course after heading to the wind. · **larboard t.**, same as PORT TACK. —**leathered t.**, a tack having a leather washer under its head. —**port t.**, a tack made with the wind blowing on the port side. —**rise tacks and sheets!** the command to let go the tacks and sheets of the courses and haul up the clews. —**starboard t.**, a tack made with the wind blowing on the starboard side. —**t. and half t.** (*Naut.*), a long and a short tack. —**t. and t.** (*Naut.*), by a succession of tacks. —**tack'-block"**, *n.* A sheaved block for the tack of a sail. —**t.-claw**, *n.* A forked lever used in withdrawing a firmly driven tack. **t.-lifter†**; **t.-puller†**. —**t.-comb**, *n.* A device for fastening shoe-uppers to a last; consisting of a row of tack-like points projecting from a bar or back in the manner of a sharp-pointed comb. —**t.-driver**, *n.* **1.** A machine that automatically places tacks at the place where they are to be driven, and drives them in. **2.** A tack-hammer. —**t.-duty**, *n. Scots Law.* Rent reserved under a lease or tack. —**t.-free**, *a. Scots Law.* Rent-free. —**t.-hammer**, *n.* A small hammer for driving carpet-tacks. —**t.-head**, *n.* A mushroom-head, as in an arc-lamp. —**t.-lashing**, *n.* A lashing used in securing the tack of a fore-and-aft sail. —**t.-lifter**, *n.* Same as TACK-CLAW. —**t.-mold**, *n.* A copper mold for casting plumbers' tacks. —**t. of a flag**, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards. —**t.-pin**, *n.* A long belaying-pin on the fife-rail; jack-pin. —**t.-puller**, *n.* Same as TACK-CLAW. —**t.-rivet**, *n.* A small thin-shanked rivet used in riveting metal plates. —**tin t., tinned t.** **1.** An iron or steel tack coated with tin by dipping in the molten metal. **2.** A small triangular piece of tin-plate used to hold glass panes in a sash before puttying. —**to bear** or **hold t.**†, to bear up; last or hold out; endure.

tack², *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Food in general; fare; provisions. See HARDTACK; SOFT-TACK. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Specifically: (1) Nourishment; solidity; strengthening support: applied to the food of cattle. (2) Bad or insufficient fare.

tack³, *n.* An old form of pistol. [Cp. DAG², *n.*]

tack⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A distinctive flavor; smack.

tack⁵, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Bad ale or beer.

tack⁶†, *n.* A stain; spot; tache.

tack'el†, *n.* Tackle.

tack'er, tak'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who tacks. **2.** Any instrument for driving in tacks; a small hammer.

tack'et, tak'et, *n.* [Scot.] A hobnail or clout-nail.

tack'ey, tak'ę, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Same as TACKY³.

tack'ey, *n.* [Southern U. S.] An ill-fed, ill-conditioned horse; also, an ungainly or slovenly man. **tack'y‡.**

Boys and men rode by on quick, wild little horses. . . . Sometimes these small dun or cream-colored marsh *tackeys* needed only a cropped mane to prove their suspected descent from the little steeds of the Northmen.
SARAH O. JEWETT in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '90, p. 106.

tack'i-ness, tak'i-nes, *n.* The condition of being sticky or tacky; stickiness.

tack'ing, tak'ing, *n. Eng. Law.* The equitable doctrine whereby a third or subsequent encumbrance, when united in the same hands with a first mortgage, acquires priority over an intermediate mortgage of which the later encumbrancer had no notice: not operative in the United States, where priorities are regulated by recording acts.

tack'ing-mill"†, *n.* A form of fulling-mill.

tack'l, tack'ld, tackt. Tackle, etc. PHIL. Soc.

tack'le, tac'l, *v.* [TACK'LED; TACK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attack or grasp with the purpose of mastering; grapple with; take hold of; as, to *tackle* an adversary; to *tackle* a difficult problem.

I've a fancy for *tackling* this business after dinner.
HOWELLS *Out of the Question* act vi, sc. 1.

2. *Football.* Specifically, to encounter and endeavor to stop (an opponent) in running. **3.** To attach to something or make fast as by a tackle; specifically and colloquially, to harness; hitch up.

Lucy Jane said: 'Cinder, *tackle* up the horse, and don't be all day about it, either.'
G. H. HEPWORTH in *The Independent* Nov. 24, '92, p. 35, col. 3.

4†. To shut in with a fastening; enclose; seclude. **5†.** To rig or fit out. **6†.** To ensnare, as a bird; entangle.

II. *i.* To grasp something, literally or figuratively, with intent to hold or to master it; specifically, in football, to seize an opponent to prevent him from running.

—**to tackle to** [Colloq.], to set to work earnestly and seriously.

tack'le, *n.* **1.** A mechanical contrivance for obtaining a satisfactory hold or purchase over anything with a view to hoisting or moving it. Specifically: (1) A mechanism of ropes, pulley-blocks, hooks, etc., for raising and lowering heavy weights, or managing sails and spars, as on shipboard; a pulley; as, yard-*tackle;* stay-*tackle*. Compare PURCHASE-BLOCK¹, 4, and see illus. under BLOCK and BURTON.

This blow [of the ship on a point of rocks] displaced the rudder, and raised it several inches, but it fortunately had been previously confined by *tackles*.
JOHN FRANKLIN *Polar Sea, 1819–'22* ch. 1, p. 13. [J. M. '23.]

(2) A windlass or winch, together with the ropes and hooks. **2.** The instruments collectively for carrying on any specific work or undertaking, or for pursuing any sport; gear; tools; outfit; equipment; as, fishing-*tackle;* formerly, the implements of war; armament; weapons.

We took an assortment of *tackle* . . . and jumped into a skiff for an hour's sport. C. LANMAN *Adv. in U. S. and Brit. Am. Provinces, Fish of Upper Miss.* in vol. i, p. 85. [J. W. M. '56.]

3. The act of tackling or seizing, especially in football. **4.** *Football.* Either of the two rushers next to the end rushers: called respectively *right* and *left tackle.* Called also *tackles.* [< D. *takel*, tackle, < root of TAKE.]

Compounds: —**boom'-tack"le**, *n.* A double purchase for guying out over the quarter the main-boom of a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel in a fair wind. —**cutting-t.**, *n.* Tackle used in cutting into a whale. —**deck-t.**, *n.* A stout over-pulley for heavy work about a deck, as shortening in the cable. —**gun-t.**, *n.* **1.** A tackle for running a gun in and out of a port. **2.** Any system of blocks and ropes for working a cannon. —**mast-t.**, *n.* **1.** A purchase for sending up or down masts on board ship. **2.** A purchase, attached to the mast, for handling heavy articles, as boats or machinery. —**pendant-t.**, *n.* A tackle that hooks to a masthead-pendant. —**port-t.**, *n.* A port-rope. —**quarter-t.**, *n.* A boat-hoisting purchase attached to the quarter of a lower yard. —**tack'le-block"**, *n.* A block in a system of ropes and pulleys. —**t.-board**, *n.* A stand at one end of a ropewalk having whirls for the separate strands composing a rope. —**t.-fall**, *n.* The rope that connects the blocks of a tackle. —**t.-hook**, *n.* A hook for the block of a tackle. —**t.-post**, *n.* A post to which a whirl is attached in a ropewalk.

tack'led†, *a.* Constructed of united ropes.

tack'le-man, tac'l-man, *n. Naut.* A man whose business it is to work a tackle, as in operating a cannon.

tack'ler, tac'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who tackles; specifically, in football, one of the rushers called tackles. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as TACKLE, 1.

tack'ling, tac'ling, *n.* Tackle collectively, or material for tackle.

tacks'man, tacs'man, *n.* [TACKS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** *Scots Law.* A lessee or tenant. **2.** Popularly, in Scotland, a lessee of a large landed proprietor who sublets to small tenants: sometimes distinguished from *Lowland farmer.*

The *Tacksmen* at that time formed the most important and influential class of a society which has now wholly disappeared in most districts. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Tacksmen and Tenants* p. 176. [AL. S. '68.]

[< TACK¹, *n.*, 9, + MAN.]

tack'y¹, tak'i, *a.* Having adhesive properties; tenacious; sticky: said especially of surfaces covered with partly dried varnish and the like, or with gold-size when ready to receive gold-leaf. **tack'ey‡.**

tack'y², *a.* [Local, U. S.] Showing vulgar pretension; also, offensive to good taste.

tack'y³, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Neglected; shabby; unkempt.

It was finally understood that Helen would . . . take the place . . . as organist of the little Episcopal Church in the *tackey* settlement. J. C. HARRIS in *Century Magazine* Sept., '87, p. 717.

tack'ey‡.—tacky clothes, every-day clothes. —**t. party**, a social gathering of guests in every-day clothes.

tack'y¹, *n.* Same as TACKEY, *n.*

tack'y², *n.* [S. Afr.] A club of some species of mimosa armed with thorns.

tac'lo-bo, tac'lo-bō, *n.* The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*).

tac'-lo"cus, tac'-lō'cus, *n. Math.* The locus of the points of tangency of the curves of two families or of two non-consecutive curves of the same family. [< *tac-* in TACT + LOCUS.]

Shell of the Taclobo. 1/30

tac'ma-hack", *n.* Same as TACAMAHAC.

tac'node, tac'nōd, *n. Geom.* Tangency of a curve with another part of the same curve. [< *tac-* in TACT + NODE.]

—**tac'node-cusp"**, *n. Math.* A point of contact of a curve with itself at a cusp of the curve.

Ta-co'ni-an, tā-cō'ni-an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Taconic system.

Ta-con'ic, tā-con'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a range of mountains in western Massachusetts; specifically, in geology, noting a system or series of rocks formerly regarded as forming an independent pre-Silurian system, but now recognized by most geologists as Silurian: generally abandoned except as used by some to designate all Paleozoic pre-Silurian or at least pre-Potsdam strata. **Ta-co'ni-an‡.**

Tac-so'ni-a, tac-sō'ni-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome climbing shrubs of the passion-flower family (*Passifloraceæ*), separated from the true passion-flowers by the elongated calyx-tube. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome solitary flowers, often scarlet. [< Peru. *tacso.*]

tact, tact, *n.* **1.** A quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right; fine or ready mental discernment shown in saying or doing the proper thing, or especially in avoiding what would offend or disturb; skill or facility in dealing with men or emergencies; adroitness; cleverness; address.

Men . . . are for ever vulgar, precisely in proportion as they are incapable of sympathy, . . . of all that . . . may be called the '*tact*' or 'touch-faculty' of body and soul.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 43. [W. & S. '89.]

2. The sense of touch; feeling; also, a touch or touching. **3.** A perception or feeling, other than tactile, of the qualities of things.

After repeated perusal of the works of Opitz . . . I seemed to have acquired from them a sort of *tact* for what is genuine in the style of later writers. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, ch. 10, p. 304. [H. '58.]

4. *Mus.* The emphatic downward beat at the beginning of a measure; a beat in general; also, a measure. [< L. *tactus*, < *tactus*, pp. of *tango*, touch.]

Synonyms: see ADDRESS.

tact'a-bl(e, *a.* [Rare.] That may be touched; tangible; palpable. —**tact'ful**, *a.* Possessing or displaying tact; adroit. —**tact'ful-ly**, *adv.*

tac'tic-al, tac'tic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of tactics. **2.** Exhibiting adroit maneuvering; strategic. [< Gr. *taktikos*, < *tassō*, arrange.] **tac'tic‡.**

—**tac'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

tac-ti'cian, tac-tish'ąn, *n.* An expert in military or naval tactics; a dexterous maneuverer; also, one who directs affairs with skill and shrewdness.

What consummate *tacticians* the least of women are!
HOWELLS *Lady of the Aroostook* ch. 8, p. 81. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

tac'tics, tac'tics, *n.* **1.** The science and art of military and naval evolutions; the art of maneuvering war-vessels or bodies of troops in hostile movements; specifically, the art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy, or applying on the battle-field the movements learned at drill. Compare STRATEGY.

Napoleon's *tactics* of marching on the angle of an army, and always presenting a superiority of numbers, is the orator's secret also. EMERSON *Society and Solitude* p. 73. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Hence, any maneuvering or adroit management for effecting an object; artful devices or their application.

The *tactics* of the Opposition were exhausted, and the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons.
S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* ch. 11, p. 292. [H. '85.]

3†. The art of devising or making engines for missiles.

tac'til, *a.* Tactile. PHIL. Soc.

tac'tile, tac'til *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the organs or the sense of touch; being of service in touching or feeling; caused, effected by, or consisting of close contact or impingement; tactual.

The external ears of the common mouse are supplied in an extraordinary manner with nerves, so that they no doubt serve as *tactile* organs. DARWIN *Orig. of Sp.* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 268. [J. M. '88.]

2. That may be touched; susceptible of touch; tangible. [F., < L. *tactilis*, < *tactus;* see TACT.]

Phrases: —**tactile anesthesia** (*Pathol.*), loss of the sense of touch. —**t. cells** (*Anat.*), pyriform cells described by Merkel as found in the deeper layers of the epidermis and connected with the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. —**t. corpuscle**, one of numerous small bodies found in the papillæ of the skin, connected with the terminations of the nerves and believed to pertain to the sense of touch. —**t. disks**, expansions of the nerve-fibers described by Ranvier as occurring in the deeper layers of the epidermis. —**t. sense**, the sense of touch.

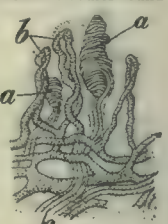

Tactile Corpuscles.
A deeper portion of the skin of the palm of the human hand: *a, a*, tactile corpuscles; *b*, blood-vessels; *c*, nerves.

tac-til'i-ty, tac-til'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tactile; tangibility. **2.** [Rare.] Touchiness.

tact"in-va'ri-ant, tact'in-vē'ri-ant, *n. Math.* An invariant whose vanishing is the condition that two curves or surfaces shall be tangent to each other. [< L. *tactus* (see TACT) + INVARIANT.]

tac'tion, tac'shun, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of touching, or the state of being in contact. **2.** The sense of touch, or perception by means of it. **3.** *Geom.* Tangency. [< L. *tactio(n-)*, < *tactus;* see TACT.]

tact'less, tact'les, *a.* Possessing no tact; blundering; maladroit. —**tact'less-ness**, *n.*

tac-tom'e-ter, tac-tem'ę-tėr, *n.* An esthesiometer. [< L. *tactus* (see TACT) + -METER.]

tac'tor, tac'tėr, *n.* [LL.] An organ of touch; a feeler.

tac'tu-al, tac'chu-ąl *or* -tju-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; as, a *tactual* organ. **2.** Derived from or caused by touch; as, *tactual* impressions. [< L. *tactus;* see TACT.]

—**tac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of touch.

tac'tus, tac'tus, *n.* [L.] The act or sense of touch; taction.

tac'ua-cin(e, tac'wą-sin, *C., n.* [S. Am.] The crab-eating opossum.

tad, tad, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A very small boy; a gamin.

tad'pole", tad'pōl', *n.* **1.** The aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially of an anuran, as a frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a fin-like membrane on the tail. Later in life limbs and lungs are developed and the external gills usually disappear. In anurans the tail is also absorbed. See illus. under FROG.

Thus the lungs of the *tadpole* are developed while it is yet a breather of water.
WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution* pref., p. 9. [H. '74.]

2. The tailed larva of a tunicate. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser. [< AS. *tādie*, toad, + POLL¹, *n.*]

tadde'pol†. —**tad'pole-fish"**, *n.* A European ranicipitoid fish (*Raniceps raninus*) having a large flat head. **tad'pole-hake"‡.**

tae, tē, *a.* [Scot.] One; the one: opposed to *tither*. **tea‡.**

tae, *n.* [Scot.] A toe.

tae, *prep.* [Scot.] To.

tæ'di-um, tī'di-um *or* tē'di-um, *n.* [L.] Same as TEDIUM. —**tædium vitæ** (*Pathol.*), weariness of life.

tael, tēl, *n.* [Pg.] **1.** An Oriental weight. See WEIGHT. **2.** A Chinese monetary unit. See COIN.

ta'en, tēn, *pp.* [Scot.] Taken: a contraction.

tæni-, tænia-, tæniæ-, tænio-. Derived from Latin *tænia* (see TÆNIA): combining forms. —**tæ'ni-a-cide**, *n.* Same as TÆNICIDE. —**tæ'ni-a-fuge**, *n. Med.* A medicine efficacious in expelling tapeworms. **tæ'ni-fuge‡.** —**tæ'ni-cide**, *n.* Any substance efficacious in destroying or expelling tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds, pomegranate-root, etc.; a tæniafuge. —**tæ'ni-form**, *a.* Ribbon-shaped. —**tæ'ni-i-form"**, *a.* **1.** Ribbon-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes*. —**Tæ"ni-i-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Tæniosomi* as a division of acanthopterygians. —**Tæ"ni-o-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Ascid.* The salpiform ascidians. —**tæ"ni-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* —**Tæ"ni-o-glos'sa**, *n. pl. Couch.* A division of gastropods, especially a suborder of *Pectinibranchiata* having numerous transverse rows of lingual teeth with recurved crowns and generally seven teeth to each row. —**tæ"ni-o-glos'sate**, *a.* & *n.* —**Tæ"ni-op"te-ri'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tyrannoid birds having feet strong and tarsi stout and long. **Tæ"ni-op'te-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) —**tæ"ni-op'ter-ine**, *a.* & *n.* —**Tæ"ni-op'te-ris**, *n.* A genus of fossil ferns with simple or pinnate fronds, the large divisions strap-shaped, with thick sulcate midrib, and close secondary nerves, the latter generally originating nearly at a right angle and passing, forking once or more, close and nearly straight to the margin, which they meet at a right angle. —**Tæ"ni-o-so'mi**, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a ribbon-shaped or board-like body and no anal, including *Trachypteridæ* and *Regaleciidæ*. —**tæ'ni-o-some"**, *n.* —**tæ" ni - o - so'-mous**, *a.*

tæ'ni-a, te'ni-a, tī'ni-ą *or* tē'ni-ą, *n.* **1.** *Class. Archeol.* A band, ribbon, or fillet for confining the hair. **2.** A band or stripe, especially one of several such ribbon-like arrangements of white substance in the brain, or one of the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. **3.** *Arch.* A fillet on the top of a Doric epistyle. **4.** *Surg.* A roller bandage. **5.** *Helminth.* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Tæniidæ*. (2) A tapeworm of this genus, as the common *Tænia solium* found in man. [< L. *tænia*, < Gr. *tainia*, < *teinō*, stretch.]

—**tæ'ni-a-chain"**, *n.* Connected joints of a tapeworm. —**t.-head**, *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm.

—**Tæ-ni'a-da**, *n. pl. Helminth.* Cestodes or tapeworms. —**Tæ"ni-a'ta**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of ctenophorans of a ribbon-like form, as *Cestidæ*. **Tæ"ni-a'tæ‡.** —**tæ'ni-ate**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a ribbon, as a muscle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tæniata*. —**tæ-nid'i-um**, *n. Entom.* One of the chitinous bands forming the spiral thread surrounding the trachea of an insect. —**Tæ-ni'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cestode worms, especially those having a head with 4 suckers and often a single or double circlet of hooks, and no uterine aperture; typical tapeworms. —**tæ-ni'-id**, *n.* —**Tæ"ni-o-la'ta**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The tubula-

rian hydroids.—**tæ'ni-ole,** *n.* *Zooph.* A septum or partition dividing the gastric cavity, as in lucernarians. **tæ-ni'o-la‡.**—**tæ'nite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A nickeliferous iron found in iron meteorites.

tæ'ni-oid, tī'ni-eid *or* tē'-, *a.* **1.** Ribbon-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tæniidæ*. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*. **4.** Of or pertaining to the *Tæniata*. [< Gr. *tainioeidēs*, < *tainia* (see TÆNIA); and see -OID.]

Tae'ping', *n.* Same as TAI-PING.

ta-feu', tä-fü', *n.* [Chin.] A fertilizer composed of night-soil and guano.

taf'fer-el, taf'gr-el, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A taffrail. **2.** Originally, the upper part of a vessel's stern.

It had one hundred feet in the beam, one hundred feet in the keel, and one hundred feet from the bottom of the stern-post to the *tafferel*. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 95. [G. P. P. '60.]

[< D. *tafereel*, table, < *tafel*, < L. *tabula*, table.]

—taf'fer-el-rail", *n.* A taffrail.

taf'fe-ta, taf'g-tu, *n.* A silk-and-linen or silk-and-wool fabric: a term variously used at different times. Specifically: (1) A thin, glossy, uncorded and untwilled silk: distinguished from *grosgrain* and *serah*. (2)† A thick costly 16th-century men's and women's dress-fabric. (3)† A soft thin 17th-century fabric. (4)† A lustrous 18th-century silk, sometimes checked or flowered, or striped with gold or silver.

[< F. *taffetas*, < Per. *tāftah*, < *tāftan*, twist.] **taf'fa-ta‡; taf'fe-tas‡; taf'fe-ty‡.—tufted taffeta,** a shaggy or piled silk fabric. **tuf'-taf'fe-ta‡.**

taff'rail, taf'rēl, *C.* i-rēl, *W.*), *n.* *Ship-building.* **1.** The rail around the stern of a vessel; the tafferel-rail. **2.** The part of the vessel so railed; the tafferel. [Cor. of TAFFEREL.]

taf'fy, taf'i, *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To give taffy to.

taf'fy[1], *n.* **1.** A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses boiled down, cooled in pans, and cut into tablets, usually with nut-meats intermixed. **tof'fee‡; tof'fy‡** [Eng.].

The steward made almond-*taffy*, or '*toffee*,' as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it.
SARA J. DUNCAN *A Social Departure* ch. 7, p. 57. [A. '91.]

2. [Slang, U. S.] Hence, sweet words; broad flattery; blarney. [< F. *tafia*, < Malay *tāfia*, spirit distilled from molasses.] **—to give one taffy.** **1.** To flatter one, especially crudely. **2.** To impose on one's credulity.

Taf'fy[2], *n.* [TAF'FIES, *pl.*] A Welshman. [W. pron. of *Davy*, David.]

ta'fi-a, tu-fi'u (XIII), *n.* [W. Ind.] A spirituous liquor resembling rum, distilled from impure molasses or from refuse in sugar-making. **taf'fi-a‡.**

ta"ñ-nagh', tä'ñ nāh', *n.* *a.* Pertaining to or written in the Berber alphabet. **II.** *n.* The old Berber alphabet, having 35 letters that closely resemble ancient Semitic forms.

taft, taft, *C.*, *vt.* *Plumbing.* To spread (the end of a lead pipe) outward to form a wide thin flange. **—taft,** *n.*

tag[1], tag, *v.* [TAGGED; TAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply a tag to or for; adorn or embellish with a tag. **2.** To append or join on, as though by means of a tag; tack together: **said chiefly of literary patchwork.**

A moral should be wrought into the body and soul, the matter and tendency, of a poem, not *tagg'd* to the end.
LAMB *Letters* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 133. [HOX. '37.]

3. To identify by means of a tag; mark or label with an inscribed tag. **4.** [Colloq.] To follow closely or persistently: **confused and perhaps connected with TAG**[3]. **5.** To shear away tags from (sheep).

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] **To follow closely at one's heels; often implying a bothersome following. 2.** [Rare.] To string together words, as in verse-writing.

tag[2], *vt.* In the game of tag, to overtake and touch.

tag[3], *n.* **1.** Something tacked on or attached to another thing; specifically, a tough and strong label, especially one that is tied or tacked on as distinguished from one pasted on; loosely, any label. **2.** Hence, an appendage. Especially: (1) The tail or tip of the tail of any animal. (2) **A loose or ragged edge of an article of clothing.**

The *tags* and rags of the gold lace of French civilisation continue to cling about their institutions.
FROUDE *English in the West Indies* ch. 12, p. 183. [S. '88.]

(3) **A flap or loop, as for drawing on a boot.** (4) Same as AGLET, 1. (5) The matted and ragged lock of wool on **a sheep. 3. A lamb or yearling sheep: perhaps in the** sense of a follower or tagger. **4.** The tag-end of society, high or low; the crowd or rabble. **5.** *Theat.* A farewell or concluding utterance addressed to the audience. [< Sw. *tagg*, point.] **tagg**†.

—tag'-al"der, *n.* The speckled alder of the eastern United States, or the red alder (*Alnus rubra*) of California. **—tag'bont,** *n.* Local, U. S.] A rowboat tied at the stern of a vessel. **—tag'-end,** *n.* Colloq.] The closing or inferior part of anything. **—tag'-fustener,** *n.* A device by which to attach a tag to an object. **tag'-holder‡.** **—tag'-lock,** *n.* A tangled lock, as of wool on unshorn sheep. **dag'-lock"‡.—tag-machine,** *n.* A machine for cutting out and eyeletting address-tags. **—tag'rag,** *n.* **1.** A fluttering rag or tatter, as from a garment. **2.** Colloq.] Ragged or worthless people collectively: often in the reduplicative phrase **the rag, tag, and bobtail. tag'-rag'gery‡. —tag'-sore,** *n.* *Vet. Med.* A particular disease of sheep, in some respects similar to the smallpox, in which the fleece becomes matted and parts of the body ulcerate and, on the healing, scales. **tag'-belt‡.—tag'-wool,** *n.* Matted wool made up of tag-locks.

tag[4], *n.* A juvenile sport in which the object of the players is to keep from being caught or touched by one, the tagger (commonly called **it**), who chases them for that purpose. There is usually a goal where the players are safe. [Prob. < TAG[1], *n.*] **tagg'**†; **tig'** or **tig'-tag'‡.** Scot.]

Varieties of tag are named from some peculiarity; as, **crossing-tag** (in which there is no goal, but when any player crosses between a pursued player and the tagger, the tagger must chase the crossing player), **iron-tag, stone-tag, wood-tag,** etc. (in which any object of iron, stone, wood, etc., serves as a goal), **squatting-tag** (see SQUAT), **tree-tag** (in which each player has a tree for his goal), etc.

Ta-ga'lia, tä-gä'li, *n.* The chief aboriginal stock of the Philippines; a Malay race, having a written language.

tag"a-sas'te, tag'u-sas'te, *n.* A shrub (*Cytisus proliferus*) of the bean family, allied to the broom, found in the Canaries and Madeira Islands and now introduced into South Australia as valuable for fodder; adapted to light dry soils, but sensitive to frost. **tag"a-sas'ti‡.**

tagd. *pp.* Tagged. PHIL. SOC.

Ta-ge'tes, tu-jī'tēz *or* -gē'tēs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of American herbs of the aster family, with opposite pinnately dissected leaves and long-stalked showy yellow or orange heads. *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are well-known garden flowers with several varieties. [< L. *Tages*, Etrurian divinity.]

tag'ger[1], tag'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tags or is tagged. **2.** A contrivance used in sheep-husbandry for the removal of tag-locks. **3.** *pl.* Tin-plate below the standard size, or, in the plural, very thin tin-plate.

One [bill] placed a duty of 1 cent a pound on tin-plate or *taggers* tin.
New-York Tribune Feb. 6, '92, p. 2, col. 2.

—black taggers, thin sheet iron uncoated with tin.

tag'ger[2], *n.* The player in tag who tags the others.

tag'ging, tag'ing, *n.* The removal of tag-locks.

tag'gle, tag'l, *vi.* [TAG'GLED; TAG'GLING.] To straggle after one; follow in a train; tag. [Freq. of TAG[1], *v.*, 4.]

Wherever you go, a troop of donkeys is *taggling* after you.
J. P. THOMPSON *Phot. Views of Egypt* ch. 2, p. 18. [J. P. J. '54.]

tagh'airm, tag'erm, *C.*, *or* tāu'ērm (tē'ya-rem, *E. I.*), *n.* [Gael.] *Folk-lore.* Formerly, in the Scotch Highlands, divination by wrapping a man in a fresh bullock's skin and leaving him by a running stream to dream or meditate.

tag'i-lite, tag'i-leit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, hydrous copper phosphate ($H_2Cu_2PO_6$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Tagil*, in the Urals.]

tag'let, tag'let, *n.* A little tag.

tag'lia, tgl'ya, *C.* (tal'ya, *E. S. W.*; tāl'ye-a, *Wr.*), *n.* [It.] A rope and pulleys; tackle having a fixed and movable block: an old name.

Tagl"ia-co'tian, tgl'ya-cō'shion (XIII), *n.* Same as TALIACOTIAN.

tagl-i-o'ni, tgl-yō'ni, *n.* **A style of overcoat, once fashionable.** [< *Taglioni*, famous It. family of dancers.]

—Taglioni skirt, a fashion of manifold skirt in vogue about the year 1885.

tag'ma, tag'mu, *n.* *Bot.* Any aggregate of molecules.

Pfeffer applies a general term, *Tagma*, to all aggregates of molecules, thus bringing under one head the plasm, micella, and micellar aggregate. G. L. GOODALE *Physiological Botany* § 588, p. 213, note 20. [J. B. & CO.]

[< Gr. *tagma*, something arranged, < *tassō*, arrange.]

tag'ster, tag'stgr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A termagant; vixen.

tag'tail", tag'tēl", *n.* **1.** A hanger-on; sycophant; parasite. **2.** A worm with a tail conspicuously colored.

tag'ua, tag'wu, *n.* [Panama.] The ivory-palm.

tag'uan, tag'wun, *C.* tag'yu-un, *E. W.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A large Asiatic and East-Indian flying squirrel (genus *Pteromys*) having a comparatively thin cylindrical tail. **2.** A flying phalanger, especially *Petauroista taguanoides*.

ta'gui-ca'ti, tä'gi-cä'ti (tä'gwi-cä'ti, *W.*; tag-i-cä'ti, *C.*), *n.* S. Am.] The white-lipped peccary.

ta'hn, tä'hn, *n.* [Afr.] One of various weaver-birds, especially *Pyromelana taha* of southeastern Africa.

ta-hn'leb, tä-hn'leb, *n.* [N. Afr.] A fox (*Vulpes niloticus*).

Ta-hi'ti-an, tä-hi'ti-an. **I.** *a.* **Of or relating to Tahiti, one of the eleven Society Islands, in the Pacific, under control of France. II.** *n.* **A native of Tahiti or the Tahitian archipelago, of a typical Polynesian race, allied physically with the Marquesans and Parotongans.**

Ta-hi'ti chest'nut. **The seed of a large tree (*Inocarpus edulis*) of the bean family, growing in the islands of the Pacific and Indian archipelagos: a main staple of food, much prized by the natives. Otaheite c.‡.**

tah'lel, tä lel, *n.* A shrill vibrating cry of Arabs, as of public welcome, or by the women as applause to accompany a war-cry in a dance. **tah'leh‡; tah'lil‡.**

The women deafened us with the shrill '*tahlehl*,' a noise made by a combined motion of the tongue, throat, and hand vibrated rapidly over the mouth.
LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 120. [J. M. '49.]

tah'li, tä'li, *n.* [E. Ind.] A golden trinket engraved with a figure of Lakshmi or Saraswati, worn constantly on the neck by wives of Brahmans. **ta'lee‡; ta'li‡.**

ta-ho'na, tu-hō'nu, *n.* [Western U. S.] An arrastre operated by horse- or mule-power. See illus. under ARRASTRE.

tahr, tär, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as THAR.

tai, tī, *n.* [Jap.] A highly esteemed sparoid fish (*Sparus cardinalis*) of China and Japan.

Tai'c, tī'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thai. T'hai, Tai, or Chai, the name by which the Siamese, Shans, and Laos of the Indo-Chinese peninsula designate themselves.

Tai'c, *n.* **The language of the Thai, a Mongolic linguistic stock embracing the Shan and the Siamese. Tai'an‡.**

taid, tēd, *n.* Scot.] A toad.

tai'gle, tē'gl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To detain; encumber; hence, to exhaust; weary. **II.** *i.* To linger; delay.

tai'gua, tē'nya, *n.* [Braz.] An unidentified fish furnishing caviar.

tai-ho'a, tai-hō'a. [Anglo-Tasmanian.] No hurry; wait.

tai-kun', *n.* Same as TYCOON.

tail, tēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fashion or supply with a tail.

In England now any one adopts arms, and *tails* his name with esquire, whether he have a right or not to these distinctions.
BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 46. [S. P. & CO. '79.]

2. [Colloq.] **To cut or pluck away the tail or end from; as, to *tail* a dog; to *tail* fruit by removing the stems. 3.** To hang to like a tail. **4.** To join, as one thing to another: often with *on*; as, to *tail on* lengths of hose. **5.** To pull or hold by the tail, as a dog. **6.** [Austral.] To herd (cattle).

II. *i.* To be attached; follow or depend as a tail; tag.

As the long train swept by, the peasants and villagers *tailed* on to the rest. H. MAYHEW *Boyhood of Luther* ch. 1, p. 25. [H. '64.]

—to tail after, to follow closely in a line; as, boys *tailing after* a band of music. **—to t. away,** to drop behind or out of line; drop off; scatter. **—to t. down,** to tone down; moderate. **—to t. in** (*Carp.*), to let in or fasten by one end, as a timber, to a wall or other support. **—to t. off** [Colloq.], to fall away; hence, to come to a conclusion; give over. **—to t. on, 1.** To lay hold of and haul on a rope; tally on. **2.** To add or be added to as a tail or part of a tail. **—to t. to the tide, to t. up and down the stream,** to swing up and down with the tide or up and down the stream: said of an anchored vessel.

tail, *a.* Restricted in succession to particular heirs; limited; as, an estate *tail*. See TAIL[2], *n.*, 1.

—fee tail, see FEE.

tail[1], *n.* **1.** The hindmost part of an animal, especially when prolonged beyond the rest of the body.

In mammals the tail is formed by the vertebræ behind the sacrum with their associated structures of flesh and hair. In birds it is the tail-feathers collectively. In reptiles and amphibians it is the part behind the anus, corresponding to the tail of mammals. In fishes it is usually the part behind the abdomen, terminating in the caudal. In some arthropods, as crustaceans and scorpions, it is the flexible abdomen; in others, as insects and the king-crab, it is a projecting terminal abdominal part.

As Mr. Pulteney . . . said a hundred years since, 'The heads of parties are, like the heads of snakes, carried on by the *tails*.'
MACAULAY *Speeches*, *May 29*, '39 p. 179. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

2. Any slender prolongation of the body of a structure; as, the *tail* of the pancreas; any pendant, flap, stem, or appendage. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* The insertion or distal tendon of a muscle. (2) *Entom.* A prolongation of the wing, as in swallowtail butterflies. (3) *Astron.* The luminous sheaf extending from the nucleus of a comet in the opposite direction to the sun, and generally believed to be composed of matter driven from the nucleus by a force of repulsion exerted by the sun, probably electric. The spectroscope shows that its light is reflected sunlight. (4) *Bot.* Any long slender terminal appendage. (5) *Mus.* The stem of a note. (6) The skirt of a coat, or one-half the skirt when divided; less often, the train of a dress. (7) The handle of a rake.

3. The hind or inferior portion of anything; that which is the counterpart of the head. Specifically: (1) The exposed end of a tile, slate, or shingle for roofing. (2) The unexposed end of a brick or stone in a wall; a tailing. (3) *pl.* The residue from distilling or other treatment of material; tailings; residuum. (4) The lower edge of a book-cover or of a book-page. (5) [Colloq.] The reverse side of a coin. See WOMAN, 6.

4. Anything of tail-like arrangement or appearance. Specifically: (1) A retinue or suite.

'With his *tail* on!' echoed Edward, in some surprise. 'Yes—that is, with all his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank.'
SCOTT *Waverley* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 114. [B. & E.]

(2) A queue, or body of persons in single file, as though awaiting admission at a theater where the space affording entrance is railed off. (3) A pigtail. (4) *Naut.* A rope strapped about a tail-block.

5. The poor grade of tin-ore slime at the lower end of the slime-box as it flows from the stamps. **6.** In Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha as an emblem of rank; as, a pasha of three *tails*. [< AS. *tægl*, tail.]

Compounds, etc.: —cow's tail, the frayed-out end of a whip or cord; hence, a frayed-out or dilapidated appearance. **—in t. of,** immediately following upon; directly after. **—tail'-band"age,** *n.* *Surg.* A bandage in which the material is partly divided into strips or tails for tying into a knot. **—t.-bay,** *n.* **1.** That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond. **2.** The space between a girder and a wall. **—t.-beam,** *n.* *Building.* A beam that is tailed in, as to a wall. **—t.-block,** *n.* **1. In a sawmill-carriage, a support of the log, at the end where the cut ends. 2.** *Naut.* A pulley-block having a rope strap whose end is continued out to form a tail. See illus. under BLOCK. **—t.-board,** *n.* **1.** The hinged or vertically sliding board or gate closing the back end of a wagon-body or cart-body. **2.** The carved work fastened to the knee of the head of a vessel, between the cheeks. **—t.-coat,** *n.* A coat with tails, as opposed to a sack coat or a blouse; specifically, a dress coat for civilian evening wear. **—t.-corn,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wheat-kernels sorted and retained for domestic use, though regarded as valueless for market. **—t.-coverts,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The feathers that lie at the base of the tail-feathers above and below; usually small, though sometimes much elongated, as in the peacock. **—t.-crab,** *n.* *Mining.* A crab or winch for operating a tail-rope. **—t.-drain,** *n.* A drain into which all the other drains, as of a field, discharge themselves. **—t.-feather,** *n.* A feather of a bird's tail; a rectrix. **—t.-fin,** *n.* *Ich.* A caudal fin. **—t.-fly,** *n.* In angling, the fly at the end of the leader; stretcher-fly. **—t.-gate,** *n.* **1.** The aft or lower gate of a canal-lock. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The tail-board of a wagon. **—t.-hook,** *n.* The hook of an angler's tail-fly. **—t.-joist,** *n.* A joist that is tailed in. **—t.-lobe,** *n.* Either of the divisions of the tail of a fish. **—t.-muscle,** *n.* A muscle of the tail; a caudal muscle. **—t. of a canal-lock,** that side of the gates on which the water is at a lower level. **—t. of a gale,** the termination of a gale, when the storm is abating. **—t. of a stream,** a stretch of calm water following after rough water or a strong current. **—t. of the eye,** the extreme corner of the eye. **—t. of the pancreas,** the splenic end of the pancreas. **—t. of the trenches** (*Fort.*), that part of the trenches first made by an advancing party. **—t.-pin,** *n.* The set-screw on the dead-spindle of a lathe. **—t.-pipe, I,** *vt.* [Colloq.] To fasten some appendage to the tail of, as a dog; stick something on the back of, whether by way of practical joke or otherwise. **II.** *n.* The suction-pipe in a pump. **—t.-race,** *n.* That part of a mill-race below the water-wheel, bearing away the spent water: called also *mill-tail*; in mining, the channel for water to remove tailings. **—t.-rope,** *n.* *Coal-mining.* A rope extending from the rear of a car or kibble in a slightly inclined passage, by which to draw it in when empty. **—tails'-com"mon,** *n.* *Mining.* Washed lead ore. **—t.-screw,** *n.* The screw that advances or retracts the tail-spindle of a lathe. **—t.-spindle,** *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock of a lathe; a dead-spindle. **—t.-stem,** *n.* The tail-piece of a musical instrument. See TAIL-PIECE, 3. **—t.-stock,** *n.* That standard or stock of a lathe through which passes the non-rotating spindle or dead-center: opposed to *head-stock*. **—t.-switching,** *n.* The switching of a train at a terminal station by means of an extra locomotive attached to the tail-end of the train. **—t.-trimmer,** *n.* A trimmer in a floor-framing into which joists are tailed. **—t.-valve,** *n.* **1.** A valve opening into the air-pump in some condensers, and closing automatically when there is a partial vacuum in the condenser. **2.** A snifting-valve. **—t.-water,** *n.* **1.** Water flowing from a water-wheel through a tail-race. **2.** Waste water, as from a water-wheel; spent water. **—to get the t. down,** to lose pluck; show signs of loss of courage. **—to turn t.,** to turn the back, as in flight; run away, especially in a dastardly manner; flee. **—to twist the lion's t.** [Slang, U. S.], to do something to provoke the British government or people, especially for political effect. **—with the t. between the legs** [Colloq.], exhibiting alarm or a dejected appearance, as a beaten cur when he curls his tail closely between his legs.

tail[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* A cutting off, abridgment, or limitation of ownership; limited ownership; specifically, an estate of inheritance limited to a person and heirs of his body, general or special, male or female; an entail; as, an estate in *tail*.

The lord of a freehold coming by descent through two or three generations, and especially if he be the tenant in *tail*, is as tenacious as a German Prince of every inch of his dominions.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 166. [C. & L. '32.]

2†. Something notched or cut, as a tally; hence, an account; a reckoning. [< F. *taille*, cutting, < L. *talea*, slip of wood.] **—general tail,** an estate limited to issue of a particular person. **—special t.,** an estate limited to particular issue of a person.

tail'age, tēl'ēj, *vt.* [TAIL'AGED; TAIL'A-GING.] To tax or make a levy upon; levy tallage on: said of persons or of property taxed. **tal'lage‡; tal'li-age‡.**

The great nobility . . . had consented that the king should *tallage* the profits of their own tenants. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 2, p. 476. [CL. P. '69.]

tail'age, *n.* Same as TALLAGE.

tail'a-ger†, *n.* A tax-gatherer. **tal'la-ger**†.

tailed[1], tēld, *a.* **1.** Having a tail or an appendage shaped like a tail: frequent in compounds; as, *short-tailed*, bob *tailed*, etc. **2.** [Rare.] *Her.* Having a tail of different tincture from the rest of the creature: said of an animal or a bird used as a bearing.

tailed[2], *a.* Entailed.

tail'-end", tēl'-end', *n.* **1.** The hind part of anything, or the end to which a tail belongs. **2.** The end portion of a tail. **3.** [Colloq.] The fag-end of anything; as, the *tail-end* of a smoked cigar. **4.** *pl.* Inferior portions of grain that has been sorted according to quality; tailings.

tail'flow"er, tēl'flou'ėr, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Anthurium;* a quasi-translation of the generic name, which properly means flower-tail, alluding to the tail-like spadix of flowers. See ANTHURIUM.

The Tailflower (*Anthurium Scherzerianum*).

tail'-grape", tēl'-grēp', *n.* An evergreen hothouse shrub (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*) of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*) from Malaysia. The hook-like form of the tendril-like flower-stalks, opposite the leaves, by which the fruit is suspended, gives the plant its generic and possibly its common name. It is cultivated for ornament throughout the East, and in Java the leaves are esteemed valuable against cholera.

tail'ing, tēl'ing, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Refuse, inferior portions or materials. Specifically: (1) Refuse grain mingled with litter, separated in winnowing or screening. (2) Inferior flour separated from the better grades by bolting. (3) *Metal.* Those portions of washed ore that are regarded as too poor to be treated further: used especially of the débris from stamp-mills or other ore-dressing machinery, as distinguished from material that is to be smelted.

The working over of the *tailings* of the arastras and of the long Toms, and early sluices, by Chinese miners, yielded them a very profitable harvest of gold. L. P. BROCKETT *Our Western Empire* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 112. [S. G. & CO. '82.]

2. In building, the inner or covered end of a projecting brick or stone in a wall. **3.** *Elec.* (1) A false marking in automatic telegraphy, due to retardation. (2) Same as TAILING CURRENT. **4.** A fault in calico-printing, as a blurred or omitted color.—**tailing current**, an electric current continuing to flow from the receiving end of a circuit after the sending-circuit is broken: caused by self-induction and static capacity.

tail'lage, *n.* Same as TALLAGE.

taille, tēl, *C.*[1] *W., or* taly, *C.*[2], *n.* **1.** In dressmaking, the bodice or waist of a gown, or its shape or style. **2.** Style of figure or form; relative stature; make; build. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The tenor voice or part. (2) A tenor violin; viols. **4.** *Eng. Law.* That form of tenure which is not in fee simple. **5.** *Old F. Law.* A tax or imposition levied by the monarch or a lord on his subjects.

The Crusader . . . was exempted from the payment of any *taille* which might be imposed on his lands during his absence.
JAMES STEPHEN *Lect. on France* lect. vi, p. 137. [H.]

6†. Something carved or cut; a tally. [F.; see TAIL[2], *n.*]

tail'less, tēl'les, *a.* Having no tail; anurous.

tail-leur', tal-lyūr', *n.* [F.] In certain card-games, as rouge-et-noir, the banker or dealer. **tail'lier**‡.

tail'lie, *n.* Same as TAIL[2], *n.*

tail-loir', tal-lwär', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An abacus.

tai'lor, tē'lur, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fit out with or as with garments; as, he is well *tailored*.

II. *i.* **1.** To work at the trade or carry on the business of a tailor; make or repair clothes, chiefly for men.

Being very dilapidated in clothing, the Doctor and I *tailored* to make ourselves respectable for the grass-land.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 116. [S. '90.]

2. [Colloq.] To bargain or have dealings with tailors.

tai'lor, *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs men's outer garments, or makes cloaks, heavy close-fitting gowns, etc., for women: usually restricted to one who makes clothes to order. Compare CLOTHIER, **1.** **2.** A tailor-bird. **3.** The tailor-herring. **4.** A fish, the silversides. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The goldfinch. [< F. *tailleur*, < *tailler*, cut, < LL. *taleo*, < L. *talea*, cutting.]

—**gunners' tailor**, a man who makes bags for cannon-cartridges.—**salt-water t.** [Local, U. S.], the bluefish.—**tai'lor-her"ring**, *n.* A clupeoid fish (*Clupea mediocris*) related to the alewife, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **t.-shad**‡.—**t.-made**, *n.* **1.** Made by a tailor: said especially of plain, close-fitting garments for women. **2.** [Slang.] Wearing such garments; as, a *tailor-made* girl.—**t.-muscle**, *n.* The sartorius. **tailor's muscle**‡.—**tailors' chair**, a chair without legs, especially adapted to the cross-legged position in which tailors usually sit when at work.—**tailors' cramp**, a cramp in the muscles of the thumb and fingers, common among tailors.—**tailors' spasm**, a nervous affection of the muscles of the hands, occurring among tailors.—**tailors' twist**, strong silk thread used by tailors.—**t.-warbler**, *n.* The common Indian tailor-bird.

A Tailor-made Costume of the Fashion of 1894.

—**tai'lor-age**, *n.* The product or effect of the tailors' art; as, great pomp of *tailorage*.—**tai'lor-ess**, *n.* A woman tailor.—**tai'lor-ing**, *n.* The occupation or work of a tailor or tailoress.—**tai'lor-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A sewing-machine for heavy goods.

tai'lor-bird", tē'lur-bėrd', *n.* **1.** An Oriental timeliod bird of *Sutoria, Orthotomus, Prinia*, or a related genus, that sews leaves with cotton or the like, often prepared by itself, to form a receptacle for its nest. See illus. in next column. The **common t.** (*Sutoria sutoria* or *Orthotomus sutorius* or *longicauda*), ranging from India and Ceylon to southern China, is bright olive-green above and yellowish-white below, with the crown of the head pale brick-red, and has the middle tail-feathers elongated and pointed. **2.** Any bird that forms its nest by a process analogous to sewing, as a hangnest.

tai'lor-ize, tē'lur-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **1.** To clothe or fit as a tailor does. **2.** To conventionalize in a petty or formal spirit.

For my own part, these considerations, of our Clothes-thatch, and how, reaching inwards even to our heart of hearts, it *tailorises* and demoralises us, fill me with a certain horror at myself and mankind. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i, ch. 8, p. 43. [H.]

tai'lor-ise‡.—**tai"lor-i-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.*

tail'-piece", tēl'-pēs', *n.* **1.** Any end-piece or appendage. **2.** In a violin or similar instrument, a piece of wood, as ebony, at the sounding-board end, having the strings fastened to it. **3.** An ornamental design on the lower blank portion of a short page.

Much in these famous *tailpieces* is of that enduring and universal character which belongs to no time or place.
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* ch. 8, p. 108. [C. & W. '84.]

4. *Building.* A piece inserted by talling, as a floor-timber one end of which rests on the wall, while the other is mortised into a trimmer or header. **5.** Same as TAIL-PIN. **6.** *Mining.* Same as SNORE-PIECE. See SNORE, *v.* **7.** In the paper process of stereotyping, a piece of cardboard or the like to prevent the flow of metal under the tail-end of the matrix. **8.** *Entom.* One of the sclerites of the pygidium. **9**†. A tang or dagger.

tail'ward, tēl'ward, *adv.* Toward the tail; backward.

tail'ye, **tail'zie**, } tēl'yi, *vt.* [Scot.] To cut off or limit, as by entailing.

tail'ye, **tail'zie**, } *n. Scots Law.* An entail; also, a deed restricting succession to certain heirs or substitutes. [< F. *tailler;* see TAILOR, *n.*]

tain, tēn, *n. Mech.* **1.** In tin-plate manufacture, same as TAGGER[1], 3. **2.** Tin-foil suitable for backing mirrors. [< Ice. *teinn*, twig.]

tain'chel†, *n.* A deer-drive; battue. **tin'khell**†.

tain'chel-man†, *n.* A beater employed at a tainchel.

tain'ha, *n.* Same as TAIGNA.

taint[1], tānt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To imbue with an offensive, noxious, or deteriorating quality or principle; infect with disease or decay; render corrupt or poisonous; as, *tainted* meat; *tainted* blood; to *taint* the air.

He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from between his shrivell'd lips,
And *taints* the golden ear. COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 187.

2. To render morally corrupt or vitiated; contaminate; pollute.

But while most of his later writings are perhaps less coarse than his earlier, they are infinitely more *tainting*.
HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 53. [MACM. '80.]

3. To bring into disrepute; sully; tarnish; as, a *tainted* reputation. **4**†. To disgrace. **5**†. To tincture; tinge; imbue. **6**†. To apply a tincture or embrocation to.

II. *i.* **1.** To be or become infected, corrupted, or affected with putrefaction; as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather. **2**†. To become tinged or imbued; become touched or affected. [< OF. *teindre*, < L. *tingo*, stain.]

Synonyms: see DEFILE[1]; POLLUTE.

taint[2]†, *vt.* To attaint.

taint[3]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To thrust, as a lance in tilting; also, to strike or reach, as with a weapon in tilting. **II.** *i.* To make a thrust with a lance; make an effort or trial in justing.

taint†, *a.* Imbued; tainted.

taint[1], *n.* **1.** A trace or germ of decay, degeneration, or unsoundness; a deteriorating or infecting property or feature; a cause or result of corruption, vitiation, or infection; as, a *taint* of disease; a *taint* in the blood.

There was a *taint* of insanity in the royal blood of Castile, which was most fully displayed in the emperor's mother, Joanna.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 9, p. 302. [L. '74.]

2. A moral stain or blemish; defilement; reproach; disgrace. **3**†. Tincture; tinge; hue. **4**†. A small arachnid, probably a harvest-mite. **tant**†. [< OF. *teint*, < L. *tinctus;* see TINCT, *n.*]

tainet†.

Synonyms: see BLEMISH.

—**taint'-worm"**, *n.* A noxious parasite, worm or larva.

—**taint'less**, *a.* Free from taint; uninfected; pure; as, the *taintless* snow.—**taint'less-ly**, *adv.*

The Indian Tailor-bird (*Sutoria sutoria*) and its Nest. 1/6

taint[2]†, *n.* **1.** A thrust as with a lance in tilting. **2.** An injury done to a lance in justing, without breaking it.

taint'or†, *n.* A dyer.

tain'ture†, *n.* Taint or tinge; stain; defilement.

Tai'-ping', tī'-ping', *n.* One of the followers of Hung-Sew-Tseuen, a professed Christian who led the Chinese rebellion of 1850-'64. He called himself Teen Wang or 'Heavenly King,' and endeavored to expel the reigning Tatar dynasty and establish a native Chinese dynasty to be called *Tai-ping* (Great Peace), but was crushed by the "ever victorious army," organized by the American general F. T. Ward (died 1862), and at last led by Major C. G. Gordon (hence called "Chinese Gordon") in 1864.

The phrase '*Tai-ping* Rebellion' is wholly of foreign manufacture; at Peking and everywhere among those loyal to the government the insurgents were styled Chang-mao tseh, or 'Long-haired rebels.' S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 581. [S. '83.]

[Chin., < *t'ai*, great, + *p'ing*, peace.] **Tae'-ping'**‡.

tai'ra, tī'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American weasel-like carnivore (*Galictis barbara*). **tay'ra**‡.

tairge, tārj, *vt.* [Scot.] To reprimand; cross-examine; censure. **targe**‡.

tairn, tārn, *n.* [Scot.] A tarn.

taisch, tēsh, *n.* [Scot.] The sound of a dying person's voice heard at a distance. Compare WRAITH. **task**‡.

taitt, *a.* Lively; cheerful.

tait[1], tēt, *n.* [Scot.] A tuft or shred, as of hair, wool, etc.

tait[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hilltop.

tait[3], *n.* [Austral.] A mouse-like tarsipedoid marsupial (*Tarsipes rostratus*) of western Australia, with a long, extensile tongue. It feeds on honey and insects.

taitt, *n.* Cheerfulness; sport; liveliness.

Tait"ti-ri'ya-Brâh'ma-na. See BRÂHMANA.

tai'vers, tē'verz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Tatters. **tav'ers**.

tai'vert, tē'vėrt, *a.* [Scot.] Stupid; confused; also, intoxicated. **ta'vert**‡.

taj, tāj, *n.* [Per.] A diadem or crown; a head-dress of distinction; specifically, a tall cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes.

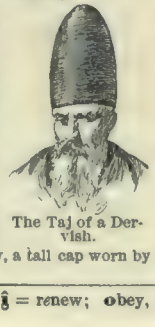

The Taj of a Dervish.

He also gave him a *taj*, or crown of gold, which kings only were accustomed to wear. FIRDAUSI *Shâh Nâmeh* tr. by Atkinson *Kai-kaus* p. 92, note. [F. W. & CO. '86.]

—**Taj Mahal**, the famous mausoleum of white marble, a gem of exquisite and graceful architecture, built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628-'58) at Agra, India, containing the tombs of his favorite wife, Mumtazi Mahal, and of himself.

ta-jaç'ú, tą-jas'u, *W.*[1] *Wr., or* tą-zhg'sū', *W.*[2] (tą-yas'ū, *C.*; -jū'sū, *E.*), *n.* [Pg.] The collared peccary. **ta-jas'su**‡.

Taj'ik, taj'ik, *n.* One of Persian speech and Iranian stock, wherever found in central Asia. **Ta'jak**‡; **Tau'sik**‡.

tak'a-he, tak'ą-hē, *n.* A ralline bird, a notornis (*Notornis mantelli*). *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. iii, p. 742.

take, tēk, *v.* [TOOK; TA'KEN; TA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain possession of by putting forth exertion; bring within one's own possession, power, or custody. Specifically: (1) To capture by military force; as, to *take* a fortress.

'I will *take* it, were its walls of iron,' Philip exclaimed in wrath as he saw it rise. GREEN *Short Hist.* ch. 2, § 9, p. 141. [H. '75.]

(2) To make a prisoner of; get into custody; arrest: often with *up;* as, to *take up* a criminal.

The Athenians had one thousand killed, and two thousand *taken*.
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 402. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

(3) To lay hold of; grasp; seize: as, the warrior *takes* his sword; the dog *took* the bone offered him.

My Lord, piteously,
Gazed on me, *took* my wrist, and drew me back.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 162. [F. & W. '91.]

(4) To catch in a trap or snare, as with bait or other device: said either of the device or of the person using it; as, to *take* hares; to *take* fish. (5) To gain by contesting; compete for successfully; win; as, Edward *took* the first prize. (6) To win or capture, as in a game: said of the player or of the capturing card, piece, etc.; as, to *take* a trick at euchre; the ace *takes* the king. (7) To hire or engage by contract; also, to purchase; as, to *take* seats for a play; I will *take* two pounds of sugar. (8) To receive regularly; subscribe for; as, to *take* a newspaper. (9) To procure in marriage; as, to *take* a husband or a wife.

2. To carry off or remove, as from a person, place, or connection; abstract; extract; draw or withdraw. (1) To remove as from the proper place; carry away: often with *from, out,* or *away;* as, some one has *taken* my purse. (2) In arithmetic, to subtract or deduct. (3) To quote from an author or book; as, a sentence *taken* from the Bible. (4) To derive; as, an idiom *taken* from the Italian.

Though we may *take* our poetry from Milton, yet we are not to *take* our theology from him.
E. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xcvi, p. 275. [M. & G. L. '36.]

3. To receive passively; admit; accept. (1) To accept, as something given, paid, offered, conferred, or due; as, to *take* a gift; to *take* pay. (2) To receive by eating, drinking, inhaling, or absorption; as, to *take* food; to *take* breath; to *take* snuff. (3) To make a part of one's experience; as, to *take* pleasure; to *take* a nap. (4) To accept passively; submit to; as, to *take* blame or censure; *take* an insult; *take* people as they are. (5) To catch the significance of; understand; as, you do not *take* my meaning. (6) To accept and act upon; as, to *take* advice. (7) To admit as fact or truth; deem; judge; regard; consider; view; as, I *take* him to be an honest man. (8) To receive and be affected with, especially in the desired manner; receive and retain; as, the wall does not *take* the whitewash. (9) To accept as binding or obligatory; impose upon oneself as a charge, burden, or duty; as, to *take* a vow or an oath; to *take* a responsibility. (10) To receive into relationship; as, to *take* new members into a society. (11) To accept and agree to (something offered); as, he *took* him at his word.

4. To make choice of; hence, to adopt, in any sense; use; employ; as, to *take* sides; to *take* measures; he *took* his mother's name. **5.** To enter upon, as an office or its duties; invest oneself with; as, to *take* a curacy.

Washington *took* command of the Continental Army at forty-three. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 28. [B. P. CO. '86.]

6. To conduct oneself in view of or in regard to; bear; regard; as, how does he *take* his misfortune? **7.** To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female. **8.** To use up or consume; require as necessary; demand: often said impersonally; as, *take* time for thought; it *takes* hard labor. **9.** To come suddenly or unexpectedly upon; catch; as, to *take* one in a falsehood.

The blow was not a hard one, but the boy was so *taken* by surprise that he started back. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 181. [O. & CO. '71.]

10. To work its influence upon; affect: said of disease, evil, or misfortune; smite; blast: mostly in the passive; as, he was *taken* suddenly by a fever; plague *take* you! **11.** To suffer an attack of; contract; catch; as, to *take* a disease; to *take* cold. **12.** To procure by hostile exertion; exact; as, to *take* satisfaction for one's wrongs. **13.** To ascertain by weighing, measuring, computing, etc.; as, to *take* the dimensions of a building. **14.** To conduct as guide or escort; as, to *take* a traveler through a wood; to *take* a lady to a ball. **15.** To bear along with one; carry as for delivery; formerly, to deliver; as, to *take* a package to a customer; to *take* a message. **16.** To obtain as a result of some process or method; also, to follow, practise, or execute, as some mode of action. Especially: (1) To obtain as a picture; produce as a drawing: said also of the object represented; as, to *take* a photograph; to *take* a likeness (2) To make by writing or recording; put down; as, to *take* notes. (3) *Mus.* To execute with reference to rate of speed; as, to *take* an anthem slowly.

17. To perform, as an action; as, to *take* a walk; to *take* a step. **18.** To captivate; please; delight; attract: mostly in the passive; as, he was very much *taken* with her. **19.** To pass, clear, or go over; also, to enter; as, a horse *takes* a hedge; to *take* a stream. **20.** To have recourse to or avail oneself of, as resources or appliances; as, to *take* the cars; to *take* a mental flight. **21.** To comprehend in one sum or total embrace; include. Compare TO TAKE IN, 5, below. **22.** To betake: with reflexive object; as, *take* yourself off. **23.** To get advantage of; cheat; deceive; as, I was badly *taken*. Compare TO TAKE IN, 8, below. **24.** To strike, especially on some particular part.

I said it would strike the tree: it did; it *took* the one at the right.
TOLSTOI *The Invaders* tr. by Dole *Wood-Cutting Expedition* ch. 5, p. 67. [T. Y. C.]

25. To touch. **26.** [Archaic.] To include in a course or round, as of travel; as, to *take* London during the journey. **27**†. To attain or meet with, as success.

II. *i.* **1.** To lay hold of, get, or receive anything; in law, to become possessed of property, as by descent or devise.

His housekeeper, a quadroon woman, claimed his estate under a will duly executed; but as it was suggested that she was a slave and incapable of '*taking*' under it, . . . the will was set aside.
TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* ch. 8, p. 35. [F. H. & H. '80.]

2. To remove, abstract, or deduct something; derogate; detract; as, to *take* from the solemnity of an occasion. **3.** To have the natural or intended effect; operate effectually; act; work; as, he was vaccinated, and it *took*. **4.** To make a desired impression; become popular.

The thing *took*. There is a certain mixture of prophet and mountebank which can be generally counted upon to hit the popular fancy, and Daddy attained to it. MRS. HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 168. [MACM. '92.]

5. To have an inclination or a disposition; be favorably or naturally inclined: commonly with *to;* as, he *takes to* poetry; few men *take* kindly *to* reproof. **6.** To resort or betake oneself: with *to;* as, to *take to* thieving. **7.** To be caught, as game; as, all fish do not *take* with the same bait. **8.** To make a picture, likeness, or photograph; as, his face *takes* well. **9.** To become fastened or attached; be united. **10.** [Colloq.] To pursue a way; as, he *took* down the mountain on a run. **11†.** To begin again, as an interrupted recital; resume. **12†.** To happen; result; occur. [< AS. *tacan*, < Icc. *taka*, take.]

Synonyms: see ABSORB; ABSTRACT; ARREST; ASSUME; CATCH; CONTAIN; DECEIVE.

Phrases, etc.:—take care! be careful!—**take'-in"**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A fraud; swindle; imposition. **2.** Hence, an impostor; a cheat. —**to t. aback,** see TAKEN ABACK, under ABACK.—**to t. account of,** to take note of; give attention to; mark; heed.—**to t. after. 1.** To resemble, as in characteristics, habits, etc.; be like; as, he *takes after* his mother. **2.** To follow as an example; imitate; as, to *take after* Christ.—**to t. aim,** to direct a weapon or the course of a missile.—**to t. back** [Colloq.], to withdraw or retract; as, to *take back* a remark.—**to t. battle†,** to engage in a combat; fight.—**to t. breath,** or **a long breath,** to pause, as from labor, effort, or exertion, for the purpose of breathing, resting, or refreshing oneself.—**to t. care,** to exercise care or caution.—**to t. care of,** to take charge of; watch over; care for.—**to t. down. 1.** To write down, make a record of; as, to *take down* the testimony of a witness. **2.** To humble; as, to *take down* a haughty person.—**to t. ground. 1.** *Mil.* To occupy ground; extend the line so as to cover specified ground. **2.** *Naut.* To touch the bottom: said of a vessel.—**to t. heed. 1.** To take care. **2.** To show interest or regard.—**to t. hold** (usually with *of* or *on*). **1.** To seize with the hand, grasp. **2.** To take possession; get control; as, this idea *took* strong *hold of* him. **3.** To take or share in management.—**to t. in. 1.** To give entrance to; admit; receive; as, to *take in* a new member; to *take in* water. **2.** To undertake the doing of at home or at one's place of business; as, to *take in* washing. **3.** To receive into the mind; understand. **4.** To lessen the size or amount of; contract; in seamanship, to brail; furl; as, to *take in* a dress; to *take in* sail. **5.** To include, as in scope or reach; embrace; comprehend; as, God's love *takes in* all mankind. **6.** To fence in, enclose; as, to *take in* waste land. **7.** [Colloq.] To accept as truth, as, he *took in* the whole yarn. **8.** [Colloq.] To cheat, dupe; as, I was badly *taken in*. **9.** [Eng.] To receive regularly, as a newspaper or other periodical, receive by subscription; take. **10*.** To gain by conquest, conquer, capture.—**to t. in hand,** to undertake; take under one's care or consideration.—**to t. in the slack** (*Naut.*), to make a slack rope or chain taut; tighten.—**to t. into one's head,** to be seized with a sudden motion.—**to t. in vain,** to use with levity or profanity; as, to *take* the Lord's name *in vain*.—**to t. in water. 1.** *Naut.* To receive water over the rail; ship a sea: said of a vessel. **2.** To replenish the supply of water, as a vessel or a locomotive.—**to t. it out of.** [Colloq.] **1.** To exact penalty or satisfaction from. **2.** To take away the strength or freshness of; as, the hot pace *took it out of* them quickly.—**to t. notice,** to observe carefully.—**to t. oath,** to swear solemnly.—**to t. off. 1.** To remove from something. **2.** To carry away. **3.** To amputate; as, to *take off* a finger. **4.** To kill, as, a pestilence *took off* thousands. **5.** To deduct. **6.** To imitate, burlesque, as, to *take off* a queer character. **7.** To swallow down at once, as a glass of liquor. **8.** To decrease, as tides, from the spring-tide. **9.** To set off; spring. **10.** [Archaic.] To make disposition of; find place or room for. **11†.** To keep back, deter.—**to t. on. 1.** [Colloq.] To give expression to emotion in a violent manner; make ado. **2.** [Archaic.] To play a part; act.—**to t. one's life in one's hand,** to risk one's life, put one's life in danger.—**to t. over.** [Eng.] **1.** To get control of. **2.** To derive.—**to t. the wall of,** to pass on the side of the way nearest the wall: considered the safer side; hence, to get the better of, take the advantage of.—**to t. to pieces,** to separate into its parts; hence, to confute portion by portion, as an argument.—**to t. up. 1.** *t.* To raise or lift. **2.** To take into custody; arrest. **3.** To receive into a vehicle; as, to *take up* passengers. **4.** To remove by some tightening process; as, to *take up* the slack of a rope, to *take up* the superfluous motion or play of a machine. **5.** To catch up and secure, as a dropped stitch or a garter. **6.** To begin; as, to *take up* a wailing. **7.** To take possession of according to the method prescribed by law, as public land; as, to *take up* a farm. **8.** To pay, as a note, mortgage, or other obligation. **9.** To accept according to the proposed terms; as, to *take up* a bet. **10.** To accept the proposal of; as, he *took me up*. **11.** To reprove or criticize; as, to *take one up* on account of a remark. **12†.** To compel to stop; bring to a halt or stand. **11.** *i.* **1.** *Mech.* To close of itself, as a small leak. **2.** To buy or borrow on credit.—**to t. up bees,** to kill bees, generally with burning sulfur, to get the honey.—**to t. up with. 1.** To bear or accept with out opposition; as, to *take up with* ill usage. **2.** To receive as a companion. **3.** To receive as true; adopt; as, to *take up with* false theories. **4.** To lodge with.

take'n, *pp.* of TAKE, *v.* Taken.

take, tēk, *n.* **1.** The act of taking, in any sense. **2.** That which is taken; the quantity or amount taken. (1) A quantity of fish or game taken, as at a haul or in a certain period; as, a *take* of salmon; a season's *take* of seals.

Caddy-fishing is famous fun when there is a good *take*, but this depends solely on the weather. N. MACLEOD *Character Sketches, Wintershorne* p. 220. [D. M. & CO.]

(2) *Print.* The quantity of copy taken at once by a compositor for setting up; also, the type reproducing it. (3) [Colloq.] The sum taken in, especially for seats for one theatrical or other performance. (4) [Eng.] A holding of land; a leasehold, especially for coal-mining.

The Pennithorne Arms stood at the entrance of the village, and a small farmyard and stack-yard which flanked it, indicating that there was a pretty *take* of land attached to the inn, gave the traveler a promise of good feed for himself and his horse.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 2, p. 12. [H. '76.]

3. That which takes. (1) [Prov. Eng.] A sudden attack of illness. (2) Something suddenly and generally popular. (3)† A spell or enchantment.

take'-all", tēk'-ôl", *n.* [Austral.] Exhaustion of the soil, as by constant cropping without rotation.

The crops have suffered by '*take-all*' is a remark one hears and reads frequently. *New South Wales Agric. Gaz.* III, 69, Jan., '92.

take'-in", tēk'-in', *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A cheating act; imposition; fraud; as, the transaction was a *take-in*. **2.** One who performs such an act; as, he is merely a *take-in*.

tak'el†, *vt.* Same as TACKLE.

tak'el†, *n.* **1.** Same as TACKLE. **2.** An arrow.

ta'ken, tē'kn, *pp.* of TAKE, *v.*

ta'ken†, *n.* A token.

take'-off"", tēk'-ôf', *n.* **1.** A satirical representation; a piece of mimicry; caricature; burlesque. **2.** In horsemanship and athletics, the spot at which the feet leave the ground in leaping. **3.** *Croquet.* A stroke by which a player, while driving his own ball, causes it to touch another ball so as to leave it practically undisturbed.

ta'ker, tē'kėr, *n.* One who takes, in any sense; a recipient. (1) A purveyor. (2) One who accepts a bet.
—**for'eign-ta"ker,** *n.* Same as OUTROPER.—**ta'ker-in",** *n.* One who takes in or deceives others; a swindler; fraud.—**t.-off,** *n.* One who takes off anything; especially, in England, a remover of printed sheets from a press; a fly-boy.

take'-up", tēk'-up', *n.* A device for taking up lost motion or drawing in the slack of something. Specifically: (1) The mechanism for drawing up the thread in a sewing-machine when the needle rises. (2) One of the several contrivances for winding up a fabric, wall-paper, etc., in process of manufacture. (3) An apparatus for tightening an endless belt or rope.

ta-khait'ze, tȧ-kait'zę, *n.* The blaubok. **ta-khit'ze†, tak'ie,** tak'i, *n.* [Syr.] A skull-cap, worn by the wealthier classes in Syria. **tak'e-a†; tak'ee-a†.**

ta-kig'ra-fy, tȧ-kig'rȧ-fi. *n.* Tachygraphy; phonetic.

ta-ki'ja, tȧ-ki'yȧ, *n.* The sakeen. **tek†.**

Ta'kil-man, tȧ'kil-mȧn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

ta'kin, tȧ'kin, *n.* A goat-like antelope (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of the eastern Himalayas. **ya'kin†.**

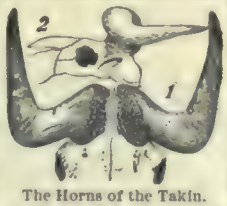

The Horns of the Takin.
1. Male. 2. Female (side view).

ta'king, tē'king, *pa.* **1.** Tending to take possession of the fancy, affections, or inclinations; captivating.

Of all reading, history hath in it a most *taking* delight.
C. MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. ii, bk. iv, pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 153. [S. A. '53.]

2. [Colloq. or Obs.] Catching; contagious: said of a disease. **3†.** Hence, hurtful; blighting; baleful.
—**ta'king-ly,** *adv.*—**ta'king-ness,** *n.*

ta'king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who takes. **2.** The state of being drawn or inclined toward some object; liking; fancy; passion: with *for*. **3.** *pl.* That which is taken; receipts; as, the *takings* at a ticket-office. **4.** [Colloq.] A seizure, as of agitation, illness, pain, or the like; hence, a predicament; perplexity; trouble.

On Saturday she was in a terrible *taking* about the cholera; talked of nothing else. MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 214. [H.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] A sickness; sore. **6.** Malign influence; blight.—**ta'king-off"",** *n.* Removal, especially by death; decease; sometimes, murder. Compare TO TAKE OFF, under TAKE, *v.*, and TAKE-OFF, *n.*—**t.-off boy,** in brickmaking, a boy who removes newly made bricks from a pallet or brick-machine to the barrow.

ta'ky, tē'ki, *a.* [Colloq.] Same as TAKING, *pa.*, 1.

tal, tal, *n.* [Hind.] Cymbals used by devotees and dancers.

Tal"æ-po-ri'i-dæ, tal'ę-po-ri'i-dē *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tineid moths having the antennæ of the males not pectinate, females wingless but with antennæ, and larvæ with triangular silk-lined bags. **Tal"æ-po'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *talaipōria*, exercise, < *tlaō*, suffer, + *peirȧ*, try, < *peira*, trial.]
—**tal"æ-po-ri'id,** *n.*—**tal"æ-po'ri-oid,** *a.*

tal'a-poin, tal'ȧ-poin, *n.* **1.** [Siam & Burma.] A Buddhist or Fohist priest or monk; a poongy. **2.** An African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

ta-la'ri-a, tȧ-lē'ri-ȧ *or* -lā'ri-ȧ, *n. pl.* [L.] *Archeol.* Winged boots or sandals, or sometimes wings appearing to spring directly from the ankles: used in antique art as an attribute of Hermes (Mercury), and sometimes also of Perseus, Eros, Eos, Iris, the Furies, and the Harpies.

His first swift word, *talaria*-shod.
LOWELL *Studies for Two Heads* pt. ii, st. 3.

ta-lar'ic, tȧ-lar'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ankles: chiefly in the phrase. [< L. *talaris*, < *talus*, ankle.]
—**talaric chiton or tunic,** the tunic of the Ionian Greeks, which reached to the ankles. See CHITON; TALARIA; TUNIC.

tal'bot, tôl'bęt, *n.* **1.** A sleuth-hound of the variety formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, supposed to be related to the bloodhound: perhaps deriving its name from the dog borne on the arms of the Talbot family. **2.** *Her.* A dog of this species represented walking, unless otherwise blazoned.—**talbot's head,** in heraldry, a bearing, common on both escutcheon and crest, representing the head of a talbot with large pendulous ears.

tal'bo-type, tôl'bō-tīp, *C. E. W2, or* tal'-, *I. W1 Wr., n.* A calotype. [< W. H. Fox *Talbot*, its inventor, + -TYPE.]

talc, talc, *vt.* To treat with talc; as, to *talc* a photographic plate to prevent the film from sticking.

talc, *n. Mineral.* A granular, fibrous or compact, pearly, apple-green, white, grayish-white, or brownish to blackish-green, soft, greasy, hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_2Mg_3Si_4O_{12}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic or monoclinic system. Different varieties are called *potstone, ronsseluvite, soapstone, steatite*. Talc when powdered is extensively used as a lubricator, and in solid slabs for hearthstones, etc. [F., < Ar. *talq*, talc.] **talck†.**

Talc is often found in pale-green, flexible, inelastic scales or leaves, but much more commonly in compact gray masses, and is then known as soapstone.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 2, p. 113. [O. J. CO.]

—**indurated talc,** an impure hard slaty variety of talc. **talc'-slate";—oil of t.'s,** see OIL.—**talc'-schist",** *n. Geol.* A schistose rock containing considerable talc. Much of the schist so called in the older works is serficite or hydromica schist; talc-schist is not common. **talcose schist†.**
—**tal"co-chlo-rit'ic,** *a.* Containing both talc and chlorite; as, *talco-chloritic* schist. **tal"co-chlo'rite†. talc'oid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing talc.—**tal"co-mi-ca'ceous,** *a.* Consisting of both talc and mica.

tal'ca-gum", *n.* Gum savakin. See GUM.

talck'y, *a.* Same as TALCOSE. **talc'y†; talk'y†.**

talc'ose", talc'ōs" (XIII), -ōz, *a.* Composed of or containing talc. —**talc'ous,** talcose granite, same as PROTOGINE.—**t. schist,** same as TALC-SCHIST.

tal'cum, tal'cum, *n. Pharm.* Talc. [< Ar. *talq*, talc.]

tale†, *vt.* To tell stories; recount; discourse.

tale[1], tēl, *n.* **1.** That which is told or related; a connected narrative or account, whether oral or written, long or short, true or false; a story; recital. Specifically: (1) An imaginative or legendary recital; as, Chaucer's "Canterbury *Tales*"; a fairy-*tale*.

The *tale*, or novel, that most delightful vehicle of amusing instruction, affording such a range to inventive fancy, and pliable to such a variety of style. A. H. HALLAM *Remains, Italian Works of Imagination* p. 125. [J. M. '69.]

(2) An idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales;* a *tale*-bearer. (3) In folk-lore, a traditional story told by primitive or unlettered people; as, folk-*tale*.

2. A counting or enumeration; reckoning; especially, a numbering, as distinguished from a weighing; also, that which is counted; an amount; total; number; as, to measure value by *tale* and not by weight; the *tale* is complete. **3†.** Speech; language; talk. **4†.** Attention; notice; account; heed. **5†.** *Law.* A count or declaration. [< AS. *talu*, tale, number.]

Synonyms: see ANECDOTE; STORY[1].

Phrases, etc.:—old wives' tale, any marvelous legendary story. **old men's t.;—out of t., without t.†,** too numerous for calculation.—**tale'-book",** *n.* [Rare.] A story-book.—**t.-master†,** *n.* The author or repeater of a tale.—**t. of a tub,** a foolish or idle fiction.—**t.-pyet,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as TALEBEARER. **t.-pie†; t.-piet†.—to tell one's** (or **its**) **own t.** or **story,** to speak for oneself; explain itself.—**to tell tales,** to play the informer.—**to tell tales out** (formerly **forth**) **of school,** to tell publicly that which is not for the public.
—**tale'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Full of stories; talkative.

tale[2], *n.* Same as TAEL.

ta'le-a, tē'le-ȧ *or* tȧ'le-ȧ, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A cutting for propagating a plant.

tale'bear"er, tēl'bār'ėr, *n.* One who tells tales calculated to make, or with the view of making, mischief; a meddling informer; mischief-maker; scandalmonger.

The words of a *talebearer* are as wounds. *Prov.* xviii, 8.

tale'car"ri-er†,

tale'bear"ing, tēl'bār'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to the circulation of idle or injurious tales; tattling; gossipy.

tale'bear"ing, *n.* The act of spreading scandal.

ta'led, tē'led, *n.* See TALLITH.

Tal"e-gal'la, tal'ę-gal'ȧ, *W. Wr.* (tē-le-, *E.*), *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Talegallinæ*. **2.** [t-] A bird of this genus; brush-turkey. [< *Tale-* (from a native name) + L. *gallus*, cock.]
—**Tal"e-gal-li'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of megapodioid birds having the bill high at the base and the tail compressed.—**tal"e-gal'lin(e),** *a. & n.*

ta'len†, *vi.* To tell; narrate. **tale†.**

tal'ent[1], tal'ęnt, *n.* **1.** Mental endowments or capacities of a superior character; marked mental ability; also, mental ability in general.

Genius does what it must, and *talent* does what it can.
OWEN MEREDITH *Last Words* st. 3.

2. A particular and uncommon aptitude for some special work or activity; a faculty or gift: a usage less common now than formerly, and founded on the Scriptural parable (*Matt.* xxv, 14–30), mental power being considered as a trust; as, a man of great *talent;* a *talent* for music.

Men may choose to forget the ends for which their '*talents*' were given them; . . . they may practically deny that they were given at all, yet in this word . . . abides a continual memento that they were so given. . . . and that each man shall have to render an account of their use.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 93. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

3. With the definite article, persons of talent collectively; especially, in sporting slang, those who make bets or take odds on their individual judgment and responsibility, as distinguished from the book-makers. **4.** An ancient weight and denomination of money, varying both in weight and value among different nations and in different periods: as a money of account, a talent's weight of silver, or other money of equivalent value. The Attic talent was equal in value to about $1,200; the great Roman talent, to about $500; the small Roman, to about $375; the Hebraic, Assyrian, and Babylonian, from $1,550 to $2,000. See WEIGHT. **5†.** Inclination; disposition; desire; mood. **6†.** A characteristic; habit. **7†.** Possessions; wealth; hence, rarely, an abundant supply, as of golden hair. [F., < L. *talentum*, < Gr. *talanton*, talent.]

Synonyms: see ABILITY; GENIUS[1].

—**tal'ent-ed,** *a.* Having mental ability; gifted.

Talented, denounced by Coleridge as 'that vile and barbarous vocable,' is nevertheless correctly formed according to the analogy of such words as bested, chiseled, horned, vined, sceptred, slippered, venomed, and numerous others.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* pp. 70–76.

—**tal'ent-less,** *a.* Destitute of talent.

tal'ent[2]†, *n.* Same as TALON.

tal'ent-er†, *n.* A hawk, as having talons or talents.

tal'ėr†, *n.* A talker; speaker; relater.

ta'les, tē'lēz *or* tą'lēs, *n. pl. Law.* **1.** A writ for summoning additional jurors to make up a deficiency when the regular panel is exhausted by challenges or otherwise. **2.** A list or supply of persons to be summoned as jurors in case of such a deficiency. [L., pl. of *talis*, such.]

tales'man[1], tēlz'mȧn, *n.* [TALES'MEN, *pl.*] *Law.* A person summoned to make up a jury where the regular panel is exhausted by challenges or is otherwise deficient.

One of those court-room hangers-on always ready to the sheriff's hand either for jurors or *talesmen*.
OCTAVE THANET *Otto the Knight, Trusty* p. 236. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

tales'man[2]†, *n.* One who originates or relates a tale.

tale'tell"er, tēl'tel'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who tells tales, stories, or legends; a raconteur. **2.** A talebearer.

tal'e-vast, *n.* A heavy shield or pavise. **tal'le-vast†; tal'vace†; tel'le-vas†.**

tale'wise", tēl'wīz', *adv.* In the manner of a tale.

ta'lī†, tē'lōi *or* tą'lī, *n.* Plural of TALUS.

ta'liz, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as TAHLI.

Tal"i-a-co'tian, tal'i-ȧ-cō'shiȧn, *a.* Named after the Bolognese surgeon Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi (1546–'99). **Tagl"ia-co'tian‡.—Taliacotian operation** (*Surg.*), an operation in plastic surgery, for forming a new nose, which consists in paring the surface to which the new nose is to be attached and uniting it to a flap taken from the arm, but not entirely severed until union has taken place. By the Hindu method the graft is taken from the forehead.

tal'i-age†, *n.* Same as TALLAGE.

tal'i-an, tal'i-an, *n.* [Bob.] **1.** An old Bohemian national dance. **2.** Music for such a dance, or its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple. [C.]

tal"i-a'tion†, *n.* Retaliation.

tal"i-e'ra, tal'i-ē'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A fan-leaved palm (*Corypha Taliera* or *Taliera Bengalensis*) of Bengal, closely allied to the talipot-palm, but smaller. Its leaves are used by the natives for writing upon, and hence the tree is called the **book-palm.** **tal"i-e'ra-palm"**‡; **ta'ra**‡; **ta'ri-at**‡.

Tal"i-gra'da, tal'i-grē'da *or* -grā'da, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct suborder or section of amblypodous mammals having the astragalus headed and the femur with a third trochanter. [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *gradus*, walk.]

—**tal'i-grade**, *a.* & *n.*

Ta-li'num, ta-lī'num *or* -lī'num, *n. Bot.* A genus of small fleshy herbs of the purslane family (*Portulacaceæ*), having mostly flat leaves and variously shaped clusters of bright-colored flowers with ephemeral petals. Several species are cultivated as border- or basket-plants. [Of Senegal origin.]

tal'i-on, tal'i-un, *C.* (tē'li-, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* Retaliation, especially as a mode of retributive justice; specifically, the Mosaic law of retaliation, laid down as a direction for rulers—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth (*Ex.* xxi, 24). Called also *lex talionis*. See Appendix.

Talio is most interesting in the history of punishment, because the early laws are full of it, and also because some philosophers of great name . . . regard it as lying at the very foundation of punitive justice. WOOLSEY *Polit. Science* vol. i, § 116, p. 369. [S. '78.]

[F., < L. *talion-*), < *talis*, such.] **tal'i-o**‡.

tal"i-on'ic, tal'i-on'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the law of talion or the return of like for like.

tal'i-pat, *n.* Same as TALIPOT.

tal'i-ped, tal'i-ped, *a.* **1.** Suffering from or afflicted with talipes; club-footed; distorted. **2.** *Zool.* Having feet twisted to an unusual position, as a sloth. [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

tal'i-ped, *n.* A taliped person or animal.

tal'i-pes, tal'i-pīz *or* -pēz, *n.* **1.** (1) A deformed foot; club-foot. (2) Malformation of the foot; club-footedness; kyllosis. **2.** A peculiar formation of the foot, as in sloths. [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes*, foot.]

—**spasmodic talipes**, a distorted condition of the foot due to either muscular spasm or paralysis.—**t. calcaneus**, talipes in which the patient walks on his heel, the sole facing forward.—**t. equino-varus**, a combination of talipes equinus and varus: the most common form of clubfoot.—**t. equinus**, a malformation in which the patient walks on the ball of the toes, the sole facing backward.—**t. valgus**, talipes in which the foot is bent outward.—**t. varus**, talipes in which the foot is bent inward.

tal'i-pot, tal'i-pŏt, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A stately and valuable East-Indian palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), 50 to 100 feet high and crowned by fan-shaped leaves with petioles 7 feet long and blades 6 feet in length. Called **tala** in Ceylon.

The leaves when dried are very strong and limber, and will fold close like a fan. They are borne as umbrellas over the heads of people of rank in Ceylon, and are used for making hats and fans, for thatching, and for writing-material. The bole of the tree yields a flour of which bread is made, while the fruit, a hard, ivory-like nut, is made into buttons, toys, etc. **tal'i-pat**‡; **tal'i-put**‡.

tal'is-man[1], tal'is-man, *C. S. W.*[2] (-iz-man, *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] **1.** Something that produces or is capable of producing extraordinary effects; a charm; amulet.

He had the ring of Gyges, the *talisman* of invisibility. HAMERTON *French and Eng.* pt. vi, ch. 5, p. 317. [R. BROS. '89.]

2. An astrological charm or symbol supposed to benefit or protect the possessor, especially by exerting magical or occult influence; in a wider sense, any amulet. Compare AMULET; CHARM; FETISH.

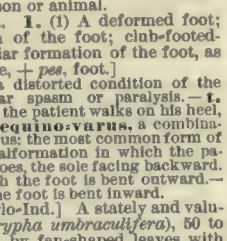

Talismans.

1. An Arabian talisman in human form. 2. A talisman for enabling the wearer to recover lost property.

The astrological talisman was usually a magical figure cut or engraved, under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; or a figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, graven on a sympathetic stone or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its supposed occult influence. [Sp., < Ar. *tilsam*, < Gr. *telesma*, < *telos*, end.]

Synonyms: amulet, charm. An *amulet* or *talisman* is strictly a material object; a *charm* may be a movement or a form of words.

Then, in one moment, she put forth the *charm*
Of woven paces and of waving hands.
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 46.

An *amulet* is ordinarily worn upon the person as a protection against disease, injury, or death. A *talisman* is any object supposed to work wonders, like Aladdin's lamp, whether kept in one's possession or not.

tal'is-man[2]†, *n.* A Moslem priest.

tal'is-man'ic, tal'is-man'ic, *a.* Having the characteristics of a talisman; exerting magical or occult power, especially for good fortune; magical.

His [Wallace's] courage possessed a *talismanic* power, which led his followers to attempt and execute the most hazardous enterprises. LINGARD *England* vol. iii, ch. 3, p. 194. [E. C. '27.]

tal"is-man'ic-al‡.—**tal'is-man-ist**†, *n.* A believer in or a user of talismans.

tal'ith, *n.* Same as TALLITH.

talk, tŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give verbal utterance to; convey in speech; also, to discuss or reason about in spoken language; converse on; as, to *talk* nonsense or business.

Critics we boast who ne'er their malice balk,
But *talk* their minds—we wish they'd mind their talk.
JAMES SMITH *The Theatre* st. 9.

2. To use as a language or means of conversation or communication; converse in; speak; as, let us *talk* German. **3.** To induce or otherwise affect by speech in some way specified; influence by spoken words; accompanied by words expressing the effect; as, to *talk* one to sleep; they *talked* their fears away.

My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and *talk* him out of patience.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iii, sc. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise the power of speech; utter words; as, he *talks* like a parrot; a *talking* doll. **2.** To communicate by spoken language; exchange thoughts in audible words; converse; hence, by extension, to discourse in sign-language, or communicate ideas in any way; as, to *talk* with one's fingers. **3.** Figuratively, to emit sounds resembling or suggestive of speech; as, the bobolink *talks* to his mate; the leaves are *talking* to the wind. **4.** To produce the effects of speech; have significance; as, actions *talk* more truly than words. **5.** To prate irrelevantly; gabble; gossip. [ME. *talken*, freq. of *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, < *talu*, tale.]

Synonyms: chat, chatter, converse, discourse, speak. To *talk* is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it. To *chat* is ordinarily to utter in a familiar, conversational way; to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie. See SPEAK.—**Prepositions:** to talk *to* a person is to address words to him; to talk *with* a person is to speak and listen alternately—to carry on a conversation; to talk *of* or *about* a person is to say things concerning him; to talk *at* a person is to address words to another or others for the purpose of having them heard by the one for whom they are meant.

Phrases:—**to be talked about**, to be the subject of gossip.—**to be talked out**, to have used up one's thoughts; have no more to say.—**to talk back**, to answer, especially impertinently; make rejoinder.—**to t. big** [Colloq.], to talk boastfully; brag; bluff.—**to t. down**, to argue down; outtalk.—**to t. from the point**, to wander from the matter under consideration; digress.—**to t. of. 1.** [Colloq.] To mention as a possibility; propose; suggest. **2.** To recount; relate.—**to t. over. 1.** To persuade; convince. **2.** To discuss; consider together.—**to t. round.** [Colloq.] **1.** To talk over a matter from every point of view. **2.** To talk without touching (the particular matter of interest).—**to t. to. 1.** To speak to. **2.** [Colloq.] To exhort, reprove, or expostulate with.—**to t. turkey.** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To talk to the point; talk in a business manner. **2.** To talk pleasantly.—**to t. up. 1.** To speak out; state what one means or wishes. **2.** [Colloq.] To discuss, especially with a view to promoting; praise; extol.

talk[1], *n.* **1.** The act of talking, or that which is said; verbal interchange of ideas; oral or familiar written discourse; conversation; chat; as, bewildered by her *talk*; he gave the company a *talk* on suffrage.

Johnson . . . lives neither in his prose nor in his verse, but in the record of his daily *talk* at the hand of his friend James Boswell.
E. A. FREEMAN in *The Chautauquan* Aug., '91, p. 643.

2. Specifically, something said without adequate foundation; report; rumor; hearsay; gossip.

Didst thou hear
The *talk* ran that He had not died at all?
E. ARNOLD *Light of the World, Magdalene* p. 83. [F. & W. '91.]

3. That which is talked about; a subject of general conversation; topic; theme; as, he is the *talk* of the town. **4.** [Colloq.] A language, dialect, or lingo; vernacular; as, that is Eskimo *talk*; race-track *talk*. **5.** A conference for deliberation or discussion; appointed conversation; oral negotiation; especially, among North-American Indians, a palaver; council; communication by embassy.

Synonyms: see CONVERSATION.

talk[2], *n.* Same as TALC.

talk'a-bl(e, tŏk'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Capable of or given to talking. **2.** That may be talked about; proper.

talk'a-tiv, -ly, -ness. Talkative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

talk'a-tive, tŏk'a-tiv, *a.* Given to much talking, especially to idle talk; loquacious; as, *talkative* servants.

Synonyms: see GARRULOUS.

—**talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

talk'ee-talk"ee, tŏk'i-tŏk'i, *n.* **1.** A barbarian corruption of speech; broken English; as, the *talkee-talkee* of negroes or East-Indians.

The *talkee-talkee* is a Lingua Franca based on the English, and spoken by the Negroes of Surinam.
LATHAM *English Language* pt. vii, p. 573. [T. & M. '58.]

2. Incessant idle talk; babbling; chatter. [Redup. of TALK, *v.*] **talk'y-talk"y**‡.

talk'er, tŏk'ėr, *n.* One who talks. (1) A conversationalist; speaker; debater; also, a loquacious or garrulous person. (2) A braggart; boaster.

talk'ful†, *a.* Talkative.

talk'ing, tŏk'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having power of speech or of imitating speech; as, a *talking* phonograph; *talking* birds. **2.** Very expressive; speaking; as, *talking* eyes. **3.** [Rare.] Talkative. **II.** *n.* The act of one who talks; conversation; talk; especially, the art or practise of conversation; as, *talking* is a fine art.

—**talk'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** A machine that imitates mechanically the sounds of the human voice. **2.** A phonograph or graphophone.—**t.-stock**†, *n.* A topic of conversation.—**t.-to**, *n.* [Colloq.] A scolding; rebuke.

talkt, *pp.* Talked. PHIL. Soc.

talk'y[1], tŏk'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Talkative.

talk'y[2], *a.* Same as TALCOSE.

tall[1], tôl, *a.* **1.** Having more than average height; high or lofty, relatively either to its own diameter or to surrounding objects; as, a *tall* man, pole, or building. **2.** Having (specified) height; as, he is six feet *tall*; how *tall* is the cathedral tower? **3.** Being beyond the ordinary; inordinate; extravagant; boastful; as, a *tall* story; *tall* talk; perhaps originally a sense of TALL[2], but now thought of only in connection with this sense. [< W. *tal*; cp. TALL[2], *a.*, < AS. *tæl*, good; found only in composition.]

Synonyms: see HIGH.

—**tall'-boy"**, *n.* **1.** A species of long-stemmed wineglass. **2.** A variety of chimney-pot. **3.** In colonial art, a chest of drawers or bureau surmounting a dressing-table.—**t.-man**†, *n.* A loaded die for cheating.—**to walk t.** [Colloq., U. S.], to walk pompously or behave arrogantly.

A Dressing-table with a Tall-boy (18th century).

tall[2], *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Exceptionally excellent; admirable; celebrated; great; as, *tall* English. Compare TALL[1], 3. **2**†. Brave; sturdy; spirited. **3**†. Suitable; comely. **4**†. Docile; obedient; the primitive sense.

tal'lage, tal'ėj, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Any form of assessment or taxation for raising revenue, including subsidies and customs. [< OF. *taillage*, < *tailler*; see TAILOR, *n.*] **tall'age**‡; **tal'li-age**‡.

—**tal"lage-a-bil'i-ty**†, *n.* The state of being talliable.—**tal'la-ger**†, *n.* A tax-collector.

tal'lant, tal'ant, *n. Naut.* The upper part of a rudder.

tal'lat, tal'at, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hayloft. **tal'let**‡; **tal'lit**‡; **tal'lot**‡.

tal'li-ate†, *vt.* To assess taxes upon; tax.—**tal'li-a-ble**†, *a.* Taxable; chargeable with tallage.

tal"li-coo'na-oil", *n.* Kundah-oil. See OIL.

tal'li-er, tal'i-ėr, *n.* A tally-keeper. (1) Formerly, in the Royal Exchequer of England, a teller. (2) The banker in certain card-games.

tall'ish, tôl'ish, *a.* Somewhat tall.

tal'lith, tal'ith, *n.* [Heb.] A garment, originally a mantle of fine linen with fringes, but in modern usage a scarf, used as a head-covering by some Jews when engaged in prayer. **ta'led**‡; **tal'ith**‡; **tal'les**‡; **tal'lis**‡.

The Tallith Worn in the Procession of the Palms.

a, a tallith, showing the five-knotted zizith.

tall'ness, tôl'nes, *n.* The quality of being tall; height.

tal'low, tal'ō, *vt.* **1.** To grease or smear with tallow. **2.** To cause to have a large quantity of tallow; fatten; as, to *tallow* sheep.

tal'low, *n.* A substance composed of the harder and less fusible fats, being a mixture of olein, palmatin, and stearin, best obtained by rendering beef- or mutton-fat (called *suet* when containing cellular tissue); by extension, almost any animal fat; also, any of certain vegetable fats. [< OD. *talgh*; cp. G. *talg*, Ice. *tölg*.]

Inferior kinds of animal *tallow* used for soap-making are known as 'melted stuff,' 'rough stuff' and 'town *tallow*,' the latter being also known as 'kitchen stuff' or 'pot grease,' and consisting of the waste obtained in cooking operations. T. E. THORPE *Dict. of Applied Chem., Tallow* in vol. iii, p. 769. [L. G. & CO. '93.]

Compounds, etc.:—**ma-fur'ra-tal'low**, *n.* A tallow-like compound obtained from the mafurra-tree and used in the manufacture of soap.—**Malabar t.**, same as PINY TALLOW.—**piny t.**, see PINY.—**tal'low-can"**, *n.* A vessel to hold tallow used as a lubricant.—**t.-chandler**, *n.* **1.** A maker or vender of tallow candles. **2.** A member of the London livery company of Tallow Chandlers, incorporated in 1463.—**t.-chandlery**, *n.* A tallow-chandler's business, or place of business.—**t.-cup**, *n.* A device for feeding, as to a cylinder, tallow melted by steam.—**t.-drop**, *n.* A style of cutting precious stones with a dome on one or both sides.—**t.-faced**, *a.* Having a tallowy complexion.—**t.-gourd**, *n.* The fruit of an East-Indian climbing herb (*Benincasa cerifera*) of the gourd family, which when young is eaten in curries and often candied: so called from the white waxy exudation which covers it when ripe. **wax's gourd**"‡; **white gourd**.—**t.-keech**, *n.* A mass of tallow ready for the chandler. **t.-catch**†.—**t.-nut-meg**, *n.* A large tree (*Myristica sebifera*) of Guiana and Brazil, whose nuts by maceration in water yield a solid oil, the virola-tallow, used in making candles.—**t.-oil**, *n.* Oil expressed from tallow.—**t.-shrub**, *n.* The wax-myrtle.—**t.-top**, *n.* A precious stone with a very rounding front and a flat back.—**t.-topped**, *a.*—**vegetable t.**, any one of several fatty vegetable substances, variously derived, resembling tallow, and used locally for making candles, soap, etc.—**white t.**, a tallow manufactured in Russia from the fat of sheep and goats.

tal'low-er, tal'o-ėr, *n.* **1.** A tallow-chandler. **2.** An animal especially disposed to producing tallow.

tal'low-face", tal'o-fēs", *n.* A person having a tallowy complexion.

tal'low-ish, tal'o-ish, *a.* Somewhat tallowy.

tal'low-nut", tal'o-nut", *n.* Same as HOG-PLUM, 2.

moun'tain-plum"‡.

tal'low-tree", tal'o-trī", *n.* Any one of several trees yielding vegetable tallow. Especially: (1) The Chinese tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), extensively cultivated in China, India, and the warmer parts of America. Its seeds are covered with a greasy white substance used for making candles. (2) The West-African or Sierra Leone tallow-tree (*Pentadesma butyracea*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), which yields when cut, especially the fruit, a yellow greasy juice. **butter-and-tallow tree**‡. (3) The tallow-wood.

tal'low-wood", tal'o-wud", *n.* The Australian stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), yielding a yellowish and very greasy wood. See STRINGY-BARK.

tal'low-y, tal'o-i, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, smeared with, or resembling tallow; greasy. **2.** Specifically, of the color and appearance of tallow; as, a *tallowy* complexion.

tall'wood", tôl'wud", *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Fire-wood cut into billets.

tal'ly[1], tal'i, *v.* [TAL'LIED; TAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To score, as on a tally; record; register. **2.** *Naut.* To put aft, as a sheet or a lower corner of a mainsail or of a foresail. **3**†. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to correspond or conform exactly; suit; fit. **4**†. To add; reckon; count: followed by *up*. **5**†. To make even; requite; repay in kind.

II. *i.* **1.** To be exactly conformable or corresponding, as if parts of the same tally; agree precisely.

I considered that the lines of expediency and inclination *tallied* exactly. F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* ch. 13, p. 187. [L. B. & CO. '72.]

2. In certain card-games, to be banker. **3.** To keep tally; score.

Synonyms: see ACCORD; COMPORT.

—**to tally on** (*Naut.*), to lay hold of and haul, as a rope.

tal'ly[2], *vt.* [TAL'LIED; TAL'LY-ING.] Same as TALLY-HO.

tal'ly[1], *n.* [TAL'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as marks of number.

In all countries and in all ages tallies have been in use for keeping short and simple accounts. The falsification of an account is guarded against by splitting the tally in two through the notches, the debtor taking one half and the creditor the other. In the English Exchequer tallies were used from the Norman kings until 1785 to record the debts of the state, the half of the tally given to the lender being called the *stock* and the other half retained in the Exchequer the *counterstock*, each bearing the date of the transaction and the name of the lender. (See STOCK, 28.) Such stocks were negotiable, and when redeemed were fastened to their corresponding counterstock and retained in the Treasury. In 1835 the tallies accumulated in the Exchequer were burned, by order of the government, in the stoves of the House of Lords, a proceeding that caused the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire.

2. By extension, a score or mark thus recorded; also, any similar score, as a run in baseball or a mark of debt; hence, a reckoning; account; as, he paid the *tally*.

But since thy breath gave me both life and shape,
Thou know'st my *tallies*.
HERBERT *The Temple, Affliction* st. 2.

3. Hence, anything corresponding to something else; a counterpart; duplicate. **4.** A mark indicative of tale or number: used to denote one in a series or a collection of

equivalent parts or units: tale; as, pan-fish are sold by the *tally;* ten men were in each *tally.* **5.** A label to facilitate identification; especially, a horticulturists' label, or a tag, as on a plant or tree. **6.** A tally-shop. [< F. *taille;* see TAIL², *n.*]

Compounds, etc.:—**by tally†,** on credit.—**game's tal'ly,** *n.* A stripe on an arrow, usually marking a shaftment.—**tal'ly-book",** *n.* A book in which a tally is kept. See TALLY SYSTEM.—**t.-mark,** *n.* A mark used in keeping score, noting tale, etc.—**t.-pot,** *n.* A receptacle for receiving a mark or symbol of a count by series or tale.—**t.-sheet,** *n.* A sheet of paper on which a tally is kept, especially as a record of votes at an election.—**t.-shop,** *n.* A place where goods are sold on the tally system.—**t.-stick,** *n.* A stick on which a score is notched.—**t. system,** the plan of selling merchandise to be paid for in frequent instalments, and keeping the account in a tally-book in the hands of the purchaser and a corresponding book kept by the seller.—**t. trade,** business done on the tally system.—**to live t.** [Prov. Eng.], to live in concubinage. **to make a t. bargain‡,**—**to strike t.,** to act or be in unison.

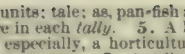

Corresponding Halves (broken) of a Tally-stick formerly used for keeping accounts in the British Exchequer

tal'ly², tal'i, *n.* Same as TALLY-HO.

tal'ly³, *adv.* **1.** Spiritedly; boldly. **2.** Becomingly; finely.

tal'ly-ga-lone, tal'i-gə-lōn, *n.* [New South Wales.] A mongiloid fish (*Myxus elongatus*).

tal'ly-ho', tal'i-hō', *vt.* To urge on, as hounds, with the cry of "tally-ho!"

tal'ly-ho', *n.* **1.** The cry of "tally-ho!" **2.** A four-in-hand coach or drag; probably so called from a popular coach so christened. **tally-ho coach‡.**

tal'ly-ho', *interj.* The huntsman's cry to hounds.

When a Fox breaks covert the cry is *tallitho!* whoop!
H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 313. [s. & T.]

[< Norman F. *taillis au,* to the copse; *taillis,* copse, < *taille* (see TAIL², *n.*); *au,* < *à le,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *le* (< L. *ille,* the.] **tal'li-ho'‡.**

tal'ly-man, tal'i-mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] (1) One who conducts a tally trade or keeps a tally-shop.

(2) One who sells goods by sample. **duff'fer‡; pack'man‡; scotch'man‡. 2.** A scorer or tally-keeper. **3.** Prov. Eng.] A man who lives tally. See TALLY, *n.*

tal'ma, tal'mə, *n.* A style of long cape or cloak, sometimes hooded, named after François Joseph Talma, the French tragedian: worn by both women and men in the first half of the 19th century.

tal'mi-gold", tal'mi-gōld', *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold, sometimes plated. **Abyssinian gold‡.**

Tal'mud, tal'mud *or* tal'mud, *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law not comprised in the Pentateuch, commonly including the *Mishna* and the *Gemara,* but sometimes limited to the latter: written in Aramaic. See ARAMAIC, 2. It exists in two great collections, the **Jerusalem Talmud,** embodying the discussions on the Mishna of the Palestinian doctors from the 2d to the middle of the 5th century, and the **Babyloninn,** embodying those of the Jewish doctors in Babylonia, from about 190 to the 7th century.

Other products of the literary use by the Jews of the same language are the Targums, or paraphrases of Scripture, dating from about the time of Christ, and the *Talmuds,* of the 4th and 5th centuries. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. viii, p. 238. S. '67.]

[< Chal. *talmūd,* instruction.] **Thal'mud†.**

Tal-mud'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Talmud.

Tal-mud'ic-al‡; Tal"mud-is'tic‡.—Tal'mud-ist, *n.* **1.** A believer in or student of the Talmud. **2.** One of the authors of the Talmud; a Rabbin.

Thal'mud-ist†.

talo-, tā'lō- *or* tg'lō-. Derived from Latin *talus,* heel: a combining form. **ta"lo-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum.—**ta"lo-fib'u-lar,** *a.* Attached to the astragalus and the fibula: as, the *malleolar* ligaments. **ta"lo-scaph'oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid; as, the *talonavicular* articulation. **ta"lo-tib'i-al,** *a.* Attached to the astragalus and the tibia, as certain ligaments.

tal'on, tal'un, *n.* **1.** The claw of a bird or other animal, especially of a bird of prey. **2.** In card-playing, the part of a pack left after a deal. **3.** *Arch.* An ogee moulding. **4.** *Lock-making.* A projection on a lock-bolt against which the key-bit presses in shooting it. **5.** The heel of a sword-blade. See illus. under SWORD. **6.** One of the small accessory ridges at the hinder end of a molar tooth, as in mastodons. [F., heel, < LL. *talo* (*talon-*), < L. *talus,* heel.] **tal'ent‡** [Dial. or Obs.].

—**inverted talon,** a reversed ogee or cyma.

tal'oned, tal'und, *a.* Equipped with talons.

ta-look', ta-look'dar, etc., same as TALUK, etc.

ta"lou', tä'lö', *n.* [Chin.] A glass flux consisting of lead silicate with a little copper, used by the Chinese as an enamel-color on porcelain.

tal'pa, tal'pə, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An encysted tumor on the head; a wen. **2.** *Mam.* (1) TALPA. (2) A mole of this genus. **3†.** *Mil.* A shelter to protect a mining-party. [< L. *talpa,* mole.]

tal"pa-co'ti, tal'pə-kō'ti, *n.* [S. Am.] A ground-dove (genus *Columbigallina*).

Tal'pi-dæ, tal'pi-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of insectivores, especially *Soricoidea* with a zygomatic arch, auditory bullæ, and concealed ears: including moles and desmans. [< TALPA.]

—**tal'pid,** *n.* —**tal'poid,** *a.* & *n.*

Tal-pi'næ, tal-pi'nē *or* -pī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Talpidæ,* especially those with a barrel-shaped body, very broad fossorial fore feet, and very short broad clavicles and humeri; moles. [< TALPA.]

tal'pine, tal'pin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Talpidæ,* or specifically the *Talpinæ.*

ta-luk', ta-lük', *n.* E. Ind.] In the Madras presidency and certain provinces of India, a government district from which a revenue, fixed in perpetuity in lieu of taxes, is derived, the right to such revenue being hereditary; also, a tract of proprietary land; an estate administered by a talukdar. **ta-look'‡; ta-louk'‡.**

ta-luk'dar, ta-lük'dar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The legal administrator of a taluk, originally, a wealthy native territorial magnate whose rights were commuted into their present form after the sepoy mutiny in 1857. **ta-look'dar‡.**

ta'lus, tā'lus *or* tg'lus, *n.* [TA'LI, tā'lī *or* tg'lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The bone of the ankle that articulates with the leg-bones; the ankle-bone or astragalus; also, the ankle. See illus. under TARSUS. **2.** *Arch.* A slope or inclination, as of a wall tapering to the top or resting against a bank. Compare BATTER. **3.** The slope given to the face of an earthwork or other fortification. **ta'lut‡. 4.** *Geol.* The sloping mass of fallen fragments collected at the base of a cliff.

Beneath the cliffs . . . are steep *talus* slopes covered with oil trees. H. N. MOSELEY *Notes by a Nat.* ch. 2, p. 60. [MACM. '79.]

5. Same as TALIPES CALCANEUS. [L., ankle.]

—**exterior talus,** that slope of a fortification which is next below and beyond the superior slope.

tal'wood, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as TALLWOOD.

tam, *n.* [Colloq.] Same as TAM-O'-SHANTER.

ta'ma-ble, tā'mə-bl, *a.* That may be tamed; susceptible of being made docile, domesticated, or civilized. **tame'a-ble‡.**

—**ta'ma-ble-ness, tame'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**ta"ma-bil'i-ty, tame"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

The Tamandua. 1/30

ta-mal', ta-mäl', tə-mä'lē, *n.* **ta-ma'le,** [Sp.] [TA-MA'LES, *pl.*] A dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper, sold by street venders in Mexico, in Texas and neighboring States, and to some extent in New York and other Northern cities. A portion is wrapped in corn-shucks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam. **ta-mau'la‡,**

ta-man'du-a, tə-man'dū-ə, *n.* [Braz.] An ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of tropical America, mainly arboreal, with the tail prehensile. **ta-man'du‡.**

ta"ma-noir', tä'mə-nwär', *W.* (tam'ə-nwer, *C.*), *n.* The great ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of tropical America, with a very elongated snout, and long hair on the body and tail. It is terrestrial, and preys mostly on termites. [Cor. of TAMANDUA.]

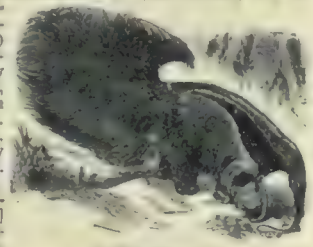

The Tamanoir. 1/38

tam'a-nu, tam'ə-nū, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), widely distributed in the East Indies, Malaysia, and the Pacific islands. Its trunk and roots yield one kind of East-Indian tacamahac. **tam'a-nu'res"in,** *n.* The tacamahac yielded by the tamanu.

tam'a-ra, tam'ə-rə, *n.* E. Ind.] A condiment popular in Italy, consisting of powdered cinnamon, cloves, and coriander, aniseed, and fennel-seeds in various proportions.

tam'a-rack, tam'ə-rac, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** The American or black larch, a slender tree of cold swamps in the northern United States, yielding a hard and resinous wood. **hack'ma-tack‡.** See illus. under LARCH. **2.** A pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) of the western United States and British America, its habitat extending from California to Alaska. **tam'a-rack-pine".**

tam'a-ric', *n.* Same as TAMARISK. **tam'a-rick†.**

tam'a-rin, tam'ə-rin, *n.* (Cayenne.] A marmoset (genus *Midas*); as, the silky *tamarin* or marikina (*M. rosalia*).

tam'a-rind, tam'ə-rind, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree (*Tamarindus Indicus*) of the bean family: originally of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated and naturalized in other warm regions. It is 40 to 80 feet high, and, on account of its ample and graceful foliage of pinnate leaves, and its showy racemes of yellow flowers variegated with red, is cultivated for ornament as well as utility. Its wood, bark, leaves, and flowers have economic value.

The Tamarind.

a, a flowering spray of the tamarind (*Tamarindus Indicus*); *b,* a flower; *c,* the pod.

2. The fruit of this tree, a flat, brittle, brown-shelled pod, 3 to 6 inches long, containing a soft brown acid pulp and 3 to 10 seeds. It is used in making a beverage, in cookery, in preserving fish, and medicinally in various ways. Pressed in sirup or sugar, it is the **preserved tamarind** of commerce. The East-Indian variety differs from the West-Indian in being longer and containing more seeds.

3. Any one of various other trees or their fruits, resembling in some way the real tamarind. See phrases. [< LL. *tamarindus,* < Ar. *tamr Hindi; tamr,* date; *Hindi,* Indian. < *Hind,* India.]

Phrases, etc.:—bastard tamarind, the silk-tree.—**black-crown t.,** same as VELVET TAMARIND.—**tam'a-rind-fish",** *n.* A preparation of East-Indian fish, with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit.—**t.-plum,** *n.* An East-Indian tree (*Dialium Indicum*), a congener of the velvet tamarind, whose fruit resembles the real tamarind.—**velvet t.,** a small tree (*Dialium Guineense* or *Coburtinum acutifolium*) of the bean family, growing in Sierra Leone, or its black velvety seed-pods, of about the shape and size of a filbert. The acid farinaceous contents are used as food.—**wild t.,** any one of various trees or their pods, as (1) a shrub or small tree (*Lysiloma latisiliquum*) of the bean family in southern Florida, or (2) a tree (*Pithecolobium filicifolium*) of the West Indies.

Tam"a-rin'dus, tam'ə-rin-dus, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants of the bean family. *T. Indicus* is the tamarind of commerce. [< LL. *tamarindus;* see TAMARIND.]

Tam"a-ris-cin'e-æ, tam'ə-ris-sin'ē-ī *or* -cin'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of shrubs or trees—the tamarisk family—having alternate small often scale-like leaves and solitary or variously clustered white or rose-colored flowers. There are about 5 genera and about 45 species. **Tamarix,** the type genus, includes *T. Gallica,* the common tamarisk or flowering cypress. [< L. *tamariscus,* tamarisk.] **Tam"a-ri-ca'ce-æ‡.**

—**tam"a-ris-cin'e-ous,** *a.*

tam'a-risk, tam'ə-risk, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Tamarix,* especially *T. Gallica,* the common or French tamarisk, an evergreen shrub of the Mediterranean region, western Asia, and India. It is from 5 to 10 feet high, has slender feathery branches, minute appressed imbricated leaves, and white or pink flowers in catkin-like spikes about an inch long, and is admirably fitted for ornamental shrubberies. An allied species, *T. mannifera,* common on the peninsula of Sinai, exudes, in consequence of the puncture of an insect, a sweet mucilaginous juice, which on hardening is gathered by the Arabs and made into cakes called *mannit.*

A Flowering Branch of the Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).

a, a single flower.

2. Any plant of the tamarisk family (*Tamariscineæ*). [< L. *tamariscus,* tamarisk.]

—**German tamarisk,** a European shrub (*Myricaria Germanica*) of the same family as the common tamarisk, closely allied to and resembling it.—**Indian t.,** a greenhouse variety of the common tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica,* var. *Indica*).—**Oriental t.,** the tamarisk salt-tree (*Tamarix orientalis*). See INDIAN SALT-TREE.

ta-mar'u-gite, tə-mar'ū-gait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, hydrous sodium-aluminum sulfate ($Na_2SO_4.Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 12H_2O$) with a fibrous structure.

ta'mas, tg'mas, *n.* [Hind.] One of the three Gunas.

Ta'ma-sa Pu-ra'na, tg'mə-sə pu-rä'nə. [Sans.] A Purana relating to the god Siva: so called from his Guna tamas.

tam'bac, tam'bac, *n.* **1.** Same as TOMBAC. **2.** Agallochum or aloes-wood. [Var. of TOMBAC.]

tam'bu-gut, tam'bu-gut, *n.* [Philippines.] A bird, the crimson-breasted barbet (*Megalæma hæmacephala*).

tam-bas'a-ding, tam-bas'ə-ding, *n.* [Madagascar.] A civet, the fossa.

tam'bo¹, tam'bō, *n.* [Sp.] A dairy; in Peru, an inn.

There are also many *tambos,* or dairies, all over the town [Buenos Ayres]. T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '91, p. 493.

tam'bo², *n.* [U. S.] That one of the end-men at a negro-minstrel performance who plays the tambourine: often as a quasi-proper name.

tam"boo', tam"bu', *a.* Same as TABOO.

tam'bor, tam'bər, *n.* **1.** A swellfish. **2.** The red rockfish (*Sebastosomus ruber*). [Cp. TAMBOUR.]

tam'bor-oil", *n.* See OIL.

tam'bour, tam'bûr, *C.*[1] *E. Wr.* (-bər, *C.*[2]; -bgr, *S.*), *vt.* & *vi.* To embroider with a tambour-frame.

tam'bour, *n.* **1.** A drum or drum-like device. Specifically: (1) The bass drum.

And deep and hollow is the *tambour's* call.
FELICIA HEMANS *The Last Constantine* st. 12.

(2) A tambourine.

Where is the song of Troubadour!
Where are the lute and gay *tambour*
They loved of yore!
JORGE MANRIQUE *Coplas de Manrique* tr. by Longfellow, st. 34.

2. A tambour-frame. **3.** A fabric, as silk, embroidered on a tambour-frame. **4.** *Fort.* A palisade to defend an entrance. **5.** *Arch.* (1) Same as DRUM[1], 4; as, the *tambour* of a circular peristyle. (2) A celled lobby or vestibule, as in a church porch, to prevent the entrance of drafts. **6.** In court-tennis, a projection like a chimney on the wall of the hazard-court. See illus. under TENNIS. **7.** *Physiol.* A pulse-recorder consisting of a drum or cup with a thin membrane stretched over it to which a recording arm is attached. [F., < Ar. *tambūr,* drum.]

Compounds:—**tam'bour-cot"ton,** *n.* Cotton suitable for embroidery on a tambour-frame.—**t.-frame,** *n.* A light wooden frame on which material for embroidering may be stretched. See illus. under EMBROIDERY.—**t.-lace,** *n.* A variety of Limerick lace consisting of needle-embroidery on a machine-made net.—**t.-needle,** *n.* A crochet-hook used in tambour-work.—**t.-stitch,** *n.* A loop-stitch used in tambour-work to produce the pattern.—**t.-stitcher,** *n.* A tambourer.—**t.-work,** *n.* Work, as in ornamental and usually party-colored designs, embroidered on a tambour-frame; passé.

tam'bou-ra, tam'bu-rə, *C.* (tam-bûr'ə, *E.*), *n. Mus.* A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family, in use in Persia, Turkey, and Egypt. [< TAMBOUR.]

tam'bour-er, tam'bûr-gr, *n.* One who embroiders with a tambour.

tam-bour'gi, tam-bûr'jī, *n.* [Turk.] A drummer.

tam"bou"rin', tan'bû'ran', *n.* [F.] **1.** An old Provençal dance accompanied by a flute and tambourin (def. 3). **2.** The music for such a dance, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, usually with a bass of single dominant tone. **3.** A Provençal tabor-drum.

tam"bou-rine', tam'bu-rin', *C.* (-bûr-in', *W.*; -bo-rin', *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A pulsatile instrument shaped like the head of a drum, with jingles placed in the hoop to increase the noise; timbrel. **tam'bour‡. 2.** Same as TAMBOURIN. **3.** An Egyptian drum shaped like a goblet with large hollow open stem. [< F. *tambourin,* dim. of *tambour;* see TAMBOUR, *n.*] **tam'bu-rin‡; tam'bu-rine'†.**

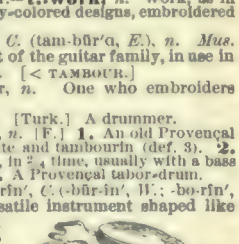

Playing a Tambourine.

tam'breet, tam'brit, *W. Wr.* (tam-brīt', *C. E.*), *n.* [Australian] The duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

tam'bu-ret-stitch", *n.* Same as TAMBOUR-STITCH.

tam"bu-ro'ne, tam'bu-rō'ne, *n.* [It.] A large drum.

tame¹, tēm, *vt.* [TAMED; TA'MING.] **1.** To make tame; render docile, domesticated, or civilized; treat so as to reclaim from a wild or savage state; hence, to render effeminate; as, the Apaches were hard to *tame;* to *tame* a man to womanly tasks.

Tamed animals are always persecuted by the wild creatures of their own species, and the Picts bore the greatest antipathy to their ancient kinsmen.
PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 1, p. 23. [TEGG '67.]

2. Hence: (1) To bring into subjection or obedience; conquer; subjugate; as, no man can *tame* the tongue. (2) To take the spirit or heart from; render spiritless.

My pride was *tamed,* and in our grief
I of the Parish asked relief.
WORDSWORTH *The Last of the Flock* st. 5.

3. To tone down; soften, as glaring colors. **4†.** To overcome; kill. [< AS. *tamian*, < *tam*, tame.]

Synonyms: see SUBDUE.

tame[2], tēm, *vt.* [TAMED; TA'MING.] **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To apportion; distribute; also, to cut. **2†.** To tap and taste, as wine; broach.

tame, *a.* [TA'MER; TA'MEST.] **1.** Having lost its native or ancestral wildness or shyness; domesticated; as, a *tame* rabbit. **2.** In agriculture, brought under or produced by cultivation; as, *tame* land; *tame* hay. **3.** Docile, as if like a domesticated animal; tractable.

Lovel: I will be as silent
As the *tame* lover should be, and as foolish.
BEN JONSON *New Inn* act i.

4. Subdued, as if by taming; hence, mean-spirited; as, *tame* slaves; *tame* under insult.

Pembroke: Stand and listen to thy triumph!
Thou think'st me *tame* indeed.
ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* act ii.

5. Lacking in interest or animation; vapid; dull; as, a *tame* performance; a *tame* landscape; *tame* style.

Neither picturesque nor quaint, but only *tame*. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom House* p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

6. Lacking in effectiveness; ineffectual; inert.

These proceedings appeared to Henry altogether too *tame* for the exigencies of the crisis.
A. H. EVERETT in Sparks's *Library Am. Biog., Patrick Henry* in second series, vol. i, ch. 4, p. 287. [L. B. & CO. '48.]

7. [Rare.] Adjusted to one's ways; familiar; customary. [< AS. *tam*, tame.]

Synonyms: see DOCILE; FLAT; MEAGER.

—**tame'less**, *a.* [Poet.] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.—**tame'less-ness**, *n.*—**tame'ly**, *adv.* In a tame manner; dully; insipidly.—**tame'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being tame.

tame"a-bil'i-ty, tame'a-bl(e, etc. Same as TAMABILITY, etc.

tame'pol"son, tēm'-pol'zn, *n.* A hardy perennial European herb (*Vincetoxicum officinale* or *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*) of the milkweed family. Its root was formerly regarded as an antidote to poisons. **pol'son-plant"‡; swal'low-wort"‡.**

ta'mer, tē'mėr, *n.* One who or that which tames: often in composition; as, a lion-*tamer*.

Poverty, sickness, and old age are mighty *tamers* and chastisers. ARNOLD in A. P. Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 130. [T. & F. '60.]

ta'mi-as, tē'mi-as *or* tą'mi-as, *n.* A sciuroid rodent (genus *Tamias*), as a chipmunk. [< Gr. *tamias*, steward, < *tamnō*, cut.]

tam'i-din(e, tam'i-din, *n.* A material made by the action of a reducing agent, as ammonium sulfid, on collodion, used in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lamps. [Coined.]

Tam'il, tam'il, *C. E.* (tū'mil, *S. W.*), *n.* **1.** One of the Dravidian inhabitants of southern India and Ceylon. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 24. **2.** A Dravidian idiom spoken in southern India and Ceylon. **Tam'ul‡; Ta-mul'ic‡.**

—**Tamil architecture**, see DRAVIDIAN.

Ta-mil'i-an, tą-mil'i-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Tamils proper or to the language spoken by them. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Dravidian languages; Dravidic. **Ta-mil'ic‡; Ta-mul'ic‡.**

Ta-mil'i-an, *n.* **1.** Same as TAMIL, 2. **2.** The Dravidian languages. **Ta-mil'ic‡; Ta-mul'ic‡.**

tam'in, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A thin highly glazed woolen or worsted fabric. **tam'ine‡; tam'min‡; tam'my‡.**

tam'is, tam'is, *C. W. Wr.* (-i, *E.*), *n.* **1.** A sieve or strainer made of cloth. **2.** A fabric used for straining liquids. [F., sieve.]—**tam'is-bird"**, *n.* A guinea-fowl.

tam'i-sage, tam'i-sēj, *n. Math.* A method of finding invariants by sifting the quantities. [< TAMIS.]

ta-mise', tą-mēz', *n.* Any one of several thin woolen fabrics: a trade name. [Cp. TAMIS.]

tam'kin, tam'kin, *n.* A tampion. Same as TAMPION (3).

tam'lin, tam'lin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The young of the cod.

Tam'ma-ny, tam'ą-ni, *n.* **1.** A celebrated chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians: an Anglicized form of *Tamanend*. **2.** The Tammany Society.

—**Tammany Society**, a political organization in New York city affiliated with the Democratic party. Called also **Tammany Hall**, from its meeting-place. The Tammany Society, instituted April 30, 1789, was originally called the "Columbian Order," with Columbus as its patron saint. A few years later it adopted as its "patron saint" the Indian chief *Tamanend* (see def. 1, above), who was a contemporary of William Penn. An apocryphal history of Tamanend was published, asserting that he lived during the Revolutionary war, was a friend of Washington, and died on the 12th of May. The name soon became popular under the corrupted form *Tammany*. The society, originally nominally charitable and social, became in time political.

Tam'ma-ny-ite, tam'ą-ni-īt, *n.* A member or adherent of the Tammany Society.

Tam'muz, tam'uz *or* tą-muz', *n.* [Heb.] **1.** A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR. **2.** The Phenician god Adonis, in whose memory a feast was yearly held, beginning with the new moon of Tammuz. **Tham'muz‡.**

tam'my-cloth", *n.* Same as TAMIN.

tam'my-no"rie, tam'i-nō"ri, *n.* [Scot.] A sea-bird, as the auk or puffin.

tam"-o'-shan'ter, tam'-o'-shan'tėr, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A tight-fitting woolen cap; a braid bonnet. **2.** A cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, and sometimes having a flat top, often with a knob or tassel, made of various materials. [< *Tam o' Shanter*, one of Burns's heroes.] **tam‡; tam'my‡.**

tamp, tamp, *vt.* **1.** To ram packing, as a clay or other wad or its equivalent, on a charge in (a blast-hole). **2.** To ram or pound down, as railway-ballast or road-metal.

The path was well trodden. Traffic and travel had *tamped* it hard and smooth.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 298. [S. '90.]

[< TAMPION.]—**tamp'-work"**, *n.* Work done by tamping; in hydraulic or civil engineering, a road or surface made smooth and solid by ramming or tamping.

tam'pan, tam'pan, *n.* [S. Afr.] A venomous South-African tick that chooses by preference the parts between the fingers or toes for inflicting its bite. LIVINGSTONE *Mission-ary Travels* ch. 19, p. 414. [H. '58.]

tam'per, tam'pėr, *vi.* **1.** To experiment officiously, foolishly, or impertinently; meddle.

Vain minds would still be *tampering* with the greatest affairs.
LEIGHTON *Works, Lect. on Rom. xii. 3* in vol. ii, p. 92. [H. G. B.]

2. Specifically: (1) To interfere or make alterations so as to pervert or vitiate; as, to *tamper* with a manuscript.

It showed how unwise and scandalous had been the practices of the reigning favorite, the Duke of Lerma, in *tampering* with the currency and debasing it. GEORGE TICKNOR *Spanish Literature* vol. iii, second period, ch. 38, p. 179. [T. & F. '63.]

(2) To use corrupt measures, as bribery; machinate: generally followed in all senses by *with*. [For TEMPER, *v.*]

tamp'er, tamp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who tamps. **2.** An implement for tamping; a tamping-iron or tamping-bar.

tam'per-er, tam'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who tampers.

tamp'ing, tamp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tamps. **2.** Material used for packing a blast-hole or a mine.

—**tamp'ing-bar"**, *n.* An iron bar, usually about 2½ feet long, for compacting the tamping of a blast-hole. **t.-iron‡.**—**t.-machine**, *n.* In pipe-making, a machine for working the clay and forcing it into the molds.—**t.-plug**, *n.* A plug of iron or wood used instead of tamping-material to close up a loaded blast-hole.

tam'pi-on, tam'pi-un, *n.* A stopper, plug, or bung. Specifically: (1) A flanged disk or plug inserted into the mouth of a cannon to exclude water and dust. (2) A wooden disk forming the bottom of a load of grape-shot. (3) A stopper for the upper end of an organ-pipe. **tam'kin‡.** [< OF. *tampon*, < *tape*, < D. *tap*, bung.] **tam'-pe-on‡; tam'pin†; tam'poon†; tom'pi-on‡.**

tam'poe, tam'po, *n.* [Malay.] The edible fruit of a Malayan tree (*Baccaurea Malayana*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). **tam'pui‡.**

tam'pon, tam'pon, *vt. Surg.* To plug up (a wound or an orifice), as with lint, to stop hemorrhage.

tam'pon, *n. Surg.* A plug, consisting of a pledget or dossil of lint, or the like, for closing a wound or cavity; pad. [OF.; see TAMPION.] **tam'pin†.**

—**Gariel's tampon**, an inflatable vaginal pessary.—**tam'pon-screw"**, *n.* An instrument having a sharp screw on one end for withdrawing a tampon.—**tracheal t.**, an inflatable tampon of rubber, used in operations on the throat to prevent blood from flowing into the windpipe.

—**tam"pon-ade'**, *n.* The employment of a tampon. **tam'pon-ment‡.**—**tam'pon-age**, *n.* The operation or system of applying tampons. **tam'pon-ing‡.**

tam'-tam", tam'-tam', *n.* **1.** A species of drum, used in the East Indies and western Africa by musicians, jugglers, and public criers. See illus. under TOM-TOM. **tom'-tom"‡.** **2.** A Chinese gong. [< Hind. *tamtam*, drum.]

—**tam'tam"-met"al**, *n.* Gong-metal. See GONG.

Tam'ul, Ta-mu'li-an, etc. Same as TAMIL, etc.

ta-mure', tą-mūr', *n.* [New Zealand.] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*); a snapper.

tan[1], tan, *v.* [TANNED; TAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert, as hides or skins, into leather by treating with an infusion of tannin (tannic acid) obtained from the bark of the oak, hemlock, etc., the tannic acid acting chemically on the gelatin, glutin, etc., of the skins, and forming insoluble compounds. **2.** Hence, to convert into leather by the similar action of some other chemical compound or mixture, usually astringent, as alum. Compare TAW. **3.** By further extension, to prepare (skins or hides) with fat or oil. **4.** To subject to a process for toughening and hardening, as fish-nets or sails, or a composition in the manufacture of artificial marble. **5.** To bronze, as the skin, as by exposure to a scorching sun; make tawny.

His face was deep brown, as if *tanned* and re-*tanned* by the sun.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 15, p. 119. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

6. [Colloq.] To castigate; flog; whack.

To-day you *tan* people, to-morrow they *tan* you. SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr. by Curtin, ch. 41, p. 475. [L. B. & CO. '90.]

7. [Rare.] To destroy the luster of, as by the effects of time or exposure.

II. *i.* **1.** To become converted into leather. **2.** To have the skin become embrowned or tawny, as by exposure to the sun. [< F. *tanner*, < *tan*; see TAN[1], *n.*]

tan[2†], *pp.* of TAKE, *v.*: a contraction of *taken*.

tan, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown; tan-colored.

tan[1], *n.* **1.** Tan-bark. **2.** Tan-liquor. **3.** Yellowish brown tinged with red. **4.** A bronzing of the skin.

Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy, with cheek of *tan!*
WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* st. 1.

[F., < Bret. *tann*, oak.]

Compounds, etc.:—**flower** or **flowers of tan**, see FLOWER.—**spent tan**, roughly ground tan-bark from which the tannic acid has been extracted by infusion.—**tan'-balls"**, *n. pl.* Balls made of spent tan-bark compressed: used for fuel. **tan-turf‡.**—**tan-bark**, *n.* **1.** A bark containing tannic acid in sufficient quantity to be useful in tanning leather, as the bark of the hemlock, oak, chestnut, etc. **2.** [U. S.] A pedestrian track made of tan-bark.—**tan-bed**, *n. Hort.* A bark-bed.—**tan-colored**, *a.* Same as TAN, *a.*—**tan-extractor**, *n.* An apparatus for grinding tan-bark and extracting from it a tanning-liquid, by leaching the bark in tanks, etc.—**tan-house**, *n.* **1.** A building for the storage of tan-bark. **2.** A tannery.—**tan-liquor**, *n.* **1.** An infusion of tan-bark in water. **2.** Any astringent liquid used in making skins or hides into leather. **tan-ooze‡; tan-pickle‡.**—**tan-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding tan-bark.—**tan-pit**, *n.* Same as TAN-VAT.—**tan-press**, *n.* A press for extracting the moisture from wet tan.—**tan-spud**, *n.* [Local.] A spade-like implement used in peeling off bark from trees for tan.—**tan-stove**, *n.* Same as BARK-BED.—**tan-turf**, *n.* Spent tan pressed into blocks or lumps for fuel; tan-balls.—**tan-vat**, *n.* A sunken tank for containing the ooze or tan-liquor in which hides are placed in tanning. **tan-pit‡.**—**tan-yard**, *n.* An enclosed place where hides are tanned for making leather; a tannery.—**the tan** [Slang], the equestrian or pedestrian ring; circus.—**to kiss the tan**, in horsemanship, especially at cavalry barracks, to be thrown.—**to smell of the tan** [Slang], to smack or savor of the circus or the ring.

tan[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small switch. [< AS. *tān*, twig.]

tan[3], *n.* Same as FAN-TAN.

tan†. To an: a contraction.

ta'na[1], } (tą'na, tan'ą, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A police-station.

tan'na, } **2.** A military post, or a body of soldiers occupying it. **tha'na‡; than'nah‡.**

ta'na[2], *n.* A Sumatran banxring (*Tupaia tana*).

Tan"a-ce'tum, tan'ą-sē'tum *or* -cē'tum, *n. Bot.* A genus of strong-scented plants of the aster family, consisting of about 30 species distributed through the northern hemisphere and including the tansy (*T. vulgare*) (see illus. under TANSY) and the costmary (*T. Balsamita*). [< It. *tanacelo*, < Gr. *athanasia;* see TANSY.]

ta'na-dar, } (tą'na-dėr, tan'ą-dėr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The

tan'na-dar, } chief officer of a tana. **tha'na-dar‡.**

tan'a-ger, tan'ą-jėr, *n.* **1.** A tanagroid bird of the warmer parts of America, related to the finches and usually brilliantly colored, as the summer redbird or scarlet tanager of the eastern United States. See illus. in next column. **2.** [T-] A genus typical of *Tanagridæ*. [< Braz. *tangara*, tanager.]

Tan'a-gra fig'u-rine. See FIGURINE.

Ta-nag'ri-dæ, tą-nag'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American family of oscine birds with 9 primaries, a conoid bill notched near the tip and nostrils exposed; tanagers. [< TANAGER.]

—**ta-nag'rid**, *n.*—**tan'a-groid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Tan"a-gri'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, especially those with bill moderately large and subulate and with tarsi moderate.—**tan'a-grin(e.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Tanagridæ*, or specifically the *Tanagrinæ*. **2.** Inhabited by tanagers. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tanagrinæ*.

Ta-na'i-dæ, tą-nē'i-dī *or* -ng'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with respiration cephalothoracic, and with first legs chelate and the others ambulatory and prehensile. [< TANAIS.]—**ta-na'id**, *n.*—**ta'na-oid**, *a.*

Tan"a-id'e-a, tan'ą-id'ę-ą, *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe of isopod crustaceans, including *Tanaidæ* and *Bopyridæ*.. [< TANAIS.]—**tan"a-id'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Tan'a-is, tan'ą-is *or* tą'ną-is, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tanaidæ*. **2.** [t-] An isopod of this genus.

The male of a *Tanais* regularly occurs under two distinct forms; one . . . has strong . . . pincers, and the other . . . antennæ . . . furnished with smelling-hairs.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 55. [J. M. '88.]

[L., < Gr. *Tanaïs*, the river Don.]

tan'a-ist, *n.* Same as TANIST.

tan'a-kin†, *n.* Same as TANNIKIN.

Tan'a-rite, tan'ą-rīt, *n.* One of the teachers of the traditional unwritten law between the time of the great synagogue and that of the compilation of the Mishna.

tan'ate, tan'ēt, *n.* A wild dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) of Japan and northeastern Asia, with long loose fur, short ears, and a long bushy tail.

Tan-chel'mi-an, tan-kel'mi-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who in the 12th century, in the Netherlands, rejected the Pope, bishops, and the whole church of Rome and proclaimed himself the equal of Christ. **Tan"que-lin'i-an‡.**

Tan"cre-di'i-dæ, tan'cre-dī'i-dē *or* -dī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of bivalves having a shell like the wedge-shells, external ligament, heterodont hinge, and entire pallial line. **Tan-cre'di-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [Named in honor of Thomas *Tancred*, an English naturalist.]—**tan"cre-di'id**, *n.*—**tan-cred'i-oid**, *a.*

tand, *pp.* Tanned. PHIL. SOC.

tan'dem, tan'dem, *a.* **1.** Having the horses or other draft-animals harnessed one before the other; as, a *tandem* team. **2.** Like in arrangement to a team so harnessed; as, children driven in *tandem* fashion.

—**tandem engine**, a steam-engine with two cylinders set axially in line, and having one piston-rod working the two piston-heads.

tan'dem, *n.* **1.** Two or more horses harnessed and driven in single file; hence, such a turn-out, including both horses and vehicle. **2.** A cycle with two seats for two persons, one behind the other.—**tandem play** (*Football*), a play in which the man running with the ball is preceded or followed, or both preceded and followed, by othermen of his own side, acting as interferers to assist him in breaking through the opposing line.

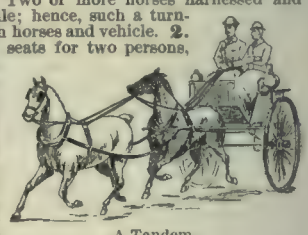
A Tandem.

tan'dem, *adv.* **1.** In tandem fashion; one before the other, as horses: originally an English college pun, the Latin word referring to time, not to space. **2.** *Elec.* In series; opposed to *abreast*. [< L. *tandem*, at length, < *tam*, so much, + *-dem*, demons. suffix.]

Tan'dy-Brâh'ma-na, *n.* [Sans.] See BRÂHMANA.

tane, tēn, *pron.* [Scot.] One: originally a contraction for *the ane*, but now commonly preceded by *the* and followed by *tither* (the other); as, either *the tane* or *the tither* will do.

tan"e-ka'ha, tan'ę-kā'hą, *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*) of the pine family, allied to the yews; one of the singular trees called **celery-topped pines**. It yields a strong, white, dense timber, and its bark contains from 23 to 28 per cent. of tannin.

tang[1], tang, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a loud, harsh sound; as, to *tang* pieces of metal. **2.** To utter loudly.

II. *i.* **1.** To give out a harsh, ringing sound. **2.** To speak loudly and harshly. [Imitative.]

—**to tang bees**, to beat pans near bees when swarming, for the purpose of making them settle.

tang[2], *vt.* **1.** To supply with a tang or projection; as, to *tang* buckles. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To tie. **3†.** To sting.

tang[1], *n.* **1.** A slender shank or tongue projecting from some metal part, as the end of a sword-blade or of a chisel, for inserting it into or fixing it upon a handle. See illus. under SWORD. **2.** A projecting piece from the rear of and in line with a gun-barrel, by which it may be fastened to the stock by screws. **3.** A tongue-like member; as, the *tang* of a buckle. **4.** In stereotyping, same as TAIL-PIECE. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The sting of a reptile or an insect. **6.** [Scot.] A prong or tine. **7†.** A dagger. [< Ice. *tangi*, tang.]

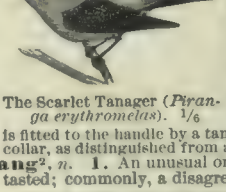
The Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). 1/6

—**tang'-tool"**, *n.* A tool whose blade or working part is fitted to the handle by a tang, and (usually) secured by a collar, as distinguished from a socket-tool.

tang[2], *n.* **1.** An unusual or foreign flavor in something tasted; commonly, a disagreeable flavor.

There is a wild apple on Nawshawtuck Hill in my town which has to me a peculiarly pleasant bitter *tang*, not perceived till it is three-quarters tasted.
THOREAU *Excursions, Wild Apples* p. 294. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Any distinct quality, especially one that is disagreeable; as, a *tang* of cynicism. [< OD. *tanger*, sharp.]

tang[3], *n.* [Dan.] Any one of various seaweeds, especially *Fucus nodosus* and *Laminaria digitata;* tangle.

—**black tang**, the seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*.

tang[4], *n.* A sharp ringing or twanging sound; ring.

Tang[5], *n.* A Chinese dynasty founded by Le Yuen in 618 and ending in 907, when the later Leang dynasty began.

The period is regarded as the Chinese golden age of literature, during which printing was invented.

tan'ga-lung, tan'ga-lung, *n.* [Sumatran.] A small East-Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

tan'gen-cy, tan'jen-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] The state of being tangent or touching; as, the point of *tangency* of two circles. **tan'gencē.—problem of tangencies,** in old geometry, the problem to describe a circle through given points and touching given lines or circles, the number of points and lines so given being limited to three.

tan'gent, tan'jent, *vt.* To be tangent to.

tan'gent, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) Meeting a line or a surface at a point and then leaving without intersection.

The telescope is directed so that the solar image shall fall with that portion of its limb which is to be examined just *tangent* to the open slit. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 6, p. 196. [A. '81.]

(2) Meeting at a point and having the same direction at that point. **2.** Touching. [< L. *tango* (ppr. *tangent(t-)s*), touch.] —**tangent line,** a line that is tangent to a curve at a certain point.—**t. plane,** a plane that is tangent to a surface; a plane that passes through three coincident points of a surface.—**t. scale,** a notched piece of metal having its base curved to suit the breech of a cannon and a row of steps set on a tangential line, for use as a rear sight.

tan'gent, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A straight line tangent to a curve at any point; the straight line through two coincident points of a curve.

The direction of motion of a moving point is at each instant the *tangent* drawn to its path, if the path be a curve. THOMSON AND TAIT *Natural Philosophy* vol. i, § 4, p. 2. [CL. P. '67.]

(2) The length of a tangent line from the point of contact to the axis of abscissas. **2.** *Trig.* One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. **3.** In the clavichord, a thick brass pin at the rear end of each key, to press against the string and produce the tone. **4.** [Colloq.] A straight stretch of railway-track.

Phrases, etc.:—cuspidal tangent, the single line that is tangent to both branches of a curve at a cusp.—**inflectional t.,** a tangent at a point of inflection of a curve, which the curve lies on opposite sides of the tangent.—**logarithmic t.,** the logarithm of the natural tangent.—**artificial t.:—method of tangents,** a method of getting the quadrature of a curve by an evaluation of its tangent.—**multiple t.,** a tangent that touches the same curve at more than one point.—**natural t.,** same as TANGENT, 2.—**tan'gent-bal"ance,** *n.* A balance showing weight by the position of a beam that is extended to serve as a pointer on a graduated arc.—**t.-screw,** *n.* A screw attached to a clamp and giving a slight relative circular motion to pieces that are clamped together. See illus. under SEXTANT.—**to fly off at a t.** Colloq.], to pursue one's own course in thought or conduct in a headlong or eccentric way: from the course of a body as a stone swung around by a string, which when suddenly released flies off in a line that is tangent to a circle at the point of departure.

tan-gen'tial, tan-jen'shal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or moving in the direction of a tangent. **tan-gen'tal;.** —**tan-gen'tial-ly,** *adv.* **tan-gen'tal-ly;.**

tan-gen'tial, *n.* *Geom.* The point at which a tangent to a plane curve meets the curve again.

tan-gen"ti-al'i-ty, tan-jen'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tangent or tangential.

Tan"ge-rine', tan"je-rin', *C.* (tan'jer-in', *E. W.*; -in, *W.*) **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tangiers, Morocco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tangiers. **2.** [t-] A small red-skinned orange. See under ORANGE.

Tan"gier-ine';.

tang'ey, *a.* Same as TANGY.

tang'fish", tang'fish', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The harbor-seal.

tan'ghin, tan'gin, *n.* [Malagasy.] The ordeal-tree of Madagascar, a small smooth evergreen with large terminal cymes of rose-colored flowers succeeded by plum-like drupes, and sometimes cultivated in hothouses; also, the poisonous kernel of its fruit. See ORDEAL-TREE. **tan'guen;. tan'guin;.**

tan-gib'i-le, tan-jib'i-le *or* tan-gib'i-le, *n.* [Rare.] That which may be perceived by touch. [< LL. *tangibilis*, see TANGIBILITY.]

tan"gi-bil'i-ty, tan'ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being tangible; perceptibility by the sense of touch, or capability of being perceived or grasped mentally. [< F. *tangibilité*, < LL. *tangibilis*, tangibile, < L. *tango*, touch.]

Define a vulgar ghost with reference to all that is called ghost-like. It is visibility without *tangibility*. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 3, '23.

tan'gi-bl, -ness. Tangible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tan'gi-ble, tan'ji-bl, *a.* **1.** Perceptible by touch; also, within reach by touch.

The life of a worm is made up of actions referring almost exclusively to the *tangible* properties of adjacent things. SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol. i, § 31, p. 83. [A. '91.]

2. Figuratively, capable of being apprehended by the mind; having definite shape; not elusive or unreal; as, a *tangible* scheme; *tangible* evidence. **3.** *Law.* Perceptible to the senses; corporeal, as, *tangible* property; opposed to *incorporeal* property, such as franchises, rents, etc. [F. < L.L. *tangibilis*; see TANGIBILITY.]

Synonyms: see PHYSICAL.

tan'gi-ble-ness. *n.*—**tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

tang'ie. tang i, *n.* ORKNEY. A water-spirit in the form of a horse or of a man covered with seaweed. [< TANG², *n.*]

Tan"gier-ine', *a.* & *n.* Same as TANGERINE.

tan'gi-lin, tan ji-lin, *n.* A pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).

tan'gle, tang'gl, *v.* TAN'GLED, TAN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intertwine (flexible materials, as threads or hair) in a confused and not readily separable mass.

For getting a strong impression that a skein is *tangled*, there is nothing like snatching hastily at a single thread. GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* ch. 3, p. 69. [H. '76.]

2. To complicate confusedly or inextricably; perplex; embroil. **3.** To ensnare as in a tangle; entangle.

Fear not, though I have woven countless snares,
And *tangled* countless hearts.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. vii, l. 452.

II. *i.* To be entangled; become involved in a quarrel or any complication. [< TANGLE¹, *n.*]

—tan'gle-ment. *n.* The act of tangling, or the state of being tangled; also, a collection of things tangled together.—**tan'gler,** *n.* One who tangles.—**tan'gle-some.** *a.* [Colloq.] Entangled and perplexing; as, a *tanglesome* business.—**tan'gling-ly,** *adv.*

tan'gle, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Tall and feeble; not well knit in the joints. **2.** Weak from fatigue or overexertion.

tan'gle², *n.* **1.** A confused intertwining of flexible materials, as threads or vines, in a complicated mass.

The whole field was literally a *tangle* of many-colored vetches, clovers, checkweed, and buttercups. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Bits of Travel, May-Day in Albano* p. 87. [O. & CO. '72.]

2. Hence, a state of confusion and perplexity; as, his thoughts were in a *tangle*; the business is in a *tangle*.

A *tangle* of reasonings made up mostly of nice distinctions of words is an imposition on philosophy. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 18, p. 134. [S. '68.]

3. A device for bringing up from the bottom of the sea delicate forms of marine life.

The examination of the bottom was done by means of . . . '*tangles*,' consisting of an A-shaped iron frame, to which frayed-out hemp-ropes are attached. A. E. VERRILL in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '71-'72 p. 297. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '73.]

[< TANGLE², *n.*] —**tan'gle-swab",** *n.* A mop-like mass of hemp attached to a tangle for deep-sea use.

tan'gle², *n.* **1.** Either of two leathery seaweeds, a tang (*Laminaria digitata*) with a broad digitately cleft frond 1 to 5 feet long, or the **sweet tangle** (*Laminaria saccharina*), with a ribbon-shaped frond 2 to 12 feet long. **2.** [Scot.] A tall, lean person; anything long and dangling. [< Ice. *thöngull*, dim. of *thang*, kelp.]

—tan'gle-fish", *n.* The European pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*).—**t.-picker,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bird, the turnstone.—**t. tent** (*Surg.*), a tent made of seaweed, used chiefly for dilating the mouth of the womb.—**t.-wrack,** *n.* Any seaweed of the genus *Laminaria*.

tan'gle-ber"ry, *n.* Same as DANGLEBERRY.

tan'gle-foot", tan'gl-fut", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Intoxicating drink, as bad whisky. **tan'gle-leg";.**

tan'gly¹, tan'gli, *a.* Consisting of or being in a tangle.

tan'gly², *a.* Abounding in or covered with seaweed.

tan'gram, tan'gram, *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square card or board cut by straight incisions into different-sized pieces (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge) to be combined into a variety of figures. [Cp. ANAGRAM.]

tang'-spar"row, tang'-spar'ō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the rock-pipit.

tangue, tang, *n.* The tenrec.

tan'gum, tan'gum, *n.* [Tibet.] A piebald wild horse of central Asia. **tan'gham;. tan'ghan;. tau'gun;.**

tang'-whaup", tang'-hwōp', *n.* [Scot.] The whimbrel.

tang'y, tang'i, *a.* Having a peculiar or foreign flavor.

tan'ha, tan'hä, *n.* *Theos.* Desire for life; that love for human existence that causes the reincarnation.

Q If the idea of a human 'soul' is to be rejected, what is that in man which gives him the impression of having a permanent individuality? A. *Tanha*, or the unsatisfied desire for existence. H. S. OLCOTT *Buddhist Catechism* q. 136. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '86.]

tan'-house", etc. See TAN¹, *n.*

tan'i-er, tan'i-gr, *n.* The arrow-leaved spoonflower; blue eddoes. Its tubers and leaves are boiled and eaten. **nut"-ed"does;. spoon"flow"er;. tan'ni-er;.**

tan'ist, tan'ist, *n.* [*Archeol.* Anciently, one who held lands under the Celtic law of tanistry, especially in Ireland; the chief of a sept.

Whoever stood highest in the estimation of the clan, was nominated as '*Tanist*' or successor. EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 3, p. 27. [G. P. P. '88.]

[< Ir. *tanaiste*, apparent heir to a prince, < *tan*, territory.] **tan'a-ist;. tanist stone,** a monumental stone used among the ancient Celts for the enthronement of their tanist at his succession.

tan'ist-ry, tan'ist-ri, *n.* *Archeol.* Anciently, a Celtic system of land-tenure, in vogue especially in Ireland, by which the allotment of land to the family or tribe was held by one of that blood chosen by election—a system fruitful of family feuds and tribal wars: abolished in Ireland under James I. **tan'ist-th†.**

tan'ite, tan'ait, *C.* (tē'nait, *E. W.*), *n.* A hard, black, fine-grained material manufactured from waste leather by a secret process, susceptible of a high polish, and ductile and moldable under heat and pressure; now used only in combination with emery to form abrasive wheels: a trade name. [< TAN¹, *n.*]

tan'jib, tan'jib, *n.* A thin cotton fabric interwoven with intricate patterns; from the Oude district, India. [< Hind. *tanjīb.*] **tan'zib;.**

Tan'jur, tan jur, *n.* The second collection of the sacred canon of the Tibetans.

tank¹, tank, *n.* **1.** A large wooden or metal vessel, receptacle, or structure, generally for containing a fluid. Specifically: (1) Same as GASOMETER, 1.

The gas *tank* was fifty feet in diameter, and it was enclosed in a brick bonding. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 17, '91, p. 12, col. 3.

(2) That portion of a locomotive-tender containing the water-supply for the boiler; a tender-tank. (3) A stationary reservoir from which tender-tanks are filled.

Tanks are frequently named from their use; as, **bilge-tank**, having its corners cut off to fit the side or bilge of a ship, **cable-t.** (a cylindrical plate-iron receptacle in which a telegraphic cable is coiled, or one in which it is subjected to the action of water under pressure, to determine its water-proof quality), **receiving-t.** (near a boiler, and receiving fresh water from the condenser), **rendering-t.** (usually steam-jacketed, for trying out fat in the manufacture of lard or oils), **steam-t.** (in which materials are either dried by direct contact with steam or heated by steam in a jacket or coil), etc.

2. E. Ind.] A storage-pond for water. **3.** [Prov.] A pool of deep clear water. [< Pg. *tanque*, < L. *stagnum*, pool.]

Compounds, etc.:—tank'car", *n.* A platform railway-car carrying an iron tank, usually cylindrical with horizontal axis; for the transportation of coal-oil, etc.—**t. drama,** sensational melodrama employing a reservoir of water, as in representing a race or a rescue from drowning; a term of contempt.—**t.-engine,** *n.* A locomotive with a water-tank over the boiler, but with no tender. **t.-locomotive;.**—**t.-furnace,** *n.* A glass-making furnace having a tank instead of the usual pots.—**t.-head,** *n.* The head or end of a metal tank.—**t.-iron,** *n.* Plate-iron of a thickness suitable for making large tanks.—**t.-runner,** *n.* [E. Ind. The pheasant-tailed jacana.—**t.-station,** *n.* **1.** A railway-station at which there is a tank for supplying water to the locomotives. **2.** An enlargement in a mine-shaft or -level to receive water-tank, as for the pumping-engine boilers.—**t.-toggle,** *n.* A cross-bar, usually heavier at one end than at the other, attached to a chain or rope, for placing inside the manhole of a tank or the like, as for hoisting. See illus. in next column.—**t.-vessel,** *n.* *Naut.* A vessel having a hold in which oil or other liquid may be carried in bulk.—**t.-water,** *n.* The watery matter that remains in the tank or vat in which fat or lard is rendered.—**t.-worm,** *n.* A nematode worm found in the sediment of water-tanks in India, believed to be the young of the guinea-worm.—**telescopic t.,** a cylindrical horizontal tank in which each ring, in one direction, is smaller than the one next to it, into which its end fits.

A Tank-car.
d, dome; *m*, manhole; *h*, tank-head; *b*, running-board.

tank², *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of capacity. See MEASURE.

Tan'ka, Tan'ki-a, (tan'kä, -ki-ä, *n.* [Chin.] **1.** The descendants of an aboriginal race of southern China who are now forced to live in boats or near the river-edge at Canton, China. They do not intermarry with other Chinese.

The *tankia*, or boat-people, at Canton form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, and have many customs peculiar to themselves. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 412. [S. '83.]

2. [t-] A tanka-boat.—**tan'ka-boat",tan'ki-a-bont",** *n.* A house-boat and passenger-rowboat used by the Tankas.

tank'age, tank'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of putting or storing in tanks. **2.** The price charged for storage in tanks. **3.** The cubic capacity or contents of a tank or system of tanks. **4.** The residuum obtained in rendering refuse fats, etc.: used, when dried, as a fertilizer or as a coarse food.

Under the name of *tankage*, a kind of flesh-meal is prepared in this country from the refuse meat, entrails, and other offal that accumulate in slaughter-houses. F. H. STORER *Agriculture* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 388. [S. '87.]

tank'ard, tank'ard, *n.* A large drinking-cup, sometimes with a cover. [< OF. *tanquard*, tankard, possibly < L. *cantharus*, < Gr. *kantharos*, a tankard.]

In pictures and diaries, the German landlord is always light-haired, and holds a beer *tankard*. H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Criterion, Inns* p. 24. [H. & H. '66.]

—keg'-tank"ard, *n.* A tankard made of staves, like a keg, often highly ornamented.—**tank'ard-bear"er,** *n.* Formerly, a water-carrier who supplied families in London.—**t.-shaped,** *a.* *Bot.* Being about twice as long as broad, enlarging downward, then abruptly constricted or terminated, as certain varieties of the turnip.—**t.-turnip,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A field-turnip having an oblong root rising above the ground.

A Medieval Keg-tankard of Wood.

—tank'ard, *a.* Convivial; jovial; jolly from drink; as, a *tankard* companion.

tank'ing, tank'ing, *n.* The act or process of trying out or otherwise treating, as fish or fat, in tanks.

tank'ling†, *n.* A tinkling.

tan'ling, tan'ling, *n.* [Archaic.] One tanned by exposure.

tan'-liq"uor, t.-mill, etc. See TAN¹, *n.*

tan'na, *n.* Same as TANA¹.

tan'na-ble, tan'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tanned.

tan'nage, tan'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of tanning. See TAN¹, *v.* **2.** Tanning-material, as bark.

tan'nate, tan'ĕt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tannic acid.

tan'ner¹, tan'gr, *n.* One whose business is to convert hides into leather by tanning.

—tanners' bark, same as TAN-BARK, 1.—**tanners' waste,** hide-cuttings and other refuse in leather-making.

tan'ner², *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A sixpence.

tan'ner-y, tan'gr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where leather is tanned. **2.** [Rare.] The art or process of tanning. [< F. *tannerie*, < *tanner*; see TAN¹, *v.*]

tan'nic, tan'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tan.—**tannic acid,** an amorphous brownish-white astringent compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_9$) that forms shiny scales when extracted, as with water, from gallnuts; by extension, any one of many astringent principles contained in vegetables, as glucosids. The principal applications of tannic acid in the arts are in the preparation of writing-ink and in the manufacture of leather. Among the more important are *caffetannic acid*, from coffee-beans; *catechutannic* or *cachoutannic acid*, from catechu; *fustannic acid*, from fustic; *quercitannic acid*, from oak-bark; *quinotannic* or *cinchonatannic acid*, from cinchona-barks; *ratanhiatannic acid*, from rhatany-root; and *tormentiltannic acid*, from tormentil-root. Called also **digallic acid, gallotannic acid,** and **tannin.**

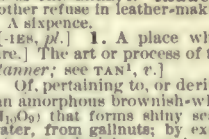

A Tank-toggle.

tan'ni-er, *n.* Same as TANIER.

tan-nif'er-ous, tan-nif'gr-us, *a.* Containing and yielding tannic acid. [< TANNIN + L. *fero*, bear.]

tan'ni-kin†, *n.* [Slang.] A young woman. **tan'a-kin†.**

tan'nin, tan'in, *n.* Same as TANNIC ACID.

—tan'nin-plate", *n.* *Phot.* A collodion dry plate once in use, treated with tannin as a preservative.

tan'ning, tan'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or process of converting hides into leather. Frequently qualified so as to indicate a special process; as, **bark-tanning** (tanning with bark; called also **red tanning**), **electric t.** (treatment by an astringent liquor in connection with an electric current, to hasten conversion into leather), etc. **2.** [Slang.] A whipping, as for chastisement; flogging.

tan-nom'e-ter, tan-om'e-tĕr, *n.* Same as BARKOMETER.

tan'ny, tan'i, *a.* [Archaic.] Tan-colored; tawny.

Ta'ño-an, tä'nyo-an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

tan'-ooze", **t.-press,** etc. See TAN¹, *n.*

tan'quen, *n.* Same as TANGHIN.

tan'rec, *n.* Same as TENREC.

tan'sy, tan'zi, *n.* **1.** A coarse perennial Old World herb (*Tanacetum vulgare*) 2 or 3 feet high, with finely dissected leaves and rayless heads of yellow flowers in terminal corymbs. The plant is strongly aromatic and bitter, which has led to its medicinal and culinary use. In the United States it has become naturalized from gardens.

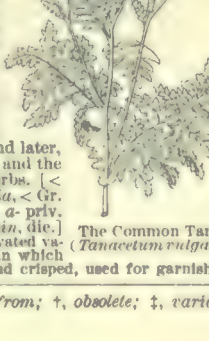

The Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

2. Any one of several plants with similar leaves, as the silverweed, called also *goose-tansy, wild tansy*, and *dog-tansy*. **3†.** A dish of the 17th century and later, made of eggs, cream, etc., and the juice of tansy and other herbs. [< F. *tanaisie*, < LL. *athanasia*, < Gr. *athanasia*, immortality, < *a-* priv. + *thanatos*, death, < *thanein*, die.] **—double tansy,** a cultivated variety of the common tansy in which the leaves are more cut and crisped, used for garnishing

dishes.—**tan'sy-mus"tard**, *n.* An American annual (*Sisymbrium canescens*), a congener of hedge-mustard, with bipinnately divided and usually hoary or downy leaves, and small yellow flowers.

tant†, *n.* See TAINT, 4.

tan'ta, tăn'tə, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] An aunt. **tan'te**‡.

We are all a primitive people here. . . . We deal not in titles. Every one is *Tanta* and Oom—aunt and uncle. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 42. [R. BROS. '88.]

tan'ta-late, tăn'tə-lĕt, *n.* A salt of tantalic acid.

tan-tal'ic, tăn-tăl'ĭc, *n.* Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**tantalic acid**, a snow-white amorphous heavy compound ($H_2Ta_2O_6$) formed by treating potassium tantalate with hydrochloric acid: a hydrated tantalic oxid.

Tan"ta-li'næ, tăn'tə-lī'nē *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of ciconioid birds with the bill decurved toward the end and blunt, and toes long; wood-ibises and wood-storks. [< TANTALUS.]—**tan'ta-line**, *a. & n.*

tan'ta-lism, tăn'tə-lĭzm, *n.* Punishment such as was fabled of Tantalus. See TANTALUS.

tan'ta-lite, tăn'tə-lāit, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic iron-black ferrous tantalate ($FeTa_2O_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< TANTALUM.]

tan-ta'li-um, *n. Chem.* Same as TANTALUM.

tan'ta-lize, tăn'tə-lāiz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LI'ZING.] To tease or torment by repeated disappointments in the attainment of some apparently attainable object; excite to hopes of good or enjoyment and then withhold from possession; tease; less correctly, to arouse and prolong the fears of by keeping some object or subject of dread impending; harass. [< L. *Tantalus;* see TANTALUS.]

tan'ta-lise‡.

Synonyms: see ANNOY.

—**tan"ta-li-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.*—**tan'ta-li"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* One who or that which tantalizes.—**tan'ta-li"zing**-[or **-sing-**]**ly**, *adv.*

tan'ta-lum, tăn'tə-lum, *n. Chem.* A rare element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Tantalus;* see TANTALUS.]

Tan'ta-lus, tăn'tə-lus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and the nymph Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe, and grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes. As a punishment for revealing the secrets of Zeus, he was plunged up to the chin in water with the finest fruits hanging over his head, but both water and fruit retreated whenever he attempted to partake of them. Compare TANTALIZE. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) A genus typical of *Tantalinæ*. (2) [t-] A bird of this genus; a wood-ibis. [< L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. *Tantalos;* see def. 1.]

—**Tantalus cup**, a philosophical toy consisting of a cup containing the figure of a man in whose body is concealed a siphon that prevents a fluid poured into the cup from ever reaching the man's mouth. **Tantalus's cup**‡.

tan'ta-mount"†, *vi.* To be equivalent.—**tan"ta-mount'ing-ly**†, *adv.*

tan'ta-mount", tăn'tə-mount', *a.* Having equal or equivalent value, effect, or import.

A general rise or a general fall of prices is merely *tantamount* to an alteration in the value of money.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 541. [A. '89.]

[< F. *tant* (< L. *tantus*), so much, + AMOUNT.]

tan-tar'a, tăn-tăr'ə, *n.* A quick succession of notes from a trumpet or hunting-horn; also, a hunting-cry.

When a Hare [is] found sitting with Harriers [the cry is] *tantara!*
HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 309. [S. & T.]

[Imitative.] **tan-tar'o**‡.

tan'ti-ty, tăn'tĭ-tĭ, *n.* [Rare.] The fact of containing or consisting of so much; capability of being increased, diminished, or measured. [< L. *tantus*, so much.]

tan-tiv'y, tăn-tĭv'ĭ, *C. E. W.*[1] (tăn'tĭ-vĭ, *W.*[2]), *vi.* To hurry off, as in the chase; hasten away.

tan-tiv'y. **I.** *a.* Swift; rapid. **II.** *adv.* Swiftly; hastily; with all speed. **tiv'y**‡.

tan-tiv'y, *n.* **1.** A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed. **2**†. A rapid, rushing movement; violent haste. **3**†. A loyalist; a nickname. [Prob. from the note of a hunting-horn.]

tant'ling†, *n.* One who cherishes the hope of some unattainable pleasure.

tan'to, tăn'tō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* So much; too much.

Tan'to-ny†, *n.* **1.** St. Anthony: an abbreviation used in various old phrases. **2.** [t-] A Tantony pig. **tan'ta-ny**†.

—**Tantony pig**†. **1.** The pet pig of a litter. **2.** A petted favorite; servile follower. **Tantiny pig**†.

tan'tra, tăn'trə, *n.* [E. Ind.] Literally, rule; ritual; one of a class of religious treatises on the numerous magical functions known to later Hinduism.

The chief peculiarity of the tantras is the, prominence they give to the female energy of the deity, Śakti. There are five requisites for tantra-worship, namely, wine, flesh, fish, mystic gesticulations, and sexual intercourse. It prevails chiefly in Bengal and the Eastern Provinces.

—**tan'trism**, *n.* The doctrines of the Sanskrit tantras.—**tan'trist**, *n.* A follower of tantrism.

tan"tra-bo'gus, *n.* See note under BOGUS, *n.*

tan'trum, tăn'trum, *n.* An uncontrolled and petulant fit of passion; also, a hysterical or other state of nervous agitation: often in the plural. [< W. *tant*, sudden impulse.] **tan'trem**‡; **tan'tum**‡ [Prov. Eng.].

Tan'tum Er'go, tăn'tum ĕr'gō. [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The last two stanzas of the Latin hymn sung when the eucharist is carried in procession: from the first two words of the last stanza but one; also, a musical setting for the same stanzas.

tan'-turf", etc. See TAN, *n.*

tan'ty, tăn'tĭ, *n.* [TAN'TIES, *pl.*] [E. Ind.] A Hindu loom with a bamboo frame, heddles moved by the feet of the operator, and a needle serving as a shuttle.

tan'ya, tăn'yə, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A plant, the taro.

tan'-yard", etc. See TAN, *n.*

Tan"y-sto'ma, tăn'ĭ-stō'mə, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of brachycerous dipters, especially those having a long proboscis and larvæ with a maxillary sheath and jaws with hooks, as hornet-flies, gadflies, etc. [< Gr. *tanyō*, stretch, + *stomat-*, mouth.] **Tan"y-sto'ma-ta**‡.

—**tan'y-stome**, *n.*—**ta-nys'to-min**(e or **tan'y-sto-mine"**, **ta-nys'to-mous**, *a.*

tan'zib, *n.* Same as TANJIB.

tan'zi-mat, tăn'zĭ-măt, *n.* An organic law of the Turkish empire; especially, the hatti-sherif (illustrious writ) of the Sultan Abdul Medjid of 1839, proclaiming civil and religious liberty, supplemented and confirmed by the Sultan's hatti-humayoun (august writ) of 1856, pursuant to which new codes of law were subsequently promulgated. [Turk., < Ar. *tanzimat*, pl. of *tansim*, regulation.]

Ta'o-ism, } tä'ō-ĭzm, *C.*[1] (tau'ĭzm, *C.*[2]; tā'ō-ĭzm, *E.*
Ta'ou-ism, } *S. W.*), *n.* One of the four principal religions of China, based upon the teachings of Lao-tsze, a contemporary of Confucius (about 500 B. C.), and especially popular among the common people. Its doctrines resemble those of Quietism and Manichæism. [< Chin. *tao*, way.]—**Ta'o-ist**, *n.* A believer in Taoism.—**Ta"o-is'tic**, *a.*

ta'o-tai', tä'ō-tī', *n.* [Chin.] In China, the officer in charge of a circuit containing two or more departments.

tap[1], tap, *v.* [TAPPED, tapt; TAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw liquid from, as by withdrawing a tap. (1) To pierce or bore into for letting out fluid; as, to *tap* a wine-cask, a sugar-maple, or a reservoir.

The Indians *tap* the [india-rubber] trees as we *tap* our sugar-maples, and give the produce in exchange for various articles of their own domestic consumption.
AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 5, p. 157. [T. & F. '68.]

(2) To withdraw the plug or turn the faucet of (a cask) to let the contents flow. (3) *Surg.* To puncture the outer walls of (the body) to draw off fluid accumulated within some inner cavity; as, to *tap* a dropsical patient. (4) To divert part of the current from (a wire) for obtaining a message.

By *tapping* the wire for a message from Guttenburg the operator could interrupt communication with all three.
New-York Tribune Jan. 15, '92, p. 7, col. 5.

2. Figuratively, to make connection with for drawing off anything; as, this branch road *taps* the great coal-region. **3.** To draw off, as liquor, by broaching a cask; especially, to begin to withdraw and use, as the contents of a full cask or barrel. **4.** *Mach.* To make an internal screw-thread in with a tapping-tool; as, to *tap* a nut.

II. *i.* To act as a tapster; draw off beer or other liquor. [< AS. *tæppan*, < *tæppa*, tap.]

—**to tap a till**, to rob a money-drawer.

tap[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch or strike gently, as with the end of the finger; as, to *tap* a friend's shoulder. **2.** To apply leather to (the heel of a shoe) in repair. **3.** To peck or to excavate, as with the beak; make way into by repeated strokes; as, the woodpeckers *tap* hollow trees: confused with and affected by TAP[1]. **4.** To strike gently with; as, to *tap* one's finger on the window.

Upon the sward She *tapt* her tiny silken-sandal'd foot.
TENNYSON *Princess* prol., st. 9.

II. *i.* To strike a light or gentle blow, as with the finger-tips.

The linden, like a lover, stands And *taps* against thy window pane.
T. B. READ *Arise* st. 2.

[< F. *taper*, < G. *tappen*, fumble.]

tap[1], *n.* **1.** An arrangement for drawing out liquid, as liquor from a cask. (1) A faucet or cock; spigot. (2) A plug or stopper to close an opening in a cask or other vessel. **2.** A tool for cutting internal or female screw-threads, as in a nut: consisting of a hardened steel cylinder or a frustum of a cone bearing a thread that has lengthwise flutings that form with the external screw-threads sharp cutting edges. Insertion and rotation of the tool, with lengthwise advancement, in a hole of slightly less diameter than the tap, forms internal threads. **3.** *Elec.* A branch conductor leading from a main circuit. **4.** Same as TAP-CINDER. **5.** A particular liquor or quality of liquor contained in casks; as, liquor of the same *tap*.

A Machinists' Taper Tap.

I've tippled wine of every sort,
Canary, Malta, Xeres, Port,
And many a famous *tap* beside.
SAXE *The Connoisseurs* l. 31.

6. [Colloq.] A place where liquor is drawn or served for drinking; bar; tap-room. [< AS. *tæppa*, tap.]

Compounds, etc.:—**ampere tap** (*Elec.*), a tap that will carry a current of just one ampere.—**on t.** **1.** Contained in a cask, as distinguished from *bottled:* said of liquor. **2.** Tapped so as to be ready for being drawn from.

Who is he that can twice a week be inspired, or has eloquence . . . always on *tap?*
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, iii, intro.

—**tap'-bar"**, *n.* A pointed bar by which a blast-furnace tap-hole is opened or the metal in a melting-pot, etc., is tested.—**tap-bolt**, *n.* A headed screw-bolt for attaching metal pieces together.—**tap-borer**, *n.* A gimlet-pointed auger for boring a tapering hole, as for a spigot.—**tap-cinder**, *n.* The vitrified dross or slag produced by the puddling process. **tap**‡.—**tap-hole**, *n.* **1.** *Founding.* An opening in the lower end of a furnace or cupola, through which melted metal may be drawn. **2.** A testing-hole in one end of a pot in a cementation-furnace. **3.** In a puddling-furnace, a hole for drawing off slag. **tap'-ping-hole"**‡.—**tap-house**, *n.* [Rare.] A tavern; dram-shop.—**tap-plate**, *n.* A steel plate in which holes with cutting projections are used to form threads on screws or taps; a screw-plate.—**tap-rivet**, *n.* [Eng.] Same as TAP-BOLT.—**tap-room**, *n.* A place where liquor is sold and drunk; barroom.—**tap-root**, *n. Bot.* The principal descending root of a plant, being a direct continuation of the radicle.—**tap-rooted**, *a.* Having a tap-root.—**tap-screw**, *n.* A tap-bolt.—**taps-hackled**‡, *a.* Drunk.—**tap-wort**†, *n.* Beer drawn from a tap.

tap[3], *n.* **1.** A gentle or playful blow, as with a small thing; as, a *tap* from a lady's fan; also, the slight sound made by such a blow; as, we heard a *tap* on the window.

My poor mother, . . . making a sudden effort, tore open the letter, read it hastily over, but not so rapidly as to prevent her hot tears falling with a small tiny *tap tap* on the crackling paper.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 2. [R. & S. '76.]

2. A piece of leather put upon the heel of a shoe for its repair; heel-tap. **3.** *pl.* A military signal by trumpet or beat of drum, usually sounded fifteen minutes after tattoo, for the extinguishing of all lights in soldiers' quarters.

After *taps* . . . Slocum and I would hang a blanket over the one window of our room and continue our studies.
P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [C. L. W. '88.]

—**to be on one's taps**, to be busily at work with something, as one always on his feet.

tap[3], *n.* [Scot.] Top.—**tap of tow.** **1.** A conical mass of tow ready to be put on a distaff. **2.** Figuratively, a very easily irritated person.—**tap'-pick"le**, *n.* [Scot.] The topmost or most perfect grain on an oat-stalk; hence, the most cherished of one's possessions.

tap[4], *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial fever.

The *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 12, p. 257. [MACM. '83.]

ta'pa[1], tä'pə, *n.* [Hawaiian.] A cloth made by the Pacific islanders from the fiber of the paper-mulberry, used for clothing, hangings, mats, etc.; mulberry-bark; also, a waist-cloth made from it. **ta'pa-cloth"**‡.

The women wore the *tapa*, or waist cloth.
NORDHOFF *Merchant Vessel* ch. 16, p. 244. [D. M. & CO.]

ta'pa[2], *n.* [Philippines.] Sun-dried deer-flesh.

tap"a-co'la, tăp'ə-cō'lə, *n.* [Chile.] A South-American rock-wren, especially *Pteroptochus albicollis.* **tap"a-cu'lo**‡; **tu-a'lo**‡.

tap"a-de'ra, tăp'ə-dē'rə, *n.* [Sp.] The leather hood of the stirrup of a Mexican saddle. See SADDLE. **tap"i-da'ro**‡; **tap"i-de'ro**‡.

ta-pal'pite, tə-păl'pait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray, silver sulf-tellur-bismuthite ($Ag_2Bi(S,Te)_3$) massive and in grains. [< Sierra de *Tapalpa*, in Mexico.]

ta"pa-yax'in, tä"pə-yax'ĭn, *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican horned toad (*Phrynosoma orbiculare*).

tape, tēp, *vt.* [TAPED; TA'PING.] **1.** To tie up or secure with tape; as, to *tape* old papers; in bookbinding, to join (sections of a book) by tape bands. **2.** To attach tapes to; supply tapes for. **3.** [Scot.] To lengthen or draw out as a tape: with *out*.

tape[1], *n.* **1.** A narrow, stout strip of woven fabric, forming a flat cord: much used for tying together various parts of apparel or binding different objects in parcels; also, in printing-presses and paper-folding machines, for guiding the movement of the paper. **2.** A flat braid or strip of paper or thin metal as used in a tape line. **3.** The continuous paper strip used in the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system. **4.** A long, thin, narrow band of mineral or ore. **5.** A tapeworm. **6.** [Slang.] Spirituous liquor; gin. **7.** Red tape. **8**†. A tape line. **9**†. A band or fillet of linen. [< AS. *tæppe*, < L. *tapete* (< Gr. *tapēs*), carpet.]

Compounds, etc.:—**bri'dle-tape"**, *n.* A tape used to connect several of the parts of a piano-action. See illus. under PIANO-ACTION.—**red t.**, the close or excessive observance of forms and routine in the manner of conducting public business or other affairs: from the frequent use of red tape in tying together official papers.—**tape'-car"-ri-er**, *n.* A cutting- or filing-implement or -machine supplied with a stout tape coated with an abrasive, as emery.—**t.-grass**, *n.* A stemless perennial (*Vallisneria spiralis*) of the frogbit family, with linear ribbon-like submersed leaves, 1 to 6 feet long; common in sluggish or stagnant waters of the United States from Maine to Florida and westward to Minnesota and Texas. See illus. under VALLISNERIA. **eel'-grass"**‡; **wild celery**‡.—**t. line**, a tape for measuring distances, especially one from 20 to 50 feet long and marked with divisions and subdivisions of length: commonly of linen and attached to an axle in a round flat case in which it is wound up into a coil when not in use.—**t. measure**, a tape line, especially one a yard or two long, used by dressmakers and tailors.—**t.-needle**, *n.* A blunt needle with a slit instead of an eye, so that it can receive a tape for drawing it through a loop or a hem; bodkin.—**t. primer**, an obsolete firearm-primer consisting of a narrow strip of paper having at intervals in its length portions of a fulminate: fed toward the nipple by a special form of lock.—**to breast the t.**, in foot-racing, to touch with the breast the tape or ribbon held by the judge at the finish-line.

tape[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MOLE[2], 1.

ta-pei"no-ceph-al'ic, tə-pī"nō-sef-ăl'ĭc, *a. Craniom.* Having the vault of the cranium flattened. [< Gr. *tapeinos*, low, + *kephalē*, head.] **ta-pi"no-ceph-al'ic**‡.—**ta-pei"no-ceph'a-ly**, *n.* The tapeinocephalic condition.

tape'ism, tēp'ĭzm, *n.* [Recent.] Extreme official routine.

tape'less, tēp'lĕs, *a.* Having no tapes, as some printing-presses.—**tapeless delivery**, a mechanism consisting of rotating wheels bearing fingers, for delivering a printed sheet from a printing-press to the fly-table without tapes.

ta'pen, tē'pĕn, *C.* (-pən, *E.*), *a.* [Rare.] Made of tape.

tape'ner†, *n.* One who regulates the width of the cloth in weaving.

ta'per, tē'pər, *v.* **I.** *i.* To make taper; make gradually smaller toward one end; diminish the diameter of gradually in a given direction; hence, to lessen gradually.

II. *t.* To become gradually less in diameter toward one end; grow small by degrees in one direction; hence, to become less and less gradually.

—**to taper off**, to leave off gradually, as a habit; stop.

My catarrh has been continually quite severe. I hope it will soon begin to *taper off*. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Sept. 18, '48* in vol. ii, p. 285. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

ta'per, *a.* Growing small by degrees toward one end or in one direction, as an elongated object; slender and conical or pyramidal. [< TAPER, *n.*: from its shape.]

—**taper vise**, a vise having jaws set at a slight angle, for grasping tapering objects.

ta'per, *n.* **1.** A small candle; a burning wick or other light substance giving but feeble light.

Out went the *taper* as she hurried in;
Its little smoke, in pallid moonshine, died.
KEATS *The Eve of St. Agnes* st. 23.

2. A gradual diminution of size in an elongated object; as, the *taper* of a cone; the *taper* of a mast. **3.** Same as SPILL[2], 1. [< AS. *taper*, appar. < Ir. *tapar*, taper.]

—**ta'per-cau'dle-stick**, *n. Her.* A pricket candlestick.—**t.-fuse**, *n.* A ribbon-shaped quick-burning fuse.—**t.-pointed**, *a. Bot.* Acuminate.—**t.-stand**, *n.* A candlestick upon which one or more candles may be placed for use.

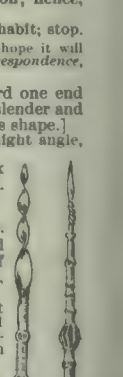
Votive Tapers.

ta'perd, *pp.* Tapered. PHIL. SOC.

ta'pered, tē'pərd, *a.* [Rare.] Lighted with tapers.

ta'per-ing-ly, tē'pər-ing-li, *adv.* In a tapering way.

ta'per-ness, tē'pər-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being taper in form; condition of tapering.

ta'per-wise", tē'pər-wīz", *adv.* In a tapering manner.

tap'es-tried, tăp'ĕs-trid, *a.* **1.** Wrought as tapestry.

And *tapestried* hangings, wrought in Flemish looms,
Displayed the story of King Pharaoh's dreams.
JEAN INGELOW *Margaret in the Xebec* st. 56.

2. Decorated, covered, or hung with tapestry.

tap'es-try, tăp'ĕs-trĭ, *vt.* [-TRIED; -TRY-ING.] To hang with tapestry.

tap'es-try, *n.* [-TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** A textile fabric in which the woof is supplied by a spindle instead of a shuttle, the design being formed by stitches across the warp, which is stretched between two cylinders.

The sixteenth century was especially the age of *tapestries*, and no gentleman could consider his rooms furnished if they wanted these important adjuncts.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 25, p. 478. [A. '71.]

2. Loosely, a fabric to which a pattern is applied by cross-stitches with a needle, or any other method, as painting, imitating the process described above, especially if designed for ornamental hangings. **3.** Same as

TAPESTRY CARPET. See CARPET. [< F. *tapisserie*, < *tapis*, < LL. *tapetum*, < Gr. *tapētion*, dim. of *tapēt-*ēs, tapestry.] **tap'is-try**†; **tap'stry**†.

—**Bayeux tapestry**, a linen roll, 77 yards long and 20 inches wide, embroidered in colored worsteds, representing 55 scenes in the life of William the Conqueror, traditionally ascribed to his queen, Matilda, now preserved in the hotel-de-ville of Bayeux, Normandy. —**Russian t.**, a stout linen or hempen stuff used for window-blinds, etc.—**tap'estry-cloth"**, *n.* A corded linen fabric grounded for so-called tapestry-painting.—**t.-moth**, *n.* A carpet-moth or clothes-moth.—**t.-painting**, *n.* Imitation tapestry painted on linen for wall-hangings.—**t.-stitch**, *n.* A very short even embroidery-stitch made in imitating tapestry. Called also **gobelin stitch.**

tap'et†, *n.* Same as TAPPET².

tap'e-tal, tap'e-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tapetum.

tap'et-i, tap'et-i, *n.* [Braz.] A small south-American hare (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

tap'et-less, tap'et-les, *a.* [Scot.] Heedless; foolish.

ta-pe'tum, tə-pī'tum *or* -pē'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A cell or layer of cells just outside of the archesporium, lining the cavity of an anther or sporangium and usually absorbed before the maturation of the pollen-grains or spores. **2.** *Anat.* (1) A portion of the choroid coat of the eye, having a metallic luster in certain vertebrates. In many mammals, as carnivores, it has a lustrous appearance when viewed by reflected light, causing the so-called shining of the eyes in the dark. (2) The fibers of the corpus callosum that form the roof to the lateral ventricles of the brain. **3.** The silvery membrane of two layers lining the fibrous capsule of the eye in dibranchiate cephalopods. [< L. *tapete*; see TAPE¹, *n.*]

tap'ets‡.

tape'work", tēp'wŭrk", *n.* Ornamental work wrought with tape.

tape'worm", tēp'wŭrm", *n.* A cestoid worm infesting, when adult, the alimentary canal of a vertebrate.

Tapeworms.

1. The scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum*: *h*, the hooks; *s*, the cæna. 2. Proglottides of *Taenia mediocanellata*.

Tapeworms have no mouth or alimentary canal, but live by absorbing the juices of their host. The typical species are ribbon-like, and consist of a knot-like head (scolex), furnished with suckers, hooks, or the like, for adhesion, and a row of segments (proglottides) constricted off from it and progressively increasing in size posteriorly. These may reach several hundred in number and form a band several yards long. Each proglottis develops male and female sexual organs, and the last ones from time to time detach themselves and reach the exterior with the excrement of their host. The fertilized ova are then liberated from the proglottides, enclosed in a capsule, and when swallowed by the temporary or intermediate host burst the capsule and develop into hooked embryos, which bore through the alimentary canal into the tissues or into the blood-vessels, passing from the latter with the blood into the brain, eye, liver, etc. The embryo now surrounds itself with a cyst containing a fluid and becomes a hydatid or bladder-worm, from which is developed the head or scolex, which is incapable of further development until swallowed by the proper host. *Taenia mediocanellata*, of which the cystic form (*Cysticercus bovis*) is found in the muscles of the ox, and *T. solium*, of which the cystic form (*C. cellulosæ*) is found in the muscles of hogs, are common parasites of man. *T. cœnurus*, cystic as *Cœnurus cerebralis* in the brain of sheep, etc., and *T. serrata*, of whose cysticercus the rabbit is the host, are tapeworms of the dog. The broad or Swiss tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*) inhabits certain fish, as the burbot and pike, in the embryonic condition.

—**tape'worm"-plant"**, *n.* Same as CUSSO, 1.

ta'phi-an, tē'fi-ən, *n.* A tomb-bat. [< Gr. *taphos*, tomb.]

taph-ren'chy-ma, taf-ren'ki-mə, *n.* Same as BOTHRENCHYMA. [< Gr. *taphros*, ditch, + ENCHYMA.]

Taph-ri'na, taf-rī'nə *or* -rī'nə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of simple ascomycetous fungi, parasitic on higher plants. Many species cause swellings and distortions of the host. The asci are naked and never contain more than 8 ascospores, but these may give rise within the ascus to numerous spore conidia. *Taphrina deformans* causes peach-curl; *T. pruni*, plum-bladders. Called also **Exoascus.** [< Gr. *taphros*, ditch.]

tap'i-nage", *n.* The act of hiding or lurking about.

ta'ping, tē'ping, *n.* A process of sizing cotton yarn.

Ta-pi"no-ceph-al'i-dæ, tə-pī"nō-sef-al'i-dē *or* tə-pī"nō-sef-əl'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Mesozoic African family of theriodont reptiles having the coracoid and procoracoid distinct and humerus massive. **Ta-pi"no-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tapeinos*, low, + *kephalē*, head.] —**ta-pi"no-ceph-al'id**, *n.*—**ta-pi"no-ceph'a-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

tap'i-o'ca, tap'i-ō'kə, *n.* A starchy substance presenting irregular, hard, white, rough grains, obtained by heating cassava: commonly used for puddings, etc., and valued as a light, nutritious food for invalids. Sp., < Braz. *tipioca*, juice of the cassava.] **tap"i-a'ca**‡.

—**pearl tapioca**, a partially gelatinized variety, consisting of very small, smooth grains, prepared from potato-starch.

tap'i-o-lite, tap'i-ō-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, black, ferruginous tantalo-columbate ($(Fe,Ca,Ce)_2(Ta,Cb)_2O_6$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. Said to be from a Finnish divinity.

ta'pir, tē'pər, *n.* A tapiroid mammal, having projecting buttocks, short stout limbs, and a flexible proboscis with the nostrils near the end. The fore limbs have four toes, of which the outer scarcely reaches the ground, and the hind limbs have three toes. Tapirs are solitary and nocturnal, and are mostly found in the depths of forests or the neighborhood of water. *Tapirus terrestris* or *americanus* is the common tapir of Brazil and Paraguay, and *Elasmognathus bairdi* and *E. dowi* are Central-American. They are dark-brown or blackish when adult. *T. indicus*, of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, has the head, neck, and limbs black and the back and sides of the body white.

[< Sp. *tapiro*, < Braz. *tapy'ra*, tapir.]

tap'i-ran'ga, tap'i-ran'gə, *n.* [Braz.] A tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasilianus*).

Ta-pir'i-dæ, tə-pir'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having a flexible snout and upper premolars and molars alike and with 2 cross-ridges to each; tapirs. **Ta'pir-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< TAPIR.] —**ta-pir'id**, *n.*

ta-pir'o-dont, tə-pir'ō-dont, *a.* *Mam.* Having teeth like those of tapirs, especially the transversely ridged molars. [< TAPIRUS + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

tap'i-roid, tap'i-roid, *C.* (tē'pər-oid, *W.*). **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tapiridæ*; resembling or related to the tapirs. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tapiridæ*; also, a related ungulate, as a lophiodontid. [< TAPIR + -OID.]

ta'pis†, *vt.* **1.** To work or ornament with figures like tapestry. **2.** To hang with tapestry; carpet. **tu'pess**†.

ta'pis, tē'pis *or* tə-pī' (XIII), *n.* Tapestry, especially a kind of tapestry formerly used as a cover to a council-table; in disuse, except in the phrase **on or upon the tapis**, signifying that a subject is up for consideration.

My business comes now *upon the tapis*.
FARQUHAR *The Beaux Stratagem* act iii, sc. 3.

[F.; see TAPESTRY.]

tap'is-er†, *n.* A tapestry-maker. **tap'i-cer**†; **tap'i-ter**†.

tap'is-try†, *n.* & *a.* See TAPESTRY.

tap'lash", tap'lash", *n.* Refuse of ale, beer, or wine.

Aris. You shall have them study hard for four or five years, to return home more fools than they came: the reason whereof is drinking college *tap-lash*. THOMAS RANDOLPH *Aristippus* act i.

[< TAP¹, *n.*, + LASH², *n.*, < OF. *lasche*, slack, < L. *laxus*, loose.]

tap'ling, tap'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A strap or straps connecting the parts of a flail.

tap'net, tap'net, *n.* A basket made of rushes, in which figs are imported.

ta-po'a, tə-pō'ə, *n.* [Austral.] The brown phalanger (*Trichosurus fuliginosus*) of Tasmania.

ta-po'a ta'fa, tə-pō'ə tā'fə, *n.* [Austral.] A dasyuroid carnivorous marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having a long tail bushy at the end.

ta-pote'ment, tə-pōt' mənt (-pōt'-, *C.*; tā-pōt-mäN', *F.*), *n.* [F.] *Med.* Remedial treatment by gentle manual percussion.

tap'pen, tap'en, *n.* A substance, probably fecal, formed in the intestines of a bear during hibernation.

tap'per¹, tap'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which taps or strikes gently. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker, especially the lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*). **tap'per-er**‡. **3.** A telegraph-key; specifically, a double key used in needle telegraphy, for sending electric currents through a line-circuit in alternately opposite directions as required. **4.** [Prov.] A cobbler.

tap'per², *n.* **1.** One who uses a screw-cutting tap; also, a machine for tapping, as, a nut-*tapper*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An innkeeper; tapster. [< AS. *tappere*, < *tappian*; see TAP¹, *v.*]

tap'pe-ster†, *n.* A female tapster.

tap'pet¹, *vt.* To cover with tapestry. **tap'ite**†.

tap'pet², tap'et, *n.* *Mech.* A projecting arm from any moving part to operate any other unattached part automatically. [Perhaps from TAP², *v.*]

—**tap'pet-loom"**, *n.* A loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets. **t.-motion**, *n.* A mechanism for working the distribution-valves of a steam-engine by tappets projecting from a horizontal shaft given alternating partial rotation from the working-beam. Compare WIPER.—**t.-rod**, *n.* **1.** A rod with lengthwise reciprocating motion, operating by means of a tappet. **2.** A reciprocating rod bearing one or more tappets for operating another piece.—**t.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having spurs or tappets that give intermittent motion to other parts, as of a machine.

tap'pet³, *n.* A carpet; tapestry. **tap'et**†; **tap'ite**†.

tap'ping, tap'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TAP¹, *v.*

—**tap'ping-cock"**, *n.* A faucet or cock having a tapered shank for drawing off a liquid.—**t.-gouge**, *n.* A gouge for making holes in a sugar-maple tree for the insertion of spiles: used also in making sugar-spiles.—**t.-hole**, *n.* A tap-hole.—**t.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for making internal screw-threads with a tap. **2.** A drilling-machine for tapping a water-main. See illus. under PIPE-TOOL.—**t.-drill**, —**t.-tool**, *n.* Any tool for tapping, as a tap-borer, screw-cutting tap, or tapping-gouge.

tap'pish†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To conceal; hide. **II.** *i.* To squat down or lie close; lie hid. **tap'picet**; **tap'pis**†.

tap'pit, tap'it, *a.* [Scot.] Having a tuft or crest; crested.

—**tap'pit-hen"**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A hen having a top-knot or feathery tuft on her head. **2.** [Eng.] A pewter measure for liquor, holding one or three quarts. **3.** A liberal tap or allowance of liquor.

tap-poon', tap-pün', *n.* [Southwestern California, U. S.] A semicircular gate of heavy sheet iron, serving as a temporary dam for a small irrigating-ditch. [< Sp. *tapon*, plug, < *tapar*, obstruct, < G. *zapfen*, < *zapfe*, a plug.] **tu-pon'**‡.

tap"sal-teer'rie, tap"sal-tī'ri, *adv.* [Scot.] **tap"sie-teer'rie**, [Upside down and in confusion; topsy-turvy. Var. of TOPSY-TURVY.]

taps'man, taps'mən, *n.* [Scot.] A chief servant; overseer.

tap'ster, tap'stər, *n.* One who draws and serves liquor; a bartender. [< AS. *tæppestre*, < *tæppian*; see TAP¹, *v.*]

'*Tapster*' . . . was still female in Skelton's time, . . . as it is now in Dutch and Frisian, being distinguished from 'tapper,' the man who has charge of the tap. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vi, p. 253. [S. F. & CO. '89.]

—**tap'ster-ly**†, *a.* Like a tapster; vulgar; coarse.—**tap'stress**†, *n.* A woman who draws and serves liquor.

tapt, *pp.* Tapped. PHIL. SOC.

ta-pu', *v.* & *n.* Same as TABOO, 1.

Ta-pu'ya, tə-pü'yə, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

ta'qua-nut", tä'kwə-nut", *E. W.* (tac'wə-, *C.*), *n.* The ivory-nut. [< S. Am. *taqua* + NUT.]

tar¹, tär, *vt.* [TARRED; TAR'RING.] To cover with or as with tar. **to tar and feather**, to smear with tar and then cover with feathers: an old form of punishment revived under mob-law in some parts of the United States.

tar²†, *vt.* To urge; incite; spur. **tarre**†.

tar¹, *n.* *Chem.* A dark-colored viscid oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of organic bodies and bituminous minerals.

Tar is variously obtained, as in the manufacture of coal-gas (**gas-tar** or **coal-tar**; see COAL-TAR), but chiefly from the distillation of pine and other resinous woods, as in the manufacture of methyl alcohol and turpentine (**wood-tar**). Wood-tar from northern Europe is called **Archangel tar** or **Stockholm tar**, according to its source. **Mineral tar**, such as **shale-tar**, is derived from various bituminous minerals, as coal, shale, peat, etc. Tar is valuable as the source of the aniline colors; it contains also paraffin, anthracene, etc., yields valuable disinfecting compounds, as carbolic acid and cresol, and is used as a preservative, as of cordage, timber, and iron.

The only effectual method of stopping the progress of these animals [canker-worms], within my knowledge, is to make a swath of *tar* around every tree, three or four inches broad. This must be repeated at the close of every day. DWIGHT *Travels, Journey to Berwick* in vol. i, letter iv, p. 76. [T. D. '21.]

[< AS. *teru*, tar, akin to TREE.] **tarre**†.

Compounds:—**tar'board"**, *n.* **1.** Strong millboard made from tarred rope, junk, etc. **2.** Tarred building-paper.—**tar-box**, *n.* A box containing tar ointment for sheep, carried by shepherds.—**tar-brush**, *n.* A brush for applying tar.—**to have a touch of the tar-brush** (slang, to show, by the color of the skin, some admixture of negro blood.—**tar-lamp**, *n.* A lamp using tar as a fuel, usually having an annular burner and forced draft.—**tar-putty**, *n.* A semifluid mixture of tar and lampblack.—**tar-vetch**, *n.* Same as TARE-VETCH.—**tar-water**, *n.* **1.** A tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the process of cleansing illuminating-gas in a condenser. See CONDENSER. **2.** A cold infusion of tar, used for its antiseptic qualities as a medicine.

tar², *n.* [Colloq. or Poet.] A sailor. Called also **Jack tar.** [Short for TARPAULIN, 3.]

Whilst our *tars* in pride and duty
Nail thy colors to the mast.
CAMPBELL *The Launch of a First-Rate* st. 7.

tar³, *n.* Same as TARABOOKA.

ta'ra¹, *n.* Same as TARO¹.

ta'ra², *n.* Same as TALIERA.

ta'ra³, *n.* Same as TARA-FERN.

ta'ra†, *interj.* An exclamation of excitement or haste.

ta"ra-boo'ka, tä'rə-bū'kə, *n.* [Afr.] A drum-like instrument. Called also **tar.** **ta"ra-bu'ka**‡.

The reis, or captain, thrummed the *tarabuka*, or Arab drum, made of a fish-skin stretched upon a gourd.
G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 4, p. 29. [H.]

ta'ra-fern", tä'rə-fərn", *n.* The edible fern of Tasmania and New Zealand, a variety of the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*, var. *esculenta*). Its rootstock is the **roi** of New Zealand. **ta'ra**‡.

ta-rag'ma, tə-rag'mə, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Same as TARAXIS.

tar'a-gon, *n.* Same as TARRAGON.

tar"a-qui'ra, tar'ə-kī'rə, *n.* [S. Am.] A teguexin.

ta-rai're, tə-rī'rē, *n.* [New Zealand.] A lofty evergreen tree (*Beilschmiedia* or *Nesodaphne Tarairi*) of the laurel family. Its timber, close- and straight-grained but rather brittle, easily split and not durable, is used for cheap furniture and largely for firewood.

ta"ra-ki'hi, tə'rə-kī'hī, *n.* [New Zealand.] A cirritoid fish (*Chelodactylus macropterinus*).

ta-ran'dus, tə-ran'dus, *n.* A reindeer. [< L. *tarandus* (< Gr. *tarandos*), reindeer.]

Tar'a-nis, tar'ə-nis, *n.* The Celtic divinity of evil, worshiped with human sacrifices. [L., < Celt. *taran*, thunder.]

tar'ant†, *n.* A battering-ram.

tar"an-tar'a, *n.* Same as TANTARA.

tar"an-tass', tar'an-tas', *n.* [Rus.] A large four-wheeled vehicle, usually covered, having a boat-shaped body on two longitudinal bars in place of springs. **tar"an-tas'**‡.

A '*tarantass*' . . . consists of a boat-shaped body without seats, a heavy leathern top or hood, and a curtain by which the vehicle can be closed in stormy weather.
KENNAN in *Century Magazine* May, '88, p. 19.

tar"an-tel'la, tar'ən-tel'ə, *n.* [It.] A lively Neapolitan dance in triplets for one couple: once thought to be a remedy for tarantism; also, the music for such a dance.

Most tourists know the *tarantella* — that most picturesque and dramatic dance — the delight of the Italian peasants, and for which they seem ready at all times.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking* ch. 8, p. 237. [J. '82.]

tar"an-telle'‡.

tar'ant-ism, tar'ənt-izm, *n.* *Archeol.* A contagious sympathetic medieval affection, outwardly somewhat resembling chorea, and characterized by an inordinate desire for dancing, originally beginning in individuals believing themselves to have been bitten by the tarantula, and then becoming characteristically a contagious impulse reaching and affecting great numbers with a dancing mania: once widely prevalent in southern Europe; dancing-disease. [< It. *Taranto* (< L. *Tarentum*), Tarentum.] **tar"ant-**[or **-ent-**]**is'mus**‡; **tar'ent-ism**‡.

ta-ran'tu-la, tə-ran'tū-lə, *n.* **1.** A large hairy lycosid spider, especially *Lycosa tarantula*, of southern Europe, supposed to produce tarantism by its bite.

The *tarantula* . . . is black, with a body of the size of a pigeon's egg, covered with dark brown or black hair.
E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 123. [S. '77.]

2. A large hairy theraphosoid spider of the warmer parts of America, as *Eurypelma hentzi*, much dreaded in the southwestern United States. [< It. *tarantola*, < *Taranto*; see TARANTISM.]

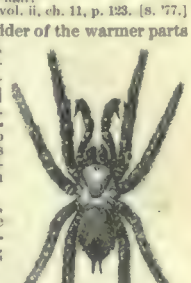

Dorsal View of a Male Tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*). ½

—**ta-ran'tu-la-dance"**, *n.* Same as TARANTELLA.—**t.-killer**, *n.* A pompilid digger-wasp (*Pompilus formosus*) that deposits its egg in the tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*), which it paralyzes with its sting and places in its nest.

—**ta-ran'tu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the tarantula.—**ta-ran'tu-la"ted**, *a.* Bitten by a tarantula; affected with tarantism.

tar'a-patch, *n.* A tarapatch.

tar"a-qui'ra, tar'ə-kī'rə, *n.* A taraguira.

Ta-ras'can, tə-ras'kən, *n.* A Middle-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

ta-ra'ta, tə-rə'tə, *n.* [New Zealand.] A small evergreen tree (*Pittosporum eugenioides*) of the pittosporad family, with white resinous bark, handsome light-green foliage, and many fragrant pale-yellow flowers in terminal corymbs. Its timber is white, tough, perishable on exposure, but often used by wood-turners. Called also by settlers **maple, turpentine**, and **white mapau.**

tar"a-tan-tar'a, tar'ə-tan-tar'ə, *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* [L.] The sound, or like the sound, of a trumpet: an imitative word.

ta-rau', tä-rau', *n.* A Burmese violin having 3 silken strings. **the-yaou'**‡; **thro**‡.

A Tarau.

ta-rax'a-cin, tä-rax'ä-sin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound in the juice of the dandelion-root, from which the drug taraxacum is believed to derive its medicinal value. [< TARAXACUM.] **ta-rax'i-cine**‡.

Ta-rax'a-cum, tä-rax'ä-cum, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of stemless herbs of the aster family (*Compositæ*), having a rosette of usually toothed radical leaves and solitary yellow heads on naked hollow scapes. *Taraxacum officinale* is the common dandelion. **2.** [t-] Any plant of this genus, or an officinal preparation from it. [< Gr. *taraxis*, confusion, < *tarassō*, disturb.]

tar"ax-ip'pos, tar'ax-ip'os, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A round altar or pillar at the turning-point of the race-course at Olympia. [< Gr. *taraxippos*, < *tarassō*, frighten, + *hippos*, horse.]

ta-rax'is, tä-rax'is, *n. Pathol.* Slight inflammation of the conjunctiva, with copious discharge of tears. [< Gr. *taraxis*, < *tarassō*, disturb.] **ta-rache'**‡.

tar-bog'an, *n.* Same as TOBOGGAN. **tar-bog'in**†.

tar-boosh', tär-bŭsh', *n.* A red cap with tassel of dark-colored silk, worn by men in Moslem countries, and sometimes forming the inner part of the turban. Compare FEZ. [< Ar. *tarbūsh.*] **tar-booch'**‡; **tar-bouche'**‡.

A Tarboosh, as worn by the Berbers.

—**tar-booshed'**, **tar-bouched'**, **tar-bushed'**, *a.* Wearing a tarboosh.

tard, *pp.* Tarred. PHIL. Soc.

tar"da-men'te, tär'da-men'tê, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Slowly.

tar-dan'do, tär-dan'dō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Slow; slackening the time. **tar-da'-to**‡; **tar'do**‡.

tar-da'tion, *n.* The act of delaying; retardation.

Tar-dig'ra-da, tär-dig'ra-da, *C., or* tär'di-grē'da, *E. W., n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A division of edentates, especially a suborder of *Nomarthra* with molar teeth, including sloths, etc. See illus. under AI, SLOTH, and UNAU. **2.** *Arach.* The *Arctisca.* [< L. *tardigradus;* see TARDIGRADE.]

tar'di-grade, tär'di-grēd, *a.* Slow in pace or movement; especially, of or pertaining to the *Tardigrada.*

> The loris, a *tardigrade* animal, might be pitied too for the slowness of its motions, if they were not the very means bestowed upon it as necessary to its existence.
> CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 2, p. 33. [H. '40.]

[< L. *tardigradus,* < *tardus,* slow; and see GRADE, *n.*] **tar-dig'ra-dous**‡, *C.* (**tar'di-gra"dous**‡, *W.*).

tar'di-grade, *n.* One of the *Tardigrada.*

tar'di-ly, tär'di-li, *adv.* **1.** In a slow manner.

> The project of Prince Henry, which had now been *tardily* prosecuted for half a century, had excited a curiosity about the remote parts of Asia.
> IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 63. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. So as to be late; behind time. **3.** Hesitatingly.

tar'di-ness, tär'di-nes, *n.* The state or character of being tardy. **tar'di-ty**†.

tar"di-ta'tion, *n.* Slowness; delay; lateness.

tar'do, tär'dō, *n.* [Sp.] An edentate, a sloth.

tar'dy†, *vt.* To retard; delay.

tar'dy, tär'di, *a.* [TAR'DI-ER; TAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Not coming at the appointed or expected time; dilatory; late; as, to be *tardy* at school or business. **2.** Having a slow movement, gait, or pace; slow; hence, acting reluctantly.

> The art of printing had been practised nearly thirty years in Germany before it was introduced either into England or France — with so *tardy* a pace did knowledge travel to and fro over the earth in those days. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Printing in England* in vol. i, p. 357. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

[< F. *tard* (< L. *tardus*), slow.]

Synonyms: see SLOW.

—**come tardy off**, accomplished barely or scantily.—**tar'dy-gait"ed** *a.* Having a slow gait.—**t.-rising**, *a.* Growing or increasing slowly.—**to take one t.**†, to find one unprepared; take one unawares.

tare[1], târ, *vt.* [TARED; TAR'ING.] To weigh, as a vessel or package, in order to determine the tare of.

tare[2] [Archaic], *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tare, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Eager; brisk.

tare[1], *n.* **1.** An unidentified weed that grows among wheat or other kinds of grain, mentioned in Matt. xiii, 25, 27, etc.: supposed to be the darnel.

> For the *tare* — which is not to be confounded with the vetch that is often called by that name in England — was really the bearded darnel, which is a very noxious weed.
> W. M. TAYLOR *Parables of Our Saviour* ch. 3, p. 38. [A. & S. '90.]

2. Any one of various species of vetch, especially the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*); also, loosely, any one of several plants of other genera of the same family. [< TARE, *a.*, < AS. *teran*, tear.]

—**hairy tare**, same as TARE-VETCH.—**smooth t.**, the 4-seeded vetch (*Vicia tetrasperma*).—**tare'-vetch"**, *n.* A creeping weed (*Vicia hirsuta*) of cultivated fields, resembling the common vetch, but with its flowers smaller and its pods oblong, 2-seeded, and hairy: naturalized in the eastern United States from Europe. **t.-fitch**‡; **tar'vetch"**‡ [Prov. Eng.].

tare[2], *n.* **1.** *Com.* An allowance made to a purchaser of merchandise by deducting from the gross weight the weight of the receptacle, as the box, cask, or sack, in which the goods are packed. **2.** *Chem.* The weight of a vessel, as a flask, in which a substance is weighed. [F., < Ar. *tarha*, < *taraḥa*, throw away.]

—**average tare**, a mean allowance, arrived at by weighing a few packages and adopting their average as the standard for all.—**customary t.**, the assumed weight of packing-cases of a given kind, as among merchants.—**real t.**, the actual ascertained weight of the packing-case in which merchandise is packed.—**t. and tret.** 1. Same as TARE[2], 1. **2.** *Arith.* A rule or process for calculating the above and similar allowances.

tare[3], *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin: now disused.

tar'ee, tar'ī, *n.* [E. Ind.] Palm wine; toddy. **ta'ri**‡.

ta-ren'te, tä-ren'tē, *W.* (ta-reñt', *C.*), *n.* [F.] A gecko-lizard (*Platydactylus mauritanicus*) of the Mediterranean region. **tar-en'to-la**‡.

tar"en-tel'la, **tar'ent-ism**, **tar-en'tu-la.** Same as TARANTELLA, etc.

tar-en'to-la, tar-en'to-la, *n.* [It.] A European gecko (*Asellabotes fasciolaris*).

tar'e-patch, tar'e-pach, *n.* A guitar-like instrument used by the Sandwich-Islanders. **tar'a-patch**‡.

tar'gant, tär'gant, *a. Her.* Bent into S shape; torqued. [< L. *torqueo* (ppr. *torquent(-s)*), bend.] **tor'gant**‡.

targe, tärj, *vt.* [TARGED; TAR'GING.] [Scot.] **1.** To censure severely; reprimand. **2.** To cross-question rigidly. **3.** To subject to strict discipline. **tairge**‡.

targe, *n.* [OF.] A shield; in poetry, rarely, a target.

targe'man, tärj'man, *n.* A bearer of a targe or shield.

tar'get, tär'get, *n.* **1.** An object presenting a surface that may be used as a mark by archers, riflemen, and others, as in shooting for practise or in a prize-contest.

A Target.

a, the outer white; *b*, the black; *c*, the inner white; *d*, the red; *e*, the gold or bull's-eye.

The target commonly used in archery is a pad of twisted straw covered on one side with cloth and hung on a tripod. On the cloth are painted four concentric bands of red, black, and white, surrounding a central gilded spot called the *gold* or *bull's-eye;* each band has a scoring value graduated up to the gold center. Rifle- and pistol-targets are usually rectangular, of wood or iron, painted white, with a black bull's-eye and one or more black circles around it. **2.** Figuratively, one who or that which is made an object of attack or a center of attention or observation; as, he was a *target* for many remarks. **3.** The grouping or arrangement of bullet-holes on or about the bull's-eye; as, he has made a fine *target.* **4.** *Railway.* A circular signal resembling a target, as at a switch. **5.** The vane or sliding sight on a surveyors' rod. **6.** A shield or buckler; targe; also, the representation of one as a charge in heraldry. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A slice; strip. **8.** [Scot.] A tassel or jeweled pendant. [< F. *targe*, shield; of Teut. origin; cp. AS. *targe*, shield, G. *zarge*, frame.] **tar'guet**†.

—**tar'get-card"**, *n.* A card ringed like a target: used for keeping a marksman's score.—**t.-firing**, *n.* Shooting at a target.—**t.-lantern**, *n.* A railway signal-lantern for use at a target. **t.-lamp**‡.—**t.-practise**, *n. Mil.* Formal drill in marksmanship.—**t.-range**, *n.* A place prepared for shooting at targets; shooting-range.—**t.-rifle**, *n.* A rifle made especially for shooting at a target.

—**tar'get-ed**, *a.* Provided with a shield.—**tar"-get-eer'**, *n.* A soldier armed with a shield; in classic antiquity, a peltast. **tar"get-ier'**†; **tar"get-tier'**†.

Tar'gum, tär'gum *or* -gum, *n.* One of various ancient paraphrases of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures in Aramaic or Chaldee: supposed to have been committed to writing not far from the Christian era. The most important of them are those of Onkelos on the Pentateuch, and of Jonathan on the Prophets, dating near the time of Christ. [< Chal. *targām*, interpretation, < *targēm*, interpret.]

—**Tar'gum-ic**, *C.* (**Tar-gum'ic**, *S.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Targums.—**Tar'gum-ist**, *n.* The writer of a Targum; also, a student of the Targums.—**Tar"gum-is'tic**, *a.*

tar'heel", tär'hīl", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who lives in the North Carolina pine-barrens; also, any North-Carolinian.

tar'hood, tär'hud, *n.* [Rare & Humorous.] The state of being a sailor; tars or sailors as a body.

tar'i-nan†, *n.* An ancient British shield.

tar'i-en†, *vt.* To tarry; delay.

tar'iff, *v.* & *n.* Tariff. PHIL. Soc.

tar'iff, tar'if, *vt.* **1.** To make a list or table of duties or customs on; as, to *tariff* agricultural products. **2.** To fix a price or value on.

tar'iff, *n.* **1.** A list or schedule of articles of merchandise with the rates of duty to be paid to the government for their importation or exportation. See FREE TRADE; PROTECTION.

> It is the public that is not represented in the lobby when the *tariff* is undergoing manipulation. JAMES PARTON *Topics of the Time, Log-Rolling in Washington* p. 261. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. A duty levied according to such a schedule, or such duties collectively, especially on one class of articles; as, the *tariff* on silk. **3.** The law in which a schedule of duties is fixed and imposed; also, the principles, in general, governing the imposition of duties; as, the *tariff* of 1890; to discuss the *tariff.* **4.** Any list or schedule of charges; as, a railway *tariff.* **5.** [Colloq.] The price or charge for an article: a humorous use; as, what's the *tariff?* [< F. *tarif*, < Sp. *tarifa*, < Ar. *ta'rīf*, < *'arafa*, know.]

—**compromise tariff**, the United States tariff act of March 2, 1833, advocated by Henry Clay, providing for a gradual reduction of duties till 1842, when they were not to exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem.—**McKinley t.**, the United States tariff of 1890: strongly protective.—**Morrill t.**, the United States tariff of 1861, which imposed heavy duties to defray the expenses of the war for the Union.—**revenue t.**, a tariff for revenue only rather than for the protection of industries.—**t. of abominations**, the United States tariff of 1828, which was the occasion of the Nullification movement: so called by its opponents.—**tar'iff-re-form"**, *n.* A reform of the tariff: applied in the United States to a movement away from the policy of protection.—**t.-ridden**, *a.* Burdened with a heavy tariff.—**Walker t.**, the United States tariff of 1846, framed in accordance with the views of Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury. It lowered the duties imposed by the tariff of 1842, and was followed by the still lower tariff of 1857.

—**tar'iff-a-bl**(**e**, *a.* Subjectable to a tariff.

tar'in, tar'in, *n.* [F.] A bird, the siskin.

tar'ing, tar'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common tern.

tar'la-tan, tär'la-tan, *n.* A fine, open, transparent muslin for women's wear: often of rather coarse quality. [Prob. < Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] **tar'le-tan**‡.

tarn[1], tärn, *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A small mountain lake.

> 'Tarn,' any small lake among mountains much above the level of the larger lakes, and fed, not (as they are) by one main stream, but by a number of petty rills trickling down the side of the surrounding hills. DE QUINCEY *Philosoph. Writers, Bentley* in vol. ii, note i, p. 130. [T. & F. '56.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Boggy land; a fen. [Cp. Ice. *tjarn.*]

tarn[2], *n.* Same as TERN[1].

tar'nal, tär'nal, *a.* & *adv.* [Dial. & Slang.] Eternal or infernal: a vulgar corruption bordering on the profane.

tar-nan'tion, tär-nā'shun, *a.* & *adv.* [Dial. & Slang.] A semiprofane epithet similar to *tarnal;* as, *tarnation* slow. [Cor. of DAMNATION.]

> The lungs of my soul begin to play, after having been all but asphyxiated with *tarnation* folly. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, letter clxxxii, p. 90. [S. '83.]

tar'nish, tär'nish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen or destroy the luster of in any way, as by soiling or by destroying the polish: said especially of slight chemical action of the atmosphere or gases contained in it.

> By *tarnishing*, or rusting metallic surfaces, their radiating power is increased.
> YOUMANS *Hand-Book of Household Science* ¶ 26, p. 29. [A. '57.]

2. Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; stain; disgrace; as, a *tarnished* garb; a *tarnished* name. **3.** To alter the natural color of the surface of (minerals), as by exposure, etc.

II. *i.* To lose luster; be dimmed; as, silver *tarnishes* in the presence of coal-gas; aluminum does not *tarnish* easily. [< OF. *ternissant*, ppr. of *ternir*, < *terne*, dim, < OHG. *tarni*, hidden.]

Synonyms: see DEFILE[1].

—**tar'nish-a-bl**(**e**, *a.*—**tar'nish-er**, *n.*

tar'nish, *n.* **1.** The state of being tarnished; loss of luster; hence, a blemish; spot; stain. **2.** *Mineral.* The thin film of color, different from that of a fracture, that forms on the exposed surface of a mineral, especially a metallic mineral, as columbite.

> A surface possesses the steel *tarnish*, when it presents the superficial blue color of tempered steel. DANA *Text-Book of Mineralogy* pt. i, § 2, div. 3, p. 160. [W. & S. '77.]

3†. An outer layer; a coating, as of varnish.

ta'ro[1], tä'rō, *C. E. W.*[2] (tē'ro, *W.*[1]), *n.* [Polynesian.] Any one of several tropical plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*), especially *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculenta*, or its edible corm-like rootstock. This taro, which is widely distributed, is used as a food-plant throughout the tropics, especially in the islands of the Pacific. It is closely allied to and in habit resembles the caladiums of ornamental cultivation, and is probably identical with one of them (*Caladium esculentum*). The root, naturally acrid, is made wholesome by heating or boiling, and is prepared for eating in various ways. The leaves and leafstalks are used for greens. Other species of *Colocasia* known as taro are *C. macrorhiza* and *C. Indica.* **ta'ra**‡.

The Taro (*Colocasia antiquorum* var. *esculenta*).

a, the spathe.

> Plenty of *taro* pudding; bunches of bananas, and young cocoa-nuts, had also been provided by the natives against our return.
> H. MELVILLE *Omoo* ch. 58, p. 277. [H. '68.]

ta-ro'[2], tä-rō', *C.* (tä'rō, *E. I.*), *n.* [It.] An Italian and Maltese coin. See COIN.

tar'ot, tar'et, *n.* A kind of playing-card, 78 to the pack, used in Italy as early as the 14th century; also, a game played with such cards. [< F. *tarots*, < It. *tarocchi*, tarot.] **tar'oc**‡.

A Tarot.

tar'pan, tär'pan, *n.* [Tatar.] A small feral horse of the steppes of Russia, dun-colored, with a short mane.

tar-pau'lin, tär-pâ'lin, *n.* **1.** A water-proof canvas for covering merchandise; originally, canvas impregnated with tar. **2.** A sailors' wide-brimmed painted, tarred, or oiled cloth storm-hat. **3.** [Colloq.] A sailor.

> 'What does this here blessed *tarpaulin* go an do,' said Mr. Peggotty, with his face one high noon of enjoyment, 'but he loses that there 'art of his to our little Em'ly.'
> DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 21, p. 156. [C. & H.]

[< TAR[1], *n.*, + *palling*, covering, < PALL, cover.] **pau'lin**‡; **tar-pau'**[or **-paw'**]**ling**‡.

Tar-pe'ian, tär-pi'an, *C.* (-i-an, *I.*), *a.* Designating a cliff (**Tarpeian rock**) upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state criminals were hurled, and at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried. Named from Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome, who, according to tradition, opened its gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their left arms, meaning their golden bracelets. As they entered, they threw their shields upon and crushed her.

> Now, from the *rock Tarpeian*, Could the wan burghers spy
> The line of blazing villages Red in the midnight sky.
> MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 16.

tar'pon, tär'pon, *n.* A silvery elopoid fish (*Megalops atlanticus*) of the West Indies and the Gulf coast of the United States, which attains a length of 6 feet and has very large scales (sometimes 3 inches across) and the last ray of the dorsal fin much elongated. It is noted for its gamy disposition and endurance. [Of Am. Ind. origin.] **tar'pum**‡.

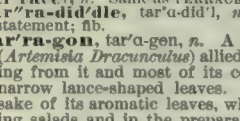

The Tarpon.

Tar'quin-ish, tär'cwin-ish, *a.* Resembling the Tarquins, kings of Rome; hence, proud; haughty.

tar'race†, *n.* Same as TERRACE.

tar"ra-did'dle, tar'a-did'l, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A false statement; fib.

tar'ra-gon, tar'a-gen, *n.* A European perennial plant (*Artemisia Dracunculus*) allied to wormwood, but differing from it and most of its congeners in its undivided narrow lance-shaped leaves. It is cultivated for the sake of its aromatic leaves, which are used for seasoning salads and in the preparation of tarragon vinegar. [< OF. *targon*, < Ar. *tarkhūn*, < Gr. *drakōn;* see DRAGON.]

Tar"ra-si'i-dæ, tar'a-sai'i-dī *or* -si'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Carboniferous family of crossopterygian fishes with axonosts and basecsts of median fins in simple regular series fewer than fin-rays. **Tar-ra'si-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Tarrasa*, town in Spain.]

—**tar"ra-si'id**, *n.*—**tar"ra-si'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

tar-rass', *n.* Same as TRASS. **tar-race'**‡.

tarre†, *vt.* To set on, as a dog; encourage; incite.

tar'rer†, *n.* Same as TERRIER[3].

tar'ri-ance, tar'i-ans, *n.* [Archaic.] A tarrying; delay.

tar'ri-er[1], tar'i-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tarries. **2**†. One who causes delay.

tar'ri-er[2], *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A terrier. **2.** [Slang.] A rough fellow; a tough.

tar'rock, tar'ėc, *n.* **1.** The young of the kittiwake.

In England the young and the old Kittiwakes are popularly regarded as being two distinct species. The former is known as the '*Tarrock*,' and the latter as the 'Kittiwake,' from the cry of this Gull when disturbed at its breeding-stations, as its three notes, uttered in quick succession, resemble this word.

BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY *Water Birds of N. Am.* vol. ii, p. 205. L. B. & CO. '84.]

2. The common tern. **3.** The guillemot. [< Eskimo *tatarrok*.]

tar'row, tar'ō, *ri.* [Scot.] **1.** To show reluctance or hesitation; delay; tarry. **2.** To feel loathing.

tar'ry[1], tar'i, *v.* [TAR'RIED; TAR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To wait for; await.

Tarry the Lord's leisure. Wait in obedience as a servant, in hope as an heir, in expectation as a believer.

SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XXXVII.* in vol. ii, p. 197. [F. & W. '92.]

2†. To delay; detain.

II. *i.* **1.** To put off going or coming; linger. **2.** To remain in the same place for a time; abide; stay.

Friends that in passing
Sometimes *tarry* o'ernight, and make us glad by their coming.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Elizabeth* div. 1, st. 7.

3. To wait for some person or thing; delay expectantly. [ME. *tarien* (< AS. *tergan*), vex, confused with *targen*, delay, < OF. *targer*, < L. *tardo*, < *tardus*, slow.]

Synonyms: see ABIDE[1].

tar'ry[2†], *v.* To stir up; irritate; incite.

tar'ry, tär'i, *a.* Covered with or caused by tar; like tar, or suggestive of its properties; as, a *tarry* bit of yarn.

—**tar'ry-breeks"**, *n.* [Scot.] A sailor.—**t. fingers** [Scot.], thieving fingers.

tar'ry[3], *n.* Sojourn; stay.

tar'ry-ing-i"ron, *n.* An iron clog attached to the foot; an impediment.

tar'sal, tär'sal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the tarsus or ankle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eye. [< Gr. *tarsos;* see TARSUS.]

—**tarsal cartilage**, a tarsus of the eye.

tar'sal, *n.* A tarsal bone; a tarsale.

tar-sa'le, tär-sē'li *or* -sā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] One of the bones of the primitive tarsus that articulates with a metatarsal bone; an os tarsale. [< Gr. *tarsos;* see TARSUS.]

tars-al'gi-a, tärs-al'ji-a *or* -gī'a, *n.* **1.** Pain, sometimes gouty, in the tarsus. **2.** A neuralgic affection of the foot, often with flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles, to which persons walking much, as policemen and soldiers, are subject. [< TARSUS + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

tarse[1], tärs, *n.* The tarsus. [< Gr. *tarsos;* see TARSUS.]

tarse[2†], *n.* A rich silk fabric; tartarin. **tars**†.

tars-ec'to-my, tärs-ec'to-mi, *n. Surg.* The removal by excision of one or more of the tarsal bones. [< TARSUS + Gr. *ektomē*, excision, < *ek*, out, + *temnō*, cut.]

tar'sel†, *n.* Same as TERCEL.

tarsi-, ⟨ Derived from Greek *tarsos* (see TARSUS): combining forms.—**Tar-si-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of lemuroideans with very long tarsi and orbits mostly separated from temporal fossæ; tarsiers.—**tar-si'id**, *n.* **tar'si-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**tar'si-ped.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the tarsus as in the tarsier. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tarsipedida*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tarsipedida*.—**Tar"si-ped'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian family of diprotodont marsupials with many very small molars and a very extensile slender tongue.—**Tar'si-pes**, *n.* (L. g.)—**tar"si-ped'id**, *n.*—**tar-sip'e-doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Tar"si-pe-di'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Tarsipedida* as a subfamily of *Phalangeridæ*.—**tar"si-ped'ine**, *a.* & *n.*—**tar"so-me'la**, *n. Anat.* The skeleton of the pelvic limbs of vertebrates.—**tar"so-met"a-tar'sal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus, as the *tarsometatarsal* ligaments. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus.—**tar"so-met"a-tar'sus**, *n. Ornith.* The so-called tarsus of birds, the bone reaching from the tibia to the toes, consisting of the combined proximal tarsal and metatarsal bones.—**tar"so-pha-lan'ge-al**, *a.* Attached to the tarsus and to one of the phalanges of the foot; as, the *tarsophalangeal* muscle.—**tar"so-phy'ma**, *n.* Tumor or swelling of the tarsus of the foot or of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelid.—**tar-sor'rha-phy**, *n.* The operation of narrowing the aperture between the eyelids by means of sutures.—**tar"so-tar'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to two separated portions of the tarsus; as, the *tarsotarsal* articulations.—**tar-sot'o-my**, *n.* A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot or the cartilages of the eyelid.

tar'sal, tär'sal *or* -sil, *n.* Plural of TARSUS.

tar'si-a, tär'si-a, *n.* [It.] An Italian mosaic of tinted and natural woods, inlaid to represent buildings and views, for decorative church ornamentation, wainscots, etc. Compare MARQUETRY; MOSAIC.

Wooden doors also, in the form of tarsia-work, decorative in design as in colour, are favourite fashions in the art of furnishing. J. B. ATKINSON *An Art. Tour* ch. 6, p. 166. [MACM. '78.]

—**in-tar'si-a**:: **tar"si-a-tu'ra**:.

tar'si-er, tär'si-ėr, *n.* A small arboreal and insectivorous East-Indian tarsioid lemuroid (*Tarsius spectrum*), having very large eyes and ears, a long tail tufted at the end, and the calcaneum and navicular bone of the foot much elongated. [F., < Gr. *tarsos;* see TARSUS.]

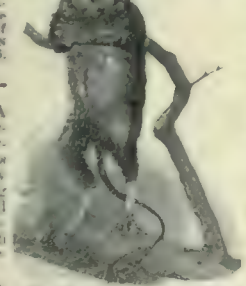

The Tarsier or Spectre. ½ [SI-I, *pl.*] A lemuroid of this genus, a tarsier. [< Gr. *tarsos;* see TARSUS.]

Tar'si-us, tär'si-us, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tarsiidæ*. **2.** [*t.*]

tar'sus, tär'sus, *n.* TAR'SI, tär'si *or* -sī, *pl.* **1.** The segment of the skeleton between the lower leg and the metatarsus; the ankle. It consists in man of seven bones—the astragalus, the calcaneum, the cuboides, the navicular, and the three cuneiform bones. See illus. under BONE. **2.** A plate of connective tissue found in the eyelid; a palpebral scute. **3.** *Ornith.* The tarsometatarsus of a bird; the shank; as, a scutellate, reticulate, or booted *tarsus*. See illus. under BIRD and CALIGULA. **4.** *Zool.* The terminal segment of a limb of an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean. In insects it consists of from one to five joints.

The frequency of the visits of bees is also sometimes shown by the manner in which the petals are scratched by their hooked *tarsi*.
DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* ch. 11, p. 425. [A. '77.]

[< Gr. *tarsos*, any flat surface, < *tersomai*, dry up.]

The Human Tarsus.

a, tarsus, *b*, metatarsus; *c*, phalanges; *d*, astragalus or talus; *e*, calcaneum; *f*, cuboid; *g*, scaphoid, or navicular; *h*, cuneiform bones.

tart†, *vt.* To cause to be tart or acid.

tart, tärt, *a.* **1.** Having a sharp, sour taste; acidulous; as, *tart* fruit. **2.** Figuratively, severe; cutting; as, a *tart* answer.

Why art thou so *tart*, my brother!
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 17, p. 152. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

[< AS. *teart*, < *teran*, tear.]

Synonyms: see ACID.

tart, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small piece of pastry with fruit filling and without top crust, as distinguished from a pie. **2.** [Eng.] A piece of pastry containing fruit or jam; a fruit pie; as, a gooseberry *tart*.

The *tart* is national with the English, as the pie is national with us. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 8, p. 307. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< F. *tarte*, < LL. *torta*, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.]

tar'tan, tär'tan, *a.* Striped or checkered in a manner similar to the Scottish tartans; made of tartan; as, a *tartan* plaid; a *tartan* scarf.

And soon he saw his love descend Wrapt in a *tartan* plaid.
Hermit of Warkworth in Percy's *Reliques* pt. iii, st. 39.

tar'tan[1], *n.* **1.** A fabric, properly of wool, having variegated lines or stripes at right angles forming a distinctive pattern, particularly that worn by Scottish Highlanders; a Scotch plaid: formerly the characteristic dress of the Highland clans, each having its particular pattern. **2.** The design or pattern of such a fabric; the set. **3.** A garment made of such material.

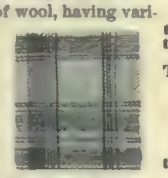

The Stuart Tartan. Scarlet, banded with dark-green, and striped with lines of yellow and dark red.

Caledonian clubs, . . . resplendent in their bonnets, kilts, *tartans*, and plumes, mingled together. W. S. WILSON in *Memorial Hist. of New York* vol. iv, ch. 7, p. 226. [N. Y. HIST. CO. '93.]

[< F. *tiretaine*, < Sp. *tiritaña*, thin woolen cloth, < *tiritar*, shake with cold.]

—**clan tartan**, the pattern of tartan adopted by a particular Highland clan.—**silk t.**, a silk dress-fabric woven in tartan-like plaid patterns.—**t. velvet**, short-napped velvet having a tartan pattern.

tar'tan[2], *n.* **1.** A Mediterranean vessel having one mast with a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit and foresail, also sometimes a squaresail. **2.** A variety of long covered carriage. [< F. *tartane*, < LL. *tarta*, < Ar. *taridah*, kind of small ship.] **tar'tane**†.

tar'tar, tär'tur, *vt.* To give tartar to as a medicine.

Tar'tar[1], *a.* & *n.* Same as TATAR: the usual spelling in ordinary literature, as opposed to ethnological and philological works.

tar'tar[2], *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Same as ARGOL. **2.** A yellowish incrustation that forms on the teeth, consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate. [< F. *tartre*, < LL. *tartarum*, < Ar. *durd*, dregs.]

—**tartar emetic**, a white crystalline potassium antimonious tartrate $KSbOC_4H_4O_6$, with a sweet, afterward disagreeable, metallic taste: in medicine, chiefly an emetic.

Tar'tar[3], *n.* Same as TARTARUS.

tar'tar-a"ted, *a.* Same as TARTRATED.

Tar-ta're-an, tär-tē'rē-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartarus; infernal; hellish; as, *Tartarean* torment. **Tar-ta'ri-an**‡.

tar-ta're-ous[1], tär-tē'rē-us, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of tartar; resembling tartar. **2.** *Bot.* Having a rough and crumbling surface, as the thallus of certain lichens.

—**tartareous moss**, a lichen (*Lecanora tartarea*): one of those from which cudbear is made.

Tar-ta're-ous[2], *a.* Same as TARTAREAN.

Tar-ta'ri-an, tär-tē'ri-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as TATARIAN.

tar-tar'ic[1], tär-tar'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tartar (argol).

—**tartaric acid.** **1.** Any one of five isomeric compounds $C_4H_6O_6$, that differ from each other in their optical properties: **dextrotartaric acid** (dextrorotatory), **levotartaric acid** (levorotatory), **paratartaric acid** (racemic acid), **mesotartaric acid** (optically inactive), and **metatartaric acid**. **2.** Specifically, the first-named of the series, a colorless crystalline compound contained largely in the vegetable kingdom either as a potassium or calcium salt, and usually prepared commercially from argol: extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

Tar-tar'ic[2], *a.* Same as TATARIC.

tar'ta-rin†, *n.* **1.** The hamadryas. **2.** The kingfisher.

tar'ta-rine[1†], *n.* **1.** A rich Oriental silk or brocade; cloth of Tars, tarse. **tar-ta'ri-um**†. **2.** A linen-and-wool lining-fabric. **tar'ta-ryn**†; **tar'te-rine**†.

tar'tar-ine[2†], *n.* Potash.

Tar'tar-ize[1], *vt.* See TATARIZE.

tar'tar-ize[2], tär'tur-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To impregnate or treat with tartar.

—**tartarized antimony**, same as TARTAR EMETIC.—**tar"tar-i-za'tion**, *n.* The forming or producing of tartar, as in the separation of argol (tartar) in wine-casks.

Tar'tar-ous[1], *a.* Same as TATAROUS.

tar'tar-ous[2], tär'tur-us, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing tartar.

tar'ta-rum, tär'ta-rum, *n.* [LL.] *Pharm.* Argol.

Tar'ta-rus, tär'ta-rus, *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** The fabled place of punishment in the lower world. (1) Originally, a dark abyss as far below Hades as earth is below heaven, in which Kronos and the Titans were confined; the prison of the gods who were driven from the supernal world, as Erebus was the prison of men. (2) Later, the abode where the wicked undergo eternal punishment; loosely, Hades. Compare HADES. **2.** The son of Æther and Ge (Gæa), personifying this place of punishment. [L., < Gr. *Tartaros*, Tartarus.] **Tar'ta-ric**†; **Tar'ta-ros**‡; **Tar'ta-ry**†.

tart'en, tärt'n, *vt.* To render tart or acid.

tart'ish, tärt'ish, *a.* Somewhat tart; subacid.

tart'let, tärt'let, *n.* [Colloq.] A small tart.

tart'ly, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart manner.

tart'ness, tärt'nes, *n.* The quality of being tart. (1) Acidity. (2) Sharpness of language.

Though they abominate all language purely bitter or sour, yet they can relish discourse having in it a pleasant *tartness*.
BARROW *Works, Sermon, Eph. v, 4* in vol. i, p. 132. [T. N. '45.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONY.

tartr-, ⟨ Derived from TARTAR[2]: combining forms: used

tartro-, ⟨ in chemistry to indicate the presence of tartaric acid and certain of its compounds.—**tar-tral'ic**, *a.* Derived from tartar; specifically applied to an acid in order to distinguish it from tartramic acid.—**tartralic acid**, a white amorphous compound ($C_8H_{10}O_{11}$) formed by melting tartaric acid and keeping it at a temperature of 170° C.—**ditartaric acid**‡; **isotartaric acid**‡.—**tar-tram'ate**, *n.* A salt of tartramic acid.—**tar-tram'ic**, *a.* Derived from tartaric acid: specifically used to distinguish it from tartralic acid.—**tartramic acid**, a compound ($C_4H_7NO_5$) known chiefly by its ammonium salts.—**tar-tram'id**, **tar-tram'ide**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_8N_2O_4$) made by passing dry ammonia gas into an alcoholic solution of tartaric ether.—**tar'tra-zin**, *n.* An orange-yellow dyestuff ($C_{16}H_{12}N_4O_{10}S_2Na_2$) made by synthesis, yielding yellow colors on fabrics.—**tar'tra-zine**‡.—**tar-trel'ic**, *a.* Derived from tartaric acid: used specifically to designate certain tartaric-acid derivatives.—**tartrelic acid**, a yellowish deliquescent amorphous compound ($C_4H_4O_5$) obtained by heating tartaric acid till it swells up.—**tar'tro-nate**, *n.* A salt of tartronic acid.—**tar-tron'ic**, *a.* Derived from tartaric acid and malonic acid.—**tartronic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4O_5$) produced variously, as by the spontaneous decomposition of dinitrotartaric acid.—**tar'tron-yl**, *n.* The radical ($C_4H_2O_2$) of tartaric acid and its compound tartrol.—**tar"tron-yl-u're-a**, *n.* Same as DIALURIC ACID.—**tar"tro-vin'ic**, *a.* Derived from tartaric acid and vinic or ethyl alcohol.—**tartrovinic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{10}O_8$) formed when absolute alcohol is boiled for some time with tartaric acid.

tar'trate, tär'trēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of tartaric acid.

tar'tra"ted, tär'trē"ted, *a. Chem.* Containing or combined with tartaric acid.

Tar-tufe', tär-tuf', *S.* (-tuf', *C. W.*; -tuf', *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* A person of pretended devoutness; a hypocrite: from Tartufe, a character in Molière's comedy of the same name. **Tar-tuffe'**‡.

—**Tar-tuf'ish**, **Tar-tuf'ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Hypocritical.—**Tar-tuf'ism**, **Tar-tuff'ism**, *n.* Hypocrisy.

ta-ru'ga, tä-rū'ga, *n.* [Sp.] A furciferine deer (*Cariacus antisiensis*) of western South America.

tarve, tärv, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A bend, turn, or curve, as in a road; figuratively, a new direction or order of affairs.

tar'weed", tär'wid', *n.* Any one of the various coarse, viscid, scented herbs of the genus *Madia*. See MADIA.

tar'whine, tär'hwain, *n.* [N. S. Wales.] A sparoid fish (*Sparus auratus*).

tas†, *vt.* To tassel.

tas†, *n.* A heap; pile. **tass**†.

tas'sar, *n.* Same as TUSSUR.

tas'cal†, *n.* [Scot.] A reward for information about cattle-thieves, the acceptance of which was considered treachery to the clan. **tas'cal-mon"ey**†.

tas'co, tas'cō, *n.* A fire-clay from which melting-pots are made. **tas'ko**‡.

tas"e-om'e-ter, tas'ē-em'ē-tėr, *n.* An apparatus for measuring strains in a structure by the tones emitted by a wire subjected to the same strain. It is inaccurate. [< Gr. *tasis*, extension (< *teinō*, stretch), + -METER.]

tash, tash, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Oriental silk fabric containing considerable gold or silver thread. **tass**‡.

ta-sim'e-ter, tə-sim'ē-tėr *or* tas'i-mi"tėr, *n. Physics.* An electrical apparatus for detecting changes in pressure by the resulting variations in the electrical conductivity of carbon, and so measuring changes, as in length, temperature, or moisture, that produce alteration of pressure: as adapted to very minute measurements, called **microtasimeter**. [< Gr. *tasis* (see TASEOMETER) + -METER.]

tas"i-met'ric, tas'i-met'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to tasimetry or the tasimeter.—**tasimetric surface**, a quadric surface the coefficients of whose equation are proportional to the components of a stress.

ta-sim'e-try, tə-sim'ē-tri, *n.* The measurement of pressures.

ta'sis, tā'sis *or* tg'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Surg.* Same as EXTENSION.

task, tąsk, *vt.* **1.** To fix a certain amount of labor for; assign a task to. **2.** To overtax with labor; burden.

They who *task* the intellect must pay the penalty with the body.
BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 18, p. 278. [H. '60.]

3. [Eng.] To test, as a timber or plank, by removing borings or strips from it. **4**†. To blame; tax. **5**†. To tax or assess. [< OF. *tascher*, < *tasque;* see TASK, *n.*]

task, *n.* **1.** A specific amount of labor imposed by authority or required by duty or necessity; a stint; specifically, a lesson to be learned at school.

Those that do teach young babes,
Do it with gentle means and easy *tasks*.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iv, sc. 2.

2. Any work voluntarily undertaken and imposed on oneself; a feat, deed, or labor to be accomplished.

It is one of the finest features in the character of Columbus, that he invariably acted under the conviction of being selected by God for the *task* which he at length accomplished.
TYTLER *Progress of Discovery* ch. 1, p. 13. [H. '39.]

3. An exhausting or vexatious employment; burdensome work; toil.

It is no *task* for suns To shine. BAILEY *Festus, Home* sc. 20.

4†. A tax; an assessment. [< OF. *tasce*, < LL. *taxa*, tax, < L. *taxo*, appraise, < *tango*, touch.]

Synonyms: business, drudgery, job, labor, lesson, stint, study, toil, work. See TOIL.

—**at task**†, reprimanded; chided.—**task'-work"**, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task; also, piece-work.—**to take** or **bring one to t.**, to charge one with a fault.

task'er, tąsk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who assigns a task. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A reaper. (2) A grain-thrasher. (3) A laborer who performs allotted work, sometimes with wages in kind. **3**†. One who assesses or regulates taxes.

task'ing, tąsk'ing, *n.* The act of one who tasks, or tasks collectively; labor.

Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's *tasking:*
'Tis heaven alone that is given away.
LOWELL *The Vision of Sir Launfal* prel. to pt. i, st. 4.

task'mas"ter, tąsk'mas"tėr, *n.* One whose office is to allot tasks to others; an overseer; figuratively, one who or that which loads with heavy burdens.

Slavery was a hard *taskmaster* to the government of this proud American Republic.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 301. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

task'-lord"†.—**task'mis"tress**, *n. fem.*

taskt, *pp.* Tasked. PHIL. Soc.

tas'let, tas'let, *n.* A piece of armor covering the thigh; a tasse. [For TASSET.]

Tas-ma'ni-an, tas-mā'ni-ən, *C. I. S. Wr.* (taz-, *E. W.*), *a.* Belonging, relating, or native to Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land).

Tas-ma'ni-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tasmania, either one of the present colonists or of the indigenous Polynesian race, now extinct.

—**Tasmanian cider-tree**, the swamp-gum. See SWAMP. —**T. devil**, see DEVIL. **T. wolf**, a wolf-like dasyurine marsupial; same as ZEBRA-WOLF.

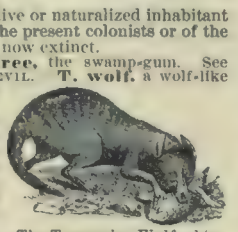

The Tasmanian Wolf. 1/27

tas'man-ite, tas'mən-āit, *C. I.* (taz'-, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* A resinous, reddish-brown, translucent hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{40}H_{62}O_2S$) found in certain laminated shales of Tasmania. **res-iniferous shale**‡.

tass[1], tas, *n.* [Prov. or Scot.] A drinking-cup, or what it contains; a small draft of liquor.
tass†; **tasse**†.

tass[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A haymow. **2**†. A heap. **tas**†.

tass[3], *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as TASH.

tass[4], *n.* Same as TOCUSSO.

tass[5], *n.* Same as TASSET.

tass[6]†, *n.* A tassel.

tas-sa'go, tas-sg'go, *n.* [S. Am.] Dried meat prepared in a manner similar to pemmican.

tas'sal, tas'əl, *n. Arch.* Same as TORSEL.

tas'sel, tas'l, *v.* [TAS'SELED or TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide or adorn with a tassel; form in a tassel or tassels.

> And there the fallen chief is laid,
> In *tasselled* garbs of skins arrayed.
> WHITTIER *Funeral Tree of the Sokokis* st. 16.

2. To deprive (Indian corn) of the tassel, to strengthen the plant.

II. *i.* To bear a tassel; put out tassels, as maize.

> His corn *tasselled* out and his potato patch was white with blossoms as soon as anybody's. MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Two Old Lovers* p. 29. [H. '87.]

tas'sel[1], *n.* **1.** A pendent ornament, for curtains, cushions, and the like, consisting of a tuft of loosely hanging threads or cords, as of silk or wool, often headed with a silk-covered button or mold. **2.** Something resembling a tassel, as the pendent head of some plants or flowers; specifically, the pyramidal inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn, consisting of staminate flowers only. See illus. under CORN.

> The long *tassels* of the graceful alders expand and droop, till they weep their yellow dust upon the water. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Water-Lilies* p. 276. [T. & F. '63.]

3. *Her.* A bearing representing such a tuft as was often put on state robes or armorial mantles. **4.** A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book to be placed between the leaves. **5**†. *Eccl.* A small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. [C.] [OF., clasp, < L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, ankle-bone.]

—**tas'sel-fish"**, *n.* [Queensland.] A threadfish of the genus *Polynemus*.—**t.-grass**, *n.* Sea-grass (*Ruppia maritima*).—**t.-stitch**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch in which are made open loops of the thread, afterward cut to form fringe.—**t.-worm**, *n.* See BOLL-WORM.

tas'sel[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as TUSSLE.

tas'sel[3], *n. Arch.* Same as TORSEL.

tas'sel[4]†, *n.* Same as TEAZEL.

tas'sel[5]†, *n.* Same as TERCEL.

tas'seled, *pp.* Tasseled. PHIL. Soc.

tas'seled, tas'ld, *a. Her.* Having a tassel pendent, as an ecclesiastic's hat or a cushion. **tas'selled**‡.

tas'sel-flow"er, tas'l-flou"ər, *n.* A hardy ornamental garden annual (*Cacalia coccinea* or *Emilia sagittata*) of the aster family, from the East Indies, with rayless heads of bright scarlet or orange flowers.

tas'set, tas'et, *n. Armor.* One of a series of overlapping metal plates pendent from the cuirass to protect the waist and the thighs. Compare TUILLE; CORSELET. [< F. *tassette*, dim. of OF. *tasse*, pouch, < Ar. *tās*, cup.]

tasce†; **tas'let**‡; **tass**‡; **tasse**‡; **tas-sette'**‡.

tas-sette'[2], tas-set', *n.* [F.] A small sharp-pointed infusible earthenware cone, used in threes to support plates, etc., in a kiln or muffle, in place of a stilt or triangle.

tas'sie, tas'i, *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-cup.

taste, tēst, *v.* [TA'STED; TA'STING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the flavor of by the sense of taste, as by taking into the mouth or touching with the tongue; recognize (the flavor of something); as, I *taste* salt in the orange ice; I do not *taste* any flavor of orange in this cake. **2.** To test, as by taking a little of into the mouth for the purpose of discovering the flavor, and often for the purpose of judging of the quality or character by the flavor perceived; as, if you will *taste* this jelly you will be sure it was not made of fruit. **3.** Specifically, to test the quality of for trade; as, his business is *tasting* teas. **4.** To take a little of, either as food or drink, into the mouth; as, he has not *tasted* animal food for several years; he has never *tasted* wine. **5.** To have a limited experience or knowledge of; use sparingly.

> Some books are to be *tasted*, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
> BACON *Works, Essays, Of Studies* in vol. i, p. 301. [H. G. B. '71.]

6. To have experience of, whether much or little; know by experiencing; as, in a long and eventful life he had *tasted* pain and pleasure. **7.** To enjoy as by tasting. **8.** To test, as timber, by boring or cutting into. **9.** [Rare.] To impart a relish to; give a flavor to. **10.** [Rare.] To have a relish for; like. **11.** [Poet.] To smell. **12**†. To prove or try by touching; touch; hence, to test in general. **13**†. To perceive or recognize intellectually; as, to *taste* a deceit or falsehood.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a small quantity in the mouth, so as to test the flavor; take a taste: generally with *of*. **2.** Figuratively, to have experience or enjoyment. **3.** To have a particular flavor when in the mouth; as, sugar *tastes* sweet; this milk *tastes* of garlic. **4**†. To examine by touching. [< OF. *taster*, < L. *taxo*, freq. of *tango*, touch.]

—**to taste blood**, to take human life.—**to t. the lips of**, to kiss.

—**ta'sta-bl,e**, *a.*

taste[1], *n.* **1.** The particular sensation excited when a soluble substance is brought into contact with certain parts of the mouth, particularly of the tongue; also, the quality or property of a body that is thus perceived; flavor; savor; as, a sweet, acid, bitter, or saline *taste*. **2.** That one of the five senses that gives such sensation. See SENSE, *n.*, 2.

> The circumvallate papillæ at the posterior part of the tongue, supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve, and the papillæ at the sides and tip of the tongue, supplied by the chorda tympani nerve, are the principal seats of the sense of taste, which is dependent on contact of a soluble substance with end-organs (the taste-buds). Sweet and acid substances are thought to be discriminated at the front part of the tongue, and bitter substances at the back. The sense of taste is intimately connected with the sense of smell, and much of the compound sensation produced by eating or drinking an aromatic substance, such as coffee, commonly thought of as simply taste, is due to smell.
>
> It is probable that every thing that affects the *taste*, is in some degree soluble in the saliva. THOMAS REID *Inquiry Into the Human Mind* ch. 3, p. 81. [T. C. 1785.]

3. A small quantity tasted, sipped, or eaten; a little bit given to test; a sample: often used figuratively. **4.** *Esthetics.* (1) The power or faculty of apprehending and appreciating the beautiful and sublime in nature and art: usually accompanied by a feeling of pleasure, regarded by sensationalists as the fundamental element or even as the whole of taste; the esthetic faculty, one of the subjects treated in the science of esthetics.

> By the objects of *taste*, I mean those qualities or attributes of things, which are by nature adapted to please a good taste. Mr. Addison, and Dr. Akenside after him, have reduced them to three, to wit, novelty, grandeur, and beauty. THOMAS REID *Intellectual Powers* essay viii, ch. 2, p. 433. [J. BA. '50.]
>
> The judgment of *taste* . . . simply expresses a felt harmony in the play of our own powers on occasion of a certain perception.
> BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 10, p. 266. [MACM. '92.]

(2) Nice perception and appreciation of artistic excellence, especially of the finer qualities of art in human productions and performances.

> Paul III. was a man of *taste*, who loved splendor and magnificence of life. H. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnètt, vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 262. [L. B. & CO. '66.]

5. Special fondness for a study or pursuit, often accompanied by a peculiar aptitude for it; inclination; bent; as, a *taste* for mathematics; a *taste* for music.

> Locke had no *taste* for fiction.
> LEIGH HUNT *Men, Women and Books* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [H. '47.]

6. Style or form with respect to what is appropriate or esthetically pleasing, or with respect to what is in accordance with the rules of propriety, etiquette, etc.; as, she dresses with poor *taste;* his remarks were not in good *taste*.

> Any mode of dress, not suited to the employment, the age, the season, or the means of the wearer, is in bad *taste*. CATHERINE E. BEECHER *Domestic Economy* ch. 8, p. 117. [H. '64.]

7. The act of tasting. **8**†. Smell; scent. **9**†. The act of examining or testing; experiment; experience. [< OF. *tast*, < *taster;* see TASTE, *v.*] **tast**†.

Synonyms: see RELISH[1]; SAVOR.

Compounds, etc.:—**good taste. 1.** Correct judgment or sense in regard to beauty or propriety. **2.** The quality of being conformed to the principles of beauty or propriety.—**out of t. 1.** Not conforming to rules of taste. **2.** Having no power to distinguish flavors.—**rules or principles of t.**, the principles, based upon the nature of beauty and of artistic construction, that should govern the exercise of taste in esthetic study, construction, and criticism.—**taste'-bud"**, *n.* One of the peculiar minute flask-like bodies found in the papillæ of the tongue, in the soft palate and associated structures, and believed to pertain to the sense of taste; a gustatory bud. **t.-bulb**‡; **t.-goblet**‡.—**t.-corpuscle**, *n.* One of the gustatory cells.—**to one's t.**, suiting one's fancy.

taste[2], *n.* A thin and narrow tape or ribbon.

ta'sted, tē'stəd, *a.* Having a taste or flavor: generally in composition or adverbially qualified.

taste'ful, tēst'ful, *a.* **1.** Conforming to the principles of taste; displaying beauty, harmony, or other excellence; as, *tasteful* decorations.

> Ghiberti's . . . work is *tasteful* in the highest sense; the most sublime which artistic workmanship could produce. H. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnètt, vol. i, ch. 1, p. 34. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

2. Able to appreciate and enjoy beauty, grace, order, or the like; possessing good taste; as, a *tasteful* person. **3.** [Archaic.] Savory; tasty.

Synonyms: see DAINTY.

—**taste'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

taste'less, tēst'les, *a.* **1.** Having no distinctive flavor; insipid; figuratively, lacking interest and spirit; vapid; dull; as, *tasteless* fruit; *tasteless* amusements.

> Fried shark was very good, . . . but the festive echinoderm was rather *tasteless* and delusive.
> W. T. HORNADAY *Two Years in the Jungle* ch. 1, p. 7. [S. '86.]

2. Having lost the sense of taste. **3.** Devoid of esthetic taste; as, a *tasteless* dress.

—**taste'less-ly**, *adv.*—**taste'less-ness**, *n.*

ta'ster, tē'stər, *n.* **1.** One who tastes. (1) One whose business it is to test the quality of liquors, teas, etc., by tasting; figuratively, any one whose business it is to examine into the qualities of an article.

> I with brevity demanded back my poor MS. from Murray, received it with some apologetic palaver (inclosing an opinion from his *taster* . . .) and much hope, etc.
> CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 248. [S. '81.]

(2) Formerly, a servant required to taste his master's food and drink before serving. **2.** A device to assist in testing or sampling. (1) A fluted implement by which a sample of material, as butter or cheese, may be withdrawn from the interior of a mass. (2) A pipette. (3) A flat circular vessel of bright metal, holding about an ounce, and usually with a corrugated bottom to reflect light, for inspecting samples of wine. **3.** *Zoöph.* A modified siphonophore person without a mouth.

tas'to, tās'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A key of a pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument. **2.** The touch of such an instrument.—**tasto solo**, one key alone: a direction to play simply the bass notes without accompanying chords in the right hand.

ta'sty, tē'sti, *a.* **1.** Having a fine taste or flavor; savory; as, *tasty* food. **2.** [Colloq.] Tasteful: an illiterate use. —**ta'sti-ly**, *adv.* [Colloq.]

tat[1], tat, *v.* [TAT'TED; TAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by hand, as an edging, with a shuttle, by knotting and looping thread. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To entangle.

II. *i.* To make tatting. [< Icc. *tæta*, pick, < *tæta*, strands.] **tatt**‡.

tat[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To touch gently. [For TAP[2], *v.*]

tat[3], *vi.* [Cant, Eng.] To gather rags.

tat, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] That.

tat[1], *n.* [Hind.] East-Indian matting, bagging, or other coarse fabric, especially gunny-cloth.

tat[2], *n.* [Cant, Eng.] A rag; tatter.

tat[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dad; father: a childish word.

tat[4], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native-bred pony. **tat'tu**‡.

> The shameless blackguard . . . mounted his *tat*, and rode off to his bungalo. ARCH. FORBES in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* June, '91, p. 644.

tat[5], *n.* A tap or blow: obsolete except in the phrase *tit for tat*, and then not used with knowledge of its original meaning. See TIT[2].

ta'ta, tä'tä, *n.* [W. Afr.] The residence of the chief of a village or a district.

ta'-ta', tä'-tä', *interj.* **1.** [Colloq.] Good-by; farewell: a child's expression used playfully or familiarly by adults.

> Half a block away he stopped, turned round, and seeing March still standing where he had left him, he called back, joyously, . . . 'Ta-ta.'
> HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* p. 4. [H. '90.]

2. Thank you: an infantile expression.

Ta'tar, Tar'tar, } tä'tär, tär'tär, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tatars or Tartars, their language, religion, or history; Tatarian. Compare TURKIC; MONGOLO-TATAR.

Ta'tar, Tar'tar, } *n.* **1.** A member of the Tatar or Turkic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, embracing the Turks, Cossacks, and Kirghis Tatars; also, the dialects spoken by these peoples; Turkic. Their habitat is Chinese Tatary, and since 1644 a Tatar dynasty (called *Manchu*) has ruled China.

> Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called '*Tartar*' race is properly *Tatar*, and they are now endeavouring to restore this, its correct orthography. . . . When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe, the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror: 'Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus!' W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. ii, p. 38. [S. '67.]

2. One of the Moguls of the 13th century who, under Temujin, or Jenghiz Khan (1206–'27), ravaged Europe and Asia. See MOGUL; HORDE. **3.** One of the descendants of these medieval Mongols, Turks, Moguls, and Russianized Tatars now dwelling in Europe or Asia. **4.** [T- or t-] A person of intractable or savage temper: in this sense always *Tartar*.

> There is no disputing the fact that Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, was a *tartar*. . . . She tried the temper of the sage in every way.
> STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. iii, p. 116. [O. & CO. '77.]

[TARTAR < F. *Tartare*, < LL. *Tartarus*, < Per. *Tātar*, Tatar, > TATAR.]

—**to catch a Tartar** [Colloq.], to attack a person who is more than one's match.

Ta-ta'ri-an, Tar-ta'ri-an, } tā-tē'ri-ən, tär-. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars. **Ta-tar'ic**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Tatar. **2.** A variety of cherry.

—**Tatarian or Tatar bread**, the large fleshy and edible root of a European perennial herb (*Crambe Tartarica*), or the plant itself. See CRAMBE.—**T. buckwheat**, Indian buckwheat. See FAGOPYRUM.—**T. lamb**, same as BAROMETZ.

Ta'tar-ize, Tar'tar-ize, tä'tär-aiz, tär'-, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To imbue with Tatar blood or customs.

Ta'tar-ous, Tar'tar-ous, } tä'tär-us, tär'-, *a.* Of or like a Tatar; irascible.

ta-tau'pa, tä-tō'pa, *n.* [Braz.] A tinamoid bird (*Crypturus tataupa*) of Paraguay and Argentina, noted for its singing ability.

tatch†, *n.* **1.** A blemish; spot. **2.** A trick. **tatche**†.

tate, tēt, *n.* [Scot.] A wisp or lock, as of hay or hair. **tait**‡.

ta'ter, tē'tər, *n.* [Dial. or Vulgar.] A potato.

tath, tath, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To manure by pasturing cattle or sheep; as, to *tath* a field.

tath, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The manure left on land by grazing stock; also, luxuriant grass about such manure.

Ta"tha-gā'ta, tä"tə-gä'tə, *n.* [Sans.] He who has gone in the manner of his predecessors: an honorary title given to the Buddhas.

Ta'ti-an-ist, tē'shi-ən-ist, *n.* A member of a Gnostic and Encratite sect founded by Tatian about A. D. 170.

tat'l, tat'ld. Tattle, tattled. PHIL. Soc.

ta-too', ta-tu', *vt.* Same as TATTOO.

tat'ou, tat'ü, *C. E.* (tə-tü', *W.*), *n.* An armadillo; especially, a priodontine, the giant armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*) of the forests of Brazil, about 3 feet long exclusive of the tail, which is 20 inches, having powerful falcate fore claws for burrowing, and preying mostly on termites and other insects, though said to uproot dead bodies from graves and devour the flesh. [F., < S. Am. *tatu*.]—**tat'ou-pe"ba**, *n.* [S. Am.] The peba.

tat'ou-ay, tat'u-ē, *n.* [S. Am.] A xenurine armadillo, especially *Xenurus unicinctus*, of Surinam, Brazil, and Paraguay, with 12 or 13 movable bands to the carapace. See illus. under XENURINE.

tat'ta, *n.* Same as TATTY, *n.*

tat'ter[1], tat'ər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To rend or tear into tatters: usually in the past participle. See TATTERED.

> Spill her! kill her! tear and *tatter* her!
> HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Accident* st. 14.

II. *i.* To become ragged.

tat'ter[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To move or work actively.

tat'ter[1], *n.* A torn and hanging shred; rag; in the plural, ragged clothing. [< Icc. *tötturr*, rags.] **tot'ter**†.

> It was gentility in *tatters*.
> HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* ch. 8, p. 77. [O. & CO. '75.]

tat'ter[2], *n.* One who makes tatting.

tat'terd, *pp.* Tattered. PHIL. Soc.

tat"ter-de-mal'ion, tat'ər-dē-mal'yun, *W. Wr.*, *or* -mēl'yun, *S.* (-mē'liən, *C.*; -li-un, *E.*) (XIII), *n.* A ragged fellow. [< TATTER[1], *n.*, + OF. *desmaillier*, unlink, < *des-*, DIS-, + *maille*, mesh, < L. *macula*, mesh.]

> 'The rebel army,' wrote a British officer, . . . 'are in so wretched condition as to clothing and accoutrements, that I believe no nation ever saw such a set of *tatterdemalions*.' LOSSING *American Revolution* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 321. [VIRTUE & YORSTON.]

tat'tered, tat'ərd, *pa.* **1.** Torn into tatters or shreds.

> She saw the *tattered* banners falling About the broken staffs.
> R. W. GILDER *Decoration Day* st. 1.

2. Clothed in rags; ragged; as, *tattered* beggars. **3.** Figuratively, dilapidated; showing chinks or gaps.

Tat'ter-sall's, tat'ər-sôlz, *n.* A market for the sale and exchange of horses: so called from Richard Tattersall (1724–'95), who established such a market in London.

tat'ter-wal"lop, tat'ĕr-wel'ŏp, *n.* [Scot.] Fluttering rags; tatters.

tat'ter-y, tat'ĕr-i, *a.* Abounding with tatters; tattered.

tat'ting[1], tat'ing, *n.* **1.** A lace-like knotted thread-work or trimming made by hand with a shuttle. **2.** The art or process of making such work or trimming.
—**tat'ting-shut"tle,** *n.* Same as SHUTTLE, 3.

tat'ting[2], *n.* Same as TATTY.

tat'tle, tat'l, *v.* [TAT'TLED; TAT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To tell in idle, foolish talk; publish indiscreetly; blab.

II. *i.* **1.** To tell tales; gossip. **2.** To talk idly; prate; chatter. [< LG. *tatelu,* tattle; cp. D. *tateren,* stammer.]
—**tat'tle-tale",** *n.* [Colloq.] A telltale.

tat'tle, *n.* **1.** Blabbing talk or gossip; idle, trifling talk; prate.

The man who reads the daily paper may despise the '*tattle*' of the town, but he devours the *tattle* of the reporter who gets his livelihood by gossip. E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 18, p. 133. [S. '78.]

2. Prattling speech, as of children. **tat'tle-ment‡** [Rare]; **tat'ler-y‡.**

tat'tler, tat'lĕr, *n.* **1.** One who tattles or gossips; a talebearer; an idle talker. **tat'ler†.**

The pedler was inquisitive, and something of a *tattler*, always itching to hear the news, and anxious to tell it again. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Mr. Higginbotham* in vol. i, p. 128. [T. & F. '57.]

2. A sandpiper of *Totanus* or a related genus, having the bill stiff and acute; telltale. **The greater tattler** (*T. melanoleucus*), the yellowlegs or **smaller t.** (*T. flavipes*), and the **solitary t.** (*T. solitarius*) are North-American species. See illus. under YELLOWLEGS.

tat'tling, tat'ling, *pa.* Prone to tattle or tell tales; fond of idle talk.—**tat'tling-ly,** *adv.*

tat'to, tăt'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The touch.

tat-too'[1], tat-tō', *vt.* To prick and mark (the skin) in patterns with indelible pigments: practised by the brown and yellow races and by sailors and others in Caucasian countries: sometimes instead of branding.

On her chin, forehead, and upper lip, were small dots *tattooed* in blue in a sort of trefoil pattern. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 118. [BEN. & SON '78.]

[< Tahitian *tatu,* < *ta,* mark.]

—**tat-too'age,** *n.* The act of tattooing, or a design produced by tattooing. **tat-too'er,** *n.* One who tattoos or makes a business of tattooing.

tat-too'[2], *ri.* To sound a tattoo, or make a similar noise.

tat-too'[1], *n.* A pattern, picture, or the like tattooed.

Anchors and hearts in shadowy *tattoo.*
AUSTIN DOBSON *A Tale of Polypheme* st. 7.

tat-too'[2], *n.* **1.** A continuous beating or drumming; especially, in military or naval usage, a beating of the drum or sounding of the bugle as a signal to repair to quarters in garrison or on shipboard, or to the tents in camp: usually about 9 P. M.

He knocked at another door, using for the purpose the thick end of his shillelagh, with which he beat a rousing *tattoo.*
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 2, p. 10. [H. '75.]

2. The time at which such drum-beat or signal occurs. [< D. *taptoe,* 'the tap is closed,' < *tap,* tap, + *toe,* to.]

tat-too'[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as TAT[4]

tat-too'ing[1], *n.* **1.** The practise, process, or result of marking the skin by pricking in pigments.

Tattooing of a New-Zealander. Compare plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 36.

The Burons . . . practised *tattooing,* sometimes covering the whole body with indelible devices. F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 33. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

2. A design or pattern so produced.
—**tat-too'ing-ma"chine,** *n.* An instrument consisting of several needles set in cork or other material, for use in tattooing the skin. —**t. of the cornea,** an operation for remedying the deformity of white opacity of the cornea by pricking India ink into the substance of the cornea.

tat-too'ing[2], *n.* The sounding of the tattoo; also, a drumming with the fingers.

tat'ty, tat'i, *a.* [Scot.] Same as TATTED.

tat'ty, *n.* [TAT'TIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] An East-Indian matting made of the fragrant cuscus-grass: usually hung in doorways, window-openings, and verandas, and kept wet so as to cool and perfume the air when the dry wind blows. **tat'ta; tat'tie‡; tat'ting‡.**

tat'u, *n.* S. Am.] Same as TATOU.

Tat"u-si'i-dæ, tat'ū-si-i'dē *or* -ū-sī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of loricate edentates or armadillos having the anterior and posterior portions of the carapace well defined and separated by several median rings, and fore toes nearly symmetrically developed: including the pelu. **Ta-tu'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< F. *tatusie,* < *tatou;* see TATOU.]—**tat"u-si'id, ta-tu'si-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Tat"u-si-i'næ, tat'ū-si-i'nē *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of armadillos, especially the *Tatusiidæ* as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ.* —**ta-tu'si-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

tau, tou, *n.* **1.** (*t*) The nineteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (T, τ): equivalent to English *t.* (2) Same as TAV. **2.** A sacred instrument shaped like a Greek T, used by the Egyptians. **3.** *Her.* A tau cross. **4.** The American toadfish: so named from the form of the ridges it bears on the hinder part of the head. [< Gr. *tau,* the Greek letter T, < Phen. *tāv.*]

Phrases, etc.: —**tau bone,** a T-shaped bone, as the interclavicle of a monotreme. **T bone:. tau cross,** a cross in the form of a T, St. Anthony's cross. **T cross:.** —**tau crucifix,** a crucifix in the shape of a tau cross. —**tau staff,** a staff with a crosspiece at the top, like a crutch. —**tau'-topped",** *a.* Having a handle in the form of a tau cross; as, a *tau-topped* staff.

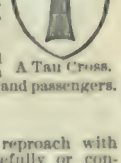

A Tau Cross.

tauch, touh, *n.* [Scot.] Tallow.

tau'ga, tô'gä, *n.* [Ind.] A two-wheeled conveyance drawn by two horses: used in the hills of India for the conveyance of mails and passengers.

taught, tôt, *imp.* & *pp.* of TEACH, *v.*

taught†, *a.* Same as TAUT.

tauld, töld Scot., *imp.* & *pp.* of TELL, *v.*

taunt, tônt *or* tônt (TAHD, *vt.* **1.** To reproach with severe or insulting words; remind spitefully or contemptuously of one's doings or condition; upbraid. **2**†. To denounce with contempt or scorn; censure as being wrong or wicked. **3**†. To tease in any way. [< OF. *tanter,* F. *tenter,* < L. *tento* or *tempto;* see TEMPT.]

Synonyms: see BANTER; MOCK; RIDICULE.
—**taunt'er,** *n.*—**taunt'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**taunt'ress,** *n. fem.*

taunt, *a.* *Naut.* Unusually tall. [Short for ATAUNT.]

taunt, *n.* A bitterly sarcastic speech or remark; insulting reproach; also, a butt of contemptuous reproach.

Shouts of 'Traitor!' traitor!' followed him [Becket] as he retired. The Primate turned hercely. . . . 'Were I a knight,' he retorted, 'my sword should answer that foul *taunt.*'
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 2, § 8, p. 135. [H. '75.]

taun'ton, tôn'tŭn, *n.* A special broadcloth of a weight fixed by law. [< *Taunton,* in England.]

Taun'ton tur'key, tôn'tŭn tûr'kē. [Slang.] The alewife: caught in great abundance near Taunton, Mass.

taupe, tōp, *n.* A mole. [F., < L. *talpa,* mole.] **talpe†.**

tau'pie, tô'pi, *n.* [Scot.] A foolish, thoughtless young woman. **taw'pie‡.**

Taur†, *n.* Same as TAURUS, 2.

taure, tôr, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A coiffure of head-dress of curls massed on the brow, like the crest of a bull. [F., heifer, < L. *taurus;* see TAURUS.]

Tau'ri-a, tô'ri-ą, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* The festival of Poseidon at Ephesus: because the ministrants bore the names of *tauroi* (bulls). [< L. *taurus;* see TAURUS.]

Tau'ri-an[1], tô'ri-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Taurus, a mountain range of Asia Minor.

tau'ri-an[2], *a.* [Rare.] Taurine.

Tau'ric, tô'ric, *a.* In ancient legend, relating to the Tauri or to their country, the modern Crimea.
—**Tauric Chersonese** (*Anc. Geol.*), the peninsula of the Crimea, which juts out into the Black Sea: formerly celebrated for its production of corn.

tau"ri-cor'nous†, *a.* Having horns like a bull.

Tau'rid, tô'rid, *a.* *Astron.* One of a group of meteors appearing about Nov. 20, and having their radiant in the constellation Taurus.

tau"ri-dor', *n.* Same as TOREADOR.

tau'ri-form, tô'ri-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a bull or the horns of a bull.

Dionysus . . . first appeared to the Greeks as a *tauriform* sun-god appeased by human victims. J. W. DONALDSON *Theatre of the Greeks* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 16. [BELL '73.]

2. *Astron.* Relating to the constellation or sign Taurus, or having the form of its symbol. [< L. *tauriformis,* < *taurus* (see TAURUS) + *forma,* form.]

tau'rin, tô'rin, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_2H_7NSO_3$) contained in the bile and muscles of various animals: also derived synthetically. Chemically it is an amido-isethionic acid. [< L. *taurus;* see TAURUS.] **tau'rine‡.**

tau'rine, tô'rin *or* -rain (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a bull; bovine: used also figuratively.

But when some matador, more daring than his fellows, forces upon the *taurine* mind that he means actually to insult him, then that bull goes for the matador.
W. T. STEAD in *Review of Reviews* Nov., '91, p. 392.

2. Of, pertaining to, or designating the group of bovine ruminants that includes the domesticated ox (*Bos taurus*) and the zebu (*B. indicus*). **3.** *Astron.* Connected with the sign Taurus; occurring during the time when the sun is in Taurus. [< L. *taurinus,* < *taurus;* see TAURUS.]

tau'ri-scite, tô'ri-sīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, hydrous ferrous sulfate ($H_{14}FeSO_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *Taurisci,* an Alpine tribe in what is now the Canton Uri, Swit., where it is found.]

tauro-. Derived from Greek *taurus,* bull; a combining form. —**tau"ro-bo'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The sacrifice of a bull according to the rites of Mithras; the initiation of a neophyte into the cult of Mithras by baptism in the blood of a bull. **2.** *Art.* The representation, as in sculpture, of the sacrifice of a bull to Mithras.—**tau"ro-cho'late,** *n.* A salt of taurocholic acid. **cho'le-ate‡.**—**tau"ro-chol'ic,** *a.* Derived from the bile of the ox.—**taurocholic acid,** a bitter crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$) contained in the bile of animals. **cholei'c acid‡; sulfocholeic acid‡.**—**tau'ro-col, tau"ro-col'la,** *n.* Glue made from the fleshings of a bull's hide.—**tau'ro-ma'chi-an.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bull-fighting. **tau"ro-mach'ic. II.** *n.* A bull-fighter.—**tau-rom'a-chy,** *n.* Bull-fighting; also, a bull-fight. **tau"ro-ma'chi-a‡.**—**tau"ro-mor'phous,** *a.* Bull-shaped.

Tau'rus, tô'rus, *n.* *Astron.* **1.** A constellation, the Bull, containing Aldebaran and the Pleiades. See CONSTELLATION, 17. **2.** The second sign of the zodiac (symbol ♉), from 30° to 60° in longitude, which the sun enters April 20. [L., < Gr. *taurus,* bull.] **Taur†.**

taur-yl'ic, tôr-il'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the phenylic acid contained in the urine of oxen. [< TAURIN + -YL.]—**tauryl'ic acid,** a colorless corrosive oily compound ($C_7H_8O_2$) contained in human urine, also in that of certain animals.

taut, tôt, *a.* *Naut.* **1.** Hard-drawn; stretched tight; tense; as, a *taut* rope.

I looked aloft and saw the sails *taut* with a stiff breeze.
G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* ch. 5, p. 189. [H. '92.]

2. In proper shape or good condition; ready; tidy.

In the *tautest* schooner that ever swam
He rides at anchor in Annisquam.
WHITTIER *The Sisters* st. 12.

[For TIGHT, *a.*] **taught†; togh†.**

Synonyms: see STANCH.
—**taut hand** (*Naut.*), an officer who insists on strict obedience; a disciplinarian; martinet.
—**taut'ly,** *adv.*—**taut'ness,** *n.*

tau-tang', *n.* Same as TAUTOG.

taut'ed, tô'ted, *a.* [Scot.] Tangled; tousled; matted: said of wool or hair. **tat'ty‡; tan'tie‡; taw'tie‡.**

tau"te-gor'ic-al, tô"te-gor'i-kal, *a.* [Rare.] Saying the same thing in the same style of thought but in other words: opposed to *allegorical.* [< *taut-* in TAUTO- + Gr. *agoreuō,* speak, < *agorā,* assembly, < *ageirō,* gather together.]

taut'en, tôt'n, *v.* *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To make taut; tighten; hence, to make spruce and neat.

The stewards were employed in *tautening* up things which had been allowed to get rather slack.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 9, p. 226. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

II. *i.* To become taut.

tau'tie-bo"gle, tô'ti-bō"gl, *n.* [Scot.] A scarecrow.

tauto-. Derived from Greek *tauto* (for *to auto; to,* neut. s. of *ho,* the; *auto,* neut. s. of *autos,* same): a combining form. —**tau'to-bar"yd,** *n.* *Math.* The curve on which a body sliding under the force of gravity will exert a constant pressure. —**tau'to-chrone,** *n.* A curve on which a body sliding from a state of rest under the action of a given force will reach the lowest point in the same time, from whatever point it may be started. If the force is gravity, the curve is a cycloid. —**tau-toch'ro-nism,** *n.* The character of being tautochronous. —**tau-toch'ro-nous,** *a.* Being or resembling a tautochrone; isochronous. —**tau"to-mer'ic,** *a.* Having the property of tautomerism. —**tau-tom'er-ism,** *n.* A variety of metamerism in which certain compounds capable of assuming various conditions are regarded as forming that which is the more stable. —**tau"to-ou'si-ous,** *a.* *Theol.* [Rare.] Being absolutely the same in nature or essence. **tau"to-ou'si-an‡; tau-tou'si-an‡; tau-tou'si-ous‡.**—**tau'to-pho"ny,** *C.* (**tau-toph'o-ny,** *W.*), *n.* Repetition of the same sound.—**tau"to-phon'ic-al,** *a.*—**tau-top'o-dy,** *n.* *Anc. Pros.* A double foot made by the repetition of a simple foot.—**tau"to-pod'ic,** *a.*—**tau"to-zo'nal,** *W.* (**tau'to-zo-nal,** *C.*), *a.* *Crystal.* Having a series of planes belonging to one zone and whose intersections are parallel.—**tau"to-zo-nal'i-ty,** *n.*

tau-tog', tô-tŏg', *C. I. W. Wr.* (tô'teg, *E.*), *n.* A labroid food-fish, the blackfish (*Tautoga* or *Hautula onitis*), blackish irregularly barred with greenish, and common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. [Am. Ind., pl. of *taut,* a kind of fish.] **tau-taug'‡; te-taug'‡.**

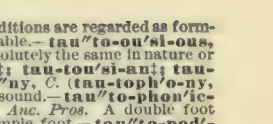

The Tautog. 1/16

tau"to-log'ic, (tô"to-
tau"to-log'ic-al, (loj'ic, -ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to tautology; repetitious. **tau-tol'o-gous‡.**—**tau-tol'o-gy,** *n.*

tau-tol'o-gize, tô-tel'o-jiz, *vi.* To repeat needlessly the same idea in different words. **tau-tol'o-gise‡.**
—**tau-tol'o-gist, tau-tol'o-gi"zer,** *n.*

tau-tol'o-gy, tô-tel'o-ji, *n.* *Rhet.* That form of pleonasm in which the same word or idea is unnecessarily repeated; unnecessary repetition, whether in word or sense; useless iteration. Compare PLEONASM; PROLIXITY; REDUNDANCY; VERBOSITY. **tau-tol'o-gism‡.**

This is the substance of the sentence, amplified by repetitions and exasperating *tautology* into thirty or forty pages.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 359. [H. '74.]

Tautology is the repetition of the same sense in different words. It generally betokens either carelessness or poverty of thought. J. F. GENUNG *Practical Rhetoric* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 165. [G. & CO. '91.]

[< L. *tautologia,* < Gr. *tautologia,* < *tautologos,* tautologous, < *tauto* (see TAUTO-) + *legō,* speak.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

tau'-topped", See TAU.

tav, tăv, *n.* [Heb.] The 22d letter in the Hebrew alphabet; *t* or *th;* numerical value, 400. See ALPHABET. **tau‡.**

tav'a-lure, tav'ą-lûr, *n.* *Her.* An ermine spot. See ERMINE; FUR, *n.* [< F. *tavelure,* < *taveler,* speckle.]

tav'ern, tav'ĕrn, *n.* A public house where travelers and other guests are entertained for pay; also, a house licensed to retail liquors.

I never knew any good come to a man who went to a *tavern.* Nice companions he picks up there!
DOUGLAS JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* lect. ii, p. 6. [S. & W. '73.]

[< F. *taverne,* < L. *taberna,* hut, akin to *tabula,* table.]
—**tav'ern-bush",** *n.* Same as BUSH[1], 3.—**t.-haunter,** *n.* One who frequents taverns. **t.-tracer†.**—**t.-hunting†,** *n.* Habitual resorting to taverns.—**t.-keeper,** *n.* A keeper of a tavern.—**t.-man†,** *n.* **1.** A tavern-keeper. **2.** A tippler.
—**tav'ern-er,** *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A tavern-keeper.—**tav'ern-ing†,** *n.* Repairing to taverns; also, a festive gathering at a tavern.

tav'ern-to"ken, tav'ĕrn-tō'kn, *n.* A token issued by a tavern-keeper in order to provide small change.
—**to swallow a tavern-token†,** to get drunk.

ta'vers, tā'vĕrz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Tatters. **tai'vers‡.**

ta'vert, tā'vĕrt, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Void of sense or reason; stupid. **2.** Intoxicated. **tai'vert‡.**

tav'es-tock[1], *n.* A broadcloth of the time of Edward VI.

tav'is-tock-ite, tav'is-tec-cit, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, white, hydrous calcium-aluminum phosphate ($H_6Ca_2Al_2P_2O_{14}$) found usually in minute acicular crystals. [< *Tavistock,* Devon, Eng.]

taw, tô, *vt.* **1.** To convert into leather, as skins or hides, by some process other than soaking in tan-liquor, especially by using a solution of alum and salt (producing alum leather or white leather), or by treatment with fats and oils (producing oil leather): processes used principally for skins, as distinguished from hides. Compare TAN[1], *v.* **2**†. To flog; beat. **3**†. To torture; vex. **4**†. To toughen; harden. **5**†. To dress or prepare, as any raw material. [< AS. *tawian,* prepare.]

taw[1], *n.* A game at marbles; also, the line from which marble-players shoot; by extension, a marble.

There's one at hoop; And four at fives! and five who stoop
The marble *taw* to speed!
HOOD *On Clapham Academy* st. 14.

—**to come to taw** [Colloq., U. S.], to come to the exact line or position assigned; come to the scratch.

taw[2†], *n.* Tackle.

taw[3†], *n.* Tow. **tawe†.**

ta'wa, tä'wą, *n.* A tall evergreen tree (*Beilschmiedia* or *Nesodaphne Tawa*) of New Zealand, closely allied to the tanaire. Its timber is used for dairy-ware.

taw'dered†, *a.* Attired tawdrily. **taw'dried†.**

taw'drums†, *n. pl.* Tawdries.

taw'dry, tô'dri, *a.* Showy but without elegance or freshness; excessively and tastelessly ornamented; gaudy.

Tawdry, an epithet applied once to lace or other finery bought at the fair of St. Awdrey or St. Etheldreda, has run through the same course: it at one time conveyed no suggestion of mean finery or shabby splendor as it now does.
TRENCH *Words* lect. iii, p. 80. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

[Cor. of St. *Audrey* (< AS. *Æthelthrȳth*), at whose fair tawdry things were sold.]—**tawdry lace†,** a braid, ribbon, or similar ornament for country girls.
—**taw'dri-ly,** *adv.*—**taw'dri-ness,** *n.*

taw'dry, *n.* [TAW'DRIES, *pl.*] A bit of cheap finery.

taw'er, tô'ĕr, *n.* One who taws or makes alum leather.

taw'er-y, tô'ĕr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where skins are tawed.

taw'ie, tô'i, *a.* [Scot.] Docile; tame: said of a horse, etc.

taw'ny†, *vt.* To cause to be tawny; tan.

taw'ny, tô'ni, *a.* Having a brownish yellow like that of ocher or of a tanned hide; tan-colored.

The merry hands Of rustic girls who bore, for sign
Of prospered toil, the fragrant vine. In *tawny* hands.
WILLIAM WINTER *Perdita* st. 6. [MACM.]

[< F. *tanné,* pp. of *tanner,* tan, < *tan,* tan, < Bret. *tann,* oak.] **tan'ny†; taw'ney†.**
—**taw'ny-cont"†,** *n.* An apparitor of an ecclesiastical court: so called from the color of the livery.
—**taw'ni-ness,** *n.*

taw-paw'kie, tô-pô'ki, *n.* [Alaska.] The tufted puffin.

taw'pie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TAUPIE.

taws, tôz, *n.* [Scot.] A whip made of a leather strap cut into thongs or of several thongs on a handle. **tawse‡.**

Out went the hand, down came the '*taws,*' and bit like fire. From that moment he ruled them by his eye, the *taws* vanished.
JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours* in first series, p. 147. [T. & F. '62.]

tax, tax, *vt.* **1.** To impose a tax on or subject to taxation; especially, to assess upon, as the people or the property of a state, a pecuniary contribution for defraying the expenses of government.

No article should be *taxed* unless there is some good reason for it. Other things being equal, the fewer articles *taxed* the better. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iii, ch. 4, p. 210. [CHAUT. '89.]

2. *Law.* To settle or fix (amounts) as duly chargeable in any judicial matter; as, to *tax* costs in a case. **3.** To subject to a severe strain; draw upon heavily; load with a burden or burdens; as, to *tax* one's strength.

Unskilled labor, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which *taxes* the brain. R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. x, p. 157. [S. '88.]

4. *Script.* To enroll, as those compelled to pay tribute. **5.** [Colloq.] To ask as a price; charge; as, what will you *tax* me per bushel for the wheat? **6.** To make an accusation against: generally followed by *of* or *with*.

Essex . . . *taxed* his perfidious friend *with* unkindness and insincerity. MACAULAY *Essays, Bacon* p. 260. [A. '80.]

7†. To censure.

II†. *i.* To jest; ridicule. [< F. *taxer*, < L. *taxo*, tax, < *tango*, touch.]

tax, *n.* **1.** A compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property, or business for the support of government; by extension, any proportionate assessment, as on the members of a society.

The word '*taxes*,' in its most enlarged sense, embraces all the regular impositions made by government upon the person, property, privileges, occupations, and enjoyments of the people for the purpose of raising public revenue. T. M. COOLEY *Constitutional Law* ch. 4, p. 55. [L. B. & CO. '80.]

2. A heavy demand upon one's powers or resources; onerous duty or requirement; burdensome charge. **3**†. A lesson set by a teacher; task. **4**†. Censure; charge. [< F. *taxe*, < LL. *taxa*, < L. *taxo;* see TAX, *v.*]

Synonyms: assessment, custom, demand, duty, exaction, excise, impost, rate, toll, tribute.

—**capitation tax,** a tax upon persons irrespective of property; head- or poll-tax.—**school tax,** a tax levied to support the public schools.—**single tax,** a tax which some propose to levy upon value of land irrespective of improvements, and which they hold should be the only tax levied.—**succession tax,** a tax on property to which a person succeeds either by will or as heir at law.—**tax bond,** a kind of bond issued by the state and receivable by it in payment of taxes.—**tax'cart",** *n.* [Eng.] A spring-cart of light weight: formerly subject to a tax.—**tax certificate,** an official instrument given to the purchaser at a tax sale by the officer authorized to sell lands for delinquent taxes, certifying to the sale and entitling the holder to a tax deed at a certain time thereafter.—**tax-collector,** *n.* An official whose business it is to collect taxes.—**tax commissioner,** an official charged with the duty of supervising valuations, assessments, and collection of taxes.—**tax deed,** the instrument of conveyance made and delivered by the proper officer of the law to the purchaser under a sale of lands for non-payment of taxes.—**tax-dodger,** *n.* One who changes his residence before the day of assessment to a locality having a lower rate of taxation; also, one who in any way seeks to avoid paying taxes.—**tax duplicate,** the duplicate record of all tax assessments for any current year furnished to the collector of taxes for his guidance in collections.—**tax-farming,** *n.* The selling by a government to particular individuals, for given sums paid down, of the right to collect certain taxes in designated districts.—**tax-free,** *a.* Not subject to taxation.—**tax-gatherer,** *n.* A tax-collector.—**tax-gathering,** *n.*—**tax levy,** the total sum ordered to be raised by a tax within and for a designated time; also, the legislative enactment imposing a specified tax, whether general or special.—**tax lien,** the lien held by the state upon property subject to taxation. It has priority in the order of payment over all other encumbrances.—**tax-list,** *n.* The official published list of real estate the taxes on which are in arrears.—**tax-roll,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A list of the property levied on in a township or ward of a city, with the amount of tax levied and the proper warrant for its collection.—**tax sale,** the sale of property of a delinquent taxpayer, made by authority of law as a means of enforcing payment of the tax.—**tax title,** the title conveyed to a purchaser of property sold for taxes.

tax-, taxeo-, taxi-. } Derived from Greek *taxis*, arrangement, cohort (< *tassō*, arrange): combining forms.—**Tax-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* An order of plants—the yew family—now usually considered a tribe (*Taxineæ*) of the pine family (*Coniferæ*).—**Tax"as-pid'e-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of passerine birds with taxaspidean tarsi.—**tax"as-pid'e-an,** *a.* **1.** Having the posterior or plantar scutella rectangular and in regular series, as in the tarsi of antbirds or formicariids, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxaspideæ*.—**tax'e-o-pod,** **I.** *a.* Taxeopodous. **II,** *n.* One of the *Taxeopoda*.—**Tax"e-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals, especially those having carpal and usually tarsal bones in linear series and with flat opposable surfaces: including *Primates, Hyracoidea, Condylarthra*, etc.—**tax"e-op'o-dous,** *a.* **1.** Having a carpal or tarsal bone of one row articulating with one of another. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxeopoda*.—**tax"e-op'o-dy,** *n.* The quality of being taxeopodous.—**tax'i-arch,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a division of an army; especially, the commander of the quota of infantry furnished by an Attic phyle.—**tax'i-corn,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having perfoliate antennæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxicornia*. **II,** *n.* One of the *Taxicornia*.—**Tax"i-cor'ni-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A former division or suborder of beetles with antennæ perfoliated.

tax'a-bl, taxt. Taxable, taxed. PHIL. SOC.

tax'a-ble, tax'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to taxation, either as a person or as property.

Whether taxes be taken from revenue or capital, they diminish the *taxable* commodities of the State. D. RICARDO *Polit. Econ. and Taxation* ch. 16, p. 276. [J. M. '21.]

2. *Law.* Lawfully chargeable; as, *taxable* costs.

—**tax"a-bil'i-ty, tax'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**tax'a-bly,** *adv.*

tax'a-ble, *n.* A person or thing subject to a tax; as, a list of *taxables*.

tax-a'tion, tax-ā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of taxing; a levy, by and on behalf of government, of a fixed contribution on persons, property, or business subject to its jurisdiction; also, the sum or amount thus assessed.

There is no part of the administration of government that requires extensive information and a thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy, so much as the business of *taxation*. ALEX. HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 35.

2. *Law.* The assessment of a bill of costs. See phrase. **3**†. Accusation; charge; censure. [F., < L. *taxatio(n-)*, < *taxo;* see TAX, *v.*]

—**taxation of costs,** in law, the adjustment of the various items of costs lawfully chargeable in a cause.

tax'a-tive-ly†, *adv.* As a tax.

tax'el, tax'el, *n.* The American badger. [< LL. *taxus*, badger.]

tax'er, tax'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who taxes. **2.** [Eng.] In Cambridge University, formerly, one of two officers annually chosen to regulate the weight, ingredients, and price of bread.

taxi-. Same as TAX-.

tax'i-der"my, tax'i-dėr'mi, *n.* The art or process of preserving dead animals or parts of them, especially of preparing and mounting the skins of animals in a life-like manner. [< TAXI- + Gr. *derma*, skin, < *derō*, flay.]

Fortunately I have learned the principles of *taxidermy*, and I have preserved in splendid order not only the antlers, head, and neck, but the skin and hoofs of the entire animal, so that it can be mounted as 'natural as life.' CUSTER in E. B. Custer's *Following the Guidon* ch. 15, p. 217. [H. '90.]

—**tax"i-der'mal,** *a.* **tax"i-der'mic**‡.—**tax'i-der"mist,** *n.* One who practises taxidermy.—**tax'i-der"mize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To treat by taxidermy. **II.** *i.* To practise taxidermy.

tax'in, } tax'in, -in *or* -în, *n. Chem.* A white crystal-
tax'ine, } line poisonous compound ($C_{37}H_{52}O_{10}N$) in the seed and leaves of the yew-tree. [< TAXUS.]

tax'ing, tax'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TAX, *v.*—**tax'ing-dis"trict,** *n.* A district set off for purposes of taxation.—**t.-master,** *n. Eng. Law.* An officer of a court who examines and allows or disallows items in bills of costs.

tax'is, tax'is, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A methodical application of manual pressure, as on a hernial tumor in order to restore the parts to their normal place. **2.** *Gr. Antig.* One of the principal divisions of the Attic hoplites; in other Greek states, a smaller body like a battalion. **3.** *Anc. Arch.* That which gives every part of a building its just dimension according to its use; ordonnance. **4.** *Rhet. & Gram.* Order; arrangement. **5.** Taxonomy. [< Gr. *taxis;* see TAX-.]

tax'less, tax'les, *a.* Exempt from taxes; tax-free.

tax'man, tax'man, *n.* A tax-gatherer.

Tax"o-crin'i-dæ, tax'o-crin'i-dē *or* -dê, *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of articulate crinoids, especially those with 3 basals, subradials, and regular interradials.

Tax"o-cri'nus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *taxos*, yew, + *krinon*, lily.]

—**tax"o-crin'id,** *n.*—**tax"o-cri'noid,** *a. & n.*

Tax-o'di-um, tax-ō'di-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of valuable American trees of the pine family, embracing only two species, the red or bald cypress (*T. distichum*) and the Mexican cypress (*T. mucronatum*). [< Gr. *taxos*, yew-tree, + *eidos;* see -OID.]

tax-ol'o-gy, tax-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of classification; taxonomy. [< Gr. *taxis* (see TAX-) + -OLOGY.]

tax"o-nom'ic, } tax"o-nem'ic, -ol, *a.* Of, pertain-
tax"o-nom'ic-al, } ing to, or of the nature of taxonomy; treating of scientific classification; classificatory; systematic.—**tax"o-nom'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

tax-on'o-mist, tax-en'o-mist, *n.* One versed in taxonomy; a classifier, especially according to some particular scheme. **tax-on'o-mer**‡.

tax-on'o-my, tax-en'o-mi, *n.* The department of science that embodies the principles of classification; the laws or principles of taxology; especially, the branch of biology that treats of the systematic classification of organisms, or of morphological facts.

The facts of palæontology exactly dovetail in with those of *taxonomy* and serve to elucidate and emphasize them. FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* ch. 14, p. 351. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

[< F. *taxonomie*, < Gr. *taxis* (see TAX-); and see -NOMY.]

tax'or, tax'ėr, *n.* A taxer.

tax'pay"er, tax'pē'ėr, *n.* One who pays any tax, or who is liable to the payment of any tax.

Tax'us, tax'us, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family—the yews—having flat, mucronate, rigid, 2-ranked leaves, and a nut-like seed nearly enclosed by a globular red berry-like disk. *T. baccata* is the common yew. [< L. *taxus*, yew.]

tay-hō', tê-hō', *interj.* A hunters' cry indicating that the stag has left its covert. Compare SOHO.

Tay'lor-ism, tā'lėr-izm, *n.* A modified form of Calvinism, a phase of New England theology. See THEOLOGY. Compare TYLERISM.—**Tay'lor-ite**[1], *n.*

tay'lor-ite[2], tā'lėr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A white, crystalline, bitter potassium-ammonium sulfate ($K_2NH_4S_2O_{12}$) found in small lumps or concretions. [< J. W. *Taylor.*]

ta'yo, tä'yō (ta'yō, *C.*), *n.* [S. Am.] An apron-shaped garment consisting wholly or partially of a deep fringe of strung beads, bones, teeth, etc.: worn by the Indians.

tay'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as TAIRA.

tay'saam, tai'sām, *n.* [Chin.] A kind of Chinese raw silk of medium grade.

ta'zel†, *n.* Same as TEAZEL.

taz'za, tät'sa, *W.* (-za, *E.*; tat'sa, *C.*; tat'za, *S.*), *n.* [It.] A flat ornamental cup, especially one supported on a high foot.

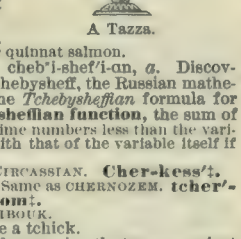

A Tazza.

tcha"-pan', chä'-pan', *n.* [Chin.] A kind of wooden castanet or clapper used by Chinese beggars.

tcha-wy'tchu, chä-wi'chä, *W., n.* [Local, U. S.] The quinnat salmon.

Tcheb"y-shef'i-an, cheb'i-shef'i-un, *a.* Discovered or originated by P. Tchebysheff, the Russian mathematician (born 1821); as, the *Tchebysheffian* formula for prime numbers.—**Tchebysheffian function,** the sum of the logarithms of all the prime numbers less than the variable, or of these together with that of the variable itself if it be a prime number.

Tcher-kess', *n.* Same as CIRCASSIAN. **Cher-kess'**‡.

tcher'no-zem, *n.* [Rus.] Same as CHERNOZEM. **tcher'nay-zem**‡; **tchor'nos-jom**‡.

tchi-bouk', *n.* Same as CHIBOUK.

tchick, chic, *vi.* To make a tchick.

tchick, *n.* A sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and quickly drawing it back, as in urging forward a horse. [Imitative.]

tchin'cou, chin'cū, *n.* [Java.] A monkey; the simpai.

tchi'trec, tchi'trec, *n.* [S. Afr.] A South-African flycatcher of the genus *Tersiphone;* specifically, *T. cristata*, remarkable for its curious horn-shaped pensile nest. Compare PARADISE-FLYCATCHER.

tchou'ma, chū'ma, *n.* [Chin.] The ramie.

Tchu'di, Tchu'dic. Same as CHUDI, etc.

Tchuk'tchis, chūk'chiz, *n. pl.* A nomadic people of Northeastern Siberia, perhaps akin to the North-American Indians. **Chuk'chus**‡; **Chut'chis**‡; **Tchoot'chees**‡; **Tchouk'tchis**‡; **Tschuk'tschis**‡.

tea, tī, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To serve or give tea to. **II.** *i.* To drink or take tea.

tea, *n.* **1.** The leaves or leaf-buds of the tea-tree or tea-plant (see def. 3) prepared for use or market. The principal constituents of tea are a volatile oil, theïn, tannin, albuminous compounds, gum, etc., and some soluble mineral matter, containing potash and phosphoric acid.

Most of our teas come from China, Japan, India, Ceylon, and other points in the East Indies. The different kinds and qualities of teas sold in the markets arise, not from different varieties of the plant, but from (1) differences in the age of the leaf and the time of gathering, young leaves or leaf-buds gathered in spring giving the best tea; (2) differences in atmospheric influences during growth or time of harvesting, sunny weather giving the best; (3) differences in soil; (4) differing modes of manipulation before, during, and after roasting, leaves gathered from the same trees at the same time becoming green tea or black tea according to treatment; and (5) assortment and separation or mixture of various sizes and qualities of the leaf, or processes of sifting and winnowing.

The manufacture of tea formerly included as many as 12 operations, but recent methods reduce the number to 5: *withering*, by light, heat, and air; *rolling*, by hand or machine; *fermenting*, in baskets or balls; *sunning*, done (if at all) by an hour's exposure to a hot sun; and *firing*, in or over an oven or the like, to dry. The difference between **black tea** and **green tea** is the result of manipulation, the latter being withered by steaming, as in a perforated boiler, thus retaining the green color, while leaves simply dried turn black. When not made of the whole leaf teas are often distinguished as *ends, fannings, broken leaf, dust*, etc. Other conditions are indicated by native names, as **hyson** (spring), **pouchong** (wrapped), **souchong** (small kind), etc. (See list below.) The importation of tea into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, was 89,061,287 pounds, valued at $13,857,482. Of this China furnished 45,934,623 pounds and Japan 39,602,519 pounds.

2. A beverage consisting of an infusion or decoction of tea-leaves.

Tea as a beverage is astringent and stimulant, having a decided influence upon the nervous system. Green tea, especially, frequently produces unpleasant nervous and dyspeptic symptoms or unnatural wakefulness. The peculiar flavor and aroma is due to essential or volatile oil, while the physiological properties of tea depend largely upon the theïn it contains.

3. A tea-plant, such as the evergreen Chinese or Japanese shrub or small tree (*Camellia theifera* or *Thea Sinensis*) of the camellia or tea family (*Ternstroemiaceæ*), or the similar *C.* or *T. Assamica*, of Assam and India.

Our word *tea* is derived from the common sound of the character for the plant at the city of Amoy, where it is tay; at Canton and Peking it is cha, at Shanghai dzo, at Fuhchau ta. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 40. [S. '83.]

The tea-plant grows from 4 to 8, 12, or sometimes 30 feet in height. It has numerous branches, with smooth, elliptical, pointed leaves, somewhat serrated.

A Flowering Branch of Tea (*Camellia theifera*). *a*, the fruit.

4. An infusion, decoction, solution, or extract made from some kind of leaves or from some vegetable or animal substance, to be used as a beverage or medicinally; as, camomile *tea;* ginger *tea;* beef *tea*. **5.** A particular kind of leaves or the like used for making a beverage, as for medicinal purposes, or the plant which yields the leaves, etc.; as, Paraguay *tea*. **6.** A meal (especially an evening meal) at which tea is or might appropriately be served, usually a meal less substantial and elaborate than a dinner; also, any social gathering at which tea is served.

Lady Harcourt sent her carriage for us to go to her sister's, Mrs. Mildmay's, where we had a pleasant little '*tea*.' HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 1, p. 41. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

7†. Urine. [< Chin. Amoy *tē;* in other parts of China, *ch'a, tsʻa*.]

Phrases, etc.:—**Abyssinian tea,** same as KAFTA.—**Appalachian tea,** the leaves of either of two shrubs, the inkberry and the withe-rod, used for tea in some localities of the United States.—**Arabian tea,** same as KAFTA.—**Assam tea,** tea obtained from the species *Thea Assamica*, native in Assam. See **TEA,** 3.—**Australian tea.** **1.** Same as BOTANY BAY TEA. **2.** Any one of several shrubs of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Metaleuca*, of the myrtle family.—**basket-fired tea,** tea roasted, cured, or dried in sieve-like baskets or trays over charcoal-fires.—**black tea,** see note under def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea,** the sweet goldenrod, of the eastern United States.—**Botany Bay tea,** an evergreen shrubby climber (*Smilax glycyphylla*), of New South Wales, or its leaves, which are used for tea. Called also **Australian tea** and **sweet tea,** and, from the medicinal use of its roots, *New Holland sarsaparilla*.—**Bourbon tea,** same as FAHAM TEA.—**Brazil or Brazilian tea.** **1.** A tall biennial herb (*Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), growing in the West Indies and tropical America: regarded in Brazil as medicinal, and imported into Austria as a beverage. **2.** The maté.—**breast'-tea",** *n.* A mixture, as of cut and bruised root of althea (marshmallow), coltsfoot-leaves, Russian glycyrrhiza, anise, mullein-flowers, and orris-root, or an infusion thereof, for use in pectoral troubles: technically called **species pectorales.** **bush tea,** the dried leaves of certain South-African species of *Cyclopia*, or an infusion made from them and used as an expectorant.—**cambric tea,** hot water and milk, sweetened.—**camphor tea,** a solution made by pouring boiling water upon lump camphor.—**Canada tea,** wintergreen-leaves, or a decoction made from them.—**caravan tea,** tea, especially brick tea, carried overland by caravans to Russia, etc.—**Carolina tea,** same as YAUPON.—**cold tea.** **1.** A cold infusion of tea, used as a beverage. **2.** [Slang.] Intoxicating liquor.—**faham tea,** the leaves or infusion of faham. See FAHAM.—**green tea,** see the note under TEA, 1.—**herb tea,** an infusion prepared from any one of various herbs or roots. **yarb tea**‡ [Dial.].—**high tea,** a substantial tea or supper, with hot meat. **meat tea**‡.—**Jersey tea,** same as NEW JERSEY TEA.—**Jesuits' tea,** same as MATÉ. **Labrador tea,** either of two low shrubs of the genus *Ledum*, of the heath family, with alternate entire evergreen leathery leaves which have been used for tea: (1) *L. latifolium*, with oblong-linear leaves, is common in bogs and mountain woods from Pennsylvania to Greenland; (2) *L. palustre*, with linear leaves,

has its range from Newfoundland northwestward. **marsh tea**; **wild rosemary**. — **New Jersey tea**, a small shrub (*Ceanothus Americanus*) of the buckthorn family, very common in dry woods of the United States and Canada. It has ovate or oblong-ovate, serrate, 3-ribbed leaves, many minute white flowers in crowded clusters, with the stamens enclosed in the curiously vaulted or hooded petals, and a large red root. The leaves were used for tea during the American Revolution, and the root, sometimes used for coloring, gives the plant the name of **redroot**. — **New Zealand tea**, the leaves of the New Zealand tea-tree. See MANUKA. — **Oswego tea**, a species of horsemint (*Monarda didyma*) with handsome heads of brightred flowers, growing in wet places in the eastern United States. The leaves have sometimes been used as a substitute for tea. **bee'-balm"**; **wild bergamot**. — **pagle tea** [Prov. Eng.], an anodyne infusion of dried cowslip-flowers. — **pan-fired tea**, tea steamed and dried in the sun before firing. — **Paraguay tea**, same as MATÉ. — **pectoral tea**, breast-tea. — **sage tea**, a beverage or a medicinal infusion made from the leaves of the common garden sage. — **Saint Germain tea**, a mixture as of 16 parts cut senna, 10 parts elder-flowers, 5 parts bruised fennel, 5 parts bruised anise, 4 parts bitartrate of potassium, or a laxative infusion made from such a preparation; technically called **species laxantes**. — **saloop tea**, **sassafras tea**, an infusion of sassafras-bark. — **scented tea**, tea scented by packing the leaves in alternate layers with fragrant flowers, as of the chulan-tree, the Cape jasmine, or the Arabian jasmine, the flowers being usually sifted out before sending to market. — **sealed tea**, tea in tightly compressed sealed packages. — **South Sea tea**, same as YAUPON. — **sweet tea**, same as BOTANY BAY TEA. — **Swiss tea**. **1.** An aromatic medicinal infusion of several plants (*Achillea moschata*, *A. nana*, and *A. atrata*) of the same genus as the common yarrow, found in the Alps. **2.** See FALLTRANK. — **tea'-ball"**, *n.* A perforated silver ball to be filled with tea and then dropped in boiling water. — **tea-board**, *n.* A tray or tray-like board for holding a tea-set. — **tea-bug**, *n.* A capsid (*Heiopetis theaecola*), which damages tea-plants by sucking the juices from the young stems and leaves. — **tea-chest**, *n.* A light cubical wooden box, lined with thin sheet metal (lead or tin), in which tea comes from tea-growing countries: variously called **quarter chest**, **half chest**, and **whole chest**. — **tea-clam**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A quahaug of the smallest marketable size. — **tea-drier**, *n.* An oven for firing tea in manufacture. — **tea family**, the *Ternstroemiaceæ*. — **tea-fight**, *n.* [Slang.] A tea-party. — **tea-garden**, *n.* **1.** A garden or outdoor resort where tea, etc., is served. **2.** A small plantation for tea-raising. — **tea-gown**, *n.* A loose gown for wearing at tea, or during leisure. — **tea-house**, *n.* A wayside place of refreshment, where tea, etc., may be obtained. — **tea-lead**, *n.* Sheet lead like that lining tea-chests. — **tea-leaf**, *n.* **1.** The leaf of the tea-plant. **2.** *pl.* The leaves of the tea-plant after an infusion has been made: sometimes dried and resold. — **tea of heaven**, the prepared leaves of a Japanese hydrangea (*Hydrangea Thunbergii*). — **tea-oil**, *n.* A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Chinese *Camellia oleifera* or the Japanese *C. Japonica*, and used as a table-oil, etc. **2.** A narcotic oil obtained from the tea-plant. — **tea-plant**, *n.* **1.** Any plant producing tea; specifically, the Chinese tea-tree. See TEA, 1 & 3. **2.** Any one of various other plants, as the Barbary tea-plant or matrimony-vine. — **tea-rose**, *n.* Same as TEA-SCENTED ROSE, under ROSE. — **tea-scrub**, *n.* Same as NEW ZEALAND TEA-TREE. — **tea-shrub**, *n.* The tea-plant. — **tea-stick**, *n.* A stick or club cut from an Australian tea-tree. — **tea-table**, *n.* A table on which tea or supper is served, or which is set for tea. — **tea tax**, a tax upon tea, especially the duty imposed by the British government, immediately before the American Revolution, upon tea to be used in the American colonies. — **tea-things**, *n. pl.* The dishes used at tea, a tea-service or tea-set. — **tea-wagon**, *n.* A vessel such as formerly brought tea from India for the East India Company; an East-Indiaman. — **theezan tea**, the leaves of a shrubby Chinese and East-Indian plant (*Sageretia Theezans*) of the buckthorn family, used as a substitute for tea; also, the infusion or the plant. — **West-Indian tea**, a West-Indian shrub (*Capraria biflora*) of the figwort family, or its leaves, used as a substitute for tea. **goat'-weed"**; **wild tea**, the lead-plant. — **willow tea**, the leaves of a Chinese willow, used as a substitute for or to adulterate tea. — **worm tea**, an anthelmintic preparation consisting of a mixture of spigelia, manna, and savin.

PARTIAL LIST OF TEAS.

Among important varieties of tea are: **bloom tea** (green, called *hyson skin* in London), **Bohea** (black, a common tea, gathered three times a year from old trees), **brick** (a mixture of leaves of various qualities pressed into brick-shaped blocks: used as currency in central Asia, Mongolia, and Russia), **caper** (black, made from young succulent leaves separately picked and rolled from 3 to 5 times), **Ceylon** (named after estates and converted into pekoes, souchongs, pekoe souchongs, congous, broken leaf, and fannings), **congou** (general name for all black teas: commercially subdivided into *kaisow*, or red leaf, and *moning*, or black leaf), **English breakfast** (same as SOUCHONG), **flowery pekoe** (black), **gunpowder** (green, with very small, hard-rolled leaves), **hyson** (green, larger than young hyson, from young leaves, especially those gathered in spring and growing in the plains), **hyson skin** (green, from leaves, etc., rejected in the preparation of hyson), **imperial** (green or bluish-green, long, tightly rolled, sometimes loose), **India** (named after districts where grown, as Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, etc., and chiefly made into black teas resembling China congou), **Japan** (generally divided into panned, sun-dried, basket-dried, nibs, and dust, classed as green tea, leaf long, wiry or well curled, finer sorts delicate flavor, light-colored infusion), **Japanese** (Japan, with long, well-twisted, brown-to-green leaf), **oolong** (literally "green dragon," small greenish-yellow leaf, divided into Amoy, Foochow, Formosa, Ankoi, Sarayune, Padrae, and pekoe oolong), **orange pekoe** (long, flat, even and finely folded leaf, jet-black, yellowish downy tips, highly scented), **pearl** (green, called *young hyson* in London), **pekoe** (black, from unexpanded or partly unexpanded leaf-buds, gathered in spring, while the down is upon them, and roasted at low temperature), **pouchong** (literally "wrapped sort," rough, bold leaf, dull-black), **souchong** (black tea from red-leaf district), **souchy** (black; same as CAPER), **Twankay** (green, with carelessly rolled leaf), **young hyson** (green, with very small tightly twisted leaf).

Various practically self-explaining compounds with *tea* as the first element are also in use, as: **tea-biscuit**, **tea-bread**, **tea-caddy**, **tea-cake**, **tea-canister**, **tea-drinker**, **tea-drunkard**, **tea-room** (supper-room), **tea-saucer**, **tea-service**, **tea-set**, **tea-sifter**, **tea-sorter**, **tea-taster** (tea-inspector), **tea-tray**, **tea-urn**, **tea-ware**.

tea'ber"ry, *n.* The checkerberry, whose leaves are sometimes mixed with or used as tea.

teach, tēch, *v.* [TAUGHT; TEACHING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To impart knowledge or information to by means of lessons; give instruction to; guide by precept or example; train; educate; discipline; counsel; as, to *teach* a child; Christ *taught* the multitudes.

Men must be *taught* as if you *taught* them not.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. iii, l. 15.

2. To give instruction in; communicate the knowledge of; introduce into or impress upon the mind as truth or information; make known or understood; show; disclose; as, to *teach* mathematics; Galileo *taught* that the earth moves; the Bible *teaches* how to obtain salvation.

There is no lesson to be *taught* by history in general which is not *taught* by the history of Greece.
E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* ch. 2, p. 47. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

3. To train by practise or exercise; impart skill, facility, or cunning to; habituate to some mode of action and make capable of it; as, to *teach* the eye to observe; to *teach* a bear to dance. **4†.** To guide; direct; conduct. **II.** *i.* To impart knowledge; give instruction; do the work or follow the business of an instructor or trainer.

Plato returned to Athens, and began to *teach*. Like his master, he *taught* without money and without price.
SMILES *Duty* ch. 1, p. 26. [H.]

[< AS. *tǣcan*, teach, akin to *tācen*, token.] **teche†**.

Synonyms: discipline, drill, educate, enlighten, give instruction, give lessons, indoctrinate, inform, initiate, instruct, nurture, school, train, tutor. To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge; to *instruct* (originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart knowledge with special method and completeness; *instruct* has also an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command. To *educate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental powers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well. To *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing. *Train* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is to the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man; as, to *train* a horse; to *train* the hand or eye. To *discipline* is to bring into habitual and complete subjection to authority. To *nurture* is to furnish the care and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral growth; *nurture* is a more tender and homelike word than *educate*. See DRILL; EDUCATE; INFORM.

teach'a-bl-ness. Teachable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

teach'a-ble, tich'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being and willing to be taught; apt to learn; docile.

If one . . . has a *teachable* disposition, he cannot but improve.
H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Optimist, Travel* p. 44. [G. P. P. '50.]

2. Capable of being imparted by means of teaching.

Synonyms: see DOCILE.

— **teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* **teach"a-bil'i-ty‡**.

teache, tich, *n.* An evaporating-pan as used in sugar-making. [< Pg. *tacha*.] **tache‡**; **teach‡**.

teach'er, tich'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who teaches or instructs; especially, one whose business or occupation is to teach others; an instructor; preceptor; in an eminent sense, one who has special aptitude for arousing in the minds of pupils those intellectual activities by which knowledge is acquired, and special skill in imparting that knowledge in a clear, thorough, and systematic manner; as, Garfield was engaged as a *teacher*; he is no *teacher*; she is a born *teacher*. Compare EDUCATOR. **2.** Formerly, in New England, one who gave religious instruction; a preacher; sometimes, a religious instructor not ordained. **3.** *Mormon Ch.* An officer of the Aaronic priesthood.

— **teach'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a teacher.

teach'ing, tich'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who teaches; the occupation or business of a teacher. **2.** That which is taught: often in the plural.

Business needs political economy, and political economy should diligently appropriate the *teachings* of business.
R. T. ELY *Problems of Today* ch. 16, p. 104. [T. Y. C.]

Synonyms: see DOCTRINE.

teach'less, tich'les, *a.* [Rare.] Not teachable or docile.

tea'cup", tē'cup', *n.* **1.** A cup used or suitable for serving tea: smaller than a coffee-cup. **2.** A teacupful.

— **tea'cup"ful**, *n.* The quantity that a teacup will hold; as much as will fill a teacup; specifically, about one gill, or four fluid ounces.

tede†, *n.* A torch. **tede†**.

tea'gle, tē'gl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lift or elevator.

Teague, tēg, *n.* An Irishman: a contemptuous term.

His [Robert Young's] phraseology is precisely that of the *Teagues*, who were, in his time, favorite characters on our stage.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 18, p. 196. [F. S. & CO. '56.]

[Cp. W. *taeog*, clown.] — **Teague'land**, *n.* Ireland.

teak, tēk, *n.* A large East-Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), with large ovate or elliptical opposite leaves, terminal panicles of white flowers, and round fruit of the size of cherries. Its timber is dark, heavy, oily, strong, and durable, does not crack, warp, or shrink, and does not corrode iron. It is highly prized in England for ship-building and for making car-bodies, and is used largely for ornamental carved work.
[< Malayalam *tekka*, teak, or Tam. *tekku*.]

— **African teak**, same as AFRICAN OAK. See OAK. — **New Zealand t.**, the puriri. See PURIRI. — **t. of New South Wales**, a tree (*Endiandra glauca*) of the laurel family. **teak'-tree"**, *n.* The teak. — **t.-wood**, *n.* The wood of the teak; teak.

tea'ket"tle, tē'ket'l, *n.* A tightly covered portable kettle, having a spout and a handle, in which water is heated for culinary purposes. — **teakettle broth**, hot water flavored with bread, butter, pepper, and salt.

teal[1], tēl, *n.* A small river-duck of either of the genera or subgenera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, usually with a green speculum.

The common teal (*Nettion* or *Anas crecca*) of the Old World and the similar North-American green-winged teal (*N.* or *A. carolinensis*) have grayish wing-coverts and the head slightly crested. The blue-winged teal or garganey (*Querquedula* or *A. querquedula*), of the Old World, the North-American blue-winged teal (*Q.* or *A. discors*), and the cinnamon teal (*Q.* or *A. cyanoptera*), of western America, have bluish wing-coverts.

Teals. About 1/10

1. The drake of the blue-winged teal (*Querquedula discors*). 2. The drake of the green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).

[Cp. D. *teling*, teal, brood, AS. *telga*, branch.]

— **teal'-duck"**, *n.* A teal.

teal[2], *n.* [Scot.] An act of tricking or cajoling.

teal[3], *n.* A dry measure of Wales, containing nearly five Winchester bushels.

Teal'by se'ries. *Geol.* An English Cretaceous formation consisting largely of limestone. [< *Tealby*, in Lincolnshire, Eng.]

team, tēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convey, haul, or carry with a team; as, to *team* logs. **2.** To harness or unite together in a team; as, to *team* horses three abreast. **3.** [Colloq.] To let or sublet, as portions of contract work, to contractors who employ teams or sets of workmen. **II.** *i.* To follow the business or occupation of driving a team; engage in hauling or transportation with a team.

— **team'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act, occupation, or business of driving or hauling with a team. **2.** A method of letting contract work to contractors who employ teams of workmen to do the work; also, work thus let.

team, *n.* **1.** Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together; in the United States, the animals with their harness or equipment and the vehicle to which they are attached; also, locally, a single horse and vehicle.

In statute law the word usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached for use, as in farming, transportation, etc.

A peasant was ploughing; and the *team* that drew his plough was a donkey and a woman.
DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Joan of Arc* p. 96. [T. & F. '54.]

2. Several persons who act together, as in a particular work, or on one side in a game or sport; a set of workers or players; as, a lacrosse-*team*; a football-*team*.

The football *team* is the strongest one . . . for several years.
New-York Tribune Oct. 19, '91, p. 4, col. 2.

3. A number of animals or birds moving or keeping together; a flock, especially of wild ducks.

For large flocks of Wild-fowl, we say of . . . Duck, a *team*.
H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 312. [S. & T. '52.]

4. A brood or litter. **5.** [Slang, Eng. Univ.] The pupils collectively of a coach or private tutor. **6†.** Race; family; lineage. [< AS. *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw.]

— **team'-boat"**, *n.* A paddle-wheel ferry-boat in which horses furnish the motive power. — **t.-railway**, *n.* A railway on which the cars are drawn by teams. — **t.-shovel**, *n.* A scraper or large scoop for moving earth, having guiding handles, and drawn by one or more horses.

— **team'ster**, *n.* One who drives a team or engages in teaming. — **team'wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a team.

team'-work", tim'-wûrk', *n.* **1.** Work done or requiring to be done by a team, as of horses, as distinguished from manual labor. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Work done by a team of players or athletes, as distinguished from the individual work of the members. **3.** Work done by employees working as a team.

Others preferring to send out what is known as '*team work*,' flaps [of shirts] being done by one, bosoms by another, and so on.
HELEN CAMPBELL *Prisoners of Poverty* ch. 2, p. 26. [R. BROS. '87.]

tea'ny, *n.* *Her.* Same as TENNÉ.

tea'-par"ty, tē'-pär'ti, *n.* A social gathering at which a light repast of tea, etc., is served. — **Boston tea-party** (*U. S. Hist.*), the throwing overboard of several cargoes of tea from British ships in Boston harbor on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, by American patriots disguised as Indians, as a protest against taxation without representation.

tea'pot", tē'pot', *n.* A covered earthenware or metallic vessel with spout and handle, in which tea may be drawn or from which it may be poured into cups. — **tea'pot-tail"**, *n.* A tail of a setter when it resembles that of a collie.

tea'poy, tē'poi, *n.* A small three- or four-legged table for holding a tea-service; any small ornamental three-legged stand or table. [< Hind. *tipāi*, < Per. *sipāi*.]

tear[1], tār, *v.* [TORE, formerly TARE; TORN; TEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull apart, as a textile fabric or any flexible continuous material, especially so that the parts yield progressively in an irregular line; rend; also, to rend so as to produce ragged or jagged wounds; lacerate; as, to *tear* one's coat; to *tear* one's flesh. **2.** To make by the rending of a continuous fabric or texture; as, to *tear* a rent in a garment. **3.** To remove violently by pulling, or by any force; drag away; sunder or sever by an effort that causes attachments to give way; wrest; as, to *tear* off a piece of cloth; a ship *torn* from its moorings.

Astyanax, the infant son of Hector, was *torn* from the arms of Andromache, and hurled from the battlements.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 84. [S.]

4. Figuratively, to produce violent divisions in; disrupt; rend; as, a country *torn* by civil strife. **5.** To pull violently, or to pluck out; as, to *tear* the beard. **6.** Figuratively, to agitate or distress violently.

Ten thousand pangs my anxious bosom *tear*.
T. TICKELL *To Mr. Addison on his Opera of Rosamond* l. 27.

II. *i.* **1.** To part or separate on being pulled or violently handled; admit of rupture; as, paper *tears* easily. **2.** To rush on violently or move about frantically; rave or rage; move or act with precipitate haste; as, he *tore* about the house like a madman.

He [the business man] opens his newspaper and reads it as he swallows his breakfast. . . . In the train he *tears* through the rest of his newspaper.
R. BOWLING *Indolent Essays, Holiday Making* p. 12. [W. & D. '89.]

[< AS. *teran*, tear.]

Synonyms: see REND. Compare BREAK.

Compounds, etc.: — **tear'-mouth"†**, *n.* One who rants, especially in play-acting. — **t.-throat"**, *n.* Tearing or irritating the throat; rasping. — **t.-up**, *n.* [Colloq.] A disruption or uprooting, as of previous conditions; a violent commotion or disturbance. — **to t. a cat**, to rave; rant. — **to t. off** or **away** [Colloq.], to rush off. — **to t. oneself away** [Colloq.], to depart with great reluctance. — **to t. up. 1.** To uproot violently, as a tree; also, colloquially, to subject to disturbing change or removal; as, to *tear up* a home. **2.** To tear in pieces; tear apart and destroy; as, to *tear up* a document.

tear[2], tir, *vt.* [Rare.] To cover or sprinkle with tears or drops resembling tears.

tear[1], tār, *n.* **1.** A separation or fissure made by tearing; a rent; also, an act of tearing. **2.** [Slang.] A violent spree; a carouse. **3.** A rushing motion, as of a flood.

tear[2], tir, *n.* **1.** A drop of the saline liquid secreted by the lacrimal gland, for moistening the surface of the eye and washing away foreign bodies. Ordinarily the tears are conveyed away by the lacrimal canals to the lacrimal sac, whence they pass into the inferior meatus of the nose and mingle with the mucous secretion, but under the influence of strong emotion or by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the eye, as in coughing or immoderate laughter, they overflow the cheeks.

Tears are not grief . . . nor only the signs of grief, when they do indicate its presence. They are a relief to it as well.
MACDONALD *Adela Cathcart* ch. 4, p. 46. [LOR.]

2. Something resembling or suggesting a drop of the

lacrimal fluid. (1) A drop of any liquid; as, *tears* of dew. (2) A solid transparent drop, or drop-like portion, as of glass, amber, resin, or any exudation of a tree. **3.** Figuratively, sorrow; lamentation; grief; usually plural; as, to labor with *tears*. [< AS. *tēar*, tear.] **teer**†.

Compounds, etc.: —**St. Lawrence's tear,** a meteor, one of the Perseids, especially if appearing on August 9, the eve of St. Lawrence.—**tear'-bag",** *n.* A cavity below the inner corner of the eye of deer and antelopes, containing a thin waxy secretion; the lacrimal sinus; larmier. —**t.-drop,** *n.* A tear.—**t.-duct,** *n.* A passage from the eye to the nose that carries off the tears; the nasal duct.—**t.-falling**†, *a.* Tender; pitying.—**t.-gland,** *n.* A lacrimal gland.—**t.-pit,** *n.* The tear-bag.—**t.-pump,** *n.* [Slang.] A source of feigned or effusive tears.—**t.-sac,** *n.* The tear-bag or tear-pit; the larmier.—**t.-shaped,** *a.* Having the conventional form of a tear; pear-shaped with the small end acute.—**tears of strong wine** (*Physics*), drops that form on the interior of a glass partly full of strong wine, as port: due to the fact that the surface-tension of water is greater than that of alcohol. The alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water from the liquid layer moistening the sides of the glass, and this layer thus contains more water than the part below it, which it accordingly drags up till large drops form, which roll back again like tears.—**t.-stained,** *a.* Marked with traces of tears.

Derivatives:—**tear'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of or abounding with tears; as, *tearful* eyes. **2.** Causing or accompanied by tears; as, a *tearful* occasion; *tearful* events.

Musing in *tearful* mood, he oft was seen.
W. L. BOWLES *On the Death of Henry Headley* st. 2.

—**tear'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**tear'ful-ness,** *n.*

tear'er, tār'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tears. **2.** [Slang.] One who raves or rushes frantically; hence, anything exceedingly boisterous, violent, rapid, or huge; a ripper: an intensive of wide application.

tear'ing, tār'ing, *pa.* [Colloq.] Rushing along as in a hurry or a fury; also, tremendous; mighty; huge; as, a *tearing* rate; a *tearing* rage.

Into this wide street we dashed at a *tearing* gallop.
KENNAN in *Century Magazine* July, '88, p. 358.

tear'ing, *adv.* Furiously; excessively.

tear'ing-ma-chine", tār'ing-mą-shēn', *n.* A machine for disintegrating woven fabrics to make shoddy.

tear'less, tīr'les, *a.* Having or shedding no tears; hence, devoid of feeling, or too much affected for tears.

He was panting with a sort of *tearless* sob.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, ch. 46, p. 181. [H. '76.]

—**tear'less-ly,** *adv.*—**tear'less-ness,** *n.*

tear'-thumb", tār'-thum', *n.* Either of two annual species of knotweed (*Polygonum*), common in low grounds of the United States and Canada: so called from the reflexed prickles on the angles of their stems, which serve them for partial support on other plants. The halberd-leaved tear-thumb is *P. arifolium*, and the arrow-leaved is *P. sagittatum*. The latter is called also **scratch-grass.**

tear'y, tīr'i, *a.* **1.** Full of or wet with tears. **2.** Consisting of tears or tear-like drops.

tease, tēz, *vt.* [TEASED; TEAS'ING.] **1.** To vex by a continuance of petty acts, as trivial requests, remarks, jests, or raillery; annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty way; as, to *tease* a child by taking its toys; to *tease* a person about his mistakes.

Some of Brehm's monkeys took much delight in *teasing*, in various ingenious ways, a certain old dog whom they disliked.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 40. [A. '71.]

2. To importune persistently; as, to *tease* one for money. **3.** To scratch or dress, as cloth with teasels, to raise a nap. **4.** To tear or pull apart with instruments, as tissues, in examination; separate the fibers of.

To make out the form and structure of the cells, a small piece of the tissue may be *teased* to pieces in a dilute solution . . . of common salt . . . with two needles on a glass slide.
C. L. MORGAN *Animal Biology* ch. 5, p. 63. [R. '87.]

5. To comb or card, as wool or flax. [< AS. *tǣsan*, tease.] **teaze**†; **teize**†.

Synonyms: see AFFRONT; ANNOY; BADGER; BOTHER; IMPORTUNE.

—**teas'ing-nee"dle,** *n.* A needle for tearing apart tissues, for microscopic or other examination.

—**teas'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a teasing manner.

tease, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] One who or that which teases; a tormenter; plague; as, she is an incorrigible *tease*. **2.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.

—**to be upon the tease,** to be ill at ease; be restless.

tea'er, tēz'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which teases; especially, one who is a plague or tease. **2.** Specifically, an inferior male animal used for sexually-exciting mares or ewes, but not permitted to serve them. **3.** The fireman of a furnace in glass-works. **4.** *Elec.* A shunt coil in a compound-wound dynamo: for maintaining constant electromotive force. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A jaeger. **6**†. A hunting-dog for deer.

tea'sle†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TEAZEL.

tea'spoon", tē'spūn', *n.* A small spoon used in stirring and sipping tea and coffee, eating soft substances, etc.

—**tea'spoon"ful,** *n.* The quantity a teaspoon will hold: considered usually as 60 minims or drops, or a fluidrachm, or one-fourth of a tablespoonful.

teat, tēt, *n.* **1.** The protuberance on the breast or mammary gland through which milk is drawn; nipple; pap; dug. **2.** The mammary gland. **3.** Something resembling the teat of an animal. Specifically: (1) A small solid cylindrical projection, as at the point of some drills. (2) A firearm-nipple. [< AS. *tit.*] **tit**‡.

teat'ed, tēt'ėd, *a.* Having teats or teat-like protuberances.

teat'fish", tēt'fish', *n.* A holothurian of the genus *Holothuria*, especially the black or ordinary teatfish (*H. mammifera*) of Queensland.

teathe, tīdh, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TATH.

Te'a-tin, *n.* Same as THEATIN.

teat'ish†, *a.* Peevish, as a child. **teet'ish**†.

tea'-tree", tē'-trī', *n.* **1.** The Chinese, Japanese, or East Indian tea-plant. See TEA, 1 and 3. **2.** Any one of various other trees or shrubs whose leaves are or have been used as tea, or bear some resemblance to those of the common tea-tree.

—**African tea-tree,** an Old World ornamental shrub (*Lycium Afrum*) resembling and nearly related to the Duke of Argyll's tea-tree.—**Australian t.,** any one of several small trees or shrubs of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, of the myrtle family, especially *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Melaleuca uncinata*.—**Duke of Argyll's t.,** the matrimony-vine: so called because its leaves were recommended by a duke of Argyll as a substitute for tea.—**New Zealand t.,** same as MANUKA. **broom t.**‡; **tea-scrub**‡.—**swamp t.,** an Australian tree (*Melaleuca squarrosa*).

tea'wort", tī'wūrt', *n.* Any plant of the tea family.

teaze'-hole", tēz'-hōl', *n.* The opening of a glass-furnace through which fuel is introduced. [< F. *tizard*, fire-door, < *tison*, < L. *titio(n-)*, ember.]

tea'zel, tī'zl, *vt.* [TEA'ZELED, TEA'ZELLED; TEA'ZEL-ING, TEA'ZEL-LING.] To dress, as cloth, with teazels or with a machine, to raise a nap. **tea'sel**‡.

—**tea'zel-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for teazeling cloth; a gig or gig-mill.

—**tea'zel-er,** *n.* One who teazles, or a teazeling-machine. **tea'sel-er**‡; **tea'zel-ler**‡; **tea'zler**‡.

tea'zel, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Dipsacus* (see DIPSACUS), especially the fuller's-teazel (*D. fullonum*), which is cultivated for its ripened flower-heads, and the wild teazel (*D. sylvestris*), which has become naturalized in the United States. See FULLER'S-TEAZEL, under FULLER. **2.** The bur or head of the above plant, used in dressing cloth: represented also as a bearing in heraldry. **3.** A machine or contrivance for dressing cloth, intended as a substitute for the bur of the teazel. [< AS. *tǣsel*, < *tǣsan*, pluck.] **tas'sel**†; **tea'sel**‡; **tea'sle**†; **tea'zle**†. —**tea'zel-card",** *n.* A napping-machine.

The Common Teazel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*).
a, a single flower.

tea'zel-wort", tī'zl-wūrt', *n.* Any plant of the teazel family (*Dipsaceæ*).

teaze'-ten"on, tēz'-ten'ọn, *n.* A tenon at the upper end of a vertical timber, fitting into mortises in the ends of two horizontal timbers meeting the vertical timber and each other at right angles. [< TEASE, *v.*, + TENON.] **tease'-ten"on**‡.

teb'bad, teb'ad, *n.* [Per.] A scorching wind that blows over the plains of central Asia, carrying clouds of very fine sand, which burns and blisters the skin of travelers.

Te"bet', tī"bet', *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR. **Te"beth'**‡.

tec, tec, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A detective: an abbreviation.

teech'est, *n. pl.* Characteristics.

tech'i-ly, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy manner. **tetch'i-ly**‡.

tech'i-ness, tech'i-nes, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being techy. **tetch'i-ness**‡.

tech'nic, tec'nic, *a.* Technical; as, *technic* skill. [< Gr. *technikos*, < *technē*, art, < *tiktō*, weave.]

tech'nic, *n.* **1.** Same as TECHNIQUE. **2.** Same as TECHNICS.

Justice without good-will becomes a hard, dry *technic*, that misses its end in reaching it. BASCOM *Sociol.* ch. 7, p. 160. [G. P. P.]

tech'nic-al, tec'nic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Specially or exclusively pertaining to some particular art, science, trade, occupation, or the like; as, *technical* education; *technical* words or terms; a *technical* meaning; a *technical* school.

Technical Education means that those who are engaged in industry should have a trained intelligence and understanding of the special industries which they enter as bread-winners. PLAYFAIR *Subjects of Social Welfare* pt. iii, p. 307. [CAS. CO. '89.]

2. Of or pertaining to the mechanical or useful arts.

—**tech'nic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the formal or technical meaning; as, perhaps *technically* you are correct.—**tech'nic-al-ness,** *n.*

tech"ni-cal'i-ty, tec'ni-cal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being technical. **2.** Anything technical, as a term, method, or object; something peculiar to a particular art, trade, or the like: often implying formal or quibbling nicety; as, legal *technicalities*.

tech'nic-als, tec'nic-ąlz, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Technical matters, terms, or statements; technicalities; technics.

The *technicals* of theology are so familiar to the ear, that they fail to arouse the understanding.
CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. xxvii, p. 140. [C. & BROS. '74.]

tech'ni-cist, tec'ni-sist, *n.* A person skilled in technics or in some practical art or arts. **tech-ni'cian**‡.

tech"ni-co-log'ic-al, tech"ni-col'o-gy. Same as TECHNOLOGICAL, etc.

tech'ni-con, tec'ni-con, *n.* A gymnastic apparatus for training the hands of pianists and organists. [< Gr. *technikon*, < *technikos*; see TECHNIC.]

tech'nics, tec'nics, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of arts in general; those branches of learning collectively that relate to the arts. **2.** *pl.* Technical rules, terms, methods, etc., peculiar to an applied art, science, or study.

Bonaparte . . . understood war as a science; but his mind was too bold, rapid, and irrepressible to be enslaved by the *technics* of his profession. CHANNING *Works* pt. i, p. 537. [A. U. A. '83.]

[Pl. of TECHNIC.]

tech'ni-phone, tec'ni-fōn, *n.* An instrument having a keyboard like a piano or an organ, but without sound; a dumb piano for practise in fingering, etc. [< Gr. *technē* (see TECHNIC) + *phōnē*, sound.]

tech"nique', tec'nīc', *n.* Manner of artistic performance; the details, collectively considered, of mechanical performance in any art, especially in music; also, mechanical skill in artistic work: used especially of the practical details of any fine art.

Many a clever artist has failed because in the pride of youthful facility he has declined the method and drudgery of a correct *technique*. HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* ch. 8, p. 256. [F. & W. '92.]

[F., < Gr. *technikos*; see TECHNIC.]

tech'nism, tec'nizm, *n.* Technicality.

tech-nog'ra-phy, tec-nog'rą-fi, *n.* *Anthrop.* The scientific description or study of human arts and industries in their historic development; descriptive technology. [< Gr. *technographos*, writing on art, < *technē* (see TECHNIC) + *graphō*, write.]—**tech"no-graph'ic,** *a.*

tech-nol'o-gy, tec-nel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the facts and principles of the industrial or useful arts; theoretical knowledge relating to industries and manufactures, such as metallurgy, brewing, weaving, building, etc. **2.** *Anthrop.* That branch of ethnology which treats of the rise and development of the arts. It embraces the study of (1) the *utilitarian arts*, relating to manufactures, architecture and building, clothes and fashions, means of transportation, agriculture, the domestication of plants and animals, and weights, measures, and the media of exchange; and (2) the *esthetic arts*, as decoration (including skin-painting and tattooing), sculpture, painting, music, and dancing. Compare ART.

3. The application of scientific knowledge, as in chemistry, mechanics, etc., to the arts or to some particular art; as, the *technology* of weaving. [< Gr. *technologia*, < *technē* (see TECHNIC); and see -OLOGY.]

—**tech"no-log'ic-al,** *a.* **tech"no-log'ic**‡.—**tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A person versed in technology.

tech-non'o-my, tec-nen'o-mi, *n.* The body of established laws and principles relating to technology. [< Gr. *technē* (see TECHNIC) + -NOMY.]—**tech"no-nom'ic,** *a.*

tech'y, tech'i, *a.* [TECH'I-ER; TECH'I-EST.] Peevishly sensitive; irritable: regarded as a variant of *touchy*, and affected in use thereby, but etymologically distinct.

Americans are apt to grow *tetchy* if you ask too many questions, and tell you pettishly that you don't understand their institutions.
G. A. SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 306. [T. BROS. '65.]

[Var. of TACHY, < TACHE², *n.*] **tech'ey**†; **tetch'y**‡.

tec"noc-to'ni-a, tec'nec-tō'ni-ą, *n.* *Med.* Infanticide. [< Gr. *teknoktonia*, < *teknon*, child, + *kteinō*, kill.] **tec"no-to'mi-a**‡.

tec"no-go'ni-a, tec'no-gō'ni-ą, *n.* *Obstet.* The bringing forth of offspring; child-bearing. [< Gr. *teknogonia*, < *teknon*, child, + *-gonia*, -GONY.]

tec-nol'o-gy, tec-nel'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on children, their nurture, diseases, etc. [< Gr. *teknon*, child, + -LOGY.] **tek-nol'o-gy**‡.

tec-ol'i-thus, tec-el'i-thus, *n.* *Med.* The bezoar found in the stomach of the Indian porcupine, prized formerly as a preventive of poisoning; the Phenician bezoar. [< Gr. *tēkolithos*, < *tēkō*, melt, + *lithos*, stone.]

Tec-o'ma, tec-ō'mą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mainly climbing shrubs of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceæ*), having opposite mostly pinnately compound leaves and showy orange or red trumpet-shaped flowers. *T. radicans* is the trumpet-creeper or trumpetflower. [< Mex. *tecomaxochitl*, name of a plant, < *tecomatl*, vessel, + *xochitl*, flower.]

tec'pat-l, tec'pat-l, *n.* [Mex.] A leaf-shaped knife-blade of obsidian or other flinty stone, formerly used by the Aztecs of Mexico in sacrifices.

tec'-tec", tec'-tec', *n.* [Afr.] A whinchat (*Pratincola sibylla*) found in certain islands off the east coast of Africa.

tecti-. Derived from Latin *tectus*, pp. of *tego*, cover: a combining form.—**Tec"ti-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Tectibranchiata*.—**tec'ti-bran'chi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tec"ti-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* An order or suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods, especially those having the mantle well developed and covering the gills, and generally having a shell.—**tec"ti-bran'chi-ate.** I. *a.* **1.** Having the mantle covering the gills. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tectibranchiata*.—**tec'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a roof; serving as a cover or lid; as, *tectiform* maxillaries.

tect'ly†, *adv.* Secretly; covertly.

tec"to-ceph-al'ic, *a.* Same as SCAPHOCEPHALIC. [< Gr. *tektōn*, builder, + *kephalē*, head.]

tec-tol'o-gy, tec-tel'o-ji, *n.* *Biol.* The branch of morphology that treats of organic forms as composed of individuals of different orders; the science of organic individuality. [< Gr. *tektōn*, carpenter, + -LOGY.]

—**tec"to-log'ic-al,** *a.*

tec-ton'ic, tec-ten'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to building; relating to construction. **2.** Specifically, in geology, imposed on preexistent structural conditions by later conditions resulting from deformation; as, *tectonic* drainage; a *tectonic* valley. [< L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. *tektonikos*, < *tektōn*, carpenter.]

tec-ton'ics, tec-ten'ics, *n. sing.* & *pl.* The science or art of constructing buildings, vessels, implements, etc., with reference to their uses and in conformity with artistic ideas: specially applied to the making of ornamental furniture, weapons, etc. [Pl. of TECTONIC.]

tec-to'ri-al, tec-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* Forming a covering; as, the *tectorial* membrane that covers the organ of Corti in the inner ear. [< L. *tectorium*, cover, < *tectus*, pp. of *tego*, cover.]

tec-to'ri-um, tec-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A covering part or organ. **2.** *Ornith.* The coverts collectively. [L.; see TECTORIAL.]

Tec"to-spon'dy-li, tec'to-spen'di-lai *or* -lī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of selachians having vertebral centra with concentric laminæ predominating over the radial, as in rays and the spinacoid sharks. [< Gr. *tektōn*, carpenter, + *spondylos*, vertebra.]—**tec"to-spon'dyl,** *a.* & *n.*—**tec"to-spon'dyl-ous,** *a.*

tec'tri-ces, tec'tri-sīz, *E. S. W. Wr., or* -cēs (tec-trai'-sīz, *C.*), *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The wing-coverts. [< L. *tectus*, pp. of *tego*, cover.]—**tec-tri'cial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tectrices.—**tec'trix,** *n.* One of the tectrices.

te'cum, tī'cum, *n.* *Bot.* Same as TUCUM.

ted, ted, *vt.* [TED'DED; TED'DING.] To stir up and spread loosely for drying, as grass newly mown.

The girls all go in a steady row, *Tedding* the swaths we lay.
DINAH M. CRAIK *The Hay* st. 1.

[< Ice. *tedhja*, manure, < *tadh*, manure.]

ted, *n.* [Scot.] A toad. **taid**‡.

ted'der¹, ted'ėr, *v.* & *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Tether.

ted'der², *n.* One who or that which teds; specifically, a machine for stirring and tossing cut grass so as to spread it for drying. See illus. under HAY-TEDDER.

tede†, *n.* Same as TEADE.

te-des'co, te-des'cō, *a.* [-CA, *fem.*] [It.] German: chiefly in terms relating to art. **te-des'ca**‡.

—**alla tedesca** (*Mus.*), in the German style.

Te De'um, tī dī'um *or* tē dē'um. [L.] **1.** An ancient Christian hymn, sung at matins or morning prayer in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and also on occasions of special thanksgiving: called in full, from its opening words, *Te Deum Laudamus* (We praise thee, O God). An early legend tells that St. Ambrose of Milan (340–397) composed it as he baptized St. Augustine, but it was a slow growth from Greek hymns and the Bible, first mentioned in the 6th century.

The choir, With all the choicest music of the kingdom, Together sung *Te Deum*.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iv, sc. 1.

2. The music to which this hymn is set; also, any thanksgiving service in which it is sung.

tedge, tej, *n.* *Founding.* An ingate in a mold.

ted'ing†, *n.* Tithing.

ted'ing-pen"ny†, *n.* Tithing-penny.

te"di-os'i-ty, tī-di-os'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Tediousness.

te'di-ous, tī'di-us (XIII), *a.* **1.** Causing weariness, as by continuance or prolixity; tiresome.

> And what so *tedious* as a twice told tale?
> HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Pope, bk. xii, l. 538.

2. Moving slowly; slow-going. **3**†. Offensive; annoying. [< OF. *tedieux*, < LL. *tædiosus*, < L. *tædium*, tedium, < *tædet*, it wearies.]

Synonyms: dilatory, dreary, dull, fatiguing, irksome, monotonous, slow, sluggish, tardy, tiresome, wearisome.—**Antonyms:** active, alert, animated, brilliant, energetic, exciting, lively, prompt, quick, stirring, vigorous, vivid.

—**te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**te'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

te'di-ou-some, *a.* [Scot.] Tedious. **te'di-sum**†.

te'di-um, tī'di-um, *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; irksomeness; wearisomeness.

> It is the constant testimony of criminals, that, in the horrors and the *tedium* of solitary imprisonment, they undergo the most appalling of all penalties.
> CHALMERS *On the Power of God* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 121. [BELL '84.]

[< L. *tædium;* see TEDIOUS.] **tæ'di-um**‡.

tee[1], tī, *vt.* [TEED; TEE'ING.] *Golf.* To place, as a ball, on a tee before striking it.

tee[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To tie.

tee[1], *n.* **1.** The letter T. **2.** Something resembling in form the letter T; in mechanics, same as T[2], *n.* [< AS. *te* (< L. *te*), name of the letter *T.*]—**tee bandage, tee cart,** etc. Same as T BANDAGE, etc. See T[2], *n.*

tee[2], *n.* **1.** In certain games, a mark toward which the balls, curling-stones, quoits, etc., are directed. **2.** In golf, a small heap of earth on which a ball is placed before making the first play from a hole. [< Ice. *tjá*, mark.]

tee[3], *n.* A finial in the form of a conventionalized umbrella, used on topes and pagodas. [< Burmese *h'ti*, umbrella.]

tee"-hee', *n.* & *n.* Same as TE-HEE.

teek†, *n.* Teak.

teel, tīl, *n.* [E. Ind.] The sesame or til, or its seed.

teel'-seed", tīl'-sēd', *n.* The seed of the sesame, from which teel-oil is expressed.

teem[1], tim, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To produce or bring forth, as offspring: usually figurative.

> Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm,
> When the world least expects one.
> MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* act iv, sc. 2.

2†. To take or bring: sometimes used reflexively.

II. *i.* **1.** To be full, as if at the point of producing or bringing forth; hence, to be full to overflowing; be surcharged; be very productive; abound; as, forests *teeming* with animal life; a discourse *teeming* with wisdom.

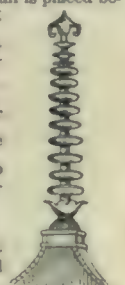

The Tee as the Finial of a Pagoda.

> Since our waking moments *teem*
> With such fanciful connections
> As make life itself a dream.
> CAMPBELL *A Dream* st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] To produce or engender young; bear fruit; be pregnant. [< AS. *tēman*, < *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw.]—**teem'ful**, *a.* **1.** Pregnant; prolific. **2**†. Brimful.—**teem'less**†, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

teem[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour out: specifically, in steel-manufacturing, to pour, as molten steel, from a crucible into an ingot-mold.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall in torrents; pour. [< Ice. *tæma*, < *tómr*, empty.] **team**†; **toom**†.

teem[3], *vt.* To be fit or becoming; also, to think fit.

teemd, *pp.* Teemed. Phil. Soc.

teem'er[1], tim'ėr, *n.* One who teems; a procreator.

teem'er[2], *n.* A pourer of metal.

teem'ing, tim'ing, *pa.* **1.** Prolific, as in offspring; fruitful; pregnant; productive.

> For kindly still does the *teeming* earth Her stores of plenty yield.
> PHŒBE CARY *The Widow's Thanksgiving* st. 3.

2. Full, as if about to bring forth; overflowing. **3.** Produced in great quantity; as, *teeming* millions.

Synonyms: see ABUNDANT.

teem'ing[1], *n.* Archaic.] The act of bringing forth; also, a product or offspring.

> My Table-Book is enriched and diversified by the contributions of my friends, the *teemings* of time, and the press, give it novelty.
> W. HONE *Every-Day Book, Table-Book* vol. iii, col. 4, y. 1. 33.]

teem'ing[2], *verbal n.* of TEEM[2], *v.*—**teem'ing-hole"**, *n.* A pit containing the mold in which crucible-steel is cast.—**teeming-punch**, *n.* A drift for starting a bolt.

teen[1], tēn, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To fence in; enclose. **tine**†.

teen[2], *vt.* Prov. Eng. To tind; light, as a candle. **teend**†.

teen[3], *vt.* To provoke, grieve; vex. **teene**†; **tine**†.

teen[4], *vt.* To bestow. **teene**†.

teen, *n.* Prov. or Obs. Grief; trouble; misfortune; also, vexation, anger. **teene**†; **tene**†.

teen'age, tēn'āj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The longer wood used to make or mend fences.

teen'ful†, *a.* Sorrowful.—**teen'ful-ly**†, *adv.*

teens, tēnz, *n. pl.* The numbers that have their names ending in *-teen;* especially, the years of one's age designated by these numbers; the period from one's thirteenth to one's twentieth year. [< *-teen* in the numerals from thirteen to nineteen inclusive.]

> Most great men, it is true, have been born and brought up in the country, but it is equally true that very few great men have remained there beyond their *teens.*
> CHENEVIX *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 3, p. 46. [S. '86.]

tee'ny[1], tī'ni, *a.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Tiny.

teen'y[2], tīn'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fretful; peevish; fractious.

tee-ong', tē-ong', *n.* E. Ind.] A bird, the nilta.

tee'pee, tī'pi, *n.* Am. Ind.] One of the conical lodges of the North-American Plains Indians, originally of skins, now made of cloth. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 15, and illus. under MEDICINE-LODGE. **tep-ee**†.

tee'sa, tī'zą, *n.* An Indian buzzard (*Butastur teesa*).

tee'so, tī'sō, *n.* [E. Ind. *Chem.* A yellow dye from the flowers of the palas-tree. **tee'soo**†; **tis'so**†.

teest, tist, *n.* A small anvil or similar implement used by sheet-metal workers; a stake. [Var. of TEST[1], *n.*]

Tees'wa"ter, tīz'wō"ter, *n.* A breed of short-horn cattle: used also adjectively.

teet, tit, *n.* *Beekeeping.* Same as PIPE, 2 (*b*).

tee'tan, tī'tan, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A titlark or pipit.

tee'tee[1], tī'tī, *n.* [S. Am.] A small South-American nyctipithecine monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix;* as, the moloch *teetee* (*Callithrix moloch*); the collared *teetee* (*Callithrix torquatus*).

tee'tee[2], *n.* [Austral.] The diving petrel.

tee'ter, tī'ter, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To seesaw or make similar movements; move up and down or backward and forward; also, to walk with affected springiness. **2.** To vacillate; waver. **3.** To trifle; idle. [For TITTER[2], *v.*]

tee'ter, *n.* **1.** An oscillating motion; especially, an affected lightness and elastic grace of step; specifically, the amusement of seesawing; as, let us take a *teeter.* **2.** A sandpiper; teetertail.

tee'ter-tail", tī'ter-tēl', *n.* [U. S.] A bird, the tip-up or common spotted sandpiper.

teeth, tīdh, *vi.* To cut or develop teeth. **teethe**‡.

teeth, tīth, *n.* Plural of TOOTH.

teeth'ing, tīdh'ing (XIII), *n.* The process, condition, or time of cutting teeth; dentition.

tee"to'tal, tī"tō'tal (tī'tō'tal, *C.*; tī-tō'-, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink; pledged to total abstinence or devoted to its cause; as, *teetotal* principles or persons; a *teetotal* society. **2.** Total; entire: an intensive. [< *tee-* intens. + TOTAL.]—**tee"to'tal-ly**, *adv.* Completely.

tee"to'tal-er, tī"tō'tal-ėr, *n.* One who practises total abstinence from intoxicants as beverages. **tee"to'taller**‡.

> Auguste Comte abstained from newspapers as a *teetotaller* abstains from spirituous liquors.
> HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. x, letter viii, p. 377. [R. BROS. '75.]

tee"to'tal-ism, tī"tō'tal-izm, *n.* The doctrine or practise of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

tee"-to'tum[1], tī"-tō'tum, *n.* **1.** A four-sided toy turning on a point like a top and twirled by the players in an old game of chance. Each side was marked with the initial letter of a word, and each player's gain or loss was indicated by the letter remaining uppermost after the top had fallen. The letters were T, for the Latin *totum*, all (meaning that the whole amount staked was won); A, for *aufer*, take away (indicating the winning of a stake); N, for *nihil*, nothing (neither loss nor gain); and D, for *depone*, put down (indicating the loss of a stake). In modern times the letters represent English words with similar meanings. **2.** A circular or many-sided top with or without marks, often a disk pierced by a peg, spun by children as a plaything or to determine the moves in certain games.

> The . . . dancing dervishes . . . when all in motion, looked like so many *teetotums* spinning. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 5, p. 101. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

[< *Tetotum;* see def.] **te"to'tum**‡.

tee"to'tum[2], *n.* An institution providing the privileges of a social club for the working men and women of large cities, and furnishing families and individuals with cooked food at low rates: a term made with a punning allusion to *teetotal;* assimilated in form to TEE-TOTUM[1].

> The newest form of people's cafe, the *Tee-totum*, are conducted so that expenses are covered. These unique institutions . . . combine the features of a coffee-house, supplying a variety of good food and non-alcoholic drinks, with those of a club, having numerous facilities for improvement and recreation.
> R. A. WOODS in *Scribner's Magazine* Apr., '92, p. 423.

teet'sook, tīt'suk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] In the western United States, a saddle-bag used by Western voyageurs or hunters for carrying valuables.

tee'tuck, tī'tuc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the rock-pipit.

tee'uck, tī'uc, *n.* [Prov. Brit. The lapwing. **tee"-wheep'**‡.

tee'wit, tī'wit, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A bird, the pewit.

te'fall", tī'fôl', *n.* Same as TOFALL.

teff, tef, *n.* [Abys.] An important cereal (*Eragrostis Abyssinica*) of Abyssinia, the flour from whose seeds is baked into bread.

te-fil'i-n, tę-fil'i-n, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A form of phylactery bound about the arm. See PHYLACTERY (1).

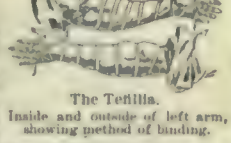

The Tefillin.

Inside and outside of left arm, showing method of binding.

teft†, *a.* Tight; taut.

teg, teg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sheep in its second year; also, the doe of the fallow deer in her second year. **tegg**†.

teg'men, teg'men, *n.* [TEG'MI-NA, *pl.*] A covering. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* A triangular plate of the temporal bone that covers over the middle ear. (2) *Bot.* The innermost coat of a seed, the secundine of the ovule; endopleura. (3) *Entom.* An elytrum, especially one of the stiff horny fore wings covering the hind wing of an orthopter. (4) *pl. Ornith.* The tectrices. (5) *Echin.* The part of the crinoid calyx above the origin of the free arms. [L., < *tego*, cover.]

teg'u-men†.

—**teg'mi-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a covering or tegmen; tegumentary.—**teg"mi-na'le**, *n.* *Echin.* One of the regularly arranged plates of the superior or ventral surface of a tesselate crinoid.

teg-men'tal, teg-men'tal, *W.* (teg'men-tal, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tegmentum.

teg-men'tum, teg-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The dorsal part of each crus of the cerebrum behind the substantia nigra. See CRUSTA. **2.** *Bot.* One of the scales of a leaf-bud. [L., covering, < *tego*, cover.]

te-guex'in, tę-geks'in, *n.* [Braz.] A South-American teiold lizard (genus *Teius*), especially *T. teguexin*, three or four feet long and blackish with yellowish spots. *T. rufescens* is the red teguexin.

teg'u-la, teg'yu-lą, *n.* [L.E. -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* (1) An appendage of the mesothorax covering the base of the fore wings, as in hymenopters. (2) A small scale-like structure anterior to the halter in a dipter. **2.** A roof-tile. See TILE. [< L. *tegula;* see TEGULAR.]

teg'u-lar, teg'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tile; composed of tiles. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to a tegula. [< L. *tegula*, roof-tile, < *tego*, cover.]—**teg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of tiles.

teg'u-la"ted, teg'yu-lā"ted, *a.* Consisting of scales or plates overlapping like the tiles of a roof: said especially of a kind of armor sewed on leather or cloth.

teg'u-men, *n.* [TEG-Ū'MI-NA, *pl.*] Same as TEGMEN.

teg'u-ment, teg'yu-ment, *n.* A protecting envelope or membrane, as the skin; a covering; an integument. [OF., < L. *tegumentum*, < *tego*, cover.]

teg"u-men'tal, teg'yu-men'tal, *a.* Investing or integumental; covering; tegminal.

teg"u-men'ta-ry, teg'yu-men'tę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to integument; consisting of skin or other investing structure; tegumental.—**tegumentary amputation** (*Surg.*), the skin-flap amputation.

teg"u-men'tum, teg'yu-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** Same as TEGMENTUM. **2**†. Same as INDUSIUM.

te-hee', tē-hē', *vi.* [TE-HEED'; TE-HEE'ING.] To laugh frivolously or with derision; to titter. **tee-hee'**‡.

te-hee', *n.* A restrained laugh; titter. [Onomatopœic.]

> Our poor young Prince gets his Opera plaudits changed into mocking *tehees.* CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 43. [H.]

te-hoo', tē-hū', *n.* A sand-partridge; the seesee.

Te'i-an, tī'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Teos, in Asia Minor, famous as the birthplace of the Greek poet Anacreon (550 B. C.), called the "Teian Bard." **II.** *n.* One of the people of Teos. **Te'an**†.

te'ic, tī'ic, *n.* An ornament of gold or silver worn above the nose by the women of India.

tei-chop'si-a, tai-cop'si-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A temporary blindness sometimes accompanying severe sick-headache. [< Gr. *teichos*, wall, + *ops*, eye.]

Te ig'i-tur, tē ij'i-tūr *or* tē ig'i-tur. [L.] The prayer or paragraph beginning the canon of the mass in the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies; literally, "Thee therefore," from the first two words.

Tei'i-dæ, tī'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An American family of lacertoidean lizards with supratemporal fossæ not roofed over and no osteodermal plates. **Tei'us**, *n.* (t. g.) [NL., < TEGUEXIN.]

—**tei'id**, *n.*—**tei'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

teil, tīl, *n.* **1.** The European lime or linden. **2.** The terebinth. *Isa.* vi, 13. [OF., < L. *tilia*, lime-tree.] **teil'-tree"**‡; **teyl'-tree"**‡.

teind, tīnd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** *Law.* A tithe; also, an amount paid to the clergy as commutation of tithes. **2.** A spark of fire. [< Ice. *tiund*, tenth, < *tíu*, ten.]—**court of teinds** (*Scots Law*), a court consisting of five judges with jurisdiction of all matters relating to tithes, stipends, and parish boundaries.—**teind'-mus"ter**, *n.* [Scot.] A person entitled to tithes.

tein'-land", *n.* Same as THANE-LAND. See THANE.

tel'no-scope, tal'no-scōp, *n.* An instrument consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct dispersion but not deviation, so that objects viewed through it appear stretched out in one direction. Compare AMICI'S TELESCOPE, under TELESCOPE. [< Gr. *teinō*, extend, + -SCOPE.] **prism telescope**‡.

teint†, **tein'ture**†, Same as TAINT, etc.

tek, tek, *n.* An ibex, the sakeen. **ta-kl'ja**‡.

tek-non'y-my, tek-non'i-mi, *n.* The naming of parents after their children: a custom in vogue among many uncivilized peoples. [< Gr. *teknon*, child (< *tiktō*, bring forth), + *onyma*, name.]—**tek-non'y-mous**, *a.*

tel, *v.* & *n.* Tell. Phil. Soc.

tel-. See TELE-.

te'la, tī'lą *or* tē'lą, *n.* [TE'LÆ, tī'lī *or* tē'lē, *pl.*] A tissue or web-like membrane; especially, one of the thin membranes (*tela choroidea*) that cover the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. [L., web, < *texo*, weave.]

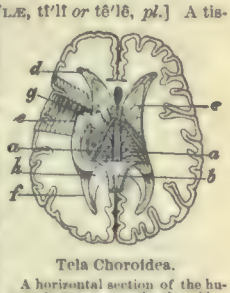

Tela Choroidea.

A horizontal section of the human brain: *a*, *a*, tela choroidea or velum interpositum; *b*, the fornix cut and turned back; *c*, corpus striatum; *d*, *e*, *f*, the anterior, middle, and posterior horns of the lateral ventricle; *g*, hippocampus major; *h*, hippocampus minor. Compare illus. under BRAIN.

tel'a-mon, tel'ą-mon, *n.* [-MO'NES, -mō'nīz *or* -nēs, *pl.*] *Arch.* A male figure supporting an entablature. See illus. under ATLANTES. [L., < Gr. *telamōn*, < *tlēnai*, bear.]

tel-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a, tel-an'ji-ec-tē'si-ą *or* -ąn'gi-ec-tē'si-ą, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Dilatation of the small arteries or capillaries; aneurism by anastomosis. **2.** Maternal birth-marks; wine-spots. [< Gr. *telos*, the end, + *angeion* (see ANGIO-) + *ektasis*, see ECTASIS[2].] **tel-an"gi-ec-ta'sis**‡; **tel-an"gi-ec'-ta-sy**†. —**tel-an"gi-ec-tat'ic**, *a.*

tel-an"gi-o'sis, tel-an'ji-ō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of the capillary vessels. [< Gr. *telos*, end, + ANGIOSIS.] **tel-an"gei-o'sis**‡.

te'lar, tī'lar *or* tel'ar, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a tela, web, or web-like tissue.—**te'lar-ly**†, *adv.*

te-la'ri-an, tę-lē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Web-spinning, as a spider. **II.** *n.* A spinning spider.

tel'a-ry, tel'ą-ri, *C. W.*[2] (tī'lą-ri, *E. W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a web or tela; spun. **2**†. Spinning a web. [< LL. *telaris*, < L. *tela;* see TELA.]

tel-au'to-gram, tel-ô'to-gram, *n.* A record made by a telautograph. [< TEL- + AUTO- + Gr. *gramma*, a writing.]

tel-au'to-graph, tel-ô'to-grąf, *n.* A writing or copying telegraph, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writing or drawings at a distance by means of a receiving-pen, which, directed by a complex mechanism that is under the control of electric currents, follows the motions of a transmitting-pen operated at the station of the sender. [< TEL- + AUTO- + -GRAPH.]

A Telautograph.

1. The transmitter. An ordinary lead-pencil is used, near the point of which two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These cords connect with the interior electrical mechanism, and, following the motions of the pencil, regulate the current-impulses which control the receiving-pen at the distant station. The writing is done on ordinary paper arranged on a roller. A lever at the left is so moved by the hand as to shift the paper forward mechanically at the transmitter, and electrically at the receiver. 2. The receiver. The receiving-pen is a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum arms. This glass pen is supplied with ink which flows from a reservoir through a small rubber tube placed in one of these arms. The electrical impulses, coming over the wire, move the pen of the receiver simultaneously with the movements of the pencil in the hand of the sender. As the pen passes over the paper, an ink tracing is left, which is always a facsimile of the sender's tracings, whether in the formation of letters, words, figures, signs, or sketches.

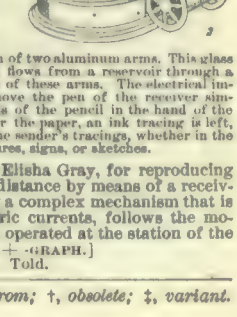

teld†, *imp.* & *pp.* of TELL, *v.* Told.

tele-, tel-, tel'ę-, *C. W.*[2], *or* tĭ'le-, *W.*[1] Derived from Greek *têle*, far: combining forms.—**tel″e-a-nem′o-graph,** *n.* An instrument that records electrically in one place the velocity of the wind in another.—**tel″e-bar′o-graph,** *n.* An instrument that records electrically in one place the height of the barometer or the pressure of the atmosphere in another.—**tel″e-ba-rom′e-ter,** *n.* A barometer that exhibits electrically in one place the height of the barometer in another.—**tel-eg′o-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by telegony.—**tel-eg′o-ny,** *n.* The alleged influence of a previous sire on the progeny produced by a subsequent one from the same mother.—**tel″e-hy″dro-ba-rom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head, or pressure per unit of area, of water or other liquid contained in a reservoir or in a pipe-system.—**tel″e-i-con′o-graph,** *n.* An apparatus consisting of a telescope with a camera lucida attached, by which objects at a distance may be correctly traced from the image thrown by the camera upon a screen or table. **tel″i-con′o-graph‡.**—**tel″e-ki-ne′sis,** *n.* In psychical research, the supposed production of motion in a body without any physical connection between it and the body that causes the motion.—**tel″e-ki-net′ic,** *a.*—**tel-el′o-graph,** *n.* A signaling device resembling a semaphore, and having four triangular movable pieces attached to a pole for signaling numbers.—**tel″e-ma-nom′e-ter,** *n.* A manometer registering at a distance, as by electricity.—**tel″e-me″te-or′o-graph,** *n.* A meteorograph recording electrically at a distance.—**tel″e-me″te-or″o-graph′ic,** *a.*—**tel″e-met′ro-graph,** *n.* An instrument by means of which to draw plans, etc., and measure distances of distant objects.—**tel′e-mo″tor,** *n.* A device by which power is applied at a distance, especially in actuating the rudder of a vessel.—**tel-en′gi-scope,** *n.* An apparatus combining the functions and powers of the telescope and the microscope: a combination of lenses that may be focused on very near or very distant objects.—**tel″e-po-lar′i-scope,** *n.* A telescope having a polariscope attachment.—**tel″e-ra′di-o-phone,** *n.* A radiophone used to give signals at a distance.—**tel″e-ther′mo-graph,** *n.* A thermograph recording at a distance: a form of telemeter.—**tel″e-ther-mom′e-ter,** *n.* A thermometer transmitting its indications to a distance; a telemeter that records temperature. See TELEMETER.—**tel″e-ther-mom′e-try,** *n.* The recording at a distance of thermometric indications.

tel′ed-u, tel'ed-ū, *C.* (-ţ-diū, *W.*), *n.* A small burrowing badger (*Mydaus meliceps*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra, having anal glands strongly developed and emitting an odor like that of a skunk; stinking badger.

tel′e-fone, tel″e-fon′ic. Telephone, etc. PHIL. SOC.

te-le′ga, tĭ-lē′gą, *n.* [Rus.] A rude four-wheeled wagon without springs used in Russia.

A Telega.

tel′e-graf, -graft, etc. Telegraph, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tel′e-gram, tel'ę-gram, *n.* A message or other communication transmitted by telegraph.

Mr. Marsh says, of *telegram*, that, 'in spite of the objections of some Hellenists against it, as an anomalous formation, the English ear is too familiar with Greek compounds of the same elements, to find this word repugnant to our own principles of etymology.'
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 46, note. [S. '72.]

Ere a cable went under the hoary Atlantic,
Or the word *Telegram* drove grammarians frantic.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 4, st. 5, note.

[< TELE- + Gr. *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

tel″e-gram′mic, tel'ę-gram'ĭc, *a.* [Recent.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a telegram; hence, short; concise. **tel″e-gram-mat′ic‡.**

tel′e-graph, tel'ę-grǫf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To send or convey by telegraph, especially by electric telegraph; transmit to a distance by signals; as, to *telegraph* a report.

The news was *telegraphed* all over the United States.
J. B. GOUGH *Platform Echoes* ch. 24, p. 487. [A. D. W. '86.]

II. *i.* To send a communication by telegraph; also, to communicate by signals; signal; as, to *telegraph* to a friend; to *telegraph* by glances.

tel′e-graph, *n.* **1.** Any apparatus or device for transmitting messages or signals to a distance, especially any

Telegraph-instruments.

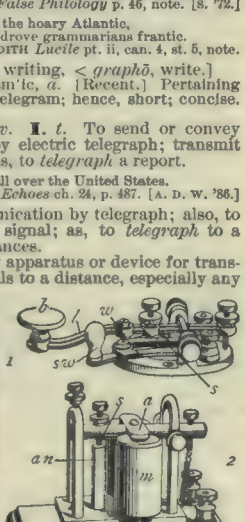

1. The standard legless Morse key. Pressure on the button (*b*) makes a contact of the wires at *w* through the lever *l* (*l*), which is normally upheld by the spring (*s*). If this contact is of short duration a dot is made, if of longer duration a dash. The switch (*sw*) is swung to the right when opened. 2. Standard sounder. The wires are connected with the receiving-magnet (*m*), and the dots and dashes from the key at the other end of the line are repeated through the rise and fall of the armature (*a*), which causes the stop (*s*) to strike the anvil (*an*). From resultant clicking sounds the message may be read by ear. If the sounder is connected with a recorder, the message may be impressed on a strip of paper.

form of such apparatus having electricity for the agent of transmission.

Every electric telegraph consists of a *battery* or *dynamo* as the source of electricity, an insulated *wire*, single or compound, joining the two points, the *transmitter* or *key* for the signals, and the *receiver* for the message. The line-wire is commonly borne on poles, but sometimes carried through an underground conduit, especially in city streets. It is usually grounded at both ends, the earth being utilized for the return circuit. The transmitter is usually a key for making and breaking the circuit (as in the Morse system) or for reversing the direction of the current (as in the Wheatstone system), the receiver being generally in the first case an electromagnet that attracts its armature when the current is on, and in the second case a needle that changes its position according to the direction of the current. The message can be sent in a system of arbitrary signals, such as the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, printed letters, facsimile writing (see TELAUTOGRAPH, etc., or be recorded on chemically prepared paper discolored by the electricity passing through it. The invention of the electric telegraph has been a subject of much controversy. It was made possible by the labors of Henry in the United States, Wheatstone in England, Ampère in France, Steinheil in Germany, and many others. The first practical working telegraph was constructed by Samuel F. B. Morse of New York in 1832–'35, and his system of transmission, more or less modified, is the one still in most general use.

Millions of citizens learned at their breakfast tables that the President had been shot. . . . This was the first time the *telegraph* had been called upon to spread over the world tidings of such deep and mournful significance. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 16, p. 314. [C. CO. '90.]

2. A telegraphic despatch or communication; a telegram. [< TELE- + -GRAPH.]

Phrases, etc.:—acoustic telegraph. 1. An electric telegraphic apparatus, as the Morse sounder, designed to be read by the ear alone. **2.** A telephone.—**automatic t. 1.** An electric telegraph designed for sending a message automatically by passing between electric terminals a strip of paper having perforations made through it in conformity with a code or alphabet. At each perforation the terminals touch and an impulse is sent through the conductor. **2.** A printing telegraph that conveys and records a message originally written or otherwise recorded upon a strip of paper, as by perforations of various sizes, spacings, and positions. **3.** A signal-telegraph giving an alarm or making a signal by a thermostat, or on the opening of a door or turning of a handle. **4.** A printing telegraph having a sender with a keyboard like that of a typewriter.—**chemical t.,** or **chemical printing t.,** a telegraphic system in which the messages are recorded on chemically prepared paper by an iron stylus.—**copying t.,** an autographic telegraph reproducing writing, as the telautograph.—**dial t.,** a telegraph in which dials bearing letters and numbers are employed in transmitting and receiving messages. When the pointer of the transmitting dial is made to indicate any letter, that of the receiving dial does the same. **disk t.‡.**—**double-needle t.,** a telegraph employing two independently operated swinging magnetic needles, each with one wire.—**duplex** or **double-transmission t.,** a system of telegraphy by which two messages may be sent at once over a single line, as by the use of differentially wound coils.—**electrochemical t.,** same as CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.—**electromagnetic t.,** the ordinary telegraph, in which the making and breaking of an electric circuit at the sending-instrument actuates an electromagnet at the other end.—**facsimile t.,** a telegraph that reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message or drawings or designs prepared at the transmitting end; a pantelegraph.—**fire-alarm t.,** any telegraphic system for transmitting to a central station signals corresponding to the number of the station from which a fire is reported, usually operated by pulling or turning a handle.—**harmonic multiple t.,** a telegraphic system conveying several separate and distinct musical tones at the same time over a wire, these separate tones being used for sending an equal number of simultaneous telegraphic messages. The tones are thrown into the lines by tuning-forks vibrated by electromagnets, which interrupt battery circuits connected with the main line at the sending end. There is thus formed a composite tone, which the receivers separate into its component parts. The Morse alphabet is used.—**magnetic t.,** the ordinary electromagnetic telegraph.—**mechanical t. 1.** Any telegraphic system using positive mechanism, as a wire and signal-bells. **2.** Same as AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH, 1.—**Morse t.,** a telegraph employing the dot-and-dash or Morse code: properly recording in dots and dashes on a continuous paper strip: the first commercial system, set up between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.—**multiplex t.,** a telegraph for conveying more than four messages at the same time over one wire.—**office t.,** a mechanical telegraph, as a system of bells, for signaling between different parts of an establishment.—**optical t. 1.** A semaphore. **2.** A dial telegraph.—**pneumatic t. 1.** A telegraph in which the signals are given and received by impulses of compressed air, as between the pilot-house and the engine-room of a steamboat. **2.** By extension, a telegraph in which messages or signals are conveyed by impulses communicated to a column of water in a tube connecting two places.—**quadruple t.,** a telegraph for the transmission of four simultaneous messages over one wire.—**simplex t.,** a single-needle dial telegraph.—**tel′e-graph-block″,** *n. Naut.* A pyramidal block having thirteen small brass sheaves: used in making signals.—**t.-board,** *n.* A board at a race-track on which are displayed the names of the horses in a race and of their jockeys.—**t.-cable,** *n.* See ELECTRIC CABLE, under CABLE.—**t.-carriage,** *n.* A conveyance for carrying the apparatus for a temporary telegraph to be used in connection with a permanent line.—**t.-clock,** *n.* A clock electrically connected with a regulator, or a regulating clock in such a system.—**t.-cock,** *n.* A compression-cock operated by a pivoted lever like the key of a telegraphic transmitter.—**t.-dial,** *n.* A dial on a receiving telegraphic instrument, bearing letters and other characters, on which the message is indicated by a needle or pointer.—**t.-key,** *n.* The operating-key of a telegraphic transmitter, for producing the dots and dashes or right-and-left needle-deflections of the code.—**t.-line,** *n.* An electrical circuit establishing telegraphic connection between two points.—**t.-plant,** *n.* An East-Indian plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) of the bean family, with trifoliolate leaves and terminal racemes of violet flowers, remarkable for the movement of its leaves without mechanical irritation. **moving-plant″‡; sensitive-plant″‡; wind-mill-plant″‡.**—**t.-pole,** *n.* A pole on or from which overhead telegraph-wires are strung.—**t.-post‡.**—**t.-reel,** *n.* The reel on which the tape of a recording telegraphic receiver is wound, and from which it is unrolled as the message is received.—**t.-register,** *n.* A receiving telegraphic instrument that records permanently the signals received.—**t.-wire,** *n.* The wire of a telegraph-line, or wire suitable for it.

tel′e-graph″er, tel'ę-grǫf'ęr, *C.*[1] *W.*[2], *or* tel-eg'rą-fęr (tĭ-leg'-, *C.*[2] *W.*[1]), *n.* One who sends messages by telegraph; one skilled in telegraphy. **tel′e-graph-op″-er-a-tor‡.**

tel″e-graph′ic, tel'ę-graf'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the telegraph; transmitted or made by telegraphy; as, a *telegraphic* code; *telegraphic* communications.

Who can say what *telegraphic* communication there may be through our atmosphere, and without wires!
W. M. BAKER *His Majesty, Myself* ch. 10, p. 87. [R. BROS. '80.]

tel″e-graph′ic-al‡.—**telegraphic code,** a code convenient for use in telegraphing; specifically, the Morse code, consisting of dots and dashes. See table in preceding column.
—**tel″e-graph′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

tel′e-graph″ist, tel'ę-grǫf'ĭst *or* tel-eg'rą-fist (XIII), *n.* A telegrapher.

tel″e-graph′o-phone, tel'ę-graf'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument for reproducing at a distance from a phonographic or graphophonic record the sounds which the latter represents, or for producing at a distance a phonographic or graphophonic record of sounds. [< TELE- + GRAPHO- + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

tel′e-graph-y, tel'ę-graf-i, *C.*[1], *or* tel-eg'rą-fi (tĭ-leg'-, *C.*[2] *W.*), *n.* The art, science, or process of conveying intelligence by telegraph; the art of constructing and operating telegraphs.—**American system of telegraphy,** the Morse system. For other systems, see TELEGRAPH.

tel″ei-an′thous, tel'ai-an'thus, *a. Bot.* Having perfect flowers; hermaphrodite. [< Gr. *teleios*, perfect, + *anthos*, flower.]

tel-e′i-ty‡, *n.* Tendency toward an end or object.

tel-em′e-ter, tel-em'ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for determining distances on the earth's surface; used in surveying and artillery practise. **2.** An apparatus for electrically recording at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument; a telethermometer, a telebarometer, or some similar device. [< F. *télémètre*, < Gr. *têle*, far off, + *metron*, measure.]—**acoustic telemeter,** an instrument for measuring a distance by the time taken for a sound to traverse it.
—**tel″e-met′ric,** *a.* Pertaining to a telemeter or to telemetry.

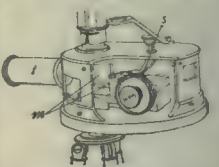

A Telemeter.

It operates on the principle of a box-sextant, and serves also as a range-finder: *t*, observing-tube; *m*, mirrors; *s*, micrometer.

tel-em′e-try, tel-em'ę-tri, *n.* The art of using the telemeter, in either sense. (1) The determination of distances with a telemeter. (2) The recording at a distance of the indications of physical instruments.

This term, *Telemetry*, has been applied to electrical apparatus, by which variable physical forces, such as temperature and pressure, are indicated and recorded at any distant point. H. E. ALVORD in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 81. [PUB. BY SEC. '86.]

[< TELE- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

teleo-, tele-, tel'ę-o-, *C. W.*[2] (tĭ'le-o-, *W.*[1]). Derived from Greek *teleos*, complete, perfect (< *telos*, end): combining forms.—**Tel″e-o-brau′chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods having a well-developed gill and mouth of shell entire or little siphonate, as *Rissoidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, etc.—**tel″e-o-brau′chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*—**Tel″e-o-ceph′a-li,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of teleost fishes, especially those having cranial and opercular bones in full number, anterior vertebræ separate, and no mesocoracoid, as in perch, pike, etc.—**tel″e-o-ceph′al,** *n.*—**tel″e-o-ceph′al-ous,** *a.*—**Tel″e-o-des-ma′ce-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with a complete hinge-ligament and cardinal teeth, as in clams and most species.—**tel″e-o-des-ma′ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tel″e-o-des-ma′ceous,** *a.*—**tel″e-o-pho′bi-a,** *n.* Reluctance to accept or believe in teleology.—**tel″e-o-phore,** *n. Zoöph.* A gonotheca.—**tel″e-o-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A complete plant; a plant composed of cells united into tissues and tissue-systems, as a tree.—**tel″e-or-gan′ic,** *a.* Adapted to, serving the purposes of, or necessary to an organism.—**tel″e-o-saur″** (XIII), *n.* One of the *Teleosauridæ*.—**Tel″e-o-sau′ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of amphicœlian crocodilians having the supratemporal fossæ much larger than the orbits.—**tel″e-o-sau′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tel″e-o-sau′rid,** *n.*—**tel″e-o-sau′roid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Tel″e-o-sau′rus,** *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Teleosauridæ*. **2.** [t-] [-RI, *pl.*] A fossil crocodilian of this genus, with a very long slender snout, as *T. cadomensis*, from the fullers' earth of Gaen, Normandy.—**Tel″e-o-so′mi,** *n. pl. Crust.* A section of anomurans with the last thoracic segment not free, as in dromiids.—**tel′e-ost. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*; osseous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Teleostei*. **tel″e-os′te-an‡; tel′i-ost‡.**—**Tel″e-os′te-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass of teleostemous fishes having optic nerves crossing and a non-contractile arterial bulb, including most fishes.—**tel″e-os′te-ous,** *a.*—**tel″e-os′to-mate,** *a. Ich.* Teleostomous.—**tel′e-o-stome″,** *n.* One of the *Teleostomi*.—**Tel″e-os′to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class or subclass of fishes with well-developed maxillary and dentary bones and membrane-bones, including all except selachians and lower forms.—**tel″e-os′to-mous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleostomi*. **tel″e-os′to-mate‡.**—**tel″e-o-tem′po-ral,** *n.* The postelavicle.—**tel″e-o-tro′cha,** *n.* Same as TELOTROCHA.—**tel″e-o-zo′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having characteristics of a teleozoon.—**tel″e-o-zo′on,** *n.* [-ZO′A, *pl.*] A metazoan.

tel″e-o-log′ic, tel'ę-o-loj'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Teleological.

Another argument for immortality is called by metaphysicians the *teleologic*. This means that man is adapted by his nature to go forward and live hereafter. J. F. CLARKE *Common-Sense in Religion* ch. 9, p. 201. [O. & CO. '74.]

II. *n.* [Rare.] Teleology.

tel″e-o-log′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teleology; relating to order or to design.
—**teleological argument** (*Theol.*), the argument for the being of God as an intelligent mind and will drawn from the presence of universal order and adaptation in the universe.
—**tel″e-o-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

tel″e-ol′o-gy, tel'ę-ol'o-ji *or* tĭ'le-ol'o-ji (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The branch of cosmology that treats of final causes, as opposed to *physical causes* treated of in physical science; the theory that all things are made for a definite end or ends.

MORSE ALPHABET.

American.		*Continental.*	
a·—	n—·	a·—	n—·
b—···	o— —	b—···	o— — —
c—·—·	p·——·	c—·—·	p·——·
d—··	q——·—	ch— — — —	q——·—
e·	r·—·	d—··	r·—·
f··—·	s···	e·	s···
g— —·	t—	f··—·	t—
h····	u··—	g— —·	u··—
i··	v···—	h····	v···—
j·———	w·— —	i··	w·— —
k—·—	x—··—	j·———	x—··—
l·—··	y—·——	k—·—	y—·——
m— —	z— —··	l·—··	z— —··
		m— —	

MORSE NUMERALS.

American.	*Continental.*
1·————	6—····
2··———	7——···
3···——	8———··
4····—	9————·
5·····	0—————

MORSE PUNCTUATION, ETC.

American.	*Continental.*
Period, ·—·—·—	·· ·· ··
Comma, ——··——	—·—·—·
Interrogation, ··——··	·—··—·
Exclamation, —·—·——	—·—·—·
Colon, ———···	———···
Semicolon, —·—·—·	—·—·—·
& ·—···	

It treats of the nature of final cause, and of the principles of order and design considered in themselves and in their relations to the cosmos and the First Cause. See TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

Teleology was applied to the deduction of the existence of a Supreme Being by Anaxagoras, by Socrates and his school, and the Stoics. It was criticised by Maupertius and Kant and is one of the vital questions of our own day.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 887. [SH. & CO. '78.]

The evolution which was at first supposed to have destroyed *teleology* is found to be more saturated with *teleology* than the view which it superseded. AUBREY MOORE in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi, Christian Doctrine of God* p. 105. [J. M. '89.]

2. *Biol.* (1) The doctrine of design, which assumes that the phenomena of organic life and development can be explained only by conscious or purposive causes, and not by mechanical causes.

Teleology implies that the organs of every organism are perfect and cannot be improved; the Darwinian theory simply affirms that they work well enough to enable the organism to hold its own against such competitors as it has met with, but admits the possibility of indefinite improvement. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons, Criticisms on Origin of Species* p. 332. [MACM. '70.]

(2) The science of organic adaptations. LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., xxiv, p. 802. **3.** The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and esthetics. [E.] [< TELEO- + -LOGY.] —**tel″e-ol′o-gist**, *n.* The doctrine of or belief in final causes.—**tel″e-ol′o-gist**, *n.* One who studies, believes in, or is versed in teleology.

tel″e-om′e-ter, tel″ē-om′ē-tėr, *n.* A telemeter: a misleading form.

tel′e-path-ize, tel′ē-path-īz, *v.* [Recent.] **I.** *t.* To affect, influence, or act upon through sympathetic connection alone. **II.** *i.* To practise telepathy.

tel-ep′a-thy, tel-ep′ō-thi *or* tel′ē-path″i (XIII), *n.* The sympathetic affection of one mind or person by another at a distance, through a supposed emotional influence and without any direct communication by the senses; thought-transference; telesthesia. Compare METAPSYCHOSIS; MIND-READING. [< TELE- + -PATHY.]

—**tel″e-path′ic**, *a.* **tel″e-path′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* —**tel-ep′a-thist**, *n.* One who believes in telepathy.

tel′e-pheme, tel′ē-fēm, *n.* [Recent.] A telephonic message. [< TELE- + Gr. *phēmē*, saying, < *phēmi*, speak.]

tel′e-phem‡.

tel′e-phone, tel′ē-fōn, *v.* [-PHONED; -PHO′NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send by telephone, as a message. **2.** To talk to by telephone; as, I will *telephone* you from Chicago.

II. *i.* To send a communication by telephone; talk through the telephone.—**tel′e-pho″ner**, *n.*

tel′e-phone, *n.* An instrument or set of instruments for reproducing sound at a distant point by the transmission of impulses over a conducting wire or cord, especially by the agency of electricity. [< TELE- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

The simplest form of telephone consists of a cord drawn taut between two drumheads, sometimes called *acoustic* or *mechanical telephone*. The ordinary electrical telephone apparatus consists of (1) a *transmitter*, in which a diaphragm, vibrated by a sound, causes rapid alteration in the strength of an electric current, 2 a wire for conducting this current to a distant point, and (3) a *receiver*, in which a diaphragm is caused to vibrate by the current, reproducing the sound. In the first electric telephone to come into general use, patented by Alexander Graham Bell, an iron diaphragm is caused to vibrate in the field of a magnet and near the core, so that the strength of the magnet alters periodically as the diaphragm approaches and recedes, inducing a similarly vibrating current in the line-wire, which passes around the magnet. This current, by an inverse operation, causes similar vibrations in a disk in the receiver, thus copying exactly the original sound. In such a telephone no battery is used. Thomas A. Edison devised another way to produce a vibratory current. The primary current of an induction-coil is passed through a piece of carbon, which has the property of changing its electrical conductivity in proportion to the mechanical pressure exerted upon it. The vibrating disk presses with varying force on the carbon, altering the current in the primary and hence the induced current in the secondary, which acts on a receiver similar to Bell's. The Berge transmitter uses a hard carbon block on which rests a spring attached to the vibrating disk, whose movements change the pressure on the surface between the carbon and the platinum contact through which the primary wire is joined. This is the form employed extensively in commercial instruments. With suitably arranged instruments it is possible to transmit sounds many hundred miles. The invention of the telephone, like that of the telegraph, has been a matter of much controversy. Among the contributors to it were Reis in Germany, Hughes in England, and Gray in the United States, with those mentioned above.

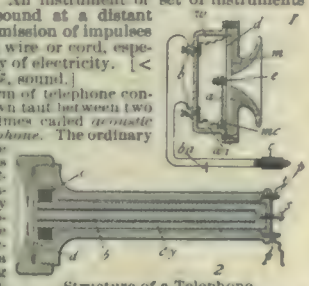

Structure of a Telephone.

1. A telephone transmitter (Edison and Gilliland's patent): *m*, mouthpiece, *d*, diaphragm, *e*, electrodes connected loosely with the forked arm *ca*, which rests in the mercury-cup *cmc*; *w*, wire to the diaphragm, *wa*, wire to the mercury-cup, *b*, binding-posts. *bt*, battery; *c*, induction-coil. 2. A telephone receiver (Bell's pattern): *c*, coil, *d*, diaphragm, *b*, bar magnet surrounded by a non-magnetic cylinder *cyl*, *s*, screw for adjusting the magnet; *p*, *p*, binding-posts.

Telephones are sometimes named from some feature of construction or operation, as, **carbon telephone** (in which the diaphragm-vibrations vary, by pressure, the resistance of a carbon button); **crown t.** A magneto-electric telephone having a coil, an iron diaphragm, and six permanent magnets with their like poles placed together in the center of the coil, their other poles being bent into contact with the diaphragm-ring; **dual t.** having a double receiver by which the message can be received in both ears; sometimes called *bitelephone*; **electrocapillary t.** (in which the impulses are sent by variations in the electromotive force of bounding surface of electrodes in capillary tubes); **membrane t.** in which the sound acts on a thin vibrating membrane or its equivalent, as a very thin sheet-iron disk; **multiple t.** having several vibrating diaphragms for increasing the volume of sound; **pile t.** having in its circuit a voltaic pile; **reaction t.** (in which the currents induced in a wire coil attached to a diaphragm pass through electromagnetic coils, and thus react on the diaphragm and strengthen its action); **string t.** (an acoustic telephone); **triple t.** (having the mouthpiece between two ear-pieces so as to permit talking and hearing without moving, etc.

Phrases, etc.: —**chemical telephone**, a telephone having a motograph as a receiver. —**lovers' t.**, an acoustic telephone.—**tel′e-phone-booth″**, *n.* [Recent.] A closet for a telephone, in which the operator may be shut away from outside noises.—**t.-harp**, *n.* An instrument by which to enable large audiences to hear telephonic sounds from one receiver.—**t.-line**, *n.* A wire erected, as on poles, to form an electric circuit, establishing telephonic connection between two or more points.

tel″e-phon′ic, tel″ē-fen′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the telephone; transmitted by telephone; as, *telephonic* messages. **2.** Conveying sound to a great distance. **tel″e-phon′ic-al‡.**—**tel″e-phon′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

tel′e-pho″nist, tel′ē-fō″nist, *n.* One who uses or is skilled in using the telephone; one skilled in telephony.

tel″e-pho′no-graph, tel″ē-fō′no-grȧf, *n.* A receiving-instrument for recording a telephonic message. [< TELEPHONE + -GRAPH.]

—**tel″e-pho″no-graph′ic**, *a.*

tel′e-pho-ny, tel′ē-fō-ni *or* tel-ef′o-ni (XIII), *n.* The art or process of communicating by telephone, or of transmitting sounds to a distance in any manner.

tel′e-phote, tel′ē-fōt, *n.* A proposed apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance, as by causing light to vary the electric resistance of selenium. [< TELE- + Gr. *phōs* (*phōt-*), light.] **dī′a-phote‡; phe′rope‡.**

tel″e-pho′to-graph, tel″ē-fō′to-grȧf, *n.* A picture obtained or made by a telephote, or electrically received in any way from a distance. [< TELEPHOTE + -GRAPH.]

—**tel″e-pho-tog′ra-phy**, *n.*

tel″e-plas′tic, tel″ē-plas′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of so-called spiritualistic materialization: a proposed term. [< TELE- + Gr. *plastikos;* see PLASTIC.]

Tel″er-pet′i-dæ, tel″ėr-pet′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Triassic family of homœosaurian rhynchocephalians with acrodont dentition and tusk-like teeth at extremities of both jaws. **Tel-er′pe-ton**, *n.* (t. g.) [< TEL- + Gr. *herpeton*, reptile, < *herpō*, creep.]

—**tel-er′pe-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

tel″er-yth′rin, tel″ėr-ith′rin, *n.* *Chem.* A red crystalline compound obtained when orsellinic ether is decomposed. [< TEL- + ERYTHRIN.]

tel′e-scope, tel′ē-scōp, *v.* [-SCOPED; -SCO′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive together so that one slides into another like the sections of a spy-glass or small telescope; as, the three forward cars were *telescoped*. **2.** To crush by driving something into or upon.

Both engines were completely demolished, and the mail-car almost wholly *telescoped*.

New-York Tribune Dec. 25, '91, p. 5, col. 2.

II. *i.* To move like the sliding portions of a spy-glass in closing; be forced into one another, as railroad-cars.

tel′e-scope, *n.* **1.** An optical instrument for enlarging the image of a distant object on the retina of the eye, or, if the object is a point of light, for increasing its brilliancy, consisting essentially of two parts, an object-glass or mirror for forming an image of the object, and an ocular or eye-piece for viewing this image.

There are two classes of telescopes, the **refracting telescope** and the **reflecting t.** The former transmits the rays to a focus through a combination of lenses called the object-glass, the latter brings them to a focus by reflection from a concave mirror. In both kinds the real image thus formed (see IMAGE) is viewed through a magnifying eyepiece. The distinctness of the image depends upon the accuracy with which all the rays from one point in the object are reunited at one point of the image. This is not readily accomplished, on account of spherical and of chromatic aberration. (See ABERRATION.) The former is due to the fact that a spherical surface does not refract or reflect all rays to one focus, and may generally be corrected. The latter can be partially corrected by achromatic lenses (see LENS), which cause the red and the violet rays to fall together, leaving the yellow-green rays nearer the lens, so that the image is usually surrounded by a halo. For photographic purposes the curvature of the lens is such as to focus the violet actinic rays, but such an image is not suitable for the eye. Eyepieces are of two kinds, *positive* and *negative*. (See EYEPIECE.) Telescopes of the second class focus the rays by a mirror of speculum-metal or silver on glass, and are of several kinds: (1) the **Newtonian t.**, in which the mirror is perpendicular to the axis, and the reflected rays, falling on an inclined plane mirror, are turned out to one side of the tube; (2) the **Gregorian t.**, in which the rays are reflected back along the axis by a small concave mirror, and are seen through a hole in the center of the large mirror; (3) the **Herschelian t.**, in which the rays are reflected to the front of the telescope at the edge of the tube. (See also CASSEGRAINIAN, GALILEAN.) Reflectors are superior to refractors in case of construction and cheapness, in possible size, and in perfect achromatism, but they are inferior in the amount of light that is available, in definition, and in permanence or durability. Large telescopes are now usually mounted as equatorials. (See EQUATORIAL.) Telescopes are sometimes named from the character of the lenses, as, **achromatic telescope, aplanatic t., dioptic t.,** etc.

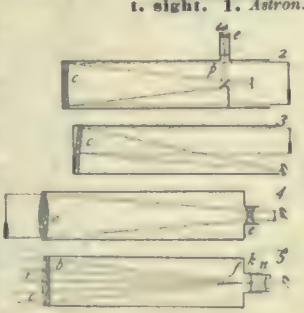

Telescopes.

1. The equatorial telescope of the Lick Observatory: *o*, observing-stand; *f*, finder; *c*, connecting-rods and clamps; *sl*, slow motion in declination; *t*, tube; *m*, microscope for reading circles; *co*, objective of 36 inches aperture; *w*, counterpoise weights; *d*, declination-circle; *da*, declination-axis, at right angles to *ha*, hour-axis, parallel to axis of earth; *h*, hour-circle; *s*, staircase; *a*, driving-clock; *p*, iron pier. 2. The Newtonian telescope: *e*, eyepiece; *c*, concave reflector; *p*, plane reflector. 3. A Herschelian telescope: *c*, concave reflector. 4. A Galilean telescope, with eyeglass (*e*) and object-glass (*o*) like an opera-glass. 5. A refracting telescope: *c*, crown lens of objective; *b*, flint lens; *r*, rays; *f*, focus of rays; *k*, field-lens of eyepiece; *n*, eye-lens (with field-lens forming the ocular).

The *Telescope* . . . appears to have been invented by Metius, a native of Holland, in 1608. Galileo, hearing of the invention, constructed an instrument for himself, and was the first to turn the *telescope* to practical account.

J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* art. 427, p. 235. [A. '89.]

2. [T-] *Astron.* Same as TELESCOPIUM. [< Gr. *tēleskopos*, far-seeing, < *tēle*, afar; and see -SCOPE.]

Phrases, etc.: —**Amici's telescope**, a telescope having two telescopes with their planes of refraction perpendicular.—**astronomical t.**, a telescope with an eyepiece that inverts the image of the object.—**broken t.**, a telescope having its axis bent at right angles about halfway between the object-glass and the focus, a mirror or prism reflecting the rays. Compare EQUATORIAL COUDÉ. —**dumb t.**, a telescope-tube without glasses, for sighting only, as the line-telescope of a sextant.—**equatorial t.**, see EQUATORIAL. —**Keplerian t.**, a refracting telescope having a short-focused convex lens for an eyepiece.—**photographic t.**, a telescope fitted with an objective specially adapted for bringing the photographic or actinic rays to a focus. —**prism t.**, a telescope.—**submarine t.**, a telescope for observing objects submerged at some depth in the water; usually a water-tight tube with a glass plate in its lower end.—**tel′e-scope-bag″**, *n.* A hand-bag consisting of two stiff cases, the one slipping over the other, the two fastened together by straps.—**t.-carp**, *n.* The telescope-fish.—**t.-chimney**, *n.* A steamboat-stack whose upper part slides within the lower, to permit passing under bridges. **t.-stack‡.**—**t.-driver**, *n.* The mechanism for moving a telescope so as to keep the same portion of the heavens continually within its field of view.—**t.-eye**, *n.* An eye with a retractile eyestalk, as of a geophilous gastropod.—**t.-fish**, *n.* A variety of the gold-fish (*Carassius auratus*) with very protuberant eyes.—**t.-fly**, *n.* A muscid fly (genus *Diopsis*) of the tropics of the Old World, having the eyes on long prolongations at the sides of the head.—**t.-joint**, *n.* A joint in which the internal surface of one pipe or tube is made to slide over the external surface of another tube or of a rod.—**t.-shell**, *n.* A cerithioid gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*), common in India, having a pyramidal shell with numerous whorls.—**t.-sight**, *n.* A small telescope mounted on the barrel of a firearm to assist in sighting.—**t.-stable**, *n.* An extension table.—**terrestrial t.**, a telescope having an eyepiece that presents an uninverted image of the object.

tel″e-scop′ic, tel″ē-scop′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the telescope; made or obtained with the aid of a telescope; as, *telescopic* science; *telescopic* observations.

If an astronomer upon some distant planet has ever thought the tiny orb we inhabit worthy of *telescopic* study, there can be little doubt that the snowy regions which surround the arctic and antarctic poles must have attracted a large share of his attention. PROCTOR *Light Science, the North Pole* series i, p. 97. [L. G. & CO.]

2. Visible or discoverable only with the aid of a telescope; not to be seen with the naked eye; as, *telescopic* stars. **3.** Capable of seeing objects at a great distance or rendering distant sight clear and easy; far-seeing or very transparent; as, *telescopic* vision.

When the atmosphere is *telescopic*, and distant objects stand out unusually clear and sharp, a storm is near. BURROUGHS *Signs and Seasons, Sharp Lookout* p. 6. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

4. *Mach.* Having tubular parts or sections sliding or working within or over one another; having a telescope-joint; as, a *telescopic* axle. **tel″e-scop′ic-al‡.**

—**telescopic driver**, same as TELESCOPE-DRIVER.—**t. sight.** **1.** *Astron.* A device, such as cross-threads or a pointer, for setting a telescope on an object. **2.** *Firearms.* A sight consisting of a miniature telescope.

—**tel″e-scop′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

tel′e-sco″pi-form, tel′ē-scō″pi-fōrm (tel′e-scop-i-fōrm, *C.*), *a.* Of telescopic form; consisting of joints that will slide one within the other. [< TELESCOPE + -FORM.]

tel′e-sco″pist, tel′ē-scō″pist *or* tel-es′co-pist (XIII), *n.* One who uses or is skilled in using the telescope.

Tel″e-sco′pi-um, tel″ē-scō′pi-um, *n.* *Astron.* A small southern constellation; the Telescope. See CONSTELLATION, 87. [< TELESCOPE, *n.*, 2.]

tel′e-sco″py, tel′ē-scō″pi *or* tel-es′co-pi, *n.* The art of using or of making telescopes.

tel′e-seme, tel′ē-sēm, *n.* *Elec.* A combination of apparatus, including electric transmitters and an annunciator that indicates on a dial a number, as for indicating at the office the article or service desired by the occupant of a room in a hotel. [< TELE- + Gr. *sēma*, sign.]

tel-e′si-a, tel-ī′shi-a *or* -sh′i-a, *n.* [Rare.] A gem, the sapphire. [< Gr. *telesios*, finishing, < *telos*, end.]

tel″es-mat′ic, *a.* Talismanic; magical. **tel″es-mat′ic-al‡.**—**tel″es-mat′ic-al-ly‡**, *adv.*

tel′esm‡, *n.* A talisman or charm. **tel′esm‡; tel′ism‡.**

tel″e-so-mat′ic, tel″ē-sō-mat′ic, *a.* Same as TELEPLASTIC.

tel″e-spec′tro-scope, tel″ē-spec′tro-scōp, *n.* A combined telescope and spectroscope for forming the spectrum of light from a heavenly body; also, a spectroscope for attachment to a telescope; an astronomical as opposed to a chemical spectroscope. See illus. under SPECTROSCOPE. [< TELE- + SPECTROSCOPE.]

tel″e-ster′e-o-scope″, tel″ē-ster′ē-o-scōp″, *n.* An optical instrument that presents objects in a distant landscape in relief. It has two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and at some distance from each other, and these reflect the light to two mirrors parallel respectively with the others and directly in front of the eyes. The effect is the same as if the distance between the eyes of the observer were greatly increased. [< TELE- + STEREOSCOPE.]

tel″es-|the′si-a, *n.* Same as TELEPATHY. [< TEL- + ES|AES-|THESIA.]

tel-es′tic‡, *a.* Tending toward the end or final accomplishment; tending to accomplish a purpose.

tel'e-stich, tel'ē-stic *or* tel-ēs'tic (XIII), *n.* An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the ends of the lines. [< TELE- + STICH.]

tel"e-to-pom'e-ter, tel'ē-to-pem'ē-tėr *or* -top'o-mī'tėr, *n.* A form of telemeter in which two telescopes are used. [< TELE- + Gr. *topos*, place, + -METER.]

te-leu'to-form", tē-liū'to-fôrm', *n. Bot.* The last stage in the life-cycle of the rust-fungi (*Uredineæ*), or the one in which the teleutospores are produced. [< Gr. *teleutē*, finishing (< *telos*, end), + -FORM.]

te-leu'to-spore, tē-liū'to-spōr, *n. Bot.* The last-formed or winter spore of the rust-fungi (*Uredineæ*), producing in germination usually a 4-celled basidium, each cell bearing one sporidium, or basidiospore, on a long sterigma: applied also sometimes to the resting-spores of smuts. [< Gr. *teleutē* (see TELEUTOFORM) + SPORE¹.]

brand'-spore"‡; pseu'do-spore‡.

—te-leu"to-spo'ric, *a.*

tel'ford, tel'fėrd, *n.* Telford pavement. See PAVEMENT.

tel'ford-ize, tel'fėrd-aiz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make or cover (roads) according to Telford's plan. See TELFORD PAVEMENT, under PAVEMENT. [< Thomas *Telford* (1757–1834), the inventor of the method.]

tel'ic, tel'ic, *a.* Connected with or denoting a final cause or purpose. Compare ECBATIC.

> Hina has in matter of fact its strictest *telic* sense.
> H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Eph.* ii, 9.

[< Gr. *telikos*, < *telos*, end.]

Tel-if'e-ra, tel-if'ē-rą, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Cœlentera* exclusive of sponges. [< L. *tela*, web, + *fero*, bear.]

Tel-in'ga, tel-in'gą, *n.* [Telugu.] **1.** One of the people of the eastern part of the Deccan, belonging to the Dravidic group and speaking the Telugu language. **2†.** [t-] A sepoy.

tel'i-ost, *a. & n.* Same as TELEOST.

tell, tel, *v.* [TOLD; TELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To relate in detail, as a narrative; recount orally or in writing; narrate; recite; as, to *tell* a story. **2.** To communicate knowledge of, especially in spoken words; disclose in any way; divulge; as to *tell* secrets. **3.** To give information or instruction to, especially by word of mouth; inform; acquaint; as, he *told* me of his misfortune. **4.** To give a command to; enjoin; bid; order; direct; as, he was *told* to obey; they *told* me to be careful.

> Like Luther's priest, who, when Catholics *told* him to pray one way and Protestants another, ended by repeating the alphabet, and begging God to frame a prayer agreeable to himself. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, Progress* p. 394. [W. W. & CO. '64.]

5. To utter; as, to *tell* a lie. **6.** To express fully in words; make plain; set forth; explain; as, I can not *tell* you how grateful I am.

> The interior beauty of a soul through habitual kindliness of thought is greater than our words can *tell*. F. W. FABER *Spiritual Conferences, Kindness* ch. 2, p. 49. [J. P. '89.]

7. To determine so as to be able to state or declare; discern with certainty; decide; ascertain; recognize; as, I can not *tell* which is which.

> God hath his mysteries of grace, Ways that we cannot *tell*.
> C. F. ALEXANDER *Burial of Moses* st. 10.

8. [Colloq.] To inform with emphasis; assure; as, I *tell* you, it is cold this morning. **9.** To name or count one at a time; enumerate; as, to *tell* the beads of a rosary; forty-three survivors, all *told*.

> You that can look through Heaven, and *tell* the stars.
> JOHN FLETCHER *Upon an Honest Man's Fortune* I. 1.

10†. To attach as value; reckon; regard.

II. *i.* **1.** To give an account or description; make report; declare; as, the lecturer *told* of foreign lands. **2.** [Colloq.] To give information meanly; act as informer; tattle: usually with *on;* as, he saw me do it and *told on* me. **3.** To produce a marked effect; as, every blow *told;* dissipation is beginning to *tell* on him.

> The jests of a schoolmaster are coarse, or thin. They do not *tell* out of school. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old and New Schoolmaster* p. 84. [W. L. & CO.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] To chat; gossip. [< AS. *tellan*, < *talu*, number.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM; APPRIZE¹; ASSERT; CIRCULATE; DISCLOSE; INFORM; PUBLISH; RELATE; SPEAK.

—do tell! [New Eng.] is it possible! you surprise me! an exclamation of surprise.—**tell'-clock"**, *n.* A dawdler; idler.—**t.-truth†**, *n.* One who tells the truth; a veracious person. **t.-troth†.**—**to t. on** [Colloq.], to inform against.

—tell'a-bl(e, *a.* Such as can or may be told.

tell, *n.* [Prov.] Something told; story; say.

tell², *n.* [Ar.] A hill or mound: frequent in proper names; as, *Tel-el-Kebir.* **tel‡.**

> The country east and south of this [Orman] appears one great plain, with *tells* or conical hills rising up here and there like islands in the sea, many of them the craters of extinct volcanoes.
> F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities* pt. iii, ch. 5, p. 380. [J. W. B. '82.]

tell'-bil"ly-wil"ly, tel'-bil'i-wil'i, *n.* [Bahamas.] The willet. [Imitative.] **tell'-bill-wil"ly‡.**

telled, teld [Prov. or Obs.], *imp. & pp.* of TELL, *v.* Told.

tel'len, tel'en, *n.* A tellinoid bivalve. [< Sp. *telina*, < Gr. *tellinē*, sort of shell-fish.]

tell'er, tel'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who tells or relates.

> Let thy day be to thy night A *teller* of good tidings.
> JEAN INGELOW *Dominion* st. 2.

2. A person appointed to receive or pay out money in a bank or treasury office and keep due account thereof. **3.** One of two or more persons appointed, as in a legislative body or a public meeting, to collect and count ballots or enumerate and register the votes of the members when a division is ordered, and report the result to the presiding officer. **4.** [Eng.] One of four officers of the Royal Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and pay moneys for the king: abolished in 1834. **tell'ler‡.**

—tell'er-ship, *n.* The position or duty of a teller.

Tel'li-cher"ry bark. Conessi bark. See BARK².

Tel-lī'na, tel-lai'ną *or* -lī'ną, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tellinidæ*. **2.** [t-] A bivalve of this or a related genus, burrowing in sand, and often with highly colored shells. [< Gr. *tellinē*, sort of shell-fish.]

—Tel"lī-na'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having a single pair of gills which are appendiculate and a shell with a heterodont hinge and very deep pallial sinus. **2.** The *Tellinidæ*.—**tel"lī-na'ce-an**, *a. & n.*—**Tel-lin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially *Tellinacea* with ligament external; tellens.—**tel-lin'id**, *n.*—**tel-lin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a tellina.—**tel'lin-ite**, *n.* A fossil of or like a tellinid.—**tel'li-noid.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tellinidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tellinidæ*.

tell'ing, tel'ing, *pa.* Producing a great effect or impression; very effective; striking; as, a *telling* speech.

—tell'ing-ly, *adv.*

tell'ing-house", tel'ing-haus', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rude hut on the moor where shepherds assemble when the pasturing-season is over, to tell or count their sheep.

tell'tale", tel'tēl', *a.* That tells tales or gives warning or information; tattling; betraying; as, a *telltale* child; a *telltale* face; a *telltale* clock.

tell'tale", *n.* **1.** One who improperly gives information concerning the private affairs of others; a tattler. **2.** That which conveys information, especially in an involuntary way; a token; sign.

> The snow is a great *tell-tale*, and blabs as effectually as it obliterates. . . . I cross the fields, and if only a mouse has visited his neighbor, the fact is chronicled. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine, Snow-Walkers* p. 56. [H. & H. '76.]

3. An instrument or device, usually automatic, for giving information as to number, position, condition, etc. Specifically: (1) A pointer or piece moving in a slot and indicating the degree of inflation of an organ-bellows. (2) *Naut.* A mariners' compass, usually hung in the captain's cabin to show the course. **telltale compass‡.** (3) *Naut.* An index to show the position of a vessel's helm; a tiller-indicator. (4) An overflow-pipe leading from a point near the top of a tank to indicate that the contents have reached that point. (5) A row of straps or ropes hung over and across a railway-track so as to strike against any one standing on a car-roof and warn him that the train is about to pass under or through a bridge or similar structure. (6) A watchman's clock. See CLOCK¹, *n.* (7) A turnstile that registers the number of persons passing through it, as into a public place. (8) A pressure-gage or a vacuum-gage.

4. A sandpiper (genus *Totanus*), as the **greater tell-tale** (*T. melanoleucus*) and the **lesser t.** (*T. flavipes*), noted for their vigilance and noisy cries. **5.** In the game of rackets, a facing of boards 20 inches high on the front wall of the court, above which the balls must be struck.

tel'lu-ral, tel'u-rąl *or* tel'yu-rąl (tel-liū'rąl, *E. I. W.*), *a.* Of or relating to the earth. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel'lu-rate, tel'u-[*or* tel'yu-]ret *or* -rēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of telluric acid.

tel'lu-ret, *n. Chem.* Same as TELLURID.

tel'lu-ret"ed, tel'u-ret'ėd, *a. Chem.* Combined or impregnated with tellurium. **tel'lu-ret"ted‡.**—**tellureted hydrogen**, a foul-smelling gaseous compound (H_2Te) made by treating zinc tellurid with hydrochloric acid. **hydrogen tellurid‡; hydro-telluric acid‡; tellurhydric acid‡.**

tel"lur-hy'dric, tel'lur-hai'dric, *a. Chem.* Derived from tellurium and hydrogen.—**tellurhydric acid**, same as TELLURETED HYDROGEN.

tel-lu'ri-an, tel-liū'ri-ąn *or* -liū-, *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth or its inhabitants. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel-lu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth. **2.** Same as TELLURION.

tel-lu'ric, tel-liū'ric *or* -liū'ric, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from the earth.

> The aspect of aerolites . . . presents, generally, some features foreign to our *telluric* rocks and minerals. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté *Aerolites* in vol. i, p. 130. [H. '70.]

2. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing tellurium, especially in its higher valence; as, *telluric* acid (H_2TeO_4). [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

—telluric bismuth (*Mineral.*), same as TETRADYMITE.—**t. lines** (*Physics*), lines of the solar spectrum that are due to the absorption of the earth's atmosphere.—**t. silver** (*Mineral.*), same as HESSITE.

tel'lu-rid, } tel'u-[*or* -yu-]rid, -rid *or* -rąid, *n. Chem.* A
tel'lu-ride, } compound of tellurium with an element or an organic radical.

tel"lu-rif'er-ous, tel'u-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Yielding or containing tellurium. [< TELLURIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

tel-lu'ri-on, tel-liū'ri-ęn *or* -liū'-, *n. Astron.* An apparatus that shows the motions of the earth on its axis and around the sun, by which day, night, and changes of the seasons are brought about. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel-lu'ri-an‡.

tel'lu-rism, tel'u-rizm *or* -yu-rizm, *n.* **1.** A supposed magnetic influence or principle pervading all nature and producing the phenomena of animal magnetism; also, the theory of animal magnetism based on the existence of this force or principle: first propounded by Kieser in Germany. **2.** *Med.* The effect of certain soils in causing disease. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel'lu-rite, tel'u-rait *or* -yu-rait, *n. Mineral.* A subadamantine white or yellow tellurium dioxid (TeO_2), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Called also **telluric ocher.** [< TELLUROUS.]

tel-lu'ri-um, tel-liū'ri-um *or* -liū'-, *n. Chem.* A rare non-metallic element found native as tin-white rhombohedral crystals. It has no practical applications. See ELEMENT.

> *Tellurium.* Of rare occurrence, either native or in combination with metals. . . . Occurs principally in Transylvania, Hungary, California, Virginia, Bolivia and Brazil. V. VON RICHTER *Text-Book Inorg. Chem.* tr. by E. F. Smith, p. 103. [P. B. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel'lu-rize, tel'u-raiz *or* -yu-raiz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To combine or cause to combine with tellurium.

tel'lu-rous, tel'u-rus *or* -yu-rus, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tellurium, especially in its lower valence; as, *tellurous* acid (H_2TeO_3).

telo-. Derived from Greek *telos*, end: a combining form. **—Tel"o-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Scleromorpha*.—**tel"o-lec'i-thal**, *a. Embryol.* **1.** Having the food-yolk at one pole: said of ova, as of birds, with unequal or partial segmentation. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova. **—tel"o-lem'ma**, *n. Anat.* The delicate covering of the end-plate of a nerve upon a voluntary muscle.—**tel'o-pore**, *n. Embryol.* A terminal pore formed by the closing of the median groove produced by invagination of the blastoderm in some insects.—**tel"o-sto'mi-ate**, *a.* Having the mouth at the end of the main axis of the body.—**tel-ot'ro-cha**, *n.* [-CHÆ, -kī *or* -cē, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A larval chætopodous annelid with a præoral and a postoral or perianal ring of cilia. **tel'o-troch‡.**—**tel-ot'ro-chal** or **-chous**, *a.*

tel"o-dy-nam'ic, tel'o-dai-nam'ic, *a.* Of, related to, or employed in the transmission of power to a distance. [< Gr. *tēle*, afar, + DYNAMIC.]

tel'o-nism, tel'o-nizm, *n.* A pseudonym formed from the terminal letters of the real name, as N. S., standing for John Anstis. [< Gr. *telos*, end.]

Tel'oo-goo, *n.* Same as TELUGU.

tel'o-type, tel'o-taip, *n.* A printing telegraph, or a telegram printed by it. [< Gr. *tēle*, afar, + -TYPE.]

—telotype printing, the printing, as of stock-quotations, at a distance, by telegraphic means.

tel'pher, tel'fėr, *a.* Of, relating to, or carried by a telpherway; pertaining to telpherage. [< *tel-* (in TELEGRAPH) + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

tel'pher, *n.* [Rare.] A device or set of equipments for the transportation of goods, etc., by telpherage.

—tel'pher-way, *n.* A line, road, or way over which goods, vehicles, etc., are conveyed by telpherage. **tel'pher-line"†; tel'pher-road"‡.**

tel'pher-age, tel'fėr-ęj, *n.* Automatic aerial transportation by the aid of electricity, especially that system in which carriages having independent motors are run on a stout wire conducting an electric current from which the motive power is derived.

> *Telpherage* is a name coined by the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin, to designate a system devised by him, by which the transmission of vehicles by electricity to a distance is effected independently of any control exercised from the vehicle. It is an aërial electrical railway. BENJAMIN *Age of Electricity* ch. 9, p. 177. [S. '86.]

Tel-phu'si-dæ, tel-fiū'si-dī *or* -fū'si-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A fresh-water family of cancroidean crabs with carapace transversely oval and external antennæ short. **Tel-phu'sa**, *n.* (t. g.) **Thel-phu'si-dæ‡.**

—tel-phu'sid, *n.*—**tel-phu'soid**, *a. & n.*

tel'son, tel'sęn, *n. Crust.* The last somite of the pleon or abdomen of a macruran or like crustacean. See illus. under CRUSTACEA and KING-CRAB.

> These two plates on each side, with the *telson* in the middle, constitute the flapper of the crayfish, by the aid of which it executes its retrograde swimming movements.
> HUXLEY *The Crayfish* ch. 1, p. 20. [A. '80.]

[< Gr. *telson*, boundary.]

telt, telt [Prov. or Obs.], *imp.* of TELL, *v.*

Tel'u-gu, tel'u-gū, *C.* (tel'ū-gū', *W.*), *n.* **1.** The language of the Telingas, one of the Dravidian dialects. See DRAVIDIAN; TELINGA. **2.** A Telinga. [< Telugu *Telugu*, < *Telinga*, inhabitant of *Telingāna*.] **Tel'oo-goo‡.**

te'ma, tē'mą, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A theme.

tem-bé', tem-bē', *n.* A flat-roofed Arab clay house.

tem'en-os, tem'en-os, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A piece of land marked off and consecrated to sacred uses; any sacred enclosure, as that surrounding or belonging to a temple.

> A stone pylon is . . . placed as a side entrance to the crude brick enclosure of a *temenos*.
> RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 235, note 4. [J. M. '75.]

[< Gr. *temenos*, < *temnō*, cut.]

tem"er-a'ri-ous†, *a.* Unreasonably adventurous; rash.

—tem"er-a'ri-ous-ly†, *adv.*

tem"er-a'tion†, *n.* Defilement; contamination.

te-mer'i-ty, tē-mer'i-ti, *n.* Venturesome boldness; excessive disregard of danger; rashness; recklessness; as, his *temerity* was severely punished.

> Bravery is the mean between cowardice and *temerity*. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by G. S. Morris, vol. i, § 50, p. 169. [S. '72.]

[< L. *temeritas*, < *temere*, rashly.]

Synonyms: audacity, foolhardiness, hardihood, hastiness, heedlessness, precipitancy, precipitation, presumption, rashness, recklessness, venturesomeness. *Rashness* applies to the actual rushing into danger without counting the cost; *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such. *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters; there may be a noble *rashness*, but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense. We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it; in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood, audacity*, or *presumption*. *Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it; *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences.—**Antonyms:** care, caution, circumspection, cowardice, hesitation, timidity, wariness.

tem'er-ous, tem'ėr-us, *a.* [Archaic.] Characterized by temerity; reckless; rash; heedless. [< LL. *temerus*, < L. *temere*, at random.]

—tem'er-ous-ly, *adv.*

te'mi-a, tī'mi-ą *or* tē'mi-ą, *n.* A tree-crow of Java.

tem'i-ak, tem'i-ak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A kind of fur jacket worn by Eskimos of both sexes.

Tem"no-pleu'ri-dæ, tem'no-pliū'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of regular echinoideans with teeth keeled, the pyramids of the jaws having epiphyses closing the foramen. **Tem"no-pleu'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *temnō*, cut, + *pleura*, side.]—**tem"no-pleu'rid**, *n.*—**tem"no-pleu'roid**, *a.*

The Temia (*Cryptorhina varians*).

Tem"no-pleu-ri'næ, tem'no-pliu-rai'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl. Echin.* A subfamily of *Temnopleuridæ* with a tumid test having a compact apical system.

—tem"no-pleu'rin(e, *a. & n.*

Tem"no-spon'dy-li, tem'no-spon'di-lai *or* -lī, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of labyrinthodont amphibians with vertebral centra incompletely ossified or divided, as in *Archegosauridæ*, etc. [< Gr. *temnō*, cut, + *spondylos*, vertebra.]

—tem"no-spon'dyl-ous, *a.*

Tem-pe'an, tem-pī'ąn, *E. W. Wr.* (tem'pī-ąn, *C.*), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the vale of Tempe, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, famous for its beauty and mild climate.

tem'per, tem'pėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in violence or intensity, as by the intermixture of a moderating element or principle; tone down; moderate; mitigate; assuage; soothe; calm; as, to *temper* wrath; to *temper* the severity of a judgment.

> The climate is on the whole so *tempered* by the Gulf Stream that even this part of Norway is pleasantly habitable.
> SARAH M. H. DAVIS *Norway Nights* ch. 6, p. 143. [F. H. & H. '87.]

2. To mix in the proper proportions; prepare, form, or adapt by or as by mixing; modify; adjust; as, differently *tempered* individuals; to *temper* one's desires.

Unless the original passions and appetites be rightly *tempered* and balanced, the moral sense can never show itself in any strong or sensible effect. W. WARBURTON *Divine Legation of Moses* vol. i, bk. i, § 4, p. 149. [T. T. '37.]

3. To bring (a metal) to a certain degree of hardness by heating and suddenly cooling.

In tempering steel, the metal is usually heated until it assumes a color, as yellow, brown, purple, or blue, and then plunged into water. The degree of heat (as shown by the color) at which the cooling takes place determines the degree of hardness.

4. To bring to a proper consistency, as clay, mortar, etc., by moistening, and mixing, kneading, etc.

This immortal clay Is *tempered* in the tears we brush away.
BOKER *Hence, Cold Despair!* l. 5.

5. **To anneal.** **6.** *Mus.* To adjust the tones of (an instrument, as the piano) according to an adopted rule (see TEMPERAMENT): said also sometimes of the voice. **7†.** To govern; restrain; control: a Latin sense. **8†.** To cause to be disposed; dispose. **9†.** To attune.

II. *i.* **1.** To become of a desired condition or quality; attain a desired softness, plasticity, or tractability. **2†.** To be accordant; agree. [< F. *tempérer*, < L. *tempero*; see TEMPERATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: accommodate, adapt, adjust, appease, assuage, attemper, calm, fit, moderate, modify, mollify, pacify, qualify, restrain, soften, soothe.

tem'per, tem|per, *n.* **1.** Heat of mind or passion; angry excitement; disposition to become angry; passion; irritation; irritability; as, to show *temper*.

My Father . . . in matters of business . . . would take refuge in outbreaks of *temper*, and the same would be an abrupt separation.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 6, p. 77. [MACM. '75.]

2. A general and complex tendency or disposition in man, resulting from the varying predominance of the intellect, the emotions, or the will in the mental make-up; especially, condition or quality of mind with reference to the exercise of the passions, emotions, or affections; disposition; humor; as, the intellectual *temper* of Coleridge; his *temper* is sentimental; a brooding *temper*.

The dogmatic *temper* is the *temper* of one who is imperiously confident that he is right when he is not. R. C. MOBERLY in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi, Incarnation* p. 351. [J. M. '89.]

3. **Composure of mind; equanimity; self-command;** calmness; moderation; as, to preserve one's *temper*.

But there is still a further reason to wish that greater *temper* had been join'd, at this time, to the same zeal for religion and liberty. BOLINGBROKE *Works, Dissertation upon Parties* letter iv, p. 54. [T. C. 1775.]

4. The condition of a metal as regards hardness and brittleness, especially the degree of hardness due to heating and sudden cooling. See TEMPER, *v.*, 3.

The *temper* of our stoutest mail In battle's fiery shock may fail.
W. M. PRAED *The Legend of the Drachenfels* st. 11.

5. **Condition or consistency due to mixture of various ingredients; especially, condition as regards plasticity** and homogeneity, as of clay, mortar, etc. **6.** Lime or an **equivalent substance used in clarifying boiling sugar-syrup.** **7.** **An alloy composed of two parts of tin and one of copper, added to pure tin to make the finest pewter.** **8.** An alloy of arsenic and lead sometimes used for hardening shot. **9.** [Archaic.] Constitutional condition or temperament, resulting, according to the ancients, from the proportions in which the four humors — blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy — were mixed: the origin of the modern senses 1, 2, and 3.

But he that from an exquisite *temper* of health, falls into languishing distempers, knows distinctly both how it was, and how it is with him. JOHN OWEN *Works, Glory of Christ, Application* in vol. xii, ch. 2, p. 563. RAY. '26.

10. [Archaic.] **Middle course or character; mean; medium.**

Virtue is nothing but a just *temper* between propensities any one of which, if indulged to excess, becomes vice.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 190. [P. S. & CO. 49.]

11†. **Definite shape or form; constitution; consistency.**

Synonyms: constitution, disposition, frame, grain, humor, mood, nature, organization, temperament. See ANGER; CHARACTER.

—good temper, a disposition or mental condition free from irritation or ill humor. **—out of t.,** irritated and annoyed; angry. **—tem'per-screw",** *n.* **1.** A screw by which well-boring tools are hung from the walking-beam and connected and lowered as the work progresses. **2.** An adjusting screw. **—to keep one's t.,** to retain self-command and an unruffled spirit. **—to lose one's t.,** to become angry.

tem'pera, tem'pe-ra, *C. dial.* tĕm'pĕ-rē, *W.*; -per-a, *E. S.*), *n.* [It. *Paint.* The method of painting in distemper. See DISTEMPER[2].

The earliest Egyptian paintings . . . are executed in *tempera* upon the walls of certain tombs. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers* ch. 3, p. 71. [H. '91.]

tem'per-a-ble, tem'per-a-bl, *a.* That may be tempered. **—tem"per-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

tem'per-a-ment, tem'per-a-ment, *rf.* To constitute with respect to temperament; endow with temperament.

tem'per-a-ment, *n.* **1.** A special type of mental constitution and development due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism, often inherited; prevailing mental disposition or bias resulting from or accompanying such special bodily organization.

The ancients held that temperament is conditioned on the predominance of one of the four humors — the blood, lymph, yellow bile, and black bile — in modifying or tempering the manifestations of the organic functions, hence the temperaments were classified as *sanguine, lymphatic, choleric* or *bilious*, and *melancholic* or *atrabilious*. (see these words, and phrases below.) Temperament may also be regarded as resulting from the varying predominance of the principal systems in the bodily organization: the respiratory and circulatory system, the nutritive system, and the nervous system. The predominance of the first system indicates the **sanguine athletic, muscular,** or **vital temperament;** that of the second, the **bilious choleric** or in morbid form the **atrabilious melancholic t.;** that of the third, the **nervous mental t.** The comparative weakness of all three systems indicates the **phlegmatic lymphatic t.,** and the proper combination of all three, the **tempered t.**

Both constitutions as affecting the prevailing bias of the mind, have been called *temperaments*.
K. & *Vocab. Philos.* p. 511. [SH. & CO. '78.]

2. *Mus.* The system of tuning a musical instrument so that the intervals between notes of the scale shall follow a suitable law of succession.

In **pure** or **just temperament** intervals between the tones are those of a mathematically perfect scale, the frequencies of vibration all having simple ratios to that of the fundamental note. An instrument of fixed intonation, as the organ or piano, if tuned thus, could be used in only one key, or if adapted to others would require an impracticable number of notes; hence, a modification of strict intonation is adopted, the same wire or pipe being made to do duty for several slightly different notes, as C, B♯, and D♭♭. This compromise is called **mean temperament.** It may be effected in various ways. The most common now in use is **equal** or **even temperament,** in which each semitone is the mean semitone, the twelfth part of an octave. Various systems of **unequal temperament** formerly in vogue made the instrument usable only in certain keys, the others being much out of tune.

3. State or condition resulting from the relative proportions of various qualities or constituents; mixture of different or contrary qualities; constitution; make-up.

There is an Episcopal *temperament*, and a Methodist *temperament*, and a Calvinistic *temperament*, from which sects grow by natural evolution. PHELPS in Elizabeth S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps, Sept.* 6, '95 p. 226. [S. '91.]

4. [Archaic.] An act or state of adjustment or compromise, as of conflicting views, interests, etc.; also, the means by which such condition or arrangement is brought about. **5†.** Condition as to heat or cold; temperature. [< F. *tempérament*, < L. *temperamentum*, < *tempero*; see TEMPERATE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see CHARACTER.

Phrases:—bilious temperament, a temperament in which the nutritive system is predominant, usually characterized by dark complexion, muscular activity, energy of action, firmness of purpose, and passionate disposition. **—equal t.** **1.** *Mus.* An equal distribution of the variations of pitch among all the keys. **2.** An equable disposition. **—melancholic t.,** a temperament characterized by brooding thoughtfulness, irritability, tenacity of purpose, and obstinacy of disposition. **—nervous t.,** a temperament in which the nervous organization is exceedingly sensitive, characterized by quick mental action and vivid emotions. **—phlegmatic t.,** a temperament in which the lymphatic system is supposed to predominate, characterized by mental sluggishness, pale complexion, flabby muscles, and dullness of passionate emotions. See note under TEMPERAMENT, 1. **—sanguine t.,** a temperament characterized by marked physical vitality, irritability, energy of action, and liability to nervous exhaustion.

—tem"per-a-men'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to temperament. **—tem"per-a-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tem'per-ance, tem'per-ans, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being temperate; the spirit and practise of rational self-control; habitual moderation. (1) Self-restraint in the conduct of one's life or business; suppression of any tendency to passionate action; calmness; patience; as, the course of Washington showed wisdom and *temperance;* the ordinary Scriptural use. (2) Self-restraint in the indulgence of any natural affection or appetency; moderation in the pursuit of a gratification or in the exercise of a feeling; as, *temperance* in eating; *temperance* in drinking; *temperance* in the use of books; *temperance* in joy or grief. **2.** Specifically: (1) The principle and practise of moderation in the use of strong or distilled liquors: the rule adopted by the original temperance societies. (2) In a more recent and generally accepted sense, the principle and practise of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

It is by virtue of good authority, therefore, that the word '*temperance*,' as specifically used at this day, is generally recognized as an equivalent for 'total abstinence.'
Cyc. of Temperance and Prohibition p. 635. [F. & W. '91.]

3†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature; sometimes, a moderate or equable temperature. **4†.** An act of mixture producing a temper or stable condition, or the temper so produced; temperament or temper. [< F. *tempérance*, < L. *temperantia*, < *tempero*; see TEMPERATE, *a.*] **tem'per-an-cy†.**

Synonyms: see ABSTINENCE.

—temperance drink, any non-alcoholic beverage. **—t. hotel,** a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold. **—t. movement,** a movement in society or politics having for its purpose the restriction or abolition of the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages. **—t. society,** an association for promoting moderation in or total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

tem'per-ate†, *rf.* To make temperate; moderate; soften.

tem'per-ate, tem'per-et *or* -ĕt, *a.* **1.** Observing moderation in the indulgence of the appetites, passions, or desires; specifically, not indulging in intoxicating liquors; as, *temperate* in eating; a *temperate* man.

It was excellently observed by Aristotle, that a man is not commended as *temperate*, so long as it costs him efforts of self-denial to persevere in the practice of temperance, but only when he prefers that virtue for its own sake.
JAMES MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philosophy* § 7, p. 376. [BL. '36.]

2. Not characterized by passion or violence; mild in tone or character; calm; self-controlled; cool; as, *temperate* views; a *temperate* advocate; a *temperate* address. **3.** Moderate as regards temperature; free from extremes of heat or cold; mild; as, a *temperate* climate; *temperate* regions. **4.** Characterized by moderation or the absence of extremes in any respect; not excessive, lavish, or extravagant; tempered; as, *temperate* estimates; *temperate* applause.

It is hardly credible that such a reply could be made by a friendly Government to so *temperate* a request.
New-York Tribune Oct. 29, '91, p. 6, col. 2.

5. *Mus.* Tempered. **6.** [Rare.] Resulting or proceeding from temperance. [< L. *tempero* (pp. *temperatus*), proportion, < *tempus*, time.]

Synonyms: see SOBER.

—tem'per-ate-ly, *adv.* **tem'per-ate-ness,** *n.*

tem'per-a-tive, tem'per-a-tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering. [< LL. *temperativus*, < L. *tempero*; see TEMPERATE, *a.*]

tem'per-a-ture, tem'per-a-chur *or* -tjūr, *n.* **1.** Degree of sensible heat or cold; condition as regards heat or cold, the relation of a body to the heat which it contains as shown by the greater or less tendency to part with such heat.

The temperature of one body is said to be higher or lower than that of another according as it imparts heat or receives it from the other when the two are brought into contiguity. Besides this relative criterion of temperature scientists recognize an absolute one, regarding temperature as a measure of molecular motion and measuring it from the absolute zero (see ABSOLUTE), whose position is calculated from thermodynamic data and laws. The air- or gas-thermometer conforms almost exactly, and the mercurial thermometer quite nearly, to this thermodynamic definition of temperature. Compare THERMOMETER.

No matter what the intensity of the sun's rays may be, the *temperature* of snow and ice can never rise above 32°.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. i, § 3, p. 25. [MACM. '82.]

2. *Meteorol.* Specifically, the degree of sensible heat or cold of the atmosphere, regarded as a feature of weather or climate; as, the *temperature* for the month of June. **3†.** State as regards combination of qualities or parts; constitution; temperament; sometimes, natural constitution; normal condition. **4†.** Mixture; a compound. **5†.** Freedom from passion or excess; moderation; temperateness. **6†.** Temper, as of metal. [< F. *température*, < L. *temperatura*, < *tempero*; see TEMPERATE, *a.*]

Phrases, etc.:—animal temperature, the temperature of any living animal: in a warm-blooded animal almost uniform and considerably higher than the surrounding external temperature; in most cold-blooded animals but little higher than that of their surroundings. **—critical t.** (*Physics*), the critical point of a given gas. See CRITICAL. **—isonormal t.,** the difference between the normal temperature at any time or period and the observed value at the same time or period. **—solar-radiation t.,** the temperature acquired by exposure to direct sunshine as distinguished from the temperature of the same body when in the shade. **—tem'per-a-ture-a-larm",** *n.* A device for indicating automatically a variation of temperature from a fixed point. **—t.-anomaly,** *n.* The departure from the normal of any observed temperature. **—thermic anomaly.** **—t.-charts,** *n. pl.* Charts of a region indicating temperatures experienced at different points, either by figures or by isotherms. **—t. correction,** the correction or allowance made in many instrumental readings for the influence of temperature in parts of the instrument. **—t.-curve,** *n.* A curve indicating the variations of temperature for a given period. **—t. of space,** the temperature that would be experienced outside of the earth's atmosphere by an object shaded from the sun: estimated as about −200° Fahrenheit.

tem'perd, *pp.* Tempered. PHIL. SOC.

tem'pered, tem'perd, *pa.* **1.** Having a temper, especially a temper of a specified kind: much used in compounds; as, quick-*tempered;* ill-*tempered*.

I used to think that the wrens were the quickest *tempered* of all our birds, but probably the humming-birds are their equals in this respect. C. C. ABBOTT *Outings at Odd Times, Midsummer Outing* p. 302. [A. '90.]

2. Brought to a certain temper, as metal.

The casque was wrought of *tempered* steel,
The crest of burnish'd gold.
The Hermit of Warkworth in Percy's *Reliques* fit ii, st. 47.

3. *Mus.* Tuned or adjusted to some mean temperament, especially to equal temperament; as, a *tempered* scale. See TEMPERAMENT. **4.** *Brickmaking.* (1) Moistened and worked to the proper consistency, as clay for bricks or molding. (2) Capable of being cut with ease, as bricks made of such clay. **5.** Softened or moderated, as by admixture.

The *tempered* light of the woods is like a perpetual morning, and is stimulating and heroic. EMERSON *Essays, Nature* in second series, vol. i, p. 140. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

—tem'pered-ly, *adv.*

tem'per-er, tem'per-er, *n.* One who or that which tempers; specifically, a machine for mingling and thoroughly working potters' clay, brick-clay, mortar, plaster, or other materials; a malaxator; a kneading-machine.

tem'per-ing, tem'per-ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TEMPER, *v.* **—tem'per-ing-fur"nace,** *n.* A furnace for heating articles in the process of tempering. **—t.-machine,** *n.* A machine for giving large steel plates a uniform and thorough tempering without permitting them to bend or buckle: usually by pressing them between hot masses of iron, or by firmly clamping them between jaws or plates while immersing them in a tempering-bath. **—t.-oven,** *n.* An oven for heating glass in the process of annealing; a leer. **—t.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel mounted on a shaft and revolved in a pit after the manner of an arrastre, for kneading and tempering clay.

tem'per-less, tem'per-les, *a.* Having no temper; not tempered.

Reconstruction, with its *temperless* mortar, had already begun its incongruous work. COX *Three Decades* ch. 35, p. 619. [J. R. '85.]

tem'per-ure†, *n.* Temperament. **tem'per-our†.**

tem'pest†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To agitate violently; disturb greatly. **II.** *i.* To fall or rage as a tempest; beat furiously.

tem'pest, tem'pest, *n.* **1.** An extensive and violent wind, attended usually by rain, snow, or hail; a storm of great violence; a hurricane.

Were any considerable mass of air to be suddenly transferred from beyond the tropics to the equator, the difference of the rotatory velocity proper to the two situations would be so great as to produce not merely a wind, but a *tempest* of the most destructive violence. HERSCHEL *Outlines of Astronomy* § 242, p. 152. [A. '72.]

2. A violent commotion or agitation; a fierce tumult; as, a *tempest* of anger or of eloquence. **3†.** A noisy or tumultuous fashionable assembly; a drum. See DRUM, *n.*, 11. [< OF. *tempeste*, < L. *tempestas*, < *tempus*, time.]

Synonyms: see STORM.

—a tempest in a teapot, a great commotion over an insignificant matter.

Tempest is used in some self-explaining compounds: as, **tempest-beaten, t.-tossed, t.-winged, t.-worn.**

tem"pes-ta'ri-an, tem"pes-tē'ri-an, *n.* A magician who professed to raise tempests.

tem-pes'tive†, *a.* Seasonable; timely. **—tem-pes'tive-ly†,** *adv.* **—tem"pes-tiv'i-ty†,** *n.* Seasonableness.

tem-pes'tu-ous, tem-pes'chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a tempest; characterized or agitated by tempests, or by violent commotion or passions; stormy; turbulent; as, *tempestuous* winds; a *tempestuous* night; a *tempestuous* spirit. [< OF. *tempestueux*, < LL. *tempestuosus*, < L. *tempestas;* see TEMPEST, *n.*] **—tem-pes'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—tem-pes'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

tem'pl, *v. & n.* Temple. PHIL. SOC.

Tem'plar, tem'plar, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Knights Templars, or to some organization bearing the same or a similar name, as the Good Templars. **2.** [t-] [Rare.] Of or relating to a temple.

The Assyrian . . . architecture was essentially Palatial — as that of the Greeks was *Templar*. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. of Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 186. [J. M. '74.]

[< LL. *templaris*, < L. *templum*, temple.]

Tem'plar, *n.* **1.** A member of a great military order founded in the 12th century for the defense of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem; a Knight Templar. The Templars, who derived their name from the so-called Temple of Solomon, the palace of the Latin kings in Jerusalem, their original headquarters, existed from 1128 to 1312, when they were accused of heresy and immorality by Philip IV. of France and suppressed by the Council of Vienne.

They were born of a race of funeral flowers
That garlanded, in long-gone hours,
A *templar's* knightly tomb.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK *Alnwick Castle* st. 5.

2. A freemason of an order or degree known as that of the **Knights Templars;** also, a member of a secret temperance order known as the **Good Templars. 3.** [Eng.] A law student, or a lawyer, who has apartments in the Temple in London. See TEMPLE[1], *n.*, 6.

A young gentleman of the Temple . . . who spent at the theatres and other gay places of public resort, the time which his father supposed he was employing in the study of the law. . . . Reginald Lowestoffe, such was the young *Templar's* name.
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 317. [H. M. & CO.]

[< F. *templier*, < LL. *templarius*, < L. *templum*, temple.] **tem'pler†.**

— **Free Templar,** a member of a secret temperance order whose members seceded from the Good Templars on the question of the independence of individual lodges.

tem'plate, tem'plĕt, *n.* Same as TEMPLET.

tem'ple, tem'pl, *vt.* [Rare.] To honor with a temple; enshrine in a temple; as, a *templed* god; also, to build a temple in or upon; as, a *templed* city or hill.

tem'ple[1], *n.* **1.** An edifice consecrated to one or more deities and forming a seat of their worship.

Some of the most noted specimens of architecture have been temples, as those of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans and those of modern India. Those of the ancient Greeks were usually rectangular and surrounded wholly or partially by columns. (See GREEK ARCHITECTURE.) Greek temples are distinguished: (1) With reference to the arrangement of their columns, as *amphiprostylar, apteral, dipteral, hypæthral, in antis, monopteral, peripteral, prostylic, pseudodipteral, pseudoperipteral.* See these words. (2) With reference to intercolumniation. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. (3) With reference to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastylic, pentastylic, hexastylic, octastylic, decastylic.*

2. Specifically, with the definite article, the edifice that formed the seat of the Jewish worship of Jehovah at Jerusalem. There were three temples: (1) That of Solomon, destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar (about 588 B. C.); (2) that of Zerubbabel, built after the captivity; and (3) that of Herod, destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem in A. D. 70. Little is known of the architecture or arrangement of these temples, except that they were piles of buildings enclosing several courts and having an innermost shrine, the temple proper, planned within like the tabernacle, and containing the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, the ark of the covenant, and the mercy-seat.

When Zacharias entered into '*the temple* of the Lord' to burn incense, the people who waited, . . . 'without,' (Luke i, 10), were in one sense in the *temple* too, . . . while he alone entered into . . . the '*temple*' in its more limited and augustor sense. TRENCH *Synonyms of New Testament* pt. i, § 3, p. 12. [MACM. '54.]

3. An edifice dedicated to Christian public worship, especially a large and grand edifice; in France, a Protestant as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, the term *church* (*église*) being usually confined to the latter.

There is not a more beautiful and solemn *temple* in the world than the great Cathedral of Seville.
DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. v, ch. 4, p. 85. [A. '71.]

4. Figuratively, any place considered as a dwelling-place of deity or as occupied by the personal divine presence; as, "the groves were God's first *temples*"; "ye are the *temple* of God."

To Thee, whose *temple* is all space, Whose altar, earth, sea, skies!
POPE *The Universal Prayer* st. 13.

5. *Mormon Ch.* A building erected and dedicated for the administration of ordinances of the priesthood for the living as well as similar vicarious ordinances for the dead. **6.** [T-] Either of two medieval establishments in London and Paris, once occupied by the Knights Templars.

The Temple Round Church is the only remnant of the London Temple, the rest of its site being occupied by two collections of buildings known as the *Inner* and the *Middle Temple*, which belong respectively to legal societies of the same names and constitute two of the Inns of Court. They are occupied chiefly by barristers and law students. Compare INN OF COURT, under INN. The Temple at Paris served as the prison of Louis XVI. It is not now standing. [< AS. *templ*, < L. *templum*, temple.]

Synonyms: see EDIFICE.

— **tem'ple-less,** *a.* Having no temple.

tem'ple[2], *n.* **1.** The region on each side of the head in front of the ear and above the zygoma.

No borrow'd bays his *temples* did adorn.
DRYDEN *On the Death of Oliver Cromwell* st. 7.

2. *Entom.* The posterior part of the gena, behind or beneath the eye. **3.** A spectacle-bow. **4.** A medieval ornament for the side of the head. [OF., < L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*, temple.]

tem'ple[3], *n.* An attachment to a loom that serves to hold the last woven part of the fabric stretched, to prevent the chafing of the warp during weaving. [F., < L. *templum*, a small timber.] **tem'plet‡.**

tem'plet, tem'plet, *n.* **1.** A pattern, usually flat and of wood or metal, for shaping something, especially in profile. (1) A perforated strip serving as a guide in laying out riveted work, as boilers. (2) A gage for shaping pottery. (3) A pattern to aid in turning balusters, etc., to a uniform size. (4) *Ship-building.* A board cut to show the proper curve of timbers or framing. **2.** In building, a short stout stone or timber for distributing weight or thrust. **3.** A wedge for a building-block under a ship's keel. **4.** Same as TEMPLE[2]. [< F. *templet*, stretcher, < L. *templum*, small timber.] **tem'plate‡.**

tem'pli-fy†, *vt.* To form into a temple.

tem'plin-oil", tem'plin-oil', *n.* An oil similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling pine-cones.

tem'po[1], tem'pō, *n. Mus.* Relative speed or rate of movement; time; also, characteristic or distinguishing manner or style of movement. [It., < L. *tempus*, time.]

— **a tempo,** in the proper time. — **t. commodo,** in moderate or easy time. — **t. di ballo,** in dance-time. — **t. di capello,** in church-style. — **t. di marcia,** in march-movement. — **t. di valse,** in waltz-movement. — **t. fret-tevolo,** in hurried time. — **t. giusto,** in strict time. — **t. ordinario,** in ordinary time. — **t. primo,** in the time of the original movement. — **t. rubato,** in irregular (literally "robbed") time, *i. e.*, with beats occasionally slackened or hastened for the sake of the expression.

tem'po[2], *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese coin first issued during the period called "tempo" (1830–'43).

tem'po-ral[1], tem'po-ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with the affairs of the present life; secular, civil, or political, as opposed to ecclesiastical or spiritual; as, *temporal* authority; *temporal* rulers. **2.** Of or pertaining to time as opposed to eternity; enduring but for the present time; earthly; transient; opposed to *eternal* or *spiritual*; as, *temporal* things; *temporal* joys.

Happiness without peace is *temporal*, but peace along with happiness is eternal. MACLEOD *Starling* ch. 12, p. 140. [AL. S. '71.]

3. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting time; as, the expression of *temporal* relations by nouns independent; *temporal* conjunctions.

The optative is used after *temporal* particles . . . to express, not an individual circumstance, but a case of frequent recurrence.
ANTHON *Xenophon's Memorabilia* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 187. [H. '58.]

[OF., < L. *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

— **lords temporal,** see LORD, *n.* — **t. augment** (*Gram.*), augment consisting in the lengthening of the initial vowel: so called because it increases the time or quantity of the vowel. — **t. power,** power in civil, political, or secular matters, as distinguished from purely spiritual or ecclesiastical authority; chiefly of the power possessed by the Pope, as ruler of the States of the Church, before 1870.

— **tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **tem'po-ral-ness,** *n.*

tem'po-ral[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the temple or temples; as, the *temporal* artery; the *temporal* bone. [< L. *temporalis*, < *tempora*; see TEMPLE[2], *n.*]

— **temporal bone,** a compound bone situated at the side of the head in man and other mammals, and containing the organ of hearing. It consists of an expanded anterior and superior squamous portion corresponding to the squamosal and zygoma, and a thicker posterior mastoid portion and irregularly shaped petrous portion corresponding to the periotic and tympanic. — **t. crest,** a line that extends on the skull from the outer angle of the frontal bone upward and backward along the parietal bone. — **t. fascia,** a dense sheet that passes from the zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle. — **t. fossa,** the hollow on the side of the skull behind the frontal bone and above the zygoma. — **t. lobe,** the most inferior of the lobes of the brain, lying below the parietal and in front of the occipital lobe. See illus. under CEREBRUM. — **t. muscle,** a large fan-shaped muscle of mastication that arises from the side of the skull and is inserted into the lower jaw.

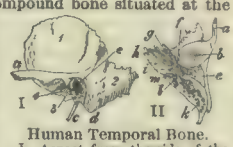

Human Temporal Bone.

I. Aspect from the side of the skull: 1, squamous portion; 2, mastoid portion; 3, tympanic portion; 4, petrous portion: *a*, zygoma; *c*, styloid process; *d*, mastoid process; *e*, external auditory passage. II. Aspect of a nearly horizontal section through the auditory passage, upper portion shown: *a*, zygoma; *b*, glenoid process; *c*, styloid process; *f*, middle ear; *g*, Eustachian tube; *h*, carotid canal; *i*, cochlea; *k*, mastoid cells; *l*, vestibule; *m*, internal auditory passage.

tem'po-ral[1], *n. Anat.* The temporal bone.

tem'po-ral[2], *n.* [Archaic.] That which is temporal or secular; a temporal affair; temporality: commonly plural.

tem"po-ra'le, tem'po-rē'lī *or* -rą'lē, *n. Eccl.* The portion of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices in regular succession for the whole ecclesiastical year. [LL., < L. *temporalis*; see TEMPORAL[1], *a.*]

tem"po-ral'i-ty, tem'po-ral'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Something relating to temporal affairs; a temporal or material matter, interest, or possession; specifically, a revenue or possession of a religious house or an ecclesiastic: commonly plural. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The state of being temporal or temporary; temporary character: opposed to *perpetuity.* **3†.** The laity. [< F. *temporalité*, < LL. *temporalitas*, < L. *temporalis*; see TEMPORAL[1], *a.*]

tem'po-ral-ty, tem'po-ral-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Lay persons collectively; the laity. **2.** Same as TEMPORALITY, 1. [< F. *temporalité*; see TEMPORALITY.]

tem"po-ra'ne-ous†, *a.* Temporary.

tem'po-rant†, *a.* Temperant.

tem'po-ra-ry, tem'po-rę-ri, *a.* **1.** Lasting for a short time only; as, a *temporary* residence; *temporary* griefs.

An ill that is *temporary* is tolerable.
GAIL HAMILTON *Gala Days* ch. 1, p. 36. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Intended to be used for a short time only; unsubstantial; as, a *temporary* shelter. **3.** [Archaic.] Lasting during a lifetime or any shorter period; not permanent; as, *temporary* estates in land. **4†.** Contemporary. [< L. *temporarius*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

— **tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time only; not permanently. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being temporary; temporary character: opposed to *perpetuity* or *permanence.*

tem'po-rist†, *n.* A temporizer.

tem'po-rize, tem'po-ruiz, *vi.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] **1.** To pursue a policy of delay; adopt an indecisive, procrastinating, or merely time-serving course; trim, as between opposite parties; as, a *temporizing* statesman.

"When Pennsylvania rebelled against the Excise Law, he [Hamilton] said: 'Let there be no *temporizing*, but crush the insurrection with such overwhelming force and display of power that it will never be repeated.'
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Nov. 22, '80* p. 226. [CAS. CO.]

2. To make a temporary compliance with the requirements of the time or occasion; humor or acquiesce in present demands or prevailing opinion. **3.** [Archaic.] To procrastinate. **4†.** To parley. [< F. *temporiser*, < L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] — **tem"po-ri-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.* The act of temporizing. — **tem'po-ri"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* — **tem'po-ri"zing-[or -sing-]ly,** *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

temporo-, tempor-. Derived from Latin *tempora*, the temples (pl. of *tempus*); combining forms. — **tem"po-ro-a'lar,** *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the wing. — **tem"po-ro-au-ric'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the auricular regions of the head. — **tem"po-roc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Same as TEMPOROOCCIPITAL. — **tem"po-ro-fa'cial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the face. — **tem"po-ro-fron'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temples and the forehead. — **tem"po-ro-hy'oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the hyoid arch. — **tem"po-ro-ma'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the malar bone. — **tem"po-ro-man-dib'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible. — **tem"po-ro-mas'toid,** *n.* A membrane-bone in amphibians extending to the articular head for the lower jaw on the outer side of the suspensorium. — **tem"po-ro-max'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the upper jaw. — **tem"po-ro-oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the occipital region of the head. — **tem"po-ro-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the parietal regions of the head. — **tem"po-ro-sphe'noid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the sphenoidal regions. **tem"po-ro-sphe-noid'al‡.** — **temporosphenoidal lobe,** the temporal lobe. — **tem"po-ro-zyg"o-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the zygoma.

tem'pre†, -pree†, *a.* Temperate. — **tem'pre-ly†,** *adv.*

temps[1], tän *or* temps, *n.* [F.] **1.** In legerdemain, the moment for executing a movement, as when the attention of the audience is diverted by some other act. **2†.** Time; also, tense.

temps[2]†, *n.* Same as TEMSE. **tempse†.**

tempt, tempt, *vt.* **1.** To offer to (somebody) an inducement to do wrong; entice to evil by the prospect of pleasure or advantage; lead or attempt to lead from the right; seduce: used of persons and things; as, to be *tempted* by the devil; such promises could not *tempt* such a man.

To be *tempted* is not to sin, and . . . many who are the most *tempted* are innocent.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 6, p. 163. [D. & J. S.]

2. To offer to (somebody) an inducement to any act; act upon as an inducement; attract; invite; as, to *tempt* the appetite; to be *tempted* out by pleasant weather; your offers do not *tempt* me. **3.** To try the forbearance of; provoke; challenge; defy; as, to *tempt* fortune; to *tempt* Providence. **4.** [Archaic.] To put to trial; try; prove; test.

And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and *tempted* him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? *Luke* x, 25.

5†. To attempt; venture on; try to reach or accomplish. [< F. *tenter*, OF. *tempter*, < L. *tento*, *tempto*; see TEMPTATION.]

Synonyms: see ALLURE; INVITE.

tempt†, *n.* An attempt.

tempt'a-bl(e, tempt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tempted.

Men are all *temptable*, but they are not on that account all contemptible. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plymouth Pulpit, Temptation* p. 221. [A. '87.]

— **tempt"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **tempt'a-bl(e-ness‡.**

temp-ta'tion, temp-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** That which tempts, especially to evil; an evil enticement or allurement; also, such enticements collectively and in the abstract; as, *temptations* beset every path; to yield to *temptation.*

The force of a *temptation* is not from without but within.
JOHN MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 262. [C. & H. '73.]

It is, I think, our duty and our wisdom to fly from *temptation* whenever we can, as it is to resist it when we cannot escape it.
CHARLES READE *Peg Woffington* ch. 13, p. 252. [C. & W.]

2. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil; less often, the act of tempting; specifically [T-], with the definite article, the tempting of Christ by Satan (*Matt.* iv); as, to fall into *temptation;* "lead us not into *temptation.*"

Thrice fortunate he, . . . whom fate visits with gentle trial, and kindly Heaven keeps out of *temptation.*
THACKERAY *The Newcomes* vol. ii, ch. 26, p. 293. [L. '79.]

3. In Swedenborgianism, a state of mental conflict between heavenly and infernal influences. **4.** [Archaic.] The act of testing, or the state of being tested or tried. [< F. *tentation*, OF. *temptacion*, < L. *tentatio(n-)*, < *tento*, freq. of *teneo*, hold.] **temp-ta'cioun†.**

Synonyms: see BAIT.

— **temp-ta'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to temptation; seductive. — **temp-ta'tion-less,** *a.* [Rare.]

temp-ta'tious, temp-tē'shus, *a.* [Archaic.] Having power to tempt; tempting; seductive.

tempt'er, tempt'ėr, *n.* One who tempts; an allurer or enticer to evil; specifically [T-], with the definite article, Satan. [< F. *tentateur*, OF. *tempteor*, < L. *tentator*, < *tento*; see TEMPTATION.]

tempt'ing, tempt'ing, *pa.* Alluring, as by holding out prospect of enjoyment; attractive; as, *tempting* fruit.

Synonyms: see ATTRACTIVE.

— **tempt'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness,** *n.*

temp'tion†, *n.* Temptation.

tempt'ress, tempt'res, *n.* A woman who tempts.

It is a special and unwonted sin, when woman, forsaking the modesty which God gives her as a defence, becomes the *temptress.*
E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Hosea* in vol. i, p. 84. [F. & W.]

temse, tems, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A sieve or bolt; a strainer. **tempse†; tems†.** — **temse†,** *vt.* To sift. — **temse'-bread",** *n.* Bread from flour better sifted than common flour. **temsed bread‡; temse'-loaf"‡.**

tem'u-lence†, *n.* Extreme drunkenness; drunken apoplexy. **tem'u-len-cy†.**

tem'u-lent†, *a.* Extremely drunken or intoxicated; apoplectic from intoxicating drink. — **tem'u-lent-ive†,** *a.* — **tem'u-lent-ly†,** *adv.* — **tem'u-lent-ness†,** *n.*

ten, ten, *a.* Consisting of one more than nine or of twice five; as many in number as the digits of both hands: a cardinal numeral; as, *ten* dollars. *Ten* is sometimes used in the sense of many or a large number; as, I would have given *ten* times as much. [< AS. *tēn*, ten.]

ten, *n.* **1.** The sum of nine and one; twice five; ten things or units: a cardinal number, the base of the common or decimal system of numeration. **2.** A symbol or combination of symbols representing ten units. See NOTATION. **3.** A playing-card marked with ten spots. **4.** Ten o'clock. See CLOCK[1], *n.* **5.** [Eng.] A weight of coal in the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields, varying between 48 and 50 tons: used in computing the royalty due to the lessor. — **upper ten,** or, more fully, **upper ten thousand,** the fashionable or aristocratic classes of society. **up"per-ten'dom‡.**

ten'a-bl, -ness. Tenable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ten'a-ble, ten'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being held, maintained, or defended; as, a *tenable* proposition.

On the departure of the French they blew up several towers of the outer wall, and left the fortifications scarcely *tenable.*
IRVING *Alhambra, The Palace* p. 52. [G. P. P.]

2†. Firmly held, or concealed. [F., < *tenir* (< L. *teneo*), hold.] — **ten"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being tenable. **ten'a-ble-ness‡.**

ten'ace, ten'ĕs, *W.* (-ēs, *C.*), *n. Whist.* The combination in the same hand of the best and third best cards (*major tenace*) or of the second and fourth best cards (*minor tenace*) of a suit, especially when held by the fourth hand. [< F. *tenace*, < L. *tenax*; see TENACIOUS.]

te-na'cious, tę-nē'shus, *a.* **1.** Having great or comparatively great cohesiveness of parts or particles; hard to be pulled apart; tough; as, a *tenacious* metal; *tenacious* phlegm. **2.** Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; sticky; as, tar is very *tenacious.* **3.** Strongly disposed to retain what is in possession; holding fast, or inclined to hold fast, as to one's opinions or one's rights; hence, stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; as, a *tenacious* habit; *tenacious* of principle; *tenacious* of opinion or purpose. **4.** Apt to retain long what is committed to it; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory.

The goodness of the memory may respect it as spontaneous or intentional; so we describe it in the one case as ready, and in the other as *tenacious*.
PORTER *Elements of Intell. Science* § 166, p. 263. [S. '72.]

5†. Stingy; close-fisted. [< L. *tenax* (*tenac-*), < *teneo*, hold.]

Synonyms: see STRONG.

—**te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**te-na'cious-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious; tenacity.

te-nac'i-ty, tę-nas'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tenacious; firmness or persistency, as of hold or purpose; retentiveness, as of memory.

The *tenacity* of insects in anything they have once begun is shown in many ways; you cannot drive away a fly or gnat, and if a colony of ants take up their home in the garden they will hardly move till all are destroyed. R. JEFFERIES *Field and Hedgerow, Locality and Nature* p. 171. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

2. *Physics.* That quality of a body, due to molecular cohesion, in consequence of which it resists being pulled or forced apart: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*, and including **absolute tenacity** (resistance to pulling) and **retroactive t.** (resistance to crushing); also, the degree of such cohesion as measured by the greatest force, per unit area of cross-section, that can be applied to a body without tearing or crushing it. **3.** That property of a body or substance by which it tends to adhere to another body or substance; adhesiveness; as, the *tenacity* of glue. [< F *ténacité*, < L. *tenacitas*, < *tenax*; see TENACIOUS.]

Synonyms: see PERSEVERANCE.

te-nac'u-lum, tę-nac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Surg.* (1) A hooked instrument for seizing the coats of a divided blood-vessel and drawing it out to be tied. (2) *pl.* Forceps; bone-nippers. **2.** *Entom.* The holder for the elater or spring of a springtail, consisting of a pair of chitinous processes. [L., holder, < L. *teneo*, hold.]

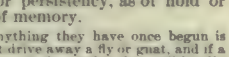
A Tenaculum, def. 1 (1).

ten'a-cy†, *n.* Obstinacy; tenacity.

te-nail', tę-nāl'. *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A low outwork, usually with one or two reentering angles, in the enceinte ditch in front of the curtain between two bastions. See FORTIFICATION. **2.** *Surg.* A forceps. [< F. *tenaille*, < LL. *tenaculum*; see TENACULUM.] **te-naille'†**.

te-nail'lon, tę-nāl'yon (ti-nāl'yun, *W.*; te-nal'yon, *C.*), *n.* [F.] A low outwork formerly used to cover a face of a ravelin or demilune and sometimes the bastion shoulders.

te-na'koe, tī-nä'cwi, *interj.* [Anglo-Tasmanian.] Good morning; how do you do? a Maori form of salutation.

ten'an-cy, ten'an-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a tenant; in law, the holding of lands or tenements by any kind of title; ownership; occupancy.

The system of small *tenancies* by actual residents is much the best foundation for personal and national prosperity.
E. A. BRADFORD in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '92, p. 601.

2. The period of holding or occupying lands, tenements, or office. **3†.** A habitation or dwelling-place held of another. [< OF. *tenance*, < L. *teneo* (ppr. *tenent(-s)*, hold.] **ten'en-cy†**.

—**tenancy at sufferance**, a holding over without title after a term lawfully begun has ended.—**t. at will**, a holding of lands as tenant at the will of the owner.

ten'ant¹, ten'ant, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold as tenant; occupy. **2†.** To let to tenants. **II†.** *i.* To be a tenant; dwell.

ten'ant²†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TENON.

ten'ant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Holding: in French heraldry.

ten'ant, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title. (2) In a more restricted sense, one who holds of or under another; a lessee: opposed to *landlord*.

By the common law of England, no alien whatever can hold land, even as a *tenant*. MACAULAY *Essays, Social Capacities of Negroes* in vol. vi, p. 366, app. [H. & H. '73.]

(3) A defendant in an action concerning real property. **2.** A dweller in any place; an occupant; an inhabitant.

Abraham was a *tenant* of one of these changeable abodes, a tent, during all his life. H. B. HACKETT *Illustrations of Scripture* ch. 1, p. 37. [G. & L. '60.]

3. *Her.* Same as SUPPORTER. [F., ppr. of *tenir*; see TENABLE.]

—**ten'ant-farm"er**, *n.* A farmer who cultivates land leased from the owner.—**t.-farming**, *n.*—**t. in capite**, in England, one who holds lands by grant direct from the crown.—**t. in chief**.—**t.-right**, *n.* A customary right belonging to a tenant, though not specifically stipulated, as a right to continuous occupancy without increase of rent, or a right to compensation for improvements.

—**ten'ant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit or possible to be occupied; inhabitable.—**ten'ant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ten'ant-less**, *a.* Having no tenant.

ten'ant-ry, ten'ant-ri, *n.* **1.** Tenants collectively.

It is the duty of every landlord . . . to see that his land be not let at such a rent as will preclude the possibility of comfort or independence on the part of his *tenantry*. WILLIAM CARLETON *Stories of Irish Peasantry* in vol. ii, p. 29. [W. L. & CO.]

2. [Archaic.] The condition of being a tenant.

Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. i, ch. 35, p. 103. [A. '54.]

tench, tench, *n.* A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca* or *vulgaris*) with very small deeply embedded scales, and very tenacious of life: formerly supposed to cure other fish, and even persons, by its touch.

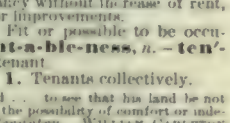
The Tench. 1/24

In every *Tench's* head there are two little stones, which foreign physicians make great use of.
ISAAK WALTON *Complete Angler* pt. i, ch. 11, p. 210. [S. & B. '83.]

< F. *tanche*, < LL. *tinca*, tench.]

tench'weed", tench'wid', *n.* The broad-leaved or common pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*).

tend¹, tend, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To exert an influence in a certain direction or toward a certain end; have a bent, aptitude, or tendency; aim; conduce; followed by *to* and a noun or by an infinitive; as, education *tends to* refinement; luxury *tends to* produce effeminacy.

Nothing *tends* more *to* repose than a purling brook.
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 7, p. 83. [C. & W.]

2. To move in a certain direction; hold a course; as, he *tended* toward the mountain; his path *tended* upward.

Like pilgrims to the appointed place we *tend*;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. iii, l. 887.

II†. *t.* To tender; offer. [< F. *tendre*, < L. *tendo*, tend.] **tende†**.

Synonyms: see INCLINE.

tend², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform the necessary services for or to; take care or have charge of; look after; watch over; attend to; often, colloquially, with omission of the article before the object; as, to *tend* a child; to *tend* bar.

Two of his former pupils . . . surprised their learned friend *tending* a flock of sheep with a 'Horace' in his hand. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Hooker* in vol. ii, p. 88. [W. J. W. '66.]

2. [Archaic.] To wait in readiness to receive and carry out; as, to *tend* one's commands. **3.** *Naut.* To watch (a vessel at anchor) with the intention of so managing her when the tide changes as to prevent fouling the anchor and chain. **4†.** To accompany as companion, protector, or guide; escort; attend. **5†.** To pay attention or give heed to; note; mark.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in attendance or waiting; attend; serve: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *tend upon* a master. **2.** To give attention; be attentive; as, *tend* to your duties. **3†.** To await; expect. [Abbr. of ATTEND.]

tend³†, *vt.* Same as TIND.

tend'ance, tend'ans, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The act of tending; attendance; care; service; attention. **2†.** Attendants collectively. **3†.** Expectancy. [Abbr. of ATTENDANCE.] **tend'ence†**.

tend'ant, tend'ant, *a.* & *n.* [Archaic.] Attendant.

Tendant on each knight.
Rode many a page and armor-bearer bold.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 57.

tend'ence, tend'ens, *n.* [Rare.] Tendency. [< F. *tendance*, < L. *tendo* (ppr. *tendent(-s)*, spread out.]

tend'en-cy, tend'en-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of tending toward some purpose, end, or result; direction or inclination, as toward some object or end; drift; bent.

This *tendency* to cities . . . is, in truth, a feature of modern civilization. T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 42, p. 212. [H. '88.]

2. That which tends to cause, but that may or may not proceed to an effect; a propulsion or proclivity inherent in the nature of a thing or person, due to that nature, and acting under suitable conditions; in matter and force, a statical condition with reference to a consequent dynamical action; in both the material and moral world, a developmental power and direction; as, morbid *tendencies* led him astray.

Synonyms: see AIM; ATTRACTION; DIRECTION; DRIFT; INCLINATION.

ten'der¹, ten'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To present for acceptance; give or hold in honor of; offer; as, to *tender* one a reception.

Multitudes of adventurers . . . crowded to *tender* their services to William. WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, letter xix, p. 109. [H. '30.]

2. *Law.* To produce and proffer unconditionally, as money or other specific thing, in payment or performance of an obligation; as, to *tender* the amount due on a note; to *tender* to a buyer the horse he had bargained for. **3†.** To show.

II. *i.* To make a tender or offer, as for doing work or supplying materials advertised for. [< F. *tendre*, < L. *tendo*, stretch.]

Synonyms: see BID.

ten'der², *vt.* **1.** To make tender; soften.

And in Thy season *tender* Thou my heart.
LAMB *To Charles Lloyd* l. 15.

2. [Archaic.] To treat or regard with tenderness; hence, to esteem highly; cherish; value.

Sweet, as you *tender* me, so pardon him.
SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act iv, sc. 1.

ten'der, *a.* **1.** Easily yielding to force that tends to crush, bruise, break, or injure; soft or delicate in substance, texture, or consistency; not firm, hard, stiff, or tough; as, *tender* flesh.

Why was this sight To such a *tender* ball as the eye confined?
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 94.

2. Succumbing easily to hardship; not strong or hardy; delicate; weak; also, producing delicacy or softness; as, *tender* children; *tender* culture. **3.** Sensitive to impressions; specifically, painful to the touch, as a bruise; as, a *tender* place on one's foot. **4.** Of impressible disposition or feelings; easily affected or touched; susceptible; sympathetic; as, a *tender* heart; *tender* feelings. **5.** Expressive of or manifesting delicate sensibility; exhibiting sensitiveness of feeling; as, *tender* words; *tender* regard. **6.** Of delicate effect or quality; soft and fine; not striking or glaring; as, *tender* color or light.

The tones of the Persian harp are extremely *tender* and pathetic.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the East* intro., p. 58. [W. N. & H. '56.]

7. Lacking the strength of age or experience; youthful; immature; feeble; as, the *tender* period of youth.

Those [Midianites] only were spared, who were of too *tender* an age . . . to prove a future source of contamination.
W. H. GREEN *Pentateuch Vindicated* ch. 19, p. 191. [J. W. '63.]

8. Requiring to be delicately or considerately handled or treated; likely to offend or pain if carelessly spoken of; as, a *tender* topic or point. **9.** Having solicitude or sensitive regard for the feelings of others; unwilling to pain; careful; considerate; commonly with *of* or *over*; as, *tender of* a child's follies; *tender* of giving offense. **10.** *Naut.* Same as TENDER-SIDED. **11.** [Scot.] Of delicate health. **12.** [Archaic.] Of delicate construction; slightly made. **13†.** Calling forth solicitude or concern; precious; dear. **14†.** Sensitive to weight, as a balance. **15†.** Sensitive to scent or odor; keen. **16†.** Thin; fine; slender; also, thin, as a fluid; watery. [< F. *tendre*, < [L. *tenerr*, tender.]

Synonyms: see AMOROUS; BLAND; BROTHERLY; FOND; FRAGILE, HUMANE; MERCIFUL.

Compounds: —**ten'der-dy"ing†**, *a.* Dying at a tender age.—**t.-eyed**, *a.* **1.** Having gentle or loving eyes. **2.** [Archaic.] Having weak eyes; dim-sighted.—**t.-hearted**, *a.* Having deep sensibility; especially, sensitive to love, pity, etc.; impressionable; compassionate.—**t.-heartedly**, *adv.*—**t.-heartedness**, *n.*—**t.-hefted†**, *a.* Very tender; easily affected.—**t.-minded**, *a.* Tender-hearted; compassionate.—**t.-sided**, *a.* *Naut.* Careening too easily under sail, as a vessel.

ten'der¹, *n.* **1.** The act of tendering; the offer of something to another for his voluntary acceptance; sometimes, the thing so offered.

I see much private society among men of all parties, and find abundant *tenders* of hospitality from many sources. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence*, June 24, '39 in vol. ii, p. 53. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

2. *Law.* (1) A formal offer of money, goods, or services in satisfaction of an obligation; especially, the production and unconditional offer of money or specific things pursuant to a contract. (2) A formal proposal to supply certain commodities or accept certain terms.

When . . . *tenders* are invited for erecting a building, a builder with a large capital often finds it worth his while to enter the lists, even though he lives at a distance. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 7, p. 639. [MACM. '91.]

(3) The thing offered or proffered in satisfaction of a debt or obligation.

Phrases: —**legal tender**, coin or other money that may legally be offered in payment of a debt. By the statutes of the United States the following moneys are legal tender: gold coins; silver dollars, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; silver coins of a less denomination than a dollar, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, with the same exception. The United States trade dollar and foreign coins are not legal tender. United States notes of various kinds, and (unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract) notes issued on silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, are also legal tender. The power of the United States to make paper currency a legal tender, in peace as well as in war, was sustained by the Supreme Court in Juilliard vs. Greenman, 110 U. S., 421 (March 3, 1884), Mr. Justice Field dissenting. But it has been held that where a contract stipulates for payment in coin the legal-tender acts do not enable the debtor to tender payment in paper or in any currency other than that stipulated for. The Constitution prohibits the several States from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.—**plea of t.**, a plea by a defendant that he has always been ready to pay the debt demanded, and that before the commencement of the action he tendered to the plaintiff the amount due, which, with interest and accrued costs, he now brings into court.—**t. of amends**, an offer of satisfaction for a wrong, made with a view to bar an action for damages.—**t. of issue**, the formal proffer made by a party litigant to submit the point at issue to the proper tribunal for determination; as, the *tender of issue* on a point of law to the court, or on a question of fact to a jury.

tend'er², tend'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel or boat attending a larger vessel for supplying her with provisions, taking away cargo, conveying messages and orders, etc. **2.** A short-bodied railway-vehicle having a coal-bin and water-tank for carrying fuel and water for a locomotive, to which it is attached. **3.** One who tends, takes care, or supervises; as, a *tender* of sheep; a bar*tender*. **4.** A reservoir attached to a mop or a scrubbing-brush to supply it with water. [< TEND², *v.*]

ten'derd, *pp.* Tendered. PHIL. SOC.

ten"der-ee', ten'der-ē', *n.* The one to whom a tender is made.

ten'der-er¹, ten'der-ėr, *n.* One who or that which makes anything tender.

ten'der-er², *n.* One who makes a tender or offer.

ten'der-foot", ten'der-fut', *n.* [-FOOTS' or (incorrectly) -FEET', *pl.*] [Slang, Western U. S. & Austral.] One not yet hardened to the life of the plains, the frontier, or the mining-camp; a greenhorn; any newcomer.

The slang expressions of this mining dialect are too numerous to be recorded. Newcomers are '*Tender-feet*.' L. P. BROCKETT *Our Western Empire* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 72. [B. G. & CO. '82.]

—**ten'der-foot"ed**, *a.*—**ten'der-foot"ed-ness**, *n.*

ten'der-ling, ten'der-ling, *n.* **1.** One of a deer's first antlers. **2.** [Rare.] A person tenderly or effeminately bred; an effeminate person; a fondling.

ten'der-loin", ten'der-loin', *n.* The tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., lying close to the ventral side of the lumbar vertebræ and consisting of the psoas muscle. See illus. under BEEF. **the tenderloin district** [Local, U. S.], a police district of New York city between West 23d and West 34th streets.

ten'der-ly, ten'der-li, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness. (1) Softly; delicately; gently. (2) Kindly; affectionately. (3) Effeminately.

Had Solomon, in all his glory, been handing down the Queen of Sheba at his palace gate, he could not have done it more daintily, more *tenderly*, more like a gentleman, than did James the Howgate carrier, when he lifted down Ailie his wife. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Rab and his Friends* in first series, p. 29. [T. & F. '62.]

ten'der-ness, ten'der-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tender, in any sense.

The weakest point of the Homeric system of ethics is its *tenderness* (to say the least) for fraud under certain conditions.
W. E. GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 10, p. 385. [MACM. '69.]

Synonyms: see ATTACHMENT; FEELING; LENITY; LOVE; MERCY; PITY.

ten'di-nal, ten'di-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Same as TENDINOUS. **ten-din'e-al†**. [Rare].

ten'di-nous, ten'di-nus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, resembling, or formed by a tendon. **2.** Having or full of tendons; sinewy. [< F. *tendineux*, < LL. *tendinosus*, < *tendo*; see TENDO.] **ten'don-ous‡**.

tend'ment†, *n.* Attendance; care.

ten'do, ten'dō, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A tendon; as, the *tendo* Achillis. **2.** *Entom.* The frenulum of a lepidopter. [LL., < L. *tendo*, stretch.]

ten'don, ten'don, *n.* One of the strong bands or cords of connective tissue forming the terminations or connections of the fleshy portion of a muscle. [< LL. *tendon-*; see TENDO.]

—**Achilles tendon**, the large tendon for the superficial muscles of the calf, situated above the heel: named from the story that Achilles was vulnerable there. See illus. under MUSCLE. **tendo Achillis‡**. **conjoined t.** (*Anat.*), a tendon common to the internal oblique and transversalis muscles of the abdomen.—**ten'don-cell"**, *n.* One of the flattened connective-tissue cells arranged in rows between the fibrous bundles of tendons.—**t.-reflex**, *n.* The reflex action of a muscle produced by striking a sudden blow on its tendon.

ten'drac, ten'drac, *n.* [Malagasy.] A tenrec, especially of *Ericulus* or a related genus, with spinous hairs, as *E. spinosus*.

ten'dresse†, *n.* Tenderness.

ten'dril, ten'dril, *a.* [Rare.] Climbing as by a tendril.

ten'dril, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A slender leafless organ, produced by the modification of stem, leaf, leaflet, or stipule, that attaches itself to another body and coils spirally around it for the purpose of supporting the plant or enabling it to climb. **2.** An imitation of the foregoing, used in decorative art, to form a scroll or the like. [< F. *tendrille*, < *tendre*; see TENDER, *a.*] **ten'dron†**.

—**ten'dril-climb"er**, *n.* *Bot.* A tendrilled plant.

ten'drilled, ten'drild, *a.* Having or provided with tendrils; often in compounds; as, long-*tendrilled*; many-*tendrilled*. **ten'drilled‡**.

ten'dry†, *n.* The act of tendering; a proposal; offer.

tend'some, tend'sum, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Needing much attention. **ten'some‡.**

tene†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TEEN.

ten'e-bræ, ten'ę-brī *or* -ē-brē, *n. pl. R. C. Ch.* The matins and lauds of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, sung on the afternoon or evening of the preceding days, in memory of the darkness during the sufferings and death of Christ. At these services it is the custom to darken the church gradually by the successive extinction of candles which are lit at the beginning of the service. [L., darkness.]

—**ten'e-bræ-hearse",** *n.* The stand bearing the candles which are extinguished one after another during the celebration of the tenebræ. **ten"e-bra'ri-um‡.**

ten-eb'ri-cose†, *a.* Tenebrous.

ten"e-brif'ic, ten'ę-brif'ic, *a.* Making dark or gloomy.

History . . . is learned by rote, and kept by mnemonic helps. Whole tracts of its course realize to us the notion of the philosopher in Addison, who used to maintain the existence of *tenebrific* stars, whose peculiar office it was to ray out positive darkness.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philos., Sci. of Ch. Hist.* p. 52. [S. '77.]

[< L. *tenebræ*, darkness, + *facio*, make.]

—**ten"e-brif'ic-ous†,** *a.*

Ten-eb'ri-o, ten-eb'ri-ō, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tenebrionidæ*. **2.** [t-] A beetle of this genus, as the mealworm. [< L. *tenebrio*, one who shuns light, < *tenebræ*, darkness.]

Ten-eb"ri-on'i-dæ, ten-eb'ri-ən'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles, especially those with fore coxal cavities entire behind, ventral segments 5, and tarsi not spongy. [< TENEBRIO.]—**ten-eb"ri-on'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**ten-eb'ri-o-noid,** *a.*

Ten"e-bro'si, ten'ę-brō'sī *or* -sī, *n. pl.* The naturalist school of painters, followers of Caravaggio, famous for their somber Rembrandt-like effects of light and shade. [< L. *tenebrosus;* see TENEBROUS.] **Ca"ra-vag-ge'chi‡.**

ten'e-brous, ten'ę-brus, *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Characterized by darkness; gloomy.

It was an interior . . . with vacant altar, and long *tenebrous* aisles lighted dimly in the distance.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 4, p. 12. [H. '65.]

[< F. *ténébreux*, < L. *tenebrosus*, < *tenebræ*, darkness.]

ten-eb'ri-ous†; ten'e-brose"†.—**ten"e-bros'i-ty†,** *n.* Darkness; gloom. **ten'e-brous-ness†.**

tene'ful†, tene'ful-ly†. Same as TEENFUL, etc.

ten'e-ment, ten'ę-mẹnt, *n.* **1.** A room, or more usually a set of rooms, one of several of the same character in a building, designed for the occupancy of a family; usually applied to apartments in an inferior class of dwellings. **2.** *Law.* Anything of a permanent nature that may be held as property, whether of a substantial and sensible or of an unsubstantial ideal kind, as land, houses, offices, rents, commons, advowsons, franchises, peerages, etc.

A *tenement* comprises everything which may be holden, so as to create a tenancy, in the feudal sense of the word, and no doubt it includes things incorporate, though they do not lie in tenure.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 401.

3. A house or building; especially, a dwelling-house; figuratively, any containing body.

Born as ugly as Pope, as sickly as Pascal, his [Voltaire's] genius burned from the first with remarkable brightness in its apparently frail *tenement*. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 44. [G. P. P. '80.]

[OF., < LL. *tenementum;* see TENEMENTARY.]

—**ten'e-ment-house",** *n.* A building comprising numerous tenements for the separate occupancy of several families: commonly restricted to an inferior class of houses.

What is a *tenement house?* The law defines it as a 'house occupied by more than three families living independently and doing their cooking on the premises.' . . . In some of these houses . . . there are often crowded together from ninety to one hundred and eighty souls. . . . From four to nine persons occupy each apartment. POTTER *Sermons of the City* ser. iv, p. 61. [E. P. D. '81.]

ten"e-men'tal, ten'ę-men'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tenement or tenements; tenementary.

—**tenemental lands,** outlying lands of a manor, which were granted by the lord to tenants.

ten"e-men'ta-ry, ten'ę-men'tą-ri, *a. Law.* Capable of being held in tenancy; designed for tenancy, or held by tenants. [< LL. *tenementarius*, < *tenementum*, tenement, < L. *teneo*, hold.]

te-nen'das, tę-nen'das, *n.* [L.] *Scots Law.* Same as TENENDUM.

te-nen'dum, tę-nen'dum, *n. Law.* The clause in a deed in which, before the abolition of feudal tenures, the tenure was defined: the word used in Latin deeds in expressing the tenure by which the estate granted was to be held.

The *tenendum*, limiting and defining the tenure by which the lands are to be held, and once an important clause in the deed, is useless in this country. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. ii, p. 612. [L. B. & CO. '64.]

[L., neut. s. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *teneo*, hold.]

ten'ent, ten'ęnt, *a.* Holding; in zoology, used for holding or clasping. [< L. *tenent(-)s*, ppr. of *teneo*, hold.]

ten'ent[1], *n. Her.* Same as SUPPORTER.

ten'ent[2]***,** *n.* A tenet.

ten'er-al, ten'ęr-ąl, *a. Entom.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a stage of a neuropterous insect after exclusion from the pupa and before the attainment of the imaginal colors, investment, etc. [< L. *tener*, tender.]

ten-er'i-ty†, *n.* Tenderness. **ten-er'i-tude†.**

te-nes'mus, tę-nes'mus, *n. Pathol.* Frequent desires with painful and unavailing efforts to evacuate the bladder or bowels; spasmodic contraction of the sphincter muscles of the bladder or rectum, due to inflammation of the mucous membrane. [< L. *tenesmos*, < Gr. *teinesmos*, < *teinō*, stretch.] **te-nag'mus‡; te-nas'mus‡.**—**te-nes'mic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tenesmus.

ten'et, ten'et (XIII), *n.* Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine that a person believes or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of a sect; the *tenets* of Plato. [L., 3d per. s. ind. pres. of *teneo*, hold.]

Synonyms: see DOCTRINE.

te-nette', tę-net', *pl.* [F.] *Surg.* A forceps.

ten'fin"gers, ten'fin'gerz, *n.* A starfish with ten arms.

ten'fold", ten'fōld'. **I.** *a.* Made up of ten; ten times involved or repeated; ten times as many or as great. **II.** *adv.* In a tenfold manner or degree; so as to be in tens or ten times repeated.

ten'-for'ties, ten'-fōr'tiz, *n. pl.* United States five per cent. bonds issued in 1864, due in 40 years, but payable at the option of the government after ten years.

teng'er-ite, teng'ęr-ąit, *n. Mineral.* A pulverulent white yttrium carbonate. [< C. *Tenger*, Sw. chemist.]

te'ni-a, *n. Arch.* Same as TÆNIA.

ten-ien'tet, *n.* A lieutenant; deputy.

Te-nières', tę-nyār', *n.* Tapestry of the 17th century made at Brussels from subjects suggested by the genre paintings of Teniers the Younger (1610–'90).

te'ni-oid, *a.* Same as TÆNIOID.

ten'nant-ite, ten'ąnt-ąit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray to iron-black copper sulfarsenite ($Cu_8As_2S_7$), crystallizing in the isometric system; arsenical tetrahedrite. [< Smithson *Tennant* (1761–1815), British chemist.]

Ten-né', ten-nē', *n. Her.* A deep orange tincture, represented in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from sinister chief to dexter base, crossed by perpendicular lines. [< F. *tanner;* see TAWNY.] **taw'ney‡; ten'ney‡.**

ten'ner, ten'ęr, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** [U. S.] A ten-dollar bill. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A ten-pound note.

ten'nist, *vt.* To drive, as a tennis-ball.

ten'nis, ten'is, *n.* **1.** A game for two, three, or four persons, played by striking a ball to and fro with rackets over a net stretched across a space, called a court, marked off into rectangular divisions.

It is played in two principal forms, an outdoor and an in-

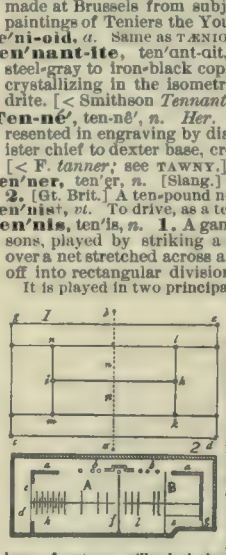

Plans of Tennis-courts.

1. A lawn-tennis court for either singles or doubles: *a, b,* poles to which the ends of the net, *n, n,* are attached; *d e, c g,* base-lines, 36 feet long; *i, h,* half-court line, 42 feet long; *k l, m n,* service-lines, 27 feet long; *g e, c d,* side lines for doubles, 78 feet long. (For singles, the parallel lines are used as side lines.) Compare illus. under LAWN-TENNIS. 2. Court-tennis (within a building): A, service side; B, hazard side; *a, a,* roofed corridor or penthouse; *b, b,* entrances to the courts, defined by posts; *c,* grating, permitting a view of the game; *d,* dedans, or apartment for spectators; *e,* tambour; *f,* net; *g,* grille; *h, i,* chases.

door. In the former, called in its modern form **lawn-tennis,** the ball is struck or served over the net by one of the players (the *server*) into a specified subdivision or court (see illus.), whence it is returned by one of his opponents (the *striker-out*) by striking it on first bound. After this it is struck to and fro over the net either before or on the first bound until it does not fall within the whole court or can not be returned, when the side opposed to the player so failing scores a point. In serving, however, the first failure does not count. The points scored are called respectively *fifteen, thirty, forty, deuce, vantage,* and *game.* (See these words.) The indoor form of the game, now called usually **court-tennis,** is played in a special building lighted from the roof (see illus.). The method of play is similar to that of lawn-tennis, but more elaborate. Thus, if a player fail to return the ball before second bound, a *chase* is said to be made. Note is taken of the cross-line where the ball struck, and when one side has scored 40, or when a second chase is made, the players change sides, and the one who allowed the chase to be made tries to return the ball nearer to the end wall than the place where it was marked. Strikes may be won also by sending the ball into certain openings in the wall. Court-tennis became very popular in the middle ages. The outdoor form, though the older, did not take its present shape till about 1874.

2. Sometimes, as opposed to lawn-tennis, court-tennis.

Those of the following terms used in the game of lawn-tennis which are not self-explaining will be found defined elsewhere:

ad-van'tage	fault	net	van'tage
base'-line'	fif'teen'	re-turn'	van'tage-in'
court	for'ty	serve	van'tage-out'
cut	game	set	van'tage-set'
deuce	let	stri'ker-out'	vol'ley
doub'les	love	thir'ty	

The following additional terms are used in court-tennis:

chase	grille	pent'house
de'dans	haz'ard	tam-bour'

Tennis is said by some to be derived from one of the Roman ball games introduced into Gaul by Roman soldiers. . . . From being an open air sport it came to be played in closed courts, probably at first the court of a castle or monastery, whence the irregular shape of the present court had its origin.
Y. F. Cyc. Games p. 717. [H. H. & CO. '90.]

[ME. *teneis*, possibly < OF. *tenies*, pl. of *tenie*, head-band, < L. *tænia* (< Gr. *tainia*), fillet; or < F. *tenez*, imper. of *tenir*, hold, < L. *teneo*, hold.]

—**ten'nis-arm",** *n.* A lame arm resulting from tennis-playing; also, the lameness thus produced. **t.-elbow‡.**—**t.-ball,** *n.* The ball used in playing tennis: small, hard, and light.—**t.-court,** *n.* Same as COURT, 4.

ten'no, ten'ō, *n.* [Jap.] The heavenly ruler: a title of the mikado of Japan as the head of the Shinto religion.

ten'nu, ten'ū, *n.* The Malayan tapir.

teno-, tenon-, tenont-, tenonto-. } Derived from Greek *tenōn* (*tenont-*), tendon (< *teinō*, stretch): combining forms.—**ten-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A scientific description of tendons.—**ten-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of tendons.—**ten"on-os-to'sis,** *n.* Ossification or hardening of the tendons.—**ten-ont'a-gra,** *n.* A gouty or rheumatic affection of the tendons.—**ten"on-to-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Painful crepitation of the tendons on movement.—**ten"on-to-phy'ma,** *n.* A tumor on a tendon; bony or cartilaginous growth on a tendon. **ten'o-phyte‡.**—**ten"on-to-tro'tus,** *n.* One who is wounded in the tendons.—**ten-or'rha-phy,** *n.* The uniting by a suture or stitch of the ends of a divided tendon.—**ten"o-syn"o-vi'tis,** *n.* Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of tendons and their synovial sheaths; congestion of tendinous sheaths with deficient synovial secretion. **ten"o-syn-i'tis‡.**—**ten'o-tome,** *n.* A narrow-bladed knife used in dividing tendons, especially by the subcutaneous operation; a tenotomy-knife. See illus. under LANCET.—**ten-ot'o-mize,** *vt.* To perform tenotomy on.—**ten-ot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting a tendon; especially, the operation for remedying clubfoot. **ten"o-to'mi-a‡; ten-on"to-to'mi-a‡.**

ten'so'-clock", ten'-o-clec', *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem: so called from the tardiness of its flowers in opening in the morning.

ten'on, ten'on, *vt.* **1.** To form a tenon on, as the end of a timber. **2.** To join by a mortise and tenon.

—**ten'on-ing-chis"el,** *n.* A chisel with two separated parts or cutting blades for cutting both shoulders of a tenon at one operation.—**ten'on-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for cutting tenons. See illus. in next column.

—**ten'on-er,** *n.* One who or that which forms tenons.

ten'on, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A projection, properly of rectangular cross-section, at the end of a piece of timber, to be inserted in a socket or mortise in another timber, to make a joint. **2.** A piece of marble or stone left undetached on or about a statue, to support and strengthen it. [F., < *tenir;* see TENABLE.]—**dovetailed tenon,** a dovetail.—**ten'on-au"ger,** *n.* A hollow auger for making circular tenons.—**t.-saw,** *n.* A fine-toothed saw for accurate work, as sawing tenons, dovetails, etc.

Ten-o'ni-an, ten-ō'ni-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after J. R. Tenon, a French anatomist (1724–1816).

—**Tenonian capsule** or **fascia,** a sheet of fascia in the orbit of the eye, separating the fatty tissue from the eyeball. **Tenon's capsule‡.**

ten"o-ni'tis, ten'o-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the Tenonian capsule.

ten'or, ten'ęr, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tenor or the musical part sung by a tenor; as, a *tenor* voice; *tenor* C. **2.** Having a relation to other musical instruments of its kind that the musical part called tenor bears to other musical parts; also, intermediate between high and low; as, a *tenor* violin; a *tenor* horn.

—**tenor bell,** the principal one of a set of bells.—**t. C. 1.** The lowest C in the tenor voice, being one octave below middle C. **2.** The lowest string of the tenor violin.—**t. clef,** see CLEF.—**t. violin,** the viola.

ten'or, *n.* **1.** A settled course or manner of progress; continuous onward movement; current; as, the *tenor* of one's existence.

The whole *tenor* of a life may be changed by a word of advice.
SPENCER *Principles Biol.* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 265. [W. & N. '65.]

2. The course of thought in a statement or discourse; general drift or purport; as, the *tenor* of a speaker's remarks; the *tenor* of a letter. **3.** *Law.* (1) The purport or substance and effect of an instrument. (2) An exact copy or transcript; as, the *tenor* of a record or of a written instrument.

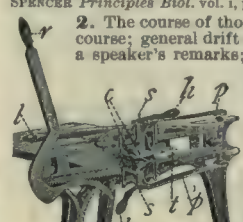

A Tenoning-machine.

t, a tenon being cut; *s, s,* screws to set depth of shoulder; *h, h,* handles to withdraw cutters from work; *l,* lever to hold work in place; *r,* lever to drive cutters forward and back; *c,* cutter-heads; *p, p,* springs to press cutter-heads against work.

In such cases nothing is returned but the *tenor*, that is a literal transcript of the record.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 502, p. 657. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

4. General character and tendency; stamp; as, his acts were all of the same *tenor.*

The reception one meets with from the women of a family generally determines the *tenor* of one's whole entertainment.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Prelim.* p. 30. [T. & F. '55.]

5. *Mus.* (1) The highest adult male voice, to which originally the leading part, or melody, was assigned; also, a singer having such a voice, or a part adapted to be sung by such a voice.

I listened to the music broad and deep—
I heard the *tenor* in an ecstacy
Touch the sweet, distant goal.
P. B. MARSTON *Love and Music* l. 2.

(2) An instrument playing the part intermediate between the bass and the alto; especially, the viola. (3) In medieval music, a hold on the final tone of a piece; also, the compass or the repercussion of a mode. [< F. *teneur*, < L. *tenor*, < *teneo*, hold.]

Synonyms: see DRIFT.

—**old, middle,** and **new tenor,** different issues of paper currency by the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the 18th century.—**proving the t.** (*Scots Law*), an action to prove the contents of a lost or destroyed deed.

te-no're, tē-nō'rē, *n.* [It.] Same as TENOR.

—**tenore buffo,** a tenor who sings a comic part in an opera.—**t. leggiero, t. di grazia,** a light, sweet tenor voice.—**t. robusto,** a full, strong tenor voice.

ten"o-ri'no, ten'o-rī'nō, *n.* [-NI, -NĪ, *pl.*] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer having such a voice; also, an artificial soprano. [It., dim. of *tenore*, < L. *tenor;* see TENOR.]

ten'or-ist, ten'ęr-ist, *n.* A tenor singer; also, one who plays a tenor instrument.

ten'or-ite, ten'ęr-ąit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel- or iron-gray, earthy, black cupric oxid (CuO), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Signor *Tenore*, Italian scientist.] **black copper‡.**

ten"or-oon', ten'ęr-ūn'. **I.** *a.* Extending no lower than tenor C: said of organ-stops. **II†.** *n.* A tenor bassoon or oboe. Same as OBOE DA CASSIA.

ten'pen"ny[1], ten'pen"i, *a.* Valued at tenpence.

ten'pen"ny[2], *a.* Of a certain size of nails. See PENNY.

ten'pin", ten'pin', *n.* [U. S.] One of the pins used in the game of tenpins.

ten'pins", ten'pinz', *n.* [U. S.] A game, played in a bowling-alley, in which the players attempt to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end of the alley. Called in England *American bowls.* Compare NINEPINS. For some features of the game, see SPARE[1], *n.*; STRIKE, *n.*, 1 (2).

Tenpins afford, perhaps, the most popular form of exercise among us, and have become almost a national game, and a good one, too, so far as it goes.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 1, p. 24. [T. & F. '63.]

ten'-pound"er, ten'-pound'ęr, *n.* **1.** Something that weighs ten pounds. **2.** A cannon for discharging a ball of ten pounds' weight. **3.** [Eng.] Under the reform act of 1832, a person in a borough who was sole occupier of property of the rental value of £10 a year, and was thus qualified to vote. **4.** An elopoid fish (*Elops saurus*) of warm seas, about 3 feet long and with small scales.

ten'rec, ten'rec, *n.* [Malagasy.] A hedgehog-like centetoid insectivore of Madagascar, especially *Centetes ecaudatus*, from 12 to 16 inches long, without a tail and with spines lost in the adult; also, a related mole-like oryzorictid; as, the rice-*tenrec.* **tan'rec‡.**

The Tenrec (*Centetes ecaudatus*). [1/3.]

tense, tens, *vt.* [Rare.] To make tense; tighten.

tense, *a.* Stretched tight; strained to stiffness; not lax; rigid; as, a *tense* rope; a *tense* membrane; a *tense* fiber.

His nose was transparent, thin, and sharp, the *tense* skin on the bridge of it glancing in the silver light, as if it had been glass.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 9, p. 138. [R. & S. '76.]

[< L. *tensus;* see TENSION.]

—**tense'ly,** *adv.*—**tense'ness,** *n.*

tense, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A form taken by a verb to indicate primarily the time, but sometimes also the contin-

uance or completedness of the action, being, or state; also, the temporal relation thus expressed.

The English tenses are formed by inflection endings, as in *liked*; by vowel-change, as in *sang*; or by the use of auxiliary verbs, as in *shall see, have seen*. There are two primary simple tenses, expressing respectively present and past time; but these admit of many modifications both in our own and in other languages. See AORIST; FUTURE; IMPERFECT; PERFECT; PLUPERFECT; PRESENT; PRETERIT.

〈2〉 **Grammatical time as expressed by such forms.**

There is much discordance in the views of grammarians as to the offices of some tenses and as to the names by which they should be called.

2†. Time. [< F. *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time.] **tence**†.

—principal tenses, in Latin and Greek grammar, the present, the perfect definite (corresponding to the English perfect with *have*), the future, and the future perfect; distinguished from the *secondary* or *historical tenses*. See HISTORICAL.

—tense'less, *a.* Having no tense.—**tense'lessness**, *n.*

ten'si-ble, ten'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being stretched or drawn out; extensible; ductile. [< LL. *tensibilis*, < L. *tensus*; see TENSION.]—**ten"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ten'sile, ten'sil *or* -sīl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to extension or tension; as, *tensile* action; *tensile* strength. **2.** Capable of being stretched or drawn out; capable of extension; tensible; ductile. **3.** Producing musical tones from stretched strings: said of stringed instruments. [< L. *tensus*; see TENSION.] **ten'siled**, *a.* [Rare.] Made tensile.—**ten-sil'i-ty**, *n.*

ten'sion, ten'shun, *vt.* To make tense, tight, or taut; subject to tension: rare except in the past participle.

ten'sion, *n.* **1.** The act of stretching or straining; a making tense; the condition of being strained, stretched tight, or bent.

> The curious *tension* which may be put upon a rope by wetting it is due to the energy with which the water is drawn into the spaces between its fibres. N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p. 306. 〈S. '89.〉

2. Mental strain; stress of mind or feeling; state of exertion or effort; strongly excited condition; as, *tension* of mind; feelings kept under a *tension*.

> The severest test of soldiers is to keep still under fire when they themselves can do nothing: the mere order to march or shoot is an immense relief to the nervous *tension*.
> T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 28, p. 144. 〈H. '88.〉

3. Any strained state or relation; as, a *tension* between persons or governments.

> This action . . . is likely to result in *tension* between England and France. *New-York Tribune* Apr. 22, '92, p. 1, col. 2.

4. *Mech.* (1) A system of forces tending to draw asunder the parts of a body, especially of a line, cord, or sheet, combined with an equal and opposite system of resisting forces of cohesion holding the parts of the body together; stress caused by pulling: opposed to *compression*, and distinguished from *torsion*. (2) The condition or state of a body when acted on by such forces. (3) The expansive force of a gas or vapor. **5.** A device on a sewing-machine to regulate the tightness of the thread. [< L. *tensio* (*n-*), < *tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, stretch.]

Compounds, etc.: **—electric tension.** **1.** Electromotive force. **2.** Dielectric stress. **3.** Surface-density of a charge. In all senses the term is now very generally abandoned. **—initial t.**, stress existing in a gun, due to the method of making, as when steel hoops or tubes are shrunk over it, so as to counteract in some degree the contrary stress caused by firing.—**ten'sion-bar"**, *n.* A bar by which a tensile stress is applied, received, or resisted.—**t.-beam**, *n.* A beam subjected to tensile stress, specifically, a roller used in a loom to keep the web stretched.—**t.-brace**, *n.* A tie-rod, tension-rod, or tension-bar: a misnomer.—**t.-member**, *n.* A member of a framed structure that receives tensile strains, as a tie-rod.—**t. of vapor**, see VAPOR-PRESSURE, under VAPOR, *n.*—**t.-rod**, *n.* A rod preventing the spreading of two members of a frame or other structure, by the resistance of its tensile strength; a tie-rod.—**t.-roller**, *n.* **1.** A tightening-pulley, as for a driving-belt. **2.** *Weaving.* Same as TENSION-BEAM.—**t.-spicule**, *n.* *Spong.* A microsclere.

ten'sion-al, ten'shun-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like tension; as, a *tensional* strain.

ten'si-ty, ten'si-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tense; tenseness.

> It may be accumulated and concentrated, and thus increased in *tensity*, or it may be divided and dispersed.
> JACOB ABBOTT *Force* ch. 10, p. 150. 〈B. '73.〉

ten'siv(e, ten'siv, *a.* Caused by or causing tension; causing a sensation of stiffness or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain. [< F. *tensif*, < L. *tensus*; see TENSION.]

ten'some, *a.* Same as TENDSOME.

ten'son, ten'sgn, *n.* Among the troubadours, a contention in verse between two contestants, each of whom sang in turn, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; also, a subdivision of a chanson composed or sung by one of them. [F., < L. *tensione-*: see TENSION.] **ten'zon**‡.

ten'sor, ten'sgr, *n.* **1.** A muscle that stretches or tightens a membrane or part. **2.** *Math.* That part of a quaternion that alters the length of a vector; a scalar consisting of the ratio of the lengths of two vectors without regard to their directions. Compare VERSOR. [< L. *tensus*; see TENSION.] **—tensor palati**, a small muscle attached to the base of the skull, that stretches the soft palate. **—ten'sor-twist"**, *n.* *Math.* A twist multiplied by a tensor. **—t. tympani**, a small muscle attached to the base of the skull, that is inserted upon one of the bones of the ear and through it renders tense the tympanic membrane.

ten'strike", ten'strīk', *n.* [U. S.] **1.** *Bowling.* See STRIKE, *n.*, 1 (2). **2.** 〈Colloq.〉 Hence, a stroke of unexampled success; a very profitable bargain; a fine achievement.

ten'sure†, *n.* A stretching, tension.

tent[1], tent, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with or enclose in a tent.

> The heavy darkness which doth *tent* the sky
> Floats backward as by a sudden wind.
> E. B. BROWNING *The Seraphim* pt. ii, l. 66.

II. *i.* To encamp in tents; pitch a tent.

tent[2], *vt.* **1.** To treat or keep open with a tent, as an ulcer. **2.** To search deeply, as with a tent; probe.

> What shall it avail a man to endure the lancing, searching and *tenting* of a wound, if he stay not for the cure?
> JOSEPH MEDE *Works* bk. i, discourse iii, p. 301. 〈R. S. 1672.〉

3†. To tempt; also, to try; test. [< F. *tenter*, < L. *temptare*; see TEMPTATION.]

tent[3], *t.* **1.** † Scot. **1.** To pay heed or attention to; observe, note; hence, to hinder, stop, prevent. **2.** To attend upon, look after. **II.** *i.* [Scot. or Obs.] To be careful; guard often with *to*. [< TENT[2], *v.*]

tent[1], *n.* **1.** A shelter made of a flexible material, properly of canvas or other coarse textile fabric, supported by a pole or poles, and stretched by cords that are secured by pegs or pins driven into the ground.

Styles of Tents.

1. A double-roofed ridge- or wall-tent, the tent proper covered by a fly. 2. A marquee. 3. A Sibley tent, formerly used by the United States army. 4. The shelter- or "dog"-tent, for two men, now used by most armies in the field.

Tents are sometimes named from their form or some feature of construction: as, **A tent** (the common ridged tent without walls), **bell t.**, circular, with a hoop for spreading the sides from the central pole), **fly-t.** (see FLY[2], *n.*), **ridge-t.** (having a ridge-pole), **wall-t.**, etc.

> The Arab *tent* is extremely unlike the usual representations, in which it is shown either as a sort of hut or as a bell-tent, instead of a long black "house of hair," with a low sloping roof and open front.
> C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 275. 〈A. '78.〉

2. *Her.* A bearing representing a tent. **3.** *Phot.* A dark tent. See below. **4.** *Zool.* The silken web covering tent-caterpillars. **5.** [Scot.] An open-air platform sheltered with a cover and used by clergymen or others in addressing an open-air meeting. **6**†. A dwelling-place; habitation; abode. [< F. *tente*, < LL. *tenta*, < L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendo*, stretch.]

Compounds, etc.: **—dark tent** (*Phot.*), a portable dark chamber for use in the field.—**hospital t.**, a large tent appropriated to the purposes of a field or temporary hospital.—**Sibley t.**, a light conical tent having a central pole and a ventilator in the apex. It accommodates twelve men, and admits of a fire inside.—**tent'-bed"**, *n.* A bed surmounted with a tent-like canopy hanging from a central point overhead. **t.-bedstead**.—**t.-cloth**, *n.* Canvas, coarse cloth, or duck used in the manufacture of tents.—**t.-fly**, *n.* An external canvas so secured over the ridge-pole of a tent as to cover the latter, with an open space between, and to shield the tent from sun or rain. See FLY-TENT.—**t.-guy**, *n.* A stay-rope for a tent.—**t.-maker**, *n.* A manufacturer of tents.—**t.-peg**, *n.* **1.** A wooden peg, generally notched, used in straining and securing the ropes of a tent. **2.** A tent-pin.—**t.-pegging**, *n.* A cavalry exercise in British military tournaments, in which the horseman, while at full speed, endeavors to uproot a tent-peg with his lance.—**t.-pin**, *n.* **1.** An iron pin, usually with a ring or knob on the upper end, for securing the ropes of a tent. **2.** A tent-peg.—**t.-pole**, *n.* The pole or one of the poles used in supporting a tent.—**t.-rope**, *n.* Any one of the ropes used in securing a tent.—**t.-stitch**, *n.* In embroidery or worsted-work, a series of parallel diagonal stitches so arranged as to suggest a tent. **pet'it-point"**‡.—**t.-tree**, *n.* A screw-pine (*Pandanus Forsteri*) of Lord Howe's Island.—**t.-work**, *n.* Embroidery in which tent-stitches are prominent.

tent[2], *n.* *Surg.* **1.** (1) A small roll, pledget, or bunch, as of lint, sponge, or slippery-elm bark, placed in the opening of a wound or a deep ulcer to prevent its closing at the surface before it heals at the bottom. (2) A cylinder, as of compressed sponge or laminaria, which on imbibing moisture swells and dilates an opening or canal into which it has been inserted. **2**†. A probe. [< F. *tente*, < LL. *tenta*, < L. *tento*; see TEMPTATION.]

tent[3], *n.* Scot. Attention, note; heed. [Abbr. of ATTENT or ATTENTION.] **—to take tent**, to take heed or care.

tent[4], *n.* A deep-red wine obtained chiefly from Spain. See WINE. [< Sp. *tinto*, deep-colored, < L. *tingo* (pp. *tinctus*), dye.] **tent'-wine"**; **tin'ta**‡.

ten'ta-cle, ten'ta-kl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A protruding flexible process or appendage (usually of the head) of invertebrate animals, functioning as an organ of touch, prehension, or motion; a feeler, as one of the hollow fleshy processes about the mouth of a polyp communicating with the body-cavity, an eyestalk of a gastropod, or an arm of a cuttlefish, especially one of the two longer arms of a decapod. See illus. under SQUID. **2.** *Bot.* A sensitive glandular hair, as those of the sundew. **3.** Something resembling a tentacle; a feeler. [< L. *tenta*; see TEMPTATION.] **ten'ta-cle-sheath"**, *n.* A tentacular sheath.

ten'ta-cled, ten'ta-kld, *a.* Having tentacles.

ten-tac'u-la[1], ten-tac'yu-la, *n.* A tentacle.

ten-tac'u-la[2], *n.* Plural of TENTACULUM.

ten-tac'u-lar, ten-tac'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

—tentacular sheath, a sheath enveloping the base of a tentacle in molluska.

Ten-tac"u-la'ta, ten-tac'yu-lā'ta *or* -u-lā'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zoöph.* An order of ctenophorans with two or more tentacles, including most of the species. **2.** *Echin.* The *Pelmatozoa*. **3.** *Conch.* The *Gasteropoda*. [< TENTACLE.]

ten-tac'u-late, ten-tac'yu-let *or* -lāt, *a.* **1.** Having a tentacle or tentacles. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*. **3.** Tentaculiform. **ten-tac'u-la"ted**‡.

tentaculi-, **tentacul-**. Derived from TENTACLE: combining forms. **—Ten-tac"u-li-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Polyzoa*.—**ten-tac"u-li-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*—**ten-tac'u-li-cyst**, *n.* *Zoöph.* A tentaculocyst.—**ten-tac"u-li-cys'tic**, *a.*—**Ten-tac"u-lif'e-ra**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* A class or order of infusorians with delicate tentacle-like processes either adhesive or tubular and suctorial, including *Suctoria* and *Acinetaria*. **2.** *Conch.* The *Tetrabranchiata*.—**ten-tac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing tentacles. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*.—**ten-tac'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a tentacle.—**ten-tac"u-lig'er-ous**, *a.* Same as TENTACULIFEROUS.—**Ten-tac"u-lit'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of uncertain relationship, generally referred to the theeosomatous pteropods, having a thickish conical shell with raised ring-like markings. **Ten-tac"u-li'tes**, *n.* (L. g.)—**ten-tac"u-lit'id**, *n.*—**ten-tac"u-li-toid**, *a.*

ten-tac'u-lite, ten-tac'yu-lit, *n.* A fossil conical tentaculitoid shell. [< TENTACLE.]

ten-tac"u-lo-cyst", ten-tac'yu-lo-sist', *n.* *Zoöph.* A short modified tentacle of a medusa containing one or more otoliths and functioning as an auditory organ; an auditory tentacle. [< TENTACULUM + Gr. *kystis*, bladder.]

ten-tac'u-lum, ten-tac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A tentacle. **2.** A vibrissa. [NL., for TENTACLE.]

tent'age†, *n.* A camp, or group of tents.

ten-ta'tion, ten-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of adjusting tentatively until a desired effect is secured, as in the arrangement of a complicated mechanism. **2**†. Temptation. [F., < L. *tentationem*-; see TEMPTATION.]

ten'ta-tiv(e, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* Used in making a trial; done as an experiment; founded on experiment; provisional or conjectural, as an opinion. [< F. *tentatif*, < L. *tentativus*, < *tentatus*, pp. of *tento*; see TEMPTATION.]

> Hardly any other of the great branches of human knowledge is at present so backward, *tentative*, and empirical as medicine.
> LECKY *England in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 498. 〈A. '78.〉

ten'ta-tiv(e, *n.* Something done tentatively; an experiment; attempt; trial; essay; conjecture.

> To guess a fact, . . . involves the bringing together of elements of previous knowledge, combining these in certain ways, and so feeling our way by a series of *tentatives* to the particular combination required. SULLY *Teacher's Psychol.* ch. 11, p. 178. 〈A. '87.〉

ten'ta-tiv(e-ly, *adv.* In a tentative manner.

tent'-cat"er-pil-lar, tent'-cat'gr-pil-ar, *n.* The gregarious larva of a North-American web-worm that spins a large silken web, supported upon twigs and leaves, to which the colony retreats for rest and shelter. *Clisiocampa americana* is the orchard tent-caterpillar; *C. sylvatica* is the forest tent-caterpillar.

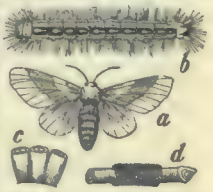

The Forest Tent-caterpillar. ½

a, female moth; *b*, caterpillar; *c*, eggs (magnified); *d*, a mass of eggs, as laid.

tent'ed, tent'gd, *a.* **1.** Overspread with tents; sheltered with tents; as, a *tented* field; a *tented* army. **2.** Resembling a tent; as, the *tented* maples. **3.** Consisting of or effected by means of a tent; as, a *tented* abode; *tented* shade.

ten'ter, ten'tgr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To stretch or extend on or as on tenter-hooks. **II.** *i.* To remain stretching on a frame; undergo the strain of the tenter: said of cloth.

ten'ter[1], *n.* **1.** A machine or frame for stretching cloth flat between hooks or by means of rollers. **ten'tering-ma-chine"**‡. **2.** A tenter-hook. **3.** A tentacle. **4.** A drying-room. [I.] [< F. *tenture*, hangings, < LL. *tentura*, < L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendo*, stretch.]

—ten'ter-bar", *n.* A bar bearing tenter-hooks.—**to be on the tenter** or **tenters**, to be on tenter-hooks.

tent'er[2], *n.* One who especially attends to anything; particularly, one who attends to the machinery of a factory and sees that everything is in proper working order; also, an assistant overseer or foreman. [< TENT[3], *v.*]

tent'er[3], tent'gr, *n.* A dweller in a tent; a camper-out.

ten'ter-hook", ten'tgr-huk', *n.* **1.** One of the sharp hooks fastened into a tenter-bar for holding the cloth by its selvages while it is being stretched. **2.** Anything that strains to the uttermost; anything that causes mental tension or anxiety. **3.** *Her.* A bearing representing a conventional tenter-hook, having a shank pointed at one end and projecting at the other beyond the bent part.

—to be on tenter-hooks, to be in an anxious state.

tent'ful, tent'ful, *n.* As many persons as can be accommodated in one tent.

tenth, tenth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth: the ordinal of *ten*. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts.

tenth, *n.* **1.** One of ten equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by ten. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a third. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) The two notes written or sounded together. See INTERVAL. (4) An organ-stop tuned a tenth above the diapasons; a decima, sounding a compound third. **3.** *pl. Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-tenth laid on all movables, or on the rental value of lands, or both.

> *Tenths* are said to have been first granted under Henry the Second. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 308.

4. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The tithe or tenth part of the net annual income of a living: originally paid to the Pope; now merging, after an intermediate ownership by the crown, in the fund known as **Queen Anne's bounty.**

tenth'ly, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place.

tenth'me"ter, tenth'mē'tgr, *n.* *Physics.* The **tenth'me"tre**, millionth part of a meter: so called because expressed by the fraction $1/10^{10}$ or by 10^{-10}.

Ten-thre'do, ten-thrē'dō *or* -thrē'dō, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tenthredonidæ*. **2.** [t-] An insect of this genus; a saw-fly. [< Gr. *tenthrēdōn*, kind of wasp.]

—Ten"thre-din'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Tenthredonidæ*.—**ten"thre-din'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**Ten"thre-don'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of phytophagous hymenopters, especially those with antennæ above clypeus and prothorax small: including the saw-flies.—**ten"thre-don'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**ten-thred'o-noid**, *a.*

ten'ti-cle†, *n.* A diminutive tent.

ten'tie, ten'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Attentive; cautious. **ten'ty**‡.

ten'tif†, *a.* Attentive.—**ten'tif-ly**†, *adv.*

tent'i-form, tent'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a tent, as the mines of certain leaf-miners. [< TENT[1], *n.*, + -FORM.]

ten-tig'i-nous†, *a.* **1.** Tending to excite lust; of lascivious tendency; also, lustfully inclined. **2.** Strained; stiff.

ten-ti'go, ten-tī'gō *or* -tī'gō, *n.* [L.] Excessive desire for sexual intercourse; morbid lasciviousness.

ten"ti-pel'lum, ten'ti-pel'um, *n.* *Pharm.* A cosmetic for smoothing the skin and effacing wrinkles. [< LL. *tentipellium*, < L. *tendo*, stretch, + *pellis*, skin.]

ten'tive†, *a.* Attentive.—**ten'tive-ly**†, *adv.*

tent'less, tent'les, *a.* [Scot.] Inattentive; thoughtless.

ten-to'ri-al, ten-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—**tentorial angle**, see CRANIOMETRY.

ten-to'ri-um, ten-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A sheet of the dura mater that is stretched like a tent across the cranium between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. See illus. under SINUS. **tentorium cerebelli**‡. **2.** The chitinous skeleton within the head of an insect. **3.** Same as TENTURE. [L., < *tendo*, stretch.]

ten'to-ry†, *n.* A tent-awning or -covering.

tent'-peg", **t.-stitch**, etc. See TENT[1], *n.*

ten'ture, ten'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [F.] Hangings or decorations for walls; wall-paper. **ten-to'ri-um**‡.

tent'wise", tent'wīz', *adv.* In tent-like form.

tent'wort", tent'wûrt', *n.* The wall-rue: perhaps from its former use for curing the *taint*, or swelling of the joints in rickets.

ten'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Same as TENTIE.

ten'u-ate, ten'yu-ēt, *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] [Rare.] To make tenuous; thin out; attenuate; weaken.

Protection from his own glooms, which nothing but her love seemed able to *tenuate*.
MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* ch. 7, p. 69. [D. L. CO.]

[< L. *tenuo* (pp. *tenuatus*), < *tenuis*, thin.]

ten"u-i-fo'li-ous, ten"yu-i-fō'li-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having narrow leaves. [< L. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.]

ten-u'i-ous†, *a.* Tenuous.

Ten"u-i-pe'di-a, ten"yu-i-pi'di-ą *or* -u-i-ped'i-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of bivalves with a long slender foot, as in *Mactridæ* and *Nuculidæ*; *Leptopoda*. [< L. *tenuis*, thin, + *pes*, foot.]

Ten"u-i-ros'tres, ten"yu-i-res'trīz *or* -trēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of birds, especially laminiplantar oscines with a slender bill. [< L. *tenuis*, slender, + *rostrum*; see ROSTRUM.] — **ten"u-i-ros'ter**, *n.*

ten"u-i-ros'tral, *a.* **1.** Having a slender bill, as a humming-bird. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*.

ten'u-is, ten'yu-is, *n.* [-ES, -IZ *or* -ēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Gram.* One of the three surd mutes, κ, π, τ, considered in relation to their medials, γ, β, δ, or aspirates, χ, φ, θ; also, corresponding letters in other languages. [< L. *tenuis*, thin.]

ten-u'i-ty, ten-iū'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tenuous. (1) Want of thickness or depth; thinness; slenderness; as, the *tenuity* of a film or a filament.

Mica is a crystal which cleaves very readily in one direction, and it is sufficiently tough to furnish films of extreme *tenuity*.
TYNDALL *Glaciers of the Alps* pt. i, § 1, p. 3. [T. & F. '61.]

(2) Thinness, as of a fluid; rarefaction; rarity; rareness; as, the *tenuity* of the atmosphere at high altitudes. **2.** Figuratively, extreme simplicity; excessive refinement or delicacy; lack of substance. **3**†. Poverty; indigence. [< F. *ténuité*, < L. *tenuitas*, < *tenuis*, thin.]

ten'u-ous, ten'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Of proportionately slight depth or thickness; thin; slender; slim; delicate.

Stalactites in every form and shape hung pendent from the branches, the *tenuous* icicles reflecting through their transparent surface all the prismatic colors of a rainbow.
F. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ch. 14, p. 109. [H. '77.]

2. Having slight density, as a fluid rarefied; rare: opposed to *dense*. **3.** Figuratively, drawing fine distinctions; subtile; overrefined. [< L. *tenuis*, thin.]

Synonyms: see FINE.

— **ten'u-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being tenuous.

ten'ure, ten'yur *or* -yūr (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The fact, manner, or means of holding possession or control of that which is one's own; a holding; as, *tenure* of lands, *tenure* of office, etc.; specifically, the mode of holding a feudal estate in lands.

The Norman conquest of England (A. D. 1066) led to the introduction into that kingdom of the feudal system of military land-tenures. Assuming the king to be the source of all titles both of dignity and of property, grants of lands from him to his chieftains were made in consideration of military service to be rendered to himself, *i. e.*, to the crown, whenever required. These direct grantees of the crown, tenants in chief or *in capite*, as they were styled, parceled out their grants among their followers and vassals, for like consideration of knight-service to themselves as *mesne* lords; and these again to inferior persons in consideration of various kinds of service. Every lay tenure of the kingdom was thus linked with and dependent on its immediate superior grant, all culminating in the king as the lord paramount and military chief of the state. This system of tenure by feuds, grew in time, by its necessary divisions and subdivisions, into a most complicated system of land-tenures, which finally became so irksome that by the act of Parliament of 12 Charles II., c. 24, all sorts of tenures held of the king and others were turned into free and common socage (see SOCAGE), except tenures in frankalmoign, copyhold, and grand sergeanty.

Tenure implied not only the actual holding by one of or under another, but also the terms upon which he held his lands.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. i, p. 24.

2. The act of holding in general, or the state of being held; the term during which a thing is held; sometimes, the mode or the conditions of it; as, a feeble *tenure* of life; the *tenure* of false opinions.

The Carlovingian crown may indeed be said to have been worn on the *tenure* of continual conquests.
JAMES STEPHEN *Lect. on France* lect. iii, p. 67. [H.]

3. [Rare.] The quality of being composed of ingredients in a given proportion. [F., < *tenir*; see TENABLE.]

Synonyms: see OCCUPATION.

— **allodial tenure**, see ALLODIAL, *a.* — **feudal t.**, see FEUDAL, *a.* — **military t.**, a tenure of land conditioned on the performance of military service. — **ten'ure-horn"**, *n.* A horn produced on certain occasions as matter of form and in evidence of a granted tenure. A few such horns still exist among titled British families. — **t. of office**, the title by which or the term for which an office is held. — **t.-sword**, *n.* A sword produced in evidence of a tenure on certain occasions and conferred along with it.

ten'u-ry†, *n.* Tenure.

te-nu'to, tē-nū'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Sustained; held for the full time: opposed to *staccato*. — **te-nu'to-mark"**, *n.* A horizontal stroke over a note or chord to be held for its full value.

ten'zon, *n.* Same as TENSON.

te"o-cal'li, tī"o-cal'i, *n.* *Archeol.* A pyramidal mound

A Teocalli at Cholula, Mexico.

or structure erected for public services, peculiar to the ancient Mexicans, Central-Americans, etc.

The sacred flames on the altars of numberless *teocallis*, dimly seen through the grey mists of morning, indicated the site of the capital. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 68. [L. '63.]

[Mex., < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, house.] **te'o-pan**†.

te-on'o-ma, tē-on'o-mą, *n.* The western wood-rat (*Neotoma cinerea*). Same as NEOTOME. [Cor. of NL. *neotoma*, < Gr. *neos*, new, + *temnō*, cut.]

te"o-sin'te, tī"o-sin'tē (te-o-, *C.*), *n.* [Mex.] A strong-growing perennial grass (*Euchlæna luxurians*), nearly allied to Indian corn, and resembling it in its tassel of male flowers and broad leaves. It grows to the height of 10 feet, and a single plant often sends up 100 stems. It is a native of Guatemala, and is cultivated in the southern United States for green fodder. **Guatemala grass**†.

tep'al, tep'ąl, *C. W.*[1] (tī'pal, *E. W.*[2]), *n.* *Bot.* [Rare.] One of the subordinate parts of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [< F. *tépale*, < *pétale*, < Gr. *petalon*; see PETAL.]

tep-ee', tep-ī', *W.*[1] (tī'pi, *C. W.*[2]), *n.* Same as TEEPEE.

tep"e-fac'tion, tep'ę-fac'shun, *n.* The act of making tepid. [< L. *tepefactus*, pp. of *tepefacio*; see TEPEFY.]

tep'e-fy, tep'ę-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** *t.* To make tepid or lukewarm; bring to tepidity. **11.** *i.* To become tepid. [< L. *tepefacio*, < *tepeo*, be warm; and see -FY.]

te-pe"ji-lo'te, tē-pē"ji-lō'tē, *n.* [Cent. Am.] The unexpanded flower-spikes of various palms of the genus *Chamædorea*; used in cookery.

tep'e-rate, tep'ę-rēt, *n.* *Mining.* Waste rock or rubbish.

teph'rite, tef'rait, *n.* *Petrol.* An ash-gray to black plagioclase-nephelite-augite volcanic rock. It is essentially an alkaline andesite, with either nephelite or leucite. Its olivinitic equivalents are called *basanites*. [< L. *tephritis*, < Gr. *tephra*, ashes.] **teph'ryte**†.

— **teph-rit'ic**, *a.* — **teph'ri-toid**, *n.* A variety of tephrite in which there is no nephelite.

teph'ro-ite, tef'ro-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, red, brown, gray, translucent manganese silicate (Mn_2SiO_4), belonging to the olivin group and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *tephros*, ash-colored, < *tephra*, ashes.]

teph'ro-man"cy, tef'ro-man'si, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by inspection of sacrificial ashes. [< F. *téphromancie*, < Gr. *tephra*, ashes; and see -MANCY.] **teph'ra-man"y**†; **teph"ro-man'ti-a**‡.

Teph-ro'si-a, tef-rō'si-ą, *n.* A considerable genus of trees and herbs of the bean family (*Leguminosæ*), widely distributed in the warm regions of both hemispheres. Their usually odd-pinnate leaves are commonly covered with a gray silky down, giving rise to the generic name. Their white, pink, or purple flowers are usually in terminal clusters, but sometimes stalked in the axils of the leaves. Of the species in the United States, which are hoary perennial herbs, the goat's-rue (*T. Virginiana*) is the best-known. Several species in the East and West Indies have an economic value, as *T. purpurea*, used medicinally in the East Indies, and *T. cinerea* and *T. toxicaria*, used for stupefying fish in the West Indies. [< Gr. *tephros*; see TEPHROITE.]

tep'id, tep'id, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm: said chiefly of liquids. [< L. *tepidus*, < *tepeo*, be warm.]

He had no patience with pettiness or prettiness, with *tepid* or torpid souls. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Austin Phelps* ch. 6, p. 74. [S. '91.]

— **tep'id-ly**, *adv.* — **tep'id-ness**, *n.* Tepidity.

tep"i-da'ri-um, tep'i-dē'ri-um *or* -dą'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* In the Roman baths: (1) The apartment in a series of bathrooms intermediate between the hot steaming-room and the frigidarium or cooling-room. See illus. under THERMÆ. (2) A boiler in which the water for the baths was heated. **2.** Any room containing a warm bath. [L., < *tepidus*; see TEPID.]

te"pi-di'tą, tē-pi-di'tą, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Indifference.

tep-id'i-ty, tep-id'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

tep'or, tep'ęr, *C.* (tī'por, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* [L.] Agreeable warmth; gentle heat.

te'poy, *n.* Same as TEAPOY.

te-qui'la, tē-kī'lą, *n.* [Mex.] A stimulating beverage made from the Mexican maguey. [< *Tequila*, Mexico.]

ter, tęr, *adv.* [L.] Thrice: specifically (*Mus.*), a direction.

ter"a-con'ic, ter'ą-con'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a compound resembling citraconic acid and derived from terebic acid. [< *ter-* in TEREBIC + *-aconic* in CITRACONIC.]

— **teraconic acid**, a compound ($C_7H_{10}O_4$), homologous with citraconic acid, obtained by distilling terebic acid.

ter"a-cryl'ic, ter'ą-cril'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound of the acrylic series that resembles terpene. [< *ter-* in TERPENE + ACRYLIC.]

— **teracrylic acid**, a liquid compound ($C_6H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the dry distillation of terebic acid. Called also **pyroterebic acid**.

ter"a-mor'phous, ter'ą-mōr'fus, *a.* Like or being a monstrosity. [< Gr. *teras*, monster, + *morphē*, form.]

ter'a-pene†, *n.* A terrapin. **ter'a-pin**†.

ter'aph, ter'af, *n.* [TER'A-PHIM, *pl.*] [Heb.] A small idol or image consulted as a domestic oracle by some of the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible only in the plural form, which was occasionally used to denote a single deity, and sometimes as a collective singular: often found in the Revised Version, but only once in the Authorized Version, being elsewhere rendered by 'idol,' 'image,' or some similar word.

ter-at'ic-al†, *a.* Monstrous; prodigious; marvelous.

terato-. Derived from Greek *teras* (*terat-*), monster: a combining form. — **ter"a-to-gen'ic**, *a.* Relating to the production of monsters. — **ter"a-tog'e-ny**, *n.* The production of monsters. — **ter'a-to-lite**, *n.* A clay from the coal-measures of Saxony, formerly supposed to have curative properties. **lith'o-marge**‡; **ter'ra-to-lite**‡.

ter'a-toid, ter'ą-toid, *a.* *Teral.* Like a monstrosity; monstrous. [< Gr. *teras* (*terat-*), monster, + -OID.]

— **teratoid tumor**, same as TERATOMA.

ter"a-tol'o-gy, ter'ą-tel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The branch of biology that treats of abnormal and irregular growths or monstrosities; the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities. **2**†. The telling of marvels; also, bombastic description. [< Gr. *teratologia*, < *teras* (*terat-*), wonder; and see -OLOGY.] — **ter"a-to-log'ic, -al**, *a.* Pertaining or related to teratology. — **ter"a-tol'o-gist**, *n.* **1.** One skilled in teratology. **2.** One fond of the marvelous or given to exaggeration in description.

ter"a-to'ma, ter'ą-tō'mą, *n.* *Pathol.* An anomalous congenital tumor composed of various substances, as hair, bone, teeth, etc., which do not normally exist in the neighborhood of the tumor. [< Gr. *teras* (*terat-*), a monster.] **teratoid tumor**‡. — **ter"a-tom'a-tous**, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a teratoma.

ter"a-to'sis, ter'ą-tō'sis, *n.* Monstrosity either by deformity, excess, or deficiency of parts. [< Gr. *teras* (*terat-*), a monster.]

ter'bic, tęr'bic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from terbium, specifically in its higher valence.

ter'bi-um, tęr'bi-um, *n.* *Chem.* A rare element found in certain yttrium minerals. See ELEMENT. [Cor. < *Ytterby*, in Sweden.]

terce, tęrs, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A widow's thirds or dower, formerly, but not now, restricted to cases where the marriage had endured at least a year and a day, or had produced a living child. **2.** *Eccl.* The office of the third hour, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches: originally said at a time half-way between sunrise and noon. **3.** The third of a butt or pipe; a tierce. **4**†. A third, or third part. [< OF. *tiers*; see TIERCE, *n.*]

terse†.

— **ter'cer**, *n.* A widow holding an estate in dower.

ter'cel, tęr'sel, *n.* A male falcon; specifically, in falconry, a male peregrine falcon. [OF., < LL. *tertiolus*, dim. of L. *tertius*, third, < *ter*, thrice.] **tar'cel**†; **tar'sel**†; **tas'sel**†; **tier'cel**†.

— **tercel gent** or **gentle**, a tercel trained in falconry.

ter'cel-lene†, *n.* A small male hawk.

ter-cen'te-na-ry, tęr-sen'tę-nę-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a period of 300 years or to a three-hundredth anniversary. [< L. *ter*, thrice, + CENTENARY.] **ter"cen-ten'ni-al**‡.

John Bell, the eminent sculptor, who produced the exquisite statue of Shakespeare . . . and several most graceful *tercentenary* tributes in relievo to the Poet-Dramatist. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 9, p. 115. [S.]

ter-cen'te-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The 300th anniversary of any event, or a date or period of celebrating it. **ter"cen-ten'ni-al**‡.

ter'cet, tęr'set, *n.* *Poet.* & *Mus.* A triplet.

The rhymes, it will be seen, rhyme in *tercets*, as, — one, two, three; one, two, three.
C. H. CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets* p. 4. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

[F., dim. of *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*; see TERCEL.]

ter'cine, tęr'sin *or* -sain, *n.* *Bot.* A layer formerly supposed to be a third coat of the ovule; a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. [F., < L. *tertius*; see TERCEL.]

tere[1]†, *vt.* & *vi.* To rend or tear. — **tere**[1]†, *n.* A rent or tear.

tere[2]†, *vt.* To wet with tears. — **tere**[2]†, *n.* A tear.

tere[3]†, *vt.* To tar or smother with tar.

tere[3]†, *n.* Tar.

ter'e-bate, ter'ę-bēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of terebic acid.

ter"e-bel'la, ter'ę-bel'ą, *n.* **1.** An instrument for trepanning; a trephine or trepan. **2.** A tubicolous worm (genus *Terebellum*). [Dim. of L. *terebra*; see TEREBRA.]

Ter"e-bel'li-dæ, ter'ę-bel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of annelids with long gills confined to 2 or 3 anterior segments, an arenaceous tube, and no operculum. [< TEREBELLUM[2].]

— **ter"e-bel'lid**, *n.* — **ter"e-bel'loid**, *a.*

Ter"e-bel'lum[1], ter'ę-bel'um, *n.* *Astron.* A cluster of four stars in the rump of Sagittarius, including ω Sagittarii, and forming a quadrilateral. [Cor. < Gr. *tetrapleuron*, quadrangle, < *tetra-*, four, + *pleura*, side.]

ter"e-bel'lum[2], *n.* **1.** Same as TEREBELLA, 1. **2.** [T-] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Terebellidæ*. [Dim. of L. *terebra*; see TEREBRA.]

ter'e-bene, ter'ę-bīn, *n.* *Chem.* A light-yellow liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid, used somewhat as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorizer. [< TEREBINTH.]

ter"e-ben'thene, ter'ę-ben'thīn, *n.* A liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the oil of turpentine obtained from the *Pinus maritima*. [< TEREBINTH.]

ter-eb'ic, ter-eb'ic (tę-reb'ic, *C. W.*[1]; ter-ī'bic, *W.*[2]), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from terebenthene. **ter"e-ben'ic**‡; **ter"e-bil'ic**‡.

— **terebic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{10}O_4$) obtained by treating turpentine-oil with nitric acid.

ter'e-binth, ter'ę-binth, *n.* A small tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*) with winged pinnate leaves resembling those of the common ash but smaller. See PISTACIA. It is found in northern Africa, the Greek islands, and the dry and warm parts of southern Palestine, where it takes the place of the oak, being confounded with it from the resemblance in its branching. It is called also **turpentine-tree**, as being the original source of that article. The Chian turpentine of commerce is obtained mainly from this tree in the island of Chios. [< F. *térébinthe*, < L. *terebinthus* (< Gr. *terebinthos*), terebinth.]

Leaves and a Panicle of Sterile Flowers of the Terebinth (*Pistacia Terebinthus*).
a, a sterile flower; *b*, a fertile flower; *c*, a fruit.

— **ter'e-binth tree"**, *n.* *Bot.* The terebinth.

— **ter"e-bin'thic**, *a.* Having the properties of turpentine; terebinthine. — **ter"e-bin-thi'na**, *n.* Turpentine. — **ter"e-bin'thi-nate**, *vt.* To impregnate with turpentine. — **ter"e-bin'thin(e**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine; having the characteristics of turpentine; as, *terebinthine* odors. **ter"e-bin'thi-nate**‡; **ter"e-bin'thi-nous**‡.

ter'e-bra, ter'ę-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, -brī *or* -brē, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A military siege-engine for punching a hole in a wall, consisting of a long sharp-pointed beam working in a groove on rollers. **2.** *Entom.* An ovipositor adapted for boring, as in a saw-fly. See illus. under SAW-FLY. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Terebridæ*. (2) A gastropod of this genus; an auger-shell. See illus. under AUGER-SHELL. [L., a borer, < *tero*, rub.]

ter'e-brant, ter'ę-brant, *a.* Characterized by boring; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*. [< L. *terebrant-us*; see TEREBRANTIA.]

ter'e-brant, *n.* That which bores; a bore.

Many a *terebrant* I have known who, in that capacity, to borrow a line from Coleridge, 'Was great, nor knew how great he was.'
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 4, p. 83. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

Ter"e-bran'ti-a, ter'ę-bran'shi-ą *or* -ti-ą, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of hymenopterous insects with ovipositor modified as a borer or saw. [< L. *terebrant-us*, ppr. of *terebro*; see TEREBRATE.]

ter'e-brate, ter'ę-brēt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To bore or pierce through; bore or become a bore. [< L. *terebro* (pp. *terebratus*), < *terebra*; see TEREBRA.]

— **ter'e-brate**, *a.* **1.** Having a terebra, as an in-

sect. **2.** Adapted for boring, as an ovipositor.—**ter"e-bra'tion,** *n.* The act of boring or terebrating; specifically, in surgery, the operation of trephining; the act of perforating a bone by any instrument.

Ter"e-brat'u-la, ter"ę-brat'yu-lą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Terebratulidæ.* **2.** [t-] A living or fossil brachiopod of this or a related genus. [Dim. < L. *terebratus;* see TEREBRATE.]

—**Ter"e-brat"u-la'ce-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Terebratulidæ.*—**ter"e-brat"u-la'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ter"e-bra-tu'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, especially those having a tumid shell, ventral valve with a prominent beak truncated by a subcircular foramen and with 2 curved hinge-teeth, and dorsal valve with a prominent cardinal process between dental sockets and a slender shelly loop.—**ter"e-bra-tu'lid,** *n.*—**ter"e-brat'u-loid,** *a.* & *n.*—**ter"e-bra-tu'li-form",** *a.* Having the form of a terebratula.—**ter"e-brat'u-line,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ.* —**ter"e-brat'u-lite,** *n.* A fossil of or like a terebratulid.

Ter-eb'ri-dæ, ter-eb'ri-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods having the eyes at the ends of the tentacles and a long turreted shell with a short canal. [< TEREBRA.]

—**ter-eb'rid,** *n.* **ter'e-broid,** *a.*

ter'e-dine, ter'ę-din *or* -dŭin, *n.* A boring animal, as a ship-worm or teredo. [< F. *téredine,* < L. *teredo* (*teredin-*); see TEREDO.]

Ter"e-din'i-dæ, ter"ę-din'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having a long vermiform body and small anterior perforating equivalve shell, as ship-worms. [< TEREDO.]—**ter"e-din'id,** *n.*—**te-red'i-noid,** *a.*

Ter-e'do, ter-ī'dō, *E. S.* W.² tę-rī'dō, W.¹; ter-ī'dō, *Wr.*; *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Teredinidæ.* **2.** [t-] A bivalve of this genus; a ship-worm. See illus. under SHIP-WORM.

Among the Lamellibranchs, or 'bivalve-shells,' we find the *Teredo* tribe, nearly all of which are peculiar to submerged wood-work, either fixed or floating, and most of them are capable of doing great damage. . . . These creatures are not at all related to the worms, but are true mollusks. A. E. VERRILL in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission,* '71-'72 p. 383. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '73.]

[L., < Gr. *terēdōn,* < *teirō,* rub.]

ter'ek, ter'ek, *n.* An Old World sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) having the bill curved slightly upward.

Ter-en'tian, ter-en'shian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Terence, a Roman comic poet, or to his writings.

The author of "Ralph Roister Doister" has borrowed not a little from the classical comedy—Plautine or even Aristophanic rather than *Terentian*—to strengthen and refine the domestic interlude or farce. SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Lit.* ch. 3, p. 54. [MACM. '87.]

ter-eph'tha-late, ter-ef'thą-lēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of terephthalic acid.

ter"eph-thal'ic, ter"ef-thal'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound metameric with **phthalic acid and derived from oil of turpentine.** [< *tere-* in TEREBENE + PHTHALIC.] —**terephthalic acid,** a white crystalline compound $C_8H_6O_4$ obtained variously, but chiefly as an oxidation product of turpentine oil.

te'res, tī'riz *or* ter'ēz, *n.* A round muscle; as, the *teres* **major or the *teres* minor of the shoulder.** See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< L. *teres,* round, < *tero,* rub.]

Ter-e'si-an, ter-ī'si-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Carmelite friar of the order founded by St. Teresa in 1562.

ter-ete', ter-tē', *a.* Cylindrical or slightly tapering; circular in cross-section. [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), < *tero,* rub.]

ter-e'tial, ter-ī'shel, *n.* Rounded; as, *teretial* tracts in the floor of the fourth cerebral ventricle.

ter"e-ti-cau'date, ter"ę-ti-kô'dēt *or* -dęt, *a.* Round-tailed. [< L. *teres* (see TERETE) + CAUDATE.]

ter'flet, *v.* To roll about; wallow; flounder.

ter'gal, ter'gal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tergum or a tergite; dorsal; notæal; aboral (in echinoderms); axial (in trilobites). [< L. *tergum,* back.]

ter'gant, ter'gant, *a. Her.* Presenting a view **ter'gi-ant,** of the back; recursant. [< L. *tergum,* back.]

ter'gate', *n.* A target.

ter-gem'i-nate, ter-jem'i-nēt *or* -nęt, *a. Bot.* Having a pair of leaflets on each of three secondary petioles springing from a common point. [< L. *ter,* thrice, + GEMINATE, *a.*] **ter-gem'i-nal; ter-gem'i-nous;.**

ter-gif'er-ous, ter-jif'ę-rus, *a.* **1.** Bearing or supporting on the back; dorsiferous; as, most ferns are *tergiferous,* bearing the spores on their backs. **2.** *Zool.* Dorsigerous. [< L. *tergum,* back, + *fero,* bear.]

ter'gite, ter'jŭit, *n. Zool.* The dorsal segment typically in two lateral halves of a somite of an articulate animal. [< L. *tergum,* back.] **ter-git'ic,** *a.*

ter'gi-ver"sant, ter'ji-vęr"sant, *a.* Practising tergiversation; used also substantively.

By and by I expect the *tergiversants* will be a considerable party. MOZLEY in Church's *Oxford Movt.* ch. 3, p. 34. [MACM. '91.]

ter'gi-ver"sate, ter'ji-vęr"sēt, *vi.* [-SA'TED; -SA'TING.] To be evasive or practise evasion; equivocate or prevaricate; adopt subterfuges; change sides. [< L. *tergiversatus,* pp. of *tergiversor,* < *tergum,* back, + *verso,* freq. of *verto,* turn.] **ter'gi-verset,**

—**ter'gi-ver-sa"tor,** *n.*

ter"gi-ver-sa'tion, ter'ji-vęr-sē'shun (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of tergiversating; evasion of a point, as by prevarication, equivocation, or subterfuge.

There was something about him which ennobled *tergiversation* itself. MACAULAY *Essays, Thackeray's Chatham* p 227. [A. '80.]

2. The act of turning one's back on some course previously adopted; fickleness or instability of conduct.

His was not the *tergiversation* of one who seeks to effect his object by fraud and deception, it was rather the hesitation of a mind oscillating between the decision of his own judgement and the opinions and apprehensions of others.

LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 175. [E. C. '27.]

ter'gum, ter'gum, *n.* [L.] **1.** The back; said especially of arthropods. **2.** A tergite. **3.** One of the paired posterior plates of the shell of a cirriped.

—**ter"go-lat'er-al,** *a.* In cirripeds, of or pertaining to the tergum and lateral plates. **ter"go-rhab'dite,** *n. Endom.* A plate of the dorsal (inside) surface of the abdominal wall.

ter'let, *n.* Tercelet.

ter'ie, *v.* To sojourn, tarry.

ter'ie, *v.* To provoke, irritate.

ter'in', *n.* Same as TARIN.

term, tęrm, *vt.* To designate by means of a term; name.

The highest freedom is the strongest necessity, as in chemistry those affinities which are termed elective are precisely the most determined. F. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit, Way of History* p. 10. [J. R. OSGOOD '77.]

term, *n.* **1.** A word or expression used to express or designate some fixed or definite thing; a word having a limited and specific meaning, naming and characterizing some particular object, quality, state, or the like; especially, a technical word or expression, as in the sciences, arts, trades, and the like; as, the *term* man; chemical *terms;* assumpsit is a law *term.*

The very *term* miser is a confession of the misery which attends avarice. JOHN HARRIS *Mammon* pt. ii, § 2, p. 63. [G. & L. '37.]

2. *pl.* Significant or descriptive words; formal statements; set speech; as, they abused each other in no measured *terms.*

A witness is not said to swear,
But make oath: that is, in plain *terms,*
To forge whatever he affirms.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 3, l. 705.

3. *Logic.* (1) A word, or a combination of words, such as may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition.

Prepositions and articles are not terms, but may help to form terms. As language is of use in logic only as having meanings, the word *term* often indicates the meaning of an expression rather than the expression itself, as when we speak of understanding the terms of a proposition. Logical terms may be classified by their nature or by their relations. Classified by nature, they may be considered (1) as made up of marks, and hence as (*a*) *positive* or *non-positive,* according as these marks are present or absent, and (*b*) *abstract* or *concrete,* as the attributes are separated from or connected with objects; or they may be considered (2) as embodying objects, and hence as (*a*) *singular* or *universal,* regarding the number of objects embodied, and (*b*) *connotative* or *non-connotative,* regarding the connection of the objects with their marks; or they may be considered (3) as mere words, and hence as (*a*) *notative* or *symbolical,* according as they suggest or do not suggest their own marks, and (*b*) *simple* or *complex,* with regard to the number of words constituting the term. Classified by relations, terms are (1) *relative* or *absolute,* according to their relations to one another, and (2) *compatible* or *incompatible,* according to their relations to the objects of which they are predicated. See all the italicized words

(2) One of the three component elements of the syllogism, each of which is used twice.

The **middle term** is the term through comparison of the other terms with which the conclusion embodying their agreement is reached. The **major term** is the predicate of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the major premise. The **minor term** is the subject of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the minor premise. Compare SYLLOGISM; FIGURE; MOOD; PREMISE; PROPOSITION.

4. A fixed period or definite limit of time; a designated or prescribed duration; as, imprisonment for the *term* of ten years; a *term* of office (*i. e.,* of holding office).

For beauty's acme hath a *term* as brief
As the wave's poise before it break in pearl.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 3.

There are few persons in this world more to be pitied than the poor fellow who has served his first *term* of imprisonment. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 173. [F. & W. '91.]

Specifically: (1) One of the legally appointed periods in the year during which courts sit; also, one of similar divisions of the year in colleges and schools. (2) Same as a TERM FOR YEARS. (3) The limited duration of a term for years. (4) *Scots Law.* A certain time fixed by the court within which a party is required to produce evidence in support of his averment.

5. The time during which anything exists; the period of duration; as, a long *term* of suffering. **6.** *pl.* Obligations imposed by authority or assumed by contract; conditions offered, or offered and accepted; as, the *terms* of sale; I can not accept your *terms.*

No surrender of any army not actually at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without '*terms*,' and these always define the military status of the surrendered.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 361. [A. '75.]

7. *pl.* Hence, mutual footing; basis of agreement or understanding; often preceded by *on* or *upon;* as, to be *on* good *terms* with oneself.

My policy . . . will continue to be . . . to maintain friendly *terms* with, but be independent of, all the nations of the earth.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Dec. 22, 1795* in vol. xi, p. 102. [H. & & CO. '36.]

8. That which determines the extent or boundary of anything; the utmost limit; termination; hence, a boundary-line; a dividing-mark.

The woodman and his axe are gone,
His toil has found its *term.*
HOOD *The Elm Tree* pt. iii, st. 1.

9. A specified date. (1) One of the days commonly called in England and Ireland quarter-days, or one of the corresponding Scottish days. (2) The day from which a domestic engaged at a hiring-fair dates his or her contract. **10.** The menstrual period. **11.** *Shipbuilding.* A term-piece. **12.** *Math.* (1) That which limits a line, surface, or volume, being a point, line, or surface. (2) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio; the numerator or denominator of a fraction. (3) One of the parts of an algebraic expression that are connected by the plus- and minus-signs. **13.** *Astrol.* A part of a sign of the zodiac in which a planet is slightly dignified. **14.** *pl.* [Archaic.] Limiting conditions; controlling circumstances; as, the *terms* of royalty. **15†.** An image, statue, or pictorial representation of Terminus, the god of boundaries. See TERMINUS. **terminal figure†. 16†.** That to which anything should arrive; point of finality; issue. [< F. *terme,* < L. *terminus,* OL. *termo,* boundary.]

Synonyms: article, condition, expression, member, name, phrase, word. *Term* in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit. The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience; the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were, the landmarks of its meaning or power. A *condition* is a contingent *term* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event. In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction. Thus in general use *term* is more restricted than *word, expression,* or *phrase;* a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects; as when we speak of the definition of *terms,* that is of the key-*words* in any discussion; or we say that is a legal or scientific *term.* See BOUNDARY; DICTION.

Phrases, etc.:—absolute term. 1. A noun or other expression indicative of nature rather than of relation, as *man, woman;* opposed to *relative term,* as *husband* and *wife.* **2.** *Alg.* The term of an equation that does not contain the unknown quantity.—**abstract t.,** a word indicating a quality, condition, characteristic, or kind of action.—**act t.,** the concluding term of the university year.—**common t. 1.** A designation given to things having a set of common characteristics. **2.** Same as MIDDLE TERM.—**complete t.,** a term composed of two or more terms united so as to qualify each other and form a new term.—**concrete t.,** a word that designates an actual existence, or a quality, attribute, or kind of action as pertaining to or implying an actual existence: opposed to *abstract term.*—**contradiction in terms,** a contradiction involved in the very nature of a statement.—**familiar t.,** a term that is in general use.—**general t.** [U. S.], a term held by all the judges of a court, or a quorum of them, especially for hearing appeals.—**in terms,** in set or plain terms: straightforwardly; plainly.—**in terms of. 1.** In the mode of expression characteristic of or peculiar to (some other thing). **2.** In the modes of thought (belonging to some specific sphere).—**middle t.** (*Logic*), the term common to both premises of a syllogism, and which does not appear in the conclusion. See TERM, 3 (2).—**negative t.,** a term by which the absence (non-existence) of a quality is indicated, as incomplete.—**relative t.,** a term used to set forth a relation, as *father, wife, equal, cause, effect.*—**special t.,** a term held by a single judge; frequently, a term held without a jury or for a special purpose.—**term'-day",** *n.* **1.** A designated day. Specifically: (1) Quarter-day. (2) At hiring-fairs, the day from which the contract of service dates. **2.** One of a series of days appointed to take meteorological observations, so as to prepare an official report.—**t.-fee,** *n.* A small fee allowed to an attorney in a cause at each term in which some step is taken and taxed in the costs of suit.—**t. for years,** an interest or estate in land that is limited to a certain period of time, as a year, a fixed number of weeks or months, or a definite number of years, however great.—**t. of art,** a term of specific sense in some specific branch of study; a technical term.—**t. of court,** the session of a court commencing at a stated period fixed by law, with adjournments from day to day or from time to time, until final adjournment sine die. In England the division of the legal year into terms has been abolished, and the Supreme Court of Judicature has four "sittings" in every year, viz.: (1) **Michaelmas,** Nov. 2 (commencing, in fact, by order in council, Oct. 24) to Dec. 21; (2) **Hilary,** Jan. 11 to the Wednesday before Easter; (3) **Easter,** Tuesday after Easter week to Friday before Whitsunday; (4) **Trinity,** Tuesday after Whitsunweek to Aug. 8 (but ending, in fact, by order in council, Aug. 12).—**t. of thought,** the conclusion arrived at on some matter of reflection.—**t.-piece,** *n. Shipbuilding.* A terminal piece under each end of the taffrail.—**terms of a proportion,** the antecedents and the consequents of a proportion.—**to be on terms with,** to be in affable or friendly relations with.—**to bring to terms,** to force into the acceptance of conditions; reduce to a willingness to agree.—**to come to terms. 1.** To settle the terms of an agreement; contract or enter into a contract. **2.** To yield; give way.—**to eat one's terms,** in English law, to attend the requisite number of term dinners as a preliminary to being called to the bar; hence, to read and qualify for the bar.—**to make terms,** to come to a specific agreement.—**to speak in termst,** to speak plainly and in unmistakable language.—**transcendent t.,** a term of greater generality than any of the ten predicaments, as *everything, nothing, something, existence, non-existence.*—**vague t.,** a term without definite meaning.

ter'ma, tęr'mą, *n.* [TER'MA-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A layer of gray matter forming the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain; the lamina terminalis. [< Gr. *terma,* end.]

ter'ma-gan-cy, tęr'mą-gan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being termagant. **ter'ma-gant-ism†.**

ter'ma-gant, tęr'mą-gant, *a.* Violently abusive and quarrelsome; given to scolding; vixenish.

A *termagant* wife may, therefore, in some respects, be considered a tolerable blessing.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 46. [G. P. P. '61.]

—**ter'ma-gant-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ma-gant, *n.* **1.** A brawling, turbulent, scolding, or abusive woman; shrew; scold: formerly applied also to men.

If a woman is a *termagant,* you must make her conceptions of sin include that element. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* second series, lect. xi, p. 310. [J. B. F. '73.]

2†. A person of violent temper introduced into the old morality plays as a character to furnish a part for a ranting actor; originally [T-], one of the fabled idols that the medieval romances represented Mohammedans as worshiping. [< OF. *Tervagant* (see def. 2), < It. *Trivigante,* prob. a name of the moon, < L. *ter,* thrice, + *vagant(-)s,* ppr. of *vagor,* wander, < *vagus,* roving.]

ter'mal, tęr'mal, *a.* Termatic.

ter"ma-ta'ri-um, tęr"ma-tē'ri-um *or* -tę'ri-um, *n. Entom.* A termitarium. **ter'ma-ta-ry†.**

ter-mat'ic, tęr-mat'ic. *Anat.* **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the terma. **II.** *n.* The termatic artery.

termd, *pp.* Termed. PHIL. SOC.

terme'lesst, *a.* Unlimited.

term'er, tęrm'ęr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A termor. **2.** Formerly, one who visited London during term-time, seeking opportunity for questionable amusements and occupations. **term'-trot"ert.**

Ter'mes, tęr'mīz *or* tęr'mēs, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Termitidæ.* **2.** [t-] A termite. [LL.; see TERMITE.]

ter'mi-na-bl(e, tęr'mi-ną-bl, *a.* That may be terminated, or that will in due course come to an end; limited by a given term; as, a *terminable* annuity.

Short, *terminable* leases are the kind private men give, and thus keep complete control of their own property.
R. T. ELY *Problems of To-Day* ch. 26, p. 174. [T. Y. C.]

[< L. *termino;* see TERMINATE, *v.*]

—**ter'mi-na-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

ter'mi-nal, tęr'mi-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit, or terminus; as, a *terminal* station.

You don't know what *terminal* facilities I've got for a railroad.
HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* ch. 19, p. 264. [S. '75.]

2. Of, for, or pertaining to a general or specific term; taking place during or assignable to a term; as, a *terminal* dinner; a *terminal* account. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Situated at or forming the end of a series or part. **4.** *Bot.* Borne at the end or summit of a stem or branch; as, a *terminal* bud, flower, or raceme. [F., < LL. *terminalis,* < L. *terminus,* boundary.]

Synonyms: see FINAL.

Phrases:—terminal dementia, a form of dementia following some primary or preceding mental derangement, as acute mania, etc.; secondary dementia.—**t. facilities** (*Railways*), a system of tracks, with other conveniences, for making up and receiving trains and handling or storing baggage or freight, at a terminus; also, a railway system connecting various termini for the easy in-

terchange of traffic, as in large cities.—**t. figure, t. god,** or **t. statue,** a statue of Terminus. See illus. under HERMES and TERMINAL, *n.*—**t. pedestal,** a pedestal that tapers toward its base.—**t. sinus** (*Anat.*), a vessel that skirts the periphery of the vascular area in the embryo.—**t. value** or **t. form,** the most concise form of any mathematical expression or result.—**t. velocity.** **1.** The greatest velocity that a body falling freely can attain against the resistance of the air. **2.** The velocity of a body, as a projectile, at the end of its flight.

ter'mi-nal, tęr'mi-nąl, *n.* **1.** A terminating point or part; termination; end; specifically, in electricity, one of the two free ends of an electric conductor, particularly if proceeding from an electric source, as a battery or dynamo.

So that the same fibre might serve either purpose [that of motor or excitor nerve], if its *terminals* enabled it to do so.
W. B. CARPENTER *Mental Physiology* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 37. [A. '74.]

2. *Arch.* A terminal figure or pedestal; terminus. **3.** *Crystal.* The edges or planes that form the end of a crystal. **4.** *Railways.* A charge for the use of terminal facilities, or for the handling of freight at railroad termini; also, a terminal station or depot.

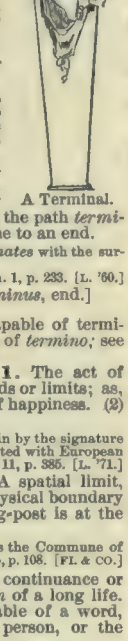
A Terminal.

Ter"mi-na'li-a, tęr"mi-nē'li-ą *or* -ng'li-ą. *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The festival of Terminus, celebrated Feb. 23, when terminal figures at boundaries were decorated.

ter'mi-nal-ly, ter'mi-nąl-i, *adv.* **1.** As a termination; at the end. **2.** At the close of each term.

ter'mi-nant, tęr'mi-nąnt, *n.* [Rare.] An end or ending; termination. [< L. *termino* (ppr. *terminan(t-)s*); see TERMINATE, *v.*]

ter'mi-nate, tęr'mi-nēt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put an end or stop to; bring to a completion; finish.

The Prince of Orange was equally anxious to *terminate* the war, but was determined not to abandon the objects for which it had been undertaken. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, ch. 3, p. 13. [H. '67.]

2. To be the boundary of; mark off in limitation; as, the wall *terminated* the view.

II. *i.* **1.** To be limited by a boundary or end; cease in extent or continuity; as, the path *terminated* abruptly. **2.** To cease to be; come to an end.

The history of the Conquest of Mexico *terminates* with the surrender of the capital.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 1, p. 233. [L. '60.]

[< L. *terminatus,* pp. of *termino,* < *terminus,* end.]

Synonyms: see FINISH.

ter'mi-nate, ter'mi-net *or* -nēt, *a.* Capable of termination; limitable. [< L. *terminatus,* pp. of *termino;* see TERMINATE, *v.*]

ter"mi-na'tion, tęr'mi-nē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of terminating. (1) The act of setting bounds or limits; as, misfortune may not be the *termination* of happiness. (2) The act of ending or concluding.

The *termination* of the war with Great Britain by the signature of the treaty of Ghent, closed the disputes connected with European politics. C. F. ADAMS *John Adams* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 385. [L. '71.]

2. That which bounds or limits. (1) A spatial limit, whether it be point, line, or surface; a physical boundary or ending; bound; limit; as, the winning-post is at the *termination* of the course.

At the *termination* of this bridge, one enters the Commune of Jurançon. ELLIS *Summer in the Pyrenees* ch. 5, p. 108. [FL. & CO.]

(2) A limit in point of time; an end of continuance or duration; close; end; as, the *termination* of a long life. **3.** *Gram.* The terminal letters or syllable of a word, especially as indicating case, number, person, or the like; an ending.

Johnson bitterly censures Gray for giving to adjectives the *termination* of participles, such as the cultured plain; the daisied bank.
I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit.* in vol. ii, p. 266. [SH. & CO. '62.]

4. *Ins. Law.* The complete ending of the voyage of a vessel. It takes place when the vessel has arrived at her port of destination, and has been safely moored there for twenty-four hours. **5.** [Rare.] Something used, architecturally or otherwise, as a finishing- or tail-piece. **6.** [Rare.] Ultimate conclusion; determination; decision. **7†.** A term; word. [OF., < L. *termination(n-),* < *terminatus;* see TERMINATE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see BOUNDARY; CESSATION; END; PERIOD.

—**ter"mi-na'tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formative of a syllabic or other termination.

ter'mi-na-tive, tęr'mi-nę-tiv, *a.* Designed or calculated to terminate; determining; definitive.

—**ter'mi-na-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ter'mi-na"tor, tęr'mi-nē'tęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which terminates. **2.** *Astron.* The boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet. In the case of the moon it is quite ragged, from the uneven surface of that body.

The middle of the separating line, or *terminator* in the moon's case, is at all times travelling athwart the face of our satellite.
PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Origin of Week* p. 213. [C. & W. '83.]

ter'mi-na-to"ry, tęr'mi-ną-to'ri, *a.* Of a terminating character; terminative; limiting.

ter'mine, *vt.* **1.** To bound; limit. **2.** To determine.

ter'mi-ner, tęr'mi-nęr, *n.* *Law.* The act or function of determining; as, oyer and *terminer.* See OYER. [< OF. *terminer,* < L. *termino;* see TERMINATE, *v.*]

ter'mi-nine†, *n.* Terminus; boundary; limit.

ter'mi-nism, tęr'mi-nizm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God has ordained a terminus or limit in the life of each man and of mankind beyond which the opportunity and capacity for grace and salvation are lost.

The word *Terminism* has reference to the terminus of the period of grace accorded to man as an individual or in the mass. MCCLINTOCK AND STRONG *Cyc. Biblical Lit.* vol. x, p. 284. [H. '81.]

2. *Logic.* Nominalism: the doctrine of William of Occam. [< L. *terminus,* term.] **ter'mi-nist,** *n.*

ter"mi-nol'o-gy, tęr'mi-nel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The art or science of a correct use and distribution of terms; any treatise or thesis on this art; orismology.

The great difficulty to be encountered by any writer of an English manual of Logic is the unsettled state of our logical *terminology.* T. FOWLER *Elements Deductive Logic* pref., p. 6. [CL. P. '67.]

2. The technical terms or nomenclature of any particular person or class, science, subject, or art. [< L. *terminus,* term, + -OLOGY.]

ter-min'thus†, *n.* A fungous carbuncle.

ter'mi-nus, tęr'mi-nus, *n.* [-NI, -nī *or* -ni, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The final point or goal; end; the farthermost landing- or starting-point; specifically, the farthermost station, in any or either direction, on a railway; by extension, the town in which such station is situated.

Western water transportation found its natural *terminus* where the Kaw or Kansas River empties into the Missouri. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 22, p. 399. [C. CO. '90.]

2. A boundary or border; also, a boundary-mark, as a stone or pillar. **3.** [T-] The Roman god of boundaries, the special protector of figures or stones (*termini*) set up as landmarks: usually represented without arms and terminating below in a square pedestal. See illus. under TERMINAL. See HERMES, 3. **4.** *Arch.* Same as TERMINAL. **5.** *Math.* The end of a vector farthest from its origin.

Synonyms: see END.

ter"mi-ta'ri-um, tęr'mi-tê'ri-um *or* -tą'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A nest of termites. **2.** A cage for confining termites. [< TERMITE.] **ter'mi-ta-ry‡.**

ter'mite, tęr'mit, *n.* A white ant. See illus. under WHITE ANT. [< LL. *termes* (*termit-*), < L. *tarmes,* woodworm, < *tero,* rub.]

—**Ter-mit'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pseudo-neuropterous insects with a depressed ovate body, free head, equal membranaceous deciduous wings, and 4-jointed tarsi, including white ants.—**ter-mit'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**ter'mi-toid,** *a.*—**ter'mi-tin(e.** **I.** *a.* Resembling a termite; of or pertaining to the *Termitidæ.* **II.** *n.* A termite.—**ter'mi-to-phile,** *n.* An insect inhabiting a nest of termites, as certain beetles.—**ter"mi-toph'i-lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to termitophiles; fond of termites.

term'less, tęrm'les, *a.* **1.** Of boundless extent or duration; having no term or end. **2.** [Rare.] Incapable of being named or described; inexpressible.

term'ly, tęrm'li. **I.** *a.* Happening or done every term.

II. *adv.* By the term; term by term.

term'or, tęrm'ęr, *n.* *Law.* A person who holds lands or tenements for a definite number of years or for life; a lessee for a term.

tern, tęrn, *a.* Ternate.

tern¹, *n.* A sternine gull-like bird, having the bill pointed and the mandibles coterminal. Terns are smaller than most gulls, have wings more pointed, and the plumage typically chiefly white with a black cap, and the tail usually deeply forked. The common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), the Caspian tern (*S. tschograva*), the Sandwich tern (*S. sandvicensis*), the arctic tern (*S. paradisea*), the roseate tern (*S. dougalli*), and the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*) are found in Europe and North America. The royal tern (*S. maxima*), Forster's tern (*S. forsteri*), and the least tern (*S. antillarum*) are North-American. *S. minuta* is the European lesser tern. [< Dan. *terne,* tern.]

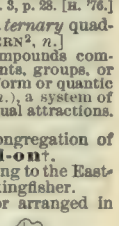
The Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). 1/18

tern², *n.* **1.** That which is composed of three; specifically, three numbers in a lottery that, when drawn together, secure a large prize; also, the prize so won. **2.** *Math.* Three pairs of conjugate trihedra containing all the twenty-seven straight lines in a cubic surface. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [< L. *terni,* by threes, < *ter,* thrice.]

—**ter'nal,** *a.* Composed of a group of three; triple.

ter'na-ry, tęr'ną-ri, *a.* **1.** Formed or consisting of three; grouped in threes; ternate.

When the plant is eaten by the animal, the *ternary* products, as starch, sugar, gum, and cellulose, are simply carried by the blood to the lungs, and decomposed by oxidation back to carbonic acid and water. JAMES ORTON *Comp. Zoology* ch. 3, p. 28. [H. '76.]

2. *Math.* Containing three variables; as, a *ternary* quadric. [< LL. *ternarius,* < L. *terni;* see TERN², *n.*]

—**ternary compounds** (*Chem.*), compounds composed of three constituents, as atoms, elements, groups, or radicals.—**t. form** or **quantic** (*Math.*), a form or quantic having three factors.—**t. system** (*Astron.*), a system of three stars moving in orbits under their mutual attractions.—**t. time** (*Mus.*), triple time.

ter'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A group or congregation of three; a triad; the number three. **ter'ni-on†.**

Ter-na'tan, tęr-nē'tan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the East-Indian island Ternate; as, the *Ternatan* kingfisher.

ter'nate, tęr'net *or* -nēt, *a.* Classified or arranged in threes. [< L. *terni;* see TERN², *n.*] **tern‡.**—**ter-nat'i-sect,** *a.* *Bot.* Cut into three lobes or divisions.—**ter-na"to-pin'nate,** *a.* *Bot.* Having three secondary petioles, each bearing leaflets pinnately arranged. **ter"nate-pin'nate‡.**

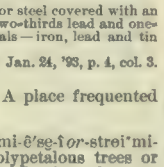
A Ternately Compound Leaf of Rue-anemone.

ter'nate-ly, ter'net-li, *adv.* In groups of three.

—**ternately trifoliolate,** having three leaflets springing from a common point.

terne¹, tęrn, *n.* Sheet iron or steel coated with a lead-and-tin alloy; roofing-tin. [Prob. < F. *terne,* dull (see TARNISH, *v.*); but perhaps < L. *terni,* by threes (see TERN², *n.*); cp. quot.] **terne'-plate"‡.**

Terne plate is a sheet or plate of iron or steel covered with an alloy of tin and lead in the proportion of two-thirds lead and one-third tin. It is this union of the three metals — iron, lead and tin — that gave rise to the word *terne plate.*
Evening World Jan. 24, '93, p. 4, col. 3.

terne²†, *n.* A tarn or mountain pool.

ter'ner-y, tęr'nęr-i, *a.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place frequented by terns when breeding.

ter'ni-on†, *n.* Same as TERNARY.

Tern-stræ"mi-a'ce-æ, tęrn-strē"mi-ē'sę-ē *or* -strei"mi-ą'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the tea or camellia family — having alternate simple leaves, and often large, showy, mostly 5-parted flowers with numerous stamens. It embraces 41 genera and 310 species, nearly all natives of the tropics. **Tern-stræ'mi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [After *Ternström,* Swedish naturalist.]—**tern-stræ"mi-a'ceous,** *a.*

ter'pene, tęr'pin, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons, having a composition represented by $C_{10}H_{16}$, or some multiple of that formula, contained chiefly in various coniferous plants. **Oil of turpentine** is the typical terpene. [For TEREBENE.]

—**ter'pi-lene,** *n.* Any one of the optically inactive isomerids of terpene.—**ter'pin,** *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O$) obtained from oil of turpentine and regarded as its hydrate.—**ter'pin-ol,** *n.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) derived from terpin by treatment with acids, and regarded as hydrate of terpene.

ter'pen-tine†, *n.* Same as TURPENTINE.

ter"pen-yl'ic, tęr'pen-il'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a terpene. [< TERPENE + -YL.]

ter-pen'tic‡.

—**terpenylic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{12}O_4$) obtained by oxidizing a terpene, as turpentine-oil with chromic acid. **terpentic acid‡.**

ter-pin'nate, *a.* *Bot.* Same as TRIPINNATE.

Terp-sich'o-re, tęrp-sic'o-rę, *n.* *Class. Myth.* The Muse of dancing. Her attribute is the lyre. See MUSE. [L., < Gr. *Terpsichorē,* < *terpsis,* delight (< *terpō,* cheer), + *choros,* dance.]

Terp"sich-o-re'an, tęrp'sic-o-rī'ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Terpsichore; of or pertaining to dancing.

Master and Miss Jefferson were to 'execute a fancy dance.' Now, as our *terpsichorean* education had been rather limited, it is quite likely that the execution was complete.
J. JEFFERSON *Autobiography* ch. 2, p. 37. [C. CO.]

II. *n.* [t-] [Colloq.] A ballet-dancer; coryphée.

ter'puck, tęr'puc, *n.* A hexagrammoid fish (*Hexagrammus asper*). [< Rus. *terpuk',* rasp.] **ter'puk‡.**

ter'ra, ter'ą, *n.* [L.] The earth; earth.

—**terra alba,** same as PIPE-CLAY.—**t. cariosa,** same as TRIPOLI.—**ter'ra-cot"ta,** *n.* A species of hard pottery much used in building-ornamentation and in statuary; generally, unglazed pottery, especially in artistic form; hence, a statue or artistic work designed in terra-cotta.

The typical figure represented in these *terra-cottas* is a seated goddess draped and wearing a high crown (stephanos), richly ornamented with rosettes and sphinxes.
DI CESNOLA *Cyprus* ch. 1, p. 50. [H. '78.]

—**terræ filius.** **1.** A low-born person; a son of the soil. **2.** The author of a lampoon that was formerly periodically written at Oxford University.—**t. firma,** dry land, as giving firm footing; land, as opposed to water; mainland or continent, as opposed to islands.—**t. incognita,** an unknown country; an untravelled region.—**t. Japonica,** pale catechu or gambier, an extract from a Malayan shrub (*Uncaria Gambier*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*); a trade name given from the idea originally that it was a kind of earth from Japan.—**t. nera,** black earth, from which ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting extracted an oily pigment.—**t. orellana,** the annatto dye.—**t. ponderosa,** same as BARITE.

ter'race, ter'ęs, *vt.* [TER'RACED; TER'RA-CING.] To fashion as a terrace, or to build in successive terraces.

The hills [of Greece] are *terraced,* and upon some of these terraces there are no vines, and here the grapes are dried before being shipped. F. G. CARPENTER in *Am. Agriculturist* May, '91, p. 205.

ter'race¹, *n.* **1.** A raised level space, shelf, or platform, having one or more vertical or sloping sides, supported by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like; also, such side or sides and level collectively; in landscape-gardening, a level area, often one of a series constructed on the side of a sloping bank or other situation and overlooking one another and the scenery on one or more sides.

The Peruvians used . . . to cut *terraces* . . . along the most barren mountain-sides, carefully coating them with soil carried up from below, and cultivating, tier over tier, the vegetables suited to the rapidly-changing climate of each successive altitude. C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. of Agric., Mediæval Period* p. 71. [BR. & E. '49.]

2. A raised level supporting a row of houses, or the houses occupying such a position: loosely applied to any range of dwellings placed side by side. **3.** The flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house.

The houses here [at Gaza], as in the East generally, are built of stone, with flat roofs called *terraces,* on which the inmates sleep, eat, and promenade during the summer, and where all entertainments are given. DE HASS *Buried Cities* ch. 11, p. 227. [J. W. S.]

4. *Geol.* A relatively narrow horizontal or nearly horizontal step in the face of a steep slope. From the inner side the surface rises sharply, from the outer edge it falls steeply. A terrace is formed either by erosion (**cut terrace**) or by deposition (**built terrace, terrace of construction**). **Shore-terraces** (along a lake, sea, or ocean) are either wave-built or wave-cut; **stream-terraces** are cut or built; or stream- and shore-action may be combined in a **delta-terrace.** Such formations have become exposed terraces either (1) by an uplift of the land, (2) by the deeper corrasion of a stream-channel, or (3) by diminution or withdrawal of the volume of water. **bench‡.**

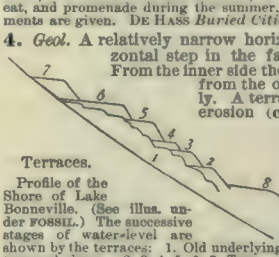

Terraces.
Profile of the Shore of Lake Bonneville. (See illus. under FOSSIL.) The successive stages of water-level are shown by the terraces: 1. Old underlying terraced shore. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Terraces formed in succession by the rising water, the last (7) being the Bonneville shore at its greatest area. 8. The Provo shore, to which the water fell suddenly upon the breaking away of the outlet, and where it remained stationary for a long period.

The rivers of Switzerland . . . show on their banks three well-marked *terraces* of regularly stratified and well-rounded shingle, identical with the modern deposits of the rivers.
JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* ch. 15, p. 239. [A. '75.]

5. An open gallery; balcony. [OF., < It. *terraccia,* < *terra* (< L. *terra*), earth.] **tar'race†; tar'ras†; tar'rasse†; tar'ris†; tes'ras†.**

—**fault-ter'race,** *n.* A terrace formed by two parallel fault-scarps on the same declivity, "thrown" in the same direction.—**glacial t.,** a glacial deposit rearranged in terrace form by water.—**landslip t.,** a short, rough-surfaced terrace resulting from the slip of a segment of a hill.—**t. epoch** (*Geol.*), the upper division of the Postglacial. See GEOLOGY.

ter'race², *n.* Same as TERRAS.

ter'ra-cing, ter'ę-sing, *n.* The act of making terraces; terraces taken collectively.

ter'ra-cul'ture, ter'ą-cul'chur *or* -tjūr, *n.* Same as AGRICULTURE. [< L. *terra,* earth, + CULTURE.]

—**ter"ra-cul'tur-al,** *a.*

ter'rage, ter'ęj, *n.* **1.** A small amount of earth such as is used in a pot for an indoor plant. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A fee paid to a landowner for some privilege granted by him. [< F. *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth.] **ter'ri-age†.**

ter"ra-ma'ra, ter'ą-mā'rą, *n.* [-RE, -rē, *pl.*] **1.** An earthy deposit containing organic, phosphatic, and calcareous mineral matter, useful as a fertilizer. **2.** A deposit found in southern Europe, containing prehistoric remains, as bones, pottery, and various rude implements, often associated with shell-heaps, and somewhat similar to the kitchen-midden of northern Europe. [< It. *terra amara; terra* (< L. *terra*), earth; *amara* (< L. *amarus*), bitter.] **ter"re-ma're‡** [Erroneous form].

ter'rane, ter'ān, *W. Wr.* (te-rān', *C.*), *n.* **1.** In geology, any rock, or any series of rocks or formations continuously related. **2.** A region considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose; an extent of ground or territory.

Moving by the right . . . would have brought him [General Grant] into immediate collision with the enemy on a *terrain* more suitable for field operations. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. viii, ch. 14, p. 349. [C. CO. '90.]

[< F. *terrain*, ground, < L. *terrenum*, neut. of *terrenus;* see TERRENE, *a.*]

ter-ra'ne-an, ter-rē'ne-an, *a.* Existing on or within the earth. [< L. *terra*, earth.]

—**ter-ra'ne-ous,** *a. Bot.* Growing on land.

Ter"ra-pe'nes, ter'ə-pī'nēz *or* -pē'nēs, *n. pl. Herp.* The ambulatorial cryptodirous tortoises. [NL., < TERRAPIN.]

ter'ra-pin, ter'ə-pin, *n.* **1.** One of various emydoid tortoises; specifically, the **salt-marsh terrapin** or diamondback (*Malaclemmys palustris*), of the Atlantic coast of the United States, south of New York, famous for its delicate flesh. It is caught in great numbers in summer and kept in pens for sale in winter, the females with eggs (full cows) being considered the best. The **red-bellied t.** or slider (*Pseudemys rubriventris*), ranging from New Jersey to Virginia, is much used as a substitute for the diamondback. **2.** The cooked flesh of the above as a table dish. **3.** Some other tortoise; as, an alligator-*terrapin;* the pine-barren *terrapin* or gopher. [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]

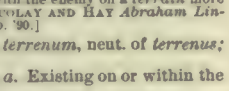

The Salt-marsh Terrapin. 1/3

ter'ra-pene†,

—**ter'ra-pin-farm",** *n.* A place where diamondback terrapins are cultivated for market.—**t.-paws,** *n.* [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.] Tongs used in capturing terrapins.

ter-ra'que-ous, ter-rē'kwē-us (XIII), *a.* Composed of or containing both land and water.

A part how small of the *terraqueous* globe
Is tenanted by man! YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 285.

[< L. *terra*, earth, + *aqua*, water.] **ter-ra'que-an†.**

ter-ra'ri-um, ter-rē'ri-um *or* -rā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A vivarium for land-animals. [< L. *terra*, earth.]

ter'ras, ter'as, *n. J. W. Wr.* (te-ras', *C. E.*), *n.* **1.** *Marble-working.* A defective or disfiguring place in a marble block, which is cut out and filled with a composition. **2.** Same as TRASS. [< It. *terraccia*, rubbish, < *terra*, < L. *terra*, the earth.] **tar'race‡; tar'ris‡; ter'rasse‡; trass‡.**

ter'ra-sphere, ter'ə-sfir, *n.* Same as TELLURION. [< L. *terra*, earth, + SPHERE.]

terre[1]†, *vt.* To provoke; incite.

terre[2]†, *vt.* To throw down; throw to earth.

terre, tār, *n.* [F.] Earth. See TERRA

—**terre'-ten"ant,** *n. Law.* **1.** The person who is in actual possession of lands. **2.** The owner or holder of the legal estate in lands. **ter'-ten"ant.**

ter-re'i-ty†, *n.* Earthiness. **ter"res-tre'i-ty†.**

ter'rel†, *n.* A globe marked and adjusted to illustrate the earth's magnetic deviation. **te-rel'la†; ter-rel'la†.**

terre'mote"†, *n.* An earthquake.

ter"re-mo'tive, ter'ə-mō'tiv, *C., a.* [Rare.] Relating to or creative of motion of the earth's crust; seismic.

ter-rene', ter-rīn', *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to earth; earthy; as, *terrene* particles. **2.** Earthly or terrestrial; mundane.

The Messias of the world, . . . advanced in honour and *terrene* power above all the princes of the earth. HOOKER *Works, Sermon, Hab. ii, 4* in vol. iii, p. 604. [CL. P. '74.]

[< L. *terrenus*, < *terra*, earth.]

ter-rene'[1], *n.* **1.** The surface of the earth. **2.** [Poet. & Rare.] The earth itself; the globe.

ter-rene'[2], *n.* A tureen. **ter-reen'; ter-reen'i-ty†,** *n.* Earthiness; worldliness.

ter're-ous†, *a.* Composed of or containing earth; earthy.

terre'plein", tār'plēn', *n.* **1.** The upper surface of a rampart back of the parapet, on which the guns are mounted. **2.** The level surface about a field fortification. [F.; *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth; *plein* (< L. *planus*), level.] **terre'plain"‡; terre'-plein"‡; terre'-pleine"‡.**

ter-res'i-ty†, *n.* Same as TERROSITY.

ter-res'tre†, *a.* Terrestrial.

ter-res'tri-al, ter-res'tri-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, limited by, or identical with the earth; of or pertaining to the terraqueous globe; also, representing the earth: opposed to what is celestial or pertains to other planets; as, *terrestrial* seasons, a *terrestrial* globe. **2.** Composed of land or earth; not aqueous or gaseous; also, pertaining to land or earth; as, a *terrestrial* substance.

This whole valley is an aquatic, not a *terrestrial* basin.
AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 8, p. 256. [T. & F. '68.]

3. Living and moving on the earth, having its habitat on the ground: in zoology, opposed to *aquatic, arboreal,* and *aerial;* in botany, opposed to *aquatic* and *epiphytic.*

Oceanic islands are inhabited by bats and seals, but by no *terrestrial* mammals.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 281. [J. M. '88.]

4. Of or pertaining to matters of the world; mundane.

So, spirits ending their *terrestrial* race,
Ascend, and recognise their native place.
POPE *The Dunciad* bk. i, l. 267.

[OF., < L. *terrestris*, < *terra*, earth.] **ter-res'tri-ous†.**

—**terrestrial currents** (*Physics*), currents of electricity which run through the earth. —**t. radiation,** a radiation of heat from the earth's surface directly to the clear sky. By this means nearly all the solar heat coming to the earth is disposed of. It is believed that there is almost a perfect equilibrium between the heat received and that radiated, so that the earth is becoming neither hotter nor colder. Probably a very small part of the solar heat is radiated from the clouds.

—**ter-res'tri-al,** *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. —**ter-res'tri-al-ize,** *vt.* To make terrestrial. **ter-res'tri-al-ly,** *adv.* **ter-res'tri-al-ness,** *n.*

ter-res'tri-fy†, *vt.* To make earthy, earthly, or like earth.

ter'ret, ter'et, *n. Saddlery.* One of the two round loops or rings on a pad-tree, through which the driving-reins pass. See illus. under HARNESS. [< F. *touret*, small wheel, dim. of *tour*, < L. *tornus*, < Gr. *tornos*, a turners' lathe.] **ter'rit‡.**

ter'ri-bl, -ness. Terrible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ter'ri-ble, ter'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Of a nature to excite terror or dread; appalling; shocking; as, a *terrible* catastrophe.

The two great centres of these *terrible* elemental visitations [hurricanes] are the West Indies and the China Sea.
E. G. SQUIER *Notes on Central America* ch. 14, p. 278. [H. '55.]

2. [Colloq.] Characterized by excess; extreme; as, the heat is *terrible.*

The Romans are *terrible* liars when they blame an enemy.
NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. lxxi, p. 372. [JAS. W. '70.]

There is, it seems to me, a *terrible* want of esprit de corps among women. FRANCES P. COBBE *Duties of Women* lect. v, p. 156. [W. & N. '81.]

3. [Archaic.] Tending to inspire awe, or dread; as, Thy *terrible* name. [F., < L. *terribilis*, < *terreo*, terrify.]

Synonyms: see AWFUL; FORMIDABLE; FRIGHTFUL; GRIM.

—**terrible infant,** a child that is precocious and makes uncomfortable remarks. **enfant terrible‡** [F.].

—**ter'ri-ble-ness,** *n.*—**ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-blize†, *vt.* To inspire terror; become terrible.

Ter-ric'o-la, ter-ric'o-lə, *n. pl. Helminth.* A tribe of tricladidean planarians of terrestrial habits.

Ter-ric'o-læ, ter-ric'o-lī *or* -lē, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Lumbricidæ.* [< LL. *terricola*, dweller upon the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *colo*, inhabit.]

ter-ric'o-lous, ter-ric'o-lus, -lin, *a.* **1.** Living on or **ter-ric'o-line,** inhabiting the ground; terrestrial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Terricola* or *Terricolæ.*

ter-ric'u-la-ment†, *n.* That which causes fear; a terror.

ter'ri-er[1], ter'i-ər, *n.* **1.** A small, active, wiry dog, adapted to pursue burrowing animals, and noted for the courage and eagerness with which it "goes to earth" in pursuit of vermin.

Terriers are (1) *short-haired,* as the black-and-tan, Schipperke, bull-terrier, and fox-terrier, or (2) *long-haired,* as the Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, Irish, Scotch, Skye, and Yorkshire. See DOG, 1, and plate of DOGS.

2. [Eng.] A male otter that inhabits a solitary burrow in a river-bank. [OF., < LL. *terrarius*, of the earth, < *terra*, earth.] **tar'i-er†; tar'ri-er†.**

ter'ri-er[2], *n. Old Eng. Law.* A land-survey setting forth in detail the number of acres, names of tenants, etc., in a given district; as, a *terrier* of glebe-lands.

Terriers seem to be admitted [as evidence] . . . upon the ground, that they are admissions by persons who stood in privity with the parties.
GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. i, § 496, p. 654. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

[OF., list of tenants, < LL. *terrarius*, roll describing landed property, < *terrarius;* see TERRIER[1].] **ter'rar†.**

ter'ri-er[3]†, *n.* An auger; a boring-instrument; wimble.

ter-rif'ic, ter-rif'ic, *a.* Such as to inspire with terror; dreadful; very alarming; as, a *terrific* explosion; colloquially, excessive; extreme; as, the heat was *terrific.*

We stood here till late in the night, watching the ever-varied form of the mass of fire thrown up from the mouth of the crater, presenting the most *terrific* spectacle I ever beheld.
VALENTINE MOTT *Travels in Europe, Rome* p. 126. [H. '42.]

[< L. *terrificus*, < *terreo*, terrify, + *facio*, make.] **ter-rif'ic-al‡** [Rare].

Synonyms: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.

—**ter-rif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* **ter-rif'ic-ly‡** [Colloq.].

ter'ri-fy, ter'i-fal, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To fill with extreme fear; strike with terror.

Albert the Great . . . *terrifying* Thomas Aquinas with a speaking automaton, . . . the angel of the schools broke it in pieces with his staff as a very work of the devil.
C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 39. [S. '77.]

2†. To make terrible. [< L. *terrifico*, < *terrificus;* see TERRIFIC.]

Synonyms: see AFFRIGHT; APPAL; FRIGHTEN.

—**ter'ri-fied-ly,** *adv.*

ter-rig'e-nous, ter-rij'ə-nus, *a.* Produced from or of the earth; in geology, deposited in or on the earth's crust.

It was the boast of the Greeks and Romans that they were autochthonous, or *terrigenous,* sons of the soil, whilst all foreigners differed in nothing from the brutes.
C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 156. [S. '77.]

[< L. *terrigena*, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, -GENOUS.]

ter-rine', ter-rīn', *n.* **1.** An earthenware jar containing some delicacy for the table and sold with its contents; as, a *terrine* of preserved ginger. **2.** A soup-tureen. [F., < LL. *terrineus*, made of earth, < L. *terra*, earth.] **ter-reen'‡; ter-rene'‡; tu-reen'‡.**

ter'rit, *n. Saddlery.* Same as TERRET.

Ter"ri-te-la'ri-æ, ter'i-tə-lē'ri-ī *or* -te-lā'ri-ē, *n. pl.* A division of spiders having mandibles moving vertically, including *Theraphosidæ.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *tela*, web.] **Ter"ri-te'læ‡.**

—**ter"ri-te-la'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

ter"ri-to'ri-al, ter'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in a territory or territories; specifically [T-], pertaining to one or all of the Territories of the United States; as, *territorial* possession; a *Territorial* government.

Territorial disputes have at all times been found one of the most fertile sources of hostility among nations. Perhaps the greatest portion of wars that have desolated the earth have sprung from this origin. ALEX. HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. vii.

[< LL. *territorialis*, < L. *territorium;* see TERRITORY.]

—**territorial system.** **1.** [T-] The plan adopted by the United States for the civil government of Territories. **2.** *Eccl.* A system of church government whereby the church is absolutely subordinated to state authority: a policy contended for by the German jurist Christian Thomasius.

ter"ri-to'ri-al-ism, *n. Eccl.* Same as TERRITORIAL SYSTEM. —**ter"ri-to"ri-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Possession and rightful ownership of territory. **2.** The character of being a territory, or of being territorial.—**ter"ri-to'ri-al-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To augment by an annexation of territory. **2.** To reduce to the political condition of a territory. **ter"ri-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ri-to-ried, ter'i-to-rid, *a.* [Rare.] Having territories.

ter'ri-to"ry, ter'i-to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The entire domain or any one domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction as by right of sovereignty; as, the *territory* or *territories* of Russia; it happened within United States *territory.*

We banish you our *territories.*
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act i, sc. 3.

2. Hence, any considerable tract of land; a region; district; country; figuratively, extent; compass.

The Icelandic colonists in Greenland do not appear to have been confined to a small portion of *territory.* B. F. DA COSTA *Pre-Columbian Discovery of Am.* intro., p. 30. [J. M. S. '90.]

3. [T-] A division of the national domain of the United States that, by act of Congress, has been organized under a separate government in the expectation that it, or some part thereof, will ultimately be admitted into the Union as a State; as, Arizona is a *Territory.*

An organized Territory has a government similar in many respects to that of a State, but its political entity is wholly under the authority of the federal government.

4. [T-] A division of the British possessions of North America that has a government somewhat similar to that described in def. 3, but which has not yet been formed into a province. [< F. *territoire*, < L. *territorium*, < *terra*, earth.]

ter'rort, *vt.* To fill with terror; terrify.

ter'ror, ter'ər, *n.* **1.** An impulse of fear so great as temporarily to overwhelm the mind; extreme fright.

The emotion of *terror* shows itself by tremblings of lip and limb, a dropping of the jaw, suppressed breathing, a deadly pallor of the face, and staring eyes.
ST. GEORGE MIVART *On Truth* ch. 14, p. 196. [K. P. & CO. '89.]

2. That which causes extreme fear or excites overmastering alarm or dread; humorously, an intolerable nuisance or bore; as, the book-agent was a *terror.*

His desire to be alone had already led him to feel it his duty to shoot and kill two men, so that some of his neighbors called him a '*terror.*' JOSIAH ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 295. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

[< F. *tereur*, < L. *terror*, < *terreo*, frighten.] **ter'rour†.**

Synonyms: see ALARM; FEAR[1]; FRIGHT.

—**king of terrors,** death.—**the Reign of Terror, the T.,** the period of the French Revolution from May, 1793, to August, 1794, during which Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and thousands of other persons were guillotined.

Terror is an element of many self-explaining compounds; as, **terror-breathing, t.-fraught, t.-giving, t.-haunted, t.-smitten, t.-stricken.**

ter'ror-ise, etc. Same as TERRORIZE, etc.

ter'ror-ism, ter'ər-izm, *n.* The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized; coercive intimidation.

In his own cabin at home he sinks before the *terrorism* of the secret societies.
FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. iii, bk ix, ch. 1, p. 223. [S. '74.]

ter'ror-ist, ter'ər-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adopts or supports a policy of terrorism; specifically, a Jacobin or red Republican of the French Revolution of 1789, and especially during the Reign of Terror. **2.** A Russian nihilist.

—**ter"ror-is'tic,** *a.*

ter'ror-ite, ter'ər-it, *n.* An extra-strong high explosive of the nitroglycerin type.

[< TERROR.]

Terrorite is described as more powerful than high grade dynamite and safer to handle than gunpowder.
New York Herald Sept. 8, '91, p. 11, col. 2.

ter'ror-ize, ter'ər-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To reduce to a state of terror, especially for a length of time; subdue, govern, or restrain by terror; terrify. **ter'ror-ise‡.**—**ter"ror-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.* Terrorism.

Assassins must be taught unmistakably that bribery or *terrorization* to secure control of juries and courts will not secure immunity for crime. *Harper's Weekly* Mar. 28, '91, p. 218, col. 3.

—**ter-ror-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

ter'ror-less, ter'ər-les, *a.* **1.** Free from terror. **2.** [Rare.] Incapable of exciting terror; innocuous.

ter-ros'i-ty†, *n.* Earthy quality; earthiness.

ter'ry, ter'i, *n. Fabrics.* A pile fabric in which the loops are uncut: used for dresses and upholstering. [< F. *tirer*, draw, < LL. *tiro*, < Goth. *tairan*, draw.]

Ter-sanc'tus, tər-sanc'tus, *S. W.* (ter'sanc'tus, *C.*), *n.* Same as TRISAGION. [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *sanctus*, holy.]

terse, tərs, *a.* **1.** Sententiously concise; short and pointed; pithy.

In most cases it will be found that the Victorian idiom is clearer but less *terse* than the corresponding Elizabethan idiom which it has supplanted. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* intro., p. lii. [MACM. '73.]

2†. Rubbed to a polish; clean and smooth: said of things. **3†.** Polished and refined: said of persons. [< L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergo*, rub off.]

Synonyms: brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, laconic, pithy, sententious, short, succinct. Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent. That which is *concise* is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space. That which is *compendious* gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective. The *succinct* has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action. The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness, as, we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal. That which is *terse* has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass. A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context; the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular. A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style. See BRIEF.—**Antonyms:** diffuse, lengthy, long, prolix, tedious, verbose, wordy.

—**terse'ly,** *adv.*—**terse-ness,** *n.*

terse†, *n.* Same as TERCE.

ter'sion†, *n.* The act of making terse; cleaning or wiping.

ter-sul'fid, ter-sul'fid, *n. Chem.* A sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur; trisulfid. [< L. *ter*, thrice, + SULFID, SULPHID.] **ter-sul'phid‡; ter-sul'fide‡; ter-sul'phide‡; ter-sul'phu-ret‡.**

ter'ten"ant, *n.* Same as TERRE-TENANT.

ter'tial, tər'shal. **I.** *a. Ornith.* Of the third row, as a tertiary feather. **II.** *n. Ornith.* A tertiary feather. [< L. *tertius*, third, < *ter*, thrice.]

ter'tian, tər'shan, *a. Med.* Recurring on the third day. [< L. *tertianus*, < *tertius;* see TERTIAL.]

ter'tian, *n.* **1.** A form of fever or other recurrent disease the paroxysms of which return every third day, *i. e.*, with one intervening day. **2.** In organ-building, a stop of two ranks of pipes. **3.** [Rare.] *Math.* A curve of the third order. **4†.** A liquid measure, the third part of a tun. [< OF. *tertiane*, < L. *tertiana*, < *tertianus;* see TERTIAN, *a.*]

ter'ti-a-ry, tər'shi-ə-ri (-ē-ri, *C. W.*[1]; -shə-ri, *W.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Third in point of classification; third in degree or standing.

The formation of organs in a living body proceeds in ways which we may distinguish as primary, secondary, and *tertiary;* and, paralleling them, there are primary, secondary, and *tertiary* ways in which social organs are formed.
SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, § 232, p. 497. [A. '77.]

2. [T-] Pertaining to the Tertiaries of the Franciscan or other religious order. **3.** [T-] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or dating from the Tertiary.

Since the *tertiary* period two-thirds of Europe have been lifted above the sea. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Eur.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [H.]

4. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the tertiaries; tertial. [< L. *tertiarius*, < *tertius;* see TERTIAL.]

—**Tertiary age or period** (*Geol.*), same as TERTIARY, *n.*, 1.—**t. color** (*Paint.*), a color, such as olive, russet, or citrine, produced by mixture of a primary and a secondary color.—**t. quill** (*Ornith.*), same as TERTIARY, *n.*, 4.

ter'ti-a-ry, tėr'shi-ę-ri (-ē-ri, *C. W.*[1]; -shu-ri, *W.*[2]), *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Geol.* That portion of geologic time or series of rock-formations between the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) and Pleistocene (or *Quaternary*). Its divisions now recognized in America are the *Eocene* and *Neocene*, the former corresponding to the Eocene and Oligocene and the latter to the Miocene and Pliocene of current European nomenclature. The term was long used synonymously with *Cenozoic*, but the latter term as now commonly used in this country includes the Pleistocene. See illus. under GEOLOGY.

In the *Tertiaries* we see the dawn of the present condition of things, not only in the character of the animals and plants, but in the height of the mountains and in the distribution of land and sea.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch vii, p. 203. [T. & F. '66.]

2. [T-] *Ch. Hist.* Any member of the third order of a monastic body: first instituted among the Franciscans and designed as an intermediate stage between the outer world and the monastery. **3.** A tertiary color. **4.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers attached to the humerus or proximal joint of the wing of a bird. **ter'tial‡.**

ter'ti-ate, tėr'shi-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] **1.** *Ordnance.* To examine or judge as to the thickness of (the metal of a cannon) by measuring it at different points. **2.** [Rare.] To do for the third time. [< L. *tertio*, pp. *tertiatus*, < *tertius;* see TERTIAL.]

ter'ti-um, tėr'shi-um *or* ter'ti-um, *a.* [L.] Third.—**tertium quid,** a third something. (1) A supposed intermediate substance between mind and matter. (2) A middle conjectured to exist between two opposites, and partaking of the nature of each.

ter-tu'li-a, tėr-tū'li-ą, *n.* [Sp.] A social club meeting; assembly; evening party; especially, a dancing-party.

Ter-tul'lian-ism, tėr-tul'ian-izm, *n. Ch. Hist.* The system of Montanism as modified by Tertullian early in the 3d century. It was characterized by strictness and ascetic tendencies.—**Ter-tul'lian-ist,** *n.*

ter-un'ci-us, tėr-un'shi-us *or* ter-un'ci-us, *n.* [-CI-I, -shi-ai *or* -ci-ī, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A coin of three ounces; a fourth of an as. [L., < *ter*, thrice, + *uncia*, ounce.]

ter'u-er"u, ter'ū-rer"ū, *n.* [S. Am.] A dendrocolaptine bird (*Synallaxis hudsoni*).

ter'u-ter"u, ter'ū-ter"ū, *n.* [S. Am.] The Cayenne lapwing (*Vanellus cayennensis*). **ter'o-ter"o‡; ter'u-ter"o‡.**

Tero-tero, . . . noisy, quarrelsome, always alert and suspicious, . . . is the bane of all water-fowl shooting in the marshes.
W. B. BARROWS in *The Auk* July, '84, p. 278.

ter'va"lent, tėr'vā"lent, *a. Chem.* Same as TRIVALENT.

ter'vy, tėr'vi, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To struggle or twist about, as for freedom. **tar'vy‡; ter'vee‡; tur'vee‡.**

ter'za, tėr'tsą, *a.* [It.] The third.—**ter"za-ri'ma,** *n.* [TER'ZE-RI'ME, *pl.*] A form of Italian triplet, in iambic decasyllables or hendecasyllables, in which the middle line of the first triplet rimes with the first and third lines of the following triplet, succeeded by a similar arrangement for all following triplets, as in Dante's "Divina Commedia" and Longfellow's translation of it, and in Byron's "Prophecy of Dante"; thus:

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves *dead*
Are driven like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,
Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic *red*,
Pestilence-stricken multitudes! O thou
Who chariotest to their dark wintry *bed*
The winged seeds. SHELLEY *Ode to the West Wind* st. 1.

terz"de-ci-mo'le, terts'dė-sī-mō'lė, *n. Mus.* A group of thirteen notes played in the time of eight or of twelve. [< It. *terzo* (see TERZET) + DECIMOLE.]

terz'e-rol, terts'ę-rōl, *n.* [G.] *Mil.* A small pistol with a wheel-lock, invented in the 16th century. **terc'e-rol‡.**

terz'et, terts'et, *n.* A tiercet or a terza-rima.

This is a *terzet* from Petrarch; and is good for quoting to people who run hither and thither. F. E. AND T. A. TROLLOPE *Homes and Haunts of It. Poets* in vol. ii, p. 18. [C. & H. '81.]

[< It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo*, third, < L. *tertius;* see TERTIAL.]

terz-et'to, terts-et'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short composition for three performers or singers.

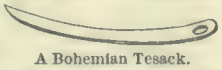
A Bohemian Tesack.

te'sa, *n.* Same as TEESA.

te-sack', tę-sac', *n.* [Boh.] A form of cutlas: same as DUSACK.

tesch"e-mach'er-ite, tesh"ę-mak'ėr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish to white hydrogen-ammonium carbonate (HNH_4CO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< E. F. *Teschemacher.*]

tesch'en-ite, tesh'en-ait, *n. Petrol.* An ophitic, dark-green, altered plagioclase rock formerly supposed to contain nephelite. Compare THERALITE. [< *Teschen*, in Austrian Silesia.] **tesch'en-yte‡.**

tesh"o-la'ma, tesh"ō-lā'mą, *n.* [Tibetan.] A high pontiff of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, having a territory less extensive than that subject to the dalai-lama. At death he is customarily succeeded by one of his sons, into whose body his soul is supposed to migrate. See DALAI-LAMA. **bog"do-la'ma‡.**

tes"sa-ra'ce, tes"ą-rā'sē *or* -rą'cē, *n.* A tetrahedral summit. [< Gr. *tessares*, four, + *akrē*, point.]

tes"sa-ra-dec'ad, tes'ą-ra-dec'ad, *n.* An assemblage or total of fourteen.

The objection, that thus the first generation after Zerubbabel would be omitted, need not have much weight, after the omission of three generations in the last *tessaradecade*.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Matt.* i, 13.

[< Gr. *tessares*, four, + *dekas* (*dekad-*), a decad, < *deka*, ten.] **tes"se-ra-dec'ade‡.**

tes"sa-res-cw-dec"a-he'dron, tes"ą-res-sī-[*or* -cē-]dec'ą-hī'dren, *n.* A solid figure of fourteen sides. [< Gr. *tessareskaidekaedron*, < *tessareskaideka* (< *tessares*, four, + *kai*, and, + *deka*, ten) + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

tes-sel'la, tes-sel'ą, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] Same as TESSERA. [L., dim. of *tessera;* see TESSERA.]

—**tes'sel-lar,** *a.* Composed of or formed like tessellæ.

Tes"sel-la'ta, tes"el-ē'tą *or* -lą'tą, *n. pl. Echin.* An extinct division of crinoids having a calyx with plates immovably united by suture. [< L. *tessellatus;* see TESSELLATE, *v.*]

tes'sel-late, tes'el-ēt, *vt.* [-LA"TED; -LA"TING.] To construct by an inlaying of variously colored materials in the checkered style of mosaic; variegate ornamentally.

The floors are sometimes of wood, *tessellated* after the fashion of France. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 275. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

[< L. *tessellatus*, checkered, < *tessella;* see TESSELLA.]

tes'sel-late, tes'el-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Tessellated.

King Solomon, before his palace gate
At evening, on the pavement *tessellate*
Was walking with a stranger from the East.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Azrael* in pt. iii, st. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Tessellata*.

tes'sel-la"ted, tes'el-ē"ted, *pa.* **1.** Composed of tesseræ or small cubes of stone, marble, glass, or terra-cotta variously colored and arranged in artistic design; inlaid; mosaic; as, *tessellated* pavement. See MOSAIC; TESSERA.

At Pompeii was found an admirable representation of the battle of Issus, a copy of a celebrated picture by a lady artist named Helena. This, perhaps the most famous *tesselated* pavement, is now in the Naples museum. ADELINE *Art Dict.*

2. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having colors or parts arranged in checkered square or oblong patches. **tes'sel-a"ted‡.**

—**tessellated work,** inlaid work of tesseræ; mosaic.

tes"sel-la'tion, tes'el-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** Tessellated work.

We have in our eye a work, at one time not without celebrity. . . . The whole is a series of mosaics, a *tessellation* made up from borrowed fragments.
DE QUINCEY *Biog. Essays, Lamb* p. 198. [T. & F. '54.]

2. The art or act of designing and doing such work.

tes'se-ra, tes'ę-rą, *C.* (-ē-rą, *W.*), *n.* [-RÆ, -rī *or* -rē, *pl.*] **1.** A small cube or square, as of stone or glass, for making mosaic or tessellated pavements.

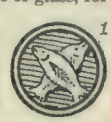
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2. Same as DIE, *n.*, 1. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A small object, properly square, as of bone or wood, used as a token, voucher, or the like.

Among those specifically distinguished were the **tessera frumentaria** and **nummaria** (entitling the holder to a dole or money), **t. hospitalis** (for exchange as a token of hospitality), **t. militaris** (containing the watchword), and **t. theatralis** (a voucher admitting to a theater and designating the position of a seat).

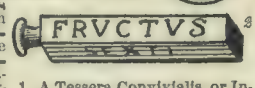

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1. A Tessera Convivialis, or Invitation-tessera. 2. A Certificate-tessera.

[L., < Gr. *tessares*, four.]

tes"se-ra-dec'ade, tes'ę-rą-dec'ēd, *n.* Same as TESSARADECAD.

tes"se-ra'ic, tes'ę-rē'ic, *C.* (-ī-rē'ic, *W.*), *a.* Tessellar.

tes'se-ral, tes'ę-ral, *C.* (-ī-rāl, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Same as TESSELLAR. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as ISOMETRIC.

tes"se-ra'ri-an†, *a.* Of or pertaining to gambling.

tes'si-tu'ra, tes'si-tū'rą, *n. Mus.* That part in the range of a voice-part within which most of its tones occur. [It., texture. < L. *textura;* see TEXTURE.]

tes'su-lar, tes'yu-lar, *a. Crystal.* Same as ISOMETRIC.

test[1], test, *vt.* **1.** To try by subjecting to some experiment, or by examination and comparison; put to the proof; ascertain the genuineness or qualities of; as, to *test* (the accuracy of) a thermometer; to *test* one's honesty. Specifically: (1) *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, as in the process of cupellation. (2) *Chem.* To examine by means of some reagent, as in testing for sulfuric acid: in this sense often used intransitively. (3) In the construction of machinery, etc., to subject, as a piece of steel, to a breaking or bending strain, in a testing-machine.

2. To subject to conditions that disclose the true character of: said of the action of things; as, long marches had *tested* their endurance.

Loyalty to Christ is *tested* far more by the strength of our sympathy with truth than by the intensity of our hatred of error.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xviii, p. 398. [H. '70.]

Synonyms: see EXAMINE.

test[2], *v.* **I.** *t. Law.* To verify by attesting; attest. **II.** *i.* [Old Brit.] To execute a will; make one's will. [< F. *tester*, < L. *testor;* see TESTAMENT.]

test[1], *n.* **1.** Subjection to conditions that disclose the true character of a person or thing in relation to some particular quality; as, he had stood the *test* of temptation. **2.** An examination made for the purpose of proving or disproving some matter in doubt; critical trial; proof.

The plausible theories which do not stand the *test* of actual experiment, however beautiful they may be, are absolutely worthless.
W. W. HALL *Health by Good Living* ch. 12, p. 203. [H. & H. '70.]

3. That which may be used to determine a question re-

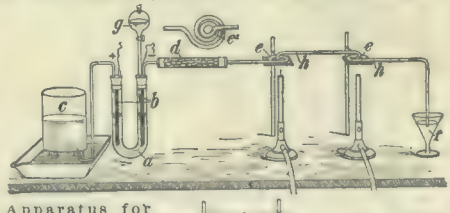

Apparatus for Marsh's Test for Arsenic or Antimony.

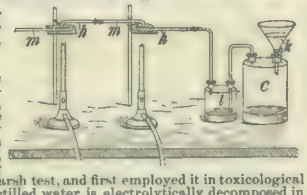

To insure absolute purity of the hydrogen used in the test, and to collect all the arsenic or antimony by differing processes and in varying forms, I made the following modification of the Marsh test, and first employed it in toxicological research in 1850. Distilled water is electrolytically decomposed in the U tube (*a*), in which tongues of platinum (*b*) are inserted. The oxygen evolved is collected in the Woulfe bottle (*c*) for subsequent use. The suspected liquid is introduced by the funnel (*g*). Should it contain arsenic or antimony they will be in part deposited on the negative electrode; also, a portion converted into arseniureted or antimoniureted hydrogen. When either of these gases comes in contact with the sticks of potassium hydroxid in the tube (*d*) active oxygen is set free and dehydrogenates them, causing dark deposits of arsenic or of antimony to appear on their surfaces. Other portions of the gases are decomposed in passing through the glass coils (*e*, *e*), heated by Bunsen burners (*e*[1] is a figure of one of these coils on a larger scale), and deposits of arsenic or of antimony appear in the cold parts of the tube (*h*, *h*); any residues of the gases are turned into arsenious acid in one case or silver antimonid in the other, as they pass into the silver-nitrate solution (*f*). Portions of the dark deposits (*h*, *h*), when gradually heated, may be oxidized by slowly displacing the oxygen from the bottle (*c*) by water from a funnel (*k*), drying it, and observing its speed of discharge as it bubbles through sulfuric acid in the bottle (*l*). The white oxids which appear at *m*, *m*, beyond the heated coils, are photographed, and otherwise tested, deposits on the platinum, and on the sticks of potassium hydroxid, are tested, and the nitrate solution is also examined.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS *Letter to Standard Dict.* Aug. 30, '94.

lating to the existence, the qualities, or the genuineness of a thing; a criterion or standard of judgment.

Goethe, who understood his own trade, says that the *test* of poetry is the substance which remains when the poetry is reduced to prose. FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 7, p. 91. [H. '80.]

4. An oath or other confirmatory evidence of principles or belief; specifically [T-], in English history, the oath required by the act of 1672. **5.** Distinction or discrimination. **6.** A removable hearth in a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead. **7.** *Chem.* A reaction by means of which the identity of a compound or one of its constituents may be determined; also, its agent or the result; as, the white curdy precipitate which soluble silver salts yield with a soluble chlorid is a common *test* for silver. **8.** [Rare.] An exhibitory proof; typical specimen or act; a sample, indicative of general views or quality. **9†.** An earthen vessel similar to a cupel, formerly used in testing metals. **10†.** Examination by the cupel. [OF., < L. *testum*, pot.]

Synonyms: see CRITERION; PROOF.

Compounds, etc.:—**Test Act.** **1.** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The act of 25 Charles II., c. 2 (1672), requiring persons holding office, civil or military, or having a place of trust or receiving pay from the crown, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. It was repealed in 1828. (2) Formerly, in some English universities, a rule requiring subscription to the Articles of the Church of England as a necessary qualification for taking a degree.

In 1871 the University *Tests Act* abolished subscriptions to the articles of the Church of England, all declarations and oaths respecting religious belief, and all compulsory attendance at public worship in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 199.

2. *Scot. Hist.* An act of 1681 imposing an oath on government and municipal officeholders declaring their adhesion to the true Protestant religion contained in the Confession of Faith.—**test'-box",** *n.* A box containing a galvanometer and having terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for testing. **test'ing-box"‡.**—**t. case** (*Law*), one of several causes pending in the same court, involving the same questions of law or fact, which by agreement is submitted for hearing and decision as decisive of them all.—**t.-glass,** *n.* A conical or cylindrical glass, generally with a lip (sometimes with a graduated scale, constituting a graduate), used in testing liquids.—**t.-hole,** *n.* A tap-hole, as in a cementation-furnace. **test'ing-hole"‡.**—**t.-meal,** *n.* A meal of prescribed materials and quantity taken as a preliminary to a subsequent examination of the contents of the stomach.—**t.-meter,** *n.* A meter by which to test or standardize other meters; also, one for determining very accurately the consumption of gas by a burner.—**t.-mixer,** *n.* A long narrow-stoppered bottle, sometimes with a graduated scale on the side, used for mixing liquids or solutions.—**t.-nail,** *n. Physics.* An instrument for testing the distribution of magnetism in a magnet, consisting of a vertical spiral spring with dial attachment at one end, and a piece of soft iron at the lower end. This iron is placed in contact with the magnet, and the force necessary to detach the same is noted on the dial.—**t. oath,** an oath of loyalty; specifically, in the United States, one of certain oaths which after the civil war were judicially held to be invalid because they required, as a condition of exercising various occupations and professions, a declaration that the citizen had never engaged in or encouraged hostility to the government of the United States.—**t.-object,** *n. Optics.* A very minute object that may be used in testing the power and excellence of a microscope.—**t.-paper,** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A bibulous paper saturated with some chemical compound that readily changes color when exposed to certain other chemicals.

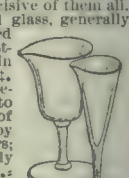
Test-glasses.

Test-papers are far more advantageous for use than liquids: two of them in general application and delicacy surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* ¶ 584, p. 270. [W. PH. '27.]

2. [U. S.] *Law.* A writing admitted before a jury as a standard in comparing handwriting, etc. **stand'ard-pa"per‡.**—**t.-plate,** *n.* A white plate or tile on which to try vitrifiable colors by heat.—**t.-pump,** *n.* A force-pump for proving the tightness or the strength of pipes, hose, cylinders, etc.—**t.-ring,** *n.* An elliptical iron ring for holding a movable cupeling-hearth.—**t.-tube,** *n.* A thin glass tube with a rounded bottom used in making chemical tests.—**t.-types,** *n.* Impressions from types of graduated sizes: mounted on a card and used by oculists in testing vision.—**to take the t.,** to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, as formerly required by the Test Act.

test[2], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A rigid external case or covering; shell; lorica. Specifically: (1) The external envelope of a tunicate. (2) The chitinous or silicious exoskeleton of an infusorian. **2.** *Bot.* Same as TESTA. **3†.** A potsherd. [< OF. *teste*, < L. *testa*, shell.] **teste†.**

test[3]†, *n.* **1.** An attesting witness; hence, an eye-witness. **2.** Testimony; proof. **teste†.**

tes'ta, tes'tą, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The outer, usually hard and brittle, coat or integument of a seed: called **primine** in the ovule. **2.** *Zool.* A test.

test'a-bl(e, test'ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being tested or tried. **2.** That may be proved in evidence. **3.** That may be devised or bequeathed by will. [OF., < L. *testabilis*, < *testor;* see TESTAMENT.]

Tes-ta'ce-a, tes-tē'sę-ą *or* -tą'cē-ą, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* An order of lobose protozoans having a shell with an aperture through which the protoplasm is protrusile. **2.** *Conch.* Shell-bearing invertebrates, especially mollusks; shell-fish. [< L. *testaceus*, having a shell, < *testa*, shell.]

—**tes-ta'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Tes"ta-cel'la, tes'tą-sel'ą, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Testacellidæ*. **2.** [t-] A gastropod of this genus. See SLUG[2]. [< L. *testaceus;* see TESTACEA.]

Tes"ta-cel'li-dæ, tes'tą sel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates, especially *Agnatha* with a slug-like body and small shell. [< TESTACELLA.]

—**tes"ta-cel'lid,** *n.*—**tes"ta-cel'loid.** *a*

tes-ta"ce-og'ra-phy, tes-tē"sę-og'rą-fi, *n.* Descriptive testaceology. [< TESTACEA + -GRAPHY.]

tes-ta"ce-ol'o-gy, tes-tē"sę-ol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of testaceous animals: practically conchology. [< TESTACEA + -OLOGY.]

tes-ta'ceous, tes-tē'shius, *a.* **1.** Derived from shells or shell-fish; of the nature of a shell; shelly. **2.** Having a hard continuous shell, as a mollusk: opposed to *crustaceous*. **3.** Dull brick-red or brownish-yellow.

The flattened remains of the egg cocoons . . . vary slightly in size, and more in shape; . . . of a firm structure; *testaceous* in color. H. C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 459. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '90.]

[< L. *testaceus;* see TESTACEA.] **test'a-cye†.**

tes'ta-cy, tes'tə-si, *n.* *Law.* The state of being testate or of having left a will at death: opposed to *intestacy.*

We might have assumed a priori that the passion for *Testacy* was generated by some moral injustice entailed by the rules of Intestate succession. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 7, p. 216. [H. H. & Co.]

tes'ta-ment, tes'tə-mənt, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The solemn written declaration of a man's last will touching the disposition of his property after his death; a will.

In strictness, a testament differs from a will in that it bequeaths personal property only; but the words are commonly used interchangeably.

2. In Biblical use, a covenant; dispensation.

By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better *testament.* *Heb.* vii, 22.

3. [T-] Hence, one of the two volumes of the Sacred Scriptures which treat respectively of the old and new dispensations: distinguished as the **Old Testament**, treating of the revelation made before the Advent of Christ, and the **New T.**, containing that made after the Advent. **4.** [T-] Specifically, a volume containing the New Testament. [F., < L. *testamentum,* < *testor,* testify, make a will, < *testis,* witness.] — **mandatory testament**, a kind of will originating in the early Roman law, in the form of a sale of property for the purposes designed by the testator. — **military t.**, a nuncupative will which the law allows to be made by a soldier. — **pretorian t.** *Rom. Law*, a writing exhibited by a person as his last will, and sealed up with the seals of seven witnesses, which was valid as a will under the pretorian law.

tes'ta-men'tal, tes'tə-men'təl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a testament or will; testamentary; as, a *testamental* legacy. — **tes'ta-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

tes"ta-men'ta-ry, tes'tə-men'tə-ri, *a.* *Law.* **1.** Derived from, bequeathed by, or set forth in a will.

By the laws of Canute *testamentary* disposal of movable property was alone allowed. BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 71. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

2. Specifically, appointed by or done in accordance with a will: as, *testamentary* guardians. **3.** Testamental; as, a *testamentary* bequest. [< L. *testamentarius,* < *testamentum;* see TESTAMENT.]

— **testamentary capacity**, such degree of soundness of mind and memory in a person as is sufficient for making a valid will. — **t. cause**, a judicial proceeding relating to the probate and execution of a will. — **t. paper**, a memorandum containing directions as to the disposal of the writer's property after his death, but not executed or having legal force as a will.

— **tes"ta-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

tes"ta-men'tate†, *vi.* To make or execute a will. **tes'ta-ment-ize'**, — **tes"ta-men-ta'tion**†, *n.*

tes-ta'mur, tes-tē'mur *or* -tā'mur, *n.* [L.] A certificate that one has passed an examination at an English university: literally, we testify.

It is so much of course that a class-man should get his *testamur* that there is no excitement about it. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 5. [O. & CO. '71.]

tes'tate, tes'tet *or* -tāt, *a.* Having disposed of one's estate by will: said of a deceased person: opposed to *intestate.* [< L. *testatus,* pp. of *testor;* see TESTAMENT.]

tes'tate, *n.* One who dies leaving a will.

tes-ta'tion†, *n.* **1.** The giving of testimony. **2.** A giving by will.

tes'ta-tor, tes-tē'tər, *n.* One who has died leaving a will; the maker of a will.

Nature, likewise cautious *testator*, ties up her estate, so as not to bestow it all on one generation. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Farming* p. 148. [H. M. & Co. '89.]

[L., < *testor*; see TESTAMENT.] — **tes-ta'tor-ship**, *n.* The state or condition of being a testator. — **tes-ta'trix**, *n.* *Law.* A woman who has made a will, especially one who has died leaving a will.

tes-ta'tum, tes-tē'tum *or* -tā'tum, *n.* [L.] *Law.* The witnessing clause in a deed, as in the form beginning "this indenture witnesseth."

tes'te, tes'ti *or* -tē, *n.* *Law.* The clause in a writ, warrant, or other process which expresses the date of its issuance. The word is also used by writers in citing authorities. [< L. *teste* (the first word of the clause), abl. s. of *testis,* witness.]

tes-ted', tes-tid', *a.* *Law.* Having the teste duly filled in.

test'er[1], test'ər, *n.* **1.** One who tests; an assayer. **2.** A device used in proving or testing; as, an oil-*tester.*

tes'ter[2], tes'tər, *n.* **1.** A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed.

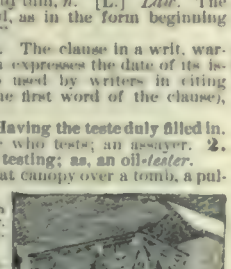

The Tester of the Bed Used by Martha Washington at Mount Vernon.

The bed was of rich, though faded damask, with a lofty *tester.* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Eve* p. 253. [G. P. P. '61.]

There is a *tester* for thee, boy,
And tell thy master to break his jests on suitable persons.
SCOTT *Woodstock* vol. ii, ch. 32, p. 260. [T. & F. '68.]

2†. A helmet. [< OF. *testiere,* < L. *testa,* shell.] **tes'tere**†. — **tes'tercloth"**, *n.* The top covering or canopy of a four-post bedstead. — **tes'tered**, *a.* Furnished with a tester, as a bedstead.

tes'ter[3], *n.* [Eng.] A silver coin of the Tudor period, originally worth eighteen pence, later sixpence, hence, in modern slang, sixpence. See COIN.

[< OF. *teston,* coin, < *teste;* see TESTY.] **tes'tern**†; **tes'toon**†; **tes-toon'**†; **tiz'zy**; [Slang, Eng.].

tes'ter[4], *vt.* To bestow a tester upon, tip.

tes'tes, tes'tiz *or* -tēz, *n.* Plural of TESTIS.

tes"ti-bra'chi-um, tes"ti-brā'ki-um *or* -bra'ci-um, *n.* [NL. *pl.* -CHIA.] The superior peduncle of the cerebellum. [< L. *testis,* testicle, + *brachium,* arm.]

— **tes"ti-bra'chi-al**, *a.*

Tes"ti-car'di-nes, tes"ti-kär'di-nēz *or* -nēs, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Arthropomata.* [< L. *testa,* shell, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge.] — **tes"ti-car'dine**, *a.*

tes'ti-cle, tes'ti-kl, *n.* One of the two genital glands of the male, in which the spermatozoa and some other portions of the semen are formed; a testis. [< L. *testiculus,* dim. of *testis,* testicle.]

tes'ti-cond, tes'ti-cond, *a.* Having testes naturally concealed, as a cetacean. [< L. *testis,* testicle, + *condo,* hide; see CONDIMENT.] **tes"ti-con'dus**, *n.* *Pathol.* One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum; one with a retained testicle.

tes-tic'u-lar, tes-tic'yu-lər, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the testicles. **2.** *Bot.* Testiculate.

tes-tic'u-late, tes-tic'yu-let *or* -lāt, *a.* **1.** Shaped or formed like a testicle. **2.** Having testicles, or organs or formations resembling them. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Having the shape of a testicle. (2) Solid and ovate, like the roots of certain orchids. [< LL. *testiculatus,* < L. *testiculus;* see TESTICLE.] **tes-tic'u-lar**‡; **tes-tic'u-la"ted**‡.

tes"ti-ere', tes'ti-ār', *n.* A complete head-covering of armor for a horse. Compare CHAMFRAIN. [OF., see TESTER[2].]

tes-tif'i-cate, tes-tif'i-kēt, *n.* *Scots Law.* A solemn written assertion, not on oath; in old judicial procedure. [< L. *testificatus,* pp. of *testificor;* see TESTIFY.]

— **tes"ti-fi-ca'tion**†, *n.* The giving of testimony; also, the testimony or witness borne.

tes'ti-fi"er, tes'ti-fai'ər, *n.* One who testifies, especially under oath. **tes'ti-fi-ca"tor**†.

tes'ti-fy, tes'ti-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear testimony to; affirm positively; set forth as true; hence, to make known publicly; declare; as, to *testify* one's displeasure at an outrage.

But his consent Saul *testified* with sign
Open to all to see, and understood.
W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. viii, st. 37.

2. *Law.* To state or declare on oath or affirmation before a judicial tribunal or officer; bear witness to; as, he *testified* that A struck B. **3.** To be the evidence or indication of; serve as proof of; as, one's actions *testify* his character.

II. *i.* **1.** To make statements under oath, or solemn affirmations, before a judge or legal tribunal; give legal testimony. **2.** To serve as evidence, proof, or indication; as, her rags *testified* to her poverty. **3.** To state something as known truth or fact; make a declaration; as, many persons *testified* to the occurrence. [< OF. *testifier,* < L. *testificor,* < *testis,* witness, + *facio,* make.]

Synonyms: see AFFIRM.

tes'ti-ly, tes'ti-li, *adv.* In a testy manner; with irritation or petulance; peevishly and ungraciously.

'Dear me!' — a belt! Well, child, that's not much to grieve over, when the Lord has spared his life and soul from the pit!' said her mother, somewhat *testily.*
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 4, p. 74. [MACM. '88.]

tes"ti-mo'ni-al, tes'ti-mō'ni-əl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to testimony or a testimonial.

The central Miracle Christianity, authenticated as directly of God by its accompanying *testimonial* miracles. T. H. SKINNER *Discussions in Theology* ch. 1, p. 36. [BAN. & S. '68.]

2. Constituting or having the effect of a testimonial; as, a *testimonial* certificate, benefit, or banquet.

tes"ti-mo'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A formal and tangible token of regard, often presented in public, and serving to show recognition of worth or appreciation of services.

They had agreed that something ought to be done, and they had called this evening to present her with a little *testimonial.* FRANCES H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* ch. 39, p. 249. [S. '77.]

2. A written certificate of confidence and of appreciation; a paper in which one person formally testifies to the worth, value, acquirements, or services of another.

The master is under no legal obligation to give a *testimonial* of character to his servant.
PARSONS *On Contracts* vol. ii, p. 44. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

3†. A warrant or warranty. **4**†. Positive testimony or evidence; hence, an indicatory sign; a token or symbol. **5**†. A testament; will. [F., < LL. *testimonialis,* < L. *testimonium;* see TESTIMONY.] — **testimonial of the great seal**, same as QUARTER-SEAL.

tes"ti-mo'ni-al-ize, tes'ti-mō'ni-əl-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To give a testimonial to.

tes"ti-mo'ni-um, tes'ti-mō'ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Law.* The concluding clause of an instrument or document, usually beginning with the words "In witness whereof," and followed by the signatures and seals of the parties. [L.; see TESTIMONY.]

tes'ti-mo-ny†, *vi.* To produce in evidence.

tes'ti-mo-ny, tes'ti-mō-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A statement or affirmation of a fact or a matter of fact; that which is testified; proof, oral or written; evidence; specifically, a statement or declaration, on oath or affirmation, before a judicial tribunal or an officer of the law. Compare EVIDENCE, 1.

Evidence rests upon our faith in human *testimony,* as sanctioned by experience.
GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. i, § 10, p. 70. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

2. The aggregate of proof offered in a case; as, the *testimony* warranted a conviction. **3.** The act of testifying or putting in evidence; solemn public assertion regarding fact; attestation. **4.** A solemn public declaration of the approval or disapproval of some cause or principle; formal endorsement of some movement or a protest against it.

Their authors were plain, earnest men and women, . . . having withal a strong *testimony* to bear against carnal wit and outside show and ornament. WHITTIER *Old Portraits, Thomas Ellwood* p. 25. [T. & F. '50.]

5. In the Scriptures: (1) Originally, the book of the law, as set forth in the two tables; the decalogue. (2) Subsequently, the entire divine law as recorded in the Old Testament; the Old Testament Scriptures. [< L. *testimonium,* < *testor;* see TESTAMENT.]

Synonyms: affidavit, affirmation, attestation, deposition, evidence, proof, witness. *Testimony*, in legal as well as in common use, signifies the statements of witnesses. The *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term, including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true; we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way, his footprints in the sand are additional *evidence* of the fact. Compare DEMONSTRATION; PROOF.

Phrases: — **immediate testimony**, testimony as to what is known by personal observation and experience. — **indirect t., mediate t.**, testimony as to a fact from which another fact may be inferred. — **perpetuation of t.**, the taking of testimony for use in some subsequent proceeding. — **tables of the t.**, the tables of stone on which the decalogue was given to Moses. — **t. of disownment**, a formal order of expulsion occasionally issued by the Society of Friends against one of its members.

tes'ti-ness, tes'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being testy; a proneness to petulance; irritability.

test'ing, test'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TEST, *v.* — **test'ing-clause"**, *n.* *Scots Law.* The clause in a formal written deed or instrument whereby it is legally authenticated. — **t.-machine**, *n.* A machine for determining the physical qualities of materials, as the tensile strength of a piece of metal or its resistance to compression. In the ordinary forms the piece to be tested is strained until broken or

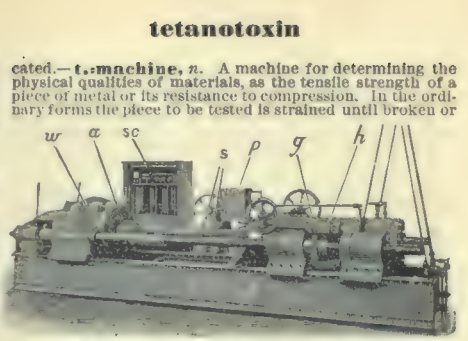

The Emery Horizontal Hydraulic Testing-machine.

The specimen to be tested, as of steel, being inserted at *a*, the pump (*p*) supplies water to the straining-head (*h*), and the gearing (*g*) is started up, producing a tension on the straining-screws (*s*), which connect with the weighing-head (*w*). The pressure thus exerted on the specimen bears against a hydraulic chamber in the weighing-head, and a small pipe conveys a minute but accurate percentage of this pressure to the scales (*sc*), where the strain is recorded. When the specimen breaks, the heads slide on the frames (*f*).

crushed, and a weighing device measures in pounds the amount of strain at the point of breakage.

tes'tis, tes'tis, *n.* [TES'TES, tes'tiz *or* -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A testicle. **2.** One of the posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina of the brain. — **testes mullebres**, ovaries.

tes-ti'tis, tes-tai'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle, as in gonorrhea. [< L. *testis,* testicle.]

test'-meal", **t.-meter**, etc. See TEST.

tes'to, tes'tō, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** The subject; theme. **2.** A libretto; text. [It., < L. *textus;* see TEXT.]

tes'ton†, *n.* Same as TESTER[3]. See COIN.

tes-to'ne†, *n.* A silver coin. See COIN. **tes-toon'**†.

test'-pu"per, **t.-plate**, etc. See TEST.

tes'tril†, *n.* Same as TESTER[3].

testudin-. Derived from Latin *testudo* (*testudin-*), turtle: a combining form. — **tes-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a turtle. **tes"tu-din'e-al**‡. — **tes-tu"di-na'ri-ous**, *a.* Mottled in color like tortoise-shell. — **Tes-tu"di-na'ta**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of reptiles, especially an order of *Sauropsauria,* having a dorsal shell or carapace constituted chiefly by the vertebræ and ribs and a ventral shell or plastron; tortoises and turtles. — **tes-tu'di-nate**, *a.* **1.** Resembling the arched back of the tortoise; vaulted; roofed; arched. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata.* **tes-tu'di-nu"ted**‡. — **tes-tu'di-nate**, *n.* One of the *Testudinata.* — **tes"tu-din'e-ous**, *a.* **1.** Testudinate. **2.** Having the characteristics of a turtle. — **Tes"tu-din'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of *Testudinata,* especially testudinoideans without nuchal processes and with the quadrate completely closed behind and fore feet columnar and not webbed; land-tortoises. — **tes"tu-din'id**, *n.* — **tes-tu'di-noid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tes-tu"di-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily of cryptodirous tortoises with limbs for walking, including the land-tortoises and fresh-water tortoises of northern hemispheres. — **tes-tu"di-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

tes-tu'do, tes-tū'dō *or* -tū'dō, *n.* [TES-TU'DI-NES, tes-tū'di-nēz *or* -tū'di-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shed or screen for the protection of soldiers engaged in siege operations. (1) A pent house formed by soldiers in ranks by overlapping their shields above their heads to ward off missiles thrown from above, as in storming a wall. (2) A wooden pent-house or shed with a slanting roof covered usually with wet hides, as a protection against fire and missiles, carried by hand or wheeled up to a wall that was to be undermined.

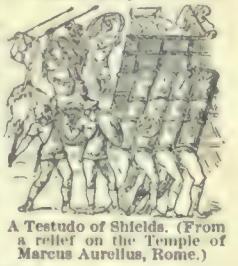

A Testudo of Shields. (From a relief on the Temple of Marcus Aurelius, Rome.)

The Jews . . . poured upon the *testudo* boiling oil, which, creeping under the armor of the assailants, covered them from head to foot.
J. K. HOSMER *Story of the Jews* ch. 7, p. 98. [G. P. P. '86.]

2. A large shield-like shelter used by miners while working in places likely to cave in. **3.** *Pathol.* A flattened encysted tumor bearing a fancied resemblance to a turtle-shell. **4.** *Arch.* A light surbased vault covering a grand hall. **5.** [T-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Testudinidæ.* **6.** *Anat.* The fornix. **7.** Anciently, a variety of lyre: in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been constructed out of the shell of a sea-tortoise; later, a lute. [L., < *testa,* shell.]

tes'tule, tes'tūl, *n.* *Bot.* Same as FRUSTULE. [< L. *testula,* dim of *testa,* shell.]

tes'ty, tes'ti, *a.* Having an irritable disposition and a quick temper; irritable; waspish; snappish; touchy. [< OF. *testu,* < *teste,* head, < L. *testa,* shell.]

Synonyms: see CHOLERIC; FRETFUL.

tet, tet, *n.* [Prov.] A teat or tit.

tet-an'ic, tet-an'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or productive of tetanus; as, *tetanic* spasm.

II. *n.* A drug capable of causing convulsions, as strychnine, nux vomica, etc. [< L. *tetanicus,* < Gr. *tetanikos,* < *tetanos;* see TETANUS.]

tet"a-nig'e-nous, tet'ə-nij'ə-nus, *a.* *Pathol.* Productive of tetanic convulsions. [< TETANUS + -GENOUS.]

tet"a-nil'la, tet'ə-nil'ə, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as TETANY.

tet'a-nin, tet'ə-nin, *n.* A crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{19}H_{30}N_2O_4$) obtained by cultivating tetanus-microbes.

tet'a-nize, tet'ə-naiz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] *Med.* To affect with tetanic spasms. — **tet"a-ni-za'tion**, *n.* The production or state of rigid muscular spasms.

tet'a-noid, tet'ə-noid, *a.* *Pathol.* Resembling tetanus or manifesting tetanic symptoms; as, *tetanoid* fever: used also as a noun. [< Gr. *tetanoeidēs,* < *tetanos* (see TETANUS) + *eidos;* see -OID.] **tet'a-ni-form"**‡.

If one of these *tetanoids* should attack them on the road, it may be game up for all of us.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 447. [C. & P. '56.]

tet"a-nom'e-ter, tet'ə-nom'ə-tər, *n.* *Surg.* An electric apparatus for stimulating a nerve by rapid tapping. [< L. *tetanus* (see TETANUS) + -METER.]

tet"a-no-tox'ine, tet'ə-no-tox'in, *n.* A poisonous compound ($C_6H_{11}N$), one of the

products of the growth of the tetanus-microbe on beef broth or on brain broth. [< TETANUS + TOXIN, TOXINE.]

tet'a-nus, tet'ą-nus, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by rigid spasmodic contraction of various muscles, sometimes of all, without alternations of relaxation, but not with loss of consciousness; especially, that form now regarded as due to a characteristic microbe, the *Bacillus tetani*, which is normally present in the soil and introduced into the body through cuts, lacerations, etc.: when affecting the muscles of the jaw, called **lock-jaw.** **2.** *Physiol.* A state of contraction assumed by a muscle when excited by a rapid series of shocks. [L., < Gr. *tetanos*, < *tetanos*, rigid, < *teinō*, stretch.] **tet'a-ne†.**

—**acoustic tetanus,** contraction produced in a muscle by an alternating electric current induced in a coil by a rapidly vibrating spring-magnet. The pitch of the musical note caused by the vibration indicates the frequency of the current.—**anterior t.,** same as EMPROSTHOTONOS. —**artificial t.,** tetanus caused by the morbific action of certain poisonous drugs, such as strychnin, etc.—**dorsal t.,** same as OPISTHOTONOS.—**infantile t.,** rigid muscular spasms in a child, generally occurring from the first to the fifth day after birth.—**lateral t.,** tetanus in which the contraction draws the body to one side; pleurothotonos.—**traumatic t.,** tetanus due to a wound; especially, trismus.

tet'a-ny, tet'ą-ni, *n.* A paroxysmal disease characterized by a succession of rigid muscular spasms occurring at irregular intervals and generally affecting the extremities; intermittent tetanus; tetanilla.

te-tard', tę-tärd', *n.* A goboiid fish (*Eleotris gyrinus*) of the southern United States.

tet-ar"te-mo'ri-on, tet-är"tę-mō'ri-on, *n.* [Gr.] A fourth part. Specifically: (1) A quarter-obol, an ancient Athenian silver coin weighing 2.8 grains. See COIN. (2) *Mus.* A quarter tone.

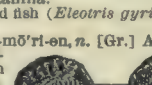
A Tetartemorion. 3/1

tetarto-. Derived from Greek *tetartos*, fourth (< *tessares*, four): a combining form.—

tet-ar"to-he'dral, *a.* *Crystal.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting tetartohedrism.—**tet-ar"to-he'dral-ly,** *adv.*—**tet-ar"to-he'drism,** *n.* *Crystal.* The phenomenon in which a crystal symmetrically develops only one-fourth the number of planes demanded by holohedral symmetry.—**tet-ar"to-he'dron,** *n.* A tetartohedral crystal.—**tet-ar"to-phy'i-a,** *n.* A malarial fever and ague in which the intermission is exceedingly brief or imperfect; a remitting quartan fever.—**tet-ar"to-pris-mat'ic,** *a.* *Crystal.* Same as TRICLINIC.—**tet-ar"to-pyr'a-mid,** *n.* *Crystal.* A pair of the parallel planes that form the triclinic double pyramid.

te-taug', *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as TAUTOG.

tetch[1], tech, *n.* A kind of wine made from honey.

The Abyssinians are celebrated for this drink, which is known as '*tetch*.'

S. W. BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* ch. 20, p. 513. [MACM. '67.]

tetch[2]†, *n.* Same as TACHE[1].

tetch'i-ly, tetch'i-ness, tetch'y. Same as TECHILY, etc.

tête, tĕt, *n.* [F.] A head or head-dress; sometimes, false hair.

—**tête'-de-mou'ton,** tĕt'-dę-mū'tŏn, *n.* A head-dress of close frizzly curls fashionable in the Stuart period.—**tête'-de-pont',** tĕt'-dę-pŏn', *n.* Same as BRIDGE-HEAD.

tête'-à-tête', tĕt'-a-tĕt', *a.* Being head to head or face to face, as in confidential talk: said of two persons; hence, none being present but the parties concerned; confidential; secret.

Wo to themselves, and wo to small and great,
When two good egotists are *tete-a-tete*.

JANE TAYLOR *Egotism* st. 3.

[F.; *tête*, head, < L. *testa*, jug; *à*, < L. *ad*, to.]

—**tête-à-tête set,** a tea-service for two.

tête'-à-tête', *n.* **1.** A private interview; a confidential or friendly chat or conversation of two persons.

Ichabod only lingered behind, according to the custom of country lovers, to have a *tête-à-tête* with the heiress.

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 445. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. A sofa or couch capable of accommodating only two, especially one with an S-shaped back so that two persons may sit almost facing each other.

tête'-à-tête', *adv.* In private or personal talk; face to face.

tet'el, tet'el, *C.* (tĕ-tel', *W.*), *n.* [AF.] An antelope, the tora.

teth, teth, *n.* [Heb.] The ninth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *t*. Its numerical value is 9. See illus. under ALPHABET.

teth'er, tedh'ęr, *vt.* To confine with or as with a tether; limit; restrain.

The lamb was all alone,
And by a slender cord was *tethered* to a stone.

WORDSWORTH *The Pet-Lamb* st. 2.

teth'er, *n.* Something used to check or confine, especially a rope for fastening an animal, as to a stake, so as to limit its range. [< AS. *teðdor;* cp. Ice. *tjóðhr*, halter.]

It may be declared in a word, that we are at the end of our *tether*, and that now or never our deliverance must come.

WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Apr. 9, 1781* in vol. viii, p. 7. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

—**teth'er-stick",** *n.* A peg or stake for securing a tether.

Teth'y-æ, teth'i-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The *Ascidiacea*. [< Gr. *Tēthyon*, mollusk.] **Te-thy'des‡; Teth"y-o-nid'e-a‡.**

te-thy'dan, tę-thaī'dan, *n.* A tunicate.

Te-thy'i-dæ[1], tę-thaī'i-dē *or* -thī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates with a disciform head and no tongue. [< TETHYS.]

—**te-thy'id,** *n.*—**teth'y-oid,** *a.*

Te-thy'i-dæ[2], *n. pl.* *Spong.* A family of clavuline sponges, especially those of spherical form with regular subdermal cavities and microscleres. **Teth'y-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< TETHYS.]—**te-thy'id,** *n.*—**teth'y-oid,** *a.*

Te'thys, tī'this *or* tē'this, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Oceanus. **2.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Tethyidæ*[1]. (2) [t-] A sea-slug of this genus, as *T. fimbriata* of the Mediterranean, attaining a foot in length. [< Gr. *Tēthyon*, mollusk.]

te"to'tum, *n.* Same as TEE-TOTUM[1].

tetra-, tetr-. Derived from Greek *tettares*, four: combining forms.—**te"ra-ba'sic,** *a.* **1.** Containing four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals: said of certain acids, as pyrophosphoric acid. **2.** Derived from such an acid: said of salts.—**te"ra-blas'tic,** *a.* Having four germinal layers (ectoderm, an outer and inner layer of mesoderm, and endoderm).—**te"ra-bo'ric,** *a.* *Chem.* Same as PYROBORIC.—**tet'ra-brach,** *n.* *Anc. Pros.* A foot of four short syllables; a proceleusmatic. **tet"ra-brach'ys‡.**—**te"ra-bra'chi-us,** *n.* [-CHI-I, *pl.*] A monster having four arms.—**tet'ra-branch,** *a.* **1.** Tetrabranchiate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrabranchia* or *Tetrabranchiata*.—**tet'ra-branch,** *n.* One of the *Tetrabranchia* or *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tet"ra-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section or order of bivalves with two pairs of gills, including most of the species.—**Tet"ra-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* An order of cephalopods with two pairs of gills and a camerate shell, as in *Nautilidæ*.—**tet"ra-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* **1.** Having two pairs of gills, as the *Nautilidæ*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrabranchiata*.—**tet"ra-bran'chi-ate,** *n.* One of the *Tetrabranchiata*.—**tet"ra-cam'a-rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four closed carpels.—**tet"ra-car'pel-la-ry,** *a.* *Bot.* Made up of four carpels.—**tet-rac'er-ous,** *a.* *Conch.* Having four horns or tentacles.—**tet"ra-chæ'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Bot.* A fruit formed by the separating of an ovary into four achenium-like carpels or nutlets, as in the mint family.—**Tet"ra-chæ'tæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of brachyceruous dipters with a haustellum of four long pieces, as in a fly.—**tet"ra-chæ'tous,** *a.*—**tet"ra-chi'rus,** *n.* *Terat.* A monster having four hands.—**tet"ra-chot'o-mous,** *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Doubly dichotomous; dividing into four branches at the extremity, as certain cymose flower-clusters.—**tet-rach'ro-nous,** *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Containing four moræ or times.—**Tet"ra-cla-di'na,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A suborder of lithistid sponges with tetracrepid spicules.—**tet"ra-clad'in(e,** *a.* Irregularly branched, as some tetraxial sponge-spicules. **tet"ra-cla'dose‡.**—**tet"ra-coc'cous,** *a.* *Bot.* Composed of four cocci or carpels.—**tet"ra-co'lic,** *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Containing four cola.—**tet"ra-co'lon,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* A period comprising four cola.—**Tet"ra-co-ral'la,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Rugosa*.—**tet"ra-cor'al-lin(e,** *a.*—**tet"ra-crep'id,** *n.* *Spong.* A desmic spicule formed on a tetract nucleus. —**Tet-rac"ti-nel'li-da,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* An order or tribe of silicious sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules and without sexradiate spicules. **Tet-rac"ti-nel'li-dæ‡.**—**tet-rac"ti-nel'lid, tet-rac"ti-nel'li-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet-rac"ti-nel'lin(e,** *a.*—**tet"ra-cyc'lic,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four circles or whorls, as a complete flower with calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynœcium. —**tet"ra-dac'tyl,** **I.** *a.* Tetradactylous. **II.** *n.* A four-toed animal. **tet"ra-dac'tyle‡.**—**tet"ra-dac-tyl'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or character of being tetradactylous.—**tet"ra-dac'tyl-ous,** *a.* Having four digits, fingers, or toes.—**tet"ra-dec'ane,** *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_{14}H_{30}$) of the paraffin series.—**tet"ra-dec'a-pod,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having 14 feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tetradecapoda*. **tet"ra-de-cap'o-dan‡.**—**Tet"ra-de-cap'o-da,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A subclass or order of crustaceans with sessile eyes and generally 7 pairs of legs, including amphipods and isopods.—**tet"ra-de-cap'o-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-de-cap'o-dous,** *a.*—**tet"ra-di"a-pa'son,** *n.* *Mus.* An interval embracing four octaves; a twenty-ninth. **quadruple diapason‡; q. eighth‡; q. octave‡.**—**Tet'ra-don,** etc. See TETRAODON, etc.—**tet'ra-drachm,** *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A silver coin, equal to 4 drachmas, or about 76 cents. See COIN, also plate of COINS and explanation. **2.** A weight of 4 drams. **tet"ra-drach'ma‡.**—**Tet"ra-dy-na'mi-a,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* The fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with flowers having four long and two short stamens, as in the mustard family.—**tet"ra-dy-na'mi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-dyn'a-mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having six stamens, of which number four, arranged in opposite pairs, are longer than the other two and inserted above them, as in flowers of the mustard family.—**tet"ra-e'dral, tet"ra-e'dron.** Same as TETRAHEDRAL, TETRAHEDRON.—**tet"ra-fo'li-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having leaves with two pairs of leaflets; bijugate.—**Tet"ra-ga-me'li-æ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A section or family of rhizostomous discomedusans with 4 distinct subgenital pits.—**tet"ra-ga-me'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet-rag'a-my,** *n.* [Rare.] A fourth marriage.—**tet-rag'e-nous,** *a.* Dividing so as to form a square group of four cells, as a micrococcus.—**tet"ra-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as TETRASPORE.—**tet'ra-ko-sane",** *n.* *Chem.* A solid waxy compound ($C_{24}H_{50}$) of the paraffin series, obtained by the action of sodium on methyliodid or the fractional distillation and crystallization of ordinary paraffin.—**tet"ra-lem'ma,** *n.* *Logic.* A form of argument resembling the dilemma, but presenting four possibilities.—**tet"ra-loph'o-dont,** *a.* Having the molars four-ridged, as a mastodon.—**tet"ra-mas'ti-gate,** *a.* Having four flagella.—**tet-ram'er-al,** *a.* **1.** Tetramerous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia*.—**Tet-ram"e-ra'li-a,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ* with four interradial septa, including *Calycozoa, Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ*.—**tet-ram"e-ra'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-meth'yl-ene,** *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical compound (C_4H_8) of the fatty derivatives contained in certain organic compounds characterized by complete linkage of the atoms in the graphic formula.—**tet'ra-morph,** *n.* *Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one composite figure, winged, and standing on winged wheels of fire, the wings being full of eyes. It symbolizes unparalleled zeal and energy. Compare *Ezekiel*, ch. 1.—**Tet"ra-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* The *Tetranychinæ* as a family.—**tet"ra-nych'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**Tet"ra-ny-chi'næ,** *n. pl.* *Arach.* A subfamily of trombidiid mites living on plants or in moss. **Tet-ran'y-chus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**tet-ran'y-chin(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-o'di-on,** *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A canon of four odes.—**Tet-ra'o-don,** *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tetraodontidæ*. **2.** [t-] A fish of this or a related genus; a swellfish.—**Tet"ra-o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of gymnodont fishes, especially tetraodontoideans having the frontals articulated with the supraoccipital.—**tet'ra-o-dont,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-o-don'tid,** *n.*—**tet"ra-o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Tet"ra-o-don-toi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of gymnodont plectognaths, especially those without ribs or pelvis and with both jaws divided at the middle.—**tet"ra-o-don-toi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-pet'al-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four petals.—**tet"ra-phal"an-gar'chi-a,** *n.* *Archeol.* The grand phalanx of the Greeks.—**tet"ra-phar'ma-con, tet"ra-phar'ma-cum,** *n.* Anciently, any medicine, especially an ointment, compounded of four ingredients. —**tet"ra-phe'nol,** *n.* *Chem.* Same as FURFURANE: a disused term.—**tet'ra-phe"ny,** *n.* *Mus.* Formerly, four-part polyphony.—**Tet"ra-phyl-lid'e-a,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Phyllobothriidæ* in a wide sense.—**tet"ra-phyl-lid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-phyl'lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four leaves.—**Tet"ra-pleu'ra,** *n. pl.* *Biol.* Tetrapleural organisms.—**tet"ra-pleu'ral,** *a.* Bilateral with two pairs of antimeres, as some coelenterates. —**Tet"ra-pneu'mo-na,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* The *Tetrapneumones*. **2.** *Echin.* The *Diplostomidea*.—**Tet"ra-pneu'mo-nes,** *n. pl.* *Arach.* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, including *Theraphosidæ*, etc.—**tet"ra-pneu-mo'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tet"ra-pneu'mo-nous,** *a.* **1.** Having four lung-sacs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones*.—**tet'ra-pod.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Four-footed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda*. **II.** *n.* A tetrapod animal.—**Tet-rap'o-da,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* A suborder of vermiform mites represented by *Phytoptidæ*. **2.** *Entom.* A division of butterflies with foremost legs atrophied and therefore only four developed legs.—**tet-rap'o-dous,** *a.*—**tet"ra-po-dich'nite,** *n.* The fossil footprint of a quadruped.—**tet-rap'o-dy,** *n.* *Pros.* A group of four feet, as a colon, meter, or verse containing that number.—**tet-rap'o-lis,** *n.* A federation or a district of four cities.—**tet"ra-pri"o-nid'i-an,** *a.* *Zoöph.* Having four rows of hydrothecæ placed back to back, as certain graptolites.—**tet"ra-pro'style,** *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A temple with a portico of four columns.—**tet-rap'ter-an.** **I.** *a.* Having four wings, as an insect; tetrapterous. **II.** *n.* A four-winged insect.—**tet-rap'ter-ous,** *a.* Having four wings, as certain fruits.—**tet'rap-tote** (XIII), *n.* *Gram.* A noun having only four cases. Compare TRIPTOTE, etc.—**tet"ra-py-re'nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four pyrenes or stones.—**tet-raq'uet-rous,** *E.* (tet'ra-quet'rous, *S.*), *a.* *Bot.* Having four prominent almost winged angles or corners, as certain stems.—**Tet"ra-rhyn'chi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of cestoid worms having a head with two or four suckers, four protractile proboscides armed with hooks, and sexual openings marginal. **Tet"ra-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**tet"ra-rhyn'chid,** *n.*—**tet"ra-rhyn'choid,** *a.*—**tet-ras'ce-lus,** *n.* A human monster having four legs.—**tet"ra-schis'tic,** *a.* *Biol.* Dividing by fission into four parts.—**tet"ra-se-len'o-dont,** *a.* Having four crescentic ridges, as a molar tooth; having such molars, as a ruminant.—**tet'ra-seme,** *n.* *Pros.* A long syllable, or a foot equal to four short syllables.—**tet"ra-se'mic,** *a.* *Pros.* Equivalent to four short syllables, as a prolonged syllable, or as a spondee or dactyl.—**tet"ra-sep'al-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four sepals.—**tet"ra-spas'ton†,** *n.* A machine operated by four pulleys.—**tet"ra-sper'mous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four seeds; four-seeded.—**tet"ra-spher'ic,** *a.* *Math.* Relating to four spheres. **tet"ra-spher'ic-al‡.**—**tet"ra-spo-ran'gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporangium producing or containing tetraspores. **tet'ra-spo-range"‡.**—**tet'ra-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* An asexually produced spore: named from the fact that often four are produced together in a mother-cell.—**tet"ra-spor'ic,** *a.*—**tet'ra-spo"rous,** *a.*—**Tet"ra-stem'mi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of hoplonemertine worms with four eyes in a square. **Tet"ra-stem'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**tet"ra-stem'mid,** *n.*—**tet"ra-stem'moid,** *a.*—**tet'ra-stich,** *n.* *Pros.* A poem or stanza of four lines; a quatrain. Compare DISTICH; TRISTICH. **tet-ras'tic‡.**—**tet"ra-stich'ic,** *a.*—**tet-ras'ti-chous,** *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Four-ranked; having organs, as leaves on a stem, arranged in four vertical rows or ranks. —**tet'ra-stigm,** *n.* A plane figure in which four points are connected by the sides and the diagonals of a quadrilateral.—**tet-ras'to-on,** *n.* [-TO-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* A court-yard having porticoes on each of its four sides.—**tet"ra-syl-lab'ic, tet"ra-syl-lab'ic-al,** *a.* Four-syllabled; quadrisyllabic.—**tet"ra-syl'la-bl(e,** *n.* A four-syllabled word; a quadrisyllable.—**tet"ra-sym'me-try,** *n.* [Rare.] Symmetry characterized by four similar parts.—**tet"ra-the'cal,** *a.* *Bot.* Having four cells or loculaments, as an ovary.—**tet"ra-the'ism,** *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that asserts four elements in the Godhead, viz., three persons and a divine essence from which each of these has its being; a controversial term.—**tet'ra-the"ite,** *n.*—**tet"ra-thi'on-ate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tetrathionic acid.—**tet"ra-thi-on'ic,** *a.* Containing four atoms of sulfur.—**tetrathionic acid,** a colorless, inodorous, very acid liquid compound ($H_2S_4O_6$) obtained by decomposing certain tetrathionates with sulfuric acid.—**tet"ra-tom'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Containing four atoms; as, a *tetratomic* molecule. **2.** Containing four replaceable univalent atoms or molecules. **3.** Same as QUADRIVALENT. **4.** Same as TETRADIC.—**tet'ra-tone,** *n.* *Mus.* An interval of four whole tones; an augmented or extreme fifth. **tet'ra-to-non‡.**—**tet-rax'i-al,** *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule. **tet-rax'ile‡.**—**tet-rax'on.** **I.** *a.* Tetraxial. **II.** *n.* *Spong.* A spicule with four axes arranged like the axes of a tetrahedron.—**Tet"rax-o'ni-a,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A subclass of silicious sponges with a complicated canal system and a skeleton of tetraxon or monaxon spicules or network of horny fibers.—**tet"rax-o'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tetraxial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetraxonia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tetraxonia*.—**Tet"rax-on'i-da,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Tetraxonia*.—**tet"rax-on'id,** *a.*—**Tet"ra-zyg'o-pleu'ra,** *n.* *Biol.* The *Tetrapleura*.

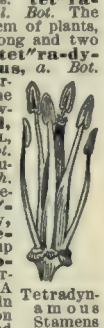
Tetradynamous Stamens of Cress.

A Tetrapterous Fruit of *Tetrapterys mucronata*.

tet'ra-chord, tet'ra-cōrd, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A scale series of half an octave: used especially in ancient music. In every tetrachord there are one half step and two whole steps dividing the four notes. In the **Dorian tetrachord** the half step came immediately after the first note; in the **Phrygian t.** it followed the second note; in the **Lydian t.** it came between the third and the last. Compare MODE. **2.** The interval of a perfect fourth. **3.** A lyre of four strings. [< L. *tetrachordon*, < Gr. *tetrachordos*, four-stringed, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *chordē*, chord.]

—**conjunct** (or **conjoint**) **tetrachord,** one of a pair of tetrachords in which the highest note of one is the lowest note of the other.—**disjunct t.,** one of a pair of tetrachords in which the lowest note of the higher is one note higher than the highest note of the lower.

tet'ra-chord'al, tet'ra-cōrd'al, *a.* Pertaining to or written in tetrachords.—**tetrachordal system,** an early form of the tonic sol-fa system.

tet'ra-chor'don, tet'ra-cōr'dęn, *n.* *Mus.* A keyboard instrument in which the tones are produced by the pressure of the strings against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber. [C.] [L.; see TETRACHORD.]

tet'ract, tet'ract, *a.* Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. [< TETR- + Gr. *aktis*, ray.] **tet-rac'ti-nal‡; tet-rac'tine‡.**

tet'ract, *n.* A sponge-spicule with four rays.

tet-rac'to-my, tet-rac'to-mi, *n.* [Rare.] A division into four parts. [< Gr. *tetracha*, in four parts, + -TOMY.]

tet'rad, tet'rad, *a.* *Chem.* Having a combining power of four; quadrivalent.

tet'rad, *n.* **1.** A collection of four, or the number four. **2.** *Bot.* A group of four, as pollen-grains. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of four. See VALENCE[1]. **4.** *Biol.* A quaternary unit differentiated from a triad. [< LL. *tetras*, < Gr. *tetras* (*tetrad-*), < *tetra-*, TETRA-.]

—**tet'rad-deme",** *n.* *Biol.* An aggregate of tetrads.

—**tet-rad'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a tetrad. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* (1) Containing four different meters. (2) Composed of groups of four unlike systems each.

tet"ra-dec'ane, etc. See TETRA-.

Tet"ra-di'i-dæ, tet'ra-dai'i-dī *or* -dī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A Silurian family of supposed alcyonarian polyps having a massive corallum composed of long, prismatic, closely contiguous corallites with imperforate walls. **Tet-ra'di-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., four, < Gr. *tetradion* < *tetra-*, TETRA-.]—**tet"ra-di'id,** *n.*—**tet-ra'di-oid,** *a.*

tet'ra-dite, tet'ra-dait, *n.* A person specially related to the number four. (1) One who regarded four as a number of mystical power. (2) One who worshiped four persons in the Godhead. (3) One born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. [< TETRAD.]

tet-rad'y-mite, tet-rad'i-mait, *n. Mineral.* A soft, metallic, pale steel-gray bismuth tellurid (Bi_2Te_3 or $Bi_2(S,Te)_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [< Gr. *tetradymos*, fourfold, < *tetra-*, TETRA-.]

tet'ra-gon, tet'ra-gon, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A figure having four angles; a quadrangle. **2.** *Astrol.* The quartile aspect of two planets. See QUARTILE. [< F. *tétragone*, < L. *tetragonum*, < Gr. *tetragōnos*, square, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *gōnia*, angle; cp. *gony*, bent knee.]

tet-rag'o-nal, tet-rag'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Being or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; quadrangular. **2.** *Crystal.* Possessing four alternately dissimilar planes of symmetry intersecting at angles of 45 degrees and a fifth symmetrical plane at right angles to the other four: said of certain holohedral forms whose planes are referable to two equal similar lateral axes at right angles to each other and perpendicular to a third dissimilar axis. See CRYSTALLIZATION. **3.** *Astrol.* Quartile. **4**†. Square. **tet-rag'o-nous**‡.

tet-rag'o-nel, tet-rag'o-nel, *n. Her.* A quadrilateral solid represented in perspective. [< TETRAGON.]

tet-rag'o-nism†, *n.* The squaring of the circle; the quadrature of any curve.

tet'ra-gram, tet'ra-gram, *n.* **1.** A word of four letters; specifically [T-], the Tetragrammaton. **2.** *Geom.* A quadrilateral. [< Gr. *tetragrammon*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *gramma*: see GRAM¹, *n.*] — **Tet"ra-gram'ma-ton'ic**, *a.*

tet'ra-gyn, tet'ra-jin, *n. Bot.* A perfect plant having four pistils. [< TETRA- + Gr. *gynē*, female.]

Tet"ra-gyn'i-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The fourth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with four styles or pistils. — **tet"ra-gyn'i-an**, *a.* — **tet-rag'y-nous**, *a. Bot.* Having four styles or pistils.

tet"ra-he'dral, tet'ra-hi'dral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tetrahedron; having the form of a tetrahedron.

Mr. Marsh's little volume on Chemistry in Space . . . deals with the hypothesis of the *tetrahedral* carbon atom.
Westminster Review June, '91, p. 683.

2. *Crystal.* Specifically, belonging to a hemihedral division of the isometric system characterized by the tetrahedron. **3.** Enclosed by four planes which meet in a point; as, a *tetrahedral* angle.

— **tetrahedral garnet**, same as HELVITE.

tet"ra-he'dral-ly, tet'ra-hi'dral-i, *adv.* In a tetrahedral manner; as a tetrahedron.

tet"ra-he'drite, tet'ra-hi'drait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray to iron-black, usually opaque, copper sulfantimonite ($Cu_{12}Sb_2S_{13}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. See TENNANTITE. [< TETRAHEDRON.] **fah'lerz**; **gray copper**‡.

tet"ra-he'droid, tet'ra-hi'droid, *n. Math.* The envelope of a quadric surface which touches eight given lines. [< TETRAHEDRON + -OID.]

tet"ra-he'dron, tet'ra-hi'drən, *n. Math.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces and having, therefore, six edges and four vertices; specifically, in crystallography, a hemihedral isometric form included under four equilateral triangular faces.

The blood of the guinea-pig crystallizes in *tetrahedra*, that of the squirrel in six-sided plates, and that of the rat in octohedra.
J. H. WYTHE in *Methodist Review* July, '92, p. 566.

[< TETRA- + Gr. *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

— **orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron whose opposite edges, taken in pairs, are at right angles to each other. — **polar t.**, a tetrahedron whose vertices correspond to the faces of another tetrahedron, and vice versa. — **regular t.**, a tetrahedron whose faces are equilateral triangles.

tet"ra-hex"a-he'dron, tet'ra-hex'a-hi'drən, *n. Crystal. & Geom.* A solid of twenty-four triangular faces formed from a cube by joining four triangles above each face; specifically, that formed thus by equilateral triangles. In crystallography it is classed as a holohedral isometric form. [< TETRA- + HEXAHEDRON.] **tet"ra-kis-hex"a-he'dron**‡.

A Tetrahexahedron.

— **tet"ra-hex"a-he'dral**, *a.* Pertaining to or similar to a tetrahexahedron.

tet'ra-ko-sane", **tet"ra-lem'ma**, etc. See TETRA-.

tet-ral'o-gy, tet-ral'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric, exhibited together at the festivals of Dionysos at Athens.

Sophocles began the custom of contending with a single play, and not a *tetralogy*, and this is explained to mean that, though he brought out *tetralogies*, the four pieces composing each of them were not connected in subject.
R. C. JEBB *Greek Literature* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 75. [A.]

2. By extension, any series of four related dramatic or operatic works; as, Wagner's Nibelung *tetralogy* ("Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung"). [< Gr. *tetralogia*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, and see -OLOGY.]

Tet-ram'e-ra, tet-ram'ə-ra, *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** A division of beetles with 4-jointed tarsi. **2.** A section of hymenopters with 4-jointed tarsi. [< Gr. *tetramerēs*, four-parted, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *meros*, part.]

— **tet-ram'er-ism**, *n.* The state or condition of being tetramerous. — **tet-ram'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* & *Zoöl.* Having four parts; having the parts or organs in fours arranged in fours, often written *4-merous*. **2.** Having four joints; having four-jointed tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera*.

tet-ram'e-ter, tet ram'ə-tər. *Pros.* **1.** *a.* Having four bases or measures.

In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verse a base or measure consists of two feet (a dipody); hence, a trochaic tetrameter contains eight feet to the line or verse.

II. *n.* A verse thus composed; as, a catalectic iambic *tetrameter*. [< LL. *tetrametrus*, < Gr. *tetrametros*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *metron*, measure.]

Tet-ran'dri-a, tet-ran'dri-ə. *n. pl. Bot.* The fourth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with four stamens in a flower. [< TETR- + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), male.] — **tet-ran'der**, *n.* A hermaphrodite plant having flowers with four stamens; a plant of the class *Tetrandria*. — **tet-ran'dri-an**, **tet-ran'drous**, *a.*

tet'rant, *n.* [Rare.] A quadrant of a circle.

tet"ra-nych'id, **tet-ran'y-chin(e**, etc. See TETRA-.

Tet"ra-on'i-dæ, tet'ra-ən'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of gallinaceous birds, especially those with hind toes elevated and tarsi unarmed, as grouse, partridges, and quails. **Tet'ra-o**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *tetraōn*, pheasant.] — **tet"ra-on'id**, **tet'ra-o-noid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tet"ra-o-ni'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tetraonoid birds; grouse. — **tet'ra-o-nine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidæ*, or, specifically, the *Tetraoninæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tetraoninæ*.

Tet-ra'o-no-mor'phæ, tet-rā'o-no-mōr'fī *or* -fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of *Gallinæ*, including *Tetraonidæ* and *Pteroclidæ*. [< Gr. *tetraōn*, pheasant, + *morphē*, form.]

tet"ra-pet'al-ous, **-phe'nol**, etc. See TETRA-.

tet'ra-pla, tet'ra-plə, *n.* An edition of the Bible in four versions; especially [T-], Origen's four-column edition of the four Greek versions. [< Gr. *tetrapla*, neut. pl. of *tetraploos*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *-ploos*, -fold.]

tet"ra-pol'i-tan, tet'ra-pol'i-tən, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrapolis or to any four towns; specifically [T-], the towns that submitted the Tetrapolitan Confession. [< Gr. *tetrapolis*, having four cities, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *polis*, city.]

— **Tetrapolitan Confession**, the confession of faith submitted in 1530 to the Diet of Augsburg by representatives from Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg.

tet'rarch, tet'rārc *or* tī'trārc (XIII), *n. Gr. & Rom. Hist.* **1.** Originally, the governor of a tetrarchy, or one part of a country divided into four governments; as, the Thessalian *tetrarch*. **2.** A tributary prince under the Roman republic and empire, especially in Syria.

The title of *tetrarch* is familiar from the New Testament as borne by certain princes of the petty dynasties which the Romans allowed to exercise a dependent sovereignty within the province of Syria. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 200.

3. In the Greek army, the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx. [< F. *tétrarque*, < L. *tetrarches*, < Gr. *tetrarchēs*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *archō*, rule.]

tet'rarch-ate, tet'rārk-ēt (XIII), *n.* A tetrarchy.

tet'rarch-y, tet'rārk-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The district, office, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Satan showed to Jesus Christ all the four *tetrarchies* or kingdoms comprised in the land of Judæa. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, ch. 4, § 2, p. 208. [L. G. & CO. '69.]

[< L. *tetrarchia*, < Gr. *tetrarchia*, < *tetrarchēs*; see TETRARCH.]

tet'ra-seme, **tet"ra-sper'mous**, etc. See TETRA-.

tet'ra-style, tet'ra-stīl, *a.* Having four pillars. [< L. *tetrastylos*, < Gr. *tetrastylos*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *stylos*, column.] **tet"ra-sty'lic**‡.

tet'ra-style, *n.* **1.** A temple or other building having four front columns in its portico. **2.** A building having its roof supported by four columns. **3.** Any building or structure having four pillars. **4.** A group of four pillars.

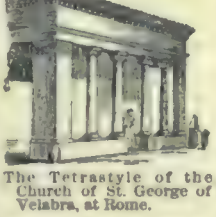
The Tetrastyle of the Church of St. George of Velabra, at Rome.

tet"ra-the'cal, **tet"ra-the'ism**, etc. See TETRA-.

tet'ra-top, tet'ra-top, *n. Math.* An angle in four-dimensional space formed by four lines meeting in a point. [< TETRA- + Gr. *topos*, place.]

tet"ra-va'lent, tet'ra-vā'. lent, *A.* (tī-trav'. lent, *B.*), *a. Chem.* Same as QUADRIVALENT. [< TETRA- + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, be strong.] — **tet"ra-va'lence**, *n.*

tet-ra-x'i-al, **tet-rax'on**, etc. See TETRA-.

tetrazo-. Derived from TETR- + AZO-; a combining form used in organic chemistry to note compounds containing four atoms of nitrogen, and derived from azo- or diazo-compounds: as, *tetrazo*-derivatives; *tetrazo*-dyes.

The tetrazo-compounds include an important series of commercial coal-tar colors such as *chrysamin*, $(C_6H_3{-}N{=}N.C_6H_2(OH).COONa)_2$, and *Congo red*, $(C_6H_4{-}N{=}N{-}C_{10}H_5.NH_2.SO_3Na)_2$.

tet'ra-zone, tet'ra-zōn, *n. Chem.* Any one of several basic compounds containing four nitrogen atoms and corresponding to the formula $R_2{:}N.N{:}N.N.R_2$ in which R is any monatomic group.

tet'ric†, *a.* Harsh; crabbed. **tet'ric-al**†; **tet'ri-cous**†. — **tet'ric-al-ness**†, *n.* **tet'ric-i-ty**†.

tet-rin'ic, tet-rin'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a radical having four carbon atoms. [< TETR-.] — **tetrinic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_8O_3CH_2O$).

tet'ro-bol, tet'ro-bol, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A weight equal to 4 obols or about 45 grains. See WEIGHT. [< Gr. *tetrōbolon*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *obolos*, an obol.]

— **tetrobol of Pergamus**, a gold coin of 190–100 B. C. See plate of COINS, fig. 35.

Tet'ro-don, etc. See TETRAODON, etc., under TETRA-.

tet'rol, tet'rōl, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon (C_4H_4). [< TETR- + *-ol* in BENZOL.]

— **tetrol phenol**, same as FURFURANE.

tet-rol'ic, tet-rol'ic, *a. Chem.* Derived from tetrol.

— **tetrolic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_4O_2$) derived indirectly from crotonic acid.

tet-rox'id, tet-rox'id, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing four atoms of oxygen to the molecule; a quadroxid. [< TETR- + OXID.]

tet'ryl, **tet'ryl-am"in**, **-ine**, **tet'ryl-ene**. Same as BUTYL, etc.

tett†, *n.* A plait or plaited knot.

tet'ter, tet'gr, *vt.* To affect with or cause to break out in tetter.

tet'ter, *n. Pathol.* A vesicular skin-disease of men and animals assuming various forms, as in eczema and herpes.

Among the forms distinguished are **eating tetter** (producing ulcerous excrescences, generally about the nose), **honeycomb t.** (producing eruptions on the head and trunk, forming honeycomb scabs), **moist t.** (in which the vesicles are crowded together and form running sores), **scaly** or **washerwomen's t.** (dry scall, grocer's itch).

Sickness and *tetters*, palsies, leprosies, . . .
Befall all flesh and enter everywhere.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 23.

[< AS. *teter*, tetter.]

— **tet'ter-ber"ry**, *n.* The red-berried bryony (*Bryonia dioica*): from its use to cure tetter.

— **tet'ter-ous**, *a.* Of the nature or appearance of tetter.

tet'ter-tot"ter, tet'gr-tot'gr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The game or amusement of seesaw. **tee'ter**‡; **tet'ter-toot"er**†; **tit'ter-cum-tot"ter**‡; **tit'ter-tot"ter**‡.

tet'ter-wort", tet'gr-wūrt', *n.* Either of two plants reputed a cure for tetter: in Europe, the common celandine; in America, the bloodroot.

tet'ti-ga, tet'i-gə, *n.* A tettix or cicada.

Tet"ti-go-ni'i-dæ, tet'i-go-nai'i-dī *or* -nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of auchenorhynchous homopterous insects, generally united with *Jassidæ*. **Tet"ti-go'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *tettigonia*, small cicada, < Gr. *tettigonia*, dim. of *tettix* (*tettig-*), cicada.]

— **tet"ti-go-ni'id**, *a.* & *n.*

tet'tish†, *a.* Peevish; captious; testy. **teat'ish**†; **tet'ty**†.

tet'tix, tet'ix, *n.* **1.** A cicada. **2.** An acridiid grasshopper (genus *Tettix*). **3.** An ornament of gold or silver, as for the hair, made in the form of a cicada.

Its girls Weaving a golden *tettinx* in their hair.
LANDOR *The Altar of Modesty* l. 23.

[< Gr. *tettix*, grasshopper.] **tet'tinx**‡.

teuch, tūn, *a.* [Scot.] Tough. **teugh**‡.

teuch'it, tūn'it, *n.* [Scot.] The lapwing; tewhit.

Teu'cri-an, tū'cri-ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trojans or the Troad. **II.** *n.* A Trojan; a native of Teucria or the Troad. [< L. *Teucri*, Trojans, < *Teucer*, < Gr. *Teukros*, king of Troy.]

teuk, tūk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The redshank.

Teu-thid'i-dæ, tū-thid'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* **1.** A family of teuthidoidean fishes, especially those with normally spined ventrals and spinous portion of dorsal shorter than soft, as in surgeon-fishes. **2.** The *Siganidæ*. **Teu'this**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *teuthis*, squid.] — **teu-thid'id**, *n.*

teu'thi-doid, tū'thi-doid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthididæ* or *Teuthidoidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Teuthididæ* or *Teuthidoidea*. [< TEUTHIS + -OID.]

Teu"thi-doi'de-a, tū"thi-doi'dē-ə, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having long closely connected pelvic bones and undivided post-temporals coössified with the cranium. [< TEUTHIS + -OID.] — **teu"thi-doi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

teu-thol'o-gy, tū-thel'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of cephalopods. [< TEUTHIS + -OLOGY.]

— **teu-thol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in teuthology.

teut'lose, tūt'lōs, *n. Chem.* An optically inactive or levogyrate variety of sugar contained in the juice of the beet-root. [< Gr. *teutlon*, beet.]

Teu"to-Celt'ic, tū"to-selt'ic, *a.* Of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood, as the people of northern France. **Teu"to-Kelt'ic**‡.

Teu'ton, tū'tən, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient German tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe, and first appeared in history, along with the Cimbri, about 300 B. C. **2.** The German people in general, or an individual of the German race. **3.** The xanthochroic Aryans of northwestern Europe, including the High Germans, the Low Germans, and the Scandinavians. The name Teuton, Theodisc, or Dutch, means "the people," as opposed to foreigners. [< L. *Teutoni*, representing the native name, seen in MHG. *diutisk*, national.]

— **Teu'ton-ism**, *n.* A custom or mode of expression peculiar to Germans or Teutons; Germanism. **Teu-ton'i-cism**‡. — **Teu"ton-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of Teutonizing. — **Teu'ton-ize**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make Teutonic in any respect. **II.** *i.* To fall into German idioms or fashions. **Teu'ton-ise**‡.

Teu-ton'ic, tū-ton'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons; Germanic. See TEUTON, 3. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Germans; German. [< L. *Teutonicus*, < *Teutoni*, tribe in Germany.]

Phrases: — **Teutonic cross**, a cross potent, identical with the cross of Jerusalem, which is the badge of the order of Teutonic Knights. — **T. Knights**, the Knights of St. Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem, an order of military monks deriving their name and office from a German hospital founded at Jerusalem in 1128, and having headquarters at Acre, Venice, and Marienburg on the Vistula. Their special office was to nurse sick pilgrims and crusaders, and convert the heathen. Their costume was a white mantle with a black cross. See HOSPITALER; TEMPLAR. — **T. languages**, the languages spoken by the Teutons, one of the seven great branches of the Aryan family. These languages embrace (1) *High German* (see GERMAN); (2) *Low German*, including Gothic, Saxon, Platt-Deutsch, English, Dutch, and Friesian; and (3) *Scandinavian*. They have also been divided into (1) *East Teutonic*, including Gothic and Scandinavian, and (2) *West Teutonic*, including the remaining branches.

Comparative Philology has also proved to us that the *Teutonic* dialects form a subdivision of a great family of related languages, to which the term Indo-European has been applied.
R. MORRIS *Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 1, p. 6. [MACM. '72.]

Teu-ton'ic, *n.* The language or the languages collectively spoken by the Teutons; Germanic. See TEUTON, 3.

tew¹, tū, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. or Com.] To bring into condition or make ready or suitable by beating or working; pound; taw, as hemp or hides. **2.** To work actively upon; prepare by working; hence, to work up to a point; incite; lead on. **3**†. To thrash; irritate. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To potter officiously; bustle. [Var. of TAW, *v.*] **too**‡; **tue**‡.

— **tew'ing-bee"tle**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An implement, somewhat like a spade, used in tewing or beating hemp.

tew†², *vt.* To pull along, as a boat; tow.

tew†, *n.* A tow-rope or -chain.

Te'wan, tī'wən, *n. Ethnol.* A stock of American Indians to whom belong certain of the Pueblos of New Mexico and the surrounding district.

tew'art, *n.* [Austral.] Same as TOOART.

tewed†, *a.* Weary, as from excessive toil; fatigued.

tew'el, tū'el, *n.* **1.** A tuyère. **2**†. *Arch.* A louvre or smoke-flue. [< OF. *tuiel*; cp. LG. *tüte*, pipe.]

te-whit', tī-hwit', *C.* (tī'hwit, *W.*), *n.* The lapwing or pewit; teuchit. [Onomatopœic.] **tee-wheep'**‡.

tew'taw, tū'tô, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To tew; beat; especially, to beat (hemp) to separate its fibers. Compare TEWEL.

Tex'an, tex'ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Texas, United States. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Texas.

tex'as, tex'ɑs, *n.* [Western U. S.] The uppermost structure on a river steamboat, containing the pilot-house, officers' cabins, etc. [< *Texas* (the State).]

Tex'as fe'ver, Splenic fever, communicated by cattle coming from a southern infected district or contracted by unacclimated cattle ranging into that district. **Texan fever†.**

text, text, *rt.* & *vi.* **1.** To write or engross in text, especially in German or Old English text. **2**†. To write in text-hand or script; mark.

text, *n.* **1.** The original words of an author, as distinguished from a paraphrase or commentary; the body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, comments, or pictorial illustrations; also, a discourse or composition on which notes or comments are written; as, Spitzner's *text* of the Iliad; Giessler's *text* is a mere thread for his notes.

We always judge of what meets us by what we know already. There is no such thing in nature as a naked *text* without note or comment. NEWMAN *Essays Crit. and Hist.* vol. ii, essay xii, p. 252. [B. M. P. '71.]

2. A verse or short passage of the Holy Scriptures, particularly when cited as the basis of a discourse or as proof of some theological doctrine; also, the letter of the Scriptures, especially in the original; formerly, in old English law, the letter of the four Gospels.

For over six hundred years now it has been the almost invariable custom of Christian preachers to take a *text* from Scripture and associate their thoughts more or less strictly with that. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lectures on Preaching* lect. v, p. 160. [E. P. D. '77.]

3. Hence, any subject of discourse; topic; question; subject; theme; maxim; as, the fields are full of *texts.*

There still are *texts* for never-dying song.
LOWELL *Ode* st. 2.

4. Words set to music, as distinguished from the music to which they are set; as, the *text* of a song or of an opera. **5.** One of several styles of letters or types: (1) Old English or German text. See GERMAN. (2) Any style of letter ranging between German text and script, as ronde or pen-text. (3) Text-hand. [< F. *texte*, < L. *textus*, < *texo* (pp. *textus*), weave.]

—text'-blind"ness, *n.* Same as WORD-BLINDNESS.—**t.-hand,** *n.* A large style of handwriting, for engrossing; named from the old custom of distinguishing the text of a manuscript from its notes by the larger writing of the former.—**t.-letter,** *n.* A letter engrossed or cut as a type-face in text style; formerly, a capital letter or a large and clear letter.—**t.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Rare.] A textualist.—**t.-pen,** *n.* A pen for engrossing. **text'ing-pen"†.**—**t.-writer,** *n.* **1.** A writer or compiler of text-books. **2.** An engrosser, or one proficient in texting. **3.** Before the days of printing, a copyist of manuscript rolls or books.—**to cap texts,** to cite texts alternately in word-contests.

text'-book", text'-buk", *n.* **1.** A book used as a standard work in any branch or course of study; a book that forms the basis for regular class-instruction; a manual.

In jurisprudence and law, American *text-books* are quite as good as those produced in England.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 108, p. 632. [MACM. '88.]

2. A reference book of Scriptural texts. **3.** A book so interspaced as to afford room for comment between the lines. **4.** An operatic or other libretto.

text"ev-an-ge'li-um†, *n.* A service-book with the gospels used in the church liturgy: often highly embellished.

tex'tile, tex'til (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to weaving or woven fabrics. **2.** Such as may be woven; manufactured by weaving; as, wool is a *textile* fiber; cloth is a *textile* fabric. [< L. *textilis*, < *textus;* see TEXT.]

—textile cone, a cone-shell (*Conus textilis*) with colors disposed so as to resemble a woven fabric.

tex'tile, *n.* A woven fabric, or a material suitable for weaving; textile material.

text'let, text'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A brief text.

tex-to'ri-al, tex-tō'ri-ɑl, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to weaving; textile. **tex'trine†.**

tex'tu-al, tex'chu-ɑl *or* -tju-ɑl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or contained in the text; relating to the original text; hence, verbal; as, the *textual* criticism of the humanists; *textual* proof.

Absolutely primitive song was often a rhapsody, and not suited to *textual* embodiment.
E. C. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* ch. 5, p. 176. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. Versed in texts; skilled in criticism of texts; as, a *textual* scholar. **3**†. Authoritative, as a text; ranking or serving as text; textuary. **4**†. Based on texts. [< F. *textuel*, < L. *textus;* see TEXT.] **tex'tu-el†.**

—tex'tu-al-ism, *n.* **1.** Rigid adherence to the text. **2.** The art or methods of textual criticism.—**tex'tu-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A close adherent to the letter of the text; strict constructionist. **2.** One who cites texts readily; especially, a ready quoter of Scripture. **tex'tu-ist†.**—**tex'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* In textual manner; according to or as appearing in the text.

tex'tu-a-ry†, *a.* **1.** Contained in the text. **2.** Serving as a text; authoritative.

tex'tu-a-ry, tex'chu-ɇ-ri *or* -tju-, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A textualist; specifically (T-), same as KARAITE. [< L. *textus;* see TEXT.] **tex'tu-a-rist†.**

Tex"tu-la-rid'e-a, tex"tiu-lɑ-rid'ɇ-ɑ, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Textulariidæ* as an order. [< TEXTULARIA.]

—tex"tu-la'ri-an, tex"tu-la-rid'e-an, *a.* & *n.*

Tex"tu-la-ri'i-dæ, tex"tiu-lɑ-rai'i-dî *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of perforate foraminifers with chambers in 2 or more alternating series, or spiral or confused.

Tex"tu-la'ri-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *textus;* see TEXT.]

—tex"tu-la-ri'id, *n.*—**tex"tu-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

tex'tur-al, tex'chur-ɑl *or* -tiūr-ɑl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by texture; as, *textural* modification of tissues.

tex'ture, tex'chur *or* -tiūr, *vt.* [Rare.] To interweave, or work into a texture; construct.

Wentworth's was no vulgar ambition; there is little reason to think that any such spirit, *textured* as his was, could have any hearty sympathies with the people or with freedom.
PAXTON HOOD *Oliver Cromwell* ch. 3, p. 96. [H. & S. '82.]

tex'ture, *n.* **1.** A particular disposition, arrangement, or character presented by the threads, filaments, or other slender materials of a woven fabric; as, loose *texture;* brocaded *texture.* **2.** Hence, the mode of union or disposition of the elementary constituent parts in the structure of any body or material, in connection with each other; minute structure or make, as distinguished from *structure* in its general sense; structural order. Specifically: (1) *Biol.* Structure or elaboration of a tissue; tissue. (2) *Geol.* The method of aggregation or the arrangement and character of the component parts or particles of a rock or mineral; as, slaty or compact *texture;* chiefly of the smaller details, while *structure* refers to both the greater and the smaller. Compare STRUCTURE.

The influence of the games gradually pervaded the whole *texture* of Roman life.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 274. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

3. The product of weaving; any woven fabric; a web. **4.** *Art.* The representation of the surface of objects in works of art, as of wood, marble, skin, hair, woven fabrics, and draperies.

Texture is applied to denote the peculiar excellences of those artists who, like Gerard Dow, take much pains to deceive the eye by their realisations of the surfaces of table-cloths, satins, &c.
FAIRHOLT *Dict.*

5†. The art or process of weaving. [F., < L. *textura,* < *texo,* weave.]

—tex'ture-count"er, *n.* A pocket-microscope having a square field of a given area, used to count the number of threads per inch of linen and other fabrics. **pick's meas"ure†.**

—tex'ture-less, *a.* Having no proper texture; exhibiting no minute structural order; amorphous.—**tex'tur-y†,** *n.* The art or act of weaving; texture.

tex'tus, tex'tus, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** The text of a publication; authoritative text; specifically, the text of the Bible: said either of its entirety or of any part. **2**†. A text-evangelium. [L.; see TEXT.]

—tex'tus-case"†, *n. Eccl.* An enriched case for receiving or holding a textevangelium.—**Textus Receptus,** the text made by translators the basis of the Authorized Version of the Bible; the received original text. Specifically: (1) The collation of the Greek New Testament published in 1550 by Stephens and used by the translators of King James's version. (2) On the continent of Europe, an Elzevir text of 1624 published in Leyden, of which an edition in 1633 contains in the preface the words "*Textum* ergo habes, nunc ab omnibus *receptum.*"

tey'let†, *n.* Same as TILLET[1].

teyl'-tree", tail'-trî", *n.* Same as TEIL-TREE.

teynet†, *n.* Same as TAIN.

teyntet†, *n.* A tent; marquee.

Tez-cu'can, tez-kū'cɑn, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Tezcuco, Mexico. **2.** A member of a Middle-American tribe of Indians of Aztecan stock. See AMERICAN.

—Tez-cu'can, *a.*

-th, *suffix.* Used in forming (1) abstract nouns, (2) ordinals, and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs. [(1) < AS. *-th, -t.* (2) < AS. *-tha, -the.* (3) < AS. *-eth, -ath.*]

that, *pron.* **1.** The. **2.** They.

thaar, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as THAR[1].

thack[1], thac, *vt.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To thatch.

—thack'er, *n.* A thatcher.

thack[2]†, *vt.* To thwack; beat. **thakke†.**

thack[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] Thatch.

—under thack and rape [Scot.], under thatch and rope: said of stacks, as of fodder or grain thatched in and secured with straw withes for the winter; hence, figuratively, in compact and convenient form.

thack[2]†, *n.* A thwack; blow.

thae, dhē, *pron.* [Scot.] These; those.

thaff, thaf, *n.* [Abyssinia.] Same as TEFF.

thairm, thārm, *n.* [Scot.] Catgut; a musical string.

thalam-, thalamo-, } Derived from Greek *thalamos,* chamber: combining forms.—**thal"am-en-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* The part of the brain that develops from the second one of the secondary cerebral vesicles, including the optic thalami and the parts about the third ventricle. **thal"am-en'ce-phal‡.**—**thal"am-en-ceph-al'ic,** *a.*—**thal'a-mo-cœle",** *n.* The cavity of the thalamencephalon.—**thal"a-mo-cru'ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic thalami and the crura of the brain.

thal"a-meph'o-rus, thal"ɑ-mef'o-rus, *n.* [-O-RI, *pl.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* A figure kneeling and presenting a shrine or tablet, perhaps for homage. [< Gr. *thalamē,* shrine, + *pherō,* bear.] **thal"a-meph'o-ros‡.**

thal-am'ic, thal-am'ic (thal'ɑ-mic, *C.*; thɑ-lam'ic, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus; as, the *thalamic* commissure (the middle commissure).

thal"a-mi-flo'ral, thal"ɑ-mi-flō'rɑl, *a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower, especially petals and stamens, inserted on the thalamus or receptacle. [< THALAMUS + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **thal"a-mi-flo'rous‡.**

thal'a-mite, thal'ɑ-mait, *n.* In a Grecian trireme, one of the oarsmen who rowed on the lowest bank. See TRIREME. [< Gr. *thalamitēs,* < *thalamos,* chamber, the lowest division of a ship's hold.]

tha-la'mi-um, thɑ-lē'mi-um *or* -lɑ'mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A case for spores in certain algæ. **2.** A disk in lichens. **3.** A form of hymenium in certain fungi. [< L. *thalamus;* see THALAMUS.]

thal'a-mus, thal'ɑ-mus, *n.* [-MI, -mai *or* -mī, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* An inner room; women's apartment; nuptial chamber. **2.** *Anat.* The optic thalamus. See OPTIC. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The receptacle of a flower; the somewhat modified portion of the axis on which the organs of the flower are inserted. (2) The thallus of a fungus. [L., chamber, < Gr. *thalamos,* chamber.]

thalass-, thalasse-, thalassi-, thalasso-. } Derived from Greek *thalassa,* the sea: combining forms.—**thal"as-sarc'tin(e,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the group of *Ursus* that includes the polar bear.—**Thal-as"se-myd'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of turtles with long flat neural bones whose anterior lateral surfaces are shorter than the posterior. **Thal-as'se-mys,** *n.* (t. g.)—**thal-as"se-myd'id,** *n.*—**thal-as"se-myd'-oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Tha-las"si-col'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of colloidean radiolarians with solitary cells, living as isolated individuals. **Tha-las"si-col'la,** *n.* (t. g.) **Tha-las"si-col'li-da‡.**—**tha-las"si-col'lid,** *n.*—**tha-las"si-col'li-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**tha-las"si-col'loid,** *a.*—**Thal"as-sin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thalassinoidean macrurans with gills filamentous and foliaceous, and mastigobranchiæ and podobranchiæ rudimentary. **Thal"-as-si'na,** *n.* (t. g.)—**thal"as-sin'id,** *n.*—**thal"as-sin'i-an, tha-las"si-nid'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**thal-as'-si-noid,** *a.*—**Thal-as"si-nid'e-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Thalassinoidea.*—**thal-as"si-nid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Thal-as"si-noi'de-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of trichobranchiate macrurans variously limited, especially those having a compressed body and long pleon, the somites increasing in size backward.—**thal-as"si-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tha-las'si-o-phyte",** *n. Bot.* A plant living in the sea; a seaweed or sea-alga.—**Thal-as"so-car'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having the antennules bifagellate, second pereiopods chelate, and carapace smooth and with a compressed rostrum. **Thal-as"so-ca'ris,** *n.* (t. g.)—**thal-as"so-car'id,** *n.*—**thal-as"so-ca'-roid,** *a.*—**thal"as-soc'ra-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Dominion over the seas. **thal"as-sok'ra-ty‡.**—**thal"as-sog'-ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena.—**thal"as-sog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**tha-las"so-graph'ic,** *a.*—**thal"as-som'e-ter,** *n.* [Rare.] A tide-gage.—**Thal"as-soph'i-la,** *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods with a flat discoform head from which the tentacles are inseparable, including *Siphonariidæ, Amphibolidæ,* etc.—**thal"-as-soph'i-lous,** *a.* **1.** Inhabiting or dwelling in the sea; pelagic. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Thalassophita.*—**Thal-as"so-spon'gi-æ,** *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of marine clavuline sponges without gemmules.—**thal-as"so-spon'gi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

tha-las'si-an, thɑ-las'i-ɑn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chelonidæ* (*Thalassites*). **II.** *n.* A chelonioid turtle. [< Gr. *thalassios,* of the sea, < *thalassa,* sea.]

tha-las'sic, thɑ-las'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the smaller seas, as opposed to the oceans. **2.** *Zool.* Pelagic; oceanic. [< Gr. *thalassa,* sea.]

—thalassic rocks (*Geol.*), strata formed in deep, still water, far from shore-lines, generally composed of very fine particles of material; contrasted with *littoral rocks.*

thal"at-tol'o-gy, *n.* Same as THALASSOGRAPHY.

thale'-cress", thēl'-cres", *n.* A low slender Old World herb (*Arabis Thaliana* or *Sisymbrium Thalianum*) with appressed stem-leaves and rosulate root-leaves; naturalized sparingly in the United States. [< *Thal,* German physician, + CRESS.]

mouse-ear cress†.

A Crown Thaler of Frederick I. 1/2

tha'ler, tā'lɇr, *n.* A former monetary unit of some German states, of the value of 3 marks. See table under COIN. [< G. *thaler;* see DOLLAR.]

Tha-li'a, thɑ-laī'ɑ *or* -lī'ɑ, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Muse of joy, who presided over symposia, comedy, and pastoral poetry. See MUSE[1]. [L., < Gr. *Thaleia,* < *thaleia,* blooming, < *thallō,* bloom.]

Turn to the gentler melodies that suit
Thalia's harp, or Pan's Arcadian lute.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 14.

Thalia Bearing a Pedum. (From an antique in the British Museum.)

Tha"li-a'ce-a, thē"li-ē'sē-ɑ *or* thɑ"li-ɑ'ce-ɑ, *n. pl. Ascid.* A division of tunicates, especially an order including doliolids and salpids, having free pelagic animals with the mantle-musculation in circular or subcircular bands, by the contraction of which locomotion is effected. [< THALIA.] **Tha-li'a-dæ‡; Thal'i-æ‡; Thal'i-des‡.**

—tha"li-a'ce-an, *a.* & *n.*

tha-li'an, thɑ-laī'ɑn *or* -lī'ɑn, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Thalia; hence, of the nature of comedy; comic. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea.*

tha'li-an, thē'li-ɑn, *n.* One of the *Thaliacea.*

Tha-lic'trum, thɑ-lic'trum, *n.* **1.** A genus of perennial herbs of the crowfoot family — the meadow-rues — with alternate twice or thrice ternately compound leaves, the divisions and subdivisions stalked, and polygamous or dicœious flowers in corymbs or panicles. *T. dioicum* is the early meadow-rue. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *thaliktron,* < *thallō,* bloom.]

Thalictrum.
a, leaf of *Thalictrum dioicum* (meadow-rue); *b*, part of a panicle of flowers of the same; *c*, fruit of *T. elatum.*

thal'late, thal'ēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of thallic acid. [< L. *thallus;* see THALLUS.]

thal'lene, thal'-ēn, *n. Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{10}$) isomeric with anthracene, contained in American petroleum, characterized by a splendid green fluorescence. [< L. *thallus;* see THALLUS.]

thal'lic, thal'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thallium, especially in its higher valence; as, *thallic* acid.

thal'li-form, thal'i-fōrm, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a thallus. [< THALLUS + -FORM.]

thal'lin, } thal'in, -in *or* -in. *n. Chem.* A white crys-
thal'line, } talline compound ($C_{10}H_{13}NO$) obtained synthetically from anisol. Its solutions yield a deep-green color with oxidizing agents, and its salts, chiefly the sulfate and tartrate, are used in medicine as antipyretics and bactericides. [< Gr. *thallos,* young shoot: from its color.]

thal'lin(e, thal'in *or* -ɑin, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a thallus. [< Gr. *thallinos,* of twigs, < *thallos;* see THALLUS.]

thal'li-um, thal'i-um, *n.* A soft white crystalline metallic element occurring in small quantities, used in alloys and in glass-making. Its spectrum contains a characteristic bright-green line, from which it receives its name. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *thallos;* see THALLUS.]

—thal'li-um-glass", *n.* A variety of flint glass of great density and refracting power: made by using thallium in place of lead.

thal-lod'ic, thɑ-led'ic, *a. Bot.* Of or relating to a thallus. [< THALLUS + Gr. *eidos,* form.]

thal'lo-gen, thal'o-jen, *n. Bot.* Same as THALLOPHYTE. [< Gr. *thallos* (see THALLUS) + -GEN.]

—thal-log'e-nous, *a.*

thal'loid, thal'oid, *a. Bot.* Resembling a thallus. [< THALLUS + -OID.] —**thalloid hepaticæ**, hepaticæ in which the plant-body is an undifferentiated thallus.

thal'lome, thal'ōm, *n. Bot.* A plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, and leaves; a thallus. [< THALLUS.]

The simplest *thallome* is the single cell.
C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 170, p. 134. [H. H. & CO. '89.]

Thal-loph'y-ta, thə lef'i-tə, *n. pl. Bot.* The lowest of the four groups or primary divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is divided by some of the most recent botanists, including plants in which the vegetative body is a thallus; the lower cryptogams, as algæ, fungi, and lichens. See VEGETABLE KINGDOM. [< Gr. *thallos* (see THALLUS) + *phyton*; see PHYTO-.]

thal'lo-phyte, thal'ō-fāit, *n. Bot.* A plant of the group *Thallophyta*; a cellular cryptogam.
—**thal"lo-phyt'ic**, *a.*

thal'lose, thal'ōs, *a. Bot.* Same as THALLOID.

thal'lous, thal'əs, *a. Chem.* Derived from thallium, especially in its lower valence. **thal'li-ous‡**.

thal'lus, thal'əs, *n.* [THAL'LI, thal'ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] *Bot.* A plant-body without true root, stem, or leaf, characteristic of the group *Thallophyta*; a thallome. See illus. under LIVERWORT. [< L. *thallus*, young branch, < Gr. *thallos*, < *thallō*, bloom.]

Thal'mud†, Thal'mud-ist†. Same as TALMUD, etc.

thal'weg, tāl'veg, *n.* The deepest part of a valley, or a line along it, especially when it slopes in one direction; a watercourse. [< G. *thalweg*, < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.]

tha'min, thā'min, *n.* [Burma.] A rucervine deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burma and Cochin-China. **tha'myn‡**.

Tham'muz, *n.* Same as TAMMUZ.

Tham-nid'i-um, tham-nid'i-əm, *n. Bot.* A genus of mold-fungi bearing two kinds of sporangia, one single, large, and terminal, the other small, destitute of columella, and lateral, on whorls of simple or compound branches. [< Gr. *thamnion*; see THAMNIUM.]

tham'ni-um, tham'ni-əm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A branched shrub-like thallus. [< Gr. *thamnion*, dim. of *thamnos*, shrub, < *thaminos*, crowded, < *thamnos*, thick.]

tham'no-phile, tham'no-fil *or* -fāil, *n.* A thamnophiline bird; a bush-shrike. [< THAMNOPHILUS.]

Tham"no-phi-li'næ, tham'no-fi-lai'ni *or* -li'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of formicarioid birds, especially those with moderate tarsi and robust hooked bill; bush-shrikes. **Tham-noph'i-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thamnos* (see THAMNIUM) + *philos*, love.]
—**tham-noph'i-line**, *a. & n.*

than, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] At that time; then.

than, dhan. *E. S. W. Wr.* (XIII), *conj.* When, as, or if compared with: introducing a subordinate proposition and connecting it as an adverbial modifier with an adjective or adverb of comparison in the former proposition; as, she sings better *than* I sing; she married a richer man *than* I am. In abridged clauses after *than* the objective pronouns *me*, *him*, *her*, etc., are often incorrectly used, showing a tendency to treat *than* as a preposition, and in the case of *than whom* the tendency has become so strong that this form is generally regarded as the accepted usage. [< AS. *thanne*, than, < pron. *th-* (demonst.).] **then†**.

tha'nage, thē'nej, *n. Old Saxon Law.* **1.** The state or dignity of a thane. **2.** The district over which a thane had jurisdiction, or the fee or tenure by which he held it.

tha-nat'ic†, *n.* Causing death; fatal; mortal.

thanato-, **thanat-**. Derived from Greek *thanatos*, death (see THANATOID); combining forms.—**than"a-to-gno-mon'ic**, *a.* Characteristic or indicative of death; as, a *thanatognomonic* sign.—**than"a-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* An account of one's death: opposed to *biography*.—**than"a-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific consideration of death.—**Than"a-to-phid'i-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of serpents including poisonous forms.—**than"a-to-phid'i-an**, *a. & n.*—**than"a-to-pho'bi-a**, *n.* A morbid dread of death.—**than"a-top'sis**, *n.* A view of or musing on death.—**than"a-to'sis**, *n.* Death of a part, gangrene.—**than"a-to-ty'phus**, *n.* Malignant or fatal typhus.

than'a-toid, than'ə-toid, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of death; apparently dead; as, presenting a *thanatoid* condition. **2.** Tending to cause death; deadly. [< Gr. *thanatōdēs*, < *thanatos*, death (< *thnēskō* (√ *than*), die; and see -OID.]

thane, thān, *n. Early Eng. Hist.* **1.** Originally, a warrior companion of a king, assigned to particular military duty.

The fidelity of the war-band was rewarded with grants from the royal domain, the King became their lord or hlaford, 'the dispenser of gifts', the comrade became his 'servant' or *thegn*. Personal service with such a lord was held not to degrade, but to ennoble; 'dish-*thegn*' and 'bower-*thegn*' and 'horse-*thegn*' became great offices of state.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 1, § 6, p. 20. [H. '75.]

2. Later, a freeman or a ceorl (churl) who possessed five hides of land or upward, or had made three sea-voyages, had a special appointment in the king's hall, and was bound to render services in war as a landowner: distinguished from the *athelings*, or tribal nobility. **3.** Hence, by extension, especially in Scotland, any one endowed with land, with or without relation to the king. **4.** A member of the old nobility in the king's service; a knight after the Conquest.

A Scottish Thane of the 9th Century in War Costume.

The name of *thegn* covers the whole class which after the Conquest appears under the name of knights, with the same qualifications in land and nearly the same obligations. STUBBS *Constitutional Hist. England* vol. 1, ch. 6, p. 156. [CL. P. '75.]

[< AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, thane, lit. grown up, < *thēhan*, grow up.] **thegn‡**.

—**thane'-land"**, *n.* **1.** Land granted to a thane. **2.** The territory over which a thane had sway.

—**thane'dom**, *n.* The territory or the jurisdiction of a thane.—**thane'hood**, *n.* **1.** The rank or office of a thane. **2.** The body of thanes as a whole, or the system under which they existed. **thane'ship‡**; **thegn'hood‡**.

Thanehood contained within itself the germ of that later feudalism which was to battle so fiercely with the Teutonic freedom out of which it grew.
GREEN *Hist. English People* vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 2, p. 37. [H. '82.]

thang†, *n.* Same as THONG.

thank, thangk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make formal acknowledgments to or express gratitude or obligation to (one who has granted a favor or done a kindness); give thanks to. **II†.** *i.* To express thanks. [< AS. *thancian*, < *thanc*, thanks.]—**I thank you, or thank you**, a form of courteous acknowledgment of a kindness or service.

It is a great many years since I learned that people rarely say '*thank you*' when they have strong reason to do so, and say it freely on quite uncalled for occasions. MÉNIE M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 6, p. 74. [G. P. '91.]

—**I will t. you**, I ask you: a polite form of request; as, *I will thank you* for the time of day.—**to have oneself to t.**, to be obliged to bear the blame alone; be alone responsible.

—**thank'er**, *n.* One who thanks.

thank, *n.* **1.** The act of thanking; gratitude expressed by words or signs; generally in the plural; as, give *thanks* unto the Lord; she bowed her *thanks*. **2†.** Gratitude. [< AS. *thanc*, thanks.]

—**thanks**, my thanks to you; a curt expression.

thankes†, *n.* Good will; accord: a form used adverbially; as, his *thankes* (he being willing).

thank'ful, thangk'ful, *a.* **1.** Deeply sensible of kindness received and disposed to acknowledge it; grateful; as, a *thankful* spirit. **2.** Done or made to express thanks; as, *thankful* service. **3†.** Entitled to thanks. **4†.** Pleasing.—**thank'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

thank'ing†, *n.* An expression of gratitude or thanks.

thank'less, thangk'les, *a.* **1.** Not feeling or expressing gratitude; ungrateful; as, a *thankless* heart. **2.** Not likely to gain thanks; not meriting thanks; unthanked; as, *thankless* work.

—**thank'less-ly**, *adv.*—**thank'less-ness**, *n.*

thank'lyt, *adv.* Thankfully.

thank'-of"fer-ing, thangk'-of'er-ing, *n.* An offering expressive of gratitude; specifically, under the Mosaic law, a peace-offering made at the altar as a sacrifice of thanksgiving; a eucharistic sacrifice spontaneous and not of obligation. See *Lev.* vii, 11–15.

There is no evidence to show that Vergil published more than one edition of the Eclogues. The work as we have seen, was intended as a *thankoffering* to Varus, Gallus, and Pollio.
H. NETTLESHIP *Vergil* ch. 4, p. 35. [A. '80.]

thanks-give'†, *vt.* To celebrate with rites of thanksgiving; also, to give thanks for.—**thanks-giv'er†**, *n.*

thanks'giv"ing, thanks'giv'ing, *W.*, *or* thanks-giv'ing, *C. W.* 2, *n.* **1.** The act of giving thanks; the expression of gratitude, or the acknowledgment of kindnesses or mercies received; particularly, the rendering of such thanks to God.

The harvest which God thus gave to this pious people [the Pilgrims], caused them to set apart another day for solemn *Thanksgiving* to the glorious Hearer of Prayers! COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 3, p. 38. [S. A. '55.]

2. A form of words or of worship in recognition of divine mercies. Specifically: (1) In the Book of Common Prayer, the General Thanksgiving, any of the special collects of thanksgiving, and, in the American Book, a special service for Thanksgiving day. (2) A form of service in early and Oriental liturgies. (3) Grace said at meat, especially at the close of a meal: usually called **returning thanks.** **3.** A public celebration with religious services, in recognition of divine favor; also, a day set apart for such celebration. Specifically: (1) In the United States, Thanksgiving day. (2) Under the Mosaic Law, a sacrifice of thanksgiving.

—**General Thanksgiving**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a collect in the third place from the end of the Order for Morning or Evening Prayer, and of the Litany.—**T. day**, in the United States, a day first set apart by the Plymouth Pilgrims, in 1621, in acknowledgment of their first harvest in America, and perpetuated in many States by an annual festival appointed by the Governor. Its national celebration in recognition of the year's blessings was first recommended by proclamation of President Lincoln in 1863, and has since been annually observed, being regarded as a time particularly appropriate for family reunions. It usually falls on the last Thursday in November. See HOLIDAY.—**The Great T.**, a form of thanksgiving in certain early and Oriental liturgies: now replaced by the preface and part of the canon.

thankt, *pp.* Thanked. PHIL. SOC.

thank'wor"thy, thangk'wūr'dhi, *a.* Worthy of thanks; deserving of gratitude; meritorious. **thanks'-wor"thy†.**—**thank'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

thank'-you-ma'am", thangk'-yu-mām', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A ridge or hollow across a road, as to turn aside rain-water, or made by drifted snow; from the sudden bowing of a person, as if in acknowledgment of a courtesy, caused by the pitching of a vehicle in crossing such a place. **thank'-you-mam"‡**; **thank'-you-marm"‡**.

than'nah, than'ā, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A tana or police-station.

thanne†, *adv. & conj.* Then. **II.** *conj.* Than.

tha'nus, *n.* A thane.

Thap'si-a, thap'si-ə, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), natives of the regions around the Mediterranean. They have pinnately divided leaves, and large compound many-rayed umbels of flowers. The best-known species, *T. Garganica*, the deadly carrot, is regarded by the Algerians as a specific against pains of all kinds, every part being thought of equal efficacy, but to camels it is a deadly poison. **2.** [t-.] A plant of this genus. [< L. *thapsia*, poisonous plant, < Gr. *thapsia*, < *Thapsos*, Thapsus, Sicily.]

—**thapsin plaster** (*Pharm.*), a plaster containing thapsia-resin.—**thap'si-a-res"in**, *n.* A resin from the deadly carrot.

thar†, *v. impers.* It behoveth; is needful for. See THARF.

thar', thär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Himalayan wild goat (*Capra jemlaica*) with short, thick, much-compressed horns and shaggy fore parts. **tahr'**; **thaur'**.

thar², *n.* A Bedouin law of blood-feud.

thar, dhär, *adv.* [Prov. or Obs.] There.

thar'bor-ough†, *n.* Same as THIRD-BOROUGH.

tharf†, *v.* To lack; need.

tharft, *a.* Unleavened.

Thar-ge'li-a, thär-jī'li-ə, *W.*, *or* -gē'li-ə (-gī'li-ə, *C.*), *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival in honor of the birth of the Delian Apollo, celebrated on the 7th day of the month Thargelion, with processions, offerings of first-fruits to Apollo, Artemis, and the Horæ, choral contests, and the expiatory sacrifice of condemned criminals.

Thar-ge'li-on, thär-jī'li-on *or* -gē'li-on (-gī'li-on, *C.*), *n.* [Gr.] [-LI-A, *pl.*] An Attic month. See CALENDAR.

tharm, thärm, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Twisted gut. **therm†**.

tha'ros, thē'ros, *n.* A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*) having orange wings varied with black and with small white crescents on the margins.

Thas'pi-um, thas'pi-əm, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*)—meadow-parsnips—with ternately divided leaves and compound umbels of yellow flowers. [< THAPSIA.]

that, dhat, *a.* [THOSE, dhōz, *pl.*] **1.** The (one) specially designated: an emphatic word of greater definitive force than *the*, and having reference to some person or thing mentioned, understood, or definitely pointed out; as, *that* man; *that* circumstance: in this use sometimes an expression of surprise or contempt; as, will you go for *that* reason? she consorts with *that* fellow. **2.** Such: followed by *that* or formerly by *as*; as, he was of *that* fame that soldiers win. **3.** The (one) there: correlative to *this*; an alternative or distributive use often referring to that which is more remote in order, time, or place; as, do you choose *that* or *this* book? *that* cloak is mine, and *this* one is yours.

Historically this word is a neuter inflection of the demonstrative that gave rise to the definite article *the*, and retains its demonstrative, definitive, and restrictive force. Its various uses have led to its classification as an adjective, pronoun, conjunction, relative, and even an adverb, according to the syntactical function it appears to perform. See THAT, *pron.*; THAT, *conj.*

that, *pron.* **1.** As a demonstrative: (1) The person or thing implied, mentioned, understood, or especially pointed out: often used for emphasis; as, see *that*; a deed so fell as *that*; *those* are not mine; ah, *those* were golden days. (2) The person or thing there or in the second place: correlative with *this*; as, *this* or *that*, it matters not.

That often refers to a phrase or a clause, or to a thought understood, as a single syntactical element; as, to denounce dishonor, *that* was his purpose; he rides well, *that* is, he has a good seat; he will come, and *that* soon. The clause it represents may be introduced by a relative; as, *that* which I do ye know not now; he said *that* which I saw was a mirage. When the relative is suppressed *that* has the force of a compound or indefinite relative; as, I do *that* ye know not now. In this use it has been superseded by *what*.

2. As a relative, who or which; now commonly introducing a restrictive clause.

In Anglo-Saxon *that* and *the* are the regular relatives, *who*, *what*, and *which* being only interrogatives; but these latter-named gradually assumed the force of relatives, and in some uses have superseded *that*. *That*, in modern use, rarely introduces, being simply demonstrative and restrictive, and often preceded by the definite article. Thus we say: Washington, *who* was the first President, is often called Father of his country. *The* Washington *that* emigrated to this country was his ancestor. In the first sentence *that* could have been used formerly, but is never so used now; in the second, however, *who* may be used, though many object to its use as confusing. *Who* or *which* may be governed by a preposition, but *that* used relatively is not, except as a preposition may be placed at the end of a predicative clause; as, we say the rumor *to which* he referred, but the rumor *that* he referred *to*. When *that* is used to introduce a restriction it is unemphatic and is pronounced that; as, there is time enough for that *that* you seek.

[< AS. *thæt*, that, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

Phrases:—**and all that**, and all of that sort; loosely, et cetera; and so on.—**at t.**, in consideration of that; upon that.—**t. time**, then.—**to put this and t. together**, to draw conclusions.

that, *conj.* [*That* is used primarily to connect the substantive sentence as a subordinate clause with its principal sentence. Beginning with the simple relation of fact or matter of fact, it takes in relations of purpose, reason, consequence, result, etc.]

The conjunction *that* . . . is in English, in the most comprehensive sense, the conjunction of the subordinate sentence generally, so that it was once attached to almost all conjunctions, as it still is or may be subjoined to some. MÄTZNER *English Grammar* tr. by Grece, vol. 1, pt. 1, § 2, p. 421. [MUR. '77.]

1. As a fact that: introducing a fact; as, we all know *that* sin and sorrow go together. **2.** So that; in order that; to the effect that; introducing a reason or purpose, an object or tendency; as, he told me this *that* it might encourage me. **3.** For the reason that; seeing that; on the ground that; inasmuch as; because; since: introducing a reason.

She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd;
And I lov'd her *that* she did pity them.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act 1, sc. 3.

4. As a result: introducing a result, consequence, or effect: generally as correlative to *so* or *such*; as, he bled *so* profusely *that* he died. **5.** As a consequence: introducing, in elliptical form, an observation of surprise, or strong and sudden emotion, the ellipsis furnishing the reason of which this is the consequent; as, O, *that* he should use me thus! **6.** Would that: expressing earnest hope, and usually preceded by *O*; as, O *that* I were dead! **7.** At which time; when; as, was it not last fall *that* he was to have written? the day came *that* she wept no more. **8.** Used emphatically, after a preposition, adverb, or conjunction, such word itself becoming conjunctive; as, *after that* he had spoken; I do not know *but that* you are right: sometimes as a Gallicism to avoid repetition of a preceding conjunction; as, although I'm old and *that* I am weary, I am still equal to the task.

That as a conjunction retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun, and was considered by Horne Tooke, as it is by others, to be oftentimes nothing else. Thus the sentence "I am told that you are miserable" may be transposed into "You are miserable; I am told *that*."
[< AS. *thæt*, that, orig. the demonst.; see THAT, *pron.*]

Synonyms: see BUT.

—**for that†**, for the cause or reason that; because.—**in t.**, same as FOR THAT.—**now t.**, considering; inasmuch as; seeing.—**so t. t.**, To the end or purpose that; for the reason that. **2.** To the effect or with the result that. **3.** So long as; if only; provided.—**though t.†**, though.

that, *adv.* [Colloq. or Prov.] In such manner or degree; so; as, I am *that* perplexed that I can not understand it.

I'm not *that* certain about it, sir, that I can promise, but I will do my best.
JEAN INGELOW *Sarah De Berenger* ch. 9, p. 111. [R. BROS. '79.]

thatch, thach, *vt. & vi.* To cover with or as with a thatch. [< AS. *theccan*, cover.] **thack†**; **theak‡**; **theck†**; **theek†**; **thetch†**.

And what if Trade sow cities
Like shells along the shore,
And *thatch* with towns the prairie broad
With railways ironed o'er!
EMERSON *The World-Soul* st. 9.

—**thatched'-head"**, *n.* One who has a glib or bushy head of hair, such as Irishmen were formerly credited with.—**thatch'er**, *n.* One who thatches.

thatch, thach, *n.* **1.** A covering of reeds, flags, straw, or similar materials, arranged, as on a roof, so as to shed water.

In man as in lower animals, the *thatch* of hair indeed forms an effective shelter to the head.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 2, p. 44. [A. '81.]

2. *Bot.* [W. Ind.] Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching, especially the palms *Calyptrogyne Swartzii* and *Copernicia tectorum*. Compare THATCH-PALM. [< AS. *thæc*, cover.] **thack**†; **thacke**†; **theek**†.

—**thatch'-cloak"**, *n.* A cloak of flags, leaves, or some similar material, worn by Indians in Mexico.

An Indian shepherd-boy, in his long *thatch-cloak* of water-flags, perched on a crag and watching his miserable cattle. BRANTZ MAYER *Mexico as it Was and Is* letter xxiii, p. 166. [W. & P. '44.]

—**t.-palm**, *n.* Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching, as the dwarf palmetto (*Sabal Adansonii*) in Florida, the silver thatch (*Thrinax argentea*) in Jamaica, and the mountain-thatch (*Euterpe montana*) in Brazil. —**t.-rake**, *n.* **1.** A rake or comb with curved teeth for straightening out thatching-material on a roof. **2.** *Her.* A bearing with five or six curved teeth.—**t.-sparrow**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common sparrow. **thack'-spar"row**‡.—**t.-tree**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A palm-tree; especially, a thatch-palm.

thatch'ing, thach'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering a roof with thatch. **2.** Material used for a thatch.

—**thatch'ing-spade"**, *n.* A fork-like implement for raising thatching-material to its place in a roof. **thatch'-ing-fork"**‡.

thatch'wood", thach'wud', *n.* Brushwood, twigs, etc., arranged after the manner of thatch.—**thatch'-wood-work"**, *n. Hydraul. Engin.* A facing for embankments subject to wash: made by pinning down underbrush.

thatch'y, thach'i, *a.* Composed of thatch; thatch-like.

thatte†, *pron. & conj.* That.

thaught, thôt, *n. Naut.* A rower's seat in a boat; thwart. [Var. of THOUGHT[2], *n.*]

Thau-man'ti-an, thô-man'ti-an, *a.* [Rare.] Wonder-working; wonderful: used by Ruskin in the quotation with a reference to Thaumas, father of Iris.

What meant these azure-shafted arrows, this sudden glare into darkness, this Iris message; *Thaumantian;* — miracle-working!
RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 11, p. 332. [J. W. '60.]

thau'ma-site, thô'ma-sait, *n. Mineral.* A greasy-lustered, white, translucent calcium compound ($H_{30}Ca_3SiCSO_{25}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal or hexagonal system. [< Gr. *thaumazō*, marvel, < *thauma*, wonder.]

Thau-mas"to-chel'i-dæ, thô-[*or* thau-]mas'to-kel'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thalassinoidean macrurans with gills filamentous and podobranchiæ and mastigobranchiæ developed. **Thau-mas"to-che'les**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thaumastos*, wonderful, + *chēlē*, claw.]—**thau-mas"-to-chel'id**, *n.*—**thau"ma-stoch'e-loid**, *a.*

thaumat-, } Derived from Greek *thauma* (*thaumat-*),
thaumato-, } wonderful thing, wonder: combining forms.—**thau"ma-tog'e-nist**, *n.* [Rare.] A believer in thaumatogeny.—**thau"ma-tog'e-ny**, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: opposed to *nomogeny*.—**thau"ma-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* Description of natural wonders.—**thau"ma-tol'a-try**, *n.* [Rare.] Wonder-worship; undue admiration of the marvelous.

thau'ma-trope, thô'ma-trōp, *n. Physics.* An optical toy depending for its action on the persistence of an image on the retina of the eye. On opposite sides of a disk are depicted two objects, or different parts of the same object, so that when the disk is rapidly twirled about a diameter, as by means of strings, the two sides appear to be seen at once, and their images are combined.
[< Gr. *thauma*, wonder, + *tropos*; see TROPE.]

thau'mat-urge, thô'mat-ûrj, *n.* One who performs wonders or miracles; a wonder-worker; conjurer; magician. [< LL. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *thaumatourgos*, wonder-working, < *thauma*, wonder, + *ergon*, work.] **thau'mat-ur-gist**‡, *C.* (**thau"ma-tur'gist**, *W.*).—**thau"mat-ur'gic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of miracles; also, exciting wonder; wonder-working; juggling. **thau"mat-ur'gic-al**‡.—**thau"mat-ur'gics**, *n. pl.* Wonder-working; tricks of sleight of hand; magical feats.—**thau"mat-ur'gism**, *n.* Juggling or magic treated as a science; thaumaturgy.—**thau"mat-ur'gus**, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] A worker of miracles; a thaumaturge: especially used as a title of certain saints; as, Gregory *Thaumaturgus*.—**thau'mat-ur"gy**, *n.* The art of working wonders; conjuration; magic; legerdemain.

For such sacred *thaumaturgy* as that of Calderon's 'Autos' we shall in vain seek in the drama of England. DOWDEN *Shakspere: His Mind and Art* ch. 1, p. 24. [K. & CO. '75.]

thave, thêv, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as THEAVE.

thaw, thô, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change (something frozen) to an unfrozen state, as by action of heat; cause to melt.

Oh weep for Adonais, though our tears
Thaw not the frost which binds so dear a head!
SHELLEY *Adonais* st. 1.

2. Hence, figuratively, to infuse warmth and interest into; render less stiff, formal, or reserved. Frequently, in either sense, with *out*.

II. *i.* **1.** To become transformed from a frozen to an unfrozen state; dissolve, as ice or snow; melt.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 2.

2. Impersonally, to rise in temperature so as to melt ice and snow: said of weather. **3.** Figuratively, to become more interested and genial; throw off rigidity of manner; become free from reserve or any unsociable quality.

Mr. Dillingham had *thawed* perceptibly, and in a stately style was very gracious to her.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 12, p. 210. [O. & CO. '74.]

[< AS. *thāwian*, thaw.]

Synonyms: see MELT.

thaw, *n.* **1.** The act of thawing, or the state of being thawed; as, the *thaw* of icicles. **2.** Hence, warmth of weather such as melts things frozen; as, the day after the *thaw*. **3.** Figuratively, a growing less reserved or cold.

—**thaw'-drop"**, *n.* A drop of melted ice or snow.
—**thaw'less**, *a.* Free from thaw.—**thaw'y**, *a.* Showing a tendency to thaw; melting.

thawd, *pp.* Thawed. PHIL. SOC.

the, dhī (named or emphatic); dhi (unemphatic, before a vowel); dhę (unemphatic, before a consonant) (XIII), *definite art.* or *a.* Belonging to a particular genus or class; selected or emphatically distinguished from or elevated above others of a class or group: sometimes placed before a title or as part of an epithet; as, *the* skill of a physician; *the* Christian Sabbath; *the* scholar of his class; *the* Amazon; *the* Duke of York; *the* Archbishop; Frederick *the* Great.

The was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and is called by some grammarians a limiting or definitive adjective. (See ADJECTIVE.) It is opposed to the indefinite article *a* or *an*. It is used specifically: (1) To render a notion abstract or to give it substantive force; as, *the* true; *the* living; *the* doing of a good deed. (2) To give distributive force: equivalent to *each;* as, a dollar *the* volume. (3) With the force of a possessive; as, he raises *the* (his) head. (4) [Archaic.] Before the relative *which;* as, *the* which we will do.
[< AS. *the*, the, < pron. *th-* (demons.).]

the, *adv.* A modifier of words in the comparative degree, indicating the measure of excess, and equivalent to *by this, for this, to this extent*, as in the phrases, "*the* wiser he is, *the* better" (that is, *by how much* wiser he is, *by that much* better he is); and as also in "*the* rather," "*the* sooner," etc. [< AS. *thē*, the, inst. of *thæt*; see THAT, *pron.*]

the†, *conj.* Same as THOUGH.

the†, *pron.* Thee.

The'a, thî'ą *or* thê'ą, *n. Bot.* A former genus of plants now included in the genus *Camellia*. The tea-plant, formerly *Thea Sinensis*, is *Camellia theifera*. [< Chin. *ts'a*, tea.]

theak, thik, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as THATCH.

the-an'dric, thę-an'dric, *a.* Relating to the God-man or Christ; combining the natures of both God and man. [< Gr. *theandrikos*, < *theos*, god, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

the"an-throp'ic, thî'an-threp'ic, *a.* **1.** Being both divine and human. **2.** Tending to embody deity in human forms.

The disposition to incorporate deity with humanity, which I venture to term the *theanthropic* spirit, . . . finds its most marked exhibition in the characters of those higher gods who inhabit Olympos. GLADSTONE *Landmarks of Homeric Study* § 12, p. 64. [MACM. '90.]

the"an-throp'ic-al‡.

the-an'thro-pism, thę-an'thro-pizm, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The state of being both divine and human. **2.** The ascription of human characteristics to divinity. **3.** Belief in the possibility of the combination in one being of a nature both human and divine. **4.** The ascription of divine qualities to man.—**the-an'thro-pist**, *n.* [Rare.] A believer in some form of theanthropism.

the-an"thro-poph'a-gy†, *n.* The eating of the flesh and blood of Christ; the theanthropos.

the"an-thro'pos, thî'an-thrō'pos, *n.* [Gr.] *Theol.* The god-man; Christ as having both a human and a divine nature.

the-an'thro-py, *n.* Same as THEANTHROPISM, 1 and 3. [< F. *théanthropie*, < Gr. *theanthrōpia*, < *theos*, god, + *anthrōpos*, man.]

the'ar-chy, thî'ār-ki, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] **1.** Government by a supreme deity. **2.** A theocracy. **3.** A body or class of divine rulers; as, the Olympian *thearchy*.

It would appear that, of all the important figures of his *thearchy*, this of Thetis is the one in which Homer has least been a reporter of current traditions.
GLADSTONE *Homer* ch. 6, p. 77. [MACM. '78.]

[< Gr. *thearchia*, supreme deity, < *theos*, god, + *archō*, rule.]

—**the-ar'chic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to thearchy.

the'a-ter, } thî'ą-ter, *n.* **1.** A building especially adapt-
the'a-tre, } ed to dramatic, operatic, or spectacular representations; a playhouse.

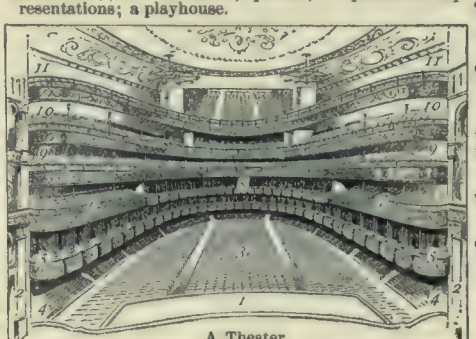

A Theater.

The seating-plan of the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, as seen from the stage: 1. Orchestra (musicians). 2, 2. Sides of the proscenium-arch. 3. Orchestra chairs. 4, 4. Orchestra circle. 5, 5. Parterre row. 6. Stall boxes. 7. Omnibus box. 8. Grand tier. 9, 9. Dress-circle. 10, 10. Balcony. 11, 11. Family circle.

The Greek theater, of which the Roman was a modification, consisted of a scene-building (skene or scena), including the proscenium or stage, dressing-rooms, etc.; a circular dancing-place or orchestra for the chorus, with the altar of Dionysos in its center; and an unroofed auditorium greater than a semicircle, often cut in the slope of a hill, with seats forming arcs of concentric circles, each circle being higher than the one next within it. The auditorium was traversed by radiating passages. The entrances between the scena and auditorium were used in common by actors, the chorus, and the audience. There was no curtain or velarium. The theater at Athens held 27,500 persons. In the Roman theater the auditorium was semicircular, the orchestra was given up to seats for senators and distinguished persons, a colonnade encircled the highest seats, the scena was much decorated, the stage was enlarged, a drop-curtain was used, and awnings were available for shelter from rain or sun. The Æmilian theater in Rome had 80,000 seats. Compare illus. under AMPHITHEATER.

2. Dramatic literature and representations regarded as a whole with reference to their characteristics; especially, the dramatic literature and representations of a particular country or age so regarded; as, the Elizabethan *theater;* the German *theater*.

Hardly had Corneille raised their *theatre* a little above barbarism, when they thought it all but absolutely perfect.
BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 9, p. 302. [MACM. '92.]

3. A room or hall arranged with seats that rise as they recede from a platform at one side, especially adapted to lectures, to the exhibition to classes of anatomical or surgical demonstrations, etc. **4.** Any place of semicircular form with seats rising by easy gradations, like a theater. **5.** Any place or region that is the scene of events; as, the *theater* of war; the *theater* of Webster's speeches was the Senate.

Pure content is angel's lot, Thine own *theatre* art thou.
EMERSON *The Poet* st. 11.

6. [Rare.] An amphitheater. [< F. *théâtre*, < L. *theatrum*, < Gr. *theatron*, < *thea*, sight.]

Compounds, etc.:—patent theater, in England, a theater created by royal patent (as Drury Lane or Covent Garden), as distinguished from theaters existing by the Lord Chamberlain's license.—**the'a-ter-floor"**, *n.* An inclined floor in a public building, as a lecture-hall, affording a better view of the platform from rear seats.—**the'a-ter-go"er**, *n.* A frequenter of theaters.—**the'a-ter-go"ing**, *n.*—**t.-party**, *n.* [U. S.] A party in which the entertainment, besides a dinner or supper, consists of attending a play at a theater.—**t.-seat**, *n.* A seat having the bottom made to fold back, to give easy ingress to or egress from other seats: used also in some railroad-cars.

the"a-te'ri-an†, *n.* An actor.

The'a-tin, } thî'ą-tin, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a
The'a-tine, } congregation of Religious Clerks, founded in 1524 chiefly by the archbishop of Theate, Gianpietro Caraffa, afterward Pope Paul IV., in opposition to the Reformation. **Te'a-tin**‡.—**The'a-tin(e**, *a.*

The order of the *Theatines* did not indeed become a seminary for priests precisely, . . . but it grew to be a seminary for bishops, coming at length to be considered the order of priests peculiar to the nobility. L. RANKE *Hist. of Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, bk. ii, § 3, p. 133. [H. G. B. '47.]

the'a-tral†, *a.* Theatrical.

the-at'ric-al, thę-at'ric-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the theater; of the nature of dramatic or scenic representation; befitting the stage; dramatic. **2.** Designed for show or display; pompous. **3.** Assumed, as by an actor; done for effect; artificial; stagy; as, *theatrical* tears; *theatrical* oratory. [< LL. *theatricus*, < Gr. *theatrikos*, < *theatron*; see THEATER.] **the-at'ric**‡.—**the-at'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*—**the-at'ric-al-ness**, *n.*

the-at'ric-al, *n.* **1.** *pl.* All that is comprised in a dramatic exhibition; also, a dramatic performance, especially by amateur performers.

Bute . . . had a fondness for private *theatricals* and, like many amateurs, obtained a reputation on slight pretensions.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. iv, bk. xiv, ch. 10, p. 473. [R. & H. '90.]

2. [Prov.] An actor.

—**the-at'ric-al-ism**, *n.* The art of theatrical representation; also, affectation of the manners of the stage.—**the-at"ri-cal'i-ty**, *n.* The character or quality of being theatrical; artificiality; also, things done in a stagy, artificial manner.—**the-at'ric-al-ize**, *vt. & vi.* To adapt to dramatic representation; also, to make stagy and artificial. **the-at'ric-al-ise**‡.

the-at'ri-cism, thę-at'ri-sizm, *n.* [Rare.] Theatricality.

The preposterous *theatricism* of the Paris Commune.
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. iv, ch. 61, p. 357. [C. & W. '80.]

the-at'ri-cize, thę-at'ri-saiz, *vi.* [Rare.] To play a part.

the"a-tro-ma'ni-a, thî'ą-tro-mē'ni-ą, *n.* [Rare.] Inordinate propensity for playgoing. [< Gr. *theatron* (see THEATER) + MANIA.]

the'a-tro-phone", thî'ą-tro-fōn", *n.* A telephone connected with a theater or opera-house, by means of which the words and music of a performance may be heard: thrown into action by dropping a coin, as a nickel, into a slot. [< Gr. *theatron* (see THEATER) + *phōnē*, voice.]

theave, thîv, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A yearling ewe. **thave**‡.

the-ba'ia, thę-bē'iq, *n. Chem.* Same as THEBAIN. [< L. *Thebæ;* see THEBAN.]

The-ba'ic, thę-bē'ic, *a.* Theban; especially, pertaining to the Egyptian Thebes; specifically, noting the Sahidic version of the Bible, used by the Copts. [< L. *Thebaicus*, < *Thebæ;* see THEBAN.]

The-ba'id, thę-bē'id, *n.* **1.** The territory about Egyptian Thebes; in classical antiquity, that part of Egypt above the Delta of the Nile or Lower Egypt. **2.** Same as THEBAIS, 1.

the'ba-in, } thî'bą-in, -in, *C.* (thî-bē'in *or* -în, *W.*: thî-
the'ba-ine, } bē'in, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A silvery-white poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$) contained in opium. [< THEBAIA.] **par"a-mor'phi**‡.

The-ba'is, thę-bē'is *or* -bą'is, *n.* [L.] **1.** A Latin epic in twelve books by Statius, a Roman of the 1st century, relating to Bœotian Thebes. **2.** Same as THEBAID, 1.

The'ban, thî'bąn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Thebes, the chief city of ancient Bœotia. **2.** Of or pertaining to Thebes in Upper Egypt, a chief center of ancient Egyptian civilization. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of the Egyptian or of the Bœotian Thebes. [< L. *Thebanus*, < *Thebæ*, Thebes, < Gr. *Thēbai*, Thebes.]

—**Theban year**, the Egyptian year of 365¼ days.

The-be'si-an, thę-bī'si-ąn, *a.* Named after A. C. Thebesius, an anatomist of Hirschberg, Germany (1686–1732).—**Thebesian valve**, a fold that guards the entrance of the coronary veins into the right auricle of the heart.—**T. vein**, one of certain veins that supply the muscles of the heart and discharge into the right auricle.

The-beth', *n.* Same as TEBET.

the'ca, thî'cą *or* thê'cą, *n.* [THE'CÆ, thî'sî *or* thê'cē, *pl.*] **1.** A sheath or case. Specifically: (1) The investment of the spinal cord formed by the dura mater. (2) *Zoöph.* (*a*) A calicle, as of a hydroid or coral. (*b*) The calcareous tube dividing the gastric cavity of a coral. (3) *Bot.* (*a*) An anther-cell. (*b*) The capsule (sporogonium) of a moss. (*c*) The spore-case (sporangium) of a fern. (*d*) An ascus. (4) *Eccl.* A case for a corporal-cloth. (5) *Rom. Antiq.* A case for the bulla worn by Roman boys. **2.** [T-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Thecidæ*. [L., < Gr. *thēkē*, case, < *tithēmi*, place.]

—**The"ca-glos'sa**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Varanoidea*.—**The"ca-glos'sate**, *a.*—**The-caph'o-ra**, *n. Bot.* A genus of smut-fungi producing compound resting-spores.—**the'ca-phore**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A surface or specialized organ bearing thecæ. **2.** Same as GYNOPHORE.—**the'ca-spore**, *n. Bot.* A spore produced in a theca or ascus; an ascospore.—**the'ca-spo"ral**, *a.*—**the'ca-spored**, *a. Bot.* Having thecaspores.—**the"ca-spo'rous**, *C. W.*[2] (**the-cas'po-rous**, *W.*), *a. Bot.* Having thecaspores; ascosporous.—**The'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Hyolithidæ*.—**the'cid**, *n.*—**the'coid**, *a.*—**the-cif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing thecæ or asci.—**the'ci-form**, *a.* Having the form of a theca.—**the-cig'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Same as THECIFEROUS.

Thecaphore (*t*) of a Pistil of Goldthread.

the'cal, thî'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca.

The-ca'ta, thę-kē'tą *or* -cą'tą, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Thecophora*. [< Gr. *thēkē*; see THECA.]

the'cate, thî'ket *or* -kęt, *a.* Having a sheath; sheathed.

The″ci-de′i-dæ, thī′sī-dī′i-dē *or* thē′ci-dē′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods having the shell plano-convex and generally fixed by a ventral valve which has a subcardinal myophore, and brachia united and near the margin. **The-cid′e-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thēkē* (see THECA) + *eidos*, form.] — **the″ci-de′id**, *n.* — **the-cid′e-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **The″ci-di′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Thecideidæ*. **The-cid′i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) — **the-cid′i-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

the-ci′tis, thē-sī′tis *or* thē-cī′tis, *n.* Same as TENOSYNOVITIS. [< Gr. *thēkē*; see THECA.]

theck†, *vt.* Same as THATCH.

thec′la, thec′lə, *n.* A lycænid butterfly, a hairstreak (genus *Thecla*). [< L. *Thecla*, a personal name.]

— **thec′lan**, *a.*

theco-, **thec-**. Derived from Greek *thēkē*, case (see THECA): combining forms. — **the″co-dac′tyl**. **I.** *a.* Having the claws sheathed by projecting scales of the toes, as a gecko-lizard. **the″co-dac′tyl-ous**†. **II.** *n.* A thecodactyl gecko. **the″co-dac′tyle**†. — **thec′o-dont**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having teeth lodged in sockets, as a lizard. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Thecodontia*. **II.** *n.* A thecodont reptile. — **Thec″o-don′ti-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A group of fossil saurians with amphicœlous vertebræ and thecodont dentition. — **The″co-glos′sæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Varanoidea*. **The″co-glos′sal**. — **the″co-glos′sate**, *a.* — **The-coph′o-ra**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zoöph.* The *Calyptoblastea*. **2.** *Herp.* A suborder of chelonians with a carapace formed by the union of the dorsal vertebræ and ribs, including all except *Dermochelyidæ*. — **The″co-so′ma-ta**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* An order or suborder of pteropods with a hyaline shell developed on the visceral hump and a mantle-skirt. — **the″co-some**, *n.* — **the″co-so′mate**, **the″co-so′ma-tous**, *W.* (**the″co-som′a-tous**, *Cy.*) *a.* — **the-cos′to-mous**, *a.* *Entom.* Having suctorial mouth-parts enclosed in a sheath.

thee†, *vi.* To thrive; prosper.

thee, thē, *pers. pron.* The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular: now archaic or provincial except in prayer, poetry, very elevated prose, and in the mode of speech common among the Society of Friends. *Thee* is used also irregularly by Friends for the nominative *thou*, the verb form being that of the third person; as, "was *thee* in town yesterday?" [< AS. *thē*, accusative and dative of *thū*, THOU.] — **to thee and thou**, to use the Friends' mode of speech.

theech†, *vt.* May I prosper: a contraction of *thee ich*: *thee*, *v.*, prosper; *ich*, I. **thich**†.

thee′dom†, *n.* Good luck; prosperity; fortune. **the′damt**; **the′dom**†; **the′dome**†.

theef†, *n.* A thief. **theft**†; **thefe**†.

theek, thīk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To thatch.

theet′see, thīt′sē, *n.* [Burmese.] The black varnish-tree. **thet′see**; **thiet′see**; **thiet′sie**‡.

thefe′ly†, *adv.* Thiefly.

theft, theft, *n.* **1.** The act of thieving; stealing.

The author of the saying that property is *theft* affirmed, by his use of the word *theft*, the rightful existence of property.
GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 7. [L. CO. '83.]

2. *Law.* Specifically, same as LARCENY. **3.** That which is stolen. [< AS. *thēafth*, < *thēof*, thief.]

— **theft′-bote″**, *n.* *Law.* The compounding of a theft on condition of receiving back the property stolen or its equivalent. **theft′-boot″**.

— **theft′u-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Taking by theft; addicted to theft; thievish. **theft′e-ous**†; **thift′e-ous**† [Scot.].

This Sarculina is a typical parasite. By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Parasitism* p. 342. [H. & S. '83.]

— **theft′u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

the-gith′er, thę-gidh′ėr, *adv.* [Scot.] Together.

thegn, **thegn′hood**. Same as THANE, THANEHOOD.

the′ic, thī′ic *or* thē′ic, *n.* One who drinks tea to excess; one poisoned by thein. [< THEA.]

the′i-form″, thī′[*or* thē′]i-fôrm′, *a.* Resembling tea. [< THEA + -FORM.]

the′in, ‖ thī′in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* The alkaloid contained in the tea-plant, now known to be chemically identical with caffein. [< THEA.] **the′i-na**‡.

their, ‖ dhār (XIII), dhārz, *poss. prom. pl.* Possessive cases of THEY. The form *their* is not used absolutely, and *theirs* not attributively. See THEY. [< AS. *thāra*, *thāra*, gen. of *thū*, they, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

the′ism¹, thī′izm, *n.* **1.** Belief in God. (1) Belief in the personality and sovereignty of one righteous and eternal deity who has revealed himself supernaturally to man: distinguished from *deism*. (2) Same as MONOTHEISM. (3) Same as DEISM. **2.** In religion, a belief in God, in a god, or in gods: opposed to *atheism*, embracing *monotheism*, and consistent with some forms of *pantheism* and *polytheism*.

Theism may be considered religiously [as embracing] polytheism, pantheism, monotheism *theism* par excellence. F. L. PATTON *Syllabus of Lectures on Theism* p. 1. [PRINCETON PRESS '88.]

3. In philosophy, the ontological theory of the universe that affirms the existence of one infinite personal God, the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the universe: opposed to *antitheism*. See ANTITHEISM; RELIGION.

Theism is the doctrine that the universe owes its existence, and continuance in existence, to the reason and will of a self-existent Being, who is infinitely powerful, wise, and good. It is the doctrine that nature has a Creator and Preserver, the nations a Governor, men a heavenly Father and Judge. . . . There are but three theistic religions — the Mosaic, the Christian, and the Mohammedan. . . . All other religions are polytheistic or pantheistic, or both together. ROBERT FLINT *Theism* lect. i, p. 19. [W. B. '77.]

[< Gr. *theos*, god.]

— **the′ist**, *n.* One who believes in theism. — **the-is′tic**, *a.* Pertaining to theism or to theists. **the-is′tic-al**‡. — **Theistic Church** (*Ch. Hist.*), a sect founded in 1871 by Charles Voysey in London, that holds to an ultimate universal attainment of goodness and blessedness founded on ethical deism. — **t. idealism**, Berkeleian idealism. See IDEALISM.

the′ism², *n.* Toxic effects of excessive tea-drinking. [< THEA.]

the-it′to, thī-it′tō, *n.* [Burmese.] The sandal-tree.

thel′a-sis, thel′ə-sis, *n.* Lactation. [< Gr. *thēlē*, nipple.]

Thel″e-pho-ra′ce-æ, thel″ę-fō-rā′sē-ē *or* -ē, *n.* *Bot.* A family of hymenomycetous fungi related to the *Tremellaceæ*, but more highly developed. **The-leph′o-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thēlē*, teat, + *pherō*, bear.] **Thel″e-pho′re-æ**‡.

thel-eph′o-roid, thel-ef′o-roid, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Thelephora* or the family in which it is included. [< THELEPHORA + -OID.]

Thel-phu′si-dæ, thel-fū′sī-dī *or* -fū′sī-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Telphusidæ*. **Thel-phu′sa**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Thelpousa*, city in Arcadia.] — **thel-phu′si-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **thel-phu′sid**, *n.* — **thel-phu′soid**, *a.*

thel′y-blast, thel′i-blast, *n.* The hypothetical female element of a sexual cell: opposed to *arsenoblast*. [< Gr. *thēlys*, female, + *blastos*; see BLASTUS.]

— **thel″y-blas′tic**, *a.*

thel′y-cum, thel′i-cum, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Crust.* A structure on the ventral surface of the perelon in a female macruran. [< Gr. *thēlykos*, feminine, < *thēlys*, female.]

Thel″y-phon′i-dæ, thel″i-fon′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of *Thelyphonidea* with cephalothorax oval and a long setiform tail; whip-scorpions. **The-lyph′o-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thēlyphonos*, killing women, < *thēlys*, female, + *phonos*, murder.] — **thel-y-phon′id**, *a.* & *n.* — **the-lyph′o-noid**, *a.*

Thel″y-pho-nid′e-a, thel″i-fo-nid′ē-a, *n. pl.* *Arach.* An order of pulmobranchial arachnids with cephalothorax undivided, abdomen segmented, palpi very stout and didactylous, and legs of first pair antenniform; *Pedipalpi*. [< THELYPHONUS + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

— **thel″y-pho-nid′e-an**, *a.* & *n.*

the-lyt′o-kous, thę-lit′o-kus, *a.* Producing females only, as the parthenogenetic females of certain insects. [< Gr. *thēlytokos*, < *thēlys*, female, + *tokos*, bringing forth, < *tiktō*, bear.] **the-lyt′o-cous**‡.

— **the-lyt′o-kie**, **the-lyt′o-ky**, *n.*

them, dhem, *pron. pl.* Those persons or things mentioned or understood: the objective case of the plural pronoun of the third person, the nominative being *they*.

Like *him*, *her*, and *it*, *them* is used as a direct or indirect object of a verb; as, he pitied *them* and gave (to) *them* food. The persons or things to which *them* refers are supposed to be known, but in archaic usage (as in Scripture or poetry) *them* is often an antecedent explained by a following relative clause. By the illiterate *them* is used as a demonstrative adjective; as, *them* fellows.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth *them* that fear him. *Ps.* ciii, 13.

[< AS. *thæm*, dat. pl. of *thū*, they, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

the′ma, thī′mə *or* them′ə, *n.* [THE′MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A thesis. **2.** *Mus.* Same as THEME, 4. **3.** *Logic.* That which constitutes a subject of thought. **4.** Same as THEME, 6. [< Gr. *thema*; see THEME.]

— **the-mat′ic**, *n.* *Logic.* The treatment of subjects of thought. — **the′ma-tist**, *n.* One who writes themes.

the-mat′ic, thę-mat′ic, *a.* **1.** *Philol.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a theme or stem. **2.** *Mus.* Pertaining to a theme or its development. [< Gr. *thematikos*, < *thema*; see THEME.] **the-mat′ic-al**‡.

— **thematic catalogue**, a catalogue of musical works, embracing their opening or leading themes.

— **the-mat′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

theme, thīm, *n.* **1.** A subject of discourse; a topic to be discussed or developed in writing or speech; hence, any matter of general discussion; a topic.

The character of Charles XII. has been a favorite *theme* with historians, moralists, philosophers, and poets.
E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 12, p. 297. [H.]

2. An essay or dissertation composed as a school or university exercise; loosely, a composition in a form written as an exercise. **3.** *Philol.* The root of a word as prepared to receive inflectional changes; the part of a word that remains the same through all inflections, but not including changes of a stem-vowel; stem; base. In *thema*, *the* is the root, *them* the theme, and *thema* a case by inflection. See ROOT. **4.** *Mus.* A melodic subject usually developed with variations in a composition. **5.** *Logic.* Same as THEMA. **6.** One of the 29 provinces that constituted the Byzantine empire.

The city of Bari rose to dignity and wealth, as the metropolis of the new *theme* or province of Lombardy.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. v, ch. 56, p. 443. [H. '82.]

7†. Discourse on a given topic. **8**†. Any cause, matter, or subject. **9**†. An instrument; means. [OF., < L. *thema*, < Gr. *thema*, < *tithēmi*, place.]

the′mer†, *n.* One who proposes or assigns themes.

The′mis, thī′mis *or* them′is, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Uranus and Gæa, and the mother of the Fates, personification of custom, justice, law, and peace.

She is represented as carrying scales in one hand and a horn of plenty in the other.

In modern writers *Themis* sometimes stands as a personification of law and justice, — an idea much more abstract and advanced than the original sense of 'traditional custom.'
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 250.

[L., < Gr. *Themis*, < *themis*, law, < *tithēmi*, place.]

The-mis′ti-an, thę-mis′ti-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* See AGNOETÆ (2). [< LL. *Themistius*, the founder.]

them-selves′, dhem-selvz′, *pron.* Plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.

them-selvs′, *pron.* Themselves. PHIL. SOC.

then, dhen, *a.* Being at that time; as, the *then* Bishop of York; the State's *then* government: questionable use.

then, *n.* A specific time already mentioned or understood; as, when *then* comes we shall know more about it.

When 'tis willed we die
Shall there not be as good a '*Then*' as 'Now'?
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 15.

then, *adv.* **1.** At that time, expressed or understood; as, *then* whose shall those things be?

When Adam delve, and Eve span,
Who was *then* the gentleman?
Lines used by John Ball in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 1381.

2. Next or immediately afterward; as, the cavalry led the way, *then* came the artillery. **3.** At another time, with a correlative reference to a preceding word or words; as, *now*, *sometimes*, *at one time*, *at first*, etc.; as, now one fashion prevails, *then* another; at first John was ahead, *then* James. [< AS. *thænne*, then, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

— **by then**. **1.** By that time; as, it will be done *by then*. **2**†. By the time that.

then, *conj.* **1.** For that reason; as a consequence; in that case; therefore; as, if A and B are each equal to C, *then* A and B are themselves equal. **2.** Well then; in that case: an introduction to an alternative statement; as, if you don't like this, *then* have that. **3**†. Than.

Synonyms: see THEREFORE.

— **but then**, on the other hand; as, he is a good fellow, *but then* he is so erratic.

then′a-days″, dhen′ə-dēz″, *adv.* [Rare.] In those times: opposed to *nowadays*.

then′ar, then′ar (thī′nar, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palm of a hand or the sole of a fore foot. See illus. under HAND. [< Gr. *thenar*, palm of the hand.] **then′al**‡.

— **thenar muscles**, the muscles that form the thenar eminence. — **t. eminence**, the prominence on the palm at the base of the thumb. See illus. under HAND.

then′ar, *n.* **1.** The palm of the hand. **2.** The thenar eminence.

the-nard′ite, thę-nārd′aīt *or* tę-nārd′aīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent or translucent sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. J. de *Thénard*, French chemist.]

thence, dhens, *adv.* **1.** From that place; as, he went to the office and *thence* home. **2.** From the circumstance, fact, or cause; on that ground; therefore; as, she let fall one hasty word — *thence* I discovered her purpose. **3.** From that time; after that time. **4.** [Poet.] Away from there; elsewhere; absent. [ME. *thennes*, adv. gen., < AS. *thanan*, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

— **from thence** [Archaic or Collog.], thence: pleonastic.

thence″forth′, dhens′fôrth′, *W.*¹ (dhens′fôrth′, *C.*; dhens′fôrth′, *W.*² *Wr.*), *adv.* From that time forth: sometimes with a pleonastic *from*. **thennes″-forth**†.

And he who scorns the least of Nature's works
Is *thenceforth* exiled and shut out from all.
LOWELL *Rhœcus* st. 8.

thence″for′ward, dhens′fôr′ward, *adv.* **1.** Thenceforth. **2.** From that place forward. **thence″from′**‡.

thennes†, *adv.* Thence. **thennest**.

thenne²†, *adv.* & *conj.* Then.

thense, *adv.* Thence. PHIL. SOC.

then′to-fore†, *adv.* Previously; before then.

theo-. Derived from Greek *theos*, god: a combining form. — **the″o-cen′tric**, *a.* Having God for its center; proceeding from and returning to God. — **the″o-chris′tic**, *a.* [Rare.] Anointed by God. — **the″o-de-moc′ra-cy**, *n.* A democracy ruled by God: a self-contradicting compound attributed by Lieber (*Civil Liberty*, ch. 24) to the Mormons. — **the″o-di-cæ′a**, **the″o-di-ce′a**, *n.* Same as THEODICY. — **the-ok′to-ny**, *n.* The end or death of the gods. — **the″ok-ton′ic**, *a.* — **the-om′a-chist**, *n.* One who battles against a god or the gods. — **the-om′a-chy**, *n.* **1.** A combat with the gods, as that waged by the Titans. **2.** A battle between gods. **3.** [Rare.] Resistance to the divine will. — **the′o-man″cy**, *n.* *Folk-lore.* Divination by interpretation of prophecies, oracles, etc. — **the″o-man′tic**, *a.* — **the″o-ma′ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Religious insanity; insanity on the subject of the Deity; demonomania. — **the″o-ma′ni-ac**, *n.* — **the-om′a-ton**, *n.* A mechanism actuated by God: opposed to *automaton*. — **the″o-mor′phic**, *a.* Having the form or likeness of God: contrasted with *anthropomorphic*. — **the″o-mor′phism**, *n.* — **the″o-my-thol′o-gy**, *n.* A mixture of mythology and theology. — **The″o-pas′chite**, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Theopaschitism; especially, a Monophysite; also, a Patripassian. **The″o-pas′si-an**‡. — **The″o-pas′chi-tism**, *n.* The doctrine that in Christ's crucifixion the Godhead was crucified. — **the″o-pa-thet′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of theopathy; as, *theopathetic* mysticism. **the″o-path′ic**‡. — **the-op′a-thy**, *n.* [Rare.] Religious emotion aroused by meditation on God. — **the′o-phile**, *n.* [Rare.] One beloved of God; also, a lover of God. — **the″o-phil″o-soph′ic**, *a.* Uniting theism and philosophy. — **the″o-pie′gi-a**, *n.* Apoplexy. **the′o-plex-y**†. — **the″op-neus′tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of divine inspiration; divinely inspired. **the″op-neus′ted**†. — **the′op-neus″ty**, *n.* Inspiration by a divine influence. **the″op-neus′ti-an**‡. — **the-os′co-py**, *n.* The seeing or recognition of God. — **the″o-scop′ic**, **the″o-scop′ic-al**, *a.* — **the″o-scop′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **the′o-tech″ny**, *n.* The introduction of supernatural beings as acting or intervening in human affairs, especially in literary productions; as, the Homeric *theotechny*. — **the″o-tech′nic**, *a.* — **the″o-the′an**, *n.* [Rare.] *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance or transparent pyx. — **The-ot′o-cos**, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The God-bearer; the Mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary adopted by the Council of Ephesus in 431. See DEIPARA.

The″o-bro′ma, thī″[*or* thē″]o-brō′mə, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small tropical American genus of trees of the sterculia or cola-nut family. The best-known species, *T. Cacao*, supplies the cocoa and chocolate of commerce. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [< THEO- + BROMA¹.]

— **oil of theobroma**, see OIL.

— **the″o-bro′min**, **the″o-bro′mine**, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter, colorless, crystalline compound ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$) resembling caffein, contained in cacao-beans and also produced synthetically. **cn-cs′in**‡.

the″o-bro′mic, thī″o-brō′mic, *a.* Derived from the *Theobroma Cacao*. — **theobromic acid**, a white, waxy, crystalline compound ($C_{54}H_{108}O_2$) believed to exist in cacao-butter and in peanut-oil.

the-oc′ra-cy, thę-oc′rə-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** A government among men recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God and receiving his revelations as its civil law. **2.** Hence, a state or government administered by a sacerdotal class or by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy having political power; specifically, the Hebrew state from Moses to the monarchy; by emphasis, a direct government by God.

During the first sixty years, New England was a *theocracy*, and the ministers were in reality the chief officers of state.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 187. [G. P. P. '79.]

[< Gr. *theokratia*, < *theos*, god, + *krateō*, rule.]

— **the′o-crat**, *n.* A ruler in or a subject under a theocracy. — **the″o-crat′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a theocracy; ruled by or under the direct oversight of God.

In Mahometan countries all law and authority are deduced from the Koran; in other words, the government is *theocratic*. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Persia and the Persians* ch. 12, p. 344. [T. & CO. '87.]

the″o-crat′ic-al‡. — **the-oc′ra-tist**, *n.* An adherent of the principle of the direct intervention and authority of God through revelation in the organization and government of society.

the″o-cra′sy, thī′o-crā′si (thę-oc′rə-si, *C. W.*), *n.* **1.** The mixed worship of polytheism. **2.** *Occult.* A mystic intimacy, through contemplation, with deity, as among the Neoplatonists, certain Buddhists, and the profounder mystics and theosophists. [< Gr. *theokrasia*, < *theos*, god, + *krasis*; see CRASIS.]

The-oc″ri-te′an, thę-oc″ri-tē′ən, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Theocritus of Sicily, the chief Greek bucolic poet (3d century B. C.); bucolic; pastoral; idyllic. See IDYL.

That conscious self-assertion of individual feeling which has been called sentimental or romantic finds expression, still simple and healthy, in the *Theocritean* idyll.
BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* ch. 5, p. 87. [MACM. '92.]

The″o-cyr′ti-dæ, } thĭ″[*or* thē″]o-sẽr′ti-dī *or* -sẽr′ti-dē,
The″o-cyr′ti-da, } -da, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a 3-jointed shell without radial apophyses. **The″o-cyr′tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< THEO- + Gr. *kyrtos,* curved.]
—**the″o-cyr′tid,** *n.*—**the″o-cyr′toid,** *a.*

the-od′i-cy, thē-od′i-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Theol.* In theology proper, justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God: applied by Leibnitz in 1710 to an essay on the goodness of God, freedom of the will, and the nature of revelation.

It [the assumption that God controls all volition] has prevented a Leibnitz from refuting the sophism of a Bayle, and induced a Kant to declare a *theodicy* impossible.
A. T. BLEDSOE *Theodicy* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 189. [C. & P. '54.]

2. *Philos.* The branch that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul. [< THEO- + Gr. *dikē,* justice.] **the″o-dicæ′a‡; the″o-di-cæ′a‡; the″o-di-cē′ē‡.**
—**the″o-di-cē′an,** *a.*

the-od′o-lite, thē-od′o-lait, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A portable instrument for measuring horizontal and (generally) vertical angles. It comprises a small telescope turning on a vertical axis through the center of a horizontal graduated circle, and also on a horizontal axis, by which it may be pointed at any elevation. **2.** One of several instruments constructed on the same principle, usually having additional mechanism of some sort.

When a vertical circle is attached to the axis of the telescope it is an *altazimuth.* If a level also is added to the telescope it becomes a *universal instrument.* A compass-needle at the center of the horizontal circle is used in the *surveyor's transit.* The theodolite is used in Europe, but largely displaced in the United States by the *transit,* which differs by being so swung that the telescope may be reversed for a back-sight without lifting it from its bearings. Some theodolites are constructed to measure only horizontal angles. See TRANSIT.

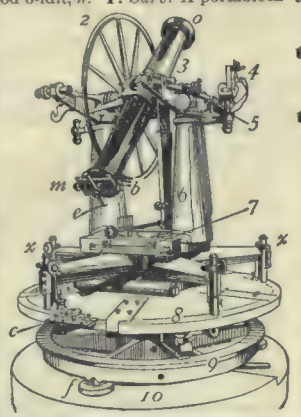

The Theodolite (or Altazimuth) of the Cape of Good Hope Observatory.

2. Declination-circle. 3. Telescope-tube. 4. Lighting-apparatus. 5. Counterpoise. 6. One of the piers 7. Level. 8. Azimuth-circle. 9. Base-frame. 10. Pillar. *b,* micrometer-box; *c,* clamp; *e,* right-angle eyepiece; *m,* micrometer-head; *o,* object-glass; *x, x,* microscopes for reading the azimuth-circle.

[Prob. cor. of THE ALIDADE, but perhaps < Gr. *theaomai,* see, + *hodos,* way, + *litos,* plain.]
—**the-od′o-lite-mag″net-om′e-ter,** *n. Physics.* A combination instrument used to determine magnetic declination and the horizontal force of terrestrial magnetism.
—**the-od″o-lit′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a theodolite; ascertained through the theodolite.

The″o-do′sian, thĭ″o-dō′shian, *C.* (-si-an, *E. I.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to any one of the three Roman emperors named Theodosius, viz.: I., surnamed the Great (about A. D. 346–395); II. (401–450), and III. (resigned 717).—**Theodosian code,** see CODE, *n.*

The″o-do′sian, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect that follows the 16th-century Russian monk Theodosius, who taught the necessity of cleansing by prayer articles procured from unbelievers.

The″o-do′tian, thĭ″o-dō′shian, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** An upholder of the views of Theodotus, an excommunicated currier of Byzantium, who, about A. D. 200, taught Monarchianism. **2.** Same as MELCHISEDICIAN: so called from Theodotus of the 3d century; also, a Monarchian.

the-og′o-ny, thē-og′o-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] The generation or genealogy of the gods, especially as recited in ancient poetry; hence, a poem having this subject for its theme.

The Veda is the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races, while that of Hesiod is a distorted caricature of the original image.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 76. [S. '73.]

[< L. *theogonia,* < Gr. *theogonia,* < *theos,* god; and see -GONY.] **the-og′o-nism‡.**—**the″o-gon′ic,** *a.*—**the-og′o-nist,** *n.* One skilled in theogony.

the′o-log, *n.* [Colloq.] Same as THEOLOGUE.

the-ol′o-gal, *n.* Same as THEOLOGUS, 2.

the-ol′o-gas″ter, thē-ol′o-gas″tẽr, *n.* [Rare.] A theological quack; a pretender to knowledge of divinity.

A selfish old theologue, or, rather, *theologaster,* who, in a bad way, I fear, loved himself, and mainly nothing else.
S. H. COX *Interviews. With Chalmers* p. 168. [H. '53.]

[< L. *theologus;* see THEOLOGUE.]

the-ol′o-gate, thē-ol′o-gēt, *n.* **1.** The course of divinity study prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for candidates for the priesthood. **2.** A theological seminary. [< L. *theologus;* see THEOLOGUE.]

the″o-lo′gi-an, thĭ″o-lō′ji-an, *n.* **1.** One versed in theology, especially that of the church; a writer on theological subjects; a professor of divinity; a divine.

The council called at Sens was a theological duel, wherein these two distinguished characters [Abélard and St. Bernard] were matched, the most eloquent *theologian* and preacher against the most influential professor and philosopher; the saint against the critic. A. S. FARRAR *Hist. of Free Thought* lect. iii, p. 82. [A. '63.]

2. One versed in theology proper; as, Gregory the *theologian.* **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A student following the theologate of the Jesuits. **the-ol′o-ger‡** [Rare].
—**canon theologian,** a theologus.

the″o-log′ic-al, } thĭ″o-loj′ic, -al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining
the″o-log′ic, } to or of the nature of theology; specifically, relating to theology proper.

He only meant that he was a sinner in a *theological* sense; not a real rascal by any means. J. F. CLARKE *Common-Sense in Religion* ch. 6, p. 133. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. Based on or growing out of divine revelation. **3.** Pertaining to the exposition or expounders of theology; clerical; ecclesiastical; as, *theological* persecution: *theological* assemblies. [< LL. *theologicus,* < Gr. *theologikos,* < *theologia;* see THEOLOGY.] **the″o-lo′gi-an;** [Rare].
—**theological science,** the branch of science that treats of God and the relations of God and man. It includes (1) *bibliology,* (2) *theology proper,* (3) *anthropology,* (4) *Christology,* (5) *soteriology,* (6) *eschatology,* and (7) *ecclesiology.* See these words. See also ANGELOLOGY; DEMONOLOGY. **systematic theology‡.**
—**the″o-log′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

the″o-log′ics, thĭ″o-loj′ics, *n.* [Rare.] Theological arguments or disputation; theology.

the-ol′o-gist, thē-ol′o-jist, *n.* [Rare.] A theologian.

the″o-lo-gi′um, thĭ″o-lo-jĭ′um *or* thē″o-lo-gī′um, *n.* [-GI'A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antig.* A place above the stage where the impersonators of gods appeared in a play. [< Gr. *theologeion,* < *theos,* god, + *logeion,* speaking-place, < *legō,* speak.]

the-ol′o-gize, thē-ol′o-jiz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GI″ZING.] **I.** *t.* To render theological. **II.** *i.* To reason like a theologian; engage in theological discussion or speculation.

the-ol′o-gise‡.—**the-ol′o-gi″zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

the′o-logue, thĭ′o-leg, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A theological student. **2.** [Archaic.] A theologian. [< F. *théologue,* < L. *theologus,* < Gr. *theologos,* < *theos,* god, + *legō,* speak.] **the′o-log‡.**

the-ol′o-gus, thē-ol′o-gus, *n.* [-GI, -jai *or* -gī, *pl.*] **1.** A theologian. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the clerical staff of a cathedral or collegiate church appointed to lecture on theology and Scripture. [L.; see THEOLOGUE.]

the-ol′o-gy, thē-ol′o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of theological science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence. **theology proper‡. 2.** In the widest sense, theological science. See THEOLOGICAL.

Systems of theology have been named: (1) from their first systematic expounders; as, **Arminian theology, Augustinian t., Calvinistic t., Lutheran t.** (see the adjectives); (2) from the places of their origin or largest reception; as, **Gallican t., Genevan t., Mercersburg t.** (a system, arising in the Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) seminary of the German Reformed Church about 1855 under Drs. Nevin and Schaff, that laid initial stress on the incarnation, strengthened the significance of the sacraments, taught the development of dogma through the growth of Christian consciousness, and sought enrichment of worship), **New England t.** (see phrase), **Oxford t.** (see RITUALISM; TRACTARIANISM); (3) from their sources; as, **natural t., revealed t., Catholic t., evangelical t.;** (4) from their contents; as, **Biblical t.** (see phrase), **fundamental t.** (comprising the grounds of belief in God and revelation, and thus adding apologetics to the analogy of natural and revealed religion to the constitution and course of nature), **federal t.** (see FEDERAL), **historical t.** (the philosophy of the history of dogma), **homiletical t.** (the art and method of presenting theology in public teaching), **moral t.** (ethics founded on revelation or a system of theology, especially when in mandatory form), **mystical t.** (see MYSTICISM, 2), **pastoral t.** (treating of the duties and relations of a pastor to his congregation), **practical t.** (embracing homiletics, moral theology, and pastoral theology); (5) from their methods; as, **dogmatic t.** (systematic theology, especially in an authoritative or confessional form), **exegetical t.** (a harmonious treatment of the results of grammatico-historical exegesis; see EXEGESIS), **new t.** (in which results of historical criticism are applied to a restatement of exegetical theology), **polemic t.** (the art and method of presenting dogma for confutation of adversaries or skeptics), **rational t.** (derived by a purely deductive method), **rationalistic t.** (see RATIONALISM, 2), **systematic t.** (see phrase).

3. *Class. Antiq.* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods, as a poem like that of Hesiod, a philosophical treatise, like Cicero's "De Natura Deorum," or a political treatise on the religious establishment of the state. [< F. *théologie,* < LL. *theologia,* < Gr. *theologia,* < *theos,* god, + *legō,* speak.]

Synonyms; see RELIGION.

—**Biblical theology,** the method of theological science that aims to investigate doctrines in their historical environment and development, in connection with the various books of the Bible.

The accented movement of *Biblical Theology* is historical, for it traces the unfolding of revelation and experience in successive ages. The stress is on the chronological setting and the process in time. C. D. HARTRANFT in *Hartford Sem. Record* June-August, '94, p. 286.

—**New England T.,** the phases of Puritan theology developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England, specifically those developed through reaction from the teachings of Jonathan Edwards, and having their chief centers at Andover and New Haven. It includes Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, Taylorism, Andoverism, etc.—**systematic t. 1.** The method of theological science that aims to construct the materials furnished by Biblical theology, exegetical theology, etc., into coherent scientific system, with due regard to philosophical method and the *analogy of faith* (which see).

Systematic theology may be defined, as the substance of the Christian faith in a scientific form.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 26. [S. '77.]

2. Same as THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

the-oph′a-ny, thē-ef′o-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A manifestation or appearance of deity or of the gods to man; as, the *theophanies* of Genesis or of the Iliad.

In answer to Philip's desire to behold a *theophany* after the manner of the Old Testament, Jesus said, 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.'
J. P. THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* ch. 11, p. 147. [S. '70.]

2. [T-] The festival of the Epiphany. **3.** The manifestation of God to or through the human soul. [< LL. *theophania,* < Gr. *theophaneia,* < *theos,* God, + *phainomai,* appear.] **the″o-pha-ni′a‡.**
—**the″o-phan′ic,** *a.*

the″o-phi-lan′thro-py, thĭ″o-fi-lan′thro-pi, *n.* A system of deism that originated in France, in 1796, during the control of the Directory, holding to the belief in God, virtue, and the immortality of the soul, and designed to replace the Roman Catholic Christianity which had been repudiated by the state. The **Society of Theophilanthropy** was organized in Paris, September, 1796, and held its first public meeting in January, 1797. It spread somewhat into the provinces, and was given some of the churches for its deistic worship, but soon died out, so that in 1802 Bonaparte restored the churches to the Roman Catholic Church. Its origin has been ascribed to a Frenchman, Chemin, and four associates, in connection with Revellière-Lépaux, a member of the Directory, and also to Thomas Paine. See SCHAFF-HERZOG *Encyc.* article *Theophilanthropy.* [< THEO- + PHILANTHROPY.] **the″o-phi-lan′thro-pism‡.**

Thomas Paine founded the *Society of Theophilanthropy* in Paris in September, 1796, . . . and about the same time wrote to Erskine the letter published in Paine's works, in which he defines the word as meaning 'the adoration of God and love of man.'
M. D. CONWAY in *letter to Standard Dict.* Feb. 10, '92.

—**the″o-phil″an-throp′ic,** *a.*—**the″o-phi-lan′thro-pist,** *n.*

the-or′bist†, *n.* A theorbo-player.

the-or′bo, thē-ẽr′bō, *n.* A 17th-century musical instrument,

An Italian Theorbo.

a, pegs for the seven simple bass-strings; *b,* pegs for the six pairs of melody-strings; *c,* the bridge.

similar to the lute but having two necks, one above the other. [< It. *tiorba,* kind of lute.] **double-necked lute‡; ti-or′ba‡.**

Veniente occurrite morbo!
With which moral I drop my *theorbo.*
BROWNING *The Glove* st. 10.

the′o-rem, thĭ′o-rem, *vt.* [Rare.] To put into the form of a theorem.

the′o-rem, *n.* **1.** A proposition not self-evident that is demonstrably true or acknowledged as such; a proposition the validity of which is capable of being established by reasoning.

Every machine is a solidified mechanical *theorem.*
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 46. [A. '89.]

2. *Math.* (1) *Geom.* A proposition setting forth something to be proved, as opposed to *problem.* (2) *Alg.* A rule or law formulated in symbols, or the directory of an operation.

A single demonstration of a *theorem,* in mathematics, is as valid as a thousand.
H. L. MANSEL *Metaphysics, Necessary Truths* p. 250. [BL. '60.]

[< L. *theorema,* < Gr. *theōrēma,* < *theōreō,* look at, < *theaōmai,* see.]

Phrases:—**Carnot's theorem,** Carnot's principle. See PRINCIPLE.—**Fermat's t.,** any one of several theorems due to Pierre Fermat (1608–'65); especially, the theorem that if x is a prime number, and y is prime to it, $y^{x-1}-1$ is divisible by x. Thus, 3 being a prime, and 10 being prime to it, 99, or 10^2-1, is divisible by 3.—**Fourier's t.,** the theorem of J. B. J. Fourier (1768-1830) that every periodic motion may be resolved into simple harmonic motions whose periods are aliquot parts of that of the original motion, as the complex motion of a vibrating string is resolved by the ear into a fundamental and a series of harmonics.—**Green's theorems,** theorems in the theory of attractions expressing the relations between the quantity of a substance in a region and that which passes its boundary.—**negative t.,** a theorem expressing the possibility of the truth of a proposition.—**Pappus's t.,** the theorem that the area or volume of a figure generated by the rotation of a line or surface about a fixed axis is equal to the product of the path described by its center of gravity, multiplied by the generating line or surface.—**particular t.,** a theorem concerned with a particular quantity: opposed to *universal.*—**Pascal's t.,** the theorem asserting that the opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic meet in three points on the same right line.—**Sturm's t.,** a process for finding the number and order of the real roots of an equation, by the use of derivative functions: due to J. C. F. Sturm (1803-'55).—**Taylor's t.,** a theorem expressing the value assumed by a function of a single variable when that variable is increased by an increment, in terms of the original function and the increment.—**universal t.,** a theorem not restricted to any particular quantity.
—**the″o-rem-at′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a theorem; comprised in or consisting of a theorem or theorems. **the″o-rem-at′ic-al‡; the″o-rem′ic‡.**—**the″o-rem′a-tist,** *n.* A formulator of theorems.

the″o-ret′ic-al, } thĭ″o-ret′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or
the″o-ret′ic, } of the nature of theory. Specifically: (1) Directed toward knowledge for its own sake without respect to applications; purely scientific or speculative, as distinguished from practical.

The terms theory and *theoretical* are properly used in opposition to the terms practice and practical; in this sense they were exclusively employed by the ancients; and in this sense they are almost exclusively employed by the continental philosophers.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. x, p. 120. [G. & L. '59.]

(2) Based on or consisting in speculation. **2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a verified or an explanatory hypothesis; as, *theoretical* harmonies of the Gospels. **3.** Of or pertaining to the perception and feeling of the beautiful: used by Ruskin.

But I wholly deny that the impressions of beauty are in any way sensual,—they are neither sensual nor intellectual, but moral, and for the faculty receiving them, whose difference from mere perception I shall immediately endeavor to explain, no term can be more accurate or convenient than that employed by Greeks, '*theoretic,*' which I pray permission, therefore, always to use, and to call the operation of the faculty itself, Theoria. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. ii, pt. iii, § 1, ch. 2, p. 11. [W. & S. '56.]

[< Gr. *theōrētikos,* < *theōria;* see THEORY.]—**the″o-ret′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

the″o-ret-i′cian, thĭ″o-ret-ish′an, *n.* A theorist.

the″o-ret′ics, thĭ″o-ret′ics, *n.* Theoretical principles or hypotheses; speculation.

The Indo-European ideals of beauty usually have been the foundation of academic *theoretics* upon art.
E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Magazine* July, '92, p. 369.

the-o′ri-a, thē-ō′ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, -ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antig.* An embassy of a state to the Panhellenic festivals or to another state. **2.** Philosophic reasoning; speculation. **3.** The operation of the faculty that perceives and feels the beautiful, especially the beautiful as moral rather than sensual or intellectual: used by Ruskin.

Now the mere animal consciousness of the pleasantness I call æsthesis; but the exulting, reverent, and grateful perception of it I call *theoria.* RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. ii, pt. iii, § 1, ch. 2, p. 16. [W. & S. '85.]

[< Gr. *theōria;* see THEORY.]

the-or′ic[1], thē-or′ic, *a.* Expert in theory; theoretical; hypothetical. **the-or′ic-al†; the-or′ique†.**
—**the-or′ic-al-ly†,** *adv.*

the-or′ic[2], *a. Gr. Antig.* Belonging or relating to public spectacles, or to the theoricon. [< Gr. *theōrikos,* < *theōria;* see THEORY.]
—**theoric fund,** same as THEORICON.

the-or′ic, *n.* **1.** Speculative knowledge; theory; speculation. **2.** A speculative or hypothetical treatise.

the-or'i-con, the-or'i-con, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* Money appropriated from the public treasury of Athens ostensibly to buy seats at the theater for poor citizens; extended also to other festivals: generally in the plural. [< Gr. *theōrikon,* neut. of *theōrikos;* see THEORIC[2].]

the'o-rist, thī'o-rist, *n.* A constructor of theories; one given to theorizing: often used in disparagement.

> What thought so wild, what airy dream so light
> That will not prompt a *theorist* to write?
> CRABBE *The Library* l. 383.

the'o-rize, thī'o-raiz, *vt. & vi.* [-RIZED; -RI'ZING.] To form or express theories; speculate. **the'o-rise‡.**

> I have no wish to *theorise* you into the doctrine of predestination. CHALMERS *On Romans* lect. lxxii, p. 369. [C. & BROS.]

—the"o-ri-za'tion, *n.* The act or process of theorizing; also, a theory. **the"o-ri-sa'tion‡.—the'o-ri"zer,** *n.* A theorist. **the'o-ri"ser‡.**

the'o-ry, thī'o-ri, *n.* [-RIES, -riz, *pl.*] **1.** A plan or scheme subsisting in the mind, but based on principles verifiable by experiment or observation; strictly, a rational explanation (especially as exclusive) that agrees with all the facts and disagrees with none: in this sense opposed to or a final result of *hypothesis;* loosely and popularly, mere hypothesis or speculation; hence, an individual view; idea; as, the soldier's *theory* of duty.

> A *theory* . . . may be defined – an organic development to the understanding of the relations between the parts of any systematic whole. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philosoph. Writers, Kant* in vol. i, note 5, p. 158. [T. & F. '56.]

2. A body of the fundamental principles underlying any science or application of a science; in music, the science of composition. **3.** The pure science or abstract knowledge, as opposed to the practise, of any art; as, the *theory* and practise of medicine.

> *Theory* is . . . a generalization of the principles on which practice proceeds. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. x, p. 120. [G. & L. '59.]

4. A proposed explanation, or working hypothesis, designed to account for or facilitate the investigation of any phenomenon or class of phenomena.

> *Theory* differs from simple *hypothesis* as above indicated, and usually by its greater elaboration as well as by implying an assumption or conviction of its truth, though the terms are often used synonymously. A hypothesis may be a single conjecture offered to account for a single particular, or it may be assumed for the sake of argument by one who does not hold it. A theory is a systematic generalization seriously entertained as exclusively or eminently accounting for a series or group of phenomena.

> By his observations and reflections in the domain of fact the scientific philosopher is led irresistibly into the domain of *theory,* his final repose depending on the establishment of absolute harmony between both domains
> TYNDALL *Heat as a Mode of Motion* pref., p. 8. [A. '88.]

5†. Contemplation. [< F. *théorie,* < L. *theoria,* < Gr. *theōria,* viewing, theory. < *theōreō;* see THEOREM.]

Synonyms: see HYPOTHESIS, IDEA.

—Ampere's theory, a hypothesis proposed by Ampere to account for magnetism by the presence in the ultimate particles of matter of electric currents constantly flowing through closed circuits. According to this theory magnetism occurs when the direction of these currents is the same, and ceases when by flowing in opposite directions they neutralize each other. The coercive force of a magnetic body is generated by the resistance offered by these currents to any change in their plane of direction. **—analytical t.,** the critical view of the Old Testament Scriptures opposed to the traditional theory, especially in its application to the Pentateuch. It affirms that the Pentateuch is not of Mosaic origin, but a later compilation from various original documents. A common form is that there are four documents in the present Pentateuch – the First Elohist or Priestly Codex (P. or P C. or Q'. the Second Elohist (E.), the Jehovist (J.), and the Deuteronomist (D.); and that there were in Pentateuchal legislation at least three distinct codes of law – the covenant or judicial code (*Ex.* XX-XXIV, XXXIV.), the prophetic or popular code (in Deuteronomy), and the priestly code (in Leviticus); the theory of Graf as further developed by evolutionary methods. The four dominant analytical theories of the 19th century have been, in order of time, the **documentary,** the **fragmentary,** the **supplementary,** and the **evolutionary or renewed documentary theories.—Carnot's t.,** the theory that heat is an indestructible agency doing work by fall of temperature and absorbing it by rise of temperature. **—mythical t.,** *Theol.,* the theory, introduced by D. F. Strauss, of Germany, that the Gospels are mostly a collection of myths, developed during the first two centuries, from the imagination of the followers of Jesus. **—traditional t.,** that view of the Old Testament Scriptures with reference to their contents, their authorship, and trustworthiness, that prevailed in the Jewish church after the final formation of the canon, and has continued in the Christian church substantially without modification to the present time: used in critical discussions often with special reference to the Pentateuch. It affirms that the Pentateuch is the work of Moses, either as author or compiler, and that the remaining books of the Old Testament had the origins ordinarily ascribed to them.

the-o'sis, thē-ō'sis, *n.* The final absorption of the soul into deity. [< Gr. *theōsis,* god.]

> The return of the soul to the universal Intellect is designated by Erigena as *Theosis.*
> DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 5, p. 126. [A. '75.]

the"o-soph'ic, thī"o-sof'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of theosophy. **the"o-soph'ic-al‡; the"o-so-phis'tic-al‡.**

> The mysticism I term *theosophic* aspires to know and believes itself in possession of a certain supernatural divine faculty. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 40. [AL. 8.]

—Theosophical Society, a society founded in New York city, Nov. 17, 1875, by H. P. Blavatsky, H. S. Olcott, and W. Q. Judge, for the study and spread of theosophy.

—the"o-soph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* **—the-os'o-phism,** *n.* The doctrine of or belief in theosophy. **—the-os'o-phist,** *n.* One who accepts or expounds the doctrines of theosophy. **the'o-soph‡; the-os'o-pher‡.**

the-os'o-phize, thē-os'o-faiz, *vt. & vi.* To render theosophic or treat of the principles of theosophy.

the-os'o-phy, thē-os'o-fi, *n.* [-PHIES, -fiz, *pl.*] **1.** Mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe; literally, wisdom concerning God.

> Theosophy differs from philosophy in that it starts from a transcendental apprehension of deity to explain the universe, and does not generalize from phenomena to the being and attributes of God; and from mysticism in that it does not content itself with the relations of the soul to God, but speculates on the constitution and course of nature. As a frequently recurring tendency of the mind, especially among Orientals, theosophy has appeared in many forms, as in the speculations of the old Egyptians and of the Neo-Platonists and Gnostics, in the avatars of Brahmanism, in cabalism, and in the speculations of Schelling, Baader, Swedenborg, etc.

2. Specifically: (1) The Paracelsian and Rosicrucian speculations. See PARACELSIAN and ROSICRUCIAN. (2) Boehmenism. (3) In its modern phase, a system that claims to embrace the essential truth underlying all systems of religion, philosophy, and science; the universal religion. Its doctrines may be embraced in three affirmations: (*a*) Underlying all manifestation is the infinite, eternal, immutable principle, known only through its manifestations, spiritual and material. (*b*) A unity of consciousness, and also a unity of law, runs throughout the universe, embracing the physical, psychic, mental, and moral planes. (*c*) The essential divinity is in man, and the progression of the divine ray proceeds through all the kingdoms of nature up to man, and beyond man as we know him, up to beings of godlike perfection, the evolution taking place by means of successive reembodiment or reincarnation, and according to the law of cause and effect.

[< Gr. *theosophia,* < *theosophos,* wise in divine things, < *theos,* god, + *sophos,* wise.]

the"o-the'ca, thī"o-thī'ca, *n.* Same as MONSTRANCE.

the'ow†, *n.* A thew or serf; slave. **the'ow-man†.**

ther-, Same as THERO-.

ther'a-lite, ther'a-lait, *n. Petrol.* A dark ophitic nephiline-plagioclase Plutonic rock. [< Gr. *thēraō,* pursue eagerly (as forming a desired completion of the Plutonic series), + -LITE.] **tesch'en-ite‡.**

Ther"a-peu'tæ, ther'a-piū'tī *or* -pū'tē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A traditional ascetic sect allied to the Essenes. [< Gr. *therapeutēs,* attendant, < *therapeuō,* serve, < *therapōn,* servant.]

ther"a-peu'tic, ther'a-piū'tic, *a. Med.* **1.** Having healing qualities; curative; alleviative. **2.** Of or pertaining to therapeutics. [< Gr. *therapeutikos,* < *therapeutēs;* see THERAPEUTÆ.] **ther"a-peu'tic-al‡.**

—ther"a-peu'tic-al-ly, *adv.*

ther"a-peu'tic, *n.* **1.** A medicine efficacious in curing or alleviating disease. **2.** [T-] One of the Therapeutæ.

ther"a-peu'tics, ther'a-piū'tics, *n. Med.* The department of medical science that relates to the treatment of disease and the action of remedial agents on the human organization, both in health and disease. **ther"a-pel'a;; ther"a-peu'sis‡.**

ther"a-peu'tist, ther'a-piū'tist, *n. Med.* One skilled in the application of remedies in disease; a practitioner of medicine. **ther'a-pist‡.**

ther'a-phose, ther'a-fōs, *n.* A theraphosid spider, as a bird-spider. [< F. *théraphose,* perhaps < Gr. *thēraphion,* dim. of *thērion,* dim. of *thēr,* beast.]

Ther"a-pho'si-dæ, ther'a-fos'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of territelarian spiders having palpi arising from the tips of the maxillæ, including the large American tarantulas and bird-spiders; *Mygalidæ.*

Ther"a-pho'sa, *n.* (L. g.) [< THERAPHOSE.] **—ther"a-pho'sid,** *a. & n.* **—ther"a-pho'soid,** *a. & n.* Same as THERAPHOSID.

Ther"a-pon'i-dæ, ther'a-pon'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes, especially those having the air-bladder strangulated and divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber. **Ther'a-pon,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *therapōn,* servant.]

—ther"a-pon'id, *n.* **—ther-ap'o-noid,** *a. & n.*

ther'a-py, ther'a-pi, *n.* Therapeutics: in compounds. [< Gr. *therapeia,* service, < *therapeuō;* see THERAPEUTÆ.]

there, dhār (XIII). *adv.* **1.** In or at that place: in a place expressed, implied, or understood, other than that of the speaker: opposed to *here:* the remoteness or proximity is often loosely conceived; as, *here* in Rome is the seat of St. Peter, not *there* in Avignon.

> *There* is frequently used correlatively with *where* to express indefinite place; as, "*Where* two or three are gathered together in my name, *there* am I," *Matt.* xviii, 20.

2. To that place; in that quarter or direction; thither; as, when will you be going *there?* **3.** At that stage or point of action or proceeding; at that condition of affairs; as, *there* he failed; matters didn't rest *there.* **4.** Used indefinitely or as an expletive before verbs of being or action, in which case the subject precedes *there* or follows the verb; as, "*there* can no evil befall a good man," which may also be expressed "no evil can befall a good man"; *there* arose a papal schism in that year; a knight *there* was of humble mien. In direct interrogative clauses this expletive use of *there* is inverted; as, what hope is *there* for him? come *there* songs in the night?

> *There's* a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
> *There's* a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
> *There's* a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
> And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.
> BRYANT *The Gladness of Nature* st. 4.

5. Used with independent phrases or clauses, for emphasis, encouragement, etc.: the equivalent of *that;* as, *there's* a little dear. **6†.** Where. **7†.** Thence. [< AS. *thār, thǣr,* there, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).] **ther†.**

Compounds, etc.: —all there [Slang], all that should be, having plenty of brains, vitality, etc. — **that** (—) **t.** [Colloq.], a pleonastic reenforcement of the demonstrative *that,* as, *that* book *there.* An illiterate collocation places the two demonstratives together; as, *that there* book. **—there'a-gainst",** *adv.* Against or in opposition to that thing. **ther'a-gain"†; there'a-gain"†, —there'a-mong",** *adv.* [Rare.] Among the number. **—there'a-nent",** *adv.* [Scot.] Concerning or having regard to that matter. **—there-as'†,** *rel. adv.* Where. **—there'u-way",** *adv.* **1.** Away in that place; from or in that direction or position. **2.** [Colloq.] In that region; thereabout. **—there"be-fore',** *adv.* Before the time mentioned or in mind. **ther"be-forne'†; there"bi-forn'†, —there"be-side',** *adv.* [Rare.] Beside the person or thing named or in mind. **—there'gain†,** *adv.* Thereagainst. **—there'gntes†,** *adv.* In that way. **—there-hence'†,** *adv.* **1.** Thence. **2.** For that reason. **—there-o'ver†,** *adv.* Over that. **—t.-right,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Straightforward. **2.** On this spot; in this place. **—there-through'†,** *adv.* [Rare.] Through this or that; by that means. **—there-un'der,** *adv.* Under this or that. **—there-while'†,** *adv.* **1.** In the meantime, shortly after. **2.** For that time. **there-whiles'†. —to be t.** Slang, to concur or join; as, if you talk about hunting deer, *I am there* — **to have been t.** Slang, to have had personal experience of, as a situation or predicament; as, I *have been there* myself.

there, *interj.* An exclamation expressing: (1) Direction, alarm, or annoyance; as, *there!* see that bird! (2) Triumph; as, *there!* I told you so! (3) Encouragement, or incentive to action. (4) Soothing or quieting; as, *there, there,* you'll soon be better.

there'a-bout", dhār'a-bout', *adv.* **1.** Near that number, quantity, degree, place, or time, approximately. **there'a-bouts"‡. 2.** [Archaic.] About that matter; on that point. **ther'a-bout-en‡.**

there-aft'er, dhār-gft'gr, *n.* The time or period following an event or date; as, he fears no *thereafter.*

> My early life was . . . such a blank that any *thereafter* would compare favourably with it. HAWTHORNE in H. James, Jr.'s *Nathaniel Hawthorne* ch. 2, p. 25. [H. '80.]

there-aft'er, *adv.* **1.** Afterward. **there-aft'er-ward‡. 2.** After that manner; accordingly.

> Nowhere in the Bible does *thereafter* occur, in any sense. We find it twice . . . for 'accordingly,' in the Prayerbook: Psalms 90, 11, and 111, 10.
> FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 18, note. [S. '72.]

3†. For that: said of persons or things. **4†.** In proportion; to such extent; according.

there-at', dhār-at', *adv.* At that event, place, or time; at that incentive; upon that; as, *thereat* he opened the gate and went in *thereat.*

there-by', dhār-bai', *adv.* **1.** Through the agency or in consequence of that; by that means. **2.** Connected with that; as, *thereby* hangs a tale. **3.** Conformably to that; after that pattern; as, *thereby* he shapes his life. **4.** Near by; thereabout; as, the river runs *thereby.*

there-for', dhār-fōr', *adv.* For that or this; as, he will be paid *therefor.*

there'fore, dhār'fōr *or* dhgr'fōr, *adv. & conj.* **1.** For that or this reason; on that ground or account; also, necessarily growing out of this; consequently: expressing a consequence and pointing to a preceding sufficient cause. **2†.** Therefor.

Synonyms: accordingly, because, hence, since, then, thence, therefore, wherefore. *Therefore* is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning; *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference, which it gives incidentally rather than formally; as, "All men are mortal; Cæsar is a man; *therefore* Cæsar is mortal"; or, "The contract is awarded; *then* there is no more to be said." *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretic kind; as, "Important matters demand my attention; *consequently* I shall not sail to-day." *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics, but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument. *Accordingly* denotes correspondence, which may or may not be consequence; it is often used in narration; as, "The soldiers were eager and confident; *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command." *Thence* is a word of more sweeping inference than *therefore,* applying not merely to a single set of premises, but often to all that has gone before, including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated. *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore,* and *whence* of *hence* or *thence,* appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break. Compare synonyms for BECAUSE.

there-from', dhār-from', *adv.* From this or that time, place, state, event, or thing. **there-fro'†.**

there-in', dhār-in', *adv.* **1.** In that place. **2.** In that time, matter, or respect.

> Who hates, hates thee, who loves becomes
> *Therein* to thee allied. WHITTIER *Our Master* st. 22.

[< AS. *thǣrinne,* < *thǣr,* there, + *inne,* in.] **—there-in"aft'er,** *adv. Law.* Later on or lower down in the same document. **—there-in"be-fore',** *adv. Law.* Previously or higher up in the same document.

there"in-to', dhār'in-tū', *W. Wr.* (dhār-in'tū, *C.*; dhēr-in-tū', *I. S.*), *adv.* Into this or that.

there'ness, dhār'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being there; the having of place or position relatively to some present point: opposed to *hereness.*

there-of', dhār-ef' (XIII), *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** Of this, that, or it; as, he heard *thereof;* do not eat *thereof.*

> We Poets in our youth begin in gladness:
> But *thereof* come in the end despondency and madness.
> WORDSWORTH *Resolution and Independence st.* 7.

2. Therefrom; as, *thereof* will scandals arise.

ther"e-ol'o-gy, ther'e-el'o-ji. *C. E. I. Wr.* (thī"ri-, *W.*), *n. Med.* Same as THERAPEUTICS. [< Gr. *therō,* attend the sick, + -LOGY.] **—ther"e-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

there-on', dhār-en', *adv.* **1.** On this, that, or it; as, he that sat *thereon.* **2†.** Thereupon.

there-out', dhār-aut', *adv.* **1.** From or out of that or this. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] On the outside; without. **3†.** Growing out of that; therefore.

ther-ese', ter-īs', *n.* A light gauze kerchief worn over a woman's head-dress about 1786. [< Maria *Theresa.*]

there-through', dhār-thrū', *adv.* Through that; by that method or means.

there-to', dhār-tū', *adv.* **1.** [Archaic.] To this, that, or it.

> Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed *thereto* according to thy word. *Psalms* cxix, 9.

2. In addition; moreover; besides. **there-till'†.**

there"to-fore', dhār'tu-fōr', *adv.* Before this or that; previously to that: correlative to *heretofore,* and now chiefly as a law term.

there"un-to', dhār'un-tū', *W.* (-un'tū, *C.*), *adv.* **1.** Thereto. **2†.** In addition; besides.

there"up-on', dhār'up-en', *adv.* **1.** Upon that; upon it; as, he set a graft *thereupon.* **2.** Following upon or in consequence of that; as, the statement being undeniable, this must follow *thereupon.* **there-up'†.**

> The savage *thereupon* . . . hugged me, and kissed me on both cheeks. M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 17, p. 360. [W. S. '90.]

The-rev'i-dæ, thē-rev'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects having the front and crown smooth, eyes not prominent, and only 2 onychia to each tarsus. **Ther'ev-a,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *thēreuō,* hunt, < *thēr,* wild beast.]

—the-rev'id, *a. & n.* **—ther'ev-oid,** *a.*

there-with', dhār-with', *adv.* **1.** With this, that, or it. **2.** At the same time; thereupon; forthwith.

there"with-al', dhār'with-ēl', *adv.* **1.** With all this or that; besides. **2†.** Therewith.

therf†, *a.* Unfermented; unleavened. **tharf†.**

ther-fro'†, ther-from'†, *adv.* Same as THEREFROM.

ther-gain'†, *adv.* Thereagainst. **ther-gaine'†.**

therl-, Same as THERIO-.

the-ri'a-ca, thē-rai'a-ca *or* -ri'a-ca, *n. Med.* **1.** One of various preparations of opium. **2.** An antidote to the bite of venomous animals. [< F. *thériaque,* < L. *theriaca,* < Gr. *thēriakē,* < *thēriakos,* of beasts, < *thērion* (< *thēr*), wild beast.] **the'ri-ac‡.**

—the'ri-ac, *a.* **the-ri'a-cal‡; the'ri-al‡.**

the"ri-an'thro-pism, thī"ri-an'thro-pizm, *n. Anthrop.,* Representation of preternatural beings in com-

bined forms of man and beast, especially in primitive polytheistic worship; as, the religions of *therianthropism*. See RELIGION. [< THERI- + Gr. *anthrōpos*, man.]

—**the″ri-an-throp′ic**, *a.*

the″ri-at′ri-ca, thĭ″[*or* thē″]ri-at′ri-cą, *n.* The art and practise of veterinary medicine and surgery, especially in a menagerie. [< THERI- + Gr. *iatros;* see IATR-.]

The″ri-di′i-dæ, thĭ″ri-dĭ′i-dī *or* thē″ri-dĭ′i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of retitelarian spiders having the clypeus wider than the ocular area and 3 pairs of spinnerets equally short. **The-rid′i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thēridion*, dim. of *thērion* (< *thēr*), wild beast.]

—**the″ri-di′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**the-rid′i-oid**, *a.*

The″ri-do-my′i-dæ, thĭ″ri-do-mī′i-dī *or* thē″ri-do-mĭ′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of hystricomorphic rodents with 3 molars and 1 premolar in each jaw. **The″ri-do-mys′**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thēr*, beast, + *eidos*, form, + *mys*, mouse.]—**the″ri-do-my′id**, *n.*—**the″ri-do-my′oid**, *a.* & *n.*

therio-, theri-. Derived from Greek *thērion*, beast, dim. in form of *thēr*, beast; combining forms.—**The″ri-o-don′ta**, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct group of reptiles, especially a suborder of *Theromora* with the coracoid shortened and ribs 2-headed, as *Pariotichitæ*, etc. **The″ri-o-don′ti-a‡.**—**the′ri-o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*—**the′ri-o-man″cy**, *n.* Divination by observing animals.—**the″ri-o-mor′phic**, *a.* Beast-like in form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.—**the″ri-o-mor′phous**, *a.* **1.** Theriomorphic. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Theromora*.—**the′ri-o-pod**, *n.* Same as THEROPOD.—**the″ri-ot′o-my**, *n.* Same as ZOOTOMY.

therm, thĕrm, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density one degree centigrade. **small calory‡.** **2†.** A hot bath; also, a pool of water. [< F. *thermes*, < L. *thermæ;* see THERMÆ.]

therm-. Same as THERMO-.

ther′mæ, thĕr′mī *or* -mē, *n. pl.* **1.** Hot springs or baths. **2.** Specifically, the public baths of ancient Rome. They consisted of several chambers with separate apartments for each sex. See illus., and compare CALDARIUM, FRIGIDARIUM, and TEPIDARIUM. [L., < Gr. *thermai*, pl. of *thermē*, heat, < *therō*, heat.]

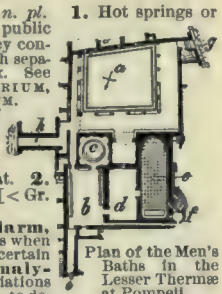

Plan of the Men's Baths in the Lesser Thermæ at Pompeii.

a, exercise-court and peristyle; *b*, apodyterium or dressing-room; *c*, frigidarium, or cold bath; *d*, tepidarium, or dressing-room for the warm bath; *e*, caldarium, combining warm-air and warm-water baths; *f*, furnaces and boilers; *g*, *h*, *i*, entrances from the public street.

ther′mal, thĕr′mal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to heat; determined or measured by heat. **2.** Of or pertaining to thermæ. [< Gr. *thermē;* see THERMÆ.]

Phrases: —**thermal alarm**, an automatic alarm that sounds when the temperature rises to a certain point, as in case of fire.—**t. analysis**, the analysis of the radiations from a source of light and heat, to determine the distribution of the heat-rays in the spectrum.—**t. aspect**, the direction in which thermal gradients look if we suppose that isotherms represent relative heights. The thermal aspect in the morning after 6 o'clock is toward the northwest, while in the afternoon it is toward the northeast.—**t. chemistry**, same as THERMOCHEMISTRY.—**t. equator**, the line which passes through places of greatest heat on the surface of the earth.—**t. equilibrium**, that heat-distribution in a gas which remains the same as the heat-distribution in a surrounding space or medium: said of gas in motion or acted upon by external forces.—**t. slope**, same as THERMAL ASPECT.—**t. unit**, same as HEAT-UNIT.—**t. water**, a mineral water from a hot spring.

—**ther′mal-ly**, *adv.* As regards heat.

therm″-am′me-ter, thĕrm″-am′ę-tęr, *n. Physics.* A device in which the strength of an electric current is measured in amperes by the amount of heat generated. [< THERM- + AMMETER.]

therm-an′ti-dote, thĕrm-an′ti-dōt, *n.* An apparatus for cooling the air, consisting of a rotating frame fitted in a window and incased in wet tatties: used in India. [< THERM- + ANTIDOTE.]

ther″ma-tol′o-gy, thĕr″mą-tel′o-ji, *n. Med.* The science of treating disease by warm medicated or mineral baths. [< Gr. *thermē*, heat (see THERMO-), + -OLOGY.]

Ther″me-sī′i-dæ, thĕr″mę-sī′i-dī *or* -sĭ′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths with wings not angulated. **Ther-me′si-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thermē;* see THERM.Æ.]

—**ther″me-sī′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**ther-me′sī-oid**, *a.*

therm″es-the″si-om′e-ter, therm″es-thĭ″si-om′ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument for testing the capacity of a person to distinguish differences of temperature. [< THERM- + Gr. *aisthēsis* (see ESTHESIA) + -METER.] **therm″æs-the″si-om′e-tet‡.**

ther-met′ro-graph, *n.* Same as THERMOMETROGRAPH. **ther-met′o-graph‡.**

ther′mic, thĕr′mic, *a.* Pertaining or due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* rays.

Disordered tactile and *thermic* sensations, so frequently serving as the basis of delusions, . . . are found in all the more severe cases [of melancholia]. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 144. [BER. '83.]

—**thermic anomaly**, the difference of the averages of temperature of a place and its parallel of latitude.—**t. balance**, a bolometer.—**t. fever**, the fever attending sunstroke.—**t. weight**, a heat-unit.

—**ther′mic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]

Ther″mi-dor′, thĕr″mi-dōr′, *C.*[1] (ter″mi-dōr′, *C.*[2]; tār″mi-dōr′, *W.*[1]; thĕr″mi-dōr, *E. W.*[2]), *n.* [F.] The eleventh month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

Ther″mi-do′ri-an, thĕr″mi-dō′ri-ąn, *n.* In the French Revolution, one of those who aided in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and the Jacobin party, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

—**Ther″mi-do′ri-an**, *a.*

thermo-, therm-. Derived from Greek *thermē*, heat (< *thermos*, hot, < *therō*, heat): combining forms.—**ther″mo-an″es-the′si-a**, *n.* Loss or diminution of power in the skin or mucous membrane to perceive heat and cold.—**ther″mo-a′que-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the action of hot water.—**ther″mo-bar′o-graph**, *n. Physics.* An apparatus for measuring the pressure and temperature of a gas simultaneously.—**ther″mo-ba-rom′e-ter**, *n. Physics.* **1.** An apparatus for measuring atmospheric pressure by the boiling-point of water: used in determining altitudes. **2.** A siphon barometer that can be inverted and made to serve as a thermometer.—**ther″mo-bat′ter-y**, *n.* Same as THERMOELECTRIC BATTERY.—**ther′mo-call″**, *n.* An instrument that sounds an electric alarm when the temperature reaches a point of adjustment: used in incubators, hothouses, etc.—**ther″mo-cau′ter-y**, *n.* Any form of actual cautery; specifically, that which uses an instrument for maintaining at a white heat platinum points, knives, etc., by means of a burning jet of benzin-vapor.—**ther″mo-cha-ot′ic**, *a.* Dissolved or disintegrated by heat.—**thermochaotic hypothesis**, the hypothesis that at a remote era the highly heated universal ocean dissolved the Plutonic rocks of the primitive crust and transformed them into the present crystalline stratiform rocks.—**ther″mo-chem′ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to thermochemistry.—**ther″mo-chem′ic-al‡.**—**ther″mo-chem′ist**, *n.* One skilled in thermochemistry.—**ther″mo-chem′is-try**, *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the relations between chemical reactions and the evolution and absorption of heat.—**ther″mo-chro′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to thermochrosy.—**ther′mo-chro″sy**, *C.* (**ther-moch′ro-sy**, *W.*), *n.* The quality possessed by rays of radiant heat of having, like light, different wave-lengths and degrees of refrangibility. **ther′mo-chroset.**—**ther′mo-coup″le**, *n.* A thermoelectric couple.—**ther′mo-cur″rent**, *n.* A thermoelectric current.—**ther″mo-e-lec″trom′e-ter**, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricity, by the effect it has in producing heat.—**ther″mo-e-lec″tro-mo′tiv(e**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating electromotive force due to difference of temperature.—**ther″mo-e-lec′tro-scope**, *n.* An instrument for indicating temperature electrically, as a thermopile.—**ther″mo-el′e-ment**, *n.* A thermoelectric couple.—**ther″mo-ex-ci′to-ry**, *a.* Productive or promotive of animal heat.—**ther′mo-gen‡**, *n.* Same as CALORIC, 1.—**ther″mo-gen′e-sis**, *n.* The production of heat, especially of animal heat by organic action.—**ther′mo-gram**, *n.* The trace or record made by a thermograph.—**ther′mo-graph**, *n.* A registering thermometer, as a mercurial thermometer of which the successive positions of the column are photographed on a traveling strip, or a metallic or a gas thermometer fitted with multiplying-levers and a tracing-point.—**ther-mog′ra-phy**, *n.* Any process of writing involving the use of heat, as writing with an invisible ink that acquires color when exposed to heat.—**ther″mo-in-hib′it-o-ry**, *a.* Hindering or preventing heat-production: applied specifically to the nervous function that prevents excessive or abnormal heat-production in the body.—**ther′mo-junc″tion**, *n.* The part where the two metals of a thermocouple are joined together.—**ther″mo-kin″e-mat′ics**, *n.* The part of thermotics that relates to heat in motion.—**ther-mol′o-gy**, *n. Physics.* [Rare.] The science of heat; thermotics.—**ther-mol′y-sis**, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The resolution of a compound substance into its component elements by the application of heat; dissociation by heat. **2.** The dissipation of heat from the animal body by radiation, conduction, and other physical processes.—**ther″mo-lyt′ic**, *a.*—**ther′mo-lyze**, *vt.* To subject to thermolytic influence; dissociate by heat.—**ther″mo-mag-net′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the action of heat on the magnetism of bodies.—**ther″mo-mag′net-ism**, *n. Physics.* Magnetism as modified or produced by the action of heat on the body magnetized or on the medium surrounding it.—**ther″mo-met′ro-graph**, *n.* A self-registering thermometer. **ther-met′o-graph‡.** **ther-met′ro-graph‡.**—**ther″mo-mo′tiv(e**, *a.* Of, relating to, or caused by heat producing motion: especially referring to heat-engines.—**ther″mo-mo′tor**, *n.* A heat-engine; especially, a hot-air engine. Compare MOTOR.—**ther″mo-mul′ti-pli″er**, *n.* A thermoelectric multiplier. See MULTIPLIER. **ther″mo-mul′ti-ple‡.**—**ther″mo-na′trite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_2Na_2CO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—**ther-mon′o-sus**, *n.* Any disease caused by heat.—**ther′mo-pair″**, *n.* A thermoelectric couple.—**ther″mo-pal-pa′tion**, *n.* The judging of the temperature of the human body by the sense of touch.—**ther′mo-phone**, *n.* An instrument for producing sounds by the absorption of radiant energy. Compare RADIOPHONE.—**ther″mo-po′di-um**, *n.* A hot foot-bath.—**ther″mo-reg′u-la″tor**, *n.* A device for regulating the temperature of a heating-apparatus.—**ther″mo-si′phon**, *n.* A device consisting of siphon-tubes to increase or induce circulation in a water-heating apparatus.—**ther″mo-sys-tal′tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting muscular contraction and dilatation due to heat.—**ther″mo-tax′is**, *n.* The regulation or normal adjustment of the animal heat in an organism.—**ther″mo-tax′ic**, *a.*—**ther″mo-tel′e-phone**, *n.* A telephone in which heat is utilized, the diaphragm of the receiver being vibrated by variations of length in a fine wire, brought about by changes in its temperature, due to the current, and the transmitter containing a red-hot wire whose resistance is rapidly increased and diminished by the action of the sound-vibrations, thus inducing a vibratory current in the line-wire.—**ther″mo-ten′sion**, *n.* The tensile strength of metal computed when it is subjected at a specified temperature to a stress similar to that which it is intended to resist in use.—**ther″mo-ten′sile**, *a.*—**ther″mo-te′ri-on**, *n.* An apparatus for keeping food warm for the sick or on a journey, consisting of a glass vessel surrounded by a hot-water chamber with an air-chamber outside to prevent radiation.—**ther″mo-ther″a-pei′a**, *n.* A system of treating disease by heat, especially by hot air. **ther″mo-tol′o-gy‡.**—**ther-mot′ro-pism**, *n. Bot.* The property or phenomenon of movement in growing plant-organs brought about by the influence of heat or cold. Curvature toward a source of heat is called **positive thermotropism**, and curvature away from a source of heat, **negative t.**—**ther″mo-trop′ic**, *a.*—**ther′mo-type**, *n.* An impression or picture made by wetting the desired object, as a section of wood, with dilute acid, taking a print from it, and developing this by heat.—**ther′mo-ty″py**, *C. W.*[2] (**ther-mot′i-py**, *W.*[1]), *n.* The act or art of printing and developing thermotypes.—**ther″mo-vol-ta′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to thermal effects of voltaic electricity, or to heat and electricity.

therm′od, thĕrm′ōd, *C.*[1] (-od, *C.*[2]), *n.* Thermic od; odic force of heat. See OD[1]. [< THERM- + OD[1], *n.*]

ther″mo-dy-nam′ic, thĕr″mo-dī-nam′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to thermodynamics; pertaining to the transformation of heat-energy into molar motion, or to the relations between them.

A perfect *thermo-dynamic* engine of any kind, is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. WILLIAM THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. i, art. xli, p. 118. [U. P. '82.]

[< THERMO- + DYNAMIC.] **ther″mo-dy-nam′ic-al‡.**—**thermodynamic efficiency** (*Physics*), the resultant electromotive force of a thermopile available for mechanical work by the current.—**t. function**, same as ENTROPY.

—**ther″mo-dy-nam′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ther″mo-dy-nam′i-cist**, *n.* One skilled in thermodynamics.

The Clamond Thermoelectric Generator.

The upper figure is a horizontal section, the lower an elevation. As seen in the former, the spindle-shaped plates of alloy are connected in series by iron wire, forming a flat ring. Many of these rings are placed one above the other, separated by asbestos paper. A gas-jet in the enclosed cylindrical space heats all the inner ends of the plates, and the other ends are cooled by radiation.

ther″mo-dy-nam′ics, thĕr″mo-dī-nam′ics, *n. Physics.* The branch of the theory of heat that treats of the relations between heat and mechanical work, especially as acting in a heat-engine, as the steam-engine.

—**laws of thermodynamics**, the two laws (1) that heat may be measured in units of mechanical work (involving the conservation of energy), and (2) that heat can not pass of itself from a colder to a hotter body.

ther″mo-e-lec′tric, thĕr″mō-ę-lec′tric, *a.* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity; denoting electricity produced by heat. **ther″mo-e-lec′tric-al‡.**

Phrases:—**thermoelectric battery** or **generator**, a series of thermoelectric couples joined as a source of electricity; usually so arranged that alternate junctions can be heated, as by gas-jets, while the others are cooled.—**t. couple**, a pair of conductors so joined as to produce a thermo-current when the junctions are at different temperatures.—**t. diagram**, a diagram representing the thermoelectric behavior of metals with respect to some one taken as a standard.—**t. force**, force produced by heating or cooling a junction-point of a ther-

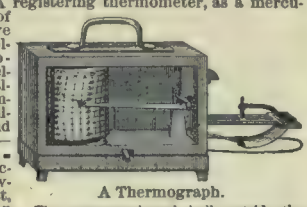

A Thermograph.

The crescent-shaped bulb outside the box is completely filled with alcohol and hermetically sealed. Changes of temperature, expanding or contracting the alcohol, alter the curvature of the bulb, the motion of which is communicated by multiplying-levers to the recording pen which traces the record on a moving sheet of paper.

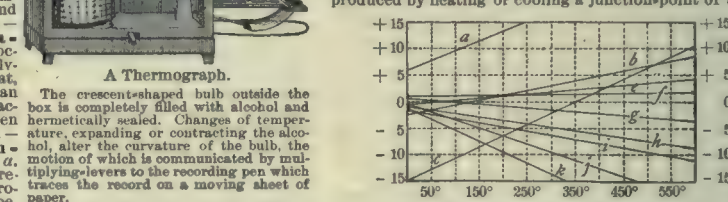

A Thermoelectric Diagram.

Lead is taken as the standard metal. The distance of a point on the line of any metal, above or below the lead-line (0, 0), represents in microvolts the thermoelectric power of that metal with respect to lead, at the temperature denoted by the distance of the point from the left of the diagram. Thus, at 300° C. iron has a thermoelectric power of —2.5 microvolts with respect to lead. Where two lines cross they have the same thermoelectric power, and will give no thermo-current; thus iron and zinc can not be used in a thermopile at a mean temperature of 200° C. *a*, palladium; *b*, platinum; *c*, iron; *e*, tin; *f*, aluminum; *g*, brass; *h*, copper; *i*, silver; *j*, zinc; *k*, cadmium.

moelectric couple or pile.—**t. power**, the potential difference in a circuit of two metals at a given mean temperature when one junction is half a degree above and the other half a degree below that mean.

—**ther″mo-e-lec′tric-al-ly**, *adv.*

ther″mo-e-lec″tric′i-ty, thĕr″mō-ę-lec″tris′i-ti, *n.* Electricity generated by differences of temperature, especially that due to the fact that two different metals in contact show a difference of electric potential that varies with the temperature of the point of junction. Hence, if two conductors of different metals are joined end to end, so as to form a closed circuit, and the points of junction are kept at different temperatures, a continuous current of electricity will flow through the circuit. The thermoelectric power of different metals varies with the metal and with the mean temperature. See THERMOELECTRIC DIAGRAM. [< THERMO- + ELECTRICITY.]

ther″mo-gen′ic, thĕr″mo-jen′ic, *a. Physiol.* Heat-producing; specifically, productive of animal heat. [< THERMO- + -GEN.]—**thermogenic centers**, those centers of the nervous system that stimulate heat-production.—**t. fibers**, nerve-fibers that transmit heat-producing impulses to nerve-centers.—**t. substance**, a substance or tissue that is related to or supplies the heat-producing functions of the animal organism.

—**ther″mo-ge-net′ic**, **ther-mog′e-nous**, *a.*

ther-mom′e-ter, thĕr-mom′ę-tęr, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring temperature. See TEMPERATURE.

Thermometers usually act upon the principle that changes of temperature cause greater alteration in the dimensions of one body than of another; thus air, mercury, alcohol, etc., within a glass or metal envelope expand more than the envelope, and the difference of expansion becomes a measure of the temperature. The ordinary glass thermometer consists of a capillary tube or stem with bulb containing mercury. The temperature is determined by reading the position of the end of the liquid column in the stem on a scale of conventional degrees. The temperature at which pure ice melts and that at which steam escapes from pure water boiling under atmospheric pressure are employed universally on thermometric scales as fixed points known respectively as the *freezing-point* and the *boiling-point*. In the Réaumur scale the freezing-point is marked zero and the space between this and boiling-point is divided into 80 degrees. In the centigrade scale the freezing-point is zero and the boiling-point 100 degrees. The Celsius scale (in disuse) is the reverse of this. In the Fahrenheit scale the freezing-point is 32° and the boiling-point 212°. To reduce degrees of one scale to those of another, the following formulas will serve, the initial letters representing the respective scales:

$$F = {}^9/_5\,C + 32 = {}^9/_4\,R + 32$$
$$C = {}^5/_9\,(F - 32) = {}^5/_4\,R$$
$$R = {}^4/_9\,(F - 32) = {}^4/_5\,C$$

2. Figuratively, anything that indicates temperature, as a rheumatic joint. [< THERMO- + -METER.]

Phrases, etc.:—**chromatic thermometer**, an instrument for approximately measuring temperatures, based upon the principle that if the edge of a glass plate be placed upon a highly heated body, and a beam of polarized light be passed through the glass, colored fringes, varying

in appearance with the temperature, are developed.—**metastatic t.**, a thermometer with a cavity at the top, by means of which some of the mercury may be abstracted from the bore, thus changing the sensitiveness of the instrument.—**nocturnal-radiation t.**, an instrument registering minimum temperatures, and exposed near blades of grass, leaves, plants, etc., in such manner as to indicate the lowest temperature, due to the radiation of heat during the night. **terrestrial-minimum t.**‡, **terrestrial-radiation t.**‡.—**resistance t.**, an instrument indicating, by means of the change in electrical conductivity of wires with temperature, the temperature of any given wire or its environment.—**solar-radiation t.**, an actinometer.

Thermometers are often named (1) from their use; as, **clinical thermometer**, (small, for ascertaining the temperature of the body), **deep-sea t.** (having the bulb protected to resist the pressure at great depths), **earth, ground, or soil t.** (for testing the temperature at some depth), **incubating-t., sounding-t.** (a deep-sea thermometer), **submarine t.** (bearing a chamber for bringing up water from great depths, or any deep-sea thermometer); (2) from some feature of construction or arrangement; as, **balance-t.** (swinging on a pivot and recording on an arc, or adjusting a damper by its rise and fall), **differential t.** (having two air-bulbs connected by a U tube, containing colored liquid, so that when the bulbs are exposed to different temperatures a shifting of the liquid in the tube will be caused by the difference of expansion of air in the bulbs), **maximum-t.** (registering the highest or maximum temperature occurring after it has been set, as by a bit of wire which is left by the horizontal mercury-column at its farthest point), **minimum-t.** (constructed to register the lowest or minimum temperature occurring after it has been set, as by a hollow bit of glass tube which a horizontal alcohol-column draws with it by capillary attraction to its lowest point but can not push forward), **registering t.** (giving a record, as of maximum or minimum temperature), **sling** or **whirled t.** (attached to a cord or suitable handle to admit of rapid whirling through the air, in order to secure more accurate temperatures), **upsetting-t.** (a form of deep-sea thermometer recording the temperature at the time of overturning), **weight-t.** (in which the mercury overflows at a certain point, and the overflow is weighed), **wet-bulb or moist t.** (an ordinary thermometer with the bulb covered with thin muslin, which is kept constantly damp; see PSYCHROMETER, etc.); (3) from the scale employed; as, **Celsius t., Centigrade t., Fahrenheit t., Réaumur t.**; (4) from the material whose expansion and contraction gives the required data; as, **air-t.** (using dry air, of great accuracy, and used as an ultimate standard), **mercury-t.** or **mercurial t., metallic** or **bimetallic t.** (employing the differential contraction of two metals, and usually indicating by means of a pointer on a dial), **spirit-t.** (employing alcohol or ether).

ther″mo-met′ric, ther″mo-met′ric-al, (thĕr′mo met′ric, -al), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the thermometer; as, a *thermometric* scale.

Chloroform, ether, and bisulphide of carbon have been suggested as possibly suitable substitutes for alcohol, as a *thermometric* fluid. A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 3, p. 19. [U. S. & co.]

2. Calculated or ascertained by the thermometer; as, *thermometric* **data.**—**ther″mo-met′ric-al-ly,** *adv.*

ther-mom′e-try, (thĕr-mom′ĕ-tri), *n.* The measurement of temperature, or the art thereof, by means of the thermometer; specifically, the use of the thermometer in medical diagnosis. [< THERMO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ther′mo-pile, (thĕr′mo-pīl), *n.* A thermoelectric battery, especially if arranged to be used in connection with a galvanometer in measuring small amounts of radiant heat. [< THERMO- + PILE[1], *n.*]

—**differential thermopile,** a thermopile to measure fine differences in the temperatures of two bodies.

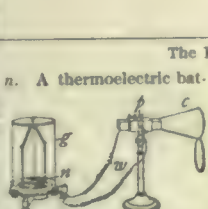

A Thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat.

The box (*p*) contains alternate insulated bars of bismuth and antimony, forming a thermopile; *c*, a conical reflector; *g*, a galvanometer connected by the wires (*cc*), and containing a needle (*n*) which is deflected by the minutest change of temperature in the pile.

ther′mo-scope, (thĕr′mo-skōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for detecting changes or differences of temperature without accurately measuring them.

A *thermoscope* is an indicator of temperature. A differential *thermoscope* is a *thermoscope* which shows difference, or tests equality, of simultaneous temperatures in two places. WILLIAM THOMSON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi, p. 559.

2. A form of differential thermometer invented by Leslie. [< THERMO- + -SCOPE.]

—**differential thermoscope,** a thermoscope that measures the difference of temperature of two bodies.

—**ther″mo-scop′ic,** *a.* **ther″mo-scop′ic-al‡,** - **ther″mo-scop′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ther′mo-stat, (thĕr′mo-stat, *n.* A device for the automatic regulation or indication of temperature by the expansion or differential expansion of substances, especially one operating by opening or closing an electric circuit. They are used for fire-alarms, opening or closing dampers, regulating steam-pressures, etc. [< THERMO- + Gr. *histēmi*, stand.]—**closed-circuit thermostat,** one

A Thermostat for Regulating the Heat Received from a Furnace.

The knob (*k*) is used to set the pointer on the scale (*s*) to the degree of temperature which it is desired to maintain. When the heat increases, the metal band (*b*) expands and the arm (*a*) swings against one of the contact-posts (*c*), making electrical connection with a stout spring which shifts the damper, and the temperature is lowered until the contraction of the band (*b*) causes another contact on the opposite side, which reverses the damper.

which in operating breaks a closed circuit.—**electro-pneumatic t.,** one in which the expansibility of a gas is used to open or close an electric circuit.—**mercurial**

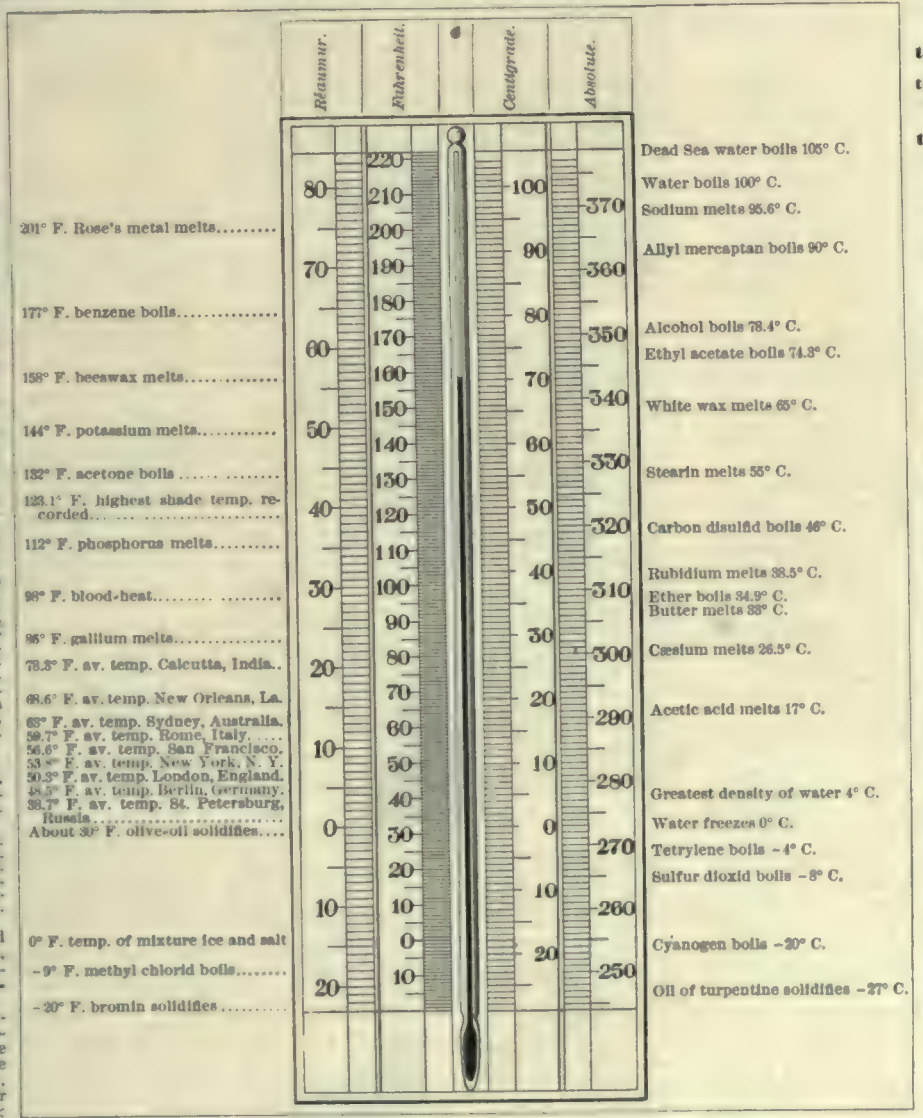

The Four Principal Thermometrical Scales, with Certain Related Data.

t., one operated by a mercurial column.—**open-circuit t.,** one which in operating closes an open circuit.

—**ther″mo-stat′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or accomplished by means of the thermostat.—**ther″mo-stat′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ther″mo-stat′ics,** *n. Physics.* The theory of the equilibrium of heat.

ther-mot′ic, (thĕr-mot′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by heat. [< Gr. *thermotēs*, heat, < *thermō*, heat.]

ther-mot′ic-al‡.—**ther-mot′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ther-mot′ics, (thĕr-mot′ics, *n.* The science of heat.

The comet of 1680 . . . was computed by Newton to have been subjected to an intensity of heat 2000 times that of red-hot iron.—a term of comparison . . . which modern *thermotics* do not recognize as affording a legitimate measure of radiant heat.

HERSCHEL *Outlines of Astronomy* § 593, p. 401. [A. '72.]

thero-, ther-. Derived from Greek *thēr*, beast; combining forms.—**ther′o-dont,** *a.* & *n.* Same as THERIODONT.—**Ther″o-don′ti-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theriodontia.*—**ther′o-dont,** *n.* &*a.*—**The″ro-mo′ra,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct order of synaptosaurian reptiles, especially those without parocciptal bones and with ribs mostly 2-headed and capitulum intercentral: including *Anomodontia* and *Theriodontia.*—**the″ro-mo′ran,** *a.* & *n.*—**ther-rom′o-rous,** *a.*—**The″ro-mor′pha,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theromora.*—**the′ro-morph,** *n.*—**the″ro-mor′-phous,** *a.*—**the″ro-mor′phi-a,** *n.* Assimilation of form or structure to lower animals; said of abnormal human structure.—**the″ro-mor′phic,** *a.* **1.** Theromorphous. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting theromorphia.—**the″ro-mor′phous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Theromorpha.*—**the′ro-pod.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Theropoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Theropoda.*—**The-rop′o-da,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Megalosauria.*—**the-rop′o-dous,** *a.*—**The″ro-sau′ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An order of dinosaurians of a beast-like form and with herbivorous habits; the *Ornithopoda.* **The″ro-sau′ri‡.**—**the′ro-saur,** *n.*—**the″ro-sau′ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

the′roid, (thĕ′roid, *a.* Beast-like: applied especially to types of idiocy. [< THERO- + -OID.]

the-rol′o-gy, (thē-rel′o-ji, *n.* Mammalogy. [< THERO- + -LOGY.]—**the-rol′o-gist,** *n.*

ther-sit′ic-al, (thĕr-sit′ic-al, *a.* Characteristic of Thersites, an insolent and abusive character in the Iliad; hence, scurrilous; abusive.

the-sau′rer†, *n.* A treasurer.

the-sau′rus, (thē-sâ′rus, *n.* [-RUS-ES or -RI, -rus *or* -rī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A place where treasure is laid up; a storehouse. **2.** Hence, a repository of words or knowledge; a lexicon or cyclopedia.

The great work, to the compilation of which he [Stephens] devoted himself with special ardor and assiduity, was his celebrated *Thesaurus* or Dictionary of the Greek Language.

F. WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 150. [H. '59.]

[L.; see TREASURE.]

these, (dhīz, *a.* & *pron.* Plural of THIS.

the′si-cle, (thĕ′si-cl, *C. E. I. W.*, *or* thes′i-cl, *W. 1, n.* [Rare.] A petty or minor thesis or proposition.

the′sis, (thĕ′sis *or* thes′is, *n.* [THE′SES, thĕ′sīz *or* thes′ēs, *pl.*] **1.** A proposition advanced, affirmatively or negatively, to be maintained or defended by argument; a position or proposition the truth of which is not evident from the terms, but that requires evidence, explanation, or proof: applied especially to those propositions in theology, philosophy, law, and medicine that the candidates in the schools were required to defend.

I return to the *thesis* with which I started—America is not in danger of revolution.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Civilization in the U. S.* ch. 3, p. 196. [CC. & H. '88.]

2. Hence: (1) An essay or treatise on a particular subject; especially, a dissertation presented by a candidate for a degree. (2) An academic exercise or theme upon a subject announced or suggested; also, the subject itself. **3.** A theme. **4.** (1) *Anc. Pros.* That part of a foot which had the ictus. (2) In modern prosody and later Roman usage, the unaccented part of a foot; also, the depression of voice in pronouncing the thesis. See ARSIS, 1. **5.** *Logic.* An affirmative proposition, as opposed to a *hypothesis;* also, an inference. **6.** [Rare.] *Rhet.* The proposition correlated to the antithesis.

The Sophists pursued a directly contrary method, being fond of expressing themselves in dazzling *theses* and antitheses.

ANTHON *Xenophon's Memorabilia* bk. 1, ch. 2, p. 177. [H. '58.]

7. *Mus.* The down beat; the accented part of a measure. See ARSIS, 2. [L., < Gr. *thesis*, < *tithēmi*, place.]

Thes″mo-pho′ri-a, (thes′mo-fō′ri-ą, *n. pl.* The Greek and Athenian festival of Demeter (Ceres) as founder of agriculture and civic marriage. It was celebrated only by blameless married women on the 9th–13th of Pyanepsion (October–November). [< Gr. law (< *tithēmi*, place), + *pherō*, bear.]

—**Thes″mo-pho′ri-an,** *a.* **Thes″mo-phor′ic‡.**

thes′mo-thete, (thes′mo-thēt, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A lawgiver; specifically, one of the six junior archons at Athens. [< F. *thesmothète*, < Gr. *thesmothetēs*, < *thesmos*, law, + *thetēs*, giver, < *tithēmi*, place.]

the′so-cyte, (thī′so-sīt, *n.* *Spong.* One of the reserve cells of certain sponges. [Perhaps < Gr. *thēsauros*, TREASURE, + *kytos*, cell.]

Thes′pi-an, (thes′pi-ąn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Thespis, the reputed father of Greek tragedy; hence, pertaining to tragedy; tragic; dramatic. **II.** *n.* [Humorous or Colloq.] An actor.

Thes-sa′li-an, (thes-sē′li-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Thessalia, in Europe, or to its inhabitants or speech. **2.** Magical: from the ancient reputation of the district.

Thes-sa′li-an, *n.* A native of Thessaly.

Thes″sa-lo′ni-an, (thes′ą-lō′ni-ąn, *n.* **1.** A native of Thessalonica (now Salonica), a city of Macedon. **2.** *pl.* Two of St. Paul's epistles addressed to the Christians of that city.—**Thes″sa-lo′ni-an,** *a.*

the′ta, (thĕ′tą *or* thē′tą, *n.* The eighth letter in the

Greek alphabet (Θ, ϑ, θ): equivalent in Greek to *t* + *h*, as in *anthrax*, but in modern Greek to spirant *th*, as in *thin*, *myth*. See T¹. [L., < Gr. *thēta*, letter *θ*.]

As the first letter of *thanatos*, the Greek word for death, it was used in passing sentence of capital punishment upon a culprit, and hence was named the *unlucky letter*.

thetch, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as THATCH.

thet'ic, thet'ic, *a.* *Anc. Pros.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a thesis. **2.** Beginning with a thesis. [< Gr. *thetikos*, fit for placing, < *tithēmi*, place.]

—**thet'ic-al**†, *a.* Laid down; positive; direct; not by negation.—**thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

In the Gospel . . . he [John] counteracted heresy *thetically*, in the Epistles antithetically.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 31, p. 505. [CAS. CO.]

the'tin, } thī'tin, -tin, tain *or* -tīn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one
the'tine, } of a series of sulfur compounds corresponding to the formula $C_2H_2S(C_nH_{2n+1})_2O_2$ and resembling betain and its homologues. [< *th-* in THIO- + *et-* in ETHER + *-in*, *-ine*, in SULFIN, SULFINE.]

thet'see, *n.* [Burmese.] Same as THEETSEE.

the-ur'gic, the-ūr'jic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of theurgy; hence, magical. [< LL. *theurgicus*, < Gr. *theourgikos*, < *theourgos*, priest, < *theos*, god, + *ergon*, work.] **the-ur'gic-al**‡.

the'ur"gist, thī'ūr'jist, *n.* One who believes in or practises theurgy; a magician.

the'ur"gy, thī'ūr'ji, *n.* **1.** The production of miraculous results by divine or supernatural agency; also, the power so existing or employed.

The *theurgy* of the Poems [Homer's] . . . lies upon the human and visible tissue like a continuous pattern of rich embroidery.
GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* intro., p. 9. [MACM. '69.]

2. The art of securing divine or supernatural intervention in human affairs; especially, the magical science practised by those Neoplatonists who employed invocations, sacrifices, diagrams, talismans, etc. **3.** In modern magic, the operation of alleged supernatural agency, as opposed to natural magic; black magic. [< LL. *theurgia*, < Gr. *theourgia*, < *theourgos*; see THEURGIC.]

thew¹, thiū, *vt.* To furnish with thews; strengthen.

Cast in the antique mould
Of men whose teaching *thewed* the soul of Cyrus.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus*, *Secret Way* st. 40.

thew²†, *v.* To enslave; keep in bondage.

thew†, *a.* Servile.

thew¹, *n.* A sinew or muscle, especially when strong or well developed; hence, bodily strength or vigor: commonly in the plural. Apparently introduced to modern English by a mistake of Shakespeare as to the meaning of THEW². [< AS. *thēaw*, manner.]

I felt the *thews* of Anakim, The pulses of a Titan's heart.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cii, st. 8.

—**thew'less**, *a.* Having no thews; weak.—**thew'y**, *a.* Having large muscles; strong.

thew²†, *n.* Form of behavior; morals; virtues.

—**thewed**†, *a.* Endowed with thew; behaved.

thew³†, *n.* A cucking-stool. **thewe**†.

thew⁴†, *n.* A slave. See THEOW.

they, dhē, *C. I. S. W. Wr.* (dhā, *E.*), *pron. pl.* [THEIR or THEIRS, *poss.*; THEM, *objective.*] These or those specified or to be specified; the persons, animals, or things understood or mentioned: the nominative plural of the pronoun of the third person. It has displaced the AS. plural *hī*, *heora*, *hem*, > 'EM.

They is sometimes used: (1) With an indefinite antecedent; as, *they* say. (2) As a repeated subject; as, swifter than eagles the coursers *they* came. (3) [Prov. Eng.] Demonstratively: equivalent to *those*; as, *they* people.

[< AS. *thā*, pl. of *the* (*se*), that, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

thi-al'din, } thai-al'din, -din *or* -dain, *n.* *Chem.* A
thi-al'dine, } volatile crystalline compound $(C_6H_{13}NS_2)$ formed variously, as by passing ammonia-gas into a compound of acetyl mercaptan and hydrogen sulfid. [< THIO- + *ald-* in ALDEHYDE.]

thi'al-ol, thai'al-ōl, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless oily compound, $(C_3H_6)_2S_2$, having a garlicky odor and obtained variously, as by distilling oxalic ether with potassium disulfid. Called more properly **diethyl disulfid**. [< THIO- + *al-* in ALCOHOL + -OL.]

thian'shan", thian'shan', *n.* A large wild sheep (*Ovis poli*) of the highest mountains of central Asia, with very large spreading horns. [< *Thian-shan*, mountains.]

thi'a-sus, thai'ā-sus *or* thī'ā-sus, *n.* [-si, -sai *or* -sī, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A society or gathering assembled to do honor to some particular god, with sacrifices, banquets, and festal processions; especially, the devotees of Dionysos engaged in the Dionysia, as satyrs, nymphs, mænads, Sileni, etc.: often represented in art. [< Gr. *thiasos*, band.] **thi'a-sos**‡.

—**thi'a-sote**, *n.* One who took part in a thiasus.

thi'baude, thī'bōd, *n.* [F.] Cow-hair cloth.

thi-bet', **Thib'et-an.** Same as TIBET, TIBETAN.

thib'le, thib'l, *C.* (thai'bl, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A dibble. (2) A skible; a slice. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] A stick for stirring porridge, broth, etc.; potstick. **thiev'al**‡. [For DIBBLE, *n.*] **thib'el**‡; **thiv'el**†.

thick, thic. *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To thicken. [< AS. *thiccian*, < *thicce*, thick.]

thick, *a.* **1.** Having relatively large or unusual extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; especially, having the least of its three dimensions, or the one that is commonly least, unusually great: distinguished from *long* and *broad*; not thin; as, *thick* girders; *thick* plates; *thick* steak. **2.** Having a specified dimension of this kind, whether great or small; as, an inch *thick*. **3.** Arranged compactly; crowded together; close; also, following at brief intervals; frequent; as, a *thick* forest; *thick* hair; *thick* and fast blows. **4.** Set or furnished closely or abundantly with objects; abounding; having in plenty: often followed by *with* and formerly by *of* or *for*; as, trees *thick with* foliage; the valleys stand *thick with* corn. **5.** Having considerable density or consistency; inspissated; hence, containing extraneous matter; turbid; impure; heavy: often figurative; as, *thick* mucilage; *thick* beer; *thick* darkness.

Beneath her stretched the temples and the tombs,
The city sickening of its own *thick* breath,
And over all the sleepless Pleiades.
ALDRICH *Judith* pt. i, st. 2.

6. Overcharged with vapor; foggy; misty; dull: said of atmospherical conditions; as, *thick* air.

The weather was *thick* as buttermilk, so we had to keep the bell constantly ringing, as we could not see the jib-boom end from the forecastle. M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 1, p. 12. [W. S.]

7. Lacking quickness of apprehension; not ready or acute; dull; as, *thick*-headed; *thick* of hearing. **8.** Lacking distinctness; muffled; as, his speech is *thick*. **9.** [Colloq.] Excessively friendly; intimate; chummy; as, the two are *thick* as thieves.

Newcome and I are not very *thick* together.
THACKERAY *The Newcomes* vol. i, ch. 24, p. 267. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

10. [Rare.] Numbering; in all; strong; as, the soldiers, a dozen *thick*, galloped to his rescue. **11**†. Heavy; intense; great. [< AS. *thicce*, thick.]

Synonyms: close, cloudy, coagulated, compact, condensed, dense, dull, foggy, gross, hazy, inspissate, misty, muddy, roiled, roily, turbid. See BLUNT.

Compounds, etc.:—**thick'-and-thin'**, *a.* **1.** Serving through thick and thin; devoted. **2.** See THICK-AND-THIN BLOCK, under BLOCK.—**t.-brained**, *a.* Stupid; dull.—**t.-coming**, *a.* Coming densely or fast.—**t.-eyed**†, *a.* Dim or weak of sight.—**t.-lipped**, *a.* Having thick lips; thick at the edge.—**t.-pleached**, *a.* Thickly intermingled or intertwined.—**t. register** (*Mus.*), the lower register.—**t.-sighted**, *a.* [Rare.] Having blurred, dim, or weak vision.—**t.-skinned**, *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive in mind. **2.** Pachydermatous.—**t.-skulled**, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull, stupid.—**t.-stamen**, *n.* The Allegany mountain spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*). See SPURGE.—**t. stuff**, in ship-building, timber having a thickness of between 4 and 12 inches.—**t.-tongued**, *a.* Having a thick tongue; speaking indistinctly.—**t. un** [Slang, Eng.], a sovereign; formerly, a crown piece. **t. 'unt.**—**t.-wind**, *n.* In farriery, rough or hindered breathing: usually following pneumonia.—**t.-winded**, *a.*—**t.-witted**, *a.* Stupid or dull of understanding.

thick, *n.* **1.** The dimension of thickness; especially, the thickest part; as, the *thick* of his arm. **2.** Figuratively, the time when or place where anything is thickest or most intense; as, the *thick* of the woods; the *thick* of his toil; in the *thick* of the fight. **3.** [Colloq.] A thick-headed person; dolt; dunce. **4**†. A thicket.

—**through thick and thin**, under all conditions; steadfastly; resolutely.

thick, *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense; as, speaking *thick*; to crowd *thick* on the mind; covered *thick* with people. [< AS. *thicce*, < *thicce* (a.), thick.]

My heart beats *thick*—I prithee, Syphax, leave me.
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

—**thick and threefold**, in large numbers and fast; as, the pack is running *thick and threefold*.—**to lay it on t.**, to be extravagantly flattering; give unduly great praise.

thick'back", thic'bac', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The variegated sole (*Solea variegata*).

thick'bill", thic'bil', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

thick'en, thic'n, *C. I. W.* (-en, *E.*), *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To make thick or thicker, in any sense. Specifically: (1) To make viscous; inspissate; as, *thickened* juice or paint. (2) To make more dense or close; fill up the interstices of; as, to *thicken* cloth. (3) To make frequent or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows. **2**†. To strengthen; confirm; support.

II. *i.* To become thick or thicker. (1) To be inspissated, or coagulated. (2) To become more numerous or intense; press; crowd; as, footsteps or blows *thicken*; the plot *thickens*. (3)† To become dark, misty, or obscure.

thick'end, *pp.* Thickened. PHIL. SOC.

thick'en-er, thic'n-ər, *n.* One who or that which thickens, especially a substance used to thicken a liquid.

thick'en-ing, thic'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making or becoming thick. **2.** Something added to a liquid that increases its consistency; as, *thickening* for gravy. **3.** That which is thickened.

At the point of origin of the iris the choroid is continued into a ciliary fold, which bears a number of *thickenings* known as the ciliary processes. C. L. MORGAN *Animal Biol.* ch. 7, p. 131. [D. '87.]

thick'et, thik'ət, *n.* A thick growth, as of small trees or underbrush, through which a passage is not easily effected; a spot thickly overgrown; a coppice; jungle.

And where, upon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the *thicket* lies.
BRYANT *A Summer Ramble* st. 9.

[< AS. *thiccet*, < *thicce*, thick.]

—**thick'et-ed**, *a.* Having a thicket or thickets. **thick'et-ted**‡.—**thick'et-y**, *a.* [Rare.] Abounding in thickets. **thick'et-ty**‡.

thick'head", thic'hed", *n.* **1.** A stupid person; one slow of apprehension. **2.** A pachycephaline shrike of Australia and Polynesia. The males are often bright-colored. **3.** A scansorial barbet.

—**thick'-head"ed**, *a.* **1.** Wanting in quick intelligence; dull. **2.** Having a bushy or spreading head, as a tree.

thick'ish, thik'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.

thick'knee", thic'nī", *n.* An Old World œdicnemoid plover-like bird, as the European (*Œdicnemus œdicnemus* or *crepitans*, with upper portion of the tarsus enlarged.

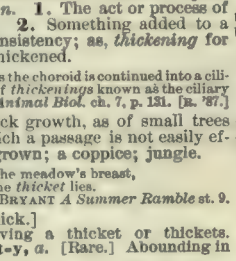

The Thickknee (*Œdicnemus œdicnemus*). 1/12

thick'leaf", thic'līf", *n.* Any plant of the genus *Crassula*.

thick'lips", thic'lips", *n.* A thick-lipped person.

thick'ly, thic'li, *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense.

thick'ness, thic'nes, *vt.* To reduce, as lumber, to uniform thickness: a trade term.

thick'ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being thick, in any sense of the word. **2.** The dimension, diameter, or measure of a solid that is not length or breadth, whether much or slight. **3.** A sheet, layer, or fold, as of paper. **4.** *Founding.* Material, as loam, set in a mold to a certain thickness, to be partially displaced by a templet. **5.** *Mining.* The distance at right angles between the hanging and the foot wall of a lode or lens.

thick'-set", thic'-set', *a.* **1.** Having a short, thick body; square-built; stout; as, a *thick-set* terrier. **2.** Set like a thicket; closely planted; dense; abundantly supplied.

The country was too *thick-set* with walls and gardens to admit of a pitched battle.
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, ch. 8, p. 474. [H. G. & CO. '39.]

—**thick-set cord**, a thick-set corduroy.

thick'set", *n.* **1.** A thicket; also, a thick hedge. **2.** A fustian-like fabric having a nap like velveteen: for men's working-clothes.

thick'-skin", thic'-skin', *a.* Same as THICK-SKINNED.

thick'skin", *n.* A person with a thick skin; hence, a person of coarse, gross, or stolid nature.

thick'skull", thic'skul', *n.* A thickhead; numskull.

thick'y, thik'i, *a.* [Rare.] Dense; thick.

thid'er†, *adv.* Thither.

thief¹, thīf, *n.* [THIEVES, thīvz, *pl.*] **1.** One who steals, especially one who steals furtively or without violence, as distinguished from a robber; in law, one who commits larceny; also, one who has stolen.

Thy goods the *thief* may take;
But into Wisdom's house he cannot break.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Wisdom of Ali* st. 6.

2. One who practises overreaching, deceit, etc.; one who deprives another of his equitable rights; as, a ballot-*thief*.

My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of *thieves*. *Matt.* xxi, 13.

Nothing is more common than for great *thieves* to ride in triumph when the little ones are punished. SENECA *Morals* tr. by L'Estrange *Of a Happy Life* ch. 7, p. 113. [L. '80.]

3. One or that which causes loss, as of time, character, opportunity, etc.

Time, you *thief!* who love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in.
LEIGH HUNT *Jenny Kissed Me* l. 3.

4. [Prov.] A projection in a candle-wick that causes guttering. **5.** *Naut.* A tin drinking-can or -cup, weighted on one side to cause it to cant and fill when thrown upon water. **6.** A thief-tube; bungbucket. **7.** [Local, U. S.] A hermit-crab. [< AS. *theōf*, thief.]

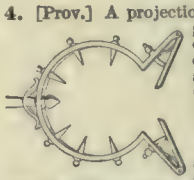

Head of a Thief-catcher. (Early 15th century, Würzburg, Bavaria.)

Synonyms: see ROBBER.

—**thief'-catch"er**, *n.* **1.** One whose employment is to detect and cause the arrest of thieves. **2.** A device resembling a catch-pole, used formerly in apprehending criminals. **t.-leader**†; **t.-taker**‡.—**t.-tube**, *n.* A tube for drawing liquids, as through the bung of a cask, by closing the upper end with the finger after it is dipped in the liquid and thus raising it; a sampling-tube.—**thieves' Latin**, the jargon or slang in use among thieves.—**thieves' vinegar**, a kind of aromatic vinegar once considered an antidote against the plague in London: so called because by its use thieves are said to have plundered the dead with impunity.

Thief-tubes.

thief², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

thief'ly†, *adv.* Like a thief; thievishly. **theef'ly**†.

thi'en-yl, thai'ən-il, *n.* *Chem.* The radical (C_4H_3S) contained in thiophene and its derivatives. [< THIOPHENE + -YL.]

thiet'see, *n.* [Burmese.] Same as THEETSEE.

thiev, **thievd**. Thieve, thieved. PHIL. SOC.

thiev'al, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as THIBLE, 2.

thieve, thīv, *v.* [THIEVED; THIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take by theft; purloin; filch; steal; also, to do furtively.

I cannot get an glimpse of grace
For *thieving* looks at Nanie-o.
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *My Nanie-O* st. 2.

II. *i.* To practise thieving; commit larceny. [< AS. *thēofian*, < *theōf*, thief.]

thieve'less, thīv'les, *a.* [Scot.] Ungracious; hard.

thiev'er-y, thīv'ər-i, *n.* **1.** The practise of thieving; thefts collectively; theft.

The Ghetto . . . is the great receptacle into which the common sewers of *thievery* and robbery empty.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* ch. 15, p. 404. [C. & H. '71.]

2†. That which is stolen.

thieves, thīvz, *n.* Plural of THIEF.

thiev'ish, thīv'ish, *a.* **1.** Addicted to the practise of theft; given to stealing; as, a *thievish* boy. **2.** Acting or done by stealth; furtive; sly; as, *thievish* pranks.

The *thievish* years have sucked his sap away,
Pillaged his strength and filched his will and wit.
EDWIN ARNOLD *The Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 15.

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as, a *thievish* advantage taken.

—**thiev'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**thiev'ish-ness**, *n.*

thig, thig, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To beg; especially, to obtain, as money, by plausible statements.—**thig'ger**, *n.*

thigh, thai, *n.* **1.** The part of the leg between the hip and the knee in man, or the corresponding portion in other animals; the proximal segment of the pelvic limb. **2.** The femur or coxa of an insect. **3**†. The trunk of a tree. [< AS. *theōh*, thigh.]

—**thigh'-bone"**, *n.* The bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh; the femur.—**t.-guard**, *n.* Armor protecting the thigh. See illus. under ARMOR.—**t.-joint**, *n.* The hip-joint.—**t.-puff**, *n.* A padded ridge in some saddles in front of the rider's thigh. See illus. under SADDLE.

—**thighed**, *a.* Having thighs: chiefly in compounds.

Thi'i-dæ, thai'i-dī *or* thī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of corystoidean crabs with a suborbicular body and rostrum not produced. **Thi'a**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *Theia*, daughter of Earth.]—**thi'id**, *n.*—**thi'oid**, *a.*

thikke'herdf, *a.* Thick-haired.

thilket, *pron.* That or this same; that. **thilk**†.

thill, thil, *n.* **1.** One of the shafts of a vehicle, between which a horse is harnessed. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining: (1) A mine-floor. (2) Same as UNDER-CLAY. [< AS. *thille*, board.]

—**thill'-coup"ling**, *n.* Same as SHAFT-COUPLING, 2.—**t.-jack**, *n.* A shaft-jack.—**t.-tug**, *n.* A strap from a harness-saddle, for supporting a thill.

thill'er, thil'ər, *n.* A shaft-horse. **thill'-horse"**‡.

thim'bl, *n.* Thimble. PHIL. SOC.

thim'ble, thim'bl, *n.* **1.** A cap, band, or broad ring of metal, worn on the end of the finger in sewing, to protect the finger in pushing the needle through the material, and having indentions to prevent the needle from slipping. **2.** *Mech.* A short metal tube employed to slip in, over, or about something. Specifically: (1) A sleeve or short tube through which a bolt passes, or which unites two rods, tubes, or the like. (2) A bushing or ferrule. (3) A short pipe permanently set in a chimney pipe-hole, often double. (4) *Naut.* A metal anti-chafing ring forming a guard over a loop or eye, as in canvas.

3. A device having a ring which fits on the first or second finger, and a bowl which rests in the palm, for pro-

tecting a dentist's hand while using a boring-instrument. **bur'thim"ble‡.** [< AS. *thȳmel*, < *thūma*, thumb.] **them'el†.**

Compounds, etc.: —**sail-makers' thimble,** a flat metal disk with indentions, held by a strap on the ball of the thumb and used to drive the needle through the canvas. **thum'mel‡.**—**thim'ble-case",** *n.* A case for a thimble or thimbles.—**t. coupling** (*Mech.*), a permanent coupling in which two shafts are connected by placing their ends together in a common thimble.—**t.-eye,** *n.* The chub-mackerel.—**thim'ble-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A thimblerigger.—**t.-pie,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Punishment by rapping one with a finger on which is a thimble.—**t.-skein,** *n.* An axle-skein made in tubular form.

—**thim'ble-ful,** *n.* The quantity that will fill a thimble; a very small quantity.

thim'ble-ber"ry, thim'bl-ber'i, *n.* The black raspberry; also, the white-flowered raspberry: both of the United States and Canada. See RASPBERRY.

thim'ble-rig", thim'bl-rig', *v.* **I.** *i.* To cheat by thimblerig or trickery.

I never yet saw a banker who charged on paper more than one per cent., and yet through *thimble-rigging* of piastres, I somehow never get but about nineteen pounds sterling on a draft of twenty. J. P. THOMPSON *Photographic Views of Egypt* ch. 2, p. 17. [J. P. J. '54.]

II. *i.* To practise thimblerigging.

The New-York Times shows a strong disposition to *thimble-rig* in the matter. *New-York Tribune* Jan. 16, '82, p. 6, col. 3.

—**thim'ble-rig"ger,** *n.*—**thim'ble-rig"-ging,** *n.* The acts or tricks of a thimblerigger.

thim'ble-rig", *n.* A gambling-game in which three thimble-shaped cups are placed upside down on a board with a pea or ball under one of them, and shifted about by sleight of hand, the aim being to induce bystanders to bet under which cup the pea or ball is.

Conjuring appears also to have been known to them, at least *thimble-rig*, or the game of cups. J. G. WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 203. [J. M. '54.]

thim'ble-weed", thim'bl-wid', *n.* Any one of various plants with thimble-shaped receptacles, as the Virginia anemone and the various species of coneflower.

thim'mel, thim'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thimble.

thin, thin, *v.* [THINNED; THIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To make thin in any respect; reduce in thickness, numbers, viscosity, strength, or flesh.

My *thinned* ranks told the woeful tale of the fierce struggles, indescribable by words, through which my division had passed since 7 o'clock in the morning. P. H. SHERIDAN *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 235. [C. L. W. '88.]

II. *i.* To grow or become thin in any respect. [< AS. *gethynnan*, < *thynne*, thin.]

thin, *a.* [THIN'NER; THIN'NEST.] **1.** Having opposite surfaces very close to each other; having a short diameter or diameters; as, a *thin* board; *thin* cord.

Goldbeaters, by hammering, reduce gold to leaves so *thin*, that 360,000 must be laid upon one another to produce the thickness of an inch. NEIL ARNOTT *Physics* pt. i, ¶ 7, p. 8. [L. G. & CO. '64.]

2. Having little roundness or plumpness of figure; spare; lean; slender; as, a *thin* man; *thin* ears of corn. **3.** Having the component individuals, parts, or particles scattered or diffused; not dense, thick, or abundant; sparse; scanty; rare; attenuated; as, wheat *thin* on the ground; *thin* ranks; a *thin* supply; *thin* air or gas. **4.** Having little body or substance; of a loose texture; hence, insufficient to conceal or cover; as, *thin* clothing; a *thin* disguise or excuse. **5.** Having little or no consistency; not inspissated or viscous: said of liquids; as, *thin* molasses. **6.** Lacking in essential or characteristic ingredients or qualities. (1) Not rich or strong: said of liquids; as, *thin* beer; *thin* blood.

My mother's son cannot learn to delight in *thin* potations. SCOTT *Quentin Durward* intro., p. 6. [B. & R.]

(2) Having little volume; deficient in intensity and overtones, and high in pitch; shrill and slender: said of sounds. (3) Not abundantly supplied or furnished; bare; scant; spare; as, a *thin* larder; a *thin* table. (4) Lacking vigor or force; feeble; superficial; as, *thin* humor or wit.

The eldest answered, 'Maharaja! love
Will cure these *thin* distempers.'
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 3.

(5) *Paint.* Superficial in treatment; lacking consistency, solidity, or depth; weak. (6) *Phot.* Not having sufficient contrasts of shade to print well or give a good projected picture: said of a photographic negative or lantern-slide. **7.** Crowded or close together, as a school of fish. [< AS. *thynne*, thin.]

Synonyms: see FINE; GAUNT; MEAGER.

Thin is the first element in many compound adjectives; as, *thin*-featured, *thin*-fleshed, *thin*-toned, *thin*-voiced.

—**thin'-gut"s,** *n.* [Low.] A starveling.—**t.-gutted,** *a.* Thin-bellied; lank; lean.—**too t.** [Slang], see THIN, *a.*, 4: an intensive use.

thin, *adv.* [Archaic or Poet.] Thinly.

thind, *pp.* Thinned. PHIL. SOC.

thine, thīn, *a.* Of or belonging to thee: a pronominal adjective, employed now mostly in poetry, in discourse, or by the Friends: used instead of *thy* before a noun beginning with a vowel sound, sometimes independently as a predicate, and sometimes with the name of the thing possessed omitted; as, *thine* is the kingdom; *thine* honor; a friend of *thine*; "all mine are *thine*." [< AS. *thīn*, gen. of *thū*, THOU.]

thing[1], thing, *n.* **1.** Any separable or distinguishable object of thought; whatever exists or is conceived to exist as a separate entity, whether actual, possible, or imaginary, animate or inanimate, concrete or abstract; any existence or event.

A *thing* of beauty is a joy forever. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, l. 1.

2. An object without life, as distinguished from a living being; any inanimate substance; as, animals and *things*.

Slavery may mean the degradation of a person into a *thing*. J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* ch. 12, p. 151. [R. BROS. '66.]

3. Any object, appearance, or existence not known or characterized by a more definite name; as, what is that *thing*? **4.** Any object viewed disparagingly or as a diminutive; a living being viewed with pity, tenderness, admiration, or contempt; as, I send you a few small *things* as mementoes; poor *thing*! you dear *thing*!

'Prophet!' said I, '*thing* of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!' POE *The Raven* st. 15.

5. A matter or circumstance; an affair: a transaction or doing; a particular object, event, or circumstance: used in a very general sense; as, all *things* are attended to; every*thing* is done; all *things* work together for good. **6.** *pl.* Personal belongings; clothes, especially outer garments; also, goods, appurtenances, luggage, furniture, etc.; as, lay aside your *things*; household *things*.

We will have rings, and *things*, and fine array.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.

7. *Philos.* (1) The substance or essence in which the marks or properties of objects inhere. **thing in itself‡.** (2) *pl.* The components, or essential elements, forces, and laws, of the objective universe; as, right is grounded in the nature of *things*. Compare NATURE OF THINGS. **8.** *Law.* A subject of property or dominion, as distinguished from a person; as, *things* in action; *things* corporeal; *things* incorporeal. **9.** A measurable portion; bit; whit; degree: especially in adverbial expressions, following and usually compounded with *any*, *no*, or *some*; as, she was no*thing* bettered, but the rather grew worse. **10†.** *pl.* Devotions; acts of worship. **11†.** Cause; sake. [< AS. *thing*, thing, cause.]

Phrases: —**nature of things,** see NATURE.—**rights of things** (*Law*), rights as pertaining to the things over which they are exercisable.—**the thing,** that which is proper, fashionable, needful, or desired; as, that is just *the thing*; *the thing* is to know how.

She did not in her secret mind think the portrait quite *the thing*, and as soon as the drawer departed it was removed from the frame. J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 16, p. 132. [H. & S. '90.]

—**t. in itself,** a nouns neon; the English rendering of the German *ding an sich*.—**t. of naught,** or **nothing,** something of no value; a trifle; nothing.—**things in action** (*Law*), rights enforceable at law to things not in possession.—**things personal** (*Law*), personal property.—**things real** (*Law*), real property.—**to know a t. or two,** to be shrewd or knowing.—**to make a good t. of** [Colloq.], to make a handsome profit from.

Derivatives: —thing'al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to things; real.—**thing'er,** *n.* [Rare.] One who pays attention only to things; a practical person; realist.—**thing'hood,** *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a thing; existence as a thing.—**thing'i-ness,** *n.* [Recent.] **1.** State or quality peculiar to a thing or things; objectivity; reality. **2.** Disposition to take a materialistic or practical view of things; materialistic or realistic doctrine or view.—**thing'ness,** *n.* [Recent.] The state of being a thing; existence; thinghood; also, the state of being a mere thing.—**thing'um-bob,** *n.* [Colloq.] A thing: applied carelessly or indefinitely to any object. **thing'a-my‡; thing'um-a-jig"‡; thing'um-my‡; thing'um-y‡.**—**thing'y,** *a.* [Recent.] **1.** Having properties of a real thing or object; material; real; objective. **2.** Materialistic: matter-of-fact; practical.

thing[2], ting, *n.* A Scandinavian legislative or judicial body; as, the Storthing, the Norwegian parliament.

The Frosta-*thing*'s code was the law of Trondelag, the Gula-*thing*'s code was valid on the western coast, the Eidsivia code in the Uplands, and the Bergarb-*thing*'s code in Viken.
H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 29, p. 445. [G. P. P. '86.]

[< Ice. *thing*, assembly.]

thing'man, thing'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** In early Scandinavian and English history, a member of the national assembly or parliament. **2.** In early English history, one of the body-guards of a noble or king. [< Ice. *thingmadhr*, < *thing*, assembly, + *madhr*, man.]

thin'gus', *n.* A thane or nobleman.

thing'vel"lir, thing vel'ir, *n.* [Ice.] *Ice. Hist.* The open fields in southwestern Iceland where the annual parliament and court met; the parliament-fields. **thing'val"la‡; thing'völlr‡; thing'vols‡.**

think[1], think, *v.* [THOUGHT; THINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce or form by mental processes; also, to change, or to effect in some way, by mental operation: in this sense followed by *out*, *through*, etc.; as, to *think* evil thoughts; to *think out* a discourse; to *think through* a problem.

He who drinks beer *thinks* beer; and he who drinks wine *thinks* wine; and he who drinks midnight *thinks* midnight.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 321. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

2. To review in mind; examine mentally; consider: with *over*; as, to *think* a matter *over*. **3.** To form an adequate idea of; conceive rationally and distinctly: generally with a clause of indirect statement or object, but sometimes with a noun; as, to *think* how something or somebody would do or appear; to *think* an animal.

Hegel . . . had asserted direct intuition of God, that we *think* God, and God must really be or we could not *think* him.
O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 14, p. 291. [E. D. & BRO. '57.]

4. To call to mind; remember; recollect; as, I can not *think* what he said. **5.** To remark mentally; say to oneself; as, he *thought* "what shall I do?" **6.** To conceive of as a thing possible or probable; imagine or have a suspicion of; as, to *think* evil of a neighbor; to *think* unjust things of a friend.

Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others *think* of us.
JANE AUSTEN *Pride and Prejudice* ch. 5, p. 23. [P. & C.]

7. To hold as an opinion; view mentally; believe; consider: followed by a preposition or its equivalent; as, they *think* that he is guilty; he *thinks* himself above me; I *think* his conduct impertinent. **8.** To propose in mind; purpose; intend: usually with an infinitive object; as, I *thought* to have gone ere this; he *thought* to have seen you; he *thinks* to conquer me. **9†.** To feel.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise the mind actively in any way. (1) To know, feel, or will. (2) In a stricter sense, to exercise the intellect; cognize; know. (3) In the strictest sense, to exercise the comparative and constructive faculties of the intellect; reason; compare, abstract, classify, or construct. Compare THOUGHT, *n.*, 1.

No Man *thinks* but he is conscious that he *thinks*.
THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 10, p. 305. [R. 1759.]

2. To recall anything to mind; exercise recollection; have a remembrance: with *of* or *on*; as, we can *think* only approximately *of* what we have not seen; I can not *think of* the clergyman's text; I often *think on* happy bygone days. **3.** To exercise the judgment; weigh arguments concerning some matter; deliberate and judge; consider seriously; meditate: often with *about*, *of*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to *think* long and seriously; to *think about* a subject; to *think of* one's future.

Whether it is possible to *think* without the aid of language, is a question which has been a constant source of dispute amongst logicians and psychologists. T. FOWLER *Elements of Deductive Logic* intro., ch. 3, p. 7. [CL. P. '67.]

4. To entertain a particular opinion, sentiment, or feeling; as, he *thinks* well of me; to *think* a great deal of a friend; they *thought* little of the scheme. [< AS. *thencan*, think; cp. THANK, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CONSIDER; ESTEEM; MUSE; SUPPOSE.

—**think'a-bl(e,** *a.* Susceptible of being thought; conceivable; hence, possible to be believed.—**think'er,** *n.* One who thinks; especially, a person with trained powers of thought; also, one who thinks in a specified way; as, he is a *thinker*; a deep *thinker*.

The cause of the universe is . . . a *thinker*. And a *thinker* is a person. JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* lect. vi, p. 155. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

—**think'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who thinks; mental action; thought. **2.** The product of such action; a thought; an idea, judgment, or opinion. **3†.** The intellect.—**think'ing-ly,** *adv.*

think[2], *vi.* To seem; appear: now obsolete, except with the pronoun as indirect object in the combinations **methinks, methought.** [< AS. *thyncan*, seem.]

think, *n.* [Rare.] A thought.

Evil things make evil *thinks*.
W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men of To-day* ch. 6, p. 60. [F. & W.]

think'-so", think'-sō", *n.* [Colloq.] A mere opinion; groundless conception.

All the dread I had felt hitherto of the face of man was no more than a *think-so*. HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 39, p. 253. [A. '88.]

thin'ly, thin'li, *adv.* In a thin manner; sparsely; scatteringly; as, *thinly* clothed; grain *thinly* sown.

thin'ner, thin'ėr, *n.* One who or that which thins.

thin'ness, thin'nes, *n.* The quality of being thin.

thin'ni-fy, thin'i-fī, *vt.* [Rare.] To make thin; thin.

thin'nish, thin'ish, *a.* Somewhat thin.

Thin"o-cor'i-dæ, thin'o-cer'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A South-American family of quail-like gralline birds with long pointed wings, including the lark-plovers.

Thi-noc'o-rus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *this* (*thin-*), beach, + *korydos*, crested lark, < *korys*, helmet.]—**thin"o-cor'id,** *n.*—**thin-oc'o-rine, thin-oc'o-roid,** *a.*

thin'o-lite, thin'o-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale-yellow or light-brown crystalline calcium carbonate, occurring as a pseudomorph after some unknown mineral, found in desiccated lake-basins of the western United States. [< Gr. *this* (*thin-*), beach, + -LITE.]

thin'-skinned", thin'-skind", *a.* **1.** Having a thin skin; hence, easily offended; sensitive; touchy.

It must, however, be frankly admitted that there is no man more easily offended, more *thin-skinned*, . . . than the genuine Highlander. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish* p. 153. [AL. S. '68.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Having but a thin surface of good soil.—**thin'-skinned"ness,** *n.*

thio-. Derived from Greek *theion*, sulfur: a combining form. Compare SULF-; SULFO-.—**thi"o-ac'id,** *n.* A sulfur acid. See SULFUR.—**thi"o-ar-sen'ic,** *a.* Same as SULFARSENIC.—**thi"o-car-bam'id, thi"o-car-bam'ide,** *n.* A carbamid in which the oxygen of the group carbonyl is replaced by sulfur.—**sul"fo-car-bam'id‡.**—**thi"o-car'bon-ate, thi"o-car-bon'ic.** Same as SULFOCARBONATE, etc.—**thi"o-cy'a-nate, thi"o-cy-an'ic.** Same as SULFOCYANATE, etc.—**thi"o-e'ther,** *n.* Same as SULFUR ETHER.—**thi"o-naph'thene,** *n.* A base (C_4H_8S) known by its derivatives, consisting chemically of benzene (C_6H_6), of which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by (C_2H_2 and S; thus, $C_6H_4.CH.CH.S$. **ben"zo-thi'o-phene‡.**—**thi'o-phene,** *n.* A colorless liquid compound (C_4H_4S) with an odor resembling benzene, contained in coal-tar and made also by synthesis. It is the base of an important group of organic compounds, and was discovered by Victor Meyer in 1883.—**thi"o-phe'nic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thiophenol; as, *thiophenic* acids.—**thi"o-phe'nol,** *n.* A colorless, mobile, foul-smelling liquid compound (C_6H_5SH) formed variously, as by the action of phosphorous-pentasulfid on phenol. **phe"nyl sul-hy'drate‡.**—**thi-oph'thene,** *n.* An oily compound ($C_4H_4S_2$), formed when citric acid is heated with phosphorous pentasulfid. It consists of two condensed thiophene nuclei.—**thi"o-sin-am'in, thi"o-sin-am'ine,** *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_3H_3N_3$) formed by the union of allyl mustard-oil with ammonia; used in photography for the production of direct positives in the camera on dry plates.—**thi"o-sul'fate, thi"o-sul'phate,** *n.* A salt of thiosulfuric acid.—**thi"o-sul-fu'ric, thi"o-sul-phu'ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur.—**thiosulfuric acid,** an unisolated compound ($H_2S_2O_3$) known chiefly by its salts, which have extensive applications in bleaching and in photography. Called formerly **hyposulfurous acid.**—**thi"o-to'lene,** *n.* A colorless oily compound ($C_4H_3CH_3S$) contained in coal-tar, and also made by synthesis. Called also **methyl thiophene,** because formed by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms in thiophene by the group methyl (CH_3).—**thi-ox'ene,** *n.* Any one of several metameric derivatives of thiophene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two methyl (CH_3) groups.

thi-on'ic, thai-on'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur. [< Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]

thi'on-in, } thai'on-in, -in *or* -in, *n.* *Chem.* A dark-**thi'on-ine,** } green dyestuff ($C_{12}H_9N_3S$) made by synthesis, with a glistening metallic luster, that yields purplish colors to silk and wool. The hydrochloric acid salt is the commercial article, and is called also **Lauth's violet.** [< Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]

thi'on-yl, thai'on-il, *n.* *Chem.* The radical SO. [< THIONIC + -YL.]

thir, dher, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] These.

—**thir and thae** [Scot.], these and those.

third, therd, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the second: the ordinal of *three*. **2.** Being one of three equal parts; as, a *third* part. [< AS. *thridda*, < *threō*, three.]

—**third'bor"ough,** *n.* A constable or deputy constable.—**t.-class,** *a.* Of the class or grade next after the second; hence, of inferior quality; as, a *third-class* ticket or singer.—**t.-class mail-matter** [U. S.], all printed matter except such newspapers and periodicals as are forwarded in quantity and under certain regulations and limitations through the mail by the publishers.—**T.-day,** *n.* The third day of the week; Tuesday: so called commonly by Friends.—**t. father** [Prov. Eng.], a great-grandfather.—**t. hour. 1.** Among the Jews, the third of the twelve equal divisions of time between morning and evening; the hour which, in the Gregorian calendar, begins at 9 o'clock, or the beginning of that hour; the time of the morning sacrifice. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The office of the third hour; 9 o'clock A. M.—**t. house** [Polit. Slang, U. S.], the lobby considered as a body additional to the two houses composing a legislature.—**t. inversion,** the form of a chord of the seventh when the base takes the seventh.—**t. man** (*Cricket*), a fielder standing diagonally behind point, away from the wicket; also, the position he occupies: used only when the bowling is fast.—**thirds card** [Eng.], a card 3 inches long and 1⅛ inches wide, the usual size for men's visiting-cards.—**thirds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who acts as arbitrator or umpire; a referee.—**t. nerve,** the principal motor nerve of the muscles of the eye; the oculomotor.—**t. order** (*R. C. Ch.*), an order of men and women intermediate between the monastic orders and the world, but connected with a monastic order, the members being

bound under a rule of holy living, called the *third rule*, either by a simple vow as seculars, or by more solemn vows as members of a community.—**third'pen"ny**, *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* The one penny taken from every threepence of county-court fines as a perquisite to the earl of the county.—**t. person** (*Gram.*), the person or thing spoken of, or the grammatical form indicating such person or thing.—**t.-rate**, *a.* Of the third grade, rank, or quality; hence, of a low or poor grade or quality; as, a *third-rate* vessel; a *third-rate* lawyer.—**t. sound** (*Mus.*), the third of a key; mediant.—**t. staff**, the staff upon which pedal music is written for the organ.—**t. ventricle**, the portion of the central cavity of the brain that lies between the optic thalami. See illus. under OPTIC THALAMUS.—**t.-year man**, a student of the third year in a college or university.

third[1], therd, *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by three. **2.** *Law.* (1) The distributive share accruing to a widow from her deceased husband's estate under the law of descent and distribution; thirds. (2) The portion of a deceased husband's real estate assigned as a dower to his widow. **3.** A unit of time, or of circular or angular measurement, equal to the sixtieth of a second. **4.** In baseball, the third base. See BASE. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next note but one above it on a diatonic scale. See INTERVAL. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specifically, the third above the key-note; the mediant. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; also, the consonance so produced.

third[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thread.

third'ing, therd'ing, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The third part of anything; specifically, the third of a tenant's grain growing at his death, sometimes due to the lord as a heriot: often in the plural. **2.** In the universities, two-thirds of the original price: allowed by upholsterers to students for furniture returned within a year from its purchase. **3.** *Law.* A judicial division of a county; a riding. There were generally three such ridings to the county.

third'ly, therd'li, *adv.* In the third place.

thirl[1], therl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To thrill. **2.** To drill or bore; specifically, in mining, to make a thirl: in this sense also written *thurl.* [< AS. *thyrlian*, < *thyrel*, hole.]—**thirl'a-ble**, *a.*

thirl[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To enthrall; also, to bind, as by a lease.

thirl[1], *n.* **1.** A hole or perforation; an opening; an entrance. **2.** *Coal-mining.* A cross-hole or ventilation-passage between two headings. [< AS. *thyrel*, < root of THROUGH, *prep.*]

—**thirled**†, *a.* Having holes; having nostrils.

thirl[2], *n.* A district the grain of which had to be taken by the tenant to a certain mill to be ground. [< THIRL[2], *v.*, < Ice. *thrall*, a serf.] **suck'en**‡.

thirl'age, therl'ĕj, *n. Scots Law.* A servitude by which lands are thirled, or astricted, to a particular mill, so that the possessors must grind their grain there, paying certain multures and sequels as the agreed or customary price of grinding. See MULTURE, *n.*, 4; SEQUEL, *n.*, 3.

thirl'ing, therl'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The act of drilling or boring. **2.** *Mining.* (1) In coal-mining, an opening between two headings for ventilation. (2) In the North of England lead-mines, a mark at the end of a pitch or set. **thurl'ing**‡.

thirst, therst, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To have a thirst or eager desire for; crave: obsolete except when followed by an infinitive. **2.** To bring to terms by causing to be thirsty; affect with thirst: with *out* or some other preposition.

> Another thing I didn't see, . . . and that was a dog to throw into the well; or I would have *thirsted* the superstitious garrison *out*.
> LUDLOW *Captain of the Janizaries* ch. 21, p. 163. [D. M. & CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To experience discomfort for want of liquid or drink; have a craving for drink; be thirsty.

> Never did passenger in summer's heat
> More *thirst* for drink, than she for his good turn.
> SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st. 16.

2. To have any eager desire or craving; as, to *thirst* after righteousness. [< AS. *thyrstan*, < *thyrst*, thirst.]

—**thirst'er**, *n.* One who thirsts; as, a *thirster* after righteousness.

thirst, *n.* **1.** A general sensation calling for relief by drinking; in its more extreme experience, a distressful feeling of dryness and heat localized in the throat, mouth, and stomach, normally due to the lack of liquid in the body, though also produced by the arrest of the mucous secretions of the mouth and throat, as by illness, or by some emotion or excitement; in perverted thirst, as by the use of intoxicants or of ice-water, a craving aggravated by the continued use. See SENSATION.

> Natural *thirst* is more deliciously gratified with water, than artificial *thirst* is with wine. J. BENTLEY *Health and Wealth* pt. ii, lesson iv, p. 95. [S. M. & CO. '50.]

2. Any eager desire; a longing or a craving: commonly followed by *after*, *for*, or *of*; as, a *thirst for* glory.

> Our *thirst for* applause, . . . if the last infirmity of noble minds, is also the first infirmity of weak ones.
> RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 8. [W. & S. '89.]

[< AS. *thyrst*, thirst, < root in Goth. *thaursjan*, thirst.]

Synonyms: see APPETITE.

—**thirst'less**, *a.* Not having thirst.

thirs'tle, thers'l, *C.* (-il, *W.*), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thrush.

thirst'y, therst'i, *a.* [THIRST'I-ER; THIRST'I-EST.] **1.** Affected with or suffering from thirst. **2.** Lacking moisture; very dry; parched; as, *thirsty* soil.

> Whether to deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
> Or wet the *thirsty* earth with falling showers.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 190.

3. Eagerly desirous: followed by *after*, *for*, etc.; as, *thirsty for* riches. **4.** Causing thirst; as, *thirsty* heat. **5**†. Keen; eager. [< AS. *thurstig*, < *thurst*, thirst.]

—**thirst'i-ly**, *adv.*—**thirst'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being thirsty; a thirsty condition.

thir"teen", ther'tēn', *a.* Consisting of one more than twelve or three more than ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *threōtēne*, < *threō*, three, + *tēn*, ten.]

—**thir"teen"fold"**, *a. & adv.*

thir"teen", *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and three: a cardinal number: superstitiously regarded as a specially unlucky number. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** An Irish coin of the early part of the 19th century, worth 13 pence.

> Dog chape, at six *thirteens*. MRS. S. C. HALL *Sketches of Irish Character, Lillie O'Brien* p. 33. [C. & W.]

thir"teen'er, ther'tēn'er, *n.* **1.** The thirteenth one; especially, in whist, the thirteenth or last card of a suit left in a player's hand after the other twelve have been played. **2.** [Colloq.] An Irish coin, a thirteen.

thir'teenth", ther'tēnth', *a.* **1.** Third in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *thirteen*. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts; as, a *thirteenth* part.

—**thir'teenth"ly**, *adv.*

thir'teenth", *n.* **1.** One of thirteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by thirteen. **2.** The next one after the twelfth. **3.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a sixth. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) These two notes written or sounded together. See INTERVAL. **4.** *Old Eng. Law.* A tax amounting to one-thirteenth of a year's rent, or of movables, or of both.

thir'ti-eth, ther'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the twentieth: the ordinal of *thirty*. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts; as, a *thirtieth* part.—**thir'ti-eth-ly**, *adv.*

thir'ti-eth, *n.* **1.** One of thirty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by thirty. **2.** The next in order after the twenty-ninth. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A tax amounting to the thirtieth part of the year's rent, or of movables, or of both.

thirt'o"ver, thert'ō"vėr, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Perverse; morose.

thir'ty, ther'ti, *a.* Consisting of ten more than twenty, or of thrice ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *thrittig*, < *threō*, three, + *-tig*, -TY[1].]—**thir'ty-fold"**, *a. & adv.*

thir'ty, *n.* [THIR'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and twenty; thrice ten: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** Among printers and telegraphers, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch; the last; the end. **good"-by'**‡; **good"-night'**‡. **4.** In lawn-tennis, two points scored. See FIFTEEN.

—**thir'ty-one"**, *n.* Same as ONE-AND-THIRTY. See ONE.—**t.-second**, *a.* **1.** Being the second after the thirtieth. **2.** Being one of thirty-two equal parts; as, a *thirty-second* part.—**t.-second note**, a note having one thirty-second of the time of a whole note; a demisemiquaver. See illus. under NOTE.—**t.-two-mo**, *n. Print.* **1.** A book or pamphlet having 32 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 3×4½ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page. **2.** A sheet of paper which when folded makes 32 leaves. Commonly written *32mo.*

this, dhis, *a.* [THESE, dhīz, *pl.*] That is here present; as, *this* man; *this* picture which you have just seen; *this* experiment which I am about to perform: a demonstrative pointing out something present, near, or nearer than something else, in time, place, or thought, or something that has just happened or been done or mentioned, or is on the point of happening or being done or mentioned.

> God is good and God is light. In *this* faith I rest secure.
> WHITTIER *Calef in Boston* st. 5.

> Since the Reform Act the House of Lords has become a revising and suspending House. . . . They say, We reject your Bill for *this* once, or *these* twice, or even *these* thrice; but if you keep on sending it up, at last we won't reject it. W. BAGEHOT *English Constitution* essay v, p. 130. [C. & H. '67.]

This is opposed to *that;* sometimes, to *other*, or to another *this;* as, *this* tree is more thrifty than *that; this* child was gentle, the *other* bold; *this* book is witty, *this* profound. *This* sometimes refers to the latter of two things just mentioned, *that* to the former; as, alcohol and tobacco are both injurious; *this*, however, less than *that*. *This* sometimes refers to a number considered as a single collection or whole; as, he has been dead *this* fourteen nights.

> Occasionally *this* and *that* stand in combination with a particle used substantively; as *this* (*that*) once. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, pt. ii, § 1, p. 230. [R. BROS. '74.]

[< AS. *thes*, masc., *this*, neut., reduplicated demons., < pronom. *th-* (demons.) + *s-* (demons.).]

this, *pron.* The person or thing here present or as if present, or to be exhibited; as, who did *this? this* will be the last scene. See note under THIS, *a.*

> The demonstrative pronouns of Modern English are, in the narrower sense, *this*, that and yon, yond, yonder. . . . They point to an object present and to be exhibited.
> MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, p. 228. [R. BROS. '74.]

—**this'ness**, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being this; definite individuality; hæcceity.

this, *adv.* In this way; to this degree; thus; as, I was not expecting you *this* soon. [Var. of THUS, *adv.*]

this'be, thiz'bi, *n.* A clear-winged moth (*Hemaris thisbe*). [< Gr. *Thisbē*, proper name.]

this'how", dhis'hau', *n.* [Rare.] This particular way.

> The somehow may be *thishow*.
> BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. i, l. 705.

this'tl, *n.* Thistle. PHIL. SOC.

this'tle, this'l, *n.* **1.** Any one of various vigorous prickly plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*), with cylindrical, ovate, or globular heads of purple, pink, yellow, or white tubular flowers, and seeds (achenia) terminating in a long bristly pappus known as *thistle-down*. These plants belong chiefly to the genus *Cnicus*, including the former genus *Cirsium*, and to the genera *Carduus* and *Onopordon*. The species of *Cnicus*, called **plume-thistles** or **plumed t.** from their feathery or plumose pappus, include all the common thistles.

The Common or Bull Thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).
a, a single flower.

2. Any one of various plants of other genera. See phrases. **3.** *Her.* The emblem of Scotland, tinctured proper, now represented as growing on the same stalk as the rose and the shamrock. [< AS. *thistel*, thistle.]

Phrases, etc.:—**blessed thistle. 1.** An Old World annual (*Centaurea benedicta* or *Cnicus benedictus*), sparingly naturalized in the southeastern United States. **2.** The holy thistle.—**blue t.**, the blueweed. See BLUE, *a.*—**bull'this"tle**, *n.* [U. S.] The common or spear thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).—**Canada t.**, an Old World weed (*Cnicus arvensis*): so called in the United States because introduced through Canada. It is a slender species, 1 to 2 or 3 feet high, with small heads of purplish flowers, very wavy leaves, and long creeping roots which make it one of the worst of weeds. See illus. under GOLDFINCH. Called also **cursed t.**, **creeping t.**, and in Great Britain **corn t.** and **way t.**—**carline t.**, see CARLINE.—**common t.**, any thistle of the genus *Cnicus;* specifically, a well-known stout biennial (*Cnicus lanceolatus*), common in American and European pastures and roadsides, with the scales of its heads of purple flowers all tipped with spreading spines, and its decurrent leaves forming prickly wings on the stem. See illus. in next column. **bull t.**‡; **spear t.**‡.—**corn t.**, **creeping t.**, **cursed t.**, same as CANADA THISTLE.—**friar's t.**, *n.* Same as FRIAR'S-CROWN. See FRIAR.—**fuller's t.**, *n.* Fuller's-teazel. See FULLER[1], *n.*—**hare t.** or **hare's t.**, *n.* See HARE'S-LETTUCE, under HARE.—**holy t.**, same as MILK-THISTLE.—**Mexican t.**, a tall much-branched ornamental biennial (*Cnicus conspicuus* or *Erythrolæna conspicua*) with rigid leaves somewhat like those of the common thistle, and large flower-heads conspicuous for their scarlet involucres and yellow flowers. **scarlet Mexican t.**—**milk t.**, *n.* See MILK.—**Order of the Thistle**, a Scottish order dating in its present form from 1687, including the sovereign and 16 knights. For its insignia, see plate of DECORATIONS OF HONOR, fig. 2.—**our Lady's t.**, same as MILK-THISTLE.—**pasture t.**, *n.* A stout hairy biennial species (*Cnicus pumilus*), 1 or 2 feet high, with 1 to 3 very large heads of purple, or rarely white, fragrant flowers: common in dry fields and roadsides from Maine to Pennsylvania.—**Russian t.**, a robust annual (*Salsola Kali*, var. *Tragus*) with a much-branched spreading stem, very variable in size, often 4 to 6 feet high, with alternate thread-shaped and awl-shaped spiny-tipped leaves about an inch long, and very small flowers in the axils of the leaves. It was introduced about 1885, either with forage-seed or in some other way, by immigrants from southern Russia, where it is known as the **Tatar thistle**, into the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, where it has already monopolized thousands of acres, and is spreading eastward. It is a variety, and therefore a near relation botanically, of the common saltwort of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. See illus. under SALSOLA.—**Scotch t.**, any one of several thistles regarded respectively by different authorities as the emblem of Scotland. The three most prominent of these are the **cotton t.** (*Onopordon Acanthium*), the **common t.** or **spear t.** (*Cnicus lanceolatus*), and **our Lady's t.** or the **milk t.** (*Silybum Marianum*). The **musk t.** (*Carduus nutans*) is also so called by some authorities.—**Syrian t.**, a thistle (*Cnicus Syriacus*) of the Mediterranean region and the Canaries, with white-veined leaves and sessile heads of purple flowers.—**tall t.**, a common species (*Cnicus altissimus*) in fields and copses of the United States, with downy branching stems 3 to 10 feet high, leafy to the heads of purple or purplish flowers.—**this'tle-bird"**, *n.* A thistle-finch, especially the American goldfinch. See illus. under GOLDFINCH.—**t.-butterfly**, *n.* A nymphalid butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*) whose caterpillar feeds upon thistles; painted-lady.—**t.-cock**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The corn-bunting. See illus. under BUNTING.—**t.-cropper**, *n.* A donkey.—**t.-crown**, *n.* An English gold coin struck by James I.: named from the thistle on the reverse. See COIN.—**t.-digger**, *n.* An implement with a fork or crotch so sharpened that it may be used to cut off thistles below the surface of the ground.—**t.-dollar**, *n.* A Scottish silver coin issued by James VI. in 1578. See COIN. **double merk**‡.—**t.-down**, *n.* The pappus of the thistle; the tufted feathery bristles by means of which the seeds of the thistle are transported by the wind.—**t.-finch**, *n.* A small finch feeding on thistle-seeds; especially, a goldfinch; thistle-bird.—**t.-funnel**, *n.* A funnel having a cup bulging in the middle and flaring at the mouth, somewhat resembling a thistle-head. **t.-tube**‡.—**t.-merk**, *n.* A Scottish silver coin issued by James VI. See COIN.—**t.-plume**, *n.* [U. S.] A plume-moth (*Pterophorus carduidactylus*), the larvæ of which feed on thistle-heads.—**t.-tube**, *n.* Same as THISTLE-FUNNEL.—**this'tle-warp"**†, *n.* A thistle-finch.—**Virgin Mary's t.**, same as OUR LADY'S THISTLE.—**woolly-headed t.**, same as FRIAR'S-THISTLE.—**yellow t.**, a species (*Cnicus horridulus*) with stout stem 1 to 3 feet high, very spiny leaves, and heads of yellow flowers invested with a secondary involucre of 12 to 20 spiny bracts.

this'tly, this'li, *a.* **1.** Abounding in thistles; consisting of thistles; as, a *thistly* field; a *thistly* growth. **2.** Resembling or suggestive of thistles; prickly; pricking.

thith'er, dhidh'ėr, *vi.* [Rare.] To proceed or go thither; as, to hither and *thither*.

thith'er, *a.* [Rare.] Situated in that place; being in that direction; hence, more distant from this place; farther: opposed to *hither;* as, the *thither* shore.

thith'er, *adv.* **1.** To that place; in that direction; that way: opposed to *hither;* as, he went *thither*. **2.** To that end, point, or result; as, the tendency was *thither*. [< AS. *thider*, thither, < pron. *th-* (demons.).]

—**thith"er-to'**, *C.* (**thith'er-to"**, *W. Wr.*), *adv.* [Rare.] To this place, point, or extent.—**thith'er-ward**, *adv.* In that direction; toward that place or end. **thith'er-wards**‡.

thit'ling†, *n.* A hamlet.

thit'see, *n.* [Burmese.] Same as THEETSEE.

thit'to, *n.* [Burmese.] Same as THEITTO.

Thlas'pi, thlas'pai *or* -pī. *n. Bot.* A genus of small plants of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), having a rosette of root-leaves and a large flat-winged pod, as in the penny-cress (*T. arvense*). [< L. *thlaspi*, kind of cress, < Gr. *thlaspi*, < *thlaō*, crush.]

thlips"en-ceph'a-lus, thlips'en-sef'ą-lus. *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having a skull open at the back, front, and sides, and without distinct fontanelles, together with a defective brain, the result of abnormal pressure of the fetal head in the womb. [< Gr. *thlipsis* (see THLIPSIS) + *enkephalos;* see ENCEPHALON.]

thlip'sis, thlip'sis, *n. Pathol.* Constriction of a blood-vessel by external compression. [< Gr. *thlipsis*, pressure, < *thlibō*, press.]

tho†. **I.** *pron. pl.* Those; they. **II.** *def. art.* The.

tho, dhō, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thereupon; then.

tho, *conj.* Though. PHIL. SOC.

tho, *conj.* Though: an abbreviation. **tho'**‡.

thoft[1], theft, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rower's bench: in the compound.—**thoft'-fel"low**, *n.* A fellow oarsman.

thoft[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Thought.

thogh†, *conj.* Though. **thof**†.

thoght†, *n.* Care; anxiety.

thoke, thōk, *n.* [Eng.] A broken-bellied fish, not allowed to be packed with the unbroken fish.

tho'ko, thō'kō, *n.* A skin-disease, affecting also the bones, common among the Fiji-Islanders.

tho'lance, thō'lans, *n.* [Scot.] Sufferance.

thole, thōl, *v.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endure; suffer. **2.** To afford or yield. **3.** To give freely.

II. *i.* **1.** To endure or suffer anything; also, to be tolerant. **2.** To stay; wait. [< AS. *tholian*, suffer.]

thole[1], *n.* **1.** A pin inserted vertically in a gunwale or elsewhere, as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. **thole'-**

pin‡; **thow'el**‡; **thowl**‡. **2.** One of the two handles by which a scythe-snath is held. See SCYTHE.

I suspect Virgil was never a serious farmer. I am confident he never had one of those callosities upon the inner side of his right thumb which come of the lower *thole* of a scythe-snath, after a week's mowing. D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* second day, p. 44. [S. '65.]

3†. A wooden cart-pin. [< AS. *thol*. pin.]

—**thole'-pinned"**, *a.* Furnished with thole-pins.

thole[2], thōl. *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A tholus. **2.** A vaulted niche or recess in which votive offerings were made. **3.** A knot or scutcheon at the apex of a timber vault. [< L. *tholus;* see THOLUS.]

thol'o-bate, thol'ō-bēt, *n.* [Rare.] *Arch.* The immediate support of a dome or other cupola. [< Gr. *tholos*, dome, + *batos*, passable, < *bainō*, go.]

Thol"o-spyr'i-dæ, thel'ō-spir'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of spyroidean radiolarians with a shell without thorax and cephalis with galea. **Thol"o-spy'ris**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tholos*, dome, + *spyris*, basket.] **Thol"o-spyr'i-da**‡.

—**thol"o-spyr'id**, *n.*— **thol"o-spy'roid**, *a.*

tho'lus, thō'lus, *n.* [THO'LI, thō'lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** Properly, a building of circular plan. **2.** A dome or cupola. **3.** A structure having a dome or cupola as its characteristic feature. **4.** A lantern.

The light in the *tholus* over the great dome of the Capitol shone like a beacon far above the rows of colored lanterns which were hung in festoons from the trees along the sidewalks. BEN. PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. ii, ch. 26, p. 298. [H. BROS.]

[L., < Gr. *tholos*, dome.] **tho'los**‡.

Tho-maʻan, to-miʻan (XIII), *n.* One of a sect of Nestorian Christians on the Malabar coast of India, who claim to have been founded by St. Thomas. **Christians of St. Thomas**‡; **Tho-meʻan**‡; **Thoʻmite**‡.

Thom'as-ite, *n.* Same as CHRISTADELPHIAN.

thombe†, *n.* The thumb. **thome**†.

Tho-mis'i-dæ, tho-mis'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of laterigrade spiders, especially those with eyes mostly alike, clypeus high, and the second pair of legs larger than the fourth; crab-spiders. **Thoʻmi-sus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thōmisso*, whip.]

—**tho-mis'id, thoʻmi-soid**, *a.* & *n.*

Thoʻmism, tōʻmizm, *C.* (thō'-, *W.*), *n.* The theological system of Thomas Aquinas, a noted doctor (died 1274). He applied the philosophy of Aristotle to the doctrines of religion, held to divine predestination and grace efficacious because of its physical or entitative energy, denied the Immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and magnified the power of the sacraments. He is still held in very high esteem in the Roman Catholic Church and by theologians generally. **Thoʻma-ism**‡.

Thoʻmist, tōʻmist, *C. Wr.* (thō'-, *W.*) (XIII). **I.** *a.* Thomistic. **II.** *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Tho-mis'tic, to-mis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomism or Thomas Aquinas. **Thoʻmis'tic-al**‡.

He authoritatively declared that the *Thomistic* philosophy should in all Catholic schools be the source from which the professors should borrow their doctrine and their method.

B. O'REILLY *Leo XIII.* ch. 30, p. 435. [C. L. W. '87.]

thom'sen-o-lite, tem'sen-o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, hydrous sodium-calcium-aluminum fluorid ($H_2NaCaAlF_6O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Dr. J. *Thomsen*, of Copenhagen, + -LITE.]

Thom'sen's dis-ease'. *Pathol.* A congenital affection, characterized by a rigid spasm of certain muscles immediately after contraction. [After Dr. *Thomsen*, of Schleswig-Holstein.]

Thom-soʻni-an, tem-sōʻni-ən. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to the treatment of disease according to the doctrines and methods of Thomson. **II.** *n.* One who practises or advocates Thomsonianism; a botanical doctor. [< Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts (1769–1843).]

—**Thom-soʻni-an-ism**, *n.* *Med.* A system of medicine founded on the use of steam-baths and vegetable remedies, chiefly lobelia and Cayenne pepper. **Thomʻson-ism**‡.

thom'son-ite, tem'sən-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, snow-white, hydrous sodium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_{10}Na_2Ca_2Al_4Si_4O_{21}$), belonging to the group of zeolites and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Thomas *Thomson*, Scotch chemist (1773–1852).]

thon, dhen, *a.* [SCOT.] Yon; that.

'They're yowlin' for *thon* schooner,' he went on.

R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* ch. i, p. 56. [S. '87.]

thon, dhōn. *prin. sing.* & *pl.* [THON'S, *poss.*; THOS. *obj.*] That one; he, she, or it: a pronoun of the 3d person, common gender, a contracted and solidified form of *that one*, proposed in 1858 by Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie, Pennsylvania, as a substitute in cases where the use of a restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy or obscurity, or its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition. The following examples, first as ordinarily written and afterward with the substitution of the genderless pronoun, illustrate the grammatical deficiencies of the English language in this particular and the proposed method of removal: "If Harry or his wife comes, I will be on hand to meet *him* or *her* on whichever appears." "Each pupil must learn *his* or *her* own lesson." With the substitution of *thon*: "If Harry or his wife comes, I will be on hand to meet *thon* (i. e., *that one* who comes)." "Each pupil must learn *thon's* lesson (i. e., *his* or *her* own)."

thong, thong, *S. Wr., or* thōng, *C., v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To give strokes, as with a thong. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To stretch out into viscous threads or filaments; rope.

II†. *t.* To fit or fasten with a thong.

thong, *n.* A long narrow strip, properly of leather, especially one used for tying or fastening, or for a lash in a whip or scourge.

These shoes are very rudely constructed, being simply sandals of plaited straw, held on by a *thong* or latch.

Northbury Man-of-War Life ch. 11, p. 236. [D. M. & CO.]

Among saints, Dominic Loricatus thrashed himself with besoms; . . . St. Dominic, the founder of the Dominican Order, used an iron chain, Gualbert had his knotted leather *thong*.

W. M. CORNER *History of the Ked* ch. 46, p. 478. [J. C. H.]

[< AS. *thwang*, thong; cp. TWINGE.] **thang**†.

—**thong'-seal"**, *n.* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*). —**thong'y**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ropy; viscid.

thonk, thungk, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thank.

thoʻold, thōʻōld, *a.* Resembling the wolf; lupine: said of a series of canine carnivores with frontal air-sinuses, including the wolves, dogs, and jackals: opposed to *alopecoid*. [< Gr. *thōs*, jackal, + -OID.]

thoʻoid, *n.* A thooid canine.

thoom, thūm, *n.* [Scot.] A thumb.

Thor, thōr, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The Scandinavian god of war, thunder, and agriculture, son of Odin and Jord, wielder of the hammer, champion of the Æsir, and benefactor of men. [< Icc. *Thôrr*, Thor.]

thoʻra, thōʻrə, *n.* Same as TORAH.

tho-ra'ces, tho-rāʻsiz *or* -rə'cēs, *n.* Plural of THORAX.

thoʻrac-e'tron, thōʻrəs-ē'tron *or* -rac-ē'tron, *n.* *Crust.* The second division of the body, as in the king-crab. [< THORAX + Gr. *ētron*, abdomen.]

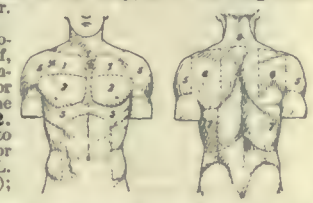

The Thoracic Regions: front and back.

1, infraclavicular region; 2, mammary region; 3, inframammary region; 4, sternal region; 5, shoulder; 6, scapular region; 7, infrascapular region; 8, interscapular region; 9, nuchal region.

tho-rac'ic, thō-ras'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, contained within, or connected with the thorax or chest. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Thoracica* or *Thoracici*. [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*); see THORAX.]

—**thoracic aorta**, the portion of the aorta contained within the thorax. See illus. under AORTA.—**t. cage**, the skeleton of the thorax, composed of the thoracic vertebræ, the ribs, and the sternum.—**t. duct**, the largest trunk of the lymphatic system of vessels, passing up along the ventral side of the spinal column to the left subclavian vein.—**t. index**, the ratio between the maximum anteroposterior and the transverse diameters of the thorax.—**t. limb**, the limb attached to the shoulder-girdle; the arm of man, the fore limb of quadrupeds.—**t. vertebra**, one of the vertebræ that articulates with a rib. See illus. under VERTEBRA.

The Human Thoracic Duct.

a, thoracic duct, discharging into the left subclavian vein; *b*, right lymphatic duct; *c*, receptaculum chyli; *d*, lumbar glands.

tho-rac'i-ca, *n.* One of the *Thoracici*.

Tho-rac'i-ca, tho-ras'i-cə. *n. pl.* *Crust.* A suborder of cirripeds with the abdomen only segmented and mostly with 6 pairs of cirrose legs, including barnacles. [< L. *thorax;* see THORAX.]

Tho-rac'i-ci, tho-ras'i-sī *or* -ci. *n. pl.* *Ich.* A group of fishes, formerly an order, with the ventrals inserted under the pectorals, as in the perch, etc. [< L. *thorax;* see THORAX.]

thoracico-, thoraci-. Derived from Latin *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Gr. *thōrax*, breastplate, thorax: combining forms.—**tho-rac"i-co-ab-dom'i-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen. **thoʻrac-ab-dom'i-nal**‡.—**tho-rac"i-co-ac-roʻmi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax and the acromion; as, the *thoracicoacromial* artery. **thoʻrac-ac-roʻmi-al**‡.—**tho-rac"i-co-hu'mer-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax and the humerus.—**tho-rac'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a thorax, as the mesonotum of a dipter.—**Thoʻra-cip'o-da**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Malacostraca*.—**tho-rac'i-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**thoʻra-cip'o-dous**, *a.*—**tho-rac"i-spi'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thoracic portion of the spinal column.

thoracо-, thorac-. Same as THORACI-: combining forms.—**tho-raʻco-cen-te'sis**, *n.* The operation of puncturing the chest to draw off accumulated fluid. **thoʻ-ra-cen-te'sis**‡.—**tho-raʻco-cyl-loʻsis**, *n.* Curvature or malformation of the chest.—**tho-raʻco-didʻy-mus**, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A double monster united at the chest or thorax.—**tho-raʻco-dynʻi-a**, *n.* Rheumatismal pleurisy; stitch in the side.—**tho-raʻco-gasʻtro-didʻy-mus**, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A double monster united at both the chest and the abdomen.—**thoʻra-comʻe-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of movement of any portion of the thorax in respiration.—**tho-raʻco-myʻo-dynʻi-a**, *n.* Same as THORACODYNIA.—**thoʻra-copʻa-gus**, *n.* A double monster joined at the thorax, having two heads and four arms.—**tho-raʻco-pa-thiʻa**, *n.* Any disease of the chest.—**tho-raʻco-plasʻty**, *n.* Plastic operation on the chest, as the cutting away of a portion of the ribs to close an abscess.—**thoʻra-coʻschi-sis**, *n.* A congenital cleft or fissure of the chest.—**tho-raʻco-scope**, *n.* An instrument for sounding the chest; a stethoscope.—**tho-raʻco-scoʻpi-a**, *n.* The act of exploring the chest physically; the sounding of the chest.—**tho-raʻco-steno'sis**, *n.* Abnormal contraction of the chest.—**Thoʻ-rac-os'tra-ca**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* An order or other division of malacostracans with a large carapace and generally pedunculated eyes, including *Decapoda*, *Schizopoda*, *Cumacea*, and *Stomapoda*.—**thoʻrac-os'tra-can**, *a.* & *n.*—**thoʻrac-os'tra-cous**, *a.*—**tho-raʻco-theʻca**, *n.* *Entom.* The investment of the thorax of a pupa.—**thoʻ-ra-cotʻo-my**, *n.* Same as THORACOCENTESIS.

thoʻrah, tōʻrä, *n.* Same as TORAH.

thoʻral, thōʻrəl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bed, especially the nuptial bed. **2.** In palmistry, designating the mark or line of Venus on the hand. [< LL. *thorus*, < L. *torus*, bed.]

thoʻrax, thōʻrax, *n.* **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs, sternum, and thoracic vertebræ, and containing the heart and lungs. (Compare illus. under STERNUM.) In mammals the thorax is completely separated from the abdominal cavity by a muscular partition, the diaphragm. In birds and most reptiles there is a very incomplete separation, while in serpents, amphibians, and fishes there is no division.

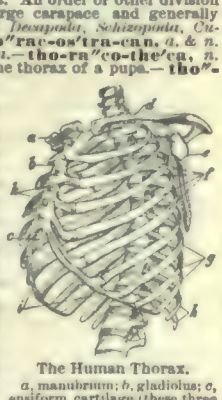

The Human Thorax.

a, manubrium; *b*, gladiolus; *c*, ensiform cartilage (these three comprising the sternum); *i*, costal arch; *k*, costal cartilages; *d*, clavicle; *e*, scapula; *f*, true or sternal ribs; *g*, false ribs; *h*, floating ribs.

2. *Entom.* The middle region of the body of an insect, between the head and abdomen, consisting of three united somites—the **prothorax**, the **mesothorax**, and the **metathorax**. In typical insects it bears the wings and legs. **3.** The corresponding region of the body in other arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids. **4.** *Gr. Antiq.* A cuirass or breastplate, as of metal (usually bronze) or leather, for protecting the chest, stomach, and back, and sometimes the hips. [L., < Gr. *thōrax*, thorax.]

thoʻri-a, thōʻri-ə, *n.* *Chem.* A white, very heavy compound (ThO_2), in thorite, consisting of thorium oxid; used with zirconia and other earths in the mantle of Welsbach's incandescent lamp. [Latinized form from THOR.]

thoʻric, thōʻric, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thorium; as, *thoric* oxid: now seldom used.

Tho-ric'ti-dæ, tho-ric'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the last 4 of the 5 tarsal joints slender and nearly equal. **Tho-ric'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thōrēktēs*, armed with a breastplate, < *thōrax*, breastplate.]

—**tho-ric'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**tho-ric'toid**, *a.*

thoʻrite, thōʻrait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, yellow to black thorium silicate ($ThSiO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< THOR.]

thoʻri-um, thōʻri-um. *n.* *Chem.* A gray metallic element found only in small quantities in certain rare minerals. See ELEMENT. [< THOR.] **thoʻri'num**‡.

thorn, thōrn, *vt.* **1.** To pierce or prick with or as with a thorn. **2.** To fasten with a thorn. **3.** To furnish with thorns as a protection or for any purpose.

My bud of hope, *thorned* round with guarding fears.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal* first evening, st. 1.

thorn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A spine or sharp-pointed process resulting from a degenerate branch which is indurated, leafless, and produced into a point. It may be simple or compound. (2) Sometimes, by extension, one of other large sharp processes. **2.** Any one of various thorn-bearing shrubs or trees, especially of the genus *Cratægus*, which includes the hawthorns, Washington thorn, evergreen thorn, etc. Compare HAWTHORN, and see phrases below. **3.** Figuratively, anything that occasions discomfort, pain, or annoyance; a trouble or that which causes trouble; vexation. **4.** *Zool.* A spine or spiny process. **5.** [Eng.] One of various geometrid moths. **6.** In lace-making, a pointed projection used in forming the cordon-net and other parts of point-lace. **7.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*; also, the corresponding Icelandic character; equivalent to *th*. In early English it is represented by the character **y**, as in the contraction **y**ᵉ. [< AS. *thorn*, thorn.]

Compounds, etc.:—**a thorn in the flesh**, a cause of continual trouble or irritation: referring to *2 Cor.* xii, 7.—**buʻfa-lo-thorn"**, *n.* An acacia (*Acacia latronum*) growing in the barren tracts of the Deccan and eastern Hindustan. **elephant-t.**, *n.* An acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*) of various parts of Hindustan.—**evergreen t.**, an ornamental tree (*Cratægus Pyracantha*) of southern Europe, 10 to 20 feet high, with ovate-lanceolate evergreen leaves, white flowers, and scarlet fruit in cymes remaining on the tree nearly all winter. **fire-thorn**‡; **pyracantha**‡.—**Glastonbury t.**, a variety of English hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*, var. *præcox*) flowering about Christmas, and said by legend to have been introduced into Britain by Joseph of Arimathea, who brought it to Glastonbury, in Somersetshire.—**Jerusalem t.**, a bushy spiny shrub (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) of the bean family, common to tropical and subtropical America and now naturalized in many parts of the eastern hemisphere. It has abruptly pinnate leaves with minute leaflets, and racemes of fragrant yellow flowers, and is extensively used for hedges.—**karoo t.**, *n.* A bush (*Acacia horrida*) growing in the karoos or high table-lands of South Africa. Its thorns, often 3 inches long, make it valuable for hedges. **doorn-boom**‡; **karoo-doorn**‡ [Native names].—**lily-t.**, *n.* A smooth evergreen hothouse shrub (*Catesbæa spinosa*) of the madder family, with small spines above the leaves, and large axillary, drooping, trumpet-shaped pale-yellow flowers; also, other species of the same genus.—**parsley-leaved t.**, the parsley-haw. See PARSLEY.—**pear-t.**, *n.* Same as PEAR-HAW.—**pyracanth-t.**, *n.* The evergreen thorn.—**scarlet-fruited t.**, a small tree (*Cratægus coccinea*) of the United States and Canada—a species of hawthorn—with reddish branches, roundish-ovate cut-toothed leaves, large white flowers in clusters, and scarlet round or pear-shaped scarcely edible fruit a half-inch in diameter.—**thirsty t.**, a thorny acacia (*Acacia Seyal*) of the Libyan and Nubian deserts. In an oasis it forms a large and shady tree.—**thornʻ-apʻple**, *n.* **1.** The Jamestown-weed or stramonium: so called from its spiny capsule. See STRAMONIUM. **2.** The fruit of certain thorns of the genus *Cratægus*.—**t.-bird**, *n.* A South-American synallaxine bird (*Anumbius anumbi*) noted for building immense domed nests of thorny twigs. Compare illus. under OVEN-BIRD.—**t.-broom**, *n.* The furze.—**t.-bush**, *n.* Any bush bearing thorns.—**t.-devil**, *n.* The moloch lizard.—**t.-head**, *n.* A thorn-headed worm.—**t.-headed**, *a.* Having a head armed with spines; acanthocephalous, as certain helminths.—**t.-hog**†, *n.* A hedgehog.—**t.-hopper**, *n.* A treehopper (*Thelia cratægi*) frequenting thorny shrubs.—**t.-house**, *n.* In salt-making, a building in which the brine is evaporated by being allowed to trickle over brush or thorns to give a greater evaporating surface.—**t.-oyster**, *n.* A spondyloid bivalve with thorn-like processes. **thorny oyster**‡.—**t.-swine**, *n.* A porcupine.—**wait-a-bit t.**, the grapple-plant.—**Washington t.**, a compact close-headed hawthorn (*Cratægus cordata*) of the southern United States, 15 to 25 feet high, with leaves somewhat heart-shaped and scarlet fruit about the size of peas in terminal corymbs.—**white t.**, 1. The English hawthorn. **2.** [U. S.] The scarlet-fruited thorn.

Derivatives:—**thorned**, *a.* Having thorns; thorny.—**thornʻen**†, *a.* Made of thorns.—**thornʻ-less**, *a.* Having no thorns.

thornʻback", thōrnʻbac", *n.* **1.** A ray whose back and tail are studded with short stout spines, as *Raia clavata* of England and *Raia lemprieri* of Tasmania. **2.** The common European spider-crab.

thornʻbill", thōrnʻbil", *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron*, having a short straight bill.

thornʻ-set", thōrnʻ-set", *a.* Set or beset with thorns.

A few, like Landor, Mazzini, and Hugo, of faith too robust to be broken by adversity, held fast to the democratic principle, devoting themselves unswervingly to its service, never forgetting that through *thornset* ways alone men reach the stars.

The Dial [Chicago] June 16, '93, p. 351, col. 2.

thornʻstone", thōrnʻstōn", *n.* *Chem.* The deposit of salt left by evaporation on the brush or thorns in a thorn-house.

thornʻtail", thōrnʻtāl", *n.* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Gouldia*) with long acute tail-quills.

thornʻy, thōrnʻi, *a.* [THORN'I-ER; THORN'I-EST.] **1.** Bearing, full of, or bristling with thorns; spiny; as, a

thorny shrub; England's *thorny* hedges. **2.** Sharp like a thorn or thorns, literally or figuratively; painful; vexatious; troublesome; as, a *thorny* prickle; *thorny* sorrow.

thor'ough, thur'ō, *a.* **1.** Going through and through; marked by careful attention throughout; leaving nothing undone; not superficial; searching; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* fool; a *thorough* cleansing.

Given good officers, there are no men in the world who admit of a more *thorough* and effective discipline than the native-born Americans of the North. G. B. McCLELLAN *McClellan's Own Story* ch. 1, p. 40. [C. L. W. '87.]

2. Going or extending through, in a literal sense: obsolete or dialectal except in phrases and compounds. [< AS. *thurh*, through.] **thor'ow**†.

Synonyms: see RADICAL.

Compounds: — **thor'ough-bore**″†, *vt.* To bore through. — **t.-brace**, *n.* A strong leather strap extending between two C springs on each side of a vehicle and supporting the body. — **t.-braced**, *a.* — **t.-frame**†, *n.* The framing of doors and windows. — **thor'ough-girt**″†, *a.* Pierced through. — **t.-joint**, *n.* Same as DIARTHROSIS. — **t.-paced**, *a.* Thoroughgoing; perfect; literally, trained perfectly, as a horse, to all paces. — **t.-pin**, *n. Veter. Surg.* Dropsical swelling of the sheath of the tendon of a flexor muscle, the flexor perforans, connected with the hock of a horse. **t.-shot**†. — **t.-put**, *n.* A thoroughfoot. — **t.-sped**†, *a.* Thorough-paced.

thor'ough, *n.* **1.** Something that goes or extends through. Specifically: (1) A stone extending through the entire thickness of a wall; a perpend. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A drainage-furrow between two ridges. (3)† A thoroughfare; way; passage; channel. **2.** [T-] *Eng. Hist.* The administrative policy of Charles I.'s minister, the Earl of Strafford: so called by himself as being a method of carrying through his ideas in spite of all opposition: characterized by an effort to govern without the aid of Parliament and by an attempted approach toward absolutism in other respects.

And now Wentworth exulted in the near prospect of *Thorough*. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 71. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

thor'ough, *adv.* **1.** [Prov.] Thoroughly. **2**†. Through. — **thor'ough-edged**″, *a.* Perfectly sharpened.

thor'ough†, *prep.* Through.

thor'ough-bass″, thur'ō-bās', *n. Mus.* **1.** A bass

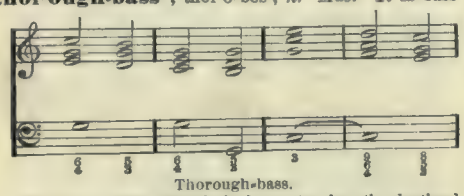

Thorough-bass.

The figures written beneath the bass notes show the shorthand method of writing the chords that are given in full in the treble.

part accompanied by shorthand marks, usually numerals, denoting intervals, placed below the staff, to indicate the general harmony; also, the system of marks thus used.

In former times much music was written thus, especially in the 18th century, when the most complicated organ accompaniments were thus represented on a single staff beneath the vocal score. Chords were never printed in full, as now, and every musician was expected to be able to play the entire harmony from a figured bass. The system is now generally in disuse, though taught as a discipline.

The Art of playing from a *Thoroughbass* still survives—and even flourishes—among our best Cathedral Organists. The late Mr. Turle, and Sir John Goss, played with infinitely greater effect from the old copies belonging to their Cathedral libraries, than from modern 'arrangements' which left no room for the exercise of their skill. W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove's *Dict. of Music* vol. iv, p. 108. [MACM. '89.]

2. The science of harmony or the art of harmonic composition: a loose though common use arising from the former necessity of learning to play from a figured bass. **thor'ough-base**″‡.

thor'ough-bred″, thur'o-bred', *a.* **1.** Bred from the best or purest blood or stock; of a breed kept pure for many generations; hence, having the qualities of such breeding; high-spirited, courageous, elegantly formed, etc.; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred.

'*Thorough-bred* English gentlewomen,' said Byron, 'are the most distinguished and lady-like creatures imaginable.' *Conversations of Byron with the Countess of Blessington* ch. 3, p. 46. [S. '93.]

2. [Rare.] Thoroughgoing.

thor'ough-bred″, *n.* A thoroughbred animal: said especially of horses, and specifically of those having an ancestry from noted stock recorded in the stud-book for several generations (five in America, seven in England).

thor'ough-fare″, thur'o-fār', *n.* **1.** A frequented way or course; especially, a road or street by which the public have unobstructed passage; public street or road; highway; also, any much-traversed route.

The Nile . . . has been from ancient times the highway of Egypt. No man's products lay more than four or five miles from this great *thoroughfare*. BARTLETT *Egypt to Palestine* ch. 3, p. 46. [H. '79.]

2. A traveling or passing through, or the right or possibility of doing so; a going through; passage: now chiefly in the phrase *no thoroughfare*, placed as a notice at the entrance of an obstructed street or private road.

3. An outlet to an enclosed place, as to a court.

The fugitive, hard-pressed, takes to a narrow passage, and a court which has *no thoroughfare*. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 46, p. 316. [C. & H.]

4. A place through which much business traffic passes. [< AS. *thurhfaru*, < *thurh*, through, + *faru*, going, < *faran*, go.] **thor'ough-gate**″†.

Synonyms: see ROAD.

thor'ough-foot″, thur'o-fut', *n. Naut.* A disarranged condition of a tackle caused by one or both blocks getting turned over and twisting the ropes.

thor'ough-go"ing, thur'o-gō'ing, *a.* Very thorough or efficient; going to the bottom of things; also, going to all lengths; complete; extreme.

thor'ough-ly, thur'o-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner.

thor'ough-ness, thur'o-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being thorough; completeness.

thor'ough-wax″, thur'o-wax', *n.* Same as HARE'S-EAR, 1: from its perfoliate leaves. [< THOROUGH, through, + WAX, grow.] **thor'ow-leaf**″‡; **thor'ow-wax**″‡.

thor'ough-wort″, thur'o-wūrt', *n.* A well-known stout hairy herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), 2 to 4 feet high, with large corymbs of white flowers, common in meadows and low grounds in the United States and Canada: so called from its perfoliate leaves. See EUPATORIUM. **bone'set**‡; **Indian sage**‡; **thor'ough-stem**″‡.

The Thoroughwort. *a*, a single flower.

thorp, thōrp, *n.* A small cluster of houses in the country; a village or hamlet: now chiefly in names of places; as, Bishop*thorp*. [< AS. *thorp*, village.] **thorpe**‡.

Down to the little *thorpe* that lies so close,
And almost plaster'd like a martin's nest
To these old walls. TENNYSON *The Holy Grail* st. 42.

— **thorps'man**, *n.* A villager.

thor'ter-ill″, thōr'ter-il', *n.* [Scot.] The louping-ill.

those, dhōz, *a. & pron.* In present use, plural of THAT. [< AS. *thās*, pl. of *thes*, this.]

Thoth, tōt, *C.*[1] *or* theth, *C.*[2] *W. Wr.*, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of wisdom and the inventor of art, science, speech, and letters: identified with the Greek Hermes: usually with the head of an ibis, and with the tau cross in his hand. [< Gr. *Thōth*, < Egypt. *Tehut*.] **Tat**‡.

Thoth (ibis-headed). Compare illus. under SACRED BABOON.

thoth'er†. The other: a contraction.

thou, dhou, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To address with the pronoun *thou*, especially as a mark of contempt or scorn; as, she *thou'd* him.

II. *i.* To use *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, or *thine* in ordinary discourse, as the Friends do.

thou, *pron.* [THY or THINE, *poss.*; THEE, *obj.*; YE or YOU, *nom. pl.*; YOUR or YOURS, *poss. pl.*; YOU, *obj. pl.*] The person spoken to: the personal pronoun of the second person, singular number, and nominative case. It now occurs only: (1) In addressing the Deity, in archaic use, especially that of the Bible, in poetical or provincial use, in translating German literature, or in other literature representing conversation of the old English period or of Germany; as, "*Thou* art the Christ."

Because *thou* hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep *thee* from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world. *Rev.* iii, 10.

(2) Sometimes in the common language of the Friends or Quakers, who, however, generally use instead the objective form *thee*, with the third person singular form of the verb. See THEE. **thow**†.

In common usage *thou* has been superseded by the plural form *you*, which takes its verb in the plural even when referring to only one.

Thou in Shakespeare's time was, very much like 'du' now among the Germans, the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humored superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* ¶ 231, p. 153. [MACM. '75.]

[< AS. *thū*, thou, < pronom. *th-*, thou.]

though, dhō, *conj.* **1.** Notwithstanding the fact that: introducing a clause expressing an actual fact; as, we started, *though* it stormed dreadfully.

Though I was not a stranger to books, I had no practical acquaintance with men. WILLIAM GODWIN *Caleb Williams* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 23. [H. '31.]

2. Conceding or granting that; even if: introducing a clause assumed or admitted as supposably true; as, I will not see him, *though* he come; "*though* he slay me, yet will I trust him."

For this was all thy care,
To stand approved in sight of God, *though* worlds
Judged thee perverse. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 38.

3. And yet; still; however: introducing a modifying clause or statement added as an afterthought; as, I am well—*though* I do not feel very strong. **4.** Notwithstanding what has been done or said; nevertheless; however.

Your hands, than mine, are quicker for a fray;
My legs are longer *though*, to run away.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act iii, sc. 2.

By some lexicographers, *though*, as used in the quotation cited under def. 4, has been called an adverb. Compare HOWEVER.

[< AS. *theāh*, though, < pronom. *th-* (demonst.).]

Synonyms: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

— **as though**, as if; as, he acts *as though* he were crazy. — **t. that**†, though. — **what t.**, what matters it if; what of the fact that; as, *what though* the tempest rage?

thought, thōt, *imp. & pp.* of THINK, *v.*

thought[1], *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of thinking. (1) Loosely, any mental activity; the exercise of the mind in the widest sense. (2) More strictly, that of the intellectual faculties only. (3) *Psychol.* In the strictest sense, the exercise of the comparative faculty, or that faculty itself; reason. See COMPARATIVE FACULTY, under COMPARATIVE.

Guard well thy *thought*; our thoughts are heard in Heaven.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 95.

2. That which is produced by thinking; a concept as the product of conception; a judgment as the product of judging; a syllogism as the product of reasoning; a system as the product of rational construction: especially in logical use; as, the discourse abounded in striking *thoughts*; a correct *thought*; a beautiful *thought*; the forms of *thought*.

Though old the *thought* and oft exprest,
'Tis his at last who says it best.
LOWELL *For an Autograph* st. 1.

3. Specifically: (1) Sober reflection; serious consideration; as, to act without *thought*. (2) Collectively, mental activity of a specified kind; a current, course, or kind of thinking; an aggregate of mental activity, or its result; as, German *thought*; medieval *thought*; rationalistic *thought*.

The conquests of Alexander filled the world with the *thought* and the literature of Greece. H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* ch. 6, p. 102. [E. & L.]

(3) An intention not fully formed; a design; purpose; as, he had *thoughts* of resigning; I had no *thought* of giving offense. (4) A memory; a recollection. (5) Solicitous care or forethought; anxiety; trouble; as, take no *thought* for the morrow. **4.** *pl.* [Rare.] State of mind; mood; as, angry *thoughts*. **5.** [Colloq.] A very small amount or degree; a very little; a trifle: with *a* and sometimes a qualifying word making an adverbial phrase; as, cooked just *a thought* too much.

Baker was mild, gentle, *a thought* sad and sentimental. THACKERAY *Lovel the Widower* ch. 4, p. 72. [S. E. & CO. '85.]

[< AS. *theaht*, < *thencan*, think.]

Synonyms: cogitation, conception, conclusion, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, judgment, meditation, musing, notion, opinion, reflection, reverie, speculation, study, supposition, thinking, view.

Compounds, etc.: — **second thought** or **thoughts**, subsequent and more careful consideration; mature judgment; as, on *second thought*, I will go. — **thought'-read"er**, *n.* Same as MIND-READER. — **t.-transfer**, **t.-transference**, *n.* [Recent.] Same as TELEPATHY. — **t.-transferential**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of thought-transference. — **t.-wave**, *n.* [Recent.] A supposed undulatory movement of a hypothetical medium by which the phenomena of thought-transference are explained. — **upon a t.**, or **with a t.**, as quickly as thought.

thought[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rower's bench; a thwart. [Var. of THOFT, *n.*]

thought'ed, thôt'ed, *a.* Having thoughts, especially of a particular style or kind: chiefly in compounds; as, deep-*thoughted*; slow-*thoughted*.

thought'en†, *imp. pl. & pp.* of THINK, *v.*

thought'ful, thôt'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of, busied with, or given to thought; meditative; contemplative; as, a *thoughtful* student. **2.** Showing, characterized by, or employed in thought; promotive of thought; as, a *thoughtful* face; *thoughtful* moments; a *thoughtful* occasion.

Night, and the dawn, bright day, and *thoughtful* eve . . .
As one vast mystic instrument, are touched
By an unseen living Hand.
R. H. DANA *The Husband's and Wife's Grave* st. 4.

3. Having the mind directed to an object expressed or understood; mindful; attentive; careful; especially, manifesting regard for others; considerate: often with *of* or an infinitive; as, *thoughtful of* one's reputation; *thoughtful* to lay up a store for winter.

The whole art of artificial selection rests solely upon a *thoughtful* and wise application of the laws of Inheritance and Adaptation. HAECKEL *Hist. of Creation* tr. by Lankester, vol. i, ch. 11, p. 254. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

4†. Full of anxiety or care; excessively solicitous.

Synonyms: attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, heedful, mindful, provident. An *attentive* person waits upon another to supply what he needs or wishes. A *thoughtful* person provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested. A *considerate* person carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve, or annoy; one who is *circumspect* carefully avoids all that might compromise himself. See ANXIOUS; SEDATE. — **Antonyms:** careless, gay, giddy, heedless, inadvertent, inattentive, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, reckless, remiss.

— **thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

thought'less, thôt'les, *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack of thought or care; heedless; rash; also, giddy; foolish; as, a *thoughtless* person or act.

But *thoughtless* follies laid him low, And stained his name!
BURNS *A Bard's Epitaph* st. 4.

2. Entirely devoid of thought; as, the *thoughtless* grave; a *thoughtless* sleep.

There is only one place where a man may be nobly *thoughtless*, —his deathbed. No thinking should ever be left to be done there. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. iii, p. 119. [W. & S. '66.]

3. Lacking ability to think; stupid; dull; as, a *thoughtless* savage; a *thoughtless* brain.

Synonyms: see ABSTRACTED; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT.

— **thought'less-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'less-ness**, *n.*

thought'sick″, thôt'sic', *a.* [Rare.] Sick from thinking.

thought'some†, *a.* Thoughtful.

— **thought'some-ness**†, *n.*

tho'us, thō'us, *n.* One of a group of African jackals; as, the Senegal *thous* (*Canis senegalensis*); the pied *thous* (*C. mesomelas*). [< L. *thos* (< Gr. *thōs*), kind of wolf.]

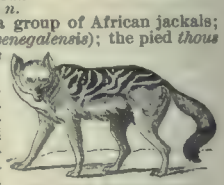

The Pied Thous (*Canis mesomelas*). 1/48

thou'sand, thou'zand, *a.* Consisting of a hundred times ten: a cardinal numeral, originally a noun and hence almost always preceded by an article or numeral; hence, often, an indefinitely large number; as, a *thousand* men; five *thousand* dollars: formerly always *a thousand of* men, etc.

Death hath a *thousand* gates. BYRON *The Deformed Transformed* pt. ii, sc. 3.

— **thou'sand-eal**†, *adv.* A thousand times. — **thou'sand-fold**″, *a.*

thou'sand, *n.* **1.** The product of ten and a hundred; ten hundred: a cardinal number: often used figuratively for a very large number.

The time required for light to reach us from the most distant visible stars is measured by *thousands* of years. S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 473. [H. '78.]

2. The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION. [< AS. *thūsend*, thousand.]

— **one of** or **one in a thousand**, a rare exception; one seldom met with: usually implying excellence. — **thou'sand-legs**″, *n.* A myriapod. See illus. under MYRIAPODA. **thousand-legged worm**†.

thou'sandth, thou'zandth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a thousand: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a thousand equal parts; as, a *thousandth* part.

thou'sandth, *n.* One of a thousand equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

thowe, thou, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Thaw. **thow**†.

thow'el, thō'el, *n.* Same as THOLE[1], *n.* **thowl**†.

thow'less, thou'les, *a.* [Scot.] Having no ambition or energy; inactive; lazy.

Thra'cian, thrē'shan, *n.* One of the people of Thrace, Europe, including, in a wide sense, the Illyrians, Mœsians, Macedonians, and Epirots. — **Thra'cian**, *a.*

thrack†, *vt.* To load or burden.

thrack'scat†, *n.* Metal still in the mine.

Thraco-. Derived from Greek *Thrux* (*Thrak-*), a Thracian: a combining form. — **Thra"co-Hel-len'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ethnic and linguistic group formed by the

Hellenes or Greeks and the Aryan peoples of the Balkan peninsula, embracing the Thraco-Illyric and the Pelasgo-Hellenic groups.— **Thra"co-Il-lyr'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ethnic and linguistic group embracing the Aryan peoples north of Greece allied to the Greeks in blood and speech, such as Thracians, Phrygians, Moesians, Macedonians, Illyrians, and Albanians.

thral'dom, thrâl'dum, *n.* The condition of being a thrall; bondage; servitude; slavery.

Thousands of Britons, in times of famine, during the first century after the Norman Conquest, sold themselves into *thraldom*.
C. L. Brace *Gesta Christi* ch. 21, p. 241. [A. & S. '82.]

[< THRALL + -DOM.] **thral'dome**†; **thral'hood**†: **thrall'dom**†.

Synonyms: see BONDAGE.

thrall, thrâl, *rt.* [Poet. or Obs.] To reduce to servitude; enslave; hence, to make the slave of an appetite or the like.
—**thrall'er**, *n.* One who thralls.

thrall, *a.* [Archaic.] Enslaved or held in subjection.

Not alone by day, . . .
But in the weird and unsubstantial sphere
Of slumber did her beauty hold him *thrall*.
Aldrich *Wyndham Towers* st. 7.

thrall, *n.* **1.** A person in bondage; slave; bondman; serf; hence, one controlled by an appetite or a passion.

The old Northmen divided men into three classes, 'earls, churls, and *thralls*,' which roughly match what we should now call nobles, freemen, and slaves. Tylor *Anthropology* ch. 16, p. 435. [A. '81.]

2. The condition of slavery; serfdom; bondage.

Anger, rising at the sight
Of him he sought, in such strange *thrall* confined.
Southey *Curse of Kehama* can. 16, st. 15.

3. [Prov. Eng.] A stand for barrels. [< AS. *thræl*, < Ice. *thræll*, thrall, < root in Goth. *thruggjan*, run.]

thral'ess†, —**thrall'ess**†, *n.* A female serf; a bondwoman. —**thrall'ful**†, *a.* Enslaved; slavish. —**thrall'less**, *a.* Having no thralls; also, not enthralled; free.— **thrall'like"**, *a.*

thrang, thrông, *E. dial.* thrang, *v.* [Scot.] To throng.

thrang, *a.* [Scot.] Occupied fully; busy; also, having socially close relation; intimate: used also adverbially.

thrang, *n.* [Scot.] A throng; crowd.

thra'nite, thrā'nait *or* thrā'nait, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A rower on the uppermost tier of seats in a trireme. [< Gr. *thranitēs*, < *thranus*, bench.] —**thra-nit'ic**, *a.*

thrap, thrap, *rt.* [THRAPPED; THRAP'PING.] *Naut.* To bind or tie on; fasten about. [Var. of FRAP.]

thrap'ple, thrap'l, *n.* [Prov.] Same as THROTTLE.

thrash, thrash, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject, as ripened stalks of grain, to the beating of a flail or a machine, or to the treading of animals, in order to separate the grain or seeds from the straw or husks; also, to beat off or out, as grain or seeds: often used figuratively; as, to *thrash* 100 sheaves of wheat; to *thrash* 50 bushels of rye; the speaker *thrashed* over old straw.

The *threshed* grain is collected on the floor in a conical heap (Sōbeh), and is winnowed by tossing it with a wooden shovel.
C. R. Conder *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 9, p. 260.

2. [Colloq.] To beat forcibly, as with a stick or whip; give a whipping to; pound with the fists; drub.

At last physical strength became the prime requisite for holding a pastorate in the Norse mountain valleys, and the surest road to popularity for a parson was to *thrash* the refractory members.
H. H. Boyesen *Story of Norway* ch. 35, p. 490. [G. P. P. '85.]

3. *Wiredrawing.* To raise (a wire rod or a coil of wire) high in the air and throw it heavily to the ground in order to loosen the scale and dirt.

II. *i.* **1.** To beat out or separate grain, etc., from straw or husks, as with a flail or a machine; practise thrashing grain, etc. **2.** To throw oneself or itself about with sudden, jerking movements, as in agitation; dash, toss, or plunge violently: usually with *about*; as, the wounded shark *thrashed about* in the water. **3.** To labor hard; toil. [< AS. *therscan*, thrash.] **thresh**†.

Synonyms: see BEAT.

—**to thrash over old straw** [Colloq.], to keep on doing or using something that has been done or used before, and from which all that was of value has been extracted.

thrash[1], *n.* The act of thrashing; a beating, striking, or violent tossing. **thresh**†.

The ceaseless *thrash* of the sea. F. H. Smith *A Day at Laguerre's, Captain Jhe* p. 132 [H. M. & CO. '92.]

thrash[2], *n.* [Scot.] A rush. **thresh**†.

thrash'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flail. **thresh'el**†.

thrash'er[1], thrash'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who thrashes. **2.** A thrashing-machine. **3.** An alopioid shark; a thresher. [< AS. *therscan*, thrash.]

thrash'er[2], *n.* An American mimine bird or mocking-thrush of *Harporhynchus* or a related genus, especially *H. rufus*, common in the eastern United States, mainly rust-red above and whitish below, the breast and sides marked with lines of elongated brown spots. Called also *brown*, *red*, or *ferruginous thrush*, *corn-planter*, and *French* or *sandy mocking-bird*. See illus. in next column. For THRUSHER.

thrash'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of THRASH, *v.*
—**thrash'ing-floor"**, *n.* A floor or an area on which grain is thrashed. **t.-place**;. —**t.-machine**, *n.* A

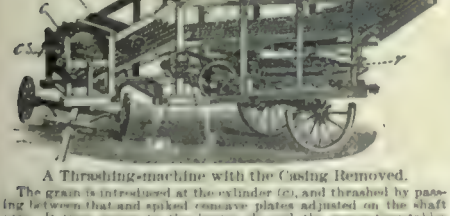

A Thrashing-machine with the Casing Removed.

The grain is introduced at the cylinder (c), and thrashed by passing between that and spiked concave plates adjusted on the shaft (*cs*). It then passes to the beater (*b*) and the separating-tables (*s, s, s*), which receive a back-and-forth motion from the rocker-shaft (*rs*) and carry the straw to the rear, shaking out the grain below. The fan (*f*) provides a blast, and the riddles (*r*) complete the work of cleaning.

machine by which to separate grain from straw and chaff; a thresher or separator. **t.-mill**;.

thrasht, *pp.* Thrashed. PHIL. SOC.

thra-son'ic-al, thrā-son'ic-al, *a.* Characterized by boasting or ostentation; bragging; boastful. [< L. *Thrasonicus*, braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch," < Gr. *thrasōn*, bold.] **thra-son'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

thraste†, *imp.* of THRUST, *v.*

thratch, thrach, *vi.* [Scot.] To gasp, as in a death-agony.

thratch, *n.* [Scot.] A struggling for breath.

thrave, thrēv, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Twenty-four sheaves of grain, set up in two shocks of twelve sheaves each. **2**†. Two dozen; also, an indefinite number; a company; drove; herd. **3**†. A sheaf; bunch; handful. **threave**;.

thraw[1], thrâ, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To twist so as to distort or break; wrench; wrest; deform. **2.** To thwart; frustrate.
II. *i.* **1.** To writhe, as in anguish; twist; wriggle; squirm. **2.** To cast; warp. [C.] **3.** To be stubborn or perverse.

thraw[1], *n.* [Scot.] A wrench or twist.
—**heads and thraws**, lying beside each other, with the head of one by the feet of the other.

thraw[2], *n. & a.* [Scot.] Same as THROE.— **in the dead or death-thraw**, in the throes or agonies of death; also, in an indifferent condition that is neither life nor death.

thra'ward, thrâ'ward, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Difficult to influence or manage; obstinate. **2.** Reluctant; loath. **thra'wart**;.

thrawn, thrôn, *pa.* [Scot.] **1.** Wrenched; twisted. **2.** Obstinate; perverse; contrary. **thraw'in**;.

thread, thred, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a thread; especially, to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle). **2.** To pick one's way through or over by careful effort, as an intricate path, or as among obstacles or difficulties; also, to effect by such movement; as, to *thread* a maze; to *thread* one's way. **3.** To arrange or string on a thread, as beads; also, to make by so stringing objects.

Mother shall *thread* them a daisy chain.
Jean Ingelow *Songs of Seven, Seven Times Four* st. 2.

4. To mingle or make with threads; streak.

And the thin meek hair o' brown Is *threaded* with silver gray.
R. Buchanan *The Blind Linnet* st. 2.

5. To cut a screw-thread on or in.

II. *i.* To make one's way carefully; as, to *thread* deftly in and out.— **to thread the needle.** **1.** [Western U. S.] To fire a rifle-ball through an auger-hole barely large enough to allow the ball to pass without enlarging the hole. **2.** To play the game of thread-needle. See under THREAD, *n.*

The Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*). ¼

thread, *n.* **1.** A slender cord composed of two or more yarns or filaments, as of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, twisted together.

Among varieties of thread are: **carpet-thread** (strong and coarse, for sewing strips of carpet together), **gold t.** (made (1) by twisting flat silver-gilt wire over yellow silk thread, spun gold; (2) with thin narrow strips of gilded paper; (3) with fine strands of gold wire: a misnomer), **lace-t.** (composed of two fine yarns twisted together), **Lisle t.** (fine hard-twisted linen used in knitting gloves, stockings, etc.), **machine-t.** or **sewing-t.** (three yarns twisted together), **shoe-t.** (shoe-sewing thread, wax-ended), **stocking-t.** (consisting of two, three, or more yarns).

2. A filament, fiber, or fine line of any substance; as, *threads* of gold.

The smallest microscopical objects which can be supposed to be organic, are points, or gelatinous globules, or *threads*, in which no distinct organs, interior or exterior, can be discovered. Whewell *Astron. and Gen. Physics* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 245. [H. G. B. '52.]

3. Specifically: (1) In decorative art, a very fine line of color applied to a surface; distinguished from *band*. (2) *Minding.* A very thin seam or vein of ore. **4.** The spiral ridge of a screw; also, a single turn of such a ridge. The thread of a female screw or nut is an **inside thread**; of a male screw, an **outside t.** **screw-thread"**;.

The mechanical efficiency of the screw is augmented, either by increasing the length of the lever, or by lessening the distance between the *threads*. B. Silliman, Jr. *Principles of Physics* pt. i, ch. 6, ¶ 128, p. 97. [BL. & CO. '67.]

5. Figuratively, that which is continuous through a long course; continuous connection between successive parts; line of connection; as, the *thread* of existence; the *thread* of an argument. **6.** A measure of yarn. See MEASURE. **7.** A clew. **8.** *pl. Conch.* The byssus. **9**†. Quality; make-up; fineness. [< AS. *thrǣd*, < *thrāwan*, twist.]

Compounds, etc.: —**floating thread**, a thread that crosses over several in a woven piece, without being interlaced with them. —**standard threads**, in gauze-weaving, one of the two systems of warp-threads of the other being called **whip-threads**: twisting or crossing around the filling as to hold it in position.—**t. and thrum**, all, both good and bad, together.—**thread'an"i-mal"cule**, *n.* A vibrionid.—**t.-carrier**, *n.* A hook, eye, or loop on the carriage of a knitting-machine through which the thread passes.—**t.-cell**, *n. Zoöph.* One of certain peculiar bodies characteristic of cœlenterates, as jellyfishes, polyps, etc., consisting of a capsule containing a spirally coiled stinging-filament, often armed with barbs, which springs out by evagination when the skin is irritated. Called also **cnida**, **cnidocell**, **lasso-cell**, **nematocyst**, **nettling-cell**, **stinging-cell**.—**t.-cutter**, *n.* **1.** A machine or appliance for cutting screw-threads. **2.** A fixed blade on a sewing-machine for cutting off sewing-threads.—**t.-feather**, *n.* An extremely slender feather, having the vane rudimentary or absent; filoplume.—**t.-finisher**, *n.* A device for removing the fuzz from newly spun thread and polishing its surface.—**t.-frame**, *n.* A machine for doubling and twisting yarns or strands into thread.—**t.-gage**, *n.* A gage for determining the pitch of screw-threads or their correctness of outline. See illus. under GAGE.—**t.-guide**, *n.* A device, as a loop or an eye, in a sewing-machine, etc., for guiding the course of the thread to the needle.—**t.-herring**, *n.* **1.** An ineffible clupeoid shad-like fish (*Opisthonema thrissa*) of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of the United States having the last ray of the dorsal fin produced in a long filament. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).—**t. lace**, lace made of thread.—**t.-leaved**, *a. Bot.* Having thread-shaped or filiform leaves.—**t.-mark**, *n.* A marking made in bank-note paper by running highly colored silk fibers in with the pulp in such manner as to appear only in certain places in the sheet; rendering counterfeiting by photography or by printing on ordinary bank-note paper impracticable.—**t.-moss**, *n.* Any moss of the genus *Bryum*.—**t.-needle**, *n.* A game in which children, standing in a row and holding hands, pass through an arch made by two at one end of the row. **t.-and-needle**;. **t.-the-needle**;.—**t. of life**, the course of existence, represented by the ancient Greeks and Romans under the type of a thread spun and cut off by the Fates.—**t. of the river or stream**, the center of the course of the main current, not necessarily in the center of the surface of the stream.—**t.-oiler**, *n.* A device for oiling the thread on a sewing-machine to make it work more freely.—**t.-paper**, *n.* **1.** A soft, thin kind of paper for rolling up skeins of thread. **2.** A strip of such paper.—**t.-plant**, *n.* A plant yielding textile fiber, as flax or cotton.—**t.-shaped**, *a.* Slender, like a thread; filiform.—**t.-waxer**, *n.* A trough containing melted shoemakers' wax, through which the thread of a shoe-sewing machine is passed on the way to the needle.—**t.-winder**, *n.* A device for winding thread on spools or bobbins.

1. A Thread-cell before emission of contents. 2. A Thread-cell after a discharge.

w, cell-wall; *b*, barbed sac; *c*, *c*, outer wall of capsule. *f*, *f*, the filament, or lasso, coiled up and fully evaginated.

thread'bare", thred'bār', *a.* **1.** Worn so that the threads show, as a garment; having the threads worn bare of nap. **2.** Clad in garments worn till the threads show; as, a *threadbare* miser.

This man . . . had for years been an indigent and *threadbare* solicitor in his antechamber.
Irving *Columbus* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 112. [G. P. P. '61.]

3. Commonplace from excessive use or repetition; hackneyed: as, a *threadbare* simile.

Synonyms: see COMMON.
—**thread'bare"ness**, *n.*

thread'en†, *a.* Made or woven of threads; as, *threaden* sails. **thrid'den**†.

thread'er, thred'ėr, *n.* One who or that which threads; especially, a device for threading needles. See illus. under NEEDLE-THREADER.

thread'fin", thred'fin', *n.* A threadfish or polynemid.

thread'fish", thred'fish', *n.* **1.** A polynemoid fish of tropical seas, having three or more thread-like rays below the pectoral fins. **2.** The cobbler-fish. **3.** A hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

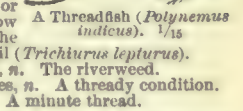

A Threadfish (*Polynemus indicus*). 1/15

thread'foot", thred'fut', *n.* The riverweed.

thread'i-ness, thred'i-nes, *n.* A thready condition.

thread'let, thred'let, *n.* A minute thread.

On either side of the dorsal aorta is a delicate dark thread, from which minute *threadlets* pass off to much more conspicuous white threads passing backward beneath and on either side of the urostyle.
C. L. Morgan *Animal Biology* ch. 3, p. 29. [H. '87.]

thread'like", thred'laik', *a.* Resembling a thread; long, slender, and flexible; filamentary.

thread'worm", thred'wûrm', *n.* A thread-like nematode worm, as a pinworm, filaria, or hairworm.

Many of the ciliated Nematoids, or *thread-worms*, too,—the division which includes the Ascarides among others,—have in their infancy a stage of independent life, during which they cannot be distinguished from the infantine forms of their more numerous kindred, which never adopt a parasitic life, and chiefly inhabit the sea. O. Schmidt *Descent and Darwinism* ch. 9, p. 206. [K. & CO.]

thread'y, thred'i, *a.* **1.** Resembling thread; filamentous; tenuous; as, *thready* fibers; a *thready* pulse. **2.** Consisting of, containing, or covered with thread.

threap, thrip, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assert or maintain persistently.

He had amaist flung auld Caxon out o' the window . . . for *threeping* he had seen a ghaist at the Humlock-knowe.
Scott *Antiquary* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 234. [B. & E.]

2. To contradict. **3.** To complain or cry out. **4.** To beat or thrash. **5.** To urge; press. **6.** To cozen or cheat. **7**†. To name; call.

II. *i.* To dispute; contend. **threep**†; **threpe**†.

threap, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Stubborn insistence. **2.** Contradiction. **3.** An idea or notion; superstition.

I had privately a kind of *threap* that the brandy should be yours.
Carlyle in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 262. [S.]

4†. Contest; attack. **threep**†; **threpe**†.

threas'ure†, *n.* Treasure.

threat, thret, *rt. & n.* [Poet. or Archaic.] To threaten.

threat, *n.* **1.** A declaration of an intention to inflict pain, injury, or punishment; a menace.

An Hysterical paroxysm may often be kept off by the *threat* of severe discipline. W. B. Carpenter *Principles of Mental Physiology* § 670, p. 332. [A. '74.]

2. *Law.* Any menace of bodily hurt through fear of which a man's business is interrupted; any menace of destruction or injury to life, reputation, or property, with a view to restrain a person's freedom of action.

A *threat* is the manifestation by one person of an intent to do actual violence to another. Such manifestation may take place in two ways. (1) By words, or menaces; (2) By acts, or assaults.
W. C. Robinson *Elementary Law* § 213, p. 128. [L. B. & CO. '82.]

[< AS. *threât*, < *threôtan*, vex.]

threat'en, thret'n, *C. I. W.* (-gn, *E.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express an intention or intentions of evil or mischief against; utter menaces or threats against. **2.** To be menacing or dangerous to; menace.

Three times the terrible remittent fever of Jericho *threatened* valuable lives in our party, and once it proved fatal. C. R. Conder *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 26. [BEN. & SON '78.]

3. To be ominous or portentous of; portend; presage; as, it *threatens* rain. **4.** To announce as something to be inflicted; set forth as a penalty to follow; as, to *threaten* to beat one; to *threaten* retaliation.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter or employ menaces or threats. **2.** To have a menacing aspect; be portentous; especially, to indicate a coming storm; lower: as, a *threatening* sky.

Synonyms: menace, *Threaten* is applied alike to vast and trivial matters; *menace* only to those of moment. Either persons or things may *threaten*; *menace* is chiefly used of persons or of things personified. One may *threaten* by word or act; *menace* is for the most part limited to actions or concrete things; one *threatens* another with death; he *menaces* him with a revolver. *Threaten* may take either a noun in the objective case or a verb in the infinitive as its direct object; *menace* takes a noun only; a nation *threatens* to fight; it *menaces* war, or *menaces* another with war; the *threatening* may be by official or public utterance, the *menacing* by the massing of fleets and armies.

—**threat'en-er**, *n.*—**threat'en-ing**, *pa.* **1.** Containing or indicating threats. **2.** Portending something.—**threat'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**threat'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Full of threats; threatening.—**threat'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**threat'less**, *a.* [Rare.] Unthreatening.

threave, thrīv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as THRAVE.

thred, *v.* & *n.* Thread. PHIL. SOC.

three, thrī, *a.* Consisting of one more than two: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *thrēō*, three.]

Buddha put in the place of the Bráhman sacrifices *three* great duties — control over self, kindness to other men, and reverence for the life of all sentient creatures.
H. M. POSNETT *Comparative Literature* § 80, p. 303. [A. '85.]

Compounds, etc.: —**three'-nged",** *a.* [Rare.] Existing for three generations.—**t.-awned,** *a. Bot.* Having three awns.—**t.-awned grass,** any one of several American grasses of the genus *Aristida:* so called from the three awns on the tip of the flowering glume. **triple-awned grass**†.—**t.-bar curve,** the locus of the vertex of a triangle the respective ends of whose base move at a constant distance from one of two fixed points.—**t.-birds,** *n.* **1.** A showy garden species of toad-flax (*Linaria triornithophora*) from Spain. Its purple flowers with yellow palate, usually 3 or 4 in a whorl, suggest its name. **t.-birds toad-flax**†. **2.** A small and delicate American orchid (*Pogonia pendula*) of swamps and damp woods, with 3 or 4 light pink or purple flowers: so called from the pendulous fruit.—**t.-coat,** *a.* Executed with or having three coats, as of plaster or paint.—**t.-decker,** *n.* **1.** A war-vessel having three gun-decks, one above another, below the spar-deck. **2.** Any vessel having three decks. **3.** By extension, a structure, as a house or a piece of furniture, having three levels: used also attributively.—**t.-farthings,** *n.* [Eng.] A silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, equal to ¾ penny, or 1½ cents of United States money.—**t.-foot,** *a.* **1.** Measuring three feet; as, a *three-foot* rule. **2.** Three-footed: an improper use; as, a *three-foot* stool.—**t.-girred,** *a.* [Scot.] Girt about by three hoops.—**t.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having three hands. **2.** Played, done, etc., by three hands or persons.—**t.-leaved,** *a. Bot.* Having three leaves; trifoliate. **t.-leafed**†.—**t.-leaved grass,** any species of clover.—**t.-leaved ivy,** the poison-ivy. See illus. at POISON-SUMAC.—**t.-leaved nightshade,** the American wake-robin.—**t.-light.** **I.** *a.* Having three lamps or electric lights, three places for candles, or three gas-jets: said of a chandelier or a candelabrum. **II.** *n.* A chandelier or candelabrum having three lights or jets.—**t.-lobed malope,** an ornamental garden annual (*Malope trifida*). See MALOPE.—**t.-man,** *a.* Requiring the services, labor, aid, etc., of three men; as, *three-man* power.—**t.-master,** *n.* A three-masted schooner; also, sometimes, any vessel having three masts, as a ship or a bark.—**t.-nerved,** *a.* Having three principal nerves arising from the base, as certain leaves; triple-nerved; trinervate.—**t.-out,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] Two portions of gin or beer served out to three persons: a form of order in low drinking-places.—**t.-parted,** *a.* Divided into three parts; in threes; tripartite.—**t.-per-cents,** *n. pl.* Bonds or other securities bearing 3 per cent. interest; especially, government bonds bearing such a rate of interest.—**t.-piled,** *a.* **1.** Having a triple pile or nap: said extravagantly of velvet; figuratively, extravagant; exaggerated. **2.** Clad in or wearing such velvet; hence, wealthy. **3.** Filed in a set or sets of three.—**t.-ply,** *a.* Threefold; consisting (1) of three webs interwoven into one fabric, as in carpets; (2) of three thicknesses of material, as collars or cuffs; (3) of three strands or yarns, as thread.—**t.-pointed,** *a.* Tricuspidate.—**t.-quarter, t.-quarters,** *a.* **1.** Being of three-fourths the usual size. **2.** Exhibiting only three-fourths: (1) In photography, showing three-fourths of the face. (2) In painting, representing down to the hips, as a portrait, or measuring 30×25 inches, as a portrait-picture.—**t.-quartered,** *a. Her.* Being nearly affronté, but showing the flank slightly: said of an animal used as a bearing.—**t.-ranked,** *a.* Arranged in three vertical rows or ranks, as leaves on a stem; tristichous.—**t.-ribbed,** *a.* Having three principal ribs proceeding from the base, as certain leaves; tricostate.—**t.-spot,** *n.* A playing-card having three spots.—**t.-square,** *a.* Having three plane faces of equal width: said especially of certain files of triangular cross-section. **tri-square**†.—**t.-stress,** *a. Pros.* Having three strésses or accents to the line; noting a kind of verse, as in "Fill' the bump'er fair'!"—**t.-suited,** *a.* Having three suits of clothes; wearing three suits at once: referring to a former custom of the German peasantry of wearing their whole wardrobe at once on holiday occasions.—**t.-thorned,** *a.* Having three thorns or a compound branching thorn; as, the *three-thorned* acacia.—**t.-thorned acacia,** the honey-locust: so called from its branching thorns.—**t.-throw,** *a.* Arranged, as a crank-shaft, with three cranks set 120° apart, or provided with such a crank-shaft; as, a *three-throw* pump.—**t. times three,** three cheers repeated three times; as, *three times three* and a tiger.—**t. trees**†, the gallows, as formed by two upright timbers and a cross-timber.—**t.-valved,** *a.* Having three valves; splitting or opening by three valves; trivalvular.—**t.-way,** *a.* Controlling, connected with, having, or opening into three pipes, channels, or outlets; as, a *three-way* cock.—**t.-wire system,** a system of distribution of electric currents, using three mains with two dynamos, the central main being connected with the conductor joining the dynamos and the others with their free terminals. The difference of potential between the central and two outer conductors is kept the same. The electro-receptive devices are in multiple circuit and so distributed that the current in each branch is the same; but when such balance is disturbed the surplus current in one branch is taken up by the central conductor. The system effects economy in conducting-wire.

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *three* as their first element; as, **three-celled, t.-cornered, t.-edged, t.-foot, t.-headed, t.-legged, t.-lobed, t.-masted, t.-pronged, t.-sided, t.-stringed, t.-toed.**

three, *n.* **1.** The sum of two and one: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol consisting of one or more characters representing three units, as 3 or III. **3.** Any group of three persons. **4.** A playing-card or a die having three spots. **5.** Same as THREE O'CLOCK. See CLOCK[1], *n.*

three'fold", thrī'fōld, *a.* Made up of three; three times as many or as great; triple: sometimes a mere intensive. [< AS. *thrīfeald*, < *thrēō*, three, + *-feald*, -fold.]

The *threefold* action of the sunbeam; heating power, lighting power, and chemical power.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* art. 477, p. 263. [A. '70.]

three'fold", *n.* The buck-bean.

three'fold", *adv.* In a threefold manner or degree.

three'ling, thrī'ling, *n. Crystal.* A group of three crystal individuals united by the same twinning law.

three'ness, thrī'nes, *n.* The state of being three.

threep, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as THREAP. **threpe**†.

three'pence, thrip'ens *or* [Colloq.] thrip'ens, *n.* A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth 3 pennies (about 6 cents). **threepenny bit**‡; **threepenny piece**‡.

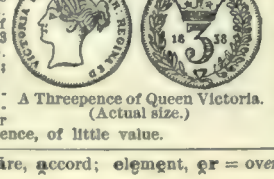

A Threepence of Queen Victoria. (Actual size.)

three'pen"ny, thrip'-pen"i *or* [Colloq.] trip'-en-i, *a.* Valued at or worth three pennies; hence, of little value.

He played for *three-penny* points with as grave an interest as if they had been pounds.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 1, p. 6. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

three'pen"ny, *n.* Same as THREEPENCE.

three'score", thrī'scōr", *a.* Three times twenty; sixty.

three'some, thrī'sum, *a.* [Scot.] Performed by three; triple; as, a *threesome* reel.

threm"ma-tol'o-gy, threm"a-tel'o-ji, *n.* The science of breeding; the branch of biology that treats of the breeding of animals and plants, their congenital variations, and the perpetuation of those variations. [< Gr. *thremmat(-)*, creature (< *trephō*, nourish), + -OLOGY.]

threne, thrēn *or* thrīn, *n.* A threnody; lamentation in general. [< LL. *threnus*, < Gr. *thrēnos*, < *threomai*, shriek.]

Then arise from myriads of myriads the groans and shrieks and *thrênes* of despair. EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God, Of Judgment to Come* pt. vi, p. 247. [A. SH. '24.]

—thre-net'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a threne or lamentation; mournful. **thre-net'ic-al**‡.

thren'o-dy, thren'o-di (XIII), *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] An ode or song of lamentation, especially one composed for a funeral occasion; dirge; lament.

The strength of Tennyson's intellect has full sweep in this elegiac poem ["In Memoriam"],— the great *threnody* of our language.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 168. [O. & CO. '76.]

[< Gr. *thrēnōdia*, < *thrēnos* (see THRENE) + *ōdḗ*; see ODE.] **thren'ode**‡.—**thren-o'di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a threnody; mournful. **thren-od'ic**‡. —**thren'o-dist,** *n.* One who composes or sings threnodies.

threp-sol'o-gy, threp-sel'o-ji, *n.* The science of or a treatise on the nutrition of living organisms. [< Gr. *threpsis*, nourishment (< *trephō*, nourish), + -OLOGY.]

thresh, thresh'el, etc. Same as THRASH, etc.

thresh'er[1], thresh'gr, *n.* An alopioid shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of warm seas, having the dorsal lobe of the tail exceedingly long (about as long as the rest of the body); sea-fox. The tail is used in splashing the surface of the water to aid in securing prey (fish). For other meanings, see THRASHER.— **thresh'er-whale",** *n.* The grampus.

thresh'er[2], *n.* Same as THRASHER[2].

thresh'old, thresh'old, *C.* (-ōld, *E. S. W.*; -hōld, *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The plank, stone, or wooden piece placed at the bottom of an entrance and beneath the door, as of a dwelling-house, church, or temple; hence, the entrance of any building; a door; gate.

The *threshold* was sacred to Vesta among the Romans, who held this deity in so much respect, that a bride, in entering for the first time the house of her husband, was not allowed to touch the *threshold* of the door. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Samuel* 29th week, Monday, p. 35. [C. & BROS. '72.]

2. Figuratively, an entrance or beginning; especially, the starting-point of any undertaking. **3.** *Psychophysics.* The limit in amount of stimulus necessary to produce the least observable modification of consciousness. [< AS. *therscold*, < *therscan*, thresh.] **thresh'fold**†.

Synonyms: see BEGINNING.

—thresh'old-plate", *n.* An iron plate as a door-sill.

threste†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as THRUST.

thres'tle, thres'l, *n. Her.* A three-legged stool. [Cor. of TRESTLE.]

thret, thret'en, thret'end. Threat, etc. PHIL. SOC.

threte†, *vt.* Same as THREATEN.

thret'teen", thret'tīn", *a.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Thirteen. **thret'tene"**†.

thret'ty, thret'i, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Thirty. **thret'tie**‡.

threw, thrū, *imp.* of THROW, *v.*

thrib'ble, thrib'l, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Treble; triple.

thrice, thrīs, *adv.* **1.** Three times; sometimes, loosely, several times. **2.** In a threefold manner or degree; trebly; hence, fully.

Here he prostrated himself, and cried out, 'Hail, sacred Rome, *thrice* sacred for the blood of the martyrs shed here.'
W. W. STORY in *Scribner's Magazine* Oct., '91, p. 417.

[ME. *thries*, < *thrie*, < AS. *thrēō*, three.]

—thrice'-cock", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The missel-thrush.

thrid, thrid, *vt.* [THRID'DED; THRID'DING.] To pass through (something narrow or tortuous); thread.

This long line of naked savages *thridding* the mazes of the forest, bearing home the spoils of a few days' hunting, formed a truly interesting and unusual picture.
GORDON CUMMING *Hunter's Life* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 202. [H. '50.]

[Var. of THREAD.]—**thrid**†, *n.* Thread.

thridd†, *a.* Third. **thridde**†.

thri-da'ci-um, thri-dē'si-um *or* -dg'ci-um, *n.* The expressed and inspissated juice of lettuce. [< LL. *thridax* (*thridac-*), < Gr. *thridax*, lettuce.] **third'ace**‡.

thrie†, *adv.* Three times; thrice. **thries**†; **thrye**†.

thri'fal"low†, *vt.* To plow a third time before sowing. **thry'fal"low**†; **tri'fal"low**†; **twi'fal"low**†.

thrift, thrift, *n.* **1.** Care and prudence in the management of one's resources; economy; frugality; as, "*thrift* is the best means of thriving." **2.** The state of one who thrives; success; prosperity; luck.

I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should questionless be fortunate.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant. **4.** *Bot.* The sea-pink; also, other species of *Armeria*. See SEA-PINK. The **prickly thrift** (*Acantholimon glumaceum*), a pretty garden rock-plant from Armenia, belongs to the same family. [< Ice. *thrift*, < *thrífa*, thrive.]

Synonyms: gain, profit, prosperity. See FRUGALITY.

—thrift'-box", *n.* A box for savings; money-box.

—thrift'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a thrifty or frugal manner. **2**†. Carefully; politely.—**thrift'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being thrifty or thriving.

thrift'less, *a.* **1.** Being without thrift; lacking frugality and good management; shiftless. **2**†. Yielding no return; profitless.

Synonyms: see IMPROVIDENT.

—thrift'less-ly, *adv.*— **thrift'less-ness,** *n.*

thrift'y, thrift'i, *a.* [THRIFT'I-ER; THRIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Displaying thrift or good management; economical; frugal; saving; as, a *thrifty* farmer.

Industrious, *thrifty*, saving, full of hard common sense and worldly wisdom, he suffered no chance to pass unused, and rose rapidly to the place of chief printer in the province. J. B. MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* ch. 4, p. 97. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. Prosperous through good management; increasing in wealth; thriving.

Meanwhile Bilville, stirred into action by his influence, grew into a *thrifty* village. J. C. HARRIS in *Cent. Mag.* Feb., '91, p. 558.

3. Growing vigorously or rapidly. **4**†. Acquired by thrift; hence, valuable or expensive. **5**†. Profitable; useful. **6**†. Appearing well or suitable.

Synonyms: see PRUDENT.

thrill, thrild. Thrill, thrilled. PHIL. SOC.

thrill[1], thril, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To permeate, as by something that runs or vibrates through, producing a sense of quivering, shivering, or tingling; affect with a sudden and deep feeling; cause to experience a keen or exquisite emotion; as, to *thrill* one's heart with a tale of suffering; he *thrilled* the audience with his eloquence.

That cruell word her tender hart so *thrild*,
That suddein cold did runne through every vaine.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 6, st. 37.

2. To cause to vibrate; as, the concussion *thrilled* the ground. **3**†. To pierce; perforate. **4**†. To hurl; cast. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pervade one suddenly, as with a tremor or surge of emotion; cause a quivering sensation; as, his shrieks *thrilled* through my being.

The praise *thrilled* through every fibre of his big body, and made it tingle with pleasure.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 26. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

2. To experience a keen or exquisite sensation; have tremors or quivering of feeling; have stirring emotion.

All his frame *thrilled* with a celestial glory,
And to himself he murmured, 'This is love.'
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Cydippe* st. 41.

3. To move tremulously; vibrate; pulsate. [Var. of THIRL[1], *v.*]

thrill[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To trill; warble. [For TRILL[1], *v.*]

The lark, his lay who *thrill'd* all day,
Sits hush'd his partner nigh. SCOTT *County Guy* st. 1.

thrill[1], *n.* **1.** A tremor, quiver, or shiver of feeling or excitement permeating the entire body; a sudden and keen sensation; as, a *thrill* of anguish.

I had hoped to get a good view of Patmos. . . . But on no spot outside of Jerusalem have I gased with such a *thrill* as upon that lonely isle. CUYLER *Nile to Norway* ch. 12, p. 140. [C. & BROS.]

2. *Med.* A peculiar vibratory or tremulous resonance perceived in auscultation; fremitus; as, the arterial *thrill*; hydatid *thrill*; purring *thrill*. **3.** A pulsation.

So long as there is warm blood in the heart of a Scotchman or man, it will move in fierce *thrills* under this war-ode ['Bruce's Address'], the best, we believe, that was ever written by any pen.
CARLYLE *Burns* pt. ii, p. 115. [H. & H. '64.]

4. [Slang, Eng.] A book or story that keenly excites the reader or hearer. **5**†. A drill. **6**†. A perforation; hole; especially, a breathing-hole; nostril. [For THIRL[1], *n.*]

thrill[2], *n.* A trill; warbling.

thrill'ing, thril'ing, *pa.* Producing a thrill or thrills. **—thrill'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **thrill'ing-ness,** *n.*

Thri'nax, thrī'nax *or* thrī'nax, *n. Bot.* A genus of West-Indian palms with solitary or clustered, usually low stems, bearing terminal roundish leaves cut into many two-cleft segments; the thatch-palms. [< Gr. *thrinax*, trident, < *treis*, three, + *akē*, point.]

thring, thring, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot. & Obs.] To throng; press.

thrip, thrip, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A threepenny piece.

Thrip'i-dæ, thrip'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of thysanopterous insects, including all the known species. [< THRIPS.]

—thrip'id, *a.* & *n.*— **thrip'oid,** *a.*

thrip'ple†, *vt.* To labor hard.

thrips, thrips, *n.* **1.** A minute insect of *Thrips* or a related genus; a thysanopter, as the corn-thrips, or *P. phylloxeræ*, which is thought to prey on the phylloxera. **2.** One of various small insects injurious to vegetation, especially a jassid; as, the grape-vine *thrips* or grape-hopper. [< L. *thrips* (< Gr. *thrips*), wood-worm.]

thris'sle, thris'l, *n.* [Scot.] A thistle. **thris'sel**‡.

thrist†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as THRUST.

thrist†, *n.* Thirst.— **thrist'y**†, *a.* Thirsty.

thriste†, *imp.* of THRUST, *v.*

thrive, thrīv, *vi.* [THROVE, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'EN, rarely THRIVED; THRI'VING.] **1.** To prosper, especially in the acquisition of property; have good fortune in any undertaking; be successful; as, we *thrive* by industry; he *thrives* in trade. **2.** To grow with vigor; increase naturally and healthfully in size, as plants or animals.

The cocoa-nut palms *thrive* best on the water's edge.
FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 6, p. 64. [S. '88.]

[< Ice. *thrífask*, thrive, < *thrífa*, grasp.]

Synonyms: see FLOURISH; SUCCEED.

—thrive'less, *a.* [Archaic.] Thriftless.— **thriv'en.** I. *pp.* of THRIVE, *v.* **II**†. *pa.* Grown.— **thri'ver,** *n.* [Rare.]

thri'ving, thrī'ving, *pa.* Being in a prosperous or successful condition; flourishing; thrifty; as, a *thriving* business; a *thriving* settlement.

—thri'ving-ly, *adv.*— **thri'ving-ness,** *n.*

thro†, *vt.* To grow.

thro†, *a.* Bold; earnest; eager.

thro', thro, thrū, *adv.* & *prep.* Same as THROUGH: abbreviated forms.

throat, thrōt, *vt.* **1.** To groove or channel. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To mow in a direction contrary to their bending, as beans, etc. **3**†. To utter in guttural tones.

throat, *n.* **1.** The anterior or ventral part of the neck, in which the air-passages and gullet are contained.

Take Fate by the *throat* and shake a living out of her. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Journals, Oct., '58* in ch. 5, p. 101. [R. BROS. '89.]

2. Specifically, the interior of this part; the passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach. (1) The pharynx; swallow; also, the fauces. (2) The trachea or windpipe, especially its anterior portion, the larynx or organ of voice.

But wherefore could not I pronounce 'Amen!'
I had most need of blessing, and 'Amen'
Stuck in my *throat*. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 2.

3. An inlet or entrance-passage more or less contracted; any passage or orifice; also, the portion of something which embraces such entrance-passage or opening; as, the *throat* of a jar. Specifically: (1) *Bot.* The mouth or orifice of a gamopetalous or gamosepalous flower; the faux. (2) The part of a chimney, furnace, or arch in a furnace that contracts in leading to a neck or gathering. See illus. under ROASTING. (3) The opening in the sole of a plane through which the bit projects and the shavings pass. (4) A narrow place in a stream, as between two rocks, through which the water flows rapidly. (5) *Fort.* (*a*) The space between bastion-flanks where they join the curtain, or between the rear ends of redan-faces; a gorge. (*b*) The inside opening of an embrasure. (6) *Naut.* (*a*) The central part, as of a timber or knee, especially if bulging. (*b*) The concave end of a gaff, where it fits partly around the mast; also, that corner of a fore-and-aft sail which is adjacent to the junction of the gaff and the mast. (7) The angle between a car-wheel rim and its flange. [< AS. *throte*, throat.]

Compounds, etc.: —**throat'-band",** *n.* A band about the throat; specifically, a throat-latch.—**t.-bolt**†, *n.*

The Adam's apple; pomum; hence, the throat.—**t.-bolt,** *n. Naut.* An eye-bolt to which to hook the throat-halyards.—**t.-brail,** *n.* The brail of a fore-and-aft sail that passes through a block near the throat of the gaff.—**t.-down-hauls,** *n. pl.* Ropes for rousing down a gaff.—**t.-halyard,** *n.* A halyard for hoisting the throat of a gaff.—**t.-jaws,** *n. pl.* The pharyngeal bones of teleost fishes.—**t.-latch,** *n.* A strap passing under the neck of a draft-animal and aiding in holding the bridle in place; a throat-band. See illus. under HARNESS.—**t.-piece,** *n.* A piece of defensive armor for the throat.—**t.-pipe,** *n.* The windpipe.—**t.-seizing,** *n.* A seizing, as of the strap of a block or deadeye, in which the ropes cross. See illus. under SEIZING.—**t.-strap,** *n.* The upper strap of a halter, passing around the animal's neck.—**t.-sweetbread,** *n.* The thymus gland.—**to cut one another's throats** [Colloq.], to ruin one another; especially, to cut prices recklessly in business competition.—**to cut one's own t.** [Colloq.], to pursue a course ruinous to oneself.—**to give one the lie in his t.,** to accuse one pointblank of lying.—**to lie in one's t.,** to lie grossly.

—**throat'ed,** *a.* Having a throat, especially one of a specified kind: principally in composition; as, full-*throated;* the yellow-*throated* warbler.—**throat'er,** *n.* [New Brunswick.] **1.** A knife for cutting fishes' throats. **throat'ing-knife'**‡. **2.** One who uses such a knife in dressing fish.—**throat'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being throaty or guttural. **2.** Prominence or protuberance of the throat.—**throat'y,** *a.* **1.** Formed or uttered in the throat; guttural; as, a *throaty* tone. **2.** Having a large or capacious throat; hence, greedy; gluttonous; voracious.

throat'ing, thrōt'ing, *n.* **1.** A channel or the cutting of a channel on the under surface of a projecting molding, to prevent rain-water from flowing down the wall or column bearing the molding. **2.** The act or process of cutting the throat of a fish.

throat'root", thrōt'rūt', *n.* **1.** A stout bristly and hairy American avens (*Geum Virginianum*) with small white flowers. **2.** A European throatwort (*Campanula Cervicaria*).

throat'wort", thrōt'wŭrt', *n.* Any one of various plants formerly regarded, from their throat-like corollas, as remedies in diseases of the throat. (1) Either of two European bellflowers (*Campanula Cervicaria* and *C. Trachelium*). (2) Any species of the genus *Trachelium*, of the same family; especially, the blue throatwort (*T. cæruleum*). (3) The foxglove. (4) The common figwort.

throb, throb, *vi.* [THROBBED; THROB'BING.] **1.** To pulsate rhythmically, especially with unusual rapidity or violence; beat rapidly or strongly, as from agitation; palpitate: said of the pulse, the heart, a nerve, etc.

My heart *throbbed* audibly. W. ELLIOTT *Carolina Sports, Devil Fishing* p. 27. [BEN. & SON '67.]

2. To vibrate in any way; thrill; quiver.

Probably the most powerful element in his pulpit manner was his voice. . . . It *throbbed* through the hearer like the nerves of a soul. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Austin Phelps* ch. 9, p. 107. [S. '91.]

[ME. *throbben;* cp. TREPID.] —**throb'bing-ly,** *adv.*

throb, *n.* The act or state of throbbing, or one of the separate beats; a strong rhythmical pulsation, as of the heart or the arteries; a palpitation.

The *throb* of oars came nearer and nearer.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 4, p. 27. [H.]

—**throb'less,** *a.* [Rare.] Giving no throbs; not beating.

throbd, *pp.* Throbbed. PHIL. SOC.

throd'den, thred'n, *C. W.* (-gn, *E.*), *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To thrive or increase.

throe, thrō, *n.* [THROED; THROE'ING.] **1.** *t.* [Rare.] To put in agony or extreme pain.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer agony; struggle by reason of pain. **2.** To struggle with extreme difficulties. [< AS. *thremian.* < *threðwan,* afflict.] **thraw**‡ [Scot.]; **throw**†.

throe[1], *n.* **1.** A violent pang or pain; extreme struggling anguish; agony: said especially of the pains of childbirth or of death.

The new creation will be as the glorious child born out of the world-long *throes* and anguish of the old
TRENCH *Notes on the Parables* ch. 2, p. 23. [A. '73.]

2†. Effort. **thraw**‡ [Scot.]; **throw**†.

Synonyms: see AGONY; PAIN.

throe[2], *n.* Same as THROWE[3].

throm'bal-lo'sis, *n.* Same as THROMBOSIS.

thrombo-, thromb-. Derived from Greek *thrombos* (see THROMBUS): combining forms.—**throm"bo-ar"teri'tis,** *n.* Arterial inflammation producing a blood-clot or thrombus, which obstructs circulation in the inflamed vessel.—**throm"bo-cys'tis,** *n.* The membranous sac sometimes surrounding a blood-clot in cases of confined hemorrhage, as of the brain.—**throm"bo-lym"phan-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the lymphatics, due to obstruction of the circulation by a thrombus or blood-clot. **throm"bo-lym"phan-gei'tis.** **throm"bo-phle-bi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a vein with obstruction of the circulation, due to a blood-clot.—**throm'bosed,** *a.* Suffering from thrombosis.—**throm-bo'sis,** *n.* Local coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel or an organ, forming by its clot an obstruction to circulation.—**throm-bot'ic,** *a.* Of or resembling a thrombus; affected with a thrombus.

throm'bus, throm'bus, *n.* The blood-clot formed in thrombosis; also, a clot formed near the opening of a vein in venesection, giving rise to a small tumor. [< Gr. *thrombos,* < *trephō,* thicken.] —**milk'throm"bus,** *n.* A knotty tumor in the female breast during lactation, due to the arrest and accumulation of milk in the lactiferous ducts.

The Throne of Napoleon I., in the throne-room at Fontainebleau.

thro'nal, thrō'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a throne; resembling or befitting a throne; as, a *thronal* chair.

throne, thrōn, *v.* [THRONED; THRO'NING.] **I.** *t.* To place on or as on a throne; enthrone; exalt.

II. *i.* To sit on or as on a throne; sit in state.

throne, *n.* **1.** The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions; a royal chair of state; sometimes, also, the chair of state of some other dignitary, as a bishop. See illus. in preceding column. **2.** Royal estate or dignity; sovereign power; hence, one invested with sovereign power; sometimes, the rank or authority of any high dignitary: commonly preceded by the definite article; as, the policy of *the throne;* a revolt against *the throne.* **3.** *pl.* The third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy. See HIERARCHY. [OF., < L. *thronus,* < Gr. *thronos,* seat, < *thrāō,* set.]

—**power behind the throne,** a real power or source of power acting through or controlling an ostensible one.—**king behind the t.**‡.

No home for these!—too well they knew
The mitred *king behind the throne.*
HOLMES *Robinson of Leyden* st. 9.

—**throne'-room",** *n.* An apartment containing a throne, especially as devoted to coronation ceremonies.—**to ascend the t.,** to succeed to the sovereignty; become king or queen.

—**throne'less,** *a.* Having no throne.

throng, throng, *N. W. Wr., or* thrōng, *C., v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to repletion, as with a crowd; crowd into and occupy fully; as, the audience *thronged* the hall.

We have passed two or three days at Elba most agreeably. The weather has been fine, and the ships have been *thronged* with company. N. P. WILLIS *Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean* letter i, p. 21. [s. '53.]

2. To press or crowd upon; oppress or impede by crowding; as, he was *thronged* by the multitude. **3**†. To fill entirely or possess.

II. *i.* To crowd or press together; collect in a throng.

Now round him *throng* the Fathers To press his gory hands.
MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 64.

throng, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Placed or moving close together; also, crowded with objects.

Gold brooches and bracelets are perilous company, when the Liddesdale and Annandale lancers are riding as *throng* upon the highway as the leaves at Hallowmass.
SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* ch. 14, p. 273. [o. & CO. '71.]

2. Pressed with business or duties; busily occupied. [< Ice. *thröngr,* close, < root of THRONG, *n.*]

throng, *n.* **1.** A multitude of people crowded closely together; as, a *throng* about a speaker's stand.

All borne by the *throng* Who are marching along
To the square of the Dom with processional song.
BRET HARTE *A Legend of Cologne* st. 8.

2. Any multitude or numerous collection; as, a *throng* of questions. **3.** [Scot.] Press of work or business; a very busy time. [< AS. *gethrang,* < *thringan,* press.]

Synonyms: concourse, crowd, host, jam, mass, multitude, press. A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another; the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small. *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together; there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng. Host* and *multitude* both imply vast numbers, but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd; host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding. *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd,* while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng.* Compare ASSEMBLY; HOST[1].

—**throng'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Filled by a throng or throngs; crowded; as, *throngful* streets.

throngd, *pp.* Thronged. PHIL. SOC.

throng'ly, *adv.* [Prov. or Obs.] In throngs or crowds.

thro'nize, *vt.* To enthrone.

thrope†, *n.* A thorp; village. **throp**†.

throp'ple, throp'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To throttle.

throp'ple, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The windpipe or throttle.

Thros'ci-dæ, thros'si-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with prothorax closely articulated, first 2 ventral segments free, and front coxæ globose. **Thros'cus,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *thrōskō,* spring.] —**thros'cid,** *a.* & *n.*—**thros'coid,** *a.*

throsh'el, thrush'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A threshold.

thros'tle, thres'l, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A thrush; specifically, the song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*). **thros'sil**‡ [Scot.]. **2.** A machine for twisting and winding fibers from roves, by means of continuously acting drawing-rolls, bobbins, and fliers; a water-frame. It makes a smoother and harder thread than the spinning-mule. **thros'tle-frame"**‡. [< AS. *throstle,* throstle; cp. THRUSH[1], *n.*] —**throw'tle-cock",** *n.*

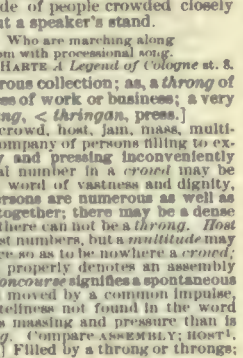

The Throstle or Mavis (*Turdus musicus*). 1/5

The missel-thrush, especially the male; storm-cock.

The linthwhite and the *throstlecock*
Have voices sweet and clear.
TENNYSON *Song* st. 1.

thros'tling, thres'ling, *n.* A swelling on the throat of cattle causing strangulation. [< THROSTLE.]

throt'l, throt'le. Throttle, throttled. PHIL. SOC.

throt'tle, throt'l, *v.* [THROT'TLED; THROT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or obstruct the breath of by compression of the throat; choke; strangle.

'What's become of the boy?' said the Jew, seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar. . . . 'Speak out, or I'll *throttle* you!'
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 128. [E. & L. '92.]

2. *Mech.* (1) To obstruct or shut off (a motive fluid) from a steam-pipe, engine, or the like. (2) To shut off the motive fluid from, as a steam-engine. **3**†. To say with a choking utterance.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer obstruction in the throat; choke; strangle. **2.** To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

Synonyms: see CHOKE.

throt'tle, *n.* **1.** The throat; especially, the windpipe. **2.** A valve closing the steam-supply pipe of an engine.

throt'tle-valve"‡. [Dim. of THROAT.]

—**throt'tle-damp"er,** *n.* A damper turning on a spindle and controlling the passage of gas by the angle which it makes with the axis of the flue.—**t.-pipe,** *n.* The vertical pipe between the throttle-valve and the dry pipe of a locomotive.—**t.-stem,** *n.* In an engine, the stem of a throttle-valve.—**t.-valve,** *n.* Same as THROTTLE, 2.

throt'tler[1], thret'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which throttles. **2.** A throttle-valve, or an engine having one.

throt'tler[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The red-backed shrike; flusher.

through, thrū, *a.* **1.** Going from beginning to end without stops or with very few stops; pertaining to or serving for an entire distance or route; as, *through* trains; a *through* ticket. **2**†. Unobstructed; open; clear.

—**through'-cold",** *n.* A deep-seated cold.—**t.-gang,** *n.* [Scot.] A thoroughfare.—**t.-going,** *a.* [Colloq. & Scot.] Thoroughgoing; thorough. **t.-ganging**‡; **t.-gaunt** [Scot.].—**t.-going,** *n.* [Scot.] A thorough scolding; a severe reproof.—**t.-handling**†, *n.* Active control; management.—**t.-ither,** *adv.* [Scot.] Pell-mell; in confusion.—**t.-mortise,** *n.* A mortise extending entirely through a timber.—**t.-stitch**†, *adv.* Thoroughly; completely.—**t.-stone,** *n.* A stone passing entirely through the thickness of a wall; a bond-stone; perpend.

through[1], *n.* **1.** Same as THROUGH-STONE. **2.** [Colloq.] A single progress, or the work done in a single progress, from one end to the other, as of a field; a single going through; as, to hoe two rows of corn at a *through.*

through[2]†, *n.* A stone coffin. **trough**†.

through, *adv.* **1.** From one end, side, or surface to the other; as, to run a person *through* with a sword. **2.** From beginning to end; all the way; to the end or terminus; as, to look a paper *through;* this train runs *through.* **3.** To a termination; to the final outcome; as, to carry *through* an undertaking.

The beasts are neighing; too long we're staying,
The night is half-way *through.*
E. C. STEDMAN *Country Sleighing* st. 8.

4. [Colloq.] At an end; as, he is *through.* **5**†. Thoroughly.

—**through-carved work,** carved work having the places between ornamental parts cut through the substance and left open.—**through'-light"ed,** *a. Arch.* Having windows on opposite sides: applied to a room.—**to drop** or **fall t.,** to fail, as a scheme or undertaking.

through, *prep.* **1.** From end to end, side to side, surface to surface, or limit to limit of; into at one side, end, or point, and out of at another; as, to walk *through* a passage; to drive a spike *through* a plank; to pass *through* a street; to look *through* a window.

A silver thread seen *through* the gap below was the Sea of Galilee. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 61. [A.]

2. Over all parts or portions of; from part to part of till the whole has been permeated or passed over; throughout; as, to look *through* a report; the poison passed *through* his system; his fame has spread *through* the world. **3.** From the first to the last of; from the beginning to the end of; during the whole period, course, or continuance of; as, *through* the ages or the season.

Peace to the just man's memory; let it grow
Greener with years, and blossom *through* the flight
Of ages. BRYANT *The Ages* st. 3.

4. Over all the steps of; from entrance upon to emergence from; into and out of; as, to pass *through* the university; to go *through* a course of training; to pass *through* misfortunes.

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and *through* cloudy weather.
ANNA L. BARBAULD *Life* st. 3.

5. In the midst of; among; here and there upon: noting motion or passage; as, fish swim *through* the water; to stroll *through* the fields; to wander *through* the crowd. **6.** By way of; by successive changes of; as, in autumn much foliage changes from green *through* golden to brown. **7.** By the instrumentality or aid of; by means of; as, he accomplished his object *through* me.

He conquering *through* God, and God by him.
WORDSWORTH *Poems to Liberty, Siege of Vienna* l. 14.

8. On account or by reason of; because of; as, he retreated *through* fear of an ambush. [< AS. *thurh,* through.]

Synonyms: see BY.

through'bred"†, *a.* Thoroughbred.

through'fare†, *n.* A thoroughfare.

through'ly, thrū'li, *adv.* [Archaic.] Thoroughly.

Wash me *throughly* from mine iniquity. *Ps.* li, 2.

through-out', thrū-out', *adv.* Through or in every part; from beginning to end; through and through.

The Odyssey seems to be written expressly to glorify Athênê, and to display her power; for she is the active divinity *through-out.* C. F. KEARY *Outlines Prim. Belief* ch. 6, p. 297. [s. '82.]

through-out', *prep.* Through and in every part of; from beginning to end of; all through.

through-out'ly†, *adv.* Throughout; completely.

throve, thrōv, *imp.* of THRIVE, *v.*

throw, thrō, *v.* [THREW; THROWN; THROW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force, especially by a force that acts for an appreciable time and then ceases to act, as opposed to a continued force; fling; hurl; cast; specifically, to propel from the hand near the level of the shoulder, as opposed to *pitch* or *toss;* as, to *throw* a stone; the mortars *threw* shells into the town; the engines *threw* water on the flames.

Apollyon . . . made at him, *throwing* darts as thick as hail.
BUNYAN *Works, Pil. Prog.* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 116. [s. o. & CO. '74.]

2. To cause to fall or tumble; cast or hurl down or out; overturn; prostrate; specifically, to unhorse; unseat: commonly with a preposition or an adverb; as, the wrestler *threw* his antagonist; the earthquake *threw down* the building.

Fair damsel, ye should worship me the more,
That, being but knave, I *throw* thine enemies.
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 100.

3. To drive violently; impel; dash; as, the vessel was *thrown* on the rocks. **4.** To spread or put on hastily or carelessly; as, to *throw* on a cloak. **5.** To cast or fling down in gaming, as dice or a card. **6.** To cause to move quickly into a position; as, the general *threw* three companies in front of the enemy. **7.** To divest oneself of; cast; shed; as, the serpent *throws* its skin. **8.** To let fall from the womb; give birth to; bring forth: said of animals, especially of rabbits. **9.** To direct, as the eyes; turn; cast; as, to *throw* a glance.

Again the hinges turn, and a youth, departing, *throws*
A look of longing backward, and sorrowfully goes.
BRYANT *Waiting by the Gate* st. 5.

10. To lose purposely or by previous arrangement, as a race or a game; sell out. **11.** To spin (filaments) into thread; specifically, in silk-manufacture, to cause to go through the processes of winding, cleaning, doubling, twisting, rewinding, and reeling. **12.** *Ceram.* To shape, as fictile ware, on a potters' wheel or whirling-table.

13. [Local, Eng.] *Mining.* To break out the spurs in (a coal-mine), leaving the hanging coal unsupported.

II. *i.* **1.** To send an object through the air by force; hurl; fling. See def. I, 1. **2.** To cast dice. **3**†. To fall; tumble. [< AS. *thrāwan*, twist.]

Synonyms: cast, chuck, dart, dash, drive, fling, heave, hurl, launch, let fly, pitch, project, propel, sling, toss. See SEND.

Phrases, etc.: — **throw'back"**, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] One who or that which gives some one or something a setback. **2.** [Rare.] The act of throwing back, or the state or position of being thrown back. — **t.-bait**, *n.* Bait chopped or minced fine and thrown overboard to attract fish. **toll'-bait"**†, — **t.-crook**, *n.* **1.** A potters' wheel; throwing-table. **2.** [Scot.] A hook for twisting hay or straw into ropes. **thraw'-crook"**†; **thraw'-cruk"**†. — **t.-lathe**, *n.* A turning-lathe driven by hand. — **t.-off**, *n.* **1.** A mechanism for suspending the impression of a printing-press without stopping the machine. **2.** Something thrown off or produced incidentally. **3.** [Eng.] A start in a race or a hunt. — **to t. about** [Rare], to try different plans; cast about. — **to t. away.** **1.** To cast or fling from one; propel from the hand; as, to *throw away* a coin. **2.** To spend or bestow in vain; waste; as, to *throw away* time or money. **3.** To reject or refuse needlessly; as, to *throw away* a good opportunity. — **to t. back.** **1.** To cast back, as by way of retort or reply; as, to *throw back* an insinuation. **2.** To refuse or reject. **3.** To reflect, as rays. **4.** To exhibit ancestral characteristics not present in recent generations: said of animals. — **to t. by**, to cast aside; discard as useless; as, to *throw by* a coat. — **to t. in.** **1.** To cast or project in; inject. **2.** To put in as a contribution or adjunct; as, to *throw in* one's lot with another. **3.** To add as an extra; put in without additional charge; as, buy the horse and I will *throw in* the bridle and saddle. **4.** To interject; interpolate; as, to *throw in* a word occasionally. **5.** *Print.* To distribute. — **to t. off.** **1.** To cast aside or away; as, to *throw off* a garment. **2.** To rid oneself of; free oneself from; as, to *throw off* an illness. **3.** To put away from one; reject; discard; as, to *throw off* an uncongenial companion. **4.** To put forth without premeditation or preparation; do or utter in an offhand manner. **5.** [Eng.] To start in a race or a hunt. **6.** In throwing dice, to decide a tie. **7.** In backgammon, to play one's men off the board after they have reached the inner table. **to bear off**‡; **to cast off**‡. — **to t. oneself down**, to let oneself drop or fall down; lie down suddenly; sink down with a sudden impulse. — **to t. oneself into**, to enter into with zeal; take a vigorous part in; as, to *throw oneself into* an occupation. — **to t. oneself on** or **upon.** **1.** To fall upon; attack suddenly; as, he *threw himself upon* his enemy. **2.** To entrust oneself to the mercy or favor of; as, to *throw oneself upon* the Lord; the prisoner *threw himself upon* the court. — **to t. open.** **1.** To cause to swing wide open, as a door. **2.** To make freely accessible; free from restrictions or obstacles; as, to *throw open* certain advantages to the public. — **to t. out.** **1.** To cast out or aside; reject; as, to *throw out* dishonest items of an account; to *throw* a bill *out* of a legislature. **2.** To give forth; emit; as, the lamp *throws out* cheering rays. **3.** To give expression to carelessly; utter as by accident; as, to *throw out* hints. **4.** To cause to stick out or project; as, to *throw out* a wing from a building. **5.** In baseball, to put out (a runner) by a ball fielded to one of the basemen. **6.** In cricket, to put out (a batsman) by hitting the wicket with the ball thrown by a fielder while the batsman is running: distinguished from *bowl out* and *catch out.* **7.** To throw into confusion; put out; confuse; as, to *throw out* an actor by hissing. **8.** To distance or leave behind, as a horse in a race. — **to t. over**, to discard or abandon; desert; as, to *throw over* a cause or a friend. — **to t. overboard**, to abandon; discard; betray. — **to t. the trawl**, to put a trawl in place. — **to t. together.** **1.** To put together hastily; as, to *throw together* a few thoughts. **2.** [Colloq.] To make contributions to a common fund or stock; as, let's *throw together* and buy a barrel of apples. — **to t. up.** **1.** To hoist or raise, as a window. **2.** To erect hastily; as, to *throw up* a shelter. **3.** To relinquish; as, to *throw up* a situation or a contract. **4.** To raise from the stomach and discharge; vomit. **5.** To enlarge, as a picture by reflecting it upon a screen; as, to *throw up* a stereopticon view.

throw[1], thrō, *n.* **1.** An act of throwing or hurling; a cast; a fling. **2.** A cast of dice, or the manner in which dice fall when thrown; hence, a hazard; a venture; as, do not risk your fortune on a single *throw.* **3.** The distance over which a missile may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw.* **4.** *Mech.* The travel or extent of reciprocating motion obtainable, as from a crank, eccentric, or rock-shaft; as, the crank has a *throw* of six inches. Compare TWO-THROW and THREE-THROW. **5.** A scarf used for draping an easel or picture-frame. **6.** An implement or machine, as a potters' wheel or a turning-lathe, by which rapid rotation is given: an old name. **7.** *Geol.* (1) A faulting, or dislocation of strata, whether up or down. (2) The amount of vertical displacement produced by any dislocation of strata. **8.** *Elec.* The sudden excursion of a magnetic needle swinging freely in a field of force, when the force is suddenly changed by the make or break of an electric current, or in any other way. **9.** *Math.* Four elements of an elementary figure, taken in order, as four points of a line. **10.** The direction in which a woodchopper causes a tree to fall. **11.** A winding or skew, as of a board. **12**†. A blow; thrust.

throw[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as THROE, *v.*; THROE[1], *n.*

throw[3]†, *n.* A space of time; moment. **throwe**†.

throw'er, thrō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which throws. (1) A thrower. (2) One who uses a throwing-wheel; a potter. (3) One who uses a throw-lathe; a turner.

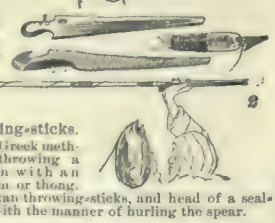

Throwing-sticks.
1. The Greek method of throwing a javelin with an amentum or thong.
2. Alaskan throwing-sticks, and head of a seal-spear, with the manner of hurling the spear.

throw'ing, thrō'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of THROW, *v.*

— **throw'ing-balls"**, *n. pl.* Same as BOLAS. — **t.-clay**, *n.* Clay plastic enough to be shaped on a potters' wheel. — **t.-engine**, *n.* A potters' wheel. **t.-machine**‡; **t.-mill**‡; **t.-wheel**‡. — **t.-house**, *n.* A building in which clay is thrown on potters' wheels. — **t.-stick**, *n.* A device for throwing a dart or javelin by means of a stick and thong, as the wummerah of the Australians and the atlatl of the ancient Mexicans. — **t.-table**, *n.* A potters' wheel.

thrown, thrōn, *pa.* **1.** Twisted, as into threads, by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to that in which their fibers are twisted. See THROW, *v.*, I, 11 and THROWN SILK, under SILK. **2.** Turned, as a piece of ceramic ware on a potters' wheel. **3.** In geology and mining, displaced vertically by a fault or intersecting vein, as a lode: distinguished from *heaved*, which refers to horizontal displacement. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Disappointed.

throw'ster, thrō'stėr, *n.* **1.** A thrower of dice; gamester. **2.** One who throws silk. See THROW, *v.*, I, 11.

Their engaging three hundred silk *throwsters* here in one week for New York was treated as a fable, because, forsooth, they have 'no silk there to throw.'
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 451. [L. '74.]

throw'-stick", thrō'-stic', *n.* **1.** Same as THROWING-STICK. **2.** A club or other weapon thrown whirling from the hand, as the boomerang or the knob-kerry.

The old Egyptian fowler may be seen in the pictures flinging his flat curved *throw-stick* into the midst of a flight of wild ducks.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 8, p. 193. [A. '81.]

thru, thru-out'. Through, etc. PHIL. Soc.

thrum[1], thrum, *v.* [THRUMMED; THRUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly and without expression; strum.

I hear one *thrumming* a guitar below stairs.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 13, '57* p. 172. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. To drum or tap monotonously or listlessly on, especially with the fingers.

II. *i.* **1.** To play on or finger a stringed instrument carelessly and unskilfully. **2.** To tap or drum monotonously on anything.

I was *thrumming* with the other hand upon the quarto, until I accidentally loosened the clasps. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Mutability of Literature* p. 160. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< Ice. *thruma*, rattle.]

— **to thrum over**, to relate or recount monotonously.

thrum[2], *vt.* **1.** To cover or trim with thrums or similar appendages; make of thrums or by inserting thrums; insert thrums into, so as to produce a fringe or a matting.

The sail . . . is now *thrummed* and ready for use. G. W. DE LONG *Voyage of the Jeannette* ed. by Emma De Long, vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 447. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

2†. To thatch. **thrumb**‡.

— **thrummed mat** (*Naut.*), same as SHAG-MAT.

thrum[1], *n.* **1.** The fringe of warp-threads remaining on a loom-beam after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads. **2.** Hence, any loose thread or fringe, or a tuft of filaments or fibers; a tassel.

And tapestries all golden-fring'd, and curl'd with *thrumbs* behind.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Chapman, bk. xvi, l. 220.

3. *pl.* Coarse or waste yarn. **4.** In mining, a small displacement or fault of a seam. **5.** In Nova Scotia, a rugged wave-beaten headland. **thrum'-cap**†. **6.** *pl. Naut.* Bits of rope-yarn for sewing on canvas to make thrum- or shag-mats (see SHAG-MAT). **7.** *Bot.* A thread-like organ or part of a flower; stamen. [< Ice. *thrōmr*, edge; cp. L. *terminus.*] **thrumb**‡.

— **thrum'-eyed"**, *a.* Having the stamens conspicuous by being long and protruding while the style is short: a florists' term. Compare PIN-EYED. — **t.-mat**, *n.* Same as SHAG-MAT.

thrum[2], *n.* The sound made by the unskilful playing or fingering of a stringed instrument; any monotonous drumming or tapping.

thrum'ble†, *vt.* To press together; crowd.

thrumd, *pp.* Thrummed. PHIL. Soc.

thrum'my, thrum'i, *a.* Made of or with thrums, or resembling a thrum or thrums; shaggy; rough.

thrums, thrumz, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Threepence.

thrum'wort", thrum'wŭrt", *n.* **1.** A species of amaranth (*Amarantus caudatus*): from its drooping thrum-like spikes of flowers; love-lies-bleeding. **2.** Starfruit.

thrush[1], thrush, *n.* **1.** A turdine bird, especially of *Turdus, Merula*, or a related genus. Specifically: (1) [Gt. Brit.] The song-thrush; (2) [U. S.] The wood-thrush.

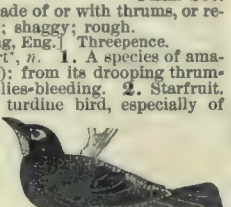

The Migratory Thrush, or American Robin (*Merula migratoria*). 1/3

Thrushes feed mostly on worms, snails, insects, and soft fruits, and many are noted for their song. The **song-thrush** or mavis, **missel-t.**, redwing, ring-ouzel, and blackbird are well-known British and European species. In North America the robin or **migratory t., hermit-t.**, veery or **Wilson's t.**, and olive-back are well-known examples.

2. Some bird like or likened to the above; as, a babbling *thrush* or babbler; the brown *thrush* or thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*); the water-*thrush* (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). [< AS. *thrysce*, thrush.]

Compounds, etc.: — **fly-catching thrush.** **1.** A solitaire. **2.** An Australian muscicapine bird (genus *Seisura*). — **thrush'-bab"bler**, *n.* A babbler. — **t.-blackbird**, *n.* The rusty grackle. — **t.-nightingale**, *n.* A nightingale (*Daulias philomela*) larger than the common nightingale and with faintly spotted breast. — **t.-tit**, *n.* A bright-colored Oriental timelioid bird (genus *Cochoa*).

thrush[2], *n.* **1.** *Med.* A vesicular disease affecting the mouth, lips, and throat, characterized by round pearl-colored vesicles, of fungous origin, that throw off white flakes as exudations: generally confined to infants. **2.** *Veter.* A disease affecting the frog of a horse's foot, in which ichorous foul-smelling matter is secreted.

The man took up my feet one by one and examined them; then . . . he said,—'Your horse has got the "*thrush*," and badly, too. . . . This is the sort of thing we find in foul stables, where the litter is never properly cleaned out.'
ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* ch. 31, p. 151. [A. H. E. S.]

[Cp. Dan. *tröske*, Sw. *torsk*, and THIRST.]

— **thrush'-fun"gus**, *n.* The fungus (*Oidium albicans*) producing the disease called thrush. See THRUSH[2]. — **t.-lichen**, *n.* A lichen (*Peltidea aphthosa*) growing on alpine rocks, used by the Swedes as a cure for thrush. — **t.-paste**, *n.* An astringent ointment, composed of tar, zinc sulfate, verdigris, calamin, and alum, for curing the thrush in horses.

thrush'el, thrush'l, *C.* (-gl), *W.*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The throstle. **thrush'il**†.

thrush'er, thrush'gr, *n.* **1.** A thrush. **2.** The mavis.

thrust, thrust, *v.* [THRUST; THRUST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push with sudden impulse; shove with more or less force: used also figuratively; as, to *thrust* out one's hand; to *thrust* a pin into one's skin; to *thrust* a prisoner into a cell.

Old Andes *thrusts* yon craggy spear
Through the gray clouds.
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* prol., st. 12.

2. To pierce: with the name of the instrument used; as, he *thrust* him with a lance; he was *thrust* through with a javelin. **3**†. To pack; press.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *thrust* at one with a dagger.

In combat, they [the Romans] never struck or cut; from first to last they *thrust* — they advanced *thrusting*, they retired *thrusting*; and generally their aim was at the foeman's face.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. vi, ch. 6, p. 438. [H.]

2†. To force oneself on or ahead; push oneself in; crowd: followed by *through, into, on*, etc. **3**†. To rush; dart; dash. [< Ice. *thrȳsta*, thrust.]

Synonyms: see DRIVE; PUSH.

Phrases, etc.: — **thrust'-hoe"**, *n.* A hoe with a blade nearly in line with the handle: used by thrusting, ramming, or pushing. See illus. under HOE. — **thrust'ing-screw"**, *n.* The screw by which a press, as a cheese-press or the like, is worked. — **to t. aside,** to force to one side, or out of the way. — **to t. forth.** **1.** To force or drive out; expel; as, he was *thrust forth* from the city. **2.** To cause to protrude or project. — **to t. on.** **1.** To urge on; incite; impel; as, to be *thrust on* to do a thing. **2.** To force on; push ahead: with reference to either space or time. — **to t. oneself in** or **into,** to intrude; intrude into. — **to t. out.** **1.** To put out; as, to *thrust out* one's hand. **2.** To push, put, or drive forth; expel; as, to *thrust* a person *out* of a house. — **to t. through,** to pierce or run through, as with a weapon. — **to t. upon,** to put upon by force; impose upon; as, honors were *thrust upon* him.

— **thrust'er**, *n.* One who thrusts; hence, specifically, a swordsman. — **thrust'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of pushing forcibly. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The white whey pressed out of curd, yielding an inferior butter.

thrust[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden and forcible push; especially, a forcible push lengthwise, as of a pointed weapon, the hand, the foot, or an instrument; in fencing, any attack with the point of a weapon: distinguished from *cut.*

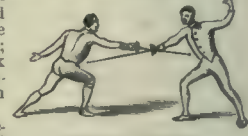

A Thrust in Fencing.

Birds of this family [*Ardeidæ*] . . . often remain quiet or inactive in daytime, but as evening approaches, or in the night, they go out . . . in quest of food, which is secured by rapid, dexterous *thrusts* of their long, spear-like bills. B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania, Herons* p. 54. [E. K. M. '90.]

2. A vigorous attack; sharp onset; assault. **3.** *Mech.* A stress between two bodies in contact, or between one part of a structure and other parts; especially, a strain tending to push a member of a structure outward; as, the *thrust* of an arch or of rafters.

In city walls, . . . where there is a superabundant abutment on either hand to counteract any *thrust*, the horizontal principle is entirely misplaced. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 211. [J. M. '76.]

4. In the construction of steam-vessels, the pushing strain exerted by a propeller-shaft. **5.** *Mining.* A crushing of coal-mine pillars by the weight of the roof: distinguished from *creep.* **6.** The last whey pressed from curd.

Compounds: — **thrust'-bear"ing**, *n.* A bearing counteracting the endwise pressure of a propeller-shaft or similar rotating piece. **thrust'-block"**‡. — **t.-box**, *n.* A box bearing receiving the endwise thrust of a shaft. — **t.-collar**, *n.* A collar, as on a shaft, limiting endwise motion. — **t.-plane**, *n. Geol.* The plane of junction in a reversed fault, between the strata of the upcast side and the underlying beds. — **t.-shaft**, *n.* That part of the shaft of a screw-vessel which carries the thrust-bearings.

If the Umbria hadn't met with that accident in mid-ocean many people would never have known what a *thrust-shaft* is.
Chicago News-Record Jan. 9, '93, p. 4, col. 2.

thrust[2]†, *n.* Thirst.

thrus'tle, thrus'l, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as THROSTLE.

thrust'y, thrust'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Thirsty.

thrutch, thruch, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To thrust.

— **thrutch'er**, *n.* A thruster. — **thrutch'ings**, *n. pl.* Same as THRUSTINGS.

Thrym'heim, thrim'hoim, *n.* [Scand.] *Norse Myth.* The thundering waterfall, the home of Skade.

thrym'sa†, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon silver coin: from 3 pence to 3 shillings. **thrim'sa**†.

thryp'sis, thrip'sis, *n. Surg.* A comminuted fracture of a bone. [< Gr. *thrypsis*, < *thryptō*, break.]

thryve†, *pp.* of THRIVE, *v.* Thriven.

thud, thud, *v.* [THUD'DED; THUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To beat. **2.** [Scot.] To drive violently or impetuously. **3**†. To push or press.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a thud; strike or be struck with a dull, heavy sound.

Another man is sitting somewhere near a little window, and a woman is *thudding* about the room with her fine bare feet. MRS. M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 7, p. 79. [G. P. '91.]

2. [Scot.] To move or go rapidly or violently. [< AS. *thȳdan*, press.]

thud, *n.* A dull, heavy sound, like that made by the impact of a hard body upon a comparatively soft one, or of a soft missile on a hard body; also, the blow causing such a sound.

The wall . . . was battered in by the *thud* of one huge shaft tossed against it. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 258. [BEN. & SON '78.]

thug, thug (XIII), *n.* **1.** One of an organization of religious assassins in India, bound by vows to secret murder in the service of Devi (Kali, Durga), the Hindu goddess of destruction; a phansigar or strangler. They often disguised themselves as pilgrims or travelers, and killed by strangling. They arose in the 13th century, and were finally exterminated by Lord Bentinck in 1828-35, when 1,562 of them were hanged, transported, or imprisoned for life.

2. Hence, a cutthroat; ruffian; rough; by extension, one who attacks others, especially weaker or defenseless persons, without provocation.

Affrays were still common; the Know-nothing movement came on, and a few '*thugs*' terrorized the city [New Orleans] with campaign broils, beating, stabbing, and shooting.
G. W. CABLE in *Century Magazine* June, '83, p. 230.

[< Hind. *thag, thug.*] — **thug'ger**, *n.*

thug'gee, thug'ī, *C.* (-gī, *E. S.*; thug-gī', *W. Wr.*). *n.* The system of secret assassination practised by thugs; the practises of thugs. [< Hind. *thugī*, < *thug*, robber.] **thug'gee-ism**‡.

thug'gism, thug'izm, *n.* **1.** Same as THUGGEE. **2.** Assassination; murder; any lawless violence; as, at the polls *thuggism* prevails. **thug'ger-y**‡.

Thu'ja, thū'ja, *n. Bot.* Same as THUYA.

Thu'le, thū'li. *n.* **1.** *Anc. Geog.* The most northern land of the world: so named by the voyager Pytheas of Massilia, and variously identified by moderns with Norway, Iceland, and the Shetland and Orkney Islands: often called **Ultima Thule** (Farthest Thule). **2.** In literature, any far-away mystical or unknown region; sometimes, a far-away or unattainable goal.

I have reached these lands but newly
From an ultimate dim *Thule*. POE *Dreamland* st. 1.

[L., < Gr. *Thulē*, Thule.]

thu'lite, thū'līt, *n. Mineral.* A rose-red variety of zoisite. [< THULE.] —**thulite stone**, a pink or rose-colored siliceous rock from Norway, composed chiefly of quartz and thulite; used for small ornaments.

thu'li-um, thū'li-um, *n. Chem.* A rare metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< THULE.]

thum, thumd. Thumb, thumbed. PHIL. SOC.

thum', *vt.* To thump.

thumb, thum, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press, rub, soil, or wear with the thumb in handling; as, a well-*thumbed* Bible.

Books that I once *thumbed* and studied.
R. L. STEVENSON *Memories and Portraits* ch. 14, p. 228. [S. '87.]

2. To perform with the thumbs or as with the thumbs; hence, to play or handle awkwardly; as, to *thumb* the notes of a waltz; to *thumb* the keys of an instrument. **3.** To cover with the thumb, as the touch-hole of a cannon. **4.** To turn over the thumb, as a drinking-glass, to show that all the liquor is drained out except a drop too small to run off the thumb-nail: a custom formerly in vogue in drinking companies.

II. *i.* To thrum.

thumb[1], *n.* **1.** The inner digit of a limb when set apart from and opposable to the others, as in monkeys and opossums; specifically, the short thick digit, consisting of two phalanges, on the radial side of the human hand, and that of most Old World monkeys.

In the Hebrew the great toe is called the *thumb* of the foot, and hence the phrase . . . 'the *thumbs* of the hands and feet.'
KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Moses and the Judges* 22d week, Friday, p. 399. [C. & BROS. '71.]

2. Any inner digit; a pollex or a hallux. **3.** *Ornith.* The first radial digit of the wing of a bird bearing the bastard wing or alula. [< AS. *thūma*, thumb.]

Compounds, etc.: —**thumb'-band"**, *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb. —**t.-bird**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MILLER'S-THUMB, 3. —**t.-blue**, *n.* Washing-indigo in small lumps or balls. —**t.-cleat**, *n. Naut.* A thumb-shaped cleat. —**t.-cock**, *n.* A cock, as in a pipe, intended to be turned by the thumb and finger. —**t.-latch**, *n.* A door-latch having a lever with a broad end designed to be pressed down by the thumb. —**t.-mark**, *n.* A mark left by the thumb, as on a page, also, any similar mark, as on the foot of a black-and-tan terrier above the toes. —**t.-nut**, *n.* A threaded nut having one or more wings or projections for screwing by the thumb and fingers, wing-nut. See illus. under NUT. —**t.-pad**, *n.* A pad-like formation on the inner metacarpal of some anurous amphibians. —**t.-piece**, *n.* **1.** A piece serving as a rest or support for the thumb, as on a piece of mechanism, or on the handle of anything. **2.** A knob, button, or projection by means of which a spring is worked by pressure of the thumb, as on a purse, a pocket matchbox, etc. **3.** Something worn to protect the thumb, as the eastern pad of a needle-grinder. —**t.-pin**, *n.* Same as THUMB-TACK. —**t.-position**, *n.* A shift in violoncello-playing in which the thumb of the left hand is used temporarily as a nut. —**t.-pot**, *n.* A very small pot in which seedlings or slips are set by florists to take root. —**t.-ring**, *n.* **1.** A ring for the thumb, often containing a seal. **2.** A ring on the guard of a sword or dagger to receive the thumb, or on the end of a dagger for fastening it to a staff. **3.** A thick ring, often of great value, worn by Asiatic bowmen as a protection to the thumb made necessary by the Mongolian method of arrow-release. —**t.-screw**, *n.* A screw having a vertically flat head, or having wings on the head, so that it may be turned easily by the thumb and fingers. See illus. under SCREW. Compare THUMB-SCREW. —**t.-tack**, *n.* A broad-headed tack that may be pushed in by the thumb: used especially to fasten drawing-paper to a board. **t.-pin'.-under one's t.**, under one's influence. In one's power.

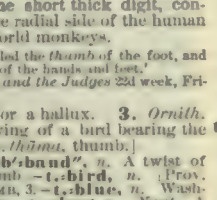
Thumb-ring of a Mongolian Archer.

I suppose, John, she would very soon turn me out of the farm, having you so completely *under her thumb*, as she seems to have.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 34, p. 265 [F. Y. C.]

—**thumbed**, *a.* **1.** Having thumbs. **2.** Marked or worn by the thumbs or fingers in handling. —**thumb'-less**, *a.* **1.** Having no thumb or thumbs. **2.** Hence, awkward; clumsy.

thumb[2], *n. Veter. Surg.* Palpitation of the heart in animals. [Cor. of THRUM[2], *n.*]

thumb'kin, thum'kin, *n.* An instrument formerly used for inflicting torture by compressing the thumbs; a thumbscrew or pair of thumbscrews, also, the torture inflicted by this means: commonly plural. **thumb'-le-kins**; **thumb'l-kins**; **thum'kin**†.

thumb'screw", thum'scrō', *n.* An instrument of torture formerly used for compressing the thumb or thumbs by means of a screw. Compare THUMB-SCREW, under THUMB.

James Drummond, Earl of Perth, . . . had brought into use a new steel *thumbscrew*, which gave such exquisite torment that it had a racking confession once out of men on whom H.M. Majesty's favorite boot had been tried in vain.
MACAULAY *England* vol. II, ch. 6, p. 88. [F. S. & CO. '53.]

thumb'stall", thum'stôl', *n.* A covering, case, or sheath, of leather or other material, worn over or on the thumb. Specifically: (1) A sheath, as the thumb-piece of an old glove, worn to protect a sore thumb. (2) *Mil.* A thumb-covering of buckskin stuffed with hair, worn by a gunner to enable him to stop the vent of a cannon during the sponging and loading of the piece. (3) A thumb-covering worn by an angler to prevent blistering of the thumb in checking a line that is rapidly running out. (4) A gold or silver cap formerly worn on the thumb of an English bishop's right hand after dipping into consecrated oil; a pouncer. (5) A sailmaker's thimble.

thum'mic, thum'ik, *n.* Prov. Eng.] The chiffchaff.

thum'mim, thum'im, *n. pl.* See URIM. [L., form of Heb. *tummīm*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, < *tāmam*, be perfect.]

thump, thump, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with something that produces a heavy and rather dull sound; as, to *thump* a box with a stick.

He held a tasseled cane between his knees, and *thumped* the floor whenever he asked a question. ELIZABETH STODDARD *The Morgesons* ch. 11, p. 58. [C. & CO. '62.]

2. To strike or beat with moderate force. **3**†. To produce by or as by beating heavily.

II. *i.* **1.** To give blows that emit a dull, heavy sound; beat; vibrate or palpitate heavily; specifically, in machinery, to knock or pound, by reason of lost motion. **2.** To cause or emit a dull, heavy sound. [Var. of DUMP, *v.*]

thump, *n.* **1.** A blow causing a dull sound, or the sound so caused; as, a *thump* on the head.

In the stillest afternoon, . . . the *thump* of a great apple was audible, falling without a breath of wind.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 22. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. In machinery, a pounding caused by lost motion.

thump'er, thump'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which thumps. **2.** [Colloq.] Anything huge or extraordinary, as an animal, a lie, etc.; a whopper.

thump'ing, thump'ing, *pa.* [Colloq.] Of extraordinary size or qualities; huge; as, a *thumping* lie.

Every body says, 'Newt & Son are doing a *thumping* business.'
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 29, p. 177. [H. '73.]

thump'kin, thump'kin, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A bumpkin; clown. **2.** [Thieves' slang.] A barnful of hay.

thumpt, *pp.* Thumped. PHIL. SOC.

thun'der, thun'dėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send forth with a noise resembling or suggestive of thunder; utter with power or vehemence; as, the cannon *thundered* forth a salute; to *thunder* maledictions.

And, soiled with all the vices of the times,
Thunder damnation on their neighbour's crimes!
JUVENAL *Satires* tr. by Gifford, satire iii, l. 30.

2. [Rare.] To inflict violently and noisily, as blows; to do, make, or use so as to produce a resounding noise.

As he spoke, he *thundered* his fist down upon the table.
A. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 3, p. 42. [H. '83.]

II. *i.* **1.** To give forth a peal or peals of thunder: often impersonal; as, it *thunders*. **2.** To make a noise like or suggestive of thunder; make a deep reverberative noise. **3.** To utter vehement denunciation, threats, or commands. **4.** To speak with power, as official, rhetorical, or elocutionary. [< AS. *thunrian*, < *thunor*, thunder.]

thun'der, *n.* **1.** The sound that follows lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge; from a single loud report to a long reverberation.

Some attribute the noise of the rolling of *thunder* to the reflection of sound from the ground and from the clouds. Others have considered the lightning not as a single discharge, but as a series of discharges, each of which gives rise to a particular sound. But as these partial discharges proceed from points at different distances, and from zones of unequal density, it follows not only that they reach the ear of the observer successively, but that they bring sounds of unequal density, which occasion the duration and inequality of the rolling.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 998, p. 1025. [W. W. & CO. '90.]

2. Any loud, rumbling, roaring, or booming noise; as, the *thunder* of a cataract; the *thunders* of cannon. **3.** An awful or startling denunciation or threat; also, a vehement or powerful utterance, oratorical or other; as, Webster hurled his *thunders* against nullification.

The Pope did not choose to use his *thunder* if there was to be no thunderbolt to accompany it.
FROUDE *Divorce of Catherine of Aragon* ch. 11, p. 179. [S. '91.]

4. [Archaic.] A lightning-stroke; thunderbolt; as, Jupiter was believed to hurl his *thunders* at his enemies.

From peak to peak, the rattling crags among
Leaps the live *thunder*!
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 92.

Thunder is used colloquially in various minced oaths; as, **by thunder! go to t.!** [< AS. *thunor*, thunder.]

Compounds, etc.: —**blood" and-t.under**, *a.* Characterized by bloody and sensational adventures or episodes; coarsely sensational. —**thun'der-beat'**†, *vt.* To beat with thunderous blows. —**t.-bird**, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* An imaginary bird, the personification or cause of thunder, common in the legends of many primitive peoples. **2.** An Australian thick-head (*Pachycephala gutturalis*), yellow below, with a black head and collar and white throat. —**t.-blast**, *n.* Destruction caused by a thunderbolt. —**t.-bounce**†, *n.* A sudden and startling noise like thunder. —**thun'der-burst"**, *n.* A clap of thunder. —**t.-carriage**, *n. Norse Myth.* The chariot of Thor, god of thunder. —**thun'der-clap"**, *n.* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder. —**t.-cloud**, *n.* A cloud from which lightning is discharged or from which a thunder-shower falls; specifically, a heavy towering mass of cloud, generally having at the top a veil of false cirrus and below the nimbus-like masses from which the rain or hail falls. —**t.-crack**, *n.* A thunderclap. —**t.-dart**†, *n.* A thunderbolt. —**t.-darter**, *n.* One who darts thunderbolts, especially, Jupiter. —**t.-dint**†, *n.* A thunderclap. —**t.-dirt**, *n.* [New Zealand.] The gelatinous volva of a gasteromycetous fungus (*Tremellodictyon cibarium*), formerly eaten by the natives. —**t.-drop**, *n.* One of the large drops of rain that often fall at the beginning of thunder-showers. —**t.-fish**, *n.* **1.** An electric catfish, especially *Malapterurus electricus*, of the Nile. **2.** The sturgeon. —**t.-fit**, *n.* A shock or report resembling thunder. —**t.-fly**, *n.* A thrips. —**t.-gust**, *n.* A tempest accompanied by thunder; a thunder-storm. —**t.-hammer**, *n.* Same as THUNDERBOLT, 1, 4. —**t.-head**, *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, either silvery-white or dark with silvery edges, often developing into a thunder-cloud. Compare THUNDER-CLOUD. —**t.-headed**, *a.* —**t.-house**, *n.* A model of a building arranged to show the dangerous effects of an electric charge in the absence of a lightning-rod, and the safety given by such rod. —**t.-light**†, *n.* Lightning. —**t.-peal**, *n.* A reverberating thunderclap. —**t.-pick**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A belemnite. —**t.-plant**, *n.* The houseleek. —**t.-plump**, *n.* [Rare.] A brief, heavy fall of rain in a thunder-storm. —**t.-proof**, *a.* [Colloq.] Proof against lightning. —**t.-pumper**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The American bittern. **t.-pump**†. **2.** The fresh-water drum. —**t.-rod**, *n.* [Archaic.] A lightning-rod. —**t.-shoot**†, *vt.* To strike with a thunderbolt. —**t.-shower**, *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning. —**t.-smitten**, *a.* Struck by lightning. —**t.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A snake of the genus *Ophibolus*, as the king-snake and the milk-snake. **2.** The worm-snake. —**t.-stone**, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A thunderbolt. **2.** A belemnite. —**t.-stroke**†, *n.* A stroke of lightning. —**t.-thump**†, *n.* A thunderbolt. —**t.-tube**, *n.* A fulgurite. —**t.-worm**, *n.* A snake-like amphisbænoid lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of Florida. —**to steal one's t.**, to forestall one in the use of something effective regarded as peculiarly one's own.

Derivatives: —**thun"der-a'tion**, *interj.* [U. S.] An exclamation of surprise or emphasis: equivalent to *thunder!* or *by thunder!* —**thun'der-ing**, *pa.* **1.** Giving forth or accompanied by thunder; like thunder; as, *thundering* artillery; a *thundering* roar. **2.** [Slang.] Unusually great or extreme; superlative; as, a *thundering* fool; a *thundering* lie. —**thun'der-ing-ly**, *adv.* —**thun'der-ing**, *n.* Thunder. —**thun'der-less**, *a.* Unaccompanied by thunder or similar noise. —**thun'der-ous**, *a.* **1.** Producing or emitting thunder or a sound like thunder; loud or deep and rumbling; as, *thunderous* cannon; also, suggestive of thunder; as, a *thunderous* cloud or gloom. **2.** Awful with or as with thunder; awe-inspiring. **thun'drous**‡. —**thun'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**thun'der-y**, *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to thunder; indicative of or attended by thunder: sometimes figuratively. **2.** [Rare.] Thunderous; resounding. **thun'dry**†.

thun'der-bolt", thun'dėr-bōlt', *n.* **1.** An electric discharge producing lightning and thunder, especially when regarded as striking or doing damage.

The thunderbolt was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans as the peculiar weapon of Jupiter, who is represented as holding or hurling it. It is represented in heraldic bearings as a sheaf of barbed lances or arrows.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which acts with sudden and irresistible force like lightning. **3.** A violent denunciation; fulmination.

When Elizabeth persecuted Papists, the Papacy wielded not only its own *thunderbolts*, but the more efficacious arms of the great Catholic monarchies.
GOLDWIN SMITH *Irish History* p. 190. [J. P. & CO. '62.]

4. A stone or stony concretion, especially if elongated and tapering, found in the ground and ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the sky. Specifically: (1) In archeology, a stone implement. **ce-rau'ni-a**‡; **storm's stone"**‡; **Thor's bolts**‡; **thun'der-ax"**‡; **t.-hammer**‡; **t.-stone**‡. (2) A nodule or mass of iron pyrites found in English chalk formations. (3) A belemnite.

—**thun'der-bolt"-bee"tle**, *n.* A wood-boring cerambycid beetle (*Arhopalus fulminans*): named from the zigzag markings on the wing-covers.

thun'derd, *pp.* Thundered. PHIL. SOC.

thun'der-er, thun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who or that which thunders. Specifically [T-], with the definite article: (1) Jupiter, the god of thunder. (2) "The London Times."

thun'der-flow"er, thun'dėr-flou'ėr, *n.* Any one of several plants, as the greater stitchwort, the corn-poppy, and the evening lychnis (*Lychnis vespertina*).

thun'der-smith", thun'dėr-smith', *n.* [Rare.] A maker of thunderbolts or of something regarded as analogous.

thun'der-storm", thun'dėr-stôrm', *n.* A local storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.

Such storms occur when the atmosphere is very humid and in unstable equilibrium. The equilibrium may be regained with no progressive motion of the storm, as usually in the tropics and often locally in temperate regions, or the storm may occur in connection with a low-pressure area, commonly on the southern border.

thun'der-strike", thun'dėr-straik', *vt.* **1.** To amaze or confound, as with some terrible or sudden revelation: rare except in the past participle.

Athelwold was *thunderstruck* at the proposal.
W. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. I, letter xvii, p. 99. [H. '30.]

2. [Rare.] To blast with or as with a thunderbolt.

thun'ner, thun'ėr, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thunder.

thun'ny, thun'i, *n.* Same as TUNNY.

thurgh†, *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* **1.** Through. **2.** Thorough.

thurgh'fare"†, *n.* A thoroughfare.

thurgh-out'†, *prep.* Throughout.

thur'gi, thūr'gi, *n.* An Indian emydoid turtle (*Hardella thurgi*).

thuri-. Derived from Latin *thus* (*thur-*), incense: a combining form. —**thu'ri-fer**, *n.* A censer-bearer. —**thu-rif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or bearing incense. —**thu-rif'i-cate**, *a.* Having burnt or offered frankincense. —**thu"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of burning incense, whether as a religious rite or for medicinal fumigation.

thu'ri-ble, thūr'i-bl, *n. Eccl.* A censer. See CENSER.

The interior was only visible to the High Priest in the crimson gleam of the *thurible* from which rose the clouds of fragrant incense.
FARRAR *Early Days* ch. 18, p. 229. [CAS. CO.]

[< L. *thuribulum*, < *thus* (*thur-*); see THUS, *n.*]

thu'ri-fy, thūr'i-fal, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To perfume or fumigate with incense; cense. **II.** *i.* To burn incense; perform the duties of a thurifer; cense.

Thu-rin'gi-an, thiu-rin'jī-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Thuringia, in central Germany, or to its people.

—**Thu-rin'gi-an**, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Thuringia.

thu-rin'gite, thiu-rin'jait, *n. Mineral.* A scaly, pearly, green iron-aluminum silicate ($H_{18}Fe_8(Al,Fe)_8Si_8O_{41}$), found massive. [< *Thuringia*, Germany.]

thurl, thûrl, *vt.* & *n. Mining.* Same as THIRL[1].

thurl'ing, *n.* See THIRLING.

thur'o, thur'o-ly. Thorough, etc. PHIL. SOC.

thur'rock†, *n. Naut.* **1.** The hold of a ship. **2.** The bilge. **thor'rocket**; **thur'roket**.

thur'rough, thur'ō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A furrow.

thur'ruck, thur'uc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A drain.

Thurs'day, thūrz'dē, *n.* The fifth day of the week, between Wednesday and Friday. [< AS. *Thunres dæg*, < *thunres*, gen. of *thunor*, thunder, + *dæg*, day.]

—**Bounds Thursday**, Ascension day, on which day by old custom the parish bounds are marked. **Great Thursday** (*Gr. Ch.*), Maundy Thursday. —**Green or Mandate Thursday**, same as MAUNDY THURSDAY. —**Holy Thursday**, see HOLY. —**Maundy, Remission, or Sheer Thursday**, the day preceding Good Friday. **Shere or Shire Thursday**†. —**Thursday of the great canon** (*Gr. Ch.*), the day on which the great canon is sung, the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent.

thurst[1]†, *v.* & *n.* Thirst. —**thurst'y**†, *a.*

thurt, thûrt, *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng.] Thwart; across.

thus, thus *or* thŭs, *n.* A resinous exudation from the Norway spruce; frankincense. [L., < Gr. *thyos*, < *thyō*, sacrifice.]

thus, dhus. *adv.* [In present usage *thus* is restricted almost exclusively to literary and formal language; it is seldom used colloquially.] **1.** In this or that way. (1) In the way now or herewith pointed out or exemplified; as, why do you look *thus?* put it down *thus*.

Tell me, Laertes, Why thou art *thus* incens'd.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iv, sc. 5.

(2) In the way just indicated; as, after he had spoken *thus*. (3) In the way about to be indicated; as, *thus* saith the Lord. **2.** To this degree, extent, or quality; to such extent; so; as, *thus* far and no farther. **3.** In these circumstances or conditions; in this case; on this ground; therefore; as, *thus* it is that intellect prevails.

Human affairs make themselves: they grow out of one another, with slight variations; and *thus* it is that they usually happen as they have happened. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Prediction* in vol. iv, p. 164. [SH. & CO. '62.]

[< AS. *thus*, thus. < *thes*, this; see THIS.]

—**thus far**, to this stage or extent.—**t. much**, so much; to this extent.—**thus'-gate**(-āt‡, *adv.* Thuswise; thus.

—**thus'ly**, *adv.* [Humorous.] In this manner.—**thus'ness**, *n.* [Humorous.]

thus'sock†, *n.* Same as TUSSOCK.

thus'wise, dhus'wŏiz, *adv.* [Rare.] In this manner.

Paving his way *thuswise* for his plan.
Illustrated News of the World Aug. 1, '91, p. 119.

Thu'ya, thiū'yą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family (*Coniferæ*) having very flat 2-ranked leaf-like branchlets and closely imbricated scale-like or awl-shaped leaves. It includes the arbor-vitæ or white cedar (*T. occidentalis*), the canoe or red cedar (*T. gigantea*), and the Chinese arbor-vitæ (*T. orientalis*), now common in ornamental cultivation.

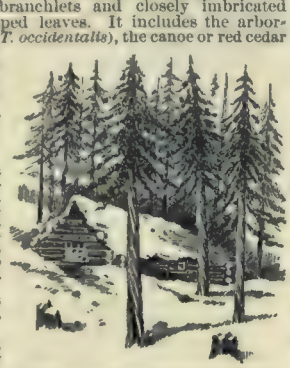

Thuya occidentalis (arbor-vitæ).

2. [t-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *thyia*.] **thu'ja**‡.

The juniper and *thuja* are often selected by gardeners to try their skill in forcing them to grow into rude representations of birds and animals, the price of these curiosities being proportioned to their grotesqueness and difficulty.
S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. I, ch. 6, p. 362. [s. '83.]

thu'yin, thiū'yin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_{12}$) contained as a glucosid in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis*. [< THUYA.] **thu'jin**‡.

Thu-yop'sis, thiu-yep'sis, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of tall evergreen trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*). *T. dolabrata* is the Japanese akeki, of which dwarf varieties, known as *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*, are in cultivation. [< THUYA + Gr. *opsis*, resemblance.]

thwack, thwac, *vt.* **1.** To strike with something blunt or flat; whack; bang; thump. **2**†. To pack tightly; fill to overflowing. [Var. of WHACK.]

thwack, *n.* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument; whack; thump.

thwack'er, thwak'ĝr, *n.* One who or that which thwacks; specifically, an implement for beating an unburned pantile into shape over a form.

thwack'ing, thwak'ing, *pa.* [Colloq.] Unusually large; huge; thumping; extraordinary.

thwack'ing, *n.* A striking or beating; specifically, in tile-making, the beating of an unburned pantile into shape.

—**thwack'ing-frame"**, *n.* A table, with curved top, used in thwacking a pantile.—**t.-knife**, *n.* A knife used to trim pantiles after thwacking.

thwackt, *pp.* Thwacked. PHIL. SOC.

thwaite[1], thwēt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wild land made arable: frequently in composition in proper names; as, Gold*thwaite*; Stone*thwaite*. **twaite**‡.

thwaite[2], *n.* Same as THWAITE[1].

thwang, thwang, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A thong; especially, the latchet of a shoe. **2.** A large piece.

thwart, thwŏrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prevent the accomplishment of, as by interposing an obstacle; also, to prevent (one) from accomplishing something; foil; frustrate; balk; as, to *thwart* an adversary or his plans.

It is the being baulked or *thwarted* in anything that constitutes the grievance, the unpardonable affront, not the value of the thing to which we have made up our minds.
HAZLITT *Table Talk, Great and Little Things* in second series, pt. ii, essay xxvi, p. 80. [W. & P. '46.]

2. [Archaic.] To move over or across; as, to *thwart* the sea.

II. *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To be in opposition; quarrel. **2.** To proceed crosswise. [< THWART, *adv.*, < Ice. *thvert*, across, < *thverr*, cross.] **thwarte**†.

Synonyms: see BAFFLE; HINDER.

—**to thwart the way**†, to stop one in the way.—**thwart'ed-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] Transversely; athwart.—**thwart'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a thwarting manner.

thwart, *a.* **1.** Lying, moving, or extending across something; transverse.

The determination of the actual rate of any star's *thwart* motion is impossible unless the star's distance be in the first instance determined. R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven, Star Depths Astir* p. 282. [A. '93.]

2. [Archaic.] Of a perverse or cross-grained nature; ill-natured. **3**†. Opposed; antithetical.—**thwart'-hawse"**, *adv. Naut.* Across the hawse or bows of a ship.

—**thwart'ly**†, *adv.* Contrarily; perversely; thwartingly.—**thwart'ness**, *n.* The state of being thwart.—**thwart'o-vert**, *a.* Contrary; untoward.—**thwart'ship**, *a. Naut.* Extending across the ship.—**thwart'ships**, *adv.* Same as ATHWARTSHIPS.—**thwart'wise"**, *adv.* Same as ATHWARTWISE.

thwart[1], *n.* An oarsman's seat extending athwart or from side to side in an open boat; as, the after *thwart*; the bow *thwart*. [Var. of THOFT[1], *n.*]

thwart[2†], *n.* The act of thwarting; frustration.

thwart, *adv.* [Archaic.] Crosswise; athwart.

thwart, *prep.* [Archaic.] **1.** Across; athwart. **2.** Hard by; over against.

thwart'er[1], thwŏrt'ĝr, *n.* One who or that which thwarts.

thwart'er[2], *n.* Same as LOUPING-ILL. **thwart'er-ill"**‡.

thwite, thwait, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To cut; notch.

thwit'tle†, *vt.* To whittle.

thwit'tle†, *n.* A whittle or knife. **thwit'el**†.

thworl, thwĝrl, *C.*[1] (thwŏrl, *C.*[2]), *n.* Same as WHORL, 1.

thy, dhai, *pron.* Of or pertaining to thee: the possessive pronoun of the second person singular: now only in poetry, in grave discourse, in addressing the Deity, and in the mode of speech of the Friends. Compare THINE.

O Lord how manifold are *thy* works! *Ps.* civ, 24.
[Short form of THINE.]

Thy-i'a-des, thi-ai'ą-dēz *or* -ī'ą-dēs, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* Women who celebrated orgies in honor of Dionysos. Compare BACCHANTE; MÆNAD.

thy'ine wood, thai'in wud. A wood mentioned in Rev. xviii, 12, supposed to be that of the sandarac-tree. See SANDARAC. [< Gr. *thyinon*, < *thyinos*, of the tree *thyia*.]

thy"la-ci-i'tis, thai"la-si-ai'tis *or* -ci-ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the oil-glands of the skin, commonly of some part of the face, often due to intemperate use of strong drink. [< Gr. *thylakion*, dim. of *thylakos*, sack.]

grog'-blos"som‡ [Slang]; **thy"la-cī'tis**‡.

thyl'a-cine, thil'ą-sin, *C.* (thai'lą-sin, *S. W.*; -sain, *E.*), *n.* A thylacinine marsupial, the zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), of Tasmania. [< THYLACINUS.]

Thyl"a-ci-ni'næ, thil"ą-si-nai'nī *or* -ci-nī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of dasyuroid marsupials, generally united with *Dasyurinæ*. **Thy-lac'i-nus**, *C.* (**Thy"la-cī'nus**, *E. I.*), *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thylakos*, sack, + *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog.] — **thy-lac'i-nin(e**, *a. & n.*

Thyl"a-co"le-on'i-dæ, thil"ą-cō"lę-en'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct Australian family of diprotodont marsupials, having the foremost pairs of incisors enlarged and premolars enlarged and trenchant. **Thyl"a-co'-le-o**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thylakos*, pouch, + *leōn*, lion.]

—**thyl"a-co"le-on'id**, *n.*—**thyl"a-co-le'o-noid**, *a. & n.*—**Thyl"a-co"le-o-ni'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Thylacoleonidæ* as a subfamily of *Phalangeridæ*.—**thyl"a-co'le-o-nin(e**, *a. & n.*

thyll, thil, *n. Bot.* Same as TYLOSIS. **thyl'ose**‡.

Thy-mal'li-dæ, thai-mal'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of salmonoidean fishes with a trout-like form, long dorsal with anterior rays simple, and parietals adjoining; graylings. See illus. under GRAYLING. **Thy-mal'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *thymallos*, kind of fish, perhaps < *thymos*, thyme; from its smell.]

—**thy-mal'lid**, *n.*—**thy-mal'loid**, *a. & n.*

thym'ate, taim'ēt, *n.* A salt in which thymol acts as a base.

thyme, taim, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Thymus* (see THYMUS), especially the common garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*), cultivated for seasoning in cookery. It is a compact undershrub, 6 to 10 inches high, with small oblong ovate and lanceolate hoary aromatic leaves, revolute at the sides, and verticils of purple flowers in terminal leafy spikes.
[< F. *thym*, < L. *thymum*, < Gr. *thymon*, < *thyō*, sacrifice.]

The Garden Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).
a, single flower.

—**cat'-thyme"**, *n.* Either of two low shrubs (*Teucrium Marum* and *T. Polium*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), about a foot high, with small leaves, growing in the Mediterranean region. The former excites sneezing and is used medicinally. It takes its name from the fondness of cats for rolling in it.—**creeping t.**, same as WILD THYME.—**Virginian t.**, a species of mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum linifolium*) with linear leaves found in dry woods in the United States.—**wild t.**, a prostrate species (*Thymus Serpyllum*) with flat green ovate leaves, and flowers crowded at the ends of the branches, aromatic like the garden thyme, but milder.
creeping t.‡; **moth'-er-of-thyme"**‡.

Thym"el-æ-a'ce-æ, thim'el-ę-ē'sę-ī *or* -ę'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of apetalous trees or shrubs — the spurge-laurel or mezereum family — having very tough bark, opposite entire leaves, and small, perfect, regular flowers. There are 38 genera and 400 species.
Thym"el-æ'a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *thymelæa*, plant, < Gr. *thymelaia*, < *thymon*, thyme, + *elaia*, olive-tree.]
Thym"el-a'ce-æ‡; **Thym"el-e-a'ce-æ**‡.
—**thym"el-æ-a'ceous**, *a.*

thym'el-e, thim'el-ī *or* -ē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) An altar. (2) The altar of Dionysos in the middle of the orchestra of a Greek theater. **2.** A music-stand. [L., < Gr. *thymelē*, < *thyō*, sacrifice.] **thym'el-a**‡.—**thy-mel'ic**, *a.*—**thy-mel'i-cl**, *n. pl.* The chorus of the ancient Greek drama, that moved around the thymele.

thym'ene, taim'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of the camphene group, in the oil of garden thyme, of which it is the most soluble portion.

thym'i-a-tech"ny, thim'i-ą-tec'ni, *C. W.* (tai'mi-, *E. I.*), *n.* The art of employing perfumes in medicine. [< Gr. *thymiama*, incense (< *thymiaō*, burn incense, < *thyō*, sacrifice), + *technē*, art.] **thym"i-as'i-o-tech"ny**‡.

thym'i-a-te'ri-on, thim'i-ą-tī'ri-en *or* -tē'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A censer, as one of Grecian origin or used in the Greek Church. [< Gr. *thymiatērion*, < *thymiaō*; see THYMIATECHNY.]

thy'mic, thai'mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus.
—**thymic asthma**, a spasmodic laryngeal disease of infants with croup-like inspiration; cerebral croup.

thym'ol, taim'ōl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) contained as a stearoptene in certain volatile oils, as those of thyme and horsemint, and used in pharmacy and medicine as an antiseptic. [< THYME + -OL.]
hy-drox"y-cy'mene‡; **thymylic alcohol**‡.

Thy'mus[1], thai'mus *or* thī'mus, *n. Bot.* A genus of small shrubby plants of the mint family, known in general as *thyme*. [< L. *thymum*, < Gr. *thymon*, thyme.]

thy'mus[2], *n.* A lymphoid organ or ductless gland, having a central cavity, developed in the region of the neck in many vertebrates; the neck- or throat-sweetbread. In man and other mammals it lies at the root of the neck in front of the great vessels, and is most developed during the suckling period, afterward degenerating and becoming almost completely obliterated. See illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL. [< Gr. *thymos*, < *thymon*, thyme.]

thy'my, tai'mi, *a.* Containing or producing thyme; odorous of thyme.

There shall the flocks on *thymy* pasture stray.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 31.

Thyn'ni-dæ, thin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heterogynous hymenopters with females ant-like and males winged. **Thyn'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *thynnus*, tunny, < Gr. *thynnos*, < *thynō*, rush: from its quick movements.]—**thyn'nid**, *a. & n.*—**thyn'noid**, *a.*

Thy-on'i-dæ, thai-en'i-dī *or* thī-on'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of holothurians with ramose tentacles and scattered suckers. **Thy'o-ne**, *n.* (t. g.)
—**thy-on'id**, *n.*—**thy'o-noid**, *a.*

thyreo-. Same as THYRO-: a combining form.—**thyr"e-o-ad"en-i'tis**, *n.* Same as THYREOITIS.—**thyr'e-o-cele**, *n.* Same as BRONCHOCELE.—**thyr"e-oid-ot'o-my**, *n.* Same as THYREOTOMY.—**thyr"e-o-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland. **thyr"e-oi-di'tis**‡.—**thyr"e-o-phy'ma**, *n.* Same as GOITER.—**thyr"e-ot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of opening the thyroid gland, as for the removal of a tumor. **thyr"e-oid-ot'o-my**‡; **thy-rot'o-my**‡.

thy're-oid, *a. & n.* Same as THYROID.

thyro-. Derived from THYROID: a combining form.—**thy"ro-ar"y-te'noid**, *a.* Relating or attached to the thyroid and the arytenoid cartilages.—**thy"ro-ep"i-glot'tic**, *a.* Pertaining or attached to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis; as, the *thyroepiglottic* ligament. **thy"ro-ep"i-glot-tid'e-an**‡.—**thy"ro-glos'sal**, *a.* Relating to the thyroid body and the tongue.—**thyroglossal duct**, a tube, opening on the floor of the mouth in the embryo, that appears to be the vestige of a duct belonging to the thyroid gland.—**thy"-ro-hy'al**, *n.* A bone developed to the thyrohyoid arch, represented in man by the greater cornu of the hyoid bone; an inferior element of the hyoid arch rising from the basihyal. See illus. under HYOID APPARATUS.—**thy"ro-hy'-oid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone.—**thyrohyoid arch**, the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo.—**t. membrane**, a sheet of connective tissue that passes from the thyroid cartilage to the hyoid bone.—**t. muscle**, a short muscle that passes from the thyroid cartilage to the hyoid bone.—**thy"ro-hy'oid**, *n.* The thyrohyoid muscle.—**thy-rot'o-my**, *n.* Same as THYREOTOMY.

thy'roid, thai'roid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a shield; as, the *thyroid* cartilage. **2.** Relating or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage; as, a *thyroid* artery. **3.** Having a shield-shaped marking; as, the *thyroid* woodpecker. [< Gr. *thyreoeidēs*, < *thyreos*, large shield (< *thyra*, door), + *eidos*; see -OID.] **thy're-oid**‡; **thy-roid'al**‡; **thy-rol'de-al**‡; **thy-rol'de-an**‡.

Phrases:—**thyroid axis**, a short branch of the subclavian artery.—**t. body** or **gland**, a large ductless organ, generally paired, composed of closed follicles, situated on the floor of the mouth, as in fishes and amphibians, or extending a varying distance backward. It is highly vascular and especially developed in mammals, in which it is situated in the anterior extremity of the trachea, and appears to have some effect upon the blood and to regulate the production of mucin. In the lowest vertebrates, as amphioxus and ascidians, it retains its primitive communication with the pharynx. It has recently been much used in medicine in the treatment of cretinism. See illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL.—**t. cartilage**, a large cartilage of the larynx developed in mammals and birds. In the higher mammals it encloses the cricoid and arytenoids on the ventral side. In man it forms the projection (*pomum Adami* or *Adam's apple*) seen in the median line of the throat. See illus. under LARYNX.—**t. foramen**, a large oval opening at the lower part of either hip-bone; the obturator foramen.

thy'roid, *n.* **1.** The thyroid body or gland. **2.** The thyroid cartilage. **3.** A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

thy"roid-ec'to-my, thai'roid-ec'to-mi, *n.* Excision of the thyroid gland. [< THYROID + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out.] **thy"re-oid-ec'to-my**‡.

thy"ro-ne'um, thai'ro-ni'um *or* thī'ro-nē'um, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A passage leading past the porter's rooms from the entrance to a peristyle. [< Gr. *thyrōn*, hall, < *thyra*, door.]

thyrse, thĝrs, *n.* **1.** A thyrsus. **2.** *Bot.* A contracted, compact, ovate panicle; a branched panicle in which the middle branches are longer than those above or below them, as in the lilac and grape. **3.** A small vessel of earthenware, shaped like a pine-cone. [< L. *thyrsus*; see THYRSUS.] **thyr'sus**‡.

thyrse'flow"er, thĝrs'flau'ĝr, *n.* Any species of *Thyrsacanthus*, a genus of herbs and shrubs of the acanthus family, natives of tropical America and often cultivated in hothouses: a translation of the generic name.
—**thyr-sif'er-ous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing thyrses; having a thyrsoid inflorescence.—**thyr'si-form**, *a. Bot.* Having the form of a thyrse.—**thyr'soid**, *a. Bot.* Resembling or belonging to a thyrse; cymbotryose. **thyr'soid-al**‡.

thyr'sus, thĝr'sus, *n.* [THYR'SI, thĝr'sai *or* -sī, *pl.*]
1. The Bacchic wand; a staff wreathed in ivy- and vine-leaves and crowned with a pine-cone or a bunch of ivy-leaves, borne by the bacchants. **2.** *Bot.* Same as THYRSE. [L., < Gr. *thyrsos*, thyrsus.] **thyrse**‡; **thyr'sos**‡.

1. A Thyrsus with a pine-cone crown. 2. A Thyrsus with a crown of ivy-leaves.

thysano-. Derived from Greek *thysanos*, fringe (perhaps < *thyō*, rush on, be in motion): a combining form.—**Thys"a-nop'o-da**, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of rhipidoglossate gastropods with fringe-like epipodial appendages, as *Turbinidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, etc.—**thys"-a-nop'o-dous**, *a.*—**Thys"a-nop'-te-ra**, *n. pl. Entom.* An order or suborder of ametabolous insects having a fleshy beak and narrow wings with fringes, as *Thripidæ*.—**thys"a-nop'-ter**, *n.*—**thys"a-nop'ter-an**, *a. & n.*—**thys"a-nop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**Thys"-a-no-teu'thi-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of oligopsid squids with body long and fins extending along the sides.
Thys"a-no-teu'this, *n.* (t. g.)—**thys"a-no-teu'thid**, *n.*—**thys"a-no-teu'thoid**, *a.*

Thys"a-nu'ra, this'ą-niū'rą, *C. W.*[1] (thai'są-, *W.*[2]), *n. pl. Entom.* A division of ametabolous insects, especially an order with 10 abdominal segments and jointed caudal filaments; springtails or bristletails. [< Gr. *thysanouros*, with bushy tail, < *thysanos*, fringe, + *oura*, tail.]—**thys"a-nu'ran**, *a. & n.*—**thys"a-nu'ri-an**, **thys"a-nu'rous**, *a.*—**thys"a-nu'ri-form**, *a.* Having the form of a thysanuran.

thy-self', dhai-self', *pron.* A personal pronoun of the second person singular; used reflexively and by way of emphasis, either in the nominative or objective, and either immediately after or in place of *thou*; yourself. Its use is restricted to poetry and formal discourse.

ti[1], tī, *n.* **1.** A small tree (*Cordyline Ti* or *Dracæna terminalis*) of the lily family, common to the Pacific islands. Its thick, fleshy roots are baked and eaten by the natives, and also yield sugar and a spirituous liquor. **2.** [New Zealand.] Either of two trees (*Cordyline australis*

and *C. indirisa*), congeners of that in def. 1. *C. australis* is 20 to 60 feet high, with large terminal panicles, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, of fragrant white flowers. Its sword-shaped leaves, about 2 feet long, are highly prized for material in making paper and yield a valuable fiber for cordage, etc. **ti'-plant"‡; ti'-tree"‡.**

ti[2], ti. *n. Mus.* In the tonic sol-fa system of solmization, the seventh of the diatonic scale. Called in the ordinary system **si.** [Arbitrary var. of SI.]

ti'a. ti'ə, *n.* [Chin.] Same as THEZAN TEA.

tia'o, tyā'ō, *n.* [Chin.] A string of 1,000 cash.

ti'ar. tai'ər, *Wr.* tī'ər, *W.*; -ār, *E. S.*; tiār, *C.*), *n.* [Poet.] A tiara. [< F. *tiare;* see TIARA.]

> Upon her crest she wore a wannish fire
> Sprinkled with stars, like Ariadne's *tiar.*
> KEATS *Lamia* pt. i, st. 2.

ti-a'ra, tai-ā'rə *or* ti-ā'rə, *n.* **1.** The Pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial authority; hence, figuratively, the papal dignity. Compare MITER. **2.** The upright head-dress of the ancient Persian kings; hence, a coronet, or, more loosely, any form of head-dress denoting princely rank or wealth; also, anything resembling a coronet.

> In the centre . . . stood the Indian metropolis, with its gorgeous *tiara* of pyramids and temples. PRESCOTT *Conquest of Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 2, p. 31. [H. '51.]

3. A Phrygian cap for men and women, long, conical, and falling over the brow: found in Greco-Roman art as the attribute of Paris, Mithras, and other Asiatics. See PHRYGIAN CAP. [< F. *tiare,* < L. *tiara,* < Gr. *tiara,* Persian head-dress.]

Synonyms: see CROWN.

—ti-a'ra, *vt.* [Poet.] To crown or adorn with a tiara.

—ti-a'raed, *a.* Adorned or crowned with a tiara.

tib, tib, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The extreme end of a cart. **2†.** The ace of trumps in the game of gleek. **3†.** A prostitute.

Tib'bu, tib'bu, *n.* One of a main group of the African Hamites: of eastern Sahara. **Tib'bu-an‡.**

tib'-cat", tib'-cat', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A female cat.

Ti'ber-in(e, tai'ber-in, *a.* Pertaining to the river Tiber, in Italy, on which the city of Rome is situated.

Tib"er-i'nus, tib'er-ai'nus *or* -ī'nus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The god of the Tiber, highly honored as the personification of the river and invoked in prayers for the state.

> His shrine was on the island in the Tiber, and under the name *Volturnus* he had a feast called *Volturnalia,* on Aug. 27. In art he is represented as a victor crowned with bay, reclining and holding a rudder and a cornucopia, with the she-wolf and the twins of legendary story by his side.

tib'ert†, *n.* A cat. **tyb'ert†.**

ti-bet', ti-bet', *C. W.*[2] (tib'et, *W.*[1]; tal'bet, *Wr.*), *n.* A dress-fabric made of goat's hair, or a woolen imitation. [< *Tibet,* Asia.] **thi-bet'‡; Tibet cloth‡.**

Tib'et-an, (tib'et-an, *C.* (ti-bet'an, *E. I.*), *n.* **1.** A native of Tibet, Asia. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 22. **2.** The language of Tibet, an agglutinative language passing to a monosyllabic stage, belonging to the Tibeto-Burmese stock of Mongoloid languages. See AGGLUTINATIVE.

> The *Tibetan* language, in its written and spoken forms, has a great interest for philologists, on account of its bearing on the history of the so-called monosyllabic languages of eastern Asia. Is the *Tibetan* a monosyllabic language passing to agglutination? or the reverse? The latter is the fact.
> LAUCI'ERRIE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 347.

Ti-be'tian‡. — Tib'et-an, Thib'et-an, *a.*

> The only one [of the Himalayan tribes] which possesses any historical or literary importance is the *Tibetan.* Tibet was one of the early conquests of Buddhism, and has long been a chief centre of that religion. It has an immense Buddhist literature, in great part translated from the Sanskrit. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. ix, p. 337. [H. '67.]

Tib"et-o-Bur'man, tib'et-o-bûr'man, *n.* One of the stock languages of the Mongoloid peoples of Asia, including Tibetans, Burmese, Karens, Arakanese, etc.

tib'i-a, tib'i-ə, *n.* [*-æ, -ae* or *-ē,* or *-as, pl.*] [L.] **1.** The inner one of the two bones that constitute the skeleton of the leg below the knee; the shin-bone. In man and most mammals it is the larger of the two. See illus. under BONE, FOOT, and KNEE-JOINT. **2.** *Ornith.* The tibiotarsus of a bird. **3.** *Zool.* The fourth or penultimate joint of the leg of an arthropod, as an insect, between the femur and the tarsus. **4.** A pipe or flute of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal, provided with holes for the fingers. Compare PAN'S PIPES; SYRINX.

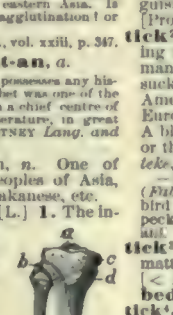

The Human Tibia.

Bones of the right human leg, front view. *A,* fibula; *B,* tibia; *a,* spine, *b,* styloid process; *c,* inner tuberosity; *d,* tubercle; *e,* outer malleolus, *f,* inner malleolus.

—tib"i-o-fem'o-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the femur. **—tibiofemoral index,** the index obtained by comparing the maximum length of the tibia with that of the femur. **—tib"i-o-fib'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula; as, the *tibiofibular* ligaments. **tib"i-o-per"o-ne'al‡. — tib"i-o-met"a-tar'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus. **—tib"i-o-na-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the navicular bone. **—tib"i-o-tar'sal,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the tibia and the tarsus or ankle; as, the *tibiotarsal* ligaments, *tibiotarsal* articulation. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tibiotarsus. **tar"so-tib'i-al‡. — tib"i-o-tar'sus,** *n.* [-si, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The tibia of a bird, consisting of the proximal tibia and confluent true tarsal bones.

—tib'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tibia; as, a *tibial* artery; a *tibial* spur of an insect. **—tib'i-al,** *n.* **1.** A tibial muscle, artery, or nerve. **2.** The fifth joint of the leg of a spider. **tib"i-a'le,** *n.* [-li-a, *pl.*] A bone on the tibial side of the primitive tarsus, represented in man wholly or in part by the astragalus.

tib"i-a'lis, tib'i-ē'lis *or* -ā'lis, *n.* [-les, -liz *or* -lēz, *pl.*] Any one of several muscles of the lower leg and foot; a tibial muscle. [< L. *tibialis,* < *tibia,* shin-bone.]

—tibialis anticus, a muscle of the front of the leg that passes from the tibia to the ankle and flexes the foot. **—t. posticus,** a muscle of the calf of the leg that passes from the tibia to the inner side of the ankle and extends the foot. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

ti-bi'cen, ti-bai'sen *or* -bi'sen, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A flute-player.

—ti-bic'i-nate, *vi.* [Rare.] To play on a tibia or flute.

Tib"ou-chi'na, tib'u-cai'nə *or* -ē'nə, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the melastomad family, cultivated for their beautiful violet or purple flowers, in profuse three-forked panicles. [Of Guiana origin.]

tib'rie, tib'ri, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pollack.

tic[1], tic, *n.* [F.] *Pathol.* Spasmodic twitching of muscles, especially of the face; specifically, tic-douloureux.

> A certain nervous *tic* or jerk of the head.
> CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Lord Jeffrey* p. 296. [S. '81.]

—tic'-dou"lou-reux', *n.* [F.] Neuralgia of the face with muscular twitchings.

tic[2], *n.* Same as TICK-BIRD (1).

tic'al, tic'al, *C.*[1] (tai'cal, *C.*[2]; ti-cal', *W. Wr.*; ti-cal', *E.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Chinese money of account (see COIN); also, a current Siamese silver coin, worth 50 cents. **2.** A Chinese and Burmese weight (see WEIGHT); also, a weight used in Siam. **te'cul‡; tee'cal‡; tik'al‡.**

tic'ca, tic'ə, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Temporarily engaged or hired.

tice, tais, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To entice.

tice, *n. Cricket.* Same as YORKER.

tice'ment†, *n.* Enticement.

ti'cho-drome, tai'co-drōm, *n.* A wall-creeper of the genus *Tichodroma.* [< Gr. *teichos,* wall, + *dramein,* run.]

Ti"cho-dro-mi'næ, tai'co-dro-mai'nī *or* -mī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Certhiidæ,* generally united with *Certhiinæ;* wall-creepers. **Ti"cho-dro'ma (Ti-chod'ro-ma,** *C. E.*), *n.* (t. g.) [< TICHODROME.]

—ti"cho-dro'min(e, *a & n.*

ti'cho-rhine, tai'co-rin. **I.** *a.* Having an ossified nasal septum, as a rhinoceros. **II.** *n.* The fossil woolly rhinoceros (*Atelodus antiquitatis*). [< Gr. *teichos,* wall, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.] **ti'cho-rin(e‡; ti'chor-rhine‡.**

ticht, tiht, *a.* [Scot.] Tight.

tick[1], tic, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sound, as a tick, or to tell off, as time, with ticks: often with *off;* as, the clock *ticked off* his few remaining moments.

> I heard my watch *ticking* its little tick on the mantel-piece.
> DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. iv, p. 214. [H. '92.]

2. To make a significant mark against, by way of checking an entry or item: frequently with *off.*

> When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill, and *ticked* it *off.*
> DICKENS *Great Expectations* ch. 34, p. 308. [E. & L. '86.]

3. [Prov. or Colloq.] To touch lightly, as in tag; also, to graze; as, the stone just *ticked* his ear.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a clicking sound, as a watch or clock when going. **2.** To make a tapping noise. [Imitative; cp. D *tikken,* G. *ticken.*] **—to tick and toy†,** to toy with another in playful affection.

tick[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] **1.** To sell on credit; give credit. **2.** To get things habitually on credit.

tick[1], *n.* **1.** A significant mark used in checking off something, as an item or entry. **2.** One of the regularly recurring sounds made by a watch or clock when going, or a similar sound, as of a telegraphic sounder.

> The human organism is a natural timepiece in which the *ticks* are conscious sensations.
> FISKE *Unseen World* essay xiv, p. 332. [O. & CO. '76.]

3. A tap or gentle touch, as in the game of tag. **4.** [Colloq.] A speck or little mark; specifically, a distinguishing color-mark on the skin of an animal. **5.** [Prov. or Obs.] The game of tag. **tig‡** [Prov. Eng.].

tick[2], *n.* **1.** One of various acaridan arachnids dwelling on plants and attaching themselves to the skin of man and other animals, in which they bury the head and suck the blood. Especially: (1) An ixodid mite, as the American cattle-tick (*Ixodes* or *Boophilus bovis*), or the European dog-tick (*I. ricinus*). (2) A harvest-tick. **2.** A blood-sucking fly, as the sheep-tick (a hippoboscid), or the bat-tick (a nycteribiid). **3.** A tick-bean. [< OD. *teke,* < the root of TAKE.] **teke†; tike†; tyke†.**

—tick'-bean", *n.* A small variety of the horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris*) used for feeding stock. **—t.-bird,** *n.* A bird that feeds on ticks. Specifically: (1) An African oxpecker. **tic‡.** (2) [W. Ind.] An ani. **—t.-eater,** *n.* An ani.

tick[3], *n.* **The stout outer covering or case of a bed or mattress; also, material for such covering.** See TICKING. [< L.L. *teca,* < L. *theca;* see THECA.] **bed'tick"‡; bed'tick"ing‡; teke†; tike†.**

tick[4], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Credit; trust: chiefly in the phrase **on tick.**

> *Love:* Whence had you money to buy it?
> *Roe.* I took it *upon tick,* and I design to pay honestly.
> FARQUHAR *Love and a Bottle* act iv, sc. 3.

2. [Eng.] An account, as at a store. [Short for TICKET.]

tick[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the whinchat.

tick[6†], *n.* In horses, the practise of crib-biting. [< OF. *tic.*]

ticked, tict, *pa.* Speckled; said of dogs and of some other animals when of a plain ground-color dotted with specks.

tick'en, tik'ən, *n.* Same as TICKING.

tick'er[1], tik'ər, *n.* **One who or that which ticks.** Specifically: (1) [Colloq., U. S.] A telegraphic receiving-instrument, especially a stock-indicator. (2) [Slang.] A watch.

tick'er[2†], *n.* A horse given to crib-biting.

tick'et, tik'ət, *vt.* **1.** To affix a ticket to; identify or distinguish by means of a ticket or label; label; hence, figuratively, to designate; characterize; classify; brand. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To present with a ticket; pass by means of a ticket; as, to *ticket* a man to the play.

> Take the first step in ornithology, procure one new specimen, and you are *ticketed* for the whole voyage.
> BURROUGHS *Wake Robin* ch. 7, p. 206. [H. & H. '71.]

tick'et, *n.* **1.** A card with words or characters on it showing that the holder is entitled to something, as to admission to a concert or to transportation on a railroad.

> Does a man buy a *ticket* in a lottery . . . without trembling, hesitating, and doubting?
> D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Smoke* p. 21. [S. '71.]

2. A tag or label attached or to be attached to something for the purpose of identifying or classifying it, or for giving some information about it. **3.** [U. S.] A ballot; hence, a list of nominees for election to official positions, political or other; as, the Democratic or Republican *ticket.*

> There is no new light breaking upon the question of the presidential *ticket.* *Review of Reviews* Feb., '92, p. 2, col. 2.

4. [Gt. Brit.] A smelter's written tender for ore at the next periodical sale or ticketing. **5†.** [Slang.] A visiting-card. **6†.** A score or reckoning; hence, credit; tick. [< F. *étiquette,* label, < G. *stecken,* stick.]

Compounds, etc.: —coupon ticket [U. S.], a ticket that has a coupon or coupons attached, as (1) a theater-ticket with a coupon specifying the reserved seat to which the holder is entitled, or (2) a through railroad-ticket having a separate coupon for each of the lines traversed. **—excursion t.,** see EXCURSION. **—mileage t.,** a ticket entitling the holder to transportation for a specific number of miles. **—season t.,** a ticket entitling the holder to certain benefits for a season, as to a series of concerts or to a course of lectures or to travel by railway. **—straight t.** [U. S.], a ticket that presents the regular party nominations without addition or change. **—the t.** [Slang], the correct thing. **—through t.,** a ticket entitling the holder to transportation to his destination over several lines or by several successive modes of conveyance. **—tick'et-chop"per,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An employée who at public railway-stations and the like sees that passengers drop their tickets into a ticket-box, where they are mutilated by the action of a lever. **—t.-day,** *n.* [Eng.] The day preceding settling-day on the stock exchange. On this day brokers make known to each other the names, as ticketed, of the actual purchasers of stock. **—t.-holder,** *n.* **1.** The possessor of a ticket. **2.** A contrivance for attaching a label or ticket as to a box or package. **3.** A contrivance for safely holding a railway or other ticket. **—t. of leave** [Gt. Brit.], a written permit granted by a Secretary of State to a penal convict to be at large before the expiration of his sentence on certain specified conditions as to good behavior, etc. **—t.-of-leave man,** a convict to whom a ticket of leave has been granted. **—t.-porter,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A licensed porter, identified by badge. **—t.-punch,** *n.* A hand-punch for punching tickets, sometimes operating as a register of the tickets so punched. **—t.-scalper,** *n.* See SCALPER. **—t.-writer,** *n.* A designer and maker of show-cards. **—to run ahead of (or behind) the t.** [U. S.], to receive more (or fewer) votes than one's fellow candidates on a ticket.

tick'et-ing, tik'et-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tickets, especially of one who attaches price-tickets to goods. **2.** In English mining-districts, a periodical sale of ore to the highest bidders by ticket.

tick'-hole", tic'-hōl", *n.* [Derby, Eng.] An oreless cavity in an ore-lode.

tick'ing, tik'ing, *n.* A strong closely woven cotton or linen fabric, usually striped blue and white or red and white: used for bedticks, awnings, etc. **tick'en‡.**

—tick'ing-work", *n.* Embroidery on striped ticking, the stripes figuring in the design.

tick'l, tick'ld, tickt. Tickle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tick'le, tic'l, *v.* [TICK'LED; TICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To excite the nerves of, but not sufficiently to cause pain, by light and repeated touches in some sensitive spot; titillate; as, to *tickle* one with a feather; to *tickle* the sole of the foot.

> Tickling if continued produces involuntary laughter and muscular action which may become convulsive.
> If a young chimpanzee be *tickled*—and the armpits are particularly sensitive to *tickling*, as in the case of our children—a more decided chuckling or laughing sound is uttered; though the laughter is sometimes noiseless. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 5, p. 132. [A. '73.]

2. To excite amusement or laughter in; more widely, to excite agreeably in any way; please; amuse; as, compliments *tickle* our vanity; the joke *tickled* him immensely.

> What *tickles* one generation frequently bores another.
> SAINTSBURY *French Novelists, De Bernard* p. 165. [S. '91.]

II. *i.* **1.** To excite the nerves by or as if by touching lightly and repeatedly; cause titillation or tingling.

> If you find a cough *tickling* in your throat, you must arrest it from making any sound. MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Dec. 17, 1788* in vol. ii, ch. 18, p. 54. [C. & W. '76.]

2. To experience titillation; tingle. **3†.** To thrill pleasantly. **4†.** To tingle or itch, as with desire. [Intens. of TICK[1], *v.*]

—tick'le-brain"†, *n.* That which tickles the brain; liquor; hence, one who sells or serves liquor.

tick'le[1], *a.* Ticklish; uncertain; unsteady; critical.

tick'le, *n.* The sensation produced by tickling; titillation; also, the touch or action producing such sensation.

tick'le-foot"ed†, *a.* Fickle; changeable; inconstant.

tick'len-burg†, *n.* A mixed linen fabric made for the West Indies.

tick'le-ness†, *n.* Fickleness; instability. **tik'el-nesse†.**

tick'ler, tic'lər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tickles. **2.** [Colloq.] Anything puzzling or perplexing. **3.** [Newfoundland.] A narrow and difficult strait or water-passage. **4.** A prong used by coopers for extracting bungs driven inside of casks. **5.** A memorandum-book, as of deeds, mortgages, etc., kept in a county clerk's or register's office, or of bills receivable, notes due, etc., in a counting-house or bank.

> The 'Tickler,' as many people know, is simply a sort of day-book in which the mortgages or other documents received for record are entered up as they come in.
> *The World* [New York] Nov. 23, '93, p. 1, col. 7.

6. [Slang, U. S.] **(1) A pocket spirit-flask. (2) A pocket-weapon, pistol or knife. 7.** [Colloq.] A stick, strap, or cane used in beating any one. **8.** A beetle.

tick'lish, tic'lish, *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling; easily tickled. **2.** Liable to be upset or capsized; unsteady; as, a *ticklish* boat; a *ticklish* prop.

> A canoe is the most *ticklish* of navigable things.
> H. MELVILLE *Omoo* ch. 41, p. 201. [H. '68.]

3. Affording unstable or uncertain support; also, dubious or uncertain in any way; as, a *ticklish* footing; *ticklish* ground. **4.** Attended with risk; difficult on account of danger or hazard; requiring exceptional skill on account of difficulties; also, needing to be treated with caution and tact; delicate; as, a *ticklish* subject.

> It was sometimes *ticklish* steering among the rafts and arks with which the river was thronged. N. P. WILLIS *Rural Letters, Under a Bridge* letter xv, p. 133. [B. & SCR. '49.]

—tick'lish-ly, *adv.* **—tick'lish-ness,** *n.*

tick'ly, tic'li, *a.* [Colloq.] Ticklish. **—tick'ly-bend"er,** *n.* **1.** Risky ice that bends under a skater. **2.** *pl.* Any game, as tag, played on such ice. **tick'le-y-bend"ers‡.**

> I have even seen them [crows] play at '*tickle-y benders*,' but with the advantage over boys in that they can stay up always, even if the ice goes down.
> C. C. ABBOTT *Upland and Meadow* ch. 2, p. 52. [H. '86.]

tick-o'meg, tic-ō'meg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The common whitefish. **at"ti-haw'meg‡.**

tick'seed", tic'sīd", *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Coreopsis;* so called from the 2-horned flattened concavo-convex seeds (achenia) which suggest a tick or bug. See COREOPSIS and its etymology. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Corispermum,* of the goosefoot family. **bug'-seed"‡. 3.** Same as TICK-TREFOIL.

—tick'seed-sun'flow"er, *n.* A smooth square-stemmed species of *Coreopsis,* 1 or 2 feet high, with a panicle of large showy yellow flowers, and pinnately 5- to 7-parted leaves: in wet grounds, eastern United States.

tick'-tack", tic'-tac', *n.* **1.** A recurrent sound like that of the ticking of a clock or the beating of the heart. **2.** A game resembling backgammon; tric-trac.

In the 'Compleat Gamester,' 1674, backgammon and *ticktack* occur as two distinct games at what would have formerly been called tables.

T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 13, p. 235. [TR. & CO. '71.]

3. [U. S.] Anything that makes a tapping noise; specifically, a device for playing practical jokes, consisting of a small weight hung by a string, as near a window-pane, and worked from a distance by pulling a long cord attached. [Reduplication of TICK[1], *n.* Def. 2 prob. < D. *tiktak*, < *tikken*, tick.] **tick'-tock"‡.**

tick'-tack", *adv.* With a recurrent ticking sound.

tick'-tre"foll, tic'-tri'foll, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Desmodium;* so called from the trifoliolate leaves and the flattish prickly joints of the pods, which separate and cling to the fleece of animals and to clothing. The species found in the United States are many and common. **tick'seed"‡.**

tick'weed", tic'wīd', *n.* The American pennyroyal.

tick'y, *n.* Same as TACKEY.

tic"-po-lon'ga, tic'-po-lon'gə, *n.* [Ceylon.] A very venomous Indian viper (*Vipera* or *Daboia russelli*), sometimes 6 feet long, brown, with three rows of black white-edged rings; cobra-monil.

tid[1], tid, *a.* Soft; nice; tender: now only in *tidbit.*

tid[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Childish; silly.

tid[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A cow's udder. **2.** A small hay-cock.

tid[2], *n.* [Scot.] Favorable time; hence, right humor.

tid†, *adv.* Quickly; promptly. **tite**†.

ti'dal, tai'dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or influenced by the tides; periodically flowing and ebbing; as, a *tidal* river. **2.** Regulated as to time by the rise and fall of the tide; dependent on the rise of the tide as to time of starting; as, *tidal* service; a *tidal* steamship.

Phrases: —**tidal air** (*Physiol.*), the air (20 to 30 cubic inches) that passes in and out of the lungs at each respiration in breathing. —**t. alarm,** a contrivance, as a whistle attached to a buoy or the like, operated by the flow of the tides, as a signal to vessels. —**t. basin,** a dock or basin in which the tide rises and falls. —**t. crack,** a rift in ice caused by change of tidal level. **tide'-crack"‡.** —**t. eddy,** an eddy or whirlpool formed by the union or collision of tidal streams. —**t. friction,** the friction of the tidal wave tending to retard the diurnal rotation of the earth. —**t. harbor,** same as TIDE-HARBOR. —**t. loop,** the elliptical formation of the tidal wave advancing in a confined channel, as in the English Channel, where the vertex of the tidal loop in mid-channel is 100 miles ahead of the places where on each side it meets the land. —**t. motor,** a motor deriving its power from the motion of tidal water. —**t. river,** a river in which the tides extend to some distance above its mouth. —**t. showers,** local showers that seem to be influenced by the tides. —**t. theory of the moon's origin,** the theory, advocated by Prof. G. H. Darwin, that the moon was thrown off from the earth, as the crest of a great tidal wave, when it was yet plastic. —**t. wave. 1.** A wave of vast extent, but only a few feet in height, following the sun and moon from east to west over the great oceans, and causing the tides. **2.** Improperly, any extraordinary ocean wave, such as is sometimes supposed to be produced by a submarine earthquake. **3.** A great movement in popular feeling or in the affairs of men. —**t. wind,** a wind that seems to be influenced by the tide.

—**ti'dal-ly**, *adv.* In a tidal manner; in a manner influenced by the tide.

tid'bit", *n.* Same as TITBIT.

tidde†, *imp.* & *pp.* of TIDE[2], *v.* Happened.

tid'der, tid'ər, *vt.* [Prov.] To fondle. **tid'dle‡.**

tid'dle, tid'l, *vt.* [Prov.] To trifle; potter.

tid'dle-dy-winks", tid'l-di-winks', *n.* [U. S.] A game in which each player tries to snap little disks of bone or ivory from the plane of a table into a small cup or basket in the center. **tid'dly-winks"‡.**

tid'dly-wink, tid'li-wink, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] An unlicensed beer-shop. **2.** [Slang.] An unlicensed pawnshop. **kid'li-wink‡; tid'li-wink‡.**

tid'dy[1], tid'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wren. **tid'ley-wren"‡.**

tid'dy[2]†, *n.* The four of trumps at gleek.

tide[1], tōid, *v.* [TI'DED; TI'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or drive to some place: said of the tide. **2.** To surmount, as a difficulty: with *over;* as, to *tide over* hard times. **3.** To carry as if buoyed up by the tide: with *over;* as, to *tide* one *over* his troubles.

There is a wonderful efficacy in enforced work to *tide* one *over* every sort of trial. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series, ch. 9, p. 303. [T. & F. '61.]

II. *i.* To drift with the tide; use the tide for making progress, as into or out of a harbor.

—**to tide on,** to jog on; last; survive; manage to exist.

tide[2]†, *vi.* To betide; chance; happen. [< AS. *tīdan*, < *tīd*, time.]

tide, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The periodic rise and fall, or flow and ebb, of the oceans and the waters connected with them, due to the attraction of the sun and moon.

By the law of gravity the attractive force of the sun and moon decreases with the square of the distance, hence the nearer surface of the earth is attracted more strongly and the farther surface less strongly than the center, and the resultant effect is to cause a tendency to recede from the earth's center in parts of the earth just under the sun or moon and also on the side farthest from them. The waters of the ocean are free to yield to this tendency, and hence tend to be heaped up into four tidal waves, two lunar and two solar, of which the lunar greatly predominate, the others being noticeable chiefly by their action in reenforcing or diminishing these. As the earth turns these waves cause two principal alternations of high and low water every 24 hours in every part of the ocean, called **flood-tide** and **ebb-tide.** When the solar and lunar tides act together, the maximum tide, called **spring-tide,** takes place; when they are 90° apart there is a minimum, called **neap tide.** The tidal wave is so affected by various conditions, as the configuration of coasts, the direction of winds, the interference of different parts of the same wave, etc., that the resulting phenomena often become very complex.

The highest *tides* take place when the sun, the moon, and the earth are in the same straight line.

BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 11, p. 154. [H. '39.]

2. Anything that comes like the tide at flood, or ebbs and flows like the tide; also, a current; stream.

People of every age, sex, and condition were borne away on the *tide* of excited feeling that swept over the land.

J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* ch. 1, p. 5. [D. M. & CO.]

3. Time; season; especially, a season of the ecclesiastical year: now used chiefly in composition, and in the phrase *time and tide;* as, Christmas-*tide;* Whitsun*tide.* **4.** The natural drift or tendency of events; the course; current; flow. **5.** A definite interval of time, of varying length according to circumstances, as an hour, or a day, and in mining a day of 12 hours; as, to work double *tides.* **6.** *Naut.* A period of about 6 hours and 12 minutes—the average interval between high and low water in the open sea. **7**†. Favorable or seasonable time; fitting occasion; auspicious season; opportunity. **8**†. Office; form of service; service. **9**†. Tendency to wrath; current of passion; temper. [< AS. *tīd*, time.]

Synonyms: see CURRENT.

Compounds, etc.: —**age of the tide,** the retard of the tide. See RETARD. —**atmospheric tides,** motions of the atmosphere similar to the ocean tides, but not caused by the attraction of the sun or moon. —**inferior t.,** the tide that takes place in the hemisphere which has the moon below the horizon. —**meteorological t.,** a tide in the sea caused by the regular change in the wind or by regular evaporation and rainfall, or by other meteorological phenomena. —**primary t.,** the tide that takes its origin in the Pacific ocean on the passage of the moon. —**semidiurnal t.,** the ocean tide that occurs twice in the period of 24 hours and 50 minutes. —**solar t.,** a tide in the ocean due to the attraction of the sun. The solar influence is about 38 per cent. of the lunar. —**spring's tide",** *n.* Compare NEAP TIDE, under NEAP. —**superior t.,** a tide that takes place in the hemisphere which has the moon above the horizon. —**tide'-ball",** *n.* A signal-ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the time of high or low tide. —**t.-coach**†, *n.* A coach running in connection with a vessel whose departure was regulated by the tide. —**t.-crack,** *n.* A tidal crack. —**t.-current,** *n.* The horizontal movement of the water in a narrow tidal channel, continuing after the tide proper is at an end. —**t.-day,** *n.* The intervening period between two consecutive maxima of the tide-wave at the same spot: about 24 hours and 50 minutes. —**t.-dial,** *n.* A tide-gage having a dial. —**t.-gage,** *n.* An apparatus for noting the extremes of high and low tides, or for indicating the present level of tide-water: in the latter case usually operated by some form of float. See TIDE-INDICATOR. —**t.-gate,** *n.* **1.** A gate which is opened to permit water to pass in or vessels to pass in or out during a rising tide, and closed to prevent outflow of water during the ebb. **2.** A strait or other narrow passage through which the tide flows very rapidly. —**t.-harbor,** *n.* A harbor in which the tides flow; tidal harbor. —**t.-indicator,** *n.* A form of tide-gage having signal-apparatus for indicating the condition of the tide to observers at a distance. —**t.-lands,** *n. pl.* Lands alternately covered and uncovered by the tides, as distinguished from lands permanently covered by tide-water. —**t.-lock,** *n.* A lock between a tide-harbor and a basin or dock back of it. It has two sets of double gates, to permit vessels to pass in either direction at any stage of the tide. **guard's lock"‡.** —**t.-louse,** *n.* [Eng.] A fish-louse. —**t.-mark,** *n.* A mark indicating the limit of high or of low tide. —**t.-marsh,** *n.* Same as SALT MARSH. —**t.-meter,** *n.* Same as TIDE-GAGE. —**t.-mill,** *n.* A mill driven by the tide, either directly in flowing through a tideway, or indirectly in flowing out of a tidal basin. —**t.-motor,** *n.* Same as TIDAL MOTOR. —**t.-net,** *n.* A net set at the margin of the sea, with but one entrance, which is next the shore: designed to catch fish on the ebb of the tide. —**t.-pole,** *n.* A pole marked in convenient units and driven into the bottom in shoal water to show the rise and fall of the tide. —**t.-pool,** *n.* A pool left by the outflowing tide. —**t.-predictor,** *n.* A complicated mechanical device for indicating by dials or scales the times and heights of prospective tides. —**t.-raising force** (*Astron.*), the difference of the attractions of the sun and the moon on the earth as a whole, and on the surface portions of the earth, such as the oceans, which rise and fall under the variations of this force. At the equator it slightly diminishes the force of gravity, and at the poles increases it, while at latitude 54° gravity is not affected by it. —**t.-rip,** *n.* Water roughened by conflicting tides or currents: often in the plural. —**t.-rock,** *n.* A rock submerged or not as the tide is high or low. —**t.-rode,** *a.* Made to ride at her anchor with head to the tide: said of a vessel: opposed to *wind-rode.* —**t.-runner,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A weakfish of large size. —**t.-swing,** *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to tidal movement. —**tide's work.** [Gt. Brit.] *Naut.* **1.** The progress made by a sailing ship up or down a river during a favoring tide. **2.** The repairing or calking of a ship's bottom during low tide. See DEVIL, 9. —**t.-table,** *n.* A tabular statement showing the times of high and low water at any place. —**t.-water,** *n.* Water that is obviously affected by the fluctuations of the tides; especially, the water in that portion of a river affected by the tide; loosely, the seaboard.

A Tide-indicator in New York Harbor.

f, a float turning the large wheel (*w*) as it sinks; *c*, a counterpoise turning the wheel as the tide rises; *l*, a lever operating the arrow-heads (*a*, *a*), which are in the position shown when the tide is rising, and in the position of the dotted lines when the tide is falling; *p*, a pointer indicating the number of feet above or below zero water-mark.

A short distance above *tidewater* in Begg's Brook, red and gray, fine, crumbly grit prevails. FLETCHER AND FARIBAULT in *Geol. Survey Canada*, '86 p. 97P. [D. B. '87.]

—**t.-water region,** a district on the Virginian coast of the Atlantic, extending some hundred miles west. —**t.-wave,** *n.* **1.** The heaping up of the water from a flowing tide as it meets with some obstruction. In the Bay of Fundy the tide-wave often reaches 60 feet. **2.** A tidal wave. —**tide'way,** *n.* **1.** A channel where the tide runs. **2.** The ebb or flow of the tide in such a channel. —**t.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel turned by the flow of the tides. —**to make a t. and a quarter-t.,** to continue to flow up-stream about 1¼ hours after high water: said of a narrow tidal channel. —**to make t. and half-t.,** to flow up-stream for about 3 hours after high water: said of some narrow tidal channels. —**true t.,** a tide that sets in the normal direction, as distinguished, for instance, from a part of the wave doubling around an island. —**weather** or **weather-going t.,** a tide flowing to windward.

Derivatives: —**ti'ded**, *a.* Affected by the tide; having a tide. —**tide'ful**†, *a.* Seasonable; timely. —**tide'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no tide; as, a *tideless* sea. **2.** Not covered by the tide. —**tide'ly**†, *adv.* **1.** Seasonably. **2.** Cleverly. —**tide'ward**, *adv.* In the same direction as the tide; with the tide.

tides'man, tāidz'mən, *n.* [TIDES'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A tidewaiter. **2.** An employee whose engagement is dependent upon the condition of the tide.

tide'wait"er, tāid'wēt'ər, *n.* **1.** An officer of the customs whose duty is to board ships entering port, to direct their proper anchorage, and to enforce due observance of the customs regulations.

Each sleepy *tide-waiter* suddenly became an Argus.

J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 3, p. 41. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. A politician who waits for public sentiment to set strongly in one direction or another before expressing distinctly his own opinion.

tid'if†, *n.* A small bird: perhaps the wren. **tid'ife**†.

ti'di-ly, tai'di-li, *adv.* In a tidy manner.

ti'di-ness, tai'di-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tidy.

ti'dings, tai'dingz, *n. pl.* A report, announcement, or information concerning something unknown or uncertain; news: formerly used in the singular, and sometimes in the plural form as a singular; as, *tidings* of the battle; *tidings* of a missing ship. [< AS. *tīdan*, happen, < *tīd*, time.]

Twelve years are past since we had *tidings* from him.

WORDSWORTH *The Brothers* st. 25.

Synonyms: advices, information, intelligence, news. *News* is the most general of these words, signifying simply the telling of something that has either just happened or just become known. *Advices* are communications of fact by a trusted informant with the design of guiding or influencing the action of the recipient; the word signifies *news* with a practical purpose and value. *Intelligence* is *news* that makes us more intelligent regarding something of interest. See NEWS.

ti'ding-well", tai'ding-wel', *n.* A well the water in which rises and falls with the tide.

tid'i-vate†, *v.* Same as TITIVATE.

tid'ley, tid'li, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wren. **2.** The goldcrest.

tid'ly†, *adv.* Same as TITELY.

ti-dol'o-gy, tai-del'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** The part of astronomy that treats of the tides. **2.** A treatise on tides. [< TIDE, *n.*, + -OLOGY.] —**ti"do-log'ic-al**, *a.*

ti'dy, tai'di, *vt.* & *vi.* [TI'DIED; TI'DY-ING.] [Colloq.] To make tidy; put in order: frequently with *up.*

The commodore has *tidied up* the place, planted shrubs, and cleared away the bush.

FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* ch. 16, p. 273. [S. '88.]

ti'dy, *a.* [TI'DI-ER; TI'DI-EST.] **1.** Marked by suitable neatness and order; clean, properly arranged, and free from any sign of neglect; neat; orderly; precise; trim; as, a *tidy* room; *tidy* apparel.

Astoria is a place curious to behold. Seen from the water, it seems a *tidy* little white town nestled on the shore, and well topped off by wooded hills. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. 1, ch. 5, p. 130. [R. BROS. '86.]

2. Of an orderly disposition or habit; neat; orderly; as, a *tidy* housekeeper. **3.** [Obs. or Colloq.] Moderately large or satisfactory; considerable; as, he has a *tidy* fortune. **4.** [Slang.] Fairly well and comfortable: said of persons. **5**†. Occurring at the fitting time; seasonable; favorable. **6**†. Clever; plucky; smart; worthy. [< TIDE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see NEAT[1].

ti'dy[1], *n.* [TI'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A light and detachable covering for a chair-back or the like: usually of ornamental work. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An apron or child's pinafore.

ti'dy[2]†, *n.* Same as TIDIF. **ty'die**†.

ti'dy-tips", tai'di-tips', *n.* An ornamental California annual (*Layia* or *Callichroa platyglossa*) of the aster family, with heads of yellow flowers.

tie, tai, *v.* [TIED; TY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten by any flexible bond, as a cord, secured by drawing the ends into a knot; bind; lash; also, to draw the parts of into place or together by a cord or band fastened in a knot or loop; serve as a fastener for; as, to *tie* a horse to a post; to *tie* one's shoe; the lace that *ties* a shoe. See note under STOP, *v.*, 9. **2.** To interweave and draw together so as to form a knot; form by interweaving and drawing together something flexible; as, to *tie* a cravat; to *tie* a knot.

It is the price of a miserable province that the King [of France] *ties* in diamonds round his mistress's white neck.

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 8. [E. & L. '91.]

3. To unite closely or securely; bind; attach; colloquially, to unite in wedlock. **4.** To restrain within bonds; bind down; confine; as, *tied* to a narrow creed.

Believers in the perpetuity of the life of the church are not *tied* to believing in the perpetual health of the church.

GLADSTONE in *North American Review* May, '88, p. 482.

5. To score equally with; reach the same total as; also, to cause to score equally; bring to a tie; match; as, to *tie* the vote of an opponent. **6.** *Mus.* To unite or connect, as notes, by a line or tie. **7.** To fasten together, as with a tie-beam, tie-rod, or tie-bolt. **8.** To bond, as a brick wall, by perpends or headers. **9.** To furnish (as a railway-track) with cross-ties or sleepers. **10.** *Surg.* To bind with a ligature, as a vein or artery; ligate.

II. *i.* To be exactly equal in any trial of knowledge or skill; score equally; make an equal number of points or runs, etc. [< AS. *tīgan*, tie, < *tēon*, draw.] **tye**†.

Synonyms: see BIND.

Phrases, etc.: —**tied at the elbow,** so formed that the ribs and elbow rub together, thus preventing free action: said of dogs. —**tie-up,** *n.* **1.** A situation, usually the result of a strike, in which a large employing body, as a railroad or other corporation serving the public, finds it impossible to secure competent persons to carry on its business, which consequently comes to a standstill. Compare LOCK-OUT (1). **2.** [U. S.] A part of a barn where neat cattle are kept, in distinction from the horse-stalls. —**to be tied to a woman's apron-strings,** to be completely under her direction and influence. —**to tie a fly,** to dress a fish-hook in imitation of a fly; make an angler's fly. —**to tie down. 1.** To secure to the ground so as to disable from rising. **2.** To bind down; restrain within bounds; restrict. —**to tie hand and foot,** to fasten or fetter effectually so as completely to control. —**to tie neck and heels,** to bind in such a way as to bring the neck and knees together. —**to tie off,** to keep away from; restrain from. —**to tie one's tongue,** to silence one; keep one from speaking what he knows or believes. —**to tie to** [Colloq., U. S.], to rely upon; count on; also, to affiliate or unite oneself with; as, he's a safe man to *tie to.* —**to tie up. 1.** To fasten securely; as, to *tie up* a dog. **2.** To hinder from action; obstruct. See TIE-UP, *n.* **3.** To cover with and bind up in a wrapping; bind together; as, to *tie up* a bundle. **4.** To invest, settle, or deal with in such a way as to put out of present control; as, to *tie up* an estate or a fund. **5.** [U. S.] To make fast and come to rest: said of vessels; as, we *tied up* for the night.

tie[1], *n.* **1.** A flexible bond or fastening secured by drawing the ends into a knot or loop. **2.** Any bond or obligation, mental, moral, or legal; any uniting force or relationship; as, the *ties* of kindred, affection, or duty.

There are in general three *ties* by which states are held together, community of race, community of religion, community of interest. SEELEY *Expansion of Eng.* course i, lect. i, p. 11. [R. BROS. '83.]

3. An exact equality in number for and against: said of a vote on a question in a deliberative body, or of a competitive contest in which each party has scored an equal number of points. **4.** Something that is tied or intended for tying. (1) A necktie. (2) A knot or bow into which a cord, ribbon, or the like is drawn; as, the *tie* of one's cravat. (3) A knot of hair, as at the back of a tie-wig, or the ribbon that ties it. (4) A strap or fastening for a bale. **5.** A member fastening parts together and receiving tensile stress, as distinguished from a strut, as a tie-beam, tie-rod, or tie-bolt. **6.** *Naut.* (1) The runner (rope or chain) that forms part of the purchase for hoisting a topsail or topgallant-yard. (2) A mooring-bridle. **7.** A weavers' pattern. **8.** *Mus.* A curved line connecting two notes on the same degree of the staff to make them represent one tone-length; often used where the bar prevents representation by one note. See SLUR; LEGATO. **9.** *pl.* [U. S.] Low shoes fastened with lacings; as, Oxford *ties*. **10.** One of a set of timbers laid crosswise, either across stringers, as in a logging-road, or directly on the ground, as a railroad-tie. [< AS. *tige*, rope, < *tēon*, draw.]

Compounds, etc.: — **book of ties,** a weavers' pattern-book. — **diagonal tie.** **1.** A tie preventing two members that are joined at an angle from spreading: common in bridges. **2.** An angle-brace: an erroneous use. — **tie'-bar",** *n.* A bar serving as a tie; a tie-rod. — **tie beam,** *n.* A timber that serves as a tie, as between walls; specifically, in a roof-truss, a beam resting on the walls and extending entirely across, preventing the rafters from spreading. See illus. under ROOF. — **tie-block,** *n.* *Naut.* A block through which a tie is rove in hoisting a yard. — **tie-bolt,** *n.* A long bolt serving to connect the parts of a wooden frame or the like. — **tie-chain,** *n.* A chain used in binding. — **tie-dog',** *n.* A vicious dog that must be kept tied up; bandog, watch-dog. — **tie-plate,** *n.* **1.** A plate receiving the pull of a tie-rod, and preventing its sinking in the beam or wall which it ties. **2.** A plate laid between a railway-tie and the rail. **3.** A main carline. — **tie-rod,** *n.* A rod serving as a tie between two pieces, acting in tension to keep them from separating. — **tie-strap,** *n.* A hitching-strap; halter. — **tie-ties,** *n.* *Naut.* Small cord stops used in place of lashings, for hammocks. — **tie-wig,** *n.* **1.** A court wig tied with ribbon at the back. **2.** A wig tied into position on the head. — **to play, run, or shoot off a tie,** to take part in a final contest to decide a tie, as in any game or competition.

tie[1], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A feather bed. **2.** A bedtick. **tyet.**

tie'boy", tī'boi". *n.* A kind of sledge; go-devil.

tie'go", *n.* Same as VERTIGO.

tie'man-nite, tī'man-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, steel- to lead-gray, opaque mercury selenid ($HgSe$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [After *Tiemann*, the discoverer.]

tiend, *n.* Same as TEIND.

ti-en'da, tī-en'dä, *n.* [Sp.] A shop or stall.

tier, tir, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pile up in successive layers; lay in tiers: sometimes with *up*; as, to *tier up* boxes.

II. *i.* To rise in tiers or ranges.

The skipper looked at the *tiering* guns and the bulwarks tall and cold. KIPLING *Rhyme of the Three Captains* i. 47.

tier[1], *n.* **1.** A rank or row in a series; one of the rows of things placed one above another; as, a *tier* of casks.

The stone seats, . . . *tier* above *tier*, were covered with an excited multitude. CONYBEARE AND HOWSON *St. Paul* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 128. [S. '54.]

2. *pl.* *Naut.* The series of fakes of a cable or hawser; also, the place in the hold for stowing cables. [< OF. *tire*, course, < *tirer*, draw, prob. < Goth. *tairan*, tear.] — **tier'-pole",** *n.* One of a set of poles, arranged in horizontal tiers, upon which green tobacco is hung before curing. — **t.-saw,** *n.* A saw for giving bricks curved outlines. — **t.-shot,** *n.* Grape-shot having the layers separated by metal plates. See illus. under GRAPE-SHOT.

ti'er[2], tī'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ties; specifically, a child's apron (written also *tirer*). **2.** A leaf-tier.

tier[3], *n.* Same as TIRE[3].

tier"cé', tir"sā', *a.* *Her.* Divided tripartitely of different tinctures, as a shield, in fess, pale, bend, etc.: mostly in continental heraldry. [F., < *tiers*, see TIERCE.] **tiereed'.**

tierce, tirs (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A third. (2) An organ-stop tuned a seventeenth above the diapason. **2.** *Her.* A field tripartitely divided in three different tinctures. **3.** A cask containing, in the United States, 42 wine-gallons; in Great Britain, 35 imperial gallons; also, a liquid measure of the same amount. See MEASURE. **4.** A cask used for packing salt provisions for shipment: constructed in two sizes to hold an approximate weight of either 301 or 336 pounds. **5.** *Eccl.* The third hour of the day, or the office of that hour; the terce. **6.** *Card-playing.* A sequence of three cards of the same suit. **7.** *Fencing.* The third standard position from which a guard, parry, or thrust can be made, the thrust being delivered at the outside of the body over the arm. **8.** [Archaic.] A third part; a third. [F., < (OF.) *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third, < *ter*, thrice.]

— **arch of the tierce or third point,** a pointed arch — **en t.** *Her.* = tierced. — **t. de Picardie,** a major third in the last chord of a minor composition. — **t. major** (*Card-playing*), a tierce of ace, king, and queen. — **tierce major'.** — **tierce'-point",** *n.* The vertex of an equilateral triangle.

tier'cel[1], **tier'cel-et",** *n.* Same as TERCEL, TERCELET.

tier'ce-ron, tir'se-ron, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* In vaulting, a rib springing from the intersection of two other ribs.

tier'cet, tir'set, *Cf. E. W. Wr.* (tėr'set, *C.*), *n.* *Pros.* A stanza of three rimed verses; a triplet. [= TIERCE.]

tier'er, tir'ėr, *n.* One who tiers; specifically, a man on shipboard whose duty it is to lay the chain in a cable-locker; originally, one who laid the cable in tiers.

tier'ra blan'ca, tyer'ra blän'kä. [Sp.] White chalky limestone beds, having special value for hydraulic cement.

tier'ras, tyer'raz, *n. pl.* [Sp.] [Local, U. S.] **1.** Fine ores mixed with rock, usually compressed into bricks before roasting. **2.** Any low-grade powdery ores.

tiers'-ar"gent', tyārz'-är'zhäⁿ', *n.* [F.] An alloy of one part of silver to two of aluminium.

tierse, *n.* Tierce. PHIL. SOC.

tie'tick, tī'tik, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the meadow-pipit.

tiff[1], tif, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sip, quaff. **II.** *i.* [Anglo-Ind.] To take tiffin or lunch. [< Norw. *teva*, sniff.]

tiff[2], *vt.* To be in a pet; be peevish; display fretful annoyance. [< Norw. *teva*, sniff.]

tiff[3], *vt.* To dress, ornament, decorate; deck out.

tiff[1], *n.* A peevish display of irritation; a slight altercation; pet; huff.

There had been numberless *tiffs* . . . between mother and daughter. THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ch. 1, p. 3. [E. & L. '91.]

tiff[2], *n.* A small draft of liquor; a sip; drink. [< TIFT[1], *n.*, appar. < Norw. *tæft*, drawing a breath, < *teva*, sniff.]

tiff[3], *n.* Attitude; arrangement; set.

tiff'a-ny, tif'ą-ni, *a.* Made of tiffany; transparent.

tiff'fa-ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A silk-like gauze.

They fluttered across the room to Amanda, sweeping at least two yards of painted *tiffany* after them. MARIA ROCHE *Children of the Abbey* ch. 20, p. 186. [P. & C. '73.]

2†. A portable flour-sieve. **3†.** A very thin silk. [Perhaps < OF. *tiffer*, adorn; cp. D. *tippen*, clip the hair.]

tiff'fin, tif'in, *vi.* [Anglo-Ind.] To lunch; tiff.

tif'fing, tif ing, *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ind.] A light meal, usually of curried dishes and fruit, between breakfast and dinner.

But now to *tiffin*. I smell a smell of curried prawns, and the first mangoes of the season are fragrant. J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 301. [R. & C. '59.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] The act of tiffing or sipping; eating or drinking between meals: the original sense. **tif'fin‡.**

tiff'lsh, tif'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Pettish. **tiff'y‡.**

tift, tift, *n.* [Colloq. or Prov.] To tiff or wrangle.

tift[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A tiff or nip; a dram. **2.** A gentle breeze; breath; whiff.

tift[2], *n.* [Colloq. or Prov. Eng.] A tiff; wrangle.

tig, tig, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To tag, as in playing tig.

tig[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** The game of tag. **2.** A light touch or tap, as given in tag. **tick‡; tigg‡.**

tig[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A large flat-bottomed drinking-cup, generally with handles on four sides, formerly used at convivial entertainments.

A 17th-century English Tig with Slip Decorations.

tig"a-re'a, tig'ą-rī'ą, *n.* [Guiana.] A climbing plant (*Tetracera Tigarea*) of the dilleniad family (*Dilleniaceæ*), found in Guiana and the West Indies: used medicinally.

tige, tīzh, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column. **2.** A metal pin used in early forms of rifles for expanding the base of the bullet. **3.** *Bot.* A stem or stalk. [F., < L. *tibia*, pipe.]

— **tige'-arm",** *n.* An early form of rifle, having a tige. **t.-musket.**

ti-gel'lus, ti-jel'us. *E. or* ti-gel'us (tī-, *C.*), *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] *Bot.* The internode or portion of the stem of a plant-embryo between the cotyledons and the radicle; caulicle. [< F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige;* see TIGE.]

ti-gel'la‡; ti-gelle'‡; ti-gel'lum‡.

— **tig'el-late,** *a.* Having or resembling a tigellus.

tig'er, tal'ger, *n.* **1.** A very large carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*), bright-fulvous above, with vertical black

The Tiger (*Felis tigris*). 1/36

wavy stripes on the body, and black rings, or bars, on the limbs and tail.

The tiger ranges throughout most of Asia from the Georgian Caucasus and southern Siberia to Sumatra, Java, and Bali, most numerously in grassy plains or swamps along the shores of great rivers. The males usually measure about 10 feet in extreme length, including the tail (3 feet); the females are somewhat smaller, and lack the heavy growth of long hair on the cheeks. The man-eaters are usually old and nearly toothless, finding mankind their easiest prey.

As a grim *tiger*, whom the torrent's might
Surprises in some parch'd ravine at night.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. iii, st. 8.

2. One of other large ferocious cats; as, the American *tiger* or jaguar. **3.** The zebra-wolf or thylacine. **4.** A liveried groom who attends his master or mistress, when driving a phaeton, dog-cart, or other light trap. **5.** [Colloq.] A low, swaggering ruffian or bully; a roistering knave. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] An additional cheer or yell sometimes given at the conclusion of a round of cheering; as, three cheers and a *tiger*. **7.** A device, as a fork, for supporting a continuous series of well-boring rods or tubes while raising or lowering them in the hole. **8.** A perforated tank or pneumatic box used in refining sugar. **9.** A tiger-beetle. [< F. *tigre*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. *tigris*, perhaps < O. Per. *tighri*, arrow, < *tighra*, sharp.]

Compounds, etc.: — **American tiger.** **1.** The jaguar. **2.** The puma. — **Bengal** or **Royal Bengal t.,** the tiger: so named because best known and most perfect in Bengal. — **blind t.,** Local, U. S., a place where intoxicants are sold on the sly. — **clouded t.,** a large arboreal East-Indian tiger-cat (*Felis nebulosa* or *macrocelis*), with tigrine markings mingled or clouded on a gray ground. — **feu-t.,** *n.* [Eng.] An inhabitant of the Cambridgeshire fens. — **heraldic t.** **1.** A tiger having a dragon's head, tufted neck and breast, and tongue unarmed. **2.** A real tiger represented as a bearing; a tiger natural. — **marbled t.,** the marbled tiger-cat. — **Mexican t.,** the jaguar. — **red t.,** the puma. — **ti'ger-bee"tle,** *n.* A predaceous cicindelid beetle, generally metallic golden-green, with spots or stripes on the wing-covers, frequenting sandy districts. — **t.-bittern,** *n.* **1.** A South-American striped bittern (genus *Tigrisoma*). **2.** A sun-bittern. — **t.-cat,** *n.* **1.** A wildcat, smaller than the tiger but resembling it in appearance, as the Oriental marbled *Felis marmorata*, the African serval, or the American margay. **2.** A mongrel between the European wildcat and the domestic cat. — **t.-chop,** *n.* A fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*). — **t.-cowry,** *n.* An East-Indian spotted cowry (*Cypræa tigris*); tiger-shell. — **t.-eye,** *n.* Same as TIGER'S-EYE. — **t.-foot,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as TIGER'S-FOOT. — **t.-footed,** *a.* Rare.] Swift-footed, as a tiger: characterized by furious haste. — **t.-frog,** *n.* The leopard-frog. — **t.-grass,** *n.* A dwarf fan-palm (*Nannorhops* or *Chamærops Ritchieana*) of northwestern India and Afghanistan, utilized in a multitude of ways by the natives. — **t.-moth,** *n.* An arctiid moth, as *Deiopæa bella*. The caterpillars are called **woolly bears.** — **t. natural,** see HERALDIC TIGER. — **t.-python,** *n.* The Indian python (*Python molurus*). — **ti'ger's-claw",** *n.* Same as BAAGNOUK. — **tiger's-eye,** *n.* A gem-stone, usually the mineral crocidolite altered by oxidation of the iron that it contains and by infiltration of silica, showing a beautiful chatoyant luster due to its peculiar fibrous structure. — **ti-ger's-foot,** *n.* A species of *Ipomœa* (*I. Pes-tigridis*) with large palmate leaves. **t.-foot'.** — **t.-shell,** *n.* The tiger-cowry. — **t.-spider,** *n.* A large American burrowing spider (*Lycosa tigrina*), having on the legs gray and black annular stripes. — **t.-wolf,** *n.* **1.** The spotted hyena (*Hyæna crocuta*). **2.** The zebra-wolf. — **t.-wood,** *n.* Same as ITAKA-WOOD.

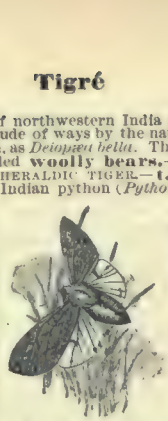

A Tiger-moth, and its Caterpillar, the Woolly Bear.

Derivatives: — **ti"ger-an'tic†,** *a.* [Rare.] Voracious; ravenous. — **ti'ger-in(e,** *a.* [Rare.] Same as TIGRINE. — **ti'ger-ish,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the tiger or its habits. **2.** Like or pertaining to a swaggering ruffian or bully. **3.** [Rare.] Likely to be frequented by tigers, as a piece of jungle. — **ti'ger-ish-ness,** *n.* — **ti'ger-ism,** *n.* A tigerish disposition; also, affected ferocity. — **ti'ger-kin,** *n.* [Rare.] A little tiger: playfully applied to the domestic cat.

ti'ger-flow"er, tal'ger-flou"ėr, *n.* Any species of *Tigridia*, a small genus of half-hardy bulbous plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), from Mexico and tropical America. The best-known species in cultivation, *T. pavonia*, with yellow flowers 5 or 6 inches broad, variegated with scarlet, crimson, and purple, is called also **peacock t., Mexican t., flower of Tigris,** and **tiger-iris.**

ti'ger-lil"y, tal'ger-lil'i, *n.* A tall cultivated lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) from China, with scattered sessile 5-veined leaves, the axils of the upper ones bulbiferous, and a pyramid of dark orange-colored purple- or black-spotted flowers with revolute segments.

ti'ger-shark", tal'ger-shärk', *n.* **1.** A voracious galeorhinoid shark (*Galeocerdo maculatus*) of warm seas, brown, with large dark spots. **2.** A scyliorhinoid shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*) common in the Indian ocean, brownish-yellow, transversely banded or spotted with brown or black, and with a long tail. **3.** [New Zealand.] The porbeagle (*Isurus cornubicus*).

tight†, *n.* An enclosure or close; a croft.

tight[1]**†,** *vt.* To tighten.

tight[2]**†,** *imp.* & *pp.* of TIE, *v.* Tied.

tight, tait, *a.* **1.** Closely and firmly built or held together; of such material and construction as to prevent the entrance or escape of some fluid (the particular fluid being often specified as the first part of a compound word); not leaky; impervious; impermeable; as, a *tight* cask; a *tight* ship; this is water-*tight*, but not air-*tight*.

Our ship . . . Is *tight*, and yare, and bravely rigg'd.
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc. 1.

2. Closely drawn, closed, or fastened; close; firm; figuratively, stringent; rigid; severe; as, a *tight* knot; the cork is too *tight* to be drawn; the door is shut *tight*.

The larger moral power won by woman, by degrees made the *tightest* legal restrictions loose and elastic. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. v, p. 152. [RAN. & S.]

3. Fitting closely — often, too closely; as, a *tight* coat; a *tight* shoe. **4.** Stretched to the full extent; not slack or loose; taut; as, a *tight* rope. **tought‡.** **5.** In commercial use, closely held; not easily obtainable; generally withheld from loan or investment: said of money; also, cramped or straitened for want of money: said of the money-market. **6.** [Colloq.] Compact or snug, as in appearance; trim; as, a fine *tight* craft.

O, it's a snug little island! A right little, *tight* little island.
DIBDIN *The Snug Little Island* st. 1.

7. [Colloq., U. S.] Unwilling to part with money; parsimonious; close-fisted. **8.** Pressing closely; hard to get through or out of; as, a *tight* squeeze; in a *tight* place. **9.** [Colloq.] Intoxicated; tipsy. **10.** *Art.* Handled without freedom or breadth, as a painting; harshly defined. **11.** Condensed by hammering: said of the cutting edge or rim of a small saw. **12.** [Archaic.] Neatly dressed; tidy; neat. **13.** [Archaic.] Handy; adroit; dexterous. [ME. *tight*, var. of *thihl*, < Ice. *thēttr;* cp. D. *digt*, G. *dicht*, akin to THICK.]

Synonyms: see STANCH.

— **tight cough** [Colloq.] (*Med.*), a painful hacking cough without expectoration. — **t. rope,** a tightly stretched rope on which rope-dancers or rope-walkers perform.

— **tight'ness,** *n.*

tight, *adv.* [Obs. or Prov.] Quickly; nimbly; as, run as *tight* as you can [< Ice. *tītt*, neut. of *tīdhr*, frequent.] **tite†.**

tight'en, tait'n, *C. W.* (-en, *E.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* To make or draw tight or tighter; as, to *tighten* one's belt.

II. *i.* To grow or become tight or tighter.

Synonyms: see STRETCH.

tight'en-er, tait'n-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tightens or is used in tightening. **tight'er†.** (1) *Mach.* A pulley for tightening a driving-belt. (2) *Anat.* A tensor. [C.] (3) A lace for tightening a woman's dress. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A heavy repast. **tight'ner‡.**

tight'ly[1], tait'li, *adv.* In a tight manner. (1) Closely; compactly. (2) So as to be fully stretched. (3) Neatly.

tight'ly[2]**†,** *adv.* Without delay; quickly.

tights, toits, *n. pl.* A skin-fitting garment or garments, preferably of silk, largely worn by actors, acrobats, etc., for facilitating action and displaying the form: sometimes covering the body, but more commonly only the legs.

tig'lic, tig'lic, *n.* *Chem.* Derived from *Croton Tiglium* (see CROTON). **tig-lin'ic‡.**

— **tiglic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_2$) contained in croton-oil, and homologous with crotonic acid. **methyl crotonic acid.**

tig'num, tig'num, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Building-material.

Ti-gré', ti-grā', *n.* A modern dialect of Abyssinian.

One of the purest and best preserved of Semitic tongues, the *Tigré*, related to ancient Gheez.
A. DI SAN GIULIANO in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., '92, p. 440.

ti'gress, tai'gres, *n.* A female tiger.

ti"gre-tier', ti'gre-tyē', *n.* [F.] A form of hysteria or dancing-mania: prevalent in Abyssinia.

ti'grine, tai'grin *or* -grain, *a.* **1.** Resembling a tiger, especially in color and markings. **2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a tiger; tigerish. [< L. *tigrinus,* < *tigris;* see TIGER.] **ti'ger-in(e‡.**

ti'grish, *a.* Same as TIGERISH.

tig'-tag", tig'-tag', *n.* The game of tag.

tike[1], taik, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A low-bred dog; a cur. **2.** Hence, an uncouth fellow; a boor; clown or countryman: sometimes said playfully to a mischievous child. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A Yorkshireman. [< Ice. *tík,* bitch.] **tyke‡.**

tike[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A mite or tick.

tik'el†, *v.* & *a.* Same as TICKLE.

tik'lin, tik'lin, *n.* A rail (*Hypotænidia philippinensis*) of the Philippines.

ti-koor', ti-kūr', *E. I.* (tai-, *C.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), producing a large fruit, whose fleshy part, pleasantly acid, is sliced for curries. **tik'ul‡.**

ti'kor, tai'kōr, *C.* (tik'ōr, *E.*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The tubers of *Curcuma angustifolia;* also, a starch or arrowroot prepared from them. See CURCUMA.

ti'kus, tai'kus, *n.* Same as BULAU.

til, tild, till'a-bl. Till, etc. PHIL. SOC.

til, til, *n.* [Hind.] Same as SESAME. **teel‡.**

til', *prep.* Same as TILL.

til'bur-y, til'bur-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] An old form of gig seating two persons. [< *Tilbury,* a London coach-maker.]

The *tilbury* was the invention of the great coach-builder of that name, and had a dancing up-and-down motion, not only on first stepping into it, but at every change of attitude in the driver or the friend at his side. HORNE in *Harper's Monthly* Oct., '71, p. 756.

tild†, *vt.* Same as TILT[1].

til'de, til'dē, *n.* A diacritical sign (usually ~, having been originally a small *n*) which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n,* and occasionally over *l,* to denote that between that letter and the succeeding vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced. This sound appears in Italian and French as *gn* and in Portuguese as *nh.* Compare SEÑOR and SIGNOR. [Sp., < *título* (< L. *titulus*), title.]

tile, tail, *vt.* [TILED; TI'LING.] **1.** To drain by tiles; lay tiles in; as, to *tile* a meadow. **2.** To cover with or as with tiles; roof in.

And chimneys huge, and *tiled* and tall.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Prel.* st. 2.

3. To secure against intrusion; specifically, in freemasonry, to place the doorkeeper or tiler at the door of (a lodge or meeting) to keep out unauthorized persons. **4.** To bind to secrecy. [Defs. 1, 2, < TILE, *n.* Defs. 3, 4, < TILER, doorkeeper.]

tile, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A thin piece of baked clay variously shaped and used for covering roofs, floors, walls, mantels, etc., and for lining furnaces, etc. (2) A plate of porcelain, marble, stone, glass, galvanized iron, etc., employed for ornamental paving, wall-decoration, etc.

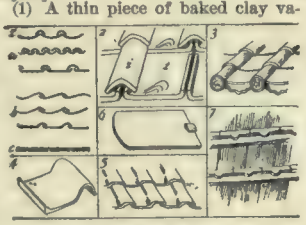

Roofing-tiles.

1. A sectional plan of the three species of tile: *a,* normal (Asiatic); *b,* pan (Belgic); *c,* flat (Germanic). 2. Ancient Roman normal tiles as laid: *i,* imbrex; *t,* tegula. 3. Modern Japanese tiling, showing marginal flanges and disks along the eaves. 4. A modern pantile with pin-holes. 5. A layer of German pantiles. 6. A German flat tile. 7. Part of a roof of flat tiles, seen from the inside.

Roofing-tiles, as originally used, were of two forms, the *tegula,* or tile proper, and a narrow semicylindrical tile (the *imbrex*) for covering the joints. See illus. under *imbrex.* The *pantile* includes both these forms.

2. A short earthenware pipe, used in forming a continuous line of sewer or drain. **3.** Tiles collectively; tiling; tilework. **4.** [Slang.] A high, stiff silk hat. [< AS. *tigel,* < L. *tegula,* < *tego,* cover.]

Many tiles are named (1) from their use or place of use; as, **compartment-tile, crest-t., crown-t., drain-t., edging-t., flooring-t., gutter-t., hip-t., paving-t., ridge-t., roofing-t., siding-t., sole-t.;** or (2) from their form; as, **flange-t., flap-t., saddle-t.**

Compounds, etc.: — **Dutch tile,** a flat enameled earthenware tile painted in colors (usually in blue) with inscriptions and designs: often used for decorating chimney-pieces and fireplaces. — **mathematical t.,** a tile having geometrical markings on its gage or exposed face. — **tile'-cop"per,** *n.* Copper obtained by roasting and refining the metal bottoms that collect under the regulus in smelting certain impure ores: usually cast in flat rectangular plates, hence its name. — **t.-creasing,** *n.* A double row of tiles so placed that they will shield a wall-coping and prevent the rain from running down the wall-face. — **t.-drain.** **I.** *vt.* To drain by means of tiles. **II.** *n.* A drain formed of tiles. — **t.-earth,** *n.* [PROV. Eng.] A compact clay soil. — **t.-field,** *n.* A field or yard, as at a pottery, devoted to the construction of tiles. — **t.-machine,** *n.* A machine for making tubular or arch-shaped tiles from clay, operating by forcing the raw material through a die, in a continuous stream, which is cut into suitable lengths by wires. — **t.-ore,** *n.* An earthy variety of cuprite. — **t.-pin,** *n.* A wooden or other pin serving to affix and secure a tile to a structure or roof. — **t.-red,** *a.* & *n.* The dull-red color of brick-dust. — **t. tea,** brick tea. See TEA. — **t.-tree,** *n.* Same as TILE-TREE. — **t.-works,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* A tilery or tile-field. — **to have a t. loose** [Colloq.], to be somewhat demented; be slightly crazy.

tile'fish", tail'fish', *n.* A latiloid fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) marked with large yellow spots, and esteemed as food. It was discovered in 1879 in deep water off the north-eastern coast of the United States, and was then caught in large numbers; but it disappeared in 1882, when large schools were found dead in the water, and could not afterward be found for ten years. [< *-tilus* in LATILUS + FISH.]

The Tilefish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*). 1/20

til'ler, tai'lęr, *n.* **1.** The doorkeeper of a masonic or other secret society, who guards the lodge from without. **ty'ler‡.** **2.** A kiln or oven for baking tiles. **3.** A maker or layer of tiles. [< TILE, *n.*]

tille'root", tail'rūt', *n.* Any species of *Geissorhiza,* a genus of mainly South-African plants of the iris family, the vernacular and the generic name being derived from the overlapping remains of the bases of the leaves like tiles on a roof. The flowers are showy, resembling those of the genus *Ixia,* and several species are in ornamental cultivation.

til'ler-y, tai'lęr-i, *n.* A factory in which tiles are made.

tille'seed", tail'sēd', *n.* Any species of *Geissois,* a small genus of evergreen trees of the saxifrage family, found in the South Sea Islands: so called from the imbricated seeds. *G. racemosa* is in cultivation in hothouses.

tille'stone", tail'stōn', *n.* **1.** A thick-bedded argillaceous rock, whose layers are too thick to be called slates, but suitable for tiles or roofing; specifically applied to such rocks from the Ludlow (Upper Silurian) beds of England. **2.** A tile, particularly of stone; brick.

tile'wright†, *n.* A clay-worker; especially, a maker of tiles.

Til"i-a'ce-æ, til'i-ē'sę-ī *or* -ę'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants, mainly trees or shrubs — the linden family — having a fibrous bark, alternate entire or toothed leaves, and axillary or terminal clusters of often fragrant flowers with deciduous sepals. It embraces 51 genera and 475 species, among them the type genus, *Tilia,* basswoods or lindens. [< L. *tilia,* lime-tree.] — **til"i-a'ceous,** *a.*

til"i-gu'gu, til'i-gū'gū, *n.* [N. Afr.] A scincoid lizard (*Chalcides ocellatus*) of North Africa.

til'ling, tai'ling, *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or system of using tiles as in drainage or roofing. **2.** Tiles collectively, or something composed of tiles. **3.** In freemasonry, the act of guarding the lodge-door without.

til'ka, til'kɑ, *n.* [Sans.] Among Hindus, the mark impressed upon the forehead in designation of caste; caste-mark. **til'ak‡; til'luk‡.**

Slender hands and feet new-stained
With crimson, and the *tilka*-spots stamped bright.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 4.

till, til, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put and keep in order for the production of crops, as by plowing, harrowing, hoeing, etc.; cultivate; labor on; as, to *till* a field.

Six thousand years have passed since we were set to *till* the ground, from which we were taken.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. iii, p. 172. [W. & S. '89.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To prop up. **3.** To make ready.

II†. *i.* To cultivate land. [< AS. *tilian,* till, < *til,* good.]

till[1], *n.* *Geol.* An unassorted, commingled, and chiefly unstratified mass of clay, sand, pebbles, and boulders, deposited by masses of ice. Two kinds are recognized: (1) **glacier-till,** deposited directly by glacier-ice, not by glacier-waters, though it may be locally modified by them. Contrasted with *glacier-sediment.* It may be (*a*) **englacial** (carried within the ice-mass), (*b*) **superglacial** (borne on the ice-surface), or (*c*) **subglacial** (dragged along beneath the glacier), and in this case called also *ground-moraine* or *boulder-clay.*

The extension of a glacier also carries along and deposits masses of *till,* consisting of pebbles and clay.
WINCHELL in *The Forum* Nov., '90, p. 310.

(2) **berg-till,** detrital matter dropped by icebergs. Called also **subaqueous till** or **floe-till.**

— **upper t.** **1.** Englacial or superglacial till. **2.** [Rare.] An upper layer of the subglacial till.

till[2], *n.* A drawer or compartment, as the money-drawer in a shop, or a tray in a trunk.

Pilferings of the *till,* and robberies, are fit deeds for idle clerks, and lazy apprentices.
H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 29. [D. B. '55.]

[< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan,* lead aside.]

till[3], *n.* Same as TEEL.

till, *prep.* **1.** To the time of; as far as; up to; until; to: used only with reference to lapse of time; as, I will give you *till* Wednesday; he fought *till* the last; true *till* death.

Goethe used to work *till* eleven without taking anything [to eat], then he drank a cup of chocolate and worked *till* one.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. i, letter iii, p. 15. [R. BROS. '75.]

2. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To; unto: said of persons, places, etc. [< Ice. *til,* till.] **till‡; tylle†.**

— **till now,** to this time. — **t. then,** to that time.

till, *conj.* Till such time as; till the period when; until; as, *till* I come.

By some grammarians *till* in this use is treated as a preposition preceding an omitted phrase that concludes with the true conjunction; as, *till* (the time when) death do us part.

No nation can be perfectly well governed *till* it is competent to govern itself. MACAULAY *Speeches, July 10,* '33 p. 147. [L. G. & CO.]

till'a-bl(e, til'ɑ-bl, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable.

The amount of *tillable* land in the river valley or on the adjacent mountains was very small.
BURROUGHS *Pepacton* ch. 1, p. 26. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

Synonyms: see ARABLE.

till'age, til'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act or art of tilling; the preparation of land for seed, as by manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling, and the subsequent work of destroying weeds, loosening the soil, etc., for the purpose of perfecting the crop; cultivation; culture.

Beaten-up ground becomes purified by *tillage;* it is only when left utterly to itself, encumbered year after year with dead and rotting vegetation, that it generates miasms. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 384. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2†. Tilled or cultivated land.

Synonyms: see AGRICULTURE.

— **till'age-rake",** *n.* *Her.* A garden rake or its head, used as a charge.

Til-land'si-a, ti-land'zi-ɑ, *C.* (til-land'si-ɑ, *W.*), *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mainly epiphytic plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), having narrow, entire, often scurfy leaves, and flowers in a terminal spike. The long moss of the southern United States is *T. usneoides.* See BLACK MOSS, under MOSS. [< Prof. *Tillands,* Finland.]

till'er, til'ęr, *vi.* To multiply stems from the root; stool; as, the wheat *tillers.* **til'low‡.**

till'er[1], *n.* One who or that which tills.

till'er[2], *n.* **1.** A handle or lever. Specifically: (1) The bar at the top of a rudder or rudder-head when, as commonly in boats and small vessels, in the same plane as the blade of the rudder (see illus. under RUDDER); when at right angles, and serving to operate the rudder by means of cords or chains, it is a *yoke.* (2) The cross-handle of a pit-saw or a spade. (3)† A crossbow-handle; hence, a crossbow.

2. Figuratively, a means of guidance. **3†.** Same as TILL[2]. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan,* lead aside.]

— **till'er-head",** *n.* The free end of the tiller of a large vessel, to which the tiller-ropes or chains are attached. — **t.-rope, t.-chain,** *n.* One of two ropes or chains leading from a tiller to the wheel, by which the rudder is controlled.

till'er[3], *n.* A shoot from the base of a stem; sucker; also, a sapling. [< AS. *telgor,* twig.]

til'let†, *n.* The linden. **til'let-tree"†; tyl'let†.**

til'let[2]†, *n.* Coarse material used as a covering or wrapper.

Til-le'ti-a, ti-lī'shi-ɑ, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of ustilaginous fungi causing the stinking smut or stone-smut of wheat: differing from *Ustilago* in producing, at the apex of the germ-tube, a whorl of aerial thread-form conidia, which often fuse and give rise to secondary spores (*sporidia*). [< *Tillet,* a French writer on wheat.]

til'ley-seed", *n.* Same as TILLY-SEED.

til'lie-val"lie. Same as TILLY-VALLY. **til'lie-wal"-lie‡.**

till'man†, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman.

Til"lo-don'ta, til'o-don'tɑ. *n. pl.* *Mam.* An extinct suborder or order of bunotherian mammals with few incisors growing continually from open roots. [< Gr. *tillō,* tear, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **Til"lo-don'-ti-a‡.** — **til'lo-dont,** *a.* & *n.*

til'lot, til'et, *n.* A bag made of thin glazed muslin, used as a covering for dress-goods. MCELRATH.

Til"lo-the-ri'a-dæ, til'o-the-rai'i-dē *or* -ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Anchippodontidæ.* **Til"lo-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tillō,* tear, + *thērion* (< *thēr*), beast.] — **til"lo-the-ri'id,** *n.* — **til"lo-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

tills, tilz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Lentils: an abbreviation.

till't, tilt. [Scot.] To it.

til'luk, *n.* [Hind.] Same as TILKA.

til'ly, til'i, *a.* *Geol.* Having the characteristics of till.

til'ly-seed", til'i-sēd', *n.* The purgative seed of a Malayan plant (*Croton Pavana*), closely allied to or identical with the Indian plant (*Croton Tiglium*) from which croton-oil is made. **til'ley-seed"‡; til'ly‡.**

til'ly-val"ly, til'i-val'i, *interj.* [Scot.] Nonsense! bosh! **til'le-val"ly‡; til'ly-fal"ly†; til'ly-val"ley‡.**

til'mus, til'mus, *n.* *Med.* Same as FLOCCILATION. [< Gr. *tilmos,* pulling, < *tillō,* pluck.]

til'-oil", *n.* Sesame-oil. See OIL.

til'seed", til'-sēd', *n.* The seed of til or sesame.

til'sent†, *n.* Metallic tinsel. **til'sont.**

tilt[1], tilt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise at one end or side; put into a sloping position; tip; incline; cant; also, to cause to move or slip by bringing to an inclined position: often with *up* or *back;* as, to *tilt* a chair.

The mode of raising an obelisk seems to have been by *tilting* it from an inclined plane into a pit.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 182, note 3. [J. M. '75.]

2. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile. **3.** To aim or thrust, as a lance; attack with a lance, as in a tilt or tournament; also, to overthrow with the lance; cause to fall.

At the first touch of the magic lance, the brawny scoffer was *tilted* from his saddle.
IRVING *Alhambra, Prince Ahmed Al Kamel* p. 229. [G. P. P. '78.]

II. *i.* **1.** To assume a slanting position; incline at an angle; heel over; lean; tip; incline; as, the boy *tilted* back in his chair. **2.** To contend with the lance on horseback, as in the ancient tilt or tourney; charge with the lance; just; rarely, to fight or aim blows with other weapons. **3.** Hence, figuratively, to ride, sweep, waft, or float with a waving motion; also, colloquially, to rush. **4†.** To overbalance; fall. [< AS. *tealt,* unsteady.]

Synonyms: see INCLINE.

— **tilted steel,** hammered steel.

tilt[2], *vt.* To furnish, as a wagon or a boat, with an awning or tilt.

tilt[1], *n.* **1.** An inclination from the vertical or horizontal position; an incline; a tip; dip; slant; slope. **2.** In angling through the ice, a contrivance, usually made of crossed sticks, arranged to sustain the tackle, and to signal by tilting up when a fish takes the hook. **tilt'-er‡; tilt'-up"‡; tip'-up"‡.** **3.** A sport, exercise, or exhibition, common among medieval soldiery, in which knights and others engaged in mock contests with lances. See TOURNAMENT. **4.** A thrust, as with a lance. **5.** *pl.* The dregs of a beer-barrel. **6.** A tilt-hammer. **7.** [Newfoundland.] A pier on which fishermen dress fish.

Compounds, etc.: — **full tilt,** at full speed; at full charge. — **tilt'-ham"mer,** *n.* A power-hammer having a head mounted on the end of a lever, that is raised by a cam or wiper, and delivers a blow by gravity, usually assisted by the spring of the lever. — **t.-mill,** *n.* Several tilt-hammers in combination, or an establishment in which tilt-hammers are the principal machines used. — **t.-table,** *n.* A tilting table, as in a shingle-machine for determining the taper and thickness of the shingles. — **t.-up,** *n.* **1.** A small sandpiper; teetertail. **2.** In fishing, a tilt. — **t.-yard,** *n.* A court-yard or other suitable ground set apart for tilting.

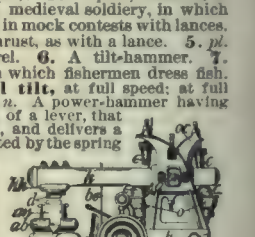

A Cushioned Tilt-hammer.

The work to be forged is placed between the dies (*d*), and the operator puts his foot on the treadle (*t*), which tightens the belt (*bc*) and throws into operation an eccentric mounted in the rear of the fly-wheel (*bw*). The eccentric rocks the oscillator (*o*) and the oscillator-cap (*oc*), giving an up-and-down stroke, or tilt, to the helve (*h*) and the hammer-head (*hh*). The vibrations are checked by the rubber cushions (*c, c, c*). When the operator's foot is removed from the treadle, the brake (*br*) operates automatically and the hammer stops. The anvil (*an*) rests in a heavy anvil-block (*ab*), the whole being supported by the bed (*b*).

tilt[2], *n.* A canvas cover, as a tent or awning, especially as used for a boat or wagon. [< AS. *teld,* tent.]

— **tilt'-boat",** *n.* A boat provided with an awning. — **t.-roof,** *n.* A round-topped roof: so called because of its resemblance to the canopy or tilt of a covered wagon.

tilt[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the stilt.

tilt'er, tilt'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who tilts. (1) One who participates in a tilting-match.

As well as where, in proud career,
The high-borne *tilter* shivers spear.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 20.

(2) One who forges metal with a tilt-hammer. **2.** That which tilts. (1) A device for tilting or tipping an object, as a gun or cask. (2) A tilt-hammer. (3) A fishing-tilt or tip-up.

tilth, tilth, *n.* **1.** The act of tilling, or the state of being tilled; culture; cultivation; tillage.

A soil that is in good *tilth*, and mellow, presents innumerable openings and channels for the passage of the rootlets.
F. H. STORER *Agriculture* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 116. [s. '87.]

2. The depth to which soil is affected by tillage, or the layer of soil available for the sustenance of crops.

The surface soil, active soil, or *tilth*, is the portion that . . . is moistened by the rains, warmed by the sun, permeated by the atmosphere, in which the plant extends its roots, gathers its soil-food.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 3, p. 156. [O. J. CO.]

3. [Archaic.] Tillage-land; cultivated soil. **4†.** Crop; yield; supply. [< AS. *tilth*, < *tilian;* see TILL, *v.*]

tilt'ing, tilt'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TILT, *v.*
—tilt'ing-fil"let, *n.* An arris-fillet.—**t.-gauntlet**, *n.* A gauntlet to protect the hand in tilting and to make the grasp of the lance more secure.—**t.-hammer**, *n.* A tool used in racking. See illus. under RACKING.—**t.-helmet**, *n.* A justing-helmet wide and large enough to cover the head and neck without touching them, furnished with a sight-aperture (*tumbrere*) through which the knight could see his adversary only when his lance was couched and he had stooped forward for the charge. It was properly decorated with the orle, displaying the knight's colors, above which was the crest.—**t.-lance**, *n.* A justing-lance or spear with point turned back or terminating in a coronal of spikes: used to unhorse an adversary without wounding him.—**t.-shield**, *n.* A shield borne by knights in tilting, so shaped as to turn, if possible, the thrust of an opponent's lance into a glancing blow. **t.-target**, . **t.-slate**, *n. Building.* A wooden slip about 10½ inches long, chamfered to an arris at one edge, and nailed at the edge of a roof in starting a slating-course.—**t.-spear**, *n.* A tilting-lance.

til'-tree", til'-trī', *n.* The European linden. [< L. *tilia*, linden-tree. + TREE.] —**Canary Island til-tree**, a tree (*Convolvulus exalitata* or *Laurus fetens*) yielding the til or tilwood of commerce.

til'ture†, *n.* Tillage; tilth; cultivation.

til'wood", til'wud', *n.* The wood of the Canary Island til-tree. [< L. *tilia*, linden-tree, + WOOD, *n.*]

til'yer, til'yer, *n.* [Southern India.] A bird, the rose-colored pastor. **till'yer**‡.

ti'mal, tal'mal, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The blue titmouse. **tit'mal**‡.

Tim"a-lī'i-dæ, tim'a-lī'i-dē *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Timeliidæ*. **Ti-ma'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [Of E. Ind. origin.] **Ti-mal'i-dæ**‡. —**tim"a-lī'id**, *n.*—**tim'a-line**, **ti-ma'li-oid**, *a.*

ti-ma'ri-ot, ti-mā'ri-et, *n.* A soldier of the Turkish feudal militia. [< Turk. *timār*, < Per. *timār*, care.]

tim'bal, tim'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum. [< F. *timbale*, < It. *timballo, tabullo*, < Ar. *tabl*, drum.] **tim'bul**‡; **tym'bal**‡.

Arab Carrying Timbals.

tim"bale', tam'bal', *C.*, *n.* [F.] A dish made of the white meat of a fowl, or of white fish, pounded fine and mixed with the white of eggs, sweet cream, etc., poured into a mold. When set it is removed, and served with sauce.
—tim"bale'-i'ron, *n.* A utensil with a bulging head, used in cookery to form a cup-shaped crust.

tim'ber[1], tim'bęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To supply with timber: principally used in the past participle.
II†. *i.* **1.** To build; make a nest. **2.** To alight on a tree. [< AS. *timbran*, < *timber*, timber.]

tim'ber[2]†, *vt.* To crown, as the crest does a coat of arms.

tim'ber[1], *n.* **1.** Wood of suitable size and quality for building and allied purposes, cut, squared, sawed, or otherwise prepared for use, especially the larger forms of lumber adapted for beams, scantling, etc. **2.** Growing or standing trees from which such wood may be obtained, often called **standing timber**: in English law, oak, ash, and elm, and sometimes, by local custom, other kinds of trees. **3.** A single piece or squared stick of wood prepared for use, or already in use, in framing; a wooden beam; as, the *timbers* of the house are still strong. **4.** *Naut.* Any principal beam in a vessel's framing; specifically, one of the curved frames, built in several pieces, forming the ribs; hence, generally, the essential framework; as, the ship's *timbers* were crushed by the collision; **shiver my timbers** (indefinite nautical slang, invoking general disintegration).
In ship-building, timbers are sometimes named from their use or place of use, or form: as, **floor-timber**, **rising t.** (used in the dead-rise of the frame), **top-t.** (an upper timber, as for the floor of the deck), etc.

The waves pounded like Titanic sledge-hammers against the vessel's quivering *timbers*.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 2, p. 14. [G. P. P. '73.]

5. The wooden part or handle of any implement, as of a spear. **6.** Loosely, the materials for a structure. **7.** The body or trunk of a tree. **8.** [U. S.] Woods or woodland; a forest.

Through the *timber* two lovers ride Side by side.
TROWBRIDGE *A Home Idyl* pt. i, st. 2.

9. *Mining.* One of a set of planks, comprising a headpiece, two uprights, and a sill, forming the sides and roof of a gallery or drift. **10.** [Rare.] The stocks. **11.** [Slang.] *Naut.* A leg. [< AS. *timber*, timber.] **tim'bre**‡.

Compounds, etc.:—**timber acts** [U. S.], various acts of Congress to encourage the growth of trees on the Western prairies, especially the acts of 1873, '74, '75, and '78, also, acts to prevent unlawful cutting of timber on the public lands, and for the protection of certain lands bearing ship-timber.—**t. and room**, same as ROOM AND SPACE.—**tim'ber-bee"tle**, *n.* One of various timber-boring beetles, as, the silky *timber-beetle* (*Lymexylon sericeum*).—**t.-brick**, *n.* A wooden block of the shape and size of a brick, built into a brick wall to admit of nailing strips for laths, etc.—**t.-cart**, *n.* A high-wheeled cart for carrying logs and heavy beams slung under the axles lengthwise with the cart.—**t.-cruiser**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A woodsman whose business is to explore the forests for tracts of valuable timber, reporting to lumber companies.

The *timber-cruiser* is a hero. . . . The location of a choice tract of timber is a secret to be guarded with his life.
JULIUS CHAMBERS in *Century Magazine* Mar., '94, p. 671.

—**t.-culture**, *n.* The planting and cultivation of valuable varieties of trees for a wood- or timber-crop.—**t.-frame**, *n.* A gang-saw.—**t.-grouse**, *n.* A grouse that frequents woods, as the ruffed grouse and spruce-partridge.—**t.-head**, *n. Naut.* An upwardly projecting end of a timber for attaching lines, etc., above the deck.—**t.-hitch**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT.—**t.-line**, *n.* The upper limit of tree-growth on mountains; of greatest height in the tropics, and descending toward the north and south, and also toward the seacoast. In the Himalayas it is about 11,800 feet high, in the Alps 6,400 feet, and in the Rocky Mountains from 9,000 to 12,000 feet.—**t.-lode**, *n. Feudal Law.* A service rendered by a tenant by bringing timber cut in the forest to the lord's house.—**t.-mare**, *n.* A species of wooden horse formerly ridden by soldiers and others as a punishment.—**t.-merchant**, *n.* A wholesale dealer in timber.—**t.-rot**, *n.* **1.** A decay of wood due to various hymenomycetous fungi. **2.** [New Eng.] A hot-house disease of cucumbers.—**t.-scribe**, *n.* A scribing-tool used in marking timber; specifically, a race-knife.—**t.-sow**, *n.* A wood-louse; sow-bug.—**t.-toe** or **t.-toes**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A person, especially a sailor or soldier, with a wooden leg. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A person wearing clogs.—**t.-tree**, *n.* Any well-grown tree suitable for timber.—**t.-wain**, *n.* A timber-cart.—**t.-wolf**, *n.* [Western U. S.] The common gray wolf: contrasted with *prairie-wolf*.—**t.-work**, *n.* Work constructed of wood, especially the framing of a structure.—**t.-worm**, *n.* **1.** The grub of a timber-beetle. **2.** A sow-bug; timber-sow.—**t.-yard**, *n.* A yard for storing timber; lumber-yard.—**to take to t.** [Colloq., U. S.], to seek refuge in the woods from pursuers or enemies.

tim'ber[2], ‡ *n. Her.* **1.** The helm, coronet, miter, etc., above the arms in an achievement. **2†.** The crest. [< OF. *timbre*, < L. *tympanum;* see TYMPANUM.]

tim'ber[3]†, *n.* A tale of fur-skins. [< F. *timbre*, number of skins.] **tim'bre**†; **tim'mer**†.

tim'ber-doo"dle, tim'bęr-dū'dl, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The woodcock.

tim'bered[1], tim'bęrd, *pa.* **1.** Covered with growing trees; wooded; as, thick-*timbered* land. **2.** Constructed of or furnished with timber; as, a half-*timbered* house. **3.** [Archaic.] Constructed or proportioned in a specific manner.

Niel, a clean, tight, well-*timbered*, long-winded fellow, had gained the official situation of town-piper.
SCOTT *Old Mortality* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 66. [T. & F. '57.]

4†. Of massive or timber-like construction or strength.

tim'bered[2], ‡ *a. Her.* Surmounted by some decoration or head-piece: said of an escutcheon.

tim'ber-er, tim'bęr-ęr, *n.* A timberman; woodman.

tim'ber-ing, tim'bęr-ing, *n.* **1.** Timber-work taken collectively, as in a mine. **2.** The act or process of furnishing with timber.

tim'ber-ling, tim'bęr-ling, *n.* [Local.] A small tree suitable for constructive purposes.

tim'ber-man, tim'bęr-man, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* One whose business it is to see that a mine is properly timbered, and who, with his aids, is responsible for the quality of the work. **2.** A European cerambycid beetle (*Acanthocinus ædilis*). **3.** [U. S.] A lumberman.

tim"bou-rine'†, *n.* A tambourine. **tim"bu-rine'**†.

tim'bre†, *vt.* To perform upon the timbrel.

tim'bre[1], tim'bęr, *C.*[1] *E. W. Wr.* (tan'br, *C.*[2]), *n.* The special peculiarity of a continuous sound or musical tone, or that common to all tones from the same source, as the human voice or some particular instrument, distinguishing them from notes from different sources; due to the special form of the sound-waves; the quality of a tone, as distinguished from *intensity* and *pitch*. Called sometimes *tone color*.

The essential difference between the bass and tenor voices, and between the contralto and soprano, consists in the tone or '*timbre*' which distinguishes them even when they are singing the same note.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 390, p. 384. [BL. & CO. '67.]

[< F. *timbre*, bell, < L. *tympanum;* see TYMPANUM.]

tim'bre[2], *n.* Same as TIMBRE[1], [2], or [4]; also, TIMBREL.

tim'brel†, *vt.* To accompany with a timbrel, as a song.

tim'brel, tim'brel, *n.* An ancient Hebrew instrument somewhat resembling the tambourine.

Sound the loud *timbrel* o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd,—his people are free.
MOORE *Sound the Loud Timbrel* st. 1.

[< F. *timbre;* see TIMBRE[1].] **tim'bre**†.

tim-brol'o-gy, tim-brol'o-ji, *n.* The study of postage-stamps; philately. [< F. *timbre*, stamp (< L. *tympanum;* see TYMPANUM), + -OLOGY.]

tim'bul, *n.* Same as TIMBAL.

time, tīm, *v.* [TIMED; TI'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform, as at a suitable or unsuitable time; as, the measure is ill-*timed*.

The authorities of Batavia . . . equipped a powerful armament. . . . The enterprise was well-*timed*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Malcolm's Life of Clive* p. 333. [A. '80.]

2. To regulate as to time; set the time or determine the rapidity of; also, to accompany in act or movement; keep time with; make to correspond in time; as, to *time* the stroke in rowing; the boatmen's stroke was *timed* to their song. **3.** To ascertain or record the time, duration, speed, or rate of; as, to *time* a horse; to *time* a race. **4.** To measure, as in music or harmony. **5.** *Mech.* To arrange the various parts of (a machine, as a sewing-machine or a harvester) so that they shall perform their functions at the exact time required.
II. *i.* **1.** To keep time; harmonize; move in time; as, his steps *timed* with his thoughts. **2.** *Fencing.* To thrust when an opening occurs through an inaccurate or wide motion of an opponent. **3†.** To waste time; procrastinate. [< AS. *ge-tīmian*, happen, < *tīma*, time.]

time[1], *n.* **1.** The general idea, relation, or fact of continuous or successive existence; duration as comprising the relations known as past, present, and future, and furnishing the sphere of all activities and events; infinite duration or its measure. **2.** A definite portion of duration. (*a*) A particular part or portion of duration, whether past, present, or future, whether brief or extended, considered as that in or within which something happens; a space of time; moment; period; season; as, the *time* will come; during that *time*, winter-*time*.

I was for some *time* . . . sorely puzzled in what way I should discharge this duty.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 144. [G. P. P. '61.]

(*b*) A considerable period marked off by some special characteristics, as the life-period of some eminent person or of the one who is the immediate object of thought; an age, epoch; **era**; as, ancient *times;* modern *times;* the *time* of Charlemagne.

Thus a modern reader may have a sounder opinion about early Roman history than the Romans themselves had in the *time* of Livy and Cicero.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 15, p. 360. [A. '81.]

(*c*) The portion of duration allotted to some specific purpose. (*a*) The portion of duration allotted to the present order of things in the universe, considered as having a beginning and an end between an eternity past and an eternity future, or (*Metaph.*) distinguished from *eternity* as characterized by a different mode of existence. Compare ETERNITY, 1. (*b*) The portion allotted to human life or to any particular life; the present life as contrasted with future.

The repose of the greater spirits is not acquiescence in the allotments of *time*, but the conscious possession of eternal life.
MUNGER *Freedom of Faith* ser. x, p. 244. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

(*c*) The length of an apprenticeship; as, he had now served his *time*. (*d*) Period of gestation; as, she had gone her full *time*. (*e*) The period occupied by any regular or completed course of action; as, the college was small in my *time;* the *time* of a voyage or a race. (*f*) [Colloq.] A period of imprisonment; as, he is doing *time* at Sing Sing. (4) A portion of duration available, suitable, or sufficient for some special purpose or event; also, leisure; as, we have not *time* to reach the station; I have no *time* for reading; give him *time* to think; now is the *time* to invest; a *time* to laugh.
3. *Metaph.* (1) Continuous or unlimited duration regarded either (*a*) without reference to events occurring or comprised in it, or (*b*) as furnishing the ground for continuous and changing existence, and for the relations in which events stand to each other, or to the consciousness of the thinking subject. (2) The metaphysical notion of such duration.

Touching the nature of time and the origin of the notion, philosophers have differed on lines similar to those that have divided them regarding space. (Compare SPACE.) Thus, concerning its nature, (1) some, as Kant, hold that it is not objective, but purely subjective and a formal condition a priori of phenomena in general; (2) others regard it as an objective reality, either (*a*) an actual entity, that in which phenomena endure, or (*b*) a system of relations (Leibnitz); (3) still others hold that it is both ideal and objective. Regarding the origin of the notion, the views are the same as those concerning space. In mathematics time is regarded as a continuous variable quantity, flowing onward at a constant rate. The measurement of time has in all ages been founded upon the rotation or revolution of the earth or the apparent motions or changes of the heavenly bodies. Modern astronomical observation, mathematical calculation, and mechanical instruments have given the measurement greater accuracy while retaining the general divisions.

Every event remembered is remembered as having happened in *time* past. This gives us the idea in the concrete. . . . We can now, by a process of abstraction, separate the *time* from the event, and we have the abstract idea of *time*. McCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 156. [S. '86.]

4. Indefinite duration viewed in the concrete as measurable and terminable, but not precisely limited; lapse of time, especially of years or ages, considered with reference to events taking place or changes wrought.

Clay's oratory has not stood the test of *time*.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. 6, p. 201. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

5. A point in duration; precise or appointed moment, instant, or hour: sometimes applied to a longer period considered as a point of time; date; occasion; as, it is *time* to start: the *time* of day; what *time* is it?

My best abilities are at all *times* devoted to the service of my country. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *July 10, 1775* in vol. iii, p. 25. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

Especially: (1) The hour of death; as, he saw that his *time* had come. (2) The hour of travail; as, her *time* was near. **6.** A portion of duration considered as occupied by some special experience, personal or general: in the latter sense usually in the plural; experience; state of things; as, to have a good *time;* the *times* are hard or dull.

But *times* grew harder, bread was scarce as gold.
R. BUCHANAN *Hugh Sutherland's Pursuits* st. 12.

7. A system of reckoning or measuring duration; as, solar *time;* sidereal *time;* mean *time*. **8.** An instance of taking, doing, counting, or mentioning; renewal of an action, or addition of a number to itself; a case of recurrence or repetition: often used elliptically with a prepositional or adverbial force; as, you may succeed next *time;* many a *time;* he was wounded many *times;* three *times* a day; seventy *times* seven. **9.** The present period or the period considered as present with reference to something named or implied; as, conforming to the *time;* men of the *time*. **10.** One of the so-called Aristotelian unities of the drama. See UNITY. **11.** *Gram.* The temporal relation of a verb, or the relation of a verb with regard to tense; as, a verb in past *time*. **12.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives a sense of duration, tending to estimate lapse and intervals of time, especially when occurring in pronounced rhythmical measures, as in music. **13.** *Mus.* (1) Rate of movement; tempo; hence, the characteristic tempo suited to a particular style of composition; as, march-*time;* waltz-*time*. (2) The duration or comparative value of a tone; as, a dot increases the *time* of a note in the ratio of 3 to 2. (3) The division of musical phrases into measures of equal length in regard to the value of the notes; rhythm; as, common *time;* triple *time*. In this sense the term *measure* is preferable. See MEASURE. **14.** *Pros.* A measured interval in verse; unit of duration in rhythmical utterance; semeion; mora. **15.** *Fencing.* A division of a movement. **16.** In certain sports and games, as prize-fighting, baseball, etc., the umpire's call, equivalent to "the *time* is up," "it is *time* to act, strike," etc.: used interjectionally. **17.** [T-.] A personification of time; represented in art by the picture of an old man bearing a scythe and an hour-glass. Called also **Father Time**. **18.** [Rare.] Futurity; after-times; all time; as, to preserve his memory to *time*. **19†.** A rhythmical air; tune. **20†.** The period of one's life already past; age; years. [< AS. *tīma*, time.]

Synonyms: age, date, duration, epoch, era, period, season, sequence, succession. *Sequence* and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another; *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done. According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space, *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes, and still existing when the event is past. *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time;* we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession*, but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity. *Time* is measured or measurable *duration*. See OPPORTUNITY.

Compounds, etc.:—**absolute time**, **1.** A system that has no reference to the particular meridian under which an event took place, but is intended to indicate the same hour by the same name in all parts of the world. **2.** Time in the abstract or general sense. See TIME, *n.*, 1. —**a good t.**, **1.** A reasonable time or becoming opportunity. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] An enjoyable occasion. Compare TIME, *n.*, 6, above.—**apparent t.**, time measured

by the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, noon being the moment when the sun is on the meridian, and midnight when it is on the lower semimeridian.—**astronomical t.**, the system used by astronomers, in which the day and the count of the hours begins at mean noon, and extends to 24 hours, which marks the moment of the noon following. The date agrees with the civil date in the afternoon.—**at the same t.** 1. At precisely the same moment. 2. Despite that; however; nevertheless; all the same; as, I'll forgive you, *at the same time* you must never do it again.—**at times**, on various occasions; occasionally; now and then.—**before t.**†, aforetime.—**civil t.**, the system used in civil life, the day beginning at midnight and the hours being counted from noon and midnight up to 12.—**common t.** 1. *Mil.* A marching rate of 90 steps to the minute: not now in use. See PACE¹, *n.* 2. *Mus.* Common measure. See MEASURE.—**double t.** (*Mil.*), see DOUBLE-QUICK; PACE¹, *n.*—**from t. to t.**, now and then; occasionally; sometimes.—**Greenwich mean t.**, the system of time in which noon occurs at the moment of passage of the mean sun over the meridian of Greenwich, England.—**high** (or **full**) **t.**, the expiration or a time past the expiration of the period when something ought to have been done; as, it is *high time* you paid that bill.—**in the nick of t.**, at the precise or favorable moment.—**in t.** 1. While time permits or lasts; ere it is too late. 2. In the progress of time; ultimately; gradually.—**mean solar t.**, same as MEAN TIME. See MEAN.—**nautical t.**, time reckoned from noon to noon, like astronomical time, except that the date is one day in advance of it, each day beginning at noon of the day preceding.—**out of one's t.**, having served one's season of apprenticeship, or come to one's majority.—**physiological t.**, same as REACTION TIME.—**primary t.** (*Jurc. Procs.*), the unit of time; a semefon or mora.—**railway t.**, that time or system of time-reckoning by which railway time-tables are made up, often different at various stations from the local time.—**reaction t.**, the time required for a mental response or the act of response to a stimulus of sensation; also, the time required for an electric current to act on a muscle.—**relative t.**, time as indicated and measured either by some instrument of equable motion, as a chronometer, or by celestial phenomena, such as those which mark the appearance of the day and year.—**solar t.**, same as APPARENT TIME.—**standard t.**, the time of a certain meridian adopted for local use over a large region, instead of true local time. Thus, in the United States the time of certain designated meridians, each differing from the next in time by one hour, is used in places within half an hour of them, for railway and other purposes, the time of the meridian 4 hours from Greenwich being known as **Colonial time**, that of the others, in order toward the west, as **Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific.** In 1883 the railways of the United States and Canada began to use these standard times, and they have since been widely adopted by cities and towns. Clocks at any place within 7½° east or west of a standard meridian are set to agree with the time of that meridian. They may therefore differ by as much as a half-hour from local mean time, but the convenience for travel and commerce compensates for this.—**that t.**†, then.—**t. about**, alternately.—**time'a-larm''**, *n.* Any clock or other contr vance arranged to sound an alarm at an appointed time to arrest attention or to arouse a sleeper.—**t.-attack**, *n.* Same as TIME-THRUST.—**t.-ball**, *n.* A ball dropped from the top of a high pole at some predetermined hour as an indication of standard time.—**t.-bargain**, *n.* A contract for the delivery of a given amount of certain stock on a future day at a stipulated price, the seller intending to buy the stock before the time appointed for delivery.—**t.-beguiling**, *a.* [Rare.] Whiling away the time, or making it seem to pass rapidly.—**t.-bettering**†, *a.* Calculated to introduce or introducing improvements.—**t.-bewasted**†, *a.* Wasted or worn by time.—**t.-bill**, *n.* A time-table.—**t.-book**, *n.* A record in book form of the hours of attendance of clerks or others, or of the time expended upon work.—**t.-candle**, *n.* A candle so made as to burn a given length in a given time and having graduation-marks to furnish an approximate determination of time by the length burned.—**t.-card**, *n.* 1. A time-table in card form. 2. A card serving as an individual record of working-time, as in a factory. **t.-ticket**‡.—**t.-check**, *n.* 1. A bank-check made payable at a designated time after its date. 2. A card noting the time of a workman on a single job, as in a factory.—**t.-clause**, *n.* *Gram.* A temporal clause.—**t.-clock**, **t.-indicator**, *n.* See TIME-DETECTOR.—**t.-constant**, *n.* *Physics.* 1. The time, reckoned from the instant of closing an electric circuit, which the current requires to rise to about two-thirds of its maximum value. 2. The time required for a condenser-charge to fall to the $^1/_{2.71828}$ part of its maximum value.—**t.-course**, *n.* A course run and reckoned by noting a vessel's speed, the direction sailed or steamed, and the time consumed, as in a fog.—**t.-detector**, *n.* A clock or apparatus arranged to prove the presence of a watchman at one or more given places at specified regular intervals, or to determine at what times he is at specified places. It may be carried by the watchman and the record made by keys fastened to the various points to be visited, or there may be as many fixed detectors as there are stations, and the watchman may make his record with a key carried by him. The portable ones are sometimes called **time-watches**; the stationary ones, **time-clocks.**—**t. enough**, sufficient time; ample time: often used adverbially.—**t.-glass**, *n.* A sand-glass.—**t.-globe**, *n.* A terrestrial globe mounted above a clock and rotated thereby so as to make one rotation during each 24 hours, showing the local time at any meridian on a graduated stationary ring encircling its equator.—**t.-gun**, *n.* 1. A gun fired at a regular hour in the day, as a noon-gun. 2. A gun for giving an audible signal, as for starting a race.—**t.-honored**, *a.* Observed or honored from former times; claiming veneration as of long existence and continuation; as, a *time-honored* festival.—**t. immemorial**, a considerable and indefinite length of time; specifically, in law, time beyond legal memory, now generally reckoned at twenty years, the usual period of the statute of limitations relating to realty; formerly "a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," fixed, in England, as the commencement of the reign of Richard I.—**t.-indicator**, *n.* Same as TIME-DETECTOR.—**t.-integral**, *n.* *Physics.* The integral of a function or physical quantity between two instants of time.—**t.-lag of magnetism**, a time required for magnetism to become apparent after the magnetizing force is put in action.—**t.-lock**, *n.* A lock, as for a bank-vault, having a bolt or bolts so controlled by clockwork that withdrawal is practically impossible except when the clock-mechanism reaches a certain point, so that if the clock is set for 9 A. M. even the holder of the keys can not open it again by ordinary means before that hour.—**t.-meter**, *n.* A chronicler of time; timekeeper.—**t. of day.** 1. Customary greeting, according to the hour of day, as "good morning," "good evening," "good day": now chiefly in the phrase **to pass the time of day.** 2. The hour by the clock; as, what is the *time of day?* 3. [Slang.] The latest aspect of affairs; as, to put one up to the *time of day.*—**t. of flight**, the time occupied by a projectile in passing from the gun to the point where it strikes.—**t. of the bankruptcy**, the date of filing the petition in bankruptcy.—**t. out of mind**, from time immemorial; also, for an indefinitely long time.—**t.-pleaser**†, *n.* A time-server.—**t.-saving**, *a.* Calculated to save time.—**t.-sense**, *n.* 1. *Psychophysics.* In the processes of cerebration, the portion of the time elapsing between the stimulus and the reaction. 2. The sense or senses collectively by which the passage of time is perceived.—**t.-server**, *n.* One who serves or adapts himself to the time in which he lives: now limited to one who yields to the apparent demands of the time without reference to consistency or principles; a temporizer.—**t.-serving**, *a.* & *n.*—**t.-sight**, *n.* An observation of the altitude of a heavenly body for determining the time, and from that the longitude. Usually the chronometer-time at which it touches the horizon is noted.—**t.-signal**, *n.* An audible visual or electrical signal, as from an observatory, to indicate the exact time of day.—**t.-signature**, *n.* *Mus.* See SIGNATURE.—**t.-table**, *n.* 1. A tabular statement of the times at which certain things are to be done; specifically, such a table showing the times appointed for the arrival and departure of railway-trains, street-cars, ferry-boats, etc. 2. A record of the time worked by employees.—**t.-thrust**, *n.* *Fencing.* A thrust made at the time when the antagonist is drawing a breath preparatory to action.—**t.-ticket**, *n.* Same as TIME-CARD, 2.—**t.-train**, *n.* A train of wheels in a watch or clock giving motion to the hands.—**t.-value**, *n.* *Mus.* The relative period for which each note is to be sustained.—**t.-watch**, *n.* See TIME-DETECTOR.—**t.-work**, *n.* Work paid for by the day or hour, as opposed to *job-work* or *piece-work.*—**t.-worn**, *a.* Worn or impaired by time; weather-beaten.—**to be master of one's t.**, to be free from engagements; especially, to be free from the dictation of an employer; have time at one's disposal.—**to be on t.** [U. S.], to be punctual.—**to fill t.** (*Theat.*), to book vacant dates.—**to keep t.** 1. To indicate correctly the time of day, as a timepiece. 2. To make any regular or rhythmic movement in the same time with another or with others. 3. *Mus.* To render a composition in proper relative time and rhythm.—**to lose t.** 1. To allow time to pass by without availing oneself of it; miss opportunities; delay. 2. To run slow: said of a timepiece.—**to make t.** 1. To gain time; especially, to make up for lost time by extra speed, as a railway-train. 2. To perform or achieve in a certain time: used with qualification; as, the crew *made poor time.*—**true t.** 1. Mean time. 2. Apparent time.—**universal t.**, a system of reckoning absolute time to be used in all places.—**what t.**†, at the time when; when.

time[2]†, *n.* Thyme.

time'ful, tīm'ful, *a.* Opportune; seasonable; timely; becomingly early.—**time'ful-ly**, *adv.*

time'ist, *n.* Same as TIMIST.

time'keep"er, tīm'kīp'gr, *n.* One who or that which keeps time. (1) A timepiece considered with reference to its manner of keeping time: with a qualifying word; as, a good, bad, or fair *timekeeper.* (2) One who makes and keeps a record of the time spent in work by employees. (3) One who notes and declares the time in any sport or game, as in a race or boxing-match. (4) One who notes and announces the time for the movement of conveyances, as on a street-railway; starter. (5) A musical conductor.

time'less, tīm'les, *a.* 1. Independent of or superior to all limitations of time; unaffected by time; unending; as, the being of God is *timeless; timeless* existence.

> Lifeless, *timeless* bliss.
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. viii, st. 98.

2. Occurring at an unsuitable or inopportune time; untimely. 3. [Rare.] Not assigned or limited to any specific time, era, or epoch; undated.

Synonyms: see ETERNAL.

—**time'less-ly**, *adv.*—**time'less-ness**, *n.*

Tim"e-li'i-dæ, tim'e-lī'i-dē *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds related to thrushes, but with wings rounded and concave to fit closely to the body: including babblers, bulbuls, etc. **Ti-me'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [Of E. Ind. origin.]—**tim"e-li'id**, *n.*—**ti-me'li-oid**, *a.*—**Ti-mel"i-i'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of oscine birds, especially *Timeliidæ*, with long tarsi and distinct rictal bristles.—**ti-mel'i-in(e)**, *a.* & *n.*

time'li-ness, tāim'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being timely; seasonableness.

time'ling†, *n.* A time-server.

time'ly, tāim'li, *a.* [TIME'LI-ER; TIME'LI-EST.] 1. Being or occurring in good or proper time; happy; opportune.

> But they [the English] have been great and happy because their history has been the history of a succession of *timely* reforms.
> MACAULAY *Speeches, July 5, '39* in vol. i, p. 30. [T. '53.]

2†. Regulated as to time or measure. 3†. Passing. 4†. Early.

time'ly, *adv.* 1. In time. (1) Opportunely; seasonably. (2)† Early. 2†. Leisurely.—**time'ly-part"ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Having died an expected or a natural death.

ti-men'o-guy, tōi-men'o-gai, *n.* *Naut.* A rope or spar stretched between two objects to prevent the fouling of running rigging; especially, one fastened at one end to the stock of the waist-anchor and at the other to the fore-rigging to prevent the tacks and sheets fouling with the stock. **ti'men-og**‡.

time'ous, tāim'us, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Seasonable; timely. **ti'mous**‡.—**time'ous-ly**, *adv.* **ti'mous-ly**‡ [Rare].

time'piece", tāim'pīs", *n.* Any mechanism or instrument that operates to measure or show the progress of time; especially, a clock or a watch.

ti'mer, tai'mgr, *n.* 1. A timekeeper, or one who gives or officially records time. 2. A form of stop-watch for indicating only relative time, as in timing a race.

tim'er-ous†, **-some**†, *a.* Same as TIMOROUS, etc.

tim'id, tim'id, *a.* Shrinking from danger or from publicity; easily frightened or rebuffed; shy. [< F. *timide*, < L. *timidus*, < *timeo*, fear.] **tim'id-ous**†.

Synonyms: see AFRAID; FAINT; PUSILLANIMOUS.

—**tim'id-ly**, *adv.*—**tim'id-ness**, *n.*

ti-mid'i-ty, ti-mid'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being timid; want of courage or boldness to face danger or publicity; timorousness; fearfulness.

> Interested *timidity* disgraces as much in the cabinet, as personal *timidity* does in the field. BURKE *Works, Speech on Am. Taxation* in vol. i, p. 415. [BELL '86.]

[< F. *timidité*, < L. *timiditas*, < *timidus*; see TIMID.]

Synonyms: see ALARM; BASHFULNESS; FEAR¹.

ti'ming, tai'ming, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TIME, *v.*

—**ti'ming-ap"pa-ra'tus**, *n.* A device for recording automatically the speed of railway-trains, etc.

ti'mish†, *a.* Fashionable; conventional.

ti'mist, tai'mist, *n.* 1. In music, one considered with reference to his ability to keep correct time; as, a good or bad *timist;* hence, one who marks or beats the time for others. **time'ist**‡. 2†. A time-server.

tim'men, tim'en, *n.* Same as TAMIN, 1: incorrect form.

tim'mer, tim'gr, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as TIMBER.

ti-moc'ra-cy, tai-mec'ra-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] 1. A state in which honors are awarded in proportion to the rating of property, or in which a certain amount of property is a necessary qualification for office.

> Monarchy, Aristocracy, and *Timocracy* . . . are, under the appropriate circumstances, good forms of government. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by G. S. Morris, vol. i, § 50, p. 170. [S. '72.]

2. Plato's ideal state, in which the love of honor was the ruling principle. [< Gr. *timokratia*, < *timē*, honor (< *tiō*, honor), + *kratein*, rule.]

—**ti"mo-crat'ic**, *W.* (**tim"o-crat'ic**, *C.*), *a.*

tim"o-neer', tim'o-nīr', *W. Wr.* (tai-mo-nīr', *C.*; -mon-īr', *E. S.*), *n.* [Archaic.] *Naut.* A helmsman, or one on the lookout who gives directions to him.

> Skilfullest On all the waves thy *timoneers* in Thee,
> Thy grey-haired pilots, sailing every sea!
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World, At Tyre* p. 199. [F. & W. '91.]

[< F. *timonier*, < LL. *timonarius*, < L. *temo*, beam.]

Ti'mon-ist†, *n.* A misanthrope, like Shakespeare's hero Timon of Athens.

Ti'mon-ize†, *vi.* To act the part of Timon.

tim"o-ros'i-ty†, *n.* Timorousness.

ti"mo-ro'so, tī"mō-rō'so, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Timorous; hesitating.

tim'or-ous, tim'gr-us, *a.* 1. Fearful of danger; lacking courage, steadiness, or nerve; timid; faltering; shy; as, a *timorous* woman. 2. Indicating or produced by fear; betokening alarm or apprehension of danger or injury; as, a *timorous* manner; *timorous* hesitation.

> For my part, I have no patience with fantasies at once so *timorous*, so idle, and so awkward. They belong to the veriest cowardice of thought. POE *Works, Eureka* in vol. ii, p. 169. [RED. '56.]

[< LL. *timorosus*, < L. *timor*, fear, < *timeo*, fear.]

Synonyms: see AFRAID; PUSILLANIMOUS.

—**tim'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**tim'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

tim'or-some, tim'gr-sum, *a.* [Scot.] Timorous; timid. **tim'er-some**†; **tim'mer-some**†; **tim'our-sum**‡.

Ti-mo'te, ti-mō'te, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Ti-mo'tan**‡.

Ti-mo'the-an, ti-mō'thē-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A Monophysite of the Alexandrian sect founded in the 5th century by Timotheus Ælurus.

tim'o-thy[1], tim'o-thi, *n.* A very valuable perennial fodder-grass (*Phleum pratense*) with its flowers in a long dense cylindrical spike-like panicle, and the lower glumes fringed on the back and cuspidate: so called from Timothy Hanson, who took the seed about 1720 from New York to the Carolinas and thence into England. Called also **herd's-grass** in New England and New York. **tim'o-thy-grass"**†.

Timothy-grass.

Tim'o-thy[2], *n.* Either of two pastoral epistles addressed by the apostle Paul to Timothy: **1 Timothy** dealing with the maintenance of sound doctrine in the church; **2 Timothy**, with the maintenance of the truth against heresy, and the organization of the church life.

ti'mous, ti'mous-ly. Same as TIME-OUS, etc.

tim'pa-no, tim'pa-nō, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* An orchestral kettle-drum. **tym'pa-no**†.

tim'pa-num, *n.* Same as TYMPANUM.

Tim"u-qua'nan, tim'u-cwā'nan, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

tim'-whis"ky, tim'-hwis"ki, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A light one-horse chaise without a top.

tin, tin, *vt.* [TINNED; TIN'NING.] 1. To coat with tin; as, to *tin* iron. 2. To cover with tin-plate; as, to *tin* a roof. 3. To incase or put in tins; as, *tinned* salmon.

—**tin'ning-met"al**, *n.* An alloy of equal parts of tin and lead: used by electrotypers for coating copper shells before backing.

tin, *a.* Constructed of tin or tin-plate; as, a *tin* can.

—**tin kitchen.** 1. A Dutch oven. 2. A tin toy for children, representing a kitchen and its utensils.

tin, *n.* 1. *Chem.* A white malleable metallic element found in nature chiefly in combination, as tin oxid, and very rarely native, as rounded grains in superficial deposits. In alchemy tin represented Jupiter. See ELEMENT.

Tin is not a widely distributed metal, but it was known to the ancients, the "Tin Islands" (Britain) being mentioned by Herodotus. It is also found largely in the Island of Banca, and more recently in the United States. It is used extensively in the arts, both in its metallic condition (usually in the form of foil, in alloys, as speculum-metal, bronze, and pewter, as tin pipe and tin-lined pipe for drinking-water, as tin-plate for culinary utensils) and in its salts, which are used in dyeing. See BLOCK TIN; DROP-TIN.

> Are there ten men in Cornwall who know that Mediacritus was the name of the first man who carried *tin* from that part of the world? SOUTHEY *The Doctor* ch. 124, p. 306. [L. G. & co. '65.]

2. Tin-plate. 3. An article of tinware, especially a vessel of tin; as, pots and *tins.* 4. [Slang.] Money, especially coin; as, he has the *tin.* 5. *Bookbinding.* See INSIDE TIN, under INSIDE. Sometimes called **polishing-tin.** [< AS. *tin*, tin.]

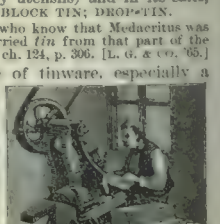

A Press Used in Making Tops for Tin Cans.

Compounds, etc.:—**alluvial tin** (*Mining*), stream-tin, or disintegrated tin ore found in the courses of valleys and rivers on the bed-rock, generally the purest found.—**black tin** [Cornwall], dressed tin ore ready to be smelted.—**butter of tin** (*Chem.*), stannic chlorid. See BUTTER[1], 2.—**cry of tin**, the peculiar crackling of a tin bar when bent.—**feathered tin**, pure tin in a granulated condition;

granulated tin: prepared by pouring the molten metal into cold water.—**nitrate or oxymuriate of tin,** a mordant made by dissolving tin in aqua regia: muriate of tin.—**prussiate of tin,** same as STANNOCYANIDE.—**salt of tin,** a mordant made by dissolving tin in hydrochloric acid: stannous chloride, tin salt.—**tin'-bath",** *n.* Molten tin into which sheets of iron are dipped in order to form tin-plate.—**tin-bound,** *l. vt.* Cornwall.] To mark a limit, as on a tract of waste land, within which one claims or reserves the right to mine unworked tin. **II.** *n.* Land so reserved.—**tin-floor,** *n.* A flat mass of tin ore.—**tin-foil, I.** *vt.* To cover or coat with or to wrap in tin-foil. **II.** *n.* Tin or a tin-like alloy made into foil for use in doing up small articles, as fine soaps, compressed yeast, tobacco, etc., to protect them from the air or from moisture.—**tin-frame,** *n.* A frame or bundle for washing tin-ore.—**tin-glaze,** *n. Chem.* An opaque glaze of stannic oxid, used on pottery.—**tin-glazed,** *a.* Glazed with a composition containing tin.—**tin-liquor,** *n.* A solution of tin in an acid: used as a mordant.—**tin-mordant,** *n.*—**tin-penny,** *n.* A local tax formerly paid for permission to engage in tin-mining.—**tin-pickling,** *n.* In the manufacture of tin-plate, the process of immersing thin iron plate in a bath of acid, previous to tinning.—**tin-pickling machine,** a machine for hoisting and lowering the plates in the process of pickling and washing.—**tin pint,** Bay of Fundy, a pint measure.—**tin-pot,** *n.* A bath of molten tin in which sheet iron or sheet steel is dipped in making tin-plate.—**tin-pulp,** *n.* The precipitate from a solution of tin chlorid and potassium ferrocyanid: used as a dyestuff.—**tin-putty,** *n.* Putty-powder.—**tin pyrites,** same as STANNITE.—**tin-scrap,** *n.* The refuse pieces resulting from the manufacture of articles from tin, whether by cutting, pressing, or stamping.—**tin-shop,** *n.* A shop where tinware is made, repaired, or sold.—**tin-spirits,** *n.* Same as SPIRIT, 11.—**tin-stuff,** *n. Mining.* Tin ore when mixed with gangue.—**tin-witts,** *n.* Tin ore freed from earthy material by washing or stamping. Called commonly *wattles.*—**tin-white,** *n.*—**tin-works,** *n. sing. & pl.* A place or an establishment where tin is manufactured or mined.—**toad's-eye tin,** *Mineral.* Massive cassiterite in botryoidal and reniform shapes.

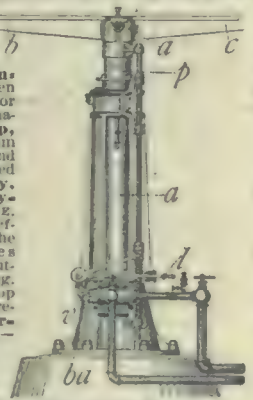

A Tin-pickling Machine.

The column (*a*) is firmly bolted to the base-*bu*, and the piston (*p*) plays vertically according to the admission of steam from the pipes below. Crates of tin-plate are hung on the arms *a*, *b*, and *c*; *a* is over a trough on which the crates are run in from the tinning-house; *b* is hung over a pickling-vat and *c* over a swilling-vat, in which the plates are washed. The crates of plates on the arms may be raised or lowered by an adjustment of the piston-valve *r*; the throw of the lever *d* determining whether they are raised or lowered 6 or 7 feet, as in passing into or out of a vat, or simply moved vertically 10 or 12 inches for the purpose of agitating the plates while in the vats.

tin'age†, *n.* An earthenware vessel used for wine.

ti-na'ja, tē-nä'yä, *n.* **1.** [Mex.] A water-hole, or pot-hole, difficult of access, as in a ravine or crevice in rock-strata.

It . . . does not properly deserve the name of spring, but is rather a *tinaja.* A. SCHLOTT *Report on the U. S. and Mex. Boundary* vol. i, p. 69.

2. A water-jar or vessel, usually of porous earthenware.

Tinajas

Tinajas made by the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States. 1. Black glazed ware of San Juan. 2, 3, and 4. Red- and black-figured tinajas of yellow unglazed ware. *b.* A section of a tinaja showing a form of the base due to the method of drying before being set on a stone support. *b*, an annular mat of wicker. A similar mat is shown in fig. 4, and is also used to support the jar when it is carried on the head.

Tin'a-mi, tin'ə-mi *or* -mī, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Tinamidæ* as a suborder [< TINAMOU.]—**Ti-nam'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A South-American family of craypturous birds; tinamous. **Tin'a-mus,** *n.* [L.]—**ti-nam'id,** *n.*—**tin'a-moid,** *a. & n.*—**Tin"a-mi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Tinamidæ*, especially those with hind toes.—**tin'a-min-e,** *a. & n.*—**Tin"a-mo-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Tinamidæ* as a suborder.—**tin"a-mo-mor'phic,** *a.*—**Tin"a-mo-tī'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Tinamidæ* without hind toes.—**Tin"a-mo'tis,** *n.* [L.]—**tin'a-mo-tine,** *a. & n.*

tin'a-mou, tin'ə-mū, *n.* A South-American tinamoid bird of quail-like form, having a slender bill like that of a rhea, and small hidden tail.

The anatomy of the tinamous exhibits many points of resemblance to that of ratite birds. They are the principal game-birds of South America, where they are called *partridges* by European sportsmen. The **rufous** or **great tinamou** (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) and the **crested t.** or martineta (*Eudromia elegans*) are especially prized as game-birds. [F.; of S. Am. origin.]

tin'ca, tin'kə, *n.* A tench. [< L.L. *tinca*, small fish.]

tin'cal, tin'kal, *n. Com.* Native borax. [< Malay *tingkal*, < Sans. *tankana*, borax.]—**tin'kal'.**

tin'chel, tin'chel, *n.* Scot.] A large circle of sportsmen engaged in driving deer to a central point. **tin'chill'.**

tin'-clad", tin'-clad', *a.* Having very light plate armor: a term of derision applied in the United States civil war to some gunboats.

tin'clad", *n.* A light-armored gunboat.

I presumed the Confederate gunners would devote themselves to sinking the *tinclads*, for so our lightdraught gunboats were called, having but one eighth of an inch of iron over their thin wooden sides. PORTER *Civil War* ch. 21, p. 240. [A. '91.]

tinct, tinct, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To tinge; tint. **2.** Figuratively, to imbue. < L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, stain.]

tinct, *a.* [Archaic.] Imbued in very slight degree, as with a color or flavor; tinged. [< L. *tinctus*; see TINCT, *v.*]

And lucent syrops, *tinct* with cinnamon.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 30.

tinct, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Tint; shade; hue. **2†.** A tincture; specifically, the elixir vitæ.

tinc'tion, tinc'shun, *n.* **1.** Any coloring-material; especially, coloring-material prepared for use: as, a *tinction* of cochineal. **2.** The act, art, or process of imparting delicate shades or degrees of color; as, the *tinction* of glass. **3.** *Med.* (1) Any slight modification of a prescribed remedy by intermixture or infusion with some qualifying substance. (2) The manifestation of some qualifying property, as of taste, color, or qualities characteristic of another or additional substance.

Tinction (in medicine) is distinguished from *tincture* in that the latter is a specific medicinal solution, whereas *tinction* is a discretionary modification of any given formula either as to taste, quality, color, or specific effect.

4. In the early church, the rite of baptism. MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cyc. Bibl. Lit.* vol. x, p. 425. [< L. *tinctus*; see TINCT, *v.*]

tinc-to'ri-al, tinc-tō'ri-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to color or hue; affording or imbuing with tint or color. [< F. *tinctorial*, < L. *tinctorius*, < *tinctus*; see TINCT, *v.*]

tinc"tur-a'tion, tinc"chur- *or* -tjūr-ē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The compounding of a tincture.

tinc'ture, tinc'chur *or* -tjūr, *vt.* [TINCTURED; TINCTURING.] **1.** To impart a slight tint or hue to; color slightly; tinge; also, to impregnate with some extraneous matter of any kind, as an odor or flavor. **2.** Figuratively, to affect slightly with some sentiment, influence, or the like; imbue; flavor; tinge; hence, to taint.

tinc'ture, *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* A solution, usually alcoholic, of some principle used in medicine: chiefly vegetable, as *tincture* of nux vomica, but sometimes animal, as *tincture* of cantharides, or mineral, as *tincture* of ferric chlorid.

Tinctures, in the pharmaceutical sense of the term, are alcoholic solutions of medicinal substances, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation. *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 1391. [L. '94.]

2. A tinge of color; a tint; as, a *tincture* of red.

'Tis not a set of features or complexion,
The *tincture* of a skin, that I admire.
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 4.

3. A slight flavor or quality superadded; tone; tinge; modicum; spice; as, a *tincture* of orange-peel; a *tincture* of French manners. **4.** *Her.* One of the two metals, seven colors, or eight furs used in heraldic description.

The metals are *or* (gold or yellow) and *argent* (silver or white); the colors are *gules* (red), *azure* (blue), *sable* (black), *vert* (green), *purpure* (purple), and, less commonly, *tenné* (deep orange), and *sanguine*, or *murrey* (blood-red); the furs are *ermine*, *ermines*, *erminois*, *pean*, *vair*, *counter-vair*, *potent*, and *counter-potent*. (See these words.) When engraved in black and white, the metals, colors, and furs are represented by dots, lines, or other devices.

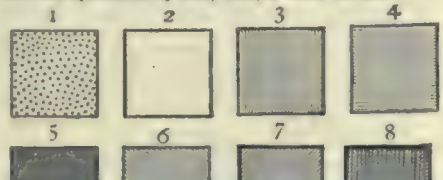

Heraldic Tinctures.

1. Or. 2. Argent. 3. Gules. 4. Azure. 5. Sable. 6. Vert. 7. Purpure. 8. Tenné.

You are going to court . . . you will please remember, that your blazonry must be argent, and or — no other *tinctures* will pass current. SCOTT *Kenilworth* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 167. [F. & C.]

5. In the language of the alchemists, borrowed from them by the theosophists, a supposed subtle volatile energy intermediate between body and spirit and capable of both physical and spiritual action. **6†.** A pigment. [< L. *tinctura*, < *tinctus*; see TINCT, *v.*]

—**ammoniated tincture,** or **ethereal t.,** a solution of a medicinal substance in spirits of ammonia or ether instead of alcohol.—**tinc'ture-press",** *n.* A press used in extracting from plants their essential principles.

tind¹, *vt.* Same as TEEN¹.

tind, *a.* Tinned. PHIL. Soc.

tind², *n.* A projecting limb or arm; a prong. **tynd².**

tin'dal, tin'dəl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Lascar boatswain; also, the head of a gang of laborers, or a corporal in the ordnance department. [< Malay *tandal.*]

The *tandal* is chosen for his activity, intelligence, and seamanship, rather than his strength. J. W. PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* ch. 2, p. 18. [R. & C. '59.]

tin'der, tin'dər, *n.* Any highly inflammable substance that will ignite (without explosion) on contact with a spark; especially, such a substance, as charred linen, in a tinder-box.

Besides snow shoes, each individual carries his blanket, hatchet, steel, flint, and *tinder*, and, generally, firearms.
FRANKLIN *Polar Sea*, 1825-27 ch. 4, p. 25. [J. H. '23.]

[< AS. *tynder*, tinder, akin to *tendan*, kindle.]

—**tin'der-box",** *n.* **1.** A portable metallic box containing tinder, and usually also flint and steel, by which a spark might be sent into the tinder to ignite it: in use before the invention of lucifer matches. **2.** Hence, colloquially, a highly inflammable mass of material. **t.-fungus,** *n.* A large leathery fungus (*Ponaturus fomentarius*) growing on trees; the amadou of commerce.—**t.-like,** *a.* Inflammable as tinder.—**t.-ore,** *n. Mineral.* An impure variety of jamesonite.

—**tin'der-y,** *a.* Resembling tinder; inflammable.

tine¹, tain, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as TEEN¹.

tine², *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lose. **2†.** To slay; destroy. **II.** *i.* To be destroyed; die; perish. **tyne†.**

tine³, *vt.* Same as TEEN².

tine⁴†, *vt.* Same as TEEN³.

tine⁵, *a.* Tiny.

tine¹, *n.* One of a set of teeth or points, especially one of two or more projecting points adapted for piercing, as in forks for culinary or farm use, a spike or prong, as of an antler. See illus. under ANTLER and STAG. [< AS. *tind*, prong.]—**tine'-stock",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One of the short projecting handles on a snath.

tine², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A forfeit or pledge.

tine³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wild vetch that grasps other plants with its tendrils. **tine'-grass"‡; tine'-tare"‡.**

tine⁴†, *n.* Same as TEEN.

tin'e-a, tin'ē-ə, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Tineidæ*. (2) An insect of this genus, as the clothes moth. See illus. under CLOTHES-MOTH. **2.** *Pathol.* Ringworm. **3.** *Arch.* An annulet. [L., worm, moth.]

—**Tin'e-æ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tineidea.*—**tin'e-an,** *a. & n.*—**ti-ne'id.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tineidæ* or *Tineidea.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Tineidæ* or *Tineidea.*—**Ti-ne'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tineoidean moths, especially those with the antennæ not extended forward in rest and fore wings long, as clothes-moths.—**tin'e-oid,** *a.*—**Tin"e-i'nn,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tineoidea.*—**tin'e-ine,** *a. & n.*—**Tin"e-oi'de-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of small lepidopterous insects with slender body, long and narrow fringed wings, and antennæ generally simple: including clothes-moths, leaf-miners, etc.—**tin"e-oi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

tined, taind, *a.* Having tines; usually in combination; as, a two-*tined* fork.

tine'man†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* An officer of the forest who had charge of the vert and venison at night.

tin-es'mus, tin-es'məs, *n. Pathol.* Same as TENESMUS.

ti'net†, *n.* Brushwood and thorns for fences and hedges.

Tine'wald, *n.* Same as TYNEWALD.

tin'-floor, tin'-flōr, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Geol.* **1.** A thin flat mass of tinstone between beds of rock. **2.** An irregular mass of tin ore.

tin'-foil", **tin-frame,** etc. See TIN.

ting, ting, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To give forth or cause to give forth a single or separate high metallic musical sound, as a small bell. Compare TINKLE¹. [Onomatopœic.] **tink‡.**

ting¹, *n.* A single high metallic sound, as of a small bell.

ting², *n.* Same as SYCEE-SILVER.

ting³, *n.* [Chin.] The apartment for the idol in a temple.

ting⁴†, *n.* A thing, or parliament.

ting'-a-ling', ting'-ə-ling', *n.* The ringing of a small bell, or any similar sound: frequently used adverbially. Compare TING¹; TINKLE. [Reduplication of TING¹.]

tinge, tinj, *vt.* [TINGED; TINGEING.] **1.** To imbue with a faint trace of color; impart a tint to; as, petals *tinged* with pink.

The civilization of New England has been like a beacon lit upon a hill, which after it has diffused its warmth immediately around it, also *tinges* the distant horizon with its glow. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by H. Reeve, vol. i, ch. 2, p. 37. [S. & F. '63.]

2. To imbue slightly with a foreign element; modify by mixing with something; also, to give a foreign taste to; flavor; figuratively, to alter slightly the characteristics of. [< L. *tingo*, dye.]

Synonyms: see STAIN.

—**tin'gent†,** *a.* Capable of tingeing.—**tin'ger,** *n.* One who or that which tinges.

tinge, *n.* **1.** A faint trace of color imbuing what is otherwise colorless or modifying another color; as, yellow with a *tinge* of red. **2.** A quality or peculiarity imparted to anything material or immaterial by a foreign element.

A deep melancholy took possession of him, and gave a dark *tinge* to all his views of human nature and of human destiny. MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 176. [H. & H. '73.]

Synonyms: see COLOR.

tin'gi, tin'gī, *n.* [Braz.] Either of two Brazilian trees (*Maquoria glabrata* and *M. pubescens*) of the soapberry family, whose seeds are used for making a soap. **tin'guy‡.**

Tin'gi-dæ, tin'ji-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tingitidæ.* [< TINGIS.]—**tin'gid,** *a. & n.*

Tin'gis, tin'jis, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tingitidæ.* **2.** [t-] A small bug of this or a related genus: often found in great numbers on the leaves of plants from which they suck the sap.

tin'gis-fly", tin'jis-flī', *n.* A tingis.

Tin-git'i-dæ, tin-jit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs with fore legs raptorial, tarsi 2-jointed, and elytra strongly areolated and often vitreous. [< TINGIS.]

—**tin-git'id,** *a. & n.*—**tin'gi-toid,** *a.*

tin'gl, tin'gle, Tingle, tingled. PHIL. Soc.

tin'gle, tiŋ'gl, *v.* [TIN'GLED; TIN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To tinkle.

II. *i.* **1.** To experience a prickly, stinging sensation, as the skin from exposure to cold, or the ears from the effect of a smart blow.

Even if base acts win office and plaudits to-day, the ears of the actor's children will *tingle* at the report of them half a century hence. PHILLIPS in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips* bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 370. [F. & W. '90.]

2. To produce a prickly, stinging sensation. **3.** [Rare.] To tinkle. [For TINKLE¹, *v.*]

tin'gle, *n.* **1.** A prickly, stinging sensation; a tingling. **2.** A jingle or tinkling.

tin'glish, tiŋ'glish, *a.* [Rare.] Having power to excite a tingling sensation.

tin'guy, *n.* Same as TINGI.

ti'ning, tal'ning, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Dead wood used to repair a hedge. **2.** A new enclosed ground.

tink¹, tink, *vt.* To make a single or separate tinkling sound; chink. [Onomatopœic.]

tink², *vt.* To tinker; mend.

tink, *n.* A tinkle or tinkling.

tin'kal, *n.* Same as TINCAL.

tin'kard†, *n.* An itinerant who alternately begs and tinkers.

Tin'kar's-root", *n.* Same as TINKER'S-WEED.

tink'er, tiŋk'ər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mend or patch in the manner of a tinker; hence, to mend or patch in makeshift fashion; sometimes, to botch.

You've made another hole in the tin-kettle of society; how do you propose to *tinker* it? DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Goldsmith* p. 116. [T. & F. '59.]

II. *i.* **1.** To work as a tinker. **2.** To busy oneself in mending or patching up; work or act in a small, makeshift fashion, or sometimes in a meddlesome way; tamper.

tink'er, *n.* **1.** An itinerant mender of domestic utensils of metal, especially of wares that can be mended with solder. **2.** Loosely, one who does repairing work of any kind; also, one with an offhand readiness for a variety of small work; a jack of all trades. **3.** The act of tinkering or roughly repairing; hasty workmanship. **4.** One of various fishes. (1) A small mackerel about two years old. (2) The chub-mackerel. (3) A stickleback, especially the ten-spined. (4) The silversides. (5) [Prov. Eng.] The common skate. 5. A bird. (1) The razorbill. (2) A guillemot; tinkershire. **6.** [Newfoundland.] A species of seal. **7.** *Ordnance.* A small mortar, not now used. [< TINK¹, *v.*]

—**tink'er-man,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, one who illegally netted fish in the Thames.—**tinker's dam,** see DAM.

—**tink'er-ly,** *a.* Like a tinker or tinkering.

tink'erd, *pp.* Tinkered. PHIL. Soc.

tink'er-shire, tiŋk'ər-shir, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The murre or guillemot. **tink'er-shue‡.**

Tin'ker's-weed", tiŋ'kərz-wēd', *n.* Feverroot: so called from Dr. Tinker, of New England, who first used it medicinally. See FEVER.

tin'kl, tin'kld. Tinkle, tinkled. PHIL. Soc.

tin'kle[1], tiŋ'kl, *v.* [TIN'KLED; TIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to tinkle (see intransitive def.). **2.** To summon or accompany by a tinkling. **3**†. To cause to resound. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give a series of quick, slight, often repeated metallic sounds, as a sheep-bell does when rung.

The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron.
WORDSWORTH *Prelude* bk. i, st. 12.

2. To tingle; ring, as the ears. [Intens. of TINK[1], *v.*]

tin'kle[2]†, *ci.* To tinker.

tin'kle, *n.* Same as TINKLING, 1.

tin'kler, tiŋ'klęr, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A tinker; hence, a vagabond. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A bell.

tin'kling, tiŋ'kling, *n.* **1.** A succession of slight, sharp, clear sounds, as that produced by the striking together repeatedly of two small metallic bodies; as, the *tinkling* of toy bells.

The favorite wife [of the head man] . . . had a profusion of iron rings on her ankles, to which were attached little pieces of sheet iron, to enable her to make a *tinkling* as she walked in her mincing African style. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Afr.* ch. 15, p. 295. [H. '58.]

2. [Jamaica.] A grackle (*Quiscalus crassirostris*).

—metallic tinkling (*Pathol.*), a peculiar sound sometimes heard on applying the stethoscope when the patient speaks or coughs: indicative of pneumothorax.

tin'man, tin'mąn, *n.* [TIN'MEN, *pl.*] A maker of or dealer in tinware.

tin'mouth", tin'mouth", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The crappie.

tinned, tind, *a.* **1.** Coated or overlaid with tin or tin-plate. **2.** [Eng.] Packed or preserved in tins; canned; as, *tinned* salmon.—**tinned sheet iron,** tin-plate.—**t. ware,** same as TINWARE.

Tin'neh, tin'ę, *a.* & *n.* Same as ATHAPASCAN. **Din'-neh**†; **Tin'né**†; **Tin'ney**‡.

tin'nent, *a.* Made of tin.

tin'ner, tin'ęr, *n.* **1.** A miner employed in tin-mines. **2.** A tinman or worker in tin-plate.

—tinner's stove, a portable sheet-iron stove used by tinsmiths for heating their tools.

tin'ni-ent†, *a.* Emitting a clear tinkling sound.

tin'ning, tin'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or process of covering with or preserving in tin. **2.** A protective coating of tin, as on sheet iron. **3**†. Tinware.

tin-ni'tus, tin-nai'tus *or* -ni'tus, *n. Pathol.* A ringing in the ears; an imaginary sound, as of ringing or of roaring or rippling water. [L., < *tinnio* (pp. *tinnitus*), ring.] **tinnitus aurium**‡.

—telephone tinnitus, a ringing or buzzing in the ears caused by the too constant use of the telephone.

tin'nock, tin'ęc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A titmouse, especially the blue titmouse.

tin'ny, tin'i, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of tin; similar to, sounding like, or tasting of tin.

Ti-noc'e-ras, tai-nes'ę-ras, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tinoceratidæ*. **2.** [t-] A very large fossil mammal of this genus. [< Gr. *teinō*, stretch, + *keras*, horn.]

Ti"no-ce-rat'i-dæ. tai"[*or* ti"]no-sę-rat'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Uintatheriidæ*. [< TINOCERAS.]

—ti"no-ce-rat'id, ti"no-cer'a-toid, *a.* & *n.*

tin'plate", tin'plêt", *vt.* [TIN-PLA'TED; TIN-PLA'TING.] To coat, as sheet iron or steel, with tin.

tin'-plate", *n.* Sheet iron or steel coated with tin by dipping into the melted metal: commonly called simply **tin.** There are three principal qualities: the best, consisting of coated charcoal iron, is called **charcoal plate;** that which is coated on coke-smelted or puddled iron is called **coke plate;** and tin-plate having crystals formed by the action of diluted nitric and hydrochloric acids is called **crystallized tin-plate.**

tin'-pot"ter, tin'-pet'ęr, *n.* [Naut. Slang.] One who loafs about the galley on shipboard; a galley-skulker.

tin'-pulp", tin-putty, tin-scrap, etc. See TIN, *n.*

tinse, tins, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To envelop (a child's ball) with a many-colored worsted covering.

tin'sel, tin'sel, *vt.* [TIN'SELED or TIN'SELLED; TIN'SELING or TIN'SEL-LING.] **1.** To adorn or decorate with or as with tinsel. **2.** To give a metallic appearance to (ceramic ware) by washing with a metallic substance.

tin'sel, *a.* Of tinsel-like qualities; superficially brilliant.

From all the gay and *tinsel* vanities of the world their [the Quakers'] discipline has preserved them.
COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Sermon* in vol. vi, p. 197. [H. '58.]

tin'sel-ly‡ [Rare]; **tin'sey**†.

—tin'sel-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In gaudy or specious fashion.

tin'sel[2], *n.* **1.** Very thin glittering bits of metal used to ornament articles of dress, as for use on the stage; also, the thin metal from which they are cut. **2.** A fabric in which such bits of metal or spangles are woven, or to which they are attached. **3.** A fabric having a filling of gold or silver thread. **4.** Figuratively, anything sparkling and showy, with little real worth; superficial adornment and brilliancy. [< F. *étincelle* (< L. *scintilla*), spark.] **tin'sent**.

—tin'sel-ry, *n.* [Rare.] Things, collectively, that are made of or adorned with tinsel; tawdry ornaments.

tin'sel[3], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A loss; especially, loss by forfeiture, as an estate. [< TINE[2], *v.*] **tin'sen**†; **tyn'sen**†.

tins'man, tinz'mąn, *n.* [Rare.] A tinman or tinsmith.

tin'smith", tin'smith", *n.* One who makes tinware.

—tin'smith"ing, *n.* The trade of a tinsmith.

tin'stone", tin'stōn", *n.* Cassiterite: a miners' name.

tint[1], tint, *vt.* **1.** To give a tint or tints to; tinge.

By the addition of black the red is said to be shaded, by the addition of white it is *tinted*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 161, p. 91. [A. '57.]

2. In engraving, to form a tint upon.

tint[2] [Scot.], *imp.* of TINE[2], *v.* Lost.

tint, *n.* **1.** A variety of color; tincture. Specifically: (1) A tendency toward or slight admixture of a different color; tinge; as, red with a blue *tint*. (2) A variety of color made by diluting it with white. Compare HUE; SHADE. (3) Any variety of color; a hue, especially when delicate.

The slightest frost will destroy the *tints* of every leaf that is touched by it. WILSON FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Autumn Woods* p. 194. [E. & L. '81.]

2. In engraving, an effect of light, shade, texture, etc., produced by the spacing of lines or by hatching. **3.** An impression from a tint-block, in common use as a background on checks, serving as a safeguard against erasure. [< It. *tinta*, < L. *tinctus;* see TINCT, *v.*] **tinct**‡.

Synonyms: see COLOR.

Phrases, etc.:—middle tint, a color or tint intermediate between the light and shaded parts of a picture, and serving to harmonize the transition between them.—**rubbed t.,** a tint on a lithographic stone laid on by rubbing with solid inks or crayons.—**ruled t.,** a tint of parallel spaced lines, as in an engraving.—**tint'-block",** *n. Print.* An electrotype or block bearing a design to be printed in a faint color as a background: in common use for checks and colored illustrations.—**t.-drawing,** *n.* Drawing to produce the effects of tint or texture with a uniform color.—**t.-tool,** *n.* A tool for engraving a printing-block with lines or stipples. **tint'ing-tool"**†.

tint'age, tint'ęj, *n.* [Rare.] Kind of tint; tints, collectively; coloring.

tin"ta-mar'†, *n.* A loud or hideous noise. **tin"ta-marre'**†.

tint'er, tint'ęr, *n.* One who tints, or that by which tint is imparted. Specifically: (1) An instrument or machine for ruling or otherwise preparing tint-blocks, or for coloring paper or other material. (2) A plain glass slide of one color, for producing a special effect, as that of moonlight, in throwing pictures on a screen with a magic lantern.

tin'ter-nell†, *n.* An old dance.

tint'ie, tin'ti, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wren; titty-wren.

tint'i-ness, tint'i-nes, *n.* The state of being tinty.

tin"tin-nab'u-lum, tin"ti-nab'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A bell, especially a small tinkling or signaling bell, as a sleigh-bell, door-bell, etc.; also, a combination of bells or jingling plates, used as a musical instrument or as a toy.

Beating alternately, in measured time,
The clockwork *tintinnabulum* of rhyme.
COWPER *Table Talk* l. 539.

[L., < *tintinno* (< *tinnio*), ring.]

—tin"tin-nab'u-lar, *a.* Ringing or sounding like a bell or bells; pertaining to bells or their sound; characterized by ringing or tinkling, as of bells. **tin"-tin-nab'u-lant, -la-ry** or **-lous**‡.—**tin"tin-nab"u-la'tion,** *n.* The ringing or tinkling of a bell or bells; any tinkling.

The custom of putting bells on cows doubtless originated in Scandinavia, . . . as a defence against the Trolls, or spirits of the woods, who were believed to milk the animals at night unless warned away by the *tintinnabulation*. MRS. S. M. H. DAVIS *Norway Nights* ch. 10, p. 189. [F. H. & H. '87.]

tint'less, tint'les, *a.* Having no tint; colorless.

tin'to, tin'to, *n.* [Pg.] A red Madeira wine. See WINE.

tin-tom'e-ter, tin-tom'ę-tęr, *n.* An instrument for comparing tints with each other or with a standard. [< TINT, *n.*, + -METER.]

tint'y, tint'i, *a. Paint.* Marked by inharmonious combination of tints or by raw or excessive color.

tin'type", tin'taip", *n.* [U. S.] A ferrotype: so called popularly because the sheet of iron used in this process resembles that used for tin-plate. [< TIN + -TYPE.]

tin'ware", tin'wār", *n.* Household articles, collectively, as vessels and dishes, made of tin-plate.

tin'-witts", tin-works, etc. See TIN, *n.*

ti'ny, tai'ni, *a.* [TI'NI-ER; TI'NI-EST.] Very small; minute; diminutive: often used pleonastically with *little;* as, a *tiny little* insect. [Var. of TEENY[2], < TEEN, *n.*, < AS. *teóna*, trouble.] **ti'ne**†; **tin'ny**†; **ty'ne**†; **ty'ny**†.

I find, in dissecting a pea-blossom, that hidden in the centre of it is a perfect miniature pea-pod, with the peas all in it,—as perfect a pea-pod as it will ever be; only it is as *tiny* as a chatelaine ornament. C. D. WARNER *Summer in a Garden* seventh week, p. 63. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

Synonyms: see LITTLE; MINUTE; SMALL.

-tion, *suffix.* A termination denoting act, state, or agent; as, temptat*ion* denotes the act of tempting, the state of being tempted, or that which tempts. [< F. *-tion*, *-çon*, < L. *-tio(n-)*, a suffix of abstract nouns.]

-tious, *suffix.* Termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-tion*. [< F. *-tieux*, < L. *-tiosus*, < *-tio*, ending of stem, + *-osus*, -OUS; or directly < L. *-ctus*, *-tius*.]

tip[1], tip, *v.* [TIPPED; TIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean by lowering or raising one end or side of; throw on one end or side; cant; tilt; as, he is *tipping* the boat; to *tip* the beam, cart, etc. **2.** To strike slightly, or with the end of some light thing; tap. **3.** To toss, as carded hair, so that it will fall in tufts. **4.** *Mus.* Same as TONGUE, 1. **5.** [Colloq.] To bestow a small gratuity of money upon, as a waiter or a servant. **6.** [Slang.] To toss or throw lightly; direct toward; give; as, I *tipped* the fellow a shilling; *tip* me your hand. **7.** [Slang.] To give or pretend to give secret information to concerning the chances of some event, especially in wagering or speculating; as, the jockey *tipped* the book-maker. **8**†. To overturn; upset.

II. *i.* **1.** To lean over to one side; cant; tilt. **2.** To bestow gifts of money, as on a serving person.

Did he *tip* handsomely?—How much did he come down with?
GAY *Beggar's Opera* act iii, sc. 1.

[< Sw. *tippa*, strike gently.]

Synonyms: see INCLINE.

Compounds, etc.:—tip'-car", etc. Same as DUMP-CAR, etc.—**tip-foot,** *n.* A club-foot; also, a club-footed person.—**tip-stock,** *n.* A gun-stock arranged to hinge or tip, as for convenience in loading.—**tip-tilted,** *a.* Turned or tipped up at the end: said of a nose.—**to tip over,** to upset.—**to tip the beam,** to bring down the scale-beam; outweigh something, or weigh a specified amount: often used figuratively. **to tip the scale(s).—to tip the grampus** [Naut. Slang], to duck a lookout for being asleep.—**to tip the hat,** to touch or lift the hat, as in salutation.—**to tip the traveler** [Old Slang], to befool; hoax.—**to tip the wink** [Slang], to direct a wink slyly as a private signal of caution, suggestion, etc.—**to tip up,** to tip, as a cart; tilt.

tip[2], *vt.* [TIPPED; TIP'PING.] **1.** To furnish with a tip, as a weapon. **2.** To cover or coat the tip of.

And the Moon that night, With a gray, cold light
Each baleful object *tips*.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Nurse's Story* st. 1.

3. To form into a tip or point.

tip[1], *n.* **1.** The point or extremity of anything small or tapering; end; as, the *tip* of the tongue or finger. **2.** A piece or part made to form the tip of anything, as a ferrule or a shoe-tip. **3.** The upper part of a hat-crown; also, the lining in the upper part of the crown. **4.** A brush of camel's hair, bit of Canton flannel, etc., used in laying gold-leaf. **5.** The last joint of a jointed fishing-rod. **6.** A rubber overshoe covering only the front part of the foot; a foothold; sandal. **7.** *pl.* The top leaves of the tobacco-plant. [Akin to TOP[1], *n.*; cp. D. *tip*, Ice. *typpi*.]

Synonyms: see END.

—on the tip of one's tongue [Colloq.], on the point of being said.—**tip'-cat",** *n.* A boys' game played with a stick or bat and a piece of wood, pointed at the ends, which on being struck flies into the air, when it is knocked again with the batting-stick. **cat'-and-dog'**‡.—**tip-cheese,** *n.* A modification of tip-cat.—**tip-paper,** *n.* A paper for lining a hat-crown.—**tip-stretcher,** *n.* A device for stretching hat-crowns.—**tip-worm,** *n.* [U. S.] The larva of a gall-fly (*Cecidomyia vaccinii*) destructive to the buds of the cranberry.

tip[2], *n.* **1.** A sum of money given, as to a servant, usually to secure better or more prompt service. **2.** A friendly, helpful hint based on secret and exclusive or confidential information; specifically, secret information presumed to increase a better's or speculator's chance of winning; by extension, the expected winner of a sporting event; as, Lamplighter was a favorite *tip* in this race. **3.** A slight touch or tap, as of a ball at cricket. **4.** A dumping-ground; also, the rubbish dumped there. **5.** A tip car. **6**†. A fall.

—foul tip, in baseball, a foul hit in which the ball is only grazed.—**straight tip,** a tip direct from some authoritative or inside source of information.—**tip for tap**†, tit for tat.—**to miss one's tip** [Colloq.], to fail of accomplishing one's object.

tip[3], *n.* [Scot.] A male sheep; a tup or ram. **teap**‡.

tip[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sip or draft of liquor. [< TIP[1], *v.*]

Tiph'er-ath, tif'ęr-ath, *n.* See SEPHIRA.

tiph'i-a, tif'i-ą, *n.* A wasp-like scoliid insect (genus *Tiphia*), as *T. inornata*, common in the eastern United States. [< Gr. *tiphē*, an insect.]

tip'l, tip'ld. Tipple, tippled. PHIL. Soc.

ti'-plant", *n.* Same as TI[1].

tipped'-staff"†, *n.* A tipstaff.

tip'pence, tip'ęns, *n.* [Scot.] Twopence.

tip'pen-ny, tip'ę-ni, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Twopenny.

tip'per[1], tip'ęr, *n.* One who or that which tips. Specifically: (1) One who operates a tip-cart, tip-car, etc. (2) A tipster. (3) A donor of gratuities. (4) A mechanical device for dumping coal.

tip'per[2], *n.* One who adjusts tips to something, as a fitter of tips to umbrella-handles.

tip'per[3], *n.* A former variety of ale, brewed with brackish water said to be peculiar to one well in Sussex, England. [After T. *Tipper*, brewer.]

tip'pet, tip'ęt, *n.* **1.** A fur or other warm outdoor covering for the shoulders, hanging well down in front: worn chiefly by women, private coachmen, and footmen. Fur tippets are a part of the official costume of English judges. **2.** A long knit woolen scarf worn about the neck or as a muffler for the head; also, a long and narrow pendent part of a dress.

The boys, with hats crowded down to their eyes, and *tippets* tied over their ears, plowed their way to the barn to milk and feed the stock. HARRIET B. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 9, p. 91. [F. H. & H.]

3. *Anglican Ch.* A shoulder-scarf worn by ecclesiastics in place of a hood. Non-graduate ministers must wear those of black material other than silk; masters of arts in orders, prebendaries, and higher ecclesiastics wear silken tippets. See AMICE[2], 1. **4.** *Ornith.* An overhanging or ruff-like arrangement of the feathers of a bird's nape; shoulder-knot.

The jacobin . . . is small in body. . . . The *tippet* is formed by feathers falling backward over the shoulders and back.
E. S. STARR in *Century Magazine* May, '86, p. 106.

5. *Entom.* A patagium; shoulder-tippet. **6.** *Fishing.* A length of horsehair or gut between the reel-line and casting-line in a fishing-line. **7**†. [Scot.] A wisp of thatch bound together at one end. **8**†. A hood of chain mail; used sometimes for *camail*. [C.] [< AS. *tæppet*, < L. *tapete*, < Gr. *tapēs* (*tapēt-*), rug.] **tip'et**†; **tip'pit**†.

—hempen, St. Johnstone's [Scot.], or **Tyburn**† **tippet,** a gallows-rope.—**tip'pet-grebe",** *n.* A grebe having a tippet, as the great crested grebe. See illus. under GREBE.—**t.-grouse,** *n.* The ruffed grouse.—**to turn t.**†. **1.** To change one's course. **2.** To effect a disguise.

tip'ple[1], tip'l, *v.* [TIP'PLED; TIP'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drink or sip, as alcoholic beverages, frequently or habitually, but not to the point of inebriation; as, Richard *tipples* ale. **2.** To affect by frequent drinking; bring under the influence of liquor; as, he was continually *tippled*. **3.** To make into a tipple, as hay.

II. *i.* To sip often; especially, to drink strong or alcoholic beverages frequently or habitually.

It chanc't a bee did flie that way, . . . To *tipple* freely in a flower.
HERRICK *The Captiv'd Bee* l. 4.

[< Norw. *tipla*, tipple.]—**tip'pling-house",** *n.* A house where liquor is sold on draft; tavern.

tip'ple[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To tumble over; turn over.

tip'ple[1], *n.* Liquor consumed in tippling; stimulating drink: often used figuratively; as, water is the teetotaler's *tipple;* books are the *tipple* of the mind.

tip'ple[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A place where railway-cars or mine-wagons are tipped or dumped; cradle-dump.

tip'ple[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A conical bundle of hay, tied near its top and set up to dry.

tip'pled, tip'ld, *pa.* Under the influence of liquor.

tip'pler[1], tip'lęr, *n.* **1.** One who tipples. **2**†. One who sells tipple.

tip'pler[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] One who or that which tips or tips over; a tumbler. **2.** Same as TIPPER[1] (4).

tip'py, tip'i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Inclined to lose equilibrium; unsteady. **2.** Characterized by an affected swaying movement; fastidious; dainty; smart.

tip'staf", *n.* Tipstaff. PHIL. Soc.

tip'staff", tip'stąf", *pl.* [TIP'STAFFS", *pl.*] (1) An officer who carries a tipstaff; specifically, in England, a sheriff's subordinate; a bailiff; constable.

His knowledge of the town and active adroitness in avoiding *tipstaffs* kept him long from acquaintance with the jail. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *British Painters, etc.* in vol. ii, p. 233. [J. M. '30.]

(2) An officer appointed to wait upon a court in session, serve processes, care for jurors, and perform various services; a crier. **2.** [TIP'STAVES", *pl.*] A staff having a metal tip or top, used as a badge of office. [< *tipped*, pp. of TIP[2], *v.*, + STAFF[1].]

tip'ster, tip'stęr, *n.* [Colloq.] A vender of confidential tips concerning the chances of a race or other event on which wagers depend. Compare TOUT.

tip'sy, tip'si, *a.* [TIP'SI-ER; TIP'SI-EST.] **1.** Befuddled with drink; partially intoxicated.

Drunk! no; I am not drunk—
Tipsy, perhaps, with my good fortune.
HOADLEY *The Suspicious Husband* act iv, sc. 1.

2. Inducing or arising from tipsiness; hilarious; as, a *tipsy* cordial. **3.** Bobbing and swaying; tipping about; also, liable to tip; tippy; as, a *tipsy* boat. [< TIP[4], *n.*]

tip'sey‡.—**tip'sy-cake",** *n.* Cake saturated with wine or spirit and served with almonds and custard.—**t.-key,** *n.* A watch-key in which the head is released if an attempt is made to turn it backward.

—tip'si-fy, *vt.* [Colloq.] To make tipsy.—**tip"-si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]—**tip'si-ly,** *adv.*—**tip'si-ness,** *n.* The state of being tipsy.

tipt†, *a.* Tipsy.
tipt, *pp.* Tipped. PHIL. Soc.
tip'toe", *vi.* To walk on tiptoe; go lightly and slyly, as on tiptoe.
tip'toe", *a.* **1.** Standing on tiptoe. Hence: (1) Topmost; highest. (2) On the lookout; alert. **2.** Treading on tiptoe; hence, quiet; gentle; stealthy.

How *tiptoe* Night holds back her dark gray hood.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 25.

tip'toe", *n.* **1.** The tip of a toe, or the tips of all the toes collectively. **2.** Topmost height or degree; also, alertness of expectation; now generally preceded by *on*; as, his spirits were *on tiptoe* of hope.—**to be on** (or **to stand on**) **tiptoe**, figuratively, to strain every nerve, as in expectation; be on the alert or qui vive.
tip'toe", *adv.* On tiptoe, in any sense.
tip'toon†, *n. pl.* Tiptoes.
tip'-top', tip'-top'. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Best of its kind; excellent. **II.** *n.* The highest point or degree; the very top.
tip'-top', *adv.* [Colloq.] In a tip-top manner.
Tip'u-la, tip'yu-lą, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tipulidæ*. **2.** [t-] An insect of this or a related genus; a daddy-long-legs or crane-fly. [< L. *tipula*, water-spider.]
Tip"u-la'ri-a, tip'yu-lē'ri-ą *or* -ų-lą'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids embracing but two species, one in the Himalayas, the other (*Tipularia discolor*), the crane-fly orchis, in the eastern and southern United States. The latter is a slender plant about a foot high, having several large corms connected by a thick fiber, a scape with a raceme of greenish spurred flowers tinged with purple, and after flowering a single ovate petiolate plaited leaf. [< L. *tipula*, water-spider.]
Tip"u-la'ri-æ, tip'yu-lē'ri-ī *or* -u-lą'ri-ē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tipulidæ*.
—**tip"u-la'ri-an**, *a. & n.*—**tip'u-la-ry**, *a.*
Ti-pu'li-dæ, ti-piū'li-dī *or* -pū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipters with a distinct vertical furrow on the mesonotum, and body and legs attenuated; daddy-long-legs or crane-flies. [< TIPULA.]
—**ti-pu'lid**, *a. & n.*—**tip'u-loid**, *a.*
tip'-up', tip'-up', *n.* **1.** The common North-American spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*); tilt; teetertail. **2.** In fishing, a tilt. **3.** A wagon with close wheels.

We . . . sent for another conveyance, familiarly known as a '*Tipup*,' its narrow wheels making it liable to upset except on good roads.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 13, p. 299. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

tir, tir, *n.* [F.] A shooting-match.
tl-rade', ti-rēd', *C. E. S. W.* (te-rūd', *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A prolonged declamatory outpouring of censure or dislike; harangue; also, a long monotonous speech or composition.

She had spoken her mind: that always cheered her up in the very process, so that the last end of a *tirade* or a lamentation became quite genial or jolly. ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* ch. 13, p. 108. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

2. *Mus.* A diatonic run, filling the interval between

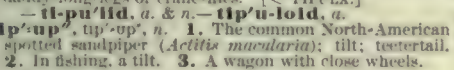

A Tirade.

two notes. [F., < It. *tirata*, pulling, < *tirare* (< LL. *tirō*, pull); see TIRE⁴, *v.*]
tl"rail"leur', tl"rą'lyŭr', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A sharpshooter; skirmisher; formerly, one of an independent body of marksmen who harassed the enemy in the wars of the French Revolution.
tir'an-nye", *n.* Tyranny. **tir'an-dye**†.
ti'rant†, *n.* A tyrant.
ti-rasse', ti-ras', *n.* [F.] An organ-pedal coupler.
tl'raz, ti'rāz, *n. Fabrics.* An expensive Spanish silk fabric of the middle ages: woven with names, inscriptions, etc.
tire¹, tair, *v.* [TIRED; TIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the strength of by toil or labor; weary; fatigue: used with *out* to represent complete exhaustion.

Crops that *tire* and exhaust the soil by ripening their seeds, must alternate with restful roots and herbage.
R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. x, p. 156. [S. '68.]

2. To reduce the patience of, as with dullness or tediousness; weaken as regards the power of attending; weary.

He *tires* his fav'rites with Irene's praise.
S. JOHNSON *Irene* act i, sc. 3.

II. *i.* To become physically or otherwise jaded; grow weary; become fatigued or worn out.

We never *tire* of the drama of sunset.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan.* 7, '52 p. 128. [H. M. & CO. '68.]

[< AS. *teorian*, tire, be tired.] **tyre**†.

Synonyms: exhaust, fag, fatigue, harass, jade, wear out, weary. To *tire* is to reduce one's strength in any degree by exertion; one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired*, becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion; or, on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir"; but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used. One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing; an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion; when one is *wearied*, the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain; one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength, so that further exertion is for the time impossible. One is *fagged* by drudgery; he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible; as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey. See BOTHER.

tire², *vt.* To furnish with a tire; put a tire on. **tyre**†.
tire³, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To attire; dress; adorn. **2**†. To set ready. [Short for ATTIRE.] **tyre**†.
tire⁴, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull to pieces; rend and devour. **2.** To pull; draw. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pounce upon and rend; prey. **2.** To be preoccupied; dote; gloat. [< F. *tirer*, < LL. *tirō*, < Goth. *tiuran*, tear.] **tyre**†.
tire⁵, *n.* **A band or hoop, usually of iron or steel, surrounding the rim of a wheel to strengthen it and resist wear, or sometimes to prevent jar, as on bicycle-wheels.** [< TIE, *v.*] **tyre**†.

While near him the *tire* of the cart wheel
Lay like a fiery snake, coiled round in a circle of cinders.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, st. 4.

Compounds, etc.: —**blank tire**, a flangeless locomotive tire. **blind t.**; —**cushion t.**, a soft rubber tire of annular or arch-shaped cross-section: principally used for bicycles.—**pneumatic t.**, a flexible tube inflated with air: used as a tire on cycles and sulkies. —**tire'-bend"er**, *n.* A roller-machine for giving a tire the requisite circular curve.—**t.-heater**, *n.* A furnace or a ring of gas-jets for uniformly heating a tire.—**t.-measurer**, *n.* A circumferentor. —**t.-press**, *n.* A hydraulic or other powerful press for forcing a tire on or off a locomotive driving-wheel.—**t.-roller**, *n.* A rolling-mill with overhung rolls for rolling wheel-tires.—**t.-setter**, *n.* A machine upsetting and contracting a tire on the rim of an ordinary vehicle-wheel. —**t.-shrinker**, *n.* A machine for reducing the diameter of a tire while red-hot. —**t.-upsetter**, *n.* A form of tire-shrinker operating by heating a portion of the tire red-hot, seizing the ends of this heated portion between two pairs of jaws, and compressing the heated metal lengthwise.

One Form of Pneumatic Tire.

a, the air-tube, surrounded by the pneumatic pocket (*p*), and resting on the rubber strips (*r*) which protect it from the canvas foundation (*f*) and hollow metal rim (*m*). The whole is covered with a canvas wrapper (*c*) and the rubber tread (*t*). Air is forced in through the valve (*v*), having a cap connected by a safety-chain with one of the spokes (*s, s*).

tire², *n.* [Colloq.] The sensation of fatigue; weariness. Compare NERVE-TIRE.
tire³, *n.* A tiara; head-dress. [Short for ATTIRE.] **tyre**†.
tire⁴, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Attire; adornment; dress. **2, A child's apron or pinafore. 3**†, *pl.* Implements; machinery; furniture. Short for ATTIRE.] **tyre**†.
—**tire'-glass"**, *n.* A toilet-mirror. **tir'ing-glass"**†.
—**t.-room**, *n.* A dressing-room, especially in a theater.—**t.-valiant**†, *n.* A woman's head-dress.
tire⁵†, *n.* A bitter liquor. **tiert**.
tire⁶†, *n.* **1.** A row or tier; specifically, a row of guns; battery. **2.** A stroke; hit. **3.** A series; train. **tyre**†.
tire"baille', tir'bōl', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A forceps for extracting a bullet from a wound.
tired'ness, taird'nes, *n.* The state of being tired.
tire'less¹, tair'les, *a.* Proof against fatigue; untiring.

A wondrous car of gold, And *tireless* steeds of winged pace.
PINDAR *Ode to Hiero of Syracuse* tr. by Heber, st. 10.

—**tire'less-ly**, *adv.* —**tire'less-ness**, *n.*
tire'less², *a.* Having no tire; said of a wheel.
tire'ling†, *a.* Tired; worn-out; fatigued. **tyre'ling**†.
tire'lire, tir'lir, *n.* [F.] A box, usually earthenware, with a slit for use as a savings-bank, from which the money can be got only by breaking the box.
tire'man†, *n.* **1.** A dealer in dresses and ornamental clothing. **2.** A valet; an attendant of the tiring-room, especially in a theater.
tire'ment†, *n.* **1.** An article of apparel. **2.** Interment.
tires, tairz, *n. Pathol.* The milk-sickness.
tire'smith", tair'smith', *n.* A maker of tires and other ironwork for carriages.
tire'sol†, *n.* A parasol or sunshade.
tire'some, tair'sum, *a.* Tending to tire or causing one to tire. (1) Wearisome; tedious: as, a *tiresome* speaker.

Fie! Kings are never *tiresome*. Save to their ministers.
BULWER-LYTTON *Richelieu* act i, sc. 2.

(2) Exhaustive; fatiguing; wearing; as, *tiresome* study.
—**tire'some-ly**, *adv.* —**tire'some-ness**, *n.*
tire'sum, *a.* Tiresome. PHIL. Soc.
tire'-tête", tir'-tēt', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* An implement for delivering a fetal head.
tire'wom"an, tair'wum'ąn, *n.* [TIRE'WOM"EN, *pl.*] [Archaic.] A lady's-maid; specifically, a female attendant in a theatrical dressing-room. **tir'ing-wom"an**‡.

The Queen at once summoned the *tirewomen* who dressed and prepared the Lady Badr al-Budur. R. F. BURTON *Supplemental Arabian Nights, Aladdin* in vol. iii, p. 119. [K. SOC.]

tir'i-a, tir'i-ą, *n.* A brilliantly colored lory (*Trichoglossus massena*) of Polynesia.
ti-ri'ba, ti-ri'bą, *n.* [Braz.] A parrot (*Conurus leucotis*).
tir'ing-room", tair'ing-rūm', *n.* [Archaic.] A dressing-room, especially in a theater. **tir'ing-house"**†.
tirl, tėrl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of covering; unroof; unclothe; hence, to strip; lay bare. **2.** To twirl or twist. **II.** *i.* To make a rattling noise; also, to vibrate; quiver; waver; veer about.
—**to tirl at** or **on the pin**, to rattle a door-latch as a signal for admission: formerly a common practise where doors were fastened with a thumb-latch.
tirl¹, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A twirl; whirl; twist. **2.** A try; chance; turn.
tirl², *n.* [Shetland.] A wheel resembling a lantern-wheel, used in a mill.—**tirl'-mill"**, *n.* A mill driven by a tirl.
tir'lie-whir'lie, tėr'li-hwėr'li, [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Tortuous; intricate; irregular. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tectotum or whirligig. **2.** An ornament consisting of irregular or intervolved lines. **tir'lie-wir'lie**‡.
tir'ma, tėr'mą, *n.* [Hebrides.] A bird, the oyster-catcher.
tirne†, *vt.* To turn.
ti'ro, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as TYRO. **ti'ron**†; **ty'rone**†.
ti"ro-cin'i-um, tai'ro-sin'i-um *or* -cin'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] The service of a raw recruit; hence, the initial or elementary stages of an art; period of apprenticeship.
ti"roire', ti'rwŏr', *n.* [F.] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. [C.]
Ti-ro'ni-an, tai-rō'ni-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the stenographic or shorthand system attributed to Tiro, the learned freedman and friend of Cicero. This system, which embraced over 5,000 shorthand signs called *notæ Tironianæ* (Tironian notes), modifications and abbreviations of letters and words to expedite writing and aid the memory, remained in vogue for nearly a thousand years.
ti'ron-ism, *n.* Same as TYRONISM.
tirr, tir, *vt.* [Scot.] To divest of covering; uncover; tirl; also, to spade off or remove turf or sod from.
tir'ra-lir"ra, tir'ą-lir'ą, *n.* A warbling note, as of a bird or a bugle: an imitative word. [< OF. *tirelire*, < *tirelirer*, warble like a lark.] **tir'a-lir"a**‡.
tir'ret, tir'et, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A manacle. Compare TURRET. **2**†. A leash for hawks, dogs, etc. [< OF. *tiret*, dim. of *tire*, < *tirer* (< LL. *tirō*), pull; see TIRE⁴, *v.*] **tir'et**‡.
tir'rit†, *n.* Terror: a blunder put by Shakespeare into Dame Quickly's mouth (*2 Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4).
tir'ri-vee, } tir'i-vi, *n.* [Scot.] A burst of
tir'ri-vie, } ill humor; fit of passion; tantrum.
tir-sha'tha, tir-shā'thą, *n.* A governor appointed by the Persian king. See *Neh.* viii, 9.

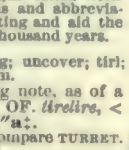

Tirrets.

Tir-than'ka-ra, tir-thăn'kų-rą, *n.* [E. Ind.] Among the Jains, a saint or deified mortal. **tir-than'kar**‡.

In a cave below the sanctuary are placed the Jain idols. . . . They consist of three statues of white marble, of large dimensions, representing three *Tirthankars* in one of their traditional attitudes, that is to say, sitting with their arms and legs crossed.
ROUSSELET *India* ch. 11, p. 121. [S. '76.]

tir'wit, ter'wit, *n.* The lapwing: from its cry. **tir'whit**†.
tir'y, tair'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Of weary habit or tendency.
Tir-yn'thi-an, tir-in'thi-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tiryns, a Cyclopean city of Greece, the traditional early home of Hercules, destroyed about 468 B. C.

The *Tirynthian* archaic pottery is of precisely the same fabric, and has the same painted ornamentation, as the pottery of Mycenæ. SCHLIEMANN *Mycenæ* ch. 1, p. 15. [S. '78.]

'tis, tiz. It is: now chiefly in poetry.
ti'sant†, *n.* Ptisan.
ti"sane', ti'ząn'. *n. Med.* A slightly medicated aqueous infusion or decoction prepared for the sick, more as a mild nourishment than as medicine. [F., < L. *ptisana*; see PTISAN.] —**tisane de Champagne**, a mild and cheap variety of champagne.—**t. de Feltz**, an antisyphilitic decoction made by boiling together in water isinglass, antimonious sulfid, and sarsaparilla.
ti'sar, ti'sär, *E.* (-zar, *W.*), *n. Plate-glass making.* A heating-furnace for a carquaise or an annealing-chamber. [< F. *tisard*, < *tison*, < L. *titio*(*n*-), cinder.]
tis'ic, etc. Phthisic, etc. PHIL. Soc.
Tis'ri, tiz'ri, *C.* (-rii, *E. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* The first Hebrew month. See CALENDAR. [< Heb. *tishrī*, < Chal. *sherā*, begin.] **Tish'ri**‡; **Tiz'ri**‡.
tis'so, tis'ō, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as TEESO.
tis'sue, tish'ū, *C.* (-yu, *E. W. Wr.*; -yū, *I. S.*), *vt.* [TIS'SUED; TIS'SU-ING.] **1.** To interweave, as with gold thread, so as to variegate; form into tissue.

Playing with thy vesture's *tissued* flowers.
COWPER *My Mother's Picture* l. 75.

2. To clothe or decorate with tissue.
tis'sue, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed, formed by cells and their products arranged in a definite manner; the proper substance of an organ. There are four principal forms of animal tissues—**epithelial** (including **glandular**), **connective** (including **osseous** and **cartilaginous**), **muscular**, and **nervous.** Among vegetable tissues and tissue-systems are **parenchyma, prosenchyma, fibrovascular** tissue, and **epidermal** tissue.
2. Any light or gauzy textile fabric; originally, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.

The rich garments represented as worn by the kings and others were the product of Babylon, always famous for its *tissues*.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, app. to bk. i, essay vii, p. 511. [J. M.]

3. A connected or interwoven series; chain; fabrication.

To the superficial glance, the history of the Church appears to be a *tissue* of accidents.
F. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* essay iii, p. 65. [R. BROS. '77.]

4. A geometrid moth (*Scotosia dubitata*). **5.** *Phot.* A sensitized colored gelatin-coated strip of paper, used in carbon-printing. **6.** Tissue-paper. **7**†. A thread or ribbon. [< F. *tissu*, < *tissu*, pp. of *tisser*, < L. *texo*, weave.] **tish'ew**†.
Phrases, etc.:—**accidental tissue.** **1.** Any living substance within the primitive organization but foreign to it. **2.** Any formation within the animal economy which results from a morbid process.—**analogous t.**, accidental or morbid tissue resembling other tissues of the body.—**conducting t.**, loose cellular tissue, as in the styles of flowers.—**healing t.**, tissue developed for the repair of injured surfaces or parts.—**heterologous t.**, accidental tissue that bears no resemblance to native tissue and is always produced by morbid action, as cancer, tubercles, etc.—**mucous t.**, a form of connective tissue found in the embryo and in pathological conditions, composed of cells and fibers surrounding jelly-like material resembling mucus.—**tis'sue-pa"per**, *n.* Very thin, unsized, almost transparent paper, for wrapping delicate articles, protecting engravings, etc.: so called originally not from its texture, but from its use in separating the folds of fine silk tissue.—**t. secretion**, *n.* Sclerodermic coral-substance.—**vegetable t.**, tissue of which plants are made up.—**woody t.**, thick-walled tissue making up the woody parts of plants.
tis'sued, tish'ūd, *pa.* **1.** Clad in tissue. **2.** Variegated.
tit†, *vt.* To pull tightly.
tit¹, tit, *n.* **1.** One of various small birds. (1) A titmouse; tomtit. (2) A titlark; titling. (3) Some other small bird; as, a *hill-tit* or wren-*tit*. **2.** A small horse.

I thought I would try these new *tits* a bit on a by-road first.
DISRAELI *Lothair* ch. 23, p. 46. [A. '70.]

3†. A smart girl. **4**†. A morsel. [< Ice. *titlr*, little bird.]
—**tit'-bab"bler**, *n.* An Oriental bill-tit of *Trichostoma* or a related genus, especially *T. rostratum*.
tit², *n.* A blow; tap: in the phrase **tit for tat**, strictly, tip for tap; hence, retort or retaliation in kind. [Var. of TIP², *n.*]
tit³, *n.* [Dial.] A teat. **tet**‡.
Ti'tan, tai'tąn, *a.* Titanic.
Ti'tan¹, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) Any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gæa or Ge—six sons (Oceanus, Hyperion, Cœus, Kronos, Crius, and Japetus) and six daughters (Tethys, Theia, Phœbe, Rhea, Themis, and Mnemosyne). Being incited by Gæa to rebellion, they overthrew Uranus and established Kronos on the throne, who in turn was dethroned by his son Zeus. Japetus and his children, of giant strength, lawlessness, and violence, contended on Mt. Othrys with the gods of Olympus, and were finally vanquished and thrust into Tartarus. The Titans are regarded as incarnations of natural forces. (2) A descendant of one of these children, as Atlas, Helios, Selene, Prometheus, etc. (3) The sun-god, as the offspring of Hyperion. See HELIOS. **2.** By extension, one having gigantic strength.

If we speak of temples and monuments, the stones of the Incas remain, but the *Titans* that piled them are gone.
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* ch. 4, p. 93. [S. '68.]

3. *Astron.* The sixth and largest satellite of Saturn. [F., < L. *Titan*, < Gr. *Titan*, Titan.]
ti'tan², *n.* **1.** Titanium. **2.** Titanite. [< TITANIUM.]
titun-. Same as TITANO-².
ti'tan-ate, tai'tun-ēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of titanic acid.
Ti"tan-esque', tai'tun-esc', *a.* Characteristic of, relating to, or befitting the Titans; gigantic; cyclopean.
Ti'tan-ess, tai'tun-es, *n.* A female Titan; hence, a woman of gigantic strength or size.
Ti-ta'ni-a, ti-tē'ni-ą *or* ti-tą'ni-ą, *n.* **1.** *Fairy Myth.* The queen of Fairyland: a name used by the Latin poets of Diana and other goddesses, and adopted by Shakespeare in his "Midsummer Night's Dream" for the consort of Oberon. **2.** *Astron.* The third satellite of Uranus, discovered by Herschel. [< L. *Titania*, Titania, < *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*; see TITAN¹.]

Ti-tan'ic[1], tai-tan'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Titans; hence [T- or t-], of vast size or strength; gigantic.

Only the northern side of the Esquiline is now inhabited at all; the southern and by far the larger portion, is clothed with vineyards and gardens, sprinkled over with *titanic* masses of ruin.
A. J. C. HARE *Walks in Rome* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 45. [AL. S. '71.]

Ti-ta'ni-an†; Ti-tan'ic-al‡.

ti-tan'ic[2], *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from titanium, especially in its higher valence. **ti-ta'ni-an†: ti"tan-it'ic‡.—titanic acid**, a white pulverulent titanium oxid (TiO_2) found native as brookite, octahedrite, and rutile, and a common constituent of iron ores. **titanic anhydrid‡; titanic oxid‡.—t. iron ore,** same as ILMENITE.—**t. schorl,** same as RUTILE.

ti"tan-if'er-ous, tai"tan-if'ẽr-us, *a.* Containing or yielding titanium. [< TITANIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]
—**titaniferous iron ore, t. oxid of iron,** same as ILMENITE.

ti'tan-ite, tai'tan-ait, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, variously colored, transparent to opaque calcium titanosilicate ($CaTiSiO_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Called also **sphene.**

ti-ta'ni-um, tai tẽ'ni-um *or* ti-tq'ni-um, *n. Chem.* A widely distributed dark-gray metallic element found in small quantities in many minerals. It has no important uses. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Titan;* see TITAN[1].]

Titano-[1]. Derived from TITAN[1]: a combining form.—**Ti"ta-nom'a-chy**, *n.* The conflict of the Titans with the gods. Compare GIGANTOMACHY.—**ti'ta-no-there, ti"ta-the'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having upper molars with symmetrical external V's, lower molars with double V's, and 4 digits in fore feet and 3 in hind feet; *Menodontidæ.*—**ti-ta"no-the'ri-id,** *n.*—**ti-ta"no-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ti-ta"no-the"ri-i'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Titanotheriidæ* with some premolars molariform.—**ti-ta"no-the'ri-in(e,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ti-ta"no-the'ri-um,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Titanotheriidæ.* **2.** [t-] A gigantic fossil mammal of this genus, from the North-American Miocene.

ti-ta'no-[2]. Derived from TITANIUM; a combining form used in chemistry; as, a *titano*-fluorid; a *titano*-cyanid.

ti'tan-ous, tai'tan-us, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from titanium, especially in its lower valence: contrasted with *titanic.*

ti'tar, ti'tar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The common gray partridge.

tit'bit", tit'bit', *n.* A bit or morsel, as of choice food.

'Let me go with you,' said the lad; 'perhaps a *tit-bit* might sometimes fall to my share, if I am in the train of such great lords.'
B. THORPE *Yule-tide Stories, No Fear* pt. ii, p. 280. [H. G. B.]

[< TIT[1], *n.*, + BIT[2], *n.*] **tid'bit"‡.**

tite†, *v.* Tideth; chanceth.

tite[1]†, *a.* Close-fitting; tight.

tite[2]†, *a.* Tight; nimble; strong. **tith**†.—**tite'ly**†, *adv.*

tit'er-ing†, *n.* Courtship.

ti'tha-bl(e, tai'dhq-bl, *C.* (taidh'- *W.*), *a.* **1.** Liable to be tithed, as property. **2**†. Assessable for payment of tithes, rates, or taxes, as persons. **tithe'a-bl(e‡.**

ti'tha-bl(e, *n.* A tithable person.

tithe[1], taidh, *v.* [TITHED; TI'THING.] **1.** *t.* To tax with payment of tithes. **2.** To divide by ten with a view to taxing every tenth.

And think that Heaven deals hard, to *tithe* their store
And tax their time for preachers and the poor.
CRABBE *The Village* bk. ii, l. 23.

3†. To pay tithes on.

II†. *i.* To pay tithes. [< AS. *teōthian*, < *teōtha* (< *teōn*, ten), tithe.]
—**to tithe mint and cumin,** to be scrupulous in little things while regardless of the great. See *Matt.* xxiii, 23.

tithe[2]†, *vt.* To allow; grant.

tithe†, *a.* Tenth.

tithe, *n.* **1.** A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind; loosely, any ratable tax; specifically, in England, a tenth part of the yearly proceeds arising from lands and from the personal industry of the inhabitants, for the support of the clergy and the church. See **TITHE RENT-CHARGE,** below.

An attempt was also made to provide a settled livelihood for the parish priests in the '*tithe*' or payment of a tenth of the farm-produce by their parishioners.
GREEN *Conquest of England* ch. 1, p. 14. [MACM. '83.]

2. The tenth part of anything; hence, a small part.

Those who have never entered upon scientific pursuits know not a *tithe* of the poetry by which they are surrounded.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 83. [A. '89.]

3†. A local rate or tax. [< AS. *teōtha*, < *teōn*, ten.]

Compounds, etc.:—composition of tithes, an agreement whereby something else is given in lieu and satisfaction of tithes.—**great tithes,** tithes consisting of grain, hay, and wood.—**mixed tithes,** tithes of natural products, but nurtured by the care of man, as pigs, wool, etc.—**personal tithes,** tithes accruing from personal labor, as in manufactures, fisheries, etc.—**predial tithes,** such tithes as arise immediately from the soil, whether by culture or not, as of wood, grain, grass, etc.—**small or privy tithes,** mixed and personal tithes, and such predial tithes as are not great tithes, as of hops, flax, and potatoes.—**tithe commissioners** [Gt. Brit.], a board appointed by the government for adjusting all questions of commutation of tithes or redemption of tithe rent-charge. Its powers were subsequently vested in the land commissioners.—**tithe'farm"er,** *n.* One who buys in the proceeds of or the right to collect tithes.—**t.-free,** *a.* Exempt from tithes.—**t.-gatherer,** *n.* A collector of tithes.—**t.-ore,** *n.* A predial tithe payable in ore.—**t.-owner,** *n.* The person or body corporate entitled to the proceeds of tithes.—**t.-pig,** *n.* The tenth pig, set apart for a tithe or church-rate.—**t.-proctor,** *n.* Same as TITHE-GATHERER.—**t. rent-charge,** a money rent-charge fixed upon lands in commutation of tithes, the amount being adjusted annually by the average price of grain: the form in which tithes in England are now largely paid.—**t.-stealer,** *n.* One who defrauds a tithe-owner of the tithes or a part of the tithes legally due to him.

tithe'less, taidh'les, *a.* Having no tithes; tithe-free.

ti'ther, tai'dher, *C.* (taidh'er, *W.*), *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A tithe-gatherer. **2.** A tithe-payer. **3.** An upholder of the ecclesiastical tithing-system.

tith'er, tidh'er, *indef. pron.* [Scot.] The other one; t'other.

ti'thing[1], tai'dhing, *C.* (taidh'ing, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The act of levying tithes; also, that which is taken as tithe; a tenth part. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families all bound as sureties for the peaceable behavior of each other. Ten such tithings formed a *centenary* or *hundred.*

Tithings, towns, or vills, are of the same signification in law.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., p. 114.

[< AS. *teōthing*, < *teōthian;* see TITHE[1], *v.*]

—**ti'thing-man"**, *n.* [-MEN', *pl.*] **1.** Anciently, in England, the chief of a tithing, who decided small causes; more recently, a peace-officer or constable. **2.** A town or parish officer formerly chosen in some parts of the United States chiefly for enforcing observance of Sunday and preserving order during church service.

The *tithing-man* still arrested Sabbath-breakers and shut them up in the town-cage.
FISKE *Crit. Period of Am. Hist.* ch. 2, p. 76. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

—**t.-penny**, *n.* Formerly, in England, money paid to the sheriff by the tithings of his county for court expenses.

ti'thing[2]†, *n.* Tidings.

tith'ly†, *adv.* Briskly or tightly.

ti-thon'ic, ti-thon'ic, *C. W.* (tai-, *E. I. W.*), *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to actinic rays of light. [< L. *Tithonius*, of Tithonus, < *Tithonus* (< Gr. *Tithōnos*), Tithonus, brother of Priam and consort of Aurora.]—**tith"o-nic'i-ty,** *n.* Actinism.—**tith"o-no-graph'ic,** *a.* Fixed by the tithonic rays; photographic.—**tith"o-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An actinometer depending on the power of light to cause the union of chlorin and hydrogen.

tith'y-mal, tith'i-mal, *n.* Any kind of spurge, especially the cypress-spurge. [< OF. *tithymale*, < L. *tithymalus* (< Gr. *tithymalos*), spurge.] **tith'y-mal‡.**

ti'ti[1], ti'ti, *n.* [Austral.] Same as TEETEE[2].

ti'ti[2], *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Ground covered with coarse rubble: so called by Cornish fishermen.

ti'ti[3], tai'tai, *n.* The buckwheat-tree.

Ti"tian-esque', tish'an-esc', *a.* Executed in or resembling the style of Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576), the greatest of the Venetian painters, especially celebrated as a colorist. **Ti"zian-esque'‡.**

ti"ti-en', ti"ti-an', *n.* [Dominica.] The Antillean yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*).

ti'til†, *v.* & *n.* Title.

ti'til[2]†, *n.* A tittle or tilde; particle.

tit"il-la-bil'i-ty, tit'i-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Susceptibility to or power to cause titillation.

One has a prurient *titillability* of that kind extremely despicable.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. i, p. 94. [S.]

tit'il-late, tit'i-lêt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] To cause a tickling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably in any way. [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillo*, tickle.]
—**tit'il-lant**, *n.* That which tickles or titillates: an excitant.—**tit"il-la'tion**, *n.* The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated; a tickling or tingling; hence, any momentary exciting or gratifying sensation.

Not touches of natural emotion, but the *titillation* of wit and fancy, . . . make up the charm of his poetry.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Pope* in vol. ii, p. 243. [S. '69.]

tit'il-la-tiv(e, tit'i-la-tiv, *a.* Tending to titillate.

tit'i-mouse", *n.* Same as TITMOUSE.

Ti"tis-ca-ni'i-dæ, tai'[*or* ti"]tis-ca-nai'i-dî *or* -ni'i-dê, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossal gastropods with a slug-like body and no shell. **Ti"tis-ca'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.)
—**ti"tis-ca-ni'id,** *n.*—**ti"tis-ca'ni-oid,** *a.*

tit'i-vate, tit'i-vêt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-VA'TED; -VA'TING.] [Colloq.] To put on decorative touches; smarten up.

Chapman unfortunately has slurred this passage in his version, and Pope has *tittivated* it more than usual in his.
LOWELL *Among my Books, Spenser* in second series, p. 182, note. [O. & CO. '76.]

tid'i-vate†; **tit'ti-vate‡.**
—**tit"i-[or -ti-]va'tion,** *n.*

tit'i-vil†, *n.* A scamp; hussy. **tit'i-fill†.**

tit'l, *n.* & *vt.* Tittle. PHIL. Soc.

tit'lark", tit'lārk", *n.* An anthine bird, having a long straight hind claw and the general appearance of a true lark; a pipit; titling. *Anthus pratensis* is the common European titlark or meadow-pipit. *A. pensilvanicus* is North-American. [< TIT[1], *n.*, 1 (2), + LARK[1], *n.*]

The American Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*). 1/6

tit'le, tai'tl, *vt.* [TI'TLED; TI'TLING.] **1.** To give a title or name to; entitle; call. **2.** To confer a title upon; distinguish or ennoble with a title. **3.** To stamp the name on the cover of (a book). **4**†. To set down by name; list. [< LL. *titulo*, < L. *titulus*, title.]

tit'le, *n.* **1.** An inscription that serves as a name for designating something. Specifically: (1) The name by which a single literary production or a compilation of such productions is identified or designated; strictly, as in the bibliography of rare and valuable books, the whole contents of the title-page including the minutiæ of spelling and pointing; in cataloguing and quoting, whatever part of the title-page serves for precise identification; loosely, (*a*) all that part of the title-page which precedes the author's name—often divided into *leading title* and *subordinate* (or *alternative*) *title*, or (*b*) some prominent word or phrase that for ordinary purposes is sufficiently distinctive.

The *titles* of the Books of the New Testament . . . are no part of the original text.
Pref. to Revised New Testament § 3, e.

(2) The distinguishing form of words that heads or opens a statute or legal document; as, the *title* of a statute, summons, or writ. (3) A section or division of a statute, legal document, treatise, or the like, as arranged for citation or reference, including both the caption and the text: especially in the civil and canon law. (4) A name used for characterizing; epithet; as, he had the *title* of Wizard of the North. (5) [Rare.] A distinguishing inscription.
2. A claim based on an acknowledged or alleged right; a ground of privilege or use; hence, an established or natural right; as, what is his *title* to credence?

These people, however fallen, are still men; and that is a very good *title* to my affections.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 27, p. 221. [F. W. & CO.]

3. *Law.* (1) The right to or ownership of property, especially of land, with or without possession. (2) The means whereby the owner of lands has the just possession of his property; the union of possession, the right of possession, and the right of property in lands and tenements. (3) The legal evidence of one's right of property. (4) The means by or source from which one's right to property has accrued; as, *title* by purchase; *title* by descent. **4.** An appellation significant of office, dignity, rank, or distinction; hence, titular rank; titled nobility; as, a man of wealth and *title.*

Titles may be subdivided into (1) **titles of honor,** (2) **titles of distinction** or **merit,** and (3) **titles of address.** The first, belonging to their owners as possessors of dignities inherent or acquired, include both hereditary and other titles of nobility and rank, titles by courtesy, and official titles significant of specific appointments held, as *duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron* (the five British titles of nobility), *queen, president, governor, bishop, colonel, commodore.* The second comprise life and honorary titles, such as *Knight, Lord,* as applied to a law-lord, university and other degrees, etc. The third embrace prefixed words or phrases attributing rank, office, or distinction, terms of respect when used either in direct address or in mentioning a person; as, *his Grace, the Right Honorable, his Reverence, Sir, Madam, Mister,* etc.

5. *Print.* (1) A title-page. (2) A style of type of the same character as full-face, but usually less heavy. **6.** *Bookbinding.* The panel on a book-cover containing the name of the book. **7.** *Eccl.* (1) A place of duty, especially with income attached, a right or nomination to which is a canonical prerequisite to holy orders. (2) In Rome, a parish. From 50 of these parishes cardinal-priests take their titles. **8.** Fineness as reckoned by carats, especially of gold; as, the ring and the fillet were of the same *title.* **9**†. A diacritical mark; tittle. **10**†. A possession or property as the foundation of a right. [OF. (F. *titre*), < L. *titulus*, title.]

Synonyms: see NAME.

Phrases, etc.:—binder's title, the title lettered on the back of a book.—**courtesy t.** [Gt. Brit.], a title of nobility borne not of legal right, but by courtesy: thus, the eldest son of a duke, marquis, or earl bears by courtesy one of his father's inferior titles; a younger son of a duke or marquis is called *Lord.* In Scotland the direct heir to the title of baron or viscount is called *Master;* as, the *Master* of Stair.—**equitable t.,** see EQUITABLE ESTATE.—**good holding t.,** a title that may prudently be accepted, though not free from doubt.—**lucrative t.,** in Mexican law, a title derived otherwise than by purchase.—**marketable t.,** a title free from plausible or reasonable objections, which a court of equity will compel a vendee to accept.—**short t.,** the alternative shortened form of title to a British statute as established by such statute.—**side'ti"tle,** *n.* A title on the front cover of a bound book.—**t. by possession,** the actual occupancy of lands with no right, real or pretended, beyond mere possession: the lowest and most imperfect degree of title.—**t.-deed,** *n.* The instrument by which the title to property is evidenced; a muniment of title.—**t.-leaf,** *n.* The leaf containing the title-page.—**t. of a cause,** the particular designation by which a suit or proceeding in a court is distinguished from others, as "State *vs.* Richard Roe."—**t. of entry,** the right to enter upon lands.—**t.-page,** *n.* A page at the front of a literary production containing the title. In books it usually contains the names of author and publisher, and date of publication.—**t.-scroll,** *n.* A scroll upon which is emblazoned a family tree or pedigree.—**t.-sheet,** *n.* That sheet of a printed book containing the title-page.—**to quiet t.,** to determine title in an action brought by a claimant usually in possession of property against an adverse claimant.—**unity of t.,** an estate in two or more persons created by one and the same act: an essential of joint tenancy.

ti'tled, tai'tld, *a.* Having a title, especially a title of nobility; as, a *titled* dame.

ti'tle-less, tai'tl-les, *a.* Having no title. (1) Nameless. (2) Untitled; unennobled. (3) Not entitled; having no legal right.

tit'ler, tit'ler, *n.* A large truncated sugar-loaf.

tit'ling, tit'ling, *n.* One of various small birds; especially, the titlark and hedge-sparrow. [< Ice. *titlingr*, < *titr*, tit.] **tit'lene‡; tit'lin‡.**

ti'tlo-nym, tai'tlo-nim, *n.* A title or quality taken as a pseudonym. [< TITLE + Gr. *onyma*, name.] **ti'tle-nym‡.**

tit'mal, tit'mal, *n.* Same as TIMAL.

tit'man, tit'man, *n.* [TIT'MEN. *pl.*] A little or puny man; a childish, small-minded man.

We are a race of *tit-men*, and soar but little higher in our intellectual flights than the columns of the daily paper.
THOREAU *Walden, Reading* p. 117. [H. M. & CO.]

tit'mouse", tit'maus", *n.* [TIT'MICE", *pl.*] **1.** A paroid bird other than a nuthatch, especially a parine having the bill shorter than the head and nostrils concealed by feathers. The titmice are small birds, and are usually insectivorous and non-migratory, and are found in most parts of the world. Those of *Parus* and related genera nest in holes in trees. The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*—see plate of BIRDS, fig. 10), the greater titmouse (*P. major*), the crested titmouse (*P. cristatus*), the coal-tit (*P. ater*), the long-tailed titmouse (*Acredula caudata*), and the penduline titmouse (*Ægithalus pendulinus*) are European. The tufted titmouse (*P. bicolor*), the chickadees, bush-tits, and verdin are North-American. See illus. under BUSH-TIT, CHICKADEE, and VERDIN.
2. Some bird likened to a titmouse, as a guitguit. [< TIT[1], *n.*, 1 (1), + AS. *māse*, kind of bird.] **tit'mose†.**
—**bearded titmouse,** a panuroid bird (*Panurus barmicus*) of Europe, having a black tuft of feathers on each side of the chin in the male.

tit'rate, tit'rêt, *C.* (tai'trêt. *E. I.*), *vt.* [TIT'RA'TED; TIT'RA'TING.] *Chem.* To determine the strength of (a solution) by means of standard solutions or by titration, as in volumetric analysis. [< F. *titre;* see TITLE.]

ti-tra'tion, ti-trē'shun, *n. Chem.* The process of causing a given reaction, as a color-test or a precipitate, between a solution containing a known amount of a substance and a solution of previously determined value, so that the proportion of the desired ingredient may be determined. **volumetric analysis‡.**

tit'tree", tit'trī", *n.* **1.** Same as TI[1]. **2.** The tea-tree or manuka. See MANUKA.

The *tit-tree* is very like an enormous heather, only that its flowers are white.
G. M. GRANT in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '91, p. 331.

tit'-tat-to', tit'-tat-tō', *C., or* tit'-tat-tō', *n.* A game, same as CRISS-CROSS, 3: so called because the player who first gets three ciphers or crosses in a row exclaims, pointing to them, "tit, tat, to; three in a row!"

tit'ter[1], tit'er, *vi.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the upper teeth, as in nervousness or affectation, or with suppressed mirth; laugh with restraint; giggle.

But hearing her ladies *titter*, turned on them
Her great queen's eyes, grown black with scornful frown.
T. B. ALDRICH *The Guerdon* st. 4.

[Imitative.]—**tit"ter-a'tion**†, *n.* The act or state of tittering.—**tit'ter-er,** *n.* One who titters.

tit'ter[2], *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To seesaw; teeter. (2) To tremble. **2**†. To swerve; sway; totter. [< Ice. *titra.*]
—**tit'ter-tot"ter.** [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* To teeter; seesaw. **tet'ter-tot"ter†. II.** *n.* The game of seesaw. **III.** *adv.* In an unsteady or tottering fashion.

tit'ter[3], *n.* The act of tittering; a giggling.

There's a *titter* of winds in that beechen tree.
BRYANT *The Gladness of Nature* st. 4.

tit'ter[3]†, *n.* A troublesome weed, probably a vetch.

tit'terd, *pp.* Tittered. PHIL. Soc.

tit'ter-el, tit'ĕr-el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the whimbrel.
tit'te-ry-tu'‡, *n.* Same as TITYRE-TU.
tit'tie, tit'ti, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A sister. **tit'ty**‡.
tit'ti-mouse', *n.* A titmouse.
tit'ti-vate, *vt.* Same as TITIVATE.
tit'tle, tit'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To chatter; prate.
tit'tle, *n.* **1.** The minutest quantity; jot; iota.

I'll study your tastes to a *tittle*. HOOK *Fanny's Bower* st. 5.

2. Originally, a very small mark in writing or printing, as a dot of an *i*, a tilde, or iota subscript. [For TITLE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see PARTICLE.

tit'tle-bat, tit'l-bat, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stickleback, especially the three-spined stickleback.
tit'tler‡, *n.* A tattler or tittle-tattle.
tit'tle-tat'tle, tit'l-tat'l, *vi.* To prate or chatter foolishly; talk meaninglessly. [Var. redup. of TATTLE, *v.*]
tit'tle-tat'tle, *a.* [Rare.] Gossiping; prating.
tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* **1.** Useless, trivial talk; gossip.

Pish! why do I spend my time in *tittle-tattle* with thee, thou thimble fellow! OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act i, sc. 1.

2†. An idle, trifling talker. **tit'tle-tat'tler**‡.
tit'tup, tit'up, *vi.* [Colloq.] To act in a restless or lively manner; dance along; prance; gallop.

The men who used to go *tittupping* down Rotten Row every fine afternoon of fifty years ago.
T. A. DODGE in *Harper's Monthly* July, '91, p. 214.

[< *tit* (var. of TIP[1], *v.*) + UP.] **tit'up**‡.
tit'tup, *n.* [Colloq.] A prancing or curveting; action indicating gaiety or frolicsomeness. **tit'up**‡.
tit'tup-py, tit'up-i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Showing gaiety and life; bounding; curveting; frolicsome. **2.** Loosely connected; slight; shaky. **tit'up-py**‡.
tit'tyl, tit'l, *n.* Colloq.] One of the breasts: a teat.
tit'ty‡, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Same as TITTIE.
tit'ty‡, *n.* The East-Indian bagpipe.
tit'ty-meg, tit'i-meg, *n.* The titlawmeg. **tick'o-meg**‡.
tit'ty-rie'‡, *n.* Same as TITYRE-TU.
tit'ty-tody"er, tit'i-tod'jer, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European wren.
tit'u-bate, tit'yu-bāt, *vi.* [Rare.] To stagger; stumble.

It struck me . . . that the more the people drank, the more they would *titubate*, by which word it was that I expressed the reeling and stumbling of intoxication. DE QUINCEY *Philosoph. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. i, third paper, p. 40 [T. & F. '55.]

[< L. *titubatus*, pp. of *titubo*, stagger.]

—**tit'u-bant,** *a.* [Rare.] Stumbling; tottering.—**tit'u-bant-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]—**tit"u-ba'tion,** *n.* The act of reeling to and fro; a stumbling; tottering; specifically, in pathology, wavering; stammering; said of the tongue.
tit'u-lar, tit'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Existing in name or title only; holding a dignity or position without discharging its duties; nominal.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers;
If these magnific titles yet remain
Not merely *titular*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 774.

2. Of, pertaining to, or possessing a title; held by virtue of a title; as, *titular* honors or possessions. **3.** Bestowing or taking title. See TITLE, 7 (2). [< L. *titulus*, title.]
tit'u-la-ry‡.
—**tit'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* In a titular manner.
tit'u-lar, *n.* **1.** One having a title in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice whether he performs its duties or not; in ecclesiastical law, one holding a sinecure title. See TITLE, 7 (1). **tit'u-la-ry**‡. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A titular of a church.

—**titular of a church,** that from which a church takes its name, whether a person or thing; distinguished from a *patron*, who can be only a canonized or angelic personage.—**t. of the tithes** (*Scots Law*), a lay patron to whom ecclesiastical tithes have been impropriated.
—**tit"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being titular.
tit'u-la-ry, tit'yu-la-ri. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Bearing a title; proceeding from a title; titular. **II.** *n.* A titular.
tit'uled‡, *a.* Possessing a title; entitled.
Ti'tus, tī'tus, *n.* [L.] A pastoral epistle of Paul to Titus: concerned with the administration of the church in Crete, to which Titus had been sent by Paul to regulate its affairs.
tit'-war"bler, tit'-wôr'bler, *n.* A parine bird: titmouse.
tit'y-re', *n.* A tityre-tu. **2.** Gin. **tit'te-ry**‡.
tit'y-re-tu'‡, *n.* One of a gang of street bullies in London in the time of Charles II. **tit'te-ry-tu'**‡.
Tit"y-ri'næ, tit'i-ri'nē *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of cotingoid birds with the second primaries excessively short in adult males. **Tit'y-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tityros*, kind of bird.]—**tit'y-rine,** *a. & n.*
tiv'er, tiv'ĕr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To mark with tiver.
tiv'er, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A red ocher used in some portions of England for marking sheep.
tiv'o-li, tiv'o-li, *n.* A game resembling bagatelle, played on a slightly tilted board studded with pins and hoops, and having a series of numbered compartments at the lower end. A marble is shot through a side channel to a curved head that deflects it among the pins, through which it zigzags to a compartment, the number of which it scores. [Perhaps < *Tivoli*, Italy, in allusion to the waterfalls there.]
tiv'y‡, *adv.* With great speed: a hunting-cry. See TANTIVY.
ti'za, tī'zo, *n.* Peru.] *Mineral.* Uvalite.
Tiz'ri, *n.* Same as TISRI.
tiz'win, tiz'win, *n.* [Am. Ind.] An alcoholic drink resembling pulque: derived from the yucca-plant, etc.

The Apache intoxicant '*tizcen*' . . . is beer, made from fermented corn. J. G. BOURKE in *Century Magazine* Mar., '91, p. 655.

tiz'zy, tiz'i, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A tester; sixpence. **tiz'zi**‡.
tme'sis, tmē'sis, *n.* A section or separated part. [< Gr. *tmēsis*, < *temnō*, cut.]
tme'sis, tmē'sis (XSIS), *n.* *Gram.* The separation of the elements of a compound word by an intervening word, as in the phrase *to as ward*, meaning 'toward us.' [L., < Gr. *tmēsis*, < *temnō*, cut.] **di-ac'o-pe**‡.
to[1], *a* Two. —**to**[1], *n.* Two.
to[2], *n* A toe.
to[1], th. *adv.* **1.** Toward the thing to be accomplished; toward the end of action; as, turn *to*, boys; he fell *to* at once. **2.** Into normal condition; as, she soon came *to*. **3.** Toward or into place; in or into position, especially a position of adjustment to something; as, to heave *to*; lie *to*; . . . adjust with head to the wind); push *to* the bolt.

In this case the ship would be brought *to* on the starboard tack. JAMES SMITH *Voyage of St. Paul* ch. 3, p. 107. [L. & A. ed. '80.]

4. In a direction understood or implied; as, go *to* (see GO); stand *to* and feed; wrong end *to*. **5**†. Forward; on; as, *to* Hector! *ta'* used interjectionally. See TO, *prep.*
—**to and again, to and back**†, forward and backward.—**to and fro,** see FRO.
to[2], *adv.* Too.
to. I. *prep.* **1.** In a direction toward: expressing or indicating many shades of relation founded upon the notion of motion toward. *To* is an elementary word not susceptible of formal definition in any of its various uses except by the employment of its derivative *toward*, or in its place a long and awkward periphrasis. (1) Toward and ending at: denoting motion or action terminating in a place, condition, or object; as, he rode *to* Chester; she had been *to* confession; to come *to* grief. (2) Aiming at or resulting in: denoting an end to be accomplished or result reached; as, flattered *to* his ruin; he went *to* his death; apprenticed *to* a trade. (3) As far as: denoting degree or extent, and hence totality; as, the items came *to* $5; count *to* ten; dressed *to* perfection. (4) Upon, by way of addition; as, add *to* your faith virtue; a cloak with a hood *to* it. (5) In respect of; concerning; as, he spoke *to* the resolution; as *to* that we will confer by and by. (6) In the relation of; for; with regard for; as, he had much *to* his credit.

No Christian man 'liveth *to* himself.'
R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xxvii, p. 316. [W. & M. '36.]

(7) In correspondence with; in a manner suitable for; as, suited *to* your notions; drawn *to* life, scale, etc.; dance *to* the music.

Sceptre and sword were fashion'd *to* his hand!
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 3, st. 59.

(8) In obligation toward: denoting that on account of which an obligation was incurred; as, my duty *to* the church: used commonly as a bookkeeping and invoice form; as, Dr. *To* 5 yards of silk, $7.50. (9) In opposition to; against; as, face *to* face; hand *to* hand; I'll bet 5 *to* 1. (10) Close in, by, or against: denoting position; as, held *to* her heart; the bird clings *to* the branch; stand *to* your word. (11) In comparison with: often denoting ratio; as, 9 is *to* 3 as 21 *to* 7; that is piety *to* this. (12) Belonging in connection with: denoting the relation of things made to go together; as, the key *to* the barn; a porch *to* the house. (13) In close application toward; as, buckle *to* the law; fall *to* dinner. (14) Until: denoting a time not reached; as, it is ten minutes *to* twelve, or an hour *to* noon.

2. Noting an indirect or limiting object after verbs and adjectives or nouns indicating feeling, action, or states: supplying the place of a dative case; as, the battle is not *to* the strong; give the ring *to* me; born *to* trouble.

True religion is, at its soul, spiritual sympathy with, spiritual obedience *to* God.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. v, p. 77. [E. P. D. '90.]

3. [Archaic.] Noting a factitive object, now commonly expressed by *as*; as, Abraham took Keturah *to* wife; they chose Alfred *to* king; we have Abraham *to* our father. **4.** By; for; in; of; with: in many obsolete and provincial uses to express relations generally noted by other prepositions and easily understood from the context.

II. The sign of the infinitive mode.

In some instances *to* is a mere sign of the infinitive and with its verb can be replaced by the corresponding verbal noun in *ing*; as, he began *to beat* the drum (he began *beating* the drum); *to err* is human (*erring* is human). In Anglo-Saxon there were two similar constructions, an infinitive form, seldom used with the preposition, as nimanto take, and a gerundive form, generally used with *to*, as *to* nimanne. In the latter construction *to* had a dative force of purpose or intention. In passing into English this distinction was forgotten, and hence arose the practise, now dialectic or archaic, of governing the infinitive with *to* by another preposition; as, what went ye out *for to see*? hindered *from to drink*. In the same way, to express futurity, *about* is still used; as, *about to come*. With an infinitive *to* often indicates an indirect object or purpose. *To* as an infinitive sign has not come into use (1) after the auxiliaries *do*, *can*, *may*, *must*, *shall*, *will*; (2) (*a*) after *dare*, *help*, *need*, *please*, *go*: as, you *dare* not jump; *please* push; let us *go* swim, etc.; (*b*) after certain elliptical phrases, as *had rather*, *as lief*; as, I *had rather* study now; (*c*) after the object of *bid*, *feel*, *hare*, *hear*, *let*, *make*, and sometimes *find* and *know*; as, *make* him *run*; I *feel* you *tremble*; did you *find* him (*to be*) clever? I have *known* him (*to*) go there. In many of these constructions *to* may be used at pleasure. The word is often used colloquially to indicate an omitted infinitive or affirmation that has previously been expressed; as, you left your umbrella—did you mean *to*? he wrote because I asked him *to*.

[< AS. *tō*, to.]

—**to one's face,** in one's presence; hence, in defiance of one.—**to you** [Colloq.], my compliments or good wishes to you; to your health; same to you.—**would to God** (or **Heaven**), I wish before God (or Heaven); as, *would to God* I had died!

to[3], *conj.* Till.
to-[1]†, *prefix.* To. [< TO, *prep.*]
to-[2], *prefix.* An intensive prefix. [< AS. *tō-*, apart.]
toad, tōd, *n.* **1.** An arciferous tailless amphibian, especially a bufonid. The common toads have toothless jaws and are more or less covered with warts containing glands that secrete a yellowish, acrid, irritant fluid. Toads are mainly terrestrial, burrowing, and insectivorous, resorting to water only to breed. *Bufo lentiginosus* is the common North-American toad; *B. vulgaris*, the common European toad; *B. calamita*, the natterjack.
2. Some similar amphibian; as, the Surinam *toad* (*Pipa surinamensis*), an aglossate. **3.** Some animal mistaken for a toad; as, the horned *toad* (a lizard). See HORNED, and illus. under LIZARD. **4.** Figuratively, any person regarded as an object of scorn. [< AS. *tādie*, toad.]

Compounds: —**toad'back",** *a.* Having a cross-section curved like a toad's back: said of a stair-rail.—**t.-eater,** *n.* **1.** A fawning parasite; sycophant; toady. **2.** A mountebank's assistant, alleged to swallow toads in order that his quack employer might appear to cure their supposed poisonous effects.—**t.-eating,** **I.** *a.* Characteristic of a toad-eater; sycophantic. **II.** *n.* Cringing toadyism; sycophancy.—**t.-lily,** *n.* **1.** A European fritillary (*Fritillaria Pyrenaica*). **2.** An ornamental lily-wort (*Tricyrtis hirta*) from Japan, with white purple-dotted flowers and alternate oblong cuspidate-cordate amplexicaul leaves.—**Japanese t.-lily.**—**t.-lizard,** *n.* A horned toad (*Phrynosoma*).—**t.-orchis,** *n.* A hothouse epiphytal orchid (*Megaclinium Bufo*) from Sierra Leone; from its greenish or yellowish-brown flowers spotted with purple.—**t.-pipe,** *n.* A common scouring-rush or horsetail (*Equisetum limosum*) on the borders of ponds and swamps: so called from its pipe-like stem and its habitat; also, other species.—**t.-rush,** *n.* A species of rush (*Juncus bufonius*) with low and slender branches and leafy stems 3 to 9 inches high, with remote greenish flowers, growing in damp waste places in all countries.—**t.-snatcher,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The reed-bunting.—**t.-spit,** *n.* Frog-spit; cuckoo-spit.—**t.-spittle**‡, —**t.-spotted,** *a.* Spotted like a toad; hence, polluted; marked by infamy.
—**toad'ish,** *a.* Like a toad.—**toad'let,** *n.* [Rare.] A small or young toad. **toad'ling**‡.
toad'fish", tōd'fish", *n.* **1.** A batrachioid fish of warm seas, especially *Batrachus tau*, common on the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the West Indies. Called also **oyster-fish.** **2.** An angler (*Lophius*). **3.** A swellfish or swell-toad. **4.** An antennarioid fish, as *Pterophryne histrio*.
toad'flax", tōd'flax", *n.* **1.** A common showy perennial weed (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), resembling flax in stem and leaves, but with terminal spikes of spurred yellow flowers marked with an orange spot. Called also *devil's-flax*, *flaxweed*, *butter-and-eggs*, *Ranstead's weed*, etc. **2.** By extension, a plant of any other species of *Linaria*.

The Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

—**bastard toad-flax,** any one of several sandalworts. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] Any species of *Comandra*, a small genus of low smooth perennials with woody base, oblong or narrow leaves, and greenish-white flowers in small terminal or axillary umbel-like clusters. (2) [Eng.] A low spreading plant (*Thesium linophyllum*) with alternate narrow leaves and racemes of minute white flowers.—**blue t.,** a small slender annual species (*Linaria Canadensis*) with blue flowers, found in fields and sandy roadsides of the United States and Canada.—**ivy-leaved t.,** Kenilworth ivy. See IVY.
toad'flow"er, tōd'flou'ĕr, *n.* A species of *Stapelia* (*S. bufonia*).
toad'head", tōd'hed", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover.
toad's'-eye", tōdz'-ī", *n.* A variety of cassiterite.
toad's-eye tin‡.
toad'stone"[1], tōd'stōn", *n.* *Geol.* A volcanic amygdaloidal rock, generally decomposed, occurring as sheets of contemporaneous lava in the Carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire, England. [< G. *todter stein*, dead stone: from its barrenness of metalliferous ores.] **toad'-rock"**‡.
toad'stone"[2], *n.* A natural or artificial stone resembling a toad in color and form, and long believed to be formed in a toad: worn as a talisman; bufonite.
toad'stool", tōd'stūl", *n.* **1.** Any one of many umbrella-shaped fungi, growing on decaying vegetable matter, common in woods and damp places; a mushroom. Compare MUSHROOM, 1 (1). **2.** A poisonous mushroom. See MUSHROOM, 1 (2). Called also *frogstool*, *toad's-cap*, *toad's-hat*, *toad's-meat*.
toad'y, tōd'i, *v.* [TOAD'IED; TOAD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* To treat with subserviency or adulation; fawn upon.

There is not a nation in Europe but labors
To *toady* itself and to humbug its neighbors.
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends*, *The Auto-da-fé* can. 2, st. 1.

II. *i.* To act the toady.
toad'y, *a.* [Rare.] Ugly as the toad; also, fawning; subservient; showing weak adulation or agreement.

Mr. and Mrs. Pocket had a *toady* neighbor—a widow lady of that highly sympathetic nature that she agreed with everybody.
DICKENS *Great Expectations* ch. 23, p. 216. [E. & L. '86.]

toad'y, *n.* [TOAD'IES, *pl.*] **1.** One who toadies; an obsequious flatterer; a fawning, servile person. **2.** [Scot.] A coarse, unpolished woman. [Short for TOAD-EATER.]
—**toad'y-ism,** *n.*—**toad'y-ism,** *n.*
to-a'mi, tō-ä'mi, *n.* A Japanese cone-shaped throwing-net having pockets about the margin, in which the fish become entangled. Compare CASTING-NET.
to'-and-fro', tō'-and-frō', *a.* Moving back and forth; undulating; alternating.
to'-and-fro', *n.* **1.** Motion back and forth. **2**†. Exchange of words or arguments.
toast[1], tōst, *n.* **I.** *t.* To name in drinking a toast; drink to the health of or in honor of; as, to *toast* a lady.
II. *i.* To propose or participate in a toast.
—**toast'ing-glass",** *n.* A glass or goblet used in toasting ladies: often inscribed with verses in their honor.
toast[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To brown before or over a fire. **2.** [Colloq.] To warm well before or as before a fire.

There they all three sat *toasting* themselves by the deeply-red fire. MARY H. CATHERWOOD *Craqueo's-Doom* ch. 3, p. 26. [L.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become brown at a fire; as, fresh bread does not *toast* well. **2.** [Colloq.] To warm oneself, as at a fire. [< OF. *toster*, < *toste*; see TOAST[2], *n.*]
—**toast'ing-fork",** *n.* **1.** A long-handled fork, often with sliding joints, for toasting bread, etc., before the fire. **2.** [Humorous.] A sword. **toast'ing-i"ron**‡.
toast[1], *n.* **1.** The act of drinking to some one's health or to some sentiment; also, a call to drink thus. **2.** The person who or the sentiment which is named in thus drinking; as, I give you as a *toast*, "success to the cause." **3.** Formerly, a woman often toasted; a belle.

Say, why are beauties praised and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 5, l. 10.

4. A free drinker; tippler. [Special use of TOAST[2], *n.*]
—**toast'mas"ter,** *n.* A person who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, calls upon the various speakers, and, in the United States, often presides over the occasion.
toast[2], *n.* Sliced bread browned at a fire; toasted bread: served dry, buttered, soaked in some liquid, as milk or cider, or with some other dish, as eggs or birds. [< OF. *toste*, < LL. *tosta*, < L. *tostus*, pp. of *torreo*, roast.]
—**toast'-rack",** *n.* A partitioned table-rack to hold separate slices of dry toast.—**t.-water,** *n.* *Med.* Water in which toasted bread has been standing for some time: used as a drink in fevers.
toast'er[1], tōst'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who proposes a toast. **2.** Same as GALLANT[2].
toast'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who or that which toasts something at a fire; a device used for toasting, as a toasting-fork. **2.** Something suitable for toasting.
toat, tōt, *n.* *Wood-working.* The curved handle of a bench-plane. [= TOTE[1], *n.*]
toat'er‡, *n.* A trumpeter.
to-bac"ca-na'lian, to-bac'a-nā'lian, *n.* [Humorous.] A user of tobacco. **to-bac'chi-an**‡.
to-bac'co, to-bac'ō, *n.* **1.** The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various ways, for smoking, chewing, snuffing, and for medicinal use.

The matured leaves of the green tobacco-plant are prepared for consumption by *curing*, effected usually by exposure to air, the sun, or fire. The cured leaves are allowed to absorb moisture until they become pliant. They are then assorted and packed in boxes, hogsheads, or bulks, where the tobacco undergoes a fermentation that develops

the aroma and flavor. Afterward it is worked up in the various forms suitable for market. The peculiar ingredients of the cured tobacco are: *Nicotin* (0.63 to 5.81 per cent.), *resin* and *fatty substances* (2.93 to 7.26), *glucose* (16.39 to nothing), *starch* (2.45 to 6.71), *albuminoids* (8.75 to 20.34), *pectic acid* (5.97 to 12.59), *citric acid* (0.43 to 5.80), *malic acid* (3.94 to 10.09), *oxalic acid* (0.84 to 3.49), *acetic acid* (0.31 to 1.62), *nitric acid* (3.23 to nothing), *ammonia* (0.19 to 1.65), *cellulose* (8.30 to 15.23), *sand* (0.55 to 4.17), *ash*, exclusive of sand (8.49 to 18.56). A constituent called *nicotianin* gives an odor, and an essential oily or resinous matter gives flavor. The analysis of the ash-constituents shows potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ferric oxid, alumina, manganous oxid, phosphoric anhydrid, sulfuric anhydrid, silicic anhydrid, and chlorin. Tobacco when cured is classified broadly as follows: *Class I.* **Smoking-tobacco,** embracing the seed-leaf, the Havana seed, and all other kinds used in the United States for cigars or for pipe-smoking. *Class II.* **Chewing-tobacco,** embracing all kinds used in the United States for chewing purposes. It is largely composed of the white Burley and the air-, sun-, and flue-cured tobaccos of Virginia and North Carolina. *Class III.* **Export tobacco,** embracing the heavy gummy product grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that is cured, for the most part, by open wood-fires, which impart to the tobacco a creosotic flavor much liked abroad, but distasteful to the users of tobacco in the United States. This class of tobacco is exported to Great Britain, continental Europe, Africa, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. The very finest grades are taken in Russia and the longest in Africa. Some sorts are put in all three classes. These three classes are subdivided into *grades*. The grades for the first class are *fillers*, *binders*, and *wrappers*. For the second class they are *trash*, *lugs*, *seconds*, and *leaf*. *Leaf* is still further assorted into (*a*) *short*, *long*, *dark*, *red*, *bright*, *mottled*, *yellow*, and (*b*) into *light*, *heavy*, *gummy*, and *fatty*. The grades of the third class comprehend all those of the first two classes, and are still further assorted to meet the requirements of the foreign markets into *spinners*, *saucers*, *cutters*, *shag*, *regie styles*, *Swiss wrappers* and *fillers*, *Africans*, *balers* (for Mexico, South America, and the West Indies), and into other sorts to meet special demands or uses, as for the navy or army. Although chiefly employed for smoking and chewing, tobacco finds also some use in medicine, as in asthma, and occasionally as a local application, as in sheep-washing, its juice being very destructive to insects. In its ordinary use it acts as a narcotic. Its excessive use results in nervous depression and prostration. Tobacco ranks first in the list of articles of general use. It is estimated that 800,000,000 people use it. The annual consumption per capita is 35 ounces; total consumption annually, 1,300,000 tons; average annual production of the United States, 480,000,000 pounds.

2. Any one of several plants of the genus *Nicotiana* (see NICOTIANA), especially *N. Tabacum*, the chief source of the tobacco of commerce, originally of tropical America, but now cultivated in other parts of the world, particularly in the United States from Florida to Wisconsin and from Louisiana to Massachusetts, and known in its different varieties as Virginia, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin seed-leaf, Havana and Havana seed tobacco, etc.

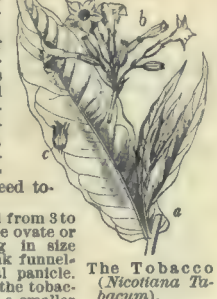

The Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*). *a*, leaves; *b*, flowers; *c*, fruit.

It is a viscid pubescent annual from 3 to 6 feet high, and has large sessile ovate or lanceolate leaves diminishing in size from the base upward, and pink funnel-shaped flowers in a terminal panicle. The other principal source of the tobaccos of commerce is *N. rustica*, a smaller species with ovate petioled leaves and yellow flowers, called **green tobacco** from its leaves not becoming entirely brown in curing, and sometimes **wild tobacco** from its being found wild in parts of the United States, especially in Mexico, where it becomes perennial. It is adapted to cooler climates than *N. Tabacum*, and, though native in America, is grown chiefly in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Persian or Shiraz tobacco is obtained from *N. Persica*. Tobacco was cultivated and used in tropical America before the arrival of the Europeans, who became acquainted with it in the first voyage of Columbus. The first plant was taken to Spain about 1558. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador, sent seeds from the Peninsula to Catherine di Medici, and this and his other services in diffusing a knowledge of the plant have been commemorated in the scientific name *Nicotiana*. See table of varieties, below.

At the outset the cultivation of *tobacco* was so lucrative that those who had no land planted in the streets of Jamestown.
BRYANT and GAY *United States* vol. i, ch 11, p. 302. [s. '84.]

[< Sp. *tabaco*, < W. Ind. *tabaco*, pipe in which the natives smoked the plant.] **ta-bac'co†.**

Compounds, etc.:—**Indian tobacco,** see INDIAN.—**—perique t.,** a kind of tobacco grown and prepared for

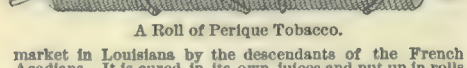

A Roll of Perique Tobacco.

market in Louisiana by the descendants of the French Acadians. It is cured in its own juices and put up in rolls weighing from one to four pounds each.—**remedios t.,** a coarse tobacco in the unstemmed leaf: used as a filler.—**to-bac'co-sam"au-ro"sis.** *n.* Nervous blindness resulting from excessive use of tobacco.—**t.-beetle,** *n.* A ptinid beetle injurious to stored or manufactured tobacco, as *Sitodrepa panacea* and the cigarette-beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*).—**t.-box,** *n.* **1.** A box used for packing or keeping tobacco; especially, a small box, often ornamented, for carrying chewing- or smoking-tobacco about the person. **2.** [U. S.] A fish. (1) The common skate. (2) A sunfish, as *Lepomis gibbosus*.—**t.-camphor,** *n.* Same as NICOTIANIN.—**t.-cricket,** *n.* A beetle (*Œcanthus nveus*), of a whitish color tinged with green, that feeds on the top leaves of the tobacco-plant as they unfold.—**t.-cutter,** *n.* A knife for cutting plug tobacco; also, a device for shredding tobacco-leaves.—**t.-dove,** *n.* [Bahamas.] The American ground-dove.—**t.-flea,** *n.* A small flea or beetle (*Haltica striolata*) that feeds on the leaves of the young tobacco-plants.—**t.-grater,** *n.* A machine for grating tobacco-leaves for smoking.—**t.-heart,** *n.* A morbid condition of the heart arising from the excessive use of tobacco.—**t.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A tobacconist.—**t.-paper.** *n.* **1.** Paper made of tobacco-stems. **2.** Paper made for cigarette-wrappers, as rice-paper or corn-husk paper.—**t.-pipe,** *n.* **1.** A pipe used in smoking tobacco. See PIPE. **2.** Same as INDIAN-PIPE. See INDIAN.—**t.-pipe clay,** pipe-clay.—**t.-pipe fish,** the trumpet-fish (*Fistularia tobaccaria*).—**t.-plant,** *n.* See TOBACCO, 2.—**t.-pouch,** *n.* A small bag used for carrying tobacco about the person.—**t.-press,** *n.* One of several presses used for compacting tobacco-leaves, plug tobacco, or smoking-tobacco.—**t.-prize,** *n.* A system of levers or a screw for compressing tobacco into hogsheads.—**t.-root,** *n.* The bitterroot. See BITTERROOT; LEWISIA.—**t.-stick,** *n.* One of a set of sticks about ½ feet long on which green tobacco is hung preparatory to curing. Compare TIER-POLE.—**t.-stopper,** *n.* A small plug sometimes used for compacting tobacco in a pipe-bowl.—**t.-stripper,** *n.* A person employed in stemming the coarse ribs from tobacco-leaves.—**t.-tongs,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* Tongs, usually ornamental, for holding a smoker's pipe to ignite the tobacco. A machine having a reel for twisting

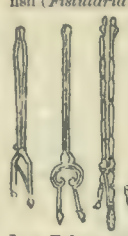

Iron Tobacco-tongs of the 17th century.

live coal at the bowl of

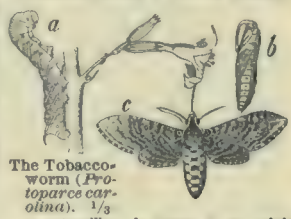

The Tobacco-worm (*Protoparce carolina*). 1/3

a, caterpillar; *b*, pupa; *c*, an adult moth sipping food from a blossom of *Datura*.

—to-bac'co-ner†, *n.* A habitual user of tobacco.—**to-bac'co-ning†,** *n.* The practise of using tobacco.—**to-bac'co-nist,** *n.* **1.** One who is licensed to manufacture or to sell tobacco. **2†.** A habitual user of tobacco.—**to-bac'co-nize,** *vt.* To subject to the action of tobacco; fumigate with tobacco.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF THE TOBACCO-PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES OF VARIETIES.	Description.
Ad'cock	Wide spaces between leaves
Ba'den	Short leaves; light; cures yellow
Bal'ti-more Cu'ba bay	Long leaf; fine silky texture
Beat'-all'	Large, heavy leaf; cures yellow and spangled
Bel'knap	Large, spreading leaf; fine fiber; gummy
bull'-face'	Large seed-leaf variety
Bur'ley-red'	Large, oval, heavy leaf; small stem and fibers
Bur'ley-white'	Thin leaf; narrows rapidly
Clar'dy	White while growing; long, narrow leaf
Con-nec'ti-cut seed'-leaf'	Very broad, smooth, heavy leaf; stalks long
Cu'ba	Broad leaf; strong, thin elastic, silky when cured
Cun'ning-ham	Numerous leaves; very small and fragrant
Duck Is'land	Short, broad leaf
Flan'na-gan	Broad leaf; fragrant
Flor'i-da leaf	Very fine fiber and broad leaf
Fred'er-ick	Fine texture; silky.
Gless'ner	Rough leaf; heavy and rich
Gooch	Large, handsome leaf; fine, soft texture
gourd'-leaf'	Broad, round leaves thick on stalk
Gov'ern-or Jones	Broad, short, fine leaf; yellows before harvesting
Ha-va'na seed	Long, narrow leaf of good body
Hick'o-ry-leaf'	Very thin, fine leaf; delicate flavor
John'son Green	Fine fiber; cures bright-yellow
kite'-foot'	Large, heavy leaf; strong flavor
Lan'cas-ter broad leaf	Short, thin, wide leaf
lit'tle Dutch	Delicate, silky fiber; broad leaf
long green	Narrow leaf, small, thick, and short
Love'la'dy	Coarse and heavy
Mann	Long, dark, heavy, narrow leaf
O'ri-no'co	Wide leaf; heavy and gummy
O'ri-no'co, lit'tle	Short, broad leaf; much ruffled
Penn'syl-va'ni-a seed'-leaf'	Long, narrow, tapering leaf
per-ique'	Same as Connecticut seed-leaf
Pitt'syl-va'ni-a yel'low	Leaf of medium size; fine fiber; small stem; gummy and glossy when cured
Pry'or, blue	Leaves elongated and far apart; fine texture
Pry'or-Med'ley	Large leaf, well proportioned; stalk slightly ruffled
Pry'or, white	Same as white Pryor
Pry'or, yel'low	Very broad leaf; soft and silky texture
shoe'string'	Heavy, wide leaf; fine texture; cures bright
sleek'-stem'	Heavy leaf; very narrow; long; large stem
Span'ish seed	Large, long leaf; no ruffles
thick'set	Leaf of medium size; very fragrant; cures dark
twist'-bud'	Long, narrow, pointed leaf; short stalk; coarse
Val-lan'dig-ham	Screw-shaped terminal stem; large leaf; heavy
white'-stem'	Large, pointed, smooth leaf
Will'iams	Largest leaf grown; tough when cured
Wil'son's hy'brid	Same as Beat-all
Wis-con'sin seed'-leaf'	Much like Havana seed
yel'low mam'moth	Medium in size; oval-shaped leaf; fine and silky
Zim'mer seed	Very large leaf; yields largely
	Small leaf; very fine and silky; the most popular of all in Pennsylvania and Ohio

To-ba'go cane, to-bā'gō kān. The slender stem of a palm (*Bactris minor*) growing in the West Indies and tropical America, and imported into Europe for the manufacture of walking-sticks. [< *Tobago*, island.]

To-bi'as-fish", to-bī'as-fish', *n.* [Eng.] The sand-lance.

to'bine, tō'bīn, *n.* A heavy twilled silk dress-fabric formerly made. Compare TABBY[1]. [< G. *tobin*, TABBY[1].]

To'bit, tō'bit, *n.* [Gr.] An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, containing the story of Tobit, a pious Israelite of the Assyrian captivity.

to-bog'gan, to-beg'an, *vi.* To coast on a toboggan, as down an icy or snowy slope; engage in the sport of sliding on a toboggan; also, to move like a toboggan.

There are certain forms of avalanches . . . which rush down one slope with such fury that the impetus carries them up the opposite slope, whence they will rush back again—'*tobogganing*' across the line. LAFCADIO HEARN in *Harper's Monthly* Nov., '90, p. 865.

—to-bog'gan-er, *n.* **to-bog'gan-ist‡.**

to-bog'gan, *n.* A sled-like vehicle, consisting of a long thin board or boards curved upward at the forward end, and either without runners or with very low ones: now used for coasting, especially on prepared slides (see TOBOGGAN-SLIDE), but originally a packsled of Canadian Indians and French voyageurs. [Cor. of Am. Ind. *odabagan*, sled.] **ta-bog'gan‡; to-bog'gin‡.—to-bog'gan-cap",** *n.* A cap worn by tobogganers: usually a toque.—**t.-slide,** *n.* **1.** A place prepared for coasting with toboggans: sometimes a smooth track made on a snowy hillside, but often, especially in the United States, a wooden chute having a flat bottom and sloping sides, fitted for use by throwing on water and allowing it to freeze. **2.** A wooden chute fitted with small rollers, down which a toboggan may run into a sheet of water. **3.** Same as SWITCHBACK, 2. **t.-chute‡; t.-shoot‡.**

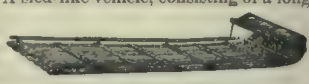

A Modern Sporting Toboggan.

to'-bread", tū'-bred', *n.* The 13th loaf of a baker's dozen. [< TO-[1] + BREAD[1], *n.*]

to-breke'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To break in pieces. **to-brek'†.**

to-brest'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To burst in pieces. **to-burst'†.**

to'by, tō'bi, *n.* [TO'BIES, *pl.*] A mug or beer-jug, especially as fashioned in the form of an old man wearing a three-cornered hat. [< *Toby*, a personal name.]

A Toby.

to'can, *n.* Same as TOUCAN.

toc-ca'ta, toc-cā'ta, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A composition designed to exhibit the player's touch; literally, a touch-piece.

While you sat and played *Toccatas*, stately at the clavichord.
BROWNING *A Toccata of Galuppi's* st. 6.

toc"ca-tel'la, } toc"a-tel'a, -tī'na, *n.*
toc"ca-ti'na, } [It.] *Mus.* A short or comparatively easy toccata.

toch, toh, *conj.* & *interj.* [S. Afr. D.] Yet; pray: an exclamation, for emphasis.

toch'er, toh'er, *C.* (tok'er, *W.*), *vt.* [Scot.] To give a tocher to.—**toch'er,** *n.* The dowry of a bride.—**toch'er-less,** *a.* Dowerless; portionless.

tocht'gang"er, tōht'gūng'er, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] An Africander who buys goods near the coast and sells them inland.

tock[1], tok, *n.* A hornbill (genus *Toccus*); especially, the African red-billed hornbill (*T. erythrorhynchus*). [< Afr. *tok*.] **tok‡.**

tock[2]†, *n.* A light cap or toque.

tock'ay, tok'ē, *n.* An East-Indian gecko; the tokee.

to-cleve'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To cleave; divide. **to-cleave'†.**

to'co[1], tō'cō, *n.* The common toucan (*Rhamphastos toco*).

to'co[2], *n.* [School Slang, Eng.] Castigation; punishment.

toc'o-gen, toc'o-jen, *n.* [< Gr. *tokos*, interest, < *tiktō*, produce.] **to'kol.**

to-cog'o-ny, to-cog'o-ni, *n.* Parental generation: opposed to *archegony*, or ablogenesis. [< Gr. *tokos*, birth, + -GONY.]

to-col'o-gy, to-col'o-ji, *n.* *Med.* The science and art of midwifery; obstetrics. [< Gr. *tokos*, birth (< *tiktō*, bear), + -LOGY.] **to-kol'o-gy‡.**

to-come'†, *n.* The future.

to-cor'nal-ite, to-cēr'nal-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale-yellow, silver mercury iodid, found granular and massive. [< M. A. *Tocornal*, Chile, to whom the original belonged.]

to"co-ro'ro, tō'co-rō'rō, *n.* [Cuban.] The Cuban trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*), green and gray with a red breast, and having the tail concave at the end.

toc'sin, toc'sin, *n.* **1.** A signal sounded on a bell; especially, an alarm. **2.** Hence, an alarm-bell, or sometimes, in former usage, a drum used to sound a charge.

On the flight of a criminal, the *tocsins* of the villages, through which he was supposed to have passed, were sounded. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 180. [H. '49.]

[F., < *toquer*, TOUCH, + OF. *sin*, bell. < LL. *signum*. < L. *signum*, signal.]

to'cus, tō'cus, *n.* *Obstet.* Childbirth; parturition. [< Gr. *tokos*, < *tiktō*, produce.] **toc'e-tus‡.**

to-cus'so, to-cus'ō, *n.* [Abys.] An Abyssinian cereal (*Eleusine Tocusso*). **tasst; to-cus'sa‡.**

tod†, *vt.* & *vi.* To weigh; to yield tods.

tod[1], tod, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A bushy clump; a mass of thickly growing foliage, particularly of ivy. **2†.** A weight formerly used in scaling wool, of varying amount, generally 28 lbs. [< Ice. *toddi*, piece.] **todd†; tod'de†-tode†.**

—tod'-boat", *n.* A Holland fishing-boat.—**tod-stove,** *n.* A box stove made of 6 iron plates, in which to burn light brush, sticks, etc.

tod[2], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A fox. **todde†.**

tod[3], *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Toddy; a drink.

to-dash'†, *vt.* To dash to pieces.

to-day', tu-dē', *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age; as, what day is *to-day*? the fashion of *to-day*.

to-day', *adv.* **1.** On or during this present day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. [< AS. *tō dæge*; *tō*, to; *dæge*, dat. of *dæg*, day.]

tod'dle, tod'l, *vi.* [TOD'DLED; TOD'DLING.] **1.** To walk with short and unsteady steps, as a little child.

She *toddled* off into the next room, and brought a cup of milk.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 2, p. 51. [MACM.]

2. [Slang.] To depart; leave; also, to saunter about.

Foker . . . pronounced, after all these delicacies and a quantity of nuts and fruit had been dispatched, that it was time to '*toddle*.'
THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 44. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

[Freq., < TOTTER[1], *v.*]

tod'dle, *n.* **1.** The act of toddling; the walk of a little child. **2.** [Slang.] A careless stroll; an idle saunter. **3.** [Rare.] A child that toddles.

tod'dler, tod'ler, *n.* One who toddles, as a little child.

tod'dy, tod'i, *n.* [TOD'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A beverage of spirits, hot water, and sugar; also, generally, alcoholic liquor: colloquially known as **tod.**

Ah! if people would only take their rum latent in its molasses, and pour out their undistilled *toddies* on their buckwheat cakes!
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. II, ch. 2, p. 108. [T. & F. '62.]

2. The sap or juice that flows from the incised spathes of certain palms: used as a beverage, and in India instead of yeast: also, a spirituous liquor distilled from it. The principal palms yielding toddy, hence called **toddy-palms**, are in India the wild date (*Phœnix sylvestris*, jaggery-palm (*Caryota urens*), and Palmyra palm.
[< Hind. *tārī*. < *tār*, palm-tree.]
tad'dy.

A Young Toddy-palm (*Caryota urens*).

Compounds, etc.:—apple toddy, **1.** A drink composed of spirit, as whisky or brandy, mingled with the pulp of roasted apples. **2.** A toddy made from applejack. —**t.-bird'**, *n.* One of various East-Indian birds that suck palm-juice (toddy, as the baya. —**t.-blossom**, *n.* A pimple or eruption on the face caused by excessive use of spirits.—**t.-cat**, *n.* A palm-cat.—**t.-drawer**, *n.* A vender of palm wine; also, a liquor-dealer. —**t.-ladle**, *n.* **1.** A ladle for toddy, resembling a small punch-ladle. **2.** The American aloe, from whose juice pulque is made.—**t.-palm**, *n.* See TODDY, 2.—**t.-stick**, *n.* A sugar-crusher, resembling a pestle, used in compounding toddy.

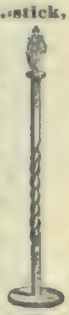
A Silver Toddy-stick.

tod'dy-man, tod'i-mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A manufacturer of or dealer in toddy.
tode, tōd, *vt.* & *vi.* To haul (logs) with a tode.
tode, *n.* An A-shaped implement or vehicle for skidding logs, made of a heavy crotch of a tree, hewed so as to curve upward at the apex, and run smoothly, and having a crosspiece to steady the log.
To'dī, tō'dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A genus or suborder of birds, including the *Todidæ* and sometimes *Momotidæ*.
To'dī-dæ, tō'di-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A West-Indian family of picarian birds with 4 open sternal notches, syndactylous feet, long straight bill, and short tail: todies. **To'dus**, *n.* (L. *q.v.*) [< L. *todus*, small bird.]
—**to'did**, *n.* —**to'doid**, *a.* & *n.*
To-dī'næ, to-dī'nī *or* -dī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Todidæ* as a subfamily. —**to'dine**, *a.*
tod-low'rey, tod-lou'ri, *n.* [Scot.] A fox; hence, a foxy or wily person. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A bugbear; ghost. **tod-low'rie**.
to-do', tu-dū', *n.* [Colloq.] Confusion or bustle, as on account of something disquieting; disturbance; fuss. [< to-1 + do, *v.*]
to-draw', *vt.* To drag violently; draw apart.
to-drive', *vt.* To drive asunder; disperse.
tod's'-tail", todz'-tāl', *n.* [Scot.] Any one of various species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*).
to'dy, tō'di, *n.* [TO'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** A small West-Indian insectivorous todoid bird, related to the kingfishers, bright-green varied with red and white, as *Todus viridis* of Jamaica. **2.** One of other birds, formerly thought to be related; as, the king-*tody*. See plate of BIRDS, fig 19 [< TODUS.]

A Tody (*Todus subulatus*). 1/3

toe, tō, *v.* [TOED; TOE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch with the toes; as, to *toe* a line; also, to kick with the toe. **2.** To furnish with a toe; as, to *toe* a pair of socks. **3.** To attach the foot of (a stanchion or brace) to a plate, beam, or other part, by nails driven obliquely, as in framing without mortising. **4.** *Golf.* To strike (a ball) with a part of the club too near the toe.
II. *i.* To carry or incline the toes in some specified direction.
—**to toe a nail**, to drive a nail obliquely, as in toeing. See TOE, *v.*, 3.—**to toe in**, to incline the toes inward, as in standing or walking.—**to toe out**, to incline the toes outward.—**to toe pitch**, to use a deck-seam: because such seams are caulked with pitch.
toe, *n.* **1.** One of the digits of a foot of a quadruped or biped vertebrate. **2.** The fore part of a hoof, as of a horse. **3.** That portion of an article of dress that covers or supports the toes; as, the *toe* of a stocking or shoe. **4.** Similarly, the calk at the middle of a horseshoe, generally known as a *toecalk*. **5.** The lower end or projection of something, resembling or likened to a toe: often identical with *foot*; as, the *toe* of a spindle, or of a rafter. Specifically: (1) The lower point of an organ-pipe. (2) A horizontally projecting arm on a stem, as for operating a valve, raised by a cam, wiper, or lifter. Compare STEAM-TOE. (3) A projection from the base of an object; as, the *toe* of a wall. (4) The edge or tip of a car-wheel flange. (5) *Golf.* The end of the head of a club. Compare CLUB.
[< AS. *tā*, toe.] **too**.
Compounds, etc.:—from top to toe, from top to bottom, throughout, completely.—**great toe**, the innermost toe; hallux.—**little toe**, the outermost toe of the foot.—**toe'-bi"ter**, *n.* A tadpole.—**toecap**, *n.* A cap covering for the tip or toe of a boot or shoe. **toe-piece**.—**toe-drop**, *n.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the toes, generally due to mineral poisoning: a popular term.—**toe-nail**, *n.* **1.** A nail growing on the toe. **2.** A nail driven obliquely to hold the foot of a stud or brace.—**toe-piece**, *n.* **1.** A toecap. **2.** The portion of armor for the foot that enclosed the toes or formed the end of the solleret, especially if in the form of a curved prong.—**toe-ring**, *n.* A ring worn on the toe.—**toe-tights**, *n. pl.* Theatrical tights or dashings made with separate toes.—**toe-weight**, *n.* A metal knob attached to a horseshoe or a horse's hoof to induce the horse to change its motion.
toed, tōd, *a.* **1.** Having toes: principally in composition; as, *three-toed*; pigeon-*toed*. **2.** Fastened or fastening by obliquely driven nails, as the toe of a brace or other member of a framed wooden structure.
toe'less, tō'les, *a.* Having no toes.
to'fall, tō'fôl, *C. E.* (tu-fôl', *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as PENTHOUSE, 2. **2.** Close; departure; decline. **too'fall**†.
to'fan, tō'fun, *n.* [E. Ind.] A hurricane common in the mountains in spring.
to-fa'na, to-fā'nə, *n.* Same as AQUA TOFANA.
toff, tof, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A fop; beau; dandy.
tof'fee, *n.* [Eng.] Same as TAFFY, *n.* **tof'fy**†.
to-fore'†, *adv.* Before. **to-for'en**†; **to-forn'**†.—**God tofore**†, God to the front; God guiding.
to-fore'†, *prep.* Before. **to-for'en**†; **to-forn'**†.
toft[1], tōft, *C., or* toft, *W.*, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* Land once occupied as a messuage, on which the buildings have decayed or been burned; a homestead. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A hillock or knoll. **tuft**‡. [< AS. *toft*, field, knoll.]—**toft'man**, *n.* One who occupies a toft.—**toft'stead**, *n.* A messuage in decay.
toft[2]†, *n.* A grove of trees. [< TUFT[2], *n.*]
to'fus, tō'fus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Tophus. **2.** *Mineral.* Tufa.
tog[1], teg, *vt.* [TOGGED; TOG'GING.] [Slang.] To dress, especially to dress in one's best; robe.

However, a few minutes afterwards we were in Zermatt *togged* up as if we were in London.
JAMES PENNELL in *Century Magazine* June, '91, p. 207.

tog[2]†, *v.* To tug.
tog, *n.* [Slang.] An article of clothing: generally in the plural. [< OF. *togue*, < L. *toga*, robe.]—**long tog**. **1.** A coat or overcoat. **2.** *pl. Naut.* A land-suit.
to'ga, tō'gu, *n.* [TO'GAS or TO'GÆ, -jī *or* -gē, *pl.*] The distinctive outer garment of a Roman citizen, originally worn by both men and women, but later confined to men, the stola being the Roman matron's dress.

The toga was an elliptical mantle (doubled together), about 5 yards long by 4 wide, gathered together on the left shoulder so as to hang in broad folds. Varieties of the toga were the **toga virilis** (assumed at 14 in token of manhood), **t. prætexta** (purple-hemmed, worn by curule magistrates and censors, and later by the emperors, and also by free-born boys till they were 14 and by girls up to their marriage), **t. picta** (adorned with golden stars, worn by consuls, by emperors on high occasions, and other officials), **t. candida** (worn by candidates, and whitened with chalk), **t. pulla** or **t. sordida** (mourning toga of brown or black, worn also by lower classes and accused persons), **t. trabea** (striped, with purple and scarlet hem, worn by augurs, knights, and Salian priests). The toga as the civic garb was the symbol of peace. Compare PALLIUM; STOLA.
[L., < *tego*, cover.] **toge**†.
to'ged, tō'ged, *a.* Robed in the toga; hence, classical and stately. **to'ga'd**‡; **to'ga"ted**‡ [Rare]; **to'ged**†.
to-geth'er, tu-geth'ər, *adv.* **1.** Into or in union with each other as wholes or parts; so as to be considered or joined with each other; conjointly; as, weak alone, *together* they were strong.

Linked *together* by a chain which adverse hazard and mischance had forged. DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 27, p. 457. [E. & L. '86.]

2. In the same place or at the same spot; with each other locally; hence, in company or companionship; as, they may be seen *together* day by day; let us live peaceably *together*. **3.** At the same moment of time; simultaneously; contemporaneously; as, the two hunters fired at the deer *together*. **4.** Without cessation or intermission; during one period, stretch, or sitting; continuously; as, at the poles night reigns for months *together*.

They [the Bedouins] live, with their wives and children, in flying camps, which are never pitched two nights *together* in the same place. LOUIS BONAPARTE in Smucker's *Napoleon III., Napoleonic Miscell.* p. 203. [J. W. B. '60.]

5. With one another; mutually; reciprocally; as, let us compare notes *together*.

If they are independent witnesses, and their witness agrees *together*, they are both true.
W. H. GREEN *Pentateuch Vindicated* ch. 1, p. 40. [J. W. '63.]

[< AS. *tōgædere*, < *tō*, to, + *gador*, together.] **to-ged'er**†; **to-ged'res**†; **to-geth'ers**†; **to-gid'er**†; **to-gith'er**†.
—**together with**, in combination with; added to.
tog'ger-y, tog'gr-i, *n.* [Slang.] Togs collectively; clothes.
tog'gle, teg'l, *vt.* [TOG'GLED; TOG'GLING.] **1.** To fix, fasten, or furnish with a toggle or toggle-iron. **2.** To lance with a toggle-iron. **tog'gel**†.
tog'gle, *n.* **1.** A pin or short rod, properly attached in the middle, as to a chain or rope, and designed to hold something by being passed through a hole or eye and turned after the manner of a clothes-button. Specifically: (1) *Naut.* Such a crosspiece used in connecting ropes. (2) The movable barb of a toggle-iron. (3) Same as TANK-TOGGLE. (4) A crosspiece for fastening a watch-chain in a buttonhole.
2. A toggle-joint. [Dim. < TAG[1], *n.*]
—**tog'gle-bolt"**, *n.* A bolt secured by a toggle.—**t.-chain**, *n.* A short chain dependent from a watch-chain: usually for suspending a charm.—**t.-harpoon**, *n.* A toggle-iron.—**t.-hole**, *n.* A hole made in a whale's blubber for the insertion of a toggle.—**t.-iron**, *n.* A harpoon for killing whales or walruses, having a movable barb pivoted in its center to the front end of the shank, and so arranged as to turn crosswise when it enters the animal's flesh, and anchor itself, enabling the whalers to haul their boat closer by means of the attached line. It has superseded the old-fashioned harpoon, and is used both by hand and in harpoon-guns. See illus. under HARPOON.—**t.-joint**, *n.* A joint having a central hinge like an elbow, and operatable by applying the power at the junction, thus changing the direction of motion, as from horizontal to vertical, and giving enormous mechanical advantage: a mechanism common in many forms of presses, and in stone-crushers.—**t.-lanyard**, *n.* The rope or lanyard that passes through a hole in a toggle-iron.—**t.-press**, *n.* Any press applying pressure through a toggle-joint.

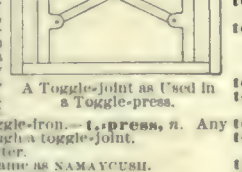
A Toggle-joint as Used in a Toggle-press.

to-go', *vi.* To disperse; scatter.
togue, tōg, *n.* [Am. Ind. Same as NAMAYCUSH.
to"hepe'†, *adv.* Together. **to"heap'**†.
to-hew'†, *vt.* To hack or hew to pieces.
to-ho', to-hō', *interj.* A command to a setter or pointer to stop or stand still.
toi-chog'ra-phy, toi-cog'rə-fi, *n.* [-PHIES, *pl.*] An inscription or painting on a wall.

In Greece Chronographies and *Toichographies*—annals kept in temples by the priests—are mentioned by Polybius, and this practice continued down to his time. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. II, p. 6. [JAS. W. '70.]

[< Gr. *toichographos*, < *toichos*, wall, + *graphō*, write.]
toil, toil, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** [Rare.] (1) To fatigue with toil. The schemes on which he had *toiled* his brain so hard . . . all cracked to pieces and crumbled into dust. H. N. HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* ch. 2, p. 64. [L. B. & CO. '84.]
(2) To accomplish or obtain by toil: generally with *out*.

In Schelling . . . I first found a genial coincidence with much that I had *toiled out* for myself, and a powerful assistance in what I had yet to do. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. III, ch. 9, p. 263. [H. '58.]

2†. To expend toil upon; especially, to till; labor; cultivate. **3**†. To draw or pull about.
II. *t.* **1.** To labor arduously; work hard or unremittingly. **2.** To progress with slow and labored steps. [< F. *tuiller*, trouble; cp. OD. *tuylen*, till.]
toil[1], *n.* **1.** Labor, especially fatiguing work; hence, any oppressive and harassing task.

Go to the hod-carrier, climbing the many-storied building under a July sun, for the meaning of '*toil*.'
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 1, p. 54. [S. C. G. '77.]

2. Any notable work or feat accomplished by labor. **3**†. Turmoil; disturbance.

Synonyms: drudgery, labor, stent, stint, task, travail, work. *Work* is exertion of body or mind that taxes the powers for the accomplishment of some end; the term is a broad one; *work* may be light and pleasant, or severe and exhausting. *Labor* is always strenuous; it is hard *work*; *toil* is still more severe. One may enjoy *work* and be cheerful in *labor*, but *toil* oppresses. *Drudgery* is often applied to mental service, but also to any *work* that is not only hard, but monotonous and mechanical; no business, profession, or art can be successfully followed without the performance of much unappreciated *drudgery*. A *task* is a definite amount of *work* appointed and required by another, though we sometimes speak of a *task* which one imposes upon himself: this in popular language is called a *stint* or *stent*.—**Antonyms:** amusement, ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest.
toil[2], *n.* A net, snare, or other trap for capturing prey; a web; gin: commonly in the plural, and now generally figurative. [< F. *toile*, cloth, < L. *tela*, web, < *texo*, weave.]
—**in the toils**, ensnared; captured.
toiled, *pp.* Toiled. PHIL. SOC.
toile, twȧl, *n.* [F.] Cloth.—**toile cirée**, oil-cloth, especially of fine quality.—**t. Colbert**, an embroidery-cloth; commaught.—**t. d'Alsace**, a thin linen dress-fabric.—**t. de réligieuse**, nun's-cloth; nun's-veiling.—**t. de Vichy**, a thin linen dress-fabric, usually simply striped.
toil'lé', twȧ'lē', *n.* [F.] The closely worked part of lace; pattern, as distinguished from ground.
toil'er, teil'gr, *n.* One who toils; a hard worker.
toil'et", toi'let', *n.* **1.** The process of dressing oneself, formerly especially of dressing one's hair.

The *toilet* is their great scene of business, and the right adjusting of their hair the principal employment of their lives.
ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 12, 1710-'11.

2. Hence, a person's actual dress or style of dress; also, any specific costume or gown; as, an elaborate *toilet*; a *toilet* of black satin.

The bearded creatures are quite as eager for praise, quite as finikin over their *toilettes* . . . as any coquette in the world.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. I, ch. 3, p. 27. [S. E. & CO. '83.]

3. A dressing-table cover: more frequently called a *toilet-cover*. **4.** A bag for nightclothes, soiled linen, etc. **5.** A table with looking-glass and other articles used in the process of dressing upon it; dressing-table; toilet-table. **6.** *Surg.* The cleansing of an organ or a part after an operation. **7.** [Recent, U. S.] A lavatory or water-closet; toilet-room. **8**†. The several articles collectively used in making one's toilet; toilet-set. **9**†. Any cloth, particularly if of linen; specifically, a cape or cloth worn during hair-dressing or shaving. [< F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*; see TOIL[2], *n.*] **toi-lette'**‡.
Compounds:—toi'let-cap", *n.* A cap suitable for use while one is making his toilet.—**t.-cloth**, *n.* A lace or other cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau. **t.-cover**‡.—**t.-cup**, *n.* An ornamental vessel or bowl suitable for the reception of various small articles used in the toilet.—**t.-glass**, *n.* A dressing-room mirror; toilet-table looking-glass.—**t.-paper**, *n.* A soft, thin manila paper, readily soluble, for use in water-closets.—**t.-quilt**, *n.* A quilted toilet-cover.—**t.-room**, *n.* Same as TOILET, 7.—**t.-set**, *n.* A set of ornamental receptacles, perfume-bottles, etc., for a toilet-table. **t.-service**‡.—**t.-soap**, *n.* Soap of good quality for use in the toilet: generally scented and in cakes.—**t.-sponge**, *n.* A bath-sponge of fine quality.—**t.-table**, *n.* A dressing-table, especially if fitted with a mirror and drawers.
toi'let"ed, toi'let'gd, *a.* [Rare.] Dressed.
toil'ful, teil'ful, *a.* Replete with toil; laborious; toilsome.—**toil'ful-ly**, *adv.*
toi"li-net', } teil'li-net', *n.* **1.** A fabric with silk and
toi"li-nette', } cotton chain and woolen filling. **2.** A kind of German quilting. *Am. Mech. Dict.* [< F. *toilinet*, dim. of *toile*; see TOIL[2].]
toil'less, teil'les, *a.* Being without or free from toil.
toil'some, teil'sum, *a.* Accompanied with fatigue; involving or putting forth toil; laborious; toilful.

In the furrowed land The *toilsome* and patient oxen stand.
LONGFELLOW *Rain in Summer* st. 7.

Synonyms: see ARDUOUS.
—**toil'some-ly**, *adv.* In a manner involving toil; laboriously.—**toil'some-ness**, *n.*
toil'sum, *a.* Toilsome. PHIL. SOC.
toise, teiz, *n.* [F.] A measure of length. See MEASURE.
tol'sech, tol'seh, *n.* In early Scottish history, an officer immediately under the maormor. **tosh'nch**‡.
tol'son, tol zən *or* twȧ'zōn', *n.* [F.] The fleece of a sheep.—**toi"son' d'or**, the golden fleece; also, the Order of the Golden Fleece, or its jewel. See FLEECE, and plate of DECORATIONS, figs. 11 and 23.
tolt, tolt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cushion; hassock; settle.
tok, tok, *vi.* To stalk capercailzies at daybreak, guided by their cries, which begin with the syllable *tok*.
tok[1], *n.* Same as TOCK[1], *n.*
tok[2], *n.* [Rus.] A roosting-place of capercailzies; also, the capercailzies assembled there. [Imitative.]
to'ka, tō'kə, *n.* [Fijian.] A war-club with a knobbed head.
To-kay', to-kē', *n.* **1.** One of several varieties of grape of the European species (*Vitis vinifera*). The **flame** or **flaming Tokay**, having a large pinkish berry and shouldered clusters, is commonly grown in California for making raisins and for table use. **2.** An aromatic wine made at Tokay, in Hungary, from a white grape of the same name; also, a California wine imitating the Hungarian. See WINE.
toke, tōk, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** Dry bread. **2.** A chunk; lump.
to'kee, tō'ki, *n.* An Indian gecko, especially *Gecko verticillatus*; named from its cry. **toc'kay**†; **too'kai**‡.

to'ken, tō'kn, *vt.* **1.** To evidence by a token or tokens; manifest; betoken. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To betroth. **3**†. To place a mark or indication upon; designate. [< AS. *tācnian*, < *tācen*, sign.]

to'ken, *n.* **1.** Any object, act, or circumstance that is indicative of some other circumstance or thing; a sign; indication; evidence; as, he bows in *token* of respect. **2.** A symbol or seal; also, a signal or understood direction.

Thus circumcision is a sign —not a covenant itself, but, in the language of Genesis, the *token* of a covenant.
CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. xiv, p. 70. [C. & BROS. '68.]

3. Some tangible proof or indication of a statement, especially as to a bargain or asserted fact or intention; an earnest; a pledge; as, a deposit is a *token* of good faith.

In the sculptures of Khorsabad, and Kouyunjik, captives are seen bringing small models of their cities to the victorious king, as a *token* of their subjection. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 377. [J. M. '49.]

4. A souvenir or love-offering, given as an evidence or memorial of friendship or love; a keepsake; memento. **5.** A metal tablet, resembling a coin, formerly issued in England by tradesmen and others, as evidence of an amount due, as stated thereon, by the issuer to the holder.

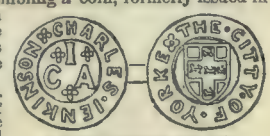

A York Token of the 17th Century.

Tokens originated because of a scarcity of small change. They bore the name, address, and calling of the issuer, and the nominal value of the piece, and were readily redeemed, on presentation, at face value. Tokens have been used also by banks and corporations.

6. That which peculiarly betokens or characterizes any person or thing; a characteristic mark, as a mole.

The Berd is *tokene* of a Man, and Zifte of oure Lord.
MAUNDEVILLE *Voyages and Travaile* ch. 3, p. 19. [F. S. E. '66.]

7. In the Scotch Presbyterian and some other churches, a metal voucher (now more commonly a printed card) entitling the authorized holder to participate in the communion; a communion-ticket.

Without a *token*, which was a metal lozenge, no one could take the sacrament on the coming Sabbath.
J. M. BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ch. 3, p. 82. [H. & S. '91.]

8. A measure of quantity of sheets of paper used in presswork, varying from 240 to 500 sheets, but commonly 250, or ten quires: now little used. **9.** *Mining.* (1) A leather tag attached to and sent up with each corve or tub to indicate who should be credited with it; a tally. (2) [South Wales.] A thin coal-seam indicating the neighborhood of a thicker one. [< AS. *tācen*, sign.]

Synonyms: see EMBLEM; MARK; TRACE[1].

—by this (or the same) token, by this very fact, as recalling another fact; formerly used very loosely as introducing some corroborative or related circumstance.—**to'ken-mon"ey,** *n.* Same as TOKEN, *n.*, 5.—**t.-sheet,** *n. Print.* A sheet in the middle of a ream with a corner turned out, to facilitate counting the tokens.

—to'kened†, *a.* Marked by spots; as, the *tokened* pestilence.—**to'ken-ing†,** *n.* **1.** That which is indicated by a token or event; interpretation. **2.** A token; proof.—**to'ken-less,** *a.* Having no token.—**to'ken-worth†,** *n.* The worth of a token; a very small quantity.

tok'in†, *n.* A tocsin.

tok'ker, tok'ər, *n.* One who pursues the sport of tokking.

to-kol'o-gy, *n.* Same as TOCOLOGY.

to'ko-pat", tō'kō-pat', *n.* [Assam.] An Assamese palm (*Licistona Jenkinsiana*) whose leaves are used by the natives for making their umbrella hats, and for thatching, etc.

tok'ra, tok'rə, *n.* [E. Ind.] A round covered basket used especially by snake-charmers. See illus. under COBRA.

to'la[1], tō'lə, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A weight for gold and silver, varying slightly according to locality. See WEIGHT.

to'la[2], *n.* [Quichua.] A Peruvian burial-mound.

to'lai, tō'lai, *n.* The Siberian hare (*Lepus tolai*).

to-lane', to-lān', *C.*[1] (tō'lān, *C.*[2]; tol'ān, *E.*), *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$) prepared by synthesis. [< TOLUENE.] **diphenyl acetylene‡.**

tol'booth", *n.* Same as TOLLBOOTH.

told, tōld, *imp. & pp.* of TELL.

told, tolld, *pp.* Tolled. PHIL. Soc.

tole[1]†, *vt. & vi.* Same as TOLL[1].

tole[2], tōl, *vt.* **1.** To draw as with a lure; attract; entice.

We laid to and tried to '*toll*' them [mackerel] . . . by throwing over handfuls of our minced bait.
R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 19, p. 155. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To tear in pieces. **3**†. To drag; tug. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, allure.] **toll‡.**

To-le'dan, to-lē'dən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Toledo, in New Castile, Spain, a city and province celebrated for its sword-blades of extraordinary temper and beauty. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Toledo.

To-le'do, to-lē'dō. **I.** *a.* Same as TOLEDAN. **II.** *n.* [T- or t-] A sword or sword-blade from Toledo.

In some instances . . . impropriety coincides with disproportion in the same subject, but never in the same respect. I give for an example, a very little man buckled to a long *toledo*.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 10, p. 170. [F. J. H. '53.]

to'ler, *n.* Same as TOLLER[2].

tol"er-a-bil'i-ty, tol'ər-ə-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being tolerable.

tol'er-a-bl, -ness. Tolerable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

tol'er-a-ble, tol'gr-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Passably or moderately good; of medium excellence; hence, commonplace or indifferent; as, only a *tolerable* performance.

My father being of the Quaker profession, it was my good fortune to have an exceeding good moral education, and a *tolerable* stock of useful learning. PAINE *Age of Reason* pt. i, p. 39. [MOS.]

2. Capable of being tolerated. (1) Possible to be endured; bearable; supportable; as, *tolerable* pain. (2) Proper to be allowed; sufferable; allowable; as, a pardonable or *tolerable* solecism. **3.** [Colloq.] Moderately well; in a passable condition of health. [OF., < L. *tolerabilis*, < *tolero*, bear.] **tol'er-a-ble†,**

—tol'er-a-ble-ness, *n.*—**tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

tol'er-ance, tol'gr-ans, *n.* **1.** The character or state of being tolerant. Specifically: (1) Forbearance in judging of the acts or opinions of others; especially, forbearance exercised toward those of dissimilar religious views.

The only true spirit of *tolerance* consists in our conscientious toleration of each other's intolerance.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 92. [H. '58.]

(2) The act of enduring, or the capacity for endurance; especially, in medicine, the power (due to habitude, congenital constitution, or extreme suffering) of enduring without injury large doses of dangerous drugs; toleration. **2.** In minting, allowance. [OF., < L. *tolerantia*, < *tolerant(-)s*; see TOLERANT.]

—tolerance of the mint (*Coinage*), same as REMEDY OF THE MINT. See REMEDY, *n.*, 4.

tol'er-ant, tol'gr-ant, *a.* **1.** Of tolerating disposition; indulgent; forbearing; long-suffering; liberal.

The first principle which appears to have guided Alfred, was a *tolerant* endurance of institutions, not theoretically perfect, but which could not be altered without the chance of greater evil.
PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 9, p. 159. [TEGG '67.]

2. *Med.* Capable of taking with impunity unusual or excessive doses of dangerous drugs. [OF., < L. *tolerant(-)s*, ppr. of *tolero*, bear, akin to *tollo*, bear.]

—tol'er-ant-ly, *adv.*

tol'er-ant, *n.* One imbued with the spirit of toleration; particularly, an advocate of toleration in religion.

Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant*.
JOHN MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 153. [MACM. '86.]

tol'er-ate, tol'gr-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] **1.** To suffer to remain, exist, or take place without active opposition or prohibition; treat with forbearance; passively permit or put up with.

God *tolerates* no pain in the world that can be spared.
L. W. BACON *Simplicity in Christ* ser. viii, p. 96. [F. & W. '92.]

2. To concede, as right to opinion, doctrine, or practise. **3.** To endure or sustain, or be capable of enduring or sustaining; bear; specifically, in medicine, to endure, as a poisonous amount of dose, with impunity. [< L. *tolerātus*; see TOLERATION.]

Synonyms: see ABIDE; ALLOW; BEAR[1]; ENDURE; PERMIT.

tol"er-a'tion, tol'gr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of tolerating, or of allowing that which is not wholly approved; specifically, the recognition of the rights of the private individual to his own opinions and practises, as in matters pertaining to religious worship, when they do not interfere with the rights of others or violate laws made for the protection of morality, decency, and good order.

He was a great maker of presents; but at the same time he had no *toleration* for the studied theatrical effect, the accompaniment of formal congratulations, and the sentimental pathos with which birthday presents are made in Germany. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Last Days of Kant* in vol. ii, p. 276. [T. & F. '56.]

Protestants and Catholics alike after the Reformation had no idea of *toleration*. BARING-GOULD *Germany Present and Past* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 158. [K. P. & CO. '79.]

2. The spirit and desire to be tolerant in matters of opinion; a spirit of charitable leniency; freedom from bigotry. **3.** *Med.* Same as TOLERANCE, 1 (2). **4.** In minting, same as ALLOWANCE. **5.** [Local, U. S.] In oyster-fishing, a license, or payment of a **toleration-fee,** to plant or gather oysters. **6**†. Endurance of anything. [OF., < L. *toleration(n-)*, < *tolero* (pp. *tolerātus*), bear.]

—Act of Toleration [Eng.], the act of 1689 that granted to Protestant non-conformists measurable freedom in worship, on condition of their taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and declaring against transubstantiation.

tol"er-a'tion-ist, tol'gr-ē'shun-ist, *n.* A believer in and advocate of toleration.

tol'er-a"tor, tol'gr-ē'tgr, *n.* One who tolerates.

tolf'ræd"ic, tolf'rad'ic, *a. Norse Antiq.* Duodecimal; used especially of the Icelandic metric system of pre-Christian date, which reckoned twelve tens as a hundred. The Anglo-Saxons as well as the Scandinavians counted *ninety, tenty, eleventy, twelvety* or *hundtwelvety* = 120. After the introduction of the Roman hundred = *tenty* (100), the old hundred (120) was and is still used, and called the **tolfrætt hundræds,** or duodecimal hundred. [< Icel. *tólf-rædhr*, < *tólf*, twelve, + *-rædhr* = AS. *-rel*; see HUNDRED.]

This *tolfrædic* mode of reckoning by the greater decades, maintains Hicks, is still retained by us in reckoning certain articles by the number twelve.
JOHN BRAND *Popular Antiquities, Old San.* p. 560. [C. & W. '77.]

toll[1], tōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes, slowly, and at uniform intervals.

They went and told the sexton, and
The sexton *toll'd* the bell.
HOOD *Faithless Sally Brown* st. 17.

2. To sound a toll for; especially, to accompany (an event) by tolling, and thus give notification of (such event); as, to *toll* a funeral. **3.** To announce or give forth by tolling; as, to *toll* the evening hour.

The sacred bells *tolled* noon, and all the peasants bared their heads in reverential devotion.
POULTNEY BIGELOW in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '92, p. 529.

II. *i.* To emit the solemn sounds of a bell struck with a slow and uniform stroke, as of a passing-bell or a church-service bell. [< TOLL[3], *v.*] **tole†.**

toll[2], *vt. Law.* To act as a bar to; take away; defeat; as, to *toll* a right of entry. [< L. *tollo*, take up.]

toll[3], *vt.* Same as TOLE[2], *v.*

—toll'-bait", *n.* Chopped bait thrown overboard to lure fish, as mackerel, to the side of a vessel; chum; tollings.

toll[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To take or gather in toll. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To tax or exact toll; specifically, to demand dues in kind in payment for milling grain. **2.** To pay toll.

toll[1], *n.* **1.** A fixed compensation for some privilege granted or service rendered, especially for one granted in a general and public way; as, *toll* for the privilege of passing on a bridge or a turnpike; *toll* taken by a miller for grinding grain (commonly a portion of the grain).

So late as 1716, when the Assembly fixed the ferry rate at New Brunswick, two *tolls* only were established, one 'for horse and man,' and one for 'single persons.' J. B. MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* ch. 1, p. 34. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

The bee, All dusty as a miller, takes his *toll*
Of powdery gold, and grumbles.
LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 4.

2. Rent for a stand or stall at a market or fair, and for the right of selling there. **3.** A due charged by port-owners for the privilege of shipping or landing goods.

The revenues consisted in tributes, gifts, and *tolls*, or customs.
JOHN ADAMS *Works, Defense of Constitution* in vol. v, ch. 6, p. 298. [L. B. & CO. '51.]

4. A charge for transportation of goods, especially by rail or canal. **5**†. *Saxon & Old Eng. Law.* A liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor. [< AS. *toll*, toll, < root of TELL, *v.*]

Synonyms: see TAX.

Compounds, etc.:—toll'-bar", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A toll-gate, properly one with a single bar.—**t.-book,** *n.* A book recording and cataloguing the goods and live products for sale at a fair.—**t.-bridge,** *n.* A bridge subject to a toll or fee for passage.—**t.-collector,** *n.* **1.** Same as TOLL-GATHERER. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for registering each turn of a turnstile, thus recording the number of persons passing. **3.** A contrivance that automatically extracts from a grist the miller's toll.—**t.-corn,** *n.* Grain retained in payment for grinding.—**t.-dish,** *n.* A dish for measuring grain-tolls. **t.-hopt.**—**t.-free,** *a.* Exempt from payment of tolls; duty-free.—**t.-gate,** *n.* A gate, as across a turnpike, at which toll is paid.—**t.-gatherer,** *n.* A collector of toll-dues.—**t.-hall†,** *n.* Same as TOLL-BOOTH.—**t.-man,** *n.* A toll-collector.—**t. thorough** (*Eng. Law*), toll levied by a municipal corporation for passage through it, or over bridges and ferries maintained at its cost.—**t. traverse** (*Eng. Law*), toll levied by an individual for passage across his private property.—**to run t.,** to shirk payment of toll by dodging the gatekeeper.

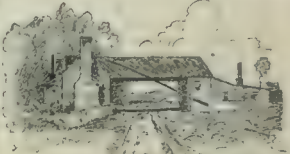
A Toll-gate.

—toll'a-bl(e, *a.* Subject to payment of toll; as, *tollable* animals, goods, or persons.—**toll'age,** *n.* A charge in the nature of a toll; also, the toll itself.

toll[2], *n.* The sound of a bell rung slowly, with single and regularly repeated strokes. **tole†.**

toll'booth", tōl'būdh", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] Formerly, a booth or temporary structure for convenience in collecting market charges. **2.** A jail or prison. **tol'booth"‡.**

This morning we went out to find, if possible, the old *Tollbooth* (Scotch for prison), made famous by Walter Scott. MRS. HAWTHORNE *Notes in Eng. and Italy* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 154. [G. P. P. '78.]

—toll'booth, *vt.* [Rare.] To confine in a tollbooth.

toll'er[1], tōl'gr, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

toll'er[2], *n.* Same as TOLL-COLLECTOR, 1 & 3.

toll'er[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small dog trained to toll or decoy ducks. **to'lert.**

To'le-tan, tol'e-tan, *W.* (tol'e-tan, *C.*), *a.* Toledan. **To'le-tane'.** **-Tölletan tables,** Alphonsine tables.

toll'house", tōl'hous", *n.* **1.** A toll-collector's lodge adjoining a toll-gate. **2.** [Rare.] A tollbooth.

toll'ing[1], tōl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tolls a bell. **2.** The measured sound thus produced. **3.** [Scot.] The soft and bell-like hum of the queen bee, summoning the hive to swarm. **to'ling†.**

—toll'ing-lev"er, *n.* A lever operated by a rope and causing the clapper to strike the stationary bell.

toll'ing[2], *n.* **1.** The use of toll-bait; chumming. **2.** [Southern U. S.] The practise of decoying ducks by aid of a trained dog that entices them within gunshot. **3.** *pl.* Toll-bait. **to'ling‡.**

tol"-lol', tol'-lol', *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Tolerably fair; passably good. **tol"-lol'ish†.**

tol'lon, tol'gn, *n.* Same as TOYON.

tol'men, tol'men, *n.* Same as DOLMEN.

to'lo, tō'lō, *n.* [Afr.] An antelope, the koodoo.

to-lo'sa-wood", to-lō'sə-wud', *n.* A Tasmanian shrub (*Pittosporum bicolor*) of the order *Pittosporaceæ*.

tol'ses-tert, *n.* A tribute paid to the lords of some manors by their tenants for the privilege of brewing and selling ale.

tol'sey†, *n.* A tollbooth; also, a commercial exchange.

tolt, tōlt, *vt.* To take away; remove; as, to *tolt* a writ. [< LL. *tolta*, < L. *tollo*, bear away.]

tolt, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A writ or proceeding to remove a suit from the court-baron to the county court.

To'tec, tol'tec, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** One of a mythical prehistoric Mexican race who are said to have established in Mexico in the 7th century the Toltec empire, which existed until the 11th century, when it was succeeded by the Aztec domination. The Toltecs, who were by tradition from the north, were described as a peaceful, industrious, and enterprising people, skilled in many arts, such as weaving, building, working in gold and silver, pottery, and making feather ornaments. They are said to have introduced maize and cotton, and to them are assigned the Mexican picture-writing and calendar. See illus. under TEOCALLI.

2. An inhabitant of Tula or Tollan, a town in Mexico.

—To'tec-an, *a.*

tol'ter, tol'tgr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To flounder about; struggle.

to-lu', tō-lū' (XIII), *n.* An oleo-resin or balsam produced by the tolu-tree of South America. [< *Tolu* (in Santiago de *Tolu*), New Granada.]

—to-lu'-tree", *n.* A large evergreen tree (*Myroxylon toluiferum*) of the bean family, with very thick rough brown bark, from which, by incisions, tolu-balsam is drawn.

to'lu-ate, tō'lu-ēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of a toluic acid.

to'lu-ene, tō'lu-in, *n. Chem.* A limpid liquid compound (C_7H_8) of the aromatic series contained in coal-tar, whence it may be obtained by distillation. It may also be made by synthesis. [< TOLU + *-ene* in BENZENE.] **benzylic hydrid‡; to'lu-ol‡.**

—to"lu-e'nyl, *n.* The radical tolyl.

to-lu'ic, to-lū'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tolu.—**toluic acid,** any one of three isomeric compounds ($C_8H_8O_2$), each of which is a white crystalline compound and may be derived from toluene, or xylene, and prepared synthetically.

to-lu'i-din, } to-lū'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.* Any
to-lu'i-dine, } one of three isomeric compounds (C_7H_9N) homologous with anilin and derived from the nitro-compounds of toluene.

tol-u'rlc, tol-ū'ric, *a. Chem.* Derived from toluic acid and urine. [< *tol-* in TOLUIC + URIC.]—**toluric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{11}NO_3$) produced in the passage of toluic acid through the animal body.

tol"u-ta'tion†, *n.* An ambling or pacing.

to'lu-yl, tō'lu-il (tol'yu-il *or* to-lū'il, *W.*), *n. Chem.* **1.** The radical (C_7H_7) contained in toluic alcohol and its allied compounds. **2.** The monatomic acid radical C_8H_7O, in toluic acid. [< *tolu-* in TOLUIC + -YL.]

to'lu-yl-ene, tō'lu-il-īn, *n. Chem.* **1.** Same as STILBENE. **2.** Same as TOLYLENE.

tol'yl, tol'il. *W.* (-ail, *E.*), *n. Chem.* The radical $C_6H_4CH_3$, metameric with benzyl; toluenyl. [< *tol-* in TOLUIC + -YL.]

tol'yl-ene, tol'il-īn, *n. Chem.* **1.** The radical $C_6H_4(CH_2)_2$, contained in various toluene derivatives. **2.** The radical C_7H_6. **ben'zyl-ine‡.**

Tol"y-peu-tī'næ, tol'i-piu-tī'nī *or* -pu-tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of dasypodoid armadillos having only 3 fully developed fore claws, and anterior and posterior bucklers enlarged; apars. **Tol"y-peu'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tolypeutēs*, wind off, < *tolypē*, ball.]

—tol"y-peu'tin(e, *a. & n.*

tom, tem, *n.* **1.** [T-] A contraction of the Christian name *Thomas*, used, like *Jack*, in familiar colloquial address. **2.** The male of various animals. Specifically: (1) The male cat. (2) Slightingly or contemptuously, a man; as, a *tom*-fool. **3.** A rude form of sluice or trough for washing auriferous earth.

As for the 'tom,' in its earlier forms, it was simply a kind of very short sluice, provided with a strainer for catching large stones, and supplied with water by hand.
J. ROYCE *California* ch. 4, p. 309. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] A close-stool. **5**†. In the game of gleek, the knave of trumps. [Short for *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. *Thōmas*, < Heb. *Thoma*, twin.]

—long tom. **1.** (Archaic.) *Naut.* A pivot-gun carried amidships on board the smaller class of vessels of war, as distinguished from the broadside guns of inferior caliber. **2.** same as TOM, *n.*, 3. **3.** A large water-jug formerly in use in England. **—tom and jerry.** a hot drink of rum and water, sweetened, spiced, and beaten up with eggs. **—tom's ax"**, *n.* Same as TOMAHAWK. **—tom-cat.** *n.* A male cat. **—tom-collins.** *n.* (Colloq.) A beverage composed of lemon-juice or lime-juice, old tom gin, and soda-water, sweetened to taste. **—Tom, Dick, and Harry** (Colloq.), any persons taken at random from the crowd of the common and ordinary run of humanity.

Why did her mother tolerate these coarse men . . . with their *Tom, Dick and Harry* talk?
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 152. [T. & F. '62.]

—Tom-double†, *n.* A double-dealer. **—tom-hurry**, *n.* (Cornwall, Eng.) The skua. **—tom-noddy**, *n.* The puffin. **tom'my-nod"dy**†; **tom-norry**†. **—tom-noup**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The greater tittmouse. **—Tom-piper**, *n.* **1.** A piper. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A trigloid fish, the piper-gurnard (*Trigla lyra*). **—Tom-poker**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bugbear used to scare children. **—tom-pudding**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The dabchick. **—tom-trot**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A species of taffy made with treacle, sugar, and butter. **—tom-turkey**, *n.* A turkey-cock.

tom'a-hawk, tom'ə-hôk, *vt.* To strike or kill with a tomahawk.

tom'a-hawk, *n.* The North-American Indian battle-ax or hatchet, with head originally of stone, but after the advent of white traders often of iron. [Of Am. Ind. origin; cp. Algonkin *tomehagen*, Delaware *tamuhecan*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*.]

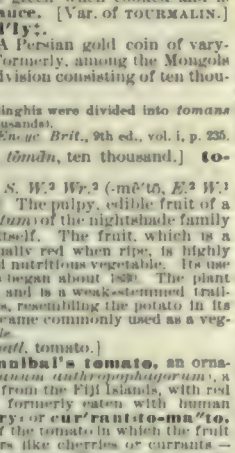

Pipe-tomahawks.
1. Cree. 2. Iroquois. 3. Omaha. 4. Osage.

tam'a-haac†; **tam'o-hake**†; **tom'a-hack**†; **tom'my-hawk**†.

—pipe'-tom"a-hawk. *n.* A tomahawk with a hollow stem and a bowl at the back of the head, fitting it for use also as a pipe. **—to bury the t.**, to make peace. **—to dig up the t.**, to declare war.

to-mal', to-mäl', *n.* Same as TAMAL. **to-ma'li**†.

to-mal'ley, to-mal'ē, *n.* The fatty, soft so-called liver of the lobster, which turns green when cooked and is then known as **tomalley sauce.** [Var. of TOURMALIN.]

to-mal'line†; **to-mal'ly**†.

to-man', to-män', *n.* **1.** A Persian gold coin of varying value. See COIN. **2.** Formerly, among the Mongols of Afghanistan, a military division consisting of ten thousand men.

The Mongols of the host of Chinghis were divided into *tomans* (ten thousands) and hazaras (thousands).
YULE in *Encyc. Brit.*, 9th ed., vol. i, p. 235.

[< Per *tūmān*, < Mongol. *tūmān*, ten thousand.] **to-mand'**; **to-maun'**.

to-ma'to, to-mā'tō, *C. E.*[1] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (-mē'tō, *E.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* [-TOES, *pl.*] The pulpy, edible fruit of a plant (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), or the plant itself. The fruit, which is a flattened globular berry, usually red when ripe, is highly esteemed as a wholesome and nutritious vegetable. Its use for food in the United States began about 1830. The plant is of south-American origin, and is a weak-stemmed trailing annual with jagged leaves, resembling the potato in its general aspect. Before it became commonly used as a vegetable it was called *love-apple*.

[< Sp. *tomate*, < Mex. *tomatl*, tomato.]

Compounds, etc.:—cannibal's tomato, an ornamental hothouse shrub (*Solanum anthropophagarum*), a congener of the bitter-sweet, from the Fiji Islands, with red fruit resembling tomatoes, formerly eaten with human flesh by the natives. **—cher'ry- or cur'rant-to-ma"to.** *n.* An ornamental variety of the tomato in which the fruit is small and borne in clusters like cherries or currants. **—husk-t.**, *n.* The strawberry-tomato (*Physalis Alkekengi*). See ALKEKENGI. **—t.-fruit worm.** the boll-worm. **—t.-gall**, *n.* A gall made on American grape-vines by a gall-midge (*Lasioptera vitis*), named from its appearance. **—t.-plant.** *n.* A young seedling plant of the tomato for transplanting, also, the matured plant bearing the tomato. **—t. sauce.** a spiced sauce made from the tomato. **—t.-sphinx**, *n.* The five-spotted hawk-moth (*Protoparce celeus*), whose larva is the tomato-worm. **—t.-worm**, *n.* **1.** The larva of the tomato-sphinx, that devours the foliage of the tomato. It resembles the tobacco-worm, but has oblique bands of yellowish dots on the sides. **2.** Some other caterpillar destructive to the tomato, as the tobacco-worm or the boll-worm.

tomb, tūm, *vt.* To lay to rest within the tomb; entomb; bury; inter.

tomb, *n.* **1.** A place for the deposit of the dead. Specifically: (1) A vault, catacomb, or other walled and roofed or rock-cut structure for interment of the dead; sepulcher; mausoleum.

Entrance (dromos) of a Prehistoric Tomb at Sparta.

The *tombs* of ancient cities frequently lined the road outside the principal gate. W. C. LAWTON *Three Dramas of Euripides* ch. 3, p. 72. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

(2) A cavity artificially formed in earth or rock for the permanent reception of a dead body; grave.

The sun and the rain, which cover the tomb with verdure and so vital influences to the mouldering body. (HANNING, *Works, Evidences of Revealed Religion* p. 224. [A. L. A. '83.])

2. Figuratively, a place where the dead lie; hence, also, death itself; as, the sea became his *tomb*.

Should swift death this night o'ertake us
And our couch become our *tomb*,
May the morn in Heaven awake us,
Clad in light and deathless bloom.
J. EDMESTON *Evening Hymn* st. 4.

3. A monument or tombstone, erected in memory of the dead, above or adjoining the spot of sepulture; loosely, a cenotaph; as, Samuel Johnson's *tomb* at St. Paul's, London. **4.** An altar-cavity. See ALTAR. [< F. *tombe*, < LL. *tumba*, < Gr. *tymbos*, mound.]

Phrases, etc.:—high tomb, an altar-tomb. **—The Tombs,** the principal police prison of the city of New York: so called because of its gloomy Egyptian architecture. **—tomb'-bat"**, *n.* An Old World emballonurine bat (genus *Taphozous*), especially *T. perforatus*, common in Egyptian caves and rock-tombs. **—t.-house**, *n.* A chapel or reception-house for the dead; mausoleum. **—t.-mosque**, *n.* A mosque erected as a mausoleum. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 8.

tom'bac, tem'bac, *n.* Any one of several copper-and-zinc alloys, as prince's metal, Mannheim gold, etc. [< Mal. *tambaga* (< Sanss. *tamra*), copper.] **tam'bac**‡; **tam'baycke**†; **tom'back**‡; **tom-ba'ga**†; **tom'bak**‡.

tom'be-stere†, *n.* A tumbester, or dancing girl.

tomb'ic, tūm'ic, *a.* [Recent.] Of or pertaining to tombs.

I must confess that the exclusively *tombic* theory of the Great Pyramid (at least) had always seemed to me utterly incredible.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* ch. 3, p. 157. [C. & W. '83.]

tomb'less, tūm'les, *a.* Having no tomb; unburied.

Thy limbs shall lie dark, *tombless* on this sod.
GEORGE ELIOT *The Legend of Jubal* st. 36.

tom'boc, tem'bec, *n.* [Java.] A Javanese implement of war resembling a halberd.

tom'bo-la, tem'bo-lo, *n.* [It.] A form of lottery practised among the French and in some parts of the United States, in which each of a series of numbers on one card must be drawn to win a prize.

tom'boy", tem'boi', *n.* **1.** A girl of romping and boisterous conduct; hoyden.

Her daughters . . . great, shy, sunburnt, blowsy *tomboys* — . . . came into the house. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, ch. 24, p. 300. [G. P. P. '64.]

2†. A noisy or rude boy. **3**†. A courtezan; prostitute.

tomb'stone", tūm'stōn', *n.* **1.** A stone marking a place of burial, and usually inscribed with a memorial of the deceased. **2.** *Her.* A medieval altar-tomb, usually adorned with a Latin cross on the slab.

tom'cod", tom'cod', *n.* **1.** A small edible gadoid fish (genus *Microgadus*), especially *M. tomcod*, common on the coast of the North-American Atlantic in autumn, olive-brown, blotched and spotted with darker color, and whitish on the belly. *M. proximus* is found on the north-western American coast. **2.** [California, U. S.] A rock-fish, the boccaccio. **3.** The kingfish (*Menticirrus saxatilis*). [Prob. a cor. of F. (Canada) *tacaud*, plenty-fish; of Am. Ind. origin.]

tome, tōm, *n.* A volume, particularly if of large dimensions; originally, one of a series of volumes.

Even as the great Augustine
Questioned earth and sea and sky,
And the dusty *tomes* of learning
And old poesy.
WHITTIER *To ——, With a Copy of Woodman's Journal* st. 21.

[F., < L. *tomus*, book, cut. < Gr. *tomos*, < *temnō*, cut.]

-tome, (A termination signifying 'a cutting,' 'a cutter.')

-tomy. } [< Gr. *tomos*; see TOME.]

tome'let, tōm'let, *n.* [Rare.] A small volume or tome.

to'ment, tō'ment, *n.* Same as TORMENTIL.

To"men-tel-la'ce-æ, to'men-tel-lē'sē-ē *or* -lē'se-ē, *n. Bot.* A family of hymenomycetous fungi of very simple structure, the basidia being borne directly on the mycelium, like free conidiophores. [< L. *tomentum*, stuffing.]

to-men'tose, to-men'tōs, *C. E.* (tō'men-tōs", *W.*; tō-men-tōs', *Wr.*), *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* Covered with tomentum or matted woolly hairs; coated with downy, wool-like hairs. **to-men'tous**‡.

—to-men'tu-lose, *a.* Slightly tomentose.

to-men'tum, to-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The surface of the pia mater where applied to the brain or spinal cord, made flocculent by the numerous small vessels it sends off. **2.** *Bot.* & *Entom.* A form of pubescence composed of matted woolly hairs. [< L. *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.]

Tomes's fibers. The processes of the odontoblasts that occupy the canals of the dentine of the teeth: named after C. S. Tomes, an English anatomist.

tom'fool", tem'fūl', *n.* **1.** An idiotic or silly person; also, an amusing or annoying trifler: sometimes used attributively. **2.** [Jamaica.] The rain-bird.

—tom'fool", *vi.* [Colloq.] To act with silly trifling. **—tom"fool'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Nonsensical behavior.

Well, I think it's all *tomfoolery*, the way she's going on. There ain't any rhyme or reason to it.
HOWELLS *Rise of Silas Lapham* ch. 23, p. 405. [T. & CO. '85.]

2. Absurd or trivial ornaments; kickshaws. **tom"-fool'ish-ness**‡. **—tom"fool'ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Like or acting like a tomfool.

to-mip'a-rous, to-mip'ə-rus, *a. Bot.* Producing spores by division. [< Gr. *tomē*, cutting (< *temnō*, cut), + L. *pario*, produce.]

to'mi-um, tō'mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] One of the cutting edges of a bird's bill. [< Gr. *tomios*, < *temnō*, cut.] **to'mi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tomium or the tomia.

tom'john, *n.* Same as TONJON.

tom'kin-post", tem'kin-pōst', *n.* The post supporting the pivoted end of a bridge-tree in a grain-mill.

tom'ling, tom'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A young tom-cat.

tom'my, tem'i, *vt.* [TOM MIED; TOM'MY-ING.] [Slang, Eng.] To subject to the truck or tommy system.

tom'my, *n.* [TOM'MIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] A tom-cat. **2.** A lever to be inserted in a hole in a screw-head for turning the screw. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A simpleton. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A penny roll; hence, bread, or food generally, particularly that which is daily carried by laborers to their work. (2) Provisions or goods given instead of money in payment of wages. (3) The paying of workmen partly or entirely in kind; the truck system. (4) A place where wages are traded out in kind, or a business conducted on the truck system; tommy-shop; used also attributively. **5.** [Local, Eng.] The puffin. [< *Tommy*, dim. of *Tom*, short for *Thomas*; see TOM.]

—soft tommy. **1.** Soft bread, as distinguished from hardtack. **2.** A kind of soft solder used in jewelry. **—T. Atkins** (Slang, Eng.), a British soldier. **—tom"my-barr'**, *n.* [Yorkshire.] The ruff. **—t.-noddy**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The tadpole-fish. **2.** Same as TOM-NODDY. **tam'mi-nor"ie**‡; **t.-norry**‡. **—t.-shop**, *n.* A place of trade or work conducted on the truck system. **—t.-store**, *n.* A store for tommy-trading. See TOMMY, *n.*, 4.

Tom"op-ter'i-dæ, tom'op-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of gymnocopous annelids with an elongate unringed body and lateral fins distinct before and obsolete behind.

—tom"op-ter'id, *n.* **—tom-op'ter-oid**, *a.*

Tom-op'te-ris, tem-op'tē-ris, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tomopteridæ*. **2.** [t-] A transparent marine annelid of this genus. [< Gr. *tomos* (see TOME) + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

to-morn'†, *n.* To-morrow.

to-mor'row, tu-mer'ō, *n.* The next day after the present one; the next succeeding day; the morrow: frequently used adjectively; as, *to-morrow* morning or afternoon.

Uberto: No man owns *to-morrow*.
To-morrow is the fool's to-day.
S. WEIR MITCHELL *The Cup of Youth* sc. 3.

to-mor'row, *adv.* On the day next after to-day; on the next following day; on the morrow. [< AS. *tō morgen; tō*, to; *morgen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow.]

to"mo-to'ci-a, tō'mo-tō'si-ə *or* -ci-ə, *n. Obstet.* The Cæsarean section. [< Gr. *tomos*, vb. a. of *temnō*, cut, + *tokos*, birth, < *tiktō*, bear.]

tom'pi-on[1], *n.* **1.** The inking-pad of the lithographic printer. **tom'pont.** **2.** Same as TAMPON. [= TAMPION.]

tom'pi-on[2]†, *n.* A watch.

tom'rig†, *n.* A hoyden; tomboy.

tom'tit", tom'tit', *E. I.*[1] *W.*[1] (tem'tit', *C.*; tem'tit', *I.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]), *n.* A tit, especially a titmouse.

tom'-tom", tom'-tom', *vi.* To beat the tom-tom.

tom'-tom", *n.* **1.** A native drum used in India and other Oriental countries. **2.** A gong. [< Hind. *tamtam*, drum: imitative.] **tam'-tam"**‡.

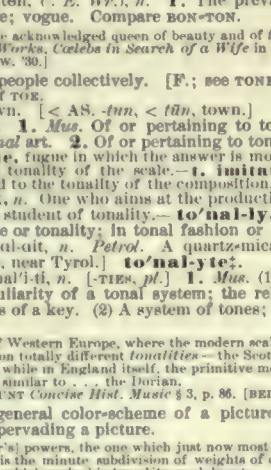

1. A Tom-tom of the African Matabeles. 2. A Malayan Tom-tom. 3. A Tom-tom of the African Manikas.

to-mun'dar, to-mun'dar, *n.* The head chief of a Baluchi tribe.

-tomy. See -TOME.

ton[1], tun, *n.* **1.** A measure of weight. See WEIGHT. **2.** A measure of capacity. See MEASURE. **3**†. A wine-measure of capacity; cask: usually written *tun*. [For TUN[1].] **tonne**†.

—long or gross ton, 2,240 pounds. **—metric ton,** 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds. **—miners' or mining ton,** see WEIGHT. **—register ton,** see WEIGHT. **—short ton,** 2,000 pounds. **—smelters' ton,** a long ton plus an allowance for sandage, etc. **—ton of bulk,** see WEIGHT.

ton[2], tōn, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* Same as TONE, *n.*, 1 & 2 (2).

ton[3], tōn, *S. W.* (ten, *C. E. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The prevailing fashion; the style; vogue. Compare BON-TON.

Lady Melbury, the acknowledged queen of beauty and of *ton*.
HANNAH MORE *Works, Calebs in Search of a Wife* in vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 364. [J. J. W. '30.]

2. Fashionable people collectively. [F.; see TONE.]

ton[4]†, *n.* Plural of TOE.

-ton, *suffix.* Town. [< AS. *-tun*, < *tūn*, town.]

to'nal, tō'nal, *a.* **1.** *Mus.* Of or pertaining to tone or tones; as, the *tonal* art. **2.** Of or pertaining to tonality.

—tonal fugue, fugue in which the answer is modified according to the tonality of the scale. **—t. imitation,** imitation confined to the tonality of the composition.

—to'nal-ist, *n.* One who aims at the production of a tonal effect; a student of tonality. **—to'nal-ly**, *adv.* In respect of tone or tonality; in tonal fashion or form.

to'nal-ite, tō'nal-āit, *n. Petrol.* A quartz-mica-diorite. [< *Tonale*, near Tyrol.] **to'nal-yte**‡.

to-nal'i-ty, to-nal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Mus.* (1) The quality and peculiarity of a tonal system; the relation between the tones of a key. (2) A system of tones; a key or mode.

The native airs of Western Europe, where the modern scale took its rise, are built upon totally different *tonalities* — the Scotch and Irish, for instance, while in England itself, the primitive melodies . . . denote a mode similar to . . . the Dorian.
H. G. B. HUNT *Concise Hist. Music* § 3, p. 86. [BELL '78.]

2. *Paint.* The general color-scheme of a picture; the collective tones pervading a picture.

Of all his [Turner's] powers, the one which just now most immediately concerns us is the minute subdivision of weights of colour, as lights and darks, which make his *tonality* so elaborate.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 80. [MACM. '68.]

[< F. *tonalité*, < *ton*; see TONE.]

to'name", tō'nēm', *n.* Formerly, a surname; now, surnames being customary, some distinguishing name, especially where the family name is common, either added to or displacing it; as, Brown *of Battersea*; Charles *the Bald*. [< TO-[4] + NAME.]

His *to-name* or nickname was Blue Peter.
MACDONALD *Malcolm* ch. 4, p. 13. [L. '75.]

tee'-name"‡ [Scot.]; **tue'name"**† [Corruption].

to-na'ri-on, to-nā'ri-on *or* -ng'ri-on, *n.* [RI-A, *pl.*] A species of pitch- or tone-pipe used sometimes by ancient orators. [< Gr. *tonarion*, < *tonos*; see TONE.]

to'nart, tō'nārt, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* Same as TONALITY, 1 (2).

Ton'ca bean. Same as TONKA BEAN. See BEAN.

ton-di'no, ton-dī'nō, *n.* [It.] *Arch.* A ring-like molding. **2.** A tondo having a bowl-like center.

ton'do, ton'dō, *n.* A decorated majolica plate, especially one with a wide rim having a characteristic decoration, as of arabesques, on the border. [It., < *tondo*, short for *rotondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*; see ROTUND.]

tone, tōn, *v.* [TONED; TO'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart tone and quality to. **2.** *Mus.* To tune or to modify with reference to musical quality, as an instrument. **3.** To intone or utter in monotonous recitative; utter in an affected manner, as a sermon or prayer. **4.** *Phot.* To alter the color or increase the brilliancy of (a photographic positive) by a chemical bath.

II. *i.* **1.** To accord or harmonize in tone or shade. **2.** To become impressed with a specific tone or tint; assume a given hue. **toone**†.

—to tone down. **1.** *Paint.* To lower, soften, or subdue the tone of. **2.** *Mus.* (1) To moderate in quality and

volume of sound; subdue; free from harshness. (2) To lower in pitch. **3.** To modify in expression, action, or effect; subdue; soften; as, to *tone down* one's demands. **—to t. up. 1.** To raise in quality or strength. **2.** *Mus.* To elevate in pitch. **3.** To gain in vitality and tone.

tone, tōn, *n.* **1.** Sound, in relation to volume, quality, duration, and pitch; specifically, in acoustics, a sound that may be employed in music, having a definite pitch, and due to vibration of a sounding body.

If the vibration is simple harmonic motion (see HARMONIC), the tone is pure; if there are complex components, the gravest is the **fundamental tone;** if the other components are in a simple ratio to the lowest, these are **partial tones** or **overtones.** The combined result of all the partial tones gives the quality or *timbre* of the tone.

There is an experiment . . . described by Dr. Higgins in the year 1777, . . . in which *tones* are produced by burning a jet of hydrogen within a glass jar or tube. FARADAY *Experimental Researches, Flame in Tubes* p. 21. [R. T. F. '59.]

2. *Mus.* (1) The timbre, or peculiar characteristic sound, as of a voice or instrument; as, a stop of reedy *tone.* (2) The interval of a major second: sometimes called a **whole tone,** in distinction from a *semitone.* (3) An ancient psalm-tune or chant; as, the Gregorian *tones.* **3.** A predominating disposition; especially, a temporary frame of mind; mood; attitude; bearing. **4.** Characteristic style or tendency; predominating aim or character; tenor; strain; spirit; as, his policy shows a want of moral *tone.* **5.** Monotonous or affected speech; an unnatural accentuation of language; singsong. **6.** Vocal inflection as expressive of feeling; vocal expression; as, a *tone* of pity; *tones* of anger.

The *tone* in which a man speaks often helps us to understand his meaning quite as much as the actual words he says. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* ser. xviii. p. 315. [E. P. D. '78.]

7. *Rhet.* The element in discourse that expresses the speaker's sentiment and reveals his character. **8.** *Gram.* Syllabic stress; special accent given to one of the syllables of a word. Compare ICTUS; STRESS[1], *n.* **9.** *Med.* The degree of firmness or normal tension proper to any organ or tissue of the body; also, the general condition of the body with reference to the vigorous and healthy discharge of its functions.

You may let the system run down and lose its *tone* by neglect. JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 8, p. 260. [B. & CH. '73.]

10. *Paint.* (1) The prevailing effect of a picture, whether bright, dull, brilliant, warm, cold, or neutral, due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of color. (2) The shade, hue, or degree of color; as, a deep *tone* of red.

The color changed in *tone* every few minutes. BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* ch. 36, p. 404. [G. P. P. '80.]

11. *Chromatics.* The degree of the luminosity of a color; the power of a color to reflect light and to be prominently visible. **12.** *Phot.* The shade or color of a photographic positive picture; also, the color of a negative film. [< F. *ton,* < L. *tonus,* < Gr. *tonos,* < *teinō,* stretch.] **toone**†; **tune**†.

Synonyms: see SOUND[1].

Phrases, etc.: —characteristic tone. 1. The seventh tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** The tone by which a key is distinguished from other keys closely related to it.— **combinational t.,** a tone produced by two tones sounding together and coalescing into one: called a **summational tone** when the frequency is the sum of two others, and **differential t.** when it is the difference of the others: generally explained as due to the coalescence of beats.— **harmonic t.,** a harmonic.— **heart'-tones",** *n. pl.* The sounds made by the heart and heard in auscultation. **—in a t.** [Archaic], in accord; of one mind.— **tone'-col"-or,** *n. Mus.* Timbre.— **t.-master,** *n.* A master of the art of the combination and sequence of tones; a musical genius or composer.— **t.-measurer,** *n.* A monochord.— **t.-painting,** *n.* Painting by means of tones; musical description.— **t.-syllable,** *n.* An accented syllable. [L.]

tone†, *indef. pron.* The or that one; one: correlative of *tother.* **ton**†.

toned, tōnd, *a.* Possessed of or characterized by tone: often in composition; as, shrill-*toned;* deep-*toned;* clear-*toned.* Specifically: (1) Having a given tone or tension; as, high-*toned.* (2) Tinted; slightly colored, as paper. (3) Improved in color or in brilliancy by a chemical bath: said of a photographic positive.

to'nee, tō'nē, *n.* [Malabar.] A coast canoe.

tone'less, tōn'les, *a.* Having no tone. (1) Being without appreciable quality of sound or voice. (2) Devoid of striking or expressive quality.— **tone'less-ness,** *n.*

to'ner, tō'ner, *n.* One who or that which tones.

tong, tong *or* tông, *v.* [U. S.] **I.** *t.* To grapple for and gather (as oysters or clams) with tongs. **II.** *i.* To use or fish with tongs; as, to *tong* for oysters.

tong[1], *n.* See TONGS.

tong[2]†, *n.* Same as TONGUE.

ton'ga[1], tong'ga, *n.* [E. Ind.] A light two-wheeled cart for four persons, in use in the country districts of British India.

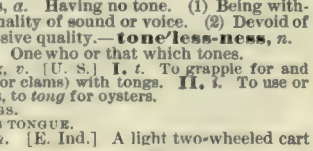

A Tonga.

ton'ga[2], *n.* A mixture of several unknown barks (supposed to be the *Premna taitensis* and *Raphidophora vitiensis*), originally used as a medicine in the Fiji Islands, and subsequently introduced into England and the United States as a remedy for neuralgia.

Ton'ga bean". Same as TONKA BEAN. See BEAN.

Ton'gan, tong'gan, *n.* A native of the Tonga or Friendly Islands or Tonga archipelago.— **Ton'gan,** *a.*

tong'er, tong'ger, *n.* [U. S.] One who gathers oysters by means of tongs. **tong'man**†; **tongs'man**†.

tong'kang', tong'kang', *n.* [Malay.] *Naut.* A form of junk used in the Malay archipelago.

ton'go, ton'gō, *n.* The mangrove: so called in the Pacific Islands.

tongs, tongz, *E. I. W., or* tôngz, *C., n. pl.* **1.** An implement for grasping and moving objects with convenience or safety: consisting in the more common forms of a pair of levers, pivoted together near one end, according to the amount of leverage desired, or merely connected by a spring-piece, as in sugar-tongs. Formerly used in the singular, and now frequently called **pair of tongs.**

Then standeth envy, and holdeth the hot iron upon the heart of man, with a *pair of* long *tongs* of long rancour. CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale, De Ira.*

Tongs are sometimes named (1) from some feature of construction; as, **crook-tongs** (having the grasping ends twisted at an angle to the handles), **flat-bit t., sliding t.** (having a ring to slide along the handles and hold them closed); (2) from their use, the thing grasped, or the business in which used; as, **asparagus-t.** (for serving asparagus at the table), **blacksmiths' t.** (stout, with long handles), **coal-t.** (for handling hot coals), **coral-t.** (used in coral-fishing), **gas-fitters' t.** or **gas-pipe t.** (for gripping iron pipe), **grappling-t.** (oyster-tongs; see OYSTER), **pinching-t.** (see PINCHING), **sardine-t.** (for table use), **shot-t.** (for handling cannon-shot), **wire-t.** (used in wire-drawing).

2. *Gem-cutting.* A stand having at its upper end a vise-like arrangement by which to hold the dop to which a gem is cemented, and press the latter against the wheel. **3.** *Car-building.* A device, like a huge pair of tweezers, for gripping the track, as for use on a wrecking-car; crab. **4.** [Slang, New Eng.] Trousers. [< AS. *tange.*] **—hammer and tongs** [Colloq.], with all possible force; violently.— **tourmalin t.,** a device of elastic wire, of the general style of fire-tongs, but having in place of chaps two properly cut pieces of tourmalin: serving as a simple form of polariscope.

tongue, tung *v.* [TONGUED; TONGU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mus.* To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue, as a flute, cornet, or other wind-instrument played with the mouth. **2.** To fit for dovetailing by making a tongue on the edge. See TO TONGUE AND GROOVE, below. **3.** [Poet.] To utter articulately; speak. **4.** [Archaic.] To reproach in speech; censure; chide; reprove.

II. *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To use the tongue in playing a wind-instrument so as to produce marcato or staccato effects. **2.** To use the tongue in talking, or in making vocal sounds: sometimes followed by an indefinite *it.*

The *tonguing* of this dog was followed by the quick yelping of four or five others. J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 170. [C. & L. '32.]

3. To extend as a tongue, especially a tongue of land.

The fiercer element of Fire, here *tonguing* over the earth wherever it may be kindled. DAVID MASSON *British Novelists* lect. iv, p. 303. [MACM. '59.]

—tongue'-bang", *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scold soundly. **—t.-banger,** *n.*— **to t. and groove,** to prepare boards or planks for joining by working a groove on one edge and a corresponding projecting ridge or tongue on the other. Called also *to groove and feather, to plow and tongue.*

tongue, *n.* **1.** An organ situated in the mouth of a vertebrate and supported by the hyoid bone: most completely developed in mammals, where it consists almost wholly of muscular fibers and is important in taking in and masticating food, as an organ of taste, and in man as an organ of speech. **2.** *Conch.* The odontophore or lingual ribbon. **3.** *Entom.* (1) The proboscis of a lepidopter. (2) The lingua. **4.** Anything bearing resemblance to or likened to a tongue. (1) A promontory extending into the sea or other body of water, or into a plain.

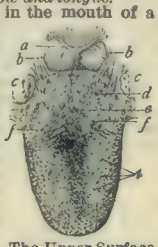

The Upper Surface of the Human Tongue.

a, epiglottis; *b, b,* glosso-epiglottic folds; *c, c,* tonsils; *d,* follicular glands; *e,* foramen cæcum; *f, f,* circumvallate papillæ; *i,* filiform papillæ.

Jerusalem . . . stands on what may be called a *tongue,* or projection, of one of the mountains of Judea. H. B. HACKETT *Illustrations of Scripture* ch. 7, p. 255. [G. & L. '60.]

(2) A long narrow bay extending into the land. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A young sole. (4) A rapid current of deep water, narrow and smooth, flowing between rocks. (5) A strip of leather for closing the gap in the front of a laced shoe. (6) The clapper of a bell. (7) The fastening pin of a buckle. (8) A movable arm, as of a bevel or protractor. (9) A vehicle-pole for the attachment of two or more horses. (10) A projecting edge on a board, to be inserted into a corresponding groove in matching. (11) The index of a scale or balance. (12) A vibrating slip in a reed, as of a flageolet. (13) A tang, as of a tool. (14) A pointed rail in a railway-switch. (15) Generally, anything that tapers to a point; as, a *tongue* of flame; a rope formed into a *tongue.*

5. Figuratively, speech, or the power or style of speech; utterance; voice; talk; sometimes, readiness of speech, or words as opposed to deeds; as, an infant's lisping *tongue;* a person of smooth *tongue.*

Instances are not wanting of men who have maintained great influence in spite of their rough *tongues* and the enmities which rough *tongues* provoke. *The Nation* [New York] Aug. 25, '92, p. 142, col. 1.

Specifically: (1) A language, vernacular, or dialect; as, the Latin *tongue;* hence, a race or nation as distinctive in its language.

Give me the English,—aptest *tongue* to paint
A sage or dunce, a villain or a saint.
SAXE *Progress* st. 8.

(2) [Rare.] Voice; hence, vote. (3)† Eulogy: praise.

6. A division of the order of Hospitalers; a nation; also, a meeting of such division. **7.** *Cookery.* A beef's tongue. [< AS. *tunge,* tongue.] **tong**†; **tonge**†.

Synonyms: see LANGUAGE[1].

Compounds, etc.: —a long tongue, a babbler; tell-tale. **— gift of tongues** (*Bib.*), a miraculous power of speaking in unknown tongues with which the apostles and many early Christians were endowed. **glos"so-la'li-a**†. **—on** (or **at**) **the tip** (or **end**) **of one's tongue,** on the verge of utterance.— **red t.,** typhoid fever.— **the t. of the trump** [Scot.], the tongue of a jew's-harp; hence, the main point.— **the tongues,** foreign languages.— **to find one's t.,** to recover the power of speech.— **to give t.,** to give voice, as hounds; bark.

The fox-hounds trotting sedately on . . . *gave tongue* with the deep notes of their species. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* ch. 22, p. 333. [H. '90.]

—to hold one's t., to keep silent; say nothing. **to keep one's t.**†. **—tongue'-bat"ter-y,** *n.* [Rare.] A volley of words; irrepressible speech.— **t.-bird,** *n.* The wryneck.— **t.-bit,** *n.* A bit having a plate to prevent the horse from getting his tongue over the mouthpiece.— **t.-bone,** *n.* The hyoid bone.— **t.-case,** *n. Entom.* That part of a pupa-case which covers the tongue. See illus. under OBTECTED.— **t.-chain,** *n.* Same as POLE-CHAIN. See illus. under HARNESS.— **t.-compressor,** *n.* A dentists' tongue-holder, used in operating on the lower teeth.— **t.-depressor,** *n.* A tongue-spatula.— **t.-doughty**†, *a.* Boastful; bragging.— **t.-fence,** *n.* [Archaic.] Controversy; argument.— **t.-grass,** *n.* Peppergrass.— **t.-holder,** *n.* A device used in dental operations for controlling the position of the tongue.— **t.-hound,** *n.* One of the two hounds or braces projecting from each side of the rear end of a vehicle-tongue, serving to brace it laterally.— **t.-joint,** *n.* A joint or union of two bars formed by pointing the end of one and splitting the end of the other, and then welding the two together.— **t.-lashing,** *n.* A severe scolding.— **t.-man**†, *n.* A chatterer.— **tongues'-man**†, — **t.-membrane,** *n. Conch.* The odontophore.— **t.-pad**†, *n.* [Slang.] A talkative person.— **t.-scapular,** *n.* A monk's scapular bearing tongues of red cloth: worn by Cistercians as a punishment, as for evil-speaking.— **t.-shell,** *n.* A linguloid brachiopod.— **t.-shot,** *n.* [Rare.] The range or distance within which spoken words may be heard.— **tongue'-sore**†, *n.* Malicious speech; uncharitable talk.— **t.-spatula,** *n.* A spatula for depressing the tongue in operations on the mouth or throat.— **t.-tacked,** *a.* Unable to talk readily; tongue-tied.— **t.-test,** *n.* A test of the existence of an electric current by placing the tongue between two electrodes and noticing the sensation produced.— **t.-tie,** *vt.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.— **t.-tie,** *n.* Abnormal shortness of the fillet or frenum of the tongue, whereby its movement is impeded or confined.— **t.-tied,** *a.* **1.** Having the speech impeded by tongue-tie. **2.** Debarred from speaking or from speaking freely.— **t.-tooth,** *n. Conch.* A lingual tooth.— **t.-tree,** *n.* A vehicle-tongue; wagon-pole.— **t.-valiant**†, *a.* Valiant in words only.— **t.-warrior,** *n.* One who fights only with his tongue.— **t.-work,** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Idle chatter; babbling. **2**†. Philological study.— **t.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A parasitic worm-like linguatulid arachnid, as *Pentastomum tænioides,* parasitic in the nostrils and frontal sinuses of dogs and wolves. **2.** A lyssa.— **to throw t.,** to give tongue.— **to wag one's** (or **the**) **t.,** to talk: said contemptuously.— **wooden t.,** an enlargement and induration of the tongue from which diseased cattle suffer in actinomycosis.

Derivatives: — tongued, *a.* Having a tongue: principally in composition; as, foul-*tongued;* double-*tongued;* free-*tongued.*

In their way Bestrewing pleasures, *tongued* so sweet, and so
In holy garb arrayed, that many stooped . . . and fell.
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. ix, l. 988.

—tongue'less, *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Hence, speechless; silent. **3.** Unspoken of.— **tongue'let,** *n.* **1.** A little tongue or tongue-like process. **2.** A tongue-worm. **3.** A ligula.— **tongue'ster,** *n.* One given to talking; a chatterer.— **tongu'ey,** *a.* [Colloq.] Ready or voluble in speaking; as, a *tonguey* speaker. **tongu'y**†.

tongue'fish", tung'fish', *n.* A small sole (*Symphurus plagiusa*) of the coasts of the southern United States.

tongue'flow"er, tung'flou'ėr, *n.* Any one of several orchids constituting the Australian genus *Glossodia.*

tongue'-flow"ered or'chis. A terrestrial orchid (*Serapias Lingua*) of southern Europe.

tongu'ing, tung'ing, *n.* **1.** The condition or the act of protruding as a tongue. **2.** *Carp.* The forming of a tongue, as on a board; also, tongues collectively. **3.** *Mus.* The use of the tongue in wind-instruments to produce an accentuated effect: either single, double, or triple, according to the number of strokes of the tongue. **4.** *Hort.* A method of layering in which a diagonal tongue or slit is cut in the part of the woody layer or shoot which is to be placed underground, in order to induce it to throw out roots. **tongue'ing**‡.

ton'ic, ton'ic, *a.* **1.** Having power to invigorate or build up; acting as a tonic; bracing.

The property of *tonic* remedies is to increase the vital contractility of the animal solids in general, but more especially that of the walls of the blood-vessels. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ¶ 7, p. 29. [C. & L. '50.]

2. Of or pertaining to tone or tones; specifically, in music, of or pertaining to the key-note or tonic. **3.** Of or pertaining to tension; specifically, in medicine, rigid; unrelaxing; as, *tonic* spasm. [< F. *tonique,* < Gr. *tonikos,* < *tonos;* see TONE.] **ton'ic-al**†.

—tonic accent (*Gram.*), syllabic stress.— **t. chord,** a chord founded on the key-note.— **t. section,** a section of a piece in the original key-note, closing with a perfect cadence.— **t. spasm,** a slow and enduring spasm of muscular contraction: opposed to *clonic spasm.*

ton'ic, *n.* **1.** A medicine or a regimen that gradually restores the normal tone of organs from a condition of debility; hence, whatever imparts vigor to either body or mind, including climate, air, travel, society, etc.

Hope and success are finer *tonics* than any to be found in the apothecaries' shops. F. SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary, Mysteries of Medicine* p. 221. [D. C. L. '72.]

2. The tone upon which the key is founded; key-tone.

ton'ic-al-ly, ton'ic-al-i, *adv.* In a tonic manner; specifically, in medicine, uninterruptedly.

to-nic'i-ty, to-nis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being tonic; tone; especially, the peculiar elasticity characteristic of a healthy tissue; hence, health and vigor generally.

The spinal marrow . . . holds in effect under its sway a very great number of muscles, which owe to it that permanent half contraction which is called *tonicity,* and which is the cause of the constant contraction of the sphincters, of the antagonist muscles. LETOURNEAU *Biol.* tr. by Mac Call, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 389. [C. & H. '78.]

—ton'i-cize, *vt.* To impart tonicity or tone to. [C.]

ton'ic sol"-fa'. Of, pertaining to, or designating a system of teaching, writing, and reading music, especially vocal music, invented in England about 1812 by Sarah Glover, but developed, perfected, and introduced to public notice by John Curwen in 1850. It lays especial stress on the tonal relations of the various elements of the key, and endeavors to fix them in the mind by the different mental effects they produce—*do,* for instance, being called the *strong tone, mi* the *steady* or *calm tone,* etc. In its notation there is only one way of writing a diatonic scale, namely, by the initials of the syllables used in solmization (see SOLMIZATION), the absolute pitch of the key-tone being indicated at the outset. Thus the staff is entirely done away with, and all reference to an arbitrary keyboard is omitted. The rhythmic division is into bars, as in the common notation, but these are subdivided into *pulses* by colons, and, if necessary, into *half-pulses* and *quarter-pulses* by periods and commas. If a note is to be held over more than one pulse, it is indicated by writing a dash in these pulses. Position of a note in a higher or lower octave is denoted by superior or inferior numerals. The following shows the opening bars of "Auld Lang Syne," written in tonic sol-fa notation:

:s | d:—.d | d : m | r:—.d : r:				
Should auld ac - quaint - ance		be	for - got,	
m | d : d | m : s | l:—				
and nev - er brought to mind?				

—t. sol-faist, an advocate of or expert in the tonic sol-fa system or notation.

to-night', tu-nait', *n.* The night that follows to-day; also, the present night; this night.

to-night', tu-nait', *adv.* **1.** In or during the present night or the night following to-day. **2**†. Last night. [< AS. *tō niht; tō*, to; *niht*, dat. of *niht*, night.]

Ton'i-kan, ton'i-kan, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

to'ning, tō'ning, *n.* The act, art, or process of one who tones, in any sense; specifically, in photography, the treating of a silver print, as with a solution of chlorid of gold, to improve its color and increase its permanency.

ton'ish, ton'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] In the height of fashion; extremely conventional; modish; stylish. **ton'nish‡.**

A footman mounted behind, seated, wore the same colors; and the whole establishment was exceedingly *tonnish*.
C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Paris in May* p. 11. [O. & CO. '72.]

—**ton'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a highly fashionable manner.—**ton'ish-ness, ton'nish-ness**, *n.*

to'nite, tō'nit, *C. I. W.* (ton'oit, *E.*), *n.* A high explosive of the guncotton class. See EXPLOSIVE. [< L. *tono*, thunder.]

ton'i-trous†, *a.* Thunderous.

ton'i-tru-ate†, *vt.* To thunder.

ton'jon, ton'jon, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An open chair, usually with a top, carried as a palanquin is. **tom'john‡.**

Ton'ka bean. An odoriferous seed used in the adulteration of vanilla, for flavoring smoking-tobacco, and for perfuming snuff. See BEAN. [< Guiana *tonca*, name of the tree + BEAN.] —**Tonka-bean wood**, same as SCENTWOOD.

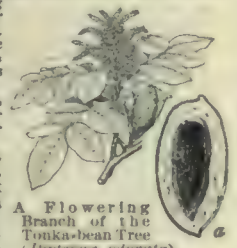

A Flowering Branch of the Tonka-bean Tree (*Dipteryx odorata*). *a*, fruit opened to show the seed, the Tonka bean.

Ton'ka-wan, ton'ka-won, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

ton'nage, tun'ĕj, *n.* [-NAGED; -NA-GING.] **I.** *t.* To impose a tonnage-tax upon. **II.** *i.* To have (a specified) capacity in tons.

ton'nage, *n.* **1.** The internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed in tons, now reckoned at 100 cubic feet each, and measured in the manner prescribed by law. **2.** The freight carrying capacity of a vessel, as estimated in tons of 40 cubic feet each. **3.** The aggregate freightage of a collection of vessels, especially of a country's merchant marine, as represented by their registered cubic capacity.

In 1896 the freighting through the great African canal amounted to a gross *tonnage* of 8,053,313 tons.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., '92, p. 697.

4. A tax levied on vessels at a given rate per ton.

The right of levying *tonnage* and poundage.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 15, p. 228. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

[F., < *tonne*, TON¹.]

—**gross tonnage**, the cubic contents of a vessel below deck. —**net t.**, the cubic capacity of a vessel after deducting from the gross measurement the space occupied by the crew, machinery, etc. —**ton'nage-deck"**, *n.* The upper deck on ships with two decks, or the second deck if there are three or more. (C.) —**t.-duty**, *n.* Same as TONNAGE, 4.

ton'ner, tun'ĕr, *n.* [Colloq.] A vessel as having a specified capacity in tons; as, a *six-thousand-tonner*.

ton'ni-hood, ton'i-hud, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch. **to'ny-hoop"‡.**

ton'nish, ton'nish-ness. Same as TONISH, etc.

to-nom'e-ter, to-nom'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* **1.** An instrument to measure strains within a liquid tending to pull the particles asunder. A thermometer with thin elliptical bulb may be used, the pulling forces distending the bulb slightly and causing displacement of the mercurial column. **2.** An accurately pitched tuning-fork or set of forks; any instrument for determining the pitch of a tone.

The monochord is a complete and perfect *Tonometer*.
WHEWELL *Philos. Inductive Sciences* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iv, ch. 4, p. 325. [J. W. P. '67.]

3. An instrument for measuring tension in the eyeball in glaucoma. [< Gr. *tonos* (see TONE) + -METER.]

to-nom'e-try, *n.* The art of using a tonometer.

to'no-phant, tō'no-fant, *n.* A device in which two thin pieces of steel welded together are used to exhibit acoustic vibrations to the eye. Compare KALEIDOPHONE. [< Gr. *tonos* (see TONE) + *phainō*, show.]

to'no-plast, tō'no-plast, *n.* *Bot.* The wall of a vacuole. [< Gr. *tonos* (see TONE) + *plastos*, formed.]

to"no-tech'nic, tō"no-tec'nic, *n.* The art of placing the pins properly on the barrel of a hand-organ or music-box. [< F. *tonotechnique*, < Gr. *tonos* (see TONE); and see TECHNIC.]

to'nous, tō'nus, *a.* [Rare.] Full of tone; sonorous.

Ton'quin bean. The Tonka bean.

ton'sil, ton'sil, *n.* **1.** One of two oval lymphoid organs situated on either side of the fauces, or passage from the mouth to the pharynx: believed to be peculiar to mammals. See illus. under FAUCES. **2.** A cerebellar amygdala. [< F. *tonsille*, < L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, < *tondilla*, pole, dim. of *tonsa*, oar.] **ton-sil'la‡.**

—**ton'sil-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils; as, *tonsillar* arteries or nerves. **ton'sil-ar‡; ton'sil-la-ry‡.** —**ton"sil-lit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Same as TONSILLAR. **2.** Of or pertaining to tonsilitis. **ton"si-lit'ic‡.** —**ton"sil-li'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils; amygdalitis; when acute, called *quinsy*. **ton"si-li'tis‡.** —**ton-sil'lo-tome**, *n.* An instrument used for cutting away a portion of the tonsils. —**ton"sil-lot'o-my**, *n.* The act or operation of cutting away a portion of the tonsils.

ton'sile, ton'sil *or* -sīl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] That may be or is clipped or trimmed.

ton'sor, ton'sĕr, *n.* [L.] A barber: rare use.

When we sit under the *tonsor* having nothing else to do, we fall into chat. R. CHAMBERS *Essays Familiar and Humorous, Natural Antiquities* in second series, p. 16. [1865.]

—**ton-so'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a barber.

ton'sure, ton'shur *or* -sūr, *vt.* [-SURED; -SUR-ING.] To bestow the tonsure upon; shave the head of.

ton'sure, *n.* **1.** The act of shaving the head or the crown of the head, or the state of being thus shaven. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) The shaving of the crown (as in the Roman Catholic Church) or of the entire head (as in the Greek Church) of a person entering the priesthood or a monastic order; a solemn rite administered by a bishop with prayers and benediction.

Men . . . averse to the life of camps, and . . . desirous to rise in the state, ordinarily received the *tonsure*.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 253. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

(2) Hence, entrance or admission into holy orders; the office of a monk or priest. (3) That part of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair.

A Tonsure. (Angelico's portrait of St. Dominic, from a picture in the Louvre.)

In the Celtic church the crescent-shaped *tonsure* was in vogue, while the round *tonsure* . . . was the fashion among the Saxons.
G. P. FISHER in *The Chautauquan* Oct., '90, p. 14.

[F., < L. *tonsura*, < *tonsus*, pp. of *tondeo*, shear.]

ton'sured, ton'shurd *or* -sūrd, *pa.* **1.** Marked with the tonsure; hence, having received the rite of tonsure; belonging to the clergy. **2.** [Rare.] Bald.—**ton'sure-plate"**, *n.* *R. Ch.* A thin round plate placed on the top of the head, as a guide in marking the line of tonsure.

ton-tine', ton-tīn', *a.* Resembling, relating to, or partaking of the nature of tontine; as, *tontine* annuities.

A *tontine* loan is one in which the government holds out the hope of excessive returns by application of the principle of survivorship. H. C. ADAMS *Public Debts* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 173. [A. '87.]

—**tontine policy of insurance**, a life-insurance agreement under which it is stipulated that no dividend or return of any kind shall be made from the premiums paid in for a certain number of years, called the **tontine period**, after which the fund with all its accumulations is to be divided among such as have kept their insurance in force.

ton-tine', *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of life annuity, devised by Lorenzo Tonti, an Italian banker, as a mode of obtaining government loans.

The general features of tontine with regard to money are similar to those of joint tenancy with regard to land, being characterized by community of interest and equality of profit, with the right of survivorship attached. The income from the common fund contributed by the persons composing the tontine is divided at first among all, say 100. When one dies, his share passes, not to his heirs as part of his estate, but to the 99 survivors of the tontine, and so on continuously, the profit increasing to each survivor as the number diminishes, until the final survivor takes the whole, and at his death the tontine ceases.

2. The subscribers to such an annuity, collectively. **3.** The share or right of a single subscriber.

ton-tin'er, ton-tīn'ĕr, *n.* [Rare.] One who holds a share in a tontine.

to'nus, tō'nus, *n.* **1.** Tonicity. See ELECTROTONUS.

The muscular *tonus* results consequently from a veritable reflex action, in which the brain does not at all participate. LETOURNEAU *Biology* tr. by Mac Call, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 390. [C. & H. '78.]

2. *Pathol.* Tonic spasm; especially, trismus. [< L. *tonus*; *see* TONE.]

to'ny, tō'ni, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Having ton or fashion; highly genteel; stylish; high-toned; as, a *tony* rig; a *tony* get-up.

to'ny, *n.* A simpleton. [< *Antony*.]

to'ny-hoop", tō'ni-hup', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TONNIHOOD.

too, *vt.* Same as TEW.

too, tū, *adv.* **1.** In excessive quantity or degree; more than sufficiently; as, *too* long; *too* technical; *too* soon. **2.** [Colloq.] In a degree beyond expression or endurance; exceedingly; extremely; as, I am *too* happy. **3.** In addition; likewise; also; as, beautiful, and good *too*.

The dews of blessing heaviest fall Where care falls *too*.
JEAN INGELOW *The Letter L* pt. i, st. 49.

4. [Colloq. & Prov.] Indeed: an intensive, often used to reiterate a contradicted statement; as, "You are not going." "Yes I am, *too*." [< AS. *tō*, too, < *tō*, to.]

Synonyms: see ALSO.

—**too'-too"**, *a.* [Slang.] Extravagantly sentimental; gushing, also, extreme; superlative: said specifically of the so-called esthetic school; as, she was quite *too-too*.—**too too**, excessively: an emphatic repetition.

I protest, the schoolmaster is exceeding fantastical; *too too* vain.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc. 2.

too'art, tū'ärt, *n.* [Austral.] A large and valuable tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) of Australia, yielding one of the strongest woods known, with a rigid close and twisted texture, and very free from defects.

took, tuk, *imp.* of TAKE, *v.*

too'kul, tū'kul, *n.* [Cen. Afr.] A native hut.

tool¹, tūl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mark or ornament with a tool; specifically, in bookbinding, to ornament, or impress designs upon, as by means of a roller bearing a pattern; as, the *tooled* edges of a book-cover.

II. *i.* To execute designs with a tool.

tool², *v.* [Sporting Slang.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive, as a coach or similar vehicle. **2.** [Rare.] To draw or carry in a vehicle.

She was on most days solemnly *tooled* through the Park by the side of her mother in a great tall custard-colored phaeton.
DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* bk. i, ch. 11, p. 69. [H. '65.]

II. *i.* To travel in a vehicle; drive.

I thought I'd just *tool* over, and go to the play.
THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 34. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

[Special use of TOOL¹, *v.*]

tool, *n.* **1.** A simple mechanism or implement, as a hammer, chisel, plane, spade, or file, used in working, moving, or transforming material.

The pick, stone-saw, wedge, chisel, and other *tools* were already in use when the pyramids were built.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 198, note 4. [J. M. '75.]

Tools are sometimes named (1) from the thing formed by them; as, **astragal-tool** (having a bit of suitable form for shaping an astragal molding), **border-t.** (a bookbinders' tool for forming a border on a book); (2) from their use or purpose; as, **centering-t.** (for guiding a drill to the exact center of the end of a shaft, etc.), **coupling-t.** (for uniting objects, as lengths of pipe), **culling-t.** (for knocking apart oysters in culling), **gilding-t.**, etc.

2. By extension, a machine, as a lathe or a planer, employed in the making of machines. See MACHINE-TOOL. **3.** A bookbinders' hand-stamp used in tooling or lettering; also, a figure or design tooled on a binding. **4.** A person used as an instrument to carry out the designs of another; especially, a subservient agent; a catspaw. **5.** [Prov.] A worthless, lazy fellow. [< AS. *tōl*, tool.]

Synonyms: apparatus, appliance, implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil. A *tool* is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools*, those designed for warlike purposes being designated weapons. An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool*; as, a piano is a musical *instrument*. *Instrument* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments*. An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement*; *implements* of war. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool*. The paw of a tiger might be termed a terrible *implement*, but not a *tool*. A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen *utensils*; farming *utensils*. An *appliance* is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result, either independently or as subordinate to something more extensive or important; every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance*, but not every *appliance* is a *tool*; the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction, but they are not *tools*. *Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a *machine*; but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements for the production of a result. A chisel by itself is a *tool*; when it is set so as to be operated by a crank and pitman, the entire *mechanism* is called a *machine*; as, a mortising-*machine*. (Compare MACHINE-TOOL, under MACHINE.) An *apparatus* may be a *machine*, but the word is commonly used for a collection of distinct articles to be used in connection or combination for a certain purpose, a mechanical equipment; as, the *apparatus* of a gymnasium; especially, for a collection of *appliances* for some scientific purpose; as, chemical or surgical *apparatus*; an *apparatus* may include many *tools*, *instruments*, or *implements*. *Implement* is for the most part and *utensil* is altogether restricted to the literal sense; *instrument*, *machine*, and *tool* have figurative use, *instrument* being used largely in a good, *tool* always in a bad sense; *machine* inclines to the unfavorable sense, as implying that human agents are made mechanically subservient to some controlling will; as, an *instrument* of Providence; the *tool* of a tyrant; a political *machine*.

Compounds, etc.: —**bottom tool**, the lower of a pair of blacksmiths' swaging-tools. See illus. under FULLER. —**broad t.**, a tooler or drove.—**geometrical t.**, a graduated tool, as a T square or a divider, for laying off work with accuracy.—**tool'-car"**, *n.* A railroad box car carrying tools for clearing and repairing tracks, etc.; wrecking-car.—**t.-chest**, *n.* A chest specially fitted for holding tools, especially carpenters' tools; sometimes, the outfit or kit contained in it. **t.-box‡.**—**t.-clamp**, *n.* A clamp for holding a tool, as in a boring-machine. See illus. under BORING-MACHINE.—**t.-coupling**, *n.* A coupling for affixing a tool to its handle or to the piece by which it is worked. —**t.-extractor**, *n.* An implement for grasping and withdrawing boring-tools when broken or detached in a bore, as of an oil-well, etc. **t.-grab‡.**—**t.-grinder**, *n.* A machine for sharpening tools, usually having an emery or corundum abrading-wheel. See illus. under GRINDER.—**t.-holder**, *n.* **1.** A handle for holding and guiding a tool. **2.** A receptacle for containing tools. **3.** A device by which a lathe-tool may be pressed and held firmly against the work. **4.** A similar device used in grinding, or for holding a stone while being faced.—**t.-mark**, *n.* The trace of a tool left upon a surface, as after being turned in a lathe.—**t.-marking**, *n.* The marking or etching of steel tools, especially with nitric acid.—**t.-post**, *n.* A vertical post-like member in a lathe for supporting a tool. See illus. under LATHE. **t.-stock‡.**—**t.-rest**, *n.* A device on a lathe for holding a tool, often constructed to give the tool varied positions. Compare SLIDE-REST.—**t.-stay**, *n.* A piece for holding a tool in a tool-rest or tool-post.—**t.-steel**, *n.* See STEEL.—**top t.**, the upper one of a pair of blacksmiths' swaging- or fulling-tools. See illus. under FULLER.

A Tool-extractor.

tool'er, tūl'ĕr, *n.* A stone-masons' chisel two to four inches broad. **broad tool‡; drove‡.**

tool'ing, tūl'ing, *n.* Work done, or the doing of work, with a tool or tools. Specifically: (1) Stone-dressing in parallel lines. (2) Elaborate carving, as in wood or stone. (3) Ornamentation of or on book-covers by impressing designs with heated tools.

—**blank'-tool"ing**, *n.* Same as BLIND-TOOLING.—**gilt-t.**, *n.* Same as GOLD-TOOLING.

tool'sy, tūl'si, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The holy basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) of the Hindus. **tool'si‡; tul'si‡.**

tool'ye, tūl'yi. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To quarrel. **tool'zie‡.** **II.** *n.* A quarrel. **tuil'yie‡; tuil'zie‡.**

toom, tūm, *C.* & *E. I.* & *S. W. Wr.* (tūm, *C.* & *I.*²), *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To empty.—**toom**, *a.* Empty.—**toom**, *n.* **1.** A dumping-ground for rubbish. **2**†. Vacant time; leisure.—**toom'ly**, *adv.* Emptily.

toon¹†, *n. pl.* Toes.

toon², tūn, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Cedrela Toona*) of the bead-tree family; also, its fine close-grained red wood. The astringent bark has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark. Called also *East-Indian mahogany*, *Indian cedar*. **too'na‡; toon'-wood"‡.**

toon'dah, tūn'dä, *n.* A gastropod, the oyster-whelk.

toon'dra, *n.* Same as TUNDRA.

too'roo, tū'rū, *n.* A South-American palm (*Œnocarpus Bataua*). [< S. Am. *turu*.]

toosh'qua, tūsh'ewa, *n.* [Brit. Columbia.] The cultus-cod.

toot¹, tūt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To blow, as a wind-instrument, especially with blasts made short by tonguing at the beginning and the end; as, to *toot* a horn. **2.** To produce, as a noise, with a horn or whistle; as, he *tooted* a blast.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce a sound or sounds, especially short unmusical sounds, as on a horn or other wind-instrument; blow a horn, whistle, etc.; make a like sound; as, the lad *tooted* on his flute.

He put his hand to his mouth, and *tooted* in imitation of the huntsmen. ELIZABETH STODDARD *Two Men* ch. 3, p. 23. [F. J. H.]

2. To call: said of grouse. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To cry or whine. [< MD. *tuyten*, sound a horn.] **tote†; tout†.**

toot², *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To stand out or be prominent; bulge out. (2) To germinate; sprout. (3) To attempt; try. **2**†. To look scrutinizingly; pry; peep. **3**†. To come to light; show.

II†. *t.* To view; see. [< AS. *lōtian*, project.] **tote†.**

toot³, *n.* **1.** A short note or blast, as from a whistle, horn, or bugle. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A carousal; spree.

toot⁴, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] An idle, shiftless person. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The devil.

toot'er¹, tūt'ĕr, *n.* One who toots, as on a wind-instrument; also, the instrument used in tooting. **to'ter†.**

toot'er²†, *n.* **1.** That which stands out; a protuberance. **2.** A watchman.

tooth, tūth, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply with or as with teeth, as a rake or saw.

The ground was *toothed* with sharp splinters of burnt rock, and strewn with a network of branches, too rotten to bear our weight. ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 4, p. 160. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

2. To give a serrated edge to; indent. **3.** To interlock, as the teeth of gear-wheels. **4†.** To bite; taste.

II. *i.* **1.** To become interlocked, as gear-wheels. **2†.** To teeth.

tooth, *n.* [TEETH, tīth, *pl.*] **1.** One of the hard, dense structures of epidermal origin situated in or about the mouth or pharynx of a vertebrate, and used for seizing and chewing food.

A Longitudinal Section of a Human Molar Tooth.
1. Pulp-cavity. 2. Dentin. 3. Enamel. 4. Cement.

The teeth of most mammals when well developed consist chiefly of dentin or ivory invested on its outer surface and crown with enamel and at its base with cement or crusta petrosa. The root of the tooth, embedded in the gum, has a small opening leading into the pulp-cavity, which is richly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves. In most mammals the teeth are differentiated into incisors, canines, and grinders (premolars and molars). In adult man there are 32 teeth — 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each half of each jaw. These are preceded in the milk-dentition by 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 2 milk-molars in each half of each jaw, or 20 in all. See illus. under DENTITION.

2. A dentist's imitation of a tooth; an artificial tooth.

He was the first dentist in America that made sets of enamel *teeth*. J. L. BLAKE *Biog. Dict., C. W. Peale* p. 728. [A. V. B. '39.]

3. One of various hard calcareous or chitinous bodies of the oral or gastric regions of invertebrates; as, a *tooth* of the odontophore of a gastropod; a *tooth* or mouth-plate of a starfish; the *teeth* of the stomach of certain crustaceans. **4.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Any one of various small tooth-like projections, as the pointed marginal lobes of a leaf or calyx, a process of a bivalve shell near the hinge, one of the processes in the peristome of a moss, or one of the awl-shaped projections which bear the hymenium in certain hymenomycetous fungi. **5.** Something resembling a tooth in form or use; specifically, a projecting point, pin, tine, or cog, as on a saw, comb, fork, rake, or gear-wheel: usually one of a number forming a set. **6.** *pl.* The lower zone of facets in a rose diamond. **7.** A ridge or roughness made by scoring the under face of a veneer or the upper face of the piece to which it is to be glued, to cause them to adhere better. **8.** Any one of a number of bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall, to permit joining an extension or another wall at an angle therewith. **9.** *pl.* Figuratively, that part which opposes; the face of opposition, especially when involving resistance or risk; as, *teeth* of the wind; he did it in their *teeth*. **10.** A sting, as from a bite. **11.** A discriminating taste; palate; as, he has a dainty *tooth*.

He had ever a *tooth* for capon, he!
T. B. ALDRICH *An Old Castle* st. 3.

12. [Prov. Eng.] Maintenance; supply. [< AS. *tōth.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **a sweet tooth,** a taste for sweet things. — **from one's teeth,** insincerely; grudgingly. — **hens' teeth** [Colloq.], impossible or improbable things. — **in spite** or **despite of one's teeth,** notwithstanding all one's opposition. — **in the teeth of. 1.** In spite of. **2.** Directly against. **3.** Face to face with. — **to cast** or **throw in one's teeth,** to fling at one, as a taunt; give as a challenge. — **to cut one's eye-teeth, to get** or **to have one's eye-teeth cut** [Slang.], to become worldly-wise or cunning. — **to love the t.** [Slang], to be fond of high living. — **t. and nail,** by biting and scratching; with all possible strength or effort. — **tooth'-bear"er,** *n.* *Conch.* An odontophore. — **t.-blanch†,** *n.* A dentifrice. — **t.-brush,** *n.* A brush for cleansing the teeth. See illus. under BRUSH. — **t.-brush tree,** a small evergreen Oriental tree (*Salvadora Persica*) of the order *Salvadoraceæ*, with opposite entire leaves, and edible red berries of a pungent mustard-like flavor: supposed by some to be the mustard-tree of *Matthew* xiii, 32: so called perhaps from the use made of its twigs. **kikuel-oil plant,** — **t.-carpenter,** *n.* [Slang.] A dentist. — **t.-chisel,** *n.* A wide stone-masons' chisel with toothed cutting edge. — **t.-cleaner,** *n.* A machine having an abrading-wheel or a milling-cutter used to dress and finally shape the faces and flanks of gear-teeth. — **t.-coralline,** *n.* A sertularian hydroid. — **t.-cress,** *n.* An English pepperroot (*Denturia bulbifera*). **t.-violet; tooth'wort"†,** — **t.-drawer,** *n.* One who pulls or extracts teeth. — **t.-drawing,** *n.* The act or art of extracting teeth. — **t.-key,** *n.* An implement formerly used in extracting teeth, turned like a key; a turnkey. — **t.-like,** *a.* Having the form or office of a tooth. — **t.-net,** *n.* [Scot.] A large anchored fish-net. — **t.-ornament,** *n.* An ornament usually employed on hollow moldings, consisting of a flower with four petals and a central projecting point. — **t.-plane,** *n.* A plane for scoring the under surface of a veneer to make it hold glue better, or to score a surface to which veneer or cloth is to be glued. **tooth'ing-plane"†.** — **t.-plugger,** *n.* Same as PLUGGER. — **t.-powder,** *n.* A powder used as a dentifrice. — **t.-pulp,** *n.* The soft central portion of a tooth, composed of vessels and nerves. — **t.-rake†,** *n.* A toothpick. — **t.-rash,** *n.* An eruption of red or sometimes whitish pimples, chiefly about the face and neck, occurring in early infancy; red-gum; strophulus. — **t.-ribbon,** *n.* *Conch.* An odontophore; lingual ribbon. — **t.-root,** *n.* Same as TOOTH-CRESS. — **t.-saw,** *n.* A dentists' saw for cutting teeth. — **t.-scraper†,** *n.* A toothpick. — **t.-shell,** *n.* A burrowing scaphopod mollusk; a tusk-shell. — **t.-soap,** *n.* A soap used in cleaning the teeth. — **t.-violet,** *n.* Same as TOOTH-CRESS. — **t.-wash,** *n.* A liquid preparation for cleansing the teeth. — **t.-wound,** *n.* A wound made by an animal's tooth. — **to show one's teeth,** to threaten; resent. — **vitrescent t.,** a porcelain artificial tooth.

tooth'ache", tūth'ēk", *n.* Pain in a tooth, generally due to caries exposing the nerve; also, neuralgia of the teeth. [< AS. *tōthece*, < *tōth*, tooth, + *ece*, ache.]

For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure the *toothache* patiently.
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act v, sc. 1.

—tooth'ache-grass", *n.* A perennial grass (*Ctenium Americanum*) of wet pine-barrens in the southern United States, with a culm 3 to 5 feet high bearing a solitary terminal curved one-sided spike. The herbage is very pungent in taste, and the root when chewed so affects the salivary glands that it has been regarded as good for the toothache. — **t.-tree,** *n.* **1.** The northern prickly-ash. The Indians chewed its bark for toothache. **2.** The angelica-tree.

tooth'ake", *n.* Toothache. PHIL. SOC.

tooth'back", tūth'bac', *n.* A notodontid moth whose caterpillars have large humps on the back.

tooth'bill", tūth'bil', *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*) of Samoa. See DIDUNCULIDÆ.

toothed, tūtht, *a.* **1.** Supplied with teeth, notches, or jags. **2.** *Bot.* Having broad, acute marginal projections or teeth; dentate. — **toothed whale,** a denticetous cetacean. — **t. wheels** (*Mech.*), wheels whose peripheries have cogs that mesh, so that one may turn the other with definite velocity. See illus. under GEAR.

tooth'edge", tūth'ej', *n.* The tingling sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds or by the touch of acids.

tooth'flow"er, tūth'flou'ėr, *n.* A small creeping annual (*Dentella repens*) of the madder family, found in marshy grounds in the East Indies, the only species of its genus: so called from the two tooth-like processes on each lobe of the small white corollas.

tooth'ful†, *a.* **1.** Toothsome. **2.** Having many teeth.

tooth'ful, tūth'ful, *n.* [Colloq.] A small quantity of drink.

tooth'ing, tūth'ing, *n.* Projecting bricks or stones at the end of a wall, for bonding it to a wall at an angle with it, or to an extension. — **tooth'ing-plane",** *n.* Same as TOOTH-PLANE. — **t.-stone,** *n.* See TOOTH, 8.

tooth'less, tūth'les, *a.* Being without teeth or deprived of teeth; anodont; edentate; hence, incapable of biting.

In vain the critics vent their *toothless* rage!
PETER PINDAR *Bozzy and Piozzi* pt. i, st. 1.

tooth'let, tūth'lėt, *n.* A small tooth. (1) A small projection resembling a tooth. (2) *Bot.* A denticulation.
—tooth'let-ed, *a.*

tooth'pick", tūth'pic', *n.* **1.** A pointed instrument, usually a small sliver of wood or a quill, for removing particles of food from between the teeth. **2.** *Bot.* A bishopweed (*Ammi Visnaga*) of the Mediterranean region: so called because in Spain the rays or stalks of its main umbel, which harden after flowering, are used for toothpicks. **Spanish toothpick‡; toothpick bishopweed‡.** **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A bowie-knife; often called **Arkansas toothpick.**
—tooth'pick", *a.* [Slang.] Shaped like a toothpick; as, a *toothpick* shoe. — **tooth'pick"er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which picks teeth. **2.** The crocodile-bird: formerly supposed to pick the crocodile's teeth. **3†.** A toothpick.

tooth'some, tūth'sum, *a.* Having a pleasant taste.
—tooth'some-ly, *adv.* — **tooth'some-ness,** *n.*

tooth'stick"†, *n.* A toothpick.

toothed, *pp.* Toothed. PHIL. SOC.

tooth'wort", tūth'wūrt', *n.* Any one of various plants, usually so called from something about their roots suggestive of teeth. (1) A leafless European herb (*Lathræa squamaria*) allied to broom-rape. (2) Pepperroot.

tooth'y, tūth'i, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Toothsome. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] Sharp-tempered. **3.** Having teeth.

toot'ing[1], tūt'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TOOT[1], *v.*
—toot'ing-tub", *n.* [Slang.] A church organ.

toot'ing[2], *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TOOT[2], *v.* — **toot'ing-hole"†,** *n.* A peep-hole. — **t.-place†,** *n.* A watch-tower.

too'tle, tū'tl, *vi.* [TOO'TLED; TOO'TLING.] To toot lightly or continuously, especially on the flute, as in double-tonguing. [Freq. of TOOT[1], *v.*]

toot'-plant", tūt'-plant', *n.* Same as TUTU.

toot'-poi"son, *n.* Same as TUTU-POISON.

toot'sy, tūt'si, *n.* [Nursery.] A child's foot.

too'zle, tū'zl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pull about roughly.

too-zoo', tū-zū', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ring-dove.

top[1], top, *v.* [TOPPED, rarely TOPT; TOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the top or upper end of, as a plant, to hasten ripening, increase the size of leaves or fruit, or the like; crop; in tobacco-raising, to pinch out the seed-bud from; as, to *top* a tobacco-plant; to *top* a tree.

Even such our griefs; . . . like to groves, being *topp'd*, they higher rise. SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act i, sc. 4.

2. To provide with a top, cap, or summit; cover on the top; tip; cap; as, snow-*topped* mountains.

A double row of creamy white palaces . . . *topped* with quaint chimneys. F. H. SMITH in *Scribner's Magazine* Dec., '91, p. 691.

3. To rise to the top of, as by gradual ascent; pass over; surmount; as, to *top* a hill.

I fired just as they *topped* the bluff.
T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch. 3, p. 94. [G. P. P. '85.]

4. To be superior to; transcend; surpass.

Valour equalled her [Judith's] Beauty, and Vertue *top'd* both.
GEORGE HICKES *Gentleman Instructed, Supplement* Dialogue iii, p. 53. [E. B. 1708.]

5. To put a back or stiffening-piece on (a saw-blade). **6.** To place the best at the top of, as a box of berries or a barrel of apples. **7.** *Dyeing.* To tone or enrich by covering or washing over with another color. **8.** *Naut.* (1) To cant (a vessel's yard) by the lift, so as to bring one end higher than the other. (2) To raise (the outer end of a boom) by the topping-lift. **9.** *Breeding.* To cover; tup. **10.** [Thieves' Slang.] To hang.

II. *i.* **1.** To rise above others; rise to a great height; hence, to surpass; excel. **2.** To be of a certain height. **3.** To topple. **4†.** To trim or prune oneself.
—to top off or **up,** to finish by adding the top or last part; hence, colloquially, to end up; finish off.

top[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To withstand; resist. **tope‡.**

top, *a.* **1.** Highest in place, rank, or position; principal; uppermost.

There were more men educated for *top* places now than there were *top* places to fill. ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY *Odd, or Even?* ch. 35, p. 370. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

2. [Prov. Brit.] Good; capital; as, *top* liquor.
—at top speed, at full speed. — **top rail,** the highest rail of a fence, baluster, or the like: often improperly written as a compound.

top[1], *n.* **1.** The upper extremity or highest part of anything; the summit or apex; as, the *top* of a mountain.

Wave your *tops*, ye pines,
With every plant, in sign of worship wave.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 193.

Specifically: (1) The part of a plant that is above ground; as, beet-*tops*. (2) The upper side; surface; as, the *top* of the ground. (3) The upper of a shoe; also, in the plural, same as TOP-BOOTS. (4) A cover, as of a carriage. (5) The first part when so placed as to be above the rest; the beginning or head; as, the *top* of a page or column. (6) *pl. Bookbinding.* The top edges of books; as, gilt or red *tops*. (7) [Rare.] The source, as of a river.

2. That which is first or highest in rank or degree. (1) The foremost or most prominent place; head; as, at the *top* of the school; the *top* of the table.

As the slaves were at the bottom, so at the *top* of society [in New England] were the ministers.
J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 1, p. 7. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

(2) The utmost degree; height; climax; as, the *top* of his ambition. (3) [Rare.] A person or thing representing a perfect type; an eminent or supreme example; crown; as, love is the *top* of all the graces.

He was a Roman, and the *top* of honour.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The False One* act ii, sc. 1.

3. The crown of the head; also, the hair on the crown, especially the forelock; hence, a tuft or crest, as one worn on or belonging to the head. **4.** A bunch of fibers or filaments, as hair, tow, etc.; specifically, a 1¼-pound bundle of combed long-staple wool-slivers ready for spinning. **5.** That part of a cut gem between the girdle and the table. **6.** *pl.* Metal buttons that are plated or washed only on the face. **7.** *Naut.* A platform at the eyes of the lower rigging of a square-rigged vessel, supported by the trestletrees and the crosstrees: for spreading the topmast-rigging, and serving, on board vessels of war, as a place for sharpshooters, etc. See illus. under MAINTOP. **8.** A mode of cheating in dice-playing by holding one of the dice between the fingers at the top of the box. [< AS. *top*, top.]

Synonyms: see ACME; SUMMIT.

Compounds, etc.: — **at the top of one's speed,** at the extreme speed attainable by one. — **from top to toe,** throughout the whole length; from head to foot. — **top and butt,** an economical method of laying long tapering oak ship-planks, particularly for ceilings, putting the top end of each plank within six feet of the butt of the one above or below it, giving every other seam a fair edge. — **top'ar"-mor,** *n.* *Naut.* A railing formerly placed across the after part of a ship's top. — **top-beam,** *n.* Same as COLLAR-BEAM. — **top-block,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An iron-bound block hooked to the lower cap, used in raising or lowering the topmast. **2.** The projection supporting the bows of the top of a vehicle when it is lowered. — **top-boot,** *n.* A boot with a high top, usually of different material from the rest of the boot, and sometimes with a band of light leather at the edge. — **top-booted,** *a.* — **top-card,** *n.* *Carding.* Same as TOP-FLAT. — **top-coat,** *n.* An overcoat. — **top-cross,** *n.* A generation of ancestors: a breeders' term. — **top-drain,** *vt.* To drain by a furrow or ditch on the surface. — **top-draining,** *n.* The system or practise of draining land by ditches on the surface. — **top-dress,** *vt.* To apply manure on the top of, instead of plowing it in.

Top-boots.
1. Period of Louis XIII. 2. Time of Louis XIV. 3. Last half of the 17th century.

If the lawn has been properly made in the first place, and '*top dressed*' with a good coat of well-rotted manure in fall, and the rough parts raked off in the spring, the weather must be dry and hot indeed to prevent its growth.
PETER HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* ch. 7, p. 25. [O. J. CO. '88.]

—top-dressing, *n.* A dressing of manure over the surface of land, not to be plowed under. — **top-flat,** *n.* In a carding-machine, a card or a wooden strip placed above the central cylinder. **top-card.** — **top-full,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Brimful. **top-filled†.** — **top-graining,** *n.* An additional coat put on after the first graining. — **top-hamper,** *n.* **1.** Spars and rigging kept aloft. **2.** The light upper sails and rigging; hence, generally, the spars and rigging above the rail. **3.** By extension, casks, anchors, cables, and ends of running rigging, encumbering the deck. — **top-hampered,** *a.* Having too much rigging and canvas aloft; top-heavy. — **top-heavy,** *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part; hence, ill-proportioned or impracticable.

When the head is very full, it does not do to have the heart very empty; there is such a thing as being *top-heavy!*
BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. iv, bk. xii, ch. 3, p. 99. [L. '82.]

—top-heaviness, *n.* — **top-honour†,** *n.* [Rare.] A topsail. — **top-light,** *n.* **1.** A light displayed from the mizzentop of a flagship. **top-lantern†.** **2.** A light used in the top to give light to men working there. — **top-lining,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A thin board platform on the upper part of the crosstrees. **2.** A lining on the after side of a topsail, to resist chafing. — **top-log,** *n.* A log cut out of the upper part of a tree. — **top-minnow,** *n.* Any small American cyprinodontoid fish of either of the genera *Zygonectes* and *Gambusia*, especially *Z. notatus*, of the Mississippi valley generally. — **top-netting,** *n.* Netting fastened to the rail of a vessel's top. — **top of the heap** or **tree** [Slang], the highest place in rank, in professional or business success, or in public honor. — **top-pendant,** *n.* *Naut.* A short stout rope with an iron thimble spliced in the end, to which to hook the top-tackle. — **top-proud†,** *a.* Excessively proud. — **top-rail,** *n.* *Naut.* The rail on the after edge of the tops, extending between the topmast-shrouds on either side. — **top-rim,** *n.* *Naut.* The rounded rim or edge of a vessel's top. — **top-rope,** *n.* A rope rove through the top-block and the keel of the topmast, for raising or lowering the topmast. — **tops and bottoms,** small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and browned in an oven: used as infants' food. — **top-saw,** *n.* A circular saw working above and in the same plane with another, and slightly in advance of or behind it, permitting the sawing of larger material or the taking of slighter kerf than where but one saw is used. — **top-sawyer,** *n.* **1.** One who stands above the timber over a saw-pit. **2.** [Colloq.] One who occupies a superior position.

My guide was evidently a *top-sawyer* in the crowd, and . . . he made them march right and left as he would.
E. E. HALE in *The World* [New York] Nov. 8, '91, p. 20, col. 1.

—top-stone, *n.* **1.** A stone forming or placed upon the top; capstone. **2.** In a marine chronometer, a jewel the flat side of which bears against the end of the pivot. — **top-swivel,** *n.* Formerly, a small swivel-gun mounted in a war-vessel's top.

top[2], *n.* **1.** A wood or metal toy, usually conical or ovoidal, with a metal point on which it is made to rotate by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it or about its handle before it is thrown or dropped, or by means of a spring or a whip. **2.** A laying-top. [< MD. *top*, var. of *dop*, top; cp. MHG. *topf*, pot.]

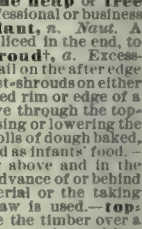

Spinning-tops.
1. A humming top. 2. A whip-top. 3. A peg-top.

Compounds, etc.: — **induction top,** an iron disk on a vertical axis that may be made to incline, while spinning in a magnetic field, by the influence of currents induced in the disk. — **top's mi"nor,** *n.* One of the holes through which the strands of a rope pass in process of manufacture. — **top-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a top (that is, inversely conical); turbinate. — **top-shell,** *n.* A marine tro-

chold gastropod with a top-shaped shell, often large and used as an ornament. See illus. under TROCHUS.—**Troughton's top**, a top-like spinning instrument used on shipboard as an artificial horizon.

top[obs.], *n.* Conflict; strife.

top[1], top, *n.* An animal, the mole: according to some authorities giving origin to the phrase "to sleep like a top." [< F. *taupe*, < L. *talpa*, mole.]

to'parch-y, tō'pärk-i, *n.* -IES, *pl.*] A petty state comprising only a few towns; also, the office of a toparch. [< F. *toparchie*, < L. *toparchia*, < Gr. *toparchiā*, < *toparchēs*, toparch, < *topos*, place, + *archō*, rule. **to-par'chi-a‡.**

—**to'parch** (KITH), *n.* The chief man of a toparchy.

to'pau, tō-pä', *n.* The rhinoceros-hornbill.

to'paz, tō'paz, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A transparent to translucent, usually white to yellow (but sometimes of light shades of green, blue, or red) aluminium fluosilicate ($Al_2Al_2SiO_4F_2OH_2$), with a vitreous luster and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. See plate of GEMS, fig. 10.

The *topaz*, so called, as some said, because men were only able to conjecture . . . the position of the cloud-concealed island from which it was brought.

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. ii. p. 64. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

2. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the tincture or. **3.** A large humming-bird genus *Topaza* with submuchan tail-feathers elongated and crossing each other, and the throat golden-yellow or topaz changing to emerald-green; as, the crimson *topaz* (*T. pella*) of Guiana, and the fiery *topaz* (*T. pyra*) of the Rio Negro valley. [< F. *topaze*, < LL. *topazus*, < L. *topazos*, < Gr. *topazos*, topaz.]

—**false topaz**, a variety of yellow quartz, sometimes smoky quartz that has been changed in color by means of heat, citrine. Called also **Saxon, Scottish**, or **Spanish t.** See plate of GEMS, fig. 29.—**Siberian t.**, a topaz found in Siberia; specifically, the blue topaz found there.—**smoky t.**, same as SMOKY QUARTZ.—**star t.**, a yellow variety of asteriated sapphire.—**to'paz-rock"**, *n.* A rock consisting of cemented fragments of tourmalin, quartz, and topaz, resulting from contact thermometamorphism.

—**to'paz-line**, *a.* Yellow and semitransparent, as an ocellus.—**to-paz'o-lite**, *n.* A garnet that in color resembles topaz. See GARNET[1], *n.*

top'ras"tle, *n.* A structure on or about the masthead of a war-vessel, from which missiles might be thrown on an enemy's deck.

tope, tōp, *vt.* & *ri.* [TOPED, tōpt; TO'PING.] To drink excessively (spirituous liquors), or to indulge in such drinking.

And when my cheery glass I *tope*,
I'll fancy then I am the Pope.

LEVER *The Pope* st. 6.

[< F. *toper*, cover a stake; cp. Ice. *taupa*, pledge.]

tope[1], *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A small galeorhinoid shark; a dogfish, especially *Galeus canis*.

tope[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common wren.

tope[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Buddhist relic-shrine, dome, or tower, constructed to contain relics of the Buddhas, to indicate some sacred site, or for the burial of priests.

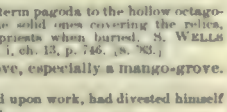

A Ruined Tope Near Baramula, Kashmir.

The top of the tope where the relics were preserved in a metal box was called the *tee*; the relic-shrine itself was a *dagoba*. The Sanchi tope at Bhilsa, Central India, is the most famous. FERGUSSON *Architecture*.

It would be best to restrict the term pagoda to the hollow octagonal tower, the word dagoba to the solid ones covering the relics, and *tope* to the erections over priests when buried. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 746. [S. '83.]

tope[4], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A grove, especially a mango-grove.

tope[5], *n.* An Arab garment.

The old Atom Do being resolved upon work, had divested himself of his *tope* or toga before starting.

BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* ch. 13, p. 333. [MACM. '67.]

tope[6], *n.* A small Chinese junk.

to'per, tō'pėr, *n.* A habitual drunkard; a sot.

The *toper* finds, without asking, the road to the tavern.

EMERSON *Social Aims, Inspiration* p. 258. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

top'et, top'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A titmouse. **tou'pet‡.**

top'ful[1], *a.* High; lofty.

top"gal'lant, top'gal'ant, *W.*[1], *or* [Naut.] to-gal'ant, *W.*[2] top'gal'ant, *C.*; top'gal lant, *Wr.*], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the topgallants. **2**†. Excellent.

—**topgallant breeze**, a breeze in which the topgallants-ails may be carried.

top"gal'lant, *n.* **1.** The mast, sail, yard, or rigging immediately above the topmast and topsail. **2.** The parts of a deck or rail that are higher than the rest.

—**top"gal'lant-mast"**, *n.* That mast next above the topmast: usually in one piece with the royalmast.

Her *topgallant-masts* were aloft, but not her yards.

W. CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 2, p. 6. [H. '85.]

—**t.-rigging**, *n.* The shrouds and stays of the topgallant-masts.—**top"gal'lant-sail"**, *n.* The sail next above the topsail. See illus. under SHIP.

to-pha'ceous, to-fā'shius, *a.* Pertaining to a tophus; gritty; sandy.

To'phet, tō'fet, *n.* **1.** A place at the southeastern extremity of the Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem. It was a favorite spot for idolatrous worship. In later times it became a place for depositing the city's refuse, and fires were kept burning to consume the offal.

2. Hence, the place of endless perdition; hell. [< Heb. *tōphel*, place to be spit on, < *tāph*, spit out.] **To'-pheth‡.**

to'phus, tō'fus, *n.* **1.** [TO'PHI, tō'fī *or* -fī, *pl.*] Calcareous matter around the teeth and at the surface of joints affected with gout. **2.** *Mineral.* Any natural calcareous tufa. [< L. *tophus*, tufa.] **toph‡; to'phin‡.**

to-pi', tō-pē', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A hat, especially the **to-pee'**, white helmet made of the pith of the sola-plant.

The ladies wear the solar *topees* [pith hats] of the country, while Mr. Seward adheres tenaciously to his light, broad-brimmed 'Panama.'

OLIVE R. SEWARD *Travels Around the World* pt. iv, ch. 14, p. 681. [A. '73.]

to'pi-a, tō'pi-ą, *n. Rom. Antiq.* Interior wall-decoration, as at Pompeii, consisting usually of landscapes, trees, and bowers, fanciful mural fresco. [L., < Gr. *topos*, place.] **to"pi-a'ri-us**, *n.* [PL. *-ī*, *pl.*] A Roman gardener skilled in fanciful landscape-gardening. **to'pi-a-ry**, *a.* Twisted or trimmed into fantastic shapes, or making use of such shapes in gardening, etc.; as, the *topiary* art.—**to"pi-a'ri-an**, *a.*

This was Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, a quaker, a poet, a professor of the *topiarian* art, a designer of walks, prospects, and pleasure grounds. WORDSWORTH *William Wordsworth* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 55. [A. & F. '51.]

top'ic, top'ic, *n.* **1.** A subject or head of discourse or of a treatise; any matter treated of in speech or writing; a theme for discussion.

My father . . . always took care to start some ingenious or useful *topic* of discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 102. [L. '74.]

2. *pl. Rhet.* In invention, the part of confirmation that treats of the selection and arrangement of the proofs on which assent to a proposition is to be depend; also, the places or classes in which such proofs are to be found. The topics embrace (1) *analytic proofs* (involved in the terms of the proposition itself) and (2) *synthetic proofs* (drawn from outside the proposition), including (*a*) *intuitive* and (*b*) *empirical*, covering antecedent probability, sign (testimony, authority, etc., and example.

This part of rhetorical invention was denominated by the ancients the Topical Art, or *The Topics*. . . . Aristotle and Cicero wrote separate treatises upon it.

H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 128, p. 120. [S. '67.]

3. *Med.* An external remedy, as a plaster or blister. **4**†. A principle of persuasion; an argument. [< F. *topique*, < L. *topica*, title of a work by Aristotle, < Gr. *topika*, n. pl. of *topikos*; see TOPICAL.]

Synonyms: division, head, issue, matter, motion, point, proposition, question, subject, theme. Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question*, *question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic*, especially of a practical nature, an *issue*; as, the labor *question*; the temperance *question*. In deliberative assemblies the *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question*; a member is required to speak to the *question*; the chairman puts the *question*. In speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic*, though it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions*, *points*, or *heads* of discourse; as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me too far from my *subject*; a pleasant drive will suggest many *topics* for conversation.

—**top'ic-to"li-o'**, *n.* A commonplace-book.

top'ic-al, top'ic-ąl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a topic; relating to a general head of discourse or argument; treating of heads or topics; specifically, developing a subject or proposition: opposed to *textual*. **2.** Of the nature of merely probable argument.

If philosophy be not 'topical' as well as 'critical,'—if it fail to take into account probabilities as well as certainties, . . . it cannot be so thoroughly the complement of eloquence, or so entirely favorable to eloquence, as Vico supposed.

ROBERT FLINT *Vico* ch. 5, p. 66. [W. B. '84.]

3. Belonging to a place or spot; local; also, pertaining to matters of present interest. **4.** *Med.* Relating to a particular or limited part of the body; local. [< F. *topique*, < Gr. *topikos*, of a place, topical, < *topos*, place.]

top'ic‡,—**topical song**, a song containing local hits and allusions: often interspersed in opera bouffe.

We went a second time to the 'Pirates of Penzance.' The performance was really very good, and there was a verse in a *topical song* which brought down the house. LADY DUFFERIN *Viceregal Life in India* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 173. [J. M. '89.]

—**top'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Having relation to topics. **2.** With reference or limitation to a particular place or subject.

top'knot", top'not", *n.* **1.** A crest, tuft, or knot on the top of the head, especially of feathers growing on the head of a bird, or the hair of the human head, particularly when arranged as a high knot or mass; also, a knot or bow worn by women of the 17th century as head-dress. **2.** One of any breed of domestic fowls having a feather crest. **3.** A flatfish with a long filament on the head, as *Phrynorhombus regius* or *unimaculatus* and *Zeugopterus punctatus*.—**topknot pigeon**, an Australian crested fruit-pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*).

—**top'knot"ted**, *a.* Having a topknot.

top'l, **top'ld.** Topple, toppled. PHIL. SOC.

top'less, top'les, *a.* Having or seeming to have no top; of incalculable height; very lofty.

top'loft"y, top'loft"i, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Towering very high; hence, displaying pomposity; bombastic; inflated. **top'loft"ic-al‡.**—**top'loft"i-ness**, *n.*

top'man, top'man, *n. Naut.* **1.** A man stationed in one of the tops. **2.** A top-sawyer. **3.** A merchant vessel.

top'mast, top'mąst, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast. See MAST, *n.*, and illus. under SHIP.

top'most", top'mōst", *a.* Being at the very top; uppermost; highest.

topo-. Derived from Greek *topos*, place: a combining form.

to-pog'ra-fer, **-fy.** Topographer, etc. PHIL. SOC.

to-pog'ra-pher, to-pog'ra-fėr, *n.* An expert in topography. [< Gr. *topographos*; see TOPOGRAPHY.]

top"o-graph'ic, ‡ top'o graf'ic, -ąl, *a.* Of or per-
top"o-graph'ic-al, ‡ taining to topography, or, in a general sense, to relative situation.

The lowest rocks—lowest in geological position—are often highest in *topographical* position.

WM. HEIL *Walks and Talks* ch. 13, p. 78. [CHAUT. '86.]

—**topographical anatomy**, that method of treating the structures of the body in which regions are separately considered, in distinction from *descriptive* or *systematic anatomy*, in which the systems of the body are separately treated; the anatomy of regions.—**topographic life history** (*Geol.*), the record of processes of erosion in any topographic area. **erosion history‡.** Its stages are: (1) **topographic infancy**, a featureless stage characterized by a smooth nearly level surface of deposit, lakes abounding in slight depressions, shallow streams, and drainage-systems not well established; (2) **t. adolescence**, when lakes have mostly disappeared, and river-drainage is well established, stream-channels being comparatively narrow and well marked and falls occurring characteristically; (3) **t. maturity**, stage of maximum diversity of form when valleys have greatly increased, and the river-channels are widely opened; (4) **t. old age**, in which there is a featureless surface, differing from the earliest stage in having a system of drainage-streams, separated by faintly swelling hills.

—**top"o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

to-pog'ra-phy, to-pog'ra-fi, *n.* **1.** The detailed description of particular places; especially, the art of representing on a map the physical features of any locality or region with accuracy: employed in filling up the outline of a survey. **2.** The physical features, collectively, characterizing any region. **3.** *Anat.* Topographical anatomy. **4.** *Zool.* The demarcation and designating of the several parts of the surface of an animal. See illus. under MAN. [< F. *topographie*, < LL. *topographia*, < Gr. *topographiā*, < *topographos*, topographer, < *topos*, place, + *graphō*, write.]

—**top"o-graph'ics**, *n.* The art of topography.—
to-pog'ra-phist, *n.* A topographer.

to-pol'a-try, to-pol'ą-tri, *n.* [Recent.] Excessive attachment to or superstitious reverence for a place or region; place-worship. [< TOPO- + Gr. *latreiā*; see LATRIA.]

to-pol'o-gy, to-pol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The art of aiding the memory to recall objects through their association with well-known places. **2.** *Geom.* The geometrical theory of situation without respect to size or shape, including the theory of knots in a closed curve and the relations of the bounding parts of a solid. [< TOPO- + -LOGY.]

Top"o-neu'ra, top'o-nū'rą, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Scyphomedusæ*. [< TOPO- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

—**top"o-neu'ral**, *a.*

to-pon'o-my, to-pon'o-mi, *n.* The place-names, as of a district or country; a register of such names. [< TOPO- + -NOMY.]

top'o-nym, top'o-nim, *n. Anat.* The name of a region, as distinguished from an organ. [< TOPO- + Gr. *onyma*, name.]—**top"o-nym'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of toponymy. **to-pon'y-mal‡; top"o-nym'ic-al‡.** **to-pon'y-my**, *n. Anat.* The nomenclature of anatomical regions.

top'o-phone, top'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea. It consists of two resonators, with tubes leading to the ears, and the sound is loudest when the line joining them is at right angles to the direction from which it comes. [< TOPO- + Gr. *phonē*, sound.]

top'per, top'ėr, *n.* **1.** That which constitutes or occupies the top; an uppermost part, as of fruit in a basket. **2.** That which is of supreme or excellent quality; anything surpassing or extraordinary. **3.** A comb-makers' equilateral float-file. **4.** A very high wave.

The little craft . . . soon is spinning over the third *topper*, not a drop of water having come over the lee gunwale. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Boys of the Manse* p. 49. [AL. S. '68.]

5. The remains of tobacco in a pipe-bowl, or the stump of a cigar. **6.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A blow on the head. (2) A high silk hat.

top'ping, top'ing, *pa.* **1.** Towering high; especially, rising above others; very prominent; distinguished.

Where . . . would be the *topping* virtue of moral courage, unless the majority, at some particular critical moment, were cowards! J. S. BLACKIE *Nat. Hist. Atheism* ch. 2, p. 34. [S. '78.]

2. Making great pretensions; arrogant.

A country parson . . . had carefully educated her, and, after many vain attempts to get a wife from among the *topping* sort of people, had married her. J. B. MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* ch. 1, p. 23. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] In good health; fine. **top'ping-ly‡.**

top'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tops, in any sense. **2.** That which forms the top or upper part of anything, as a topknot, forelock, etc. **3.** *pl.* Top twigs, etc., removed in trimming tops. **4.** *pl.* The refuse obtained in hatcheling hemp. **5.** The tail of an artificial fly. **6.** The operation of pinching out the seed-bud of tobacco.

—**top'ping-lift"**, *n. Naut.* A rope running from the lower masthead to the end of a boom, for lifting the boom or adjusting its angle. See illus. under SHIP.

top'ping-ly‡, *adv.* In a proud manner; finely.

top'ple, top'l, *v.* [TOP'PLED; TOP'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To push over and cause to totter or fall by its own weight; cast down; upset; overturn.

Earthquakes . . . *toppled* down various houses, and made the old Moslem towers rock to their foundation.

IRVING *Alhambra, Legend of the Rose* p. 349. [G. P. P.]

II. *i.* **1.** To totter and fall, as from being top-heavy; fall headlong. **2.** To project or jut out, as if about to fall.

Every step of the way lies between two precipices, and under *toppling* crags. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 3, p. 30. [A. '71.]

[Intens. of TOP[1], *v.*]

top'right‡, *a.* Upright.

top'rim", **top'rope**, etc. See TOP, *n.*

top'sail", top'sėl" *or* [Naut.] top'sl, *n. Naut.* **1.** In a square-rigged vessel, a square sail next above the lowest sail of a mast: sometimes made in two sections, one above the other, called the **upper** and **lower topsail.** See illus. under SHIP.

The ship at present has the old style of single, whereas all modern ships carry double *topsails*.

New-York Tribune Dec. 19, '91, p. 12, col. 1.

2. In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, a sail carried above the gaff. It may be square or triangular.—**rolling topsail** (*Naut.*), a topsail that may be shortened by wrapping it about a roller under the yard.—**top'sail-yard"**, *n.* A yard that traverses up and down the topmast and has the topsail bent to it. See illus. under SHIP.

top'sides", top'sīdz', *n. pl. Naut.* That part of a vessel's hull above the water-line.

tops'man, tops'man, *n.* **1.** A head drover of cattle. **2.** Same as TOPMAN, 1 and 2. **3**†. A bailiff; foreman.

top'soil", top'soil", *vt.* To remove the upper part of (the ground) before excavating or filling, as in grading.

—**top'soil"**, *n.* The surface of fertile land, generally the best of the soil.—**top'soil"ing**, *n.*

top'sy-turn‡, *vt.* To overturn; confuse. **top'si-turn‡.**

top"sy-tur'vy, top'si-tūr'vi, *vt.* To throw into confusion; upset. **top"sy-tur'vi-fy‡** [Colloq.]; **top"-sy-tur'vy-fy‡.**—**top"sy-tur"vi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

top"sy-tur'vy, *a.* Being in an upset or disordered condition; upside down.

The many alterations of form undergone by this word (see variants) are largely due to attempts to explain its origin. The earliest recorded form (1528) is *topsy-turvy*. [< TOP[1], *n.*, + SO + *turvy*, < AS. *torfian*, throw.] **top"se-tor've‡; top"set-tir'vi‡; top"set-tor'vie‡; top"set-tur'vie‡; top'sey‡; top'side turned"‡; top"side-tur'vy‡; top'sy‡; top"-syd-tur'vy‡; top"sy-tur'ny‡.**

—**top"sy-tur'vi-ly**, *adv.*—**top"sy-tur'vi-ness**, *n.*—**top"sy-tur'vy-ism**, *n.*

top"sy-tur'vy, *n.* A state of confusion or disorder; chaos.—**top"sy-tur'vy-dom**, *n.* [Colloq.] A topsyturvy place or condition.

top"sy-tur'vy, *adv.* With the top or head downward in reversed order; upside down; hence, in dire confusion.

She knew that everything was going *topsy-turvy*, absurdly and gratuitously wrong.

J. HAWTHORNE *Beatrix Randolph* ch. 16, p. 262. [O. & CO. '84.]

top'tail", top'tāl", *vt.* To turn tail upward; dive, as a whale.

toque, tōc, *n.* **1.** A small close-fitting brimless bonnet.

In they go—in jackets and cloaks,
Plumes, and bonnets, turbans, and *toques*.

HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* st. 10.

2. The tall conical head-dress formerly worn by the

doges of Venice. **3.** A black velvet cap, ornamented with eagle's plumes and furnished with a band and brim: worn by both sexes in France before the Restoration. **4.** The bonnet-macaque. **5.** An African money of account, equal to 40 cowries. **6.** Same as TUQUE. [F., < Br. *tok*, hat.] **to-quet'‡.**

tor, tôr, *n.* **1.** A lofty, jutting rock; high hill: especially in Devonshire, England, where it occurs often in place-names; as, *Tor*quay.

The *tors* raised their rugged, granite heads, . . . grotesque.
EDNA LYALL *Donovan* ch. 20, p. 232. [A. '87.]

2. [Rare.] A tower. [< AS. *tor*, < W. *tor*, knob.]

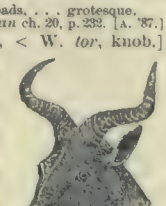
The Tora. 1/25

to'ra, tō'rɑ, *n.* An alcelaphine antelope (*Alcelaphus tora*) of North Africa, related to the hartbeest.

to-race'†, *vt.* To scratch or tear to pieces. **to-rase'†.**

to'rah, tō'rū, *n.* [Heb.] Counsel or instruction proceeding from a sacred source; specifically [T-], the Mosaic law; the Pentateuch; sometimes, the ten commandments. **tho'rah‡.**

The Jewish nation paid to . . . the Pentateuch a special and extraordinary regard, even beyond the rest of their sacred books. These were known as the *Torah*. GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* essay v. p. 192. [I. & CO. '90.]

tor'ban-ite, tôr'ban-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous dull-brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{160}H_{272}O_8$) resembling cannel-coal. [< *Torbane* Hill, Scotland.] **Torbane Hill mineral‡.**

tor'bern-ite, tôr'bėrn-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A micaceous, pearly-green, transparent to subtranslucent, hydrous uranium-copper phosphate ($H_{16}CuU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Torbern* Bergmann (1735 -'84), Swedish chemist.] **tor'ber-ite‡.**

tor'bite, tôr'bait, *n.* Peat dried and compressed.

tore, tōr, *n.* Same as TORQUEL, *n.*

tor-ca'sa, tôr-cū'sɑ, *n.* [S. Am.] The spotted dove (*Zenaida maculata*), the commonest pigeon of the Argentine Republic.

tor'cel, tôr'sel, *n.* [Cent. Am.] The larva of a dermatobia, found beneath the skin in man in tropical America.

torch, tôrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To light with a torch.

And for them many a weary hand did swelt
In *torched* mines and noisy factories.
KEATS *Isabella* st. 14.

II. *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To fish by torchlight. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To give out smoke, as a torch; resemble torch-smoke.
—**torch'er**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One who practises torch-fishing. **2†.** One who gives light as from a torch.

torch, *n.* **1.** A source of light made of pine-knots or other resinous substance or of a twisted roll of tow or other like material dipped in or freely supplied with tallow or oil; a flambeau: generally carried in the hand.

In art the torch is an emblem of marriage, from the Roman custom of holding wedding processions by torchlight. An erect torch symbolizes joy. An inverted torch is the emblem of Thanatos, or Death, whence its occurrence on ancient funeral monuments.

From this [pine-splint] the next step is to make artificial flambeaux, of which the commonest is the twist or *torch* (from Latin torquere) of oakum dipped in pitch or wax.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 11, p. 272. [A. '81.]

2. A lamp or other light fastened to a pole or otherwise raised aloft; especially, a tin kerosene-lamp without a chimney and swung on gimbals, used in torchlight processions. **3.** An alcohol-light used by plumbers and gas-fitters in testing gas-pipes for leaks. **4.** Torchwort. [< F. *torche*, < LL. *tortia*, < L. *tortus*; see TORSION.]

Compounds, etc.: —**torch'bear"er**, *n.* One who carries a torch. **torch'man‡.**—**t.-cactus**, *n.* Same as TORCH-THISTLE.—**t.-dance**, *n.* A dance in which lighted torches are carried by some of the dancers.—**t.-holder**, *n.* A device for holding or supporting a torch.—**t.-lily**, *n.* *Bot.* The flameflower. See FLAME; KNIPHOFIA.—**t.-pine**, *n.* **1.** Pitch-pine. **2.** Candlewood-pine. See PINE.—**t.-race**, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A nocturnal race in which the contestants carried lighted torches, run at Athens during the Panathenæa and other festivals. Whoever arrived at the goal first with his torch alight won. **lam"pa-ded'ro-my‡.**—**t.-staff**, *n.* A pole on which a torch is carried.—**t.-thistle**, *n.* Any one of several columnar cactuses of the genus *Cereus:* so called from their use as torches by the American Indians. **t.-cactus‡.**—**t.-wood**, *n.* Any wood suitable for torches. Compare TORCHWOOD.

tor"chère', tôr'shār', *n.* [F.] A tall ornamental torch-, lamp-, or candle-holder.

torch'ing, tôrch'ing, *n.* The art or practise of fishing at night by torchlight. Compare FIRE-FISHING, and illus. under JACK. **torch'-fish"ing‡.**

torch'less, tôrch'les, *a.* Having no torch; unlighted.

torch'light", tôrch'lait', *n.* The light of a torch.

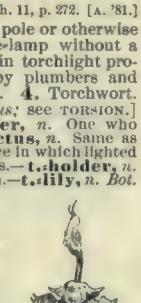
A Bronze Torch-holder of the 14th Century.

A socket at the back of the ornament holds the torch in place.

It is an interesting circumstance in the habits of the ancient Romans, that their journeys were pursued very much in the night-time, and by *torchlight*. DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* p. 255, note 8. [T. & F. '54.]

—**torchlight procession**, a procession of persons carrying torches, as on a festal occasion; especially, in the United States, such a procession by uniformed organizations, usually as a political demonstration.

tor"chon', tôr'shōn', *n.* [F.] A dish-cloth.

—**torchon board**, a board on which torchon paper is stretched to receive water-colors.—**t. lace**, see LACE.—**t. mat**, a mat made of torchon paper for use in framing a picture.—**t. paper**, a rough paper used by artists, especially in water-color painting, and by picture-framers for mats.

torch'wood", tôrch'wud', *n.* Any one of several trees yielding torch-wood; as, the Florida *torchwood* (*Amyris sylvatica* or *Floridana*), a small tree or shrub of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), in Florida and the West Indies.

torch'wort", tôrch'wûrt', *n.* The mullein: from its stalks dipped in suet being formerly used as torches. Called also *torch*, *hag-taper*, *hig-taper*, *high-taper*.

tor'cu-lar, tôr'kiu-lar, *n.* **1.** A surgeons' tourniquet. **2.** *Anat.* Same as TORCULAR HEROPHILI. [L., wine-press, < *torqueo*, twist.]

—**torcular Herophili**, the place of union or confluence of several of the sinuses of the dura mater, at the inner surface of the occipital bone. See illus. under SINUS.

tore, tōr, *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tore[1], *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A torus. **2.** *Math.* A surface or solid generated by the revolution of a conic about any axis. [< TORUS.]

tore[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dead grass that remains in fields during the winter and spring.

tore[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A saddle-pommel. **2.** An ornamental knob or ball, as on a chair or cradle. **tort.**

to"re-a-dor', tō"rē-ā-dōr', *W.* (tor"e-a-dōr', *C.*), *n.* [Sp.] One who engages in a bull-fight on horseback; also, any bull-fighter. **tor"re-a-dor'‡.**

tor'et[1]†, *n.* **1.** A ring on a dog's collar or a falcon's jess to attach a leash to. **2.** A perforation to receive a ring or swivel. **to-rette'†.**

tor'et[2]†, *n.* A turret.

to-reu"ma-tog'ra-phy, to-rū"mɑ-tog'rɑ-fi, *n.* A treatise or description of toreutic art. [< Gr. *toreuma(t-)*, embossed work (< *toreuō*, emboss), + -GRAPHY.]

to-reu'tes, to-rū'tīz *or* -tēs, *n.* An artist in toreutics. [< Gr. *toreutēs*, < *toreuō*, emboss.]

to-reu'tic, to-rū'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to toreutics.

The *toreutic* art is described by Pliny as having been founded by Phidias . . . and brought to perfection by Pʰōlʸclitus.
SEYFFERT *Dict. Class. Antiq.*

[< Gr. *toreutikos*, < *toreuō*, emboss.]

to-reu'tics, to-rū'tics, *n.* The art of working in ornamental relief or intaglio, especially in metal, including ivory-carving, chryselephantine work, repoussé, jewelry, filigree, and the production of chased or carved art-work of every kind, as vases, mirror-frames, bronzes, and cups. **to-reu"ma-tol'o-gy‡; to-reu'tic‡; to-reu'tic art‡.**

tor-fa'ceous, tôr-fē'shius, *a.* Growing in bogs or mosses, as some plants. [< LL. *turfa*, TURF.]

tor'fel, tôr'fl, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To fall; die.

tor'gant, *a.* *Her.* Same as TARGANT.

tor'goch, tor'gȯch, *C.* (tôr'gȯc, *W.*), *n.* [W.] A British red-bellied variety of the char, of mountain lakes.

To'ri-fy, tō'ri-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] [Humorous.] To convert to or affect with Tory principles.

He had been a Radical, and was still . . . a Liberal, but his Liberalism had been *Torified* into a tame variety.
SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng. Lit., Crabbe* p. 24. [S. '91.]

[< TORY + -FY.]

to'ri-i, tō'ri-i, *n.* [Jap.] The gateway of a Buddhist temple or of a tope: properly comprising two uprights with three superimposed crosspieces. **to'ran‡.**

The Great Torii of the Shinto Temple on Miyajima Isl., Inland Sea, Japan.

to-ril'lo, to-ril'lo, *n.* [Sp.] A hemipod (*Turnix sylvatica*) of Spain and North Africa.

To"rin-ese', tō"rin-īs', *W.*[2] (-īz', *W.*[1]). [It.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turin, Italy, or its people. **II.** *n.* A citizen of Turin, or its people collectively.

tor-ment', tôr-ment', *vt.* **1.** To subject to excruciating bodily or mental suffering; originally, to torture, as with the rack, thumbscrew, or boot; as, Dives was *tormented* in the flame. **2.** To make miserable; afflict; vex; tease; as, mosquitoes *tormented* the child all night. **3.** [Rare.] To twist; distort; also, to throw into violent agitation; as, the *tormented* sea. [< F. *tourmenter*, < LL. *tormento*, < L. *tormentum;* see TORMENT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see BADGER; PERSECUTE.
—**tor-ment'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**tor-ment'ing-ness**, *n.*

tor'ment, tôr'ment, *n.* **1.** Intense bodily pain or mental anguish; excruciating suffering; misery. **2.** One who or that which gives distress or annoyance.

Then time turns *torment*, when man turns a fool.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 166.

3. [Rare.] One who is tortured; a victim. **4.** [Archaic.] A device for inflicting torture, as the rack; also, the torture inflicted; as, the chamber of *torments*. **5†.** A tormentum; catapult. [OF., < L. *tormentum*, < *torqueo*, twist.]

Synonyms: see AGONY; PAIN.

tor-men'ta, tôr-men'tɑ, *n.* Plural of TORMENTUM.

tor-ment'ful†, *a.* Full of torment; excruciating.

tor'men-til, tôr'men-til, *n.* A slender trailing Old World herb (*Potentilla Tormentilla*), a congener of the common cinquefoil or fivefinger, with its lower leaflets in fives and its upper in threes, and its yellow flowers mostly 4-petaled. Its root is a powerful astringent, and has been used in diarrhea and dysentery.

Here, in this book, . . . are withered flowers. . . . There is one, this single yellow flower — it is a *tormentilla*, which is good against the plague. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 3, p. 41. [MACM. '82.]

[< F. *tormentille*, < LL. *tormentilla*, < L. *tormentum;* see TORMENT, *n.*] **tor"men-til'la‡.**

tor'ment-ise†, *n.* Torture; torment.

tor-ment'or, tôr-ment'ȯr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which torments. **2.** [Eng.] A form of wheel-barrow. **3.** *Naut.* A long meat-fork. **4.** A back-scratcher. **5.** [Archaic.] An official torturer. **6.** *Theat.* A wing in the first groove of a stage. **tormentor wing‡.**

The first wing has been known to the stage as '*tormentor*' *wing* from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Nobody knows the origin of the term.
New York Herald Dec. 25, '93, p. 26, col. 2.

[< LL. *tormento;* see TORMENT, *v.*] **tor-ment'er‡.**

tor-ment'ress, *n.* A woman who torments.

tor'ment-ry†, *n.* Sorrow; calamity; pain.

tor-men'tum, tôr-men'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Antiq.* A ballistic war-engine; a kind of catapult. **2.** A small gun or howitzer. **3.** A whirligig. **4.** *Pathol.* Same as INTUSSUSCEPTION. [L.; see TORMENT, *n.*]

tor'mi-na, tôr'mi-nɑ, *n. pl.* Acute griping or colicky pains. [L., < *torqueo*, twist.]

—**tor'mi-nous**, *a.* Afflicted with or accompanied by tormina. **tor'mi-nal†.**

torm'o-dont, tôrm'o-dont, *a.* Socketed, as the teeth of the extinct odontotormous birds; also, having such teeth. [< Gr. *tormos*, hole, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

torn, tôrn, *pp.* of TEAR, *v.* As used specifically in botany, having deep and irregular marginal incisions; laciniate; lacerate.—**torn'-cre"nate**, *a.* *Bot.* Crenate by a torn margin.—**torn'-down"**, [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *a.* Uncontrollable; riotous; rough. **II.** *n.* An intractable person.

torn, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A spinning-wheel as a charge. **2†.** A turn. [= TURN.]

tor-na'do, tôr-nē'dō, *n.* [-DOES, *pl.*] A very violent storm, of small extent, usually occurring on the south-eastern border of a cyclone, accompanied by rain or hail, and often by powerful electric discharges; according to generally received ideas having a rotary motion and accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud. Compare CYCLONE.

In the United States such storms are most frequent from April to July, and often cause great destruction of life and property, having force sufficient to uproot trees and overthrow buildings. They originate like ordinary thunder-storms, in an effort of the atmosphere to regain its stability, but differ from them in having the axis vertical.

Tornadoes or whirlwinds are distinguished from hurricanes, chiefly in their extent and continuance. They are rarely more than a few hundred rods in breadth, and their whole track is seldom more than twenty-five miles in length. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Principles of Physics* § 969, p. 649. [BL. & CO. '67.]

[< Sp. *tornada*, return, < *tornar*, turn, < L. *torno;* see TURN, *v.*] **tor-nade'†.**

Synonyms: see CYCLONE.

—**tor-na'do-fun"nel**, *n.* The conical pendant from a storm-cloud, reaching sometimes to the earth, and marking the path of greatest destruction in a tornado.—**t.-lamp, t.-lantern**, *n.* A lamp with circuitous tubular air-passages, that resist the action of a strong wind. **hur'ri-ance-lamp"‡.**—**t.-pit**, *n.* Same as CYCLONE-PIT. **t.-cellar‡.**

—**tor-nad'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a tornado.

tor-na'ri-a, tôr-nē'ri-ɑ *or* -ng'ri-ɑ, *n.* The free-swimming larva of a balanoglossid, resembling the bipinnaria larva of an echinoderm. [< L. *tornus* (< Gr. *tornos*), lathe.] —**tor-na'ri-an**, *a.*

Tor"na-tin'i-dæ, tôr'nɑ-tin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of aspidocephalous tectibranchiates without a tongue and with a depressed frontal disk and subcylindrical shell. **Tor"na-ti'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *tornatus*, pp. of *torno;* see TURN, *v.*]

—**tor"na-tin'id**, *n.*—**tor-nat'i-noid**, *a.*

tor-nil'lo, tôr-nil'ō, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The screw-bean. See SCREW. **tor-nil'la‡.**

tor'ni-quet, *n.* Same as TOURNIQUET.

tor-nog'ra-phy, tôr-nog'rɑ-fi, *n.* [Rare.] The description and theory of tornadoes. [C.]

to-rol'dal, to-rol'dɑl, *a.* *Math.* Resembling or pertaining to an anchor-ring or tore. [< TORE[1], *n.*, + -OID.]

to-ros'i-ty†, *n.* The quality or state of being torous.

to"ro-to'ro, tō"rō-tō'rō, *n.* [New Guinea.] A kingfisher (*Syma torotoro*).

to'rous, tō'rus, *a.* Having protuberances, as muscles; muscular; knobby; specifically, in botany, cylindrical and bulging or swollen at intervals. [< L. *torosus*, fleshy, < *torus*, swelling.] **to'rose‡.**

tor'-ou"zel, tôr'-ū'zl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ring-ouzel.

Tor"pe-din'i-dæ, tôr'pe-din'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of rays having a soft spineless body and an electric apparatus on each side of the shoulders and cranium; torpedoes, or electric rays. [< TORPEDO.]—**tor"pe-din'id**, *n.*—**tor-ped'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Torped"i-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Torpedinidæ* as a superfamily.—**tor-ped"i-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

tor-ped'i-nous, tôr-ped'i-nus, *a.* [Rare.] Having power to shock like a torpedo. [< L. *torpedo* (*torpedin-*); see TORPEDO.]

tor-pe'do, tôr-pī'dō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy or attempt to destroy with torpedoes; explode a torpedo near or in; as, to *torpedo* a vessel. **2.** To shoot with a torpedo, as an oil-well or gas-well, to increase the flow.

II. *i.* To use torpedoes.

tor-pe'do, *n.* **1.** [-DOES, -dōz, *pl.*] A device or apparatus containing an explosive commonly designed to be fired by concussion. Specifically: (1) A cigar-shaped boat, float,

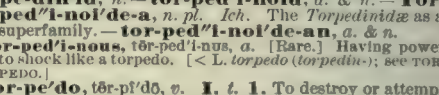

A Controlled Torpedo (the Sims-Edison).

f, float, having two guiding flags or lanterns; *d*, head, filled with the explosive; *c*, coiled electric cable; *t*, tube through which the controlling-cable is payed out as the torpedo advances; *m*, motor; *s*, steering-apparatus; *r*, rudder; *p*, propeller.

or projectile for carrying a powerful detonating charge under water to a hostile vessel. (2) A submarine mine intended for the destruction of an enemy's vessels: usually placed in harbor-channels. (3) A metal capsule containing a fulminate and having strips for attaching it to a railway-track in order that its explosion may give an audible danger-signal to a train passing over it. (4) A cartridge for exploding in an oil- or gas-well to start or increase the flow. (5) A toy consisting of gravel and a fulminating powder wrapped in thin paper and exploded by dashing it on some hard surface. (6) A petard or a mine buried in the path of an advancing attacking party: variously exploded.

A Torpedo (*Torpedo marmorata*), dissected to show the electric apparatus. 1/18

e, *e*, the electric organs, that upon the left showing the powerful nerves connecting it with the brain (*c*) and the spinal cord (*s*).

Torpedoes for use in naval warfare are sometimes named (1) from some feature of mechanism; as, **horological torpedo** (exploded by clockwork), **locomotive t.** (self-propelling), **mechanical t.** (operated entirely by mechanism, and fired by clock-work, concussion, etc.); (2) from their use, place of use, or manner of using; as, **boom t.** (same as POLE-TORPEDO; called also **spar t.**, and **outrigger t.**), **dirigible t.**, **drifting t.**, **electrical** or **magnetic t.** (exploded by an electric spark), **pneumatic t.** (driven by compressed air); (3) from their form; as, **buoy** or **can torpedo**, **fish t.** (submarine, usually maneuvered from the shore), etc.

2. A torpedinoid ray, having an electric apparatus with which it stuns or kills its

prey and defends itself from enemies; a crampfish; numbfish. *Torpedo torpedo* or *marmorata* is European: *T.* or *Tetronarce occidentalis* is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **3.** [T-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Torpedinidæ*. [L., < *torpeo*, benumb.]

Compounds:—**tor-pe'do-an"chor,** *n.* An anchor for holding a submarine torpedo in position under water. —**t.-boat,** *n.* A boat fitted for operating torpedoes; especially, a small swift steamer from which torpedoes are fired or launched.—**t.-boom,** *n.* **1.** A spar, projecting from a vessel or anchored in a channel, on the free end of which a torpedo is fastened. **2.** The boom of a torpedo-net.—**t.-catcher,** *n.* **1.** A swift vessel intended to capture torpedo-boats. **2.** A net or other device for entangling or preventing the advance of an offensive torpedo.—**t.-cruiser,** *n.* A cruiser armed chiefly with torpedoes.—**t.-drag,** *n.* A grappling apparatus, consisting of hooks attached to a cable, for finding and fishing up submarine torpedoes.—**t.-fuse,** *n.* A fuse especially adapted for exploding torpedoes.—**t.-net,** *n.* A net of wire stretched, usually on booms, at a slight distance from a vessel, to impede or obstruct attack by torpedo. **t.-net-ting.**—**t.-officer,** *n.* An officer on a war-vessel in charge of the fitting, care, and use of torpedoes.—**t.-raft,** *n.* A raft having grapples for removing torpedoes, pushed in advance of a vessel.—**t.-school,** *n.* A military or naval school for instruction in the art of making and using torpedoes.—**t.-spar,** *n.* A torpedo-boom.—**t.-tube,** *n.* Same as LAUNCHING-TUBE.

tor-pe'do-ist, tôr-pē'do-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One whose business is to manage torpedoes in warfare, or one who advocates their use. **tor-pe'dist.**

Captain Fuentes . . . insisted that his *torpedists* and gunners were raw hands, and needed, at least, a couple of days' practice.
M. H. HERVEY *Dark Days in Chile* ch. 6, p. 159. [MACM. '92.]

tor'pent, tôr'pent. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of activity; torpid. **II.** *n.* A medicine for lessening the activity of irritative motions. < L. *torpens* (ppr. *torpentis*) *-ere*, be torpid.]

tor-pes'cent, tôr-pes'ent, *a.* [Rare.] Becoming torpid or numb. < L. *torpescens* (ppr. *torpescentis*) *-ere*, grow torpid, < *torpere*, be torpid.—**tor-pes'cence,** *n.*

tor'pid, tôr'pid, *a.* **1.** Having lost, partially or wholly, sensibility or power of motion, as a hibernating animal; numb; dormant; hence, figuratively, apathetic; sluggish; dull. **2.** [Rare.] Causing to become numb.

The Frost Spirit comes!—and the quiet lake shall feel
The *torpid* touch of his glazing breath, and ring to the skater's heel.
WHITTIER *The Frost Spirit* st. 4.

3. [Slang, Oxford.] Of or pertaining to a torpid. [< L. *torpidus*, < *torpeo*, be numb.]

Synonyms: see BROWSY; LIFELESS; NUMB.

—**tor'pid-ly,** *adv.*

tor'pid, *n.* [Slang, Oxford.] **1.** A second-class racing-boat, or one of its crew. **2.** *pl.* The Lenten races.

tor-pid'i-ty, tôr-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being torpid; general or partial numbness or sluggishness of organic function, as in a hibernating animal; sluggishness; dulness. **tor'pid-ness.**; **tor'pi-tude†.**

In this cell, after . . . enclosing its entrance with a tissue of silk, the spider passes the winter in a state of *torpidity*.
H. C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 433. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '90.]

tor'pi-fy, tôr'pi-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become torpid; stupefy. **II.** *i.* To become torpid. [< L. *torpificare*, < *torpeo*, be numb, + *facio*, make.]

tor'por, tôr'pėr, *n.* Complete or partial insensibility; stupor; hence, apathy; torpidity; specifically, a sluggishness of action in an organ or of the whole body; figuratively, sluggishness; dulness. [L., < *torpeo*, be numb.]

—**tor"por-if'ic,** *a. Med.* Productive of torpor; having the nature of torpor; as, a *torporific* state.

tor'quate, tôr'ewet *or* -ewēt, *a. Zool.* Having a torques or ring, as of color, about the neck; collared. [< L. *torquatus*, having a collar, < *torqueo*, twist.]

tor'qua"ted, tôr'ewē"ted, *a.* **1.** Decorated with or wearing a torque. **2.** *Zool.* Torquate.

torque[1], tôrc, *n.* A necklace, armlet, collar, or other ornament of twisted wire; worn especially by ancient Gauls, Persians, and Germans.

A Bronze Torque Found in the Quantock Hills, Somersetshire, England.

By his side sat a lovely dark-haired girl, with great gold *torcs* upon her throat and wrists.
KINGSLEY *Hereward* ch. 3, p. 47. [MACM. '66.]

[< L. *torques*, twisted collar, < *torqueo*, twist.] **torc**; **tor'ques**; **tor'quis†.**

torque[2], *n.* The moment of a system of forces that causes rotation. [< L. *torqueo*, twist.]

torqued, tôrct, *a.* **1.** Twisted; in metal-work, having rope like strands. **2.** *Her* Targant. [< OF. *torquer* (< L. *torqueo*), twist.] **tor'queted**; **tor'quet†.**

tor'ques, tôr'cwīz *or* -cwēs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zool.* A natural ring or collar, as on the neck. **2.** Same as TORQUE[1].

torr, *n.* Same as TOR.

tor're-fy, ter'e-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To dry or roast by exposure to heat. [< L. *torrefacio*, < *torreo*, parch, + *facio*, make.] **tor'ri-fy**;.—**tor"re-fac'tion,** *n.* The act of torrefying, or the state of being torrefied.

tor'rent, tor'ent, *a.* [Rare.] Pouring forth with violence.

The *torrent* brooks of hallow'd Israel.
TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st. 46.

tor'rent, *n.* **1.** A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence, as during a freshet or down a steep incline; cascade; freshet; hence, any similar stream, as of lava. **2.** Any abundant or tumultuous flow; as, a *torrent* of rain; a *torrent* of abuse.

Till one abundant *torrent* flowed
Of wit, of humour, social glee,
Wild music, mirth, and revelry.
ROSA *Queen's Wake* intro., st. 45.

[F., < L. *torrens*, < *torrentis*, ppr. of *torreo*, parch.]

—**tor'rent-bow",** *n.* A bow, resembling a rainbow, formed over a torrent.—**t.-duck,** *n.* A merganettine anatoid bird of high Andean river-courses, resembling a merganser, but with a duck-like bill, as *Merganetta armata*.

tor-ren'tial, tor-ren'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a torrent; also, resulting from the action of torrents.

The semi-stratified Drift must have been moved and laid down by some kind of *torrential* action.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 3, p. 21. [CHAUT. '85.]

2. Figuratively, suggestive of a torrent in rapidity and volume; outpouring; overpowering; as, *torrential* passion. **tor'ren-tin-e't**, *C.* **tor-ren'tine't**, *W.*

—**torrential rain,** a great pour of rain; conventionally, a rainfall exceeding four inches.

—**tor-ren'ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* **tor-ren'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Tor'rey-a, ter'e-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of evergreen trees of the pine family, allied to the yews and embracing 4 notable species—the kaya or tall torreya (*T. grandis*) of China, the nut-bearing torreya (*T. nucifera*) of Japan, and in the United States the stinking cedar (*T. taxifolia*) of Florida and the California nutmeg (*T. Californica*). **2.** [t-] A tree of this genus. [< John *Torrey*, American botanist.]

Tor"ri-cel'li-an, tor'i-sel'i-an, *C.*[1] *W., or* -chel'i-an, *C.*[2] *a.* Of or pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian physicist.—**Torricellian experiment,** same as TORRICELLI'S EXPERIMENT. See EXPERIMENT.—**T. tube,** the tube used in Torricelli's experiment.—**T. vacuum,** the vacuum above the mercury in Torricelli's experiment; the vacuum in the top of a barometer-tube.

tor'rid, tor'id, *a.* **1.** Exposed to the full force of the sun's heat; excessively hot; sultry; as, the *torrid* zone; *torrid* wastes. **2.** Having power to parch or burn; scorching; as, *torrid* heat.

Even the dark sun-loving maize
Faints in the field beneath the *torrid* blaze.
BRYANT *Midsummer* l. 7.

[< F. *torride*, < L. *torridus*, < *torreo*, parch.]

—**tor'rid-ness,** *n.* **tor-rid'i-ty‡.**

tor'ril†, *n.* A worthless woman or horse.

tor'rock, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TARROCK.

tor-ron'tes, tor-ron'tēs, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish white grape.

Tor-ru'bi-a, tor-rū'bi-a, *n. Bot.* A former genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic on insects: now known as *Cordyceps*.

tor-sade', tôr-sād', *n.* [F.] **1.** A molded ornament resembling a twisted cable. **2.** A twisted cord for draperies.

tor'sal, tôr'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a torse.

torse[1], tôrs, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A wreath. See ORLE. **2.** *Math.* A surface generated by the motion of a straight line two consecutive positions of which always intersect each other. [OF., < *torse*, < L. *torqueo*, twist.] **torce†.**

torse[2], *n.* Same as TORSOL, *n.* [F., < It. *torso*; see TORSOL.]

tor'sel, tôr'sel, *n.* **1.** A twisted ornament, as a scroll. **2.** A wooden plate or block inserted in a wall of masonry to support a beam or joist. [Perhaps < OF. *torse*; see TORSE[1], *n.*] **tas'sal**; **tas'sel**; **tor'sal**; **tos'sel‡.**

tor'shent, tôr'shent, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The youngest child and pet of a family. [C.] **torsh‡.**

tor"si-bil'i-ty, tôr'si-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capacity for undergoing torsion, measured by the amount of torsion produced by a unit couple in unit length of the substance.

tor'sion, tôr'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting, or the state of being twisted. (1) *Physics.* The deformation of a body, especially a thread or rod, by twisting, as when a wire is held fast at one end while the other is turned around on its length as an axis. (2) *Bot.* The state or condition of being twisted spirally. (3) *Surg.* The twisting of the end of an artery to check hemorrhage after an operation. **2.**† Distortion. **3.**† A griping; colic. [F., < LL. *torsion-*, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.] **tor'tion†.**

Phrases:—angle of torsion. 1. *Geom.* The infinitesimal angle between two consecutive osculating planes of a tortuous curve. **2.** The angle through which one end of a body, as a wire, is twisted while the other end is held fast.—**moment of t.,** the moment of two equal and opposite couples exerting torsion on a body.—**radius of t.,** the distance of the point of application of a twisting force from the axis.—**t. balance.** 1. An instrument for measuring very minute forces, consisting of a filament of wire on which hangs a horizontal arm, to the end of which the force is applied. The force is ascertained by measuring the angle through which the arm turns before the resisting force of torsion brings it to rest, according to the law that the angle of twist is proportional to the twisting moment of the force. See illus. under BALANCE. **2.** Same as TORSION SCALE.—**t. electrometer,** an electrometer that uses the torsion balance as the means of measuring the action of the force.—**t. scale,** a pair of scales in which a wire subjected to torsional stress opposes the strain of the applied weight.

tor'sion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to torsion; causing or resulting from torsion; as, *torsional* stress.—**tor'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**tor'sion-less,** *a.*

tor'sive, tôr'siv, *a. Bot.* Twisted spirally.

torsk, tôrsk, *n.* [Dan.] A gadoid fish, the cusk. See CUSK.

There is *torsk* for the gentle, and skate for the carle.
SCOTT *Song of the Zetland Fisherman* st. 4.

tor'so[1], tôr'sō, *n.* The trunk of a human body; in sculpture, a statue deprived of head and limbs; as, the Farnese *torso;* hence, any fragmentary or defective thing.

Tacitus in fragments is still the colossal *torso* of history.
D'ISRAELI *Curios. of Lit., Lost Works* vol. i, p. 113. [SH. & CO. '62.]

[It., < L. *thyrsus;* see THYRSUS.]

—**torso Belvedere,** a famous torso of Hercules, in the Vatican, discovered in the 15th century: said to have been greatly studied by Michelangelo.

tor'so[2], *n. Arch.* A column with a twisted shaft. [< TORSE[1], *n.*]

tort[1], tôrt, *a.* Twisted or stretched tightly; taut: a form simulating derivation from Latin *tortus*. [Var. of TAUT.]

As if from some *tort* catapault let loose.
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 5, st. 15.

tort[2], *a.* Sharp; tart.

tort[1], *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any wrongful act, neglect, or default whereby legal damage is caused to the person, property, or reputation of another; a private or civil wrong, as by assault, trespass, or libel **2.**† Injury; injustice. [F., < LL. *tortum*, < L. *tortus;* see TORSION.]

—**action in tort,** an action for damages for a wrong, as distinguished from an action founded on contract; action ex delicto.—**maritime t.,** a tort committed on waters within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty.—**tort'feas"sor,** *n. Law.* One who has committed a tort.

tort[2], *n.* A wrenching, twisting, or griping.

tort[3], *n.* A cake. **torte†.**

tor'ta, tôr'ta, *n.* Sp. A mass of ore a few inches thick spread out for amalgamation in the patio process. See PATIO.

tor'tcau, tôr'tō, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A roundel gules. See ROUNDEL, *n.* **tor'tey†.**

tor"ti-col'lis, tôr'ti-col'is, *n. Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck which draws the head toward the affected side; stiff neck; wryneck. [< L. *tortus* (see TORSION) + *collum*, neck.]

—**tor"ti-col'lar,** *a.* Wry-necked.

tor'til, tôr'til, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A torse or wreath: incorrect.

tor'tile, tôr'til *or* -til, *a.* Twisted up into a coil; coiled. [< L. *tortilis*, < *tortus;* see TORSION.]

—**tor-til'i-ty,** *n.*

tor-til'la, tor-tē'lya, *n.* [Sp.] A flat cake made of coarse corn-meal and baked on a hot sheet of iron or a slab of stone: the universal substitute for bread in Mexico.

A triangular piece of *tortilla* is converted into a spoon, and soup even is eaten in this way. Spoons are seldom met with, . . . the use of the *tortilla* being universal.
G. F. RUXTON *Adventures in Mexico* ch. 17, p. 145. [H. '48.]

tor"til"lé, tor'ti'lyē', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* **1.** Knotted. **2.** Wreathed.

tor"til"lon', tor'ti'lyōn', *n.* [F.] A stump made of paper, for use in charcoal-drawing.

tor'tion†, *n.* Torsion.

tor'tious, tôr'shus, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Having the nature of a tort; wrongful; as, a *tortious* act. **2.**† Wicked. [Var. of TORTUOUS[1].] **tor'teous†**; **tor'tu-ous†.**

—**tor'tious-ly, tor'tu-ous-ly†,** *adv.*

tor'tivet, *a.* Twisted; wreathed.

tor'tle, *n.* [Local, U. S., or Obs.] A turtle; tortoise.

tort'ness, tôrt'nes, *n.* The state of being tight or tort.

tor'toise, tôr'tis (XIII), *n.* **1.** A testudinate reptile; chelonian; turtle; specifically, one of a terrestrial or fresh-water species as distinguished from a marine species, or a terrestrial distinguished from an aquatic species of turtle. The **Greek tortoise** (*Testudo græca*) is the common European species, often kept as a pet; the **painted t.** (*Chrysemys picta*) and the **speckled t.** (*Clemmys guttata*) are common North-American species. See illus. under MATAMATA, PLASTRON, and TERRAPIN. **2.** *Antiq.* A military testudo. See illus. under TESTUDO.

Then with all speed the eager Franks impel
Their progress, part into a *tortoise* form,
Shield lock'd with shield.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 11, st. 33.

[< F. *tortue*, < L. *tortus;* see TORSION: from its crooked feet.]

Compounds:—**tor'toise-bee"tle,** *n.* A cassidid beetle, having the thorax and elytra overlapping and shielding the body, and often metallic green and gold. The larva has a two-branched fork on the abdomen, usually bearing excrementitious matter, beneath which it lies concealed. The yellow tortoise-beetle (*Cassida aurichalcea*) feeds on the morning-glory in the United States.—**t.-plant,** *n.* Same as ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, 2.—**t.-rotifer,** *n.* A brachionoid rotifer.—**t.-wood,** *n.* A variety of zebra-wood.

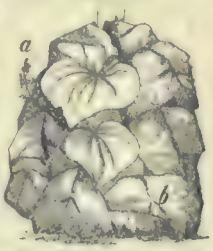

The Tortoise-plant. 1/45
a, part of a flowering branch; *b*, the bulb, "Hottentots'-bread."

tor'toise-flow"er, tôr'tis-flou"ėr, *n.* Any species of *Chelone;* turtlehead.

tor'toise-shell", tôr'tis-shel', *a.* **1.** Yielding tortoise-shell; as, the *tortoise-shell* turtle or hawksbill. **2.** Made of tortoise-shell. **3.** Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled in yellow and black, as (1) a variety of the domestic cat, or (2) one of various vanessid butterflies, especially of the genus *Aglais*. **tor'toise-shelled"‡.**

tor'toise-shell", *n.* **1.** The epidermal plates of the carapace of the sea-turtle, especially the hawksbill, valuable in the arts; also, one of these plates. Tortoise-shell is translucent and amber-colored, mottled with reddish brown, and after softening can be molded or cut into ornamental articles, as combs, etc., or used for inlaying. It is now closely imitated by preparations of horn and by artificial compounds, as of gelatin. **2.** A tortoise-shell cat. **3.** A tortoise-shell butterfly.

The Tortoise-shell Turtle (*Caretta imbricata*). 1/20

—**tortoise-shell turtle,** a turtle of the genus *Caretta*, yielding tortoise-shells.

tor'to-zon, tôr'to-zon, *n.* [Sp.] A variety of large grape.

Tor-tri'ces, tôr-trui'sīz *or* -trī'cēs, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Tortricidea*.—**tor-tric'id. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tortricidæ* or *Tortricoidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tortricidæ* or *Tortricoidea*.

A Tortricid (*Retinia comstockiana*). 1/1

Tor-tric'i-dæ, tôr-tris'i-dī *or* -tric'i-dē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* A family of small lepidopterous insects having the fore wings moderately broad and with nearly straight hind margins, hind wings broader, and antennæ simple. **2.** *Herp.* The *Ilysiidæ*. [< TORTRIX.]

—**tor'tri-cold,** *a.*

Tor"tri-col'de-a, tôr'tri-col'dē-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* A superfamily of small lepidopterous insects having moths with simple antennæ and moderately broad wings, and caterpillars living in rolled-up leaves from which they often emerge and drop down by a thread. **2.** *Herp.* The *Uropeltoidea*. [< TORTRIX + -OID.] **Tor"tri-cl'na‡.**—**tor"tri-col'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Tor'trix, tôr'trix, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* (1) A genus typical of *Tortricidæ*. (2) [t-] A moth of this or a related genus; tortricid; leaf-roller. **2.** *Herp.* (1) A genus typical of *Tortricidæ*. (2) [t-] A snake of this genus, as the coral-snake (*Ilysia* or *Tortrix scytale*). [< L. *tortor*, tormentor, < *tortus;* see TORSION.]

tor'tu-lous, tôr'chu-lus *or* -tju-lus, *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* Having swellings at regular intervals; moniliform. [< LL. *tortula*, dim. of *torta*, a twist, < L. *tortus;* see TORSION.]

tor'tu-ose", tôr'chu-ōs" *or* -tju-ōs", *a. Bot.* Tortuous.

tor"tu-os'i-ty, tôr'chu-[*or* -tju-]os'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being tortuous. **tor'tu-ous-ness‡.**

He determined she should be his, but from fear, as well as *tortuosity*, avoided the direct way of gaining her.
MACDONALD *Weighed and Wanting* ch. 45, p. 462. [D. L. CO. '82.]

2. That which is tortuous; a bend; winding; sinuosity. [< F. *tortuosité*, < L. *tortuosita(t)s*, < *tortuosus;* see TORTUOUS[1].]

tor'tu-ous[1], tôr'chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or abounding in irregular bends or turns; twisting. **2.** Figuratively, morally irregular or crooked; not straightforward; devious. **3.** *Astrol.* Oblique: said of the six zodiacal signs from Capricorn to Gemini. **4.** *Geom.*

Having no finite portion in one plane: said of a curve. [< F. *tortueux*, < L. *tortuosus*, < *tortus*; see TORSION.]
Synonyms: see CIRCUITOUS.
— **tor'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*
tor'tu-ous²†, *a.* Same as TORTIOUS.
tor'ture, tôr'chur *or* -tiūr, *v.* [TOR'TURED; TOR'TURING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to physical torture; inflict extreme bodily pain upon; specifically, to put to judicial torture (see TORTURE, *n.*); as, to *torture* a person suspected of crime; to *torture* captured enemies.

Thomas Campanella, a contemporary of Bacon, . . . was seven times *tortured* and immured in more than fifty different prisons.
C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 42. [S. '77.]

2. To cause to suffer keenly, in body or mind; torment; as, a mind *tortured* by remorse. **3.** To twist or turn violently into a new, especially an abnormal, form; distort; pervert; as, to *torture* a text to suit one's views.

A twitch of pain *Tortured* her mouth.
TENNYSON *Princess* vi, st. 11.

4†. To stretch; strain, as a bow.
II. *i.* To give extreme pain.— **tor'tur-a-bl(e**, *a.*— **tor'tur-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*— **tor'tur-ing-ly**, *adv.*
tor'ture, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of torturing, or the state of being tortured; infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain. See DEMON. **2.** Specifically, a judicial mode of extracting evidence from unwilling witnesses or compelling confessions by inflicting pain.

In Greece, and in most cases in Rome, torture as a judicial procedure was reserved for slaves. About the middle of the 13th century it began to be practised under ecclesiastical law. It became a part of the judicial system of most European countries, and continued in Germany to the latter part of the 18th century, and in France till 1789. It was also employed in England, the last instance being in 1640. Torture was inflicted by means of various machines devised for the purpose. See BOOT¹, *n.*, 7; RACK¹, *n.*; THUMBSCREW; WHEEL¹, *n.*

In ancient Greece, *torture* was never employed except in cases of treason. LECKY *Rationalism in Eur.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 332. [A. '83.]

3. Extreme mental suffering; intense anguish of spirit; agony. [F., < LL. *tortura*, < L. *tortus*; see TORSION.]
Synonyms: see AGONY; PAIN.
— **to put to the torture**, to inflict judicial torture upon. — **t. of animals** (*Law*), the statutory offense of causing pain and suffering to an animal by some violent, wanton, cruel act; cruelty to animals.
tor'tur-er, tôr'chur-ėr *or* -tiūr-ėr, *n.* One who tortures; specifically, one who executed judicial torture.

The very *torturers* paused To help Him on His way.
KEBLE *Christian Year, Tuesday before Easter* st. 3.

tor'tur-ous, tôr'chur-us *or* -tiūr-us, *a.* Having power to cause torture; marked by extreme suffering.
Tor'u-la, tor'u-lą, *C.* (-yu-lą, *W.*), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A formgenus of low fungi closely resembling the yeasts, but destitute of endogenous spores. The species are widely distributed in nature, and most of them are alcoholic ferments. **2.** [t-] *Biol.* A chain of spherical bacteria. [< L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, swelling.]
— **tor'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a torula; moniliform. **tor'u-la-form"**‡.— **tor'u-loid**, *a.*
tor'u-lose", tor'u-lōs", *C.* (-yu-lōs", *W.*), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having alternate swellings and constrictions like the vegetative growth of *Torula*. **2.** Slightly tumid, as an antenna. **tor'u-lous**‡.
to'rus, tō'rus, *n.* [TO'RI, tō'rī *or* -rī, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A large convex molding, nearly semicircular in cross-section; much used in bases and generally the lowest molding; a large astragal. See illus. under CORINTHIAN. **tore**‡.

An ancient Egyptian fortress, buttressed, towered, loopholed, finished at the angles with the invariable moulded *torus*, and surrounded by a deep dry moat. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 19, p. 366. [R. & S. '89.]

2. *Anat.* (1) A rounded ridge, especially one sometimes found on the occipital bone of the skull. (2) The tuber cinereum. **3.** *Bot.* The receptacle or thalamus of a flower; the more or less modified extremity of the stem, on which the floral organs are situated. **4.** *Helminth.* A ventral parapodium of a tubicolous annelid. [L., elevation.]
— **torus angularis** (*Echin.*), a plate with which the interambulacral pieces are articulated, as in brittle-stars.
torve†, *a.* Stern; wild; fierce. **torved**†; **tor'vous**†.
tor'vi-ty†, *n.* Sourness or severity of countenance.
to'ry, tō'ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tory; especially [T-], of or pertaining to some political party called Tory.
To'ry, *n.* [TO'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of one of the two great historical political parties, the political successors of the Cavaliers: originally a nickname applied about 1679 by their adversaries, the Whigs, to those who opposed the exclusion from the throne of the duke of York, a Roman Catholic, with the object of confusing them with so-named outlaws in the Irish bogs. See def. 3.

The Tory party was the court party after the accession of James II., maintained the prerogatives of the crown as of divine right until after the revolution of 1688, opposed the accession of William and Mary, the toleration of Dissenters, and the wars of Queen Anne's reign, supported the policy of George III., sustained the younger Pitt, rejected with Wellington any changes in the constitution of the House of Commons, and after the Reform Acts of 1832 began to take the name of *Conservative*. They support an aristocratic ordering of society and the union of church and state. The Jacobites were an offshoot of the party. Many modern Conservatives would still accept the name. A section of the party, chiefly guided by Disraeli, which professed to ally itself with the laboring classes in order to overthrow the domination of the trading class, was known as the *Young England Party*. Compare ABHORRER; JACOBITE; WHIG¹, *n.*

2. *Am. Hist.* One who at the period of the Revolution adhered to the cause of British sovereignty over the colonies. **loy'al-ist**‡. **3**†. [t-] A freebooter among the outlawed Irish papists before the reign of William III.: the original use; hence, a bully; ruffian. [< Ir. *toiridhe*, pursuer, < *toirighim*, pursue.] — **High Tory**, a supporter of extreme Toryism; also, a Jacobite.
To'ry-ism, tō'ri-izm, *n.* **1.** The principles and practises of Tories or Conservatives. **2**†. [t-] The practises of tories.
to'ry-ro"ry†, *a.* Rough; wild; boisterous.
tos'ca, tos'cą, *n.* *Geol.* **1.** A soft dark-brown concretionary limestone found in the region of the pampas in South America. **2.** A variety of pumiceous tuff in Italy. [< Sp. *tosco*, rough.]
to-scat'ter†, *vt.* To scatter in pieces.
tose¹, *vt.* Same as TOSS, 5. **toze**‡.
tose², tōz, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To pull apart or about; tousle. **2.** To comb or pull out, as wool.— **to'ser**, *n.*
tosh, tosh, *n.* [Slang.] *Naut.* To steal copper from a vessel's bottom.
tosh, *a.* [Scot.] Neat; trim; tight.
tosh†, *n.* A tusk; tush.
tosh'ach, *n.* Same as TOISECH.
to-shake'†, *vt.* To shake in pieces.
to-shear'†, *vt.* To cut in two.
to-shend'†, *vt.* To destroy completely.
tosh'nail†, *n.* A nail driven in aslant like a tooth.
to-shred'†, *vt.* To cut into pieces or shreds.
to'si-ness†, *n.* The state of being tosy. **to'zi-ness**†.
toss, tos, *v.* [TOSSED or TOST; TOSS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pitch, fling, or throw about; throw into disorder; disarrange; hence, figuratively, to make restless; agitate.

Was ever knight for ladyes sake So *tost* in love, as I Sir Guy?
Legend of Sir Guy in Percy's *Reliques* st. 1.

2. To throw up with the hand, particularly with a careless motion, the palm of the hand being upward; pitch; fling; as, to *toss* a ball. **3.** To lift or throw up with a quick or violent motion: said especially of the head.

'Of course you don't!' the Hatter said, *tossing* his head contemptuously.
LEWIS CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* ch. 7, p. 101. [MACM. '84.]

4. To bandy about, as something discussed. **5.** *Mining.* (1) To separate the heavy from the light portions of (tin ore) by agitating the slimes in a vessel and striking its sides with a bar. (2) To refine (tin) by melting it and letting the stream of molten metal fall through the air. **6.** [Colloq.] To throw or flip up with (see TO TOSS UP, below); as, I will *toss* you for it. **7**†. To trick or dress out. **8**†. To turn the leaves of; employ oneself about.
II. *i.* **1.** To throw oneself from side to side; roll about restlessly; as, to *toss* in delirium. **2.** To be moved, rocked, or blown to and fro or about.

All day long that free flag *tost* Over the heads of the rebel host.
WHITTIER *Barbara Frietchie* st. 23.

3. To toss up a coin. [Cp. Norse *tossa*, strew, and D. *tassen*, heap up.]
Phrases, etc.: — **toss'-plume"**†, *n.* A swaggering fellow.— **t.-pot**, *n.* [Archaic.] A toper; drunkard.— **to t. aside**, to put away; cease to use or care for.— **to t. for**, to pitch pennies for; toss up for.— **to t. in a blanket** or **sheet**, to send (a person) into the air by placing him in the slack of a blanket held at the corners or along the sides by other persons and then tightening it suddenly by pulling all together: a mode of lazing or of rough popular punishment.— **to t. off**, to drink at one draft; also, to throw aside; dispose of.— **to t. up.** **1.** To throw a coin into the air to decide a wager or choice by the way in which it falls. **2.** To make ready hurriedly, as a bit of cookery.
toss, *n.* **1.** The act of tossing. (1) An upward throwing from the hand; a pitch; also, the distance over which a thing is tossed. (2) A quick upward or backward movement of the head; any quick jerk.

Join'd with these powers, he could so sweetly sing,
Talk with such *toss*, and saunter with such swing.
CRABBE *Parish Register* pt. ii, l. 338.

2. The state of being tossed about, as in disorder.

The castle where Charles VIII. was born . . . has been modernized and is now being restored as in old times, so the interior was all in a *toss*. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Life, Letters and Journals* ed. by E. D. Cheney, ch. 9, p. 224. [R. BROS. '89.]

3. A toss-up. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A mow for storing away grain before thrashing.— **to win the toss**, to win by tossing up; hence, to gain an advantage.
tos'sel¹, *n.* *Arch.* Same as TORSEL.
tos'sel², *n.* [Prov.] Same as TASSEL¹, *n.*
toss'er, tos'ėr, *n.* One who tosses, in any sense.
tos'si-ca"ted, *a.* Same as TOSTICATED.
toss'i-ly, tos'i-li, *adv.* [Colloq.] As if with a toss of the head; pertly; contemptuously; indifferently.
toss'ment, tos'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being tossed; also, the act of tossing.
toss'-up", tos'-up", *n.* [Colloq.] The throwing up, as of a coin, to decide a bet, etc.; hence, an equal or fair chance.

It was a *toss-up* whether they turned out well or ill.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 215. [O. & CO. '71.]

tos'sut, tos'ut, *n.* [Eskimo.] The tunnel, usually 10 feet long, forming the winter entrance to an igloo or house.
toss'y, tos'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Tossing the head in a scornful or haughty manner; hence, feigning indifference; disdainful.
— **toss'y-tail"**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Topsyturvy.
tost, *pp.* Tossed. PHIL. SOC.: also poetic and old form.
tos"ta-men'te, tos'ta-men'tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Very quickly. **tos-tis'si-mo**‡.
to-start'†, *vt.* To burst open or fly apart.
tos'ti-ca"ted, tos'ti-kē"ted, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Intoxicated: a corruption, confused with *toss*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Disturbed; restless; tossed. **tos'si-ca"ted**‡.
tos"ti-ca'tion, tos'ti-kē'shun, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A state of agitation; confusion; embarrassment.
tos'to, tos'tō, *a.* *Mus.* [It.] Quick; rapid.
— **piu tosto**, faster; accelerated.
to-swink'†, *vt.* To labor to excess; toil hard.
to'sy¹, tō'zi, *a.* [Scot.] Tipsy; making tipsy. **to'zie**‡.
to'sy², *a.* Teased, as wool; hence, woolly; soft.
tot, tot, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* To affix the word "tot" to; as, *totted* debts. See TOT², *n.* **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] To foot up; add: with *up* or *together*.
tot¹, *n.* **1.** A little child; toddler: said playfully or in endearment; also, anything small or trifling. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A small drinking-cup; also, a dram of liquor. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A silly fellow. [< Ice. *tottr*, dwarf.]
tot², *n.* [L.] **1.** [Archaic.] The specified amount, as of an item in an account: a term indicating a good debt, and once much used in the English Exchequer to note collectable debts due to the crown: often written opposite the item. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] A sum or example in addition.— **tot's book"**, *n.* [Eng.] A book containing examples for addition.
to'ta, tō'tą, *n.* [Afr.] A cercopithecine monkey, the grivet.
to'tal, tō'tal, *vt.* [TO'TALED or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL-ING or TO'TAL-LING.] **1.** To collect into a total, or ascertain the total of; as, to *total* a table. **2.** To come to or reach as a total; as, the columns *total* ten battalions.
to'tal, *a.* **1.** Constituting or comprising a whole, without diminution or division; being a total; as, the *total* debt; the sum *total*. **2.** Extending throughout the whole; comprising everything; complete; absolute; perfect; as, *total* loss; *total* obscurity. **3**†. Terse; condensed; hence, brisk; abrupt. [F., < LL. *totalis*, < L. *totus*, all.]
Synonyms: see ENTIRE; RADICAL.
— **total loss.** *Insur. Law.* **1.** The entire destruction of the property insured, or such damage that in its subsisting form or condition it has become valueless to the owner. **2.** Such degree of injury to the property insured as entitles the insured party to receive the whole insurance-money on his relinquishing to the insurer all that is left.
to'tal, *n.* The whole sum or amount; the whole especially considered as an aggregate of parts or elements; totality; as, her income was a *total* from three sources.
Synonyms: see AGGREGATE; MASS.
to'tal-ist†, *n.* The total amount; sum.
to-tal'i-ty, to-tal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** That which constitutes a total or whole; an aggregate of parts or individuals.

The only valid conception [of an object] is that of a *totality*, in which each element is determined through the others.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 7, p. 509. [MACM. '89.]

2. The state of being whole or entire; completeness. **to'tal-ness**‡. **3.** *Astron.* The state or period of an eclipse while it is total. [< LL. *totalitas*, < *totalis*; see TOTAL.]
Synonyms: see AGGREGATE; MASS.
to'tal-ize, tō'tal-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To collect into or ascertain as an aggregate; make total.
II. *i.* To employ a totalizer. **to'tal-ise**‡.
— **to"tal-i-za'tion**, **to"tal-i-sa'tion**, *n.*
to'tal-i"zer, tō'tal-ai"zėr, *n.* A device for indicating the number and amount of bets staked on a race, with a view to dividing the total among those betting on the winner. **to"tal-i'ser**‡; **to"tal-i-za'[-sa']tor**‡.
to'tal-ly, tō'tal-i, *adv.* In a total manner; completely.
Tot"a-ni'næ, tot'a-nai'ni *or* -ni'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds generally united with *Tringinæ*; tattlers. See illus. under GREENSHANK.
Tot'a-nus, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *totanus*, moor-hen.]
— **tot'a-nin(e**, *a.* & *n.*
to-ta'ra, to-tä'rą, *n.* [Maori.] A large tree (*Podocarpus Totara*) of the pine family, yielding a light, tough, durable, deep-red timber, the most valuable, except that of the kauri-pine, in New Zealand. **ma-hog'a-ny-pine"**‡. A less valuable species is the large-leaved totara (*P. Hallii*).
tote¹, tōt, *vt.* [TO'TED; TO'TING.] [Colloq., Southern U. S.] **1.** To carry or bear on the person as a burden; as, to *tote* in fire-wood. **2.** In lumber-camps, to haul (supplies) from the depot. **3.** [Colloq. or Prov.] In arithmetic, to carry; as, put down 7 and *tote* 1. Compare TOLT, *v.*
— **tote'-load"**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The amount that one can carry.— **t.-road**, *n.* [U. S.] A path for carriers; later and more specifically, a temporary rough road along which supplies and materials may be carried for some special purpose.— **t.-team**, *n.* A team kept specially for toting.— **t.-teamster**, *n.* A toter.— **t.-wagon**, *n.*
tote², *v.* Same as TOT, *v.*, 2.— **to tote fair** [Southern & Western U. S.], to act honestly.
tote³†, *vi.* Same as TOOT², *v.*
tote¹, *n.* *Carp.* A plane-handle; toat. [< TOTE³, *v.*]
tote², *n.* [Colloq.] The total; whole.
to-tear'†, *vt.* To tear in pieces. **to-tere'**†.
to'tem, tō'tem, *n.* *Anthrop.* A natural object, usually an animal (as a deer, wolf, tortoise, or kangaroo), assumed among savages as the emblem of an individual or clan on account of a supposed relationship to the man or his gens, and regarded as an object of worship; any image or picture of such an object. [< Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin*, that to which a person or thing belongs.]

Each clan . . . has for its emblem the figure of the beast, bird, reptile, plant, or other object, from which its name is derived. This emblem, called *totem* by the Algonquins, is often tattooed on the clansman's body.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 51. [L. B. & CO. '67.]

— **to'tem-an"i-mal**, *n.* An animal that is regarded as a totem.— **t. clan**, a clan that is designated by and is under the protection of a totem.— **t.-post**, *n.* A post on which totems are carved or hung: especially such a post as made by Indians of the northwest American coast. **to'tem-pole"**‡. — **t. stage**, a stage of mental development in which totems are taken as clan-names and are objects of religious reverence. The worship of trees and animals by people of advanced culture is supposed by some to be a survival of the totem stage.

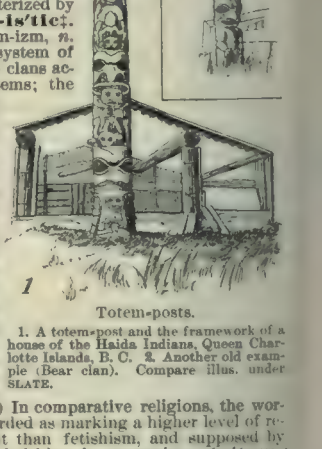

Totem-posts.
1. A totem-post and the framework of a house of the Haida Indians, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C. 2. Another old example (Bear clan). Compare illus. under SLATE.

— **to-tem'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a totem. **to"tem-is'tic**‡.
to'tem-ism, tō'tem-izm, *n.* *Anthrop.* **1.** The system of dividing a tribe into clans according to their totems; the organization and conduct of a tribe or people growing out of belief in totems.

The name '*Totemism*' or '*Totamism*' was first applied at the end of the last century . . . to the Red Indian custom which acknowledges human kinship with animals. ANDREW LANG *Myth Ritual and Religion* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 59. [L. G. & CO. '87.]

2. (1) The stage of mental development in which totems become clan-names and objects of religious reverence; the totem stage. (2) In comparative religions, the worship of totems, regarded as marking a higher level of religious advancement than fetishism, and supposed by some to be next to fetishism in succession. **to'tam-ism**‡; **to'tem-y**‡.— **to'tem-ist**, *n.* One belonging to a tribe organized on a system of totems, or who adopts an individual totem.
to'ter¹, tō'tėr, *n.* One who totes; specifically, in a logging-camp, a teamster who totes. See TOTE¹, *v.*, 2.
to'ter², *n.* [Dial.] A fish, the hog-sucker.
to'ter³†, *n.* Same as TOOTER¹.
toth'er, tudh'ėr, *indef. pron.* [Colloq. or Prov.] The other; other. [Contr. of THAT OTHER.] **t'oth'er**‡.
to'tient, tō'shient, *n.* *Math.* The number of totitives of a given number. [< L. *totiens* (< *toti*), so many.]
To"ti-pal-ma'tæ, tō"ti-pal-mē'tī *or* -mą'tē, *n. pl.* *ornith.* The *Steganopodes*. [< L. *totus*, entire, + *palma*, palm.] **To"ti-pal'mi**‡.
to"ti-pal'mate, tō"ti-pal'met *or* -mēt. **I.** *a.* Wholly webbed, as a bird's foot when all the toes are connected by webs reaching to their extremities; steganopodous, as a pelican or a cormorant. **II.** *n.* One of the *Totipalmatæ*. [< L. *totus*, all, + PALMATE.]
— **to"ti-pal-ma'tion**, *n.*

to″ti-pres′ence†, *n.* Omnipresence; entire presence.
to″ti-pres′ent†, *a.* Omnipresent.
tot′i-tive, tot′i-tiv, *n.* *Math.* A number less than another having with it no common divisor but unity. [< L. *tot*, so many.]
tot′o″er-seas″, tot′-ōr-siz″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The gold-crest; herring-sprink.
To″to-na′can, tō′to-nā′can, *n.* A former Middle-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **To″to-na′co**‡.

The first natives whom Cortes met on landing in Mexico were the *Totonacos*. D. G. BRINTON *Am. Race, N. Am. Tribes* ch. 3, p. 139 N. D. C. H. '91.]

tot′quot†, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Annates extorted by the Roman curia for the other benefices held by an ecclesiastic entering by preferment upon a new benefice or office for which annates were properly due. **2.** A dispensation.
tot′ter[1], tot′gr, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To waver, as a person about to fall; walk unsteadily or feebly.

I brushed against a withered old man *tottering* down the street under a load of yarn.
J. M. BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ch. 4, p. 97. [H. & S. '91.]

2. To lose strength and stability, as a structure or tree; become weak, so as to threaten collapse; shake or lean over; as, a *tottering* fence. **3**†. [Slang.] To hang on or as on the gallows.
II†. *t.* To make unsteady or unstable; cause to tremble; shake. [< AS. *tealtrian*, < *tealt*, unsteady.]
—**tot′ter-er**, *n.*—**tot′ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*
tot′ter[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Tatter.
tot′ter[1], *n.* The act of tottering; toddling.
tot′ter[2], *n.* [Prov. or Colloq.] One who tots or adds up.
tot′terd, *pp.* Tottered. PHIL. SOC.
tot′ter-y, tot′gr-i, *a.* Trembling or unsteady.
tot′tle[1], tot′l, *vt.* [Prov.] To tot or reckon up.

She did not *tottle* up her milk-scores on the bastard-title.
E. GOSSE *Gossip in a Library*, *Ann Lang* p. 164. [L. CO. '91.]

tot′tle[2], *vi.* Prov. Eng.] To toddle.
tot′tlish, tot′lish, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Somewhat unsteady or tottering; toppling; as, a *tottlish* boat.
tot′ty, tot′i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Tottery; dizzy. **tot′y**†, **to′ty**, to′ti, *n.* [< TIES, *pl.*] A sailor; fisherman: so called by Pacific islanders.
tou-can′, tu-cān′ *or* tū′can (XIII), *n.* A large fruit-eating tropical American rhamphastoid bird, noted for its immense beak. The plumage is gaudy, commonly diversified with blue, yellow, red, and black. The great bill consists of a thin shell with a spongy interior. The typical toucans or tocos belong to the genus *Rhamphastos*, as the ariel toucan (*R. ariel*). The hill-toucans belong to the genus *Andigena*. [F., < Braz. *tuviuno*, toucan (imitative).]

The Ariel Toucan (*Rhamphastos ariel*). 1/9

These cries have a vague resemblance to the syllables *toucano, toucano*, and hence the Indian name of this genus of birds. H. W. BATES *Naturalist on the River Amazons* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 335. [J. M. '63.]
tou″ca-net′, tū′ca-net′, *C.*, *or* tū′can-et, *W.*, *n.* Any of the smaller toucans, as of the genus *Selenidera*.
tou-cang′, tū-cang′, *n.* [E. Ind.] A sharp, shallow, swift Malayan boat driven by oars or sails.
touch, tuch, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be in or come into contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body; also, to bring into or put in contact with, as momentarily a hand, some part of the body, a stick, or some medium of contact; hit or strike lightly; as, who *touched* me? his cane *touched* the picture; he *touched* his lips to the shrine; the boat *touched* the shore. **2.** To perceive by touch; have an impression of through the sense of touch or feeling; as, I am *touching* bottom now. See TOUCH, *n.*, 2.

There is something truer and more real than what we can see with the eyes and *touch* with the finger. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappaccini's Daughter* p. 130. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

3. *Geom.* To be tangent to; as, a straight line can *touch* a circle at but one point. **4.** To lay the hand upon lightly; tap gently with the hand; as, to *touch* the hat in salutation; to *touch* a man for the king's evil. **5.** To come near to; hence, to attain to; compare with; reach; as, the actor could not *touch* the height of his rôle; you can not *touch* his celerity. **6.** To mark or delineate lightly, as with a brush or pen; hence, to add fine strokes to, for finishing or improving; retouch: in the latter sense usually followed by *up*; used also figuratively.

Time had but *touch'd* her form to finer grace.
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 2, st. 10.

7. To strike, as the strings of a musical instrument; play upon; as, he *touched* his lute. **8.** To produce a mental impression upon. Specifically: (1) To rouse the emotions of, affect with tender feeling; soften; melt; as, the sad story *touched* his heart.

And music too—dear music! that can *touch*
Beyond all else the soul that loves it much.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. ii, st. 8.

(2) To rouse the anger of, irritate; sting; as, easily *touched* by contradiction. (3) [Archaic.] To influence the will of; impel strongly. (4) [Archaic.] To afflict; as, the hand of God hath *touched* me.
9. To treat of in a hasty manner, as in a discussion; handle lightly; usually with *upon*; as, the sermon only *touches* its text. **10.** To relate to; concern; as, this quarrel *touches* you. **11.** To meddle with; also, to harm; do injury to; as, who *touches* his affairs *touches* my honor; I did not *touch* him or his purse.

Woodman, spare that tree! *Touch* not a single bough!
G. P. MORRIS *Woodman, Spare that Tree* st. 1.

12. To affect or influence slightly; hence, to impair; infect; also, to disorder mentally; render weak-minded; as, the leaves are *touched* by frost; the fright has *touched* his wits.

We may call art and science *touched* by emotion religion, if we will M. ARNOLD *Lit. and Dogma* ch. 1, p. 46. [O. & CO. '73.]

13. [Slang, Austral.] To cheat. **14.** *Naut.* To luff (a vessel) until the leeches of the sails touch or shiver. **15.** To make a physical impression upon; act upon; as, that drill will not *touch* chilled iron. **16.** [Slang, U. S.] To borrow from; as, I *touched* him for ten dollars. **17**†. To test, as gold with a stone; hence, to prove; try. **18**†. To make an attack upon; censure. **19**†. To relate; mention.
II. *i.* **1.** To be in a state of conjunction so that practically no space intervenes; be in contact. **2.** To lay the hand upon a person for the cure of scrofula or the like. **3.** *Naut.* To be in such position that its weather-leeches shake; said of the sails of a square-rigged vessel when sailing very close to the wind. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To salute with a touch of the cap. **5.** [Thieves' Slang.] To steal. **6**†. To have effect; act. **7**†. To be proved or put to test. **8**†. To reach; extend. [< F. *toucher*, touch, < OHG. *zucchen*; cp. OD. *tocken*, and L. *duco*, draw.]

Synonyms: see ABUT; CONCERN.

—**to touch and go.** **1.** To treat a subject in a brief and lively manner; make brief stops or passing allusions. **2.** *Naut.* To graze bottom without losing speed; make a narrow escape.—**to t. at** or **on** (*Naut.*), to call at (a port or place), as on a voyage.—**to t. off.** **1.** To fire off. **2.** To make or finish hastily, as a sketch.—**to t. the wind** (*Naut.*), to sail as closely as possible to the wind.—**to t. up.** **1.** To strike or prod gently; as, to *touch up* a horse with the whip. **2.** To add finishing touches or corrections to; retouch. **3.** (Colloq.) To bring to the memory of; remind.—**to t. up a sail**, to adjust the furled part of a sail, or make it snugger on the yard.
—**touch′a-ble**, *a.*—**touch′a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*
touch, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or fact of touching or coming in contact with, or the state of being touched. (1) The junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no intervening space; physical contact or impact of separate bodies; as, *touch* is not predicable of atoms. (2) Physical contact of a sensitive being, as by the finger or other part of the body, with external material objects; as, Christ healed by a *touch*; the *touch* of a magnetic hand.

How light the *touches* are that kiss
The music from the chords of life!
PATMORE *The Angel in the House, The Espousals* idyl xii, st. 1.

2. *Physiol. & Psychol.* That one of the five senses that gives the impression of contact with external material objects or their impact upon the body, and the knowledge of the existence, externality, and properties of such objects; the sense of feeling as superficial, rather than systematic as in the case of hunger, weakness, strength, and the like; tactile sensation. The sense of temperature, the muscular sense, and the general sense are also often included in touch. In the wide sense it gives man his main knowledge of the primary and secundo-primary properties of matter, and the knowledge of his own body, with its parts, movements, and relations, requisite for the guidance of his physical activities. See PROPERTIES OF MATTER; THE FIVE SENSES.

Touch is that peculiar sensibility which gives the consciousness of the resistance of external matter, and makes us acquainted with the hardness, smoothness, roughness, size, and form of bodies.
CHARLES BELL *The Hand* ch. 8, p. 137. [H. '40.]

3. Any slight or delicate effort, as with a brush or pen, in order to heighten an effect; a light stroke; dash; as, to put on the finishing *touches*.

A few *touches* of his [Turner's] reveal more of the true nature of matter in any form than the most laboured work of our imitative school. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 267. [R. BROS. '76.]

4. Anything resembling a touch, or caused as by a light stroke. (1) A light attack; stroke; twinge; as, a *touch* of pain. (2) A trace; tinge; slight quality or quantity; as, just a *touch* of sarcasm; a *touch* of nature.

We follow it with a story which has a *touch* in it of diabolical humor. FROUDE *Short Studies, England's Forgotten Worthies* in first series, p. 377. [S. '72.]

(3) A weakness or defect; taint; as, a *touch* of the brain. (4) A suggestion; hint.
5. Characteristic manner or method; execution; finish. (1) Individual impress, as of a workman; as, I know the *touch* of his tools. (2) The peculiar method or handling of a subject, by which an author's work is recognized; as, a light or heavy *touch*.

A master's *touch* is the gift of nature. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Mixed Essays, French Critic on Milton* p. 269. [MACM. '79.]

6. *Mus.* (1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys. (2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard. **7.** Close mental correspondence; accord; harmony; sympathy; as, to keep *touch*.

The House is in *touch* with the people.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 280. [MACM. '88.]

8. *Naut.* The broadest part of a plank or timber, as of a "top and butt" plank, or a knee at the turn. **9.** *Magnetism.* The method of magnetizing a steel bar by contact with one or more magnets. See DOUBLE, SEPARATE, and SINGLE TOUCH, under DOUBLE, etc. **10.** Something employed in examination; a touchstone; hence, the method of approximate assaying by the use of the touchstone and touch-needles; also, an official stamp indicating standard fineness in plate. **11.** Formerly, a hard stone, like touchstone, for receiving inscriptions, etc. **12.** That which serves as a criterion; test; proof; as, friends of noble *touch*; endurance is the *touch* of truth.

He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small,
That puts it not into the *touch*, To win or lose it all.
JAMES GRAHAM *My Dear and Only Love* pt. i, st. 2.

13. *Med.* The mode of exploring diseased organs or internal conditions by the tactile sense; as, the *touch* applied to the womb. **14.** In bell-ringing, a partial series of changes. **15.** *Football.* The part of the field outside the touch-lines and between the goal-lines. See FOOTBALL. **16.** [Colloq.] Special fashion; manner; as, the latest *touch*. **17.** [Slang.] Approximation; comparison; as, that is no *touch* to it. **18.** [Archaic.] Mental or moral perception. **19.** [Rare.] A musical tone or tones. **20.** [Rare.] Same as TOCCATA. **21.** [Archaic.] A specified value or price; as, a penny or sixpenny *touch*. **22**†. Reference or particular application. **23**†. Censure.

Phrases, etc.: **-active touch** (*Psychol.*), the perception of an object by touch with the organ in motion.—**a near t.** [Colloq.], a narrow escape.—**royal t.**, a fancied cure for scrofula by a touch of the king's hand.—**to keep t.**, to perform duly or correspondingly.—**touch′-and-go′**, *a.* **1.** Liable to go off at a touch. **2.** Not thorough; light and lively. **3.** Narrowly escaping, as a danger.—**t.-and-go**, *n.* **1.** A state of great uncertainty as to the issue or event. **2.** A light lively treatment of anything.—**touch′-back″**, *n.* *Football.* The act of touching the ball to the ground behind the player's own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent.—**t.-body**, *n.* A touch-corpuscle.—**t.-corpuscle**, *n.* One of the rounded bodies concerned in the sense of touch; a tactile corpuscle.—**t.-down**, *n.* *Football.* The act or play of touching the ball to the ground behind an opponent's goal; also, the point gained by this act.—**t.-down for safety**, or **safety t.-down** (*Football*), the act of touching down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own side.—**t.-hole**, *n.* A small passage at the breech of a cannon for priming and firing; priming-hole; vent.—**t.-in-goal**, *n.* *Football.* The spaces at the four corners of the field, included by the touch-lines and goal-lines.—**t.-line**, *n.* *Football.* **1.** Either of the two longer boundaries of a field. See diagram under FOOTBALL. **2**†. A tangent.—**t.-me-not**, *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Impatiens*; same as NOLI-ME-TANGERE. **2.** The skin-disease called *lupus*.—**t.-needle**, *n.* A needle or small strip of gold alloy, of known composition, for determining the composition of another alloy by comparing marks made by each on the same touchstone.—**t.-pan**, *n.* The pan of a flint-lock firearm, communicating with the touch-hole.—**t.-paper**, *n.* Paper made slow-burning by saturation with saltpeter: used for firing explosives, as in pyrotechny.—**t.-warden**, *n.* An assay-warden of the goldsmiths. [S.]—**true as t.**, perfectly true; sure.
touch′box″, tuch′bex′, *n.* A box containing lighted tinder for firing cannon: formerly used by gunners.
touch′er, tuch′gr, *n.* One who or that which touches; specifically, an expert marksman.
—**near toucher** [Slang, Eng.], a close chance.—**as near as a t.** [Slang, Eng.], as close as possible.
touch′es, tuch′es *or* tūsh, *n. pl.* [F.] *Mus.* The keys of a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument.
touch′i-ly, tuch′i-li, *adv.* In a touchy manner.
touch′i-ness, tuch′i-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being touchy or irritable; oversensitiveness.
touch′ing, tuch′ing, *pa.* Appealing to the emotions or susceptibilities; affecting; pathetic; as, a *touching* tale.

Synonyms: see PITIFUL.

—**touch′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**touch′ing-ness**, *n.*
touch′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who touches. **2.** The sense of feeling or touch. —**touch′ing-stuff″**, *n.* A mixture of cork-ashes, ivory-black, gall, and molasses, used with water in treating the dark parts of an aquatint.
touch′ing, *prep.* With regard to; concerning.

Any one may have a fancy, and a squirrel has a right to make up his mind *touching* a catamount.
COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 1, p. 22. [H. & H. '70.]

touch′less, tuch′les, *a.* Having no sense of touch; incapable of being touched.
touch′piece″, tuch′pis′, *n.* A coin, as an angel, or a small medal given by English sovereigns from Charles II. to Queen Anne, and by the Pretenders, to a scrofulous person when touched by them to cure the king's evil. See illus. under EVIL[1], *n.*
touch′stone″, tuch′stōn′, *n.* **1.** A fine-grained dark stone, usually schist or jasper: so called because used with touch-needles to test the fineness of gold alloys; Lydian stone; basanite. **2.** Any standard or criterion that reveals the nature or quality of a thing.

These stories [parables] are so worded that they may be *touch-stones* of the heart. They are nets, which sift the kindly reader from the selfish.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, letter lxviii, p. 161. [W. & S. '86.]

Synonyms: see CRITERION.

—**Irish touchstone**, basalt.
touch′wood″, tuch′wud′, *n.* Some soft combustible material, as amadou, used as tinder or punk.

A concave speculum, . . . concentrating the rays of the sun, kindles *touchwood*.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. i, p. 16. [C. & BROS. '56.]

touch′y, tuch′i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Apt to take offense on very little provocation; irascible; also, apt or liable to take fire, as tinder. **2.** In art, done with short, light touches, instead of firm, unbroken lines.

Synonyms: see CHOLERIC; FRETFUL.

tough, tuf, *a.* **1.** Susceptible of great tension or strain without parting or breaking; also, of a close texture that yields to pressure but resists cutting-instruments; not easily broken, severed, or masticated; as, ligaments consist of very *tough* tissue; good steel is exceedingly *tough*; beefsteak too *tough* to be eaten. **2.** Not easily separated; tenacious; viscid; ropy; as, *tough* pitch; *tough* phlegm. **3.** Possessing great endurance; capable of resisting influences that produce fatigue and sickness; as, a *tough* constitution.

Though I'm old I'm *tough*; steel to the back!
MASSINGER *The Bondman* act ii, sc. 1.

4. Resisting moral influences, especially influences that tend to soften and ameliorate the character; hence, irreclaimably vicious and criminal.

And oh! but this is a *tough* town!
JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie and Rime* pt. i, p. 9. [F. & W. '85.]

5. [Colloq.] Attended with great effort; difficult to accomplish or overcome; laborious; also, severe, as an experience; as, a *tough* job; a *tough* life of want. **6.** [Colloq.] Hard to believe; incredible; as, a *tough* story. **7.** [Slang.] Characteristic of a tough; disreputable; vulgar; as, *tough* manners. [< AS. *tōh*, tough.] **tow**‡. [Prov. Eng.].
—**tough′-cake″**, *n.* Cake-copper. **t.-pitch**†.
—**tough′ly**, *adv.*—**tough′ness**, *n.*
tough, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A person that is hardened in vice and crime.
tough′en, tuf′n, *C.* (-en, *I.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render tough or tougher. **2.** *Metal.* To remove the last remaining quantities of foreign metals from (copper) in refining, as by poling. **II.** *i.* To become tough or tougher.
tough′head″, tuf′hed′, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.
tough′ish, tuf′ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat tough.
Tou″louse′ goose, tū′lūz′ gūs. See GOOSE.
toum′bek-i, } tūm′bek-i, *n.* [Turk.] A kind of Persian
tum′bek-i, } tobacco.
toum′ril, tūm′ril, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A serpent-charmers' flute.
toun, tūn, *n.* [Scot.] A hamlet; town; also, a farmhouse.
toup, tūp, *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted lugger.
tou-pee′, tū-pē′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. **2.** The top of a periwig; hence, a small wig. See illus. under PERIWIG.

Whate'er of dunce in college or in town
Sneers at another, in *toupée* or gown.
POPE *The Dunciad* bk. iv, l. 83.

[< F. *toupet*; see TOUPET.] **tou-pet′**‡.
tou-pet′, tū-pē′ (XIII), *n.* A crested titmouse. [F., < OF. *toupe*, tuft, < root of TOP[1], *n.*] **tou-pet′tit″**‡.
tour, tūr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a tour of.

I've *toured* the Lakes, and scoured the coast
From Scarboro' to Torquay.
HOOD *I'm Going to Bombay* st. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a tour; travel. **2**†. To turn.

tour, tůr, *n.* **1.** A round trip or journey of considerable extent; as, a *tour* through France; a wedding-*tour*. **2.** A passing around; circuit; as, the *tour* of a hawk.

He made a complete *tour* of the ship.
C. E. CARRYL in *Scribner's Magazine* Oct., '91, p. 516.

3. A rambling excursion of considerable extent. **4.** A turn or shift, as of duty or service; once a military term. **5.** [Rare.] Manner; port; also, import.

I . . . had not a *tour* of address and confidence.
ROGER NORTH *Autobiography* ed. by Jessop, ch. 2, p. 11. [D. N.'87.]

6. A revolution or turn, as of a celestial body. **7**†. A carriage-promenade, as in a park; also, the course or road for such a drive; hence, any fashionable drive. [F.; see TURN, *n.*] **tow'er**†.

Synonyms: see JOURNEY.

tou'ra-cou, *n.* Same as TURACOU. **tou'ra-koo**‡.

tour-bil'lion, } tůr-bil'yun, *n.* **1.** Something having
tour-bil'lon, } a spiral movement, as a whirlwind.

Arab and other travelers . . . complain of the *tourbillions*, the swarms of flies, and the violent changes.
BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 9, p. 209. [H. '60.]

2. A firework constructed to gyrate in the air and to present the appearance of a fiery spiral or scroll. [< F. *tourbillon*, whirlwind, < L. *turbo*; see TURBO.]

tour de force, tůr dę fōrs. [F.] A feat of remarkable strength or skill.

tou"relle', tů"rel', *n.* [F.] *Archeol.* A small turret.

tour'ism, tůr'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Traveling as a recreation.

tour'ist, tůr'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour; any one traveling for recreation; humorously, a tramp. [< F. *touriste*, < *tour*; see TURN, *n.*] — **tour-ist'ic**. *a.*

tour'ist-ry, tůr'ist-ri, *n.* The subject or object of a tour or tours; the knowledge or practise of touring.

It was a pure little isle of *touristry* among these solitary hills.
R. L. STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* ch. 2, p. 38. [R. BROS. '84.]

tour'ma-lin, } tůr'mą-lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n.* *Mineral.*
tour'ma-line, } **1.** A transparent to subtranslucent complex aluminum-boron silicate, $(H_8Na_8K_8Li_8Mg_2Fe_2Ca_3Al_2B_2Cr_2Fe_2)SiO_2$, with a vitreous to resinous luster and found commonly black or brownish or bluish-black, but sometimes blue, green, red, or even colorless, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. **schorl**‡.

Tourmalin is pyroelectric and strongly dichroic. Certain varieties are red internally and green externally, while still others are red at one extremity and green, blue, or black at the other. The varieties of tourmalin are named according to their color; the colorless tourmalin is called *achroite;* black tourmalin, *aphrizite;* green tourmalin, *chrysolite* or *peridot* (see plate of GEMS, fig. 2); blue tourmalin, *indicolite* or *indigolite;* red or pink tourmalin, *rubellite;* black compact tourmalin, *schorl;* violet-red tourmalin, *siberite.* Tourmalin is cut into gem-stones. See plate of GEMS, fig. 23.

2. In optics, a slice of tourmalin cut in a particular way for use in polariscopes. [< F. *tourmaline*, < *tournamal*, name of the stone in Ceylon.] **tur'ma-lin(e)**‡.

tournt, *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A court of record formerly held by the sheriff twice a year in each hundred in the county in rotation. **2.** A spinning-wheel. [For TURN.]

tour'na-ment, tůr'ną-mẹnt (XIII), *n.* **1.** In medieval times, a pageant in which two opposing parties of men in armor contended on horseback, with blunted weapons, in mock combat.

Usually there were a number of encounters, and the prizes were distributed to the victors by a queen of beauty chosen for the occasion.

Tournaments . . . may be considered to have arisen about the middle of the eleventh century. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, pt. ii, p. 517. [H. '54.]

A Knight Mounted and Armed for Participation in a Tournament.

2. The contest in which such combatants engaged. **3.** A comparatively recent sport of skilled horsemen, who tilt at rings suspended in the air, seeking to bear them off on their lances.

The *tournament* revived in peaceful form became a sport characteristic of Virginia and of Maryland.
RIPLEY HITCHCOCK in *The Chautauquan* Aug., '90, p. 568.

4. Any contest of skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games; as, a baseball or a chess *tournament.* **5.** [Rare.] An encounter, as of arms; as, Don Quixote's *tournament* with the barber. [< F. *tournoiement*, < *tournoyer*, tilt, turn round, < *tourner;* see TURN.] **tur'na-ment**†; **tur'ne-ment**†.

tour'na-sin, tůr'ną-sin, *n.* [F.] A knife for scraping excess of slip from baked and decorated ceramic ware.

tour'nay, tůr'nē, *C. I.* (tůr-nē', *E.*), *n.* A printed worsted upholstery-material. [< *Tournay*, in Belgium.]

tour"né', tůr"né', *a.* *Her.* Regardant. [F., pp. of *tourner*, turn, < L. *torno;* see TURN, *v.*] **tour"née'**‡.

tour"né', *n.* [F.] In the game of skat, a bid in which the successful bidder turns up a skat-card as trump and then takes the skat into his own hand.

Tour"ne-for'ti-an, tůr"nę-fōr'ti-ąn, *a.* Of or relating to Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, a celebrated French botanist (1656-1708), author of a system of botanical classification and the founder of genera.

tourn'er-y†, *n.* Same as TURNERY.

tourne'sol, *n.* Same as TURNSOLE.

tour-nette', tůr-net', *n.* A rotating tablet, resembling a small potters' wheel, used in decorating the finer wares with lines. [F., < *tour;* see TURN, *n.*]

tour'ney, tůr'nę (XIII), *vi.* To take part in a tourney. [< F. *tournoyer;* see TOURNAMENT.] **tur'ney**†.

tour'ney, *n.* Same as TOURNAMENT, 1, 2, and 5. [< F. *tournoi*, < *tournoyer;* see TOURNAMENT.] **tur'ney**†. — **tour'ney-hel'm"**, *n.* The helmet used in tournaments, having light iron bars far apart across the face: opposed to *tilting-helm.*

tour'ni-quet, tůr'ni-ket (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for stopping the flow of blood through an artery by means of strong compression. **2.** *Hydraul.* Same as BARKER'S MILL. **3.** [Archaic.] A turnstile.

Have you got past the flaming sword, back into Eden; and is your celestial opinion there that we . . . are to work outside, here, for your dinners, and hand them through the wall to you at a *tourniquet?*
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, letter lxiv, p. 72. [W. & S. '86.]

[F., < *tourner*, turn, < L. *torno;* see TURN, *v.*]

tour"nois', (tůr"nwä', *n.* A shortened form for *livre tournois*, an old French unit of money of account, equivalent to a modern franc. [F., < *Tours*, France.]

tour-nure', tůr-nůr', *n.* **1.** The curving shape of a figure; outline; contour; in art, the characteristic turn or form of a drawing, especially if graceful or noble.

The chiefs of savage tribes have distinguished themselves in London and Paris, by the purity of their *tournure.* EMERSON *Essays, Manners* in second series, p. 110. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. A light pad or cushion sometimes worn by women to give the appearance of well-rounded hips; also, the drapery at the back of a gown. [F., < *tourner;* see TOURNIQUET.]

tourte, tůrt, *n.* [F.] A tart of fresh or preserved fruit.

tour"te-relle', tůr'tę-rel', *n.* [F.] A dove (*Zenaida maricana*) of the West Indies.

touse, tauz, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To disturb the peace of; stir up, as a row. **2.** To tousle. **3**†. To pull or tear to pieces. **4**†. To tease; worry.

II. *i.* **1.** To strive. **2.** To stir about. [Cp. TOSE².]

touze†, — **tous'er, touz'er**, *n.*

touse, tauz, *C. E. I. W.* (taus, *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A noisy disturbance; row. **2.** A haul; pull.

tou'sle, tau'zl, *vt.* [TOU'SLED; TOU'SLING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To disarrange or disorder; tumble; rumple: usually in the past participle; as, *tousled* hair. **2.** [Scot.] To pull about in a rough or teasing way. [Intens. of TOUSE, *v.*] **tou'zle**‡.

tous"les-mois', tů"lę-mwä', *n.* [F.] *Chem.* A food-starch obtained from several species of *Canna*, especially *C. edulis.* Compare ACHIRA.

tou'sy, tau'zi, *a.* [Colloq.] Presenting a tousled or unkempt appearance; tangled. **tow'zie**‡ [Scot.].

tout¹, taut, *C. E. I. S. Wr.* (tůt, *W.*), *vi.* **1.** [Cant, Eng.] To observe secretly; spy; specifically, to act as a tout. See TOUT², *n.*, 2. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To solicit patronage, custom, or support obtrusively.

What can be got by *touting* among the critics is never worth the ignominy. A. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 4, p. 70. [H. '83.]

(2) To follow. [Var. of TOOT², *v.*]

tout², taut, *vi.* [Scot.] To become displeased or angry suddenly; fall into a pet. [Var. of TOOT², *v.*]

tout³, tůt, *vt.* To toot, as a horn.

tout¹, taut, *C. E. I. S.* (tůt, *W.*), *n.* **1.** Same as TOUTER, 1. **2.** [Cant, Eng.] In horse-racing, a mercenary spy who sells to sporting men information, furtively gained, concerning the condition of horses entered for a race. **3.** In solo, a game in which a single player plays for all the tricks.

tout², taut, *n.* [Scot.] A fit of sickness or of ill nature.

tout³†, *n.* The fundament; buttocks.

tout en'sem'ble, tůt än'sänⁿ'bl. [F.] See ENSEMBLE.

tout'er, taut'ęr, *C.* (tůt'ęr, *W.*), *n.* **1.** [Eng. or Colloq.] One who plies or solicits customers or supporters obtrusively; as, a *touter* for a tavern or for a candidate for election.

He made note of the looks of the licensed runners and *touters* waiting for the immigrants outside the government premises.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 104. [H. '90.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] (1) A revenue cutter. (2) A customs officer. [< TOUT¹, *v.*]

tout'ie, taut'i, *a.* [Scot.] Touchy; bad-tempered.

tove, tōv, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk familiarly.

tove, *n.* [Scot.] A familiar talk; conversation.

tow, tō, *vt.* **1.** To drag, as a boat or raft, through the water by or as by a rope; also, to drag behind in any way; as, a canal-boat is *towed* by horses; to *tow* sleds up-hill. **2.** To drag (a net) over the surface of the water for obtaining specimens, as for a laboratory. **3.** To pick apart, as curled hair. [< AS. *teōn*, draw.]

Synonyms: see DRAW.

tow¹, *n.* **1.** A short coarse hemp or flax fiber resulting from heckling or swingling, as distinguished from the long clean fiber.

Eye-witnesses still speak of the grotesque youth, habited in homespun *tow*, lying on his back with his feet on the trunk of the tree, and poring over his book. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 112. [C. CO. '90.]

2. Sufficient hemp fiber (about 3½ pounds) to spin 160 fathoms of yarn. [< AS. *tow* (in *towlīc*, of spinning).]

— **ground'-tow"**, *n.* In rope-making, the waste tow that sticks to the machinery.

tow², *n.* **1.** That which is towed or dragged by or as by a rope; specifically, vessels, barges, or the like moved

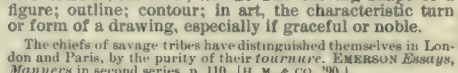

A Hudson River Tow, showing a towboat on the right and a tug in the center.

The tow consists of ice-barges, coal-barges, and canal-boats.

through the water by a towboat or a steam-tug. **2.** The act of towing, or the state of being towed; also, a following behind, as if towed.

The main business of the day, if done with pure intention, will lead the smaller duties in *tow*, like long-boats following in the wake of a man-of-war. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 206. [A. '67.]

— **tow'-car"**, *n.* [U. S.] A street railway-car drawn by a grip- or motor-car; trail-car. — **tow'-cock**, *n.* An Asiatic species of bean (*Dolichos Sinensis*). **tow'-cok**‡. — **tow'-hook**, *n.* *Mil.* A metal implement having a hook at one end and a hammer at the other; used in unpacking ammunition-chests. — **tow'-iron**, *n.* *Whaling.* A harpoon attached to a tow-line. — **tow'-line**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A heavy rope or cable used in towing; towing-rope. **2.** *Whaling.* A line fastened to a toggle-iron or harpoon, used for holding a boat fast to a whale when struck. — **tow'-net**, *n.* Same as TOWING-NET. — **tow'-path**, *n.* A path along a river or canal, used by horses, etc., in towing boats; towing-path. — **tow'-rope**, *n.* A tow-line or towing-rope.

tow³, tau, *n.* [Scot.] A rope.

tow'age, tō'ęj, *n.* **1.** The service of towing; also, charge for towing. **2.** *Law.* (1) The drawing of a vessel through the water merely to expedite her voyage: opposed to *salvage*, or the rendering of aid to relieve her from peril. (2) Money paid by bargemen to the owner of the river-bank for permission to pass on his land when towing a barge or other vessel.

tow'ail†, *n.* A towel.

tow'ar, tau'ąr (tō'ar, *Wr.*), *n.* [Scot.] A rope-maker.

to'ward, tō'ąrd (XIII), *a.* **1.** Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt. **2.** Approaching attainment or fulfilment; making progress toward a desired end. **3.** [Archaic.] Approaching; at hand; as, a *toward* good. **4**†. Giving promise of success. [< AS. *tōweard*, < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, -WARD.] **to'wards**†, — **to'ward-ness**, *n.*

to'ward†, *adv.* At hand; near.

to'ward, } tō'ąrd, -ąrdz, *prep.* [*Towards* is somewhat
to'wards, } more common than *toward*, but the two words are interchangeable.] **1.** In a course or line leading to; in the direction of; also, facing; as, they traveled *toward* London; the window was *toward* the east. **2.** In a place that lies in the direction of; as, there is a well-watered country *toward* the north. **3.** With respect to; regarding: said of inclination, tendency, feeling, etc.; as, malice *toward* none. **4.** Aiming at or contributing to; for; as, aught *toward* the general good. **5.** Near in point of time; nearly; about; as, *toward* evening.

As in other cases, *towards* is a later form, due to adding the adverbial suffix *-es* (orig. the mark of a gen. case) to the shorter *toward.*
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

to'ward-ly, tō'ąrd-li, *a.* **1.** Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; apt; docile; tractable. **2**†. Unusually advanced; forward. — **to'ward-li-ness**, *n.*

to'wards†, *adv.* Forward.

tow'boat", tō'bōt', *n.* A boat for towing, especially a stout side-wheel steamer, braced fore and aft. See illus. under TOW².

towd, *pp.* Towed. PHIL. SOC.

tow'el, tau'el, *v.* [TOW'ELED or TOW'ELLED; TOW'ELING or TOW'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wipe or dry with a towel. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To thrash; beat.

II. *i.* To use a towel for rubbing or wiping.

tow'el, *n.* **1.** A cloth, usually of linen, for drying anything by wiping — especially after washing it; as, a bathing-*towel;* dish-*towel.* **2.** *Eccl.* A richly ornamented covering for the altar; also, a linen altar-cloth. [< F. *touaille*, < LL. *toacula*, < OHG. *dwahila*, towel.] **tow'aille**†.

Compounds, etc.: — **glass'-tow"el**, *n.* Same as GLASS-CLOTH, 1. — **lead t.** [Slang, Eng.], a bullet. — **onken t.** [Slang, Eng.], a club. — **tow'el-gourd"**, *n.* Same as SPONGE-GOURD. — **t.-horse**, *n.* A slight wooden frame on which to hang towels. — **t.-rack**, *n.* A rail or set of rails, as by a wash-stand, upon which towels are hung. — **t.-roller**, *n.* A roller for holding an endless towel.

tow'el-ing, tau'el-ing, *n.* **1.** A fabric, as crash, specially woven for making towels. **2.** [Rare.] A towel. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A whipping. **tow'el-ling**‡. — **elephant toweling**, a variety of crash cloth used for working worsted patterns. — **t. embroidery**, embroidery wrought on coarse fabric, as toweling.

tow'er, tau'ęr, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To rise, like a tower, to a comparatively great height: used also figuratively; as, he *towers* to fame.

Still her gray rocks *tower* above the sea
That crouches at their feet.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK *Connecticut* st. 1.

2. To fly directly upward: said (1) of a lark when soaring and singing, (2) of the action of a game-bird when it rises vertically to a great height after being mortally wounded, and (3) of a falcon that mounts straight above its quarry in order to swoop effectively.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks: . . .
Upon his wrist the *towering* merlin stands,
Practised to rise, and stoop at her commands.
PRIOR *Henry and Emma* l. 111.

II†. *t.* To soar into.

tow'er, *n.* **1.** A structure very tall in proportion to its depth and width, usually equilateral or circular in ground-plan, and frequently forming part of a large building, as a cathedral; properly, a structure larger than a pinnacle, and less tapering than a steeple. See illus. under LANTERN, LEANING, PORCELAIN, and ROUND. **2.** *Mil.* A tall wooden movable structure from which besiegers formerly stormed a walled town or fortress.

At four different points have the vast *towers* been pushed to the walls, filled with soldiers, and defended against the fires of the besieged by a casing of skins.
W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. ii, letter xiv, p. 131. [JAS. M. '65.]

3. A place of security; fortified place; citadel.

A solid refuge for distress — The *towers* of righteousness.
WORDSWORTH *Thanksgiving Ode* st. 2.

4. A very high head-dress of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace, in vogue toward the close of the 17th and in the early part of the 18th century; also, any very high coiffure. **5.** *Her.* A small castle, usually battlemented, with gate and portcullis. **6**†. *Astrol.* A mansion. [< AS. *tur*, < L. *turris*, tower.] **tor**†; **tour**†.

Phrases, etc.: — **gabled tower**, a tower having two or four gables instead of a spire. — **Gay-Lussac's t.**, in sulfuric-acid making, a tower filled with pieces of coke over which concentrated sulfuric acid trickles down and, meeting the gas issuing from the lead-chambers, absorbs its nitrous anhydrid, which otherwise would be lost. — **Glover's t.**, in sulfuric-acid works, a tower through which the acid from the Gay-Lussac tower trickles and yields nitrous anhydrid to the gases entering the lead-chambers, at the same time cooling them. — **mural t.**, a tower forming an integral part of a wall, but not projecting beyond it on the outside. — **Pictish t.**, a broch. See illus. under BROCH. — **t. bastion**, a bastion enclosing or covering rooms or cells for men and ammunition. — **tow'er-clock"**, *n.* A large clock, often having four dials, designed for towers of churches or public buildings. — **t.-cress**, *n.* A European rock-cress (*Arabis Turrita*). — **t.-mill**, *n.* A windmill mounted on a tower. Compare SMOCK-MILL. — **t.-mustard**, *n.* A tall smooth Old World rock-cress (*Arabis perfoliata* or *Turritis glabra*) naturalized in rocky fields in the United States, with a simple stem, sagittate partly amplexicaul leaves, yellowish-white flowers, and slender erect pods 3 inches long. — **T. of London**, a structure near and without the eastern wall of the city of London and on the northern bank of the Thames, begun by Bishop Gundulf at the direction of William the Conqueror in 1078, and not completed for more than thirty years. The Tower liberty

consists of 26 acres, of which 12 are enclosed within the ditch. The massive white tower is the oldest and central part of the work. The Chapel of St. John is a pure and fine example of Norman architecture. Henry III. used the tower for a residence; it was long a prison for political offenders, it has now a national collection of armor and is the repository of the regalia of the kingdom. See illus. in next column. — **t. of silence,** the structure on which the Parsees expose their dead; a dakhma. See illus. under PARSEE. — **t.-owl,** *n.* Eng.] The barn-owl. — **t.-shell,** *n.* A turritelloid gastropod. — **t. towered** (*Her.*), a tower having turrets, the number of which is usually mentioned.

Derivatives: — **tow'ered,** *a.* **1.** Furnished with towers for ornament or defense. **2.** *Her.* Crowned with towers or turrets, as a castle. — **tow'er-et†,** *n.* A little tower; turret. — **tow'er-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Like a tower in height; lofty; as, *towering* cliffs. **2.** Reaching to a high degree; aiming high; as, *towering* ambition. **3.** Marked by violence or intensity; as, a *towering* passion. **4.** *Her.* Soaraut. — **tow'er-ing,** *n.* The act of rising vertically into the air, as a game-bird when mortally wounded in a particular manner; also, such a flight. — **tow'er-let,** *n.* [Rare.] A small tower. — **tow'er-y,** *a.* **1.** Towering; lofty. **2.** [Rare.] Towered.

tow'er-wort", tou'ėr-wėrt", *n.* Any one of several tall herbs of the genus *Turritis*, now generally included in *Arabis*. Compare TOWER-MUSTARD.

tow'head", tō'hed', *n.* **1.** A person with flaxen hair. **2.** A person with tousled hair. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser. **4.** [Western U. S.] A slight obstruction in a stream causing a ripple or foam.

tow'-head'ed, tō'-hed'ėd, *a.* Having flaxen hair.

tow'hee, tou'hi, *C.* tō-hwī', *W.*, *n.* A frangilloid bird (genus *Pipilo*, especially *P. erythrophthalmus*; chewink. See illus. under CHEWINK. [Imitative.] **tow'hee-bunt"ing** or **-finch"†.**

to'-whiles"†, *conj.* While.

to-wil'ly, tō-wil'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the sanderling: from its cry. **tow"-wil'ly†.**

to-wind'†, *vt.* To revolve.

tow'ing[1], tō'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who tows. **2.** Towage. **3.** That which is gathered with a towing-net. — **tow'ing-bri"dle,** *n.* *Naut.* A bridle secured at either the bow or stern to a vessel according as it is to be towed or employed in towing, to which is fastened the tow-line. Compare BRIDLE, 3 (2). — **t.-lights,** *n.* White lights carried one above the other by a tug having a vessel or raft in tow. — **t.-net,** *n.* A canvas drag arranged for towing and intended to catch surface animals or plants; used by naturalists. **tow'-net"**. — **t.-path,** *n.* A towpath. — **t.-timber,** *n.* *Naut.* A timber-head to which a tow-line may be made fast. **t.-post†.**

tow'ing[2], *n.* The process of picking apart, as twists of curled hair. [< TOW[1], *n.*]

tow'-i"ron, etc. See TOW-[2], *n.*

towl, toul, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To toll; entice.

tow'-line", etc. See TOW-[2], *n.*

tow'mont, tou'munt, *n.* [Scot.] A twelvemonth.

town, toun, *n.* **1.** In general, any considerable collection of dwelling-houses, especially as distinguished from the adjacent country; also, the people of such place, collectively; townspeople; as, he lives in *town;* gone to *town;* all the *town* came to greet him. **2.** [U. S.] (1) A territorial division established by law for political or municipal purposes. (2) A subdivision of a county, being a quasi-corporate body, that may include villages and towns proper. (3) A political division of a State.

In the New England States the town is a political and corporate body created by the legislature, though historically, in most cases, practically existing before that body. It constitutes the political unit of the State, and as such sends representatives to the legislature. In other States, particularly in the West, the county is the political unit; the towns (more properly townships, if any, are its subdivisions, and are established by the county authorities instead of by the legislature, the counties being the units of representation. In many States, particularly in the South, the town or township system is entirely wanting.

Three types of rural local government are discernible in America. The first is characterized by its unit, the *Town* or Township, and exists in the six New England States. The second is characterized by a much larger unit, the county, and prevails in the southern States. The third combines some features of the first with some of the second, and may be called the mixed system. It is found, under a considerable variety of forms, in the middle and northwestern States.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 48, p. 561. [MACM. '88.]

3. [Eng.] (1) Originally, a collection of dwellings enclosed for security within some form of fortification, as by walls, pickets, etc., later a tithing or vill where there was a church with divine service; subsequently, a city, borough, or any collection of dwelling-houses larger than a village; as, the *town* of York; London *town*. (2) A large collection of business houses and dwellings, having an established market, but not the see of a bishop. **4.** In Scotland, a farm; a farmhouse with its outhouses, tenant-houses, etc. [< AS. *tūn*, enclosure.]

Phrases, etc.: — **county town,** the town in a county where the courts are held and the public business is transacted. — **man about t.,** a city man of means and leisure who saunters about and lounges in the clubs and public places. — **on the t.** [U. S.] **1.** Dependent on the town for support; as, sickness forced the poor family *on the town*. **2.** Earning a subsistence as a prostitute. — **t. adjutant** [Eng.], an officer on a military staff in garrison charged with duty as a provost marshal. — **t. and gown** [Eng.], the people of a university city and the students of the university. — **town'-ball",** *n.* A variety of the game of rounders that preceded baseball in the United States. — **t.-box†,** *n.* The treasury of a town. — **t. cachexia,** a depraved condition of the nutritive system frequent among dwellers in crowded cities, characterized by pallor and general debility. — **t. clerk,** an official charged with the duty of making and safely keeping the town records. — **t. clock,** a clock put up in a conspicuous place at the expense and for the convenience of the people of the town. — **t. collector,** a collector of the taxes assessed for the uses of the town. — **t. council,** the legislative body of an incorporated town. — **t. councilor** [Eng.], a member of a town council. — **t.-cress,** *n.* The garden peppergrass. — **t. crier,** a person appointed to make public announcements relating to the town by outcry through the streets, attracting attention usually by ringing a bell. — **t. gate** [Eng.], the principal highway through a town. — **t. hall,** the building where the public offices of a town are and where its official business is transacted. — **t. house. 1.** A town residence, as opposed to a country one. **2.** A town hall. **3.** A public almshouse; workhouse. **4.** The town prison. — **t. land,** open land belonging to a town in its corporate capacity. — **t. line,** an established boundary-line of a town; sometimes said of a township. — **t.-major,** *n.* *Mil.* In England, a garrison officer ranking as captain and performing duties such as supervision of guards, regulating paroles, etc. — **t. meeting** [U. S.], a general assemblage of the people of a town; in New England and some of the Western States constituting the legislative body of the town; in other States having smaller powers, sometimes only advisory. — **t. officers,** the official persons constituting the government of a town. — **t. plot,** the recorded survey officially made designating the lots, streets, public places, etc. — **t. pound,** an enclosure belonging to a town for the impounding of estrays or vagrant animals. — **t. records,** the official records of the public business of a town. — **t. reeve,** *n.* A reeve having jurisdiction limited to a town. See REEVE[1], *n.* — **t. site,** the location where a town is or is to be built up. — **t. talk,** a common or general topic of conversation or gossip in a town. — **t. tax,** a tax levied on the property in a town for the town's use. — **t. top,** a large whip-top formerly provided in old English villages, for public amusement. — **t. wall,** a fortified wall surrounding a town.

Derivatives: — **towned†,** *a.* Containing towns. — **town'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town or city or its people; as, a *townish* dress; the place is growing *townish*. — **town'less,** *a.* Devoid of towns. — **town'let,** *n.* A small town. **town'ling†.**

town'folk", toun'fōk', *n.* People who live in towns or cities or a particular town or city. **towns'folk"†.**

The admission of the *townsfolk* to any share in the proceedings of parliament was a yet more important step.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 3, p. 44. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

town'land, toun'land, *n.* In Ireland, a subdivision of a parish; the outlying land of a hamlet, or a parcel of land having a distinctive name.

Town'ley mar'bles. A collection of classical sculpture in the galleries of antiquities of the British Museum. [After Chas. *Townley*, the collector.]

townse'like†, *a.* Like tradesmen; plebeian.

town'ship, toun'ship, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A territorial subdivision of a county with certain corporate powers of municipal government for local purposes; also, the corporation or government thereof. See TOWN. (2) Specifically, one of the tracts of the United States public

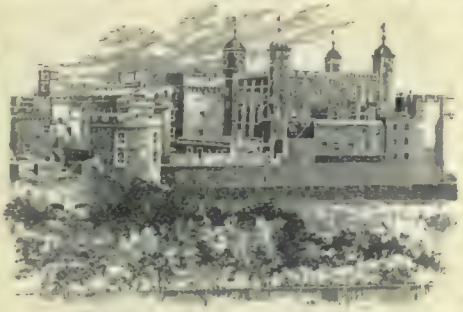

The Tower of London, from the Thames.

lands, six miles square, as surveyed and designated of record under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1796.

By the United States surveys the public lands are divided by north-and-south lines run according to the true meridian and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships six miles square, the corners of which are marked with progressive numbers, the township forming the unit of survey. The township is subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres each, by running through the same each way parallel lines at the end of every mile. The sections are numbered beginning in the extreme northeast corner of the township and proceeding west and east alternately, as shown in the diagram. The sections are subdivided into half-sections of 320 acres each, and these into quarter-sections of 160 acres. In the first subdivision of a quarter-section the line is to run north and south; and in case of the division of half a quarter-section (80 acres) the line of division must run east and west.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

2. [Eng.] (1) The district belonging to a town, tithing, or vill. (2) Formerly, a subdivision in northern counties for administrative purposes. (3) Anciently, an organized, self-acting group of families exercising common proprietorship over a definite area and forming the political unit of early society. It existed prior to the parish, and some writers trace back to it the development of the manor. **3.** [Austral.] A village. [< AS. *tūnscipe*, < *tūn*, enclosure, + *scipe*, -SHIP.]

township bridge, t. drain, t. road, etc. [U. S.], a public bridge, drain, etc., in a township, which the township builds and keeps in repair; opposed to *county* or *State bridge*, etc. — **t. trustee,** one of a board of officers elected for the management of township affairs.

towns'man, tounz'mąn, *n.* [TOWNS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A resident of a town; also, a fellow citizen.

The Irish then waited quietly until want of food should force the *townsmen* to give in. JAMES ROWLEY *Settlement of the Constitution* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 32. [H. '78.]

2†. [New Eng.] A selectman.

towns'peo"ple, tounz'pē'pl, *n. pl.* Same as TOWNFOLK.

town'ward. [toun'ward, -wardz, *a.* & *adv.* In the **town'wards,** [line or direction of a town; as, a *town-ward* road; going *townward*. [< TOWN + -WARD.]

town'y, toun'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a town.

town'y, *n.* [College Slang.] An inhabitant of a college town who is not connected with the college.

tow'-path", **tow'-rope.** See TOW-[2], *n.*

towse, touz, *vt.* [Scot.] To disorder; rumple. **touse†; touze†.**

towse, *n.* Same as TOUSE.

tow'ser, *n.* Same as TOUSER. **tow'zer†.**

tow'sie, tou'zi, *C.* *E. D.* (ō'zi, *C.*? *E. D.*), *a.* [Scot.] Rumpled; shaggy. **tou'sy†; tou'zie†; tow'zie†.**

towt, tout, *n.* [Newcastle.] *Mining.* A piece of old rope.

tow'y, tō'i, *a.* Composed of, like, or containing tow.

tox-[1]. Same as TOXICO-.

tox-[2]. Same as TOXO-.

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-æ'mic. Same as TOXEMIA, etc.

tox"al-bu'min, tox'al-biū'min, *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous proteid produced by bacteria; bacterial proteid; toxin. [< TOX-[1] + ALBUMIN.]

tox"an-æ'mi-a, tox'an-ī'mi-ą, *n.* Anemia due to poisons. [< TOX-[1] + ANEMIA.] **tox"an-æ'mi-a†.**

tox'a-spire, tox'ą-spair, *n.* *Spong.* A spicule consisting of a turn and part of another turn of a spiral of higher pitch than a sigmaspire. See illus. under SPICULE. [< TOX-[2] + Gr. *speira*, coil.] — **tox'a-spi"ral,** *a.*

toxed†, *a.* Intoxicated.

tox-e'mi-a, tox-æ'mi-a, *n.* Same as TOXICOHEMIA.

tox-e'mic, tox-ī'mic, *a.* *Med.* Relating to toxemia. [< TOX-[1] + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **tox-æ'mic†.**

tox'ic, tox'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the nature of poison; poisonous; as, a *toxic* substance. **2.** Due to or caused by poison; as, a *toxic* disease.

The system may become tolerant even of arsenic, and . . . the dose may be gradually increased without the production of *toxical* effects. WHARTON AND STILLÉ *Medical Jurisprudence* § 496, p. 378. [K. & BRO. '55.]

[< L. *toxicum*, poison, < Gr. *toxikon*, < *toxikos*, of the bow, < *toxon*, bow.] **tox'ic-al†.**

— **toxic convulsion,** convulsive spasms due to the effects of poison. — **t. dementia,** enfeeblement of mind caused by the use of a poisonous drug, as opium or some other narcotic. — **t. epilepsy,** epilepsy from poison.

— **tox'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

tox'i-cant, tox'i-cant. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Possessing poisonous qualities. **II.** *n.* A toxic substance; poison.

tox'i-cate†, *vt.* To poison. — **tox'i-cate†,** *a.* Poisonous.

tox"i-ca'tion, tox'i-kā'shun, *n.* *Pathol.* The act of poisoning, or the state of being poisoned. [< L. *toxicatus*, pp. of *toxico*, poison, < *toxicum*; see TOXIC.]

It is from the periphery to the centre that curaré effects the *toxication* of the nerve. LETOURNEAU *Biology* tr. by Mac Call, bk. vi, ch. 4, p. 397. [C. & H. '78.]

tox-ic'i-ty, tox-is'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being toxic.

toxico-, toxic-. Derived from Greek *toxikon*, poison (see TOXIC): combining forms. — **Tox"i-co-den'dron,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of South-African trees of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), possessing poisonous properties. — **tox"i-co-der-mi'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin due to the application of some poisonous substance. **tox"i-co-der'ma†; tox"i-co-der"ma-ti'tis†.** — **tox"i-co-he'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Poisoning of the blood; a poisoned condition of the blood. **tox-hæ'mi-a†; tox-he'mi-a†; tox"ic-æ'mi-a†; tox"i-co-hæ'mi-a†.** — **tox"i-co-ma'ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** An insane craving for poisonous drugs, as opium. **2.** Toxiphobia. — **Tox"ic-o-phid'i-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* The poisonous snakes; *Thanatophidia*. — **tox"i-co'sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid affection, especially a chronic disease, due to the effect either of toxic matter generated within the system or of a poison administered from without.

tox'i-cold, tox'i-coid, *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of or resembling poison. [< TOXIC- + -OID.]

tox"i-col'o-gist, tox'i-col'o-jist, *n.* *Med.* One who is versed in the science of toxicology, or in the treatment of diseases due to poisoning.

tox"i-col'o-gy, tox'i-col'o-ji, *n.* *Med.* The branch of medical science that treats of the nature of poisons, of their morbific effects, of their detection in the organs or tissues, of their antidotes, and of the treatment of diseases due to poisoning. [< TOXICO- + -LOGY.] — **tox"i-co-log'ic-al,** *a.* — **tox"i-co-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Tox-if'e-ra, tox-if'ę-rą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Toxoglossa*. [< *toxi-* in TOXICO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.] **Tox"i-glos'sa†.** — **tox'i-fer,** *n.*

tox'in, [tox'in, -in *or* -īn, *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous base **tox'ine,**] found in animals, caused by tissue-metabolism; a poisonous ptomain. [< Gr. *toxikon*; see TOXIC.]

tox"i-pho'bi-a, tox'i-fō'bi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* An insane dread of poison or of being poisoned. [< *toxi-* in TOXICO- + -PHOBIA.]

tox'i-us, tox'i-us, *n.* [-I-I, -I-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] *Spong.* A spicule straight at both ends but curved in the middle; toxon. [< Gr. *toxon*, bow.]

toxo-, tox-. Derived from Greek *toxon*, bow: combining forms. — **Tox"o-cam'pi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of noctuid moths having the hind wings not quite as long as the abdomen and unicolor, antennæ simple, and caterpillars slender, naked, and with 16 legs. **Tox"o-cam'pa,** *n.* (1 g.) — **tox"o-cam'pid,** *a.* & *n.* — **tox"o-cam'poid,** *a.* — **Tox'o-don,** *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Toxodontidæ*. **2.** [t-] A large fossil mammal of this genus. — **Tox"o-don'ti-a,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* An extinct order or suborder of ungulates with carpals alternating externally, tarsals in linear rows, and median digit longest. **Tox"o-don'ta†.** — **tox'o-dont,** *a.* & *n.* — **Tox"o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* A late Tertiary South-American family of toxodonts, especially those with strongly bowed molars, reduced lower canines, and enlarged incisors. — **tox"o-don'tid,** *n.* & *a.* — **tox"o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.* — **tox-oph'i-lite,** **1.** *a.* Same as TOXOPHILITIC. **II.** *n.* One skilled in or devoted to archery.

None but true *toxophilites* could have had such a proverb as, 'I will either make a shaft or a bolt of it.' I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Philos. of Proverbs* p. 392. [MOX. '38.]

— **tox-oph"i-lit'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to archery.

Tox"o-glos'sa, tox'o-glos'ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, especially a suborder, mostly with single-paired lateral teeth and generally a poison-sac, as cone-shells, etc. [< *toxo-* for TOXICO- + Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

— **tox"o-glos'sate.** **1.** *a.* Having single-paired lateral teeth, as in the odontophore of cone-shells; of or pertaining to the *Toxoglossa*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Toxoglossa*.

tox'on, tox'on, *n.* *Spong.* A small curved spicule whose ends lie in a straight line. [< Gr. *toxon*, bow.]

Tox'o-tes, tox'o-tiz *or* -tēs, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Toxotidæ*. **2.** [t-] A fish of this genus; an archer-fish. [< Gr. *toxotēs*, bowman, < *toxon*, bow.]

Tox-ot'i-dæ, tox-ot'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Indo-Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes having the back sloping in a straight line from the middle to the snout, mouth deeply cleft, and dorsal with 5 spines and few rays. [< TOXOTES.]

— **tox-ot'id,** *n.* — **tox'o-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

toy, toi, *v.* **I.** *i.* To dally amorously; trifle; play.

II†. *t.* To treat fondly or idly.

— **toy'er,** *n.* One who trifles, or who is given to dalliance. — **toy'ful,** *a.* — **toy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

toy, *a.* Resembling a toy; fitter to play with than to use; hence, of miniature size or character.

The Alps seemed like *toy* representations of the colossal chain ahead of us, all white with snow.
SCHWATKA in *Century Magazine* Apr., '91, p. 870.

toy, *n.* **1.** An article constructed for the amusement of children; a plaything, as a doll or Noah's ark; hence, any trifling or amusing object; any bauble or knick-knack; trinket; trifle.

Will *toys* amuse, when med'cines cannot cure? . . .
Will *toys* amuse? No, thrones will then be *toys*,
And earth and skies seem dust upon the scale.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 67.

2. Any diminutive object imitating a larger one and fitted for entertainment and instruction. **3.** Wanton play; dalliance; fondling; toying.

A foe of folly and immodest *toy*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 6, st. 37.

4. A pigeon of some small kind, bred to particular and often fantastic combinations of color. **5.** A small dog, usually a terrier or spaniel, bred to extreme smallness and kept as a curious pet. **toy dog**†. **6.** [Scot.] A head-covering for old women; toy-mutch.

She stood blowing like a grampus, her loose *toy* flying back from her face, making the most violent efforts to speak, but without the power of uttering a single intelligible word.
SCOTT *Surgeon's Daughter* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 34. [T. & F. '67.]

7. *Mus.* [Archaic.] A dance-tune, or any light or gay piece. **8.** [Archaic.] A quaint or whimsical utterance or anecdote; fancy; caprice.

'Captain,' replied Cornwallis, 'mount and seek the party. Conduct them to me without delay. What *toy* is this that brings a lady to my camp?'
J. P. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* ch. 49, p. 518. [G. P. P. '72.]

[< D. *tuig*, tools.]

—**philosophical toy**, any small construction affording experimental entertainment and instruction, though unfitted for practical use.—**steel toys**, small articles made of polished steel, such as buckles and button-hooks; so called by the manufacturers.—**to take toy**†, to become restive, as a horse.—**toy-block**", *n.* One of a set of blocks used by children in erecting miniature houses, etc.—**toy-box**, *n.* A box for the reception of toys; hence, a box of toys.—**toy-mutch**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOY, *n.*, 6.—**toy-shop**, *n.* **1.** A shop for the sale of toys and playthings. **2**†. A shop where trinkets and knickknacks were sold.

toyd, *pp.* Toyed. PHIL. SOC.

to-year', tu-yĭr', *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] At this year. **to-yere'**†.

toy'ing, toĭ'ing, *n.* Fondling attention.

His amorous *toyings* were something like the gentle caresses and endearments of a bear.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 434. [G. P. P. '61.]

toy'ish, toĭ'ish, *a.* **1.** Diminutive and fanciful, as a toy; toy-like. **2**†. Wanton; caressing. **3**†. Of trifling character.—**toy'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**toy'ish-ness**†, *n.*

toyl†, *v.* & *n.* Toil. **toyle**†.

toy'man, toĭ'măn, *n.* [TOY'MEN, *pl.*] One who vends or makes toys.

toy'o, toĭ'ō, *n.* [S. Am.] An unidentified fragrant plant of British Guiana, from whose stem and leaves an infusion and a sirup are made for use in chronic coughs.

toy'on, toĭ'ŏn, *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of the Coast Range of California, allied to the hawthorn; the California holly. **tol'lon**‡.

toy'ous†, **toy'some**†, *a.* Inclined to toy or trifle.

toyte, tŏit, *vi.* [Scot.] To totter, as with old age; tremble.

toy'wort", toĭ'wûrt', *n.* A plant, the shepherd's-purse: from the resemblance of its pods to toy purses.

toze, to'zer, etc. Same as TOSE, etc.

to'zy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TOSY².

trab'al, trab'ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the trabs. [< L. *trabalis*, < *trabs*, beam.]

tra'be-a, trē'bē-ă *or* trg'bē-ă, *n.* [-BE-Æ, -bē-ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The purple-striped toga of Roman kings, augurs, consuls, Salian priests, and knights. See TOGA.

tra'be-a"ted, trē'bē-ē"tĕd *or* trg'-, *a.* **1.** Having an entablature. **2.** Of or pertaining to beam- or lintel-construction. [< L. *trabs*, beam.] **tra'be-ate**‡.

—**tra"be-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being trabeated; lintel-construction. **2.** An entablature.

tra-bec'u-la, trə-bec'yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A supporting band or bar; especially, the interwoven bands of connective tissue that form the supporting framework of an organ, as the spleen or the testis. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A beam-like projection from a cell-wall extending nearly or quite across the cell-cavity. (2) A horizontal process or cross-bar on the inner face of the teeth of the peristome of mosses. **3.** *Entom.* A paired movable appendage in front of the antennæ in certain bird-lice. **4.** *Echin.* A calcareous plate connecting the walls of the corona. [< L. *trabecula*, little beam, < *trabs*, beam.] **trab'e-cule**‡.

—**trabeculæ cranii**, two cartilaginous bars that lie in front of the pituitary body in the embryonic skull.

—**tra-bec'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trabecula; consisting of trabeculæ; trabeculate.—**tra-bec'u-lar-ism**, *n.* The condition of having trabeculæ.—**tra-bec'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Having trabeculæ. **2.** Same as TRABECULATED, 2.—**tra-bec'u-la"ted**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Trabeculate. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* Having, stiffened by, or pertaining to a series of internal struts.

tra-bec'u-lus, trə-bec'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lĭ, *pl.*] *Entom.* A trabecula. [Dim. of L. *trabs*, beam.]

trabs, trabz, *n.* The corpus callosum; called more frequently **trabs cerebri**. [L., beam.]

tra'bu, trg'bu, *n.* [Sumatra.] An East-Indian shad (*Clupea* or *Alosa toli*). **tru'bu**‡.

trace¹, trēs, *v.* [TRACED; TRA'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow, as a line or course, as with a pencil or pen; hence, to sketch; map out; design; as, to *trace* the track of a ship on a chart; the mind *traces* its character upon the visage. **2.** To describe or define in general terms; sketch in words; as, to *trace* a policy to be followed. **3.** To copy, as a drawing, in the same size on a superposed transparent sheet, as of oiled paper or linen; make a tracing of. **4.** To form, as letters or marks, with nicety; write or print carefully with the pen; as, to *trace* the letters of a copy. **5.** To follow the trace or tracks of; follow step by step: sometimes with *back*, *out*, or *up*; hence, to note the marks or vestiges of; as, to *trace* a person's career; to *trace* the lines of an ancient camp; to *trace out* the development of a plot; to *trace up* a fraud; to *trace* a tornado.

After *tracing* the course of the stream, . . . we reached . . . what was to be the scene of my presumptuous undertaking.
SARAH S. ELLIS *Summer in the Pyrenees* ch. 8, p. 206. [FI. & S.]

6. To hunt out proofs or evidences of; as, to *trace* a crime or criminal; to *trace* a pedigree. **7.** To pursue one's way along; walk along or over; as, to *trace* a forest path. **8.** [Rare.] To cover or mark with lines or tracery; as, a delicately *traced* illumination.

II†. *i.* **1.** To proceed on one's journey; walk; travel. **2.** To step gaily; dance. [< F. *tracer*; see TRACE², *n.*]

trace², *vt.* [TRACED; TRA'CING.] **1.** To hitch up; make fast in harness, as a horse: usually with *up*. **2.** *Naut.* To haul up and fasten; trice. [Def. 1 < TRACE², *n.* Def. 2, var. of TRICE, *v.*]

trace¹, *n.* **1.** Any vestige or mark left by some past event or agent, especially when regarded as a sign or indication leading to the knowledge of something that exists or has existed.

I came upon what were evidently the *traces*—they could hardly be called the ruins—of an ancient town.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Haifa, A Jewish Colony* p. 13. [H. '87.]

2. A barely detectable quantity, quality, token, or characteristic; touch; specifically, in analytical chemistry, a proportion or ingredient too small to be weighed; as, a *trace* of truth; a *trace* of soda.

Napoleon's face combined in high degree both physical and intellectual, without a *trace* of moral beauty.
G. H. CALVERT *Essays Æsthetical* essay i, p. 33. [L. & S. '75.]

3. An imprint or mark indicating the passage of any person or thing, as a track, trail, rut, etc.; as, the *trace* of a snail; the *traces* of Indians.

Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All *trace* will vanish from the sand.
R. H. WILDE *My Life is Like the Summer Rose* st. 3.

4. *Geom.* (1) The projection of a line upon a plane or other surface. (2) The line of intersection of a plane with one of the coordinate planes. **5.** *Fort.* A ground-plan. **6.** The markings made by a recording or registering instrument, as a steam-indicator, anemometer, etc.; tracing. **7.** The section of spinning-tackle between the bait and the real line: usually several feet of wire or twisted gut. **8**†. A path or way. **9**†. A dance measure or figure. **10**†. Procession; retinue; following; train. [F., < *tracer*, < L. *tractus*; see TRACTION.] **traas**†.

Synonyms: footmark, footprint, footstep, mark, memorial, remains, remnant, sign, token, track, trail, vestige. A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away; it may be vast and stately. On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend; either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial*. A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls; as, scattered mounds containing human implements are *vestiges* of a former civilization. A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away; a *trace* may be merely the *mark* it has made, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced: as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter. See CHARACTERISTIC; MARK.

trace², *n.* One of two side-straps or -chains for connecting the collar of a harness with the swingletree. Compare TUG, 5. See illus. under HARNESS. [< F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see TRAIT.] **trays**†.

—**in the traces**, at regular or habitual work; in harness.—**trace'-chain"**, *n.* A chain harness-trace, or a part thereof.—**t.-fastener**, *n.* A fastener for attaching a harness-trace to a swingletree: when a hook, it is called also **trace-hook**.—**t.-horse**, *n.* One of the outside horses where more than two are driven abreast. **t.-mate**‡.

trace"a-bil'i-ty, trēs"ə-bil'i-ti, *n.* Traceableness.

trace'a-bl, -ness. Traceable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

trace'a-ble, trēs'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being traced.

Poverty is often directly *traceable* to drunkenness, laziness, or dishonesty. SPURGEON *Spare Half-Hours* p. 166. [F. & W.]

—**trace'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**trace'a-bly**, *adv.*

trace'less, trēs'les, *a.* Leaving no trace; without existing sign or trace.—**trace'less-ly**, *adv.*

tra'cer, trē'sẽr, *n.* One who or that which traces, in any sense. Specifically: (1) *Drawing.* (*a*) One who traces or copies drawings. (*b*) An instrument for drawing lines of uniform breadth; a form of pen having two metal blades, the ends of which are adjustable as to distance by means of a screw: often fitted to one leg of a compass. (*c*) A stylus or similar instrument by which a line is made or followed. (*d*) A pantograph, or its equivalent; tracing-machine. (2) A dotting-wheel or the like, as for marking leather. (3) A form of inquiry forwarded from one point to another, used for ascertaining the disposal made at each successive stage or transfer, or the present whereabouts, of missing mail- or express-matter, or cars. (4) On United States railroads, a "lost-car searcher," or one who searches for lost property. (5) *Anat.* An instrument for tracing the course of vessels, nerves, etc.

tra'cer-led, trē'sẽr-id, *a.* Decorated with tracery.

The description of the *tracerried* window in the 'Eve of St. Agnes' gives proof of the intensity of his feeling for colour.
CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers, Keats* p. 147. [S.]

tra'cer-y, trē'sẽr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental stonework formed by the ramifications of the mullions of the upper part of an ogival window, or an ornamental filling in of the head of a window, panel, etc.: characteristic of 14th-century work. See illus. under PLATE-TRACERY; WALL-TRACERY.

The sharp touches of the chisel are gone from the rich *tracery*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Westminster Abbey* p. 211. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. *Lace-making.* An added decorative pattern usually made by ridges or raised bars: peculiar to pillow- or bobbin-lace. **3.** In decorative art, foliated ornament or scrollwork of any kind.

Most of the pages were surrounded with emblematic *traceries*.
HOLMES *Professor* ch. 10, p. 294. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

4. Any work of nature or art bearing a resemblance to architectural tracery.

Water-worn stones never retain that delicate *tracery* characteristic of glaciated fragments in the boulder clay.
R. BALL *Cause of an Ice Age* ch. 1, p. 20. [K. P. & CO. '92.]

5. The art of tracing or of making tracery. [< TRACE¹, *n.*]

Phrases:—**bar tracery**, ornamental patterns appearing to be formed of moldings, but cut clear through the solid stone.—**fan t.**, see FAN.—**geometrical t.**, see GEOMETRICAL.—**pierced t.**, tracery in which the pattern is made by cutting material away clear through the substance, as distinguished from that which is only incised or raised.

tra'che-a, trē'kę-ă, *E.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, *or* trə-kī'ă, *C. E.*² *W.*² *Wr.*² (XIII), *n.* [-CHE-Æ, -kę-ī *or* -ke-ē, *pl.*] **1.** The duct, generally composed of membrane and cartilage, by which air passes from the larynx to the bronchi and the lungs; the windpipe. See illus. under LUNG. **2.** *Zool.* One of the passages by which air is conveyed from the exterior in air-breathing arthropods, as insects and arachnids. See illus. under SPIRACLE. **3.** *Bot.* A duct or vessel, particularly one having spiral markings. [< LL. *trachia*, < Gr. *tracheia*, < *trachys*, rough.]

—**book-leaf trachea**, the respiratory organ of various arachnids, as scorpions, consisting of a sac with leaf-like divisions; sac-trachea; pulmobranchia.

tra'che-al, trē'kę-ăl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trachea or tracheæ; as, the *tracheal* artery.

—**tracheal respiration**, the peculiar sound heard in auscultation at a point opposite the trachea, larynx, and base of the bronchia.—**t. râle**, the death-rattle. See RÂLE.—**t. rings**, the cartilaginous rings of the trachea. See illus. under LARYNX.

tra"che-a'lis, trē"kę-ē'lis *or* trg"ke-g'lis, *n.* [-LES, -lĭz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] An unstriped muscle situated at the back part of the trachea. [< LL. *trachia*; see TRACHEA.]

tra'che-an, trē'kę-ăn, *a.* **1.** Tracheal. **2.** Tracheate.

Tra"che-a'ri-a, trē"kę-ē'ri-ă *or* trg"ke-g'ri-ă, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A division of arachnids with tracheæ, including pseudoscorpions, phalangideans, etc. [< TRACHEA.]

—**tra"che-a'ri-an, tra'che-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

—**tracheary tissue**, tissue consisting of vessels with thickened walls perforated where similar vessels come in contact. **trach-en'chy-ma**‡.

Tra"che-a'ta, trē"kę-ē'tă *or* trg"ke-g'tə, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Trachearia*. [< TRACHEA.]

tra'che-ate, trē'kę-et *or* -ēt, *or* trg'-, *a.* **1.** Having tracheæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tracheata*.

tra'che-ate, *n.* One of the *Tracheata*. [< TRACHEA.]

tra'che-a"ted, trē'kę-ē"tĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Tracheate.

tra'che-id, trē'kę-id, *W.*, *or* trə-kī'id (trak'e-id, *F.*), *n.* *Bot.* An elongated, taper-pointed, woody cell, especially such as are marked with bordered pits, as in the pine family. [< TRACHEA.]—**tra'che-id-al**, *a.*

tra"che-i'tis, trē"kę-ai'tis *or* trg"ce-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the trachea.

tra-chel'a-gra, trə-kel'ə-grə, *n.* Rheumatic gout in the neck. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck, + *agra*, catching.]

trach'e-late, trak'ę-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Having the form of a neck, as the prosternum. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.]

trach"e-lem"a-to'ma, trak"ę-lem"ə-tō'mə, *n.* *Pathol.* A bloody tumor of the neck on the sternomastoid muscle. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck, + *haimat-*, blood.]

Tra-che'li-a¹, trə-kē'li-ə *or* -cē'li-ə, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Trachelides*. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.]

—**tra-che'li-ate**, *a.*

tra-che'li-a², *n.* Plural of TRACHELIUM.

Tra-chel'i-des, trə-kel'i-dēz *or* -dēs, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A former family of heteromerous beetles with a neck-like constriction behind the eyes, as in mordellids and anthicids. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.] **Tra-chel'i-da**‡.

—**tra-chel'i-dan**, *a.* & *n.*

Trach"e-li'i-dæ, trak"ę-lai'i-dī *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of holotrichous infusorians with oral and cuticular cilia dissimilar and mouth at the base of an anterior prolongation. **Tra-che'li-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.] -**trach"e-li'id**, *n.*—**tra-che'li-oid**, *a.*

Trach"e-lip'o-da, trak"ę-lip'o-də, *C.* (trē"-, *W.*), *n. pl.* *Conch.* A former order of mollusks with a univalve shell and neck-like constriction of the viscera contained therein, separating them from the foot: comprising most of the shell-bearing gastropods. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **Trach"e-lop'o-da**‡.

—**tra-chel'i-pod**, *a.*—**trach"e-lip'o-dan**, *a.* & *n.*—**trach"e-lip'o-dous**, *a.*

trach"e-lis'mus, trak"ę-lis'mus, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, impeding circulation, as seen in epileptic and puerperal convulsions. [< Gr. *trachēlismos*, < *trachēlos*, neck.]

trach"e-li'tis, trak"ę-lai'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Inflammation of the trachea, as in croup. **2.** Inflammation of the neck of the womb. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.]

tra-che'li-um, trə-kī'li-um *or* -cē'li-um, *n.* [-LI-Æ, *pl.*] *Arch.* The neck of a column; part of the space beneath the more solid part of an Ionic or a Doric capital. [< Gr. *trachēlos*, neck.]

trachelo-, trachel-. Derived from Greek *trachēlos*, neck (perhaps < *trechō*, move quickly): combining forms.—**tra-che"lo-a-cro'mi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the acromion.—**Tra-che"lo-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of gastropods with a gill over the neck.—**tra-che"lo-bran'chi-ate**, *C.* (**tra"che-lo-bran'chi-ate**, *W.*), *a.* & *n.*—**Tra-che"lo-cer'ci-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of holotrichous infusorians with a neck-like anterior extremity, mouth terminal or nearly so, and cuticular surface soft. **Tra-che"lo-cer'ca**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tra-che"lo-cer'cid**, *n.*—**tra-che"lo-cer'coid**, *a.*—**tra-che"lo-cla-vic'u-lar**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the clavicle.—**tra-che"lo-cyl-lo'sis**, *n.* Distortion of the neck; wryneck; torticollis.—**tra-che"lo-cyr-to'sis**, *n.* Any deformity of the neck, accidental or congenital, as an abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the spine. **tra-che"lo-cy-pho'sis**‡.—**tra-che"lo-dyn'i-a**, *n.* A crick or sharp pain in the neck.—**tra-che"lo-mas'toid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the mastoid process. II. *n.* A muscle that passes from the back of the neck to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**tra-che"lo-my-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the cervical muscles.—**tra-che"lo-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the occipital portion of the skull.—**tra-che"lo-oc-cip"i-ta'lis**, *n.* *Anat.* The complexus muscle.—**Tra-che"lo-phyl'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of holotrichous infusorians with oral and cuticular cilia similar, form flask-like or lanceolate, and mouth terminal. **Tra-che"lo-phyl'lum**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tra-che"lo-phyl'lid**, *n.*—**tra-che"lo-phyl'loid**, *a.*—**tra-che"lo-plas"ty**, *n.* Plastic operation for the closure of a laceration of the neck of the womb.—**trach"e-lor'rha-phy**, *C.* (**tra"che-lor'rha-phy**, *W.*), *n.* The operation, in lacerations of the neck of the womb, of uniting the edges of the wound by stitches. **Emmet's operation**‡.—**tra-che"lo-scap'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the back of the neck and the scapula; as, *tracheloscapular* veins.—**trach"e-los'chi-sis**, *n.* Fissure of the windpipe.—**trach"e-lot'o-my**, *n.* **1.** Amputation of the neck of the womb. **2.** The operation of enlarging the canal of the neck of the womb by incision.

trach-en'chy-ma, trak-en'ki-mə, *n.* Same as TRACHEARY TISSUE. [< *trach-* in TRACHEO- + Gr. *enchyma*; see ENCHYMA.]

tracheo-. Derived from Greek *tracheia*, windpipe (< *trachys*, rugged): a combining form.—**tra-che"o-a-er'o-cele**, *n.* A hernial tumor containing air communicating with the trachea; a tracheal hernia.—**tra-che"o-bran'chi-a**, *C.* (**tra"che-o-bran'chi-a**, *W.*), *n.* *Entom.* A breathing-organ of certain aquatic larvæ of the nature of a gill as well as a trachea.—**tra-che"o-bron'chi-al**, *C.* (**tra"che-o-bron'chi-al**, *W.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi.—**tra-che"o-bron-chi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the windpipe and of the bronchial tubes.—**tra-che'o-cele**, *C.* (**tra'-che-o-cele**, *W.*), *n.* **1.** A tumor formed by enlargement of the thyroid gland, as in goiter. **2.** Same as TRACHEO-AEROCELE.—**Tra"che-oph'o-næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subdivision of mesomyodan passerine birds with the lower end of the trachea modified to form an organ of voice, as in

Formicariidæ. **Tra-che"o-pho'nes‡,** — **tra-che'o-phone,** *a. & n.* — **tra-che"o-pho'nine,** *a.* — **tra-che'o-pho"nous,** *a.* — **tra"che-oph'o-ny,** *n.* The respiratory sound heard over the trachea on auscultation.— **tra"che-oph'y-ma,** *n.* Same as BRONCHOCELE. — **tra"che-op'y-ra,** *n.* Same as TRACHELITIS. — **tra-che"or-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Hemorrhage from the windpipe. — **tra-che"o-scop'ic,** *a.* Relating to instrumental inspection of the windpipe. — **tra-che'o-sco"pist,** *n. Med.* One who practises tracheoscopy; a throat-doctor. — **tra-che'o-sco"py,** *C.* **tra"che-os'co-py,** *W.*, *n.* Instrumental inspection of the windpipe. — **tra-che"o-ste-no'sis,** *n.* Morbid or abnormal contraction or narrowness of the windpipe. — **tra-che'o-tome,** *n.* A surgical knife for opening the trachea or windpipe.

tra"che-ot'o-my, trē-ky-ot'o-mi, *n. Surg.* The operation of making an opening by incision into the windpipe, in order to extract a foreign body or for the admission of air into the lungs. [< TRACHEO- + -TOMY.]

Tracheotomy, or the formation of an artificial opening into the windpipe, is an operation very easily and safely performed.
W. YOUATT *Cattle* ch. 11, p. 374. [B. & C. '38.]

— **tra"che-ot'o-mist,** *n.* One skilled in tracheotomy. — **tra"che-ot'o-mize,** *vt.* To perform tracheotomy upon. **tra"che-ot'o-mise‡.**

Tra-chin'i-dæ, tra-kin'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with a short first dorsal of rigid spines, acute supraopercular spines, and perfect subjugular ventrals; weevers. **Tra-chi'nus,** *n.* (L. g.)

— **tra-chin'id,** *n.* — **trach'i-noid,** *a. & n.*

tra-chi'tis, tra-kī'tis *or* -ki'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as TRACHELITIS. [< TRACHEA.]

trach'le, trăk'l, *vt.* Scot.] To trail or drabble; hence, to fatigue, exhaust. Cp. of DRAGGLE.] **trauch'le‡.**

trach'le, *n.* Scot.] Any exercise involving or resulting in unusual fatigue; a burdensome work. **trauch'le‡.**

trach'ly, trăch'li, *a.* Scot.] Untidy; bedraggled.

Trach"o-don'ti-dæ, trac'o-don'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Hadrosauridæ.* **Trach'o-don,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *trachys*, rough, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **trach"o-don'toid,** *n.* — **trach"o-don'toid,** *a. & n.*

tra-cho'ma, tra-cō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the eye characterized by hard pustules or granular excrescences on the inner surface of the eyelids, with inflammation of the membrane. [< Gr. *trachōma*, < *trachys*, rough.]

— **tra-cho'ma-glands",** *n. pl.* Tubular glands in the conjunctiva of the eyelid; sparsely scattered in health, but more numerous in the case of granular lids.

tra-chom'a-tous, tra-com'a-tus, *a.* Of or pertaining to trachoma.

Trach"o-me-du'sæ, trac'o-mg-dū'sē *or* -me-dū'sē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of monopsean hydroids, variously ranked, with tentaculocysts and gonads in the course of the radial canals, as in *Geryoniidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *trachys*, rough, + MEDUSÆ.]

— **trach"o-me-du'san,** *a. & n.*

trachy-. Derived from Greek *trachys*, rough: a combining form — **trach"y-car'pous,** *C.* **tra"chy-car'pous,** *W.*, *a. Bot.* Having rough fruit. — **Trach"y-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of octopod cuttlefishes with lingual teeth, including most of the species. — **trach"y-glos'sate,** *a. & n.* — **Trach"y-li'næ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Monopsea.* — **trach'y-lin e,** *a.* — **Trach"y-me-du'sæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Trachomedusæ.* — **trach"y-me-du'san,** *a. & n.* — **Trach"y-ne'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of *Trachomedusæ* with 8 radial canals and rigid marginal filaments. **Trach"y-ne'ma,** *n.* (L. g.) — **trach"y-ne'mid,** *n.* — **trach"y-ne'moid,** *a.* — **trach"y-pho'ni-a,** *n.* Roughness of voice; hoarseness. — **tra-chyph'o-nous,** *a.* — **Trach"yp-ter'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of teleost fishes, especially *Taniosoma* without ribs or ventrals in adults; deadfishes. **Tra-chyp'ter-us,** *n.* (L. g.) — **trach"yp-ter'id,** *n.* — **tra-chyp'ter-oid,** *a. & n.* — **trach"y-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Having rough seeds. — **Trach"y-sto'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* An order or suborder of urodele amphibians with no maxillary arch or vomers, as *Sirenidæ.* — **trach"y-stom'a-tous,** *a.* — **trach'y-stome,** *n.*

trach'yte, trac'ait, *C.* W.] (trē'cit, W.), *n. Petrol.* A volcanic rock, light-colored, rough to the touch, feldspathic, and containing sanidine, mica, amphibole, and pyroxene. [< Gr. *trachytēs*, ruggedness, < *trachys*, rough.] — **green'stone-trach'yte,** *n.* Same as PROPYLITE. — **trach'yte-tuff",** *n.* A variety of tuff having distintegrated trachyte as its essential ingredient.

— **tra-chyt'ic,** *a. Petrol.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to trachyte. — **trach'y-toid,** *a.* Having a structure similar to that of trachyte.

tra'cing, trē'sing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who traces; also, that which is traced; specifically, a mechanical reproduction of a drawing effected by the use of tracing-paper, tracing-linen, blackened paper, or a coat of gelatin.

On the sides of the cave were fan-like ivory *tracings*, such as the frost leaves upon a pane.
HAGGARD *King Solomon's Mines* ch. 16, p. 225. [H. '87.]

2†. A track; course.

Compounds, etc.: — **closed tracing,** an endless line, as of an indicator-diagram. — **tra'cing-in"stru-ment,** *n.* Any instrument for tracing facsimiles or enlarged or reduced copies of a design or drawing, as a tracer or pantograph. — **t.-linen,** *n.* Smooth transparent linen cloth sized on one side, on which tracings of drawings are made. **t.-cloth.** — **t.-machine,** *n.* A form of pantograph for tracing a copy, as of a design or map, in enlarged or reduced size. — **t.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Transparent paper; often a very thin tissue-paper made transparent by wax, upon which the lines of a drawing beneath may be seen and accurately traced with a pen or pencil. **2.** *Lithog.* Transfer-paper. — **t.-thread,** *n. Lacemaking.* A heavy thread indicating and constituting the border of the pattern; also, a filled of finer threads used for the same purpose. — **t.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel, usually toothed, used to trace lines.

track[1], trac, *vt.* **1.** To follow by noting the footmarks or traces left by the object pursued; trail; trace; as, to *track* a lion to his den; to *track* an escaping convict. **2.** To discover and follow up or out, as a track or course, by means of marks or indications; as, to *track* the path of a hurricane; to *track* the progress of invention. **3.** To make tracks upon; hence, to traverse, as on foot; journey through or over, as, to *track* the wild forests. **4.** To indicate by or as by a track or line; trace definitely; as, to *track* the course of a vessel. — **track'hound",** *n.* A bloodhound or other dog that tracks by scent.

track[2], *vt.* **1.** To draw along a track; specifically, to draw (a vessel or boat) by a line passing to the shore or bank; tow

In several . . . rapids it is necessary at most stages of water to lighten canoes before *tracking* them up. G. M. DAWSON in *Geol. Survey of Canada* '75–'77 p 46. [D. BROS. '78.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To break, as flax. [Wr.] **3†.** To draw out; defer; protract. [< D. *trekken*, draw.]

— **track'-boat",** *n.* A boat towed by a line from the shore or bank, as a canal-boat. — **t.-pot,** *n.* [Scot.] A teapot. **treck'-pot"‡; truck'-pot"‡.** — **t.-road,** *n.* A towpath, as on a canal. — **t.-scout,** *n.* Same as TREKS HUTT.

track[1], *n.* **1.** A mark made by the passage of anything that has gone by; trail; as, the *track* of a storm. **2.** Specifically, a footprint or series of footprints; in paleontology, an ichnolite.

Who never walks save where he sees men's *tracks*
Makes no discoveries. HOLLAND *Kathrina, Labor* st. 83.

3. A beaten path; pathway; road; course; hence, a specific course pursued in any case, as by a ship.

In Palestine . . . the thoroughfares consist merely of *tracks* worn by the feet of the beasts of burden. H. B. HACKETT *Illustrations of Scripture* ch. 1, p. 23. [G. & L. '60.]

4. Specifically, a race-course, especially as being prepared for the purpose of horse-racing or foot-racing, etc. **5.** *Mech.* A set of rails or a rail on which something, as the carriage of a spinning-mule, may travel; as, the circular *track* of a large gun; specifically, the rails of a railway; also, the rails and supporting structure; trackway; as, a double *track*. [< F. *trac*, < D. *trek*, draft, < *trekken*, draw.]

Synonyms: see MARK; ROAD; TRACE.

Compounds, etc.: — **in one's tracks,** where one stands or is walking; on the spot. — **off the track,** thrown from the rails, derailed; hence, off the line of argument or consideration; outside the question. — **to clear the t.,** to free a track from obstruction; hence, colloquially, to open the way. — **to follow in one's tracks** (Colloq.), to follow one's example; imitate one. — **to make tracks** (Slang), to go away hastily. — **to take the back t.** (Colloq.), to take a reverse course; retrace one's steps. — **track'chun"nel-er,** *n.* A rock-channeler designed to operate from a track on which it is mounted; frequently a combined locomotive and channeling-machine. See illus. of QUARRYING-MACHINE, under QUARRY. — **track'chart",** *n.* A chart on which the course taken at sea is registered. — **t.-clearer,** *n.* **1.** A device, attached to the front of an engine or car, by which snow or other obstructions may be removed from the rails. **2.** A pointed board set at an angle at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a harvester, mower, etc., for guiding the grain to the cutters and clearing a path for the next passage of the machine. See illus. under MOWING-MACHINE. — **t.-edge,** *n.* The steep edge of a mill-stone-furrow. — **t.-harness,** *n.* A light, plain, single breast-strap harness, used in racing and for exercising a horse on a race-track. — **t.-indicator,** *n.* An apparatus on a railroad-car indicating and registering the condition of the track, especially as to level and alinement. Compare DYNAMOGRAPH. — **t.-layer,** *n.* A laborer who lays or aids in laying railroad-tracks. — **t.-laying machine,** a machine for laying rails for a railroad-track. — **t.-rail,** *n.* A rail on which the wheels of a car run, as distinguished from a guard-rail. **t.-raiser,** *n.* A device by which a portion of a railroad-track is raised; usually consisting of a car having tongs by which to grasp the rails or ties, and one or more thrust-pieces to bear against the ground below. — **t.-scale,** *n.* A large platform scale having on it rails forming a portion or continuation of a railroad-track, so that cars (with their contents, if any) may be run on it and weighed. — **t.-sweeper,** *n.* A car equipped with rotating brushes operated by gearing from the axles, for clearing tracks, especially in city streets; a sweeping-car. — **t.-walker,** *n.* A person employed to inspect regularly the condition of a section of railroad-track.

track[2], *n.* Scot.] A distinctive mark; lineament; feature.

track[3], *n.* Same as TRACT[1]: an erroneous use.

track'a-ble[1], trac'a-bl, *a.* Such as can be tracked.

track'a-ble[2], *a.* Admitting of tracking or towing.

A single whale-line will sometimes force the brig into a barely perceptible crevice, enlarging it into a '*trackable*' canal.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 12, p. 88. [H. '54.]

track'age[1], trak'ĕj, *n.* A drawing or towing, especially of a vessel in a canal, by means of a rope from the shore.

track'age[2], *n.* Railroad-tracks, collectively; as, the road comprises a *trackage* of 400 miles.

track'er[1], trak'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which tracks or traces; a pursuer.

track'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who tracks or tows a vessel, as from the shore. **2.** A thin strip of wood in a pipe-organ, for connecting levers, and operated by pulling only: distinguished from a *sticker*.

track'less, trac'les, *a.* Unmarked by footsteps; without paths or roads; untrodden; as, the *trackless* desert.

— **track'less-ly,** *adv.* **track'less-ness,** *n.*

track'man, trac'măn, *n.* [TRACK'MEN, *pl.*] One who inspects the condition of a railroad-track.

track'mas"ter, trac'mas"tẽr, *n.* One who has charge of a section of the permanent way of a railroad.

track'way", trac'wē', *n.* The permanent way of a railroad.

tracki, *pp.* Tracked. PHIL. SOC.

tract[1], *vt.* **1.** To track or trace out; pursue. **2.** To protract, as an operation; draw out.

tract[2], *vt.* To handle; treat; hence, to describe.

tract[1], tract, *n.* **1.** A comparatively extended area; expanse or stretch, especially of land or water; a region not definitely bounded; as, a stony *tract;* an unknown *tract* of sea.

Tracts of country comparatively fertile are called deserts, in the Bible, when they are remote from towns and but thinly inhabited.
H. B. HACKETT *Illustrations of Scripture* ch. 1, p. 31. [G. & L. '60.]

2. Continued duration; as, the *tract* of time. **3.** *Anat.* An expanse or extended area, as of an organ or system; as, the respiratory *tract.* **trac'tus‡.**

The functions of the intestinal *tract* show great disturbances in some forms of insanity.
E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 71. [BER. '83.]

4. *Ornith.* A pteryla or feather-tract. **5†.** The continuity of anything; hence, course of movement; action, as of dramatic composition or performance. **6†.** Route or road; passage; course. **7†.** A lineament; feature. **8†.** Attracting power; fascination; charm. [< L. *tractus*, < *trahō* (pp. *tractus*), draw.]

tract[2], *n.* **1.** A short treatise, particularly one on some question of religion or morals, in the form of a small pamphlet; leaflet; tractate; as, temperance *tracts.* **2.** *Eccl.* An anthem substituted between Septuagesima and Easter eve for the Alleluia after the Gradual in the Roman Catholic and certain other liturgies; so styled because, instead of being treated antiphonally, it is sung *tractim* (continuously) and as a solo. **trac'tus‡.** **3†.** Treatment; exposition. [< LL. *tractus*, < L. *tractus;* see TRACT[1], *n.*]

— **Tracts for the Times,** a series of 90 tracts published from 1833 to 1841, by John Keble, John Henry (afterward Cardinal) Newman, Edward B. Pusey, and other divines of the Church of England. They advocated apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration, confession, the real presence, and the authority of the church and of tradition. The movement culminated in a large secession of clergy to the Roman Catholic Church and to the Neo-Catholic reaction in the Anglican Church.

tract[3]**†,** *n.* A track; specifically, the footprint of a wild beast; an erroneous use.

tract'a-bl(e, tract'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Easily led or controlled; manageable; docile; governable.

Surely, men, contrary to iron, are worse to be wrought upon when they are hot, and are far more *tractable* in cold blood. FULLER *Holy and Profane States, Good Wife* p. 34. [L. B. & CO.]

2. Readily worked or handled. **3†.** Perceptible to the touch. [< L. *tractabilis*, < *tracto;* see TRACTATE.]

Synonyms: see DOCILE.

— **tract'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **tract'a-bl(e-ness‡.** — **tract'a-bly,** *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an, trac-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their teachings.

The *Tractarian* movement, though itself reactionary, broke up old Anglican and Tory prejudices, . . . loosened the soil in all directions, and prepared the ground for healthier plants to grow. GOLDWIN SMITH *Study of Hist., University of Oxford* p. 266. [H. '66.]

Trac-ta'ri-an, *n.* One of the authors of the "Tracts for the Times," or one with their views; loosely, any one of the High-church party in the Church of England.

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* The spirit, principles, and practises of the Tractarians; the so-called Oxford movement, or Catholic revival in the Church of England.

Tractarianism was a High-church reaction toward Roman Catholicism and against rationalism and formalism, especially among the clergy, and was voiced in "Tracts for the Times" (which see). It came to an end, or rather developed into the Neo-Catholic movement, after the secession of John Henry Newman and many of his Tractarian associates to Rome in 1845. See NEO-CATHOLIC; PUSEYISM.

tract'ate, tract'ēt, *n.* A publication containing a brief discussion of a topic; a short treatise.

Pascal composed at sixteen a *tractate* on the Conic Sections.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 3, p. 43. [S. C. G. '73.]

[< L. *tractatus*, < *tractatus*, pp. of *tracto*, handle, freq. of *trahō*, draw.] **tract'at‡.**

trac-ta'tion†, *n.* Treatment of a subject; discussion.

trac-ta'tor, trac-tā'tẽr, *n.* [L.] An author of tracts; specifically [T-], one of the original Tractarians.

trac-ta'trix, trac-tā'trix, *n. Geom.* Same as TRACTRIX.

trac'tel-late, trac'tel-et *or* -āt, *a.* Having a tractellum.

trac-tel'lum, trac-tel'um, *n. Biol.* An anterior locomotive flagellum, as in an infusorian: opposed to *pulsellum.* [Dim. of L. *tractus;* see TRACT[1], *n.*]

trac'tile†, *a.* Capable of being drawn out; ductile.

— **trac-til'i-ty†,** *n.*

trac'tion, trac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or method of drawing, or the state of being drawn; particularly, the act of drawing by motive power over or along a surface, as in towing a boat or pulling a wagon or car.

The time appears to have come for a substitution of cable or electric *traction* for horses on street-railways.
R. T. ELY *Problems of To-day* ch. 27, p. 179. [T. Y. C.]

2. *Physiol.* Contraction, as of a muscle. **3.** Same as TRACTION OF ADHESION. **4.** [Rare.] Attracting power; hence, charm. [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahō*, draw.]

Phrases, etc.: — **angle of traction,** the angle that the force of traction makes with the surface over which the body moves. Called also *angle of draft.* — **line of t.,** the line along which the force of traction acts. — **magnetic t.,** the force by which a magnet holds its keeper. — **trac'tion-an"eu-rism,** *n. Pathol.* An aneurism due to traction on the coats of a blood-vessel. — **t.-engine,** *n.* **1.** A locomotive for hauling on roads or ground, as distinguished from one used on a railway; a road-steamer; locomobile. **2.** A portable steam-engine for stationary use in drawing a gang of plows across a field by means of ropes. — **t.-gearing,** *n.* Friction-gearing: a misnomer. — **t. of adhesion,** the rolling friction between the wheels of a locomotive or other self-propelling motor and the road or track on which it runs. — **t.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel to which the driving force is applied in a self-propelled vehicle, as a locomotive.

— **trac'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to traction.

Trac'tite, trac'tīt, *n.* [Rare.] A Tractarian.

trac-ti'tious†, *a.* Treating of; handling.

tract'ive, tract'iv, *a.* Having or exerting traction; tractional. [< L. *tractus;* see TRACTION.]

tract'let, tract'let, *n.* A small tract

trac'tor, trac'tẽr, *n.* One who or that which draws; an instrument for drawing; specifically, an obstetric forceps. [< L. *tractus;* see TRACTION.] — **Perkins's tractors, metallic tractors,** see PERKINISM.

— **trac"to-ra'tion,** *n.* Same as PERKINISM.

tract'rix, tract'rix, *n. Math.* The curve assumed by a straight inextensible string when one end is drawn along the plane on which it rests, in a direction at right angles to its length: the involute to the catenary. [< L. *tractus;* see TRACTION.] **tract'o-ry‡.**

trac'tus, trac'tus, *n.* [TRAC'TUS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* Same as TRACT[1], 3. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Same as TRACT[2], 2.

trad†, *imp.* of TREAD, *v.* **trade†.**

trade, trēd, *v.* [TRA'DED; TRA'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dispose of by bargain and sale; now, especially, to barter; exchange; as, to *trade* horses. **2†.** To spend; pass, as one's time. **3†.** To resort to in pursuit of trade. **4†.** To educate; train; with *up.*

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in commerce or in business transactions of bargain and sale; barter; exchange; traffic; hence, to deal in something; also, to patronize in buying; deal; as, to *trade* in real estate; to *trade* with Norway; with whom do you *trade* for groceries? **2.** To carry or transmit merchandise, as by vessel or water; ply; as, the ship *trades* between Cuba and Brazil. **3†.** To make passage or progress; pass. **4†.** To have a trade-wind.

— **to trade on** (Colloq.), to take advantage of; as, you *trade on* our relationship to do this.

trade[1], *n.* **1.** A business learned or carried on for procuring subsistence or profit; particularly, a skilled or specialized handicraft; the occupation of an artisan.

Formerly trades were entered only through apprenticeship. The word *trade* is sometimes applied derogatorily to pursuits not manual; as, a doctor's *trade;* but properly it is distinguished from unskilled labor, agricultural employments, professions, and commerce and the fine arts.

Jesus himself was not only the son of a carpenter, but during his youth he worked at that *trade* himself.
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, § 17, p. 150. [S. '82.]

2. Buying and selling for gain or as a means of livelihood; commerce; traffic; as, the *trade* of Boston; the *trade* in cotton.

hood; mercantile traffic; commerce; hence, any individual bargain; as, to engage in foreign *trade;* to make a *trade*.

Trade, by permitting us to obtain each of the things we need from the locality best fitted for its production, enables us to utilize the highest powers of nature in the production of them all. HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* ch. 6, p. 62. [H. G. '86.]

3. [U. S.] In politics, a corrupt bargain in patronage or influence between party leaders; a deal. **4.** The body of people, collectively, following any particular mechanical or commercial calling; as, the custom of the wheat-*trade;* a discount to the *trade*. **5.** The amount of business or exchange done in a particular place; as, the *trade* of Calcutta. **6.** Occupation; customary pursuit; as, plundering was his *trade*. **7.** *Mining.* Attle; rubbish; débris. **8.** [Prov. Eng. & New Eng.] Any kind of stuff, especially trash or trashy material. **9†.** A footprint; trail. **10†.** A path, passage, or way. **11†.** Custom, habit, or practise. **12†.** The tools requisite for any particular calling. **13†.** The tread of a wheel. [< AS. *trod*, footstep, < *tredan*, tread.]

Synonyms: see BUSINESS; SALE; TRAFFIC.

Phrases, etc.:—domestic or home trade, commerce exclusively within the limits of a particular country.—**fair t.,** a system of international trade proposed by the Fair-Trade League of England, which, while professing to maintain the doctrine of free trade, aimed at obtaining reciprocity of treatment of imports and exports, and proposed to recur to duties on manufactures and grain imported, but not on raw materials. The more important part of its program was the effecting of an internal zollverein between Great Britain and her colonies.—**foreign t.,** the commercial interchange of commodities from different countries; export and import trade.—**to blow t.,** to blow regularly in one and the same direction. Compare TRADE-WIND.—**t. dollar,** see DOLLAR.—**trade'-fall"en†,** *a.* Unfortunate or ruined in trade; bankrupt.—**t.-fixture,** *n.* Anything that a tenant of leased premises may have brought into the premises (as a steam-engine) and annexed to the freehold for his personal use in carrying on his trade or business, and which he is entitled to sever from the freehold at or before the termination of his lease.—**t.-hall,** *n.* A hall for the meetings of any trade or gild.—**trade'mas"ter,** *n.* An instructor of apprentices in a trade.—**t. name,** **1.** The name by which an article is designated in trade. **2.** A name given by a manufacturer to a proprietary article, or to goods protected by a trade-mark. **3.** A style of a business house acquired by purchase from a retiring firm or trader.—**t. price,** the reduced price charged by wholesale to retail dealers, so as to allow of the latter's profit on reselling at the manufacturer's list price.—**t. sale,** an auction sale of goods by producers, agents, or others, to persons in the trade.—**t.-school,** *n.* A school for instruction in one or more handicrafts: designed to compensate for the extinction of apprenticeship: distinguished from *manual training-school*. See SCHOOL[1], *n.*—**trades'-folk",** *n. pl.* People engaged in trade; tradespeople.—**trades'man,** *n.* **1.** A retail dealer; shopkeeper.

My father was an honest *tradesman*, sir: he dealt in malt and hops, sir. LAMB *Eliana, Mr. Munden* p. 69. [W. L. & CO.]

2. One who has been apprenticed to a trade or is master of a trade; a mechanic.—**trades'peo"ple,** *n. pl.* People engaged in trade; specifically, shopkeepers.—**trades'-wom"an,** *n.* A woman who earns her living in trade.—**wholesale t.,** trade of goods in bulk or in the manufacturers' original unbroken packages.

—**trade'ful†,** *a.* Occupied with trade; busy.—**trade'less,** *a.* Devoid of trade or custom.

trade[2], trēd, *n.* A trade-wind: usually in the plural.

Eternal *trades*, they cannot veer,
And blowing, teach us how to steer.
D. A. WASSON *Seen and Unseen* st. 9.

tra'ded†, *a.* Practised; versed; skilled; experienced.

trade'-mark", trēd'-märk', *n.* Any symbol, mark, name, or other characteristic or arbitrary indication secured to the user by legal registration adopted and used, as by a manufacturer or merchant to designate the goods he manufactures or sells, and to distinguish them from the goods of competitors.

An act of Congress (1870) provides for the registration of trade-marks in the Patent Office by any person or firm domiciled in the United States, or any corporation duly chartered, or by any person, firm, or corporation of any foreign country where like privileges are accorded to citizens of the United States, the protection for such registered trade-mark to remain in force for thirty years and to be renewable for thirty years longer.

tra'der, trē'dęr, *n.* **1.** One who trades, particularly one whose business is to buy and sell goods. **2.** A vessel employed in any particular (foreign or coastwise) trade; as, an East-Indian *trader*.

—**room trader** [U. S.], a broker in an exchange who engages in operations on his own account.

Trad"es-can'ti-a, trad'es-can'shi-ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A notable genus of monocotyledonous plants of the spiderwort family (*Commelinaceæ*)—the spiderworts—natives of America, having often grass-like leaves and showy flowers with ephemeral petals. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [< John *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles I. of England.]

trade'-un"ion, trēd'-yūn'yun, *n.* An organized association of workmen skilled in any trade or industrial occupation, formed for the protection and promotion of their common interests, especially to secure remunerative wages for their labor. **trades'-un"ion‡.**

trade'-un"ion-ism, trēd'-yūn'yun-izm, *n.* The theories and practises of members of trade-unions. **trades'-un"ion-ism‡.**

trade'-un"ion-ist, trēd'-yūn'yun-ist, *n.* An advocate of trade-unionism, or a member of a trade-union. **trades'-un"ion-ist‡.**

trade'-wind", trēd'-wind', *n.* A wind blowing steadily toward the thermal equator and deflected westwardly by the eastward rotation of the earth. Such winds are primarily produced by the upward current of heated air at the equator, and vary considerably in their position and in their direction, according to the season of the year and the influence of the surface of the land in different regions. They are steadiest in the southern hemisphere. The return current is called the *antitrade*.

As the heated air at the equator rises, the cooler air from north and south flows in to take its place, and these atmospheric currents flowing from the north and south poles toward the equator are what are called *trade-winds*. FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* ch. 2, p. 63. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

tra'ding, trē'ding, *pa.* **1.** Carrying on trade; as, a *trading* association. **2.** Willing to be bought, or to play the hireling; corrupt; venal. **3†.** Pursuing a beaten track or steady course.

tra"di-om'e-ter, trē'di-om'ę-tęr, *n.* A device, as a dynamometer, for measuring tractive power, as that required to operate a mowing-machine. *Am. Mech. Dict.*

tra-di'tion†, *vt.* To hand down as a tradition.

tra-di'tion, tra-dish'un, *n.* **1.** The transmission of knowledge, opinions, doctrines, customs, practises, etc., from generation to generation, originally by word of mouth and by example, though afterward embodied in literature: sometimes continuing unwritten, especially in illiterate communities, and distinguished as **oral tradition.**

Tradition, it is said, occasionally hands down the practical arts with more precision and fidelity than they can be transmitted by books, from generation to generation. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Dec. 29, '30* in vol. ii, p. 408. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

2. That which is so transmitted; a body of beliefs and usages handed down from generation to generation; also, any particular story, belief, or usage so handed down; hence, in general, remembrance or recollection existing as by transmission.

No sound nor echo of the sea But hath *tradition* of your voice.
BLISS CARMAN *The End of the Trail* st. 6.

Justin Martyr, who lived a hundred years later in the same region, states the *tradition* that he made ploughs and ox-yokes.
J. A. BROADUS *Jesus of Nazareth* lect. i, p. 11. [A. & S. '90.]

Specifically: (1) *R. C. Ch.* That body of Christian doctrine, handed down through successive generations of the faithful, which is held by the church to belong to the deposit of faith, even though some of its parts may not be explicitly contained in the Holy Scriptures.

Had Scripture never been written, *Tradition* would have existed still; it has an intrinsic, substantive authority, and a use collateral to Scripture. NEWMAN *Essays Crit. and Hist., Apostolic Tradition* in vol. i, pt. vi, p. 118. [L. G. & CO. '90.]

(2) Among the Jews, an unwritten code said to have been revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai at the time of the delivery of the decalogue and then handed down through the oral teaching of prophets and doctors of the law. (3) The record of the acts and utterances of Mohammed, known as the *Sunnah*, which, forming no part of the Koran, was formerly communicated only by verbal utterance from father to son. Compare SUNNITE. (4) In literature, the drama, and the fine arts, the accumulated knowledge, taste, and experience handed down from one generation of writers, actors, or artists to another; the historic conceptions and usages of a school, collectively, or any one such conception or usage; as, the *traditions* of the stage; the *traditions* of the Lake school of poets.

3. A custom so long continued that it has almost the force of a law; an immemorial custom.

We are bound to the jury trial by all the holiest *traditions* of our past history. POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 6, p. 6. [A. '64.]

4. *Law.* The act of formal delivery or transfer of property by delivery of a deed; delivery of possession.

A deed takes effect only from this *tradition* or delivery.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 307.

[F., < L. *traditio(n-)*, < *traditus*, pp. of *trado*, < *trans*, over, + *do*, give.]

—**Tradition Sunday,** Palm Sunday, because formerly set apart for teaching the creed to candidates for confirmation.

tra-di'tion-al, tra-dish'un-ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or depending on tradition; especially, consisting of or based only on tradition.

Cowardice keeps the low standards of honor *traditional* and unbroken through generations of boys. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* ser. xvii, p. 295. [E. P. D. '81.]

2. [Rare.] Revering and obeying tradition; old-fashioned; conventional. [< LL. *traditionalis*, < L. *traditio;* see TRADITION.]

Synonyms: see APOCRYPHAL.

—**traditional theory,** see THEORY.

—**tra-di'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** A system of faith founded on tradition; adherence to tradition; especially, undue reverence for tradition in religious matters. **2.** A system of philosophy attributed to De Bonald, according to which ideas originate in words, language was at first revealed, and certainty is not complete unless it rests either on revelation or tradition. Its principles are expressed in the triadic formula: cause, means, effect. **tra-di'tion-ism‡.**—**tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n.* A stickler for the authority of tradition; a believer in traditionalism.—**tra-di"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**tra-di"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* Adherence to the traditional; the quality of being traditional; also, that which exists through the force of tradition.—**tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

tra-di'tion-a-ry, tra-dish'un-ę-ri, *a.* Of or belonging to a tradition; traditional; especially, founded on or commemorating a tradition.

Traditionary songs transmitted his [Hereward's] fame to succeeding generations. LINGARD *Eng.* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 27. [E. C. '27.]

—**tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

tra-di'tion-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A traditionist.

tra-di'tion-ist, tra-dish'un-ist, *n.* One who transmits or helps to make and perpetuate tradition; an adherent of tradition. **tra-di'tion-er‡.**

trad'i-tive, trad'i-tiv, *a.* [Archaic.] Based on tradition.

Such imitation is on the surface, and does not touch the core of that mysterious combination of *traditive* with original elements in diction, which Milton and Virgil, alone of poets known to us, have effected. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 13, p. 202. [H.]

trad'i-tor, trad'i-ter, *n.* [-TORS or -TO'RES, *pl.*] A traitor who surrenders his trust or betrays his cause; specifically, in the early days of Christianity, one of those who, to save their lives, surrendered to the persecutors copies of the Scriptures or the movable property of the church. [L., < *traditus;* see TRADITION.]

tra-drille'†, *n.* An old card-game played by three persons. **tre-drille'†; tre-drille'†.**

tra-duce', tra-dūs', *vt.* [TRA-DUCED'; TRA-DU'CING.] **1.** To misrepresent wilfully the conduct or character of; defame; slander; calumniate.

So, commonly, the meek and peaceable of the earth are *traduced* as rebels, factious, peace-breakers, although they deal not with the State or State matters, but matters of divine and spiritual nature. ROGER WILLIAMS *Bloudy Tenent* ed. by E. B. Underhill, vol. iii, ch. 17, p. 68. [HAD. '48.]

2†. To hold up or expose; display; hence, to put forward; represent; assert. **3†.** To translate into another language. **4†.** To tempt out of the path of duty; seduce. **5†.** To transmit; hand down. **6†.** To continue, as animal life, by propagation or reproduction; traduct. [< L. *traduco*, < *trans*, over, + *duco*, lead.]

Synonyms: see ASPERSE; REVILE.

—**tra-duce'ment†,** *n.* The act of traducing; calumniation.—**tra-du'cent†,** *a.* Traducing; calumniating.—**tra-du'cer,** *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator; defamer.—**tra-du'ci-ble,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being traduced. **2†.** Capable of being derived or propagated.—**tra-du'cing-ly,** *adv.* Calumniously.

tra-du'cian, tra-dū'shun, *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of traducianism. [< LL. *traducianus*, < L. *tradux*, vine-branch, < *traduco;* see TRADUCE.]—**tra-du'cian-ist‡.**—**tra-du'cian-ism,** *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the soul, equally with the body, is produced and begotten by the parent or parents; generationism: opposed to *creationism* and *preexistence*.

Traducianists on the one hand deny that the soul is created; and on the other hand, they affirm that it is produced by the law of generation, being as truly derived from the parents as the body.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 68. [S. '73.]

tra-duct'†, *vt.* **1.** To transmit by propagation. **2.** To derive or deduce. **3.** To translate.

—**tra-duct'†,** *n.* Translation.

tra-duc'tion, tra-duc'shun, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of traducing; calumniation.

The defamation of the chief magistrate of Georgia—the menace of military force to coerce her to submission—were followed by the *traduction* of two of her cherished citizens.
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. i, ch. 24, p. 62. [A. '64.]

2. [Rare.] The production of the soul by procreation. Compare TRADUCIANISM. **3†.** The act of carrying away; transportation; conveyance. **4†.** Transition. **5†.** Translation from language to language. **6†.** Intertransmission. **7†.** Derivation by descent; propagation. [F., < L. *traduction-*), < *traductus*, pp. of *traduco;* see TRADUCE.]

tra-duc'tive†, *a.* Capable of being derived; deducible.

traf'fic, traf'ic, *v.* [TRAF'FICKED; TRAF'FICK-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make the subject of commercial exchange, as goods or wares; barter. **2†.** To bargain for; negotiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To conduct commercial business; buy and sell; barter; trade.

Of all the acts which drove James II. from the throne, there was none so justly execrated by mankind as the sale of pardons, in which his profligate court openly *trafficked*.
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 18, p. 332. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

2. To do business of any kind; have dealings.

It [soothsaying] is a kind of prophecy which the Old Testament calls divination, which *traffics* in dreams in place of Jehovah's word. W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* lect. x, p. 286. [BL.]

[< F. *trafiquer*, < *trafic*, traffic.]

traf'fic, *n.* **1.** The exchange of goods, wares, or any kind of merchandise between individuals, communities, or countries, whether such exchange be direct (barter) or by the use of money, bills of exchange, etc.; trade.

The English planted agricultural colonies; the French were chiefly engaged in *traffic* with the Indians.
LOSSING *United States* fourth period, ch. 12, p. 180. [T. B. '83.]

2. [Recent.] The business of transportation, as of persons, animals, or goods; as, railroad or canal *traffic*.

Twice the amount of *traffic* was done on the single track that should have been done.
T. N. PAGE in *Scribner's Magazine* Sept., '91, p. 372.

3. [Recent.] The subjects of transportation collectively; the persons, animals, or goods carried. **4.** [Rare.] Marketable goods collectively, as the subject of trade. **5†.** A business procedure; transaction. [< F. *trafic*, traffic, said to be < L. *trans*, across, + *vicis*, change.]

Synonyms: business, commerce, trade. *Commerce* is the broadest and noblest term of this group. *Trade* may be local; *commerce* is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, states, or nations; as, foreign *commerce;* interstate *commerce;* foreign *trade;* domestic or home *trade*. *Traffic* is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities. *Trade* may be largely by letter or telegram, by bills of exchange, etc.; *traffic* involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities, and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain; as, the passenger-*traffic* of a railroad. *Traffic* always suggests stir and bustle; as, the din of *traffic;* one may say dull *trade*, but scarcely dull *traffic*. Compare synonyms for BUSINESS.

Compounds, etc.:—traf'fic-man"a-ger, *n.* A superintendent or responsible manager of traffic.—**t.-return,** *n.* A statistical statement of the transportation business of any given system or route during any given time.—**t.-taker,** *n.* One who makes out traffic-returns.

—**traf'fic-a-ble†,** *a.* That may be made the subject of traffic or trade; marketable. **traf'fick-a-ble†.**—**traf'fick-er,** *n.* One who devotes himself to traffic; a barterer: often with unfavorable implication.—**traf'fic-less,** *a.* Devoid of traffic; doing no business.

traf'fickt, *pp.* Trafficked. PHIL. Soc.

trag'a-canth, trag'ą-canth, *n.* A white or reddish gum obtained from various species of *Astragalus*, which, when treated with water, swells and forms a thick mucilage: used in pharmacy, calico-printing, and the arts. See GUM. [< F. *tragacanthe*, OF. *dragant*, < L. *tragacanthum*, < *tragacantha*, goat's-thorn, < Gr. *tragakantha*, < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY); and see ACANTHA.] **drag'a-gant†; drag'-anth†; gum tragacanth‡.**

A Tragacanth-plant (*Astragalus gummifer*).
a, the flower; *b*, a pod opened.

—**trag"a-can'tha,** *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Tragacanth.—**trag"a-can'thin,** *n. Chem.* Same as BASSORIN. **trag"a-can'thine‡; tra-gan'thin‡.**

tra'gal, trē'gal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tragus.

trag'a-lism, trag'ą-lizm, *n.* [Rare.] Goatishness; lustfulness. [< Gr. *tragos;* see TRAGEDY.]

tra-ge'di-an, tra-jī'di-an, *n.* **1.** An actor in tragedy; sometimes, loosely, any actor. **2.** An author of tragedies. [< F. *tragédien*, < *tragédie;* see TRAGEDY.]

Synonyms: see ACTOR.

tra"gé"dienne', trą'zhē'dyen', *W1, or* tra-jī'di-en', *E. W.*[2] (trē-jī'di-en *or* tra-zhē'dien', *C.*), *n.* [F.] An actress of tragedy.

tra-ge'di-ous†, *a.* Tragic.

trag'e-dy, traj'ę-di (-e-di, *C.*; -i-di, *W.*), *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** The form of drama or of dramatic composition of which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts, usually presented in heroic verse or elevated prose, and generally involving a fatal issue of a hopeless struggle; the species of drama that

deals with the sad and terrible phases of life and character: opposed to *comedy*. See DRAMA.

The principle that rules in tragedy and brings about the situation of extremity and desperation has varied in different ages and dramas. Fate and its workings are the favorite themes of Greek tragedy, which grew out of the worship of Dionysos. In modern tragedy the influence of Christianity may be seen in those dramas that exhibit the control of a divine moral government that finally and inevitably brings the guilty to punishment (as in the English drama of Shakespeare); or the sway of a gracious overruling Providence that vindicates itself in the moral elevation and purification of the innocent or penitent (as in the Spanish drama of Calderon — foreshadowed in the Book of Job). The ancient doctrine of fate is also still reflected in catastrophes that are the necessary outcome of circumstances too inflexible to be changed by human will.

Epic poetry employs narration, *tragedy* represents its facts as passing in our sight: in the former, the poet introduces himself as an historian, in the latter, he presents his actors, and never himself. KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 22, p. 414. [F. J. H. '53.]

2. [T-] Tragedy personified; Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy. **3.** A fatal event or course of events; murder, especially one involving dramatic incidents. **4.** Subjection to extreme and protracted suffering, especially to mental suffering.

Here was the *tragedy* of living on, more mournful than the *tragedy* that kills.
J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 12, p. 106. [H. & S. '91.]

[< F. *tragédie*, < L. *tragœdia*, < Gr. *tragōidia*, < *tragōidos*, tragic singer, perhaps orig. dressed in goatskins to represent a satyr, < *tragos*, goat (< *tragō*, nibble, + *ōidos*, singer, < *aeidō*, sing.]

Tra-gel'a-phi'næ, tra-jel'a-fi'nē *or* -gel'a-fi'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily or division of *Bovidæ* with horns generally spirally twisted and ridged from the front, including the harnessed antelope; the *Strepsicerotinæ*. [< TRAGELAPHUS.] — **tra-gel'a-phine**, *a.*

tra-gel'a-phus, tra-jel'a-fus *or* -gel'a-fus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A fabulous animal, part goat, part stag, regarded as an attribute of Diana. **2.** [T-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Tragelaphinæ*. [< Gr. *tragelaphos*, < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *elaphos*, deer.]

trag'et†, **trag'et-our**†, etc. Same as TRIGET, etc.

tra'gi, trā'jī *or* tra'gī, *n.* Plural of TRAGUS.

trag'ic, traj'ic, *a.* **1.** Involving death or calamity; causing woe; calamitous; terrible.

Mr Urquza's instructions were short, easy to be understood, but rather comic, and yet, which is odd, they led to *tragic* results.
DE QUINCEY *Nar. Papers, Spanish Nun* p. 137. [T. & F. '56.]

2. Naturally pertaining to sad or calamitous events; mournful; sorrowful. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of tragedy; done in the style of tragedy; as, the *tragic* drama; a *tragic* stride.

If Mrs Siddons appeared a personification of the *tragic* muse, certainly all the attributes of Thalia were most joyously combined in Mrs. Jordan.
MACREADY *Reminiscences* ch. 3, p. 48. [MAC.]

[< L. *tragicus*, < Gr. *tragikos*, < *tragos*; see TRAGEDY.]

trag'ic†, *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. **2.** A tragedy.

trag'ic-al, traj'ic-al, *a.* Tragic. — **trag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a tragical manner. (1) In the manner of tragedy. (2) Calamitously. — **trag'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

trag"i-com'e-dy, traj"i-com'ē-di, *n.* A drama in which tragic and comic scenes are intermingled. [< F. *tragi-comédie*, < L. *tragicomœdia*, < Gr. *tragikos* (see TRAGIC) and see COMEDY.]

— **trag"i-com'ic**, **trag"i-com'ic-al**, *a.*

Some poems have coupled together two or three kinds; as the tragical and comical, whereupon is risen, the *tragi-comical*.
SIDNEY *Miscell. Works. Defence of Poesy* p. 30. [TAL. '29.]

— **trag"i-com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

trag"i-com"i-pas'tor-al, traj"i-com"i-pas'tor-al, *a.* [Rare.] Uniting tragic, comic, and pastoral features or qualities. [< TRAGICOMIC + PASTORAL.]

tra'gi-cus, traj'i-cus, *n.* -CI, -sī *or* -ci, *pl.*] A muscle of the ear that moves the tragus in various mammals. [< TRAGUS.]

trag'o-pan, trag'o-pan, *n.* A pheasant of the genus *Tragopan*, ranging from northern India to China, having gorgeous ocellated plumage, and in the male elongate fleshy horns above the eyes; horned pheasant; satyr. [L., fabulous bird, < Gr. *tragopan*, < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *Pan*, Pan.]

tra-goph'o-ny, tra-gof'o-ni, *n. Pathol.* The sharp, tremulous sound heard as the vocal resonance through the stethoscope when it is applied to one affected with pleuropneumonia. [< Gr. *tragos*, goat, + *phōnē*, sound.]

Trag"o-po'gon, trag'o-pō'gon, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*) having grass-like leaves and long peduncled heads of yellow or blue flowers. *T. porrifolius* is the salsify or oyster-plant. [< Gr. *tragopōgōn*, goat's-beard, < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *pōgōn*, beard.]

trag'ule, trag'yūl, *n.* A tragulid. [< TRAGULUS.]

Tra-gu'li-dæ, tra-gū'li-dē *or* -gū'li-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of small traguloidean ruminants, including all the species with tusk-like upper canines; chevrotains.

Trag'u-lus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tragos*; see TRAGEDY.]

— **tra-gu'lid**, *n.* — **trag'u-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

Trag"u-li'na, trag'yu-lī'na *or* -lī'na, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Traguloidea*. — **trag'u-line**, *a.* & *n.*

Trag"u-li'na, trag'yu-lī'na *or* -lī'na, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Traguloidea* as a subfamily of *Moschidæ*.

Trag"u-loi'de-a, trag'yu-loi'dē-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of ruminants having the placenta diffuse and stomach tripartite, the psalterium being undeveloped. [< TRAGULUS + -OID.] — **trag"u-loi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

tra'gus, trā'gus *or* tra'gus, *n.* [TRA'GI, trā'jī *or* tra'gī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A flattened, somewhat conical eminence of the auricle in front of the opening of the external ear. See illus. under EAR. **2.** A distinct lobe between the margins of the ear in most animalivorous bats. [< Gr. *tragos*, < *tragos*, goat; see TRAGEDY.]

tra-hi'ra, tra-hī'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] An erythrasine food-fish.

trai'tise†, *n.* A treatise.

traik, trāk, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To wander idly. **2.** To go astray, wander and be lost, said principally of poultry. **3.** To give way physically, decline; succumb. [Cp. Sw. *trāka*, trudge.] — **to traik after**, to dangle after.

traik'et, *a.* Overfatigued, tired out. — **traik'it**, **traik**, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** A misfortune, calamity, or plague affecting either persons or things. **2.** The flesh of sheep that have died from disease or accident.

trail[1], trāl, *n.* **1.** *t.* To draw along lightly over a surface; said of objects of some length, and especially of something flowing loosely, as a garment; also, to drag or draw after.

Well, one may *trail* her silken robe,
And bind her locks with pearls.
HOLMES *Illustration of a Picture* st. 2.

2. To pursue or discover by following in the track of; trace; track. **3.** *Mil.* To carry, as a rifle, by grasping it in the right hand just above the balance, with the arm extended downward and slightly bent, the barrel of the piece up, the muzzle inclined a trifle to the front (U. S. army), or with the arm fully extended, the piece being held horizontally (British army). **4.** To tread or force down, as grass into a pathway. **5.** *Naut.* See TO TRAIL OARS, under OAR. **6.** To pronounce, as words, in a protracted way.

In just articulation, the words . . . should not be *trailed* nor drawled, nor let slip out carelessly, so as to drop unfinished.
Orthophony compiled by William Russell, ch. 2, p. 25. [O. & C. '74.]

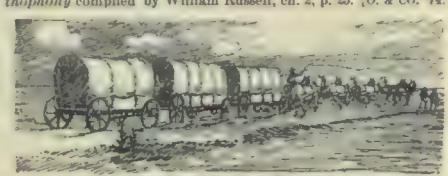

A Train of Trailed Wagons.

7. [Western U. S.] To fasten behind one another into a train, as wagons. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] To lead along mischievously; impose upon; draw on.

II. *i.* **1.** To be drawn along; drag; also, to hang or float loosely; as, a *trailing* skirt; hair *trailing* down the back. **2.** To grow along the ground or over rocks, bushes, etc., in a loose, creeping way; as, a *trailing* plant.

And slyly he *trailleth* along the ground.
DICKENS *The Ivy Green* st. 2.

3. To form a trail or path, as of light; follow at length in the wake of something; as, *trailing* smoke; *trailing* clouds of glory.

When the gales come through the trees, the yellow leaves *trail*, like sparks at night behind the flying engine.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Death of Our Almanac* p. 224. [J. C. D. '55.]

4. To saunter leisurely along; remain in the rear.

Doble [the jockey] was content to *trail* this time.
New-York Tribune Oct. 16, '91, p. 3, col. 3.

5. To fish by means of a trailer. **6.** To follow a trail or scent. **7**†. To extend or stretch irregularly, as a point of land into the sea. [< OF. *trailler*, wind, < *traail*; see TRAIL[1], *n.*]

trail[2]†, *vt.* To decorate in the style of tracery.

trail[3], *n.* **1.** The track left by anything that has moved or been drawn or dragged over any surface.

The musk-rat or the mink leads a long, silent, glittering *trail* across the glassy water.
GIBSON *Strolls* p. 55. [H. '91.]

2. The track or indications followed by a huntsman or by a dog in hunting; the scent: much used in the phrases on and off the trail.

The scent of bloodhounds is so keen that they can follow a man on horseback, or keep a *trail* while several yards away from it.
J. J. A BECKET in *Youth's Companion* Apr. 23, '91, p. 240.

3. The path worn or beaten by any person or persons, or by animals in going from place to place; particularly, the route followed through a wilderness or wild region by Indians or others.

A *trail* is not a road, it is not even a path sometimes. As the word indicates, it is the mark left on the ground by something dragged, as lodge-poles, which the Indians fasten to the saddles of the horses their squaws ride when travelling, allowing the ends to drag on the ground. . . . They will naturally follow the scratching or *trails* of the poles the next time they go that way, . . . and so a route will become fixed.
ERNEST INGERSOLL *Knocking 'Round the Rockies* ch. 21, p. 162. [H. '83.]

4. Anything drawn behind or in the wake of something; a train. Specifically: (1) The train of a dress or gown. (2) Anything following or floating behind or drawn out as an appendage; as, a *trail* of seaweed; the *trail* of a comet.

The *trail* of a spent storm swept across the sea and kept its anger awake.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 5, p. 60. [A. '71.]

(3) The inclined stock of a gun-carriage, or extension of the stock that rests on the ground when the piece is not limbered up. (4) *Astron.* The track made by the image of a star or planet on a photographic plate when the image is made to move slowly along the plate.

5. A circumstance or circumstances suggesting and guiding inquiry; a clue or series of clues. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] The act of imposing upon a person's simplicity, credulity, or ignorance. **7**†. A sleigh, or other vehicle that is drawn along without wheels. [< OF. *traail*, < LL. *trahale*, < L. *traho*, draw.]

— **trail'-bar"**, *n.* A bar inserted in a socket in the trail of a gun-carriage, by which to point the piece. — **t.-board**, *n.* A curved board fastened to the knee of the head, between the cheeks and at the heel of the figure, on a vessel's bow. — **t.-bridge**, *n.* A form of ferry in which a rope is stretched across a stream, and a boat attached and propelled across by the action of the current and the rudder. — **t.-car**, *n.* [U. S.] A street-railway car attached to another to which the motive power is applied: used especially on cable and trolley-roads. **tow'-car"**; **trail'-er**. — **t.-eye**, *n.* The eye on a gun-carriage trail by which it is connected with the limber. — **t.-handspike**, *n.* A handspike used as a trail-bar. — **t.-net**, *n.* A drag-net. — **t.-rope**, *n.* A rope attached to a gun-carriage trail, by which to direct it while in motion.

trail[3], *n.* Entrails, especially those of game-birds, as snipe and woodcock, and those of certain fish, when served at table. [Abbr. of ENTRAIL[2].]

trail[3]†, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A running enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, etc. **2.** A trellis or latticed frame for climbing plants.

trail'bas"ton†, *n.* In the reign of Edward I., one of a band or society of ruffians leagued together for robbery, etc.
traild, *pp.* Trailed. PHIL. Soc.

trail'er, trāl'er, *n.* One who or that which trails. (1) A stopper for a vehicle. See STOPPER, 2 (2). (2) A contact-piece drawn over terminal plates to distribute electric currents. (3) A mackerel-fishing boat of about A. D. 1800. (4) [U. S.] A trail-car. (5) A trailing plant.

trail'ing, trāl'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TRAIL, *v.* — **trailing arbutus**, see ARBUTUS and EPIGÆA. — **t. arm**, in machinery, an arm that follows the piece to which it is attached, especially if hinged or pivoted. — **t. azalea**, the Alpine azalea. — **t. plant**, see TRAIL, *n.*, II, 2. — **trail'ing-wheel"**, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of wheels sometimes placed behind the driving-wheels of a locomotive. **2.** Either one of the rear wheels of a four-wheeled vehicle.

trail'y, trāl'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slovenly.

train, trān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring or raise to a requisite standard, as of conduct, knowledge, or skill, by protracted and careful instruction and practise. Specifically: (1) To mold the character of; educate; instruct: sometimes with *up*; as, to *train* a minister; to *train up* a child. (2) To bring into a state of proficiency; render skilful or proficient, as a mechanic or soldier; drill. (3) To make obedient to orders or capable of performing tricks, as an animal; break. **2.** To bring into a required physical condition by means of a course of diet and exercise; as, to *train* a man for a boat-race. **3.** To lead into taking a particular course or direction; develop into a fixed position or shape; as, to *train* a plant on a trellis or on a wall. **4.** To put or point in an exact direction; bring to bear; aim: said especially of cannon.

The western plenipotentiaries, with foreign guns *trained* upon the walls of the Chinese capital, exacted the ratification of their treaties.
J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch. 20, p. 310. [H. '69.]

5. In mining, to trace, as a lode to its head. **6.** To draw off or mislead by specious allurements; entice.

Thou hast been *trained* from thy post by some deep guile.
SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 15, p. 159. [D. F. & CO.]

7. To draw along; trail.

II. *i.* **1.** To give education by instruction and discipline; impart proficiency by drilling. **2.** To go into a course of physical training, as for some athletic achievement. **3.** To take part in a military training; especially, to go through the prescribed course of regimental drill; colloquially, to mate or fraternize (with any one or an organization); as, he has *trained* with the Democracy several years. **4.** [Colloq.] To go or travel by railway: mostly with an indefinite *it*; as, we will *train it* from New York to Albany. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To conduct oneself with freedom; act with license; be sportive.

The girl broke into a fondly approving laugh at his drolling, . . . [and Mela said] 'Oh, I guess you love to *train*.'
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 53. [H. '90.]

6. [Archaic.] To trail or drag.

Our loins must be still girt up, our affections kept from *training* and dragging down upon the earth.
R. LEIGHTON *Commentary on 1 Peter* pt. i, ch. 1, verse 13, p. 111. [L. G. & CO. '70.]

7†. To be allured or decoyed. [< F. *trainer*, < LL. *trahino*, < L. *traho*, draw.]

Synonyms: see DRILL; EDUCATE.

— **to train fine**, to train into a condition approaching as nearly as possible that which is desired. — **to t. off**, to go wild obliquely: said of the flight of a shot. — **trained band**, a body of drilled and disciplined men. Compare TRAIN-BAND. — **train'-rope"**, *n.* A rope used in training a gun. See TRAINING-TACKLE. — **t.-tackle**, *n.* Same as TRAINING-TACKLE.

train[1], *n.* **1.** Anything drawn out to a length, or any series of things drawn along. (1) A continuous line of

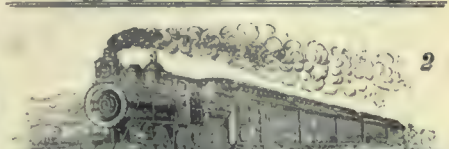

American Railroad-trains.

1. The first American train on its trial trip, Nov. 2, 1830, between Albany and Schenectady, drawn by the locomotive "Best Friend." 2. A modern railroad passenger-train.

railway-coaches or -carriages, coupled one to the other, and drawn by a locomotive. See illus. under VESTIBULE TRAIN. (2) A line of vehicles en route, or a succession or row of beasts of burden on the march.

The *train* of pack animals — thirteen mules in all, with two small donkeys — wound slowly down the slopes of the watershed.
C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 135. [A. '78.]

(3) A line of gunpowder or other combustible laid to conduct fire to a charge, mine, or the like. **2.** A series or succession of connected things; especially, an assemblage of people or objects drawn up processionally or in orderly disposition; as, a *train* of events.

And all the village *train*, from labour free.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 17.

3. A retinue, or body of retainers; suite.

King James went into Scotland to visit his native country, with a princely *train*.
FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. iii, bk. x, § 4, p. 265. [T. T. '37.]

4. Something pulled along with and in the track of another. (1) An extension of a dress-skirt, trailing behind the wearer unless carried, as on the arm or by a train-bearer. (2) The tail of a comet or meteor. (3) The long trailing tail or tail-coverts of a bird, as a peacock.

The tail and wing feathers of this bird [peacock-pheasant] are ornamented with beautiful ocelli, like those on the peacock's *train*.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 85. [A. '71.]

(4) In ordnance, a trail. **5.** Proper order; due course.

As soon as we . . . can get matters in *train*, we propose moving towards Princeton.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, June 22, 1778* in vol. v, p. 416. [H. G. & CO. '34.]

6. A series of parts acting upon each other, as for transmitting motion; as, the *train* of a watch; a *train* of rolls in a rolling-mill. **7.** A Canadian freight-sledge. **8.** Anything calculated to allure; artifice; decoy.

Now to my charms, And to my wily *trains*.
MILTON *Comus* l. 151.

(1) In falconry, a lure for recalling the hawk. (2)† A snare; trap; ambush. [F., < *trainer*; see TRAIN, *v.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **down train**, usually, in the United States, a railway-train running toward a lower, a

southern, or a principal station on a line; in England, commonly one which runs away from London.—**mixed t.**, a railway-train composed of cars of different kinds, as passenger- and freight-cars.—**train'-band"**, *n.* A militia organization, especially one of London in the Stuart period, abolished by Charles II., but subsequently reorganized. The third regiment of the line was formed from it.

Strong bodies of the *trainbands*, regularly relieved, mounted guard round Westminster Hall.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 85. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

—t.-bearer, *n.* An attendant who holds the long train of the dress of a lady or other person; hence, one who simply supports the dignity of another.—**t.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt that secures the training-tackle of a cannon.—**t.-boy**, *n.* [U. S. & Canada.] A newsboy on a railway-train.—**t.-car**, *n.* A caboose-car.—**t.-hand**, *n.* A trainman.—**t.-mile**, *n.* One of the aggregate number of miles traversed by the trains of any road or system: taken as a unit of calculation, as in determining the rate of wear and tear, the expense of haulage, or the comparative amount of traffic.—**t.-road**, *n.* A temporary road along which to haul materials for railway-construction; also, a similar road in a mine.

train[2], trēn, *n.* Train-oil. See OIL. [< D. *traan.*]

train'a-bl(e, trēn'ą-bl, *a.* Capable of being trained.

trained, *pp.* Trained. PHIL. SOC.

train'el†, *n.* A drag-net.

train'er, trēn'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who trains; specifically, one who directs and superintends a course of physical training, as for a boat-race or prize-fight. **2.** A frame used in training plants. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] One who indulges in spirited sport or frolic. **4.** [U. S.] Formerly, a militiaman at his public drills. See TRAINING-DAY.

train'gram, trēn'gram, *n.* A written message for immediate delivery by train instead of by telegraph: a term used on the Santa Fé Railway system. [< TRAIN[1], *n.*, + Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

train'ing, trēn'ing, *n.* **1.** Systematic instruction and drill, as in some trade, art, or profession; methodical tuition of mind or body; course of education.

There are instincts which supply the place of *training*.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 63. [A. '83.]

2. The condition of being physically fit for the performance of any athletic exercise or contest; also, the act or science of bringing any one to such a condition; as, he is now in *training*. **3.** *Mil.* Formerly, the stated public drills of militia and volunteer forces, usually occupying a set period yearly and having different days for company, regiment, and brigade or "general training." **4.** *Hort.* The art of inducing upon plants a growth of desired direction, as by an espalier. For other senses, see TRAIN, *v.*

Compounds, etc.:—**horizontal training**, the method of training fruiting plants so that the main branches stand out horizontally at right angles with the stem.—**train'ing-bit"**, *n.* A bit having iron cheeks and an iron bar passing through a wooden mouthpiece that serves as a gag: used in training vicious horses.—**t.-college**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A school for the instruction and development of teachers; normal school.

In England, these institutions are styled *training colleges*, and in Germany seminaries. *Cyc. of Education* ed. by Kiddle and Schem *Normal Schools* p. 650. [TR. & CO. '77.]

—t.-day, *n.* [U. S.] Formerly, a day set apart for a drill or review of militia.—**t.-gear**, *n.* The gearing that assists in training a large gun or mortar. See illus. under MORTAR.—**t.-halter**, *n.* A combined halter and bridle made with short check-pieces for holding-straps.—**t.-level**, *n.* A device for securing accuracy in the vertical aiming of cannon.—**t.-pendulum**, *n.* An instrument consisting principally of a level and a pendulum: used in training cannon.—**t.-school**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A school for practical instruction and drill; as, a *training-school* for nurses or for Christian workers. **2.** [Eng.] Same as TRAINING-COLLEGE.—**manual t.-school.** **1.** A school in which the method of instructing by training the hand or by manipulation is pursued. **2.** A school in which the principles of wood- and metal-working are taught by practise: distinguished from *trade-school*.—**t.-ship**, *n.* A vessel, usually one connected with a naval school, on which boys are taught seamanship, navigation, etc.—**t.-tackle**, *n.* A tackle attached to the rear end of a gun-carriage, as on shipboard, by which the gun is run in: so called because it is in the train of the gun. The gun is trained by the side-tackles.—**t.-wall**, *n.* A wall, as that of a wing-dam, placed in a river or harbor to deflect the current.

train'less, trēn'les, *a.* Having no train; unprovided with a train, as a dress.

train'man, trēn'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] A railway employee serving on a train; especially, a brakeman.

train'ment†, *n.* Training.

train'way", trēn'wē", *n.* A platform hinged to a wharf or slip so that railroad-cars may be run on it to or from a ferry-boat.

train'y†, *a.* Of or pertaining to train-oil; greasy.

traipse, trēps, *v.* & *n.* [PROV.] Same as TRAPES.

traist†, *n. pl.* Same as TRACE[2].

traise[1]†, *vt.* To betray.

traise[2]†, *vi.* Same as TRACE[1].

trait, trēt (trē in Eng.) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A distinguishing feature or quality, especially of mind or character, or of anything produced by them; as, family *traits; traits* of style.

In the West all the *traits* of our national character are intensified—its energy, its impulsiveness, . . . its ambition, and its sensitiveness. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, ch. 19, p. 226. [G. P. P. '64.]

2. A line, stroke, or touch: used figuratively.

Almost every man has some little *trait* of romance in his life,
IRVING *Bracebridge Hall* p. 247. [G. P. P. '61.]

[F., < L. *tractus;* see TRACT[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'ter-ie†, *n.* Same as TRAITORY.

trai"teur', trē"tūr', *n.* [F.] A restaurant-keeper.

trai'tor†, *vt.* To play the traitor toward; deceive; betray.

trai'tor, trē'tėr, *a.* Characteristic of or belonging to a traitor; traitor-like; traitorous; as, a *traitor* knave.

trai'tor, *n.* **1.** One who for any cause betrays a trust; especially, one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who commits treason. **2.** Any one who acts deceitfully and falsely to his friends and joins their enemies.

Mohammed . . . was no *traitor* in the Church, but an enemy from without. COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State, Church of Antichrist* in vol. vi, p. 113. [H. '58.]

[OF., < L. *traditor*, < *tradituş;* see TRADITION.]

—trai'tor-heart"ed, *a.* Traitorous.—**trai'tor-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The course or disposition of a traitor; a betrayal.—**trai'tor-ly**†, *a.* Treacherous.—**trai'tor-y**†, *n.* Treachery. **trai'tor-ie**†.

trai'tor-ous, trē'tėr-us, *a.* **1.** Inclined toward or guilty of treason; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Involving, partaking of, or characterized by treason.

Bishop Fisher was entering upon dangerous courses, which were to lead him into *traitorous* efforts to introduce an invading army into England and to bring his own head to the block.
FROUDE *Divorce of Catherine of Aragon* ch. 11, p. 184. [S. '91.]

trai'tor-ful†.

Synonyms: see PERFIDIOUS.

—trai'tor-ous-ly, *adv.*—**trai'tor-ous-ness**, *n.*—**trai'tress**, *n.* A traitorous woman. **trai'tor-ess**†; **tray'ter-esse**†.

Fortune . . . The *trayteresse* false, and full of gile.
CHAUCER *Booke of the Dutchesse* l. 620.

tra-ject', trą-ject', *vt.* [Rare.] To throw or cast over, through, or across. [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicio*, < *trans*, over, + *jacio*, throw.]

traj'ect, traj'ect, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] (1) Same as TRAJECTION, 1. (2) A trajectory. **2**†. A ferry; also, a ferry-boat.

tra-jec'tion, trą-jec'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of trajecting or transporting; a passage. **2.** Forcible emission. **3.** [Rare.] *Gram. & Rhet.* Transposition; hyperbaton.

The construction is a *trajection* not unusual with our Writer.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Heb.* xii, 25.

[< L. *trajectio(n-)*, < *trajectus;* see TRAJECT, *v.*]

tra-ject'o-ry, trą-ject'o-ri, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The path described by a projectile moving under given forces, as by a cannon-ball in flight acted upon by gravity and the resistance of the air. **2.** *Math.* A curve or surface intersecting a system of curves or surfaces at a constant angle. [< LL. *trajectorium*, funnel, < L. *trajectus;* see TRAJECT, *v.*]

traj'et†, **traj'et-our**†, **traj'et-ry**†. See TRAGET, etc.

tral"a-ti'tion†, *n.* The use of a word or expression in a figurative sense; metaphor. **tra-la'tion**†.

tral"a-ti'tious†, *a.* **1.** *Theol.* Traditional; legendary. **2.** Not literal; figurative; metaphorical.
—tral"a-ti'tious-ly†, *adv.*

tra-lin'e-ate†, *vt.* To deviate; wander.

Tral'li-an, tral'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the old Greciancity of Trallis, in Lydia, Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.
—Trallian school, a school of Greek sculpture that flourished at Trallis in the 3d century B. C., an offshoot of the Rhodian school. Its most famous production is the group of the Farnese Bull, in the Naples Museum, by Apollonius and Tauriscus, representing the tying of Dirce to a bull's horns by Zethus and Amphion in revenge for her ill treatment of their mother Antiope. It is the largest extant antique work originally cut from a single block of marble.

tra-luce'†, *vt.* To shine through.—**tra-lu'cent**†, *a.* Translucency.—**tra-lu'cen-cy**†, *n.*

tram, tram, *v.* [TRAMMED; TRAM'MING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or convey by means of a tramway or tram-car. **2.** *Mech.* To adjust as a millstone-spindle in perpendicular position or at right angles in reference to the stone, or as the driving-wheels of a locomotive on one side with reference to those upon the other side.

II. *i.* To manipulate a tram-car; ride on a tramway: frequently with an indefinite *it;* as, I mean to *tram it*.

tram[1], *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A tramway or tramway-line. (2) A tram-car. **2.** One of the rails forming a tramway or railway. **3.** A four-wheeled vehicle for conveying coals to and from a pit's mouth. Compare CORF; SKIP[2], *n.*; TUB, *n.*, 6. **4.** [Scot.] (1) A beam or bar. (2) A shaft or thill. **5.** Squareness of condition and position, as of a millstone-spindle or a car-truck. [< O. Sw. *träm*, log.]
—tram'car", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A car or carriage that runs on a tramway; particularly, a street-car; a tram. **2.** Same as TRAM[1], 3.—**t.-line**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A tramway.—**t.-plate**, *n.* A flat bar of iron laid down as a rail. Compare STRAP-RAIL.—**t.-staff**, *n.* A straight-edge used by millwrights or millers in adjusting millstones and spindles.—**t.-wheel**, *n.* A light flanged iron wheel commonly used on tram-cars.

tram[2], *n.* **1.** A trammel or beam-compass. **2.** A similar instrument for drawing an ellipse; an ellipsograph. **3**†. A machine or contrivance. [Cp. TRAMMEL.]

tram[3], *n.* Silk filling or woof, having 12 to 32 filaments, and 3 to 5 turns per inch. It is made up of two or more "singles" twisted together in a direction opposite to their individual twist. [< F. *trame*, < It. *trama* (< L. *trama*), woof.] **shute**‡.

tra'ma, trē'mą *or* trg'mą, *n.* *Bot.* A middle tissue or layer of hyphæ between two layers of hymenium in the sporophores of hymenomycetous and gasteromycetous fungi. See BASIDIUM. [L., woof.]—**tra'mal**, *a.*

tram'el-loid, *a.* *Bot.* Jelly-like in substance. [< TRAMA + -OID.]

Tra-me'tes, trą-mī'tīz *or* -mē'tēs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of polyporoid fungi, differing from *Polyporus* chiefly in having the substance of the trama similar to that of the pileus, while in *Polyporus* it is different. [< L. *trama*, woof.]—**tram'e-toid**, *a.*

tram'mel, tram'el, *C.* (-ęl, *E.*), *vt.* [-MELED OR -MELLED; -MEL-ING OR -MEL-LING.] **1.** To embarrass with hindrances or limitations; hamper; entangle; impede.

I was independent simply in the sense that both Gen. Lee and Gen. Stuart had such confidence in me that they never undertook to *trammel* me with orders.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* ch. 7, p. 81. [G. A. J. '87.]

2. [Rare.] To habituate to that which restrains, as to a harness or to conventionalism. **3.** [Archaic.] To entangle as in a snare; catch; imprison.

Clytem.: I cannot *trammel* up the future thus,
And so forecast the time, as with one blow
To break the hundred Hydra-heads of Chance.
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. xv.

tram'mel, *n.* **1.** That which limits freedom or activity; an impediment; hindrance: applied both to material and immaterial things.

His genius was not of that sort which breaks out from *trammels*, but of that which makes the best of what it finds.
R. W. CHURCH *Spenser* ch. 5, p. 131. [H. '79.]

2. A fetter, shackle, or bond, particularly one of such kind as is used in teaching a horse to amble. **3.** An instrument whose parts slide on a rod. (1) A rod bearing pointers, for use as a compass; beam-compass. (2) An ellipsograph. **4.** A pendent hook attached to the back-bar or other part of a fireplace, for holding kettles and other culinary implements.

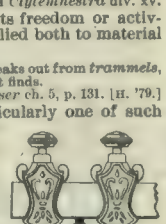

Heads of a Trammel or Beam-compass.

We . . . sometimes smirched our clean aprons . . . against the swinging crane with its sooty pot-hooks and *trammels*.
LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* ch. 1, p. 22. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

5. *Fishing.* (1) A set-net, mounted slackly, so that a fish becomes entangled in it. (2) A trammel-net. (3) A drag-net; trawl. **6**†. A net for a woman's hair. [< F. *tramail*, < LL. *tremaculum*, < L. *tres*, three, + *macula*, mesh.] **tram'el**†; **tram'ell**†.
—tram'mel-net", *n.* A combination of three seines stretched side by side and close together, and anchored in an upright position, maintained by floats and sinkers; tumbling-net. The two outside nets have large meshes and hang taut; the inside net has fine meshes and hangs slack. A fish passing through the first coarse outside net pushes a bunt of the loose second one through a mesh of the third, forming a pocket in which he becomes hopelessly trammeled.—**t.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel-cam serving either to convert rotary into reciprocating motion or as a form of gearing, having in the former case two grooves, crossed X-fashion, in which slide projections on a beam or connecting-rod that has two strokes to each rotation of the wheel, and in the latter three slots. See MULTIPLE WHEEL. **slosh'-wheel"**†.

tram'meled, tram'eld, *C.* (-ęld, *E.*), *pa.* **1.** Restrained by hindrance; hampered; entangled; ensnared. **2.** Having the feet of one side white-marked, as though marked by trammels or shackles: said of a horse.
tram'melled‡.
—cross'-tram"meled, *n.* In the manège, having a white-marked fore and hind foot, but on opposite sides.

tram'mel-er, tram'el-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which restrains. **2.** One who fishes with a trammel-net. **tram'mel-ler**‡.

tram'mel-et†, *n.* A snare.

tram'mer, tram'ėr, *n.* *Mining.* One who puts or draws coal in a mine; a putter or drawer. [< TRAM[1], *n.*]

tra"mon-ta'na, trā"mon-tā'ną, *n.* A cold wind blowing southward from the region of the Alps; by extension, any wind issuing from a mountainous region.

Somewhat revived by the *tramontana* which rolled like an ice-brook down the Pass, we advanced over an easy step of rolling ground. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 6, p. 157. [H. '60.]

[It., < L. *transmontanus;* see TRAMONTANE. &c.]

tra-mon'tane, trą-mon'tēn *or* trā"mon-tēn' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains; ultramontane: originally applied by the Italians to foreigners residing beyond the Alps; hence, foreign; barbarous: subsequently applied to the Italians themselves by Frenchmen, Germans, and other Europeans. Compare ULTRAMONTANE. **2.** Coming from the other side of the mountains. **3.** Issuing from the mountainous region of southern Europe; as, the *tramontane* wind.

That side of the church, indeed, which faces the *Tramontane* wind, is much more unsightly than the rest, by reason of the dust and smoke that are driven against it. ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy, Pavia* in vol. ii, p. 163. [D. & J. '37.]

[< OF. *tramontain*, < It. *tramontano*, < L. *transmontanus*, < *trans*, over, + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain.]

tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** A foreigner or barbarian: originally, as being resident beyond the mountains, and cut off from Italy by the Alps. **2.** Same as TRAMONTANA. [F., polar star, < L. *transmontana*, f. of *transmontanus;* see TRAMONTANE, *a.*]

tram"o-se-ri'ceous, tram'o-se-rish'ius, *a.* Exhibiting a satiny luster, as elytra. [< L. *trama*, woof, + SERICEOUS.]

tra-moun'taint, **I.** *a.* Tramontane. **II.** *n.* The pole-star.

tramp, tramp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To walk on or traverse with heavy steps.

The horse, the Aswa-ratna, that proud steed
Which *tramps* the clouds.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 7.

2. To tread heavily upon; trample; tread down or under foot. **3.** To travel over a considerable part of on foot; as, to *tramp* Scotland. **4.** [Scot.] To wash, as clothes, by treading in water.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] **1.** To tread heavily; march on foot.

A militia company of the wildest-looking men that ever carried a rifle . . . *tramped* along in a cloud of dust.
F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* June, '92, p. 137.

2. To walk or wander aimlessly, as a tramp. [< LG. *trampen;* cp. G. *trampeln*, tread, Dan. *trampe*.]
—tramp'ing-drum", *n.* A drum for saturating leather with oil, having hollow trunnions, through which hot air or steam may be admitted. Compare STUFFING-MACHINE.
—tramp'er, *n.* One who tramps; specifically, a tramp. See TRAMP, *n.*, 4.

tramp, *n.* **1.** The steps of one who walks heavily and continuously; a heavy, continued tread, especially of a number of persons or animals; as, the *tramp* of armies; the *tramp* of a herd of buffaloes. **2.** The sound produced by continuous and heavy walking, especially of those keeping step. **3.** A long stroll or excursion on foot, especially one that tires.

I don't indulge myself very often in such a *tramp* as this before breakfast. JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year* ch. 9, p. 200. [L. & S. '88.]

4. [U. S.] One who walks from place to place, whether idly or in search of occupation; specifically, an idle wanderer; itinerant beggar; vagrant; vagabond.

The *tramp*—that bitter blossom of civilization whose seed was blown to us from over the seas—was not then so common by the New England roadsides as he became five or six years later.
ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* ch. 2, p. 17. [H. M. & CO. '80.]

5. An iron plate that protects the hollow of a ditcher's boot from the wear and tear of the spade in his continual digging. **6.** An implement used by gardeners in trimming hedges. **7.** A steam-vessel that goes from port to port picking up freight wherever it can be obtained. **ocean tramp**‡; **tramp steamer**‡.

The established line did not even bid, and has now ceased building American ships and is chartering English '*tramps*.'
U. D. EDDY in *The Forum* May, '92, p. 381.

—tramp'-pick", *n.* A slightly curved iron bar about 4 feet long and having a crosspiece about 18 inches from the lower end on which to press the foot: for loosening soil.

tram'pl, tram'pld, trampt. Trample, etc. PH. S.

tram'ple, tram'pl, *v.* [TRAM'PLED; TRAM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To tread upon heavily; crush, prostrate, or beat down by treading; tread under foot: literally and figuratively.

Thirty of them . . . were surrendered and forthwith *trampled* to death by the elephants. J. F. MAHAFFY *Story of Alexander's Empire* ch. 5, p. 44. [G. P. P. '87.]

II. *i.* To walk with a heavy, crushing tread; step on heavily: literally and figuratively.

Boswell . . . was always laying himself at the feet of some eminent man, and begging to be spit upon and *trampled* upon.
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 141. [A. '80.]

[Freq. of TRAMP.] **tram'ple**, *n.* The act of treading under foot; a continued crushing tread; trampling.
tram'pler, *n.* **1.** One who tramples. **2**†. An attorney.

tram-poose', tram-pōs', *n.* [U. S., Humorous or Contemptuous.] A long, wearying tramp from place to place, especially if unsuccessful in its purpose.

I was with him in one of his *trampooses*.
COOPER *Pathfinder* ch. 8, p. 118. [H. & H. '69.]

—tram-poose', *vi.*

tram'pot, tram'pet, *n.* The adjustable socket or support in which an upright spindle, as of a millstone, is stepped. [< TRAM[1], *n.*, + POT[2], *n.*]

tram'way", tram'wē", *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A street railroad. **2.** A roadway having plates or rails on which wheeled vehicles may run. **tram'road"**.

tran-, *prefix.* The form of TRANS- common before *s*, as in *tran*-scend, *tran*-script, *trans*-calent, etc. See TRANS-.

tra-na-tion†, *n.* A swimming over; transnatation.

trance[1], trans, *vt.* [TRANCED; TRAN'CING.] **1.** To entrance, usually in a figurative sense; enchant. **2.** To express or exhibit in a state of trance or rapture.

One of his Murillo's Madonnas was so saintly beautiful in the *trance* joy of her divine maternity, that I felt my knees giving way beneath me, obedient to the instinct of adoration.
GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps and Mishaps* ch. 3, p. 56. [T. & F. '54.]

trance[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass over. **II.** *i.* To tramp.

trance[1], *n.* **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another condition or to be rapt into visions; an ecstasy; rapture; hence, any state exhibiting similar effects; bewilderment; stupefaction. **2.** *Pathol.* a) A state of insensibility to ordinary external surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions. It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death. (2) A protracted syncope. **3.** The hypnotic condition. [< F. *transe*, fright, < L. *transitus*; see TRANSIT.] **trance†**.

Synonyms: see DREAM.

—trance'sco"ma, *n.* A condition in which the breathing and circulation are perceptible, though feeble, the limbs pliant, but the external senses are not awake, and the patient can not be aroused. **—t.sleep**, *n.* A sleep abnormally profound and prolonged, where the patient is insensible to external stimuli and can not be awakened.

trance[2], *n.* **1.** Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A tedious journey. **2.** SCOT.] A passage or hallway.

tran'ced-ly, trɑn'sed li, *adv.* In the manner of a trance; as though spellbound; abstractedly.

tran"ché', trɑn'shē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Party per bend.

tranch'oir†, *n.* Same as TRENCHER[2], *n.*

tran'cet†, *n.* A ferry or ferryboat.

tra-ncen', tra-nin', *n.* [Ir.] Same as DOG'S-TAIL GRASS.

—not worth a trancen, not worth a straw.

tran'gam', *n.* Any rubbishy or worthless article or toy; said also of persons. **tran'gram†**; **tran'kum†**.

tran'gle, trɑng gl, *n. Her.* A diminutive of the fess, variously treated as a bar, a closet, or a barrulet.

trank, trɑnk, *n.* An oblong piece of skin from which the pieces that go to make up a glove are cut.

tran'ka, trɑn'ka, *n.* A cylindrical box balanced on their feet and juggled with by recumbent jugglers.

tran'keh, trɑn'kē, *n.* [Per.] A kind of large boat used in the Persian Gulf. **tran'ket†**; **tran'key†**.

tran-lace'†, *vt.* To transpose.

tran'nel, trɑn'el, *n.* Same as TRENAIL.

tran'quil, trɑn'kwil (KWIL), *a.* **1.** Free from or unaffected by agitation or disturbance; unruffled; calm; said of persons

Tranquil as if his spirit lay
Becalmed in Heaven's approving ray'
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* pt. 1, st. 1.

2. Quiet and motionless; said of things.

Such a calmness of depth, all things imaged in that great soul of his. Shakespeare's so true and clear, as in a *tranquil* unfathomable sea.'
CARLYLE *Heros Worship* lect. iii, p. 90. [C. & H. '40.]

[< F. *tranquille*, < L. *tranquillus*, quiet.]

Synonyms: see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE.

—tran'quil-ly, *adv.* **—tran'quil-ness**, *n.*

tran'quil-ize, trɑn'kwil-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make tranquil, especially in mind; soothe; compose.

Kant's . . . theory . . . was, that there was a risk of missing sleep if the brain was not *tranquillized* before bed-time.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. 1, letter iii, p. 12. [R. BROS. '75.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become calm; exhibit composure. [< F. *tranquilliser*, < L. *tranquillo*, < *tranquillus*, quiet.] **tran'quil-ise‡**; **tran'quil-lise‡**; **tran'quil-lize‡**.

Synonyms: allay, appease, assuage, calm, compose, hush, lull, moderate, pacify, quell, quiet, soothe, still. See ALLAY.—Antonyms: agitate, alarm, arouse, disturb, excite, inflame, rouse, stimulate, stir.

—tran"quil-i-za'[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* The act of tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized. **tran"quil-li-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion‡**.—**tran'quil-i-l"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* **tran'quil-li"zer** or **-ser‡**. **tran'quil-i"zing-** or **-sing-ly**, *adv.* In a tranquilizing manner; in a manner calculated to tranquilize. **tran'quil-li"zing-** or **-sing-ly‡**.

tran-quil'li-ty, trɑn-kwil'i-ti (KWIL), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tranquil; freedom from or superiority to all disturbing influences; calmness; serenity

A soul clear from prejudice has a marvellous advance towards *tranquillity* and repose.
MONTAIGNE *Works* tr. by Hazlitt, *Apology for R. Sebond* in vol. ii, bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 208. [H. & H. '65.]

2. Freedom from motion or physical disturbance; a state of rest; quiet.

The intense *tranquillity*
Of silent hills and more than silent sky.
WORDSWORTH *Sonnet, A Volant Tribe of Bards* l. 13.

[< F. *tranquillité*, < L. *tranquillitas*, < *tranquillus*, quiet.]

Synonyms: see CALMNESS; REST.

tran-quil'lo, trɑn-kwil'lō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Tranquil; tranquilly: a direction to the performer.

trans-, **tran-**, trans-, *W.* *or* trɑns-, *C.*, *prefix.* Across; beyond; through: used in words of Latin origin, and also as an English formative. [< L. *trans-* (*tran-* before *s*), < *trans*, across.]

trans-al'pine (XIII.) **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated on the other side — specifically, on the north or west side — of the Alps; opposed to *cisalpine*. Compare TRANSMONTANE. **2.** Crossing or extending across the Alps; as a *transalpine* railroad. **II.** *n.* A native of or a resident in any country beyond the Alps, especially in any country out of Italy. **trans-an'dine**, *a.* **1.** Situated beyond or on the other side of the Andes. **2.** Crossing or extending across the Andes. **—trans-an'i-mate†**, *vt.* To animate by the introduction of a soul from some external place. **—trans-an"i-ma'tion†**, *n.* Transmigration of souls; metempsychosis. **trans-ap"pa-lin'chi-an**, *a.* Beyond or on the other side of the Appalachian mountains; also, crossing or across the Appalachians. **—trans-au'di-ent**, *a.* [Rare.] Facilitating the transmission of sound. **—trans-ca'lent-cy**, *n.* The state or property of being transcalent. **—trans-ca'lent**, *a.* Permitting or facilitating the passage of heat. **—trans-cas'pi-an**, *a.* Beyond or on the other side of the Caspian Sea; specifically applied to Russian Asiatic territory there; also, crossing the Caspian Sea. **—trans"cau-cas'ian**, **I.** *a.* **1.** [T-] Pertaining to Transcaucasia, that portion of the Russian empire, in Caucasus, Armenia, and Asia Minor, that lies south of the main Caucasus ridge. **2.** Situated beyond the Caucasus range. **3.** Crossing or extending across the Caucasus; as, we crossed by a *transcaucasian* road. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Transcaucasia. **—trans'co-late†**, *vt.* To strain as by means of a colander; percolate; filter. **—trans"co-la'tion†**, *n.* **—trans-cor'po-rate†**, *vi.* Same as TRANSMIGRATE. **—trans-cur'†**, *vi.* To roam, or run hither and thither. **—trans-cur'rence†**, *n.* A roaming or roving to and fro. **—trans-cur'rent**, *a.* Passing transversely, as the posterna of a beetle. **—trans-cur'sion†**, *n.* A rambling; detour. **—trans-cur'sive†**, *a.* Rambling. **—trans-di'a-lect†**, *n.* To translate from one dialect into another. **—trans-duc'tion**, *n.* Rare.] The act of conveying across or leading over. **—trans-duc'tor**, *n.* A muscle that draws across; specifically, the transversus pedis. **—trans-earth'†**, *vt.* To transplant. **—trans-el'e-ment†**, **trans-el"e-men'tate†**, *vt.* To effect a transformation in the elements of. **—trans-el"e-men-ta'tion†**, *n.* Transubstantiation. **trans'e-unt**, *a.* Proceeding from and operating outside of oneself: opposed to *immanent*. **—trans-sex'ion†**, *n.* Sex-transformation; change of sex. **—trans-fem'i-nate†**, *vt.* To change sex of from female to male. **—trans-fis'sion**, *n. Biol.* Transverse fission. **—trans'flu"ent**, *a.* Flowing across or through; specifically, in heraldry, flowing through the arches of a bridge. **—trans-flu'vi-al**, *a.* Living, being on, or crossing to the other side of a stream. **—trans'flux**, *W.* **trans-flux'**, *C.*, *n.* [Rare.] A flowing or running through, across, or beyond. **—trans'fo-rate**, *vt.* **1.** In obstetrics, to make perforation in (the fetal skull) to facilitate delivery. **2†.** To perforate. **—trans"fo-ra'tion**, *n.* Repeated perforation of the base of the fetal skull in craniotomy. **—trans"fre-ta'tion†**, *n.* The act of passing over a strait or narrow sea. **—trans-frete'†**, *vt.* & *vi.* To pass over, as a strait. **trans-freight'†**. **—trans-fron'tal**, *a.* Passing across the frontal lobe; as, the *transfrontal* fissures of the brain. **—trans-fron'tier**, *a.* Crossing or across the frontier. **—trans'fuge**, *n.* [Rare.] *Mil.* A deserter. **trans-fu'gi-tive†**; **trans"gan-get'ic**, *a.* Situated beyond or crossing the Ganges. **—trans-hu'man**, *a.* [Rare.] More than human; superhuman. **—trans-hu'man-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To exalt and transform to a superhuman degree. **—trans-il'i-ac**, *a.* Extending across from one iliac bone to the other. **trans-sil'i-ence**, *n.* [Rare.] A spring or leap from one thing to another. **trans-sil'i-en-cy†**. **—trans-sil'i-ent**, *a.* Leaping or springing across; hence, extending over; spanning. **—trans"il-lu"mi-na'tion**, *n.* A shining through; specifically, in medicine, the lighting up of an organ or part of the body by causing light to pass through it so as to perceive its contents or condition. **—trans"in-cor"po-ra'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Transmigration; metempsychosis. **—trans-in'su-lar**, *a. Anat.* Passing across the island of Reil, as, the *transinsular* fissure. **—trans-is'chi-ac**, *a.* Extending across from one ischiac bone to the other. **—trans-isth'mi-an**, *a.* Extending across an isthmus; as, a *transisthmian* canal. **—trans"jor-dan'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Crossing, situated beyond, or being on the other side of the river Jordan. **trans"la-va'tion†**, *n.* A lading from one vessel to another. **—trans-lo'cate**, *vt.* To shift or cause to shift from one place or position to another. **—trans"lo-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of translocating, or the state of being translocated; a shifting or exchange of position. **trans-lo"cal-i-za'tion†**. **trans-lu'nar**, **trans'lu-na-ry**, *a.* Situated beyond the moon; ethereal: opposed to *sublunary*. **trans"ma-rine'**, *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the sea; as a *transmarine* country. **2.** Crossing the sea. **—trans'me-a-ble†**, *a.* Capable of being traversed. **trans"me-at'a-ble†**. **trans'me-ate†**, *vt.* To pass through, across, or beyond. **—trans"me-a'tion†**, *n.* **—trans-me'di-an**, **I.** *a.* Passing across the median line of the shell, as a muscle in a brachiopod. **II.** *n.* A transmedian muscle. **trans"me-rid'i-o-nal**, *a.* Traversing a meridian, or intersecting it at an angle. **—trans-mew'**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To transmute. **trans-mue'†**. **—trans-mog"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] Change in form or appearance; transformation. **—trans-mog'ri-fy**, *vt.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] To convert into a different shape; transform. **—trans"mon-tane'**, *a.* Situated beyond a mountain or the mountains; crossing a mountain. Compare ULTRAMONTANE. **—trans-mor'phism**, *n.* The state or quality of being transformed; transformation; evolution. **—trans-move'†**, *vt.* To transform; transpose. **—trans-mu'ta-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Reciprocal. **—trans"na-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of swimming across some body of water. **—trans-na'ture**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To change in essence or nature. **—trans-nat"u-ra'tion**, *n.* **—trans"nep-tu'ni-an**, *a. Astron.* Situated beyond the planet Neptune. **—trans-nor'mal**, *a.* [Rare.] Excessively abnormal. **—trans-o"ce-an'ic**, *a.* **1.** Being on the other side of the ocean; coming from beyond the ocean; as, *transoceanic* lands and products. **2.** Relating to passage across the ocean. **—trans-pa'dane**, *C.* **trans'pa-dane"**, *W.*, *a.* Being beyond the river Po, from Rome as a standpoint: opposed to *cispadane*; also, crossing the Po. **—Transpadane Republic**, a republic formed out of Lombardy and part of Venetia in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the next year consolidated with the Cisalpine Republic. **—trans-pal'a-tine**, **I.** *a.* Extending across the palate, as a bone in some reptiles. **II.** *n.* A transpalatine bone. **—trans-pal'mar**, *a.* Extending across the palm of the hand; as, the *transpalmar* muscle. **—trans-pass'†**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass over. **II.** *i.* To pass away. **—trans-pass'a-ble†**, *a.* **—trans-pat'ron-ize†**, *vt.* To transfer the patronage of. **—trans-spe'ci-ate†**, *vt.* To change the species of. **—trans-spe"ci-a'tion**, *n.* Transmutation of species. **—trans-per"i-to-ne'al**, *a.* Extending across the peritoneal cavity. **—trans-spic'u-ous**, *a.* Transparent; also, very evident. **—trans-pierce'**, *vt.* To pierce through; penetrate completely; transfix. **—trans-place'**, *vt.* **1.** To put into a new place; remove. **2.** To exchange, as places. **—trans-plan'tar**, *a.* Extending across the sole of the foot; as, a *transplantar* muscle. **—trans-splen'dent**, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree. **—trans-splen'den-cy**, *n.* **—trans-splen'dent-ly**, *adv.* **—trans-pleu'ral**, *a.* Extending across the pleural cavity. **—trans-po'ni-ble**, *a.* Transposable. **—trans-po"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **—trans-pon'tin-e**, *a.* Situated beyond a bridge: said of that part of London on the Surrey side of the Thames; hence, melodramatic, because of the plays popular in Southwark. **trans-print'**, *vt.* To put in the wrong place in printing. **trans"pro-jec'tion**, *n.* A perspective projection having the sight-point between the natural object and the projection. **trans-prose'†**, *vt.* To put (verse) into prose. **—trans-re'gion-ate†**, *a.* Foreign. **trans'sec"tion**, *n.* Same as TRANSECTION. **—trans"seg-men'tal**, *a.* Passing across a segment of a limb and distributed beyond: said of arteries and nerves, as the brachial artery. **—trans"se-pul'chral**, *a.* Beyond the grave. **—trans-shape'†**, *vt.* To change the shape of. **tran-shape'†**, **—trans-shift'†**, *vt.* To shift across; interchange. **—trans-ship'**, *v.* **I.** *t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another. **II.** *i.* To change one conveyance for another, as a passenger. **tran-ship'‡**. **—trans-ship'ment**, *n. Com.* The transfer of commodities from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another for continued transportation. **tran-ship'ment‡**. **—trans-tem'po-ral**, *a.* Passing across the temporal lobe, as an occasional fissure of the brain. **—trans-thal'a-mic**, *a.* Passing across the optic thalamus of the brain; as, a *transthalamic* vein. **—trans-time'†**, *vt.* To alter the time of. **—trans'trum**, *n. Arch.* [TRANS'TRA, *pl.*] A principal horizontal roof-timber in a Roman building. **—trans-vase'**, *vt.* To transfer from one vessel to another by pouring; transfuse. **trans-va'sate†**. **—trans"va-sa'tion†**, *n.* **—trans-vec'tant**, *n. Math.* An invariant obtained by transvection. **—trans-vec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of transporting or transposing. **2.** *Math.* Operation by one covariant upon another to obtain a third. **—trans-ver'ber-ate†**, *vt.* To strike through. **—trans"ve-la'tion†**, *n.* The act of flying beyond or across. **—trans-volve'†**, *vt.* To overturn. **—trans-waft'†**, *vt.* To waft over or across.

trans-act', trans-act', *v.* **I.** *t.* To carry through, as business; accomplish; execute; do.

In the first Parliament of James the House of Commons refused for the first time to *transact* business on a Sunday.
GREEN *English People* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 1, p. 15. [H. '79.]

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To do business; conduct operations. **2†.** To conduct oneself; act. [< L. *transigo*, pp. *transactus*, < *trans*, through, + *ago*, do.]

Synonyms: accomplish, act, carry on, conduct, do, negotiate, perform, treat. There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided; what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others; one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others. To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but *negotiate* implies deliberation with adjustment of mutual claims and interests, while *transact* implies execution. Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration, but the final settlement. Nations may *treat* of peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated* peace is secured; the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another.

trans-ac'tion, trans-ac'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transacting, or the state of being transacted; the conduct or management of any undertaking or business affair.

Any direction of Christ or any direction or act of his apostles respecting the *transaction* of business in the church, is binding upon us, unless such direction or act was grounded upon peculiar circumstances then existing.
LEONARD WOODS *Works, Church Gov't* in vol. iii, lect. cxxii, p. 512. [J. P. J. '51.]

2. That which is or has been transacted; any matter or thing that has been brought partly or wholly to a conclusion; an affair; proceeding; as, a risky *transaction*.

'Tis done, the great *transaction's* done;
I am my Lord's, and he is mine.
DODDRIDGE *Happy Day* st. 3.

3. *Law.* Specifically, any act as affecting legal rights or obligations; in the civil law, the adjustment of a dispute by mutual concession and agreement; a compromise. **4.** *pl.* In certain learned societies, the published reports of the literary undertakings, such as the papers read and the discussions upon them. [F., < LL. *transactiones*, < L. *transactus*; see TRANSACT.]

Synonyms: act, action, affair, business, deed, doing, proceeding. One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own; his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others. A *transaction* is something completed; a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress; but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint, though *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done, or brought to a conclusion. Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published; strictly used, the two are distinguished; as, the Philosophical *Transactions* of the Royal Society of London give in full the papers read; the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association give in full the *business* done, with mere abstracts of or extracts from the papers read. See ACT; BUSINESS.

trans-act'or, trans-act'ər, *n.* One who transacts business; a negotiator.

trans"at-lan'tic, trans'at-lan'tic, *W.*, *a.* **1.** Situated beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic; in Europe, American; in America, European.

They are an ambitious race, these *transatlantic* kinsmen of ours commonly called Americans.
MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* ch. 6, p. 62. [H. '52.]

2. Crossing or extending across the Atlantic; of or pertaining to such extent or passage; as, a *transatlantic* cable. [< TRANS- + ATLANTIC.]

tran-scend', tran-send', *W.* (trɑn-, *C.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rise above in excellence or degree; surpass; outdo. **2.** To overstep or exceed, as a limit, especially a superior limit; go or be beyond the powers of; pass beyond.

There was no indisposition in him to believe merely because the article *transcended* his reason.
JUSTICE COLERIDGE in A. P. Stanley's *Thomas Arnold, Letter, Sept.*, '43 in vol. i, p. 33. [T. & F. '50.]

3†. To travel or cross over. **4†.** To climb up to or beyond; ascend. **5†.** To cause to ascend; raise; elevate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be transcendent or surpassing. **2†.** To mount up; ascend. [< OF. *transcender*, < L. *transcendo*, < *trans*, beyond, + *scando*, climb.]

Synonyms: see SURPASS.

tran-scend'ence, tran-send'ens, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being transcendent; superexcellence; surpassing eminence. **2.** *Theol.* Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings; specifically, the existence of God above and apart from the universe and not limited by time and space, so that he acts upon it, as it were, from without: sometimes predicated of God without immanence, as in forms of deism that regard God and the universe as entirely separate. Compare IMMANENCE.

His [God's] *transcendence* over the world, speedily discloses its [Brahmanism's] weakness in the obliteration of moral distinctions, and the swamping of finite individuality and freedom.
CAIRD in *Oriental Religions, Brahmanism* p. 2. [HUM. '82.]

3†. Elevation beyond the bounds of truth; exaggeration. [< LL. *transcendentia*, < L. *transcendent-is*, ppr. of *transcendo*; see TRANSCEND.] **tran-scend'en-cy‡**.

tran-scend'ent, tran-send'ent, *W.*, *a.* **1.** Of very high and remarkable degree; surpassing; superexcellent. **2.** *Scholastic Philos.* Transcending the categories of Aristotle, and therefore containing them; not predicamental. See CATEGORY. **3.** *Kantian Philos.* Being or going beyond, or dealing with, matters of experience. **4.** Above

and independent of the material universe; spiritual; in theology, having transcendence. [< F. *transcendant*, < L. *transcendent-is*; see TRANSCENDENCE.]

Synonyms: see EXCELLENT; TRANSCENDENTAL.

tran-scend'ent, tran-send'ent, *n.* **1.** That which is surpassingly great or remarkable; especially, anything supereminent. **2.** *Philos.* (1) That which is above human cognition or conception. (2) That which falls within none of the categories. See CATEGORY. **3.** *Math.* A transcendental function. **tran-scend'ant‡.**

—**tran-scend'ent-ly**, *adv.*—**tran-scend'ent-ness**, *n.*

tran"scen-den'tal, tran"sen-den'tal, *a.* **1.** Of very high degree; transcending all ordinary or specified bounds or powers; transcendent.

Moderate, that is to say, in comparison with the *transcendental* dissociating energies of electricity.
J. N. LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* pref., p. 11. [MACM. '87.]

2. *Philos.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or being a transcendent; not included in any of the categories; non-predicamental. (2) In the Kantian system, having an a priori character; transcending experience; presupposed in and necessary to experience.

In this general sense the word is used by Kantians in many specific phrases; as, **transcendental analytic** (the treatment of the intuitive elements of cognition), **t. apperception** (the self-consciousness in synthetic perception), **t. cognition** (a priori knowledge), **t. dialectic** (that part of Kant's logic in which he attempts to show that cognition in certain particulars is radically delusive), **t. esthetic** (the doctrine of space and time as the antecedent forms of sense-perception), **t. idealism** (a form of subjective idealism; see IDEALISM), **t. object** (the thing in itself, the unknown and unknowable object), **t. paralogism** (an error into which the reason naturally falls in using the elementary principles of cognition), **t. reality** (the transcendental object), **t. unity** (the unity of an object effected by cognition).

Transcendental truths are simply those necessary, self-evident, axiomatic truths which transcend experience.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. ii, p. 48. [O. & CO. '78.]

(3) Rising above the common notions of men; so used in Schelling's explanation of the universe and material things as modes of mental conception; with the Cartesians, pertaining to body and spirit alike. **3.** Wildly speculative; above, beyond, or contrary to common sense; obscure, extravagant, and fantastic.

To the eye of sense a state of moral perfection is something altogether *transcendental* —the dream of some glowing imagination.
J. D. MORELL *Hist. Modern Philos.* ch. 9, § 1, p. 704. [C. & BROS.]

4. *Math.* That can not be formed by a finite number of the five fundamental operations of algebra: said of such quantities or functions as e^x, $\sin x$, $\log x$, $\sin^{-1}x$. Compare ALGEBRAIC.

Synonyms: a priori, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendent. *Intuitive* truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience, not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental*. But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time. "Being is *transcendental*. . . . As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 530. "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor *a priori* element of cognition—what therefore transcends every category of thought." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 531. *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. *Transcendent*, *transcendental*, and *intuitive* are opposed to *empirical;* or, according to the philosophy of Kant, *transcendent* is opposed to *immanent*, and *transcendental* to *empirical*. See MYSTERIOUS.

Phrases: —**transcendental curve** (*Math.*), a curve, as the sinusoid, represented by a transcendental function. —**t. philosophy. 1.** Kant's critical philosophy. **2.** Hegelianism.—**t. quantity** (*Logic*), intensive quantity; opposed to the *extensive*, which is that more commonly recognized.—**t. truth. 1.** A first principle; an intuitive truth. **2.** Logical consistency or coherency.

Derivatives:—**tran"scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.* An upholder of transcendentalism.—**tran"scen-den'tal'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being supereminent or transcendental.—**tran"scen-den'tal-ize**, *vt.* To regard, treat, or explain as transcendental.—**tran"scen-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

tran"scen-den'tal, *n.* **1.** In the Kantian philosophy, any transcendental conception. **2†.** A transcendentalist.

tran"scen-den'tal-ism, tran"sen-den'tal-izm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being transcendental; as, *transcendentalism* is characteristic of the German mind. **2.** In common usage, that which, in philosophy or religion, is vague, visionary, or sublimated. **3.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that man has a knowledge of philosophic principles by an immediate beholding without process of reason or aid of experience; intuitionism; the belief in the existence of transcendents. See TRANSCENDENT, *n.*, 2. (2) Any form of transcendental philosophy, as Kantianism or the idealism of Schelling. See IDEALISM; KANTIANISM. (3) The religio-philosophical teachings of the New England school represented by Emerson and others. It has been characterized by the absence of a formal system of thought and belief, a somewhat mystical phraseology, the exaltation of the spiritual in a general sense over the material, a tendency to synthesis of God, nature, and man, an acceptance of all human manifestations as natural and not unmoral, an apotheosis of nature, and a belief in the self-sufficiency of the individual and individual insight.

Transcendentalism, as viewed by its disciples, was a pilgrimage from the idolatrous world of creeds and rituals to the temple of the Living God in the soul. CHANNING in *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli*, *Transcendentalism* in vol. ii, p. 13. [P. S. & CO.'52.]

Rationalistic *Transcendentalism* in New England is not *Transcendentalism*, but, at the last analysis, Individualism.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. ii, p. 40. [O. & CO. '78.]

4. [Rare.] The character or condition of transcendent excellence or superiority; transcendence.

Dante and Shakespeare . . . dwell apart. . . . In the general feeling of the world, a certain *transcendentalism*, a glory as of complete perfection, invests these two.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 80. [C. & H. '40.]

tran-scend'i-bl(e, tran-send'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transcended.

tran-scen'sion†, *n.* Passage beyond.

trans-ces'sion, trans-sesh'un, *n. Phonol.* The interchange of a lip-vowel and a throat-vowel.

Transcession . . . is the interchange of lip and throat vowels across the vowel scale, as between U and I in food, feed; O, E, in English snow, German schnee.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 233, p. 56. [L. '60.]

[< TRANS- + L. *cession(n-)*, a giving up, < *cedo*, yield.]

trans-con"ti-nen'tal, trans-con"ti-nen'tal, *a.* Extending or passing across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* trip; a *transcontinental* railway.

Enormous money subsidies, exceeding $60,000,000, were also granted by Congress to the first *transcontinental* lines. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 99, p. 507, note 1. [MACM. '88.]

tran-scrib'bler, tran-scrib'lėr, *n.* One who copies poorly; hence, a mere copyist; literary thief.

tran-scribe', tran-scrīb', *vt.* **1.** To write over again (something already written); copy or recopy; specifically, to reduce to ordinary chirography; as, to *transcribe* shorthand notes.

'Baruch the scribe' had inaugurated this new era, . . . by *transcribing* and arranging the works of Jeremiah.
A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. iii, lect. xli, p. 16. [S. '84.]

2. To transfer the substance of, as in writing; embody.

Such a man [as Byron] will *transcribe* himself into his verses.
A. H. WELSH *Development of Eng. Lit.* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 341. [S. C. G.]

3. *Mus.* To adapt (a composition) for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was composed. [< L. *transcribo*, < *trans*, over, + *scribo*, write.]

tran-scrī'ber, tran-scrī'bėr, *n.* One who transcribes or makes a transcript.

They were called scribes or writers; . . . from being mere *transcribers* of the law, they had risen to be its expounders.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. v, p. 479. [H. '70.]

tran'script, tran'script, *n.* **1.** A copy made directly from an original; specifically, in law, a copy of a judicial record.

Ignorance makes many men mistake mere *transcripts* for originals. FULLER *Ch. Hist. Britain* vol. i, bk. iii, § 6, p. 374. [T. T. '37.]

2. Any copy of a writing made by writing. **3.** A copy of any sort; an imitation. [< LL. *transcriptum*, < L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo;* see TRANSCRIBE.]

Synonyms: see DUPLICATE.

tran-scrip'tion, tran-scrip'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transcribing; a copying. **2.** The result of transcribing; a transcript; copy. **3.** *Mus.* The adaptation of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was written.—**tran-scrip'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to transcription.

tran-scrip'tiv(e, tran-scrip'tiv (trgn-, *C.*), *a.* Transcriptional; hence, indicative of being merely a copy.

—**tran-scrip'tive(-ly**, *adv.*

transe, *v.* & *n.* Trance. PHIL. SOC.

tran-sect', tran-sect', *vt.* To dissect across or transversely. [< TRAN- + L. *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]

tran-sec'tion[1], tran-sec'shun, *n. Anal.* **1.** Division of the body by a plane perpendicular to its axis; cross-section. **2.** Either of the aspects exposed by such a division. **3.** A slice resulting from such a division at two nearly coincident levels.

tran-sec'tion[2]†, *n.* Same as TRANSEXION. See TRANS-.

tran-sen'na, tran-sen'a, *n. Archeol.* An enriched lattice for the protection of relics while permitting the shrine to be seen. Examples are found at the tombs of martyrs in the Roman catacombs. [L., net.]

tran'sennet, *n.* A transom.

tran'sept, tran'sept, *n.* One of the lateral members or projections between the nave and choir of a cruciform church. Where these members project greatly they are sometimes called the **arms of the transept**, though in common use the arms are themselves called the *transepts*, and are distinguished as the *north* and *south* transept.

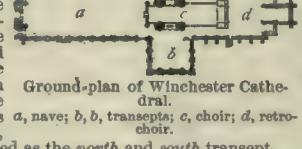

Ground-plan of Winchester Cathedral.
a, nave; *b*, *b*, transepts; *c*, choir; *d*, retro-choir.

Melrose Abbey is a very satisfactory ruin, all carpeted along its nave and *transepts* with green grass; and there are some well-grown trees within the walls. HAWTHORNE *English Note-Books, Melrose* in vol. ii, p. 48. [AL. S. '70.]

[< TRAN- + SEPT[2].] **tran'scept†.**

—**tran'sept-aisle"**, *n.* An aisle in a transept.

—**tran-sept'al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or erected over a transept; as, a *transeptal* tower.

trans-fer', trans-fėr', *vt.* [TRANS-FERRED'; TRANS-FER'RING.] **1.** To convey, remove, or cause to pass from one person or place to another; transport; shift; as, he *transferred* the blame from his shoulders to mine.

It is a common effect of prejudice to *transfer* the faults of a religious man to religion itself. HANNAH MORE *Works, Cœlebs in Search of a Wife* in vol. ii, ch. 31, p. 420. [J. W. '30.]

2. *Law.* To make over to another; convey; as, to *transfer* property by deed. **3.** *Art.* (1) To convey (a drawing or design) from one surface to another by an offsetting impression, as to a lithographic stone by means of transfer-paper. (2) To remove (an antique picture) from wood or wall to canvas, or (a painting or design) from its old to a new back or new ground. [< L. *transfero*, < *trans*, across, + *fero*, bear.]

Synonyms: see CONVEY.

—**trans-fer'ring-ma-chine"**, *n.* A form of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller, so that the latter may be hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank-notes.

trans'fer, trans'fėr, *n.* **1.** The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred; the removal of a thing from one person or place to another; transference.

Convection we have already defined to be the *transfer* of heat, by sensible masses of matter, from place to place; but the *transfer* which consists in each atom taking up the motion of its neighbours, and sending it on to others, is called the conduction of heat.
TYNDALL *Heat a Mode of Motion* lect. ix, p. 235. [A. '88.]

2. That which is transferred. (1) *Mil.* A private or an officer exchanged from one regiment, troop, company, or arm of the service into another. (2) In art, lithography, etc., a design conveyed or to be conveyed, as by copying-ink or pressure, in reverse, from one surface to another. **3.** A place, method, or means of transfer. (1) A point on a railway-line where cars are shifted, as to a ferry-boat. (2) A large float, barge, or ferry-boat for conveying railway-cars, as across a river. (3) [U. S.] A system or process of conveying passengers or freight from one transportation-line to another, as from a steamer to a train: (4) A ticket entitling a passenger on one car or boat to ride on another, as on a connected line, without paying additional fare. **4.** *Naut.* Lateral distance traversed in tacking at right angles to advance. **5.** *Law.* (1) The act or transaction by which the interest or ownership of one person in anything is made over to and vested in another; specifically, in England, a conveyance of lands. (2) The removal of any matter from one jurisdiction to another. **6.** [U. S. Postal Service.] A pecuniary loan from one department of the post-office to another.

Compounds:—**trans'fer-book"**, *n.* A register of transfers, as of shares and stocks. —**t.-day**, *n.* In the Bank of England, one of the regular days for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds.—**t.-elevator**, *n.* A crane or the like used in transferring cargo from vessel to vessel.—**t.-gilding**, *n. Ceramics.* A transfer of a pattern in gold, as from paper to unglazed ware, usually done either by a direct transfer of the gold in reverse, or by stamping the pattern in oil and dusting with gold-powder.—**t.-ink**, *n.* A lithographic ink commonly consisting of tallow, wax, soap, shellac, lampblack, and water: used for making designs on lithographic stone, zinc, or transfer-paper.—**t.-paper**, *n.* **1.** Paper bearing on one side a greasy or waxy pigment: used by laying it with the prepared side down between a drawing and a sheet, as of paper, and tracing with a stylus over the lines of the drawing that it is desired to reproduce. Sometimes miscalled **tracing-paper. 2.** Paper specially finished for printing in transfer-ink, to be transferred to a lithographic stone or zinc plate.—**t.-press**, *n* A transferring-machine. —**t.-printing**, *n.* **1.** The decoration of fictile or other ware by some mechanical process, the principle commonly used being that a design impressed upon a surfaced paper may be made to adhere in reverse, as by means of glue, to the ware, after which the paper can be removed and the design fixed, as by glazing. Compare TRANSFER-GILDING. **2.** Printing on or from transfer-paper. **3.** Printing from stone or zinc to which a design has been transferred.—**t.-resistance**, *n.* An apparent resistance to the passage of an electric current between the metal and the liquid of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.—**t.-table**, *n.* A railway traverse-table.—**t.-work**, *n.* Decoration or designs made by transferring or transfer-printing.

trans-fer"a-bil'i-ty, trans-fėr'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being transferable. **trans-fer"ra-bil'i-ty‡; trans-fer"ri-bil'i-ty‡.**

trans-fer'a-bl(e, trans-fėr'a-bl (XIII), *a.* Capable of being transferred; specifically, negotiable; as, a *transferable* ticket or order.

trans-fer'al, trans-fėr'al, *n.* [Rare.] The act of transferring; transference. **trans-fer'ral‡.**

trans-ferd', *pp.* Transferred. PHIL. SOC.

trans"fer-ee', trans"fėr-ē', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

trans-fer'ence, trans-fėr'ens, *n.* **1.** The act of transferring; transfer.

Violent *transference* and waste of property . . . followed the Conquest. CRAIK *British Commerce* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 91. [KN. '44.]

2. *Scots Law.* A proceeding for the revival of a suit pending at the death of a party thereto in favor of his representatives. **trans-fer'rence‡.**

—**trans"fer-en'tial**, *a.*

trans"fer-og'ra-phy, trans'fėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Rare.] The art of producing facsimiles of inscriptions on ancient monuments, etc. [< TRANSFER + -GRAPHY.]

trans-fer'or, trans-fėr'ėr, *n.* In English law, the vender or conveying party in a transfer.

trans-fer'rer, trans-fėr'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which transfers; specifically, in law, a transferor. **2.** A bottom-plate for the receiver of an air-pump: used when moving an exhausted receiver away from the pump. **trans-fer'ror‡.**

trans-fig'ur-ate, trans-fig'yur-ēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To transfigure. [< L. *transfiguro* (pp. *transfiguratus*); see TRANSFIGURE.]

trans-fig"ur-a'tion, trans-fig'yur-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transfiguring, or the state of being transfigured; a change of appearance or form; specifically, the supernatural transformation in the appearance of Christ on the mount as recorded in the Gospels. **2.** [T-] *Eccl.* A festival commemorating Christ's transfiguration: on Aug. 6. **trans-fig'ure-ment‡.**—**Raffael's transfiguration**, the painting by Raffael (1483–1520) of our Lord's transfiguration: now in the Vatican.

trans-fig'ure, trans-fig'yur, *vt.* [-URED; -UR-ING.] To change the outward form or appearance of; transform; especially, to give an exalted meaning or glorified appearance to; make glorious; idealize.

They *transfigured* the earth, and made it Eden again, and themselves the two first dwellers in it.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 20, p. 331. [O. & CO. '75.]

[< F. *transfigurer*, < L. *transfiguro*, < *trans*, over, + *figura;* see FIGURE, *n.*]

trans-fix', trans-fix', *vt.* **1.** To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; impale.

When the King . . . stretched forth his hand to welcome the stranger, the latter drew his sword, and attempted to *transfix* the King. PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 3, p. 52. [TEGG '67.]

2. Hence, to arrest and hold as if impaled; as, horror *transfixed* them. [< L. *transfigo*, pp. *transfixus*, < *trans*, through, + *figo*, fix.]

Synonyms: see PIERCE.

trans-fix'ion, trans-fix'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transfixing, or the state of being transfixed. **2.** *Surg.* Amputation by piercing with the knife and cutting outward. **trans"fix-a'tion‡.**

trans-form', trans-fōrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a different form to; alter in shape or appearance; metamorphose; as, spring *transforms* the trees. **2.** In alchemy, to change into a different substance; transmute. **3.** Figuratively, to alter in disposition; change the character or nature of; convert; as, Paul returned from Damascus *transformed*. **4.** *Math.* To change (one mathematical expression or operation) into another equivalent to it, or having similar properties, by substituting new variables or elements for the original ones. See phrases under TRANSFORMATION.

II. *i.* To be changed in form; be metamorphosed; as, grubs *transform* to beetles. [< F. *transformer*, < L. *transformo*, < *trans*, over; and see FORM, *v.*]

—**to transform down** or **up** (*Elect.*), to lower or raise the voltage; said of a current. See TRANSFORMER.

—**trans-form'a-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being transformed.—**trans-form'ance†**, *n.* A transformation;

hence, an assumed character; disguise.—**trans-form'a-tive**, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.—**trans-form'a-tor**, *n.* *Elec.* A transformer.

trans'form, trans-fôrm, *n.* *Math.* An operator which is the result of the transformation of another operator.

trans"for-ma'tion, trans"fer mē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed; a change in form, nature, or character. (1) *Biol.* Metamorphosis, especially that of insects. (2) *Alchemy.* Transmutation, or the change of one metal into another. (3) *Physiol.* The change that takes place in the blood during its passage through the capillaries of the vascular system. (4) *Math.* The act or process of transforming. (5) *Physics.* The change from a solid to a liquid or from a liquid to a gaseous form, or the reverse. (6) *Pathol.* A morbid change of tissue into a form not proper for the part or organ.

2†. The form assumed in being transformed.

Synonyms: see CONVERSION.

Phrases, etc :—**biquadratic transformation**, the substitution of one set of variables for others which are biquadratic functions of them.—**infinitesimal t.**, that transformation in which a function or set of functions undergoes an infinitesimal change of form.—**linear t., quadratic** or **quadric t., cubic t.**, etc., transformations effected by substituting for the variables linear, quadratic, or cubic functions of other variables.—**orthogonal t.**, a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the original variables is changed into the sum of the squares of the new ones.—**reciprocal t.**, the transformation effected by the reciprocal equation $a' : b' : c' = \frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b} : \frac{1}{c}$.—**trans"for-ma'tion-dan"cer**, *n.* [Eng.] *Theat.* A public dancer who, in the course of the performance, effects a change in costume, and then alters the dance to fit the new character.—**t.-scene**, *n.* *Theat.* A spectacular scene that is changed in view of the audience; especially, one concluding the opening of a pantomime, and representing the transformation of the leading characters into the clown and other actors of the harlequinade that follows.

trans-formd', *pp.* Transformed. PHIL. SOC.

trans-form'er, trans-fôrm'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which transforms.

The steam-engine and its related *transformers* of energy. R. H. THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy*, ch. 2, p. 69. (H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. *Elec.* A device for producing, by means of an electric current, a current of different quantity and potential; especially, a form of induction-coil used in alternating-current systems of electrical distribution, by which a current of high potential is transformed to one of lower potential, or vice versa: classed accordingly either as **step-down** or **step-up transformers.**

—**commuting transformer**, an electric motor in which neither the armature nor the field rotates, the polarity being varied by commutators.—**iron-clad t.**, a transformer with closed iron circuit.—**multiple t.**, a transformer connected in multiple to the primary circuit.—**parallel t.**, a pair of mutually inductive circuits with a magnetic core so arranged as to transform high electromotive force into low, or vice versa, the circuits being arranged in parallel, as distinguished from in series.

trans-form'ism, trans-fôrm'izm, *n.* **1.** The theory of the development of one species from another. **2.** The theory that all complex animals were formed from organisms originally free, but afterward changed into members of a colony, and then into organs of a differentiated whole. **3.** *Philos.* Same as EVOLUTION, 6.—**trans-form'ist**, *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of transformism.—**trans"form-is'tic**, *a.*

trans-fuse', trans-fūz', *vt.* [TRANS-FU'SED'; TRANS-FU'SING.] **1.** To pour or cause to pass, as a fluid, from one vessel to another. **2.** To cause to be imparted, instilled, or reproduced in new shape or full force.

The English into which Chapman *transfuses* the meaning of the mighty ancient is often singularly and delicately beautiful. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Chapman's Homer* in vol. i, p. 374. [S. '64.]

3. *Med.* To transfer (blood) from the veins of an animal or a person to the veins of another as a stimulant; also, to inject into a blood-vessel or cavity of the body (a stimulating or other liquid) to replace lost bulk or waste. [< L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundo*, < *trans*, over, + *fundo*, pour.]—**trans-fu'ser**, *n.* One who or that which transfuses.—**trans-fu'si-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being transfused.

trans-fu'sion, trans-fū'zhun, *n.* **1.** The act of pouring from one vessel into another; hence, transference; transmission; as, the *transfusion* of the classical spirit into art. **2.** *Med.* The act or operation of injecting, as blood or other liquid, into the veins or body of a person in cases of exhaustion. See TRANSFUSE, 3.

Can no *transfusion* of the blood,
That makes fools cattle, do you good?
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 1229.

—**trans-fu'sion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of or expert in the operation of transfusion.

trans-fu'sive, trans-fū'siv, *a.* Having power or tending to transfuse.—**trans-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

trans-fuze', *vt.* Transfuse. PHIL. SOC.

trans-gress', trans-gres', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break over the bounds or limitations of, as a law or rule; violate; infringe; as, to *transgress* a commandment. **2.** To pass beyond; overpass.

Nor can the foot
Of disembodied spirit, nor angel wing,
Transgress the deep inscrutable gulf
Betwixt the worlds of darkness and of light.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. iii, l. 650.

3†. To offend; disobey.

II. *i.* **1.** To break a law; do wrong; sin. **2.** In geology, to overlap. [< F. *transgresser*, < L. *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredior*, < *trans*, over, + *gradior*, step.]

Synonyms: break, contravene, disobey, err, exceed, infringe, offend, sin, trespass, violate.—Antonyms: do, fulfil, keep, obey, observe.

—**trans-gres'i-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being or likely to be transgressed.—**trans-gres'or**, *n.* One who transgresses, especially, a sinner; offender.

trans-gres'sion, trans-gresh'un, *n.* **1.** The act of transgressing; especially, the infringement or violation of any law, rule, or command; disobedience of law, natural, positive, or revealed; sin; offense; as, to forgive one his *transgressions.* **2.** An overpassing.

To the future of the Persians was due to the *transgression* of the bounds which the gods had fixed to their empire. R. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought in the West, Lectures* p. 61. (MACM. '91.]

3. *Geol.* Discrepancy in the boundary-lines of continuous parallel strata; unconformability of overlap; used only by European geologists.

Synonyms: see OFFENSE, SIN.

trans-gres'sion-al, *a.* [Rare.]

trans-gress'ive, trans-gres'iv, *a.* Apt to transgress; faulty; culpable.—**trans-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** So as to involve transgression. **2.** *Geol.* Unconformably.

tran-shape', tran-shāp', *vt.* [Rare.] Same as TRANSSHAPE.—**tran-shape'**, *n.* A transformation.

tran-ship', **-ship'ment**, etc. Same as TRANSSHIP, etc.

trans'ic, trans'ic, *a.* *Theos.* Belonging or relating to a state of trance or ecstasy.

tran'sience, } tran'shens, -shen-si, *n.* Transientness;
tran'sien-cy, } also, something that is transient; as, the *transiency* of human works.

tran'sient, tran'shent (XIII), *a.* **1.** Passing before the vision, or over or across a space or scene viewed, in a brief time and then disappearing from the view; not stationary; of short duration; transitory; passing; hence, brief; momentary; hasty; as, a *transient* gleam of hope.

Mirth is short and *transient*, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.
ADDISON *Spectator* May 17, 1712.

2. [Colloq., U. S.] Occupying a place or serving a purpose for a short period only; not permanent; as, a *transient* lodger; a *transient* arrangement. **3.** Proceeding from or as from one place or object to another; imparted; as, *transient* heat tends to equal temperatures. **4.** *Mus.* Serving to introduce a harmony or resolution; passing. [< L. *transient-*s, ppr. of *transeo*, < *trans*, over, + *eo*, go.]

Synonyms: brief, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, flitting, flying, fugitive, momentary, passing, short, temporary, transitory. A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting; a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away; a thing is *temporary* which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while; as, a *transient* joy; this *transitory* life; a *temporary* chairman. *Ephemeral*, literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration; it agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass away, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its speedy extinction; thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon as at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a suggestion of contempt; man's life is *transitory*, a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral*; with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity. That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* as eluding attempts to detain it; that which is *evanescent* is in the act of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset.—Antonyms: abiding, enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable, lasting, permanent, perpetual, persistent, undying, unfading.

—**transient modulation** (*Mus.*), modulation by means of an introduced chord or progression from an unrelated key.

—**tran'sient-ly**, *adv.*—**tran'sient-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being transient; speedy passage.

tran'sient, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is only of temporary existence. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A lodger or boarder who remains only a day or a few days.

trans-i're, trans-ī'rē *or* -ir'ē, *n.* *Com.* A custom-house permit authorizing the removal of dutiable goods from one place to another, subject nevertheless to the duties assessed. [L., pres. inf. of *transeo*; see TRANSIENT.]

trans'it, trans'it, *W.* (trqn'sit, *C.*), *vt.* To pass across, as the disk of a heavenly body.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the observers followed it [the comet of 1882] right up to the edge of the sun's disc, which it '*transited*' invisibly. YOUNG *Elements of Astron.* § 397, p. 277. [G. & CO. '90.]

trans'it, *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or through; passage; as, the *transit* of the gulf was made in three days. **2.** The act of carrying across or through; a conveying, or causing to pass; conveyance; as, wheat loses in the *transit*; schemes of rapid *transit.* **3.** A specific passage or route; as, the Panama *transit.* **4.** A transit-circle or transit-instrument. **5.** A transit-compass. **6.** *Astron.* (1) The passage of one heavenly body over the disk of another, as of Mercury or Venus over the disk of the Sun or of a satellite over its primary. Transits of Mercury occur at intervals of 13 and 7 years; transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 105, 8, and 122 years.

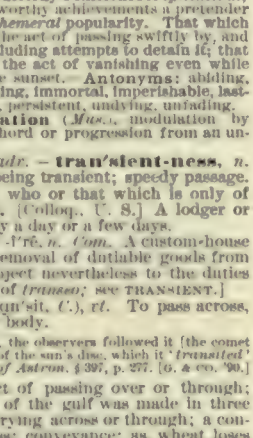

A Transit-compass.

te, the telescope, having screws (*cw*) for adjusting the cross-wires. It may be leveled by the upper level (*l*), and its frame by the lower level (*lb*), its axis is adjusted by the screw *a*. The angle of depression or elevation may be read by means of the vernier-clamp (*vc*) and the vertical arc (*va*). The horizontal limb is read by the vernier *v*, or by another vernier on the far side of the compass-box (*cb*). The whole upper structure may be slowly rotated by the tangent-screw (*ts*), and is held down and adjusted by the clamp and screws (*cl*), and set to level by the leveling-screws (*ls*, *s*), which bear against the lower plate (*lp*), resting on the tripod (*t*). The chain *c* serves to suspend a bob, so that the telescope can be set directly over a desired spot.

A *transit* of an interior planet . . . can only happen when the planet passes the sun at the time it is near one of its nodes.
J. N. LOCKYER *Astronomy* ¶ 157, p. 66. [MACM. '74.]

(2) The apparent passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, due to the earth's diurnal revolution; specifically, an upper transit. [F., < L. *transitus*, < *transitus*, pp. of *transeo*; see TRANSIENT.]

Compounds, etc.:—**lower transit** (*Astron.*), a transit across that part of the meridian which is below the pole. **t. sub polo:**.—**rapid t.**, rapid running of public conveyances: specifically applied to the methods of travel faster than horse-cars between a great city and its suburbs.—**surveyor's t.**, same as TRANSIT-COMPASS.—**trans'it-cir"cle**, *n.* Same as MERIDIAN-CIRCLE.—**t.-compass**, *n.* A surveying-instrument resembling a theodolite, for measuring angles: consisting principally of a horizontal graduated circle, with leveling devices, clamping-screws, a compass, and a telescope; a transit.—**t.-duty**, *n.* A duty chargeable on goods passing through a country.—**t.-duct**, —**t.-instrument**, *n.* An astronomical telescope mounted in the meridian and turning on a fixed east-and-west axis: used to determine the time of passage of an object over the meridian, but not supplied with circles for determining its declination.—**t.-trade**, *n.* Trade that originates in or results from the passage of foreign goods through a country.—**upper t.** (*Astron.*), a transit across that part of the meridian that is above (on the zenith side of) the polar axis.

trans"i-ta'tion†, *n.* Passage; progress.

trans-i'tion, trans-izh'un (XIII), *n.* **1.** Passage from one place, condition, or action to another; change; as, *transition* from heat to cold. Specifically: (1) *Mus.* In strict usage, a change from key to key, direct or indirect; also, as used by tonic-solfaists, the passage from the major to the relative minor, or vice versa. Sometimes called *modulation.* (2) *Rhet.* A passing from one subject to another, properly in a natural and easy manner. (3) *Biol.* Change from one form to another. **2.** The time or period of such passage from one state to another; also, the product or result of such passage. (1) *Art & Arch.* A time of change from one historical type, stage, or style to a succeeding one. In medieval architecture there were three such periods—from the Romanesque or Norman to the Early English, then to the Decorated, then to the Perpendicular. (2) *Geol.* Formerly, any one of the lowest stratified formations having an intermediate character between the so-called primitive or primary and the secondary rocks. [F., < L. *transitio(n-)*, < *transitus*; see TRANSIT.]

—**trans-i'tion-tint"**, *n.* The rose-violet tint given by the double quartz plate in a saccharimeter.—**t. tint of passage**†.—**t.-tumor**, *n.* A recurrent tumor tending to assume a malignant form.—**t. rocks** (*Geol.*), formerly, the series of rocks immediately succeeding Archean rocks, or a part of the strata now known as Cambrian and Silurian.

trans-i'tion-al, } (trans-ish'un-al, -ē-ri), *a.* Of or per-
trans-i'tion-a-ry, } taining to transition; involving or exhibiting transition; as, *transitional* changes; a *transitional* stage of development.

—**trans-i'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

trans'i-tive, trans'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Having, requiring, or terminating upon a direct object; followed (in the active voice) by a noun or pronoun in an objective or accusative relation; also, expressing an action performed by a subject or agent, that passes over to and terminates upon some person or thing as its object: said of a verb or of the action expressed by it; as, a *transitive* verb; a *transitive* action. Compare INTRANSITIVE. There is some difference of opinion among grammarians as to whether a verb whose object is not expressed shall be called transitive or intransitive, some contending that any verb that may take an object is transitive, others that a verb is transitive only when it has an object expressed. In this dictionary verbs have been given intransitive definitions whenever they are commonly used without objects.

2. [Rare.] Having the power of passing or effecting transition; transient. **3.** [Rare.] Depending upon a transference of meaning; derivative; secondary; as, a *transitive* application of a word. **4.** [Rare.] Acting as the agent, medium, or means of transition. [< F. *transitif*, < LL. *transitivus*, < L. *transitus*; see TRANSIT.]

—**transitive group** (*Math.*), a group by the substitutions of which an element can be brought to any required place: called **double, triple,** etc., **transitive** when each of two, three, etc., elements can be simultaneously brought to any places whatever.

—**trans'i-tive**, *n.* A transitive verb.—**trans'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**trans'i-tive-ness**, *n.*—**trans"i-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being transitive.

trans'i-to-ry, trans'i-to-ri, *a.* **1.** Existing for a short time only; quickly passing; short-lived; transient.

Neither gratitude nor revenge had any share in determining his [Charles II.'s] course; for never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and *transitory* impressions.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 133. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2†. Momentary; cursory. [< OF. *transitoire*, < LL. *transitorius*, < L. *transitorius*, able to pass through, < *transitus*; see TRANSIT.] **trans"i-to'ri-ous**†.

Synonyms: see TRANSIENT.

—**transitory action** (*Law*), an action that follows the person and may be brought in one place as well as another, wherever the defendant may be.—**trans'i-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**trans'i-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

trans-la'ta-bl(e), trans-lā'to-bl, *a.* Capable of being translated, or differently rendered; susceptible of expression in other phraseology.

The two New Testament doctrines above mentioned were readily *translatable* into sacrificial language. A. CAVE *Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice* bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 459. [T. & T. C. '77.]

—**trans-la'ta-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*

trans-late', trans-lāt', *v.* [TRANS-LA'TED; TRANS-LA'TING.] **1.** To give the sense or equivalent of, as a word, an expression, or an entire work, in another language or dialect; also, to interpret; hence, to explain by the use of clearer terms, or to express in a different form or style of language; paraphrase; as, to *translate* one of Cicero's orations; to *translate* poetry into prose. **2.** To remove from one office or assigned duty to another; specifically, to transfer from one see to another, as a bishop, or from one charge to another, as a Presbyterian clergyman in Scotland.

It was said that there was not a single bishop on the bench whom he [Newcastle] had not either appointed or *translated*.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iii, ch. 10, p. 45. [A.]

3. To change in form; produce in a new shape; transform; hence [Colloq.], to remake out of old material.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 1.

4. To render apparent or convey to the intelligence, as by observation or experiment. **5.** *Mech.* To impart to (any body) motion in which all the parts follow the same direction. **6.** *Teleg.* To retransmit, as a message, by means of a telegraphic relay. **7.** [Archaic.] To convey or bear from one place to another; remove; transfer; specifically, in Scripture, to remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without natural death. **8.** [Archaic.] To carry away with amazement; transport; enrapture. **9**†. *Med.* To cause to shift position or locality: said of an ailment with reference to the organs of the body.

II. *i.* To engage in changing dialect, form (as verse or prose), or tongue; also, to give form to ideas.

While I seem idle, then my soul creates;
While I am painting, then my hand *translates*.
W. W. STORY *Padre Bandelli* st. 7.

[< OF. *translater*, < LL. *translato*, < L. *translatus*, brought over, < *trans*, over, + *latus*, borne.]

Synonyms: see INTERPRET.

trans-la'tion, trans-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of translating, or the state of being translated. Specifically: (1) The removal, as of a person or thing, from one place to another; as, the *translation* of a bishop to another see. (2) The removal of a person to heaven in his mortal body; as, the *translation* of Enoch. **2.** A transfer from one language to another; a reproduction of a work in a language different from the original; a turning of a foreign literary composition into the vernacular.

His [Tyndale's] *translation* forms the pith and marrow of the Authorized Version of the Scriptures.
G. P. FISHER in *The Chautauquan* Dec., '90, p. 302.

3. *Mech.* Motion in which all the parts follow the same direction; motion without rotation. **4.** *Med.* Same as METASTASIS. **5.** *Teleg.* Automatic resending of a telegraphic message to a more distant point. See TRANSLATOR, 4. **6.** [Colloq., Eng.] Renovation; applied particularly to shoes skilfully cobbled and offered for sale. **7.** *Law.* The altering of a bequest by transferring a legacy from one person to another. **8**†. *Rhet.* Transfer of meaning; metaphor. [F., < L. *translation-*, < *translatus;* see TRANSLATE.]

Synonyms: see DEFINITION.

—**surface of translation,** a surface generated by a curve that has a motion of translation without rotation; specifically, a cylindrical surface.—**t. of a feast,** the postponement of a church festival when its observance would conflict with that of a superior festival.

trans-la'tion-al, trans-lē'shun-ăl, *a.* *Mech.* Pertaining to or of the nature of translation; said of motion.

trans"la-ti'tious†, *a.* **1.** Metaphorical; figurative. **2.** Transmitted; hence, (1) exotic; (2) hereditary.

trans-la'tive, trans-lē'tiv, *W.* (trgns'lē-tiv, *C.*), *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to translation, or to transference of meaning; metaphorical.

trans-la'tor, trans-lē'tẹr, *n.* **1.** One who translates. Specifically: (1) One who makes written translations of literary productions; also, an interpreter.

The language of Franklin was the plainest English, and seems, at times, to have sorely puzzled *translator* and editor alike. J. B. MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* ch. 7, p. 207. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

(2) [Colloq., Eng.] A cobbler who makes over old shoes to sell at second-hand.

Already in some provincial towns a great business is done by the conversion of old shoes into new. They call the men so employed *translators.* BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 119. [F. & W.]

2. *pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] Hence, skilfully cobbled and renovated shoes. **3.** An instrument or apparatus by which to change one kind of energy to another, as an ordinary dynamo. **4.** *Teleg.* A telegraph repeater: technically known as a **single-** or **double-current translator** according as it works on single- or double-current transmissions. [L., < *translatus;* see TRANSLATE.]

—**trans-la'tor-ship**, *n.* The dignity or office of a translator.—**trans-la'tress**, *n.* A woman who translates.

trans-la'to-ry, trans-lē'to-ri, *W.* (trgns'lē-to-ri, *C.*), *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of the nature or character of translation; serving to translate. See TRANSLATION, *n.*, 2.

Other movements of the earth are *translatory.*
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 18, p. 105. [CHAUT. '86.]

2. Same as TRANSLATIONAL.

trans-lit'er-ate, trans-lit'ẹr-ēt, *W.* (trgns-, *C.*; tranz-, *E.*), *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To represent the symbol or symbols or the approximate sound of, as a letter or a word, by the alphabetic characters of another language. This is often attended with change in pronunciation after actual adoption of the word into the new language.

ARPhaKShaD or Arphaxad, as the Septuagint *transliterates* the name, stands for the north Assyrians.
WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 4, p. 31. [S. C. G. '80.]

[< TRANS- + L. *litera,* letter.]—**trans-lit"er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of transliterating; hence, the rendition itself.—**trans-lit'er-a"tor**, *n.*

trans-luce'†, *vt.* To shine through.

trans-lu'cence, trans-lū'sẹns, *S.*, *or* -lū'sẹns, *W.* (trgns-, *C.*; tranz-, *E.*), *n.* The property or state of being translucent. **trans-lu'cen-cy**‡.

trans-lu'cent, trans-lū'sẹnt *or* -lū'sẹnt, *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Allowing the passage of light, yet so scattering it that the objects from which the light comes are not visible; semi-transparent.

Gold, beaten into leaf, becomes *translucent,* transmitting green light. J. D. STEELE *Physics* ch. 7, p. 143. [CHAUT.]

2. Loosely, transparent. [< L. *translucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *translucēo,* < *trans,* over, + *lūceo,* shine.]

Synonyms: see TRANSPARENT.

—**trans-lu'cent-ly**, *adv.*

trans-lu'cid, trans-lū'sid *or* -lū'sid, *a.* [Rare.] Of a translucent or transparent quality.

Lovely natural scenery, in pure *translucid* air.
HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* ch. 3, p. 32. [R. BROS. '82.]

[< L. *translucidus,* < *trans,* through; and see LUCID.]

trans'mi-grant, trans'mi-grant, *a.* Passing from one place or condition to another. [< L. *transmigro,* ppr. *transmigran(t-)s;* see TRANSMIGRATE.]

trans'mi-grant, *n.* **1.** An emigrant or an immigrant. **2.** One who has undergone metempsychosis.

trans'mi-grate, trans'mi-grēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to migrate, as from one place or condition to another.

II. *i.* **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another, for the purpose of residence in it; migrate.

Slavery . . . cannot *transmigrate*—cannot carry along with it the law which protects it: and if it could, which law would it carry?
T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, ch. 175, p. 714. [A. '56.]

2. To undergo metempsychosis. [< L. *transmigro,* pp. *transmigratus,* < *trans,* over, + *migro,* migrate.]

—**trans'mi-gra"tor**, *n.*—**trans-mi'gra-to-ry**, *a.* Passing from one condition or place to another.

trans"mi-gra'tion, trans'mi-grē'shun, *n.* **1.** The passing of the soul from one body, after death, to another; metempsychosis.

There is in the Veda no trace of metempsychosis, or that *transmigration* of souls from human to animal bodies, which is generally supposed to be a distinguishing feature of Indian religion.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 44. [S. '74.]

2. The act of passing from one country to another in order to reside in the latter country. **3.** Any passing over from one place, state, or condition to another. **4.** *Physiol.* The passage of cells, as those of the blood, through a membranous wall. [F., < LL. *transmigration-*, < L. *transmigratus;* see TRANSMIGRATE.]

—**trans"mi-gra'tion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of transmigration or metempsychosis.

trans-miss'†, *vt.* To transmit.

trans-mis'si-bl(e, trans-mis'i-bl, *a.* That may be transmitted; susceptible of transmission. [< L. *transmissus;* see TRANSMISSIVE.]—**trans-mis"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

trans-mis'sion, trans-mish'un, *n.* **1.** The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; as, the *transmission* of freight across a river; the *transmission* of a title or of characteristics by descent. **2.** *Physics.* The passage of ether-waves through a medium, as of light through transparent bodies, heat through diathermanous bodies, or electricity through dielectrics.

trans-mis'siv, -ness. Transmissive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

trans-mis'sive, trans-mis'iv, *a.* **1.** Due to transmission; transmitted; derivable; as, *transmissive* light. **2.** Tending to transmit; capable of transmitting.

The real preparation of the preacher's personality for its *transmissive* work comes by the opening of his life on both sides, towards the truth of God and towards the needs of man.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. i, p. 26. [E. P. D. '79.]

[< L. *transmissus,* pp. of *transmitto;* see TRANSMIT.]

—**trans-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

trans-mit', trans-mit', *vt.* [TRANS-MIT'TED; TRANS-MIT'TING.] **1.** To send through or across; pass or hand down; transfer; as, to *transmit* a title; to *transmit* a message. **2.** To act as a medium of passage for; conduct; as, to *transmit* heat or light. [< L. *transmitto,* < *trans,* over, + *mitto,* send.]

Synonyms: see CONVEY; SEND.

—**trans-mit'ta-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.—**trans-mit'tance**, *n.* Transmission.

trans-mit'tal, trans-mit'al, *n.* The act of transmitting.

—**letter of transmittal,** a letter in which one person officially or formally notifies another that certain documents are transferred into the latter's custody or possession.

trans-mit'ter, trans-mit'ẹr, *n.* One who or that which transmits. Specifically: (1) A telegraphic sending-instrument, especially if automatic. (2) The funnel, diaphragm, and other parts for receiving the sounds in a telephone and transmitting them to the receiver. See illus. under TELEPHONE.

Every pulsation of the diaphragm of the *transmitter* thus causes a simultaneous thrill along the wire leading to the receiver and over that instrument to the earth, returning through the ground to the starting-point. R. H. THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy* ch. 3, p. 135. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

trans-mit'ti-bl(e, trans-mit'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Transmittable. **2**†. Capable of being put over or across.

trans-mu'ta-bl(e, trans-mū'tạ-bl, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.

—**trans-mu"ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**trans-mu'ta-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**trans-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

trans-mu'tant, trans-mū'tant, *a.* *Math.* Replacing facients of a covariant or contravariant by first derivatives of a contravariant or covariant, respectively. [< L. *transmutan(t-)s,* ppr. of *transmuto;* see TRANSMUTE.]

trans"mu-ta'tion, trans'miu-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted. Specifically: (1) In alchemy, the change of a baser metal into one of greater value, as lead into gold or silver. (2) *Biol.* The change of one species into another; transformism. (3) *Geom.* The reduction of a line, surface, or solid of one figure into another, as finding the cubic contents of a sphere or the length of a curve.

2. Successive change; alternation; as, the *transmutations* of history or of matter. [F., < L. *transmutatio(n-),* < *transmuto;* see TRANSMUTE.]

Synonyms: see CONVERSION.

—**trans"mu-ta'tion-glaze"**, *n.* An iridescent porcelain-glaze.—**t. hypothesis** or **theory** (*Biol.*), the theory that existing forms originated by modifications arising from causes like those prevailing in the present. It substitutes natural causes for fresh creative acts in the production of species.

trans"mu-ta'tion-ist, trans'miu-tē'shun-ist, *n.* **1.** One who holds the doctrine of transmutation of species; a transformist.

The chasm between vertebrates and invertebrates is one which it has taxed the ingenuity of *transmutationists* to bridge.
WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution, Objections* p. 63. [H. '74.]

2. One who believes in alchemical transmutation.

trans-mu'ta-tiv(e, trans-mū'tạ-tiv, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of transmutation.

trans-mute', trans-mūt', *vt.* [-MU'TED; -MU'TING.] To change in nature, substance, or form; alter in essence or attributes: much used figuratively; as, courage *transmutes* aspiration into achievement.

Mechanism only *transmutes* labor, being powerless to abstract it.
T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* ch. 40, p. 312. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

[< L. *transmuto,* < *trans,* over; and see MUTABLE.]

trans-mu'tate†.

Synonyms: see CHANGE.

—**trans-mu'ter**, *n.* One who or that which transmutes.

trans-mu'ted, trans-mū'tẹd, *pa.* Changed in nature, form, or substance; specifically, in heraldry, counterchanged. **trans-mu'tate**†.

tran'som, tran'sum, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A horizontal piece framed across an opening; hence, by extension, a window above such a bar, especially a small ventilating-window above a door. **2.** A horizontal construction dividing a window into stages. **3.** *Car-building.* In a truck-frame, a cross-frame tie-beam; body-transom. **4.** *Ship-building.* A beam running across and forming part of the stern-frame. **5.** One of the parts on the under side of a gun-carriage, connecting the brackets. **6.** A beam resting across a saw-pit. **7.** In surveying, the vane of a cross-staff. [< L. *transtrum,* < *trans,* across.]

tran'some†; **tran'som-er**†.

—**deck'-tran"som**, *n.* In a vessel, a transom supporting a deck; as, upper or lower *deck-transoms.*—**tran'som-knee"**, *n.* A ship's knee bolted to a transom and side-frame timber.—**t.-window**, *n.* **1.** A window divided into stages by one or more transoms. **2.** A window over a door-transom.

tran'somed, tran'sumd, *a.* Having a transom or transoms; as, a *transomed* door.

trans-pare'†, *vt. & vi.* To be or cause to be seen through.

trans-par'ence, trans-pār'ens (-pē'rens, *S.*), *n.* [Archaic.] Transparentness.

trans-par'en-cy, trans-pār'ẹn-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The property of being transparent. **2.** Figuratively, lucidity or perspicuity, as of style or statement; also, simplicity; as, the *transparency* of an ingenuous nature.

At other times something clogs and clouds your *transparency.*
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. i, p. 9. [E. P. D. '77.]

3. Something intended to be exhibited or displayed by means of transmitted light. Specifically: (1) A framework covered, often on several sides, with a more or less transparent substance, as muslin, and bearing a design, legend, or the like, that may be exhibited by means of an interior light. (2) A photograph, picture, or impression on glass, porcelain, or other diaphanous substance, to be hung in a window, used as a lantern-slide, or otherwise exhibited in front of a light.

Synonyms: see PERSPICUITY.

trans-par'ent, trans-pār'ẹnt (-pē'rent, *S.*), *a.* **1.** Admitting the passage of light without irregular diffusion, so that objects may be seen with well-defined outlines through the medium: distinguished from *translucent.*

When the freezing is extremely slow the crystallising force pushes the air effectually aside, and the resulting ice is *transparent.*
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ° 449, p. 177. [A. '72.]

2. Figuratively, easy to see through or understand; also, frank; sincere; as, a *transparent* soul. **3**†. Luminous; bright. [F., < LL. *transparen(t-)s,* ppr. of *transpareo,* be transparent, < L. *trans,* through, + *pareo,* appear.]

—**trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*—**trans-par'ent-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being transparent.

Synonyms: clear, diaphanous, limpid, lucid, pellucid, translucent. Whatever offers no obstruction to the vision is *clear; limpid, lucid,* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness. A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished; plate glass is *transparent,* ground glass is *translucent. Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. See CANDID; CLEAR; CRYSTAL; MANIFEST; PLAIN.—**Antonyms:** cloudy, dark, dim, obscure, opaque, turbid.

—**transparent colors,** colors such as the umbers and siennas, that, when used in painting on canvas and put lightly on, reveal or only modify the underlying colors and forms: opposed to *opaque colors,* such as white and Naples yellow; also, colors luminous by transmitted light, as those used for stained glass.

trans-par'ent†, *n.* In the 17th century, a costume of very thin material, as lace or gauze, worn over another dress of silk, satin, or velvet.

tran"spi-ra'tion, tran'spi-rē'shun, *n.* The act or process of transpiring; exhalation, as through the skin, or of watery vapor from the lungs. Specifically: (1) The exhalation or escape of fluids from within a plant: taking place mainly in the leaves and by means of the stomata, or so-called breathing-pores. (2) *Physics.* A slow flow of a gas or liquid under pressure through a porous substance or a very fine tube. [F., < *transpirer;* see TRANSPIRE.]

—**tran-spir'a-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to transpiration; exhaling.

tran-spire', tran-spair', *v.* [-SPIRED'; -SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; cause to pass off as insensible perspiration; emit as vapor; exhale.

A maize-plant *transpired* 36 times its weight of water, from May 22d to Sept. 4th.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, ch. 5, p. 202. [O. J. CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; pass off as an exhalation. **2.** To exhale in vapor. Compare TRANSPIRATION. **3.** To come gradually from secrecy into public notice; become known; leak out; as, his secret presently *transpired.*

Sweet sounds *transpired,* as when th' enamored Dove
Pours the soft murm'rings of responsive love.
COLERIDGE *Kisses* l. 13.

4. To come to pass; happen: a recent use, condemned by the best writers.

The verb *transpire* formerly conveyed very expressively its correct meaning, viz., to become known through unnoticed channels — to exhale, as it were, into publicity through invisible pores, like a vapor or gas disengaging itself. But of late a practice has commenced of employing this word . . . as a mere synonym of to happen. . . . This vile specimen of bad English is already seen in the dispatches of noblemen and viceroys.
MILL *Logic* bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 483. [H. '74.]

[< F. *transpirer,* < L. *trans,* through, + *spiro,* breathe.]

—**tran-spir'a-bl(e**, *a.*

tran-spir'y, tran-spair'i, *n.* [Rare.] Transpiration.

trans-plant', trans-plant' *or* trgns-plqnt', *vt.* **1.** To remove and plant in another place. **2.** Figuratively, to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. **3.** *Surg.* To remove (living tissue) from one part of the body and implant (it) upon another. [< F. *transplanter,* < LL. *transplanto,* < L. *trans,* over; and see PLANT, *v.*]—**trans-plant'a-bl(e**, *a.*

trans"plan-ta'tion, trans'plan-tē'shun *or* -plqn-tē'shun, *n.* The act of transplanting. (1) The removal of a living plant and the planting of it in another place. (2) Removal and settlement in another place; especially, in ethnology, the forcible removal of peoples or colonies to regions distant and different from their native homes. (3) *Surg.* The taking of a portion of living tissue from its normal position in the body, or from another person, and uniting it with like tissue in another place: done to repair some defect or to lessen deformity. (4) A fancied mode of curing disease by driving it out of the patient and into some one or something else: attributed to Paracelsus. [F., < *transplanter;* see TRANSPLANT.]

—**transplantation of the cornea,** the transfer of the cornea of an animal to the eye of man as a substitute for one destroyed.—**t. of the skin,** skin-grafting to cure a cicatrix or correct a deformity.

trans-plant'er, trans-plant'ẹr *or* trgns-plqnt'ẹr, *n.* **1.** One who transplants. **2.** A tool or machine, as a pair of trowel-bladed tongs or a tree-remover, for taking plants up, with roots and enveloping earth, and replanting them elsewhere.

trans-plant'ing, trans-plant'ing *or* trgns-plqnt'ing, *n.* Transplantation; also, anything transplanted.

Early in autumn, and in spring before the buds expand, may as a general rule be considered the best seasons for *transplanting.*
DOWNING *Fruits and Fruit-trees of Am.* ch. 6, p. 46. [W. & S.]

trans-port', trans-pōrt', *vt.* **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another. Specifically: (1) To carry into banishment, especially beyond the sea, and particularly as a criminal to a penal colony.

Their forefathers were not willingly removed but *transported,* carried into exile. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Intro. to Nahum* in vol. ii, p. 118. [F. & W. '92.]

(2) *Naut.* To haul (a vessel) about a harbor by hawsers. (3)† To take out of the world; kill. **2.** To carry beyond the bounds of moderation, as by the violence of a powerful passion or emotion; render beside oneself; carry away; lift or exalt into a state of intense mental excite-

ment or ecstasy; enrapture; ravish; as, *transported* with rage, grief, or joy.

Only-begotten Son, seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary! MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 81.

3†. To transform. [< F. *transporter*, < L. *transporto*, < *trans*, over, + *porto*, carry.]

Synonyms: see CARRY; CONVEY; RAVISH.

—**transported billow**, a wave of translation.

Derivatives:—**trans-port'a-bl e**, *a.* **1.** That may be transported. **2.** Rendering liable to deportation; as, a *transportable* offense.—**trans-port"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**trans-port'al**, *n.* The act of transporting; transportation.—**trans-port'ance**†, *n.* Conveyance.—**trans-port'ed-ly**†, *adv.*—**trans-port'ed-ness**, *n.*—**trans"port-ee'**, *n.* [Austral.] A person who has been transported; a convict.—**trans-port'er**, *n.* One who or that which transports.

trans'port, trans'pōrt, *n.* **1.** The state of being transported, as with passion or rapture; in the plural, the varied and recurrent emotions that characterize such a state.

Maximus of Tyr devoted two noble essays to showing the vanity of all virtue which exhausts itself in mental *transports* without radiating in action among mankind.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 349. [A. '73.]

2. The act of conveying from one place to another; transportation; as, pack-mules for the *transport* of merchandise. **3.** A vessel in government employ for transporting soldiers and military supplies, or convicts to a penal colony. **4.** The act of transporting a convict or convicts to a penal colony; deportation. **5.** A deported convict; as, the *transports* were sold to Virginia planters. **6**†. Transformation. [F., < *transporter;* see TRANSPORT, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ENTHUSIASM; RAPTURE.

—**trans"port-ri"der**, *n.* [S. Afr.] A carrier.—**t.-screw**, *n.* A screw working in a trough or tube, as in some form of conveyer, for lifting or transporting something.—**t.-ship**, *n.* Same as TRANSPORT, 3.

trans"por-ta'tion, trans"por-tā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; conveyance; carriage of persons or commodities from one place to another.

Transportation to a given place is what is really bought when one buys a railroad ticket.
A. L. PERRY *Political Economy* ch. 9, p. 320. [S.]

2. *Crim. Law.* The sending away of a convict to a remote place to be held there as a measure of punishment. **3.** [U. S.] Vehicles used in transporting; means of conveyance; also, charge for conveyance. **4.** [Scot.] The removal of a pastor from one cure to another. **5**†. Transport; ecstasy. **trans-port'age**†, *n.*

trans-port'ing, trans-pōrt'ing, *pa.* Carrying away the soul in an ecstasy of delight; ravishing; ecstatic.

trans-port'ant;. **trans-port'ing-ly**, *adv.*

trans-port'ive†, *a.* Passionate.

trans-port'ment†, *n.* Transport; transference; also, vehemence of passion.

trans-po'sal, *n.* Transposition.

trans-pose', trans-pōz'. *vt.* [TRANS-POSED'; TRANS-PO'SING. **1.** To reverse the order or change the place of; specifically, to interchange (two or more things) in place. **2.** *Alg.* To transfer (as a term) with a changed sign from one side of an equation to the other, so as not to destroy the equality of the members. **3.** *Rhet. & Gram.* To change in place or order, as a word or words.

In early English we sometimes find 'a so new robe.' The Elizabethan authors, like ourselves, *transposed* the a and placed it after the adjective: 'so new a robe.' E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* † 422, p. 311. [MACM. '73.]

4. *Mus.* To change to a different tonality; write or play in a different key; as, to *transpose* a tune from G to B flat. **5.** *Elec.* To cross alternately in equal lengths, as consecutive sections of a telegraph- or telephone-line, in order to avoid induction. **6.** [Archaic.] To transform.

Deep into dream-land I had dazed,
And so was happily *transposed*
From proser into poet. LOWELL *Gold Egg* st. 6.

7†. To transport. [< F. *transposer*, < L. *trans*, over; and see POSE', *v.*]

—**trans-po'sa-bl(e**, *a.*—**trans-po'ser**, *n.*

trans-posed', trans-pōzd', *pa. Her.* Reversed from the original or natural position.

trans-po'sing, trans-pō'zing, *pa.* Causing transposition; specifically, in music, altering the tonality by changing from one key to another.—**transposing instrument**, an instrument that produces tones differing in pitch from the notes written. For instance, the clarinet in A sounds a minor third lower than the notes.

trans"po-si'tion, trans'po-zish'un, *n.* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed. Specifically: (1) *Math.* The transfer of a term from one side of an algebraic equation to the other, by adding the same term with opposite sign to both sides of the equation. (2) *Rhet.* Change of the order of words in a sentence. (3) *Gram.* Same as METATHESIS, *n.*, 1. (4) *Pathol.* (a) Same as METATHESIS, *n.*, 2. (b) An abnormal change of position, especially, the congenital misplacement of internal organs, as the heart on the right side. (5) *Elec.* See CROSS-CONNECTION, (b). **Mus.** Alteration of the original key of a piece or passage, or the result of such alteration.

[F., < LL. *transpositionem*, < L. *transpono*, transpose, < *trans*, across, + *pono*, place.] **trans-pose'**†.

trans"po-si'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to transposition.

trans-pos'i-tive, trans-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Consisting in or effected by transposition; transpositional.

—**trans-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* By transposition.

trans-pos'i-tor, trans-poz'i-tor, *n.* [Rare.] A transposer.

trans'sum-mer, *n.* *Naut.* Same as TRANSOM, 4.

tran"sub-stan'ti-ate, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *vt.* [-A'-TED; -A'TING.] To change the substance of; specifically, in theology, to change the substance of (the bread and wine of the eucharist) into the body and blood of Christ. See TRANSUBSTANTIATION. [< LL. *transubstantiatus*, pp. *transubstantiatus*, < L. *trans*, over; and see SUBSTANTIATE.]

tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion, tran-sub-stan'shi-ā'shun, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The conversion of the whole substance of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at the consecration of eucharistic elements, the species or appearance only of the bread and wine being unchanged.

It is laid down by the Council of Trent that "under each species and under each particle of each species Christ is contained whole and entire." Hence, it is argued, the layman in receiving the host receives the entire sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, as truly as if the consecrated wine were added. The term came into ecclesiastical use in the Berengarian controversy of the 11th century. See REAL PRESENCE, under PRESENCE; UBIQUITARIAN, *n.*, 1.

2. A change of anything into something essentially different.

Her speech flows like a river. . . . It is a true *transubstantiation*, the fact converted into speech, all warm and colored and alive, as it fell out. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Eloquence* p. 61. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tor, tran'sub-stan'shi-ā"ter, *n.* One who upholds the doctrine of transubstantiation.

tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion-al-ist‡ [Rare].

tran"su-da'tion, tran'siu-dā'shun, *n.* The act or process of transuding; specifically, the passage of a liquid through a tissue or membrane; especially, the passage of the fluid constituents of the blood through the coats of the blood-vessels or the capillaries; also, the fluid that transudes.

By injecting water into the blood vessels, the lymphatics and lacteals . . . become distended by the *transudation* of the fluid. BEALE *How to Work with Microscope* § 189, p. 118. [L. & B. '80.]

tran-su'date‡.—**tran-su'da-to-ry**, *a.*

tran-sude', tran-siūd', *vi.* [TRAN-SU'DED; TRAN-SU'DING.] To pass through the pores or interstices, as of a membrane; said of liquids. [< F. *transsuder*, < L. *trans*, through. — *sudo*, sweat.]

tran-sume'†, *vt.* **1.** To take from one to another; convert. **2.** To transcribe; copy.

tran-sumpt'†, *n.* A transcript, especially one under seal, of any document.

tran-sump'tion, tran-sump'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of transporting. [< L. *transumptionem*, < *transumo*, take from one to another, < *trans*, over, + *sumo*, take.]

tran-sump'tive, tran-sump'tiv, *a.* Metaphorical.

trans-ver'sal, trans-vėr'sal, *a.* Running or lying across; transverse. [F., < LL. *transversalis*, < L. *transversus;* see TRANSVERSE, *a.*] —**trans"ver-sal'i-ty**, *n.*—**trans-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.*

trans-ver'sal, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A straight line intersecting a system of lines. **2.** *Optics.* The line of intersection of the wave-front of a ray of polarized light with the plane of polarization.

trans" ver-sa'le, trans'vėr-sā'lē *or* trons'ver-sā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The pessulus.

trans"ver-sa'lis, trans'vėr-sā'lis *or* trons'ver-sā'lis, *n.* [-LES, -lēz *or* -lēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A structure that lies across another. [LL.; see TRANSVERSAL.]

—**transversalis cervicis**, a muscle of the neck, an anterior prolongation of the longissimus dorsi.—**t. fascia**, the fascia that passes across the abdomen beneath the muscles.—**t. muscle**, the deep sheet-like muscle of the abdominal wall.

trans'ver-sa-ry†, *n.* A graduated crosspiece or vane on a surveyors' cross-staff.

trans-verse'†, *vt.* To change from prose to verse, or vice versa.—**trans-ver'sion**†, *n.*

trans-verse'†, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To turn across or over; hinder. **2.** To transpose. **II.** *i.* To transgress.

trans'verse, trans'vėrs, *N. W.* Wr. (trons-, *C.*; trans'vėrs, *E.*), *a.* **1.** Lying or being across or in a crosswise direction; situated so as to intersect something or some set of things; thwart.

The lines of hills that rise over them [lochs] jut out as promontories, till cut off by some *transverse* valley. HUGH MILLER *Cruise of the Betsey* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 18. [G. & L. '58.]

2. *Her.* Crossing the shield from side to side. **3.** [Archaic.] Indirect; collateral. [F., < L. *transversus*, pp. of *transverto*, < *trans*, across, + *verto*, turn.]

trans-ver'sant†.

—**transverse bone**, a bone extending from the pterygoid to the maxilla, as in reptiles.—**t. chorisis**, same as MEDIAN CHORISIS. See CHORISIS.—**t. colon**, the portion of the colon that runs across the upper part of the abdomen. See illus. under MESENTERY and PERITONEUM.—**t. geotropism**, same as DIAGEOTROPISM.—**t. heliotropism**, same as DIAHELIOTROPISM.—**t. magnet**, a magnet in which the magnetization is at right angles to the length of the magnet.—**t. partition** (*Bot.*), a partition in a pericarp at right angles to the valves, as in a silique.—**t. planer.** **1.** *Wood-working.* A planer one of whose cutters has a motion at right angles to the piece that is being worked. **2.** A metal-planer or shaper cutting crosswise to its bed.—**t. process** (*Anat.*), a process extending laterally from the arch; a pleurapophysis. See illus. under VERTEBRA.—**t. strain**, a strain produced in a solid body supported at two points by a force acting at right angles to the line joining the supports.

trans'verse, trans'vėrs, *E. W.*) (trons-vėrs', *C.*; trans-, *W.*), *n.* That which is transverse. (1) *Anat.* A transverse muscle; transversalis or transversus. (2) [Rare.] *Math.* A transverse axis.

transverso-. Derived from Latin *transversus* (see TRANSVERSE, *a.*); a combining form.—**trans-ver"so-cu'bit-al**, *a. Entom.* Dividing the cubital cells transversely, as certain nervures.—**trans-ver"so-me'di-al**, *a. Entom.* Dividing the medial cells transversely, as certain nervures.—**trans-ver"so-spi-na'lis**, *n. Anat.* One of a system of muscles that extend from the transverse processes of the vertebræ and are inserted into the spinous processes.—**trans-ver"so-ver'ti-cal**, *a.* Transverse and vertical; as, the *transverso-ventral* index. See CRANIOMETRY.

trans-ver'sum, trans-vėr'sum, *n.* [-SA, -SĀ, *pl.*] *Anat.* The transverse bone. [< L. *transversus;* see TRANSVERSE, *a.*]

trans-ver'sus, trans-vėr'sus, *n.* [-SI, -SĪ *or* -SĒ, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A transverse muscle; transversalis.

trans-vert'†, *vt.* Same as TRANSVERSE².

—**trans-vert'i-ble**†, *a.*

trant, trant, *C.* trant, *W.*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To tramp about, as a pedlar. **2**†. To practise tricks. **traunt**†.

—**trant'er**, *n.* A pedlar. **traunt'er**†.

trant†, *n.* A trick or artifice.

trap†, trap, *n.* [TRAPPED; TRAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch in a trap or a trap-net; hence, figuratively, to ensnare. **2.** *Plumbing.* To supply with a trap. **3.** To send up or release from a trap, as glass balls or birds in trap-shooting. **4.** *Theat.* To make a trap or traps in, as the floor of a stage. **5.** To stop or hold by some obstruction: usually said of a liquid, although sometimes of loom-shuttles, gases, heat, electricity, etc. **6.** *Gem-cutting.* To cut in trap-brilliant style or form. Compare TRAP-CUT, under TRAP⁴. **7.** In baseball, to secure, as a fly ball, just as it strikes the ground. **8.** [Scot.] To catch in a fault and correct.

The boy was immediately below his grandfather in his class, and . . . 'trapped' or corrected him in his reading. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Peasantry* p. 139. [C. & BROS. '65.]

II. *i.* **1.** To set traps for game. **2.** To operate a trap for prize-shooting. **3.** To be stopped or impeded: said usually of a fluid. [< AS. *træppan*, in *betræppan*, < *træppe*, trap.]

trap², *vt.* To adorn with trappings; bedeck.

The knightly housing's ample fold
Was velvet blue, and *trapp'd* with gold.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, st. 6.

trap¹, *n.* **1.** A device for entrapping game or other animals. (1) A pitfall, or an enclosure, usually of splints, wire, or netting with a funnel-shaped entrance, into which an animal is lured, but whence it can not readily escape. Lobster-pots, pounds, fish-traps (see illus. under FISH-TRAP), fish-slides, and fish-wheels are examples. (2) A device usually baited and so arranged that the disturbance of this bait by game causes it to close or fall, thereby killing or capturing the game. Compare DEAD-FALL. **2.** A trap-net. **3.** A contrivance or machine that upon the pulling of a trigger-line sets free or tosses into the air something designed to be shot at as a target, as a live pigeon or a ball of glass or clay: used in the sport of pigeon-shooting or trap-shooting. **4.** Any trick or artifice by which a person may be betrayed or taken unawares; ambush; stratagem.

We cannot and should not help experiencing a feeling of satisfaction when the wicked are caught in the *trap* they have laid for others. MCCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, pt. ii, div. iv, p. 225. [S.]

5. *Plumbing.* A construction of or a device in a tube or pipe, designed to retain at a fixed point a body of liquid that is replaced whenever the trap is used, and, while not hindering the descent of waste matter, seals the conduit at that point against a return flow, as of noxious gases: now usually with a ventilating pipe to prevent siphoning.

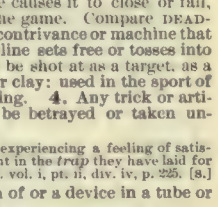

A Stench-trap in a Soil-pipe.

b, a metal ball, preventing a backward flow; *c*, *c*, covers for hand-holes for convenience in cleaning, etc.

Traps are sometimes named (1) from their form; as, **bell-trap**, **three-quarter S t.**, **U t.**; or (2) from their use; as, **drain-t.**, **gas-t.**, **pipe-t.**, **sewer-t.**

6. A trap-door, especially one in the floor of a theatrical stage, used in stage business. **7.** A pivoted piece of wood, resembling a low shoe, attached to a spoon-handle and with a hollowed bowl in the heel to receive a ball that is discharged by striking sharply on the end of the spoon; used in the game of trap-ball; also, the game. **8.** [Colloq.] A carriage; wheeled vehicle on springs. **9.** [Colloq.] A rickety thing: said particularly of a small complicated thing.

The '*trap*' in question was a carriage which the Major had bought for six pounds sterling.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 67, p. 324. [H. '74.]

10. [Slang, Eng.] A sheriff's officer; policeman. **11**†. Artifice; stratagem. [< AS. *træppe*, trap, < root of TRAMP.] **trappe**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**figure-four** or **figure-of-four trap**, a trap for catching wild animals in which the trigger is set in the shape of the figure 4.—**trap'-ball"**, *n.* An old game played with a trap, ball, and bat; also, the ball used in this game (see TRAP¹, 7). The in-player drove the ball from the trap and the out-players sought to put him out by batting or bowling the ball against the trap.—**t.-bat**, *n.* A bat used in playing trap-ball.—**t.-bittie**‡ [Prov. Eng.].—**t.-cellar**, *n.* The space under a theater stage into which the traps open.—**t.-creel**, *n.* A basket-trap for catching lobster.—**t.-fisher**, *n.* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net.—**t.-hole**, *n.* **1.** The opening closed by a trap-door. **2.** *Mil.* A trou-de-loup.—**t.-hook**, *n.* A fish-hook fitted with a spring-snap; snap-hook.—**t.-mold**, *n.* A mold in which plumbers' lead traps are cast.—**t.-net**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oblong pen of fish-nets, open at one end, but having a netting floor that may be lifted, entrapping all fish within the enclosure. **trap't t.-seine**‡; **t.-weir**‡.—**t.-shooter**, *n.* One engaged or skilled in trap-shooting.—**t.-shooting**, *n.* The sport of shooting pigeons, or artificial substitutes, as glass balls, sent up from spring-traps. See TRAP¹, *n.*, 3.—**t.-stair**, *n.* A narrow stairway or step-ladder below a trap-door.—**t.-stick**, *n.* **1.** A stick used in playing trap-ball. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The cross-bar by which the body of a cart is held to the shafts.—**t.-tree**, *n.* The jack-tree: so called from the use of its gum as bird-lime.—**t.-valve**, *n.* A valve in a trap, as of a waste-pipe.—**t.-weir**, *n.* A trap-net.

trap², *n.* A dark-colored eruptive rock frequently found in columnar structure, as certain basalts. Its chief use is for macadamizing streets and roads and as ballast for railroads. See DIABASE and DIORITE. [< Sw. *trapp*, < *trappa*, stairs.] **trap'-rock"**‡.

—**trap'-tu"fa**, **t.-tuff**, *n. Geol.* A variety of tufa consisting of the detrital matter of trap-rock.

trap³, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Personal effects, as luggage; also, household goods in general.

On the first hint of disease, pack up your *traps* and your good lady, and go and live in the watch-house across the river.
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 14, p. 234. [MACM. '88.]

2†. A trapping or ornamental horse-cloth: generally in the plural. [< F. *drap*, < LL. *drappus*, cloth.]

trap⁴, *n.* A kind of portable step-ladder: usually in the plural. [< D. *trap*, step.]

—**trap'-bril"liant**, *n.* A trap-cut brilliant.—**t.-cut**, *a.* Cut with a row or rows of step-like facets around the table and culet, or around the culet alone.

Tra'pa, trē'pa *or* trā'pa, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic plants of the evening-primrose family (*Onagraceæ*), having two kinds of leaves and a singular horned fruit. *T. natans* is the water-caltrop, water-chestnut, or water-nut. *T. bicornis* is cultivated in China for its fruit, which has a remarkable resemblance to the head of a buffalo in miniature. [Abbr. < LL. *calcitrapa, calcatrippa;* see CALTROP.]

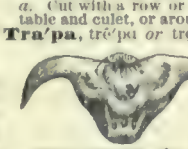
Trapa bicornis (the Buffalo-nut of China). ⅙

tra-pan'†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TREPAN².—**tra-pan'ner**†, *n.*

trap'-door", trap'-dōr', *n.* **1.** A door, hinged or sliding, to cover an opening, as in a floor, cellarway, deck, or flat roof. **2.** *Mining.* A weather-door.

—**trap-door electrometer** (*Physics*), an electrometer in which a light piece of aluminum is suspended on the end of a balanced lever, which is held in equilibrium by the attraction of a glass jar on one side, and an adjustable disk, connected with the object whose poten-

tial is to be measured, on the other side.—**t. spider**, a large spider, usually a theraphosid, that inhabits tubular pits in the ground protected by a circular plug or trap-door hinged at one side to the silken lining of the tube, as *Ctenizа californica*, of the southwestern United States.

A Trap-door Spider (*Ctenizа fodiens*) Within its Nest. ½

A bunch of eggs is shown at the bottom of the nest.

trape, trēp, *vi.* [Colloq. or Obs.] **1.** Same as TRAPES. **2.** To trail on the ground. [Cp. G. D. *trappen*, tread.]

trapes, trēps, *ni.* [Colloq.] To gad about in an idle or slatternly manner; trape. [Perhaps from TRAPE.]

traipse‡.

'Yes, I have been *traipsing* about all day, Tess,' said Lu, with unemotional gravity, 'a trying to find 'ee; and I'm very tired.' T. HARDY *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* bk. v, ch. 49, p. 363. [H. '92.]

trapes, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A saunter; tramp. **2.** A slattern.

trap'e-zate, trap'ē-zēt, *a.* Trapeziform.

tra-peze', trą-pēz', *n.* **1.** A gymnastic apparatus consisting usually of a short bar suspended by ropes, or sometimes of a ring or ladder in place of the bar, or a double set of bars and ropes, always hung after the manner of a swing, and affording opportunity for a great variety of exercises and feats. **2.** A trapezium. [< F. *trapèze*, < Gr. *trapezion;* see TRAPEZIUM.]

tra-pe'zi-al, trą-pī'zi-al (-zijal, *C.*), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the trapezius.

tra-pe'zi-an, trą-pī'zi-an, *E. I.* (-zijan, *C.*), *a. Crystal.* Having opposed trapeziform faces.

tra-pe'zi-form", trą-pī'zi-fôrm', *a.* **1.** Having the form of a trapezium. **2.** *Zool.* Trapezoidal. [< TRAPEZIUM + -FORM.]

tra-pe'zi-um, trą-pī'zi-um (XIII), *n.* [-ZI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Geom.* A quadrilateral of which no two sides are parallel.

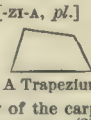

A Trapezium.

The Palatine formed a *trapezium* of solid rock. A. J. C. HARE *Walks in Rome* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 246. [AL. S. '71.]

2. *Anat.* (1) The bone of the distal row of the carpus or wrist situated on the radial side. See CARPUS. (2) A band of transverse fibers found in the pons Varolii of the brain, and appearing in some animals on the surface as a trapezoidal area. **3.** *Astron.* The four brightest stars in the nebula of Orion, at the angles of a trapezium.

The *trapezium* affords a useful test for the light-gathering power of the telescope. R. A. PROCTOR *Half-Hours with the Telescope* ch. 2, p. 42. [R. H.]

[< Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

tra-pe'zi-us, trą-pī'zi-us, *n.* [-ZI-I, -zi-ai *or* -ī, *pl.*] A large muscle of the back and neck that passes from the occipital bone and the spine to the shoulder-girdle. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< TRAPEZIUM.]

trap"e-zo-he'dron, trap'ē-zō-hē'drən, *W. Wr.* (trē-pī'zo-hī'drən, *C. E. I.*). *n.* **1.** *Math.* A solid having all its faces bounded by trapezoids. **2.** *Crystal.* (1) A hexagonal hemihedron included under twelve equal and similar trapeziform faces. (2) A hexagonal tetartohedron included under six equal and similar trapeziform faces; a trigonal trapezohedron. (3) A tetragonal hemihedron included under eight equal and similar trapeziform faces. (4) An isometric holohedron bounded by 24 equal and like trapezia. [< Gr. *trapeza* (see TRAPEZIUM) + *hedra*, seat.] **trap"e-zi-he'dron**‡.

—**trap"e-zo-he'dral**, *a.*

trap'e-zoid, trap'ē-zoid, *E. S. W.* (trē-pī'zeid, *C.*) (XIII), *a.* Shaped like a trapezoid; trapezoidal. [< Gr. *trapezoeidēs*, < *trapeza* (see TRAPEZIUM); and see -OID.]

—**trapezoid bone**, the second bone of the distal row of the carpus or wrist. See illus. under CARPUS. **trap"e-zoi'des**‡; **trap"e-zoi'de-um**‡.—**t. ligament**, the outer band of the ligament that passes from the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle.

trap'e-zoid, *n.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two not. **2.** The trapezoid bone.

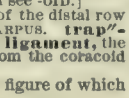

A Trapezoid.

trap"e-zoid'al, trap'ē-zeid'al, *a.* Trapezoid.

—**trapezoidal wall**, a retaining-wall vertical against the bank and sloping upward and inward on the face.

trap"e-zoid'i-form, trap'ē-zoid'i-fôrm, *a.* Having in cross-section the form of a trapezoid. [< TRAPEZOID + -FORM.]

trap"e-zoph'o-ron, trap'ē-zef'o-ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* Same as EPENDYTES.

trap'fall", trap'fôl', *n.* A trap-door yielding under pressure of the feet.

tra-pi'che, trą-pī'chē, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A sugar-mill; also, in Cuba, a sugar-plantation.

On the east is another huge edifice where the boilers, engines, crushing machines, cooling vats, moulding apartments, &c., constitute the *trapiche* on the hacienda. BRANTZ MAYER *Mexico as it Was and Is* letter xxiii, p. 197. [W. & F. '44.]

2. [Mex.] A grinding-machine; in its primitive form two stones, the upper one of which is attached to a long pole.

trap'-line", trap'-lain', *n.* The ensnaring filament in a spider's web.

The *trapline* of the Labyrinth spider differs from that of Trifolium and Insularis in being composed of several threads instead of a single line. H. C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 134. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '89.]

trap'pe-an, trap'ē-an, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (trap-pī'an, *E. I. W.*[2]). *a.* Of or pertaining to trap-rock. [< TRAP[2], *n.*]

—**trappean ash**, a fragmentary scoriaceous variety of eruptive rock. Called also **ash-bed**, though generally resembling volcanic deposits only in structure, not in origin.

trapped, trapt, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a trap or traps. **2.** *Geneealling.* Trap-cut.

trap'per[1], trap'ėr, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the trapping of fur-bearing animals or game.

The old race of Rocky Mountain hunters and *trappers*, of reckless, dauntless Indian fighters, is now fast dying out. T. ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* ch. 6, p. 81. [C. CO.]

2. One who tends the air-doors in mine-galleries. **3.** [Rhode Island, U. S.] A trap-fisher. **4.** [Colloq.] A carriage-horse.

trap'per[2]‡, *n.* Same as TRAPPING[2]. **trap'pure**†.

trap'pi-ness, trap'i-nes, *n.* [Colloq.] The quality or character of being trappy or treacherous.

trap'ping[1], trap'ing, *n.* **1.** *Plumbing.* The business, process, or method of supplying traps, as for the plumbing of a dwelling; also, traps collectively. **2.** The cutting of a trap-brilliant. **3.** The act of one who traps.

trap'ping[2], *n.* An ornamental housing or harness for a horse; hence, any external decorations; adornments: usually in the plural; as, the *trappings* of royalty. [< TRAP[2], *v.*]

Synonyms: see CAPARISON.

Trap'pist, trap'ist, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of a Cistercian order founded in 1140 by Rotrou, count of Perche, at Soligny-la-Trappe, department of the Orne, France, reformed by Rancé (1626–1700), and suppressed at the Revolution, but now flourishing in France, England, Germany, the United States (at Gethsemane in Kentucky and Melleray in Iowa), etc. The vow embraces perpetual silence, except for devotion and salutation, severe abstinence, eleven hours' daily prayer, hard manual labor, etc. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 522.

An American Trappist.

2. [t-] A nun-bird. [< F. *Trappiste*, < *La Trappe*, abbey in France, < Sw. *trappa*, stair.]—**Trap'pist**, *a.*

Trap'pis-tine, trap'is-tin, *C.* (-tīn, *E.*; -tain, *I.*), *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One of an order of nuns organized in 1827 in France, allied with the Trappists. **2.** [t-] A liqueur made at the Trappist abbey of Grace-Dieu, France.

trap'poid, trap'oid, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of trap-rock. [< TRAP[2], *n.*, + -OID.]

trap'pous, trap'us, *a.* Same as TRAPPEAN. **trap'pose**‡.

trap'purest†, *n. pl.* Horse-trappings.

trap'py[1], trap'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Acting as a trap; treacherous.

trap'py[2], *a.* Same as TRAPPEAN.

trapt, *pp.* Trapped. PHIL. Soc.

tra'ru, trā'rū, *n.* The carancha. **tha'ru**†.

trau"ci-nan'do, *a. Mus.* Same as STRASCICANDO.

tra-scrit'to, trą-scrit'to, *pa.* [It.] *Mus.* Transcribed.

trash[1], trash, *vt.* To strip of leaves; prune; lop.

Who to advance, and who To *trash* for overtopping. SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act i, sc. 2.

trash[2], *v.* [Rare or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To abuse constantly or cruelly; jade; humble; oppress; as, to *trash* a horse.

II. *i.* To tramp about; trample with violence.

He that wades so far as to wet and foul himself, cares not how much he *trashes* farther. R. SOUTH *Sermons, Ps. xix, 13* in vol. ii, p. 139. [H. G. B. '70.]

[Var. of THRASH, *v.*]

trash[3], *vt.* [Prov.] To keep in check with a trash or halter, as a dog; hence, to impede; clog; encumber.

—**to trash a trail** [Western U. S.], to efface traces of a track, as by taking to water, and thus destroying the scent; figuratively, in politics, to conceal actions and utterances for which one does not wish to be held responsible.

trash[1], *n.* **1.** Worthless or waste matter of any kind; rubbish; refuse.

And all is *trash* that reason cannot reach. COWPER *Expostulation* l. 107.

2. That which is broken or lopped off, as bruised canes or loppings of trees; specifically, the lowest grade of tobacco, consisting of broken leaves and those injured by dirt or otherwise. Compare CANE-TRASH. **trash'er-y**‡. **3.** A worthless person, or one of ill repute. **4**†. [Old Slang.] Money. [< Ice. *tros*, rubbish.]

Synonyms: see DREGS.

—**poor white trash, white trash** [Southern U. S.], the poor and ignorant among the white people; crackers.—**trash'-house"**, *n.* A building on a sugar-plantation in which to store bagasse.—**t.-ice**, *n.* Floating ice in small, closely accumulated pieces.

trash[2]†, *n.* Anything fastened to the neck of a dog or other animal to restrain its movements; hence, a clog.

trash'trie, trash'trī, *n.* [Scot.] Trash.

trash'y, trash'i, *a.* Consisting of or like trash; worthless; rubbishy; as, *trashy* novels.

—**trash'i-ly**, *adv.*—**trash'i-ness**, *n.*

Trask'ite, trask'ait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Seventh-day Baptist; so called formerly from John Trask, a leader of the sect in England. **Thrask'ite**‡.

trass, tras, *n.* [G.] A gray, yellow, or whitish earth, related to pozzuolana, common in volcanic districts, formed by the decomposition of trachytic cinders, and consolidated by infiltration of calcareous or siliceous solutions: used in preparation of a hydraulic cement. Formerly called *tarrace, tarras, terrace, terras.*

trast†, *pp.* of TRACE, *v.*

trast, *n.* [Scot.] A trest.

tra'sy†, *n.* A pet spaniel.

trat††, *n.* An old woman; a witch. **trate**†.

trat'tle, trat'l, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To chatter.

trat"to-ri'a, trât'to-ri'a, *n.* [It.] An eating-house.

trauch'le, *v.* [Scot.] Same as TRACHLE.

trau'lism†, *n.* A stammering.

traul'net"†, *n.* A trawl-net.

trau'ma, trô'ma *or* trau'ma, *n. Surg.* Any injury to the body caused by violence; a wound; also, the violence that causes it. [< Gr. *trauma, trōma*, < *trōō*, wound.]

trau-mat'ic, trô-mat'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to trauma; as, *traumatic* remedies; *traumatic* tetanus.

Homer, the greatest master of *traumatic* surgery . . . that has ever existed. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. i, p. 27. [T. & F. '56.]

—**traumatic fever** (*Surg.*), the fever that ensues after a severe mechanical injury or a surgical operation.

—**trau-mat'ic**, *n. Surg.* Any medicine or application efficacious in the cure of wounds; a vulnerary.—**trau-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**trau-mat'i-cin**, *n.* A solution of one part of gutta-percha in ten parts of chloroform, used in surgery to cover a wound from the air. **trau-mat'i-cine**‡.—**trau'ma-tism**, *n. Med.* **1.** The general condition of the system resulting from a severe wound or external injury. **2.** Same as TRAUMA.

traumato-. Derived from Greek *traumat-* (see TRAUMA); a combining form. **trau"ma-toc'a-cy**, *n.* Traumatic or hospital gangrene.—**trau"ma-to-ne'sis**, *n.* The suture or stitching up of wounds or a wound.—**trau"ma-top-no'a**, *n.* The passage of air to and from the lungs through a wound in the chest when breathing.—**trau"ma-top'y-ra**, *n.* Traumatic fever.—**trau"ma-to"sa-pro'sis**, *n.* Putrefaction of a wound or a wounded part.

traun'drel†, *n.* An idler; a knave.

Traut"vet-te'ri-a, trôt"vet-tī'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants allied to *Ranunculus*, but differing from it in being without petals. *T. palmata*, the false bugbane of the United States and Japan, is a slender herb of prairies and woods, from 2 to 5 feet high, with palmately lobed leaves and corymbous white flowers. [< Prof. *Trautvetter*, Kieff, Russia.]

tra-va'do, trą-vē'dō, *n.* [N. Am. Sp.] A heavy coast-squall attended with lightning and rain. **tra-vat'**‡.

trav'ail, trav'ėl, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Archaic.] To weary; harass.

The streams of sound supple and relax the *travailed* pilgrim. BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 4. [R. & S. '67.]

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer the pangs of childbirth; labor: used also figuratively.

Even in its gentlest moods the salt sea *travails*, moaning among the weeds or lisping on the sands. R. L. STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters, Sea Fogs* p. 181. [R. BROS. '84.]

2†. To toil; travel. [For TRAVEL, *vi.*, 7.]

trav'ail[1], *n.* **1.** Labor in childbirth; especially, the premonitory symptoms of parturition; hence, figuratively, anguish or distress encountered in achievement. **2.** Hard or agonizing labor; toil. [For TRAVEL, *n.*, 5.]

The peasant from whose sweat and *travail* the money had been wrung, went in heavy rags. JOHN MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 212. [C. & H. '73.]

tra"vail'[2], trą'vā'yę, *n.* [F.] [TRA'VAUX', trą'vō', *pl.*] A contrivance consisting of two poles lashed at one end to each side of a dog or a horse, the other ends trailing on the ground, having also a hurdle lashed from pole to pole to receive a load: used by Indians of the Northwest and Canadian voyageurs. **trav"-ee'**‡; **tra"vols'**‡.

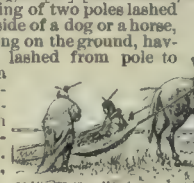

A Dakotan Travail.

trav'ail-er†, **trav'el-ous**†. Same as TRAVELER, etc.

trave†, *vt.* To cross; thwart.

trave, trēv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A frame to confine a beast of burden while being shod. **2.** A shackle used in teaching a horse to pace. **3.** A cross-beam; transom. [< OF. *traf*, < L. *trabs*, beam.] **treve**†.

trav'el, trav'el, *C.* (-ėl, *E.*), *v.* [TRAV'ELED, TRAV'ELLED; TRAV'EL-ING, TRAV'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a tour in or through; journey over; as, he *traveled* the rounds.

Honorable industry *travels* the same road with duty. SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 2, p. 41. [H. '74.]

2. To force to journey; drive about; as, to *travel* herds of cattle. **3**†. To distress; trouble; vex.

II. *i.* **1.** To go by any mode over a considerable area of territory; journey about; especially, to visit remote or foreign lands; as, to *travel* for one's health. **2.** Specifically, to visit different cities or towns to solicit orders for merchandise. **3.** To move in or as in space: as, sound *travels* more slowly than light; imagination *travels* far.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing disturbance *travels* at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. J. N. LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* ch. 7, p. 87. [MACM. '87.]

4. *Mech.* To move automatically in a fixed mode or course, as a lathe-carriage or piston. **5.** To go forward while browsing, as a deer. **6.** [Colloq.] To walk; especially, to go away; as, *travel*, I tell you! **7**†. To labor; travail. [< F. *travailler*, < *travail;* see TRAVEL, *n.*]

—**to travel out of the record** [Colloq.], to wander from the subject or the point at issue.

trav'el, *n.* **1.** The act of traveling; a journeying. **2.** *pl.* A narration of things experienced or observed in traveling; a book containing such a narration; as, the *travels* of Marco Polo. Ancient usage favored the singular form. **3.** A moving or progress of any kind.

My hunger and the shadows together tell me that the sun has done much *travel* since I fell asleep. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 10, p. 107. [H.]

(1) *Mech.* The movement or stroke of a moving part of a mechanism, as of a slide-valve on its seat, or a piston; also, the distance traveled, or length of stroke. (2) [U. S.] The distance traveled over on public duty: obsolescent. **4.** [Colloq.] The movement or concourse of travelers; aggregate of travelers; as, the June *travel* to Europe. **5**†. Travail. [< F. *travail*, labor, < L. *trabs*, beam.]

Synonyms: see JOURNEY.

—**trav'el-stained"**, *a.* Marked with the dust or other signs of travel. **t.-soiled**‡; **t.-tainted**†.—**t.-worn**, *a.* Wearied or with garments worn by travel.

trav'eld, *pp.* Traveled. PHIL. Soc.

trav'eled, } trav'eld, *C.* (-ėld, *E.*), *pa.* **1.** Having been **trav'elled**, } upon wide journeys; hence, experienced as the result of travel. **2.** *Geol.* Removed from the original place; erratic.

Boulders or *travelled* stones are often found in places where there is no other drift. J. W. DAWSON *Acadian Geology* ch. 5, p. 63. [MACM. '68.]

3. [Scot.] Turned up or worked over, as earth.

trav'el-er, } trav'el-ėr, *C.* (-ėl-ėr, *E.*), *n.* **1.** One who **trav'el-ler**, } travels or journeys from place to place, especially in remote or foreign countries. **trav'ail-er**†. **2.** An animal or thing considered with reference to its mode or speed of movement; as, the camel is a good *traveler.*

Wit indeed is a great *traveller.* I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Massinger and Milton* in vol. ii, p. 314. [SH. & CO. '62.]

3. A traveling salesman: specifically called **commercial traveler.** **4.** *Naut.* A metal ring or thimble running freely on a rope, rod, or spar, as for holding the sheet of a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel. **5.** *Mech.* (1) That part of a traveling crane that runs along the overhead rails. (2) A traveling gauntry. (3) A metal ring or loop that guides the yarn while being wound on a spindle. **6.** *Theat.* A moving device above a theater-stage, to suspend and move fairies, ghosts, etc. **7.** A perforated paper sent up a kite-string; a messenger. **8.** [Austral.] Same as SWAGGER[2]. **9**†. A laborer; toiler. [< F. *travailleur*, < *travailler;* see TRAVEL, *v.*]

—**to tip the traveler**, to befool a person.—**trav'el-er-si"ron**, *n. Naut.* A bar affixed to the deck, along which a ring or thimble slides.—**trav'el-er's-joy"**, *n.* The English virgin's-bower (*Clematis Vitalba*): so called, according to some, from the shade it affords in hedges.—**trav'el-er's-tree"**, *n.* A tree (*Ravenala Madagascariensis*) of Madagascar. See RAVENALA.

trav'el-ing, trav'el-ing, *pa.* **1.** Constructed with a part that travels; as, a *traveling* oven; also, portable; movable;

as, a *traveling* gauntry. **2.** Itinerant; as, a *traveling* musician. **3.** Running or sliding, as a ring or thimble; as, a *traveling* guy. **trav'el-ing‡.**

—**traveling apron.** same as APRON, 2 (12).—**t. back-stay,** a backstay one end of which slides on a topsail-yard traveler.—**t. post-office** [Eng.], a postal car equipped for mail-distribution.

trav'el-ing, trav'el-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who travels; a journeying in foreign countries; travel. **2.** Motion or change of place, of any kind. **3†.** The act of laboring; toil. **trav'el-ling‡.**

—**trav'el-ing-cab"i-net,** *n.* A small portable cabinet used in the 17th century.—**t.-carriage,** *n.* A large, heavy coach fitted and used for long journeys before the days of railroads.—**t.-couvert,** *n.* A set of articles for table use, made to pack into small compass, carried by travelers. Other compounds, as **t.-bag, t.-cap, t.-chest, t.-dress,** are self-explaining.

trav'elled. trav'el-ler, etc. Same as TRAVELED, etc.

trav'el-ous†, *a.* Laborious. **trav'ail-ous†.**

—**trav'ail-ous-ly†,** *adv.*

tra-vers', tra-vers', *n.* [F.] *Manège.* A progression of a horse sidewise, the forehand slightly in advance of the croup. It differs from *renvers* in that the forehand follows the greatest circumference at turns.

trav'er-sant†, *a.* Unfavorable; thwart. **trav'er-saunt'.**

trav'erse, trav'ers, *v.* [TRAV'ERSED; TRAV'ERS-ING.] **1.** *t.* **1.** To cross in traveling; wander over; also, to lie or run across or through; pass through; as, he *traversed* the whole state.

Canton, like the surrounding provinces, is *traversed* by canals, which bring to its wharves passengers in immense numbers from all parts of the empire. S[amuel] R. Wells in Oliver R. Seward's *Travels Around the World* pt. ii, ch. 15, p. 224. [A. '73.]

2. To examine or survey carefully. **3.** To make denial of or oppose in answer; as, to *traverse* an assertion; in legal pleading, to deny and tender issue upon, as a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **4.** *Mech.* To move across, either sidewise or up and down; as, the tool *traverses* the work. **5.** *Carp.* To plane across the grain of the wood. **6.** *Ordnance.* To turn or point, as in aiming; turn to the right or left. **7.** To oppose; thwart; as, all his plans were *traversed.*

It was easy to trace beneath his Villeroy's] plausible exterior a secret determination to *traverse* the plans of his sovereign.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 93. [H. '74.]

8†. To lay crosswise.

II. *i.* **1.** To move back and forth, or across. **2.** To turn, as on a pivot; swivel. **3.** *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. **4.** *Manège.* To make the movement called travers. **5†.** To digress. [< F. *traverser,* < LL. *transversare,* < L. *transversus;* see TRANSVERSE, *a.*] **to traverse a yard** (*Naut.*), to brace a yard fore and aft.

—**trav'ers-a-ble,** *a.*

trav'erse, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Lying or being across; transverse. **2.** *Her.* Crossing the shield from side to side so as to touch the edges. [< F. *traverse,* < L. *transversus, transversare;* see TRANSVERSE, *a.*] **trav'ers†.—traverse in point** *Her.,* pily barwise. **traverse pily‡.**

trav'erse, *n.* **1.** A thing or part, as of a mechanism or structure, that traverses or crosses. Specifically: (*a*) A crosspiece, cross-beam, transom, or the like, as in a miners' crib or car-track. (*b*) *Fortif.* A frame for holding warp-bobbins while being wound from the warp-frame. **2.** Something serving as a screen or barrier. (*a*) *Fort.* A parapet-like earthen mask or mound protecting the covered way or any rampart of a permanent work from being enfiladed.

This wild assault was soon checked, by grape from two guns planted behind a *traverse* on the ramparts. W. F. P. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 2, p. 391. [A. & S.]

(*b*) *Arch.* (*a*) A curtained screen in large rooms, to give privacy to distinguished persons. (*b*) A gallery or loft communicating with opposite sides of a building. (*c*) [Scot.] A screened seat in a church. (*d*) A wooden or metal lattice. (*e*) A sliding curtain or screen. **3.** *Geom.* A transversal. **4.** The act of traversing or traveling; a journey; passage; specifically, in machinery, sidewise travel, as of the tool in a slide-rest. **5.** The act of traversing or denying; a denial; in legal pleading, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party; introduced by the technical phrase *absque hoc* without this. **6.** *Ordnance.* A turning or pointing of a gun, as to the right or left. **7.** *Naut.* A zigzag track of a vessel while beating to windward or sailing on several courses. **8.** *Surv.* A short line from a main line, to establish the position of a side-point. **9.** *Her.* Point dexter or point sinister removed. **10.** That which thwarts or obstructs; a cross; trouble; as, through many *traverses* of fortune. **11.** [Prov.] A stall; trevis. **12†.** A dispute. **13†.** A trick; turning; artifice.

Phrases, etc.: —**common traverse** (*Law*), a direct denial, with a request for a trial of the issue thus made.—**Tom Cox's t.** Slang (*Naut.*), a going up one hatchway and down another, or any course pursued by a skulker to avoid work.—**to work or solve a t.** (*Naut.*), to compute the direct distance covered by a vessel that sails in traverse.—**trav'erse-board",** *n. Naut.* A board having holes at eight compass-points, and as many pegs: once used to record the course steered during a watch.—**t.-circle,** *n.* A circular horizontal track on which the rear of a gun-carriage is turned to point the gun in different directions.—**t.-drill,** *n.* See DRILL, *n.*—**t.-jury,** *n.* A petit jury. See JURY.—**t. of office** (*Eng. Law*), the impeachment of an inquest of office by a subject by denying that it was truly or correctly made.—**t.-table,** *n.* **1.** *Naval.* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure for a course of given direction and distance. **2.** *Railway.* A wheeled platform by which cars, etc., may be shifted laterally from one track to a parallel track; traverser.—**t.-wind,** *n.* A wind blowing into the mouth of a harbor.

trav'erse†, *adv.* Traversely, crosswise. **trav'ers†.**

trav'ersed, trav'erst, *a. Her.* Facing to the sinister.

trav'ers-er, trav'ers-er, *n.* **1.** One who traverses. **2.** *Railway.* A traverse-table.

trav'ers-ing, trav'ers-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TRAVERSE, *v.*

—**trav'ers-ing-gear",** *n.* Mechanism, especially automatic, for traversing a machine gun or cannon.—**t.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A lifting-jack having a standard movable transversely over a fixed bed. **2.** A jack for placing rolling-stock on a railway-track.—**t. screw-jack;**—**t.-platform,** *n.* A platform having a traverse-circle: used in turning gun-carriages horizontally.

trav'er-tin, trav'er-tin, *n.* A porous light-yellow rock consisting of a calcareous deposit from springs; calc-sinter, especially that quarried in Italy for building purposes: hardening on exposure. [< It. *travertino,* for *tiburtino,* < L. *tiburtinus,* < *Tibur,* Tibur, town in Latium.] **trav'er-tine‡.**

trav'es-ty, trav'es-ti, *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-ING.] **1.** To make a travesty on; treat (a serious subject) so as to render it ridiculous; imitate grotesquely; burlesque. Compare BURLESQUE; CARICATURE; PARODY.

I have long ago been forgiven by the original of my Kilmeny for having *travestied* her upon canvas.
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 17, p. 147. [H.]

2†. To disguise. [< OF. *travester,* disguise, < L. *trans,* over, + *vestio,* clothe, < *vestis,* garment.] **trav'est†.**

trav'es-ty†, *a.* Burlesqued; disguised.

trav'es-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of travestying, or the result of travestying; also, a grotesque imitation; burlesque; caricature.

Lemaître audaciously turned his rôle into a *travesty,* and produced the quaint cut-throat 'Macaire' . . . who has since become one of the best recognized types of the human species. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. iii, bk. ix, ch. 4, p. 425. [G. P. P. '77.]

2. In literature, a burlesque treatment of a subject, originally treated in a serious or lofty style, in which the language is made trifling, absurd, or grotesque, while the original serious or noble characters and subject-matter are retained. Compare PARODY. **trav'es-tie†.**

A *travesty* . . . is a noble subject treated in a ridiculous, ignoble way,—the opposite of the parody. Such are the comic histories.
F. B. GUMMERE *Poetics* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 32. [G. & CO. '91.]

Synonyms: see CARICATURE.

trav'is, trav'is, *n.* Same as TREVIS.

tra"vois', trə'vwä', *n.* Same as TRAVAIL².

trawl, trôl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To drag, as a net; troll. **2.** To take in a trawl-net.

II. *i.* To fish (1) with a trawl-line, (2) with a trawl-net, or (3) with a trolling-line or spoon. [< F. *trôler,* drag about, prob. < MHG. *trollen,* troll.]

trawl, *n. Fisheries.* **1.** A trawl-line. **2.** A trawl-net. **3.** [Scot.] A herring-seine: erroneous usage. **traul‡.**

Compounds, etc.: —**to set** or **shoot a trawl,** or **to throw the t.,** to place a baited trawl-line in position for use.—**trawl'-an"chor,** *n.* An anchor for a trawl-line.—**t.-beam,** *n.* The beam of a trawl-net.—**t.-boat,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small boat or dory used in setting, stripping, or taking in trawl-lines. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A vessel fishing with trawl-nets; trawler; trawl-smack.—**t.-fish,** *n.* [U. S.] Fish caught or that may be caught upon a trawl-line, as cod.—**t.-head,** *n.* [Eng.] An iron frame at each end of a trawl-beam, keeping it clear of the ground. See TRAWL-NET.—**t.-keg,** *n.* A keg used as a buoy for a trawl-line. Compare illus. under LONG-LINE.—**t.-killock,** *n.* A small anchor for a trawl-line.—**t.-roller,** *n.* [U. S.] A roller attached to the gunwale of a trawl-boat to facilitate overhauling a trawl-line.—**t.-smack,** *n.* [Eng.] A vessel engaged in the trawl-net fishery; usually ketch-rigged.—**t.-warp,** *n.* The drag-rope of a trawl-net.

trawl'er, trôl'er, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in trawling. **trawl'er-man"‡; trawl'-fish"er-man‡. 2.** A vessel used for trawling.

trawl'ey, *n. Mining.* Same as TROLLEY, 4.

trawl'ing, trôl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of fishing by means of a trawl. **2.** Same as TROLLING.

trawl'-line", trôl'-lin', *n.* A stout line, sometimes several miles in length, made up of sections about 40 fathoms long, paid out (shot) from a vessel across a tidal current, anchored and buoyed at intervals, and having hanging from it, at short intervals, lines (snoods) bearing baited hooks. It is used in deep-sea fishing, and is overhauled every hour or so by men in small boats, who remove the fish (**strip the trawl**) and rebait the hooks. This is now the customary method of fishing for cod on the Newfoundland Banks and around the British coasts. See illus. under LONG-LINE.

boul'ter‡; spil'ler‡; trot'-line"‡.

trawl'-net", trôl'-net', *n.* A great net, shaped like a flattened bag and adapted to be towed along the bottom of the ocean by a boat. These nets, by means of which the larger part of the fishing on the coasts of Great Britain is accomplished, are often 50 feet wide by 100 deep, narrowing into a fine-meshed *purse* or *cod* at the extremity, with *pockets* at the sides in which the fish, lobsters, etc., are retained. The best are *beam-trawls,* where the mouth is kept distended by a strong beam resting upon iron end-frames (*heads*) shaped like runners, which hold it, and the top (*back*) of the net, a foot above the ground, while the *belly* of the net, attached in front to the *ground-rope,* sweeps the bottom. Beam-trawls are operated far from land, by large smacks and steamers, in 20 to 50 fathoms of water.

trawn, trôn, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* A cross-course.

tray†, trē, *vt.* To betray.

tray¹, trē, *n.* **1.** A flat shallow vessel, variously shaped, but properly with slightly raised edges, usually made of wood or metal, having various domestic, chemical, and mechanical uses, especially for holding small articles; as, a waiter's *tray;* a card-*tray.* **2.** A shallow box without a cover, used in trunks and otherwise. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A hurdle. **4†.** A hod. [< AS. *treg,* tray.]

—**tray'-cloth",** *n.* A napkin covering a tray.

tray², *n.* **1.** Same as TREY. **2.** A tres-antler. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres,* three.] **tray'-tine"‡.**

—**tray'-trip"†,** *n.* An old game with dice.

tray³**†,** *n.* Anger; vexation; trouble. **trayt.**

tray⁴**†,** *n.* Trickery; deceit.

tray'ful, trē'ful, *n.* The quantity that a tray will hold.

trayne†, *vt.* To drag along; allure.

trayne†, *n.* A snare; wile, deceit. **traine†.**

trayse†, *n. pl.* The traces of a harness. **trayse†.**

treach'er†, *n.* A traitor. **treach'er-er†; treach'our†.**

treach'er-ous, trech'ər-us, *a.* **1.** Making use of or marked by treachery; traitorous; perfidious; as, *treacherous* conduct. **2.** Having a good appearance but bad in character or nature; giving a specious and misleading impression; untrustworthy; as, a *treacherous* horse.

We were forced to drive out upon the thin, *treacherous* ice of the half-frozen river. KENNAN in *Cent. Mag.* Nov., '89, p. 114.

Synonyms: see INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS.

—**treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

treach'er-y, trech'ər-i, *n.* **1.** The quality of being treacherous; violation of allegiance, confidence, or plighted faith; traitorous or perfidious conduct; perfidy; treason.

The Byzantine Empire was pre-eminently the age of *treachery.* Its vices were the vices of men who had ceased to be brave without learning to be virtuous.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 14. [A. '73.]

2. Treacherous conduct; treacherous acts collectively; as, the record of Iago's *treachery.* [< F. *tricherie,* < OF. *tricher;* see TRICK¹, *v.*] **trech'er-let†; trech'er-yet†.**

Synonyms: see FRAUD.

trench'e-tour†, *n.* Same as TREACHER. **treach'our†.**

trea'cl, *n.* Treacle. PHIL. Soc.

trea'cle, trī'cl, *n.* **1.** The sirup obtained in refining sugar: distinguished from *molasses;* so called especially in Great Britain; also, loosely, molasses. **2.** A saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain plants, as the sap of the birch. **3.** Originally, a medicinal compound of various ingredients deemed an antidote or cure for poisons; also, a panacea.

'Venice *treacle,*' or 'viper-wine,' was a common name for a supposed antidote against all poisons. TRENCH *English Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 308. [K. P. & CO. '89.]

[< OF. *triacle,* F. *thériaque;* see THERIACA.] **the'-ra-cle‡; tri'a-cle†.**

Compounds, etc.: —**countryman's treacle,** the common rue.—**English t.,** a plant, the water-germander.—**trea'cle-mus"tard,** *n.* Any one of several plants of the mustard family, used or supposed to have been used in the famous Venice treacle, as the treacle-wormseed (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) and other species of the same genus, the yellowseed, and the treaclewort.—**t.-sleep,** *n.* [Colloq.] A soothing sleep.—**t.-wag,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Weak beer sweetened with molasses.—**t.-water,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A compound cordial distilled with some convenient menstruum, as alcohol, from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs: usually containing theriaca.—**t.-wormseed,** *n.* A slender Old World herb (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*) of the mustard family, naturalized in wet grounds and along streams in the northern United States and Canada. It is 1 to 2 feet high, has denticulate or entire lanceolate leaves, small yellow flowers in long racemes, and short siliques or slender spreading pedicels. **t.-mustard‡; wormseed-mus"tard‡.—Venice t.,** see quotation above.

trea'cle-wort", trī'cl-wurt', *n.* The penny-cress.

trea'cly, trī'cli, *a.* Consisting of or resembling treacle.

—**trea'cli-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

tread, tred, *v.* [TROD; TROD'DEN; TREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To step or walk on; hence, to press with the feet; crush under the foot; also, to trample contemptuously; as the *trodden* slave.

Virtue *treads* paths that end not in the grave.
LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 8.

2. To accomplish in walking or in dancing; as, to *tread* a journey; to *tread* a measure. **3.** To copulate with: said of male birds.

II. *i.* **1.** To place the foot down; walk; step. **2.** To be set down, as a foot; press the ground or anything beneath the feet: usually with *on;* as, her feet shall *tread on* velvet. **3.** To cover a hen in copulating: said of male birds. [< AS. *tredan,* tread.]

Phrases, etc.: —**to tread down,** to trample to destruction.—**to t. in one's footsteps** or **steps,** to follow one's example.—**to t. on one's toes,** to give offense to one.—**to t. on** or **upon. 1.** To trample with contempt. **2.** To come close upon, as if treading on the heels.—**to t. on** or **upon the heels of,** to come close after.—**to t. out. 1.** To press out with the feet. **2.** To put out or destroy by trampling upon.—**to t. the stage** or **boards,** to appear as a dramatic actor.—**to t. under foot,** to treat with scorn; destroy.—**to t. water,** in swimming, to move the feet as if going up-stairs, while keeping the body erect and the head above water.—**tread'-soft"ly,** *n.* The spurge-nettle. See SPURGE.

—**tread'er,** *n.*

tread, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of treading; a walking or stepping; pressure of the foot; also, the sound of steps.

But who are these? for with joint pace I hear
The *tread* of many feet steering this way.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 111.

2. That on which something treads or rests in moving, or which affords space for or as for treading. Specifically: (1) The upper level portion of a step; a stair-tread; tread-board; also, a top-piece, as of metal or rubber, placed on a step to receive the wear or deaden the sound of footsteps. (2) The part of a wheel that bears upon the ground or rails. (3) The part of a sled-runner that bears on the road. (4) The part of a rail on which the wheels bear; the upper face of the rail-head. (5) The projecting member of a stilt, on which the foot rests. (6) The part of a boot- or shoe-sole that rests on the ground. (7) *Fort.* The upper part of a banquette, on which the men stand in firing. (8) The upper side of a lathe-bed, between the two stocks. (9) The lateral distance between the two pedals of a bicycle.

3. The act of a male bird in copulation. **4.** An injury at the upper margin of a horse's hoof made by interfering. **5.** The cicatricula of an egg. **6†.** Way; path.

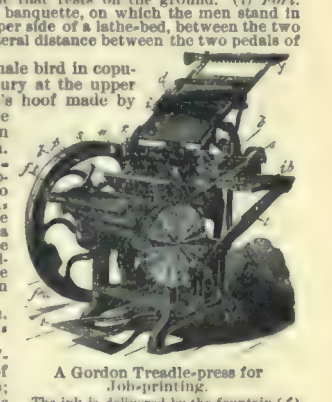

A Gordon Treadle-press for Job-printing.

The ink is delivered by the fountain (*f*) and distributed evenly by the roller (*d*) on the ink-table (*i*). The form is clamped to the bed (*b*) and inked by the form-rollers (*r*), which run back and forth over the ink-table and the form, receiving motion from the connecting-rod (*c*). The sheet to be printed is placed by hand on the platen (*p*) and held by the nippers (*n*), while the platen and bed, drawn together by the side-bars (*s, s*), make an impression. The impression may be suspended by pulling the throw-off lever (*h*). Power is furnished through the treadle (*t*), and the fly-wheel (*fw*) insures an even motion. The ink-brayer (*ib*) is used to apply extra ink, by hand, to the ink-table. The printed sheets are laid on the feed-table (*fb*).

—**tread'-be-hind†,** *n.* A doubling in an effort to evade a pursuer.—**t.-board,** *n.* **1.** The horizontal part of a step. **2.** One of the boards of a tread-mill on which the operator steps in turning it.

tread'fowl"†, *n.* A cock. **trede'-fowl"†.**

tread'ing, tred'-ing, *n.* The act of one who treads; also, that which is trodden upon.

tread'le, tred'l, *vi.* [TREAD'LED; TREAD'LING.] To work a treadle, especially on a reed-organ. **tred'dle‡.**

tread'le¹, *n.* **1.** A lever operated by the foot and designed to impart motion to a mechanism, as through a connecting-rod and crank; as, a sewing-machine *treadle.* **2.** A similar lever for use as a brake; as, the *treadle* of a tilt-hammer. Compare PEDAL. [< AS. *tredel,* step, < *tredan,* tread.] **tred'dle‡.**

—**tread'le-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine driven with a treadle.—**t.-press,** *n.* A job-press operated with a treadle.

tread'le², *n.* The chalaza of an egg. [< AS. *tredel;* see TREADLE¹, *n.*]

tread'ler, tred'lęr, *n.* One who operates a treadle.

—**treadlers' cramp**, a painful, irregular, involuntary contraction of muscles of the lower limbs, due to excessive or prolonged exertion in operating a treadle.

tread'mill", tred'mil", *n.* **1.** A mechanism rotated by a stepping or walking motion of one or more persons: usually a large horizontal drum or framework, having lengthwise outside steps: still in use in some English prisons as a hard-labor punishment, and without utilization of the power. **2.** A somewhat similar mechanism for utilizing the power of a quadruped. See HORSE-POWER; TREADWHEEL. **3.** Figuratively, tiresome uniformity of toil, especially when much prolonged.

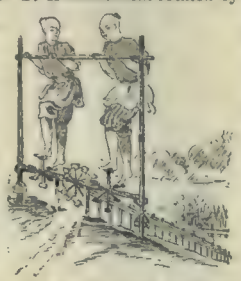

A Chinese Treadmill for Pumping Water into Irrigating-ditches.

In candid moments the 'social *treadmill*' is complained of by those who nevertheless think themselves compelled to keep up its monotonous round.
SPENCER *Sociology* ch. 10, p. 258. [A. '74.]

tread'wheel", tred'hwil", *n.* **1.** A form of treadmill consisting properly of a drum with horizontal axis, having inside of it steps on which an animal or a man may step or run, thus causing rotation. **2.** An inclined circular plane having on its upper surface battens made to turn by the walking motion of a man or animal.

treague†, *n.* A truce.

trea'son, trī'zn, *n.* **1.** *Crim. Law.* Betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or obedience toward the sovereign or government.

At common law the crime of treason was but vaguely defined, which left to judges large latitude of construction, wherefrom various constructive treasons (see phrase) were created, and many cruelties ensued. In 1352, in the reign of Edward III., treason received a statutory definition in England. Under that statute treason consisted (1) in compassing or imagining the death of the sovereign or the heir apparent; (2) in having carnal knowledge of the king's wife, of the wife of the heir apparent, or of the king's eldest daughter, she being unmarried; (3) in levying war against the king in his realm; (4) in adhering to the king's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in the realm or elsewhere; (5) in counterfeiting the king's great or privy seal; (6) in counterfeiting the king's money, or bringing into the realm money counterfeit to that of England, knowing it to be false, "to merchandise and make payment withal"; (7) in slaying the chancellor or any of the judges while in their places doing their offices. Various subsequent statutes have amplified as well as modified the law as to treason in England.

Treason against the United States is declared by the Constitution to consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. To constitute "levying war," there must be an assemblage of persons for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable design, as, for example, to revolutionize the government of the United States, or any government by them established in any of their territories. Mere conspiracy is not treason. But when war is actually levied, all who perform any act, however minute or remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the conspiracy, are traitors. [*Bollman's Case, 4 Cranch Rep. 75.*] It has been held that rebels, engaged in an armed insurrection against the United States, while they are guilty of treason in levying war against the government, can not, since they are citizens, be convicted of "adhering to the enemies" of the United States unless they unite with and sustain a hostile foreign power. [*The Case of Greathouse, 2 Abb. U. S. Rep. 364.*] Treason may be committed against a State as well as against the United States, and by a foreigner as well as by a citizen. **2.** A breach of faith; treachery. [< F. *trahison*, < L. *tradition(n-)*; see TRADITION.] **trea'son-ry†**; **trea'son-y†**; **tre'sun†**.

Synonyms: see FRAUD.

Phrases, etc.:—**constructive treason**, an offense raised by construction into the crime of treason, but not intended or previously supposed to be such.—**misprision of t.** **1.** The bare knowledge and concealment of treason without any degree of assent thereto. **2.** Formerly, in England, counterfeiting foreign coin not current in the kingdom.—**petit** or **petty t.**, formerly, the murder of a superior by an inferior, as of a master by his servant or of a husband by his wife.—**trea'son-fel"on-y**, *n.* [Eng.] As declared by statute in 1848, the crime of devising to depose the sovereign, or to levy war against him to compel a change of measures, or to intimidate Parliament, or to stir up a foreign invasion.

trea'son-a-bl(e, trī'zn-ą-bl, *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or constituting the crime of treason; as, *treasonable* acts. **trea'son-ous‡**.—**trea'son-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**trea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

treas'ure, trezh'ur *or* -yŭr, *vt.* [TREAS'URED; TREAS'UR-ING.] **1.** To collect and hoard for preservation or for future use; lay up in store; accumulate, as money or other valuables. **2.** To fix and retain carefully in mind; retain; harbor: generally with *up*; as, to *treasure up* knowledge; to *treasure up* an insult.

The heart *treasures* its losses, and remembers best what it regrets. A. S. HARDY *Passe Rose* ch. 8, p. 97. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

3. To set a high value upon; prize; cherish; as, a *treasured* book. **4†.** To enrich.

treas'ure, *n.* **1.** The precious metals in any form, especially as money or coin; also, precious gems.

I replied, that we, having assisted in the conquest of Canada, at a great expense of blood and *treasure*, had some right to be considered in the settlement of it.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 276. [L. '74.]

2. Riches accumulated or possessed; hence, a stock or store of anything; abundance; wealth. **3.** Something regarded as very precious; a highly prized possession, usually portable.

Lamb's great *treasure* was a print from Da Vinci.
H. T. TUCKERMAN *Criterion, Pictures* p. 79. [H. & H. '66.]

4. [Archaic.] A treasury. [< F. *trésor*, < L. *thesaurus*, < Gr. *thēsauros*, < *tithēmi*, place.] **tres'or†**; **tres'oure†**.

—**treas'ure-cit"y**, *n.* In ancient times, a city where supplies were stored.—**t.-house**, *n.* A place where things of value are stored up or kept: often figuratively.—**t. of merits** (*R. C. Ch.*), the superabundant merits of Christ and the saints which, at the prayer of the church, may be applied to men and make up for the deficiencies of human atonements. See SUPEREROGATION.—**t.-trove**, *n.* *Law.* Money, plate, bullion, coin, gold, or silver, found hidden in the earth or other private place, the owner being unknown. In England treasure-trove belongs to the crown, and concealment by the finder is an indictable offense. In the United States property found, the owner being unknown, usually belongs to the finder.

treas'ure-flow"er, trezh'ur-flau"ęr, *n.* Any one of various species of *Gazania* (see GAZANIA) cultivated in greenhouses; especially, *G. Pavonia*, the peacock treasureflower. Its heads are three inches in diameter, the ray-florets orange and the disk-florets some darker color.

treas'ur-er, trezh'ur-ęr, *n.* **1.** One who has the care of treasure or of a treasury; specifically, an officer legally authorized to receive, care for, and disburse public revenues upon lawful orders; also, a similar custodian of the funds of a society or a corporation. **2.** One who or that which treasures or hoards up. [< F. *trésorier*, < LL. *thesaurarius*, < L. *thesaurus;* see TREASURE.] **tres'-or-ere†**.

Phrases:—**Lord High Treasurer** [Gt. Brit.], formerly, the third great crown officer, in charge of the revenues of the kingdom. See TREASURY BOARD.—**t. of the household**, in England, the second officer in the department of the Lord Steward.—**T. of the Mint**, in the United States (since 1837), an official appointed to receive and keep all moneys appropriated for the mint, also all bullion and coin deposited, and to pay all accounts due by the mint on warrants from the director.—**T. of the Poor** [U. S.], an official in some States charged with the administration of funds for the relief of the poor.—**T. of the United States**, an officer of the Treasury Department charged with receiving and keeping the moneys of the government and with their disbursement on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury.

—**treas'ur-er-ship**, *n.* The office of treasurer.—**treas'ur-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A woman treasurer.

trens'ur-oust†, *a.* Deserving to be treasured or cherished.

treas'ur-y, trezh'ur-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The place of receipt and disbursement of public revenues, or of funds belonging to a corporation or a society; also, the place where such funds are deposited and kept; by extension, the funds themselves; as, a depleted *treasury*. **2.** [T-] The department of government that has charge of public revenues; in the United States, the Treasury Department (see DEPARTMENT); in England, the Treasury Board. **3.** A place where treasures or precious things are stored; repository; hence, a book of information for reference; thesaurus; as, a *treasury* of proverbs. **4.** *Archeol.* A dome-shaped structure sunk in or covered by the ground: now believed to be only sepulchral; as, the *treasury* of Atreus at Mycenæ in Greece. **5.** *Theat.* (1) The cashier's office. (2) The weekly payment of actors and employees. **6†.** Treasure. [< F. *trésorerie*, < LL. *thesaurāria*, < L. *thesaurus;* see TREASURE.] **tres'or-ie†**.

—**Treasury bench** [Eng.], the first row of seats above the gangway to the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by such members of the ministry as are members of the House.—**T. bill** [Eng.], an exchequer bill payable in 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, issued for immediate needs to anticipate the government revenue, and sold to the one offering to purchase at the lowest rate of discount.—**T. Board** [Eng.], the five Lords of the Treasury, of whom the first lord is usually Prime Minister, the second the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the others being called junior lords. They hold the office of Lord High Treasurer in commission, there having been no such officer appointed since the reign of George I. Called also *Lords of the Treasury* and *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*—**t. day** (*Theat.*), pay-day.—**T. note** [U. S.], a demand note issued by the Treasury: a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.—**T. lord** [Eng.], one of the Treasury Board.—**T. warrant**, an order duly signed and countersigned for a certain sum of money from the Treasury.

treat, trit, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct oneself (in some specified manner) toward; behave to; deal with; handle; as, to *treat* one well; they *treat* the matter as a joke.

We may be pretty certain that the persons of either sex whom all the world *treats* ill, deserve entirely the treatment they get.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 13. [T. '48.]

2. To handle with a view to a result; apply a special process to; manipulate; manage; as, to *treat* ore; leather is *treated* with oak-bark; how do you *treat* an orchard? Specifically: (1) To apply remedies to; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient. (2) To apply chemical reagents to. **3.** To express or present in a certain manner, as in writing or speaking, or in art; as, a group finely *treated*.

I think it will be found that the grand style arises in poetry, when a noble nature, poetically gifted, *treats* with simplicity or with severity a serious subject. M. ARNOLD *Essays in Crit., On Translating Homer* in first series, p. 393. [T. & F. '66.]

4. [Colloq.] To amuse or gratify with some unusual pleasure; furnish entertainment to without expense to the recipient; pay the expense of entertainment, food, or especially drink, for, as out of compliment or good-fellowship, or to influence an election.

If I have no money, I never scorn to be *treated* by any that are kind enough to pay my reckoning. GOLDSMITH *Works, Essays, Adventures of a Strolling Player* in vol. i, p. 239. [G. P. P. '50.]

5†. To address. **6†.** To entreat.

II. *i.* **1.** To handle in writing or speaking; discuss: generally with *of* or *upon;* as, the book *treats of* magic.

In *treating* then *of* government, we must *treat of* man.
JAMES MONROE *The People the Sovereigns* ch. 1, p. 22. [L. '67.]

2. To propose and discuss mutually terms of agreement; arrange a treaty; negotiate.

'Rome,' he declared, 'shall never *treat* with an enemy in arms.'
CHARLES MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ch. 15, p. 118. [H. '79.]

3. [Colloq.] To entertain another; pay for another's pleasure or refreshment, especially for drink.

Nowhere in Europe is the senseless and wasteful American custom of *treating* known.
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 6, p. 87. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

[< OF. and F. *traiter*, < L. *tracto;* see TRACTATE.]

Synonyms: see TRANSACT.

—**treat'er**, *n.* One who treats.

treat, *n.* **1.** Something that gives unusual pleasure; as, the concert was a *treat*. **2.** Refreshment or entertainment of any kind furnished gratuitously to another. **3.** [Colloq.] One's turn to treat, especially to pay for drinks; as, it is your *treat*. **4†.** An entreaty. **5†.** Discourse; discussion.

treat'a-bl(e, *a.* **1.** Tractable; entreatable. **2.** Disposed; inclined. **3.** Mild; gentle.—**treat'a-bly†**, *adv.*

treat'ing, trit'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of handling, managing, etc. **2.** The act of entertaining with food or drink. **3.** *Law.* The offense of providing meat, drink, entertainment, or provisions for the purpose of influencing an election; also, the acceptance thereof with that view.—**treat'ing-house"†**, *n.* A restaurant.

trea'tis, *n.* Treatise. PHIL. SOC.

trea'tise, trī'tis (XIII), *n.* **1.** An elaborate literary composition presenting a subject in all its parts; an extended written exposition: distinguished from an *essay* in being longer, more exhaustive, and less popular, and from an *exposition* in being commonly less full and complete: a form of representative discourse. **2†.** Discourse. **3†.** A treaty. [< F. *traité;* see TREATY.]—**trea'tis-er†**, **trea'tis-or†**, *n.* A writer of a treatise.

treat'ment, trit'męnt, *n.* **1.** The act or mode of treating, especially of handling or behaving in some specified manner; as, cruel *treatment;* antiseptic *treatment* of a wound; *treatment* of metal with acids.

Though Soto had roundly blamed Pizarro for his *treatment* of Atahualpa, his own conduct toward Indians seems to have been at once cruel and foolish.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 509. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. [Rare.] Free entertainment; treat. [< F. *traitement*, < LL. *tractamentum*, < L. *tracto;* see TRACTATE.]

trea'ture†.—**hydrocarbon treatment**, an exposure of carbon that is electrically heated to incandescence to the action of a hydrocarbon vapor, to make it more uniformly conductive.

trea'ty, trī'ti, *n.* [TREA'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A formal agreement or compact, duly concluded and ratified, between two or more nations.

In monarchies the treaty-making power is usually vested in the sovereign. Under the Constitution of the United States the President is empowered to make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present being necessary. By the Constitution of the United States treaties made under the authority of the United States are a part of the supreme law of the land, and bind the judiciary of every State as well as of the United States.

Treaties are usually named from the place where a treaty is ratified; as, the **treaty of Ghent**, 1812, or **t. of Paris**, at different times, or **t. of Washington**, 1871.

2. The act of negotiating for an agreement; also, the agreement so made; as, we have a *treaty* with him.

This notion of a personal and private *treaty* with the Evil One has something of dignity about it that has made it perennially attractive to the most imaginative minds. LOWELL *Among my Books, Witchcraft* in first series, p. 98. [O. & CO. '70.]

3†. An account of something; treatise. **4†.** An entreaty. [< F. *traité*, < LL. *tractatus*, < L. *tractatus*, pp. of *tracto;* see TRACTATE.] **tre'tet**; **tre'tee†**.

—**postal treaty**, a treaty relating to the exchange of mails.—**t. of cession**, a treaty by which territory is transferred from one sovereign to another.—**t. of commerce**, a treaty for the regulation of matters of commerce.—**t. of peace**, same as PEACE, *n.*, 4.

treb'ble†, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Treble.

treb'l, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Treble. PHIL. SOC.

treb'le, treb'l, *v.* [TREB'LED; TREB'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make three times as great; multiply by three; triple. **2†.** To utter in a high, shrill, or whining tone.

II. *i.* To become three times as great or numerous.

treb'le, *a.* **1.** Multiplied by three; threefold; triple. **2.** *Mus.* Soprano. [OF., < L. *triplus;* see TRIPLE, *a.*]

—**treble clef**, see CLEF, *n.*—**treb'le-cours"ing**, *n.* *Mining.* The system of dividing a ventilating current into three coursings.—**t.-dated**, *a.* [Rare.] Living three times as long as man.

treb'le, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The soprano: probably from its being regarded as a third part, alto and bass being the others. (2) The highest register of the compass of an instrument. (3) A soprano singer. **2.** Figuratively, high piping sounds suggesting a treble.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and *trebles*.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 6.

3. In short whist, a score of three to nothing. **4†.** A musical instrument.

—**treb'le-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being treble or soprano; shrillness. **2.** The state or condition of being triple; threefoldness.—**treb'let**, *n.* A triblet.—**treb'ling**, *n.* **1.** The act of making triple. **2.** Extra planking put on the bows of a vessel to resist the pressure of ice.—**treb'ly**, *adv.* With three times the number or quantity; triply: often used indefinitely as an intensive; as, *trebly* shrewd.

treb'le-tree", treb'l-trī", *n.* An arrangement of whiffletrees for three horses; a three-horse equalizer.

treb'u-chet, treb'yu-shet, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Archeol.* A catapult-like device for throwing heavy missiles. **treb"u-chet'um‡**; **treb'uck-et‡**. **2.** A tilting scale-balance. **3.** A tilting trap for small game. **4.** A cucking-stool.

tre-cen'to, trē-chen'tō, *n.* [It.] The 14th century, as producing a particular style of Italian literature and art (in literature, Petrarchism), called the *early Italian style*.

—**tre-cen'tist**, *n.* A writer or an artist who advocated or conformed to the style of the trecento.

trech'er-ous, **-er-y**, etc. Treacherous, etc. PH. S.

tre-chom'e-ter, trę-kem'ę-tęr, *n.* An odometer or road-measurer. [< Gr. *trechō*, run, + -METER.]

treck¹, *v.* & *n.* Same as TREK.

treck², trec, *vt.* **1.** To draw along; tow. **2†.** To prolong; delay. [Var. of TREK, *v.*]

treck'-pot", trec'-pot", *n.* A pot for drawing tea.

treck'schuyt", trec'scoit", *n.* Same as TREKSCHUIT.

tre cor'de, trē cōr'dē. [It.] *Mus.* Three strings: a direction for piano-players to take off the soft pedal.

tred, **tred'l**. Tread, treadle. PHIL. SOC.

tred'dle¹, *n.* Same as TREADLE¹.

tred'dle², tred'l, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Sheep's or hare's dung. **2†.** [Slang, Eng.] A prostitute.

tre-dille'†, *n.* In card-playing, a game for three persons.

tre-drille'†.

tree, trī, *v.* [TREED; TREE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To force to climb or take refuge in a tree, as a hunted person or quadruped; figuratively, to get complete advantage of; corner; as, to *tree* a possum; to *tree* an opponent. **2.** To stretch, as a boot, on a boot-tree; also, to fasten on a tree, as the leather part of a saddle.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To get into a tree, especially when hunted; as, coons *tree* rather than take cover. **2.** To take a tree-like form: said of some electrified precipitations or deposits. **3†.** To grow to the size of a tree.

tree, *n.* **1.** A perennial woody plant having a single self-supporting stem or trunk, the whole being not less than 20 or 25 feet in height. Compare SHRUB. **2.** Something whose outline resembles that of a tree; as, a pictured genealogical *tree*. Specifically: (1) *Math.* A

branching diagram. (2) A tree-like group of crystals; as, *trees* in a storage-battery.

Thus the lead *tree* (arbor Saturnæ), the tin *tree* (arbor Jovis), the silver *tree* (arbor Dianæ), were so called by the alchemists, from the apparent growth of these metals out of their solutions, and in tree-like forms.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 893, p. 594. [BL. & CO. '67.]

3. A timber or piece of wood having something resembling a stem and branch, as in a framing; usually in composition; as, axle*tree*, boot-*tree*, saddle-*tree*, swingle-*tree*, etc. **4.** A gibbet; also, a cross of crucifixion. **5†.** Timber; wood. **6†.** A club; also, any piece of wood. [< AS. *trēo*, tree; cp. Ice. *trē*, Goth. *triu*, Gr. *drys*.] **tre†.**

Compounds, etc.:—bar'rel-tree", *n.* same as BOTTLE-TREE.—**holy t.**, the pride-of-India.—**mammoth t.**, same as BIG TREE—**stinging t.**, the Australian nettle-tree. See NETTLE.—**tree'-ag"ate**, *n.* A variety of agate containing dendritic markings; sometimes made artificially.—**t.-aloe**, *n.* The quiver-tree.—**t.-asp**, *n.* A venomous tree-climbing dendraspidoid snake, especially the long and slender *Dendraspis angusticeps* of South Africa.—**t.-azalea**, *n.* see AZALEA.—**t.-bear**, *n.* Local, U. S. The raccoon.—**t.-beard**, *n.* **1.** A lichen (*Usnea barbata*) with rounded branches and pendulous thallus, growing on trees. **2.** Spanish moss; a South-American name. See BLACK MOSS, under MOSS.—**t.-beetle**, *n.* A beetle that lives or seeks its food on trees and shrubs.—**t.-boa**, *n.* An arboreal boa of either of the genera *Epicrates* and *Corallus*; specifically, *C. hortulanus*.—**t.-box**, *n.* An upright box, usually perforated, placed around a tree for protection.—**t.-bug**, *n.* A sap-sucking bug, especially a pentatomid, as of any of the genera *Pentatoma*, *Arma*, and *Rhaphigaster*.—**t.-cactus**, *n.* The giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus* or saguaro.—**t.-calf**, *n.* A bright-brown calf binding stained in a conventional tree-like design.—**t.-cat**, *n.* A paradoxure; palm-cat.—**t.-celandine**, *n.* A shrubby Mexican plant (*Bocconia frutescens*) of the poppy family, 3 to 6 feet high, with large sea-green oval oblong pinnatifid leaves and inconspicuous greenish flowers in terminal panicles; cultivated in greenhouses.—**t.-climber**, *n.* An animal noted for climbing trees, specifically: (1) A tree-creeper. (2) A climbing-fish.—**t.-clipper**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tree-creeper.—**t.-coffin**, *n. Archæol.* A prehistoric coffin made by splitting a log of the proper length and size, and hollowing the two portions so as to enclose a corpse at full length.—**t.-coral**, *n.* A branching coral, as a madrepore.—**t.-cotton**, *n.* A tall perennial species of cotton-plant (*Gossypium arboreum*) native in India, Arabia, and Celebes. It yields the first season a cotton of long staple with a crisp, white, opaque fiber not easily separable.—**t.-coupling**, *n.* A coupling for uniting a swingletree and doubletree.—**t.-crab**, *n.* The purse-crab.—**t.-creeper**, *n.* **1.** A certhioid bird or creeper. **2.** A South-American dendrocolaptine bird, having spiny acuminate tail-feathers and scansorial feet. See illus. under DENDROCOLAPTES.—**t.-cricket**, *n.* An arboreal cricket, especially a cricket of the genus *Œcanthus*, as the nearly white *Œ. niveus* or *Œ. latipennis*, both injurious to grape-vines in the United States.—**t.-crow**, *n.* An Oriental corvine bird, as (1) *Crypsirhina*, *Dendrocitta*, or a related genus; see illus. under SIBIA, or (2) a wattle-crow; see illus. under WATTLE-BIRD.—**t.-cuckoo**, *n.* An arboreal cuckoo, as of the genus *Cuculus*, opposed to *Grammococcyx*. See illus. under CUCKOO.—**t.-digger**, *n.* A device for loosening the earth about a row of small trees, as in a nursery, consisting of a plow-like contrivance having two beams to run on either side of the row, while a curved share connecting the beams passes under and around the roots.—**t.-dove**, *n.* An arboreal Oriental or Australian pigeon of *Macropygia* or a related genus, feeding mostly on fruits.—**t.-duck**, *n.* An arboreal duck of *Dendrocygna* or a related genus, as *D. arborea* of Cuba or *D. fulva* of the southern United States and tropical America, and *D. javanensis* of India.—**t.-finch**, *n.* The tree-sparrow.—**t.-fly**, *n.* A xylophagid fly.—**t.-germander**, *n.* A shrubby evergreen germander (*Teucrium fruticans*) of southern Europe, 2 or 3 feet high.—**t.-goose**, *n.* **1.** The barnacle-goose. **2.** A goose-barnacle.—**t.-hair**, *n.* A lichen (*Cornicularia jubata*) with a dark wiry pendulous entangled thallus, growing on trees in subalpine woods.—**horsehair lichen†.**—**t.-heath**, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe, about 4 feet high, with white flowers.—**t.-hoopoe**, *n.* A woodhoopoe.—**t.-hornbill**, *n.* A buceroline hornbill, having a cellular or solid casque, moderate tarsi, and long tail, and of arboreal habits.—**t.-house**, *n.* A dwelling constructed, as for safety, in the branches of a great tree.—**t.-housleek**, *n.* A shrub-like perennial houseleek (*Sempervivum arboreum*, *Aeonium arboreum*, from the Levant, about 6 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse panicles of yellow flowers.—**t.-iron**, *n.* An iron clip or hook for a swingletree or doubletree.—**t.-jobber**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A woodpecker.—**t.-kangaroo**, *n.* An arboreal kangaroo, genus *Dendrolagus*, of New Guinea and Queensland, as the boongary.—**t.-lark**, *n.* The tree-pipit.—**t.-lichen**, *n.* A lichen that grows on trees; used sometimes in contrast to *rock-lichen*.—**t.-lizard**, *n.* A chameleon.—**t.-lobster**, *n.* A tree-crab.—**t.-louse**, *n.* An aphid.—**t.-lungwort**, *n.* A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*). See LUNGWORT, *n.*, 3.—**t.-lupine**, *n.* A shrubby Californian lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) with large fragrant yellow flowers in whorls: often cultivated for ornament.—**t.-mallow**, *n.* A shrubby biennial (*Lavatera arborea*) of the mallow family, growing wild in southwestern Europe and the west coasts of the British Islands, and cultivated in seacoast cottage gardens. In cultivation it attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and has pale-purple flowers in long racemes.—**sea't-mal"low**.—**t.-medic**, *n.* Moon-trefoil.—**t.-mignonette**, *n.* Common mignonette prevented from flowering by nipping the buds, and thus made to become a perennial.—**t.-milk**, *n.* **1.** The milky juice of a tropical shrub (*Gymnema lactiferum*) of the milkweed family, found in India and eastward. The juice is used as a substitute for cows' milk by the Cingalese. **2.** The product of a milk-tree or cow-tree.—**t.-molasses**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Maple-sirup.—**t.-moss**, *n.* **1.** Any moss or lichen growing on trees. **2.** Any moss or lycopod with tree-like branching.—**t.-mouse**, *n.* An African dendromyine mouse.—**t.-nettle**, *n.* The Australian nettle-tree. See NETTLE.—**t.-nymph**, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as DRYAD, 1.—**t. of Buddha**, the bo-tree.—**t. of chastity**, the chaste-tree.—**t. of heaven**, a large ornamental shade-tree (*Ailantus glandulosa*), native of eastern Asia, extensively planted in towns on account of its rapid growth. It has a smooth brown bark, long odd-pinnate leaves, and large terminal panicles of green and usually dioecious flowers, those on the male or staminate trees being very ill-scented. Called also *Chinese tree of heaven* and *tree of the gods*.—**t. of knowledge of good and evil**, the tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat (Gen. iii, 3, 6).—**t. of liberty**, a tree or green bough dedicated to liberty, and set up in some public place: much used in French revolutions and in the Revolutionary war. Such trees were sometimes adorned with a liberty-cap, tricolors, and other symbols of equality and fraternity.—**t. of life.** **1.** *Bot. & Anat.* Arbor-vitæ. **2.** A tree in the garden of Eden, described in Genesis ii, 9.—**t. of long life**, a tree (*Staphylea nitida*) of the myrtle family, growing at high elevations in the Malayan islands.—**t. of Porphyry**, in logic, a figure exhibiting the relation or connection of genera.—**t. of sadness**, see SAD-TREE.—**t. of the gods**, same as TREE OF HEAVEN.—**t. of the sun** (translation of the Japanese name *hinoki*), a large Japanese forest-tree (*Retinospora obtusa*) of the pine family, allied to the American cypress or white cedar, 80 feet or more in height, with a straight trunk often 5 feet in diameter, yielding a valuable close-grained light-colored timber. It is cultivated in other countries for ornament in many varieties, and is called also *sun-tree*, *Japanese cypress*, *Japanese arbor-vitæ*, etc.—**t.-oil**, *n.* Same as WOOD-OIL. See OIL.—**t.-onion**, *n.* Same as TOP ONION. See ONION.—**t.-orchis**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Epidendrum*.—**t.-oyster**, *n.* An oyster of the subgenus *Anetrymnia* or *Dendrostrea*; a mangrove-oyster.—**t.-partridge**, *n.* A large odontophorine genus *Dendrortyx* of the warmer parts of America, frequenting forests.—**t.-peony**, *n.* A Chinese shrub (*Paonia Moutan*). See PEONY.—**t.-pie**, *n.* An Asiatic tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta*, as *D. rufa*.—**t.-pigeon**, *n.* A fruit-pigeon.—**t.-pipit**, *n.* A European titlark (*Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*).—**t.-poke**, *n.* The bellassombra.—**t. poppy**, *n.* A hardy Californian plant (*Dendromecon rigida*) of the poppy family, with woody stem and branches, rigid entire lance-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers. The name is a translation of its generic name.—**t.-porcupine**, *n.* An arboreal prehensile-tailed synetherine porcupine of tropical America, as *Sphiggurus prehensilis*.—**t.-primrose**, *n.* Any species of *Œnothera*, evening-primrose. See ŒNOTHERA and EVENING-PRIMROSE.—**t.-protector**, *n.* A contrivance to protect a tree at the trunk from the ravages of crawling insects, as an encircling trough filled with oil or water, a band of tarred fabric, etc.—**t.-pruner**, *n.* Any implement with which to prune trees; especially, a pruning-shears mounted on a pole and operated by a cord or small chain; averruncator.—**t.-parsnlune**, *n.* Same as PURSLANE-TREE.—**t.-rat**, *n.* **1.** An arboreal West-Indian echimyine rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodontia*, as the pilori-rat. **2.** [India.] A rat (*Mus rufescens*) infesting thatched roofs.—**t.-remover**, *n.* An apparatus for transplanting large trees, as a very high-bodied truck that may be put together around the tree, and made to support a framework built around the roots, so that the whole can be raised and wheeled along.

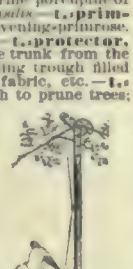

A Tree-pruner.

By the aid of *tree-removers* . . . the first tree thus transplanted was a Gru-Gru palm, forty-three feet high, . . . successfully carried for four miles.

H. A. BLAKE in *N. Am. Rev.* Feb., '91, p. 183.

—**t.-rune**, *n.* In Scandinavia, a cryptogram in which the number of branches on a tree indicate the desired letter in the runic alphabet.—**t.-scraper**, *n.* A hoe-like device for scraping bark, moss, etc., from trees.—**t.-serpent**, *n.* A tree-snake.—**t.-shrew**, *n.* A tupaiid or squirrel-shrew. See illus. under BANXRING.—**t.-shrike**, *n.* A bush-shrike.—**t.-snake**, *n.* A slender arboreal philodryodine, dryophine, or dendrophine snake of the warmer parts of the world.—**t.-sorrel**, *n.* A shrubby evergreen species of sorrel (*Rumex Lunaria*) with greenish flowers, introduced into English greenhouse cultivation from the Canaries.—**t.-soul**, *n.* Among tree-worshipers, a soul or spirit that had taken up its abode in a tree.—**t.-sparrow**, *n.* **1.** A European sparrow (*Passer montanus*) resembling the house-sparrow, but smaller. **2.** A common North-American sparrow (*Spizella monticola*), breeding in northern latitudes and migrating southward in winter.—**t.-squirrel**, *n.* A typical arboreal squirrel.—**t.-sugar**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Same as MAPLE-SUGAR.—**t.-swallow**, *n.* A swallow that nests in holes in trees. (1) The North-American white-bellied swallow or a related species. (2) An Australian martin of the genus *Hylochelidon*.—**t.-swift**, *n.* A long-tailed Oriental swift of the genus *Macropteryx* or *Dendrochelidon*, breeding in hollow trees, as the Kleeho (*M. s.* or *D. longipennis*).—**t.-tiger**, *n.* The leopard.—**t.-violet**, *n.* A shrubby species of violet (*Viola arborescens*) with pale-blue flowers, native of Spain.—**t.-warbler**, *n.* An arboreal sylviine bird of *Hypolais* or a related genus.—**t.-wax**, *n.* Any one of several varieties of wax found on trees, as Chinese wax.—**t.-wool**, *n.* Same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL.

The Tree-cactus.

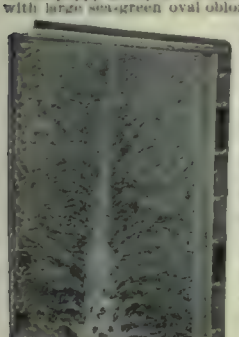

A Bookbinding of Tree-calf.

A Tree-house (of refuge) in a New Guinea Village.

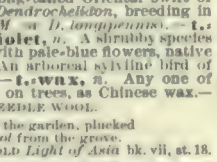

An American Tree-sparrow (*Spizella monticola*). 1/5

Who, as he drew anear the garden, plucked
Blown tufts of *tree-wool* from the grove.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vii, st. 18.

—**t.-worm†**, *n.* A ship-worm.—**t.-wormwood**, *n.* A hardy evergreen shrubby species of wormwood (*Artemisia arborescens*) of the Levant.—**t.-worship**, *n. Anthrop.* In primitive times, or among primitive races, reverence paid to trees because of the belief that they were inhabited by a supernatural being or were beloved by some god whose favor should be propitiated. This veneration survives in the Chersonese, and among native races of America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. It was much developed among the Canaanites, Buddhists, Druids, and Greeks, and gave rise to a large class of fables and folk-lore. The sacred bo-tree of India, destroyed in 1887, the oak of the Druids and of Dodona, the laurel of Apollo, the fig of the Acropolis, and the legends of dryads, fauns, and satyrs are products of tree-worship.—**t.-worshiper**, *n.*—**trembling t.**, the aspen, especially the American aspen or quaking asp: trembling poplar.—**Tyburn t.**, the gallows.—**up a t.** [Colloq.] **1.** In a position from which there is no retreat; cornered; caught. **2.** In such a position as to be disinterested; as, it looks that way to a man *up a tree*.

tree'-fern", trī'-fėrn', *n.* A fern in which the trunk (caudex) attains a tree-like size, as those in the genera *Cyathea*, *Dicksonia*, etc.

—**silvery tree-fern**, a handsome fern (*Cyathea dealbata*) of New Zealand, whose trunk, 10 to 15 feet high, is crowned with a large tuft of bipinnate and tripinnate fronds silvery-white beneath: often cultivated in greenhouses.

tree'fish", trī'fish', *n.* A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys serriceps*).

tree'-frog", trī'-frog', *n.* **1.** A hyloid amphibian, especially an arboreal species of *Hyla* or a related genus having the toes dilated with viscous disks, as *Hyla arborea* of Europe or *H. versicolor* of the United States; a tree-toad. **2.** Some other anuran frequenting trees.

The common *tree-frog*, the prophet of the summer showers, seldom heard by day except in damp weather, keeps up a constant garrulity during all the still nights in the month of June.

WILSON FLAGG *Halcyon Days* ch. 12, p. 79. [E. & L. '81.]

An American Tree-frog (*Hyla versicolor*). 2/3

tree'ful, trī'ful, *n.* All that a tree may bear.

tree'hood, trī'hud, *n.* The quality or state of being a tree.

tree'hop"per, trī'hop'ėr, *n.* One of various homopterous insects that injure plants by sucking the sap, especially a membracid, very common in the warm parts of America, and generally of grotesque form from the prolongation upward or forward of the prothorax.

tree'less, trī'les, *a.* Destitute of trees.

—**tree'less-ness**, *n.*

treen†, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or found in trees. **2.** Wooden.

treen‡, trin, *n.* Manx.] A township; so called from an early threefold partition of tithes. **tree'lu‡.**

treen²†, *n.* Plural of TREE.

tree'nail, trī'nēl *or* [Colloq.] trun'el, *n.* **1.** *Ship-building.* A slender piece of hard wood used in fastening together timbers; originally, any wooden nail.

Lay rib to rib and beam to beam,
And drive the *treenails* free.

WHITTIER *The Ship-builders* st. 4.

2. *Arch.* A gutta. **tran'nel‡; tre'nail‡; tren'-nel‡; trun'nel‡.** [Incorrect forms.]

tree'scape, trī'skēp, *n.* [Rare.] A picture of woodland scenes.

tree'ship, trī'ship, *n.* [Rare.] Treehood.

treet, trit, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A kind of bran. **2†.** Unbolted flour of wheat.

tree'-toad", trī'-tōd', *n.* A tree-frog.

tref, tref, *a.* [Heb.] Unclean. Compare KOSHER.

tref'fed, tref'id, *a. Her.* Bottony; trefoiled.

tre"flé', tre"flē', *a. Her.* **1.** Terminating in a trefoil, **tre"flée'**, as a cross. **2.** Eusigned, bordered, or semé with trefoils. [< F. *trèfle*, < *trèfle*; see TREFOIL.]

tref'le, tref'l, *n.* **1.** A trefoil. **2.** *Fort.* A mine having three chambers about a common center. [< F. *trèfle*; see TREFOIL.]

tre'foil, trī'foil, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Trifolium*; any one of the clovers: so called from the trifoliolate leaves; also, the black medic or nonesuch (*Medicago lupulina*), and other plants with trifoliolate leaves.

Hovers the butterfly gay over the *trefoil's* red flow'r.

SCHILLER *The Walk* tr. by Bowring, st. 1.

2. *Arch.* A three-lobed or three-cusped ornamentation, as in window-heads, tracery, etc. It may be in the form of a clover-leaf or with acute cusps or with reverse curves: used also attributively. See illus. under FOIL.

A Trefoil from the Cathedral of Sées, Normandy (13th century).

Twisted lines, complicated mouldings, *trefoils* and rose-windows diversify the enormous mass. TAINE *Notes on England* tr. by W. F. Rae, ch. 17, p. 221. [H. & w. '72.]

3. *Her.* A flower or leaf with three cusps: generally blazoned with a stalk. **4.** A European egger-moth (*Lasiocampa trifolii*) injurious to clover. [< F. *trèfle*, < L. *trifolium*, < *tres*, three, + *folium*, leaf.]

—**bog'-tre"foil**, *n.* The bog-bean. See BUCK-BEAN.—**great t.**, same as LUCERNE.—**shrubby t.**, same as BOX-TREE—**thorny t.**, a spiny annual (*Eugonia Creitica*) of the bean-caper family, with trifoliolate leaves and rose- or lilac-colored fragant flowers. It is found in the Mediterranean region and other warm regions in Asia, Africa, and America.

—**tre'foiled**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a trefoil, as an arch. **2.** *Her.* Bottony. **tre-fo'il-a"ted‡.**—**tre'foil-wise**, *adv.* In the manner or form of a trefoil; in triple combination.

treg'et†, *n.* Sleight of hand; jugglery; trickery. **trag'-et†; trag'et-ry†; treg'et-ry†.**—**treg'et-our†**, *n.* A juggler; also, an impostor. **trag'et-our†.**

tre-ha'la, trē-hä'lu, *n. Entom.* The cocoon of a lepidopterous insect found in Persia. [Cor. of *tigala*, native name in Persia.]

tre'ha-lose", trī'ha-lōs', *n.* Same as MYCOSE.

treil'lage, trel'ėj *or* trē'lyäzh', *n.* [F.] A frame to train shrubs and fruit-trees upon; espalier.

Climbing lianas, which cross from one tree to the other, like ropes passing from mast to mast, help to fill up all the gaps in this *treillage*. LAFCADIO HEARN in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '88, p. 395.

treille, trel, *n.* **1.** *Lace-making.* A net ground. **2.** [Rare.] *Her.* A lattice. [F.; see TRELLIS.]

trek, trek, *vi.* [TREKKED, trekt; TREK'KING.] [S. Afr.] **1.** To travel from place to place, as in ox-wagons; travel.

We then *trekked* down the river until sundown. I rode ahead of the wagons to explore, and was struck with astonishment at the number of the hippopotami.
GORDON-CUMMING *Hunter's Life* vol. ii, ch 27, p. 170. [H. '50.]

2. To remove with one's effects to another jurisdiction or region; migrate. **3.** To draw or pull a vehicle or load; as, these oxen *trek* well. [< D. *trekken*, draw.] **treck**‡.

trek, trek, *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** An organized migration, as for the founding of a colony in another territory or jurisdiction; hence, an invasion, or a body organized for invasion.

The leaders of the '*trek*' include men of position from both the Free State and Cape Colony. *N.-Y. Times* May 8, '91, p. 1, col. 5.

2. A journey or trip, as with an ox-wagon. **3.** A stage in a journey; a day's journey; the distance between two stopping-places. **4.** The act of drawing or hauling; traction; also, the state of the roads; wheeling; as, the *trek* was heavy. [D., < *trekken*, draw.]

—**trek'-ox"en**, *n. pl.* Draft-oxen.—**t.-rope**, *n.* A trek-tow of rope.—**trek'schuit**, *n.* A vessel designed to be towed; especially, a canal-boat. **trek'schuyt**‡.—**t.-tow**, *n.* A drag-line of chain or rope: used to attach the yokes of an ox-team to a wagon-pole.—**trek'veld**, *n.* A region not divided into farms, often used for herding flocks.
—**trek'ker**, *n.* One who treks; emigrant or immigrant.

tre-law'ny, trę-lô'ni, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thin porridge of barley-meal.

trel'lis, trel'is, *vt.* **1.** To interlace so as to form a trellis. **2.** To furnish with a trellis or trellises; fasten on a trellis; as, *trellised* plants. **trel'lize**†.

Dear neighbor of the *trellised* house.
E. B. BROWNING *Amy's Cruelty* st. 13.

trel'lis, *n.* **1.** A cross-barred grating or lattice, especially a frame used for an outdoor screen; also, a support with posts for running plants; as, a vineyard *trellis*. **2.** A summer-house or other structure constructed mainly of trellis-work. **3.** *Her.* A treille. [< F. *treillis*, < *treille*, < L. *trichila*, *tricla*, bower.] **trel'lice**†.

trel'lis-work", trel'is-wŭrk', *n.* **1.** Latticework. **2.** A kind of appliqué embroidery.

tre-loob', tre-lŭb', *vt. & vi.* *Mining.* To treat or work loobs or tin-slimes; toss: a disused term.

tre-man'do, trē-măn'dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a trembling, wavering manner; so rapidly as to produce a tremulous effect. **tre"mo-lan'do**‡.

Trem"an-dra'ce-æ, trem"an-drē'se-ī *or* trē"măn-drā'-sē, *n. Bot.* A small order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants—the porewort family—consisting of heath-like extratropical Australian shrubs. It includes 3 genera and about 20 species. **Tre-man'dra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trēma*, a pore, + *anēr* (*andr-*), male, stamen.] **Tre-man'dre-æ**‡.

Trem"a-to'da, trem"a-tō'dą, *C. I.* (trĭ"-, *E.*), *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of worms, especially an order of parasitic platelminths with a flattish body, suckers or chitinoid hooks, an alimentary canal but no anus, and suprapharyngeal ganglia; flukes. [< Gr. *trēmatōdēs*, < *trēmat-* (see TREMEX) + *eidos*; see -OID.] **Trem"a-to'de-a**‡.—**trem'a-tod, trem'a-tode**, *a. & n.*

Trem"a-tol'de-a, trem"a-tol'dę-ą, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Trematoda*. [< Gr. *trēmatōdēs*; see TREMATODA.]
—**trem'a-told**, *a. & n.*

trem'bl, trem'bld. Tremble, trembled. PHIL. Soc.

trem'ble, trem'bl, *v.* [TREM'BLED; TREM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause to vibrate; agitate.

She *trembles* her fan in a sweetness dumb,
As her thoughts were beyond recalling.
E. B. BROWNING *A Woman's Shortcomings* st. 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness; be agitated; be affected with tremor.

The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should *tremble* at his power.
HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris* st. 1.

2. To have slight irregular vibratory motion, as from some jarring force; quiver, shake, or totter; as, the explosion caused the buildings to *tremble*. **3.** To sound with quivering; quaver; as, a *trembling* voice. **4.** To oscillate, as a balance or as anything supported in it, before an equipoise is reached; hence, to be in an uncertain state; be in great danger: usually in the phrase to **tremble in the balance**. [< F. *trembler*, < LL. *tremulo*, < L. *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremo*, tremble.]

Synonyms: see QUAKE.
—**to tremble for**, to be in great fear concerning.—**trembling poplar**, same as TREMBLING TREE.
—**trem'bla-ble**†, *a.*

trem'ble, *n.* **1.** The act or state of trembling. **2.** *pl. Pathol.* (1) Involuntary muscular agitation; as, the *trembles* of drunkards. (2) An endemic disease among cattle; the milk-sickness.

trem'ble-ment, trem'bl-ment, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A trill. **2.** [Rare.] The state of being in a tremble.

trem'bler, trem'blęr, *n.* **1.** A creature that trembles, especially from fear. **2.** *Elec.* (1) An automatic vibrator for making and breaking an electric circuit. (2) An electric bell. **3.** [T-] *Ch. Hist.* One of an English religious sect of the 16th century.

trem'bling, trem'bling, *pa.* Quivering, quaking, or shaking; as, the *trembling* palsy.

trem'bling-ly, trem'bling-li, *adv.* With trembling; tremulously; hence, with quick susceptibility or awe.

trem-blo'res, trem-blō'rĭz, *n. pl.* [S. Am.] Tremors of the earth's surface in volcanic districts. [< Sp. *temblores*, < *temblar*, TREMBLE.] **trem"be-lo'res**‡.

trem'bly, trem'bli, *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by a tremble; trembling; timid; frightened.

trem'bly, *adv.* Tremblingly; tremulously.

And stir a thrilling mystery in her blood
More *trembly* secret than Aurora's tear.
LOWELL *A Legend of Brittany* pt. i, st. 8.

Tre-mel'la, trę-mel'ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi having small gelatinous or crustaceous gyroidal fruit-bodies and round or kidney-shaped basidiospores, and occasionally producing conidia. [< L. *tremo*, tremble.] —**trem'el-lin(e**, *a.*—**trem'el-loid**, *a.*

Trem"el-la'ce-æ, trem"el-lā'se-ī *or* -lę'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of gelatinous fungi occurring on dead wood and differing from other members of the *Basidiomycetes* in having the basidia divided by vertical septa. [< TREMELLA.] **Trem"el-li'ne-æ**‡; **Trem"el-li'ni**‡.—**trem"el-lin'e-ous**, *a.*

trem'el-lose", trem'el-ōs", *a.* Tremulous like jelly; gelatinous. [< L. *tremo*, tremble.]

tre-men'dous, trę-men'dus, *a.* **1.** Causing or fitted to cause astonishment by its force, immensity, or consequences; as, a *tremendous* blow: often used to exaggerate emphasis.

My book, the publisher tells me, will not be out before April. He speaks of it in *tremendous* terms of approbation. HAWTHORNE in H. James, Jr.'s *Nathaniel Hawthorne* ch. 5, p. 106. [H. '80.]

2. Having power to produce terror or awe; awe-inspiring; terrible. [< L. *tremendus*, < *tremo*, tremble.]

Synonyms: alarming, appalling, awful, dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrible, horrid, horrific, terrible, terrific. See FORMIDABLE.
—**tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.*—**tre-men'dous-ness**, *n.*

tre'mex, trĭ'mex *or* trē'mex, *n.* A urocerid insect or horntail (genus *Tremex*), of which the female bores in the trunks of trees with her ovipositor and the larvæ bore in the wood; as, the **pigeon-tremex** (*T. columba*) of North America, which infests the elm, the pear, and other trees. [< Gr. *trēma*, hole, < *tetrainō*, bore.]

Trem-oc"to-pod'i-dæ, trem-oc"to-pod'i-dē *or* -dī, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of octopod cuttlefishes with the apparatus of resistance cartilaginous and no shell. **Trem"oc-to'pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trēma* (see TREMEX) + *oktōpous*; see OCTOPODA.]—**tre-moc"to-pod'id**, *n.*—**trem"oc-to'pod-oid**, *a.*

trem'og-nos"ter, trem'ęg-nes"tęr, *n.* A peripheral sense-organ on certain of the lower vertebrates, as fishes. [< Gr. *tremō*, tremble, + *gnōstēr*, that which knows.]

trem"o-lan'do, trem"o-lăn'do, *adv.* [It.] Tremando.

trem'o-lite, trem'o-lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A light-colored calcium-magnesium amphibole ($CaMg_3Si_4O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Val *Tremola*, in the Alps.] —**trem"o-lit'ic**, *a.*

trem'o-lo, trem'o-lō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A vibrating, beating, or throbbing sound produced by the voice or instrumentally. **2.** The mechanism for causing such an effect in organ-tones, as a fan or bellows. **trem'o-lant**‡.

trem'or, trem'ęr, *C.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] (trĭ'mor, *C.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A quick vibratory movement, or a succession of such movements; as, a *tremor* of the earth; the *tremor* of the aspen. **2.** An involuntary trembling or shivering, as from emotion; also, rarely, an emotion suggesting tremor; thrill; specifically, in pathology, an involuntary and continued quivering or shaking of the whole or some part of the body: a form of paralysis.

Sweet is the trance, the *tremor* sweet,
When all we love is all our own.
CAMPBELL *Stanzas to Painting* st. 4.

3. Any trembling, quivering effect.

Mistily stretching away,
Where the afternoon's opaline *tremors*
O'er the mountains quivering play.
W. W. STORY *Cleopatra* st. 8.

[< F. *trémeur*, < L. *tremor*, < *tremo*, tremble.]
—**metallic tremor**, the trembling palsy of metal-workers, as of workers with lead or quicksilver; the mercurial trade disease.—**t. cordis**, abnormal palpitations of the heart, due to either nervous or organic causes.

trem'or-less, trem'ęr-les, *a.* Having no tremor.

trem'u-lant, trem'yu-lant. **I.** *a.* Trembling. **II.** *n.* A tremolo. [< LL. *tremulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tremulo*; see TREMBLE.]

trem"u-la'tion, trem"yu-lē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Tremulous motion; a trembling.

trem'u-lous, trem'yu-lus, *a.* **1.** Characterized by quivering or unsteadiness; trembling; vibrating; as, a *tremulous* leaf; also, produced with or as with trembling; as, a *tremulous* line. **2.** Showing timidity and irresolution; trembling; wavering. **3.** Characterized by the agitation that usually attends mental excitement; as, *tremulous* ardor; *tremulous* delight.

Souls like our own have sung their hymns, have builded upon them their *tremulous* hopes.
STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. ii, p. 37. [RAN. & S.]

[< L. *tremulus*; see TREMBLE.] —**trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

trent†, *n.* A fish-spear.

tre'nail, *n.* Same as TREENAIL.

trench, trench, *C. W. Wr.* (trensh, *E. I. S.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a trench in; cause to be furrowed; cut as into trenches; hence, to construct trenches in military operations against; as, the rain *trenched* the hillside.

Now foes shall *trench* thee round,
And lay thee even with earth.
KEBLE *Christian Year, Tenth Sunday after Trinity* st. 5.

2. *Agric.* (1) To turn over deeply by a succession of contiguous trenches; as, to *trench* a garden. (2) To cut deep furrows in for drainage; ditch. (3) To plant in trenches; as, to *trench* celery. **3.** To confine in a trench; as, *trenched* waters. **4.** *Wood-working.* To form a continuous groove in. **5**†. To cut; carve.

II. *i.* **1.** To encroach; as, to *trench* on one's patience. **2.** To cut trenches; work in or by trenches. **3.** [Archaic.] To extend.

Far away to where the rim of the plain *trenched* along the shining heavens.
R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Will o' the Mill* p. 81. [S. '87.]

4†. To cut; penetrate. [< OF. *trencher* (F. *trancher*); cp. L. *truncō*, lop, < *truncus*, maimed.] **traunch**†.

Synonyms: see TRESPASS.

trench, *n.* **1.** A long narrow excavation in the ground; ditch. **2.** *Mil.* A long irregular ditch, about three feet deep, lined with a parapet composed of the excavated earth; used to cover the advance of soldiery or to form a sheltered way to advanced batteries.

Then said the brave Boanerges, 'Let us for a while lie still within our *trenches* and see what these rebels will do.'
BUNYAN *Works, Holy War* p. 386. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

3†. A path through the woods or coppice. [< F. *tranchée*, < *trancher*, cut; see TRENCH, *v.*]
—**to mount the trenches** (*Mil.*), to mount guard in the trenches.—**to open the trenches** (*Mil.*), to open covered lines of attack by beginning trenches.—**trench'-cart"**, *n.* *Mil.* A hand-cart used for carrying ammunition through trenches.—**t.-cavalier**, *n.* A parapet made of gabions, earth, etc., built on a glacis for enfilading a covered way.—**t.-plow**, *n.* A trenching-plow. See PLOW.

trench'ant, trench'ant, *C. W. Wr.* (trensh'ant, *E. I. S.*), *a.* **1.** Cutting or adapted to cut deeply and quickly; sharp; keen; as, a *trenchant* sword. **2.** Figuratively, effective; penetrating; biting; as, *trenchant* wit.

Even in his early academic days, such was the *trenchant* positiveness of his [Calvin's] character that his companions surnamed him the 'Accusative.' HOPPIN *Homiletics* § 9, p. 149. [F. & W.]

3. *Zool.* Sharp-edged; adapted for cutting; sectorial; as, the *trenchant* edges of the canines in cats. [OF., ppr. of *trencher*, cut; see TRENCH, *v.*]
—**trench'an-cy**, *n.*—**trench'ant-ly**, *adv.*

trench'er[1], trench'ęr, *C. W. Wr.* (trensh'ęr, *E. I. S.*), *n.* **1.** One who digs or makes trenches. **2.** One who carves, especially at a side-table. **trench'our**†.

trench'er[2], *n.* **1.** A wooden plate for use at table; originally, a square piece of board used in cutting food. **2.** The food served on trenchers; hence, the table or its pleasures; as, valiant at the *trencher*. **3.** A trencher-cap. **4**†. A thick slice of bread used as a platter. [< OF. *trenchoir*, < *trencher*, cut; see TRENCH, *v.*]

Compounds:—**trench'er-bread"**†, *n.* A coarse bread, slices of which were used for plates. See TRENCHER[2], 4.—**t.-buffoon**†, *n.* A jester at a banquet.—**t.-cap**, *n.* A style of university cap: in modern form called *mortar-board*.—**t.-chaplain**†, *n.* A domestic chaplain. **t.-chapperlain**†.—**t.-cont**, *n.* In gilding, a preparatory coating.—**t.-critic**, *n.* An epicure.—**t.-friend**, *n.* [Rare.] A parasite; sponger. **t.-fly**†.—**t.-knight**†, *n.* A waiter.—**t.-law**†, *n.* Dietetics.

A Trencher-cap of the 15th Century.

trench'er-man, trench'ęr-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A feeder; an eater; as, a good *trencherman*.

Be seated all, draw up, and then
Fall to like valiant *trenchermen*.
R. H. STODDARD *A Christmas Carol* st. 15.

2. A table companion. **trench'er-mate"**†. **3**†. A cook.

trench'more†, *n.* [Eng.] A lively country-dance of the 16th and 17th centuries; also, the music for it.
—**trench'more**†, *vt.* To dance the trenchmore.

trencht, *pp.* Trenched. PHIL. Soc.

trend[1], trend, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To have or take a general course or direction; incline; hence, to have a general tendency or proclivity; incline; lean; as, the range *trends* north; the discussion *trended* toward politics. **2**†. To skirt; coast. **3**†. To turn.

II†. *t.* **1.** To roll; turn. **2.** To skirt along. [ME. *trendē*; cp. AS. *trendel*, circle.]

trend[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cleanse (wool). **trent**‡.

trend[1], *n.* **1.** General course or direction, as in movement toward a particular point; hence, general inclination or tendency; drift; bent; as, the *trend* of the coast.

The purchase of Louisiana showed the *trend* of events toward nationality to be stronger than the avowed purpose of the party.
H. C. ADAMS *Public Debts* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 320. [A. '87.]

2. *Naut.* (1) The swelling of an anchor-shank toward the arms. (2) The angle made by the cable with the line of the keel. **3.** *Geol. & Mining.* Same as STRIKE, 4. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A stream; current.

trend[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Clean wool.

tren'del, tren'del, *n.* A weight or post in a mill. [Wr.]

trend'er, trend'ęr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wool-cleaner.

tren'dle, tren'dl, *v. & n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Trundle.

tren'dled†, *a.* Shaped like a wheel.

tren'nel, *n.* Same as TREENAIL: a corrupt form.

tren'tal, tren'tal, *n.* **1.** A series of thirty things. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Thirty successive daily requiem masses; hence, an elegy; a dirge; trigintal.

Ile sing no more of death, or shall the grave,
No more my dirges and my *trentalls* have.
HERRICK *On Himselfe* l. 8.

[OF., < *trente*, < L. *triginta*, thirty.]

trente'-et-qua"rante', trănt'-ā-cą"rănt', *n.* [F.] Same as ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

Tren'ton, tren'tęn, *a.* *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of the North-American Silurian formation, highly developed in the Appalachian region and in the interior. See GEOLOGY. [< *Trenton* Falls, N. Y.]

trep-an'[1], trep-an', *vt.* [TREP-ANNED'; TREP-AN'NING.] **1.** To use a trepan upon; specifically, in surgery, to subject to the operation of trephining. **2.** To cut a hole partly through, as the back of a brush, for insertion of bristles. [< F. *trépaner*, < *trépan*; see TREPAN[1], *n.*] **trep-ane'**†.
—**trep-an'ning-el'e-va"tor**, *n.* A device for lifting out the disk of bone cut by a trephine.

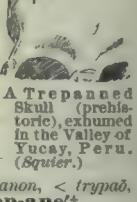

A Trepanned Skull (prehistoric), exhumed in the Valley of Yucay, Peru. (*Squier.*)

trep-an'[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To ensnare. [Var. of TRAPAN.]

trep-an'[1], *n.* **1.** A surgeons' cylindrical saw for removing a disk from the skull: an early form of the trephine. **2.** A large and powerful rock-boring tool: used as in sinking Artesian wells. **3**†. A war-engine for perforating the walls of a town or fortress. [< F. *trépan*, < LL. *trepanum*, < Gr. *trypanon*, < *trypaō*, bore, < *trypa*, hole, < *tryō*, rub.] **trep-ane'**†.

tre-pan'[2], *n.* [Scot. & Prov.] A snare; trick; also, a trickster; inveigler. **tra-pan'**†.

trep"a-na'tion, trep"ą-nā'shun, *n.* *Surg.* The act or operation of trepanning; trephining.

trep-and', *pp.* Trepanned. PHIL. Soc.

tre-pang', trę-pang', *n.* **1.** A holothurian or sea-slug, especially *Holothuria edulis* or a related species, collected in great numbers in East-Indian seas. **2.** The dried flesh of this sea-slug, especially esteemed by the Chinese in their gelatinous soups. [< Malay *tripang*.]
tri-pang'‡.

trep'an-ize, trep'an-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] *Surg.* To subject to trephining; trepan.

trep-an'ner[1], trep-an'ęr, *n.* *Surg.* One who trepans.

trep-an'ner[2], *n.* One who ensnares.

trep'e-get, trep'e-jet, *n.* Same as TREBUCHET.

treph-ine', tref-īn' *or* tref-ain' (XIII), *vt.* [TREPH-INED'; TREPH-IN'ING.] *Surg.* To operate on with a trephine.

treph-ine', *n.* A surgeons' cylindrical or crown saw for removing a disk or button of bone from the skull: differing from a *trepan* in having a triangular or trocar-shaped centering-point, which guides and prevents slipping. [< F. *tréphine*, dim. of *trépan*; see TREPAN[1], *n.*]

A Trephine.

trep'id, trep'id, *a.* [Rare.] Quaking; trembling, as with fear: opposed to *intrepid*. [< L. *trepidus*, restless.]

trep'i-dan-cy, trep'i-dan-si, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being trepid; trepidation.

Feeble and futile struggles to overcome an habitual *trepidancy* —an excessive nervous agitation. POE *Tales, Fall of the House of Usher* in vol. i, p. 121. [S. & W. '85.]

trep'i-date, trep'i-dāt, *vi.* [Rare.] To be in nervous or trembling apprehension.

I *trepidated* a little as I went up stairs, having previously understood that the great man was already come. DE QUINCEY *Lit. Reminiscences, Sir H. Davy* in vol. i, p. 38. [T. & F. '54.]

trep"i-da'tion, trep'i-dā'shun, *n.* **1.** A state of mingled excitement and alarm; agitation from fear; nervous uncertainty of feeling. **2.** An involuntary trembling; tremor, as in paralysis. **3.** [Archaic.] Confused haste. **4.** [Archaic.] A vibrating or vibration, as of the leaves of a tree. **5.** *Anc. Astron.* A slow oscillation of the ecliptic, having a period of 7,000 years, imagined by the Arabian astronomers to account for the discordance in the determinations of the precession of the equinoxes. The trepidation continued to figure in astronomical tables until the end of the 16th century, but it is now known to have no foundation in fact.

[OF., < L. *trepidation-*), < *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepido*, tremble, < *trepidus*, restless.]

Synonyms: see FEAR[1].

tre-pid'i-ty, trę-pid'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being trepid.

Tre'ron, trī'ron, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Treronidæ*. **2.** [t-] A pigeon of this or a related genus; fruit-pigeon. [< Gr. *trērōn*, shy, < *trein*, flee away.]

Tre-ron'i-dæ, trę-ron'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pigeons, especially those with rather short feathered tarsi and very broad soles. [< TRERON.]

—**tre-ron'id,** *n.* —**tre'ron-oid,** *a.*

Tre"ro-ni'næ, trī'ro-nī'nē *or* trē'ro-nī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Treronidæ*, especially those with bill rather thick and with greenish plumage; fruit-pigeons or vinagos. [< TRERON.] —**tre'ro-nine,** *a. & n.*

trev'aunce†, *n. Arch.* A passage in a house or in a wall.

trev'ayle†, *n.* **1.** A grandfather's grandfather. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A proceeding to recover an estate as heir to one's grandfather's grandfather.

trez-co'ne, trēz-kō'nē, *n.* [It.] A lively dance for one couple; rigadoon.

tre'sis, trī sis *or* trē'sis, *n. Surg.* A punctured wound; injury from external perforation. [< Gr. *trēsis*, < *tetrainō*, bore.]

tres'or†, *n.* Treasure. **tres'our†,** —**tres'or-ere†,** *n.* Treasurer. **tres'our-ere†,**—**tres'our-ie†,** *n.* Treasury. **tres'our-y†.**

tres'our†, *n.* **1.** A tresson. **2.** An ornament of tressed hair; in the plural, tresses. **3.** An implement for plaiting the hair. **tres'sour†.**

tres'pass, tres'pas, *vi.* **1.** *Law.* To violate wilfully and forcibly the personal or property rights of another; commit a trespass: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trespass on* land. **2.** To pass the bounds of propriety or rectitude, to the injury of another; intrude offensively; go too far; encroach: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To violate a positive law of God; transgress; sin; hence, to break a rule or custom: with *against*; as, he *trespassed against* fashion.

Ye shall even warn them that they *trespass* not *against* the Lord, and so wrath come upon you, and upon your brethren. *2 Chron.* xix, 10.

4†. To pass the bounds of life; die. **5†.** To offend: with *to*. [< OF. *trespasser*, < LL. *transpassō*, < L. *trans*, over; and see PASS, *v.*] **tres'pace†.**

Synonyms: encroach, infringe, intrude, obtrude, trench. see TRANSGRESS.

tres'pass, *n.* **1.** Any voluntary transgression of law or rule of duty, as by neglect of an obligation or by an injury or offense done to another; offense; sin; as, forgive our *trespasses*.

Once did I lay an ambush for your life,
A *trespass* that doth vex my grieved soul.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act i, sc. 1.

2. In Mosaic law, a transgression, voluntary or involuntary, against the ceremonial law, or an injury done to another. **3.** *Law.* (1) Any misfeasance or wrongful act of one person accompanied with force, either actual or implied, whereby another is injuriously treated or damnified; any transgression of the law less than treason, felony, or misprision of either, whether it relates to a man's person or his property. (2) An action of trespass. Wherein direct injury is committed to the person or the tangible and corporeal property of another, the law will imply violence though none is actually used, as where a person makes a peaceable but wrongful entry on another's land. So, if a person by a fraudulent device obtains property from another with intent to steal it, he commits a trespass. **4.** Any transgression of propriety or unwarrantable contravention of another's right or liberty. [< OF. *trespas*, < *trespasser*; see TRESPASS, *v.*]

Synonyms: see AGGRESSION; OFFENSE.

Phrases, etc.: **action of trespass,** a common-law action for the recovery of damages for trespass. **tres'-pass-of"fer-ing,** *n.* In the Mosaic law, a sacrifice made to atone for a trespass; usually accompanied with compensation for the wrong done: *Lev.* vi. —**t. on the case,** a common-law remedy assimilated to the action of trespass, but adapted to the circumstances of the particular case, for the recovery of damages where the action of trespass will not lie, as where the injury is not the immediate result of force, or where the idea of force is inapplicable, as in the case of mere culpable omission, or of injury not committed to the person or to tangible property, as in libel, slander, malicious prosecution, or an injury to a franchise. —**t. to lands,** entry or intrusion upon another's ground without lawful authority, and in doing some damage, however inconsiderable, to his realty. —**t. vi et armis,** same as ACTION OF TRESPASS.

tres'pass-er, tres'pas-ėr, *n.* One who trespasses; especially, one who commits a trespass as recognized in law [< OF. *trespasseur*; see TRESPASS, *v.*]

tres'past, *pp.* Trespassed. PHIL. Soc.

tress, tres, *vt.* To adorn with tresses; arrange in tresses: chiefly in the past participle. [< F. *tresser*, < *tresse*; see TRESS, *n.*]

tress, *n.* A lock, curl, or ringlet of human hair; in the plural, hair, especially when abundant: applied also, figuratively, to adornment suggesting tresses. [< F. *tresse*, < LL. *tricia*, < Gr. *trichα*, threefold, < *treis*, three.]

There stood a marble altar, with a *tress*
Of flowers budded newly. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 5.

tressed, trest, *a.* **1.** Wearing or having tresses.

And pleasant maidens smoothly tired and *tressed*.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 13.

2. Arranged or braided in tresses; curled.

—**tressed point,** lace made of human hair.

tres'sel, *n.* Same as TRESTLE.

tress'ful†, *a.* Having luxuriant hair.

tres'son, tres'en *or* tres'sōn', *n.* A medieval network head-dress for gentlewomen: often highly enriched. [F., < *tresser*; see TRESS, *v.*] **dove'let‡.**

tres'sure, treah'ur, *n. Her.* A modified or double orle, generally blazoned fory counterfory. See SUBORDINARY. [F., < *tresser*; see TRESS, *v.*]

Arms of Scotland, showing the Tressure.

tress'ured, tresh'urd, *a. Her.* Having a tressure.

tress'y, tres'i, *a.* Covered with or as with tresses; resembling tresses.

Nothing was to be heard save the . . . whetting of scythes and the hiss of *tressy* oat-ears rubbing together. T. HARDY *Far from the Madding Crowd* ch. 33, p. 256. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

trest†, *a.* Trusty; faithful.

trest, trest, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A trestle. **2.** A beam. **3.** A large, stout stool. **tresst.**

tres'tine", tres'tin', *n.* The third branch of a developed antler; the one above the bez-antler. [Perhaps < L. *tres*, three, + TINE[1], *n.*] **tres'tyne"‡.**

tres'tl, tres'sel, *v. & n.* Trestle. PHIL. Soc.

tres'tle, tres'l, *n.* **1.** A beam or bar supported by four divergent legs: for bearing carpenters' work, tables, platforms, etc.; horse.

Common benches were the usual seats, and these were often formed by merely laying a plank upon two *trestles*.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 10, p. 158. [TR. & CO. '71.]

2. An open braced framework for supporting the horizontal stringers of a railway-bridge or other structure.

As there were not with the army enough pontoons to complete the two bridges required, I was expected to build one of them of *trestles*. P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 272. [C. L. W.]

3. A sloping board on which leather is curried. **4.** *Carp.* A short intermediate piece or post in a frame; an intervening stud. **5.** *Naut.* (1) A trestletree. (2) *pl.* The props or shores of a vessel on the ways. **6.** *Her.* A stool, usually with three legs, used as a bearing. [< OF. *trestel*, < L. *transtrum*, beam.]

—**tres'tle-board",** *n.* A table-top or a draftsman's board to be laid upon trestles.—**t.-table†,** *n.*

tres'tle-tree", tres'l-trī", *n. Naut.* One of a pair of pieces at right angles to a lower mast, near its head, to support the crosstrees, the top, and the topmast. See illus. under PUTTOCK-SHROUDS.

tres'tle-work", tres'l-wŭrk", *n.* Trestles collectively, as for the support of a railway-bridge; a bridge made of trestles or braced framework, especially of wood. See GIRDER BRIDGE, in illus. under BRIDGE. **tres'tling‡.**

tres'tyne", *n.* Same as TRES-TINE.

tret, tret, *n. Com.* A former allowance to purchasers for waste due to transportation, consisting of 4 pounds in each 100 left after deducting tare. [< F. *trait*; see TRAIT.] **treat'**; **trete†.**

tret'a-ble†, tret'a-bly†. Same as TREATABLE, etc.

Tre'ta Yu'ga, trē'ta yū'gą, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The second of the four ages, in which sacrifices began and righteousness decreased one-fourth, men acting with an object in view rather than spontaneously and from the heart. In this age men lived to be, as it was believed, three hundred years old. See YUGA.

tre'tee†, *n.* Treaty.

Tret-en'te-ra'ta, tret-en'tę-rē'tą *or* -rą'tą, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Lyopomata*. [< Gr. *trētos*, perforated (< *tetrainō*, bore), + *endera* (< *en*, in), entrails.]

—**tret-en'ter-ate,** *a. & n.*

treth'ing†, *n.* An impost; tax.

tre-tis'†, *a.* Well-proportioned; pretty. **tre-tyse'†.**

tre'tis†, *n.* **1.** A treaty. **2.** A treatise; story. **tre'tyse†.**

tre-val'ly, trę-val'i, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] **1.** A carangoid fish of *Caranx* or a related genus; a cavally; as, the white *trevally* (*C. georgianus*): so called in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. **2.** A siganoid fish; as, the yellow *trevally* (*Siganus fuscus*); the spotted *trevally* (*S. allaponctatus*); the clouded or black *trevally* (*S. nebulosus*).

trev'at, trev'at, *C. E. I.* (trī'vat, *W.*), *n.* A weavers' pile-cutting knife. **tre-vette'‡.**

trev'et, trev'et, *n.* Same as TRIVET. [Var. of TRIVET[1], *n.*]

trev'is, trev'is, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bar or beam. **2.** A cross-piece or transom. **3.** A partition, as between two stalls. **4.** A shop-counter or desk. **trev'ise‡; trev'iss‡.**

trew†, *a. & n.* True.

trew, trū, *v.* [Scot.] To trust.

trews, trūz, *n.* [Scot.] Trousers.—**trews'man,** *n.* A Highlander who wears tartan trews.

trey, trē, *n.* A card or die having three spots. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres*), three.] **tray‡.**

trez'ure, -ur-er, -ur-y. Treasure, etc. PHIL. Soc.

tri-, *prefix.* Three; three times; thrice. [< Gr. *tri-* (< *treis*, three), or L. *tri-* (< *tres*, three).]—**Tri"a-can'thi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scleroderm fishes having a pair of large movable ventral spines and roundish spinigerous scales. **Tri"a-can'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) —**tri"a-can'thid,** *n.*—**tri"a-can'thoid,** *a. & n.*—**tri"a-che'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A fruit separating at maturity into three carpels. **tri"a-ke'ni-um†.**—**tri-ac'id,** *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with three molecules of monobasic acid as a base.—**tri'act,** *a.* Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule. **tri-ac'ti-nal†; tri'act-ine†,** —**tri'-nct,** *n. Spong.* A triact spicule. —**tri"a-del'phous,** *a. Bot.* Having the stamens more or less united by the filaments into three sets or brotherhoods. —**tri-a'late,** *a.* Three-winged. —**tri'a-logue,** *n.* [Rare.] A conversation or discourse carried on by three persons.—**tri-am'id, tri-am'ide,** *n. Chem.* An amid in which there are three amido groups, $(NH_2)_3$, in combination.—**tri-am'in, tri-am'ine,** *n.* An amin in which there are three hydrogen atoms replaced by organic radicals.—**tri-an'der,** *C. E.* (trī'an-der, *W.*), *n. Bot.* A plant having hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens; a plant belonging to the class *Triandria*.—**Tri-an'dri-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The third class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens.—**tri-an'dri-an,** *a.*—**tri-an'drous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having three stamens. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or embraced in the class *Triandria*.—**tri-an'thous,** *a. Bot.* Having three flowers.—**tri-ap'si-dal,** *a.* Distinguished by or constructed with three apses. **tri-ap'sal†.**—**tri'arch,** *n. Bot.* A fibrovascular cylinder having three woody rays representing three fibrovascular bundles.—**tri-ar'chée,** *a. Her.* Three-arched.—**tri'ar-chy,** *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] Government by three persons, or a country so governed; a triumvirate.—**tri"ar-tic'u-late,** *a.* Three-jointed. **tri"ar-tic'u-la"ted†.** **tri"a-tom'ic,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing only three atoms; as, a *triatomic* molecule. **2.** Containing three replaceable univalent atoms. **3.** Trivalent.—**tri-ax'i-al,** *a.* Characterized by or containing three axes. —**tri-ax'i-an,** *a.* Having three axes, as a sponge-spicule. —**tri-ax'on.** **I.** *a.* Triaxial. **II.** *n. Spong.* A spicule with three axes intersecting at right angles. **Tri"ax-o'ni-a,** *n. pl. Spong.* A division or subclass of siliceous sponges with simple canal-system and generally a skeleton of triaxon spicules, as *Hexactinellida*.—**tri"ax-o'ni-an,** *a. & n.*—**tri-ba'sic,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical: said of certain acids, as arsenic acid (H_3AsO_4). **2.** Of or derived from such an acid: said of salts.—**tri'brach,** *C. W.* (**trib'rach,** *E.*), *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot composed of three short syllables. **tri-brach'us†; tri-brach'ys†.**—**tri-bra'chi-al,** *n.* Any three-armed object or implement.—**tri-brach'ic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Containing three short syllables; also, composed of tribrachs.—**tri-brac'te-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having three bracts.—**tri"brom-phe'nol,** *n.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_2Br_3OH$) that is precipitated from an aqueous solution of phenol when bromin water is added in excess: used in medicine as an antiseptic. —**tri-cap'su-lar,** *a. Bot.* Having three capsules.—**tri-car"bal-iyl'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating a compound containing three atoms of carboxyl and derived from an allylic compound.—**tricarballylic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_5O_6$) made variously by synthesis, as by the action of potassium hydroxid on allylic tricyanid.—**tri-car'bi-mid, tri-car'bi-mide,** *n. Chem.* Cyanuric acid: formerly so called.—**tri-car'-pel-la-ry,** *a. Bot.* Having three carpels.—**tri-car'-pel-lite,** *n.* A fossil 3-celled capsule found in the London clay.—**tri-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having three fruits or carpels.—**tri-cau'date,** *a.* Having three tail-like processes, as a butterfly's wing.—**tri-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Three-celled. —**tri-cen'te-na-ry,** *a. & n.* Same as TERCENTENARY. **ter"cen-ten'ni-al†.**—**tri-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having three heads.—**tri-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Terat.* A monster having three heads.—**tri-ce'ri-on,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A three-branched candlestick: used by a bishop in benedictions.—**tri-chal'cite,** *n. Mineral.* A silky, verdigris-green, hydrous copper arsenate ($H_{10}Cu_3As_2O_{13}$) found in radiated groups and dendritic forms.—**tri-chlo"ra-cet'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing three parts of chloracetic acid.—**trichloracetic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline compound ($C_2HCl_3O_2$) formed variously, as by the action of dry chlorin on glacial acetic acid in sunshine.—**tri-chlo'rid, tri-chlo'ride,** *n. Chem.* A chlorid in which there are three atoms of chlorin.—**tri'chord,** *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Three-stringed; as, a *trichord* piano (having three strings to each note). **II.** *n.* Any three-stringed instrument, particularly the three-stringed lute.—**tri-chro'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing trichroism.—**tri'chro-ism,** *n. Physics.* The property in a crystal of transmitting light of three different colors in the directions of the three axes respectively.—**tri'chro-nous,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Of three times or more; trisemic.—**tri-cin'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Mus.* A three-part song; trio.—**tri-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Having three heads, as a muscle; being a triceps. **tri-cip'i-tous†.**—**tri-cir'cu-lar,** *a. Math.* Pertaining to a system of three circles; especially, noting a system of coordinates formed by the ratio of the square of the tangent from the point to each of three circles of reference, divided by the radius.—**Tric'la-da,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Tricladida* as an order.—**tri'clad,** *a. & n.*—**Tri-clad'i-da,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Tricladida* as a tribe.—**tri-clad'id,** *a. & n.*—**Tric"la-did'e-a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A suborder of planarians with an intestine of 3 main branches opening into the pharynx.—**tric"la-did'e-an,** *a. & n.* —**tri-clin'i-a-ry,** *a.* Relating to a triclinium or its use.—**tri-cli"no-hed'ric,** *a.* Same as TRICLINIC.—**tri-coc'-cous,** *a. Bot.* Having three cocci or carpels.—**tri-col'-ic,** *a. Anc. Pros. & Rhet.* Of three cola or members. —**tri-co'lon,** *n.* A tricolic or three-membered period.—**Tri-con'o-don,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Triconodontidæ*. **2.** [t-] A fossil marsupial of this genus, as *Triconodon mordax*, from the Purbeck of Dorsetshire.—**tri-con'o-dont,** *a.* Having three conical cusps, as a molar tooth; having such molars, as a triconodontid.—**Tri-con"-o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Jurassic family of marsupials, especially those having the mandibular condyles very low, and molars alike in both jaws and each with 3 compressed cones in a line.—**tri-con"o-don'tid,** *n.*—**tri-con"o-don'toid,** *a. & n.*—**tri-con'so-nant-al,** *a.* Consisting of or containing three consonants. **tri-con"-so-nant'ic†.**—**tri'corn,** *a.* Having three horns or horn-like processes.—**tri'corn,** *n.* A three-cornered hat: used improperly in the form *tricorne* for the two-cornered hat of the French gendarmes.—**tri'cor"nered,** *a.* [Rare.] Three-cornered.—**tri"cor-nig'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing three horns.—**tri-cor'nute,** *a.* Having three horn-like processes. **tri-cor'nu-ted†.**—**tri-cor'po-rate,** *a. Her.* Having three bodies united in one head and radiating from it at equal distances; as, a lion *tri-corporate*. **tri-cor'po-ral†; tri-cor'-po-ra"ted†.**—**tri-cos'tate,** *a.* Having three ribs or rib-like processes.—**tri-cot"-y-led'on-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having three cotyledons.—**tri-crot'ic,** *a. Med.* Having three distinct waves or undulations in succession, as the normal pulse. **tri'-cro-tous†.**—**tri'cro-tism,** *n.* The state of being tricrotic.—**tri-cru'ral,** *a.* Having three legs branching from a common point.—**tri-curv'ate,** *a.* Curved in three directions, as a sponge-spicule.—**Tri-cyr'ti-da,** *n. pl. Protos.* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a 3-jointed shell.—**tri-cyr'ti-dan,** *a. & n.*—**tri-dac'tyl,** *a.* Having three digits, or parts likened to digits; tridigitate. **tri-dac'tyle†; tri-dac'tyl-ous†.**—**tri-dac'tyl,** *n.* The kittiwake.—**tri-dai'ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Happening, done, or made three times daily.—**tri-dec'anoyl,** *n. Chem.* A light, colorless liquid compound ($C_{13}H_{25}$) of the paraffin series, having an odor like turpentine, contained in American petroleum. **tridecyl hydrid†.**—**tri-de'mon-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] A system of or belief in three spirits or supernatural beings. Compare DEMON, 3. **tri-dæ'mon-ism†.**—**tri-den'ta-te,** *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. **tri-den'ta"ted†; tri'dent-ed†,** *W.* (**tri-dent'ed†,** *C.*).—**tri'de-riv'a-tive,** *n. Chem.* A derivative in which are three similar substituted groups.—**tri"di-am'e-tral,** *a.* Having three diameters.—**tri-di"a-pa'son,** *n. Mus.* A triple octave.—**tri-dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having three digits or finger-like projections; tridactyl.—**tri"di-men'sion-al,** *a.* Of three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness. —**trid'y-mite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous colorless or white silicon dioxid (SiO_2), crystallizing in hexagonal or pseudohexagonal forms.—**tri"en-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Terat.* A monster in which the organs of sight, smell, and hearing are wanting, and the face also is deficient. **tri"en-ceph'a-lon†; tri"o-ceph'a-lus†.**—**tri-eth"yl-am'in, tri-eth"yl-am'ine,** *n. Chem.* A colorless

The Tricerion and Dicerion, as used in pronouncing the benediction.

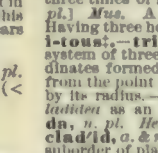

A Lion Tricorporate.
Arms of Nash.

alkaline liquid compound ($C_6H_{15}N$) formed by various synthetic methods.—**tri-fa'cial**, *a.* **1.** Divided into three branches and pertaining to the face; as, the *trifacial* nerve (the trigeminus). **2.** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus.—**tri-fa'ri-ous**, *a.* Facing three ways; in botany, arranged in three vertical rows or ranks; tristichous.—**tri-fas'ci-ate**, *a.* Marked with three bands or rings. **tri-fas'ci-a"ted**‡.—**tri-fis'tu-la-ry**, *a.* Having three pipes.—**tri-flag'el-late**, *a.* Having three flagella; trimastigate.—**tri-flo'rous**, *a. Bot.* Three-flowered. **tri-flo'ral**‡.—**tri-fluc"tu-a'tion**†, *n.* A meeting and union of three waves.—**tri'fold**, *a.* Threefold; triple.—**Tri-for'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods having wide multicuspid and not reflected teeth and a cerithioid shell. **Tri'fo-ris**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tri-for'id**, *n.*—**tri'fo-roid**, *a.*—**tri'formed**, *a.* **1.** Having three forms or shapes. **2.** Consisting of three parts or divisions. **tri'form**‡; **tri-form'ous**‡ [Rare].—**tri-form'i-ty**, *n.*—**tri-fo've-o-late**, *a.* Having three foveæ or shallow pits.—**tri-fur'cate**, *vi.* To separate into three forks or ways.—**tri-fur'cate**, *a.* Three-forked; trichotomous. **tri-fur'ca"ted**‡.—**tri"fur-ca'tion**, *n.*—**tri-gas'tric**, *a.* Having three bellies; as, a *trigastric* muscle.—**tri-gem'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Being in three parts; threefold; triple. **2.** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus or fifth cranial nerve.—**tri-gem'i-nal**, *n.* The trigeminus.—**tri-gem'i-nous**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a triple birth or triplets. **2.** Trigeminal.—**tri-gem'i-nus**, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] The fifth cranial or trifacial nerve, the great nerve of sensation for the face and head: named from its division into three subequal branches, the ophthalmic, the superior maxillary, and the inferior maxillary nerves.—**tri-gen'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a compound composed of three radicals.—**trigenic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7N_3O_6$) formed by passing the vapor of cyanic acid over aldehyde.—**tri-glan'du-lar**, *a. Bot.* Having three nuts or nutlets.—**tri'glot**, *a.* Containing or written in three different languages; as, a *triglot* word-book.—**tri-glyc'er-id**, **tri-glyc'er-ide**, *n.* A glycerid containing three acid radicals that have replaced three hydrogen atoms in glycerin.—**tri'gram**, *n.* A trigraph.—**tri"gram-mat'ic**, *a.* Consisting of three letters or of three groups of letters.—**tri-gram'mic**‡.—**tri'graph**, *n.* A group of three letters representing one articulate sound, as a triphthong; also, the sound thus represented, as *ieu* in *lieu*. Compare TRIPHTHONG.—**tri'gyn**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A plant having three styles or pistils. **2.** A plant of the order *Trigynia*.—**Tri-gyn'i-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The third order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, including those having hermaphrodite flowers with three styles or pistils.—**trig'y-nous**, *C. W.*[1] (**tri'gy-nous**, *E. W.*[2]), *a. Bot.* Having three styles or pistils; three-styled.—**tri-he'dral**, *a.* Having three intersecting surfaces as sides; especially, noting a solid angle formed by three planes meeting in the same point.—**tri-he'dron**, *n.* A figure having three sides. [W.]—**tri-hi'late**, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having three apertures, as certain pollen-grains. **tri-ho'ral**, *a.* Recurring every third hour.—**trij'u-gate**, *a. Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ. **trij'u-gous**‡ (XIII).—**tri-junc'tion**, *n.* The junction of three things. [C.]—**tri'ko-sane**‡.—**tri'labe**, *n. Surg.* A three-fingered grasping instrument by which to extract foreign substances from the bladder; a three-pronged lithotrite.—**tri-la'bi-ate**, *a.* Three-lipped. **-tri-lam'i-nar**, *a.* Having or consisting of three layers (epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast). **tri-lam'i-nate**‡.—**tri-lat'er-al**, *a.* Having three sides, as a triangle.—**tri-lat"er-al'i-ty**, *n.*—**tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* **-tri-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*—**tri-lin'e-ar**, *a. Math.* Pertaining or referring to three lines; as, *trilinear* coördinates.—**tri-lin'e-ate**, *a. Zool.* Marked with three longitudinal lines.—**tri-lo'bate** (XIII), *a.* Three-lobed; having three lobes, as many leaves. **tri-lo'ba"ted**‡; **tri'lobed**‡.—**tri-loc'u-lar**, *a.* Having three cells or chambers, as certain capsules and the hearts of reptiles. **tri-loc'u-late**‡.—**tri-loph'o-dont**, *a.* Having three transverse crests, as a molar tooth of a mastodon.—**tri-lu'mi-nar**†, *a.* Furnished with three lights. **tri-lu'mi-nous**†.—**tri-mac'u-lar**, *a.* Marked with three spots. **tri-mac'u-la"ted**‡.—**tri-mas'ti-gate**, *a.* Trifagellate, as an infusorian.—**Tri"mas-tig'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians with 3 subequal flagella. **Tri-mas'tix**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tri"mas-tig'id**, *n.*—**tri-mas'ti-goid**, *a.*—**tri-mel'lic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from mellic acid and forming a tribasic compound.—**trimellic acid** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_6$) formed by various synthetic methods.—**tri-mem'bral**, *a.* Having three members.—**tri-men'su-al**, *a.* Occurring every third month; quarterly.—**tri'mer-ous**, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Composed of three similar parts; three-parted; specifically, having three joints, as the tarsus of an insect: often written *3-merous*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Trimera*.—**tri"me-sit'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a tribasic compound derived from mesitylene.—**trimesitic acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_6$) derived variously, as by the oxidation of mesitylene with chromic-acid mixture. Called more properly *trimesic acid*.—**tri-mes'ter**, *n.* A three-monthly period; quarter.—**tri-mes'tri-al**, *a.* Happening every three months; trimensual. **tri-mes'tral**‡.

Mr. Trotter . . . had found her of sound mind and body, and the fit and proper recipient of that *trimestral* two hundred pounds.
MRS. LINTON *Through the Long Nights* ch. 11, p. 85. [H. '88.]

—**tri"met-al'lic**, *n.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or using three metals, as in currency.—**tri-met'ric**, *a.* **1.** *Pros.* Trimeter. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC. **tri-met'ric-al**‡.—**tri"my-a'ri-an**, *W.*[2] (**trim"y-a'ri-an**, *C. W.*[1]). **I.** *a.* Having three muscular impressions, as a bivalve. **II.** *n.* A trimyarian bivalve.—**tri-nerv'ate**, *a.* Three-nerved; having three principal nerves arising from or near the base, as a leaf. **tri-nerve'**‡; **tri-nerved'**‡.—**tri-ni'trate**, *n. Chem.* A nitrate containing three nitric acid radicals in combination; as, bismuth *trinitrate*. **tris-ni'trate**‡.—**tri-ni'trin**, *n. Chem.* Same as NITROGLYCERIN.—**tri-ni"tro-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$) derived indirectly from benzene. **tri-ni"tro-ben'zol**‡.—**tri-ni"tro-cel'lu-lose**, *n. Chem.* A variety of cellulose in which three nitro groups (NO_2) have been substituted for an equal number of hydrogen atoms. Called also *guncotton*.—**tri-ni"tro-phe'nol**, *n. Chem.* Same as PICRIC ACID.—**tri-noc'tial**, *a.* Including or lasting three nights.—**tri-nu'da**†, *n.* An old measure of length equal to three perches.—**trinoda necessitas** (*Lng.-Sax. Law*), the trinodal or threefold necessary burdens that rested on the tenure of all lands, which were (1) obligation to repair bridges, (2) to build castles, and (3) to render military service.—**tri-no'dal**, *a.* Having three nodes, as a curve.—**tri-nop'ti-con**, *n.* An instrument consisting of three lanterns focusing together on the same screen: for exhibiting dissolving views, etc.—**Tri"nu-cle'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A Silurian family of trilobites having an enormous headshield with a wide margin, few body-rings, and wide tail.—**tri"nu-cle'id**, *n.*—**tri-nu'cle-oid**, *a.*—**Tri-nu'cle-us**, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trinucleidæ*. **2.** [*l-*] A trilobite of this genus. **-tri-ob'o-lar**†, *a.* Worth three obols; hence, vile; worthless. **tri-ob'o-la-ry**†.—**tri-oc'tile**, *n. Astrol.* An aspect of two planets distant 135° or ⅜ of a great circle from each other.—**Tri'o-don**, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Triodontidæ*. **2.** [*l-*] A fish of this genus.—**Tri"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of gymnodont fishes having the upper jaw divided at the middle and the lower jaw entire.—**tri"o-don'tid**, *n.*—**tri"o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**tri-o'le-in**, *n. Chem.* Same as OLEIN.—**tri'o-nym**, *n. Biol.* A trinomial name.—**tri-on'y-mal**, *a.*—**tri-or'chis**, *n.* A person or animal with three testicles.—**tri"or-thog'o-nal**, *a. Math.* Being, pertaining to, or consisting of three systems of lines or surfaces each of which intersects the other two at right angles; triply orthogonal.—**tri-o'vu-late**, *a. Bot.* Having three ovules.—**tri-ox'id**, **tri-ox'ide**, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing three atoms of oxygen in combination.—**tri-pa'le-o-late**, *a. Bot.* Having three paleæ or pales.—**tri-pal'mi-tin**, *n. Chem.* That variety of palmitin that is found in natural fats. See PALMITIN.—**tri-pap'il-la"ted**, *a.* Having three papillæ.—**tri'part"ed**, *a.* **1.** *Her.* Having three parts or divisions running together without interlacing, as the arms of a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Tripartite. **tri'part**‡.—**tri-part'i-bl(e**, *a. Bot.* Having a tendency to split or separate into three divisions.—**tri-par'tient**, *a.* Dividing into thirds, as a number that divides another into three parts.—**tri"par-ti'tion**, *n.* **1.** A threefold division. **2.** Division of a number into thirds.—**tri-pas'chal**, *a.* Extending over three passovers.—**trip'e-dal** (XIII), *a.* Having three feet, as a table; three-footed.—**tri-pen'nate**, *a.* Tripinnate.—**tri-per'son-al**, *a.* Consisting of or relating to three persons; as, the *tripersonal* Godhead.—**tri-per'son-al-ist**, *n.* A Trinitarian.—**tri-per"son-al'i-ty**, *n. Theol.* The state or quality of existing in three persons in one godhead; trinity.—**tri-pet'al-oid**, *a. Bot.* Appearing to have three petals.—**tri-pet'al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having three petals; three-petaled.—**tri'phane**, *n. Mineral.* Same as SPODUMENE.—**tri-phar'ma-cum**, *n. Med.* Any medicine composed of three ingredients.—**triph'o-ny**, *n. Mus.* A blending of three tones.—**triph'y-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous greenish-gray, bluish, transparent to translucent lithium ferrous phosphate ($LiFePO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—**triph'yl-lin(e**‡.—**tri-phyl'lous**, *C.*[1] *W.*[2] (**triph'yl-lous**, *W.*[1]), *a. Bot.* Having three leaves; three-leaved.—**tri-pin'nate**, *a. Bot.* Thrice pinnate, as when the pinnæ of a bipinnate leaf become again pinnate.—**tri-pin'nate-ly**, *adv.*—**tri"pin-nat'i-fid**, *a. Bot.* Tripinnately cleft.—**tri"pin-nat'i-sect**, *a. Bot.* Tripinnately cut or divided to the base, as a leaf.—**tri-pla'siant**, *a.* Threefold; triple.—**tri-plas'ic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Threefold; having the ratio (as semeia in thesis and arsis) of three to one.—**tri-point'ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Three-pointed.—**trip'ter-ous**, *a. Bot.* Three-winged; having three wing-like appendages.—**tri-pu'pil-late**, *a. Entom.* Containing three spots or pupils, as an ocellus.—**Trip"y-læ'a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Phæodaria*. **Trip"y-le'a**‡.—**trip"y-læ'an**, *a.*—**tri-pyr'a-mid**, *n. Crystal.* A pyramid having three faces equal to a hemihexagonal pyramid.—**tri-quad'rant-al**, *a. Spherical Trig.* Having three quadrants; as, a *triquadrantal* triangle.—**tri-quet'ra**, *n.* An interlaced triangular ornament found in early northern monuments.—**tri-quet'ral**, *a.* Same as TRIQUETROUS.—**tri-quet'ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the triquetra.—**tri-quet'rous**, *a.* Three-sided; having three acute or salient angles; three-cornered, as certain stems and bones.—**tri-quet'rous-ly**, *adv.*—**tri-quet'rum**, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The cuneiform bone of the wrist. **2.** A Wormian bone.—**tri-qui'nate**, *a. Bot.* Having each of the divisions of a ternate leaf quinate or divided into five lobes.—**tri-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Having three rays or radiate branches; as, the *triradiate* sulcus of the brain; a *triradiate* sponge-spicule. **tri-ra'di-al**‡; **tri-ra'di-a"ted**‡.—**tri-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.* **tri-ra'di-ate-ly**‡.—**tri-ra'di-ate**, *n.* A triradiate sponge-spicule.—**tri"rect-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having three right angles.—**trirectangular triangle** (*Math.*), a spherical triangle having its three angles each equal to 90°.—**tri"rhom-boid'al**, *a.* Presenting three rhombic faces.—**tri-sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an**, *n. Theol.* A believer in the necessity of the three sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, and absolution.—**tri-sep'al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having three sepals.—**tri-sep'tate**, *a.* Having three septa.—**tri-se'ri-al**, *a. Anat., Bot., & Zool.* Arranged in three series or rows; triseriate; tristichous. **tri-se'ri-ate**‡.—**tri-se'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* **tri-se"ri-a'tim**‡.—**tri-se'tose**, *a.* Having three setæ.—**tri-sin'u-ate**, *a.* Having three sinuses, as a margin.—**tris'kele**, *n.* A branched figure having three angular arms attached to a common center like bent radii; in one form, a disk having three bent legs joined to it at their thighs, and used as a pagan symbol. Called also *three-armed cross*. See FYLFOT; SYMBOL.

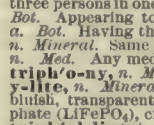
A Triparted Bearing.

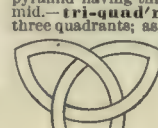
A Triquetra.

The wood [of a horse-collar] is decorated with representations of human heads of metal, the *triskele*, and birds, &c., riveted on.
DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 287. [S. '89.]

tris'cele‡.—**tri'spast**, *n.* A hoisting-gear having three pulleys. **tri-spas'ton**‡.—**tri-sper'mous**, *a. Bot.* Three-seeded.—**tri-sper'mum**, *n.* Formerly, a poultice compounded of three different kinds of seeds, the bay, cumin, and smallage.—**tri-splanch'ni-a**, *n.* Asiatic cholera. **tri"splanch-ni'tis**‡.—**tri-splanch'nic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body; as, the *trisplanchnic* or sympathetic nerve.—**tri-spor'ic**, *a.* Having three spores; three-spored. **tri-spo'rous**‡.—**tri'square"**, *a.* Same as THREE-SQUARE.—**tri-sta'chy-ous**, *a. Bot.* Three-spiked; having three spikes.—**tri-ste'a-rin**, *n. Chem.* Same as STEARIN, 1.—**tris'tich-ous**, *a.* Three-ranked; having parts, as leaves, arranged in three vertical rows.—**tri"stig-mat'ic**, *a. Bot.* Having three stigmas. **tri-stig'ma-tose"**‡.—**Tri-sto'me-æ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A superfamily of monogenean trematode worms with sexual apertures on the left side of the abdomen.—**tri-sto'me-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Tri-stom'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tristomean trematodes with 1 large ventral and 2 adoral suckers, parasitic on fishes. **Tris'to-ma** or **Tris'to-mum**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tri-stom'id**, *n.*—**tris'to-moid**, *a.*—**tri-sty'lous**, *a. Bot.* Having three styles.—**tri-sul'cate**, *a.* Three-grooved or -furrowed.—**tri-sul'fid**, **tri-sul'fide**, *n. Chem.* A sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur in combination. **tri-sul'phid**‡.—**tri"syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Composed of three syllables, or pertaining to a word so composed. **tri"syl-lab'ic-al**‡.—**tri"syl-lab'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**tri-syl'la-ble** (XIII), *n.* A word of three syllables.—**tri-tac'tic**, *a.* Touching at three points.—**tri-ter'nate**, *a. Bot.* Thrice ternate; said of a ternate leaf in which each division is divided into three parts and each of these into three leaflets, making twenty-seven in all.—**tri-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*—**tri-thi'o-nate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of trithionic acid.—**tri"thi-on'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to compounds containing three atoms of sulfur.—**trithionic acid**, a bitter colorless and odorless compound ($H_2S_3O_6$) prepared variously, as by the action of sulfurous oxid on potassium thiosulfate.—**Trith'ri-nax**, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-American fan-palms, a number of which are common in greenhouse cultivation.—**tri't-o-mite**, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, dark-brown, subtranslucent fluosilicate of the cerium and yttrium metals with thorium, calcium, and boron ($H_2(H_2,Na_2,Ca)_2(Ce,La,Di,Y)(Ce,Th,Zr.)Si_2BO_{11}F_2$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.—**tri"tu-ber'cu-lar**, *a.* Having three tubercles; as, a *tritubercular* molar. **tri"tu-ber'cu-late**‡.—**tri"tu-ber'cu-lism**, *n.*—**Tri-tyl'o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A Mesozoic family of multituberculate mammals with upper inner scalpriform incisors and outer minute molars wide. **Tri-tyl'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.)—**tri-tyl"o-don'tid**, *n.*—**tri-tyl"o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**tri-un'gu-lin**, *n.* The first larval stage of a hypermetamorphic beetle, as an oil-beetle.—**tri-un'gu-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A larval beetle in the triunguiin stage, having three claws and parasitic in various insects.—**tri'u-rid**, *n.* Any plant of the *Triuridæ*.—**Tri"u-rid'e-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A small order of little slender herbs—the triurid family—with usually simple stems, alternate nerveless bract-like leaves, and minute flowers spiked, racemed, or solitary. It embraces 2 genera and about 15 species, growing on rotten leaves or other decaying vegetable matter in the tropical forests of Asia and America. **Tri-u'ris**, *n.* (t. g.) **Tri-u"ri-da'ce-æ**‡.—**tri'va"lence**, *A. C.*[1] (**triv'a-lence**, *C.*[2] *W.*), *n. Chem.* The property of having a valence of three. **tri-va'len-cy**‡.—**tri'va"lent**, *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of three. See VALENCE[1].

Nitrogen, . . . phosphorus, and arsenic, are *trivalent* elements.
LEROY C. COOLEY *Text Book of Chemistry* ch. 3, p. 122. [S. '69.]

—**tri'valve**. **I.** *a.* Having three valves, as a shell. **II.** *n.* A trivalve shell.—**tri-valv'u-lar**, *a.* Three-valved. **tri'valved**‡.—**tri-ver'bi-al**, *a. Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to or designating certain calendar days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes; so named from the three characteristic words employed in his decisions *do, dico, addico*. Called also *dies fasti*.—**tri-ver'te-bral**, *a.* Having or consisting of three vertebræ.—**tri-vol'tin**, *n.* A silkworm that yields three cocoons a year.—**tri-zo'mal**, *a.* Consisting of or indicated by the sum of three square roots; as, a *trizomal* curve.

tri'a-ble, trai'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be tried or tested. **2.** *Law.* That may undergo a judicial examination or determination; as, a case not *triable* in a marine court.—**tri'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

tri'a-ce, trai'a-sĭ, *n.* An angle or point of a three-sided solid. [< TRI- + Gr. *akrē*, point.]

tri'a-cle†, *n.* Treacle.

tri"a-con"ta-he'dral, trai"a-con"ta-hi'dral, *a. Crystal. & Geom.* Having thirty sides. [< Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, + *hedra*, seat, base.]

tri'a-con"ter, trai'[*or* tri']a-con"tẽr, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A thirty-oared ship. [< Gr. *triakontērēs*, < *triakonta*, thirty.]

tri'ad, trai'ad, *a. Chem.* Having a combining power of three; trivalent.

tri'ad, *n.* A group of three persons or things; ternary. Specifically: (1) *Math.* (*a*) A set of three symbols or things. (*b*) In vector analysis, the symbols of three vectors not joined by signs. (2) *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of three. See VALENCE[1]. (3) *Welsh Antiq.* A mnemonic form of arranging a recital of events in sets of three under some inclusive heading. (4) *Myth.* Three associated deities, as Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva in the Hindu system, or Osiris, Isis, and Horus in the Egyptian (Theban). See illus. under BRAHMA. Compare TRI-MURTI.

Among other remarkable theories of the Egyptians was the union of certain attributes into *triads;* the third number of which proceeded from the other two; and in every city one of these combinations was the *triad* of the place. J. G. WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 329. [J. M. '78.]

(5) *Theos.* The immortal part of man's nature, consisting of Atma, Buddhi, and Manas, or Spirit, Soul, and Mind; the upper triad; contrasted with the lower quaternary, or the four lower perishable principles. (6) *Biol.* A tertiary unit made up of an aggregate of dyads. (7) *Mus.* A chord of three tones; a common chord. See CHORD. (8) In early theology, the Trinity.

The term *triad* was first used by Theophilus of Antioch, while Tertullian was the first to introduce the word trinity into Christian theology. J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Early Church* ch. 21, p. 79. [CHAUT. '86.]

[< L. *tria(d-)s*, < Gr. *tria(d-)s*, < *treis*, three.]

—**tri'ad-deme"**, *n. Biol.* An aggregate of triads: intermediate between *dyad-deme* and *tetrad-deme*.

tri-ad'ic, trai-ad'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a triad. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* (1) Of three different rhythms. (2) Of groups of three different systems each. **3.** *Chem.* Triatomic; trivalent. **4.** *Gr. Ch.* Addressed to or in honor of the Trinity. [< Gr. *triadikos*, < *trias;* see TRIAD.]

tri-ad'ic, *n. Math.* A sum of triads.

tri'ad-ist, trai'ad-ist, *n.* A composer of Welsh triads.

tri'æne, trai'ĭn *or* tri'ēn, *n. Spong.* A tetraxon spicule with 1 longer and 3 equal shorter tangential rays. [< Gr. *triaina*, trident, < *treis*, three.] **tri-æ'na**‡.

Tri"æ-no'sa, trai'[*or* tri']ē-nō'sa, *n. pl. Spong.* A division of lithistid sponges with microscleres and triæne spicules in the skin. [< Gr. *triaina;* see TRIÆNE.]

—**tri-æ'nose**, *a.*

tri'age, trai'ĕj *or* tri'ăzh', *n.* Refuse, as from sifting, particularly of coffee-beans. [F., < *trier*, cull, < LL. *trito;* see TRY.]

triakis-. Derived from Greek *triakis*, thrice (< *treis*, three): a combining form.—**tri"a-kis-i'co-sa-he'dron**, *n.* An isometric solid bounded by 60 equal isosceles triangles, three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of an icosahedron.—**tri"a-kis-i"co-sa-he'dral**, *a.*—**tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dron**, *n.* An isometric solid bounded by 24 equal isosceles triangles, three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of an octahedron.—**tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dral**, *a.* **-tri"a-kis-tet"ra-he'dron**, *n.* An isometric solid bounded by 12 equal isosceles triangles, three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of a tetrahedron.—**tri"a-kis-tet"ra-he'dral**, *a.*

tri'al, trai'al, *n.* **1.** The act of trying, or the state of being tried. (1) A proving or testing by experience or use; as, the *trial* of one's strength; the *trial* of an invention. (2) An effort to do something; usually in the phrase **to make the trial.** (3) Experimental treatment; scientific test, as of chemicals, metals, etc. (4) A testing of capacity, attainments, or progress, as by examination for probation.

Candidates were received on *trial*. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 10, p. 282. [CA. & L.]

(5) [Archaic.] Verification; proof. **2.** That which tries one; any experience, event, or thing that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test; an affliction or temptation that exercises or proves character; hence, trouble; hardship; also, the state of being proved by suffering; as, "they had *trials* of cruel mockings"; the hour of *trial*. **3.** *Law.* The judicial examination and determination of the issues in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal. **4.** Same as TRIAL-PIECE. [OF., < *trier;* see TRY.]

Synonyms: see AFFLICTION; EFFORT; PROOF.

Phrases, etc.: **new trial,** a retrial of an issue of fact granted because of a defeat of justice at the former trial, as through inadvertence, misconduct, or surprise. — **tri'al-bal"ance,** *n.* In double-entry bookkeeping, a draft or statement of the debit and credit footings or balances of each account in the ledger. — **t. by certificate,** a form of trial in which the certificate of some one (usually a public officer) was made decisive of the point at issue. — **t. by witnesses,** a trial by the examination and testimony of witnesses before the court without the intervention of a jury: the civil-law method of trial. — **t.-case,** *n.* A trial-sight. — **t.-day,** *n.* The day set for or devoted to trial. — **t.-fire,** *n.* Fire used to test or prove; ordeal-fire. — **t.-ground,** *n.* A ground or locality used for testing or trying. — **t. heat** (*Racing*), a test of speed made just before the decisive race. — **t.-justice,** *n.* The justice or judge before whom a trial is conducted, generally with a jury. — **t.-piece,** *n.* A piece selected as a sample by which to test or judge the rest of a lot or the ability of the producer. — **t.-plate,** *n.* A plate, as of gold or silver alloy, of standard fineness, with which to compare coins. — **t.-proof,** *n.* In engraving, an impression taken before the engraving is finished to show its condition. — **t.-weight,** *n.* An oculist's set of testing-lenses. — **t.-square,** *n.* A try-square. — **t. trip,** a test trip to show capabilities of performance, as of a vessel.

tri'a-lism, trī'a-lizm, *n.* The doctrine of the threefold nature of man — physical, psychic, and spiritual. [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three.]

tri-al'i-ty, trī-al'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] A union of three in one; the state of being threefold. [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three.]

tri'an"gle†, *a.* Triangular.

tri'an"gle, trī'aṇ'gl, *U. E.*[1] *I.*[1] *W. Wr.* (trī aṇ'gl, *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*), *n.* **1.** *Math.* (1) A figure, especially a plane figure, bounded by three lines, called *sides*, and having consequently three angles. (2) A system of three straight lines each of which intersects the two others in two different points.

Triangles

1. Equilateral. 2. Isosceles. 3 Scalene.

Triangles are **equilateral** and **equiangular** when all the sides and angles are equal; **isosceles** when two sides are equal, and **scalene** when no two sides are equal. They are **right-angled** when one of the angles is a right angle, but otherwise **oblique-angled,** including the **obtuse-angled,** which have one angle obtuse, and the **acute-angled,** having all three angles acute. Any of these may be either **plane** or **spherical.** See SPHERICAL. **2.** Something resembling such a figure in shape or arrangement. (1) A flat drawing-implement shaped like a right-angled triangle: used with the T-square, for making perpendicular, parallel, or diagonal lines, also in cross-hatching, etc. (2) *Naut.* A gin or sheers on shipboard, made of three spars lashed together at the top. (3) *Ceram.* A triangular skeleton of baked ware having points projecting above and below from its angles: for separating pieces while baking in a seggar. (4) *Eng.* & *Mil.* A tripod made of three halberds, to which offenders were lashed to be whipped. (5) *Fort. Art.* An equilateral triangle as the emblem of the Trinity in Christian art and symbolism. (6) *Mus.* An instrument of percussion, consisting of a resonant bar bent into a triangle with an opening at one corner. (7) *Astron.* [*T.* A constellation, Triangulum. (8) *Entom.* A triangular space at the base of the wing in certain dragon-flies, as aeschnids and libellulids. (9) One of various fortricid moths. (10) *Angling.* Three hooks fastened together by their shanks so that their barbs form three points of a triangle: used in spinning-tackle. (11) A triangular boxfish, as *Ostracion trigonus.*

[F., < L. *triangulum,* < *triangulus;* see TRIANGULAR.]

— **circular triangle,** a triangle whose sides are arcs of circles. — **conjugate t.,** a triangle whose sides are respectively mean proportionals between the pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron. — **fundamental t.,** a triangle defining homogeneous plane coordinates. — **homologous triangles,** triangles so placed that lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the corresponding sides produced intersect in points on a straight line. — **Pythagorean t.,** a triad of numbers proportional to the squares of the sides of a right-angled triangle. — **self-conjugate t.** (*Math.*), see self-conjugate. — **self-reciprocal t.,** a self-conjugate triangle. — **subclavian t.,** the surgical region in which the subclavian artery is found. See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK. — **supplemental t.,** the spherical triangle formed of three great circles by taking the arcs outside a given spherical triangle. — **t. of accelerations, forces, velocities,** etc. (*Mech.*), a triangle whose sides followed around in the same order represent the direction and magnitude of accelerations, etc. Three forces so represented will be in equilibrium if applied at the same point. — **t. of Hesselbach,** the interval in the groin bounded by Poupart's ligament, the edge of the rectus muscle, and the deep epigastric artery. — **t. of Petit,** the space above the cleft of the hip-bone between the external oblique muscle and the latissimus dorsi muscle. — **triangles of the neck,** various regions into which the neck is divided for descriptive and surgical purposes.

tri'an"gle-spi"der, *n.* A spider that spins a web of triangular form among the branches of trees.

tri'an"gled, trī'aṇ'gld, *a.* Shaped like or enclosed within a triangle; specifically, in heraldry, composed of or divided into triangles.

tri-an'gu-lar, trī-aṇ'gū-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or bounded by a triangle; three-sided; three-cornered; as, a *triangular* court, specifically, in heraldry, represented as three-sided and solid; as, a *triangular* pyramid. **2.** Concerned with or pertaining to three things or interests, parties, or persons; as, a *triangular* debate. [< LL. *triangularis,* < L. *triangulus,* < *tres,* three, + *angulus,* angle.] **tri-an'gu-la-ry†.**

Phrases: — **triangular crab,** a maioidean crab. — **t. level,** an isosceles frame having a plumb-line and a cross-bar scale near its feet. When the line falls across the center of the scale the feet are on a level. — **t. ligament,** one of various structures, as (1) the fold of the peritoneum that passes from the liver to the diaphragm, (2) an expansion of fibers from the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring, or (3) a layer of fascia immediately under the arch of the pubis, through which the urethra passes. — **t. numbers,** the series of numbers 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., expressing the numbers of points that can be arranged in an equilateral triangle in such wise that each is at the same distance from each of its neighbors. — **t. pyramid,** a pyramid whose base is a triangle.

— **tri-an"gu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being triangular. — **tri-an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

tri-an"gu-la're, trai-aṇ'gū-lē'ri *or* trī-gn'gū-lg'rē, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A tarsal bone of certain carnivorous mammals, as the fossa. [Neut. of LL. *triangularis;* see TRIANGULAR.]

Tri-an"gu-la'res, trai-aṇ'gū-lē'rīz *or* trī-gn'gū-lg'rēs, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Maioidea.* [Pl. of LL. *triangularis;* see TRIANGULAR.]

tri-an"gu-la'ris, trai-aṇ'gū-lē'ris *or* trī-gn'gū-lg'ris, *n.* [-RES, -RIZ *or* -RĒS, *pl.*] *Anat.* A triangular muscle. (1) A muscle that passes from the lower part of the sternum to the cartilages of the ribs. (2) The depressor anguli oris. [LL.; see TRIANGULAR.]

tri-an'gu-late, trai-aṇ'gū-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To divide into triangles; specifically, to survey by the process of triangulation.

Professor Forbes also *triangulated* the Mer de Glace, and laid down an excellent map of it.

TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 153, p. 62. [A. '72.]

2. To make triangular, or give triangular shape to. **3.** To ascertain by trigonometrical calculation. [< L. *triangulus;* see TRIANGLE.]

— **tri-an'gu-late,** *a.* *Zool.* Marked with triangles. — **tri-an'gu-late-ly,** *adv.* — **tri-an'gu-la"tor,** *n.* One who surveys by triangulation.

tri-an"gu-la'tion, trai-aṇ'gū-lē'shun, *n.* The act or process of dividing into triangles or making triangular; also, the result thus secured; specifically, the laying out and accurate measurement of a network of triangles, especially on the surface of the earth. Some stations are determined by astronomical observations, and a base-line is carefully measured to which the whole system is referred, the angles being taken with a theodolite or repeating circle. The errors of the resulting data are distributed in the most probable way, by the method of least squares, and the system is reduced to the level of the sea. Extensive triangulations give the figure of the earth.

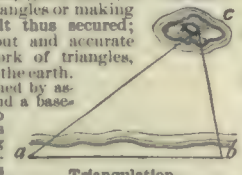

Triangulation.

The distance of a point on the island *c* from points *a* and *b*, on the shore, is measured as follows: the length of the base-line *ab* is obtained by actual measurement, and the angles at *a* and *b* are obtained with a transit-instrument. Since, where one side and two angles of a triangle are known, the remaining sides and angle may be calculated by trigonometry, the distances *ac* and *bc* may easily be found.

tri-an'gu-loid, trai-aṇ'gū-loid, *a.* Of approximately triangular shape. [< L. *triangulum* (see TRIANGLE) + -OID.]

Tri-an'gu-lum, trai-aṇ'gū-lum, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION, 16.

— **Triangulum Australe,** a southern constellation.

tri-an'te-lope, trī-an'tē-lōp, *n.* [Austral.] A tarantula: a corruption. **tri-an'tu-lope:.**

tri-a'ri-an, trai-ē'ri-ǎn *or* trī-ē'ri-ǎn, *a.* Of or stationed in the third rank or place. [< L. *triarii,* soldiers of the third rank, < *tres,* three.]

Tri'as, trai'ǎs *or* trī'ǎs, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Same as TRIASSIC: used also attributively. See GEOLOGY. **2.** [t-] *Mus.* A triad. [LL., < Gr. *trias;* see TRIAD.]

Tri-as'sic, trai-as'ik *or* trī-as'ik, *n.* *Geol.* The lowest division of the Mesozoic era, underlying the Jurassic. See GEOLOGY.

The name has reference to its threefold subdivision in Germany, into the bunter-sandstein, muschelkalk, and Keuper; sometimes called the "age of cycads," from the predominance of that family of plants in its fossils. In eastern North America it is difficult to find a clear demarcation between the Triassic and Jurassic, and they are classed together as **Jura-Trias.** **Tri'as-ic,** *a.*

tri-at'ic, trai-at'ik *or* trī-at'ik, *a.* Composed of three parts: only in the phrase. [< L. *tres,* three.] — **triatic stay** (*Naut.*), a device consisting of two pendants attached respectively to the foremast-head and mainmast-head, and having thimbles spliced to the other ends, to which the third part, or span, is attached, as also are the stay-tackles: used principally for hoisting boats in and out of a vessel.

tri'bal, trai'bal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe or tribes, especially with regard to the state of society in which the tribe is the unit; as, *tribal* organization.

The great number of languages and dialects spoken by a sparse population is one mark of the universal prevalence of a rude and primitive form of *tribal* society.

FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 39. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

trib'u-al‡; trib'u-lar‡.

tri'bal-ism, *n.* The social state in which men are separated into tribes; tribal organization or spirit. — **tri'bal-ly,** *adv.*

trib'ble, trib'l, *n.* *Paper-making.* A horizontal paper-drying frame having threads or wires stretched across it. [Cor. of CRIBBLE, *n.*, 1.] — **trib'ble-pa"per,** *n.* Paper dried on tribbles or sleves; hand-made paper.

tribe, trīb, *vt.* [Rare.] To classify by tribes.

tribe, *n.* **1.** A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause the separation or distinction may have originated. Specifically: (1) A body or number of united savage clans having a name, a dialect, a government, and a territory of its own; as, the Iroquoian *tribes;* Kafir *tribes.* See AMERICAN. (2) In any ancient state, one of a number of ethnical, hereditary, or political divisions of a united people; as, the *tribes* of Athens or Israel.

With the Keltic, Gothic, and Scandinavian, equally as with the Hebrew, *tribes,* property by absolute right existed only in a tolerated alien.

COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 49. [H. '58.]

(3) *Rom. Antiq.* In the republic, a political division of freeholders with a right to vote in the concilia and comitia centuriata. The first three tribes probably represent primitive clan-divisions. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and these four are known as **tribus urbanæ.** Outside of the city the tribal organization was gradually extended until the civil war. (4) A number of persons of any class or profession taken together: often derogatory or contemptuous; as, the theatrical *tribe.* **2.** *Biol.* A group of plants or animals of indefinite rank. **3.** Among stock-breeders, all the descendants of a certain female through females. [< F. *tribu,* < L. *tribus,* tribe, perhaps < *tres,* three, as being one of the three divisions of the Roman people.]

Synonyms: see PEOPLE.

— **tribe'let,** *n.* [Rare.] A diminutive tribe or offshoot from a tribe. — **tribes'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a tribe. — **tribes'peo"ple,** *n. pl.* [Rare.] The members of a tribe collectively. — **tri'bic,** *a.* Tribal.

trib'let, trib'let, *n.* **1.** A tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts, etc., are forged. **2.** The mandrel or core used in drawing lead pipe. [< OF. *tribolet,* < L. *tribulus;* see TRIBULUS.] **treb'let‡; trib'o-let‡; trib'ou-let‡.** — **trib'let-tubes",** *n.* A set of thin tubes arranged telescopically, as in many optical instruments.

trib"o-lu"mi-nes'cence, trib'o-lū"mi-nes'ens, *n.* Light arising from friction. [< Gr. *tribō,* rub, + LUMINESCENCE.]

tri-bom'e-ter, trai-bom'ē-tėr *or* trib'o-mī'tėr, *n.* A sled-like apparatus for measuring sliding friction. [< Gr. *tribō,* rub, + -METER.]

trib'u-late, trib'yu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] [Rare.] To afflict with tribulation; trouble.

trib"u-la'tion, trib'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** A condition of severe affliction and distress; also, that which occasions such condition; a severe trouble or trial; suffering; the distresses and vexations of life collectively; as, "*tribulation* worketh patience"; *tribulations* test manhood.

This deeper religious use of the word *tribulation* was unknown to classical, that is, to heathen, antiquity, and belongs exclusively to the Christian writers. TRENCH *Words* lect. ii, p. 39. [W. J. W.]

2†. A rowdy or body of rowdies; terror. [F., < LL. *tribulatio(n-),* < L. *tribulatus,* pp. of *tribulo,* press, < *tribulum,* threshing-sledge, < *tero,* rub.]

Synonyms: see AFFLICTION; GRIEF.

trib'u-lum, trib'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] An ancient Roman form of threshing-sledge studded with teeth of iron or stone: still used in northern Africa.

Trib'u-lus, trib'yu-lus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of procumbent herbs of the bean-caper family, with abruptly pinnate stipulate leaves and one-flowered axillary peduncles. The species belong chiefly to the warm regions of the globe. *T. terrestris,* the land-caltrop, the best-known, is common in southern Europe. [< L. *tribulus,* caltrop, < Gr. *tribolos,* < *treis,* three, + *belos,* dart, < *ballō,* cast.]

tri-bu'nal, trai-bū'nal, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; any judicial body, as a board of arbitrators; as, the Bering Sea claims were settled by the *Tribunal* of Paris. **2.** The seat, bench, or place set apart for judges, magistrates, etc.; judgment-seat. **tri-bu'nal-seat"‡. 3.** *Eccl.* A confessional; as, a *tribunal* of penance. **4.** In France, a gallery or raised place, as in a church, for the musical performers. **trib'u-nel‡.** [L., < *tribunus,* tribune, < *tribus,* tribe.]

trib'u-na-ry, trib'yu-ṇē-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to a tribune; tribunitial.

trib'une, trib'yūn, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To manage by or as by the authority of a tribune. **II.** *i.* To act the tribune.

trib'une[1], trib'yūn *or* trib'iūn (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A magistrate or officer of a tribe. (1) Properly, the chief magistrate. (2) A representative of the plebs conceded to them by the patricians when they fled to Mons Sacer, in 494 B. C., as a protector against political oppression. The tribunes increased in number from 2 to 5, ultimately to 10, their power also increasing step by step till they controlled the Senate itself. Each was personally inviolable, could veto official proceedings, and suspend administrative measures. Their power was absorbed by the emperor, but the name lingered, even to medieval Italian republics, to denote a superintendent of a gild or some public function; as, the maritime *tribunes* of Venice. (3) A commander of a cohort, of which there were six to a legion. (4) A general military commander, with consular rank. (5) A superintendent of some public function; as, a *tribune* of games; a *tribune* of the treasury. **2.** Hence, any champion of the rights and liberties of the people: often used as the name for a newspaper. [< F. *tribun,* < L. *tribunus;* see TRIBUNAL.]

— **trib'u-nate,** *n.* The office or dignity of a tribune. — **trib'une-ship‡.** — **trib"u-ni'cial. trib"u-ni'cian,** *a.* Proceeding from, characteristic of, or pertaining to a tribune or the tribunate.

His [Augustus's] principal functions were the proconsular . . . and the *tribunitian,* which made him inviolate, and took away from him rivals.

T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 166, p. 505. [S. '78.]

trib"u-ni'cious*†; trib"u-ni'tial‡; trib"u-ni'tian‡; trib"u-ni'tious*†.

trib'une[2], *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The raised floor for the curule chairs of the magistrates in the apse of a Roman basilica; hence, in basilican churches, the episcopal throne; by extension, an apse. **2.** A rostrum or elevated structure; platform; pulpit; especially, in the French Chamber of Deputies, a pulpit-like stand from which the members speak when addressing the assembly.

Lafayette was then at the height of a popularity a third time renewed. Though infirm, he never failed to ascend the *tribune* when any profound political question was discussed.

W. H. SEWARD *Autobiography, 1833* p. 130. [A. '77.]

[F., < LL. *tribuna,* = L. *tribunal;* see TRIBUNAL.]

tri'bus, trai'bus *or* trī'bus, *n.* [TRI'BUS, *pl.*] [L.] *Biol.* A tribe.

trib'u-ta-ry, trib'yu-tę-ri, *a.* **1.** Bringing supply; serving to swell, aid, or increase; contributory; subsidiary; as, a *tributary* stream. **2.** Offered as tribute, or having the character of tribute; as, a *tributary* payment. **3.** Paying or yielding tribute; hence, subordinate; inferior; as, a *tributary* state. [< L. *tributarius,* < *tributum;* see TRIBUTE.]

— **trib'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **trib'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

trib'u-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person or state paying tribute; a dependent.

He must be conqueror; monarch of his lot
And not its *tributary.*

GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. iii, st. 118.

Triangles of the Neck.

Side of the neck, showing regions and triangles. *B*, hyoid bone; *AB*, line of the digastric muscle; *CB*, line of the sternohyoid muscle; *a*, submaxillary triangle; *b*, superior carotid triangle; *c*, sternomastoid muscle; *d*, inferior carotid triangle; *e*, subclavian triangle; *f*, occipital triangle.

2. A stream that flows into another; an affluent; as, the *tributaries* of the Kongo.

trib'ute†, *vt.* To pay as tribute.

trib'ute, trib'yut, *n.* **1.** Money or other valuable thing paid as an acknowledgment of submission or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

The Jewish nation had paid *tribute* to Rome, through their rulers, since the days of Pompey.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 115. [K. & CO. '77.]

2. The obligation or necessity of making such gift or payment; the state of being tributary; as, to impose *tribute* on conquered tribes. **3.** Anything given, paid, or rendered as by a subordinate to a superior; figuratively, that which is due to worth, affection, or duty; contribution; tax; gift; offering; meed; as, I must render my *tribute* of praise.

Complaint is the largest *tribute* heaven receives, and the sincerest part of our devotion. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 517. [W. P. N. '71.]

4. The share of ore or metal received by a miner doing tribute-work. [< F. *tribut*, < L. *tributum*, < *tributus*, pp. of *tribuo*, allot, < *tribus*, tribe.]

Synonyms: see SUBSIDY.

— trib'ute-mon"ey, *n.* Money exacted or paid as tribute.— **t.-pitch**, *n. Mining.* The extent of working-ground allotted to a tributer.— **t.-work**, *n. Mining.* Work on shares.

trib'u-ter, trib'yu-tẹr, *n.* A miner paid for his work in ore or by a percentage on the value of the ore he mines. [< TRIBUTE.]

trib"u-to'ri-ous†, *a.* Pertaining to distribution.

tri'ca, traĭ'cą *or* tri'cą, *n.* [TRI'CÆ, traĭ'sī *or* tri'cê, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as GYROMA. [< L. *tricæ*, trifles.]

trice, traĭs, *vt.* [TRICED; TRI'CING.] **1.** *Naut.* To raise with a rope or purchase, as the heel of a boom; also, to tie, bind, or lash — commonly with *up*; as, to *trice* a bale of goods. **2**†. To pull; drag. [< LG. *trissen*.]

trice, *n.* A very short time; instant; twinkling; only in the phrase **in a trice**. [< Sp. *tris*, crash (imitative).]

'Twas wonderful to view,
How *in a trice* the turnpike men
Their gates wide open threw.
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 30.

tri-cen'ni-al, traĭ-sen'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the number thirty; taking place every thirtieth year. [< LL. *tricennium*, thirty years, < L. *triginta*, thirty, + *annus*, year.] **tri"cen-na'ri-ous‡**.

tri'ceps, traĭ'seps, *n.* A muscle having three heads; especially, a large muscle of the back of the arm. See MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [L., < *tres*, three, + *caput*, head.]

trich-, } Derived from Greek *thrix* (*trich-*), hair: com-
trichi-, } bining forms.— **trich-an'gi-a**, *n. pl.* The cap-
tricho-, } illaries.— **trich-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a**, *n. Med.* A morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels. **trich-an"gi-ec'ta-sist.**— **trich"a-tro'phi-a**, *n. Med.* A diseased condition of the hair in which it becomes brittle: due to a wasting of the hair-bulbs.— **Trich-ech'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* **1.** The *Manatidæ*. **2.** The *Rosmaridæ* or walruses. **Trich'ech-us**, *n.* (t. g.)— **Trich"ech-i'na**, *n. pl. Mam.* The walruses as a subfamily.— **trich'ech-in**(e, *a. & n.*— **trich-ech'o-dont**, *a.* Having teeth with cross-ridges, as in the *Trichechidæ* or manatees.— **trich'ech-oid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichechidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Trichechidæ*.— **Trich"ech-oi'de-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* The manatees as a superfamily.— **trich"ech-oi'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **Trich'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of parthenopinean crabs with external maxilliped like those of dromiids. **Trich'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich-id'i-um†**, *n. Bot.* A hair-like filament mixed with the spores in certain fungi.— **Trich-in'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of nematode worms generally united with *Trichocephalidæ*.— **trich-in'id**, *n.*— **trich'i-noid**, *a.*— **trich-is'mus**, *n.* A hair-like fissure or fracture, a fine crack, as in a bone.— **Trich'i-u'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with ribbon-like form and tapering tail; hairtails.— **trich'i-u'rid**, *n.*— **trich'i-u'ri-form**, *a. Ich.* **1.** Having the form of a trichiurid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Trichiuriformes*.— **Trich"i-u"ri-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes having the body band-like and spinous and the soft parts of the dorsal and anal fins of nearly equal extent.— **trich'i-u'roid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichiuridæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Trichiuridæ*.— **Trich"i-u'rus**, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichiuridæ*. **2.** [t-] A fish of this genus; hairtail.— **trich'o-blast**, *n. Bot.* An internal hair or idioblast, especially when large and branched, as those projecting into the intercellular spaces of certain water-plants.— **trich"o-bran'chi-a**, *n. Crust.* A gill with filaments around a common stem, as in lobsters, crawfish, and other macrurans.— **trich"o-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trichobranchia.— **Trich" o - bran"chi - a'ta**, *n. pl. Crust.* A group of macrurans with trichobranchial gills.— **trich"o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*— **trich"o-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having hairy fruit.— **Trich"o-ceph-al'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of parasitic nematode worms, especially those having large cells around the long esophagus and the digestive tract persistent.— **trich"o-ceph-al'id**, *n.*— **trich"o-ceph'a-loid**, *a.*— **Trich"o-ceph'a-lus**, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichocephalidæ*. **2.** [t-] A nematode of this genus, as *Trichocephalus dispar*, found in the human cæcum.— **Trich"o-cer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of corystoidean crabs having a cancroid carapace not rostrate in front. **Trich-oc'e-ra**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"o-cer'id**, *n.*— **trich"o-cer'oid**, *a.*— **trich-oc'la-dose**, *a.* Having cladomes with three branches, as a sponge-spicule.— **trich-oc'la-dus**, *n. Spong.* A trichocladose spicule.— **trich"o-cla'si-a**, *n.* Brittleness of the hair, especially from disease. **trich"o-cla'sist.**— **trich"o-cryp-to'ses**, *n. pl.* Diseases of the hair-follicles.— **trich'o-cyst**, *n.* **1.** *Protoz.* A stinging-capsule containing a hair-like body: found in various protozoans. **2.** *Zoöph.* A thread-cell.— **trich"o-cys'tic**, *a.*— **Trich"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a trachiniform body, preoperculum 5-spined, and first dorsal with about 15 spines; sandfishes. **Trich'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"o-don'tid**, *n.*— **trich"o-don'toid**, *a. & n.*— **trich"o-drag'ma**, *n. Spong.* A bundle of slender thread-like spicules.— **trich"o-dys-chroi'a**, *n.* Abnormal discoloration of the hair.— **trich'o-gen**, *n.* A preparation tending to increase the growth of hair.— **trich-og'e-nous**, *a. Med.* Promotive, really or supposedly, of the growth of hair; as, a *trichogenous* application.— **trich"o-glos'si-a**, *n.* The state of the tongue in which it has the appearance of being covered with fine whitish hairs.— **Trich"o-glos'si-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Loriidæ*. **Trich"o-glos'sus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **Trich"o-glos-si'næ**, *n pl. Ornith.* The *Loriidæ* as a subfamily.— **trich"o-glos'sine**, *a.*— **trich'o-gyne**, *n. Bot.* The slender thread-like portion of the procarp in red algæ (*Floridæ*) which receives the male fertilizing bodies; also, a similar portion of the archecarp in certain ascomycetous fungi.— **trich"o-gyn'ic**, *a.*— **trich"o-lo'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Same as CARPHOLOGY.— **Trich-om'a-nes**, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical ferns with a delicate, thin frond and marginal funnel-shaped sori.— **trich-om'a-phyte**, *n.* A parasitic fungus, supposed to cause cutaneous affections, such as ringworm.— **Trich"o-mo-nad'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of parasitic flagellate infusorians with several flagella and trichocyst-like bodies at the anterior extremity.— **trich"o-mo-nad'id**, *n.*— **trich"o-mon'a-doid**, *a.*— **Trich-om'o-nas**, *n. Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichomonadidæ*. **2.** [t-] An infusorian of this genus.— **trich"o-my-co'sis**, *n.* Any disease of the hair-bulbs due to a fungous parasite.— **Trich"o-myc-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Pygididæ*. **Trich"o-myc-te'rus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"o-myc'ter-ine**, **trich"o-myc'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*— **trich"o-no'sus**, *n.* Any disease of the hair. **trich"o-no'sist.**— **Trich"o-not'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those having a subcylindrical body, cycloid scales, a long dorsal with simple articulate rays, and jugular perfect ventrals. **Trich"o-no'tus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"o-not'id**, *n.*— **trich"o-no'toid**, *a.*— **trich-op'a-thy**, *n.* Treatment of diseases of the hair.— **trich"o-path'ic**, *a.*— **Trich"o-pho-ci'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of otarioid seals with hair and no fur; hair-seals.— **trich"o-pho'cine**, *a.*— **trich'o-phore**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The cell or cells of a procarp that support the trichogyne. **2.** *Zool.* A sac-like body from which the chitinous parapodial appendages of an annelid are developed.— **trich-oph'o-rous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trichophore. **trich"o-phor'ic†.**— **trich-oph'o-rus** or **tri-coph'o-rus**, *n.* A hair-preserver or -restorer.— **tri-choph'yl-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having the leaves hair-like or terminating in hairs.— **trich - oph'y - ton**, *n.* A fungous growth formed around the hair-bulbs, causing baldness and sometimes ringworm.— **trich"o-phy-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the skin due to the presence of the fungus trichophyton.— **Trich"o-plac'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of Metazoic animals of low undetermined relationships, having a thin, flat, ciliated amebiform body with 3 layers, of which the lowest is adhesive and consists of cylindrical cells.— **trich"o-plac'id**, *a.*— **trich"o-pla'coid**, *a.*— **Trich'o-plax**, *n. Zool.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichoplacidæ*. **2.** [t-] An animal of this genus, as *Trichoplax adhærens*, discovered in the Graz marine aquarium.— **Trich-op'tera**, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects or suborder of neuropters with hind wings folded in repose and mandibles atrophied; caddis-flies.— **trich-op'ter**, *n.*— **trich-op'ter-an**, *a. & n.*— **trich-op'ter-ous**, *a.*— **Trich"op'ter-yg'i-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Trichopterygidæ*.— **trich-op'ter-yg'i-an**, *a. & n.*— **Trich-op"ter-yg'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of minute clavicorn beetles having slender verticillate antennæ and narrow wings margined with long hairs. **Trich-op'ter-yx**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"op-ter-yg'id**, *a. & n.*— **trich"op-ter-yg'oid**, *a.*— **trich"or-rex'is**, *n. Pathol.* Same as TRICHOSYPHILOSIS.— **trich"or-rhe'a**, **trich"or-rhœ'a**, *n. Pathol.* Falling off of the hair.— **trich"os-chi'sis**, *n.* The abnormal splitting of the hairs at their ends.— **Trich"o-sco-li'ces**, *C.* (**Trich"o-scol'i-ces**, *W.*), *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms contrasted with *Nematoscilices* and including as orders *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, *Turbellaria*, and *Rotifera*.— **Trich"o-so'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Choanoflagellata*.— **trich"o-som'a-tous**, *a.*— **Trich"os-phæ'ri-a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of sphæriaceous fungi some members of which are parasitic on conifers.— **trich"o-spo-ran'gi-um**, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A multilocular sporangium or zoosporangium having the appearance of a jointed hair, but divided internally by both transverse and longitudinal septa, each cell giving birth to a single zoospore. **trich'o-spo-range"‡.**— **trich'o-spore**, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* One of the conidia of hyphomycetous fungi.— **trich"o-syph'i-lo'sis**, *n.* A syphilitic condition of the hair characterized by a change of structure, the shaft becoming swollen, drying up, and breaking off. **trich"o-syph'i-lis‡.**— **trich"o-thal'lic**, *a. Bot.* Having a hair-like thallus.— **trich"o-the'ci-um**, *n.* A fungous growth which produces a parasitic disease of the hair.— **Trich"o-tro-pid'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having a short siphon and a shell with hair-like epidermal processes, umbilicated, and with subcanaliculate aperture. **Trich"o-tro'pis**, *n.* (t. g.)— **trich"o-tro-pid'id**, *n.*— **trich"o-trop'i-doid**, *a.*

trich'i-a, trik'i-ą, *n.* Same as ENTROPION. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

tri-chi'a-sis, tri-coi'ą-sis *or* -kī'ą-sis, *n.* **1.** Same as ENTROPION. **2.** A disease, endemic in northern Europe, characterized by an entangled, matted, agglutinated condition of the hair. **3.** A urinary derangement in which hair-like filaments appear in the urine. **4.** A painful swelling of the breasts of child-bearing women when the milk-secretion is obstructed. [< Gr. *trichiasis*, < *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

tri-chi'na, tri-coi'nα *or* -kī'nα, *n.* [-NÆ, -nī *or* -nê, *pl.*] **1.** A nematode worm (*Trichina spiralis*) parasitic in the sexually mature stage in the small intestine and in the larval stage in the voluntary muscles of man, swine, and other mammals.

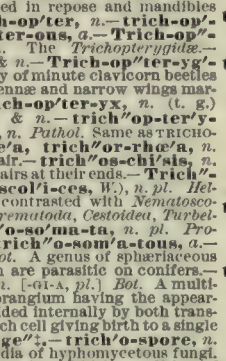
1. A Trichina Encysted.
2. A Trichina Enlarged.

The females are viviparous and produce myriads of embryos, which bore their way through the intestinal wall and pass through the body-cavity or by the veins into the muscles and there surround themselves with cysts, which afterward become calcareous. The larvæ can live encysted for years (ten or more); they undergo no further development unless the infected flesh is swallowed by a suitable host, as insufficiently cooked pork by man, when sexual maturity is attained in the alimentary canal of the new host. The principal bearers of trichinæ are rats, which eat the dead bodies of infected animals. See TRICHINOSIS.

Trichina is parasitic in man, and in swine, and also in the rat, mouse, cat, fox and other forms which feed upon them. F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 378. [MACM. '85.]

2. [T-] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Trichinidæ*. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

— trich'i-ni'a-sis, *n.* Same as TRICHINOSIS.— **trich'i-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or containing trichinæ.— **trich'i-nize**, *vt.* To infect with trichinæ.— **trich"i-ni-za'tion**, *n.*— **tri-chi'no-scope**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of trichinæ.

trich'i-nosed, tric'i-nōzd, *a.* Infested with trichinæ; suffering from trichinosis.

trich'i-no'sis, trik'i-nō'sis, *n.* The peculiar disease produced by trichinæ in the intestines and muscles of the body; the flesh-worm disease. See TRICHINA.

The penetration of the embryonic trichinæ to the muscles causes excruciating agony, with diarrhœa, swelling of the limbs, fever, delirium, and general organic derangement. If death does not terminate the disease, the symptoms disappear when the worms cease to move, and they may remain in the flesh in their encysted condition without disabling the patient. Experiments have shown that the salting and smoking of cured meats are not fatal to trichinæ; hence the frequent infection from partaking of cured but uncooked meat, as smoked sausage and ham. Trichinæ are destroyed by a moist heat of 170° Fahrenheit, and consequently proper cooking renders meat safe.

trich"i-ni'a-sis‡; **trich"i-ni'tis‡**.

trich'i-nous, trik'i-nus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, affected with, or containing trichinæ; as, *trichinous* flesh; *trichinous* disease. **trich"i-na'tous‡**; **trich"i-not'ic‡**.

trich'ite, tric'ait, *E., or* traĭ'cait, *C., n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A microscopic capillary form, curved, bent or zigzag, opaque, black or dark-brown, found in vitrophyric volcanic rocks. **2.** *Spong.* A flesh-spicule in which the silica forms a sheaf of fine straight or twisted fibrils within the sclero-blast; also, one of these fibrils. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]— **trich-it'ic**, *a.*

tricho-. See TRICH-.

trich-ol'o-gy, tric-el'o-ji, *E. F.* (traĭ-cel'-, *C.*), *n.* The science that relates to the human hair, its formation, functions, and diseases; also, a treatise on this subject. [< TRICHO- + -LOGY.]

trich-o'ma, tric-o'mα, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* One of the threads or filaments of filamentous algæ (*Nostochineæ*). **2.** *Pathol.* Same as ENTROPION. [< Gr. *trichōma*, growth of hair, < *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

trich'ome‡.

— trich-om'a-tose", *a.* Matted and stuck together; said of hair affected with plica.

trich'ome, tric'ōm, *I. S. W.* (traĭ'cōm, *C. Wr.*), *n. Bot.* **1.** Any surface appendage or epidermal outgrowth in a plant, comprising hairs, bristles, prickles, scales, root-hairs, etc. It may consist of one cell, or of several arranged in a row or a column or in a mass. **2.** A trichoma. [< TRICHOMA.]— **tri-chom'a-tous**, *a.*

trich-o'sis, tric-ō'sis, *E.* (traĭ-cō'-, *C.*), *n.* A morbid condition or an abnormal deficiency of the hair. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

tri-chot'o-my, traĭ-cet'o-mi, *C. I. W.* (traĭ-, *E.*), *n.* Division into three parts. Specifically: (1) *Logic.* The threefold division of a genus or class. (2) *Theol.* The division of human nature into body, soul, and spirit. [< Gr. *trichα* (< *treis*, three), threefold, + -TOMY.]

— trich"o-tom'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to trichotomy.— **tri-chot'o-mous**, *a.* Divided or dividing into threes or three parts, as a genus into three species.— **tri-chot'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*

trich"o-tri'æne, tric'o-traĭ'in, *n. Spong.* A triæne spicule with short trifurcate rays. [< Gr. *trichα* (< *treis*, three), threefold; and see TRIÆNE.] **trich"o-tri-æ'nate**.

tri"chro-mat'ic, traĭ'cro-mat'ic, *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Relating to three colors; three-colored; specifically, having three fundamental color-sensations, as the normal eye, instead of two, as most color-blind eyes. **2.** *Zool.* Having one of three colors: said of certain birds and insects that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit different coloration. [< Gr. *trichrōmatos*, < *treis*, three, + *chrōma(t-)*: see CHROMA.] **tri-chro'mic‡**.

— tri-chro'ma-tism, *n.* The condition of being trichromatic.

tri'cing-line", traĭ'sing-laĭn", *n.* A rope for tricing up something, as the heel of a studdingsail-boom.

trick[1], tric, *v.* **I.** *t.* To play a trick or practise trickery upon. (1) To induce by trickery; delude; inveigle: with *into*; as, he *tricked* me *into* purchasing. (2) To deprive by trickery; defraud; cheat; swindle: with *of* or *out of*.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise trickery or deception.

He's naturally a generous and right-minded creature, but life has taught him to truckle and *trick*, like the rest of us.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. iv, ch. 8, p. 123. [H. '90.]

2. [Rare.] To act as a juggler; juggle. **3**†. To act in a trifling manner; toy. [< OF. *tricher*, < L. *tricor*, < *tricæ*, trifles.]

Synonyms: see CHEAT; DECEIVE.

trick[2], *vt.* **1.** To deck or ornament, especially with something cheap and showy: usually with *out*; as, *tricked out* with borrowed finery; also, to adorn fantastically. **2.** [Archaic.] To put in shape for use; make trim; make from old materials: with *up*.

A slight repast had, therefore, been *tricked up* from the residue of dinner. *IRVING Traveller, Hunting Dinner* p. 19. [G. P. P. '63.]

[< TRICK[1], *v.*]

trick[3], *vt. Her.* To delineate, especially in outline with a pen, and without color: said of heraldic devices: often less properly referred to as *blazoned*. [< D. *trekken*, sketch.]

trick†, *a.* Trig.

trick[1], *n.* **1.** A device for getting an advantage by deception; petty artifice; any contrivance or scheme that involves deceit; as, to escape an obligation by a *trick*. **2.** An injurious or annoying act; a malicious deed; as, a rascal's *trick*. **3.** A roguish act; a practical joke; prank; caper; as, the *tricks* of schoolboys. **4.** An act of legerdemain or sleight of hand; a feat of jugglery; as, a conjurer's *tricks*. **5.** A particular habit or manner; a characteristic; trait; also, a vicious habit, as of an unruly animal; as, he has a *trick* of frowning.

Chaucer is mediæval in *tricks* of style and turns of phrase.
A. W. WARD *Chaucer* ch. 3, p. 166. [H. '80.]

6. Hence, rarely, a suggestion or resemblance; illusion; also, a trace; touch; dash. **7.** A peculiar skill or knack; art; dexterous method; as, he had not learned the *trick* of blowing the horn.

West . . . studied the great Italian masters, and acquired much useful knowledge in the *trick* of colour and composition.
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *Eminent Brit. Sculptors and Painters. West* in vol. ii, p. 26. [J. M. '30.]

8. In card-playing, the whole number of cards played in one round. **9.** *Naut.* The turn of one sailor at the helm, usually half a watch; a turn or spell.

The male [robin], who shares in the duties of sitting, when going to take his *trick* almost invariably flies towards his mate in the same path.
MORRIS GIBBS in *Science* Aug. 19, '92, p. 99.

10. [Local, U. S., or Obs.] A toy; trifle; plaything; rarely, a child. **11**†. [Thieves' Slang.] A watch.

Synonyms: ARTIFICE; PRANK.

Compounds, etc.:—**to know a trick worth two of that** (Slang), to know of a better expedient or scheme. —**trick'-line"**, *n. Theat.* A very strong, smooth cord used in stage business in pantomime.—**t.-scene**, *n. Theat.* A transformation-scene made without dropping the curtain. —**tricks of the trade**, devices or customs peculiar to a calling or trade, designed to gain business or profit.—**t.-sword**, *n.* A sword constructed so as to divide in the middle, or permit one section to slide within another: used in stage tricks.—**t.-wig**, *n.* An actor's wig made so that the wearer may cause the hair to stand on end.

trick[2]†, *n.* A knot or braid of hair; tress.

trick[3]†, *n.* Trig.

trick'er[1], trik'gr, *n.* One who tricks or deceives; a trickster; cheat.

trick'er[2]†, *n.* A trigger.

trick'er-y[1], trik'gr-i, *n.* The practise of tricks; tricks collectively; artifice; stratagem: **always in an unfavorable sense; as, Machiavellian** *trickery.*

Synonyms: CHICANERY; DECEPTION.

trick'er-y[2], *n.* The art of dressing up; things used in dressing up; decorations; as, take away this *trickery.*

trick'i-ly, trik'i-li, *adv.* In a tricky manner.

trick'i-ness, trik'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tricky.

trick'ing, trik'ing, *pa.* Given to tricks; tricky.

trick'ing, *n.* The act of dressing up; also, ornaments.

trick'ish, trik'ish, *a.* Apt to be tricky; partaking of trickery.—**trick'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**trick'ish-ness**, *n.*

trick'l, trick'ld. Trickle, trickled. PHIL. SOC.

trick'le, tric'l, *v.* [TRICK'LED; TRICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to flow slowly or by drops.

II. *i.* To flow or run drop by drop or in a very small stream; also, to permit drops to flow; drip; as, a *trickling* spout. [ME. *trikelen*, var. of *strikelen*, freq. of *strikken*. < AS. *strican*, move along.]

trick'le, *n.* The act or state of trickling, or that which trickles; rill; drip; as, the *trickle* from the eaves.

—**trick'le-ness**†, *n.* Transitoriness.—**trick'let**, *n.* [Rare.] A tiny rill. **trick'ly**, *a.* Trickling.

trick'ly†, *adv.* Cleverly; deftly.

trick'ma"ker, tric'mē"kgr, *n.* In card-playing, a person or card that takes a trick; a card of winning rank.

trick'ment†, *n.* Decoration, especially heraldic.

trick'sey, *a.* Same as TRICKSY.—**trick'si-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being tricksy. **trick'sey-ness**†.

trick'some, tric'sum, *a.* Fond of tricks; playful.

trick'ster, tric'stgr, *ri.* [Rare.] To play tricks.

trick'ster, *n.* One who plays tricks; one who habitually tricks or deludes; a cheat.

trick'sy[1], tric'si, *a.* **1.** Fond of tricks or pranks; fun-loving; mischievous; sportive; playful; changeful.

> Never was water more exquisitely *tricksy* now darting over the bright pebbles, sparkling and flashing in the light with a bubbling music. MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, The Coucalup Ball* May 16, p. 92. [S. M. '79.]

2. Given to artifice or stratagem; cunning; crafty; artful. **3.** Tending to elude or deceive; illusory.

trick'sy[2], *a.* [Rare.] Neat; trim; spruce.

trickt, *pp.* Tricked. PHIL. SOC.

trick'track", tric'trac', *n.* **1.** An old form of backgammon in which pegs as well as pieces were used. **2.** That form of backgammon in which the pieces are entered one by one instead of being placed all at once. **Russian backgammon**†. [< F. *trictrac*, backgammon, var. of *tictac*. TICKTACK.] **tric'trac"**†.

trick'y, trik'i, *a.* **1.** Disposed to tricks or characterized by trickery; deceitful; artful; knavish. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] Mischievous; playful. **3.** Vicious, as an animal.

Synonyms: see ARTFUL; INSIDIOUS.

tri-clin'ic, trai-clin'ic, *a. Crystal.* Holohedral and possessing no plane or planes of symmetry; referable to three unequal and dissimilar axes with oblique intersections: asymmetric: said of crystal forms. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< TRI- + Gr. *klinō*, bend.] **tric'li-nate**†.

tri-clin'i-um, trai-clin'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The Roman dining-table of four sides, with one side left free for the attendants, each of the other three being provided with a low couch upon which three guests could recline. A full table accommodated nine persons. See illus. under RECUBATION. **2.** A dining-room. [L., < Gr. *triklinion*, < *triklinos*, with three couches, < *treis*, three, + *klinē*, couch, < *klinō*, lean.]

tri'col"or, trai'cul'gr, *a.* Of three colors. **tri'col"ored**†; **tri'col"or-ous**†.

—**tricolored violet**, the pansy.

tri'col"or, *n.* **1.** A flag of three colors in nearly equal proportions: specifically, the French national standard of red, white, and blue vertical bands. See plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE, etc., fig. 10.

> The *Tricolour* was introduced at the Revolution, but the origin of the design is unknown. . . . In 1794 . . . it was ordered 'that the national flag shall be formed of the three national colours in equal bands placed vertically, the heart being blue, the centre white, and the fly red.' . . . This continued to be the flag both of the French army and navy during the Empire. On the return of the king in 1814, and again in 1815, it was abolished, and the white flag restored, but the *Tricolour* was reintroduced in 1830, and has remained in use since. A. MACGEORGE *Flags, France* p. 105. [S. S. '81.]

2. The tricolored cockade of the French revolutionists. [< F. *tricolore*, < L. *tres*, three, + *color*, color.]

tri'col"our, tri'col"oured, etc. Tricolor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

tri'cot, tri'cō, *C.* (tri'co'. *W.*), *n.* **1.** A hand-knitted woolen-yarn fabric, or a machine-made imitation thereof. **2.** A soft slightly ribbed cloth. [F., knitting, < *tricoter*, knit, < G. *stricken*, < *strick*, string.]—**tri'cot-stitch"**, *n.* A railway-stitch as used in simple crochet.

Tric"ten-o-tom'i-dæ, tric"ten-o-tom'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having antennæ long, united under a frontal ridge, and with only three joints sensitive. **Tric"ten-ot'o-mus**, *n.* (L. g.) [< TRI- + Gr. *khein* (*khten-*), comb, + *temnō*, cut.]

—**tric"ten-o-tom'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**tric"ten-ot'o-moid**, *a.*

tric'trac", *n.* Same as TRICKTRACK.

tri-cus'pid, trai-cus'pid, *a.* **1.** Having three cusps or points, as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tricuspid valve.

> *Tricuspid* and pulmonic lesions are comparatively rare. AUSTIN FLINT *Principles and Practice of Medicine* pt. ii, § 2, ch. 3, p. 438. [L. BROS. & CO. '68.]

[< L. *tricuspid-s*, < *tres*, three, + *cuspis*, point.] **tri-cus'pid-al**†. —**tricuspid murmur**, a respiratory murmur heard on auscultation indicative of derangement of the tricuspid valve of the heart.—**t. valve**, a valve of the heart, between the right auricle and right ventricle.

—**tri-cus'pid**, *n.* A tricuspid valve or tooth.—**tri-cus'pid-al**, *a.* **1.** Same as TRICUSPID. **2.** *Geom.* Having three cusps.—**tri-cus'pid-ate**, *a.* Three-pointed; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf. **tri-cus'pid-a"ted**†.

tri'cy-cle, trai'si-cl, *ri.* To ride a tricycle.

—**tri'cy-cler, tri'cy-clist**, *n.*

tri'cy-cle, *n.* A three-wheeled vehicle, especially a modernized form of velocipede, for one or sometimes two persons, having the wheels variously arranged, but usually two being loose with one serving as a driver. [F., < Gr. *treis*, three, + *kyklos*, circle.]

Tri-dac'na, trai-dac'na, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tridacnidæ.* **2.** [t-] A bivalve of this genus; a giant clam. See illus. under TACLOBO. [< L. *tridacna*, kind of oysters, < Gr. *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites, < *treis*, three, + *daknō*, bite.]

—**Tri"dac-na'ce-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tridacnidæ* as a family, superfamily, or suborder.—**tri"dac-na'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Tri-dac'ni-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having the pedal opening in front of the umbones, siphonal openings under the umbones, and the shell radiately plicated.—**tri-dac'nid**, *n.*—**tri-dac'noid**, *a.* & *n.*

trid'dler, trid'lgr, *n.* [U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper.

tride, traid, *a.* [F.] Short and swift: said by hunters; as, the horse has a *tride* pace.

tri'dens, trai'denz, *n.* An implement or weapon with three teeth or blades; a trident. [L.; see TRIDENT.]

tri'dent, trai'dgnt, *n.* **1.** A three-pronged implement or weapon; specifically, the three-pronged fork that was the emblem of Neptune (Poseidon); hence, dominion over the sea.

Forms of the Trident.

1. A trident from a representation of Neptune on a red-figured amphora. 2. A trident from a statue of Neptune in the Lateran Museum. 3. The trident or trisula of Siva.

> Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
> Held to them both the *trident* of the sea.
> DRYDEN *To the Duchess of York* l. 16.

2. The three-pronged fork with which the Roman retiarius was armed. **3.** A fish-spear with three prongs. **4.** *Math.* A plane cubic curve somewhat resembling a three-pronged spear. [< L. *trident(i-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *dens(t-)s*, tooth.]

—**tri'dent-bat"**, *n.* A rhinolophoid bat (*Triænops persicus*) of Persia and eastern Africa, having a trifid nose-leaf.

—**tri-den'tal**†, *a.*—**tri"dent-if'er-ous**, *a.* Carrying or wielding a trident.

Tri-den'tine, trai-den'tin, *a. Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to Trent or to the important council held there in 1545–'63; adhering to the decrees of the Council of Trent. [< LL. *Tridentum*, Trent.]—**Tridentine Creed**, the shortest but most important confessional statement of the Roman Catholic Church, embracing the doctrines of the Council of Trent. It contains twelve articles, including the Nicene Creed, with the Western clause Filioque.

Tri-den'tine, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A Roman Catholic: from the fact that the creed of the Roman Catholic Church as now held was formulated by the Council of Trent.

trid'u-an, trid'yu-an, *a.* [Rare.] Occurring every three days, or lasting three days. [< LL. *triduanus*, < L. *triduum*, three days, < *tres*, three, + *dies*, day.]

trid'u-um, trid'yu-um, *n.* [L.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A three days' service of prayer, to prepare for a saint's day or for asking a saint's intercession. **2.** Any term of three days.

tried, traid, *pa.* Having been tried or put to the test; reliable; trustworthy. **tryed**†.

tri'ed-ly, *adv.* By test.

tri-en'ni-al, trai-en'i-al, *a.* Taking place every third year; also, lasting three years; as, a *triennial* plant.

> We had a grand *Triennial* Competition, to which art-professors and amateurs from every quarter were invited.
> AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 18, p. 126. [H. & BT.]

[< L. *triennium*, three years, < *tres*, three, + *annus*, year.]—**tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A ceremony or event happening or celebrated every three years; the third anniversary of an event. **2.** A publication, as a college general catalogue, issued every three years. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A mass for a dead person repeated daily for three years. **4.** *Bot.* A plant lasting three years.

tri-en'ni-um, trai-en'i-um, *n.* [L.] A period of three years.

> The short *triennium* of his public ministry contains more . . . than the longest life of the greatest and best of men.
> SCHAFF *Person of Christ, His Public Life* p. 40. [A. T. S.]

tri'ens, trai'enz, *n.* [TRI-EN'TES, *pl.*] **1.** A Roman gold and silver coin. See COIN. **2.** A third part; hence, dower. [L., < *tres*, three.]—**tri-en'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a triens; worth as much as the triens.

Tri"en-ta'lis, trai"en-tā'lis *or* tri"en-tg'lis, *n. Bot.* A small genus of delicate woodland plants of the primrose family, having star-shaped white flowers on slender pedicels, hence called *starflowers.* [< L. *trientalis*, containing a third, < *triens(t-)s*; see TRIENS.]

tri'er, trai'gr, *n.* **1.** One who applies a test or to whom anything is submitted for examination and determination.

> This author therefore proposes, that there should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state, to inspect the genius of every particular boy. BUCHELL *Spectator* Feb. 21, 1711–'12.

2. *Law.* (*l*) A person appointed by a court to determine whether a challenge to a juror, or to a panel of jurors, is well founded. (*2*) In England: (*a*) A member of the House of Lords sitting at the trial of a peer for treason, felony, or misprision of either. (*b*) Under the Commonwealth, an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed to examine the character and qualifications of ministers. (*c*) One of a committee appointed by the sovereign to examine petitions and refer them to the courts or to Parliament. **tri'or**†. **3.** That which tries; a test. **4.** One who tries, in any sense, as making endeavor or experiment, or who is employed in trying out, as in the arts.

tri'er-arch, trai'gr-ārc (-gr-, *C. W.*), *n. Gr. Antiq.* The captain of a trireme; also, at Athens, one who alone or with others fitted out and maintained a trireme. [< L. *trierarchus*, < Gr. *triērarchos*, < *triērēs*, trireme, + *archō*, rule.]

> The *triērarchs* vied with each other in the lavishness with which they provided everything necessary for the comfort of their crews. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iii, ch. 7, p. 367. [H. '76.]

—**tri'er-arch"al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a trierarch or trierarchy.—**tri'er-arch"y**, *n.* **1.** The command of a trireme. **2.** The fitting out and maintaining of a trireme. **3.** The body of trierarchs collectively.

tri"e-ter'ic†, *a.* Triennial. **tri"e-ter'ic-al**†.

tri"e-ter'ics†, *n. pl.* A triennial festival.

tri'fid, trai'fid, *a.* Divided more or less completely into three parts or sections; three-cleft.

> The nebulous group of Sagittarius consists of several conspicuous nebulæ. . . . One of them . . . is singularly *trifid*, consisting of three bright and irregularly formed nebulous masses.
> HERSCHEL *Outlines of Astronomy* art. 888, p. 653. [A. '72.]

[< L. *trifidus*, < *tres*, three, + *findo*, split.]

tri'fle, trai'fl, *v.* [TRI'FLED; TRI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass, as time, in an idle or purposeless way; fritter: generally with *away.* **2.** [Rare.] To utter lightly or thoughtlessly. **3.** [Rare.] To make insignificant. **4**†. To jest with.

II. *i.* **1.** To treat a thing as of no value or importance; act without dignity or seriousness; sport; jest: generally followed by *with.*

> Do not believe,
> That, from the sense of all civility,
> I thus would play and *trifle with* your reverence.
> SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 1.

2. To be absorbed in trivial things; pass time idly; idle. **3.** To play, as by handling something lightly or aimlessly; dally; toy. **4**†. To deceive; cheat. [< OF. *trufler*, < *truffle*, jest; see TRIFLE, *n.*]

tri'fle, *n.* **1.** Anything of very little value or importance; an insignificant matter or affair.

> Serious business was a *trifle* to him, and *trifles* were his serious business. MACAULAY *Essays, Walpole's Letters* p. 211. [A. 80.]

2. A light confection, made usually of whipped cream or the whites of eggs, with the addition of fruit, cake, or wine. **3.** A variety of pewter. See PEWTER. **4**†. Foolish talk; a jest. **5**†. A cheat; lie. [< OF. *truffle*, jest, dim. of *truffe*, a jest, a truffle; see TRUFFLE.]

—**a trifle**, slightly; as, clothing *a trifle* worn.—**tri'fle-ring"**, *n.* A puzzle-ring or gemel-ring.

tri'fler, trai'fler, *n.* One who trifles; especially, one not occupied with serious employment.

> Many were in love with *triflers* like themselves, and many fancied that they were in love, when in truth they were only idle.
> JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 25, p. 117. [G. P. P.]

[< OF. *truffler*; see TRIFLE, *v.*]

tri'fling, trai'fling, *pa.* **1.** Disposed to treat things lightly; characterized by frivolity; frivolous; lacking earnestness; as, a *trifling* person.

> Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid *trifling* conversation. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 229. [L. '74.]

2. Having little value or importance; insignificant; trivial; as, a *trifling* gift; a *trifling* mistake. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Without worth or value; mean-spirited.

Synonyms: see CHILDISH; FRIVOLOUS; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; SHALLOW.

—**tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*—**tri'fling-ness**, *n.*

tri-fo'li-a, trai-fō'li-a, *n. Math.* A curve of the 8th order, having the shape of a trefoil. [< TRI- + L. *folium*, leaf.]

tri-fo'li-ate, trai-fō'li-et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Having three leaves or leaf-like processes. **2.** Same as TRIFOLIOLATE: incorrect use. [< TRI- + FOLIATE, *a.*] **tri-fo'li-a"ted**†.

tri-fo'li-o-late, trai-fō'li-o-let *or* -lēt, *a. Bot.* Having three leaflets. [< TRI- + FOLIOLATE.]

Tri-fo'li-um, trai-fō'li-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of small plants of the bean family—the clovers—with mainly digitately trifoliolate leaves, and clusters of purple, red, white, or yellow flowers. The best-known species are red clover (*T. pratense*), white clover (*T. repens*), yellow or hop clover (*T. agrarium*), and alsike-clover (*T. hybridum*). [< L. *trifolium*; see TREFOIL.]

tri'fo-ly, trai'fō-li, *n.* [Archaic.] Trefoil. [< L. *trifolium*; see TREFOIL.] **tri'fo-lie**†; **trif'fo-ly**†.

tri-fo'ri-um, trai-fō'ri-um, *n.* A gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave or choir in a church or cathedral. [LL., < L. *tres*, three, + *foris*, door, opening.]

—**tri-fo'ri-um-ar-cade"**, *n.* The arcade of the triforium.

The Triforium of the Church of St. Martin, Clamecy, France. (13th century.)

trig, trig, *vt.* [TRIGGED; TRIG'GING.] **1.** To check, as with a skid; obstruct; stop. **2.** [Archaic or Prov.] To mark, as a place for the players in ninepins. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To prop. [< TRIGGER.]

trig[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To trudge along.

trig[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To make spruce or fine.

trig[4]†, *vt.* To fill; cram.

trig, *a.* **1.** Characterized by tidiness; trim.

> The younger snooded up her hair, and now went about the house a damsel so *trig* and neat, that some said she was too handsome for the service of a bachelor divine. SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well* ch. 28, p. 283. [D. F. & CO.]

2. In a stanch state or condition; sound; firm. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (*1*) Trusty; faithful. (*2*) Clever; active. (*3*) Full. [< Ice. *tryggr*, true.]—**trig'ly**, *adv.* In a neat, trim manner; also, stanchly or firmly.—**trig'ness**, *n.*

trig[1], *n.* **1.** A stop, as a skid or drag for a wheel, or a block to prevent a cask from rolling; chock; prop. **2.** [Archaic or Prov.] The mark for the players in ninepins.

trig[2]†, *n.* A coxcomb; dandy.

trig'a-mist, trig'a-mist, *n.* One who has been married three times; also, one who has three wives or three husbands at the same time.

trig'a-mous, trig'a-mus, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of trigamy. **2.** *Bot.* Having three kinds of flowers—staminate, pistillate, and perfect—on the same plant. [< LL. *trigamus*, man thrice married, < Gr. *trigamos*, thrice married, < *treis*, three, + *gamos*, marriage.]

trig'a-my, trig'a-mi, *n.* The state of having been thrice married; also, the state or the offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time.

> To say that bigamy, *trigamy*, and polygamy are peculiar to an advanced civilization is a libel on history.
> MAX MÜLLER *Physical Religion* app. xi, p. 386. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

tri-ges'i-mo-se-cun'do, trai-jes'i-mō-sg-cun'dō, *a.* & *n.* [L.] Same as THIRTY-TWO-MO.

trig'ger, trig'gr, *n.* **1.** The finger-piece of a gun-lock or pistol-lock, for releasing the hammer; also, a catch or

small lever doing similar service in a trap or other mechanism. See illus. under ARBALEST and RIFLE.

Our tongues are little *triggers* which have usually been pulled before general intentions can be brought to bear.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 37, p. 400. [H. '72.]

2. A skid or trig. [< D. *trekker*, puller, < *trekken*, pull.]
—**trig'ger-fin"ger**, *n.* **1.** The right forefinger. **2.** An affection in which the flexion or extension of the finger is attended with difficulty and is accompanied by a jerking and snapping at one of the joints.—**t.-fish**, *n.* A balistoid fish, especially of the genus *Balistes*, as the leather-jacket: named from the trigger-like second spine of the dorsal fin; filefish.—**t.-guard**, *n.* The protecting piece that covers the trigger of a firearm. See illus. under REVOLVER.—**t.-hair**, *n.* A sensitive external filament of a thread-cell, serving when touched to set free the enidocil.—**t.-plate**, *n.* The slotted plate in a gun-lock or pistol-lock through which the trigger passes.—**t.-tester**, *n.* A device for testing the amount of compression required to operate the trigger of a firearm.
—**trig'gered**, *a.* Furnished with a trigger.

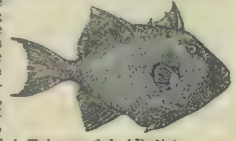
A Trigger-fish (*Balistes carolinensis*). 1/12

tri-gin'tal†, *n.* A trental.
Trig'li-dæ, trig'li-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Trigloidea* with oblong parallelepiped head, complete mailed cheeks, and three free rays under each pectoral; gurnards. **Trig'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trigla*, mullet.]
—**trig'lid**, *n.*—**trig'loid**, *a.* & *n.*
Trig-lof'de-a, trig-lef'dē-ą, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of fishes, especially *Cranioni* having the post-temporals immovably united with the cranium and proscapulæ immediately connected with them: including *Triglidæ* and *Peristeliidæ*. [< TRIGLA + -OID.]
—**trig-lof'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*
trī'glyf, *n.* Triglyph. PHIL. SOC.
trī'glyph, trai'glif *or* trig'lif, *n.* An ornament of the Doric frieze, consisting of a tablet with three parallel vertical channels or glyphs, and standing on each side of the metopes.

The second course of the Doric entablature, called the frieze, has *triglyphs*, which represent the ends of the beams scored with grooves for ornament.
J. P. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 1, p. 23. [A. '84.]

[< L. *triglyphus*, < Gr. *triglyphos*, < *treis*, three, + *glyphō*, carve.]
tri-glyph'ic, trai-glif'ic *or* trig-lif'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of triglyphs. **2.** Having three groups of characters or carvings. **trī'glyph-al‡**; **tri-glyph'ic-al‡**.
trī'gon[1], trai'gen, *C. E. S.*[1] *W. Wr.* (trig'en, *S.*[2]), *n.* **1.** *Math.* A triangle; especially, the triangle of reference used in trilinear coordinates. **2.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (1) Same as TRIGONON. (2) A game at ball played by three persons standing in the form of a triangle. **3.** *Astrol.* (1) One of four parts of the zodiac, each part consisting of three contiguous signs. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces form the first or **watery trigon**; Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus, the **earthly**; Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, the **airy**; and Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, the **fiery**. (2) The aspect of two planets distant from one another one-third of a great circle; trine. **4.** A triangular instrument used in dialing. **5.** A trigonioid bivalve; a trigonia. [< F. *trigone*, < L. *trigonum*, < Gr. *trigōnon*, *trigōnos*, triangled, < *treis*, three, + *gōnia*, angle.]
trig'on[2]†, *n.* A trig; skid. **trig'en†**.
trigon-. Same as TRIGONO-: a combining form.—**Trig"o-nal'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Trigonalydæ*.—**trig"o-nal'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**Trig"o-na-ly'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of pupivorous hymenopters having the abdomen at the extremity of the metathorax, anterior wings with 2 recurrent nervures, and costal and subcostal nervures separate. **Tri-gon'a-lys**, *n.* (t. g.)—**trig"o-na-ly'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**trig"o-na-ly'oid**, *a.*—**Tri-go'ni-a**, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Trigoniidæ*. **2.** (t-.) A pearly bivalve of this genus; a trigonild: widely distributed in the Mesozoic, but now confined to Australian seas.—**Tri-go"ni-a'ce-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Trigoniidæ*, especially as a superfamily.—**tri-go"ni-a'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Trig"o-ni'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of bivalves having large unequal gills united behind and shell nacreous internally, with 1 to 3 diverging cardinal teeth: mostly fossil.—**trig"o-ni'id**, *n.*—**tri-go'ni-oid**, *a.*
trig'o-nal, trig'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in the form of a trigon; triangular; three-cornered. **2.** *Crystal.* (1) Denoting hexagonal tetartohedrons whose cross-section perpendicular to the principal axis is triangular. (2) Denoting forms bounded by triangular faces. **3.** *Bot.* Three-angled, as the stems of sedges; trigonous. **4.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the trigone.
—**trigonal coordinates** (*Math.*), a system of coordinates, invented by Levi, closely related to trilinear coordinates, and useful for the study of higher plane curves.
trig'o-nal-ly, trig'o-nal-i, *adv.* Triangularly.
tri'gone, trai'gōn, *C. F.*, *or* tri'gōn', *W.* (tri-gō'ni, *E.*), *n.* A triangular area or space; especially, a triangular area at the base of the bladder in which the mucous membrane is firmly united to the subjacent tissue. [< Gr. *trigōnos*; see TRIGON[1].] **tri-go'num‡**.
trig"o-nel'lite, trig'o-nel'alt, *n.* An undetermined fossil shelly substance. [< Gr. *trigōnos*; see TRIGON[1].]
tri"go-neu'tic, trai'go-niū'tic, *a.* Having three broods in a year, as an insect. [< TRI- + Gr. *goneuō*, bring forth.]
—**tri"go-neu'tism**, *n.*
tri-gon'ic, trai-gon'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a trigon.
—**trigonic coordinates**, coordinates consisting of the angles subtended between three reference-points as seen from the point whose coordinates are desired: distinguished from *trigonal coordinates*.
trigono-. Derived from Greek *trigōnon*, triangle, or *trigōnos*, three-cornered (see TRIGON[1]): a combining form.—**Trig"o-no-car'pus**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil fruits, supposed to be gymnospermous, found in the Upper Paleozoic rocks, and characterized by their transversely triangular outline, more distinct toward the apex of the fruit.—**trig"o-no-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Having a flat triangular head, as some serpents.—**trig"o-noc'er-ous**, *a.* Having horns with three ridges, as certain goats.—**trig"o-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for solving triangles mechanically. (1) A T square having as a head a swiveling protractor and bearing on its blade a sliding triangle and a sliding scale. (2) A rule turning on a pivot at one corner of a square, whose edges are suitably subdivided.—**trig'o-no-type**, *n.* A trigonal trapezohedron.
trig'o-noid, trig'o-noid, *n.* *Geom.* A plane three-sided figure whose sides are circular arcs of equal radius. [< TRIGON[1] + -OID.]
trig"o-no-met'ric-al, trig'o-no-met'ric-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed or determined by the rules of trigonometry. **trig"o-no-met'ric‡**.

The *Trigonometrical* Survey of Western Palestine is now an accomplished fact. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. i, intro., p. 13. [BEN. & SON '78.]

Phrases:—**trigonometrical canon**, a table of the numerical values of trigonometrical functions.—**t. curve**, a curve whose equation involves only algebraic and trigonometrical functions.—**t. functions**, certain functions of an angle or arc used in trigonometry. They are most simply defined by referring to a triangle made by drawing a perpendicular from any point A (see fig. 1) of one side of the given angle a to the other side. (If the given angle is obtuse, the reference triangle is constructed on its supplement.) The functions of the angle a are then defined as ratios or fractions. They are the *sine*, $\frac{AB}{AC}$; the *cosine*, $\frac{CB}{AC}$; the *tangent*, $\frac{AB}{CB}$; the *cotangent*, $\frac{CB}{AB}$; the *secant*, $\frac{AC}{CB}$; and the *cosecant*, $\frac{AC}{AB}$. The position of the point A makes no difference, for all triangles so drawn for the same angle will be similar, and hence the values of the ratios will be unchanged. The functions may be represented also as lines by constructing the reference triangle in a circle whose radius is taken as unity and drawing additional lines as in fig. 2. The *sine* is then AB, the *cosine* CB, the *tangent* ED, the *cotangent* GF, the *secant* CE, and the *cosecant* CF. These are all spoken of as the sine, cosine, etc., of the arc AD as well as of the angle a. Another function sometimes included is the *versed sine*, or *versine*, equal to the difference between the cosine and unity (in fig. 2, BD). These functions are always abbreviated in writing as follows: sin a, cos a, tan a, cot a, sec a, cosec a, versin a.—**t. survey**, a survey accomplished by the trigonometrical calculation of lines after careful measurement of a base-line and of the angles made with this line by the lines toward points of observation: generally preliminary to a topographical survey. Compare TRIANGULATION.

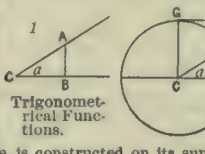
Trigonometrical Functions.

—**trig"o-no-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*
trig"o-nom'e-try, trig'o-nem'e-tri, *n.* The branch of mathematics that treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and applies them to other figures involving or containing triangles. [< TRIGONO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]
—**analytic trigonometry**, the branch that investigates the trigonometrical functions by algebraic operations.—**plane t.**, the branch that treats of plane triangles.—**spherical t.**, the branch that treats of spherical triangles.
tri-go'non, tri-gō'nen, *n.* A harp-like musical instrument of triangular form. [< Gr. *trigōnon;* see TRIGON[1].]
trī'gon‡.
trig'o-nous, *a.* Same as TRIGONAL.
trig'o-ny†, *n.* A triple birth. [C.]
Trī"i-so-don'ti-dæ, trai"[*or* trī"]i-so-don'ti-dī *or* -don'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An early Tertiary family of creodonts with tritubercular upper molars and high and acute premolars. **Tri-is'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< TRI- + Gr. *isos*, equal, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]
—**trī"i-so-don'tid**, *n.*—**trī"i-so-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*
trike, traik, *n.* [Colloq.] A tricycle. Compare BIKE[2].
tril, trild. Trill, trilled. PHIL. SOC.
tri-lem'ma, trai-lem'ą, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A dilemmatic syllogism containing three alternative propositions. See DILEMMA. **2.** A situation in which one of three things or courses may be chosen. [< TRI- + LEMMA.]
tri-let'to, tri-let'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short trill.
trī'lin'gual, { trai'lin'gwal, -gwar, *a.* Derived from, **trī"lin'guar**, { composed of, or using three languages; as, a *trilingual* discourse.

The Val Trinité, she further explained, was the one valley in the High Alps where German, French, and Italian were alike spoken, and she was obliged to meet her *trilingual* peasants on their own ground.
H. B. FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinité* ch. 3, p. 44. [C. CO. '92.]

[< L. *trilinguis*, < *tres*, three, + *lingua*, tongue.]
tri-lit'er-al, trai-lit'gr-al, *a.* Contained in, consisting of, or employing three letters. [< TRI- + LITERAL.]

We can recognize any Semitic dialect by the *triliteral* character of its roots. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 341. [S.]

—**triliteral languages**, the Semitic family of tongues, almost every word of which has in its root three consonants expressive of the fundamental idea, which is modified by adding vowels or other letters.
—**tri-lit'er-al-ism**, *n.* The tendency or principle of using triliteral roots.—**tri-lit"er-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being triliteral. **tri-lit'er-al-ness‡**.
trī'lith, trai'lith, *n.* A form of megalithic monument resembling a gateway, consisting of two upright stones supporting a horizontal one.

In Europe the *trilithon* is certainly exceptional, and its origin not easily traced. My own impression is, that it is only an improved dolmen, standing on two legs instead of three, or four. JAMES FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Monuments* ch. 3, p. 100. [J. M. '72.]

[< Gr. *trilithos*, < *treis*, three, + *lithos*, stone.] **trī'lith-on‡** [W.].—**tri-lith'ic**, *a.*
trill[1], tril, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing quaveringly or tremulously; sound tremulously; pipe; as, to *trill* a pastoral lay; to *trill* one's notes.

Happy birds their glad songs *trilled*.
DORA READ GOODALE *From Spring to Fall* st. 4.

2. To utter vibratorily; roll, as in the use of an *r*.
II. *i.* **1.** To sing tremulously; specifically, in vocalization, to execute a trill or shake. **2.** To give forth a sound of tremulous pulsation. [< F. *triller*, trill (imitative).]
trill[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to turn, twist, or roll. **2.** To hurl. **3.** To pour forth; spill; eject.
II. *i.* **1.** To roll along; course down; trickle, as tears. **2.** To oscillate; pendulate. **trilt†**; **trille†**; **tryll†**.
trill, *n.* **1.** The act or sound of trilling; a tremulous utterance of successive tones, as of certain insects; a piping or warbling, as of birds.

Whereat the earth lay still, except for call
Of prowling jackals, and the ceaseless *trill*
Of crickets on the garden grounds.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv, st. 2.

2. *Mus.* (1) A quick alternation of two notes either a tone or a semitone apart; shake. (2) Formerly, the vibrato.

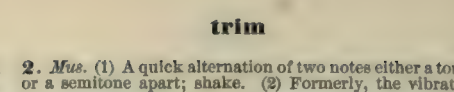

A Trill.

3. *Phonol.* The sound produced in the utterance of some consonants, as *r*, by the rapid vibration of some vocal organ, as the tongue, uvula, or epiglottis. **trill'o†**.
—**passing trill**, a trill *a tempo giusto*.—**prepared t.**, a trill preceded by a turn.
tril'la-chan, tril'a-chan, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the oyster-catcher. **tril'li-chan‡**.
Tril"li-a'ce-æ, tril'i-ē'sē-ī *or* -ē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order, the trillium family, now usually included in the lily family. [< TRILLIUM.] **Tril"le-a'ce-æ‡**.
tril'li-bub, tril'i-bub, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Any trifling or worthless thing. **2.** Tripe. **tril'la-bub†**.
tril'lil†, *vt.* To quaff or drink with a gurgling noise.
tril'ling, tril'ing, *n.* **1.** *Crystal.* A compound crystal resembling a twin, but made up of three individuals.

Twinning may be repeated, giving rise to three-fold, four-fold, etc., compound crystals, called *trillings*, fourlings, fivelings, etc. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana, intro., p. 18. [W. & S. '92.]

2. Any one child of a triplet. [< L. *tres*, three.] **three'ling‡**.
tril'lion, tril'yun, *a.* Numbering a trillion: a cardinal numeral: originally a noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral; as, ten *trillion* things.
tril'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number. (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, a thousand multiplied by itself three times; a million million. (2) In the English system, the third power of a million. **2.** The symbols representing these numbers. See NOTATION. [< It. *trilione*, < L. *tres*, three.]
tril'lionth, tril'yunth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a trillion; an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a trillion equal parts; as, a *trillionth* part.
tril'lionth, *n.* One of a trillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a trillion.
Tril'li-um, tril'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A North-American genus of low smooth perennial herbs of the lily family, with a simple stout stem rising from a short rootstock and bearing at its summit a whorl of three large netted-veined leaves, and a solitary flower of three green sepals and 3 colored petals, succeeded by a red or purple berry. The species are common in woodlands in the United States, and are called *wake-robin*, *three-leaved nightshade*, *Indian shamrock*, etc. See illus. under WAKE-ROBIN. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *tres*, three.]
Trī"lo-bi'ta, { trai'lo-bai'ta *or* trī'lo-bī'tą, -tī *or* -tē,
Trī"lo-bī'tæ, { *n. pl.* *Crust.* A Paleozoic group of articulates variously ranked and affiliated, especially a class with a 3-lobed body (head, thorax, and pygidium) generally traversed by a median ridge, a pair of antennæ, and very slender feet. [< TRI- + Gr. *lobos*, lobe.]
trī'lo-bite, trai'lo-bait *or* tril'o-bait, *n.* One of the *Trilobita*; among the earliest and most widely known of fossils.—**trī"lo-bit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing trilobites.

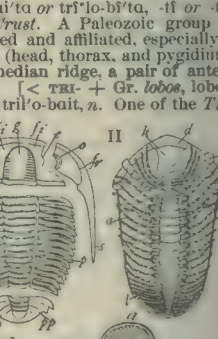
Trilobites.

I. *Angelina sedgwicki* 1, head-shield; 2, movable rings of the thorax; 3, tail or abdomen; *g*, glabella; *ji*, *ji*, fixed cheeks; *e*, eye-lobe; *o*, *o*, eyes; *f*, facial suture; *fr*, *fr*, free cheeks; *s*, *s*, head-spines; *p*, *p*, pleuræ; *pp*, *pp*, ankylosed pleuræ of the pygidium. II. A restoration of the under surface of *Calymene blumenbachii*: *d*, doublure of the cephalic shield; *h*, hypostome; *m*, mouth, bounded by the jaws; *b*, last pair of cephalic appendages; *a*, thoracic limb; *l*, abdominal limbs. III. A cross-section of the thorax of *Calymene smaria*: *a*, dorsal crust; *b*, visceral cavity continued laterally to the pleural margins of the dorsal crust; *c*, *c*, legs restored; *d*, *d*, epipodites; *e*, *e*, spiral gills.

trī'lo-gy, tril'o-ji, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A group of three tragedies, each complete in itself, related in subject, and adapted for performance in immediate succession. **2.** Hence, any group of three operatic or dramatic works continuing the same general subject, as Schiller's "Wallenstein." [< Gr. *trilogia*, < *treis*, three; and see -OLOGY.]
trim, trim, *v.* [TRIMMED; TRIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in or restore to shape; make orderly; adjust; specifically, in carpentry, to dress; smooth. **2.** To make orderly by removing excrescences and ragged edges; cut or lop off the superfluous parts of; prune; clip; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a lamp; to *trim* the leaves of a book.

In every meadow in England in which trees grow, we see the lower branches *trimmed* or planed to an exact level by the browsing of the horses or cattle.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 274. [J. M. '86.]

3. By extension, to remove and replace (arc-lamp carbons) with new ones. **4.** To make ornamental or decorative additions to; provide with trimmings; as, to *trim* a bonnet; they *trimmed* the church with evergreens. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To adjust, as sails or yards, so as to present the most favorable angle to the wind; said sometimes elliptically of the ship or vessel.

Burleigh, . . . the Talleyrand of the sixteenth century, understood the art of *trimming* his bark to suit the gales from all points of the compass. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 9, p. 407. [BELL '80.]

(2) To put (a boat or vessel) on the best line of flotation by adjustment of weight.

A great many young men are top-heavy, and only get *trimmed* as they go on. GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Youth* p. 23. [J. F. '89.]

6. To remove by or as by cutting, as superfluous parts: followed by *away* or *off*; as, to *trim away* the lower branches of a tree. **7.** [Colloq.] To administer a castigation to; chide severely; chastise.
II. *i.* **1.** To endeavor to avoid difficulty and secure

popularity by time-serving methods or double-dealing; affect an impartial position; adjust oneself, as to the wind.

Cicero had . . . reached the highest step in the scale of promotion by *trimming* between the rival factions.
FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 11, p. 108. [H.]

2. To be or keep in equilibrium: said of a vessel. [< AS. *trymian*, < *trum*, strong.] **trimme**†; **trymme**†.

—to trim by the head (or **by the stern**) (*Naut.*), to adjust the weights of a vessel so that she will draw more water forward than aft (or the contrary).—**to t. sharp** (*Naut.*), to haul to the wind, bracing the yards sharp.—**to t. the sails** (*Naut.*), to brace the yards and adjust the sheets so that the sails will catch the wind at the most advantageous angle.—**to t. the shore**, to follow the shore-outline: said of fish.—**to t. the yards** (*Naut.*), to brace the yards so that the wind will strike the sails at the proper angle.—**to t. up**, to put in order; dispose neatly; arrange with or as with trimming.

trim, trim, *a.* [TRIM'MER; TRIM'MEST.] **1.** Adjusted to a nicety; being in perfect order; hence, handsomely equipped or of stylish and smart appearance; spruce; precise; natty; jaunty.

My eye dwelt with delight on neat cottages, with their *trim* shrubberies and green grass plots.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Voyage* p. 23. [G. P. P. '61.]

2†. Excellently fit; nice; pretty; fine. [< AS. *trum*, strong.] **trimme**†; **trymme**†.

Synonyms: see NEAT; STANCH.

trim, *n.* **1.** State of adjustment or preparation; particularly, fitting or appropriate condition; orderly disposition; proper fashion or becoming ornament.

Tom and I talk politics all breakfast-time, our different views affording ample matter for discussion. . . . I am then in a proper *trim* for the debates, which I read while digesting.
OLIPHANT in Margaret Oliphant's *Laurence Oliphant* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 63. [H. '91.]

2. Condition as to general appearance or adornment; costume; dress; style. **3.** *Naut.* (1) Fitness for sailing, or condition while sailing: said of a vessel in reference to the disposition of her ballast, masts, cargo, etc. (2) Actual or comparative degree of immersion of the forward or after body, or of the port and starboard sides: said of a vessel. **4.** [Rare.] Particular character or nature; kind; stripe. **5.** *Carp.* The moldings, etc., as about the doors of a building; trimmings. **6**†. Ornament; trapping; dress.—**fighting trim**, proper condition for action: said especially of a war-vessel.—**out of t.**, not in good order or in good shape.

trimd, *pp.* Trimmed. PHIL. SOC.

Trim'e-ra, trim'ę-rą, *C. E. W.*[2] (trai'mę-rą, *I. W.*[1] *Wr.*), *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of beetles with tarsi 3-jointed, as in *Coccinellidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *trimerēs*, having three parts, < *treis*, three, + *meros*, part.]

—trim'er-an, *a.* & *n.*—**trim'er-ous**, *a.*

Trim''e-rel'li-dæ, trim'ę-rel'i-dē *or* -dī, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Silurian family of lyopomatous brachiopods having a thick shell, cardinal border of ventral valve thick, and interior with a median plate. **Trim''e-rel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trimerēs*; see TRIMERA.]

—trim''e-rel'lid, *n.*—**trim''e-rel'loid**, *a.*

trim'e-res-ure'', trim'ę-res-yur' *or* trim'ę-re-sūr'. *n.* A crotaline snake (genus *Trimeresurus* without a rattle and having the head covered with scales. [< Gr. *trimerēs* (see TRIMERA) + *oura*, tail.]

trim'e-rite, trim'ę-rait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pale yellowish-red, vitreous, transparent to translucent manganese-calcium-glucinum silicate, $(Mn,Ca,Gl)_3SiO_3$ crystallizing in triclinic or in pseudo-hexagonal forms. [< Gr. *trimerēs*; see TRIMERA.]

Trim''e-ro-rhach'i-dæ, trim'ę-ro-rak'i-dī *or* -rą'ci-dē. *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Permian and Carboniferous family of ganocephalous amphibians without neural spines.

Trim''e-ro-rha'chis, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trimerēs* (see TRIMERA) + *rhachis*, spine.] **—trim''e-ro-rhach'id**, *n.*—**trim''e-ro-rha'choid**, *a.*

trim'e-ter, trim'ę-tęr, *a.* *Pros.* Consisting of three measures or of lines containing three measures each.

The *trimeter* couplet, beside being frequent in dialogue, is often used by one and the same speaker, but most frequently in comic, and the lighter kind of serious, poetry. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* ¶ 501, p. 495. [MACM. '73.]

[< L. *trimetrus*, < Gr. *trimetros*, < *treis*, three, + *metron*, measure.] **tri-met'ric**; **tri-met'ric-al**‡.

trim'e-ter, *n.* *Pros.* A verse consisting of three measures, specifically, the iambic trimeter, the usual verse of the Greek drama, consisting of three dipodies.

tri-meth'yl, troi-meth'il, *a.* *Chem.* Containing three methyl radicals in combination; as, *trimethyl* acetic acid. [< TRI- + METHYL.] **—tri-meth''yl-am'in**, **tri-meth''yl-am'ine**. *W* **tri-meth'yl-am-in**. (*C*)$_3$ *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid compound ($(CH_3)_3N$) having the peculiar odor of herring-pickle, of which it is a constituent. It is obtained by the dry distillation of the vinasses of beet-root and is used for producing cold artificially.—**tri-meth'yl-ene**, *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous compound (C_3H_6) formed variously, as by decomposing its bromid by boiling with sodium.

trim'ly, trim'li, *adv.* In a trim manner; so as to be trim or orderly; neatly; excellently. **trim'lie**†.

trim'mer, trim'ęr, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] To fish for (pike) by means of trimmers.

trim'mer[1], *n.* **1.** One who trims, in any sense. Specifically: (1) One who trims between parties as in politics; a timeserver: said especially of one of the English politicians led by Halifax (1680 '90), holding opinions between the Whigs and the Tories.

That lukewarm *trimmer* between all . . . which is, either cold or hot, that weathercock of vacant mode, that all-embracing type of the conventional . . . a man of the world. PETER BAYNE *Christian Life* pt. ii, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 159 [n. d. & L. '58.]

(2) One who inflicts punishment or gives sharp reproof; a scold or shrew; also, the means of administering a rebuke or castigation. **2.** A tool or machine with which to trim. **3.** *Arch.* (1) A small horizontal beam, as in a floor, into which the ends of one or more joists are framed: usually named from the place of use; as, **hearth-trimmer**, **stair-trimmer**. **trim'mer-beam''**‡. (2) Same as BRICK-TRIMMER.

trim'mer[2], *n.* *Fishing.* A float, as of wood or rushes, supporting a baited hook and line; floater; ligger: used in Great Britain in fishing for pike, the fish towing the float about until he is exhausted or secured.

In the Avon three pike were not long ago found on a *trimmer*, one inside the other.
PENNELL *Pike Fishing* vol. ii, p. 85. [L. G. & CO. '85.]

trim'ming, trim'ing, *n.* **1.** Something added for ornament or to give a finished appearance or effect; that which embellishes or completes. (1) Material attached to a garment or the like for ornamentation.

Excess in apparel is another costly folly: the very *trimming* of the vain world could clothe all the naked one. PENN *Works, Fruits of Solitude* in vol. v, pt. i, maxim lxxiii, p. 128. [PH. 1782.]

(2) *pl.* Articles of equipment; fittings, as the hardware of a house, etc. (3) *pl.* [Prov.] The usual or proper accompaniments or condiments, as of an article of food. **2.** *pl.* That which is removed by trimming, cutting, or clipping; specifically, in shearing, wool from the shanks. **3.** [Colloq.] A severe reproof or a chastisement. **4.** The adoption of a cautious middle course in order to gain popularity.

With regard to state politics, we confess frankly that we are in a fog. But for the fear of incurring the reproach of '*trimming*' . . . the subject would be passed over in silence.
THURLOW WEED *Autobiography* ch. 9, p. 87. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

5. The act or process of one who or that which trims.

—trim'ming-board'', *n.* A flat board surface on which bookbinders sometimes trim paper.—**t.-joist**, *n.* One of the two joists bearing the ends of a timber trimmer.—**t.-machine**, *n.* **1.** A machine for trimming the uppers of shoes. **2.** A sort of lathe for forming edges on sheet-metal ware, etc.—**t.-shear**, *n.* A machine for trimming the edges of heavy material.

trim'ming-ly, trim'ing-li, *adv.* With or by trimming.

trim'ness, trim'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being trim; neatness.

trim'-net'', trim'-net', *n.* [Eng.] A small form of stow-net.

tri'morph, trai'mȯrf, *n.* A trimorphous substance; also, one of the forms in which such a substance exists. [< Gr. *trimorphos*; see TRIMORPHIC.]

tri-mor'phic, troi-mȯr'fic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by trimorphism. **2.** Trimorphous. [< Gr. *trimorphos*, < *treis*, three, + *morphē*, form.]

tri-mor'phism, troi-mȯr'fizm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The existence on the same plant of three distinct forms of flowers as regards the relative lengths of stamens and pistils. Such stamens and pistils are called respectively *long*, *middle-length*, and *short-length* stamens and pistils, and the pollen is fertile only on the corresponding length of pistils. **2.** *Crystal.* The property of crystallizing in three series of fundamentally different forms of the same ultimate chemical composition. **3.** *Biol.* Difference in form, color, etc., between individuals of the same species characterizing three distinct types, as in certain butterflies.

tri-mor'phous, troi-mȯr'fus, *a.* Existing in or occurring under three forms; characterized by trimorphism, as a substance in crystallization or a flower as regards its stamens and pistils. **tri-mor'phic**‡.

trim'tram, trim'tram, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A variety of shrimp-net, with a triangular wooden frame resting on the ground in front of the beam. **2**†. A trifling or silly thing.

Tri''mur'ti, trī'-mȯr'ti, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* The triad or trinity of the Vedas, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer). [< Sans. *trimūrti*, < *tri*, three, + *mūrti*, shape.]

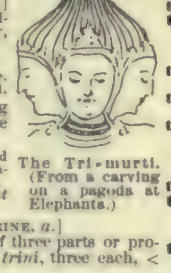

The Tri-murti. (From a carving on a pagoda at Elephanta.)

Tri-na'cri-an, trī-nā'cri-an *or* -nac'ri-an, *a.* Poet. Of or pertaining to Sicily, anciently called Trinacria.

Ver'd Scylla, bathing in the sea that parts
Calabria from the hoarse *Trinacrian* shore.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 661.

trī'nal, trai'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to three; especially, having three parts; threefold.

In nature there are forms, forces, and processes strangely *trinal*, while man himself is best defined as body, soul, and spirit.
R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. iv, p. 69. [S. '68.]

[< LL. *trinalis*, < L. *trinus*; see TRINE, *a.*]

trī'na-ry, trai'na-ri, *a.* Made up of three parts or proceeding by threes; ternary. [< L. *trini*, three each, < *tres*, three.]

—trinary proposition (*Logic*), a proposition in which subject, copula, and predicate are separately expressed.

Trin''co-ma-lee'-wood'', trin'co-ma-lī'-wud', *n.* Same as BALMALUELA.

trin'dle, trin'di, *v.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To trundle; roll. **II.** *i.* **1.** To travel easily and rapidly; bowl or trot along. **2.** To roll; advance by rolling. **trun'tle**‡.

trin'dle, *n.* **1.** *Bookbinding.* One of several forked pieces of wood or metal between the cords and boards of a book to flatten its front and back edges before cutting. **2.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] A wheel, especially of a barrow; also, a felly. **3**†. A long, slender wax taper rolled into a coil. [Var. of TRENDLE, *n.*, < TRENDLE, *v.*, freq. of TREND[1], *v.*] **trin'del**†; **trin'tle**‡. [Scot.].

trinel†, *v.* **I.** *t.* *Astrol.* To place or join in trine. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To hang.

trine[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To proceed; go; follow.

trine, train, *a.* **1.** Threefold; trinal; triple. **2.** *Astrol.* Relating to or situated in trine. [< L. *trinus*, < *tres*, three.] **—trine aspersion** or **immersion**, baptism with three successive sprinklings or dippings, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

—trine'ly†, *adv.* In a threefold manner.

trine, *n.* **1.** A compound of three parts or elements; a trio; triad. Specifically: (1) [T-] The Trinity. (2) *Her.* A charge composed of three animals or other objects. **2.** *Astrol.* The aspect of two planets when 120° (one-third of a great circle) apart. **trī'an**†; **trī'en**†; **tryne**†.

Trin'gi-dæ, trin'ji-dī *or* trin'gi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Tringinæ* as a family; *Scolopacidæ*.—**trin'goid**, *a.*

Trin-gi'næ, trin-jai'nī *or* trin-gī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds, especially those having tarsi with a continuous posterior row of transverse scutellæ and ears behind the eyes; sandpipers. **Trin'ga**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tryngas*, kind of bird.]

—trin'gine, *a.* & *n.*

trin'gle, trin'gl, *n.* **1.** A horizontal rod on which a curtain or its rings may run, as the bar connecting the tops of high bed-posts and supporting the canopy. **2.** *Arch.* A small molding or ornament of rectangular cross-section, especially in a Doric triglyph, as a listel. **3.** A strip of wood fastened to the edge of a gun-platform to keep the truck from running off in recoiling. [F.; cp. Gael. *tarang*, mail.]

trin'glette, trin'glet, *n.* [Eng.] A pointed stick by which to open out the groove in a leaden window-came.

trin''i-da'do†, *n.* Tobacco from Trinidad.

Trin''i-ta'ri-an, trin'i-tē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Trinity or Trinitarianism; pertaining to or accepting the doctrine of the Trinity: opposed to *Unitarian*.

Baptists have been always *Trinitarian*. They believe . . . that there is one only living and true God, and that this God is revealed to us as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. F. WAYLAND *Principles of Baptist Churches* ch. 2, p. 17. [SH. & CO. '57.]

2. Of or pertaining to the monastic order of Trinitarians. See TRINITARIAN, *n.*, 2.

Trin''i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. **2.** A Mathurin, being the houses of the order dedicated to the Holy Trinity. See MATHURIN.

Trin''i-ta'ri-an-ism, trin'i-tē'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine held by Trinitarians. See TRINITY, 1.

trin'i-ty, trin'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Theol.* A threefold personality existing in the one divine being or substance; the union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three infinite persons.

The following terms are used in the scientific nomenclature employed in defining and fixing the ecumenical statement of the doctrine of the Trinity: *essence*, *hypostasis* or *person*, *individuality*, *generation*, *procession*. See the italicized words, also SHEDD *Hist. Chr. Doct.* vol. i, p. 363–'4.

There are seven tests which any definition of the *Trinity* must meet. It must not be modalistic nor unintelligible: it must not be tritheistic nor Unitarian, it must not be a contradiction in terms nor unhistorical; and, above all, it must not be unscriptural.
JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* lect. ii, p. 50. [O. & CO. '78.]

2. *Art.* A symbolic representation of the Trinity, especially the triangle. **3.** [T-] Trinity Sunday. **4.** The state or character of being three; also, any union of three individuals, parts, or elements in one; a trio; triad; as, the Hindu *trinity* of gods. [< F. *trinité*, < LL. *trinitas*, < L. *trinus*; see TRINE, *a.*]

—modal Trinity (*Theol.*), same as SABELLIANISM.—**T. House**, an association for piloting ships, founded 1512–'14, in London, Eng., and since reincorporated. The Brethren of the Trinity House are empowered by charter to examine, license, and regulate pilots, to erect beacons and lighthouses, and to place buoys in channels and rivers.—**T. Sunday**, the Sunday after Whitsunday, held sacred to the Trinity.—**T. term**, formerly, one of the fixed terms of the English law-courts that commenced on Friday next after Trinity Sunday.

—trin'i-ty-hood, *n.* [Rare.] The character or quality of being in a trinity.

trin''i-u'ni-ty†, *n.* Trinity; triunity.

trink[1]†, *n.* A kind of stationary fish-catching apparatus.

trink[2]†, *n.* A fancy or trick.

trink'er-y†, *a.* Decorative.

trin'ket, trin'ket, *vi.* **1.** [Archaic.] To have dealings in a secret, small, or dishonorable way; intrigue; barter. **2**†. To bestow a trinket.—**trin'ket-er**, *n.*

trin'ket[1], *n.* **1.** Any small ornament, as of jewelry; commonly one of little intrinsic worth and for personal adornment. **2**†. A knife. [< OF. *trenchet*, knife, < *trencher*, cut; see TRENCH, *v.*] **tren'ket**†; **trin'quet**†; **tryn'ket**†.

trin'ket[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] A streamlet.

trin'ket[3]†, *n.* A topsail; probably originally a triangular lateen sail on the foremast.

trin'ket[4]†, *n.* A porringer.

trin'ket-ry, trin'ket-ri, *n.* Trinkets collectively.

There were no country stores in those parts, with their artificial . . . *trinketry*. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p. 271. [G. P. P. '63.]

trin'kle[1], trin'kl, *vi.* [TRIN'KLED; TRIN'KLING.] **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To tinkle. **2.** [Scot.] To tingle.

trin'kle[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To carry on negotiations in a secret or underhand manner.

trin'kle[3], *vi.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] To trickle.

Tears *trinkled* down your cheek.
MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* st. 9.

2. [Scot.] To hang loosely; trail. [Var. of TRICKLE.]

trin'kle, *n.* [Dial.] A trickling, as of water.

trī'node, trai'nōd, *n.* *Geom.* A singularity formed by the coalescence of three nodes. [< L. *trinodis*, having three knots, < *tres*, three, + *nodus*, knot.]

tri-no'mi-al, trai-nō'mi-al, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, having, or employing three terms or names — the generic, the specific, and the subspecific — as in a scientific name, as *Pinus sylvestris maritima* (the seaside Scotch fir), *Meleagris gallopavo mexicana* (the original of the domestic turkey). **2.** *Alg.* Consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs. [< TRI- + L. *nomen*, name.] **tri-nom'i-nal**‡; **tri-on'y-mal**‡.—**tri-no'mi-al-ism**, *n.* *Biol.* The system or method of employing trinomial nomenclature. **tri-no''mi-al'i-ty**‡.—**tri-no'mi-al-ist**, *n.*—**tri-no'mi-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri-no'mi-al, *n.* *Math.* **1.** An algebraic expression consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs, as $3x + y + 2z$. **2.** *Biol.* A trinomial name.

trin-un'ion†, *n.* A trinity.

trin-un'ion-hood†, *n.* Triunity.

trī'o, trī'ō *or* tri'ō (XIII), *n.* **1.** Any three things grouped or associated together; a set of three.

With him [the fly] was associated the less desirable flea, while the prowling mouse made up a *trio* of domestic pests.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 4, p. 98. [S. C. G. '88.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A composition for three performers. (2) The second part of a minuet or scherzo, of a march, and of dance-forms generally. (3) A group of three musicians who render trios. **3.** In piquet, three cards of the same rank, higher than nine-spots, held in the same hand. [It., < L. *tres*, three.]

trī''o-ceph'a-lus, *n.* Same as TRIENCEPHALUS.

trī'od, trai'od *or* trī'od, *n.* *Spong.* A triaxon spicule having three equal rays. [< Gr. *triodos*, meeting of three roads, < *treis*, three, + *hodos*, way.]

Tri-o'di-on, trai-ō'di-en *or* trī-, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A book of offices with the order of services from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter. [< Gr. *triōdion*, < *treis*, three, + *hodos*, way.]

Tri-œ'ci-a, trai-ī'shi-ą, *W.* (-shią, *C.*), *or* trī-ēī'ci-ą, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The third order of the twenty-third class (*Polygamia*) in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which one individual bears the perfect, another the staminate, and a third the pistillate flowers. [< TRI- + Gr. *oikos*, house.]—**tri-œ'cious**, *a.* **tri-oi'cous**‡.—**tri-œ'cious-ly**, *adv.*

trī'ole, trī'ōl, *n.* *Mus.* A triplet. [Dim. of TRIO.] **trī'o-let**‡.

trī'o-let, trī'o-let, *C. E. I.*[2] (trai'-, *I.*[1] *S. W. Wr.*), *n.* A stanza of eight lines on two rimes, in which the first, third, fourth, and fifth lines rime, as do also the second and sixth. The words of the first, fourth, and seventh lines are the same, while the seventh and eighth lines repeat the first two. [F., < It. *trio*; see TRIO.]

The first *triolet* known is in the Cléomadès of Adenèz-le-Roi (1258–1277), a poem of 20,000 verses. GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaus* intro., p. 71. [W. S. '87.]

Tri-o'nes, trai-ō'nīz *or* trī-ō'nēs, *n. pl. Astron.* The seven principal stars in Ursa Major; the Dipper. [L., pl. of *trio*, plow-ox.]

Tri″o-nych'i-dæ, trai″[*or* trī″]o-nik'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of tortoises, especially those having a flat disk-like carapace covered with skin, and webbed feet with three claws; soft-shelled turtles. **Tri'o-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *treis*, three, + *onyx*, nail, claw.]

—**tri″o-nych'id,** *n.*—**tri-on″y-choid,** *a. & n.*—**Tri-on″y-choi'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Trionychidæ* as a superfamily or suborder.—**tri-on″y-choi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

tri'or, trai'ər, *n. Law.* Same as TRIER.

trip, trip, *v.* [TRIPPED, tript; TRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause (one) to lose balance, stumble, or fall by entangling or throwing up the feet, or by suddenly obstructing their action: often followed by *up*, and often used figuratively.

Nature *trips* us *up* when we strut.
EMERSON *English Traits* ch. 9, p. 147. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. To detect and expose in an error or blunder. **3.** To perform (a dance) lightly or nimbly. **4.** To move lightly and rhythmically, as the feet. **5.** *Mech.* To free, as by pulling away a stay, catch, loop, tie, or trigger; release by unfastening; throw out of place for some special purpose; as, to *trip* a yard of a vessel so that it may be sent down from aloft; to *trip* the impression of a printing-press. **6.** *Naut.* To loosen, as an anchor from the bottom, by a long rope or cable. **7.** To fold (a deep theater drop, etc.) in the middle.

II. *i.* **1.** To move quickly with light and nimble steps; step lightly and nimbly.

Along the forest-glade The wild deer *trip*.
THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 59.

2. To make a misstep, as by striking the foot against some obstacle; lose the balance; hence, to commit an error; go astray; euphemistically, to lose feminine chastity.

At this distance of time it is not easy to catch him *tripping*, and if we refuse to be guided by the opinion of his contemporaries, we almost inevitably fall victims to his incomparable plausibility.
W. MINTO *Daniel Defoe* ch. 6, p. 85. [H. '79.]

3. [Archaic.] To make a journey; travel. **4**†. To prance. [< root of TRAMP; cp. G. *trippeln*, D. *trippen*, Sw. *trippa*, trip.]

—**trip'-cord″,** *n.* A cord that releases a load or device, as by pulling a trigger.—**t.-gear,** *n.* A mechanism that automatically actuates the cut-off of a steam-engine, by suddenly permitting the valve to be closed by a weight or spring. **trip cut-off‡.**—**t.-hammer,** *n.* A machine hammer operated by a cam or other tripping device by which the lever bearing the hammer is elevated and then allowed to fall; a tilt-hammer.—**t.-shaft,** *n.* An auxiliary rock-shaft operated by hand for starting an engine.

trip[1], *n.* **1.** A journey or voyage, generally of short duration; an excursion; jaunt; as, a *trip* to Europe; a *trip* to the country. **2.** A misstep or stumble occasioned by losing the balance or striking the foot against an object. **3.** An active, nimble step or movement.

His heart bounded as he sometimes could distinctly hear the *trip* of a light female step glide to or from the door of the hut.
SCOTT *Waverley* vol. ii, ch. 37, p. 62. [T. & F. '57.]

4. The number of fish caught in an excursion or voyage. **5.** A single tack to windward. **6.** In coursing, an unsuccessful attempt by a hound to hold a hare he has overtaken. **7.** *Mach.* A piece that trips, or the action of such a piece. **8.** [Archaic.] A sudden catch, especially of the legs and feet, as when a wrestler overturns his antagonist.

I was often surprised to see a fellow's heels fly up, by a *trip* which was given him so smartly that I could scarcely discern it.
ADDISON *Spectator* Sept. 4, 1711.

9. [Archaic.] A false step; blunder; mistake. **10**†. A small arch covering a drain.

Synonyms: see JOURNEY.

—**round trip,** the journey in both directions between two points.—**trip'-book″,** *n.* [Massachusetts, U. S.] A book in which the records and accounts of the trip of a fishing-vessel are kept and made up. See TRIP[1], *n.*, 4.—**t.-skin,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A protecting leather patch formerly worn by women spinners on the side of the petticoat. **2.** The skinny part of roasted meat.—**t.-slip,** *n.* [U. S.] A strip of paper or pasteboard on which a street-car conductor is required to record the number of fares collected.

trip[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A flock; herd; drove.

For large flocks of Wild-fowl, we say of . . . Widgeon, a company, or *trip*.
H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 312. [S. & T. '52.]

2. Family; stock. [Var. of TROOP.]

trip[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] New soft cheese. **2**†. A small piece of anything, as of cheese.

trip[4]†, *n.* A threepence; thrip.

tri-pang', *n.* Same as TREPANG.

trip'ar-tite, trip'ar-tait *or* trai-pär'tait (XIII), *a.* **1.** Divided into three parts or divisions; threefold.

The Greek Bible, . . . and the Vulgate following it, had adopted, in place of the old and significant *tripartite* division into Law, Prophets, and Writings, a division into prose books and poetical books.
M. ARNOLD *God and Bible* ch. 4, p. 193. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. *Bot.* Divided into three lobes or segments nearly to the base; three-parted. **3.** *Law.* Pertaining to or executed by and between three parties.

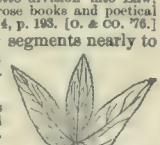
A Tripartite Leaf.

There was a *tripartite* treaty afterwards agreed to between England, France, and Austria. MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 344. [C. & W. '79.]

4. *Math.* Homogeneous in three sets of variables. **5.** *Her.* Triparted. **6**†. Triplicate. [F., < L. *tripartitus*, < *tres*, three; and see PARTITE.]

—**trip'ar-tite-ly,** *adv.*

tripe, traip, *n.* **1.** A portion of the stomach of the ox or of some other ruminant as cooked for food.

The stomachs of ruminating animals which yield *tripe* are principally composed of fibrin, albumen, and water. YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 472, p. 250. [A. '57.]

2. [Archaic or Low.] An entrail or bowel; collectively, the belly: mostly in the plural. [F.; cp. Ir. *triopas*, entrails, W. *tripa*, intestines.]

—**tripe″-de-roche',** trip'-dę-rōsh', *n.* Same as ROCK-TRIPE.—**t.-stone,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of anhydrite found in contorted concretionary forms.

—**tripe'man,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] One who prepares and sells tripe.—**tri'per-y,** *n.* A place for the preparation or sale of tripe.

trip'el, *n.* See TRIPOLI.

tri'pes, trai'piz *or* trī'pēs, *n. Terat.* A monstrosity having 3 feet. [< L. *tripes*, < *tres*, three, + *pes*, foot.]

triph'thong, trif'thong (XIII), *n.* Three vowels or vowel-characters combined to produce one sound; a trigraph composed of vowels, as in *lieu, eye, beau.* [< Gr. *triphthongos*, < *treis*, three, + *phthengomai*, utter a sound.]—**triph-thon'gal,** *a.*

Triph'y-site, trif'i-sait, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a Spanish school of the 7th century, who held that Christ has three natures—the divine, the human, and a third derived from both of these. [< TRI- + Gr. *physis*, nature, < *phyō*, produce.]—**Triph'y-site,** *a.*

Tri-pit'a-ka, trī-pit'ə-kə, *n.* The three Pitákas; the "three baskets" or "collections," the canonical books of the Buddhists. [< Sans. *tri*, three, + *pitaka*, basket.]

The sacred canon of the Buddhists is called the '*Tripitáka*,' i. e. the three baskets. The first basket contains all that has reference to morality, or Vinaya; the second contains the Sûtras, i. e., the discourses of Buddha; the third includes all works treating of dogmatic philosophy or metaphysics.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 193. [S. '74.]

trip'l, trip'ld. Triple, tripled. PHIL. SOC.

tripl-. See TRIPLO-.

trip'le, trip'l, *v.* [TRIP'LED; TRIP'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make threefold the quantity or number of; treble. **2.** To be three times as many or as large as. **3.** *Mech.* To alter (a steam-engine) so that it works by three-stage expansion.

II. *i.* To increase in size or number so as to be three times as large. [< F. *tripler*, < *triple;* see TRIPLE, *a.*]

trip'le, *a.* **1.** Consisting of three things united, or of three parts; threefold.

Confusion sometimes arises in our language from the *triple* meaning of 'that' which, with us, is a demonstrative pronoun, a relative pronoun, and a conjunction. It is possible to use six 'thats' consecutively in the same sentence. H. ALFORD *Plea for the Queen's English* § 101, p. 79. [AL. S. '66.]

2. Multiplied by three; thrice repeated. **3**†. Third. [F., < L. *triplus*, < *tres*, three, + *-plus*, -fold.]

Phrases, etc.:—**Triple Alliance.** *Hist.* **1.** An alliance formed in 1668 between England, Holland, and Sweden against Louis XIV., and ending in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. **2.** A league between England, France, and Holland in 1717 against Charles XII. of Sweden, Spain, and the Pretender: later called *Quadruple* when it was joined by Germany. **3.** An alliance formed in 1883 between Germany, Italy, and Austria against Russia and France.—**trip'le-awned″,** *a. Bot.* Having three awns.—**t. crown.** *Her.* **1.** A tiara. **2.** A bearing consisting of three imperial or royal crowns set in pale, one upon another.—**t.-crowned,** *a.* Having or wearing three crowns.—**t.-effect,** *n.* A combination of three pans, used in evaporating cane-juice. See illus. under SUGAR.—**t.-expansion,** *a.* Having three cylinders or sets of cylinders of graduated sizes in which the steam is successively expanded; three-stage expansion. See illus. under MARINE ENGINE.—**t.-grained,** *a.* Having three grains, as certain pollens.

The yellow powder which gives it [yellow rain] its physical properties consists entirely of the characteristic *triple-grained* pollen of the pine. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 7, p. 73. [D. M. & CO.]

—**t.-headed,** *a.* Having three heads.—**t. measure** (*Mus.*), a measure of three beats, the first accented, the second and third unaccented. See BEAT; MEASURE.—**t.-nerved,** *a. Bot.* Three-nerved; having three principal nerves arising from or near the base, as certain leaves.—**t. pile** (*Her.*), a truncated pile having three projections at the end.—**t. plume,** a plume in which three feathers, especially ostrich-feathers, are arranged side by side.—**t. progression** (*Mus.*), a series of perfect fifths: no longer used.—**t. ratio,** the ratio of three to one.—**t.-ribbed,** *a. Bot.* Three-ribbed; triple-nerved.—**t. salt** (*Chem.*), a salt consisting of three groups, as two basic radicals combined with a single acid radical, or two acid radicals combined with a single basic radical.—**t. screw,** a three-threaded or triple-threaded screw.—**t.-screw,** *a.* Having three screw propellers; as, a *triple-screw* steamer.—**t. star,** three stars very closely grouped.—**t. tree,** the gallows, as made of two posts and a crosspiece.—**t.-turned†,** *a.* Thrice faithless.

The Triple Plume.
The device of the Prince of Wales.

trip'let, trip'let, *n.* **1.** A group of three of a kind; three units combined. **2.** One of three children delivered at one birth. **3.** [Poet.] A group of three lines riming together, or three clauses in parallelism.

An example of a *triplet* reversed is Isaiah vi, 10. Another figure may be made by a couplet of *triplets*, or even a *triplet* of *triplets*, as in the first verse of the first psalm. R. G. MOULTON *Ancient Classical Drama* ch. 3, p. 71, note 1. [CL. P. '90.]

4. *Mus.* A group of three notes performed in the time of two. **5.** *Optics.* A combination of three lenses for rendering definition distinct by correcting spherical and chromatic aberration; three lenses so combined, as for photography or as the objective of a telescope or microscope. **6.** *Math.* A system of three families of surfaces such that every point in space is cut by one surface. **7.** *pl. Naut.* Three links between the cable and the anchor-ring.

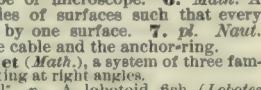

Triplets.

—**orthogonal triplet** (*Math.*), a system of three families of surfaces intersecting at right angles.

trip'le-tail″, trip'l-tēl″, *n.* A lobotoid fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) with soft dorsal and anal fins extended backward, suggesting additional tails; the flasher: a book-name.

trip'let-lil″y, trip'let-lil'i, *n.* Any species of *Triteleia*, a genus of half-hardy bulbous plants of the lily family, chiefly natives of California and Buenos Ayres, and often cultivated for ornament. They have linear leaves, and white, yellow, lilac, or blue flowers, usually in umbels, but sometimes solitary. One species (*T. uniflora*) with white flowers is called *spring star-flower*.

tri'plex, trai'plex, *a.* Having three parts; triple.

tri'plex, trai'plex, *C.* (trip'lex, *E. I.*), *n. Mus.* Triple measure. [L., < *tres*, three, + *plico*, fold.]

tri-plex'i-ty, *n.* Same as TRIPLICITY.

trip'li-cate, trip'li-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To make three times as much or as many; treble.

trip'li-cate, trip'li-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* Composed of or pertaining to three related things or parts; threefold; triple. [< L. *triplico* (pp. *triplicatus*), treble, < *triplex;* see TRIPLEX.]—**triplicate mirror,** a mirror in three parts hinged together.

—**trip'li-ca-cy,** *n.*

trip'li-cate, *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind, or three similar things collectively; as, an agreement signed in *triplicate.*—**trip″li-cate-ter'nate,** *a. Bot.* Thrice ternate; triternate.

trip″li-ca'tion, trip'li-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of triplicating; also, that which is triplicated or made threefold, or is in three layers. **2.** *Civ. Law.* Surrejoinder. **trip'li-ca-ture‡.**

tri-plic'i-ty, trai-plis'i-ti, *C. W.* (tri-, *E. I.*), *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being triple or threefold; trebleness. **2.** A group or union of three; trinity; triad; as, Hegel's dialectic was a *triplicity.* **3.** *Astrol.* The division or dividing of the zodiacal signs into groups of three each, or trigons. See TRIGON[1].

trip'li-cos'tate, trip'li-cos'tet *or* -tēt, *a. Bot.* Same as TRIPLE-RIBBED. [< L. *triplus* (see TRIPLE, *a.*) + *costa*, rib.]

trip'li-form, trip'li-fōrm, *a.* [Rare.] Of triple formation; formed by three. [< TRIPLE + -FORM.]

trip'li-fy, trip'li-fai, *vt.* [Rare.] To make triple.

trip'li-nerved″, *a. Bot.* Same as TRIPLE-NERVED.

trip'lite, trip'lait, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, brown or black, translucent to opaque, ferrous manganous fluophosphate, $(Fe,Mn,Ca,Mg)_2PO_4F$, containing also calcium and magnesium, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< TRIPLE.]

triplo-, tripl-. Derived from Greek *triploos*, threefold (< *treis*, three, + *-ploos*, -fold): combining forms.—**Trip″lo-blas'ti-ca,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Ctelomata.*—**trip″lo-blas'tic,** *a.*—**Trip″lo-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of tapiroid mammals having three toes on the fore as well as the hind feet. **Trip'lo-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Trip-lop'i-dæ‡.**—**trip″lo-pod'id,** *n.*—**trip-lop'o-doid,** *a. & n.*

trip'loid-ite, trip'loid-ait, *C.* (trip-loi'dait, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to adamantine, brown, transparent to translucent, hydrous iron-manganese phosphate ($H_6Mn,Fe)_3P_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< TRIPLITE + -OID.]

trip'lo-py, trip'lo-pi, *n.* An ocular affection causing objects to appear triple. [< TRIPL- + Gr. *ōps*, eye.]

trip'lum, trip'lum, *n.* [TRIP'LA, *pl.*] *Medieval Mus.* **1.** A vocal trio. **2.** The soprano, as the third part above the tenor, which then contained the melody: still often called the *treble.* [LL., < L. *triplus;* see TRIPLE, *a.*]

trip'ly, trip'li, *adv.* In a triple manner; trebly.

trip'mad″am, trip'mad'əm, *n.* A British stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*) with reflexed leaves and yellow flowers: sparingly naturalized in Massachusetts and New York. [< F. *tripe-madame*, stonecrop, < *tripe*, TRIPE, + *madame*, MADAM.] **prick'-mad″am‡; trick'-mad″am‡.**

tri'pod, trai'ped, *n.* **1.** A utensil or article having three feet or legs. Specifically: (1) A three-legged stand, usually hinged near the top, for supporting some instrument, as a camera or compass. (2) *Class. Antiq.* (*a*) A bronze altar at Delphi, on which, when placed over a fissure in the Delphic cave, the Pythian priestess sat to utter her oracles. (*b*) One of various imitations of this altar, used as prizes in the Pythian games.

An Ancient Tripod Vase, made by the natives of Chiriqui, Panama.

2. *Anat.* A tripodal structure. [< L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. *tripous*, < *treis*, three, + *pous*, foot.] **tri'-pode†.**

—**trip'od-al,** *a.* Of the nature or form of a tripod; having three feet or legs. **tri-pod'ic‡** [Rare].—**tri-po'di-an,** *n.* An ancient stringed instrument: so called because of its likeness to the Delphic tripod.

trip'o-dy, trip'o-di, *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] *Pros.* A verse or meter having three feet. [< Gr. *tripodia*, < *tripous;* see TRIPOD.]

trip'o-li, trip'o-li, *n.* A decomposed silicious limestone, used as a polishing-powder: more generally known as *rottenstone;* also, in general, any fine-grained earth that may serve for polishing. Called also *polierschiefer, terra cariosa.* [< *Tripoli*, Africa.] **trip'el‡; trip'o-ly‡.**

trip'o-lin(e)[1], trip'o-lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to tripoli.

Trip'o-lin(e)[2], *a.* Tripolitan.

Tri-pol'i-tan, tri-pol'i-tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tripoli; Tripoline. **II.** *n.* A native of Tripoli.

trip'o-lite, trip'o-lait, *n. Mineral.* An opal-silica, composed of the silicious shells of diatoms, occurring in many varieties, the earthy kind known as *infusorial earth;* one of the substances included under the common name *tripoli.* See INFUSORIAL EARTH.

tri'pos, trai'pos *or* trī'pos, *n.* [TRI'POS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** An honor examination at Cambridge University, England, in any one of eleven branches, especially in mathematics. **2.** The official list of successful candidates in such honor examinations, arranged in three grades or classes, first, second, and third, and in the mathematical tripos as wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes. Called also **tripos-paper.**

The triposes are distinguished by the names of their branches, as the **classical, Semitic, history,** or **modern-languages tripos.**

3†. A tripod. [< L. *tripus;* see TRIPOD.]

trip'pant, trip'ant, *a. Her.* Moving easily, as on a trot or walk: said of stags, harts, or other beasts of chase. [< TRIP, *v.*] **trip'ping‡.**

—**trip'pant-coun″ter,** *a. Her.* Counter-trippant.

trippet†, *n.* Trip.

trip'per, trip'ər, *n.* **1.** One who trips or moves nimbly, as a dancer. **2.** One who trips up another, as a wrestler. **3.** One who trips or stumbles. **4.** [Colloq.] One who makes trips; a tourist or traveler.

Marlow is only an hour from London by rail, and the river from Kingston to Oxford swarms with cheap *trippers.*
W. GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov., '93, p. 762.

5. *Mach.* A piece that releases another suddenly; a trip or tripping-mechanism. **6.** [U. S.] A street-railroad employee who is hired for or paid by the trip.

trip'pet[1], trip'et, *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A cam, toe, or other projecting piece, designed to strike some other piece at fixed intervals. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A ball used in playing trip. [< TRIP, *v.*]

trip'pet[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quarter of a pound.

trip'ping, trip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which trips. **2.** A light dance. **3.** *Naut.* The act of freeing the anchor from the ground.

—**trip'ping-line″,** *n. Naut.* A line attached to the snotter of a yard for tripping and lowering the yard to the deck.—**t.-valve,** *n.* A valve operated by a tripping-mechanism, as in a hydraulic jack.

trip'ping-ly, trip'ing-li, *adv.* In a tripping manner; as one who trips; lightly and nimbly.

trip'ping-ness, trip'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tripping; lightness of step or movement.

tripp'ke-ite, trip'ke-ait, *n. Mineral.* A bluish-green copper arsenite, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Dr. Paul *Trippke*, mineralogist.]

Trip'sa-cum, trip'sa-cum, *n. Bot.* A genus of tall American perennial grasses, including the gama-grass. [< Gr. *tripsis*; see TRIPSIS.]

trip'sis, trip'sis, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Pulverization. **2.** *Med.* A shampoo or massage. [< Gr. *tripsis*, < *tribō*, rub.]

trip'skin", **t.-slip**, etc. See TRIP, *n.*

tript, *pp.* Tripped. PHIL. SOC.

trip'tote, trip'tōt, *n. Gram.* A noun having but three cases. [< LL. *triptotum*, neut. of *triptotus*, < Gr. *triptōtos*, with three cases, < *treis*, three, + *piptō*, fall.]

trip'tych, trip'tic, *n.* **1.** A picture, carving, or work of art on three panels side by side; also, three pictures associated in their subjects and placed side by side in compartments, the central picture being the largest and most important. Triptychs are often covered by ornamented doors, and often the two side pictures are painted on the inner surfaces of the doors, the latter thus being made a part of the triptych: much used as altar-pieces.

I remember a little *Triptych*, a genuine work of Fiesole, in which one of the lateral compartments represents his favourite subject, the souls of the blessed received into Paradise.
MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art, Angels* in vol. i, p. 48. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

2. A writing-tablet in three leaves, made of various laminate material: of ancient origin, and once coated with wax to receive the marking of a stylus. [< Gr. *triptychos*, threefold, < *treis*, three, + *ptyssō*, fold.] **trip'tic**; **trip'tich†**; **trip'ty-ca‡**; **trip'ty-chon‡**.

tri-pu'di-um, trui-pū'di-um *or* tri-pū'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A religious dance. **2.** A divination of augurs from the behavior of the sacred chickens when fed. If they ate greedily the omen was good, otherwise unlucky. [L., < *tres*, three, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

—**tri-pu'di-a-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a tripudium.—**tri-pu'di-ate†**, *vi.* To dance, especially in a measured way.—**tri-pu"di-a'tion**, *n.* A dancing.

tri'reme, trui'rim *or* tri'rēm, *n. Class. Antiq.* A war-vessel having three banks of oars: commanded by a triearch, and often manned by over 200 men.

The *trireme* was expected to do service not only by bringing a company of armed men against a like company of the enemy, but also as a ram to split and run down the opposing galleys.
J. C. RIDPATH *Cyc. Univ. Hist.* vol. i, ch. 30, p. 332. [H. & B.]

[< L. *triremis*, < *tres*, three, + *remus*, oar.]

Tri-sa'gi-on, tri-sā'gi-on, *C. I. Wr.* tris-ag'i-on, *E.W.*[1]; -ē'gi-on, *S. W.*[2]), *n.* **1.** A hymn, probably of Hebrew origin, in the liturgy of the Greek and Oriental churches, beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy. **2.** The Tersanctus; incorrect use. [< Gr. *trisagion*, < *treis*, three, + *hagios*, holy.] **Tri-sa'gi-um‡**.

trise†, *v.* & *n.* Trice.

tri-sect', trui-sect', *vt.* To divide into three parts, especially, as in geometry, into three equal parts.

We found the dwelling-houses *trisected* into a sleeping-room, a kitchen, and a store-room, like the homesteads of Scandinavian backwoods. A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 2, p. 48. [L. G. & CO.]

[< TRI- + L. *seco*, pp *sectus*, cut.]

tri-sect'ed, trui-sect'ed, *a. Bot.* Ternately divided.

tri-sec'tion, trui-sec'shun, *n.* The act of trisecting, or the state of being trisected; division of anything into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

—**trisection of the angle**, the famous problem of dividing any angle into three equal parts by the rule and compass: now proved to be impossible of solution, though an angle may be trisected mechanically or by the use of certain higher curves.

—**tri-sec'tor-y**, *a.* Employed in or appertaining to the trisection of an angle, as certain curves.

tri'seme, trui'sim, *a. Pros.* Equal to three short syllables, as the tribrach, iambic, and trochee. [< LL. *trisemus*, < Gr. *trisēmos*, having three moræ, < *treis*, three, + *sēma*, sign.] **tri-sem'ic‡**.

tri'seme, *n.* A trisemic syllable or time.

tris"meg-is'tus, tris'meg'is-tus, *a.* [L.] Thrice greatest: only in the name *Hermes Trismegistus*. See HERMES, 2.

tris'mus, tris'mus, *n. Pathol.* Tetanic spasm causing rigid closure of the jaws; lockjaw. [< Gr. *trismos*, grinding, < *trizō*, grind.]—**trismus nascentium**, a form of tetanus attacking infants within two weeks from birth. Called also *nine-day fits*, *seven-day disease*.—**t. uteri**, spasmodic contraction of the neck of the womb.

tris-ni'trate, tris-nī'trāt, *n.* Same as TRINITRATE.

tris-oc"ta-he'dron, tris-oc'ta-hē'drən, *n. Crystal.* A solid having twenty-four equal faces corresponding by threes to the faces of an octahedron. (1) A holohedral isometric form included under twenty-four equal isosceles triangular faces with eight planes meeting at the extremities of the rectangular axes. **tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dron**; **trigonal trisoctahedron‡**. (2) An icositetrahedron. Called also *tetragonal trisoctahedron*.
[< Gr. *tria* (< *treis*, three), three, + OCTAHEDRON.]

—**tris-oc"ta-he'dral**, *a.*

trist[1]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TRUST.—**tris'tel-y**, *adv.* Trustily.

trist[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TRYST.—**triste**†.

trist, trist, *a.* [Archaic.] Sorrowful, sad; gloomy.

triste, trist, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cattle-market.

tris'tell†, *n.* Trestle.

tris"te-ma'ni-a, tris'te-mē'ni-ə *or* -mg'ni-ə, *n. Pathol* Melancholia. [< L. *tristis*, sad, + MANIA.]

tris-tesse', tris-tes', *n.* [F.] Sadness; melancholy.

tris-tet'ra-he'dron, tris-tet'ra-hē'drən, *n. Crystal.* **1.** An isometric hemihedron included under twelve trapeziform faces. **tetragonal tristetrahedron‡**. **2.** An isometric hemihedron included under twelve isosceles triangular faces. **trigonal tristetrahedron‡**. [< Gr. *tris* (see TRISOCTAHEDRON) + TETRAHEDRON.]

trist'ful, trist'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] Sad; gloomy; sorrowful.

Apart their forms I see,
With muffled heads and *tristful* faces bowed.
G. H. BOKER *Ode to England* st. 4.

—**trist'ful-ly**†, *adv.*

tris'tich, tris'tic, *n.* A strophe or system of three lines; triplet. Compare COUPLET; DISTICH. [< Gr. *tristichos*, having three rows, < *treis*, three, + *stichos*, row.]

The finest and most perfect specimens of Hebrew poetry are . . . those in which the parallelism is most complete, . . . varied by an occasional *tristich*.
S. R. DRIVER *Intro. to Lit. of O. T.* ch. 7, p. 343. [S. '91.]

tris-ti'ti-a, tris-tish'i-ə, *n.* [L.] Same as TRISTEMANIA.

tris-ti'ti-ate†, *vt.* To make sorrowful; sadden.

trist'y†, *a.* Trist.

tri-sū'la, tri-sū'lə, tri-sūl', *a.* & *n.* The trident emblem of the Hindu god Siva. Compare TRIDENT. [< Sans. *triçūla*, < *tri*, three, + **çūla*, spit.]

tri'sulc†, **I.** *a.* Formed with three clefts or three prongs. **II.** *n.* An object so formed, as a trident. **tri'sulk†**.

trit"æ-oph'y-a, trit'ē-ef'i-ə, *n.* An intermittent fever whose paroxysms recur every third day; a tertian fever; third-day ague. [< Gr. *tritaiophyēs*, of a tertian fever, < *tritaios*, on the third day (< *treis*, three), + *phyō*, produce.]

—**tritæophya Americana**, the yellow fever.

tri-tag'o-nist, trui-tag'o-nist, *n. Gr. Drama.* The actor who played the third part; hence, also, a third-rate actor. [< Gr. *tritagōnistēs*, < *tritos*, third; and see AGONIST.]

trite, trait, *a.* **1.** Used so often as to be hackneyed; made commonplace by frequent repetition; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* simile.

Trite truths are often the most valuable truths, though sometimes divested of force by their very triteness. They have been worn, as the word implies.
TAYLER LEWIS *The Divine Human* ch. 3, p. 33. [C. & BROS. '60.]

2†. Worn out; frayed. [< L. *tero* (pp. *tritus*), rub.]

Synonyms: common, commonplace, hackneyed, musty, rusty, stale, stereotyped, threadbare, worn, worn out. See COMMON.—**Antonyms**: bright, brilliant, fresh, new, original, racy, striking, telling, vivid.

—**trite'ly**, *adv.* In a hackneyed or commonplace manner.—**trite'ness**, *n.* The quality of being trite.

trite, *n. Gr. Mus.* The third tone from the top of a tetrachord. [< Gr. *tritē*, f. of *tritos*, third.]

tri'the-ism, trai'thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the separate and distinct existence of three Gods: sometimes opprobriously applied to belief in the distinct personality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Are the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as distinct from each other as Peter, James, and John? The answer is, 'Certainly not; for this would be *tritheism*.' J. F. CLARKE *Common-Sense in Religion* essay i, p. 24. [O. & CO. '74.]

[< TRI- + Gr. *theos*, God.]—**tri'the-ist**, *n.* **tri'the-ite†**.—**tri"the-is'tic**, **tri"the-is'tic-al**, *a.*

trith"e-mim'e-ral, trith'ē-mim'ē-rəl, *a. Pros.* Consisting of three halves; constituting a group of one foot and a half. [< Gr. *trithēmimerēs*, < *tritos*, third, + *hēmi-*, half, + *meros*, part, < *meiromai*, divide.]—**trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the third half-foot.

tri'thing†, *n. Eng. Law.* A riding. **tri'ding†**.—**tri'thing-mote"†**, *n.* The local court held for a trithing or riding.—**t.-reeve**, *n.* The chief of a trithing.

trit'ic-al†, *a.* Common; trite.—**trit'ic-al-ly†**, *adv.* Tritely.—**trit'ic-al-ness†**, *n.* Triteness.

trit"i-cal'i-ty, trit'i-cal'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Triteness, or that which is trite.

Our Ex-Chancellor has been promulgating *triticalities* . . . against the Aristocracy. CARLYLE in *Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson* vol. i, letter vii, p. 71. [T. & CO. '83.]

trit'i-ceous, tri-tish'ius, *a.* Like a grain of wheat; especially noting the triticeum. [< L. *triticeus*, < *triticum*; see TRITICUM.]

trit-tic'e-um, tri-tis'ē-um *or* -tic'e-um, *n.* [-E-A, *pl.*] A small cartilaginous nodule of the larynx. [< L. *triticeus*; see TRITICEOUS.] **trit-tic'e-us‡**.

Trit'i-cum, trit'i-cum, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect annual or biennial flat-leaved grasses having a dense terminal spike. *T. sativum* or *T. vulgare* is the cultivated wheat. See illus. under WHEAT. [< L. *triticum*, wheat, < *tritus*; see TRITE, *a.*]

trito-, **trit-**. Derived from Greek *tritos*, third: combining forms. —**tri'to-cere**, *n.* In a deer's antlers, that developed after the third year, or the third to develop.—**trit"o-chi-rog'na-thite**, *n. pl. Crust.* One of the first pair of maxillipeds, as in a crab.—**trit-o'vum**, *n.* [-VA, *pl.*] An ovum in the third stage of development.—**trit-ox'id**, **trit-ox'ide**, *n.* Same as TRIOXID.—**tri"to-zo'oid**, *n.* The offspring of a deuterozooid; a zooid of the third generation.

Tri-to'ma, trui-tō'mə, *n. Bot.* **1.** The genus *Kniphofia*. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus, especially *T. aloides*, called commonly *flameflower*, *devil's-poker*. [< Gr. *tritomos*, thrice cut, < *treis*, three, + *temnō*, cut.]

Tri'ton, trai'tən, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite, represented as a man in his upper parts, with a dolphin's tail, who raised or calmed the billows by blowing on a conch-shell; in later mythology, one of a race of marine deities attendant upon the greater sea-gods, represented with similar form, though sometimes with the fore feet of a horse.

The group of old men who looked on, bore no inconsiderable resemblance to a party of aged *tritons*, engaged in beholding the sports of the sea-nymphs. SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 14, p. 132. [D. F. & CO.]

2. *Her.* A merman; a fish with the head of a bearded man; also, a Neptune holding a trident. **3.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Tritonidæ*. (2) [t-] A gastropod of this genus; a trumpet-shell. **4.** [t-] A small salamander; a newt, as the European *Hemisalamandra cristata*. [L., < Gr. *Tritōn*, Triton.]—**tri'ton's-horn"**, *n.* The trumpet-shell or a conch. See TRITON.

A Triton (*Triton variegatus*). 1/6

tri'tone", trai'tōn", *n. Mus.* An augmented fourth, as containing three whole tones. [< Gr. *tritonos*, with three tones, < *treis*, three; and see TONE, *n.*]

Tri-ton'i-dæ, trai-ton'i-dī *or* trī-tō'ni-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of siphonostomatous taenioglossate gastropods, especially those having a shell with an open canal in front of the mouth and generally two varices on each whorl alternating or continuous with those of adjoining whorls. [< TRITON.]—**tri-ton'id**, *n.*—**trit'o-noid**, *a.*

Tri"to-ni'i-dæ[1], trai'tō-nai'i-dī *or* trī'tō-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of polybranchiate gastropods, especially those with many branchial papillæ on each side and liver nearly compact. **Tri-to'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *triton*; see TRITON.]—**tri"to-ni'id**, *n.*—**tri-ton'i-oid**, *a.*

Tri"to-ni'i-dæ[2], *n. pl. Conch.* The *Tritonidæ*. **Trito'ni-um**, *n.* (t. g.)

tri-to'ri-um, trai-tō'ri-um *or* trī-tō'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities. [< L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, rub.] **tri-tu'ri-um‡**.

trit'u-ra-bl(e, trit'yu-rə-bl, *a.* Capable of being triturated. [< LL. *trituro*; see TRITURATE.]

trit'u-rate, trit'yu-rêt, *vt.* [-RA'TED; -RA'TING.] **1.** To reduce to a fine powder or pulp; pulverize.

Chinese paper is made from bamboo, by *triturating* the woody fibre to a pulp in mortars after the pieces have been soaked in ooze, and then taking it up in moulds; the pulp is sometimes mixed with a little cotton fibre. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 599. [S. '83.]

2. *Physiol.* To grind with the molar teeth; masticate thoroughly. [< LL. *trituro* (pp. *trituratus*), < L. *tritus*; see TRITE, *a.*]—**trit'u-ra"tor**, *n.* One who or that which triturates; specifically, a device for grinding drugs.—**trit'u-ra-ture**, *n.* A wearing away by trituration.

trit"u-ra'tion, trit'yu-rē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of triturating; reduction to a very fine or impalpable powder by grinding or rubbing, as in a mortar.

Porcelain mortars will not bear sharp and heavy blows; they are intended rather for grinding and *trituration* than for hammering.
ELIOT AND STORER *Inorg. Chem.* app., § 24, p. 35. [H. B. & CO.]

2. *Physiol.* The process of reducing to a pulp by mastication; as, the *trituration* of food. **3.** *Pharm.* A triturated preparation, especially one in which 10 parts of a medicinal substance are triturated with 90 parts of milk-sugar. [< LL. *trituratio*(*n-*), < *trituratus*; see TRITURATE.] **trit'u-rate‡**; **trit'uret†**.

tri-tu'ri-um, *n.* Same as TRITORIUM.

trit'yl, trit'il, *n. Chem.* Propyl: so called as being third in the series to which it belongs. [< TRIT- + -YL.]—**trit'yl-ene**, *C.* (**tri'tyl-ene**, *W.*), *n. Chem.* Same as PROPYLENE.

tri'umf, **tri-um'fal**, etc. Triumph, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tri'umph, trui'umf, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To obtain a victory; prevail over enemies or obstacles; be grandly successful; as, to *triumph* over death. **2.** To rejoice over victory gained; boast exultingly. **3.** To celebrate a triumph, as a victorious Roman general; hence, to celebrate victory in any way: the original sense.

Manlius made all haste, no doubt, to return home to his triumph; but as he *triumphed* on the 18th of May, it is clear that he had greatly anticipated the usual season for military operations.
THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* ch. 29, p. 268. [A. '63.]

4†. To shine forth brilliantly. **5**†. To take a trick at cards; play a trump card.

II†. *t.* **1.** To boast or exult over. **2.** To win a victory over; conquer; also, to cause to conquer. [< F. *triompher*, < L. *triumpho*, < *triumphus*, triumph.]

Synonyms: see REJOICE.

—**tri'umph-a"tor**, *n.* [Rare.] *Rom. Antiq.* One who was honored with a triumph.

The matricide [Nero] entered Rome as a *triumphator*.
UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism* bk. I, ch. 2, p. 96. [S. '79.]

—**tri'umph-er**, *n.* **1.** One who triumphs. **2.** Same as TRIUMPHATOR.—**tri'umph-ing-ly**, *adv.*

tri'umph, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The religious pageant of the entry of a victorious consul, dictator, or pretor into Rome: given only for a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. The procession, which started from the Campus Martius, marched through the Porta Triumphalis and Circus Flaminius, entered the city through the Porta Carmentalis, and passed through the Circus Maximus, Via Sacra, and Forum to the Capitol, where a white bull was sacrificed to Jupiter. State officials, trumpeters, spoils, captives in fetters, lictors, musicians, priests, and the victorious general, crowned with bay, in the garb of the Capitoline Jupiter, made up the procession. In later times only the emperor could triumph. Compare OVATION.

At the *triumph* of Aurelian . . . eight hundred pairs of gladiators fought. STORRS *Divine Origin* lect. viii, p. 258. [RAN. & S.]

2. Exultation over victory; joy and gratulation because of great success; also, that which may be the ground of such exultation.

And the star-spangled banner in *triumph* shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
F. S. KEY *The Star-Spangled Banner* st. 4.

3. The condition of being victorious; victory; abounding success; high achievement.

The failures of the past prepare the *triumphs* of the future.
MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, lect. i, p. 26. [S. '65.]

4†. Any public spectacular display, as a tournament, a military procession, or a civic pageant. **5.** An old game of cards resembling whist. **ruff**†; **trump**†. **6**†. A trump card. [< F. *triomphe*, < L. *triumphus*, triumph.]

Synonyms: see ACCLAMATION; HAPPINESS.

tri-um'phal, trui-um'fəl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a triumph; celebrating a victory; as, a *triumphal* car or arch; a *triumphal* hymn.

—**triumphal crown**, a wreath of laurel awarded by the Romans to a victorious general. See illus. under ROMAN CROWN.—**t. hymn**, the Sanctus hymn.

tri-um'phal†, *n.* **1.** A pæan. **2.** Any token of triumph.

tri-um'phant, trui-um'fənt, *a.* **1.** Rejoicing or exulting for or as for victory; exultant. **2.** Crowned with victory or success; victorious; graced with conquest.

He, celebrated, rode
Triumphant through mid heaven, into the courts
And temple of his mighty Father. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 889.

3. [Archaic.] Of supreme magnificence or beauty; noble; glorious. **4**†. Triumphal. [< F. *triomphant*, < L. *triumpho* (ppr. *triumphant*(*-n-*)); see TRIUMPH, *v.*]

tri-um'phant-ly, trui-um'fənt-li, *adv.* **1.** In a triumphant manner. **2.** With insolent exultation; as, to swagger *triumphantly*. **3**†. Festively; rejoicingly.

tri-um'vir, trui-um'vər, *n.* [-VI-RI, -VI-RAI *or* -RĪ, OR -VIRS, -VERZ, *pl.*] **1.** One of three men united coordinately in public office or authority. In ancient Rome several such groups of officers exercised authority. The most important were the **triumviri capitales**, the supreme police officials of Rome, elected by the people. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* A member of either supreme triumvirate. [L., < *tres* (gen. *trium*), three, + *vir*, man.]

tri-um'vi-ral, trui-um'vi-rəl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a triumvir or a triumvirate.

tri-um'vi-rate, trui-um'vi-rêt, *n.* **1.** A group or coalition of three men who unitedly exercise authority or control. Specifically, in Roman history: (1) The alliance of Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus in 60 B. C., for exercising the sovereignty of Rome: called **the First Triumvirate**. (2) The similar alliance in 43 B. C. of Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus; succeeded by the empire of Augustus (Octavianus): called **the Second Triumvirate**. **2.** The office of a Roman triumvir, or the magistracy of a college of triumviri; also, the triumviri collectively.

The agrarian law was now carried without opposition, and a permanent *triumvirate* was appointed, to see that the law was fairly carried into effect. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. xc, p. 503. [JAS. W. '70.]

3. A group or party of three men; a trio. [< L. *triumviratus*, < *triumvir*; see TRIUMVIR.] **tri-um'vi-ry†.**

tri'une, trai'yün, *a.* Three in one: said of the Godhead by Trinitarians; as, the *triune* Deity. [< TRI- + L. *unus*, one.] **—tri-un'i-ty,** *n.*

triv'ant†, *a. & n.* Truant. **—triv'ant-ly†,** *adv.*

trive†, *vt.* To contrive: an abbreviation.

triv'et¹, triv'gt, *n.* **1.** A three-legged stand; especially, a tripod for holding cooking-vessels near a fire.

On the stove are a couple of *trevets* for the pots and kettles.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 21, p. 335. [E. & L. '86.]

2. *Her.* A bearing representing a cook's tripod. [< OF. *tripied*, < LL. *tripe(d-)s*, < L. *tripe(d-)s*, with three feet, < *tres*, three, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **trev'et†.**

—right as a trivet, standing firm; in good and stable position. **—triv'et-ta"ble,** *n.* A three-legged table.

triv'et², *n.* A knife for cutting the loops of a piled fabric.

triv'i-al, triv'i-al (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of little importance or value; trifling; inconsiderable; as, nothing is *trivial* to genius. **2.** Such as occurs every day or anywhere; commonplace; ordinary; as, this *trivial* every-day life. **3.** Interested in or occupied with trifles; trifling; also, of low or paltry ability.

A theatre where *trivial* personages and graceless actors performed a tragi-comedy of mingled folly, intrigue, and crime.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 11. [H. '74.]

4. Of or pertaining to the trivium of studies; hence, rudimentary; elementary. **5.** *Bot. & Zool.* (1) Common or popular, as opposed to scientific; as, the *trivial* name of a plant or an animal. (2) Specific as opposed to generic; as, the *trivial* name of the white oak (*Quercus alba*) is *alba*, that of the lion (*Felis leo*) is *leo*. **6.** *Echin.* Pertaining to the trivium; as, *trivial* ambulacra. [F., < L. *trivialis*, at cross-roads, common, < *trivium*; see TRIVIUM.]

Synonyms: see CHILDISH; FRIVOLOUS; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; SHALLOW.

—triv'i-al-ism, *n.* The character of being trivial; also, a triviality. **—triv"i-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being trivial; as, an age of *triviality*. **triv'i-al-ness‡.** **2.** A trivial matter; as, the pompous *trivialities* of court. **—triv'i-al-ize,** *vt.* To make trivial. **—triv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

triv'i-al, *n.* One of the studies forming the trivium.

Tri-vi'i-dæ, tri-voi'i-dī *or* -vī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Trivinæ* as a family. [< TRIVIA.]

—tri-vi'id, *n.* **—triv'i-oid,** *a.*

Triv"i-i'næ, triv'i-di'nī *or* -ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A subfamily of small cypræoid gastropods with a jaw, unguiform marginal teeth, and transversely ribbed shell.

Triv'i-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *trivius*, of three roads, < *tres*, three, + *via*, way.]

—triv'i-in(e, *a. & n.*

triv'i-um, triv'i-um, *n.* **1.** In medieval schools, the course in the liberal arts embracing grammar, logic, and rhetoric. Compare QUADRIVIUM; LIBERAL ARTS.

The *trivium* contained grammar, logic, and rhetoric; the quadrivium, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 26, note. [H. '54.]

2. *Echin.* The three anterior ambulacra collectively in an echinoidean. [LL., < L. *trivium*, cross-roads, < *tres*, three, + *via*, road.]

tri-week'ly, trai-wīk'li, *C.* (trai'wīk"li, *E. W.*), *a.* **1.** Performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper. **2.** Done or occurring every third week. [< TRI- + WEEKLY.]

Tro'ad¹, trō'ad, *n.* The land of ancient Troy, in the northwest of Asia Minor: with the definite article.

troad²†, *n.* Path; footstep.

troat, trōt, *vi.* To cry "troat," as a buck. [Imitative.]

troat, *n.* The cry of a rutting buck.

tro'car, trō'cār, *n.* A surgical instrument consisting of a perforating rod or stylet sliding in a cannula or tube, used to drain an internal part of fluid, as in dropsy, the rod being withdrawn after the combined instrument is thrust in; also, the stylet alone. [F., < *trois* (< L. *tres*), three, + *carre*, face, < L. *quadra*, square, < *quattuor*, four.] **tro'char‡.**

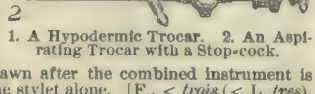

1. A Hypodermic Trocar. 2. An Aspirating Trocar with a Stop-cock.

tro'caz, trō'caz, *n.* A Madeiran pigeon (*Columba trocaz*).

Tro-cha'ce-a, tro-kē'sē-ə *or* -cē'ce-ə, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Trochidæ*. [< TROCHUS.]

—tro-cha'ce-an, *a. & n.*

tro-cha'ic, tro-kē'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of trochees; as, a *trochaic* foot or verse. [< L. *trochaicus*, < Gr. *trochaïkos*, < *trochaios*; see TROCHEE.] **tro-cha'ic-al‡.—trochaic cesura,** in dactylic hexameter, a cesura in the second, third, or fourth foot separating the two short syllables of a dactyl.

tro-cha'le, *n.* A trochaic verse or line.

tro'chal, trō'cal, *C. W.* (trec'al, *E.*), *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Shaped like a wheel; rotiform. **2.** Trochilic. [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, < *trechō*, run.]

—trochal disk (*Helminth.*), the cephalic disk of a rotifer, with ciliated bands.

Tro"cha-lop'o-da, trō"ca-lop'o-da, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of bugs having the coxæ of the hind legs acetabulate, rotating, and ungrooved. [< Gr. *trochalos*, round, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **—tro-chal'o-pod,** *a. & n.* **—tro"cha-lop'o-dous,** *a.*

tro-chan'ter, tro-can'tgr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of several bony processes found upon the upper part of the thigh-bone. There are usually two, as in man, distinguished as the **greater** (for the gluteal muscles and rotators) and the **lesser** (for the psoas and iliacus). See illus. under FEMUR. **2.** *Entom.* The second joint of an insect's leg, next to the coxa. [< Gr. *trochantēr*, < *trechō*, run.]

tro"chan-te'ri-an, trō"can-tī'ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or the trochanters. **tro"chan-ter'ic‡.**

tro-chan'tin, tro-can'tin, *n.* **1.** The lesser trochanter of the femur. **2.** *Entom.* The proximal part of an insect's trochanter when composed of two pieces. **tro-chan'tine‡.—tro"chan-tin'i-an,** *a.*

tro'chate, trō'ket *or* -kēt, *a.* **1.** Having a trochal disk. **2.** Trochal. [< Gr. *trochos*; see TROCHAL.]

troche†, *vi.* To radiate; branch.

tro'che, trō'kī, *C.*[3] *W. Wr.* (trōch, *C.*[1] *E.*; trōc, *C.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* *Med.* A lozenge, usually circular, of some pulverized medicinal substance incorporated with sugar and mucilage. [< Gr. *trochos*, < *trechō*, run.] **tro-chis'cus‡; tro'chisk‡.**

tro'chee, trō'kī, *n.* *Pros.* A foot of three times, comprising a long and a short syllable (— ⏑), or, in modern English verse, an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one, as in the line "once' up | on' a | mid'night | drear'y," etc. [< L. *trochæus*, < Gr. *trochaios*, < *trochos*, running, < *trechō*, run.] **—trochee semantus** (*Anc. Pros.*), a foot containing in its thesis two tetrasemic longs and in its arsis one tetrasemic long.

troch-el'do-scope, troc-al'do-scōp, *n.* A device for showing combinations of colors by rotating a disk with colored sectors. [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, + *eidos*, form, + *skopeō*, see.]

Troch"el-min'thes, trek"el-min'thīz *or* -thēs, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* The *Gasterotricha*. [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, + *helmins*, worm.]

Troch'i-dæ, trek'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those with intertentacular appendages, a conic or turbinate shell, and a corneous multispiral operculum. [< TROCHUS.] **—troch'id,** *n.*

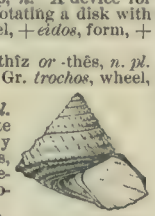

A Trochid (*Solariella ottoi*). ⅓

tro'chi-form, trō'ki-fōrm, *a.* *Conch.* Having the form of a top-shell or trochid. [< TROCHUS + -FORM.]

tro'chil, trō'kil, *n.* The crocodile-bird; trochilus. [< L. *trochilus*; see TROCHILUS¹.]

Troch'i-li, trek'i-lai *or* -lī, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Trochilidæ* as a suborder.

tro-chil'ic†, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to rotary motion; capable of such motion. **—tro-chil'ics†,** *n.* The science of rotary motion. **tro-chil'ic†.**

Tro-chil'i-dæ, tro-kil'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An American family of macrochirous birds; hummingbirds. [< TROCHILUS¹.] **—tro-chil'id,** *n.* **—tro-chil'i-din(e,** *a.* Trochiloid. **—tro-chil'i-dist,** *n.* A student of the humming-birds.

Troch"i-li'næ, trek'i-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* **1.** A subfamily of *Trochilidæ*, generally coextensive with the family. **2.** The *Trochilidæ*. [< TROCHILUS¹.]

—troch'i-lin(e, *a.*

troch'i-loid, trek'i-loid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trochilidæ*. [< TROCHILUS¹ + -OID.]

troch'i-lus¹, trek'i-lus, *n.* **1.** The crocodile-bird. See illus. under SICSAC. **troch'i-los‡. 2.** A trochilid; humming-bird. **3.** One of various small warblers or warbler-like birds, as the goldcrest. **4.** [T-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Trochilidæ*. [< L. *trochilus*, very small bird, < Gr. *trochilos*, < *trechō*, run.]

troch'i-lus², *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Arch.* A concave molding; scotia. See MOLDING². [L., < Gr. *trochilos*, < *trechō*, run.]

tro'chin, trō'kin, *n.* The lesser tuberosity of the humerus, a process for the insertion of the subscapularis muscle. [< Gr. *trochos*; see TROCHAL.]

—tro-chin'i-an, *a.*

tro'ching†, *n.* One of the small branches or points on the top of a stag's antlers.

tro-chis'cus, tro-kis'cus, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* A troche. **tro'chisk†; tro'chist†.**

tro'chite†, *n.* A wheelstone or screwstone.

troch'i-ter, trek'i-tgr, *n.* The greater tuberosity of the humerus, a process for the insertion of several muscles of the shoulders. [For TROCHANTER.]

—troch"i-te'ri-an, *a.*

tro-chit'ic†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a trochite.

troch'le-a, trec'lē-ə, *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* A pulley or a grooved pulley-like surface, especially that of certain hinge-joints, as between the humerus and ulna (see illus. under HUMERUS), or the fibrous ring through which the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye is reflected. [L., pulley, < Gr. *trochilia*, pulley.]

troch'le-ar, trec'lē-ar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near a trochlea; of the nature of a pulley. **2.** *Bot.* Short, cylindrical, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference like a pulley-block. [< L. *trochlea*; see TROCHLEA.] **troch'le-a-ry‡; troch'le-ate‡.—trochlear muscle,** the superior oblique muscle of the eye. **—t. nerve,** the nerve that supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the fourth cranial nerve.

—troch'le-ar-i-form", *a.* Having the form of a pulley. **—troch"le-a'ris,** *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] The trochlear, or pathetic nerve or muscle.

trocho-. Derived from Greek *trochos*, wheel (< *trechō*, run); a combining form. **—troch"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* That condition of the skull in which there has been a premature union of the frontal and parietal bones. **—Tro"cho-cer-at'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods, especially those with the shell turreted. **Tro-choc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) **—troch"o-cer-at'id,** *n.* **—tro"cho-cer'a-toid,** *a.* **—tro-chom'e-ter,** *n.* An odometer; trechometer. **—troch'o-sphere,** *n.* *Zool.* The embryo of various animals, as annelids, mollusks, and polyzoans, having an anterior ciliated band. **troch"o-sphæ'ra†. —troch"o-spher'ic-al,** *a.* **—Troch"o-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Gymnotoka* with an embryonic trochosphere stage, sometimes suppressed, as mollusks and annelids. **—troch"o-zo'on,** *n.*

tro'choid, trō'coid, *C. S. W. Wr.* (trec'oid, *E.*), *a.* **1.** Rotating upon its own axis; pivotal, as the radioulnar and atlantoaxial articulations. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Trochidæ*. **3.** Trochiform. **4.** Trochoidal. [< Gr. *trochoeidēs*, < *trochos* (see TROCHAL) + *eidos*; see -OID.]

tro'choid, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A curve generated by a point in the plane of one curve which rolls upon another; especially, that curve generated when one circle rolls upon another: called an *epitrochoid* when the rotating axle is without the fixed arc, and a *hypotrochoid* when it is within it. **2.** One of the *Trochidæ*.

tro-choid'al, tro-coid'al, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Pertaining to or having a curve like a trochoid; as, the epicycloid and the Archimedean spiral are *trochoidal*. **2.** Trochoid.

tro-choi'des, tro-coi'dīz *or* -dēs, *n.* *Anat.* A pivot-joint.

Tro'chus, trō'cus, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Trochidæ*. **2.** [t-] A gastropod of this or a related genus; top-shell. [< L. *trochus*, wheel, < Gr. *trochos*; see TROCHAL.]

trock, trec, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as TRUCK.

tro'co, trō'cō, *n.* An old game, lately revived, played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped loop, the object being to send the balls through a ring turning on a pivot, and also to make caroms. Formerly called also *lawn-billiards*. [< Sp. *truco*, kind of table.]

troc'to-lite, trec'to-lait, *n.* *Petrol.* A plagioclase-olivine gabbro. [< Gr. *trōktos*, va. of *trōgō*, gnaw, + -LITE.] **troc'to-lyte‡.**

trod, trod'den, *pp.* of TREAD, *v.*: often in composition; as, down*trodden*.

trod, tred, *n.* [Scot.] The act of treading; also, a path.

trode†, *n.* Path; footing. **troad†.**

trod'n, *pp.* Trodden. PHIL. Soc.

trof, *n.* Trough. PHIL. Soc.

trō'ger-ite, trō'ger-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, lemon-yellow, hydrous uranium arsenate ($H_{24}U_3As_2O_{26}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< R. *Tröger*, mine-inspector in Saxony.] **troe'ger-ite‡.**

trog'gin, treg'in, *n.* [Scot.] Small articles of merchandise.

troggs, tregz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Duds; clothes.

trog'lo-dyte, treg'lo-doit (XIII), *n.* **1.** A cave-dweller; specifically, the cave-man of prehistoric western Europe. In countries abounding in caverns, savages have in all ages been troglodytes.

Troglodytes have always abounded in Africa. The most notorious are those along the shores of the Red Sea.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. iv, p. 158, note 7. [J. M. '75.]

2. Figuratively, a hermit. **3.** An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee or the gorilla. **4.** A wren. [F., < Gr. *trōglodytēs*, < *trōglē*, hole (< *trōgō*, gnaw), + *dyō*, enter.]

—trog'lo-dyte, *a.* Dwelling in caves. **—trog"lo-dyt'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to troglodytes; cave-dwelling. **trog"lo-dyt'ic-al‡.—trog'lo-dy"tish,** *a.* Resembling a troglodyte in habits or disposition. **—trog'lo-dy"tism,** *n.* The customs or condition of the cave-dwellers.

Trog"lo-dyt'i-dæ, treg'lo-dit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and bill linear and often curved; wrens, mocking-birds, etc. **Trog-lod'y-tes,** *C.* (**Trog"lo-dy'tes,** *W.*), *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trōglodytēs*; see TROGLODYTE.]

—trog'lo-dyt'id, *n.* **—trog-lod'y-toid,** *a.*

Trog"lod-y-tl'næ, treg'lod-i-tai'nī *or* -tī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Troglodytidæ*, especially those with rictal bristles obsolete. [< TROGLODYTES.]

—trog'lod-y"tin(e, *a. & n.*

tro'gon, trō'gen, *n.* A trogonoid bird of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, though most abundant in America, noted for its resplendent plumage. The feet are small and weak, with the first and second toes turned backward, and the tail is long and often overhung, as in the quetzal, by long tail-coverts. The trogons inhabit forests, and feed mostly on fruit and insects. [< Gr. *trōgō*, ppr. *trōgōn*, gnaw.]

Tro-go'nes, tro-gō'nīz *or* -nēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Trogonidæ* as a gens or order.

Tro-gon'i-dæ¹, tro-gon'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An American family of picarian birds with feet heterodactylous and heteropelmous; trogons. [< TROGON.]

—tro-gon'id, *n.* **—tro'gon-oid,** *a. & n.*

Tro-gon'i-dæ², *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles generally united with the laparostict *Scarabæidæ*.

Trox, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trōx*, weevil, lit. 'gnawer,' < *trōgō*, gnaw.] **—trō'gid,** *a. & n.*

Tro"go-nol'de-æ, trō"go-neī'dē-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Trogonidæ* as a superfamily. [< TROGON + -OID.]

—tro"go-nol'de-an, *a. & n.*

Tro"gon-oph'i-dæ, trō"gon-ef'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of amphisbænoidean lizards with few teeth ankylosed to the upper edge of the jaws. **Tro-gon'o-phis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trōgōn* (see TROGON) + *ophis*, snake.] **—tro"gon-oph'id,** *n.* **—tro-gon'o-phoid,** *a. & n.*

Tro"go-sit'i-dæ, trō"go-sit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with hindmost coxæ flat, and tarsi slender with first joints shortened. **Tro"go-si'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *trōgō*, nibble, + *sitos*, grain.] **—tro"go-sit'id,** *a. & n.* **—tro"go-si'toid,** *a.*

trogue, trōg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden drain-trough.

Tro'ic, trō'ic, *a.* Of or belonging to Troy; Trojan.

troi'ka, troi'kə, *n.* [Rus.] A traveling-conveyance drawn by three horses driven abreast; also, the team, or both team and vehicle together. See illus. under DROSHKY.

troi'lite, troi'lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A brown metallic ferrous sulfid (FeS) found massive in meteorites. [< D. *Troïl*, an Italian.]

tro'i-lus, trō'i-lus, *n.* A large North-American swallowtail butterfly (*Euphœades troilus*), black, with yellow marginal spots on the fore and blue on the hind wings. [< L. *Troïlus*, < Gr. *Trōïlos*, Troilus, son of Priam.]

Tro'jan, trō'jan, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Troy. [< L. *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, Troy, < *Trōs* (< Gr. *Trōs*), a Trojan.]

—Trojan war, the ten years' war described in the Iliad and Odyssey as waged between Greeks and Trojans for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, who had been carried off by Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy.

Tro'jan, *n.* **1.** A native of Troy. **2.** A brave, persevering person; one who works earnestly or suffers courageously. **3.** [Slang.] A jolly fellow; pot-companion; also, with *old*, a fine fellow.

troke, trōk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] Same as TRUCK¹.

troke, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Exchange; also, articles of trade; small wares; truck. **2.** Familiar intercourse or acquaintance.

troll, trōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing (the parts of a song) in succession, as in a round or catch, or to reel out or roll out (a song) in a free, idle manner.

The insect hummed upon his way in the morning sun, and the waggoner *trolled* his song. E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 75. [A. '67.]

2. To fish for or in by trolling. See TROLLING. **3.** To pass around; cause to circulate, as a bottle or decanter.

Troll the bowl, the jolly nut-brown bowl,
And here, kind mate, to thee!
DEKKER *The Shoemaker's Holiday* act v, sc. 4.

4. To roll; as, to *troll* the eye. **5†.** To draw on; entice.

II. *i.* **1.** To sing in a free, impulsive way; also, to issue thus, as a song.

He strolled away, an air from 'The Grand Duchess' lightly *trolling* from his lips.
J. M. BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* ch. 30, p. 239. [H. & S. '90.]

2. *Fishing.* (1) To angle or fish with rod and reel. (2) To fish with a line, as for bluefish; trawl; spin. See TROLLING. **3.** To roll forward or along. **4.** To stroll

about; ramble. **5†.** To circulate around; spread abroad, as one's name or fame. **6†.** To keep going; wag, as the tongue. [< F. *triller*, ramble, < MHG. *trollen*, roll.]

trole†; **troul**†; **trowl**†.

—**troll'-plate**", *n. Mach.* A disk so arranged that its rotation will carry several objects toward or from a center: employed in lathe-chucks, die-stocks, etc.

—**troll'er**, *n.* One who fishes with a troll.

troll[1], trōl, *C. W. Wr.* (trel, *E.*), *n.* **1.** A song sung in successive parts; catch or round. **2.** A rolling movement or motion; hence, repetition or routine. **3.** A fishing-rod reel; also, the spoon or other lure used in trolling. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as TROLLY. **5.** [Scot.] Any long appendage or hanging that drags on the ground.

troll[2], trōl (XIII). *n.* *Folk-lore.* Anciently, in Scandinavia, one of a fabled giant race; in modern times, a familiar and friendly, but often mischievous, dwarf.

The Germans knew the art of sword-forging, and their legends of dwarfs and *trolls* with magic swords point to an earlier people, adepts in mining and metallurgy.
R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., '94, p. 413.

[< Ice. *troll*, troll; cp. DROLL, *n.*] **trold**‡.

Synonyms: see FAIRY.

trol'le-ite, trel'ē-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Compact, vitreous, pale-green, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_3Al_4P_3O_{15}$). [< H. G. *Trölle* Wachtmeister, Sw. chemist.]

trol'ley, trel'ē, *n.* **1.** A grooved metal wheel for rolling in contact with an electric conductor (the *trolley-wire*), usually overhead, to convey the current to a motor-car. **trol'ley-wheel"**, **2.** [Colloq.] The trolley system, a road operated on that system, or a car belonging to such a road: usually with the definite article. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as TROLLY. **4.** A small truck or car conveying material about a furnace or iron-mill: sometimes applied to trucks, in mines, etc. **traw'ley**‡.

I had a special train, consisting of a tiny engine, two small carriages, and two *trollies*, or open trucks. LADY DUFFERIN *Vice-regal Life in India* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 131. [J. M. '89.]

5. Lace having its pattern outlined with a thread of extra thickness or with several threads forming a tape. **trol'ley-lace"**‡. [< TROLL, *v.*] **trol'ly**‡.

—**Honiton trolley**, Honiton lace having a trolley ground. —**trol'ley-car"**, *n.* [U. S.] A car arranged with a trolley and motor for use on an electric railway operated by the trolley system. —**t.-hook**, *n.* A long hook used to replace the trolley of a trolley-car when it slips off the wire. —**t.-line**, *n.* [U. S.] A line of street-cars propelled on the trolley system. —**t.-pole**, *n.* A pole, on a trolley-car, carrying the trolley-wheel. —**t. system**, the system of electric railroads in which the current is received from a conductor, usually overhead, through a trolley. —**t.-thread**, *n.* One of the threads outlining the pattern of trolley-lace.

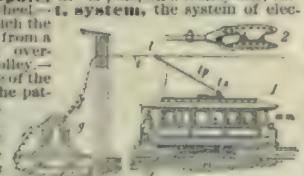

The Overhead-trolley System.

1. A trolley-car. *m*, motors; *mm*, motorman. *t*, trolley. *tp*, trolley-pole; *ts*, trolley-springs. The current passes from the generator *g*) along the line *G*, dividing at the trolley *t*, part of it running down the trolley-pole to the motors *mm*, from which it passes off through the wheels and rails, passing the rail-joint (*j*) by means of an underground wire, and returning to the source. 2. Detail showing construction of the trolley-wheel.

troll'flow"er, trōl flou'ėr, *n.* The common globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

The globe-flower has been designated the *troll-flower*, from the malignant temper given, on account of its poisonous qualities.
T. F. T. DYER *Folk-Lore of Plants* ch. 7, p. 88. [A. '89.]

troll'ing, trōl'ing, *n.* The method or act of fishing by dragging a hook and line, as behind a boat, keeping it near the surface; spinning: usually implying the use of spoon-bait or some form of spinning-tackle, with or without the addition of a live lure, as a minnow or frog. Compare KITTER.

—**troll'ing-bait"**, *n.* Spoon-bait. **t.-hook**; **t.-spoon**; **t.-rod**, *n.* A fishing-rod adapted for trolling.

Trol'li-us, trel'i-us, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of erect herbs of the crowfoot family having alternate leaves and large yellow or bluish flowers. Several, called *globe-flowers*, are in cultivation. [< G. *trôll*, troll.]

troll'omad"am‡, *n.* An old popular game, known also as *nine-holes*, *pigeon-holes*, and *trunks*. **troll'-my-dames"**; **trol'my-dames"**†.

trol'lol', trel lel', *C., cf. & vi.* To sing in a jovial, rollicking manner; troll. [Redup. of TROLL, *v.*]

trol'lop, trel'ėp, *Scot.* **1.** To draggle in the wet. **2.** To work in a slovenly manner; slouch. [< TROLL, *v.*]

trol'lop. *n.* **1.** A slatternly woman; hence, a woman of the town; prostitute. **2.** [Scot.] A hanging rag; tatter.

trol"lop-ee", *n.* A loose gown worn by women.

trol'lop-ish, trel'ėp-ish, *a.* Somewhat like a trollop.

trol'lop-y, trel'ėp-i, *a.* Resembling a trollop; careless of personal appearance; slovenly. **trol'lop-ing**‡.

A *trollop*-looking maid-servant, seemingly in waiting for them at the door, stepped forward.
JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* ch. 38, p. 344. [T. & F. '63.]

trol'ly, trel'ē, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A costermongers' narrow hand-cart or donkey-cart; troll.

trom'ba, trom'bȧ, *n.* [FROM BE, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A trumpet: commonly so termed in orchestral scores. **2.** A powerful reed on the organ, of 8-foot pitch, used either as a solo-stop or in conjunction with the full great organ. **tu'ba**;.

—**tromba marina'**, same as SEA-TRUMPET, 1. **marine trumpet'**; **tramm'schie"de**†.

trom'bash, trom bash, *n.* [Afr.] A sort of boomerang, used in the Sudan.

trom-bet'ta, trom-bet'tȧ, *n.* [It.] A small trumpet.

Trom"bi-di'i-dæ, trom'bi-dī'i-dī *or* -dī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of mites, especially *Prostigmata* with raptorial palpi and parasitic on land-animals. **Trom-bid'i-um**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *trombidēs*, timid: a doubtful word. **trom"bi-di'id**, *a.* & *n.* —**trom-bid'i-oid**, *a.* **Trom"bi-di'na**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Trombidiidæ* as a suborder. **Trom-bid"i-ol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A superfamily of prostigmate acaridens with raptorial palpi. **trom-bid"i-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

trom'bone, trom'bōn, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Humorous.] To move as in playing a trombone; as, to *trombone* a newspaper in finding the best distance for the eyes.

II. *i.* To sound a trombone or like a trombone.

The hippopotami prowling round the boat and *tromboning* at us within pistol-shot kept us awake at night.
DAN MORSE *Tropical Africa* ch. 1, p. 18. [S. & W. '89.]

trom'bone, trem'bōn (XIII), *n.* **1.** A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet family, the only wind-instrument possessing a complete chromatic scale, like the human voice or a violin, and hence very valuable in the orchestra. As generally used it has a long tube bent twice upon itself and fitted at the outer bend with a U-shaped slide by the motion of which the length of the vibrating air-column may be so adjusted as to form any note within its compass. Occasionally trombones are fitted with pistons, when they are known as **valve-trombones.** As varied in size and fundamental pitch, they are also distinguished as **alto, bass,** and **tenor trombones.**

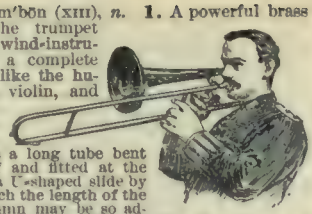

The Trombone, as played.

2. The European bittern. **3†.** A large blunderbuss for boat-service. [F., < It. *trombone*, < *tromba*, = F. *trompe*; see TRUMP[2], *n.*]

—**trom'bo-nist**, *n.* A trombone-player.

trom'mel, trem'el, *C. W.* (-gl, *E.*), *n.* A rotating cylindrical ore-sizing or ore-cleaning sieve, made either of woven wire or perforated iron plates. Called, according to its various uses, **sizing-trommel, washing-drum,** or **washing-trommel.** [< G. *trommel*, drum.]

trom"o-ma/ni-a, trem'ō-mē'ni-ȧ *or* -mā'ni-ȧ, *n.* Delirium tremens. [< Gr. *tromos* (see TROMOMETER) + MANIA.]

trom-om'e-ter, trem-em'ē-ter, *n.* Same as MICROSEISMOMETER. [< Gr. *tromos*, trembling (< *tremō*, tremble), + -METER.] —**trom"o-met'ric**, *a.*

trompe, tremp, *n.* **1.** An apparatus in which a jet or column of water descending centrally through a tube of greater diameter than itself carries air with it by friction or entanglement: used in giving a blast, as to a furnace. **2.** [Archaic.] A trumpet. [< F. *trompe;* see TRUMP[2], *n.*] **tromp**‡.

trom-pille', trem-pil', *n.* [F.] The air-tube of a trompe for a blast-furnace. **tromp'il**‡.

trom'pour†, *n.* A trumpeter. **trum'per**†; **trum'pet**†.

tron, tren, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A post supporting a weigh-beam; hence, a weighing-machine. **trone**‡.

—**tron stone** [Scot.], a weight, varying from 19½ to 22 pounds. —**t. weight** [Scot.], a former standard of weight used for wool and certain home productions, and varying between 21 and 28 ounces avoirdupois to the pound.

tro'na, trō'nȧ, *n.* [Ar.] *Mineral.* A vitreous, gray or white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_6Na_2C_2O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

tron'age†, *n.* **1.** A duty formerly payable on wool. **2.** The act of weighing wool for the assessment of such duty. **tron-a'tor**†, *n.* An assessor who weighed wool, and to whom tronage was paid.

trou"çon-né', trōn'sen-nē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Shivered, as a tilting-spear; dismembered.

trone[1], trōn, *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr.* (tren, *C.*[1]), *n.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] Same as TRON. **2†.** A market or market-place. **tronet**‡.

trone[2], trōn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small drain.

tronet†, *n.* Throne.

tronk, trōnk, *n.* [S. Afr.] A prison.

troo'lie-palm", *n.* Same as BUSSU.

troop, trūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form, as a squadron or regiment, into troops. **2†.** To unite with or into a troop.

II. *i.* **1.** To move along as a troop or a straggling crowd.

Three times the company passed round the church before entering it, and then they *trooped* up towards the communion rail.
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 1, p. 4. [A. '88.]

2. To come or gather in numbers; congregate; throng.

Trooping elk From the close covert of the bulrush-fields
Their dewy antlers toss. BAYARD TAYLOR *Summer Camp* st. 4.

3. To depart hastily; hurry off: commonly with *off*. **4†.** To fraternize; consort.

—**trooping the colors** (*Mil.*), a ceremony with which, in the British service, the public mounting of garrison guards is conducted.

troop, *n.* **1.** An assembled company considered especially as moving or as ready to move; a gathering; party; cluster; hence, a herd or flock; a swarm.

Sometimes a *troop* of damsels glad . . . Goes by to tower'd Camelot.
TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. ii, st. 3.

2. *Mil.* (1) A body of soldiers, of any or indefinite number, and of any or all branches of the service; a muster of soldiers; an army: generally in the plural.

The most valiant *troops* feel always more or less nervous at the first cannon-shot.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 5, p. 143. [S. C. G. '79.]

(2) The cavalry unit of formation, corresponding to a company of infantry and possessing a normal strength of 60 troopers and non-commissioned officers, 2 lieutenants, and 1 captain; formerly, also, a battery or company of horse-artillery. (3) A quick march; also, the second beat of the drum as the signal for marching. **3.** Same as TROUPE. [< F. *troupe*, < LL. *tropus;* cp. L. *turba*, crowd.] **troope**†.

Synonyms: see ARMY.

—**troop'-bird"**, *n.* A troopial. **t. corporal-major**, in the British army, the senior non-commissioned officer of a troop of household cavalry. —**t.-fowl**, *n.* Local, U. S.] The scaup; flocking-fowl. —**t.-horse**, *n.* A cavalry horse. —**t.-meal**†, *adv.* In crowds or troops. —**t. sergeant-major**, in British cavalry other than the household guards, the senior non-commissioned officer of a troop. —**t.-ship**, *n.* A transport-ship.

troop'er, trūp'ėr, *n.* *Mil.* **1.** A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; horse-soldier.

Afterwards, under what stress of circumstances we are not informed, he [Steele] entered the army as a *trooper* in the Horse Guards.
LUCY AIKIN *Joseph Addison* ch. 1, p. 27. [C. & HT. '45.]

A Trooper of the U. S. Army.

2. A troop-horse; charger. **3.** A troop-ship; transport.

—**native trooper** [Austral.], a member of a force of mounted police recruited from the aborigines.

troop'i-al, trūp'i-ȧl, *n.* An American icteroid bird, especially *Icterus icterus* of South America and the West Indies, mostly black varied with yellow and white. [< F. *troupiale*, < *troupe* (see TROOP): from its going in flocks.] **troup'i-al**‡.

A Troopial, the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*). 1/8

troopt, *pp.* Trooped. PH. S.

troost'ite, trūst'āit, *n.* A variety of willemite in large reddish crystals. [< Dr. G. *Troost*, Nashville, Tenn.]

The crystals of Moresnet and New Jersey differ in occurring forms. . . . The latter are often quite large, of flesh-red or gray color, opaque, and pass under the name of *troostite*. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana *Silicates* p. 461. [W. & S. '92.]

Troos"to-blas'ti-dæ, trūs'to-blas'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of regular *Blastoidea* having the ambulacra narrow and descending sharply outward from the restricted peristome. **Troos"to-blas'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Dr. G. *Troost* + Gr. *blastos*, bud.] —**troos"to-blas'tid**, *n.* —**troos"to-blas'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

tro-pæ'o-lin, tro-pī'o-lin, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several orange coloring-matters formed by the action of diazosulfuric acids on phenols. [< TROPÆOLUM.]

Tro-pæ'o-lum, tro-pī'o-lum *or* -pē'o-lum, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of South-American plants of the geranium family, having alternate peltate lobed or dissected leaves, and solitary axillary, long-peduncled, bright-colored flowers. A number of species, known as *nasturtiums*, are in cultivation. [< Gr. *tropaios*, of turning, < *trepō*, turn.]

tro-pæ'um, tro-pī'um *or* -pē'um, tro-pā'en, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A monument of victory, composed of captured arms, set up by the Greeks at the place where an enemy had turned and fled: imitated by the Romans in their *trophy*. [See TROPHY.]

tro-pa'ri-on, tro-pē'ri-en *or* -pā'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A stanza of or the several stanzas constituting a hymn. [< Gr. *troparion*, < *tropos;* see TROPE.]

trope, trōp, *n.* **1.** *Rhet. Style.* A form of figurative energy involving the use of the word employed in a different meaning from that which is proper to it, as the name of a part for the whole, or of a container for the thing contained. Tropes include (1) **simple tropes** (founded on the resemblance of properties), embracing *synecdoche* and *metonymy*, and (2) **metaphors** (founded on resemblance of relations). See the italicized words.

Tropes impart energy to style by representing the object in a more individual or sensible form, . . . and thus bringing it more impressively before the imagination, as scepter instead of dominion; Homer instead of the Homeric poems.
H. N. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 332, p. 313. [S. '67.]

2. Loosely and less properly, a figure of speech; figurative language in general. See FIGURE. **3.** *Mus.* A short distinguishing cadence peculiar to Gregorian melodies, formerly sometimes called the *differentia* or *distinctio*. **4†.** An interpolated phrase that, in the Western Church, prior to the 16th century, was occasionally inserted in various parts of the mass. **5.** *Geom.* The reciprocal of a node. [F., < L. *tropus*, < Gr. *tropos*, < *trepō*, turn.]

tro-pe'ic, tro-pī'ic, *a.* Resembling a keel; as, the *tropeic* fold under the belly of certain sharks, as in *Chlamydoselachus*. [< Gr. *tropis*, keel, < *trepō*, turn.]

tro-pe'in, tro-pī'in, -in *or* -īn. *n.* *Chem.* An ether-like compound regarded as a derivative from tropin and formed by the action of certain organic acids on tropin.

tro'pel†, *n.* A troop.

tro'per†, *n.* A ritual comprising the various tropes interspersed through the mass.

troph'e-sy, tref'ē-si, *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Deranged nutrition from disorder of the motor nerve-force pertaining to the nutritive function. [< Gr. *trophē*, nourishment, < *trephō*, feed.] —**tro-phe'si-al**, *a.*

tro'phi, trō'fī *or* -fī, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* The mouth-parts of an insect, including the labium, labrum, lingua, maxillæ, and mandibles. **2.** The calcareous structures or teeth of the pharynx of a rotifer. [< Gr. *trophos*, nurse, < *trephō*, feed.]

troph'ic, tref'ic, -ē-al, *n.* Of or pertaining to nutrition. **troph'ic-al**, [< Gr. *trophikos*, nursing, < *trephō*, feed.] —**trophic center** (*Physiol.*), one of the centers of the sympathetic system whence the nutrition of nerve-fiber is supposed to be controlled.

tro'phied, trō'fid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

What avail in lands of slavery,
Trophied temples, arch, and tomb!
CAMPBELL *Men of England* st. 4.

troph'i-mous, tref'i-mus, *a.* Nutritious.

tropho-. Derived from Greek *trophē*, food (< *trephō*, feed): a combining form. —**troph'o-blast**, *n.* *Embryol.* The epiblastic layer that lines the chorionic villi in the fetal placenta and is concerned in the nutritional processes. —**troph"o-blas'tic**, *a.* —**troph"o-lec'i-thus**, *n.* *Embryol.* The nutritive yolk. —**troph"o-neu-ro'sis**, *n.* **1.** Defective nutrition from impairment or derangement of nervous functions. **2.** A disease characterized by disordered nutrition due to nervous disturbance. —**troph"o-neu-rot'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to trophoneurosis. —**troph-on'o-si**, *n. pl.* A group of diseases due to deranged nutrition. —**troph-op'a-thy**, *n.* Any derangement of the function of nutrition. —**troph'o-phore**, *n.* *Spong.* A wandering nutritive amœboid cell. —**troph-oph'o-rous**, *a.* —**troph'o-plast**, *n.* *Bot.* A plastid or leucite. —**troph'o-some**, *n.* *Zoöph.* The entire assemblage of zooids of a hydroid colony with their common connecting basis serving for nutrition. —**troph'o-so"mal**, *a.* —**troph"o-sper'mi-um**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as PLACENTA: not used. **troph'o-sperm**‡. —**troph'o-sphere**, *n.* *Embryol.* The zone consisting of the trophoblastic and trophospongian layers. —**troph"o-spon'gi-a**, *n.* *Embryol.* The layer of cells between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue. —**troph'o-tro"pism**, *n.* *Bot.* The movement or curvature, as toward nutrient substances, induced in a growing plant by the influence of the chemical nature of its surroundings. —**troph"o-trop'ic**, *a.* Manifesting the characteristics of trophotropism. —**troph"o-zo'oid**, *n.* A nutritive zooid; a gasterozooid.

Tro-pho'ni-an, tro-fō'ni-ȧn, *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Trophonius, who, with his brother Agamedes, was the legendary architect and builder of the first temple of Apollo, at Delphi. He was worshiped as Zeus Trophonius at Lebadea, where he had an oracle of his own. [< Gr. *Trophōnios*, Trophonius.]

—**Trophonian cave**, a subterranean chamber where

the oracles of Trophonius were delivered, the descent into which was so awe-inspiring, it was said, that those who entered it never smiled again.

tro'phy, trō'fi, *vt.* [TRO'PHIED; TRO'PHY-ING.] To bedeck or adorn with trophies.

Looking recumbent how Love's column rose
Marmoreal, *trophied* round with golden hair.
LANDOR *Gebir* bk. iv, l. 44.

tro'phy, *n.* [TRO'PHIES, *pl.*] **1.** Anything taken from an enemy and shown or treasured up in proof of victory; a prize or token of victory in any contest; hence, a memento of victory or success.

The colors were borne in triumph through the streets of London, . . . and were put up as *trophies* in St. Paul's Cathedral.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 246. [G. P. P. '63.]

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A Roman memorial of victory in imitation of the Greek tropæum, but generally erected as a permanent structure, with decorations in relief and arms or beaks of ships suspended over the undecorated parts.

Pompeius had inscribed upon his *trophy* in the Pyrenees that he had taken 876 cities between the Alps and the Straits of Hercules.
CHARLES MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ch. 36, p. 282. [H. '79.]

3. An ornamental group of objects hung together on a wall, or any collection of objects typical of some event, art, industry, or branch of knowledge. **4.** A memento or memorial. [< F. *trophée*, < L. *tropæum*, < Gr. *tropaion*, < *tropē*, defeat, < *trepō*, turn.]

—**tro'phy-cress"**, *n.* A trophywort (*Tropæolum majus*); Indian cress; also, the smaller Indian cress (*Tropæolum minus*).—**t.-lock**, *n.* A lock cut from the hair of a slain enemy: often used to adorn a shield or weapon.—**t.-money†**, *n.* A due of fourpence per annum formerly levied on English householders, for drums, colors, harness, etc., of the militia.—**t.-tax**, *n.* A rate formerly levied triennially in the city of London for the maintenance of the train-bands, and now continued (at one farthing per pound) for militia expense.—**tro'phy-wort"**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, especially the trophy-cress.

trop'ic[1], trop'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to the tropics; tropical. [< F. *tropique*, < LL. *tropicus*, < Gr. *tropikos*, < *trepō*, turn.]

'Tis the fervid *tropic* noontime; faint and low the sea-waves beat;
Hazy rise the inland mountains through the glimmer of the heat.
WHITTIER *Slaves of Martinique* st. 20.

tro'pic[2], trō'pic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from atropin. [< *-trop-* in ATROPIN.]

—**tropic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) derived from atropin and belladonna by digesting with barium peroxid: also made by synthesis.

trop'ic, trop'ic, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* Either of two parallels of latitude at a distance from the equator, north and south, equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 27′, on which the sun is seen in the zenith on the days of its greatest declination: called respectively *tropic of Cancer* and *tropic of Capricorn.*

He knew no more of fear than one who dwells
Beneath the *tropics* knows of icicles!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 26.

2. *Astron.* Either of two corresponding parallels of declination in the celestial sphere similarly named, and respectively 23° 27′ north or south from the equator. **3.** *pl.* The regions of the earth's surface between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, where the sun crosses the zenith twice in the course of the year: with the definite article; the torrid zone. **4.** Either of the two points in the celestial sphere where apparently the sun stops and reverses its course; a solstice.—**trop'ic bird"**, *n.* An oceanic tern-like phaethontoid bird, found mostly in the tropics, having the two middle tail-feathers elongated; as, the yellow-billed *tropic-bird* (*Phaethon flavirostris*), found in the American Atlantic, and breeding in Bermuda.

The Red-billed Tropic-bird (*Phaethon æthereus*). 1/20

trop'ic-al, trep'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the tropics; hence, passionate; fervid; intense. **trop'ic‡.**

Java is probably the very finest and most interesting *tropical* island in the world.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 7, p. 109. [H. '69.]

2. Of the nature of a trope or metaphor; changed from the original to a figurative meaning.

Here we see this preposition, in, plainly assuming a *tropical* signification, or carried off from its original meaning, to signify something else which relates to or resembles it.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xiv, p. 150. [H. & Z. '54.]

—**tropical abscess**, an abscess of the liver induced by long residence in a hot climate.—**t. duckweed**, *Pistia Stratiotes.* See PISTIA.—**t. hours**, the instants of time when the oscillations of air-pressure reach their maximum and minimum points.—**t. lichen** (*Pathol.*), prickly heat.—**t. month**, same as SOLAR MONTH.—**t. year** (*Astron.*), the time that elapses between two passages in succession of the sun through the same equinox. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, which is 20 minutes and 23 seconds less than the sidereal year, the difference being caused by the precession of the equinoxes. See YEAR.

—**trop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner; metaphorically.

Trop"i-ca'li-a, trep'i-kē'li-ą *or* -cą'li-ą, *n. pl. Zoogeog.* The tropical marine realm. [< Gr. *tropikos* (see TROPIC[1], *a.*) + *hals*, sea.]—**Trop"i-ca'li-an**, *a.*

trop"i-co-pol'i-tan, trep'i-co-pel'i-tan, *a.* Inhabiting or found in all the tropics. [< TROPIC, *n.*, + Gr. *politēs*, citizen, < *polis*, city.]

trop"i-co-pol'i-tan, *n.* A tropicopolitan animal.

trop'i-des, trep'i-dīz *or* -dēs, *n.* Plural of TROPIS.

tro-pid'i-al, tro-pid'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a tropis.

trop'i-din, } trep'i-din, -din, -dain, *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.*
trop'i-dine, } An oily compound ($C_8H_{13}N$) with an odor like that of conin, obtained by heating tropin with certain acids.

tropido-. Derived from Greek *tropis* (*tropid-*), keel (< *trepō*, turn): a combining form.—**trop"i-do-gas'ter**, *n.* An iguanoid lizard (genus *Tropidogaster*).—**trop"i-dol'e-pis**, *n.* An iguanoid lizard of the genus *Sceloporus* (*Tropidolepis*), as the fence-lizard.—**trop"i-do-ster'nal**, *a.* Having a carinate sternum, as a bird.—**Trop"i-do-ster'ni-i**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Carinatæ.*

tro'pin, } trō'pin, -pin *or* -pīn, *n. Chem.* A colorless
tro'pine, } crystalline compound ($C_8H_{15}NO$) formed when atropin is decomposed with alkalis. [< ATROPIN, ATROPINE.]

Trop"i-o-car'i-dæ, trep'i-o-car'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans with antennules biflagellate, first 2 pereiopods chelate, and carapace dorsally compressed. **Trop"i-o-ca'ris**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tropis*, keel, + *karis*, prawn.]

—**trop"i-o-car'id**, *n.*—**trop"i-o-ca'roid**, *a.*

tro'pis, trō'pis, *n.* [TROP'I-DES, trep'i-dīz *or* -dēs, *pl.*] *Spong.* The outer curve or keel of a cymba. [< Gr. *tropis*, < *trepō*, turn.]

tro'pist, trō'pist, *n.* **1.** One given to the use of tropes. **2.** One who interprets and explains a text, especially Scripture, tropically or figuratively.

Tro-pit'i-dæ, tro-pit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Triassic family of latisellate ammonites having the ribs interrupted at the periphery and the dwelling-chamber large. **Trop'i-tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tropis*, keel.]

—**tro-pit'id**, *n.*—**trop'i-toid**, *a. & n.*

tro-pol'o-gy, tro-pel'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The use of tropical or figurative language. **2.** Consideration or treatment of the Scriptures both literally and figuratively, or as having a double sense. **3.** A treatise on figures of speech. [< Gr. *tropologia*, < *tropos* (see TROPE); and see -OLOGY.]—**trop"o-log'ic, -ic-al**, *a.*—**trop"o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**tro-pol'o-gize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To change from the literal to a figurative sense, or to explain figuratively.

tro-pom'e-ter, tro-pem'e-tęr, *n.* In anthropometry, an instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of long bones, as the humerus. It has a graduated circle, upon which one end of the bone is set, and a hollow pillar carrying a rotating index that may be applied to the other end of the bone. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE) + -METER.]

trop'po, trep'pō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Too much; as, andante, ma non *troppo* (andante, but not too much).

tros'sers†, *n. pl.* Trousers.

trot, tret, *v.* [TROT'TED; TROT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to trot; ride at a trotting gait, as a horse; as, he was *trotting* the cob on the mall. **2.** To pass over at a trot; as, to *trot* a circus-ring. **3.** [College Slang, U. S.] To study (a lesson) by the aid of a crib. [C.]

II. *i.* **1.** To go at the pace known as a trot: said of horses and other quadrupeds. **2.** To go with a steady hastened jogging pace; as, *trot* along to school.

He that riseth late, must *trot* all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night. B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard, Almanac for 1742* p. 125. [G. P. P. '90.]

[< OF. (F.) *trotter*, < LL. *troto*, < OHG. *trottōn* (freq. of *tretan*), tread.]

—**to trot out**, to trot (a horse) for showing his speed; hence, colloquially, to bring into notice or observation.

trot[1], *n.* **1.** A progressive motion of a quadruped, in which each pair of diagonal legs is alternately lifted, thrust forward, and placed upon the ground with approximate synchrony, the body of the animal being entirely unsupported twice during each stride. See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT. When a horse is trotting at a high rate of speed, the fore foot usually precedes its diagonal hind foot in being lifted from and placed upon the ground, and the body is entirely without support for about one-half of the total length of the stride. Beginning the notation with the landing of the right fore foot, the order of the supporting feet is (1) the right fore foot; (2) the left hind and right fore feet; (3) the left hind foot; (4) without support; (5) the left fore foot; (6) the right and left fore feet; (7) the right hind foot; (8) without support. The time during which one foot alone is on the ground is very brief.

2. *Fishing.* (1) A form of trawl-line. See LONG-LINE. (2) A snood or leader. **3.** A little child; toddler: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children—the rosy little *trots*—and took them on her knees, and told them a thousand stories.
THACKERAY *Newcomes* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 118. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

4. Steady going or movement: implying persistency and diligence; as, I have been on the *trot* all day. **5.** [College Slang, U. S.] Same as CRIB[1], *n.*, 9 (2.) [< OF. *trot*, < *trotter;* see TROT, *v.*]

—**trot'-line"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A trawl-line.

trot[2]†, *n.* An old woman: in derogation.

trot'co-sie, tret'co-zi, *n.* [Scot.] A covering like a cowl: a protection from the weather. **trot'co-sy‡**; **trot'co-zy‡.**

troth, trōth, (*C.*[2] *E.* (trōth, *C.*[1]; treth, *I. S. W. Wr.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** Good faith; fidelity; as, to plight *troth;* also, the act of pledging fidelity; pledge; especially, betrothal; as, he gave her his *troth.*

By my *troth*, Nerissa, my little body is aweary of this great world.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 2.

2. Truth; verity: especially in the phrase *in troth.*

Lacy: Troth, 'tis hard.
WORDSWORTH *The Borderers* act ii.

[< AS. *treówth;* see TRUTH.]

—**troth'-plight"†**, *vt.* To betroth; affiance.—**t.-plight†**, *a.* Betrothed.—**t.-plight†**, *n.* The act of betrothing.—**t.-plighted†**, *a.*—**t.-ring**, *n.* [Rare.] An engagement-ring.—**t.-telling†**, *a.* Truth-telling.

troth'less†, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.

trot'ter, tret'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which trots; specifically, a horse trained to trot for speed. **2.** [Slang.] A foot; as, move your *trotters;* a pig's *trotters.* [< OF. *trotier*, < LL. *trotarius*, < *troto;* see TROT, *v.*]

—**trot'ter-boil"er**, *n.* One who boils the feet and hoofs of animals, as for glue-stock.—**t.-oil**, *n.* Same as NEAT'S-FOOT OIL.

trot'ting, tret'ing, *n.* The act of moving at a trot.—**trot'-ting-horse"**, *n.* See TROTTER, 1.—**t.-sulky**, *n.* A sulky for use in trotting-matches. See illus. under SULKY.

trot'tles, tret'lz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The prickly comfrey. **2.** Sheep's dung.

trot'toir, tret'wēr *or* tro-twār', *n.* [F.] A sidewalk.

Lynde paced up and down the *trottoir* in front of the Couronne hotel. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 9, p. 189. [O. & CO.]

trou'ba-dour", trū'ba-dūr', *n.* One of a class of lyric poets that originated in Provence, France, at the close of the 11th century, and flourished in southern France, and also in Italy and Spain, in the 12th and 13th centuries. They wrote in the langue d'oc, chiefly of love, war, and satire. Compare MINNESINGER; TROUVÈRE. [F., < Pr. *trobador*, < F. *trouver*, invent, < LL. *tropus*, song, < L. *tropus;* see TROPE.]

The real importance of the period [12th and 13th centuries] consists in its lyrical poetry, the poetry of the *Troubadours.* The names of 460 separate poets are given, and 251 pieces have come down to us without the names of their writers. SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. French Lit.* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 30. [CL. P. '82.]

trou'ble, trub'l, *v.* [TROUB'LED; TROUB'LING.] **1.** *t.* To give trouble to; afflict with distress, anxiety, or vexation; cause to suffer mentally; hence, also, to harass or annoy, as by attacks or depredations. **2.** To put into commotion; stir up; disturb; agitate.

Forsake Earth's *troubled* waters for a purer spring.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 85.

3. To give inconvenience or labor to; disturb: said chiefly in polite language; as, may I *trouble* you to hand me the book? **4.** To interfere with; spoil by disturbing; mar; as, to *trouble* the quiet of the company.

Our sons inherit us: our looks are strange:
And we should come like ghosts to *trouble* joy.
TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song* st. 6.

II. *i.* **1.** To give trouble to oneself; take pains; worry. **2**†. To become turbid. [< F. *troubler*, < L. *turbula*, dim. of *turba*, crowd.]

Synonyms: see ANNOY; BOTHER; PERPLEX.

—**trouble-house'†**, *n.* One who disturbs a household.—**t.-mirth**, *n.* An austere or morose person; a killjoy; spoil-sport.—**t.-rest†**, *n.* One who disturbs another's rest.—**t.-state†**, *n.* One who disturbs the public peace: sometimes used adjectively.

—**trou'ble-ble†**, *a.* Troublesome.—**trou'bled-ly†**, *adv.*—**trou'bler**, *n.* One who troubles.

trou'ble, *n.* **1.** The state of being troubled; a state of affliction, distress, perplexity, worry, or annoyance; also, that which causes mental suffering or distress; great grief; affliction; trial.

Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of *trouble. Job* xiv, 1.

2. A circumstance or thing that occasions difficulty or perplexity; also, the vexation thus occasioned; annoyance; worry.

Public *troubles* have often called upon this country to look into its constitution. It has ever been bettered by such a revision.
BURKE *Works, Address to Brit. Colonists in N. A.* in vol. v, p. 434. [BELL '84.]

3. Toilsome exertion; labor; pains: often said in polite language; as, do not take the *trouble* to fan me.

Shakespeare never took the *trouble* of inventing stories. COLERIDGE *Works, Shakespeare's Dramas* in vol. iv, p. 63. [H. '58.]

4. *Law.* Any act or proceeding of one causing another an inconvenience or disturbance from which some material injury or pecuniary loss results; particularly, in French law, any act causing injury or loss for which a legal remedy exists. **5.** Any serious or permanent diseased condition; as, a lung-*trouble.* **6.** In a coal-mine: (1) A splitting of a seam by a layer of sandstone. (2) A termination of a seam; a fault or nip. [F., < *troubler;* see TROUBLE, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ADVERSITY; ANXIETY; CARE; GRIEF; PAIN.

—**trouble-hunt"er**, *n. Teleg.* A man employed to hunt for and remove a cause of ill working on lines: distinguished from *lineman.* **t.-man‡.**

trouble-ness†, *n.* The state of being troubled; affliction.

trouble-some, trub'l-sum, *a.* **1.** Causing trouble; vexatious; burdensome; trying; afflictive; as, a *troublesome* business; a *troublesome* pertinacity.

My leg is getting *troublesome*,—it laid me up last Fall,
And the doctors, they have cut and hacked, and never found the ball.
BRET HARTE *The Old Major Explains* st. 1.

2. Marked by violence; tumultuous. **3.** Greatly agitated or disturbed; troublous.

Synonyms: afflictive, annoying, arduous, burdensome, difficult, galling, harassing, hard, importunate, intrusive, irksome, laborious, painful, perplexing, teasing, tiresome, trying, vexatious, wearisome.—**Antonyms:** amusing, cheering, easy, entertaining, grateful, gratifying, helpful, light, pleasant.

—**trouble-some-ly**, *adv.*—**trouble-some-ness**, *n.*

trou'blous, trub'lus, *a.* **1.** Marked by commotion or tumult; full of trouble; tumultuous; as, *troublous* times. **2.** Uneasy; restless.

And oft would dare to tempt the *troublous* wind.
SPENSER *Muiopotmos* st. 6.

3†. Troublesome.

trou"de-loup', trū'-dę-lū', *n.* [TROUS'-DE-LOUP', trū'-, *pl.*] A conical pit having in the center a vertical stake with a pointed top: a defense against cavalry: usually plural. [F.; *trou*, hole; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *loup* (< L. *lupus*), wolf.]

trough, trōf, *C., or* tref, *W., v.* **I.** *t.* To shape into or like a trough. **II.** *i.* To eat rudely, like trough-fed swine.

trough, *n.* **1.** A long or narrow open receptacle, as a log hollowed out on one side, or two planks nailed together in V form, or a long box-like structure, as for holding food and water for animals, or for the conveyance of a fluid; any shallow oblong vessel.

About the *trough*, by the farm-yard pump,
The frolicsome yearlings frisk and jump.
TROWBRIDGE *Evening at the Farm* st. 3.

Specifically: (1) *Print.* A box, usually flaring outwardly, holding water in which paper is dipped to moisten it. (2) An eaves-trough. (3) A box-like enclosure in which fish are hatched and bred. (4) A large wooden receptacle in which dough is mixed and worked before being made into loaves. (5) A trough-battery. (6) A pneumatic trough. See PNEUMATIC. (7) *Electrodeposition.* A tray or vat containing the depositing solution, in which the articles to be plated are dipped. (8) *Mining.* A board frame or tank in which ores are washed and separated; a buddle or rocker.

2. A long, narrow channel or depression, as between ridges on land or waves at sea.

Still in the yawning *trough* the vessel reels.
WILLIAM FALCONER *The Shipwreck* can. 2, l. 890.

3†. A canoe; dugout. [< AS. *trog*, trough.]

Compounds, etc.:—**glass trough.** 1. *Micros.* A water-tight double slide in which animalcules, etc., may be seen in their proper liquid element. 2. *Phot.* A device in which a plate may be immersed and may be observed during the process of development, or may be washed after fixing. —**t. and crest** (*Physics*), the maximum displacements of a medium in opposite directions, named from analogy with the waves of the sea.—**trough'-bat"ter-y**, *n.* A voltaic battery formed by dipping a trough into cells by means of partitions.—**t.-fault**, *n. Geol.* A trough-like depression caused by two faults dipping toward each other. **t.-gutter**, *n.* An eaves-trough.—**t. of barometric depression**, the line of greatest depression in area of moving barometric pressure: often marked by squalls.—**t. of the sea**, the hollow between two wave-crests; also, the direction of such hollows; as, the boat was in the *trough of the sea.*—**t.-room**, *n. Fish-culture.* A hatching-house.—**t.-shell**, *n.* A mactroid clam, especially *Mactra solida.*

trounce, trauns, *vt.* [TROUNCED; TROUN'CING.] [Colloq.] To whip severely. [< OF. *troncer*, cut, < *tronce*, piece of timber, < L. *truncus;* see TRUNK, *n.*] **trounsef.**

Then he turned to the unfaithful knave, and *trounced* him right well for his cowardice.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 12, p. 46. [H.]

troupe, trūp, *n.* A troop or company; especially, a company of actors, minstrels, acrobats, or performers of any sort. [F.; see TROOP.]

troup'i-al, trūp'i-al, *n.* Same as TROOPIAL.

trou'sered, trou'zerd, *a.* Clad in trousers; masculine.

The inferior or *trousered* half of the creation. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 309. [T. & F. '68.]

trou'sed†; **trow'sed**†.

trou'ser-ing, trou'zer-ing, *n.* A fabric suitable for trousers; commonly in the plural. **trow'ser-ing**†.

trou'sers, trou'zerz, *n. pl.* A garment worn by men and boys, covering the body from the waist to the ankles or knees, and dividing so as to make a separate covering for each leg; pantaloons. [< F. *trousses*, pl. of *trousse*; see TROUSSE.] **trouse**†; **trow'sers**†. —**bag'-trou"sers**, *n. pl.* The sack-like garments for the legs worn in Mohammedan countries by men.

trousse, trūs, *n.* **1.** A collection of small implements in a sheath or case; formerly, a case containing knives, tweezers, etc., fastened to the girdle; as, a surgeons' *trousse*. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] Loppings from growing timber; dead branches wrought into a newly made hedge. [E.] [F.; see TRUSS, *n.*]

trous"seau', trū"sō', *n.* [TROUS"SEAUX', trū"sō', *pl.*] **1.** A bride's outfit, especially of clothing. **2.** [Rare.] A bundle; truss; pack.

There lay the total keys, in one massive *trousseau*, of that fortress impregnable even to armies from without. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Spanish Nun* in vol. i, p. 118. [T. & F. '56.]

[F., dim. of *trousse*; see TROUSSE.]

trout, trout, *vi.* To angle for trout.

trout, *n.* **1.** A salmonoid fish mostly found in fresh

Trout. 1/10

1. The brown trout (*Salmo fario*). 2. The American speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

waters and non-anadromous, and highly esteemed as a game- and food-fish. (1) A black-spotted fish of the genus *Salmo*, with well-developed vomerine teeth and sexual differences ill-defined. The common brown trout or river-trout (*S. fario*), attaining a length of 30 inches, the migratory sea-trout (*S. trutta*), and the Loch Leven trout (*S. levenensis*) are British species. The rainbow-trout (*S. gairdneri*) and the Rocky Mountain trout (*S. purpuratus*) are species of western North America. (2) A red- or gray-spotted fish of the genus *Salvelinus*, having the shaft of the vomer toothless; a char. The common speckled trout or brook-trout (*S. fontinalis*), the great lake-trout (*S. namaycush*), and the Dolly-Varden trout (*S. malma*) are American species. **2.** A fish of some other family resembling or supposed to resemble the above. (1) A galaxiid; so called in Australia and New Zealand. (2) [Western U. S.] A hexagrammoid or California rock-trout. (3) [Local, U. S.] A weak fish; salt-water trout. (4) [Southern U. S.] A black bass.

[< AS. *truht*, < L. *tructa*, < Gr. *trōktēs*, nibbler, < *trōgō*, nibble.]

Compounds: —**trout'-bas"ket**, *n.* An anglers' flat-sided creel; often carried by trout-fishermen. —**t.-bird**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover. —**t.-colored**, *a.* White, spotted with black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse. —**t.-farm**, *n.* An establishment for the artificial propagation of trout. —**t.-hole**, *n.* A pool or other place in a stream where trout congregate. —**t.-louse**, *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the trout; sing. —**t.-perch**, *n.* **1.** A percoid fish (*Percopsis guttatus*) of the rivers and Great Lakes of the United States, trout-like, but with mouth and scales perch-like. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The black bass. —**t.-pickerel**, *n.* The banded pickerel (*Esox americanus*). —**t.-shad**, *n.* The weak-fish. —**t.-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon-bait to be used in taking trout.

Other compounds are used, as, **trout-fisherman, t.-hook, t.-line, t.-net, t.-pond, t.-rod, t.-stream, t.-tackle.**

Derivatives: —**trout'ful**, *a.* Holding many trout, as a stream. —**trout'less**, *a.* Containing no trout. —**trout'let**, *n.* A young or small trout.

A shady streamlet, in whose deeper pools the silvery *troutlets* loved to feed. ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* i, p. 3. [MACM. '82.]

trout'ling†. —**trout'y**, *a.* Containing trout.

The stream that winds through Grasmere vale . . . is of great beauty — clean, bright, full, *trouty*.
BURROUGHS in *Century Magazine* Jan., '84, p. 419.

trou"vère', trū"vār', -vēr', *n.* One of a class of epic **trou"veur'**, poets of northern France who wrote in the langue d'oui from the 11th to the 14th century. The trouveres were distinct from the troubadours, and to them are due the gest, the fabliau, the Arthurian romance, the Roman du Renart and Roman de la Rose, the prose chronicles, the mystery, etc. Compare MEISTERSINGER and TROUBADOUR.

Two classes of persons were concerned in them [chansons de gestes]. There was the *trouvère* who composed them, and the jongleur who carried them about in manuscript or in his memory from castle to castle and sang them.
SAINTSBURY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ix, p. 638.

[F., < *trouver*; see TROUBADOUR.]

tro"va-to're, trō"vā-tō're, *n.* [It.] Same as TROUBADOUR.

trove, trōv, *a.* Found: only in the compound **treasure trove**. OF., pp. of *trover*, F. *trouver*; see TROUBADOUR.]

trove, *n.* Rare. A thing found.

He dare not murder his daily *trove* because he believes it to be a Manifestation an Emissary, an Embodiment. KIPLING *In Black and White, Sending of Dana Da* p. 67. [S. M.]

tro'ver, trō'vęr, *n. Law.* An action to recover the value of personal property of the plaintiff wrongfully converted by another to his own use. Trover was originally an action of trespass on the case for damages against one who had found the goods of another and who refused to give them up on demand to the owner, which refusal was, in law, a conversion or appropriation of them by the finder; hence the action came to be called "trover and conversion." The finding, however, became a fiction, and the substance of the action is the wrongful withholding or "conversion" of the goods. [< F. *trouver*; see TROUVÈRE.]

trow, trō, *vi.* [Archaic.] **1.** To suppose; think.

That man, I *trow*, is doubly curst,
Who of the best doth make the worst.
COOMBE *Dr. Syntax's Three Tours* can. 26, l. 135.

2†. To trust. **3**†. To wonder. [< AS. *trēowian*, trust, < *trēowe*, true.] **trewe**†.

trow[1], *n.* **1.** A boat having amidships an open well through which to spear fish; also, a boat with a bottomed well for conveying or keeping fish. **2.** A channel or flume, as for a mill-wheel. [Var. of TROUGH.]

trow[2], *n. Folk-lore.* An underground elf that works in metal. Compare TROLL[2]; DROW[2]. [= TROLL[2], *n.*]

trow'el, trou'el, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -ELLING.] To apply, as plaster, with a trowel; dress with a trowel, as a wall; form with a trowel, as stucco.

trow'el, *n.* **1.** A flat-bladed, pointed implement having an offset handle parallel, or nearly so, with the blade: used by masons, plasterers, and molders.

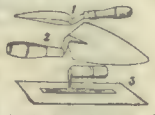

1. A Gardeners' Trowel. 2. A Masons' Trowel. 3. A Plasterers' Trowel or Float.

When it is necessary to flatter, she lays it on as with a *trowel*.
H. JAMES, JR. *Partial Portraits, Du Maurier* p. 367. [MACM. '88.]

2. A small concave scoop with a handle: used in digging about small plants, potting them, etc. **3.** A flat steel instrument, very elastic, about two feet long, with a handle at one end, used to spread the paint evenly on oilcloth. **4.** A molders' smoothing-tool. See MOLDER. [< F. *truelle*, < L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, ladle.]

—**trow'el-bay"o-net**, *n.* See BAYONET.— **trow'el-beak**, *n.* A Sumatran broadbill (*Corydon sumatranus*).

trow'el-ful, trou'el-ful, *n.* As much as a trowel holds.

troy, troi, *n.* A system of weight-measures formerly used for various articles, but now only by goldsmiths and jewelers. See WEIGHT. [< *Troyes*, France.] **troy weight**‡.

tru'age†, *n.* **1.** A pledge of peace or truth given on payment of a tax. **2.** An impost; tax; tribute. **3.** An act of homage. **trew'age**†.

tru'an-cy, trū'an-si, *n.* The act or state of being truant.

tru'and-ise†, *n.* A wandering, begging life. **trow'and-ise**†; **tru'ant-ing**†.

tru'ant, trū'ant, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To squander; waste. **II.** *i.* To play the truant; idle away time.

His outward hopes were blasted, and he returned with concentrated ardour to woo the muse, from whom he had so long *truanted*.
MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 12, p. 139. [H.]

[< OF. *truander*, < *truand*; see TRUANT, *n.*] **tru'and**†.

—**tru'ant-ly**, *adv.* In a truant manner.

tru'ant, *a.* **1.** Shirking duty or attendance; especially, staying or running off without leave from home or from school; hence, idle; loitering. **2.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing a truant; as, a *truant* disposition.

Mute is the bell that rung at peep of dawn,
Quickening my *truant* feet across the lawn.
ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* pt. i, l. 100.

triv'ant†; **tru'and**†; **tru'ant-ly**†.

tru'ant, *n.* **1.** One who absents himself or runs off from the place of duty; especially, a child who stays away from school or home without leave; shirker. **2**†. An idler; vagrant. [OF., also *truand*, < Bret. *truant*, vagabond.] **triv'ant**†; **tru'and**†.

—**tru'ant-school"**, *n.* A school to which truant children, and especially those who consort with rogues and dissolute persons, may be sent by order of a magistrate.

—**tru'ant-ship**, *n.* Truancy.

trub[1], trub, *n.* A truffle. [Cp. TRUFFLE.]

trub[2], *n.* A slattern.

trub'l, -ld, -lous, -l-sum. Trouble, etc. PHIL. SOC.

trub'let, *n.* Trouble

trub'tail†, *n.* A short, squat woman.

tru'bu, *n.* Same as TRABU.

truc'cage†, *n.* Same as TRUCKAGE[2].

truce, trūs, *n. Mil. Law.* **1.** An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities; an armistice.

Truces are either **partial**, limited to particular places or forces, or **general**, extending to all the belligerent forces. **2.** Temporary cessation or intermission, as of contest, pain, or action; as, a *truce* to his anxiety.

Leads him, perplex'd, where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 526.

[ME. *trues*, pl. of *treve*, TRUE.] **trewes**†.

—**truce'-break"er**, *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.—**t. of God**, in feudal times, a cessation of private war during certain week-days and on fasts and festivals, enforced by the church under pain of excommunication. It also especially protected tillers of the soil and women from violence. It was widely respected for three centuries. Called also **peace of God.**

In the eleventh century some Bishops in Burgundy proclaimed what was called The *Truce of God*, an ecclesiastical law which required all private warfare to stop every week from sunset on Wednesday till sunrise on Monday.
JAMES SIME *Germany* ch. 8, p. 71. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

—**truce'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no truce. **2.** Unforbearing.

truch'man†, *n.* An interpreter; dragoman. **truche'-ment**†; **trudge'man**†.

tru"ci-da'tion†, *n.* A killing.

truck[1], truc, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give in exchange; sell or trade, as petty articles; barter; peddle: as, to *truck* vegetables.

And, having *truck'd* thy soul, brought home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee.
COWPER *Expostulation* l. 373.

II. *i.* To exchange or sell commodities; peddle; hawk. [< OF. *troquer*, barter.]

truck[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cart or move about on a truck or vehicle; as, to *truck* furniture. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To drive a vehicle for cartage; as, he *trucks* for a living.

truck[1], *n.* **1.** Commodities for sale, exchange, or barter; especially, goods readily handled; as, the shop was full of *truck*. **2.** [U. S.] Garden produce for market: as, he raises *truck*. **3.** Same as TRUCK SYSTEM. **4.** [Colloq.] Worthless articles collectively; lumber; rubbish; as, thieves will not touch that *truck*. **5.** [Colloq.] The act of bartering.

Trade, in its beginnings, assumes the form of direct exchange, commodity for commodity: what we call *Truck* or Barter.
F. A. WALKER *Money* ch. 1, p. 1. [H. H. & CO. '78.]

[< OF. *troc*, < *troquer*, barter.]

Compounds, etc.: —**poor truck** [Slang, U. S.], poor, ignorant people; collectively, articles of inferior value.— **t. economy** (*Polit. Econ.*), the age or practise of barter.

Truck-economy is the term used to denote the period which precedes the use of money. . . . Barter is included as a sub-head under *truck-economy*.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 50. [CHAUT. '89.]

—**truck'-house"**, *n.* A building used for the storage of goods; especially, a storehouse at an Indian trading-post. **truck'ing-house"**‡. —**t.-shop**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A store belonging to a truck system; tommy-shop.—**t.-store**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A greengrocer's store. **2.** A truck-shop.—**t. system**, the practise of paying wages of workmen in goods instead of money.

Truck, in sense 2, is an element of some self-explaining compounds; as, **truck-farm, t.-farmer, t.-farming, t.-garden, t.-patch, t.-pedler.**

truck[2], *n.* **1.** A strong vehicle, variously constructed, especially one with four wheels, for transporting freight, merchandise, and other heavy articles. **2.** A low barrow-like vehicle with, however, two small stout wheels in place of one, and a forward lip, for use in moving barrels, boxes, trunks, etc., by hand, as in a warehouse; **barrow-truck.** **3.** A two-, three-, four-, or sometimes six-wheeled vehicle used about railway-stations, etc., as for moving trunks by man-power: specifically called **baggage-truck**, or in a two-wheeled form sometimes **freight-truck**, or if four-wheeled, large or small, a **wagon-truck.** **4.** A set of wheels or runners in a framework, designed to support the whole or part of something; a swiveling carriage; as, a *car-truck*; a casemate-*truck*. **5.** [Eng.] A platform freight-car. **6.** *Naut.* A wooden disk at the upper extremity of a mast or upper end of the skysail-pole of a ship, having holes through which signal- or pennant-halyards are rove. **7.** A wheel: the original sense, now rare, and usually implying a small wheel without a tire. [< L. *trochus*; see TROCHUS.]

Compounds: —**tel'e-scope-truck"**, *n.* A freight-truck that will grasp and hold a packing-box by sliding hooks operated from the handles.—**truck'-bol"ster**, *n.* A cross-beam or bolster on a car-truck, usually supporting the weight of one end of a car. See illus. under CAR.—**t.-frame**, *n.* The skeleton or built-up structure of a car-truck, to which are attached the journal-boxes, springs, etc.—**t.-horse**, *n.* A stout, heavy horse suitable for drawing a truck.—**t.-jack**, *n.* A lifting-jack hung from a pair of wheels and used to lift logs, etc., as in mounting on a truck.—**t.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel of a truck in a locomotive; one of the small wheels that do not receive the action of the connecting-rods or of the parallel rods.—**t.-windlass**, *n.* A windlass mounted on a truck for convenience in hauling the ropes of a block and tackle, etc.

truck[3]†, *n.* An old game of bowls, played on a board with 13 holes to receive the balls.

truck'age[1], truk'ęj, *n.* **1.** Money paid for conveyance of goods on trucks; truck-charges. **2.** The conveyance of goods by trucks.

truck'age[2]†, *n.* Exchange; barter.

truck'er[1], truk'ęr, *n.* **1.** A market-gardener. **2.** One who barters or sells commodities; hawker; trader.

truck'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who drives or supplies trucks. **2.** *Brickmaking.* One who wheels pallets of green bricks to the yard for hacking or to the racks for stacking.

truck'l, truck'ld. Truckle, truckled. PHIL. SOC.

truck'le, truc'l, *v.* [TRUCK'LED; TRUCK'LING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To curry favor with servile art; yield or serve in an obsequious and unmanly way; as, to *truckle* to a lord.

I cannot *truckle* to a fool of state.
CHURCHILL *Epistle to William Hogarth* l. 121.

2†. To sleep in a trundle-bed.

II†. *t.* To trundle. [< TRUCKLE, *n.*, < LL. *troclea*, small wheel, < L. *trochlea*, pulley, < Gr. *trochilea*, pulley, < *trochus*; see TROCHAL.]

—**truck'ler**, *n.* One who truckles.

truck'le, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A small wheel; caster. **2.** A trundle-bed. **3.** A small flat cheese.

—**truck'le-bed"**, *n.* Same as TRUNDLE-BED.— **t.-cheese**, *n.* Same as TRUCKLE, 3.

truck'man[1], truc'man, *n.* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in truck; one who trucks or trades.

truck'man[2], *n.* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl.*] One who drives a truck, or conveys goods on a truck.

truck'mas"ter, truc'mas'tęr, *n.* [U. S.] An officer whose duty is to supervise the trade on Indian reservations.

truck'-pot", *n.* [Scot.] Same as TRACK-POT; see TRACK[2], *v.*

trucks, trucs, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Trousers.

truckt, *pp.* Trucked. PHIL. SOC.

tru'cu-lence, trū'kiu-lens (XIII), *n.* The state or quality of being truculent; savageness of aspect or behavior; ferocity. [< L. *truculentia*, < *truculentus*, fierce, < *trux* (*truc-*), fierce.] **tru'cu-len-cy**‡.

tru'cu-lent, trū'kiu-lent, *a.* **1.** Having the character or the spirit of a savage; barbarous; ruthless; cruel.

Then I fall into a *truculent* mood, and would like to destroy somebody. ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* letter vi, p. 29. [O. & CO. '74.]

2. Awakening terror; ferocious. [OF., < L. *truculentus*; see TRUCULENCE.]

—**tru'cu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

trudge, truj, *vi.* [TRUDGED; TRUDG'ING.] To make one's way on foot, especially wearily or without spirit; walk or march with labor.

He *trudged* along through copse and brake.
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* pt. i, st. 29.

[< Sw. dial. *truga*, snow-shoe.] **tridge**†.

trudge[1], *n.* A walk on foot, especially a tiresome one.

trudge[2]†, *n.* An interpreter; truchman. **trudge'man**†.

true, trū, *vt.* [TRUED; TRU'ING.] **1.** To bring to conformity with a standard or requirement; form or adjust as with geometrical precision; put in right relation; as, to *true* a frame or a tool. **2**†. To verify.

true, *a.* **1.** Conformable to fact or reality; being in accordance with the actual state of things, as any product of correct thinking or the language embodying it, but especially propositions; not false or erroneous; as, a *true* judgment or proposition; a *true* word; a *true* narrative.

All things that John spake were *true*. *John* x, 41.

In this sense *true* is often used elliptically for *it is true* or *that is true*; as, *true*, I hated him. **2.** Being what it seems or pretends to be; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false; genuine; as, a *true* specimen; *true* fidelity. **3.** Firm and steady in adhering to friends, promises, or principles; faithful; loyal; steadfast; constant; specifically, adhering steadfastly to truth and honesty; guileless; veracious; as, *true* love; a *true* friend; a *true* man; a *true* witness. **4.** Conformable to a rule, standard, or pattern; precisely right; exact; as, a *true* likeness; a *true* circle; specifically, in mechanical work, accurately formed or adjusted; made so as to fit or corre-

spond; as, a *true* joint. **5.** Being or existing in accordance with law or justice; legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* king. **6.** Correctly indicative; unerring; as, a *true* prophecy; a *true* sign. **7.** *Anat.* Possessing all the attributes of a developed organ of its class; complete; also, fulfilling a given function, homologous with organs performing a like function, or being the essential part of an organ. **8.** Of pure strain or pedigree; as, a *true* collie dog. **9.** *Biol.* (1) Conformed to the structure of the type; as, a *true* insect. (2) Properly so called: said of a plant or animal, as distinguished from others improperly so called; as, a *true* locust. **10.** Exactly correspondent in pitch or key; being in perfect tune; as, his voice is *true*.

A *true* bell is that in which the third and fifth are heard in right relation to the fundamental.
A. E. Bostwick in *Annual Cyclopædia* 1890, p. 712, col. 2.

11†. Sure. [< AS. *trēowe*, true.] **trew**†; **trewe**†.

Synonyms: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC; CORRECT; FAITHFUL; HONEST; JUST; MORAL; PURE; RIGHT.

Compounds, etc.: — **out of true**, not in line of adjustment: said of a mark or part, as in a drawing or a machine. — **the t.**, reality as apprehended by perception of the rational or logical faculty; also, that which is true: distinguished from *the beautiful* and *the good*. See BEAUTIFUL; GOOD.

The genuineness of *the true* was to him [Ruskin] always a part of the symmetry of the beautiful.
Joseph Cook *Marriage* lect. iii, p. 65. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

— **t. amnion**, the inner one of the two envelopes of the ovum formed by the amniotic folds. — **t. bill** (*Law*), the endorsement by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they find to be sustained by the evidence; also, a bill so endorsed. — **true'-blue"**. **I.** *a.* Of uncompromising principles; loyal; faithful. **II.** *n.* A person strictly adherent to his convictions, set, sect, or party. — **t.-born**, *a.* Of legitimate birth; having qualities, characters, or titles by heredity; as, a *true-born* Turk. — **t.-bred**, *a.* **1.** Bred to a pure strain or stock; reproducing characteristics typical of a strain or breed. **2.** Well-bred. — **t. cartilage**, the cartilage that at first forms the skeleton; hyaline cartilage. — **t. corpus luteum**, a corpus luteum that has been produced by pregnancy. — **t.-derived**†, *a.* True-born. — **t.-devoted**†, *a.* Of unwavering devotion or fidelity. — **t.-disposing**†, *a.* Disposing or arranging justly, or for the prevalence of truth and right. — **t.-divining**†, *a.* Having a correct anticipation of fact; forecasting truly. — **t.-hearted**, *a.* Loyal; faithful; honest; sincere. — **t.-heartedness**, *n.* — **t. ligament**, a fascial band that connects viscera with surrounding structures, as distinguished from peritoneal folds that perform the same function. — **t.-love**, *n.* **1.** One truly beloved or loving; specifically, one of an engaged pair; sweetheart: used also adjectively. **2**†. Same as TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT. Compare TRUELOVE. See KNOT¹, *n.* **3**†. An aromatic condiment for sweetening the breath. — **t. molar**, a molar that is formed independently, not replacing a milk-tooth. — **t. pelvis**, the lower or proper basin-like portion of the pelvis. — **t. rib**, a rib attached to spine and sternum: distinguished from *floating rib*. — **t.-s stitch**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch alike on both sides; through-stitch. — **t. to name**, not varying from its true species, as a plant: a term used by seedsmen. — **t. vertebra**, one of the movable or non-ankylosed vertebræ. — **t. vocal cords**, the lower folds of the mucous membrane of the larynx, the only ones actually concerned in the production of voice. — **t. water**, mean depth of water at a given place.

true†, *n.* **1.** Truth; covenant; pledge. **2.** [TRUES or TRUCE, *pl.*] Temporary suspension of hostilities; truce. **trewe**†.

true, trū, *adv.* **1.** In truth; truly. **2.** In a true and accurate manner; as, the wheel runs *true*.

true'love", trū'luv", *n.* The herb-truelove or herb-Paris (see HERB-PARIS): so called, according to Dr. Prior, because its four leaves are set together in the form of a true-love or true-lovers' knot. See TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT, under KNOT¹. **trewe'-love"**†.

true'ness, trū'nes, *n.* The quality of being true; truth.

true'pen"ny, trū'pen'i, *n.* [Colloq.] An honest fellow; also, according to some, a sly fellow; an old soldier.

tru'er, trū'ėr, *n.* A tool used in truing.

true'-ta"ble†, *n.* A hazard-table. **trey'-ta"ble**†.

truff†, *vt.* [Scot.] To steal.

truff†, *n.* Turf. **truffe**†.

truf'fle, truf'l (XIII), *n.* Any one of various fleshy underground fungi of the family *Tuberaceæ*, and especially of the genus *Tuber*, to which most of the edible species belong. They are shaped in general like a potato, ranging from ¼ of an inch to 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The principal edible species (*T. æstivum* or *cibarium*) in England is about the size of an English walnut, black and warty externally, with the flesh inside variously marbled. The best French species (*T. melanosporum*) is similar in appearance. Truffles lie just below the surface of the ground, and are discovered in England by the aid of dogs of a particular breed, and on the continent by the help of swine, the animals being guided by the fleshy smell emitted by the fungus. They are prized mainly as condiments.

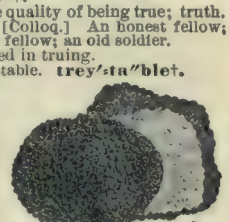
The Black Truffle (*Tuber cibarium*).
a, a section of the same.

[< OF. *truffle*, dim. of *truffe*, < L. *tuber*, < √ *tu* in *tumeo*, swell.]

— **truf'fle-dog"**, *n.* A small dog trained to search out truffles. — **t.-worm**, *n.* A maggot infesting truffles. — **truf'fled**, *a.* Stuffed or cooked with truffles.

trug¹, trug, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A wooden basket used by greengrocers and gardeners. **2**†. A measure of wheat, two-thirds of a bushel. **3**†. A mortar-hod.

trug²†, *n.* A trull; harlot.

— **trug'ging-house"** or **-place**†, *n.* A brothel.

trug'man†, *n.* Same as TRUCHMAN.

tru'ing-tool", trū'ing-tūl', *n.* A tool for turning down true the face of a grindstone or abrading-wheel.

tru'ish†, *a.* Somewhat true.

tru'ism, trū'izm, *n.* A self-evident or unquestionable truth; a statement so plainly true as hardly to require statement or proof: often used in a derogatory sense for an unimportant truth or statement: opposed to *falsism*.

Synonyms: see ADAGE; AXIOM.

— **tru"is-mat'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of truisms. **tru-is'tic**†.

trul"té', trwī"tē', *a.* [F.] *Ceram.* Having a delicately crackled surface: said of Japan ware and porcelain.

trull, trul, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To trundle.

trull, *n.* **1.** A common prostitute; drab; strumpet. **2**†. A maiden of low degree; lass. [< *G. trolle*.] **trul**†.

Trul'lan, trul'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the trullus, a domed chamber of the Byzantine imperial palace in Constantinople; noting any council held in this chamber, and specifically the Quinisext Council of 691, regarded as ecumenical by the Eastern but not by the Western Church. [< LL. *trullus*, dome, < L. *trulla;* see TROWEL.]

trull'er, trul'ėr, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A miner who wheels ore in barrows.

trul"li-za'tion†, *n.* The act of plastering with a trowel.

tru'ly, trū'li, *adv.* **1.** In conformity with fact or reality; as, it was *truly* spoken. **2.** In strict conformity with a rule or purpose; with accuracy or nice precision; as, the bridge is *truly* built; he argued *truly*. **3.** In accordance with assumed obligations; with loyalty, honesty, or fidelity; also, sincerely.

No work *truly* done — no word earnestly spoken — no sacrifice freely made, was ever made in vain.
Robertson *Sermons* second series, ser. v, p. 292. [H. '70.]

4. In accordance with what is right; conformably to justice and propriety. **5.** In very deed; certainly; surely; verily: often used as an expletive; as, *truly*, you have done well by yourself. **6.** Lawfully; legally. [< AS. *trēowlīce*, < *trēowe*, true.] **trewe'ly**†; **true'ly**†.

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

tru"meau', trū"mō', *n.* [TRU'MEAUX', trū"mō', *pl.*] [F.] *Arch.* A pier or pillar between two openings, as in a double doorway.

trumme'lett†, *n.* A ringlet.

trump¹, trump, *vt.* **1.** To impose or obtrude unfairly; put in by fraud; as, that gloss was *trumped* on the text. **2**†. To deceive; trick; dupe. [< F. *tromper*, < *trompe;* see TRUMP², *n.*] **trumpt**†.

— **to trump up**, to make up or invent for a fraudulent purpose; concoct; as, he *trumped up* an excuse.

trump², *v. Card-playing.* **I.** *t.* To play a trump to; win or take with a trump-card. **II.** *i.* To play a trump-card to a lead from another suit.

trump³, *vi.* [Archaic.] To blow a trumpet; make a noise suggesting a trumpet; as, a *trumping* elephant.

The bullfrogs *trump* to usher in the night.
Thoreau *Walden, Solitude* p. 140. [H. M. & CO.]

trump, *a.* [Colloq.] Superior to all the rest; most attractive.

It is the *trump* tomb of the king's valley, and is named Belzoni, from the traveller. G. W. Curtis *Nile Notes* ch. 33, p. 300. [H.]

trump¹, *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A card of that suit that temporarily ranks above all others: usually determined by certain rules governing the game played. **2.** The suit thus determined: usually in the plural; as, spades are *trumps*. **3.** Same as TRUMP-CARD. **4.** [Colloq.] A very satisfactory person; good fellow.

The women, in spite of an odious hump
Which he wore on his back, all thought him a *trump*.
Saxe *Richard of Gloster* st. 1.

5†. Same as RUFF³, 2. [< F. *triomphe;* see TRIUMPH, *n.*]

— **trump'-card"**, *n.* **1.** The card that determines the trump-suit; also, in some games, as cribbage, a card turned up like a trump and used in some way determined by the rules of the game, but giving no rank to others of its suit. **2.** A card of the trump-suit. — **t.-signal**, *n.* In whist, an arbitrary intimation to one's partner that one wishes him to lead trumps, made by discarding first a high card and then a low one, instead of discarding the lower one first, as would be the ordinary rule.

trump², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A jew's-harp. **2.** [Poetic or Archaic.] *Mus.* A trumpet. **3.** [Rare.] A trumpeting.

All the shore rang with the *trump* of bullfrogs.
Thoreau *Walden, Sounds* p. 137. [H. M. & CO.]

4†. A trumpeter. **5**†. A pipe; tube. [< OF. and F. *trompe*, = LL. *tromba*, < L. *tuba*, pipe.]

trump'er†, *n.* A trumpeter.

trump'er-y, trump'ėr-i, *a.* Having a showy appearance, but valueless; hence, deceiving; delusive.

It is odd that such *trumpery* fallacies should have imposed on such powerful minds. Macaulay in G. O. Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 304. [H.]

trump'er-y, *n.* **1.** Showy stuff of no real value; worthless finery; gewgaws.

Love is not pedlar's *trumpery* bought and sold.
Cowper *Hope* l. 330.

2. Any kind of useless accumulations; trash; rubbish; hence, nonsense; absurdity; mummery. **3.** Deceit; trickery. [< F. *tromperie*, < *tromper;* see TRUMP¹, *v.*]

trump'et, trump'et, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To proclaim by or as by trumpet; publish abroad; as, to *trumpet* forth praises. **2.** To shape like the mouth of a trumpet.

II. *i.* To give forth a sound from or as from a trumpet; as, the *trumpeting* of wild swans. [< F. *trompeter*, < *trompe;* see TRUMP², *n.*]

trump'et, *n.* **1.** A wind-instrument with a flaring mouth; specifically, in music, a soprano brass wind-instrument of penetrating sound, usually a long tube with a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and often coiled so as to be conveniently handled. The sounds are modified by the action of the player's lips, and may be varied also by the addition of slides, valves, and keys.

Trumpets.
1. A modern military trumpet. 2. A 15th-century military trumpet. (From a MS.)

The *trumpet*, of which our bugle is the sister, seems to antedate all musical instruments, as it appeared on the Egyptian bas-relief at Thebes, and was also used by the Israelites. The *trumpets* of the Romans were both straight and crooked. A shell bored at the end, and a horn with the point removed, were the most primitive forms of the instrument. . . . A change from the straight tube of the *trumpet* to one bent into three parallel lines was made about the middle of the fifteenth century. Elizabeth B. Custer *Following the Guidon* pref., p. 9. [H. '90.]

2. A powerful reed-stop in an organ. **3.** Something resembling a trumpet in form. (1) A funnel or flaring tube serving to lead or conduct something, as rovings in weaving or a coupling-pin to a drawhead. (2) *Her.* A long straight tube with expanded end. (3) A trumpet-shell. (4) *pl. Bot.* A pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States; trumpetleaf. **4.** A loud penetrating sound like that of a trumpet; trumpeting.

I was about to fire, when he [the elephant] instantly turned, and uttering a *trumpet* so strong and shrill that the earth seemed to vibrate, . . . he charged furiously after me.
Gordon-Cumming *Hunter's Life* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 298. [H. '52.]

5†. A trumpeter. [< F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe;* see TRUMP², *n.*]

Compounds, etc.: — **electric trumpet**, a trumpet-like resonator to increase the sound from an electric buzzer. — **feast of trumpets**, a Jewish festival prescribed by the Levitical law for the first two days in the month of Tisri as a celebration of the beginning of the ancient ecclesiastical year, now the first month of the Hebrew calendar. — **trump'et-an"i-mal'cule**, *n.* A stentor. — **t.-ash**, *n.* Same as TRUMPET-CREEPER. — **t.-banner**, *n.* A small flag flying from a trumpet: common in the middle ages. — **t.-bird**, *n.* **1.** A trumpeter, or psophioid bird. **2.** The Abyssinian hornbill. — **t.-call**, *n.* A summons by sound of a trumpet; hence, an urgent summons to any service. — **t.-conch**, *n.* A trumpet-shell. — **t.-fish**, *n.* **1.** A snipefish. **2.** A tobacco-pipe fish. — **t.-fly**, *n.* A bot-fly. — **t.-gall**, *n.* A small trumpet-shaped gall on North-American grapevines, produced by an unknown gall-fly called *Cecidomyia vitis viticola*. — **t.-gourd**, *n.* A variety of the common bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *clavata*). — **t.-lamp**, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A form of safety-lamp. — **t.-lily**, *n.* The calla-lily; also, any one of several other lilies with long trumpet-like flowers, as the long-flowered lily (*Lilium longiflorum*). — **t.-major**, *n. Mil.* The head trumpeter of a cavalry regiment. — **t.-marine**, *n.* Same as TROMBA MARINA. — **t.-milkweed**, *n.* Wild lettuce: so called from its stout hollow stem. — **t.-plant**, *n.* Same as TRUMPETLEAF. — **t.-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a trumpet, tubular with a dilated trumpet-like summit, as certain gamopetalous corollas. — **t.-shell**, *n.* A large tritonoid gastropod, having a turreted shell often highly colored and used for blowing like a trumpet; sea-trumpet. See illus. under TRITON. — **t.-tone**, *n.* The blast of a trumpet; hence, a clear loud tone of voice: often figurative; as, to denounce vice in *trumpet-tones*. — **t.-tongued**, *a.* & *adv.* Loud-voiced. — **t.-tree**, *n.* A West-Indian and South-American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) whose hollow branches are used for musical instruments. See CECROPIA. **snake'-wood"**‡; **trump'et-wood"**‡. — **t.-vine**, *n.* Same as TRUMPET-CREEPER.

trump'et-creep"er, trump'et-crīp'ėr, *n.* A woody vine (*Tecoma radicans*) of the southern United States, often cultivated elsewhere for ornament. See TECOMA.

It climbs by aerial rootlets and has opposite odd-pinnate leaves with 4 or 5 pairs of ovate pointed, toothed leaflets, and scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers about 2½ inches long in terminal corymbs. Called generally, but not so distinctively, **trumpetflower**; also, **t.-vine** and **t.-ash**.

trump'et-er, trump'et-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet; specifically, a soldier in a cavalry regiment who gives signals with the trumpet; hence, one who publishes something loudly abroad.

Above all, do not blow your own trumpets. . . . No *trumpeter* ever rose to be a general.
E. E. Hale *What Career?* ch. 1, p. 27. [R. BROS. '78.]

2. An animal that makes a sound like a trumpet or is likened to a trumpeter. (1) A South-American psophioid bird, related to the cranes, having a stout vaulted bill and long flowing rump-feathers, especially the golden-breasted trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*), often domesticated by the Indians of Guiana. (2) A large North-American swan (*Olor buccinator*) having the bill black without a yellow spot. See illus. under SWAN. (3) One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **3.** A cirriloid fish (genus *Latris*), especially the real trumpeter (*L. lineata* or *hecatela*) of Australia and New Zealand, highly esteemed as food. **4.** [New South Wales.] A trumpeter-perch. — **bastard trumpeter** [Tasmania], a cirriloid fish (*Latris forsteri*) highly esteemed for the table. — **real t.**, see TRUMPETER, 3.

The Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*). 1/14

trump'et-er-perch", *n.* A theraponoid fish (*Therapon quadrilineatus* or *cuvieri*).

trump'et-flow"er, trump'et-flou"ėr, *n.* Any one of various large tubular flowers, or of the plants that bear them. Specifically: (1) The trumpet-creeper and other plants of the same genus, or of the kindred genus *Bignonia*, of the same family; as, the Chinese trumpetflower (*T. grandiflora*), with shorter and broader flowers than the trumpet-creeper, and the tendriled or hardy four-leaved *trumpetflower* (*Bignonia capreolata*) or cross-vine. See CROSS. (2) Any one of various trumpet-shaped flowers or their plants of other genera or families, as the trumpet-honeysuckle.

trump"et-hon'ey-suck"le, trump'et-hun'ė-suc'l, *n.* A twining honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with oblong leaves, the upper ones connate-perfoliate, and trumpet-shaped flowers, scarlet without and yellow within, in sessile whorls. It is an evergreen in the southern and middle United States, but deciduous farther north. Compare HONEYSUCKLE, 1. **evergreen honeysuckle**‡; **trum'pet-flow"er**‡.

trump'et-ing, trump'et-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which trumpets. **2.** *Coal-mining.* A small channel or passage in the corner of a shaft.

trump'et-leaf", trump'et-līf', *n.* Any one of several pitcher-plants or sarracenias of the southern United States, with erect, narrowly winged, trumpet-shaped leaves. *Sarracenia flava*, called also *watches*, has yellowish leaves 2 feet long and yellow flowers; *S. variolaris*, the spotted trumpetleaf, has also yellow flowers, and much shorter leaves spotted with white near the summit; *S. rubra*, the red-flowered trumpetleaf, has leaves 10 to 18 inches long; *S. Drummondii*, Drummond's trumpetleaf, with purple flowers, has leaves 2 feet long.

trump'et-ry, trump'et-ri, *n.* [Rare.] The sound of trumpets; trumpets collectively.

trump'et-weed", trump'et-wīd', *n.* **1.** The joepye-weed. **2.** Same as TRUMPET-MILKWEED. **3.** A seaweed, the sea-trumpet.

trump'et-wood", *n.* Same as TRUMPET-TREE.

trum'pie, trum'pi, *n.* [Orkneys.] The skua.

trumpt, *pp.* Trumped. PHIL. SOC.

trun'cal, trun'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the trunk, as of the body or of a tree; main; principal.

A Christian's life, so conducted, must languish as a tree does, whose fibrous roots are stripped off, leaving only its *truncal* roots . . . for its nourishment.
Austin Phelps *Still Hour* ch. 11, p. 102. [D. L. CO.]

[< L. *truncus;* see TRUNK, *n.*]

trun'cate, trun'kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] **1.** To cut the top or end from; cut off abruptly; maim. **2.** *Crystal.* To replace (an angle or an edge) by a single plane. [< L. *truncō*, pp. *truncatus;* see TRUNK, *v.*] — **truncated cone** or **pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

trun'cate, trun'ket *or* -kēt, *a.* Terminating abruptly; appearing as though cut squarely off, as the apex of certain leaves, the tail of certain birds, the caudal fin of some fishes, etc. [< L. *truncatus;* see TRUNCATE, *v.*] — **trun'cate-ly**, *adv.*

Trun"ca-tel'li-dæ, trun"ca-tel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods having a long muscular rostrum used in progression, and a tur-

reted shell with the apex truncated and the aperture oval. **Trun"ca-tel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *truncatus;* see TRUNCATE, *v.*]

—**trun"ca-tel'lid,** *n.*—**trun"ca-tel'loid,** *a.*

trun-ca'tion, trun-kā'shun, *C. W.*[2] (trun-, *W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated. **2.** *Crystal.* Replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane.

trun-ca"to-sin'u-ate, trun-kē'to-sin'yu-et *or* -ĕt, *a.* Truncate and having a sinus. [< L. *truncatus* (see TRUNCATE, *v.*) + SINUATE, *a.*]

trun'ca-ture, trun'ca-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* *Zool.* Truncation.

trunch†, *n.* A small stake. **trouch**†.

trun'cheon†, *vt.* To beat as with a truncheon; cudgel.

trun'cheon, trun'shun, *S. W. Wr.* (-chon, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A short, heavy stick; a club; staff. **2.** The baton of a military officer or marshal.

It was as if the herald at a tournament had dropped his *truncheon*, and the fray must end.
T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* ch. 1, p. 26. [O. & CO. '73.]

3. *Her.* The official badge of the earl marshal of England: a golden rod tipped with black enamel and blazoned at one end with the sovereign's arms, at the other with the earl's. **4.** A tree whose branches have been lopped off; tree-trunk: the original meaning. **5**†. The shaft of a spear or lance. [< F. *tronçon,* dim. of *tronc;* see TRUNK, *n.*] **tron'chon**‡; **tron'choun**†.

—**trun'cheoned,** *a.* Armed or provided with a truncheon or with a similar weapon.—**trun"cheon-eer'**†, **trun'cheon-er**†, *n.* One who carries a truncheon or club as a weapon.

trun'cus, trun'cus, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A trunk. **2.** *Entom.* The thorax. **3.** *Arch.* Part of a pilaster pedestal. [L.: see TRUNK, *n.*]—**truncus arteriosus,** an arterial trunk; the chamber differentiated from the ventricle or arterial portion of the heart, as in lower vertebrates.

trun'dle, trun'dl, *v.* [TRUN'DLED; TRUN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to roll along freely, as a hoop; also, to move on supporting casters or small wheels.

The Bath chairs are [. . . sometimes *trundled* by men.
W. Winter *Gray Days and Gold* ch. 5, p. 71. [MACM. '91.]

2. To convey as in a vehicle rolling easily along. **3.** To cause to move with a brisk swinging motion, as a mop.

II. *i.* **1.** To roll, as on casters; bowl.

Within the low-wheel'd chaise,
Her mother *trundled* to the gate.
Tennyson *The Talking Oak* st. 28.

2. To move with a brisk swinging motion.

trun'dle, *n.* **1.** A small broad wheel, as of a caster. **2.** A lantern-wheel. **3.** A rung in a lantern-wheel. **4.** A trundle-bed. **5.** The act or motion of trundling. **6.** [Rare.] A small low-wheeled vehicle; truck. **7.** *Her.* A spool of thread, generally golden. [For TRENDLE, < AS. *trendel,* roller.] **trun'nel**†.

—**trun'dle-bed",** *n.* A bed with very low frame resting upon casters, so that, when not in use, it may be rolled underneath a high bed. **truck'le-bed"**.—**t.-head,** *n.* **1.** One of the two disks of a lantern-wheel. **2.** The wheel turning a millstone. **3.** The lower drum-head of a double capstan.—**t.-shot,** *n.* A shot consisting of two balls mounted near the ends of a double-pointed bar. It whirls when discharged.—**t.-tail,** *n.* A tail curled up, as a dog's.—**t.-wheel,** *n.* A lantern-wheel.

A Medieval Trundle-bed.
(From an old print.)

trun'dle-tail", trun'dl-tēl', *n.* A curly-tailed dog. **trin'dle-tail"**‡.

trunk, trunk, *vt.* **1.** *Mining.* To separate by washing in a trough. **2**†. To truncate. [< F. *tronquer,* < L. *truncus,* maimed.]

trunk, *n.* Constituting or belonging to a main body, as opposed to a branch; as, a *trunk* railroad.

We . . . made the *trunk* glacier our highway until we reached the point of confluence of its branches.
Tyndall *Hours of Exercise* ch. 22, p. 260. [A. '71.]

—**trunk line.** **1.** The main line of a transportation-system, as of a railroad or a canal. **2.** In a telephonic system, a line connecting distant stations, and used by several subscribers at each end.

trunk, *n.* **1.** The main body or stock of a tree, as distinguished from the branches and roots; hence, the main or central body of any structure.

On the shores of British Columbia the *trunks* are so densely assembled that a dead tree is held in its upright position by the arms of its fellows. Clarence King *Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada* ch. 1, p. 10. [O. & CO. '72.]

The foundations of this work [the Roman sewer-system] were laid about forty feet under ground, its branches were carried under a great part of the city, and brought at last into one grand *trunk* which ran down into the Tiber exactly to the west of the Palatine Hill.
Thomas Arnold *Rome* ch. 5, p. 21. [A. '63.]

2. *Anat.* (1) The main stem or body of a structure, as of a nerve or a blood-vessel. (2) The body, as distinguished from its appendages—limbs, neck, head, etc. **3.** A light-framed box or case with a hinged lid, usually covered with leather and lined with linen or paper, and often having a tray, used for packing articles, as for a journey. **4.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column. **5.** An enclosed passage or shaft, especially one of rectangular section and made of wood. Specifically: (1) A conduit or chute, as for air. (2) A flume or sluice in which to collect ore-slimes. (3) A closed flume or penstock. **6.** A large hollow piston in which a connecting-rod plays. See TRUNK-ENGINE. **7.** An iron ring supporting a baited bag-net used as a trap for lobsters and crabs. **8.** A proboscis, especially of an elephant. See illus. under PROBOSCIS.

Nature has given to the Elephant a long, flexible tube, or *trunk*, so that he can feed his mouth, as it were, by his nose. Hood *Whims and Oddities, Complaint Against Greatness* p. 7. [G. P. P. '72.]

9. *pl.* A garment for covering the body from the waist to the upper part of the thighs, worn by swimmers, athletes, etc. See TRUNK-HOSE.

Another foolhardy aspirant for notoriety . . . resolved to swim the Rapids of Niagara River . . . He will make the attempt from the Canadian side of the river clad in ordinary swimming *trunks*.
New-York Tribune Mar. 14, '92, p. 1, col. 5.

10. [Dial.] A kibble. **11**†. A tube of various uses. **12**†. A blow-gun; pea-shooter. **13**†. *pl.* An old game. Same as PIGEONHOLES. [< OF. (F.) *tronc,* < L. *truncus,* a *truncus,* maimed.]

Compounds, etc.:—**trunk'-brace",** *n.* A strap, tape, or metal brace holding the lid of a trunk when it is open and preventing it from falling backward.—**t.-breeches,** *n. pl.* Trunk-hose.—**t.-cabin,** *n.* *Naut.* A cabin half above and half below the upper or spar deck.—**t.-case,** *n.* *Entom.* A thoracotheca.—**t.-engine,** *n.* A steam-engine having a trunk or open cylinder attached to the piston in place of the usual piston-rod, permitting direct attachment of the connecting-rod to the piston-head: useful for special purposes.—**t.-hose,** *n. pl.* A kind of full breeches extending from the waist to the middle of the thigh: worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.—**t.-light,** *n.* A skylight over a boxed shaft or trunk.—**t.-mail,** *n.* A travelers' trunk.—**t.-nail,** *n.* An ornamental nail with broad convex brass top, used in finishing trunks.—**t.-sleeve,** *n.* A very full sleeve made after the manner of trunk-hose.—**t.-stay,** *n.* Same as TRUNK-BRACE.—**t.-turtle,** *n.* The leatherback.—**t.-work**†, *n.* Underhand work.

Trunk-hose of the Period of James I. of England.

—**trunk'ful,** *n.* The quantity that a trunk will hold.—**trunk'less,** *a.* Having no trunk.

trun'kal, *a.* Same as TRUNCAL.

trunk'back", trunk'bac', *n.* The leatherback turtle.

trunked, trunkt, *a.* **1.** Provided with a trunk; mostly in compounds; as, a high-*trunked* tree. **2.** *Her.* (1) Possessing a trunk, as a tree, of a tincture different from the other parts. (2) Couped of its branches and separated from its root. (3) Caboshed. **3.** [Archaic.] Truncated.

trunk'fish", trunk'fish', *n.* An ostracioid fish, as *Ostracion trigonum* of the West Indies: named from the trunk-like incasement of the body.

trunk'nose", trunk'nōz', *n.* An elephant-seal.

trun'nel, trun'el, *C. W.* (-ĕl, *E.*), *n.* Same as TREENAIL.

trun'nion, trun'yun, *n.* **1.** One of two opposite cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon, forming an axis about which it is turned in the vertical plane. **2.** In a simple form of engine, a hollow gudgeon on which the cylinder oscillates and through which the motive fluid passes. [< F. *trognon,* stump, < *tronc;* see TRUNK, *n.*]

—**trun'nion-band",** *n.* The band around a breech-loading rifled cannon to which the trunnions are attached.—**t.-lathe,** *n.* A lathe in which trunnions are turned.—**t.-ledge,** *n.* A small shelf on the trunnion of a heavy cannon.—**t.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A shoulder about the base of a cannon-trunnion. **2.** An iron reenforcing-plate on which a gun-trunnion plays, to protect the wood under it.—**t.-ring,** *n.* A ring encircling a cannon in front of the trunnions.—**t.-sight,** *n.* A sight on the rim-base of a cannon.—**t.-valve,** *n.* A valve in or connected with the trunnion of an engine. See TRUNNION, 2.

trun'nioned, trun'yund, *a.* Having trunnions.

tru"queur', tru"cŏr', *n.* [F.] A forger or manufacturer of pseudo-antiquities, as pictures, drawings, autographs, and the like. ADELINE *Art Dict.*

tru'sion†, *n.* The act of pushing or thrusting.

truss, trus, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Building.* To support by a truss; brace with a truss, as a roof; also, to brace, as a beam, by diagonal rods. **2.** To fasten as with skewers or twine, as a fowl's wings or a fowl or other animal before cooking.

The lamb . . . was *trussed* with spits of pomegranate wood, inserted in the form of a cross, and the whole creature roasted entire.
Geikie *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 216. [K. & CO. '77.]

3. [Rare.] To seize with firm grasp; as, the hawk *trussed* the pigeon. **4.** [Archaic.] To fasten, tighten, or tie around one, as a garment or laces; also, to gird (one's person) securely.

The custom of those countries was, that wearing long garments, they *trussed* them up for work or a journey. R. Leighton *Commentary, 1 Peter i, 13* in pt. i, p. 110. [L. G. & CO. '70.]

5. [Archaic.] To tie up in any way; specifically, to put up, as loose materials, in a pack or bundle; tie: with *up.*

The troops dismounted, mowed down the grain, and *trussing* it up in bundles, put them on their horses.
Smiles *Duty* ch. 3, p. 76. [H.]

6. [Archaic.] To hang as a criminal: generally with *up.*

If they must *truss* me, I will repent of nothing so much, even at the last hard pinch, as of the injury I have done my Lily.
Scott *Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. 23, p. 276. [BL. '52.]

II†. *i.* **1.** To pack. **2.** To be despatched. [< F. *trousser,* < L. *tortus;* see TORSION.] **trush**†.

—**truss'er,** *n.* One who or that which trusses.

trusst, *a.* Short and thick; chunky; bunchy.

truss, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An apparatus for preventing hernia or for retaining a hernia when reduced, consisting of a pad with a bandage or an encircling spring for making equable and continuous pressure on the part. **2.** A collection of timbers or members forming one of the principal supports, as of a roof or bridge, and framed together so as to give mutual support and prevent distortion, as by weight; as, a roof-*truss;* bridge-*truss.* **3.** *Arch.* A large corbel or modillion bearing a projecting ornament. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* A short carved piece under the taffrail of a small vessel. **5.** *Naut.* A heavy iron piece by which a lower yard is attached to a mast and about which it swings. **6.** A compact terminal cluster of flowers, whether umbel, corymb, thyrse, raceme, or spike; a popular term. **7.** A bundle, especially of hay or straw. In England 56 pounds of old or 60 pounds of new hay make a *truss;* 36 pounds make a *truss* of straw. **8.** A tightly fitting padded jacket or similar garment, worn in the 16th century. **9**†. *pl.* Trousers; drawers. [< F. *trousse,* < *trousser;* see TRUSS, *v.*]

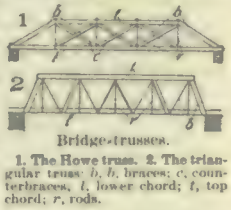

Bridge-trusses.

1. The Howe truss. 2. The triangular truss: *b, b,* braces; *c,* counterbraces, *t,* lower chord; *t,* top chord; *r,* rods.

—**arch** or **arched truss,** a truss having an arched upper member in compression and a chord or tie-rod, with diagonals and vertical posts.—**truss'-beam",** *n.* **1.** A beam forming part of a truss. **2.** A beam strengthened by diagonal braces or tie-rods, as from the lower side of the center to the upper side at each end; a trussed compound beam.—**t.-block,** *n.* A block serving as a distance-piece between a compression-member and a tie-rod of a truss.—**t.-bridge,** *n.* A bridge stiffened, supported, or formed by a truss or construction of trusses. See illus. under BRIDGE, *n.*—**t.-girder,** *n.* A girder that is stiffened by diagonal tie-rods; a trussed girder.—**t.-hoop,** *n.* A temporary hoop for holding together the staves of a barrel in assembling them.—**t.-piece,** *a.* A strut in a truss.—**t.-plank,** *n.* A wide plank gained into the upright members of a railway-car, to stiffen them vertically.—**t.-rod,** *n.* A tension-rod joined to the ends of the main compression-member of a truss, and properly strained over one or more truss-blocks or struts that act as distance-pieces.

trussed, trust, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a truss, in any sense. **2.** *Her.* Closed, as the wings of a bird at rest.—**trussed beam, t. girder,** same as TRUSS-BEAM, etc.

trus'sel[1], trus'l, *n.* A trestle. [< OF. *trestel,* < L. *transtrum,* beam.] **trus'sle**‡.

trus'sel[2]†, *n.* A bundle.

trus'sel-tree", trus'l-trī", *n.* A trestletree.

truss'ing, trus'ing, *n.* **1.** *Building.* A system of diagonal tension-rods and struts for strengthening or stiffening a structure, as a railway-car or a vessel's hull; trusses collectively. **2.** The act of one who trusses.

—**truss'ing-bed"**†, *n.* An old form of bed made to fold up, as for traveling.—**t.-machine,** *n.* A machine for securing the staves of barrels, etc., in a truss-hoop.

trust, trust, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repose trust in; rely upon; have faith in; as, to *trust* a friend; to *trust* God.

If a man can do nothing for himself, he cannot do better than *trust* another and follow him. J. C. Ryle *Expository Thoughts, John viii, 12-29* in vol. ii, p. 81. [C. & BROS. '70.]

2. To commit to or as to the care of another with assurance; permit to be with a sense of security; as, to *trust* one's life in the hands of a physician; I would not *trust* my secrets to any one.

There is no safety or success for our party unless we always do right, and *trust* the consequences to God and the people.
S. A. Douglas in *Political Debates, Alton, Ill., Oct. 15, '58* p. 218. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

3. To put something in the care or keeping of; entrust: followed by *with* and the thing entrusted; as, to *trust* one with the delivery of a message; to *trust* one with a parcel. **4.** To furnish with goods or anything of value upon the promise or expectation of future payment; give credit to. **5.** To expect with confidence or with hope: often with an object clause; as, I *trust* that he will come. **6.** To receive or hold as true; regard as probable or certain; believe; as, to *trust* a published account or statement. **7.** To regard as true while desiring that it be so: often used with an object clause, and in a sense hardly distinguishable from *hope;* as, I *trust* that you are well to-day.

Thus much I've said, I *trust*, without offence.
Pope *Satires of Donne Versified* satire ii, l. 124.

II. *i.* **1.** To place confidence; rely: with *on* or *in.* **2.** To make sales on credit; give credit.

Nature offers us good bargains; but she does not *trust* and will not be cheated.
Greeley *What I Know of Farming* ch. 25, p. 147. [C. & CO. '71.]

Synonyms: be confident, be confiding, believe, commit, confide, credit, depend on, entrust, give credence, give credit, have confidence in, hope, place reliance upon, put confidence in, rely upon. See LEAN.—**Antonyms:** despair, disbelieve, discredit, distrust, doubt, mistrust, suspect.

—**to trust to,** to depend upon; confide in.

trust, *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

trust, *n.* **1.** A confident reliance or practical resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, or other sound principle of another person, or upon his friendship, or upon his promises as involving these; confidence; faith; practical confidence in and dependence upon a person or a thing; also, the person or thing on which the confidence rests: ground of confidence.

Among unmitigated rogues, mutual *trust* is impossible.
Spencer *Essays, State-Tamperings* in vol. iii, p. 326. [A. '91.]
Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his *trust*. *Ps.* xl, 4.

2. Something committed to one's care for use or safe-keeping and for which account is to be rendered; a charge received; a duty committed to one to be faithfully performed.

It is the greatness of Washington that in public *trusts* he used power solely for the public good.
Bancroft *United States* vol. iv, epoch iii, ch. 13, p. 210. [A. '84.]

3. The state or position of one who has received an important charge. **4.** A confidence in the reliability of persons or things without special or careful investigation: mostly in the phrase **to take things on trust.**

Many people do, and indeed ought, to *take things upon trust;* many more do, who need not; and few dare dissent from an established opinion. Chesterfield *Letters* cxcv, p. 258. [D. & J. '58.]

5. Credit, in the commercial sense; confidence that payment, especially voluntary payment, will be duly made at some future time for property or goods sold. **6.** *Law.* (1) The confidence, or the obligation arising from the confidence, reposed in a person (called the *trustee*) to whom the legal title to property is conveyed for the benefit of another (called the *cestui que trust*), that he will faithfully apply the property according to such confidence. (2) The beneficial title or ownership of property of which the legal title is in another; an equitable right, title, or interest in property, real or personal, distinct from its legal ownership.

A *trust* may, therefore, be defined as a use . . . whereby the legal estate is in one, while another has a right to a beneficial interest in and out of the same.
Emory Washburn *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. ii, p. 162.

(3) The property or thing held in trust; as, he holds it as a *trust* for his nephew. (4) The legal relation subsisting between the holder and the property so held. **7.** *Com.* (1) A combination of interests for the purpose of regulating and controlling, by means of a common authority, the use, supply, or disposal of some kind of property, usually of a personal nature; a commercial or proxy trust. (2) An organization or association of industrial corporations, a majority (at least) of the stock in each of which is transferred to a central committee or board of trustees, who, while issuing to the stockholders certificates showing their interests and right to dividends, exercise the voting power of the stock in electing boards of directors for the various associated corporations and in other ways, and thus direct their policy for the common object of lessening competition, regulating production and lowering its cost, and increasing profits; a corporate trust.

As corporations are combinations of individuals we now have *trusts,* which are combinations of corporations, and a great part of many industries is now carried on under one general management. Ely *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 58. [CHAUT. '89.]

8. Confident expectation respecting something future or contingent, as if certain to be realized; belief; hope.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 46.

9. [Archaic.] Custody; care; keeping. **10**†. Trustworthiness. [< Icc. *traust*, < root of TRUE.] **trest**†; **triste**†.

Synonyms: assurance, belief, confidence, credence, expectation, faith, hope. See BELIEF; COMMISSION; FAITH.

Phrases: —**accessory trust** (*Scots Law*), an active or special trust.—**active** or **special t.**, a trust that requires the trustee to take active measures, as a trust to sell property and apply the proceeds.—**constructive t.**, see IMPLIED TRUST.—**express t.**, a trust created by deed or other instrument in express terms.—**implied t.**, a trust raised by implication of law: (1) for the purpose of carrying out the presumed intention of the parties: called a **resulting** or **presumptive t.**; (2) independent of or even contrary to the intention of the parties, in order to secure the rights of parties or frustrate fraud: called **constructive t.**—**passive t.**, a trust in which the trustee merely holds the legal title, which he is required to convey to the beneficiary whenever called upon to do so.—**proprietary t.** (*Scots Law*), a simple or passive trust.—**t. certificate**, a certificate issued to a stockholder in one of the corporations included in a corporate trust. See TRUST, *n.*, 7 (2).—**t. company**, a corporation whose business is to receive and execute trusts.—**t. deed**, any instrument of conveyance that creates a trust.—**t, ex maleficio**, a trust that equity raises against one who has obtained of another title to property by fraud, covin, or breach of good faith.—**t. for value**, a trust founded on a valuable consideration.—**voluntary t.**, a trust created in favor of a person purely as a gift.

trust'a-bl(e, trust'ɑ-bl, *a.* That can be trusted.

trus-tee', trus-tī'. *vt. Law.* To attach by trustee process (the property of a debtor in the hands of a third person).

trus-tee', *n.* **1.** Any one who holds property in trust (see TRUST, 6); especially, in popular usage, one of a body of men, often elective, who hold the property and manage the affairs of a church, college, or public institution.

A private *trustee* is . . . one to whom property, either real or personal, has been given to be held in trust for the benefit of others. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 121.

2. [U. S.] One in whose hands property is attached by a trustee process.

—**qua'si-trus-tee"**, *n.* One who gains an advantage through a breach of trust and thereby makes himself responsible as a trustee.—**trustee process** [U. S.], a statutory remedy existing in some States, similar to the process of garnishment, whereby a creditor may reach property or assets of his debtor in the hands of a third person.

trus-tee'ship, trus-tī'ship, *n.* The office or function of a trustee.

trust'er, trust'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who trusts or believes. **2.** One who gives credit in business; a creditor. **3.** *Scots Law.* One who creates or declares a trust. **trust'or‡.**

trust'ful, trust'ful, *a.* **1.** Disposed to trust or believe.

Barking dogs sometimes bite, as many a small boy, too *trustful* of the proverb, has found to his cost. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Physical Courage* p. 44. [T. & F. '63.]

2†. Faithful; trusty.

—**trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

trust'i-ly, trust'i-li, *adv.* In a trusty or faithful manner; with fidelity. **tryst'i-ly**†.

trust'i-ness, trust'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being trusty.

trust'ing, trust'ing, *pa.* Having trust; trustful.

—**trust'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**trust'ing-ness**, *n.*

trust'less, trust'les, *a.* **1.** Undeserving of trust or confidence. **2.** Having no trust. **3.** No longer trusting, but experiencing a hope or deliverance fulfilled.

Oh! welcome came the morn, where Israel stood
In *trustless* wonder by th' avenging flood!
HEBER *The Passage of the Red Sea* l. 122.

—**trust'less-ness**, *n.*

trust'wor"thy, trust'wŭr'dhi, *a.* That may be depended upon; worthy of confidence; reliable.

The Bedawin are very *trustworthy*; they keep their promises honourably. C. R. CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol. ii, ch. 10. p. 278. [BEN. & SON '78.]

Synonyms: see AUTHENTIC; HONEST; STANCH.

—**trust'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

trust'y, trust'i, *a.* [TRUST'I-ER; TRUST'I-EST.] **1.** Faithful to duty or trust imposed; deserving of confidence; trustworthy.

I never knew a man hasty to part
With a servant he thought *trusty*.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Philaster* act ii, sc. 1.

2. That may be depended upon in time of need; stanch; firm; as, a *trusty* sword. **3**†. Requiring trust; responsible. **4**†. Trustful.

Synonyms: see FAITHFUL; HONEST; JUST; STANCH.

trust'y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A trustworthy person; especially, a convict who has been found serviceable and reliable and to whom special liberties are granted.

truth, truth, *vt.* [Archaic.] To state or affirm as true.

truth, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being true as respects being, knowledge, or speech. Specifically: (1) Conformity to fact or reality, past, present, or future. (2) Conformity to rule, standard, model, pattern, or ideal. (3) Conformity to the requirements of one's being or nature; steadfastness; sincerity.

In its etymological sense, *truth* signifies that which the speaker trows or believes to be the fact. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 534. [SH. & CO. '78.]

Truth has been distinguished as (1) **truth of being, transcendental** or **metaphysical truth**, that truth by which a thing is what it is, and has not merely the appearance but the reality of being; (2) **truth of knowledge**, the conformity of knowledge with the reality known; and (3) **truth of sign**, the conformity of the sign (as the *word* in speech) to the thing signified. It has also been distinguished as (1) **scientific truth**, consisting in the conformity of thoughts to things; (2) **moral truth**, consisting in the correspondence of words with thoughts; and (3) **logical truth**, consisting in the coherency and self-consistency of the thoughts themselves.

2. That which is true; a statement or belief which represents or conforms to the reality; a law or principle established by correct reasoning.

O, I lied, sir — I forgot the precise lie; but you may depend on't, he got no *truth* from me. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act ii, sc. 1.

3. A fact as the object of correct belief; that which is or may be literally the object of knowledge; reality.

The Hindus' . . . very word for *truth* is full of meaning. . . . *Truth* . . . was with them simply that which is. MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 82. [F. & W.]

4. A tendency or disposition to speak or tell only what is true; veracity. **5.** The quality of being true or faithful, as to duty, trust, or promise; fidelity; constancy.

Withhold not thou thy tender mercies from me, O Lord: let thy loving kindness and thy *truth* continually preserve me. *Ps.* xl, 11.

6. In the fine arts, faithfulness to the facts of nature, history, or life; in a high sense, fidelity to the main features or spirit of these; in a low sense, undiscriminating realism.

With the epic or dramatic poet the motive is not *truth* of description, but *truth* of life. E. C. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* lect. vi, p. 189. [H. M. & CO.• '92.]

7. [Archaic.] Right, according to divine law; as, one should not only believe but do the *truth*.

I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in *truth*. *3 John* i, 4.

8†. Troth; pledge. [< AS. *trēowth*, < *trēowe*, true.] **trewth**†; **trewthe**†.

Synonyms: see FIDELITY; JUSTICE.

—**in truth**, in reality; in all sincerity.—**of a t.**, assuredly; certainly.—**truth'tell"ing**, **1.** *a.* Telling the truth. **II.** *n.* The telling of truth.—**t.-writ**, *a.* [Rare.] Written truthfully.

—**truth'i-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Truthfulness.—**truth'less**, *a.* **1.** Not agreeing with fact; untrue; false. **2.** Not faithful to engagements or promises; faithless.—**truth'less-ness**, *n.*—**truth'ness**†, *n.* Truth.—**truth'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Veracious.

truth'ful, trūth'ful, *a.* **1.** Habitually adhering to and speaking the truth; veracious; reliable; as, a *truthful* child. **2.** In accordance with truth; accurate; true; as, a *truthful* narrative.

I would not have the anniversaries of our victories celebrated, nor those of our defeats made fast days and spent in humiliation and prayer; but I would like to see *truthful* history written. Such history will do full credit to the courage, endurance and soldierly ability of the American citizen, no matter what section of the country he hailed from, or in what ranks he fought. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* ch. 12, p. 170. [C. L. W. '85.]

Synonyms: see CANDID.

—**truth'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

tru'ti-nate†, *vt.* To weigh.—**tru"ti-na'tion**†, *n.*

trut-ta'ceous, trut-tē'shius, *a.* Related to or resembling trout. [< LL. *trutta*, trout, < Gr. *trōktēs*; see TROUT, *n.*]

try, trɑi, *v.* [TRIED; TRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass through a trial or test; examine into the qualities of, as by an experiment; also, to determine the character of by comparison with a standard; as, to *try* an invention; to *try* one's skill, courage, patience; to *try* weights.

Circumstances *try* the metal a man is really made of. WILKIE COLLINS *Moonstone, The Story* period i, ch. ii, p. 98. [H.]

2. To make experimental use or application of; apply or use tentatively; as, to *try* a new kind of ink.

In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold; . . .
Be not the first by whom the new are *tried*,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 135.

3. To know or endeavor to know by experience; as, let us *try* who can run the fastest; that policy has been *tried* and found a failure. **4.** To make an attempt to do or accomplish; undertake; endeavor; as, the thief *tried* to steal a purse.

I have been *trying* all my life to like Scotchmen, and am obliged to desist from the experiment in despair. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies* p. 87. [W. L. & CO.]

5. To subject to trouble or tribulation; afflict; as, a sorely *tried* family. **6.** To subject to an excessive task or burden; strain; as, one's eyes are *tried* by fine print. **7.** To bring to settlement, as by some indicated means or method; decide; as, let the question be *tried* by war.

Let this dissension first be *tried* by fight,
And then your highness shall command a peace.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act iv, sc. 1.

8. *Law.* To investigate judicially, as a matter or question of fact put in issue in a cause; also, to subject to judicial trial for crime; as, to *try* the general issue of "not guilty"; to *try* a man for murder.

Justice requires that every cause be once fairly and impartially *tried*. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 522, p. 672. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

9. To dress, as a rough-planed board, with a trying-plane or trying-up machine; make level; test as to level. **10.** To reduce to a pure state; especially, to separate from other matter by melting or boiling: sometimes with *out*; as, metal *tried* in the furnace; to *try out* oil, lard, etc. **11**†. To sift or sift out. **12**†. To tempt. **13**†. To escort.

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth effort; make an attempt; endeavor; as, you will never succeed unless you *try*.

Tens of thousands of pounds are yearly spent in '*trying*' for minerals, boring for coals, sinking for water. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 221. [F. & W. '91.]

2. [Rare.] To apply or make an examination or test; conduct a trial. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To fare; do. **4**†. *Naut.* To lie to under storm-sails, with the bow to the sea: done by a vessel in a gale. [< OF. *trier*, pick, < LL. *trito*, freq. of L. *tero*, rub.] **trie**†; **trye**†.

Synonyms: see ATTEMPT; CHASTEN; EXAMINE.

Compounds, etc.:—**to try back for a bend** (*Naut.*), to pay out enough hawser to make a bend.—**to try on. 1.** To test the fit of by putting on. **2.** [Slang.] To attempt.—**to try up.** *Carp.* **1.** To bring to a level surface by taking off a shaving the entire length of a piece. **2.** To dress squarely.—**try'cock"**, *n.* A cock for testing something, as the gage-cock of a steam-boiler or a pet-cock.—**try-gun**, *n.* A gun with an adjustable stock, by means of which a gunmaker can ascertain the shape of stock, etc., best fitted to an intending purchaser's arm and shoulder.—**try-house**, *n.* An outbuilding used for trying out lard or blubber.—**try-pot**, *n.* A pot or tank in which blubber is tried out or fat is rendered.—**try-square**, *n.* A carpenters' square having usually one thick wooden leg or blade and one thin graduated steel leg. **tri'al-square"‡**; **tri'-square"‡**; **try'ing-square"‡**. **try-works**, *n.* A plant for trying oil out of blubber.

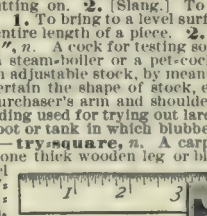

A Try-square.

try, *n.* [TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** The act of trying; trial; experiment; as, let us have a *try* at it. **2.** *Football.* In the Rugby game, the right to place the ball and try to kick a goal; also, the act of so trying. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A screen; sieve.

try'a-bl(e, *a.* Same as TRIABLE.

tryce†, *vt.* To pull away.

tryet, *a.* Tried; approved; choice; excellent.

Try-gon'i-dæ, trɑi-gon'i-dī *or* tri-gō'ni-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Dasybatidæ*.

try'gon, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *trygon*, sting-ray, < Gr. *trygōn*, < *tryzō*, mutter.]

—**try-gon'id**, *n.*—**tryg'o-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

try'ing, trɑi'ing, *pa.* Testing severely; hard to endure; as, *trying* circumstances.

Synonyms: see ARDUOUS.

try'ing, *n.* The act of one who tries.

—**try'ing-plane"**, *n.* A plane for trying up: used after the jack-plane. **try'-plane"†**.—**t.-square**, *n.* Same as TRY-SQUARE.—**t.-up machine**, a wood-planing machine for trying up scantling, moldings, etc.

try'ma, trɑi'mɑ *or* trī'mɑ, *n. Bot.* A drupe-like commonly two-celled fruit with a bony nucleus and a fleshy, leathery, or fibrous dehiscent or separating exocarp, as the hickory-nut and English walnut. See illus. under HICKORY-NUT. [< Gr. *tryma*, < *tryō*, wear out.]

try'pa, trɑi'pɑ, *n. Helminth.* A pore that perforates the front wall of the zoœcium of a microporelloid polyzoan. [< Gr. *trypa*, hole, < *tryō*, rub down.]

trypano-. Derived from Greek *trypanon* (see TREPAN¹, *n.*): a combining form.—**tryp"a-no-rhyn'chus**, *n. Helminth.* The four retractile echinate proboscides on the head of a tapeworm, as of the genus *Rhynchobothrium*.—**Tryp"a-no-so'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians having a diffuse ingestive area and rudimentary flagellum supplemented by an undulating membrane.—**tryp"a-no-so'mate**, *a.* & *n.*—**tryp"a-no-som'a-tous**, *a.*

Try-phæ'ni-dæ, trɑi-fī'ni-dī *or* -fē'ni-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods having the first antennæ curved and fixed under the head, which is little produced. **Try-phæ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tris*, thrice, + *phainō*, appear.]

—**try-phæ'nid**, *a.* & *n.*—**try-phæ'noid**, *a.*

tryp'i-ate, trip'i-et *or* -ęt, *a.* Having a trypa.

tryp"o-graph'ic, trip'o-graf'ic, *a.* Done or produced by means of a stencil consisting of a sheet of paraffin-paper, or its equivalent, in which minute holes have been produced by writing on it with a stylus while placed on a hard finely roughened surface. [< Gr. *trypaō* (see TREPAN¹, *n.*) + *graphō*, write.]

tryp'sin, trip'sin, *n. Chem.* A proteolytic ferment contained in the pancreatic juice and in certain fruits. [< Gr. *tripsis*, < *tribō*, rub.]—**tryp'tic**, *a.*—**tryp'tone**, *n.* A peptone formed during pancreatic digestion by the action of the ferment trypsin on proteids.

tryp-sin'o-gen, trip-sin'o-jen, *n. Chem.* A granular substance contained in the cells of the pancreas: the precursor of trypsin. [< TRYPSIN + -GEN.]

try'sail", trɑi'sēl' *or* trɑi'sl, *n. Naut.* A trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff abaft the foremast and the mainmast of a square-rigged vessel. **spen'cer‡.** When set on the foremast it is a **fore-trysail**; when on the mainmast, a **main-trysail.**

—**try'sail-mast"**, *n.* A supplementary mast, stepped abaft a foremast and a mainmast, for carrying a trysail. **spen'cer-mast"‡.**

tryst, trist, *W. Wr., or* trɑist, *C. S., v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To appoint a meeting with at a particular time and place; meet by appointment; agree upon as a time or place of meeting.

It is the wish'd, the *trysted* hour! BURNS *Mary Morison* st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] To repose confidence in; trust.

Thus supported by powerful affection and *trysted* word, society is kept wholesome. TAINE *Hist. Eng. Lit.* tr. by Van Laun, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 61. [H. & D. '73.]

II. *i.* To agree upon some time or place of meeting.

It was past the hour of *trysting*,
But she lingered for him still.
LOWELL *The Captive* st. 1.

[For TRUST, *v.*]

tryst, *n.* **1.** An appointment to meet, or the place agreed upon for meeting; a rendezvous; also, the meeting.

The Lion Inn at Dunchurch was the chief *tryst* of the captains who were to . . . capture the Princess Elizabeth. WINTER *Gray Days and Gold* ch. 2, p. 31. [MACM. '91.]

2. A market. **3**†. Trust. [For TRUST, *n.*] **tryste‡.**

—**to bide tryst**, to wait for one with whom an appointment has been made.

tryst'er, trist'ęr, *W. Wr., or* trɑist'ęr, *C. S., n.* **1.** One who trysts. **2.** One who goes to a market.

tryst'ing, trist'ing, *W. Wr., or* trɑist'ing, *C. S., n.* The act of one who trysts; also, a tryst: used in self-explaining compounds; as, **tryst'ing-day"**, **t.-place**, **t.-time.**

Tsa'bi-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SABIAN.

tsa'de, tsā'dē, *n.* [Heb.] The eighteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet (צ), corresponding to English *ts*. Its numerical value is ninety. **tzad'di‡**; **tza'dee‡.**

Tsai'-shin", tsɑi'-shin', *n.* [Chin.] The god of riches.

But probably no god is worshiped with greater fervour than is *Tsai-shin*, the God of Riches. R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism and Taouism* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 282. [P. Y. '79.]

tsam'ba, tsam'bɑ, *n.* [Tibet.] A food-product obtained from black barley, the chief cereal in Tatary, Tibet, and other Chinese countries.

They cultivate the soil sufficiently to raise what barley is needed to make *tsamba*. W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* ch. 3, p. 129. [C. CO. '91.]

tsar, tsar'e-vitch, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

tsat'lee, tsat'lī, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese fine raw silk. **tsat'-tee‡.**

tschak-meck', *n.* [Brazil.] Same as CHAMECK.

tscheff'kin-ite, chef'kin-ɑit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, velvet-black titano-silicate, $(Ca,Fe,Be,Mg)_3(Ce,Di,La,Fe)_2(Si,Ti)_5O_{18}$, that occurs massive and amorphous. [< *Tscheffkin*, head of the Russian Mining Department.] **tschew'kin-it‡.**

tsche'go, *n.* [W. Afr.] Same as NSCHIEGO.

tscher'mi-gite, cher'mi-gɑit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, hydrous ammonium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{24}NH_4Al_3O_{20}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Tschermig*, Bohemia.] **am-mo'ni-a-al'um‡.**

tschik'it-ei, *n.* [Mongol.] Same as DZIGETTAI.

Tschu'di, etc. Same as CHUDI, etc.

tsé'bu-la, tsé'bu-lɑ, *n.* [Afr.] An African antelope.

I shot a poku, or *tsébula* — full-grown male. It measured, from snout to insertion of tail, five feet three inches. LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 7, p. 152. [H. '75.]

Tsech, Tsekh, *n.* Same as CZECH.

tse'hong, tse'heng, *C., n.* [Chin.] *Ceram.* A red pigment consisting of white lead mixed with aluminic, ferric, and silicic oxids: used by the Chinese in decorating porcelain.

tsek'i-re, tsek'i-rę, *n.* [S. Afr.] The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).

tsep'e, tsep'ę, *n.* [S. Afr.] The springbok.

tse-re′, tsē-rē′, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew vowel-point (..) corresponding to English long *e:* below its consonant.

tse′rin, *n.* [Mongol.] Same as DZEREN.

tses′se-bi, *n.* [S. Afr.] Same as SASSABY.

tset′se, tset′sē, *n.* [S. Afr.] A small blood-sucking stomoxyid fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of southern Africa, whose bite is harmless to man, but deadly to some domestic animals, as cattle and horses.

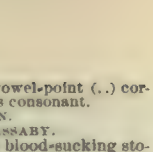

The Tsetse (natural size).

tset′ze‡; **tzet′se**‡.

Tshi, tshē, *n.* A linguistic family of West-African negro tribes, including the Ashanti. Called also *Otso.*

tsien, chen, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese coin. See CASH², *n.*, and COIN.

tsi-gan′o-logue, tsi-gan′o-log, *n.* Same as GIPSOLOGIST.

t'sine, tsīn, *n.* The Burmese banteng.

tsing′-li″en′, tsing′-lī″en′, *n.* [Chin.] *Ceram.* A red pigment consisting of stannic and plumbic silicates mixed with small quantities of copper oxid or cobalt and gold: used by the Chinese in decorating porcelain.

tsu′ba, tsū′bä, *n.* [Jap.] A sword-guard of decorated or pierced metal-work. See illus. under SWORD-GUARD.

Tsu′ga, tsū′gä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of valuable trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*) – the hemlocks — having pendulous branches, scattered flat leaves, whitened beneath, appearing two-ranked, and small brown cones an inch or less in length. [< Jap. *tsuga*, kind of plant.]

Tsung li Ya′mun, tsung′ lē′ yä′mun. [Chin.] The Chinese Foreign Office; established in 1860 as the channel of official communication with foreign governments.

tsung′-tuh″, tsung′-tū′, *n. sing. & pl.* [Chin.] A Chinese viceroy or governor-general, the supreme officer of a province or of more than one province. Called also *chitai.*

tu′art, *n.* [Austral.] Same as TOOART.

tu″a-te′ra, tū″ä-tē′rä, *n.* [New Zealand.] A lizard-like rhynchocephalian reptile; sphenodon.

tu′ath, tū′ath, *n.* An ancient territorial and race division in Ireland. [< Ir. *tuath*, people.]

tub, tub, *v.* [TUBBED; TUB′BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set in a tub.

Shady groves and cooling grots are abandoned for drawing rooms at ninety-six and half-a-score sickly orange-trees *tubbed* on the top of a staircase.

HOOK *Humorous Works, Fashionable Parties* p. 322. [J. C. H.]

2. To give (one) a bath in a tub.

In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,
The routing and the grubbing,
The blacks, confound them, were as black as ever!
HOOD *A Black Job* st. 12.

3. To line (a mine-shaft) with a wooden or iron casing.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a bath in a tub; practise bathing in a tub. **2.** To practise rowing in a heavy, clumsy boat, or tub.

tub. *n.* **1.** A broad open-topped vessel, usually of wood, and formed with staves, bottom, hoops, and handles on the sides: used for various purposes, as for washing, cheese-making, butter-packing, or (filled with earth) for holding large plants that require to be housed during the winter; by extension, a vessel of any material or shape used for similar purposes, as a metallic bath tub in the form of a long oval, a stationary wash tub, made of slate, soapstone, or the like, and rectangular in form, or one of numerous other similar utensils, as a vat, kibble, coopers' buggy, keeve, etc. **2.** The amount that a packing-tub contains; as, a *tub* of butter. **3.** Anything resembling a tub, as an old-fashioned pulpit, a short, broad, clumsy boat, ship, or the like, especially a rower's practise-boat: generally contemptuous or humorous.

The platform pulpit of this country is immensely superior to the lofty *tubs* of Great Britain.

S. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* ch. 10, p. 149. [F. & W. '87.]

4. A small cask. **5.** A bath in a tub. **6.** A wood or iron lining for a mine-shaft. See TUBBING. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The top of a malt-kiln. (2) The tubfish. **8**†. A tubfast. [< D. *tobbe*, tub.]

—a cat under a tub [Colloq.], an obstacle or hindrance, as to the sailing of a ship: from a sailors' superstition. **—to throw a tub to a whale** [Colloq.], to seek to make a diversion that will enable one to escape from danger; also, to make some trivial concession, as to popular discontent. **—tub′-fake″**, *n.* *Whaling.* A coil of tow-line faked in the tub of a whale-boat. **—tub′oar**, *n.* In a whale-boat, the man who pulls the oar opposite the tow-line tub. **—tub′oarsman**, *n.* *Whaling.* The man who sees that the tow-line runs out clear from the tub containing it. **—tub′preacher**, *n.* Formerly, in England, a dissenting minister: an opprobrious name; also, any violent and declamatory pulpit orator. **tub′-thrubber**‡; **tub′ster**‡; **tub′-thumper**‡. **—tub′race**, *n.* A race in which the contestants are seated in floating tubs instead of boats. **—tub′-sized**, *a.* Sized in a tub said of paper, as opposed to *engine-sized.* **—tub′thumper**, *n.* Same as TUB-PREACHER. **—tub′thumping**, *a.* Pertaining to a violent and declamatory style of pulpit oratory; ranting.

tu′ba, tū′bä *or* tū′bä, *n.* [TU′BÆ, tū′bē *or* tū′bē, *pl.*] **1.** A bass instrument of the saxhorn family; bombardon. See SAXHORN. **2.** A straight bronze trumpet used by the Romans.

The *tubæ*, represented in the bas-reliefs of the triumphal arch of Titus, was a kind of straight bronze clarion, about thirty-nine inches long. E. B. CESTER *Following the Gaulish prof.*, p. 2. [B. '90.]

3. A powerful reed-stop in an organ. **4.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A tubular part or organ. [L., war-trumpet.]

tu′bage, tū′bij, *n.* **1.** Tubes collectively, or their contents. **2.** The insertion of a tube; specifically, such insertion as a lining in a cannon-bore. **3.** *Surg.* Intubation. **—tubage of the glottis** (*Surg.*), the insertion of a tube into the glottis and the maintenance of it there.

tu′bal, tū′bal, *a.* *Med.* Relating to any of the tubes or canal-like ducts of the body; especially, pertaining to the Fallopian tube. **—tu′bar**‡. **—tubal dropsy**, dropsy of a Fallopian tube. **—t. nephritis**, acute renal dropsy; inflammation of the urinary tubes causing disorganization of the kidney. Bright's disease. **—t. pregnancy**, pregnancy in which the fetus remains and is developed in a Fallopian tube. **—t. respiration**, bronchial respiration.

tu-ba′ri-um, tu-bā′ri-um *or* tu-bä′ri-um, *n.* [-RI-Æ, *pl.*] A tubular polypidium. [< L. *tubus*, tube.]

tu′bate, tū′bet *or* -bāt, *a.* Of the form of or provided with a tube; tubal; tubular. [< L. *tubus*, pipe.]

tub′beck, tub′ek, *n.* [Burma.] A red sash made of silk or cotton and silk, worn by Burmese women.

tub′ber, tub′ėr, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A double-pointed pick-ax; beele. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A cooper. [< TUB.]

—tub′ber-man″, *n.* *Mining.* A man who uses a tubber.

tub′bing, tub′ing, *n.* **1.** The art of tub-making. **2.** The cylindrical lining of a shaft in a mine: often consisting of a series of iron cylinders forming a water-tight passage. **3.** The materials for tub-making. **4.** The act of practising in a rowing-tub, or of participating in a tub-race. **5.** A tub-bath.—**tub′bing-wedge″**, *n.* *Mining.* A wedge driven between the planks of wooden tubbing, to make the latter water-tight.

tub′bish, tub′ish, *a.* Tub-shaped; large and round; fat.

tub′boe, tub′ō, *n.* *Pathol.* A contagious disease of tropical countries, especially prevalent among the African races, characterized by tubercles and tumors resembling raspberries, followed by ulceration; the yews.

tub′by, tub′i, *a.* **1.** Resembling or suggesting a tub in form; tub-shaped; round-bellied. **2.** Dull and wooden in sound, like an empty tub: said of musical instruments.

tube, tūb, *vt.* [TUBED; TU′BING.] **1.** To fit or furnish with a tube or tubes; as, to *tube* a boiler or a well. **2.** To enclose or receive in a tube or tubes; as, to *tube* yarn.

tube, *n.* **1.** A long hollow cylindrical body, as of wood, metal, rubber, or glass, generally used for the conveyance of something through it, but often as a receptacle for holding something; a pipe.

In most of their applications there is no difference in sense between *tube* and *pipe;* generally, however, *tube* is used instead of *pipe* when the article referred to is not made of a rigid material, or when it is used as a receptacle and not as a conduit; as, a rubber *tube;* *tubes* of artists' colors; test-*tubes;* the water-*tubes* of a boiler. As used by machinists, *tube* and *pipe* are often distinguished by an arbitrary but fixed association with certain words, when there is no apparent difference in the sense.

The action of the gastric juice is chemical and it will only dissolve dead matters, and it dissolves them when they are in *tubes* of metal as well as in the stomach, but it has no action upon living matter. H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dial. iv, p. 211. [J. M.]

2. Specifically: (1) The stock or main body of a wind-instrument. (2) A cylindrical receptacle of thin flexible metal, having a screw-cap: when used for holding artists' colors, called also *paint-tube.* (3) Same as PRIMING-TUBE. (4) The principal part of a modern breech-loading rifled gun, around which the steel jackets are shrunk to give the requisite strength. **3.** *Anat.* A tubular organ, especially one conveying air; as, a bronchial *tube.* **4.** *Bot.* Any elongated hollow part or organ, as the united part of a gamopetalous corolla, gamosepalous calyx, or monadelphous androecium; in hymenomycetous fungi, same as PORE; in pyrenomycetous fungi, the neck of the perithecium. In the two latter senses, called also *tubulus.* **5.** *Physics.* A surface conceived as formed by a continuous series of lines of force or action of any kind passing through or terminating at every point of a closed curve: called **tube of force, t. of induction, t. of flow,** according to the physical conception expressed by the lines. [F., < L. *tubus*, tube.]

Compounds, etc.:—Bourdon tube, a metallic tube, elastic, coiled, elliptic in cross-section, changing in curvature with changes of internal pressure, and used as a pressure-gage. **—Crookes' t.,** a glass tube containing a high vacuum: for showing phenomena connected with very tenuous gases. See STATES OF MATTER, under MATTER. **—Geissler's t.,** a sealed glass tube containing some highly rarefied gas and having electrodes at either end which can be connected with an induction-coil. When an electric discharge is passed through it the gas becomes luminous. **—milk-testing t.,** a creamometer. **—per cent. t.,** a tube for measuring the percentage of cream in milk: a form of lactometer. **—Pitot's t.,** a tube bent at right angles, which inserted in a flowing stream receives the force of the current and measures its velocity by the rise of water in the vertical branch. Compare SYMPLESOMETER. **—Plucker's t.,** a modification of Geissler's tube: for showing the stratification of light and the phenomena about a negative pole. **—pneumatic t.,** see PNEUMATIC. **—tube′-board″**, *n.* In a reed-organ, a board containing channels and resonating chambers, and bearing the reeds. **—t.-brush**, *n.* **1.** A brush for cleaning out boiler-tubes or condenser-tubes. **2.** A brush for cleaning the flexible tubes of nursing-bottles. **—t.-casts**, *n. pl.* Minute microscopic casts or cylinders voided in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease. They may be fatty, fibrous, bloody, or granular. **—t.-clamp**, *n.* A clamp or clip for gripping a tube or pipe; especially, a jawed tool used in hoisting and lowering well-tubes. **—t.-cleaner**, *n.* A device for cleaning boiler-tubes, condensing-tubes, etc. **—t.-clip**, *n.* **1.** A clip for a pipe. **2.** A small pair of tongs by which to grasp and hold a test-tube or the like. **—t.-cock**, *n.* A device for controlling the flow of a fluid by compressing a section of flexible tube. **—t.-colors**, *n. pl.* Artists' colors kept in paint-tubes. **—t.-compass**, *n.* A drawing-compass having extensible tubular legs. **—t.-coral**, *n.* An organ-pipe coral; tubipore. **—t.-cutter**, *n.* A pipe-cutter. **—t.-drawing**, *n.* The making of metal tubes by passing through dies. **—t.-expander**, *n.* See EXPANDER. **t.-fastener**‡. **—t.-ferrule**, *n.* **1.** A thimble or ferrule driven into the end of a leaky tube to expand it. **2.** A ferrule surrounding the end of a boiler-tube or condenser-tube at the tube-sheet. **—t.-flue**, *n.* A flame-tube in a furnace. **—t.-foot**, *n.* One of the small vascular locomotory processes exserted through the ambulacral pores of echinoderms; an ambulacral sucker; water-foot. See illus. under STARFISH. **—t.-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the shape of a tube; tubiform. **—t.-machine**, *n.* A machine for drawing or rolling metal tubes. **—t.-nosed**, *a.* Tubinarial. **—t.-paint**, *n.* Same as TUBE-COLORS. **—t.-plate**, *n.* Same as TUBE-SHEET. **—t.-plug**, *n.* A plug for driving into the end of a boiler-flue or condenser-tube which it is desired to stop. **—t.-pouch**, *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes. **—t.-scaler**, *n.* A device for removing scale, etc., from boiler- or condenser-tubes. **—t.-scraper**, *n.* A bladed device by which to scrape a boiler-tube or condenser-tube. **—t.-shaped**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Tubular. **2.** Trumpet-shaped. **—t.-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which the ends of boiler-tubes or condenser-tubes are inserted. **—t.-shell**, *n.* A bivalve that forms a shelly siphonal tube, as a gastrochænid. **—t.-spinner**, *n.* A tube-weaver. **—t.-stopper**, *n.* A tube-plug. **—t.-surface**, *n.* That heating surface of a boiler, or that cooling surface of a condenser, which is contained in the tubes. **—t.-valve**, *n.* A tube forming a valve, and held against its seat by a weight and lever. **—t.-vise**, *n.* A vise for gripping pipes or tubes; a pipe-vise. **—t.-weaver**, *n.* A tubicolous spider. **—t.-well**, *n.* A driven well. **—t.-worm**, *n.* A tubicolous annelid. **—t.-wrench**, *n.* A wrench for grasping tubes; pipe-wrench.

Tube-shells.

1. *Gastrochæna dubia.* 2. *G. clava.*

tube′flow″er, tūb′flou″ėr, *n.* An ornamental East-Indian shrub (*Clerodendron Siphonanthus*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), having terminal panicles of white funnel-shaped flowers with a very long tube: often cultivated in hothouses.

tu′ber, tū′bėr, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A short thickened internode or portion of an underground stem, beset with modified axillary buds or eyes, as in the potato or artichoke. **2.** [T-.] *Bot.* A genus of underground fungi — the truffles — the type genus of the *Tuberaceæ.* See illus. under TRUFFLE. **3.** *Anat.* A swelling or prominence; tubercle. [L.].—**tuber annulare**, the pons Varolii. **—t. cinereum**, the convexity formed by gray matter at the base of the brain just behind the optic commissure. **—t. ischii**, a bony process of either hip-bone, upon which the body rests when sitting; the tuberosity of the ischium.

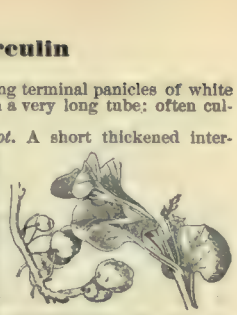

The Edible Tubers and Leaves of the Melluco.

—tu″ber-if′er-ous, *a.* Having or producing tubers; tuber-bearing. **—tu′ber-i-form″**, *a.* Having the form of a tuber.

Tu″ber-a′ce-æ, tū″bėr-ē′se-ē *or* tū′bėr-ā′se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of underground ascomycetous fungi living close to the earth's surface on the roots of various higher plants, and forming tuberous and fleshy growths, many of which are edible and highly prized. [< L. *tuber*, tuber.]

Tu″ber-a′ce-i‡.

tu′ber-a″ted, tū′bėr-ē″ted, *a.* *Her.* Knobbed; bossed or coiled in a knot, as a serpent. [< LL. *tuberatus*, having knobs, < L. *tuber*, knob.]

Tu″ber-cin′i-a, tū″bėr-sin′i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of smut-fungi in which the resting-spores are grouped into large spore-balls. [< L. *tuber*, tuber.]

tu′ber-cle, tū′bėr-cl, *n.* **1.** A small rounded eminence, especially a process of bone.

Its inner edge . . . bears a series of rounded *tubercles.*

HUXLEY *Crayfish* ch. 5, p. 239. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

2. *Pathol.* A small granular non-vascular tumor or nodule, formed within the substance of an organ from new matter resulting from morbid action, regarded by many as due to a micro-organism, the tubercle-bacillus (*Bacillus tuberculosis*) (see illus. of BACTERIA, fig. 9), and with tendency to purulent or cheesy degeneration and destruction of structure.

Tubercles, which may be developed in different organs or parts of the body, vary in size from a mere point to an eighth of an inch in diameter. When few in any organ they may pass to fibrous induration and remain harmless, but when numerous they form a tubercular mass that tends to destroy the surrounding structures. In the lungs they give rise to pulmonary consumption.

3. *Bot.* (1) A wart-like excrescence. (2) A tuber of small size. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuber or tuber-like growth. **4.** *Anat.* A small knob-like excrescence. **5.** [Rare.] A hill or knoll.

From the eminence which overtops it, the spectator can look down on a wide tract of country, while the ravine itself is concealed by a flat *tubercle* of the moor. HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends of Scotland* ch. 4, p. 54. [M. & A. '51.]

[OF., < L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.]

—miliary tubercle, a small tubercle (def. 2) resembling a millet-seed. **—root′-tu″ber-cles**, *n. pl.* Minute swellings on the roots of clover, peas, and other leguminous plants, which contain a micro-organism believed to absorb nitrogen from the air for the use of the plant. **—tu′ber-cle-ba-cil″lus**, *n.* See TUBERCLE, 2.

tu′ber-cled, tū′bėr-cld, *a.* Having tubercles.

tu-ber′cu-lar, tu-bėr′kiu-lar, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a tubercle or knob.

The various sounds [of the grasshopper] are all due to the vibration produced by about seventy *tubercular* teeth, very uniform as to size and distance of insertion along the ridge of either hind femur. A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* ch. 4, p. 172. [CAS. CO.]

2. *Pathol.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with tubercles; characterized by the presence or development of tubercles; as, a *tubercular* disease.

When scrofula localises itself in the lungs, there is pulmonary or *tubercular* consumption.

YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* § 321, p. 178. [A. '57.]

[< L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.] **—tubercular consumption,** disease of the lungs characterized by the formation of tubercles in the pulmonary tissue.

—tu-ber′cu-lar-ize, *vt.* To infect with tuberculosis. **—tu-ber′cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of or with reference to a tubercle or tubercles.

Tu-ber″cu-la″ri-a′ce-æ, tiu-bėr′kiu-lē″ri-ē′se-ē *or* tu-ber″cu-lā″ri-ā′se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* In the artificial classification of fungi, a group of many form-genera which produce superficial roundish or disk-like growths that are more or less warty and of a waxy or slightly gelatinous nature. The conidia are borne terminally or laterally, on single hyphæ or bundles of hyphæ. **Tu-ber″cu-la′ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.] **Tu-ber″cu-la-ri′e-æ**‡.

tu-ber′cu-late, tiu-bėr′kiu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* Same as TUBERCULAR. **—tu-ber′cu-la″ted**, *pa.* Tubercled or tubercular; specifically, in pathology, affected with tubercles; as, *tuberculated* lungs. **—tu-ber″cu-la′tion**, *n.* The formation of tubercles; the condition of being affected with tubercles; a tubercular part or system.

tu′ber-cule, tū′bėr-kiūl, *n.* **1.** A tubercle. **2.** *Bot.* A succulent tuber-like expansion of a root. [F., < L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.]

—tu-ber′cu-li-form″, *a.* Shaped like a tubercle; tubercular. **—tu-ber″cu-li′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of a tubercle or of a tubercular mass. **—tu-ber″cu-li-za′tion**, *n.* The formation of tubercles within an organ; as, *tuberculization* of the liver, of the lungs, etc. **—tu-ber′cu-lize**, *vt.* Same as TUBERCULARIZE. **—tu-ber′cu-loid**, *a.* Resembling or having the nature of a tubercle. **—tu-ber′cu-losed″**, *pa.* Affected with tubercles.

tu-ber′cu-lin, tiu-bėr′kiu-lin, *n.* **1.** A liquid prepared in 1890–'91 by Prof. Koch of Berlin, from gradually attenuated cultures of the tubercle-bacillus, designed to be administered by hypodermic injection as a cure for consumption: now (1894) discredited as a remedy, but employed by health officers in the United States in examination of cattle suspected of tuberculosis. **2.** A ptomain formed by the action of the tubercle-bacillus.

tu-ber″cu-lo′sis, tiu-bėr′kiu-lō′sis, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** A depraved constitutional diathesis due to the presence or formation of tubercles, either isolated or confluent, within some organ or tissue; as, pulmonary *tuberculosis;* renal *tuberculosis*, etc. See illus. of BACTERIA, page 153.

Tuberculosis is very widely distributed in all countries of the world, and affects both human beings and animals. It may occur in any organ or tissue of the body, but most frequently involves the lungs, and is then known as pulmonary *tuberculosis*, or, more commonly, as pulmonary consumption. In this form it is very prevalent. H. M. BIGGS in *The Forum* Feb., '94, p. 758.

2. The state or condition of being affected with a tubercular disease. [< L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.]

tu-ber′cu-lous, *a.* Tubercular. **tu-ber′cu-lose″**†.

tu-ber′cu-lum, tiu-bėr′kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small rounded eminence; tubercle. [L., dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.] — **tuberculum acusticum**, an eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain at the origin of the auditory nerve.

tu-ber′cu-lus, tiu-bėr′kiu-lus, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Entom.* A supplementary eye. [< L. *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM.]

tu′ber-on†, *n.* A shark.

tu′ber-ose, tiū′bėr-ōs, *a.* Tuberous; tuber-bearing.

tu′be-rose″, tiū′bę-rōs″ *or* tiūb′rōz″ (XIII), *n.* An ornamental half-hardy bulbous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*) bearing a long raceme of fragrant white flowers on a scape 2 to 4 feet high. Its short stem produces a tuft of leaves at the bottom of the scape and a few tubers, which serve for the propagation of the plant and give it its specific and hence its vernacular name. See POLIANTHES.

[< L. *tuberosus;* see TUBEROSITY.]

tu″ber-os′i-ty, tiū″bėr-os′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being tuberous. **2.** A swelling or protuberance; knob-like prominence; specifically, a large, rough eminence on bone, as for the attachment of a muscle.

That monstrous *tuberosity* of Civilized Life, the Capital of England. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 190. [H.]

[< F. *tubérosité*, < L. *tuberosus*, tuberous, < *tuber*, tuber.]

tu′ber-ous, tiū′bėr-us, *a.* **1.** Marked or covered with projections, knobs, or prominences; having tubercles or tuberosities. **2.** *Bot.* Resembling or bearing tubers; also, consisting of tuber-like parts; as, a *tuberous* root. [< F. *tubéreux*, < L. *tuberosus;* see TUBEROSITY.]

— **tuberous pea**, the heath-pea. — **t. root**, one of the tuber-like parts of a multiple or fascicled fleshy root, as in the dahlia.

— **tu′ber-ous-ly**, *adv.* With tubers or tuberosities. — **tu′ber-ous-ness**, *n.* Tuberosity.

tube′-sca″ler, **t.-scraper**, etc. See TUBE.

tub′fast″†, *n.* An old method of treatment for venereal disease by hot baths and abstinence.

tub′fish″, tub′fish″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*).

tub′ful, tub′ful, *n.* **1.** As much as a tub will contain. **2.** [Colloq.] An exaggerated amount; abundance.

tubi-. Derived from Latin *tubus*, tube: a combining form. — **Tu-bic′o-la**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves, especially those forming a shelly tube in which one or both valves of the reduced shell are immersed, including *Brechtidæ* and *Clavogellidæ*. **2.** *Helminth.* The *Tubicolæ*. — **Tu-bic′o-læ**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Helminth.* A division of chætopodous annelids, especially those forming some kind of tube and having diversiform gills attached near the head and independent of the feet, including *Serpulidæ*, etc.; *Limivora*. **2.** *Conch.* The *Tubicola*. — **tu-bic′o-lar**, *a.* Same as TUBICOLOUS. — **tu-bic′o-le**, **1.** *a.* Tubicolous. **II.** *n.* A tube-worm. — **tu-bic′o-lous**, *a.* **1.** Inhabiting a tubular case, as a sedentary annelid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubicolæ*. — **Tu″bi-cor′ni-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Cavicornia*. — **tu′bi-corn**, *a.* & *n.* — **tu″bi-cor′nous**, *a.* — **tu″bi-fa′cient**, *a.* Tube-making, as a tubicolous animal. — **tu′bi-fer**, *n.* A tubicolous annelid. — **Tu″bi-fic′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A fresh-water family of oligochætous worms with 4 rows of fasciculated spinelets. **Tu′bi-fex**, *n.* (t. g.) — **tu″bi-fic′id**, *n.* — **tu-bif′i-coid**, *a.* — **tu′bi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular. **tu′bæ-form**‡. — **Tu″bi-lin′gues**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Cinnyromorphæ*. — **tu″bi-lin′gual**, *a.* — **Tu″bi-na′res**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order, suborder, or gens of carinate birds with the 3 anterior toes webbed and the nostrils tubular, as in the petrels and albatrosses. — **tu″bi-na′rin(e)**, *a.* **1.** Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel or albatross. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubinares*. **tu″bi-na′ri-al**‡. — **tu-bip′a-rous**, *a.* Giving rise to tubular structures. — **Tu-bip′o-ra**, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tubiporidæ*. **2.** [t-] A coral of this genus; an organ-pipe coral. — **Tu″bi-po-ra′ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Tubiporidæ*. — **tu″bi-po-ra′ce-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **tu″bi-po-ra′ceous**, *a.* — **tu′bi-pore**. **I.** *a.* Tubiporous. **II.** *n.* A tubiporoid or organ-pipe coral. — **Tu″bi-por′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of alcyonarian polyps with tubular thecæ connected by epithecæ and without internal septa; organ-pipe corals. — **tu″bi-por′id**, *n.* — **tu-bip′o-roid**, *a.* — **tu-bip′o-rite**, *E. Wr.* (**tu′bi-po-rite**, *C. W.*), *n.* A fossil of or like an organ-pipe coral or tubiporid. — **tu-bip′o-rous**, *W.* (**tu′bi-po-rous**, *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubiporidæ*. — **Tu″bi-te′læ**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Tubitelariæ*. — **tu″bi-te′lar**, *a.* — **Tu″bi-te-la′ri-æ**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A division of spiders that make tubular webs, as *Agalenidæ*. — **tu″bi-te-la′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **tu′bi-valve**. **I.** *a.* Tubifacient. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tube-shell. **2.** A tube-worm.

tu′bi-cen, tiū′bi-sen, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A trumpeter.

tu-bic′i-nate, tiu-bis′i-nēt, *vi.* [-NATED; -NATING.] [Rare.] To blow or sound a trumpet.

tu′bing, tiū′bing, *n.* **1.** A tube as made in sections or lengths; a series or system of tubes; tubes collectively; also, a piece or section of a tube.

In the veins and arteries we have an elaborate system of *tubing* for conveying the blood to and from the various parts of the body. B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 326. [H. '82.]

2. The act of making tubes or of providing with tubes.

Tü′bing-en, tü′bing-ęn, *n.* A university town in Germany, in which the Tübingen schools originated.

— **Tübingen school.** *Theol.* **1.** The old school of philosophy which, under the lead of Gottlieb Christian Storr and his immediate successors (1775 to 1826), maintained against Kant, Fichte, and Schelling the doctrine of supernaturalism, the credibility of miracles, the inspiration of the New Testament, and the divine authority of Christ. **2.** The modern school led by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1826–1860), which attributed most of the New Testament writings to the postapostolic age, and considered them as the product of an attempt at reconciliation of the supposed Petrine (or Judaistic) and Pauline (or non-Judaistic) schools of apostolic Christianity. Baur denied miracles, and based the authority of Christianity solely upon the moral teachings and character of Christ.

tub′man, tub′man, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The senior barrister in the Court of Exchequer, who has precedence of all others in presenting motions to the court: so called from the place at the bar where he sits. **post′man**‡.

tu″bo-ab-dom′i-nal, tiū″bō-ab-dom′i-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Fallopian tube and the abdominal cavity. [< L. *tubus*, tube, + ABDOMINAL.]

— **tubo-abdominal pregnancy**, a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum undergoes its early development in the oviduct and then, from the bursting of the tube, passes into the abdomen.

tu″bo-o-va′ri-an, tiū″bō-o-vē′ri-an *or* -vg′-, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Fallopian tube and an ovary. [< L. *tubus*, tube, + OVARIAN.] **tub″o-va′ri-an**‡.

tu′bri, tū′bri, *n.* [E. Ind.] An instrument played by snake-charmers. See illus. under COBRA. **tum′ri**‡.

tu′-brug″ge†, *n.* A drawbridge.

Tu″bu-cel″la-ri′i-dæ, tiu″biu-sel″la-rai′i-dī *or* tū″bu-cel″la-rī′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of escharoidean polyzoans having the zoarium erect and articulated. **Tu″bu-cel-la′ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *cella*, cell.] — **tu″bu-cel″la-ri′id**, *n.* — **tu″bu-cel-la′ri-oid**, *a.*

tu′bu-lar, tiū′biu-lɑr, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a tube; tubiform; tubuliform; tubulate.

The larva of the caddice fly lives in water and constructs for itself a *tubular* case made of various particles glued together. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 12, p. 191. [E. P. & CO.]

2. *Bot.* Tube-shaped; tubulose, as the disk-florets in many composite plants. **3.** Made up of or provided with tubes; as, a *tubular* boiler. See BOILER. [< L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.] — **tubular sound**, a respiratory sound like that of a current of air through a tube, heard in auscultation below the larynx.

Tu″bu-la′ri-a[1], tiū″bu-lē′ri-ɑ *or* tū″bu-lɑ′ri-ɑ, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tubulariidæ*. **2.** [t-] A hydroid of this genus. [< L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.]

— **Tu″bu-la′ri-a**[2], *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Tubularoidea*. — **tu″bu-la′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tu″bu-lar′i-da**, *n. pl.* The *Tubularoidea*. — **tu″bu-lar′i-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tu″bu-la-ri′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of tubularoidean hydroids; in a narrow sense, those having the hydrocaulus with chitinous perisarc, two sets of tentacles, and fixed sporosacs. — **tu″bu-la-ri′id**, *n.* — **tub″u-la′ri-oid**, *a.* — **Tu″bu-la-ri′na**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Athecata*. — **tu′bu-lar-in(e)**, *a.* — **Tu″bu-la-ri′næ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Tubularoidea* as a legion. — **Tu″bu-la-roi′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A superfamily of gymnoblastic hydroids having the trophosome a colony of organically associated hydranths and a perisarc without cœnosarc. — **tu″bu-la-roi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

tu″bu-lar′i-ty, tiū″biu-lar′i-ti, *n.* The property of being tubular; said of a sound.

tu′bu-lar-ly, tiū′biu-lɑr-li, *adv.* In the form of a tube.

tu′bu-late, tiū′biu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA′TED; -LA′TING.] To shape or fashion into a tube; furnish with a tube.

— **tu′bu-la″ted**, *a.* Provided with a tubulure; said of retorts and certain chemical apparatus. **tu′bu-late**‡. — **tu″bu-la′tion**, *n.* The formation of a tube; the arrangement of a set of tubes. — **tu′bu-la-ture**, *n.* Same as TUBULURE.

tu′bule, tiū′biūl, *n.* **1.** A minute tube; as, the seminal *tubules*. **2.** *Echin.* A papula. **3.** *Geol.* An irregular, hollow, twig-like calcareous concretion characteristic of the loess. [< L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.]

tubuli-. Derived from Latin *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube: a combining form. — **Tu″bu-li-bran″chi-a′ta**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A former order of gastropods developing a tubular shell, as *Vermetidæ*, etc. — **tu′bu-li-branch**, **tu″bu-li-bran′chi-an**, **tu″bu-li-bran′chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tu″bu-lic′o-læ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The tubularians, in a vague sense. — **tu′bu-li-cole**, *a.* & *n.* — **Tu″bu-li-den-ta′ta**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of nomarthrous edentate mammals having molar teeth with numerous parallel vertical canals, as the aardvarks. — **tu″bu-li-den′tate**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having teeth with parallel vertical canals, as an aardvark. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tubulidentata*. — **Tu″bu-lif′e-ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects having the hindmost tarsi cylindrical at the base and the apical segments of the abdomen tubular and telescope-like, as *Chrysididæ*. — **tu″bu-lif′er-ous**, *a.* — **tu″bu-li-flo′rous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having tubular florets: said of composite plants with all the florets tubular. — **tu′bu-li-form″**, *a.* Having the form of a tubule or small tube. — **tu′bu-li-pore**, *n.* A tubuliporoid polyzoan. — **Tu″bu-li-por′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of adnate inarticulate cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells tubular. **Tu″bu-lip′o-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **tu″bu-li-por′id**, *n.* — **tu″bu-li-po′roid**, *a.*

Tu″bu-lo′sa, tiū″biu-lō′sɑ, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A Paleozoic group of corals of uncertain relations; by some referred to *Alcyonaria*. [< L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.]

tu′bu-lose″, tiū′biu-lōs″, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a tube; tubular or tubuliform. **2.** Consisting of or containing small tubes. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa*. [< L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.]

tu′bu-lous, *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Having tubes: specifically said of that form of steam-boiler in which the water occupies the tubes. **2.** Same as TUBULOSE.

tu′bu-lure, tiū′biu-liūr, *n.* The short open tube of a retort, receiver, or bell jar. [F., < *tubule*, tubule, < L. *tubulus;* see TUBULI-.] **tu′bu-la-ture**‡.

The retort-neck should fit the *tubulure* of the receiver with tolerable accuracy. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chem.* § 59, p. 39. [I. B. & CO.]

tu′bu-lus, tiū′biu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A tubule. **2.** *Bot.* In certain hymenomycetous fungi, one of the pores lined by the hymenium. **3.** *Entom.* A tubular telescope-like prolongation of the abdomen, as in the *Tubulifera*. [L.; see TUBULI-.]

tu′bus, tiū′bus, *n.* [L.] A tube; specifically, the tubular formation leading to the epipharynx of a bee, consisting of the mentum and basal parts of the maxillæ.

tub′-wheel″, tub′-hwīl″, *n.* **1.** A form of water-wheel akin to the turbine, being shaped like a bowl, and having spiral flanges at the exterior, against which a stream of water is directed in such a way as to utilize both the weight and the velocity. **2.** A rotating drum in which skins, leather, etc., may be washed.

tu′ca, tū′cɑ, *n.* [Mex.] The tuza.

tu′can, tū′cɑn, *C.* (tū-cūn′, *W.*), *n.* [Mex.] A large Mexican pocket-gopher, as *Geomys mexicanus*. **tu′gan**‡.

tuc′et†, *n.* Tucket.

tuch†, *n.* Touch.

tuch, tucht, tuch′y. Touch, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tuck[1], tuc, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press in or together; fold under; especially, to thrust or press in the ends or edges of, so as to render the whole more compact, shapely, or comfortable: often with *up* or *in*; as, to *tuck up* a bed; to *tuck up* one's sleeves; to *tuck in* a skirt.

When two young dogs chase each other in play, the one that runs away always keeps his tail *tucked* inwards. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 5, p. 123. [A. '73.]

2. To enclose, wrap, or cover snugly by drawing or pressing something close around: with *in* or *into*, often with *up* used adverbially; as, to *tuck up* a child *in* bed. **3.** To thrust or press into a close place; cram; stuff; put away; hide: often with *in*, *into*, or *away*; as, to *tuck* a handkerchief *into* a pocket; to *tuck away* a manuscript. **4.** [Slang.] Hence, to stuff into the mouth; gobble up; eat: usually with *in*. **5.** To make tucks in, by folding and stitching; as, to *tuck* a dress. **6.** To empty (a seine) by means of a tuck-seine inside. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To full, as cloth. (2) To pack in barrels, as fish. **8.** [Slang.] (1) To hang: with *up*; as, to *tuck up* a criminal. (2) To accuse or attribute: with *on*; as, he *tucked* the blame *on* me. **9**†. To pinch; nip.

II. *i.* **1.** To make tucks in any fabric or garment. **2**†. To contract; draw together. [< AS. *tucian*.]

tuck[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To beat; tap, as a drum.

tuck[1], *n.* **1.** A fold made in a garment, usually horizontal, as for ornament, or to accommodate it to the height of a growing person. **2.** A flap forming a continuation of one side of a book-cover, and inserted in a loop or pocket in the other side. **3.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's hull where the after planks meet. **4.** A tuck-net or tuck-seine. **5.** The erectile spine of a surgeon-fish. **6.** A surgeon-fish. **7.** [Slang.] Food; especially, pastry, sweetmeats, or the like.

— **tuck′-crease″er**, *n.* An adjustable spring-bar or other attachment on a sewing-machine, by which to make a crease as a guide for the tuck. **t.-marker**‡. — **t.-folder**, *n.* A sewing-machine attachment that holds the fabric in shape for forming a tuck. — **t.-gage**, *n.* A tuck-creaser. **tuck′ing-gage″**‡. — **t.-in**, *n.* [Slang.] Same as TUCK-OUT. — **t.-net**, *n.* A small net for taking fish from within a larger one. — **t.-out**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A hearty meal; treat; spread. — **t.-seine**, *n.* A small seine, very deep in the bunt, used in emptying a larger seine.

tuck[3], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A stroke; blow; tap; beat: commonly in the phrase **tuck of drum.**

Give me the heroes who, at *tuck of drum*,
Salute thy staff, immortal Quattlebum!
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 13.

2. A flourish as of a trumpet. [< OF. *estoc*, thrust.]

tuck[3]†, *n.* A long narrow sword; rapier.

tuck′a-hoe″, tuc′ɑ-hō″, *n.* **1.** An underground tuberous body (*Pachyma Cocos*) supposed to be the sclerotium of a hymenomycetous fungus, often several inches in diameter, with a compact and rough brown rind and a white, friable, bitter interior unfit to eat: found in the southern United States. Called also *Indian loaf*, etc. See PACHYMA. **tuckahoe truffle**‡. **2.** An inhabitant of the poor lands of Virginia, supposed to live on tuckahoe; hence, any native of Virginia. [< Am. Ind. *ptucqui*, loaf, < *petukqui*, round.]

tuck′er, tuk′ėr, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To weary completely; exhaust: commonly with *out*; as, they were *tuckered out*.

tuck′er[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which tucks; as, the *tucker* of a sewing-machine. **2.** A covering of lace, fine muslin, or the like, of various forms and styles, worn over the neck and shoulders in connection with a low-cut bodice by women of the 17th and 18th centuries.

A Tucker of the Fashion of 1789.

A *tucker* of rich Dresden lace softened the contour of the figure. COOPER *Spy* ch. 13, p. 185. [A. '84.]

3. [Slang, Austral.] Food; tuck.

— **tuck′er-in″**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A chambermaid.

tuck′er[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] The state of being tuckered out.

tuck′et[1], tuk′et, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An ear of Indian corn in its soft and milky stage.

tuck′et[2]†, *n.* A flourish on a trumpet.

— **tucket sonance**†, the sound of the tucket.

tuck′et[3]†, *n.* A steak; collop. **tuc′et**†.

tuck′ing-mill″†, *n.* A fulling-mill.

tu′co-tu″co, tū′cō-tū″cō, *n.* [Braz.] A small burrowing spalacopodoid rodent (*Ctenomys brazilienesis*) of South America. **tu′cu-tu″cu**‡; **tu′ko-tu″ko**‡.

tu′cum, tū′cum, *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), or the fiber obtained from its young leaves. The latter, called also **tucum-fiber**, is woven into bowstrings, hammocks, and other articles requiring strength, fineness, and lightness. **te′cum**‡; **te′cum-fi″ber**‡.

tu′cu-ma, tū′cu-mɑ, *C.* (tu-kū′mɑ, *W.*), *n.* [Braz.] A palm (*Astrocaryum Tucuma*) of the upper regions of the Amazon, yielding an edible fruit.

Tu′das, tū′dɑz, *n. pl.* A people, now rapidly vanishing, inhabiting the hill-country of southern India, supposed by some to be the primitive race of the country. They worship departed spirits and practise polyandry. **To′das**‡.

-tude, *suffix.* Sense of being: a termination of nouns of Latin origin. [< F. *-tude*, < L. *-tudo*, a termination of abstract nouns.]

Tu′dor, tiū′dėr, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tudors or the royal house of Tudor; characteristic of the time of the Tudors: as, *Tudor* architecture; *Tudor* style.

— **Late Tudor architecture**, see ELIZABETHAN. — **T. architecture**, the latest phase of the Perpendicular style, especially as used in secular and domestic buildings. See illus. on opposite page. See PERPENDICULAR. — **T. rose** (*Her.*), the rose argent of York combined with the rose gules of Lancaster. Sometimes the two tinctures are quartered, or the rose argent charged upon the rose gules.

Tu′dor, *n.* A member of an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Sir Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, widow of Henry V. of England. It included Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

tue, tiū, *r.* [Prov.] Same as TEW[1].

tu′e, *n.* [Maori.] Same as TUI[2].

Tue′di-an, twī′di-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the river Tweed in Scotland or to its surroundings: noting specifically the lowest Carboniferous beds of the Tweed valley.

tue′fall, tiū′fȧl, *n.* Same as TOFALL: incorrect form.

tue′-i″ron, tiū′-i″ūrn, *n.* **1.** Same as TUYÈRE. **2.** *pl.* Blacksmiths' tongs. [Cor. of TUYÈRE.]

tu′el†, *n.* Same as TEWEL.

Tues′day, tiūz′dę, *n.* The third day of the week.

Tyr's name is preserved in *Tuesday*. He is the god of martial honor. ANDERSON *Norse Mythol.* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 270. [S. C. G. '79.]

[< AS. *Tiwes dæg;* *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw*, Tiw; *dæg*, day.]

tu′et, tiū′et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The lapwing.

tuf, tuf′en, tuf′end. Tough, etc. PHIL. SOC.

tu'fa[1], tū'fa. *C. W.*[2] (tiū'fo, *E. S. W.*[1]), *n.* **1.** A cryptocrystalline variety of calcium carbonate having a cellular structure and usually deposited from springs and streams. **calcareous tufa‡; calc'-tu"fa‡. 2.** Tuff. **volcanic tufa‡.** [It., < L. *tofus*, tufa.]

— **tu-fa'ceous**, *a.* Of the nature of or like tufa.

tu'fa[2]-, *n.* In old-English history, a military ensign of uncertain form, supposed by some to have been a globe, and by others a tuft of feathers fixed on a spear. LINGARD *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 95. [E. C. '27.]

tuff[1], *a.* Tough.

tuff[1], tuf, *n.* *Petrol.* An open-structured volcanic fragmental rock composed of material varying in size from fine sand to coarse gravel, and frequently showing evidences of having been formed in or transported by water: often used for structural purposes.

Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the *tuffs* may be subdivided according to the nature of the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. ii, pt. ii, § 6, p. 164. [MACM. '82.]

[< F. *tuf*, < It. *tufo*; see TUFA[1].] **tu'fa‡.**

— **tuff'-cone"**, *n.* *Geol.* A volcanic cone composed of fine fragmentary eruptive material (the so-called volcanic ashes), either ejected from the central orifice as mud or converted into mud by rain after ejection, and subsequently more or less solidified. **tu'fa-cone"‡.**

tuff[2], *n.* Same as TUFT[1].

tuf-foon', *n.* Typhoon.

tuff-taf'fa-ty†, *n.* A tufted or shaggy taffeta fabric woven with a pile, like velvet: in use in the 16th and 17th centuries. **tuf-taf'fe-ta‡.**

tu'fous, tū'fus, *a.* Of the nature of tufa.

tuft[1], tuft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate or form into tufts. **2.** To adorn with tufts or a tuft; cover with tufts.

Trees lifted to the skies their stately heads,
Tufted with verdure, like depending plumage.
MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 3, st. 3.

3. In upholstery, to fasten at regular intervals with tufts or buttons drawn down firmly upon the outer covering by a thread passed entirely through the material, in order to prevent filling or lining from changing position; as, to *tuft* a mattress.

II. *i.* To grow in clusters or tufts; form tufts.

— **tuft'ing-but"ton**, *n.* An upholstering-button.

tuft[2], *vt.* To scour over; beat up (a covert), as in deer-hunting.

tuft[1], *n.* **1.** A collection or bunch of small flexible things held or fastened together at the base; as, a *tuft* of flowers or of threads.

Several races of pigeons . . . are characterized by a *tuft* of neck feathers, which form a kind of periwig. HAECKEL tr. by Lankester *Hist. Creation* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 142. [K. P. & CO. '85.]

2. An arrangement of small blood-vessels in a bunch; as, the glomeruli or Malpighian *tufts* of the kidney. **3.** [Univ. Slang, Eng.] A young nobleman while a student: from the tuft worn on the college cap. **4**†. A turban. **5**†. A crest. [< TUFT[2], *n.*, < OF. *tuffe*, < G. *zopf*, tuft, top, akin to TOP[1], *n.*]

— **tuft'-gill"**, *n.* A lophobranch fish. — **t.-hunter**, *n.* One who courts persons of rank or, by extension, of power or wealth, especially in a servile manner or for gain; a toady or hanger-on. Compare TUFT[1], *n.*, 3. — **t.-hunting**, *n.* The conduct or practise of a tuft-hunter. — **t.-mockado'**, *n.* A fabric of silk and wool, imitating tufted taffeta or velvet. **t.-moccado'.**

tuft[2], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A hillock or knoll: same as TOFT[1], 2. < AS. *toft*, ≠ Ice. *topt*, piece of ground.]

tuft'ed, tuft'ed, *a.* **1.** Having or adorned with a tuft; crested; as, the *tufted* duck. **2.** *Bot.* Forming a tuft or dense cluster; cespitose.

— **tufted columbine**, an Old World meadow-rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*), often cultivated for ornament, so called from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the columbine. **feathered columbine'‡.** — **t. duck.** **1.** The European crested scaup. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked scaup. — **t. tit** or **titmouse**, a titmouse (*Parus bicolor*), common in the eastern United States, having a conspicuous crest.

tuft'er, tuft'er, *n.* A stag-hound employed to drive a stag out of its covert.

The hounds selected to draw the wood are called '*tufters*' and are old, staunch, and steady, drawing the covert is called 'tufting.' R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ch. 6, p. 118. [L. G. & CO. '84.]

tuft'y, tuft'i, *a.* Abounding or growing in tufts; wooded.

tug, tug, *v.* [TUGGED; TUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To pull or draw with great effort; drag along with continued exertion; haul along; tow; as, the oxen *tug* the plow.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible convulsion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook till down they came.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 1650.

II. *i.* **1.** To pull with great effort; exert a strenuous pulling, hauling, or dragging force; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream. **2.** To strive or struggle.

In a new country, where people have to *tug* for a living, no one will take the trouble to rear flowers unless the love of them is pretty strong. H. W. BEECHER *Eyes and Ears, Duty of Owning Books* p. 154. [T. & Y. '64.]

[Var. of TUCK[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see DRAW.

— **tug'ger**, *n.* One who tugs.

tug, *n.* **1.** The act of tugging; a pulling or dragging with effort; straining pull. **2.** A strenuous contest; severe strain or struggle; wrestle or fight; stress.

And the painful, panting breath
Came and went in the *tug* of death.
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. v, chorus, st. 5.

3. A steam-vessel having powerful engines and specially adapted for towing other vessels. Compare TOWBOAT. **steam'-tug"‡; tug'boat"‡. 4.** *Harness.* (*a*) A loop depending from the saddle, in a single harness supporting a shaft and in a double harness a trace. (*b*) [Local, U. S.] A trace. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Peat. **6.** *Mining.* An iron hook connected with a tackle. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A timber-wagon.

Compounds, etc.: — **tug'-car"ri-er**, *n.* A loop at the lower end of each side of the back-strap of a wagon-harness, through which a trace passes. — **tug-chain**, *n.* A chain used as a harness-trace; also, a short chain used in coupling a leather trace to the swingletree, trace-chain. — **tug-hook**, *n.* A hook on a hame to which to attach a trace. — **tug-iron**, *n.* A hook, as on a shaft, to which a trace may be attached. — **tug of war. 1.** In athletics, a contest in which a number of persons at one end of a rope pull against a like number of similar weight at the other end, each side endeavoring to drag the other across a line marked between. **rope'-pull"‡. 2.** A laborious effort; supreme contest; struggle for supremacy. — **tug-slide**, *n.* A slotted plate for adjusting the length of a harness-trace. — **tug-spring**, *n.* In harness, a spring serving to lessen the jerk or strain upon a horse at starting.

tu-gan', *n.* Same as TUCAN.

tugd, *pp.* Tugged. PHIL. Soc.

tug'ging-ly, tug'ing-li, *adv.* With laborious pulling; with strain or struggle.

tug'man, tug'man, *n.* [TUG'MEN, *pl.*] One who commands or works on a steam-tug.

tug'mut"ton†, *n.* **1.** A box-like wood, used formerly in England for making fans. **2.** A glutton. **3.** A procurer; pimp.

tu'i[1], tū'i, *n.* [Braz.] A conurine parrakeet (*Brotogerys tui*); gold-headed parrakeet.

tu'i[2], *n.* [New Zealand.] The parson-bird.

tuik, tūk [Scot.], *pp.* of TAKE, *v.*

tuille, twil, *n.* *Armor.* A steel protection for the thighs, attached by straps to the tassels. See illus. under ARMOR. [OF., < L. *tegula*, tile, < *tego*, cover.] **garde'-faude"‡; tuile‡.** — **tuil-iette'**, *n.* A small form of tuille, for the protection of the hips.

tuil'yie, tūl'yi, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOOLYE. **tuil'zie"‡.**

tu-ip'a-ra, tū-ip'a-ra, *n.* [Braz.] A conurine parrakeet (*Brotogerys tuipara*); the red-fronted parrot.

tu'ism, tiū'izm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person. [C.] [< L. *tu*, thou.]

tu-i'tion, tiu-ish'un, *n.* **1.** The act or business of teaching any branch or branches of learning; instruction; especially, inculcation of fact and truth, as distinguished from *education;* as, mere *tuition* does not develop power.

I had read, under my father's *tuition*, a number of Greek prose authors. MILL *Autobiography* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

2. The charge made or money paid for instruction; tuition-fee; as, the scholarship pays the *tuition.* **3**†. The watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward; also, any guardianship, care, or keeping. [OF., < L. *tuitionem*), < *tuitus*, pp. of *tueor*, defend.]

Tudor Architecture: the Founder's Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1492–1505.

tu-i'tion-al, tiu-ish'un-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to tuition. **tu-i'tion-a-ry‡.**

tul†, *prep. & conj.* Till.

tu'la-di, tū la-di, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great lake-trout.

tu'la-met"al, tū'la-met'al (tū'la-, *W.*), *n.* *Chem.* An alloy of silver, copper, and lead used to form the body of certain varieties of Russian metal-work. Called also *black silver*, or miscalled *platinum.* [< *Tula*, in Russia.]

— **tu'la-work"**, *n.* Decorative work in tula-metal; also, niello-work.

tu-la're, tū-lā'rē, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A marshy or swampy region abounding with tule.

tu'la-si, tū la-si, *n.* [Telugu.] **1.** Same as TOOLSY. **2.** A tree, the champak.

tul'chan, tul'chan, -kin, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A dummy made of **tul'chin**, a stuffed calfskin, formerly placed beside a cow at milking-time to secure a free flow of milk. **2.** A tulchan bishop. — **tulchan bishop** (*Scot. Hist.*), one of the nominal bishops appointed to the Scottish sees under the Concordat of Leith (A. D. 1572), who, as the price of their promotion, were to turn over into the coffers of the barons the greater part of the tithes or revenues collected from the people: a derisive name.

Those who were wittily termed *Tutchan Bishops*, being a sort of imaginary prelate, whose image was set up to enable his patron and principal to plunder the benefice under his name. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 22, p. 178, note. [P. & C.]

tu'le, tū'lē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A large variety of the common great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*, var. *occidentalis*) found in marshes and lakes in the western United States, and giving name to the Tule lakes; also, an allied species of bulrush (*S. Totara*) growing farther south.

Several groups were at work building houses of bundles of the *tule* reeds. H. H. JACKSON *Ramona* ch. 19, p. 327. [R. BROS. '85.]

— **tu'le-wren"**, *n.* A Californian variety (*paludicola*) of the long-billed marsh-wren, frequenting tule-marshes.

tu'lip, tiū'lip, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Tulipa*, especially the species *T. Gesneriana*, to which most of the numerous varieties in cultivation belong. See TULIPA. **2.** Less correctly, any one of various ornamental plants of other genera, but with some distinguishing prefix. See phrases. **3.** *Ordnance.* The bell-shaped outward swell at the muzzle of a gun. [< F. *tulipe*, < Turk. *tulbend*, < Per. *dulband*, turban.] **tu'lip-let'.**

— **African tulip**, a blood-lily. See HÆMANTHUS. — **but'ter-fly-tu"lip**, *n.* The Mariposa lily. See BUTTERFLY-LILY. — **Cape t.**, same as AFRICAN TULIP. — **drooping t.**, the common fritillary or guinea-hen flower. — **t.-ear**, *n.* A pointed ear, as in dogs. — **t.-eared**, *a.* — **t.-poplar**, *n.* Same as TULIP-TREE. — **t.-root**, *n.* A disease of growing oats caused by a worm in the stalk, making it swell out like a tulip-bulb. — **t.-shell**, *n.* A fasciolarioid gastropod, especially *Fasciolaria tulipa*, of the southern United States and the West Indies. — **wild t. 1.** An English native tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*). **2.** [California.] The butterfly-tulip.

Tu'li-pa, tiū'li-pa, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A notable genus of bulbous plants of the lily family — the tulips — having simple stems, linear ovate lanceolate leaves, and a solitary erect bell-shaped flower. **2**†. [t-] A tulip. [< TULIP.]

tu'li-pant†, tiū'li-pant, *n.* A turban.

tu'lip-ist, tiū'lip-ist, *n.* An amateur cultivator of tulips.

tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a, tiū"lip-o-mē'ni-a, *n.* A craze for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips, specifically that which arose in Holland early in the 17th century and which spread like an epidemic, bulbs being sold and resold like stocks, and often at fabulous prices. The collapse of the speculation brought wide-spread disaster.

Anything engaging the zeal of men may degenerate . . . into enthusiasm, as the innocent love of flowers did at one time degenerate into the actually disastrous *tulipomania*. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 70. [L. '75.]

[< TULIP + MANIA.] — **tu"lip-o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

tu'lip-tree", tiū'lip-trī', *n.* A large tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), closely allied to the magnolias, found in American forests from Canada to Louisiana. See LIRIODENDRON. It has a straight cylindrical trunk, often 8 or 9 feet in diameter in the Western States, an ash-colored bark, large, smooth, peculiarly truncate saddle-shaped leaves that distinguish the tree from all others, and large greenish-yellow tulip-like flowers marked with orange inside. Its wood, which is light, soft, straight-grained, easily worked, with the heart yellow or brown and the sap-wood nearly white, is used extensively in carpentry and cabinet-work. In the Western States it is commonly known as *white poplar*, or in some localities, from its timber, as simply *poplar* and *yellow poplar*, all incorrect names, the tree being no relation to the poplars. It is called also *whitewood*, *tulip-poplar*, *canoe-wood*, and, from the shape of its leaf, the *saddle-leaf* or *saddle-tree*. It is a favorite ornamental tree in English parks.

The Flower and Leaf of the Tulip-tree.
a, the fruit, a soreme; *b*, a carpel detached.

Phrases: — **Chinese tulip-tree**, a low evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Magnolia fuscata*) from China, with fragrant dull-purple flowers. — **laurel-leaved t.**, any species of magnolia. — **Queensland t.**, a lofty Australian tree (*Stenocarpus Cunninghamii* or *sinuatus*) of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), with bright-red flowers in axillary or terminal umbels. **Queensland fire-tree‡.** — **West-Indian t.**, the mountain-mahoe (*Hibiscus elatus* or *Paritium elatum*), a large tree of Cuba and Jamaica, yielding a lace-like inner bark called *Cuba bast.*

tu'lip-wood", tiū'lip-wud', *n.* Any one of several ornamental cabinet-woods: so called from their color or markings; especially, the handsomely striped and rose-colored wood of a Brazilian tree (*Physocalymma floribunda*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*): used for inlaying costly furniture.

— **Queensland tulip-wood**, the wood of an Australian tree (*Harpullia pendula*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). It is light-colored with dark mahogany-colored patches, and susceptible of a high polish.

tulk†, *vt.* To speak to; address.

tull†, *vt.* To entice; allure. **till†.**

tulle, tūl, *n.* A fine silk open-meshed material, sometimes dotted or sprigged: used for veils and light dresses.

Tulle was made on the pillow in Germany before lace was introduced. MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* ch. 19, p. 226. [S. M. '65.]

[< *Tulle*, city in France.]

Tul'li-an, tul'i-an, *a.* Belonging, relating to, resembling, or in the style of Marcus Tullius Cicero (sometimes called *Tully*); Ciceronian.

tul'li-bee, tul'i-bi, *n.* A whitefish (*Coregonus tullibee*) of the Great Lakes.

Tul'ly's pow'der. *Pharm.* A pharmaceutical preparation of morphin with camphor, mixed with calcium carbonate and licorice.

tul'si, *n.* [Sans.] Same as TOOLSY.

tul'war, tul'war, *n.* [Hind.] A saber of considerable curve and with keen edge, carried by the Sikhs and certain tribes in northern India **thul'wart.**

tu'ly†, *a.* & *n.* Bright red; scarlet.

tul'zie, tul'zi. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To quarrel. **II.** *n.* A quarrel.

tum†, *vt.* **1.** To give (wool) a preliminary carding. **2.** To mix (wool of different colors).

tum, tum, *n.* The sound made by a musical string of little resonance: commonly reduplicated; as, the *tum-tum* of a banjo. [Imitative.]

tumb†, *vi.* To jump; tumble.

tum'bak, *n.* Same as TOMBAC.

tum'bek-i, tūm'bek-i, *n.* [Turk.] *Chem.* A variety of tobacco exported from Persia. **toum'bek-i‡.**

tum'bes-ter†, *n.* A female dancer or tumbler, as medieval dancers were usually acrobats. **tim'bes-tere†.**

tum'bi, tum'bid. Tumble, tumbled. PHIL. Soc.

tum'ble, tum'bl, *v.* [TUM'BLED; TUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss carelessly and with some force; followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense; as, fragments of wreckage *tumbled about* by the waves; bricks *tumbled out of* a cart; clothing *tumbled into* a trunk; a haystack *tumbled over* by the wind.

Storms swept over the deep, the billows ran high, and we were *tumbled about* in the most amusing manner.
D. C. EDDY *Europa* ch. 1, p. 31. [B. D. & CO. '60.]

2. To throw into disorder; disturb; rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed. **3.** *Shooting.* To bring down in flight or while running; as, to *tumble* a bird or a hare. **4.** *Founding.* To smooth, clean, or polish, as castings, by friction with each other or with a polishing-material, in a rotating box or barrel; rattle.

II. *i.* **1.** To roll to and fro; roll or toss about; as, a

person in pain *tumbles* and tosses in bed. **2.** To roll or fall down, as by losing one's footing or support; fall violently and suddenly; in commercial slang, to fall suddenly, as prices; as, to *tumble* down; stocks have *tumbled*.

Wealth is a steep hill, which the father climbs slowly and the son often *tumbles* down precipitately.
HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb., '85, p. 258.

3. To perform acrobatic feats, especially those requiring no apparatus, as somersaults, etc. **4.** To move in any careless or headlong manner. **5.** *Naut.* To go hastily; as, the watch *tumbled* aft at the call. **6.** [Slang.] To understand; comprehend; as, do you *tumble* (or *tumble* to it)? **7**†. To dance. [< AS. *tumbian*, dance.]

—to tumble home, to incline inward, as the sides of some ships above the extreme breadth.—**to t. in.** **1.** *Carp.* To fit, as a piece of timber into other work. **2.** To turn into bed. **3.** Same as TO TUMBLE HOME.—**to t. over.** **1.** To toss about carelessly. **2.** To upset. **3.** To fall over, as over an obstruction.—**to t. to.** **1.** See TUMBLE, II. 6. **2.** To go to work vigorously.—**to t. up.** **1.** [Slang.] To get up; get out of bed. **2.** *Naut.* To come up, as a sailor hastily through a hatchway. **3.** To throw into confusion; mess.—**tum'ble-car″,** *n.* A one-horse car; bob-car.—**t.-down,** *a.* Rickety, as if about to fall in pieces; dilapidated; decayed.—**tumbled up and down,** agitated in one's mind; perplexed.—**t.-home,** *n. Naut.* **1.** That part of some vessels' hulls which leans inward, above the line of greatest breadth. **2.** The distance or amount of such leaning on one side of the vessel; as, the vessel has one foot of *tumble-home*.

tum'ble, tum'bl, *n.* **1.** The act of tumbling; a sudden fall as by losing one's footing.

At times we hear a sound like thunder, which arises . . . from the *tumble* of a huge stone into a chasm.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 108, p. 40. [A. '72.]

2. A state of disorder or confusion. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A mass of hay loosely gathered for forming into a cock.

tum'ble-bug″, tum'bl-bug', *n.* A scarabæid beetle that rolls up a ball of dung as a nidus for its eggs; a dung-beetle. **tum'ble-dung″‡.**

tum'bler, tum'blęr, *n.* **1.** A drinking-glass without a foot, and holding ordinarily half a pint; also, the contents of such a glass; as, a *tumbler* of water. The base was formerly rounded, so that the glass would not stand upright, and had to be emptied before being set down; hence the name.

He scarcely ever took wine. But when he drank it, he drank it greedily, and in large *tumblers*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 145. [A. '80.]

2. One who or that which tumbles. (1) One who plays the tricks of an acrobat or contortionist, as turning somersaults in the air, walking on the hands, etc.

What incredible and astonishing actions do we find ropedancers and *tumblers* bring their bodies to! LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol. ii, § 4, p. 216. [B. S. '18.]

(2) One of a breed of domestic pigeons noted for the habit of turning somersaults in the air during flight.

The common *tumbler* has the singular inherited habit of flying at a great height in a compact flock, and tumbling in the air head over heels. DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 24. [J. M. '88.]

(3) A greyhound used formerly in coursing. (4) [Local, U. S.] A larva, as of a mosquito, that rolls over or wriggles in the water. (5) [Scot.] A porpoise. (6) [T-] A member of the religious sect known as *Dunkers;* an opprobrious name given because in their form of baptism the kneeling candidate is thrice plunged face downward under water. See DUNKER[1]. (7) A toy, as of a squat human figure with rounded base, so weighted as to rock or turn somersaults at a touch. **3.** In a lock, a latch (usually one of a set) that engages a bolt and prevents its being shot in either direction unless the tumbler is raised by the key-bit. See illus. under LOCK. **4.** In a firearm-lock, a piece attached to the hammer and receiving the thrust of the mainspring; having notches that engage the trigger. Pulling the trigger releases the tumbler, and with it the hammer. **5.** A tumbling-box or tumbling-barrel. **6.** *Naut.* One of the pins by which the cat-head stopper and shank-painter are engaged and released. **7.** A lever from which a weaving-heddle is hung; a couper. **8.** [Prov. Brit.] A tumbrel. **9**†. One of a band of reckless London roisterers of the early part of the 18th century.

Compounds, etc.:—**tum'bler-brush″,** *n.* A brush specially adapted for cleaning the inside of tumblers or drinking-glasses.—**t.-cart,** *n.* See TUMBREL.—**t.-dog,** *n.* A catch by which a padlock-hasp is held fast.—**t.-drum,** *n.* A tumbling-box.—**t.-glass,** *n.* A tumbler. See TUMBLER, *n.*, 1.—**t.-holder,** *n.* A metallic frame in which a glass of soda-water or the like is served.—**t.-punch,** *n.* A small two-bladed punch for use in taking out the tumbler of a gun-lock.—**t.-stand,** *n.* A tray or stand for tumblers, as in connection with a soda-water fountain.—**t.-tank,** *n. Plumbing.* A tank in which a smaller two-chambered receiving tank is so balanced that considerable water flows into a chamber before it tilts, thus discharging its contents and throwing the other compartment into position to be similarly filled: used for flushing.—**t.-washer,** *n.* A revolving stand fitted with projecting pipes on which tumblers are hung bottom upward and washed automatically by jets of water.

—tum'bler-ful″, *n.* As much as a tumbler holds.

tum'ble-weed″, tum'bl-wēd', *n.* Any one of various plants which, on withering in the autumn, break away from the root, and, having a more or less globular form, are driven about by the wind, as the ghost-plant or white pigweed (*Amarantus albus*).

tum'bling, tum'bling, *n.* The act of one who or that which tumbles; especially, the performance of an acrobat, or of the tumbler-pigeon in flight.—**tum'bling-bar″rel,** *n.* Same as TUMBLING-BOX.—**t.-bay,** *n.* The part of a weir or dam in a canal or waterway over which the surplus water flows in a curve.—**t.-bob,** *n.* A counterpoise weight on an arm or lever of a machine which, when lifted to a certain point, is released and reacts, falling back to its original position for similar action or effect.—**t.-box,** *n.* A box, usually cylindrical and mounted on a horizontal shaft, in which articles, as castings, are cleaned by friction against each other and the walls of the box. Sometimes sawdust or other cleaning-and-polishing material is put in with them. **rat'tle-bar″rel**‡; **shu'king-ma-chine″**‡; **t.-drum**‡.—**t.-net,** *n.* A trammel-net.—**t.-shaft,** *n.* A rotating shaft bearing cams.—**t.-trough,** *n.* A receptacle made of pottery, operated on the principle of a tumbler-tank, for dumping nitric acid at intervals in the manufacture of sulfuric acid.—**t.-wheel,** *n.* A kind of tumbling-barrel for polishing spools, etc.

tum'bly, tum'bli, *a.* Rough or uneven, as if with tumbled fragments of rock.

tum'brel, tum'brel, *C. S. W. Wr.* (-bręl, *E.*), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A two-wheeled covered cart for carrying tools, etc., and acting as a tender to a battery.

The unfortunate general [Braddock] dying of his wounds, was transported first in a *tumbril*.
SPARKS *Washington* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 87. [H. W. D. '55.]

2. A low box-cart for carrying and dumping dung. **3.** A kind of cart in which victims were carried to the guillotine during the first French Revolution: an erroneous use. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A portable twig or osier crib or cage used in winter sheep-feeding. **5**†. A ducking-stool set on wheels at the end of long shafts: formerly used in England for the punishment of scolds. See illus. under CUCKING-STOOL. [< OF. *tumbrell*, < *tomber*, TUMBLE.] **tum'bril‡.**

A Tumbrel (def. 3).

tu″me-fa'cient, tiū″mę-fē'shięnt *or* -fą'-, *a.* Producing or tending to produce tumefaction; puffy; tumefied. [< L. *tumefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *tumefacio;* see TUMEFACTION.]

tu″me-fac'tion, tiū″mę-fac'shun, *n. Pathol.* Any abnormal rising up of a part, as in a tumor; a swelling; puffiness. [< F. *tuméfaction*, < L. *tumefactus*, pp. of *tumefacio*, tumefy, < *tumeo*, swell, + *facio*, make.]

tu'me-fy, tiū'mę-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to swell or be tumid; puff up; inflate. **II.** *i.* To swell or become tumid; rise as in a tumor. [< F. *tuméfier*, < L. *tumefacio;* see TUMEFACTION.]

tu'men-ol, tiū'men-ōl, *n.* A preparation obtained by treating the unsaturated hydrocarbons of mineral oils with sulfuric acid: used as an ointment and excipient.

In Locustina . . . stridulation results from mutual friction of the elytra, which generally assume masculine differential development in their membranes, with *tumerosity* and induration of certain veins. A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* ch. 4, p. 183. [CAS. CO.]

tu-mes'cence, tiu-mes'ęns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tumescent; the act or process of becoming tumid; intumescence. **2.** That which is tumescent.

tu-mes'cent, tiu-mes'ęnt, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Becoming tumid, swollen, or puffed up; forming a tumor. **2.** *Bot.* Slightly tumid; tumefying. [< L. *tumesco* (ppr. *tumescen(t-)s*), swell up, < *tumeo*, swell.]

tu'mid, tiū'mid, *a.* **1.** Swollen as from inflammation or other abnormal condition; enlarged; puffed up; also, rising above the general level; protuberant.

When a fatal termination occurs [in alcoholic coma], it is usually attributable, as in apoplexy, to the imperfect aeration of the blood; the face becoming livid and *tumid*, the eyes prominent, and the lips blue. W. B. CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ¶ 14, p. 33. [L. BROS. & CO. '50.]

2. Swelling or inflated in language; high-sounding; turgid; bombastic; as, a *tumid* style.

His [the elder Pitt's] letters . . . were *tumid*, formal, and affected. LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 525. [A.]

[< L. *tumidus*, < *tumeo*, swell.]

—tu'mid-ly, *adv.*—**tu'mid-ness,** *n.*

tu-mid'i-ty, tiu-mid'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The state or character of being tumid; tumidness; also, a tumid thing.

Poor Greene . . . peevish and mortified at the Shakespearian hand which had often larded his leanness or scarified his *tumidities*.
I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Shakespeare* in vol. ii, p. 194. [W. J. W. '66.]

tum'mals, tum'ąlz, *n. Mining.* A quantity; heap. WEALE. [Perhaps < L. *tumulus*, heap.]

tum'mer, tum'ęr, *n.* In cotton-manufacturing, a rotary card between the cylinders of a carding-machine having two principal cylinders.

tum'mle, tum'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To tumble.

tu'mo-go, tū'mo-gō, *n.* [Afr.] The water-buck.

tu'mor, tiū'męr, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A local swelling on or in any part of the body, especially from some morbid growth; sometimes, swelling due to ordinary inflammation.

Some tumors are named (1) from their character or constitution; as, **adipose tumor** (fatty), **butyroid t.** (containing a butter-like concretion), **encysted t., fatty t., fibrous t., fibrocellular t., floating t.** (movable), **fugacious t.** (evanescent), **malignant t.** (recurring after extirpation), **sarcomatous t.** (formed by connective substances), **varicose t.** (formed by dilatation of venous or capillary vessels), **vascular t.** (filled with blood); or (2) from their location or the structure affected; as, **adenoid t.** (of glandular origin or structure), **cellular t., ovarian t.**

2. [Rare.] Swelling words or style; literary pomp; false magnificence or sublimity; bombast.

Dryden . . . had the dignity of Balzac, with more varied cadences, and without his hyperbolical *tumour*.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 411. [H. '54.]

3†. A swelling of any kind, as of water. [< F. *tumeur*, < L. *tumor*, < *tumeo*, swell.] **tu'mour‡.**

—tu'mored, *a.* [Rare.]—**tu'mor-ous†,** *a.*

tu'mour, tu'moured, etc. Tumor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

tump[1], tump, *vt.* [Local, Eng.] To form earth into a mound about (a plant); hill; as, to *tump* potatoes.

tump[2], *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To drag home the carcass of (a deer or other large game).—**tump'-line″,** *n.* A strap worn across the forehead or breast by the voyageurs and Indians of Canada to assist in carrying a pack upon the back. **pack's-strap″**‡; **port'age-strap″**‡; **tomp'-line″‡.**

tump, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little mound or hill, as about a plant.—**tump'y,** *a.* Having tumps; uneven.

tum'-tum″, tum'-tum', *n.* **1.** A West-Indian dish of boiled plantain beaten soft: served as a pudding or in fried cakes. **2.** A tom-tom. Compare TUM. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A light wagon or dog-cart.

We all went on shore, and were met by Mr. Black with sundry little gharries and *tum-tums*, into which we soon packed.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 5, p. 109. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

tu'mu-lar, tiū'miu-lar, *a.* Having the form of a mound or tumulus; as, *tumular* burial-places. **tu'mu-la-ry‡.**

tu'mu-late[1]†, *vt.* To cover with or bury under a mound.

tu'mu-late[2]†, *vi.* To swell.

tu'mu-li, tiū'miu-lai *or* tiū'mu-lī, *n.* Plural of TUMULUS.

tu'mu-lose′†, *a.* Full of mounds or hills. **tu'mu-lous†.**—**tu″mu-los'i-ty†,** *n.*

tu'mult†, *vi.* To be in great commotion; make a tumult.—**tu'mult-er†,** *n.* One who causes or participates in a tumult.

tu'mult, tiū'mult, *n.* **1.** The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise or confusion of voices; also, a tumultuous uprising; as, popular *tumults*. **2.** Violent commotion or agitation of anything, with confusion of sounds; also, bustle; stir; as, the *tumult* of the elements; the *tumult* of the kitchen. **3.** High excitement or agitation of mind; irregular or confused emotion; as, a *tumult* of passion.

Its silence made the *tumult* in my breast
More audible; its peace revealed my own unrest.
JEAN INGELOW *The Four Bridges* st. 41.

[< F. *tumulte*, < L. *tumultus;* see TUMULTUOUS.]

Synonyms: agitation, bluster, bustle, commotion, confusion, disorder, disturbance, ferment, flurry, hubbub, hurly-burly, noise, outbreak, racket, riot, turbulence, turmoil, uproar. See ANARCHY; CLAMOR; NOISE; QUARREL.—**Antonyms:** calmness, peace, quiet, repose, tranquillity.

—tu-mul'tu-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Characterized by tumult; turbulent; hence, disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as, a *tumultuary* conflict. **2**†. Restless; agitated; unquiet.—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness,** *n.*—**tu-mul'tu-ate**†, *vi.* To make a tumult; move tumultuously.—**tu-mul″tu-a'tion**†, *n.* Disorderly movement; commotion.

tu-mul″tu-o'so, tu-mul'tu-ō'sō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Tumultuous; agitatedly: a direction.

tu-mul'tu-ous, tiu-mul'chu-us *or* -tiu-us, *a.* **1.** Done or conducted with or characterized by tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* conflict; a *tumultuous* city.

Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square,
The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 321.

2. Causing or affected by tumult or agitation; agitated or disturbed; as, a *tumultuous* expectation. **3**†. Turbulent; violent; furious. [< F. *tumultueux*, < L. *tumultuosus*, < *tumultus*, tumult, < *tumeo*, swell.]

Synonyms: see NOISY. Compare TUMULT.

—tu-mul'tu-ous-ly, *adv.*—**tu-mul'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

tu-mul'tus, tiu-mul'tus, *n. Pathol.* Excessive or excited organic action. [L.; see TUMULTUOUS.]

tu'mu-lus, tiū'miu-lus *or* tiū'mu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lī,

Tumuli.

1. The tumulus beneath which are buried the Athenians who fell at Marathon. 2. Section of a tumulus found at Valloby, Denmark.

pl.] An artificial mound, often of great size and usually sepulchral, as a barrow or cairn. [L., < *tumeo*, swell.]

The sepulchral mounds . . . [exhibit] in their internal structure no trace of any further design than to heap over the sarcophagus of the honored chief such a gigantic *tumulus* as should preserve his name and fame to after times.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 12, p. 242. [MACM. '65.]

tun, tun, *v.* [TUNNED; TUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into a cask or tun, as liquor. **2.** To add to a liquor, as for flavoring or preserving.

II. *i.* To brew in a tun; as, the malt *tuns* well.

tun[1], *n.* **1.** A large cask, properly one for containing alcoholic liquors. **2.** A brewers' fermenting-vat, usually in the form of a truncated cone, holding often 700 or 800 gallons, and having separate discharge-holes for yeast and beer. **3.** The amount of malt liquor fermented at one operation; a brew. **4.** A varying measure of capacity. See MEASURE. **5.** Same as TON[1]. **6.** A tun-shell. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A chimney, or its projecting top. **8**†. A jar or other vessel. **9**†. A sot. [< AS. *tunne*, tun.]

—tun'-bel″ly, *n.* A big pot-belly.—**tun-bellied,** *a.*—**tun-dish**†, *n.* A funnel.—**tun-great**†, *a.* Big as a tun.

tun[2], *n.* A town or village: now only as part of a place-name; as, *Tun*bridge. [< AS. *tūn*, enclosure.] **dun‡**; **ton‡.**

tun, *n.* Ton. PHIL. SOC.

tu'na[1], tū'na, *C.* (tiū'na, *W.*), *n.* A tunny.

tu'na[2], *n.* The common eel (*Anguilla aucklandii*) of New Zealand.

tu'na[3], *n.* [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia Tuna*), or its edible fruit, 2 or 3 inches in length, which is used in the preparation of a beverage.

tu'na-bl(e, tiū'na-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be put in tune or made harmonious. **2**†. Tuneful; musical. **tune'a-bl(e‡.—tu'na-bl(e-ness,** *n.* **tune'a-bl(e-ness‡.—tu'na-bly,** *adv.*

tun'ding†, *n.* In Winchester College, a flogging, sometimes public, administered by a senior pupil termed a prefect or preposter.

tun'dra, tūn'dra, *C.* (tun'dra, *E. S. W.*), *n.* [Rus.] A rolling plain of Russia and Siberia, covered with moss and at times very moist or marshy. **toon'dra‡.**

The '*tundras*' of northern latitudes are frozen plains of which the surface is covered with arctic mosses and other plants. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iii, pt. ii, § 3, p. 458. [MACM. '83.]

tun'dun, tun'dun, *n.* A toy consisting of a stick and string: designed to be whirled in the air to produce a roaring sound: widely used under various names. Called also **bull-roarer.**

tune, tiūn, *v.* [TUNED; TU'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in tune; adapt to produce sounds that may be harmoniously combined; as, to *tune* a harp or an organ.

Thy brother angels at thy birth
Strung each his lyre, and *tuned* it high.
DRYDEN *To Mrs. Anne Killegrew* st. 3.

2. To sing with or produce, as melody or harmony; celebrate with song; play, as on an instrument; as, the lark *tunes* his morning lay; to *tune* her praise.

She called for music,
And begged some gentle voice to *tune* a farewell
To life and griefs. FORD *Broken Heart* act iv. sc. 4.

3. To adapt to or put in accord with; cause to express; attune; as, his speech is *tuned* to authority. **4.** To put into a suitable condition; adjust to an end or effect; specifically, to make responsive, as the ear or the mind; as, *tune* the troubled soul to peace.

Ears are *tuned* to hear different sounds — some people can hear much higher notes than others.
J. N. LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* ch. 7, p. 87. [MACM. '87.]

5. [Rare.] To bring into accord or correspondence; make uniform; as, he could not *tune* his raw recruits.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring into tune or correspondence with something; adjust one sound to another; make concord; as, to dream his thoughts are *tuning*. **2.** To utter or emit music; as, the trumpet *tunes* to war. **3.** [Rare.] To utter inarticulate melody with the voice; hum.

—to tune up. 1. To bring instruments to a common pitch, as an orchestra. **2.** To begin to play or sing; humorously, of a child, to begin to cry.

tune, tiūn. *n.* **1.** A melodious succession of musical tones adjusted to some measure and constituting one whole: a melody or air, with or without a harmony; as, to play or sing a *tune*. **2.** Specifically, a setting for a hymn or psalm used in worship: usually written in four parts; as, the *tune* of "Old Hundred"; the score of a *tune*.

One *tune* from the Ambrosian period is still preserved in Germany. CATHERINE WINKWORTH *Christian Singers of Germany* ch. 1, p. 8. [MACM.]

3. The state or quality of being in the proper pitch or key, or of producing correct intervals and proper chords; agreement of tones with the scale, natural or tempered; correct intonation; as, this piano is out of *tune*.

The first string that the musician usually touches is the bass when he intends to put all in *tune*. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. II, ch. 8, p. 217. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

4. Hence, any state of concord, agreement, concert, or unison; as, the times are out of *tune*.

Gloster: The state is out of *tune*; distracting fears,
And jealous doubts, jar in our public councils.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act III.

5. Suitable temper or humor; right disposition for a thing; also, mood; state of mind; as, to be in *tune* for mirth; what is your *tune* to-day? **6.** *Rhet.* The organ or faculty that gives perception of harmony or song: placed within the temporal ridge above the orbit of the eye. **7.** Same as ENTR'ACTE. **8.** **act'tune"‡.** [Archaic.] A sound; tone; as, the bell has a sweet *tune*. [< F *ton*, < L. *tonus*, < Gr. *tonos*; see TONE, *n.*]

Synonyms: air, cadence, concord, harmony, measure, melody, strain.

—to the tune of, to the amount or cost of.—**t. the old cow died of** [Slang], any worn-out or tedious tune.

—tune'ful, *a.* Abounding in tune; melodious; capable of producing tune; musically disposed; musical; as, *tuneful* birds; a *tuneful* harp; a *tuneful* heart.—**tune'ful-ly,** *adv.* **tune'ful-ness,** *n.*

tune'less, tiūn'les, *a.* **1.** Not being in tune.

He lashed his whip, there was a splash of *tuneless* music from the bells. MÉNIE M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 1, p. 6. [O. P. '91.]

2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp. **3.** Lacking in rhythm, melody, or poetic quality; also, silent; as, *tuneless* verse; *tuneless* halls.

The rill is *tuneless* to his ear who feels
No harmony within.
R. H. DANA *Thoughts on the Soul* st. 12.

tu'ner, tiū'ner. *n.* **1.** A person employed to put musical instruments in tune; generally, one who or that which tunes; as, an organ-*tuner*. **2.** In a flue-pipe of an organ, an adjustable flap, nick, or opening by which the effective vibrating length of the air-column may be altered to tune the pipe by adjusting the pitch. **3.** [Archaic.] One who produces tunes or tones; a singer; as, she was a rare *tuner*.

tung'-, *n.* Tongue.

tung, tungd. Tongue, tongued. PHIL. SOC.

tung'-oil", *n.* Same as WOOD-OIL. See OIL.

tung'state, tung'stēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid; as, sodium *tungstate*, used in photography.

tung'sten, tung'sten. *n. Chem.* **1.** A steel-gray, pulverulent, heavy metallic element. See ELEMENT. It is used in alloys, and certain of its salts have applications in the arts. **wolf'ram;. 2.** *Mineral.* Same as SCHEELITE. [Sw., < *tung*, weighty, + *sten*, stone.]

—tung-sten'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten.—**tung"sten-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding tungsten.

tung'stic, tung'stic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten, especially in its higher valence. **tung-sten'ic;.—tungstic acid,** either of two compounds consisting of tungstic oxid combined with water, and uniting with bases to form salts: usually the insoluble modification H_2WO_4. **—t. ocher,** same as TUNGSTITE.

tung'stite, tung'stait, *n. Mineral.* A pulverulent yellow or yellowish-green tungsten trioxid (WO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

tung'stous, tung'stus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten, especially in its lower valence.

tung'-tree", tung'-trī". *n.* A large East-Indian tree (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*) yielding excellent timber for boat-building and an oil called wood-oil. See DIPTEROCARPUS, OIL. [< Chin. *t'ung* + TREE.]

Tun'gus, tun'gus. *n.* [TUN-GU'SES, tun-gū'sez. *pl.*] [Turanian.] **1.** One of a people belonging to the Tungusic group of the Sibiric branch of the Asian race. **2.** The language of the Tunguses proper, a dialect of the Tungusic group of Sibiric languages. **Tun'goos;**

Tun-gu'si-an;. Tun-gu'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tunguses or their language.

Tun-gu'sic, tun-gū'sic, *C.* -zic, *S.*; tūn-gūs'ic, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or noting a group of Sibiric tribes including Tunguses and Manchus. **2.** Tungusian.

Tun-gu'sic, *n.* **1.** The language of the Tungusic group, belonging to the Sibiric branch of the Ural-Altaic languages, and embracing Tungus proper, or Tungusian, Manchu, and Lamut (a modification of Tungusian). **2.** The Tungusian language.

tun'hoof", tun'hūf', *n.* Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*).

tu'nic, tiū'nic. *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* (1) *Gr.* A chiton. (2) *Rom.* A body-garment or shirt with short sleeves and reaching about to the knees; worn usually with a girdle. Longer tunics were regarded as effeminate and left to women. The tunic without a toga was worn by soldiers in camp and by certain sacrificers at the altar. The senatorial tunic had a broad purple border, the *laticlavus*, that of the knights had two narrow border stripes, the *angusticlavi*. (3) Among the Saxons, a like garment with sleeves, open half-way down the breast, and on the sides from the hip; often enriched with embroidery at the border. (4) *Mil.* A surcoat worn over armor.

The *tunic*, closed at the shoulders and generally provided with sleeves, is the most universal of civilized garments, whether worn hanging loose like a shirt, or drawn in at the waist by a girdle or belt. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 251. [A. '81.]

2. A modern outer garment worn with a belt or gathered at the waist, as a short overskirt or a blouse. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] An undress military coat. **4.** *Eccl.* A tunicle. **5.** *Anat.* An investing envelope; a coat. **6.** *Bot.* Any loose membranous skin enveloping an organ, as a seed-coat, a peridium, the scales of a bulb, etc. **7.** *Zool.* The leathery investment of a tunicate. [< F. *tunique*, < L. *tunica*, tunic.] **tu'nick†.**

—Ruysch's tunic, the vascular layer of the choroid coat of the eye: named after Ruysch, a Dutch anatomist.

tu'ni-ca, tiū'ni-ca *or* tū'ni-ca. *n.* [-cæ, -sē *or* -cē, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A covering or investing part; tunic.

Tu"ni-ca'ta, tiū'ni kē'ta *or* tū'ni-cā'ta. *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A division of metazoans, especially a class of *Chordata* having the notochord confined to the tail and generally aborted in maturity, a nervous ganglion, and mostly a sac-like body with a leathery tunic; *Urochorda* as a class.

The *Tunicata*, formerly associated with the brachiopods and polyzoans, are small, some being almost microscopic, and are found in the sea attached when adult, as the simple and compound ascidians, or free-swimming. The larva, which somewhat resembles a tadpole, has an elongated tail which is lost at maturity except in the larvaceans or appendicularids. A current of water for respiration and the conveyance of food is drawn in through the mouth or branchial aperture and passes out at the atrial aperture. The pharynx is enlarged and modified as a branchial sac, and is perforated with ciliated slits.

[< L. *tunico* (pp. *tunicatus*), put on a tunic, < *tunica*, tunic.]

tu'ni-cate, tiū'ni-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic, as a bulb of the onion. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Having a tunic; of or pertaining to the *Tunicata*. (2) Enclosed one within another, as successive joints of some antennæ. [< L. *tunicatus*; see TUNICATA.]

—tu'ni-ca-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*]—**tu'ni-ca"ted,** *a.*

tu'ni-cate, *n.* **1.** One of the *Tunicata*. **2†.** A tunic.

tu'ni-cin, tiū'ni-sin, *n. Chem.* A variety of animal cellulose found in the tunic of the tunicates.

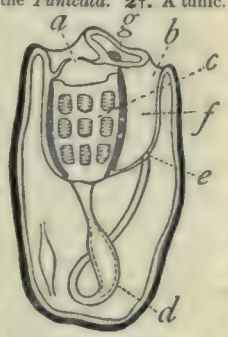

Diagram of a Tunicate.

a, oral aperture; *b*, atrial aperture; *c*, branchial sac, with ciliated slits; *d*, alimentary canal; *e*, anus; *f*, atrium; *g*, nervous ganglion.

tu'ni-cle, tiū'ni-cl, *n.* **1.** A light, fine, or delicate tunic. **2.** A slight natural coat or covering; fine integument. **3.** *Eccl.* A kind of short vestment worn over an alb by deacons at the celebration of the eucharist and in solemn ceremonies; in the plural, two light silk vestments worn by a bishop, to signify that all the powers of the lower orders are centered in him. [< L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic.]

tu'na-cle‡.

tu'ning, tiū'ning, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of TUNE, *v.*—**tu'ning-cone",** *n.* A hollow metal cone for expanding or contracting the end-opening of a metal organ-pipe to alter its pitch. **t.-horn‡. t.-crook,** *n.* A crook or hook inserted in a brass wind-instrument, as in a cornet or the like, to vary the fundamental pitch of the tube.—**t.-hammer,** *n.* A tuning-wrench with hammer attachment for regulating tension in stringed instruments. **t.-key‡; t.-lever‡.—t.-hole,** *n.* A hole in the lower conical part of an organ-pipe, made by curling outward a portion of the metal until the desired tone is obtained. See illus. under REED.—**t.-pin,** *n.* A square-headed adjustable pin set in the frame of a stringed instrument, to which one end of a string is so attached that its tension may be controlled by turning the pin with a wrench. **t.-peg‡.—t.-slide,** *n.* A movable U-shaped section in wind-instruments to regulate the pitch.—**t.-wire,** *n.* In reed-instruments, an adjustable wire spring for regulating the length of the vibrating end of the reed. See illus. under REED.—**t.-wrench,** *n.* A tuning-key.

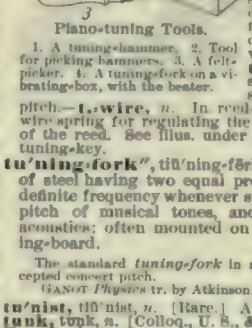

Piano-tuning Tools.

1. A tuning-hammer. 2. Tool for picking hammers. 3. A felt-picker. 4. A tuning-fork on a vibrating-box, with the beater.

tu'ning-fork", tiū'ning-fōrk', *n.* A fork-shaped piece of steel having two equal prongs which vibrate with a definite tuning-fork whenever struck: used to measure the pitch of musical tones, and also in experiments in acoustics; often mounted on a sounding-box or sounding-board.

The standard *tuning-fork* in any country represents its accepted concert pitch.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 251, p. 228. [W. W. & CO. '90.]

tu'nist, tiū'nist, *n.* [Rare.] A tuner.

tunk, tunk, *n.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] A thump; hit.

Tun'ker, tun'ker, *n. Ch. Hist.* Same as DUNKER.

tun'moot", tun'-mūt'. *n. Eng. Hist.* The town-meeting of a Saxon or early English village or hundred, for regulating industry, the use of commons, etc. [< AS. *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, assembly.]

tun'nage, tun'ej. *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A tax or duty formerly imposed by the tun on imported wines; tonnage. **2.** [Rare.] Same as TONNAGE.

tun'ne-gar, tun'e-gār, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A funnel.

tun'nel, tun'el (-el, *E.*), *v.* [TUN'NELED or -NELLED; TUN'NEL-ING or -NEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a tunnel or passage through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain; to *tunnel* a river. **2.** To shape or arrange in the form of a tunnel; as, some birds *tunnel* fibers into nests. **3.** To catch, as fish, in a tunnel-net.

II. *i.* To make a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* under the city.

tun'nel, *n.* **1.** *Engin.* An artificial subterranean passageway or gallery, especially one under a hill, mountain, or river, as for the use of a railway.

Long railway tunnels are often constructed by sinking shafts at different points to the same level and driving heads in opposite directions in the same line. In alluvial soil and under water, by one system, tunnels are driven only from the ends by forcing forward by hydraulic pressure cylindrical or elliptical shields (with a rotating scraper in front and with doors in their faces for the passage of silt and mud), the excavation as it proceeds being lined with sections of iron cylinders, about the outside of which grouting is forced by compressed air.

2. Any similar passageway under or through something, as in a snowdrift, or into a mass of débris, for reaching ruins, or one dug by a burrowing animal.

The grouse of North America display the curious instinct of burrowing a *tunnel* just below the surface of the snow. In the end of this *tunnel*, they sleep securely. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 13, p. 202. [A. '84.]

3. *Mining.* An adit or level. **4.** Same as FUNNEL[1]. **5.** The main flue or shaft of a chimney, blast-furnace, kiln, etc. **6.** Humorously and rarely, one of the nostrils. **7.** A tunnel-net; tunnel-shaped snare. **8.** [Rare.] A subway or conduit for water-supply, sewage, etc. [< F. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, pipe, = TUN[1], *n.*] **ton'nel†; tun'nell†.**

—tun'nel-bor"er, *n. Engin.* Any boring-machine for making a tunnel: often a ram armed with cutting faces operated by compressed air.—**t.-disease,** *n.* A malarial disease characterized by deterioration or diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood.—**t.-kiln,** *n.* A lime-kiln adapted for burning coal, as distinguished from a flame-kiln, where wood is burned.—**t.-net,** *n.* **1.** A deep conical fishing-net. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The outer compartment of a pound-net.—**t. of Corti** (*Anat.*), the channel formed by the arches of Corti and the basilar membrane.—**t.-shaft,** *n.* A shaft sunk, as in a hill, to meet a horizontal tunnel. **t.-pit‡.—t. vault** (*Arch.*), a semicylindrical vault; barrel vault.—**t.-weaver,** *n.* A territelarian spider.—**t.-worm,** *n.* An anchylostome.

tun'neled, tun'eld, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel; penetrated by or provided with a tunnel. **tun'nelled‡.**

tun'ning, tun'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of putting into casks or tuns. **2.** The act or process of brewing; the quantity brewed at one time; as, a *tunning* of ale.

—tun'ning-cask", *n.* A cask for holding racked ale.—**t.-dish",** *n.* A tun-dish; also, a wooden dish.

tun'ny, tun'i, *n.* [TUN'NIES, *pl.*] A large oceanic scomboid fish of *Orcynus* or a related genus, especially the **great tunny** (*Orcynus thynnus*) of the Atlantic, dark-blue above and dusky spotted with silver below, which sometimes attains a length of 15 feet and a weight of 1,500 pounds.

The Tunny (*Orcynus thynnus*). 1/150

The deep blue sea was broken by the burnished sides of the *tunny* shoal, and afoam with their gambols in the brine. ANDREW LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter xiii, p. 132. [S. '86.]

[< F. *thon*, < L. *thunnus*, < Gr. *thynnos*, < *thynō*, dart.]

tun'-shell", tun'-shel", *n.* A dolioid univalve, as *Dolium galea*.

tu'ny, tiū'ni, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of tunes; melodious.

tup[1], tup. *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To cover or copulate, as a ram. **2.** To butt, as a ram.

tup[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bow to before drinking.

tup, *n.* **1.** A ram or male sheep. **2.** *Mech.* The striking part of a power-hammer; usually adjustable and removable. [Akin to TOP[1], *n.*; cp. LG. *toppen*, butt.]—**tup'man,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who deals in or breeds rams.

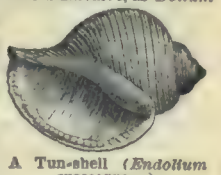
A Tun-shell (*Endolium crosseanum*).

tu'pai, tū'pē, *n.* A squirrel-shrew or tupaiid.

Tu-pa'ia, tiu-pē'ia, *C.*, *or* tu-pai'a, *E.*, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Tupaiidæ*. **2.** [t-] An insectivore of this or a related genus; a tree-shrew.

The *Tupaias* are curious insect-eaters, which closely resemble squirrels, and are almost confined to the Malay Islands.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 9, p. 151. [H. '69.]

[Of Malay origin.]

Tu"pa-i'i-dæ, tiū'pa-ai'i-dī, *C.*, *or* tu-pai'i-dē (-pai'i-dī, *E.*), *n. pl. Mam.* An Oriental family of squirrel-like tupaioidean insectivores with orbits encircled by bone and metatarsi moderate; tree-shrews. [< TUPAIA.]

—tu"pa-i'id, *n.*—**tu-pa'i-oid,** *a. & n.*

Tu-pa"i-oi'de-a, tiu-pē"i-ei'dę-a *or* tū"pai-ei'-, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of dilambdodont insectivores with symphysis pubis long and cæca developed. [< TUPAIA + -OID.]

—tu"pa-i-oi'de-an, *a. & n.*

tu'pa-ki"hi, tū'pa-ki'hī, *n.* [Maori.] Same as TUTU.

tu'pel-o, tiū'pel-ō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Any one of several American trees of the genus *Nyssa* (see NYSSA), especially the black-gum.—**large tupelo,** or **swamp-tupelo,** a large tree (*Nyssa uniflora*) with soft wood, growing in swamps in the southern United States.—**sour t.,** the Ogeechee lime. See LIME[2].—**t. tent,** a surgeons' tent made of tupelo, for dilating the mouth of the uterus.

Tu'pi-Gua-ra'ni, tū'pi-gwa-rā'nī, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Tu'pi‡.**

—Tu'pi-an, *a. & n.*

Tu-pis'tra, tiu-pis'tra. *n. Bot.* A genus of curious plants of the lily family from Burma and the Himalayas, cultivated under glass as *mallet-flowers;* from the shape of the stigmas. [< Gr. *typis*, hammer, < *typtō*, strike.]

tup'see, tup'sī, *n.* The mango-fish.

tuque, tiūc, *n.* A Canadian cap made by tucking in one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends: much worn as part of a winter costume, as in tobogganing or snow-shoeing. See illus. under HABITANT. [< F. *toque*; see TOQUE.] **toque‡.**

tu quo'que. [L.] Literally, thou also: substantively, an answer in which a person assailed retorts with a similar charge upon his assailant: used also attributively; as, a *tu quoque* reply.

tur[1], tūr, *n.* [Polish.] The urus (*Bos primigenius*).

tur[2], *n.* The wild goat (*Capra caucasica*) of the Caucasus.

Tūr-hunting is almost the only joy left in life to the Ossete; the *tūr's* great curving horns are almost . . . the only wealth.
PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY in *Longman's Magazine* Nov., '90, p. 66.

tu'ra-cin, tū'ra-sin, *C.* (tiū'-, *W.*), *n. Chem.* A red pigment found in the feathers of the turacou: one of the few animal compounds that contain copper, giving a spectrum similar to that of oxyhemoglobin. [< TURACOU.] **tu'ra-cine‡.**

tu-ra'cou, tu-rā'cū, *W.* (tū'ra-cū, *C.*), *n.* [Afr.] An African musophagoid bird or plantain-eater, especially of *Turacus* or a related genus, remarkable for its red and

green pigments (turacin and turacoverdin). The white-crested turacou (*Turacus corythaix*) and the gray turacou (*Schizorhis concolor*) are South-African species. **tou-ra'cou** or **-kou**‡; **tu-ra'co** or **-koo**‡.

tu-ra"co-ver'din, tu-rā'co-vėr'din, *W.* (tiū'ra-co-vėr'din, *C.*). *n. Chem.* A green pigment found in the feathers of the turacou. [< Afr. *turaco*, turacou, + F. *vert*, green, < L. *viride*, green color, < *vireo*, be green.]

Tu-ra'ni-an, tiū-rē'ni-an *or* tu-rg'-, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or noting a family of agglutinative languages variously limited and classified: a term now generally abandoned as inexact or confused. Originally the term included all speech of Asiatic origin that is neither Aryan nor Semitic, but in later use it is practically synonymous with *Ural-Altaic*. See URAL-ALTAIC.

We have even had a '*Turanian* family' invented, into which everything that is not Aryan or Semitic has been thrust, from Turkish and Tamulian to Chinese and Red Indian. A. H. SAYCE *Principles of Comparative Philology* ch. 3, p. 97. [TR. & CO. '74.]

2. Denoting the form of gentile kinship prevailing among the Dravidian peoples of India. See GANOWANIAN. [< *Turan*, mythical founder of the Turkish race.]

Tu-ra'ni-an, *n.* **1.** The so-called Turanian languages collectively. **2.** One whose mother tongue is a Turanian language; a person of Turanian stock.

tu'ratt, tū'rat, *n.* The hare-kangaroo.

turbt†, *n.* A crowd; throng.

tur'ba, tūr'bą, *n.* The chorus representing the Jewish common people in a passion-play. [< L. *turba*, crowd.]

tur'ban, tūr'bąn, *n.* **1.** An Oriental head-covering of Moslem origin, consisting of a sash, scarf, or shawl twisted about the tarboosh or cap.

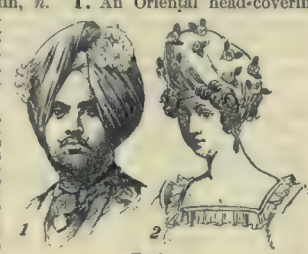

Turbans.

1. The turban of an Indian prince. 2. A lady's turban as worn in France in 1820.

The *turban*, called tchel-petch or 'forty turns,' is very long. . . . It requires considerable experience to wind one properly round the head so that the folds will be well made, and the appearance fashionable. E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 123. [S. '77.]

2. Any similar head-dress, as the ornamental covering or twisted scarf worn in England and France during the early part of the 19th century by women of rank or fashion, or the gay cotton handkerchief worn at the present day by many negroes in America and the West Indies. **3.** A modern style of hat for women and children, having a round crown and narrow brim, or brimless. **4.** *Conch.* The whorls of a univalve. See illus. under SHELL.

All the whirls, or spires, of a Univalve, taken collectively, are called the *turban*.
W. WOOD *General Conchology, Dict. Terms* p. 60. [BOO. '35.]

5. *Her.* A Turkish crown; a plumed and jeweled cap worn by the Sultan. [F., < Turk. *tulbend;* see TULIP.]

tur'band†; **tur'bant**‡; **tur'ri-bant**†.

—tur'ban-shell", *n.* **1.** A gastropod of the genus *Turbo*, or its shell. See illus. under TURBO. **2.** The test of a sea-urchin.—**t.-stone**, *n.* A Mohammedan tombstone consisting of a pillar surmounted by a turban-shaped carving; turbaned tombstone.—**t.-top**, *n.* An edible mushroom (*Helvella* or *Gyromitra esculenta*): so called from the appearance of its pileus.

tur'baned, tūr'bąnd, *a.* Furnished with a turban.

tur'ba-ry, tūr'bą-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Eng. Law.* **1.** The liberty of digging turf upon another's ground; the common of turbary. **2.** A place where turf or peat is dug. [< LL. *turbaria*, < *turba*, TURF[1], *n.*] **turf'er-y**†.

tur'beh, tūr'bę, *n.* A small dome-like building covering the tomb of a Mohammedan, especially of a saint or person of rank.

In the midst . . . rose here and there a conical *turbeh* of beautiful shape, covered with exquisite tracery.
A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and Babylon* ch. 2, p. 20. [H. '59.]

Tur"bel-la'ri-a, tūr"bel-lē'ri-ą *or* -lg'ri-ą, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of platelminth worms, especially a class without a body-cavity or blood-vascular system and with ciliated body-epithelium; planarians; whirlworms. The nemertines were formerly included. [< L. *turba*, crowd.]—**tur"bel-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**tur"bel-lar'i-form**, *a. Zool.* Having the appearance of a turbellarian, as a larval stage of a balanoglossid.

tur'beth†, *n.* Turpeth.

tur'bid, tūr'bid, *a.* **1.** Properly, having the sediment or lees stirred up; hence, generally, foul with extraneous matter, so as to be thick and cloudy; roiled; muddy: said of liquids; also, looking cloudy or muddy.

His eye was of a pale, *turbid* grey.
H. JAMES, JR. *Passionate Pilgrim* ch. 1, p. 10. [O. & CO. '75.]

2. Being in a state of confusion; disturbed; as, fierce and *turbid* spirits. [< L. *turbidus*, < *turba*, disturbance.]

Synonyms: see OBSCURE.

—tur'bid-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a turbid manner. **2.** [Rare.] Proudly; haughtily.—**tur'bid-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being turbid. **tur-bid'i-ty**‡.

tur-bil'lion†, *n.* A whirl; vortex.

tur"bi-na'ceous, tūr"bi-nē'shius, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to turf or peat. [< LL. *turba*, TURF[1], *n.*]

tur'bi-nal, tūr'bi-nal, *a.* Turbinate. [< L. *turbo* (*-bin-*), top, whirlwind, < *turba*, disturbance.]

tur'bi-nal, *n.* One of the cartilaginous or osseous elements projecting into the nasal cavity and supporting the olfactory and mucous membranes in vertebrates above fishes; a turbinate bone. See illus. under NASAL FOSSA.

tur'bi-nate, tur'bi-nėt, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To make in the shape of a top; spin like a top. [< L. *turbinatus;* see TURBINATE, *a.*]

tur'bi-nate, tūr'bi-net *or* -nęt, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Top-shaped; shaped like an inverted cone. **2.** *Conch.* Tapering from a broad base to the apex, as certain spiral shells; conical with a round base. **3.** Spinning like a top. [< L. *turbinatus*, < *turbo;* see TURBINAL.] **tur'bi-na"ted**‡.

—tur'bi-nate-len"ti-form, *a. Bot.* Having a shape between turbinate and lentiform.

—tur"bi-na'tion, *n.* **1.** A cone-like formation. **2.** [Rare.] The act of turbinating, or the state of spinning like a top.

tur'bine, tūr'bin, *n.* A water-wheel turning on a vertical axis, and so constructed that the water impinging on the buckets shall communicate to them as much as possible of its energy. **turbine wheel**‡.

Turbines are often classed according to the direction or point of discharge of the water, as **outward, vertical or downward,** and **central discharge** turbines. [F., < L. *turbo;* see TURBINAL.]

—air's tur"bine, *n.* A reaction- or impulse-wheel driven by an air-current.—**double t.** 1. A turbine having two sets of chutes and guides. 2. Two separate turbines on a horizontal shaft, with their discharges in opposite directions.—**impulse t.**, *n.* A turbine the rotation of which is caused by the water impinging against buckets.—**reaction-impulse t.**, a turbine in which the impulse and reaction of the water are combined.—**reaction t.**, *n.* A turbine in which the water passes axially and is discharged tangentially through buckets that move by its reaction.—**t.-pump**, *n.* A turbine wheel arranged to raise water by rotation in the opposite direction to that in which it would turn if used as a motor.

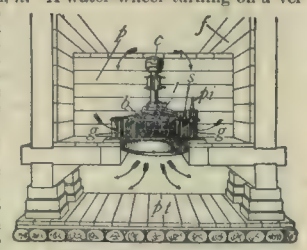

A Turbine Wheel in its Penstock.

The water flows in through the flume (*f*) into the penstock (*p*), entering the turbine through the gates (*g*, *g*) in the case which surrounds the wheel proper. These gates may be adjusted to admit more or less water, by attaching a long-handled socket-wrench to the top of the pinion (*pi*), and turning the segment (*s*) which operates the link-rods (*l*) and the gates. The side of the case is broken open to show the interior buckets (*b*), arranged in two rows, the upper row having a central and the lower a vertical discharge into the pit (*pt*) below. The turbine is connected with the shafting by means of the coupling (*c*).

Tur"bi-nel'li-dæ, tūr"bi-nel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods, especially those having lateral teeth with a large inner and smaller outer cusp and a shell with transverse columellar folds; false volutes. **Tur"bi-nel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< TURBO.]

—tur"bi-nel'lid, *n.*—**tur"bi-nel'loid**, *a.* & *n.*

Tur-bin'i-dæ, tūr-bin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those with long epipodial fringe, intertentacular appendages, a turbinate shell, and a calcareous operculum. [< TURBO.]—**tur-bin'id**, *n.*

tur'bi-ni-form", tūr'bi-ni-fėrm", *a.* Having the shape of a top; turbinoid. [< L. *turbo* (see TURBINAL) + -FORM.]

tur'bi-nite, tūr'bi-nait, *n.* A fossil of or like a turbinid. [< L. *turbo;* see TURBINAL.] **tur'bite**‡.

tur'bi-noid, tūr'bi-neid, *a.* **1.** Top-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Turbinidæ*. [< L. *turbo* (see TURBINAL) + -OID.]

Tur"bi-no-li'i-dæ, tūr"bi-no-lai'i-dī *or* -lī'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of aporose madreporarian corals, especially those with corallum simple or in colonies: in the first case reproducing by ova, and in the second by gemmation from the wall or expansion of the basal structures.

Tur"bi-no'li-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *turbineus*, cone-shaped, < *turbo*, whirlwind.]

—tur"bi-no-li'id, *n.*—**tur"bi-no'li-oid**, *a.*

tur'bit[1], tūr'bit, *n.* One of a breed of domestic pigeons having a small somewhat flattened head with the feathers at the back curled upward. [Perhaps cor. of D. *kortbek*, short beak.]—**tur'bit-owl"**, *n.* An Oriental breed of fancy pigeons, produced by crossing a turbit with an owl-pigeon.—**tur"bit-teen'**, *n.* A variety of the turbit breed.

tur'bit[2], *n.* Same as TURBOT.

tur'bith, *n.* Same as TURPETH.

Tur'bo, tūr'bō, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Turbinidæ*. **2.** [t-] [-BI-NES, *pl.*] A gastropod of this genus. [< L. *turbo;* see TURBINAL.]

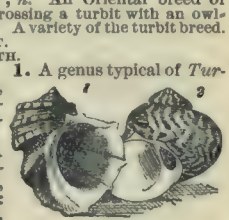

Turbines.

1. *Turbo marmoratus.* 2. *Turbo undulatus.*

tur'bot, tūr'bęt, *n.* **1.** A large European pleuronectoid flatfish (*Psetta maxima*), with conical bony tubercles: highly esteemed as food. **2.** One of several distantly related flatfishes, as the diamond-flounder of California, and *Ammotretis güntheri* in New Zealand. **3.** [Bermudas.] A filefish. **4.** A trigger-fish. [F., < L. *turbo;* see TURBINAL.]

tur'bu-lent, tūr'biu-lęnt, *a.* **1.** Being in violent agitation or commotion; tumultuous; as, a *turbulent* sea.

Marlowe's verse is 'Mighty,' his poetry . . . expressed with a *turbulent* magnificence of words and images.
S. A. BROOKE *Eng. Literature* § 80, p. 82. [A. '76.]

2. Inclined to resist law and order; insubordinate; restless; disorderly; as, a *turbulent* crowd. **3.** Having a tendency to disturb or throw into confusion.

Nor envied them the grape
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 552.

[F., < L. *turbulentus*, turbulent, < *turba*, disturbance.]

Synonyms: agitated, blustering, boisterous, disorderly, disturbed, insubordinate, insurgent, mutinous, obstreperous, rebellious, refractory, riotous, seditious, tumultuous, violent, wild. See NOISY.

—tur'bu-lence, *n.* The state or condition of being violently disturbed, restless, or confused. **tur'bu-len-cy**‡.—**tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Turc'ism, tūrk'izm *or* tūr'sizm, *n.* The religion, or the social or political system, characteristic of the Turks; any distinctive peculiarity of Turkish speech or custom.

Divide the world into four parts:—but one and the least containeth all that is worthy the name of Christendom; the rest, overwhelmed with *Turcism* and paganism. JOSEPH HALL *Select Works, Meditations* cent. iii, div. li, p. 112. [C. & BROS. '50.]

[< LL. *Turcus;* see TURK.]

Tur'co[1], tūr'cō, *n.* An Algerian light-infantryman serving in the French army; an Algerian tirailleur. [F., < *Turc;* see TURK.]

tur'co[2], tūr'cō, *n.* [Chile.] A rock-wren or pteroptochoid bird (*Hylactes megapodius*).

tur'cois, *n.* Same as TURQUOISE.

Tur'co-man, tūr'co-mąn, *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] **1.** Same as TURKOMAN. **2.** A Turcoman carpet or rug.

—Turcoman carpet or **rug**, a carpet or rug presumed to have been made by the Turkomans.

—Tur'co-man, Tur'co-man'nic, *a.*

Tur'co-phile, tūr'co-fil, *n.* One who strongly favors the Turks or Turkish policy; opposed to *Turcophobe*.

It is no secret that one of the main provocations of the revolt in the Herzegovina was the tyranny of the *Turkophile* bishop Prokopios. A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ch. 6, p. 270. [L. G. & CO. '77.]

[< LL. *Turcus* (see TURK) + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

—Tur'co-phil-ism, *n.*

Tur'co-phobe, tūr'co-fōb, *n.* One who is violently opposed to the Turks or Turkish policy: opposed to *Turcophile*. [< LL. *Turcus* (see TURK) + Gr. *phobeō*, fear, < *phebomai*, flee affrighted.] **Tur'co-pho"bist**‡.

tur'co-po-lier†, *n.* An English commander of the light cavalry of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.

turd, tūrd, *n.* [Low.] A lump of ordure. [< AS. *tord*, turd.]

Tur'di-dæ, tūr'di-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi booted, bill moderate and without rictal bristles, and young with spotted breasts; thrushes, etc. **Tur'dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *turdus*, thrush.]—**tur'did**, *n.* **tur'di-form**, tūr'di-fėrm, *a.* Having the form of a thrush; cichlomorphic. [< L. *turdus*, thrush, + -FORM.]

Tur"di-for'mes, tūr'di-fėr'mīz *or* -mēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cichlomorphæ*. [< L. *turdus*, thrush, + *forma*, form.]

Tur-di'næ, tūr-dai'nī *or* -dī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of turdoid birds, especially those having the bill rather slender and the gonys exceeding a third of the length of the commissure. [< TURDUS.]

tur'din(e, tūr'din. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turdidæ* or, specifically, the *Turdinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Turdinæ*. See illus. under THRUSH and WOOD-THRUSH.

tur'doid, tūr'deid, *a.* Thrush-like; cichlomorphic; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Turdidæ*. [< L. *turdus*, thrush, + -OID.]

tu-reen', tiu-rīn', *n.* A deep, covered table-dish for holding soup, etc. [< F. *terrine*, < LL. *terrineus*, earthen, < L. *terra*, earth.] **ter-reen'**‡ [Rare].

—tu-reen'ful, *n.* As much as a tureen will hold.

tu-rette', tu-ret', *n. Arch.* A turret.

turf, tūrf, *vt.* To cover with turf; sod.

And whelm all this beneath as vast a mound
As after furious battle *turfs* the slain.
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 23.

—turf'ing-spade", *n.* A turf-spade.

turf[1], *n.* [TURFS, TURVES†, *pl.*] **1.** The mass of matted roots of grass and other fine plants filling the upper stratum of certain soils, and by decomposition occasioning vegetable mold; sod. **2.** Peat.

Turf Einar . . . first taught . . . the mystery of burning peat for fuel, and . . . has been handed down to a grateful posterity by a name which records the discovery.
SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 1, p. 15. [D. F. & CO.]

3. Loosely, an expanse of grass; a grass-plot.

The tropics may have their delights; but they have not *turf*: and the world without *turf* is a dreary desert. C. D. WARNER *My Summer in a Garden* prelim., p. 17. [H. M. & CO. '81.]

[< AS. *turf*, turf.] **torf**†.

—the turf, the race-course, or the occupation of horse-racing; as, news of *the turf*.—**turf'-ant"**, *n.* A small yellowish European ant (*Lasius flavus*) inhabiting lawns.—**t.-bound**, *a.* Compacted by a stiff turf.—**t.-charcoal**, *n.* Same as PEAT-CHARCOAL.—**t.-clad**, *a.* Covered with turf.—**t.-cutter**, *n.* A paring-plow.—**t.-drain**, *n.* A drain in which turf is used for a covering.—**t.-grave**†, *n.* A plowman.—**t.-hedge**, *n.* A combination of turf and hedge-plants, forming a fence.—**t.-moss**, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.—**t.-spade**, *n.* A long narrow spade for cutting and digging turf, peat, etc.; a spade for sodding.—**t.-worm**, *n.* A sod-worm.

Derivatives: —turf'en, *a.* Consisting of or covered with turf.—**turf'i-ness**, *n.* The character or state of being turfy.—**turf'less**, *a.* Destitute of turf.—**turf'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns racing-horses, or who is professionally interested in or otherwise identified with the turf. **turf'ite**‡ [Colloq.].

It is not once only that the well-planned schemes of swindling *turfites* have been quietly strangled in their birth.
Contemporary Review June, '73, p. 23.

turf[2]†, *n.* The turn of a cap, hood, or sleeve.

turf'y, tūrf'i, *a.* **1.** Covered with turf; resembling turf in character or appearance. **2.** Pertaining to or suggestive of the turf or race-course.

tur'gent†, *a.* **1.** Rising up into a swelling: puffy. **2.** Same as TURGID, 2.

tur-gesce'†, *vi.* To become turgid or bloated; swell.

tur-ges'cence, tūr-jes'ęns, *n.* **1.** The process of swelling up; the state of being swollen, as by an accumulation of fluids in a part of the body; a thickening of a part; as, the *turgescence* of a vein. **2.** Figuratively, empty pompousness; inflation. **tur-ges'cen-cy**‡.

tur-ges'cent, tūr-jes'ęnt, *a.* Becoming or growing turgid or inflated; swelling. [< L. *turgesco* (ppr. *turgescent-*), incept. of *turgeo*, swell.]—**tur-ges'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of becoming turgescent.

tur'gid, tūr'jid, *a.* **1.** Unnaturally distended as by contained air or liquid; swollen; bloated; in botany, thickened as though swollen. **2.** Figuratively, inflated in expression; bombastic; pompous: said of literary style.

Though everywhere grandiose, he is never *turgid*. LOWELL *Among my Books, Milton* in second series, p. 287. [O. & CO. '76.]

[< F. *turgide*, < L. *turgidus*, < *turgeo*, swell.] **tur'gid-ous**†.

—tur-gid'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being turgid.—**tur'gid-ly**, *adv.*—**tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

tur'gite, tūr'jait. *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, submetallic, earthy, reddish-black or dark-red ferric hydroxid ($Fe_4H_2O_7$) that is found massive. [< *Turga*, river in the Urals.] **hy"dro-hem'a-tite**‡.

tur-gom'e-ter, tūr-gom'ę-tęr, *n.* An indicator or measurer of turgidity. [< L. *turgeo*, swell, + -METER.]

tur'gor, tūr'gor, *n.* The state of being turgid; turgidity; especially, in physiology, the normal condition of the capillaries. Called specifically **vital turgor**. [LL., < L. *turgeo*, swell.]

tu-rib'u-lum, *n.* [L.] Same as THURIBLE.

Tu-rin' nut, A fossil fruit resembling a walnut, occurring in the Upper Tertiary deposits near Turin, Italy.

tu'ri-on, tiū'ri-ən, *n. Bot.* A young scaly shoot rising from the ground, as in asparagus; the early stage of a

sucker when invested with scales. [< L. *turio(n-)*, shoot.]

tu'ri-o‡.—tu"ri-on-if'er-ous, *a.* Bearing turions.

Turk, tûrk, *n.* **1.** One of the Mohammedan people now dominant in Turkey: an Ottoman.

At the present day we are wont to restrict the name to the Osmanli *Turks*, though they themselves refuse to be called *Turks*, having, as they hold, ceased to be such in becoming imbued with Arabo-Persian culture. HOUTSMA in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 658.

2. A member of the specific Mongolo-Tatar people from whom the modern Turks are derived.

One branch of the *Turks*, called the Seljukian, from their traditionary patriarch Seljuk Khan, had acquired and consolidated a mighty empire, more than two centuries before the name of the Ottomans was heard. CREASY *Ottoman Turks* p. 2. [H. H. & CO.]

3. Any member of the Turkic or Tatar division of the Sibiric branch of the Asian race; a Tatar. **4.** A Mohammedan. **5.** A Turkish horse. [C.] **6.** The plum-weevil: named from the crescentic punctures made by the female. **7†.** A form of simitar. [< F. *Turc*, < LL. *Turcus*. < Turk. *Turk*. < Per. *Turk*, Turk.]

Tur'keis†, *v. i.* Same as TURQUOISE.

tur'kein†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To transform; turn. **II.** *t.* **1.** To turn one's attention upon; reflect, as upon intended action; ponder. **2.** To turn toward: accompanied by *with*.

Turk'ess†, *n.* A Turkish woman.

tur'key[1], tûr'ki, *n.* **1.** A large American meleagridoid bird, related to the pheasants, having the hind toes elevated, tarsi spurred in the males, head naked, and tail extensible upward and sideward.

The Northern Wild Turkey (*Meleagris americana*). 1/23

The common North-American wild turkey (*Meleagris americana*), ranging east of the Rocky Mountains from southern Canada to Florida and Mexico, has the tail tipped with rusty chestnut, the coverts with dark chestnut. The Mexican species (*M gallopavo* or *mexicana*), the original of the domestic breeds, has the tail and tail-coverts tipped with buffy white. The adult males of both have a conspicuous beard-like tuft of bristles depending from the chest. The more showy and beardless ocellated turkey (*M ocellata*) inhabits Yucatan and adjacent parts of Honduras. The turkey had been domesticated in Mexico by the Indians when it became known to Europeans on the discovery of that country. It was introduced into Europe in the beginning of the 16th century. It is now widely regarded as appropriate for Christmas (and in the United States for Thanksgiving) festivities.

2. Some other bird supposed to resemble a turkey. (1) A mound-bird, as a brush-turkey. (2) [Austral.] A bustard, the native turkey. (3) [S. Afr.] The bald ibis (*Geronticus calvus*). **3.** A woodman's kit tied in a bag and slung on his neck for transportation; as, take up your *turkey* and quit the camp. [< *Turkey*, whence the bird was erroneously thought to have come, < F. *Turquie*, < *Turc*; see TURK.]

Compounds, etc.:—**native turkey** [Austral.], a bustard.—**t.-bird"**, *n.* Local, Brit.] The wryneck.—**t.-blossom**, *n.* A West-Indian herb (*Pribulus cistoides*) of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceæ*), with yellow flowers.—**t.-buzzard**, *n.* An American vulture, especially *Cathartes aura*, of the warmer parts of America, sooty-black, with a naked red head and neck.—**t.-call**, *n.* An instrument for imitating the yelp of the turkey-hen.—**t.-cock**, *n.* **1.** A male turkey. **2.** Hence, a pompous person.—**t.-corn**, *n.* Same as SQUIRREL-CORN. Compare TURKEY-CORN.—**t.-gnat**, *n.* A small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*) infesting poultry in the southern United States; chicken-gnat.—**t.-gobbler**, *n.* A male turkey; turkey-cock: so called from the peculiar cry.—**t.-grass**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Goose-grass (*Galium Aparine*).—**t.-hen**, *n.* A female turkey, hen turkey.—**t.-louse**, *n.* A philopterid bird-louse (*Goniodes stylifer*) infesting the domestic turkey.—**t.-pen**, *n.* **1.** A pen for turkeys. **2.** [U. S.] A pen-like trap for wild turkeys, into which the birds, enticed by corn sprinkled within, pass through a low entrance.—**t.-poult**, *n.* A young turkey.—**t.-shoot**, *n.* A rifle-contest in which the mark is a turkey's head peering out of a hole in the top of a box.—**t.-vulture**, *n.* A turkey-buzzard.

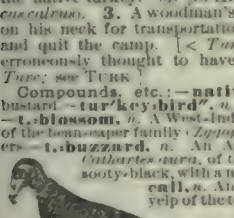

The Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*). 1/19

Tur'key[2], *n.* The country of the Turks.

—**Turkey carpet**, Turkish carpet. See CARPET.—**T. corn**, maize. Compare TURKEY-CORN.—**T. gum**, see GUM.—**T. hone**, same as TURKEY STONE, 1.—**T. leather**, leather tawed with oil, the hair side being retained till after the operation.—**T. myrrh**, myrrh formerly so called in commerce.—**T. red**. **1.** A pigment, or its color. See RED. **2.** Cotton cloth of this color: originally imported from Turkey.—**T. slate**, same as TURKEY STONE, 1.—**T. stone**. **1.** Hornstone; novaculite: often imported from Turkey. **T. slate**. **2.** Turquoise.—**turky stone†**.

tur'key-back", *n.* Local, U. S.] The yellowlegs.

tur'key-beard", tûr'ki-bird', *n.* A hardy perennial American herb (*Xerophyllum asphodeloides* or *setifolium*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with a simple stem 2 to 5 feet high, thickly beset with dry needle-shaped leaves, bearing a dense bracteate raceme of showy white flowers, and surrounded at the base with a dense rosette of rigid wiry linear leaves a foot long. It grows in pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia, and is often cultivated in England for ornament. **tur'key's-beard"‡**.

It is a singular fact that a plant of such marked beauty as the *turkey's beard* or *Xerophyllum asphodeloides* should have remained so long unnoticed in this country.

F. L. BASSETT in *American Gardening* May, '92, p. 296.

tur'key-ber"ry, tûr'ki-ber'i, *n.* **1.** A berry of any of several Old World buckthorns (*Rhamnus*) used in dyeing: usually in the plural. Compare PERSIAN BERRIES. **2.** W. Ind.] The fruit of a tree (*Cordia Collococca*) of the borage family; also, the tree itself. **3.** [W. Ind.] The Sodom-apple and its congener (*Solanum torvum*.

—**tur'key-ber"ry-tree"**, *n.* See TURKEYBERRY, 2.

Turk'ic, tûrk'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a group of Ural-Altaic peoples and languages; **Tatar** (the better term). It embraces the three sets of dialects: (1) the *Northern*, including Yakutic, Bashkir, and Kirghiz; (2) the *Southeastern* or Gagalaic; and (3) the *Western* or Turkish, stretching across northern Persia, the Caucasus, Crimea, and the Turkish empire.

In the widest sense the Turks are divided into five families, each speaking a distinct language: Yakutic, Kirghiz, Uiguric, Nogairic, and Turkish. HORELACQUE *Sc. of Lang.* p. 99. [London, '71.]

2. Loosely, Turkish.

Turk'ic, *n.* **1.** Same as TATAR. **2.** Same as TURKISH, 1: a loose use.

tur'kis†, *vt.* To change; turn. **tor'kess†**.

tur'kis, tûr'kis, *n.* [Archaic.] A turquoise. **tur'kies†**.

But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and almondine.
TENNYSON *The Merman* st. 3.

Turk'ish, tûrk'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Ottoman Turks; brought from Turkey. **2.** Same as TURKIC: loose use. **Turk'eis†**; **Tur-kes'co†**; **Turk'ic‡**.

—**Turk'ish-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of the Turks.—**Turk'ish-ness**, *n.* A condition or character of or like that of the Turks; hence, barbarity.

Turk'ish, *n.* The language of the Turks, embracing the western branch of the Turkic or Tatar group of the Ural-Altaic family. European Turkish, written in the Arabic alphabet, and filled with Arabic and Persian words, is the chief literary dialect of the family. **Turk'ic‡**.

Turkish, or Osmanli, belongs to the Turkic group, which also includes the idioms of the Tatar tribes. . . . The Turkic tribes originally occupied a large portion of Central Asia. SKEAT *Principles Eng. Etymology* second series, § 309, p. 425. [CL. P. '91.]

—**Turkish music**, Oriental music as produced with instruments of percussion.—**T. pound**, a Turkish lira. See COIN.—**T. towel**, a heavy towel with loose, uncut pile.—**T. toweling**, material for or like Turkish towels.—**T. turban**, a diadematoid sea-urchin, especially *Diadema setosum*.

Turk'ism, tûrk'izm, *n.* Same as TURCISM.

tur'kle, tûr'kl, *n.* [Dial.] A turtle. **tar'kle‡**.

Turk'man, tûrk'man, *n.* Same as TURKOMAN.

Tur'ko, *n.* Same as TURCO.

tur'kois, *n.* Same as TURQUOISE.

Tur'ko-man, tûr'ko-man, *n.* A member of one of the Turkic or Tatar hordes dwelling in Turkestan and the adjoining regions of Afghanistan, Persia, and Russia. **Toor'co-man‡**; **Tur'co-man‡**; **Turk'man‡**.

Turk's'-cap", tûrks'-cap', *n.* **1.** The common melon-cactus. See MELOCACTUS. Called also *Englishman's-head*, *Turk's-head*, *Turk's-cap cactus*. **2.** A Turk's-cap lily. See LILY. **3.** A variety of winter squash. **tur'ban-squash"‡**. **4.** An African turban-shell (*Turbo carmaticus*), used in the arts.

Turk's'-head", tûrks'-hed', *n.* **1.** Same as TURK'S-CAP, 1. **2.** A form of ornamental knot. See illus. under KNOT, fig. 22. **3.** A spherical brush attached to a long handle; used to sweep ceilings, etc. **4.** A circular or oval cake-pan having a conical core in the center.

tur'key, *n.* Same as TURKEY STONE.

Tur'ling-ton's bal'sam. Same as FRIAR'S BALSAM.

tur'lough, tûr'leu, *n.* A pond made in hollow lands when overflowed. [< Ir. *turloch*, < *tur*, dry, + *loch*, lake.]

Tur'lu-pin, tûr'lu-pin, *n.* [OF.] *Ch. Hist.* A member of a French sect (14th century) reputed to have held views like those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

turm, tûrm, *n.* [Archaic.] A troop; a turma. [< L. *turma*, company.]

tur'ma, tûr'ma, *n.* [TUR'MÆ, tûr'mē *or* -mē, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A body of cavalry, the tenth part of an ala or wing of a legion, including from 30 to 32 members.

tur'ma-lin, *n.* Same as TOURMALIN. **tur'ma-line‡**.

tur'mer-ic, tûr'mer-ic, *n.* **1.** The tuber or root of the turmeric-plant (see def. 2), especially when powdered: used as a yellow dyestuff, as a condiment, especially in curry-powder, in medicine as an aromatic stimulant, and in chemistry to make turmeric-paper. **2.** An East-Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) of the ginger family, with perennial rootstock and annual stems. [< F. *terre-merite*, perhaps cor. of Ar. *kurkum*, saffron.]

—**tur'mer-ic-oil"**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as TURMEROL.—**t.-paper**, *n.* A bibulous paper yellow from saturation with the extract of turmeric, used as a test for alkalis, by which it is turned brown or red. **cur-cu'ma-pa"per‡**.—**t.-plant**, *n.* Same as TURMERIC, 2.—**t.-root**, *n.* **1.** The root of the turmeric-plant. **2.** Orangeroot. See GOLDEN-SEAL. **3.** Bloodroot.—**t.-tree**, *n.* An Australian tree of the genus *Zieria*, of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), whose inner bark yields a dye.

tur'mer-ol, tûr'mer-ōl, *W.* (-el, *C.*), *n.* *Chem.* An oily compound extracted from the oil of turmeric by treatment with a light petroleum. [< *turmer-* in TURMERIC + -OL.] **tur'mer-ic-oil"‡**.

tur'moil, tûr'moil, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To throw into or harass with turmoil or commotion.

Her wavering mind and *turmoiled* heart with sorrow's torment cleft. MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. xii, l. 160.

II. *t.* To be in a state of turmoil or disquiet.

Toiling and *turmoiling* ever and aye.
LAMB *Sonnet, Work* l. 13.

[< OF. *tremouille*, hopper of a mill, < *trenmer*, shake, < L. *tremo*, quiver.]

tur'moil, *n.* Confused motion; disturbance; tumult; hence, distraction of mind, or public agitation; as, the *turmoil* of the sea.

The presidential election . . . throws the country for several months into a state of *turmoil*.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 66. [MACM. '88.]

—**tur'moil-ous†**, *a.* Troublous.

turn, tûrn, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a rotary motion to, whether the motion communicated be a complete rotation or not; cause to rotate, as on an axis; as, to *turn* a wheel; to *turn* the valve of a faucet.

Or what if this your summons, after all,
Be but the form of mere release, no more,
Which *turns* the key and lets the captive go?
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vi, l. 113.

2. To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, or aspect; transform; as, to *turn* water into wine. Specifically: (1) To make acid; ferment; sour, as liquor or milk. (2) To translate; transform; as, to *turn* French into English; to *turn* prose into verse.

He had early made himself known by *turning* Pope's Messiah in Latin verse. MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol. vi, p. 175. [H. & B. '73.]

(3) To make giddy; unsettle, as the head or brain.

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turned*.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act v, sc. 1.

(4) To alter for the better; cause to give up evil courses; as, to *turn* one's heart.

3. To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe) by means of a chisel or other cutting-tool; also, to shape, as plastic material, on a potters' throwing-table. **4.** To change or shift the sides of; bring to view a new side or surface of; reverse or invert; hence, to remake with the wrong side out, as a garment; as, to *turn* the leaves of a book; the dress had been *turned*. **5.** Hence, figuratively, to revolve mentally; view from different standpoints; as, to *turn* a subject over. **6.** To direct, incline, or bend into a new direction; move from a course; as, to *turn* the gaze upward; to *turn* a ship from her course; to *turn* an edge.

We cannot *turn* our bayonets against women crying to us for bread. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. vii, ch. 5, p. 252. [H.]

7. To adapt to some particular purpose or end; apply; use; as, to *turn* coal-screenings to account. **8.** To move to the other side of; go round; flank; as, to *turn* a corner; to *turn* a position.

Junot . . . directed General Solignac . . . to *turn* the ravine in which Brennier was entangled, and to fall upon the extremity of the English line. W. F. P. NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 150. [A. & S.]

9. To cause or compel to go: followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense; as, to *turn* water *from* a ewer *into* a basin; to *turn* a boy *adrift in* the world; to *turn* a workman *off*; *turn* the dog *out*; Hagar was *turned away*. **10.** To form, as with graceful or effective outlines; shape symmetrically; round; mold; hence, to make suitable or beautiful; adapt; as, a finely *turned* hand; well-*turned* sentences.

Above his lute the happy singer bent,
And *turned* another gracious compliment.
ALDRICH *The World's Way* st. 4.

11. To cause (the stomach) to revolt or to reject its contents; nauseate. **12.** To perform by a whirling motion, as of the body; as, to *turn* a handspring. **13.** *Brick-making.* To set (undried bricks) on edge to facilitate drying. **14.** [Archaic.] To overturn. **15†.** To return or send back. **16†.** To hoodwink; cheat.

II. *i.* **1.** To rotate or revolve, or make a partial revolution or rotation; move around or about, as on a hinge or pivot or about a center; hence, figuratively, to depend; hinge: with *on* or *upon;* as, a wheel *turns;* to *turn on* one's heel; the decision *turned on* a single fact. **2.** To take a new or opposite direction; have a particular or a new course or tendency; as, whither shall I *turn?* the tide *turns*.

As we advanced the passage *turned*, and in a few moments we lost sight of the sea.
J. L. STEPHENS *Travel in Cent. Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 33. [H. '44.]

3. To move the body or head to a new position; roll from side to side, as in bed. **4.** To give attention to something; revolve; reflect upon something: said of the thoughts or mind.

There is no subject on which your thought should *turn* more frequently than on this.
CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 65. [A. U. A. '83.]

5. To become altered or transformed; become by process of change: often with a factitive predicate; as, hair *turns* gray; he *turned* traitor.

The fool no wisdom ever learned
But it in him to folly *turned*.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the East, Specimens, Assimilation* l. 4.

Specifically: (1) To become giddy, as the head or brain. (2) To shift, as a scene. (3) To become sour, fermented, or spoiled, as milk or wine. (4) To become nauseated, as the stomach. (5) To change one's sentiments, conduct, or associations; hence, to take a position of enmity or opposition; as, to *turn* unto the Lord; to *turn* on a friend.

6. To be brought about; result; as, to *turn* to profit or account. **7.** To be shaped mechanically by rotation, as on a wheel or lathe; as, wood *turns* easily. **8.** [Archaic.] To return; come back. **9.** [Rare.] To retreat; desert. **10.** *Navt.* To tack or go about. **11†.** To be inconstant; vacillate. [< F. *tourner*, < L. *torno*, round off, < *tornus*, turners' wheel, < Gr. *tornos*, a turners' chisel.]

torne†.

Phrases, etc.:—left turn, right t. (*Mil.*), commands in tactics by which any unit of military force changes front to left or right.—**to be turned of**, to have passed beyond; as, *she was turned of* forty years.—**to t. about**, to turn round; turn to opposition or another course.—**to t. a or the corner**, to go round a corner; hence, to get out of difficulty, trouble, or embarrassment; begin to change for the better.—**to t. a deaf ear to**, to ignore, as an entreaty.—**to t. adrift**, to unmoor and let float away; hence, to cast off; withdraw care from.—**to t. again**, to retrace one's steps; return; figuratively, to become reconciled; as, his heart *turned again* to me.—**to t. against**, to become or cause to be opposed or inimical.—**to t. an army, flank, or position**, to reach a position on the flank or rear of; pass around the side of; hence, to defeat or outwit by an adroit move.—**to t. and cut** (*Print.*), to turn the sheets of a book-form, and print on the other side in such a manner that cutting the sheet in two makes two similarly printed sheets.—**to t. an honest penny**, see PENNY.—**to t. around one's finger**, to bend to one's caprice or will; control at pleasure.—**to t. aside**, to deviate or cause to deviate; divert; avert; as, to *turn aside* anger.—**to t. a tune** [Colloq.], to sing or play in tune.—**to t. down**. **1.** To double or fold down. **2.** To invert so as to hide the face of; as, in card-playing, to *turn down* a jack of clubs. **3.** To lessen or lower; as, to *turn down* the gas. **4.** [Slang.] To ignore, suppress, or dismiss; as, *turned down* in politics.—**to t. for** (*Print.*), to turn a type upside down temporarily in place of (another that can not at that time be obtained); as, to *turn for* figure 4's.—**to t. in**. **1.** To fold or double; as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth. **2.** To bend or incline inward; as, his knees *turn in*. **3.** To deliver over; as, the drummer *turns in* heavy orders. **4.** To enter, particularly for hospitality; as, the men *turned in* unto Lot. **5.** [Colloq.] To help unitedly; as, the boys *turned in* and gave him a lift. **6.** [Colloq.] To go to bed; retire.—**to t. into**. **1.** To enter by turning; as, she *turned into* the porch. **2.** To become by a process of change; as, grubs *turn into* flies. **3.** To make the subject of; as, the speech was *turned into* ridicule.—**to t. off**. **1.** To check or stop passage through, as by operating a valve; as, to *turn off* the water. **2.** To achieve by labor; accomplish; turn out; make; as, to *turn off* a pun; to *turn off* a day's work. **3.** To deviate or cause to deviate; put aside; deflect; as, he *turned off* at Seventh street; to *turn off* care. **4.** To send away; dismiss from notice or care; reject; as, to *turn off* a servant. **5.** [Archaic.] To give over; resign. **6.** *Mech.* To remove surface or layers from, as in a lathe; bring to desired form and size; as, the mandrel is *turned off*. **7.** [Slang.] To hang; execute.—**to t. on**, to permit

to flow through, by or as by turning a valve; as, to *turn on* the steam; figuratively and humorously, to set going; begin; as, to *turn on* the current; to *turn on* the music.—**to t. on** or **upon.** 1. To be the condition of; depend on; as, his going *turned on* his wife's consent. 2. To face in opposition or anger; also, to reply; retort; as, Jerrold *turned on* him with sarcasm. 3. To direct; aim; as, to *turn* ridicule *on* the affair; *turn* the hose *on* the fire.—**to t. one's brain** or **head,** to affect one mentally; upset one's mind; crack; as, his *brain was turned* by his losses.—**to t. one's coat,** see COAT[1], *n.*—**to t. one's hand to,** to try; experiment with; undertake.—**to t. one's money** or **goods,** to engage in trade or exchange.—**to t. out.** 1. To assemble for duty or service; attend; as, only a squad *turned out.* 2. To incline or cause to incline outward; as, *turn out* your toes. 3. To put out; dismiss; eject; as, the Whigs were *turned out.* 4. To cause to cease; stop; as, *turn out* the light. 5. To effect by work or toil; accomplish; turn off; as, the mill *turned out* 1,000 cases a day. 6. To prove in the result or issue; result; as, the day *turned out* fair. 7. To strike or join a strike; as, all the brakemen *turned out.* 8. To turn inside out; as, to *turn out* a glove. 9. To go round; pass to one side; as, the team *turned out* on the left. 10. To put out to pasture; let go into the open; as, *turn out* the cows. 11. To get out of bed; rise; as, it is time to *turn out.* 12. [Rare.] To move out of place; dislocate; as, to *turn out* a bone.—**to t. over.** 1. To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; invert; reverse; hence, to upset; overturn; as, to *turn over* the leaf of the table; the cabinet was accidentally *turned over.* 2. To put in other control; transfer; as, the office will be *turned over* to the sheriff. 3. To use or make use of in trade or exchange; as, capital should be *turned over* quickly. 4. To inspect or examine; as, we *turned over* many a document. 5. To turn from side to side; roll over; as, to *turn over* on one's back.—**to t. over a new leaf,** see LEAF.—**to t. round.** 1. To face about. 2. To go over to another opinion or association; as, to *turn round* in an election.—**to t. the back,** see BACK[1], *n.*—**to t. the die** or **dice,** to change one's luck.—**to t. the edge** or **point of,** to blunt, as an edged tool by turning over the fine edge; hence, to destroy the fitness, pungency, or effectiveness of; blunt.—**to t. the scales** or **balance,** to cause one side of the beam to preponderate; hence, to determine; decide; settle.—**to t. the toes up** [Slang], to die.—**to t. to,** to set to work at; apply to; hence, to seek aid from.—**to t. to windward** (*Naut.*), to work to windward, as a vessel.—**to t. turtle,** to capsize, as a boat.—**to t. up.** 1. To bring the under side on top; as, to *turn up* a trump in cards. 2. To bend or incline upward; as, to *turn up* the nose. 3. To come to pass; occur; hence, to put in an appearance; come to hand; as, the bad penny *turned up.* 4. To disinter; bring to the surface; as, the plow *turned up* myriads of beetles. 5. *Bookbinding.* To flatten the back of (a book bound in boards) in order to cut its fore edge.—**to t. upon,** same as TO TURN ON or UPON.—**to t. upside down,** to throw into turmoil or confusion.—**turn'-bat",** *n. Metal.* A stick for turning bloom-tongs.—**t.-bench,** *n.* A watchmakers' or instrument-makers' portable lathe for use on a bench.—**t.-broach†,** *n.* A turnspit.—**t.-broacher†,**—**t.-down,** *a.* Folded down, as a collar: opposed to *stand-up.*—**t.-pin,** *n. Plumbing.* A top-shaped hard-wood tool for enlarging the ends of lead pipes.—**t.-poke,** *n.* A large game-cock; shake-bag.—**t.-row,** *n.* The space at the side of a plowed field (about the width of a row), at the end of furrows, for the horses to turn in, often used as a path.—**t.-screw,** *n.* 1. A screw-driver. 2. A monkey-wrench.—**t.-skin,** *n.* See WERWOLF.—**t.-tippet†,** *n.* A turncoat.—**t.-tree,** *n.* The drum of a windlass.—**t.-under,** *n.* That which turns under, or the extent of such turn; as, a *turn-under* (or inward curve) of two inches made in forming the lower side edge of a railway-car.—**t.-up,** *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A person who appears or a thing that happens unexpectedly. 2. A disturbance; row.—**t.-wrest,** *a.* Having a reversible mold-board: said of a plow.

turn, tûrn, *n.* 1. The act of turning, or the state of being turned; a change to another direction, motion, position, or tendency; a deflection or variation from a course; bend; also, the point at which a change takes place; as, the *turn* of the tide; a *turn* of fortune; a *turn* in a stream; a *turn* of the wind.

The conception of nature as exhibiting sympathy with sudden *turns* in human affairs is one of the most fundamental instincts of poetry. R. G. MOULTON *Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist* ch. 9, p. 192. [CL. P. '73.]

Specifically: (1) A turning-point; crisis. (2) A change in health; as, an ill *turn.* (3) Peculiar cast; bias; trend; as, the conversation took a new *turn.* 2. Motion about or as about a center; rotation or revolution; as, the *turn* of a crank. 3. The time or opportunity coming successively to each of a number of persons; favorable or fitting time or chance, or the work it offers; a job; as, it is his *turn* to read; the harvest gave him a *turn* of labor. 4. The shape or form assumed or borne by anything; distinctive or incidental character; disposition; manner; as, the *turn* of an ankle; a man of humorous *turn;* the *turn* of a sentence.

The temper of a woman is generally formed from the *turn* of her features.

GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 1, p. 37. [F. W. & CO.]

5. A deed performed, regarded as aiding or injuring another; as, he did us an ill *turn;* also, an advantage proposed or gained; an end or purpose; as, it does not serve my *turn.* 6. A walk, drive, or trip to and fro; promenade; as, a *turn* in the air.

Some Years ago I took a *Turn* beyond the Seas, and made a considerable Stay in those Parts. GEORGE HICKS *Gentleman Instructed* dialogue ii, p. 24. [E. SM. 1707.]

7. A round in a skein or coil. 8. *Mus.* An embellishment formed by playing the note on which the turn is made, the note above it, and the semitone below it. 9. *Print.* A type set wrong end upward, to indicate where a letter or character of the same thickness is to be placed later on: thus, "Fig. ▪"; also, one turned wrong side up, as v. 10. *Mining.* A pit in the course of a drift. 11. *pl. Med.* Menstruation; menses. 12. *Furriery.* A pack of 60 pelts. 13. *Mach.* A turning-lathe; as, a quill-*turn;* also, the act of turning something in a lathe. 14. [Colloq.] A shock to the nerves, as from alarm.

The sight of John Dent's penmanship gave him a *turn.*
T. B. ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 14, p. 224. [O. & CO. '74.]

15. [Local, U. S.] The quantity taken as one load; as, a *turn* of wood or meal. 16. In coursing, the act of a hound in forcing a hare to turn at right angles to avoid capture. 17†. A hanging: from the turning over of the ladder upon which the criminal stood. [< F. *tour,* < *tourner;* see TURN, *v.*]

Phrases, etc.:—by turns. 1. In alternation or sequence. 2. At intervals.—**in turn,** one after another; in prescribed order.—**on the t.,** just about to change; beginning to alter or improve.—**partial t.** (*Mus.*), three small notes before the main note, the leading one of which may be either a large or small second above the principal.—**to a t.,** just right: said especially of cooked food, in allusion to the turning of the spit in roasting.—**t. and t. about,** see ABOUT.—**t. of life,** change of life. See CHANGE.—**turn'-serv"ing†,** *n.* The act or practise of serving one's private interest.

turn'a-bout", tûrn'ə-bout', *n.* 1. One who overturns things; a radical. 2. A merry-go-round. 3. A cattle-disease, marked by staggering.

turn"-a-gain"-gen'tle-men, tûrn'ə-gen'-jen'tl-men, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The martagon lily (*Lilium Martagon*).

turn'back", tûrn'bac', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A harness-strap connecting the hames with the hip-strap.

turn'buck"le, tûrn'buc'l, *n.* 1. A form of coupling so threaded or swiveled that when connecting lengthwise two metal rods, pipes, or wires, it may be turned so as to regulate the length or tension of the connected parts. 2. A pivoted catch operated by gravity: used as a shutter-fastener.

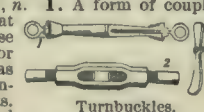

Turnbuckles.

1. An insulated turnbuckle for connecting electric wires. 2. A common form of turnbuckle for connecting and tightening iron rods. 3. A turnbuckle for a window-shutter.

turn'cap", tûrn'cap', *n.* A chimney-cap or -cowl rotating on a vertical axis.

turn'coat", tûrn'cōt', *n.* One who goes over to the opposite side or party; a renegade.

turn'cock", tûrn'cec', *n.* 1. A faucet or cock having a handle that may be turned. 2. A person employed to turn water off and on at mains, fire-plugs, etc.

turnd, *pp.* Turned. PHIL. SOC.

turned'-shell", tûrnd'-shel', *n.* An actæonid.

tur'ne-ment†, *n.* Same as TOURNAMENT.

turn'er[1], tûrn'ər, *n.* 1. One who or that which turns; especially, a person employed in fashioning objects with a lathe; as, a metal-*turner.* 2. [Newfoundland.] A three-year-old seal or one turning to an adult age; as, a *turner*-harp. 3. A variety of tumbler-pigeon. 4. A small fire-clay piece for holding and rotating a disk on which watch-dials are baked in an oven. 5. Same as MALT-TURNER.

—**turn'er-harp",** *n.* A 3-year-old harp-seal.—**t.-hood,** *n.* [Newfoundland.] A 3-year-old hooded seal.

tur'ner[2], tûr'nər, *W.* (tûr'nęr, *C.*), *n.* A gymnast; especially, a member of a turnverein. [< G. *turner,* < *turnen,* exercise, < F. *tourner;* see TURN, *v.*]

tur'ner[3]†, *n.* An old Scotch penny. See COIN, *n.* [For TURNEY[2], *n.*, < OF. *tournois,* < *Tours,* the town Tours.]

Tur"ner-a'ce-æ, tûr'nər-ē'sē-ī *or* -ə'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs or shrubs—the turnerad family—mainly American, having alternate simple or pinnatifid leaves, and axillary solitary or few-clustered perfect flowers with 5 stamens. There are 6 genera and 85 species. *Turnera,* the type genus, furnishes a number of ornamental greenhouse plants and the drug damiana. [After William *Turner,* prebendary of York.]

—**tur"ner-a'ceous,** *a.*—**tur'ner-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the order *Turneraceæ.*

tur'ner-ite, tûr'nər-ait, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish-brown variety of monazite. [< Edward *Turner,* Eng. mineralogist.]

turn'er-y, tûrn'ər-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where lathe-work, especially ornamental work, is carried on; also, the act or process of turning, or articles and ornamentation made with a lathe: a literary word. [< F. *tournerie,* < *tourner;* see TURN, *v.*]

tur'ney[1]†, *n.* Same as TOURNEY.

tur'ney[2]†, *n.* A copper coin struck in the 14th century at Tours, France, for circulation in Ireland.

turn'hall", } tûrn'hōl', tûrn'hŭl'lę, *n.* A building in
turn'hal"le, } which gymnasts, especially members of a turnverein, practise; a gymnasium. [< G. *turnhalle,* < *turnen,* exercise (= TURN, *v.*), + *halle,* hall.]

Tur-nic'i-dæ, tûr-nis'i-dī *or* tur-nic'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Old World family of gallinaceous birds with a quail-like form, short tail, and schizorhinal nasals; hemipods. [< TURNIX.]—**tur-nic'id,** *n.*—**tur'ni-cin(e, tur'ni-coid,** *a.*

Tur"ni-ci-mor'phæ, tûr'ni-si-mōr'fī *or* -fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Turnicidæ* as a higher group. [< TURNIX + Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**tur'ni-ci-morph",** *n.*—**tur"ni-ci-mor'phic,** *a.*

turn'ing, tûrn'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who turns. 2. The art of shaping wood, metal, etc., into forms with a curved surface, or of engraving figures, in a lathe. 3. *pl.* The chips cut off in the operation of turning. 4. Any deviation from a straight or customary course; a winding; bend; also, the point where a road forks.

He knows the twists and *turnings* of the place.
TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

5. *Mil.* A movement placing a military force on the flank or rear of an enemy's position. 6. Gymnastic practise, as in a turnverein. 7. *Ceram.* The process of removing the surface of green pottery to make its shape true before firing. 8. The part of a fabric folded in or under, as in making garments.

—**turn'ing-bridge",** *n.* A pivoted bridge; swing-bridge; turn-bridge.—**t.-carrier,** *n.* A lathe-dog.—**t.-engine,** *n.* A power-lathe.—**t.-gage,** *n.* Any gage used about a lathe.—**t.-gouge,** *n.* A gouge with long blade and rounded corners, for roughing out stock in a wood-lathe.—**t.-lathe,** *n. Mach.* A lathe for either wood- or metal-turning.—**t.-machine,** *n.* A machine for turning boot-legs with the proper side out, after rolling the seams.—**t.-mill,** *n.* A heavy horizontal metal-boring machine having a rotating table; a boring-mill, or a mill for both boring and turning.—**t.-piece,** *n.* A board templet with a circular edge by which to form a thin brick arch.—**t.-plate,** *n.* 1. A turntable, as for a locomotive. 2. A fifth wheel of a vehicle.—**t.-rest,** *n.* 1. A support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning-tool. 2. A slide-rest.—**t.-tool,** *n.* 1. A tool for shaping the cutting edges of tools used in seal-engraving. 2. Any lathe-tool.—**t.-tree†,** *n.* The gallows.

turn'ing-ness†, *n.* The quality of turning; subterfuge.

turn'ing-point", tûrn'ing-peint', *n.* 1. The point of a decisive change in direction, tendency, or action; a critical point; crisis; as, the *turning-point* of a fever.

A presidential election is sometimes, as in . . . 1864, a *turning-point* in history.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 69. [MACM. '88.]

2. *Physics.* The point at which the direction of a motion is reversed. 3. *Surv.* A temporary bench-mark the height of which above the datum is ascertained by leveling before leaving the station.

tur'nip, tûr'nip, *n.* 1. The fleshy globular edible root of a biennial (*Brassica campestris,* var. *Rapa*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*); also, the plant. The roots are boiled and served as a vegetable in various ways, and also fed to domestic stock. The tender growing tops are also gathered in spring and cooked as greens. 2. Any one of various other plants in some way related to or resembling the common turnip: usually with a distinguishing prefix; as, Indian *turnip.* See phrases. [< TURN + AS. *næp* (< L. *napus*), turnip.]

Compounds, etc.:—**devil's turnip,** the red-berried bryony.—**Indian t.,** see INDIAN.—**Swedish t.,** the rutabaga.—**Teltow t., Teltower t.,** an early and very small German variety with spindle-shaped roots about 3 inches long by 1¾ inches at the largest diameter, highly esteemed in Germany, France, and Holland on account of the peculiar flavor of its outer rind: extensively exported from Berlin, and hence called also **Berlin turnip.**—**tur'nip-aph"id,** *n.* A plant-louse injurious to the turnip, especially *Aphis rapæ.*—**t.-cabbage,** *n.* Same as KOHLRABI.—**t. flea-beetle,** a flea-beetle that attacks the turnip, as *Phyllotreta nemorum* in Europe and *P. striolata* in the United States. **t.-flea‡; t.-jack‡,**—**t.-fly,** *n.* 1. A muscid fly (*Anthomyia radicum*) whose maggots burrow in the roots of turnips. 2. A saw-fly (*Athalia centifoliæ*) whose larvæ devour turnip-leaves. 3. A turnip flea-beetle.—**t.-maggot,** *n.* The larva of a turnip-fly (*Anthomyia*).—**t.-parsnip,** *n.* An early variety of the common parsnip with a shape resembling a turnip. **t.-rooted parsnip‡,**—**t.-pulper,** *n.* A machine for chopping turnips; turnip-cutter.—**t.-radish,** *n.* A variety of the radish with turnip-shaped root. **t.-rooted radish‡.**—**t.-rooted,** *a.* Having a flattened globular root like a turnip.—**t.-rooted celery,** same as CELERIAC.—**t.-rooted parsnip,** same as TURNIP-PARSNIP.—**t.-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like a turnip; napiform.—**t.-shell,** *n.* A turbinelloid gastropod.—**t.-stemmed cabbage,** the kohlrabi.—**wild t.** 1. The common turnip in its original form. 2. The Indian turnip.

tur'nip-y, tûr'nip-i, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a turnip, as in shape or flavor.

Tur'nix, tûr'nix, *n. Ornith.* 1. A genus typical of *Turnicidæ.* 2. [t-] A bird of this or a related genus; a hemipod. [Short for L. *coturnix,* quail.]

turn'key", tûrn'kī', *n.* 1. One who has charge of the keys of prison doors; a keeper; jailer.

Without evincing any signs of discomposure, he followed the *turnkey* to his cell.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* ch. 35, p. 368. [L. '75.]

2. An instrument formerly used for extracting teeth. [< TURN, *v.*, + KEY[1], *n.*]

turn'out", tûrn'out', *n.* 1. A turning out or coming forth; especially, a quitting of employment to force an employer to yield to demands; a strike; also, sometimes, a striker. 2. The persons collectively who have come out to a public gathering of any kind; as, a large *turn-out* at a barbecue. 3. Anything that has turned out, as for parade, exhibition, or pleasure-driving; especially, an equipage; a carriage with its horses.

Wouldn't a little groom up behind improve the appearance of my *turnouts?*
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* ch. 8, p. 69. [R. BROS. '78.]

4. A side-track along a narrow road to facilitate the passing of vehicles; also, a short railway side-track on which one train may be shunted to permit another to pass on the main track. 5. The total product, as of a manufacturing or chemical process, during a given time.

turn'o"ver, tûrn'ō'vər, *a.* Designed for turning over or reversing; that may be or that is folded over or down; as, a *turnover* collar.

—**turnover gear,** a machine or device for rolling or adjusting logs on to a sawmill-carriage.—**t. table,** a table movable panels in whose top can be taken out and turned over, so that it may be used as a card-table, checker-board, or otherwise, according to the side turned up; also, a table whose top can be tipped up into a vertical position, as for saving room.

turn'o"ver, *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over; an upsetting or overthrow, as of a vehicle; a change or revolution; as, a *turnover* in affairs. 2. A small pie made by covering half of a circular crust with fruit, jelly, or the like, and turning the other half over on the top. 3. [Eng.] An apprentice who is turned over to a new employer. **turnover apprentice‡.** 4. A completed commercial transaction or course of business; also, the money receipts of a business for a given period.

The larger the market for a commodity the smaller generally are the fluctuations in its price, and the lower is the percentage on the *turnover* which dealers charge for doing business in it. MARSHALL *Principles of Econ.* vol. i, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 367. [MACM. '91.]

5. A utensil for turning over food in a frying-pan.

turn'pike", tûrn'paik', *n.* 1. A road on which are toll-gates; a toll-road: sometimes, loosely, any great through road, especially one that was formerly kept up by the toll system. Called also **turnpike road.**

The Lancaster pike . . . became [in 1793] the first *turnpike* in the United States. J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 554. [A. '85.]

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for passage; a toll-bar or toll-gate. 3. [Scot.] A turnpike-stair. 4. [Archaic.] A turnstile. 5†. A kind of obstruction armed with pointed bars like a chevaux-de-frise and rotating like a turnstile.

Synonyms: see ROAD.

—**turn'pike"-man,** *n.* A collector of tolls on a turnpike.—**t.-sailor,** *n.* [Thieves' Cant.] A beggar claiming to be a sailor.—**t.-stair,** *n.* [Scot.] A winding stairway.

turn'-pin", etc. See TURN, *v.*

turn'plate", tûrn'plēt', *n.* [Eng.] A turntable.

turn'sick", tûrn'sic'. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] I. *n.* Affected with dizziness; giddy. II. *n.* 1. The staggers of sheep; gid. 2. Giddiness; vertigo.

turn'side", tûrn'said', *n.* A vertiginous disease of the dog, resembling the gid in sheep.

turn'sole", tûrn'sōl', *n.* 1. Any one of several plants supposed to turn their flowers toward the sun or to open and shut them according to its movements; especially, the heliotrope; also, the sunflower, the sun-spurge, and a spurgewort (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the Mediterranean region.

Many of the flowers which had the reputation of opening and shutting at the sun's bidding were known as heliotropes, or sunflowers, or *turnesol.*
T. F. T. DYER *Folk-lore of Plants* ch. 14, p. 182. [A. '89.]

2. *Chem.* (1) A deep-purple dyestuff obtained from the *Chrozophora tinctoria.* (2) Litmus: improperly so called. [< F. *tournesol,* < *tourner* (see TURN, *v.*) + *sol* (< L. *sol*), sun.] **torn'sole‡; tourne'sol‡; turne'sol‡; turn'sol‡.**

turn'spit", tŭrn'spit', *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; hence, a menial. **2.** A small dog resembling a dachshund, formerly used in a treadmill to turn a roasting-spit.

turn'stile", tŭrn'stīl', *n.* A frame in the form of a horizontal X, pivoted at its center on the top of an upright post, and usually adjusted to turn in one direction only, as people pass through it: used to guard a foot-path, or at the entrance of a building or passage.

Where twirling *turnstiles* intercept the way.
GAY *Trivia* bk. iii, l. 108.

—turn'stile-reg"is-ter, *n.* A contrivance for recording the number of entrances through a turnstile.

turn'stone", tŭrn'stōn', *n.* An aphrizoid plover-like bird (genus *Arenaria*), having the bill as long as the tarsus and a rounded tail, especially *A. interpres* of northern regions, variegated with black, white, and chestnut-red above and mostly whitish below: named from its **habit of turning over** stones to obtain its food (small crustaceans, mollusks, etc.). The **black turnstone** (*A. melanocephala*), of the Pacific coast of North America, is brownish-black above.

The Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*). 1/5

turn'ta"ble, tŭrn'tā'bl, *n.* **1.** A rotating platform for turning cars, etc.: especially, a platform mounted on a circular track set in a depression of the ground, and bearing rails that connect with various tracks, so that a locomotive or car may be run on to the platform and turned about so as to run off on any of the tracks and either end foremost. **2.** A small rotating disk on which a microscope-slide is placed to mark it with a ring of cement. **3.** A rotating table in a show-window.

turn'tale†, *n.* An apostrophe. **turn'way†.**

tur'nus, tûr'nus, *n.* A large North-American papilionid butterfly (*Papilio turnus*), yellow, margined and striped with black, and with an orange-red spot near the posterior angle of the hind wings; the tiger-swallowtail. [< L. *Turnus*, character in the Æneid.]

turn'ver-ein", tŭrn'fer-aīn', *n.* [G.] An association of turners or gymnasts; an athletic club.

Tu-ro'ni-an, tu-rō'ni-an, *a.* *Geol.* A division of the Upper Cretaceous in France. [< *Touraine*, in France.]

tur'pen-tine, tûr'pen-tain, *vt.* [-TINED; -TI'NING.] To put turpentine with or upon; saturate with turpentine.

tur'pen-tine, *n.* An oleoresin exuding from any one of several coniferous trees; also, the semifluid resin of the terebinth or turpentine-tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*).

Turpentine is essentially a solution of colophony or resin in a terpin called *oil of turpentine*, usually 75 to 80 per cent. resin to 25 to 10 per cent. oil. It is much used in the making of paints and varnishes, and in medicine as a rubefacient.

The principal varieties of turpentine are as follows: **Aleppo turpentine,** from the Aleppo pine; **American t.,** from the long-leaved pine; **Bordeaux t.,** from the seaside pine; *Pinus Pinaster*; **Canadian t.,** from the balsam-fir; **Carolina t.,** from the long-leaved pine; **Carpathian t.,** from the Swiss pine; **Chio t.** or **Chian t.,** from the turpentine-tree, **Cyprian t.** (same as CHIO T.); **French t.** (same as BORDEAUX T.); **German t.,** from the Scotch pine; **Hungarian t.,** from the Mugho pine; **Scinn t.** (same as CHIO T.); **Strasburg t.,** from the European silver fir; **Syrian t.,** from the pistachio-nut tree; **Venice t.,** from the European larch; **white t.,** from the long-leaved pine.

[< OF. *turbentine*, < L. *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine-tree, < *terebinthus* (< Gr. *terebinthos*), turpentine-tree.]

Compounds: **—tur'pen-tine-hack",** *n.* A hacking-tool for tapping a pine-tree to start the flow of turpentine. **—t.-moth,** *n.* A tortricid moth (genus *Retinia*) whose larva eats the twigs of pines and firs, causing a resinous exudation. **—t.-oil,** *n.* See OIL. **—t.-plant,** *n.* The rosin-weed. See ROSIN-WEED and COMPASS-PLANT. **t.-weed†.** **—t.-tree,** *n.* **1.** Same as TEREBINTH. **2.** Either of two Australian trees *Syncarpia laurifolia* and *Tristania conferta*, yielding an aromatic oil.

tur"pen-tin'ic, tûr'pen-tin'ik, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from turpentine.

—turpentinic acid, same as TEREBIC ACID.

tur'peth, tûr'peth, *n.* **1.** The root of an East-Indian plant (*Ipomœa Turpethum*) allied to the one yielding the common jalap, similar to it in properties. **Indian jalap†; vegetable turpeth†.** **2.** A lemon-yellow basic mercuric sulphate ($HgSO_4 2HgO$) used in medicine as an emetic. **tur'peth-min"er-al†.** [< F. *turbith*, < Ar. *turbid*, < Per. *turbid*, purge.]

—black turpeth, black mercurous oxid: old name.

tur'pi-fy†, *vt.* To defame, contaminate.

tur'pin†, *n.* A terrapin or land-tortoise.

tur'pis cau'sa, tûr'pis kô'za *or* cou'sa. [L.] *Law.* A base or immoral transaction or consideration; literally, a base cause; as, *ex turpi causa non oritur actio* (out of an immoral consideration no action arises).

tur'pi-tude, tûr'pi-tūd, *n.* Inherent baseness and vileness of principle, nature, or conduct; depravity; also, any action showing gross depravity.

Repentance can only arise from a conviction of the moral *turpitude of sin*, it is an abhorrence of the act purely on account of its moral wrong. F. WAYLAND *University Sermons, Rom. vii, 20* p. 103 (6 a L. '49.)

[F., < L. *turpitudo*, < *turpis*, vile.]

turps, tûrps, *n.* [Colloq.] Oil or spirits of turpentine.

tur'quet', *n.* A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan. [C.]

tur-quoise', tûr-coiz' *or* -kiz' (CXIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A waxy, sky-blue or apple-green, subtranslucent to opaque, hydrous aluminium phosphate ($H_2Al_2PO_8$), colored by a copper phosphate; found massive, and highly esteemed as a gem. See plate of GEMS, fig. 26. [F., fit. Turkish stone, < *Turquois*, Turkish, < *Turc*; see TURK.]

tur'keis†; tur'kies†; tur'kis†; tur-quois'†.

That the ancient Mexicans held the *turquoise* in high esteem is well known. G. F. KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* ch. 3, p. 61. [SCI. PUB. CO. '90.]

—tur-quoise'-blue", *n.* A sky-blue characteristic of turquoise. See SPECTRUM. **—t.-green,** *n.* A greenish blue characteristic of certain varieties of turquoise.

tur-quois'ine, tûr-coiz'in, *n.* An Australian platycercine parrakeet (*Neophema pulchella*). **Turcolsine parrot†.**

turr, tur, *n.* [Burma.] A viol with three strings.

tur'rel†, *n.* A tool or auger used by coopers.

tur'ret¹, tur'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small tower rising above a larger structure, often erected at an angle of a large building, as a castle. **2.** In modern warfare, a low flat tower, generally cylindrical or conical, protected with plate armor, large enough to contain a powerful gun with gunners, and generally fitted to rotate horizontally: forming part of a ship of war or of a fort. **3.** In ancient warfare, a high wooden structure, supported on alides or wheels, intended to enable besiegers to surmount the walls against which it was pushed. **4.** *Her.* (1) A small tower, generally set upon a castle. (2) [Rare.] See TIRRET. **5.** The clearstory of a railway-car; a monitor-roof. **6.** In a lathe, a cylinder rotatable on an upright axis, and sliding on the ways, fitted with sockets or chucks for the reception of various tools, any one of which may be presented in succession in the axial line of the work, as for boring, tapping, countersinking, etc. Called also *turret-head*. [< OF. *tourette*, dim. of *tour* (< L. *turris*), tower.] **tour'et†; tou-rette'†.**

—tur'ret-gun", *n.* A large cannon especially for use in a turret, as on a vessel of war. **—t.-ship,** *n.* A war-vessel with turrets, especially one with low freeboard and having all her great guns in turrets, as a monitor. **—t.-spider,** *n.* A spider that erects a rudely pentagonal tower of twigs and mud above its burrow, as the North-American *Lycosa arenicola*.

Toward the last of July the female *Turret spider* appears at the top of her tower with a cocoon of eggs, about as large as a hazel nut. MCCOOK *Am. Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 193. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '90.]

1. The American Turret-spider (*Lycosa arenicola*). 2. Its tower.

—tur'ric-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a turret. **—tur-ric'u-la,** *n.* *Decorative Art.* Any small object shaped like a tower.

tur'ret², *n.* Same as TERRET. **tour'et†.**

tur'ret-ed, tur'ĕt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Provided with turrets. **2.** Having the form of a turret. **3.** *Conch.* Having a long spire, as a turritellid. **tur-ric'u-late‡; tur-ric'u-la"ted‡. —turreted cumulus cloud,** cumulus cloud in a long line of little cloudlets, like heads: seen usually before a thunder-storm.

tur'ri-bunt†, *n.* A turban.

Tur'ri-dæ, tûr'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Tropical-lian family of rachiglossate gastropods having 3 rows of teeth, median transverse, multidentate, and lateral uncinate, and a mitriform shell with plicate columella; generally united with *Mitridæ*. **Tur'ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., tower.] **—tur'rid,** *n.*

tur'ri-lite, tûr'i-lait, *n.* A fossil turritoid cephalopod. [< TURRILITES.]

Tur"ri-lit'i-dæ, tûr'i-lit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Cretaceous family of anaptychidean ammonites with a turreted shell: turrilites. **Tur"ri-li'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *turris*, tower, + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

—tur"ri-lit'id, *n.* **—tur"ri-li'toid,** *a.*

tur'ri-on†, *n.* A bastion or tower of a fortification.

tur'rit-ed, *a.* *Conch.* Same as TURRETED.

Tur"ri-tel'la, tûr'i-tel'a, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Turritellidæ*. **2.** [t-] A gastropod of this genus; a screw-shell. [< L. *turritus*, turreted, < *turris*, tower.]

Tur"ri-tel'li-dæ, tûr'i-tel'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taxioglossate gastropods having a long turreted shell with a roundish mouth and a multispiral operculum; screw-shells. [< TURRITELLA.]

—tur"ri-tel'lid, *n.* **—tur"ri-tel'loid,** *a.*

tur'roid, tûr'oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turridæ*. [< TURRIS + -OID.]

tur'ruk, tur'uk, *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure, equal to 12 avoirdupois pounds, by which the wool of the Cashmere goat is sold.

tur'si-o, tûr'si-ō, *n.* [L.] The bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*) of the North Atlantic.

tur'tl, *v.* & *n.* Turtle. PHIL. SOC.

tur'tle, tûr'tl, *vi.* [TUR'TLED; TUR'TLING.] To take turtles, especially for a living; hunt turtles.

—tur'tler, *n.* One who hunts turtles or their eggs.

tur'tle¹, *n.* **1.** A testudinate reptile; chelonian; tortoise; specifically, a marine species as distinguished from a terrestrial or fresh-water species of tortoise; especially, a green turtle. **2.** *Print.* A stout frame in the form of a segment of a cylinder, used to hold the type in a type-revolving web-press, the whole taking the place of the ordinary form. [Cor. of TORTOISE.]

Compounds, etc.: **—green turtle,** a chelonioid turtle (genus *Chelonia*) of warm seas, having the cutting edges of the lower jaw serrated: highly esteemed for its flesh, which is used especially for making soup. It comes to shore only to deposit and bury its eggs. *Chelonia midas* is the Atlantic species, and *C. virgata* the Pacific. The former attains a weight of 850 pounds. **—tur'tle-ar"row,** *n.* A large arrow used in South America for shooting turtles, having the head loosely attached to the shaft, which forms a drag upon the wounded animal. **—t.-corral,** *n.* A pen built in the water for keeping live turtles. **—t.-cowry,** *n.* A large dappled cowry (*Cypræa testudinaria*). **—t.-crawl,** *n.* The track or trail of a turtle between its nest and the water. **—t.-crawl²,** *n.* [Florida.] Same as TURTLE-CORRAL: a corruption. **—t.-egging,** *n.* The act or industry of obtaining turtles' eggs. **—t.-footed,** *a.* [Rare.] Slow of movement; slow-paced. **—t.-grass,** *n.* **1.** Eel-grass. See EEL. **2.** A West-Indian marine plant (*Thalassia testudinum*) allied to eel-grass. **—t.-head,** *n.* Any species of *Chelone*. See CHELONE; SNAKEHEAD. **—t.-peg,** *n.* A small sharp steel spike attached to a thin tow-line and loosely mounted upon a shaft: used in capturing sea-turtles. The instrument is thrown like a harpoon, and the handle falls off when the turtle is struck, leaving the peg or point sticking in the shell, with its attached line, by which the boatman can haul in the captive. **—t.-pegging,** *n.* The act or industry of capturing turtles by means of the turtle-peg. **—t.-pegger,** *n.* **—t.-run,** *n.* [Florida.] A turtle-corral. **—t.-shell,** *n.* **1.** Tortoise-shell, especially the darker and less valuable sort. **2.** A turtle-cowry. **—t. soup,** a soup made with turtle-meat: highly prized by epicures. **—t.-stone,** *n.* *Geol.* A septarium

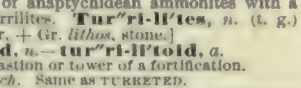

A Turtle-arrow Used by the Natives of Guiana.

tur'tle², *n.* A turtle-dove. [< AS. *turtle*, < L. *turtur*, turtle.]

tur'tle-back", tûr'tl-bac', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An arched covering over the larger part or a portion of the upper deck of a ship, especially over the bows and (sometimes) the stern, as a protection against heavy seas, etc.; a whaleback. **turtleback deck‡; tur'tle-deck"‡.** **2.** [Jamaica.] A helmet-shell (*Cassis tuberosa*). **3.** *Archeol.* A rude chipped stone implement whose facets resemble the sculptured carapace of a turtle.

tur'tle-dove", tûr'tl-dŭv', *n.* **1.** An Old World dove of *Turtur* or a related genus, especially the tame dove (*T. risorius*), or the common wild species (*T. turtur*), noted for the beauty of its color, its soft cooing, and its affection for its mate and young. **2.** One of other pigeons, as the American mourning-dove or the Australian *Geopelia cuneata*.

tur'tling, tûr'tling, *n.* The act or industry of procuring turtles or their eggs, as by turtle-pegging.

Tur"tu-ri'næ, tûr'tu-rai'nī *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, especially those with rather short tarsi naked above, no metallic wing-spots, and a dark neck-collar. **Tur'tur,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., a turtle-dove.] **—tur'tu-rine,** *a.* & *n.*

tur'vert, tûr'vĕrt, *n.* A green pigeon, especially one of the genus *Ptilopus*, as *P. viridis*.

turvest, *n.* Plural of TURF.

tur'vey-top"sy†, *adv.* Topsyturvy.

tur'war, tur'war, *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of acacia (*Acacia auriculata*), or its bark, used for tanning. Its leaves are used as tea.

Tus'can, tus'kan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy. **Tus'kan‡.—Tuscan capital** (*Arch.*), a plain unornamented capital closely resembling the Doric.—**Tuscan straw,** a fine yellow wheat-straw used for making mats, hats, baskets, etc.

Tus'can, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tuscany. **2.** The purest Italian dialect, spoken at Florence, etc.: sometimes used as if synonymous with *Italian*. **3.** *Arch.* A Roman order of architecture, closely allied to the Doric, and considered by some as a mere variety of it. See ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under ROMAN.

Tus"ca-ro'ra, tus'ca-rō'ra, *n.* An Indian of a tribe or nation of the Iroquoian stock, which separated from its kindred and settled in North Carolina. They attempted to exterminate the white people there in 1711 and 1713, but were defeated, and a large proportion of them rejoined the Confederacy, making it the league of the Six Nations. See AMERICAN.

tus'cor, tus'cər, *n.* A tush of a horse. [< TUSK¹, *n.*]

Tus'cu-lan, tus'kiu-lun, *a.* Of or pertaining to Tusculum, an ancient Latin city on a ridge of the Alban hills near Rome, celebrated for Cicero's villa near by and as giving the name to his philosophical work called the "Tusculan Disputations."

tush, tush, *vi.* To express annoyance or impatience as by the exclamation *tush!* as, to *tush* and pshaw.

tush, *n.* A long pointed tooth; a tusk; especially, one of the canine teeth of a horse. [< TUSK¹, *n.*]

tush, *interj.* [Archaic.] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt.

tushed, tusht, *a.* Having tushes or tusks.

tusk, tusk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To gore with the tusks; also, to push away, turn over, or root up with the tusks. **II†.** *i.* To gnash or show the teeth, as a boar.

tusk¹, *n.* **1.** A long pointed tooth, especially when protruding, as a canine of a boar or walrus, or an upper incisor of an elephant or narwhal: used often as an offensive weapon.

We met an elephant on the Kalomo which had no *tusks*. This is as rare a thing in Africa as it is to find them with *tusks* in Ceylon. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels* ch. 27, p. 584. [H. '58.]

2. A tooth-shell. **3.** A sharp projecting tooth-like point, as the share of a plow or the tooth of a harrow. **4.** *Carp.* A shoulder on a tenon, to strengthen it at its base; also, a tenon having such a shoulder or shoulders. **5.** A projecting point or claw forming a means of engagement or attachment between the parts of a lock. [< AS. *tusc*, tusk.]

—tusk'shell", *n.* A tooth-shell (*Dentalium*). **—t.-tenon,** *n.* A tenon strengthened by a step or steps, or by a shoulder. **—t.-vnse,** *n.* A vase formed from or resembling the tusk of an elephant with the point downward.

tusk², *n.* A fish, the cusk or torsk. [Var. of TORSK.]

tusk³†, *n.* A tuft; tussock.

tus'kar, tus'kar, *n.* [Orkney & Shetland.] An iron tool with a wooden handle, used for peat-cutting. **tush'-kar†; twis'cart.**

tusked, tuskt, *a.* **1.** Furnished with or having the characteristics of a tusk; tusky. **2.** *Her.* Having tusks of a tincture different from the rest of the bearing. **tushed‡; tusk'y‡.**

tusk'er, tusk'ər, *n.* An elephant with developed tusks.

Elephants are bought by the natives for display, . . . but for this only male elephants are used, and then only *tuskers*.
R. C. WOODVILLE in *Harper's Monthly* July, '92, p. 304.

tus'sac, *n.* Same as TUSSOCK. **—tus'sac-grass",** *n.*

tusse'-mose†, *n.* Same as TUZZIMUZZY. **tus'mose†, tus'ser, tus'ser-silk",** etc. Same as TUSSUR, etc.

Tus"si-la'go, tus'i-lē'gō *or* -lā'gō, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of woolly plants of the aster family. *T. Farfara* is the coltsfoot. [< L. *tussilago*, the herb coltsfoot.]

tus'sis, tus'is, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A cough; as, bronchial *tussis*; senile *tussis*. **—tus'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by tussis. **—tus-sic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cough. **—tus'siv(e,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cough or coughing; as, *tussive* vibration.

tus'sle, tus'l, *v.* [TUS'SLED; TUS'SLING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To engage in a tussle with.

It is confidently written everywhere, . . . his Majesty hustled and *tussled* the unfortunate Crown-Prince; poked the handle of his cane into his face, and made the nose bleed.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. vii, ch. 6, p. 194. [H.]

II. *i.* To engage in a tussle; struggle; scuffle, as in sport; as, to *tussle* on the grass. **tus'tle†; tuz'zle†.**

tus'sle, *n.* [Colloq.] A vigorous and disorderly struggle, as in sport; wrestling-match; scuffle; conflict.

I found myself on the pirate's quarterdeck, after a desperate *tussle*, and having driven the crew overboard, with dead and wounded men thickly strewn about.
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 9, p. 158. [W. s. '90.]

[For TOUSLE.] **tus'selt; tus'tlet.**

tus'sock, tus'ŏc, *n.* **1.** A tuft, clump, or small hillock of growing grass or sedge. **2.** A tuft as of hair or feathers. **3.** Same as TUSSOCK-GRASS. **4.** A tussock-moth. [Dim. of TUSK³, *n.*, < Dan. *tusk*, tuft.] **tus'suck‡.**

—tus'sock-cat'er-pil"lar, *n.* The larva of a tussock-moth. **—t.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A strong-growing, very

sweet, perennial grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa* or *Festuca flabellata*), a native of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia, where it grows in tufts or tussocks 5 to 6 feet high, lining the shores and extending inland several miles. It is a favorite food of cattle and horses. It has been introduced successfully into the islands and the west coast of Scotland. **2.** A tufted hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*) growing in swampy lands. **tus'sock-grass"**‡.—**t.-moth.** *n.* A bombycid moth, as of the genus *Orgyia*, whose caterpillar bears tufts of hairs, a vaporer. The common American *O. leucostigma* is highly destructive to foliage.—**t.-sedge,** *n.* A tall sedge (*Carex stricta*) growing in dense clumps and common in wet places and bogs.

tus'sock-er, tus'ŏk-ẽr, *n.* [New Zealand.] A tramp or vagabond.

tus'sock-y, tus'ŏk-i, *a.* Resembling or abounding in tussocks or tufts of grass.

tus'sur, tus'ur, *n.* **1.** A Chinese oak-feeding silkworm-moth (*Antheræa pernyi*). **2.** An Indian silkworm-moth (*Antheræa mylitta*) that feeds on the jujube-tree and other plants. **3.** Tussûr-silk. [< Hind. *tassar*, < Sans. *tassara*, shuttle.] **tus'sa‡; tus'sar‡; tus'seh‡; tus'ser‡; tus'sore‡.—tus'sur-silk",** *n.* Wild silk, especially that yielded by a tussur-moth.—**t.-worm,** *n.* The caterpillar of a tussur-moth.

tut[1], tut, *vi.* [TUT'TED; TUT'TING.] To express contempt or impatience, as by the exclamation *tut!*

tut[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To work by the job or piece.

tut[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pull; tear.

tut[4], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bulge out; project.
—**tut'-nose",** *n.* A pug-nose; snub-nose.

tut[1], *n.* An imperial ensign consisting of a cross mounted on a golden globe.

tut[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A job; piece of work; tote.
—**tut'-bar"gain,** *n.* A bargain by the job or lump.—**tut-work,** *n.* **1.** Piece-work; job-work. **2.** *Mining.* Work that is paid for according to the amount actually done or the number of fathoms sunk.—**tut-worker, tut-workman,** *n.*

tut[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A footstool; hassock.

tut, *interj.* An exclamation to check or restrain rashness, or sometimes to express impatience; generally repeated several times in quick succession.

tu'tage†, *n.* Tutelage.

tu-ta'men, tiu-tē'men *or* tu-tg'men, *n.* [TU-TAM'I-NA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A guard; protection; specifically, a part that serves as a protector of some organ, as the eyelids to the eye, or the skull to the brain. **tu'ta-ment‡.**

tu-ta'ni-a, tiu-tē'ni-ą *or* tu-tg'ni-ą, *n.* A white alloy consisting chiefly of tin with varying proportions of antimony, copper, bismuth, and sometimes brass or steel: for making tableware, etc. [< LL. *tutia;* see TUTTY[1].]

tute†, *v.* Toot.

tu-te'la, tiu-tī'la *or* tū-tē'lą, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A guardianship.

tu'tel-age, tiū'tel-ĕj, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being under a tutor or guardian.

> Edward had grown weary of the state of *tutelage* in which they detained him. LINGARD *England* vol. v, ch. 3, p. 144. [E. C. '27.]

2. The act or office of a guardian; guardianship; as, under the *tutelage* of the law.

> Louis XIII. . . . remained through life only a fit object of *tutelage*. W. SMYTH *Fr. Revolution* vol. i, lect. i, p. 2. [H. G. B. '55.]

3. The act of tutoring or training, or the state of being under instruction and training. [< F. *tutele*, < L. *tutela*, < *tueor*, defend.]

tu'te-lar, } tiū'tę-lar, -lę-ri, *a.* **1.** Invested with the
tu'te-la-ry, } guardianship of a person or thing; guardian; as, *tutelar* angels. **2.** Of or pertaining to a guardian; protective; as, *tutelar* control; *tutelar* authority. [< LL. *tutelaris*, < L. *tutela;* see TUTELAGE.]

tu'tele†, *n.* Tutelage.

tu'ten-ag, tiū'ten-ag, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A white alloy, resembling German silver, used in making tableware, etc., with varying proportions of copper, zinc, and nickel, and sometimes a little lead or iron. **2.** Zinc or spelter, especially that from China and the East Indies.

> Its capabilities may be further developed, and the cotton, hemp, iron, *tutenag*, silk and coal be increased for exportation. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 98. [S. '83.]

[< F. *tutenage*, < Per. *tūtiya*, oxid of zinc.] **teu'ten-ag‡; tu'ten-ague‡.**

tu'ti-or-ism, tiū'ti-ẽr-izm, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* The doctrine that in doubtful matters of conscience that opinion should be followed which is in accord with the law, even though the existence of the law be not certain. [< L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus*, safe, < *tueor* (pp. *tutus*), defend.]
—**tu'ti-or-ist,** *n.*

tut'mouthed"†, *a.* Having a projecting lower jaw.

tu'tor, tiū'tẽr, *vt.* **1.** To act as tutor to; instruct, especially privately and individually; teach or train; as, to *tutor* a boy for an examination.

> After twenty, it is very exceptional to find any one who can *tutor* himself to a new pronunciation.
> F. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ch. 18, p. 145. [H. '77.]

2. To have the care or guardianship of.

tu'tor, *n.* **1.** One who instructs another in one or more branches of knowledge; more specifically, one to whom is assigned the general oversight, care, and instruction of another person, commonly younger, as during youth or in preparation for college.

> Adversity is, indeed, the quickest and most unerring of *tutors;* for she instructs more in weeks, than prosperity teaches us in years. CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Trials of Fortune* in vol. iii, p. 25. [T. T. '37.]

(1) [Eng. Univ.] One of a class of officials who are specially entrusted with the care of the undergraduates of a college, directing their studies and being responsible for their good behavior, though not necessarily giving instruction.

> It was just about Milton's time that the college *tutor* finally supplanted the university professor, a system which implied the substitution of exercises performed by the pupil for instruction given by the teacher. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 1, p. 8. [H.]

(2) [U. S.] A college instructor of a rank subordinate to that of professor; usually a member of the faculty, but appointed for a limited term. (3) A private instructor.

2. *Civ. Law.* A guardian of a minor or of a woman.

> The *tutor* was appointed by the last will of the paterfamilias, or . . . the right devolved upon one of the agnats.
> POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 514, p. 306. [A. '64.]

[< F. *tuteur*, < L. *tutor*, < *tueor*, guard.]
—**tu'tor-age,** *n.* The office of a tutor; tutelage; tutorship.—**tu'tor-ess,** *n.* A female tutor; also, a female guardian. **tu'tress‡; tu'trice‡; tu'trix‡.**—**tu-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or relating to a tutor.—**tu-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a tutor or of his work.—**tu'tor-ing,** *n.* The act or business of instructing as a tutor.—**tu'tor-ism,** *n.* Tutorship.—**tu'tor-ize,** *vt.* To act as tutor to; instruct.—**tu'tor-ly,** *a.* Characteristic of a tutor or his work; pedagogic.—**tu'tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office of a tutor or of a guardian. **2.** The instruction or care of a tutor or guardian; tutelage.—**tu'tor-y†,** *n.* Guardianship; tutorship. **tu'tor-le†.**

tut'san, tut'sąn, *n.* **1.** A European St.-John's-wort; from its supposed healing properties. See PARKLEAVES. **2.** *pl.* The St.-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*). [< F. *toutesaine*, < *tout*, all (< L. *totus*, all), + *sain*, sound, < L. *sanus*, sound.]

tut'ta, tut'tą, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* All; the whole.—**tutta forza** [It.], full power; direction to a performer.

tut'ti, tūt'ti. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* All: used to indicate that all performers are to take part: opposed to *solo.* **II.** *n.* A composition, piece, movement, or passage to be performed by all the voices and instruments together: opposed to *solo.* [It., pl. of *tutto* (< L. *totus*), all.]

tut'ti-frut'ti, tūt'ti-frūt'ti, *n.* [It.] A confection, chewing-gum, ice-cream, or the like, made of different fruits or with various fruit-flavors.

tut'ty[1], tut'i, *n.* An impure zinc oxid obtained as a sublimate in the flues of zinc-smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing-powder, also formerly as an astringent in medicine, chiefly in the form of an ointment, now replaced by the officinal oxid-of-zinc ointment. [< F. *tutie*, < LL. *tutia*, < Ar. *tūtiya*, oxid of zinc.]

tut'ty[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flower; a nosegay.
—**tut'ty-more",** *n.* A flower-root.

tu'tu, tū'tū, *n.* [Maori.] A shrub or small tree (*Coriaria ruscifolia* or *sarmentosa*) of New Zealand, occupying large tracts of land. See CORIARIA. It has four-angled branches, opposite, entire, nearly sessile, oblong or obovate leaves, axillary pendulous racemes of greenish flowers, and shining-black pulpy berry-like fruit. From this last a wine resembling light claret is made, though the seeds are poisonous, with an action similar to that of strychnin, and all other parts of the plant are more or less so. The bark and other parts contain tannin. Called *tupa kihi* by the northern natives, and also *wineberry-shrub* and *toot-plant*, the latter obviously a corruption of the native name.—**tu'tu-poi"son,** *n.* The poison of the tutu: corruptly **toot'-poi"son.**

tu'tu-lus, tiū'tiu-lus *or* tū'tu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lī *or* -lī, *pl.*] [L.] *Archeol.* A head-dress formed by plaiting the hair in a cone above the forehead, as worn by the Roman flamen and his wife.

tut'-work", tut-worker, etc. See TUT[2].

tu'um, tiū'um *or* tū'um, *pron.* [L.] Thine; yours. See MEUM.

tu-whit', } tu-hwit', -hwū'. **I.** *vi.* To cry, as an owl.
tu-whoo', } **too-whoo'‡.** **II.** *n.* The cry of an owl. The two forms are often used in succession.

> Thy *tuchits* are lull'd I wot,
> Thy *tuwhoos* of yesternight.
> TENNYSON *The Owl, Second Song* st. 1.

III. *interj.* An exclamation of playful ridicule mimicking a mournful sound. [Imitative.] **too-whoo'‡.**

tu"yère', tū'yār' *or* twīr, *n.* The pipe or nozle through which air is forced into a furnace, cupola, or forge.

A Tuyère for a Blacksmiths' Forge.

Tuyères are sometimes named from the nature of their discharge-openings; as, **bull's-eye tuyère** (discharging in the center of a hemispherical plate), **duck's-nest t.** (one having a cupped outlet), **negro-head** or **nigger-head t.** (having on its end a cubical block which is built into the furnace).

The blast of air passes through the bellows-nozle (*n*) into the tuyère, and out by the valves to the forge. It may be regulated to pass out around the ring valve (*r*) when a large blaze is desired, and out by the upper valve (*v*) when a small blaze is wanted.

[< F. *tuyère*, nozle, akin to *tuyau*, pipe; cp. D. *tuit*, Dan. *tud.*] **tweer‡; twere‡; twi'er‡; twy'er‡; twyere‡.—tu"yère'-arch",** *n.* An arch in a blast-furnace to admit a tuyère.—**t.-pipe,** *n.* A tuyère, or a pipe leading to a tuyère.

tuy'form†, *a.* Twiformed.

tu'za, tū'zą, *n.* A pocket-gopher, especially *Geomys tuza.* **tu'ca‡.**

tuzz, tuz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A tuft or lock of wool or hair. **2.** A bunch or cluster, as of flowers; nosegay. **tuzt‡; tuz'zy‡.**

tuz'zi-muz"zy, tūz'i-muz'i. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Clustered; tangled; disheveled; ragged. **II.** *n.* A nosegay; bouquet. **tus'sy-mus"sy‡; tuz'zie-muz"zie‡; tuz'zy-muz"zy‡.**

twa, twā, *C.*[1] (twō, *C.*[2]), *a.* [Scot.] Two. **twae‡.**
—**twa'-loft"ed,** *a.* Two-storied.

twad'dell, twed'l, *n.* A variety of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, on which the scale begins with zero representing the specific gravity of distilled water, and each marking represents .005, so that by multiplying the number of degrees shown on the scale by .005 and adding 1 the actual specific gravity is obtained. [From the inventor's name.] **twad'dle‡.**

twad'dl, *v.* & *n.* Twaddle. PHIL. Soc.

twad'dle, twed'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [TWAD'DLED; TWAD'DLING.] To prate weakly and verbosely with an air of superior wisdom; babble in a pretentious manner; as, to *twaddle* about art; to *twaddle* truisms.

> A clique of sentimentalists who *twaddled* in the rose-pink style in those days.
> JAMES HANNAY *Satire and Satirists* lect. vi, p. 204. [RED. '55.]

[For TWATTLE.] **twat'le†; twat'tle‡.**
Synonyms: see BABBLE.
—**twad'dler,** *n.* One who twaddles.

twad'dle, *n.* **1.** Pretentious, silly talk in which there is an affectation of superior knowledge or wisdom; prosy chatter; fustian. **2.** A twaddler.

> I have never remarked any one . . . that was exclusively attached to the narrow habits of his own profession, but . . . became a great *twaddle* in good society. SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott, Letter, May 16, '31* in vol. v, ch. 3, p. 56. [B. & BU. '38.]

twad'dy‡; twat'tle‡; twat'tling†.

twad'dly, twed'li, *a.* Consisting of twaddle.

twag'ger†, *n.* A lamb.

twain, twēn, *vt.* [Archaic.] To separate into two parts.

> Who *twains*
> What once was one, makes both more grandly one.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *Prince Deucalion* act iii, sc. 6.

tweynt.

twain, *a.* [Archaic.] Two.

> Oukalegon withal and Antenor, *twain* sages.
> HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Lang and Leaf, bk. iii, p. 53. [MACM. '83.]

twain, *n.* [Archaic.] A couple; pair; two. [< AS. *twēgen*, two.] **tweine†; tweyet†; tweyne†.**
Synonyms: see BOTH.
—**in twain,** into two parts; asunder. **on twain†.—to be t.,** to be two separate persons or things.—**twain'-cloud",** *n.* *Meteor.* A cumulo-stratus cloud. See CLOUD.

twaite[1], twēt, *n.* A European shad (*Alosa finta*).

twaite[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as THWAITE.

twal, twôl, *a.* [Scot.] Twelve. **twall‡.—twal'pen"-nies,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Twelvepence: in Old Scotch currency equal to one penny sterling.—**twal'pen"nie, twal'-pen"ny,** *a.*—**twal'pen"nie-worth",** *n.* [Scot.] A pennyworth.

twan†, *imp.* of TWINE, *v.* Twined.

twang, twang, *v.* [TWANGED; TWANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to sound with a sharp, vibrating tone, as by plucking the string of a bow or of a musical instrument; as, to *twang* a guitar.

> Where Scythia's shepherd-peoples dwell aloft, . . .
> And *twang* the rapid arrow past the bow.
> E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 895.

2. To sound forth, as a menace or message, with a vibrating sound or voice; utter vigorously with a harsh or nasal sound; pronounce with a nasal twang.

> A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd:
> Some whisper'd softly, and some *twang'd* aloud.
> COWPER *Charity* l. 518.

II. *i.* **1.** To sound with a quick ringing vibration; make a vibrating sound like that of a stringed instrument.

> *Twangs* the tense cord, and with a whistling sound
> The feather'd arrow flies its mark to win.
> TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 7, st. 102.

2. To play on a stringed instrument by plucking; as, to *twang* on a banjo. **3.** To speak with a harsh nasal sound; also, to be uttered with such a sound; as, he *twangs* disagreeably. **4†.** To shoot with a bow; aim and lead a shot; hence, to make a surmise; guess. [Imitative.] **twangue†.**
—**to go off twanging†,** to succeed finely: go well.

twang[1], *n.* **1.** A quick, ringing, vibrating sound as of a tense string plucked aside and let go suddenly; as, the *twang* of a bowstring. **2.** A sharp nasal modulation of the voice; as, he speaks with a *twang.*

> Archbishop Sheldon listened to the mock sermon of a Cavalier who held up the Puritan phrase and the Puritan *twang* to ridicule in his hall at Lambeth.
> GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 9, § 1, p. 588. [H. '75.]

twang[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sharp, unpleasant after-taste; tang. [For TANG[2], *n.*]

twang[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A sharp pain; twinge.

twang, *adv.* With a sharp, quick noise as of a bow-string; used also interjectionally; as, *twang!* it struck him; *twang* went the arrow.

twangd, *pp.* Twanged. PHIL. Soc.

twan'gle, twan'gl, *v.* [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To twang frequently or carelessly.

> The young Andrea bears up gaily, however; *twangles* the guitar, paints the worst pictures in the world, and pens sonnets to his imaginary mistress's eyebrow.
> THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ch. 2, p. 33. [A. '59.]

II. *i.* To make a light careless twanging sound, as on an instrument, or as an instrument. [Freq. of TWANG, *v.*]
—**twan'gler,** *n.*—**twan'gling†,** *pa.*

twank, twank, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To cause to twang sharply and abruptly; make or give forth a sharp twanging sound. [For TWANG, *v.*]

twank, *n.* [Prov.] A sharp twang.

twan'kay, twan'kē. *n.* A kind of green tea. See TEA. [< Chin. *t'un-k'i*, brook in China.]

twa'-poo", twā'-pū", *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] A sooty tern.

'twas, twoz. It was: a contraction.

twa'some, twā'sum. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Same as TWOSOME. **II.** *n.* Two persons in company; a pair.

twat, twat, *n.* **1.** Part of a nun's attire: a usage of Browning's, probably erroneous. **2.** [Low.] The female pudendum.

twat'ter-light†, *n.* Same as TWITTERLIGHT.

twat'tle, twet'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter in foolish or idle talk; tattle; as, to *twattle* silly tales. **2.** To pet or fondle; make much of.
II. *t.* To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly; gabble; as, a *twattling* person. [< Ice. *thwætta*, talk.]
—**twat'tle-bas"ket†,** *n.* A twaddler; chatterer.—**twat'tle†,** *a.* Of slight consequence; petty; unimportant.—**twat'tle,** *n.* **1.** A petty remark; twaddle; chatter. **2.** A dwarf.—**twat'ter,** *n.* One who twattles.—**twat'tling,** *a.* **1.** Given to gossip or tattle. **2.** Of little value; trivial.—**twat'tling,** *n.* The act of chattering or talking idly.

tway†, *a.* & *n.* Two.

tway'blade", twē'blād', *n.* **1.** Any one of several American and British orchids of the genus *Listera*, with fibrous roots, a simple stem bearing two opposite sessile leaves about the middle, and a raceme or spike of greenish or purple flowers. **2.** Any one of several American orchids of the genus *Liparis*, with a solid bulb, 2 radical leaves, and a low scape with purplish or greenish flowers. [For TWYBLADE, < TWY- + BLADE.]

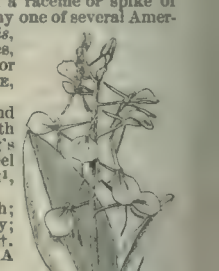

The American Twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia*).

tweak, twik. *vt.* **1.** To pinch and twist sharply; seize and pull with a jerk; twitch; as, to *tweak* a pig's tail. **2.** [Archaic.] To cause to feel perplexity or distress. [For TWITCH[1], *v.*] **tweag†.**

tweak[1], *n.* **1.** A twisting pinch; twitch. **2.** [Archaic.] A perplexity; dilemma. **tweag†; tweague†.**

tweak[2]†, *n.* **1.** A prostitute. **2.** A whoremonger.

tweakt, *pp.* Tweaked. PHIL. Soc.

twea'some, twī'sum, *a.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Twosome.

twee, twi, *n.* Same as ÉTUI.

tweed, twid, *a.* Made of tweed; as, a *tweed* jacket.

tweed, *n.* A twilled woolen (or cotton-and-woolen) fabric, of unfinished surface, usually of two colors in the yarn. [Perhaps < TWEEL, < TWILL[1], *v.*]

> The black-skinned savage almost nude,
> The Englishman in *tweed.*
> A. P. MARTIN *Cynic of the Woods* st. 8.

twee'dle, twī'dl, *v.* [TWEE'DLE; TWEE'DLING.] **1.** *t.* To handle carelessly; trifle with. **2.** [Archaic.] To play (a fiddle or bagpipe). **3†.** To wheedle.
II. *i.* To wriggle or twist about. [For TWIDDLE.]

twee'dle, twī'dl, *n.* A sound resembling the tones of a violin.

—**tweedledum and tweedledee**, two things between which there is the slightest possible distinction. The first known use of the phrase occurs about 1720, in the following lines referring to rival musicians:

Some say, compar'd to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver, that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle:
Strange all this difference should be,
'Twixt *tweedledum and tweedledee*.

JOHN BYROM *Feuds Between Handel and Bononcini.*

tweeg, twig, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as HELLBENDER, 1.

tweel, twil, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TWILL[1].

'tween, twin, *prep.* Between: a contracted form.

—**'tween'-brain"**, *n.* The mesencephalon. **'twixt'-brain"**.—**'t.-decks**, *n.* & *adv.* Between-decks.

twee'ny, twī'ni, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A servant who assists two others, as a cook and housemaid. **twee'nie†**.

tweer, twir, *n.* Same as TUYÈRE. **twere†**.

tweeze, twiz, *n.* **1.** A case of surgical instruments.

tweese, † **2.** *pl.* A pair of tweezers. [< F. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, sheath; cp. MHG. *stuche*, sleeve.]

twee'zer, twī'zer, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pluck out with or as with tweezers. **II.** *i.* To make use of tweezers.

twee'zer, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American merganser.

twee'zer-case", twī'zer-kās', *n.* A case for tweezers, especially a case of surgical instruments.

twee'zers, twī'zers, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pincers for taking hold of tiny objects: often called **a pair of tweezers**; also, something likened to them.

Spotted flies, with broad heads and big *tweezers*.
BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 207. [T. '82.]

2. A set of surgeons' instruments. [< TWEEZE, perhaps associated with ME. *twisel*, < AS. *twisel*, fork.] **twee'-zer†**. Rare'.

tweine†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TWAIN.

twelfth, twelfth, *a.* **1.** Second in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *twelve*. **2.** Being one of twelve equal parts; as, a *twelfth* part.—**twelfth'ly**, *adv.*

twelfth, *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient obtained by dividing by twelve; as, a *twelfth* of the regiment. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a fifth. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) Two notes at this interval sounded together: also, the resulting consonance. See INTERVAL. **3.** An organ-stop sounding an octave and a fifth above the normal pitch corresponding to the keys depressed. **4†.** Twelfth-day.

—**Twelfth'-cake"**, *n.* A cake prepared for a Twelfth-night festival, and containing something, as a bean or coin. The person receiving the slice containing the bean becomes the king or queen of the evening.—**T.-day**, *n.* The festival of the Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas.—**T.-night**, *n.* The eve of Twelfth-day, or evening before Epiphany.—**T.-night cards**, cards drawn by lot and designating the different roles to be assumed by the persons at a Twelfth-night festival, as king, queen, or courtier.—**t.-second**, *n.* A fraction of a second of time represented by unity divided by ten raised to the twelfth power.—**T.-tide**, *n.* Twelfth-day. **Twelve'-tide"†**.

twell, twel, *prep.* & *conj.* [Dial.] Till.

twelv, *a.* & *n.* Twelve. PHIL. Soc.

twelve, twelv, *a.* Consisting of two more than ten, or of twice six: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *twelf*.]

—**twelve'fold**, *a.* & *adv.*

twelve, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and two; twice six: a cardinal number.

The number *Twelve*, divisible*st* of all, which could be halved, quartered, parted into three, into six, the most remarkable number, thus was enough to determine the Signs of the Zodiac, the number of Odin's sons, and innumerable other *Twelves*.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 24. [C. & H. '40.]

2. A symbol representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** *Print.* A 12mo sheet or form. **4.** Same as TWELVE O'CLOCK. See CLOCK[1]. **twell†**.

—**in twelves**: *Print.*, with or having 12 pages on each side of the sheet.—**the Twelve**, the twelve apostles.—**t.-day writ**: *Eng. Law*, a writ formerly issued in a summary procedure in actions on commercial paper.—**T. men**, same as DUZZINE.—**twelve'mo**, *a.* & *n.* Same as DUODECIMO.—**twelve'month**, *n.* A year, as consisting of twelve months.—**twelve'pence**, *n.* A shilling.—**twelve'pen-ny**, *a.* Worth or sold for twelvepence; hence, of little importance; trifling.—**t.-score**. **1.** *a.* Twelve times twenty. **II.** *n.* Twelve yards, a common length for a shot in archery. [C.]

twen'ti-eth, twen'ti-eth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *twenty*. **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts; as, a *twentieth* part.

twen'ti-eth-ly, *adv.*

twen'ti-eth, *n.* One of twenty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by twenty.

twen'ty, twen'ti, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ten more than ten, or twice ten: a cardinal numeral. **2.** A considerable but indefinite number.

As St. phen Sly, and old John Naps of Greece, . . .
And *twenty* more such names and men as these.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew, Induction* sc. 2.

[< AS. *twentig*, < *twēgen*, two, + *-tig*, -TY[1].]

twen'ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and ten; twice ten: a cardinal number. **2.** Any symbol representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** Formerly, in England, a division of infantry.

—**twen"ty-sec'ond**, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A tone three octaves distant from another tone: generally above it. **2.** The interval between two such tones. **3.** The two tones sounded together, also, the resulting consonance.

twen"ty-four'mo, twen'ti-fōr'mō, *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet having 24 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 3¾ × 5¾ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page. **2.** A sheet that when folded makes 24 leaves. **24mo†**.

twen'ty-mo, twen'ti-mō, *n.* A sheet that when folded makes 20 leaves, or a book or pamphlet made up of such sheets: a rare arrangement. **20mo†**.

'twere, twęr. It were: a contracted form.

twere, *v.* Same as TUYÈRE: improper form.

twi-, **twy-**. A prefix meaning two; double; doubtful: found in *twilight*, *twifoil*, *twifaced*, *twishield*, etc. See TWO. < AS. *twi-*, < *twā*, two.]

twi'bil, twī'bil, *n.* **1.** A battle-ax with double blade. **2.** A kind of mattock with an ax-like back.

The gardener's tools in the twelfth century . . . were few and simple: he had an ax, or *twibill*, a knife for grafting, a spade, and a pair of hooks.
T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ch. 16, p. 309. [TR. & CO. '71.]

3. A mortising-bit or -chisel. **4.** A reaping-hook. **5†.** A broadsword: an erroneous use. **6†.** Same as ROARING BOY. [< AS. *twibill*, < *twi-* (see TWI-); and see BILL[3], *n.*] **twi'bill†**; **twy'bill†**.—**twi'billed**, *a.* [Rare.] Carrying a twibil as a weapon.

twice, twīs, *adv.* **1.** Two times.

In worldly matters, 'think *twice*.'
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. iv, p. 654. [H. '70.]

2. In double measure; doubly.

For he is *twice* himself who can converse
With his own thoughts.
MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 7, st. 2.

[< AS. *twiges*, < *twiwa*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]

—**at twice**, [Archaic or Dial.] **1.** At two different times. **2.** The second time.—**twice'-told"**, *a.* Narrated twice; hence, trite; stale; hackneyed.—**t.-writhen†**, *a.* The British plant bistort.

—**twice†**, *a.* Occurring twice.

twi'cer, twoi'ser, *n.* [Eng.] A printer who is both compositor and pressman.

twich†, **twich'er†**. Same as TWITCH, etc.

twich, **twicht**. Twitch, twitched. PHIL. Soc.

twi'child†, *a.* Being in one's dotage. **twy'child†**.

twick, twik, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A twitch; tweak; jerk.

twid'dle, twid'l, ☭ [Colloq. or Dial.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To twirl idly; hence, toy or play with (anything).

We found the old lady in her arm-chair, *twiddling* her aristocratic thumbs.
H. JAMES, JR. *The American* ch. 16, p. 272. [O. & CO. '77.]

2. To move by a succession of light touches.

II. *i.* **1.** To revolve or twirl. **2.** To make a twirling motion; move something idly between the fingers.

He began mechanically to *twiddle* with his hair.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 342. [S. E. & CO. '79.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] To be busy about trifles. [Perhaps imitative.] **twee'dle†**; **twid'le†**.

—**to twiddle one's fingers**, to do nothing useful.—**twid'dling-line"**, *n.* **1.** A string attached to a compass-gimbal, by which the helmsman may start the compass-card to playing freely. **2†.** A small rope by which to secure the steering-wheel of a vessel.

—**twid'dler**, *n.*

twid'dle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A gentle twirling, especially of or with the fingers. **2.** A pimple.

twi'er, *n.* Same as TUYÈRE: corrupt form.

twies†, *adv.* Twice. **twyes†**.

twi'fal"low†, *vt.* To plow a second time before sowing, as fallow land. **twy'fal"low†**.

—**twi'fal"low-ing†**, *n.* **twi'fal"low†**.

twi'foil, twoi'foil, *n.* *Her.* Same as DUFOIL.

twi'fold", twoi'fōld', *vt.* [Rare.] To fold or bend double.

Huge Turnus, with his hampered knee *twifolded* with the wound.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. xii, l. 927.

twi'fold", *a.* [Archaic.] Twofold; double.

twi'fold", *adv.* In a twofold manner or degree.

twi'-forked", twoi'-fōrkt', *a.* Having two forks; bifurcated. [< TWI- + FORKED.] **twy'-forked"†**.

twi'form"†, *a.* Having a twofold form; biform. **twi'-formed"†**; **twy'form"†**; **twy'formed"†**.

twig[1], twig, *n.* [TWIGGED; TWIG'GING.] Slang] **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe closely; notice or watch; as, *twig* him when he passes.

And the Abbot declar'd that, 'when nobody *twigg'd* it,
Some rascal or other had popp'd in, and prigg'd it.'
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Jackdaws of Rheims* st. 5.

2. To comprehend the meaning of; understand.

II. *i.* To notice or perceive; hence, to grasp the meaning.

Rebel Sergeant Lincoln *twigs*, describes a circle with a musket's butt. WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 102. [T. & Y. '62.]

[< Ir. *tuigim*, I notice.]

twig[2], *v.* [Dial.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat with twigs; switch. **2.** To divine or discover by means of a rod. **II†.** *i.* To do anything energetically.

—**twig'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is active, energetic, or fruitful. **2†.** A wanton or fornicator.

twig[3], *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To jerk sharply; tweak. [For TWITCH[1], *v.*]

twig[4], *n.* **1.** A small shoot or branchlet of a tree.

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the *twig* is bent, the tree's inclined.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. i, l. 150.

2. A divining-rod. **3.** *Pottery.* A thin strip of plastic fire-clay used in ceramic modeling, especially in imitating basketwork. **4.** *Anat.* A small branch, as of an artery or other vessel. **5.** *Elec.* A small distributing conductor; subbranch. [< AS. *twig*, perhaps, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]

Compounds, etc.:—**to hop the twig** [Slang], to die.—**to work the t.** [Prov. Eng.], to use the divining-rod.—**twig'-blight"**, *n.* A blight injurious to twigs, especially of the apple and quince, caused by a bacillus (*Bacillus amylovorus*).—**t.-borer**, *n.* An insect that bores under the bark of twigs, as a pinid beetle, the apple twig-borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*).—**t.-bug**, *n.* A twig-insect.—**t.-girdler**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Oncideres cingulatus*) that girdles the twigs of the hickory, thus killing them and providing food for its young. See illus. under GIRDLER.—**t.-insect**, *n.* A walking-stick or phasmid insect.—**t.-pruner**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (genus *Elaphidion*) that burrows in twigs, as *E. parallelum*, destructive to the oak and hickory in the United States.—**t.-rush**, *n.* Any sedge of the genus *Cladium*, so called from the branching cyme of the first species (*Cladium Mariscus*), which received the generic name (*Cladium*).

Derivatives:—**twigged**, *a.* Having shoots or twigs.—**twig'gen†**, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.—**twig'gen-work"†**, *n.* Wickerwork.—**twig'gy**, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or abounding in twigs.—**twig'less**, *a.* Lacking twigs.—**twig'some**, *a.* [Rare.] Full of twigs; twiggy.

twig[5], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A sudden pull; twitch; tweak.

twight†, *vt.* To twit.

twight†, *imp.* & *pp.* of TWITCH, *v.*

twil, **twild**, *n.* Twill, twilled. PHIL. Soc.

twi'light", twoi'lāit', *vt.* To illuminate dimly.

The spirit . . . might creep nearest to forgiveness, hiding the anguish of its repentance in the temple's dim cavernous recesses . . . *twilighted* by twinkling altar-lamps.
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 11, p. 158. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

twi'light", *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to twilight; seen or done by twilight; crepuscular; as, *twilight* effect; *twilight* meditation.

While the soft memory of his virtues, yet,
Lingers like *twilight* hues, when the bright sun is set.
BRYANT *The Old Man's Funeral* st. 4.

2. Imperfectly or faintly lighted; shaded; dim; obscure: used also figuratively; as, *twilight* woods; *twilight* faith.

Here and there an arch way which one would imagine an entrance to a dwelling, reveals another *twilight* avenue.
HOWARD CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 2, p. 39. [C. & BROS. '51.]

twi'light", *n.* **1.** The light diffused over the sky after sunset and before sunrise (especially in popular use the former), caused by the reflection of sunlight from the higher portions of the atmosphere.

Hail, *Twilight*, sovereign of one peaceful hour!
WORDSWORTH *Miscell. Sonnets, Hail, Twilight* l. 1.

2. Any faint light; haziness; shade; obscurity; as, the *twilight* of the groves. **3.** Indistinct apprehension or perception; also, a hazy or obscure medium or condition; as, the *twilight* of doubt or of barbarism. [< TWI- + LIGHT, *n.*]

—**twilight arch**, the arch that bounds the brightest region of twilight, where the atmosphere is illuminated by the direct solar rays. Called also **twilight arc**, **twilight curve**.—**t. of the gods** (*Norse Myth.*), the final conflict in which gods and giants destroy each other in a great internecine feud. See RAGNAROK.

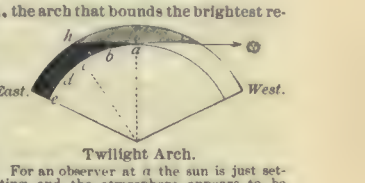

Twilight Arch.

For an observer at *a* the sun is just setting and the atmosphere appears to be wholly illuminated; at *b* the twilight arch, which separates the lighted part of the sky from the shaded, at *h*, is seen in the east; at *c* the western half of the sky is bright; at *d* this has sunk, while at *e* it has faded away, when the sun (toward which the arrow points) is about 18° below the horizon.

twill[1], twil, *vt.* To weave so as to produce diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of the cloth. [< LG. *twillen*, double, < root of TWO.] **tweel†**; **twell†** [Scot.].

twill[2], *vt.* To trim, as by fluting; quill.

twill[1], *n.* **1.** One of the three foundation systems of weaves, in which the shuttle carries the woof-thread over one and under two or more warp-threads, producing the characteristic twilled appearance. **2.** A fabric so woven; twilled cloth. Large and fancy twills are called *diagonals*. Twills are known commercially according to the number of leaves in the loom-harness employed in the weaving; as, **three-leaf twill**, **four-leaf t.**, etc.

—**colored twill**, an unwashed cotton twill used for upholstery, linings, etc.

—**twilled**, *pa.* Ribbed or ridged.—**twill'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of weaving twills. **2.** Twills collectively.

twill[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quill or spool to wind yarn on; reed. [For QUILL[1], *n.*]

twill, *prep.* & *conj.* [Prov. Eng.] Until.

'twill. It will: a contraction.

twil'ly, twil'i, *n.* A cotton-cleaning machine; willowing-machine. Compare WILLOW[2]. **twil'ly-dev"il†**.

twilt, twilt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A quilt. [For QUILT.]

twin[1], twin, *v.* [TWINNED; TWIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be like twins or united like twins; pair; mate; as, *twinned* playfellows. **2.** *Crystal.* To unite or crystallize with in the form of a twin. **3.** To cut out (comb) in pairs by chisels.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring forth two at one time; as, *twinning* ewes. **2.** To be born at the same birth; also, to be mated.

twin[2], *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate from each other; part in twain; sunder. **2.** To strip or deprive of; sever.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor doylt, drunken hash,
O' half his days!
BURNS *Scotch Drink* st. 15.

II. *i.* **1.** [Scot.] To be deprived (of); as, to *twin* with one's gold. **2.** To be divided or parted in twain; sundered. **3†.** To go away; part; depart. **twynt†**; **twynne†**.

twin, *a.* **1.** Being a twin or twins; as, my *twin* brother; *twin* sisters. **2.** Consisting of, forming, or being one of a pair of similar and closely related objects; double; twofold; as, *twin* flowers; *twin* screws. **3.** *Bot.* In pairs; double. **4.** *Crystal.* Of or having parts formed and united in the manner called twinning. **5†.** Two; twain. [< AS. *getwin*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]

—**twin binary star** (*Astron.*), a star resolvable under a powerful glass into two stars, each one of which is also double.—**t. boat**, a steamboat with two parallel hulls supporting one deck, with a paddle-wheel between them.—**t. steamer**.—**t. equatorial**, two equatorial telescopes, of different sizes and forms, mounted together so that their work can be compared.—**t. pair**, a pair of perfectly similar objects.—**t. ships**, two ships built as nearly alike as possible.—**t. valve**, a valve having two discharge-openings.

twin, *n.* **1.** One of two young produced at a birth: said both of human beings and of beasts, and used mostly in the plural. **2.** One of two similar persons or things closely related or linked together; the counterpart, fellow, or exact mate of another. **3.** *Crystal.* A union of two similar crystals, or of two halves of one crystal, so that they are symmetrical with reference to a plane which is not for either one of them a plane of symmetry.

The plane with reference to which the two parts of the twins are symmetrical is the **twinning-plane**. Such a position may be secured by imagining one part of a crystal revolved 180° about a normal to the twinning-plane (called the **twinning-axis**). The two parts of the twin may be either in contact (**contact twins** or **juxtaposition twins**) or interpenetrating (**penetration twins**). Union with some definite plane as twinning-plane (usually one with the simplest indices) constitutes a **twinning law**. The face of actual contact may or may not be the twinning-plane, and is called the *composition face*. When three or more crystals are united according to the same law the twinning is said to be *repeated*. In repeated twins the twinning-plane may (1) remain parallel to itself (**polysynthetic twins**, whose individuals are alternately in the same position), or (2) change from one plane to another of the same crystal form (**cyclic twins** or **sterlate twins**, tending to form pseudosymmetric groups. When individuals of one group are united according to two or more different laws they form **compound twins**.

4†. Twain; a pair: two things or persons.

Compounds, etc.:—**In twin†**, in two; apart.—**t. t.†**.—**the twins** (*Astron.*), Castor and Pollux, the two brightest stars in Gemini.—**twin'-born"**, *a.* Brought forth at the same birth; born as a twin or twins.—**t.-cylinder**, *a.* Having two working cylinders (called *twin cylinders*) alike and side by side; said of a steam-engine.—**t.-like**, *a.* Related like a twin; being a counterpart; very similar.—**t.-likeness**, *n.*—**t.-screw**, *n.* A steam-vessel having two screw propellers, normally turning in opposite directions.—**t.-stock**, *n.* *Bee-keeping.* A beehive holding two colonies of bees.

twin'dle, twin'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A twin. **twin'nle†**.

—**twin'dle-pip"pin**, *n.* A double pippin.

twine[1], twoin, *v.* [TWINED; TWI'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To twist spirally; wind, as one strand with another or two or more strands together; as, to *twine* three threads into

one; to *twine* silk with cotton. **2.** To wind (something) around or as around something else; cause to encircle or embrace; coil about something; wreathe; as, she *twined* her arms around his neck; to *twine* a chaplet about a victor's brow. **3.** To surround by winding or wreathing; curl around; encircle.

Twining the bare stem of old tradition with graceful sentiment and lively natural sympathies. LOWELL *Among my Books, Spenser* in second series, p. 127. [O. & CO. '76.]

4. To form of twisted threads or filaments; spin or weave; as, fine *twined* linens.

O, Lady, *twine* no wreath for me,
Or *twine* it of the cypress-tree!
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 5, st. 13.

5. To interlace or interweave; interlock; hence, to mingle the parts of; blend; intermingle; as, *twined* branches; good and bad were *twined* together. **6**†. To double by twisting.

II. *i.* **1.** To become united or combined by winding or twisting together; intertwine; be interwoven; as, the boughs of the vine *twined* overhead; a *twining* mass.

The fragrant birch, and hawthorne hoar,
Twined amorous round the raptured scene.
BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* st. 3.

2. To encircle or coil around something; entwine; especially, to grow in encircling convolutions.

Around the sapling, like a verdant belt,
The claspers of the honeysuckle *twine*.
W. H. C. HOSMER *The Quiet Arbor* st. 7.

3. To make turns or flexures; wind sinuously; meander; as, the river *twines* through forest and meadow. **4**†. To revolve; whirl; also, to warp, or to twist in warping. [< AS. *twin;* see TWINE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CLING; TWIST.

twine[2], twain, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To separate; divide. **2.** To turn. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To pine away or languish. **2**†. To sink and fall.

twine, *a.* Consisting of twine; made of or resembling twine; as, *twine* netting.

twine, *n.* **1.** A string of some fiber composed of two or more threads or strands twisted together; as, binder-*twine;* loosely, any coarse strand or small cord. **2.** Specifically: (1) A string of several strands, especially if of hemp or manila. (2) A strong hemp or cotton thread for sail-sewing. (3) A substitute for wrapping-twine, made of twisted paper. **3.** The act of twining or entwining; a winding around or a twisting; as, the *twine* of the tendrils around a rod. **4.** A form or conformation produced by twisting or twining; convolution; coil.

And over them spread a goodly wild vine,
Entrailed with a wanton ivy *twine*.
SPENSER *Shepherd's Calender, August* l. 30.

5. An interweaving or interlacing; a tangle; as, the *twine* of a serpent; a *twine* in the branches. **6.** [Rare.] A twisting about rapidly; whirl; spin. **7**†. Duality; doubleness. [< AS. *twin,* < *twi-;* see TWI-.]

—twine'-cut"ter, *n.* A blade fixed, as to a counter, for cutting twine.—**t.-holder,** *n.* A case or bowl, as of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine while allowing it to be unrolled, for convenience in tying up parcels.—**t.-machine,** *n.* A machine for spinning or laying up twine, cord, or small string.—**t.-reeler,** *n.* A mule or spinning-machine by which to lay up twine or string; a mule-doubler.

twi'ner, twai'ner, *n.* **1.** One who or that which twines; specifically, a machine for twining threads. **2.** *Bot.* A plant that twines about some support.

twin'flow"er, twin'flau'er, *n.* A hardy little creeping evergreen (*Linnæa borealis*) of moist shady soils in both hemispheres from lat. 39° to the arctic circle. It is specially interesting as not only a favorite of Linnæus and first properly described by him, but also as selected by himself as the most suitable to bear his name. Its slender branches, a foot or more long, trailing on the ground and with their opposite roundish leaves making large leafy patches, send up erect thread-like flower-stalks which fork and bear two drooping, fragrant, bell-shaped flesh-colored flowers. See LINNÆA.

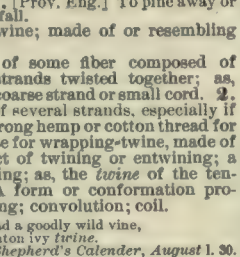

The Twinflower.
a, a longitudinal section of one of the flowers.

twinge, twinj, *v.* [TWINGED; TWIN'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with a twinge either in mind or in body; as, rheumatism *twinges* the old man; remorse *twinges* the culprit. **2**†. To pull with a pinching jerk; twitch; tweak. **3**†. To afflict; constrain; oppress.

II. *i.* To suffer sudden sharp local pain; suffer keen darting or shooting pain; as, my tooth *twinges* dreadfully.

I've a *twinging* knee Oft hinders dancing, and the boy is lame.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 88.

[< root found in O. Fries. *thwinga*, Dan. *twinge*, D. *dwingen*, constrain.]

twinge, *n.* **1.** A darting momentary local pain; also, a mental pang; a keen momentary feeling; as, a *twinge* of the gout; a *twinge* of conscience. **2**†. A tweak; pinch.

Synonyms: see PAIN.

twin'gle-twaan"gle†, *n.* A jangling sound.

twink[1], twink, *vi.* To utter sharp notes, as a bird; twitter. [Imitative.]

twink[2]†, *vi.* To wink; twinkle.

twink[3]†, *vt.* To twinge; abuse; censure; find fault with.

twink[1], *n.* A wink; twinkling.

twink[2], *n.* The chaffinch.

twin'kl, twin'kld. Twinkle, twinkled. PHIL. Soc.

twin'kle, twin'kl, *v.* [TWIN'KLED; TWIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To flash out or emit quickly and tremulously, as gleams of light; as, the stars *twinkle* forth brightness.

The firefly *twinkles* His fitful heat-lightnings.
LOWELL *The Fountain of Youth* st. 3.

2. To move (the eyelids) quickly and repeatedly.

II. *i.* **1.** To shine, as a star, with rapidly quivering light; scintillate; hence, to gleam fitfully in any way; sparkle; as, his eye *twinkled* with fun.

While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens, seem to *twinkle*
With a crystalline delight. POE *The Bells* st. 1.

2. To open and shut with a quick involuntary motion; wink or blink; as, his eyelids *twinkled*. **3.** To move with a rapid vibratory motion; appear and disappear in quick succession; as, *twinkling* feet.

The forest depths are bright;
Their sunny colored foliage, in the breeze,
Twinkles, like beams of light.
BRYANT *Autumn Woods* st. 7.

4†. To tinkle. [< AS. *twinclian*, twinkle, akin to *twiccan*, twitch.]

twin'kle, *n.* **1.** A tremulous gleam of light; sparkle or glimmer; flash; as, the *twinkle* of a star or of the eye.

Me, nae cheerfu' *twinkle* lights me.
BURNS *Ae Fond Kiss* st. 1.

2. [Rare.] A quick motion of the eyelid; blink or wink. **3.** An instant; the time occupied by a wink or by a twinkle; a moment; as, it all happened in a *twinkle*.

Synonyms: see LIGHT.

twin'kler, twin'klėr. *n.* One who or that which twinkles, or that which sparkles; as, a starry *twinkler*.

twin'kling, twin'kling, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which twinkles. **2.** The act of winking, or the time required for it; a moment.

I must go down again and light the candle. I will return in a *twinkling*. C. B. BROWN *Arthur Mervyn* ch. 4, p. 35. [MC. '87.]

3. *Astron.* Same as SCINTILLATION.

—in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant.

twin'leaf", twin'lif', *n.* A smooth perennial herb (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) of the western and middle United States and southward to Georgia. See JEFFERSONIA.

twin'ling, twin'ling, *n.* **1.** A little twin. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as TWIN, 3.

twinne†, *vt. & vi.* Same as TWIN[1].

twinned, twind, *pa.* **1.** Produced at one birth; twin. **2.** *Crystal.* Formed by twinning. See TWIN, *n.*

twin'ner†, *n.* One who or that which produces twins.

twin'ning[1], twin'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TWIN[1], *v.*

—twin'ning-ax"is, t.-law, see TWIN, *n.*, 3.—**t.-machine,** *n.* Same as TWINNING-SAW. See SAW.—**t.-plane,** *n.* See TWIN, *n.*, 3.

twin'ning[2]†, *n.* Parting; separation.

twin'ship, twin'ship, *n.* The character of being a twin, or the relation between twins.

twin'ter, twin'tėr, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] An animal two winters old.

twire[1], twair, *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To glance shyly; peer; peep. **2.** To twinkle; flash. **tweer**†.

By the winking light of the *tweering* star.
MOTHERWELL *Facts from Fairy-Land* st. 2.

twire[2]†, *vt.* To twirl or twist.

twire[3]†, *vi.* To twitter; sing.

twire[4]†, *n.* A sly look; leer. **tweer**†.

twire[5]†, *n.* A thread formed by twisting.

twi'rea"sont, *n.* A double reason.

twire'-pipe"†, *n.* A vagrant musician.

twire'-snipe", twair'-snaip', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bittern.

twirk†, *vt.* To twist with a jerk; twirl violently.

twirk, twėrk, *n.* [Scot.] A quick twist or twirl; quirk.

twirl, twėrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to turn round rapidly; give a whirling motion to; especially, to turn round and round with or upon the fingers, sometimes in a listless way; as, to *twirl* a plate; he *twirls* his mustache.

II. *i.* **1.** To whirl rapidly; be whirled about.

Some thirty dirty-looking dervishes . . . began to *twirl* around, keeping admirable time to the music. W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* ch. 5, p. 101. [L. BROS. & CO. '49.]

2†. To wind; coil. [Freq. of TWIRE[2], *v.*, < AS. *thweran*, turn.] **—to twirl the thumbs,** to turn the thumbs round and round one over the other, as in idleness.

—twirl'er, *n.*

twirl, *n.* **1.** A whirling motion, or a quick twisting action, as of the fingers, intended to produce it; as, to give a ball a *twirl*. **2.** A curved flourish, as with a pen; curl.

twirld, *pp.* Twirled. PHIL. Soc.

twis'cel†, *a.* Twofold; double. **twis'tle**†.

—twis'cel-tongued"†, *a.* Double-tongued.

twis'cel†, *n.* **1.** A fruit that grows in pairs or is formed double; anything double. **2.** The part of a tree where the trunk separates into two or more branches.

twist, twist, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wind (strands or the fibers of any filamentous substance) round each other tightly, especially by rotating the end of a bundle of them or turning the two ends in opposite directions; also, to form by this process; hence, to intertwine; as, to *twist* wool into yarn; to *twist* ribbon and lace together.

For he a rope of sand could *twist*
As tough as learned Sorbonist.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 157.

2. To change in form, as a straight flat band, as by rotating the two ends in opposite directions; hence, to give a spiral form or motion to; as, to *twist* an iron rod; a *twisted* column; also, to cause to rotate while following a curved path, as a ball; specifically, in billiards, to English. **3.** To wrench or pull round out of a natural shape; distort; also, to wrench out of position; figuratively, to give a wrong meaning to; misrepresent; pervert; as, pain has *twisted* the features of his face; the statements were *twisted*.

Venerable olive trees, their trunks gnarled and *twisted* into myriad strange forms, lined the rugged rock-hewn way.
A. J. C. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* ch. 4, p. 55. [AL. S. '73.]

4. To twine into a circular form, as of a garland, or around some object.

There is no need . . . that you should perish with Satan's fetters on your limbs, with a sinful habit entwined and *twisted* round your soul. Cry to God. JAMES HAMILTON *Moses the Man of God* lect. v, p. 99. [J. N. & CO. '71.]

5. To effect by a serpentine course or mode of action.

We *twisted* our way through the narrow slits of streets.
F. H. SMITH in *Scribner's Magazine* Dec., '91, p. 695.

6. To make as if by twisting a thread; as, to *twist* a story; to *twist* a yarn. **7.** To wring, as the hand. **8**†. To prune, as trees.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn round and round spirally upon itself or some other object; be bent with successive turns or convolutions; move spirally with successive revolutions. **2.** To be interlaced or intertwined. **3.** To move in a serpentine course or with irregular contortions; writhe; squirm. **4.** To be thrown about something spirally; wind. **5**†. To be divided or cleft. **twiste**†.

Synonyms: bend, contort, crook, encircle, entwine, twine, weave, wind, wreathe. To *twist* is to *bend* a thing somewhat spirally upon itself. To *twine* is to *bend* it around some other object. Wrestlers *twine* their arms about each other, but if a combatant's arm is *twisted* it is likely to disable him. An iron shaft may be *twisted* out of shape, but not *twined;* the groove of a rifle-barrel is *twisted*, not *twined;* a wreath is *twined* around one's temples, but not *twisted*. Compare BEND; PERVERT.

—to twist about one's finger, same as TO TURN AROUND ONE'S FINGER.

—twist'a-bl(e, *a.* Capable of being twisted.

twist, *n.* **1.** Anything made from tightly twisted strands, or having the appearance of being so made; also, the structural form so produced.

And her deep hair, unloosed from its sumptuous *twist*,
Overshowering her throat and her bosom a-droop.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Au Cafe* * * * st. 10.

(1) A strong tightly twisted sewing-silk; as, machine-*twist*. (2) Cotton yarn for stockings, etc. (3) A warp-thread. (4) A twisted roll, as of bread. (5) Twisted tobacco.

2. The act, manner, or result of twisting, or the state of being twisted. (1) The specific manner in which the strands of thread or rope, etc., are laid and twined together. (2) Any shape or arrangement with spiral outline; also, motion following the direction of a spiral curve. (3) *Gunnery.* The pitch, or degree of inclination, given to the grooves of a rifle. (4) A pulling or pushing around, especially so as to put out of place; a twisting strain.

Quartz, as a crystal, exerts a very powerful *twist* on the plane of polarisation. TYNDALL *New Fragments, Pasteur* p. 181. [A. '92.]

Who shall say what tiny extra *twist* in a special direction turns any one of these undiscovered cranky souls into a Dickens, a Heine, a Rabelais, or a Cervantes?
GRANT ALLEN in *Popular Science Monthly* Jan., '89, p. 348.

(5) A quick and forcible turn, as of the head, or of an object fastened on an axis.

A wink of his eye, and a *twist* of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
C. C. MOORE *A Visit from St. Nicholas* l. 47.

(6) *Baseball & Cricket.* A whirling motion given to the ball by the bowler or pitcher so that it may take a special curve. (7) A sharp bend, as of a stream.

3. Figuratively, distinctive character; peculiarity; bent; as, too exclusive specialism gives a *twist* to the brain.

4. *Physics.* (1) A torsional strain. (2) A forward motion combined with rotation about an axis. (3) The angle showing the amount of the torsion of a rod or bar.

If a long rod of small section in any form have an axis run through the center of the sections, and a line parallel to the axis be traced on the surface, then all lines passing through these and perpendicular to them are *transverses*. The **whole twist** in any rod is the angle between the end transverses caused by rotating the ends of the rod about its axis in opposite directions. The **average twist** is the whole twist divided by its length. The **twist at any point** is the average twist per unit of length.

(4) A twist-velocity. **5.** [Eng.] A kind of mixed drink; as, a gin *twist*. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A good appetite. **7.** Anything interwoven, as a net. **8**†. A twig. **9**†. A hinge. **10**†. Coarse cloth made from heavy doubled thread. [< AS. *twist*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]

—twist'-drill", *n.* A drill whose body is cut with two deep spiral grooves to carry out the chips: the common form used in drill-presses and lathes.—**t. in a magnet,** the twist that is produced in a bar of iron when it is strongly magnetized, caused by a readjustment of its molecular conditions.—**t.-machine,** *n.* A wood-working machine for producing spiral or rope moldings.—**t. of the wrist,** the turning motion of the wrist that is constantly used in work requiring manual dexterity; hence, any easy, quick, and effective action.—**t.-stitch,** *n.* Same as CORD-STITCH.—**t.-velocity,** *n.* The velocity of any point or surface that at once moves parallel to an axis and revolves around it.

twist'ed, twist'ed, *pp.* of TWIST, *v.*

—twisted column, see COLUMN.—**twist'ed-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of various species of *Strophanthus*. See STROPHANTHUS.—**t. pine,** a small scrub-pine (*Pinus contorta*) of swampy grounds near the coast from California to Alaska. It has short leaves in pairs, small cones, a thin bark, and a light-colored straight-grained wood, but is too small to be of any value. **t.-branched pine**†.—**t. surface** (*Math.*), a surface on which a thin rod can not be laid along the line of a plane-section except by bending accompanied by twisting of the transversals.

A Twisted Column from the Choir of St. Peter's, Rome.

twist'er, twist'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which twists; specifically, one who joins the threads of two warps; also, a yarn-twisting or thread-twisting machine. **2.** That which strains or tends to distort or distract. Specifically: (1) Among sailors, a whirling wind. (2) In the western United States, a tornado. **3.** *Carp.* A girder. CRAIG. **4.** *Manège.* The inner part of the thigh of a rider, by the pressure of which he sits more firmly. **5.** A ball, as in cricket, sent with a twist.

He has learned the trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful *twisters*. F. HARRISON in *Popular Science Monthly* Feb., '89, p. 547.

6. A bird of irregular flight.

twist'ic-al, twist'ic-al, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Inclined to be twisted or crooked; hence, queer; dishonest.

twist'ing, twist'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TWIST, *v.*

—twist'ing-crook", *n.* A throw-crook.—**t.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A carving-machine or turning-lathe for producing twisted patterns. **2.** A machine for making rope or cordage.—**t.-mill,** *n.* A thread-frame.

— twist'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to twist or be twisted.

twis'tle, twis'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To twist. **twus'sle**†.

twis'tle[1], *n.* [Scot.] A violent twist; wrench.

twis'tle[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TWISSEL.

twit, twit, *vt.* [TWIT'TED; TWIT'TING.] To tease by reminding of something discreditable or assumed to be discreditable; taunt; reproach: now usually followed by *with*, but formerly by *of* or *for*, by a second object, or by a clause with *that;* as, to *twit* one *with* his poverty or *with* his cowardice. [< AS. *ætwitan*, < *æt*, at, + *witan*, reproach.] **twight**†; **twite**†.

She *twits me with* my falsehood to my friend.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2.

twit, *n.* [Rare.] A taunting allusion; reproach.

twitch[1], twich, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull quickly; pluck with a jerky movement.

Now, happy fisherman; now *twitch* the line!
GAY *Rural Sports* can. 1, l. 155.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To press or tie tightly; nip; tie up.

II. *i.* **1.** To move with a quick spasmodic jerk or contraction, as a muscle from nervousness; be suddenly jerked.

The muscles of the listener's face *twitched*, as the serjeant was thus delivering his sentiments.
COOPER *Pathfinder* ch. 18, p. 232. [H. & H. '69.]

2. [Rare.] To twit one with his failings; cavil; carp. [< AS. *tuiccian*, twitch.] **twich**†.

—**twitch'-up"**, *n.* A form of snare. See SNARE.

twitch², twich, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To gather twitch or couch-grass.

twitch³, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To touch.

twitch¹, *n.* **1.** A sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle, sometimes indicating pain.

He had . . . muscular *twitches* and numbness of the left side. ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt. i, § 5, p. 138. [C. & L. '31.]

2. A sudden jerk or pull. **3.** [Prov.] A device consisting of a loop or cord attached to a stock and twisted around the upper lip of a refractory horse to hold and subdue him. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* A sudden narrowing of an ore-vein to extreme thinness. **5**†. A pair of tweezers. **twich**†.

twitch², *n.* [Dial.] Same as COUCH-GRASS. [Var. of *quitch* in QUITCH-GRASS.] **twitch'-grass"**‡.

twitch'el¹, twich'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A narrow alley.

twitch'el², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A childish old man.

twitch'er, twich'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which twitches. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A severe blow. (2)† *pl.* Tweezers. **twich'er**†.

twitch'et-y, twich'gt-i, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Nervous; fidgety.

twite, twait, *n.* The European mountain-linnet (*Linota flavirostris*). [Imitative.] **twite'-finch"**‡.

twit'-lark", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TITLARK.

twit'ter, twit'gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with a succession of slight bird-like sounds.

O, Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,
And cheep and *twitter* twenty million loves.
TENNYSON *Princess* iv, st. 12.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To spin yarn or thread unevenly.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a rapid series of light chirping or tremulous notes, as a bird.

You little pert and *twittering* pet, Who triumph so!
LANDOR *Miscellaneous* div. xcvi, l. 1.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To be agitated or excited; tremble; quiver. **3**†. To titter. [Imitative.]

twit'ter¹, *n.* **1.** A succession of light tremulous sounds such as are uttered by small birds; continuous rapid chirping, as of the swallow.

The waysside poplars had a silver *twitter* all of their own, and said things to me as I passed. MÉNIE M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 18, p. 229. [G. P. '91.]

2. *pl.* (1) A disease of plants caused by species of *Thrips*. (2) A similar disease of carnations and similar plants caused by anthomyiid larvæ. **3.** [Colloq.] An agitated, excited state; flutter: sometimes in the plural. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A titter.

—**twit'ter-bone"**, *n.* An excrescence on a horse's hoof.

—**t.-boned**, *a.*—**twit'ter-light"**†, *n.* Twilight.

twit'ter², *n.* One who twits.

twit'ter³, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Shreds; fragments.

twit'ter⁴, *n.* [Dial.] A viscous fibrous substance remaining after pressing sperm-oil from the case. [Var. of QUITTER².]

twit"ter-a'tion, twit'gr-ē'shun, *n.* [Colloq.] The state of being in a twitter; a flutter.

twit'terd, *pp.* Twittered. PHIL. SOC.

twit'ter-ing, twit'gr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or sound of one who twitters; quick and continued chirping, as of birds. **2**†. Excitement or excited action.

twit'ting-ly, twit'ing li, *adv.* So as to twit or upbraid.

twit'tle†, *vi.* To tattle; chatter.

twit'tle-twa"tle†, *n.* Gabble; tattle.

twit'-twa", twit'-twot', *n.* The house-sparrow.

'twixt, twixt, *prep.* Betwixt: an abbreviation.—**'twixt'-brain"**, *n.* The 'tween-brain; mesencephalon.

twiz'zle, twiz'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To roll and twist.

two, tū, *a.* Consisting of one more than one, or of a unit taken once again: a cardinal numeral.

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *two* as their first element; as, **two-bladed, two-eared, two-horse, two-legged, two-masted, two-stringed.** [< AS. *twā*, fem. & neut. of *twēgen* (masc.); cp. L. *duo*, G. *zwei*, Goth. *twai*, Icel. *tveir*.] **tway**†.

Synonyms: see BOTH.

Compounds, etc.:—**one or two**, a very few.—**two'-blocks"**, *adv.* Check-a-block: said of a tackle.—**two-cleft**, *a. Bot.* Divided nearly to the middle in two parts, as a petal or a leaf; bifid.—**two-decker**, *n.* **1.** A war-vessel having guns on two decks. **2.** [U. S.] A street-car or omnibus with seats on the top. **3.** [U. S.] Loosely, anything with two decks, floors, or stories. [—**two decks and a passage** [Western U. S.], formerly, a double log house with a wide passageway between the two sections, the whole covered by one roof.—**two-edged**, *a.* Having an edge on each side, as some swords and knives; rarely, having two opposed edges, as a pair of scissors; hence, effective in both directions; cutting both ways, as an argument, retort, or the like.—**two-faced**, *a.* Having two faces; hence, double-dealing; insincere, of dissimulating tendency.—**two-flowered**, *a. Bot.* Bearing two flowers.—**two-foot**, *a.* Measuring two feet, in any specified dimension; having two feet of graduations; as, a *two-foot* rule.—**two-forked**, *a.* Double-pronged; bifurcate.—**two-fronted**, *a.* Having fronts on opposite sides; hence, having double possibilities.—**two-handed**, *a.* **1.** Requiring to be wielded or used with both hands at once.

At his thigh hung a great *two-handed* sword, a weight for a man to lift. J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* letter vii, p. 228. [R. 1860. '66.]

2. Constructed for use by two persons; adapted for or performed or played by two; as, a *two-handed* saw; a *two-handed* game. **3.** Having the full power of both hands; hence, stalwart, strong. **4.** Using either hand equally well; ambidextrous.—**two-headed**, *a.* **1.** Having two heads. **2.** Governed by two heads or intelligences; having a double administration or control; as, a *two-headed* campaign.—**two-leaved**, *a.* **1.** Having two folds, flaps, or leaves, as a door. **2.** *Bot.* Having two leaves, as the twayblade.—**two-legged**, *n.* Having two legs.—**two-legged tree** [Slang], the gallows.—**two-line**, *a. Print.* Having a depth of body equal to double that of the size specified; double; as, *two-line* pica, more specifically, having double the body, and little or no shoulder, so that it may line with two lines of the size specified; as, a *two-line* letter beginning an advertisement, distinguished from *double*.—**two-lipped**, *a.* Having two lips, specifically, in botany, bilabiate, divided into two lip-like portions, as flowers of the mint family (*Labiatæ*).—**two-needle**, *a.* Accomplished with two needles; specifically, *Surg.*, noting an operation for removing, by means of two needles, the opaque capsule that sometimes hinders vision after extraction of the lens in cataract.—**two or three**, a small number; not many.—**two-parted**, *a.* Bipartite.—**two-petaled**, *a. Bot.* Having two petals; bipetalous.—**two-ply**, *a.* **1.** Made of two united webs, each having a distinct warp and woof, but so interwoven that on the two sides the pattern-colors are interchanged; woven double; as, *two-ply* carpet. **2.** Made of two strands, as cord. **3.** Made of two thicknesses of material, as collars.—**two-pronged**, *a.* Having two prongs or tines; as, a *two-pronged* fork.—**two-ranked**, *a. Biol.* Alternately arranged in two exactly opposite ranks or rows; distichous; bifarious.—**two-seeded**, *a. Bot.* Having two seeds; dispermous.—**two-sided**, *a.* **1.** Having but two sides or surfaces, as hypothetical solids of two dimensions. **2.** Having two aspects or phases; as, a *two-sided* case. **3.** Facing two ways; turned in two directions: sometimes implying double-dealing or deceit; as, a *two-sided* policy.

The *two-sided* sympathy which enabled him [Samuel] to unite together the passing and the coming epoch.
A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. i, lect. xviii, p. 356. [S. '84.]

4. *Biol.* Bilaterally symmetrical.—**two-speed**, *a.* That may have or give two speeds: said of a gear, pulley, machine, etc.—**two-spot**, *n.* A playing-card having but two pips; a deuce.—**two-throw**, *a.* Having two cranks, usually set opposite each other: said of a crank-shaft.—**two-tongued**, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.—**two-valved**, *a.* Having two valves; bivalvular.—**two-way**, *n.* **1.** *Plumbing & Steam-fitting.* Having an arrangement that will permit a fluid to be directed in either of two channels: specifically said of cocks. See illus. under COCK. **2.** *Math.* Having a double mode of variation.

two, *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one; unity repeated; a cardinal number. **2.** Any symbol or set of symbols for this number, as II. **3.** A pair. **4.** Same as TWO O'CLOCK. See CLOCK¹. **tway**†.

—**two'ling**, *n.* [Rare.] *Crystal.* A twin crystal.

—**two'ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being two; separation into two. **2.** The state of being double or duplex.

two'fold", tū'fōld', *a.* Made up of two; double or doubly involved. **twel'fold"**†; **twl'fold"**†.

For the purpose therefore of altering the habits of the labouring people, there is need of a *twofold* action, directed simultaneously upon their intelligence and their poverty.
MILL *Political Economy* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 466. [A. '89.]

two'fold", *adv.* In a twofold manner or degree; so as to be double or doubly involved.

two'pence, tū'pens (XIII), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain: (1) Money of account of the value of two pennies. (2) A silver coin of the same value, now issued only for alms-money, distributed by order of the sovereign on Maundy Thursday. (3) A former copper coin of the same value, first issued in 1797. **2.** Twopenny-grass

two'pen"ny, tū'pen'i *or* (Colloq.) tup'en-i, *a.* Of the price or value of twopence; hence, cheap; worthless.

Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china, (all cracked,)
Old rickety tables, and chairs, broken-backed;
A *twopenny* treasury, wondrous to see.
THACKERAY *The Cane-Bottomed Chair* st. 4.

—**two'pen"ny-grass"**, *n. Bot.* The herb-twopence.

two'pen"ny, *n.* Formerly, a kind of beer or ale, originally sold at twopence a quart.

two'some, tū'sum, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Enacted, undertaken, or participated in by two, as a reel; twofold; dual. **2.** Jointly constituting a pair; comprising two.

two'some, *n.* [Scot.] A game, dance, or the like, by two.

twus'sle, twus'l, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as TWISTLE.

twy-, *prefix.* Same as TWI-, two, in various obsolete compounds, as **twybill, twychild, twyfallow, twyfoll, twyforked**, etc., for which see TWIBILL, etc.

twy'blade", *n.* Same as TWAYBLADE.

twy'er, twoi'gr, *n.* Same as TUYÈRE: erroneous form.

twyne†, *n.* Twine.

-ty¹, *suffix.* Ten: a termination of numerals; as, thirty. [< AS. *-tig*, ten; cp. Goth. *tigus*, ten.]

-ty², *suffix.* A termination of abstract nouns of Latin origin. [< F. *-té*, < L. *-tas*.]

ty'all"†, *n.* Anything that ties; specifically, a bell-rope.

Ty'burn, tī'bûrn, *a.* A historic place of execution in London.—**Tyburn ticket**, a certificate of exemption from certain parochial offices formerly granted to a successful prosecutor in felony.—**T. tippet**†, a halter.—**T. tree**, the gallows.

Ty'che, tī'kē *or* tī'kē, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of chance, represented in art as holding a cornucopia and a rudder, with a wheel, wings, and a ball, as emblems of abundance or variability. Compare FORTUNE, 2.

Ty-chon'ic, tī-con'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the 16th-century astronomer Tycho Brahe, or to his theories or system of astronomy.

ty-coon', tī-cūn', *n.* The title assumed by the shogun of Japan about the time (1854) of Commodore M. C. Perry's treaty. See SHOGUN. [< Jap. *taikun*, < Chin. *ta*, great, + *kiun*, prince.]

ty-coon'ate, tī-cūn'ēt, *n.* The office of a tycoon.

tyde†, *n.* Tide; season.

—**ty'den**†, *vi.* To befall; betide.

ty'dy, *n.* Same as TIDY¹, *n.*

tye¹, tōi, *vt.* [TYED; TY'ING.] [Eng.] To wash or separate (ore) by agitating with a broom or shovel in a tye: a primitive form of buddling. [< AS. *thweán*, wash.]

tye²†, *v. & n.* Same as TIE.

tye, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A narrow buddle for washing ore.

ty'er†, *n.* **1.** Same as TIER², *n.* **2.** Same as TIRE³.

ty-foon'†, *n.* Same as TYPHOON.

tyg, *n.* A three-handled drinking-cup; tig.

ty'ger†, *n.* A tiger. **ty'gre**†.

ty'ing, tōi'ing, *n.* The act of fastening, or a fastening, as a ribbon or cord.

tyke¹, toik, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A dog; a cur; hence, a selfish, snarling fellow; a churl. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A Yorkshireman.

tyke², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sheep-tick.

tyl'a-rus, til'a-rus, *Ch., or* toil'la-rus, *W., n.* [-RI, -rui *or* -ri, *pl.*] *Ornith.* One of the fleshy pads of the toes. [< Gr. *tylos*, knob.]

tyle'ber"ry, toil'ber'ri, *n.* The coral-plant.

ty'ler, *n.* Same as TILER, 1.

Ty'ler-ism, toi'lgr-izm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The Calvinistic ideas taught by Rev. Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783-1858). **2.** *U. S. Polit.* The policy or methods adopted by President Tyler (1841-'45).

Ty'ler-ize, toi'lgr-oiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] *U. S. Polit.* To act against the party that has elected one to office: derived from the opposition of President Tyler to the policy of the Whig party, to which he owed his position.

Ty'li-dæ, tī'li-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of oniscoidean isopods with caudal appendages concealed under the hind segment of the abdomen, and operculiform. **Ty'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tylos*, knot.]

—**ty'lid**, *n.*—**ty'loid**, *a.*

tyl'i-on, til'i-gn, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *tylion*, small pin, dim. of *tylos*, knob.]

tylo-. Derived from Greek *tylos*, knot: a combining form.—**Ty"lo-den'dron**, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil vegetable remains, found in the Upper Paleozoic rocks, known mostly from the branches and stems, which are enlarged at intervals and covered by narrow bolsters cleft at the lower end. It is thought by some to be the wood of *Walchia*.—**ty'lo-pod**. **I.** *a.* Having digits enclosed in a cutaneous pad which forms the sole, as the foot of a camel; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Tylopoda*.—**Ty-lop'o-da**, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ruminants with digits encased in cutaneous pads, as camels.—**ty-lop'o-dous**, *a.*—**ty'lo-style**, *n. Spong.* A rod-like spicule knobbed at one end and pointed at the other. **ty"lo-sty'lus**‡.—**ty"lo-sty'lar**, *a.*—**ty"lo-sty'lote**, *a.* Pointed at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule.—**ty'lo-tate**, *a.* Knobbed at each end, as a sponge-spicule.—**ty"lo-tox'e-a**, *n. Spong.* A somewhat spindle-shaped spicule knobbed at one end and sharpened at the other.—**ty"lo-tox'e-ate**, *a.*

The Left Fore Foot of a Tylopod, the Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

ty'lon, tai'len, *n. Spong.* A rod-like spicule thickened at one end. [< Gr. *tylos*, bolt.]

ty-lo'sis, tai-lō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A growth, frequently exhibiting repeated cell-division, intruding within the cavity of a duct from the wall of a contiguous growing cell. **2.** *Pathol.* (1) Inflammation of the eyelids, with thickening and hardening of the margin of the lid. (2) A laminated corn. (3) Callosity. (4) Same as LEUCOPLACIA. [< Gr. *tylōsis*, becoming callous, < *tylos*, knot.]

—**ty-lot'ic**, *a.*

ty'lote, tai'lōt, *n. Spong.* A cylindrical spicule knobbed at each end. See illus. under SPICULE. [< Gr. *tylōtos*, knobbed, < *tylos*, knob.] **ty-lo'tus**‡.

tym'ba-lon†, *n.* Same as TIMBAL.

tymp, timp, *n.* **1.** A block of refractory material, or an iron casting kept cool by a current of water, as the top of the opening between the crucible or the forehearth of a blast-furnace. **2.** [Eng.] A horizontal roof-timber in a mine; a cap or lid. [Abbr. of TYMPAN.]

—**tymp'-arch"**, *n.* The arch covering the forehearth of a blast-furnace.—**t.-plate, t.-stone**, *n.* A plate or stone forming a tymp.

tym'pan, tim'pan, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A thickness (or more usually several thicknesses), as of paper, on the impression-surface (as the platen or impression-cylinder) of a printing-press, usually serving as a basis for overlaying and cutting out to improve the quality of the presswork. **2.** *Arch.* Same as TYMPANUM, *n.*, 5. **3.** A membrane or other thin sheet tightly stretched. **4.** *Anat.* Same as TYMPANUM, *n.*, 1. **5**†. An Irish musical instrument, probably resembling the crowd. **6**†. A timbrel. [F., < L. *tympanum*; see TYMPANUM.] **tim'pan**†; **tim'pane**†.

—**arched tympan** [Rare], a spandrel.—**tym'pan-sheet"**, *n. Print.* The top or outer sheet of a tympan.

—**tym'pan-i-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a tympanum.—**tym'pan-ism**, *n. Pathol.* The condition of being affected with or suffering from windropsy.—**tym'pan-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who beats a tympanum; a drummer.

tym'pa-na, tim'pa-na, *n.* Plural of TYMPANUM.

tym'pa-ni, tim'pa-nai *or* -ni, *n.* Plural of TYMPANO.

tym-pan'ic, tim-pan'ic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Like or of the nature of a tympanum or drum. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum or middle ear. **tym'pa-nal**‡.

—**tympanic body**, a pseudo-ganglionic enlargement, composed of vessels and connective tissue, formed around the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**t. bone**, an incomplete bony ring that surrounds the external auditory canal. **t. plate**‡; **t. ring**‡.—**t. membrane**, a thin sheet that is stretched across the passage leading into the ear and receives the vibrations of the air. See illus. under AUDITORY.—**t. pedicle**, the suspensorium of a fish.—**t. resonance**, the peculiar high-pitched quality of sound produced by percussion on a membrane over a cavity fully distended by air.

tym-pan'ic, *n. Anat.* The tympanic bone.

tym"pa-ni'tes, tim'pa-nai'tiz *or* -ni'tēs, *n. Pathol.* Swelling of the abdomen due to accumulation of air within the stomach and bowels or (rarely) in the peritoneum. Compare EMPHYSEMA. [L., < Gr. *tympanitēs*, < *tympanon*; see TYMPANUM.] **drum'-bel'ly**‡; **tym"pa-na'ta**‡; **tym'pa-ny**‡; **wind'-drop"sy**‡.

—**uterine tympanites**, tympanitic condition of the womb.

tym"pa-nit'ic, tim'pa-nit'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with wind-dropsy or tympanites. **2.** Hence, inflated; bombastic.

We know nothing better in the main, than his [Sedgwick's] demolition of what is untrue, and his reduction of what is absurd, and his taking the wind out of what is *tympanitic*. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, 'With Brains, Sir'* in first series, p. 56. [T. & F. '62.]

[< L. *tympaniticus*, dropsical person, < *tympanites*; see TYMPANITES.]

—**tympanitic dulness**, the special dull quality of sound given forth on percussion in tympanites.—**t. resonance**, the peculiar resonance heard on percussion over the abdomen of one affected with tympanites.

tym"pa-ni'tis, tim'pa-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the drum of the ear. **2.** Tympanites: an incorrect use.

tym'pa-nize†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a drum of. **II.** *i.* To play the drummer; drum.

tym'pa-no, *n.* Same as TIMPANO.

tympano-. Derived from Latin *tympanum* (see TYMPANUM): a combining form.—**tym"pa-no-Eu-sta'chian**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.—**tym"pa-no-hy'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch.—**tym"pa-no-hy'al**, *n.* A proximal element of the hyoid arch. In man and other mammals it coossifies with the temporal bone.—**tym"pa-no-mal'le-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the malleus.—**tym"pa-no-man-dib'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the mandible.—**tym"pa-no-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a. Ornith.* A small bone connected with the exoccipital and believed to represent the tympanic of a mammal.—**tym"pa-no-per"i-ot'ic**, **I.** *a.* Consisting of the ankylosed tympanic and periotic bones, as the ear-bone of a cetacean. **II.** *n.* The tympanoperiotic bone.—**tym"pa-no-squa-mo'sal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanic bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

tym'pa-nous‡, *a.* Distended like a drum; figuratively, puffed up; pompous.

tym'pa-num, tim'pa-num, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) The middle ear; the cavity between the tympanic membrane and the cochlea, with which the Eustachian tube connects. See illus. under AUDITORY. (2) The tympanic membrane; the ear-drum.

Across the end of this canal, . . . a membrane or skin called the *tympanum* is stretched, like the parchment over the head of a drum, and it is this membrane which moves to and fro as the air-waves strike on it. ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Fairy-Land of Science* lect. vi, p. 137. [A. '79.]

2. *Ornith.* (1) The lower specially modified end of the trachea in some water-birds, as ducks, giving rise to a bony vesicle that serves as a resonance-cavity. (2) One of the naked inflatable air-sacs on each side of the neck of certain birds, as the prairie-hens. **3.** *Crust.* A membranous areola on the postero-interior surface of a coxocerite, as in crabs, etc. **4.** *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the capsule of certain mosses. **5.** *Arch.* (1) A space, as over a doorway or window, immediately bounded by an arch, hood-molding, or the like, and serving usually as a place for ornamentation; also, the triangular recessed face of a pediment or a similar space marked out, as for decoration. (2) The die or drum of a pedestal. (3) A door-panel. **6.** *Hydraul.* A large drum-wheel, with curved radial partitions, for raising water from a flowing stream. The current drives the wheel, which scoops the water into the buckets and discharges it centrally through a hollow axis. **7.** A drum-shaped treadmill in which the power is applied internally. **8.** An ancient form of drum, with one or two heads beaten either with the hand or with a drumstick. [L., < Gr. *tympanon*, drum, < *typtō*, beat.] **tim'pa-num‡.**

The Tympanum of the Main Doorway of the Hotel Carnavelet, near Paris, France.

tym'pa-ny†, *vt.* To inflate with pride or conceit; puff up.

tym'pa-ny, tim'pa-ni, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Pathol.* Same as TYMPANITES. **2.** The state of being inflated or puffed up; turgidness; pomposity; conceit. [< OF. *tympanie*, < Gr. *tympanias*, < *tympanon*; see TYMPANUM.]

tymp'-plate", t.-stone, etc. See TYMP.

tynd†, *vt.* Same as TIND.

Tyn-dar'i-dæ, tin-dar'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* [L.] The children of Tyndareus; Castor and Pollux. See CASTOR AND POLLUX, 2 & 3, under CASTOR.

tyne[1], tain, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To lose.

tyne[2]†, *vi.* To come to grief; perish.—**tyne**[1]†, *n.* Grief; pain.

tyne[2], *n.* Same as TINE.

Tyne'wald, tain'weld, *n.* The legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the Governor's council and the House of Keys. See KEY[4]. [< Ice. *thing-völlr*, < *thing*, parliament, + *völlr*, wood.] **Tine'wald‡.**

ty'ny†, *a.* Tiny.

typ'a-can'thid, tip'a-can'thid, *a. Echin.* Having the spines typically arranged, as a starfish. [< Gr. *typos* (see TYPE) + *akantha;* see ACANTHA.]

ty'pal, tai'pal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a type; serving as a type; typical.

type, taip, *vt.* [TYPED; TY'PING.] **1.** To be a type of; furnish a characteristic example; typify. **2.** To show forth a prophetic similitude of; prefigure; foreshadow. **3.** [Colloq.] To reproduce in types or in impressions therefrom, as by a typewriting-machine.

type, *n.* **1.** Something that is emblematic; that which represents or symbolizes something else; an image; emblem; symbol; as, water is the *type* of instability.

Meet *types* of her whose form their wreaths array,
Of radiant beauty, and of swift decay.
MACAULAY *Pompeii* st. 14.

2. *Theol.* That by which something is prefigured; a prophetic similitude: opposed to *antitype*.

In the fate and fire of Sodom, there was a notable *type* of the conflagration that will arrest this polluted world at the day of judgment. COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, bk. iii, pt. ii, ch. 28, p. 509. [S. A. '55.]

3. One of a class or group of objects that embodies the characteristics of the group or class; an example, model, representative, or pattern, as of an age, a school, or a stage of civilization; also, a characteristic style or kind; as, the blonde *type* of beauty.

Perhaps the most comprehensive *type* of the period, representing most vividly the stimulants it presented to ambition and avarice, to chivalrous sentiment and greed of gain, to action and to thought, was Sir Walter Raleigh. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. of Age of Elizabeth, Characteristics* p. 6. [O. & CO. '69.]

Climate, sky, soil, occupation, physical environment, have acted upon generation after generation of Englishmen until a distinct *type* of man has been produced.
H. W. MABIE *Short Studies in Lit.* ch. 10, p. 49. [D. M. & CO. '91.]

4. *Biol.* (1) Plan of structure; a fundamental structure common to a number of individuals; as, the vertebrate *type*. (2) The ideal representation combining essential characteristics, as of a species, genus, or family; an organism exhibiting the essential characteristics of its group. Compare TYPE GENUS. (3) A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a subkingdom.

Whatever be the means of preserving and transmitting properties, the primitive *types* have remained permanent and unchanged. AGASSIZ in Mrs. Agassiz's *Louis Agassiz* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 780. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

5. *Chem.* Any one of several compounds, usually hydrochloric acid (HCl), water (H_2O), ammonia (H_3N), and methane (H_4C), regarded as representing compounds to which by analogy other compounds, especially those more complex in composition, are referable. **6.** *Print.* A piece or block of metal or of wood, bearing on its upper surface, usually in relief, a letter or character for use in printing; also, such pieces collectively; as, a font of *type; types* of great variety have come into and passed out of use.

The invention of movable types is often popularly referred to as the invention of printing, since it made cheap printing possible. In some modern (so-called) type-setting-machines the individual type is dispensed with, and the line becomes the movable unit. (See LINOTYPE; TYPE-BAR.) Metal types are cast in a mold, and, according to the point system, now generally adopted, are .918 of an inch in height. They are usually nicked on the lower side for the convenience of the compositor, or sometimes on two sides for distribution by a mechanical distributor. Types of large size, as for poster-printing, are made of close-grained wood, as apple, maple, boxwood, etc., the end of the grain being placed upward, and subjected to pressure to give it a finish. Rubber types are much in use for hand-stamps, etc., and usually have a metal body half an inch or less in length, and a soft rubber face. Metal type is sometimes **copper-faced** by electrodeposition, to add to its wearing qualities. Type is **high-spaced** where shoulder-high spaces are used for electrotyping, otherwise **low-spaced.**

The differences in printing-types, as to body or size, are shown in the list below; differences in width render the type fat or lean, or, if quite marked, extended or condensed; differences in face are almost endless. The body of this dictionary is in roman face, the vocabulary words are in full-face, the headings "Compounds," "Phrases," etc., in antique, and cross-references in small caps. See CLARENDON; ENGLISH; BLACK LETTER; GOTHIC; ITALIC; RUNIC; SCRIPT; POINT SYSTEM.

SIZES OF PRINTING-TYPE.

POINT SIZES.	OLD NAMES.
3½-point	Brilliant
4- or 4½-point	Diamond
5-point	Pearl
5½-point	Agate
6-point	Nonpareil
7-point	Minion
8-point	Brevier
9-point	Bourgeois
10-point	Long Primer
11-point	Small Pica
12-point	Pica
14-point	English
18-point	Great Primer

Among other sizes and names of type not noted in the above list are **excelsior, emerald** or **minionette, ruby, canon, Columbian,** and **paragon.** In the system now passing into disuse, sizes of type larger than four-line pica are usually conformed to a pica standard and named by the multiple contained; as, **20-line, 30-line,** or **40-line pica.** Other sizes are indicated by multiples of sizes above pica, as **double English, double great primer.**

7. Something impressed, as a mark or an image; a distinctive sign; stamp; indication. **8.** A plan to which proposed work or action should conform; guiding style; specifically, in the fine arts, an original object or conception as the subject of copy. **9.** In coinage, the characteristic device on either side of a medal or coin. **10.** [T-] *Ch. Hist.* An edict issued A. D. 648 by Constans II. prohibiting further agitation of the Monothelite controversy. **11.** *Med.* The order or characteristic form or degree of intensity in which the symptoms appear in disease. [F., < L. *typus*, < Gr. *typos*, < *typtō*, strike.]

Synonyms: see EMBLEM; EXAMPLE; FIGURE; MODEL.

Compounds, etc.:—chess'- or check'er-type", *n.* One of a set of types that may be so arranged as to show a chess-board or checker-board with the pieces in any desired position.—**chromatic t.,** see CHROMATIC LETTER, under CHROMATIC.—**type'-bar",** *n.* **1.** *Print.* A line of type cast in one piece, as in a linotype or typograph; a linotype; type-slug. **2.** One of a series of bars in a typesetting-machine, bearing a steel type.—**t.-body,** *n.* The body part of a type, especially as considered with relation to its depth (see POINT SYSTEM) or width; as, a fat *type-body.*—**t.-case,** *n.* Same as CASE[2], *n.*, 5.—**t.-casting,** *n.* The casting of metal type for printing.—**t.-composition,** *n.* Typesetting.—**t.-cutter,** *n.* One who engraves the dies or punches for metal types; a punch-cutter.—**t.-cutting,** *n.*—**t.-cylinder,** *n.* A cylinder in some forms of printing-machines to which the type is attached in turtles.—**t.-dressing,** *n.* The process of cutting off the bur and dressing away the roughness from newly cast type.—**t. form,** a typical form; original; archetype.—**t.-founder,** *n.* The proprietor of a type-foundry, or a mechanic employed therein. **let'ter-foun"der†.**—**t.-founding,** *n.* The manufacture of metal type for printing. **let'ter-found"ing†.**—**t.-foundry,** *n* An establishment in which metal type is made. **let'ter-foun"dry†.**—**t.-gage,** *n.* **1.** One of various gages used in testing the accuracy of type in point of size. **2.** A type-measure.—**t. genus** (*Biol.*), a genus that combines the essential characteristics of the higher group (as a family) to which it belongs; the genus after which a family is named; the representative genus; as, the *type genus Felis* of *Felidæ:* abbreviated in this work to "t. g."—**t.-high,** *a.* Of the standard height of type; of a proper height to print with type: said of stereotypes, woodcuts, etc.—**t.-holder,** *n.* A bookbinders' holder for use in hand-stamping. Called also *pallet.*—**t.-lice,** *n.* [Printing-office Slang.] Imaginary lice, in whose pursuit a new apprentice or greenhorn in a printing-office customarily receives a dash of dirty water in the face.—**t.-matrix,** *n.* An attachment to a type-founders' mold in which the face of a type is cast.—**t.-measure,** *n.* **1.** A rule graduated to correspond with the depths of various type-bodies, used in calculating the number of lines or ems contained in composed type. **2.** A printed card giving the number of lines of type of various sizes in a certain space.—**t.-metal,** *n.* The alloy of which types are made, usually of lead, tin, and antimony, in various proportions, sometimes with a small percentage of copper or nickel.—**t.-mold,** *n.* A steel box made in two sections, having a matrix for forming the face of the letter.—**t.-punch,** *n.* Same as PUNCH[1], *n.*, 2 (3).—**t.-scale,** *n.* A type-measure. **t.-rule†.**—**t.-slug,** *n.* See TYPE-BAR.—**types of mankind** (*Ethnol.*), the chief divisions of the human species, based on physical characteristics. See MAN.—**t.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having raised letters on its periphery, used in some typewriters and printing telegraphs.

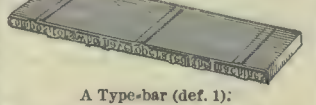

A Type-bar (def. 1).

-type. A termination used to signify 'type,' 'representative form,' 'stamp.' [< F. *type;* see TYPE, *n.*]

typ-em'bry-o, taip-em'bri-ō, *n. Biol.* An embryo at the stage when it first exhibits the structural type of the subkingdom or phylum to which it belongs. [< TYPE + EMBRYO.]

type'set"ter, taip'set'ėr, *n.* A compositor or machine for composing type.

type'set"ting, taip'set'ing, *n.* The act, art, or operation of setting printing-type so as to form words and sentences, etc., as in a composing-stick: technically termed *composition.*

—**type'set"ting-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for composing type, the most successful forms embodying a keyboard, the manipulation of which causes the type to drop out of grooves in a cylinder, and arrange themselves in lines for justifying, the distribution of dead matter being at the same time automatically accomplished. The name is sometimes incorrectly applied to machines for making lines of type, as a typograph or linotype.

type'write", taip'rait', *vt. & vi.* [Recent.] To write with a typewriting-machine.

type'wri"ter, taip'rai'tėr, *n.* **1.** An operator of a typewriting-machine. Called also **typist, typoscribe, typewritist.** **2.** A machine for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing; variously constructed, but usually having a keyboard, depression of the keys serving to impress a type upon the paper, through the medium of an inked ribbon; a typewriting-machine.

type'wri"ting, taip'rai'ting, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or operation of using a typewriting-machine. **2.** Work done by such process; copy produced on a typewriter.
—**type'wri"ting-ma-chine",** *n.* Same as TYPEWRITER, 2.

type'wri"tist, taip'rai'tist, *n.* [Recent.] One who uses a typewriting-machine; a typewriter.

Ty-pha'ce-æ, tai-fē'sē-ī *or* tī-fā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of marsh or aquatic monocotyledonous plants - the cattail family — having narrow nerved, sessile leaves and monœcious flowers on a spadix or in a dense spike. There are 2 genera and 20 species. **Ty'pha,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *typhē*, cattail.] —**ty-pha'ceous,** *a.*

Ty-phæ'i-dæ, tai-fī'i-dī *or* tī-fē'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of plectonephric earthworms with 8 setæ and 1 pair of prostates to a somite. **Ty-phæ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *typhē*, the plant cattail.]
—**ty-phæ'id,** *n.*—**ty-phæ'oid,** *a.*

typh'-fe"ver, taif'-fī'vėr, *n. Med.* The division of fevers that includes typhus and typhoid: a term proposed by Dr. Chambers. [< *typh-* in TYPHUS, TYPHOID, + FEVER.]

ty'phi-a, taf'fi-a *or* tī'fi-a, *n. Pathol.* See TYPHOID, *n.*

Ty'phi-dæ, tai'fi-dī *or* tī'fi-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean amphipods with second antennæ concealed. **Ty'phis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *typhos*, smoke.]
—**ty'phid,** *n.*—**ty'phoid,** *a.*

ty-phin'i-a, tai-fin'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Any relapsing or recurrent fever. [< Gr. *typhos;* see TYPHO-.]

typh"i-za'tion, tif'i-zē'shun *or* tī'fi-zī'sl-ŏn', *n. Med.* Induction by exposure to the contagion of typhus, of such a depraved condition of the blood as to be symptomatic of that disease. **typh"i-sa'tion‡.**

typh-li'tis, tif-lai'tis *or* -li'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as TYPHLOENTERITIS.—**typh-lit'ic,** *a.*

typhlo-, typhl-. Derived from Greek *typhlos*, blind; combining forms.—**typh"lo-dic"li-di'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the valve between the cæcum or blind gut and the lower of the small intestines or ileum, involving also the vermiform appendix.—**typh"lo-en"ter-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the cæcum or blind gut together with the initial portion of the colon, sometimes attended by ulceration. **tryph"lo-ter-i'tis‡.**—**typh-li'tis‡.**—**typh'lo-lith, typh"lo-lith"i-a-sis** (**typh"lo-lith"i-a'sis,** *F.*), *n.* Formation of concretions in the cæcum or blind gut.—**typh-lol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of pathologic science that treats of blindness or loss of vision.—**Typh"loph-thal'mi,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of snake-like lizards with covered eyes, including *Aurivtropidæ, Acontidæ,* and *Anieltidæ.*—**typh"loph-thal'mic,** *a.*—**Typh-lop'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of typhlopoidean snakes with teeth in upper jaw.—**typh-lop'id,** *n.*—**typh'lo-poid,** *a. & n.*—**Typh"lo-poi'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of angiostomatous snakes, especially those with maxillary bones vertical and free and no pelvis, as *Typhlopidæ.*—**typh"lo-poi'de-an,** *a. & n.*—**Typh"lo-sco-lec'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of marine chætopods having tentaculiform appendages to the buccal segment and 2 lamina with intervening anus to the last segment. **Typh"lo-sco'lex,** *n.* (t. g.)—**typh"lo-sco-lec'id,** *n.*—**typh"lo-scol'e-coid,** *a.*—**typh"lo-so'lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a typhlosole.—**typh'lo-sole,** *n. Zool.* A longitudinal folding of the dorsal wall of the intestine, along the median line, into the intestinal lumen, as in earthworms, mollusks, and tunicates. **typh"lo-so'lis‡.**—**typh"lo-sten-o'sis,** *n.* Constriction of the cæcum or blind gut.

Typh'lops, tif'leps, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Typhlopidæ.* **2.** [t-] A lizard of this genus. [< Gr. *typhlōps*, blind, < *typhlos*, blind, + *ōps*, eye.]

typh-lo'sis, tif-lō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Blindness due to disease. [< Gr. *typhlōsis*, < *typhlos*, blind.] **typh'lo-tes‡.**

typho-, typh-. Derived from Greek *typhos*, smoke, stupor (< *typhō*, smoke): combining forms.—**ty"pho-he'mi-a,** *n.* The putrefaction which is supposed to occur in the living body, as in putrid fever.—**ty"pho-ma-la'ri-al,** *a.* Combining both typhoid and malarial infection as the source of disease.—**ty"pho-ma'ni-a,** *n.* Delirium with stupor; muttering delirium characteristic of typhus fever.—**ty"pho-sep-to'ses,** *n. pl.* Diseases (as a class) that partake of the nature of typhus; typhous affections. **ty"pho-sep'ses‡.**—**ty-pho'sis,** *n.* The general or constitutional susceptibility of the body to typhus; the typhous diathesis.—**ty"pho-tox'in, ty"pho-tox'ine,** *n.* A bacterial poison obtained by cultivating the bacillus of typhoid, and originally believed to be the specific poison of that fever.

Ty-pho'e-an, tai-fō'ē-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Resembling or pertaining to Typhoeus or Typhos, a fabled giant or monster with a hundred snake heads, son of Gæa and Tartarus and father of Cerberus, the Lernean hydra, etc. He contended for the throne of the lower world with Zeus, who cast him into Tartarus, or (according to another account) buried him under Ætna. Compare TYPHON[1].

ty'phoid, tai'feid. *a. Pathol.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhoid. **2.** Resembling typhus. [< Gr. *typhōdēs*, < *typhos* (see TYPHO-); and see -OID.]
—**typhoid condition,** a condition of depressed vitality occurring in many acute diseases.—**t. pneumonia,** typhoid complicated with pneumonia.

ty'phoid, *n.* An infectious fever marked by great prostration, a typical eruption of bright rose-red points on the chest and abdomen, and severe intestinal irritation accompanied with diarrhea. Typhoid is now generally held to be due to a specific germ, the typhoid-bacillus, which is taken into the system almost always if not invariably by swallowing.

In 1880, Eberth discovered a bacillus which he believed to be the cause of *typhoid* fever, and this belief has been quite generally accepted. VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. 5, p. 139. [L. BROS. & CO. '91.]

Some have held that typhoid is the same disease as typhus, differing from it only in intensity or form of manifestation as influenced by habits and surroundings; others, that there is an essential difference — typhus affecting more specifically the cerebral organization and nerve-centers, while typhoid is essentially an abdominal affection with inflamed or ulcerated condition of the intestinal coats and glandular follicles.

Hence it has been called *follicular gastroenteritis, enteric fever,* and *enteromesenteric fever.*

ty'phoid-al, tai'feid-ql, *a. Med.* Relating to or characteristic of typhoid fever.

Ty'phon[1], tai'fon, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* According to Hesiod, the son of Typhoeus, but later identified with him: also identified sometimes with the Egyptian *Set.* **2.** [t-] An East-Indian heron (*Ardea sumatrana*).

ty'phon[2]†, *n.* [Gr.] Same as TYPHOON.

ty-pho'ni-a, tai-fō'ni-ą, *n. Pathol.* A kind of waking sleep in which the patient lies with eyes closed, opens them when spoken to, but closes them again immediately: sometimes attended with muttering delirium, as in typhus fever. Called also **coma vigil.** Compare TYPHOMANIA. [< Gr. *typhos;* see TYPHO-.]

ty-phon'ic, tai-fen'ic, *a.* Resembling or blowing with the violence of a typhoon. [< Gr. *typhōn,* typhoon.]

ty-phoon', tai-fūn'. *n.* A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence: properly so called only when occurring in the China Sea. Similar meteorological disturbances in the West Indies and the southern United States are known as *hurricanes.* [< Pg. *tufão,* < Ar. *tūfān,* typhoon, perhaps < Gr. *typhōn,* typhoon; cp. also Chin. *t'ai,* great, *fūng,* wind.] **ty-foon'**†; **ty'phon**†.

Synonyms: see CYCLONE.

ty'phous, tai'fus, *a.* Of or pertaining to typhus.

—**typhous deposit,** a peculiar formation of new substance deposited during typhus in cellular tissue between the mucous and muscular coats of the intestinal glands.

typh'poi"son, taif'-poi"zn, *n. Med.* The morbific virus which generates typhus or other continued fever. [< *typh-* in TYPHUS, TYPHOID, + POISON.]

ty'phus, tai'fus, *n. Pathol.* A continued fever marked by a peculiar rash or spots of a dark mulberry color, accompanied with great muscular prostration and cerebral irritation, manifested at first by delirium, followed by stupor. [< Gr. *typhos;* see TYPHO-.] **ty'phos**†.

—**malignant typhus,** the more severe and infectious or contagious form of typhus (**typhus gravior**) which has received different names as due to various causes or characteristic of various conditions, as *ship-fever, hospital-fever, putrid fever, spotted fever,* etc.—**simple t.,** a milder form of typhus (**typhus mitior**), popularly known as *heats, fever, nervous fever,* etc.—**t. abdominalis,** enteric or typhoid fever.—**t. ambulatorius,** a typhoid fever characterized by serious intestinal lesion without intense febrile disturbance.—**t. castrensis,** camp fever; malignant typhus.—**t. icterodes,** yellow fever.—**t. syncopalis,** sinking typhus.

typ'ic, tip'ic, *a.* Rare' Typical. [< L. *typicus;* see TYPICAL.] **typic fever,** a fever characterized by symptoms of a specific order or type.

typ'ic-al, tip'ic-ql, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of a type; constituting a type or pattern; serving to represent or symbolize something else; figuratively representative; emblematic; symbolical.

The Elegy may almost be looked upon as the *typical* piece of English verse, our poem of poems; not that it is the most brilliant or original or profound lyric in our language, but because it combines in more balanced perfection than any other all the qualities that go to the production of a fine poetical effect.
E. W. GOSSE *Gray* ch. 5, p. 97. [H. '82.]

2. *Med.* Characteristic; distinguishing; as, a *typical* disease. [< LL. *typicalis,* < L. *typicus,* < Gr. *typikos,* < *typos;* see TYPE, *n.*] **ty'pal**‡.

Synonyms: see NORMAL.

—**typical genus,** a type genus.

—**typ"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Typical state, quality, or character; also, adherence to types.—**typ'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**typ'ic-al-ness,** *n.* The state of being typical.

typ'i-cum, tip'i-cum, *n. Gr. Ch.* The directory. [< Gr. *typikon,* < *typikos,* see TYPICAL.]

Ty"pi-den-ta'ta, tai'pi-den-tē'tą *or* -tą'tą, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of placental mammals, including all except the edentates. [< L. *typus* (see TYPE) + *dentatus;* see DENTATE.]

typ'i-fy, tip'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To represent by a type; signify by an image, similitude, or token of any kind; prefigure. **2.** To constitute a type or serve as a characteristic example of.

Grand as nature is, it only *typifies* something grander in man; unconscious heights and breadths and depths within him.
LUCY LARCOM *As it Is in Heaven* ch. 3, p. 38. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[< L. *typus* (see TYPE) + -FY.]

—**typ"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or state of typifying; figurative or symbolical representation.—**typ'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who typifies.

ty'pist, tai'pist, *n.* Same as TYPEWRITER, 1.

ty'po, tai'pō, *n.* [Colloq.] A compositor. [Short for TYPOGRAPHER.]

typo-, typ-, *prefix.* Derived from Gr. *typos,* type (< *typtō,* strike): combining forms.—**Ty"po-dou'ti-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A former order of mammals, including the primates and carnivores.—**typ'o-lite,** *n.* A stone or fossil that has on it the impression or figure of an animal or plant.—**ty"po-ma'ni-a,** *C.*[2] (**typ"o-ma'ni-a,** *C.*[1]), *n.* [Humorous.] A mania for seeing one's name and work in print.—**ty-pom'e-ter,** *n.* A measure for use in ascertaining the dimensions of types.—**ty-pom'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring types.—**ty'po-nym,** *n. Biol.* A name based upon a type, as a specimen or species; especially, a generic name for which the type was specified, but no diagnosis given.—**ty-pon'y-mal, ty"po-nym'ic,** *a.*—**ty"po-ra'ma,** *C.*[2] (**typ"o-ra'ma,** *C.*[1]), *n.* [Rare.] A model, or representation in facsimile.—**Ty"po-the-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct South American family of toxodonts with clavicles and 2 upper and 4 lower incisors.—**Ty"po-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)—**ty"po-the-ri'id,** *n.*—**ty"po-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ty-poth'e-tæ,** [H.] **Ty"po-the'tæ,** [H.] *n. pl.* An association of master printers; sometimes, by extension t-, printers collectively.

ty'po-cos"my, tai'po-coz'mi, *n.* [Rare.] A representation of the world.

ty-pog'ra-fer, ty"po-graf'ic-al, ty-pog'ra-fy. Typographer, etc. PHIL. SOC.

ty'po-graph, tai'po-graf, *C.*[1] (tip'o-, *C.*[2]), *n.* A machine for making type-bars as a substitute for movable types in composition; a line-casting machine for doing the work of a typesetting machine. [< TYPO- + -GRAPH.]

ty-pog'ra-pher, tai-pog'ra-fer (XIII), *n.* A printer.

ty"po-graph'i-a, tai'po-graf'i-ą, *n. pl.* Miscellany relating to printing and printers; also, a book of instruction in printing.

ty"po-graph'ic-al, } tai'po-graf'ic-ql (XIII), -graf'ic,
ty"po-graph'ic, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of typography or printing. **2**†. Typical; emblematic.—**ty"po-graph'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ty-pog'ra-phist, tai-peg'ra-fist, *n.* [Rare.] One versed in the art or history of printing; a student of typography.

ty-pog'ra-phy, tai-peg'ra-fi (XIII), *n.* **1.** Typographical execution; the arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter; as, the *typography* was bad.

The Bible called the Mazarine Bible, thus distinguished from having been found in the cardinal's library, remains still a miracle of *typography,* not only for its type, but for the quality of the paper and the sparkling blackness of its ink. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Invention of Printing* in vol. i, p. 257. [W. J. W. '66.]

2. The act, process, or art of composing and printing from types; especially, typesetting. **3.** Emblematical or hieroglyphical representation. [< TYPO- + -GRAPHY.]

ty-pol'o-gy, tai-pel'o-ji, *C.* W.[1] (ti-, W.[2]), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* That department of Biblical interpretation that deals with types; the doctrine of types; discourse on types.

Let the reader compare the reference to the Day of Atonement in the Epistle of Barnabas . . . with that in the Epistle to the Hebrews — let him contrast the numerous errors and monstrously crude *typology* of the former with the splendid spiritualism of the latter. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 5, p. 59. [E. P. D.]

2. By extension, a system according to which any set of objects is viewed as figuring or prefiguring something.

He who understands the *typology* of plants, finds an eloquent tongue in every leaf, and a suggestive sermon in every tree and flower. HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teaching in Nature* ch. 7, p. 139. [MACM. '67.]

[< TYPO- + -LOGY.] —**ty"po-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of the nature of typology; relating to or treating of types or symbols.—**ty"po-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ty-pol'o-gize,** *v.* **1.** *t.* To interpret by types; treat typologically. **II.** *i.* **1.** To deal in or with types or figures.—**ty-pol'o-gist, ty-pol'o-gi"zer,** *n.*

ty'po-scribe", tai'po-scraib', *n.* A typist.

ty'po-script, tai'po-script. *n.* Writing or copy produced on a typewriting-machine; typewriting.

typ-tol'o-gy, tip-tal'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine, practise, or interpretation of so-called spirit-rappings. [C.] [< Gr. *typtō,* beat, + -LOGY.]

—**typ"to-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**typ-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

typ'toon†, *n. pl.* Tiptoes.

Tyr, tir, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of war and son of Odin: now identified with *Zeus, Jupiter,* the Vedic *Dyaus,* and the Old German *Ziu.* [< Icc. *Týr,* Tyr.]

tyr-, } Derived from Greek *tyros,* cheese: combining
tyro-. } forms.

ty'rant†, *n.* & *a.* Tyrant.

ty'ran-ness†, *n.* A female tyrant.

ty-ran'nic-al, tai-ran'ic-ql, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; befitting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic; arbitrary; imperious.

The art that baffles Time's *tyrannic* claim.
COWPER *My Mother's Picture* l. 9.

[< F. *tyrannique,* < L. *tyrannicus,* < Gr. *tyrannikos,* < *tyrannos,* master.] **ty-ran'nic**‡.

Synonyms: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY.

—**ty-ran'nic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ty-ran'nic-al-ness,** *n.*

ty-ran'ni-cide, tai-ran'i-said, *n.* The slayer of a tyrant; also, the slaying of a tyrant.

In three years the *tyrannicides* of the ides of March, with their aiders and abettors, were all dead.
FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 27, p. 418. [H.]

[F., < L. *tyrannicida, tyrannicidium,* < *tyrannus* (see TYRANT) + *cædo,* kill.] —**ty-ran'ni-ci"dal,** *a.*

Ty-ran'ni-dæ, tai-ran'i-di *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oligomyodan passerine birds, especially those having the tarsi exaspidean, toes nearly free, and the bill incurved and hooked; tyrant-flycatchers. **Ty-ran'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *tyrannus;* see TYRANT.]

—**ty-ran'nid,** *n.*

Tyr"an-ni'næ, tir'ą-nai'ni *or* -ni'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ,* especially those having the feet strong and the tarsi short but strong. [< TYRANNUS.] —**tyr'an-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

ty-ran'nis, tai-ran'is. [Gr.] The tyranny of the mob: a term devised by Plato.

His [Plato's] forms of polity . . . are . . . aristocracy, timocracy, oligarchy, democracy, and the *tyrannis.* Oligarchy arises from overgrown wealth, *tyrannis* from overgrown liberty.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 132, p. 405. [S. '78.]

tyr'an-nish†, *a.* Tyrannical.

tyr'an-nize, tir'ą-naiz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NI'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To govern tyrannically; use despotically or cruelly; domineer over.

It particularly declares its intention to crush and to *tyrannize* you, my masters, and all the land. PRINCE OF ORANGE in Motley's *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 5, p. 86. [H. '62.]

II. *i.* To play the tyrant; rule with arbitrary sway; exercise power unjustly or cruelly; domineer; often with *over.* [< F. *tyranniser,* < Gr. *tyrannizō,* < *tyrannos,* master.] **tyr'an-nise**‡.—**tyr'an-ni"zer,** *n.*

tyr'an-noid, tir'ą-noid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tyrannidæ.* [< TYRANNUS + -OID.]

Tyr"an-noi'de-æ, tir'ą-noi'dę-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of passerine birds with mesomyodian syrinx and hallux freely movable, as in *Tyrannidæ,* etc. [< TYRANNUS + -OID.] —**tyr"an-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

tyr'an-nous, tir'ą-nus, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or disposition of a tyrant; despotic; tyrannical.

The median of a belief in *tyrannous* destiny is dissipated the moment a man wills to do the will of God.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. vii. p. 303. [H. '70.]

Synonyms: see ARBITRARY.

—**tyr'an-nous-ly,** *adv.*

tyr-ran'nu-la, tai-ran'yu-lą, *n.* A small tyrant-flycatcher of *Tyrannula* or a related genus. [Dim. of TYRANNUS.] —**tyr-ran'nu-line,** *a.* & *n.*

tyr'an-ny, tir'ą-ni, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** Absolute power arbitrarily or unjustly administered; the exercise of sovereignty in a manner contrary to law or justice; despotism.

In political speculations the '*tyranny* of the majority' is now generally included among the evil- against which society requires to be on its guard. MILL *On Liberty* ch. 1, p. 13. [T. & F. '63.]

2. Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority; an arbitrarily cruel exercise of power; a tyrannical act. **3.** *Gr. Hist.* The office or the administration of a tyrant, or the exercise of power by an absolute ruler; also, a state so ruled.

If pardon, indeed, could ever be won for a *tyranny,* the wisdom and grandeur with which he used the power he had usurped would win pardon for the Protector.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 8, § 10, p. 571. [H. '75.]

4†. Severity; inclemency; roughness. [< F. *tyrannie,* < LL. *tyrannia,* < Gr. *tyrannia,* < *tyrannos,* master.]

ty'rant†, *vt. & vi.* To tyrannize over; be tyrannical.

ty'rant, tai'rant, *n* **1.** One who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who rules oppressively or cruelly; especially, a monarch, ruler, or commander who uses power to oppress, as by inflictions or requirements not in accord with the purposes of government or with humanity; an oppressor; despot: often used figuratively.

Can *tyrants* but by *tyrants* conquer'd be,
And freedom find no champion?
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 96.

2. One who exercises absolute or arbitrary power without legal warrant, whether ruling well or ill: so used originally in ancient Greece; an autocrat.

Tyrants arose in Greece especially in the 7th and 6th centuries B. C., generally as the leaders of revolts against oligarchies or aristocracies. Many of them — as Pisistratus, Orthagoras, Hiero, and Polycrates — were highly enlightened, and their rule on the whole was beneficent, forming the transition from aristocratic oligarchies to democracies.

It was of the essence of a '*tyrant*' that he had attained supreme dominion through a violation of the laws and liberties of the state; having done which, whatever the moderation of his after-rule, he would not escape the name. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. v, p. 188, note. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

3. *Ornith.* A tyrant-flycatcher. [< F. *tyran,* < L. *tyrannus,* < Gr. *tyrannos,* master.] **tī'rant**†; **ty'ran**†.

—**the Thirty Tyrants,** thirty oligarchs who ruled Athens in 404–403 B. C., led by Critias.—**ty'rant-bird",** *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher.—**t.-chat,** *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher of chat-like form.

It is difficult to invent suitable English appellations for the different kinds [of tyrant-birds], and we may now style various birds *tyrant-chats,* tyrant-wrens, tyrant-flycatchers, etc., according to the more or less obvious resemblance they may have to the true (oscinine) chats, wrens, or flycatchers. L. STEJNEGER in *Standard Nat. Hist.* ed. by Kingsley, vol. iv, p. 468. [S. E. C. '85.]

—**t.-flycatcher,** *n.* A tyrannoid bird, as a king-bird.—**t.-shrike,** *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher with some resemblance to a shrike, as a king-bird.—**t.-wren,** *n.* One of the smaller tyrant-birds with some resemblance to a wren.

tyre[1], *vt.* Same as TIRE[3].

tyre[2]†, *vi.* Same as TIRE[4].

tyrel, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Curdled milk.

tyre[2]†, *n.* Same as TIRE.

tyr-em'e-sis, tir-em'ę-sis, *n. Pathol.* Vomiting of curd-like matter, as by infants. [< TYR- + EMESIS.] **ty-reu'sis**‡; **ty-ro'sis**‡; **tyr"ot-em'e-sis**‡.

Tyr'i-an, tir'i-an. **1.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre, an ancient Phenician city on the eastern Mediterranean. **2.** Having the color of Tyrian dye; purple.

Over his tunic flowed a loose eastern robe, . . . glowing in the richest hues of the *Tyrian* dye. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. v, ch. 1, p. 335. [T. Y. C.]

—**Tyrian Cynosure,** the constellation Ursa Minor, used by the Tyrians as a guide in navigation.—**T. dye,** a light violet-purple dyestuff obtained from various species of shell-fish, as the muricoid shell-fish, especially *Murex trunculus* and *M. brandaris.* See MUREX. **T. purple**‡.

Tyr'i-an, *n.* A native of Tyre.

ty-ri'a-sis, ti-rai'ą-sis *or* -ri'ą-sis, *n. Pathol.* A form of leprosy characterized by inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, tubercles on the joints, and loss of hair. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese.]

tyro-. See TYR-.

ty'ro, tai'rō, *n.* [TY'ROS, *pl.*] One who is in the rudiments of any study or the preliminary stage of any occupation; one but slightly skilled in or acquainted with any trade or profession; a beginner; novice.

Daily are men induced to aid in carrying out inventions which a mere *tyro* in science could show to be futile.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 38. [A. '89.]

[< L. *tiro,* recruit.] **tī'ro**‡ [Archaic].

ty'ro-cin-y†, *n.* The state of being a tyro; unskilled endeavor; apprenticeship; pupilage. **ty"ro-cin'i-um**†.

Tyr"o-glyph'i-dæ, tir'o-glif'i-dī *or* -dē. *n. pl. Arach. Tyroglyphinæ* as a family. [< TYROGLYPHUS.]

—**tyr"o-glyph'id,** *a.* & *n.*

Tyr"o-gly-phi'næ, tir'o-gli-fai'nī *or* -fī'nē, *n. pl. Arach.* A subfamily of sarcoptid mites parasitic in decomposing substances. **Ty-rog'ly-phus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese, + *glyphō,* carve.]

—**ty-rog'ly-phine,** *a.* & *n.*

Tyr"o-lese', tir'o-lēs' *or* -lēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol, or the Tyrol, an Austrian Alpine province. **Ty-ro'li-an**‡. **II.** *n.* A native or the natives of Tyrol.

Tyrolian forests vast.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* prel., st. 14.

—**Ty-ro'ler,** *n.* A Tyrolese.—**Ty-ro"li-enne',** *n.* A Tyrolese peasant dance, song, or melody, characteristically consisting of or containing yodels.

tyr'o-lite, tir'o-lait, *n. Mineral.* A sectile, green, pearly, translucent to subtranslucent, hydrous copper arsenate ($H_{18}Cu_5As_2O_{19}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Tyrol,* where found.]

ty-ro'ma, tai-rō'mą. *n. Pathol.* **1.** Patches of baldness without change in the surrounding hair, due to a fungous growth around the roots of the hair. **2.** A tumor of the lymphatic glands, due to caseous degeneration. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese.]

tyr'o-man"cy, tir'o-man'si, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination by means of cheese. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese, + -MANCY.]

Ty-ron'i-dæ, tai-ren'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperlidean amphipods with first antennæ straight, head small, and first flagellar joints stylliform. **Ty'ro,** *n.* (t. g.) **ty-ron'id,** *n.*—**ty'ro-noid,** *a.*

ty'ro-nism, tai'ro-nizm, *n.* The state of being a tyro. **tī'ro-nism**‡.

tyr'o-sin, } tir'o-sin, *n. Chem.* A white silky crystal-
tyr'o-sine, } line compound ($C_9H_{11}NO_3$) contained in the pancreas and spleen, but likewise formed when protein compounds are decomposed, as by putrefaction or the action of acids. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese.]

ty-ro'sis, tai-rō'sis, *n.* Same as TYREMESIS. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese.]

tyr"o-tox'i-con, tir'o-tox'i-con, *n. Chem.* A crystalline poisonous compound of the ptomain class, contained in putrid milk, cheese, etc., and regarded as the cause of poisoning that sometimes occurs from eating ice-cream and similar articles prepared from milk.

Tyrotoxicon produces the symptoms of a gastro-intestinal irritant, but not the lesions. VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. 3, p. 76. [L. BROS. & CO. '91.]

[< TYRO- + Gr. *toxicon;* see TOXIC-.]

Tyr'rell's fas'ci-a, *Anat.* The sheet that separates the rectum from the bladder; the rectovesical fascia.

Tyr-rhe'ni-an, } ti-rī'ni-ən, tir'ĭn. **I.** *a.* Of or per-
Tyr'rhene, } taining to Tuscany; Etruscan.

First Voice: Speak but so loud as doth a wasted moon
To *Tyrrhene* waters.
E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile, Chorus of Invisible Angels.*

II. *n.* An Etrurian; Tuscan. [< L. *Tyrrhenus*, < Gr. *Tyrrhēnos*, < *Tyrrhēnia*, Tuscany.]

tyr'rit†, *n.* Same as TIRRET.

Tyr-ta'an, tėr-tī'ən *or* -tē'ən, *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of about 650 B. C., who inspired the Spartans by his patriotic elegies and war-songs; warlike; martial.

Faneuil Hall . . . sang no lullabies. The songs of that cradle were *Tyrtæan.* *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '90, p. 471.

ty'san†, *n.* Same as TISANE.

Ty-so'ni-an, tai-sō'ni-ən, *a.* Pertaining to or named for Edward Tyson, an English anatomist (17th century).

—**Tysonian** or **Tyson's glands,** preputial glands.

ty'son-ite, tai'sən-ait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, pearly, wax-yellow, transparent to translucent fluorid of the cerium metals, $(Ce,La,Di)F_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< S. T. *Tyson*, its discoverer.]

tys'sew†, *n.* Tissue.

tys'tie, tis'ti, *C.* (tai'sti, *W.*), *n.* [Shetland.] The black guillemot. [Cp. Norw. *teiste.*] **tys'tey‡.**

tyt†, *adv.* Tite; quickly. **tyte†; tytte†.**

tythe, taith, *v.* & *n.* Tithe.

—**tythe†,** *a.* Tenth.—**tyth'ing†,** *n.* Tithing.

tyth'ings†, *n.* Tidings.

tzar, tza-ri'na, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

tze'ran, *n.* Same as DZERON.

tzet'ze, *n.* Same as TSETSE. **tzet'se‡.**

Tzig'a-ny, tsig'ə-ni. [Hung.] **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hungarian Gipsies or their music. **II.** *n.* A Hungarian Gipsy.

tzin, zĭn, *n.* [Mex.] Lord; baron; noble.

Such was the *tzin* Guatamo, or, as he is more commonly known in history, Guatamozin.
LEW WALLACE *Fair God* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 27. [O. & CO. '73.]

Tzo'ne-ca, } tsō'nē-cə, -cən, *n.* A South-American
Tzo'ne-can, } linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

tzo'pi-lotl, tsō'pi-lətl, *n.* [Mex.] Same as ZOPILOTE.

U

U u 𝔘 𝔲 *U u*

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

U, u, yū, *n.* [UES, U's, or *Us*, yūz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-first in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ; the sign of high-back rounded vowel sound, simple as in *full* or prolonged as in *rule.* It is called a labial vowel.

In making *u* sounds the back of the tongue is raised as high as vowel sound can be made with the tongue slack. If the lips are rounded closer, a consonant rustle is heard, the English *w* in *woo.* If the tongue is lowered, o, e, u are made. This position of the tongue is similar to that in which *a* as in *far* is made; the difference of sound between o's and e's results from rounding the lips and the inner vowel-chamber for e.

The u sounds in English include not only u's of the Parent Speech, but many descendants of a and o, that have been influenced by labial letters near them, or by precession in unaccented syllables. In Sanskrit u is prevailingly pronounced u by the pundits, ū corresponds to Anglo-Saxon ō, which changes regularly to English ū, often written *oo* or *o:* Sans. *mās*, AS. *mōna* > Eng. *moon*, mūn; Sans. mūdar, AS. mōdor > *mother*, mudher, Ger. *mutter.* The simple short u sounds as in *full* are rare, .44 of one per cent., most of the earlier u's having changed to u. Some of the true u's are still written *o, oo, ou: bosom, good, could.*

Long u = iū, ĭu; yū, yu. As the back of the tongue is hard to move, the tip is apt to be raised with it and produce mixed *u* + *i* sounds, as in Greek upsilon (υ), French u, German ü, Latin and Anglo-Saxon y.

In modern English the mixed u's have opened into the diphthongs iū, ĭu, yū, yu, and as the single letter u remains unchanged in literature, it has taken the name *yu*, and the diphthong is called *long u.* This sound is described in England as always y + oo: *music* = myoozic. The traditional pronunciation in America gives *yu* only beginning a syllable, as in *use*, yūs. *pen-ury*, penyuri; no consonant murmur is heard in *music*, miūzic, nor is pure i heard; but a mixed i + u with u vanish.

The diphthong *u* came from the French mixed *u.* Anglo-Saxon *y* suffered precession to *i* and shares its sounds. Long *u*'s from all languages are now made diphthongs when Anglicized. But *rū* (*rude*) has pure u; *iu* (*flūit*) also in many authorities; after *t, d, s, s* the *i* = *y* of *yu* combines and gives *tyū* > *chū, dyū* > *jū, shū, zhū:* nēchur, verjur, shūr, plezhur. This iū in transition is denoted in the pronunciation by jū, or when the ū varies to u, by jŭ: vir'tjū, nū'tjūr. Pure ū is often written *oo*, sometimes *o: poor, move;* diphthong ū sometimes *ue, eu, eo: due, feud, few.*

The long *u*'s are reported by Professor Whitney as making up two per cent. of the sounds in our literature.

U, u, *n.* [U's, ūz, *pl.*] The twenty-third letter in the alphabet of the Spelling Reform Association; in Bell's "Visible Speech,"): a sign of mid-back obscure vowel sound, simple as in *but*, prolonged as in *burn.* It is often called the neutral vowel, the obscure vowel, the natural vowel, and commonly, but deceptively, short u.

The distinctive trait of this sound is the want of clear resonance in the vowel-chamber through lack of tension in the organs or of strength in the stream of voice. In accented syllables u oftenest comes from *u* as in *full*, frequently represented by *o, ou* in modern English as in *son* < AS. *sunu, tongue* < *tunge, young* < *jung;* often from Romanic *o: color*, culer; sometimes from ō > oo: *flood* < *flōd;* ū appears before *r: bŭrn.* In unaccented syllables the law of least effort lets in u ŭ sounds in place of all the other vowels. In southern English the neutral sound is widely used, and fully accepted and written by the phonetists: Dhu Furst Buk ov Mozez kōld Genusiz. In dhu buginning God kriētud dhu hevunz and dhi urth. MAX MÜLLER *Outline Dictionary for Missionaries* p. ix. [TR. & CO. '67.] But in general standard English the resonant vowels are recognized as primary sounds of oratory and pedagogy in a large number of words which also admit obscure sounds as colloquial weakenings.

In the pronunciation of this dictionary the primary alphabetic spelling in such words is given, and the colloquial weakening is indicated by a diacritic below the letter, ˘ for variation towards u ŭ, ˜ for variation towards *i:* Dhe Fȳrst Buk ov Mōzez kōld Genesis. In dhe beginning God creētud dhe hevnz and dhi urth.

The obscure u is next to i in frequency among the vowel sounds as found in English literature by Professor Whitney, and the fourth in the alphabet, 5.66 per cent.; ŭ has 1.85 per cent. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.)

Capital U is from Roman U < Gr. Υ Υ differentiated by the Greeks from the signs for consonant *u* = *w*, old Greek ϒ ϝ < Phenician ϒ waw or vau, from which F also is derived. (For earlier history, see F.) F, U, V, W, Y are all from Phenician *vau.* Latin V U were graphic variations merely, and *v u* continued to be so to the 16th century. In the 9th century runic w came into use in Anglo-Saxon. The rune for *u* is the second in the futhorc: it is named *ūr*, ox.

In the scientific alphabet the common form of lower-case u is retained for its original sound, as in *full*, matched with a new capital (U). The capital U with a similar lower-case (u) is given to the obscure sound.

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

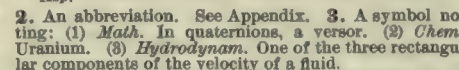

Hieroglyphic Asp. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation. See Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Math.* In quaternions, a versor. (2) *Chem.* Uranium. (3) *Hydrodynam.* One of the three rectangular components of the velocity of a fluid.

—**U bolt,** a bolt bent like the letter U, and fitted with a screw and nut at each end.—**U hanger,** a U-shaped metal strap-hanger, as for a half-elliptic spring.—**U tube,** a tube bent into U form, especially such a tube made of glass for laboratory use.

A U Bolt.

ua-ka'ri, wa-kā'ri, *W.* (ū-a-kā'ri, *E.*), *n.* [S. Am.] A pitheciine monkey (genus *Uacaria*) having a short baboon-like tail. The bald uakari (*U. calva*) of the Rio Negro and the related *U. rubicunda* of the Upper Amazon have a scarlet face and long silky whitish hair.

oua-ka'ri‡.

Ub'ben-ite, ub'en-ait, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of the German Anabaptist body founded in 1534 by Ubbe Phillips, who denied the doctrine of an earthly kingdom of Christ in which the saints are to exterminate the wicked, and forbade divorce. **Ub'bon-ite‡.**

u'ber-ous, yū'bėr-us, *a.* [Archaic.] Yielding abundance; fruitful. [< LL. *uberosus*, < L. *uber*, uberous.]

Marmoreal neck and bosom *uberous.*
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. ix, l. 53.

u'ber-ty†, *n.* Fruitfulness; productiveness.

u"bi-ca'tion†, *n.* **1.** Ubiety. **2.** Position; situation.

u-bi'e-ty, yu-bai'ē-ti, *n.* The state of being in a place; local relation; whereness; formerly, omnipresence; ubiquity.

Ubiety is said to be **definitive** when all is in every part of a space; **circumscriptive** when a space is filled part by part; **repletive** when exclusive of all else by impenetrability of the object. [< L. *ubi*, where.] **u-be'i-ty‡.**

u"bi-qua'ri-an, yū'bi-cwē'ri-ən. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Ubiquitous. **II.** *n.* [U-] *Theol.* A Ubiquitarian. [< L. *ubique;* see UBIQUITY.]

u-biq"ui-taire'†, *a.* Ubiquitary.

U-biq"ui-ta'ri-an, yu-bic'wi-tē'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians. **2.** [u-] Ubiquitous.

U-biq"ui-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A believer in the relative omnipresence of the human nature of Christ and consequent necessary actual bodily presence in the eucharist. **U"bi-qua'ri-an‡; U'bi-quist‡; U-biq'ui-tist‡.** **2**†. [u-] One who has ubiquitous existence.

U-biq"ui-ta'ri-an-ism, yu-bic"wi-tē'ri-ən-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Ubiquitarians. **U-biq'ui-tism‡.**

u-biq'ui-ta-ri-ness†, *n.* Omnipresence; ubiquitousness.

u-biq'ui-ta-ry, yu-bic'wi-tē-ri. **I.** *a.* Ubiquitous.

II. *n.* [U-] [-RIES, *pl.*] Same as UBIQUITARIAN.

u-biq'ui-tous, yu-bic'wi-tus, *a.* Being present everywhere; omnipresent: often with humorous exaggeration.

The population of Malacca consists of several races. The *ubiquitous* Chinese are perhaps the most numerous.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 3, p. 38. [H. '69.]

Elijah is supposed by the Jews to be frequently employed in missions to mankind, and as in some sense *ubiquitous*, being present in many places at one time. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Solomon* 47th week, Friday, p. 276. [C. & BROS. '53.]

—**u-biq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*—**u-biq'ui-tous-ness,** *n.*

u-biq'ui-ty, yu-bic'wi-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being ubiquitous; existence or presence in all places or in an indefinite number of places at the same time; omnipresence, real or apparent.

God is incomprehensible; we can no more comprehend *ubiquity* than we can comprehend Trinity.
M. RAYMOND *Theology* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 478. [N. & P.]

No spot in his [Charles V.'s] broad empire was far removed from him. He seemed to possess the power of *ubiquity.*
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 9, p. 315. [L. '74.]

2. *Law.* Specifically, the characteristic or quality of being everywhere present throughout the realm or state; as, the *ubiquity* of the law.

Thus, in England, the king, as the dispenser of justice, is assumed to be possessed of legal *ubiquity*, so that he is regarded as always officially present in court by his judges, whose power is derived from his prerogative. And it is said that the United States, in their sovereign capacity, . . . possess, in contemplation of law, *ubiquity* throughout the Union. *Peters' Supreme Court Reports* vol. XV, p. 6.

3. The doctrine of the Ubiquitarians. **4.** The state of existing always, without beginning or end.

Omnipresence in space is thus equivalent to *ubiquity* in time.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. vi, p. 668. [H. '70.]

5†. Whereabouts; region. [< F. *ubiquité*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, < *ubi*, where, prob. < *qui*, who, *quid*, what, + *-bi*, suffix denoting place.]

u-bi'ri, u-bi'ri, *n.* [Afr.] A large stationary bed-frame.

u'bi su'pra, yū'bai *or* ū'bi sū'prə. [L.] Where above (mentioned): used in referring to a previous passage.

U-che'an, u-chi'ən, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Uck"e-wal'list, uk'ē-wel'ist, *n. Ch. Hist.* A believer in the doctrines propounded in 1637 by the Anabaptist Ucke Wallies, of Friesland, who embraced the tenets of the Mennonites, but held that Judas and his comurderers of Christ, having acted in ignorance, were absolved.

u'da, ū'də, *n.* **1.** A purplish-brown pigment used in the decoration of Hindu pottery. **2.** Glazed pottery thus decorated. [< Hind. *ūdā*, purple.]

u'dal, yū'dəl, *n.* [Shetland & Orkneys.] A kind of freehold right based upon uninterrupted possession with or without scat paid to the crown or kirk. The udal tenant holds without charter, and his lands descend to all the children equally. Compare ALLODIUM; ODELSTHING. [< Icc. *ōthal*, allodium.] **o'dal‡.**

—**u'dal,** *a.*—**u'dal-er,** *n.* A tenant by udal. **o'dal-ler‡; u'dal-ler‡; u'dal-man‡.**

ud'der, ud'ėr, *n.* **1.** The organ in cows and certain other quadrupeds that secretes milk; the milk-bag. **2.** [Rare.] A dug or teat. **3.** [Archaic.] A woman's breast. [< AS. *ūder*, udder.]

—**ud'der-cloud",** *n.* A cloud with udder-like pendants.—**ud'dered,** *a.* Having an udder.—**ud'der-ful,** *a.* Having a full udder.—**ud'der-less,** *a.* **1.** Having no udder. **2.** Motherless.

u'do, yū'dō *or* ū'dō, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sock made of goat's hair, fur, or felt.

u-dom'e-ter, yu-dem'ē-tėr, *n.* A rain-gage. [< L. *udus* (< *uvidus*, moist, < **uveo* (ppr. *uvens*), be moist) + -METER.]—**u"do-met'ric,** *a.*

u-dom'o-graph, yu-dem'o-grȧf, *n.* A self-recording rain-gage. See illus. under PLUVIOGRAPH. [< L. *udus* (see UDOMETER) + -GRAPH.]

'uds-blood'†, 'uds-foot'†. Same as 'SBLOOD, 'SFOOT.

ug, ug, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To feel repugnance. **ugg‡.**

ug, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A surfeit. **2**†. Horror; fear. **ugg‡; ug'ging†.**

ug'gur-oil", ug'ur-oil", *n.* See OIL. [< Hind. *agar*, wood of aloes, < Sans. *aguru*, agallochum, + OIL.]

ugh, u, *interj.* An exclamation of repugnance or disgust.

ug'li-fy, ug'li-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make ugly; render displeasing to the sense of beauty or fitness.

The Covenanters had *uglified* it [a church] with pews and a gallery, and whitewash. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, Stirling* in vol. ii, p. 274. [O. & CO. '70.]

[< UGLY + -FY.]—**ug"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Humorous.]

ug'ly, ug'li, *vt.* [Rare.] To make ugly; uglify.

ug'ly, *a.* [UG'LI-ER; UG'LI-EST.] **1.** Displeasing to the esthetic feelings, as from lack of grace, proportion, or adaptation of parts; distasteful in appearance; unsightly; ill-looking: the reverse of *beautiful.*

Ugly and deformed people have great need of unusual virtues, because they are likely to be extremely uncomfortable without them. GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* bk. v, ch. 3, p. 292. [H.]

2. Repulsive to the moral sentiment; revolting. **3.** Bad in its character, suggestions, causes, or consequences; as, an *ugly* report; an *ugly* gash or wound. **4.** [U. S.] Disposed to quarrel or to be meanly obstinate; cantankerous; perverse; as, an *ugly* temper; liquor makes him *ugly.* [< Icc. *uggligr*, < *uggr*, horror.] **ug'le-some†.**

—**an ugly customer** [Colloq.], a dangerous person or animal to meet or have to do with.—**the u. man** [Thieves' Slang], in garroting, the actual perpetrator of the crime, as distinguished from his two assistants, called the *fore-stall* and the *back-stall.*

—**ug'li-ly,** *adv.*—**ug'li-ness,** *n.*

ug'ly, *n.* [UG'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] An ugly person. **2.** [Colloq.] Something useful but ugly worn about the person. (1) A shade for the eyes worn over the bonnet by women about 1850. (2) [Canada.] A worsted strip for warmth formerly worn, leaving only the eyes, nose, and chin exposed.

A German Uhlan of the Franco-German War.

U'gri-an, ū'gri-ən, *C.* (yū'gri-ən, *W.*), *n.* Same as FINNIC. [< the *Ugurs*, a Finnish tribe.]

U'gric, ū'gric, *n.* **1.** A branch of Finnic. See FINNIC. **2.** Same as FINNIC.

Ugro-. Derived from UGRIAN: a combining form.—**U"gro-Al-ta'ic,** *a.* Same as URAL-ALTAIC.—**U.-Finnic,** *a.* & *n.* Same as FINNIC.—**U.-Slavonic,** *a.* Of mixed Ugrian and Slavic blood, as the people of Bulgaria.—**U.-Teuto-Slavonic,** *a.* Of mixed Ugrian, Teutonic, and Slavonic blood, as the people of Hungary.

ug'some, *a.* [Scot.] Disgusting.—**ug'some-ness†,** *n.*

uh'lan, ū'lən *or* yū'lən (XIII), *n. Mil.* A cavalryman and lancer, chiefly employed in reconnoitering, skirmishing, and outpost-duty: originally light-armed, and of Eastern Europe, but now prominent in some other European armies, notably the German, in which, however, troops

of this character are classed among the heavy cavalry. [G., < Pol. *ulan*, < Turk. *oglan* (< Tatar *oğlān*), lad.]

hu'lan†; **u'lan**†.

uhl'-lo", ūl -lō". *n.* [Am. Ind.] An ornament of the California Indians, often circulating as money, consisting of round or oblong pieces of polished abalone-shell, strung uniformly and valued in proportion to size; abalone money.

Pieces of Uhl-lo.

U-i-gu'ri-an, wi gū'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Uigurs, a Turkish tribe that rose to eminence during the Mongolian period.

U-in"ta-the-ri'-dæ, yū-in'ta-the-rī'-dē *or* ū-in'ta-thē-rī'-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An Eocene family of dinoceratous amblypods with a rhinoceroid form, elephantoid feet, moderate neck, long narrow head, and saber-like upper canines. [< UINTATHERIUM.] — **u-in"ta-the-ri'id**, *n.* — **u-in"ta-the'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

U-in"ta-the'ri-um, yū-in'ta-thī'ri-um *or* ū-in'ta-thē'ri-um, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Uintatheriidæ*. **2.** [u-] A fossil mammal of this genus, about the size of an elephant, from the North-American Eocene. [< *Uintah* mountains, in Utah, + Gr. *thērion* (< *thēr*), beast.]

u'ji, ū'ji, *n.* A disease of silkworms in Japan, caused by the uji-fly. [< Jap *uji*, maggot.]

— **u'ji-fly"**, *n.* A tachinid fly (*Loxkia* or *Ujimyia sericaria*) whose larvæ are parasitic in silkworms in Japan.

u-kase', yū kās', *n.* An edict or decree of the Russian government; a law or ordinance emanating from the Czar.

> At the same time that the Autocrat of all the Russias tolerates the existence of the Land-tag, his *ukases*, issued from St. Petersburg, may overturn all the legislation thus exercised.
> PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 1, p. 8. [TEGG '67.]

F., < Rus. *ukazŭ*, edict, < *kazate*, show.]

uk'suk, *n.* Same as USSUK.

u"læ-mor-rha'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as ULORRHAGIA.

u-lar'bu-rong, ū-lär'bu-rong, *n.* An arboreal Malayan non-venomous dipsadine snake (*Dipsas dendrophila*). [Cor. of the Malay name.]

ul"a-tro'phi-a, yūl'a-trō'fi-a, *n.* A shrinking away of the gums. < Gr. *oulā*, gums, + *atrophia*; see ATROPHY.]

ul'cer, ul'sęr, *n.* *Pathol.* An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body; a solution of continuity in the soft parts with loss of substance, generally accompanied with formation of granulations and secretion of pus. [< F. *ulcère*, < L. *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer.] **ul'cer-a-tive**†; **ul'cer-a-to-ry**†; **ul'cered**†.

Phrases: — **Aden ulcer**, a form of ulcer occurring endemically in Asia, which affects the limbs, presenting a disagreeable aspect and frequently sloughing, the Cochin-China ulcer, Persian ulcer. — **Aleppo u.**, same as ALEPPO EVIL. — **cold u.**, a small, inflammatory, sometimes gangrenous ulcer, occurring at the end of fingers and toes, resembling chilblain ulcers, but not due to the same cause. — **corroding u.**, an ulcer with a pronounced tendency to spread by gangrene. — **gouty u.**, a superficial ulcer occurring over gouty joints. — **hemorrhagic u.**, an ulceration with occasional bleeding from its surfaces. — **Jacob's u.**, rodent ulcer of the eyelid. — **round u.**, a perforating ulcer of the stomach. — **scorbutic u.**, an ulcer that proceeds from or manifests a taint of scurvy in the system. — **varicose u.**, an ulcer following and due to varicose veins.

— **ul'cer-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of becoming ulcerous.

ul'cer-ate, ul'sęr-ēt, *vt.* & *vi.* To form or become an ulcer; become ulcerous. [< L. *ulcero* (pp. *ulceratus*), make sore, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer.] **ul'cer**†.

— **ul'cer-a"ted**, *a.* **ul'cered**†. — **ul"cer-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The forming of an ulcer, or the condition of being affected with ulcers. **2.** An ulcer, or ulcers collectively. — **ul'cer-a-tive**, *a.* Relating to or characterized by ulceration; productive of ulcers. **ul'cer-a-to-ry**†.

ul'cer-ous, ul'sęr-us, *a.* **1.** Having the character of an ulcer. **2.** Pertaining to or affected with ulcers.

— **ulcerous stomatitis** (*Pathol.*), a grangrenous ulceration of the mouth.

— **ul'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

ul'cus-cle, *n.* ul'cus-l, ul-cus kĭsl, *n.* A small ulcer.

ul-cus'cule, [< L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*, ulcer.]

u'le, yū'lē. *E. I. S.* ule, *C.*; lē, *W.*; *n.* Mex.] Either of two trees, *Castilloa elastica* and *C. Markhamiana*, of the nettle family, yielding caoutchouc. **u'le-tree"**.

-ule, *suffix* Used in words of Latin origin as a diminutive termination. < L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*, a dim. suffix.]

U'le-ma, ū'le-ma, *C.* ū-lē'ma, *E. W.*; *n.* The body of Moslem doctors of the law who interpret the Koran. The head of the corporation is the Turkish sheikh-ul-Islam, a state functionary second only to the grand vizier.

> The *Ulema* is not an ecclesiastical body, except so far as law in Mahometan countries is based on the Koran.
> CREASY *Ottoman Turks* ch. 6, p. 105. [H. H. & CO. '77.]

[< Ar. *'ulamā*, pl. of *'ālim*, wise, < *'alama*, know.]

u'le-um, ū le-um, *n.* [E. Ind.] A shad, the hilsa.

U'lex, yū'leks *or* ū'leks, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the bean family, mainly of southern Europe. The best-known species is *U. Europæus*, the furze, gorse, or whin of England. [< L. *ulex*, kind of shrub.]

u'lex-in, yū'lex in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline

u'lex-ine, compound contained in the common furze and used in medicine. [< ULEX.]

u'lex-ite, yū'lex-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A finely fibrous, soft, silky, white, hydrous sodium-calcium borate ($H_{18}NaCaB_5O_{13}$) found in rounded masses. [< G. L. *Ulex*, German chemist.] **bo"ro-na"tro-cal'cite**.

u-lig'i-nose", yu-lij'i-nōs", *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Growing in swamps or muddy places. **2.** Muddy; slimy; miry. [< L. *uliginosus*, < *uligo* (*uligin-*), moisture, < *uvĕo*, be wet.] **u-lig'i-nous**†.

u-li'tis, yu-lī'tis *or* ū-lī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gums. [< Gr. *oulā*, gums.]

ul'lage, ul'ęj, *n.* *Com.* The quantity that a vessel, as a wine-cask or bottle, lacks of being full; wantage. [< OF *ullage*, act of filling up, < *oeiller*, fill up, perhaps < L. *ora*, brim.

ul'lage-rod", *n.* A graduated rod for measuring the contents of a full or partly full cask or similar receptacle.

ul"la-lu'la, ul'a-lū'la, *n.* [L.] A lament for the dead.

> Nor mass nor *ulla-lulla* heard,
> Lamenting, soothe his grave.
> CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 11.

ul'ler, ul'ęr, *n.* Any contrivance, as an ulling-can, for supplying the wantage of a cask, etc. See ULLING.

ul'let, ul'et, *n.* A hoot-owl; specifically, the European tawny owl. [For OWLET.]

ul'ling, ul'ing, *n.* *Com.* The act or process of supplying the ullage or wantage of a vessel. See ULLAGE.

— **ul'ling-bot"tle**, *n.* A bottle used as an ulling-can. — **u.-can**, *n.* A can having a long spout through which wine or other liquor enters the cask in ulling; an uller.

ull'mann-ite, ul'man-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray nickel sulfantimonid ($NiSbS$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [After J. C. *Ullmann* (1771-1821), German mineralogist.]

ul-lu'co, ul-lū'cō, *n.* Same as MELLUCO.

Ul-ma'ce-æ, ul-mē'sę-ī *or* ul-mą'ce-ē, *n.* *Bot.* A former order — the elm family — embracing as its main representatives in the United States the elms, the planer-tree, and the hackberry, now included in the *Urticaceæ* or nettle family. [< ULMUS.] — **ul-ma'ceous**, *a.*

ul'mate, ul'mēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of ulmic acid.

ul'mic, ul'mic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from ulmin.

ul'min, ul'min, *n.* *Chem.* A black, alkaline, gummy compound ($C_{20}H_{14}O_6$) contained in excrescences on certain trees, as the elm, and also in the vegetable mold from decaying wood. See HUMIC ACID. [< L. *ulmus*, elm.] **ulmic acid**; **ul'mine**†.

ul'mo, ul'mō, *n.* A Chilean tree: same as MUERMO.

ul'mous, ul'mus, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to certain decomposition products found in vegetable mold, peat, dung water, etc. [< L. *ulmus*, elm.]

Ul'mus, ul'mus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*) — the elms — having alternate distichous inequilateral serrate leaves, and lateral clusters of polygamous flowers producing a 1-seeded winged samara in fruit. See ELM. [< L. *ulmus*, elm.]

ul'na, ul'nə, *n.* In vertebrates above fishes, that one of the two long bones of the forearm, or corresponding portion of the fore limb, that is on the same side as the little finger or fifth digit; the postaxial bone of the fore limb. See illus. under BONE. [L., elbow.]

— **ul'nad**, *adv.* In the direction of or toward the ulna. — **ul'nar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna; as, the *ulnar* side of the forearm. — **ul-na're**, *n.* An element of the primitive carpus situated on the ulnar side; represented in man by the cuneiform bone. — **ul"no-car'pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the carpus or wrist-bones; as, the *ulnocarpal* articulation. — **ul"no-met"a-car'pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus; as, an *ulnometacarpal* muscle. — **ul"no-ra'di-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

ul'nage, ul'nə-gęr. See ALNAGE, etc.

ulo-. Derived from Greek *oulos*, woolly, or *oula*, gums: a combining form.

U"lo-den'dron, yū"[*or* ū"]lo-den'drən, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil trees with lepidodendroid cortical scars, but bearing cones of large round or oval protruding disks. The latter are generally marked by faint striæ radiating from the center, which is frequently occupied by an umbilical scar. [< Gr. *oulē*, scar, + *dendron*, tree.]

u-lon'cus, yū-[*or* ū-]lon'cus, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor or swelling of the gums. [< Gr. *oula*, gums, + *onkos*, mass.]

U"lo-pho-ci'næ, yū"lo fo-sī'nī *or* ū"lo fo-cī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of otariids, as fur-seals. [< Gr. *oulos*, woolly, + *phōkē*, seal.] — **u'lo-pho-cine**, *a.*

u"lor-rha'gi-a, yū"lo-rē'ji-a *or* ū"lo-rą'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Bleeding from the gums. [< Gr. *oulā*, gums, + *rhēgnymi*, break.] **ou"lor-rha'gi-a**†; **u"lor-rho'a**†.

u-lo'sis, yu-lō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The process by which a scar is formed; cicatrization. [< Gr. *oulē*, scar.] — **u-lot'ic**, *a.* *Med.* Efficacious in promoting cicatrization.

u-lot'ri-chan, yu-lot'ri con. **I.** *a.* Ulotrichous. **II.** *n.* A member of any of the woolly-haired races of men.

U-lot'ri-chi, *t* yu [*or* ū 'lot'ri-cai *or* -ci, -kĭz *or* -cēs.

U-lot'ri-ches, *t* n. *pl.* The woolly-haired subdivision of the human species. Same as MELANIAN; NEGROID; ETHIOPIAN. Divided by Friedrich Müller into Eriocomi and Lophocomi. See HUMAN KINGDOM, under HUMAN, and MAN. [< Gr. *oulos*, woolly, + *thrix*, hair.]

— **u-lot'ri-chous**, *a.* Of or belonging to the Ulotrichi; woolly-haired.

-ulous, *suffix.* A suffix in words of Latin origin denoting 'full of'; as, *querulous*, *sedulous*, etc. [< L. *-ulosus*, < *-ulus*, -ULE, + *-osus*, -OUS. Also representing L. *-ulus*, -ULE.]

Ul'ster[1], ul'stęr, *n.* A province in Ireland; in phrases.

— **Ulster custom**, a custom prevailing in the province of Ulster, legalized in 1870 and 1881, by which fixity of tenure and free right of sale by the tenant of his interest are assured. — **U. king-at-arms**, the herald or king-at-arms for Ireland. See HERALD; KING-AT-ARMS.

ul'ster[2], *n.* A very long, loose overcoat, sometimes belted at the waist, worn by both sexes: made originally of frieze from Ulster, Ireland. — **ul'stered**, *a.* Clad in an ulster. — **ul'ster-ing**, *n.* Cloth for making ulsters.

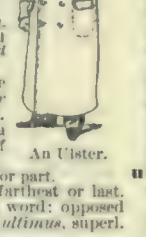

An Ulster.

ul-te'ri-or, ul-tī'ri-ęr, *a.* **1.** More remote; not so pertinent as something else to the matter spoken of: applied to immaterial things; as, *ulterior* reasons; *ulterior* considerations; hence, often in the sense of undisclosed, unavowed; as, *ulterior* purposes or aims.

> To be good or true, for the sake of some *ulterior* end, is the same as to value goodness and truth second to that end. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* ch. 1, p. 16. [S. '64.]

2. Following; succeeding; later in time or secondary in importance; as, *ulterior* measures for the public advantage. **3.** Lying beyond or on the farther side of a certain bounding line. [L., compar. of *ulter*, beyond.] — **ul-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

ul-te'ri-or, *n.* [Rare.] The farther side or part.

ul'ti-ma, ul'ti-mə. **I.** *a.* Being the farthest or last. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* The last syllable of a word: opposed to *antepenultima*, *penultima*. [L., f. of *ultimus*, superl. of *ulter*, beyond.]

— **ultima ratio**, the last argument or reason. — **u. ratio regum**, the last argument of kings; resort to arms.

ul"ti-ma'tum, ul"ti-mē'tum *or* -mą'tum, *n.* Plural of ULTIMATUM.

ul'ti-mate, ul'ti-mēt, *n.* [-MA'TED; -MA'TING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make final; bring to an end. **2.** [Rare.] To bring into use. **II.** *i.* **1.** To result at last. **2.** [Rare.] To come into use. [< LL. *ultimatus*; see ULTIMATE, *a.*]

ul'ti-mate, ul'ti-mēt *or* -mət, *a.* **1.** Beyond which there is none other; last of a series; final.

As a general rule, no man is able to foretell distinctly the *ultimate*, permanent results of any great social change.
CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 58. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. Fundamental or essential; hence, not susceptible of further analysis; elementary; primary; as, *ultimate* truths; an *ultimate* idea.

> The constitution of matter is well understood only so far as the senses, aided by physical apparatus, can observe it. Its *ultimate* nature is beyond the reach of the human senses or the intellectual grasp. R. H. THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy* ch. 2, p. 49. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. *Entom.* Last: said of the stage succeeding the scarabæoidoid in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles. **4.** [Rare.] Most distant; farthest. [< LL. *ultimatus*, pp. of L. *ultimo*, come to an end, < *ultimus*; see ULTIMA.] **ul'timet**.

Synonyms: see FINAL.

— **ultimate analysis**, see PROXIMATE ANALYSIS. — **u. cause**, a final cause. — **u. fact**, an elementary fact not susceptible of analysis or explanation; as, the *ultimate* facts of nature.

— **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* In the end; at last; finally. — **ul'ti-mate-ness**, *n.*

ul'ti-mate, *n.* The final result; last step; conclusion.

> They carried their principles of freedom and license to the logical *ultimate*, and attempted to manage their army on Parliamentary principles. WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 230. [F. & W. '91.]

ul"ti-ma'tum, ul"ti-mē'tum *or* -mą'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A final statement or proposal, as concerning terms or conditions; especially, in diplomacy, the final terms offered by one party, as during negotiations concerning a treaty, the rejection of which by the other party will result in breaking off all negotiation; loosely, a last proposal, offer, concession, or demand.

> Lichas arrived from Sparta with an *ultimatum*, offering the Argives either war or the treaty which he brought with him ready written. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 356. [H. '76.]

2. Anything ultimate or fundamental.

> No men can have satisfactory relations with each other until they have agreed on certain *ultimata* of belief not to be disturbed in ordinary conversation. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 12. [O. & CO.]

[Neut. of LL. *ultimatus*; see ULTIMATE, *a.*] **ul"ti-ma'tion**†.

ul-tim'i-ty†, *n.* The last stage or consequence.

ul'ti-mo, ul'ti-mō, *adv.* [L.] In the last (month, Latin *mense* understood); in the month next preceding the present month: shortened to *ult.*, following a day-number; as, the 5th *ult.*

ul"ti-mo-gen'i-ture, ul'ti-mo-jen'i-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The rule, as found in the custom of borough-English, whereby the youngest son takes the inheritance: the opposite of *primogeniture*. [< L. *ultimus* (see ULTIMA); and see GENITURE.]

ul'tion†, *n.* Revenge.

ul'tra-, *prefix.* A prefix of Latin origin meaning 'beyond,' and appearing also in the form *outre-*, derived from the French. Specifically: (1) On the other side of: chiefly of physical conditions; as, *ultra*montane. (2) Beyond what is usual or natural; as, *ultra*good, *ultra*liberal. See ULTERIOR; ULTIMATE. [= F. *outre-*, < L. *ultra*; see ULTRA.]

> Never have I seen such *ultra*-Turkish looking fellows as those who received me on the banks of the Save.
> A. W. KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 1, p. 3. [G. P. P. '50.]

— **ul"tra-brach"y-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* *Craniom.* Unusually brachycephalic; having the cephalic index 90 and over. — **ul"tra-cen"te-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.* — **ul"tra-clas'sic-al**, *a.* Modeled on an exaggerated classical style; fancifully classical. — **ul"tra-con-serv'a-tism**, *n.* Conservatism carried to excess. — **ul"tra-con-serv'a-tive**, *a.* Excessively conservative. — **ul"tra-cos"mo-pol'i-tan**, *a.* Excessively cosmopolitan. — **ul"tra-crit'ic-al**, *a.* Unwarrantably critical; hypercritical. — **ul"tra-dol"i-cho-ceph-al'ic**, *a.* *Craniom.* Unusually dolichocephalic; having the cephalic index 64 or less. — **ul"tra-el-lip'tic**, *a.* Hyperelliptic. — **ul"tra-fash'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Carrying fashionable observance to excess. — **ul"tra-fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* [U. S.] An extreme federalist. — **ul"tra-gan-get'ic**, *a.* Living or being beyond (east of) the river Ganges.

> We had two audiences of the King, with an interchange of presents; but the Council, with the usual cautious and exclusive spirit of the *ultra-gangetic* nations, would not consent to any written treaty of commerce. DAVIS *Chinese* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 77. [KN. '36.]

— **ul"tra-gnæ'e-ous**, *a.* *Physics.* Denoting a form of matter supposed to be less ponderable than gas, and sometimes called *radiant matter*. See MATTER. — **ul"tra-le-gal'i-ty**, *n.* A going beyond or to the extreme limit of legal right or authority.

> A regimen which, if we are compelled to employ modern phraseology, we must call one of *ultra-legality*.
> H. S. MAINE *Early Hist Institutions* lect. xii, p. 357. [J. M. '75.]

— **ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'ic**, *a.* Too minute to be seen with a microscope. **ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'ic-al**†. — **ul"tra-mun'dane**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to things exterior to the world or the solar system. **2.** Of or pertaining to supernatural things or to another life. — **ul"tra-nom"i-nal-is'tic**, *a.* Maintaining that absolutely nothing is real but individual existences. — **ul"tra-par'ti-zan**, *a.* Excessively or unreasonably partizan. — **ul"tra-paul'ine**, *a.* Excessively devoted to the doctrines taught by the apostle Paul. — **ul"tra-prot'es-tant**, *a.* Excessively Protestant. — **ul"tra-prot'es-tant-ism**, *n.* — **ul'tra-red"**, *C.* **(ul"tra-red"**, *W.*), *a.* *Physics.* Same as INFRA-RED. — **ul"tra-re-lig'ious**, *a.* Excessively religious. — **ul"tra-spir'it-u-al**, *a.* Unreasonably spiritual. — **ul"tra-spir"it-u-al-ism**, *n.* — **ul"tra-trop'ic-al**, *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the tropics. **2.** Hotter than the tropics. — **ul'tra-vi"o-let**, *C.* **(ul"tra-vi'o-let**, *W.*), *a.* *Physics.* Lying beyond the violet: said of the scarcely visible rays of shortest wave-length in the spectrum more refrangible than the violet rays. — **ul"tra-vir'tu-ous**, *a.* Very pretentiously virtuous. — **ul"tra-zo-di'a-cal**, *a.* Beyond the zodiac.

ul'tra, ul'trə, *a.* Exceeding moderation or propriety; extreme; extravagant; uncompromising.

> Genius commonly wins its laurels in early life. In politics, art, science, and morals, older men stand by maxims adopted in youth; then perhaps *ultra*, but out of date since.
> GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Youth* p. 13. [J. P. '89.]

[L., orig. abl. f. of *ulter*, that is beyond.]

ul'tra, *n.* One who holds extreme opinions; an ultraist.

ul'traget, *n.* Same as OUTRAGE.

ul'tra-ism, ul'trə-izm, *n.* The policy, opinions, or conduct of an ultraist; a tenet, act or utterance of an ultraist.

Starting from the same place, and going in precisely opposite directions, two men would finally meet on the other side of the

globe; and *ultraisms* in opinion and sentiment are as sure to meet as physical extremes. H. W. BELLOWS *Re-statements of Christian Doctrine* ser. iii, p. 40. [A. '60.]

ul'tra-ist, ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who in opinions or conduct goes beyond moderation or propriety; one who is ultra, especially in matters political, social, or religious.

The country is very well, if extremists and *ultraists* would let it alone. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Feb. 18, '49* in vol. ii, p. 301. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

ul"tra-ma-rine', ul'tra-ma-rin', *W.* (ul'tra-ma-rin', *C.*), *a.* Being beyond, across, or divided by the sea.

ul"tra-ma-rine', *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A light-blue to greenish-blue or deep-blue permanent pigment originally made by treating the powdered mineral lapis lazuli, yielding the **natural ultramarine**, but now made largely by synthesis, yielding the **artificial ultramarine.** **2.** The color of ultramarine. See SPECTRUM.

The brilliant white of the flat Oriental houses . . . contrasted finely with the soft morning sky and the perfect *ultramarine* of the water. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, ch. 11, p. 116. [G. P. P. '64.]

3. Azure-stone. [< Sp. *ultramarino*, < L. *ultra* (see ULTRA) + *marinus*; see MARINE.]

—green ultramarine, a green pigment obtained in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine by taking the product before it has reached the final or blue condition.—**u. ash**, a pigment used for gray tints and made by grinding the residue from lapis lazuli after the natural ultramarine has been removed.—**white u.**, a white substance obtained when the ingredients used in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine are heated with access of air.—**yellow u.**, a pigment consisting of barium chromate.

ul"tra-mon'tane, ul'tra-mon'tān, *a.* **1.** Situated, done, made, said, or expressed beyond the mountains, especially beyond the Alps (that is, on their Italian side); as, an *ultramontane* city; *ultramontane* league; *ultramontane* opinions. **2.** Situated, done, made, etc., beyond the Alps regarded from the Italian side: formerly the prevalent meaning, but now comparatively rare.

Alfieri . . . already began to appreciate Naples, Rome, Venice, and Florence better than he had done before his *ultramontane* travels. FRANCES E. TROLLOPE *Homes and Haunts of Italian Poets, Alfieri* in vol. ii, p. 218. [C. & H. '81.]

3. In politics or ecclesiastical matters, supporting the claims and policy of the papal court; specifically, supporting ultramontanism.

The Bishop . . . kept his peace on questions where the Church and the State were compromised; but if he had been pressed, he would have been found rather *Ultramontane* than Gallican. HUGO *Les Miserables* tr. by C. E. Wilbour *Fantine* in vol. i, bk. i, ch. 11, p. 33. [C. & CO. '83.]

4. Supporting a policy opposed in some degree to the claims of the papal court; an early use. In all its senses opposed to its correlative *cismontane*. [< F. *ultramontain*, < It. *ultramontano*, < L. *ultra* (see ULTRA) + *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

ul"tra-mon'tane, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of some country beyond the mountains, specifically the Alps regarded from either side, according to circumstances. **2.** One who, in political or ecclesiastical matters, supports the policy and claims of the papal court.

The little war in Ticino was the expiring spasm of the *Ultramontanes*, desperately struggling against the advance of the Liberals armed with the Referendum. J. W. SULLIVAN *Direct Legislation* ch. 3, p. 59. [T. N. P. '93.]

3. One who supports a policy opposed in some degree to the claims of the papal court: an early use.

ul"tra-mon'ta-nism, ul'tra-mon'ta-nizm, *n.* The principles of the ultramontanes; especially, the principles of those who desire to see all power in the church concentrated in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to those who desire a more independent development of the national churches. Compare GALLICANISM.

Italy . . . has a danger which other powers have not; she has to face the *Ultramontanism* of the world. F. W. H. MYERS *Essays Modern, Giuseppe Mazzini* p. 14. [MACM. '83.]

—ul"tra-mon'ta-nist, *n.*

ul'tra vi'res, ul'tra vī'rēz *or* ul'tra vī'rēs. [L.] *Law.* Beyond the lawful capacity or powers: said especially of corporations as to acts or contracts not within the scope of the powers conferred upon them.

ul"tro-mo-tiv'i-ty, ul'tro-mo-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power of acting or moving spontaneously. [< L. *ultro*, voluntarily (neut. sing. abl. of *ulter*, that is beyond), + MOTIVITY.]

ul-tro'ne-ous†, *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.—**ul-tro'ne-ous-ly†**, *adv.*—**ul-tro'ne-ous-ness†**, *n.*

ul'u, ū'lū, *n.* [Eskimo.] A domestic cutting-implement of general utility. Called also *woman's knife.*

Various Forms of Ulus.

1. A ulu of bone and iron (East Greenland). 2. A ulu with a blade of slate riveted into a handle made of a deer's antler (Norton Sound). 3. A ulu with an iron blade and a composite handle of ivory, antler, and horn (Pelly Bay). 4. A ulu with a hornstone blade and a handle of osiers and withes (Holtham Inlet).

u'lu-lant, ū'lu-lant (ul'yu-lant, *C. W.*), *a.* Howling; hooting. [< L. *ululan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ululo*, howl, < *ulula*, screech-owl.]

He burst out laughing, after a doubtful and *ululant* fashion. MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* ch. 30, p. 221. [LOR.]

—ul'u-late, *vi.* To howl or hoot.—**ul"u-la'tion**, *n.* A wailing or howling.

u'lu-lu, ū'lū-lū, *n.* A wailing, as of an owl. [Imitative.]

When other birds are still the screech owls take up the strain, like mourning women their ancient *u-lu-lu*. THOREAU *Walden, Sounds* p. 135. [H. M. & CO.]

u'lus, ū'lūs, *n.* A tribal political division of the Afghans and of some kindred peoples, governed by a representative council of the tribe.

The appointed chiefs of the [Afghanistan] septs finally assemble at the council of the *ulus* or tribe. YULE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 237.

Ul'va[1], (ul'va, -van, *n.* A small Middle-American lin-**Ul'van**, guistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Ul'va[2], ul'va, *n.* *Bot.* The typical genus of the *Ulvaceæ*. *U. latissima*, the green laver, and *U. Lactuca*, the sea-lettuce, are used for food. [< L. *ulva*, sedge.]

Ul-va'ce-æ, ul-vā'sē-ī *or* ul-vā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of green-spored algæ with flat or tubular green, or sometimes purple, membranous fronds. They are found in all parts of the globe, in both salt and fresh water, and a few on damp ground or rocks. [< ULVA[2].]

—ul-va'ceous, *a.*

ul'wan, ul'wan, *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of cashmere used in making the plain centers of embroidered India shawls.

ul'yie, ūl'yī, *n.* [Scot.] Oil. **ul'ie‡; ul'zie‡.**

um-. A prefix found in many obsolete Middle English and Anglo-Saxon words, meaning 'about, around'; as, *umbecast*, *umawhile*, *umstroke*, etc., and disguised in *emberdays*. Its longer forms occur as *umbe-*, *embe-*, *ymbe-*, now obsolete or dialectal. [< AS. *ymb-*, *ymbe-*, *embe-*, < *ymb*, *ymbe*, around, = L. *ambi-*, = Gr. *amphi-*.]

u'man-gite, yū'man-gait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, cherry-red, opaque copper selenid (Cu_3Se_2) found massive.

umbe†, *prep.* About; around. **um'bent.**

um'be-cast"†, *vt.* To cast about; search about.

um'bel, um'bel, *n.* *Bot.* An inflorescence or flower-cluster in which a number of pedicels of the same length spring from the same point, thus radiating like the stays of an umbrella, as in the parsley family.

In a **simple umbel** each pedicel or ray bears a single flower, while in a **compound u.** each pedicel bears a secondary umbel or a number of flowers. In a compound umbel the first or largest set of pedicels is sometimes called the **primary, general,** or **universal u.**, while the secondary umbels or umbellets are then called **partial umbels.** [< L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.] **um-bel'la‡.**

—um'bel-late, *a.* *Bot.* Disposed in or resembling umbels. **um'beled‡; um'bel-lai‡; um'bel-lar‡; um'bel-la"ted‡.—um'bel-late-ly**, *adv.* **—um'bel-let**, *n.* An umbellule.

umbelli-, umbell-. Derived from Latin *umbella* (see UMBEL): combining forms. **—um-bel'li-fer**, *n.* Any plant of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). **um'bel-wort"‡.—um"bel-lif'er-ou**, *a.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_3$) contained in certain barks and resins, especially of the *Umbelliferæ*, and also prepared synthetically.—**um'bel-li-flo"rous**, *a.* Having the flowers in umbels.—**um-bel'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of an umbel.—**um-bel"lu-la'ri-a**, *n.* A deep-sea pennatuloid polyp (genus *Umbellularia*) having polyps in a cluster on the summit of a long stem.—**um-bel'lu-late**, *a.* Having or disposed in umbellules or umbellets.—**um'bellule**, *E. W.* (**um-bel'lule**, *C.*), *n.* A small or secondary umbel; an umbellet.—**Um"bel-lu'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of junciform spicate polyps without cells, and with large polyps and a short rachis. **Um-bel'lu-la**, *n.* (t. g.) **—um'bel-lu'lid**, *n.*—**um-bel'lu-loid**, *a.*

um-bel'lic, um-bel'ic, *a.* Derived from umbelliferon. **—umbellic acid.** **1.** A yellow amorphous compound ($C_9H_8O_4$) obtained by treating umbelliferon with potassium hydroxid. **2.** A compound identical with anisic acid.

Um"bel-lif'e-ræ, um'bel-lif'ē-rī *or* -rē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees—the parsley family—having small flowers in umbels, with 5 petals, 5 stamens, and a fruit consisting of 2 seed-like dry carpels or mericarpe. It embraces 9 tribes, 179 genera, and 1,400 species. [< UMBEL + L. *fero*, bear.]

um'bel-lif'er-ous, um'bel-lif'ēr-us, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Bearing umbels. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Umbelliferæ*. [< UMBEL + L. *fero*, bear.]

um'bel-wort", um'bel-wurt', *n.* Same as UMBELLIFER.

um'ber, um'bėr, *vt.* To color with or as with umber; shade or darken; as, the *umbered* wave.

um'ber, *a.* Of a dusky hue; brownish; dark.

um'ber[1], *n.* A chestnut-brown to liver-brown hydrated ferric oxid, containing manganese oxid and clay: used as a pigment; also, the color. As found in nature the oxid is called **raw umber**, and when heated, so as to produce a reddish brown, it is called **burnt umber.** See SPECTRUM. [< F. *ombre* (for *terre d'ombre*). < It. *ombra* (for *terra d'ombra*, lit. shade-earth), < L. *umbra*, shade.]

—Cologne or **German umber**, a brownish pigment from lignite.

um'ber[2], *n.* **1.** Some indefinite dark color; hence, shade; as, the dark *umber* of the forest. **2.** The umbrette. **3.** The grayling. **4†.** Same as UMBRIL.. [< F. *ombre*, < L. *umbra*, shade.] **om'bre†; oum'bre†.**

—um'ber-bird", *n.* The umbrette.

—um'ber-y, *a.* Pertaining to or like umber; dusky.

There was an expression of the deepest seriousness on the countenance [of Burns's father], which the strong *umbery* shadows of the apartment served to heighten. HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Border* in vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 96. [F. M.]

um'ber-er†, *n.* Same as UMBRIL. **um'bert; um'brert.**

um-bil'ic, um-bil'ic. **I.** *a.* Umbilical. **II.** *n.* **1.** The umbilicus; center. **2.** *Geom.* Same as UMBILICUS, 4 (2).

—conical umbilic, a conical point of a surface.

—um-bil'i-car, *a.* *Geom.* Pertaining to an umbilic.

um-bil'ic-al, um-bil'ic-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the umbilicus; hence, central. **2.** Descended through the female line. [< L. *umbilicus*, navel.]

—umbilical cord. **1.** *Anat.* The rope-like structure, composed mainly of vessels and connective tissue, that passes from the fetus to the placenta. **2.** *Bot.* Same as FUNICULUS, 3.—**u. duct**, the passage connecting the umbilical vesicle with the primitive intestine.—**u. hernia**, the protrusion of a part through or near the umbilicus.—**u. region**, the middle portion of the abdomen. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.—**u. vesicle**, a sac-like body formed by the remains of the unsegmented portion of the ovum. See illus. under ALLANTOIS.

Um-bil"i-ca'ri-a, um-bil'i-kē'ri-a *or* -cā'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens, differing from *Gyrophora* in not having the convolute disks of that genus. *U. arctica* is one form of rock-tripe of the arctic regions. [< LL. *umbilicaris*, umbilical, < L. *umbilicus*, navel.]

um-bil'i-cate, um-bil'i-ket *or* -kēt, *a.* **1.** Resembling a navel, as by having a central depression or mark. **2.** Having an umbilicus or navel-shaped depression, as a shell. [< L. *umbilicatus*, < *umbilicus*, navel.] **um-bil'i-ca"ted‡.** **um-bil"i-ca'tion**, *n.* The state of being umbilicate; an umbiliform depression.

um"bi-lic'u-lar, um'bi-lic'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [< LL. *umbilicaris*; see UMBILICARIA.]

—umbilicular contemplation, contemplation of the navel, as by meditative and sedentary ascetics of India, supposed to be promotive of intense introspection and ultimately of great sanctity.

um"bi-lic'us, um'bi-lai'cus *or* -lī'cus (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The depression at the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord of the fetus was attached; the navel. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Conch.* An indention or depression at the axial base of a spiral shell, as in many gastropods. (2) *Ornith.* Either of the apertures (inferior and superior) of the calamus of a feather. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A navel-shaped depression. (2) [U-] A former genus now referred to *Cotyledon*, its principal species being the navel-wort. (3)† Same as HILUM. (4)† Same as OSTIOLUM. **4.** *Geom.* (1) A point of a surface where the section by a plane parallel to and very near the tangent plane is a circle. (2) Formerly, a focus. **5.** *Class. Antiq.* The ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which a manuscript was rolled. [L., navel.] **um-bil'ic‡.**

—um"bi-lif'er-ous, *a.* Having a navel-like depression. — **um' bi-li-form"**, *a.* Navel-shaped.

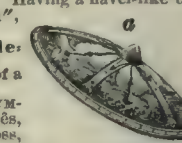

The Umbo (*a*) of a Rondache of the Carlovingian Period.

um'ble†, *a.* Humble.—**um'ble-pie"**, *n.* Same as HUMBLE-PIE.

um'blest, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; humbles.

um'bo, um'bō *or* um'bō, *n.* [UM-BO'NES, um-bō'niz *or* um-bō'nēs, or UM'BOS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The boss, knob, or projecting spike in the center of a shield, sometimes itself used as an offensive weapon. **2.** A bunch in the toga, formed by tucking it into the belt across the chest. **3.** An elevation, boss, or knob, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear or at the apex in a young unexpanded earth-star (*Geaster*). Specifically: (1) *Conch.* The beak or prominence of a valve of a bivalve near the hinge. (2) *Echin.* An ambulacral plate of an echinoderm. (3) *Bot.* The top of the cap of certain agaricoid fungi.

The Umbones (*a*) of the Ribbed Heart-shell (*Cardium costatum*).

—um'bo-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an umbo; as, the *umbonal* area of a bivalve. **um-bon'ic‡. um'bo-nate**, *a.* Having a boss-like protuberance; as, the *umbonate* pileus of certain mushrooms. **um'bo-na"ted‡.—um'bo-nule**, *n.* *Bot.* A diminutive umbo.—**um-bon'u-late**, *a.*

um'bra, um'bra, *n.* [UM'BRÆ, um'brī *or* um'brē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Astron. & Physics.* That region of a shadow from which the direct light is entirely cut off; especially, that part of the shadow of the earth or moon within which the sun is entirely hidden. Compare PENUMBRA. **2.** The inner dark portion of a sun-spot. See SUN-SPOT. **3.** A sciænoid food-fish (genus *Umbrina*) with a simple barbel on the lower jaw, especially *U. cirrosa* of the Mediterranean region. **4.** [U-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Umbridæ*. **5.** *Rom. Antiq.* An uninvited guest brought to a feast by one who was invited; a parasite. **6.** *Math.* One of the pair of symbols representing a quantity in the umbral notation. See UMBRAL.

um'braced, um'brēst, *a.* *Her.* Same as VAMBRACED.

um'bra-cle†, *n.* Shade or shadow; umbrage.

Um"bra-cu'li-dæ, um'bra-kiū'li-dī *or* -cū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Umbrellidæ*. **Um-brac'u-lum**, *n.* (t. g.) [L.; see UMBRACULUM.]

—um"bra-cu'lid, *n.*

um-brac'u-lum, um-brac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* Any umbrella-shaped appendage, as the fruit-cap of *Marchantia*. [L., dim. of *umbra*, shade.]

—um-brac'u-late, *a.* *Entom.* Nearly covered by a projecting process, as the face of an orthopterous insect.—**um-brac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing an umbraculum.—**um-brac'u-li-form"**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of an umbraculum.

um'bræ, um'brī *or* um'brē, *n.* Plural of UMBRA.

um'brage, um'brēj, *vt.* [Rare.] To shade.

um'brage, *n.* **1.** A feeling as of being obscured or overshadowed by another; hence, a sense of injury; offense: now usually in **to give** (or **take**) **umbrage.**

As if they alone were privileged with unrestrained access to his sacred person, . . . the approach of others appeared obtrusive and *gave* them *umbrage*. E. NOTT *Resurrection of Christ* ser. iv, p. 75. [S. '72.]

2. The act of giving shade, or the state of being in shade; shadow; also, that which gives shade.

With *umbrage* wide
Yon chestnuts half the lattic'd boat-house hide.
WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st. 8.

3†. A mere semblance; fantom; shadow. [< F. *ombrage*, < L. *umbraticus*, shady, < *umbra*, shade.]

Synonyms: see OFFENSE; PIQUE.

um-bra'geous, um-brē'jius, *C.* (-jus, *S. W.*; -je-us, *Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Forming a shade or screen; supplying shade; also, being in the shade; shady.

Beneath the *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.
THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 179.

2. [Archaic.] Taking offense easily.

He became an abbé and a Saint, peevish, *umbrageous*, and as excessively devout as his more famous brother was excessively the opposite. J. MORLEY *Diderot* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 13. [C. & H. '78.]

3†. Obscure; suspicious. [< F. *ombrageux*, < *ombrage*; see UMBRAGE.]—**um-bra'geous-ly**, *adv.*—**um-bra'geous-ness**, *n.*

um-braid'†, *vt.* To upbraid.—**um-braid'†**, *n.* Contention.

um'bral, um'bral, *a.* Of or pertaining to an umbra.

—umbral notation (*Math.*), a notation for determinants in which each constituent is represented by two symbols, one denoting the row, the other the column.

Um'bral, *n.* *Geol.* The eleventh series of the Pennsylvania system of rocks, comprising substantially the Mauch Chunk Red Shale of the Upper Subcarboniferous. [< L. *umbra*, shade.]

um-bra'nat, *n.* Same as UMBRINE.

um'brate†, *vt.* To foreshadow; shadow; shade.

um'bra"ted, um'brē'ted, *a.* *Her.* **1.** Shadowed; adumbrated. **2.** Of the same tincture as its field, but darker.

um-brat'ic†, *a.* Shadowy; secluded. **um-brat'ic-al†.**

um'bra-tile†, *a.* **1.** Umbratic. **2.** Unreal; visionary.

um-bra'tion, um-brē'shun, *n.* Same as ADUMBRATION.

um-bra'tious†, *a.* Inclined to take umbrage; captious.

um'bra-tree", um'bra-trī", *n.* Same as BELLASOMBRA. [< Sp. *umbra* (< L. *umbra*), shade, + TREE.]

um'bre, um'bėr, *n.* Same as UMBER.

um'brel, um'brel, *n.* **1.** Same as UMBRIL. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] An umbrella. **3†.** A lattice.

um-brel'la, um-brel'a, *vt.* [-LAED; -LA-ING.] [Humorous.] To chastise with an umbrella.

um-brel'la, *n.* **1.** A canopy of silk, cotton, paper, or other suitable fabric, supported on a radiating folding

frame, and carried (usually) in the hand as a protection against the sun or rain. Small umbrellas, when used exclusively as a shelter from the sun, are often called *sunshades* or *parasols*.

Umbrellas, though seen in Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures, on Greek vases and figurines, and in medieval manuscripts, were not used in Europe until the 15th century as shelters from rain. In the East, as in Siam, they are emblems of royalty. In the definition of "umbrel" cited below from Bullokar's *Expositour*, "Fan" apparently refers to the opening and shutting of the umbrella, and perhaps to its material, not to the use to which it was put.

In Queen Anne's time it (the umbrella) is mentioned both by Swift and Gay as employed by women, but up to the middle of the eighteenth century it appears never to have been used in England by men . . . Hanway, the famous traveller and philanthropist, who returned to England in 1750, is said to have been the first Englishman who carried an *umbrella*. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, ch. 23, p. 146. [A. '87.]

Umbrel. A kind of round and broad Fan, wherewith the Indians (& from them our great ones, especially women) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sun.

BULLOKER *English Expositour* seventh revision. [1684.]

2. The portion of the body of a medusa expanded like a bell or umbrella. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [U-] A genus typical of *Umbrellidæ*. (2) An umbrella-shell. [< It. *ombrella*, dim. of *ombra* < L. *umbra*, shade.] **um-brel'**‡ [Dial. or Obs.]; **um-brel'lo**†.

—um-brel'la-ant', *n.* A parasol-ant, as the sauba.—**u.-bird**, *n.* A South-American fruit-crow (genus *Cephalopterus*) having a broad crest likened to an umbrella; a dragoon-bird. *C. ornatus* is lustrous black with a crest of blue hair-like feathers, and a cervical, fleshy, feathered appendage. — **u.-fir**, *n.* The parasol-fir. See SCIADOPITYS. **— u.-grass**, *n.* **1.** An Australian grass (*Pinacium decompositum*) with millet-like seeds, which the natives make into cakes. **2.** A sedge (*Fuirena squarrosa*) growing in wet sandy places from New Jersey to Texas. **— u.-man**, *n.* **1.** A man who sells or mends umbrellas. **2.** London, Eng. A man who sells fruit, confectionery, etc., under an umbrella. **— u.-palm**, *n.* An ornamental bothouse palm (*Kentia* or *Hedyscepe Canterburyana*), from Lord Howe's Island, with long pinnate leaves in a dense head. **— u.-pine**, *n.* Same as UMBRELLA-FIR. **— u.-shell**, *n.* An umbrelloid gastropod of warm seas, having an umbrella-like shell. **— u.-stand**, *n.* Anything, as a rack or a tall jar, for holding umbrellas.

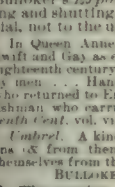

Head of an Umbrella-bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*). ¼

um-brel'laed, um-brel'ud, *a.* [Colloq.] Sheltered by or carrying an umbrella.

um-brel'la-leaf", um-brel'a-lif', *n.* A smooth perennial (*Diphylleia cymosa*) of the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*), with a thick horizontal rootstock from which rises either a single large round centrally peltate cut-lobed leaf, 1 to 2 feet across, or two alternate smaller roundish peltate reniform leaves, and a terminal cyme of white flowers. It is found in wet, springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward.

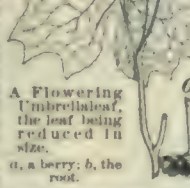

A Flowering Umbrellaleaf, the leaf being reduced in size. *a*, a berry; *b*, the root.

um-brel'la-tree", um-brel'a-trē', *n.* **1.** A small magnolia (*Magnolia Umbrella*) of the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers 7 to 8 inches across and oval pointed leaves 16 to 20 inches long, crowded in an umbrella-like whorl at the ends of the branches. **elk'-wood"**. **2.** Any one of several other trees, as a species of screw-pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*), and a large tropical tree (*Thespesia populnea*) of the mallow family, with large round cordate leaves. **— cardleaved umbrella-tree**, a slender magnolia (*Magnolia Fraseri*) of the southern United States, of smaller size, with leaves auricled at the base.

Um-brel'li-dæ, um-brel'i-dē *or* dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of notaspidean tectibranchiates with an orbicular body and smaller orbicular shell. [< UMBRELLA.]

— um-brel'lid, *n.* **— um-brel'loid**, *a.*

um-brette', um-bret', *n.* An African scopoid heron-like bird (*Scopus umbretta*) of a prevailing dusky brown, slightly glossed with purple, and with a long occipital crest, usually borne horizontally. [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre* < L. *umbra*, shade.]

Um'bri-an, um'bri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, central Italy. **— Umbrian school of painting**, the school of Italian painting of which Raffael was the great exemplar.

Um'bri-an, *n.* **1.** A native of ancient Umbria. **2.** The language of Umbria, akin to Latin, Sabine, and Oscan, and preserved in the Eugubine tablets to some extent. See OSCAN; SABINE.

Um'bri-dæ, um'bri-dē *or* um'bri-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Arctogean family of haplomous fishes having the head as well as the body scaly, and the mouth overarched by the intermaxillaries and supramaxillaries; mud-minnows. [< UMBRA.] **um'brid**, *n.*

um-brif'er-ous, um-brif'er-us, *a.* Affording or making a shade. [< L. *umbrifer*, < *umbra*, shade, + *ferre*, bear.] **— um-brif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

um'bril, um-bril', *n.* The visor of a helmet.

And formally raising the *umbril* of the helmet, looked him in the face. HOWARD PYLE *Men of Iron* ch. 32, p. 306. [H. '92.]

um'ber-er†; **um'bri-ere**†.

um'brine, um-brin, *C* um-brain, *W.*, *n.* [F.] A scienoid fish, an umbra. **um-bra'na**†; **um-bri'na**‡.

um'broid, um-broid, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Umbridæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Umbridæ*. [< UMBRA + -OID.]

um'brose†, *a.* Shady. **— um-bros'i-ty**†, *n.*

um-ho'fo, um-hō'fō, *n.* [S Afr.] The square-lipped rhinoceros.

um'iak, ūm'yak, *C* ōō'mi-ak, *E.*, *n.* Eskimo.] An open boat made by drawing skins over a wooden frame and propelled by paddles; called **woman's boat**, because women often propel them. **oo'mi-ac**‡; **oo'mi-ak**‡.

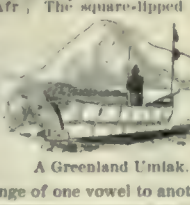

A Greenland Umiak.

um'laut, ūm'lout, *rt. Philol.* To form or sound (a vowel) with the umlaut.

um'laut, *n.* *Philol.* A change of one vowel to another more like a following *a*, *i*, or *u*, as of *a* followed by *i* to the intermediate sound *e*: *man* + *i* > *meni*. It took place regularly in early German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon. It should be distinguished from those significant changes of the verb-root in inflection which are produced by accent; these are called *ablaut*.

The umlaut produced by *u* is not now found in German. Umlaut was sometimes represented by writing a small letter above *a*, *o*, *au*, or *u*, or by writing the two side by side, or (as now in German, Danish, and Swedish) by dots (¨) above the mutated vowels; as, *lamm*, pl. *lämmer*; *soke*, pl. *söke*; *haws*, pl. *hauser*; *quat*, *quäten*, etc. It has ceased to act in modern English, but the old changes survive in many words, as in the so-called irregular plurals (*men*, *geese*, *mice*, *brethren*, *kine*, etc.) and derivatives, as *gild* < *gold*, *heul* < *hâl* (whole), *English* < *Anglise*, *French* < *Frinkish*, etc. It is still active in Icelandic, but was not found in Gothic.

The *Umlaut* is a modification that has risen in our stock of languages within the historical period. There is no trace of it in the Mœso-Gothic, but it appears in the Old High Dutch and Anglo-Saxon. . . . The Conquest gave the death-blow to the *Umlaut* among us. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 1, p. 130. [CL. P. '73.] [G.. < *um*, about, + *laut*, sound.]

um'pir-age, um'pair-ĕj, *n.* The office, function, authority, or decision of an umpire. **um'pire-ship**‡.

I do not admit the competency of South Carolina, or any other State, . . . to settle, between me and the people, the validity of laws of Congress, for which I have voted. I decline her *umpirage*. WEBSTER *Works*, *Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 336. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

um'pire, um'pair, *v.* [UM'PIRED; UM'PIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decide or settle with the authority of an umpire. **2.** *Athletics.* To act as umpire of or in; as, to *umpire* a ball-game. See illus. under BASEBALL and CRICKET.

II. *i.* To act as umpire.

um'pire, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person called in to decide in case of a disagreement in opinion between arbitrators. **2.** In general, a person chosen to decide a question in controversy.

Lord Lyons . . . would have been accepted as an *umpire* by any contestant who relied upon justice and merit alone. CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 21, p. 140. [H. '91.]

3. In various games, as baseball, a person chosen to enforce the rules of the game, and in case of controversy to settle disputed points. Compare ARBITRATOR; JUDGE, REFEREE. [< OF. *nomper*, unequal, < *non* (< L. *non*), not, + *per* (< L. *par*), equal.] **um'pere**†.

Synonyms: see JUDGE.

um'press†, *n.* A woman who acts as umpire.

um'quhile, um'kwil, *S. W. Wr.* (um'hwil, *C*), *a.* [Scot.] Former. **um'while**‡.

um'quhile, *adv.* Formerly; of late.

um'stroke†, *n.* Boundary-line.

u'mu-la, ū'mū-la, *n.* *Bot.* Same as MOZETTA.

'un, un, *n.* [Dial.] One; as, that '*un*; a little '*un*.

un-¹, *prefix.* Not: used to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition.

Un- as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, *un-* more of mere privation; as, a child's *unartistic* speech, a writer's *unartistic* diction. In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin.

[< AS. *un-*, = L. *in-*, = Gr. *an-*, *a-*, not.]

un-², *prefix.* Back: used to express the reversal of the action of the verb. [< AS. *un-*, *on-*, *and-*, *an-*, *and-*, back.]

The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words beginning with *un-*. (1) In the verbs in the list, *un-* gives the sense of reversal (see UN-² above); as, *unanchor*, 'to weigh anchor'; *unattire*, 'to undress.' (2) In the nouns and the adjectives (including participles in *-ing* and *-ed*) it has simple negative force (as in *uncharity*, 'lack of charity'; *unabiding*, 'not abiding; passing on'; *unaided*, 'not aided or assisted': see UN-¹), except in such of the words in *-ed* and *-ing* as may be regarded as participles of a corresponding verbal form in UN-². Thus, *unburdened* may be regarded as an adjective (UN-¹ + BURDENED) meaning 'not burdened,' or as a participle of the verb *unburden* meaning 'relieved of a burden.' (3) Many of the adjective forms have derivative adverbs in *-ly* and nouns in *-ness* and *-ity* whose meanings are evident.

unabandoned
unabased
unabashed, -ly
unabated, -ly
unabating
unabbreviated
unabetted
unabiding, -ly, -ness
unabjured
unabolishable
unabolished
unabraded
unabrogated
unabsolvable
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unabsurd
unabundant
unabused
unaccelerated
unaccentuated
unacceptability
unacceptable, -ness
unacceptably
unacceptant
unaccepted
unaccessible, -ness
unaccilimated
unaccommodating
unaccordant
unaccorded
unaccording
unaccustomed
unaccredited
unaccumulated
unaccursed
unaccusably
unaccused
unachievable
unachieved
unaching
unacquirable, -ness
unacquired
unacquitted
unacrimonious
unactable
unacted
unactuated
unadaptable
unadapted
unaddicted
unaddressable
unaddressed
unadhesive
unadjudged
unadjusted
unadministered
unadmissible
unadmittable
unadmitted
unadmonished
unadoptable
unadopted
unadored
unadorned
unadulterous, -ly
unadvantaged
unadventurous
unadvised, -ly, -ness
unaerated
unaffable
unaffeared†
unaffecting
unaffectionate
unaffianced
unaffiliated
unaffirmed
unafflicted
unaffrighted
unafraid
unagglutinated
unaggravated
unaggressive
unagitated
unaidable
unaided
unailing
unaimed
unaired
unalarmed
unalarming
unalienable, -bly
unalienated
unalleged
unalleviated
unalliable
unallotted
unallowable
unaltered
unaltering
unamalgamated
unamazed
unambiguity
unambiguous, -ly, -ness
unambitious, -ly, -ness
unamenable
unamendable
unamended
unamerced
unamerst
unamiability
unamiable, -bly, -ness
unamusable
unamused
unamusing, -ly
unanalogical
unanalogous
unanalytic, -al
unanalyzable
unanalyzed, -sed
unanchor
unanchored
unangelic
unangular
unanimalized
unanimated
unanimating
unannealed
unannexed
unannihilable
unannounced
unannoyed
unanointed
unanswerability
unanswerable, -ness
unanswerably
unanticipated
unanxious
unapocryphal
unapostolic, -al
unappalled
unapparel
unapparel(l)ed
unapparent
unappeasable, -ness
unappeased
unapperceived
unappetizing
unapplauded
unapplauding
unapplausive
unappliéd
unappointed
unapportioned
unapposite
unappreciable, -bly
unappreciated
unappreciating
unappreciative
unapprehended
unapprehensible, -ness
unapprised
unapproachable, -ness
unapproachably
unapproached
unapproving, -ly
unapproved
unargumentative
unarm
unarmo(u)red
unarraigned
unarranged
unarrayed
unarrested
unarrived
unarticulated
unartificial, -ly
unartistic, -al
un-Aryanize
unascendable
unascended
unascertainable
unascertained
unashamed
unasked
unaspirated
unaspiring, -ly
unassailable, -bly
unassailed
unassaultable
unassaulted
unassayed
unassembled
unasserted
unassertive
unassessable
unassessed
unassignable, -bly
unassigned
unassimilable
unassimilated
unassimilating
unassisted
unassociated
unassoiled
unassoilzied
unassorted
unassuaged
unassumed
unastonished
unastronomical
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unscared
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unscathed
unscattered
unscented
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unscholastic
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unscientific, -ly
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unscissored†
unsconced
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unshady
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unsharpened
unshattered
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unsheared
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unshelled
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unshrunk
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unshy
unsick†
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unsleek
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unsliced
unsling
unslipping
unslothfulness
unslow
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unslumbrous
unslurred
unsly
unsmelted
unsmiling
unsmirched
unsmirking
unsmitten
unsmoked
unsmooth, -ed
unsmote
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unsmuggled
unsmutched
unsmutty
unsnare
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unsoaped
unsober, -ly
unsobered
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unsoothed
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unsounded
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unspannable
unspar
unsparely†
unsparkling
unsparred
unspasmodic
unspeak
unspecific
unspecified
unspecious
unspecked
unspeckled
unspectacled
unspeculative
unspeedy
unspellable
unspelled
unspent
unspied
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unspillable
unspilled
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unspin
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unstained
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unstarch, -ed
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unstationed
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unstoppered
unstopple
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unstormed
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unstruck
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unsucco(u)red
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unventured
unventurous
unveracious
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unverdant
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unverified
unveritable†
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unvexed
unvext
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unwarded†
unwarlike
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unwithstanding
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unwitnessed
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unwon
unwondering
unwooded
unwooed
unworded†
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unworked
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unworkmanlike
unworn
unworried
unworshipful
unworship(p)ed
unworship(p)ing
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unwoven
unwrap
unwrathful
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unwreaked
unwreath(e
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unwrenched
unwrinkle(d
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unwrite
unwrithing
unwriting
unwronged
unwrought
unwrung
unyielding, -ly, -ness
unyoked
unyouthful
unzealous

un-a'bl(e, un-ē'bl, *a.* **1.** Lacking the necessary power or resources; not able; as, *unable* to walk; *unable* to pay.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay.
SHAKESPEARE / *King Henry VI.* act ii, sc. 5.

2. Lacking mental capacity; incapable; incompetent. **3†.** Feeble; helpless. —**un"a-bil'i-ty†**, *n.* Inability. **un-a'ble-ness†**; **un-a'ble-te†**.—**un-a'bled†**, *a.* Disabled.—**un-a'bly**, *adv.* [Archaic.] Without ability; unskilfully.

u'na-bont", yū'na-bŏt'. *n.* [Eng.] A cathoat. [< *Una*, name of the first boat of this kind brought to England, 1852.]

un"a-bridged', un'ə-brijd'. *a.* Not abridged; not diminished in size or extent; not condensed; without omissions; complete; full; as, an *unabridged* dictionary.

un-ac"a-dem'ic, un-ac'ə-dem'ic, *a.* Not scholarly or classical.

The originality lay not in the central contention, but in the fervour, sincerity, and conviction, of a most *unacademic* sort, with which it was presented and enforced.
J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 133. [C. & H. '73.]

un-ac'cent-ed, un-ac'sent-ĕd. *a.* Having no accent; not pronounced with stress, as a syllable; not marked with an accent, as a vowel.

un"ac-com'mo-da"ted, un'ə-cem'o-dē'tĕd, *pa.* **1.** Not made suitable or fitting; ill adapted or adjusted. **2.** Being without accommodations or conveniences.

un"ac-com'pa-nied, un'ə-cum'pə-nid, *a.* Not accompanied, escorted, or attended; not connected, casually or as a result; specifically, in music, having no accompaniment, as of instruments; as, the prince was *unaccompanied* by his suite; rain *unaccompanied* by wind.
Synonyms: see SOLITARY.

un"ac-com'plished, un'ə-cem'plisht, *a.* **1.** Having fallen short of accomplishment; not finished or effected; as, an *unaccomplished* project.

The hope of *unaccomplish'd* years
Be large and lucid round thy brow.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xc, st. 2.

2. Lacking accomplishments or acquirements that give grace or experiences.—**un"ac-com'plish-ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being unaccomplished.

un"ac-count'a-bl(e, un'ə-count'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Impossible to be accounted for; not in accordance with received notions or with known causes; inexplicable; hence, extraordinary; remarkable; as, an *unaccountable* action.

Many things are *unaccountable* unless we have recourse to God.
CHARNOCKE *Upon the Attributes* vol. i, ser. i, p. 37. [T. T. '38.]

2. That need not render account; exempt from supervision or control; irresponsible. **3†.** Innumerable.
—**un"ac-count"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or character of being unaccountable. **un"ac-count'a-bl(e-ness†**. **2.** A thing that can not be explained.—**un"ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-ac'cu-rate, un-ac'yu-ret *or* -rĕt, *a.* [Rare.] Inaccurate.—**un-ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

un"ac-cus'tomed, un'ə-cus'tumd, *a.* **1.** Not made familiar by use or practise; not habituated; as, *unaccustomed* to hardship. **2.** Not familiar or well known; unwonted; strange; as, an *unaccustomed* sight.

A happy person is such an *unaccustomed* and holy creature, in this sad world!
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 115. [O. & CO. '76.]
—**un"ac-cus'tomed-ness**, *n.*

un"ac-knowl'edged, un'ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not confessed, recognized, or taken note of.—**un"ac-knowl'edg-ing**, *a.* [Rare.] Ungrateful.

un"ac-quaint'ed, un'ə-cwānt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Lacking acquaintance; not familiar; as, *unacquainted* with a country, a business, or a person.

A good reader . . . never undertakes to read in public a passage with which he is wholly *unacquainted*, except from necessity.
J. H. MCILVAINE *Elocution* § 73, p. 142. [S. '70.]

2†. Not common; strange.—**un"ac-quaint'ance**, *n.* Ignorance.—**un"ac-quaint'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-act'ive†, *vt.* To cause to be inactive or incapable.

un-act'ive†, *a.* Inactive.
—**un-act'ive-ly†**, *adv.*—**un-act'ive-ness†**, *n.*

un"ad-di'tioned†, *a.* Not distinguished by a title.

un-ad'jec-tived†, *a.* Not modified by an adjective.

un"ad-mire'†, *vt.* [Rare.] To show no admiration for.

un"ad-mired', un'ad-mird', *a.* Not admired.
—**un"ad-mir'ing**, *a.*

un"a-dul'ter-a"ted, un'ə-dul'tər-ē'tĕd, *a.* Having no adulteration; pure; unmixed; genuine; often figuratively; as, *unadulterated* cheek.
—**un"a-dul'ter-a"ted-ly**, *adv.*

un"ad-vi'sa-bl(e, un'ad-vui'zə-bl, *a.* Inadvisable.

It would be *unadvisable* for us to authorize any action involving trespass.
G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* p. 105. [S.]

—**un"ad-vi-sa-bil'i-ty**, **un"ad-vi'sa-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**un"ad-vi'sa-bly**, *adv.*

un"af-fect'ed1, un'ə-fect'ĕd, *a.* Not showing or marked by affectation; not assumed or assuming; natural; sincere; real.

An *unaffected* behavior is without question a very great charm.
STEELE *Spectator* Jan. 25, 1711 12.
Synonyms: see SIMPLE.

un"af-fect'ed2, *a.* Not having the feelings moved.

No one is *unaffected* by the spirit of his age.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 24, p. 370. [K. & CO. '77.]

un"af-fect'ed3, *a.* Not influenced or changed.

un"af-fect'ed-ly, *adv.* In an unaffected manner.

un"af-fect'ed-ness, *n.* The character of being unaffected.

un"af-fied', un'ə-fīd', *a.* [Archaic.] Not betrothed or allied.

un"af-filed'†, *a.* Undefiled. **un"a-filed'†**.

un"a-gree'a-bl(e, un'ə-gri'ə-bl, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not conformable; unsuited.

Let us try Adventurous work, yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 256.

2. Disagreeable.—**un"a-gree'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*—**un"a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-aim'ing, un-ām'ing, *pa.* [Rare.] Aimless.

u'nal-ist†, *n.* *Eccl.* One who holds but one benefice: opposed to *pluralist*.

un"al-layed', un'ə-lēd', *a.* **1.** Not allayed. **2†.** Unalloyed.

un"al-lied', un'ə-līd', *a.* Having no alliance; not related or united; without an ally.

un"al-loyed', un'ə-loid', *a.* Free from alloy or admixture; pure; also, perfectly complete; absolute.

A life of *unalloyed* content.
LOWELL *Ode to Happiness* st. 4.

un-almsed'†, *a.* Having received no alms.

un"am-bi'tion, un'am-bish'un, *n.* Lack of ambition.

un"A-mer'i-can, un'ə-mer'i-can, *a.* Not American; specifically, not having characteristics peculiar to the United States.—**un"A-mer'i-can-ize**, *vt.*

un"a-mu'siv(e, un'ə-miū'siv, *a.* [Rare.] Not exciting or furnishing amusement.

un-an'ces-tried, un-an'ses-trid, *a.* [Rare.] Having no distinguished ancestry.

As God made Adam out of the very earth, *unancestried*, unprivileged, unknown.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Lincoln* p. 163. [O. & CO. '71.]

un"an-eled', un'an-ĕld', *a.* [Archaic.] Not having received extreme unction. **un"an-ealed'†**.

Ere his very thought could pray, *Unanel'd* he pass'd away.
BYRON *Siege of Corinth* st. 27.

un-an'i-mate, un-an'i-met *or* -mēt, *a.* [Rare.] Inanimate.

u-nan'i-mous, yu-nan'i-mus, *a.* **1.** Sharing the same views or sentiments; consentient; harmonious.

The world is pretty *unanimous* now in its belief in the orderliness of Nature. DRUMMOND *Pax Vobiscum* ch. 4, p. 52. [J. P. '90.]

2. Establishing or expressive of unanimity; as, the *unanimous* voice of the jury. [< L. *unanimus,* unanimous, < *unus,* one, — *animus,* mind.] **u-nan'i-mate†.**

— **u"na-nim'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Same as UNANIMOUSNESS, 1. **2.** An agreement on the part of a number of persons in opinion or purpose; general consensus of opinion. — **u-nan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.* **u-nan'i-mate-ly†.** — **u-nan'i-mous-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being unanimous, or of one mind. **2.** The quality of being done or formed unanimously; as, the *unanimousness* of the resolution.

un-an'swered, un-an'sgrd, *a.* **1.** Without verbal or other reply or retort; not challenged by or met with a reply. **2.** Not adequately answered; unrefuted; as, an *unanswered* charge. **3.** Not returned in kind; unrequited; as, *unanswered* love.

un"ap-peal'a-bl(e, un'ap-pil'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Admitting no appeal to a higher court; as, an *unappealable* case. **2.** That can not be appealed from; conclusive; final.

— **un"ap-peal'a-bly,** *adv.* **un"ap-peal'ing,** *a.* Not appealing.

un"ap-pli'a-bl(e†, *a.* Inapplicable. **un-ap'pli-ca-bl(e†.**

un"ap-pre-hen'siv(e, un'ap-re-hen'siv, *a.* **1.** Not troubled by anxiety, fear, or distrust; not fearful. **2.** Not apprehending or understanding readily. **3.** [Rare.] Not having knowledge or perception; unconscious.

— **un-ap"pre-hen'siv(e-ly,** *adv.* — **un-ap"pre-hen'sive-ness,** *n.*

un"ap-pro'pri-ate, un'ap-prō'pri-ēt, *vt.* [Rare.] To make public property; withdraw from monopoly.

un"ap-pro'pri-ate, un'ap-prō'pri-ēt *or* -ĕt, *a.* **1.** Unappropriated. **2.** [Rare.] Inappropriate.

un"ap-pro'pri-a"ted, un'ap-prō'pri-ē"tĕd, *a.* **1.** Not set apart for a special use; not taken possession of by a particular person; not formally granted to a particular person or company. **2.** [Rare.] Inappropriate.

un"ap-proved', un'ap-prūvd', *a.* **1.** Not regarded or treated with approval; not approved. **2.** [Archaic.] Not established or verified by proof; not proved.

un-apt', un-apt', *a.* **1.** Not having an inclination or disposition; not likely; as, *unapt* to endure. **2.** Having no special fitness or adaptability; not suitable or qualified. **3.** Not ready-witted; dull; inapt.

— **un-apt'ly,** *adv.* Unfitly. — **un-apt'ness,** *n.*

un"n-quit'†, *a.* Not requited.

un"a-raced', *a.* Not eradicated; not torn forcibly away.

un-ar'gued, un-är'gūd, *a.* **1.** Not argued; undebated. **2†.** Not a subject for argument; undisputed. **3†.** Not censured; a Latinism.

un-armed', un-ärmd', *a.* **1.** Not provided with or wearing arms or weapons; defenseless. **2.** *Zool. & Bot.* Having no sharp, hard projections, as spines, prickles, plates, etc. **3.** [Rare.] Unaided, as by a glass.

In Siberia, a late traveller found men who could see the satellites of Jupiter with their *unarmed eye.*
EMERSON *Conduct of Life. Behavior* p. 141. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

un-art'ed†, *a.* **1.** Not skilled in the arts. **2.** Not affected.

un-art'ful, un-ärt'ful, *a.* **1.** Not artful or cunning; artless, candid. **2†.** Unartistic. — **un-art'ful-ly,** *adv.*

un"n-scried'†, *a.* Not descried or recognized.

un"n-served'†, *a.* Not served.

un"n-ss-pec'tive†, *a.* Inattentive; regardless.

un-as"sue-tude, un-as-wē-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being unaccustomed; strangeness.

un"as-su'ming, un'as-sū'ming, *a.* Making no assumptions of personal superiority or worth; making no pretensions; not presumptuous or forward; modest.

Synonyms: see HUMBLE; MODEST.

un"as-sured', un'a-shūrd', *a.* **1.** Having no assurance; not confident; wavering.

With *unassured* yet graceful step advancing.
MARIA BROOKS *Zophiël* can. 2, st. 47.

2. Not insured, as property. **3†.** Not trustworthy.

un"at-o'nu-bl e, un'ə-tō'nu-bl, *a* **1.** Incapable of atonement; inexpiable. **2†.** Inharmonious.

un"at-tached', un'ə-tacht', *a* Not attached. Specifically: (1) *Law.* Not seized for debt. (2) *Mil.* Not assigned to a specific regiment or company; on half pay.

I seem to be the only *unattached* officer present.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherstoft* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 124. [T. & F. '62.]

un"at-tain'a-bl(e, un'ə-tēn'ə-bl, *a.* That can not be attained; beyond attainment; too difficult or too lofty to reach. — **un"at-tain'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un"at-tain'a-bly,** *adv.*

u'nau, yū'nŭ, *n.* [S. Am.] The common two-toed sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*) of Brazil.

un-au'di-enced, un-ô'di-ĕnst, *a.* [Rare.] Not granted an audience; denied a hearing.

un-au'thor-ize†, *vt.* To reject as without authority.

un-au'thor-ized, un-ô'thor-īzd, *a.* Not sanctioned by or endowed with rightful authority; as, an *unauthorized* pronunciation.

The first formal rebellion against the authority of those *unauthorized* calls was the Ignorative caucus.
TOM HOOD *Letters to a King* letter v, p. 104. [P. & H. '88.]

un-au'thor-ised‡; un"au-thor'i-tied†.

Synonyms: see APOCRYPHAL.

un-a'vi-an, un-ē'vi-ən *or* -ā'vi-ən, *a.* Unlike a bird.

Its [the cheat's] figure and carriage have a quaint majestic grace, somewhat *unavian* in character, and peculiar to itself.
W. H. HUDSON *Naturalist in La Plata* ch. I, p. 25. [C. & H. '92.]

[< UN-[1] + L. *avis,* bird.]

un"a-vised', *a.* Unadvised.

un"a-void'a-ble, un'ə-void'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be avoided; made necessary by the nature of things or the circumstances of the case; inevitable; as, an *unavoidable* delay. **2.** That can not be made null and void.

Synonyms: see NECESSARY.

— **un"a-void'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* — **un"a-void'a-bly,** *adv.* In an unavoidable manner; inevitably; as, *unavoidably* detained.

un"a-void'ed, un'ə-void'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not avoided or shunned. **2†.** Inevitable.

un"a-ware', un'ə-wār', *a.* **1.** Giving no heed; receiving no information through the senses; not cognizant, as of something specified. **2.** [Archaic.] Specifically, carelessly unmindful; heedless; inattentive.

un"a-wares', un'ə-wārz', *adv.* **1.** When the object of the action is unprepared; by surprise; of a sudden; unexpectedly; as, he came upon me *unawares.* **2.** Without premeditation; unwittingly; unintentionally.

The earth was still — but knew not why;
The world was listening, *unawares.*
ALFRED DOMETT *A Christmas Hymn* st. 4.

un"a-ware'‡ [Poet.].

— **at unawares** or **unaware** [Archaic], unexpectedly.

un-aw'ful, un-ô'ful, *a.* Not inspiring awe.

I go . . . where wild men howl around
Their blood-stain'd altars — to uplift th' unknown
Unawful Crucifix.
H. H. MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc. 3, st. 21.

un-backed', un-bact', *a.* **1.** Never having borne a rider, as a horse; unmounted; unbroken.

Though Fortune's road be rough and hilly . . . We never heed,
But tak it like the *unbackd* filly, Proud o' her speed.
BURNS *To W. Logan* st. 1.

2. Left without backers or support; not encouraged; unhelped. Specifically: (1) *Com.* Not supported financially. (2) *Sporting.* Unsupported by backers. **3.** Having no back, as a stool. **4.** Not moved backward.

un-bal'ance, un-bal'ans, *vt.* To deprive of balance.

un-bal'ance, *n.* Lack of balance or equipoise.

un-bal'anced, un-bal'anst, *a.* **1.** Not in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; as, *unbalanced* forces or weights. **2.** In bookkeeping, not adjusted so as to balance or show the net debtor or creditor balance; as, an *unbalanced* ledger. **3.** Lacking mental balance; unsteady; unsound; erratic.

The project seemed like the wild scheme of *unbalanced* enthusiasts. A. T. PIERSON *Crisis of Missions* ch. 19, p. 169. [S. & T. CO.]

— **unbalanced bid,** a bid for the performance of a piece of work at specified rates for each of several items, appearing to be low but not really so, because the proportionate amounts of these items (as earth-excavation and rock-cutting) are wrongly estimated or incorrectly stated.

un-bal'last, un-bal'ast, *vt.* To free from ballast.

— **un-bal'last-ed,** *pa.* Having its ballast discharged.

un-bal'last-ed, un-bal'ast-ĕd, *a.* Not steadied by or as by ballast; not firm; wavering. **un-bal'last†.**

un-bank', un-bank', *vt.* **1.** To rake the covering of ashes from (a banked fire) and open the drafts, to cause it to burn well. **2.** [Rare.] To open by or as by taking away a bank.

un-bank'a-bl(e, un-bank'ə-bl, *a.* *Com.* Of a kind, as money or inconvertible values, not received by a bank.

un"bap-tized', un'bap-tīzd', *a.* Having never received baptism; hence, figuratively, unchristian; unholy; profane; as, an *unbaptized* pagan; *unbaptized* thoughts. **un"bap-tised'‡.**

un-bark'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To disembark; put on shore.

un-bark'‡, *vt.* To remove bark from, as a tree; bark.

un-bat'ed, un-bā'tĕd, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Not blunted by having a button on the point, as a sword.

Or with a little shuffling, you may choose A sword *unbated.*
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iv, sc. 7.

2. Unabated; undiminished.

Alone, but with *unbated* zeal,
That horseman plied the scourge and steel.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 7.

un-ba'ting†, *a.* Unabating; not waning.

un-bay'†, *vt.* To release from restraint; let loose.

un-be'†, *vi.* To cease to be.

un-bear', un-bār', *vt.* *Manège.* To free from the control or pressure of the bearing-rein.

un-bear'a-bl(e, un-bār'ə-bl, *a.* That can not be borne; unendurable; intolerable. — **un-bear'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* — **un-bear'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-bear'ing, un-bār'ing, *a.* Bearing no fruit; unproductive; barren.

un-beast', *vt.* To free from the form or nature of a beast.

un"bec-il'i-ty†, *n.* Imbecility.

un"be-come'†, *vt.* To be unsuited to; misbecome.

un"be-com'ing, un'bē-cum'ing, *a.* Not becoming. (1) Unsuited to the wearer, place, or surroundings; as, an *unbecoming* robe. (2) Not befitting; not worthy of. (3) Not decorous; improper. — **un"be-com'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un"be-com'ing-ness,** *n.*

un"be-com'ing, *n.* [Rare.] A transition from existence into non-existence; dissolution. Compare BECOMING.

un-bed'ded, un-bed'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not arranged in layers or beds; not disposed or set out in beds. **2.** [Rare.] Not yet acquainted with the marriage-bed; virgin. **3†.** Raised from bed; disturbed.

un"be-dinned', un'bē-dind', *a.* [Rare.] Free from noise.

un"be-fool', un'bē-fūl', *vt.* [Rare.] To release from a condition of folly, or of having been fooled; undeceive; hence, to open the eyes of to folly; enlighten.

un"be-friend', un'bē-frend', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of friendship; fail to befriend. — **un"be-friend'ed,** *a.*

un"be-get', un'bē-gĕt', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of life.

un"be-gilt'†, *a.* Not gilded; not recompensed with gold.

un"be-got', } un'bē-got', -gĕt'n, *a.* **1.** Existing
un"be-got'ten, } independent of any cause. **2.** Not yet generated or produced.

un"be-gun', un'bē-gun', *a.* Not yet begun or started; also, existing without a beginning.

un"be-hov'ing, un'bē-hūv'ing, *n.* [Rare.] The state of not deserving.

Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behoving and *unbehoving.*
E. B. BROWNING *A Woman's Shortcomings* st. 5.

un-be'ing†, *a.* Not being or existing.

un"be-jug'gled, un'bē-jug'ld, *a.* [Colloq.] Undeceived by juggling or trickery.

un"be-known', un'bē-nōn', *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Unknown; especially, performing some action unknown by another.

Zekle crep' up, quite *unbeknown,*
An' peeked in thru the winder.
LOWELL *The Courtin'* st. 1.

un"be-knownst'‡.

un"be-lief', un'bē-lif', *n.* **1.** An absence of positive belief; doubt; incredulity, especially regarding revelation.

I anticipate *unbelief,* and I expose myself to your ridicule in the statement I am about to make.
H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue ii, p. 81. [C. & G. '30.]

2. A refusal to believe; belief in a contrary proposition; disbelief; specifically, the state of one who does not believe in the Deity and the inspired word of God. **3.** In Scriptural use, lack of faith in God's truth and promises.

Unbelief, or the refusal to submit to God's plan of salvation, is the immediate ground of the condemnation or rejection of those who perish under the sound of the gospel.
C. HODGE *Epistle to the Romans* ch. 10, p. 253. [W. M. '58.]

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

un"be-lief'ful-ness†. — **un"be-lief'ful†,** *a.* Full of unbelief; disbelieving.

un"be-lieved', un'bē-līvd', *a.* **1.** That is not believed; disbelieved. **2.** That can not be believed; unbelievable.

un"be-liev'er, un'bē-liv'gr, *n.* **1.** One who withholds belief; an incredulous person; a doubter. **2.** One who has no religious faith. Specifically: (1) One who has no professed faith or religious experience. (2) One who rejects the revelation and doctrines of Christianity; an infidel.

Though we may shrink with horror from his teaching, we cannot, when we compare him [Spinoza] with other *unbelievers,* withhold our pity from the teacher.
A. S. FARRAR *Hist. Free Thought* lect. iii, p. 107. [A. '63.]

Synonyms: see SKEPTIC.

un-belt', un-belt', *vt.* To loosen the belt of, or remove from the belt; ungird.

un-bend', un-bend', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To straighten, as that which has been bent or curved. **2.** To free from exertion or close application or tension; relax; as, to *unbend* the mind. **3.** *Naut.* To detach, as a sail from a yard or a cable from an anchor.

II. *i.* **1.** To straighten or resume the natural shape after being bent; become relaxed. **2.** To free oneself from the restraint of formality or dignity; act affably, condescendingly, or unconstrainedly; also, to engage in sport or recreation. — **un-bend'ed†,** *pa.* Unbent.

Malebranche . . . was always accessible and affectionate, . . . and, when he could *unbend,* enjoyed nothing so much as to talk and play with children. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. I, bk. I, branch II, ch. 2, p. 163. [MACM. '85.]

Synonyms: see RELAX; REST[1].

un-bend'ing[1], un-bend'ing, *a.* Not bending easily; stiff; hence, unyielding; resolute; firm, as character.

Whether he wrote in the character . . . of a crazy virtuoso or a flippant coquette, he wrote in the same pompous and *unbending* style. MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 150. [A. '80.]

Synonyms: see INFLEXIBLE.

— **un-bend'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bend'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-bend'ing[2], *a.* Devoted to relaxation; relaxing; remitting. — **un-bend'ing,** *n.* Relaxation.

un"be-renv'en, un'bē-riv'n, *a.* [Rare.] Unbereft.

Arms, empty of her child, she lifts With spirit *unbereaven.*
E. B. BROWNING *A Child's Grave at Florence* st. 24.

un"be-speak'†, *vt.* To countermand; cancel; recall.

un"be-starred', un'bē-stärd', *a.* [Rare.] Not starred.

un"be-think', un'bē-think', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To fail to bethink. **2†.** To change the mind of: used reflexively.

un"be-tide'†, *vi.* To fall of happening; fall to betide.

un"be-wares'†, *adv.* Unawares. **un"be-ware'†.**

un-bi'ased, } un-bī'ĕst, *a.* Having no bias; es-
un-bi'assed, } pecially, having no mental bias; not prejudiced or warped; impartial, as judgment.

He [Dion Cassius] was no friend of tyranny, as every page of his history shows if read with an *unbiased* mind. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. ix, p. 47. [JAS. W. '70.]

— **un-bi'ased-ly, un-bi'assed-ly,** *adv.* — **un-bi'ased-ness, un-bi'assed-ness,** *n.*

un-bid'den, un-bid'n, *a.* **1.** Not bidden; not invited; unsought; as, an *unbidden* guest. **2.** Not called forth; spontaneous; as, *unbidden* thoughts.

To make pleasure an end is to thwart one's purpose, for joy is good only when it comes *unbidden.* J. L. SPALDING *Education and the Higher Life* ch. I, p. 11. [MC. & CO. '90.]

3†. Without having uttered or received the benefit of a prayer. **un-bid'‡.**

Synonyms: see SPONTANEOUS.

un-bind', un-baind', *vt.* **1.** To free from bindings or fastenings; undo; hence, to set loose; free; release.

Whom man hath bound let thy right hand *unbind.*
WHITTIER *The Prisoners of Naples* l. 13.

2. To remove, as something that binds; unfasten; as, to *unbind* a chain.

un-bish'op, un-bish'up, *vt.* To depose from the office of bishop.

un-bitt', un-bit', *vt.* *Naut.* To take off the turn or turns of (a cable) from around the bitts. **un-bit'‡.**

un-bit'ted, un-bit'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not restrained by bit or bridle; uncontrolled. **2.** Not passed over bitts, as a cable.

un-bleached', un-blicht', *a.* Not bleached; especially, not having the yellowish tinge removed by bleaching; said of cotton or linen cloth.

un-blem'ished, un-blem'isht, *a.* Not marred by defects or guilt; not tarnished; faultless; pure; as, an *unblemished* character; *unblemished* integrity.

Synonyms: see PERFECT; PURE.

un-blenched'†, *a.* Not dismayed or confounded.

un-blench'ing, un-blench'ing, *a.* Not flinching.

His shall be larger manhood, saved for those
That walk *unblenching* through the trial-fires.
LOWELL *Washers of the Shroud* st. 19.

un-bless'ed, } un-bles'ĕd, -blest', *a.* Not having been
un-blest', } blessed or admitted to blessedness; unhappy; unhallowed; wretched. **un-blest'ful‡** [Rare].

— **un-bless'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-block', un-blek', *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove a block or obstruction from. **II.** *i.* *Whist.* To play an unduly high card, so as to avoid blocking a partner's long suit.

un-blood'y, un-blud'i, *a.* **1.** Not stained by blood; hence, not attended with slaughter, as a conflict. **2.** Not of a bloodthirsty disposition; not cruel.

— **unbloody sacrifice,** a sacrifice unaccompanied with or not consisting of a blood-offering; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the mass.

— **un-blood'i-ly,** *adv.*

un-blown'[1], un-blōn', *a.* **1.** Not sounded, as a trumpet. **2.** Not distended or moved by wind; not inflated.

un-blown'[2], *a.* Yet in the bud and not ready to bloom.

Life is the rose's hope while yet *unblown.*
KEATS *Sleep and Poetry* l. 90.

The Unau and Its Young. 1/16

un-bod'ied, un-bod'id, *a.* **1.** Having no body; not embodied; immaterial; bodiless. **2.** Separated from the body; disembodied.

These stopp'd the moon, and call'd the *unbodied* shades
To midnight banquets in the glimmering glades.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 101.

un-bod'kined, un-bod'kind, *a.* [Rare.] Not fastened with a bodkin.

un-bok'el†, *vt.* To unbuckle; undo.

un-bolt', un-bōlt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release, as a door, by withdrawing a bolt; unbar; open.

II. *t.* [Archaic.] To remove a bolt or bar; hence, to expose something to view; make explanation.

un-bolt'ed[1], un-bolt'ed, *a.* **1.** Not separated by bolting; not sifted; as, *unbolted* flour. **2**†. Hence, gross.

un-bolt'ed[2], *a.* Not fastened by bolts; not bolted.

un-bone', un-bōn', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To free from bone or bones; bone. **2.** To bend or twist as if without bones.

un-boned'†, *a.* Having no bones.

un-bon'net, un-bon'et, *vt. & vi.* To uncover, as the head, by removal of the bonnet or other covering; bow or raise the hat in token of respect.

un-bon'net-ed, un-bon'et-ed, *a.* Bareheaded.

un-booked', un-bukt', *a.* **1.** Not recorded in a book. **2.** [Rare.] Not bookish.

un-born', un-bōrn', *a.* Not yet born. (1) Still in the womb; as, an *unborn* child. (2) Being one of a future generation; as, *unborn* posterity.

un-bos'om, un-buz'um, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To free one's bosom of; disclose confidentially; unfold, as secret thoughts or projects. **2.** To relieve by freeing the bosom: reflexively.

Mr. Dent was not a man who *unbosomed* himself to every chance acquaintance.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 9, p. 161. [O. & CO. '74.]

II. *i.* To unburden oneself of secret thoughts, knowledge, or plans; open the heart.

She was really the last person to whom he could *unbosom*.
GEORGE MEREDITH *The Egoist* ch. 29, p. 286. [R. BROS. '88.]

—un-bos'om-er, *n.*

un-bound'n-bly†, *adv.* Unlimitedly; infinitely.

un-bound'ed, un-baund'ed, *a.* Having no bounds. (1) Of unlimited extent; very great; boundless. (2) *Geom.* Having no boundary, as a line that returns into itself or a closed surface. (3) Going beyond bounds; unrestrained.

Synonyms: see ILLIMITABLE; INFINITE.
—un-bound'ed-ly, *adv.*—**un-bound'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-bound'ent, *a.* Unbound; unwedded; divorced.

un-bow'†, *vt.* To unbend.—**un-bow'a-ble†,** *a.*

un-bow'el†, *vt.* To disembowel.

un-boy', un-boi', *vt.* [Rare.] To raise above the level of a boy.

un-brace', un-brēs', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from the pressure of a brace; free from tension; unstring; loose; as, the shock *unbraced* his nerves. **II.** *i.* To become flabby.

un-brained', un-brēnd', *a.* [Rare.] Not having the brains dashed out; not brained.

un-bran', un-bran', *vt.* To remove the bran from.

un-breast'†, *vt.* To unbosom.

un-breathed', un-brēdhd', *a.* **1.** Not breathed; hence, not communicated to another. **2**†. Not practised; unexercised.

un-breath'ing, un-brēdh'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Not breathing.

un-bred', un-bred', *a.* **1.** Devoid of good breeding.

Children . . . frequently learn, from *unbred* or debauched servants, . . . untowardly tricks and vices. LOCKE *Works, Concerning Education* in vol. ix, § 68, p. 53. [R. '12.]

2. Not taught; untrained: sometimes followed by *to*. **3**†. Unbegotten; not born.

un-bri'dled, un-brōi'dld, *a.* **1.** Having no bridle on; as, an *unbridled* horse. **2.** Hence, being without restraint; unrestrained; unruly; as, an *unbridled* tongue; *unbridled* license.—**un-bri'dled-ness,** *n.*

un-broid'ent, *a.* Unbraided. **un-broid'†.**

un-bro'ken, un-brō'kn, *a.* Not broken. (1) Whole; entire; as, an *unbroken* seal. (2) Uninviolated; as, *unbroken* faith. (3) Uninterrupted; regular; smooth; as, *unbroken* sleep; an *unbroken* prairie. (4) Not weakened; strong; firm. (5) Not broken to harness or service, as a draft-animal. **un-broke'‡** [Archaic].

Synonyms: see CONTINUAL; ENTIRE.
—un-bro'ken-ly, *adv.*—**un-bro'ken-ness,** *n.*

un-brute'†, *vt.* To free from the characteristics of a brute.

un-bur'den, un-būr'dn, *vt.* **1.** To remove, as a burden; unload. **2.** To free from a burden; relieve; ease: especially, to relieve (the mind or heart) by disclosing what oppresses (it): used also reflexively; as, to *unburden* one's conscience. **3**†. To disclose; reveal. **un-bur'then‡.**

un-bux'om†, *a.* Disobedient.
—un-bux'om-ly†, *adv.*—**un-bux'om-ness†,** *n.*

un-called', un-cōld', *a.* Not in response to summons or requirement; unasked; not demanded.
—uncalled for, not justified by circumstances; unnecessary; gratuitous; as, the attack was *uncalled for*.

un-cal'low, un-cal'ō, *n.* [Local, Eng.] *Geol.* A gravel deposit superposed on chalk.

un-can'ny, un-can'i, *a.* [Scot.] Not canny. Particularly: (1) Exciting superstitious fear; weird; mysterious.

Sheriff's officers, with *uncanny* documents, of which I never understood anything, were common attendants on me.
A. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 3, p. 46. [H. '83.]

(2) Unskilful; incautious. (3) Unsafe; dangerous. (4) Severe; as, an *uncanny* wound. **un-can'nie‡.**
—un-can'ni-ly, *adv.*—**un-can'ni-ness,** *n.*

un-can'on-ize, un-can'ǫn-aiz, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of canonical authority. **2.** To remove from the catalogue of canonized saints.

un-cap', un-cap', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take the covering or cap from, as the tube of a camera or the nipple of a gun. **2.** To slice cappings from, as a comb of sealed honey.

II. *i.* To salute by raising the hat; doff the hat.

un-cape'†, *vt. & vi.* To remove the cape from; in falconry, to unhood.

un-cap'per, un-cap'ėr, *n.* One who or that which uncaps; in gunnery, a tool for removing an exploded cap.

un-car'di-nal, un-cār'di-nal, *vt.* [Rare.] To depose from the cardinalate.

un-cared', un-cārd', *a.* Not cared for; disregarded; neglected; followed by *for;* as, a child *uncared for*.

un-care'ful, un-cār'ful, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not exercising care; inattentive. **2.** Free from care or anxiety. **3**†. Involving no care.

Un-ca'ri-a, un-kā'ri-ą *or* -ęg'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubby climbing plants of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), mainly natives of India. One species (*U. Gambier*) furnishes a tanning-material. [< L. *uncus,* hook.]

un-car'nate†, *vt.* To make devoid of flesh; render less fleshly.
—un-car'nate†, *a.* Not fleshly; unincarnate.

un-case', un-kēs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove from its sheath or case; specifically (*Mil.*), to unfurl (the colors); hence, to reveal. **2**†. To strip; flay. **II**†. *i.* To undress.

un-cas'tle, un-cqs'l, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To expel from or deprive of a castle. **2.** To dismantle (a castle).

un'cate, un'ket *or* -kēt, *a. Bot.* Same as UNCINATE.

un-cau'tel-ous†, *a.* Not cautious.

unce[1]**†,** *n.* An ounce.

unce[2]**†,** *n.* A claw; talon.

un-cease'ing, un-sēs'ing, *a.* Continuing without intermission; uninterrupted; as, an *unceasing* chatter.
—un-cease'ing-ly, *adv.*

un-cen'ter, ‖ un-sen'tėr, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of or
un-cen'tre, ‖ dislocate from a center.

un-cen'tu-ry, un-sen'chu-ri *or* -tju-ri, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove from its own century.

un-cer"e-mo'ni-ous, un-ser"ę-mō'ni-us, *a.* Not using or characterized by ceremony; informal; familiar: sometimes implying lack of courtesy; as, an *unceremonious* exit.—**un-cer"e-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**un-cer"e-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

un-cer'tain†, *vt.* To render uncertain.

un-cer'tain, un-sėr'tęn, *a.* **1.** That can not be relied upon; variable; changeful; inconstant; fitful; hence, without fixedness of aim or purpose; not sure; erring; as, an *uncertain* friend; *uncertain* weather; an *uncertain* shot. **2.** That can not be certainly predicted; being of doubtful issue; as, it is *uncertain* who will win. **3.** Not mentally assured; having doubt; as, a man *uncertain* of his faith. **4.** Not surely or exactly known; as, a lady of *uncertain* age.

Duty is never *uncertain* at first.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. iv, p. 654. [H. '70.]

5. Having no exact or precise significance; indeterminate; as, an *uncertain* sound; *uncertain* phraseology.

Synonyms: see AMBIGUOUS; PRECARIOUS.
—un-cer'tain-ly, *adv.*—**un-cer'tain-ness,** *n.*

un-cer'tain-ty, un-sėr'tęn-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being uncertain. (1) The state of having doubt: said of persons. (2) The state of being unascertained or not definitely known: said of things or events. **2.** Something not certainly determined or known; a doubtful matter; a contingency.

Many a one who has been perplexed by the *uncertainties* and contentions of history, has been strengthened by the certainty and the unity of science. A. P. STANLEY *Addresses and Sermons in Am.* ser. iii, p. 141. [MACM. '79.]

Synonyms: see DOUBT.

un-ces'sant, *a.* Incessant.—**un-ces'sant-ly†,** *adv.*

un-chal'lenged, un-chal'enjd, *a.* Not challenged, as a statement or one who makes it; not called in question.—**un-chal'lenge-a-bl(e,** *a.*—**un-chal'lenge-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-chance', un-chqns', *n.* [Scot.] Misfortune; calamity.

un-chan'cy, un-chqn'si, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Unpropitious. Hence: (1) Ill-chanced; unlucky; uncanny. (2) Ill-timed; inconvenient. **2.** Unsafe; dangerous.

un-change'a-bl(e, un-chēnj'ą-bl, *a.* That can not change or be changed; immutable.

Synonyms: see CHANGELESS; PERMANENT.
—un-change"a-bil'i-ty, un-change'a-bl(e-ness, *n.*—**un-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-chap'lain, un-chap'lęn, *vt.* To depose from or deprive of a chaplaincy.

un-charge', un-chārj', *vt.* **1.** To unload or free from a charge or burden. **2.** To refrain from accusing; retract an accusation concerning; hence, to acquit.

un-charged', un-chārjd', *a.* **1.** Not loaded or charged. **2.** [Rare.] Not attacked or accused.

un-char'i-ot, un-char'i-ęt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To dispossess of a chariot; hurl from a chariot.

un-char'i-ta-bl(e, un-char'i-ta-bl, *a.* Manifesting absence or lack of charity; especially, not showing good will; looking on the worst side of character; harsh in judgment; censorious.—**un-char'i-ta-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**un-char'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-char'nel, un-chār'nel, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove from a charnel-house; dig up; exhume.

un-child', un-chaild', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To bereave of children; render childless. **2.** To cause to be unfilial.

un-chinked', un-chinkt', *a.* Not having the chinks filled up. See CHINK[2], *v.*, 2.

In a crevice between the *unchinked* logs. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 15, p. 273. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

un-chris'ten†, *vt.* **1.** To render unholy or unchristian. **2.** To refuse baptism to or make invalid the baptism of.

un-chris'tian, un-cris'chian, *vt.* [Rare.] To make unlike a Christian; pervert from the Christian faith.

I now tell you of these earthly-minded ones, even weeping that they *unchristian* themselves! JOHN HOWE *Works, Future Blessedness* in vol. i, p. 300. [J. P. H. '35.]

un-chris'tian, *a.* **1.** Unbecoming to or unseemly for a Christian; as, *unchristian* acts. **2.** Not inculcated by or foreign to Christianity; colloquially, improper, rude, etc. **3.** Unconverted to Christianity; pagan; as, *unchristian* tribes. **un-chris'tian-ly†.**—**un-chris'tian-ly,** *adv.*—**un-chris'tian-ness†,** *n.*

un-church', un-chūrch', *vt.* **1.** To excommunicate. **2.** To deny the validity of the sacraments and order of (a sect or church).

un-churched', un-chūrcht', *a.* **1.** Not gathered into churches.

If the American churches can reach the *unchurched* masses of our cities, they ought to do so.
JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* lect. viii, prel., p. 203. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

2. Not having had the office for "churching of women."

un'ci, un'sai *or* un'ci, *n.* Plural of UNCUS.

un'ci-a, un'shi-ą, *C. W.* (un'si-ą, *E.*), *n.* [-Æ, -I *or* -Ə.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* The twelfth part of anything, as of a pound (an ounce) or of a foot (an inch); specifically, a copper coin, the twelfth of an as. See COIN; MEASURE; WEIGHT. **2**†. Formerly, any numerical coefficient appearing in the binomial theorem. [L., twelfth part.]

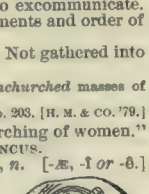
The Obverse of an Uncia. (About 300 B. C.)

un'cial, un'shial, *C.* (un'shi-ąl, *E.*; un'shul, *W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** *Paleog.* Pertaining to or consisting of a form of letters found in manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century. Uncial characters are large and of nearly uniform size, resembling modern capitals, but with greater roundness. See MAJUSCULE; MINUSCULE.

I ΘΝCOYKAIAYTωMONωλλι
2 ETCONLoquebANTur

1. Greek Uncial Letters of the 5th Century, from the *Codex Alexandrinus.* θν (θεον) σου και αυτω μονω λατ(ρευσεις). 2. Latin Uncials of about A. D. 700, from the *Codex Amiantinus,* forming the words *et conloquebantur.*

2. By extension, of large, uniform, open style: said of handwriting.

The address was . . . of the delicate kind which used to be esteemed feminine before the present *uncial* period.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 153. [H. '76.]

3†. Of or pertaining to an uncia. [< L. *uncialis,* belonging to an inch or an ounce, < *uncia,* inch, ounce.]
—un'cial, *n.* **1.** A letter of uncial form. **2.** An uncial manuscript.—**un'cial-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To form in uncial style.

The Glagolitic alphabet of the Western Slaves, which, like the so-called Irish uncial, was only an *uncialized* cursive.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 158. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

un"ci-a'tim, un"si-ē'tim *or* un"ci-ę'tim, *adv.* [L.] [Rare.] Ounce by ounce.

un-cif'er-ous, un-sif'ėr-us, *a.* Having a hook, as an ovipositor. [< L. *uncus,* hook, + *fero,* bear.]

un'ci-form, un'si-fōrm. **I.** *a.* Shaped like a hook; hook-like. **II.** *n.* The unciform bone. **un'ci-forme‡.** [< L. *uncus,* hook, + -FORM.]
—unciform bone, a bone of the distal row of the wrist on the ulnar side, articulating with the fourth and fifth metacarpals. See illus. under CARPUS. **un"ci-na'tum‡.—u. eminence,** the hippocampus minor.

un'ci-nal, un'si-nal. **I.** *a.* Uncinate: said specifically of the lateral teeth of an odontophore. **II.** *n.* An uncinus. [< LL. *uncinus;* see UNCINARIA.]

un"ci-na'ri-a, un"si-nē'ri-ą *or* un"ci-ng'ri-ą. *n. Spong.* A spinose oxea with all the spines pointing one way. [< LL. *uncinus,* hook, < L. *uncus,* hook.]

Un"ci-na'ta, un"si-nē'tą *or* un"ci-ng'tą, *n. pl. Helminth.* The tubicolous worms. [< L. *uncinatus;* see UNCINATE.]

un'ci-nate, un'si-net *or* -nēt, *a.* Hooked or bent at the end; having a hooked appendage; as, the *uncinate* process of the ethmoid bone. [< L. *uncinatus,* < *uncus,* hook.] **un'cate‡; un'ci-na"ted‡.**
—uncinate convolution, the convolution of the brain that ends at the hippocampus major.—**u. process,** a hook-like process on the ethmoid bone.

un'ci-nate, *n. Spong.* A straight rod-like spicule beset with barbs at each end.

un-cin'i-form, un-sin'i-fōrm, *a.* Having a hook-like form. [< LL. *uncinus* (see UNCINARIA) + -FORM.]

Un"ci-ni-ta'ri-a, un"si-ni-tē'ri-ą *or* un"ci-ni-tg'ri-ą, *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder of dictyonine sponges with uncinate spicules. [< L. *uncinatus;* see UNCINATE.]
—un"ci-ni-ta'ri-an, *a.*

Un-cin'u-la, un-sin'yu-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic on higher plants. *U. necator* is the common powdery mildew of the grape-vine. [< LL. *uncinus;* see UNCINARIA.]

un'ci-nus, un-sai'nus *or* un-ci'nus, *n.* [-NI, -nai *or* -ni, *pl.*] A hook or hook-like part or process; hamulus. (1) A lateral or uncinal tooth of an odontophore. See illus. under ODONTOPHORE. (2) One of the chitinous hooklets in the torus of tubicolous annelids. (3) One of the hooked cilia of certain infusorians. [LL.; see UNCINARIA.]

un-ci'pher†, *vt. & vi.* To decipher. **un-cy'pher†.**

un-cir"cum-ci'sion, un-sėr'cum-sizh'un, *n.* **1.** The state of being uncircumcised. **2.** Hence, those who do not practise circumcision; in Scripture, the Gentiles.

un"ci-ros'trate, un'si-ros'tret *or* -trēt, *a.* Having a hooked bill. [< L. *uncus,* hook, + ROSTRATE.]

un-cit'y†, *vt.* To divest of the rank or rights of a city.

un-civ'il, un-siv'il, *a.* **1.** Wanting in civility; discourteous; ill-bred; as, *uncivil* language. **2.** [Archaic.] Uncivilized; as, *uncivil* tribes. **3.** [Rare.] Not according to custom; unusual.

Synonyms: see BLUFF; HAUGHTY.
—un'ci-vil'i-ty†, *n.* Incivility. **un-civ'il-ness†.**—**un-civ'il-ly,** *adv.*

un-civ'i-lized, ‖ un-siv'i-laizd, *a.* **1.** Living in a state
un-civ'i-lised, ‖ of savagery; not civilized; barbarous. **2.** [Rare.] Lacking refinement; coarse.

Synonyms: see BARBAROUS.
—un-civ'i-li-za'[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* PHIL. SOC.

un'cle, *n.* Uncle.

un-clad', un-clad', *imp. & pp.* of UNCLOTHE, *v.*

un'cle, un'cl, *n.* **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt; the correlative (1) in kinship of *nephew* or *niece,* and (2) in sex of *aunt.* **2.** An elderly man: a kindly appellation applied, especially in the southern United States, to an old negro. **3.** [Slang.] A pawnbroker: originally from the pretense that the money obtained by pawning is from a rich uncle.

My money is out, my watch at my *Uncle* Rothschild's, and I have nothing to pay with.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie and Rime* pt. i, p. 23. [F. & W. '85.]

[< F. *oncle,* < L. *avunculus,* dim. of *avus,* grandfather.]
un'ckle†; un'kle†.
—Uncle Sam, the government or typical representative or citizen of the United States: a jocular explanation of the initials *U. S.*
—un'cle-ship", *n.* The state or relation of an uncle.

-uncle. A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin, as carbu*uncle,* pedu*uncle,* homu*uncle.* [< L. *-unculus,* dim. suffix, < *-un-,* ending of noun stem, + *-culus,* dim. suffix, < *-co-,* formative, + *-lus,* dimin.]

un-clean', un-clīn', *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** Characterized by impure thoughts or practises; depraved; unchaste. **3.** Ceremonially impure. (1) Constituting a source of defilement: said specifically in Jewish law of certain animals forbidden for use in sacrifice or for food.

Dogs are considered *unclean* animals by the Muslims.
S. LANE-POOLE *Egypt* ch. 1, p. 16. [S. M. '81.]

(2) Being defiled, as a person eating such an animal.

Synonyms: see FOUL.
—unclean spirit, an evil spirit; a demon.

un-clean'ly, un-clen'li, *a.* **1.** Not cleanly or clean; filthy; foul. **2.** Not pure or chaste; impure; indecent.
—un-clean'li-ness, *n.* **un-clean'ness‡.**

un-clew'†, *vt.* To unwind; undo; ruin. **un-clue'†.**

un-close', un-clōz', *v.* **1.** *t.* 1. To unfasten; set open; hence, to reveal; disclose. **2**†. To remove the covering from. **II.** *i.* To open.

un-closed', un-clōzd', *a.* **1.** Not closed or finished. **2.** Not enclosed; open.

un'co, un kō, *a.* [Scot.] Being out of the ordinary; strange; uncouth; reserved. [Abbr. of UNCOUTH.]

un'co, *n.* Scot. **1.** Anything out of the common or surprising; hence, a strange person or thing. **2.** *pl.* News.

un'co, *adv.* [Scot.] Remarkably; wonderfully; very; as, *unco* happy.

un-coach', *vt.* To release, as horses, from a coach.

un-cock', un-cok', *vt.* **1.** To release and let down the hammer of (a pistol or gun) easily, without exploding the charge. **2.** To restore to usual position, as a hat.

un-cock', *vt.* To take out of cocks or piles, as hay.

un-cocked', un-cokt', *a.* Not at cock, as a gun.

un-coif', un-coif', *vt.* To set free from a coiffe.

un-coin', un-coin', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive (metallic money) of its value or character as coin, as by melting it.

un-colt', *vt.* To take a horse from; also, to unhorse.

un-come'ly, un-cum'li, *a.* **1.** Lacking in comeliness, grace, or beauty.

Where charity dwelleth, it maketh the weak strong and the *uncomely* beautiful. WHITTIER *Margaret Smith's Journal, Nov. 12, 1678* p. 92 [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. Not proper or seemly; indecorous.

It is neither weak nor *uncomely*, for an old man to weep for the sins of his youth. JOSEPH HALL *Select Works, Holy Observations* div. i, p. 143. [A. M. & W. '45.]

— **un-come'li-ness**, *n.* — **un-come'ly**, *adv.*

un-com'fort-a-ble, un-cum'fert-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Causing or experiencing uneasiness or disquietude, physical or mental; not comfortable; as, an *uncomfortable* chair or thought. **2.** Awkwardly or disagreeably situated; not at ease; as, I feel *uncomfortable*. — **un-com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

un"com-mer'cial, un'cem-mer'shal, *a.* **1.** Not engaged or versed in commerce. **2.** Conflicting with the spirit of commerce. — **un"com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

un'com-mit'ted, un'cem-mit'ed, *a.* **1.** Not committed. Specifically: (1) Not performed or done.

And Havoc loathes so much the waste of time,
She scarce had left an *uncommitted* crime.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 2, st. 11.

(2) Not confided or entrusted. (3) Not bound by a pledge. **2.** Not referred to a committee.

un-com'mon, un-cem'un, *a.* Out of the natural or usual order; occurring infrequently; unusual; rare; hence, worthy of remark; peculiar; strange.

The basis of his Webster's intellect was an *uncommon* common sense. MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 11, p. 325. [S. C. & C. '79.]

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; RARE†.

— **un-com'mon**, *adv.* [Colloq.] Extremely; very; as, *uncommon* pretty. — **un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.* **1.** To an unusual degree. **2.** In an uncommon way or manner. — **un-com'mon-ness**, *n.*

un-com'pa-nied†, *a.* Unaccompanied.

un"com-put'i-bly†, *adv.* Incompatibly.

un"com-plete'†, *a.* Incomplete.

un-com"pre-hen'sive, un-cem'pre-hen'siv, *a.* **1.** Not embodying or embracing much; incomplete. **2**†. Not capable of comprehending. **3**†. Incomprehensible.

un-com'pro-mi"sing, un-cem'pro-mai'zing, *a.* Making or admitting of no compromises; inflexible; strict; as, *uncompromising* virtue, opinions, or position.

— **un-com'pro-mi"sing-ly**, *adv.*

un"con-cern', un'cen-sern', *n.* Absence of or freedom from concern or anxiety; indifference.

Synonyms: see APATHY.

— **un"con-cerned'**, *a.* Having no concern or anxiety, regardless; indifferent. — **un"con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un"con-cern'ed-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being unconcerned; absence of concern. **un"con-cern'ment**†. — **un"con-cern'ing**†, *a.* Not concerning or affecting.

un"con-clu'ding†, *a.* Inconclusive. **un"con-clu'sive**†, **un"con-clu'ding-ness**†, *n.*

un"con-di'tied†, *a.* Unconditioned.

un"con-di'tion-al, un'cen-dish'un-al, *a.* Limited by no conditions; absolute; as, *unconditional* surrender.

Synonyms: see ABSOLUTE.

— **un"con-di'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being unconditional. **un"con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **un"con-di'tion-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being unconditional.

un"con-di'tioned, un'cen-dish'und, *a.* **1.** Free from or unbound by conditions; not limited or restricted; unconditional. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) Not limited by conditions, as of space or time; as, the *unconditioned* cause, *i. e.*, God. (2) Free from relation; unrelated; absolute.

Synonyms: see INFINITE.

— **the unconditioned** (*Metaph.*), that which is unlimited by conditions, as of space or time; less often, that which is unwarranted; the absolute said to be incomprehensible or unrecognizable, though an object of thought and discourse.

un"con-form', un'cen-fōrm', *a.* Dissimilar; unlike.

un"con-form"a-bil'i-ty, un'cen-fōrm"a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition of not being conformable; specifically, in geology, discrepancy in sequence between an older and a younger deposit in contact with each other, indicative of an intervening crustal movement. **un"con-form'i-ty**;.

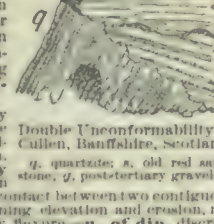

Double Unconformability at Cullen, Banffshire, Scotland. *q*, quartzite; *s*, old red sandstone; *g*, postertiary gravels.

To prove unconformability it is strictly necessary to have evidence of actual superposition of the strata in question.

— **unconformability by erosion**, presence of an irregular and more surface of contact between two contiguous strata, indicative of intervening elevation and erosion, not necessarily accompanied by flexure. — **u. of dip**, discrepancy between the dip of an overlying and an underlying stratum, indicating a movement of the lower stratum before the deposition of the upper one; ordinary unconformability, referred to when no qualifying epithet is used. — **u. of overlap**, discrepancy in areal extent between two contiguous superimposed strata, even where they have the same dip, the edge of one stratum overlapping that of the other; indicative of gentle subsidence without perceptible faulting. Called also, by European geologists, *unconformability of transgression*.

un"con-form'a-bl(e, un'cen-fōrm'a-bl, *a.* Not conforming or conformable; inconsistent; in geology, exhibiting unconformability.

Synonyms: see ANOMALOUS.

— **un"con-form'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* The quality of being unconformable. — **un"con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*

un"con-form'ist†, *n.* A non-conformist.

un"con-form'i-ty, un'cen-fōrm'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Want of conformity; non-conformity. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Lack of parallelism between neighboring strata, due to flexure or faulting; not necessarily equivalent to *unconformability*, since it may be a phenomenon subsequent to deposition, actual superposition not being required. (2) Same as UNCONFORMABILITY in all geological senses.

un-con'ning†. I. *a.* Ignorant; dull. **II.** *n.* Lack of knowledge or skill. — **un-con'ning-ness**†, *n.*

un-con'scion-a-bl(e, un-cen'shun-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Going beyond the bounds of what is customary or reasonable; ridiculously or unjustly excessive; inordinate. Compare CONSCIONABLE.

There is nothing about which old soldiers spin such *unconscionable* yarns as about the size of the armies they have thrashed.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 128. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. Not governed by sense or prudence; as, an *unconscionable* rogue.

The best is, that *unconscionable* liars, though they most hurt themselves, do the least harm other, . . . seeing no wise man will believe them.
FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. i, bk. i, § 5, p. 64. [T. T. '37.]

3. *Law.* Contrary to good conscience; inequitable. **4.** Devoid of conscience; unconscientious. — **unconscionable bargain**, a contract so manifestly unequal and unfair as to lead to a presumption of fraud, imposition, or undue influence; a contract such as no man in his senses would make, and no honest and fair man would accept.

— **un-con'scion-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-con'scious, un-cen'shus, *a.* **1.** Temporarily deprived of conscious mental activity; not in a state of consciousness.

A man is stunned by a blow with a stick on the head. He becomes *unconscious*. Another man gets a harder blow on the head from a bigger stick, and it kills him. Does he become *unconscious*, too? HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 26, p. 479. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. Not cognizant of objects, actions, etc.; ignorant; unaware; regardless; as, *unconscious* of her charms; *unconscious* of his malady. **3.** Not produced or accompanied by conscious effort; not known or felt to exist; as, *unconscious* thought; *unconscious* goodness.

The myth and the legend . . . are the *unconscious* embodiments of popular feeling. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought in the West* essay 1, p. 4. [MACM. '91.]

4. [Rare.] Not possessing consciousness, as a thing.

Synonyms: compare STUPOR.

— **the philosophy of the unconscious** (*Phil.*), an ontological system developed by Hartmann, rejecting materialism, Darwinianism, and mechanism, and maintaining that the laws of nature control, in strict conformity with plan and purpose, those beings in nature that know nothing of these laws, but contending that the cause which operates in the universe in conformity with plan and purpose is unconscious.

— **un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

un-con"sti-tu'tion-al, un-cen"sti-tū'shun-al, *a.* *Law.* Conflicting with, contrary to, or violative of the constitution or fundamental law of a state; as, an *unconstitutional* law or executive act.

Sir, we believed the embargo *unconstitutional;* but still that was matter of opinion, and who was to decide it?
WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 330. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

— **un-con"sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **un-con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un"con-strain'a-bl(e, un'cen-strēn'a-bl, *a.* Not constrainable. **unconstrainable coordinate** (*Physics*), a coordinate in the widest sense, such that any individual can not be obliged to take any value that may be assigned to it, as, for example, the position of an individual molecule of a system. **generalized coordinate**:.

un"con-strained', un'cen-strēnd', *a.* **1.** Free from constraint; not produced by constraint; voluntary; as, *unconstrained* conformity in religious ceremonials. **2.** Free from the characteristics or qualities produced by restraint; unembarrassed; natural; unaffected; as, *unconstrained* manners; an *unconstrained* style.

— **un"con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un"con-straint'**, *n.* Freedom from constraint.

un"con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, un'cen-tem'po-rē'ne-us, *a.* Not contemporary; also, not molded by contemporary thinkers or influences; original.

Like Goethe, he is of a singularly *uncontemporaneous* nature.
LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 6. [O. & CO. '70.]

un-con'ti-nent-ed, un-cen'ti-nent-ed, *a.* [Rare.] Remote from a continent.

un"con-trol'la-bl(e, un'cen-trōl'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be controlled or restrained; beyond control; ungovernable; as, *uncontrollable* anger; an *uncontrollable* crowd. **2**†. That can not be disputed; incontestable.

— **un"con-trol'la-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Inability to be controlled. **un"con-trol'la-bl(e-ness**‡. — **un"con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*

un"con-ven'tion-al, un'cen-ven'shun-al, *a.* **1.** Not adhering to conventional rules or social forms; informal; free. **2.** *Art.* Not conventional. See CONVENTIONAL, 5. **un"con-ven'tioned**:. — **un"con-ven"tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **un"con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un"con-vert'ed, un'cen-vert'ed, *a.* Not converted, exchanged, or changed; specifically, in theology, impenitent; without saving faith.

un-cork', un-cōrk', *vt.* **1.** To draw the cork from. **2.** [Slang.] To permit to flow out, as speech.

un-corv'en†, *a.* Untrimmed; uncut.

un-coup'le, un-cup'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To disconnect or disunite, as two connected things from each other or as one thing from another; set loose; part.

II. *i.* To break loose; wander at large.

un-coup'led, un-cup'ld, *a.* **1.** Not coupled; hence, unmarried. **2.** *Her.* Découplé.

un'cous†, *a.* Like a hook; hooked.

un-couth', un-cūth', *a.* **1.** Marked by awkwardness or oddity; especially, appearing thus marked because of unfamiliarity; outlandish; ungainly; clumsy.

Time makes ancient good *uncouth*.
LOWELL *The Present Crisis* st. 18.

2. Not common or well known; unfamiliar; unusual. **3**†. Rare. **4**†. Mysterious; alarming. **5**†. Unlearned; untutored; ignorant. [< AS. *uncūth*, < *un-*, UN-1, + *cūth*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, know.] — **un-couth'ly**, *adv.* — **un-couth'ness**, *n.* — **un-couth'some**†, *a.*

un-cov'e-na-ble†, *a.* **1.** Unseemly. **2.** Boorish.

un-cov'e-nant-ed, un-cuv'e-nant-ed, *a.* **1.** Not bound by a covenant or promise; not having entered into a covenant or league; specifically, in Scottish history, not pledged to the Solemn League and Covenant. Compare COVENANTER. **2.** Not promised or secured by a covenant; in theology, not having entered into covenant with God through the appointed method of grace; not granted or embraced in the covenant of grace or of redemption; as, the *uncovenanted* mercies of God.

un-cov'er, un-cuv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the covering from; divest of covering. **2.** To make openly known; unfold; disclose. **3.** *Mil.* To expose successively, as lines of formation, by marching leading companies, batteries, etc., to the right or left.

II. *i.* To withdraw a covering; specifically, to raise or remove the hat, as in token of respect.

He ruefully *uncovered* and began to cheer.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. iii, ch. 13, p. 447. [S. E. & CO. 86.]

un-cowl', un-caul', *vt.* **1.** To remove the cowl from, as the head; expose by removing the cowl or anything that muffles. **2.** To deprive of a cowl or of monkhood.

un-crased'†, *a.* Sound; unshaken; firm.

un"cre-ate', un'cre-ēt', *vt.* To deprive of existence.

un"cre-a'ted, un'cre-ē'ted, *a.* **1.** Not yet created or brought into being. **2.** Having independent existence; not created. **un"cre-ate'**‡.

— **un"cre-a'ted-ness**, *n.*

un-crud'ded†, *a.* Not curdled.

unc'tion, unc'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of anointing as with oil. Specifically: (1) The act of anointing with oil as a rite or ceremonial, as in consecration or dedication, especially in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches, or in setting apart to any high office. The sick are anointed in both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, but in the former only when they are in danger of death. The anointing in this case is counted as a sacrament and called usually **extreme unction.**

Heir Of all things; to be Heir and to be King
By sacred *unction*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 709.

(2) The act of treating medicinally by anointing. **2.** A substance used in anointing, as an unguent or a salve; something that soothes or palliates. **unc'ture**†.

The *unction* of flattery is pretty copiously employed.
C. COLTON *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 415. [A. S. B. '46.]

3. That quality or characteristic of speech, especially in religious discourse, which awakens or is intended to awaken deep sympathetic feeling; sometimes, effusive or affected emotion. **4.** Divine grace.

While speaking he [Jesus] communicated to their [the disciples'] minds that heavenly *unction* without which no true knowledge of divine things ever existed. W. G. SCHAUFFLER *Last Days of Christ* pt. i, ch. II, p. 233. [J. P. J. '54.]

[< F. *onction*, < L. *unctiōn-*), < *ungo*, anoint.]

— **unc'tion-less**, *a.*

unc'tu-ous, unc'chu-us *or* -tiu-us, *C.* (unc'tin-us, *W.*; unct'yu-us, *Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of an unguent or salve; greasy; fatty; oily.

His eyes glare crimson, black his *unctuous* beard.
DANTE *Vision* tr. by H. F. Cary *Hell* can. 6, l. 15.

2. Having or characterized by deep sympathetic feeling, as religious discourse; sometimes, characterized by gusto or extreme relish.

How surely the old English *unctuous* and sympathetic humor is dying out or has died out of our literature. BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets, Touches of Nature* p. 61. [H. & H. '77.]

3. Having or characterized by affected emotion; effusively benignant; hence, oily-tongued; unduly suave. **4.** Being greasy or soapy to the touch, as certain magnesian minerals. [< F. *onctueux*, < LL. *unctuosus*, < L. *ungo*, anoint.] **unc'tious**†.

— **unc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **unc'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* **unc'tious-ness**†; **unc"tu-os'i-ty**‡ [Rare].

un'cu-lar, un'kiu-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Avuncular.

un-cult'†, *a.* Illiterate; uncultivated; rude.

un-cum'ber†, *vt.* To cumber no longer.

un-cun'ning†. **I.** *a.* Ignorant; stupid; dull. **II.** *n.* Ignorance; stupidity.

— **un-cun'ning-ly**†, *adv.* — **un-cun'ning-ness**†, *n.*

un-cu'ri-ous†, *a.* **1.** Not strange. **2.** Not inquisitive.

un'cus, un'cus, *n.* [UN'CI, un'sai *or* un'ci, *pl.*] *Biol.* **1.** A hook or claw; a hook-like part or process. **2.** *Helminth.* Specifically, the head of a malleus or lateral piece of the mastax of a rotifer. [< L. *uncus*, hook.]

un-cus'tom-a-bl(e, un-cus'tum-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Not liable to custom-house duties.

un-cus'tomed, un-cus'tumd, *a.* Free from customs or duty. (1) Not liable to duty. (2) Having paid no duty.

un-cut', un-cut', *a* Not cut. Specifically: (1) In bookbinding, having untrimmed margins; as, an *uncut* magazine. (2) Unground; unmolded; as, an *uncut* stone.

un-cuth'†. **I.** *a.* Strange; unknown. **II.** *n.* A stranger.

un-dam', un-dam', *vt.* To take away a dam from.

un-damp'ned†, *a.* Not damned; uncondemned.

un-date', un-dēt', *a.* Wavy; in botany, undulate. [< L. *undo* (pp. *undatus*), rise in waves, < *unda*, wave.]

un-da'ted[1], un-dē'ted, *a.* **1.** Same as UNDATE. **2.** *Her.* Same as UNDÉ.

un-da'ted[2], *a.* Having no date, as a letter.

un-daunt'ed, un-dānt'ed, *a.* Manifesting or characterized by lack of fear; not daunted; fearless. — **un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-daunt'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-daz'zle, un-daz'l, *vt.* [Rare.] To recover from a dazed condition.

Slowly my sense *undazzled*.
TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st. 45.

un'dé, un'dē, *a. Her.* Wavy; undulating; said of an ordinary or of the lines dividing the shield. Compare ENGRAILED; INDENTED; INVECTED; NEBULÉ. [< F. *ondé*, < *onde* (< L. *unda*), wave.] **un'dee**:; **un'dy**:.

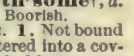
Bendlets Undé.

un-dead'ly†, *a.* Not subject to death; immortal. — **un-dead'li-ness**†, *n.*

un-dean', un-dīn', *vt.* To deprive of the office or dignity of a dean.

Mr. Thorne gave him a look which *undeaned* him completely for the moment.
A. TROLLOPE *Barchester Towers* vol. ii, ch. 46, p. 324. [C. & H. '87.]

un-dec'a-gon, un-dec'a-gen, *n. Geom.* A figure that has eleven angles and eleven sides. [< L. *undecim* (see UNDECENNARY) + Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]

un′dec-ane, *n. Chem.* Same as HENDECANE. [<L. *undecim;* see UNDECENNARY.]

un″de-ceiv′a-bl(e, un′dē-sēv′ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be deceived. **2**†. Not deceitful.

un″de-ceive′, un′dē-sēv′, *vt.* To free from deception, as by apprising of the truth or of the real state of affairs.

un″de-cen′na-ry, un′dē-sen′ə-ri, *a.* Undecennial; eleventh. [< L. *undecim,* eleven, < *unus,* one, + *decem,* ten.]

un″de-cen′ni-al, un′dē-sen′i-əl, *a.* Pertaining to a period of eleven years or to the eleventh year; lasting eleven years; occurring or celebrated on the eleventh year or every eleven years. [< L. *undecim;* see UNDECENNARY.]

un″de-cī′ded, un′dē-sīd′ed, *a.* **1.** Not having the mind made up; exhibiting or characterized by indecision; irresolute. **2.** Not determined; yet in doubt; as, an *undecided* contest.

Synonyms: see IRRESOLUTE.

— **un″de-cī′ded-ly,** *adv.* — **un″de-cī′ded-ness,** *n.*

un-dec′i-mole, un-des′i-mōl, *n. Mus.* A group of eleven notes to be played in the time of eight.

un″de-ci′siv(e, un′dē-sī′siv, *a.* [Rare.] Indecisive.

un-deck′†, *vt.* To remove adornments from.

un-decked′, un-dekt′, *a.* **1.** Having no ornaments; not decked out. **2.** Having no deck, as a vessel.

un-dec′o-ic, *a. Chem.* Same as HENDECATOIC.

— **undecoic acid,** a colorless, crystalline, highly corrosive compound ($C_{11}H_{20}O_2$) made by heating undecylenic acid with hydriodic acid and amorphous phosphorus. **undecylic acid:.**

un″de-col′ic, un′dē-col′ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of the propiolic series containing eleven atoms of carbon. [< *unde-* in UNDECYLENIC + *-olic* in PROPIOLIC.] — **undecolic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{18}O_2$). **hendecinoic acid‡.**

un′dec-yl, un′des-il, *n. Chem.* The ultimate theoretical radical of undecylenic acid. [< *undec-* in UNDECANE + *-YL.*]

un-dec″yl-en′ic, un-des′il-en′ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing eleven atoms of carbon and the radical undecyl.

— **undecylenic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{20}O_2$) obtained by distilling castor-oil under diminished pressure. **hendecenoic acid‡.**

un″dec-yl′ic, *a. Chem.* Same as HENDECATOIC.

un-deed′ed, un-dēd′ed, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Not conveyed by deed; not transferred. **2**†. Not having achieved any great deed.

un″de-fine′, un′dē-fīn′, *vt.* [Rare.] To render indefinite, as the sense of a term or word; confuse.

un″de-fined′, un′dē-fīnd′, *a.* **1.** Having no definition; not explained in precise words. **2.** Having no clearly defined limits or outlines; hazy; indefinite.

un″de-moc′ra-tize, un′dē-mec′rə-tīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To render undemocratic. [C.]

un″de-mon′stra-tiv(e, un′dē-men′strə-tiv, *a.* Making or characterized by little exhibition of feeling; reserved; quiet.— **un″de-mon′stra-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*— **un″de-mon′stra-tiv(e-ness,** *n.*

un″de-nī′a-bl(e, un′dē-nī′ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be denied; indisputably true; obviously correct; undoubted; as, an *undeniable* fact.

The bones that used to be exhibited as proofs *undeniable* of enormous men, turn out to be those of the mammoth and the elephant. LEIGH HUNT *Day by the Fire, Giants* p. 233. [R. BROS. '70.]

2. [Colloq.] Unquestionably good; excellent; as, *undeniable* family connections.— **un″de-nī′a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **un″de-nī′a-bly,** *adv.*

un″de-nom″i-na′tion-al, un′dē-nem′i-nē′shun-əl, *a.* Free from denominationalism; unsectarian.

— **un″de-nom″i-na′tion-al-ism,** *n.*

un′der, un′dėr, *a.* **1.** Situated under something else, or under all the others of a series; lower or lowermost: opposed to *upper;* as, an *under* layer. **2.** Subordinate: erroneous separate use of the preposition; as, *under master* (properly *under-master*) of a school. **3.** Lower in pitch.— **under dog** [Colloq., U. S.], the dog overpowered in a dog-fight; hence, the weaker or worsted person in a contention.

un′der, *adv.* In a lower position or inferior degree; in a subordinate condition; in or into subjection.

un′der, *prep.* **1.** Beneath, so as to have something directly above; covered by; as, layer *under* layer; *under* a dish; a railway *under* ground.

> Who would be A mermaid fair,
> Singing alone, Combing her hair
> *Under* the sea? TENNYSON *The Mermaid* st. 1.

2. In a place lower than; at the foot or bottom of: opposed to *above* or *upon;* as, it was found *under* my window; *under* the hill. **3.** Beneath the shelter or protection of; as, *under* the paternal roof; chickens *under* a hen's wing. **4.** Beneath the concealment, guise, or assumption of; as, *under* the mask of friendship; he traded *under* a false name. **5.** Less than in number, degree, age, value, or amount; inferior to in quality, character, or rank; as, he is *under* forty; a semitone *under* pitch; a lieutenant ranks *under* a captain.

This conversation was not ended *under* five audiences, each of several hours. SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 155. [W. P. N. '71.]

6. Subject to: (1) Beneath the domination of; owing allegiance to; as, *under* the British government.

Those who live *under* arbitrary power do nevertheless approve of liberty, and wish for it. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 392. [L. '74.]

(2) Subordinate or subservient to; swayed by; as, *under* foreign influence. (3) Subject to guidance, tutorship, or direction of; being led or captained by; as, *under* able leadership; he studied *under* Mendelssohn. (4) Subject to the moral obligation of; obligated by; as, a statement *under* oath. (5) Subject to the sanction of; with the liability or certainty of incurring; as, *under* pain of expulsion or death. (6) Subject to the influence or pressure of; in respect of; having regard to; as, *under* the circumstances; *under* compulsion; *under* correction. (7) Swayed or impelled by; as, *under* the fear of death he made restitution. (8) Driven by; propelled by; as, *under* canvas; *under* sail; *under* steam. **7.** Being the subject of; as, *under* medical treatment; the question *under* discussion. **8.** During the period of; in the reign of; pending the administration of; as, *under* the Tudors; *under* his mayoralty the city thrived. **9.** By virtue of; authorized, substantiated, attested, or warranted by; as, *under* the authority of the United States Constitution; *under* his hand and seal; *under* his own signature. **10.** In conformity to or in accordance with: as, *under* the terms of the contract, quarterly payments were exacted.

Under this edict, in the Netherlands alone, more than fifty thousand human beings . . . were deliberately murdered. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* first series, p. 46. [S. '72.]

11. Planted or sowed with.

The Manyuema had about 300 or 400 acres *under* corn. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 242. [S. '90.]

[< AS. *under,* under.]

Synonyms: see BENEATH.

Under is an element in many self-explaining compounds, which are grouped here for convenience, though in some of them the word is an adverb. In the list immediately following *under* has various senses, indicated by the superior figures: (1) Below another in rank or position; as, an *under-secretary.* (2) Insufficiently or immaturely: often in verbs; as, to *underpay* one's employees. (3) Underneath; as, to *underbrace* a floor.

under-actor[1]
under-agent[1]
underarch[3], *v.*
underbrace[3], *v.*
under-builder[1]
under-chamberlain[1]
underchanter[1]
under-clerk[1]
under-clerkship[1]
underdelve[+3], *v.*
underdig[+3], *v.*
under-faction[1]
under-faculty[1]
under-farmer[1]
underfurnish[2], *v.*
undergore[3], *v.*
under-hangman[1]
underjoint[+3], *v.*
under-keeper[1]
under-kind[1]
under-king[1]
under-kingdom[1]
under-laborer[1]
under-ministry[1]
under-officer[1]
underofficer[2], *v.*
underpeep[+3], *v.*
underpert[+3], *v.*
underpeopled[2], *a.*
underpraise[2], *v.*
underprise[2], *v.*
underproduction[2]
underprop[+3], *v.*
underproportioned[2], *a.*
underreckon[2], *v.*
under-region[1]
underripe[2], *a.*
under-roof[1]
undersaturated[2], *a.*
under-scribe[1]
undersearch[2], *v.*
under-secretary[1], -ship
under-servant[1]
under-service[+1]
undersleep[2], *v.*
underspend[2], *v.*
underspread[3], *a.*
understock[2], *v.*
under-tapster[1]
undertaxed[2], *a.*
under-treasurer[1]
under-witch[+1]

Compounds, etc.: — **to be under a cloud,** to be overshadowed by difficulties; have one's reputation injuriously affected. — **un″der-act′,** *vt.* To enact, as a dramatic rôle, inadequately.— **un′der-ac″tion,** *n.* **1.** Action subsidiary to related action; subordinate action; episode. **2.** Insufficient or inefficient action.— **un′der-age″†,** *a.* Immature.— **un″der-aid′,** *vt.* [Rare.] To assist secretly.— **u.-arm,** *a. Cricket.* Delivered with the hand underneath; underhand; lob: said of bowling delivered with the hand underneath both the elbow and the ball: opposed to *over-arm* and *round-arm.*— **u.-back,** *n.* In brewing, a cistern below a mash-vat, receiving the wort therefrom.— **un′der-ba″sal,** *n. Echin.* An infrabasal.— **un″der-bear′†,** *vt.* **1.** To undergo; sustain; support. **2.** To make a background for; line; face.— **un′der-bear″er†,** *n.* An assistant bearer, especially at a funeral.— **un″der-bid′,** *vt.* To bid lower than, especially in a competitive offer of labor or materials.— **un″der-bill′,** *vt.* To bill, as freight or importations, at less than the real weight, quantity, or cost.— **un″der-bind′,** *vt.* To bind underneath; also, to bind down.— **un′der-bit″ten,** *a.* Not bitten in deep enough to print from: said of etched lines on a copperplate or of the plate itself.— **un′der-board″†,** *adv.* In an unfair or secret manner.— **un′der-bowed″,** *a. Archery.* Having a bow too weak for one's strength.— **un′der-branch″†,** *n.* A little branch; twig.— **un″der-bright″,** *n.* A bright streak in a cloudy sky, near the horizon.— **un′der-bud″,** *n.* [Recent.] A young girl not yet ready to come out in society.— **un″der-burn′,** *vt.* **1.** To burn insufficiently. **2**†. To destroy by fire.— **u.-butter,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Butter made from second skimmings.— **un″der-buy′,** *vt.* **1.** To buy something at a price lower than that paid by (another). **2.** To pay less than the value for.— **u. canvas.** **1.** *Naut.* Under sail: said of a vessel. **2.** *Mil.* Encamped in tents.— **un′der-cast″,** *n.* An air-passage crossing a road in a mine, by a box or channel beneath it.— **un′der-chaps″,** *n. pl.* The under jaw: properly written as two words.— **un″der-charge′,** *vt.* **1.** To make an inadequate charge for. **2.** To load with an insufficient charge, as a gun.— **un′der-charge″,** *n.*— **un″der-charged′,** *a.* In mining, opposed to *overcharged.* See OVERCHARGED MINE, under MINE, *n.*— **u.-chord,** *n. Mus.* A chord formed backward on the principle of the major triad; as, the *under-chord* of C is the minor triad of F.— **u.-clay,** *n.* A layer of clay that very frequently underlies a coal-bed: often containing roots and stems of fossil plants.— **un′der-clothed″,** *a.* Insufficiently clothed.— **u.-coat,** *n.* **1.** A coat for wear under an overcoat; an ordinary coat for indoor wear. **2.** An under layer, as of hair, in long-haired animals; underfur.— **u.-color,** *n.* **1.** A color below another; as, the *under-color* shows through. **2.** A subdued color.— **u.-colored,** *a.* Not sufficiently colored.— **un′der-con″duct†,** *n.* A subterranean passage.— **u.-consumption,** *n. Econ.* A less than normal consumption of commodities: the converse of *overproduction.* — **un′der-craft″†,** *n.* A cunning trick.— **un″der-creep′†,** *vt.* To creep clandestinely.— **u.-crest†,** *vt.* To support as a crest; bear.— **un′der-croft″,** *n. Arch.* A subterranean chamber.— **un″der-cry′†,** *vt. & vi.* To cry out: proclaim.— **u.-dealing†,** *n.* Underhand or tricky dealing.— **u.-determinant,** *n. Math.* The first minor of a symmetrical determinant.— **un″der-ditch′,** *vt.* To cut a deep ditch in, as for draining.— **un′der-dose″,** *n.* A dose less than that prescribed, customary, or requisite.— **un″der-dose′,** *vt. & vi.*— **un′der-drain″,** *n.* A drain beneath the surface, so constructed as to admit water percolating through the soil above. — **un″der-drain′,** *vt.*— **un″der-draw′,** *vt.* To represent or describe less forcibly than the reality would justify. — **un″der-dressed′,** *a.* Dressed too poorly or simply, as for a reception, or insufficiently, as in cold weather.— **un″der-dress′,** *vi.*— **u.-driven,** *a.* Having the driving mechanism below: said of certain machines.— **un′der-earth″†,** *a.* Underground. **un″der-earth′ly†.**— **un″der-ex-posed′,** *a.* Insufficiently exposed for proper or full development, as negatives in photography, which are then also termed *undertimed.*— **un″der-feed′,** *vt.* To feed insufficiently; supply with insufficient nutriment.— **un′der-fel″low†,** *n.* A paltry cur; contemptible fellow. — **un′der-fill″ing,** *n.* The filling of the lower part of a structure.— **un″der-fired′,** *a.* Not baked enough: said of ceramic wares. **short′-fired″†.**— **un′der-fleece″,** *n.* The short dense fleece beneath the top coat of a woolly animal.— **un″der-floor′,** *vt.* [Rare.] To place a floor beneath, or to furnish with a lower floor.— **un′der-flow″,** *n.* Same as UNDERCURRENT. **un′der-flow″ing†.**— **un″der-fol′low†,** *vt.* To follow in one's train.— **un″der-fong′†,** *vt.* **1.** To take upon oneself. Hence: (1) To accept; receive. (2) To sustain; protect. **2.** To get hold of; obtain by or as by trickery; entrap. **un″der-fang′†.** — **un′der-frame″,** *n.* [Eng.] The floor-framing of a railway-car.— **u.-fur,** *n.* The fine soft undergrowth of hair of various mammals, as the fur-seal.— **un″der-furrow,** *vt.* [Eng.] To plow in, as seed or manure.— **un′der-gar″ment,** *n.* A garment to be worn under the ordinary outer garments.— **un′der-gear″,** *n.* [Colloq.] Underwear.— **un″der-get′†,** *vt.* To understand.— **un″der-gird′,** *vt.* To gird around or to bind down, as by means of a rope or chain that passes underneath; as, to *undergird* a load on a sleigh.— **un′der-glaze″,** *W.* (**under-glaze′,** *C.*), *a. Ceram.* Suitable for underglaze painting: said of a pigment.— **underglaze painting** (*Ceram.*), painting in a vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied.— **un′der-god″,** *n.* A demigod.— **un′der-gown″,** *n.* A gown for wear beneath another garment.— **u.-grade,** *a.* In bridge-building, having the truss below the roadway or track, as in a deck-bridge.— **un′der-grove″,** *n.* A grove of shrubs or undersized trees overshadowed by trees of larger growth.— **un″der-grow′,** *vt.* To grow short of the normal height.— **un′der-grown″,** *a.* Not fully grown; undersized.— **un′der-growl″,** *n.* A subdued growl.— **un″der-grub′,** *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To grub under; undermine.— **un″der-hang′,** *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To hang down or under; suspend. — **un′der-head″†,** *n.* A stupid person; dolt; blockhead.—**un″der-heave′†,** *vt.* To raise by applying power from below; heave up.— **un″der-hew′,** *vt.* To hew less than is usual and proper; specifically, to hew (timber) so as to give it the appearance of containing more cubic feet than it really possesses, as when it is not made truly square and even.— **u.-hold,** *n.* In wrestling, a hold in which the opponent is seized under the arms: considered an advantage.— **un″der-hole′,** *vt. & vi.* [Pennsylvania, U. S.] *Mining.* To cut out the lower part of a coal-seam or of the under-clay, in order to get out the coal above; undercut.— **un″der-hon′est†,** *a.* Dishonest.— **un′der-jawed″,** *a.* [Rare.] Having a heavy under jaw.— **un″der-keep′†,** *vt.* To keep under; keep down; subdue.— **un″der-lap′,** *vt.* To lie or be folded partly under; extend beneath the edge of; as, the feathers of a bird *underlap* each other.— **un′der-leaf″,** *n.* [Eng.] A variety of cider-apple.— **u.-life,** *n.* [Rare.] Life under the surface; hence, a form of life concealed from public view. — **un′der-lin″en,** *n.* Linen underwear: loosely extended to cotton underwear generally.— **un′der-lock″,** *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.— **un″der-lock″er,** *n.* An underviewer, as in a mine.— **un″der-man′,** *vt.* To equip with less than the full complement of men: chiefly nautical; as, an *undermanned* ship.— **un′der-mark″ing,** *n. pl.* One of the lines, configurations, or color-combinations on the breast and belly of an animal.— **un′der-mast″ed,** *a.* Having too slight or too short masts: said of a vessel.— **u.-master,** *n.* In schools and colleges, a subordinate teacher, especially if entrusted with a general supervision or a department.— **un′der-match″†,** *n.* One who is not another's match; an inferior.— **un′der-men″tioned,** *a.* Mentioned in the following writing; referred to below or further on.— **un′der-met″al,** *a.* Having its muzzle below the line of a level axis: said of a cannon.— **un″der-min′is-ter†,** *vt.* To minister to as a subordinate.— **un′der-mirth″,** *n.* Concealed or suppressed mirth.— **un″der-mon′eyed,** *a.* [Rare.] Corrupted by bribery; bribed. **un″der-mon′ied†.**— **un′der-named″,** *a.* Same as UNDERMENTIONED. — **un″der-nice′ness,** *n.* Want of delicacy or fastidiousness.— **un″der-nim′†,** *vt.* [UN″DER-NOM′; UN″DER NO′MEN.] **1.** To experience; perceive. **2.** To rebuke. **3.** To take; undertake.— **un″der-note″,** *n.* A subdued note; undertone.— **un″der-no′ted,** *a.* Noted below; undernamed.— **u. one's signature,** authenticated by one's assignature.— **un″der-part′,** *vt.* [Rare.] To divide as a part; subdivide.— **u.-part,** *n.* A subordinate part. (1) *Theat.* A minor rôle. (2) *Mus.* In concerted pieces, a part that does not contain the melody or that is not written for the principal performer.— **un″der-pay′,** *vt.* To pay insufficiently, as an employee.— **un″der-pight′†,** *imp. of* UNDERPITCH, *v.*— **un″der-pitch′†,** *vt.* To stuff underneath. — **un′der-play′,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner; underact (a rôle). **2.** In whist, to play a low card while holding a high one of the suit.— **un′der-play″,** *n.* **1.** The act of underplaying, specifically in whist. **2.** Hidden or slightly noticed working.— **un′der-plot″,** *n.* **1.** A subsidiary literary or dramatic plot; episode. **2.** A piece of roguery or trickery; underhand action.—**un′der-plot″ter,** *n.*— **un″der-poise′†,** *vt.* To weigh or appraise beneath the value; undervalue.— **u.-possessor,** *n.* One who holds something subject to the title of another. — **un′der-proof″,** *W.* (**un-der-proof′,** *C.*), *a.* Having less strength than proof-spirit. See PROOF.— **un″der-pull′†,** *vi.* To act secretly; work clandestinely — **un′der-pull″er†,** *n.*— **un″der-put′†,** *vt.* To put under; subdue.— **un″der-quote′,** *vt.* **1.** To undersell or offer to undersell, as goods or stocks. **2.** To underbid, as another merchant or broker.— **un′der-rake″,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oyster-rake.— **un″der-reach′,** *vt. Lumbering.* To make way under; clear a space under, as a log, for the purpose of putting a chain under it.— **un′der-reach″,** *n. Lumbering.* A stout pole of sapling put under a load as a lever, to aid in raising it when stuck in a soft place.— **un″der-sail′†,** *vt.* To sail under cover of the shore.— **un′der-sailed″†,** *a.* Insufficiently provided with sails.—**un″der-say′†,** *vt.* To say by way of contradiction.— **un″der-sell′,** *vt.* To sell at a lower price than.— **un′der-sell″er,** *n.*— **un′der-sense″,** *n.* [Rare.] A sense or consciousness deeper than the usual cognizing activities.— **u. sentence,** subject to a criminal sentence; as, *under sentence* of death.— **un″der-set′,** *vt.* **1.** To prop up; support. **2.** [Eng.] To underlet.— **un′der-set″,** *n.* A trend or set of currents beneath the surface of the water, contrary to the direction of the surface current; an undercurrent.— **un′der-set″ter,** *n.* **1.** An underpinning prop or support. **2.** One who sublets.— **un′der-set″ting,** *n.* **1.** Any solid support introduced into or beneath masonry; underpinning. **2.** A base or pedestal. — **un″der-sha′pen,** *C.* (**un′der-sha″pen,** *W.*), *a.* [Poet.] Abnormally small.

> His dwarf, a vicious *under-shapen* thing.
> TENNYSON *Enid* st. 22.

— **u.-sheriff,** *n. Law.* A deputy sheriff, especially one upon whom the sheriff's duties devolve in his absence. **un′der-shrieve″†.**— **u.-sheriffry†,** *n.* Same as UNDER-SHRIEVALTY. **un′der-shriev″er-y†.**— **un′der-shirt″,** *n.* A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally a shirt of cotton, wool and cotton, or silk.— **un″der-shoot′,** *vt.* To shoot, literally or figuratively, so as to fall short of (the target or aim).— **u.-shrievalty,** *n.* [Rare.] The office of an under-sheriff.— **u.-shrub″,** *n. Bot.* A small, low shrub; a plant shrubby at the base.— **un′der-shut″,** *a.* Shut from below; having a lid or the like closing by an upward motion; as, an *undershut* valve.— **un′der-sized″,** *a.* Of less than the customary size.— **un″der-sized′²,** *a.* Insufficiently sized, as paper.— **u.-skinker†,** *n.* **1.** An assistant tapster. **2.** *Naut.* An assistant to the purser's steward.— **u.-sky,** *n.* [Rare.] The lower region of the sky.— **un′der-sleeve″,** *n.* A sleeve worn under another, as of an undergarment; specifically, a separate sleeve of light material worn under the sleeve of a woman's dress. — **un′der-soil″,** *n.* Subsoil.— **un′der-song″,** *n.* **1.** A subordinate strain or subdued melody; hence, an underlying meaning. **2**†. The accompaniment of a song.— **un′der-sparred″,** *a.* Having too few, too short, or too slight spars or masts: said of a vessel.— **un′der-sphere″,** *n.* **1.** A lower or smaller sphere. **2.** An inferior sphere; a less desirable field of action.— **un″der-spread′†,** *vt.* To raise or support by putting a spar or post underneath. **un″der-spar′†.**— **un′der-stair″†,** *a.* Pertaining to what is

below stairs or in the kitchen; hence, low; menial; humble. — **un'der-stairs"**, *n.* The basement; also, a cellar.— **un'der-state"ment**, *C.*), *n.* **1.** The act of understating. **2.** A statement that inadequately sets forth the truth. — **un'der-strap"per**, *n.* An underling. — **un'der-strap"ping**, *a.* Subservient.— **un'der-stra"tum**, *n.* An underlying stratum; substratum, literal or figurative. — **un"der-stroke'**†, *vt.* To underscore; underline. — **un'der-suit"**, *n.* One suit worn beneath another.— **un'der-sward"**, *n.* Sward beneath shrubs or trees.— **u.-tenancy**, *n.* The state of being an under-tenant; the tenure or holding of an under-tenant.— **u.-tenant**, *n. Law.* One who holds premises by a lease from one who is himself a lessee; a tenant of a tenant. — **u. the belt**, in boxing, below the waistband. **beneath the belt:.** — **u. the rose**, in secrecy.— **u. the yoke**, in subjection; conquered: referring to a custom of the Romans, who made their conquered enemies pass under a yoke made of a spear supported transversely by two others placed upright.— **un'der-thing"**†, *n.* Anything mean, inferior, or of little value. — **un'der-tide"**, *n* Same as UNDERTIME. **un'der-time"**†, **un'der-timed"**, *a. Phot.* Under-exposed. — **un'der-tint"**, *n.* A subdued tint.— **un"der-treat'ed**, *a.* Rare Treated with insufficient respect, disregarded. — **un"der-trump'**, *vt.* In card-playing, to play a lower trump to (a previous card in the same trick than one already played by one's partner.— **un"der-turn'**†, *vt.* To turn upside down; subvert; upset.— **un'der-verse"**†, *n.* A second or succeeding verse. — **un'der-vest"**, *n.* An undershirt, especially one for women's wear. — **un'der-view"er**, *n.* The inspector or superintendent of the underground workings in a coal-mine; an underlooker. — **un'der-wa"ter**, *n.* Undertow.— **u. way** (*Naut.*), having headway so as to progress through the water; hence, in general, having begun a voyage or journey; in progress. Compare UNDERWEIGH, underweigh. — **un'der-ween'**†, *vt.* To undervalue. — **un"der-ween'ing**†, *n.* Undervaluation. — **un'der-wit"ted**, *a.* [Rare.] Half-witted; demented. — **un"der-yoke'**†, *vt.* To subject to the yoke; subjugate.

un'der-bred", un'dėr-bred', *a.* **1.** Of impure breed; not thoroughbred. **2.** Lacking in good breeding.

For we commonly say that a man has 'the instincts of a gentleman' or that so and so is 'underbred.' G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 12, p. 193. [A. '84.]

— **un'der-bred"ing**, *n.* The state of being underbred.

un'der-brush", un'dėr brush', *n.* Small trees and shrubs growing beneath the large trees of a forest; undergrowth; brushwood. **un'der-bush"**:.

— **un'der-brush'**, *vt.* & *i.* [Colloq.] To clear of underbrush **un"der-bush'**:.

un'der-cliff", un dėr-clif', *n. Geol.* **1.** A strip of abundant and rough talus skirting the bases of shore cliffs. **2.** [Eng.] A strip of country about six miles long on the southeast coast of the Isle of Wight, having a dry, mild, and equable climate.

un'der-clothes", un dėr clōdhz. *n. pl.* Clothes designed for underwear, particularly such as are worn next the skin. **un'der-clo"thing**:.

un'der-cur"rent, un'dėr cur'ėnt, *a.* [Rare.] Flowing below the surface, concealed.

un'der-cur"rent, *n.* **1.** A current, as of water or air, below another current or below the surface. **2.** Figuratively, an obscure or hidden drift or tendency.

The professors . . . came to teach her singing and the piano, French and Italian, not to enlighten her respecting the *undercurrent* pastoral sentiment in Southern Italy. J. C. JEAFFRESON *Queen of Naples and Nelson* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 174. [H. & H.T. '39.]

3. *Mining.* A large shallow box beside a main hydraulic sluice and having a steeper grade, serving to aid in saving gold from the finer material.

un"der-cut', un'dėr cut', *vt.* **1.** To cut under, as a

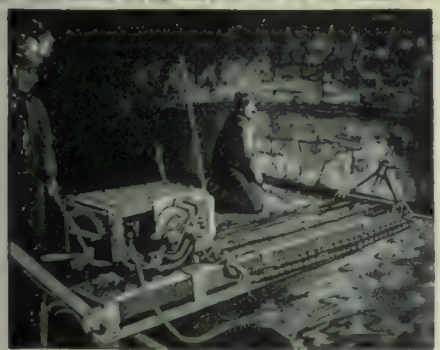

Mining Coal, by Undercutting

The machine, which has an electric motor, is shown with the cutter-bar withdrawn, the cut having been finished.

mass of coal, to facilitate its easy removal; underhole. **2.** In pugilism, to strike a person a swinging blow, delivered under and upward; as, he *undercut* him with both right and left. **3.** To go to the basis of; as, the intellect that *undercuts* spiritual truth — **un'der-cut"ter**, *n.* One who or that which undercuts.

un'der-cut", *a.* **1.** So cut or molded that the design is attached by a base smaller than the projecting portions; having the parts in relief cut under; as, an *undercut* molding. **2.** *Print. & Bookbinding.* Arranged to cut from the under side; as, an *undercut* paper-cutter. **3.** *Mining.* Done by undercutting; as, *undercut* work.

un'der-cut", *n.* **1.** The act or result of cutting under. **2.** The tenderloin. **3.** A slanting cut in a sawed log. **4.** *Founding.* The part of a molders' pattern that would break the sand if drawn vertically from an ordinary mold **5.** A pugilistic blow dealt upward.

un'der-do', un'dėr dō', *v.* **1.** *t.* To do, and especially to cook, insufficiently; as, she *underdoes* the meat: opposed to *overdo*. **2**†. To subject.

II. *i.* To do less than is expected or called for. **2.** To do less than one could; fall below one's ability: opposed to *overdo*. [< AS. *underdōn*, < *under*, under, + *dōn*, do.] — **un'der-do'er**, *n.*

un'der-done", un dėr-dun', *a.* **1.** Insufficiently done, as not enough cooked. **2.** Specifically, insufficiently cooked, as meat: called *rare* in the United States.

He had a strong antipathy to pork when *underdone* or stale. HOOK *Humorous Works, Hyrontand* p. 286. [J. C. H.]

un"der-es'ti-mate, un'dėr-es'ti-mėt, *vt.* To put too low an estimate or valuation on; as, to *underestimate* expenses; to *underestimate* the strength of an opponent.

Mr. Lincoln never *underestimated* the difficulties which surrounded him. THURLOW WEED *Autobiography* ch. 62, p. 603. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

Synonyms: see DISPARAGE.

— **un"der-es"ti-ma'tion**, *n.*

un'der-es'ti-mate, *n.* **1.** An insufficiently high opinion. **2.** An estimate below the just value or expense; as, an *underestimate* for the building of a house.

un"der-foot', un'dėr-fut', *vt.* To shore up; underpin.

un"der-foot', *a.* [Archaic.] Downtrodden; abject; low.

My Schoolmaster, a down-bent, brokenhearted, *underfoot* martyr. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 81. [H.]

un"der-foot', *adv.* Beneath the feet; hence, down beneath; immediately below: opposed to *overhead*.

un"der-go', un'dėr-gō', *v.* **1.** *t.* To bear up under; pass through and survive; bear the weight or burden of successfully; as, the Indian can *undergo* torture; he *underwent* a severe examination.

If there be anything that measures praise and blame, it ought to be the amount of moral purpose that a man exhibits, the amount of pain that he *undergoes*, and the amount of effort that he puts forth. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, June 14, '74* in vol. ii, p. 327. [J. B. F. '74.]

2. To pass through, as an experience; suffer; endure; as, to *undergo* a great change.

Lucifer: Death must be *undergone* ere understood. BAILEY *Festus, Air* sc. 13.

3†. To pass beneath; move under. **4.** To exist under; be liable or subject to. **5**†. To participate in; own; possess. **6**†. To venture on; engage in; undertake.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To pass through an ordeal; suffer; endure. [< AS. *undergān*, < *under*, under, + *gān*, go.]

— **un'der-go'ing**†, *a.* Long-suffering; enduring.

un"der-grad'u-ate, un'dėr-graj'u-ėt *or* -grad'yu-ėt.

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to undergraduates. **II.** *n.* A student of a university or college who has not taken the bachelor's degree. — **un"der-grad'u-ate-ship**, *n.*

un"der-ground', un'dėr-ground', *vt.* [Recent.] To place underground, as an electric conductor.

un'der-ground", un'dėr-ground', *a.* **1.** Situated, done, or operating beneath the surface of the ground, hence, tunneled; as, an *underground* railway.

In this *underground* journey [of soil-water] it becomes in most cases charged with carbonic-acid gas. N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Rivers and Valleys* p. 166. [S. '89.]

2. Hence, done in secret; operating out of sight.

un'der-ground"†, *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground.

un'der-ground", *adv.* Beneath the surface of the ground; hence, secretly; as, to work *underground*.

un'der-growth", un'dėr-grōth', *n.* **1.** That which grows under; a growth of smaller plants among larger ones; specifically, a thicket or coppice in or as in a forest. **2.** The condition of being undergrown.

un'der-hand", un'dėr hand', *W.* (un'dėr-hand', *C.*), *a.* **1.** Done or acting in a meanly secret manner; disingenuous; unfair; sly; as, *underhand* dealings. **2.** In baseball, cricket, etc., same as UNDER-ARM.

— **un'der-hand"**, *adv.*

un"der-hand'ed, un'dėr-hand'ėd, *a.* **1.** Clandestinely carried on; underhand; as, something *underhanded* was going on. **2.** [Rare.] Destitute of the full complement of hands; short-handed. — **un"der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* **un"der-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'der-hung', un'dėr-hung', *a.* **1.** Protruding from beneath; also, hanging over or beyond: said of the jaws of persons, also of persons having such a jaw.

He . . . had got the trick which many *underhung* men have of compressing his upper lip. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 23. [T. & F. '69.]

2. Running on rollers on a rail below it: said of a sliding door; opposed to *overhung*.

un'der-lay', un'dėr-lē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay something under; hence, to support by underlays; specifically, in printing, to put underlays beneath (a form). **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To mend the sole of (a shoe).

II. *i.* To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular; hade. [< AS. *underlecgan*, < *under*, under; and see LAY, *v.*] **un'der-lie'**:.

un'der-lay", *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper or card placed or pasted under certain types or parts of a cut, in a form, to bring them up to the proper level. **2.** *Mining.* A hade or inclination, as of a lode.— **un'der-lay-shaft"**, *n.* A shaft extending to the underlay of a vein.

un'der-lay'er, un'dėr-lē'ėr, *C. Wr.* (un'dėr lē'ėr, *E. W.*), *n.* **1.** One who or that which underlays. **2.** *Mining.* Same as UNDERLAY-SHAFT.

un'der-lease", un'dėr-lēs', *vt.* To underlet; sublet.

un'der-lease", *n. Law.* A lease of premises by a lessee for a term less than his own; a sublease.

An underlease differs from an assignment in the fact that by assignment the termor's whole term or the residue of it passes to his assignee; by underlease, less than the whole term or residue of it passes to the sublessee.

un"der-let', un'dėr-let', *vt.* **1.** To lease (premises already held on lease); grant an underlease of; sublet. **2.** To lease at less than the usual rate.

un"der-let'ter, un'dėr-let'ėr, *C. Wr., or* un'dėr-let'ėr, *W., n.* One who sublets or underleases.

un"der-lie', un'dėr-lī', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie below or under; rest or be beneath; as, an *underlying* stratum of sandstone. **2.** To be the ground or support of.

This was the great principle that *underlay* his plan; nothing should be taught till the scholars were impatient to learn it. J. B. MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* ch. 5, p. 150. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

3. [Rare.] Figuratively, to be subject to; be answerable or liable to; as, to *underlie* the opinion of posterity.

In strict science all persons *underlie* the same condition of an infinite remoteness. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 159. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To rest in or occupy a position immediately below. [< AS. *underliegan*, < *under*, under, + *licgan*, lie.]

un'der-lie", *n. Mining* Same as UNDERLAY.

un"der-line', un'dėr-līn', *vt.* **1.** To mark with a line underneath; underscore. **2.** *Theat.* To advertise in lines subjoined to a play-bill; as, Faust is *underlined* for Thursday. **3**†. To influence secretly.

un'der-line", *n. Theat.* An announcement of a performance to follow subjoined to the advertisement of a present one.

un'der-ling, un'dėr-ling, *n.* One who is under another's authority or dominion; a subordinate; an inferior; hence, a servile person.

un'der-ly, un'dėr-lī, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Poor; inferior.

un'der-meal'†, *n.* **1.** The meal taken at undern. **2.** Hence, the period of day in which this meal was taken: in early times the morning, in later times the afternoon. **3.** An afternoon nap; siesta. **un'der-mele"**†.

un"der-mine', un'dėr-main', *vt.* **1.** To excavate beneath; form a mine under, as for destruction; hence, to impair the stability of at the base; sap. **2.** Figuratively, to remove the foundation or support of, as character, by clandestine means; subvert in an underhand way; also, to make gradual inroads upon; wear away and weaken; as, indulgence *undermined* his constitution.

The enemies of Cortés had been, for a long time, busy in *undermining* his influence at court. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vii, ch. 4, p. 305. [H. '51.]

— **un"der-mi'ner**, *n.*

un'der-mine'†, *n.* **1.** A cave. **2.** *Mil.* A mine.

un'der-most", un'dėr-mōst', *a.* Having the lowest place, literally or figuratively.

un'dern, un'dėrn, *n.* [Prov., Scot., or Obs.] **1.** The third hour of day (9 A. M.), or the period between this and noon; also, the meal taken at this time, formerly the principal meal of the day; as a canonical hour, same as TERCE. **2.** Noon, as the time at which the principal meal was subsequently taken; sometimes, also, the afternoon.

He battled with the dragon from prime till *undern*, and on from *undern* until evensong. COX AND JONES *Popular Romances of Middle Ages, Guy of Warwick* p. 173. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

[< AS. *undern*, < *under*, under.]

— **un'dern-song"**†, *n. Eccl.* An office sung at undern-time.— **un'dern-time"**†; **un'der-time"**†.

un"der-neath', un'dėr-nēth', *C. E. I. W.*[2] (-nīth', *W.*[1] *Wr.*), *adv.* In a place directly below; under; beneath; as, to mine *underneath*.

un"der-neath', *prep.* Beneath; under; below.

Synonyms: see BENEATH.

un"der-pin', un'dėr-pin', *vt.* To support, as a wall or structure, from below, especially when a previous support is removed, by inserting a prop or pier; underset; sometimes, to support, as a bank or rock, by a wall or pier.

un'der-pin"ning, un'dėr-pin'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of supporting a structure by building or propping beneath it. **2.** A foundation-wall, as of a wooden building, especially one inserted in place of another that is gradually removed; undersetting. **3.** A method of sinking a well in which its wall is put in in sections.

un"der-rate', un'dėr-rēt', *vt.* To rate lower than the real value; estimate too cheaply; undervalue; as, to *underrate* one's powers.

Synonyms: see DISPARAGE.

un'der-rate"†, *a.* Inferior.

un'der-rate", *n.* A price below the market value.

un"der-run', un'dėr-run', *vt.* **1.** To run beneath; as, the tunnel *underruns* the road. **2.** *Naut.* To draw a boat through the water by pulling it along under (a line, hawser, or the like), as for examination; as, to *underrun* a trawl.

— **to underrun a tackle,** to disentangle its several parts, and range them in order, from one block to another.

un"der-score', un'dėr-scōr', *vt.* To draw a line below, as for indicating emphasis; underline. In preparing manuscript for the printer a word is underscored once to indicate that it is to be set in italics; twice, in small capitals; and three times, in capitals.

— **un'der-score"**, *n.*

un'der-shot", un'dėr-shot', *a.* **1.** Propelled by water that flows underneath: said of a water-wheel. **2.** Having a projecting lower jaw; said of certain dogs, as the bulldog. **undershot wheel**, a water-wheel mounted on a horizontal axis and having peripheral floats that are set so as to dip into the driving current of water.

un"der-sign', un'dėr-sain', *vt.* To sign at the foot of; subscribe; execute: used chiefly in the past participle.

— **the undersigned**, the subscriber or subscribers to the document in which the expression is used.

un'der-skirt", un'dėr-skėrt', *n.* **1.** A skirt worn beneath another; a petticoat. **2.** The foundation-skirt of a draped gown.

un"der-stand', un'dėr-stand', *v.* [-STOOD' (Archaic, -STAND'ED); -STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in or make out the meaning of, as a word, symbol, statement, language, or the person using it; receive or obtain the sense or signification of; apprehend and appreciate; as, I do not *understand* that sentence; he *understands* French, but can not write it; the people can not *understand* that preacher.

Melanethon maintained that Scripture could not be *understood* theologically, unless it had been previously *understood* grammatically. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* ch. 1, p. 22. [L. G. & CO. '68.]

2. To perceive the nature of; comprehend the explanation of; refer to its true causes or principles; hence, to perceive the sense or fun of, as a jest; see the point of. **3.** To take or suppose to mean; apprehend conjecturally or inferentially; believe or imagine on some ground; as, I certainly *understood* you to make that promise.

Speak of Americans simply, and nobody *understands* you to mean the people of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, but everybody *understands* you to mean the people of the United States. O. A. BROWNSON *Am. Republic* ch. 15, p. 435. [P. O. '66.]

4. To have full and clear knowledge or mastery of; have thorough apprehension of, either theoretically or practically; comprehend; as, the engineer fully *understands* his business; the judge *understands* law. **5.** To learn from some credible source; receive information of; know from being told; as, I *understand* there will be no free list. **6.** To receive as implied or intended; take as tacitly meant; assume as naturally or necessarily involved; as, it is *understood* that the terms shall be the same as before. **7.** To supply mentally, as in explanation of an ellipsis; take or regard as being present in thought though not expressed; as, when the law says "thou shalt not kill," certain limitations must be *understood*.

Its effect [that of the picturesque] depends on its power of conveying to the fancy more than the pencil of the artist has delineated, and consequently is to be referred ultimately to the beauties which are supplied or *understood*. DUGALD STEWART *Philos. Essays* pt. ii, essay i, ch. 5, p. 289. [A. F. '71.]

8. [Humorous.] To stand under; uphold.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise power of comprehension and understanding; have intellectual apprehension; as, he is unobservant and does not *understand;* when you speak

Greek he can not *understand*. **2.** To comprehend the relation of things; know all about a matter. **3.** To ascertain or know through information; be made aware. **4†.** To pay heed; attend. [< AS. *understandan*, < *under*, under, + *standan*, stand.]

Synonyms: see APPREHEND; KNOW; SOLVE.

—**to give to, let, or make understand,** to cause to know; inform.—**to make oneself understood,** to make one's meaning plain.

—**un″der-stand′a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being understood; comprehensible.—**un″der-stand′er,** *n.*

un″der-stand′ing, un″dėr-stand′ing, *pa.* Possessing comprehension and good sense; intelligent.

The *understanding* heart of Solomon led him to revere as well as to suspect himself. F. D. MAURICE *Prophets and Kings* ser. v, p. 77. [C. N. & CO. '53.]

—**un″der-stand′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**un″der-stand′ing-ness†,** *n.*

un″der-stand′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who understands, or the resulting state; intellectual apprehension; mental discernment; comprehension; clear knowledge; as, his *understanding* of the situation is perfect. **2.** The power or faculty by which one understands. (1) The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended; in old psychology, the intellect, as distinguished from the *will* or *active powers*. See INTELLECT, 3 (1); MIND.

Though Lochiel had very little knowledge of books, . . . his *understanding* preserved him from those follies into which pride and anger frequently hurried his brother chieftains.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 253. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

(2) The comparative or discursive faculty as distinguished from the *reason*.

The word has been used by psychologists in varied senses. *Reason* and *understanding* have not been clearly distinguished by English writers, but where the distinction is made *understanding* is the power of apprehension and *reason* the reasoning faculty. Both of these are included by Kant and others, however, in *understanding*, while *reason* is confined to pure reason or the power of intuition, or to the practical reason. See APPREHENSION; INTUITION; REASON.

I may here notice that I use the term *understanding*, not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic or discursive faculty, in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparison; and thus in the meaning in which Verstand is now employed by the Germans.
WM. HAMILTON *Discussion on Philosophy* i, p. 12. [H. '55.]

The *understanding* may be likened to the fingers of the mind, whereby many ideas are collected in one grasp, and so brought under a single and common idea or denomination. G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* ch. 3, p. 84. [S. C. G. '82.]

3. The facts or elements of a case as apprehended by any one intelligence; an individual view of a case; an opinion; as, what is your *understanding* of Hamlet's madness? **4.** A practical agreement or consensus of opinion between two or more persons, especially an informal or confidential compact; also, the subject of such compact; the thing agreed on; sometimes, an arrangement or settlement of differences, or of disputed points; as, that was not our *understanding;* the brothers have come at last to an *understanding*.

In a moment he had established between himself and his soldiers that *understanding* by which, more than by cannon or bayonet, victories are won. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Bonaparte* in second series, p. 188. [G. & L. '67.]

5. *pl.* [Humorous.] The feet; as, a man of large *understandings*.

Synonyms: apprehension, comprehension, discernment, intellect, intelligence, judgment, mind, perception, reason, reasoning faculty. See MIND.

un″der-state′, un″dėr-stāt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To state with less force than the truth warrants; fail to put strongly enough, as a case.

I must not so far *understate* the difficulties of self-teaching, as to lead you to underrate them. E. S. GOULD *Good English, Clerical Elocution* p. 182. [W. J. W. '67.]

2. To state, as a number, quantity, or dimension, as less than the true one; as, to *understate* the population of a city; to *understate* its productions.

II. *i.* To state that which is less than the truth, or to state something with less force than the truth warrants.

un″der-stud′y, un″dėr-stud′i, *vt. & vi. Theat.* To study (a part) in order to be able if necessary to take the place of the actor playing it.

un′der-stud″y, un′dėr-stud″i, *n. Theat.* An actor or actress who has understudied or is understudying a rôle.

un″der-take′, un″dėr-tāk′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in hand, as a task or enterprise; endeavor to perform; attempt; try; essay.

So inconsistent is human nature, especially in the ideal, that not to *undertake* a thing at all seems better than to *undertake* and come short. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 28, p. 342. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. To guarantee the performance of; contract to do or have done; pledge oneself to; covenant; engage: frequently followed by an infinitive phrase.

With a single drop of ink for a mirror, the Egyptian sorcerer *undertakes* to reveal to any chance comer far-reaching visions of the past. GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. '76.]

3. [Archaic.] To venture to assert; take upon one to say: generally followed by a clause; as, I'll *undertake* I can run faster than you. **4†.** To take under charge or guidance. **5†.** To put on or assume as a character; personate. **6†.** To take in mentally; understand; comprehend; **7†.** To enter into combat with; engage with.

II. *i.* **1.** To make oneself answerable or responsible for anything; also, to enter upon an undertaking; as, men who *undertake* readily are often slow to perform. **2.** *Law.* To promise, engage, or agree; assume an obligation. **3.** To enter into any contract or business relationship; especially, to act in any way on another's behalf; hence, to assume a hazard or venture.

It was in these circumstances of provocation, that Christ *undertook* for us. CHALMERS *On Romans* lect. xx, p. 100. [C. & BROS.]

4. [Colloq.] To conduct the business of a funeral undertaker.

Synonyms: see ATTEMPT; BEGIN.

—**un″der-ta′ka-bl(e,** *a.* That may be undertaken; feasible.—**un″der-ta′king†,** *pa.* Enterprising.

un′der-ta″ker, un′dėr-tē″kėr, *n.* **1.** One who undertakes. (1) One whose business it is to arrange for burying the dead and to oversee funerals. (2) One whose business it is to contract for the accomplishment of some work calling for the expenditure of capital and labor; a contractor.

The tendency to the growth of *undertakers* in manufactures had set in before the great development of England's foreign trade; in fact traces of it are to be found in the woollen manufacture in the fifteenth century. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 38. [MACM. '91.]

2. *Eng. Hist.* (1) A man who undertook to secure the election to the Parliament of 1614 of members favorable to the king. (2) One who formerly undertook to supply the needs of the royal household or collect the revenue. (3) An English or Scotch adventurer of the 16th and 17th centuries who undertook to hold crown lands in Ireland.

Something like a regular stampede of men ambitious to call themselves *undertakers*, began to cross over from the larger to the smaller island.
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* ch. 33, p. 229. [G. P. P. '85.]

(4) A Lowland Scotch adventurer of the 17th century who undertook to dispossess the Celts of the Orkneys and settle there himself. **3†.** A bondsman or surety.

un″der-ta′king, un″dėr-tē′king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who undertakes. **2.** The thing undertaken; an enterprise; task; as, an *undertaking* of extraordinary risk.

A pilgrimage to Saint Jaques le grand; which holy *undertaking*, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplished.
SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act iv, sc. 3.

3. The management of funerals; the business of an undertaker. **4.** *Law.* A promise, engagement, obligation, or guaranty; a stipulation entered into as a condition of some judicial action.

un′der-tone″, un′dėr-tōn″, *n.* **1.** A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual; especially, the tone of a subdued voice; sometimes, a whisper; also, a tone heard among others that are louder and more noticeable. **2.** A subdued shade of a color, as when spread thinly on a white surface; also, a color upon which other colors have been imposed and which is seen through them, modifying their effect. **3.** A meaning or suggestion implied but not expressed.

The *undertone* of every supplication should be, 'Thy will be done.' W. M. TAYLOR *Parables* ch. 16, p. 258. [A. & S. '86.]

4. [Rare.] A temporary loss of vigor, as of the bodily system or of the intellectual faculties.

un′der-toned″, un′dėr-tōnd″, *a.* **1.** Subdued in tone. **2.** Having low physical tone; debilitated.

un′der-tow″, un′dėr-tō″, *n.* The flow of water at the bottom of a shallow sea in a direction opposite to the surface current produced by the wind; also, the backward undercurrent on the beach when the waves of the surf break on the shore.

High as the tides of generous impulse flow,
As far rolls back the selfish *undertow*.
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 23.

un″der-val′ue, un″dėr-val′yu, *vt.* To value too lightly or at too little worth; underestimate; depreciate.

Synonyms: see DISPARAGE.

—**un″der-val″u-a′tion,** *n.* A valuation below the true one, or the act of making such valuation.—**un′der-val″ue,** *n.* **1.** A price lower than the actual value. **2†.** Undervaluation.—**un″der-val′u-er,** *n.*

un′der-wear″, un′dėr-wār″, *n.* **1.** Garments worn underneath the ordinary outer garments; underclothing. **2.** The act of wearing underclothing; as, a gauze vest for *underwear*.

un″der-went′, *imp.* of UNDERGO, *v.*

un′der-wing″, un′dėr-wing″, *n.* A noctuid moth of *Catocala, Brephos*, or a related genus, having the hind wings conspicuously colored; as, the orange *underwing* (*Brephos parthenais*).

The Dark-crimson Underwing (*Catocala sponsa*). 1/1

un′der-wood″, un′dėr-wud″, *n.* Low trees and brush growing among large forest-trees; underbrush.

The juniper and the holly form a fitting *underwood* for those magnificent trees. MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* ch. 3, p. 29. [H. '52.]

un″der-work′, un″dėr-wėrk′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To compete with by working at less wages; cut under. **2†.** To weaken or injure by underhand contrivances; undermine. **3†.** To do too little or insufficient work upon.

II. *i.* **1.** To do less than is requisite: opposed to *overwork*. **2†.** To work unseen or secretly.

—**un′der-work″,** *n.* Subordinate or routine work.—**un′der-work″er,** *n.* One who underworks.

un′der-world″, un′dėr-wėrld″, *n.* **1.** The Plutonian or nether world; Hades; the home of departed souls; as, Æneas descended to the *underworld*. **2.** The antipodes; also, all beneath the horizon. **3.** The sublunary world; the earth. **4.** Poetically, the earth and sky mirrored in water. **5.** [Rare.] Debased mankind; the substratum of society.

un″der-write′, un″dėr-rait′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To write beneath; subscribe. **2.** In finance: (1) To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance on specified property, especially marine property). (2) To engage to buy all the stock in (a new enterprise or company) which is not subscribed for by the public.

'Why, I understand,' said Mr. Gould, 'that there are several newspapers here which would *underwrite* the underground scheme.'
New-York Tribune June 15, '91, p. 2, col. 1.

(3) To undertake to pay, as a subscription or written pledge of money. **3.** [Rare.] To tolerate.

II. *i.* To do the act or acts of an underwriter; especially, to issue or be party to the issue of a policy of marine or other insurance. [< AS. *underwritan*, < *under*, under, + *wrītan*, write.]

un′der-wri″ter, un′dėr-rai″tėr, *n. Insur.* A body corporate or a natural person that makes insurance, more particularly marine insurance, a business pursuit.

un′der-wri″ting, un′dėr-rai″ting, *n.* The business of an underwriter.

un″de-ter′min-a-bl(e, un″de-ter′min-ate, etc. [Archaic.] Same as INDETERMINABLE, etc.

un″de-ter′mined, un″dė-tėr′mind, *a.* **1.** Not determined, decided, or fixed; as, the date is still *undetermined*. **2.** Indeterminate.

un-dev′il†, *vt.* To free from demoniacal possession.

un-did′, un-did′, *imp.* of UNDO, *v.*

un-dif′fer-enced, un-dif′ėr-ənst, *a.* Undifferentiated.

He That knoweth life *undifferenced*, declares,
The Spirit, what it is. One with the All.
EDWIN ARNOLD *The Secret of Death* second valli, l. 32.

un-dif′fer-en-cing, un-dif′ėr-en-sing, *a.* [Rare.] Not noting difference; impartial.

un-dif″fer-en′ti-a″ted, un-dif′ėr-en′shi-ē″ted, *a.* Not differentiated; not clearly distinguished or distinguishable, or having parts that can not be distinguished; specifically, in biology, not exhibiting distinctive characters; primitive; homogeneous.

Nerves, then, are functionally distinguished from *undifferentiated* protoplasm by the property of conducting invisible or molecular waves of stimulation from one part of an organism to another. ROMANES *Mental Evolution, etc.* ch. 2, p. 30. [A. '84.]

un-dig′e-nous, un-dij′e-nus, *a.* [Rare.] Generated by water. [< L. *unda*, wave, + -GENOUS.]

un-digne′†, *a.* Unworthy.

un-dine′, un-dīn′, *C. W.*[1] *W.* (un′dīn, *W.*[2]), *n. Folk-lore.* A female water-spirit, without a soul, with which she might be endowed only by marrying a mortal and bearing a child. [< L. *unda*, wave.] **—on′dine‡,**

—**un-di′nal,** *a.*

un-di′o-cesed, un-dai′o-sist, *a.* [Rare.] Deprived of or without diocesan jurisdiction.

un″di-rect′†, *vt.* To misdirect or mislead.

un″di-rect′ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Indirectly.

un″dis-pen′sa-ble†, *a.* **1.** Indispensable. **2.** Inevitable. **3.** Debarred from dispensation.

un″dis-pose′, un″dis-pōz′, *vt.* [Rare.] To indispose.

un″dis-posed′, un″dis-pōzd′, *a.* **1.** Not sold, settled, placed, or otherwise decided: frequently with *of*. **2.** [Rare.] Out of health; indisposed. **3†.** Disinclined.

—**un″dis-po′sed-ness,** *n.*

un″dis-pri′va-cied, un″dis-prai′va-sid, *a.* [Rare.] Not deprived of privacy.

un-dis′pu-ta-bl(e, un-dis′pu-ta-bl(e-ness, etc. [Rare.] Same as INDISPUTABLE, etc.

un″dis-tinc′tiv(e, un″dis-tinct′iv, *a.* Not making distinction; rarely and specifically, impartial.

un″di-vi′da-ble†, *1. a.* **1.** Indivisible. **—un″di-vid′u-al†. 2.** Inseparable. **II.** *n.* That which is incapable of division. **—un″di-vide′a-ble†.**

un″di-vi′ded, un″di-vai′ded, *a.* **1.** Not divided or disunited, as in aim or opinion; also, not broken up or distributed; entire; complete; as, *undivided* confidence; an *undivided* family. **2.** Not separated from other parts, or limited to a particular sum or portion; as, an *undivided* estate or business; an *undivided* church. **3.** *Bot.* Entire, as a leaf; unbranched, as a stem.—**un″-di-vi′ded-ly,** *adv.*—**un″di-vi′ded-ness,** *n.*

un-do′[1], un-dū′, *vt.* **1.** To alter so as to bring back to a former state; annul the effect of; invalidate; reverse; as, no effort could *undo* the neglect. **2.** To ruin morally, socially, physically, or financially; bring to grief.

I am ruined and *undone;*—prythee advise me.
OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act i, sc. 1.

3. To loosen or untie; unfasten or open; take apart; as, she *undid* the knot; to *undo* a parcel. **4.** [Rare.] To find the solution of; resolve; as, to *undo* hieroglyphics. **5†.** To disclose; depict; explain. **6†.** To overpass; baffle. [< AS. *undōn*, < *un-*, UN-[2], + *dōn*, do.]

—**un-do′er,** *n.*—**un-do′ing,** *n.* **1.** Reversal of what has been done. **2.** Destruction; ruin.

un-do′[2], *vt.* To fail to do; leave undone: more commonly in the past participle; as, to do or *undo;* they have left *undone* the things they ought to have done.

un-dock′, un-dok′, *vt.* To remove from a dock, as a ship.

un-doc′tor, un-dok′tėr, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the character or title of a doctor.

un″do-mes′ti-cate, un″do-mes′ti-kēt, *vt.* **1.** To alienate from home and family. **2.** [Rare.] To make wild, as an animal.

—**un″do-mes″ti-ca′tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

un-done′ un-dun′, *pp.* of UNDO, *v.*

un′dose, un′dōs, *a. Entom.* Having wavy lines: undulated. [< L. *undosus*, < *unda*, wave.]

un-doubt′ed, un-dout′ed, *a.* **1.** Assured beyond question; not doubted; indubitable; as, honesty *undoubted*.

Brave Burgundy, *undoubted* hope of France!
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act iii, sc. 3

2. Not regarded with distrust; unsuspected; as, an *undoubted* person. **3.** [Archaic.] Free from doubt or fear; redoubtable; bold.

—**un-doubt′ed-ly,** *adv.* **un-doubt′ed†.**

un-doubt′ful, un-dout′ful, *a.* **1.** Leaving no room for doubt; clear; certain; unquestionable; as, *undoubtful* evidence. **2.** Free from mistrust; unsuspicious.

un-doubt′ous†, *a.* Indubitable; certain.

un-draw′, un-drō′, *vt.* To draw open or draw wide.

un-dress′, un-dres′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip; as, to *undress* a sick person. **2.** To remove the dressings or bandages from, as a wound. **3.** [Rare.] To divest of ornament or gay attire; disrobe.

II. *i.* To remove one's clothing.

un′dress, un′dres. *C.*[2] *W.*, *or* un-dres′, *C.*[1], *a.* Pertaining to every-day attire; hence, informal; commonplace.

—**undress parade** (*Mil.*), a parade at which certain things and formalities, as musical instruments and arms, are, for the weather or other cause, dispensed with.

un-dress′, *n.* Ordinary attire; negligée, as opposed to full or evening dress: often used figuratively; specifically, the military or naval uniform worn by officers when not on parade or at functions necessitating full dress.

If a higher thought stole from his mind, it came in its conversational *undress*.
C. A. GOODRICH *British Eloquence, Canning* p. 858. [H. '61.]

un-dressed′, un-drest′, *a.* Not dressed.

un-due′, un-dū′, *a.* **1.** Exceeding the requirements; more than sufficient; excessive; disproportionate; as, *undue* warmth or excitement.

Indigestion . . . depends upon improper food taken too frequently and in *undue* quantity.
N. E. YORKE-DAVIES in *Annals of Hygiene* Sept., '93, p. 534.

2. Not justified by propriety or law; improper; illegal; as, *undue* familiarity or influence. **3.** Not due; in process of becoming due, but not yet demandable.

—**un-due′ness,** *n.* [Rare.]—**un-du′ly,** *adv.*

un-duke′, un-dūk′, *vt.* To divest of ducal rank.

un′du-lant, un′du-lant, *a.* [Rare.] Having a waving motion; undulating. **un′du-la-ry†.**

un′du-late, un′du-lēt, *v.* [-LA′TED; -LA′TING.] **I.** *t* [Rare.] To give a wavy motion to; cause to vibrate.

II. *i.* To move like a wave or in waves; have a wavy appearance.

The wind was coming; under the far horizon the mass of waters began to *undulate*. ELIZABETH STODDARD *The Morgesons* ch. 36, p. 221. [C. & CO. '62.]

Synonyms: see FLUCTUATE.

un'du-late, un'diu-let *or* -lĕt. *a.* **1.** Wavy; specifically, in botany, said of a margin, as of a leaf, that bends slightly outward and inward. **2.** Having wave-like markings, as of color. [< L. *undulatus*, < *unda*, wave.]
un'du-la"ted‡. — **un'du-late-ly**, *adv.*

un'du-la"ting, un'diu-lē"ting. *pa.* Having a wave-motion; having the appearance or form of waves; vibrating; waving; wavy; as, *undulating* banners.

The lake widens, and the hills on either side are very green and *undulating*, but not very high.
VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Aug. 18,* '47 p. 88. [H. '68.]

— **un'du-la"ting-ly**, *adv.*

un"du-la'tion, un'diu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of undulating; a waving or sinuous motion; a wave; hence, an appearance as of waves; a gentle rise and fall. **2.** *Physics.* The motion of waves through a medium; wave-motion; also, in the plural, waves as thus transmitted; as, *undulations* of sound or of light.

Light comes in *undulations* to the eye, as tones of sound to the ear. H. W. WARREN *Recreations in Astron.* ch. 2, p. 26. [H. '79.]

3. *Mus.* (1) A vibrato. (2) A tremolo. **4.** *Pathol.* The wave-like movements of a collection of liquid perceptible at one point when the opposite point is tapped lightly with the fingers. [< L. *undulatus*; see UNDULATE, *a.*]

— **point of undulation** *Math.*, one of the points of an undulating curve, where tangent to the same straight line.

— **un"du-la'tion-ism**, *n.* The theory that will-power initiates a wave-motion that may affect beings at a distance. — **un"du-la'tion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates some undulatory theory, specifically of light.

un'du-la-to"ry, un'diu-la-to'ri (XRIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to undulation; resembling waves.

An earthquake is a vertical vibration, having an *undulatory* progression. J. ORTON *Andes and Amazon* ch. 10, p. 160. [H.]

un' du - la - tive‡. [Rare]. — **undulatory theory** *(Physics)*, the theory that the form of energy called light and radiant heat is propagated through the ether by a wave-motion imparted to the ether by the molecular vibrations of the radiant body. See LIGHT.

un"du-la"zi-o'ne, un'diu-lē"tsi-ō'nē, *n. Mus.* The tremulous sound of the violin. [< It. *undulazione*, < UNDULATION.]

un-dull', un-dul', *vt.* To free from dullness or obscurity.

un'du-lous, un'diu-lus, *a.* Undulatory; undulating. [< L. *unda*, wave.] **un'du-lose‡.** [Rare].

un-dump'ish†, *vt.* To cure of the dumps.

un-dust', *v.* To remove dust from; dust.

un-dwell'a-ble†, *a.* Not inhabitable.

un-dwelt', un-dwelt', *a.* [Rare.] Uninhabited.

un'dy, un'di, *a. Her.* Undé.

un-eared'†, *a.* Not plowed, untilled.

un-earned', un-ĕrnd', *a.* Not worked for or earned by labor; not won; undeserved.

— **unearned increment** *(Polit. Econ.)*, any increase of value produced by forces independent of the person who receives it; specifically and originally, increase of value in land that springs from the increase of population or other cause independent of the land itself and of its owner, and which for this reason should, according to some, appertain not to the individual, but to the people at large.

un-earth', un-ĕrth', *vt.* **1.** To dig or root up from the earth; remove the earth from; uncover; as, to *unearth* a city. **2.** Hence, to make disclosure of; reveal.

A minute criticism of Mr. Norton's translation might *unearth* particular words for which Dante scholars might prefer to substitute others. *The Nation* (New York) Aug. 11, '92, p. 110, col. 3.

un-earth'ly, un-ĕrth'li, *a.* Not belonging to this world; not earthly; supernatural, hence, exciting awe or terror; weird, appalling; as, *unearthly* beauty; an *unearthly* groan. — **un-earth'li-ness**, *n.*

un-ease', *n.* Archaic. **1.** Uneasiness. **2.** Uncomfortable condition; trouble. **un-ese'†.**

un-eas'y, un-ēz'i, *a.* **1.** Deprived of ease, whether physical or mental; disturbed; unquiet; as, an *uneasy* conscience. **2.** Not affording ease or rest; uncomfortable; as, *uneasy* sleep; the *uneasy* throne of a conqueror. **3.** Showing embarrassment or constraint; awkward; stiff; as, *uneasy* manners. **4.** That can not be accomplished with ease, difficult; as, an *uneasy* task.

The road will be *uneasy* to find
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 2, p. 30. [P. & C.]

Synonyms: see ANXIOUS. Compare DISSATISFACTION; PAIN.

— **un-eas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*

un-eath', un-ēth', *a.* Archaic. Not easy or simple; difficult. [< AS. *uneáthe*, < *un-*, UN-[1], + *éathe*, easy.]

un-eath', *adv.* (Archaic.). With difficulty; hardly; scarcely.

The standers-by might hear *uneath*,
Footsteps, or voice, or high-drawn breath,
Through all the lengthened row.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. 29.

un-eathe'†; **un-ethe'†**; **un-nethe'†**.

un-e'bri-ate, *a.* Not intoxicating or intoxicated.

un-edge', un-ej', *vt.* To destroy the edge of; blunt.

un-ed'i-ble, un-ed'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Inedible.

un-ed'u-cate', *a.* Uneducated.

un"ef-fec'tu-al, un'ef-fek'chu-al, *a.* [Rare.] Ineffectual.

un-eg'o-ist, un-eg'o-ist *or* -ĕg'o-ist, *n.* Egoist.

un-eg'o-ize, un-eg'o-iz *or* -ĕg'o-iz, *vt.* [Recent.] To divest of the selfish principle; also, to divest of egoity.

un"e-las'tic, un'ē-las'tik, *a.* [Rare.] Inelastic.

— **un-el"as-tic'i-ty**, *n.*

un-el'e-gant, un-el'ē-gant, *a.* [Rare.] Inelegant.

— **un-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

un-el'i-gi-bl e, un-el'i-ji-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Ineligible.

un"em-bod'ied, un'em-bod'id, *a.* Rare. **1.** Free from a corporeal body. **2.** Not collected into a body; not incorporate.

un"em-ployed', un'em-ploid', *a.* **1.** Having no occupation; out of work; not provided with occupation or work; as, the *unemployed* persons of a city; *unemployed* labor. **2.** Not put to use or turned to account; unvested; as, *unemployed* resources.

There is no *unemployed* force in Nature. EMERSON *Lect. and Biograph. Sketches, Man of Letters* p. 237. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

— **un"em-ploy'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

un"en-cap'suled, un'en-cap'sŭld, *a.* [Rare.] Not encapsulated.

un"en-cum'bered, un'en-cum'bĕrd, *a.* Not encumbered, specifically, in law, free from encumbrance by lien, claim, lease, or charge of any kind; as, an *unencumbered* estate in fee simple. **un"in-cum'bered‡.**

un-end'ing, un-end'ing, *a.* Having or reaching no end; everlasting; eternal; as, *unending* bliss.

— **un-end'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-end'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-end'ly†, *a.* Endless.

un-en'vi-a-bl(e, un-en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Not to be envied.

— **un-en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-e'qual, un-ī'kwal, *a.* **1.** Not having equivalent or equal extension, duration, or properties; said of two or more things or of one thing in relation to another; as, *unequal* dimensions or periods. **2.** Short of the requisite standard; inadequate for the purpose; insufficient.

The executive Government was *unequal* to the elementary work of maintaining peace and order. FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. iii, bk. viii, ch. 1, p. 5. [L. G. & CO. '74.]

3. Not having or giving an equal advantage; not balanced; disproportioned; hence, inequitable; unfair; as, the *unequal* distribution of wealth. **4.** Wanting in uniformity; varying; as, *unequal* work. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Having the two sides unsymmetrical; oblique, as a leaf of a begonia. (2) Of different lengths, as stamens. **6.** *Zool.* Having parts or joints differing in form, as palpi. — **unequal voices** *(Mus.)*, mixed male and female voices.

— **un-e'qual-ness**, *n.*

un'e-qual, *n.* [Rare.] One who is not the equal of another.

un-e'qual-ly, un-ī'kwal-li, *adv.* In an unequal manner; so as to be unequal. — **unequally pinnate** *(Bot.)*, pinnate with a terminal leaflet; imparipinnate; odd-pinnate.

un-e'qui-axed, un-ī'kwi-axt, *a.* Having unequal axes or diameters.

A plastic mass, with *unequiaxed* foreign particles disseminated through it. LE CONTE *Elements Geol.* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 185. [A. '78.]

un-eq'ui-ty†, *n.* Want of equity; wickedness; iniquity.

un"e-quiv'o-cal, un'ē-ekwiv'o-cal, *a.* Capable of being understood in only one way; not equivocal; plain.

Synonyms: see ABSOLUTE; PLAIN.

— **un"e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **un"e-quiv'o-cal-ness**, *n.*

un-es'sence, un-es'ens, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of essence or essential properties.

un"es-sen'tial, un'es-sen'shal, *a.* **1.** Not essential; not absolutely required; not of prime importance. **2.** Void of being, real or apparent.

Prime cheerer, Light! . . .
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In unessential gloom. THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 94.

— **un"es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

un"es-sen'tial, *n.* Something not essential; that which may be dispensed with; as, titles are the *unessentials* of statutes.

un"es-tab'lish, un'es-tab'lish, *vt.* [Rare.] To disestablish.

un-eth', *adv.* Same as UNEATH. **un-ethes'†.**

un-e'ven, un-ī'vn, *a.* **1.** Having irregularities; not level; rough; as, an *uneven* floor. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without remainder; odd: said of numbers; as, 3, 5, and 7 are *uneven* numbers. **3.** Not having correspondence; not balanced; hence, not fair or just; as, an *uneven* contest; an *uneven* scale.

It is the *uneven* allotment of nature that the male bird alone has the tuft. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniela* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 92. [H. '76.]

4. Wanting in uniformity; variable; spasmodic; as, an *uneven* disposition; *uneven* style. **5.** [Rare.] Indirect; crooked; as, your ways are *uneven*. **6†.** Embarrassing. **7†.** Ill-suited; not matched.

Synonyms: see IRREGULAR; ROUGH.

— **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*

un"e-vent'ful, un'ē-vent'ful, *a.* Devoid of interesting or noteworthy events; not eventful; quiet; calm. — **un"e-vent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un"e-vent'ful-ness**, *n.*

un"ex-am'pled, un'egz-am'pld, *a.* Being without an example; so great, remarkable, or striking as to have no precedent or analogy; without a parallel; unmatched.

un"ex-cep'tion-a-bl(e, un'ex-sep'shun-a-bl, *a.* That can not be taken exception to; not liable to objection; faultless; admirable. — **un"ex - cep'tion - a - bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un"ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un"ex-cep'tion-al, un'ex-sep'shun-al, *a.* Being no exception to the general rule; ordinary; usual.

— **un"ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

un"ex-cog'i-ta-ble†, *a.* Unthinkable; inconceivable.

un"ex-pect'ed, un'ex-pect'ed, *a.* Coming without warning; not expected: said especially of things of such a kind that one would not naturally expect them; sudden; strange and unforeseen. — **the unexpected**, unexpected things or events collectively; that which is unforeseen.

— **un"ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un"ex-pect'ed-ness**, *n.*

un"ex-pe'di-ent, un'ex-pī'di-ent, *a.* [Rare.] Inexpedient.

un"ex-pe'ri-enced, un'ex-pī'ri-enst, *a.* **1.** Not experienced or passed through; not proved by experience; not tried. **2.** Lacking experience; inexperienced. **un"ex-pe'ri-ent†.**

un"ex-press'ive, un'ex-pres'iv, *a.* **1.** Not having expression; not expressive. **2†.** Inexpressible.

— **un"ex-press'ive-ly**, *adv.*

un"ex-tend'ed, un'ex-tend'ed, *a.* **1.** Not extended or opened out. **2.** Occupying no space; dimensionless, as a mathematical point.

If the soul be *unextended*, it can have no connection by touch with the body. HAMILTON *Metaph.* lect. xvi, p. 212. [G. & L. '59.]

un-ex'tri-ca-bl(e†, *a.* Inextricable.

un-eyed'†, *a.* Not eyed or scrutinized; unseen.

un-face', *vt.* To remove the face or cover from; expose.

un-fadg'ing†, *a.* Not suiting a purpose; unsuitable.

un-fail'ing, un-fēl'ing, *a.* **1.** Giving or constituting a supply that never fails; inexhaustible; as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* waters. **2.** Always fulfilling requirements; not failing short of need, hope, or expectation: sure.

Synonyms: see ETERNAL; FIRM; IMMORTAL; INDEFATIGABLE, PERPETUAL.

— **un-fail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fail'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-fain'†, *a.* Not glad; sorry. — **un-fain'ly†**, *adv.*

un-fair'†, *vt.* To divest of beauty or fairness.

un-fair', un-fār', *a.* **1.** Marked by dishonesty or fraud; showing partiality or prejudice; not fair; dishonest; unjust; as, *unfair* dealing; an *unfair* trader. **2†.** Having no fairness or beauty; not pleasing or comely. **3†.** Disgraceful. [< AS. *unfæger*, < *un-*, UN-[1], + *fæger*, fair.]

— **un-fair'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fair'ness**, *n.*

un-faith'ful, un-fēth'ful, *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack or absence of faith; not true to promise or vows; not faithful to duty; unworthy of trust; perfidious; faithless; as, an *unfaithful* husband. **2.** Not true to a standard or to an original; not accurate or exact; as, an *unfaithful* description. **3.** Not equal to a demand or to a proper office. **4.** [Archaic.] Not having religious faith; unbelieving; infidel.

Synonyms: see PERFIDIOUS.

— **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-fal'ca"ted, un-fal'kē"ted, *a.* **1.** Not falcate or sickle-shaped. **2†.** Not shortened or curtailed.

un"fa-mil'iar, un'fa-mil'yar, *a.* Not familiar. (1) Not familiarly acquainted; as, I am *unfamiliar* with it. (2) Not familiarly known; as, an *unfamiliar* face.

— **un"fa-mil'iar**, *n.* A kind of demon: the antithesis of a *familiar*. — **un"fa-mil"i-ar'i-ty**, *n.* — **un"fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*

un-far'rowed, un-far'ōd, *a.* [Rare.] Deprived of a farrow or litter. [C.]

un-fash'ion-a-bl(e, un-fash'un-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not in accordance with the fashion. **2†.** Deformed; shapeless. **3†.** Incapable of being shaped. — **un-fash'ion-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-fast'†, *vt.* To loose.

un-fast'nesst, *n.* Porousness.

un-fath'om-a-bl(e, un-fadh'um-a-bl, *a.* That can not be fathomed. (1) Too deep for measurement. (2) Too deep or wonderful for comprehension.

Synonyms: see INFINITE; MYSTERIOUS.

— **un-fath'om-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un-fath'om-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-fa'vor-a-bl(e, un-fē'vẹr-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not favorable. (1) Ill adapted to further; adverse; as, *unfavorable* weather for outdoor sports. (2) Showing no favor; unpropitious; as, an *unfavorable* monarch. **2†.** Ill-favored; ugly. **un-fa'vour-a-bl(e‡.** — **un-fa'vor-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un-fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-fear'†, *a.* Having no fear; not afraid.

un-feast'ly†, *a.* Not festive; jaded. **un-fest'lich†.**

un-feat'ly†, *adv.* Not skilfully; unadroitly.

un-feat'y†, *a.* Unskilful; clumsy.

un-feel'ing, un-fil'ing, *a.* **1.** Not possessing or marked by sympathy and kindly feeling; insensible to the feelings of others; hard; cruel; as, an *unfeeling* master; an *unfeeling* speech. **2†.** Destitute of feeling or sensation.

Synonyms: see APATHETIC; HARD.

— **un-feel'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-feel'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-feil', un-fil', *a.* [Scot.] Rough to the touch.

un-fel'low, un-fel'ō, *vt.* [Rare.] To separate from one's fellows or companions; dissociate.

un-felt'ly†, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

un-fes'ti-val', *a.* Not according to the rule of religious festivals or feasts.

un-feu'dal-ize, un-fū'dal-aiz, *vt.* To discharge from feudal tenure, rights, or duties. **un-feu'dal-ise‡.**

un-filed'†, un-fāild', *a.* Not operated on with a file.

un-filed'3†, *a.* Not contaminated; undefiled.

un-fin'ished, un-fin'isht, *a.* Not finished.

— **unfinished business**, business pending at the time of an adjournment, as of a court or a legislative body, and remaining on the calendar for future action in due order.

un-firm'†, *a.* Not firm; feeble; infirm. — **un-firm'ness†**, *n.*

un-fir'ma-ment-ed, un-fĕr'ma-ment-ed, *a.* [Rare.] Having no firmament; boundless.

un-fist'†, *vt.* To release as from a tight grasp; unhand.

un-fit', un-fit', *vt.* To deprive of requisite fitness, strength, or skill; make unfit; disqualify.

Luxuries *unfit* us for returning to hardships easily endured before. MARY M. DODGE *Hans Brinker* ch. 40, p. 277. [S. '84.]

un-fit', *a.* **1.** Having no fitness; not adapted or qualified for a certain purpose; unsuitable.

Never was dominion wielded by such *unfit* hands as those of the Spartans. THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. i, ch. 22, p. 493. [R. '45.]

2. Not opportune or appropriate; improper.

— **un-fit'ly**, *adv.* — **un-fit'ness**, *n.*

un-flag', un-flag', *vt.* To remove flagging from (a walk).

un-flame'†, *vt.* To quench; cool.

un-flamed'†, *a.* Not flamed or kindled.

un-fla'ted, un-flē'ted, *a.* Not inflated or distended, as by gas or wind. [< UN-[1] + L. *flo* (pp. *flatus*), blow.]

un-fledged', un-flejd', *a.* Not yet fledged, as a young bird; hence, immature; as, an *unfledged* orator.

un-flesh', un-flesh', *vt.* [Rare.] To remove superfluous flesh from; emaciate.

My people were groaning aloud; their sunken eyes and *unfleshed* bodies were a living reproach to me. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 435. [H. '78.]

— **un-fleshed'**, *a.* Not having shed or tasted blood, as a sword. — **un-flesh'ly**, *a.* Not of fleshy form or nature; ethereal; spiritual. — **un-flesh'y†**, *a.* Denuded of flesh; fleshless.

un-flinch'ing, un-flinch'ing, *a.* Performing or suffering without shrinking; steadfast; brave.

Synonyms: see OBSTINATE.

— **un-flinch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-flinch'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-fold'[1], un-fōld', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To open or spread out, as anything folded; hence, figuratively, to bring out by development; expand; as, a plant *unfolds* its leaves.

The law may help to invigorate and *unfold* the powers of the mind. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Jan. 14,* '03 in vol. i, p. 131. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

2. To give a clear and detailed view of; make manifest; disclose; reveal; display; as, to *unfold* a plan.

The earth *unfolds* her loveliness to the just and to the unjust. GAIL HAMILTON *Country Living* ch. 13, p. 368. [T. & F. '62.]

II. *i.* To spread open; reveal itself; develop; expand; as, a bud *unfolds*. [< AS. *unfealdan*, < *un-*, UN-[2], + *fealdan*, fold.]

Synonyms: see AMPLIFY; DEVELOP; INTERPRET; SOLVE.

— **un-fold'er**, *n.* — **un-fold'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] — **un-fold'ress†**, *n.* A woman who unfolds.

un-fold'[2], *vt.* To free or let loose from a fold or pen.

un-fold'ed, un-fōld'ed, *a.* Not put into a pen.

un-fool'†, *vt.* To restore from folly, or from being a fool.

un"fore-see'†, *vt.* To fail to foresee.

un"fore-see'a-ble†, *a.* That can not be foreseen.

un-fore'skinned†, *a.* Having no foreskin; circumcised.

un-formed', un-fōrmd', *a.* **1.** Devoid of shape or form; structureless; amorphous; as, *unformed* matter.

Matter, as an *unformed* mass, existing without relation of parts, would not, I conceive, of itself have suggested the notion of a Creator. T. BROWN *Philos. Hum. Mind* lect. xcii, p. 617. [TEGG '58.]

2. Not fully developed in character; immature; crude; as, an *unformed* handwriting.

He was a good-hearted, green, *unformed* boy, with extensive views of his own importance.
G. I. PUTNAM in *Scribner's Magazine* Feb., '94, p. 256.

3. *Biol.* Unorganized; structureless.

— **unformed stars**, stars that are without the limits of any constellation-figure.

un-for'tu-na-cy†, *n.* Misfortune.

un-for'tu-nate, un-fôr'chu-[*or* -tju-]nĕt *or* -nĭt, *a.* **1.** Having ill fortune; not prosperous; unsuccessful; unlucky; as, an *unfortunate* man. **2.** Causing or attended with ill fortune; disastrous; as, an *unfortunate* expedition. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **un-for'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

un-for'tu-nate, *n.* **1.** One who is unfortunate. **2.** Specifically, one who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

un-found'ed, un-faund'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Resting on no solid foundation of truth or reason; without basis; groundless; vain; as, an *unfounded* hope. **2.** Not founded, established, or set up. — **un-found'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-fre'quent†, *vt.* To cease to frequent; forsake.

un-fret'†, *vt.* To smooth out.

un-friend'ly, un-frend'li, *a.* **1.** Unkindly disposed; not acting or feeling as a friend; unworthy of a friend; prompted by enmity; hostile; as, an *unfriendly* world; an *unfriendly* letter. **2.** Not furthering success; not favorable or propitious; as, *unfriendly* conditions.

Synonyms: see INIMICAL.

— **un-friend'li-ness**, *n.* — **un-friend'ly**, *adv.*

un-frock', un-frŏc', *vt.* To divest of a frock or gown; specifically, to deprive (a monk) of his frock; hence, to depose from ecclesiastical rank.

un-fruit'ful, un-frūt'ful, *a.* Bearing no fruit; barren; hence, having no useful results; fruitless; as, an *unfruitful* tree; an *unfruitful* line of thought. **un-fruc'tu-ous†**; **un-fruit'ous†**. — **un-fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-fumed', un-fūmd', *a.* **1.** Not fumigated. **2†.** Undistilled.

un-furl', un-fûrl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unroll or loosen from a furled condition, as a flag; spread out; expand.

> When Freedom from her mountain height
> *Unfurled* her standard to the air,
> She tore the azure robe of night,
> And set the stars of glory there.
> DRAKE *The American Flag* st. 1.

2. Hence, to unfold; disclose.

II. *i.* To become expanded, as to the wind.

un-fur'ni-tured, un-fûr'ni-churd *or* -tūrd, *a.* [Rare.] Having no furniture; unfurnished.

> The place was dark, *unfurnitured*, and mean.
> LOWELL *To W. L. Garrison* st. 1.

un-fused'[1], un-fūzd', *a.* Not fused or liquefied by heat.

un-fused'[2], *a.* Unprovided with a fuse, as a bomb.

un'ga, un'ha, *n.* A gibbon, as the siamang. **un'ghat‡**; **ung'ka‡**; **un'ka‡**. — **un'ga-pu"ti**, *n.* [Sumatra.] The agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*). **ung'-ka-e"tam‡**; **ung'ka-pa"ti‡**.

un-gain'†, *a.* **1.** Ungainly; clumsy. **2.** Dangerous.

un-gain'ly, un-gān'li, *a.* **1.** Lacking grace or ease; clumsy; awkward. **2†.** Unsuitable; unfit; vain. — **un-gain'li-ness**, *n.* — **un-gain'ly**, *adv.*

The Unga-puti (*Hylobates agilis*). 1/24

un-geld', un-geld'. *Old Eng. Law.* **I.** *a.* Outlawed. **II.** *n.* A person for whose death no geld or compensation could be demanded, as being beyond protection of law; an outlaw. [< UN-[1] + AS. *geld*, payment.]

un-gen'er-ated‡, *a.* Deprived of generality; made specific; local; particular. **un-gen'er-ated†**.

un-gen'i-tured†, *a.* Having no genitals; impotent.

un-gen'tle-man-ly, un-jen'tl-man-li, *a.* Acting or done in a manner unbefitting a gentleman. **un-gen'tle-man-like‡**. — **un-gen'tle-man-li-ness**, *n.* — **un-gen'tle-man-ly**, *adv.*

un-get', un-get', *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to be as if never begotten; disinherit.

un-gift'ed, un-gift'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not gifted or endowed with talent. **2.** Being without a gift or present.

un-gill', un-gil', *vt.* To remove from a gill-net, as fish.

un-gilt'if†, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent.

un-give'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To give way; yield; relax.

ung'ka, ung'kə, *n.* Same as UNGA.

un-god', un-god', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To strip of divine characteristics or attributes; undeify. **2.** To deprive of a god; render godless; cause to be an atheist. — **un-god'dess**, *n.* [Rare.] To deprive of the qualities of a goddess.

un-gode'ly†, *a.* Uncivil; ungenteel.

un-god'ly, un-god'li, *a.* **1.** Having no reverence for God; not godlike or of a godly character; impious; wicked; as, an *ungodly* man. **2.** Such as God would disapprove; marred or polluted by sin; unholy; as, an *ungodly* life; an *ungodly* war.

> That is a very *ungodly* sorrow which is only sorry for the exposure. E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. viii, p. 138. [JAS. M.]

3. [Slang.] Excessively annoying; outrageous; as, an *ungodly* noise. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Squeamish; nice.

Synonyms: see PROFANE. Compare SIN.

— **un-god'li-ly**, *adv.* — **un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

un-gored'[1], un-gōrd', *a.* Not gored, as by a bull.

un-gored'[2], *a.* Not made with a gore, as a garment.

un-gored'[3], *a.* [Rare.] Unstained with gore. **un-goard'†**.

un-got', un-gŏt', *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] Not obtained.

un-got'ten, un-gŏt'n, *a.* Not begotten.

un-gov'ern-a-bl(e, un-guv'ern-ă-bl, *a.* That can not be governed; refractory; unruly; as, *ungovernable* ire.

Synonyms: see PERVERSE.

— **un-gov'ern-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-gra'cious, un-grē'shus, *a.* **1.** Lacking in graciousness of manner, or manifesting such lack; slightly rude; unmannerly. **2.** Not pleasing; offensive; unacceptable. **3†.** Wicked. **4†.** Brutal; odious. — **un-gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

un-grain'ing, un-grān'ing, *n.* The act or process of removing the grain of something. [C.]

un-gram'mared, un-gram'ard, *a.* [Rare.] Not taught in grammar; speaking ungrammatically.

un-grate'†, *a.* **1.** Ungrateful. **2.** Displeasing.

un-grate'†, *n.* An ingrate.

un-grate'ful, un-grēt'ful, *a.* **1.** Feeling or showing a lack of gratitude; marked by unthankfulness; making ill return; as, an *ungrateful* child; *ungrateful* conduct.

> Walpole retired from the service of his *ungrateful* country to his woods and paintings at Houghton.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Frederick* p. 509. [A. '80.]

2. Not pleasant to do or receive; disagreeable; repugnant; as, an *ungrateful* task; an *ungrateful* tale. **3.** Not rewarding toil; thankless; as, an *ungrateful* soil. — **un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-grave'†, *vt.* To take from the grave; exhume.

un-grave', un-grēv', *a.* Not serious or grave. — **un-grave'ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]

un-graved'[1], un-grēvd', *a.* Not engraved. **un-gra'ven‡**.

un-graved'[2], *a.* Not buried.

un-gre'a-ble†, *a.* Disagreeable; unpleasing.

un-green'†, *a.* Not green; decaying; withered.

un-ground'ed, un-ground'ĕd, *a.* Having no ground or basis; unfounded; unreal; false. — **un-ground'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ground'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'gual, un'gwal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail or claw. **2.** Bearing a nail, hoof, or claw; as, the *ungual* or terminal phalanx of a digit.

> In one of Jessen's patients anæsthesia became so extreme that he gnawed off the *ungual* phalanx of one of his fingers.
> E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. ii, ch. 15, p. 249. [BER. '83.]

[< L. *unguis*, nail.] **un'gue-al‡**.

— **ungual bone**, the lacrimal bone: so called from its nail-like appearance. — **u. furrow**, a groove formed across a nail, due to a depraved state of the nutritive system.

un-guard'ed, un-gärd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having no guard; being without protection. **2.** Done or spoken without proper caution; careless; as, an *unguarded* statement. — **un-guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-guard'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'guent, un'gwent (XIII), *n.* Any ointment or lubricant for local application.

> The American Indians study to render the natural darkness of their complexion deeper by discoloring paints and *unguents*.
> S. S. SMITH *Variety in the Human Species* p. 183. [J. SI. '10.]

[< L. *unguentum*, < *ungŭo*, anoint.] **un-guen'to†**.

— **un"guen-ta'ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A vessel of terra-cotta or glass for holding perfumes, essences, oils, and salves; an unguent-holder. **unguentary vase‡**. — **un'guen-ta-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to unguents. — **un-guen'tous**, *a.* Like or of the nature of an unguent.

Greek Unguentaria, with Corinthian Decoration.

un'gues, un'gwĭz *or* -gwēs, *n.* Plural of UNGUIS.

ungui-. Derived from Latin *unguis*, nail, claw: a combining form. — **un'gui-cal**, *a.* [Rare.] Ungual. — **un'gui-corn**, *n. Ornith.* The horny nail at the tip of a bird's mandible. — **un-guif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or having an unguis, as a nail or claw. — **un'gui-form**, *a.* Claw-shaped; hooked; unciform. — **un"gui-ros'tral**, *a.* Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a lamellirostral bird. — **Un"gui-ros'tres**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The lamellirostral birds.

un-guic'u-lus, un-gwic'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Entom.* A diminutive claw or claw-like appendage, as one of the two usually terminating an insect's foot. [L., dim. of *unguis*, claw, nail.]

— **un-guic'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; ungual; unguiferous. **2.** Of the length of an average human finger-nail. **3.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Same as UNGUICULATE. — **Un-guic"u-la'ta**, *n. pl. Mam.* A superordinal division of mammals with claws. — **un-guic'u-late**. *Bot.* & *Zool.* **1.** *a.* Having claws, as a mammal; having a stalk- or claw-like base, as the petals of pinks. **2.** Ending in a claw. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Unguiculata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Unguiculata*. **un-guic'u-la"ted‡**.

un'gui-nal, un'gwi-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Ungual.

un'gui-nous, un'gwi-nus, *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of oil or fat; unctuous. [< L. *unguinosus*, < *unguen* (*unguin-*), ointment, < *ungŭo*, anoint.]

un'guis, un'gwis *or* ūn'-, *n.* [UN'GUES, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A nail, claw, hoof, or talon. **2.** A structure resembling a nail, as the lacrimal bone or os unguis. **3.** *Bot.* A claw or lower contracted part of a petal, as in the pinks. **4.** *Entom.* One of the terminal hooks or claws of the foot or tarsus of an insect. **5†.** A unit of measure, about half an inch. [L., nail.]

un'gu-la, un'gu-lă, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A hoof, claw, or talon. **2.** *Surg.* A hooked or claw-shaped instrument for removing a dead fetus from the womb. **3.** *Math.* That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base, whether passing through the base or not: so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof. [L., dim. of *unguis*, nail.]

— **spherical ungula**, part of a sphere cut off by two planes intersecting in a diameter.

— **un'gu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ungula.

Un"gu-la'ta, un'gu-lē'tă *or* un'gu-lā'tă, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of mammals variously ranked and limited. (1) A superorder including all hoofed mammals. (2) An order of hoofed mammals having carpal and tarsal bones alternating, os magnum supporting scapholds, and upper molars quadritubercular, including *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*; *Diplarthra*. [< LL. *ungulatus*; see UNGULATE.]

un'gu-late, un'gu-let *or* -lĭt, *a.* **1.** Having hoofs, as the hoofed mammals (ruminants, swine, horses, etc.). **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ungulata*. **3.** Hoof-shaped; ungular. [< LL. *ungulatus*, < L. *ungula*; see UNGULA.] **un'gu-lous‡**.

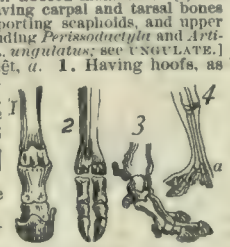

Ungulate Feet.

1. Hind foot of a horse. 2. Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore foot of the Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). 4. A side view of the hoof of a stag, showing the false hoof (a).

un'gu-late, *n.* One of the *Ungulata*.

un'gu-la"ted, un'gu-lē"tĕd, *a.* Hoofed; ungulate.

> In the first serious attempt at the classification of the Mammalia . . . the class was separated into two great divisions, the *ungulated* or hoofed animals, and the unguiculated, or those with nails or claws. W. H. FLOWER *The Horse* ch. 1, p. 11. [A. '92.]

un'guled, un'gūld, *a. Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture different from that of the rest of the body. [< L. *ungula*; see UNGULA.]

Un"gu-lig'ra-da, un'gu-lig'ra-dă, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of ruminants that walk with only their hoofs apposed to the ground, including all except camels: contrasted with *Phalangigrada*. [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior*, walk.] **Un"gu-log'ra-da‡**.

un'gu-li-grade, un'gu-li-grēd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking or adapted for walking with the hoofs apposed to the ground; as, an *unguligrade* foot. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Unguligrada*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Unguligrada*. [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior*, walk.]

Un"gu-lin'i-dæ, un'gu-lin'i-dē *or* un'gu-lin'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having two pairs of gills, a vermiform foot, and a subcircular shell with long muscular scars. **Un"gu-li'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *ungula*; see UNGULA.] — **un"gu-lin'id**, *n.* — **un'gu-lin'oid**, *a.*

un'gu-lite, un'gu-lit, *n.* A fossil (Paleozoic) oboloid brachiopod. [< L. *ungula*; see UNGULA.]

un-hab'ile†, *a.* Unsuitable; unfit.

un-hair', un-hār', *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove hair from; specifically, in currying leather, to remove the hair from (hides or skins), as by soaking in lime-water and scraping.

II. *i.* To become freed of hair. — **un-hair'ing-beam"**, *n.* A semicylindrical beam used as a support for hides in unhairing. See illus. under CURRIER. — **un-hair'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine having rotating drums between which skins are passed to scrape off the hair.

un-halsed', un-hôlst' (-halst', *C.*), *a.* [Scot.] Not saluted or greeted.

un-hand', un-hand', *vt.* To loose from the hand; let go.

un-hand'seled, un-hand'seld, *a.* [Rare.] Not previously used; untilled; virgin. **un-hand'selled‡**.

> Here was no man's garden, but the *unhandselled* globe.
> THOREAU *Maine Woods, Katahdin* p. 70. [T. & F. '64.]

un-hand'some, un-han'sum, *a.* **1.** Not handsome in appearance; not beautiful or good-looking; uncomely; ill-formed. **2.** Not handsome in action; unbecoming; ungenerous; ungracious.

> It is indeed strangely *unhandsome* for a Christian ever to droop, or to be disconsolate.
> BARROW *Works* vol. i, ser. xxxviii, p. 373. [T. N. '45.]

3†. Not easily handled; clumsy; inconvenient. — **un-hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hand'some-ness**, *n.*

un-hap'†, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. **un-happe'†**.

un-hap'py, un-hap'i, *a.* **1.** Subject to conditions that prevent or destroy happiness; experiencing or marked by misery or dissatisfaction; sad; depressed; as, an *unhappy* creature; an *unhappy* life. Compare HAPPINESS.

> *Unhappy* people are always looking back. JOAQUIN MILLER *Destruction of Gotham* ch. 1, p. 11. [F. & W. '86.]

2. Causing or constituting misery, unrest, or dissatisfaction; as, *unhappy* circumstances or influences. **3.** Showing or characterized by ill fortune; unfavorable; as, an *unhappy* choice.

> It is an *unhappy* prejudice which associates doctrine and controversy. H. W. BELLOWS *Re-statements of Christian Doctrine* pref., p. 4. [A. '60.]

4. Exhibiting or marked by lack of tact; unfitted for the occasion; inapt; inappropriate; inopportune; as, an *unhappy* remark. **5†.** Mischievous; tricky.

Synonyms: see SAD.

— **un-hap'pied†**, *a.* Made unhappy. — **un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

un-har'bored, un-hār'bĕrd, *a.* **1.** Having no harbor or shelter. **2†.** Not affording shelter. **un-har'boured‡**.

un-hatched'[1], un-hacht', *a.* Not hatched; hence, not matured; undeveloped; undisclosed; as, *unhatched* plots.

un-hatched'[2]†, *a.* Not hacked; uninjured; hence, unused

un-head', un-hed', *vt.* **1.** To remove or take out the head of, as a barrel. **2†.** To behead.

un-heal'†, *vt.* To uncover. **un-heel'†**; **un-hele'†**.

un-heal'†, *n.* Misfortune; wretchedness. **un-hecle'†**.

un-health'ful, un-helth'ful, *a.* Injurious to health; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, an *unhealthful* spot.

Synonyms: see NOISOME.

— **un-health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-health'y, un-helth'i, *a.* **1.** Lacking health, vigor, or wholesomeness; weak; sickly; unsound; also, indicating such a condition; as, *unhealthy* children or plants; *unhealthy* symptoms. **2.** Loosely, unhealthful.

Synonyms: see SICKLY.

— **un-health'i-ly**, *adv.* — **un-health'i-ness**, *n.*

un-heard', un-hėrd', *a.* **1.** Not perceived by the ear; not heard. **2.** Not granted a hearing or opportunity of personal address, particularly in self-defense.

> But our ministers say the Americans must not be heard. They have been condemned *unheard*. CHATHAM in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, Removing Troops from Boston* p. 129. [H. '61.]

3. Not known to fame; obscure: often with *of*.

— **un-heard'-of"**, *a.* Unprecedented; unparalleled.

un-heart'†, *vt.* To dishearten; discourage.

un-hea'ven†, *vt.* To deprive of or remove from heaven.

un-heed'y†, *a.* Incautious; heedless.

un-heired'†, *a.* Having no heir.

un-hende'†, *a.* Unyielding; ungentle; ungracious.

un-hep'pen, un-hep'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clumsy.

un-her'it-a-ble†, *a.* Barred from inheritance.

un-hes'i-ta"ting, un-hes'i-tē"ting, *a.* Acting or undertaken without hesitation; prompt; ready; as, *unhesitating* courage; an *unhesitating* course.

— **un-hes'i-ta"ting-ly**, *adv.*

un-hinge', un-hinj', *vt.* **1.** To take the hinge or hinges from; break or disconnect the hinges of; as, to *unhinge* a shutter or door. **2.** Hence, to wrench out of place; deprive of support. **3.** To render unstable; unsettle: often of the intellect.

> His mind, in consequence of his . . . wife's . . . death, had become slightly *unhinged*, but only in one direction.
> W. A. HAMMOND *Strong-minded Woman* ch. 1, p. 9. [A. '85.]

— **un-hinge'ment**, *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged.

un-hold'†, *a.* Adverse; inimical.

un-ho'ly, un-hō'li, *a.* **1.** Not set apart as sacred; not hallowed. **2.** Lacking moral purity; wicked; sinful.

Synonyms: see PROFANE; SINFUL.

— **un-ho'li-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

un-hoped', un-hōpt'. *a.* Not hoped (for); unexpected; exceeding hope; chiefly in the compound *unhopedfor*.

un-horse', un-hôrs', *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall or dismount from one's horse; unseat (a horseman). **2.** [Rare.] To remove a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a vehicle; hence, to deprive of horses or one's horse; degrade (a cavalryman).

un-hosed', un-hōzd', *a.* [Rare.] Having no hose.

un-hu'man, un-hiū'mən, *a.* **1.** Not having the attributes of a human being. **2.** Inhuman; cruel.
— **un-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

un-hu'man-ize, un-hiū'mən-aiz, *vt.* **1.** To divest of the characteristics of humanity. **2.** To eliminate the humane studies from.

This is one of the arguments he [Emperor William] urges for *un-humanizing* the gymnasien.
M. M. CURTIS in *Educational Review* June, '91, p. 30.

un-husk', un-husk', *vt.* **1.** To strip the husk from. **2.** Hence, to cause to expose one's aims or thoughts.

uni-. Derived from Latin *unus*, one: a combining form. — **u"ni-ar-tic'u-late**, *a.* Single-jointed. — **u"ni-au-ric'u-late**, *a. Conch.* Having a single ear-like process, as a bivalve shell. — **u"ni-ba'sal**, *a.* Having only one basale, as a pectoral fin. — **u"ni-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* Having a single gill, as a mollusk. — **u"ni-cam'e-ral**, *a.* Consisting of but one chamber; as, a *unicameral* legislature. Compare BICAMERAL.

The *unicameral* system must be mentioned here as a feature of Canadian liberty, because it is held by all those persons who seem to be the most distinct enunciators of the spaces of liberty, a necessary requisite if they allow the principle of representation at all.
F. LIEBER *Civil Liberty* ch. 24, p. 285. [L. '91.]

— **u"ni-cam'e-rate**, *a.* Same as UNILOCULAR. — **u"ni-cap'su-lar**, *a.* Composed of a single capsule. — **U"ni-car-di'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of bivalves having an equivalve roundish shell with an entire pallial line, wide cardinal area, and a single cardinal tooth in each valve. **U"ni-car'di-um**, *n.* (L. g.) — **u"ni-car-di'id**, *a.* — **u"ni-car'di-oid**, *a.* — **u"ni-car'i-na"ted**, *a.* Having a single ridge or keel. **u"ni-car'i-nate**:. — **u"ni-cel'late**, *a.* Unicellular. — **u"ni-cos'tate**, *a.* Having a single costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing; having a midrib, as a leaf. — **u"ni-cot"yled'on-ous**, *a. Bot.* Same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS. — **u"ni-cur'sal**, *a. Geom.* Single-coursed: designating a curve the coördinates of each of whose points are rational functions of a single varying real parameter, so that to each value of the parameter corresponds a single point of the curve. — **u"ni-cus'pid**. **I.** *a.* Having but a single cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth. **II.** *n.* A unicuspid tooth. **u"ni-cus'pi-date**:. — **u"ni-cy"cle**, *n.* **1.** An acrobats' cycle having a single large wheel. **2.** A large wheel within which the rider sits. — **u"ni-dac'tyl**. **I.** *a.* Unidigitate. **II.** *n.* A unidigitate animal: monodactyl. **u"ni-duc'tyle**:. — **u"ni-duc'ty-ous**, *a.* Unidigitate. — **u"ni-den'tate**, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having but one tooth. — **u"ni-den-tic'u-late**, *a.* Having a single denticle. — **u"ni-dig'i-tate**, *a.* Having a single functional digit, monodactylous. — **u"ni-di-men'sion-al**, *a.* Having but one dimension, as a line. — **u"ni-di-rec'tion-al**, *a.* Moving in the same direction, as electric currents in a circuit. — **u"ni-em'bry-o-nate**, *a. Bot.* Having a single embryo. **u"ni-em"bry-on'ic**:. — **u"ni-fa'cial**, *a.* Having but a single face; facing all one way. — **u"ni-fa'ri-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having the parts arranged in a single vertical rank, one-ranked. — **u"ni-fi'lar**. **I.** *a.* Possessing but a single thread, especially, utilizing only one suspending thread, as opposed to *bifilar*. **II.** *n.* A unifilar magnetometer. — **u"ni-flag'el-late**, *a.* Having only one flagellum; monomastigate. — **u"ni-flo'rous**, *a. Bot.* One-flowered. — **u"ni-flo'rul**:, **u"ni-foil**, *Her* **I.** *a.* Bearing only a single leaf. **II.** *n.* A single leaf: sometimes represented torn from another leaf. — **u"ni-fo'li-ar**, *a.* One-leaved. — **u"ni-fo'li-ate**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Unifoliar. **2.** Unifoliolate: an incorrect use. — **u"ni-fo'li-o-late**, *a. Bot.* Having a single leaflet, as the theoretically compound leaves of the orange. — **u"ni-fo'li-um**, *n. Geom.* An oval having one depression; a one-leaved oval. — **u"ni-fo'rate**, *a.* Having a single opening or foramen. — **u"ni-fo've-ate**, *a. Entom.* Having only one fovea or pit. — **u"ni-gen'i-tal**, *a.* Only-begotten. **u"ni-gen'i-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being the only-begotten. — **U"ni-gen'i-tus**, *n.* A celebrated bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI in condemnation of Quesnel's annotated French translation of the New Testament: so called from its first word. — **u"nig'e-nous**, *a.* Of the same genus; homogeneous. — **u"ni-glob'u-lar**, *a.* Consisting of a single globe or globular part. — **u"ni-ju'gate**, *Cf.* BI-2 **u-nij'u-gate**, *Bot.*, *a. Bot.* Having one pair, as of leaflets; said especially of a pinnate leaf. **u"ni-ju'gous**:. — **u"ni-la'bi-ate**, *a.* Having one lip or labium, as the corolla of certain flowers, the other being obsolete. — **u"ni-lam'el-late**, *a.* Possessing but one lamella or lamina; one-layered. — **u"ni-lam'i-nar**:, **u"ni-lam'i-nate**:. — **u"ni-lit'er-al**, *a.* Contained in or comprising but one letter. — **u"ni-lobed**, *a.* Single-lobed, as a maxilla of an insect. **u"ni-lo'bar**:. — **u"ni-loc'u-lar**, *a.* Having or consisting of one cell or chamber, as the heart of an amphioxus, an anther, ovary, etc. **u"ni-loc'u-late**:. **u"ni-mod'u-lar**, *a. Math* **1.** Having but one modulus. **2.** Having unity as a modulus, said of a transformation. — **u"ni-mu'cro-nate**, *a.* Having a single mucro or point. — **u"ni-mus'cu-lar**, *a.* Monomyarian. — **U"ni-mus"cu-lo'sa**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Monomyaria*. — **u"ni-nerv'ate**, *a.* Having a single nerve or nervure, as an insect's wings or many leaves. **u"ni-nerved"**:. — **u"ni-nom'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Monomial. **2.** Voting by single ticket. **u"ni-no'mi-al**:. — **u"ni-nu'cle-ate**, *a.* Having a single nucleus. **u"ni-nu'cle-ar**:. **u"ni-nu'cle-a"ted**:. — **u"ni-oc'u-lar**, *a. Anat.* Having but one eye, cyclopic; monoculous. — **u"ni-o'va-late**, *a. Bot.* Having one ovule. — **u"ni-par'a-rous**, *a.* **1.** A woman who is the mother of but one child. **2.** A woman who is in childbirth for the first time. — **u"ni-pa'ra-rous**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having but one axis or stem. **2.** Bringing forth but one at a time. — **u"ni-par'tite**, *a.* Not divided into parts. — **u"ni-ped**. **I.** *a.* Having only one foot. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A one-footed person or thing. **u"ni-pede**:. **U"ni-pel-ta'ri-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* The adult *Squillida* as a family or other division of stomapods. — **u"ni-pel'tate**, *a.* — **u"ni-per'son-al**. **1.** Manifested or existing in but one person, as, a *unipersonal* god. **2.** *Gram.* Used only in one generally the third person; impersonal. **u"ni-per'son-al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in a unipersonal God, a Unitarian. — **u"ni-per"son-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being unipersonal. — **u"ni-pet'al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having only one petal. Compare MONOPETALOUS. — **u"ni-pho"nous**, *a.* — **u-niph'o-nous**, *a.* [Rare.] Emitting but a single sound; monophonic. — **u-nip'li-cate**, *a.* Containing or consisting of a single fold. — **u-nip'o-rous**, *a.* Containing but a single pore. — **u-nip'o-tent**, *a.* Having power in but one direction. — **u-nip'o-tence**, *n.* — **u"ni-ra'di-al**, *a. Optics.* Of or pertaining to a single ray: noting the directions of the transversals of a singly refracted ray of polarized light. — **u"ni-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Having only one ray or arm; monactinal, as a sponge-spicule. **u"ni-ra'di-a"ted**:. — **u"ni-ra'mose**, *a.* Having a single branch. **u"ni-ra'mous**:. — **u"ni-sep'al-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having only one sepal. — **u"ni-sep'tate**, *a.* Having a single septum or partition. — **u"ni-se'ri-al**, *a. Bot.* Arranged in a single horizontal row; one-ranked. **u"ni-se'ri-ate**:. — **u"ni-se'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* **u"ni-se'ri-ate"ly**:. — **u"ni-ser'rate**, *a.* Having a single row of serrations. — **u"ni-ser'ru-late**, *a.* Having a single row of small serrations. — **u"ni-sil'i-cate**, *n. Mineral.* A salt of orthosilicic acid. — **u"ni-spi'ral**, *a.* Having a single spiral, as the elaters in several liverworts. — **u"ni-sul'cate**, *a. Bot.* Having only one groove or furrow. — **u"ni-ten-tac'u-lar**, *a.* Having a single tentacle. — **u"ni-va"lence**, *A.* **u-niv'a-lence**, *C. W.*), *n. Chem.* The state or property of being univalent; monovalency. See VALENCE. **u"ni-va'len-cy**:. — **u"ni-va"lent**, *A.* **u-niv'a-lent**, *C. W.*), *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of unity. See VALENCE. **u"ni-val'id**:. — **u-niv'o-ca'tion**, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.

U"ni-at, **U"ni-ate**, (yū'ni-at, -et *or* -ēt. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Uniats or their faith. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope, but retains its own liturgy, ceremonies, and rites. Called also *United Greek, United Armenian*, etc. See UNITED. [< Rus. *uniyatŭ*, < L. *unus*, one.]

u"ni-ax'al, **u"ni-ax'i-al**, (yū'ni-ax'al, -i-al, *a.* **1.** *Crystal.* Having only a single optical axis. **2.** *Biol.* Having a single axis or line of growth. **3.** *Bot.* Having but one axis, as an unbranched primary stem. **4.** Monaxon, as a spicule. [< UNI- + AXAL, AXIAL.]
— **uniaxal crystal** (*Physics*), a crystal that is symmetrical to one axis only. A mechanical disturbance is propagated in the form of an ellipsoid: it has the power of doubly refracting light transmitted through it. Iceland spar is the best example of such crystals.
— **u"ni-ax'al**, **u"ni-ax'i-al**, *n.* A uniaxal crystal. — **u"ni-ax'ial-ly**, *adv.*

u"ni-bi-ot, *a.* That may be unified or made one.

u"nic, *n.* Any unique specific thing.

u-nic'i-ty, yu-nis'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The quality or state of being unique. **2.** The state of being unified; sameness.

For unity or unition, and indistinguishable *unicity* or sameness, are incompatible terms. COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 237, note. [H. '58.]

[< L. *unicus*, single, < *unus*, one.]

u'ni-corn, yū'ni-kōrn, *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal described by ancient authors as inhabiting India, having a single straight horn on the forehead and the body of a horse; the monoceros.

The Unicorn as a Charge in Heraldry.

The *unicorn* was never seen at Rome during the many ages in which the custom continued of showing there the strangest beasts that could be found throughout the world.
KITTO *Daily Bible Illust., Job* evening series, 7th week, Friday, p. 216. [C. & BROS. '71.]

2. A two-horned animal generally identified with the urus: the mistranslation of the Hebrew *re'em* in the Authorized Version of the Bible, as in Deut. XXXIII, 17. **3.** The caterpillar of a unicorn-moth. **4.** A beetle with a horn-like prominence on the head or prothorax, as the Hercules-beetle. **5.** The horned screamer. **6.** A unicorn-fish. **7.** A unicorn-shell. **8.** A Scotch gold coin. See COIN. **9.** A coaching-team consisting of a pair of wheelers and a single leader; likewise, the entire turnout; hence, some analogous method of transportation.

We crossed, as usual, on a '*unicorn*' of negroids, the upper part of the body supported by two men, and the feet resting upon the shoulders of a third.
BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 13, p. 304. [H. '60.]

10. *Her.* A horned horse, with cloven hoofs, lion's tail, and goat's beard; the sinister supporter of the arms of England. See illus. above. **11.** [U.] *Astron.* A constellation: same as MONOCEROS. See CONSTELLATION, 24. **12**†. *Mil.* A howitzer. [< F. *unicorne*, < LL. *unicornus*, < L. *unicornis*, one-horned, < *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn.]
— **u'ni-corn-fish"**, *n.* The narwhal. **u.-whale**:. — **u.-moth**, *n.* A North-American notodontid moth (*Cerodasys unicornis*) whose caterpillar bears a horn-like prominence on the back. **u.-prominent**:. — **u.-plant**, *n.* Any species of *Martynia*, especially *M. proboscidea*, a low branching annual of the southern and western United States, with a beaked capsule, edible when young. **u.-root**, *n.* The colleroot (*Aletris farinosa*). — **false u.-root**, the blazing-star (*Chamælirium Carolinianum*). **u'ni-corn'shorn"**:. — **u.-shell**, *n.* A gastropod, as of either of the genera *Monoceros* and *Leucozonia*, with a prominent spine on the lip of the shell.

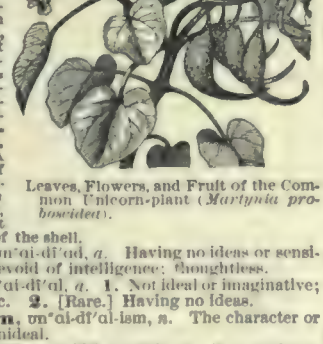

Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit of the Common Unicorn-plant (*Martynia probosciden*).

un'i-de'aed, un'ai-di'ad, *a.* Having no ideas or sensible thoughts; devoid of intelligence; thoughtless.

un"i-de'al, un'ai-di'al, *a.* **1.** Not ideal or imaginative; realistic; prosaic. **2.** [Rare.] Having no ideas.

un"i-de'al-ism, un'ai-di'al-izm, *n.* The character or state of being unideal.

un-id"i-o-mat'ic, un-id'i-o-mat'ic, *a.* Not conforming to the idioms of a language.

One of the chief difficulties in translating into a foreign language, is that, though every word the translator uses may be authorized by the best writers, yet the combination of his terms may be *unidiomatic*.
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 1, p. 40. [S. C. G. '88.]

u'ni-form, yū'ni-fōrm, *vt.* **1.** To put into uniform; clothe with some specific uniform or livery; as, *uniformed* militia. **2.** To make uniform or conformable.

u'ni-form, *a.* **1.** Being the same: said of form, appearance, quantity, quality, degree, or character, as observed in the same thing at a considerable number of different times and places, or as observed in a considerable number of different things; not varying; unchanging; as, a canal of *uniform* breadth and depth; a train moving at a *uniform* rate of speed; emeralds of a *uniform* color and size; coins of *uniform* weight and fineness. **2.** Being the same in respect to any of the characteristics mentioned in def. 1; as, flour *uniform* in quality; boxes *uniform* in size and shape; a *uniform* climate; a *uniform* dress; *uniform* progress.

Again and again is the experiment repeated, with *uniform* results. O. M. MITCHELL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. iv, p. 104. [O. M. & CO. '70.]

3. Agreeing with each other; conforming to the same standard; harmonious; accordant; as, *uniform* tastes or observances.

Had they [the Evangelists] been all *uniform* in their narration, we should have had good cause to suspect fraud and collusion.
HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, ch. 3, § 1, p. 135. [L. G. & CO. '72.]

4. *Law.* Conforming to one unvarying rule or standard; operating equally on all persons or all property within a given jurisdiction; as, a *uniform* rule of construction; a *uniform* law of taxation. **5.** Consistent with itself; constant.

That God wills to conform His action to certain laws or *uniform* modes, does not impair His freedom. R. G. HAZARD *Freedom of Mind in Willing* bk. i, ch. 12, p. 133. [A. '64.]

[< F. *uniforme*, < L. *uniformis*, < *unus*, one, + *forma*, form.] **u"ni-form'al**†; **u"ni-form'all**†.
— **uniform acceleration, velocity**, etc., acceleration, etc., that does not vary with the time. — **u. matter**, homogeneous matter.
— **u'ni-form"ism**, *n.* Same as UNIFORMITARIANISM. — **u'ni-form"ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To unify or make uniform. — **u'ni-form"ly**, *adv.* — **u'ni-form"ness**, *n.*

u'ni-form, *n.* A dress of uniform style and appearance worn by persons belonging to some body, company, corps, or rank for distinguishing them as members of that body from persons who are not members; as, a naval or a military *uniform;* the *uniform* of a railroad conductor or a policeman.

While certain prominent characteristics of a uniform for a body of men, as a regiment of soldiers, are usually the same, there are commonly also variations of detail that serve to distinguish some of its members, especially its officers, from the other members of the body.
Synonyms: see DRESS.
— **full uniform**, the complement of costume, ornaments, weapons, etc., prescribed for officers and men in the military and naval service on inspection, review, and other ceremonial occasions.

u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an, yū'ni-fōrm'i-tē'ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or uniformitarianism.

The *Uniformitarian* Hypothesis . . . assumes that the geological formation of the globe was due to precisely the same physical forces that now exist. J. COOK *Biology* lect. ii, p. 41. [O. & CO. '77.]

u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who holds or teaches the doctrine of uniformitarianism.
— **u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that essential uniformity in causes and effects, forces and phenomena, has prevailed in all ages of the world's physical history, and that the activities of the past were similar in mode and intensity to those of the present: opposed to *catastrophism*. **u'ni-form"ism**‡.

u'ni-form'i-ty, yū'ni-fōrm'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being uniform; invariableness; evenness; consistency; sameness; regularity.

Uniformity expresses the similarity of parts considered separately, and regularity the similarity of parts as constituting the whole. A. ALISON, SR. *Essays on Taste* essay ii, ch. 4, § 2, p. 238. [CUM. '12.]

[< LL. *uniformitas*, < L. *uniformis;* see UNIFORM, *a.*]
Synonyms: see HARMONY.
— **Act of Uniformity**, in England, an act of Parliament (especially 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 4, 1662) regulating and making uniform the methods of conducting public worship. — **U. of Process Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act of Parliament, of 1832, for establishing a uniform course of procedure for the commencement of personal actions.

u'ni-fy, yū'ni-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to be a unit or one; reduce to uniformity; unite.

All Christians inhere in Christ, and with him, the *unifying* power, they form a living unity. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG *Christian Sociology* ch. 7, p. 153. [F. & W. '90.]

[< F. *unifier*, < LL. *unifico*, make one, < L. *unus*, one, + *facio*, make.] — **u'ni-fi"a-ble**, *a.* That can be unified. — **u-nif'ic**, *a.* Unifying. — **u"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of unifying, or the state of being unified.

He did not, of course, invent the project of German *unification;* it had been the dream of all the Teutonic people for generations.
G. M. TOWLE *Certain Men of Mark, Bismarck* p. 43. [R. BROS.]

— **u'ni-fi"er**, *n.* One who or that which unifies.

u"ni-lat'er-al, yū'ni-lat'ər-əl, *a.* **1.** Relating to or affecting one side only; one-sided.

This is a *unilateral* view of the social contract, and omits the element of reciprocity which in Rousseau's idea was cardinal.
J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 145. [C. & H. '73.]

2. *Law.* Binding or obligatory on one party only; as, a *unilateral* undertaking. **3.** *Bot.* One-sided, as an elm-leaf; either disposed on or all formed on one side; secund. **4.** Showing only one face, or springing from the same side or face. [< UNI- + LATERAL.]
— **unilateral contract** (*Civ. Law*), a contract in which the promise made by one party is distinctly expressed while the obligation of the other party is merely implied.
— **u"ni-lat"er-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or condition of being unilateral. — **u"ni-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

un"im-peach'a-ble, un'im-pich'ə-bl, *a.* That can not be impeached; not to be called in question as regards truth, honesty, or any merit; faultless; blameless.
— **un"im-peach"a-bil'i-ty**, **un"im-peach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un"im-peach'a-bly**, *adv.*

un"im-port'ing†, *a.* Of no import; trifling; trivial.

un"im-proved', un'im-prūvd', *a.* **1.** Not improved. (1) Not advantaged, bettered, or advanced; as, *unimproved* health. (2) Having no improvements; not cleared, cultivated, or built upon; as, *unimproved* land.
The most fertile part of our planet still lies *unimproved*, and in the possession of savages. NORDHOFF *Politics for Young Americans* ch. 30, p. 109. [H. '79.]
(3) Not rendered available; unappropriated; unused; as, *unimproved* opportunities. **2**†. Not proved or tried.

un-in"ci-den'tal, un-in'si-den'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Not marked by incidents; uneventful.

un"in-cum'bered, *a.* Same as UNENCUMBERED.

un"in-dent'ed, un'in-dent'ed, *a.* Not indented; specifically, in law, not cut through on an indented line, as for an indenture; polled.

un"in-flam'ma-ble, un'in-flam'ə-bl, *a.* Incapable of being set on fire; not inflammable.

Wooden and woven materials, the most delicate dress-fabrics, as well as curtains, stage scenery, flooring, and other woodwork, as of dwellings, railroad-cars, and ships, together with their furnishings, may be rendered uninflammable by treating them with solutions of various salts, as ammonium phosphate, alum, and borax. Fire-proof paints, containing such salts, are also used on woodwork.

un-in'flu-enced, un-in'flu-ənst, *a.* Not subject to or acted upon by influence. (1) Not influenced in a way specified. (2) Not due to bias; unprejudiced.

un"in-formed', un'in-fôrmd', *a.* **1.** Not having received information; not instructed; untaught. **2.** Not imbued with life or activity; not animated.

Synonyms: see IGNORANT.

un"in-ten'tion-al, un'in-ten'shun-əl, *a.* Done or allowed to happen without intention; undesigned; involuntary; as, *unintentional* rudeness.—**un"in-ten"tion-al'i-ty†,** *n.*—**un"in-ten'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-in'tri-ca"ted†, *a.* Not intricated; not perplexed.

un"in-vite'†, *vt.* To countermand an invitation of.

U'ni-o, yū'ni-ō *or* ū'ni-ō, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Unionidæ*. **2.** [u-] A bivalve of this or a related genus; river-mussel. [< L.L. *unio*, unity, < L. *unus*, one.]

Unios.

1. *Unio monodonta.* 2. *Margaritana confragosa.* 3. *Unio triangularis.* 4. *Unio lachrymosus.*

U-ni'o-la, yu-ni'o-lə *or* u-ni'o-lə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial American grasses with creeping rootstocks, broad leaves, and large compressed spikelets in an open or spiked panicle. The grasses are called *spike-grass, union-grass,* and one species (*U. paniculata*) *seaside oat. U. latifolia* is cultivated for ornament. [< LL. *uniola*, < *unio;* see UNIO.]

un'ion, yūn'yun, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to a union, particularly a political union; specifically, in the United States [U-], pertaining to the Union (see phrase under UNION, *n.*), especially to the national government during the civil war of 1861–'65; Federal; as, a *Union* soldier; a *Union* victory.

un'ion, *n.* **1.** The act of uniting, or the state of being united; a joining; coalescence; concretion; a mingling or mixture; combination; junction.

Out of the *union* of Roman and Teutonic elements arose the modern world of Europe.
E. A. FREEMAN *Comparative Politics* lect. ii, p. 49. [MACM. '74.]

2. That which is constituted as one by the combination of elements previously separate or several; a coalition; confederation; league; as, a partnership *union;* national *union.* See THE UNION, below. Specifically: (1) A combination of colaborers for the joint and mutual protection of their specific trade. See TRADE-UNION. (2) In Great Britain, an amalgamation of parishes for administration of the poor-law, locally governed by one board of guardians. (3) An amalgamation of parishes for ecclesiastical control. (4) A governing body appointed and recognized by certain non-conforming and other churches.

3. Agreement in sentiment or action; harmony; concord; unanimity. **4.** The state of wedlock. **5.** [Gt. Brit.] A parish workhouse, or workhouse for a union (of parishes): short for *union workhouse.* Called in Scotland **combination poorhouse.** **6.** A device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag; also, the canton itself containing such device, as the blue canton with white stars in the flag of the United States. See CANTON[1]; ENSIGN; FLAG. **7.** The canton used separately as a flag; the union jack. **8.** A coupling or connection for pipes or rods. See PIPE-COUPLING, and UNION-JOINT, under JOINT, *n.* **9.** A fabric made of two or more materials, as cotton and wool. **10.** A shallow vat in which beer is left to clear; cleansing-vat or settling-vat. **11†.** A pearl of extraordinary worth. [F., < LL. *unio(n-)*; see UNIO.]

A Flange Pipe-union.

Synonyms: coalition, combination, conjunction, junction, juncture, oneness, unification, unity. *Unity* is *oneness,* the state of being one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which can not be conceived of as resolved into parts; as, the *unity* of God or the *unity* of the human soul. *Union* is a bringing together of things that have been distinct, so that they combine or coalesce to form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus brought together; in a *union* the separate individuality of the things united is never lost sight of; we speak of the *union* of the parts of a fractured bone or of the *union* of hearts in marriage. But *unity* can be said of that which is manifestly or even conspicuously made up of parts, when a single purpose or ideal is so subserved by all that their possible separateness is lost sight of; as, we speak of the *unity* of the human body, or of the *unity* of the church. See ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; HARMONY; MARRIAGE. – Antonyms: analysis, contrariety, decomposition, disconnection, disjunction, dissociation, disunion, division, divorce, separation, severance.

Phrases, etc.:—**acts of union** (*Eng. Hist.*), three statutes uniting (1) Wales to England in 1535–'36, (2) Scotland and England, to take effect in 1707, and (3) Ireland and Great Britain, to take effect in 1801.—**in u.,** in a state or condition of sympathy with the rider: said of a horse.

When . . . the horse seems to grow under the rider, and the pace is one in which, with bold and high action, each pair of diagonally disposed legs work in perfect unison, the horse is "*in union,*" the highest form of collection consistent with motion. E. L. ANDERSON *Modern Horsemanship* ch. 9, p. 116. [G. P. P. '89.]

—the U. **1.** The national church of a number of German states, embracing the Lutherans and the Reformed, with a common administration and liturgy. Often called *the Prussian Union.* **2.** The United States, especially regarded as a national unit, as opposed to the principles of absolute State sovereignty and secession. See UNION, *a.* **3.** *Eng. Hist.* (1) The union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, taking effect May 1, 1707. (2) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—**un'ion-cord",** *n.* A variety of white cord used for stay-laces.—**u. down,** turned so that the union is at the lower corner next the staff: said of a flag so hoisted at sea as a signal of distress.—**u.-grass,** *n.* Any species of *Uniola.* See UNIOLA.—**u. jack,** a flag consisting of the canton of the ensign without the fly; specifically, the British military flag, known also as the *union flag.*—**U. Labor party** [U. S.], a political party organized for the maintenance of the rights of labor.—**u. of crowns,** the union of England and Scotland in 1603 on the death of Elizabeth, by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I.—**U. party** (*U. S. Hist.*), a political organization advocating the permanency of the Union and opposing secession; specifically, that which nominated John Bell for President in 1860. Called distinctively **Constitutional Union party.**

U"ni-o-na'ce-a, yū"ni-o-nā'se-ə *or* -shi'ə, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A fresh-water superfamily of bivalves having 2 adductors, mantle mostly open, and an equilateral shell nacreous internally, well-differentiated periostraca, and external ligament. **2.** The *Unionidæ* in a wide sense. [< UNIO.]—**U"ni-o-na'ce-an,** *a. & n.*

un'ioned, yūn'yund, *a.* [Rare.] Being in union; united.

U"ni-on'i-dæ, yū"ni-en'i-dē *or* ū"ni-on'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, especially *Unionacea* having siphons little developed and foot compressed and geniculate; fresh-water mussels. [< UNIO.]

—**u"ni-on'id,** *n.*—**u"ni-on'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a unionid.—**u'ni-o-nite,** *n.* A fossil of or like a unionid.—**u'ni-o-noid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unionidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Unionidæ.*

un'ion-ism, yūn'yun-izm, *n.* The principle of combination for unity of purpose and action. Specifically: (1) Trades-unionism. (2) Adherence to or advocacy of political union as opposed to secession or separation.

un'ion-ist, yūn'yun-ist, *n.* One who favors any kind of union. Specifically: (1) A member of a labor- or trades-union. (2) [U-] *U. S. Hist.* One who before and during the civil war opposed secession; a Union man.

I am a *unionist*, and, in this sense, a national republican. I would strengthen the ties that hold us together. WEBSTER *Works, First Speech on Foot's Res.* in vol. iii, p. 259. [L. B. & CO. '58.]

(3) [U-] *Brit. Polit.* One of those who are opposed to loosening the formal ties between Great Britain and Ireland; an opponent of home rule in Ireland, whether belonging to the Conservatives or the branch of the Liberals (*Liberal Unionists*) that separated from their party on this issue in 1886.

—**u"ni-on-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to unionists or unionism; productive of or favoring union. **un'ion-ist‡,** *n.*

u"ni-pla'nar, yū"ni-plē'nər, *a.* Lying or taking place in one plane. [< UNI- + PLANAR.]

—**uniplanar motion,** motion of a body in which the particles move in parallel planes, as when a cylinder rolls down-hill.—**u. node,** a unode.

u"ni-po'lar, yū"ni-pō'lər, *a.* **1.** *Elec.* Having or operating by means of one pole; showing only one kind of polarity: a term applied chiefly to a certain class of dynamos, but scientifically inexact, as magnetic poles are always in pairs. See phrases. **2.** *Biol.* Having one prolongation or process: said of nerve-cells. [< UNI- + POLAR.]

—**unipolar armature,** a dynamo armature that acts by unipolar induction. See INDUCTION.—**u. conduction** (*Elec.*), conduction in which a reversal of the current affects its magnitude, as in an electrolyte. Called also *irreciprocal conduction.*—**u. dynamo,** a dynamo having a unipolar armature.

—**u"ni-po-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

u-nique', yu-nic', *a.* **1.** Being the only one of its kind; being without equal; hence, singular; uncommon; rare; as, a *unique* personality; *unique* pottery. **2.** Not complicated with other things; single. **3.** Not having another; sole; only. [F., < L. *unicus;* see UNICITY.]

Synonyms: see ODD; QUEER; RARE.

—**u-nique'ly,** *adv.* In a unique manner.—**u-nique'ness,** *n.* **u-niq'ui-ty‡** [Rare].

u-nique', *n.* A person or thing distinguished as the only one of its kind. **u'nic‡.**

u"ni-sex'u-al, yū"ni-sex'yu-əl, *a.* **1.** Of one sex: specifically said of flowers having one kind of sexual organs (stamens or pistils) only. **2.** *Entom.* Consisting of females only, as one of the generations in aphids. **3.** [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or existing in the interests of a single sex. [< UNI- + SEXUAL.]

u"ni-sex'u-al, *n.* A plant or inflorescence having flowers of one sex only.

—**u"ni-sex"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or condition of being unisexual.—**u"ni-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

u'ni-son, yū'ni-sun (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Mus.* Having the same number of vibrations; sounded simultaneously, with sameness of pitch; unisonant. **2.** Sounded or sounding alone. [< LL. *unisonus,* < L. *unus,* one, + *sonus,* sound.]—**unison string,** in stringed instruments, any one of two or more strings tuned in unison.

u'ni-son, *n.* **1.** A condition of perfect agreement and accord; harmony; also, a joining together; union.

In their origin, their principles and their aims, nature and Christianity are in *unison*.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* essay i, p. 16. [S. '86.]

Soldier and statesman, rarest *unison*.
LOWELL *Under the Old Elm* pt. v, st. 3.

2. *Mus.* (1) Coincidence of sounds resulting from equality in the rate of vibration, especially when the sounds coincide in time; unity of pitch; also, the resultant interval; a major prime. (2) By extension, the interval or consonance of one or more octaves. See illus. under INTERVAL. (3) A unison string. **3.** [Rare.] A monotone. [< F. *unisson,* < LL. *unisonus;* see UNISON, *a.*]

Synonyms: see HARMONY; MELODY.

Derivatives: —**u'ni-so"nal,** *C.* (**u-nis'o-nal,** *E. W.*), *a.* Being in unison. **u'ni-so"nant‡.**—**u'ni-so"nal-ly,** *adv.* –**u'ni-so"nance,** *C.* (**u-nis'o-nance,** *E. S. W. Wr.*), *n.* Accordance in sounds; unison.—**u'ni-so"nous** or **u-nis'o-nous,** *a.* **1.** Unisonal. **2.** Sounding alone.

u'nit, yū'nit, *n.* **1.** A single person or thing regarded as an individual, and as characteristic or representative of or belonging to an entire group; also, a body or group considered for any purpose as a single whole, or as forming one of a more complex body or group.

Nature and spirit are inseparable, and are best studied as a *unit*.
A. B. ALCOTT *Concord Days, Genesis* p. 205. [R. BROS. '72.]

The primordial *unit* of human society is the family.
FISKE *Destiny of Man* ch. 9, p. 67. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. *Math.* Any given quantity with which others of the same kind are compared for purposes of measurement and in terms of which their magnitude is stated; a quantity whose measure is represented by the number 1; specifically, in arithmetic, that number itself; unity. [Abbr. of UNITY.] **u'nite†.**

SYSTEMS OF UNITS.

The numerical value of a concrete quantity is expressed by stating how many units, or what part or parts of a unit, the quantity contains. Thus, weight is expressed by the number of pounds, length by the number of feet, etc. The quantity which may be chosen for a unit is quite arbitrary, but convenience is gained by establishing certain relations between the adopted units. **Fundamental units** are chosen arbitrarily; **derived units** are defined in terms of fundamental units. In physics the fundamental units generally adopted are those of *length, mass,* and *time.* Reference of all units to these three is made possible by the establishment of Newton's laws of motion. (See MOTION.) The magnitudes of units vary with those of the fundamental units by which they are defined. The *dimensions* of a unit are expressed by giving in terms of the fundamental units the ratio in which they are increased by increase in those units. These dimensions are expressed by calling the units of length, mass, and time L, M, and T, respectively. Thus, velocity has the dimensions $\frac{L}{T}$ or LT^{-1}, which means that if the unit of length be doubled, the unit of velocity based on it is also doubled, while if the unit of time be doubled, the corresponding unit of velocity will be halved.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITS.

The standard unit of length in Great Britain is the *yard;* in France, the *meter.* The legal standard of mass in Great Britain is the imperial *pound* avoirdupois; in France it is the *kilogram.* The universal unit of time is the *second.* A system of derived units may be based on any three of these or multiples or submultiples of them, properly selected, as the foot, pound, and second. The *centimeter-gram-second system,* commonly called the *C. G. S. system,* based upon the centimeter, the gram, and the second as the fundamental units, was established by the British Association in 1861.

DERIVED UNITS.

The **geometric** and **mechanical units** are as follows, the dimensions of each being given in the table below: **unit of area,** the area of a square with sides of unit length; **u. of volume,** the volume of a cube with edges of unit length; **u. of angle,** the angle subtending an arc equal in length to its radius: a unit not dependent upon the fundamental units and having no dimensions (see RADIAN); **u. of solid angle,** the solid angle which subtends unit area upon a sphere of unit radius; **u. of velocity,** the velocity of a body moving through unit length in unit time; **u. of angular velocity,** the angular velocity of a body moving through unit angle in unit time; **u. of acceleration,** an acceleration which in unit time occasions an increase of unit velocity; **u. of angular acceleration,** an acceleration which in unit time causes an increase of unit angular velocity; **u. of force,** that force which acting upon the unit mass generates unit velocity in unit time; **u. of work and energy,** the work done or the energy produced by unit force acting through unit length; **u. of power,** the power represented by unit energy expended in unit time; **u. of momentum,** the momentum possessed by a unit mass moving with unit velocity; **u. moment of a couple,** the couple in which each force is the unit of force and the arm of the couple is the unit of length; **u. moment of inertia,** the inertia that requires the unit couple to produce the unit of angular acceleration.

These units with their relations and dimensions are exhibited in the following table:

GEOMETRIC AND MECHANICAL UNITS.

PHYSICAL QUANTITY.	Symbol.	Defining Equation.	Dimensions of the Physical Quantity.	Name of the C. G. S. Unit.
Fundamental.				
Length	L, l	.....	L	Centimeter
Mass	M	.....	M	Mass of one gram
Time	T, t	.....	T	Second
Geometric.				
Surface	A	$A=L.L$	L^2	Square centimeter
Volume	V	$V=L.L.L$	L^3	Cubic centimeter
Angle	α, β	$\alpha=\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}}$	A number	Radian
Solid angle	Ω		A number	
Mechanical.				
Velocity	v	$v=\frac{L}{T}$	LT^{-1}	Centimeter per second
Angular velocity	ω	$\omega=\frac{\alpha}{T}$	T^{-1}	Radian per second
Acceleration	a	$a=\frac{v}{T}$	LT^{-2}	Centimeter per second per second
Angular acceleration	θ	$\theta=\frac{\omega}{T}$	T^{-2}	Radian per second per second
Force	F, f	$F=M.a$	LMT^{-2}	Dyne
Work	W	$W=F.L$	L^2MT^{-2}	Erg
Power	P	$P=\frac{W}{T}$	L^2MT^{-3}	Erg per second
Pressure	p	$p=\frac{F}{A}$	$L^{-1}MT^{-2}$	Dyne per square centimeter
Momentum	....	$M.v$	LMT^{-1}	Gram-centimeter per second
Moment of a couple	G	$G=F.L$	L^2MT^{-2}	
Moment of inertia	K	$K=\frac{G}{\theta}$	L^2M	Gram-mass centimeter squared

In the mechanics of engineering, the fundamental units adopted are *length, time,* and *force* (as indicated by a spring balance). Mass is considered a derived unit established as

follows: the units for *velocity* and *acceleration* are defined, as in physics, from the fundamental units for *length* and *time*. Unit *mass* is then defined by the relation: force = mass × acceleration, force being fundamental.

Electrical units are either *electrostatic* or *electromagnetic*. The **electrostatic units** are developed from the definition of unit quantity of electricity based upon the law of attraction and repulsion established by Coulomb. **Electromagnetic units** are similarly based upon the definition of unit pole. Corresponding units have different values and dimensions in the two systems. All electrical units may be defined in either system. The *electrostatic definitions* are as follows: **unit quantity of electricity**, that quantity which acts with unit force upon an equal quantity at unit distance in the C. G. S. electrostatic system it is the quantity that repels an equal similar quantity, at the distance of 1 centimeter, with the force of 1 dyne; **u. of surface density**, the density when unit surface contains unit quantity of electricity; **u. of volume density**, the density when unit volume contains unit of electricity; **u. intensity of electrostatic field**, the field in which unit quantity of electricity is acted upon with unit force; **u. of difference of potential** between two points, a difference such that unit work is generated or expended in moving unit quantity from one to the other; **u. current**, a current such that unit quantity of electricity flows in unit time; **u. resistance**, a resistance allowing unit current to flow when subjected to unit difference of potential; **u. capacity**, a capacity charged to unit potential by unit quantity of electricity; **u. specific inductive capacity**, the specific inductive capacity of air. See CAPACITY.

The *electromagnetic definitions* are as follows: **u. magnetic pole** (*m*), a magnetic pole which acts with unit force upon another equal pole at unit distance in the C. G. S. electromagnetic system it is the pole that repels an equal similar pole, at the distance of 1 centimeter, with the force of 1 dyne; **u. intensity of magnetic field** ($\mathfrak{H}$), that field in which unit pole is acted upon by unit force; **u. magnetic moment**, a magnetic moment equal to that of a positive unit pole at unit distance from a negative unit pole, or, more strictly, the moment of a magnet that experiences unit couple when placed perpendicular to the lines of force in unit field; **u. current**, a current which, flowing in a circle of unit radius, will produce a magnetic field of intensity 2π at the center of the circle; **u. intensity of magnetization** ($\mathfrak{I}$), the intensity of magnetization corresponding to unit magnetic moment per unit volume; **u. magnetic difference of potential**, a difference between two points such that unit work is generated or expended in moving unit pole from one to the other; **u. magnetizing force** ($\mathfrak{H}$), a magnetizing force that produces unit magnetic field; produced by 10 ÷ 4π approximately (0.7958) ampere-turns per unit length (that is, by unit magnetomotive force per unit length); **u. susceptibility** (κ), the susceptibility of a substance which acquires unit intensity of magnetization when subjected to unit magnetizing force; **u. magnetic induction** (flux-density) ($\mathfrak{B}$), the induction produced in a non-magnetic substance, as air (permeability = 1), when subjected to unit magnetizing force; conventionally termed an induction of *one line* (of induction or flux) per square centimeter (see GAUSS, below); **u. magnetic flux** (N), a line of induction or flux (see WEBER, below), the magnetic flux through an area whose product by the magnetic induction is numerically equal to unity; **u. permeability** (μ), the permeability of air (in which unit magnetic induction is caused by unit magnetizing force); **u. magnetic reluctance** ($\mathfrak{R}$), the reluctance of a magnetic circuit of unit length, unit area, and unit permeability; a reluctance such that unit magnetomotive force will produce unit magnetic flux (see OERSTED, below); **u. magnetomotive force** (M.M.F.), a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetic flux through a magnetic circuit with unit reluctance; a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetizing force through unit length of magnetic circuit (see GILBERT, below); **u. electromotive force** (E.M.F.), the electromotive force in a circuit which does unit work in unit time when the unit current is flowing; the E.M.F. produced in a circuit in which there is unit change in the magnetic flux in unit time; **u. resistance**, the resistance of a circuit in which unit electromotive force produces unit current; **u. of self-induction** or **of mutual induction**, a coefficient of induction such that unit electromotive force is induced when the inducing current is changing at the rate of one unit in unit time.

The electrical units with their relations and their dimensions according to both the electrostatic and the electromagnetic systems, are shown in the large table in the second column.

Practical units of convenient magnitude were established by the Electrical Congress, Paris, 1881. The ratio of a practical unit to the corresponding unit in the C. G. S. electromagnetic system is some multiple of 10, as given in the table below. The practical units constitute a system derived from a fundamental unit of length of 10^9 centimeters (an earth-quadrant), a unit of mass of 10^{-11} grams, and a unit of time of one second. Since the units in any rational system are so related that a formula expressing a physical law will hold true for any such system if true for one, any such law, as Ohm's law that the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance, holds equally true for C. G. S. and practical units. Thus, practical units may be substituted in any one of the defining equations in the large table. For instance, the capacity of a condenser expressed in farads is equal to the quantity of electricity in coulombs divided by the electromotive force in volts, and similar relations hold for the other units. The practical units, as defined by the International Congress of Electricians (Chicago, 1893), are as follows: **u. of resistance**, the *international ohm*, represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current at the temperature of melting ice by a column of mercury 14.4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and 106.3 centimeters long; **u. of current**, the *international ampere*, represented by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with certain specifications, deposits silver at the rate of 0.00111 of a gram per second; **u. of electromotive force**, the *international volt*, the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere; represented by $^{1000}/_{1434}$ of the electromotive force between the electrodes of Clark's voltaic cell, at a temperature of 15° C.; **u. of quantity**, the *international coulomb*, the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second; **u. of capacity**, the *international farad*, the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb; **u. of work**, the *joule*, represented by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm; **u. of power**, the *watt*, represented by the work done at the rate of one joule per second; **u. of induction**, the *henry*, the induction in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second. The relations between these units and the C. G. S. units are as follows:

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL UNITS.

Physical Quantity.	Symbol.	Defining Equation.	Dimensions. Electrostatic.	Dimensions. Electromagnetic.	Ratio.*
Magnetic Quantities.					
Strength of pole	m	$F = \frac{m^2}{L^2}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-1}T$
Magnetic moment	$\mathfrak{M}$	$\mathfrak{M} = mL$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$L^{\frac{5}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-1}T$
Intensity of magnetization	$\mathfrak{I}$	$\mathfrak{I} = \frac{\mathfrak{M}}{V} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{-\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-1}T$
Field intensity	$\mathfrak{H}$	$\mathfrak{H} = \frac{F}{m}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	LT^{-1}
Magnetic potential	U	$U = I\Omega$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	LT^{-1}
Magnetic induction	$\mathfrak{B}$	$\mathfrak{B} = \mu\mathfrak{H}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-1}T$
Magnetizing force†	$\mathfrak{H}$	$\mathfrak{H} = \frac{4\pi SI}{L}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	LT^{-1}
Permeability	μ	$\mu = \frac{\mathfrak{B}}{\mathfrak{H}}$	$L^{-2}T^2$	A number	$L^{-2}T^2$
Reluctance	$\mathfrak{R}$	$\mathfrak{R} = \frac{L}{A\mu}$	LT^{-2}	L^{-1}	L^2T^{-2}
Magnetic flux	N	$N = \mathfrak{B}A$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-1}T$
Magnetomotive force	$\mathfrak{F}$	$\mathfrak{F} = N\mathfrak{R}$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	LT^{-1}
Reluctivity	ν	$\nu = \frac{1}{\mu}$	L^2T^{-2}	A number	L^2T^{-2}
Susceptibility	κ	$\kappa = \frac{\mathfrak{I}}{\mathfrak{H}}$	$L^{-2}T^2$	A number	$L^{-2}T^2$
Electrical Quantities.					
Resistance	R, r	$R = \frac{E}{I}$	$L^{-1}T$	LT^{-1}	$L^{-2}T^2$
Electromotive force	E, e	$E = RI$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{-1}T$
Current	I, i	$I = \frac{E}{R}$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	LT^{-1}
Quantity of electricity	Q, q	$Q = IT$	$L^{\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	LT^{-1}
Surface density	σ	$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$	$L^{-1}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{-\frac{3}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}$	LT^{-1}
Capacity	C	$C = \frac{Q}{E}$	L	$L^{-1}T^2$	L^2T^{-2}
Specific inductive capacity	K	$K = \frac{C}{L}$	A number	$L^{-2}T^2$	L^2T^{-2}
Electric force or intensity of electric field	F	$F = \frac{F}{Q}$	$L^{-\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$	$L^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}T^{-2}$	$L^{-1}T$
Electric energy	W	$W = EIT$	L^2MT^{-2}	L^2MT^{-2}	L^0T^0
Electric power	P	$P = EI$	L^2MT^{-3}	L^2MT^{-3}	L^0T^0
Resistivity (specific resistance)	ρ	$\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$	T	L^2T^{-1}	$L^{-2}T^2$
Conductance	G	$G = \frac{I}{R}$	LT^{-1}	$L^{-1}T$	L^2T^{-2}
Conductivity (specific conductance)	γ	$\gamma = \frac{I}{\rho}$	T^{-1}	$L^{-2}T$	L^2T^{-2}
Coefficient of induction	L	$L = \frac{N}{I}$	$L^{-1}T^2$	L	$L^{-2}T^2$

* The velocity LT^{-1} appearing in the ratio of the two systems is the velocity of light. † S, in the third column, indicates number of turns.

Physical Quantity.	Practical Unit.	Ratio of Practical to C. G. S. Units. Electromagnetic.	Electrostatic.
Quantity	Coulomb	10^{-1}	$v^* \times 10^{-1} = 3 \times 10^9$
Current	Ampere	10^{-1}	$v \times 10^{-1} = 3 \times 10^9$
Electromotive force	Volt	10^8	$10^8 \div v = \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-2}$
Resistance	Ohm	10^9	
Capacity	Farad	10^{-9}	$v^2 \times 10^{-9} = 9 \times 10^{11}$
Self-induction	Henry	10^9	
Mutual induction	Henry	10^9	
Work	Joule	10^7	
Power	Watt	10^7	

* v = velocity of light = 3×10^{10} cm. per second.

The **magnetic units** of the *practical system* are not used on account of their inconvenient magnitudes. The C. G. S. units for these quantities are accordingly used and are commonly designated simply as C. G. S. units. The following names for these magnetic units have been adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (1894).

The *gilbert* for the C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, the same being produced by 0.7958 ampere-turn approximately.

The *weber* for the C. G. S. magnetic unit of flux, sometimes described as the C. G. S. line of flux.

The *oersted* for the C. G. S. unit of reluctance.

The *gauss* for the C. G. S. unit of flux-density, or one weber per normal square centimeter.

For other units, not treated in this article, see CALORY, and tables under COIN, MEASURE, and WEIGHT.

Phrases: abstract unit, the abstract number 1; the unit of numeration; unity.— **circular units**, units based on the area of a circle of unit diameter, as the circular mil, etc.— **complex u.**, in the theory of numbers, the number expressed by the formula $a + b\sqrt{-1}$ when $a^2 + b^2 = 1$.— **concrete** or **denominate u.**, a unit which specifies the kind of thing measured, as one day, one month.— **fractional u.**, the reciprocal of the denominator of a fraction; as, the *fractional unit* in the fraction $^2/_7$ is $^1/_7$.— **integral u.**, 1 as the unit of whole numbers.— **physical units**, any one of the various units, as the meter, gram, ampere, ohm, etc., adopted as standards in physical measurements.— **normal barometric** or **manometric u.**, the standard unit of measurement employed in expressing the magnitude of ordinary gaseous pressures, as those of the atmosphere. The unit pressure upon a given area is the weight, when reduced to standard gravity, of a column of pure mercury, the height of which is one standard millimeter or one standard inch. Correction for the temperature of the mercury is made so that its density is reduced to that at the temperature of melting ice, under which condition one cubic centimeter of mercury weighs 13.59593 grams.— **u. jar**, an electric jar arranged to measure a fixed potential by spark-discharge. **u. rule** (*C. S. Polit.*), the rule, sometimes adopted, that the vote of an entire delegation, as of a State to a national convention, shall be cast as indicated by the majority. — **units of measure**, any one of various units, such as dollar, gallon, mile, pound, yard, etc., adopted as standards of measurement.— **u. stress**, stress per unit of area.

— **u'nit-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a unit.

u-ni'ta-bl(e, yu-nai'tə-bl, *a.* That may be united, as by growth; capable of union. **u-nite'a-bl(e)**.

U"ni-ta'ri-an, yū"ni-tē'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Unitarians or Unitarianism.

> The Universalists are generally *Unitarian* in theology. . . . The 'Christian' sect is *unitarian*; but on the basis of a rigid scripturalism. . . . And among the forms in which Orthodoxy is held by liberal and cultivated minds, there are some which can hardly be distinguished, in any fair analysis, from a very common phase of the *Unitarian* belief.
> J. H. ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* ch. 1, p. 8. [R. BROS. '92.]

2. [u-] Pertaining to a unit; unital.

U"ni-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A member of any religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity; one who holds to Unitarianism; specifically, a Unitarian Congregationalist. See UNITARIANISM. **2.** [u-] A believer in one and only one God; a monotheist. **3.** [u-] *Philos.* A rejecter of dualism, especially of the form that involves the existence of an evil principle. **4.** [u-] An upholder of unity or any unitary system; specifically, a supporter of political centralization.

U"ni-ta'ri-an-ism, yū"ni-tē'ri-ən-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of those who deny the Trinity; the state of being a Unitarian.

> Unitarianism has been held by individuals, and by many non-orthodox bodies of Christians, as in the present day by the Hicksite Friends, and in Great Britain by a small body that has separated from the Presbyterians, but the name is specifically applied in the United States to the doctrines of those New England Congregational churches that became Unitarian under the leadership of Channing and others early in the 19th century, and to their present representatives. The more conservative of these accept the Bible and the divinity (as distinguished from deity) of Christ, while the more radical are rationalistic, and some hold merely a form of deism. See quotation under UNITARIAN, *a.*
>
> *Unitarianism* . . . is the liberal wing of the great Congregational body which founded the first colonies in New England, and gave the law to Church and State for more than two hundred years.
> J. H. ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* ch. 2, p. 33. [R. BROS. '92.]

2. [u-] *Philos.* Monism. **3.** [u-] Any unitary system.

U"ni-ta'ri-an-ize, yū"ni-tē'ri-ən-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To convert to Unitarianism; cause to become a Unitarian. **II.** *i.* To adopt Unitarian beliefs.

u'ni-ta-ry, yū'ni-tə-ri, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to unity; tending to unify or reduce to unity; specifically, in politics, centralized. **2.** Of or pertaining to a unit as a standard of measurement. **3.** Having the nature of a unit; whole; entire; integral.

> Its pulses of consciousness are *unitary* and integral affairs from the outset. W. JAMES *Psychol.* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 181. [H. H. & CO.]

4. *Philos.* Monistic. **5.** *Math.* Containing only the first power of the unknown quantity.

— **unitary theory** (*Chem.*), the theory that the molecules of a compound act as units: opposed to *dualistic theory*.

U'ni-tas Fra'trum, yū'ni-tas frē'trum *or* ū'ni-tas frā'trum. *Ch. Hist.* The Moravian Church: officially so called. [< L. *unitas*, unity (< *unus*, one), + *fratrum*, gen. pl. of *frater*, brother.]

u'ni-tate, yū'ni-tēt, *n. Math.* The remainder after dividing a number by any digit.

— **u'ni-tate**, *vt.* To obtain the unitate of.— **u"ni-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** Measurement by or resolution into unity. **2.** The process of obtaining a unitate.

u-nite', yu-nait', *v.* [U-NI'TED; U-NI'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To join together so as to form one integral whole; combine so as to form a union, compound, or mixture; as, to *unite* two governments; to *unite* two ingredients. **2.** To bring into close connection, as by legal, physical, marital, social, or other tie; associate intimately; yoke together; conjoin; ally; hence, to unify in interest; cause to agree; bring into harmony; as, to *unite* hearts in love; he *united* pity with admiration.

> The Prince of Orange . . . sought in Christianity for that which *unites* rather than for that which separates Christians.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 9, p. 490. [H. '62.]

3. To attach permanently or solidly; cause to adhere; join together; as, to *unite* broken fragments with cement. **II.** *i.* **1.** To join together for action; act in conjunction; concur. **2.** To become or be merged into one; be consolidated; combine; coalesce. [< LL. *unio* (pp. *unitus*), < L. *unus*, one.]

Synonyms: amalgamate, associate, attach, blend, cement, coalesce, cohere, combine, compound, conjoin, connect, consolidate, fuse, incorporate, join, link, merge. See

ACCORD; ATTACH; MIX]. Compare ADD; COMPLEX.—**Antonyms**: analyze, decompose, disconnect, disjoin, disrupt, dissever, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, resolve, separate, sever, sunder.

—**u-ni'ter**, *n.* One who or that which unites.

u-nite'†, *n.* See COIN.

u-ni'ted, yu-nai'ted, *pa.* **1.** Incorporated into one; acting in unity; allied; conjoined; combined; harmonious; as, *united* efforts. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Having entered into union with the Western Church: noting certain Oriental religious bodies which, while preserving their traditional usages, liturgies, and rites, acknowledge the papal supremacy and subscribe to all essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith. See UNIAT.

—**United Brethren**, same as MORAVIANS.—**U. Brethren in Christ**, a denomination of Christians founded by William Otterbein in the latter part of the 18th century, bearing a general resemblance to the Methodist Church.—**U. Irishmen**, an organization of Irishmen founded by the Protestant socialist T. W. Tone in 1791 for Parliamentary and penal reform in Ireland. They caused the rebellion of 1798, which was succeeded by the Union of 1801.—**U. Provinces**, the seven northern provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel, united in 1579 by the Union of Utrecht under the hereditary stadtholdership of William of Orange.—**U. States**, a federal union of states; as, the *United States* of Colombia; specifically, the United States of North America; by extension, the whole territory within the jurisdiction of the federal government of these States, including the Territories.

—**u-ni'ted-ly**, *adv.*— **u-ni'ted-ness**, *n.*

Spiritual worship is performed with an *unitedness* of heart.
CHARNOCKE *On the Attributes* ser. iv, p. 138. [T. T. '38.]

u-ni'tion, yu-nish'un, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; union; conjunction.

Over the whole history of the people [Hebrews] fell a force of *unition* and benediction from that unforgotten revelation of God.
STORRS *Divine Origin* lect. iii, p. 82. [RAN. & S.]

[< LL. *unitio(n-)*, < *unio;* see UNITE, *v.*]

u'nit-ism, yū'nit-izm, *n.* Monism.

u'nit-iv(e, yū'nit-iv, *a.* Productive of or promoting union; having power to unite; harmonizing.

The simplest Christian feels and knows that, in his present state, the *unitive* way, the way to union with both God and man, is the 'via dolorosa,' the way of the cross. J. R. ILLINGWORTH in Gore's *Lux Mundi, Problem of Pain* p. 126. [J. M. '89.]

u'nit-ous‡.—**u'nit-iv(e-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]

u'nit-ize, yū'nit-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To form into a unit or single whole; bring into harmony or unity.

u'ni-ty, yū'ni-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being indivisibly one; singleness; oneness; as, the *unity* of the individual self. **2.** Union, as of constituent parts or elements; as, national *unity*.

The American Union . . . is the most convincing test of man's capacity for *unity* in diversity and diversity in *unity*.
J. C. ADAMS in *Century Magazine* Feb., '94, p. 594.

3. Agreement of parts; harmonious adjustment of constituent elements.

The organic *unity* of the Scriptures proves them to be the product of one mind.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, intro., ch. 6, p. 166. [8.'73.]

4. A state of general good feeling; mutual understanding; harmony; concord; as, brethren dwelling together in *unity*. **5.** *Math.* (1) The number one; the ratio of two equal quantities. (2) By extension, an operator that leaves unchanged the quantity or thing on which it operates, as does the number one when used as a factor. **6.** In literature and the arts, combination into a homogeneous artistic whole, exhibiting oneness of purpose, thought, spirit, and style, with subordination of all parts to the general effect. (1) *Rhet.* The principle of literary composition according to which one central or dominating idea or ideal should pervade and control the whole. (2) *Fine Arts.* The arrangement of all the parts of a work of art that produces a completely harmonious effect. (3) In the drama, observance, complete or partial, of the Aristotelian law of unities. See phrase, below. **7.** *Law.* (1) The characteristic of an estate held by two or more persons in joint tenancy. See TENANCY. (2) The conjunction in one person of two estates in the same property. **8.** [Rare.] Identity. **9**†. Similarity. [< F. *unité*, < L. *unitas*, < *unus*, one.] **u'nit**†; **u'nite**†; **u'ni-tie**†; **u'ni-tude**‡ [Rare].

Synonyms: see HARMONY; UNION.

Phrases:—**at unity**, in accord; at one.—**the law of dramatic unities**, the law of Aristotle that in a drama there must be unity of action, unity of time, and unity of place — that is, that the action of the play must spring from and be regulated by a single controlling purpose, that the supposed time within which the action develops should not exceed the actual time of performance, and that the scene should not be shifted from place to place. These unities were strictly observed by the French classical dramatists of the 17th century, but were violated by Shakespeare and the Germans.

u'ni-valve, yū'ni-valv, *a.* **1.** Having only one valve, as a mollusk. **2.** Having an undivided carapace, as a copepod. **u"ni-valv'ate**‡; **u'ni-valved**‡.

—**u"ni-valv'u-lar**, *a.* Having only one valve; specifically, in botany, dehiscing by one suture only.

u'ni-valve, *n.* **1.** A mollusk having a univalve shell; a gastropod. **2.** A shell, as of a mollusk, consisting of a single piece, as the spiral shell of a gastropod. See illus. under SHELL. [< UNI- + VALVE.]

U"ni-val'vi-a, yū"ni-val'vi-ą *or* ū"ni-vgl'vi-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* The true or anisopleural gastropods as a subclass.

u"ni-ver'sal, yū"ni-vęr'sal, *a.* **1.** Relating to the entire universe; of or pertaining to all persons or things regarded collectively or distributively; belonging to the whole earth or to all human beings; covering the whole of a given territory; all-embracing; unlimited; general; as, *universal* sin; *universal* peace.

Other religions are local. . . . This, alone, is *universal*: adapted to every country and people, as the atmosphere is, or as radiant light.
STORRS *Divine Origin* lect. x, p. 351. [RAN. & S.]

2. Common to all in any specific group; as, the *universal* practise of cricketers. **3.** Regarded or existing as a whole; whole; entire.

And, lo! the *universal* air
Seem'd lit with ghastly flame.
HOOD *Eugene Aram* st. 17.

4. Suited to all purposes and conditions; as, a *universal* dial. **5.** *Logic.* Including all of a logical class. (1) Predicable of all the individuals of an ideal class of which the existence is assumed but not known, as of all circles in geometrical reasoning. (2) Predicable of all the individuals of a class that consists of a limited aggregation of individuals, as of all the individuals of a biological species, genus, family, or other group similarly aggregated: opposed to *particular;* as, a *universal* proposition. **6.** *Mach.* Adapted to a great variety of uses; as, a *universal* milling-machine. [< F. *universel*, < L. *universalis*, < *universus;* see UNIVERSE.]

Synonyms: see COMMON; GENERAL.

Phrases:—**universal agent** (*Law*), an agent appointed to do all acts that his principal may personally do, and that the latter may lawfully delegate the power to another to do.—**u. compass**, a compass having legs capable of extension.—**u. coupling**, see UNIVERSAL JOINT.—**u. dial**, a dial having a gnomon so adjustable that it may be used in any part of the world.—**u. galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer with resistance-coils and bridges, for measuring currents, potentials, and resistance.—**u. gravitation** (*Physics*), gravitation regarded as a property of all matter; also, the law that every body in the universe gravitates. See GRAVITATION.—**u. instrument**, a small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass.—**u. joint**, a joint that permits both connected parts to be turned in any direction; specifically, a coupling for connecting two shafts, etc., so as to permit angular motion in all directions, and in such manner that one part may convey rotary motion to the other at any angle between 180° and 140°: consisting usually of U-shaped ends for each part, connected by an X piece, or a duplication of this mechanism permitting rotation when the shafts are at right angles.—**u. legacy** (*Civ. Law*), a testamentary disposition by which the testator gives to one or more persons all his estate.—**u. legatee**, one to whom a testator bequeaths all his property.—**u. proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of the entire subject.—**u. solvent**, a substance capable of dissolving all other substances: one of the objects sought for by alchemists, and by them called *alkahest*.

A Universal Joint.

u"ni-ver'sal, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A universal proposition; also, a general term or predicate. **2.** *Philos.* That which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be predicated of or to be in many; a universal concept. (1) *pl.* Platonic ideas: called by the Schoolmen *universalia ante rem*. (2) *pl.* Certain common natures or entities which, though one in themselves, are diffused through or shared in by many, as *rationality* in relation to mankind: called by the Schoolmen *universalia in re*. (3) *pl.* General concepts framed by the mind and predicated of many things, because of the common properties embraced in the concept: called by the Schoolmen *universalia post rem*. (4) In Aristotelian logic, one of the predicables. See PREDICABLE, *n.*, 2 (1).

The nature of universals has been the subject of dispute among philosophers. *Realists* have held either that the universal signifies a real and separate entity or that it is the counterpart of an archetypal idea; *nominalists*, that nothing exists but individuals, and that universals are mere names; *conceptualists*, that the concept is dependent upon the mind of the thinker, and has only a logical or psychological existence.

3†. The general system of the universe; the universe itself; the whole.

—**logical universal**, same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (3).—**metaphysical u.**, same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (1).—**physical u.**, same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (2).

u"ni-ver"sal-i-sa'tion, etc. Same as UNIVERSALIZATION, etc.

U"ni-ver'sal-ism, yū"ni-vęr'sal-izm, *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine that all souls will finally be saved, and that good will finally triumph universally and permanently; also, this and other doctrines as held by the Universalist denomination. See UNITARIANISM.

U"ni-ver'sal-ist, yū"ni-vęr'sal-ist, *a.* Pertaining to Universalists or their beliefs. **U"ni-ver-sa'li-an**‡ [Rare].

U"ni-ver'sal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in the final forgiveness, holiness, and happiness of all created moral beings; a member of a denomination holding to Universalism. **2.** [Rare.] An Arminian. **3.** [u-] [Rare.] (1) One who professes to understand all things. (2) One who views things from every standpoint.

The best critic . . . is the *universalist*, who sees the excellence of either phase of expression according as it is natural to one's race and period.
E. C. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* ch. 4, p. 142. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

u"ni-ver"sal-is'tic, yū"ni-vęr"sal-is'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; universal. **2.** [U-] Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist.

u"ni-ver-sal'i-ty, yū"ni-vęr-sal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being universal or all-embracing; universal application; unrestricted extent; generality.

Truths possessing these two characters, of Necessity and *Universality*, cannot possibly be the mere results of experience.
WHEWELL *Philos. Inductive Sciences* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 61. [J. W. P.]

2. Unrestricted fitness or adaptability. **3**†. The universe. [< F. *universalité*, < LL. *universalitas*, < L. *universalis;* see UNIVERSAL.] **u"ni-ver'sal-ness**‡.

u"ni-ver'sal-ize, yū"ni-vęr'sal-aiz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To render universal; generalize. **u"ni-ver'sal-ise**‡.

—**u"ni-ver"sal-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

u"ni-ver'sal-ly, yū"ni-vęr'sal-i, *adv.* In a universal manner; so as to embrace all; without exception.

u'ni-verse, yū'ni-vęrs, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of all existing things; the whole creation, embracing this and other worlds and everything comprised in space; the cosmos; in restricted sense, the earth: loosely, by extension, including the Deity.

This assemblage of all objects believed to be existing in space and acting in time, with all the agencies and laws and relations now known or which may be afterward discovered, make up the finite *universe* as knowable, or conceived by man.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 678, p. 646. [8. '70.]

No doubt, there is a *universe;* but the word means all created things, as a whole: not only our entire solar system, but all the other systems of which the fixed stars are but the centres. E. S. GOULD *Good English, Misused Words* p. 83. [W. J. W. '67.]

2. Human beings collectively; mankind; also, all human experience.

Who, born for the *universe*, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
GOLDSMITH *Retaliation* l. 31.

3. *Logic.* All objects, collectively, that are the subjects of consideration at once. **universe of discourse**‡. **4.** A boundless quantity or number. [< F. *univers*, < L. *universum*, neut. s. of *universus*, whole, < *unus*, one, + *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

u"ni-ver'si-ty, yū"ni-vęr'si-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** An educational institution for superior instruction or for the examination of students already instructed.

A university may take charge of the instruction of the students whom it afterward examines for a degree, as in Germany and the United States, or it may do little or no teaching, merely examining and conferring degrees, as in England. Universities arose in Europe in the middle ages, and were at first essentially ecclesiastic. Their functions gradually became specialized, some dividing into several *faculties*, each of which took charge of some one great branch of instruction, as now in Germany, or into *colleges*, subordinate teaching bodies, as now in the large English universities, where the relation of the university to the college is similar to that of a federal government to its component states. In the United States the word has been used loosely, and many institutions that are nominally universities have a standard lower than that of others called colleges; but there is a general tendency to restrict the word to institutions offering non-professional instruction beyond the bachelor's degree, and having affiliated professional schools. Compare COLLEGE.

A modern *university* . . . is not merely an institution for imparting special kinds of knowledge for professional purposes; it has also the function of advancing knowledge generally and facilitating its acquirement by students whose aims are purely scientific.
H. SIDGWICK *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 466. [MACM. '83.]

2. All the students of such an institution: sometimes, the faculty and students collectively; as, a meeting of the *university*. **3.** [Colloq.] A university team or crew, as opposed to a class or college team or crew; as, he is trying for the *university*. **4.** [Rare.] All the individuals or particulars of a whole regarded collectively. **5**†. A gild or other corporate body. **6**†. The universe or universality. [< F. *université*, < L. *universitas*, < *universus;* see UNIVERSE.]

—**University Test Act**, the act passed by the British Parliament in 1871 abolishing the laws that made subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and other religious tests, a requisite to the taking of a university degree.

u"ni-vers-ol'o-gy, yū"ni-vęrs-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science that has within its scope everything pertaining to the universe; in a more restricted sense, the science that has to do with all human relations and activities. [< UNIVERSE + -OLOGY.]—**u"ni-ver"so-log'ic-al**, *a.*—**u"ni-vers-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

u-niv'o-ca-cy, yu-niv'o-cą-si, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being univocal.

u-niv'o-cal, yu-niv'o-cal, *a.* **1.** Having but one proper sense or meaning: opposed to *equivocal*.

Terms are said to be *univocal* when they can suggest to the mind no more than one single definite meaning.
W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson iv, p. 29. [MACM. '76.]

2. [Rare.] Having always the same drift; regular; certain; uniform. **3.** *Mus.* Unisonant. **4.** [Rare.] Producing something of its own nature: opposed to *equivocal* in generation. [C.] **5.** [Rare.] Undoubted; certain. [< LL. *univocus*, < L. *unus*, one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

—**u-niv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.*

u-niv'o-cal, *n.* **1.** A word that has but one meaning. **2.** In Aristotelian logic, a generic word predicable in the same sense of many different species, as bird, tree.

un-joint'ed, un-joint'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no joint or joints; not articulated. **2.** Disjointed. (1) Put out of joint. (2) Disconnected.

un-just', un-just', *a.* **1.** Contrary to what is just; not conforming to a standard of justice or right; not legitimate or fair; wrongful; as, *unjust* laws or claims; *unjust* criticism. **2.** Acting contrary to right and justice; not equitable or upright; unrighteous; as, an *unjust* judge. **3.** Not rendering what is due.

Ah! how *unjust* to nature, and himself,
Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man!
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 112.

4. [Archaic.] Faithless; untrue.

—**un-just'ly**, *adv.*—**un-just'ness**, *n.*

un'ke, ūn'kę, *n.* [G.] A discoglossid, the bombardier or fire-bellied toad (*Bombinator igneus*).

un'ked, ųn'kęd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Strange; old; ugly; uncouth; inconvenient. **2.** Solitary; lonely; dreary. **un'kard**‡; **un'keth**‡; **un'kid**‡; **un'kith**‡.

un-kempt', un-kemt', *a.* **1.** Not combed or kempt; disheveled; not cared for; untidy; as, *unkempt* locks.

Much of the island is *unkempt* and neglected-looking.
E. KING *Great South* ch. 9, p. 102. [AM. P. CO. '75.]

2. Figuratively, without polish; rough; as *unkempt* verses. **un-kembed'**†; **un-kemmed'**†.

un-kenned', un-kend', *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Unknown. **un-kend'**‡; **un-kent'**‡.

un-ken'nel, ūn-ken'el, *vt.* To drive from a kennel or retreat; hence, figuratively, to drive out of secrecy or hiding; discover; expose.

The baleful pack of informers was *unkennelled*.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 65. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

un-ken'some†, *a.* Unrecognizable.

un-kind', un-kaind', *a.* **1.** Showing lack of kindness or kindly feeling; unsympathetic; harsh; cruel. **2**†. Contrary to nature; unnatural. [< AS. *uncynde*, < *un-*, UN-[1], + *cynde*, natural.]

—**un-kind'ly**, *adv.*—**un-kind'ness**, *n.*

un-kin'dred†, *a.* Not of the same kin; unrelated.

un-kin'dred-ly†, *a.* Unlike kindred.

un-kiss'†, *vt.* To cancel or retract by a kiss.

un'kle†, *n.* Uncle.

un-know'†, *vt.* **1.** To be ignorant concerning. **2.** To know no longer; cease to know.

un-know'a-bl(e, un-nō'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be known, determined, or found out; being beyond human comprehension. **2**†. Unknown.

—**un-know"a-bil'i-ty**, **un-know'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* **un-know'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-know'a-bl(e, *n.* **1.** That which can not be known; specifically, supernatural or spiritual existence, considered as beyond the range of empirical knowledge.

One is often tempted of the Devil to forswear the study of history altogether as the pursuit of the *Unknowable*. A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Rogue's Memoirs* in first series, p. 154. [8. '85.]

2. The unknown or uncognizable reality that lies back of all phenomena; loosely, the first or original cause: used especially in Spencerism.

There [at the conscious concept] the range of our vision stops; beyond begins the region of the *Unknowable*. JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 442. [T. & T. C. '78.]

By continually seeking to know and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The *Unknowable*. SPENCER *First Principles* § 31, p. 113. [A. '76.]

Mr. Spencer's argument proves an unexplainable, not an *unknowable*, for, though we cannot give the rationale of that final fact, by the supposition, we know it as a fact.
B. P. BOWNE *Philos. of H. Spencer* ch. 2, p. 41. [S. & P. '74.]

3. Specifically, that which can be known not in itself, but only in its relations: embracing all things as relative to the knower and as known by manifestations and attributes.

un-know'edged†, *a.* Unacknowledged.

un-known', un-nōn', *a.* **1.** Not mentally apprehended; not recognized or made known: often used elliptically; as, an *unknown* fact; an *unknown* person; it was done, *unknown* to me. **2.** Beyond the power of computation; untold; as, *unknown* wealth. **3.** *Math.* Having an unascertained value: said of a quantity whose value is to be found from one or more given equations or conditions. **4**†. Not having had sexual intercourse. **5**†. Not to be communicated or made known. **un-knowe'**†.

Synonyms: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET.
—**un-known'ness**, *n.* The state of being unknown.

un-known', *n.* **1.** A person not known to the world. **2.** *Math.* An unknown quantity.
—**the Great Unknown**, Sir Walter Scott as the anonymous author of the Waverley novels: a sobriquet.

un'ko, un'kō, *n.* A black Sumatran gibbon (*Hylobates raffllesii*). Compare ENGKA.

un-la'bored, un-lē'bėrd, *a.* **1.** Unfettered or unrestricted by labor; bearing no traces of labor; unrestrained; easy; free. **2.** Not produced by labor; unworked-for; unsought; unearned. **3.** Uncultivated by labor; unworked; untilled. **un-la'boured**‡.

un-lace', un-lēs', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or unfasten by undoing a lace: untie; loosen; as, to *unlace* a shoe; to *unlace* the rigging of a vessel. **2**†. To loosen (the armor or clothing) in any way. **3**†. To expose to damage; disgrace.

un'lage', *n.* An unjust or wrongful law.

un-laid', un-lād', *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed; specifically, not having parallel water-marked lines; as, *unlaid* paper. **2.** Not allayed or pacified; not quieted. **3.** Not laid up; untwisted, as the strands of a rope. **4.** [Rare.] Not laid out, as a corpse.

un-land'†, *vt.* To dispossess of land or property.

un-lan'guaged, un-lan'gwėjd, *a.* [Rare.] Not used in language, unspoken. [F. *Sup. Dict.*]

un-lap'†, *vt.* To unfold.

un-lash', un-lash', *vt. Naut.* To loose the lashings of.

un-laugh'†, *vt.* To recall, as former laughter or gibes.

un-law', un-lô', *vt.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To fine. **2**†. To deprive of the character of law; annul. **3**†. To outlaw.

un-law', *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* (1) Any unlawful or wrongful act. (2) A fine imposed upon a wrong-doer. **2**†. Lawlessness. [< AS. *unlagu*, < *un-*, UN-³, + *lagu*, law.]

un-lawed', un-lôd', *a. Eng. Forest Law.* Not lawed: said of a dog. See LAWE, *v.*

un-law'ful, un-lô'ful, *a. Law.* Contrary to or in violation of law; not in conformity with law; illegal; illicit; illegitimate; invalid.
un-law'ful-ly, *adv.*—**un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-lay', un-lā', *vt.* To untwist: said specifically of the strands of a rope.

un-lead', un-led', *vt. Print.* To take out the leads from (composed or set-up matter).

un-learn', un-lėrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dismiss from the mind (something learned); forget.

It is the misfortune of progress that one is forced . . . to *unlearn* a great deal. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch v, p. 140. [T. & F. '66.]

2†. To fail to learn.

II. *i.* To forget or crowd out of the mind what has been learned; as, to *unlearn* is harder than to learn.
—**un-learn"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] Inability to learn.

un-learn'ed, un-lėrn'ėd, *a.* **1.** Not learned. (1) Not possessed of or characterized by learning or scholarship. (2) Illiterate; ignorant.

The nation was divided into two great classes of learned and *unlearned*, between whom there lay a wide gulf.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 67. [E. & CO. '77.]

2. Unworthy or unsuggestive of a scholar; not like the production of a learned man; not displaying learning. **3.** Not acquired by learning or study; unknown.

Synonyms: see IGNORANT.
—**Unlearned Parliament** (*Eng. Hist.*), the Parliament of 1404, from which lawyers were excluded. Called also *Lack-learning Parliament*, *Parliament of Dunces*.
—**un-learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**un-learn'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-leave'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To denude of leaves. **II.** *i.* To lose leaves, grow bare.

un-lec'tured, un-lec'churd *or* -tūrd, *a.* **1.** Not lecturist to or at, as a person. **2.** [Rare.] Not taught orally or in lectures.

un-less', un-les', *conj.* **1.** If it be not a fact that; in the case or event that . . . not; without the circumstance that; supposing that, or if . . . not.

Grievances cannot be redressed *unless* they are known; and they cannot be known but through complaints and petitions.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 198. [L. '74.]

2. Save; except; excepting: occasionally so used with an implied verb.

Burke rarely shows all his powers *unless* where he is in a passion. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 4, '23.

3†. For fear that; lest. [Formerly *onlesse*, < ON¹, *prep.*, + LESS, *a.*] **on-lesse'**†; **on-lesse'**†; **un-lesse'**†.

Synonyms: see LEST.
un-let'ted†, *a.* Unhindered.
un-leve'ful†, *a.* Unlawful. **un-le'ful**†.
un-li'censed, un-lī'senst, *a.* Having no license; done without a license; as, an *unlicensed* dealer; *unlicensed* liquor-selling.
un-licked', un-likt', *a.* Not licked; not licked into shape, as a bear-cub; hence, uncouth; ill-mannered.
un-like', un-līk', *a.* **1.** Having little or no resemblance; not similar; different; distinct; as, *unlike* qualities. **2**†. Unlikely; improbable. [< AS. *ungelīc*, < *un-*, UN-¹, + *gelīc*, like.]

Synonyms: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; DIFFERENT; HETEROGENEOUS.
un-like', *adv.* In another manner: with *to* expressed or implied. By the ellipsis of *to* it sometimes approaches a prepositional use.

Unlike poor Chatterton, Crabbe had a firm trust in Providence, and was neither so passionate nor so reservedly haughty. HOWITT *Homes of British Poets*, *Crabbe* in vol. ii, p. 19. [H. '47.]

un-like'li-ness, un-lāik'li-nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being unlikely; improbability. **un-like'li-hood**‡. **2.** [Archaic.] Want of similarity; unlikeness. **3**†. Inability to excite admiration; unattractiveness.

un-like'ly, un-lāik'li, *a.* **1.** Not to be reasonably expected; not likely; improbable.

The crusades had come to an end. The embers smouldered on; but it was to the last degree *unlikely* that they would be rekindled. G. W. COX *The Crusades* ch. 15, p. 219. [S. '74.]

2. Not inviting or promising success; suggestive of failure; unpromising. **3**†. Not tending to induce love or admiration; unattractive; unpleasing.

un-like'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner; improbably.

un-li'ken†, *vt.* To make unlike; dissimilate; pretend.

un-li'ken-a-ble, un-lī'kn-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be likened; incomparable.

un-lime', un-laim', *vt.* To free from lime, as hides.

un-lim'it-ed, un-lim'it-ėd, *a.* **1.** Having no limits in space, number, or time; being or extending without bounds or limitations; unbounded; endless; unnumbered; as, an *unlimited* field of knowledge.

I will trust no man with *unlimited* lives.
BYRON *Sardanapalus* act i, sc. 2.

2. Not limited by restrictions; unconstrained; unconfined; as, an *unlimited* railway-ticket; *unlimited* opportunity; *unlimited* authority. **3.** Not limited by exceptions or qualifications; undefined; indefinite.

Synonyms: see BLANK; ILLIMITABLE; INFINITE.
—**unlimited problem** (*Math.*), a problem having a multiplicity of solutions.
—**un-lim'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**un-lim'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

un-line', un-lain', *vt.* To remove the lining from; hence, to empty.

un-li'ning, un-lai'ning, *n. Bot.* Chorisis: a former name based on an erroneous theory of the process.

un-liq'ui-da"ted, un-lic'wi-dē"tėd, *a.* Unascertained as to amount; undetermined or not settled or liquidated; as, *unliquidated* damages.

un-liq'uored, un-lic'gėrd, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not moistened with liquor of any sort; dry. **2.** Not intoxicated; sober.

un-lit'ur-gize, un-lit'ur-jaiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of a liturgy. [C.]

un-live[1], un-liv', *vt.* To live so as to wipe out the effects of (a former period of life); undo by living.

The latter part of his life is so led, as if he desired to *unlive* his youth. JOSEPH HALL *Works*, *Characters of Virtue and Vice*, *Prudent* in vol. vi, bk. i, p. 101. [TAL. '37.]

un-live[2], *vt.* To deprive of life; bereave.

un-load', un-lōd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of a load or burden; disburden; hence, figuratively, to relieve from anything oppressive or troublesome. **2.** To remove or discharge, as a load or cargo. **3.** To withdraw a charge of ammunition from; as, to *unload* a firearm. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To sell, especially in heavy quantities: said of stock hard or risky to carry.

II. *i.* To discharge freight, or otherwise disburden; go through the operation of unloading.
—**un-load'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* An apparatus, as a series of traveling buckets, used in unloading freight.

un-load'er, un-lōd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading something, as hay from a wagon, or coal from a barge.

un-lock', un-lec', *vt.* **1.** To unfasten or give access to or egress from by or as by withdrawing the bolt of a lock; open, as by removing any hindrance; as, to *unlock* a padlock, a door, or a trunk; to *unlock* the heart.

Sympathy is the 'golden key' which *unlocks* the treasures of wisdom. H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Optimist* ch. 1, p. 20. [G. P. P. '50.]

2. To give free range or scope to; make available.

Railroads, pushed in every direction, *unlock* the resources of new countries and bring their wealth to waiting markets.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. To lay bare; make public; disclose; as, to *unlock* secrets. [< AS. *unlūcan*, < *un-*, UN-², + *lūcan*, lock.]

un-looked', un-lukt', *a.* Not anticipated; unexpected: now usually with *for*.

un-loose', un-lūs', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from fastenings; loosen; hence, to set free. **un-loos'en**†.

Pride would keep them silent, where vanity *unloosens* their tongues. H. T. KING *The Egotist* essay v, p. 29. [C. R. & H. '80.]

II. *i.* To become disconnected or unfastened; fall to pieces. [< US.² intensive + LOOSE, *v.*]

un-lord', un-lōrd', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of the rank of lord; remove from the peerage.

un-lord'ed, un-lōrd'ėd, *a.* **1.** Not elevated to the peerage. **2.** Not under the dominion of a lord.

While Peace, with sunny cheeks of toil,
Walks o'er the free, *unlorded* soil.
MOORE *Epistle to Miss M—e* st. 2.

un-love', un-luv', *vt.* [Rare.] To cease to love; not to love.

un-luck'ful†, *a.* Mischievous.

un-luck'y, un-luk'i, *a.* **1.** Not favored by luck; not happily circumstanced; doomed to continual failure or disappointment; ill-starred; unsuccessful; unfortunate.

If Shakespeare did not know the ancients, I think they were at least as *unlucky* in not knowing him. LOWELL *Among my Books*, *Shakespeare Once More* in first series, p. 190. [O. & CO. '70.]

2. Resulting in or attended by ill luck; causing misfortune; disastrous; as, an *unlucky* expedition; an *unlucky* speech. **3.** Conducive to ill luck; ill-omened; inauspicious; as, Friday is an *unlucky* day. **4.** [Archaic.] Mischievous; wanton; waggish.
—**un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.*—**un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

un-lust'†, *n.* Disinclination; listlessness; dislike.

un-lute'†, *vt.* To loosen or unseal (something luted).

un-made', un-mād', *a.* **1.** Not yet constructed or made; as, an *unmade* road. **2.** Taken to pieces; reduced to original shape or form; disunited.
—**un-made'-up"**, *a.* Not worked up into form; unmanufactured; as, *unmade-up* silk.

un-mag'is-trate†, *vt.* To divest of the magisterial office.

un-maid'en, un-mād'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To ravish; outrage.

un-make', un-māk', *vt.* **1.** To destroy the essential qualities of; deprive of form or being; annihilate. **2.** To depose, as from a position of authority; as, to *unmake* a king. **3.** Archaic.] To leave unmade or unfashioned.

un-man', un-man', *vt.* **1.** To deprive of manly strength or fortitude; render unmanly or effeminate; cause to lose courage or nerve; hence, to disarm; conquer. **2.** To dispossess or make destitute of men, as a fortress. **3.** To deprive of virility; emasculate. **4.** [Rare.] To divest of the attributes of a human being.

Gæa sided with them and provided Cronus, the youngest, with an iron sickle wherewith he *unmanned* Uranus.
E. CLODD *Myths and Dreams* pt. i, § 3, p. 36. [C. & W. '85.]

un-man'hood†, *n.* An unmanly act. **un-man'hode**†.

un-marked', un-mārkt', *a.* **1.** Bearing no mark; having no distinctive mark: said specifically of that pole of a magnet which points south. **2.** Not noticed.

un-mar'tyr†, *vt.* To degrade from the rank of a martyr.

un-mask', un-mgsk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove a mask from. **2.** Figuratively, to take any disguise from; cause to appear in the true light; as, to *unmask* a villain.

II. *i.* To take away a mask or concealment.—**un-masked'**, **un-maskt'**, *a.*—**un-mask'er**, *n.*

un-maze'†, *vt.* To relieve from terror or bewilderment.

un-mean'ing, un-mīn'ing, *a.* **1.** Having no meaning; as, an *unmeaning* speech or look. **2.** [Rare.] Having no expression; not displaying intelligence.—**un-mean'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**un-mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-mech'a-nize, un-mec'a-naiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To disturb the machinery of; throw out of working order.

un-med'dle, un-med'l, *vi.* [Rare.] To undo the effects of meddling. [C.]

un"me-dic'i-na-ble†, *a.* **1.** Incurable by medicine. **2.** Having no power to cure.

un-meek'†, *a.* Disdainful; harsh; cruel; fierce.

un-meet', un-mīt', *a.* **1.** Not meet, adapted, or suitable; not proper or fit; unbecoming. **2**†. Coarse.
—**un-meet'ly**, *adv.* **un-meet'ness**, *n.*

un-mem'ber, un-mem'bėr, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of church-membership.

un-mense'fu', un-mens'fu, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Unmannerly.

un-men'tion-a-bles, un-men'shun-a-blz, *n. pl.* [Humorous.] Trousers. Compare INEXPRESSIBLES.

un-mer'ci-ful, un-mgr'si-ful, *a.* **1.** Showing no mercy or compassion; not disposed to forgive or pity; cruel; pitiless; unkind. **2.** [Colloq.] Beyond the bounds of reason; exorbitant. **un-mer'cied**†.
—**un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an unmerciful manner; pitilessly; cruelly. **2.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly; very.—**un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-mer-ci-less†, *a.* Utterly merciless.

un-mew', un-mū', *vt.* [Rare.] To release from confinement or imprisonment; set free; emancipate.

un-might'y†, *a.* Not mighty; incapable of success; weak.

un-mind'ed†, *a.* Not heeded; forgotten.

un-mind'ful, un-maind'ful, *a.* Not keeping in mind; having no regard; regardless; inattentive: often with *of*; as, *unmindful* of the cold.—**un-mind'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**un-mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

un"mis-ta'ka-ble, un"mis-tē'ka-bl, *a.* That can not be mistaken for something else; possessing well-marked characteristics; evident. **un"mis-take'a-ble**‡.
—**un"mis-ta'ka-**[*or* **-take'a-**]**bly**, *adv.*

un-mi'ter, un-mai'tėr, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of a miter; deprive of the office of bishop. **un-mi'tre**‡.

un-mit'i-ga-ble, un-mit'i-ga-bl, *a.* That can not be mitigated, alleviated, or lessened.—**un-mit'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* In a manner lacking softness.

un-mit'i-ga"ted, un-mit'i-gē"tėd, *a.* Not mitigated or lightened in effect; having full force; unabated; unassuaged; hence, as bad as can be; unconscionable; as, *unmitigated* sorrow; an *unmitigated* rogue.

To the colonists, the navigation acts were an *unmitigated* evil.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 355. [A. '83.]

Synonyms: see MERE¹.
—**un-mit'i-ga"ted-ly**, *adv.*

un-mixed', un-mixt', *a.* Having no foreign admixture; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed: generally used figuratively; as, not an *unmixed* good. **un-mixt'**‡.

Synonyms: see MERE; PURE.
—**un-mix'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-moor', un-mūr', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To loose the moorings of; release from anchorage; as, to *unmoor* a ship. **2.** Technically, to release partially by weighing one of two anchors by which a vessel is moored. See MOOR, *v.*

II. *i.* To weigh anchor.

un-mor'al-ized, un-mor'al-aizd, *a.* **1.** Not moralized upon; having no moral teaching attached. **2.** [Rare.] Not subject to or in harmony with morality. **un-mor'al-ised**‡.

un-mor'al-i"zing, un-mor'al-ai"zing, *a.* **1.** Not prone to moralize or indulge in moral reflections. **2.** Demoralizing.

un-mor'rised†, *a.* Not dressed for the morris-dance.

un-mo'tived, un-mō'tivd, *a.* Being without a motive; not conditioned by motives.

To a will free in the sense of *unmotived* we can attach no meaning whatever. T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 100. [CL. P. '83.]

un-moved', un-mūvd', *a.* **1.** Occupying the same place; not changed in position. **2.** Having the same purpose; not shaken; resolute; firm. **3.** Not having the feelings touched or roused; especially, not excited to compassion; indifferent; apathetic; cool.

Synonyms: see APATHETIC.
—**un-mov'ed-ly**†, *adv.*—**un-mov'ed-ness**†, *n.*

un-mud'dle, un-mud'l, *vt.* [Rare.] To free from confusion.

un-mul'ti-ply, un-mul'ti-plai, *vt.* [Rare.] To find the factors of.

un-mur'mured†, *a.* Not complained of.

un-mus'cled†, *a.* Having flabby or relaxed muscles.

un-mys'ter-y†, *vt.* To free from mystery.

un-napped', un-napt', *a.* Being or made without a nap; shorn of nap.

un-nat'u-ral, un-nach'u-ral *or* -nat'yu-ral, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the laws of nature; opposed to what is natural.

In fundamental principle a miracle is only the subjection of a lower to a higher law, and therefore, although supernatural, it is not *unnatural*.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. iv, p. 103. [O. & CO. '78.]

2. Contrary to the common laws of morality and decency; monstrous; inhuman; as, *unnatural* crimes. **3.** Destitute of natural instincts or feelings; as, an *unnatural* mother. **4.** Not consistent with nature; untrue to life; artificial; as, *unnatural* acting.

Synonyms: see ANOMALOUS; FACTITIOUS; IRREGULAR.
—**un-nat'u-ral-ize**, *vt.* To render unnatural.
un-nat'u-ral-isc‡.—**un-nat'u-ral-ized**, *a.* **1.** Not naturalized; as, an *unnaturalized* foreigner. **2.** Unnatural. **un-nat'u-ral-ised**‡.—**un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*—**un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being unnatural. **un-nat'u-ral-ism**‡; **un"nat-u-ral'i-ty**†.

un-na'ture†, *vt.* To invest with a different nature; change the nature of.

un-na'ture, un-nē'chur *or* -tjūr, *n.* [Rare.] The absence of nature; that which is unnatural.

un-near', un-nir', *prep.* Not near; not close to; away from.

un-nec'es-sa-ry, un-nes'es-ę-ri *or* -ē-ri, *a.* Not essential under the circumstances; not necessary.—**un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness,** *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry†, *n.* That which is unnecessary.

un-neigh'bored, un-nē'bęrd, *a.* [Rare.] Being without neighbors; isolated. **un-neigh'boured‡.**

un-nerv'ate†, *a.* Enervated; feeble.

un-nerve', un-nęrv', *vt.* To deprive of control of the nerves; rob of strength or power; enfeeble; weaken.

un-nest', un-nest', *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive from a nest; remove from a resting-place. **II†.** *i.* To leave a nest. **un-nes'tle†.**

un-neth'†, *adv.* Same as UNEATH. **un-nethes'†.**

un-nimbed', un-nimd', *a.* Not having a nimbus.

un-no'ble, un-nō'bl, *vt.* To deprive of nobility. [C.]

un-nooked'†, *a.* Having no nooks or crannies; hence, free from guile; ingenuous.

un-nun', un-nun', *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the character or condition of a nun.

u'no a u'no, ū'nō ā ū'nō. [It.] *Mus.* One by one.

u'node, yū'nōd, *n. Geom.* A limiting case of a conical point, in which the tangent cone has become a pair of coincident planes. [< L. *unus,* one, + NODE.]

un-oft'en, un-ôf'n *or* -ôf'n, *adv.* [Rare.] Not frequently.

un-old'†, *vt.* To make young again; rejuvenate.

U-no'na, yu-nō'nɑ *or* u-nō'nɑ, *n. Bot.* A genus of small trees or climbing shrubs of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), having large mostly solitary flowers with 3 sepals and 6 petals in two rows, and simple pellucid-dotted leaves. They are natives of tropical Africa and Asia. [Var. of ANONA.]

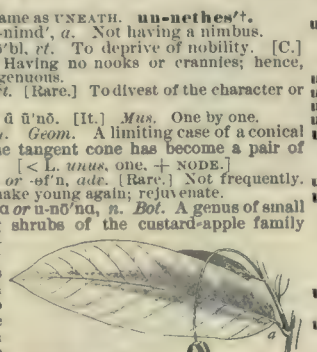

Unona longiflora.
a, a leaf and flower; *b*, the fruits.

un"o-per'cu-late, un"o-per'kiu-let *or* -lęt, *a.* Inoperculate. **un"o-per'cu-la"ted‡.**

u'no-rail", yū'nō-rēl", *n.* Having a single rail; as, a *uno-rail* system of traction. [< L. *unus,* one, + RAIL¹, *n.*]

un"or-dained', un"ôr-dēnd', *a.* **1.** Not ordained, established, or appointed. **2†.** Inordinate.

un-or'gan-ized, un-ôr'gan-aizd, *a.* Not organized; specifically, not living; inorganic; structureless; as, the *unorganized* ferments or enzyms. **un-or'gan-ised‡.**

un-os'si-fied, un-os'i-faid, *a. Anat.* Not yet formed into bone or a bony substance; as, *unossified* cartilage.

un-owed', un-ōd', *a.* **1.** Not owed or due. **2†.** Having no owner; unowned.

un-paid', un-pēd', *a.* **1.** Not met or discharged; as, an *unpaid* claim or debt. **2.** Not receiving pay or compensation; having no salary. **3.** Deprived of wages that are due; having wages remaining due.

un-palped', un-palpt', *a.* Lacking palps, as an insect.

un-pan'el, un-pan'el, *vt.* To remove the saddle or panel from; unsaddle. **un-pan'nel‡.**

un-panged', un-pangd', *a.* [Rare.] Not afflicted with sorrows or pangs; unpained.

un-par'a-dise, un-par'ɑ-dais, *rt.* [Rare.] To deprive of bliss or supreme delight; render unlike paradise.

un-par'a-goned, un-par'ɑ-gend, *a.* Being without an equal or peer; matchless.

un-par'al-leled, un-par'ɑ-leld, *a.* Without a parallel or equal; unmatched; unequaled; as, an *unparalleled* victory; *unparalleled* effrontery.

un-parched', un-pārcht', *a.* **1.** Not parched; as, *unparched* corn. **2†.** Withered by heat; extremely parched.

un-par'e-gal†, *a.* Unequal. **un-per'e-gal†.**

un-par'ent-ed, un-pār'ęnt-ęd, *a.* Being without parents; parentless.

un-par"lia-men'ta-ry, un-pār'lę-men'tɑ-ri, *a.* Contrary to or unauthorized by the rules that govern the proceedings of deliberative or legislative bodies.
—**un-par"lia-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **un-par"lia-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

un-par'rot-ed, un-par'ęt-ęd, *a.* [Rare.] Not repeated mechanically or in parrot fashion.

un"par-tic'i-pant, un"par-tis'i-pant, *a.* Not taking part. **un"par-tic'i-pate‡; -pa"ting‡.**

And what if some be *unparticipate*
In this new crime.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2, st. 12.

un-pas'tor†, *vt.* To deprive of the office of pastor.

un-pathed', un-pathd', *a.* [Rare.] Having no path or pathway; untracked; pathless. **un-path'wayed"‡** [Rare].

un-paved', un-pēvd', *a.* **1.** Having no pavement; not paved. **2†.** Emasculated. **un-pa'vent‡.**

un-pay'†, *vt.* [Humorous.] To annul as by payment; undo.

un-peeled', un-pild', *a.* **1.** Not peeled. **2†.** Entirely stripped or plundered; pillaged.

un-peer'a-bl(e, un-pir'ɑ-bl, *a.* That can not be matched; unapproachable; incomparable.

un-peered', un-pird', *a.* Having no peer; unrivaled.

un-pen'¹, un-pen', *vt.* To free from a pen; release from captivity or confinement.

un-pen'²†, *vt.* To divest of feathers.

un-pen'e-tra-ble†, *a.* Impenetrable.

un-pen'nied, un-pen'id, *a.* [Rare and Humorous.] Having no pennies; impoverished.

un-perch', *vt.* To frighten or drive from a perch.

un-per'fect†, *rt.* To make imperfect; leave incomplete; destroy the perfection of.

un"per-vert', *vt.* To free from perversion; reconvert.

un"phi-los'o-phize, un"fi-los'o-faiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the character of a philosopher.

un-pick', un-pic', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To loosen or take out by picking; hence, to rip up or open; take to pieces. **2.** To undo, unfasten, or open with a pick, picklock, or the like. **II.** *i.* To remove or pick out stitches.

un-pinked'†, *a.* Not pierced with eyelet-holes; not pinked.

un-pit'e-ous, un-pit'ę-us, *a.* **1.** Merciless; cruel. **2†.** Having no piety; ungodly; wicked. **un-pit'ous†.**
—**un-pit'e-ous-ly, un-pit'ous-ly†,** *adv.*—**un-pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being unpiteous. **un-pit'ous-ness†; un-pit'ous-ty†.**— **un-pit'y†,** *n.* Impiety.

un-pit'ied, un-pit'id, *a.* **1.** Not pitied. **2†.** Pitiless.

un-plaid', un-plēd', *vt.* [Rare.] To take a plaid from.

un-plained'†, *a.* Unlamented.

un-plait', un-plēt', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or undo (something plaited). **2†.** To expand; explain.

un-plead'ed, un-plid'ęd, *a.* **1.** Not presented as a plea. **2†.** Not defended by a pleader, as a case.

un-pleas'ance, un-plez'ɑns, *n.* Displeasure.

un-pleas'ant, un-plez'ɑnt, *a.* Failing to give pleasure, or giving positive displeasure; disagreeable; painful.
—**un-pleas'ant-ish,** *a.* Somewhat unpleasant.—**un-pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.*

un-pleas'ant-ness, un-plez'ɑnt-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality, character, or condition of being unpleasant. **2.** [Colloq.] A trifling disagreement or quarrel.
—**the late unpleasantness** [U. S.], the civil war of 1861–'65: said humorously.

un-pleas'ant-ry, un-plez'ɑnt-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] **1.** A disagreement or falling out; misunderstanding. **2.** An inconvenience or discomfort. **3.** Want of sprightly humor or pleasantry; dulness; disagreeableness.

un-pleas'ive†, *a.* Not giving pleasure; unpleasant.

un-plight'†, *vt.* To lay open; unfold; explain. **un-plite'†.**

un-plight'†, *n.* Danger; peril.

un-pli'ta-ble†, *a.* Complicated; difficult.

un-plugged', un-plugd', *a.* Free from plugs; specifically, not short-circuited by a plug; as, an *unplugged* electric switch.

un-plumb', un-plum', *vt.* [Rare.] To remove lead from.

un-point'ed, un-point'ęd, *a.* **1.** Not pointed. (1) Not sharp; blunt. (2) Having no point; purposeless; aimless. (3) Having no sting. (4) Having no vowel-points or diacritical marks. (5) Having upon or uncemented joints; as, an *unpointed* wall. **2†.** Having the points undone: said of a doublet or the like.

un-poised', un-poizd', *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced. **2†.** Unweighed; unconsidered; heedless.

un-pol'i-cied, un-pol'i-sid, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Having no established system of civil polity. **2†.** Unguided by reason or prudence; impolitic.

un-pope', un-pōp', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To divest of papal authority or rank.

Frown, who cares! We're Pope — once Pope you can't *unpope* us!
BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* st. 51.

2. To deprive of a pope.

un-pop'u-lar, un-pop'yu-lar, *a.* Having no popularity; being in disfavor with the public, or with one's associates; generally disliked.— **un-pop"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*
—**un-pop'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

un-por'tu-nate†, *a.* Importunate.

un-port'u-ous†, *a.* Having no ports, as a coast.

un"pos-sess'†, *vt.* To give up or be without possession of.
—**un"pos-sess'ed-ness†,** *n.*

un-prac'tised, } un-prac'tist, *a.* **1.** Being without
un-prac'ticed, } practise or experience; not trained or skilled; inexperienced; raw. **2.** Not carried out in practise; not used. **3.** Not familiar by use; not yet tried; as, an *unpractised* feat.— **un-prac'tised-ness,** *n.*

un-prec'e-dent"ed, un-pres'ę-dent"ęd, *a.* Being without precedent; preceded by no similar case; unexampled.
Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY.
—**un-prec'e-dent"ed-ly,** *adv.*

un"pre-ju'di-cate†, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.— **un"pre-ju'di-cate-ly†,** *adv.*— **un"pre-ju'di-cate-ness†,** *n.*

un-prej'u-diced, un-prej'u-dist, *a.* **1.** Free from prejudice or undue bias or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* witness. **2.** Not injured or impaired.
—**un-prej'u-dice,** *n.* Absence of prejudice.— **un-prej'u-diced-ly,** *adv.*— **un-prej'u-diced-ness,** *n.*

un-prel'ate†, *vt.* To depose from the office of prelate.

un"pre-med'i-ta-bl(e, un'prę-med'i-tɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be premeditated. **2.** Unforeseen; unexpected.

un"pre-med'i-ta"ted, un'prę-med'i-tē"tęd, *a.* **1.** Not planned beforehand; undesigned; as, *unpremeditated* assault. **2.** Not previously considered or thought of. **un"pre-med'i-tate†.**
—**un"pre-med'i-ta"ted-ly,** *adv.* Without premeditation. **un"pre-med'i-tate-ly†.**— **un"pre-med'i-ta'tion,** *n.* Absence of premeditation.

un"pre-pared', un'prę-pārd', *a.* **1.** Having made no preparation; as, I was *unprepared* for the visit. **2.** Not brought into a state of preparation; not made fit or suitable; not yet ready; as, dinner is still *unprepared.* **3.** Done or carried out without preparation; impromptu; as, an *unprepared* speech. **4.** *Mus.* Not prepared. See PREPARE, *vt.*, 5.— **un-prep"a-ra'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being unprepared.—**un"pre-pared'ly,** *adv.*—**un"pre-pared'ness,** *n.*

un"pre-vent'ed, un'prę-vent'ęd, *a.* **1.** Not hindered, thwarted, or checked. **2†.** Not preceded by anything.

un-priced', un-praist', *a.* **1.** Having no fixed price. **2.** [Rare.] Priceless.

un-priest'†, *vt.* To depose from the priesthood.

un-prince', un-prins', *vt.* [Archaic.] To divest of the princely or regal character; depose or lower from princely rank.

un-prin'ci-ple, un-prin'si-pl, *vt.* [Archaic.] To render unprincipled; corrupt the morals of.

un-prin'ci-pled, un-prin'si-pld, *a.* **1.** Not actuated or prompted by sound principles of morality or justice; destitute of conscientious scruples; immoral; wicked; as, an *unprincipled* person or act. **2.** [Rare.] Not having fixed principles or convictions.
Synonyms: see ABANDONED; IMMORAL.
—**un-prin'ci-pled-ness,** *n.*

un-pri'za-ble†, *a.* **1.** Of worth beyond estimation; invaluable. **2.** Not prized; valueless.

un-prob'a-bly†, *adv.* **1.** In a manner that does not command approbation; improperly. **2.** Improbably.

un"pro-duc'tiv(e, un'pro-duc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Producing little or nothing; barren, literally or figuratively; especially, not having a specified, normal, or expected result; as, *unproductive* of good; *unproductive* land. **2.** Specifically, in economics, not producing or adding to exchangeable value; as, *unproductive* labor.
Synonyms: see ARID.
—**un"pro-duc'tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*—**un"pro-duc'tiv(e-ness,** *n.* The state of being unproductive.—**un"pro-duc-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being unproductive.

un"pro-fes'sion-al, un'pro-fesh'un-ɑl, *a.* **1.** Having no profession; also, having an occupation that is not one of the learned professions; as, an *unprofessional* man. **2.** Being outside or beyond the limits of one's profession; also, not pertaining to one's profession; as, my advice on this point is, of course, *unprofessional.* **3.** Violating the rules or ethical code of a profession; unbecoming a member of a profession in good standing; as, *unprofessional* conduct.— **un"pro-fes'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un-prof'it-a-bl(e, un-pref'it-ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Productive of no profit; not resulting in any kind of gain; serving no desirable purpose; fruitless; futile; as, *unprofitable* conversation; an *unprofitable* transaction. **2†.** Untaught; untutored. **un-prof'it-ing†.—un-prof'it-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **un-prof'it-a-bly,** *a.*

un"pro-nounce'a-bl(e, un'pro-nauns'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Not easy to pronounce, especially to pronounce properly; difficult to utter. **2.** Not fit to be mentioned.

un"pro-vi'ded, un'pro-vai'dęd, *a.* **1.** Having made no material provision; not furnished or provided: followed by *with,* formerly by *of;* as, to be *unprovided with* suitable raiment.

I yet am *unprovided Of* a pair of bases.
SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Archaic.] Not fittingly prepared; not ready; unprepared; as, to be *unprovided* for a sudden change of fortune. **3†.** Unforeseen.— **un"pro-vi'ded-ly,** *adv.*

un"pro-voked', un'pro-vōkt', *a.* **1.** Having received no provocation; not incited or provoked. **2.** Not called forth by or due to provocation or just cause; uncalled-for; as, *unprovoked* anger.
—**un"pro-vo'ked-ly,** *adv.*

un-pub'lished, un-pub'lisht, *a.* **1.** Not made available for general use or information; especially, still in manuscript form; as, an *unpublished* history. **2.** Not proclaimed or made public; secret; private.

un-purse'†, *vt.* **1.** To take a purse from; rob of money. **2.** To take from one's purse; spend.

un"pur-veyed'†, *a.* Unprovided; unforeseen.

un-qual'i-fied, un-cwel'i-faid, *a.* **1.** Being without the proper qualifications; incompetent; unfit. **2.** Having failed to qualify legally, as by passing examination, securing a diploma or certificate, or taking oath or affirmation; lacking legal power or authority. **3.** Given or done without limitation or restrictions; absolute; entire.

The excellence of spirit in this story is a subject for *unqualified* approval. H. GILES *Illust. of Genius, Quixote* p. 62. [T. & F. '54.]
—**un-qual'i-fied-ly,** *adv.*—**un-qual'i-fied-ness,** *n.*

un-quar'rel-a-ble†, *a.* Not to be quarreled with.

un-queen', un-cwīn', *vt.* **1.** *Beekeeping.* To remove the queen bee from (a colony). **2.** [Rare.] To strip or divest (a queen) of her authority; depose (a queen or female ruler).

What queen *unqueened* is here!
R. H. STODDARD *Salve, Regina* st. 10.

un-quench'a-bl(e, un-cwench'ɑ-bl, *a.* That can not be quenched; inextinguishable; as, fire *unquenchable;* *unquenchable* hatred. — **un-quench'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**un-quench'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ques'tion-a-bl(e, un-cwes'chun-ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Too certain or sure to admit of question or suspicion; being beyond a doubt; not to be disputed; as, *unquestionable* veracity. **un-ques'tion-less†.** **2.** [Archaic.] Difficult to approach with questions; not conversable.
Synonyms: see ACTUAL; INCONTESTABLE; NOTORIOUS.
—**un-ques"tion-a-bil'i-ty, un-ques'tion-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ques'tioned, un-cwes'chund, *a.* **1.** Not called in question; undoubted. **2.** Not to be frustrated or opposed; not to be disputed with; indisputable.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held, o'er the shuddering realms, *unquestioned* sway.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 25.

3. Having no questions asked; not examined.

I left my inn almost at once after my arrival, and was glad to be alone: to be *unquestioned:* to go wherever chance took me.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Oxford* p. 45. [J. C. D. '55.]

un-qui'et, un-cwai'et, *a.* **1.** Not at rest; disturbed; restless; agitated; as, an *unquiet* eye. **2.** Causing unrest or unpleasantness; not restful.— **un-qui'et-ly,** *adv.*— **un-qui'et-ness, un-qui'e-tude†,** *n.*

un-quit'†, *a.* Unsettled, as an account; unpaid.

un-quiz'za-bl(e, un-cwiz'ɑ-bl, *a.* Not subject to be quizzed; not open to sarcasm or ridicule.

un-raced'†, *a.* Whole; undamaged; not broken.

un-racked', un-ract', *a.* Not drawn off from the lees; containing sediment; as, *unracked* wine.

un-raked', un-rēkt', *a.* **1.** Not gone over with the rake; as, an *unraked* field. **2.** Not raked or brought together in heaps, as new-mown hay. **3.** Not cleared out or cleaned; as, an *unraked* fire or fireplace. **4†.** Not collected; not acquired voluntarily.

un-rav'el, un-rav'l *or* -rav'el, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate or unmix the threads of, as a tangled skein; take out or unwork, as the threads from woven or knitted articles.

Seizing this thread, I proceeded to *unravel* as best I could the tangled skein of American life.
W. B. HILL in *Century Magazine* July, '92, p. 383.

2. To free from entanglement; clear from complications; unfold; explain; as, to *unravel* a mystery. **3.** To bring to a climax, as the plot in a novel or a play. **4†.** To make disorderly; disunite; mix; confuse.
II. *i.* To become disentangled; be revealed.

Break one thread in the border of virtue, and you don't know how much may *unravel.*
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Character* p. 51. [J. P. '89

Synonyms: see INTERPRET.
—**un-rav'el-a-ble,** *a.*— **un-rav'el-er, un-rav'el-ler,** *n.* **un-rav'el-ment,** *n.* The act of unraveling, or the state of being unraveled.

un-read', un-red', *a.* **1.** Not informed by reading; ignorant; illiterate; unenlightened.

The wise and fool, the artist and *unread.*
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act i, sc. 3.

2. Not yet perused; unexamined by reading.

Her gray-hair'd synods damning books *unread.*
POPE *Dunciad* bk. iii. l. 103.

un-read'†, *n.* Unwise or vicious advice.

un-read'y†, *vt.* To undress; disrobe.

un-read'y, un-red'i, *a.* **1.** Being without readiness or alertness; not quick, as to see or appreciate.

The world is not so *unready* to recognize good work when it is once done. *The Nation* [New York] Nov. 24, '92, p. 395, col. 3.

2. Not in a condition to act effectively; unprepared; unfit. **3†.** Undressed; in dishabille; of horses, unharnessed. **4†.** Clumsy; ungainly.
—**un-read'i-ly,** *adv.*— **un-read'i-ness,** *n.*

un-re'al, un-rĭ'ăl, *a.* **1.** Having no reality; not practical; fanciful; as, an *unreal* view of life.

The *unreal* dreams of his youth have disappeared with years. STEPNIAK *Underground Russia* trans., p. 40. [S. '83.]

2. Having no actual substance or existence; delusive.

A myth in the common acceptation of the term is something *unreal*. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought* p. 3. [MACM. '91.]

3. Having no sincerity; artificial; as, *unreal* people.

Synonyms: see IDEAL.

—un-re'al-ism, *n.* The state of being unreal; unreality, especially in literature, art, philosophy, etc.: opposed to *realism*.— **un-re'al-ly**, *adv.*

un"re-al'i-ty, un"rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* **1.** The character, quality, or state of being unreal; absence or want of substance, genuineness, or existence. **2.** The state of being unpractical; visionariness.

un-rea'son†, *vt.* To disprove by reasoning; prove to be unreasonable.

un-rea'son, un-rē'zn, *n.* Lack or absence of reason; absurdity; folly; nonsense.

—abbot of unreason, same as ABBOT OF MISRULE.

un-rea'son-a-ble, un-rē'zn-ă-bl, *a.* **1.** Acting as if not controlled by or amenable to reason; as, an *unreasonable* man. **2.** Not according to reason; irrational; as, an *unreasonable* theory. **3.** Exceeding what is reasonable; immoderate; exorbitant; as, an *unreasonable* price. **4**†. Having no reasoning powers; brute.

Synonyms: see ABSURD; IMMODERATE.

—un-rea'son-a-ble-ness, *n.*— **un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-reave'†, *vt.* To unloose; unfasten; take to pieces.

un-reaved'†, *a.* Capable of withstanding; not broken or pulled apart.

un"re-ba'ted†, *a.* Unblunted; not rebated.

un-re"con-struct'ed, un-rē'cen-struct'ĕd, *a.* Not having undergone reconstruction; specifically [U. S.] said of the seceded States that had not accepted the conditions for their reinstatement in the Union after the civil war; in colloquial use, not reconciled to the results of the war; recalcitrant.

'I thank the Federal army for — nothing,' declared the *unreconstructed*, bitterly. C. E. CRADDOCK *Where the Battle was Fought* ch. 1, p. 5. [*n. d.* & CO. '84.]

un"re-cov'er-a-ble, un"rē-cuv'ĕr-ă-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be recovered, as a document destroyed by fire; irrecoverable. **2.** Sick beyond hope of recovery; having no remedy; incurable.— **un"re-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

un"re-cov'ered, un"rē-cuv'ĕrd, *a.* **1.** Not recovered or restored. **2**†. Irrecoverable.

un"re-cur'ing†, *a.* Having no remedy; incurable.

un"re-duct'†, *a.* Not reduced.

un"re-gen'er-ate, un"rē-jen'ĕr-ĕt *or* -ēt, *a.* Not having been changed by regeneration (see REGENERATION); remaining unreconciled to God; loosely, wicked; sinful.

un"re-gen'er-a"ted†.

—un"re-gen'er-a-cy, *n.* The state of being unregenerate. **un"re-gen"er-a'tion**†.

un"re-ll'a-ble, un"rē-lī'ă-bl, *a.* That can not be relied upon; untrustworthy.

—un"re-ll'a-bil'i-ty, **un"re-ll'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

un"re-morse'less, un"rē-môrs'les, *a.* Rare.) Having no pity or remorse; remorseless. **un"re-morse'ful**†.

—un"re-morse'less-ly, *adv.*

un"re-pli'a-ble†, *a.* Unanswerable.

un"re-proved', un"rē-prūvd', *a.* **1.** Not censured or blamed; not reproved. **2.** Not liable to reproof; above reproach. **3**†. Not disproved.

un"re-search'a-ble†, *a.* That can not be searched.

un"re-serve', un"rē-zĕrv', *n.* Absence of reserve; freedom of style or manner.

un"re-served', un"rē-zĕrvd', *a.* **1.** Given or done without reserve; not held back or kept apart; without restraint or reservation. **2.** Having no reserve of manner; holding nothing back; informal in mien or address; free, open, frank.— **un"re-serv'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **un"re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

un"re-sist'ed, un"rē-zĭst'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not resisted or withstood. **2**†. Irresistible.—**un"re-sist'ed-ly**†, *adv.*

un"re-solve'†, *vt.* To give up a fixed purpose.

un"re-spect'†, *n.* Disrespect.

un"re-spect'ive†, *a.* **1.** For no particular use; for a general purpose, not uncommon. **2.** Not restricted by conditions or circumstances, without regard; without thought.

un-res'pit-ed, un-res'pĭt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not delayed or postponed; not respited or kept back from the sentence of the law; as, an *unrespited* murderer. **2**†. Having no interval or intermission.

un"re-spon'sal†, *a.* Having no liability; irresponsible.

un-rest', *vt.* To deprive of rest; unsettle; disturb.

un-rest', un-rest', *n.* Lack or absence of rest; restlessness, especially of the mind; disquietude.

un-rest'y†, *a.* Uneasy, unrestful.

un"re-sult'ive, un"rē-zult'ĭv, *a.* [Rare.] Accomplishing no result.

un-rev'e-nued, un-rev'ē-nūd, *a.* Having no revenue.

un-rev'er-end, un-rev'ĕr-ĕnd, *a.* **1.** Not reverend. **2**†. Irreverent.

un"re-versed', un"rē-vĕrst', *a.* Not reversed; specifically, in law, standing as at first; remaining in force; as, an *unreversed* judgment of court.

un-rid'dle, un-rĭd'l, *vt.* **1.** To cause to be a riddle no longer, solve, as a mystery. **2**†. To tell something to.

—un-rid'dle-a-ble, *a.*— **un-rid'dler**, *n.*

un-ri'fled†, un-rī'fld, *a.* Smooth-bore, as a gun.

un-ri'fled†, *a.* Not rifled, seized, or plundered; not searched or examined.

un-rig', un-rig', *vt.* To strip, as a vessel, of its rigging.

un-right'eous, un-rī'chŭs *or* -rīt'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked; sinful; as, an *unrighteous* man. **2.** Deviating from righteousness; contrary to the law of right and equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decision.

✓ AS *unrihtwīs*, < *un-*, UN-³; and see RIGHTEOUS.]

Synonyms: see SINFUL.

—un-right'eous-ly, *adv.*— **un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*

un-ri'ot-ed†, *a.* Free from rioting.

un-rip', un-rip', *vt.* To separate by ripping; rip.

un-ripe', un-rīp', *a.* **1.** Not arrived at maturity; not ripe, immature; imperfect. **2.** Figuratively, not ready for accomplishment; not prepared. **3**†. Premature. [< AS *unrīpe*, < *un-*, UN-³; and see RIPE, *a.*]

—un-ripe'ness, *n.*

un-ri'valed, un-rī'vŭld, *a.* Having no rival, competitor, or equal; unequaled; matchless. **un-ri'valled**‡.

Not a flower But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain, Of his *unrivall'd* pencil. COWPER *Task* bk. vi, l. 242.

un-roll', un-rōl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spread (that which has been rolled up); open with a rolling motion. **2.** To exhibit to view. **3**†. To remove from a roll or register.

II. *i.* To open with a movement of uncoiling, as something rolled; unfold; develop.

For now began to *unroll* the most awful series of calamities. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers* in vol. i, p. 241. [T. & F. '56.]

—un-roll'ment, *n.* [Rare.]

un-roost', un-rūst', *vt.* To drive from a roost; banish.

un-root', un-rūt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pluck up by the roots; eradicate.

II. *i.* To be uprooted.

un-rope', un-rōp', *vt.* To free from a rope or ropes.

un-rude', un-rūd', *a.* **1.** Not rude. **2**†. Very rude.

un-ru'ly, un-rū'lĭ, *a.* Having no regard for law or rule; resisting control; ungovernable; lawless.— **un-ru'li-ly**, *adv.* **un-ru'ly**†.— **un-ru'li-ness**, *n.* The state of being unruly; turbulence. **un-ru'li-ment**†.

un-sac'ra-ment, un-sac'ra-mĕnt, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the character of a sacrament.

un-sad'†, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; fickle.— **un-sad'ness**†, *n.*

un-sad'den†, *vt.* To relieve from sadness; cheer.

un-sad'dle, un-sad'l, *vt.* **1.** To remove a saddle from. **2**†. To remove from the saddle; unhorse.

un-sat"is-fac'to-ry, un-sat'is-fac'to-rĭ, *a.* Failing to give satisfaction; not satisfactory.

—un-sat"is-fac'to-ri-ly, *adv.*— **un-sat"is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

un-sat'u-ra"ted, un-sach'u-rē"tĕd *or* un-sat'yu-, *a.* Falling short of saturation; specifically, in chemistry, not combined to the greatest possible extent. See SATURATION, *n.*, 2 (1).

—un-sat'u-ra-bl(e), *a.*— **un-sat"u-ra'tion**, *n.*

un-sa'vor-i-ly, un-sē'vẽr-i-li, *adv.* With an unsavory effect. **un-sa'vour-i-ly**‡.

un-sa'vor-y, un-sē'vẽr-i, *a.* **1.** Having a very disagreeable taste or odor; as, an *unsavory* mess. **2.** Suggesting something disagreeable to the mind by recalling something offensive to the senses; as, *unsavory* similes; *unsavory* names. **3.** Associated with misconduct or with something morally bad; as, an *unsavory* reputation. **4.** [Rare.] Having no savor; tasteless; odorless. **un-sa'vour-y**‡.— **un-sa'vo-ri-ness**, *n.*

un-scale'†, *vt.* To free from scales.

un-scan'pa-ble†, *a.* Not to be escaped; inevitable.

un-scep'tered, un-sep'tẽrd, *a.* Not possessing a scepter; deprived of royal authority. **un-scep'tred**‡.

un-schol'ar†, *n.* An illiterate person.

un-sci'ence†, *n.* Lack of science; ignorance.

un-sci'enced, un-sī'ĕnst, *a.* [Rare.] Lacking scientific knowledge or insight. *Harper's Monthly* July, '91, p. 316.

un-screw', un-scrū', *vt.* **1.** To withdraw or loosen, as a screw, by turning backward; draw out (a screw, nut, threaded bolt, etc.) by turning. **2.** To remove, as a part of a machine, by withdrawing or loosening one or more screws; hence, figuratively, to free or detach.

un-scutch'eoned, un-scuch'ŭnd, *a.* **1.** Not possessing or having a claim to an escutcheon. **2.** Not decorated with an escutcheon.

un-seal', un-sēl', *vt.* To break or remove the seal of; reveal.— **un-seal'er**, *n.* One who opens or unseals.

With a sad love, remembering when he stood
Not fallen yet, the *unsealer* of her heart.
LOWELL *A Legend of Brittany* pt. ii, st. 23.

un-seam', un-sēm', *vt.* To open the seams of; rip; rive.

un-search'a-bl(e), un-serch'ă-bl, *a.* That can not be searched or explored; not fathomable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

If we ask how out of the state of innocence man can ever have fallen into evil, we can find no answer; the origin of evil is *unsearchable*. CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 368. [MACM. '89.]

—un-search'a-ble, *n.* An unsearchable thing.— **un-search'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*— **un-search'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea'son, un-sē'zn, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of seasoning. **2**†. To affect disagreeably; strike unseasonably.

un-sea'son-a-bl(e), un-sē'zn-ă-bl, *a.* Not being in the proper season or time; untimely; ill-timed.— **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.*— **un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-sea'soned, un-sē'znd, *a.* **1.** Not seasoned. **2**†. Unseasonable.— **un-sea'soned-ness**, *n.*

un-seat', un-sēt', *vt.* To remove from a seat or fixed position. (1) To throw from a horse; unhorse. (2) To deprive of the privilege of sitting as a legislator.

un-se'cret†, *vt.* To divulge; disclose; reveal.

un-seel'†, *vt.* To open, as the eyes of a seeled hawk; restore the sight of; enlighten.

un-seel'i-ness†, *n.* Unhappiness; wretchedness.

un-seel'y†, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

un-seem'†, *vi.* Not to seem.

un-seen', un-sēn', *a.* **1.** Not seen, manifest, or evident; invisible. **2**†. Inexperienced.

Synonyms: see SECRET.

un-self', un-self', *vt.* To rid of self or individuality; unegoize; also, to altruize.

The grotesque intrigue
To make me and my friend *unself* ourselves,
Be other man and woman than we were'
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vii, l. 707.

un-self', *n.* Unconscious self-possession; also, altruistic quality; magnanimity. **un-self'ness**‡.

He would have attracted attention anywhere, if only from his look of quiet *unselfness*. MACDONALD *Hall's Mine's Mine* ch. 20, p. 208. [D. L. CO.]

un-se'ly†, *a.* Unhappy; wretched.

un-sem'i-nared', *a.* Deprived of sexual capacity.

un-sense', un-sens', *vt.* To free from the dominion of sense, as, the purpose of education is to *unsense* the mind and unself the will.

un-sensed', un-senst', *a.* **1.** Not sensed or understood. **2.** Freed from the dominion of mere outward sense; rendered mentally subjective.

Religion itself is thoughtful. . . . The child of a Christian family is thus *unsensed*, at the earliest moment, and put into mental action. BUSHNELL *Christian Nurture* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 212. [S. '63.]

3. [Archaic.] Wanting a distinct meaning.

un-sen'si-ble†, *a.* **1.** Nonsensical. **2.** Insensible. **3.** Not perceptible.— **un-sen'si-ble-ness**†, *n.*

un-sen'su-al-ize, un-sen'shu-ăl-īz, *vt.* To raise above the carnal.

un-sep'a-rate, un-sep'ă-rĕt *or* -rēt, *a.* Not separable.

un-set'tle, un-set'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To move from a fixed or settled condition or position; render fluctuating or variable; as, to *unsettle* convictions. **2.** To put into confusion; disturb; derange; as, to *unsettle* the reason.

Who but must recollect the time when the minds of men in this country were *unsettled* by the first shock of the French Revolution. CANNING *Select Speeches, Mar. 8, '09* p. 86. [K. & B. '35.]

II. *i.* To become unsteady or unfixed.

Synonyms: see DISPLACE.

un-sev'en†, *vt.* To make or render other than seven.

un-sex', un-sex', *vt.* To rob of qualities or traits distinctively belonging to a sex: said usually of women.

un-sex'u-al, un-sex'yu-ăl, *a.* Not sexual; not characteristic of or peculiar to one of the sexes.

un-shale'†, *vt.* To strip off coverings from; expose.

un-shave'†, *a.* Unshaven.

un-shell', un-shel', *vt.* To remove the shell from; hatch: by extension, to set free.

un-shent', un-shent', *a.* [Archaic.] Not disgraced or blamed.

Next, let the priest retire — *unshent*, unshamed,
Unpunished as for perpetrating crime.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l. 1403.

un-sher'iff†, *vt.* To dismiss from the office of sheriff.

un-shet'†, *vt.* To unshut.

un-ship', un-ship', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unload from a ship or other vessel; also, to throw overboard. **2.** *Naut.* To take, as an oar or a tiller, from a place in which it is temporarily or customarily fitted.

II. *i.* *Naut.* To rise and become unfastened: said of a rudder.— **un-ship'ment**, *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

un-shop', un-shop', *vt.* To throw out of employment.

High rewards were paid for discovering any disobedience, or even for '*unshopping*,' that is, throwing out of employment, highly skilful hands. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* pt. ii, bk. iv, § 38, p. 349. [L. B. & CO. '39.]

un-shot', un-shot', *vt.* To withdraw the shot or load from, as a firearm.

un-shot', *a.* **1.** Not discharged, as a gun. **2.** Not struck by a shot.

un-shroud', un-shrowd', *vt.* To remove the shroud from; unveil; disclose.

un-shrubbed', *a.* [Rare.] Destitute of shrubs.

un-shut'ter, un-shut'ĕr, *vt.* To open by removing the shutters; take the shutters from.

un-sick'er, un-sik'ĕr, *a.* [Scot.] Insecure.

un-sick'er-ness, un-sik'ĕr-nes, *n.* Insecurity.

un-sight', *a.* Not in sight; not seen: obsolete except in the phrase below.— **unsight unseen** [Colloq.], without having seen or examined: said of an article in a trade; as, to swap knives *unsight unseen*. Now usually **sight unseen.**

un-sight'a-ble†, *a.* Invisible.

un-sight'ly, un-sait'lĭ, *a.* Offensive to the sight, especially from lack of beauty or symmetry; ugly.

—un-sight'li-ness, *n.*

un-sin', un-sin', *vt.* To make sinless; render unsinful.

un-sin'ew, un-sin'yū, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of sinew.

un-sis'ter, un-sis'tĕr, *vt.* [Poet. or Rare.] To sever a sisterly relationship between; also, to part from a sister.

un-sis'tered, un-sis'tẽrd, *a.* Being without a sister.

A lonely and *unsistered* creature. HOLMES *Iris, Her Book* st. 12.

un-sist'ing†, *a.* Unresisting.

un-sit'ting†, *a.* Not sitting well; improper; unbecoming.

un-si'za-ble†, *a.* Not of the usual or proper size.

un-skil'ful, un-skil'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Lacking or not evincing skilfulness; awkward; bungling. **2**†. Lacking in discernment; ignorant. **un-skill'ful**‡.

Synonyms: see AWKWARD.

—un-skil'ful-ly, *adv.*— **un-skil'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-skill'†, *n.* Unskilfulness; ignorance.

un-skilled', un-skild', *a.* **1.** Destitute of skill or dexterity in artisans' work; good only for common labor; as, an *unskilled* workman. **2.** Produced without special skill or training; not marked by skill; untrained; as, *unskilled* labor. **3.** Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unskilful; as, he is *unskilled* in astronomy; *unskilled* in playing the violin.

Synonyms: see FRESH; IGNORANT.

un-skir'mished†, *a.* Not fought in skirmishes.

un-slekked'†, *a.* Not slaked.

un-sleept'†, *a.* Having been without sleep.

un-sluice'†, *vt.* To open the sluices of; permit to flow.

un-so'cial-ism, un-sō'shŭl-izm, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being unsocial. **un-so"ci-al'i-ty**‡.

un-soil'ing, un-soil'ing, *n.* The act or process of removing soil, as for working a bed of brick-clay.

un-sold'er, un-sod'ĕr *or* -sōl'dĕr, *vt.* To disunite or take apart (something soldered); separate. **un-sod'er**‡ [Archaic]. **—un-sold'ered**, *a.* Not soldered; also, disunited by the rupture of solder.

un-sol'dier-like, un-sōl'jĕr-lik, *a.* Not like a soldier; not becoming or characteristic of a soldier. **un-sol'dierly**†; **un-sol'dier-ly**‡.

un-son', un-sun', *vt.* [Rare.] To make unworthy of sonship.

The father came back . . . as determined as before that his son, having *unsonned* himself, should no more be treated as a son. MACDONALD *Weighed and Wanting* ch. 50, p. 524. [D. L. CO.]

un-so'un-ble†, *a.* Incapable of being sounded.

un-son'sie, un-son'sĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Unlucky. **un-son'cy**†; **un-son'sy**‡.

un-soote'†, *a.* Unsweet. **un-soot'**†.

un"so-phis'ti-ca"ted, un"sō-fis'ti-kē"tĕd, *a.* **1.** Free from adulteration; genuine; pure. **2.** Free from artificiality; artless; simple. **3.** Showing inexperience, or conceit and inexperience; verdant. **un"so-phis'ti-cate**†.— **un"so-phis'ti-ca"ted-ness, un"so-phis"ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

un-sort'ed, un-sôrt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not sorted or classified. **2**†. Ill-chosen.

un-soul'†, *vt.* To deprive of soul, spirit, or understanding.

un-sound', un-saund', *a.* Lacking in soundness; not sound. (1) Not having material strength and solidity; weak; rotten. (2) Not sound in health; diseased. (3) Not logically valid; erroneous; in religion, heterodox.

Synonyms: see BAD; ROTTEN. Compare ABERRATION; ERROR.

—un-sound'ly, *adv.*— **un-sound'ness**, *n.*

un-spared', un-spārd', *a.* **1.** Not spared, preserved, or saved. **2**†. Necessary; indispensable.

un-spar'ing, un-spār'ing, *a.* **1.** Not sparing or saving; lavish; prodigal; liberal.

Violent agitation and anxiety of mind scatter wrinkles and gray hairs with no *unsparing* hand. DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge* ch. 81, p. 704. [E. & L. '86.]

2. Not forbearing; showing no mercy.— **un-spar'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **un-spar'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-spa'tial, un-spē'shăl, *a.* Not spatial; not extending into or involving space. **un-spa'cial**‡.

—un-spa"ti-al'i-ty, *n.* **un-spa"ci-al'i-ty**‡.

un-speak'a-bl(e, un-spēk'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be uttered or expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* joy. **2.** [Colloq.] Extremely poor or bad; abominable; as, the *unspeakable* Turk.— **un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-speak'ing, un-spēk'ing, *a.* Not having the gift of speech.

un-spe'cial-ized, un-spesh'ɑl-aizd, *a.* Not specialized; especially, in biology, not set apart for a special function or for a special purpose; generalized. **un-spe'cial-ised‡.**

un-sped'†, *a.* Not performed; not despatched.

un-speed'†, *n.* Want of success; ill luck; misfortune.

un-speed'ful†, *a.* Ineffective; unsuccessful.

un-spell', un-spel', *vt.* To release from enchantment.

un-sperde'†, *pp.* of UNSPAR, *v.* Unbolted.

un-sphere', un-sfir', *vt.* To take out of its sphere or place. **un-spheared'†.**

The atom displaces all atoms beside,
And Genius *unspheres* all souls that abide.
EMERSON *Fragments on the Poet and the Poetic Gift* st. 25.

un-spir'it†, *vt.* To discourage; dishearten.

un-spleened', un-splēnd', *a.* Having no spleen.

un-spot'ted, un-spot'ed, *a.* Not marked or marred with spots. (1) Not morally tainted; immaculate; hence, free from blemishes; perfect. (2) Ceremonially clean.

Synonyms: see PURE.

— **un-spot'ted-ness,** *n.*

un-squared', un-skwārd', *a.* Not made square, as timber; hence, irregular; unsuitable; unbalanced; as, *unsquared* words; an *unsquared* account.

un-squire', un-skwīr', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of the title or rank of squire.

un''sta-bil'i-ty, un'stɑ-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] Instability.

un-sta'bl(e-ness‡.

un-sta'ble†, *vt.* To cease making a stable of.

un-sta'bl(e, *a.* Lacking in stability or firmness; not stable. (1) Having no fixed purposes; easily influenced; wavering; inconstant. (2) *Phys. Sci.* Being in or pertaining to a state in which the slightest change causes still further change; as, an *unstable* chemical compound; *unstable* equilibrium. See note under EQUILIBRIUM, 2 (1).

Synonyms: see FICKLE; PRECARIOUS.

— **un-sta'bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **un-sta'bly,** *adv.*

un-stab'lished, un-stab'lisht, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Not firmly fixed. **2†.** Firmly established or fixed.

un-stanch'a-bl(e, un-stɑnch'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being stanched; as, an *unstanchable* wound. **2.** Inexhaustible. **un-staunch'a-bl(e‡.**

un-stanched', un-stɑncht', *a.* **1.** *Surg.* Not stanched; unchecked; unsuppressed; as, an *unstanched* flow of blood. **2.** Not made firm and strong. **3†.** Unsatisfied. **un-staunched'‡.**

un-state', un-stēt', *vt.* **1.** To overthrow (a state or government); divest of statehood. **2.** To deprive of rank or office.

un-stat'u-ta-bl(e, un-stach'u-tɑ-bl *or* -stat'yu-tɑ-bl, *a.* Contrary to or unwarranted by statute; as, an *unstatutable* proceeding.— **un-stat'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

un-stayed', un-stēd', *a.* **1.** Not stayed or restrained.

Bethsabe: Let not my beauty's fire Inflame *unstayed* desire.
GEORGE PEELE *David and Bethsabe* st. 1.

2. Not supported or sustained. **3†.** Unstable; fickle.

un-steel', un-stīl', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of steel-like quality; disarm; soften.

un-step', un-step', *vt.* *Naut.* To take out of a step or socket; as, to *unstep* a mast.

un-sting'†, *vt.* To deprive of the power to sting.

un-stock', un-stoc', *vt.* **1.** To deplete of stock, as a warehouse. **2.** To take the stock away from, as a gun-barrel. **3.** To remove from the stocks, as a ship.

un-stop', un-stop', *vt.* **1.** To remove a stop or stopper from; hence, to open by removing any obstruction. **2.** To open the stops of (an organ).

Say the word, straight I *unstop* the full-organ.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 28.

un-stow', un-stō', *vt.* To empty of contents; unload.

First and foremost, we have to *unstow* the hold, and deposit its contents in the storehouse on Butler Island.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 105. [C. & P. '56.]

un-strat'i-fied, un-strat'i-fīd, *a.* *Geol.* & *Bot.* Not stratified, as rocks, or the thalli of certain lichens.

un-string', un-string', *vt.* **1.** To remove from a string; as, to *unstring* pearls. **2.** To take the strings from; also, to loosen the strings of; throw out of tune. **3.** To relax as if by loosening; weaken; as, *unstrung* nerves.

un-stud'ied, un-stud'id, *a.* **1.** Done or made without planning or designing beforehand; unpremeditated; as, *unstudied* wit. **2.** Not stiff or artificial; natural.

Nothing could be more *unstudied*, yet nothing more graceful than the attitude in which she now appeared. MARIA J. MCINTOSH *Charms and Counter-Charms* ch. 1, p. 6. [A. '64.]

3. Not acquainted through study; unversed.

Not *unstudied* in the great poem of his country. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappaccini's Daughter* p. 109. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

4. Not given or devoted to study; as, *unstudied* hours.

Synonyms: see SIMPLE.

un''sub-stan''ti-a'tion, un'sub-stan''shi-ē'shun, *n.* The act of making unsubstantial.

un''suc-cess'ful, un''suc-ses'ful, *a.* Having or meeting with no success; failing or having failed: said of persons or their acts; as, *unsuccessful* in business; an *unsuccessful* attempt.— **un''suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **un''suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-suit'†, *vt.* To be unsuitable to; fail to suit.

un-sum'mered, un-sum'ɡrd, *a.* Deprived of the conditions or characteristics of summer.

And now to these *unsummer'd* skies The summer bird is still.
TENNYSON *Pref. Poem to my Brother's Sonnets* div. iii, st. 1.

un-sung', un-sung', *a.* **1.** Not celebrated in song or poetry; obscure; forgotten. **2.** Not yet sung, as a song.

un-sure'ty†, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty.

un''sus-pect'ed, un''sus-pect'ed, *a.* Not suspected. (1) Not looked upon as likely to have done an evil act; as, the real thief remained *unsuspected*. (2) Not imagined or known to exist; unsurmised; as, an *unsuspected* source of contagion. **un''sus-pect'†.**— **un''sus-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **un''sus-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un''sus-pect'ing, un''sus-pect'ing, *a.* Having no suspicion; especially, suspecting no evil; trusting.

Synonyms: see SECURE.

— **un''sus-pect'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **un''sus-pect'ing-ness,** *n.*

un''sus-pi'cious, un''sus-pish'us, *a.* Not suspicious. (1) Entertaining no suspicion; unsuspecting. (2) Not arousing or calculated to arouse suspicion; also, free from suspicion; as, *unsuspicious* actions; *unsuspicious* days. (3) [Rare.] Not to be suspected; reliable; credible; as, *unsuspicious* testimony.— **un''sus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.*— **un''sus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.*

un-sweat'†, *vt.* To remove the sweat of.

un-tack'le†, *vt.* To unharness; unhitch.

un-tall'†, *a.* Not of lofty spirit.

un-tan'gi-bl(e, un-tan'jī-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] Intangible.

— **un-tan''gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **un-tan'gi-bl(e-ness‡.**

— **un-tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

un-tap'pice†, *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or come out of hiding.

un-taste'†, *vt.* To deprive of a taste or liking.

un-teach', un-tēch', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To cause to forget or to disbelieve what has been taught.

Will this *unteach* us to complain!
BYRON *Oh! Snatch'd Away in Beauty's Bloom* st. 3.

2. To cause to be forgotten, unlearned, or disbelieved.

Prompt to revenge, not daring to forgive,
Our lives *unteach* the doctrine we believe.
DRYDEN *Britannia Rediviva* l. 285.

un-team'†, *vt.* To unhitch a team from.

un-tem'per, un-tem'pɐr, *vt.* To remove the temper from; draw the temper of (metal).— **un-tem'pered,** *a.*

un-ten'ant, un-ten'ant, *vt.* **1.** To dispossess, as a tenant; evict. **2.** To remove a tenant from; make vacant.

un-tent', un-tent', *vt.* [Rare.] To bring out of a tent.

un-tent'ed, un-tent'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no tents; as, an *untented* plain; an *untented* army. **2.** [Rare.] Not tented or dressed, as a wound. **3.** [Scot.] Uncared for.

un-tent'y, un-tent'i, *a.* [Scot.] Incautious; careless.

un-thank'†, *vt.* To recall, as thanks.

un-thank'†, *n.* Ingratitude; ill will; misfortune.

un-thanked', un-thankt', *a.* [Rare.] Not thanked or received with thankfulness.

un-thank'ful, un-thank'ful, *a.* **1.** Not showing or expressing thanks; not grateful. **2.** Not received with thanks; unwelcome; as, an *unthankful* kindness. **3†.** Not productive.— **un-thank'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **un-thank'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-think', un-thiŋk', *vt.* To recall or retract in thought; change the mind concerning.

un-think'ing, un-thiŋk'ing, *a.* **1.** Not having the power of thought; as, *unthinking* matter. **2.** Giving or indicating no careful attention; thoughtless; heedless; as, an *unthinking* speech.— **un-think'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **un-think'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-thread', un-thred', *vt.* **1.** To remove a thread from, as a needle. **2.** To find one's way out of, as a maze; thrid. **3†.** To loosen the ligaments of.

un-thrift'†, *a.* Unthrifty; prodigal; lavish.

un-thrift', un-thrift', *n.* **1.** Want of thrift or economy; shiftlessness; also, lavishness; as, the *unthrift* of the credit system. **2†.** A prodigal; spendthrift.

un-thrift'y, un-thrift'i, *a.* **1.** Not thriving or prospering; not growing vigorously; as, an *unthrifty* plant. **2.** Not conducive to thrift; detrimental; harmful.

Young business men are often educated in two very *unthrifty* species of contempt; . . . for small gains, and . . . for hard labor.
BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 29. [D. B. '55.]

3. Not possessing thrift; wasteful. **4†.** Wicked.

Synonyms: see IMPROVIDENT.

— **un-thrift'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without frugality or thrift. **un-thrift'ful-ly†.** **2†.** Unbecomingly.— **un-thrift'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being unthrifty. **un-thrift'i-head†; un-thrift'i-hood†.**

un-thrive'†, *vt.* To fail of success.

un-ti'dy, un-tai'di, *a.* **1.** Showing or characterized by lack of tidiness; not in good order; not neat; as, an *untidy* person or room. **2†.** Unseasonable. **3†.** Dishonest.

— **un-ti'di-ly,** *adv.*— **un-ti'di-ness,** *n.*

un-tie', un-tai', *vt.* **1.** To loosen, as a knot; hence, to free from any fastening or from that which binds or restricts; as, to *untie* a shoe. **2†.** To unfold; clear.

un-tied', un-taid', *a.* **1.** Not tied or held as with a cord or band. **2†.** Unrestrained; dissolute; depraved.

un-til', un-til', *prep.* **1.** Unto the time of; up to; till; as, he watched *until* daylight. **2†.** Unto; to: said of place. [ME. *until*, < *unto* (see UNTO), by substituting *til* (< Ice. *til*), to, for *to* (< AS. *tō*), to.]

un-til', *conj.* To the time when; to the place or degree that; till.

No one knows what he can do *until* the hour comes.
J. F. CLARKE *Thomas Didymus* ch. 2, p. 22. [L. & S. '81.]

un-time'†, *n.* Unseasonable or improper time.

un-time'ly, un-taim'li, *a.* Coming or being before time or not in proper time; not timely; unseasonable; ill-timed. **un-time'ous‡; un-ti'mous‡** [Scot. or Obs.].

Synonyms: see AMISS.

— **un-time'li-ness,** *n.*— **un-time'ly,** *adv.* **un-time'ous-ly‡; un-ti'mous-ly‡** [Scot. or Obs.].

un'to, un'tū, *prep.* To: a formal, poetical, or archaic form, in all senses except as the sign of the infinitive.

Movement and direction in the proper and the figurative sense are frequently expressed by *unto* and to indiscriminately. . . . *Unto* represents not only the tō resting essentially upon the Anglo-saxon tō, but also that periphrasing the original dative, both with verbs and with adjectives, in which the weakening of the form, properly speaking a strengthened one, becomes most prominent.
MAETZNER *Eng. Grammar* tr. by Grece, vol. ii, pt. ii, § 1, p. 303. [R. BROS. '74.]

[ME. *unto*, < *un-* (< Old Saxon *und;* cp. AS. *ōth*, up to) + *to*, < AS. *tō*, to; cp. Old Saxon *untō*, unto.]

un'to†, *conj.* Up to the extent or time that; until.

un-told', un-tōld', *a.* **1.** That can not be or is not told, revealed, or described; indescribable; inexpressible; as, *untold* misery. **2.** That can not be computed or estimated; as, *untold* numbers; *untold* treasures.

The mysteries of growth and evolution suggest *untold* possibilities. JOSEPHINE LAZARUS in *Century Magazine* Dec., '90, p. 316.

un''to-nal'i-ty, un'to-nal'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being without tonality.

un-tongue'†, *vt.* To deprive of speech or voice; silence.

un-tow'ard, un-tō'ɑrd, *C. Wr.* (-tō'wɡrd, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Causing annoyance or hindrance; vexatious; unfortunate; unfavorable; as, *untoward* circumstances.

A variety of *untoward* events. POE *Tales, Murders in the Rue Morgue* in vol. iii, p. 232. [S. & W. '85.]

2. Not yielding readily; resisting control; refractory; perverse. **3†.** Uncouth; ungraceful.

Synonyms: see PERVERSE.

— **un-tow'ard-ly,** *adv.*— **un-tow'ard-ness,** *n.*

un-tow'ard†, *prep.* Toward.

un-tow'ard-ly†, *a.* Perverse; froward; uncouth.

— **un-tow'ard-li-ness†,** *n.*

un-towen'†, *a.* Untrained; untaught. **un-town'†.**

un-trace'†, *vt.* To loosen from the traces.

un-tract'†, *a.* Untracked.

un-tract'a-bl(e, un-tract'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Intractable. **2†.** Difficult; rough.— **un-tract''a-bil'i-ty, un-tract'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

un-tra'ded†, *a.* **1.** Not frequented for trading. **2.** Unusual; uncommon. **3.** Inexperienced.

un-tra'ding, un-trē'ding, *a.* Not engaged in or accustomed to trade.

un-trav'eled, un-trav'eld, *a.* **1.** Not traveled or journeyed through; not passed over. **2.** Not having traveled or learned by travel; hence, narrow; provincial; as, an *untraveled* countryman. **un-trav'elled‡.**

un-treas'ure, un-trezh'ur, *vt.* [Rare.] To set forth, as treasure; display. **2.** To despoil of treasure.

un-treat'a-bl(e, un-trīt'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be treated, in any sense. **2†.** Implacable. **3†.** Impracticable.

un-tressed', un-trest', *a.* Having the hair disheveled or not in tresses.

un-tricked', un-trict', *a.* [Poet.] Not adorned.

un-trimmed', un-trimd', *a.* **1.** Not adorned with trimmings; as, an *untrimmed* hat. **2.** Not made trim or orderly; not clipped or pruned; as, an *untrimmed* tree. **3†.** Virgin.— **un-trim'med-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

un-triste'†, **1.** *vt.* To mistrust. **II.** *a.* Same as UNTRUST.

un-tri'umph-a-ble†, *a.* Admitting of no triumph.

un-trod'den, } un-tred'n, -trod', *a.* Not having been
un-trod', } trodden upon; hence, unfrequented.

un-troth'†, *n.* Same as UNTRUTH.

un-trou'ble†, *vt.* To rid of trouble; disabuse.

un-trow'a-ble†, *a.* Incredible.

un-truced'†, *a.* Not interrupted by a truce.

un-true', un-trū', *a.* Lacking truth; not true. (1) Not corresponding with fact; false; as, an *untrue* statement. (2) Not conforming to rule or standard; wrong; as, *untrue* intonation. (3) Not adhering to faith or duty; inconstant; disloyal; as, *untrue* to his trust; an *untrue* wife.

Synonyms: see AMISS; PERFIDIOUS.

— **un-true'†,** *adv.*— **un-true'ness,** *n.*— **un-tru'ly,** *adv.*

un-tru'ism, un-trū'izm, *n.* [Rare.] Something clearly and evidently untrue: opposed to *truism*.

un-trunked'†, *a.* Cut off from the trunk.

un-truss', un-trus', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or free from or as from a truss. **2†.** To take off (breeches); undress.

un-truss'er†, *n.* One who untrusses persons for the purpose of punishment; one who exposes and reproves folly.

un-trust'†, **1.** *a.* Distrustful; fruitless. **II.** *n.* Distrust.

un-trust'ful, un-trust'ful, *a.* **1.** Not trusting or trustful. **2.** Not to be trusted; untrustworthy.

un-trust'wor''thy, un-trust'wūr''dhi, *a.* Worthy of no trust; that can not be depended upon; fickle.

Synonyms: see PERFIDIOUS.

— **un-trust'wor''thi-ness,** *n.*

un-truth', un-trūth', *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being untrue; contrariety to truth. (1) Want of veracity. (2) Lack of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty. (3) Want of conformity to a standard; incorrectness. **2.** Something that is not true; a falsehood; lie. [< AS. *untreōwth*, < *un-*, UN-[1]; and see TRUTH, *n.*]

Synonyms: see DECEPTION; LIE.

— **un-truth'ful,** *a.*— **un-truth'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **un-truth'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-tuck'ered, un-tuk'erd, *a.* Not having a tucker on.

un-turn', un-tūrn', *vt.* [Rare.] To turn the opposite way; reverse, as a key in a lock.

un-tu'tored, un-tū'tɐrd, *a.* Having had no tutor; hence, uninstructed; raw; as, an *untutored* youth.

Synonyms: see IGNORANT.

un-twain'†, *vt.* To rend in twain; tear asunder.

un-twine', un-twain', *vt.* & *vi.* To loosen or separate by a process the reverse of twining; untwist; unwind.

un-twirl', un-twɐrl', *vt.* [Rare.] To untwist.

un-twist', un-twist', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate or open by a process or movement the reverse of twisting. **2†.** Figuratively, to unravel; solve. **II.** *i.* To become loosened and straightened out, as something twisted.

un-ty'†, *vt.* To untie.

un-urned', un-ūrnd', *a.* Not placed in an urn, as the ashes of one cremated; hence, unburied.

un-u'sage, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Lack of use or usage.

un-used', un-yūzd', *a.* **1.** Not made use of; not employed; disused; also, never having been used.

Rust and rot and mildew come to *unused* things.
BURROUGHS in *The Chautauquan* June, '90, p. 320.

2. Not accustomed or wont: with *to;* as, *unused to* toil. **3.** [Archaic.] Unusual.— **un-u'sed-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

un-u'su-al, un-yū'zhu-ɑl, *a.* Of a character, number, or size not usually met with; uncommon; infrequent; rare; as, an *unusual* number of deaths.

Synonyms: see ANOMALOUS; EXTRAORDINARY; IRREGULAR; ODD; RARE.

— **un-u'su-al-ly,** *adv.* To an unusual degree; as, *unusually* large.— **un-u'su-al-ness,** *n.* The condition of being unusual. **un-u''su-al'i-ty‡** [Rare].

un-ut'ter-a-bl(e, un-ut'ɐr-ɑ-bl, *a.* That can not be uttered; too deep or great for verbal expression; ineffable; inexpressible; as, *unutterable* bliss.

— **un-ut''ter-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Unutterableness. **2.** Something unutterable.— **un-ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* The quality of being unutterable.— **un-ut'ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-val'u-a-ble†, *a.* **1.** Of little or no value; worthless. **2.** Beyond price; invaluable.

un-val'ued, un-val'yūd, *a.* **1.** Not valued; valueless.

Modern Rome . . . preserved many ancient features, lost or *unvalued* by England.
R. W. CHURCH *Oxford Movement* ch. 12, p. 229. [MACM. '90.]

2. Not having a fixed value; not appraised. **3†.** Not to be valued; inestimable.

un-var'nished, un-vär'nisht, *a.* **1.** Having no covering of varnish. **2.** Having no embellishment or artful addition; plain; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

Synonyms: see SIMPLE.

un-vas'cu-lar, un-vas'kiu-lɐr, *a.* *Anat.* Devoid of vessels; non-vascular.

un-vas'sal†, *vt.* To release from vassalage.

un-veil', un-vēl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the veil or covering from; specifically, to remove the concealing drapery from (a statue or work of art) in public, with ceremonies of presentation or dedication. **2.** To disclose to view or understanding, as by removing some mental obstruction; reveal; unfold.

II. *i.* To remove one's veil; reveal oneself.

— **un-veil'ed-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] Without disguise; plainly.— **un-veil'er,** *n.*

un-ves'sel†, *vt.* To empty.
un-vi'ar, *vt.* To remove from the office of vicar.
un-viz'ard†, *vt.* To unmask. **un-vis'ard**†.
un-vul'gar-ize, un-vul'gar-iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove the vulgarity of; divest of vulgarity.
un-wal'let, *vt.* To remove from a wallet.
un-wap'pered†, *a.* Having no reason to fear or tremble; hence, strong and fearless through innocence.
un-ware'†, *a.* Unprepared; unforeseen; unaware.—**un-ware'ly**†, *adv.* Unawares.—**un-ware'ness**†, *n.* The state of being unexpected.—**un-wares'**†, *adv.* Unawares.—**un-war'ing-ly**†, *adv.* Heedlessly; unwittingly.
un-warm', un-wôrm', *vi.* To become cold; lose warmth.
un-war'rant-a-ble, un-wer'unt-a-bl, *a.* That can not be warranted or justified; unjustifiable; inexcusable; indefensible; as, an *unwarrantable* intrusion.
—**un-war"rant-a-bil'i-ty**. **un-war'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-war'rant-ed, un-wer unt-ed, *a.* **1.** Having no warrant; unauthorized; unjustified; as, *unwarranted* interference. **2.** Being without warranty; unguaranteed; as, *unwarranted* as to quality or soundness. **3**†. Not assured; uncertain.—**un-war'rant-ed-ly**, *adv.*
un-war'ren†, *vt.* To deprive of the character of a warren.
un-wa'ry, un-wê'ri, *a.* **1.** Taking no precautions against accident or danger; especially, not realizing the necessity of such precautions; not on one's guard; incautious.

A regular class of professional gamblers had sprung into existence, who lived by fleecing the unskilful and *unwary*.
R. Hildreth *White Slave* ch. 49, p. 284. [F. M.]

2†. Unexpected.
—**un-wa'ri-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wa'ri-ness**, *n.*
un-washed', un-washt', *a.* **1.** Not washed; uncleansed; as, *unwashed* wool. **2.** Lacking in personal cleanliness; unclean; filthy. **3.** Untouched by waves; unlaved; as, an *unwashed* cliff. **un-wash'en**†.
—**the great unwashed** [Humorous], the rabble.
—**un-wash'ed-ness**, *n.*
un-wa'ter, un-wô'tgr, *vt.* To free from water, as a mine.
un-wayed'†, *a.* **1.** Having no roads or paths. **2.** Unaccustomed to the way or road, as young horses.
un-web', un-web', *vt.* To undo the web of; unweave.

While Eliot was engaged in *un-webbing* . . . the intricacies of the Court, death served his adversaries a good turn.
Paxton Hood *Oliver Cromwell* ch. 3, p. 98. [H. & S. '82.]

un-webbed', un-webd', *a.* Lacking webs, as a bird's foot; not web-footed.
un-weet'ing†, *a.* Unwitting.—**un-weet'ing-ly**†, *adv.*
un-wel'come, un-wel'cum, *a.* Not welcome. (1) Not desired; as, an *unwelcome* guest. (2) Causing grief or dissatisfaction by its coming; as, *unwelcome* news. **un-wel'come-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wel'come-ness**, *n.*
un-weld'†, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; unwieldy. **un-weld'y**†.
un-well', un-wel', *a.* **1.** Somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** Euphemistically, indisposed by reason of menstruation.
Synonyms: see ILL; SICKLY
un-well'ness, *n.* Rare.]
un-wembed'†, *a.* Unblemished; pure. **un-wemmed'**†.
un-wept', un-wept', *a.* **1.** Not lamented or mourned.

Unwept, unhonour'd, uninterr'd he lies.'
Homer *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxii, l. 484.

2. Not shed, as tears.
un-whole'some, un-hōl'sum, *a.* **1.** Deleterious to health; unhealthful; as, *unwholesome* air. **2.** Unsound in quality or condition; diseased or decayed; corrupt; as, *unwholesome* provisions. **3.** Impaired in health; sickly in appearance; as, an *unwholesome* look **4.** Not contributing to moral health; unsound; pernicious; as, *unwholesome* literature.
Synonyms: see NOISOME.
—**un-whole'some-ly**, *adv.*—**un-whole'some-ness**, *n.*
un-wield'†, *a.* Impotent; powerless; weak.
un-wield'y, un-wēld'i, *a.* Moved or managed with difficulty, as from great size or awkward shape; ponderous; bulky; clumsy. **un-wield'some**†.
—**un-wield'i-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wield'i-ness**, *n.*
un-wild'†, *vt.* To tame.
un-willed', un-wild', *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not willed or intended; spontaneous

While I moved *unwilled* in the mellow warmth of the weather.
Howells *Louis Lebeau's Conversion* st. 1.

2. Being without or deprived of purpose or will.
un-will'ing, un-wil'ing, *a.* **1.** Unfavorably disposed toward some course of action; not acting with voluntary compliance; holding back; reluctant; loath **2.** Done with lack of good will or with reluctance; as, *unwilling* service **3**†. Not intended; involuntary.
Synonyms: see AVERSE, INIMICAL
—**un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* **un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-wise', un-wīz', *a.* Acting with or showing lack of wisdom, especially of practical wisdom; foolish; injudicious; as, an *unwise* counselor; an *unwise* course.
Synonyms: see AMISS
un-wise'ly, *adv.*
un-wist'†, *a.* Ignorant; unknown.
un-wit'†, *vt.* To be ignorant of
un-wit'†, *n.* Lack of wit or knowledge; folly.
un-witch'†, *vt.* To free from witchcraft or illusion.
un-wit'ting, un-wit'ing, *a.* Having no knowledge or consciousness of the thing in question; unknowing or unconscious; as, an *unwitting* abettor of crime.
—**un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*
un-wit'ting†, *n.* Ignorance
un-wom'an, un-wum'un, *vt.* To render unwomanly; cause to lose the traits that distinguish women from men.
—**un-wom'an-ly**, *a.* Not befitting or becoming a woman; as, *unwomanly* traits.—**un-wom'an-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wom'an-li-ness**, *n.*
un-won'der†, *vt.* To divest of the wonderful; explain.
un-wont'ed, un-wunt'ed, *a.* **1.** Not according to wont or custom; unusual; uncommon. **2**†. Not accustomed or used; of persons. **un-wont'**†.
Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY.
—**un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* **un-wont'ed-ness**, *n.*
un-woof', un-wūf', *vt.* To remove the woof of.
un-work', un-wûrk', *vt.* To destroy; undo.
un-world'†, *vt.* To unmake, as a world.
un-world'ly, un-wûrld'li, *adv.* Uninfluenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritually minded.
un-world'li-ness, *n.*
un-wormed', un-wûrmd', *a.* Not having had the worm or lytta under the tongue cut out: said of dogs.
un-wor'ship†, *vt.* To deprive of worship; dishonor.
un-wor'thy, un-wûr'dhi, *a.* **1.** Not worthy or deserving of something specified; usually with *of*; as, *unworthy of* praise. **2.** Not becoming or befitting: often with *of*; hence, improper; wrong; as, conduct *unworthy of* a gentleman; *unworthy* conduct.

Unlawful possession, whether of property or power, always leads to *unworthy* means to secure it.
Kirwan *Letters to R. B. Taney* letter iii, p. 30. [H. '52.]

3. Lacking worth or merit; worthless; unfit.

Harold Gille . . . was one of the most *unworthy* kings that ever disgraced the throne of Norway.
H. H. Boyesen *Story of Norway* ch. 20, p. 310. [G. P. P. '86.]

un-worth'†.
Synonyms: see AMISS; DISREPUTABLE; SINFUL.
—**un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*
un-worth'y†. [Rare].
un-wrie'†, *vt.* To uncover; reveal. **un-wray'**†.
un-writ'ten, un-rit'n, *a.* **1.** Not reduced to writing; not written down; unrecorded; oral; hence, preserved by tradition; as, *unwritten* knowledge; *unwritten* doctrines. **2.** Having no writing upon it.
—**unwritten law. 1.** A rule or custom established by general usage; as, an *unwritten law* of gentlemanly decorum. **2.** Law which, though it may be reduced to writing, rests on custom and judicial decision, and not on a written command, decree, or statute. See COMMON LAW.
un-wro'ken†, *a.* Unavenged.
un-wun'ted, *pp.* Unwonted. PHIL. Soc.
un-yield'ed, un-yild'ed, *a.* **1.** Not yielded. **2.** [Rare.] Unyielding. **un-yold'ent.**
un-yoke', un-yōk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from a yoke; take the yoke from; hence, to separate; disunite.

Many people in those days seeming to rank these men [Lydgate and Gower] on a level with Chaucer . . . just as we yoke writers together now in newspaper mention, who will most certainly be *unyoked* in the days that are to come.
D. G. Mitchell *English Lands* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 152. [S. '89.]

II. *i.* To be loosed from a yoke; stop work; cease.
un-zoned', un-zōnd', *a.* Being without a zone or girdle.
up, up, *vi.* To rise; move actively: dialectic or colloquial, and used only in the present tense to give vivacity to narration; as, then he *ups* and goes.

Up, as so used, should be distinguished from (*a*) the *up* of *up with*, the verbal character of which is purely phrasal, and from (*b*) the *up* in such exclamations as *Up! 'Tis late!* where the mind supplies an appropriate verb according to the circumstances. See UP WITH, under UP, *adv.*, and remark upon the use of the adverb *up* with a verb understood.

And then they *ups* and tells me that virtue like mine was its own reward. Neal *Charcoal Sketches, Peter Brush* p. 133. [T. B. P.]

up, *a.* **1.** Moving, sloping, or directed upward or in a direction arbitrarily regarded as upward; as, an *up* train; an *up* grade; an *up* stroke. **2.** *Naut.* Specifically, borne over to windward: said of a tiller or helm.
up, *a.* That which is up, as a bit of ground somewhat elevated; also, a state of affairs that is prosperous or not depressed: chiefly in the phrase **ups and downs.**

Rode, By *ups and downs*, thro' many a glassy glade
And valley. Tennyson *Enid* st. 9.

up, *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place or level: opposed to *down*; as, he came *up* out of the pit; the explorers sailed *up* as far as the river was navigable.

I get *up* on a chair to step into my bed. Helen Hunt Jackson *Bits of Travel* ch. 11, p. 160. [O. & Co. '72.]

2. In or on a higher place; as, *up* there you will have a good view. **3.** Toward, in, or at that which is figuratively or conventionally higher. (1) To or at a higher price; as, wheat has gone *up*, barley is *up*. (2) To or at a higher rank; as, people who have got *up* in the world. (3) To or at greater size or larger amount; as, to swell *up*. (4) To or at a higher musical pitch; as, notes that run *up* as far as C. (5) To or at a place that is locally or arbitrarily regarded as higher; as, *up* north.
4. In or to a vertical or nearly vertical position; hence, risen from bed; as, this book will not stand *up;* he went to bed late and is not *up* yet.

Oh, father's gone to market-town, he was *up* before the day.
R. W. Gilder *A Midsummer Song* st. 1.

5. So as to be level (to) or even (with) in space, time, degree or amount; as, they stood in water that was *up* to their knees; the sloop soon caught *up* with the schooner; *up* to date; credit allowed *up* to $500.

Of course no flavors are thrown away, they are intended for the taste that is *up* to them.
Thoreau *Excursions, Wild Apples* p. 293. [T. & F. '63.]

6. Hence, colloquially, in a state acquainted (with), equal (to), or a match (for); of a kind or character capable (of); as, he is *up* in that subject; they are *up* to all tricks.

The examiner . . . found these small native girls 'very well *up* in the history of the Jews.' Lady Dufferin *Vicereyal Life in India* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 71. [J. M. '71.]

I'll be up to her.
Elizabeth C. Gaskell *Cranford* ch. 14, p. 268. [H. '87.]

7. In or into commotion or activity; in progress; in the course of doing or performance; as, they were stirred *up* to mutiny; to be *up* in arms; what's *up?* **8.** In or into prominence; so as to excite attention; under consideration; as, the question was *up* for debate. **9.** Into or in a place of safe-keeping; aside; by; as, put *up* your books and go home; to lay *up* money; fruits are put *up* in glass jars. **10.** At an end or close; as, your time is *up;* the month was *up* yesterday. **11.** Completely; wholly; as, forty houses were burned *up;* the brooks dried *up*.

I love to give myself *up* to the illusions of poetry.
Irving *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 145. [G. P. P. '61.]

12. *Print.* Finished, as a task: said of composition; as, the article is *up;* the paper is *up*. **13.** At stake, as in gambling; as, to have money *up* on a horse-race.

Up is frequently used with many verbs in a sense allied to it, often redundantly: as, bind *up* my wounds; fold *up* the letter; wait till the weather clears *up*.

The verb with which *up* is connected in thought is often omitted; as, *Up*, guards, and at 'em. Compare remark under UP, *a.*
[< AS. *up*, up.]

In the following list of words (all verbs except when otherwise marked) *up* has the force of the adverb placed after the root-word; as, *upbear*, to bear up; *upcoming*, *a.*, coming up; *upcoming*, *n.*, a coming up.

upbear
upbind
upblaze
upblow†
upbreak, *r. & n.*
upbreathe
upbreed
upbring†
upbuild
upbuoyance, *n.*
upcast
upcaught
upcheer
upclimb
upcoil
upcoming, *a. & n.*
upcurl
upcurve
updelve
updive
updraw
upfill
upfling
upgather
upgaze
upgird
upgleam
upgoing, *a. & n.*
upgrow
uphang
upheap
uphoard
uplead†
upleap†
uplifter, *n.*
uplock†
uplook
uppile
uppluck
upprop
upraise
upreaching, *a. & n.*
uprear
uprise, *v. & n.*
uproll
uprouse
uprun
uprush, *v. & n.*
upseek
upsend
upshine
upshoot, *r. & n.*
upsnatch
upsoar
upspring
upstand
upstare
upstep
upstir†
upsurge
upswarm†
upsway
upsweep
upswell
uptear
upthrow
uptie†
uptilt
uptoss
uptrain†
uptrill
upwaft
upwall
upwell
upwhirl
upwreathe

Compounds, etc.: —**gone up** [Slang], past saving or recovery, as an investment; bankrupt, as a commercial house. —**to have one up,** to have one brought before a magistrate on a criminal charge.—**to make up,** see MAKE.—**to send one up,** to send one to prison.—**up and down. 1.** Vertically. **2.** To and fro; as, walking *up and down* in the room. **3.** [Archaic.] In one place or another; here and there. See UP-AND-DOWN, *a.*—**up'-and-down'**, *a.* Positive; decided; utter; as, to give an *up-and-down* answer; an *up-and-down* lie.—**up-bar'**, *vt.* **1.** To fasten with a bar. **2**†. To unbar.—**up-big'**, *v.* [Scot.] To rebuild.—**up'burst"**, *n.* A breaking or bursting upward; a violent rushing upward.—**up'chance"**†, *adv.* Perchance; perhaps.—**up'-coun"try**, *n.* Country somewhat distant from the seashore or from low lands: often used attributively; as, an *up-country* town; *up-country* people.—**up'-curved"**, *a.* Curved upward.—**up-dress'**†, *vt.* To prepare; set up.—**up'fold"ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Folded up.—**up-give'**†, *vt.* To yield; surrender.—**up-gush'**, *vi.* [Rare.] To gush upward or forth.—**up'gush"**, *n.* A gushing upward or forth.—**up'hand"**, *a.* Used by lifting with the hand or hands; as, an *upland* sledge.—**up-hasp'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To fasten or close up.—**up-haud'**, *vt.* [Scot.] To uphold.—**up-haud'en**, *a.* [Scot.] Upholden; upheld.—**up-helm'**, *vi.* To put the helm to windward.—**up-hilt'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To thrust in up to the hilt; as, to *uphilt* a sword in an enemy.—**up-hurl'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To hurl upward; cast up.—**up-jet'**, *vt.* To spurt up.—**up'keep"**, *n.* A keeping up; maintenance; also, means of maintenance.

There was a palanquin, for the *up-keep* of which we were forced to pay nine-tenths of our monthly wage. Kipling *Mine Own People, Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney* p. 126. [U. S. B. CO.]

—**up-lay'**†, *vt.* **1.** To lay up; hoard. **2.** To overturn.—**up-lean'**†, *vi.* To lean up against anything; incline.—**up-lit'**, *a.* Lighted up; illuminated.—**up-look'ing**, *a.* Looking upward; aspiring.—**up'most**, *a.* Topmost; highest.—**up-peak'**, *vi.* [Rare.] To rise to a peak.—**up-pent'**†, *a.* Shut in; confined.—**up-plight'**†, *imp. & pp.* of UP-PLUCK, *v.*—**up-plow'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To plow up; tear up, as by plowing. **up-plough'**‡.—**up-poise'**, *vt.* To poise or balance aloft.—**up-poised'**, *a.* Poised on high.—**up-pricked'**, *a.* Set up pointedly; upraised; erect, as the ear of an animal.—**up-put'**, *n.* [Scot.] A putting up or stopping with one as his guest; temporary lodging; hence, entertainment. **up-put'ting.**—**up-ridge'**, *vt.* To raise up in ridges.—**up-ridged'**, *a.*—**up-skip'**†, *n.* An upstart.—**up'so-down"**†, *adv.* Upside down. See UP-SIDE.—**up-solve'**†, *vt.* To explain; solve.—**up-spear'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To grow or shoot upward in spikes or spears.—**up-spurn'er**†, *n.* A scorner; spurner.—**up'stairs"**, **1.** *a.* Pertaining to an upper story; as, an *up-stairs* apartment. **II.** *n.* The upper story. **III.** *adv.* In or to an upper story; up the stairs; as, if is *up-stairs;* go *up-stairs*.—**up-staunch'**†, *vt.* To stanch, as a flow of blood. **up-staunch'**†.—**up-sterte'**†, *imp. & pp.* of UPSTART, *v.*—**up stick** [Slang], pull up tent-pegs; hence, move on.—**up'street"**, *adv.* Toward the upper end of a street.—**up'sun"**, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] The time from sunrise till sunset.—**up-thun'der**, *vt.* [Rare.] To send forth a noise like thunder.—**up-till'**, *prep.* Against; on.—**up to** [Colloq.], about; meaning; engaged in doing or intending to do; as, I didn't see what he was *up to.*—**up to anything,** ready for any deviltry.—**up to date,** to the present time; as, a mechanical dictionary revised, and brought *up to date.*—**up"-to-date'**, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Including or presenting the most recent facts or information about anything; abreast of the times; as, an *up-to-date* book. **2.** Knowing the latest novelties in some employment or amusement.—**up'-town".** [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or resident in the upper part of a town or city, or that part which is conventionally regarded as the upper part, usually the residence-section; as, an *up-town* house; an *up-town* resident. **II.** *adv.* In or toward the upper part of a town; as, he lives *up-town;* going *up-town.*—**up-trace'**, *vt.* To trace up or investigate; follow out; discover.—**up'ways**, *adv.* [Colloq.] Upward.—**up'wind"**, *adv.* [Colloq.] Against the wind.—**up with,** raise; lift; set up; uninflected except in the present tense, and colloquial except in the imperative mode; as, she *ups with* her hand and boxes his ear; *up with* my tent.

up, *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher point or place on or along; toward a higher point of; along the line or ascent of; from the coast toward the interior of (a country, as being higher); from the mouth toward the source of (a river): of movement; as, to climb *up* a ladder; to sail *up* a river or *up* the coast; to go *up* a shaft. **2.** At, on, or near a higher place or part of; on the height or top of: of position or situation; as, his house is *up* the river or the street; the coon is *up* a tree. **3**†. Upon.
u-pan'ga, u-pūn'go, *n.* A nose-flute. See illus. under NYAS TARANGA.
u"pa-na'ya-na, ū-pa-ng'ya-na, *n.* [Sans.] The elaborate ceremonial, signifying introduction to the sciences, by which young Brahmans are invested with the triple cord.
u-pa"ni-shad', ū-pa'ni-shgd', *n.* [Sans.] Literally, a philosophical treatise; one of the treatises forming the third division of the Vedas; attached to the Brāhmana portion, and forming part of *Sruti* or revealed word.

108 upanishads are mentioned. They deal (1) with the nature of the Supreme Being and the means of union therewith, or (2) with certain systems of philosophy, or (3) with sectarian post-Vedic identifications of the Supreme Being with some form of Vishnu, Siva, etc.

u'pas, yū'pas, *a.* Having the nature or qualities of the upas, especially in being poisonous: usually referring to the marvelous tales of its deadly qualities.

This letter was . . . written . . . to be thrown broadcast over the land, . . . as seed in a susceptible soil, to take deep root, and spring up, and extend its branches, and distil its *upas* venom everywhere.
Calvin Colton *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 296. [A. S. B. '46.]

u'pas, *n.* **1.** A tall Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the nettle family, having an acrid milky juice which contains a virulent poison, the upas-antiar. See illus. under SACK-TREE.

According to the story told by a Dutch surgeon, Foersch, about the close of the 18th century, its exhalations were fatal to both animal and vegetable life, so that birds flying over it fell dead, and a desert surrounded each tree. Specimens have been cultivated in British hothouses and botanic gardens since 1844 with no ill effects, and this story is now known to be false. It may have had its origin in the fact that the tree sometimes grows in low valleys in Java where the escape of carbonic-acid gas from crevices in the ground is so abundant as to be fatal to animals.

2. The poisonous sap of any one of two or three Malaysian trees, used by natives in the manufacture of arrow-poison; especially, the **upas-antiar**, from the upas-tree, and the **upas-tieute**, from a climbing shrub (*Strychnos Tieute*) of the nightshade family. 3. Figuratively, something morally pernicious. [< Malay *pūhn-ūpas*, poison-tree, < *pūhn*, tree, + *ūpas*, poison.]

—**u'pas-tree''**, *n.* Same as UPAS, *n.*, 1.

up''a-ven'ture†, *adv.* On the chance that; in case that.

up-braid', up-brēd', *vt.* & *vi.* 1. To reproach as deserving blame; as, to *upbraid* one who is ungrateful or deceitful. 2. To accuse of something regarded as a ground for reproach; as, he *upbraided* them with their unbelief. 3. [Archaic.] To make the subject of or reason for reproach.

The prophets *upbraid* the sins of the many. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Mal. ii, 16* in vol. ii, p. 479. [F. & W. '92.]

Nightingale: It hath been *upbraided* to men of my trade,
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.
BEN JONSON *Bartholomew Fair* act iii.

4†. To make the subject of or reason for a taunt; also, to taunt. **a-braid'**†; **up-bray'**†.

Synonyms: see CHIDE; REPROVE; REVILE.

—**up-braid'er**, *n.*— **up-braid'ing**, *n.* Severe reproofs or reproaches.— **up-braid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

up-braid'†, *n.* Reproach; abuse.

up-breathe', **up-build'**, **up'burst''**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

up'by'e, up'bui, *adv.* [Scot.] A little farther on; up the way.

up'cast'', up'cast', *a.* 1. Cast, turned, or directed upward. 2. *Geol.* Same as UPTHROW: opposed to *downthrow, downcast;* as, the *upcast* side of a fault.

up'cast'', *n.* 1. A casting or throwing upward; that which is cast or thrown upward. 2. A shaft for the upward passage of air from a mine, as distinguished from *downcast;* an uptake. **up'cast-shaft''**†. 3. An upward current of air, as in a mine-shaft. 4. [Scot.] (1) An upset. (2) A reproach. 5. [Archaic.] A throw or cast in bowling.

up-end', up-end', *vt.* To set on end, as a barrel.

u-pey'gan, u-pai'gun, *n.* [S. E. Afr.] The common African rhinoceros (*Atelodus bicornis*).

up'growth'', up'grōth'', *n.* 1. The process of growing up. 2. That which grows or has grown up.

up-haf'†, *imp.* of UPHEAVE, *v.*

up'hand'', **up-hang'**, **up-hasp'**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

up-heav'al, up-hiv'ul, *n.* 1. The act or process of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a lifting up. 2. *Geol.* An elevation of the earth's surface, sometimes in mounds or domes, generally in elongated folds.

Upheaval has been a constant and fundamental process, often exceedingly slow, not only in mountain-making, but in the building of all continental areas.

3. Overthrow or violent disturbance of established order or condition; as, the *upheaval* of the French Revolution.

Social or political *upheavals* send new waves of immigration to our shores. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 4, p. 47. [B. & T. CO.]

up-heave', up-hīv', *v.* I. *t.* To heave up; raise or lift with effort; form or cause to rise by means of force exerted beneath; as, mountains *upheaved.*

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, *upheaved*
His vastness. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 471.

II. *i.* To be raised or lifted; rise as a result of effort or force exerted beneath. **up-heve'**†. **-up-heav'er**, *n.*

up-held', up-held', *imp.* & *pp.* of UPHOLD, *v.* **up-hild'**†.

u'pher, yū'fer, *C. E. Wr.*, *or* up'her, *W.* (XIII), *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fir pole used in scaffolding, or sometimes, when split, in light roofs. **u'fer**†.

up'-hill'', up'-hil', *a.* 1. Going up a hill or an ascent; extending, leading, or sloping upward; ascending; as, an *up-hill* path; an *up-hill* journey. 2. Attended with difficulty, labor, or exertion; difficult; as, an *up-hill* work or business. 3. [Rare.] Directed or striving upward or to something higher; employed in upward efforts.

And lay thine *uphill* shoulder to the wheel,
And climb the Mount of Blessing.
TENNYSON *The Ancient Sage* st. 30.

—**up'-hill''ward**, *a.* Extending in an up-hill direction.

Virtue's *uphillward* path.
FARRAR *Eternal Hope* ser. iv, p. 90. [E. P. D. '86.]

up'-hill''†, *n.* Rising ground; ascent.

up'-hill', up'-hil', *adv.* Up or as up a hill or an ascent; hence, under or against difficulties; as, we mounted *up-hill;* he has labored *up-hill* all his life.

up-hold', up-hōld', *vt.* 1. To keep from overthrow, loss, failure, or harm; maintain in being, excellence, strength, authority, validity, or importance; bear up; sustain; support; maintain; as, to *uphold* the cause of one's country; to *uphold* the laws; to be *upheld* in trouble by religious consolation.

Never had the national honour been better *upheld* abroad, or the seat of justice better filled at home.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 15. [A. '80.]

2. To give aid to; encourage; defend; as, to *uphold* a wrong-doer. 3. To regard with favor or approval; sanction; countenance.

The Northmen never *upheld* the idea that their gods were immortal. C. F. KEARY *Outlines Prim. Belief* ch. 4, p. 190. [S. '82.]

4. To hold or support in an erect position; hold up; keep from falling or sinking.

The hospital marquees presented so great a breadth of canvas to the rage of the blast that, in spite of every effort to *uphold* them, they were almost the first tents to fall. A. W. KINGLAKE *Invasion of the Crimea* vol. iv, ch. 7, p. 125. [H.]

5. [Rare.] To lift up; raise on high; as, to *uphold* the hands.

Synonyms: see ABET; AID; ASSENT; CONFIRM; DEFEND; JUSTIFY; PRESERVE; SUPPORT.

up-hold'er, up-hōld'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which upholds; one who sustains or defends; a supporter. 2†. An undertaker; one who takes charge of funerals. 3†. A tradesman; huckster; auctioneer. 4†. An upholsterer.

up-hold'ster†, *n.* An upholsterer. **up-hol'ster**†.

up-hol'ster, up-hōl'ster, *vt.* 1. To furnish with stuffing, springs, coverings, cushioning, or trimmings; as, to *upholster* furniture. 2. To provide or adorn with hangings, curtains, and the like; as, to *upholster* an apartment; more loosely, to provide with furniture of any kind.

An article essential to a decorously *upholstered* mind.
W. H. MALLOCK *A Human Document* ch. 18, p. 183. [C. & H. '92].

3. To furnish with a covering of any kind; cover.

up-hol'ster-er, up-hōl'ster-er, *n.* 1. One who upholsters; one who supplies and fits hangings, curtains, coverings for furniture, etc. 2. An upholsterer-bee. [< UPHOLDSTER, < UPHOLD.]

Upholsterer-bees.

1. Cells in a nest of the rose-cutter upholsterer (*Megachile centuncularis*): *a*, the bee; *b*, a larva within a cell. 2. Nest of the little green upholsterer (*Ceratina dupla*).

—**up-hol'ster-er-bee''**, *n.* A leaf-cutter.

up-hol'ster-y, up-hōl'ster-i, *n.* 1. Goods or materials used in upholstering. 2. Textile decoration of an apartment. 3. The occupation or business of upholstering.

u'phroe, yū'frō (XIII), *n.* *Naut.* A long wooden block having several holes through which to reeve a cord: used in adjusting an awning on shipboard, also sometimes in tightening tent-ropes. With the cords the device is called a **crowfoot.** [< D. *juffrouw*, < *jongvrouw*, young woman, < *jong*, young, + *vrouw*, woman.] **eu'phroe**†.

up-jet', **up'-keep''**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

up'land, up'land, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting an upland or uplands; higher in situation; as, *upland* farms. 2. Of, pertaining to, or situated in inland districts, especially those remote from cities. 3†. Hence, rustic; rude; uncultivated.

—**upland flake**, a stationary hurdle or framework for drying codfish.— **u. plover** or **sandpiper**, a sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) with a graduated tail, common in fields and uplands in eastern North America. Called also *Bartramian sandpiper, Bartram's tattler, field-plover, grass-plover, highland plover, hill-bird, humility prairie-pigeon, prairie-snipe, papabot, quail,* and *uplander.*— **u. sumac**, the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). See SUMAC.

up'land, *n.* 1. Land elevated above other land; the higher portions of a region, district, or farm: contrasted with *lowland, meadow, bottom-land, intervale,* etc.

The blue tints of the *upland* melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 46. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. The country in the interior as distinguished from the coast. 3. *pl.* Upland cotton. 4†. The country in general as distinguished from towns and their neighborhood.

—**up'land-er**, *n.* 1. A dweller on an upland. 2. [Local, U. S.] The upland sandpiper or plover.— **up'land-ish**†, *a.* Upland: (1) Pertaining to high grounds. (2) Pertaining to the country. (3) Rustic; unrefined.

up-led'†, *pp.* of UPLEAD, *v.*

up-lift', up-lift', *v.* I. *t.* To lift up or raise aloft; raise; elevate: often figuratively; as, to *uplift* the head or voice.

He *uplifts* ordinary things, that they too should be sacred. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Zech. xiv, 20* in vol. ii, p. 458. [F. & W. '92.]

II. *i.* [Scot.] To collect money.

Synonyms: see HEIGHTEN; RAISE. Compare HIGH.

—**up-lift'er**, *n.*

up-lift', *a.* [Rare.] Uplifted.

up-lift', *n.* 1. A movement upward; as, an *uplift* of the hand; specifically, in geology, an upheaval, as of strata. See UPHEAVAL. 2. A mental or moral raising up. **up-lift'al**‡.

up'ly''ing, up'lai'ing, *a.* Lying at an elevation; upland; as, the *uplying* lands of Mexico.

up'ma''king, up'mē'king, *n.* A filling formed of pieces, as of plank, especially between a vessel's bottom and the bilgeways, before launching.

up'most, **up-peak'**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

u''po-ko-ro'ro, ū'po-ko-rō'rō, *n.* [Maori.] A fresh-water trout-like haplochitonoid fish, the grayling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*) of New Zealand, esteemed as food.

up-on', up-on', *adv.* On: completing a verbal idea; as, the paper has been written *upon.* Specifically: (1) Expressing direction in space; as, good to look *upon.* (2) In archaic use, expressing progress or approximation in time; as, the hour comes fast *upon.*

The use of *upon* in these senses is less frequent than formerly and becoming archaic. See note under UPON, *prep.* [< AS. *uppon*, < *up*, up, + *on*, on.]

up-on', *prep.* On. Specifically: (1) On, in an elevated position; as, *upon* the throne; *upon* a mountain. (2) On, by motion upward; as, to get *upon* a roof.

Upon now differs little in use from *on*, the former being sometimes used for reasons of euphony or rhythm and also preferably when motion into position is involved, the latter when merely rest or support is to be indicated. When *upon* has its original meaning of *up* and *on*, that is, by means of ascent into a relation of resting or support, it is written as two words, *up* having its adverbial force; as, let us go *up on* the roof.

up'per, up'ĕr, *a.* Higher than something else; being above. (1) Higher in place: opposed to *lower;* as, the *upper* deck.

When my *upper* vest was taken off, they were apparently struck with the splendor of my clothes, and one of them timorously laid her hand upon the embroidery.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 38, p. 177. [G. P. P.]

(2) Higher in station or dignity; superior: opposed to *inferior;* as, the *upper* house; the *upper* ranks of society. [Compar. of UP.]

Phrases, etc.: —**upper back** (*Brewing*), a tank situated above a mash-tub and containing the hot water to be used in the mash. - **U. Bench** (*Eng. Law*), during the Protectorate, the highest court of common law; the King's Bench.— **u. case** (*Print.*), see CASE², 5.— **u. current** (*Meteor.*), a current in the higher strata of the atmosphere; in temperate latitudes usually toward the east.— **up'per-growth''**, *n.* The upper part of any growth, as that part of a plant that is above ground.— **u. keyboard**, the right-hand side of the keyboard; the upper notes.— **up'per-stocks''**, *n. pl.* Breeches. - **u. strake** (*Naut.*), the deck-strake.— **u. works**, the sides of a vessel's hull, from the water-line to the covering-board or its equivalent.— **u. world**. 1. The ethereal regions; heaven. 2. The earth, as opposed to the infernal regions, or *nether world.*

up'per, *n.* 1. That part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt. 2. *pl.* Gaiter-tops for wearing above the shoe. 3. *pl. Timber.* Logs or sawed lumber above the grade of good common stuff.

—**to be on one's uppers** [Slang], to have worn out the soles of one's shoes entirely; figuratively, to be in poverty.— **up'per-leath''er**, *n.* 1. Leather suitable for vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. 2. Vamps and quarters collectively.— **u.-machine**, *n.* A machine for cutting, fitting, or making any part of a boot- or shoe-upper.

up'pert, *adv.* Higher.

up'per-most, up'ĕr-mōst, *a.* 1. Highest in place, rank, authority, or vantage-ground; as, the *uppermost* layer; the *uppermost* faction. 2. First to come into the mind; as, one's *uppermost* thoughts; *uppermost* words. 3†. First in order of precedence. **up'most**‡; **up'per-est**†.—**up'per-most**, *adv.* In the highest place; also, first, as in time; as, our party is now *uppermost.*

Anger seems to have some fine buoyant quality, which makes it rise and come *uppermost* in an agitated mind.
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 3, p. 17. [C. & W.]

up'per-wing'', up'ĕr-wing', *n.* A moth (*Hoporina croceago*).

up'ping, *n.* Same as SWAN-UPPING.

up'pish, up'ish, *a.* 1. [Colloq.] Inclined to be self-assertive; assuming; pretentious; snobbish.

With the avowed purpose of discouraging and correcting whatever was *uppish* or extreme in our followers.
NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. v, p. 142. [A. '65.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] Tipsy.

—**up'pish-ly**, *adv.*— **up'pish-ness**, *n.*

up-plow', **up-poise'**, **up-put'**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

up'right, up'rait, *a.* 1. Being in a vertical position; erect on one's feet, as a human being; also, having the longest axis or a distinctive part erect; as, an *upright* piano.

We rode through vast burying-grounds, a perfect forest of *upright* stones. LAYARD *Nineveh and Babylon* ch. 2, p. 20. [H. '59.]

2. Morally correct; especially, just and honest; adhering to rectitude; as, an *upright* man; an *upright* life. 3†. Well ordered, adjusted, or disposed. [< AS. *upriht*, < *up*, up, + *riht*, right.]

Synonyms: see HONEST; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; PURE; RIGHT. Compare JUSTICE.

—**up'right-ly**, *adv.*— **up'right-ness**, *n.*

up'right, *n.* Something having a vertical position. Specifically: (1) An upright member or timber in a building or structure. (2) An upright piano, engine, or machine.

up'right, *adv.* 1. [Archaic or Obs.] In an upright manner; vertically; as, to leap *upright.* 2†. Horizontally with the face turned upward.

up-right'eous-ly†, *adv.* Righteously; uprightly.

up-ri'sing, up-rai'zing, *n.* 1. The act of rising, as from bed, from below the horizon, or from any lower place. 2. Strong excitement of feeling and corresponding action, especially on the part of many people.

The *uprising* which followed the guns of Sumter, and the graves of the five hundred thousand heroes who fell fighting for the flag, expressed the value placed by Americans upon their institutions, their Constitution, and their liberty.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Nov. 15,* '87 p. 85. [CAS. CO.]

3. Revolt against authority; insurrection. 4. An upward slope or acclivity; ascent, as of a hill. 5†. The ceremonial reappearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child.

up'rist†, *pp.* of UPRISE, *v.*— **up'rist**†, *n.* An uprising.

up-roar', up-rōr', *v.* I. *i.* [Rare.] To make an uproar. II†. *t.* To throw into uproar or confusion.

up'roar, up'rōr, *n.* Violent disturbance and noise; great bustle and clamor; tumult. [< D. *oproer*, < *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir.]

Synonyms: see CLAMOR; NOISE.

up-roar'i-ous, *a.* Accompanied by or making uproar; noisy; as, *uproarious* mirth; *uproarious* revelers.

Synonyms: see NOISY.

—**up-roar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **up-roar'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

up-root', up-rūt', *vt.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate; destroy utterly.

Synonyms: see EXTERMINATE.

—**up-root'al**, *n.* An uprooting.

up'see†. A word of uncertain origin and meaning used in various grammatical relations in old phrases that express or imply deep drinking. When connected with the name of a people, *upsee* seems to mean in the manner of (as, to drink *upsee* Dutch or *upsee* English); but *upsee* in such phrases has been understood by some as meaning a strong ale or beer. In the quotation below *upsees* perhaps signifies healths.

up'scy†; **up'siet**.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.
WALTER SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, l. 6.

—**up'see-free''sy**†, *a.* Drunk.

up-set', up-set', *v.* I. *t.* 1. To overturn; as, to *upset* an inkstand, a man, or a boat. 2. Hence, to put out of a customary or normal state; greatly discompose or disquiet; overcome.

All the ladies and gentlemen passed before Prince Albert to bid him farewell, not a few of them in tears, and the Prince himself very much *upset.*
VICTORIA *Early Years of Prince Consort* ch. 13, p. 239. [H. '67.]

3. To throw into disorder or confusion; disarrange; spoil; as, to *upset* one's expectations or plans. 4. *Mech.* To shorten and thicken (metal) by hammering or by pressure; as, to *upset* a wheel-tire, or a bolt to form a head; specifically, in the setting of saws, to swage (the ends of the teeth) to give (them) a spread set. 5†. To set upright.

II. *i.* To be upset or be subject to being upset; as, a tall bottle *upsets* easily.

The superstitious boatmen . . . feared to let him cross in their canoe with his shoes on, lest it should *upset,* or the river suddenly dry up. B. TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 15, p. 225. [S. '73.]

Synonyms: see BAFFLE.

—**upsetting thermometer**, same as DEEP-SEA THERMOMETER; see THERMOMETER.

—**up-set'ter**, *n.* One who or that which upsets; especially, a small machine for upsetting a wheel-tire.

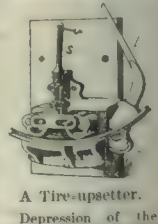

A Tire-upsetter.

Depression of the short lever (*a*) cramps the tire into place, while the long lever (*b*) crowds the mechanism together, thus shortening or upsetting the tire.

up'set, up'set, *a.* Set up; required: in the phrase.

—**upset price**, a price at which property is offered for sale, as by an auctioneer, as the lowest selling price.

After a solemn pause, Mr. Glossin offered the *upset price* for the lands and barony of Ellangowan. SCOTT *Guy Mannering* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 182. [H. M. & CO.]

up'set, *n.* The act of upsetting, or the state of being upset; as, the *upset* of a boat; the *upset* of one's plans.

—**up-set'ting**, **up-set'ment**, *n.* [Rare].

up-set'ting, up-set'ing, *pa.* 1. Fitted to overturn, disconcert, or discompose; as, an *upsetting* remark. 2. [Scot.] Conceited; assuming; as, an *upsetting* youth.

up'shot, up'shet, *n.* The final outcome or result.

What the *upshot* will be, no one can yet foresee. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog., Letter, Apr. 18, 1778* in vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 9. [L. 74.]

up'side", up'said', *n.* The upper side or part.

— **upside down**, with the upper side down; hence, in disorder or confusion.

How it happens that we see things right side up when the picture that is formed in the eye by which we see them is *upside down*, is a mystery. JACOB ABBOTT *Light* ch. 27, p. 253. [H. '71.]

up'so-doun†; up'so-down†.—to be upsides with [Prov. Brit.], to be even with; have revenge upon.

— **up'side**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] On the upper side.

up'si-loid, yŭp'si-loid, *a.* Same as HYOID. [< HYPSILOID.]

up-si'lon, yŭp-sī'lon *or* -sī'lon (Gr. ū-psi-lon'), *n.* The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in the Greek alphabet (Υ υ); having the sound of French *u*, Latin and Anglo-Saxon *y*. *V* and *u* are forms of the same letter. See Y. [< Gr. *y psilon*, y smooth.]

up'sit'ting†, *n.* **1.** The sitting up of a woman after confinement; also, the accompanying feast. **2.** A baptismal or funeral feast.

up'spring", up'spring', *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A leap or spring into the air. **2†.** An upstart.

up'stairs", **up-sta're'**, etc. See UP, *adv.*

up-start', up-stärt', *vi.* To start up; spring up suddenly.

up'start", up'stärt', *a.* **1.** Suddenly raised to prominence, wealth, or power. **2.** Having the character of an upstart; pretentious. **3†.** Suddenly rising, as the hair.

up'start", *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs up suddenly; especially, one who has risen suddenly from a humble position to consequence; a parvenu.

It is only the *upstart* unaccustomed to his new eminence, who stands on his dignity, and 'asserts his power.' KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 15, p. 284. [MACM. '88.]

2. One who assumes an arrogant tone or bearing. **3.** *Bot.* The meadow-saffron: so called because its flowers spring up before the leaves.

up-stay', up-stē', *vt.* To be a support for; sustain.

up-stream', up-strim', *vi.* To flow or stream upward.

up'-stream", up'-strim', *adv.* Toward the upper part of a stream; as, to row *upstream*.

up'sy-tur"vy†, *adv.* Topsyturvy.

up'tails-all"†, *n.* **1.** Confusion; disorder; frolic. **2.** Roysterers; revelers. **3.** An old game at cards.

up-take"; *vt.* **1.** To take or lift up. **2.** To help; aid.

up'take", up'tēk', *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or taking up. **2.** That part of a marine boiler or boiler-flue in which the streams of combustion-gases unite and turn toward the smoke-stack. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Mental apprehension or comprehension. **up'tak"†** [Scot.].

I could but stare upon her, for though I now see very well what she was driving at, . . . I was never swift at the *uptake* in such flimsy talk. R. L. STEVENSON *David Balfour* ch. 19, p. 250. [S. '93.]

up-ta'kert, *n.* A helper; supporter

up'throw", up'thrō", *n.* **1.** A throwing upward; an upheaval. **2.** *Geol. & Mining.* An upward displacement of the rock on one side of a fault; opposed to *downthrow*; used also attributively. See illus. under FAULT.

The effect of the fault on the syncline is to widen the distance between the two opposite outcrops of a bed on the downthrow side, or to narrow it on the *upthrow* side. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iv, pt. vi, p. 929. [MACM. '82.]

up'thrust", up'thrust', *n.* **1.** An upward thrust. **2.** *Geol.* An upheaval of rocks; said preferably of a violent upheaval: used also attributively.

up-torn', up-tôrn', *pp* of UPTEAR, *v.*

up'stown", up-trace', etc. See UP, *adv.*

up-turn', up-tûrn', *vt.* To turn up or over; hence, to throw into confusion; overturn; upset; as, to *upturn* the sod; to *upturn* social institutions.

Adorne worked like one in a trance, her face as radiant as the *upturned* face of a saint. GRACE KING in *Century Magazine* June, '93, p. 235.

U'pu-pa, yū'pi-pi *or* ū'pu-pē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Upupida* as a suborder

U'pu'pi-dæ, yu-pū'pi-di *or* u-pū'pi-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pleurian birds, especially *Upupoidæ*, with nostrils round and open; hoopoes. **U'pu-pa**, *n.* (g.) [< L. *upupa*, hoopoe] **u-pu'pid**, *n.* **u'pu-poid**, *a.* **U"pu-poi'de-æ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of pleurian birds having the flexor digitorum perforans split into 3 branches leading to all the digits but the first, and paratelesmognathous. **u"pu-poi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

up'ward, up'ward, *a.* Turned or directed toward a higher place; as, an *upward* course; an *upward* glance. [< AS. *upweard*, < *up*, up, + *-weard*, -WARD.]

— **up'ward-ly**, *adv.* **up'ward-ness**, *n.*

up'ward†, *n.* The upper part; top.

up'ward, **up'wards**, yup'ward, wardz, *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place; in an ascending course or direction; toward the source; as, to look *upward*; to trace a stream *upward*. **2.** With increase or advancement; toward a higher price; as, prices tended *upward*; the market moved *upward*. **3.** In excess; more; as, children five years old and *upward*.

Upwards of twenty of our elements have been detected in aerolites, sometimes in the free state, sometimes combined with each other. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. i, p. 9. [MACM. '82.]

4. Toward that which is better, nobler, or holier. **5.** In the upper parts.

Pagon his name, sea-monster, *upward* man
And downward fish. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 462.

[< AS *upwardes*, < *up*, up, + *-weard*, -WARD.]

up-wrought'†, *a.* Wrought or raised upward.

up-yat'†, *conj.* of UPGIVE, *v.*

ur, ŭr, *n.* Same as URUS. **ure‡.**

ur-. Same as URO-[2]

u"ra-ca'no", *n.* A hurricane.

u'ra-chus, yū'ra-cus *or* ū'ra-cus, *n. Anat.* A vestigial structure, representing the pedicle of the allantoic vesicle, that passes from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus. [< Gr. *ourachos*, < *ouron*, urine, + *echō*, hold] — **u'ra-chal**, *a.*

u'ra-con-ite, yū'ra-con-āit, *n. Mineral.* An earthy, lemon-yellow, hydrous uranium sulfate that is found amorphous. [< URANIUM + Gr. *konis*, dust.] **uranium ocher‡.**

u"ra-cra'ti-a, yū'ra-crē'shi-a *or* ū'ra-crē'ti-a, *n.* Same as ENURESIS. [< UR-[2] + A-[14] + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.] **u"ra-cra'si-a‡.**

ur-æ'mi-a, ur-æ'mic. Same as UREMIA, etc.

u-ræ'um, yu-rē'um *or* u-rē'um, *n. Ornith.* The posterior half of a bird; opposed to *stethiæum*. [< Gr. *ouraion*, < *oura*, tail.]

u-ræ'us, yu-rē'us *or* u-rē'us, *n.* The serpent emblem of Egyptian divinities and kings: placed on head-dresses as a symbol of sovereignty. [< Gr. *ouraios*, of a tail, < *oura*, tail.]

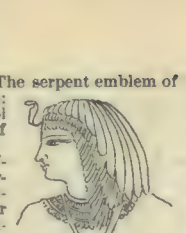

A Uræus. (From a carving on a tomb at Sakkara, Egypt.)

u'ral, yū'ral, *n. Med.* A somniferous preparation composed of urethane and chloral hydrate, administered in heart-disease and for quieting cerebral and nervous excitement. [< URETHANE.]

U"ral-Al-ta'ic, yū'ral-al-tā'.

U-ra"lo-Al-ta'ic, yū-ra"lō-al-tā'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural and Altaic mountain ranges or the neighboring country or people. **2.** *Philol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or designating a family of languages of agglutinative structure and Mongoloid type in northern Europe and Asia: known also as *Turanian*. Compare TURANIAN. It embraces a *northern division*, including the *Finnic*, *Samoyed*, and *Turkic* classes, and a *southern division*, including the *Manchu* and *Mongolian*.

The *Ural-Altaic*, Finno-Tatar, or 'Turanian' languages constitute one of the primary linguistic families of the eastern hemisphere, occupying a vast domain, which extends . . . from the Balkan Peninsula, Hungary, and Lapland eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. A. H. KEANE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 1.

(2) In narrower sense, pertaining to the language of the tribes near the Ural and Altai mountains; Uralian. **3.** *Ethnol.* Same as SIBIRIC.

U-ral'i-an, yu-ral'i-an, *a.* **1.** Same as URALIC, 1. **2.** Of or pertaining to the northern division of the Ural-Altaic races and languages, or those near the Ural mountains.

That portion of the outlying mass of mankind, which has lately been called *Uralian*, the Turks, Hungarians, and Finns. H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* lect. iii, p. 65. [J. M. '75.]

U-ral'ic, yu-ral'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural mountains. **2.** Ural-Altaic.

u'ral-ite, yū'ral-āit, *n. Mineral.* A pyroxene altered to amphibole. [< *Ural* mountains.] — **u"ral-it'ic**, *a.*

u'ral-i-tize, yū'ral-i-tāiz, *vt. Petrol.* To form or change into uralite. — **u"ral-i-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

ur-am'il, yur-am'il, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_6O_3$) formed variously, as by boiling alloxantin with a solution of ammonium chlorid. [< URANIC + AMMONIA.] **di"al-ur-am'id‡; mu-rex'an‡.**

ur"am-il'ic, yūr'am-il'ic, *a.* Derived from uramil.

— **uramilic acid**, a transparent crystalline compound ($C_4H_5N_3O_4$) obtained by heating uramil with cold dilute sulfuric acid. **dinluramic acid‡.**

u'ran, yū'ran, *n.* Same as VARAN.

u'ran-ate, yū'ran-ēt, *n.* A salt of uranic acid.

u'ran-glim"mer, *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* Same as TORBERNITE.

U-ra'ni-a, yu-rē'ni-a *or* u-rg'ni-a, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* (1) The Muse of astronomy: represented in art as holding a globe and a staff or compass. See MUSE. (2) The heavenly one: an epithet of Aphrodite (Venus). **2.** *Bot.* A former monotypic genus of trees, its only species (*U. speciosa*) being the traveler-tree of Madagascar, now *Ravenala Madagascariensis*. **3.** *Entom.* (1) A genus typical of *Uraniidæ*. (2) [u-] A large diurnal moth of this or a related genus, mostly tropical American and brilliantly colored, with prolongations of the hind wings as in swallow-tails. [L., < Gr. *Ourania*, < *ouranios*, heavenly, < *ouranos*, heaven.]

U-ra'ni-an, yu-rē'ni-an *or* u-rg'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus. **2.** *Myth.* Of or pertaining to Urania; celestial; heavenly.

u-ran'ic, yu-ran'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to the heavens; celestial; astronomical. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from uranium, especially in its higher valence.

— **uranic acid**, a brick-red compound of uranic oxid (U_2O_5) obtained by dissolving uranium in nitric acid and heating the resulting hydrate: so called because it unites with more basic compounds to form uranates.

u"ran-if'er-ous, yū'ran-if'gr-us, *a.* Containing or yielding uranium. [< URANIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

U"ra-ni'i-dæ, yū'ra-nai'i-di *or* ū'ra-ni'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A tropical family of heterocerous lepidopters or moths resembling butterflies; butterfly hawk moths. [< URANIA.] — **u"ra-ni'id**, *a.* & *n.* **u-ra'ni-oid**, *a.*

u'ran-in, yū'ran-in, *n.* A dyestuff, chemically a sodium salt of fluorescein ($C_{20}H_{10}O_5Na_2$), that imparts a beautiful greenish-yellow fluorescence to its solutions. [< *uran-* in URANIUM.] **pitch'-blende"‡.**

u-ra'ni-on, yu-rē'ni-en *or* u-rg'ni-on, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of wood pressed against a rotating wheel by means of keys. [< Gr. *ouranios*, heavenly, < *ouranos*, heaven.]

u"ra-nis'cus, yū"ra-nis'cus, *n.* [-ci, -sci *or* -ki, *pl.*] *Anat.* The vault or roof of the mouth; the palate. [< Gr. *ouraniskos*, dim. of *ouranos*, palate, < *ouranos*, sky.] — **u"ra-nis"co-ni'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the palate. — **u"ra-nis'co-plas"ty**, *n.* The operation of supplying deficiency in the soft palate by engrafting a part — **u"ra-nis"cor-ra'phi-a**, *n.* Same as STAPHYLORRAPHY. **u"ra-nis-cor'ra-phy‡; u"ra-norrha'phi-a‡.**

u'ra-nite, yū'ra-nait, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Torbernite; called distinctively **copper uranite**. **2.** Autunite; called distinctively **lime uranite**. [< URANIUM.] — **u"ra-nit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing uranite.

u-ra'ni-um, yu-rē'ni-um *or* u-rg'ni-um, *n.* A rare, heavy, white metallic element. See ELEMENT. It is never found native, and has no important uses, although certain of its salts are used as pigments, especially in the manufacture of glass and porcelain. Its nitrate and acetate are used for quantitative determination of phosphoric acid. [< URANUS: so named by Klaproth, its discoverer, in 1789, as a compliment to Herschel, who had discovered the planet 8 years before.]

urano-. Derived from Greek *ouranos*, heaven; also, the roof of the mouth: a combining form. In chemical and mineralogical words it refers to the element uranium.

— **u"ra-no-cir'cite**, *n.* A pearly, yellow-green, translucent, hydrous barium-uranium phosphate ($H_{16}BaU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

— **u"ra-no-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to uranography; descriptive of the heavens. **ou"ra-no-graph'ic-al‡; u"ra-no-graph'ic-al‡.** — **u"ra-nog'ra-phist**, *n.* A student of or specialist in uranography. **ou"ra-nog'ra-phist‡.** — **u"ra-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* Descriptive astronomy; especially, that branch of the science which treats of the constellations and of the stars that form them; stellar astronomy. **ou"ra-nog'ra-phy‡.** — **u-ran'o-lite**, *n.* A meteorite: a disused term. **u-ran'o-lith‡.** — **u"ra-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The science that treats of the heavenly bodies; astronomy. — **u"ra-nom'e-try**, *n.* **1.** A map of the heavens that are visible to the naked eye, showing the relative positions and magnitudes of the stars, marked off by names and constellations. **2.** The measurement of the heavens. **u"ra-no-met'ri-a‡.** — **u-ran'o-phane**, *n.* A vitreous, yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium silicate ($H_{12}CaU_2Si_2O_{17}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. — **u"ra-nop'i-lite**, *n.* A yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium sulfate ($H_{26}CaU_8S_2O_{56}$), in velvety incrustations formed of minute acicular crystals. — **u"ra-no-plas"ty**, *n.* The plastic surgery of the roof of the mouth, or hard palate. — **u"ra-no-plas'tic**, *a.* — **u"ra-nos'chi-sis**, *n.* Cleft palate; hare-lip. — **u-ran'o-scope**, *n.* A uranoscopoid fish, the star-gazer. — **l"ra-no-scop'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Uranoscopoidea*, having the body oblong, head cuboid, and ventrals perfect and approximate; star-gazers. **U"ra-nos'co-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **u"ra-no-scop'id**, *n.* — **u"ra-nos'co-poid**, *a.* & *n.* — **U"ra-no-sco-poi'de-a**, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having a flat cranium, no myodome, head generally cuboid, and lip fringed. — **u"ra-no-sco-poi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **u'ra-no-sco"py** or **u"ra-nos'co-py**, *n.* Observation of the heavenly bodies. — **u"ra-no-sphæ'rite**, *n.* An orange-yellow or brick-red, grassy, hydrous bismuth uranate ($H_6BiU_2O_{12}$) found in crystalline aggregates. — **u"ra-nos'pi-nite**, *n.* A siskin-green, hydrous calcium-uranium arsenate ($H_{16}CaU_2As_6O_{30}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. — **u"ra-no-stom'a-to-sco"py**, *n.* Examination of the roof of the mouth. — **u"ra-no-thal'lite**, *n.* A vitreous, siskin-green, hydrous calcium-uranium carbonate ($H_{20}Ca_2UC_4O_{22}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

u'ran-o"cher, *n.* Same as URACONITE. [< URANIUM + OCHER.]

uranoso-. Derived from URANIUM: a combining form representing the adjective *uranous*, and used specifically in the term *uranoso-uranic*, signifying a combination of uranous with a uranic compound; as, *uranoso-uranic* oxid (U_3O_4 or $UO_2U_2O_5$). Compare FERROSOFERRIC.

u'ra-nous, yū'ra-nus, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to uranium, especially in its lower valence.

U'ra-nus, yū'ra-nus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son and husband of Gæa (Ge) and father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. **Ou'ra-nos‡. 2.** *Astron.* A planet, the outermost of the solar system except Neptune: first recognized as a planet by Sir William Herschel in 1781. Its distance from the sun is 1,780 millions of miles, its sidereal period 84 years, and its diameter about 32,000 miles. It has four satellites, Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. It is as bright as a 6th-magnitude star.

[L., < Gr. *Ouranos*, < *ouranos*, heaven.]

u-ran'u-tan", *n.* Same as ORANG-UTAN.

u'ran-yl, yū'ran-il, *n.* A radical (UO_2) believed to exist in many uranium compounds. [< URANIUM + -YL.]

U-ra'o, ū-rā'ō, *n.* [S. Am.] *Mineral.* Same as TRONA.

ur-ap'o-ste'ma, yūr-ap'o-stī'ma *or* ur-gp'o-stē'ma, *n. Pathol.* A urinary abscess; tumefaction due to the escape of urine into adjacent cellular tissue. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *apostima*; see APOSTEM.]

U"rap-ter-yg'i-dæ, yū'rap-ter-ij'i-di *or* ū'rap-ter-ig'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, related to the geometrids, with acuminate fore wings and caudate hind wings. **U-rap'ter-yx**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *oura*, tail, + *pteryx*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] — **u"rap-ter-yg'id**, *a.* & *n.* **u"rap-ter'y-goid**, *a.*

u-ra're, *n.* Same as CURARE. **u-ra'rit.**

u-ra'rize, *a.* Same as CURARIZE.

u'rate, yū'rēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of uric acid. — **u"ra-to'ma**, *n.* A concretion of urates in the joints, especially in the knuckles; tophus. — **u"ra-to'sis**, *n.* A morbid condition of body due to the deposit of urates in the tissues and circulating fluids.

u-rat'ic, yu-rat'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a urate or urates; as, a *uratic* calculus.

— **uratic diathesis**, a constitutional tendency to gout, in which urates are deposited in the joints.

ur'ban, ūr'bon, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a city; situated or dwelling in a city: opposed to *rural*.

Rural America differs far more from rural England than *urban* America differs from *urban* England. E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of U. S.* ch. 2, p. 11. [H. H. & CO. '83.]

2†. Same as URBANE, 1. [< L. *urbanus*; see URBANE.]

Synonyms: see CIVIC.

— **urban sanitary district**, one of the districts, subject to the local sanitary authorities, into which England is divided for measures preservative of the public health. — **u. servitude** (*Law*), a servitude pertaining to town or city houses, such as air, light, support, etc.

ur'ban, *n.* An inhabitant of a city or town.

ur-bane', ūr-bēn', *a.* **1.** Characterized by or having refinement, especially in manner; polite; courteous; suave: opposed to *rustic*.

A high-bred man never forgets himself, controls his temper, does nothing in excess, is *urbane*, dignified, and that even to persons whom he is . . . wishing far away. ROBERTSON in S. A. Brooke's *F. W. Robertson, Lect. on 1 Cor., xiii, 4-13* p. 638. [H. '71.]

2. [Archaic or Rare.] Same as URBAN, 1. [< L. *urbanus*, of a city, < *urbs*, city.]

Synonyms: see CIVIC; POLITE.

— **ur-bane'ly**, *adv.*

Ur'ban-ist, ūr'bon-ist, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One who supported Pope Urban VI. against Clement VII. **2.** A nun of St. Clare following Urban's rule. **3.** [u-] An inhabitant of a city; an urban.

ur'ban-iste, ūr'bon-īst, *n.* A Belgian variety of pear.

ur-ban'i-ty, ūr-ban'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being urbane; refined or elegant courtesy; suave politeness: strictly, the city quality, from the assumption that life in the city results in superior refinement and courtesy. **2.** Polished humor or wit.

Synonyms: see POLITENESS.

ur'ban-ize†, *vt.* To render urbane; refine; polish.

Ur-bic'o-læ, ūr-bic'o-lī *or* -lē, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of butterflies including the hesperiids or skippers. [< L. *urbs*, city, + *colo*, inhabit.]

ur-bic'o-lous, ūr-bic'o-lus, *a.* [Rare.] Dwelling in a city; urban. [< L. *urbs*, city, + *colo*, inhabit.]

ur'ce-o-lar, *a.* Same as URCEOLATE.

Ur"ce-o-la'ri-a, ūr'se-o-lē'ri-a *or* -ce-o-lg'ri-a, *n.* **1.** *Protoz.* A genus typical of *Urceolariidæ*. **2.** *Bot.* A

genus of gymnocarpous lichens having urceolate apothecia. [< L. *urceolaris*, of pitchers, < *urceolus*; see URCEOLUS.] — **ur"ce-o-la'ri-i-form"**, **ur"ce-o-la'ri-in(e)**, *a.*

Ur"ce-o-la-ri'i-dæ, ûr"sę-o-lą-raĭ'i-dĭ *or* -ce-o-lą-rĭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of peritrichous infusorians with the mouth subterminal and the hind end acetabuliform and margined with a ciliary fringe. [< URCEOLARIA.]

— **ur"ce-o-la-rĭ'id**, *n.* — **ur"ce-o-la'ri-oid**, *a.*

ur'ce-o-late, ûr'sę-o-let *or* -lĕt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pitcher- or urn-shaped; hollow and swelling at the base but contracted at the orifice. **2.** *Zool.* Having an urceolus, as a rotifer. [< URCEOLUS.]

ur'ce-ole, ûr'sę-ōl, *n. Eccl.* A cruet.

ur-ce'o-lus, ûr-sĭ'o-lus *or* -cē'o-lus, *n.* [-LI, -laĭ *or* -lĭ, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A small ewer or pitcher. Compare URCEUS. **2.** *Bot.* A pitcher- or urn-shaped organ. **3.** *Helminth.* The external case or sheath of a rotifer. [L., dim. of *urceus*, pitcher.]

ur'ce-us, ûr'sę-us *or* -ce-us, *n.* [-CE-I, -sę-qĭ *or* -ce-ĭ, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq. & Eccl.* A vessel for holding water, commonly a one-handled jug or pitcher. Compare ŒNOCHOE.

An Urceus of Carved Ivory (10th century).

ur'chin†, *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischievous; roguish. **2.** Trivial.

ur'chin, ûr'chin, *n.* **1.** A roguish, mischievous boy; an elfish child; used familiarly or jocosely.

Perhaps, as *urchins* straying from school, or getting the most out of a Saturday holiday, we have angled along this brook.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 1, p. 11. [CHAUT. '86.]

2. One of a pair of rapidly rotating cylinders clothed with card-teeth, working with a large carding-cylinder, and distinguished respectively as the **worker** and **cleaner**. **3.** A hedgehog: the original meaning. **4.** A sea-urchin. **5†.** An elf, as often assuming the form of a hedgehog. [< OF. *ereçon*, F. *hérisson*, < L. *ericius* (< *er*), hedgehog.] **ur'chon†**; **ur'choun†**.

— **ur'chin-fish"**, *n.* A porcupine-fish or diodontid.

Urd, ûrd, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the Fates. See NORN. **Urdhr†**.

ur-dé', ûr-dē', *a. Her.* **1.** Pointed, as a cross, or having a point projecting, as a bend. See illus. under CROSS. **2.** Varriated. [< F. *urdée*, < OHG. *ort*, point.] **mate'ly‡**; **ur-dée'‡**; **ur'dy‡**.

Ur'du, ûr'dū, *a. & n.* Hindustani: the native Indian name, derived from the fact that the dialect arose in the camps and bazaars as a means of communication between the Mohammedan invaders and the conquered Hindus. [< Hind. *urdū*, < *urdū*, camp, < Per. *urdū*, camp.] **Oor'doo‡**.

The natives generally call it *Urdu* or *Urdu* Zaban, 'the camp language.' PLATTS in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi, p. 840, note.

ure†, *vt. & vi.* To exercise; inure; practise.

ure¹, *n. Archeol.* Same as URUS. **ure'-ox"†**.

ure², *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Same as EWER². **2.** Soil.

ure³†, *n.* Practise; use.

ure⁴†, *n.* Fortune; destiny.

ure⁵†, *n.* Hour.

ure†, *pron.* Our.

-ure. A substantive ending found in nouns denoting action or the product or result of action, and usually attached to the past-participle stem; as cinc*ture*, pict*ure*. [= F. *-ure*, < L. *-ura*, fem. substantive ending.]

u're-a, yū'rę-ą *or* ū're-ą, *n. Chem.* A very soluble colorless crystalline compound (COH_4N_2) contained abundantly in the urine of mammals, and in small quantities in their various organs and in their blood and other fluids. Urea is also found in slight proportions in the excrement of birds, fishes, and reptiles. It is formed by the oxidation of nitrogenous compounds in the body, or is taken as food. A man of average weight eliminates during twenty-four hours about an ounce of urea, which is increased by excessive muscular exercise or abnormal nitrogenized diet. Urea has a toxic effect on the system when retained or when administered. Chemically, it is a diamid. It may be made synthetically by the reaction of potassium cyanate with ammonium sulfate. This synthesis, made by Wöhler in 1828, was the first artificial preparation of an organic compound, a process until then considered an impossibility, and thus began a new era in the development of that branch of organic chemistry. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **car-bam'id‡**.

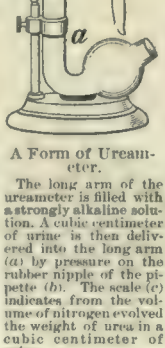

A Form of Ureameter.

The long arm of the ureameter is filled with a strongly alkaline solution. A cubic centimeter of urine is then delivered into the long arm (*a*) by pressure on the rubber nipple of the pipette (*b*). The scale (*c*) indicates from the volume of nitrogen evolved the weight of urea in a cubic centimeter of urine.

u're-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to urea. — **u"re-am'e-ter**, *n.* A form of apparatus used for the estimation of the amount of urea contained in urine. **u"re-om'e-ter‡**. — **u"re-am'e-try**, *n.* The estimation of the amount of urea contained in urine, or the process used in such an estimation.

u"re-chi'tin, yū"rę-cqĭ'tin, *n. Chem.* A white, bitter, very poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{42}O_8$) obtained as a glucoid from the leaves of a tropical South-American shrub (*Urechites suberecta*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*).

u"re-chi-tox'in, yū"rę-ki-tex'in, *n.* A white, poisonous, crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{20}O_8$) contained as a glucoid with urechitin in the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [< *urechit-* in URECHITIN + *tox-* in TOXIC.]

ured†, *a.* Fortunate.

U"re-din'e-æ, yū"rę-din'ę-ĭ *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of mycomycetous fungi parasitic on living plants, and known as *rusts* or *rust-fungi*. Many are heteroecious and pleiomorphic, the most highly developed bearing five kinds of spores, *æcidia*, *spermatia*, *uredospores*, *teleutospores*, and *sporidia*, the last borne on basidia developed from the teleutospores during germination. Some of the principal genera are *Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, *Phragmidium*, *Melampsora*, and *Gymnosporangium*. Many are of economic importance, as the wheat-rusts, etc. [< UREDO.]

— **u"re-din'e-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ*. **u-red'i-nous‡**. — **u-red'i-noid**, *a.* Resembling the *Uredineæ*.

u-re'do, yu-rī'dō *or* u-rē'dō, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A sorus or group of uredospores. (2) [U-] A form-genus typical of *Uredineæ*, now known to be merely the stage in which uredospores are formed. **2.** *Pathol.* Same as URTICARIA. [< L. *uredo*, blight, < *uro*, burn.]

— **uredo stage** (*Bot.*), the stage in the life-history of certain rust-fungi (*Uredineæ*) during which uredospores are produced. **u. form‡**.

u-re'do-spore, yu-rī'do-spōr *or* u-rē'do-, *n. Bot.* A non-sexual spore (conidium) in rust-fungi which, after germination and the formation of mycellum, gives rise to other uredospores either alone or together with teleutospores. See UREDINEÆ. [< UREDO + SPORE¹.] **u-re'do-fruit"‡**; **u. gonidium‡**.

— **u-re"do-spor'ic**, *a.*

u're-id, yū'rę-id, *n. Chem.* A derivative of urea containing an acid radical. **u're-ide‡**.

ur"el-co'sis, yūr"el-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Ulceration in the urinary canal. **2.** One of various forms of surface ulcerations, especially on the legs, attributed to derangement of the urinary system. [< UR- + ELCOSIS.]

ur-e'mi-a, yur-ī'mi-ą *or* ur-ē'mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the blood due to the presence of urea with other urinary matter ordinarily excreted by the kidneys. [< UR- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **ur-æ'mi-a‡**.

ur-e'mic, yur-ī'mic *or* ur-ē'mic, *a.* Relating to, productive of, or affected with uremia. **ur-æ'mic‡**.

ur'ent†, *n. Med.* A caustic; an escharotic.

u"re-om'e-ter, *n.* Same as UREAMETER.

u"re-or-rhe'n, yū"re-er-rī'ą *or* ū"re-or-rē'ą, *n.* Same as DIABETES. [< Gr. *ourein*, make water, + *rhein*, flow.]

u-re'sis, yu-rī'sis *or* u-rē'sis, *n.* Micturition; urination. [< Gr. *ourēsis*, < *ouron*, urine.] — **u-re"si-æs-the'sis**, *n.* A frequent desire to urinate.

u'ret, yū'ret, *n. Chem.* The group CH_2NO, by substituting which for one atom of hydrogen in ammonia urea is formed. See BIURET. [< UREA.]

-uret, *suffix. Chem.* Same as -ID: now little used.

u-re'ter, yu-rī'ter (XIII), *n.* The duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder or the cloaca. See illus. under KIDNEY. [< Gr. *ourētēr*, < *ouron*, urine.]

— **u-re"ter-al'gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the ureter from a calculus. — **u"re-ter'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ureter; as, *ureteric* arteries. **u-re'ter-al‡**. — **u-re"ter-ī'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the ureter, generally due to calculus. **u-re"ter-o"phleg-ma'si-a‡**.

uretero-. Derived from URETER: a combining form. — **u-re'ter-o-lith**, *n.* Calculus in the ureter. — **u-re"ter-o-lith'i-cus**, *n.* Suppression or retention of the urine due to a calculus in the ureter. — **u-re"ter-ol'y-sis‡**, *n.* Rupture of the ureter. **u-re"ter-o"di-al'y-sis‡**. — **u-re"ter-o"py-o'sis**, *n.* Suppurative inflammation within a ureter. — **u-re"ter-or-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Hemorrhage from the ureter. — **u"re-ter-o"sten-o'ma**, *n.* Contraction of the ureter. — **u-re"ter-o"throm-boi'des**, *n.* Suppression or retention of the urine due to clotted blood in the ureter.

ur'eth-ane, yūr'eth-ēn (yū're-thēn, *C.*; yu-reth'ēn, *W.*), *n. Chem.* **1.** Originally, a white crystalline compound ($H_2NCO.OC_2H_5$) derived from carbamic acid ($H_2N.CO.OH$) by substituting ethyl (C_2H_5) for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group (HO) of the acid: now called distinctively **ethyl urethane**. **2.** By extension, any ester of carbamic acid; as, methyl *urethane*. [< *ur-* in UREA + *eth-* in ETHER.] **ur'eth-an‡**.

u-re'thra, yu-rī'thrą *or* u-rē'thrą, *n.* The duct by which urine is discharged from the bladder. [L., < Gr. *ourēthra*, < *ouron*, urine.] — **u-re'thral**, *a.* — **u"re-thral'gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the urethra. — **u"re-thrī'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the urethra. — **u"re-thrit'ic**, *a.* Relating to urethritis.

urethro-. Derived from Greek *ourēthra*, urethra (< *ouron*, urine): a combining form. — **u-re"thro-bien"-nor-rhe'**[or **-rhœ'**]**a**, *n.* Chronic discharge from the mucous membrane of the urethra; gonorrhea; gleet. — **u-re"thro-bulb'ar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the urethra and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. — **u-re'thro-cele**, *n.* A protrusion, like a tumor, of the urinary canal. — **u"re-thror'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the urethra, as for locating a stricture. — **u-re"thro-phrax'is**, *n.* Obstruction or closing of the urethra. — **u-re'thro-plas"ty**, *n.* In plastic surgery, the operation for supplying defects in the canal of the urethra. — **u-re"thro-plas'tic**, *a.* Relating to urethroplasty. — **u-re"thror-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Urethral hemorrhage. — **u"re-thror'rha-phy**, *n.* The operation of closing a fistula of the urethra, or other urethral opening, by sutures. — **u-re"thror-rhe'**[or **-rhœ'**]**a**, *n.* Any morbid discharge from the urethra. — **u-re'thro-scope**, *C.* (**ur-eth'ro-scope**, *F.*), *n.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the urethra. — **u-re'thro-sco"py**, *n.* — **u-re"-thro-sten-o'sis**, *n.* Stricture of the urethra, either spasmodic or organic. **u"ro-sten-o'sis‡**. — **u-re'thro-tome**, *n.* An instrument for cutting the urethra internally. — **u"re-throt'o-my**, *n.* The operation of opening the urethra with the urethrotome, or other cutting-instrument, for the removal of stricture. — **u-re"thro-tom'ic**, *a.*

u-ret'ic, yu-ret'ic, *a. & n.* Diuretic. [< L. *ureticus*, < Gr. *ourētikos*, < *ouron*, urine.] **ou-ret'ic‡**.

urf, ûrf, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarfed, uncomely child.

urge, ûrj, *n.* [URGED; UR'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press forcibly in any direction; apply force to; drive; impel; as, to *urge* a horse onward.

My shin was *urged* with great force against the sharp crystals.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 25, p. 315. [A. '71.]

2. To press the mind or will of, as by argument, persuasion, or importunity; as, *urge* him to grant the favor.

I never *urge* a man to speak, if he has ever so little mind to hold his tongue quiet. R. H. DAVIS in *The Galaxy* Dec. 15, '66, p. 727.

3. To press earnestly the doing, acceptance, or consideration of, etc.; as, to *urge* an argument or a petition.

It is singular how much fonder civilians are of *urging* measures that end in blood than those whose profession is arms.
S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ch. 19, p. 175. [B. & S.]

4. To press with haste; hurry; as, he *urged* his flight. **5.** To follow close; press hard upon; as, wave *urges* wave. **6.** To treat with powerful means; take forcible measures with; as, to *urge* ore with great heat. **7†.** To exasperate.

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth arguments, allegations, or claims. **2.** To exercise impulsion; stimulate; animate. **3†.** To press onward. [< L. *urgeo*, press.]

Synonyms: see ACCELERATE; ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; IMPORTUNE; PIQUE; PROMOTE; PUSH; SPUR.

— **ur'ger**, *n.*

ur'gen-cy, ûr'jen-sĭ, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being urgent or pressing. (1) Pressure by entreaty. (2) The pressure of necessity.

Young hickories breathing deep and long
With stress and *urgence* bold of prisoned spring.
SIDNEY LANIER *Corn* l. 13.

2. The act of urging. **3.** Something urgent.

Evil might ensue from unbridled and unreasonable *urgencies* of talk upon this subject.
CHALMERS *Lect. on Romans* lect. lxix, p. 355. [C. & BROS. '43.]

[< F. *urgence*, < *urgent*; see URGENT.] **ur'gence‡**.

Synonyms: see NECESSITY.

ur'gent, ûr'jent, *a.* **1.** Characterized by urging or importunity; pressing; especially, demanding prompt action or attention; imperative; forcible; as, an *urgent* want or command. **2.** Eagerly importunate or insistent.

Elizabeth . . . was *urgent* for the apprehension of Ballard and Babington. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 9, p. 368. [BELL '80.]

[F., < L. *urgeo* (ppr. *urgent(t-)s*), urge.]

Synonyms: importunate, pertinacious, pressing, solicitous. See COGENT.

— **ur'gent-ly**, *adv.*

urge'-won"der†, *n.* A variety of barley.

Ur-go'ni-an, ûr-gō'ni-ąn, *n. Geol.* A division of the European Lower Cretaceous characteristically developed in certain parts of France and Belgium. [< L. *Urgo(n-)*.]

u'ri-al, ū'ri-ąl, *n.* A wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*) of low mountains of northern India, Persia, etc. **oo'ri-al‡**.

The Head of the Urial (*Ovis cycloceros*). 1/10

u'ric, yū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from urine. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

— **uric acid**, a white, tasteless, almost insoluble compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$) of varying crystalline forms obtained chiefly from the excrement of serpents and birds (guano), in which it is combined with alkaline bases. It is found in small quantity in human urine, from 6 to 12 grains being eliminated during 24 hours, as sodium, ammonium, etc., urates. Owing to its insolubility, it forms the nucleus of most urinary and renal calculi, whence it was called formerly **lithic acid**. Gouty deposits in the joints are mostly sodium urates. Uric acid is a product of the incomplete oxidation of animal tissue and animal diet, and may also be formed synthetically by heating a mixture of glycol and urea.

u"ric-e'mi-a, yū"ric-ī'mi-ą *or* ū"ric-ē'mi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Same as LITHEMIA. [< URIC + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **u"ric-æ'mi-a‡**.

u"ri-dro'sis, yū"ri-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition in which urinary constituents are excreted in the perspiration; urinous sweating. [< UR- + HIDROSIS.]

u'rile, yū'ril, *n.* The red-faced cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*) of Kamtchatka and Bering Sea.

u'rim, yū'rim, *n. pl.* **1.** Objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii, 30, etc.) in connection with the breastplate of the high priest, and used as a sort of divine oracle: generally in the phrase **urim and thummim.** What the urim and thummim were is not known, but some suppose them to have been precious stones or small figures used as in casting lots, one signifying an affirmative and the other a negative answer. **2.** *Mormon Ch.* Sacred instruments used by seers under divine direction in translation of lost languages and for receiving revelations from God. [< Heb. *ûrîm*, pl. of *ûr*, fire, < *ûr*, shine.]

u'ri-nal, yū'ri-nąl, *n.* **1.** A toilet or closet convenience or fixture for men's use in urinating, to carry off discharged urine; also, a private place containing such conveniences for public use, as in a park. **2.** A glass receptacle, as a bottle, used in the inspection of urine. [F., < LL. *urinal*, < L. *urina*, urine.]

u'ri-nal-ist†, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases by examination of the urine.

u"ri-nal'y-sis, yū"ri-nal'i-sis, *n. Med.* Chemical analysis of urine. [< URINE + Gr. *lysis*, loosing, < *lyō*, loose.]

u'ri-nant, yū'ri-nąnt, *a. Her.* Swimming palewise with head downward, as a fish: opposed to *hauriant*. [< L. *urinant(t-)s*, ppr. of *urinor*, dive, < *urina*, water.]

u'ri-na-ry, yū'ri-nę-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in the production of urine; as, the *urinary* organs. [< LL. *urinarium*, < L. *urina*, urine.]

— **urinary fever**, a fever, with phenomena similar to those of ague, that follows the passing of a bougie for dilating a stricture of the urethra. — **u. fistula**, an abnormal opening between the urinary passages and the external surface.

u'ri-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A reservoir for storing urine, etc., for use as manure. **u"ri-na'ri-um‡**. **2.** Same as URINAL, 2.

u'ri-nate, yū'ri-nēt, *vi.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] To void urine; micturate. **u'rine†**.

— **u"ri-na'tion**, *n.* — **u'ri-na-tiv(e**, *a.* Inducing a flow of urine; diuretic.

U'ri-na"tor, yū'ri-nē"tor, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Urinatoridæ*. **2†.** [u-] A diver. [L., < *urina*, urine.] — **u"ri-na-to'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridæ*. — **U"ri-na-tor'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pygopodous birds; loons.

— **u"ri-na-tor'id**, *n.* — **u"ri-na-to'roid**, *a.*

u'rine, yū'rin, *n.* In man and other animals, a pale-yellow fluid with an acid reaction, secreted from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and voided periodically, generally at will, through the urethra: the principal vehicle by which nitrogenous and saline matters derived from impaired tissues are removed from the system.

The normal urine of man has a specific gravity of 1.015 to 1.030, and the quantity voided in 24 hours is about 50 ounces, including nearly 2 ounces of solids. Of these solids the chief constituent is urea, and then follow, in the order of their quantity, sodium chlorid, phosphates, sulfates, uric and hippuric acids, and pigments and extractives. All the ingredients vary according to the health, food, and physical condition of the person, and the climate. Many diseases readily manifest themselves by ingredients found in the urine; for instance, an excess of grape-sugar is indicative of diabetes: hence the value of urine-analysis in pathology.

Urine is often specifically named from its appearance or character, especially as indicative of morbid bodily condition: as, **diabetic urine** (containing much glucose), **dropsical u., gouty u., milky u., mucilaginous u., rickety u., smoky u.** [F., < L. *urina*, urine.]

u″rin-e′mi-a, yū″rin-ē mi-ą *or* ū″rin-ē′mi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood due to the retention of various constituents of the urine. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *haima*, blood.] **u″rin-æ′mi-a**.

uri-ni-, (Derived from URINE: combining forms.— **u″ri-urino-**, (**nif′e-rous**, *a.* Concerned in the conveyance of urine.— **uriniferous tubules**, fine passages in the kidneys by which the urine is collected and conveyed to the ureter.— **u″ri-nif′ic**, *a.* Productive or secretive of urine.— **u″ri-nip′a-rous**, *a.* Generative or promotive of urine, as the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules of the kidneys.— **u″ri-no-gen′i-tal**, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the urinary and genital system as combined, especially to the genito-urinary tract or its diseases. **u″ri-no-gen′i-ta-ry**; **u″ro-gen′i-tal**.— **u″ri-nol′o-gy**, *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the urine, its aspects and characteristics in health and in disease. **u-rol′o-gy**.— **u″ri-nom′e-ter**, *n.* A small, slender hydrometer, graduated usually from 1,000 to 1,040, used for the determination of the specific gravity of urine. **u-rom′e-ter**.— **u″ri-no-met′ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the determination of the specific gravity of urine, as by the urinometer.— **u″ri-nom′e-try**, *n.* The branch of urine-analysis having to do with the determination of the specific gravity of the fluid.

Uriniferous Tubules.

1. Bowman's capsule, containing a glomerulus. 2. A primary convoluted tubule. 3. A spiral tubule of Schachowa. 4. Loop of Henle: *a* its descending limb, *b* its ascending limb. 5. An irregular tubule. 6. An intercalary tubule or secondary convoluted tubule. 7. A junctional tubule. 8. A collecting tubule. 9. Excretory tubules. 10. Papilla.

— **u″ri-no-scop′ic**, *a.* Relating to inspection of urine as a means of determining the nature and suitable treatment of disease.— **u′ri-no-sco″py** or **u″ri-nos′co-py**, *n.* Same as UROMANCY.

u′ri-nous, yū′ri-nus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling urine. **u′ri-nose**.

u′ri-on, yū′ri-on, *n.* [Mex.] A spermophile.

u′rite, yū′rait, *n.* *Zool.* The sternite of an abdominal segment; also, an abdominal segment of an arthropod. [< Gr. *oura*, tail.]

u′riths, yū′riths, *n. pl.* Prov. The bindings of a hedge.

U-ri′ya, ū-ri′yą, *n.* One of the Indic languages, spoken in Orissa, Ganjam, and Chutia-Nagpur. **Oo-ri′ya**; **O-ri′ya**.

urle, ûrl, *n.* [Rare.] *Her.* Same as ORLE.

ur′man, ûr′mon, *n.* Siberian. A large forest of cone-bearing trees, especially on swampy land.

urn, ûrn, *vt.* To place in an urn, as the remains of a cremated body; inurn. as, *urned* bones.

urn, *n.* **1.** A rounded or angular vase having a foot, variously used in antiquity as a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, a water-vessel, an electoral vase, the emblem of a river-god, a liquid measure, etc.

A Section of an Excavation at Khorsabad, Assyria, showing Sepulchral Urns.

There stood before a tribunal two *urns*, in one of which were placed to be drawn as many tickets as there were men of that tribe present in council. JOHN ADAMS *Works, Defence of Constitution* in vol. v, ch. 6, p. 293. [L. B. & CO. '51.]

Agrippina had already reached the city with the *urn* which contained the ashes of her illustrious husband. KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 70. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

2. Something in which a dead body or its ashes are preserved; hence, a grave.

So, rising from his father's *urn*,
So glorious did our Charles return.
DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* st. 13.

3. A vase-shaped receptacle having a faucet, for keeping a beverage as tea, coffee, or bouillon, hot, as by means of a spirit-lamp. **4.** *Bot.* (1) The capsule or sporecase in mosses. (2) The base of a pyxis. [< F. *urne*, < L. *urna*, < *uro*, burn.]

— **urn′-moss″es**, *n. pl.* The true mosses (*Bryaceæ*): so called from their urn-shaped capsules.— **urn-shaped**, *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like an urn, urceolate.

urn′al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an urn.

urn′flow″er, ûrn′flou-ėr, *n.* Any one of three greenhouse bulbous plants, constituting the genus *Urceolina* of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), from Peru, with urn-shaped flowers in an umbel at the top of a scape. *U. pendula* with yellow, green, and white flowers, is the **drooping urnflower**.

urn′ful, *n.* The quantity that will fill an urn.

urn′ing, ûrn′ing, *n.* *Pathol.* A person with abnormal sexual desire for those of the same sex, accompanied by aversion to the opposite sex.

uro-[1], **ur-**. Derived from Greek *oura*, tail: combining forms.— **u″ro-car′di-ac**, *a.* *Crust.* Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the cardiac division of the stomach.— **U″ro-cer′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of xylophagous hymenopters, generally including all the species; *Siricidæ*. **u-roc′e-rus**, *n.* (L. g.— **u″ro-cer′id**, *a.* & *n.*— **u-roc′er-oid**, *a.*— **u′ro-chord**, *n.* **1.** The notochord or central axis of larval and certain adult tunicates. **2.** One of the *Urochorda*. **u′ro-chord**.— **U″ro-chor′da**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of chordate animals coextensive with tunicates.— **u″ro-chor′dal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda*.— **u″ro-chor′date**, *a.* & *n.*— **U″ro-de′la**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An order of amphibians with naked skins, limbs, and a tail, including salamanders, etc.— **u″ro-de′lan**, **u′ro-dele**, *a.* & *n.*— **u″ro-de′li-an**, **u″ro-de′lous**, *a.*— **u″ro-gan′tric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hinder part of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of a crab's carapace.— **u″ro-hy′al**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the median posterior part of the hyoid arch, as in fishes. **II.** *n.* A urohyal element.— **u-rom′e-lus**, *n.* A monster whose lower limbs are united and incomplete, and taper to a single foot or to a point without trace of feet.— **u′ro-mere**, *n.* *Zool.* An abdominal or caudal segment of an arthropod.— **u″ro-mer′ic**, *a.*— **u-rom′pha-lus**, *n.* A monster characterized by protrusion of the abdominal portion of the umbilical cord at the navel.— **U-rom′y-ces**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of rust-fungi containing many species parasitic on cultivated plants.— **U″ro-pel′ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of *Uropeltoidea* without rudiment of hind limbs; roughtails. **U″ro-pel′tis**, *n.* (L. g.)— **u″ro-pel′tid**, *n.*— **u″ro-pel′toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **U″ro-pel-toi′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily of anglostomatous snakes with maxillary bones free and horizontal, including *Uropeltidæ* and *Ilysiidæ*.— **u″ro-pel-toi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **U″ro-plat′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of lizards with a gecko-like form, biconcave vertebræ, and clavicles not dilated proximally. **U″ro-pla′tes**, *n.* (L. g.)— **u″ro-plat′id**, *n.*— **u″ro-pla′toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **U″ro-pla-toi′de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Uroplatidæ* as a superfamily.— **u″ro-pla-toi′de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **u′ro-pod**, *n.* An abdominal or caudal limb or appendage of an arthropod, especially one of the posterior pairs of pleopods in a crustacean.— **u-rop′o-dal**, *a.*— **u-rop′sile**, *n.* A shrew-like myogaline insectivore (genus *Uropsilus*), as *U. soricipes* from Tibet.— **u″ro-pyl′or′ic**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach.— **u″ro-sa′cral**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the caudal and the sacral parts of the vertebral column; as, the *urosacral* or ankylosed caudal vertebræ of a bird's sacrum. **II.** *n.* A urosacral vertebra.— **u″ro-sa′crum**, *n.* *Ornith.* The posterior part of the sacrum.— **u″ro-so-mat′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a urosome.— **u′ro-some**, *n.* **1.** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod. **2.** The terminal somatome of a vertebrate.— **u″ro-so′mite**, *n.* *Zool.* A uromere.— **u″ro-so-mit′ic**, *a.*— **u′ro-stege**, *n.* One of the large scales on the ventral surface of a snake's tail. See illus. under GASTROSTEGE. **u′ro-ste″gite**.— **u′ro-ste″gal**, *a.*— **u-ros′te-on**, *n.* *Ornith.* A median posterior element of the breast-bone, as in the serfema.— **u″ro-ster′nite**, *n.* *Zool.* An abdominal sternite.— **u′ro-sthene**, *n.* An animal remarkable for the great size and strength of its tail, as a cetacean.— **u″ro-sthen′ic**, *a.* Having a preponderance of strength in the caudal region: opposed to *prosthenic*.

uro-[2], **ur-**. Derived from Greek *ouron*, urine: combining forms.— **u″ro-bil′in**, *n.* (**u″ro-bil′in**, *W.*), *n.* A dark-brown resinous compound ($C_{33}H_{42}N_4O_7$) contained in urine, of which it is the chief coloring-matter: believed to be bilirubin altered, after passing into the small intestine, by absorbing water and hydrogen.— **u″ro-bil″in-u′ri-a**, *n.* The excretion of urobilin with the urine, giving it an abnormally dark-reddish color: characteristic of some febrile conditions.— **u″ro-cele**, *n.* A tumor of the scrotum due to the escape of urine into the scrotal sac and its cellular tissue.— **u″ro-che′si-a**, *n.* A discharge of urine through the rectum.— **u′ro-chrome**, *n.* A yellow pigment contained in urine: now regarded as an impure urobilin.— **u″ro-cleps′si-a**, *n.* Insensible discharge of urine.— **u″ro-cri′si-a**, *n.* **1.** A diagnosis by inspection of the urine. **2.** Same as UROCRISIS.— **u″ro-cri′sis**, *n.* Change (generally favorable) which supervenes in course of a disease with copious urination.— **u″ro-cri-te′ri-on**, *n.* The symptom by which conclusion is reached relating to disease on inspection of urine; urocrisia.— **u″ro-cy-an′o-gen**, *n.* A blue sediment observed in the urine of persons affected with cholera.— **u′ro-cyst**, *n.* The urinary bladder.— **u″ro-cys′tic**, *a.*— **U″ro-cys′tis**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of smut-fungi in which each resting-spore is enveloped by pseudospores that do not germinate. *U. occulta* grows on rye.— **u″ro-cys-ti′tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.— **u″ro-di-al′y-sis**, *n.* A partial and temporary suspension of the urinary secretion, common in the course of many forms of acute disease. Called **urodialysis neonatorum** when occurring in children, and **u. senum** in the aged.— **u″ro-dyn′i-a**, *n.* Painful urination.— **u″ro-de′ma**, *n.* Same as UROPOSTEMA.— **u″ro-er′yth-rin**, *n.* A red pigment contained in the urine of persons having fevers.— **u-rog′e-nous**, *a.* Producing or promotive of the urinary secretion.— **u″ro-glau′cin**, *n.* A blue pigment contained in the urine of persons having certain diseases, as scarlet fever.— **u″ro-hem′a-tin**, *n.* A variety of hematin contained in urine: supposed by some authorities to give rise, by different grades of oxidation, to all the colored urine-pigments, which would account for the various cases of blue, green, brown, and black urines.— **u″ro-lith-i′a-sis**, *n.* The formation of urinary calculi; gravel.— **u″ro-lith-ol′o-gy**, *n.* That branch of medical science that treats of urinary calculi.— **u-rol′i-thus**, *n.* A urinary calculus.— **u-rol′o-gy**, *n.* Same as URINOLOGY.— **u″ro-log′ic-al**, *a.*— **u-rol′o-gist**, *n.*— **u′ro-man″cy**, *n.* The art of determining the nature and result of disease by inspection of the urine; uroscopy. **u″ro-man′ti-a**.— **u″ro-mel′a-nin**, *n.* A black pigment contained in urine: supposed to be a decomposition product of urochrome.— **u-rom′e-ter**, *n.* Same as URINOMETER.— **ur-on′cus**, *n.* Any urinary tumor or swelling.— **u″ro-phæ′in**, *n.* A gray pigment contained in urine: believed by some to be identical with urobilin.— **u″ro-phthi′sis**, *n.* Same as DIABETES MELLITUS. See under DIABETES.— **u″ro-pla′ti-a**, *n.* The abnormal presence of urine or urinary elements in any part of the body.— **u″ro-po-e′sis**, *n.* The elimination or secretion of urine. **u″ro-poi-e′sis**.— **u″ro-po-et′ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to uropoiesis. **u′ro-poi-et′ic**. **2.** Secreting urine; eliminating waste nitrogenous matter, as the water-vascular system and segmental organs of various invertebrates.— **u″ro-sam′mus**, *n.* A small urinary calculus or gravel.— **u″ror-rha′gi-a**, *n.* Same as DIABETES.— **u″ror-rhœ′a**, *n.* Same as DIABETES INSIPIDUS. See under DIABETES.— **u′ro-sco″py**, *n.* Diagnosis by examination of the urine.— **u″ro-scop′ic**, *a.*— **u′ro-sco″pist**, *n.*— **u″ro-sep′sis**, *n.* Blood-poisoning due to the septic effects of putrescent extravasated urine.— **u″ro-sep′tic**, *a.*— **u″ro-ste′a-lith**, *n.* A peculiar fatty substance sometimes found as an ingredient in urinary calculus.— **u″ro-tox′ic**, *a.* Relating to the poisonous character and effects of urinary matter unduly retained and carried into the circulation.— **u″ro-xan′thin**, *n.* Same as INDICAN, 2.— **u″ro-ze′ma**, *n.* Bright's disease.— **ur-rho′din**, *W.* (**ur′rho-din**, *C.*), *n.* A red pigment contained in urine—probably an oxidation product of indican or uroxanthin.

u-rochs, *n.* Same as AUROCHS.

u″ro-gen′i-tal, yū″ro-jen′i-tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs and their functions; urinogenital. **u″ri-no-gen′i-tal**:. **II.** *n. pl.* The urinogenital organs. [< URO-[2] + GENITAL.]

— **urogenital cord**, the lower ends of the ducts of Muller and of Wolff combined in the embryo in a cord-like structure.— **u. sinus**, the space into which the urinary and genital ducts empty.

U″ro-pyg′i, yū″ro-pij′qi *or* ū″ro-pī′gi, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Thelyphonidea* as a suborder. [< Gr. *ouropygion*; see UROPYGIUM.]

u″ro-pyg′i-al, yū″ro-pij′i-ql, *a.* Of or pertaining to the uropygium.— **uropygial gland** (*Ornith.*), the gland at the base of the tail, secreting an oily substance used to preen the feathers.

u″ro-pyg′i-um, yū″ro-pij′i-um *or* ū″ro-pig′i-um, *n.* *Ornith.* The terminal part of the body supporting the tail-feathers; rump. [< Gr. *ouropygion*, = *orrhopygion*, rump of birds, < *orrhos*, rump, + *pygē*, rump.]

u-ro′sis, yu-rō′sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Any disease of the urinary organs. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

u′ro-style, yū′ro-stoil, *n.* A long bone forming the posterior extremity of the vertebral column in anurous amphibians. [< URO-[1] + Gr. *stylos*, column.]

Behind this hump [on back of frogs] there is a smooth rod of bone, the *urostyle*. The skull, vertebræ, and *urostyle* constitute the axial skeleton. C. L. MORGAN *Animal Biology* p. 6. [B. '87.]

— **u″ro-sty′lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the urostyle.

u′rox, yū′roks, *n.* Same as AUROCHS.

ur-ox′a-nate, yur-ox′ą-nēt, *n.* A salt of uroxanic acid.

ur″ox-an′ic, yūr″ox-an′ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to uric acid and alloxanthin. [< URIC + ALLOXAN.]

— **uroxanic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_5N_4H_{10}O_6$) obtained by exposing uric acid dissolved in potassium hydroxid to air that is free from carbon dioxid.

ur′peth-ite, ûr′peth-ait, *E.*, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellowish-brown to brown soft hydrocarbon. [< the *Urpeth* colliery, where found.]

ur′ry, ur′i, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A blue to black clay found next to coal in coal-mines.

Ur′sa, ûr′są, *n.* [L.] A she bear: only in the phrases below.

— **Ursa Major**, the Great Bear: a large northern constellation containing the seven conspicuous stars called the Septentriones, or the Dipper. See CONSTELLATION, 4.— **U. Minor**, the Little Bear: a northern constellation, including the pole-star. See CONSTELLATION, 6.

ur′sal, *a.* A sea-bear. [< L. *ursus*, bear.]

ursel, *a.* Worse.

Ur′si-dæ, ûr′si-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of carnivores, especially *Arctoidea* without sectorial molars and with tail rudimentary; bears. [< URSUS.]

— **ur′sid**, *n.*— **ur′soid**, *a.* & *n.*

ur′si-form, ûr′si-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a bear; arctoid. [< L. *ursus*, bear, + -FORM.]

Ur-si′næ, ûr-sai′nī *or* -sī′nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Ursidæ* limited as a subfamily; bears. [< URSUS.]

ur′sine, ûr′sin, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (-sain, *E. W.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to bears or the *Ursidæ*; like a bear.

The *ursine* legend of its name
Prowls on its banks alone.
WHITTIER *Sunset on the Bearcamp* st. 2.

2. Clothed with dense bristles, as certain caterpillars. See WOOLLY BEAR. [< L. *ursinus*, < *ursus*, bear.]

— **ursine baboon**, the chacma.— **u. dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil.— **u. otary** or **seal**, the northern fur-seal.

ur′sine, *n.* One of the *Ursinæ*.

ur′son, ûr′sen, *n.* The Canada porcupine.

ur′su-la, ûr′siū-lą, *n.* A large North-American papilionid butterfly, the red-spotted purple (*Basilarchia* or *Limenitis astyanax*), purple-black, with indefinite blue and red marginal spots. [Dim. of L. *ursa*, f. of *ursus*, bear.]

Ur′su-line, ûr′siu-lin, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.* (-loin, *E. I. W.*[2]), *a.* *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to St. Ursula; specifically, pertaining to or designating an order of nuns founded at Brescia in 1537 by St. Angela Merici, engaged primarily in the education of girls.

Ur′su-line, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* An Ursuline nun.

Ur′sus, ûr′sus, *n.* *Mam.* A genus typical of *Ursidæ*. [< L. *ursus*, bear.]

Ur″ti-ca′ce-æ, ûr″ti-kē′se-ī *or* -cą′ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs—the nettle family—having alternate usually entire leaves, and unisexual or rarely polygamous flowers producing a 1-celled, 1-seeded fruit. It embraces 110 genera and 1,500 species, among which are the elms and mulberries, the hop, hemp, breadfruit, and fig. **Ur′ti-ca**, the type genus, contains the nettles. [< L. *urtica*, nettle, < *uro*, burn.]

— **ur″ti-ca′ceous**, *a.*

ur′ti-cal, ûr′ti-cal, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or allied to the nettles or the genus *Urtica*. **2.** *Zool.* Stinging like a nettle; urticating, as a thread-cell.

ur″ti-ca′ri-a, ûr″ti-kē′ri-ą *or* -cą′ri-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A disease of the skin characterized by evanescent rounded elevations resembling wheals raised by a whip, attended with intense itching; nettle-rash; hives. [< L. *urtica*; see URTICACEÆ.]

— **ur″ti-ca′ri-al**, **ur″ti-ca′ri-ous**, *a.*

ur′ti-cate, ûr′ti-kēt, *v.* [-CA′TED; -CA′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sting as with nettles; perform urtication upon.

All corals are provided with *urticating* organs. H. N. MOSELEY *Notes by a Naturalist* ch. 15, p. 388. [MACM. '79.]

2. Figuratively, to irritate.

II. *i.* To sting. [< L.L. *urtico* (pp. *urticatus*), < L. *urtica*; see URTICACEÆ.]

ur″ti-ca′tion, ûr″ti-kē′shun, *n.* The act, process, or effect of urticating; especially, a whipping with nettles as treatment for paralysis.

Elideus Paduanus recommends whipping with nettles, or *urtication*, . . . as being good for assisting the development of the eruption in exanthematic diseases. W. M. COOPER *History of the Rod* ch. 22, p. 307. [J. C. R.]

An Urubitinga (*Urubitinga anthracina*). 1/16

ur″ru-bi-tin′ga, ū″ru-bi-tin′gą, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** A Neotropical hawk of the genus *Urubitinga*, as *U. anthracina* of Mexico, bluish-black, with white bars on the tail. **2.** A South-American turkey-buzzard.

u′ru-bu, ū′ru-bū, *C.* (ū″rū-bū′, *W.*; ū-rū′bū, *E.*), *n.* [Braz.] The American black vulture or carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*).

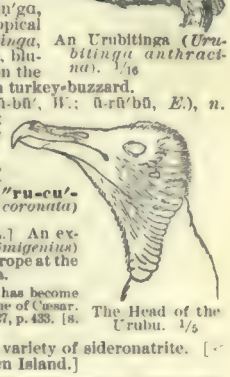

The Head of the Urubu. 1/5

u″ru-cu′ri, ū″ru-cū′ri, *n.* [Braz.] A palm (*Attalea excelsa*) allied to the cohune.— **u″ru-cu′ri-i″ba**, *n.* A palm (*Cocos coronata*) allied to the coconut-palm.

u′rus, yū′rus *or* ū′rus, *n.* [L.] An extinct wild ox (*Bos urus* or *primigenius*) abundant in the forests of Europe at the beginning of the Christian era.

Amongst mammals, the *urus* has become extinct from Europe since the time of Cæsar. WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 27, p. 433. [S. C. G. '80.]

u′rus-ite, yū′rus-ait, *n.* A variety of sideronatrite. [< the *Urus* plateau, Techeleken Island.]

ur'va, ûr'vɑ. *n.* [E. Ind.] The crab-eating ichneumon (*Herpestes urva*) of northern India, grizzled-gray, with a narrow white streak on each side of the head.

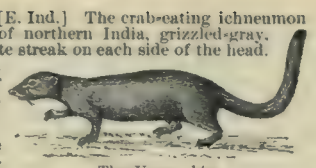

The Urva. 1/10

urved, ûrvd, *a.* *Her.* Turned or bowed upward. [Cor. of CURVED.]

ur'vant‡.

us, us, *pron.* The objective case plural of the personal pronoun of the first person. See I. [< AS. *ūs*, us.]

u'sa-bl(e, yū'zɑ-bl, *a.* Such as can be used. **use'a-bl(e**‡.— **u'sa-bl(e-ness, use'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

u'sage, yū'zĕj (XIII), *n.* **1.** The manner of using or treating a person or thing; treatment; also, the act of using; as, mild or harsh *usage*.

He complained that he had met with *usage* the like of which had been offered to none since the establishment of Christianity in Sweden. J. J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg* pt. ii, p. 207. [JAS. S.]

And my muscles cried for *usage*, till the man their plainings heard.
E. C. STEDMAN *Flood-Tide* st. 7.

2. Customary or habitual practise, or something permitted by it or done in accordance with it; custom or a custom; as, an act permitted by *usage;* ancient *usages*.

There was one civil custom used in (and in few but) the English nation which this gentleman [Gov. Winthrop] did endeavour to abolish in this country; and that was, the *usage* of drinking to one another. COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 128. [S. A. '55.]

3. *Law.* Uniform practise; specifically, a known, certain, uniform, reasonable practise, not contrary to law, in trade or business.

The terms *usage* and *custom* are often used interchangeably, but in English law *usage* denotes local practise, which need not be immemorial and must be proved as a fact, while *custom*, which must be general and immemorial, has the force of law and is recognized by the courts without proof.

4. *Gram. & Rhet.* A use of words or forms considered as sanctioned or unsanctioned by reputable authorities.

He broke through conventional forms and *usages* in his mode of writing more daringly than any English poet before him had done.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Cowper* in vol. ii, p. 372. [S. '69.]

5†. Conduct; behavior. **6†.** Enjoyment. [F., < LL. **usaticum*, < L. *usus;* see USE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see CUSTOM; HABIT.

—nonjurors' usages (*Eng. & Scot. Hist.*), certain ceremonies, including mixing wine with water, prayer for the dead, trine immersion at baptism, the chrism at confirmation, anointing of the sick, etc., adopted by the nonjurors in the communion office.

u'sa-ger†, *n.* **1.** One who has the use of trust property. **2.** Same as NONJUROR: opposed to *non-usager*.

u'sance, yū'zɑns, *n.* **1.** *Com.* A period of time, variable as between various countries, which, by commercial usage, is allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange, exclusive of days of grace.

Formerly, when means of transit were less expeditious than later, usance was more extended, three months being allowed between London and Venice; now generally one month's usance is allowed between countries not more remote. Commercial usage has, however, established a four months' usance on bills drawn in India and China, and other countries of that hemisphere with Western countries. **Double usance** and **half usance** are also recognized.

The term *usance*, which is common enough in negotiable instruments, means in some countries a month, in others, two or more months, and in others, half a month.
JOSEPH STORY *Conflict of Laws* § 271, p. 417. [L. B. & CO. '46.]

2. [Archaic.] Employment; use.

Life is good, . . . So is youth, so is beauty. Mere stuff
Are all these for Love's *usance*.
OWEN MEREDITH *The Apple of Life* st. 7.

3†. Interest on money. **4†.** Custom. [OF., < *usant*, ppr. of *user;* see USE, *v.*] **u'saunce†.**

u'sant†, *a.* Accustomed; using. **u'saunt†.**

Us'beg, UZ'beg, *n.* Same as UZBEG.

Us'cock, US'cock, *n.* [US'COCK-HI, US'COCKS, *pl.*] One of a band of sea-robbers who ravaged the Adriatic in 1601–'17 and were suppressed by Venice. They were Serbo-Croatian fugitives from the Turks, who settled in Dalmatia. [Cp. G. *Uskoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.]

use, yūz, *v.* [USED; U'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ for the accomplishment of a purpose; turn to account; make use of; as, to *use* tools; weapons are *used* in war.

Each and all of them thought that they were *using* Douglas, and it is yet an unsolved problem whether he was not *using* them all.
LINCOLN in *Political Debates, Sept.*, '59 p. 263. [F. F. & CO. '60.]

2. To put into practise or employ habitually or as a manner of doing something; make a practise of; as, he *used* violence and threats; to *use* diligence in business.

The Catholic Church neither submits to enthusiasm nor proscribes it, but *uses* it. MACAULAY *Essays* p. 410. [A. '80.]

3. To conduct oneself toward; treat; as, he *uses* me well. **4.** To make familiar by habit or practise; accustom; habituate; inure: generally in the past participle; as, he is *used* to exposure.

Use yourself to the weather. A little rain will not melt you.
TOPLADY *Works, Observ., Intrepidity* vol. iv, p. 293. [BA. '25.]

5. *Croquet.* To employ (another player's ball) in making a long run by roqueting (it) many times in succession. **6.** To have sexual intercourse with (a woman). **7.** To behave: a reflexive use. **8.** [Archaic.] To resort to frequently.

II. *i.* **1.** To do a thing customarily or habitually; be accustomed; be wont: now always in the past as an auxiliary to form a phrase equivalent to a frequentative pretcrit; as, I *used* to go there, but I go no longer. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] To go frequently; also, to inhabit. **3†.** To take the sacrament. [< OF. *user*, < L. *usus;* see USE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see EMPLOY; OCCUPY.

—to use up. 1. To use the whole of; consume by using; as, to *use up force*. **2.** [Colloq.] To weary to exhaustion; wear out; discourage.

use, yūs, *n.* **1.** The act of using; employment, as of means or material for a purpose; application to an end, particularly a good or useful end; as, the *use* of steam in navigation.

Reflect that life, like ev'ry other blessing,
Derives its value from its *use* alone!
JOHNSON *Irene* act iii, sc. 8.

2. The character or quality of being useful or serving a purpose; suitableness or capability for compassing an end; serviceableness; advantage; profit; as, every created thing has its *use;* the *uses* of adversity. **3.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity; as, keep it, I have no *use* for it. **4.** Habitual practise or employment; custom; usage.

It ought to be remembered that use, well established, must give law to grammar, and not grammar to use.
COBBETT *English Grammar* ed. by Ayres, § 198, p. 115. [A. '84.]

5. *Liturg.* A form of public worship or a service that arose in or was perpetuated by a church, diocese, province, or branch of a church; as, the Gallican *use;* Sarum *use;* Roman *use;* York *use*. **6.** *Law.* The permanent equitable right that one has to the enjoyment of the rents and profits of lands and tenements of which the legal title and possession are vested in another in trust for the beneficiary. **7.** [Archaic.] Ordinary experience or occurrence. **8†.** The application of a sermon. **9†.** Usury; interest. [< OF. *us*, < L. *usus*, < *usus*, pp. of *utor*, use. Def. 6 < OF. *nes*, < L. *opus*, work.]

Synonyms: see AVAIL; CUSTOM; HABIT; OCCUPATION; UTILITY.

Phrases:—pious uses, uses created for religious purpose, especially for such as the law did not consider superstitious.—**public use,** a use for the benefit of the public or of the whole community, as distinguished from an individual or certain individuals.—**resulting use,** a use which, as limited by the deed creating it, expires, or can not vest, and consequently returns back to him who created it.—**shifting use,** a secondary or executory use which, when executed, operates in derogation of a preceding estate, changing it from one to another by circumstances ex post facto.—**springing use,** a use limited to commence in future independent of any precedent estate; executory use.—**superstitious use,** a species of use prohibited by ancient English statutes restricting endowments for propagating religious doctrines deemed false and dangerous to the public weal.—**statute of uses,** a celebrated English statute of 1536, under which the cestui que use was made the legal as well as equitable owner of lands granted to his use: very generally introduced into the jurisprudence of the United States; abolished in New York by the revised statutes of that State.—**to have no use for. 1.** To have no need of. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To have a strong antipathy or dislike for; wish to have nothing to do with.

use'a-bl(e, use'a-bl(e-ness. Same as USABLE, etc.

u-see', yu-zī', *n.* [Rare.] One for whose behoof, but not in whose name, a suit is brought.

use'ful, yūs'ful, *a.* Serving a use or purpose, especially a valuable one; productive of good; beneficial.

Several of us were corrected by our fathers; and, though I pleaded the usefulness of the work, mine convinced me that nothing was *useful* which was not honest.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 101. [L. '74.]

Synonyms: adapted, advantageous, available, beneficial, conducive, convenient, favorable, good, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, suitable, suited. See BENEFICIAL; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT. Compare UTILITY.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for USELESS.

—use'ful-ly, *adv.*— **use'ful-ness**, *n.*

use'less, yūs'les, *a.* Not serving or not capable of serving any valuable purpose; being of no use; not aiding or effecting the end in view.

Synonyms: abortive, bootless, fruitless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, null, profitless, unavailing, unprofitable, unserviceable, vain, valueless, worthless. That which is *bootless, fruitless,* or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be, adapted to accomplish. That which is *useless, futile,* or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result. *Useless* in the widest sense signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless*. *Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual*, as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor. That which is *useless* lacks actual fitness for a purpose; that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness.— **Antonyms:** see synonyms for USEFUL.

—use'less-ly, *adv.*— **use'less-ness**, *n.*

u'sen, yū'zn, *pa.* [Southern U. S.] Accustomed; used.

u'ser¹, yū'zẽr, *n.* One who or that which uses.

u'ser², *n.* *Law.* The use or enjoyment of a thing; the exercise or enjoyment of a right, especially of a franchise. Rights may be acquired by *user*, and they may be lost by *non-user*, or *disuser*. [< OF. *user*, verb as noun; see USE, *v.*]

ush, ush, *vt.* [Colloq. or Obs.] To usher.

U-shas',) u-shgs', u-shū'sɑ, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* Aurora;
U-sha'sa,) the goddess of dawn.

ush'er, ush'ẽr, *vt.* To attend or precede as an usher; serve as a forerunner or harbinger of; introduce: often followed by *in* or *forth;* as, to *usher in* a guest.

Look up, dear lady; sad news never came
Usher'd with loud applause.
MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* act ii, sc. 2.

—ush'er-ance†, *n.* The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered.

ush'er, *n.* **1.** An officer or servant who acts as doorkeeper, as of a court or other assembly-room; hence, an officer whose duty it is to introduce strangers or walk before a person of rank; commonly, one who conducts persons to seats, as in a church or place of amusement.

When I go forth, my eyes two *ushers* are,
And dutifully walk before me bare.
T. RANDOLPH *Inestimable Content in the Muses* l. 25.

2. [Eng.] An under-teacher in a school. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A subordinate ministerial officer of the courts appointed by the judges. **4.** One of various British geometrid moths, as *Hibernia cucophearia*. [< OF. *ussher*, < L. *ostiarius*, < *ostium*, door, < *os*, mouth.]

—Usher of the Black Rod [Eng.], an officer appointed by the crown who attends the House of Lords when in session, executes orders for the commitment of persons for breach of privilege or contempt, and assists at various ceremonies.—**U. of the Green Rod,** an officer of the Order of the Thistle, charged with attendance on the sovereign and knights when assembled in chapter.

—ush'er-dom, *n.* [Rare.] The office or duties of ushers; ushers as a body.— **ush-e'ri-an**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to ushers.— **ush'er-less**, *a.*— **ush'er-ship**, *n.* The office of an usher.

u'sing-grounds", yū'zing-grəundz', *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] Grounds where game-birds, as partridges or quail, customarily go or stay.

The '*using-grounds*' of the coveys are generally known or suspected by the farmer who is fond of shooting.
C. D. LANIER in *Harper's Monthly* Oct., '93, p. 681.

u'si-tate, yū'zi-tet *or* -tĕt, *a.* [Rare.] According to custom or use; usual. [< L. *usitor* (pp. *usitatus*), use often, < *usus;* see USE, *n.*]

u'si-ta-tive, yū'zi-tɑ-tiv, *a.* Expressing customary or usual action, as a Greek tense.

Us-ne'e-i, us-nī'ę-ai *or* us-nē'e-ī, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of gymnocarpous lichens. **Us'ne-a** (t. g.) embraces the long thin tree-moss, so abundant in northern latitudes. [< Ar. *achneh*, lichen.]

us'nic, us'nic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from *Usneei*.

—usnic acid, a lemon-yellow crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$) contained in various lichens. **us'nin‡.**

us'que-baugh, us'ęwę-bô, *C. W.* (us-ęwe-bô', *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** A distilled spirit, especially whisky: so called in Ireland and Scotland.

They drank all fluids that ever were poured, . . .
The blundering Irishman's *Usquebaugh*.
W. M. PRAED *The Modern Nectar* st. 2.

2. A liqueur. BRANDE AND COX. [< Ir. Gael. *uisge beatha*, < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life.]

us'selve'†, *pron.* Ourselves. **us'selv'en†.**

us'suk, ūs'uk, *n.* [Eskimo.] The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*). **oo'zook‡; uk'suk‡; ur'suk‡.**

The use of the stones which the walrus swallows is still an interesting question. The *ussuk* or bearded seal has the same habit.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, ch. 13, p. 142. [C. & P. '56.]

us-til'a-gin,) us-til'ɑ-jin, *n.* *Chem.* A white bitter
us-til'a-gine,) crystalline alkaloid said to have been isolated from corn-smut.

Us"til-a-gin'e-æ, us'til-ɑ-jin'ę-ī *or* -gin'e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of mycomycetous fungi parasitic on living plants. The black dust that has given rise to the common name, *smut*, consists of resting-spores, but other spores occur, notably sprout-conidia, capable of almost indefinite multiplication in nutrient solutions. Some are of economic value. Many cause swellings and distortions of the host. [< USTILAGO.]

us"ti-lag'i-nous, us'ti-laj'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the *Ustilagineæ*. **2.** *Med.* Relating to ustilago or ergot; affected with ergotism; as, *ustilaginous* gangrene. **us"ti-la-gin'e-ous‡.**

Us"ti-la'go, us'ti-lē'gō *or* ūs'ti-lɑ'gō, *n.* **1.** The type genus of the smut-fungi (*Ustilagineæ*). **2.** [u-] *Med.* Corn-smut, the ergot of the United States Pharmacopœia: incorrect use. [< LL. *ustilago*, plant, < L. *ustus;* see USTION.]

us'tion, us'chun, *C. W.* (ust'yun, *E. Wr.*), *n.* The act of burning, or the state of being burned; specifically, in surgery, application of the actual cautery; cauterization by burning. [< L. *ustio(n-)*, < *ustus*, pp. of *uro*, burn.]

us-to'ri-ous†, *a.* Having the quality of burning.

us'tu-late, us'chu-[*or* -tju-]let *or* -lĕt, *a.* Scorched, or colored as if by scorching. [< L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulo*, scorch, < *uro*, burn.] — **us"tu-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of burning or searing. **2.** *Pharm.* The drying of substances by heat preparatory to pulverization. **3.** *Chem.* The expulsion of one substance from another by heat, as the driving off of sulfur or arsenic from an ore by roasting. **4†.** Lecherous passion; lasciviousness.

u'su-al, yū'zhu-ɑl, *a.* Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events or in ordinary practise; customary; frequent; common.

Without doubt, abstinence on one day in the week, so far as the exigencies of life permit, from the *usual* daily occupation, . . . is a highly beneficial custom. MILL *Liberty* ch. 4, p. 174. [T. & F., '75.]

[< F. *usuel*, < L. *usualis*, < *usus;* see USE, *n.*]

Synonyms: accustomed, common, customary, everyday, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, normal, ordinary, prevailing, prevalent, regular, wonted. In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class; but both words are in good use as applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, though *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable. See COMMON; FREQUENT; HABITUAL; NORMAL.—**Antonyms:** exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, out-of-the-way, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unusual.

—u'su-al-ly, *adv.*— **u'su-al-ness**, *n.*

u"su-ca'pi-ent, yū'ziu-kē'pi-ənt *or* ū'su-cə'pi-ent. *n. Civ. Law.* One who holds or claims title to property by usucapion. [< L. *usucapien(t-)s*, ppr. of *usucapio*, acquire by use, < *usus* (see USE, *n.*) + *capio*, take.]

u"su-ca'pi-on,) yū'siu-kē'pi-ən *or* ū'su-cə'pi-on, -kē'-
u"su-cap'i-o,) pi-ō *or* -cə'pi-ō, *n. Civ. Law.* The acquisition or mode of acquiring property by continued possession for a period of time prescribed by law; a kind of prescription. It differs from modern prescription in that the possession must have begun in good faith and by some mode of alienation which, though insufficient to confer title in the particular case, was recognized by law. [= F. *usucapion*, < L. *usucapion(n-)*, < *usucapio;* see USUCAPIENT.] **u"su-cap'tion‡.**

u'su-capt, yū'ziu-capt, *vt. Civ. Law.* To acquire (title to property) by usucapion. [< L. *usucaptus*, pp. of *usucapio;* see USUCAPIENT.]—**u"su-cap'ti-ble**, *a.*

u'su-fruct, yū'ziu-fruct (XIII), *vt.* To subject, as property, to usufruct.

u'su-fruct, *n. Law.* The right of enjoying things belonging to another, and of drawing from them all the profit and advantage they will produce without destroying or wasting their substance. [< L. *usufructus*, < *usus* (see USE, *n.*) + *fructus;* see FRUIT.]

With a very few exceptions, all of the land in Siberia belongs to the Crown. The village communes enjoy the *usufruct* of it.
KENNAN in *Century Magazine* June, '88, p. 167.

—imperfect usufruct or **quasi-usufruct,** the right of using the substance of things that would be useless unless consumed by the usufructuary, as grain, fruit, liquors, etc.—**perfect u.,** the right of using another's things without altering their substance though the substance may deteriorate by use, as houses, animals, machinery, furniture, etc.

u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry, yū'ziu-fruc'chu-ę-ri *or* -tju-ę-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a usufruct.

—u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who holds property for use by usufruct, as a tenant.

The whole land was holy, and God's land, and they but *usufructuaries*. JOSEPH MEDE *Works, Sermon, Acts* i, 34, 35 in bk. i, p. 121. [R. N. 1672.]

u"su-ra'ri-ous†, *a.* Usurious. **u'su-ra-ry†.**

u'sure†, *vi.* To be usurious.

u'su-rer, yū'zhiu-rẽr, *n.* One who practises usury; one who loans money, especially at an exorbitant or illegal rate.

Countless are the devices by which *usurers* endeavor to avoid the provisions of the statute.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. iii, p. 108. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

[< F. *usurier*, < LL. *usurarius*, < L. *usurarius*, of usury, < *usura;* see USURY.]

u-su'ri-ous, yu-zhū'ri-us, *S. W. Wr.* (-ziū'-, *C.*) (XIII), *a.* Taking unlawful or exorbitant interest on money loaned; having the nature of or involving usury. **u'su-rous†.**

If the statute of usury provides that a *usurious* contract is void, then no subsequent circumstances can make the original contract good. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. iii, p. 117. [L. B. & CO. '73.]

— **u-su'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

u-surp', yu-zûrp', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize and hold in possession without right or legal authority; take possession of by force; as, to *usurp* regal power or a throne.

Among the evils of a distaste for reading, are the worldly and common traits of thought, which *usurp* dominion over us. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter xv, p. 181. [H. '39.]

2. To take arrogantly, as if by right.

II. *i.* To play the part of a usurper: with *on* or *upon*. [< F. *usurper*, < L. *usurpo*, use, < *usus* (see USE, *n.*) + *rapio*, seize.]

Synonyms: see ASSUME.

— **u-surp'ant**, *a.* Disposed to usurp. — **u-surp'ed-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] By means of usurpation. — **u-surp'er**, *n.* — **u-surp'ing-ly**, *adv.* By usurpation.

u"sur-pa'tion, yû"zûr-pê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of usurping, or of seizing and enjoying the power or property of another without right; said especially of unlawful or forcible seizure of kingly power.

One right yielded up produces the *usurpation* of a second. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vii, ch. 13, p. 468. [G. P. P. '60.]

2. *Law.* (1) The wrongful intrusion into or unjust exercise of the privileges of any office, franchise, or right of another: as, *usurpation* of the Presidency. (2) *Eng. Law.* The dispossession of the lawful patron from the right of presentation to a benefice by a stranger presenting a clerk who is admitted and installed; as, *usurpation* of an advowson. **3**†. Usage or custom: use. [F., < L. *usurpatio* (-n-), < *usurpo*, usurp: see USURP.]

u-surp'a-tive, *a.* Having the character of usurpation. — **u-surp'a-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Done or characterized by usurpation: as, *usurpatory* acts. **u-surpa"trix**, *n.* A female usurper. **u-surp'ress**†. — **u-surp'a-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] Usurpation.

Pulled beneath man's *usurpature*.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 23.

u'su-ry, yû'zhu ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Originally, the act or practise of loaning money at interest, or of taking interest for money so loaned: now archaic except in the sense of exorbitant or extortionate interest; specifically (*Law*), the demanding and taking, or contracting to receive, for the use of money as a loan, a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law.

Neither shalt thou lay upon him *usury*. *Ex.* xxii, 25.

The curse of *usury*, which always falls so heavily upon new settlements, did not spare them. . . . they were obliged to borrow money at fifty per cent and at thirty per cent interest.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, ch. 8, p. 250. [L. B. & CO. '76.]

2. A premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed or returned, beyond the rate of interest established by law. **3.** Figuratively, large increase added to anything returned.

I would have paid her kiss for kiss. With *usury* thereto.
TENNYSON *The Talking Oak* st. 49.

[< OF. *usure*, < L. *usura*, < *usus*; see USE, *n.*]

u'sus, yû'sus *or* û'sus, *n.* *Rom. Law.* **1.** The use of or right to use a thing; the right to use and enjoy a thing personally; a use that creates ownership. **2.** A lower form of civil marriage by which the husband acquired parental power over the person and property of the wife. [L., see USE, *n.*]

us'ward, us'ward, *adv.* [Rare.] Toward us. [< US + -WARD.]

The phrase **to us ward** *Eph.* i, 19) is by tmesis for *toward us*, *us* and *ward* being separate.

ut, ût, *n.* *Mus.* The first note in the Guido scale. See SOLMIZATION. [It., < L. *ut*, in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

u'ta[1], yû'tə, *n.* A form of epithelial cancer: in Peru.

u'ta[2], *n.* In Egyptian symbolism, the eye.

The prow of the boat being richly carved, decorate with the *uta* or symbolic eye. A. B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 18, p. 345. [R. & S. '89.]

u'tah-ite, yû'tâ-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, orange-yellow, hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_8Fe_8S_9O_{32}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Utah*, where found.]

u'tas†, *n.* The term of eight days or the eighth day after a feast or special occasion, merriment as at a feast. **u'tist**†. **Ute**, ût *or* yût, yû'tû, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of a Shoshonean **Ute**, ût *or* yût, yû'tû, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of a Shoshonean **U'tah**, a tribe of North-American Indians, now confined mostly to a reservation in Colorado.

-ute, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form (1) adjectives, as *absolute*, *destitute*, *dissolute*, *minute*, *resolute*, and (2) verbs, as *constitute*, *execute*, *institute*, *persecute*, etc. < L. *-utus*, pp. suffix.

u-ten'sil, yu-ten'sil EXTRA, *n.* Something that is used; a thing serving a useful purpose; formerly, a thing of varied use; as, *utensils* of war or observation; now, more especially, an implement or vessel for domestic or farming use, as, kitchen *utensils*. [< OF. *utensile*, < L. *utensile*, < *utensilis*, fit for use, < *utor*, use.]

Their Japanese women's household *utensils*, in fine porcelain or thin metal, look like children's toys.
PIERRE LOTI in *Harper's Monthly* Dec., '90, p. 124.

u"ter-al'gi-a, yû"tgr al'ji ə *or* û"ter al'ji ə, *n.* *Pathol.* Uterine pain. [< L. *uterus*, womb, + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

u'ter-in, *a.* Uterine [PHIL. SOC.

u'ter-ine, yû'tgr in, *U. S. W. Wr* [2] -ain, *E. Wr* [1] -EXTRA, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but having a different father: as, a *uterine* brother. [< LL. *uterinus*, < L. *uterus*, womb.]

— **uterine cake**, the placenta. — **u. redresser**, an instrument for replacing an inverted uterus. — **u. tubes**, the Fallopian tubes.

u"ter-i'tis, yû"tgr-ai'tis *or* û"ter-i'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb: metritis. [< UTERUS.]

utero-. Derived from L. *uterus*, womb: a combining form. — **u"te-ro-ges-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The progressive development of the embryo within the womb. **2.** The period during which the embryo or fetus is borne within the uterus; pregnancy. — **u"te-ro-ma'ni-a**, *n.* Same as NYMPHOMANIA. — **u"te-ro"o-va'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the uterus and the ovary. — **u"te-ro-sac'ral**, *n.* Passing from the uterus to the sacrum. — **u"ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* Same as HYSTEROTOMY. — **u"ter-o-vag'i-nal**, *a.* Connected with the uterus and the vagina. — **u"ter-o-ves'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder.

u'te-rus, yû'te-rus, *U.* [-]ti-rus, *W.* [1], *n.* [-RI, -rai *or* -ri, *pl.*] L. **1.** The organ of a female animal in which the young are protected and developed before birth; a dilated terminal portion of an oviduct serving to retain the ovum and later the fetus during development; womb. In the higher mammals the uterus is single, but in the lower mammals, as marsupials and monotremes, it is double. **2.** *Bot.* The peridium in gasteromycetous fungi.

— **anteflexion of the uterus**, a bending of the uterus with the concavity forward. — **anteversion of the u.**, a displacement of the womb in which the upper portion is turned forward toward the pubes and the mouth is turned toward the spinal bone, the sacrum. — **inversion of the u.**, displacement of the womb and turning it inside out—generally a fatal accident. — **lateroversion of the u.**, a uterine displacement by the womb turning to one side. — **prolapsus of the u.**, the falling down of the womb from its natural position into the vagina. — **retroversion of the u.**, a displacement of the womb whereby the body of the womb is inclined backward and its mouth forward: the opposite of *anteversion*. — **u. masculinus**, a trace of the Müllerian duct found in the male; the prostatic vesicle.

Ut'gard, ût'gûrd, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The abode of the giant Utgard-Loki, on the other side of the great sea, that surrounds Midgard, the earth. [< Icel. *útgarthar*, < *út*, out, + *garthr*, yard.] **Jo'tun-heim**‡.

— **Ut'gard-Lo"ki**, *n.* In Norse mythology, a giant of Utgard visited by Thor: distinct from *Loki*, and representing physical and moral evil. **Skry'mer**‡.

u'ti-a, yû'ti-ə, *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as HUTIA.

u'tile†, *a.* Useful.

u'til-i"sa-ble, etc. Same as UTILIZABLE, etc.

u-til"i-ta'ri-an, yu-til"i-tê'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** Relating to, based upon, or consisting in utility; especially, placing utility above beauty or the amenities of life; sometimes, reprehensibly, regarding only a lower form of utility; evincing a selfish and sordid spirit; as, stock-speculation is essentially *utilitarian*.

The roses and clematis are rooted up, like our hopes. The *utilitarian* axe has been laid at the root of every tree. FANNY FERN *Fern Leaves, Old House* in first series, p. 245. [D. M. & CO. '53.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or advocating utilitarianism; as, the *utilitarian* philosophy.

According to this *utilitarian* doctrine, self-interest is the basis of social and political morality. . . . Every man is a supreme law to himself. BARING-GOULD *Origin of Religious Belief* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 58. [A. '70.]

u-til"i-ta'ri-an, *n.* One devoted to mere utility or material interests; in philosophy, one who advocates utilitarianism.

Mr. Lecky has justly remarked that the only charge *utilitarians* can bring against vice is that of imprudence.
W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 48. [C. & H. '90.]

u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The general theory that makes utility of some kind the end and criterion of action. Specifically: (1) The ethical doctrine that actions are right because they are useful or of beneficial tendency, and that utility is the supreme end of moral action. Such actions have been held to be virtuous, whether prompted by self-love, by benevolence, or partly by both; whether having reference to this life only or to a future state also; and whether the utility is confined to happiness (pleasure and freedom from pain) as the only thing desirable, or extended to higher forms of advantage or non-moral good. Compare EUDEMONISM; EUTHUMISM; GOOD; CHIEF GOOD.

(2) The ethical theory that makes the happiness of mankind the end of human conduct and the criterion of right. The word was coined by John Stuart Mill to express this view. (3) The doctrine, in civics and politics, that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole end and criterion of all public action. Compare BENTHAMISM. **2.** Devotion to mere material interests and aims.

Whatever shows that a greater happiness is to be found in immaterial things tends to stifle the *utilitarianism* which is the cause of growing paralysis of American life.
W. J. STILLMAN in *Atlantic Monthly* Nov., '91, p. 694.

u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] [Rare.] To use with utilitarian intent; render utilitarian.

u-til'i-ty, yu til'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality, character, or state of being useful or serviceable; fitness for some desirable practical purpose; serviceableness; usefulness; also, that which is serviceable or useful.

Two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine — *utility* and progress. The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary.
MACAULAY *Essays, Lord Bacon* p. 271. [A. '80.]

2. *Polit. Econ. & Ethics.* Fitness to supply the natural needs of man, or the quality of contributing to his comfort, prosperity, and happiness; that serviceableness which is the basis of the value of a thing.

Utility . . . includes not only the power to satisfy want, to give pleasure, to procure a good or ward off an evil, but to serve any purpose of man, society, or the state, in the present or coming time. *Utility* must often pass through several steps before it reaches a human desire.
J. M. GREGORY *Polit. Economy* ch. 2, p. 33. [V. A. B.]

3. *Philos.* (1) Happiness; the happiness of mankind; the greatest happiness of the greatest number. (2) Utilitarianism: still widely used, but exclusively used before Mill's coinage of the word *utilitarianism* and its adoption in literature.

The fundamental objection to the doctrine of *utility* in all its modifications, is that taken by Dr. Reid, viz., 'that agreeableness and *utility* are not moral conceptions, nor have they any connection with morality. What a man does, merely because it is agreeable, is not virtue.'
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 346. [H. & CO. '78.]

4. *Theat.* (1) The actor to whom are assigned the smallest speaking parts in any line of business. Called also *utility-man*. (2) The part so assigned, or such parts collectively. **5**†. Use; profit. [< F. *utilité*, < L. *utilitas*, < *utilis*, useful, < *utor*, use.]

Synonyms: advantage, advantageousness, avail, benefit, expediency, profit, service, serviceableness, use, usefulness. *Utility* is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use*, and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result. We contrast beauty and *utility*. We say of an invention, its *utility* is questionable, or, on the other hand, its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or I have found it of *use*; still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged. *Expediency* (literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble; either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation, or of actions that have a moral character. *Expediency* denoting immediate *advantage*, on a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss, while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals. *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency* but narrower than *utility*, as in the proverb, "Honesty is the best *policy*." See ADVANTAGE; PROFIT.—**Antonyms**: disadvantage, folly, futility, impolicy, inadequacy, inexpedience, inutility, unprofitableness, uselessness, worthlessness.

u'til-ize, yû'til-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I"ZING.] To turn to practical account; make (something) profitable or serviceable by applying (it) to some use; improve.

Utilize is fast antiquating improve, in the sense of 'turn to account.'
F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 6, p. 167. [S. '63.]

[< L. *utilis*; see UTILITY.] **u'til-ise**‡.

— **u'til-i"za-**[or **-sa-**]**bl(e**, *a.* — **u"til-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* — **u'til-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.*

u'ti pos"si-de'tis, yû'tai pes'si-dî'tis *or* û'ti pos'si-dê'tis. **1.** *Rom. Law.* An interdict or judicial decree by which a person in possession of property was protected against disturbance of his possession. **2.** *Inter. Law.* The principle that the parties to a war retain what they possessed at its close, unless it is otherwise provided by treaty. [L., as you possess.]

ut'la-ry†, *n.* Outlawry. **ut'lau-ry**†; **ut'law-ry**†.

ut"le-ga'tion†, *n.* The act of outlawing.

ut'most, ut'môst, *a.* **1.** Of the highest degree or the largest amount or number; as, the *utmost* condescension; the *utmost* force. **2.** Being at the farthest limit or most distant point; last.

From India, and the golden Chersonese,
And *utmost* Indian isle, Taprobane.
MILTON *P. R.* bk. iv, l. 75.

[< AS. *utemest*, < *ut*, out, + *-mest*, -MOST.]

ut'most, *n.* **1.** The greatest possible extent; highest degree; as, to do one's *utmost*. **2.** The farthest point; the extreme boundary.

And still forever yawns before our eyes
An *utmost* — that is veiled.
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt. ii, st. 40.

Synonyms: see END.

U"to-Az'tec-an, yû"to-az'tec-ən, *n.* A great family of American aboriginal tribes formed by the union of the Shoshonean and the Aztecan tribes, extending from the Columbia river to the Isthmus of Panama and from the Pacific coast to the Gulf of Mexico. Compare AMERICAN.

U-to'pi-a, yu-tô'pi-ə, *n.* **1.** An imaginary island having a perfect social and political system: described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of that title, published in 1516, and embodying peculiar philosophical, religious, and communistic views. The island is governed by popular election, has community of goods and wealth, meals in common, monogamy, freedom of creed, etc., and the use of money is forbidden. Often misspelled **Eutopia**, as if Greek *eu*, good, and *topos*, place.

2. [u-] An ideally perfect place, realm, or condition; hence, any imaginary region.

If . . . men were all honest, and women all virtuous, and children all rosy and helpful, we might all live in a *Utopia* of our own.
D. G. MITCHELL *English Lands* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 179. [S. '91.]

[< Gr. *ou*, not, + *topos*, place.]

U-to'pi-an, yu-tô'pi-ən, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like Utopia. **2.** [u-] Excellent, but existing only in fancy or theory; chimerically good; ideal. **u-top'ic-al**†.

The universal equality of man before man is a *Utopian* political dream. DEEMS *Gospel of Common Sense* ch. 5, p. 115. [W. B. K. '88.]

3. [u-] Having no prescribed sphere of work; merely titular: said of an official, as a bishop without a diocese.

Synonyms: see IMAGINARY.

U-to'pi-an, *n.* **1.** A dweller in Utopia. **2.** [u-] One who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society; a visionary. **u-to'pi-an-i"zer**‡; **u-to'pi-an-ist**‡; **u-to'pi-an-i"zer**‡; **u-to'pi-ast**‡ [Rare]; **u-to'pist**‡.

These reformers are not fanatics; they are not ultraists and *Utopians*; they have striking results to show. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay x, p. 357. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

Synonyms: see IMAGINARY.

u-to'pi-an-ism, yu-tô'pi-ən-izm, *n.* The mental bent or character of a utopian; highly optimistic views, especially of social problems. **u-to'pism**‡ [Rare].

U'tra-quism, yû'tru-cwizm, *n.* The doctrine of the Utraquists. [< L. *utraque*, neuter pl. of *uterque*, both, < *uter*, each, + *-que*, and.]

— **U'tra-quist**, *n.* A Calixtine.

u'tri-cle, yû'tri-cl, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A cell of an animal or plant. **2.** *Anat.* A small sac-like cavity found in the labyrinth of the internal ear. See illus. under LABYRINTH. **utricle of the vestibule**‡. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A small fruit having an inflated membranaceous pericarp, as in the pigweed. (2) An air-bladder or air-cell, as in certain aquatic plants (*Utricularia*). (3) A large thin cell in the leaf of peat-mosses (*Sphagnum*). (4)† A parenchymatous cell. [< F. *utricule*, < L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, skin bag.] — **utricle of the urethra**, the prostatic vesicle of the male; uterus masculinus.

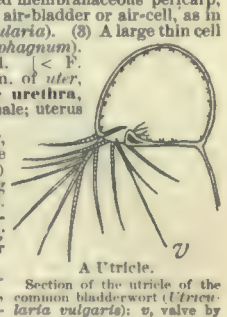

A Utricle.
Section of the utricle of the common bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*): *v*, valve by which the living food is received into the sac.

u-tric'u-lar, yu-tric'yu-lər, *a.* **1.** Resembling a utricle or small sac. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Bladder-like. (2) Bearing or provided with utricles. **u-tric'u-late**‡; **u-tric'u-lose**‡. [< L. *utriculus*; see UTRICLE.] — **utricular glands**, the uterine glands.

U-tric"u-la'ri-a, yu-tric"yu-lê'ri-ə *or* u-tric"u-lâ'ri-ə, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of cosmopolitan plants — the bladderworts of the bladderwort family. **2.** [u-] A plant of this genus.

More rarely seen is the slender *Utricularia*, a dainty maiden, whose light feet scarce touch the water. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Water-Lilies* p. 278. [T. & F. '63.]

[< L. *utriculus*; see UTRICLE.]

u-tric'u-lus, yu-tric'yu-lus *or* u-tric'u-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* Any small pear-shaped sac; especially, the utricle of the vestibule, or the utricle of the urethra. **2.** *Bot.* Same as UTRICLE, 3. [L.; see UTRICLE.]

— **utriculus hominis**, the utricle of the urethra. — **u-tric"u-li-for'mis**, *a.* *Bot.* Producing utricles or bladders. — **u-tric'u-li-form"**, *a.* Having the form of a utricle. **u-tric'u-loid**‡. — **u-tric'u-lose**, *a.* *Bot.* Same as UTRICULAR.

u'tri-form, yû'tri-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a leather bottle. [< L. *uter*, leather bag, + -FORM.]

ut'suk, *n.* [Eskimo.] Same as USSUK.

Ut-ta'ra Mi-man'sa. See VEDANTA.

ut'ter, ut'ĕr, *vt.* **1.** To give out or send forth with audible sound, whether articulately or not; as, to *utter* a groan or a sigh; to *utter* sad words.

To me, it seems that for some people all life is a lie, though they never actually *utter* a falsehood.
FRANCES P. COBBE *Duties of Women* lect. ii, p. 71. [G. H. E. '81.]

2. *Law.* (1) To say publicly; put in circulation; as, to *utter* slanderous words of another. (2) To deliver or offer to deliver to another, whether accepted or not (a forged instrument), representing the same to be genuine, with intent to defraud. (3) To deliver or offer to deliver to another as genuine (a counterfeit note or coin) with intent that it shall pass into circulation as money. (4) To issue for circulation or public use, as bank-notes or postage-stamps.

Festus: The great bards— . . .
Men who have forged gods — *uttered* — made them pass.
BAILEY *Festus, Another and a Better World* sc. 14.

3. [Archaic.] To give vent to in any way; give forth; emit.

The rabblement hooted, and clapped their chapped hands, and threw up their sweaty nightcaps, and *uttered* such a deal of stinking breath, . . . that it had almost choked Cæsar.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act i, sc. 2.

4†. To reach out. **5**†. To issue or deliver, as merchandise, in the course of trade. [ME. *uttren*, freq. of *outen*, < AS. *ūtian*, put out, < *ūt*, out.] **ut'tren**†.

Synonyms: see DISCLOSE; SPEAK.

— **ut"ter-a-bil'i-ty, ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* — **ut'ter-a-bl(e,** *a.* — **ut'ter-er,** *n.* One who utters. — **ut'ter-ing**†, *n.* **1.** Publication. **2.** Utterance. — **ut'ter-less,** *a.* [Rare.] Unutterable.

My soul was like the sea, . . .
Its only voice a vast dumb moan,
Of *utterless* anguish speaking.
LOWELL *The Moon* st. 1.

ut'ter, *a.* **1.** Realized or developed to the last degree; entire and complete; absolute; total; as, *utter* destitution.

At first the silence of the night was *utter*.
R. L. STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters, Act of Squatting* p. 146. [R. BROS. '84.]

2. Being or done without conditions or qualification; unqualified; final; peremptory: as, *utter* denial. **3.** [Archaic.] Outer; remote; especially, outside of or beyond given limits; as, upon the *utter* side. [< AS. *ūtera*, compar. of *ūt*, out.]

— **utter barrister,** in England, a junior barrister who addresses the court without the bar (the outer or *utter* bar) within which the queen's counsel plead. — **u. loss** (*Ins. Law*), as applied to a respondentia bond, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a constructive one.

— **ut'ter-est**†, *a.* Utmost. — **ut'ter-ly,** *adv.* To the utmost or highest degree; completely; totally; as, *utterly* vicious; *utterly* useless. — **ut'ter-more**†, *a.* Outer; further. — **ut'ter-most**, *a.* & *n.* Same as UTMOST. — **ut'ter-ness,** *n.* Extremity.

In the *utterness* of the self-abnegation of the genuine Protestant there is something approaching the heroic. FROUDE *Short Studies, Representative Men* in first series, p. 474. [S. '72.]

ut'ter†, *n.* The extreme limit.

ut'ter-ance[1], ut'ĕr-ans, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering, especially of uttering with the voice; vocal expression; also, the power of speech; as, to lose one's *utterance*.

Not only does a man influence others, but he greatly aids his own intellect by giving distinct and forcible *utterance* to his thoughts.
CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 19. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. A thing uttered or expressed.

Timæus . . . is the highest *utterance* that comes to us from the ante-christian ages, and has been called, not inaptly, 'The Hymn of the Universe.'
E. H. SEARS *Fourth Gospel* pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 418. [N. H. '72.]

3†. Disposal of a commodity in the course of trade.

Synonyms: see REMARK.

ut'ter-ance[2], *n.* [Archaic.] The bitter end; last extremity; outrance: in the phrase **to the utterance.**

The lower Lis They *to the utterance* will dispute.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Arteveide* pt. ii, act v, sc. 2.

[Var. of OUTRANCE.]

ut'ter-pan, ut'ĕr-pan, *n.* [E. Ind.] A ceremonial leave-taking, practised at East-Indian courts.

u'tum, yū'tum, *n.* [Ceylon.] An owl, the ketupa.

u'va, yū'va *or* ū'va, *n.* *Bot.* A succulent indehiscent fruit having a central placenta, as a grape. [L., grape.]

— **u'va-ur"si,** *n.* The bearberry.

— **u'vate,** *n.* A preserve made of grapes. — **u-va'ti-o,** *n.* Corneal protrusion of the eye. — **u've-a,** *n.* The dark portion of the iris and of the choroid coat of the eye. — **u've-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the uvea. — **u"ve-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the uvea or iris. — **u've-ous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a grape or a cluster of grapes. **2.** Uveal.

u-var'o-vite, u-var'o-vait, *n.* *Mineral.* An emerald-green calcium-chromium garnet ($Ca_3Cr_2Si_3O_{12}$). See GARNET[1]. [< S. S. *Uvarow*, Russian author.]

u'vic, yū'vic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes. [< L. *uva*, grape.]

— **uvic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_8O_3$) obtained with pyrotartaric acid by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. **pyrotritartaric acid**‡.

u-vit'ic, yu-vit'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes: used specifically to designate a compound differing from uvic and uvitonic acid. — **uvitic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_4$) obtained by the oxidation of mesitylenic acid. **mesidic acid**‡.

u"vi-ton'ic, yū'vi-ton'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes: specifically designating a compound that on decomposition yields uvitic acid. [< L. *uva*, grape; and see TONIC.] — **uvitonic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{12}O_7$) obtained by heating pyrocracemic acid with barium hydrate.

u'vrou, *n.* *Naut.* Same as UPHROE.

u'vu-la, yū'viu-la, *n.* **1.** The pendent fleshy portion of the soft palate of man and some other primates. See illus. under FAUCES.

The *uvula* can close either the opening to the nasal passages or the opening from the pharynx to the mouth.
J. C. CUTTER *Comprehensive Anat.* ch. 6, p. 91. [L.]

2. Either of two similar processes, one at the neck of the bladder and the other on the under side of the cerebellum. [< L. *uva*, uvula, < *uva*, grape.]

— **u'vu-la-spoon",** *n.* A spoon-like instrument by which the uvula may be supported so as to leave the passage beneath it free.

— **u'vu-lar,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the uvula. **2.** Produced by vibration of the uvula; as, the *uvular* 'r.' — **u'vu-lar-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] With a thick obstructed utterance, as when the uvula is abnormally long. — **u'vu-la-tome",** *n.* An instrument for cutting the uvula. — **u"vu-lat'o-my,** *n.* The operation of removing part of the uvula by excision. — **u"vu-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or uvula. — **u"vu-lop-to'sis,** *n.* Falling or relaxation of the uvula.

u-war'o-wite, *n.* Same as UVAROVITE.

ux-o'ri-al, ux-ō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or becoming to a wife. **2.** Uxorious. [< L. *uxor*, wife.]

ux-or'i-cide, ux-ŏr'i-said, *n.* **1.** The act of murdering or killing one's wife; wife-murder. **2.** One who kills or murders his wife. [< L. *uxor*, wife, + *cædo*, kill.]

— **ux-or'i-cl"dal,** *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous, ux-ō'ri-us, *a.* Extravagantly or servilely devoted to a wife; showing extreme and foolish fondness for one's wife. [< L. *uxorius*, < *uxor*, wife.]

— **ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Uz'beg, uz'beg, *n.* [Tatar.] A member of one of the tribes of the Tataric group of the Siberic branch of the Asian race. See table under MAN. **Us'beck**‡; **Us'beg**‡; **Us'bek**‡.

uze, u'zu-al. Use, usual. PHIL. SOC.

u'ze-ma, yū'ze-ma, *n.* [Burma.] A Burman linear measure, equal to about 12 miles.

uz'zard, uz'ard, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Izzard; the letter Z.

uz'zle, uz'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An ouzel.

V

Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.
V v	𝔙 𝔳	𝒱 𝓋

V[1], **v,** vī, *n.* [VEES, V's, or *Vs*, vīz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-second in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," **3**: a sign of labiodental closure, the raising of the lower lip to the upper teeth, as in *av*, or a similar opening, as in *va;* the vocal cords being close so as to vibrate, and the nasal veil closed. It is a continuous consonant, a fricative, a sonant.

Similar movements with parted cords give *af, fa*, so that *v* and *f* easily interchange by surd and sonant assimilation, as in Greek *au, eu, ēu, ōu*, pronounced in modern Greek *av, ev*, etc., before sonants, *af, ef*, etc., before surds; so also in dialectic shiftings; southern English dialects have *v* for northern and middle *f*:

"I niver shell *vorget*
I *vust* drawd breath in Zummerzet."

The early *v*'s from Latin and Scandinavian are mostly shiftings from the semi-vowel *u* = *w;* a later group are sounds of early *b*, as in modern Greek and Spanish. ♦ In Anglo-Saxon the sound *v* is denoted by the same sign as *f*, or sometimes as *u;* in middle English *u* or *v* is generally used.

Nearly all the *v*'s in modern English in words from Anglo-Saxon are from *f*'s made sonant by coming between two sonants, as in *leaf* > *leaves, half* > *halves*, and *v* is never permitted to stand final. It would have been ambiguous when written *u: han* would have been a dubious *have*, and the rule survives its reason; reformers write *hav, liv*, etc.

Most English *v*'s, especially initial *v*'s, are in words from French and Latin; occasionally one comes from *f* and the other kindred letters: *vixen* < *fox, vial* < *phial*, so French *avoir* < *habere*, German *vater* < Parent Speech *pater*.

V is, after *m*, the most frequent of the labial sounds, and averages 2.37 per cent. of all the sounds in English literature according to Professor Whitney's examination. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.]

Capital V is a Latin letter, a graphic variation of U, better suited to the chisel < early Greek ϒ Ƴ < Phenician ϒ < Egyptian hieratic < hieroglyphic , an asp, from which also come F. Y. W. The characters V U, v u meant the same sound in Latin, Norman-French, and English as late as the Elizabethan period. They were counted as one in alphabetic arrangements until lately, like *I i* and *J j*.

The name *ve, vee*, French *vé*, is a modern formation in analogy with the Latin names of *b, c, d, g, p, t*. I was commonly called "single *u*," as *w* was "double *u*," so late as 1617. The German name *vau* is like the Phenician. For lower case, black letter, dates, etc., see F and U.

2. An abbreviation; (1) Verb. (2) *Her.* Vert. (3) *Mus.* Verte; voce; volta. (4) *Ich.* Ventral. For other abbreviations, see Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation, five; with a line above it (V̄), 5,000. (2) *Chem.* Vanadium. (3) *Math.* (*a*) [V] In quaternions, the vector part of a quaternion. See VECTOR. (*b*) [*v*] In hydrodynamics, one of the rectangular components of the velocity of a fluid. (*c*) [V] Potential energy. (*d*) [*v*] Velocity.

V[2], *n.* **1.** A V-shaped piece, or two pieces at an acute angle, as a part of a construction; as, the timbers formed a V. **vee**‡. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A five-dollar bill.

Phrases, etc.: — **V bob,** a V-shaped bell-crank. — **V croze,** a coopers' croze for cutting V-shaped grooves. — **V gear,** a gear-wheel having teeth arranged in V form. See V TOOTH. — **V gearing,** V gears, collectively. — **V hook,** an eccentric-rod gab having V-shaped jaws. — **V point,** a V-shaped point; a point formed as by converging lines. — **V's shaped",** *a.* Having the form of the letter V; lambdoid. — **V-shaped barometric depression** (*Meteor.*), a region of barometric depression bounded by a V-shaped isobaric line, and generally breeding storms and squalls. In the northern hemisphere the point of the V is commonly toward the south. — **V's of a lathe,** the V-shaped ways upon which a lathe-carriage slides. — **V tool,** a tool, as a chisel, having dividing cutting edges for cutting a V-shaped groove. — **V tooth,** a V-shaped tooth, especially a gear-wheel tooth whose base is a V, as shown in the right-hand part of fig. 6 in the illus. under GEAR. — **V vat,** same as POINTED BOX. See POINTED. **spitz'kas"ten**‡.

va, vä, *v.* [It.] *Mus.* Go on; as, *va crescendo* (continue to increase in loudness).

vaag'mar, vāg'mar, *n.* The dealfish. [< Ice. *vāg-mert*, < *vāg*, wave, + *meri*, marc.] **vaag'mær**‡; **vaag'mer**‡.

vaal'-fark", vāl'-fārk', *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A wild boar.

vaal'ite, vāl'ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A drab hydrogen magnesium-aluminum ferric silicate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Vaal*, South-African river.]

va'cance†, *n.* [F.] Vacation: formerly in Scotch use.

va'can-cy, vē'kan-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vacant; vaculty; emptiness; specifically, emptiness of mind. **2.** That which is vacant, empty, or unoccupied. Specifically: (1) Empty space. (2) An interruption of continuity of thought or space; a gap; chasm. (3) An unoccupied post, place, or office; a place destitute of an incumbent; as, a *vacancy* in the school board.

If *vacancies* happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments. *U. S. Constitution* art. i, § 3.

(4) Unoccupied time; leisure.

va'cant, vē'cant, *a.* **1.** Containing or holding nothing; being without contents or occupants; especially, devoid of occupants; empty; unfilled; unoccupied; void; as, a *vacant* house, room, or chair. **2.** Occupied with nothing; unemployed; unencumbered; free; as, a *vacant* hour or moment. **3.** Being or appearing without intelligence; empty of thought; stupid; inane; as, a *vacant* look, face, mind, etc.

When a person is lost in thought with his mind absent, or, as it is sometimes said, 'when he is in a brown study,' he does not frown, but his eyes appear *vacant*.
DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 9, p. 228. [A. '73.]

4. Having no incumbent; unfilled; as, a *vacant* office. **5.** [Archaic.] Free from care or serious thought: the sense in which formerly "vacant mind" was used. [F., < L. *vacant(-)s*, ppr. of *vaco*, be empty.]

Synonyms: blank, empty, unemployed, unfilled, unoccupied, vacuous, void, waste. That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it; *vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occupancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty*, and an *empty* house may not be *vacant*. *Vacant*, as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity; *empty*, from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, though it may be applied with special force to the highest; we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot, an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast, a *vacant* office, a *vacant* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of*, and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase; as, the article is *devoid of* sense; the contract is *void* for want of consideration. *Waste*, in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness, probably from association of the words *waste* and vast: *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent; we speak of a *waste* tract or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant*, regarded as continuous or characteristic. — **Antonyms:** brimful, brimmed, brimming, busy, crammed, crowded, filled, full, gorged, inhabited, jammed, occupied, overflowing, packed, replete.

— **vacant succession,** a condition in which there is no heir; as, *vacant succession* to a throne.

— **va'cant-ly,** *adv.* — **va'cant-ness,** *n.*

va'cate, vē'kāt (XIII), *v.* [VA'CA'TED; VA'CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vacant; empty; leave; especially, to surrender possession of by removal; as, to *vacate* a house.

There is no attempt to multiply mysteries in the New Testament; but neither is there the slightest attempt to simplify any, or to *vacate* them of unsearchable elements.
STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. iii, p. 88. [RAN. & S.]

2. To set aside; annul; declare void; as, to *vacate* a previous entry of record. **3.** [Rare.] To defeat the motive or purpose of; put an end to; make of no avail; as, to *vacate* another's intentions.

II. *i.* To give up; quit; leave; as, he *vacated*. [< L. *vacatus;* see VACATION.]

Synonyms: see ABANDON; ABDICATE; CANCEL.

va-ca'tion, vē-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** An intermission of procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties or employment, as for rest and recreation, especially one of considerable length; a holiday.

The *vacation* does little good to him who carries his business on his brain. W. C. PRIME *I Go A Fishing* ch. 2, p. 23. [H. '73.]

(1) *Law.* The period of time intervening between stated terms of court. (2) The intermission of the course of studies and exercises in an educational institution, as between two terms or at certain holidays.

2. The act of vacating. (1) A making empty or leaving without an occupant; as, the *vacation* of an office. (2) A making void or of no validity; as, *vacation* of a charter. **3.** The time during which an office is vacant: said especially of a see or other church dignity. **4**†. Freedom or relief from duty; leisure. [F., < L. *vacatio(n-)*, < *vacatus*, pp. of *vaco*, be empty.]

— **va-ca'tion-al,** *a.* — **va-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who is taking a vacation; a tourist. — **va-ca'tion-less,** *a.* Deprived of or without a vacation.

va-ca'tur, vā-kē'tŭr *or* -cā'tur, *n.* [LL.] *Law.* An order of court by which a proceeding is annulled or set aside: literally, "it is vacated."

vac'ca-ry, vac'a-ri, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cow-pasture or cow-house; also, a dairy.

vac-cig'e-nous, vac-sij'ę-nus, *a.* Yielding or producing vaccine virus. [< VACCINE + -GENOUS.]

vac'cin, *a.* & *n.* Vaccine. PHIL. Soc.

vac-ci'na, *n.* Same as VACCINIA.

vac'ci-nal, vac'si-nal, *a. Med.* Of the nature of or relating to vaccine or vaccination.

—**vaccinal erythema,** diffused redness of the skin sometimes occurring after vaccination.—**v. fever,** the fever that occurs about the tenth day after vaccination.—**v. scar,** same as VACCINATION-SCAR.

vac'ci-nate, vac'si-nēt, *vt.* [-NA"TED; -NA'TING.] To perform the operation of vaccination upon; specifically, to inoculate with vaccine virus or virus of cowpox.—**vac'ci-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who vaccinates. **2.** An instrument used for vaccination. **vac'ci-nist‡.**

vac"ci-na'tion, vac'si-nē'shun, *n. Med.* Inoculation with the attenuated or modified virus of a disease, to produce a mild form of it and so prevent a virulent attack; specifically and originally, inoculation with cowpox as a preventive of smallpox: performed by introducing vaccine through a puncture of the skin or an abraded surface.—**vac"ci-na'tion-scar",** *n.* The pit or mark that follows the healing of the pustule from vaccination.

vac"ci-na'tion-ist, vac'si-nē'shun-ist, *n.* An advocate of or believer in the practise of vaccination.

vac'cine, vac'sin, *C. S. W.*[1] *W.*[2] (-sain, *E. W.*[1] *W.*[2]) (XIII). *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or relating to cows; as, the *vaccine* diseases. **2.** Of or pertaining to cowpox. [< F. *vacein,* < L. *vaccinus,* < *vacca,* cow.]

—**vaccine virus,** the morbid principle of cowpox, that acts as a preventive of smallpox.

vac'cine, *n.* The virus of cowpox, as prepared for or introduced by vaccination: usually lymph, dried or fluid, or part of the crust from a pustule. **vac'cin‡; vaccine matter‡.**—**bovine vaccine,** vaccine taken immediately from the cow.—**humanized v.,** vaccine obtained from cowpox-pustules on the human body.—**vac'cine-cic"a-trix,** *n.* Same as VACCINATION-SCAR.—**v.-farm,** *n.* A place where heifers are inoculated and kept for the cultivation of vaccine virus.—**v.-point,** *n. Med.* The sharpened point of some hard substance coated with vaccine, and used in vaccination.

vac"ci-nel'la, vac'si-nel'ą, *n. Med.* An irregular or spurious cowpox. [Dim. < VACCINIA.]

vaccini-, } Derived from Latin *vaccinus,* vaccine (< *vac-*
vaccin-, } *-ca,* cow); combining forms.—**vac-cin'i-fer,**
vaccino-, } *n.* **1.** The person or animal from which vaccine matter is taken. **2.** An instrument devised for vaccination; a vaccinator.—**vac-cin'i-form,** *a.* Resembling the cowpox or its pustules.—**vac'cin-in,** *n.* The specific inoculable principle by which cowpox is propagated. **vac'cin-ine';.**—**vac"ci-ni'o-la,** *n.* A secondary eruption sometimes following vaccination.—**vac"ci-ni-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** Vaccination repeated on a person until the vaccine virus will no longer act. **2.** The process of vaccinating.—**vac"ci-no-sy'phi-lis,** *n.* Syphilis produced by inoculation with vaccine virus bearing a syphilitic taint.

vac-cin'i-a, vac-sin'i-ą *or* -sin'i-ą, *n. Med.* The cowpox; especially, inoculated cowpox. [< L. *vaccinus;* see VACCINE.] **vac-cil'na‡.**

Vac"cin-i-a'ce-æ, vac'sin-i-ē'sę-ī *or* -sin-i-ą'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous plants, mainly shrubs — the huckleberry or whortleberry family — sometimes regarded as a suborder of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), from which they differ in having the calyx-tube adherent to the ovary, forming an edible berry crowned with the calyx-teeth. There are 27 genera and about 350 species. [< VACCINIUM.] —**vac"cin-i-a'ceous,** *a.*

vac-cin'ic, vac-sin'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cow; vaccine. **2.** Same as VACCINAL.

—**vaccinic acid,** a volatile compound obtained on the saponification of butter from cows' milk: now regarded as a mixture of butyric and capric acids.

Vac-cin'i-um, vac-sin'i-um *or* -sin'i-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the huckleberry family (*Vaccinaceæ*), including the blueberries, bilberries, and cranberries. [< L. *vaccinium,* whortleberry.]

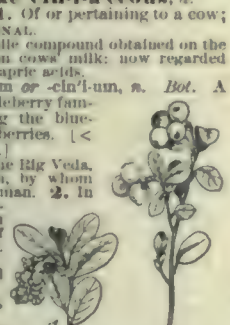

Fruit (*a*) and Flowers (*b*) of *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa,* the Cowberry.

Vach, vāch [Sans.] **1.** In the Rig Veda, a personification of speech, by whom knowledge was conveyed to man. **2.** In the later mythology, Sarasvatī, the goddess of wisdom and wife or female energy of Brahma: identified with Vach. See SAKTI.

vache*, *n.* A cow; an animal or beast.

va-cher', va-shē', *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as VAQUERO.

vach'er-y*, *n.* A cow-pen; also, a dairy.

vac'il-lan-cy, vas'il-lun-si, *n.* [Rare.] The state of wavering or vacillating; inconstancy.

vac'il-lant, vas'i-lant, *a.* Wavering; uncertain. [< L. *vacillo,* ppr. *vacillans* (-*ant*), vacillate.] **vac'il-la"ting;.**

vac'il-late, vas'i-lēt, *vi.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To change from one purpose or opinion to another and back again, as under the influence of opposing motives; fluctuate in mind; be unsteady or irresolute; waver.

It is usually the weak and erring who *vacillate.* Firmness of purpose, mildly carried out, implies a true motive at the root. DINAH M. CRAIK *Agatha's Husband* ch. 16, p. 209. [H.]

2. [Archaic.] To move one way and the other; sway; waver, as the pointer of a compass. [< L. *vacillatus,* pp of *vacillo,* waver.]

Synonyms, see FLUCTUATE. Compare PICKLE.

vac'il-la"ting-ly, *adv.*

vac"il-la'tion, vas'i-lē'shun, *n.* The act of vacillating. (1) Fluctuation of mind; changeableness.

Yet, amid *vacillation,* selfishness, weakness, treachery, one great man was like a tower of trust: this was Gaspar de Coligny. F. PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* pt. 4, ch. 2, p. 18. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

(2) [Archaic.] An uncertain, wavering motion

vac'il-la-to"ry, vas'i-lą-to'ri, *a.* Same as VACILLANT.

vac'ouf, vą-gūf'. [Turk.] Lands left as endowment of the state religion, now mostly appropriated. See WAK.

vac'u-a, vak'yu-ą *or* vą'cu-ą, *n.* Plural of VACUUM.

vac'u-ate*, *vt.* To make void, empty; evacuate.

—**vac"u-a'tion*,** *n.*

vac'u-ist, vak'yu-ist, *n. Philos.* One who believes in the existence of empty space between the molecules of matter: opposed to *plenist.* [< VACUUM.]

va-cu'i-ty, vą-kiū'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being a vacuum or vacuous; vacuousness; emptiness; vacancy; as, the house had an appearance of *vacuity.*

'Tis thus the understanding takes repose
In indolent *vacuity* of thought.
COWPER *Task* bk. iv, l. 296.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied by any visible or tangible thing; vacant space; void; as, all space is not *vacuity.*

When the skull of the frog is viewed from above, a large *vacuity* is seen to exist on each side, between the brain-case and the great arch of the upper jaw.
ST. GEORGE MIVART *Common Frog* ch. 6, p. 80. [MACM. '74.]

3. Freedom from thought or mental exertion; idleness.

The Senate seldom wears that air of listless *vacuity* . . . which the House of Lords presents on all but a few nights of every session. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 115. [MACM. '90.]

4. Lack of intelligence; stupidity; as, the blank *vacuity* of the idiot. **5.** Want of reality; nothingness.

But the Critic leaves no air to poison;
Pumps out with ruthless ingenuity
Atom by atom, and leaves you — *vacuity.*
BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* st. 16.

[< F. *vacuité,* < L. *vacuitas,* < *vacuus,* empty.]

Va-cu'na, vą-kiū'ną *or* -cū'ną, *n. Rom. Myth.* Among the Latins and Sabines, the goddess of rural leisure, to whom sacrifices were offered at the close of harvest. [L., < *vacuus,* idle.]

vac'u-ole, vak'yu-ōl, *n. Biol.* A minute cavity containing air, a watery fluid, or a chemical secretion of the protoplasm, found in an organ, tissue, or cell.

When the amount of water imbibed is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops, termed *Vacuoles.* BESSEY *Botany* p. 5. [H. H. & CO.]

[F., < L. *vacuum;* see VACUUM.]

—**contractile vacuole,** a vacuole that dilates and contracts regularly, and is supposed to have an excretory function, as in amœbæ, infusorians, and heliozoans.—**gastric v.,** a food-vacuole.

—**vac'u-o"lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vacuole; as, a *vacuolar* cavity.—**vac'u-o-la"ted,** *a.* Possessing vacuoles. **vac'u-o-late‡.**—**vac"u-o-la'tion,** *n. Biol.* The formation or development of vacuoles, as in protoplasmic cells; the quality or state of being vacuolated. **vac"u-o-li-za'tion‡.**

Most vegetable cells and many cells of animal tissues exhibit *vacuolation.* LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 834.

—**vac'u-o-lize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To supply with vacuoles.

vac'u-ous, vac'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Having no contents; especially, containing no matter; being a vacuum; empty; unfilled; void; as, *vacuous* space.

London out of season seemed still full of life; Paris out of season looked *vacuous* and torpid.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch. 7, p. 271. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. Lacking intelligence; being without expression; blank; as, a *vacuous* gaze. [< L. *vacuus,* empty.]

vac'u-ous-ness, vac'yu-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vacuous; emptiness; vacuity.

vac'u-um, vac'yu-um, *n.* [-UMS, -U-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Phys. Sci.* (1) A space entirely devoid of matter, or the condition of such a space; entire absence of matter; a theoretical conception. **absolute vacuum‡.**

To attempt to live as an immortal soul without love, and not as in God's presence, is to dream of living in a *vacuum.*
N. SMYTH *Reality of Faith* ser. xvii, p. 260. [S. '84.]

(2) A space nearly devoid of matter; a space or vessel from which the air has been exhausted to a very high degree, as by means of an air-pump; the ordinary sense of the word in physics. **2.** Loosely, a partial diminution of pressure, as in a condenser or a suction-pump, below the normal atmospheric pressure. [L., < *vacuus,* empty.]

Compounds, etc.: —**absolute vacuum,** see VACUUM, L.—**Guericke'an v.,** the vacuum produced by the ordinary air-pump: so called from Otto von Guericke, the discoverer of the air-pump.—**high v.,** a nearly perfect vacuum; specifically, a vacuum having a length of mean free path of the molecules equal to or exceeding the dimensions of the containing vessel.—**low v.,** an imperfect vacuum; specifically, a vacuum having a small mean free path of the molecules as compared with the dimensions of the containing vessel. **partial vacuum‡.**—**Torricellian v.,** a vacuum like that existing above the surface of the liquid in a Torricellian tube, as in a mercurial barometer; a vacuum produced by a mercury-pump.—**vac'u-um-brake",** *n.* A continuous train-brake in which the pressure applying the brakes on each car is caused by the exhaustion of air from a form of bellows that pulls the brake-rod as it collapses. Compare ATMOSPHERIC BRAKE, under BRAKE.—**v.-gage,** *n.* A gage, often consisting of a graduated and inverted glass siphon, containing mercury, for testing the pressure consequent on producing a vacuum, as in a condenser or receiver. The rise of the mercury in the direction of the vacuum indicates the pressure.—**v.-line,** *n.* The line in an indicator-diagram that would correspond to the height of the indicator-piston if there was a perfect vacuum in the working cylinder of the engine.—**v.-pan,** *n.* A steam-jacketed vessel for evaporating syrups, etc., at a low temperature, by lowering the boiling-point through the formation of a partial vacuum in the vessel.—**v.-pump,** *n.* See PUMP.—**v.-tube,** *n.* A sealed glass tube containing an almost perfect vacuum with electrodes sealed in each end, used for observing the passage of an electric discharge, as a Crookes, Geissler, or Plucker tube. See TUBE.—**v.-valve,** *n.* A safety-valve opening into a boiler or other vessel so that when the internal pressure is less than that of the atmosphere the valve opens and admits the air. **air'-valve"‡.**

Va-dan'tes, vą-dan'tēz *or* -dąn'tēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A former group of birds including wading, swimming, and cursorial birds. [< L. *vadantes,* pl. of *vadans,* ppr. of *vado,* wade.]

vade*, *vi.* To fade; wither; pass away.

va'de-me'cum, vē'di-mē'cum *or* vą'de-mē'cum, *n.* [L.] Anything that is carried on the person for constant use, as a manual, guide-book, etc.; literally, "go with me."

vad'i-mo-ny†, *n. Law.* The giving of a vadium; bail for appearance before a judge on a fixed day.

va'di-um, vē'di-um *or* vą'di-um, *n. Law.* A pledge of property as security for a debt or loan. [< L. *vadi-us,* bail.]—**vadium mortuum,** a dead pledge, or mortgage, whereby the debtor's estate may be forfeited if the money is not duly repaid.—**v. vivum,** a living pledge, whereby the creditor holds the property till he is repaid out of the income of it.

vad'mel, *n.* [Norw.] Same as WADMOL. **vad'mal‡.**

va'dose", vē'dōs'. *a.* [Recent.] Extending only a short distance below the surface: said of underground water. [< Sp. *vadoso,* < L. *vadosus,* < *vadum,* ford.]

vae, vē, *n.* [Shetland.] Same as VOE.

va'frit-y†, *n.* Craft.—**va'frous†,** *a.* Sly; crafty; cunning.

vag, vag, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dried peat or turf for fuel.

vag'a-bond, vag'ą-bond, *vi.* To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond.

vag'a-bond, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of a vagabond; vagrant.

The savages knew nothing of agriculture, . . . but lived a most *vagabond,* disorderly, unrighteous life,—rambling from place to place. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 70. [G. P. P. '60.]

2. Having no definite residence; moving from place to place; wandering; nomadic. **3.** Driven to and fro; drifting about without any specific direction; aimless. **4.** Of or pertaining to the *Vagabundæ.* [F., < L. *vagabundus,* < *vagus,* wandering.]

vag'a-bond, *n.* **1.** One who wanders from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of support; a vagrant; tramp. **2.** One without a settled home; a wanderer; nomad; one who goes from place to place.

I have been a great *vagabond* during the autumn, and since then have been hard at work at my new poem. SCOTT *Familiar Letters, Jan. 8, '13* in vol. i, ch. 9, p. 269. [H. M. & CO. '94.]

3. [Colloq.] A worthless fellow; rascal; scamp. **4.** One of the *Vagabundæ.* **5.** A grass-moth (*Crambus vulgivagellus*).

—**vag'a-bond"age,** *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond.

The social danger from *vagabondage* and the 'sturdy beggar' grew every day greater.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 5, § 5, p. 272. [H. '75.]

vag'a-bond"ry†.—**vag'a-bond"ish,** *a.* Of, resembling, or similar to a vagabond; wandering.—**vag'a-bond"ism,** *n.* The characteristics or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

vag'a-bond"ize, vag'ą-bond'aiz, *vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond.

vag'a-bond"ise‡.

vag'a-bone, vag'ą-bōn, *v.* & *n.* Vagabond: a corruption.

Vag"a-bun'dæ, vag'ą-bun'dī *or* -bun'dē, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Vagantes.* [< L. *vagabundus;* see VAGABOND.]

va'gal, vē'gal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vagus.

va'gan-cy†, *n.* **1.** Vagrancy. **2.** Extravagance.

va'gans, vē'ganz *or* vą'ganz, *n.* [VA-GAN'TES, *pl.*] *Mus.* The quintus of a mass: so called because it might be adapted to second soprano, tenor, or alto. [L.; see VAGANTES.]

va'gant†, *a.* Vagrant; wandering.

Va-gan'tes, vą-gan'tēz *or* -gąn'tēs, *n. pl. Arach.* The laterigrade or thomisid spiders as a higher group; *Vagabundæ.* [< L. *vagans,* ppr. of *vagor,* wander, < *vagus,* rambling.]

va-ga'ri-ous, vą-gē'ri-us, *a.* Subject to vagaries; capricious; whimsical.

—**va-ga'rish,** *a.* Inclined to vagarity.—**va-gar'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being vagarious.

va-ga'ry†, *vi.* To wander; range; stroll.

va-ga'ry, vą-gē'ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A wandering of the thoughts; wild fancy; extravagant notion; caprice; whimsicality. **fa-ga'ry†. 2†.** A wandering or strolling. [< L. *vagari,* inf. of *vagor;* see VAGANTES.]

—**va-ga'ri-an,** *n.* [Rare.] A whimsical person.

va'gas, vā'gus, *n.* [Arm.] Same as VAKASS.

va'gi, vē'jai *or* vą'gi, *n.* Plural of VAGUS.

va'gi-ent†, *a.* Crying like a child.

va-gi'na, vą-jai'ną *or* -gi'nų, *n.* [-NÆ, -nī *or* -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A sheath; an enveloping or sheath-like covering; as, the *vagina* of the portal vein. **2.** The portion of the genital passages of a female that extends from the uterus to the external orifice or to the cloaca; the terminal section of the Müllerian duct or oviduct. It is single in the higher mammals, paired in the lower. **3.** The terminal portion of the oviduct of various invertebrates, as insects and worms. **4.** *Bot.* A sheath; a tubular part surrounding another, as the basal portion of a leaf around a stem. **5.** [Rare.] *Arch.* The lower part of a terminus, in which a statue is apparently inserted.

—**vag'i-nant,** *a.* Having a vagina; sheathing; especially in botany; as, a *vaginant* leaf.—**Vag"i-na'ta,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A division of actinozoans with a sheath-like polypary.—**vag'i-nate,** *vt.* To invest with a covering; sheathe.—**vag'i-nate. 1.** *a.* **1.** Having or contained in a sheath or vagina; sheathed; as, a *vaginate* stem. **2.** Formed into a sheath; tubular; as, a *vaginate* leaf. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Vaginata.* **vag'i-na"ted‡. II.** *n.* A vaginate polyp.—**Vag"i-na'ti,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The sheathbills. **vag"i-nic'o-la,** *n.* A vorticelloid infusorian of *Vaginicola* or a related genus, of which the animalcules secrete membranous sheaths.—**vag"i-nic'o-line, vag"i-nic'o-lous,** *a.*—**vag"i-ni-pen'nate,** *a.* Sheath-winged; coleopterous.—**vag"i-nis'mus,** *n.* Spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina with extreme sensibility of the adjacent parts. **vul-vis'mus‡.**—**vag"i-ni'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the vagina.—**vag"i-no-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Pain in the vagina.—**vag"i-not'o-my,** *n.* Same as COLPOTOMY.—**vag"i-no-ves'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the vagina and the bladder.—**va-gin'u-la,** *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small sheath, as that surrounding the base of the seta in mosses. **vag'i-nule‡. 2.** [V-.] *Conch.* Same as VAGINULUS.—**va-gin'u-late,** *a.*

vag'i-nal, vaj'i-nal *or* vą-jai'nal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a sheath; thecal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the vagina; as, *vaginal* arteries. [< L. *vagina,* sheath.]

—**vaginal tunic,** the serous covering of the testes; the tunica vaginalis.

—**vag"i-na-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the vaginal coat of the testicles.

vag"i-nerv'ose, vaj'i-nerv'ōs, *a. Bot.* Having the nerves irregularly disposed without apparent order. [< L. *vagus,* wandering, + NERVOSE.]

vagini-, } Derived from Latin *vagina,* sheath: com-
vagino-, } bining forms.

Vag"i-nu'li-dæ, vaj'i-niū'li-dī *or* vą'gi-nū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of ditrematous pulmoniferous gastropods with 2 pairs of tentacles and slug-like body. [< L. *vaginula,* dim. of *vagina,* sheath.]—**vag"i-nu'lid,** *n.* **va-gin'u-loid,** *a.* **Va-gin'u-lus,** *n. Conch.* A genus typical of *Vaginulidæ.*

vag'is-sate†, *vi.* To caper; frolic.

va-gi'tus, vą-jai'tus *or* -gi'tus, *n. Obstet.* The first cry of the new-born infant. [L., < *vagio,* cry.]

va'go, vā'gō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Vague; indefinite: said of musical expressions.

va″go-ac″ces-so′ri-us, vē′gō-ac′ses-sō′ri-us, *n.* The combined vagus and spinal accessory nerves.

va′gous, vē′gus, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] *Anat.* Wandering; as, a *vagous* nerve. **2**†. Unsettled. [< L. *vagus*, wandering.]

va′gran-cy, vē′gran-si, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a vagrant; specifically, in law, the habit or condition of one who wanders about without a fixed home, begging, or living without labor or visible means of support. **2.** The state or habit of one who wanders about without a settled home: not necessarily in a bad sense. **3.** An instance of wandering about or straying.

It had been the habit of the master to utilize these preliminary *vagrancies* of his little flock.
BRET HARTE *Cressy* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

va′grance‡.

va′grant, vē′grant, *a.* **1.** Wandering about as or like a vagrant. **2.** Of or pertaining to one who or that which wanders; as, a *vagrant* habit or appearance. **3.** Having a wandering course or motion; roving; unrestrained; as, *vagrant* thoughts; *vagrant* clouds. **4.** *Med.* Wandering, as a nerve or corpuscle. [< OF. *vagant*, < L. *vagant(-)s*, ppr. of *vagor;* see VAGANTES.]

—**va′grant-ly**, *adv.*

va′grant, *n.* **1.** A person without a settled home; an idle wanderer; a beggar; vagabond; tramp. **2.** A roving person; rambler; wanderer. **3.** *Law.* A person who wanders from place to place, begging, or living without labor or visible means of support.

By various statutes the term *vagrant* is made to embrace idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, unlicensed pedlers, common prostitutes publicly behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, persons making fraudulent pretenses to obtain alms, fortune-tellers and such as use any craft or device by palmistry or otherwise to deceive and impose upon people, persons who wilfully refuse or neglect to support their families, so that they become a public charge, persons indecently exposing themselves, tramps, persons escaping from legal confinement, etc.

—**va′grant-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Vagrancy.

va′grom†, *a.* Vagrant: intentional misspelling.

vague†, *vi.* To roam; stray; wander.

vague, vēg, *a.* **1.** Lacking definiteness or precision; indistinct; indefinite; as, a *vague* notion; a *vague* statement. **2.** Of uncertain source or authority; unauthenticated; as, a *vague* rumor. **3.** Not clearly recognized as to its character, cause, or relation; as, a *vague* feeling of regret. **4.** [Rare.] Incapable of thinking clearly; as, a *vague* mind. **5.** [Archaic.] Roving; vagrant. [F., < L. *vagus*, wandering.]

Synonyms: ambiguous, dim, doubtful, dreamy, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, lax, loose, obscure, unauthorized, uncertain, undetermined, unsettled, unwarranted.

—**vague year**, see YEAR.

—**vague′ly**, *adv.*—**vague′ness**, *n.*

vague, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] An undefined expanse.

Who, seeing once, has truly seen again
The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea?
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 3.

2. [Prov. Eng.] A journey; voyage. **3**†. A vagary; whim.

va′gus, vē′gus *or* vā′gus, *n.* [VA′GI, vē′jī *or* vā′gī, *pl.*] The most extensively distributed of the cranial nerves, carrying branches as far as the lungs, heart, and stomach; the pneumogastric. In fishes and gill-breathing amphibians it branches to the branchial apparatus and extends backward to the tail. See CRUS. [L., wandering.]

vaich, vēh, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as VAKE. **vaikt**.

Vai′dic, vī′dic, *a.* Same as VEDIC. **Vai′dik**‡.

Vaid′ya, vaid′ya, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One belonging to a caste sprung from a Brahman father and a Vaisya mother; one of the caste of hereditary physicians.

vaig, vēg. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To wander. **II.** *n.* A wanderer.

vail†, *vt.* Same as VEIL.—**vail′er**†, *n.*

vail², vēl, *vi.* [Poet.] To profit; avail: an abbreviation.

vail³†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To let fall; lower, as the topsail, in salute or submission. **2.** To take off; lower in submission; doff, as the hat.

II. *i.* **1.** To yield, submit, give place, as in token of respect. **2.** To drop down; take a lower place. **vale**†.

vail⁴, **vail′ing.** Same as VEIL, etc.

vail⁵, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** Money given to servants as a gratuity; a tip; by extension, a brokerage in the form of a gratuity, especially for a corrupt purpose: usually plural.

These ignominious *vails* Pitt resolutely declined.
MACAULAY *Essays, Thackeray's Chatham* p. 234. [A. '80.]

2†. An unusual or casual acquisition of any kind; a windfall. **3**†. Avails; proceeds; profit. [Short for AVAIL.]

vail³†, *n.* Submission; deference; descent.

—**vail′er**²†, *n.* One who yields vail or deference.

vail′a-ble†, *a.* Profitable; of advantage.

vai′mure†, *n.* Same as VANTMURE.

vain, vēn, *a.* **1.** Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; elated with self-admiration, as of one's person, dress, deeds, possessions, or attainments, and craving the admiration of others; greedy of applause.

No man will acknowledge that he is *vain*, but almost any man will acknowledge that he is proud.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. xviii, p. 598. [H. '70.]

2. Showing shallow flippancy; giddy; silly; as, a *vain* trifler. **3.** Ostentatious; showy: said of things; as, *vain* trappings. **4.** Unproductive of useful or satisfying results; ineffectual; worthless; fruitless; useless; unprofitable; as, a *vain* search. **5.** Without any substantial foundation; empty; unreal; void; as, how *vain* is human praise. [F., < L. *vanus*, empty.] **vayn**†; **veyn**†.

Synonyms: abortive, baseless, bootless, deceitful, delusive, dreamy, empty, fruitless, futile, idle, inconstant, ineffectual, light, profitless, shadowy, trifling, trivial, unavailing, unimportant, unreal, unsatisfying, unsubstantial, useless, vapid, worthless. See OSTENTATIOUS; USELESS. Compare IDLE.—Antonyms: effective, efficient, firm, potent, powerful, real, solid, sound, substantial, valid, valuable, worthy.

—**vain′ful**†, *a.* Empty; vain.—**vain′li-er**, *adv.* More ineffectually.—**vain′ly**, *adv.* In a vain manner.—**vain′ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being vain, in any sense. **2**†. Falsehood. **3**†. Folly.

vain, *n.* Emptiness; vanity: now only in the phrase.

—**in vain**, to no purpose; without effect. **for vain**†.

vain″glo′ri-ous, vēn″glō′ri-us, *a.* **1.** Filled with vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements or attainments; as, a *vainglorious* person. **2.** Indicating vainglory; boastful; as, a *vainglorious* style.—**vain″glo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**vain″glo′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vain″glo′ry, vēn″glō′ry, *vi.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To engage in idle boasting.

vain″glo′ry, *n.* Excessive, pretentious, and demonstrative vanity; glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or without grounds; undue elation or self-congratulation; also, vain pomp. [< F. *vaine gloire*, < L. *vana gloria; vana*, fem. of *vanus*, empty; *gloria*, glory.]

Synonyms: see PRIDE.

vair, vār, *n.* **1.** *Her.* One of the furs: represented by rows of small shield-shaped figures, supposed to represent squirrel-skins, placed base to base, and alternately azure and argent unless otherwise specified. See COUNTER-VAIR. **2**†. A fur much used for the garments of the nobility during the 14th century. [F., < LL. *varius*, ermine, < L. *varius*, spotted.] **were**†.

—**vair″-en-point′**, var′-ăn-pwăn′, *n.* *Her.* Vair, with the divisions so arranged that the bases of those above the line rest upon the points of those beneath.

vair″é′, vē″rē′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having divisions like vair, with the tinctures specified if other than azure and argent. **vair′et**†; **vair′y**†; **var′rey**†; **ver″ré′**‡; **ver′ry**†.

vai′selle†, *n.* Vessel.

Vai-se′shi-ka, vai-sē′shi-kə, *n.* The second great division of Hindu philosophy under the Nyaya system; differentiated from the earlier division by its doctrine of *vaiseshas* or atomic entities. [Hind., < Sans. *vaisesha*, atom.]

Vaish′na-va, vaish′nə-və, *n.* A follower and worshiper of Vishnu as the supreme Hindu god: one of a sect of reformed Brahmans, opposed to caste. The Vaishnava doctrine dates from the 12th century. [< Sans. *Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, Vishnu.]

—**Vaishnava Puranas**, the sacred books of the Vaishnavas. See BHĀGAVATA PURĀNA.

Vaish′na-vism, vaish′nə-vizm, *n.* The worship of Vishnu; doctrine of the Vaishnavas: entertained in diversified forms by many subordinate sects.

Vais′ya, vais′ya, *n.* The third of the four principal Hindu castes, or a member of that caste: represented as sprung from the thighs of Purusha, a primary being, and occupied with trade, agriculture, and cattle-breeding. [< Sans. *vaicya*, < *viç*, settler.] **Valsh′ya**‡.

vai′vode, *n.* Same as WAYWODE.—**vai′vode-ship**, *n.*

vak, vək, *n.* [Turk.] Ecclesiastical property originally won by conquest and devoted to charity, maintenance of the mosques, public schools, hospitals, etc. **vak′ouf**‡.

va′kass, və′kas, *n.* [Arm.] A vestment of the Armenian Church, corresponding to the Jewish ephod or the amice of the Western Church. It is semicircular, made usually of metal, and has a breastplate on which are the heads, figures, or names of the twelve apostles. **va′ga**‡.

vake, vēk, *vi.* [Scot.] To be or become vacant. **vaik**‡.

va-keel′, } və-kēl′, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An Oriental deputy,
va-kil′, } attorney, or special commissioner residing at an East-Indian court. **fa-keel′**‡.

vak′ka, vak′ə, *n.* A large canoe with an outrigger, used at the Friendly Islands.

Va′la, vä′lə, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A prophetess who sings a song of the birth and destruction of the Norse gods and man. Her song (the Voluspa) is the oldest poetical monument of the North. **Vo′la**‡; **Vol′va**‡.

Va-la′chi-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as WALLACHIAN.

val′ance, val′əns, *vt.* [VAL′ANCED; VAL′AN-CING.] To furnish or decorate with or as with valance or a valance. **val′ence**‡.

val′ance, *n.* **1.** Hanging drapery, especially a short curtain about the frame, or about the tester, of a bedstead. **2.** A damask fabric of silk, or silk and wool, used for furniture-coverings. Called also *valencia; valentia.* [Prob. < *Valence*, France, < L. *Valentia*, Valentia, < *valent(-)s;* see VALIANT.] **val′ence**‡.

val′anche†, *n.* An avalanche. **vol′lenge**†.

Va′la-skjalf″, vä′lə-skiglf″, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The palace of Odin, built by the gods and roofed with pure silver.

Val-den′ses, Val-den′si-an. Same as WALDENSES, etc.

vale¹, vēl, *n.* **1.** Level or low land between hills; a valley: now chiefly poetical **2.** A little trough; channel. [< F. *val*, < L. *vallis*, vale.]

Synonyms: see VALLEY.

—**vale of tears**, the earth; this present life.

Va′le², vä′lē, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A son of Odin and Rind and brother of Balder, who when only one night old slays Hoder, and who is to rule with Vidar after Ragnarok.

va′le³, vē′lī *or* vä′lē, *n.* A farewell; leave-taking; adieu.

vale⁴, *n.* Same as VAIL³.

va′le, vē′lī *or* vä′lē, *interj.* Literally, be in good health; farewell; good-by; adieu. [L., imper. of *valeo*, be well.]

val″e-dic′tion, val″ə-dic′shun, *n.* A saying of vale; a bidding farewell. [< L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedico*, < *vale* (see VALE, *interj.*) + *dico*, say.]

Synonyms: see ADIEU.

val″e-dic-to′ri-an, val″ə-dic-tō′ri-ən, *n.* One who delivers a valedictory; specifically, a student who delivers a valedictory at the graduating exercises of an educational institution: usually, the member of the graduating class whose rank in scholarship is highest.

val″e-dic′to-ry, val″ə-dic′to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to a leave-taking; as, a *valedictory* oration.

val″e-dic′to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A parting address; specifically, the parting address delivered by a member of a graduating class at the graduating exercises of an educational institution, as a college. **2.** The rank or position of a valedictorian; as, he took the *valedictory.*

va′lence¹, vē′ləns, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* (1) The property possessed by elements or radicals of combining with or replacing other elements or radicals in definite and constant proportion. (2) The degree of this property, commonly indicated by the number of monad elements, represented by hydrogen, with which the atom or radical can combine, or which it can replace. It varies with different elements. Thus, hydrogen has a valence of one, and is called a *monad;* oxygen has a valence of two, and is called a *dyad;* bismuth has a valence of three, and is called a *triad;* carbon has a valence of four, and is called a *tetrad,* etc. Certain elements have more than one valence, as tin and iron, which combine both as dyads and tetrads. See ELEMENT; EQUIVALENT, *n.* **at″om-ic′i-ty**‡; **atomic value**‡. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Morphological value. (2) Taxonomic rating. [< LL. *valentia*, strength, < L. *valent(-)s;* see VALIANT.]

va′len-cy‡.

val′ence², *n.* Same as VALANCE.

Va-len″ci-ennes′, və-lăn′si-enz′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** Valenciennes lace. See LACE. **2.** A kindling composition used in pyrotechny. [< *Valenciennes*, France.]

Val″en-ci-ni′i-dæ, val″en-si-ni′i-dī *or* -ci-ni′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of palæonemertine worms with lateral nerves in muscular stratum. **Val″en-cin′i-a**, *n.* (L. g.) [Named after A. *Valenciennes*, French naturalist.]

—**val″en-ci-ni′id**, *n.*—**val″en-cin′i-oid**, *a.*

va′len-cy, vē′lən-si, *C.* W.², *or* val′en-si, *F.* W.¹, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] *Chem.* **1.** Same as VALENCE¹, 1. **2.** A unit of combining capacity.

val′ene, val′īn, *n.* *Chem.* Same as VALERONE.

Val″en-gin′i-an, val″en-jin′i-ən, *n.* *Geol.* A division of the Neocomian formation, found especially near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. [< *Valengin*, Switz.]

va-len′ti-a, və-len′shi-ə, *n.* *Fabrics.* Same as VALANCE, 2.

va-len′ci-a‡.

val′en-tine, val′en-tain, *n.* **1.** A letter or some expressive token containing sentiments of admiration or affection, sent, often anonymously, on St. Valentine's day to persons of the opposite sex. The practise has fallen somewhat into disuse, excepting the so-called **comic valentines**, which are vulgar travesties on the older custom. **2.** A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14). According to an old belief prevalent even before the time of Chaucer, the mating-season of birds began on St. Valentine's day (so called in honor of Valentine, who was beheaded by the Romans on that date).

Val″en-tin′i-an, val″en-tin′i-ən, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A disciple or follower of Valentinus, an Egyptian Gnostic.

Val″en-tin′i-an-ism, val″en-tin′i-ən-izm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The form of Gnosticism advocated by the Valentinians, holding among other things that the redemption on earth followed a similar one in the spiritual world.

val′en-tin″ite, val′en-tin″əit, *C.* (və-len′tin-əit, *F.* S.), *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, snow-white antimonious oxid (Sb_2O_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Basil *Valentine*, alchemist.]

Val′er-al, val′ər-al, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid ($C_5H_{10}O$) formed variously, as by oxidizing amylic alcohol with nitric or chromic oxids. Called also *amylic aldehyde, valeraldehyde, valeryl hydrid.* [< VALERIC + ALDEHYDE.]

val″er-am′id, } val′ər-am′id, *W.*¹ (-əid, *W.*²; və-lir′-
val″er-am′ide, } ə-muid, *E.*; val-er′am-id *or* -əid, *F.*), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_{11}NO$) obtained by heating valeric acid with ammonium thiocyanate. [< VALERIC + AMID, AMIDE.]

val′er-ate, val′ər-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of valeric acid. [< F. *valérate*, < *valérianę;* see VALERIAN, *n.*]

val′er-en, val′ər-en, *n.* *Chem.* Same as AMYLIN.

Va-le′ri-an, və-lī′ri-ən, *a.* Of or relating to any one named Valerius, as to L. Valerius Publicola, a Roman consul.—**Valerian Law**, the Lex Valeria, carried by L. Valerius Publicola about 509 B. C., granting an appeal from the sentence of the consuls to the comitia centuriata.

va-le′ri-an, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Valeriana*, especially the common or officinal species (*V. officinalis*), an Old World perennial herb with erect furrowed stems 2 to 4 feet high, opposite pinnate leaves, and small pink or white flowers in broad terminal clusters. It grows in moist places, and is often cultivated for its root and for ornament. Its strong peculiar odor is highly agreeable to cats and rats. The leaves have been used in the cure of wounds, whence the plant has been called **all-heal.** The thick, spindle-shaped root of *V. edulis* is cooked and eaten by the Indians of the northwestern United States. **St. George's herb**‡. **2.** The root, or a preparation from it, of any one of several species of this plant, especially of the common or officinal valerian: used in medicine as a gentle stimulant and antispasmodic. [< F. *valérianę*, < LL. *valeriana*, < L. *Valerianus*, man's name, < *valeo*, be strong.]

Phrases:—**cat's valerian**, the common valerian See def. 1.—**garden v.**, the Cretan spikenard: often cultivated for its roots.—**Greek v.** **1.** A handsome herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*) of the phlox family, with smooth, angular, simple, erect, clustered stems 1 to 3 feet high, alternate leaves, pinnately 11- to 17-folíolate, and a terminal panicle of blue flowers, which in cultivation vary to other colors: so called because mistaken by the old herbalists for garden valerian (*Valeriana Phu*), the valerian of the ancient Greeks. **Ja′cob's-Lad″der**‡. **2.** By extension, an American woodland species of the same genus (*Polemonium reptans*), with weak spreading stems and fewer leaflets, often found in country gardens.—**red v.**, an ornamental smooth perennial (*Centranthus ruber*) of the valerian family, 2 to 3 feet high, with ovate or lanceolate leaves and red flowers with a spurred corolla: a native of southern Europe. In Italy its leaves are eaten as a salad. **spur** or **spurred valerian**‡.—**wild v.**, common valerian. See def. 1, above.

Va-le″ri-an-a′ce-æ, və-lī″ri-ən-ā′sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs of the valerian family — having opposite exstipulate leaves and cymes of small often irregular flowers with stamens fewer than the corolla-lobes and inserted on its tube. There are 9 genera and 275 species. **Va-le″ri-a′na**, the type genus, distinguished by its triandrous flowers. includes the common or officinal valerian. [< LL. *valeriana;* see VALERIAN, *n.*] **Va-le″ri-an′e-æ**‡.

—**va-le″ri-an-a′ceous**, *a.*

va-le′ri-an-ate, və-lī′ri-ən-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A valerate.

va-le″ri-an′ic, və-lī″ri-ən′ic, *a.* Same as VALERIC.

va-le′ri-an-wort″, və-lī′ri-ən-wŭrt″, *n.* Any plant of the valerian family (*Valerianaceæ*).

va-ler′ic, və-ler′ic, *A. E. W.*¹ (val′er-ic, *C.* W.² (XIII)), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from valerian. [< F. *valérique*, < *valérianę;* see VALERIAN, *n.*]

—**valeric acid**, a colorless oily compound ($C_5H_{10}O_2$), in odor resembling butyric acid and decayed cheese, contained in valerian and other plants, and in animal oils and secretions, and also made by synthesis. Called also *butylcarbonic acid, delphinic acid, phocenic acid, valerianic acid.*

va-ler′i-din, } və-ler′i-din, -dīn *or* -din, *n.* *Chem.* A
va-ler′i-dine, } compound ($C_9H_{19}N$) formed by treating certain valerals with alcoholic ammonia.

val′er-in, val′ər-in, *n.* *Chem.* Any of three oily liquids formed by heating valeric acid with glycerin. They are **monovalerin** ($C_8H_{16}O_3$), **divalerin** ($C_{13}H_{24}O_5$), and **trivalerin** ($C_{18}H_{32}O_6$). [< VALERIC + *-in* in GLYCERIN.]

va-ler′i-trin, } və-ler′i-trin, -trin *or* -trīn. *n.* *Chem.*
va-ler′i-trine, } A colorless mobile liquid ($C_{15}H_{27}N$) obtained by heating valeral with twice its volume of alcoholic ammonia. [< VALERIC + *-tr-* in TROPIN.]

valero-. *Chem.* Derived from VALERIAN, *n.*: a combining form, noting compounds containing valeric acid or some of its derivatives; as, a *valero*-lactid.

val′er-ol, } val′ər-ōl, *A.* (-ol, *F.*; val-ər-ol′, *E.*), *n.*
val′er-ole, } *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_5H_{10}O$) obtained when valerian-oil is rapidly distilled in a stream of carbon dioxid: probably an impure stearoptene of that oil. [< VALERO- + L. *oleum;* see OIL.]

val′er-one, val′ər-ōn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid compound ($C_9H_{18}O$) with a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by distilling a valerate. It is a ketone of valeric acid. Called also *dibutylacetone, dibutylcarbonoxyd, valene, valeryl-butyl.* [< VALERIC.]

val'er-yl, val'ėr-il, *n.* *Chem.* An oily compound (C_5H_9O) obtained by decomposing certain valerates, and regarded as the radical of valeric acid and its derivatives. [< VALERIC + -YL.] **val'er-ox'yl**‡.

val'er-yl-ene, val'ėr-il-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* Same as PENTINE.

Va-le'sian, vą-lē'shian, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect of early Christians founded in Arabia by Valesius (3d century), who held castration essential to salvation.

val'et, val'et (val'ē, *C.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A man servant who attends on the person of a gentleman; a waiting-man; body-servant. **2.** A stick or goad with a point of iron, used in training horses. **3.** [F.] A gripping-tool, as a claw or forceps. [F., < LL. *vassalettus*, dim. of *vassallus*; see VASSAL.] **val'ett**‡; **val'let**‡; **var'let**‡. — **va"let'-à-pa-tin'**, vą'lē'-ä-pą-taN', *n.* *Surg.* A forceps arranged for any degree of expansion: used especially for compressing blood-vessels preparatory to applying a ligature: invented by Guy Patin. — **va"let' de cham'bre**, vą'lē' dę shaN'br, same as VALET, 1. — **va"let' de place**, plās, a person, especially in France, who serves as a guide for tourists; a courier.

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an, val"ę-tiū"di-nē'ri-an, *a.* Seeking to recover health; of infirm health or constitution; sickly; infirm; by extension, unduly or morbidly solicitous about health. **val"e-tu"di-na'ri-ous**‡; **val"e-tu'di-nous**‡.

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an, *n.* A person of feeble or delicate health or constitution; an invalid; one subject to frequent illness. **val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The state of being a valetudinarian. **val"e-tu'di-na-ri-ness**‡.

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-um, val'ę-tiū"di-nē'ri-um *or* vą'lē-tiū"di-nā'ri-um, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] [L.] A hospital; specifically, a camp- or field-hospital.

val"e-tu'di-na-ry, val'ę-tiū'di-nę-ri, *a.* **1.** Same as VALETUDINARIAN. **2.** Delicate; said of things.

It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary*.
BURKE *Reflections on Revol. in France.* [E.]

[< L. *valetudinarius*, < *valetudo*, health, < *valeo*, be strong.]

val"e-tu'di-na-ry, *n.* A valetudinarian.

val'ew, *n.* Value.

vale'ward, vēl'ward, *adv.* Toward a vale or valley.

val'gus, val'gus, *a.* L.: *Pathol.* **1.** One who is bow-legged. **2.** Same as TALIPES VALGUS. See TALIPES.

Val-hal'la, val-hal'ą, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of the slain; the palace of immortality, whither, by direction of Odin, the souls of the slain were borne to immortality by the valkyries. **2.** A special building, as a hall or temple, wherein are placed the remains or memorials and statues of the deceased heroes and other great men of a nation; specifically, the Temple of Fame near Ratisbon, Bavaria, built by Louis I. and consecrated to the illustrious dead of all Germany. [< Ice. *valhöll*, < *valr*, slaughter, + *höll*, hall.] **Val-hal'y**; **Wal-hal'la**‡.

va'li, vą'lī, *n.* [Turk.] **1.** A governor of a vilayet or province. **2.** A viceroy.

val'iant, val'yant, *a.* **1.** Having or acting with valor; strong and intrepid in danger; powerful; brave; courageous, as, a *valiant* soldier. **2.** Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic, as, a *valiant* defense. **3**†. Strong; sturdy. **4**†. Having worth, value, or splendor. [< F. *vaillant*, < L. *valent(i)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, be strong.]

Synonyms: see BRAVE.

— **val'iance**, *n.* [Rare.] Same as VALIANTNESS.
val'ian-cy†. **val'iant-ise**†, *n.* Valor. — **val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **val'iant-ness**, *n.* The state or character of being valiant; bravery; valor.

val'iant†, *n.* One who is valiant; a brave man.

val'id, val'id, *a.* **1.** Based on or sustained by facts or evidence that can be supported or defended; founded on truth; capable of being proved; sound; just; good: as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* cause; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection. Specifically: (1) *Law.* Legally sound, both as to form and substance; sufficient and effective in law; as, a *valid* instrument; a *valid* contract; a *valid* marriage. (2) *Logic.* Logically sound, having validity; possessing not only formal correctness, but logical strength, so that the conclusion is as true as each of the premises: said of arguments and the like. See VALIDITY. **2.** Archaic: Strong; powerful. [< F. *valide*, < L. *validus*, < *valeo*, be strong.]

Synonyms: cogent, conclusive, convincing, efficacious, efficient, good, incontestable, irrefragable, irrefutable, just, logical, sold, sound, strong, substantial, sufficient, undeniable, weighty. See POWERFUL. — Antonyms: see synonyms for VAIN.

— **val'id-ly**, *adv.* — **val'id-ness**, *n.*

val'id-ate, val'id-ēt, *vt.* [A'TED; -A'TING.] To make valid; justify; ratify and confirm; specifically, in law, to make legally sound and sufficient; give force and effect to (what was before doubtful or invalid in law). [< L.L. *validatus*, pp. *validatus*), < L. *validus*; see VALID.]

— **val"id-a'tion**, *n.* The act of validating.

val"i-di-ros'tral, val'i-di ros'trel, *a.* Having a stout bill, as a grosbeak. [< L. *validus* (see VALID) + ROSTRAL.]

va-lid'i-ty, vą-lid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being valid; force and support of authority or fact; power to substantiate or convince; justness; soundness; efficacy; as, the *validity* of an objection; the *validity* of a belief. Specifically: (1) *Law.* Strength or soundness in point of law, as, the *validity* of testimony; the *validity* of judicial proceedings; the *validity* of a will. (2) *Logic.* Logical strength added to formal correctness.

The validity of the various combinations of judgments as premises is tested by comparing the spheres of the notions involved, (a) by general principles, such as the principle that terms agreeing with the same term agree with each other; (b) by general rules, as that the middle term must be distributed at least once; and (c) by special canons, relating to each of the four figures. Compare FIGURE; MOOD.

2. [Archaic.] The state of being strong or whole; strength; power; health. **3**†. Worth; value. [< F. *validité*, < LL. *validitas*, < L. *validus*; see VALID.]

— **objective validity**, a validity that is independent of the observing mind. — **subjective v.**, a validity that is rationally perceptible. — **universal v.**, validity that addresses itself to all minds.

val'inch, *n.* Same as THUMB-STALL.

va-lise', vą-lis' (XIII), *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A case or receptacle for clothes, toilet-articles, etc., made of leather or other material, and suitable for carrying in the hand or otherwise; a traveling-bag; portmanteau. **2.** A hollow leather cylinder attached to the saddle of the off horse of an artillery-carriage, for carrying articles of the driver's personal equipment. [F.; cp. L. *vitulus*, knapsack.]

— **va-lise'-sad"dle**, *n.* A saddle placed on the off horse of an artillery-carriage, for carrying the driver's valise: sometimes serving also as an ordinary saddle.

val'kyr, val'kir, *n.* [VAL-KYR'I-ES, val-kir'i-īz, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens that serve in the banquets of Valhalla, whence they are sent by Odin to point out those to be slain in battle and to bear their souls to Valhalla. [< Ice. *valkyrja*, < *valr*, those slain, + *kjōsa*, choose.] **val-kyr'i-a**‡; **val-kyr'ie**‡; **wal'kyr**‡.

— **val-kyr'i-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the valkyries; martial; warlike; as, a *valkyrian* hymn. **wal-kyr'i-an**‡.

val'lan-cy, val'an-si, *n.* A large wig that shaded the face, worn in the 17th century. [< VALANCE.]

val'lar, val'ar. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a vallum or rampart. **val'lar-y**‡. **II.** *n.* A vallar crown.

— **vallar crown.** **1.** See ROMAN, *a.* **2.** *Her.* A bearing representing a Roman vallar crown.

— **val'la-ted**, *a.* [Rare.] Surrounded with a rampart. — **val-la'tion**†, *n.* A rampart. — **val'la-to-ry**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rampart.

val'late, val'et *or* -āt, *a.* [Rare.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Surrounded with a walled depression; also, cup-shaped. [< L. *vallo* (pp. *vallatus*), surround with a wall, < *vallum*; see VALLUM.]

val-lec'u-la, val-lec'yu-la, *n.* [-LE, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A furrow or depression; especially, a deep sulcus (*vallecula cerebelli*) enclosing the median lobe on the inferior surface of the cerebellum. **2.** *Bot.* A groove or furrow, as those between the ridges on the fruit of plants of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). [LL., dim. < L. *vallis*, vale.] **val-lic'u-la**‡.

val-lec'u-lar, val-lec'yu-lar. *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. **val-lic'u-lar**‡.

— **vallecular canal** *Bot.*, an intercellular canal in the stems of *Equisetaceæ* (horsetails), within the cortical parenchyma between two ridges on the surface of the stem.

val-lec'u-late, val lec'yu let *or* -lēt, *a.* Provided with vallecular or grooves. **val-lic'u-late**‡.

Val"leix's' points, val'lēz' points. *Anat.* Certain points where a nerve emerging from harder tissues is sensitive to pressure in neuralgia.

val'ley, val'ę, *n.* **1.** A depression of the earth's surface, generally elongated and frequently containing a stream; in a more special sense, the local depression in which a stream flows between its alluvial plains.

A valley may be **longitudinal**, parallel to the strike of neighboring ridges, and either **anticlinal** or **synclinal** as it follows either an anticlinal or a synclinal axis, or **monoclinal**, cutting through monoclinal strata, or along one side of a fold, parallel to the strike. On the other hand, a valley may be **transverse**, cutting across mountain-ridges. Such a valley may be **diaclinal**, passing through a fold; **cataclinal**, running in the direction of the dip; or **anaclinal**, running in a course contrary to the direction of dip. As to genesis, valleys have been classified as follows: **antecedent valley** (established previous to the displacement of the terrane by faulting and folding), **autogenous v.** (independently developed on undisturbed emergent surfaces), **consequent v.** (whose present course was originally determined by the existing conditions of deformation), **superimposed v.** (established originally on a superior terrane by the complete degradation of which, by erosion, it has become transferred to the inferior terrane independently of its structure), **tectonic v.** (whose course is determined by conditions resulting from deformation).

2. *Arch.* Specifically: (1) The gutter or angle formed by the meeting of two roof-slopes. (2) An interval in a vault, or the space between vault-ridges as seen from above. [< F. *vallée*, < *val*; see VALE¹.]

Synonyms: cañon, dale, dell, dingle, glen, gorge, gulch, gully, ravine, vale.

Compounds, etc.: — **cream of the valley**, an English variety of gin. — **val'ley-board"**, *n.* *Arch.* A board on a valley-rafter, for holding the gutter. — **v. of the cerebellum**, the deep fossa on the under surface of the cerebellum, separating the lateral lobes. — **v.-quail**, *n.* A helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californica*) of California and Oregon. — **v.-rafter**, *n.* See RAFTER. — **v.-piece**‡. — **v. roof** (*Arch.*), a roof with slopes that meet in an angle.

— **val'ley-let**, *n.* [Rare.] A little valley.

val-lic'u-la, etc. Same as VALLECULA, etc.

Val"lis-ne'ri-a, val'is-nē'ri-ą *or* -nē'ri-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of aquatic herbs of the frogbit family. *V. spiralis* is the tape-grass or eel-grass. See TAPE.
[< Antonio *Vallisneri*, It. naturalist.]

Vallisneria spiralis (Tape-grass).
a, a plant with clusters of staminate flowers sending detached buds to the surface; *b*, a plant with a pistillate flower receiving pollen from the detached staminate flowers, also a scape partly coiled.

val'lum, val'um. *n.* [VAL'LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A defensive work, as a rampart, trench, or wall; specifically, the palisade running along the outer edge of the top of a Roman agger or fortified mound; hence, the mound or rampart itself. a foss, and the two together fortification. **2.** The eyebrow. **3.** A form of bandage. [L., < *vallus*, stake.]

val'muid, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Same as VALKYR.

Val"ois', vâl'wâ', *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty founded in France (A. D. 1293) by Philip VI., son of Charles, Count of Valois.

— **Valois headdress**, a style of arranging the hair, in fashion among women about 1850, consisting in drawing it back from the forehead and forming it in a roll or twist on the crown of the head.

The vallum was enclosed by a formed a complete camp-

Profile of a Vallum.
r, rampart-walk; *p*, parapet; *f*, foss.

va-lo'ni-a, vą-lō'ni-ą, *n.* The large acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, extensively exported from the Levant for tanning, dyeing, and making ink. [< It. *vallonia*, < Gr. *balanos*, oak.] **ba-lo'ne-a**‡; **val-lo'ni-a**‡.

— **va-lo'ni-a-oak"**, *n.* An evergreen oak (*Quercus Ægilops*) of the Grecian archipelago and adjacent regions. **æ'gi-lops**‡; **val"lo-ne'a-oak"**‡; **ve-la'ni-oak"**‡.

val'or, val'ėr, *n.* **1.** The quality or strength of mind that enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and intrepidity; courage, especially as manifested in warfare; personal bravery; prowess; as, a soldier of unquestioned *valor*.

It is a brave act of *valour* to contemn death; but, where life is more terrible than death, it is then the truest *valour* to dare to live.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, § 44, p. 58. [S. & W. '69.]

2. [Rare.] A man of courage; brave man; as, the leader of a band of *valors*. **3**†. Value; worth; as, possessions of great *valor*. [< OF. *valour*, < LL. *valor*, < L. *valeo*, be strong.] **val'our**‡.

Synonyms: see COURAGE; PROWESS.

val'or-ous, val'ėr-us, *a.* **1.** Possessing or displaying valor; courageous; brave; intrepid; as, a *valorous* soldier. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of valor; as, a *valorous* action. **3**†. Valuable; as, *valorous* garments.

val'or-ous-ly, val'ėr-us-li, *adv.* Valiantly.

Val'sa, val'są, *n.* *Bot.* A very large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, forming stromata in or on the bark of dead stems and branches.

Val-sal'van, (val-sal'vąn, -vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to **Val-sal'vi-an**, (Valsalva, Italian anatomist (1666–1723).

— **Valsalvan experiment** (*Surg.*), the inflating of the Eustachian tube by a strong expiration with the nose and mouth closed, thereby forcing the air into the middle ear, to relieve partial deafness. — **V. sinuses**, three expansions in the aorta and pulmonary artery immediately opposite the semilunar valves.

val'u-a-bl, -ness. Valuable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

val'u-a-ble, val'yu-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Having financial worth, price, or value; costly; as, a *valuable* horse. **2.** Of a nature or character capable of being valued or estimated; as, these goods are *valuable* by money. **3.** [Colloq.] Having moral worth, value, or importance; worthy; estimable; as, a *valuable* friend. [< OF. *valable*, < *valoir*; see VALUE¹, *n.*]

Synonyms: see EXCELLENT; IMPORTANT; PRECIOUS.

— **val'u-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

val'u-a-ble, *n.* A thing of worth or value; an article of value or choice personal property, as an article of jewelry: generally used in the plural.

val'u-ate, val'yu-ēt, *vt.* To estimate the value of.

The actual harm I can do, I leave you to *valuate* for yourself.
STEVENSON AND OSBOURNE *The Wrecker* ch. 19, p. 378. [S. '92.]

val"u-a'tion, val'yu-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of valuing. (1) The act of estimating or appraising the value of a thing, as for purposes of taxation. (2) Estimation or appreciation of privileges. **2.** Estimated worth or value; appraisement. — **val"u-a'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to valuation. — **val'u-a"tor**, *n.* An appraiser.

val'ue, val'yū, *vt.* [VAL'UED; VAL'U-ING.] **1.** To estimate or rate the value of; consider with regard to value (see VALUE¹, *n.*, 2); assess; appraise; as, to *value* an income; to *value* an estate. **2.** To have in high esteem; rate at a high price; prize; as, to *value* a friend; we *value* his opinion; more *valued* than rubies.

It is certain that men *value* existence more and more the shorter the vista of life becomes, like the spells of a magician, which were believed to increase proportionately as the circle narrowed. CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Great Change* p. 308. [H. '43.]

3. [Archaic.] To estimate or reckon with regard to number, power, or the like; as, an army *valued* at ten thousand strong. **4.** To take into account or take account of; as, to *value* the time. **5**†. To cause to have value. **6**†. To give nominal wealth to. **7**†. To be worth; be equivalent to.

Synonyms: see APPRECIATE; CHERISH; ESTEEM. Compare PRECIOUS.

— **val'u-er**, *n.* One who values.

val'ue¹, *n.* **1.** The desirability or worth of a thing as compared with the desirability of something else: often confused with the qualities and circumstances on which, taken together, such desirability depends; worth: used of a person or thing; as, the *value* of an estate; the *value* of experience; the *value* of the clergy to society. Same as UTILITY, 2, and known as **intrinsic value**: a common sense in literary use, but improper in economics. **2.** The rate of worth set upon a commodity; worth estimated in money or commodities; in a restricted sense, market price: known also as **commercial, economic,** or **exchangeable value**; as, the market *value* of silver; the *value* of cereals.

The source of commercial value, according to different schools of economists, is (1) the degree of want felt for a commodity as shown in the relation of supply and demand, (2) the amount of labor embodied in it, or (3) the cost of reproduction. (Compare ECONOMICS; POLITICAL ECONOMY.) Practically, commercial value is that for which a thing can be sold or exchanged at a given time and place.

Value is made up of three essential notions or elements, (1) Utility, . . . (2) Effort, or labor required in procuring or producing the article valued, (3) Ownership or appropriation.
J. M. GREGORY *Polit. Econ.* ch. 2, p. 32. [V. A. B.]

3. Attributed or assumed valuation; esteem or regard; appreciation; as, great *value* was placed on his influence; considerations of no *value*. **4.** Nominal valuation as distinguished from market value; as, the bond was disposed of for less than its face *value*. **5.** Exact meaning; signification; import; as, the *value* of a word or diacritical mark. **6.** *Mus.* The relative length of a tone as signified by a note; as, a dotted note is increased one-half its *value*. **7.** *Math.* The amount or quantity of magnitude or number an algebraic symbol or expression is supposed to denote, or that belongs to it; an abstract idea corresponding to the length of a line, the volume of a solid, etc. **8.** In the graphic arts, the relation of the elements of a picture, as distance, light, and shade, to one another, especially with reference to their distribution and interdependency, apart from the idea of hue. **9.** *Biol.* Classificatory rank. [OF., < *value*, f. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, be of value, < L. *valeo*, be strong.]

Synonyms: see AVAIL; PRICE.

Phrases: — **annual value**, the value of a piece of property above cost or expenditure during a year. — **educational v.** or **culture v.**, the worth of a given branch or study as an educational agency, or as a means of developing the faculties, irrespective of the precise amount of information conveyed. — **exchange v.**, value in exchange. — **intrinsic v.**, a value dependent upon utility or adaptation. — **out of v.** (*Print.*), over-accentuated as to light and shade; out of relation to its surroundings, as a part of a

picture.—**pair of values** (*Math.*), two values that taken together define a function, as the two coordinate numbers which fix the position of a point in a plane.—**par v.** **1.** Face value, as of notes or bonds. **2.** Strictly equivalent or marketable value.—**surplus v.** (*Polit. Econ.*), the surplus production of labor after the subsistence of the laborer and family.—**v. in damages,** estimated money-worth as compensation rather than as mere market value.—**v. in use,** the value that attaches from utility as distinguished from exchangeable value, as in air, water, or light.—**v. of money.** **1.** A value indicated by the rate of interest charged for the use of money. **2.** The purchasing power of money, or what it will exchange for; high when prices are low, and vice versa.—**v. received,** a phrase especially used in negotiable instruments to indicate that a note has been made or a bill accepted for a consideration and not for accommodation.

val'ue†, *n.* Valor; prowess. **val'ew**†; **val'ure**†.

val'ued, val'yūd, *pa.* **1.** Regarded or estimated; hence, much esteemed; as, a *valued* friendship. **2.** Having a value: in composition; as, a many-*valued* function.

val'ue-less, val'yu-les, *a.* Having no value; worthless.—**val'ue-less-ness,** *n.* Worthlessness.

val'u-rous†, *a.* Valorous.

valv, *n.* Valve. PHIL. SOC.

val'va, val'vą, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* A valve.

valv'al, valv'ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a valve.—**valval view** (*Bot.*), that view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is toward the observer. Compare GIRDLE-VIEW. **side view**‡; **valve'-view"**‡.

valv'ar, valv'ąr, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a valve.

valv'a-sor†, *n.* *Feudal Law.* Same as VAVASOR.

Val-va'ta, val-vē'tą *or* val-vą'tą, *n.* *Couch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Valvatidæ.* **2.** [*v.*] A gastropod of this or a related genus. [< L. *valvatus;* see VALVATE.]

Val-va'tæ, val-vē'tī *or* val-vą'tê, *n. pl.* *Echin.* An order of starfishes with valvate pedicellariæ, as goniasteridæ, etc. [< L. *valvatus;* see VALVATE.]

valv'ate, valv'et *or* -ēt, *a.* **1.** Serving as or like a valve; valvular. **2.** Having a valve or valves. **3.** *Bot.* Touching by contiguous edges but not overlapping, like a valve or door: applied to most dehiscent capsules in which the component parts separate like valves, to certain anthers, and to the petals or sepals of many flowers in estivation. [< L. *valvatus,* with folding doors, < *valva,* leaf of a door.]

Val-vat'i-dæ, val-vat'i-dī *or* -dê, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A fresh-water family of tænioglossate gastropods having an exsertile gill and a depressed or turbinate shell with a circular aperture. [< VALVATA.]—**val-vat'id,** *n.*—**valv'a-told,** *a.* & *n.*

valve, valv, *n.* **1.** Any contrivance, as a lid, cover, ball, or slide, that opens and closes a passage, whether by lifting and falling, sliding, swinging, or rotating, as at the opening of, or inserted in, any pipe, tube, outlet, inlet, etc., to control the flow or supply of liquids, gases, or other shifting material.

A PARTIAL LIST OF VALVES.

[The more important valves, as BALL VALVE, CHECK-VALVE, POP-VALVE, will be found under BALL, CHECK, etc.]

Valves are sometimes named (1) from the thing with which or place where connected; as, **angle-valve** (at the angle of a pipe, etc.: called also **corner-valve**), **bucket-v.** (in the bucket of a pump), **gas-v.** (short for gas-main valve), **hydrant-v.** (connecting a hydrant with a water-main), **injector-v.**, **pipe-v.** (a stop-valve in a pipe), **pump-v.**, **steam-v.** (for steam-pipes, calculated to withstand heat and pressure; also, for admission of steam, as distinguished from exhaust-valves), **syringe-v.**, **tank-v.** (at the bottom of a tank), etc.; (2) from their form or mechanism; as, **annular v.** (a disk valve with round orifice), **cone v.** (with perforated hollow cone, also a conical valve), **conical v.** (having a cone or frustum of a cone moving lengthwise of its axis, and closing a conical aperture in a seat, or having a cone or a conical frustum rotating about its axis and controlling admission and exhaust through ports in the seat), **cup v.** (cup-shaped), **D v.** (a form of short slide-valve), **disk v.** (having a ported, rotating disk), **double-face v.** (having two opposed seats), **float-v.** (having a float, as in a flushing-box, and closing the aperture when the water raises the float), **folding v.** (having a flexible flap), **lapless v.** (a slide-valve or the like without a lap, or minus the outside lap), **lock-up v.** (a safety-valve so enclosed that it can not be tampered with), **screw-down v.** (having a threaded axis to crowd a cone, ball, etc., to the seat), **wedge-v.** (in which the disk or gate is closed by a wedge); (3) from the purpose which they serve; as, **back-pressure v.** (resisting back pressure, as in a waste-pipe), **clearway v.** (permitting a direct as opposed to a circuitous flow of fluid: called also **fullway valve**), **compression-v.** (operating by compression, as of a lever or screw), **controlling-v.** (for regulating maximum pressure, as of steam or air).

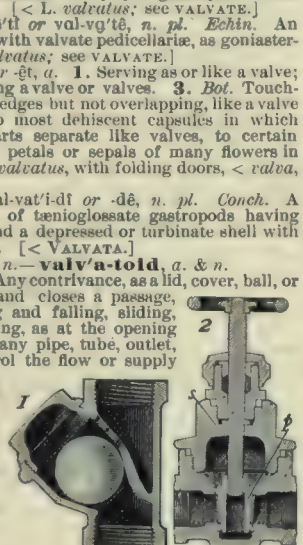

Cross-sections of Valves.

1. A ball check-valve. 2. A plug-valve for gas- or oil-pipes, closed: the gate or plug (*p*) is pressed into its seat by the screw (*s*).

2. [Rare.] A door; especially, one of the leaves of a folding door. **3.** *Anat.* An apparatus formed by one or more loose folds of the lining membrane of a vessel or other organ, preventing or retarding the flow of fluids in one direction and allowing it in another. **4.** *Zool.* (1) One of the parts or pieces of a shell, as of a mollusk, brachiopod, or cirriped. (2) *Entom.* A covering plate or piece or one of two or more external pieces forming a sheath, as for an ovipositor. **5.** *Bot.* (1) One of the parts into which a capsule splits in dehiscence. (2) One of two parts making up a frustule of a diatom. (3) One of the halves of an anther after its opening. [F., < L. *valva,* leaf of a door.]

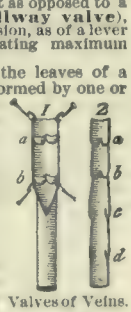

Valves of Veins.

1. A venous trunk cut open above to show two pairs of valves (*a, b*). 2. A vein laid open to show the valves closed (*a, b*) and open (*c, d*).

Compounds, etc.:—**air-valve",** *n.* **1.** A valve admitting air, as to relieve the pressure in a steam-boiler when the steam is allowed to condense. **2.** A hollow valve, as some forms of ball valve and float-valve.—**balanced v.,** a valve to which a motive fluid is admitted from both sides so as to avoid the undue friction resulting from pressure on one side only: made in a variety of forms, as for slide-valves and poppet-valves. **balance-v.,**.—**cut-off v.,** a valve that cuts off the admission of steam to a steam-engine cylinder before the piston reaches the end of the stroke.—**hydraulic v.** **1.** A valve in a hydraulic press, elevator, etc. **2.** A cup-like valve that connects or closes a connection between gas-mains as it is raised or lowered in a water-chamber.—**Kingston's v.,** a conical valve.—**submarine v.,** a hinged port, closing water-tight, through which when open a torpedo may be shot or protruded.—**triple v.,** in an automatic railroad-brake, a valve for controlling the connections between or among the auxiliary reservoir, brake-cylinder, and brake-pipe.—**valve'-buck"et,** *n.* A pump-bucket having a valve.—**v.-chest,** *n.* A chamber or box containing one or more valves; in a steam-engine, the steam-chest. **v.-box**‡; **v.-cage**‡; **v.-case**‡; **v.-casing**‡; **v.-chamber**‡.—**v.-coupling,** *n.* A pipe-coupling containing a valve.—**v.-face,** *n.* The part of a valve that rests on the valve-seat.—**v.-gear, v.-motion,** *n.* The mechanism that operates a valve, especially that which gives motion to valves in a steam-engine.—**v.-key,** *n.* A key of a lock-valve.—**v.-line,** *n.* A line passing through the center of a balloon fastened to the valve at the top. When pulled it allows the gas to escape gradually.—**v. of Vieussens,** a lamina of cerebellar substance found on the anterior portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**v.-pallet,** *n.* *Organ-building.* **1.** A hinged valve controlling the admission of compressed air in an organ. **2.** A valve by which the excess of air in a storage-bellows is discharged automatically.—**v.-rod,** *n.* The rod that gives motion to a valve, through its stem.—**v.-seat,** *n.* The surface on which a valve rests.—**v.-shell,** *n.* A valvatoid gastropod.—**valves of the heart,** the movable membranous flaps that close the vessels and chambers of the heart against the reflux of the blood in its various channels: chiefly the **aortic, bicuspid, coronary** (protecting the coronary sinus), **pulmonary, semilunar, Thebesian,** and **tricuspid.** See AORTIC, etc.—**valves of the lymphatics,** semilunar membranous folds of the inner coat of the lymphatic vessels placed opposite each other, as are the valves of the veins.—**valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins strengthened by connective tissue, forming pouch-like flaps with the concave side turned toward the heart, thus permitting the blood to flow freely toward the heart, but preventing its reflux by closing the channel of the vein.—**v.-stem,** *n.* The rod or stem attached to a valve to actuate it.—**v.-strip,** *n.* A distance-piece between the valve-face and the pressure-plate in a balanced valve of the rectangular piston kind.—**v.-view.** **I.** *a.* Valval, or having the appearance or view of a valve. **II.** *n.* *Bot.* Same as VALVAL VIEW.

Derivatives:—**valved,** *a.* Valvular; having valves.—**valve'less,** *a.* Having no valves.—**valve'-let,** *n.* A little valve.—**val-vif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing a valve or valves.—**valv'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a valve; valvate.

val'vu-la, val'viu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lê, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A little valve. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A diminutive valve. (2)† The inner or flowering glume in grasses. [L., dim. of *valva,* leaf of a door. **valv'ule**‡.

valv'u-lar, valv'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a valve, especially an anatomical valve.—**valvular disease,** disease that affects a valve or the valves.—**v. sinus,** a pouch-like expansion of the wall of the aorta and pulmonary artery; sinus of Valsalva.

val"vu-li'tis, val'viu-lī'tis *or* -vu-lī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of any membrane that serves as a valve in the organs or channels of circulation. [< L. *valvula;* see VALVULA.]

va'ly, *n.* [Turk.] Same as VALI.

val'yl-ene, val'il-īn, *n.* A light oily compound (C_5H_8), with an odor of garlic, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromid. [< *val-* in VALERIAN + -YL.] **pen'tone**‡.

vam'brace, { vam'brês, vant'-, *n.* *Archeol.* Armor for **vant'brace.** { the forearm from elbow to wrist. See ARMOR. [< F. *avant-bras,* < *avant* (see AVANT) + *bras* (< L. *brachium*), arm.]—**vam'braced,** *a.* Incased in a vambrace, as an arm: especially in heraldry. **um'braced**‡.

va-moose', vą-mōs' *or* vū'mōs, *vt. & vi.* [VA-MOSED'; VAMO'SING.] [Slang, U. S.] To depart quickly; leave; decamp. [< Sp. *vamos,* let us go, 1nd. used as imper., < L. *vadimus,* 1st p. pl. pr. ind. act. of *vado,* go.] **va-moose'**‡; **va-mos'**‡.—**to vamoose the ranch,** to leave the premises; go.

vamp¹, vamp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a vamp; as, to *vamp* a shoe. **2.** Hence, to furbish up; modernize; repair; as, to *vamp* an old play. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* To improvise an accompaniment to.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] *Mus.* To improvise accompaniments.—**to vamp up,** to make up, cook up, or improvise; patch up; as, a *vamped up* story.

vamp²†, *vi.* To move on; proceed; travel.

vamp, *n.* **1.** The piece of leather that forms the upper front part of a boot or shoe.

Now shape the sole! now deftly curl
The glossy *vamp* around it.
WHITTIER *The Shoemakers* st. 2.

2. Something added to an old thing to give it a new appearance. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* An improvised accompaniment. **4**†. A gaiter or spatterdash worn on the ankle and leg for protection. **vamp'y**†. [< F. *avant-pied,* fore part of the foot, < *avant* (see AVANT) + *pied* (< L. *pe(d-)s*), foot.]

vam'per, vam'pgr, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a showy appearance; vapor; swagger.

vam'per, vam'pgr, *n.* One who vamps. Specifically: (1) One who stitches on the vamp or fore part of a shoe or boot. (2) One who pieces up old things as new; a cobbler. (3) [Colloq.] *Mus.* One who improvises accompaniments.—**vamp'er-up",** *n.* One who vamps up, as stories, etc.

vam'pire, vam'pair, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric. **vam'pyre**‡.

vam'pire, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* A ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living while they are sleeping; a superstition still common in Russia, Persia, Greece, etc., but especially on the lower Danube, where heretics, outcasts, and criminals are supposed to become vampires at death, leaving their graves only at night.

We may infer . . . that the vampyre-legends of European folk-lore, probably grew out of such facts concerning primitive cannibals: the original *vampyre* being the supposed other-self of a ferocious savage, still seeking to satisfy his blood-sucking propensities.
SPENCER *Principles Sociol.* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 19, p. 266. [A. '91.]

2. Figuratively, one who preys upon his fellow men; an extortioner. **3.** A desmodontoid bat of South or Central America, that sucks the blood of horses, cattle, man, and other warm-blooded animals, especially when they are asleep. In the upper jaw, occupying the interval between the canines, are two large incisors capable of cutting like a razor. The common vampire (*Desmodus rufus*) has no true molars, the rarer *Diphylla ecaudata* of Brazil a small one in each jaw. **4.** An insectivorous or frugivorous phyllostomine bat of *Vampyrus* or a related genus, especially *V. spectrum,* formerly supposed to suck blood; a false vampire. **5.** A flying fox. **6.** *Theat.* A small double trap-door whose leaves are held in position by springs, through which a player may pass suddenly. [F., < Serv. *vampir,* vampire.] **vam'-pyre**‡.

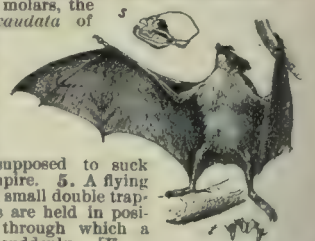

A Vampire (*Desmodus rufus*). $\frac{1}{4}$

s, the skull; *t*, upper front teeth (incisors and canines).

—**vam-pir'ic,** *a.* Having the character of or relating to a vampire; as, *vampiric* superstition.

vam'pir-in(e, vam'pir-in, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of *Phyllostominæ,* including *Vampyrus* and related genera.

vam'pir-ism, vam'pair-izm, *n.* **1.** Belief in vampires (see VAMPIRE, 1); especially, a form of insanity epidemic in southeastern Europe early in the 18th century, characterized by the delusion that dead enemies had risen from their graves to suck the patient's blood. **2.** The act or practise of a vampire. **3.** Hence, the practise of extortion or of preying upon others.

A Vamplate.

vam'plate, vam'plêt, *n.* **1.** A metal guard over the handle of a tilting-lance. **2.** *Her.* A gauntlet. [< F. *avant-plat,* < *avant* (see AVANT) + *plat;* see PLAT, *a.*] **vam'plat**‡; **vam'plet**‡.

vampt, *pp.* Vamped. PHIL. SOC.

vam"py-rel'la, vam"pi-rel'ą, *n.* A proteomorphous protozoan of the genus *Vampyrella.* [< VAMPIRE.]

Vam"py-ri'næ, vam"pi rii'nī *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Phyllostominæ.* **Vam'py-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< F. *vampire;* see VAMPIRE.]—**vam'py-rin(e,** *a.* & *n.*

va'muret, *n.* Same as VANTMURE.

van¹, van, *vt.* [VANNED, vand; VAN'NING.] **1.** *Mining.* To wash or separate a small portion of (powdered ore) on the point of a shovel. See VANNING. **2**†. To cleanse by winnowing. [< F. *vanner,* < L. *vanno,* < *vannus,* fan.]

van², *vt.* To transport or convey by means of a van.

van³, *vt.* To act as the van or leading body of.

Lady: Do not the royal souls that *van* the world
Hunger for praises!
ALEX. SMITH *Life-Drama* sc. 2.

van¹, *n.* **1.** A large covered wagon or vehicle for removing household goods, transporting furniture, conveying wild animals, or other like purposes; a caravan; as, a furniture-*van;* a circus-*van.* **2.** [Eng.] (1) A closed carriage attached to a passenger-train for the transportation of luggage, etc., and for the guard. **lug'gage-van"**‡. (2) A vehicle, either open or covered, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods. **par'cel-van"**‡. [Short for CARAVAN.]

van², *n.* A vanguard: an abbreviation. Specifically: (1) The front rank of an army on the march; the foremost division of a fleet; the advance-guard as opposed to the rear-guard. (2) The leaders of a movement; those at the head of any cause, or their position; the forefront, literally or figuratively.

van³, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Prov.] A fan or winnowing-machine. **2.** *Mining.* A test by washing a small quantity of ground ore on a shovel to ascertain its value. **3.** [Poet. or Obs.] A wing. [F., < L. *vannus,* fan.]

Van⁴, van *or* vān, *n.* [Scand.] *Norse Myth.* One of the deities of the sea—Njord, Frey, and Freyja—who lived in Vanaheim. They waged war with the Æsir, but later by treaty were combined with them. **Vanr**‡.

van'a-date, van'ą-dēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid. **van-a'di-ate**‡.

va-nad'ic, vą-nad'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its higher valence. Compare VANADIOUS. **van'a-dous**‡.—**vanadic acid,** a compound (H_3VO_4) not known in a free state, but which yields in combination a series of salts called vanadates.—**v. ocher,** see OCHER.

van'a-din-ite, van'ą-din-ait, *C.* (vą-nad'i-nait, *I. W. Wr.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, ruby-red, yellow, subtranslucent to opaque lead chlor-vanadate ($Pb_5V_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< VANADIUM.]

Van'a-dis, van'ą-dis *or* vā'na-dis, *n.* [Scand.] A Van goddess.

va-na'di-um, vą-nē'di-um *or* -ng'di-um, *n.* *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, rare, difficult of extraction, of no value by itself, though certain of its salts yield compounds that produce intense permanent black colors. See ELEMENT. [< VANADIS.]—**van"a-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding vanadium.—**va-na'di-ous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its lower valence. Compare VANADIC.—**van'a-dite,** *n.* A salt of vanadious acid.

van'ad-yl, van'ąd-il, *n.* *Chem.* Vanadium dioxid (V_2O_2), as a radical. [< *vanad-* in VANADIUM + -YL.]

Van'a-god, van'ą-god, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A Van god.

Van'a-heim", van'ą-hāim", *n.* *Norse Myth.* The abode of the Vans; one of the nine worlds mentioned in the Eddas.

van'-cou"ri-er†, *n.* Avant-courier.

Van'da, van'dą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of epiphytic orchids, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, prized in cultivation for their size, beautiful coloring, and delicate fragrance. **2.** [*v.*] A plant of this genus. [< Sans. *vandanā,* parasitic plant.]

van'dal, van'dal, *a.* Being a vandal; showing or pertaining to vandalism; given to mutilating or destroying things of value or works of art; hence, barbarous; rude.

Van'dal, *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic race formerly inhabiting the southern shores of the Baltic, who about the beginning of the 5th century ravaged Gaul, and overran Spain and northern Africa. In 455 they pillaged the city of Rome, mercilessly despoiling it of its treasures of art, literature, and civilization. **2.** [*v.*] Hence, a ruthless plunderer; any one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures what is beautiful, venerable, or artistic. [<

LL. *Vandalus*, < Teut. root seen in D. *Wenden*, the Winds, akin to WANDER.]

Van-dal'ic, van-dal'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Vandals. **2.** [v-] Same as VANDAL, *a.*

van'dal-ism, van'dal-izm, *n.* **1.** Hostility to or contempt for art and literary treasures; wanton or ignorant destruction or defacement of monuments of the past, treasures of art or learning, or of the beautiful in landscape. **2.** [V-] The acts or spirit of the Vandals.

Van Dyck, van duik. A painting by the Flemish painter Van Dyck.

van-dyke', *tr.* [VAN-DYKED'; VAN-DY'KING.] To cut or make with points or scallops similar to those on a Vandyke collar or cape. **van-dyck'**‡.

Van-dyke', *a.* Of or pertaining to Anthony Van Dyck

Van-dyck', (or Vandyke, as commonly but erroneously spelled), a Flemish painter (1599-1641), or to his style, manner, or dress. **Vandyke beard**, a peaked beard.—**V. brown**, see BROWN.—**V. collar** or **cape**, a broad deep collar or cape of linen and lace with scalloped or pointed edges lying upon the shoulders, resembling those represented in portraits by Van Dyck.—**V. edge**, an edge with ornamented, slashed, or triangular points.—**V. lace**, a lace woven in points and indentations.

Van-dyke', (*n.* **1.** A collar or cape of Vandyke pat-

Van-dyck', (tern. **2.** A large point on the border of a Vandyke cape or collar.

van-dyked', van-dikt', *a.* Notched with large points.

vane, vēn, *n.* **1.** A thin plate of metal or wood generally cut into some fanciful form, as an arrow, fish, bird, flag, or other device, and so pivoted out of center, on a vertical rod or spindle at the top of a building, as to rotate freely and indicate the direction of the wind.

> And doubtfully was shifting every vane
> On the town spires. MORRIS *Jason* bk. i, l. 376.

2. A slender streamer run up to the masthead to indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing. **3.** Any plate or arm, or similar device, attached to an axis and exposed to a moving current, as of air, water, or gas, so as to be driven by it, an arm or blade, as of a windmill, propeller, or water-meter; a fly. **4.** *Surv.* (1) The target on a leveling-staff that is moved up and down to the line of sight of the telescope. (2) The sight on a quadrant, compass, or similar instrument, by which the direction of the object viewed is determined. **5.** The rachis and barbs of a feather; vexillum; web.

> A quill feather consists essentially of a proximal part (that is, a part nearer the body), the quill, and a distal part (further from the body), the feather or vane
> C. L. MORGAN *Animal Biology* ch. 2, p. 16. [B. '87.]

6. *Her.* A medieval weather-cock surmounting the pinnacle of a castle and blazoned with the arms of its lord. **7**†. A flag, pennon. **8**†. A flag carried by a knight in a tournament. [< AS. *fana*, flag.]

—**vaned**, *a.* Having or furnished with vanes.—**vane'less**, *a.* Having no vane.

Va-ne'sa, vā-nē'sā, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Vanessinæ*. **2.** [v-] A butterfly of this or a related genus, having the wings notched and angulated or tailed on the hind edges. **3.** A lady's name in a poem by Swift. See Appendix. [< Gr. *Phanês*, Orphic divinity.]

Van"es-si'næ, van'es-sī'nī *or* -sī'nē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies; anglewings. [< VANESSA.] —**va-nes'si-an**, **-sine**, or **-soid**, *a.* & *n.*

van'-foss", van'-fos', *n.* *Fort.* A ditch on the exterior of the counterscarp. [< F. *avant-fossé*, < *avant* (see AVANT-); and see FOSS², *n.*] **van'-fosse"**†.

vang, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive; earn. **2.** To throw; catch. **II.** *i.* To answer for any one, as at the baptismal font.

vang, vang, *n.* *Naut.* One of two guy-ropes running from the end of a gaff to the deck to steady the peak. [< D. *vang*, = AS. *fang*; see FANG.]

van'ga, van'gä, *n.* A Madagascan shrike of the genus *Vanga*, especially the hook-billed *Vanga curvirostris*. [< L. *vanga*, spade.]

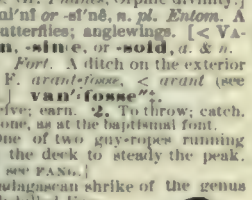

A Vanga (*Vanga curvirostris*).

van'gee, van'jē, *n.* *Naut.* A contrivance including a barrel, with a crank and brakes, for working the pumps.

van'glo, van'glō, *n.* [W. Ind.] Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*).

van'guard"‡, *tr.* To be the vanguard of.

van'guard", van'gärd', *n.* *Mil.* A body of troops marching in advance of an army to guard against surprise, etc.; the advance-guard; van. [< F. *avant-garde*, < *avant* (see AVANT-) and see GUARD, *n.*] **van'guard"**†.

Van"i-co-rin'i-dæ, van'i-co-rin'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Tropicalian family of taenioglossate gastropods having a foot divided into a narrow propodium and subcircular metapodium, lateral epipodial lobes, and a naticiform shell. **Van'i-co'ro**, *n.* (t. g.) **Van'i-cor'i-de**.

—**van"i-co-rin'id**, *n.*, —**van'i-co'rin-oid**, *a.*

Va-nil'la, və-nil'ə, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of robust, tall-climbing orchids, natives of the tropics, having abundant deliciously fragrant large flowers. It is the only genus of orchids known to possess any considerable economic value. The fruit, known as the **vanilla-bean**, supplies the vanilla of commerce, the best coming from *V. planifolia*. Other species (as *V. grandiflora* and *V. aromatica*), however, are also employed. **2.** [v-] Any plant of the genus *Vanilla*. **3.** [v-] The vanilla-bean, or an extract obtained from it. Both have a delicate aromatic odor and are used in flavoring ices, sirups, etc. [< Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* (< L. *vagina*), sheath.]

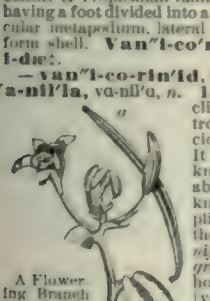

A Flowering Branch of Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*).

a, a pod.

—**va-nil'la-grass"**, *n.* Holy grass (*Hierochloe borealis* or *odorata*); also, other species of *Hierochloe*.—**v.-plant**, *n.* **1.** Any plant yielding the vanilla-bean. **2.** A smooth perennial herb (*Liatris* or *Trilisa odoratissima*) of the aster family, 1 to 3 feet high, with corymbed heads of rose-purple flowers and obovate or oblong leaves which exhale the odor of vanilla when bruised or withering and for a long time after they are dried. The plant is found in low pine-barrens from Florida to North Carolina and westward, and its dried leaves are mixed with cured tobacco to improve its odor. Called also **wild vanilla**, and, from the shape of its lower leaves, *deer's-tongue* and *hound's-tongue*.—**wild v.**, same as VANILLA-PLANT, 2.

va-nil'late, və-nil'ēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of vanillic acid.

va-nil'lic, və-nil'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanilla.—**vanillic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_4$) formed by the oxidation of vanillin. **methyl-protocatechuic acid**.

va-nil'lin, və-nil'in, *n.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$) contained in vanilla, of which it is the odoriferous principle: also produced synthetically by the oxidation of coniferin, and occurring with it naturally in the wood of many plants. It is chemically a methyl-protocatechuic aldehyde.

va-nil'lism, və-nil'izm, *n.* *Pathol.* An eruptive itching skin-disease, extending to the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, that occurs among persons who work in sorting vanilla-pods: due to an insect in the pods.

va-nil'loes, və-nil'ōz, *n.* An inferior vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

va-nil'o-quent†, *a.* Talking foolishly or vainly.—**va-nil'o-quence**†, *n.*

va-nil'yl, və-nil'il, *n.* *Chem.* The radical of vanillic alcohol. [< VANILLIC + -YL.]

van'ish, van'ish, *vi.* **1.** To disappear from sight, whether suddenly or gradually, while the process of disappearance is more or less unobservable; fade or dissolve away; as, to *vanish* like a fantom; vapors *vanish* in the air.

> At my feet the city slumbered. From its chimneys, here and there,
> Wreaths of snow-white smoke, ascending, *vanished*, ghost-like, into air. LONGFELLOW *The Belfry of Bruges* st. 4.

2. To depart or be taken from sight in any way; as, he *vanished* round the corner; the book *vanished*. **3.** To become imperceptible, as any phenomenon or indication; as, all signs of discontent at once *vanished*. **4.** To pass out of existence; be annihilated; as, pleasures *vanish* away.

> The New Zealanders say that the land will depart from their children; the Australians are *vanishing*; the Tasmanians have *vanished*. W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* ch. 2, p. 47. [A. '73.]

5. [Rare.] To be given off as vapor; exhale. **6.** *Math.* To become zero. [< L. *vanesco*, < *vanus*, empty.]

—**van'ish-ing-line"**, **van'ish-ing-point"**, see PERSPECTIVE.—**vanishing stress** (*Phon.*), see STRESS.

—**van'ish-er**, *n.*—**van'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**van'ish-ment**, *n.*

van'ish, *n.* *Phon.* The terminal part of a vowel element; the slight sound with which a principal sound ends, often without representation in standard spelling, and represented by phoneticians by a small type raised above the line. Thus, long o closes with a u vanish, and "no" is given by Murray as "nōʊ"; a in *fate* has an I vanish, and is printed "āɪ," "fāɪt". The vanish of standard English is often diphthongal in dialects; in southern English of H. Sweet ō and ē are both diphthongs, and written always ou, ei.

van'isht, *pp.* Vanished. PHIL. Soc.

Va'nist, vē'nist, *n.* A follower of Sir Henry Vane, English Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1636-'37), and a leader of New England Antinomianism.

van'i-tied, van'i-tid, *a.* Affected with vanity.

van'i-ty, van'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being vain. (1) A feeling of shallow pride, especially as characteristic and demonstrative and as manifested in an overweening desire to attract notice and gain admiration in a small way and on slight grounds; mental elation arising from a high opinion of one's own attainments or achievements, or from an overestimation of possessions more showy than valuable; inordinate self-esteem; conceit. (2) Ambitious display, or that which is a part of such display; ostentation; show; as, the pomp and *vanity* of a court. **2.** The quality or state of being vain or empty, or destitute of reality, worth, or capacity for satisfying one's nature or needs; emptiness; futility; worthlessness; unsubstantiality; as, the *vanity* of this world; "*vanity* of vanities; all is *vanity*."

> Death . . . reduces all to the same views of the *vanity* of life.
> COOPER *Pathfinder* ch. 28, p. 467. [H. & H. '72.]

3. That which is vain, visionary, or unsubstantial. (1) Fruitless desire or endeavor; disappointing or useless result; as, all his toil ended in *vanity*. (2) Unsatisfying pleasure or show; as, the *vanities* of the world.

> *Politian*: Oh! I am sick, sick, sick, even unto death,
> Of the hollow and high-sounding *vanities*
> Of the populous Earth! POE *Scenes from Politian* sc. 3.

(3) [Archaic.] A light conceit of fancy or art; a trifle. **4.** In the Old Testament, a heathen god, as being an unreal and deceptive thing. **5**†. In the old moralities and puppet-shows, a personification of vice. [< F. *vanité*, < L. *vanitas*, < *vanus*, empty.]

Synonyms: see ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; LEVITY; PRIDE.

—**Vanity Fair**, the world, allegorically depicted in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as a scene of vanity and folly.

van'jas, van'jas, *n.* The pied crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

van'most, van'mōst, *a.* Being in the extreme advance; placed in the front of the van.

> Ziethen, *vanmost* of all, finds Nadasti and his Austrian squadrons drawn across the Highway.
> CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xviii, ch. 4, p. 69. [H.]

van'ner¹, van'ər, *n.* A machine for concentrating fine ore, consisting in its most familiar form of an inclined traveling apron on which the ore is placed and shaken while subjected to the action of flowing water. [< VAN³, *n.*] **van'ning-ma-chine"**‡.

van'ner², *n.* [Local, Eng.] A horse that draws a van.

van'ner-hawk", van'ər-hôk', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The kestrel.

van'net, van'et, *n.* *Her.* The escallop represented without the ears. [F., scallop-shell, dim. of *van*; see VAN³, *n.*]

van'ning, van'ing, *n.* The act or process of removing ore from earth, broken rock, etc., by placing it in the bowl of a shovel and giving it a peculiar motion in water.—**van'ning-ma-chine"**, *n.* Same as VANNER¹.

van'quish, van'kwish, *vt.* **1.** To subdue in battle, as an enemy; conquer; overcome: used also figuratively; as, *vanquished* by cold and famine.

> The Britons fought to the last; but they were *vanquished* with great slaughter, and the unhappy queen [Boadicea] took poison.
> DICKENS *Child's Hist. England* ch. 1, p. 21. [C. & CO. '77.]

2. Hence, to defeat in any contest; get the better of; confute; as, to *vanquish* an opponent in debate.

> Peter Abelard, the . . . great dialectical champion of Christendom, . . . had *vanquished* both of these disputants [Roscelin of Compiègne, founder of the nominalists, and William of Champeaux, founder of the realists].
> C. W. SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 38. [S. '77.]

3. [Archaic.] To destroy or render inert; overcome the peculiar properties of; neutralize. [< F. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, < L. *vinco*, conquer.] **ven'cuse**†.

Synonyms: see BEAT; CONQUER; OVERWHELM; SUBDUE.

—**van'quish-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**van'quish-er**, *n.*—**van'quish-ment**, *n.*

van'quish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A disease of sheep in which they pine away. **vin'quish**†.

van'quisht, *pp.* Vanquished. PHIL. Soc.

Vanr, vänr, *n.* [VA'NIR, *pl.*] Same as VAN⁴.

van'sire, van'sair, *n.* [Madagascar.] The large South-African marsh-ichneumon (*Herpestes galera*).

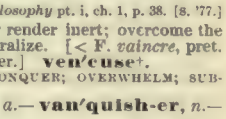

The Vansire. 1/10

vant†, *vt.* To vaunt.

vant, vant, *n.* Avant: a contraction.

van'tage†, *vt.* To profit; aid.

van'tage, van'tej, *n.* **1.** Superiority over a competitor or opponent, especially in means of action or defense; more favorable situation or opportunity.

> How they keep their place of *vantage*,
> Cleaving firmly to the rock.
> AYTOUN *The Island of the Scots* st. 9.

2. In lawn-tennis, the state of the game when either player has scored a point after deuce. Called **vantage-in** when the server scores, and **vantage-out** when the striker-out scores. See DEUCE. **3**†. Opportunity; convenience. **4**†. Profit. [< F. *avantage*; see ADVANTAGE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ADVANTAGE.

Compounds, etc.:—**coign of vantage**, a corner or chief point of advantage.—**to have at v.** or **a v.**, to be in more favorable state or position than (a competitor).

> So David corrected himself, when he *had* Saul *at a vantage*.
> BURTON *Anat. Mel.* pt. i, § 1, mem. ii, subs. xi, p. 107. [J. W. M.]

—**van'tage-ground"**, *n.* A position or condition in which one has the advantage over another.

> Christ's hunger was Satan's *vantage-ground*.
> G. D. BOARDMAN *Divine Man* ser. xxi, p. 291. [A. '87.]

—**v.-loaf**, *n.* The extra or thirteenth loaf in a bakers' dozen.—**v.-point**, **v.-post**, *n.* A favorable position; vantage-ground.

—**van'tage-less**, *a.* [Rare.] Having no vantage.

van'tage-set", *n.* *Lawn-tennis.* See SET, *n.*, 1 (4).

vant'brace†, *n.* Same as VAMBRACE. **vant'bras**†.

vant'-cou"ri-er†, *n.* Avant-courier.

vant'-guard"†, *v.* & *n.* Vanguard.

vant'mure†, *n.* *Fort.* A walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. **va'muret**; **van'mure**†.

van'tour†, *n.* A boaster; vaunter.

van'ward, van'word, *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the van or front; as, *vanward* regiments.

van'ward†, *n.* The advance-guard; vanguard.

van'ward, *adv.* Toward the van; in the front.

vap†, *n.* Wine or liquor that has lost its flavor. **vappe**†, **vap'id**, vap'id, *a.* **1.** Having lost sparkling quality and flavor; flat; dead; insipid: said of wine, beer, and some other beverages. **2.** [Rare.] Destitute of an agreeable and customary flavor: said of food.

> Nothing is so *vapid* as food without salt, unless it be talk that has no wisdom in it. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, *June 15, '72* in vol. x, p. 393. [J. B. F. '73.]

3. Lacking life and animation; dull; mawkish; spiritless; as, a *vapid* discourse. [< L. *vapidus*, insipid.]

Synonyms: see FLAT.

—**va-pid'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being vapid; dulness; insipidity, literal or figurative. **vap'id-ness**‡.—**vap'id-ly**, *adv.*

va'por, vā'pər, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] **1.** To convert into vapor; vaporize; as, to *vapor* a liquid. **2.** To affect with melancholy or vapors; depress mentally. **3.** To intimidate by boasting; hector.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit vapor; give out steam or gas. **2.** [Rare.] To pass off in the form of vapor; evaporate. **3.** To make foolish or idle boasts; bluster; brag; swagger; as, to *vapor* like a trooper. [< L. *vaporo*, < *vapor*, steam.] **va'pour**‡.

va'por, *n.* **1.** Moisture in the air; especially, visible floating moisture, as light mist; loosely, any light cloudy substance in the air, as smoke or fumes. **2.** *Physics.* The gaseous form of a substance that is normally solid or liquid; also, any gas near its condensing-point; specifically, a gas below its critical point, so that it can be liquified by pressure alone.

> A **saturated vapor** is just on the point of passing partly into the liquid state, and it will begin to do so on the least increase of pressure or the least decrease of temperature; an **unsaturated** or **superheated vapor** will endure an increase in pressure or a fall of temperature, or both, without changing its state.

> Every one of these stars has an amazingly complex atmosphere of glowing *vapours*, so intensely hot that such substances as iron, copper, and zinc are not merely melted, but turned into *vapour*.
> R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* essay ii, p. 223. [A. '74.]

3. That which is fleeting and unsubstantial; an unreality; a mere fantasy. **4.** *Med.* Any one of a class of remedial agents applied by inhalation; as, the *vapor* of chlorin; *vapor* of creosote, of iodin, etc. **5.** Boastful swagger; vaporings. **6.** *pl.* [Archaic.] Temporary depression of spirits; hypochondria.

> Contact with the large, healthy nature of Flemming, which threw off depression as sunshine dissipates mist, had sent Lynde's *vapors* flying. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* ch. 7, p. 127. [O. & CO. '77.]

7†. Flatulence; wind. **8**†. Effluence or influence. [< F. *vapeur*, < L. *vapor*, steam.] **va'pour**‡.

Synonyms: see CLOUD.

Compounds, etc.:—**aqueous vapor**, moisture, especially that in the air, in the state of a gas. It is never absent from the free atmosphere, and ordinarily forms 1/30 of it.—**va'por-bath"**, *n.* A bath in vapor, as from heated water, or the apparatus, as a close room and steaming-appliances, for use in providing such a bath: a vaporarium.—**v.-burner**, *n.* An apparatus for vaporizing a liquid, as gasoline, usually by causing it to pass through a heated pipe, so that the vapor may be used for lighting and heating.—**v.-density**, *n.* The density of a substance in the state of vapor: reaching its maximum before the substance passes into the liquid state; specifically, in chemistry, the density of a gas or vapor referred to hydrogen or air: used to determine its molecular weight.—**v.-douche**, *n.* *Med.* The application of a stream of vapor to an affected part.—**v.-engine**, *n.* A motor driven by an elastic fluid

other than steam, as the vapor of ammonia, alcohol, or naphtha. — **v.-inhaler,** *n.* An apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapors. — **v.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp having a vapor-burner. — **v.-pan,** *n.* A pan used for evaporating water, as in heating-apparatus. — **v.-plane,** *n.* *Meteor.* The height-level at which the moisture in an ascending body of warm air begins to condense and form vapor. The base of cumulus clouds indicates this height. — **v.-pressure,** *n.* The elasticity of a vapor, usually measured by the height of the column of mercury that it will support. — **v.-spout,** *n.* [Rare.] A waterspout. — **v.-tension,** *n.* Same as VAPOR-PRESSURE.

Derivatives: - **va'por-a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor or vaporized, as by heat. — **va"por-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **va"por-a'ri-um,** *n.* A vapor-bath; specifically, a Russian bath; also, an apartment for taking such a bath. — **vap'o-rate†,** *vi.* To give off or emit vapor; evaporate. — **vap"o-ra'tion†,** *n.* — **va'pored, va'poured,** *a.* **1.** Full of vapor; moist; misty; hazy. **2.** Affected with hypochondria.

'A little *vapoured*, I thought yesterday; perhaps you want exercise.' F. BURNEY *Cecilia* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10, p. 130. [T. C. 1783.]

— **va"por-es'cence,** *n.* The process of forming mist or vapor, or the vapor in the process of forming. — **va"por-es'cent,** *a.* - **va"por-if'er-ous,** *a.* Conveying or producing vapors. — **va"por-if'ic,** *a.* Producing vapors. - **va'por-i-form",** *a.* Existing in the state or form of vapor. — **va"por-im'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining vapor-pressure. — **va'por-less,** *a.* Having or containing no vapor; dry, as air.

va'pord, *a.* Vapored. PHIL. SOC.

va'por-er, vē'por-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who vapors or makes a blustering or swaggering display; a braggart; blusterer. **2.** A liparid moth (genus *Orgyia*), of which the males fly with a quivering motion in the sunshine and the females are wingless; a tussock-moth. **va'pour-er‡.**

va'por-ing, vē'por-ing. **I.** *a.* Boasting; swaggering. **II.** *n.* The act of boasting. **va'pour-ing‡.** — **va'por-ing-ly, va'pour-ing-ly,** *adv.*

va'por-ish, vē'por-ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat like vapor. **2.** Somewhat hypochondriac. **va'pour-ish‡.** — **va'por-ish-ness,** *n.* **va'pour-ish-ness‡.**

va'por-ize, ⌊ vē'por-ėiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**

va'por-ise, ⌋ To convert into vapor or gas, as by application of heat; evaporate; as, to *vaporize* mercury.

Shooting-stars are instantly and completely *vaporized* by the heat caused by their encounter with our atmosphere at heights of from 50 to 100 miles.

S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 259. [H. '78.]

2. [Rare.] To affect with the vapors; mentally depress. **II.** *i.* To turn into vapor or gas; pass off in vapor. — **va'por-i"zing-stove",** *n.* A portable stove for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse.

— **va'por-i"za-[or -sa-]bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor. — **va"por-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.* The act or process of vaporizing, or the state of being vaporized. — **va'por-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.* One who or that which vaporizes; specifically, an atomizer.

va'por-ole, vē'por-ōl, *n.* *Med.* A thin glass capsule containing a drug wrapped in cotton-wool and enclosed in a silk sack, to be crushed in the fingers so as to administer the medicine by inhalation or fumigation. [< VAPOR, *n.*, + -OLE.]

va'por-ous, vē'por-us, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of vapor; misty; ethereal; as, a *vaporous* cloud.

Other stars, like our sun, have undoubtedly started as *vaporous* masses, and have thrown off planets in contracting.

FISKE *Unseen World* essay i, p. 15. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. Full of vapors or exhalations; as, a *vaporous* evening. **3.** Affected with vapors; hypochondriac. **4.** Vainly imaginative and unsubstantial; whimsical; extravagant; as, a *vaporous* scheme.

The wife is a *vaporous*, false, intriguing creature. BARING-GOULD *Germany Present and Past* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 49. [K. P. & CO.]

5. *Paint.* Bathed in vapor; cloudy; indistinct; as, a *vaporous* distance or tone. **6†.** Producing vapors or gases; flatulent; windy; as, *vaporous* diet. [< LL. *vaporosus*, < L. *vapor*, steam.] **va'por-ose‡.**

Derivatives: — **va"por-os'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being vaporous, in any sense. **va'por-ous-ness‡.** — **va'por-ous-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a hypochondriac manner. **2.** Ostentatiously; boastingly. **3.** Like a vapor.

va'por-y, vē'por-i, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, resembling, or producing vapor; vaporous. **2.** *Pathol.* Low-spirited; hysterical; hypochondriacal. **va'por-ish‡; va'por-ous‡; va'pour-ish‡; va'pour-y‡.**

va'pour, etc. Vapor, etc.: usual spelling in England.

vap"u-la'tion†, *n.* The act of beating; a flogging.

vap'u-la-to"ry, vap'yu-la-to-ri, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or relating to vapulation or flogging.

vaq"ue-ri'a, vak'ē-ri'ą, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A grazing-farm for cattle.

va-que'ro, vą-kē'rō, *n.* A herdsman, especially a cowherd; a herdsman living in a hut on the prairie; a cowboy.

In an hour more we could plainly see the cattle, and behind them the *vaqueros* dashing about, waving their serapes.

F. REMINGTON in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., '94, p. 516.

[Sp., = F. *vacher*, < *vache*, < L. *vacca*, cow.]

va'ra, vä'rą, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A Spanish-American measure corresponding to the English yard. See MEASURE.

var'an, var'an, *C.* (vē'ran, *W.*), *n.* A varanoid lizard; monitor. [< Ar. *waran*, lizard.]

Va-ran'gi-an, vą-ran'ji-an, *n.* A Norse rover; especially, one of the vikings or sea-robbers of the 9th to the 12th century, who roamed the Baltic, conquered parts of Russia, and founded there a Scandinavian dynasty under Rurik. [< LL. *Varangus*, < Icc. *Væringi*, < *várar*, troth.]

— **Varangian Guard,** the body-guard of the Byzantine emperors, formed partly of Scandinavian warriors.

— **Va-ran'gi-an,** *a.*

Va-ran'i-dæ, vą-ran'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of lizards with tongue sheathed at the root and forked at the tip; monitors or varans. [< VARANUS.] — **va-ra'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **va-ran'id,** *n.* — **var'an-oid,** *a.* — **Var"a-nol'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Varanidæ* as a superfamily. - **var"a-nol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Var'a-nus, var'ą-nus, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Varanidæ*. **2.** [*v-*] A lizard of this or a related genus; a monitor. [< Ar. *waran*, lizard.]

var'det, vär'det, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Verdict.

var'din-gale†, *n.* Farthingale.

vare[1], *n.* A staff or wand of authority.

vare[2], vâr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A weasel. [Variant of VAIR.]

— **vare'-head"ed,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having a head like a weasel's: said of certain wild fowl. — **v.-widgeon,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The female or young male of the smew; the weasel-duck.

var'ec, var'ec, *n.* Same as KELP, 2: so called in Normandy. [< F. *varech*, perhaps < AS. *wræc*, wreck.]

va-re'ni, vą-rī'nī *or* -rē'nī, *n. pl.* *Pathol.* Painful periodical tumors or swellings in various parts; wandering gout.

va-reuse', vą-rōz', *n.* [F.] A loose jacket worn in the southern United States.

var-gue'ño, vär-gē'nyō, *n.* [Sp.] A cabinet made at Vargas, Spain, in the 17th century or in imitation of those manufactured in that vicinity, having a box-shaped body with a front hinged at the bottom so as to serve as a desk, and mounted on a stand.

The Front of a 16th-century Vargueño.

va'ri, vē'rai, *W.*, *or* var'i, *C.*, *n.* [F.] The ruffed lemur.

vari-, ⌊ Derived from Latin *varius*, various: com-

vario-, ⌋ bining forms.

va"ri-a-bil'i-ty, vē"ri-ą-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Variableness. **2.** *Biol.* The tendency of an organism to change in structure or function, as in response to conditions of environment; capability of variation.

M. de Quatrefages brings forward . . . his strongest arguments for the *variability* of races under change of climate, . . . instancing the asserted alteration in complexion, constitution, and character of Negroes in America, and Englishmen in America and Australia. D. WILSON *Anthropology* lect. iv, p. 15. [HUM. '85.]

3. *Astron.* Changeableness of brightness in a star or nebula.

va'ri-a-bl, -ness. Variable, etc. PHIL. SOC.

va'ri-a-ble, vē'ri-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; susceptible of alteration; alterable; mutable; as, a *variable* adjustment; a *variable* construction of words. **2.** Having a tendency to change; frequently affected by variation; not constant; unsteady; varying; hence, fickle; inconstant; unreliable; as, a *variable* wind; a *variable* mind; fashion is *variable*. **3.** *Math.* Quantitatively indeterminate; being a variable. See VARIABLE, *n.* **4.** *Biol.* Including individuals or aggregates of individuals that depart from the type; prone to variation; as, a *variable* species. **5.** *Astron.* Varying in brightness. [F., < LL. *variabilis*, < L. *varius*, various.]

Synonyms: see FICKLE: IRREGULAR; MOBILE.

Phrases: — **variable gearing** (*Mech.*), a gearing adapted to impart alternating changes in the speed of a machine, as by wheels having sectors of different radii which are successively brought into gear as the machinery rotates, or by wheels of different diameters, each driven in its turn by a belt, or by cone-wheels, etc. — **v. motion,** motion produced by a force varying in intensity. — **v. quantity** (*Math.*), a variable. — **v. screw,** a feed-screw in lathes, etc., geared to give a variable feed. — **v. star** (*Astron.*), a fixed star that undergoes changes of brightness.

— **va'ri-a-ble-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being variable. — **va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

va'ri-a-ble, *n.* **1.** That which varies or is subject or liable to change. **2.** *Math.* A quantity which, by the conditions of a problem or equation, is susceptible of continuous change of value, or a quantity supposed to change while others remain constant. See phrases.

The cost of labour, then, is, in the language of mathematics, a function of three *variables*; the efficiency of labour; the wages of labour; . . . and the greater or less cost at which the articles composing that real reward can be produced or purchased.

MILL *Political Economy* bk. ii, ch. 15, p. 514. [A. '89.]

3. *pl.* *Naut.* A shifting wind or winds, as opposed to a steady-blowing wind or trade-wind.

Phrases: — **complex variable,** an indeterminate variable of the form $x + y\sqrt{-1}$. — **dependent v.,** a variable that depends for its value on another variable; any variable except the independent one. — **independent v.,** a variable arbitrarily assumed as one on which other related variables shall be regarded as dependent; the variable with regard to which differentiations are performed. If m variables are connected by k independent equations, any $m-k$ of them may be regarded as independent and the remaining k as dependent. Thus, of several variables connected by a single equation, all but one may be taken as independent.

va'ri-ance, vē'ri-ans, *n.* **1.** The act of varying; change; alteration; as, a *variance* in plans. **2.** *Law.* (1) A disagreement between the allegations in the pleadings and the proof in an essential matter. (2) A material disagreement between the writ beginning an action and the declaration or complaint, as between a writ in debt and a declaration in trespass. **3.** The state of being variant; difference, disagreement, or conflict; especially, dissension; discord; dispute; sometimes, a quarrel; as, to have a *variance* with another.

Let not our *variance* mar the social hour,
Nor wrong the hospitality of Randolph.
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act iv, sc. 1.

4†. Inconstancy; variableness; fickleness.

Synonyms: see DISCORD; QUARREL.

— **at variance,** in a state or manner of disagreement, conflict, or discord.

va'ri-ant, vē'ri-ant, *a.* **1.** Having or showing variation; different in form or character; varying; diverse; being a variant; as, a *variant* spelling.

The dialects of ancient Greece were neither so *variant*, nor so bad as those of the different districts, and even related countries, of the British isles. COX *Interviews, With Chalmers* p. 69. [H.]

2. Tending to vary; variable; changing; also, inconstant; fickle. **3.** Restless; unsettled. [F., < L. *varian(t-)s*, ppr. of *vario*; see VARY.]

Synonyms: see HETEROGENEOUS.

va'ri-ant, *n.* A thing that differs from another in form only, being the same in essence or substance. Specifically: (1) *Etym.* A variant form of the same letter or symbol, or spelling of the same word; in the usage of this dictionary, a strict synonym; one of two words meaning precisely the same thing, whether alike in form and derivation or not.

In the Hirakana syllabary there are about 300 signs, a large number of which are either *variants* or homophones.

I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 35. [E. P. & CO. '83.]

(2) *Nat. Hist.* A variant form or type. (3) *Lit.* A variation of the original story or account.

There is no such being as Cronus in Sanskrit, but what may be called the Vedic *variant* of the myth is that in which Dyaus (Heaven) and Prithivi (Earth) were once joined and subsequently separated. E. CLODD *Myths and Dreams* § 3, p. 36. [C. & W. '85.]

va'ri-ate†, *vt.* & *vi.* To vary.

va'ri-ate†, *a.* Diversified; varied. **va'ri-a"ted†.**

va"ri-a'tion, vē"ri-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act, process, state, or result of varying; any partial change or modification, as in the quality, quantity, form, appearance, or position of a thing; mutation; modification; variance; as, a *variation* in color; the *variations* of opinion.

Fluctuations in the rate of interest arise from *variations* either in the demand for loans, or in the supply.

MILL *Political Economy* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 208. [A. '89.]

2. The extent to which or the particular in which a thing varies or is varied; amount of modification undergone; alteration; degree of departure from a former or from a normal state or condition; as, a *variation* of ten seconds. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection, as of declensions or conjugations; also, change in certain vowel sounds; ablaut. **4.** *Mus.* A repetition of the essential features of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments or figurations in time, key, or harmony: formerly called a *double*. **5.** *Astron.* (1) An inequality in the moon's motion that results in the moon's being ahead of her mean place from new moon to first quarter and from full to last quarter, and behind it in the other parts of her orbit.

The lunar perturbation called the *variation* is the alternate acceleration and retardation of the moon in longitude, from the action of the tangential force. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connexion of Physical Sciences* p. 447, note 104. [J. M. '58.]

(2) A change in the elements of an orbit, produced by the action of a disturbing force. **6.** *Phys. Sci.* The angle by which the compass-needle deviates from the true north: subject to annual, diurnal, and secular changes. Called more properly **declination of the needle.** **7.** *Biol.* Deviation in structure or function from the type or parent form, as in response to conditions of environment. **8.** *Math.* (1) The theory of the relations between the changes of quantities connected by simple relations, as between the distance of a light and its apparent brightness. (2) The change in a function due to the increase or decrease of the constants of the equation by very small amounts. (3) One of the arrangements of a number of things selected from a set; also, the order of arrangements that can be made in several objects or terms. (4) A change of signs from + to - , or the reverse, in a series of such signs. **9†.** Variance; discord; dissension; difference in degree or relation. [F., < L. *variation-*), < *variatus*, pp. of *vario*; see VARY.]

Synonyms: see DIFFERENCE.

— **annual variation, diurnal v., hourly v.,** etc. *Astron.* **1.** A fluctuation or oscillation which goes through its complete round in a year, a day, an hour, etc. **2.** The amount of change in a year, a day, an hour, etc. — **periodic v.** (*Astron.*), a variation in the nature of an oscillation. — **secular v.,** a change going on in the same direction during many centuries, especially a continuous change of the elements of an orbit which is independent of the mean longitudes of the moving and attracting bodies. — **va"ri-a'tion-chart",** *n.* A chart showing the magnetic variations by isogonic lines. — **v.-compass,** *n.* A compass used in observing delicate variations of the needle. — **v. of latitude,** a minute change of latitude observed at Pulkowa, Berlin, and other observatories: indicating that the earth's pole of rotation (the end of the axis of rotation) moves round the pole of figure (the end of the geometrical axis) in a period of 14 months. — **v. of parameters,** the change in an equation made by causing the constants to become functions of the variables: used in solving certain differential equations. — **v. of the compass,** same as VARIATION, 6. — **v. of the elements,** a method for solving an equation by making the terms approximate an equation whose solution is already known.

va'ri-a-tiv(e, vē'ri-ą-tiv, *a.* Tending toward, accompanied by, or exhibiting variation.

The hypothesis that this *variative* improvement is capable of being continued indefinitely.

WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution* pt. B, § 4, p. 48. [H. '74.]

— **va'ri-a-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*

va'ri-a"tor, vē'ri-ē"tor, *n.* A form of joint used in electrical subways to compensate for changes of length in the connections, due to variations of temperature.

var'i-ca"ted, var'i-kē"ted, *a.* *Conch.* Ridged by varices, as a shell. See illus. under SHELL.

var"i-ca'tion, var'i-kē'shun, *n.* *Conch.* The condition of being varicated; the arrangement of varices.

var"i-cel'la, var'i-sel'ą, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Properly, chicken-pox. See CHICKEN-POX. **2.** Loosely, one of several other eruptive diseases, as swine-pox, hives, or varioloid. [Dim. < LL. *variola*; see VARIOLA.] — **var"i-cel'lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling varicella.

— **varicellar fever. 1.** The fever that precedes or attends the eruption in chicken-pox. **2.** Varioloid fever.

var"i-cel'loid, var'i-sel'oid, *a.* Resembling varicella. [< VARICELLA + -OID.]

— **varicelloid smallpox,** varioloid.

var'i-ces, var'i-sīz *or* -sēs, *n.* Plural of VARIX. — **var"i-cel'late,** *a.* *Conch.* Marked with small varices.

varici-, ⌊ Derived from VARIX: combining forms

varic-, ⌋ - **var'i-ci-form",** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Resembling

varico-, ⌋ a varix or tumor formed by a varicose vein; varicose in appearance. **2.** *Conch.* Resembling a varix; varicose. **var'i-coid‡.** — **var"i-co-bleph'a-ron,** *n.* A varicose tumor of the eyelid. — **var'i-co-cele,** *n.* A tumor formed by varicose veins of the scrotum, sometimes involving the spermatic cord. **cir'so-cele‡.** — **var"i-co-cel-ec'to-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting away a portion of the scrotum and varicose veins in varicocele. - **va"ric-om'pha-lus,** *n.* A tumor formed by the varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the umbilicus.

var'i-col"ored, vē'ri-cul"ėrd, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

The rocks, rising in *varicolored* masses to the high, brown hills above their heads.

WOLCOTT BALESTIER in *Century Magazine* Mar., '93, p. 777.

[< VARI- + COLOR.] **va'ri-col"oured‡.**

— **va"ri-col'or-ous,** *a.*

Va"ri-cor'nes, vē"ri-cōr'nīz *or* vą'ri-cōr'nēs, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A legion of beetles with diversiform antennæ, as clavicorn, lamellicorn, and serricorn beetles. [< VARI- + L. *cornu*, horn.]

var'i-cose", var'i-cōs' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Resulting from or affected with varix; abnormally dilated or contorted; as, a *varicose* ulcer, tumor, or vein. **2.** Applicable in the treatment of varices. **3.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged; of the nature of or having varices. [< L. *varicosus*, < *varix* (*varic-*); see VARIX.] **var'i-cous†.**

—**varicose aneurism**, an aneurismal sac communicating with both an artery and a vein.—**v. angioma**, a vascular tumor composed chiefly of engorged and abnormally dilated capillaries.—**v. stocking**, a stocking for the treatment of varices, of some elastic fabric and maintaining a steady uniform pressure on the part.—**v. vein**, the morbid dilatation of a vein; a varix.

va'ri-cosed", *pa.* Affected with varix; varicose, as a vein.—**var"i-cos'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being varicose. **2.** That which is varicose; a varix.

va-ric'u-la, va-rik'yu-lą, *n.* [L.] A small varix; especially, a varicose dilatation of the veins of the mucous membrane covering the anterior surface of the eye.

va'ried, vê'rid, *pa.* **1.** Partially or repeatedly altered; changed; as, a *varied* tune. **2.** Consisting of diverse sorts or varieties; as, a *varied* collection of people.

Taking Polish cookery as a whole, I would say that it is remarkably *varied* and savoury. MÉNIE M. DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 10, p. 122. [G. P. '91.]

3. Different from one another; having variety; diverse; as, *varied* interests.

The comparison of the constitution and laws of governments of all forms, and under the most *varied* circumstances, is indispensable as a means of forming political science.
ROBERT FLINT *Vico* ch. 7, p. 164. [W. B. '84.]

4. Varicolored: in the names of birds, fishes, etc.; as, the *varied* thrush. —**va'ried-ly**, *adv.*

Va"ri-e-ga'tæ, vê"ri-e-gê'tî *or* vą"ri-e-gê'tî, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A superfamily division of noctuid moths, including *Plusiidæ*, etc. [< LL. *variegatus*; see VARIEGATE.]

va'ri-e-gate, vê'ri-e-gêt, *vt.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] To diversify by employing different tints or hues; mark with different shades or colors; dapple, spot, or streak; checker; as, to *variegate* a lawn with flowers. [< LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variego*, < L. *varius*, various, + *ago*, make.—**va'ri-e-ga"tor**, *n.*

va'ri-e-ga"ted, vê'ri-e-gê'ted, *pa.* Having diverse colors; diversified in color; party-colored.

Ladies, like *variegated* tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. ii, l. 41.

—**variegated copper ore**, same as BORNITE.—**v. sandstone**, new red sandstone. See SANDSTONE.

va"ri-e-ga'tion, vê"ri-e-gê'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of variegating, or the state of being variegated. **2.** A disease in plants of which party-colored leaves are one symptom, others being imperfect assimilation, hastened development, and feeble vitality. Its cause is not known.

va'ri-er, vê'ri-ęr, *n.* One who varies.

va-ri'et-al, va-rī'et-al, *a.* *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a variety; subspecific.

The fauna and flora of the British Isles differ but very slightly from those of the Continent. . . The divergence has commenced, but is only *varietal*, not specific.
LE CONTE *Compend. of Geology* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 119. [A. '84.]

—**va-ri'et-al-ly**, *adv.*

va-ri'e-tas, va-rī'e-tas *or* -ri'e-tas, *n.* [L.] *Biol.* A variety: only in technical names, usually abbreviated to *var.*

va-ri'et-y, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* -TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being various or varied; an intermixture or a succession of things different in form or quality; absence of sameness or monotony; diversity; dissimilitude; as, *variety* in colors is pleasing; *variety* of fashion.

Life loves *variety*; God loves *variety*; and men do, when they are alive. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, *Nov. 5, '72* in vol. x, p. 661. [J. B. F. '73.]

2. A collection of diverse things in one group; varied assortment; as, a large *variety* of silks or gems.

Ovid was a poet of original genius, which he tried on a *variety* of subjects. KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* p. 19. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

3. The display or possession of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; absence of monotony; versatility; as, a genius of infinite *variety*. **4.** A limited class of things that differ in certain common peculiarities from a larger class to which they belong by reason of their general nature; a limited sort or kind; sometimes, a thing of such a sort or kind; as, a *variety* of wood; a *variety* of sandstone. **5.** *Biol.* Specifically, an individual, or a group of individuals of a species, that differs from the type in certain characters, capable of perpetuation, and that is usually fertile with any other member of the species; a subdivision of a species; subspecies. **6**†. Variation; change; deviation. [< F. *variété*, < L. *varietat-is*, < *varius*, various.]

Synonyms: see DIFFERENCE.

—**geographical variety**, a variety of a species peculiar to a given region and usually arising through climatic influences.—**va-ri'et-y-hy"brid**, *n.* *Biol.* A cross between different varieties of the same species.—**v. show**, an entertainment consisting of songs, dances, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastic performances, farces, or other light specialties.—**v. store**, a store where notions, small wares, toys, oddities, etc., are to be had.—**v. theater**, a theater where variety shows are given.

va'ri-form, vê'ri-fôrm, *a.* Having diversity of form; of different shapes; diversiform. [< VARI- + -FORM.]

va'ri-formed'.—**va"ri-form'i-ty**, *n.* Variety of form or character: opposed to *uniformity*.

va'ri-fy†, *vt.* To make varied or various.

va-ri'o-la, va-rī'o-lą *or* -ri'o-lą, *n.* Smallpox. [LL., < L. *varius*, various.]

—**va-ri'o-lad**, *n.* An active or infective element in the virus of smallpox.—**va'ri-o-late**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a pockmark. **2.** Marked with pustules or pits like those in smallpox. **3.** Inoculated with smallpox. **va'ri-o-la"ted**;.—**va"ri-o-la'tion**, *n.* Inoculation with smallpox-virus. **va"ri-o-li-za'tion**†.—**va'ri-o-line**, *n.* The specific morbific principle by which smallpox is communicated or propagated.

va-ri'o-lar, va-rī'o-lęr, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to variola.

Nurses who have had the smallpox are liable to experience smallulcers on their arms by the contact of *variolous* matter in lifting their patients.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. ii, § 33, p. 78. [J. J. '01.]

2. *Entom.* Marked with variolæ. **va"ri-ol'ic**†.

va'ri-ole, vê'ri-ōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Zool.* A foveola. **2.** *Petrol.* A spherulite or variolite.

va'ri-o-lite, vê'ri-o-lit, *n.* *Petrol.* A greenstone having a peculiar concretionary structure, causing on weathered surfaces an appearance likened to smallpox-pustules. [< VARIO- (see VARI-) + -LITE.] **va'ri-o-lyte**;.

—**va"ri-o-lit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing variolite.—**va"ri-o-lit"i-za'tion**, *n.* That variety of contact metamorphism that gives rise to the formation of variolite. **va'ri-o-li"tism**;.

va'ri-o-loid, vê'ri-o-loid *or* var'i-o-loid (XIII). **I.** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of smallpox. **II.** *n.* A modified or mild form of smallpox, especially that modified by previous vaccination or inoculation. [< LL. *variola* (see VARIOLA) + -OID.]—**varioloid fever**, a fever that occurs in varioloid cases without eruption.

va-ri'o-lous, *a.* Same as VARIOLAR.

va-ri"o-le-vac'cine, va-rī'o-le-vac'sin, *n.* Vaccine matter, either lymph or scab, obtained from a cow inoculated with the smallpox. [< VARIOLA + VACCINE.]

va-ri"o-lo-vac-ci'n'a, va-rī'o-lo-vac-sin'i-ą, *n.* Cowpox resulting from smallpox-inoculation.

va"ri-om'e-ter, vê"ri-om'e-tęr, *n.* An instrument used to determine the variation of magnetic force at different times or at different places, usually by means of a delicate magnetic needle suspended within the magnetic field. [< VARIO- (see VARI-) + -METER.]

va"ri-o'rum, vê"ri-ō'rum *or* vā"-, *a.* Having notes or comments by different critics or editors: said of any publication or edition in which such notes are correlated; as, a *variorum* edition of Homer or Shakespeare: an abridgment of the Latin phrase *cum notis variorum* (with the notes of various persons).

va'ri-ous, vê'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Characteristically different from one another; diverse; manifold; as, *various* accounts; *various* experiences.

There are always as many *various* actual theories as there are *various* possible modes of distorting or mutilating . . . fact.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvi, p. 200. [G. & L. '59.]

2. Being more than one and easily distinguishable; divers; several; as, Washington held *various* offices.

That all Christ's followers form one body, one fold, is taught in *various* passages in the New Testament.
CHANNING *Works, The Church* p. 435. [A. U. A. '83.]

3. Showing different features or characteristics; multiform in powers, activities, or effects; many-sided; variform; as, a man *various* in his accomplishments.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A *various* language. BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 1.

4. Having a changeable or inconstant nature; uncertain; unfixed; variable: as, a person of *various* moods. **5.** Having a diversity of aspect or appearance; producing diversified impressions or effects; not uniform or monotonous; variegated; as, a *various* outlook. [< L. *varius*, various.]

Synonyms: see DIFFERENT; HETEROGENEOUS; MANY.

—**va'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**va'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

var'i-scite, var'i-sait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, transparent to translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate (H_4AlPO_6), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Variscia*, Germany.]

va-risse', va-ris', *n.* A lump growing on the inside of a horse's hind leg: a blemish somewhat similar to the curb. [Cp. F. *varice*, < L. *varix*; see VARIX.]

va'rix, vê'rix *or* var'ix, *n.* [VAR'I-CES, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* Permanent dilatation of a vein or other vessel of circulation, with or without increase of tissue in the vascular walls; also, a vessel thus distorted, as a varicose vein. **2.** *Conch.* One of the ridges extending across the whorls of a univalve shell, indicating a former position of the outer lip of the aperture. See illus. under SHELL. [< L. *varix* (*varic-*), < *varus*, bent.]

—**aneurismal varix**, the dilatation and elongation of an artery with increase of arterial tissue.—**lymphatic v.**, dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

vark, värk, *n.* Same as BOSC HVARK.

var'let, vär'let, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Obs.] (1) In the middle ages, the young attendant of a knight and his mistress; a page preparing to be a squire, and ultimately a knight: the first of the grades of chivalry; later, a body-servant or attendant; footman. Compare VALET.

At fourteen the *varlet* became an esquire, vaulting on his fiery steed, and perfecting himself in all noble exercises. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Page and Minstrel* in vol. i, p. 79. [LANG. '41.]

(2) A low menial or subordinate; base-born rogue.

What a brasen-faced *varlet* art thou!
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act ii, sc. 2.

2†. In cards, the knave. [< OF. *varlet*, *valet*; see VALET.]

—**var'let-ess**†, *n.* A waiting-woman or attendant.—**var'let-ry**, *n.* The rabble; the mob.

var'min, } vär'min, vär'mint, *n.* [Dial. & Vulgar.] Any
var'mint, } person or animal considered as troublesome: a corruption of *vermin*.—**var'ment**;.

var'nish, vär'nish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay varnish on; cover, as a surface, with varnish; as, to *varnish* a door.

The roof is externally painted with red, blue, green, and other colours, and is so *varnished* that it shines like crystal. HUGH MURRAY *Travels of Marco Polo* pt. i, § 10, p. 117. [S. D. & CO. '44.]

2. To improve the appearance of or hide by some external show: a figurative use; hence, to give a fair coloring to by words; gloss over; as, to *varnish* error.

The rage and enmity of the Jews against him . . . was *varnished* over with a colour of zeal for the honour of the sabbath.
MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, John* v, 1-16.

II. *i.* To apply varnish. **ver'nish**†; **ver'nysshe**†.—**var'nish-er**, *n.* **1.** One who varnishes. **2.** One who disguises or palliates.—**var'nish-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of laying on varnish. **2.** Materials for varnish; varnish.—**var'nish-ing-day"**, *n.* A day previous to the opening of an exhibition of paintings, when artists varnish or retouch their pictures.

var'nish, *n.* **1.** A resinous solution of certain gums or resins in alcohol, linseed-oil, or the like, used by painters, cabinet-makers, etc., to produce a shining, transparent, hard coat on a surface.

Varnishes are named (1) from the menstruum in which the resinous body is dissolved; as, **oil varnish**, **spirit v.**, **turpentine v.**; (2) from the gum, etc., used; as, **amber v.**, **copal v.**, **dammar v.**, **lac v.**, **mastic v.**, **wax v.**; and (3) from the use to which they are specially applied; as, **balloon v.** (flexible), **bookbinders' v.**, **cabinet v.**, **carriage v.**, **conch v.**, **lithographic v.**, **map v.**, **paper v.**, **patent-leather v.**, **photographic v.**, **picture v.**, **spar v.**, **toy v.**, etc.

2. Any natural or artificial product resembling varnish; a lustrous or glossy appearance; as, the *varnish* of the holly. **3.** Hence, any superficial polish, as of politeness.

Such a fine *varnish* of low politeness! such a struggle to appear a gentleman! MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary and Letters* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 34. [C. & W. '76.]

4. A favorable representation of something evil or false; gloss; palliation; as, a *varnish* on misdeeds. **5.** *Ceram.* The lustrous surface or glaze on pottery, porcelain, etc. [< F. *vernis*, < *vernisser*, varnish, ult. < L. *vitrinus*, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass.] **ver'nish**‡; **ver'nysche**‡; **ver'nysshe**‡.

—**electric varnish**, a varnish that is a poor conductor of electricity, as shellac dissolved in alcohol.—**gold v.**, a thin, transparent yellow varnish spread over a surface to give it the appearance of gold.—**var'nish-col"ors**, *n. pl.* Colors ground in varnish instead of oil, as for painting on glass.—**v.-polish**, *n.* The finish produced on furniture, etc., by a varnish that forms a transparent coating. Compare FRENCH POLISH, under FRENCH.

var'nish-tree", vär'nish-trī', *n.* Any one of various trees or shrubs yielding sap or some other secretion that serves as or is convertible into a lacquer or varnish.

—**black varnish-tree** or **Burmese v.-tree**, a large Burmese tree (*Melanorrhœa usitatissima*) of the cashew family, with a hard, black, heavy wood yielding a sap white at first, but becoming black on exposure to the air, and used extensively in varnishing furniture. Called also **Martaban varnish-tree**, and in Burma **theet-see**.—**false v.-tree**, the tree-of-heaven.—**Japan v.-tree**, a species of sumac (*Rhus vernicifera*).—**New Granada v.-tree**, a wax-tree (*Elæagia utilis*) which secretes a green resinous or waxy matter in the axils of the stipules that enclose the unexpanded buds.

Va-ro'li-an, va-rō'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pons Varolii.—**Varolian flexure**, the bend of the neural tube of the fetus that occurs at the pons Varolii.

var'ri-a"ted, var'i-ê"ted, *a.* *Her.* Made in the form of vair, as a battlement with merlons and crenelles urdé, the latter reversed. [< VARRY.]

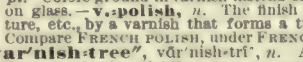

Lines Varriated.

var'ry, var'i, *n.* [VAR'RIES, *pl.*] *Her.* A single piece of vair used as a bearing. [< VAIR.] **var'rey**‡.

var'sal, vär'sal, *a.* [Dial.] Universal: a corruption.

var'si-ty, vär'si-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] University.

var-so"vi-enne', vär-sō"vi-en', *C.* (vär-sō'vi-en, *E. I.*), *n.* [F.] **1.** A dance imitating the Polish mazurka, redowa, and polka, introduced in Paris in 1853. **2.** The slow triple music for it, marked with strong accent on the first beat of the second and fourth bars. **var-so"vi-u'na**‡.

var'ta-bed, vär'ta-bed, *n.* [Arm.] One of an order of teaching clergy ranking between bishops and priests, living a monk-like life. **var'ta-bad**‡; **var'ta-bet**‡.

Var'u-na, var'u-ną, *C.* (va-rū'ną, *W.*), *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The god of waters: originally the guardian of immortality, truth, and right, and punisher of evil: represented as a white-skinned man with four arms, astride a sea-monster, and holding a noose and club.

Varuna, the noblest figure in the Vedic religion, the 'enveloper' or all-surrounding heaven, is cognate with the Greek Ouranos or Uranus, the common root being var, to 'veil' or 'cover.'
E. CLODD *Myths and Dreams* pt. i, § 4, p. 74. [C. & W. '85.]

var'us[1], vêr'us, *E. or* var'us, *E.* (vê'rus, *C. I.*), *n.* [L.] A hard tuberculous pimple on the faces of youths.

va'rus[2], vê'rus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Same as TALIPES VARUS. See TALIPES. **2.** A knock-kneed person.

var'vel, vär'vel, *n.* *Falconry.* One of the metal rings formerly attached to a hawk's jesses and bearing the owner's name. [< F. *vervelles*, < LL. *vertibella*, hinge, < *vertibulum*, joint, < L. *verto*, turn.] **ver'vel**‡.

var'veled, vär'veld, *a.* *Her.* Having varvels attached to the jesses, as a hawk's leg. **var'velled**‡.

va'ry, vê'ri *or* vêr'i, *v.* [VA'RIED; VA'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change partially, as in aspect, form, structure, color, or position; make to be somewhat different; modify; as, to *vary* a plan or purpose; to *vary* one's style of dress.

To man alone does there appear to have been given the power of *varying* his constructions by the exercise of an intelligent will.
G. T. CURTIS *Creation or Evolution* ch. 4, p. 144. [A. '87.]

2. To change, as by additions, so as to relieve from monotonous uniformity; diversify; as, he *varied* his remarks with anecdotes.

Men who go through a prodigious amount of work feel the necessity for *varying* it.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iv, letter iii, p. 156. [R. BROS. '75.]

3. To cause to alternate; transmute; transfer; as, to *vary* one's friendships. **4.** To make various or diverse; render different from one another; as, the Creator has *varied* the forms or modes of animal life. **5.** *Mus.* To embellish (a melody) by changes and additions that do not destroy its essential identity. See VARIATION.

II. *i.* **1.** To be altered in any way or manner; become different; suffer partial change; especially, to do so often and in opposed ways; as, fortune *varies* like the wind.

Within these walls [St. Peter's], the thermometer never *varies*.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 171. [O. & CO. '76.]

2. To be unlike or diverse in details; differ or be different; said of things that are radically similar; as, the laws of one state *vary* from those of another.

Should he return (which heaven forbid!) and see
How strangely from his standard dictionary
The meaning of some words is made to *vary*.
HALLECK *Fanny* st. 41.

3. To be characteristically subject to a change or changes; as, he *varies* with every new influence.

He could walk miles on the most *varying* April day, and never see the beautiful dallying of earth and heaven.
CHARLOTTE BRONTÉ *Shirley* ch. 2, p. 9. [H. '69.]

4. To be at variance in opinion or feeling; disagree; differ; as, selfishness often causes men to *vary*. **5.** To deviate to one side; depart; swerve: usually figuratively; as, to *vary* from law or reason. **6.** *Math.* To be subject to continual increase or decrease according to some law. Quantities are said to **vary directly** when the one increases or diminishes along with the other in some definite proportion; they **vary inversely** when if the one increases the other diminishes, and vice versa. **7**†. To follow in succession. **8**†. To act or turn out otherwise than expected or required. [< F. *varier*, < L. *vario*, < *varius*, various.] **va'ri-ent**; **var'rey**†.

Synonyms: see CHANGE; DIFFER; FLUCTUATE.

—**varying hare**, a hare that turns white in winter; the mountain-hare (*Lepus variabilis*) of Europe.

va'ry†, *n.* Variation; alteration; change.

va'ry-col"ored, *a.* Varicolored: erroneous form.

vas, vas *or* vąs, *n.* [VA'SA, vê'są *or* vą'są, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A vessel or duct.

—**vas aberrans**. **1.** A diverticulum from the seminal tubules found near the epididymis: a vestige of the Wolffian body. **2.** One of the vestiges of biliary ducts sometimes found in the ligaments of the liver.—**vasa vasorum**, minute blood-vessels that supply the coats of other vessels.—**vas deferens**, the passage by which semen is conveyed from the epididymis to the seminal vesicles.

—**va'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a vas or vessel; vascular.—**va-sa'li-um,** *n. Anat.* Vascular tissue proper.

va'sa, *n.* Same as VAZA.

vas'cu-lar, vas'kiu-lur, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Biol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing vessels or ducts for the conveyance of fluids, as blood, lymph, chyle, or sap; serving for the conveyance of fluids; circulatory; as, the *vascular* system; *vascular* functions of animals or plants.

The colour which attends exertion, or the violent passions, as of rage, arises from general *vascular* excitement, and differs from blushing. C. BELL *Anat. of Expression* essay iii, p. 89. [BELL '88.]

(2) Having vessels; specifically, richly supplied with blood-vessels; as, *vascular* tissue. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Vasculares.* [< L. *vasculum;* see VASCULUM.] **vas'cu-lose†.**

—**vascular area,** that part of the germinal area of the embryo in which blood-vessels are first developed.—**v. bundle,** a cluster or bundle of vessels or ducts in the stems of higher plants, consisting fundamentally of *hadrome,* containing the water-carrying ducts, and *leptome,* containing the sieve-tubes, which hold a nitrogenous slime. Stereomatic tissue (bast) is frequently associated with the vascular bundle, but is not an essential part of it. According to the arrangement of the parts, the bundle is variously designated as **closed, open, radial, bicollateral,** etc. See FIBROVASCULAR BUNDLE: an older term, when it was supposed that the accompanying bast was a necessary part of the bundle.—**v. bundle sheath,** the sheath of tissue sometimes surrounding a vascular bundle.—**v. cake,** the placenta.—**v. centers,** same as VASOMOTOR CENTERS.—**v. cryptogam,** a higher cryptogam possessing vessels; one of the *Pteridophyta.*—**v. glands,** certain bodies, as the thyroid gland and the spleen, abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and believed to have some effect upon the composition of the blood.—**v. plants. 1.** Same as VASCULARES. **2.** Plants having ducts and also an embryo with one or more cotyledons; phanerogams; the classification of the elder De Candolle.—**v. system. 1.** *Anat.* The entire arrangement of vessels operative in the circulation of the fluids of the body, both sanguineous and lymphatic, comprising (1) the heart, (2) the arteries, (3) the capillaries, (4) the veins, and (5) the lymphatics. **2.** *Bot.* The vascular tissue, taken collectively; the fibrovascular system: found only in phanerogams and vascular cryptogams.—**v. tissue,** tissue made up of vessels or ducts.

—**vas"cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being vascular.—**vas'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.* In a manner resembling the formation or the action of the vascular system.

Vas"cu-la'res, vas'kiu-lē'rīz *or* vqs'cu-lq'rês, *n. pl. Bot.* A division of the vegetable kingdom embracing plants with vessels or ducts, thus including the phanerogams and pteridophytes, or flowering plants and ferns. [< L. *vasculum;* see VASCULUM.]

vas'cu-lar-ize, vas'kiu-lur-aiz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To render or to become vascular.

—**vas"cu-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*

vas'cu-lo-mo"tor, *n.* Same as VASOMOTOR.

vas'cu-lose, vas'kiu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Vascular.

vas'cu-lose, *n. Bot.* The substance, closely allied to cellulose, that makes up the greater part of the vessels of plants. [< L. *vasculum;* see VASCULUM.]

vas'cu-lum, vas'kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A botanists' collecting-case, usually of tin, large, oval-cylindrical, with a lid opening on the side. **2.** *Anat.* (1) A small circulatory vessel; vas. (2) The penis. **3†.** *Bot.* An ascidium or pitcher. [L., dim. of *vas,* vessel.]

—**vasculum aberrans,** same as VAS ABERRANS.

vase, vēs *or* vāz (vēz, Englishmen's French of 18th cent., is still current in London) (XIII), *n.* **1.** A vessel, commonly of pottery, but sometimes of stone, glass, or other material, of varying shape, but usually circular, with a bulging body supported by a base, and of greater height than width: generally ornamental, and used for containing articles of value or beauty, and formerly for religious or sacrificial purposes.

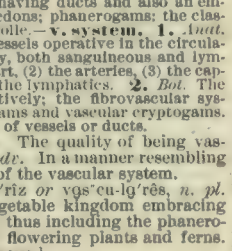

A Vase, with Principles of Design.

Proportions for a vase may be obtained thus: Draw a circle on the diameter of the proposed vase, and a larger but concentric circle through the base. If the greater circle be divided by radii into 16 equal parts, and lines be dropped vertically from the intersection of these radii with the smaller circle, the points of intersection of these verticals with the corresponding chords of the larger circle will give guiding-points for the proper outline. The arrangement of foot, neck, and handle is a matter of taste.

Ancient vases, largely of Greek origin and dating back to the 18th or 20th century B. C., may be classed as (1) wine-, water-, or oil-vases, as the *amphora, pelike,* and *stamnos;* (2) water-jugs, as the *hydria* and *kalpis;* (3) vessels for mixing wine and water, as the *crater, kelebe,* and *oxybaphon;* (4) vessels for pouring wine, as the *œnochoe, olpe,* and *prochoos;* (5) cups or bowls for drinking, as the *cantharus, cyathus, scyphus, kylix, phiale,* and *rhyton;* and (6) vessels for containing ointments and perfumes, as the *lecythus, alabastron,* and *lombylios.* See the italicized words.

But sometimes a name is a history It is like a pictured *vase.* We see the figures without thinking in what furnace those colors were fastened, and by what fire the glazing was fused!

H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 9, p. 64. [S. '68.]

2. A sculptured or otherwise ornamented vessel of metal, marble, or terra-cotta, usually much larger but otherwise resembling the article defined above, and used chiefly for architectural decorative effects, as on lawns, gate-posts, and monuments. **3.** *Arch.* The bell or naked frame of a Corinthian capital. **4.** *Bot.* A calyx. [F., < L. *vas,* vessel.]

Phrases, etc.: —**Bacchic vase,** a Greek or Roman vase or amphora decorated with Bacchanalian designs. Called also *Dionysiac vase.*—**peg-top v.,** a vase, usually without handles, that increases in size regularly from the bottom upward like a peg-top.—**pil'grim-vase",** *n.* A vase, usually decorated, having a flat disk-like body and handles on the side, through which a cord may be passed in imitation of a pilgrim-bottle.—**Portland** or **Barberini v.,** a famous antique vase in the British Museum, of cameo-ware, having a Greco-Roman design in white on a blue ground.—**triple v.,** three vases, usually ending in points, so combined that their ends form a tripod.—**tripod v.,** an ornamental vase supported by three feet or otherwise resembling a tripod.—**vase'-clock",** *n.* A timepiece in the general form of a vase, the face of the clock constituting part of the decoration.—**v.-painting,** *n.* The art of decorating vases with pigments; especially, the art of ornamenting pottery in monochrome as practised by the Greeks.—**v.-shaped,** *a.* Formed like a vase.

—**vase'ful,** *n.* The amount a vase can contain.

vas'el-in(e, vas'el-in, *C.* (-ēn *or* -īn, *W.*), *n.* A variety of petrolatum. [< G. *wasser,* water, + Gr. *elaion,* olive-oil, < *elaia,* olive-tree.]

vasi-, } Derived from Latin *vas,* vessel; combining forms.

vaso-. } —**vas"i-fac'tive,** *a.* Same as VASOFORMATIVE.—**vas'i-form** (XIII), *a.* Having the form of a vas, duct, or vessel.—**vasiform wood-cell,** same as TRACHEID.—**vas"o-con-strict'or. I.** *a.* Causing constriction of a blood-vessel when stimulated, as certain nerves. **vas"o-con-strict'ive†. II.** *n.* A vasoconstrictor nerve.—**vas"o-co-ro'na,** *n.* The combined arterial branches that pass radially from the periphery of the spinal cord into its substance.—**vas"o-den'tin,** *n.* A form of dentin richly supplied with blood-vessels.—**vas"o-den'tin-al,** *a.*—**vas"o-di-la'tor. I.** *a.* Causing dilatation of a blood-vessel when stimulated. **II.** *n.* Any agent, as a drug or a nerve, that causes dilatation of blood-vessels, especially of the smaller arteries.—**vas"o-form'a-tive,** *a.* Concerned in the formation of blood-vessels or blood-corpuscles.—**vas"o-gan'gli-on,** *n.* A vascular ganglion.—**vas"o-hy"per-ton'ic,** *a.* Vasoconstrictor.—**vas"o-hy"po-ton'ic,** *a.* Vasodilator.—**vas"o-in-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.* Restraining or inhibiting the action of the blood-vessels, as the vasodilator nerves.—**vas"o-mo'tion,** *n.* The movement of vessels either in contraction or in dilatation.—**vas"o-per'i-to-ne'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ambulacral vessels and the peritoneum, as a sac in echinoderms.—**vas"o-sen'so-ry,** *a.* Supplying sensation to the vessels: said of nerves.

vas"o-mo'tor, vas'o-mō'tqr, *a. Anat.* Producing movement, either of contraction or dilatation, in the walls of vessels; as, *vasomotor* nerves. [< VASO- + MOTOR.]

—**vasomotor centers,** points in the medulla oblongata at which the vasomotor nerves are supposed to have their origin; also, similar secondary or subordinate centers in the spinal cord.—**v. coryza,** nasal catarrh; specifically, hay-fever.—**v. nerves,** nerves that pass from the vasomotor centers to the blood-vessels, being fibers of the great sympathetic.—**v. spasm,** a spasmodic contraction of the middle or muscular coat of a blood-vessel.—**v. stimulant,** same as VASOMOTOR, *n.*—**v. system,** the aggregate of that part of the great sympathetic nerve that is distributed to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

vas"o-mo'tor, *n.* Any medicinal agent or drug that produces vascular action; a vasomotor stimulant.

vas"o-mo-to'ri-al, vas'o-mo-tō'ri-al, *a. Anat.* Relating to or affected by the vasomotor nerves. **vas"o-mo-tor'ic†; vas"o-mo'to-ry‡.**

vas-quine', *n.* Same as BASQUINE.

vas'sal, vas'al, *vt.* [VAS'SALED OR VAS'SALLED; VAS'SALING OR VAS'SAL-LING.] [Rare.] To subject to vassalage; control; enslave; hence, to rise above; dominate.

vas'sal, *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a vassal; tributary; hence, subservient; servile; slavish.

In the conquered provinces there was a necessity for dukes, *vassal* kings, and different high offices; all this fell to their share.

COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 84. [H. '58.]

vas'sal, *n. Feudal Law.* **1.** One who held land of a superior lord by a feudal tenure; a feudal tenant; feudatory; liegeman.

Upon investiture, the duties of the *vassal* commenced. These it is impossible to define or enumerate; because the services of military tenure, which is chiefly to be considered, were in their nature uncertain. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 2, pt. i, p. 76. [H. '54.]

2. A dependent, retainer, or servant of any kind; hence, a slave or bondman; any low wretch.

O *vassal!* miscreant!

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 1.

[F., < LL. *vassallus,* servant, < *vassus,* < Br. *gwaz,* servant.] **vas'saile†; vas'sall†.**

—**great vassal,** one who held lands by feudal tenure directly from the sovereign; an immediate vassal; a tenant in capite.—**rear v.,** one who held lands under feudal tenure by grant from a great vassal; a vavasor.

—**vas'sal-ate†,** *vt.* To reduce to a state of vassalage; subject to a ruling power.—**vas"sal-a'tion†,** *n.* Vassalage.—**vas'sal-dom,** *n.* The state of being a vassal, or vassals collectively.—**vas'sal-ess, -esse,** *n.* [Rare.] A female vassal.—**vas-sal'i-ty,** *n.* The system or the condition of vassalage as a political institution; vassalage.—**vas'sal-ize,** *vt.* To reduce to vassalage; use as a vassal or slave.—**vas'sal-less,** *a.* Having no vassals.—**vas'sal-ry,** *n.* The collective order, class, or body of vassals.

vas'sal-age, vas'al-ēj, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of a feudal vassal; also, the feudal system, and in a loose sense any system of servitude. **2.** Dependence on or subjection to the rule of another; servitude; slavery.

Through the conquest or *vassalage* of Edom the door was opened to the commerce of the gulf of Elath.

A. P. STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol. ii, lect. XXXV, p. 333. [S. '84.]

3. Lands held by feudal tenure; a feud or fief. **4.** Vassals as a class, taken collectively. **5†.** The preeminence as of one having many vassals; hence, prowess or valor. [< F. *vasselage,* < *vassal;* see VASSAL.]

vast, vqst, *a.* **1.** Of such great extent or degree that the senses can not appreciate it all at once. (1) Very large or spacious; huge; massive; immense; boundless.

For a century at least, the representative of Mahomet ruled over a *vaster* continuous empire than the world has beheld before or since. FREEMAN *Hist., etc., of Saracens* lect. iii, p. 61. [MACM. '76.]

(2) Very great in number, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army; a *vast* fortune. (3) Very great in degree, intensity, or importance: often colloquially and with some exaggeration; as, a *vast* undertaking; you do me a *vast* honor.

He was eminently skilled in the law, had a *vast* understanding.

T. MORE *Utopia* trans., bk. i, p. 25. [H. G. B. '45.]

2†. Wide and waste or vacant; desert; desolate; lonely: the original meaning. [< F. *vaste,* < L. *vastus,* waste.]

Synonyms: see ILLIMITABLE; IMMENSE; LARGE.

vast, *n.* **1.** [Poet.] A boundless space; wide waste; immensity; as, a watery *vast;* the *vast* of heaven. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A great quantity; as, a *vast* of people.

—**vas'tate†,** *a.* Devastated or laid waste.—**vas-ta'tion†,** *n.* The act of laying waste; depopulation; devastation.—**vas-ta'tor†,** *n.* One who devastates.

vas'tel†, *n.* Same as WASTEL.

vas-tid'i-ty†, *n.* Immensity; vastness. **vast'i-ty†.**

vas'ti-tude, vas'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The quality of being vast; vastness; also, vast space; immense extent.

Time and space, . . . of whose dizzy *vastitudes* all the worlds of God are a mere dot on the margin. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Progress of Culture* p. 214. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2†. Devastation. [< L. *vastitudo,* < *vastus,* waste.]

vast'ly, vqst'li. *adv.* **1.** To a vast extent or degree: much used colloquially with weakened force; as, you have improved *vastly;* he was *vastly* pleased.

Lawyers, in the importance which they assign to delusion as a mark of insanity, *vastly* over-rate its value. MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* ch. 6, p. 210. [A.'75.]

2†. Like to or as a waste; desolately.

vast'ness, vqst'nes, *n.* The state or character of being vast; exceeding greatness of extent, amount, or degree.

Every kind of *vastness*—immensity, infinity, eternity, mystery, omnipotence—has its type in the sea.

BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* ch. 16, p. 360. [S. '68.]

vas'ture†, *n.* Vastness; immensity.

vas'tus, vas'tus *or* vqs'tus, *n.* [VAS'TI, vas'tai *or* vqs'ti, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large muscular mass on the inner (**vastus internus**) or outer (**vastus externus**) surface of the thigh, belonging to the great extensor muscle of the leg, the quadriceps extensor femoris. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [L., vast.]

vast'y, vqst'i, *a.* [Poet.] Having or being of great extent.

Like China's *vasty* wall. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 32.

vat, vat, *vt.* [VAT'TED; VAT'TING.] To put into a vat; transfer from vat to vat; treat in a vat; as, to *vat* hides.

vat, *n.* **1.** A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for holding liquids or for treating something in liquid, during a manufacturing process, as in brewing or in tanning: usually named from the operation that it serves; as, **beating-vat; dipping-vat; draining-vat. 2.** A liquid or dry measure used especially in the Netherlands. See MEASURE. **3.** *Metal.* (1) A wooden tub in which to wash ore. (2) A chamber connected with a calcining-furnace, for drying tin ore. **4.** *Eccl.* A portable vessel for holy water. [< AS. *fæt,* vat.] **fat‡; vet†.**

—**vat'-net",** *n.* A net placed over a vat, to strain the liquor as it is poured through.

—**vat'ful,** *n.* As much as a vat holds or can hold.—**vat'ted,** *pa.* Stored or treated in a vat.—**vat'-ting,** *n.* The process of being vatted.

vat'ic, vat'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or proceeding from a prophet or seer; oracular; prophetic; inspired; as, *vatic* dicta; *vatic* lips. [< L. *vates,* prophet.] **vat'ic-al†.**

Vat'i-can, vat'i-can, *n.* **1.** The palace of the Popes in Rome: their principal residence since the return from Avignon (14th cent.), and now the Pope's official residence.

It lies adjacent to St. Peter's on the north. It was enlarged by Nicholas V., Sixtus IV. added the Sistine Chapel, and other Popes made extensive additions. It was adorned by Raffael, Michelangelo, Bramante, Bernini, and other masters, and it possesses unrivaled collections of paintings, sculptures, antiquities, manuscripts, etc.

The palace of the *Vatican* . . . is, indeed, not a palace, but a congress of palaces. G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 234. [T. & F. '54.]

2. The papal government. [< L. *Vaticanus,* Vatican hill, in Rome.]

—**thunders of the Vatican,** the anathemas of the Pope.—**V. Codex** (*Codex Vaticanus*), an uncial MS. of the Greek Testament dating from the 4th century.—**V. Council,** the professedly ecumenical council convoked by Pope Pius IX. to meet in the Vatican, Dec. 8, 1869, and prorogued Oct. 20, 1870. It was the first plenary council since that of Trent in 1563, and was attended by 764 dignitaries of the church. It issued a decree against infidelity, one against Gallicanism, and proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope when he speaks ex cathedra and defines a doctrine of faith or morals.—**V. fragments,** parts of a compendium of Roman law discovered by the Vatican librarian and published in 1823.

Vat'i-can-ism, vat'i-can-izm, *n.* The ecclesiastical system based on the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope; Ultramontanism.—**Vat'i-can-ist,** *n.*

vat'i-cide, vat'i-said, *n.* **1.** The act of killing a prophet. **2.** One who kills a prophet. [< L. *vates,* prophet, + *cædo,* kill.]

va-tic'i-nal, va-tis'i-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or having the nature of prediction; vatic; prophetic.

va-tic'i-nate, va-tis'i-nēt, *v.* [-NA'TED; -NA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To utter or announce prophetically; prophesy; foretell. **II.** *i.* To utter predictions; prophesy. [< L. *vaticinatus,* pp. of *vaticinor,* < *vates,* prophet.]

—**va-tic"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of prophesying; a prophecy.

The splendid *vaticination* in the fourth Eclogue of Virgil . . . has long been reckoned among the 'unconscious prophecies of heathendom.' FARRAR *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 29. [E. P. D. '74]

—**va-tic'i-na"tor,** *n.* One who predicts.—**va-tic'i-na"tress,** *n.* A prophetess.—**vat'i-cine†,** *n.* A vaticination.

vau, vqu, *n.* Same as DIGAMMA.

vaude'ville, vōd'vil, *n.* **1.** A theatrical entertainment consisting of (1) a slight dramatic sketch or pantomime interspersed with songs and dances, or (2) a series of farcical incidents, songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc., having no dramatic connection; a variety show.

A *vaudeville,* in the French sense of the term, means a comedy of a more or less farcical order, in which a certain number of songs, ballads—rarely concerted numbers—usually incidental and without particular reference to the action, have been, so to speak, inserted. REGINALD DE KOVEN in *Chicago Herald* Feb. 11, '94. p. 27, col. 2.

2. A popular modern French song with refrain, sung in the streets or during interludes at theaters; a topical song; street ballad. **3.** Originally, a sprightly song: so named from the poems of Olivier Basselin, born in the Val de Vire, in Normandy (died 1418).

In all these light compositions, which gallantry or gayety inspired, we perceive the characteristic excellences of French poetry as distinctly as in the best *vaudeville* of the age of Louis XV.

HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 41. [H. '54.]

[F., < *val de Vire,* valley of the Vire, river in Normandy; *val* (see VALE¹); *de* (< L. *de*), of; *Vire,* the Vire.]

vaude'vil-list, vōd'vil-ist, *n.* One who composes vaudevilles or sings or acts in them.

Vau"dois'¹, vō'dwā'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Vaud, or the natives collectively. **2.** The dialect of French spoken in Vaud. [F., < *Vaud;* see def.]

Vau"dois'². **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses. **II.** *n.* One of the Waldenses. [F., < LL. *Valdenses;* see WALDENSES.]

vau-doo', vau-dou', vau-doux'. Same as VOODOO.

vault¹, vôlt, *vt.* To form with a vaulted or arched roof; cover with or as with a vault; also, to surmount or cover with an arch; as, to *vault* a ceiling.

The torrid clime Smote on him sore besides, *vaulted* with fire

MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 298.

[< OF. *vouter,* < *voute;* see VAULT¹, *n.*]

vault[2], vôlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To leap over, especially with the aid of a pole or by resting the hands on the object to be leaped; as, to *vault* a fence.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a springing leap as above defined; as, to *vault* upon a horse.

The fellow had an audacious way of *vaulting* out of the window when the tutor's back was turned, and disappearing for the day.
MRS. BURTON HARRISON *Flower de Hundred* p. 16. [CAS. CO.]

2. To exhibit athletic or equestrian feats of jumping, leaping, or tumbling. **3.** To curvet, as a horse.

Synonyms: see LEAP.

vault'er, *n.* One who or that which vaults; an athlete who leaps with a pole or horizontal bar.

vault[1], *n.* **1.** An arched apartment or chamber; also, a subterranean or cellar-like compartment, whether arched or not; a cellar. Specifically: (1) A place of interment enclosed with masonry, either beneath a church or in a cemetery.

The *vaults* beneath the mosaic stone
Contain'd the dead of ages gone.
BYRON *Siege of Corinth* st. 31.

(2) A place of confinement, especially a dungeon cell; as, a prison *vault*. (3) A cellar-like place for storage; as, the treasury *vaults*; a wine-*vault*. (4) A deep pit under a privy.

2. *Arch.* An arched masonry structure. Specifically:

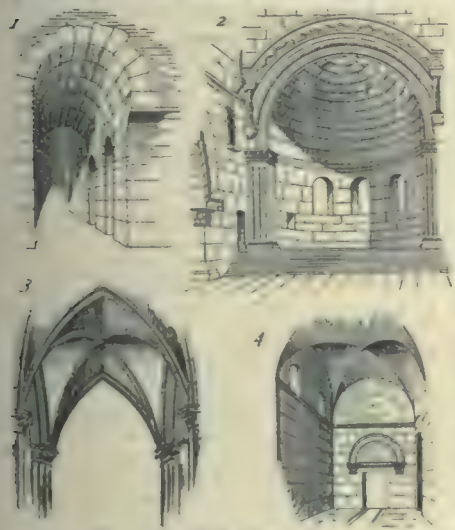

Types of Vaults.

1. A cradle vault. 2. A so-called hemispherical vault. 3. A four-part pointed vault. 4. A groined vault without ribs.

(1) A series of arches joined together at their bases and sides. (2) An arched ceiling or roof.

A *vault* is an arched ceiling, and a dome a spherical *vault* covering a circular or oblong space. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Anc. Roman Arch.* p. 87. [F. & H.]

Architectural vaults are often named from their form; as, **annular vault** or cradle vault rising from circular walls, the vault of a corridor of circular ground-plan; **conic v.**, having a conical surface; **cradle v.** or **cylindrical v.**, having parallel abutments and a uniform section; called also **barrel v.** and **wagon v.**; **domed v.**, **spherical**, or an intersecting vault with elevated center; **spherical v.**, having a spherical surface; etc. Other names are self-explaining or are explained by the definitions of the adjectives; as, **coved v.**, **groined v.**, **intersecting v.**, **lierne v.**, **rampant v.**, **stilted v.**, **surbased v.**, **surmounted v.**, etc.

3. Any vault-like covering, especially, the sky.

With thy bright *vault*, and sapphire wall,
Dost overhang and circle all.
BRYANT *The Firmament* st. 1.

4. *Anat.* An arched roof of a cavity; as, the *vault* of the cranium; the palatine *vault*. **5.** *Echin.* The tegmen or covering of the disk of a crinoid calyx. [< OF. *voute*, *voulte*, *volt*, arched, < L. *volutus*; see VOLT[2].]

—**compound vault**, a vault composed of more than one simple vault, as a groined or partially intersecting vault. —**cross'-vault"**, *n.* A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. Where they have equal heights they form a groin.—**double v.**, a vault enclosed by another. —**simple v.**, a vault formed by a single surface. —**vault'-light"**, *n.* A glass set in the cover of a vault to admit light. —**v.-shell**, *n.* The comparatively thin masonry between adjacent ribs of a vault. —**v.-skin**[‡].

vault[2], *n.* **1.** A springing leap, especially one made running with the aid of a pole (see POLE-VAULT) or while resting the hands on a support. **2.** The curving leap of a horse; curvet. [< F. *volte*; see VOLT[2].]

vault'age[†], *n.* Vaulted work; a vaulted place.

vault'ed, vôl'tid, *a.* **1.** In the form of a vault; concave below; as, a *vaulted* roof. **2.** Covered or provided with a vault; as, *vaulted* waterways.

Long, large, and lofty was that *vaulted* hall.
SCOTT *Vision of Don Roderick* st. 13.

3. Provided with underground passages or chambers; as, a *vaulted* street. **4.** *Bot.* Arched over like the roof of the mouth, as many ringent corollas; fornicate.

vault'ing[1], vôl'ting, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Vaulted work, or vaults collectively. **2.** The work of building a vault.

—**vault'ing-cap"i-tal**, *n.* A shaft-capital receiving a vault-rib. —**v.-pillar**, **v.-shaft**, *n.* A pillar or shaft supporting the spring of a vault-rib. —**v.-tile**, *n.* A tile or hollow brick shaped for use in vaulted ceilings.

vault'ing[2], *n.* The act of one who vaults; leaping.

—**vault'ing-horse"**, *n.* A wooden horse used in a gymnasium for practise in vaulting. —**v.-house**[†], *n.* [Low.] A bawdy house.

vault'ure[†], *n.* Vaulted work; vault-like structure.

vault'y[†], *a.* Arched; vaulted.

vaunce[†], *vt. & n.* To advance.

vaunt[1], vônt *or* vänt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak of boastfully; brag of or about; as, to *vaunt* one's deeds.

Brave men do not *vaunt* their courage, nor honorable men their honesty. ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, ser. iv, p. 653. [H.]

2. To display with ostentation; exhibit proudly; as, to *vaunt* one's grandeur in public.

The *vaunting* of new linens and woollens.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* ch. 1, p. 22. [H.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make a boastful assertion or ostentatious display of one's own worth, attainments, achievements, or the like; boast; brag.

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 126.

2. To give vent to loud exultation; glory; triumph; as, the foe *vaunts* in his victory. [< OF. *vanter*, < LL. *vanito*, < L. *vanus*, empty.]

Synonyms: see DISPLAY; FLAUNT.

—**vaunt'er**, *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; braggart.—**vaunt'er-y**, *n.* [Archaic.] Bravado. **vaunt'er-y**[†].—**vaunt'ful**[†], *n.* Boastful.—**vaunt'ie**, *a.* [Scot.] Boastful.—**vaunt'ing**, *n.* Ostentatious boasting.—**vaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

vaunt[1], *n.* Boastful assertion or ostentatious display.

Synonyms: see OSTENTATION.

vaunt[2†], *n.* The most forward part; beginning.

vaunt'brace[†], *n.* Same as VAMBRACE.

vaunt'cou"ri-er[†], *n.* Same as AVANT-COURIER.

vaunt'guard[†], *n.* Vanguard.

Vaun-thomp"son-i'i-dæ, vôn-tem'sŏn-ĭ'ĭ-dē *or* -ī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of cumacean crustaceans having the legs mostly with exopodites and 5 pairs of pleopods. **Vaun"thomp-so'ni-a**, *n.* (L. g.) [Named after John *Vaughan Thompson*, English naturalist.]—**vaun-thomp"son-i'id**, *n.*—**vaun"-thomp-so'ni-oid**, *a.*

vaunt'ie, vônt'ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Boastful. **vaunt'y**[‡].

vaunt'mure[†], *n.* Same as VANTMURE.

vaunt'ward[†], *n.* Vanward.

vauque'lin-ite, vōk'lin-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, green or brown, subtranslucent to opaque lead-copper phosphato-chromate, $(Pb,Cu)_3(Cr_2P_2O_{16})$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< L. N. *Vauquelin*, French chemist (1763–1829).] **vauque'line**[‡].

vaut[†], *v. & n.* Same as VAULT[1].—**vaut'y**[†], *a.* Vaulty.

vaut'er[†], *n.* Vaulter or tumbler.

vav'a-sor[†], *n.* *Feudal Law.* **1.** The rank of a principal vassal next below a baron. **2.** A vassal holding lands from a great vassal, and having other vassals under him. **valv'a-sor**[†]; **vav'a-sour**[†].

—**vav'a-so-ry**, *n.* The quality or tenure of a fee held by a vavasor; also, the lands held by him.

va'ward[†], *a., n., & adv.* Vanward.

Va'yu, vä'yū, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The Hindu wind-god. **2.** (a) The second of the evolutionary states of Parabrahma. The first is **akasa tatwa**, the third **taijas**, the fourth **apas**, the fifth **prithivi** or **odoriferous ether**).

va'za, vä'zä, (*a.* *or* vä'za, *W.*, *n.* A psittacoid parrot (genus *Coracopsis*) of the Madagascar region. **va'sa**[‡].

A Vaza (*Coracopsis vasa*). 1/8

Ve, vē, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A brother of Odin and Vili.

Ve'a-dar", vē'a-där', *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR.

veal, vēl, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a calf when killed and used for food. **2**[†]. A calf. [< OF. *veel* (F. *veau*), calf, < L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf.]

—**bob veal**, the flesh of a newly born calf, or of one taken out of a slaughtered cow: unfit for food.—**veal'-skin"**, *n.* A skin-disease producing smooth white glistening tubercles, commonly on the ears, neck, and face.

veal'y, vēl'ĭ, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Resembling veal or suggesting a calf. **2.** Not sufficiently grown or developed; immature; as, a *vealy* young man.

—**veal'i-ness**, *n.* [Recent.] Want of maturity.

veck[†], *n.* An old woman. **vekke**[†].

vec'ti-gal[†], *n.* [L. **1.** Tribute. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* Fines paid to the crown to defray expenses of government.

vec'tion[†], *n.* The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

vec"ti-ta'tion[†]; **vec'ture**[†].

vec'tis, vec'tis, *n.* **1.** *Obstet.* An instrument consisting of one blade with a single curve, employed as a lever or in making traction to assist delivery. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A bolt or lever. [L., < *vectus*; see VECTOR.]

vec'tor, vec'tėr, *n.* *Math.* **1.** A line conceived to have both a fixed length and a fixed direction in space, but no fixed position; that quantity which determines the position of one point in space relative to another, conceived as the line from one to the other. Compare SCALAR.

The calculus of vectors was first fully developed in quaternions (see QUATERNION), but the conception of the quaternion is not necessary to it. Every quaternion has a scalar part and a vector part; and the vector part is denoted by prefixing the letter V to the sign of the quaternion, as Vq. In other systems of vector analysis vectors are denoted generally by Greek or German letters.

2. A vector quantity. **3.** A radius vector. See RADIUS. [L., carrier, < *vectus*, pp. of *veho*, carry.]

—**vector potential**, a vector quantity so distributed that some natural quantity may be derived from it by a process analogous to the derivation of a force from a potential. Compare POTENTIAL.—**v. quantity**, a physical quantity that may be represented by a vector; a quantity that has not only size, but direction in space, as velocity, acceleration, or force.

vec-to'ri-al, vec-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vector; as, *vectorial* addition or subtraction.

Ve'da, vē'da, (*C. W.*[1] (vi'da, *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *n.* [Sans.] Literally, knowledge. Specifically: (1) The divine unwritten knowledge that issued from the self-existent or Brahman. *Brahman* is therefore frequently used for *Veda*. (2) The four holy books, or collections of hymns, of the Hindus. See quotation and vocabulary.

Veda means originally knowing or knowledge, and this name is given by the Brahmans not to one work, but to the whole body of their most ancient sacred literature. . . . The name of *Veda* is commonly given to four collections of hymns, which are respectively known by the names of 'Rig-Veda,' 'Yagur-Veda,' 'Sâma-Veda,' and 'Atharva-Veda.' MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 8. [S. '74.]

The *Vedas* are a collection of hymns and heroic poems, containing the religious doctrines of the Aryans at that remote period, and embodying the earliest system of philosophy which we possess.
R. STRACHEY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ii, p. 698.

[< Sans. *veda*, knowledge, < root *vid*, know.]

ve-da'ic, ve-dē'ĭc *or* vē-dā'ĭc, *a.* Derived from or pertaining to the Veda.—**ve'da-ism**, *n.* The doctrinal system and practical teaching of the Veda.

ve-da'li-a, vē-dē'li-ä *or* vē-dā'li-ä, *n.* A coccinellid beetle or ladybird of the genus *Vedalia*; especially, *V. cardinalis* of Australia and New Zealand, introduced into the United States as a destroyer of the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*).

Ve-dan'ga, vē-dŭn'gą, *n.* [Sans.] A work supplementary or subsidiary to the Veda; literally, a branch of the Veda.

This name is applied to treatises concerning branches of Vedic science, viz. phonetics, meter, grammar, etymology, astronomy, ceremonial. These are in meter or in strings (sutras) of prose aphorisms. Pānini's famous grammar is said to be the *Vedanga*.
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xxi, p. 274.

Ve-dan'ta, vē-dŭn'ta (vē-, *C.*; vĭ-dan'ta, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* [Sans.] The Hindu orthodox school of philosophy. By the term is commonly understood the later Mimânsâ, the Uttarâ-mimânsâ, a philosophy founded on the Upanishads.

Vedânta, as a technical term, did not mean originally the last portions of the Veda, or chapters placed, as it were, at the end of a volume of Vedic literature, but the end, i. e. the object, the highest purpose of the Veda. MAX MÜLLER *Sacred Books of the East, Intro. to Upanishads* in vol. i, p. 86, note. [CL. P. '79.]

—**Ve-dan'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta.

Ve-dan'tin.—**Ve-dan'tin**, *n.* One who follows the Vedanta. **Ve-dan'tist**‡.—**Ve-dan'tism**, *n.* The system of the Vedanta; Hindu pantheism.

Ved'dah, ved'ä, *n.* *Ethnol.* One of a primitive people, probably Dravidian, of Ceylon, perhaps representing the Yakkos of Sanskrit writers, and speaking a language of mixed Aryan and Dravidian. **Wed'dah**‡.

ve-dette', vę-det', *vi.* To station a vedette or vedettes. **vi-dette'**‡.

ve-dette', *n.* *Mil.* A mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost to watch the movements of the enemy and give warning of danger.

In relation to guards, pickets, and *vedettes*, I doubt if any discoveries or improvements were made during our war.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 24, p. 401. [A. '75.]

[F., < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere* (< L. *video*), see.] **vi-dette'**‡.

Ve'dic, vē'dic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedas.

The *Vedic* Pantheon particularly is full of deities which are always introduced in the dual, and they all find their explanation in the palpable dualism of nature, Day and Night, Dawn and Gloaming. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* second series, p. 505. [S. '65.]

Ve'dic, *n.* The dialect of the Vedas, an early form of Sanskrit.

ve'dro, vē'drō, *n.* [Rus.] A liquid measure containing 3.249 United States gallons.

vee, *n.* Same as V[2].

veer, vir, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) To turn to another course; wear. (2) To let run out, while controlling: said of a cable. **2.** [Archaic.] To shift.

II. *i.* To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind; hence, figuratively, to be variable or fickle; change about, as in opinion.

The Australians . . . make and throw with surprising skill a peculiar light curved blade which has been called the 'come-back' boomerang, which veers in its course and returns to the thrower.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 8, p. 193. [A. '81.]

[< F. *virer*, < LL. *viro*, < L. *viriæ*, bracelets.] **vere**[†].

Synonyms: see FLUCTUATE.

—**to veer and haul**, **I.** *t.* *Naut.* To alternately haul taut and slack up (a rope). **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change alternately in direction: said of a variable wind; as, the wind *veers* aft *and hauls* forward. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to be fickle or variable.

—**veer'a-ble**[†], *a.* Changeable.

veer'ing, vir'ing, *n.* A change in the direction of the wind, by some confined to a change opposite to that called *backing*. See BACK, *v.*, II, 2. For other meanings, see the verb.

—**veer'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to shift or change.

veer'y, vir'ĭ, *n.* A highly melodious thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*), common throughout eastern North America, reddish-brown above and faintly spotted with brown below; the tawny or Wilson's thrush.

The Veery. 1/7

ve'ga, vē'gą, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An open and usually fruitful plain.

We whirled out into the beautiful *vega* of Puebla. R. A. WILSON *Mexico* ch. 11, p. 122. [H. '55.]

2. In Cuba, a tobacco-field.

Ve'ga, vĭ'gą, *n.* *Astron.* See STAR. [< Ar. *waqi'*, falling.]

veg"e-ta-bil'i-a, vej'ę-tą-bil'ĭ-ą, *n. pl.* The vegetable kingdom. [< LL. *vegetabilis*; see VEGETABLE.]

veg"e-ta-bil'i-ty, vej'ę-tą-bil'i-ti, *n.* The nature or a property of a vegetable.

veg'e-ta-bl, *n.* Vegetable. PHIL. SOC.

veg'e-ta-ble, vej'ę-tą-bl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling plants; derived from or treating of plants; as, *vegetable* fibers; *vegetable* anatomy: preferably *vegetal*. **2.** Of or pertaining to garden or farm vegetables; as, a *vegetable* soup. **3**[†]. Living and growing as a plant. [OF., < LL. *vegetabilis*, animating, < *vegeto*; see VEGETATE.]

Phrases: **vegetable acid**, an organic acid, such as citric and tartaric, derived from some plant; a term formerly used in distinction from the mineral acids.—**v. alkali**. **1.** The alkali potash from land-plants and soda from marine plants. **2.** An alkaloid.—**v. anatomy**, the branch of botany that treats of the form, disposition, and structure of plant-organs.—**v. brimstone**, same as LYCOPODIUM, 2.—**v. butter**, same as BUTTER[1], 3.—**v. casein**, same as CASEIN, 2.—**v. colic**, griping pain in the stomach or bowels due to eating unripe or unwholesome fruit.—**v. earth**, vegetable mold.—**v. egg**, the fruit of the marmalade-plum.—**v. fibrin**, same as FIBRIN, 3.—**v. fountain**, see WATER-VINE.—**v. hair**, long-moss. See MOSS.—**v. horsehair**, the fiber of the European palm (*Chamærops humilis*).—**v. jelly**, same as PECTIN.—**v. lamb**, agnus Scythicus. See AGNUS.—**v. mold**, mold or soil made up largely of decaying or decayed vegetable matter.—**v. naphtha**, wood-naphtha.—**v. oyster**, same as SALSIFY.—**v. physiology**, the department of botany that treats of the organic functions of the living plant.—**v. sheep**, the sheep-plant of New Zealand, a whitish woolly plant, allied to the cudweed or everlasting; so called because it grows on the elevated sheep-runs in large white tufts, which are often mistaken for sheep.—**v. silk**, a cotton-like fiber, consisting of the white cottony hairs of the seeds of a small prickly-stemmed Brazilian tree (*Chorisia speciosa*) of the cola-nut family; used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions.—**v. sponge**, same as SPONGE-GOURD.—**v. sulfur**, same as LYCOPODIUM, 2.—**v. taxonomy**, the arrangement or classification of plants.—**v. towel**, same as VERGE-

TABLE SPONGE.—**v. turpeth,** same as TURPETH, 1.—**v. wax,** any wax derived from a plant.

veg'e-ta-ble, vej'ę-ta-bl, *n.* **1.** A part or the whole of a herb used chiefly for culinary purposes, but also frequently for feeding domestic animals. See synonyms under FRUIT. **2.** In the comprehensive and scientific sense, any living organism not possessed of animal life; a plant of any kind. See PLANT. **veg'e-ta-tive**†; **veg'e-tive**†.

—**salt-water vegetables** [Humorous, U.S.], oysters and clams.

veg'e-ta-ble king'dom. The division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants.

The classification of the vegetable kingdom now most commonly used is essentially as presented below. For definition of divisions, see vocabulary. See also SCHEME OF NATURE, under NATURE.

I. Phænogamia (Flowering Plants).
- **1.** *Dicotyledones,* or Exogens.
  - (1) Angiosperms. (*a*) Polypetalous. (*b*) Gamopetalous. (*c*) Apetalous.
  - (2) Gymnosperms.
- **2.** *Monocotyledones,* or Endogens.

II. Cryptogamia (Flowerless Plants).
- **1.** *Pteridophyta,* or Fern-plants (*i. e.,* Ferns, Horsetails, and Club-mosses).
- **2.** *Bryophyta,* or Moss Plants (*i. e.,* Liverworts and Mosses).
- **3.** *Thallophyta,* or Thallus Plants (*i. e.,* Algæ, Fungi, and Lichens).

Another classification is: **I. Spermaphyta,** or *Seed-plants* (*i. e.,* Flowering Plants). **II. Pteridophyta. III. Bryophyta. IV. Thallophyta.**

veg'e-ta-blize, vej'ę-ta-bliz, *vt.* [-BLIZED; -BLI'ZING.] [Rare.] To cause to resemble vegetable substance.

veg'e-tal, vej'ę-tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to plants.

> There is probably nothing in the *vegetal* kingdom . . . which has not its living counterpart in some animal form.
> DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* ch. 7, p. 174. [S. & W. '89.]

2. Common to plants and animals,-as the vital phenomena of absorption, nutrition, growth, circulation, secretion, excretion, respiration, and generation, as distinguished from sensation and volition, which are confined to animals.

> First comes the *vegetal* or nutritive life; then the common animal life of sense and movement; and finally the distinctly human life of mind. SULLY *Hand-book Psychol.* ch. 3, p. 30. [A. '87.]

[OF., < L. *vegetus,* lively, < *vegeo,* arouse.]

veg'e-tal, *n.* A member of the vegetable kingdom; plant; vegetable.

veg'e-tal-in(e, vej'ę-tal-in, *n.* A substitute for ivory, coral, etc., made by treating woody fiber with sulfuric acid and mixing the resulting compound with various ingredients, after which the preparation may be colored and pressed into any desired form.

veg"e-tal'i-ty, vej'ę-tal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The vegetal functions of plants and animals, collectively. **2.** Vegetability.

veg"e-ta'ri-an, vej'ę-tē'ri-ąn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism; as, *vegetarian* theories. **2.** Exclusively vegetable; as, *vegetarian* diet.

veg"e-ta'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in or practises vegetarianism. **veg'e-tist‡.**

veg"e-ta'ri-an-ism, vej'ę-tē'ri-ąn-izm, *n.* The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable and consist of culinary herbs, fruits, and cereals. In a modified form eggs, milk, etc., are allowed, meat being the only forbidden article.

veg'e-tate, vej'ę-tēt, *v.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause or to stimulate the growth of, as a plant. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise vegetative functions; grow, as a plant. **2.** To live in a monotonous, passive way without exercise of the mental faculties.

> If you would be known, and not know, *vegetate* in a village; if you would know, and not be known, live in a city.
> C. C. COLTON *Lacon* § 334, p. 177. [P. & C. '71.]

3. *Pathol.* To increase in size as if by vegetable growth, as a wart or pimple; produce excrescences. [< LL. *vegetatus,* pp. of *vegeto,* quicken, < L. *vegeo,* arouse.]

veg"e-ta'tion, vej'ę-tē'shun, *n.* **1.** The process of vegetating as a plant; also, the act or state of vegetating.

> *Vegetation* consists essentially of two things, namely, assimilation and growth.
> ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. i, art. 277, p. 89. [I. & P. '59.]

2. Plant-life in the aggregate. **3.** *Pathol.* An excrescence on the surface of the body.

veg'e-ta-tiv, -ly, -ness. Vegetative, etc. PHIL. Soc.

veg'e-ta-tive, vej'ę-ta-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or producing the processes of plant-life; growing or capable of growing as plants; as, the *vegetative* power of corn. **2.** *Biol.* Concerned with growth and nutrition, as distinguished from the peculiarly animal functions.

> It has been said that every Dog has two lives—a *vegetative* and an animal. . . . The heart is the center of the *vegetative* life, and the brain is the center of the animal life.
> JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* ch. 5, p. 43. [H. '76.]

3. Having a mere physical existence; exhibiting but little mental activity. [< F. *végétatif,* < LL. *vegetatus;* see VEGETATE.] **veg'e-tive**†. **vegetative pole** (*Embryol.*), the portion of the surface of the egg containing the chief mass of the nutritive yolk.

—**veg'e-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**veg'e-ta-tive-ness,** *n.*

veg'e-tet, *a.* Vigorous; lively; active. **veg'e-toust.**

vegeto-. Derived from Latin *vegetus* (see VEGETAL): a combining form.—**veg"e-to-al'ka-li,** *n. Chem.* An alkaloid vegetable alkali.—**v.-animal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of both vegetables and animals.—**v.-animal,** *n.* An organism classed by some as a plant and by others as an animal, or regarded by all as of doubtful affinities; a protiston.

ve'he-mence, vī'hę-męns, *n.* The quality or condition of being vehement. (1) Animated or violent ardor or impetuosity; excessive fervor or passion.

> A fundamental mistake to call *vehemence* and rigidity strength! A man is not strong who takes convulsion-fits; though six men cannot hold him then. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. v, p. 170. [C. & H. '40.]

(2) Great force or impetuosity, accompanying energetic action of any kind; violence; fury; as, the *vehemence* of the tempest. **ve'he-men"cy‡.**

Synonyms: see ENTHUSIASM.

ve'he-ment, vī'hę-mėnt, *a.* **1.** Arising from or marked by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or passion; very eager or urgent; ardent; passionate; fiery; as, a *vehement* desire; *vehement* eloquence.

> The force and the fire were the measure of the man [Calvin]; his language was *vehement* because he was *vehement,* and its power was but the expression of his own powerful intellect. H. VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 338. [G. P. P. '76.]

2. Acting with great force, energy, or violence; exceedingly forcible; furious; as, a *vehement* wind. [OF., < L. *vehement(-)s,* perhaps < *veho,* carry, + *men(t-)s,* mind.]

Synonyms: see ARDENT; HOT.

—**ve'he-ment-ly,** *adv.*

ve'hi-cl, *v.* & *n.* Vehicle. PHIL. Soc.

ve'hi-cle†, *vt.* To convey or transmit in or by a vehicle.

ve'hi-cle, vī'hi-cl, *n.* **1.** That in or on which anything is or may be carried; especially, a mechanism or contrivance fitted with wheels or runners for carrying something; a conveyance, as a carriage, wagon, car, or sled; specifically, in law, any artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on land. **2.** A medium, as a liquid, with which is mixed some other substance that it may be applied or administered more easily. Specifically: (1) The medium with which pigments are mixed in painting, as water in fresco and water-colors, size in distemper, linseed-, nut-, or poppy-oil in oil-painting, wax in encaustic, etc. (2) *Med.* Any inert substance that serves as a medium for taking drugs or medicine; an excipient.

> The perfumer of Catharine de Medicis had the reputation of being able to convey poisons through a variety of *vehicles,* as a jelly, or the smell of a rose. WHARTON AND STILLÉ *Medical Jurisprudence* § 1147, p. 754. [K. & BRO. '55.]

3. Anything by means of which something else, as power, energy, thought, information, etc., is transmitted or communicated.

> His wit was indeed but the *vehicle* for his wisdom.
> S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* ch. 4, p. 82. [H. '85.]

4. *Philos.* In Platonism, either of the two things — corresponding to vitality and spirit — with which the soul is clothed. [< F. *véhicule,* < L. *vehiculum,* < *veho,* carry.]

ve-hic'u-lar, vę-hic'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a vehicle; used as a vehicle.

> I am pretty well, and take exercise regularly, though, as Parson Adams says, it must be of the *vehicular* kind. SCOTT in Lockhart's *Walter Scott* vol. ii, ch. 46, p. 720. [C. & L. '37.]

ve-hic'u-la-ry‡; ve-hic'u-la-to"ry‡ [Rare].

ve-hic'u-late†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To carry in a vehicle. **II.** *i.* To travel or be borne in a vehicle.—**ve-hic"u-la'tion†,** *n.*

vehm'ge-richt, fēm'gę-riht, *n.* [-RICH'TE, -riH'tę, *pl.*] An institution peculiar to Germany, especially Westphalia, from about 1150 to 1568, consisting of irregular tribunals, each under a president called a *freigraf,* assisted by numerous justices, or *freischöffen.* Civil cases were tried openly, but serious crimes, such as heresy, witchcraft, murder, etc., by night in secret session. The courts inspired such terror that they were ultimately abolished.

> At initiation the candidate took a solemn oath to support with his whole powers the Holy *Fehm,* to conceal its proceedings 'from wife and child, father and mother, sister and brother, fire and wind, from all that the sun shines on and the rain wets, and from every being between heaven and earth.'
> H. J. E. FRASER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ix, p. 63.

[< G. *vehmgericht, fehmgericht,* < *fehm,* criminal tribunal, + *gericht,* law.] **fehm‡; fehm'ge-richt‡; fem'ge-richt‡; veh'me‡.—veh'mic** (XIII), *a.*

vell, vēl, *vt.* **1.** To cover with or as with a veil, as for protection or concealment; especially, to put a veil over the face of; as, to *veil* a statue.

> Behind a cloud the moon doth *veil* her light.
> R. H. STODDARD *The Castle in the Air* st. 8.

2. To conceal from apprehension as by a covering; hide; disguise; as, his motives were *veiled.* [< OF. *veiler,* < L. *velo,* < *velum;* see VEIL, *n.*] **vail‡; vayle†.**

Synonyms: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.

—**veiled plate** (*Photog.*), an imperfect plate, being fogged where it should be clear.—**v. voice,** a voice affected with a slight huskiness.

veil, *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth or other material, usually thin and light, worn over the face or head for concealment, protection, or ornament. (1) A strip of cloth wound about the face to conceal it from view, as by Oriental women: usually leaving the eyes visible, and now often covering only the mouth and chin. (2) In the ordinary dress of the women of modern Western nations, a piece, as of gauze or crape, tied or pinned about the face or hanging from the hat or bonnet, as for protection from sun and wind. Long black veils are worn in deep mourning, and long white ones by brides. (3) Part of the distinctive dress of a nun: white if worn by a novice, black if by one who has taken final vows.

> The Abbess was of noble blood,
> But early took the *veil* and hood.
> SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 3.

(4) In the middle ages, commonly, a circular or semicircular head-dress or attachment to the head-dress, often falling completely over the head and shoulders.

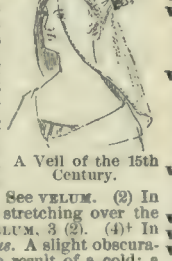

A Veil of the 15th Century.

2. A piece of fabric, generally in the form of a curtain, used to conceal an object; also, a loose cloth thrown over an object and covering it like a pall; as, the eucharistic *veil* thrown over the sacramental table; the *veil* of the temple. **3.** Figuratively, that which conceals from view or inspection; a disguise; mask; pretext; as, a thin *veil* of politeness. **4.** The scarf on a pastoral staff. [C.] **5.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A velum. **6.** *Bot.* (1) A membrane in mushrooms (*Agaracini*) connecting the cap with the stipe. See VELUM. (2) In discomycetous fungi, a membrane stretching over the mouth of the cup. (3) Same as VELUM, 3 (2). (4)† In mosses, same as CALYPTRA. **7.** *Mus.* A slight obscuration of voice, either natural or the result of a cold; a slight huskiness. [< OF. *veile,* < L. *velum,* < *veho,* carry.] **vail‡; vayle†; vele†.**

—**to take the veil,** to become a nun; enter a convent as a novice.—**v. of the palate** (*Anat.*), the soft palate.—**within the v.,** in or into the midst of the glories of heaven: alluding to the holy of holies in the Jewish temple, which was hidden by a veil or curtain.

—**veil'er,** *n.*—**veil'less,** *a.*

veiled, *pp.* Veiled. PHIL. Soc.

veil'ing, vēl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering or concealing with a veil. **2.** Material of which veils are or may be made. **3.** A veil.

veil"leuse', vē"lyūz', *n.* [F.] *Art.* A night-lamp, shaded and usually decorated.

veil'ly, vēl'i, *a.* Resembling a veil.

> The legitimate rain-cloud, with its ragged and spray-like edge, its *veilly* transparency. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 3, ch. 4, p. 244. [W. & S. '53.]

vein, vēn, *vt.* To furnish, traverse, or fill with veins.

> *Lucifer:* He made earth, fashioned it and hardened it;
> *Veined* it with gold, and dusted it with gems.
> BAILEY *Festus, The Centre* sc. x.

vein, *n.* **1.** One of the muscular tubular vessels that convey blood to the heart: distinguished from an *artery;* loosely and popularly, any blood-vessel. The terminal branches of the veins connect with the arteries by capillaries. Most of the veins are furnished with valves consisting of semicircular segments which prevent regurgitation of blood.

The **pulmonary veins** return oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left side of the heart; the **systemic veins** return impure or venous blood from all parts of the body to the right side of the heart.

2. One of the ribs or tubular thickenings of an insect's wing; a nervure. **3.** *Bot.* A small bundle of fibrovascular tissue penetrating a leaf or other foliaceous organ. Compare RIB; MIDRIB; NERVE. **4.** *Geol.* (1) The filling of a fissure or fault in a rock, particularly if deposited by aqueous solutions. When metalliferous, it is called by miners a *lode;* when filled with eruptive material, a *dike.* Dikes are sometimes classed under veins, there being no sharp line of distinction. In America igneous intrusions of vein-like form are also known as *dikes.* In metalliferous veins the mineral accompanying the ore is called *gangue,* and the walls of the vein are the *country-rock.* Veins may be filled (*a*) from above (**sediment-veins**); (*b*) by material separated from the surrounding rock by molecular change (**segregation-veins**); (*c*) by percolation of hot solutions, often alkaline, laterally or from below (**infiltration-veins**); (*d*) by sublimation; or (*e*) by irruption from below. The different kinds, however, constantly pass into one another.

> *Veins* are narrow plates of rock intersecting other rocks. They are the fillings of cracks or fissures. . . . They may be no thicker than paper, or they may be scores of rods in width.
> DANA *Geology* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 108. [L. B. & CO. '80.]

(2) A bed or shoot of ore parallel with the bedding. Called also *blanket-deposit.* **flat vein‡.**

> The beds of iron ore, or *veins* as they are generally termed.
> G. H. COOK in *Rep. Geol. Survey of N. J.,* '93 p 54.

5. A long irregular or waved stripe or streak of a different color from the main part, as seen in wood, marble, etc.

> The beautiful play of colors seen upon mother of pearl is caused by the delicate *veins* with which the surface is covered.
> B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 535, p. 378. [BL. & CO. '67.]

6. A distinctive trait or part of a thing considered as mingled with it or ramifying through it, but diverse from it; especially, a specific tendency or cast of mind, genius, or disposition; strain; peculiar quality.

> Many a good poetic *vein* is buried under a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol. ii, § 4, p. 216. [H. '18.]

7. A temporary state of mind; humor; mood.

> Coleridge was in his finest *vein* of talk.
> H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 486. [O. & CO. '69.]

8†. A cavity; cleft; fissure. [< F. *veine,* < L. *vena,* blood-vessel, < *veho,* carry.] **vene**†.

Phrases, etc.:—**banded vein,** a vein deposited in layers or bands of color.—**Burow's veins,** vessels that connect the portal and the general venous systems by passing downward along the abdominal wall.—**contact v.,** a deposit of ore that has accompanied an irruptive filling. **eruptive v.,** a vein filled by irruption of igneous material from below.—**ex"u-da'tion-vein",** *n.* A segregation-vein. See note under def. 4.—**Galen's veins,** large vessels that gather blood from the interior of the brain, discharging into certain of the venous channels of the dura mater. See illus. under SINUS.—**gash v.,** a short, irregular, local vein confined to a single stratum of rock.—**median v.,** the principal superficial vein of the front of the forearm.—**portal v.,** see PORTAL.—**rake-v.** [Local, Eng.] *Lead-min.* An inclined vein.—**simple v.,** a vein composed of homogeneous, not banded, material.—**true v.,** a vein occupying a deep-seated fissure caused by a profound crustal movement, and extending downward indefinitely.—**vein'-blood"**†, *n.* **1.** Blood-letting by venesection. **2.** Venous blood, as distinguished from arterial. **veyne'-blood"**†.—**v.-like,** *a.* Similar to a vein.—**v.-quartz,** *n.* Quartz of secondary origin and occurring in veins.—**v.-stuff,** *n.* Same as LODE-STUFF.

Derivatives:—**vein'age,** *n.* The presence or appearance of veins; veins collectively.—**vein'less,** *a.* Having no veins or markings like veins.—**vein'let,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A small vein, especially a vein-rootlet which unites with others to form an ordinary vein; a venule. **2.** *Bot.* & *Entom.* A small or secondary vein; one of the ultimate divisions of a vein or rib.—**vein'ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having veins; veined. **2.** [Rare.] Venous; veiny. **vein'al**†.—**vein'ule,** *n. Bot.* A minute vein.—**vein'u-let,** *n. Bot.* A small vein or a branch of a veinlet.—**vein'y,** *a.* Full of veins; veined; venous.

veind, *pp.* Veined. PHIL. Soc.

veined, vēnd, *a.* **1.** Having veins; marked with or abounding in veins; variegated. **2.** *Bot.* Having vessels ramifying over the surface, as a leaf. **3.** [Rare.] Running in the blood; ingrained. [C.]

vein'ing, vēn'ing, *n.* **1.** A vein or a network of veins.

> All the *veinings* of her nature were impressed on these pages, as those of a fresh leaf are transferred to the blank sheets which inclose it. HOLMES *Professor* ch. 10, p. 288. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

2. A streaked or veined surface; streaking. **3.** *Weaving.* A stripe in cloth due to the absence of warp.

vein'stone", vēn'stōn', *n.* **1.** The non-metalliferous portion of a metalliferous vein: most commonly quartz, calcite, fluorite, or barite. **2.** Same as PHLEBOLITH.

ve'la, vī'la *or* vē'la, *n.* Plural of VELUM.

ve-la'men, { vę-lē'men, *C.,* *or* -lā'men, *F.,* vel'a-
vel"a-men'tum, { men'tum, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) Any enveloping membrane; especially, either of the meninges or investing membranes of the brain. (2) The skin; integument. **2.** *Bot.* An envelope consisting of several layers of empty cells, forming the outer covering of the aerial roots of certain orchids and arums. [L., veil, < *velo;* see VEIL, *v.*]—**velamen nativum,** the skin.

vel"a-men'tous, vel'a-men'tus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a velamen or thin membrane; like a veil. **2.** Like a sail in form or use.

Vel"an-i-el'li-dæ, vel'an-i-el'i-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* An Eocene family of rhipodoglossate gastropods having a long turreted shell entirely hollow internally. **Vel"an-i-el'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< C. *l'élain,* F. geologist.]

—**vel"an-i-el'lid,** *n.*—**vel"an-i-el'loid,** *a.*

ve'lar, vī'lär, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum, especially the soft palate; palatal. **2.** *Philol.* Produced by the help of the palate-veil or soft palate, as the sound-combinations *gw, kw,* and *qu,* called *velar gutturals.* [< L. *velaris,* < *velum;* see VEIL, *n.*]

ve-la'ri-um, vē-lā'ri-um *or* vē-lä'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The awning spread over the seats in the theater to protect the audience from sun or rain. It was usually colored, and rested on masts and cross-beams. See THEATER. **ve'lum‡. 2.** *Zoöph.* The marginal rim formed by the concrescence of the marginal lobes in *Cubomedusæ* and many *Rhizostomeæ.*

ve'lar-y, vī'lar-i, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a ship's sail. [< L. *velum,* sail; see VEIL, *n.*]

Ve-la'tæ, vē-lē'tē *or* ve-lā'tē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* An order or division of starfishes with skeletal ossicles prolonged as papillæ and rays connected by a membrane which extends over the entire dorsal surface, as in pteraster ids. [< L. *velatus;* see VELATE.]

ve'late, vī'let *or* -lēt (vīl'ēt, *F.*), *a.* Having a velum or veil. [< L. *velatus,* pp. of *velo;* see VEIL, *v.*]

ve-la'tion, vē-lē shun, *n.* **1.** The forming of a velum. **2.** The act of veiling, or the state of being veiled; hence, concealment; mystery. [< LL. *velatio(n-),* < L. *velatus;* see VELATE.]

vel"a-tu'ra, vel"ə-tū'rə, *n.* [It.] *Art.* In oil-painting, a method of glazing, much practised by the early Italian artists, by rubbing on a thin coating of color with the fingers or the flat of the hand.

veld, velt, *n.* S. Afr.] The open country, or any land that can be used as pasturage. [< D. *veld,* field.] **veldt‡.**

veld'schoen", velt'shūn', *n. pl.* [S. Afr.] Rough shoes made of untanned leather.

Ve-lel'la, vē-lel'ə, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Velellidæ.* **2.** [*v.*] A siphonophore of this genus; a sailing-man. [< L. *velum;* see VEIL, *n.*]

-Ve-lel'li-dæ, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of disconectous siphonophores having the umbrella elliptical or bilateral. **—ve-lel'lid,** *n.* **-ve-lel'loid,** *a.*

ve'lic, vī'lic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ship's sail. [< L. *velum,* sail; see VEIL, *n.*] **—velic point,** the center of effort of a ship's sails. See CENTER.

ve-lif'er-ous, vē-lif'ər-us, *a.* **1.** Provided with or bearing sails. **2.** *Zool.* Bearing a velum. [< L. *velifer,* < *velum* (see VEIL, *n.*) + *fero,* bear.]

vel'i-form, vel'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a velum; velamentous. [< L. *velum* (see VEIL, *n.*) + -FORM.]

vel'i-ger, vel'i-jər, *n.* *Embryol.* The embryo of a mollusk at the stage succeeding the trophosphere, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or -membranes. [< LL. *veliger,* sail-bearing, < L. *velum* (see VEIL, *n.*) + *gero,* bear.] **—ve-lig'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing a velum; specifically said of a veliger larva.

In prosobranchiate Gasteropods the larval shell is gradually added to, and frequently replaced by, a permanent shell, though the free-swimming *veliger*-ous larva may have a long existence.
F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 192. (MAC M. '80.)

Ve-li'dæ, vē-lī'dē *or* ve-lī'dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of hydrodromican bugs having the head moderately long and no ocelli or scutellum. **Vel'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Velia,* Greek colony in southern Italy.]

-ve-li'id, *a.* & *n.* **—vel'i-oid,** *a.*

ve-lincheˊ, vē-linshˊ, *n.* Same as BUNGBUCKET.

vel"i-ta'tion, vel"i-tā'shun, *n.* [Archaic.] A slight skirmish or contest. [< L. *velitation(-),* < *velitor, velitari,* skirmisher.]

The very best of his performances being mere *velitations,* skirmishes or academic exercises. DE QUINCEY *Essayism Philosoph. Writers, Inv. Pieces* in vol. ii, p. 279. (T. & T. '56.)

ve'lite, vī'lit, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A light-armed soldier who acted as a skirmisher. See LEGION. [< L. *veles,* [pl. *velites,* skirmisher.]

ve-liv'o-lant', *a.* [Ireg. under full sail.

vell, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut the turf from, as land.

vell, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The salted stomach of a calf; rennet. **2.** A membrane. [Variant of FELL², *n.*]

vel'la-rin, vel'ə-rin, *n.* *Chem.* An oleaginous compound having a bitter pungent taste, contained in pennywort and regarded as an active principle.

vel-le'i-ty, vel-lē'i-ti, *n.* [Archaic.] A very low degree of desire or volition, not leading to action.

Slender is comic, whose love of sweet Anne Page is so faint a *velleity* that he is compelled to borrow all the suggestions of his passion from his uncle. DOWDEN *Shakspere, His Mind and Art* v. i., p. 349. (K. & CO. '76.)

< LL. *velleitas,* < L. *velle,* inf. of *volo,* wish.]

vel'li-cate, vel'i-kēt, *v.* [-CA'TED, -CA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to twitch or contract convulsively.

There can be no doubt that bodies which are rough and angular, rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling, causing a sense of pain. BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* pt. iv, § 20, p. 113. (BELL '80.)

II. *i.* **1.** To twitch, as a muscle. **2†.** To defame. < L. *vellicatus,* pp. of *vellico* (< *vello,* pluck.]

vel"li-ca'tion, vel'i-kā'shun, *n.* The act or state of vellicating; a twitching, as of a muscle. **—vel'li-ca-tive,** *a.* Causing or tending to cause a twitching.

vel-lon', vel-lôn', *n.* Sp. **1.** A money of account. See COIN. **2.** Gold or silver of the true or sterling standard.

vel'loped, vel'opt, *a.* *Her.* Having guls of a specified tincture, as a cock. Perhaps cor. of DEWLAPPED.]

vel'lum, vel'um, *n.* **1.** Originally, fine parchment made from the skin of calves; now, fine parchment of any kind: used for expensive binding, printing, drawing, etc.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin,
The *vellum* of the pedigree they claim.
COWPER *Task* bk i, l. 569.

2. A manuscript written on such parchment.

So far as existing Icelandic *vellums* know, there was no voyage to Vinland after 1121.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 223. (H. M. & CO. '92.)

< F. *vélin,* < LL. *vitulinum,* < L. *vitulus,* calf.]

—vel'lum-form", *n.* A paper-makers' form of fine wire netting, used to give a proper surface to vellum paper. **—v. paper,** paper made to imitate vellum; parchment paper **—v. point,** lace worked on a pattern traced on vellum; hence, needle-point lace.

vel'lus, vel'us, *n.* The stipe of certain fungals. TREAS. OF BOT. [L., fleece.]

ve'lo, vē'lō, *n.* The velocity of one foot per second; a proposed unit in mechanics. [< VELOCITY.]

ve-lo'ce, vā-lō'chā, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With velocity; swiftly.

ve-loc'i-man, vē-los'i-mən, *n.* A light vehicle similar to a velocipede, but propelled by hand: not now in use. [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *manus,* hand.]

ve-loc"i-me'ter, vē-los'i-mī'tər *or* vel'ō-sim'ē-tər, *n.* Any apparatus for measuring velocity, especially the initial speed of projectiles. [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + -METER.]

ve-loc'i-pede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n.* A vehicle propelled by the feet. Specifically: (1) An early form of bicycle or tricycle. The earliest vehicle called by the name, in use

Velocipedes.

1. An early form (about 1817) of velocipede (the draisine). 2. A wooden pedal-moved velocipede of about 1870.

late in the 18th century, was a precursor of the draisine. See DRAISINE. Similar forms worked by pedals on cranks became popular about 1870. (2) A child's tricycle. (3) A one-wheeled vehicle, like a tricycle but having skates or runners in place of the small wheels, for use on ice. **ice'-velocˊi-pede‡.** (4) A monocycle or quadricycle. (5) [Rare.] A modern bicycle or tricycle.

[< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

—ve-loc'i-pe"dist, *n.* One who rides a velocipede. **ve-loc'i-pe'de-an‡.**

ve-loc'i-ty, vē-los'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of moving swiftly; rapid motion; swiftness; celerity: said generally of things and not of living beings; as, the *velocity* of the wind or of a railway-train. **2.** Rate of motion, whether great or small: measured by the ratio of distance passed over to the time of passage; as, a *velocity* of only an inch an hour.

It was . . . found by Foucault that the *velocity* of light was 185,000 miles per second, a result which is probably within a thousand miles of the truth.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 219. (H. '78.)

[< F. *vélocité,* < L. *velocitat-(s),* < *velox,* swift.]

Synonyms: see CELERITY.

Phrases, etc.: **—absolute velocity,** rate of motion from one point in space to another, without reference to the changes of position of other bodies: opposed to **relative** or **comparative v.—aggregate v.,** resultant velocity imparted by two or more forces.—**uniform v.,** velocity that remains unchanged during a finite time.—**variable v.,** velocity that varies from one moment to another: measured by the ratio of the infinitesimal space passed over to the infinitesimal time of passage at any moment.—**ve-loc'i-ty-head",** *n.* *Physics.* The constant difference of height of a liquid between a level surface in a tank and a uniformly flowing jet through an orifice.—**v. of mean square** (*Physics*), in the kinetic theory of gases, the square root of the mean of the squares of the velocities of all the molecules of a gaseous system.

ve-lo'ni-a, *n.* Same as VALONIA.

ve-lours', vē-lūr', *n.* Velure: trade name. **ve-lour'‡.**

ve-lou"téˊ, ve-lū"tāˊ, *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The principal stock sauce for white sauces.

vel"ou-tineˊ, vel"u-tēnˊ, *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of corded merino. **2.** A variety of toilet-powder.

velt'fare", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The fieldfare. **velt'i-ver‡.**

ve'lum, vī'lum *or* vē'lum, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A velarium. **2.** *Anat.* A thin membranous covering; especially, the soft palate. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A specialized membrane in hymenomycetous fungi enclosing for a time the whole or part of a sporophore. When it only unites the stipe to the pileus it is called the marginal veil or **velum partiale,** and the ruptured remnant encircling the stipe is the *ring,* or *annulus,* while that adhering to the rim of the pileus is the *cortina;* when it covers the whole sporophore, pileus included, the **volva** or **velum universale.** (2) A membranous marginal outgrowth of the foveæ in quillworts. **in-du'si-um‡; vell‡. 4.** *Zool.* (1) *Zoöph.* A membranous perforated diaphragm projecting into the subumbrellar cavity of a medusa and functioning as one of the principal locomotory organs in hydromedusans. (2) The trochal disk of a rotifer, or a homologous structure, as the ciliated bands of larval mollusks, echinoderms, and chætopods, or the tentaculiferous apparatus of gephyreans and polyzoans. (3) *Protoz.* A membrane bordering the mouth of certain flagellate infusorians. [< L. *velum;* see VEIL, *n.*]

ve-lu'men, vē-lū'men *or* -lü'men, *n.* A velvety coating of short soft hairs, as on some leaves. [< L. *velumen,* fleece, < *vello,* pluck.]

vel'ure, vel'yur, *vt.* [VEL'URED; VEL'UR-ING.] To use a velure upon for smoothing or dressing, as a silk hat.

vel'ure, *n.* **1.** Any fabric of or resembling velvet; velvet or velveteen; especially, a heavy velvet-like fabric of linen, silk or jute for hangings, table-covers, and the like. **2.** A velvet or silk pad for smoothing a silk hat. < F. *velours,* < L. *villosus;* see VILLOUS.] **ve-lours'‡.**

Vel"u-ti'na, vel'yu-tīˊnə *or* -ü-tīˊnə, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Velutinidæ.* **2.** [*v.*] A gastropod of this genus. [< LL. *velutum;* see VELVET.] **—Vel"u-tin'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, especially those with broad multicuspid median teeth, mantle reflected partly over the shell, and shell thin and auriform. **—vel"u-tin'id,** *n.* **—ve-lu'tin-oid,** *a.*

ve-lu'ti-nous, vē-lü'ti-nus, *a.* Covered with close, soft hairs, like the pile of velvet; velvety. **vel'u-tin(e)‡.**

vel'verd", vel'vėrd', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The fieldfare.

vel'ver-et, vel'vėr-et, *n.* A velvet of inferior quality with cotton backing. [Dim. of VELVET.]

vel'vet, vel'vet, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make like velvet; put velvet on or over. **II.** *i.* To paint on velvet.

vel'vet, *a.* **1.** Made of velvet: as, a *velvet* cushion. **2.** Smooth and soft to the touch; velvety; by extension, soft and smooth to the taste or hearing.

A softer voice I never heard, unless it was that of the Old Madam, who used to say in *velvet* tones the most ferocious things.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 3, p. 61. (H. '86.)

—velvet ant, a mutillid or solitary ant.—**v. chiton,** a large chiton (*Cryptochiton stelleri*) of the northwestern coast of America.—**v. cork,** the best quality of cork.—**v. crab,** a European portunoid crab (*Portunus puber*).—**v. duck,** the velvet scoter. **v. coot‡.—v. runner** [Prov. Eng.], the water-rail.—**v. scoter. 1.** A scoter (*Œdemia fusca*) of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere, with a white speculum. **2.** The American white-winged scoter (*Œdemia deglandi*).—**v. sponge,** a fine variety of commercial sponge (*Spongia equina,* var. *meandriformis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

vel'vet, *n.* **1.** A silk fabric closely woven and having on one side a thick, short, smooth nap or cut pile. True velvet is wholly of silk, and is sometimes called **silk velvet** to distinguish it from *velveret* and *velveteen* (cotton velvet). See these words. **2.** *Zool.* The furry skin covering a growing antler and containing the blood-vessels that deposit and nourish the horn. After the antler is completed this cuticle withers and drops off; in an early stage it and the soft antler are prepared as food by the Chinese.

While the horns are covered with *velvet,* which lasts with the red-deer for about twelve weeks, they are extremely sensitive to a blow.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 248. (A. '71.)

[OF., < LL. *velutum,* < L. *villus,* shaggy hair.] **vel'let†; vel'lute†; vel'ou-et†; vel'ou-ette†.**

—embossed or **raised velvet,** velvet showing a pattern in relief.—**Genoese v.,** a rich patterned silk velvet, sometimes interwoven with gold thread.—**terry v.,** velvet with the pile uncut. **uncut v.‡.—Utrecht v.,** a furniture-plush of mohair or of cotton and mohair.—**vel'vet-breast",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The merganser.—**v. cloth,** *n.* A smooth cloth with high luster, used in fancy-work.—**v. ear,** *n.* A velutinoid shell.—**v. fiddler,** *n.* The velvet crab.—**v. fish,** *n.* [Tasmania.] A gnathanacanthoid fish (*Gnathanacanthus goetzi*), with velvety scales.—**vel'vet-flow"er,** *n.* Same as LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.—**v. grass,** *n.* Soft-grass.—**v. guards†,** *n. pl.* Trimmings of velvet, or those who wear them.—**v. jacket†,** *n.* A garment worn by a royal steward; hence, a person in royal service. **v. peel†.—vel'vet-leaf",** *n.* Any one of several plants with soft velvety leaves, as the Indian mallow and the tree-mallow; also, a tropical climbing shrub (*Cissampelos Pareira*) of the moonseed family, which yields a variety of pareira brava.—**v. loom,** *n.* A loom in which velvet or similar piled fabrics can be made.—**v. painting,** *n.* The act or art of decorating velvet with paints or colors.—**v. paper,** *n.* Flocked paper used for wall-coverings.—**v. pile,** *n.* Pile of or like that of velvet; also, any fabric having such a pile.—**v. satin,** *n.* Satin goods having a raised pattern in velvet-pile.—**v. upon v.,** velvet on which a raised pattern appears, part of the pile being longer than the rest.—**v. work,** *n.* Embroidery on velvet.

vel'vet-ed, vel'vet-ed, *a.* Having a surface like velvet; painted with a velvety effect.

vel"vet-een', vel'vet-ēnˊ, *n.* **1.** A cotton fabric twilled, and sometimes ribbed, with a pile like velvet. **2.** A fabric of silk and cotton mixed, imitating silk velvet.

vel'vet-ing, vel'vet ing, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Velvet goods by the piece or number of pieces. **2.** The nap or pile of velvet.

vel'vet-y, vel'vet-i, *a.* **1.** Having the appearance of or feeling like velvet; as, *velvety* turf. **2.** Being very smooth and soft to the taste; as, *velvety* brandy. **3.** Marked by lightness and softness; as, a *velvety* tread or touch.

Underneath this *velvety,* purring, conventional manner the observer could readily discern the fires of passion, prejudice, and strong antagonism. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 6, p. 62. [T. & CO. '86.]

ve'na, vī'nə *or* vē'nə, *n.* [VE'NÆ, vī'nī *or* vē'nē, *pl.*] [L.] A vein.

—vena cava, a hollow vein; either of the two great venous trunks that empty into the right auricle of the heart. The **v. superior** brings the blood from the thoracic extremities and head. The **v. inferior** brings the blood from the pelvic extremities and the abdomen. See illus. under CAVA. **cava‡.—v. comes,** one of the veins, generally two in number, that accompany arterial trunks.

ve-na'da, vē-nä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] A Chilean deer, the pudu

ve'nal¹, vī'nəl, *a.* **1.** Ready to sell one's influence, vote, or efforts for money or other consideration, entirely from sordid motives; willing to sacrifice honor or principle for pecuniary gain or private advantage; mercenary; purchasable: said of persons.

On the *venal* Bench Instead of Justice, Party held the scale.
THOMSON *Liberty* pt. iv, l. 1008.

2. Subject to sordid bargaining or trading; that may be or has been basely bought and sold; salable.

The laureate tribe in *venal* verse relate,
How Virtue wars with persecuting Fate.
JOHNSON *London* l. 198.

[OF., < L. *venalis,* < *venum,* sale.]

Synonyms: hireling, mercenary, purchasable, salable. *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition; as, a *mercenary* spirit; *mercenary* motives—*i. e.*, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle. The *hireling,* the *mercenary,* and the *venal* are alike in making principle, conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations; but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated; a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him. The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence; *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle; a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary;* if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal;* if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself to any direct domination, his course is *venal,* but not *hireling.*—**Antonyms:** disinterested, honest, honorable, incorruptible, patriotic, public-spirited, unpurchasable.

ve'nal², *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to the veins; venous.

It appears, then, that during sleep the blood is accumulated in the veins, and particularly in the *venal* sinuses which surround the brain and spinal marrow. DAVID HARTLEY *Observations on Man* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 29. [T. T. '34.]

ve-nal'i-ty, vē-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being basely or improperly influenced or influenceable by sordid considerations, especially money; prostitution, as of talents, office, etc., for gain or reward; mercenariness.

Venality is for a democracy a mortal disease.
The Nation [New York] Oct. 6, '92, p. 356, col. 2.

ve'nal-ly, vī'nal-i, *adv.* In a venal manner.

ven'all, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as VENNEL.

Ve-nan'tes, vē-nan'tīz *or* -tēz, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A group of spiders that hunt their prey and weave no nest, including *Lycosidæ, Theraphosidæ,* etc. [< L. *venans,* pl. *venantes,* ppr. of *venor,* hunt.]

ven'a-ry†, *a.* Venatorial.

ve-nat'ic, vē-nat'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in hunting; as, a *venatic* dog. **2.** Having a fondness for hunting. [< L. *venaticus,* < *venor,* hunt.]

—ve-nat'ic-al, *a.*—**ve-nat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ve-nat'i-ca, *n.* Same as VINATICO.

ve-na'tion[1], vę-nē'shun, *n.* The arrangement or disposition of veins, as in a leaf or insect's wing; the mode of veining. [< L. *vena;* see VEIN.]
—**ve-na'tion-al**, *a.*

ve-na'tion[2]†, *n.* Hunting; also, the state of being hunted.

ven"a-to'ri-al, ven"ą-tō'ri-ąl, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to hunting; venatic.

The *venatorial* instinct seems in undeveloped men to be the rude germ of that which, in civilized men, grows into scientific wisdom.
H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 13, p. 89. [S. '68.]

[< L. *venator*, hunter, < *venor*, hunt.]

vend, vend, *vt.* **1.** To dispose of to another or others for money; sell.

Vend is used with restricted and somewhat arbitrary applications. As now employed, there is an implication (unless the circumstances evidence the contrary) that the thing vended has been transferred to another for money (not in barter), that it is an article of merchandise (not land, nor an estate in land), that the vending is in the course of business (not a single, isolated act); *vending* implies also the sale of commodities in relatively small quantities at a time, or not in bulk or by wholesale, and hence is often applied to the business of a pedler or huckster.

I reaped considerable profit from it ["Poor Richard's Almanac"], *vending* annually near ten thousand.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 249. [L. '74.]

2. To carry about, as in a wagon, and offer for sale, as goods or small wares. [< F. *vendre*, < L. *vendo*, < *venum*, sale, + *do*, give.]

vend, *n.* **1.** [Archaic, Eng.] The total annual yield of a colliery. **2**†. A sale.

ven'dace, ven'dęs, *n.* [Dial.] A small and delicate whitefish (*Coregonus vandesius*) of some British lakes. [< F. *vandoise*, dace.] **ven'dis**‡.

Ven-de'an, ven-dē'un, *a.* Relating to Vendée, a department of western France, or to its inhabitants.

Ven-de'an, *n.* **1.** A native of Vendée. **2.** A member of the Vendean royalist party which in 1793–'95 revolted against the republic.

ven-dee', ven-dī', *C. E. Wr.* (vend-ī', *W.*), *n.* The person or party to whom something, especially land, is sold; as, the *vendee* of a farm: the correlative of *vendor*.

Ven"dé"miaire', vŭn'dé"miār', *n.* The first month of the French Revolutionary calendar. See CALENDAR. [F., < L. *vindemia*, vintage; see VINDEMIAL.]

vend'er, vend'ęr, *n.* One who vends; a seller; especially, a pedler or hawker; as, a fruit-*vender;* licensed *vender*. Compare VENDOR; VEND.

ven-det'ta, ven-det'ą, *n.* **1.** Private warfare occasioned by insult or injury. **2.** A private blood-feud, often hereditary, in which a family seeks to avenge an injury to or a murder of one of its members upon the offender or his family. The vendetta is prevalent in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and to some extent, under the name of *feud*, in certain districts in the United States.

The character of Napoleon was formed by Corsica, with its barbarism and *vendettas*, by the atheism of the Revolution, and by the immorality, public and private, of the Directory.
GOLDWIN SMITH in *The Forum* Apr., '91, p. 149.

[It., < L. *vindicta*, revenge, < *vindico;* see VINDICATE.]

vend'i-bl(e, vend'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being vended or sold; marketable; salable. **vend'a-ble**†.

Mercers, when their old stuffs begin to tire in sale, refresh them with new names to make them more *vendible*. FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. ii, bk. vi, § 1, p. 145. [T. T. '37.]

—**vend'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being vendible. **vend'i-bl(e-ness**‡.— **vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

vend'i-bl(e, *n.* A thing exposed for sale.

Ven'di-dad, ven'di-dad, *n.* [Zend.] The third division of the Zend-Avesta, giving an account of creation, the legend of Yima and the golden age, and a number of religious precepts. Called also the "priestly code" of the Parsis.

The *Vendîdâd* (vī-daeva-dâta, law for repelling the Daevas) contains twenty-two chapters (fargard) of conversations between Ahuramazda and Zarathustra, which are made up of fragmentary legends of early ages. S. JOHNSON *Oriental Religions, Persia* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 150. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

vend'ing, vend'ing, *n.* The act of selling.
—**vend'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine having a mechanism, controlled by the dropping of a coin into a slot, for delivering any small article with which it has been charged, as a slot-machine for selling chewing-gum.

ven'dis, *n.* [Dial.] Same as VENDACE.

ven'di-tate†, *vt.* To expose for sale; hence, to make a boastful display of.— **ven"di-ta'tion**†, *n.*

ven-di'tion†, *n.* The act of vending.

vend'i-tor†, *n.* A seller; vender.

ven'dor, ven'dęr, *C.* (vend'ęr, *W.*; ven-dōr', *Wr.*), *n.* Same as VENDER: the common legal spelling, especially concerning the conveyance of lands and tenements.— **vendor's lien**, an implied lien that equity allows the vendor of land for purchase-money that the vendee has not paid.

ven-due', ven-dū', *n.* A public sale at auction.

He complained of me to my master, who instantly set me up at public *vendue*, and sold me for two guineas. B. RUSH *Essays, Paradise of Negro Slaves* p. 318. [T. & S. B. 1798.]

[OF., < *vendre* (pp. *vendu*); see VEND.]

—**ven-due'-cri"er**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bellman sent round to advertise an auction.—**v.-master**†, *n.* The auctioneer or manager of a public sale.

ve-neer', vę-nīr', *vt.* **1.** To cover (a surface) with veneers, especially of rare or beautiful woods. **2.** To coat decoratively or thinly with other substances than wood; as, *veneered* pottery; a *veneered* wall.

The front of the Philadelphia post-office is cased or *veneered* with white marble. JAMES REES *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* ch. 12, p. 236. [L. '66.]

3. Figuratively, to conceal, as something bad, common, or disagreeable, with a superficial polish; gloss over.

To study the real Russ you must not visit St. Petersburg; for there the native is so *veneered* over with foreign polish, that it is impossible to discover what exists below the surface.
F. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ch. 2, p. 29. [H. '77.]

[< G. *furniren*. < OF. *fournir;* see FURNISH.]

ve-neer', *n.* **1.** A thin layer of rare or beautiful material, as wood, stone, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, fastened upon a commoner surface to produce a rich or artistic effect. In the manufacture of veneers special bending-, straightening-, planing-, and polishing-machines are used, besides the veneer-cutter.

The *veneers* for the most beautiful furniture are sawed out of these very knots, and twisted roots. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, May 23, '74* in vol. ii, p. 194. [J. B. F. '74.]

2. Any thin outer coating put on principally for appearance or decoration, as in ceramics, paper-making, etc. **3.** External polish or ornamentation used to conceal defects, or having that effect; outside show or elegance. **4.** A veneer-moth.

—**ve-neer'-cut"ter**, *n.* A machine in which veneers are cut, usually from the log, by knives or saws. In one form the log is rotated in contact with a long knife, the two being drawn gradually together until the log is used up.—**v.-mill**, *n.* A mill for cutting veneers.—**v.-moth**, *n.* A crambid or grass-moth; named from the coloration.—**v.-press**, *n.* A clamping device by which a veneer is held firmly to the surface on which it has been placed till the glue hardens.—**v.-saw**, *n.* A circular saw (usually sectional) with very thin edge and thickening toward its center: for cutting veneers.

ve-neer'd', *pp.* Veneered. PHIL. SOC.

ve-neer'ing, vę-nīr'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or process of applying veneer. **2.** Material used for veneers.

ven'e-fice†, *n.* The act of poisoning or of injuring by sorcery.— **ven"e-fi'cial**†, *a.* Acting by or practising poisoning or sorcery. **ve-nef'ic**†; **ve-nef'ic-al**†; **ven"e-fi'cious**†.— **ven"e-fi'cious-ly**†, *adv.*

ven'e-mous, *a.* Venomous.

ven'e-nate†, *vt.* To poison.

ven'e-nate, ven'ę-net *or* -nęt, *a. Med.* Poisoned; infected with poison. [< L. *venenatus*, pp. of *veneno*, poison, < *venenum*, poison.]— **ven"e-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** Poisoning, or a poisoned condition. **2.** Poison.

ve-nen'cia, vē-nēn'thią, *n.* [Sp.] A device, consisting of a narrow silver receptacle attached to a whalebone about 3 feet long, used in sampling wine in the sherry districts of Spain.

When drawing sherry from the butt in the bodega for the purpose of tasting it an instrument termed a *venencia* is used. H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* ch. 5, p. 53. [W. L. & CO. '76.]

A Venencia. *a*, the stem; *b*, the cup.

ve-nene'†, *a.* Poisonous; venomous.

ven"e-nif'lu-ous, ven"ę-nif'lu-us, *a.* Flowing with venom or poison. [< L. *venenum*, poison, + *fluo*, flow.]

Ven"e-no'sæ, ven"ę-nō'sī *or* -sē, *n. pl. Herp.* The poisonous snakes. [< LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, < L. *venenum*, poison.] **Ven"e-no'sa**‡.

ven'e-nous, ven'ę-nus, *a.* Full of poison; poisonous; venomous. **ven'e-nose"**†.
—**venenous anthelminthic**, an anthelminthic that is poisonous to intestinal worms; a vermicide.
—**ven"e-nos'i-ty**†, *n.* Poisonous character.

ven'er-a-bl(e, ven'ęr-ą-bl, *a.* **1.** Meriting or commanding veneration or high esteem: now usually implying age, sometimes with high office or superior character; as, a *venerable* father; a *venerable* priest. In the Church of England this word is given as a title to archdeacons; in the Roman Catholic Church, to a person who has attained the first degree of sanctity but who is not yet canonized.

'Unhappy is the man,' says he, 'for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers *venerable*.'
CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 12. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Exciting reverential feelings and worthy of reverential treatment because of sacred or elevated associations; as, a *venerable* cathedral.

It was a vast and *venerable* pile.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 7.

[OF., < L. *venerabilis*, < *veneror*, revere.]

Synonyms: see AGED; ANCIENT.

—**ven'er-a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* **ven"er-a-bil'i-ty**†.— **ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ven"er-a'ce-a, ven"ę-rē-shē'ę-ą, *C. E.* (-shę-ą, *W.*), *or* -rę'ce-ą, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having 2 muscles, unequal gills, the external appendiculate, and an equivalve shell with heterodont hinge and porcellanous texture, as *Veneridæ*, etc. **2.** The *Veneridæ*. [< L. *Venus* (*Veneris*), Venus.]
—**ven"e-ra'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ven"e-ra'ceous**, *a.*

ven'er-ant, ven'ęr-ąnt, *a.* [Rare.] Giving or showing veneration; reverent.

ven'er-ate, ven'ęr-ēt, *vt.* [-A"TED; -A"TING.] To look upon or treat with the feeling of honor and deference due to something noble, dignified, or sacred, especially on account of age or rank; cherish reverentially; revere.

I *venerate* old age; and I love not the man who can look without emotion upon the sunset of life. LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Valley of the Loire* p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

[< L. *veneratus*, pp. of *veneror*, revere.]

Synonyms: adore, honor, respect, revere, reverence. In the highest sense, to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority; to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act; to *reverence* is often, though not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling; we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty. *Revere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate*. To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere*, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions; we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty; we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him. We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. See ADMIRE; DEFER.—Antonyms: contemn, despise, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scoff at, scorn, slight, spurn.

—**ven'er-a"tor**, *n.* One who venerates.

ven"er-a'tion, ven"ęr-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of venerating; the feeling of one who venerates; the highest degree of the feeling of respect and reverence, as excited by the dignity, high character, or sacredness of persons, or by the hallowed associations of place; profound reverence.

Man craves for an object of *veneration:* and if not supplied with those which God has appointed, he will take what offers. NEWMAN *Essays, Countess of Huntingdon* in vol. i, p. 411. [B. M. P. '71.]

2. *Phren.* The faculty that leads to reverence for whatever is supreme, dignified, eminent, or great. **3.** [Rare.] The act of worshiping; worship. [OF., < L. *veneratio(n-)*, < *veneror*, revere.]

Synonyms: adoration, awe, dread, reverence. *Awe* is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear; in *awe*, considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, though the sense of vastness, power, or grandeur in the object is always present. *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain; in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe*, but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe*. *Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it; *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences. *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread*, and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness. We may feel *awe* of that which we can not reverence, as a grandly terrible ocean storm; *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence*. *Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe*. *Adoration*, in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration*, less restrained and awed than *reverence*, and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship. See REVERENCE. Compare VENERATE.—Antonyms: contempt, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scorn.

ven'er-a-tiv(e, ven'ęr-ą-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Reverent.

ve-ne're-al, vę-nī'rę-ąl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from sexual intercourse; as, *venereal* excess. **2.** Communicated by coition with an infected person; pertaining to or curative of diseases so communicated; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* remedies. **3.** Promotive of sexual desire; aphrodisiac. **4**†. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to copper, originally called Venus, after the planet. [< L. *venereus*, < *Venus*, Venus.]
—**venereal carnosity**. **1.** A cutaneous cellular tumor due to syphilitic virus. **2.** A syphilitic wart.—**v. disease**, any disease communicated by sexual intercourse with an infected person, including gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis.—**v. sore**, an ulcerous or chancrous sore due to a venereal disease.

ve-ne're-an†, *a.* Devoted to the service of Venus or to sexual intercourse; wanton; lascivious.

ve-ne're-ate†, *vt.* To cause to be lascivious or lustful.

ve-ne're-ous†, *a.* **1.** Lascivious. **2.** Venereal; aphrodisiac. **ven'er-ous**†.

ven'er-er, ven'ęr-ęr, *n.* [Archaic.] A gamekeeper; hunter.

Ve-ner'i-dæ, vę-ner'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of veneracean bivalves, especially those with 3 cardinal teeth in each valve generally, and a pallial sinus, as the round clam or quahang. [< L. *Venus* (*Veneris*), Venus.]— **ve-ner'id**, *n.*— **ven'er-oid**, *a.*

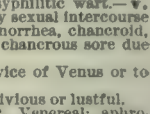
A Spine-bearing Venerid (*Dione semilamellosa*). 1/4

ven'er-ru'pite, ven'ę-rū'pait, *n.* A fossil veneroid shell of the genus *Venerupis*. [< L. *Venus*, Venus, + *rupes*, rock.]

ven'er-y[1], ven'ęr-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** [Archaic.] The act or practise of hunting game; the chase; sport.

'Tis bad *venerie* when you have trapped a wolf to let him go free on the chance some other man will finish your work.
JANE G. AUSTIN *Betty Alden* ch. 10, p. 110. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

2†. A hunting-lodge; kennels. **3**†. Game animals collectively. [< F. *venerie*, < *vener* (< L. *venor*), hunt.] **ven'a-ry**†; **ven'er-le**‡.

ven'er-y[2], *n.* [Archaic.] Sexual indulgence, especially when excessive. [< L. *Venereus*, of Venus, < *Venus*, Venus.] **ven'er-le**†.

ven"e-sect', ven'ę-sect' *or* vī'nę-sect', *v.* **I.** *t.* To open a vein of by cutting; phlebotomize. **II.** *i.* To practise phlebotomy. [< L. *vena* (see VEIN) + *seco*, cut.]

ven"e-sec'tion, ven'ę-sec'shun *or* vī'nę-, *n. Surg.* The operation of opening a vein for drawing off blood in order to subdue inflammation or to relieve turgescence in some particular organ; bloodletting; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian, vę-nē'shun, *a.* Of or pertaining to Venice, Italy; as, *Venetian* glass.
—**Venetian architecture**, a style of medieval Italian

Venetian Architecture.
A palace on the Grand Canal, Venice.

architecture, prevailing in Venice in the days of its supremacy. Its characteristics are the conspicuousness of the loggia, with rows of ornate columns, and a liberal use of mosaics and colors. The same term is also applied to the less distinctive style that succeeded it. See ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE, under ITALIAN.— **V. ball**, a transparent glass ball enclosing a piece of fancy-work.— **V. bar**, a bar crossing an open space in needlework, made by covering a thread or threads with buttonhole-stitching.— **V. carpet**, a worsted carpet for stairs and hallways, commonly of a simple striped pattern.— **V. chalk**, same as FRENCH CHALK. See CHALK.— **V. embroidery**, embroidery on linen in which the spaces between the figures are cut away and sometimes crossed over by bars of needlework, giving the appearance of lace.— **V. enamel**, an enamel used for the dials of clocks and watches.— **V. lace**, a kind of pillow-lace. See LACE.— **V. pearl**, a solid artificial pearl: a trade name.— **V. school**, the school of brilliant colorists originating at Venice with Crivelli, Carpaccio, and the Bellinis in the 15th century, reaching its technical climax in Titian, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, and Palma Vecchio in the 16th century, and declining under Canaletti, Guardi, and Tiepolo in the 17th and 18th centuries.— **V. sumac**, the mist-tree. See SMOKE-TREE.— **V. swell**, an organ-swell enclosed within Venetian blinds.— **V. turpentine**, Venice turpentine. See TURPENTINE.— **V. window** (*Arch.*), a window having three separate apertures.

Ve-ne'tian, *n.* **1.** A native of Venice or Venetia. **2.** *pl.* A kind of heavy braid for securing Venetian blinds.

3. A cloth milled and cropped bare in finishing. **4.** Same as DOMINO, 2. **5.** [Colloq.] A Venetian blind. See illus. under BLIND. **6**†. *pl.* Galligaskins.

—**Ve-ne'tianed**, *a.* Having Venetian blinds.

ve-neur', və-nûr', *n.* [F.] An officer who attended to the details of the chase, especially to managing the hounds.

ven'ew†, *n.* A bout at fencing; a hit or thrust. **ven'ey**†.

venge†, *vt.* To avenge; revenge.

venge'a-ble†, *a.* **1.** That may be revenged. **2.** Revengeful. **3.** Dreadful; terrible.—**venge'a-bly**†, *adv.*

venge'ance, ven'jəns, *n.* **1.** The infliction of a deserved penalty, especially by the person injured, for the vindication of justice; retributive punishment.

Where was thine arm, O *Vengeance!*
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 39.

2. In a bad sense, wrathful or spiteful avenging of a wrong; revenge.

Now, man to man, and steel to steel,
A chieftain's *vengeance* thou shalt feel.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5, st. 12.

3†. Mischief; evil. [F., < *venger*, < L. *vindico;* see VINDICATE.]

Synonyms: see REVENGE.

—**with a vengeance** [Colloq.], with great force or violence; in common use, extremely.

—**venge'ance**†, *adv.* Extremely. **venge'ance-ly**†.

venge'ful, venj'ful, *a.* Prone to inflict vengeance; revengeful; vindictive.

Houston . . . was rough, honest, and fearless, a devoted friend and a *vengeful* enemy.
T. ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* ch. 14, p. 327. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

—**venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

venge'ment†, *n.* Retribution; avengement.

ven'ger†, *n.* An avenger.—**ven'ger-ess**†, *n. fem.*

ve'ni-al, vē'ni-əl, *a.* **1.** That may be pardoned or forgiven; especially, in Roman Catholic theology, not mortal, as a sin. See SIN.

Theft on the part of a starving man is one of the most *venial* of offences. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. ii, § 114, p. 359. [S. '78.]

2. That may be overlooked or tolerated; excusable; as, a *venial* fault. **3**†. Unobjectionable. [OF., < LL. *venialis*, < L. *venia*, pardon.] **ve'ni-a-ble**†.

Synonyms: excusable, pardonable, slight, trivial. Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial*. A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked; a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon. *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure; so used, it often falls little short of justifiable; as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable*. Protestants do not recognize the distinction between *venial* and mortal sins.—**Antonyms:** inexcusable, mortal, unpardonable.

ve'ni-al†, *n.* A venial sin.—**ve"ni-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being venial. **ve'ni-al-ness**†.—**ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* **ve'ni-a-bly**†.

Ve'ni Cre-a'tor, vē'nī cre-ā'tôr *or* vē'nī cre-ä'tor. [L.] *Liturg.* A hymn used in the Roman Catholic Church at Whitsuntide and at ordinations, coronations, etc., and in a free translation in parts of other liturgies; so called from its beginning, *Veni Creator Spiritus* (Come, Creator Spirit). It was formerly ascribed to Charlemagne (742–814), but is now confidently claimed for Gregory the Great (540–604).

Ven"ti-li'ti-dæ, ven'ti-lī'ti-dē *or* -lī'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of nudibranchiate gastropods. **Ven-til'i-a**, *n.* (q. v.) [L., a feminine name.]

—**ven"ti-li'tid**, *n.*—**ven-til'i-oid**, *a.*

ve'ni-plex, vē'ni-plex, *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* A venous plexus. [< L. *vena* (see VEIN) + *plexus;* see PLEXUS.]

—**ve'ni-plexed**, *a.*

ve-ni're, və-nī'rē *or* və-nī'rē, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A writ issued to the sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury; so called from its mandatory phrase, "venire facias" (that you cause to come). **venire facias**†.

—**venire facias de novo**, or **venire de novo**, an order for a new trial, or a writ directing the summoning of a jury for a new trial.—**ve-ni're-man"**, *n.* A juror summoned in obedience to a venire.

ven'i-son, ven'zn, (') W² Wr¹, *or* ven'i zn, (') W¹ Wr² (xiii), *n.* **1.** The flesh of deer; also, a deer as hunted for food. **2**†. The flesh of any edible game, including birds. **3**†. Game beasts generally. [< F. *venaison*, < L. *venationem*, < *venor*, hunt.] **ven'i-sun**†.

Ve-ni'te, və-nī'tē *or* və-nī'tē, *n.* [L. *Liturg.* The 95th psalm, used as a canticle in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies; so called from its opening words in the Latin version, "Venite exultemus Domino" (Come, let us sing unto the Lord).

ven'nel, ven'el, *n.* Scot.] A narrow street. **ven'all**†.

ven'om, ven'əm, *n.* **1.** *t.* Rare. To imbue with poison; envenom. **11**†. *i.* To engender or be in a poisoned state.

ven'om†, *a.* Venomous; poisonous; envenomed.

ven'om, *n.* **1.** The poisonous fluid that certain animals, as venomous serpents and scorpions, secrete, in their normal condition, for use as a means of defense, and which when introduced into the system of other living animals, as by biting or stinging, produces toxic effects.

Has the dark adder *venom?* So have I, When trod upon.
YOUNG *The Revenge* act v, sc. 1.

2. Something that produces a noxious or poisonous effect; hence, malignity; spite; malice. **3.** [Archaic.] Any poison.

'Tis said that our Venetian crystal has
Such pure antipathy to poisons, as
To burst if aught of *venom* touches it.
BYRON *The Two Foscari* act v, sc. 1.

4†. Dye. [< OF. *venim*, F. *venin*, < L. *venenum*, poison.] **ven'im**†; **ven'ime**†.

Synonyms: virus. *Venom* is a specific animal secretion, normal, though poisonous, provided as a means of defense for the animal armed with it, as in certain serpents, etc. It is injurious only when introduced into the circulation directly, as through a bite, sting, or other abrasion of the skin. *Virus*, like *venom*, is an animal product, but the result of some morbid process, as in smallpox or hospital gangrene, and is injurious only when introduced directly into the blood, as by inoculation through some scratch, wound, or other means of direct transmission.—**Antonyms:** antidote, antiseptic, corrective, counteractive, cure, remedy, restorative.

Compounds:—**ven'om-al"bu-min**, *n.* The albumin contained in venom.—**v.-duct**, *n.* The duct conveying venom from a venom-gland.—**v.-fang**, *n.* A poison-fang.—**v.-gland**, *n.* A gland that secretes venom, as that of a snake, poison-gland.—**v.-globulin**, *n.* The globulin contained in venom.—**v.-mouthed**, *a.* Speaking as with a venomous bite; slanderous.—**v.-peptone**, *n.* The peptone supposed to exist in venom.—**v.-sac**, *n.* A small sac for holding the secretion of a venom-gland.

—**ven'om-er**, *n.* [Rare.] A poisoner.—**ven"o-mo-sal'i-va-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conveying venomous saliva.

ven'om-ous, ven'əm-us, *a.* **1.** Having venom-glands; secreting venom; noxious or harmful because of its venom; as, a *venomous* snake.

The cobra expands its frill, . . . in order to alarm the many birds and beasts which are known to attack even the most *venomous* species. DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 254. [J. M. '88.]

2. Communicating venom; full of venom; hence, figuratively, having the effect of poison; working harm; baneful; as, a *venomous* sting; *venomous* remarks.

To tell the bare truth is sometimes to make the most *venomous* comment possible. T. ROOSEVELT *Gouverneur Morris* ch. 9, p. 249. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. Bent upon injury; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* foe. [< F. *venimeux*, < LL. *venenosus;* see VENENOSE.] **ven'em-ous**†; **ven'i-mous**†.

—**venomous serpent** or **snake**, a snake with salivary glands specialized for the secretion of venom. The solenoglyph venomous snakes, as vipers and rattlesnakes, have channeled erectile maxillary teeth, while the proteroglyph venomous snakes, as cobras, coral-snakes, and seasnakes, have permanently erect grooved or perforated anterior maxillary teeth.

—**ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

ve-no'sal†, *a.* Venous.

ve'nose", vī'nōs', *C. Wr.* (ven'ōs, *F.*; vī-nōs', *W.*) (xiii), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having numerous veins; veiny. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Venous. [< L. *venosus;* see VENOUS.]—**ve'nose"-cos"tate**, *a.* Having numerous veins and prominent ribs.

ve-nos'i-ty, və-nos'i-ti, *n.* *Med.* **1.** An excess of veins or of venous blood in a part, causing venous congestion. **2.** Deficient aeration of venous blood in the lungs with affux of venous blood into the arteries.

ve'nous, vī'nus, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained or carried in a vein or veins. **2.** Marked with or having veins, as a leaf or an insect's wing. [< L. *venosus*, < *vena;* see VEIN.]

—**venous blood**, the blood carried by the veins: distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color, and containing a relatively large amount of carbonic oxid and a small amount of oxygen.—**v. calculus**, a loose concretion sometimes found in the veins.—**v. congestion**, accumulation of venous blood in an organ or a part, due to interruption of its return to the heart.—**v. duct**, a passage by which blood flows from the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava over the surface of the liver in the fetus. It ceases to act soon after birth.—**v. hemorrhage**, bleeding from a vein.—**v. sinus**, any local enlargement in a vein, especially where several smaller veins empty into a larger venous canal; as, the *venous sinuses* in the dura mater. See illus. under SINUS.—**v. system**, the entire vascular arrangement for carrying the blood back from all parts of the body to the heart.

—**ve'nous-ly**, *adv.* By means of or so as to affect the veins; in a venous manner.

vent¹, vent, *vt.* **1.** To give public or audible expression to, as that which struggles or presses for utterance; pour forth; utter; as, to *vent* a groan; to *vent* one's wrath. **2.** To permit to escape at or as at a vent, as a gas or liquid confined under pressure; make a vent for; let out; emit. **3.** To make a vent in, as a founders' mold or a cannon. **4.** To relieve as by giving vent to something; free: a reflexive use; as, he *vented* himself in objurgations.

She fell at his feet, and *vented* herself in a torrent of tears.
SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* pt. i, ch. 12, p. 69. [R. BROS. '71.]

vent², *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To take breath, as a hunted animal: said specifically of an otter rising to the surface of the water after diving.

When an Otter, after diving, breaks water, he *vents!*
H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol. ii, app. B, p. 310. [S. & T. '49.]

2. To have draft or ventilation; draw, as a chimney. **3**†. To sniff the air; snort; snuff.

II†. *t.* To perceive by scent; smell. [< F. *venter*, blow, < *vent* (< L. *ventus*), wind.]

vent³, *vt.* To vend.

vent¹, *n.* **1.** An opening or hole, commonly small, for the passage of something, as air or water, out of or into a confined place; hence, an outlet of any kind.

Two elevator-shafts supplied a *vent* for the flames.
New-York Tribune Feb. 29, '92, p. 1, col. 6.

Specifically: (1) A small hole in the head of a barrel, cask, etc., to let in air as the liquid contents are withdrawn. (2) The flue of a chimney. (3) A finger-hole in a musical wind-instrument; ventage. (4) A vent-faucet or similar device. (5) *Founding.* An opening or passage, as in a sand-mold, for the escape of gases. (6) *Ordnance.* A touch-hole. (7) *Arch.* An opening, as a crenelle or a loophole. (8) A placket-hole or slit in a garment.

2. The external opening of the alimentary canal or cloaca, especially of animals below mammals; the anus. **3.** The act of giving utterance, as to passion; expression; utterance: now usually in the phrase **to give vent to.**

The stranger . . . *gave vent to* her mirth in an uncontrollable burst of merriment. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 2, p. 26. [H. & H. '69.]

4†. A discharge. [< F. *fente;* see FENT, *n.*]

Compounds:—**vent'-as"tra-gal**, *n.* The astragal surrounding a cannon at the vent.—**v.-bushing**, *n.* A heavy metallic plug, generally copper, inserted in front of the breech, especially of bronze cannon, to receive the immediate wear and tear of the discharge. The vent is bored through it.—**v.-piece**†.—**v.-cock**, *n.* **1.** A cock or faucet serving to admit air to a vessel to facilitate drawing off its contents elsewhere. **2.** Same as VENT-FAUCET.—**v.-cover**, *n.* A piece of leather strapped over the vent of a cannon to keep it dry.—**v.-faucet**, *n.* A faucet having an internal gimlet for forming a vent-hole, also for drawing off a liquid, as from a bottle.—**v.-feather**, *n.* An under tail-covert.—**v.-field**, *n.* A tablet or plate, in the center of which the vent opens, in some forms of cannon.—**v.-gage**, *n.* A wire for gaging the diameter of a vent.—**v.-gimlet**, *n.* *Ordnance.* A fine steel gimlet for boring out the vent of a gun when it has become filled up or obstructed.—**v.-guide**, *n.* A gage for laying out correctly the points at which cannon-vents should be bored.—**v.-hole**, *n.* A vent or opening.—**v.-peg**, *n.* A peg for stopping a vent, as in a barrel.—**v.-piece**, *n.* **1.** A piece assisting in closing the rear of the base of some breech-loading guns. **2.** A vent-bushing.—**v.-pipe**, *n.* An escape-pipe, as for steam.—**v.-plug**, *n.* **1.** A plug used to close the vent of a cannon. **2.** Same as VENT-PEG.—**v.-punch**, *n.* A steel punch used to drive obstructions out of a cannon-vent.—**v.-searcher**, *n.* A wire with a curved end to detect side-cavities in the vent-hole of a cannon.—**v.-stopper**, *n.* A cap for a vent; vent-plug.—**v.-tube**, *n.* A ventilating-tube attached to some culture-tubes used by bacteriologists.—**v.-wire**, *n.* A wire used by founders to make a hole in a sand mold for the escape of air or gases.

vent², *n.* **1.** An animal's odorous trail or the perception of it; scent. **2.** The taking breath at the surface of the water: said of an otter. [< F. *vent;* see VENT², *v.*]

vent³, *n.* **1.** A brand announcing that the animal bearing it has been sold. In some States of the United States the stock-man must have a vent as well as a brand recorded; when he sells an animal he stamps his vent upon it, thus showing that his ownership ceases. In other States sale is indicated by cancelation, that is, by stamping a bar across the seller's brand. **2.** [Archaic.] Sale; market. [< F. *vente*, < LL. *vendita*, < L. *vendo* (pp. *venditus*); see VEND.]

ven'ta, ven'tə, *n.* [Sp.] An inn. **vent**†.

At every *venta* where we stop, the story is repeated. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 36, p. 429. [G. P. P. '55.]

vent'age, vent'ĕj, *n.* A small opening; especially, a finger-hole in a musical instrument. [< VENT¹, *n.*]

I know my character as the musician knows the *ventages* of his flute. R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* ch. 4, p. 256. [S. '87.]

ven'tail, ven'tēl, *n.* In medieval armor, the adjustable front of a helmet or hood of mail. [< OF. *ventaille*, < *vent* (< L. *ventus*), wind.] **ven'taille**†.

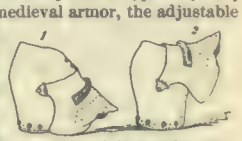

1. A Ventail in position for combat. 2. A Ventail raised.

ven'tal, ven'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the wind.

ven-tan'nat, *n.* A window.

vent'er¹, vent'ĕr, *n.* One who vents; one who gives vent to something.

ven'ter², ven'tĕr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* (1) The abdomen or belly. (2) A rounded or belly-shaped protuberance; a belly, as of a muscle. (3) A large cavity containing viscera, as of the head, thorax, or abdomen. (4) A hollowed surface; as, the *venter* of the ilium or scapula. (5) The womb; hence, in law, a mother.

Two sons of the duke of Suffolk by a second *venter* having died this season of the sweating sickness, that title was extinct.
HUME *England* vol. iii, ch. 35, p. 381. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

2. *Bot.* The expanded basal portion of an archegonium, in which the oosphere is formed. **3.** *Entom.* (1) The lower part of the abdomen. (2) The under surface. [< L. *venter*, belly.]

—**venter propendens** or **propendulus**, an oblique anteversion of the womb during pregnancy.

ven-tic'u-lar, ven-tic'yu-lar, *a.* Being of the nature of a small vent; as, a *ventricular* opening. [< VENT¹, *n.*]

ven'ti-duct, ven'ti-duct, *n.* *Arch.* An air-passage, especially a subterranean ventilating-passage.

Tubes or *ventiducts*, connecting the room with the top of the house, may be made to act exhaustively, and drain the apartment of its polluted air, when the wind blows.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 354, p. 198. [A. '57.]

[< L. *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, leading; see DUCT.]

ven'til, ven'til, *n.* *Mus. Instr.* **1.** A valve. **2.** A shutter in a wind-trunk of an organ, for regulating the admission of air according to the action of pedals or stop-knobs. [< L. *ventulus*, breeze, < *ventus*, wind.]

ven'ti-la-ble, ven'ti-la-bl, *a.* That may be ventilated.

ven"ti-la'brum, ven'ti-lē'brum *or* -lā'brum, *n.* *Eccl.* A flabellum. [L., < *ventilo;* see VENTILATE.]

ven'ti-late, ven'ti-lēt, *vt.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **1.** To produce a free circulation of air in, as by means of open shafts, windows, doors, etc., so as to displace foul air with pure; admit fresh air into; also, to render pure in this way; as, to *ventilate* a room or its air.

Pale countrymen and countrywomen, rouse yourselves! Consider that God has given us an atmosphere of pure, salubrious, health-giving air, 45 miles high, and — *ventilate* your houses.
A. J. DOWNING *Rural Essays* essay xii, p. 286. [G. P. P. '53.]

2. [Rare.] To subject to the purifying action of air; oxygenate; as, to *ventilate* the blood. **3.** To supply with a vent, as for air or gas; as, to *ventilate* a mold. **4.** To make known and submit to public consideration; expose to examination and discussion; as, to *ventilate* an opinion; to *ventilate* an abuse.

The question has been *ventilated* and turned, . . . and viewed on every side. NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. vii, p. 289. [A. '65.]

5. [Archaic.] To winnow; fan, as wheat. [< L. *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilo*, fan, < *ventulus;* see VENTIL.]

Synonyms: see PUBLISH.

ven'ti-la"ting, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of VENTILATE, *v.*—**ven'ti-la"ting-hent"er**, *n.* A heater for creating a draft and sending fresh warm air through a building.—**v.-jack**, *n.* A wind-scoop, as on a car.—**v.-millstone**, *n.* A millstone arranged so that the grooves may be ventilated. See MILLSTONE-VENTILATOR.—**v.-saw**, *n.* A saw with perforations in the blade, to keep it from heating and twisting, and to assist the escape of cuttings.

ven"ti-la'tion, ven'ti-lē'shun, *n.* The act, process, or method of ventilating, or the condition of being ventilated. (1) The practise or theory of supplying buildings, etc., with fresh air. (2) *Physiol.* Aeration of the blood. (3) Free public discussion, as of an evil. (4)† Utterance.

ven'ti-la-tive, ven'ti-lā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to ventilation; producing ventilation.

ven'ti-la"tor, ven'ti-lē'tor, *n.* One who or that which ventilates; especially, a device or arrangement for supplying fresh air. Specifically: (1) An orifice or air-passage, as in a building, a shaft in a mine, etc. (2) An eyelet or a perforated disk in the crown or side of a hat. **hat'-ven'ti-la"tor**‡. (3) A circular fan or propeller-like wheel for admitting or producing an air-current. Compare MILLSTONE-VENTILATOR; SCREW-VENTILATOR. [< F. *ventilateur*, < L. *ventilator*, winnower, < *ventilo;* see VENTILATE.]

—**thermometric ventilator**, a ventilating-apparatus that is opened and closed by the variations of temperature of a fluid or by the action of a thermostat.—**ven'ti-la"tor-de-flect'or**, *n.* A plate in a ventilating opening in a railroad-car, so inclined as to deflect the air into or out of the car.—**v.-hood**, *n.* A hood over a ventilator in a railroad-car to keep off rain, cinders, etc.

vent'ing-hole"'†, *n.* A vent.

vent'less, vent'les, *a.* Being without a vent.

ven'tose", ven'tōs', *C. E. Wr.* (ven-tōs', *W.*), *a.* Full of wind; flatulent; hence, windy in speech.

It was a shot between wind and water. The *ventose* orator was confounded, and put himself and the glass down together.
J. BIGELOW *Bench and Bar* ch. 8, p. 294. [H. '67.]

[< L. *ventosus*, < *ventus*, wind.]—**ven-tos'i-ty**†, *n.* **1.** Flatulence. **2.** Pompous conceit; bombast.

Ven"tose", vän'tōz', *n.* In the French Revolutionary calendar, the sixth month. See CALENDAR. [F., < L. *ventosus;* see VENTOSE, *a.*]

ven'tose²†, *n.* A cupping-glass. **ven'touse**†.

ven'touse†, *vt.* & *vi.* *Med.* To cup. **ven'tuse**†.

ven'toy†, *n.* A fan.

ven'trad, ven'trad, *adv.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* Toward that surface or aspect of the body on which the abdomen is situated. [< L. *venter*, belly, + -AD³.]

—**ven-trad'i-form**, *a.* Having a compressed form prominent at the thoracic region, as sternoptychids.

ven'tral, ven'tral, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near the abdomen or abdominal surface, as of an animal or part; hemal; abdominal; as, the *ventral* plates of a serpent; *ventral* fins: opposed to *dorsal*. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to the anterior face or front of an organ: opposed to *dorsal*. [F., < LL. *ventralis*, < L. *venter*, belly.]

—**ventral fin**, one of the posterior inferior paired fins of fishes homologous with the posterior limb of higher vertebrates: usually situated under the belly, though sometimes under the throat.—**v. hernia**, abdominal hernia.—**v. laminæ** (*Embryol.*), the peripheral portion of the mesoblast, which splits into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers.—**v. segment** (*Acoustics*), the part of a vibrating string between two nodes; loop.

—**ven'tral-ly**, *adv.* In, on, near, or toward the venter or belly; in a ventral direction.—**ven'tral-most**, *a.* Nearest to the venter or its locality.—**ven'tral-ward, -wards**, *adv.* Same as VENTRAD.

ven'tral, *n.* **1.** *Ich.* A ventral fin. **ven-tra'lis**‡. **2.** *Entom.* The lower surface of an abdominal segment.

ven'tre, vän'tr, *n.* [F.] Same as VENTER².

—**danse du ventre** [F.], a dance, executed by a woman, especially in Eastern countries, in which the performer causes the abdomen to assume various unusual positions or shapes, by the exercise of muscles that are usually undeveloped.—**de ventre inspiciendo**, a judicial writ directing examination of the womb of a woman capitally convicted who pleads pregnancy, or of one who is suspected of fraudulently feigning pregnancy.

ventri-. Derived from Latin *venter* (*ventr-*), belly: a combining form.

ven'tric, ven'tric, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the stomach. [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly.]

ven'tri-cel, *n.* Ventricle. PHIL. SOC.

ven'tri-cle, ven'tri-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Any cavity of a hollow organ as of the brain; especially, the chamber of the heart, or one of the two chambers (called respectively the **right** and **left ventricle**), from which blood is forced into the arteries. See HEART.

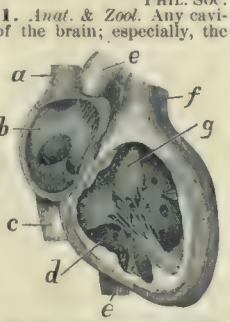

The Right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart, laid open.

a, superior vena cava; *b*, auricle; *c*, inferior vena cava, *d*, ventricle; *e*, *e*, aorta, *f*, pulmonary artery; *g*, tricuspid valve.

At each beat each *ventricle* pumps on rather more than six ounces (say fourteen tablespoonfuls) of blood.
H. N. MARTIN *Human Body* ch. 15, p. 221. [H. H. & CO.]

2. [Archaic.] The organ of gestation; the womb, literally or figuratively. **3**†. The belly or stomach. [< F. *ventricule*, < L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.]

—**ventricle of Arantius**, the stem-like lower end of the fourth ventricle of the brain, indicating the entrance to the obliterated canal that existed near the center of the spinal cord of the embryo.—**v. of the brain**, one of the enlargements of the primitive neural canal within the brain corresponding to the cavities of the cerebral vesicles of the embryo. The **lateral ventricles** (two in number) belong to the hemispheres of the cerebrum, the **third ventricle** to the portions about the optic thalami (thalamencephalon), the **fourth ventricle** to the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata. The so-called **fifth ventricle**, or pseudo-ventricle, does not belong to this series, but is a portion of extracerebral space cut off by the corpus callosum.—**v. of the larynx**, the space between the true and false vocal cords on either side of the larynx. See illus. under LARYNX.

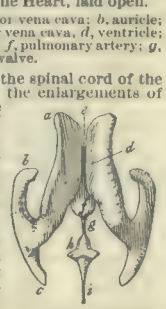

A Cast of the Ventricles of the Brain: aspect from above.

a, *b*, *c*, the anterior, middle, and posterior horns of the lateral (first and second) ventricles; *d*, body of lateral ventricle. Near *c*, on the under side, is the foramen of Monro, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with the third ventricle (*f*); *g*, aqueduct of Sylvius; *h*, fourth ventricle; *i*, central canal of the spinal cord.

ven'tri-cor'nu, ven'tri-cōr'niū, *n.* The anterior horn of gray matter of the spinal cord. [< VENTRI- + L. *cornu*, horn.]

—**ven'tri-cor'nu-al**, *a.*

ven'tri-cose", ven'tri-cōs", *a.* **1.** Having a protruding belly; pot-bellied.

There are Metek, and Nualik, . . . and their five children, commencing with Myouk and ending with the *ventricose* little Accommodah. KANE *Arctic Explor.* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 248. [C. & P. '56.]

2. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Swelling out or inflated on one side or in the middle; bellied. **3.** *Conch.* Having whorls or valves swollen or convex, as a shell. [< L. *venter*, belly.] **ven'tri-cous**‡.

ven-tric'u-lar, ven-tric'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ventricle; as, a *ventricular* cavity or wall; the *ventricular* system. **2.** Swollen and distended; ventricose. [< L. *ventriculus*; see VENTRICLE.]

—**ventricular aqueduct**, the aqueduct of Sylvius.

ven-tric'u-li, ven-tric'yu-lai *or* -u-li, *n.* Plural of VENTRICULUS.

ven-tric"u-lit'ic, ven-tric'yu-lit'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or containing ventriculitids.

Ven-tric"u-lit'i-dæ, ven-tric'yu-lit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges.

Ven-tric"u-li'tes, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *ventriculus*; see VENTRICLE.] —**ven-tric"u-lit'id**, *n.* **ven-tric'u-lite**‡. —**ven-tric"u-li'toid**, *a.*

ven-tric"u-lo-bul'bous, ven-tric'yu-lō-bul'bus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventricles of the heart and the bulb of the aorta. [< L. *ventriculus* (see VENTRICLE) + BULBOUS.]

ven-tric'u-lose, ven-tric'yu-lōs, *a.* Slightly ventricose. [< LL. *ventriculosus*, of the belly, < L. *ventriculus*; see VENTRICLE.]

ven-tric'u-lous, ven-tric'yu-lus, *a.* Ventricular. [< LL. *ventriculosus*; see VENTRICULOSE.]

ven-tric'u-lus, ven-tric'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -li, *pl.*] A ventricle. (1) The true stomach, as of a bird or insect. (2) *Spong.* The body-cavity. [L.; see VENTRICLE.]

ven"tri-cum'bent, ven'tri-cum'bent, *a.* Lying on the belly; prone: opposed to *dorsicumbent*. [< VENTRI- + CUMBENT.]

ven'tri-duct, ven'tri-duct, *vt.* To turn toward the belly: opposed to *dorsiduct*. [< VENTRI- + L. *ductus*; see DUCT.]

ven"tri-lo-cu'tion, ven'tri-lo-kiū'shun, *n.* Ventriloquism. [< VENTRI- + L. *locutio*(*n-*), speaking, < *loquor*, speak.]

ven"tri-lo'qui-al, ven'tri-lō'cwi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or practising ventriloquism. **ven'tri-loque**‡. —**ven"tri-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

ven-tril'o-quism, ven-tril'o-cwizm, *n.* The act, art, or practise of speaking, or of producing tones, in such a manner that the sounds seem to come, not from the person speaking, but from some other source.

The secret of the art is in taking a deep inspiration, allowing the breath to escape slowly, and controlling it with the muscles of the larynx and the palate, with the least possible movement of the lips. The effect of distance or of stifled utterance is thus produced, and the imagination of the hearers, skilfully guided by the operator, completes the illusion.

ven-tril'o-quist, ven-tril'o-cwist, *n.* An expert in ventriloquism.—**ventriloquist monkey**, the onappo.

—**ven-tril"o-quis'tic**, *a.* **ven-tril'o-quous**‡.

ven-tril'o-quize, ven-tril'o-cwaiz, *vi.* [-QUIZED; -QUI'ZING.] To speak as a ventriloquist. **ven-tril'o-quise**‡.

ven-tril'o-quy, ven-tril'o-cwi, *n.* Ventriloquism. [< LL. *ventriloquus*, < L. *venter*, belly, + *loquor*, speak.]

ven"tri-mes'on, ven'tri-mes'on, *n.* The median line on the ventral surface of the body. [< VENTRI- + MESON.]

—**ven"tri-mes'al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at or on the ventrimeson. **ven"tro-mes'al**‡.

ven-trip'o-tent, ven-trip'o-tent, *a.* [Rare.] Having great ventral capacity: a humorous word.

His [M. Sarcey's] mind is obviously not of the finest fibre, nor his massive and *ventripotent* person either.
T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* Sept., '92, p. 504.

ven"tri-pyr'a-mid, ven'tri-pir'a-mid, *n.* The anterior or ventral pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

ventro-. Derived from Latin *venter*, belly: a combining form.—**ven"tro-cys-tor'rha-phy**, *n.* An operation for draining a deep-seated abdominal cyst by opening it freely and stitching the cut edges to those of the abdominal wound.—**ven"tro-dor'sal**, *a.* Extending from belly to back; sagittal: said of sections and lines of direction.—**ven"tro-dor'sal-ly**, *adv.*—**ven"tro-fix-a'tion**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of attaching an abdominal organ, as the womb, to the abdominal walls by sutures in cases of displacement—**ven"tro-in'gui-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the belly and the groin.—**ven"tro-lat'er-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and the lateral aspects of the body.—**ven"tro-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

ven-tros'i-ty, ven-tros'i-ti, *n.* The state of having a large abdomen. [< LL. *ventrosus*, < L. *venter*, belly.]

ven-trot'o-my, ven-tret'o-mi, *n.* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision. [< VENTRO- + -TOMY.]

ven'ture, ven'chur *or* -tiūr, *v.* [VEN'TURED; VEN'TURING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to the risk of harm or loss in the hope of gaining a desirable result; expose to chance; hazard; stake; risk; as, to *venture* money in a speculation. **2.** To run the risk of; dare to encounter; brave; also, to presume to undertake or do; dare: often with an infinitive phrase as object; as, I'll *venture* the storm; I *venture* to contradict that assertion.

Man cannot so far know the connection of causes and events as that he may *venture* to do wrong in order to do right.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 34, p. 159. [G. P. P.]

3. To expose to the risk of denial or refutation; also, to assert on probable evidence: in this sense sometimes followed by a verbal clause; as, to *venture* an opinion.

He would *venture* that they would find the work of the place adequately done.
H. B. FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinité* ch. 4, p. 62. [C. CO. '93.]

4. [Archaic.] To send upon a mercantile venture. **5**†. To trust as an agent or doer.

II. *i.* To undertake a thing involving danger or risk; make an exposure of life, property, etc.; run a risk.

You have deeply *ventured*;
But all must do so who would greatly win.
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act i, sc. 2.

[For ADVENTURE, *v.*]—**to venture at, on, or upon**, to engage in or attempt with chance of failure.

ven'ture, *n.* **1.** The act of subjecting something to the risk of harm or loss in the hope of gaining a desirable result; the staking of a thing upon a contingency; a hazard; risk. **2.** An undertaking attended with risk, especially one having a money-making object; business speculation.

In brief, his *ventures* proved so bad
He soon was stript of all he had.
SAXE *The Merchant* st. 4.

3. That which is ventured; especially, property risked.

The penniless Faquir who lives on chance handfuls of rice has his dangers, as well as the rich Parsee who has his *ventures* out from Madagascar to Canton.
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 15, p. 268. [MACM. '88.]

4. [Archaic.] That which is unforeseen and hazardous; contingency; chance; hazard; as, there is *venture* in love.

Synonyms: see HAZARD.

—**at a venture**, without seeing the mark or foreseeing the result; at hazard; at random.

ven'tur-er, ven'chur-ėr *or* -tiūr-ėr, *n.* **1.** One who ventures, in any sense; an adventurer. **2**†. A prostitute.

ven'ture-some, ven'chur-sum *or* -tiūr-sum, *a.* **1.** Disposed to run risks; willing to incur danger; venturous; bold; daring; as, a *venturesome* boy.

He was *venturesome* when he ought to have been cautious, and cautious when he ought to have dared everything.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 119. [H.]

2. Involving hazard or risk; as, a *venturesome* deed.

Synonyms: see AUDACIOUS; BRAVE; ENTERPRISING; IMPRUDENT.

—**ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.*—**ven'ture-some-ness**, *n.*

ven'tu-rin, ven'tiu-rin, *n.* A yellow powder used as an imitation of gold in japanning. Compare AVENTURIN. [For AVENTURIN.] **ven'tu-rine**‡.

Ven'tur-ist, ven'chur-ist *or* -tiūr-ist, *n.* Same as FABIANIST.

ven'tur-ous, ven'chur-us *or* -tiūr-us, *a.* Disposed to venture; adventurous; daring; fearless. [For ADVENTUROUS.]

Synonyms: see IMPRUDENT.

—**ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ven'tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

ven'tuse†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as VENTOUSE.

ven'ue¹, ven'iū, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The place or neighborhood where a crime is committed or a cause of action arises; the county or political division from which the jury must be summoned and in which the trial must be held. **2.** The clause, usually at the beginning of a declaration or indictment, indicating the county in which the proceeding is pending; also, a clause in an affidavit, stating where it was made and sworn to. [OF., < L. *venio*, come.] **ven'ew**†; **ven'ey**†.

—**change of venue**, the change of the place of trial, for good cause shown, from one county to another.

ven'ue²†, *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* A match; bout; also, a hit; hence, a thrust of any kind. **2.** A coming. **ven'ew**†; **ven'ey**†.

ven'ule, ven'yūl, *n.* A small vein; veinlet. [< L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*; see VEIN.] **ven'u-la**‡.

ven'u-lite, ven'yu-lait, *n.* A fossil of or like a veneroid shell. [< L. *Venus*, Venus, + -LITE.]

ven'u-lose", ven'yu-lōs", *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous veinlets. **ven'u-lous**‡.

Ve'nus, vī'nus, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* Originally, the Latin goddess of spring, and of vines and flower-gardens; later, the Roman goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

Head and Shoulders of Venus dei Medici.
(Uffizi Gallery, Florence.)

Venus of Melos.
(Louvre, Paris.)

Under the name of **Venus Genetrix** she was especially worshiped at Rome, on the 1st of April, as the mother of Æneas and the patroness of the Julian race. Her most celebrated types are, in classic art, the **Venus of Melos** or **Milo**, at Paris (discovered on the island of Melos, Greece, in 1820, and supposed to have been made about the middle of the 4th century B. C.), the **Venus dei Medici**, at Florence (by Cleomenes, found in Hadrian's villa at Tivoli about 1680), the **Capitoline Venus** (in the Capitoline Museum, Rome), the **Venus of Arles**, the **Venus of Capua**, and, in modern sculpture, Canova's Venus.

2. *Astron.* The second planet from the sun, the most brilliant object in the heavens except the sun and moon.

Its apparent diameter is 67" at inferior conjunction and 11" at superior conjunction, and its actual diameter is 7,700 miles. The disk shows a series of phases resembling those of the moon. Its transit across the disk of the sun is used to compute the sun's distance from the earth. It approaches nearer the earth than any other planet. See PLANET.

3. *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Veneridæ*. (2) [v-] A bivalve of this or a related genus, as the round clam: named from the resemblance of the lunule of the closed valves to the vulva. Many of the species are highly adorned with frills or brilliantly colored. See illus. under VENERIDÆ. **4.** *Her.* The tincture green or vert, in terms of planets. **5**†. *Alchemy.* The metal copper. **6**†. Sexual intercourse. [L., personification of *venus*, love, akin to Sans. *van*, win.]

The Common Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*). ¼

Phrases, etc.:—**Venus Anadyomene**, Venus rising from the sea, accompanied by dolphins, etc. The Venus dei Medici is supposed to belong to this type.—**V. of Cnidus**, the undraped Venus of Praxiteles, placed in the temple in Cnidus, distinguished from the Venus of Cos (also his work), which was draped.—**Ve'nus-of-the-rock'**, *n.* A burrowing venerold bivalve of the genus *Venerupis*.—**Venus's-basin** or **-bath**, *n.* The wild teazel: so called from the basin-shaped receptacles for water formed by the united bases of the leaves.—**Venus's-basket**, *n.* Same as VENUS'S FLOWER-BASKET.—**Venus's-comb**, *n.* **1.** A European annual (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), with fruit suggestive of a comb. **lady's-comb**†; **Venus's-needle**‡. **2.** An East-Indian murex (*Murex tenuispinatus*) armed with many long slender spines.—**Venus's-ear**, *n.* An ear-shell.—**Venus's-fan**, *n.* A sea-fan or fan-shaped gorgonioid coral, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies.—**Venus's flower-basket**, a glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, having the form of a cornucopia and with a skeleton of interwoven silicious spicules, as *E. aspergillum*.—**Venus's fly-trap**, a herb (*Dionæa muscipula*) of the sundew family, with rosulate leaves the blades of which, spinulose on the margins and upper surface, instantly close upon insects or other objects lighting upon them. It is found native only in the sandy bogs of eastern North and South Carolina.—**Venus's-girdle**, *n.* A pelagic ribbon-like cestoid ctenophore (*Cestum veneris*) having a band-like body and iridescent coloration.—**Venus's golden apple**, a small thorny evergreen tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, nearly allied to the orange and lemon, with small white flowers in axillary racemes and golden-yellow fruit about the size of a nutmeg, called **wild lime** by the natives. It is often cultivated in hothouses.—**Venus's-hair**, *n.* A maidenhair (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*): a delicate fern common in all parts of the world. See MAIDENHAIR. **la'dy's-hair"**‡.—**Venus's looking-glass**, any plant of the genus *Specularia* (see

Venus's Fly-trap.
a, a single leaf (the "fly-trap") expanded, showing the spin; armature.

SPECULARIA), especially the European species, *S. Speculum*, from which the genus was named: so called from the blue or purple wheel-shaped corolla. **lady's looking-glass‡.** — **Venus's navel-wort,** an annual (*Omphalodes linifolia*) of the borage family, with linear leaves and bluish-white flowers in a loose raceme; a common border-flower in British gardens; also, other species of the same genus. — **Venus's-needle,** *n.* Same as VENUS'S-COMB. 1. — **Venus's-pride,** *n.* Bluets. — **Venus's-purse,** *n.* Same as VENUS'S FLOWER-BASKET. — **Venus's-shell,** *n.* **1.** A venereal bivalve, especially of either of the genera *Venus* and *Cytherea;* a venus. **2.** A cowry. **3.** A Venus's-comb. **4.** Venus's-slipper. — **Venus's-slipper,** *n.* **1.** Same as LADY'S-SLIPPER. **2.** A carinarioid heteropod. **3.** A cymbuliod pteropod. — **Venus's sumac,** Venetian sumac. See SMOKE-TREE. — **V. Urania,** Venus as the goddess of celestial or spiritual love. — **V. Victrix,** Venus as a goddess of victory: so represented on many Roman coins. The Venus of Melos is supposed to be a Venus Victrix.

A Flowering Branch of Venus's Looking-glass (*Specularia Speculum*). *a*, the open fruit.

ve'nust†, *a.* Beautiful; lovable.

ver†, *n.* The spring.

ve-ra'cious, vę-rē'shus, *a.* **1.** Habitually disposed to speak the truth; observant of truth; truthful.

To be *veracious*, it is only necessary that a man give utterance to his convictions; to be true, it is needful that his convictions have affinity with fact.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xx, p. 219. [H. '70.]

2. Characterized by truth; conforming to or expressing truth; true.

There is . . . a truth of fiction more *veracious* than the truth of fact. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, iv, intro.

[< L. *verax* (*verac-*), < *verus*, true.]

— **ve-ra'cious-ly,** *adv.*

ve-rac'i-ty, vę-ras'i-ti. *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being truthful or observant of truth; habitual regard for truth; truthfulness; in ethics, the duty of preserving the truth in conversation or intercourse with our fellow men.

On a certain confidence in the *veracity* of mankind is founded so much of the knowledge on which we constantly depend, that, without it, the whole system of human things would go into confusion. ABERCROMBIE *Philos. Moral Feelings, Veracity* p. 87. [G. BRO. & CO. '49.]

2. Agreement of statement or report with truth or fact; trueness. **3.** That which is true; truth. [< F. *véracité*, < LL. *veracitat-* (*tis*, < L. *verax*; see VERACIOUS.]

Synonyms: candor, fact, frankness, honesty, ingenuousness, reality, truth, truthfulness, **verity.** *Truth* is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech, especially of speech, as in exact conformity to *fact*. *Veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth;* a habitual liar may on some occasions speak the *truth*, but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity;* on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state through ignorance or misinformation what is not the *truth*. *Truthfulness* is a quality that may inhere either in a person or in his statements or beliefs. *Candor, frankness, honesty,* and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veriticity,* and *fact, reality,* and *verity* with *truth*, while *truthfulness* may accord with either. *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity;* as, I know him to be a man of *truth*. — **Antonyms:** deceit, deception, delusion, duplicity, error, fabrication, fallacy, falsehood, falseness, falsity, fiction, guile, imposture, lie, untruth.

ve-ran'da, vę-ran'dä, *n. Arch.* An open portico or gallery extending along one or more sides of a building.

I am sitting in a species of *verandah* (or piazza, as they call it here), which runs along the front of the house. It has a low balustrade or columns of white-painted wood, supporting a similar *verandah* on the second or bedroom story of the house. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of Later Life, May 17,* '56, p. 89. [H. H. & CO. '82.]

[< Hind. *varandā*, < O. Sp. *varanda*, < *vara*, rod, < L. *vara*, < *varus*, bent.] **ve-ran'dah‡.**

ver"a-tral'bin, } ver"ą-tral'bin, bin *or* -bin, *n. Chem.*
ver"a-tral'bine, } A yellow amorphous compound ($C_{28}H_{42}NO_5$) contained in the root of the white veratrum. [< VERATRUM + ALBUM.]

ve-ra'trate, vę-rā'trēt, *n.* A salt of veratric acid.

ve-ra'tri-a, vę-rā'tri-ą *or* ver-ą-tri'ą, *n.* Same as VERATRIN.

ve-ra'tric, vę-rā'tric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from some plant of the genus *Veratrum*.

— **veratric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_4$) contained in cevadilla-seeds. It is chemically a *dimethyl-protocatechuic acid*.

ve-ra'trin, } ver'ą-trin *or* ver'ą-trin (XIII). *n. Chem.*
ve-ra'trine, } A white or grayish-white, amorphous (rarely crystalline), extremely poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{53}NO_{11}$) or mixture of compounds, contained in cevadilla-seeds (*Asagræa officinalis*) and used in medicine chiefly as a local irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism. [< L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] **ver"a-tri'na‡.**

ve-ra'trize, vę-rā'trīz, *vt.* To treat with veratrine so as to produce its peculiar toxic effects.

ver"a-troi'din, } ver'ą-troi'din, -din *or* -din. *n.*
ver"a-troi'dine, } *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{51}H_{75}N_2O_{18}$) contained in white hellebore; by some regarded as identical with rubijervin. [< VERATRUM + -OID.]

ve-ra'trol, vę-rā'trōl, *n.* A colorless oily compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) formed when veratric acid is distilled with baryta at a gentle heat. It is a dimethyl ether of pyrocatechin. [< VERATRIC + -OL.]

Ve-ra'trum, vę-rā'trum *or* ve-rā'trum *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of coarse, very poisonous plants of the lily family — hellebores — having simple stems from a thickened base producing thick fibrous roots, 3-ranked, very strongly veined leaves, and a large racemed panicle of greenish-yellow dimerous flowers. *V. viride* is the common American white hellebore or Indian poke, and *V. album* the European hellebore. See illus. under PANICLE **2.** **2.** A plant of this genus. [< L. *veratrum*, hellebore.]

ver'ay†, *a.* Real; true; very. **ver'ray**†.

verb, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* That part of speech which asserts, declares, or predicates something.

Verbs may be classified with regard to their use with or without a grammatical object, as, (1) **transitive,** including *reflexive* and *reciprocal*, and having in general two voices, *active* and *passive*, and (2) **intransitive.** With regard to the expression of action or state they are either (1) **active** or (2) **neuter;** and with regard to the subject they are either (1) **personal** or (2) **impersonal.** According to their special import they also include the classes of **desideratives, frequentatives,** or **iteratives,** and **inchoatives.** See these words.

We must regard the *verbs* — always excepting the symbolic *verbs*, that is, *verbs* which in whole or in part have shed their old nounal coat — simply as nouns raised to an official position in the mechanism of the sentence, and qualified for their office by receiving a predicative power.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 7, p. 295. [CL. P. '73.]

2†. A word. [< F. *verbe*, < L. *verbum*, word.]

— **irregular verb** (*Gram.*), a verb showing any departures from rule in inflection, as in abnormal endings or alteration of stem. Specifically, in English: (1) A strong verb; a verb forming its preterit by vowel-change (as *give, gave; fly, flew*), and its past participle by *en* or *n* (as *given; bitten; flown*). (2) A verb (like *have, sell, seek, cast, feed, set*, etc.) showing certain irregularities in past tense or past participles. — **regular v.** (*Gram.*), a verb following rule in inflection; specifically, in English, a verb forming its preterit and past participle in *-ed* or *-d*; as, *loved; walked*. This *-d* often changes to *t*, as *built*. — **strong-weak v.** (*Eng. & Ger. Gram.*), a verb showing both vowel-change and weak ending (as English *bring, brought;* German *bringen, brachte*). — **substantive v.** (*Gram.*), the verb *to be*. — **v. phrase** (*Engl. Gram.*), a phrase composed of a verb and complementary words, as participles or an infinitive, as the compound tenses with *have* and *be*, the modal verb phrases with *may, can, must*, etc., the forms of the passive voice, etc. — **verb'-stem"** (*n. Gram.* The crude form or theme of the verb, from which the tense-stems are made: either a root or a root with derivative suffix. See ROOT; THEME.

ver'bal, vęr'bal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with words; concerned with words rather than the ideas they convey; as, *verbal* distinctions; *verbal* criticism.

If all the general words of a language had a precise meaning, and were perfectly understood, as mathematical terms are, all *verbal* disputes would be at an end. THOMAS REID *Powers of Human Mind* vol. ii, essay iv, ch. 1, p. 19. [B. & BR. '63.]

2. Uttered by the mouth; expressed in words orally; not written; as, a *verbal* communication; a *verbal* contract or agreement. **3.** Having word corresponding with word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4.** *Gram.* Partaking of the nature of or derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun. **5**†. Verbose. [F., < LL. *verbalis*, < L. *verbum*, word.]

Synonyms: literal, oral, vocal. These words, whose etymology would make them similar in meaning, are differentiated in usage by their applications. *Oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed; as, *oral* tradition; an *oral* examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal* message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written word, have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed; this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language; as, "I give you my *word*"; "a true man's *word* is as good as his bond"; "by *word* of mouth," etc. A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word; a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words; thus a *literal* translation is more than one that is merely *verbal;* both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free*. In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change. *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice; as, *vocal* sounds, *vocal* music; *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man; as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds; *oral* is never so applied, but is limited to articulate utterance regarded as having a definite meaning; as, an *oral* statement.

Phrases: — **verbal amnesia** (*Pathol.*), a form of aphasia characterized by loss of memory of words, as the names of things. — **v. definition,** a definition giving the meaning in which a word is used instead of defining a thing as it actually exists, as in scientific or similar statements; a *nominal* as opposed to a *real* definition. — **v. inspiration,** the doctrine that the inspiration of the writers of the Bible so controlled their choice of language as to make it a perfectly adequate and reliable expression of their thought; more narrowly, the doctrine that inspiration included the very words used; sometimes, by confusion with *verbalism*, used to signify that the thought, as well as the expression, is suggested or regulated by the spirit of God. — **v. note,** a written memorandum, but unsigned, used in diplomatic negotiations as a reminder of some matter not to be omitted, though for the present not important. — **v. noun,** a noun directly derived from a verb, in English often having the form of the present participle.

ver'bal, *n. Gram.* A noun derived from a verb; verbal noun; in English, the infinitive, and especially the verbal noun in *-ing*. Compare GERUND.

ver'bal-ism, vęr'bal-izm, *n.* An oral remark, or any expression or mode of expression in words, as an idiom; sometimes, a meaningless or empty form of words.

It was almost impossible that Sokrates could fail to discover the *verbalism* in which the Eleatic philosophers often involved themselves. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 521. [H. '76.]

ver'bal-ist, vęr'bal-ist, *n.* One who or that which deals with words only; a critic of mere words; verbarian.

ver-bal'i-ty, vęr-bal'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The state or character of being verbal or literally expressed. **2.** A form of words, often as apart from its true spirit or significance.

ver'bal-ize, vęr'bal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make a verb of; as, to *verbalize* a noun

II. *i.* To have a diffuse or wordy style. **ver'bal-ise‡.** — **ver"bal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

ver'bal-ly, vęr'bal-i, *adv.* In a verbal manner. (1) Orally. (2) Verbatim.

Hebrew historians were wont *verbally* to incorporate older documents. W. R. SMITH *Old Testament, etc.* lect. viii, p. 218. [A. '81.]

(3) As a verb.

ver-ba'ri-an, vęr-bē'ri-ąn. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Verbal. **II.** *n.* A word-coiner; verbalist. [< L. *verbum*, word.]

ver-ba'ri-um, vęr-bē'ri-um *or* ver-bą'ri-um, *n.* **1.** A game in which the players try to form the largest possible number of words from the letters of a given word called the *head-word*. Called also **dictionary. 2.** A game in which the players try to form a word from its mixed letters, as when separate on small squares of cardboard. [< L. *verbum*, word.]

Ver-bas'cum, vęr-bas'cum. *n. Bot.* A large genus of plants of the figwort family, being mostly tall woolly herbs with alternate decurrent leaves, and usually terminal racemes of yellowish flowers. *V. Thapsus* is the common mullein and *V. Blattaria* the moth-mullein: introduced weeds. [< L. *verbascum*, mullein.]

ver-ba'tim, vęr-bē'tim *or* -bą'tim, *adv.* **1.** In the exact words; word for word.

This triple repetition gives sublimity, and leaves no doubt of the discourse having been *verbatim* thus uttered.
H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Mark* ix, 43-48.

2†. Verbally; orally. [LL., < L. *verbum*, word.]

Ver-be'na, vęr-bī'ną, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of mainly American plants of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), having clustered decumbent stems, usually opposite leaves, and dense terminal spikes of showy flowers. Many are prized in cultivation.

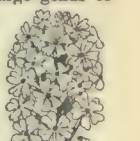
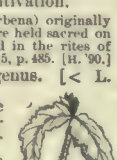
A Verbena.
Leaves and flowers of the cultivated *Verbena teucrioides*.

The term *verbena* (quasi Herbena) originally denoted all those herbs that were held sacred on account of their being employed in the rites of sacrifice. MILL *Logic* bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 485. [H. '90.]

2. [v-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *verbena*, sacred bough.]

— **sweet verbena,** same as LEMON VERBENA. See LEMON. — **ver-be'na-oil",** *n.* See OIL.

— **ver'be-nate**†, *vt.* To crown or consecrate with sacred boughs. — **ver'bene,** *n.* Any plant of the vervain family.

Ver"be-na'ce-æ, vęr"be-nē'se-ī *or* ver"be-ng'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous herbs, shrubs, or trees — the vervain family — having opposite or whorled leaves and more or less 2-lipped or irregular corolla with didynamous stamens. It embraces 8 tribes, 65 genera, and 750 species, mostly natives of warm countries. [< VERBENA.] — **ver"be-na'ceous,** *a.*

ver'ber-ate†, *vt.* To beat; scourge.

ver"ber-a'tion†, *n.* **1.** A beating or striking; percussion. **2.** That rapid pulsation in a body which causes sound.

ver'bi-age, vęr'bi-ęj, *n.* Use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity. [F., < *verbe;* see VERB.]

Verbiage is too often the fig-leaf which does duty as a covering for theological ignorance. SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* first series, lect. v, p. 74. [P. & A. '75.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

ver'bi-cide, vęr'bi-sīd, *n.* [Humorous.] The killer or killing of a word. [< L. *verbum*, word, + *cædo*, kill.]

Life and language are alike sacred. Homicide and *verbicide* — that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life — are alike forbidden.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 12. [O. & CO. '71.]

ver'bi-cul"ture, vęr'bi-cul"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [Rare.] The study and coinage of words. [< L. *verbum*, word, + CULTURE.]

verb'i-fy, verb'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into or employ as a verb; verbalize. [< VERB + -FY.]
— **ver"bi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

ver"blée', ver'blē', *a. Her.* Bordered with metal of a different tincture: said of a hunting-horn.

ver"bo-ma'ni-ac, vęr'bo-mē'ni-ac. *n.* A person who is beside himself on the subject of words; one given to excessive study of or concern about mere words. [< L. *verbum*, word, + MANIAC.]

ver-bose', vęr-bōs', *a.* Employing or containing a wearisome and unnecessary number of words; wordy.

He is too *verbose* and long-winded ever to make a close Reasoner.
THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth, Mr. Warren's Defence* in vol. ii, p. 447. [R. 1759.]

[< L. *verbosus*, < *verbum*, word.]

Synonyms: see GARRULOUS.

— **ver-bose'ly,** *adv.* — **ver-bose'ness,** *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty, vęr-bos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; in rhetoric, a violation of brevity consisting in the use of circumlocution, periphrasis, paraphrase, or prolixity. Compare PLEONASM; TAUTOLOGY.

Verbosity is a common fault, of which the gentlemen of this profession [law] are accused.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxviii, p. 303. [H. & Z. '54.]

Synonyms: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

verd†, *n.* **1.** Green color; greenness. **2.** Same as VERT[1] and VERT[2]. [OF., < L. *viride*, verdure, < *vireo*, be green.]

Ver-dan'di, ver-dän'di, *n.* [Ice.] One of the Fates. See NORN.

ver'dant, vęr'dant, *a.* **1.** Green with vegetation; covered with grass or green leaves; fresh; as, a *verdant* meadow. **2.** [Colloq.] Immature in experience; unsophisticated; green; as, a *verdant* youth. [< F. *verdoyer*, ppr. *verdoyant*, grow green, < L. *viridō*, < *vireo*, be green.]

Synonyms: see FRESH; RUSTIC.

— **ver'dan-cy,** *n.* The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. **ver'dant-ness‡.** — **ver'dant-ly,** *adv.*

verd"an-tique', verd'-an-tīc', *n.* **1.** An ornamental stone consisting chiefly of serpentine with varying quantities of calcite and dolomite and admixtures of iron or chromium oxids. It is usually green, but often mottled or veined with white, yellow, black, or red.

Verd-antique has been used for decorative purposes from ancient times. The name *verde antico* or *vert antique* was originally given to that found in Italy, Greece, or Egypt.

2. A green coating formed on ancient bronzes and caused by the action of the elements on the metal. See ÆRUGO. [< OF. *verd antique*, ancient green; see VERD and ANTIQUE.] **verd antico‡.**

ver-de'a, ver-dē'ą, *n.* A white grape of Italy, or a wine made from it. (It., < *verde*, green, < L. *viride;* see VERD.]

ver-dée', ver-dē', *a. Her.* Charged with flowers, leaves, etc., as a bordure. [< OF. *verd;* see VERD.] **ver'doy‡.**

ver'der-er, } vęr'dęr-ęr, -ęr, *n. Eng. Forest Law.* An
ver'der-or, } officer of the royal forests who had charge of the vert, the assizes of the forest, and attachments and presentments of trespass within the forest. [< OF. *verdier*, < LL. *viridarius*, < L. *vireo*, be green.] **ver'dur-er‡.**

My lord Archbishop, may I come in with my poor friend, my dog? The King's *verdurer* caught him a-hunting in the forest and cut off his paws.
TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 4.

ver'dict, vęr'dict, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The decision of a petit or trial jury upon an issue of fact submitted to them in an action. In England and the United States the only verdicts possible in criminal cases are "guilty" and "not guilty." In Scotland a jury may bring in a verdict of

"not proven." **2.** A decision or conclusion expressed: opinion; judgment.

To look at all sides, and to distrust the *verdict* of a single mood, is, no doubt, the duty of a critic. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 17. [O. & CO. '70.]

[OF., < LL. *veredictum*, < L. *vere*, truly (< *verus*, true), + *dictum*, saying, < *dico*, pp. *dictus*, say.] **ver'dit**†.
— **open verdict**, a verdict that reports the commission of a crime without specifying by whom it was committed. — **partial v.**, a verdict that finds an accused person guilty of part of what he is charged with and acquits him of the rest. — **privy v.** **1.** Formerly, a verdict delivered to the judge out of court, in case the court is adjourned during the deliberations of the jury. **2.** In modern practise, a sealed verdict delivered to the clerk of the court under like circumstances. **sealed v.**; — **special v.**, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record, subject to the opinion of the court as to questions of law.

ver'di-gris, vęr'di-gris, *C. W. Wr.* (-gris, *E. I. S.*), *vt.* To cover or coat with verdigris.

ver'di-gris, *n.* **1.** A green crystallized substance, consisting of a mixture of several basic cupric acetates, obtained by the action of dilute acetic acid on sheet copper: used as a pigment, in medicine, and in the arts. **true verdigris**‡. **2.** The green rust on copper.

The green rust, called in popular language *verdigris*, which copper vessels are apt to contract when not kept clean, is a carbonate of copper, and should not be confounded with true verdigris. *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 522. [L. '90.]

[< OF. *verd de gris; verd* (see VERD); *de* (< L. *de*), of; *gris*, < *Gris*, Greeks, < L. *Græcus* (< Gr. *Graikos*), Greek.] — **distilled verdigris**, a dark-green crystallized normal cupric acetate obtained by dissolving common verdigris in distilled vinegar and then slowly evaporating: used as a pigment. **crystallized v.**; — **ver'di-gris-green"**, *n.* A bluish-green color similar to that of verdigris.

ver'din, vęr'din, *n.* [F.] The yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, grayish, with the head, neck, and chest yellow; goldtit.

The Verdin and its Nest. 1/5

ver'dine, vęr'din *or* -dīn, *n.* A green aniline dye: a trade name. [< OF. *verd;* see VERD.]

ver'din-gale†, *n.* A farthingale.

ver'di-ter, vęr'di-tęr, *n.* A light-blue pigment, essentially a hydrated cupric carbonate, made by treating cupric nitrate with a calcium carbonate, as chalk; also, a cupric acetate. It is then called **blue verditer**, or **Bremen blue.** By boiling it assumes a greenish color, and is then called **green verditer.** [< OF. *verd de terre; verd* (see VERD); *de* (< L. *de*), of; *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth.] **ver'di-ture**†.

ver'doy, *a. Her.* Same as VERDÉE.

ver-dun', vęr-dun', *n.* A dueling-rapier of the 16th century, with long narrow blade. [< *Verdun*, in France.]

ver'dure, vęr'jur *or* vęr'dįūr, *vt.* [VER'DURED; VER'DUR-ING.] To clothe with verdure or freshness.

ver'dure, *n.* **1.** The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation, or such vegetation itself; greenness or green foliage.

The wealth of *verdure* under rain and moisture is perfectly wonderful. STANLEY *Congo* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 200. [H. '85.]

2. French tapestry or hangings representing landscapes, and having a dominant green tone. [F., < OF. *verd;* see VERD.] **ver'der**†.
— **ver'dure-less**, *a.* Having no verdure. — **ver'dur-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Covered with verdure; verdant.

And somewhere in the *verdurous* solitude
The wood-thrush drops a cool contralto note.
H. A. BEERS *As You Like It* st. 11.

ver'e-cund†, *a.* Modest; shy. **ver"e-cun'di-ous**†.
— **ver"e-cun'di-ty**†, *n.*

ver-ein', fer-īn', *n.* [G.] A voluntary and permanent association of persons or parties for some common end; a union; an organization. — **Protestant Verein**, an organization of clergymen and professors in Germany holding radical views. A small association of a similar character exists also in the United States.

Ver"e-til'le-æ, ver'ę-til'ę-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A section of pennatuloideans having a rachis with polyps radiately arranged. [< LL. *veretillum;* see VERETILLUM.]
— **ver"e-til'le-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **ver"e-til'le-ous**, *a.*

Ver"e-til'li-dæ, ver'ę-til'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of veretillean pennatuloidean polyps with short calcareous bodies. **Ver"e-til'lum**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, private parts, < *vereor*, fear.] — **ver"e-til'lid**, *n.* — **ver"e-til'loid**, *a.*

ver"e-til'li-form, ver'ę-til'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a rod, as a holothurian. [< LL. *veretillum* (see VERETILLUM) + -FORM.]

ver'ga-lieu, ver'ga-loo, *n.* Same as VIRGOULEUSE.

verge¹, vęrj, *vt.* [VERGED, vęrjd; VER'GING.] To form the verge or edge of; border.

verge², *vi.* **1.** To come near; approach; tend; border; as, to *verge* toward a fixed point; language *verging* on profanity; he was *verging* on fifty-five. **2**†. To slope; incline. [< L. *vergo*, incline.]
Synonyms: see INCLINE.

verge, *n.* **1.** The extreme edge of something having defined limits; a border, especially that which separates one from the thing in question; brink; margin; as, the *verge* of the grave.

On the *verge* of a decision we all tremble: hope pauses with fluttering wings. GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 54, p. 446. [H. '76.]

2. A bounding or enclosing line; hence, a circlet; ring; also, the space enclosed; compass; reach; figuratively, sphere; opportunity.

Heaven is inexhaustible. There is room and *verge* for every capacity. A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. xix, p. 458. [P. B. P.]

3. A stick or rod, or something having this shape. (1) A wand or staff as a symbol of ecclesiastical or other authority. (2) [Eng.] A stick or wand which tenants hold in the hand while swearing fealty to their lord. (3) *Horol.* The spindle of a balance-wheel, especially in an old-fashioned vertical escapement. See ESCAPEMENT. (4) A piece of metal regulating the position of the needles of a stocking-frame. (5) The principal beam of the mediæval trebuchet. **4.** *Arch.* (1) A column-shaft. (2)† A small ornamental ogival shaft. (3) The edge of the tiles which project over the gable of a roof. **5.** *Anat. & Zool.* The penis; especially, the intromittent organ of a gastropod or other mollusk, a crustacean, or some other invertebrate. **6.** *Eng. Law.* The area of the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea or palace-court of London: about 12 miles around. **7.** *Hort.* The grass edging of a bed, often dividing it from a walk. **8.** [Poet.] The horizon. **9**†. A virgate. **10**†. An accent-mark. [F, < L. *virga*, twig.] **virge**†.
Synonyms: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.

verge'-board", *n. Arch.* Same as BARGE-BOARD.

ver'gen-cy, vęr'jen-si, *n.* **1.** The act of verging or approaching; the state of being near. **2.** *Optics.* The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, taken as a measure of the divergence or convergence of rays.

ver'gent, vęr'jent, *a.* [Rare.] Drawing to a close; nearing an end. [< L. *vergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *vergo*, incline.]

ver'gent, *n. Geol.* The eighth series of the Pennsylvania system of stratigraphy, equivalent to the greater portion of the Devonian of the New York system.

ver'ger¹, vęr'jęr, *n.* **1.** An official who carries a verge, wand, or similar badge of office before a scholastic, legal, or ecclesiastical dignitary. (1) In English cathedrals and collegiate churches, one who carries the mace before the dean or canons. (2) The mace-bearer of the vice-chancellor of an English university. **2.** One in charge of a cathedral or church; especially, one who acts as usher.

The ancient *verger* who took us about the edifice was obliged to show us everything. F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grangers Abroad, In England* p. 35. [S. '91.]

3. [Archaic.] A master of ceremonies. [OF., < LL. *virgarius*, < L. *virga*, rod.] — **ver'ger-ism**, *n.* The condition or characteristics of a verger. — **ver'ger-ship**, *n.* The office, position, or charge of a verger.

ver'ger², *n.* An orchard; also, any enclosure.

ver"ges-cue'†, *n.* A shield without distinctive marks upon it to indicate the family of its bearer.

ver"get-té', ver'zhet-tē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as PALY².

ver-gette', vęr-jet', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A pallet.

Ver-gil'i-an, { vęr-jil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or in the
Vir-gil'i-an, { style of Vergil (P. Vergilius Maro) (70–19 B. C.), the eminent Roman epic poet, author of the "Æneid," distinguished by grace and polish of style.

ver'gou-leuse, *n.* Same as VIRGOULEUSE.

ve-rid'ic-al, vę-rid'ic-al, *a.* Telling or expressing the truth; representing truth; truthful; true.

In very sooth my vision is true, and the man whom I saw therein is of the Saints of Allah and his words are *veridical*.
BURTON *Supplemental Arabian Nights, Zayn al-Asnam* tr. by Gibbs, in vol. iii, p. 8. [K. SOC. '87.]

[< L. *veridicus*, < *verus*, true, + *dico*, speak.] **ve-rid'ic**‡; **ve-rid'ic-ous**‡. — **ve-rid'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ver'i-fi"a-bl(e, ver'i-fai"a-bl, *a.* Capable of being verified; that may be proved or substantiated, as by experiment; confirmable.

Science is *verifiable*, and therefore has authority.
A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. viii, p. 173. [P. B. P.]
— **ver"i-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ver"i-fi-ca'tion, ver'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of verifying, or the state of being verified.

The man of science has learned to believe in justification, not by faith, but by *verification*.
HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ser. i, p. 22. [MACM. '70.]

2. *Law.* (1) An oath appended to an account, petition, or plea, as to the truth of the facts stated in it. (2) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify." **3.** *Logic.* See INDUCTIVE VERIFICATION.

To the Deductive Method, thus characterized in its three constituent parts, Induction, Ratiocination, and *Verification*, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature. MILL *Logic* bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 331. [H. '90.]

[OF., < *verifier;* see VERIFY.]

ver'i-fi-ca-tive, ver'i-fi-cą-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Aiding or resulting in verification.

ver'i-fi"er, ver'i-fai"ęr, *n.* One who or that which verifies; specifically, in gas-testing, an apparatus by which the amount of gas required to produce a flame of a given size is measured; a gas-verifier.

ver'i-fy, ver'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To prove to be true, exact, or accurate; substantiate, as by comparison with an original or with facts, or by reasoning; confirm; as, to *verify* a theory; to *verify* a narrative.

The connection of the Nile with the lakes followed, completely *verifying* the report of the old Egyptian geographer.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 1, p. 2. [S. '73.]

2. To fulfil, as a promise or a prediction.

So spake this oracle, then *verified*,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall, like lightning, down from heaven.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 182.

3. *Law.* (1) To affirm under oath; confirm by formal oath; as, to *verify* pleadings in an action; to *verify* accounts, etc. (2) To declare at the end of (a plea) one's readiness to prove the facts alleged in it. **4.** To confirm or establish the authenticity of; authenticate. **5**†. To cause to seem true. **6**†. To support the cause or credit of; back, as friends. **7**†. To maintain. [< OF. *verifier*, < LL. *verifico*, < L. *verus*, true, + *facio*, make.]

ve-ril'o-quent†, *a.* Speaking the truth; truthful.

ver'i-ly, ver'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In truth; unquestionably; beyond all doubt; assuredly; certainly. **2.** Sincerely and truly; with firm confidence; really.

I *verily* believe that no man ever exercised an unlimited authority who did not abuse it.
R. HILDRETH *White Slave* ch. 28, p. 170. [F. M.]

ver'a-ment†; **ver'i-ment**†.
— **verily, verily**, absolutely beyond question or doubt; a reduplicated form used by Christ to emphasize specially important truth. See *John* iii, 2, 5, 11, etc.

ver'i-ment†, *n.* Verity; truth.

ver'in, { ver'in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* A compound (C_{28}
ver'ine, { $H_{45}NO_8$) contained in the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla* and obtained by saponifying veratrin. [Contr. of VERATRIN.]

ver"i-sim'i-lar, ver'i-sim'i-lar, *a.* Appearing or seeming to be true; likely. [< L. *verisimilis*, < *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth (< *verus*, true), + *similis*, like.] **ver"i-sim'i-lous**‡. — **ver"i-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

ver"i-si-mil'i-tude, ver'i-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being verisimilar. (1) Resemblance of truth; probability; likelihood. (2) Close adherence to truth or reality, as in a representation; realism.

First novels are apt to have a freshness of inspiration, a *verisimilitude* that comes from observations made con amore.
The Nation [New York] June 22, '93, p. 451, col. 3.

2. Anything that resembles or seems to be a truth or a fact. [< L. *verisimilitudo*, < *veri* (see VERISIMILAR) + *similis*, like.] **ver"i-si-mil'i-ty**†.
Synonyms: see PROBABILITY.

ver'i-ta-bi, -ness. Veritable, etc. PHIL. Soc.

ver'i-ta-ble, ver'i-tą-bl, *a.* **1.** Conforming to truth or fact; genuine; true; real.

We also visited the old church at Upton, whose ivy-mantled tower claims to be the *veritable* tower of the 'Elegy.' MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* ch. 3, p. 26. [H. '52.]

2†. Veracious; truthful. [F., < *vérité;* see VERITY.]
Synonyms: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC.
— **ver'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver'i-tas¹, ver'i-tas, *n.* Same as BUREAU VERITAS. [< F. *véritas*, < L. *verita(t-)s*, < *verus*, true.]

ver'i-tas², *n.* [L.] Truth. — **veritas cognitionis**, truth of knowledge; logical truth. — **v. ens**, truth of being; metaphysical truth. — **v. signi**, truth of sign or symbol; moral truth. See TRUTH.

ver'i-ty, ver'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being correct as a statement or representation of truth or reality; truthfulness; also, the quality of being fact or reality.

The attention of thoughtful men, everywhere, is concentrated upon the question of the *verity* of those parts of Scriptural history which describe miraculous events. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin of Christianity* essay i, p. 12. [S. '67.]

2. A true statement or principle; true thing; truth; also, a thing really existent; a fact. **3**†. Trustworthiness; honesty. [< F. *vérité*, < L. *veritat-is*, < *verus*, true.]
— **in verity**, in truth; really; certainly. — **the four verities** (*Buddhism*), four truths supposed to have been revealed to Buddha as the first result of his long meditation. Called also **the four noble truths.** They are: (1) Suffering exists wherever there is life. (2) Suffering is caused by desire. (3) Release from suffering and life depends on the suppression of desire. (4) Nirvana can be obtained only by a life of holiness following the paths pointed out by the Buddha of the age.

ver'juice, vęr'jūs, *vt.* [VER'JUICED; VER'JUI'CING.] To impart sourness to, as by mixing with verjuice.

ver'juice, *n.* **1.** The sour juice of green fruit, especially of unripe grapes.

The juice of the young fruit (grape), called *verjuice*, is very sour; that of the riper fruit is called must.
J. H. BALFOUR *Plants of Bible* p. 46. [T. N. '57.]

2. Sharpness or sourness of manner, disposition, or language; acidity. [< OF. *verjus*, < *verd* (see VERD) + *jus* (< L. *jus*), broth.] **verd'juice**†.

ver"ma-cnque', ver'ma-cac', *n.* [Cayenne.] The torcel.

ver'meil, vęr'mil, *n.* **1.** Silver or bronze gilt. **2.** A transparent water-varnish applied to a gilded surface for the purpose of producing a luster. **3.** An orange-red garnet. **4.** [Poet. or Obs.] Vermilion, or the color of vermilion.

Blue aconite, hid in white roses, reposed;
The deep belladonna its *vermeil* disclosed.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 3, st. 5.

[OF., < L. *vermiculus;* see VERMICULAR.] **ver'mayle**†; **ver'meile**†; **ver'mil**†.

ver'meiled†, *a.* Gilded. **ver'miled**†.

ver'mel-et†, *n.* Vermilion.

ver"me-ol'o-gy, vęr'mę-el'o-ji, *n.* Helminthology. [< L. *vermis*, worm, + -OLOGY.] — **ver"me-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

Ver'mes, vęr'miz *or* ver'mēs, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of animals, especially a branch or subkingdom with a bilaterally symmetrical form, blood-vascular system, supraesophageal ganglion, excretory organs or nephridia, no articulated legs, and generally a long segmented body: including earthworms and sea-worms, leeches, nemerteans, nematelminths, rotifers, brachiopods, polyzoans, etc., but not the platelminths (turbellarians, flukes, and tapeworms). [L., pl. of *vermis*, worm.]

Ver-met'i-dæ, vęr-met'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, especially those with a rudimentary foot and a tubular shell at first spiral and turritelloid, and later irregular and attached to foreign bodies, as shells or corals. [< VERMETUS.]
— **ver-met'id**, *n.* — **ver'met-oid**, *a.*

Ver-me'tus, vęr-mī'tus *or* ver-mē'tus, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Vermetidæ*. **2.** [v-] [-TI, *pl.*] A gastropod of this or a related genus; a worm-shell. [< L. *vermis*, worm.]

A Vermetus. 1/2

vermi-. Derived from Latin *vermis*, worm: a combining form. — **ver'mi-ci"dal**, *a.* Destructive of intestinal worms; anthelminthic. — **ver'mi-cide**, *n.* Any medicine or drug destructive of intestinal worms. — **Ver"mi-for'mi-a**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A primary section or subclass of polyzoans with simple individuals not producing buds and developing a leathery tube; including only *Phoronidæ*. — **ver-mif'u-gal**, *a.* Efficacious in destroying or expelling intestinal worms. — **ver'mi-fuge**, *n.* Any remedy that expels or destroys intestinal worms; an anthelminthic. — **Ver-mig'ra-da**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Sipunculacea* as an order. — **ver'mi-grade**, *a.* & *n.* — **Ver"mi-lin'gui-a**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A division of mammals, especially a suborder of xenarthral edentates with toothless jaws and worm-like tongue, as ant-eaters. **2.** *Herp.* The *Rhiptoglossa*. **Ver"mi-lin'gues**‡. — **ver"mi-lin'gui-al**, *a.* **1.** Having a worm-like tongue. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vermilingua*. **ver"mi-lin'gual**‡. — **ver-mip'a-rous**†, *a.* Breeding worms. — **ver-miv'o-rous**, *a.* Eating worms or grubs.

ver'mi-an, vęr'mi-an, *a.* Relating to the *Vermes;* worm-like.

ver"mi-cel'li, vęr'mi-sel'i *or* ver'mi-chel'i (XIII), *n.* A wheaten paste made into slender pipes resembling worms. Compare MACARONI; SPAGHETTI. [It., pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme*, < L. *vermis*, worm.]

ver-mi'ceous, vęr-mish'ius, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or resembling worms; worm-like. **ver-mi'cious**‡.

ver'mi-cle, vęr'mi-cl, *n.* [Rare.] A vermicule.

ver-mic'u-lar, vęr-mic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a worm; having the form or motion of a worm; tortuous; wriggling. **2.** Resembling the tracks of a worm; seeming to be worm-eaten; vermiculate. [< LL. *vermicularis*, < L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

—**vermicular action**, the peristaltic action of the intestines.—**v. appendix, v. process**, the vermiform appendix. See APPENDIX.—**v.** or **vermiculated work**. **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Mosaic formed of bits of variegated marble arranged in pictorial wavy designs; opus vermiculatum. See MOSAIC. **2.** A rustic finish of stone surfaces; rough tracery, like worm-tracks.

ver-mic'u-late, vgr-mic'yu-lēt, *v.* [-LA'TED; -LA'TING.] **I.** *t.* To adorn with tracery simulating the tracks of worms; dispose or arrange undulatingly.

II. *i.* To become worm-eaten. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculor*, < *vermiculus*; see VERMICULAR.]

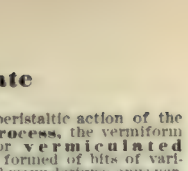

Vermiculated Work. (From an Arch of the Louvre, Paris.)

ver-mic'u-late, vgr-mic'yu-let *or* -lēt, *a.* **1.** Worm-like in shape; covered with worm-like elevations or fine irregular color-marks. **2.** Having the motions of a worm; hence, in or as in the manner of a worm; insinuating.

What a breeding-nest of *vermiculate* cares and pains was this human heart of ours!
MACDONALD *Thomas Wingfold* ch. 45, p. 293. [R. & S. '76.]

3. Worm-eaten. **4**†. Of a vermilion color. [E.] [< L. *vermiculatus*; see VERMICULATE, *v.*]

ver-mic"u-la'tion, vgr-mic'yu-lē'shun, *n.* **1.** Worm-like motion; especially, the peristaltic movement of the intestines. **2.** Ornamentation in the form of worm-like lines or ridges; also, the art or operation of so ornamenting. **3.** The state of being wormy or worm-eaten; a trace or track left by worms.

The face of the boards is shown to be eaten into innumerable *vermiculations*. T. HARDY *Far from the Madding Crowd* vol. 1, ch. 9, p. 102. [T. '78.]

4. A fine wavy color-marking, or a set of such markings, as on a bird. [< L. *vermiculation-*), a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculatus*; see VERMICULATE, *v.*]

ver'mi-cule, vgr'mi-kūl, *n.* [Rare.] A little worm or worm-shaped thing. [< L. *vermiculus*; see VERMICULAR.]

ver'mi-cle†.

ver-mic'u-lite, vgr-mic'yu-lait, **n.** *Mineral.* A laminated, micaceous, pliable, inelastic, pearly or bronzy, white, yellow, or brown alteration product, of more or less definite chemical composition, belonging to the hydrous silicates; specifically, a small talc-like grayish variety that occurs in foliated scales. [< L. *vermiculus*; see VERMICULAR.]

ver-mic'u-lose, vgr-mic'yu-lōs, *a.* **1.** Worm-eaten; wormy. **2.** Worm-shaped; vermicular. **ver-mic'u-lous**†.

ver'mi-form, vgr'mi-fōrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a worm; long, thin, and flexible; vermicular. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vermiformia*. [< VERMI- + -FORM.]

—**vermiform appendix**, see APPENDIX.—**v. body**, *Bot.* Same as SCOLECITE.—**v. process**. **1.** Either surface of the median lobe of the cerebellum. **2.** The vermiform appendix.

ver'mi-form, *n.* One of the *Vermiformia*. See VERMI-.

ver-mi'gli-a, vgr-mi lyi-a, *n.* California, U. S.] A bright-lt colored rock-cod (*Sebastichthys chlorostictus*).

ver'mil†, *n.* Same as VERMEIL.

ver-mil'ion, vgr-mil'yun, *vt.* To color with vermilion; dye bright-red.

Reviving blood arose, And like the morn *vermilioned* o'er thy face.
CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* act ii, sc. 3.

ver-mil'ion, *n.* **1.** A brilliant durable red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfid, obtained native by grinding the mineral cinnabar to a fine powder, or artificially, as by grinding a mixture of mercury and sulfur for several hours and then digesting the black product with potassium hydroxid until the desired color is obtained.

Sir Joshua Reynolds did not like *vermilion*, but he was obliged to come to it at last, and those pictures which he painted with *vermilion* are the only ones which have stood the test of time. ALLSTON in J. B. Flagg's *Washington Allston* ch. 17, p. 200. [S. '92.]

2. The color of the pigment, bright red tending toward orange. See SPECTRUM. **3**†. The cochineal-insect, or its dye. **4**†. A fabric dyed with vermilion. [< F. *vermillon*, < OF. *vermeil*; see VERMEIL.] **ver-mil'lion**†.

—**artificial vermillion**, a pigment made by mixing an anilin dye, as eosin, with a convenient pigment, as mineral orange.

—**ver-mil'lon**, *a.*

ver-mi-ly†, *n.* Same as VERMEIL.

ver'min†, *vt.* To free from vermin.

ver'min, vgr'min, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A noxious or troublesome animal; usually such animals collectively. (1) Obnoxious insects, especially parasitic ones, as lice, fleas, or bedbugs. (2) [Eng.] Animals destructive to game, as weasels, polecats, badgers, otters, hawks, or owls. (3) [Austral.] Animals injurious to vegetation or to domestic animals.

'*Vermin*' includes kangaroos, wallabies, dingoes, stray dogs, foxes, and rabbits, and any other animal or bird proclaimed by the Governor in Council. E. JENKS *Government of Victoria* ch. 31, p. 291, note 2. [MACM. '91.]

(4) A worm or grub. **2.** Figuratively, low, disreputable, and offensive persons. **3**†. Any animal. [< F. *vermine*, < L. *vermis*, worm.]

—**ver'min-ate**, *vi.* To produce or be infested with vermin; accumulate parasites.—**ver"min-a'tion**, *n.* The generation or production of parasites, especially of worms or of lice; helminthiasis or phthiriasis.—**ver'min-ly**†, *a.* Of the nature of vermin; like vermin.

ver'min-er†, *n.* A terrier.

ver'min-ous, vgr'min-us, *a.* **1.** Infested with vermin, or in a condition to breed vermin; as, *verminous* rags or lodgings. **2.** Affected with intestinal worms, or caused, as a disease, by vermin. **3.** Resembling vermin; noxious. [< L. *verminosus*, wormy, < *vermis*, worm.]

—**verminous fever**, fever due to irritation caused by worms in the intestinal canal; worm-fever.

ver'min-ous-ly, *adv.*

ver'mis, vgr'mis, *n.* *Anat.* The median lobe or vermiform process of the cerebellum. [L., worm.]

ver'muth, ver'mith, *n.* A liqueur made from white wine flavored with aromatic herbs. [< G. *wermuth*, wormwood.] **ver'mouth**.

ver'na-cle†, vgr'na-cl, *n.* [Rare.] A vernacular word or phrase. < L. *vernaculus*; see VERNACULAR.]

ver'na-cle²†, *n.* Bad spelling of VERNICLE.

ver-nac'u-lar, vgr-nac'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Originating in or pertaining to a given country; belonging to one's native land; indigenous: almost exclusively used of a language, idiom, or mode of speech.

Where the English is *vernacular* in Ireland, it is spoken with far more purity and grammatical precision than is to be heard beyond the Channel. WILLIAM CARLETON *Stories of Irish Peasantry* vol. i, intro., p. 3. [W. L. & CO.]

2. Characteristic of a specific locality or country; local; as, a *vernacular* disease.

The theatre is a big, rather bare room, apparently of *vernacular* Javanese construction. *Harper's Weekly* Oct. 21, '93, p. 1011.

[< L. *vernaculus*, < *verna*, home-born slave.]

ver-nac'u-lar, *n.* One's own tongue; the language of one's country; mother tongue; sometimes, the language of a locality, or of a specific trade or calling.

Synonyms: see LANGUAGE.

—**ver-nac'u-lar-ism**, *n.* **1.** A vernacular word or mode of expression; idiom. **ver-nac"u-lar'i-ty**‡.

Belongings, . . . an old expression now reinstated. The more of such *vernacularisms* we call up from the past, the better.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307, note. [S. '73.]

2. The use of the vernacular as opposed to classic or literary language.—**ver-nac'u-lar-ize**, *vt.* To include in vernacular use; stamp as vernacular; vernaculate.—**ver-nac"u-lar-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**ver-nac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* According to or in the vernacular.—**ver-nac'u-late**, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To designate with a vernacular name. **II.** *i.* To use vernacular language.—**ver-nac'u-lous**†, *a.* **1.** Vernacular. **2.** Belonging to slaves or the rabble; scurrilous: a Latinism.

ver'nage†, *n.* A variety of white wine.

ver'nal, vgr'nal, *a.* Belonging to or suggestive of the spring; coming with or occurring in the spring; figuratively, of or pertaining to youth, the springtime of life; as, *vernal* showers; *vernal* years. [F., < L.L. *vernalis*, < L. *ver*, spring.]—**vernal fever**, any malarial fever.

—**ver'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ver'nant†, *a.* Flourishing, as in spring; vernal.

ver'nate†, *vi.* To flourish; bloom.

ver-na'tion, vgr-nā'shun, *n.* *Bot.* The disposition of leaves within the leaf-bud, as regards their folding, coiling, etc.: a term corresponding to *estivation*, or the disposition of parts within a flower-bud. For the specific modes of vernation, see CIRCINATE; CONDUPLICATE; CONVOLUTE; INFLEXED; INVOLUTE; PLICATE; REVOLUTE. [< L. *vernatio(n-)*, shedding of skin of snakes, < *verno*, renew, < *ver*, spring.]

Ver'ner's Law. *Philol.* The law announced by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, in accordance with which Parent Speech *p, t, k, s*, between two vowels change respectively to Germanic *b, d, g, z* or *r*, unless accented.

ver'ni-cle†, *n.* Same as VERONICA, 1. **ver'na-cle**†.

ver'ni-cose", vgr'ni-cōs", *a.* *Bot.* Appearing as though varnished, as some leaves. [< NL. *vernix*, VARNISH.]

ver'ni-er, vgr'ni-gr, *n.* A small movable auxiliary scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions of a fixed scale, as on any instrument of precision.

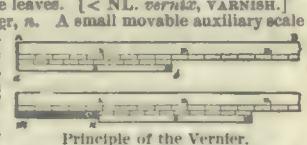

Principle of the Vernier.

The vernier is divided into a number of equal parts either one more or one less than a corresponding length of the fixed scale, and the position of one end between two scale-marks is indicated by the coincidence of one of its scale-marks with a mark of the fixed scale.

Many instruments are named from the inclusion of a vernier in their mechanism, as, **vernier calipers, v. gage, v. compass**, etc. [F., after Pierre *Vernier*, who invented it.] **no'ni-us**‡.

ver'nile, vgr'nil, *a.* [Rare.] Servile; slavish. [< L. *vernilis*, < *verna*, slave.]—**ver-nil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.]

ver'nin, } vgr'nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n.* *Chem.* A white crys-
ver'nine, } talline compound ($C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_6$), in the vetch, red clover, and other vegetables. [< *vern-* in VERNAL.]

ver'nish†, *n.* & *v.* Varnish.

ver'nix ca"se-o'sa. *Anat.* Literally, cheesy varnish; a greasy protecting coat that covers the skin of the fetus in the latter months of intrauterine life and prevents its maceration in the amniotic fluid. It is composed of fatty matters derived from degenerated epithelium. [NL.: *vernix*, < VARNISH; *caseosa*, < L. *caseus*, cheese.]

Ver-no'ni-a, vgr-nō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A vast genus of herbs or shrubs of the aster family, with alternate feather-veined leaves, and heads of perfect, tubular, mostly purple or reddish flowers, in usually terminal cymes or panicles. The species, nearly 400, are widely distributed, mostly in warm regions and in the western hemisphere. The species in the United States are the well-known ironweeds. [After William *Vernon*, English botanist.]

—**ver-no"ni-a'ceous**, *a.*

ver'no-nin, vgr'no-nin, *n.* A white compound ($C_{10}H_{24}O_5$) contained in the root of a West-African plant (*Vernonia nigritiana*) and used in medicine as a heart-tonic.

ver'nunft, fer'nunft, *n.* [G.] In Kantian philosophy, the faculty of intuition, the source of ideas, or the highest perceptions of the mind; reason, theoretical and practical. Compare INTUITION; REASON; VERSTAND.

Ver"o-nese', ver'o-nēs', *C.] W.²* (-nēz', *C.²* W.¹). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Verona, Italy. **II.** *n.* A native of Verona.—**Veronese green**, see GREEN.

ve-ron'i-ca, vg-ron'i-ca *or* ver'on-i'ca, *n.* **1.** A cloth said to have been miraculously impressed with the face of the Savior on his way to Calvary, from having been used by a woman named Veronica to wipe the perspiration from his face; hence, a cloth or handkerchief having on it a representation of the Savior's face. **ver'ni-cle**†. **2.** *Bot.* (1) [V-] A large genus of herbs or sometimes shrubs of the figwort family, with mostly opposite leaves and blue, purple, flesh-colored, or white flowers, generally in terminal or axillary racemes. They are widely distributed over temperate and cool regions. Some are cultivated for ornament. The American and British species are mostly lowly but pretty plants known as speedwells, the germander-speedwell of England being *Veronica Chamædrys*. (2) A plant of this genus. [< LL. *veronica*, < *Veronica*, Veronica (see def. 1), < Gr. *Berenikē*, Bernice, < *pherenikē*, < *pherō*, bear, + *nikē*, victory.]

Ve-ro"ni-cel'li-dæ, vg-rō"ni-sel'i-dī *or* -cel'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Vaginulidæ*. **Ve-ro"ni-cel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *veronica*; see VERONICA.]

—**ve-ro"ni-cel'lid**, *n.*—**ve-ro"ni-cel'loid**, *a.*

ver'ray†, *a.* Very.—**ver'ray-ment**†, *adv.* Verily.

ver-ré', *a.* *Her.* Same as VAIRÉ. **ver-rey'**†; **ver'ry**‡.

verre†, *n.* Glass.

ver'rel†, *n.* A ferrule. **ver'-rule**†.

ver'ri-cule, ver'i-kūl, *n.* *Entom.* A dense tuft of upright hairs. [< L. *verriculum*, net, < *verro*, sweep.]

—**ver-ric'u-late**, *a.* Furnished with verricules.

A Flowering Spray of a Veronica (*Veronica Chamædrys*).

a, the fruit.

ver-ru'ca, ver-rū'cu, *n.* [-CÆ, -si *or* -cē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Pathol.* A wart. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* A wart or wart-like elevation. **3.** [V-] *Crust.* A genus typical of *Verrucidæ*.

ver-ru'cæ-form, *a.* Same as VERRUCIFORM.

ver"ru-ca'no, ver'u-cā'nō, *n.* *Geol.* A hard conglomerate of quartz cemented together by various silicious materials, usually colored. [< It. *verrucana*, stone used for crushing, < *verruca* (< L. *verruca*), wart.]

Ver"ru-ca'ri-a'ce-æ, ver'u-kē'ri-ō'sē-ē *or* -cē'ri-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of angiocarpous lichens. **Ver"ru-ca'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *verrucaria*, wartwort, < *verruca*, wart.]—**ver"ru-ca"ri-a'ceous, ver"ru-ca'ri-in(e, ver"ru-ca'ri-old**, *a.*

Ver-ru'ci-dæ, ver-rū'si-dī *or* -ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of unsymmetrical cirripeds without scutal and tergal depressor muscles. [< VERRUCA, 3.]

—**ver-ru'cid**, *n.*—**ver-ru'cold**, *a.*

ver-ru'ci-form, ver-rū'si-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a verruca; wart-like. [< VERRUCA + -FORM.]

ver'ru-cose", ver'u-cōs", *a.* **1.** Abounding in verrucæ; warty. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Wart-like, or covered with verruciform elevations. [< L. *verrucosus*, < *verruca*, wart.] **ver'ru-cous**‡; **ver'ru-cu-lose"**‡.

ver-ru'gas, ver-rū'gas, *n.* [Sp.] An endemic disease peculiar to Peru, characterized by ulcerous vascular tumors on the surface and mucous membranes that become confluent and exhaust the patient by prolonged suppuration and frequent hemorrhage. Compare YAWS.

ve-ru'gas‡.

vers†, vers, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A verse or verses.

ver'sa-ble†, *a.* That may be turned.

—**ver"sa-bil'i-ty**†, **ver'sa-ble-ness**†, *n.*

ver sa'crum, ver sē'crum *or* sg'crum. [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A dedication to the gods, as a sacrifice, in time of trouble or hardship, of all the products of a succeeding spring; literally, a sacred spring. Children born in March and April of a ver sacrum were required, when grown, to seek a new home. The last ver sacrum was vowed 217 B. C., in the second Punic war. SEYFFERT *Dict. Class. Antiq.*

ver'sal†, *a.* Universal: a shortened form.

ver'sant, vgr'sant, *a.* **1.** Conversant; versed.

My friend, *versant* in all the various island traditions.
HUGH MILLER *Cruise of the Betsy* ch. 2, p. 42. [G. & L. '58.]

2. *Her.* Having the wings in a position to display the under surface. [F., < L. *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *verso*; see VERSATILE.]

ver'sant, *n.* An entire area having a general slope in one direction; the general aspect or slope of any portion of country; usually with the name of the direction.

Kentucky . . . lies across nearly the whole of the eastern *versant* of the Mississippi Valley.
N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* ch. 3, p. 25. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

ver'sa-til(e, vgr'sa-til, *C. W. Wr.* (-tail, *E. S.*), *a.* **1.** Turning easily from one thing to another; having an aptitude or facility for applying oneself to new and varied tasks or occupations, or to various subjects; many-sided; as, a *versatile* mind.

Quick-witted is he, *versatile*, seizing points,
But never solving questions.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. ii, act i, sc. 2.

2. Subject to change; inconstant; changeable.

These words met with an instant response, so *versatile* is a mob.
BARING-GOULD *In Exitu Israel* ch. 32, p. 299. [MACM. '70.]

3. That may be turned round as on a pivot or hinge: obsolete except in the technical senses following. (1) *Bot.* Freely swinging or turning: said of a part so slightly attached to its support that it readily swings to and fro, as the anthers of the passion-flower, lily, etc. (2) *Ornith.* Capable of being turned forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (3) *Entom.* Movable in every direction, as antennæ. [F., < L. *versatilis*, < *verso*, turn, freq. of *verto*, turn.]—**ver'sa-til(e-ly**, *adv.*

ver"sa-til'i-ty, vgr'sa-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being versatile. (1) The character or faculty of turning with ease from one occupation or task to another; facility in taking up or mastering various lines of thought or intellectual pursuit.

A more remarkable man . . . was Carteret, afterward Lord Granville. . . . The singular *versatility* of his intellect made him almost equally conspicuous as an orator, a linguist, a statesman, a scholar, and a wit.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 407. [A. '78.]

(2) Lack of constancy; fickleness.

But he was ashamed of his former *versatility*, and he resolved to be steady to his present way of life. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Forester, A Printer* in vol. ii, p. 67. [H. '45.]

(3) Capability of being turned around; obsolete except in technical use. See VERSATILE, 3. [< F. *versatilité*, < *versatile*; see VERSATILE.] **ver'sa-til(e-ness**‡.

ver-sa'tion†, *n.* A turning or being turned.

Ver"schaf-felt'i-a, ver'schaf-felt'i-a, *n.* **1.** A monotypic genus of ornamental hothouse palms from the island of Seychelles. *V. splendida* was known on its introduction by the temporary name *Regelia majestica*. **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus. [< A. *Verschaffelt*.]

Ver'schoor-ist, ver'skōr-ist, *n.* A member of a sect in the Netherlands, founded in the 16th century by Verschoor. Called also *Hebraist*.

vers de so"ci"é"té', vers dẹ sō"si"ē"tē', [F.] Society verse; sprightly forms of verse marked by wit, irony, or grace: used especially for social topics, sentiment, light satire, valentines, etc. Notable composers of analogous English society verse are Suckling, Herrick, Swift, Prior, Moore, Praed, Thackeray, and Holmes. Favorite forms are the triolet, villanelle, ballade, rondel, and rondeau.

Vers de société . . . is the poetry of men who belong to society who . . . amid all this froth of society, feel that there are depths in our nature, which even in the gaiety of drawing-rooms cannot be forgotten. Theirs is the poetry of bitter-sweet, of sentiment that breaks into humor. F. LOCKER-LAMPSON *Lyra Elegantiarum* pref., p. 14. [W. S. A. '84.]

verse[1], vers, *v.* [VERSED, vərst; VERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To tell in verse; make verses of. **II.** *i.* To compose verses.

verse[2]†, *vt.* To turn over and over; revolve; meditate.

verse, *n.* **1.** In poetry, a number of feet written in one line; a single line of poetry, made up of a definite number of metrical feet, arranged according to the rules of the particular species of poetry that is to be produced; as, 20 *verses* of the Æneid. A verse is called *dactylic*, *iambic*, *trochaic*, etc., according to its dominant foot; it may be *catalectic* or *acatalectic*, rimed or rimeless, alliterative, etc., and its form is that of a *dimeter*, *trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *hexameter*, etc. The cesural pause divides it at stated intervals, and it may be grouped with others in *distichs*, *triplets*, *stanzas*, *quatrains*, etc. See the italicized words; also METER; POETRY.

2. A type of metrical composition made up of a group of lines thus composed or constituted; a stanza: the popular sense. **3.** Metrical composition, as distinguished from prose. (1) The form of poetry as involving metrical system and style; type of poetic composition; as, dactylic *verse;* Chaucer's *verse;* classical *verse* is rhythmic and quantitative, modern *verse* is accentual. (2) Composition in meter; versification.

The science of *verse* is the most difficult part of Poetics, and yet it is the most important: for metrical form is 'the sole condition . . . absolutely demanded by poetry.'
GUMMERE *Poetics* ch. 6, p. 133. [G. & CO. '91.]

Verse differs from prose in two things: (i) in the regular recurrence of accents; and (ii) in the proportion of unaccented to accented syllables.
MEIKLEJOHN *Eng. Lang., Grammar of Verse* p. 178. [W. B. '86.]

(3) [Rare.] A specimen of metrical composition; a poem. **4.** A succession of words constituting a line or approximating a line in length. (1) One of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible; also, a short division of any composition; stich.

The first edition of the New Testament divided into our present *verses* was printed by Robert Stephens at Geneva in 1551, in 2 vols. 16mo, the Greek text occupying the centre of the page, with the Latin version of Erasmus on one side and the Vulgate on the other. EZRA ABBOT *Critical Essays*, essay xx, p. 465. [G. H. E. '88.]

(2) A short sentence used as a part of a liturgy. **5.** *Mus.* The solo part of a song, anthem, or other piece, as distinguished from the chorus. [< AS. *fers*, = F. *vers*, < L. *versus*, < *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.]

Synonyms: see METER; POETRY.

Compounds, etc.:—**accentual verse**, a verse in which the rhythm is determined by syllabic accent, as in most kinds of English verse, rather than by syllabic quantity.—**blank v.**, verse without rime, generally pentameter or hexameter.—**five-stress v.**, a verse of five beats or stresses, found especially in English blank verse, the heroic couplet, and the stanza. Compare EPIC VERSE.—**long v.**, a dactylic hexameter.—**verse'-an"them**, *n.* An anthem that begins with solos.—**v.-colored**, *a.* Versicolor.—**v.-maker**, *n.* A writer of verses; versifier.—**v.-making**, *n.* Riming.—**verse'man**, *n.* One who writes verses: commonly humorous.—**v.-monger**, *n.* A writer of inferior verses; poetaster; rimer.—**v.-mongering**, *n.*—**v.-service**, *n.* In English church music, an anthem composed of solos.—**v. tale**, a tale in verse or poetry.

—**verse'let**, *n.* A little verse: often said depreciatingly.—**vers'er**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] One who writes verses; a poet or a poetaster. **2**†. A card-sharper.

versed, vərst, *a.* **1.** Having thorough acquaintance with a subject or ready skill in an art; skilled; proficient; with *in*.

He was . . . thoroughly *versed in* forest life.
W. G. SIMMS *The Partisan* ch. 6, p. 64. [W. J. W. '64.]

2. Turned about; reversed: now only in the phrase.

—**versed sine**, one of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. **ver'sine**‡.

vers'et, vərs'ət, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A very short organ interlude or prelude. **ver-set'to**‡. **2**†. A versicle or stanza. [F., dim. of *vers;* see VERSE, *n.*] **vers'ette**‡.

ver'si-cl, *n.* Versicle. PHIL. Soc.

ver'si-cle, vər'si-kl, *n.* **1.** A verselet. **2.** *Liturg.* One of a series of short lines said alternately by minister and people; especially, in the Book of Common Prayer, one of those said just after the creed. [< L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus;* see VERSE, *n.*]

ver'si-col"or, } vər'si-cul'ər, *a.* **1.** Showing a vari-
ver'si-col"our, } ety of colors; variegated; varicolored. **2.** Changing from one color to another, according to the light or surroundings; iridescent, as silk; as, the *versicolor* chameleon; *versicolor* glass. [< L. *versicolor*, < *verso* (see VERSATILE) + *color*, color.] **verse'-col"ored**‡; **ver'si-col"ored**‡; **ver"si-col'or-ous**‡.—**ver"si-col'or-ate**, *a. Entom.* Changeable in color.

ver-sic'u-lar, vər-sic'yu-lər, *a.* Relating to verses; marking the division into verses.

ver"si-cu-la'tion, vər'si-kiu-lē'shun, *n.* A verse, especially one mechanically made; as, tame *versiculations*.

ver-sie'ra, ver-siē'rɑ, *n.* [It.] *Geom.* A plane cubic curve having a straight line as its asymptote, and represented by the equation $(x^2 + b^2)y = b^3$. Called also **witch of Agnesi**, from its discoverer, Donna Maria Agnesi, professor in the University of Bologna (died 1799).

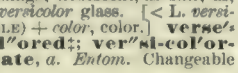
Versiera and its Asymptote.

ver'si-fi-ca'tion, vər'si-fi-kē'shun, *n.* The act of versifying; the science, art, or practise of verse-making; metrical composition.

Goldsmith was engaged nine years in the preparation of 'The Traveller,' and five years in gathering and arranging the incidents of his 'Deserted Village,' and two years in their *versification*.
H. R. HELPER *Impending Crisis* ch. 11, p. 384. [A. B. B. '60.]

ver'si-fi-ca"tor, vər'si-fi-kē'tər, *n.* [Rare.] A versifier.

ver'si-fi-ca"trix, vər'si-fi-kē'trix, *n.* [Rare.] A poetess.

ver'si-fi"er, vər'si-fəi'ər, *n.* **1.** One who makes verses; often used disparagingly.

Eratosthenes was more of a *versifier* than a poet. NIEBUHR *Lect. on Rome* tr. by L. Schmitz, lect. lxxxii, p. 453. [JAS. W. '70.]

2. One who paraphrases prose in verse.

ver'si-form†, *a.* Taking many forms; variable.

ver'si-fy, vər'si-fəi, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from prose into verse; paraphrase in verse; as, to *versify* a passage from the Prophets.

Melancthon himself wrote no hymns, for the one or two often attributed to him are really passages from his writings *versified* by friends. CATHERINE WINKWORTH *Christian Singers of Germany* ch. 5, p. 115. [MACM.]

2. To narrate or compose (something) in verse.

His more ambitious works may be defined as careless thinking carefully *versified*.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Pope* p. 431. [O. & CO. '71.]

II. *i.* To write poetry; make verses. [< F. *versifier*, < L. *versifico*, < *versus* (see VERSE, *n.*) + *facio*, make.]

ver'sine", vər'səin", *n.* Versed sine: a contraction.

ver'sion, vər'shun, *n.* **1.** That which is translated or rendered from one language into another; a translation; as, the Revised *Version* of the Bible.

A comparison of Wickliffe with the *versions* of the sixteenth century would show that in many cases the Early English subjunctive had been replaced by the Elizabethan 'shall.' E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* ¶ 348, p. 247. [MACM. '73.]

2. A description or report of something as modified by one's character or opinion; as, his *version* of the accident.

Herodotus was drawn towards the most romantic and poetic *version* of each story, and what he admired most seemed to him the likeliest to be true.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, bk. i, p. 272, note 9. [A. '59.]

3. A school exercise consisting in rendering a theme, or a passage of an author, from one language into another. **4.** The act of translating or rendering from one language into another; translation; as, he was engaged in the *version* of Homer. **5.** *Obstet.* The turning of a child improperly placed for delivery so that either the head or feet may be first presented: called in the former case **cephalic version**, in the latter **podalic version**. It may be accomplished either by external or by internal manipulation. **6.** *Math.* Same as CURL. **7**†. A transformation; conversion. **8**†. A change of direction; turning about. [F., < LL. *versio(n-)*, < L. *versus*, pp.; see VERSE, *n.*]

Phrases:—**Coverdale's Version**, a translation of the Bible by Miles Coverdale, published in 1534.—**Douay V.**, the English translation of the Vulgate made by English scholars living in France. It was sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, and has undergone several revisions. The New Testament was first published in 1582, at Rheims; the Old Testament in 1609, at Douay. **Douai V.**‡; **Rheims-Douay V.**‡.—**Geneva V.**, the Geneva Bible. See BIBLE.—**King James V.**, the version in common use, being a revision made by a commission of scholars under act of Parliament during the reign of James the First (1604–1611), known also as the **Authorized V.**—**Revised V.**, a recension of the King James Version of the Bible, proposed by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1870 and accomplished by two international committees of English and American scholars. The New Testament committee finished its work in 1880, and the Old Testament committee in 1884.—**spontaneous v.** (*Obstet.*), the effecting of the proper change in the position of the child by the action of the uterus alone, without assistance from the accoucheur.—**Tyndale's V.**, a translation of the New Testament (1526) and the Pentateuch (1530) by William Tyndale.—**Wyclif's V.**, the first translation of the whole Bible into English (by John Wycliff and assistants), completed and issued in 1382.

Derivatives:—**ver'sion-al**, *a.* Relating or belonging to a version or translation.—**ver'sion-ist**, *n.* One who makes a version or translation, or the upholder of a particular version, as of the Scriptures.—**ver'sion-ize**, *vt.* To give or make a version of; translate into another language, or recount with modifications.

Wace's poem . . . was soon . . . to be *versionized* into English.
H. COPPÉE *English Literature* ch. 5, p. 52. [C. R. & H. '75.]

ver'so, vər'sō, *n.* **1.** A left-hand page. Compare RECTO. **2.** The reverse of a coin or medal. [< L. *verso*, abl. of *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

ver'sor, vər'sər, *n.* *Math.* An operator that changes a vector's direction but not its length; that factor of a quaternion that turns or rotates a vector, as distinguished from its *tensor*, which changes only the length. Every quaternion may be regarded as the product of a tensor and a versor. Its versor is denoted by prefixing *U* to its symbol; as, *Uq*. [< L. *versus*, pp.; see VERSE, *n.*]

—**quadrantal versor**, a versor that rotates a vector 90 degrees.

ver-so'ri-um†, *n.* A delicate magnetic needle moving freely in the horizontal: a term used by Gilbert.

verst, vərst, *n.* A Russian measure of distance. See MEASURE. [< Rus. *versta*, ≤ *vertieti*, turn.] **werst**‡.

verst, *pp.* Versed. PHIL. Soc.

ver'stand, fer'stānt, *n.* [G.] In Kantian philosophy, the understanding as distinguished from the reason (**vernunft**), giving rise to general notions or concepts (**begriffe**).

ver'su-al, vər'shu-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a verse.

ver'sus, vər'sus, *prep.* [L.] *Law.* Against: used in naming or entitling actions in courts; as, plaintiff *versus* defendant: usually contracted to *v.* or *vs.*

ver-sute'†, *a.* Crafty; wily.

vert, vərt, *ri.* [Colloq.] To become a vert. See VERT[2].

vert[1], *n.* **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* (1) Anything that grows and bears green leaves within a forest. (2) The right to cut green or growing wood in a forest.

He, therefore, gave much of his time to the concerns of *vert* and venison. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* ch. 37, p. 402. [G. P. P.]

2. The color or tincture green: in heraldry represented by lines sloping diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. See illustrations under ROUNDEL and TINCTURE. [F., < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, verdure. < *vireo*, be green.]

—**nether vert**, the underwoods or underbrush. **over v.**, the trees.—**special v.**, any tree which affords shelter, fruit, or food for deer.

vert[2], *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] One who leaves one church for another; especially, an Anglican who becomes a Romanist, or vice versa. [For PERVERT and CONVERT.]

ver'tant, vər'tənt, *a.* *Her.* Flexed. [< L. *verto*, turn.]

ver'te, vər'tī *or* vər'tē, *v.* *Mus.* Turn over; as, **verte subito**, turn quickly. [L., imper. 2d per. s. of *verto*, turn.]

ver'te-bra, vər'tẹ-brɑ, *n.* [-BRÆ, -brī *or* -brē, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** One of the segmented portions of the spinal column.

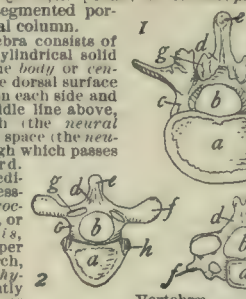
Vertebræ.

1. A lumbar vertebra. 2. A thoracic vertebra. 3. A cervical vertebra. *a*, body; *b*, vertebral foramen, surrounded by pedicles (*c*) and the laminæ (*d*) forming the neural arch; *e*, the spinous process; *f*, a transverse process; *g*, an articular process; *h*, costal facet.

A typical vertebra consists of a more or less cylindrical solid piece of bone, the *body* or *centrum*, from whose dorsal surface a process arises on each side and meets in the middle line above, forming an arch (the *neural arch*) enclosing a space (the *neural canal*) through which passes the spinal cord. There are two median unpaired processes—the *spinous process*, *neural spine*, or *neurapophysis*, borne on the upper surface of the arch, and the *hemapophysis*, less frequently found, on the lower surface of the centrum. The paired processes are the articular or *zygapophyses*, rising from the anterior (*prezygapophyses*) or posterior (*postzygapophyses*) edges of the base of the neural arch, and the transverse, of which there may be two pairs, superior (*diapophyses*) and inferior (*parapophyses*). Additional processes also found are the *anapophyses* and *metapophyses*. In vertebrates with well-developed limbs the vertebræ anterior to those that bear ribs connecting with the sternum are **cervical**, those that bear ribs and succeed the cervicals are **dorsal** or **thoracic**, those anterior to the sacrum and bearing no movable ribs are **lumbar**, the one or more that coalesce to form the sacrum are **sacral**, and the succeeding ones are **caudal** or **coccygeal**. In man there are 7 cervical (the usual number in mammals), 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and usually 4, sometimes 5, and less frequently 3 coccygeal.

2. One of the segmented portions of the entire axial skeleton. In this sense vertebræ may be segments of the cranium, and include not only the vertebræ proper, but the ribs, costal cartilages, and segments of the sternum or sternebers. **3.** *Echin.* One of the axial ossicles of the arms of a starfish or ophiuran. [< L. *vertebra*, joint, < *verto*, turn.] **ver'te-ber**†; **ver'te-bre**†.

—**false vertebra**, a vertebra that is firmly ankylosed with others, as in the sacrum and coccyx.—**true v.**, one of the vertebræ that are movable upon each other, as distinguished from a fixed or *false vertebra*.

—**ver"te-bra'ri-um**, *n.* The spinal column.—**ver"te-brar-te'ri-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the vertebral artery; as, the *vertebrarterial* foramen in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, through which that artery passes. **ver"te-bro-ar-te'ri-al**‡.

ver'te-bral, vər'tẹ-brəl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or seated near the vertebræ; of the nature of a vertebra; as, the *vertebral* ossicles of an echinoderm.

The *vertebral* column of the gorilla differs from that of man in its curvature and other characters, as also does the conformation of its narrow pelvis. D. WILSON *Anthropology* p. 3. [HUM. '85.]

2. Having vertebræ; vertebrate.

—**vertebral aponeurosis**, a fascia covering the muscles of the back in the thoracic region, extending from the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs.—**v. artery**, a large branch of the subclavian artery that passes up along the spinal column and supplies the brain.—**v. canal**, the spinal canal.—**v. caries**, ulceration of a vertebra or of several vertebræ.—**v. column**, the spinal column.—**v. foramen**, the large opening in a vertebra enclosed by its body, pedicles, and lamina.—**v. groove**, one of the two deep furrows on the back, one on each side of the spine.—**v. plexus**, a network of nerves about the vertebral artery.—**v. rib**, a rib attached to the vertebræ only; a floating rib.

—**ver'te-bral**, *n.* **1.** A vertebral artery. **2.** [Rare.] A vertebrate.—**ver'te-bral-ly**, *adv.*

Ver"te-bra'ta, vər'tẹ-brē'tɑ *or* -te-brɑ'tɑ, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited. (1) A subbranch of chordate metazoans having a longitudinal nervous cord ending in an anterior brain, protected by a sheath or axial skeleton, and separated by it from the visceral cavity: including *Marsipobranchii*, *Elasmobranchii*, *Pisces*, *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia*, and often also the *Leptocardii*. (2) The *Chordata*, including in addition to the above the *Cephalochorda* or leptocardians, the *Urochorda* or tunicates, and the *Hemichorda* or enteropneusts. [< L. *vertebratus*, jointed, < *vertebra;* see VERTEBRA.]

ver'te-brate, vər'tẹ-brēt, *vt.* [-BRA'TED; -BRA'TING.] [Rare.] To cause to be vertebrate or back-boned; figuratively, to endow with stamina or vigor.

ver'te-brate, vər'tẹ-bret *or* -brēt, *a.* **1.** Having a back-bone or spinal column, as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes; more widely, having a notochord, temporary or persistent. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata*. **3.** Having vertebræ or axial ossicles resembling vertebræ, as the arms of a starfish. **4.** *Bot.* Contracted at intervals, like the spine of an animal. **5.** [Rare.] Vertebral. [< L. *vertebratus;* see VERTEBRATA.]

ver'te-brate, *n.* A vertebrate animal; one of the *Vertebrata;* popularly, an animal with a back-bone.

ver'te-bra"ted, vər'tẹ-brē'tẹd, *a.* Having vertebræ.

ver"te-bra'tion, vər'tẹ-brē'shun, *n.* The formation of vertebræ.

vertebro-. Derived from Latin *vertebra* (see VERTEBRA): a combining form.—**ver"te-bro-ar-te'ri-al**, *a.* Vertebrarterial.—**ver"te-bro-chon'dral**, *a.* Connected with a vertebra and with a costal cartilage; as, a *vertebrochondral* rib.—**ver"te-bro-cos'tal**, *a.* Connecting a vertebra with a rib; as, *vertebrocostal* ligaments.—**ver"te-bro-di-dym'i-a**, *n.* *Terat.* A double monstrosity in which the union of the two trunks is by the vertebræ.—**ver"te-bro-il'i-ac**, *a.* Connecting the vertebral column with the ilium; as, *vertebroiliac* ligaments.—**Ver"te-bro'sa**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Vertebrata*.—**ver'te-brose"**, *a.*—**ver"te-bro-sa'cral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column above it; as, the *vertebrosacral* angle.—**ver"te-bro-ster'nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the vertebræ and the sternum; as, *vertebrosternal* ribs.

vert'ed, vərt'ẹd, *a.* *Her.* Flexed; reflexed.

ver'tex, vər'tex, *n.* [-TEX-ES, -TI-CES, *pl.*] The highest point or summit of anything, as a hill; apex; top. Specifically: (1) *Math.* The extreme point of a figure in a certain direction; especially, in a triangle, the point of intersection of the sides. See phrases. (2) *Astron.* (*a*) The high-

est point of a celestial body having a disk; the point where the vertical plane intersects the disk, as of a planet. (*b*) The zenith. (3) *Anat.* The top of the head; top of the arch of the skull. See CRANIOMETRY. [L., < *verto*, turn.]

Synonyms: see SUMMIT.

—**vertex of a cone, pyramid,** etc., the point of intersection of the generating lines or bounding planes respectively.—**v. of a conic,** the point of intersection of the curve with its transverse axis.—**v. of a plane angle,** the point of intersection of the sides.—**v. of a solid figure,** a point where three or more planes intersect.

ver'ti-cal, vgr'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Occupying a position directly above a given point or place; placed at or connected with the vertex; being at the highest point; in astronomy, situated at or passing through the zenith.

Where the rich diamond ripens, 'mid the flame Of *vertic* suns.
LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Departure of Mrs. Hannah More* st. 8.

2. Lying or directed perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon; plumb; upright; as, a *vertical* line or plane.

Some of the trees had exerted all their force in a *vertical* direction, and rose straight, tall, and masthike, without lateral branches. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 12, p. 130. [A. '71.]

3. *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the vertex of the head. [F., < L. *vertex (vertic-)*; see VERTEX.] **ver'-tic‡** [Rare].

Phrases: vertical angles (*Geom.*), either pair of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines.—**v. anthers,** anthers attached to the top of the filaments and pointing upward.—**v. circle, 1.** See CIRCLE. **2.** *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon.—**v. composition** (*Mus.*), composition that aims at the harmony of chords, as distinguished from *horizontal composition*, which aims at the melody of separate parts.—**v. equation** (*Math.*), the equation of a conic section referred to one of its vertices as origin of coordinates.—**v. fins,** the fins situated on the median line of the body; the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins.—**v. force** or **intensity,** the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force at any point.—**v. index,** see CRANIOMETRY.—**v. leaf,** a leaf whose opposite margins are in the same vertical plane, as in the compass plant and some eucalypts.—**v. line,** a line perpendicular to the horizon.—**v. plane. 1.** A plane passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon. **2.** A plane passing through the axis and the vertex of a quadric surface. **3.** *Perspective.* A plane passing through the eye perpendicular to the horizontal and perspective planes. See PERSPECTIVE.—**v. saw. 1.** A circular saw having a horizontal axis. **2.** [Slang, Southern U. S.] An outrageous practical joke.—**v. slur** (*Mus.*), the wavy sign directing the arpeggio playing of a chord. See ARPEGGIO.

ver'ti-cal, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A vertical line, plane, or circle. Compare PRIME VERTICAL. **2.** [Rare.] The zenith.

—**angle of the vertical,** the difference between the geocentric latitude and the astronomical latitude of a place, about 11′ in middle latitude.

ver"ti-cal'i-ty, vgr'ti-cal'i-ti, *n.* The character or state of being vertical. **ver'ti-cal-ness‡.**

That the flagstone must, however, be endowed . . . with exceptional durability is shown by the striking *verticality* which the prongbucs maintain. GEIKIE *Geol Sketches* ch. 3, p. 33. [MACM. '62.]

ver'ti-cal-ly, vgr'ti-cal-i, *adv.* In a right line with the zenith; in a vertical direction; so as to be vertical.

The 'Grand Cañon' sinks *vertically* six thousand feet through the rocks—a terrific gash, like a sabrecut from some of the powers of Nature. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 9, p. 54. [CHAUT.]

ver'ti-ces, vgr'ti-siz *or* ver'ti-cēs, *n.* Plural of VERTEX.

ver'ti-cil, vgr'ti-sil, *n. Bot.* A set of organs, as leaves or tentacles, disposed in a circle around an axis; whorl. [< L. *verticillus*, whirl of a spindle, < *verto*, turn.]

ver'ti-cel‡; ver"ti-cil'lus‡. ver"ti-cil-las'ter, *n. Bot.* An inflorescence or flower cluster with the flowers seemingly in a whorl, but composed of a pair of dense sessile cymes in the axils of opposite leaves, as in most mints. **ver'ti-cil-las"trate,** *a.*

ver-tic'il-late, vgr-tis'i-let *or* -lēt, *or* ver'ti-sil'et *or* -ēt (XIII), *a. Bot.* Arranged in a vertical or whorl, or having parts so arranged; whorled. Forms of verticillate phyllotaxis are **opposite, ternate, quaternate, quinate,** etc. [< L. *verticillus*; see VERTICIL.] **ver-tic'il-la"ted‡. ver-tic'il-late-ly,** *adv.* **ver-tic"il-la'tion** or **ver"ti-cil-la'tion,** *n.*

ver-tic'i-ty‡, *n.* The quality of turning; tendency to turn.

ver'ti-cle‡, *n.* That about which a thing turns, as an axis.

Ver"ti-cor-di'i-dæ, vgr'ti-cōr-dai'i-di *or* -di i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anatinacean bivalves with small adnate ctenidia, and the siphonal septum imperforate. **Ver"ti-cor'di-a,** *n.* (I g.) [< L. *Verticordia*, epithet of Venus, < *verto*, turn, + *cor (cord-)*, heart.]

ver"ti-cor-di'id, *n.* **ver"ti-cor'di-oid,** *a.*

ver-tig'i-nate‡, *a.* Giddy, dizzy.

Ver"ti-gin'i-dæ, vgr'ti-jin'i-di *or* -gin'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pulmoniferous gastropods with a pupiform shell and lower tentacles absent, now united with *Pupidæ*. [< VERTIGO, 3.]

ver-tig'i-nous, vgr-tij'i-nus, *a.* **1.** Affected with vertigo; giddy.

When first an European mounts an elephant sixteen feet high, . . . the objects seem to undulate, as he passes, and he frequently becomes sick and *vertiginous*.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. i. § 20, p. 331. [J. J. '01.]

2. Liable to cause giddiness; making dizzy.

The true inventor works sometimes with *vertiginous* rapidity, and afterwards remains for days or weeks without exercising the inventive faculty at all.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. x, letter v, p. 361. [R. BROS. '75.]

3. Turning round, especially with rapidity; whirling. **4‡.** Turning or changing quickly; inconstant. [< L. *vertiginosus*, one who has vertigo, < *vertigo*; see VERTIGO.]—**ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ver'ti-go, vgr'ti-gō *or* vgr-tai'[*or* -ti']gō (XIII). *n.* **1.** A feeling as if external objects whirled round the person affected, or as if himself had been whirled round, with a tendency to fall; swimming of the head; giddiness; dizziness.

This sick *vertigo* here Preacheth of temperance, no sermon better.
LAMB *John Woodvil* act iv, sc. 1.

2. *Pathol.* Any movement or sense of movement, either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness; a common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs. **3.** *Conch.* (1) [*V-*.] A genus typical of *Vertiginidæ*. (2) A land-snail of this genus, having a small pupiform shell. [L., < *verto*, turn.]

—**aural vertigo,** an affection characterized by sudden vertigo (sometimes attended with apoplectic symptoms), with deafness, confused noises in the ears, and nausea. **auditory** or **auricular v.‡; Ménière's disease‡.—ocular v.,** dizziness with acute pain in the neck, inability to raise the pupils more than slightly above the horizon, and a sensation as of falling backward. **ophthalmic** or **optical v.‡.—paralyzing v.,** a nervous affection characterized by temporary partial paralysis of various parts, especially of the eyelids; Gerlier's disease: at one time endemic in the Swiss canton of Geneva.

ver"ti-lin'e-ar, vgr'ti-lin'ē-qr, *a.* Rectilinear. [< VERTICAL + LINEAR.]

ver'tu[1], *n.* Same as VIRTU.

ver'tu[2]**†,** *n.* Virtue.—**ver'tu-ous†,** *a.* Virtuous.

ver'tue†, ver'tu-les†. Same as VIRTUE; VIRTUELESS.

ver-tum'nal†, *a.* Vernal.

Ver-tum'nus, vgr-tum'nus, *n. Rom. Myth.* A god who presided over orchards and gardens; the husband of Pomona: also the protector of business and exchange. His festival occurred Aug. 13. [L., < *verto*, turn.]

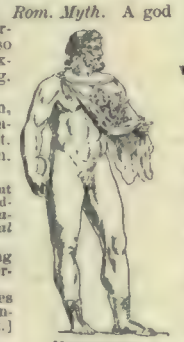

Vertumnus.

Ver"u-la'mi-an, ver"u-lē'mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, or to St. Albans; Baconian. **Ver"u-la'me-an‡.**

He [Dugald Stewart] . . . points out both the sources and the uttermost boundaries of human knowledge with a *Verulamean* hand. JAMES MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philosophy* § 6, p. 262. [BL. '62.]

ver'uled, ver'uld, *a. Her.* Having verules, as a horn, of tincture different from the rest; viroled.

ver'ules, ver'ulz, *n. Her.* A series of concentric rings, one within another. [Pl. of *verule*, for VIROLE.]

vi'res‡.

ver"u-mon-ta'num, vgr'yu-mon-tē'num *or* ver'u-mon-tq'num, *n. Anat.* A longitudinal ridge consisting of erectile tissue on the floor of the prostatic part of the urethra; the crest of the urethra. [Prob. < L. *verus*, true, + *mons*, mountain.]

ver'vain, vgr'vēn, *n.* Any one of the various weed-like plants of the genus *Verbena*, congeners of the common cultivated ornamental verbenas.

The common or **blue vervain** (*V. hastata*) of the United States grows in waste grounds and roadsides, is 3 to 6 feet high, and has opposite, rough, lanceolate, taper-pointed leaves with small blue flowers in dense slender spikes. The **white vervain** (*V. urticæfolia*) has its white flowers in looser and more slender spikes. The common vervain of Great Britain (*V. officinalis*), or **European vervain,** now naturalized in the United States, has pinnatifid or 3-cleft leaves and very small purplish flowers. This last, the only native British species, is the original species, and was long regarded as having various virtues, and so called *holy herb, herb-of-grace, herb-of-the-cross*. Called also *pigeon's grass*. The **hoary** or **mullein-leaved vervain** (*V. stricta*), downy with soft whitish hairs and with purple flowers, is common in the western and southern United States.

[< OF. *verveine*, < L. *verbena*, sacred bough.] **ver'veine‡; ver'vine‡.**

—**ver'vain-mal"low,** *n.* A German species of mallow (*Malva Alcea*) with pale rose-purple flowers in axillary and terminal clusters often cultivated for ornament.—**v.-sage,** *n.* A European species of sage (*Salvia Verbenaca*) with small bluish flowers, sparingly naturalized in the United States. **wild clary‡; wild sage‡.**

verve, vgrv, *n.* The excitement of imagination and feeling that attends artistic production; also, the manifestation of it in the work produced; spirit; enthusiasm; energy; poetic rapture. [F., < LL. *verva*, sculptured ram's head, < L. *vervex*, wether; cp. CAPRICE.]

We know how many sketches of possible tragedies Racine would make before he could adopt one as the appropriate theme, on which he could work with that thorough enjoyment of the labor, which is necessary to give life and *verve* to any creation, whether of the poet or the orator. MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 13, p. 168. [H.]

Gray seems to have felt that his genius, his 'verve,' as he called it, was trying to breathe in a vacuum, and from this time forward he made even less and less effort to concentrate his powers.
L. W. GOSSE *Gray* ch. 6, p. 136. [H. '82.]

ver'vel, vgr'vel, *n. Her.* Same as VARVEL.

ver'veled, *a. Her.* Same as VARVELED.

ver-velle', ver-vel', *n. Archeol.* In medieval armor, a small staple or loop, especially the one by which the camail was secured. [F., < LL. *vertibella*; see VARVEL.]

ver'vet, vgr'vet, *n.* A South-African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus lalandii*), grayish-green speckled with black, and with reddish-white cheeks and belly.

ver'y, ver'i, *a.* [VER'I-ER; VER'I-EST.] Being what it seems or is represented to be; real; actual; true; same: often in the superlative degree, and sometimes in the comparative; as, a *very* knave; the *veriest* monster.

Very is often used to give emphasis or to express identity, being sometimes equivalent to *even*, sometimes to *himself, herself, itself*, or *themselves*, following the word which *very* precedes, or sometimes to *same* or *selfsame;* as, the *very* stones cry out; on the *very* spot.

He had spoken the *very* truth, and transformed it into the *veriest* falsehood.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 11, p. 176. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

The generality of Mankind are in truth *very* Fools, and make it the great part of their business to be so. M. HALE *Contemplations, Of Wisdom* pt. i, p. 12. [SIROW. 1682.]

[< F. *vrai*, < L. *verax*, < *verus*, true.]

ver'y, *adv.* **1.** In a high degree; in large measure: extremely; exceedingly: as, *very* generous.

Deeds of justice and charity are the *very* first fruits of repentance. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Luke* iii, 10.

I think I shall be *very* happy, for Victoria possesses all the qualities which make a home happy. PRINCE ALBERT in Victoria's *Memoirs of the Prince Consort* ch. 10, p. 202. [H. '67.]

Although *very* does not qualify verbs nor, in idiomatic usage, participles, it is used freely to qualify adjectives of participial form and origin; as, a *very* searching inquiry; *very* labored poetry. The propriety of connecting *very* with a participial form in any particular case turns upon the propriety of using such participial form in an adjective sense, in a given instance.

2†. Actually; really. **var'ray†; ver'ay†.**

Ve-sa'li-an, vē-sē'li-an, *a.* Named after Andrew Vesalius, the anatomist; as, the *Vesalian* foramen, sometimes found on the inner side of the foramen ovale.

ve-sa'ni-a, vē-sē'ni-a *or* ve-sq'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Mental derangement without coma or fever; insanity. [L., < *vesanus*, insane, < *ve-*, not, + *sanus*, sane.]

ves'bi-um, vez'bi-um, *n. Chem.* A metallic element announced in 1880 by Scacchi as existing in Vesuvian lavas. Its discovery has not been confirmed by chemists. [< L. *Vesbius*, contr. of *Vesurius*, Vesuvius.]

vese†, *n.* A gust of wind; tumult.

Vesh'noo, Vesh'noo, *n.* Same as VISHNU.

ve-si'ca, vē-sai'ca *or* ves'i-ca, *n.* [-CÆ, -kī *or* -cē, *pl.*] [L.] A bladder.—**vesica fellea,** the gall-bladder.—**v. piscis,** literally, a fish-bladder; in pictorial art, the oval aureole or glory within which the early painters depicted figures of Christ, the Virgin, or an apostle: an emblem that replaced the earlier figure or fish (see ICHTHUS) and is found on the sarcophagi of the catacombs, in medieval symbolism, seals, etc.; in architecture, a pointed curved figure formed by two equal circular arcs, each passing through the other's center.—**v. urinaria,** the urinary bladder.

The Vesica Piscis, surrounding the Virgin and containing seven doves. (From a 13th-century MS.)

ves'i-cal, ves'i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the bladder; as, *vesical* arteries.

—**vesical ligaments,** the ligaments of the bladder.—**v. plexus,** an extension of the pelvic plexus on the urinary bladder.—**v. sacculus,** a small sac or pouch formed by the protrusion of the lining membrane of the bladder through the fascicuil of the muscular coat.—**v. sedative,** any medicinal substance or application efficacious in allaying irritation of the urinary bladder.—**v. sphincter,** the circular muscular fibers that surround the neck of the bladder.—**v. tonic,** any medicine or drug efficacious in restoring or augmenting the proper action of the urinary bladder.—**v. triangle,** same as VESICAL TRIGONE.—**v. trigone,** the triangular space left between the apertures of the ureters and the urethra at the base of the bladder. **vesical triangle†.—v. uvula,** an elevation at the neck of the bladder.

ves'i-cant, ves'i-cant. **I.** *a.* Efficacious in producing a blister. **II.** *n.* A blister-plaster; blister.

ves'i-cate, ves'i-kēt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CA'TING.] To raise blisters on; cause the skin of to be blistered.

—**vesicating collodion,** a blistering application consisting of collodion with cantharides, balsam of fir, castor-oil, and sulfuric ether.

—**ves"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of blisters; action of a vesicant.—**ves'i-ca-to-ry** (XIII). **I.** *a.* Capable of producing blisters; vesicant. **II.** *n.* Any substance that causes a blister.

ves'i-cl, *n.* Vesicle. PHIL. Soc.

ves'i-cle, ves'i-cl, *n.* Any small bladder-like cavity, cell, or cyst. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* A small saccular cavity, usually containing fluid. (2) *Zool.* A small convex hollow prominence, as on a coral or shell. (3) *Pathol.* Any small rounded elevation of the cuticle containing a clear liquid. (4) *Bot.* A small bladder-like cavity filled with air, as in the gulfweed. (5) *Geol.* A small spherical cavity found commonly in volcanic rocks and said to be caused by the liberation of aqueous or other vapor in the molten material. (6) A very minute bubble or hollow sphere of liquid; especially, one of those of which, according to the vesicular theory, now abandoned, fog or mist is made up. [< L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder.]

—**seminal vesicle** (*Anat.*), one of the two membranous sacculated tubes situated at the base of the bladder, serving as receptacles of the semen.

vesico-. Derived from Latin *vesica*, bladder; a combining form.—**ves'i-co-cele,** *n.* Hernia of the bladder.—**ves"i-co-pro-stat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the prostate gland.—**ves"i-co-pu'bic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the bladder with the pubes; as, the *vesicopubic* ligaments.—**ves"i-co-spi'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the spinal cord and the urinary bladder; as, the *vesicospinal* nervous center in the spinal cord.—**ves"i-cot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of making an opening into the bladder by incision; cystotomy.—**ves"i-co-um-bil'ic-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the bladder and the umbilicus; as, the *vesicoumbilical* ligaments.—**ves"i-co-u'ter-ine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the uterus; as, the *vesicouterine* ligaments.—**vesicouterine pouch,** the peritoneal pocket between the bladder and the uterus.—**ves"i-co-vag'i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the vagina.—**vesicovaginal fistula,** an abnormal opening between the bladder and the vagina.

ve-sic'u-la, vē-sic'yu-lu, *n.* [-LÆ, -lī *or* -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A little bladder; vesicle. **2.** Formerly, a ganglionic nerve-cell: under the mistaken assumption that it was a saccular body. [L.; see VESICLE.]

—**Ve-sic"u-la'ta,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Calyptoblastea*.—**Ve-sic'u-la'tæ‡.—ve-sic'u-late,** *v. t.* To form vesicles in. **II.** *i.* To become vesicular, or, in pathology, to become blistered.—**ve-sic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Full of or having vesicles; vesicular. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vesiculata*.—**ve-sic"u-la'tion,** *n.* The process of forming vesicles; in medicine, the result of applying blistering or vesicating agents; also, the condition of having blisters or a blistered surface; vesication.—**ve-sic'u-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing vesicles; vesiculate.—**ve-sic'u-li-form",** *a.* Having the form of a vesicle.

In worms the auditory organ seems to be a *vesiculiform* capsule. LETOURNEAU *Biol.* tr. by Macf'all, bk. vi, ch. 8, p. 415. [C. & H.]

ve-sic'u-lar, vg-sic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or resembling vesicles.

It was formerly advanced that these minute drops of rain or fog were *vesicular* — that is, hollow spheres.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* ch. 7, p. 60. [D. M. & CO.]

2. *Bot.* Bearing or containing vesicles or air-bladders. **3.** *Med.* Relating to, consisting of, or like vesicles or blisters. [< L. *vesicula*; see VESICLE.] **ve-sic'u-late‡.**

—**normal vesicular murmur,** the sound heard in respiration caused by the air passing through the pulmonary air-cells under healthy conditions; murmur of the expansion of the lungs.—**v. column,** Clarke's column. See COLUMNS OF THE SPINAL CORD, under COLUMN.—**v. eczema,** eczema with the formation of vesicles of the scalp.—**v. emphysema,** pulmonary emphysema.—**v. erysipelas,** a form of erysipelas that develops vesicles on the inflamed surface.—**v. fever,** a disease characterized by thin transparent blisters scattered over the body; watery fever; waterblebs.—**v. rale,** same as VESICULAR MURMUR.—**v. resonance,** same as VESICULAR MURMUR.—**v. stomatitis,** aphthous sore mouth with vesicular eruption.—**v. structure,** a structure, as of a lava, having comparatively few and small vesicles.—**v. synovial membrane,** a membrane of the bursæ mucosæ.—**v. theory.** See VESICLE (6).

—**ve-sic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

Ve-sic″u-la′ri-a, vę-sic′yu-lê′ri-ą, *W.* (ves′i-kiu-lê′-ri-ą, *C.*), *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Vesiculariidæ.* **2.** [v-] A marine polyzoan of this or a related genus. [< L. *vesicula;* see VESICLE.] — **Ve-sic″u-la-ri′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of ctenostomatous polyzoans with zoœcia vesicular and in ramified colonies. **Ve-sic″u-lar′i-dæ‡.** — **ve-sic″u-la-ri′id,** *n.* — **ve-sic″u-la′ri-oid,** *a.*

ves′i-cule, *n.* Same as VESICLE.

ve-sic′u-li, vę-sic′yu-lai *or* -u-lî, *n.* Plural of VESICULUS.

vesiculo-. Derived from VESICULA: a combining form, — **ve-sic″u-lo-bron′chi-al,** *a.* Both vesicular and bronchial in quality: said of an auscultatory sound. — **ve-sic″u-lo-cav′ern-ous,** *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities combined; as, a *vesiculocavernous* murmur heard in auscultation. — **ve-sic″u-lo-tu′bular,** *a.* Relating to or descriptive of vesicular and tubular respiratory sounds combined. — **ve-sic″u-lo-tym″pan-it′ic,** *a.* Characterizing a sound heard on percussion, that combines the vesicular and tympanitic sounds.

ve-sic′u-lose″, vę-sic′yu-lōs″, *a.* Full of vesicles; vesiculate. [< LL. *vesiculosus,* full of blisters, < L. *vesicula;* see VESICLE.] **ve-sic′u-lous‡.**

ve-sic′u-lus, vę-sic′yu-lus *or* -u-lus, *n.* [-LI, -lai *or* -lî, *pl.*] A vesicle.

ve-si′ga, ve-sī′gą, *n.* [Rus.] The tendonous part of the spinal column of a sturgeon, pressed and dried for food.

ve-sine′, ve-sīn′, *n. Meteor.* A valley wind in a mountain region of Europe. [< F. *vésine.*]

Ves′pa, ves′pą, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Vespidæ.* **2.** [v-] An insect of this genus, as a wasp or a hornet. [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

ves′per, ves′pęr, *a.* Pertaining to the evening or to the service of vespers; suitable or intended for vespers.

But now the evening sang her *vesper* song, And lit her silver lamps.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. iv, l. 917.

ves′per, *n.* **1.** *pl. Eccl.* (1) The last but one of the seven canonical hours. See CANONICAL. (2) The evening services of prayer or song.

Regularly at half past seven . . . the whippoorwills chanted their *vespers* for half an hour.
THOREAU *Walden, Sounds* p. 135. [H. M. & CO.]

2. [V-] Venus when an evening star; also, the evening.

The weary Sun betook himself to rest;—
Then issued *Vesper* from the fulgent west.
WORDSWORTH *Gipsies* l. 14.

3. The vesper-bell.

How blest to the toiler his hour of release
When the *vesper* is heard with its whisper of peace!
HOLMES *Our Banker* st. 12.

[< OF. *vespre* (< L. *vesper*), evening star.]

— **ves′per-bell″,** *n.* A bell that calls to vespers. — **v.-bird,** *n.* Same as GRASS-FINCH (1).

The *vesper-bird* sings from some neighboring hay-field.
W. FLAGG *Halcyon Days, The Trout-Stream* p. 263. [E. & L. '81.]

v.-sparrow‡. — **v.-mouse,** *n.* An American mouse of the genus *Sitomys;* a white-footed mouse.

ves′per-al, ves′pęr-ąl, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the evening or to the service of vespers.

ves′per-al, *n.* That part of the antiphonarium containing the vesper chants.

The Vesper-bird (*Poœcetes gramineus*). 1/6

ves-pe′ri-an, ves-pī′ri-ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the evening star or the evening. [< VESPER, *n.*, 2.]

Venus . . . enters on her short *vesperian* regency, and shines by the name of Hesperus, or the evening star.
TOPLADY *Works, Solar System* in vol. iv, p. 261. [BA. '25.]

ves′pers, ves′pęrz, *n. pl.* See VESPER, 1.

Ves″per-til′i-on′i-dæ, ves″pęr-til′i-en′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of insectivorous bats, especially *Animalivora* having the tail included within the interfemoral membrane, nostrils without foliaceous appendages, and intermaxillaries distant; common bats. **Ves″per-til′i-o,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vespertilio(n-),* bat, < *vesper,* evening.] — **ves″per-til″i-on′id,** *n.* — **ves″per-til′i-o-noid,** *a. & n.*

Ves″per-til″i-o-ni′na, ves″pęr-til″i-o-nai′ną *or* -nī′ną, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of animalivorous bats with tail contained within interfemoral membrane, including *Vespertilionidæ, Nycteridæ,* and *Rhinolophidæ.* **Ves″per-til″i-o′nes‡; vespertilionine alliance‡.**

Ves″per-til″i-o-ni′næ, ves″pęr-til″i-o-nai′nī *or* -nī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ;* especially, *Vespertilionidæ* restricted as a subfamily. [< VESPERTILIO.]

ves″per-til′i-o-nin(e, ves″pęr-til′i-o-nin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Vespertilionina;* as, the *vespertilionine* alliance. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vespertilioninæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Vespertilioninæ.*

ves′per-tin(e, ves′pęr-tin, *C. W.*[1] (-tain, *W.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the evening. **2.** *Zool.* Flying in the evening twilight; crepuscular. **3.** *Bot.* Opening in the evening, as certain flowers. **4.** *Astron.* Descending toward the horizon at the sunset hour. [< L. *vespertinus,* < *vesper,* evening.] **ves′per-tin-al‡.**

ves′per-tin(e, *n. Geol.* The tenth series of the Pennsylvania system of stratigraphy, comprising the Pocono sandstone of the Lower Carboniferous.

ves′pi-a-ry, ves′pi-ę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A nest of social wasps. [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

Out of three hundred females which may be found in one *vespiary* . . . scarcely ten or a dozen survive till the ensuing spring.
JAMES RENNIE *Insect Architecture* ch. 4, p. 81. [BELL '69.]

Ves′pi-dæ, ves′pi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of diplopterygian hymenopters, especially those with antennæ filiform and tarsal claws simple; social wasps and hornets. **Ves′pa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

— **ves′pid,** *a. & n.* — **ves′poid,** *a.*

ves′pi-form, ves′pi-fôrm, *a.* Having the aspect of a wasp, as some moths. [< L. *vespa,* wasp, + -FORM.]

ves-pil′lo†, *n. Rom. Antiq.* One who carried out the bodies of dead paupers at night for burial.

ves′pine, ves′pin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a wasp. [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

ves′sel†, *vt.* To put into a vessel.

ves′sel, ves′el, *n.* **1.** A hollow receptacle of any form or material, but especially one capable of holding a liquid, as a pitcher, bottle, vase, kettle, or cup.

With *vessels* in their hand of gold full fine,
All full of honey, milk, and blood, and wine.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 2050.

2. A ship or craft designed to float on the water, usually one larger than an ordinary rowboat; as, a merchant *vessel;* a war-*vessel.* **3.** *Law.* (1) Any water-craft constructed with a deck. 5 *Mason's Rep.* pp. 120, 137. (2) Any floating structure.

By the Revised Statutes of the United States, *vessel* includes every description of water-craft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water. (R. S., sec. 3.) A raft of logs, however, has been decided (see FEDERAL REPORTER, vol. xiv, pp. 226, 236) not to come within the intent of the law.

4. *Anat. & Zool.* A duct or canal for conveying fluid, as an artery, vein, or lymphatic.

In cases of death from chloral, the cerebral *vessels* have been found much congested.
F. H. BUTLER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. v, p. 677.

5. *Bot.* A long canal made up of a chain or row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions; a duct. Vessels may have the walls variously marked by thickenings producing dots, bands, rings, spirals, etc. **6.** Figuratively, a person viewed as having capacity or fitness to receive or contain something; one who receives: chiefly in religious use; as, a *vessel* of mercy or of wrath.

Men, and men subject to human passions, the all-wise God has chosen to be his *vessels* of grace. SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* first series, lect. xi, p. 188. [P. & A. '75.]

7†. Vessels collectively. [OF., < L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vas,* vase.] — **the weaker vessel,** woman: quoted from *1 Pet.* iii, 7: now generally humorously.

— **ves′sel-ful,** *n.* The quantity that a vessel will hold. — **ves′sel-ing†,** *n.* Vessels collectively; plate. **ves′sell†.** — **ves′sel-ment†,** *n.* Furniture; plate.

ves′ses, ves′ez, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A kind of worsted, or a cloth made from it. **ves′sets‡.**

ves′sic-non, } ves′ic-nen, ves′ig-nen, *W.* (ves′i-nyen, **ves′sig-non,** } *C.*), *n. Farriery.* A chronic tumor within the synovial membrane of a joint, as on a horse's hock; wind-gall. [< F. *vessignon,* < L. *vesica,* bladder.]

vest, vest, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish or endow as with authority; invest: followed by *with;* as, the governor is *vested with* power to pardon. **2.** To commit to or confer upon one with full right of possession or exercise: with *in;* as, the power to pardon is *vested in* the governor.

The royal authority was *vested in* the royal families; but no individual of such family had any determinate or absolute right.
PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 4, p. 73. [TEGG '67.]

3. *Law.* To confer ownership of, as property, upon a person; invest a person with (the full title to property); give to a person (an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment): followed by *in* or *with;* as, to *vest* an estate *in* some one; to *vest* one *with* the title and possession of an estate.

In Russia and Hindostan it [property] is *vested in* the village community, which assigns lots to the individual cultivators.
GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 7. [L. CO. '83.]

4. To clothe with a vest or similar covering; surround or infold; dress; robe.

The Charities receive her, . . . bathe, anoint, and *vest* her.
GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 8, p. 292. [MACM. '69.]

5. [Rare.] To invest, as money or income.

II. *i.* **1.** To clothe oneself with vestments. **2.** To take effect, as a right or title: followed by *in.*

The sovereignty of the American nation *vests in* the States united. O. A. BROWNSON *American Republic* ch. 13, p. 312. [P. O. '66.]

3. [Rare.] To make an investment; invest.

Poor Lady Raleigh sold her estate, as well as their beloved country home of Sherborne (in Dorset) to *vest* in the new enterprise.
D. G. MITCHELL *Eng. Lands, Eliz. to Anne* ch. 1, p. 14. [S. '90.]

[< OF. *vestir,* < L. *vestio,* < *vestis,* garment.]

— **vesting order,** in English practise, a chancery order passing the legal estate in lieu of a conveyance.

vest, *n.* **1.** A short sleeveless jacket worn by men and sometimes by women under the coat; waistcoat; originally, a kind of cassock: in England chiefly a trade term.

From beneath the flap of an enormous pocket of a soiled *vest,* . . . projected an instrument.
COOPER *Last of the Mohicans* ch. 1, p. 8. [H. & H. '72.]

2. A kind of close jacket formerly worn by women; now, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the body or waist of a woman's gown, usually V-shaped. **3.** Same as UNDERVEST. **4.** Clothing of any kind; vesture; array; dress.

Again, when evening in her sober *vest*
Drew the grey curtain of the fading west.
COWPER *Charity* l. 262.

5. [Archaic.] *Eccl.* A vestment. [< F. *veste,* < L. *vestis,* garment.]

Ves′ta, ves′tą, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the hearth and the hearth-fire, identified with the Greek Hestia. She was protectress of the state as well as of the hearth and home, and the custodian of the sacred fire brought by Æneas with the Penates from Troy. This fire, kindled anew every year on the first of March on the altar in her round temple, built by Numa in the center of the city, was watched day and night by the vestal virgins. To let it die out of itself was regarded as a national calamity.

Vesta.

2. Poetically, the temple of Vesta. **3.** *Astron.* The fourth asteroid. See table under PLANET. **4.** [v-] A friction-match of wax.

ves′tal, ves′tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, in honor of, or consecrated to Vesta; as, the *vestal* virgins. **2.** Belonging to or suitable for a vestal or a nun; chaste; pure.

Herself, almost heart-broken now,
Was bent to take the *vestal* vow.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 5.

[< L. *Vestalis,* < *Vesta,* Vesta.]

ves′tal, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the priestesses of Vesta, set apart to watch the shrines, keep up the sacred fire on the altar, perform the sacrifices, offer up the special prayers for the state, and take part in the festivals of the goddess. Called also **vestal virgin.** See illus. above, and compare illus. under VITTA.

There were originally four and later six vestals, who were vowed to 30 years of service as virgins (10 of learning, 10 of performance, and 10 of teaching). A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was buried alive.

2. A woman of pure, unspotted character; a virgin.

Thy spotless thoughts unshock'd the priest may hear,
And the pure *vestal* in her bosom wear.
T. TICKELL *To the Supposed Author of the Spectator* l. 8.

3. One of the *Vestales.* **4.** [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Sterrha sacraria*).

Ves-ta′les, ves-tê′lîz *or* -tą′lēs, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of butterflies including the gossamer-winged lycænids. [< L. *Vestalis;* see VESTAL.]

Ves-ta′li-a, ves-tê′li-ą *or* -tą′li-ą, *n.* [L.] The festival of Vesta, celebrated yearly on the 9th of July.

vest′ed, vest′ed, *pa.* **1.** Having vestments or vesture; clothed, especially in state, sacerdotal, or ceremonial robes; robed; as, a *vested* choir. **2.** *Her.* Clothed: said usually when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest. **3.** *Law.* Held by a tenure subject to no contingency; determinately fixed in a designated person; complete and consummated; as, a *vested* estate; a *vested* right.

All that we of this nineteenth century know, and know so well, under the name of *vested* interests, is insignificant compared with the embattled fortress that these humble Christians had to storm.
GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* May, '83, p. 777.

— **vested estate** (*Law*), any fixed property interest, whether actually in possession or not, that is not subject to contingency or to condition unperformed. — **v. legacy,** a legacy given in such terms that there is a fixed, indefeasible right to its payment. — **v. possession,** an estate in the owner's actual present enjoyment, as opposed to one in reversion or remainder. — **v. right,** any right or franchise with which one is clothed by authority of law. — **v. school** [Ir.], a state school the control of which is in the hands of commissioners or trustees.

vest′er, vest′ęr, *n.* [Rare.] One who makes investments, as of money; an investor.

ves′ti-a-ry, ves′ti-ę-ri, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to clothing or a vestiary. [< L. *vestiarius,* < *vestis,* garment.] **ves″ti-a′ri-an‡.**

ves′ti-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Archaic.] A wardrobe or robing-room; also, a garment; garb. **2†.** A vestibule.

ves-tib′u-la, ves-tib′yu-lą, *n.* Plural of VESTIBULUM.

ves-tib′u-lar, ves-tib′yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule, especially in anatomy. **ves-tib′u-late‡.** — **vestibular artery,** a branch of the internal auditory artery. — **v. membrane,** the sheet that separates the cochlear duct from the vestibular passage of the inner ear; the membrane of Reissner. — **v. nerve,** a branch of the auditory nerve that supplies the vestibule of the internal ear. — **v. passage,** the winding passage of the cochlea that communicates with the vestibule; the scala vestibuli.

ves′ti-bule, ves′ti-bīūl, *n.* **1.** In modern usage: (1) A small antechamber between a principal outer door of a building and an interior one, usually leading into a hall. (2) An enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car, affording shelter in passing from one car to the next. **2.** Originally, a walled place before the entrance to a Roman house; later, a space under the main roof of a temple or a church, partially or fully enclosed, but separated from the main room or auditorium; a narthex, porch, or portico.

Knowledge apart from wisdom is like a *vestibule* dissevered from its temple; but it may on the other hand be the worthy *vestibule* of that sacred shrine.
FARRAR *Silence and Voices* ser. vii, p. 155. [MACM. '87.]

3. *Anat.* Any one of several chambers or channels adjoining or communicating with others; specifically, the vestibule of the ear. See phrases. [F., < L. *vestibulum,* < *re-,* apart, + *stabulum;* see STABLE, *n.*]

Phrases: — **aortic vestibule,** a small enlargement adjoining the root of the aorta, formed by the left ventricle. Called also *vestibule of Sibson.* — **v. of the ear,** the irregular cavity forming the central portion of the labyrinth of the internal ear. — **v. of the larynx,** the upper laryngeal cavity or opening. — **v. of the mouth,** the part of the mouth-cavity exterior to the teeth and gums. — **v. of the pharynx,** the opening into the throat; fauces. — **v. car,** a car of a vestibule train. — **v. train,** a passenger-train with enclosed platforms connected by flexible walls and roof, forming a weather-proof passageway between adjacent cars. Called also **vestibuled train,** and in England **corridor train.**

The Connection Between the Cars of a Vestibule Train.

— **ves′ti-buled,** *a.* Provided with vestibules.

ves-tib′u-lum, ves-tib′yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A vestibule; specifically, the vestibule of the ear.

ves′ti-gate†, *vt.* To investigate.

ves′tige, ves′tij, *n.* **1.** A visible trace, mark, or impression, or a sensible evidence or sign, of something absent, lost, or gone; remains; trace; originally, a mark of a foot made in passing; foot-print; track.

Traveling through the East you every-where meet with the *vestiges* of an earlier civilization, in broken columns, pieces of sculpture, beautiful tombs, and the remains of once populous cities now entirely deserted and silent as the grave.
F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities* ch. 11, p. 224. [J. W. B. '82.]

2. *Biol.* A part or organ small or degenerate, though ancestrally well developed. [F., < L. *vestigium,* footstep.]

Synonyms: see MARK; TRACE.

ves-tig′i-al, ves-tij′i-ąl, *a. Biol.* Having become small or degenerate; representing a structure or structures once more complete in functional activity: properly distinguished from *rudimentary;* as, the *vestigial* muscles of the ear. [< L. *vestigium,* footstep.] **ves-tig′i-a-ry‡.**

Parts, usually called rudimentary, may be . . . *vestigial*—that is, in a dwindling and degenerate state, vestiges of a once more developed condition. W. H. FLOWER *The Horse* ch. 1, p. 5. [A. '92.]

— **vestigial fold,** a fold in the pericardium found near the root of the left lung. It contains the remains of the obliterated left duct of Cuvier.

ves-tig′i-um, ves-tij′i-um *or* -tig′i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A vestigial part; vestige. **2.** *Surg.* A form of fracture that presents a mark or trace of the instrument that caused the lesion. — **ves-tig′i-a re′rum,** literally, traces of things: a term applied by Haller to minute changes of brain-structure from mental sensation and action.

vest'ing, vest'ing, *n.* Material for making vests or waistcoats; commonly in the plural.

ves'ti-ture, ves'ti-chur *or* -tiụr, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The investment of a surface, as hairs or scales. **2.** [Archaic.] Investiture. **3**†. The weaving and dressing of cloth. [< L. *vestitus*, pp. of *vestio;* see VEST, *v.*]

vest'let, vest'let, *n.* A tubicolous free sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus.* [Dim. of VEST, *n.*]

vest'ment, vest'mgnt, *n.* **1.** An article of dress; clothing or covering; particularly, a garment or robe of state or office. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) One of the official garments of the clergy; specifically, one of the eucharistic garments; especially, the chasuble. (2) An altar-cloth. [< OF. *vestement*, < L. *vestimentum*, < *vestis*, garment.] **vest'a-ment**†; **vest'i-ment**†.

Synonyms: see DRESS.

ves'tral, ves'trul, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestry.

ves'tri-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To make into or like a vestry.

ves'try, ves'tri, *n.* [VES'TRIES, *pl.*] **1.** A room where vestments are put on or kept; robing-room.

And he said unto him that was over the *vestry*, Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal. *2 Kings* x. 22.

2. A room (sometimes a building) attached to a church, usually on the north or gospel side of the chancel, where the ecclesiastical vestments, sacred vessels, and often other church treasures, are kept, and where the clergy, and sometimes choristers, robe for divine service.

My friend the sexton . . . offered to show me the choice vessels of the *vestry*, which had been handed down from remote times. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 152. [G. P. P. '61.]

3. In non-liturgical churches, a chapel or Sunday-school room attached to a church. **4.** The place of meeting for the parish vestry (see defs. 5 & 6), whether at the church or elsewhere; a vestry-hall. **5.** [Eng.] A parochial body with limited taxing and governing powers, charged with the paving, lighting, and cleaning of streets, enforcement of sanitary laws, construction and maintenance of tributary sewers, abolition of condemned dwellings, control of lodging-houses, provision of baths, wash-houses, mortuaries, etc.; also, a meeting of such body.

The five or six millions of people living in the extensive area which constitutes the real metropolitan London have been governed by parish *vestries* and district boards.
A. SHAW in *Review of Reviews* Apr., '92, p. 282

6. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and in the English colonial churches, a body of men (usually two wardens and eight vestrymen) elected by the congregation or ecclesiastical society, the rector being ex-officio chairman, whose duty it is to assist the rector in the administration of the affairs of the church, and to nominate a rector when a vacancy occurs. The vestrymen alone are sometimes called the *vestry*, as distinguished from the *wardens*, especially in the phrase **the wardens and vestry.** The functions and powers of a vestry are regulated by the original act of incorporation of the church, and also by canons of the diocese.

7. A meeting of the ratepayers of an American colonial parish for the transaction of official business. [< F. *vestiaire*, < L. *vestiarium*, neut. of *vestiarius;* see VESTIARY.]

—**vestry board,** a board of men constituting an ecclesiastical vestry.—**v. clerk,** the secretary and recording clerk of a vestry board.—**ves'try-man,** *n.* An ordinary member of a vestry, as distinguished from the wardens. Compare WARDEN.—**v.-room,** *n.* Same as VESTRY, 1.

—**ves'try-dom,** *n.* The domination of a parish by a vestry, especially when inefficient or corrupt.

ves'tu, ves'tū, *a.* *Her.* Charged with a lozenge whose points touch the outer extremities: said of a field or an ordinary. [OF., pp. of *vestir*, see VEST, *v.*] **re-ves'tu**‡.

ves'ture, ves'chur *or* -tiụr, *vt.* [VES'TURED; VES'TUR-ING.] To cover or clothe with vesture; vest; robe: usually in the past participle.

ves'ture, *n.* **1.** Something that invests or covers; garments; clothing; a robe; covering; integument.

And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord, with light Elysian
Like a *vesture* wrapped about him,
Like a garment round him thrown.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Legend Beautiful* in pt. ii, st. 3.

2. *Old Eng. Law.* (1) All that covers land, except trees. (2) Seizin: possession. [OF., < L. *vestio;* see VEST, *v.*]

Synonyms: see DRESS.

—**ves'tur-al,** *a.*

ves'tur-er, ves'chur-gr *or* -tiọr-gr, *n.* **1.** One who has charge of vestments; a sacristan. **2.** A sub-treasurer of a collegiate church or a cathedral.

Ve-su'vi-an, ve-sū'vi-un, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; volcanic.

ve-su'vi-an, *n.* **1.** Vesuvianite. **2.** A fusee or cigar-lighter. [< L. *Vesuvius*, Vesuvius.]

ve-su'vi-an-ite, ve-sū'vi-un-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, brown to green, translucent hydrogen-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_4Ca_{19}(Al,Fe)_8Si_{19}O_{69}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. **id'o-crase**‡; **ve-su'vi-an**‡.

Vesuvianite was first found among the ancient ejections of Vesuvius and the dolomitic blocks of Monte Somma. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana *Silicates* p. 439. W. & S. '92.

ve-su'vi-ate, ve-sū'vi-āt, *vi.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] [Rare.] To be eruptive, as a volcano.

ve-su'vin, ve-sū'vin, -vin *or* -vin, *n.* *Chem.* Phenyl-**ve-su'vine,** ene brown: a trade name. See BROWN.

ve-su'vi-us, ve-sū'vi-us, *n.* Same as VESUVIAN, 2.

Ve-su'vi-us salt. *Mineral.* Same as APHTHITALITE.

ves-zel'yite, ves-zel'yīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A greenish-blue, hydrous copper-zinc phosphato-arsenate ($H_{14}(Cu,Zn)_5P_2As_2O_{16}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Mr *Veszelyi.*]

vet[1], vet, *n.* [Colloq.] A veteran; veteran soldier

vet[2], *n.* Colloq.] A veterinary surgeon.

The Kirghiz themselves have but little faith in doctors or *vets.*
F. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ch. 15, p. 136. [CAS. CO.]

ve'ta, vē'tu, *n.* A malady that attacks newcomers on the elevated table-lands of South America, characterized by headache, nausea, and vertigo.

ve-tan'da, ve-tan'du, *n. pl.* [L.] Prohibited things.

vetch, vech, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Vicia*, of the bean family, especially, the **common vetch** or tare (*Vicia sativa*), an Old World annual, found in cultivated fields in the United States, with a slender decumbent or climbing stem 2 to 3 feet long, pinnate leaves ending in a branching tendril, and large violet-purple axillary papilionaceous flowers solitary or in pairs. **2.** Any one of various kindred plants of other genera, as the horse-vetch, kidney-vetch, or tufted vetch. See phrases and vocabulary. [< F. *vesce*, < L. *vicia*, vetch.]

—**chickling vetch,** same as CHICKLING[2].—**hairy v.,** same as TARE[2] VETCH. See TARE[1].—**lic'o-rice-vetch",** *n.* A British trailing perennial (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*) with yellow flowers in ovate-oblong spikes.—**tufted v.,** a perennial climber (*Vicia Cracca*) with a square downy stem, pinnate leaves of 20 to 24 leaflets ending in a branching tendril, and blue and purple papilionaceous flowers in a long, dense, one-sided raceme: found in thickets in the northern United States, in Canada, and in the Old World.

The Common Vetch or Tare (*Vicia sativa*).
a, the pod.

vetch'ling, vech'ling, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, nearly allied to the vetches; especially, a British species (*L. pratensis*), a low straggling plant with yellow flowers and leaves with only two leaflets, sparingly naturalized in the northeastern United States and Canada.

vetch'y†, *a.* Composed of or abounding in vetches.

vet'er-an, *vi.* [U. S.] Same as VETERANIZE.

vet'er-an, vet'gr-un, *a.* **1.** Having had long experience or practise; old in service, as in military service.

Paterson next spoke with the skill of a *veteran* advocate. BANCROFT *Constitution of U. S.* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 40. [A. '82.]

2. Belonging to or suggestive of a veteran; of long duration. [< L. *veteranus*, < *vetus* (*veter-*), old.]

vet'er-an, *n.* One long trained or exercised in any service; one who has grown old in service, especially a soldier; loosely, an aged ex-soldier.

Napoleon moved forward . . . the splendid soldiers of his Guard —every man a *veteran* who had seen at least twelve campaigns.
R. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 60. [T. S. '80.]

vet'er-an-ize, vet'gr-un-aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To render veteran. **II.** *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] *Mil.* To reenlist. **vet'er-an**‡.

vet"er-i-na'ri-an, vet'gr-i-nē'ri-un, *n.* One who treats diseases of domestic animals medically or surgically; a practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery.

vet'er-i-na-ry, vet'gr-i-ng-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment; as, *veterinary* science; a *veterinary* school. [< L. *veterinarius*, < *velerina*, beast of burden, < *vetus*, old.]

—**veterinary surgeon,** a surgeon who treats domestic animals for the cure of injuries; loosely, a veterinarian.

vet'er-i-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A veterinarian.

vet'i-tive, vet'i-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to the veto power; absolutely hindering or forbidding.

The only case in which our executives have a real *vetitive* power is the case of pardon. F. LIEBER *Civil Liberty* ch. 17, p. 202. [L. '91.]

vet'i-ver, vet'i-vgr, *n.* The cuscus-grass. See CUSCUS[2]. [< E. Ind. *vitivayr.*] **vet'i-vert**‡; **vit'i-vert**‡.

ve'to, vē'tō, *vt.* **1.** To refuse executive approval to (a bill passed by a legislative body). See VETO, *n.* **2.** To forbid or prohibit authoritatively, with or without right; refuse approval to.

The ecclesiastical authorities disgraced themselves by *vetoing* the discoveries of Galileo.
A. S. FARRAR *Hist. Free Thought* lect. viii, p. 350. [A. '63.]

—**ve'to-er,** *n.* One who exercises or advocates veto power. **ve'to-ist**‡.

ve'to, *n.* [VE'TOES, *pl.*] **1.** The prerogative or constitutional right in a chief executive of forbidding or refusing to approve a legislative enactment. **2.** The act of vetoing; also, the message or other official communication sent to the proper legislative body by the executive stating the fact that he refuses his approval to a bill and setting forth his reasons therefor; as, the Senate received the President's *veto.*

Although in the United States *veto* is applied as a common term to the constitutional power of the President to refuse his assent to an act of Congress, the word itself is unknown to the Constitution. A vetoed bill may be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and become a law notwithstanding the President's veto. The same or similar power is conferred on the executive in the Constitutions of most of the States, also on the mayors of some cities, but in some cases only a simple majority is necessary to pass a bill over the veto. In England the sovereign's veto of an act of Parliament is absolute; but the prerogative has not been exercised since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, and then but once. In all the representative governments of Europe the executive veto power exists in forms more or less qualified by constitutional limitations. Both the term and the right are commonly traced back to the power vested in the tribunes of the people in ancient Rome to nullify any senatorial or other measures which they deemed injurious to their order or to the welfare of the people, which is said sometimes to have been done by pronouncing the word *veto*, "I forbid."

3. Any authoritative prohibition; interdict; as, he interposed his *veto.* [L., I forbid.]

—**suspensory veto,** a veto that suspends but does not necessarily defeat or forbid the completion of a legislative measure.

vet-tu'ra, vet-tū'ru, *n.* [-RE, -rē, *pl.*] [It.] A four-wheeled carriage used in Italy, generally kept for hire.

vet"tu-ri'no, vet'tū-ri'nō, *n.* [-NI, -ni, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A driver of or one who lets a vettura. **2.** A small vettura.

ve-tust'†, *a.* Ancient; old.

veu'glaire†, *n.* A 16th-century breech-loading cannon in which the powder-chamber was screwed on the barrel after loading.

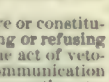

A Veuglaire.
a, the movable chamber.

veuve, vūv, *n.* [F.] A whidah-bird.

vex, vex, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To provoke to anger or displeasure by inflicting small irritations; irritate; annoy; tease.

I'm sure I don't object to your being a mason; . . . it's only your making a secret of it that *vexes* me. DOUGLAS JERROLD *Caudle Lectures, Caudle a Mason* p. 34. [H. & H. '71.]

2. To cause to suffer grief; afflict; trouble; distress.

For still my brother's doom doth *vex* my soul.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 438.

3. To throw into physical commotion; agitate; disturb.

The *vexed* river rages and tumbles among channelled rocks.
G. W. CURTIS *Lotus-Eating* ch. 8, p. 128. [H. '68.]

4. To make a subject of dispute; discuss at length without bringing to a settlement; moot: chiefly in the phrase **a vexed question.** **5.** [Rare.] To toss to and fro, as in a loom; weave; twist.

II†. *i.* To suffer annoyance; fret. [< F. *vexer*, < L. *vexo*, shake, intens. of *veho*, carry.]

Synonyms: see AFFRONT; ANNOY; BADGER; BOTHER; PIQUE[1].

—**vex'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a manner expressive of vexation.—**vex'ed-ness,** *n.* [Archaic.] Vexation.—**vex'er,** *n.* One who vexes, annoys, or troubles.

vex, *n.* [Scot.] A vexation; annoyance.

vex-a'tion, vex-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; trouble.

Miss Squeers burst into a shower of tears; arising in part from desperate *vexation.* DICKENS *Nickleby* ch. 9, p. 58. [C. & H.]

2. Specifically, a harassing or malicious annoying by process or under cover of law. **3.** That which vexes.

He had seen and felt so much of sharp misery, that he was not affected by paltry *vexations.*
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 146. [A. '80.]

[F., < L. *vexatio(n-)*, < *vexo;* see VEX.]

Synonyms: see CHAGRIN; DISSATISFACTION; IMPATIENCE.

vex-a'tious, vex-ē'shus, *a.* **1.** Being a source of vexation; troublesome; annoying; as, a *vexatious* occurrence. **2.** Full of vexation or trouble; as, a *vexatious* life.

—**vexatious suit** (*Law*), a trivial or unmeritorious action instituted merely to annoy and cause expense.

—**vex-a'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**vex-a'tious-ness,** *n.*

vex'il, *n.* *Bot.* Same as VEXILLUM.

vex'il-lar, vex'i-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vexillum. [< L. *vexillarius;* see VEXILLARY.] **vex'il-lar-y**‡.

—**vexillar estivation** (*Bot.*), an estivation in which one petal is much larger than the others and encloses them, as in papilionaceous flowers.

vex'il-la-ry, vex'i-lg-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A standard-bearer. [< L. *vexillarius*, standard-bearer, < *vexillum;* see VEXILLUM.] **vex'il-la"tor**‡.

vex-il'lum, vex-il'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A square flag, usually red, white, or purple, suspended from a cross-pole and carried by the vexillary of a turma, each turma having one. Hence: (1) A turma under a vexillum. (2) Any company or troop of soldiers serving under a separate standard. (3) A band of veterans forming a select corps in connection with the legion, but with special privileges and exemptions. (4) A battle-signal over a general's tent or admiral's ship. **2.** *Bot.* The large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower: the standard or banner. It embraces the others in the bud. **3.** *Eccl.* (1) A pennon or flag on a bishop's staff, usually wound around it. (2) A processional banner or cross. **4.** *Her.* A scarf: generally encircling a pastoral staff. **5.** *Ornith.* The web of a feather. [L., < *veho*, carry.]

A Vexillary of the 12th Century.

—**vex'il-late,** *a.* Having vexilla, as a feather.—**vex"il-la'ti-o, vex"il-la'tion,** *n.* A body of Roman troops under one standard.

vex'ing-ly, vex'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to vex.

vex'ing-ness, vex'ing-nes, *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

ve-zir', *n.* Same as VIZIR.

vi'a, vī'u *or* vī'ä, *n.* [VI'Æ, vī'ī *or* vī'ē, *pl.*] [L.] A Roman highway; as, the *Via* Appia, from Rome to Brundusium; the *Via* Flaminia, from Rome through Gaul.

—**primæ viæ,** the stomach and intestinal canal.—**secundæ viæ,** the lacteals or chyliferous vessels.—**Via Lactea** (*Astron.*), the Milky Way or Galaxy.—**via media,** a middle way between extremes: in ecclesiastical use, applied by some Anglicans to their church regarded as being midway between Romanism and Protestantism.

vi'a, *prep.* By way of: said of the route traveled over or any place passed through; as, to go to Chicago *via* Philadelphia. [L., abl. of *via*, way.]

vi'at, *interj.* Away! off! also, up! come! come on!

vi"a-bil'i-ty, vī'u-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability of independent life after birth: the condition of a fetus whose organs are normally formed and so far developed as to permit of its continued existence.

Under proper conditions pollen grains maintain *viability* for weeks. J. C. NEAL in *Proc. Am. Pom. Soc., Feb.,* '89 p. 24. [PUB. BY SOC. '89.]

[< F. *viabilité*, < *viable;* see VIABLE.]

vi'a-bl(e, vī'u-bl, *a.* Capable of maintaining life; having power to maintain existence: said specifically (1) of a fetus so formed and so far developed that if born it would be capable of living, and (2) of a newly born infant with regular and normal organization. As a general rule the fetus is not viable before the end of the seventh month.

Or could or should a rational and politically *viable* people immediately proceed to the solution of such a problem?
H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S., 1828-'46* tr. by Lalor, ch. 2, p. 106. [CAL. & CO. '79.]

[F., < *vie*, life, < L. *vita*, < *vivo*, live.]

vi'a-duct, vī'u-duct, *n.* A bridge-like structure, especially a large one of arched masonry, to carry a roadway or the like over a valley or ravine, or across another roadway. [< LL. *viaductus*, < L. *via*, way, + *ductus;* see DUCT.]

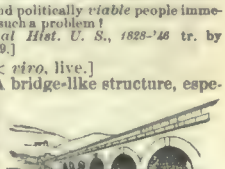

Viaduct, at Rome, of the time of Caius Gracchus (124 B. C.), now called Ponte di Nona. Compare illus. under AQUEDUCT.

vi'ag†, *n.* A journey; voyage.

vi'al, vī'ul, *vt.* [VI'ALED or VI'ALLED; VI'AL-ING or VI'AL-LING.] [Archaic.] To put or store in or as in a vial; treasure up, as for retribution.

vi'al, *n.* A small vessel, commonly of glass and cylindrical, narrow uniformly and in proportion to its height, fitted with a mouth to be

closed with a stopper, and intended to hold liquids, especially liquid medicines; more widely, any bottle or vessel.

Golden *vials* full of odours. *Rev.* v, 8.

Take thou this *phial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act iv, sc. 1.

[< F. *fiole*, < L. *phiala*, saucer, < Gr. *phialē*, shallow cup.] **phī'al‡; vī'ol†; vī'ole†.**

—**Leyden vial**, a Leyden jar. See JAR¹.—**to pour out vials of wrath**, to inflict retribution; let loose stored-up anger or punishment: in allusion to Rev. xvi.

vī'al-ful, vai'al-ful, *n.* The quantity a vial will hold.

vi-am'e-ter, vai-am'ę-tęr, *n.* Same as ODOMETER (1). [< L. *via*, way, + -METER.]

vī'and, vai'ənd, *n.* An article of food, especially meat; in the plural, victuals; provisions; food.

So down they sat, And to their *viands* fell.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 434.

[< F. *viande*, < LL. *vivenda*, < L. *vivendus*, fut. pass. p. of *vivō*, live.]—**vī'and-er†**, *n.* A provider or consumer of viands.—**vī'and-ry†**, *n.* Viands.

vī'ap"ple, vī'-ap'l, *n.* The Otaheite apple. [< Tahitian *vi* + APPLE.]

vī'a-ry†, *a.* Relating to or occurring in roads.

vī'a-tec-ture, vai'ə-tec-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] The art of making roadways, building bridges, etc. [< L. *via*, way, + Gr. *tektōn*, builder.]

vi-at'ic, vai-at'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling. [< L. *viaticus*, < *via*, way.]

His [Irving's] work falls under three general heads; provincial or generic, historical and biographical, and *viatic* (dealing with travel and adventure).
GREENOUGH WHITE *Philos. Am. Lit.* ch. 4, p. 55. [G. & CO. '91.]

vi-at'ic-als, vai-at'ic-alz, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Baggage, especially of an army.

vi-at'i-cum, vai-at'i-cum *or* vī-ə'ti-cum, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The provision of necessaries for a journey provided for a Roman magistrate or envoy sent on state business into the provinces or abroad, originally embracing money, provisions, dresses, and vessels, but finally reduced by Augustus to a fixed sum of money. **2.** *Eccl.* The eucharist, as given to one on the verge of death.

It is a procession, going to carry the *viaticum*, the last sacrament, to a dying person.
R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* ch. 17, p. 176. [T. & F. '59.]

3†. Provision for a journey. [L., < *viaticus*; see VIATIC.]

vī"a-tom'e-ter, vai"[*or* vī"]a-tom'ę-tęr, *n.* A viameter.

vī-a'tor, vai-ē'tęr *or* vī-ə'tor, *n.* [-TO'RES, -tō'rīz *or* -rēs, *pl.*] **1.** A traveler. **2.** A freedman who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; an apparitor. [L., < *via*, way.]

—**vī"a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] As regards traveling. [C.]—**vī"a-to'ri-an†**, *a.* Of or pertaining to traveling or a route.

vī'bex, vai'bex *or* vī'bex, *n.* [VI-BI'CES, vi-bai'sīz *or* -bī'cēs, *pl.*] **1.** A mark on the skin produced or appearing as if produced by the stroke of a whip, characteristic of certain fevers. Vibices are called also **molopes.**

The blood, which is extravasated in bruises of *vibices*, is . . . many days in disappearing. ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. ii, pt. iii, **art.** iv, p. 491. [J. J. '01.]

2. A linear ecchymosis. [< L. *vibex* (*vibic-*), weal.]

Vī"bil-i'i-dæ, vai'bil-ai'i-dī *or* vī'bil-i'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperiidean macrurans with a gammaroid body and moderate head and eyes. **Vī-bil'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Vibilia*, goddess of roads, < *via*, way.]—**vī"bil-i'id**, *n.*—**vi-bil'i-oid**, *a.*

vi-brac'u-lum, vai-brac'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] One of the filamentous appendages of the cells of many polyzoans, maintaining lashing movements and serving to bring particles of food within reach. [< L. *vibro*, vibrate.]

vī-brac"u-la'ri-um‡.—**vī-brac'u-lar**, *a.*

vī'bran-cy, vai'bran-si, *n.* The character or state of being vibrant; resonance.

vī'brant, vai'brant, *a.* **1.** Having a rapid motion to and fro, as a musical string; vibrating.

And the pine stood quivering . . . Like a *vibrant* music-string.
E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile, Cho. of Eden Spirits* l. 51.

2. Due to or showing vibration; resonant; sonorous; also, tremulous: said of sounds.

Varying tones, that hung *Vibrant* on every iron tongue.
LONGFELLOW *To a Child* st. 10.

[F., < L. *vibrant(t-)s*, ppr. of *vibro*, shake.]

vī'brate, vai'brēt, *v.* [VI'BRA"TED; VI'BRA"TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a rapid swinging or oscillating motion to; move to and fro, especially with a quick motion.

The last spotted adder that I had the pleasure of finding *vibrated* the tail in a very marked manner.
C. C. ABBOTT *Naturalist's Rambles* ch. 31, p. 303. [A. '87.]

2. To have as a period of vibration; measure by each vibration.

An inch is determined as a certain fraction of the length of a pendulum *vibrating* seconds in the latitude of London. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Origin of Week* p. 209, note 1. [C. & W. '83.]

3. To put in vibration; send forth by vibration.

Chords that *vibrate* sweetest pleasure,
Thrill the deepest notes of woe.
BURNS *On Sensibility* st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or swing back and forth, as a pendulum; play to and fro; oscillate; hence, figuratively, to fluctuate; vacillate. **2.** *Physics.* To move back and forth unceasingly over the same path: generally said of the rapid succession of motions of the parts of an elastic body. [< L. *vibratus*, pp. of *vibro*, brandish.]

Synonyms: see QUAKE; SHAKE.

vī'bra-tile, vai'bra-til, *C. W. Wr.* (-tail, *E. I.*), *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion; vibratory.

Fit the same intellect to a man and it is a bow-string — to a woman and it is a harp-string. She is *vibratile* and resonant all over, so she stirs with slighter musical tremblings of the air about her.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 8, p. 211. [O. & CO. '71.]

—**vī"bra-til'i-ty**, *n.*

vī-bra'tion, vai-brē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of vibrating, or the state of being vibrated; oscillation.

Eggs . . . subjected to the *vibration* and repeated shocks of a railroad journey are checked in development for several days.
E. C. SPITZKA *Insanity* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 84. [BER. '83.]

2. *Physics.* (1) Rapid motion back and forth; especially, the repeated motion of the parts of an elastic solid, or of a fluid, of which the equilibrium has been disturbed; by extension, similar rapid variation to and fro of electrical condition, as in a circuit. Compare WAVE. (2) One complete movement of this kind from the time when the vibrating particle leaves its equilibrium position to the time when it again passes through that position in the same direction: called a **complete vibration.**

An Apparatus for Recording Vibrations.

The vibrations of the tuning-fork (*f*) are recorded on the smoked cylinder (*s*) by turning the crank (*c*).

Vibrations are **transverse** when perpendicular to the direction in which the energy is propagated, as in a light-wave; **longitudinal** when in the same direction, as in sound; **circular, elliptical,** or **rectilinear,** according to the form of the path traversed by the moving particles. A vibration is completely determined by its *amplitude, frequency,* and *period.* See these words.

The fewest *vibrations* appreciated as a musical note are 16 per second; and those which produce the highest tone 41,000 in a second. R. O. DOREMUS in *Homiletic Review* Feb., '92, p. 109.

3. *Pathol.* A shaking motion; a quivering.

—**forced vibration,** a vibration whose period is modified by an outside force; especially, that due to the neighborhood of another vibrating body of different period.—**free v.,** a vibration whose period is determined only by the size, elasticity, etc., of the vibrating body; a natural vibration, as of a swing left to oscillate.—**harmonic v.,** simple harmonic motion. See HARMONIC.—**isochronous v.,** a vibratory movement in which the successive vibrations consume equal time, as in those causing musical tones.—**synchronous vibrations,** two or more vibrations having equal periods and simultaneous direction of motion.

—**vi-bra'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to vibration.

vi-bra'ti-un"cle, vai-brē'shi-un"cl, *E. W., or* -brə'ti-un"cl, *n.* A slight vibration.

Sensory vibrations by being repeated beget in the medullary substance a disposition to diminutive *vibratiuncles* corresponding to themselves respectively. PORTER in Ueberweg's *Hist. Philos.* vol. ii, app. i, § 23, p. 387. [S. '84.]

[Dim. of VIBRATION.]—**vi-bra"ti-un-cu-la'tion**, *n.* A slight thrill or shudder.

vī'bra-tiv(e, vai'brə-tiv, *a.* Causing or tending to cause vibration; vibrating; vibratory.

vi-bra'to, vī-brā'tō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A trembling or pulsating effect in vocal music, caused by rapid variation of emphasis on the same tone: properly distinguished from *tremolo*, where there is an alternation of tones.

vī'bra-tor, vai'brə-tęr, *n.* One who or that which vibrates. Specifically: (1) In harmonic telegraphy: (*a*) A vibrating reed that opens and closes a circuit and so sends over it a vibratory current. (*b*) A similar reed that responds to the intermittent attraction of an electromagnet acted on by such current. (2) Any reciprocating piece caused to vibrate by magnetic attraction, as in an electric bell. (3) A reed, as in a reed-organ. (4) In printing, a distributing roller having lengthwise as well as rotary motion.

vī'bra-to-ry, vai'brə-tō-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to vibration or oscillation; having, consisting of, or causing vibration; as, *vibratory* motion; a *vibratory* impulse.

—**vibratory current** (*Elec.*), a current in a circuit that is very rapidly made and broken, as by a vibrator.

vib'ri-o, vib'ri-ō, *n. Biol.* **1.** A form of bacterium in which the cells are but slightly sinuous and have a filament at each end. **vib'ri-on‡.** **2.** [V-] A genus of such bacteria. [< L. *vibro*, vibrate.]—**vib'ri-o-nin(e**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling vibrios.

vi-bris'sa, vai-bris'ə, *C. E. W.* (vib-ris'ə, *S.*), *n.* [-SÆ, -sē *or* -sī, *pl.*] **1.** A stiff, coarse hair, as in the nostrils of man and about the mouth of mammals. **2.** One of the vaneless hair-like rictal feathers of many birds, especially flycatchers. **3.** One of the lateral bristles about the mouth of certain flies. [< L. *vibrissæ*, hairs in a man's nostrils, < *vibro*, vibrate.]

A Vibrissa.

Section of the lip of a lion, showing the root of one of the vibrissæ (*v*) and the large bundle of nerves (*n*) and blood-vessels supplying it.

vī'bro-gen, vib'ro-jen, *n. Bot.* Active cellular tissue distributed in layers or bands in the cortex of certain tendrils to which their movements of circumnutation are more or less clearly due. [< L. *vibro*, vibrate, + -GEN.]

vī'bro-scope, vai'bro-scōp, *n.* A device for noting or registering vibrations. [< L. *vibro*, vibrate, + -SCOPE.]

Vi-bur'num, vai-būr'num, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, having opposite branchlets, naked buds, opposite entire or serrate leaves, and axillary or terminal clusters of small flowers, becoming a dry or fleshy ovoid drupe in fruit. **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *viburnum*, wayfaring-tree.]

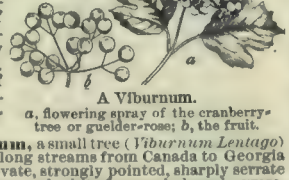

A Viburnum.

a, flowering spray of the cranberry-tree or guelder-rose; *b*, the fruit.

—**sweet viburnum,** a small tree (*Viburnum Lentago*) of rocky woods and along streams from Canada to Georgia and Kentucky, with ovate, strongly pointed, sharply serrate leaves 3 to 4 inches long, and white flowers in broad cymes, followed by drupes called sheepberries. See SHEEPBERRY.

vic'ar, vic'ər, *n.* **1.** In general, one who is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, in the stead of another; a substitute in office.

By and by comes along the State, God's *vicar*.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, viii, intro.

2. [Eng.] The priest of a parish of which the main revenues are appropriated or impropriated, the priest himself receiving but a stipend; also, a perpetual curate.

This officiating minister was in reality no more than a curate, deputy, or vicegerent of the appropriator, and therefore called vicarius, or *vicar*. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* vol. i, bk. i, p. 387.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A person in holy orders who assists a bishop and performs episcopal functions only under special orders. [< F. *vicaire*, < L. *vicarius*, < *vicarius*, a.; see VICARIOUS.]

Synonyms: see CLERGYMAN.

Phrases, etc.:—**lay vicar** (*Anglican Ch.*), a cathedral officer who sings certain portions of the service. **clerk vicar‡; secular vicar‡.**—**v. apostolic** (*R. C. Ch.*), formerly, a bishop or archbishop appointed by the Pope to act in his stead in a given district; more recently, a bishop or priest exercising episcopal jurisdiction where there is no see canonically.—**v. choral** (*Ch. of Eng.*), an assistant, cleric or lay, at cathedral service, especially in the music.—**v. forane** (*R. C. Ch.*), a functionary appointed by a bishop, having limited jurisdiction, chiefly disciplinary, over the inferior clergy, to which has recently been added the care of sick priests, etc.—**vic'ar-gen"er-al**, *n.* **1.** A Roman Catholic functionary corresponding with the archdeacon of the medieval church. He is appointed by the bishop as assistant, and in matters pertaining to jurisdiction forms with the bishop one moral person, but can not perform the specific function of the episcopal order. **2.** In the Church of England, an official assisting the bishop or archbishop in ecclesiastical causes, etc.—**v. of Christ** (*R. C. Ch.*), formerly, any bishop; now, the Pope, regarded as Christ's representative on earth.

—**vic'ar-ate**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a vicar; a vicariate.—**vic'ar-ess**, *n.* A woman vicar; a vicar's wife.—**vic'ar-ship**, *n.* The office of a vicar.

vic'ar-age, vic'ər-ęj, *n.* **1.** The benefice, office, or duties of a vicar. **2.** A vicar's residence.

The *vicarage* of Ottery St. Mary's, Devonshire, was the birthplace and early home of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. J. C. SHAIRP *Studies in Poetry and Philos.* ch. 2, p. 96. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

—**vicarage tithes** [Eng.], the small or privy tithes that accrue to the parish vicar, as distinguished from those that belong to the rector.

vi-ca'ri-al, vai-kē'ri-əl, *a.* **1.** Vicarious. **2.** Belonging or relating to a vicar; held by a vicar. **3.** Serving as a vicar; as, a *vicarial* pastor. [< L. *vicarius;* see VICARIOUS.]

vi-ca'ri-an†, *n.* A vicar; substitute.

vi-ca'ri-ate, vai-kē'ri-ęt *or* -ēt, *a.* Holding office as a delegate; vicarious. [< L. *vicarius;* see VICARIOUS.]

vi-ca'ri-ate, *n.* **1.** A delegated office or power; specifically, the office, power, or jurisdiction of a vicar, especially of a vicar apostolic or of the Pope as the vicar of Christ; also, the territory under a vicar's control.

By the constitution of the church, such at least as it became in the fourth century, . . . every province ought to have its metropolitan, and every *vicariate* its ecclesiastical exarch or primate.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 7, p. 270. [H. '54.]

2. The condition of being vicarious; substitution.

As they [patriarchs] drew near to God, they knew that the lives of innocent and unoffending animals were taken in lieu of their own, which had been justly forfeited; what did they regard as the reason of this singular *vicariate?* A. CAVE *Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice* bk. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 52. [T. & T. C. '77.]

[< LL. *vicariatus*, < L. *vicarius*, n.; see VICAR.] **vi-ca'ri-at‡.**

vi-ca'ri-ous, vai-kē'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Made or performed by substitution; suffered or done in place of or for the sake of another, or pertaining to that which is so suffered or done; substitutionary; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. **2.** Filling the office of or acting for another; as, a *vicarious* ecclesiastic. **3.** Same as VICARIAL, 2; as, *vicarious* authority. **4.** *Physiol.* Acting as a substitute or by means of a substitute; performing, as an organ, the functions of another; substitutive. [< L. *vicarius*, < *vicis*, gen. of **vix*, change.]—**vicarious menstruation,** menstruation through some channel other than the vagina.—**v. sacrifice** (*Theol.*), the sacrifice of Christ as a substitute for the penalties incurred by sinners.

—**vi-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**vi-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vi-ca'ri-us, vai-kē'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, -ri-ai *or* -ri-ī, *pl.*] A vicar; substitute. [L.; see VICAR.]

vic'a-ry†, *n.* **1.** A vicarage. **2.** A vicar.

vice¹, vais, *n.* **1.** Habitual deviation from moral rectitude, or a particular class of actions showing such deviation; especially, the habitual gratification of a debasing appetite or passion; evil conduct or an evil habit; moral uncleanness; depravity; gross immorality; wickedness; as, *vice* is the opposite of virtue; the *vice* of sensuality.

Vice is a chronic and habitual transgression of the moral law, as distinguished from those transgressions which result from momentary temptation. MCCLINTOCK AND STRONG *Cyc. Biblical Lit.* vol. x, p. 772. [H. '81.]

The *vice* of intemperance, then, is social in its origin, progress and aggravation: and most assuredly authorizes us, by every rule of reason and justice, in exerting the whole strength of the social principle, in the way of remedy. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, June 14, '33* p. 345. [A. S. CO. '36.]

2. Something that mars; imperfection; blemish; defect; error; fault; as, *vices* of style.

The loss of this consciousness of direct address loads the delivery with *vices*, by rendering it the expression of the sub-processes, by perverting all the signs, and by enfeebling its rhetorical form.
J. H. MCILVAINE *Elocution* § 52, p. 99. [S. '92.]

3. A bad trick, as of a horse; hence, mischievousness. **4.** [V-] In old English moralities, a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, sometimes called *Vice* in general, sometimes having the name of a particular vice. **5.** [Rare.] Physical taint or depravity; as, he inherited the *vice* of scrofula. [F., < L. *vitium*, fault.]

Synonyms: see SIN.

—**vice'-bit"ten†**, *a.* Given to vice; tainted with vice.

vice², *n.* Same as VISE¹.

vice³, *n.* One who acts in the place of another; a substitute; deputy. [< VICE-.]

vī'ce, vai'sī *or* vī'cē, *prep.* Instead of; in the place of.

You become Captain of K Company, *vice* Rawlins murdered by Apaches. CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 13, p. 87. [L. '92.]

[L., abl. of **vix*, change.]

vice-, *prefix.* Substitute; subordinate; sub-; second: used with official names to form compound words each of which denotes one who has the right to act on occasion in place of the officer designated, or one who is just below such officer in rank. The following are self-explaining:

vice-admiralty	vice-constable	vice-rector
vice-chairman	vice-governor	vice-sheriff
vice-chairmanship	vice-legate	vice-warden
vice-chamberlain	vice-principal	vice-wardenship

[< L. *vice*, instead of, < **vix*, change.]

—**vice'-ad"mi-ral**, *n.* A naval officer next in rank after an admiral. Compare ADMIRAL.—**v.-admiralty courts,** a class of tribunals established in British colonial possessions with admiralty jurisdiction.—**v.-agent**, *n.* A subagent, especially as acting for another agent.—**v.-chancellor**, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A judge in equity courts subordinate to the chancellor. **2.** A deputy chancellor in a university. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The head cardinal of the chancery having charge of the Pope's bulls and briefs.—**v.-chancellorship**, *n.*—**v.-consul**, *n.* One who exercises consular authority, either as the substitute or as the subordinate of a consul.—**v.-consulship**, *n.*—**v.-dean**, *n.* [Eng.]

1. A subdean. **2.** Formerly, one who represented a dean in his absence.—**v.-king,** *n.* A deputy king; viceroy.—**v.-kingdom,** *n.* The territory governed by a viceroy.—**v.-presidency,** *n.* The office or term of vice-president. **v.-presidentship**†, **-v.-president,** *n.* One who is to act, on occasion, in place of a president; specifically [V.-P-], the Vice-President of the United States, who is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President, and is designated by the Constitution to be President of the Senate, and to serve as President in case of the death, resignation, removal, or inability of the President.—**v.-queen,** *n.* [Rare.] A woman who acts as viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy.—**v.-regent. I.** *a.* Belonging to or serving as a vice-regent. **II.** *n.* A deputy regent, especially as filling the place of an absent sovereign.—**v.-treasurer,** *n.* One who acts for or assists a treasurer.—**v.-treasurership,** *n.*

vice-co'mes†, *n.* A viscount or sheriff.

viced†, *a.* Corrupt; vicious.

vice-ge'ral, vois-jī'rul, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent or deputy.

Kildare stood at his side in the *vicegeral* box the first evening on which he was at the play.
FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 3, p. 146. [S. '81.]

vice-ge'rent, vois-jī'rent, *a.* Acting in the place of another, usually in the place of a superior; having delegated power. [OF., < LL. *vicegerent(-)s*, < L. *vice* (see VICE-); and see GERENT.]

But whom send I to judge them? whom but thee,
Vicegerent Son? MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 56.

vice-ge'rent, *n.* One empowered by a superior authority to discharge the duties or fill the place of that authority; one duly authorized to exercise the powers of another; a deputy; vicar

The Shah of Persia . . . is the *vicegerent* of the Prophet.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 15. [W. J. W. '78.]

—vice-ge'rent-cy, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; delegated power or authority.

vice'man, *n.* Same as VISEMAN.

vic'en-a-ry, vis'en-g-ri (XIII), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to twenty. [< L. *vicenarius*, < *viceni*, twenty each, < *viginti*, twenty.]

vi-cen'ni-al, vai-sen'i-al, *C. S. W.* (vi-, *E. I.*), *a.* **1.** Occurring once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* jubilee. **2.** Having duration or existence for twenty years. [< LL. *vicennalis*, < L. *vicennium*, twenty years, < *vicies* (< *viginti*, twenty), twenty times, + *annus*, year.]

—vicennial prescription (*Scots Law*), a twenty years' prescription, pleadable in certain cases.

vice-re'gal, vois-ri'gul, *a.* Belonging or relating to a viceroy, his office, or his jurisdiction; viceroyal.

vice'roy, vois roi, *n.* **1.** A ruler acting with royal authority in the place of the sovereign in a colony or province; vice-king.

For an English statesman, . . . one cannot conceive of a higher place on the earth than that of *Viceroy* of India.
H. M. FIELD *From Egypt to Japan* ch. 21, p. 285. [S. '77.]

2. A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), orange-red with black markings and a row of white marginal spots. The larva feeds on the willow, poplar, and certain other trees. [OF., < LL. *viceregem*, < L. *vice* (see VICE-) + *rex*; see REX.]

—vice-roy'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy; vice-regal.—**vice-roy'al-ty,** *n.* The office or authority of a viceroy. **vice'roy-ship**†, **vice'roy-ship**‡.

vice-ty', *n.* Fault; imperfection.

vi'ce ver'sa, vai-si ver'si *or* vī'cē ver'sa. The order or relation of terms being reversed, as when a subject and a predicate interchange places. [L.; *vice* (see VICE-); *versa*, f. of *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

If the man has ceased to love the woman he has promised to marry — or *vice versâ* — the best possible thing they can do, the only right same thing, is not to marry.
HOWELLS *Minister's Charge* ch. 21, p. 310. [T. & CO. '87.]

Vi'chy, vi-shi *or* vish'i, *a.* Of or pertaining to the town of Vichy in France, or to its mineral-springs: often used colloquially as a noun equivalent to **Vichy water.**

vi-ci-ate†, *v.* Same as VITIATE.

vi'cin, *a* vis'in, in *or* in, *n. Chem.* A white crystal-

vi'cine, } line compound ($C_6H_{14}N_2O_8$) found in the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia Sativa*). [< L. *vicia*, vetch.]

vi'ci-nage, vis'i-nāj, *n.* Neighboring places collectively; vicinity; neighborhood; also, the state of being a neighbor or neighbors; neighborliness. [< F. *voisinage*, < *voisin*, near, < L. *vicinus*, < *vicus*, village.]

The usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighbourhood.
SCOTT *Peveril of the Peak* ch. 2, p. 34. [B. & E.]

Synonyms: see NEIGHBORHOOD

jury of the vicinage, originally, a jury of hundredors drawn from the manorial vills within the locality of the jurisdiction; in modern usage, a jury of the county wherein trial is had

vi'ci-nal, vis'i-nal (XVIII), *a.* [Rare.] Neighboring; adjoining, near. [< L. *vicinalis*, < *vicinus*, near, < *vicus*, village.] **vic'inal planes** (*Crystal.*), planes some of whose parameters are very large or even irrational, which replace other planes.

vi-cin'i-ty, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being near; nearness in space or relationship; proximity.

A little rill that trickled into the lake announced the *vicinity* of a spring. COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 14, p. 246. [B. & B. '70.]

2. That which is near or not remote; adjacent territory; neighborhood

Even in the immediate *vicinity* of Peking, . . . highway robbers and brigandage break out afresh every year.
W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* ch. 1, p. 4. [C. CO. '91.]

[< OF. *vicinité*, < L. *vicinitat-is*, < *vicinus*; see VICINAL.]

Synonyms: see NEIGHBORHOOD

vi"ci-os'i-ty, *n.* The state of being vicious; especially, lack of purity, as in language; viciosity.

vi'cious, vish'us, *a.* **1.** Addicted to vice; corrupt in conduct or habits; habitually violating or disposed to violate moral principles, especially in a low and debased way; depraved; wicked; as, a *vicious* man.

The most glorious gift of poetic insight . . . is too often associated with degraded life and *vicious* character.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. iii, p. 459. [H. '70.]

2. Constituting or of the nature of vice; contrary to morality; partaking of what is base, low, and vile; hence, morally injurious; pernicious; evil; as, *vicious* acts.

Vicious actions are not hurtful because they are forbidden, but forbidden because they are hurtful.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. i, pt. i, p. 242. [L. '74.]

3. Addicted to some dangerous trick or tricks; unruly; said of the lower animals; as, a *vicious* horse. **4.** Marked by imperfections or faults; defective, especially in legal or logical validity; faulty; as, a *vicious* title; *vicious* reasoning.

That *vicious* speaking which is called sing-song.
J. H. MCILVAINE *Elocution* § 190, p. 324. [S. '70.]

5. Lacking in purity or correctness; corrupted, as language, or a copy or version.

It is believed that the Welsh-Keltic manuscripts are unusually *vicious* in the texts. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* ch. 6, p. 100. [F. & W. '83.]

6. [Colloq.] Marked by malice or spite; malignant; venomous; as, *vicious* gossip; a *vicious* fling of sarcasm. **7**†. Contaminated; vitiated. [OF., < L. *vitiosus*, < *vitium*, fault.]

Synonyms: see ABANDONED; BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; IRREGULAR; SINFUL.

—vicious circle, same as CIRCLE, 8.—**v. intromission** (*Scots Law*), the unauthorized assumption of control of another's property or affairs.—**v. syllogism,** a syllogism that violates some fundamental rule of logic.—**v. union,** *Surg.* **1.** A faulty conjoining of the fractured ends of a bone. **2.** The condition of deformity resulting from a badly united fracture.

—vi'cious-ly, *adv.*—**vi'cious-ness,** *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A change, especially a complete change, of condition or circumstances, as of fortune; a revolution; mutation; as, the *vicissitudes* of this life.

A man used to *vicissitudes* is not easily dejected.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 12, p. 64. [G. P. P.]

2. Alternate occurrence or succession; regular change; as, the *vicissitude* of the seasons.

The sweet *vicissitudes* of day and night.
COWPER *Hope* l. 488.

[< L. *vicissitudo*, < *vicis*, gen. of **vix*, change.]

vi-cis"si-tu'di-na-ry, vi-sis'i tū'di-ng-ri, *a.* Marked by or subject to vicissitude or change. [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*); see VICISSITUDE.] **vi-cis"si-tu'di-nous**‡.

Vi-cis'sy duck. The widgeon-duck.

vi-con'ti-el', *a. Old Eng. Law.* Of or pertaining to a viscount or sheriff. **vi-coun'ti-el**†.

vi'count', *n.* Same as VISCOUNT.

vic'tim, vic'tim, *n.* **1.** A living creature sacrificed to some deity or in the performance of a religious rite.

The solemn struggle came on; foremost in council, he [Warren] also was foremost in the battle-field, and offered himself a voluntary *victim*, the first great martyr in the cause. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, May 28, '38*, p. 342. [A. S. CO. '36.]

2. A person sacrificed in the pursuit of some object; one who is injured or killed, as by misfortune or calamity; one who is harmed or annoyed by any person or agency; as, *victims* of a railroad accident; a *victim* of the schemes or hobbies of others; the *victim* of a practical joke. **3.** A sufferer from any diseased condition or morbid feeling; one who is mastered by some overpowering passion, feeling, or influence; as, a *victim* of melancholy, jealousy, or superstition. **4.** One who is swindled or cheated; a dupe; gull. [< F. *victime*, < L. *victima*, beast for sacrifice, < *vincio*, bind.]

—vic'tim-ate', *vt.* To victimize; sacrifice.—**vic'tim-hood,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a victim.

vic'tim-ize, vic'tim-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] [Colloq.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a fraud or swindle, dupe; cheat; defraud. **vic'tim-ize'r.**

Had we been warned that he 'the King of Chumbari' would *victimize* us, I do not think we should have refused his friendship.
STANLEY *Dark Continent* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 318. [H. '78.]

Synonyms: see ABUSE.

—vic'tim-i"za- or **-sa-]bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being victimized.—**vic"tim-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**vic'tim-i"zer** or **-ser,** *n.*

vic'tor', *vi.* To act as victor; triumph.

vic'tor, vic'tgr, *a.* Of or pertaining to a victor; worthy of or suited to a victor; victorious.

vic'tor, *n.* **1.** One who vanquishes an enemy in battle, or overcomes another or others in any kind of contest; a vanquisher; winner; conqueror.

The battle was over, and he was the *victor*, standing alone upon the field; and at his feet the slain
R. BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* ch. 37, p. 117. [A. '77.]

2. One who is successful in any struggle or in any undertaking requiring great effort, as in overcoming a vicious propensity. **3.** [Poet.] A destroyer: with *of*. [L., < *vinco*, pp. *victus*, conquer.] **vic'tor-er**†.

Synonyms: conqueror, master, vanquisher, winner. A *victor* wins in a single battle or contest; a *conqueror* wins in the final result of war or contest, often of many battles or campaigns.

—vic'tor-ess, *n.* A victress; victrix.

Vic-to'ri-a, vic-tō'ri-ą, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of victory, answering to the Greek Nike. **2.** *Bot.* A monotypic genus of gigantic water-lilies (*Nymphæaceæ*). *V. regia* is the Victoria water-lily. See below. **3.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **4.** [v-] A low, light, 4-wheeled, cut-under form of carriage, with a falling top, a seat for two persons over the rear axle, and a raised driver's seat. [< L. *victoria*; see VICTORY.]

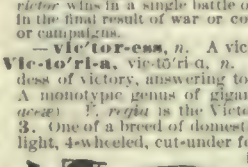
A Victoria.

Phrases: **Royal Order of Victoria and Albert,** an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1862 in commemoration of her marriage with the Prince Consort and conferred upon ladies only.—**V. blue,** see BLUE.—**V. cross,** a Maltese cross of bronze, charged with the imperial crown and crest, with the words "For Valour" on a scroll: instituted in 1856 by Queen Victoria as an order of merit for army and navy. A separate bar or clasp is added for any new act of heroism such as would at first have won the cross. A pension of £10 a year is given with the cross, and £5 a year with every added bar. See plate of DECORATIONS OF HONOR, fig. 3.—**V. green,** same as BENZAL GREEN. SWEETREN.—**V. pigeon, V. crown-pigeon,** *Goura victoriæ* of the island of Zobic.—**V. (or royal) water-lily,** a plant (*Victoria regia*) of tropical South America, remarkable for its immense and peculiar leaves and large flowers. The blade of the leaf, which floats on the surface of the water at the top of a long cylindrical petiole sent up from a thick fleshy rootstock, is circular, peltate, 4 to 6 feet in diameter, and has the edge turned up 2 to 4 inches, giving it the appearance of an immense platter and to the plant the name of *water-platter*. The flowers, which are solitary and somewhat resemble the common white water-lily, are from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, and expand only in the night, usually but twice. Called also *water-maize* by South-Americans, who roast and eat the seeds.

The Victoria Water-lily (*Victoria regia*).

vic-to'ri-al†, *a.* Victorious.

Vic-to'ri-an, vic-tō'ri-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Victoria, queen of Great Britain and Ireland (born 1819), or to her reign (begun in 1837); as, the *Victorian* era; a *Victorian* poet. **2.** Relating to Victoria, an Australian colony.

Vic-to'ri-an, *n.* Any one, especially an author, contemporary of Queen Victoria; an author belonging to the Victorian period. Compare ELIZABETHAN.

vic-to"ri-a'tus, vic-tō"ri-ē'tus *or* -ā'tus, *n.* [L.] A Roman coin. See COIN.

vic"to-rine', vic'to-rīn', *n.* **1.** A fur tippet with long tabs in front. **2.** A variety of peach. [< F. *Victorine*, feminine name, < *Victor*, Victor, < L. *victor*; see VICTOR.]

vic-to'ri-ous, vic-tō'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Having won victory; having overcome or conquered in a contest or conflict of any kind; conquering; triumphant; as, a *victorious* king; to be *victorious* in a chess-contest.

Victorious over all his rivals, and all the enemies of Rome, Aurelian celebrated a triumph with unusual magnificence.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 247. [H. G. & CO. '41.]

2. Bringing victory; distinguished by victory; typifying or announcing victory; as, a *victorious* struggle; a *victorious* day; *victorious* shouts. [< F. *victorieux*, < L. *victoriosus*, < *victoria*; see VICTORY.]—**vic-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**vic-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic'to-ry, vic'to-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a victor; the state attained by overpowering in combat or in any struggle the person or thing that opposes; as, the depression of defeat was followed by the elation of *victory*. **2.** The act or event of overcoming an enemy in battle or an opponent in a contest; defeat of an enemy or contestant.

Whenever a column saw him at their head, they knew that it was to be *victory* or annihilation. J. T. HEADLEY *Napoleon and his Marshals, Ney* in vol. ii, p. 313. [S. '91.]

3. An overcoming of opposition or difficulty in any struggle; as, a noble life means countless *victories* over oneself.

I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some *victory* for humanity. MANN in Mrs. Mann's *Horace Mann, Baccalaureate Address, '59* in ch. 15, p. 575. [W. F. & CO. '65.]

4. [V-] The Roman goddess Victoria (the Greek Nike), represented in art as winged or wingless, often with a palm-branch in one hand, and wearing a laurel crown; as, the *Victory* of Samothrace; the temple of wingless *Victory* at Athens. [< F. *victoire*, < L. *victoria*, < *victor*; see VICTOR.]

Synonyms: achievement, advantage, conquest, mastery, success, supremacy, triumph. *Victory* is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc., considered as opponents or enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement*, *advantage*, or *success* may be termed a *victory*. In *conquest* and *mastery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory*. *Triumph*, originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory*, has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant, complete, and glorious *victory*. Compare ACHIEVEMENT; CONQUER.—Antonyms: defeat, disappointment, disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow, retreat, rout.

vic'tress, vic'tres, *n.* A woman who is victorious. **vic'trice**†, **vic'trix**‡. [Rare].

vict'ual, vit'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [VICT'UALED or VICT'UALLED; VICT'UAL-ING or VICT'UAL-LING.] To furnish or store with victuals or provisions; as, to *victual* a ship.

II. *i.* To lay in supplies of food; take food; eat.

vict'ual, *n.* **1.** Food: generally in the plural and meaning food for human beings as prepared for eating.

I cared not for the people round me, neither took delight in *victuals*, but made believe to eat and drink.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 17, p. 96. [T. Y. C.]

2. [Scot.] Grain; corn. [< OF. *vitaille*, < LL. *victualia*, neut. pl. of *victualis*, of food, < L. *victus*, food, < *vivo*, pp. of *vivo*, live.] **vict'ual-age**‡; **vit'-aile**†; **vit'tle**†.

Synonyms: see DIET.

—vict'ual-less, *a.* Having no food.

vict'ual-er, } vit'l-gr, *n.* **1.** One who supplies food

vict'ual-ler, } or victuals; a commissary of subsistence. **2.** An innkeeper. **3.** A victualing-ship. **4.** [Scot.] A corn-factor.—**licensed victualer** [Gt. Brit.], an innkeeper having a license to sell spirituous liquors.

vict'ual-ing, vit'l-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of VICTUAL, *v.* **vict'ual-ling**†, **-vict'ual-ing-bill"**, *n.* A custom-house warrant for the shipment of necessary stores on an outward-bound merchant-vessel. [C.]—**v.-department,** *n.* [Eng.] An office where the system of provision of stores for the navy is directed.—**v.-house,** *n.* An eating-house.—**v.-note,** *n.* An order from a paymaster upon a ship's steward for victualing a new seaman.—**v.-ship,** *n.* A ship that conveys provisions to another vessel or to a fleet; victualer.—**v.-yard,** *n.* [Eng.] A yard, generally adjoining a dockyard, where vessels of war are provisioned.

vic'tus, vic'tus, *n. Zool.* Food; diet. [L.; see VICTUAL.]

vi-cu'gna, } vi-cū'nyą, *n.* [Sp.] A small cameloid

vi-cu'ña, } mammal (*Auchenia vicugna*) of the high northern Andes, having fine and very valuable wool.

It was probably the delicate wool of the *vicuña*, none of which had then been seen in Europe.
PRESCOTT *Peru* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 374. [H. '48.]

vi-gu'na‡.

—vi-cu'gna-cloth", *n.* Soft cloth made of vicugna-wool.—**v.-wool,** *n.* **1.** A mixture of wool and cotton: used for soft fabrics. **2.** The wool of the vicugna.

vid, vid. *Math.* A letter or unit of the linear algebras of Benjamin Pierce (1809-'80).

vi'du-finch", vai'du-finch", *C.* (vid'ą-, *W.*), *n.* Same as WHIDAH-BIRD.

vi"dame', vi'dām', *n.* [F.] *F. Feudal Law.* A deputy of a bishop in secular matters; also, a minor title of nobility.

Vi'dar, vi'dar, *n. Norse Myth.* A son of Odin and a giantess, who slays the Fenris wolf in Ragnarok and rules, with Vale, after Ragnarok. See VALE².

vi'de, vai'dī *or* vi'dē, *v.* See: used to call attention or make a reference; as, *vide* page 36. [L., imper. of *video*, see.]—**vi'de in'fra,** see below.—**v. supra,** see above.

vide, vid, *a.* [F.] *Mus.* Open.

vi″dée′, vi′dē′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Voided.

vi-del′i-cet, vi-del′i-set, *C. W. Wr.* (vai-, *E. S.*), *adv.* To wit; that is to say; namely: abbreviated *viz.*

Videlicet or *scilicet* is used in pleading to introduce a more particular or specific statement, or an explanation, of what is general in the preceding words.

[L., < *videre licet*; *videre*, inf. of *video*, see; *licet*, it is permitted.]

vi-den′dum, vai-den′dum *or* vi-, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] Something to be seen; something notable; a sight.

vide′-ruff†, *n.* An old game at cards. Compare RUFF³.

vi-dette′, *n.* Same as VEDETTE.

Vid′i-an, vid′i-ən, *a.* Named after Guido Guidi (Vidus Vidius), an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.

—**Vidian canal**, a passage through the sphenoid bone at the root of the pterygoid processes.—**V. nerve**, a nerve formed by branches from the facial and the sympathetic nerves, that passes to the sphenopalatine ganglion.

vid′i-mus, vid′i-məs, *C.* (vai′di-, *E. S.*), *n.* **1.** An examination, as of accounts. **2.** A summary of a book or any writing. **3.** *Arch.* A design for a painted window. [L., we have seen, pf. ind. of *video*, see.]

vi′do, vī′dō, *a.* *Mus.* Open. [< F. *vide*, VOID.]

vi-do′ni-a, vi-dō′ni-ə, *n.* A dry, white, tart wine, formerly imported into England from Teneriffe. [Cp. Pg. *vidonho*, < *vide*, vine branch, < L. *vitis*, vine.] **Teu″e-riffe′**.

vi′dre-come″, vī′dr-com′, *n.* A large drinking-glass of German origin, often with heraldic ornamentation. [F., < G. *wiederkommen*, < *wieder*, again, + *kommen*, come.]

vid′u-age, vid′yu-ĕj, *n.* Widowhood; also, widows collectively. [< L. *vidua*; see VIDUATE.]

vid′u-al†, *a.* Belonging or relating to widowhood; widowed.

vid′u-ate, vid′yū-ĕt *or* -āt, *n.* *Eccl.* The order of widows, or one of its members. [< L. *viduo* (pp. *viduatus*), widow, < *vidua*, widow, < *viduus*, bereft.]

vid″u-a′tion, vid′yū-ā′shən, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being widowed or bereaved; bereavement.

Vid″u-i′næ, vid′yu-ai′nī *or* -ū-ī′nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of ploceoid birds, especially those with the first primary very small and falcate; whidah- or widow-birds. **Vid′u-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vidua*, widow.]

—**vid′u-in(e)**, *a.* & *n.*

vi-du′i-ty, vi-diū′i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being widowed; widowhood or widowerhood.

Tholuck is married again, after long *viduity*.
J. W. ALEXANDER *Familiar Letters* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 336. [S. '60.]

vid′u-ous, vid′yu-əs, *a.* [Rare.] Widowed.

vie, vai, *v.* [VIED; VY′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To show in competition; match. **2**†. To wager; bet.

II. *i.* **1.** To strive for superiority; put forth effort to excel or outdo others, as in a race or competition; show rivalry; contend: followed by *with*.

The governments of continental Europe *vied with* each other in welcoming the new republic to its place among the powers of the world. BANCROFT *Const. of the U. S.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 70. [A. '82.]

2†. To bet on the value of a hand in cards. [Contr. form < OF. *envier*, < L. *invito*, invite.] **vye**†.

Synonyms: see CONTEND.

vie[1]†, *n.* A contest or contention between close rivals; competition; strife; also, a wager; challenge. **vye**†.

vie[2]†, *n.* Life.

vi-elle′, vi-el′, *E. W.* (viel, *C.*; ve-yel′, *Wr.*), *n.* [F.] Originally, a form of viol; later, a hurdy-gurdy.

The jongleur . . . carried with him his *vielle*, a small kind of violin.
VAN LAUN *French Lit.* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 138. [G. P. P. '76.]

Vi-en′na caus′tic. A caustic mixture of equal parts of potash and lime, used in medicine when a milder caustic than potash is desired, hence called **milder common caustic. Vienna paste**†.

Vi″en-nese′, vi″en-īs′, *C.*[1] *W.*[2], *or* -īz′, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] (vai-en-nīz′, *Wr.*). **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Vienna (German *Wien*), the capital of Austria, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing. & pl.* A native or citizen of Vienna.

vi et ar′mis, vai *or* vī et ār′mis. [L.] *Law.* With force and violence: used in allegations of trespass, of criminal acts, etc.; literally, with force and arms.

view, viū, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at scrutinizingly; examine attentively; inspect; also, to see; perceive; behold.

He paused, and led where Douglas stood,
And with stern eye the pageant *view'd*.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 14.

2. *Law.* To inspect personally (the place or matter in question); make legal examination of by the eye; as, a jury to *view* the premises in dispute; to *view* the place of a crime; to *view* the body at a coroner's inquest. **3.** To take a mental survey of; consider; investigate.

Aristotle oftener *viewed* virtue as the means of obtaining happiness. JAMES MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philosophy* § 2, p. 27. [BL. '62.]

II. *i.* To take a view; make an examination; look; see.

Synonyms: see BEHOLD; EXAMINE; LOOK.

view, *n.* **1.** The act of viewing or seeing; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; as, the assessors took a *view* of the premises. **2.** Intellectual survey; mental examination or inspection; as, a just *view* of the facts and arguments. **3.** Power of seeing, or limit of sight; range of vision; reach of mental perception or insight; range or scope of thought; as, the mountain was within our *view*; past ages are within the historian's *view*.

But somewhere, out of human *view*.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxiv, st. 5.

4. That which is viewed or seen; sight; spectacle; especially, a prospect or scene; as, an extensive *view*.

O the dear prospect! O majestic *view*.
THOMSON *Liberty* pt. iv, l. 382.

5. A representation of that which is viewed or seen; picture; as, a *view* of Niagara. **6.** Reference to something viewed as the object of action; intention; purpose; design; as, all was planned with a *view* to conquest.

With what *view* does a statesman address a popular assembly!
JEREMIAH DAY *The Will* § 7, p. 128. [H. & N. '38.]

7. Manner of viewing, looking at, interpreting, considering, or understanding things; opinion; estimate; notion; theory; as, their *views* of duty were very unlike.

Obstinately the masters take one *view* of the matter; obstinately the operatives another; and no political science can set them at one.
RUSKIN *Unto This Last* essay i, p. 5. [S. E. & CO. '62.]

8. *Law.* Inspection, as by a jury, of property or of a place intimately connected with a case on trial.

We . . . respectfully report that we have performed the duties of said *view* and location as required by law. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 119, note. [C. CO. '90.]

9†. *Her.* The footing or tracking of a buck or fallow deer. **10**†. Aspect; appearance; show. [< F. *vue*, < *vu*, pp. of *voir*, see, < L. *video*, see:]

Synonyms: see CONCEPTION; OPINION; PURPOSE; SIGHT.

—**by′-view″**, *n.* A self-interested scheme or purpose aside from that apparent or professed.—**field of v.**, the field of vision. See VISION.—**on v.**, open to the public; set up, as statues or pictures, for public inspection.—**private v.**, a view of an exhibition of pictures, etc., to which only special persons, as newspaper critics and friends of the exhibitors, are admitted.—**to have in v.**, to hold in mind, as a purpose or an event.—**to the v.**, before the public gaze.—**view″-hal-loo′**, *n.* A shout uttered by a huntsman when a fox breaks cover.—**v. of frank-pledge**. *Eng. Law.* **1.** Anciently, a court-leet or court of the hundred held by the steward of a manor. **2.** An official review and inspection of the inhabitants of a hundred by the sheriff.

view′a-bl(e, viū′ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being viewed.

Electricity has rendered [the exposition] *viewable* after dark.
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '92, p. 207.

viewd, *pp.* Viewed. PHIL. Soc.

view′er, viū′ər, *n.* One who views or inspects. (1) [Eng.] An overseer or superintendent, especially of a mine. (2) *Law.* One of a body of persons appointed to inspect a particular place and report upon it to the court.

view′i-ness, viū′i-nes, *n.* [Colloq.] The quality or character of being viewy or visionary.

view′less, viū′les, *a.* That can not be perceived with the eye; invisible; unseen.—**view′less-ly**, *adv.*

view′ly, viū′li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Agreeable to the sight; comely. **view′some**†.

view′-point, viū′-point, *n.* [Colloq.] Point of view.

view′y, viū′i, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Having visionary ideas or unpractical or peculiar views; speculative; visionary.

What the people he has talked to, with the exception of a '*viewy*' individual here and there, really care about, is the material development of the country.
M. E. GRANT-DUFF in *Contemporary Review* Sept., '91, p. 328.

2. Appearing good at first sight; showy.

vif′da, vif′də, *n.* [Orkney & Shetland.] Unsalted beef or mutton hung and dried. **viv′da**†.

vif′-gage″†, *n.* [OF.] *Law.* Same as VADIUM VIVUM.

vi-ges′i-mal, vai-jes′i-məl, *C. W., or* vi-, *E. Wr.*, *a.* **1.** Twentieth. **2.** Of or pertaining to twenty; by twenties.

The *vigesimal* counting (by twenties), which is the regular mode in many languages, has its traces left in the midst of the decimal counting of civilized Europe, as in English 'fourscore and three,' French 'quatre-vingt trois,' that is 'four twenties and three.'
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 13, p. 312. [A. '81.]

[< L. *vigesimus*, < *viginti*, twenty.]

vi-ges″i-ma′tion, vai-jes′i-mē′shən, *C. W., or* vi-, *E. Wr.*, *n.* [Rare.] The putting to death of every twentieth man.

vi-ges′i-mo-quar″to, vai-[*or* vi-]jes′i-mō-kwōr″tō. **I.** *a.* Having a sheet folded into twenty-four leaves.

II. *n.* Same as TWENTYFOURMO. [< L. *vigesimus* (see VIGESIMAL) + *quartus*, fourth, < *quattuor*, four.]

vi-gi′a, vi-jī′ə, *n.* A warning on a hydrographic chart to look out for a rock, shoal, or other danger. [< Sp. *vigía*, lookout, < *vigilia*, = F. *vigile*; see VIGIL.]

vig′il, vij′il, *n.* **1.** The act or state of keeping awake; especially, abstinence from sleep at a time naturally or ordinarily given to sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; watch.

Thou, in Heaven unsleeping, O'er thy children *vigil* keeping.
FELICIA HEMANS *Night Hymn at Sea* st. 1.

2. Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day; also, the eve of a festival, especially when such eve is a fast; originally, the watch kept on the night before a feast. **3.** In general, nocturnal devotions: usually in the plural. **4**†. A wake. [< F. *vigile*, < L. *vigilia*, < *vigil*, awake, < *vigeo*, be lively.] **vig′ile**†; **vig′il-y**†.

—**vigils** or **watchings of flowers**, the opening and closing of the flowers of certain plants at particular hours of the day: a translation of the *vigiliæ* of Linnæus, used by him in his horologium Floræ. Compare HOROLOGIUM FLORÆ.

vig′i-lance, vij′i-ləns, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being vigilant; alert and intent mental watchfulness in guarding against danger or providing for safety; circumspection; watchfulness; wariness.

Praise I find affects us as money does. The more a man gets of it, with the more *vigilance* he watches over and preserves it.
COWPER *Works, Letters, Dec. 21, 1788* p. 277. [P. S. & CO. '56.]

2. *Med.* A morbid wakefulness; insomnia. **3**†. The state of being awake. **4**†. A guard; watch. [F., < L. *vigilantia*, < *vigilan(t-)s*; see VIGILANT.] **vig′i-lan-cy**†.

Synonyms: see ATTENTION.

—**vigilance committee**, a body of men self-organized for the maintenance of order and the administration of summary justice in communities where regular authority is lacking or is inefficient.

vig′i-lant, vij′i-lənt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by vigilance; being awake and on the alert to discover and ward off danger or insure safety; watchful; heedful; wary: used also figuratively; as, the *vigilant* stars.

How alert and *vigilant* the birds are, even when absorbed in building their nests!
BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Birds'-Nests* p. 103. [H. & H. '71.]

2. *Her.* Being on the watch for prey; as, a lion *vigilant*. [F., < L. *vigilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vigilo*, < *vigil*; see VIGIL.]

Synonyms: active, alert, awake, careful, cautious, circumspect, on the alert, on the lookout, sleepless, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake. *Vigilant* implies more sustained activity and more intelligent volition than *alert*; one may be habitually *alert* by reason of native quickness of perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy; one who is *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose. One is *vigilant* against danger or harm; he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well as against evil; he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem, trickery, or treachery. See ALERT; ATTENTIVE.—**Antonyms**: careless, drowsy, dull, heedless, inattentive, incautious, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, oblivious, thoughtless, unwary.

—**vig′i-lant-ly**, *adv.*

vig″i-lan′te, vij″i-lan′tē, *n.* [Sp.] One who belongs to a vigilance committee. **vig′i-lant**‡.

The *Vigilantes*, to put an end to the long reign of terror, assumed the duties of captors, judges, jurors, and executioners.
J. W. CLAMPITT in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., '91, p. 451.

vi″gin-tiv′i-rate†, *n.* A governing body of twenty men.

vign-ette′, vin-yet′ (XIII), *vt.* [VIGN-ET′TED; VIGN-ET′TING.] **1.** To make with a fading background or border, as a photograph. **2.** To ornament with vignettes.

vign-ette′, *n.* **1.** A running ornament of leaves and tendrils, as found in decorated and perpendicular Gothic architecture. **2.** By extension, an ornamented capital letter in medieval manuscript, thus composed.

Who adorned Psalters with a religious patience, and expended a whole month in contriving the *vignette* of an initial letter!
I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.* vol. i, p. 109. [W. J. W. '66.]

3. A head- or tail-piece in a book, whether decorative or illustrative. **4.** An engraving, drawing, photograph, or other picture having a background or border that is shaded off gradually. See VIGNETTER. [F., dim. of *vigne*, vine, < L. *vinea*; see VINE.]

vign-et′ter, vin-yet′ər, *n.* **1.** A device, as a shaded mask of paper or glass with an oval hole in the center, or paper with the hole notched, used by photographers in printing vignettes. **2.** A vignettist.

vign-et′ting, vin-yet′ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of VIGNETTE, *v.*—**vign-et′ting-glass″**, *n.* A glass vignetter. See VIGNETTER, 1.—**v.-mask**, *n.* A vignetter, properly one of paper.—**v.-paper**, *n.* A paper vignetter. See VIGNETTER, 1.

vign-et′tist, vin-yet′ist, *n.* One who makes vignettes.

vig′nite, vig′nait, *C. I.* (vin′yait, *E.*), *n.* Magnetite.

vign-o′ble†, *n.* A vineyard.

vig-o′ni-a, vī-gō′ni-ə, *n.* Same as VICUGNA. **vi-gu′na**‡.

vig′or†, *vt.* To impart vigor to. **vig′our**†.

vig′or, vig′ər, *n.* **1.** Active strength or force, physical or mental; capacity for energetic action or exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; mental energy; physical force; robustness; as, the *vigor* of manhood.

In many occupations industrial efficiency requires little else than physical *vigour*; that is, muscular strength, a good constitution and energetic habits. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 250. [MACM. '91.]

2. Active strength or force in animal or vegetable nature; vital or natural power; as, the plants grow with *vigor*. **3.** Forcible exertion of strength; force or strength in general; energy; as, he performed the task with *vigor*.

The clergy, for a time, made war on schism with so much *vigor* that they had little leisure to make war on vice.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 141. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

[< F. *vigueur*, < L. *vigor*, < *vigeo*, thrive.] **vig′our**‡.

—**vig′or-ite**, *n.* A high explosive consisting of nitroglycerin with some convenient dope: used chiefly for blasting.—**vig′or-less**, *a.* Having no vigor.

vi″go-ro′so, vi″go-rō′sō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Vigorous.

vig′or-ous, vig′ər-əs, *a.* **1.** Full of physical or mental vigor; possessing abundant and enduring force or vital power; having energy; strong; robust; sturdy; as, a *vigorous* man or plant.

The life of every healthy and *vigorous* animal consists mainly in the repetition of actions which have become habitual.
ST. GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, State Organizations* in vol. i, p. 161. [O. & CO. '92.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or marked by vigor; powerful; forcible; as, a *vigorous* blow; a *vigorous* style.

Though the forming of a wise and just government is the greatest achievement of a people, its honest and *vigorous* administration involves perils and difficulties little anticipated in the youth of nations.
D. B. EATON *Civil Service in Gt. Brit.* ch. 1, p. 4. [H. '80.]

3. *Art.* Specifically, bearing the impress of decision and strength; bold; powerful; striking, as Michelangelo's sculpture or Rubens's painting.

Milton's poetry, though habitually serious, is always healthful, and bright, and *vigorous*.
CHANNING *Works, Writings of Milton* p. 502. [A. U. A. '83.]

Synonyms: see ACTIVE; ATHLETIC; FRESH; HEALTHY; POWERFUL; STRONG.

—**vig′or-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**vig′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vi′go's pow′der, vī′gōz. Mercuric oxid.

vig′our, etc. Vigor, etc.: usual spelling in England.

vi-ha′ra, vi-hä′rə, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A Buddhist idol-house and monastery. **2.** A rock cave. **vi′har**‡.

vi-hue′la, vi-hwē′lə, *n.* A medieval guitar of simple form. [O. Sp., = OF. *viole*; see VIOL.]

vi-kā′ra, vi-kä′rə, *n.* [Sans.] Change; alteration; in Sankhya philosophy, a production, or that which is evolved from a previous prakriti or producer.

vi′king, vai′king, *C. E.*[2] *S. W. Wr.*, *or* vi′king (vik′ing, *E.*[1] *I.*), *n.* A freebooter; pirate; rover; in the Scandinavian Sagas, one of the Scandinavian warriors of the 8th to the 11th century, who harried the coasts of Europe, and especially of England and Normandy, and founded settlements in England, Ireland, Shetland, Iceland, Normandy, Spain, Sicily, etc. Compare SEA-KING.

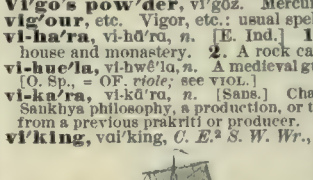

A Viking Ship.
(As restored from the buried ship found at Gokstad, Norway; the shields of the crew are hung along the gunwale.)

The *vikings*, mere pirates from the viks or creeks of Scandinavia, have, by the same process [change in language], been raised to the dignity of kings.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 14, p. 289. [S. '74.]

Here were the hiding-places where the *vikings*, wickelings, holes-and-corner pirates, ran in with their spoils.
FROUDE *Hist. Sketches, Norway Fjords* p. 72. [F. & W. '83.]

[< Icel. *víkingr*, pirate, < *víkr*, creek.] **wick′ing**‡.

—**vi′king-ism**, *n.* The spirit or practises of vikings.

vil′an-yet†, *n.* Villainy; also, discourtesy; rusticity.

vi″la-yet′, vi′lä-yet′, *W.* (vil-a-yet′, *C.*), *n.* [Turk.] One of the chief political divisions of the Turkish empire, governed by a vali. **vi″la-iet′**‡; **vil″la-yet′**‡.

vild(et, *a.* Vile.—**vild′ly**†, *adv.*

vile†, *vt.* To cause to become vile.

vile, vail, *a.* [VI′LER; VI′LEST.] **1.** Morally base, despicable, or loathsome; basely degraded; shamefully wicked; sinful; depraved; also, odious; disgusting.

And he,—the basest of the base,
The *vilest* of the *vile*.
WHITTIER *The New Year* st. 23.

2. Of little worth or account; poor; low; abject; mean.

And, tho' thyself a slave,
Buy freemen *vile* eno' to call thee master.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Secret Way* st. 162.

3. Objectionable in any way; disagreeable: a general term of derogation; as, in durance *vile*; *vile* food. [< F. *vil*, < L. *vilis*, worthless.]

Synonyms: see ABOMINABLE; BAD; BASE; BRUTISH; COMMON; CRIMINAL; FOUL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; SINFUL.

—**vile′ly**, *adv.*—**vile′ness**, *n.*

viled†, *a.* Abusive; defamatory; vile.

vile′head†, *n.* Vileness.

vil′eynst, *n.* Villainous.

Vil′i, vil′i, *n.* [Scand.] *Norse Myth.* A brother of Odin, forming with Odin and Ve a trinity who constructed the world out of Ymer's body, created man, and rule heaven and earth. **Vil′e**‡.

vil″i-a′co†, *n.* A villain; scoundrel.

vil′i-cate†, *vt.* To vilify.

vil"i-fi-ca'tion, vil'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of vilifying; defamation. **2.** Defamatory speech; abuse.

The *vilification* which was poured on Luther and his doings was so bitter as to be ludicrous. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 11, p. 296. [A. '75.]

[< LL. *vilificatus*, pp. of *vilifico;* see VILIFY.]

vil'i-fy, vil'i-fui, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent as vile; attempt to injure the reputation of by slander or false reports; defame; traduce; slander.

Beyond measures eulogized by the poets, orators, and annalists of his own age . . . he [Louis XIV.] has been proportionally *vilified* by the historians . . . of subsequent times.
A. ALISON, JR. *Duke of Marlborough* ch. 2, p. 46. [W. B. '55.]

2. To make base or vile; degrade; debase. **3.** To make of no account; treat as vile.

II. *i.* To indulge in vilification or slander. [< LL. *vilifico,* < L. *vilis,* vile, + *facio,* make.]

Synonyms: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE.

vil'i-pend, vil'i-pend, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To think or speak disparagingly of; depreciate; despise; defame; vilify.

We hope . . . his Majesty will take a vigorous resolution and not suffer his grandeur and dignity to be *vilipended* longer. BARNEVELD in Motley's *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 17. [H.]

II. *i.* To express depreciation. [< F. *vilipender,* < L. *vilipendo,* < *vilis,* worthless, + *pendo,* weigh.]

—vil'i-pend"er, *n.*— **vil'i-pend'en-cy†,** *n.* Disparagement; disesteem.

vil'i-ty†, *n.* Vileness; baseness.

vill, vil, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A village; hamlet; township; also, a manor; parish, or part of a parish.

A little onward a '*vill*' of the Hwicecan or Mercian kings was rising beside the ruined walls and towers which were all that remained of the Roman Alcester.
GREEN *Making of England* ch. 7, p. 340. [H. '82.]

[< F. *ville,* < L. *villa;* see VILLA.] **vll†.**

vil'la, vil'ɑ, *n.* **1.** A country house or country-seat with some suggestion of opulence and elegance; rural mansion; less properly, a suburban detached cottage.

In Roman antiquity, *villa* originally meant a property in the country, but later the **villa rustica,** or farmhouse, was distinguished from the **villa urbana,** a suburban house in the town style of architecture, built for pleasure only. The **villa marina** was a villa by the seaside.

The White House . . . has the air of a large suburban *villa* rather than of a palace.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 70. [MACM. '90.]

2. *Old Eng. Law.* A manor. [It., < L. *villa,* dim. of *vicus,* village.]

Synonyms: see HOUSE.

vil'la-dom, vil'ɑ-dum, *n.* [Rare.] Villas collectively; also, their occupants.

vil'lage, vil'ij, *a.* Of or pertaining to a village; as, a *village* inn.—**village cart,** a two-wheeled topless pleasure-vehicle.—**v. mark,** among ancient Teutonic peoples, the portion of a tract of land held by a self-acting group of families in common proprietorship.

vil'lage, *n.* **1.** A collection of houses larger than a hamlet and usually smaller than a town or city; also, its inhabitants, collectively; as, the *village* met him.

Little white *villages* surrounded by trees, nestle in the valleys or roost upon the lofty perpendicular sea-walls.
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* ch. 32, p. 339. [AM. P. CO. '69.]

2. A collection of habitations or places of abode of animals; as, a prairie-dog *village.* **3.** *Law.* See VILLA, 2. [F. < L. *villaticus,* < *villa;* see VILLA.]

—incorporated village (Local, U. S.), a small town with limited corporate powers exercised by a board of trustees.—**vil'lage-moot",** *n.* A moot or judicial assembly of an early English village. See MOOT[1].

vil'lag-er, vil'ij-er, *n.* One who lives in a village: usually implying rural simplicity.

vil'lage-ry†, *n.* Villages; a collection of villages.

vil'lain†, *vt.* To degrade; debase.

vil'lain, vil'ən (-in, *C.*; -lən, *E.*; -lēn, *I.*[1] *S.*[1]; -lan, *I.*[2] *S.*[2]; lin, *W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Relating to or composed of serfs or villains; as, *villain* socage (see SOCAGE). **2.** [Archaic or Poet.] Villainous. [< F. *vilain,* base, < LL. *villanus,* serf; see VILLAIN, *n.*] **vil'lein‡.**

vil'lain, *n.* **1.** One who has committed or is disposed to commit any flagitious or disgraceful crime or series of crimes; a basely wicked person; low creature; knave; rascal; rogue: sometimes said jocosely.

Men are . . . not made *villains* by the commission of a crime, but were *villains* before they committed it.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. iii. § 128, p. 143. [S. E. & CO. '69.]

2. *Old Eng. Law.* A member of the lowest order of persons who were not free; a feudal serf. Villains were either **in gross,** annexed to the person of the lord and transferable by sale, or **regardant,** annexed to the land and passing with it. If a villain escaped or was enticed away, the lord might pursue and reclaim him. His children were born into bondage and followed his condition. The labor and services of villains were at the will of their lord, as were their holdings of the lands assigned to them for their support, and yet out of these holdings at will custom came in course of time to establish property rights recognized by law, from which finally resulted copyhold estates.

Serfs or *villains,* that is, men who are not actually slaves to be bought and sold man by man, but who are bound to the land and pass with it. FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* ch. 10, p. 165. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

3†. A countryman; peasant or farm-servant; rustic; clown, boor. [< F. *vilain,* serf, < LL. *villanus,* < L. *villa;* see VILLA.] **vil'ayn†; vil'lan‡; vil'lein‡.**

vil'lain-age, vil'ən-ēj, *n.* **1.** Same as VILLENAGE. **2†.** Villainy.

vil'lain-ize†, *vt.* To vilify; calumniate; debase; defame. **vil'lan-ize†.**—**vil'lain-i"zer†,** *n.* **vil'lan-i"zer†.**

vil'lain-ly†, *adv.* Villainously; wickedly.

vil'lain-ous, vil'ən-us, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or characteristics of a villain; inclined to gross crimes; very wicked or vile; as, a *villainous* man. **2.** Marked by or suggesting villainy or extreme depravity; suited to or performed by a villain or depraved wretch.

Whose *villainous* countenance was a regular stamped receipt for cruelty. DICKENS *Oliver Twist* ch. 3, p. 15. [P. & C.]

3. [Colloq.] Calling forth dislike or disgust; very bad; sad [of things.

The smoke of these *villainous* little pipes, continually ascending in a cloud about the nose, penetrated into and befogged the cerebellum. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. iv, ch. 8, p. 242. [G. P. P. '60.]

vil'lan-ous‡; vil'len-ous†.

Synonyms: see INFAMOUS; SINFUL.

—villainous judgment (*Old Eng. Law*), a judgment condemning conspirators that disabled a person as a juror or witness, and condemned him to forfeiture of goods, chattels, and lands, and to have his lands wasted, his houses razed, his trees rooted up, and his body committed to prison.

—vil'lain-ous-ly, vil'lan-ous-ly, *adv.* **vil'lain-ous-ness, vil'lan-ous-ness,** *n.*

vil'lain-y, vil'ən-i, *n.* **1.** The character, quality, or condition of being villainous or a villain; moral depravity; atrociousness; wickedness; criminality.

Honesty shines in the face, but *villainy* peeps out at the eyes.
SPURGEON *Treas. David, Psalm X* vol. i, p. 125. [F. & W.]

2. Conduct, character, or purpose befitting a villain; any treacherous, dastardly, or abominable crime. **3†.** Foul or abusive language. **4†.** The condition of a villain or feudal serf. [< OF. *vilainie,* of a farm-servant, < LL. *villanus;* see VILLAIN.] **vil'ein-ie‡; vil'lan-y‡.**

Synonyms: see ABOMINATION.

vil'la-kin, vil'ɑ-kin, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A small villa.

Spick and span villas and *villakins*, each with its half-acre of tennis-ground and double daisies, all so new.
RHODA BROUGHTON *Belinda* period iii, ch. 1, p. 240. [A. '83.]

2. A small village.

vil'lan-age, *n.* Same as VILLENAGE.

vil"lan-ci'co, vil'yən-thi'cō, *n.* [Sp.] A 15th-century song, resembling the madrigal.

vil"lan-el'†, *n.* A ballad.

vil"la-nel'la, vil'ɑ-nel'ɑ, *n.* [-LE, -lē, *pl.*] [It.] A rustic song, or dance accompanying it. **vil-lotte'‡.**

vil"la-nelle', vil'ɑ-nel', *n.* [F.] A form of French verse in 19 lines and 2 rimes, arranged in five triplets and a concluding quatrain. The first and third lines of the first triplet are repeated alternately as last lines in the other triplets, and also conclude the quatrain.

Mr. Joseph Boulmier's 'Les *Villanelles*,' Paris, 1878, contains a valuable essay on the history and construction of the poem, and a series of forty original *Villanelles.* GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaux* intro., p. 74. [W. S. '87.]

vil"la-nette', vil'ɑ-net', *n.* A small villa.

vil'lan-ize†, -i"zer†, etc. Same as VILLAINIZE, etc.

vil'lan-ous, -ly, etc. Same as VILLAINOUS, etc.

vil-lat'ic, vi-lat'ic, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to a villa, farm, or village; rural. [< L. *villaticus;* see VILLAGE.]

We . . . were not untouched by a feeling of *villatic* pride in beholding our townsman occupying so large a space in the public eye.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, IX, intro.

vil"la-yet', *n.* Same as VILAYET.

vil"leg-gia-tu'ra, vil'lej-ɑ-tū'rɑ, *n.* [It.] A sojourn in the country; rural retirement; rustication.

A holiday, a *villeggiatura*, a royal revel.
EMERSON *Essays, Nature* in first series, p. 142. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

vil'lein, *a.* & *n.* Same as VILLAIN: a spelling now used only in reference to serfs or serfdom. See VILLAIN, *n.*, 2.

vil'len-age, [vil'ən-ēj, *Old Eng. Law.*] **1.** The **vil'lein-age,** [state or condition of a villain or serf. **2.** The tenure by which villains held their land.

The cause of the revolted villeins seemed to go down in blood, but really a vital blow had been struck at *villeinage*, and the condition of the laborers improved.
J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 5, p. 79. [S. '90.]

[< OF. *villenage,* < OF. (F.) *vilain;* see VILLAIN.]

—privileged villenage, the feudal holding of lands in consideration of performing services which, though of a base nature, were certain and determinate.—**pure v.,** the feudal holding of lands on condition of doing whatever services the lord commanded.

vil'li, vil'ai *or* -i, *n.* Plural of VILLUS.

vil'li-form, vil'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of villi; resembling nap, as of plush, as the teeth of fishes when numerous, small, and close together in velvety bands. [< VILLUS + -FORM.]

vil"li-plac"en-ta'li-a, vil'i-plas'en-tē'li-ɑ *or* -plō'-cen-tə'li-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A division of mammals with a villous indeciduate placenta, including ungulates, sirenians, and cetaceans. [< VILLUS + PLACENTALIA.]

—vil"li-pla-cen'tal, *a.*

vil-li'tis, vi-lai'tis *or* -li'tis, *n.* *Veter.* Inflammation of the villous tissue of the coronet, and also of the plantar tissue. [< VILLUS.]

vil-los'i-ty, vi-los'i-ti, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The state or condition of being villous. **2.** *Anat.* A villus or collection of villi; villous place.

vil'lote', vil'ōt', *n.* Same as VILLANELLA.

vil'lous, vil'us, *a.* **1.** Covered with short soft hairs; nappy. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with or having villi; as, a *villous* placenta.

The Indian pea . . . grows on a long, *villous* flower-stalk, around which both blossoms and leaves are symmetrically arranged. LUDLOW *Heart of the Continent* ch. 2, p. 35. [H. & H. '70.]

[< L. *villosus,* < *villus,* shaggy hair.] **vil'lose‡.**

—villous cancer (*Pathol.*), a papilloma.

vil'lus, vil'us, *n.* [VIL'LI, vil'ai *or* -i, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the short hair-like processes found on certain membranes. The villi of the small intestine contain the beginnings of the lacteal vessels and assist in absorption.

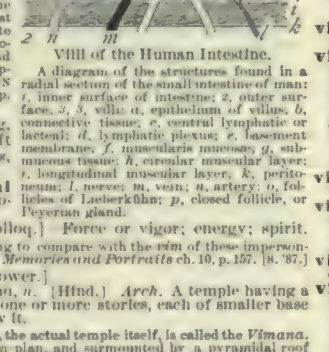

Villi of the Human Intestine.

A diagram of the structures found in a radial section of the small intestine of man: *1*, inner surface of intestine; *2*, outer surface; *3*, *3*, villi: *a*, epithelium of villus; *b*, connective tissue; *c*, central lymphatic or lacteal; *d*, lymphatic plexus; *e*, basement membrane; *f*, muscularis mucosæ; *g*, submucous tissue; *h*, circular muscular layer; *i*, longitudinal muscular layer; *k*, peritoneum; *l*, nerves; *m*, vein; *n*, artery; *o*, follicles of Lieberkühn; *p*, closed follicle, or Peyerian gland.

In the intestine of the mammal or the bird there are a vast number of minute processes (*villi*) projecting inwards, and giving a velvety appearance. C. MORGAN *Animal Biol.* ch. 5, p. 79. [S. '87.]

2. *pl.* *Bot.* Long, close, rather soft hairs. [< L. *villus,* shaggy hair.]

—arachnoidal villi, the Pacchionian bodies.

vim, vim, *n.* [Colloq.] Force or vigor; energy; spirit.

I can fancy nothing to compare with the *vim* of these impersonations. STEVENSON *Memories and Portraits* ch. 10, p. 157. [S. '87.]

[L., acc. of *vis,* power.]

vi-ma'na, vi-mā'nɑ, *n.* [Hind.] *Arch.* A temple having a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, each of smaller base than the one below it.

The principal part, the actual temple itself, is called the *Vimana.* It is always square in plan, and surmounted by a pyramidal roof of one or more storeys, it contains the cell in which the image of the god or his emblem is placed. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 325. [J. M. '76.]

vi'men, vai'men, *n.* *Bot.* A long flexible shoot or branch: a disused term. [L., < *vieo,* plait.] **—vim'i-nal** (XIII), *a.*

vi-min'e-ous, vi-min'ē-us, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having or like long flexible shoots or branches. **2.** Composed of twigs. [< L. *vimineus,* < *vimen* (*vimin-*); see VIMEN.]

vi'na, vi'nɑ, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian musical instrument with five or seven steel strings stretched on a long fretted finger-board over two gourds. **been‡; bi'na‡.**

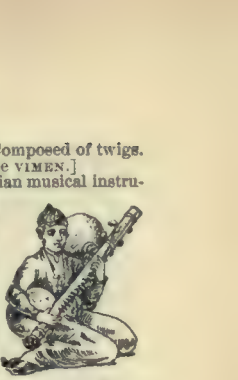

The Vina, as played

Then would he smile again to stay her tears,
And bid the *vinas* sound.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 1.

vi-na'ceous, vai-nē'shius *or* vi-nē'shus (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wine or grapes. **2.** Having a red color like wine. [< L. *vinaceus,* < *vinum,* wine.]

vi'nage, vai'nēj, *n.* The fortifying of wine. See FORTIFY, 3.

vi-na'go, vai-nē'gō *or* vi-nɑ'gō, *n.* A fruit-pigeon. [< L. *vinum,* wine.]

vin"ai-grette', vin'ē-gret', *n.* **1.** An ornamental box or bottle for holding aromatic vinegar or a pungent drug; a smelling-bottle. **2.** [Rare.] A vinegar sauce, used on cold meats. **3.** [Rare.] A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn by hand. [F., < *vinaigre;* see VINEGAR.]

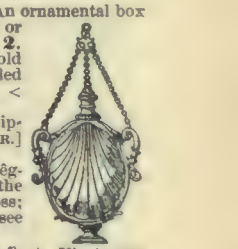

A Vinaigrette of the Renaissance Period.

vi-nai'gri-er, vi-nē'gri-ɐr, *n.* A whip-scorpion. [< F. *vinaigre;* see VINEGAR.]

vi-ne"go-ro'ne‡.

vi-nai'grous, vi-nē'grus, *C.* (vin'ē-grus, *E. J.*; -ē-grus, *W.*), *a.* Having the qualities of vinegar; acid; hence, cross; crabbed; morose. [< F. *vinaigre;* see VINEGAR.]

Vi-na'li-a, vai-nē'li-ɑ *or* vi-nɑ'li-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* A wine festival in honor of Jupiter, celebrated on April 23, when a libation was poured from wine of the previous year, and on August 19, the vintage festival. [L., pl. of *vinalis,* of wine, < *vinum,* wine.]

vi-na'ri-an, vai-nē'ri-ɑn, *a.* Of or pertaining to wine; used in serving wine, as a cap. **vi-na'ri-ous‡.**

vi-nasse', vi-nɑs', *n.* [F.] A residual product containing potassium salts, obtained variously, as from the wine-press or from beets whose sugar has been extracted. When evaporated and calcined it is called **salin.**

vi-na'tu, vi-nɑ'tu, *n.* [It.] A vintage-song.

vi-nat'i-co, vi-nat'i-cō, *n.* [Pg.] Canary-wood; Madeira mahogany. **ve-nat'i-ca‡.**

Vin'a-ya Pit'a-ka, vin'ɑ-yɑ pit'ɑ-kɑ. [Sans.] One of the three parts of the Tripitaka; a collection of rules of discipline for Buddhist priests.

The *Vinaya Pitaka* is divided. . . . These books constitute that part of the sacred literature of the Buddhists which contains the regulations for the outward life of the members of the Buddhist Sangha [brotherhood]. *Vinaya Texts tr.* by Rhys Davids and Oldenberg, in Max Müller's *Sacred Books of the East* vol. xiii, p. 9. [CL. P. '81.]

Vin'ca, vin'cɑ, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of woody herbaceous plants of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*); the periwinkles. See PERIWINKLE[2]. **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus. [< L. * *vinca,* twist, < *vincio,* bind.]

Vin-cen'tian, vin-sen'shan, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or under the patronage of St. Vincent of Paul. **2.** Being in accordance with the theological principles of Vincent of Lerins (A. D. 434): chiefly applied to the famous dictum "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus"—that is to say, constant, uniform, and universal tradition is the test of every tenet.

Vin-cen'tian, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the religious congregations founded by St. Vincent of Paul—the Lazarists and the Sisters of Charity. **2.** A society of laymen founded by Ozanam (19th century) in aid of the poor.

vin"ce-tox'i-cum, vin'sē-tex'i-cum, *n.* The tame-poison (*Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*): an officinal name. [< L. *vinco,* conquer, + *toxicum;* see TOXIC.]

vin"ce-tox'in, vin'sē-tex'in, *n.* A bitter yellow amorphous compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_6$) contained as a glucoside in the root of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.*

vin'ci-bl(e, vin'si-bl, *a.* That may be conquered, subdued, or overcome; conquerable.

There is another kind of ignorance which is called *vincible*, because it may be overcome if we use the proper diligence to know.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 1, p. 19. [D. & J. S.]

[<. L. *vincibilis,* < *vinco,* conquer.]

—vincible ignorance, see IGNORANCE.

—vin"ci-bil'i-ty, vin'ci-bl(e-ness, *n.*

vinc'ture†, *n.* A binding.

vin'cu-la, vin'kiu-lɑ, *n.* Plural of VINCULUM.

Vin"cu-la-ri'i-dæ, vin'kiu-lɑ-rai'i-dī *or* -cu-lɑ-ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of membraniporoidean chilostomatous polyzoans, especially those with zoœcia having a chitinous membrane in front, and under it a calcareous lamella: *Microporidæ.* **Vin"cu-la'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vinculum;* see VINCULUM.]

—vin"cu-la-ri'id, *n.*—**vin"cu-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

vin'cu-late, vin'kiu-lēt, *vt.* [-LA"TED; -LA"TING.] [Rare.] To bind. [< L. *vinculo,* pp. *vinculatus,* < *vincio,* bind.]

vin'cu-lum, vin'kiu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A bond of union; frenum. (1) *Anat.* A confining band of fascia. (2) *Math.* A straight line drawn over several algebraic terms, or a brace uniting them, to show that all are subject to the same operation. (3) Same as BRACE, 6 (2). [L., < *vincio,* bind.]

—a vinculo matrimonii, see DIVORCE.—**vinculum matrimonii** (*Law.*), the marriage tie.

vin'-de-fimes', van'-dē-fim', *n.* [F.] Elderberry-juice boiled with cream of tartar: for giving white wine a rose tint.

vin-de'mi-al†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vintage or grape-harvest. [< LL. *vindemialis,* < L. *vindemia,* vintage, < *vinum,* wine, + *de,* away, + *emo,* take.]—**vin-de'mi-ate†,** *vi.* To gather the vintage.—**vin-de"mi-a'tion†,** *n.*

vin'di-ca-bl(e, vin'di-cɑ-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be vindicated.—**vin"di-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

vin'di-cate, vin'di-kēt, *vt.* [-CA"TED; -CA"TING.] **1.** To assert, maintain, or defend against anything that attacks, denies, threatens, or endangers: now always implying that the defense is regarded as right and effectual. Specifically: (1) To maintain, as a claim, right, title, or privilege, against attack; defend as just, by legal means or by force of arms; as, to *vindicate* our liberties.

He deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant,
Than he that serves a citizen.
MASSINGER *Roman Actor* act iii, sc. 1.

(2) To defend, as a person, against accusation, reproach, oppression, or whatever assails or threatens his honor, conduct, rights, or privileges; as, to *vindicate* a friend.

True, he was *vindicated* by the circumstance that he had merely stricken in self-defense.
R. BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* ch. 37, p. 118. [A. '77.]

(3) To support or defend as right, true, or correct, against denial, censure, or objection; prove true, right, or real; maintain; justify; uphold; as, to *vindicate* a statement or doctrine; to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.

I intended to write that book to *vindicate* my own profession as a novelist. A. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 12, p. 201. [T. '83.]

2. [Rare.] To demand as one's own; claim; make good a claim to; conquer; appropriate.

He *vindicated* for himself a place in the front rank.
GEORGE TICKNOR *W. H. Prescott* app. A, p. 428. [T. & F. '64.]

3†. To avenge; punish. [< L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindico*, < *venia*, pardon, + *dico*, say.]

Synonyms: see ASSERT; AVENGE; DEFEND; JUSTIFY.
— **vin'di-cate†**, *a.* Vindicated. — **vin'di-ca"tor**, *n.* One who vindicates; an avenger; defender; justifier. — **vin'di-ca"tress**, *n.* A woman who vindicates.

vin"di-ca'tion, vin'di-kē'shun, *n.* The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated, in any sense; justification; defense.

Synonyms: see APOLOGY; DEFENSE.

vin'di-ca"tiv(e, vin'di-kē'tiv *or* vin-dic'a-tiv (XIII), *a.* **1.** Contributing to vindication. **2.** [Archaic.] Vindictive. **3†.** Tending to punishment. [< L. *vindico;* see VINDICATE.]
— **vin'di-ca"tive-ness†**, *n.* Vindictiveness.

vin'di-ca-to"ry, vin'di-ca-to'ri, *a.* **1.** Bringing vindication; vindicative; justificatory. **2.** Having to do with punishment; inflicting or tending to the infliction of punishment; punitive; avenging; especially, in law, punitory; declarative of punishment; as, the *vindicatory* clause of a criminal statute.

vin-dic'tiv, -ly, -ness. Vindictive, etc. PHIL. SOC.

vin-dic'tive, vin-dic'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having a revengeful spirit; pertaining to or incited by revenge; revengeful.

None of the Armagnacs were spared by their *vindictive* foes.
CHAMBERS *Miscellany, Hist. of Bastile* in vol. xix, p. 4. [CHRS.]

2. [Archaic.] Tending to punishment; punitive; vindicatory: especially in old theological use.

All true justice is *vindictive* to vice as it is rewarding to virtue.
RUSKIN *Lectures on Art, Relation of Art to Morals* § 90, p. 69. [CL. P. '70.]

[For VINDICATIVE.] — **vindictive damages** (*Law*), damages awarded as a punishment to the defendant; punitive or exemplary damages; "smart-money."
— **vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

vine, vain, *n.* **1.** Any plant having a slender, weak stem that reclines on the ground or rises by means of aerial rootlets, or by clasping or twining about a support. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Vitis;* the grape or grape-vine; especially, *V. vinifera* of the Old World, which is the original of the wine-producing grapes. [OF., < L. *vinea*, vine, vineyard, < *vinum*, wine.] **vyne†.**

Compounds, etc.: — **Alleghany vine**, a biennial (*Adlumia cirrhosa*) of rocky hills from Canada to North Carolina, with long striate stem climbing over bushes by its slender young leafstalks, thrice-pinnate leaves, the delicate leaflets 3-lobed, and drooping clusters of pale-pink flowers. See FUMITORY¹. **climbing fumitory†; moun'tain-fringe"†.** **-india-rubber v.**, see INDIA-RUBBER. **-milk'-vine"**, *n.* See SILK-VINE, under SILK. **-red-bead v.**, Indian licorice. **-scrub-v.**, *n.* Any one of various singular Australian plants of the genus *Cassytha*, of the laurel family. They are leafless thread-like semiparasitic plants, sometimes growing upon and receiving all their nourishment from the soil, at other times twining around other plants and receiving nourishment from them, like dodder: hence often called **dodder-laurels.** **-seven-year v.**, see SEVEN. — **to dwell under one's v. and fig-tree**, to live in one's own home. **-vine'-bee"tle**, *n.* One of various beetles destructive to grape-vines, as the vine-weevil, the grape-vine fidia, the rose-chafer, and the vine flea-beetle. — **v.-black**, *n.* See BLACK. — **v.-borer**, *n.* One of various insects that puncture the roots, stalks, or twigs of the grape, as the vine-weevil, vine-gall, or a clearwing moth (*Ægeria polistiformis*), destructive to the roots. — **v.-bower**, *n.* A clematis (*Clematis Viticella*) of southern Europe, common in ornamental cultivation. It has ternately decompound leaves and large solitary, drooping, purple, blue, or rose-colored flowers. — **v.-chafer**, *n.* The rose-chafer. — **v.-cidaria**, *n.* Same as VINE-INCHWORM. — **v.-clad**, *a.* Covered with a growth of vines; as, *vine-clad* hills. — **v.-culture**, *n.* The cultivation of the vine; viticulture. — **v.-curculio**, *n.* **1.** A small reddish curculio (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*) producing galls on the stems of grape-vines. **2.** A vine-weevil. — **v.-disease**, *n.* A disease of grape-vines; specifically, that due to the phylloxera. — **v.-dragon**, *n.* An old branch of a vine that bears no fruit. — **v.-dresser**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which trims or prunes grape-vines. **2.** The larva of a North-American sphingid moth (*Ampelophaga myron*) that cuts off the leaves and immature fruit of the grape. — **v.-feeder**, *n.* An insect that feeds upon the grape. — **v. flea-beetle**, see VINE-BEETLE. — **v.-forester**, *n.* See FORESTER, 3 (2). — **v.-fretter**, *n.* An aphid infesting the grape. — **v.-gall**, *n.* **1.** A ridge-like gall on the stem of the grape, produced by a vine-curculio (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*); wound-gall. **2.** Any gall formed on a grape-vine. **-v. gall-louse**, the gall-making form of the grape-phylloxera. — **v.-grub**, *n.* An insect-larva that attacks the grape. — **v.-hopper**, *n.* The grape-hopper. — **v.-inchworm**, *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth, as *Cidaria diversilineata*, that feeds on the foliage of the vine. **v.-cidaria†; v. measuring-worm†.** — **v.-land**, *n.* Land suitable for raising grapes. — **v. leaf-folder**, an American pyralid moth (*Desmia maculalis*), black, fringed and spotted with white on the wings, whose caterpillar folds grape-leaves. **v. leaf-roller†.** — **v. leaf-hopper**, the grape-hopper. — **v.-leek**, *n.* A European leek (*Allium Ampeloprasum*). **wild leek†.** — **v.-louse**, *n.* **1.** The phylloxera. **2.** An American brown aphid (*Siphonophora vitícola*) that attacks the grape-vine. — **v.-maple**, *n.* A maple (*Acer circinatum*) of the northwestern United States, with round 7- to 9-lobed serrate leaves and the wings of its seeds diverging at right angles: so called because of its long drooping branches, which bend to the ground, strike root, and form impenetrable thickets. **round-leaved maple†.** — **v. measuring-worm**, same as VINE-INCHWORM. — **v.-mildew**, *n.* **1.** The downy mildew. **2.** The powdery mildew. — **v. of Sodom**, a plant mentioned in Deut. xxxii. 32, supposed to be the colocynth: sometimes identified with the *Sodom-apple*, but the latter is not a vine. — **v.-pest**, *n.* The phylloxera; vine-disease. — **v.-plume**, *n.* A plume-moth (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*) whose caterpillars pupate among and feed upon the young grape-leaves. — **v.-procris**, *n.* A zygænid moth (*Procris americana*) whose gregarious foliage-eating caterpillars are very destructive to American grape-vines. — **v.-puller**, *n.* A machine for uprooting vines. — **v. root-borer**, one of various insects that destroy the roots of the grape; especially, a beetle of the genus *Prionus*. — **v. saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly (*Blennocampa pygmæa*) whose smooth gregarious larvæ defoliate grape-vines in the United States. — **v.-slug**, *n.* The larva of a vine saw-fly. — **v.-sorrel**, *n.* Same as SORREL-VINE. See SORREL. — **v.-sphinx**, *n.* One of various American hawk-moths injurious to the grape. — **v.-tie**, *n.* A low cane-like grass (*Ampelodesmos tenax*) of the Mediterranean region, with rush-like leaves, good for fodder when young and for braiding like esparto-grass when old: used in Sicily to tie up grapes. Compare DISS. — **v.-weevil**, *n.* The grape-weevil. — **white v. 1.** The traveler's-joy. **2.** The red-berried bryony. — **wild v.**, any vine that grows wild. Sometimes, specifically: (1) The northern fox-grape of the United States. (2) The white vine. — **wonga-wonga v.**, an Australian species of trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma australis*), often cultivated for ornament.

vin'e-a, vin'ē-ą, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A movable shed for the protection of a besieging party. [L.; see VINE.]

vin'e-al†, *a.* Of or pertaining to vines.

vined, vaind, *a.* Having vines; decorated with or as with vines.

vin'e-gar, vin'ē-gar, *vt.* **1.** To rub or mix with vinegar; put vinegar upon or into. **2†.** To turn to vinegar.

vin'e-gar, *n.* **1.** An acid liquid obtained from an alcoholic liquid, usually cider or wine, by oxidation, as by acetous fermentation: used as a condiment and as a preservative, as in pickling.

In England *vinegar* is chiefly made from an infusion of malt, by first exciting in it the alcoholic fermentation, and subsequently inducing the oxidation of the alcohol into acetic acid. URE *Dict.*

Vinegars are often named from the alcoholic liquid or its source; as, **beer vinegar, beet-root v., cider v., malt v., pyroligneous v., red-wine v., white-wine** or **wine v.**, and **wood v.**

2. A beverage or a sauce made of ordinary vinegar flavored or mixed with something else; as, raspberry *vinegar;* chilli *vinegar* (see CHILLI). **3.** Anything metaphorically sour or soured, as a face or disposition. [< F. *vinaigre*, < *vin* (< L. *vinum*, wine) + *aigre* (< L. *acer*), sharp.] **vin'e-ger†.**

Compounds, etc.: — **aromatic vinegar**, see AROMATIC. — **mother-of-vin'e-gar**, *n.* See MOTHER², *n.* — **radical v.**, same as ACETIC ACID. — **thieves' v.**, see THIEF¹, *n.* — **toilet v.**, same as AROMATIC VINEGAR. — **v. Bible**, see BIBLE. — **vin'e-gar-cru"et**, *n.* A glass bottle for holding vinegar, especially one belonging to a caster. — **v.-eel**, *n.* A minute anguilluloid worm (*Leptodera oxophila* or *Anguillula aceti*) common in vinegar, sour paste, and similar fermenting liquids. — **v.-fly**, *n.* A muscid fly (genus *Drosophila*) that breeds in vinegar, pickles, and fermenting vegetable substances. — **v.-lamp**, *n.* An apparatus in which alcohol is oxidized to acetic acid by means of platinum-black. — **v.-maker**, *n.* The vinegerone. — **v. of opium**, same as BLACK-DROP. See BLACK. — **v.-plant**, *n.* See MOTHER², *n.* - **v.-tree**, *n.* The stag-horn sumac: so called from the use of its acid fruit in making vinegar. — **v.-yard**, *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept.

vin"e-gar-ette', *n.* Same as VINAIGRETTE, 1.

vin'e-gar-ish, vin'ē-gar-ish, *a.* Somewhat resembling vinegar; hence, sour; acid; figuratively, crabbed; tart.

Synonyms: see ACID.

vin'e-gar-y, vin'ē-gur-i, *a.* **1.** Being like or suggestive of vinegar; sour; tart. **2.** Sour in disposition; crabbed.

vin"e-ger-o'ne, vin'ē-ger-ō'ne, *C., n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: named from its secreting, when alarmed, an acid substance having the odor of vinegar. [< VINEGAR.]

vi'ner†, *n.* **1.** A member of the Vintners' Company. **2.** A vine-dresser.

vi'ner²†, *n.* A vineyard.

vi'ner-y, vai'ner-i, *n.* **1.** A greenhouse for grapes; grapery. **2.** Vines in general. **3†.** A vineyard.

vi-net'ta, vi-net'tą, *n.* [It.] A ditty sung by vintagers.

vi-nette', vi-net', *n.* Barberry wine, used in finishing some kinds of leather.

vin'ew†, *n.* Moldiness. — **vin'ewed†, vin'newed†**, *a.* — **vin'ewed-ness†, vin'newed-ness†**, *n.*

vine'wort, vain'wŭrt, *n.* Any plant of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*).

vine'yard, vin'yard, *n.* **1.** A large collection of cultivated grape-vines; grape-plantation.

Vineyards were extensively planted long before orchards or collections of other fruit-trees were at all common. A. J. DOWNING *Fruits and Fruit-Trees of Am.* ch. 18, p. 505. [W. & S. '82.]

2. Figuratively, a place for spiritual culture or labor; especially, the church.

I had rather be doing my little nothing . . . in Christ's *vineyard*, than enjoying the wealth or honor of the country. ROBERTSON in S. A. Brooke's *F. W. Robertson* ch. 2, p. 57. [H. '71.]

— **vine'yard-ing**, *n.* [Rare.] The cultivation of a vineyard. — **vine'yard-ist**, *n.* A grape-culturist.

vingt"-et-un', vañt"-ā-ūn', *n.* [F.] A game of cards with a full pack, the object being to draw cards on which the aggregate number of pips shall reach as near as possible to 21, but not exceed that number. **vingt"-un'†.**

vini-, } Derived from Latin *vinum*, wine: combining
vino-, } forms. **vin'i-cul"ture**, *n.* The cultivation of grapes for wine-production. — **vin"i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One practically engaged in viniculture. — **vin'i-fac"teur**, *n.* Any apparatus used in wine-making. — **vi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing wine; as, a *viniferous* district. — **vin"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Chem.* The formation of alcohol in a saccharine solution by means of vinous fermentation. — **vin'i-fi-ca"tor**, *n.* An apparatus for receiving and condensing the vapor of alcohol that rises from the fermenting must in wine-making. — **vin'i-pote"**, *n.* A wine-drinker. — **vin'o-lent†**, *a.* **1.** Filled with wine, as a bottle. **2.** Drunken. — **vin'o-lence†, vin'o-len-cy†**, *n.* — **vin"o-len'ti-a**, *n.* *Med.* Intoxication; drunkenness. **vin"o-len'tai.** — **vi-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcohol in wine.

vin'ic, vin'ic, *W.¹ Wr., or* vai'nic, *C. E. W.²*, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vines; as, *vinic* alcohol.

vin'ny†, *a.* Moldy; musty.

vin or"di"naire', van ôr'di'nār'. [F.] A common or cheap wine, usually red and of little strength, ordinarily mixed with water, in France and southern Europe; literally, ordinary wine.

vi'nous, vai'nus, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wine; of the nature of wine; converting into wine; wine-producing; wine-laden; as, a *vinous* flavor; *vinous* fermentation.

Never having used spirituous or *vinous* stimulants, or tobacco in any form, I have no personal 'experience' of the way they affect the mental faculties of those who use them. G. W. CHILDS in *Study and Stimulants* ed. by A. A. Reade, p. 32. [S. M. & CO. '83.]

2. *Zool.* Of the color of wine; vinaceous. [< F. *vineux*, < L. *vinosus*, < *vinum*, wine.] **vi'nose‡.**
— **vi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being vinous.

vin'quish, vin'cwish, *n.* A wasting disease peculiar to sheep. [Cp. VANQUISH.] **van'quish‡.**

vint, vint, *vt.* To make or produce, as wine. [C.] [< VINTAGE.]

vint'age†, *vt.* To harvest, as grapes.

vint'age, vint'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The yield of a vineyard or district for a single season, with special reference to the wine-product; loosely, the visible fruit of vineyards.

Purple and red, to left, to right,
For miles the gorgeous *vintage* blazed.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ballad of the Gold Country* st. 27.

2. The harvesting of a vineyard; the season of gathering grapes.

The cider-making season in autumn was, at the time of which I am speaking, somewhat correspondent to the *vintage* in the wine-countries of Europe. BRYANT in J. G. Wilson's *Bryant and his Friends* ch. 1, p. 24. [F. H. & H. '86.]

3. [Rare.] Grapes or wine in general. [< F. *vendange*, < L. *vindemia;* see VINDEMIAL.] **vend'age†.**
— **vint'a-ger**, *n.* A harvester of grapes; one employed in a vintage.

vin'ti-ner, vin'ti-nęr, *n.* The commander of a twenty. [C.] [< OF. *vingtenier*, < *vingt* (< L. *viginti*), twenty.]

vint'ner, vint'nęr, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; wine-merchant.

In 1632, the treasurer Portland had insisted with the *vintners*, that they should submit to a tax of a penny a quart upon all the wine which they retailed.
HUME *England* vol. v, ch. 52, p. 87. [P. S. & CO. '54.]

[< F. *vinetier*, < LL. *vinetarius*, < L. *vinum*, wine.]
— **Vintners' Company**, one of the principal livery companies of the city of London.
— **vint'ner-y**, *n.* The business of a vintner.

vint'ry, vint'ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A place for storing or selling wine. **vint'rie‡.**

vi'num, vai'num *or* vī'num, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Wine, or a medical preparation of wine; as, *vinum* aloes.

vi'ny, vai'ni, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to vines; yielding or covered with vines. **2†.** Clinging like a vine; vine-like.

vin'yard, *n.* Vineyard. PHIL. SOC.

vi'nyl, vai'nil, *C. W., or* vain'il, *F.* (-ąl, *E.*), *n.* *Chem.* The group C_2H_3, when used in combination as a univalent radical; as, *vinyl* chlorid (C_2H_3Cl). [< L. *vinum*, wine, + -YL.]

vi'ol, vai'ęl, *n.* **1.** A medieval stringed musical instrument, the predecessor of the violin, having 5 to 7 (usually 6) strings, and played with a bow.

But soon he saw the brisk awakening *viol*,
Whose sweet entrancing voice he loved the best.
COLLINS *The Passions* l. 83.

2. A stringed instrument of the violin class, old or new; as, a **bass viol** (violoncello). Compare VIOLA¹. **3.** *Naut.* Same as MESSENGER, 6. [< OF. *viole*, < LL. *vitula*, < L. *vitulor*, keep holiday, sacrifice, < *vitulus*, calf.]

voy'ol‡.

— **division viol**, same as VIOLA DA GAMBA, 1. — **double-bass v. 1.** A modern grave-toned orchestral instrument with 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves, the largest of the viol class: commonly abbreviated to *double-bass*. **2.** A violone. — **vi'ol-block"**, *n.* *Naut.* A large single block having a swallow large enough to take in a small hawser. — **v. class of instruments**, the class of stringed instruments of which the old viols were types, represented by the modern violin, violoncello, etc.: distinguished from the *guitar class* in being played with a bow and in having no frets, thus being the only stringed instruments capable of continuous gradation of pitch. — **v. d'amore**, same as VIOLA D'AMORE.

A Modern Double-bass Viol.

vi'o-la¹, vai'o-lą *or* vī-ō'lą (XIII), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A musical instrument (otherwise known as an **alto** or **tenor violin**) somewhat larger than the violin proper, and of a graver and less brilliant tone, but possessing a certain pathetic quality. It has 4 strings tuned in fifths. **2.** Same as VIOL.
— **vi-o'la bas-tar'da**, a bass viol, or a form of viola da gamba having sympathetic strings. — **v. da brac'ci-o**, brăt'chī-ō, the medieval form of tenor viol. **v. da spal'la‡.** — **v. da gam'ba. 1.** An early form of bass viol. **2.** An organ-stop with cars on the mouths of the pipes, producing string-like tones. — **v. d'a-mo're**, dą-mō'rē. **1.** A 17th-century bass viol, having a large number of extra strings under the finger-board, designed to sound sympathetically. **English violet‡; viol d'amore‡; vi'o-let‡. 2.** An organ-stop having a tone intended to imitate that of the instrument defined above.

Vi'o-la², *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of usually small plants of the violet family (*Violaceæ*) — the true violets — having alternate leaves and axillary peduncles bearing 1 or 2 irregular flowers, the lower petal being prolonged into a spur or sac. There are about 50 North-American forms. The common pansy or heartsease (*V. tricolor*) is widely cultivated. [< L. *viola*, violet.]
— **vi"o-la-quer'cit-rin**, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{16}O_{12}$) contained as a glucosid in the pansy.

vi'o-la-bl(e, vai'o-lą-bl, *a.* That may be violated.

If he [God] could not be pained by anything, . . . had no *violable* sympathy, he would be any thing but a perfect character.
BUSHNELL *Sermons for the New Life* ser. xviii, p. 347. [S.]

[< L. *violabilis*, < *violo;* see VIOLATION.]
— **vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

Vi"o-la'ce-æ, vai'o-lē'sę-ī *or* vī'o-lą'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants — the violet family — having alternate stipulate leaves and axillary nodding flowers with more or less irregular 1-spurred corolla of 5 petals. It includes 24 genera and 270 species. [< L. *violaceus;* see VIOLACEOUS.] **Vi"o-la-ri'e-æ‡.**
— **vi"o-la'ri-a-ceous**, *a.*

vi"o-la'ceous, vai'ō-lē'shius. *a.* **1.** Having a violet hue; tinged with violet or purple. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the violet or the violet family (*Violaceæ*). [< L. *violaceus*, < *viola*, violet.]
— **vi"o-la'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

vi"ol-an'i-lin, vai'ol-an'i-lin, *n.* A blue-gray or gray-violet dyestuff ($C_{10}H_{15}N$) of the indulin compounds, used on cotton, silk, and wool. [< *viol-* in VIOLET¹ + ANILIN.] **vi"ol-an'i-line‡.**

vi"ol-an'tin, vai'ol-an'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_8N_6H_6O_9$) produced vari-

ously, as by the imperfect oxidation of violuric acid. [< *viol-* in VIOLET[1] + *-an* in ALLOXAN.]

vī″o-las′cent, *a.* Same as VIOLESCENT.

vī″o-las′ter†, *n.* A diamond of a violet tint.

vī′o-late, vaī′o-lēt, *vt.* [-LA′TED; -LA′TING.] **1.** To set at naught, as a law, promise, or oath, either by infringing or by failing to observe; break; transgress; disobey; be false to; as, the king *violated* his oath; the enemy *violated* the truce; to *violate* a rule.

God . . . can answer prayer, . . . just as he turns the hearts of men, without *violating* natural laws.
A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. v, p. 99. [P. B. P.]

2. To treat irreverently or profanely; profane; desecrate; as, to *violate* a sanctuary; a *violated* conscience. **3.** To handle roughly or violently; do violence to. **4.** Specifically, to commit rape upon; ravish. **5.** [Rare.] To interrupt or disturb, as rest or peace. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violo*; see VIOLATION.] **vī′ole**†.

Synonyms: abuse, debauch, defile, deflower, desecrate, hurt, injure, outrage, pollute, profane, rape, ravish. See ABUSE; POLLUTE; TRANSGRESS.

—vī′o-la-tive, *a.* Having a tendency to violate; violating. **—vī′o-la″tor**, *n.* One who violates.

vī″o-la′tion, vaī″o-lē′shun, *n.* The act of violating, or the state of being violated. (1) Infringement; transgression or non-observance; as, *violation* of law and order or of trust. (2) Profane or irreverent treatment of sacred things; profanation; desecration.

The *violation* of a sacred place by murder was considered a greater crime than the murder itself.
KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 127. [I. K. F. & CO. '80.]

(3) Interruption; disturbance. (4) Ravishment; rape. [F., < L. *violation-em*, < *violo*, violate, < *vis*, force.]

vī′o-lence†, *vt.* To treat with violence; also, to force.

vī′o-lence, vaī′o-lens, *n.* **1.** The quality, character, or state of being violent, either in a physical or a moral sense; force; intensity; fury; as, the *violence* of a tempest; the *violence* of passion.

Earnestness is commendable; even vehemence is sometimes endurable; but *violence*, never. E. S. GOULD *Good English, Clerical Elocution* p. 219. [E. J. W. '67.]

2. Violent or unjust exercise of power; profane or irreverent treatment; infringement; injury; outrage; desecration; profanation.

Jealousy is that one of all the passions which is most sure to break out suddenly into deeds of *violence* when long restrained.
F. M. CRAWFORD *Saint' Ilario* ch. 9, p. 142. [MACM. '89.]

3. *Law.* Physical force; force unlawfully exercised; an act tending to intimidate or overawe by causing apprehension of bodily injury. **4**†. Ravishment; rape. [F., < L. *violentia*, < *violentus*; see VIOLENT.] **vī′o-len-cy**†.

Synonyms: acuteness, boisterousness, eagerness, fierceness, force, fury, impetuosity, injury, intensity, outrage, passion, poignancy, rage, raving, severity, sharpness, vehemence, violation, wildness, wrath. See OUTRAGE. **—Antonyms**: calmness, feebleness, forbearance, gentleness, levity, meekness, mildness, patience, self-command, self-control, self-restraint.

—to do violence on†, to attack; kill; murder. **—to do v. to**, to inflict physical or moral injury upon; outrage.

vī′o-lent†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To urge forcibly; do with violence. **II.** *i.* To manifest violence; act with violence.

vī′o-lent, vaī′o-lənt, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by great and intense physical force; characterized by force, rudeness, and rapidity; forcible; furious; as, a *violent* attack; a *violent* blow.

The volcano was yet in *violent* commotion, not emitting lava, but everything else in enormous quantities.
V. MOTT *Travels in Europe, Rome* p. 127. [H. '62.]

2. Caused by or exhibiting intensely excited feeling; vehement; passionate; impetuous; fierce; furious; as, *violent* language; a *violent* controversy.

Bunyan . . . was a *violent*, passionate boy, . . . and thus he says of himself that for lying and swearing he had no equal.
FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '80.]

3. Characterized by intensity of any kind; having the effect of or as of intense and sudden force; sharp; intense; abrupt, glaring; as, a *violent* fever; a *violent* contrast. **4.** Marked by unjust or unlawful exercise of force; harsh, severe; as, to lay *violent* hands on one; to take *violent* measures. **5.** Resulting from external force or injury; not in the ordinary course of nature; unnatural; accidental.

Christ's death was both voluntary and *violent*.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 297. [H. '58.]

6†. Due to force or constraint; compulsory. [F., < L. *violentus*, < *vis*, strength.]

Synonyms: acute, boisterous, fierce, frantic, frenzied, fuming, furious, immoderate, impetuous, infuriate, intense, mad, maniac, maniacal, outrageous, passionate, poignant, raging, raving, severe, sharp, tumultuous, turbulent, uncontrollable, ungovernable, vehement, wild. See FIERCE; HOT; IMMODERATE.

—violent motion†, motion given to a body by external force. **—v. power**†, power that produces violent motion. **—v. presumption** (*Law*), an inference founded on evidence that is so strong as to be almost conclusive. **—v. profits** (*Scots Law*), rents and profits generally double the usual amount exacted of a tenant who forcibly or unwarrantably holds over.

—vī′o-lent-ly, *adv.*

vī′o-lent†, *n.* One who acts or assails with violence.

vī′ol-er†, *n.* One who plays on the viol or violin.

vī″o-les′cent, vaī″o-les′ənt, *a.* Having a tinge of violet. [< L. *viola*, violet.]

vī′o-let[1], vaī′o-let, *a.* Of the color of violet; violet-colored. **—violet bee**, a European carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*).

vī′o-let, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Viola*, or a flower borne by such a plant; also, any one of several plants of other genera, as the dog's-tooth violet. See phrases.

Violets are found in most parts of the globe, there being about 100 species in all, of which 60 are in north temperate regions, 30 in south America, 2 in south or East Africa, and 8 in Australia and New Zealand. The species in the United States and Great Britain are usually low herbs, either stemless, as the common blue violet and the bird's-foot violet of the United States, and the sweet violet of England, or with short leafy stems, as the Canada violet and the dog-violet. Many of the violets are blue, and the typical violet of literature always so, and many are fragrant; but others are of all shades from deepest blue or purple to yellow and white, and most of them are scentless. See plate at PLANT, fig. 3.

Out from its sunned and sheltered nooks
The blue eye of the *violet* looks.
WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* pt. iii, st. 8.

2. A color or class of colors seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue; the color-sensation caused by light of the wave-lengths extending from .415 (more especially from .405) micron to the limit of the ordinary visible spectrum; also, a pigment of this color.

VARIETIES OF VIOLET.

NAME.	Source.	Use.
ac′id vī′o-let	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
al′de-hyde v	Coal-tar (magenta)	Dyestuff
al′ka-li v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
ben′zyl-ros-an′i-lin v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
Bri-tan′ni-ca v	Coal-tar (magenta)	Dyestuff
crys′tal v	Coal-tar (indulin)	Dyestuff
Dor′o-the′a v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
eth′yl-di-phe′nyl-am′in v	Coal-tar w. copper sulfate	Dyestuff
Hoff′mann's v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
im-pe′ri-al v	A rosanilin violet	Dyestuff
Kopp's v	Rosanilin tannate	Dyestuff
Mars v	A natural ocher	Pigment
meth′yl v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff
naph′thyl-am′in v	Coal-tar (naphthylamin)	Dyestuff
neu′tral v	Coal-tar (safranin)	Dyestuff
new fast v	Gallocyanin*	
Par′is v	Methyl violet*	
Par′ma v	A rosanilin violet	Dyestuff
Per′kin's v	Mauvein hydrochlorid	Dyestuff
phe′nyl v	A rosanilin violet	Dyestuff
ros-an′i-lin v	Any one of several hydrochlorids of monophenyl and diphenyl rosanilin	Dyestuff
spir′it v	A rosanilin violet	Dyestuff
tin v	Stannic chromate	Pigment
v. car′mine	Alkanet extract	Pigment
Wank′lyn's v	Coal-tar (rosanilin)	Dyestuff

Synonym, *.

3. A small violet-colored lycænid butterfly of *Lycæna, Polyommatus*, or a related genus. [OF., dim. < L. *viola*, violet.]

Phrases, etc.: **—ad′der's-vī″o-let**, *n.* The rattlesnake-plantain. **—anilin v.**, mauvein. **—arrow-leaved v.**, a stemless American violet (*Viola sagittata*) with rather large purplish-blue, bearded, short-spurred flowers and leaves varying from oblong heart-shaped, halberd-shaped, and arrow-shaped to oblong-lanceolate and ovate. **—bird's-foot v.**, a large-flowered stemless violet (*Viola pedata*) of hilly woods and gravelly or sandy soils, from Canada to Florida, with premorse root, pedately 5- to 9-parted leaves, the segments linear or narrowly spatulate, and pale-blue beardless petals. A variety (*V. pedata*, var. *bicolor*) with the two upper petals deep-violet and velvet-like, and the others light-blue with yellow at their base, occurs in sandy soils in the eastern United States and is commonly known as the **pansy violet** or **velvet violet**. **—Calathian v.**, an Old World gentian; autumn-bells. **—Canada v.**, a large erect leafy-stemmed species (*Viola Canadensis*), often more than a foot high, with heart-shaped, pointed, serrate leaves and large white or light-blue flowers: common along the Alleghanies and northward. **—common** or **early blue v.**, a stemless species (*Viola cucullata* or *palmata*) common in low grounds and grassy woods everywhere from arctic America to Florida, blooming in April and May, and very variable in leaf and flower, the former varying from reniform to ovate, deltoid, or hastate, and from crenate to lobed, and the latter from deep-blue to light-blue or even white. **—dog's-tooth v.**, see ERYTHRONIUM and ADDER'S-TONGUE, 2. **dog-tooth v.**‡. **—English v.**, same as SWEET VIOLET. **—false v.**, a low perennial (*Dalibarda repens*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with densely tufted creeping stems, roundish, heart-shaped, crenate leaves on slender petioles, and white flowers on scape-like peduncles: found in low woods from Pennsylvania to Canada. **—green v.**, a homely perennial herb (*Solea concolor*) of the violet family (*Violaceæ*), with an erect, leafy, simple stem 1 to 2 feet high, oblong or lanceolate pointed leaves, and small greenish-white axillary flowers: found in woods from western New York to Kansas and southward. **—horned v.**, a cultivated species (*Viola cornuta*) from the Pyrenees and Switzerland, with fibrous roots, tufted ascending diffuse stems, cordate-ovate crenate leaves and pale-blue flowers with awl-shaped or horn-shaped sepals and spur: cultivated in many varieties. **—lance-leaved v.**, a stemless American species (*Viola lanceolata*) growing in wet grounds, with small white flowers and lanceolate or linear leaves. **—long-spurred v.**, an American species (*Viola rostrata*) with an erect stem 6 to 8 inches high, roundish, heart-shaped, serrate leaves, and the slender spur longer than the pale-blue petals. **—March v.**, same as SWEET VIOLET. **—Marian's v.**, same as MARIET. **—marsh v.**, *n.* A stemless species (*Viola palustris*) of cold regions in both hemispheres, as the White Mountain summits, with creeping stems, round, heart-shaped leaves, and small pale-lilac flowers. **—Mercury's v.**, same as MARIET. **—Neapolitan v.**, a very fragrant, pale-blue, double-flowered variety (*Viola odorata*, var. *pallida plena*) of the sweet violet. **—New Holland v.**, same as SPURLESS VIOLET. **—pale v.**, an American species (*Viola striata*) with ascending angular stem 6 to 10 inches high, heart-shaped leaves, and white or cream-colored petals, the lower striped with purplish lines. **—pansy v.**, see BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. **—primrose-leaved v.**, a stemless American species (*Viola primulæfolia*) with creeping rootstock, oblong or ovate leaves, and small, short-spurred, white flowers. **—round-leaved v.**, a small, early, stemless species (*Viola rotundifolia*) of cold woods from New England to Tennessee, with roundish, heart-shaped, slightly crenate leaves and yellow flowers. **—sand v.**, a small tufted British and European species (*Viola arenaria*) with pale-blue flowers and roundish rosulate leaves. **—spurless v.**, an Australian species (*Viola hederacea*), often cultivated in gardens, with small, reniform, round or spatulate leaves, and blue, rarely white, flowers with the spur reduced to a slight concavity. **—spurred v.**, a very variable European species (*Viola calcarata*) with blue or white flowers and an awl-shaped spur. **—stemless violets**, violets without stems rising above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes. **—stemmed violets**, violets with manifest stems rising above the ground, and the peduncles of the flowers springing from the axils of the leaves. **—sweet v.**, a fragrant Old World stemless species (*Viola odorata*) with long, trailing, leafy runners, heart-shaped leaves, and blue, white, or purple flowers: often double in cultivation, which produces many varieties. **English v.**‡. **—tricolored v.**, the pansy. **—twin-flowered v.**, a European alpine species (*Viola biflora*) with about 2 yellow flowers on its erect stem. **—velvet v.**, the pansy-violet. See BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. **—vī′o-let-blind″ness**, *n.* A rare form of color-blindness, consisting of inability to perceive the color violet. **—v.-blue**, *n.* A shade of blue bordering on violet. **—v.-cress**, *n.* A Portuguese annual (*Ionopsidium acaule*) of the mustard family, with a very short stem, spatulate or roundish leaves, and small violet, white, or flesh-colored flowers: cultivated on rockwork and in window-gardens. **—v.-disease**, *n.* A destructive leaf-spot, of unknown origin, on violets cultivated under glass. **—v.-ear**, *n.* A tropical American humming-bird of the genus *Petasophora*, with violet ear-tufts. **—v.-powder**, *n.* A toilet-powder perfumed with ground orris-root. **—v.-shell**, *n.* A pelagic ianthinoid gastropod, as *Ianthina fragilis*, having a violet turbinate shell, and exuding a violet-colored liquid when handled. **v.-snail**‡. **—v.-tip**, *n.* An American papilionoid butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*) having wings reddish, mottled with brown, and violet at the tips. **—v.-wood**, *n.* Any one of several woods so called from their odor or their appearance, as the kingwood, the myall-wood, and the wood of a tree (*Andira violacea*) of the bean family, found in Guiana. **—vī′o-let-wort″**, *n.* Any plant of the violet family (*Violaceæ*).

A Violet-shell (*Ianthina fragilis*), towing its raft of eggs. 1/3

vī′o-let[2], *n.* Same as VIOLA D'AMORE.

vī″o-let′ta, vaī″[*or* vī″]o-let′ə, *n.* A musical instrument of the viol class. See quotation. [Dim. of VIOLA[1].]

A new stringed instrument called the '*violetta*' has been invented by Alfred Steizner. The instrument has a compass between that of a viola and a violoncello, and Joachim has bought one for quartet use. *The Sun* (New York) Aug. 31, '91, p. 4, col. 7.

vī″o-lin′[1], vaī″o-lin′, *C. Wr.* (vaī′o-lin, *E. S.*), *n.* **1.**

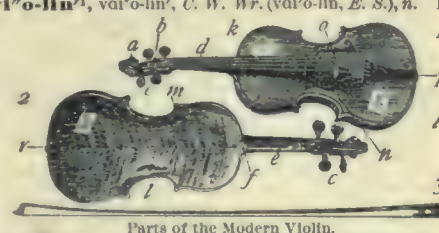

Parts of the Modern Violin.

1. Front view of a Stradivarius. 2. Back view of a Guarnerius. 3. Violin-bow. *a*, scroll; *b*, peg-box; *c*, pegs; *d*, finger-board; *e*, neck; *f*, button; *g*, belly; *h*, back; *k*, shoulder; *l*, waist; *m*, one of the bouts; *n*, bridge; *o*, sound-hole; *p*, tail-piece; *r*, tail-pin.

The most important modern stringed instrument of the viol class, having four strings, tuned as shown below: the modern representative of the medieval *viol da braccio* in its smaller form.

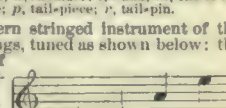

Owing to the brilliancy, power, variety, and expressiveness of its tones, it has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra, and is also much played as a solo instrument, with or without accompaniment.

2. A violinist; as, he is second *violin*. [< It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, VIOL.] **—alto violin**, same as VIOLA, 1. **—keyed v.**, an instrument resembling a pianoforte, except that instead of being sounded by percussion, the strings are vibrated by minute horsehair bows operated by keys. **—tenor v.**, same as VIOLA, 1. **—vī″o-lin′-bow″**, *n.* The bow used in playing on a violin. See BOW[2], 3. **—v. clef**, the G clef. **—v. diapason**, a diapason stop in an organ, having a string-like tone and narrow scale. **—v.-piano**, *n.* A harmonichord; piano-violin.

—vī″o-lī′na, *n.* A four-foot organ-stop having a string-like tone resembling that of a violin. **—vī″o-li-nette′**, *n.* A violino piccolo; also, a kit. **—vī″o-lin′ist**, *n.* One who plays on the violin, especially a skilful player or a professional.

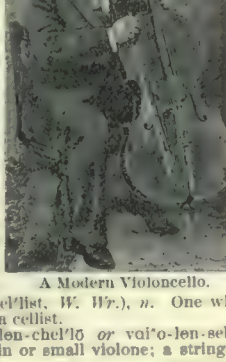

A Modern Violoncello.

vī′o-lin[2], (*or* -lin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A white poisonous compound, allied to emetin, found in combination in all parts of the common violet. **vī′o-la-em′e-tin**‡. **2.** A blue coloring-matter obtained by treating anilin with sulfuric acid and plumbic oxid. [< L. *viola*, violet.]

vī″o-lī′no, vī″o-lī′nō, *n.* [It.] A violin. **—violino piccolo**, a miniature or three-quarter violin. **—v. primo**, first violin. **—v. secondo**, second violin.

vī′o-list, vaī′o-list, *n.* One who plays the viol or the viola.

vī″o-lon-cel′list, vī″o-len-chel′ist, (*C.*), *or* vaī″o-lon-sel′list, (*C.*[2] (vī″o-len-sel′list, *W. Wr.*), *n.* One who plays on the violoncello; a cellist.

vī″o-lon-cel′lo, vī″o-len-chel′lō *or* vaī″o-len-sel′ō (XIII), *n.* **1.** A bass violin or small violone; a stringed

instrument of the viol class held between the player's knees and having four strings tuned as shown below. **cel'lo**‡.

Violoncellos, or bass-viols, as they were universally called, were almost the first musical instruments that were allowed in the New England Churches. ALICE M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan New Eng.* ch. 15, p. 225. [s. '91.]

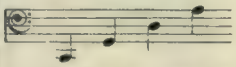

2. *Organ-building.* An 8-foot pedal-stop having metal pipes giving tones similar to those from a cello. [It., dim. of *violone;* see VIOLONE.]

vi"o-lo'ne, vī"o-lō'nē, *n.* The medieval double-bass viol; also, a 16-foot organ-stop of string-like tone. [It., < *viola*, VIOL.]

vi'o-lous†, *a.* Violent; impetuous.

vi"ol-u'ric, vaī"ol-ū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from uric acid and having a violet color. [< *viol-* in VIOLET[1] + *-uric* in BARBITURIC.]

—**violuric acid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish crystalline compound ($C_4N_2H_2O_4$) derived variously but indirectly from barbituric acid. It yields red, blue, and violet salts.

vi-pa'ri-ous, vaī-pē'ri-us, *a.* [Rare.] Life-renewing.

A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives. BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* vol. ii, pt. xii, ch. 2, p. 80. [L. '82.]

[< L. *vivus*, alive (< *vivo*, live), + *pario*, bear.]

vi'per, vaī'per, *n.* **1.** A venomous Old World viperoid snake. The common European viper or adder (*Pelias berus*), the horned vipers (genus *Cerastes*), and the Indian vipers (*Daboia russelli* and *Echis carinata*) are examples. **2.** Some dangerous or repulsive snake mistaken for a viper, as a cobra, a rattlesnake, or a hognose. **3.** A venomous, malicious, or treacherous person: a sense influenced by the old fable of the snake that killed its benefactor.

Head of the Horned Viper (*Cerastes cornutus*). 1/3

She fostered me. . . . And shall I now turn *viper*, and with black ingratitude sting the tender heart, that thus has cherished me! CHARLES MACKLIN *Man of the World* act ii, sc. 1.

4. *Her.* A serpent used as a bearing. [< F. *vipère*, < L. *vipera*, < *vivus*, alive (< *vivo*, live), + *pario*, bear.]

—**vi'per-fish"**, *n.* A deep-sea chaulliodontoid fish, especially *Chauliodus sloani*, having exceedingly long teeth.—**v.-gourd**, *n.* An East-Indian tendril-climber (*Trichosanthes anguina* or *colubrina*) of the gourd family, with a serpent-like pendulous cylindrical edible fruit 3 to 6 feet long and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, that is yellow when ripe. **ser'pent-** or **snake'-cu"cum-ber**‡; **snake'-gourd"**‡.—**vi'per's-bu"gloss**, *n.* The blueweed or blue thistle. See ECHIUM and BLUEWEED.—**viper's-grass**, *n.* A European perennial (*Scorzonera Hispanica*) of the aster family, with long narrow leaves, heads of yellow flowers, and a root like that of salsify in use, and in appearance also except in color, which is blackish on the outside: reputed in Spain to be a cure for the bite of vipers. **black salsify**‡.—**v.-wine**, *n.* Wine containing snakes: formerly deemed medicinal.

—**vi'per-ess**, *n.* **1.** A female viper. **2.** A malignant or designing woman.—**vi'per-ish**, *a.* Somewhat resembling or befitting a viper; viperous; venomous.—**vi'per-ling**, *n.* A young or little viper.—**vi'per-ous**, *a.* Having the nature, character, or qualities of a viper; venomous; malicious.—**vi'per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vi'pe-ra, vaī'pę-rą *or* vī'pe-rą, *n. Herp.* A genus typical of *Viperidæ*. [< L. *vipera;* see VIPER.]—**Vi-per'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of solenoglyph snakes, especially those without loreal pits and with postfrontal bones; vipers.—**vi-per'id**, *n.*—**vi'per-i-form"**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a viper. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Viperiformes*.—**Vi"pe-ri-for'mes**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Solenoglypha* as a suborder.—**Vi"pe-ri'na**, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of snakes, especially the *Solenoglypha* as a suborder.—**vi'per-oid**; *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viperidæ*.—**Vi"per-oi'de-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Viperina*. **Vi"per-oi'des**‡.

vi'per-in(e, vaī'per-in *or* -aīn (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Viperidæ* or the *Viperina*. **2.** Resembling or related to a viper.

vi'per-in(e, *n.* One of the *Viperidæ* or *Viperina*.

vir"a-gin'i-an, vir"ą-jin'i-ąn, *a.* [Rare.] Having the characteristics of a virago; termagant; turbulent.

Her face, . . . as I once saw her in a fine storm of indignation, . . . showed . . . what Milton calls the *viraginian* aspect. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* ch. 7, p. 242. [H. M. & CO. '83.]

[< L. *virago* (*virągin-*); see VIRAGO.]—**vi-rag'i-nous**‡. —**vir"a-gin'i-ty**, *n.* The character of a virago.

vi-ra'go, vaī-rē'gō *or* vī-rā'gō (XIII), *n.* **1.** A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

Nor was that august personage, Nicholas Vedder himself, sacred from the daring tongue of this terrible *virago*. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 51. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. [Archaic.] A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage, or who has a masculine body and mind; a female warrior.

A bold *virago*, stout and tall,
As Joan of France, or English Mall.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 2, l. 367.

[L., < *vir*, man.]—**vi-ra'go-sleeve"**†, *n.* A full sleeve worn by women of the 17th century. [C.]

vire, vīr, *n.* **1.** *Her.* An annulet; the mark of difference of the fifth son. See ANNULET; MARK[1]. **2.** A heavy crossbow-bolt, spirally feathered to make it rotate. **vire'ton**‡. [OF., perhaps < L. *vipera* (see VIPER), or < *virer*, turn; see VEER.] **vyret**.

vir'e-lay, vir'ę-lē, *n.* A form of old French verse, having two rimes to a stanza, arranged in various arbitrary and complex orders.

The *Virelai* nouveau is written throughout in two rhymes. Like the rondeau redoublé, its first stanza serves as refrain for the later ones, but its initial verse is but a couplet, and the two lines close each stanza alternately until the last, where they appear both together, but in inverse order. . . . The verses are singularly irregular in form, and choose both the order of the rhymes and the length of the verses exactly at the will of the poet. GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaus* intro., p. 78. [W. S. '87.]

[< F. *virelai*, < *virer* (see VEER) + *lai*, song; see LAY[2], *n.*] **vir'e-lai**‡; **vir'o-lai**†.

vi'rent†, *a.* Verdant; green; fresh.

vir'e-o, vir'ę-ō, *n.* **1.** An insectivorous vireonoid bird, predominantly dull-green and yellowish, which makes slight, cup-shaped, pensile nests. The red-eyed (*Vireo olivaceus*), the yellow-throated (*V. flavifrons*), the white-eyed (*V. noveboracensis*), the blue-headed (*V. solitarius*), and the warbling (*V. gilvus*) are common in the United States. Many of the species are noted for their song.

The Red-eyed Vireo and its Nest. 1/3

What a wonderful genius it is that leads the *vireo* to select the tough fibre of the inner bark, instead of the more brittle grasses. THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 13, '56* p. 171. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

2. [V-] A genus typical of *Vireonidæ*. [< L. *vireo*(*n-*), species of bird.]—**Vir"e-on'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and bill slightly hooked at tip.—**vir"e-on'id**, *n.*—**vir'e-o-noid**, *a.*—**Vir"e-o-ni'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Vireonidæ* as a subfamily.—**vir'e-o-nin(e**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vireo or the *Vireoninæ*.

vi-res'cence, vī-res'ęns (vaī-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The abnormal assumption of green by members usually bright-colored, as when petals become green like ordinary leaves; greening. **2.** Viridescence; greenness.

vi-res'cent, vī-res'ęnt (vaī-, *C.*), *a.* Greenish or becoming green. [< L. *virescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *viresco*, grow green, < *vireo*, be green.]

vir'e-ton†, *n.* A crossbow-bolt; vire.

vir'ga, vęr'gą, *n.* [VIR'GÆ, vęr'jī *or* vir'gē, *pl.*] **1.** The penis. **2.** A twig; rod; verge. [L., rod.]—**vir'gal**, *a.* Composed of twigs.—**vir-ga'ri-us**, *n.* One who holds a virgate or yard-land.—**vir'gate**, *a.* Long, straight, and slender like a wand; wand-like. **vir'ga"ted**‡.—**vir'-gate**, *n.* Same as YARD-LAND.

vir'ga-lieu, *n.* Same as VIRGOULEUSE. **vir'ga-loo**‡.

virge†, **vir'gert**. Same as VERGE, VERGER.

Vir-gil'i-an, *a.* Same as VERGILIAN.

vir'gin†, *vi.* To be virgin or chaste.

vir'gin, vęr'jin, *a.* **1.** Being a virgin or virgins; pertaining or suited to a virgin; showing modesty or purity; maidenly; chaste; as, *virgin* captives; *virgin* delicacy.

Yet innocence, and *virgin* modesty, . . .
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won,
Wrought in her. MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 501.

2. Not stained nor corrupted; undefiled; spotless; pure.

Those *virgin* lilies, all the night
Bathing their beauties in the lake.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri* st. 11.

3. Not hitherto used, touched, or acted upon; untried; unmarked; simple; fresh; new; maiden; as, *virgin* soil or gold; a *virgin* shield. **4.** *Zool.* Producing eggs without impregnation; parthenogenetic, as an aphid.

—**virgin clay**, fresh clay, as distinguished from that which has been fired.—**v. queen**. **1.** Queen Elizabeth of England (1533-1603), a favorite title among her courtiers and admirers, in allusion to which the American colony (now State) of Virginia was named.

Let us throw ourselves back to the age of Elizabeth, and call up to mind the heroes, the warriors, the statesmen, the poets, the divines, and the moral philosophers, with which the reign of the *virgin queen* was illustrated. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 359. [H. '56.]

2. *Bee-keeping.* A queen that has not been fertilized by mating with a drone.

vir'gin, *n.* **1.** A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden; maid.

I thank God
I have lived a *virgin*, and I nouay doubt
But that with God's grace, I can live so still.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act ii, sc. 2.

2. A member of any order of women under a vow of virginity; in the early church, any maid who preserved virginity for Christ's sake. Compare VESTAL. **3.** [V-] Specifically, with the definite article, the virgin mother of Christ; the Virgin Mary. **4.** *Art.* A picture or statue of the mother of Christ; madonna. **5.** *Entom.* A female insect that produces eggs without impregnation; a parthenogenetic insect. **6.** A gossamer-winged lycænid butterfly. **7.** [V-] *Astron.* Same as VIRGO. **8.** Any female animal that has not copulated. **9.** [Archaic.] A man who has had no carnal knowledge of woman. **10**†. Virginity. [< OF. *virgine*, < L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.]—**vir'gin-born"**, *a.* Born of a virgin: said of Jesus Christ.—**v.-knot**, *n.* Virginity: from the Greek and Roman custom of unloosing a virgin's girdle at marriage.—**V.-worship**, *n.* Worship of the Virgin Mary.

vir'gin-al†, *vi.* To move the fingers as if playing on a virginal.

vir'gin-al, vęr'jin-ąl, *a.* **1.** Relating to, like, or suited to a virgin; maidenly; hence, pure; fresh; unsullied.

When at last the real snow-storm comes, it leaves the earth with a *virginal* look on it that no other of the seasons can rival. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 41. [O. & CO. '71.]

2. *Zool.* Virgin; parthenogenetic. [F., < L. *virginalis*, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.]

—**virginal generation** or **reproduction** (*Biol.*), parthenogenesis.—**v. membrane** (*Anat.*), the hymen.

—**vir'gin-al-ly**, *adv.*

vir'gin-al, *n.* Any one of the quilled keyboard musical instruments common in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, especially a keyed musical instrument of the Elizabethan age. It was set in a rectangular box, and had a keyboard of two to three octaves with but one string to each note. **pair of virginals**‡; **vir'gin-als**‡.

A Virginal of the 16th Century.

And fine upon the *virginals* is that gay Lady's touch. BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Nell Cook* st. 16.

[< VIRGINAL, *a.*]

Vir"gi-na'le, vęr"ji-nē'lī *or* vir"gi-ng'lē, *n.* [LL.] A book of hymns and prayers to the Virgin Mary. [C.]

vir'gin-hood, vęr'jin-hud, *n.* The state of being a virgin; virginity. **vir'gin-head**†.

Vir-gin'i-a, vęr-jin'i-ą, *n.* **1.** One of the United States. See Appendix. **2.** A popular brand of tobacco raised and manufactured in Virginia. [< L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a virgin; named in honor of the "virgin queen," Elizabeth.]

—**Virginia creeper**, a common woody vine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*), climbing by rootlets as well as by disk-bearing tendrils: with inconspicuous greenish flowers followed by dark-blue berries, and digitately compound leaves of five leaflets turning to brilliant crimson and scarlet in autumn: cultivated for ornament. **American ivy**‡; **wood'bine**‡. See illus. under AMPELOPSIS.—**V. nightingale**, the cardinal-bird. —**V. stock**, see STOCK[1], *n.*, 14.

Vir-gin'i-an, vęr-jin'i-ąn, *a.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Virginia.

—**Virginian date-plum**, the persimmon.—**V. goat's-rue**, the common American goat's-rue.—**V. juniper**, the red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).—**V. sarsaparilla**, same as WILD SARSAPARILLA.—**V. silk**, the silk-vine. —**V. trumpet-flower**, the trumpet-creeper.

vir-gin'i-ty, vęr-jin'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being a virgin; maidenhood; unwedded chastity; the unmarried life; celibacy.

This theory was first advanced by Jerome . . . with the professed . . . aim to save the *virginity* of both Mary and Joseph, and to reduce their marriage relation to a merely nominal and barren connection. SCHAFF *Christian Church* vol. i, § 27, p. 274. [S. '82.]

2. The state of being unsullied or unused; the state of being fresh, new, untried, uncultivated, or unexplored.

A forest that had remade for itself a new *virginity*, and become primeval once more. DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt. i, p. 18. [H. '92.]

[< F. *virginité*, < L. *virginita(t-)s*, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.]

vir'gin-ly, vęr'jin-li. **I.** *a.* Having the qualities of a virgin; chaste; pure. **II.** *adv.* As becomes a virgin.

vir'gin's-bow"er, vęr'jinz-bau'ęr, *n.* Any one of several species of clematis (see CLEMATIS): especially, the traveler's-joy (*C. Vitalba*) of English roadsides and hedges, which is called also *old-man's-beard*, *white vine*, etc., and a similar American climber (*C. Virginiana*).

Virgin's-bower (*Clematis Vitalba*). *a*, the fruit.

Vir'go, vęr'gō, *n.* *Astron.* **1.** A large constellation, the Virgin. See CONSTELLATION, 40. **2.** The sixth sign of the zodiac, extending from 150° to 180° of longitude, which the sun enters about August 20. [L., virgin.]

vir'gou-leuse, vęr'gu-lūs, *W.*, *n.* A medium-sized French variety of pear of excellent quality. [F., < *Virgoulée*, French town.] **ver'**[or **vir']ga-lieu**‡; **vir'-ga-loo**‡; **vir'go-leuse**‡; **white doyenné**‡.

Vir"gu-la'ri-æ, vęr'giu-lē'ri-ī *or* vir'gu-lą'ri-ē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A subsection of pennatulean polyps with small pinnules, including the sea-rods.

—**vir"gu-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Vir"gu-la-ri'i-dæ, vęr'gu-lą-raī'i-dī *or* vir'gu-lą-ri'i-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of virgularian polyps having pinnules without a calcareous plate; sea-rods. **Vir"gu-la'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*, rod.]

—**vir"gu-la-ri'id**, *n.*—**vir'gu-la'ri-oid**, *a.*

vir'gu-late, vęr'giu-let *or* -lęt, *a.* Diminutively virgate; like a small rod. [< L. *virgula;* see VIRGULE.]

vir'gule, vęr'giūl, *n.* **1.** A small rod or twig. **2.** [Rare.] A comma. [F., < L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*, rod.]

Vir-gu'li-an, vęr-giū'li-ąn, *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the Jurassic in France. [< L. *virgula;* see VIRGULE.]

vir-gul'tum, vęr-gul'tum, *n.* A young branch; sprout. [< L. *virgultum*, bush, < *virgula;* see VIRGULE.]

vir'i-al, vir'i-ąl, *n. Mech.* The product of the attraction between a pair of particles by half their distance; also, the sum of such products for all pairs in a system.

When an attraction or repulsion exists between two points, half the product of this stress into the distance between the two points is called the *virial* of the stress. J. C. MAXWELL in *Encyc. Brit.*, 9th ed., vol. iii, p. 39.

[< L. *vis* (*vir-*), force.]

vir'id, vir'id, *a.* [Rare.] Verdant; green.

The sun Shot through the soft, thin leaves its *virid* sheen. HOLLAND *Kathrina, Consummation* st. 14

[< L. *viridis*, < *vireo*, be green.]—**vi-rid'i-an**, *n.* French Veronese green. See GREEN.—**vir"i-dig'e-nous**, *a.* Imparting a green tint, as confervæ to an oyster. **vir'i-din**, **vir'i-dine**, *n.* **1.** A greenish oily compound ($C_{32}H_{19}N$) contained in bone-oil and coal-tar, from which it is separated by distillation. **2.** Jervin: originally so called. —**vir'i-dite**, *n.* *Mineral.* An indeterminate green compound of secondary origin found in rocks and believed to be hydrous ferrous magnesium silicate.

Viridite. . . . A collective name. . . . They are generally in scaly or fibrous forms and are often the result of the decomposition of amphibole, pyroxene, chrysolite, etc. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana, § 479, p. 664. [W. & S. '92.]

vir"i-des'cent, vir"i-des'ęnt, *a.* Greenish, or becoming slightly green. [< LL. *viridescent(-s)*, ppr. of *viridesco*, grow green, < L. *viridis;* see VIRID.]

—**vir"i-des'cence**, *n.*

vi-rid'i-ty, vi-rid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state of being virid or verdant; fresh greenness, as of vegetation.

Coles (1656) held that vintners made their garlands of box and ivy because their *viridity* was durable. JOHN BRAND *Popular Antiquities, Ale-Hall or Tavern Signs* p. 508. [C. & W. '71.]

2. *Zool.* Greenness, as of an oyster, from feeding on viridigenous organisms; green-gill.—**vir'id-ness**, *n.*

vir'ile, vir'il, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2] (-eil, *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[2] (vaī'ril, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1]) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of mature manhood: distinguished from

womanly, feminine, or *childish;* of or pertaining distinctively to the male sex; hence, procreative. **2.** Having the vigor or strength of manhood; sturdy, intrepid, and forceful; not effeminate or puerile; masculine.

Milton is, perhaps, the best English example of a powerful, original, and *virile* mind, modified in expression by the spirit of the age. MABIE *Short Studies* ch. 14, p. 69. [D. M. & CO. '91.]

[< F. *viril.* < L. *virilis,* < *vir,* man.]

Synonyms: see MASCULINE.

—**virile member,** the penis.

vir″il-es′cence, vir″il-es′gens, *n.* The state of females at an advanced age when they manifest certain characteristics of males, as hens that have ceased to lay. [< L. *virilis;* see VIRILE.]—**vir″il-es′cent,** *a.*

vi-ril′i-a, vi-ril′i-ə, *n. pl.* The male organs of generation. [L., neut. pl. of *virilis;* see VIRILE.]

vi-ril′i-ty, vi-ril′i-ti, *C.*[1] *E. W.*[2] *Wr., or* vai-, *C.*[2] *W.*[1], *n.* The state, character, or quality of being virile. (1) Mature manhood; hence, the power of procreation. (2) Manly aspect, quality, or action; masculine vigor and strength; manliness; forcefulness; sturdiness.

Milton's eventide sonnets, incomparable for *virility* and eloquence, are also nobly pathetic. E. C. STEDMAN *Nature and Elements of Poetry* ch. 4, p. 117. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

vi-rip′o-tent†, *a.* Marriageable.

virl, virl, *n.* [Scot.] A ring around a column; a ferrule.

vir-mil′ion†, *a. & n.* Vermilion.

vir′o-la-tal′low, vir′o-lo-tal′ō, *n.* A tallow-like compound obtained from the seeds of the tallow-nutmeg: used for making soap and candles.

vi-role′, vi-rōl′, *n.* **1.** A ferrule. **2.** *Her.* A hoop or ring around a horn. See VERULES; FERRULE[1]. [F.; see FERRULE[1].]

vir″o-lé′, vir″o-lē′, *a. Her.* Same as VERULED. [< F. *virolé,* < *virole;* see VIROLE.] **vi-roled′**.

vi′ron†, *n.* A circuit.—**vi′ron-ry**†, *n.* Environment.

vi′rose″, vai′rōs′, *C. E. S. Wr.* (vai-rōs′, *W.*), *a.* **1.** Having power to poison; full of virus; poisonous. **2.** *Bot.* Having a fetid or nauseous odor. [< L. *virosus,* < *virus,* poison.]

vi′rous, vai′rus, *a. Med.* Having virus; noxious; poisonous. [< L. *virosus;* see VIROSE.]

virr, vir, *n.* [Scot.] Force; resolution.

vir-tu′, vir-tū′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** Rare, curious, or beautiful quality: generally in the phrase *objects or articles of virtu,* referring mostly to objects of decorative art, as bric-à-brac, usually old and rare. **2.** A taste for such objects. [< It. *virtù,* = F. *vertu;* see VIRTUE.] **ver-tu′**†; **vir-tū′**.

vir′tu-al, vęr′chu-al *or* -tju-al, *a.* **1.** Being in essence or effect, but not in form or appearance; having potency, validity, or essential qualities: opposed to *apparent* or *nominal;* as, *virtual* presence; *virtual* exoneration: the *virtual* editor of a dictionary. **2.** Acting or having efficacy without the agency of anything material or sensible. **3.** *Optics.* Formed by the imaginary prolongation of rays through a lens or a mirror; apparent to the eye as if really existent, but not capable of being thrown on a screen, as the image in a looking-glass. Compare REAL. See IMAGE. **4.** [Rare.] Being both nominal and actual.

The commander of the army corps . . . is in *virtual* command only during the large maneuvres of field exercises.
EXNER in *Harper's Monthly* May, '92 p. 884.

5. [Archaic.] Potent; effective; potential. [< LL. *virtualis,* < L. *virtus;* see VIRTUE.]

—**virtual cognition,** a cognition of a part of a complex concept taken by itself.—**v. displacement,** same as VIRTUAL VELOCITY.—**v. moment,** the product of a force into the virtual velocity at the point of application.—**v. resistance** (*Elec.*), same as IMPEDANCE.—**v. velocity** (*Mech.*), an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force, measured in the direction of that force; or any possible infinitesimal displacement of a system of bodies in equilibrium, the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each force by its virtual velocity is zero.—**v. work,** same as VIRTUAL MOMENT.

vir″tu-al′i-ty, vęr′chu- *or* -tju-al′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being virtual. **2.** [Archaic.] Potentiality.

So the things we may do but have not yet done are the *virtuality* of our nature, and indistinguishable from it.
O. A. BROWNSON *The Convert* ch. 16, p. 323. [E. D. & BRO. '57.]

vir′tu-al-ize, vęr′chu- *or* tju-′al-oiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] [Rare.] To give virtue to; make virtuous.

The ensuingly moral life, that is, the attempt to *virtualize* personal freedom without religion. A. WUTTKE *Christian Ethics* tr. by Lacroix, vol. ii, § 55, p. 18. [L. & S. '75.]

vir′tu-al-ly, vęr′chu-al-i *or* -tju-al-i, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only; essentially; as, the battle was *virtually* over.

The vapour molecules are kept asunder by forces which, *virtually* or actually, are forces of repulsion.
TYNDALL *Heat a Mode of Motion* lect. xvi, p. 471. [A. '88.]

vir′tu-ate†, *vt.* To make efficacious.

vir′tue, vęr′chū *or* tū, *n.* **1.** A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, charity, or patience.

Self-denial is never a complete *virtue* till it becomes a kind of self-indulgence. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* lect. 1, p. 16. [S. '64.]

2. The disposition to conform cordially to the requirements of the moral law, or law of right, especially in its higher spheres; moral excellence; integrity of character; virtuousness: distinguished from *mere morality* as legality, as, *virtue* is still the essence of the highest manhood; *virtue* is the only source of a noble life. Compare ETHICS, DUTY; RIGHT; MORAL.

The very word 'virtue' means not 'conduct' but 'strength,' vital energy in the heart.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. vi, p. 122. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

3. Cordial conformity of an act or of conduct to the moral law; the practise of moral duties and the abstaining from immorality in general, especially from vice; as, a life devoted to *virtue.* **4.** Sexual purity; chastity: especially, the chastity of women; as, her *virtue* is irreproachable. **5.** That quality of things or bodies by which they act or produce effects; inherent power; efficacy; as, the magnet has lost its *virtue;* a medicine of great *virtue.*

What *virtue* had such honeyed words
The exiled heart to cheer!
W. E. AYTOUN *The Island of the Scots* st. 12.

6. Any admirable quality, merit, excellence, or accomplishment.

Proclaim that I can sing, weave, sew and dance,
With other *virtues.* SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act iv, sc. 6.

7. *pl. Occult.* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. See HIERARCHY, 4. **8**†. Courage; bravery; valor. **9**†. A mighty work or miracle. [< F. *vertu,* < L. *virtus,* < *vir,* man.] **ver-tu′**†; **ver′tue**†.

Synonyms: chastity, duty, excellence, faithfulness, goodness, honesty, honor, integrity, justice, morality, probity, purity, rectitude, rightness, righteousness, truth, uprightness, virtuousness, worth, worthiness. *Virtue* is *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict. *Goodness,* the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue,* as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict, or it may be very much more than *virtue,* as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict—the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness. Virtue* is distinctively human; we do not predicate it of God. *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action, whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle. *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* is to *goodness; probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement; above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker. *Integrity,* in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw; when used, as it often is, of contracts and dealings, it has reference to inherent character and principle, and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty. Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself. *Purity* is freedom from all admixture, especially of that which debases; it is *chastity* both of heart and life, but of the life because from the heart. *Duty,* the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is, in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation. *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right, whether in heart or act; *righteousness* is used especially in the religious sense. *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct. *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action; in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action. Compare INNOCENT; JUSTICE; RELIGION.—**Antonyms:** evil, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong. See synonyms for SIN.

Phrases, etc.:—by or in virtue of, by or through the fact, quality, force, or authority of.—**theological virtues,** faith, hope, and charity, as relating immediately to God and founded solely on his word.—**to make a v. of necessity,** to seem to do from principle or freely what is or must be done necessarily.—**vir′tue-proof″,** *a.* Incorruptible; invincible.

—**vir′tued**†, *a.* Having virtue or efficacy.—**vir′tue-fy,** *vt.* [Rare.] To impart virtue to.—**vir′tue-less,** *a.* Destitute of virtue. **ver′tu-les**†.

vir″tu-o′se, vir″tu-ō′sē, *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of a virtuoso. **vir″tu-o′sic**‡. [Rare].

vir″tu-o′si, vir″tu-ō′si, *n.* [It.] Plural of VIRTUOSO.

vir″tu-os′i-ty, vir″tu-os′i-ti, *C.*(vęr″tu-os′i-ti, *W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The state of being a virtuoso; especially, skill in the fine arts; manual dexterity; the technical mastery of an art, as music.

We ought to notice the interesting fact that the fondness for scale passages fostered by Mozart's great *virtuosity* as a pianist influenced his orchestral style and even his operatic creations.
W. J. HENDERSON *Preludes and Studies, Evolution of Piano Music* p. 158. [L. G. & CO. '91.]

2. Virtuosi collectively.

vir″tu-o′so, vir″tu-ō′sō, *n.* [-SI, -SĒ, *or* -SOS, *pl.*] **1.** One skilled in or possessed of a critical knowledge of the fine arts; an adept in art-work or art-criticism. Compare CONNOISSEUR; DILETTANTE.

He was a man of a thousand occupations: a botanist, a geologist, . . . a musical amateur, . . . in short, a complete *virtuoso.* IRVING *Crayon Miscel., Tour on the Prairies* ch. 1, p. 19. [G. P. P. '61.]

2. Hence, a master in the technique of some particular fine art; dexterous performer; especially, a highly skilled musician or vocalist. **3**†. An empirical investigator or thinker. [It., < LL. *virtuosus;* see VIRTUOUS.]

—**vir″tu-o′sa,** *n.* [-SE, *pl.*] A female virtuoso.—**vir″tu-o′so-ship,** *n.*

vir′tu-ous, vęr′chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* Characterized by, exhibiting, or having the nature of virtue. (1) Morally pure and good; hence, practising the moral law; good in life and conversation. (2) Conforming to the moral law; right and dutiful; as, a *virtuous* act or course. (3) Chaste: now said especially of women. (4) Worthy of approbation; growing out of moral effort or abstinence; as, *virtuous* conduct. (5) [Archaic.] Having the property of producing effect on other persons or things; efficacious; as, *virtuous* drugs.

It is a wine of *virtuous* powers;
My mother made it of wild flowers.
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. 1, st. 21.

(6)† Courageous; brave; valorous. [< F. *vertueux,* < LL. *virtuosus,* < L. *virtus;* see VIRTUE.] **ver′tu-ous**†.

Synonyms: blameless, chaste, correct, dutiful, equitable, estimable, excellent, exemplary, good, honest, just, pure, right, righteous, upright, worthy. See INNOCENT; JUST; MODEST; MORAL, PURE.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for CRIMINAL; SINFUL.

vir′tu-ous-ly, *adv.*—**vir′tu-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being virtuous. *Rightness* is strictly used to express the relation of conduct to the supreme rule, and *virtuousness* rather to express a quality of the soul or of some exercise of its activity, as involving the disposition to do what is right.

vir′u-lence, vir′u-lens, *C. S.* (-yu-lens, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* **1.** The quality of being virulent; extreme poisonousness; as, the *virulence* of syphilitic poison.

Frequent showers of rain . . . gave, as is usual, a peculiar activity and *virulence* to the musquito. SCHOOLCRAFT *Expedition Through Mississippi to Itaska Lake* ch. 5, p. 50. [H. '34.]

2. Extreme bitterness or malignity; acrimony of temper; as, *virulence* of speech. [F., < LL. *virulentia,* stench, < L. *virulentus;* see VIRULENT.] **vir′u-len-cy**†.

Synonyms: see ACRIMONY.

vir′u-lent, vir′u-lent, *C. S.* (-yu-lent, *E. W. Wr.*), *a.* **1.** Manifesting or partaking of the nature of virus; caused by virus; exceedingly noxious or deleterious; as, a *virulent* ulcer. **2.** Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* spirit; *virulent* language. [F., < L. *virulentus,* < L. *virus,* poison.]

Synonyms: see ACRIMONIOUS.

—**vir′u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

vir′u-lent-ed†, *a.* Infected with or full of poison.

vir″u-lif′er-ous, vir″u-lif′ęr-us, *a. Med.* Impregnated with a virus; communicating infection. [< *virul-* (in L. *virulentus;* see VIRULENT) + L. *fero,* bear.]

vi′rus, vai′rus *or* vī′rus, *n.* **1.** A morbid poison; the morbific element or principle, whether a germ, the product of a germ, or of unknown character, that is the agent or medium for communicating infection or infectious disease; as, smallpox-*virus,* syphilitic *virus,* etc. *Virus* is always the result of some morbid process, and differs from *venom* in that the latter is a natural secretion peculiar to certain animals or insects. **2.** Hence, something that communicates moral taint; that which degrades or corrupts, as sensuality.

The *virus* of a cursing creed is rendered comparatively harmless by the time it reaches the young sinner in the nursery.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 10, p. 249. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

3. Virulence of mind; acrimony; as, the *virus* in his argument. [L., poison.]

Synonyms: see VENOM.

vis[1], vis, *n.* [VI′RES, vai′rīz *or* vī′rēz, *pl.*] [L.] Force; potency: chiefly in the phrases below.

—**vis inertiæ. 1.** *Mech.* Inertia. **2.** Moral or mental indisposition to act; sluggishness.—**vis major,** such degree of superior force from human agency as to be irresistible or uncontrollable, as by a hostile army, piracy, etc.: said in the law of bailments as an excuse for loss or destruction.—**vis medicatrix naturæ** (*Med.*), the capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease, or to repair injuries inflicted upon it. Called also *vis conservatrix.*—**vis mortua,** force of pressure that does no work; dead force.—**vis viva** or **vis vitalis** (*Physiol.*), vital force.—**vis viva** (*Mech.*), living force: equal to the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity: often used synonymously with *energy.*

vis[2], *n.* A Burmese unit of weight: used also in southern India and Malacca. See WEIGHT.

vis[3]†, *n.* Same as VISE[1].

vis[4]†, *n.* Vision; appearance.

vi′sa, vi′za, *r. & n.* Same as VISÉ.

vis′age†, *vt.* **1.** To confront; face. **2.** To put a face on; give appearance to.

vis′age, viz′ĕj, *n.* The face, countenance, or look of a person, or more rarely of an animal; also, distinctive aspect; as, a wolfish *visage;* a marred *visage.*

Meanwhile the Moon . . .
Shows her broad *visage* in the crimson'd east.
THOMSON *Seasons, Autumn* l. 1069.

[F., < L. *visus,* look, < *visus,* pp.; see VISION.] **fis′ege**†.

vis′aged, viz′ĕjd, *a.* Having a visage of some character indicated; as, *visaged* like a lamb.

Grim-*visag'd* war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act i, sc. 1.

vis′ard†, *r. & n.* Same as VIZOR.

vis″-à-vis′, viz″-ä-vi′, *n.* [F.] **1.** One of two persons or things that face each other: said originally of persons in a quadrille or country-dance: sometimes used attributively; as, *vis-à-vis* seats. **2.** Same as SOCIABLE, 2 & 4.

vis″-à-vis′, *adv.* [F.] Literally, visage to visage; so as to face another or each other; as, to be *vis-à-vis* in a dance.

vis-ca′cha, vis-cä′cha, *E. W., or* -cach′a, *C., n.* [Sp. (S. Am.).] **1.** A large burrowing chinchilloid rodent (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*) of the South-American pampas, with 3-toed hind feet. The viscacha is mottled-gray above and whitish below, with a white band across the muzzle and dark bands on the cheek, and has a fine fur. **2.** A chincha; as, the Alpine *viscacha* (*Lagidium cuvieri*). **bis-ca′cha**†; **biz-ca′cha**†; **vis-hat′cha**†; **viz-ca′cha**†.

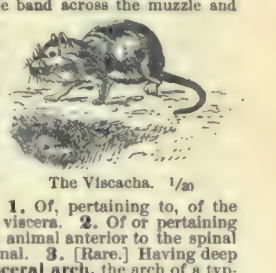

The Viscacha. 1/20

—**vis″ca-che′ra,** *n.* A community of viscachas.

vis′ce-ra, vis′ęr-ə *or* -se-rə, *n.* Plural of VISCUS.

—**vis′ce-rad,** *adv.* Toward the viscera.

vis′cer-al, vis′ęr-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or enclosing the viscera. **2.** Of or pertaining to the side of a vertebrate animal anterior to the spinal column; ventral; abdominal. **3.** [Rare.] Having deep sensibility; sensitive.—**visceral arch,** the arch of a typical vertebra that encloses the portion of the body containing the viscera.—**v. aura,** same as AURA, 3.—**v. cavity,** any one of the great cavities of the body that contain the viscera.—**v. clefts,** transverse clefts opening into the pharynx in embryonic vertebrates and corresponding to branchial clefts.—**v. crisis,** acute spasmodic pain referable to some viscus, occurring in disease of nerve-centers, especially of such as are related to coordinate action of the muscles of locomotion.

—**vis″cer-al′gi-a,** *n.* Neuralgia of the viscera; enteralgia.—**vis′cer-ate,** *vt.* To disembowel.

viscer-i-, } Derived from Latin *viscera,* pl. of *viscus,* in-
viscero-, } ternal organ of the body: combining forms.—**vis″cer-i-car′di-um,** *n. Conch.* The visceripericardial sac of a cephalopod.—**vis″cer-i-car′di-al,** *a.*—**vis′cer-i-mo″tor,** *a.* Stimulating the viscera, as a motor nerve.—**vis′cer-o-mo″tor**‡.—**vis″cer-i-per″i-car′di-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera and the pericardium; as, the *visceripericardial* sac of a cephalopod.—**vis″cer-o-per″i-car′di-al**‡.—**vis″cer-o-pleu′ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pleura and the viscera.—**vis″cer-o-skel′et-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the visceral skeleton.

vis′cid, vis′sid, *a.* Sticky or adhesive; semifluid; viscous: also, covered by such a substance; as, a *viscid* ink; a *viscid* leaf. [< LL. *viscidus,* < L. *viscum,* mistletoe.]

Synonyms: see ADHESIVE.

vis-cid′i-ty, vis-sid′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being viscid. **2.** [Rare.] That which is viscid or sticky.

vis′cin, vis′sin, *n.* A thick colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{24}O_4$) obtained from various plants, chiefly from the stalks, leaves, and especially the berries of the mistletoe; the main constituent of birdlime. [< L. *viscum,* birdlime.]

vis-coid′al, vis-coid′al, *a.* Somewhat viscid. [< L. *viscum,* birdlime, + -OID.]

vis-com′e-ter, *n.* Same as VISCOSIMETER. [< L. *viscum,* birdlime, + -METER.]—**vis-com′e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring viscosity in liquids.

vis″co-sim′e-ter, vis′co-sim′e-tęr, *n.* An apparatus for determining the viscosity of liquids. [< LL. *viscosus* (see VISCOUS) + -METER.] **vis-com′e-ter**‡.

—**vis″co-si-met′ric, vis″co-si-met′ric-al,** *a.*

vis-cos′i-ty, vis-cos′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or property of being viscous; thickness of a fluid; stickiness; gumminess; as, the *viscosity* of molasses or of glue. **2.** Specifically, in physics, that property of semifluids, fluids, and gases by virtue of which they resist an instantaneous change of their shape or of the arrangement of their parts; internal friction: opposed to *mobility.* All known fluids, even the most limpid, have some viscosity.

There is in all bodies a greater or less amount of internal *viscosity,* a property which prevents perfect freedom of vibration, and which ultimately converts vibrations into heat.
BALFOUR STEWART *Conservation of Energy* § 129, p. 92. [A. '76.]

3†. A glutinous or viscous body.

—**coefficient of viscosity,** the ratio of the shearing force to the shear per unit of time: infinitely great in a rigid

body.—**magnetic v.**, a property of a magnetic medium causing lag of magnetization behind magnetizing force.

vis'count″, vī'count', *n.* **1.** In England, a title of nobility, ranking fourth in the order of the British peerage, intervening between earl and baron; also, a peer of this rank. **2.** Formerly, a vicecomes or deputy of the comes (count) or earl in the government of a county; a shireman; sheriff; in continental Europe, the son or younger brother of a count. [< OF. *viscomte*, < LL. *vicecomes* (*vicecomit-*), < L. *vice* (see VICE-) + *comes*; see COUNT².] **vi'count**†.

—**vis'count-cy**, *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of a viscount.—**vis'count-ess**, *n.* **1.** The wife of a viscount. **2.** A peeress holding a viscountship in her own right.—**vis'count-ship**, *n.* The rank or office of a viscount or viscountess. **vis'count-y**†.

vis'cous, vis'cus, *a.* **1.** Having glutinous thickness or lack of mobility, as a semifluid; sticky; tenacious; as, a *viscous* juice. **2.** *Physics.* Imperfectly fluid: designating a substance that, like tar or wax, will change its form under the influence of a deforming force, but not instantly, as more perfect fluids appear to do. See VISCOSITY, and VISCOUS FLUID, under FLUID.

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a *viscous* substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 390, p. 155. [A. '72.]

[< LL. *viscosus*, < L. *viscum*, birdlime.]

Synonyms: see ADHESIVE.

—**vis'cous-ness**, *n.*

Vis'cum, vis'cum, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of Old World shrubs of the mistletoe family, parasitic on trees. The true mistletoe (*V. album*) is a native of Europe. The American mistletoe belongs to the genus *Phoradendron*. **2.** [v-] Birdlime. [< L. *viscum*, birdlime.]

vis'cus, vis'cus, *n.* [VIS'CE-RA, *pl.*] [L.] One of the

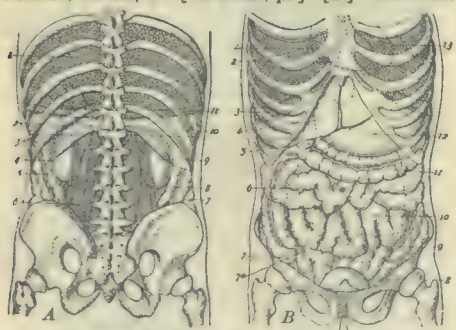

Viscera of the Human Thorax and Abdomen.

A. View from behind: 1. Lung. 2. Spleen. 3. Limit of the pleura. 4. Left kidney. 5. Descending colon. 6. Quadratus lumborum muscle. 7. Small intestine. 8. Ascending colon. 9. Right kidney. 10. Liver. 11. Diaphragm. *B.* View from the front: 1. Limit of the lungs. 2. Limit of the pleura. 3. Diaphragm. 4. Liver. 5. Gall-bladder. 6. Navel. 7. Cæcum. 7a. Vermiform appendix. 8. Bladder. 9. Sigmoid flexure. 10. Small intestine. 11. Transverse colon. 12. Stomach. 13. Contour of heart.

organs of the great cavities of the body (the abdomen, the thorax, and the cranium), as the stomach, lung, or brain: commonly in the plural, and referring to those in the abdomen, as the intestines.

vise, vīs, *vt.* [VISED, vīst; VI'SING.] **1.** To grasp or hold in or as in a vise.

From the way in which the coachman's hand was *vised* between his upper and lower thigh, this was impossible. DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 189. [T. & F. '54.]

2†. To force or squeeze, as with a screw; screw. **vice**†.

vise¹, vīs, *n.* **1.** A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw, sometimes by a toggle or a lever, and commonly attachable to a bench, though small forms, as the pin-vise, are made for the hand: used for grasping and holding a piece of work that is being operated upon.

A Parallel Vise.

Vises are often named (1) from the business or trade in which they are used; as, **blacksmiths' vise** (having hinged jaws one of which describes an arc in approaching the other: compare PARALLEL VISE), **carpenters' v.** (made of wood, on the principle of a blacksmiths' vise), **glaziers' v.** (same as VISE, 2), **jewelers' v.** (a small hand-vise: compare BALANCE-VISE and PIN-VISE), **pipe-fitters' v.** (a pipe-vise: see under PIPE), **wood-carvers' v.** (a wooden clamp with horizontal jaws for holding pieces of wood to be carved); (2) from their use, place of use, or the thing held; as, **balance-v.** (a watchmakers' vise for holding balance-wheels, etc.), **bench-v.** (arranged to attach to a bench), **broom-v.** (for clamping broom-corn in making brooms), **filing-v.** (a bench-vise for use when filing), **foot-v.** (see FOOT), **hand-v.** (for holding in the hand), **leg-v.** (a bench-vise having a leg extending to the floor), **offset v.** (having jaws longer on one side than on the other), **pipe-v.** (see PIPE), **planer-v.** (a jawed attachment for holding work on the bed of a planer), **plate-v.** (see PLATE), **saw-v.** (for holding a saw while filing or setting), **shaper-v.** (for holding work in a metal-shaping machine), **spring-v.** (for compressing a spring, as of a gun-lock, or one closed by a spring), **standing-v.** (a bench-vise at which the operator works standing); (3) from the mechanism, shape of the jaws, etc.; as, **dog-nose** or **pig-nose v.** (having jaws shaped like those of a dog or pig), **parallel v.** (having a stout slide, or two screws, or other mechanism for keeping the moving jaw parallel with the other jaw at all positions), **tail-v.** (having a handle by which it may be held, as the ordinary pin-vise).

2. A tool for making the grooved strips or cames of lead used in setting glass panes in lattice or stained-glass windows. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A tap of a vessel; a cock. **4**†. A spiral staircase; also, a solid newel. **5**†. A grip; grasp. **6**†. A screw. [< OF. *vis*, screw, < L. *vitis*, vine.] **vice**‡; **vis**†; **vyce**†.

Compounds:—**vise'-bench**″, *n.* A bench fitted with a vise.—**v.-cap**, *n.* A metal or leather covering, usually one of a pair, on a vise-jaw, to prevent injury to the work. **v.-clamp**†.—**vise'man**, *n.* A person who works at a vise. **vice'man**†.—**v.-press**, *n.* [Eng.] A screw-press.

vise‡, *n.* Same as VESE.

vi-sé', vī-zē', *vt.* [VI-SÉD'; VI-SÉ'ING.] To put a visé on; certify on examination by countersigning, as a passport. **vi'sa**‡.

vi-sé, *n.* An official endorsement on a passport or other document, certifying that it has been inspected and found correct; also, a signature of approval by an authorized inspecting officer on the drawings, sketches, etc., of students, especially in French government schools. [F., pp. of *viser*, inspect, < L. *visus*; see VISION.] **vi'sa**‡.

vis'er†, *n.* Vizor. **vis'ere**†; **vis'ern**†.

Vish'nu, vish'nū, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* **1.** The second god of the Hindu triad; literally, The Pervader. **2.** One of the Adityas, or sun-gods.

Vishnu.

Vishnu — 1. One and the chief of the Adityas. . . . 2. The second person of the mythological triad, and the personification in the Puranic period of the preservative or protective nature of the Supreme Being.
Bhagavad Gîtâ tr. by J. C. Thomson *Index to Proper Names* p. 146. [AUS. '55.]

In the Rig-Veda Vishnu is not a god of the first rank, but a manifestation of solar energy. In the Brâhmanas he acquires new attributes, and in the Puranas he has become a creator and supreme god. Vishnu incarnates himself in ten avatars, of which Kalki only is yet to come; the seventh and eighth, those known as *Râma* and *Krishna*, are the most renowned. He is known by thousands of names, and is very popular in India. [< Sans. *Vishnu*, < *vish*, pervade.] **Veesh'noo**‡; **Vesh'noo**‡.

vis"i-bil'i-ty, viz'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being visible; perceivability by the eye; visibleness.

The very notion of it [the church] implies positive institutions; for the *visibility* of the church consists in them.
J. BUTLER *Analogy* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 170. [C. & BROS.]

2†. That which is perceivable by the eye.

vis'i-bl, -ness. Visible, etc. PHIL. SOC.

vis'i-ble, viz'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; perceptible; as, the *visible* world; *visible* stars. **2.** Apparent on first sight; open; conspicuous; evident; as, *visible* signs of impatience. [F., < LL. *visibilis*, < L. *visus*; see VISION.]

Synonyms: see MANIFEST; PHYSICAL.

—**visible horizon**, the apparent limit that bounds the view of an observer; the line beyond which nothing can be seen at the earth's surface; especially, at sea, the circle including the visible part of the ocean.—**v. speech**, phonetic symbols devised by Alexander Melville Bell to represent every possible utterance of the organs of speech.

—**vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**vis'i-bly**, *adv.* In a visible manner; obviously; as, *visibly* perturbed.

vis'i-ble, *n.* [Rare.] That which is perceptible by the eye.

vis'ie, } viz'i, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** A searching look or gaze. **2.**
viz'ie, } Aim, as with a missile weapon. **3.** A sight on or as on a gun's muzzle.

vi-sier'†, *n.* A vizier.

Vis'i-goth, viz'i-goth, *n.* One of the western Goths, a Teutonic people that overran the Roman empire in the 3d and 4th centuries, and settled in France and Spain. See GOTH. [< LL. *Visegothæ*, < *vise-* (< Teut. stem *west*, WEST) + *Gothæ*, Goths.]—**Vis"i-goth'ic**, *a.*

vi'sion, vizh'un, *vt.* To see as in a vision; bring into mental view; imagine; as, *visioning* the future.

Imagination . . . is given us . . . that we may be able to *vision* forth the ministry of angels beside us, and see the chariots of fire on the mountains that gird us round.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 4, p. 47. [W. & S. '59.]

vi'sion, *n.* **1.** The faculty or sense of sight; that by which one sees; as, his *vision* was impaired; also, the act of seeing; sight. **2.** That which is or has been presented to one's sight; something seen; as, the lake gave us a *vision* of clouds; a dissolving *vision*. **3.** A mental representation of or as of external objects or scenes, as in sleep or trance; as, a *vision* of fair women; hence, a dream, fantasy, or apparition; specifically, an inspired and prophetic revelation; as, the *vision* of Amos; *visions* of the night. **4.** Some production of fancy or imagination; an unreal or imaginary thing.

And in the *visions* of romantic youth,
What years of endless bliss are yet to flow!
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. iii, st. 5.

5. *Rhet.* The representation of absent or remote things as present, as in the line "I see before me the gladiator lie." [F., < L. *visio(n-)*, < *visus*, pp. of *video*, see.]

Synonyms: see DREAM; SIGHT.

Phrases, etc.:—**arc of vision** (*Astron.*), the arc of the sun's distance below the horizon when a star just becomes visible.—**axis of v.**, the visual axis. See AXIS².—**binocular v.**, vision in which the images on the two retinas produce the sense-impression of a single object: opposed to *double vision*.—**center of v.**, the point in the retina from which the line of direction or radial line in perspective starts. See PERSPECTIVE.—**chromatic v.**, an abnormal vision in which all objects appear to be of a certain color; chromatopsia.—**day'vi"sion**, *n.* Same as HEMERALOPIA.—**direct v.**, vision in the visual line.—**double v.**, same as DIPLOPIA.—**field of v.** **1.** The field that comes in view when the eyes are turned in one direction. **2.** Same as FIELD, 9 (2). See also POINT OF VIEW.—**half v.**, an abnormal condition of vision in which objects in only one-half of the visual field are seen, due to loss of visual power over one-half of the retina from some intracranial lesion; hemianopsia or hemianopia.—**indirect** or **peripheral v.**, vision in which the image is formed outside of the fovea centralis of the retina.—**iridescent v.**, a state of vision in which objects appear either colored or with their outlines presenting prismatic colors.—**multiple v.**, a morbid state of vision in which several images of a single object are seen at the same time; manifold vision; polyopia or polyopsia.—**night-v.**, *n.* Same as NYCTALOPIA.—**point of v.**, same as CENTER OF VISION.—**reflected** or **refracted v.**, vision as affected by reflected or refracted rays of light.—**skin-v.**, *n.* The perception of light by a reflex functional action of the skin without organs of vision, as with certain earthworms.

Derivatives:—**vi'sion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of vision or a vision; visionary.—**vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**vi'sion-ist**, *n.* A dreamer or believer in dreams, especially in preternatural visions; also, a visionary.—**vi'sion-less**, *a.* Destitute of sight or of visions.

vi'sion-a-ry, vizh'un-a-ri, *a.* **1.** Existing in imagination only; lacking the elements that make fulfilment probable; not founded on fact; imaginary; impracticable; as, a *visionary* scheme. **2.** Apt to receive imaginative impressions; affected by fantasies; dreamy; acting with small regard to reality or practicability; impractical; as, a *visionary* man.

To the *visionary* knight [Don Quixote] every inn was a castle, every ass a charger, and every basin a helmet. MACAULAY *Essays, Social Capacities of Negroes* in vol. vi, p. 381. [H. & H. '73.]

3. [Rare.] Of deep insight or penetrating mind; prophetic in soul; as, the *visionary* Dante. **4.** Adapted to or associated with reveries, apparitions, dreams, etc.; as, the *visionary* hour of midnight.

Synonyms: see DREAMY; FANCIFUL; IDEAL; IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC.

—**vi'sion-a-ri-ness**, *n.*

vi'sion-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who has visions; a dreamer; also, an unpractical, imaginative schemer.

Nicodemus: This is a dreamer of dreams: a *visionary*.
LONGFELLOW *Divine Tragedy, Second Passover* pt. iv.

vi'sioned, vizh'und, *a.* **1.** Furnished with vision; capable of having visions; of penetrating or inspired insight; as, the *visioned* seer. **2.** Perceived by means of vision; discerned. **3.** Seen as or in a vision; apparitional.

From a visionary shore, Hung *visioned* trees.
LOWELL *An Invitation* st. 13.

vi'sion-ing, vizh'un-ing, *n.* A vision; fancy.

Such *visionings* have paled in sight.
E. B. BROWNING *Felicia Hemans* st. 7.

vis'it, viz'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a visit to. (1) To go or come to see (a person) in the way of friendship, civility, or professional business; as, to *visit* a neighbor, patient, or parishioner. (2) To go or come to (a place or thing); as, to *visit* the Jardin des Plantes in Paris; the thrush *visits* the hedge every spring.

Some say that gleams of a remoter world
Visit the soul in sleep. SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* st. 3.

(3) To go or come authoritatively or officially, as to inspect and direct or to correct abuses; as, to *visit* a military school, a diocesan parish, or an asylum. **2.** To send or come upon, as good or evil; overtake. Specifically: (1) To overtake or afflict, as with disease or calamity; as, *visited* with gout. (2) To send or inflict punishment for or upon; requite; especially, in Scriptural usage, to send judgment from heaven upon as chastisement or as punishment.

Thy sins are *visited* in this poor child.
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act ii, sc. 1.

(3) In Scriptural use, to benefit, comfort, or bless; as, the Lord hath *visited* his people.

II. *i.* To make a visit; sojourn in a place or with a person or persons; call or make calls; as, she is *visiting* in Yarmouth. [< F. *visiter*, < L. *visito*, < *viso*, behold, < *visus*; see VISION.]

Synonyms: call on or upon, come or go to see, make a call upon, make or pay a visit to. See AVENGE.—Prepositions: the sinner will be visited *with* the divine judgments; his iniquities will be visited *upon* him; rarely, visited *by* sickness; to speak of visiting *with* a friend whose guest one is, is colloquial and undesirable.

vis'it, *n.* **1.** The act of going or coming to see a person or thing, especially with some formality and with the intention of staying some time; also, the condition of one who is making such a stay; a sojourn in a place or with a person; a call at or upon; as, a *visit* to the park; an uncle's *visit*. **2.** An authoritative personal call for inspection and examination or discharge of an official or professional duty; as, the Secretary's *visit* to the navy-yard; the *visit* of a bishop or a doctor. [< F. *visite*, < *visiter*; see VISIT, *v.*]

—**the right of visit** (*Inter. Law*), the right of a naval vessel to visit a merchant ship of another country at sea, in order to verify her nationality and the character of her voyage; usually a belligerent right, but exercised in time of peace on reasonable suspicion of piracy or the slave-trade, or (near the coast) of violation of revenue or municipal regulations, whenever the necessity of the case requires it. *Lord Aberdeen, 30 Brit. & For. St. Papers, 1177; Mr. Webster's Works* vol. vi, 334; *Vattel* sec. 289; *Kent* 1 Com. 29-31. See VISITATION AND SEARCH, under VISITATION.

The right of search is a war right. *The right of visit* exists in time of peace whenever necessary for the protection of any national interest—not to be exercised arbitrarily or at pleasure, but in pursuance of some statute or public regulation adopted for the purpose. . . . This right has been exercised and is in exercise today by many maritime nations. . . . The [STANDARD'S] definition is strictly correct.
E. J. PHELPS *Letter to Standard Dict.* Aug. 23, '94.

—**vis'it-an-cy**, *n.* A day when calls are received or made.—**v. of the blessed sacrament** (*R. C. Ch.*), a visit to the church to worship Christ under the sacramental elements.

vis'it-a-bl(e, viz'it-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to visitation; liable to punishment; as, a *visitable* offense. **2.** Agreeable to visitors; as, a very *visitable* region.

vis"it-an'dine, viz'it-an'din, *n.* [F.] A member of the Order of the Visitation of our Lady. *Catholic World* Mar., '93, p. 822.

vis'it-ant, viz'it-ant, *a.* Acting as a visitor; paying a visit or visits; transient; as, a *visitant* bird.

vis'it-ant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is making a visit; a visitor or guest; that which comes and goes, or makes a transient appearance; as, meteoric *visitants* are numerous in November.

Pleasure is oft a *visitant*; but pain
Clings cruelly to us.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 26.

2. A migratory animal at a particular region; as, some birds are winter *visitants*. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A Nun of the Visitation. [< L. *visitant(-s)*, ppr. of *visito*; see VISIT, *v.*]

vis"it-a'tion, viz'it-ē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of visiting; a visit; also, the state or circumstance of being visited; as, a pastor's *visitation*. **2.** An official or authoritative inspection and examination of a foundation, institution, or establishment to set affairs to rights, correct abuses, enforce laws or rules, etc. **3.** In Biblical and religious use, a dispensation, whether of divine favor or retribution; as, a blessed *visitation* from on high; a dreadful *visitation* of famine. **4.** *Inter. Law.* See THE RIGHT OF VISIT, under VISIT, *n.*, and VISITATION AND SEARCH, below. **5.** [V-] *Eccl.* A festival observed in the Greek and Roman Churches on July 2, in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth. See *Luke* i, 39. **6.** *Her.* The official visit of a herald or king-at-arms to a heraldic district, in order to ascertain whether the arms worn or assumed there were lawful or correct. The last visitation was made in 1687. **7.** *Zool.* An unusual and extensive irruption of a species of animals from their wonted habitat into another region; a migration; also, the temporary presence of migratory animals. **8**†. The purpose or object of a visit.

—**Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation of Our Lady** (*R. C. Ch.*), a religious community founded in Annecy at Savoy, in 1610, by St. Francis of Sales and St. Jeanne Françoise de Chantal, established in the

United States about 1808, and devoted to the education of girls. — **v. and search** *Inter. Law*, the act of an armed vessel of a belligerent nation in visiting and searching merchant vessels of a neutral nation on the high seas in time of war, to ascertain whether or not they are violating neutrality, as by carrying the enemy's troops, contraband of war, etc. Compare THE RIGHT OF VISIT, under VISIT.

vis"it-a-to'ri-al, viz'it-ə-tō'ri-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to visitation; done under an official right of visitation. [< LL. *visitator*, visitor. < L. *visito*; see VISIT, *v.*]

vi-site', vi-zēt', *n.* A light close-fitting outer garment worn by women early in the 19th century. [F.; see VISIT, *n.*]

The second Miss Macdougall rose in majesty, and drew her black silk *visite* round her.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Anne* ch. 6, p. 110. [H. '82.]

vis'it-er, *n.* Same as VISITOR.

vis'it-ing, viz'it-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of VISIT, *v.* — **vis'it-ing-and"... v.-book**, *n.* A driver-ant. — **v.-book**, *n.* A book for entering visits or calls received or intended. — **v.-day**, *n.* A stated day for the reception of visitors; a day when one is "at home."

vis'it-or, viz'it-ər, *n.* **1.** One who visits. (1) One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship; a caller or guest; as, a house full of *visitors*. (2) An official appointed to visit and personally inspect the affairs and management of some foundation or public institution and make report concerning the same; as, the board of *visitors* of an academy.

If there be no *visitor* appointed by the founder, the law appoints the founder himself. KENT *Comm.* vol. ii, lect. xxxiii, p. 301.

2. *Zoöl.* A visitant; said of migratory animals. [< F. *visiteur*, < LL. *visitator*; see VISITATORIAL.] **vis'it-er†**. **vis'it-ress**, *n. fem.*

vis"it-o'ri-al, *a.* Same as VISITATORIAL.

vi'sive†, *a.* Visual.

visne†, *n.* Neighborhood; venue.

vis'no-my†, *n.* Physiognomy; a corrupt form.

vi'son, vī'sən, *n.* [F.] A mink, especially the American mink, an otter pelage. **vi'son-wea"zel†**.

vis'or, **vis'or-less**, etc. Same as VIZOR, etc.

vi'so-ry†, *a.* Having power of sight or vision.

Vis'per-ed, vis'pər-ed, *n.* Zend.] A minor liturgical work, part of the Zend-Avesta. It is almost a complete repetition of the Yasna.

viss, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as VIZ².

viss'wy, vis'wi, *rt.* [Scot.] To view with care.

vis'ta, vis'tə, *rt.* [Rare.] To arrange into a vista; give the character of a vista to; as, a glade of *vistated* trees.

Wan lamps that *vistated* the streets. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 6, p. 127. [L. '34.]

vis'ta, *n.* **1.** A view or prospect, as when the eye is directed along an avenue; an outlook, especially as shut in at the sides and reaching into a distance; hence, the objects that enclose or compose the view; as, wooded *vistas*. **2.** A mental view embracing a series of events, either in the past or the future, or the events so viewed.

Nothing was able permanently to affect the natural flow of his spirits, . . . neither pain . . . nor the gloomy *vista* that the future seemed to open before him.
G. TICKNOR *W. H. Prescott* ch. 2, p. 29. [T. & F. '64.]

3. *Mus.* Sight; as, prima *vista* (first sight). [It., < *vedere* (pp. *visto*), see, < L. *video*; see VISION.] **vis'to†**.

vis'u-al, vizh'yu-əl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, resulting from, used in, or serving the sense of sight; optic; as, the *visual* ray, a *visual* nerve. **2.** Perceptible by sight, visible; as, the *visual* field.

The great instinct, which impelled the poet to the drama, was secret[ly] . . . prompting him . . . to provide a substitute for that *visual* language, that constant intervention and running comment by tone, look and gesture, which in his dramatic works he was entitled to expect from the players. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* ii vol. iii, ch. 15, p. 257. [H. '58.]

[OF., < LL. *visualis*, < L. *visus*; see VISION.]

— **visual angle**, see ANGLE, *n.* — **v. cone** (*Optics*), the cone whose vertex is at the eye, and whose generating lines touch the boundary of a visible object. — **v. field**, the field of vision. See VISION. — **v. line**, the visual axis. See AXIS. — **v. plane**, the plane in which both optic axes lie. Compare OPTIC AXIS; PLANE¹, *n.*, 7. — **v. point**, the center of vision. See VISION. — **v. purple**, same as RHODOPSIN. — **v. ray**, see RAY. — **v. white**, the colorless product resulting from the action of light on rhodopsin. — **v. yellow**, the yellow pigment resulting from the partial action of light on rhodopsin: an intermediate product.

— **vis'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

vis"u-al'i-ty vizh'yu-al'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being visual. **2.** That which is or may be perceived by or as by vision; as, the *visualities* of his career.

vis'u-al-ize, vizh'yu-əl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make visual or visible; make as mental image or object) visible to the eye; externalize; picture; as, to *visualize* the features of an absent friend.

Crackers . . . are so unlike anything else that no one who has not seen them can possibly *visualize* them.
J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. i, ch. 7, p. 120. [A. '87.]

II. *i.* To give pictorial vividness to a mental representation; construct a visual image in the mind.

The older men are and the more effective as thinkers, the more, as a rule, they have lost their *visualizing* power and depend on words. W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 266. [H. R. & CO. '90.]

vis'u-al-ist†.

vis'u-al-ism, *n.* The theory or practise of visualizing. — **vis"u-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of visualizing, or the state of being visualized; also, that which has been visualized. **vis"u-al-i-sa'tion†**. — **vis'u-al-i"zer**, *n.* One who visualizes. **vis'u-al-i"ser†**.

Vi-ta'ce-æ, vī-tā'sē-ē *or* vī-tā'sē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous plants — the vine family — now generally referred to the *Ampelidaceæ*. [< VITIS.]

— **vi-ta'ceous**, *a.*

vit'aille†, **vit'naille†**, *n.* Same as VICTUAL.

vi'tal, vī'təl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to organic life, animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies.

The facts of the case teach us that a peculiar agency or force compels matter to assume temporarily the peculiar state characteristic of an implosion or living matter, but of living matter alone. I venture to call this *vital* power. L. S. BEALE *How to Work with the Microscope* § 285, p. 392. [L. & P. '80.]

2. Being the seat of life or that on which life depends; contributing to life; essential to or supporting life; as, a *vital* part; *vital* blood; *vital* air.

He 'scapes the best, who, nature to repair,
Draws physic from the fields in draughts of *vital* air.
DRYDEN *Epistles. To John Dryden* l. 116

3. Necessary to existence or continuance; giving efficiency, necessary; essential; as, elasticity is the *vital* quality of steam; of *vital* concern to government. **4.** Affecting life; fatal to life or its continuance; as, a *vital* error.

Tie down a hero, and he feels the puncture of a pin; but throw him into battle, and he is scarcely sensible of *vital* gashes.
CALIBAN *Works, Speech, June 24, '62* in vol. ii, p. 29. [A. '83.]

5. Characterized by predominance of the nutritive system: said of one of the kinds of temperament. See SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT. **6.** Containing life; living; as, spirits *vital* in every part. **7.** [Rare.] Same as VIABLE. [F., < L. *vitalis*, < *vita*, life, < *victus*, pp. of *vivo*, live.]

— **vital air†**, oxygen: formerly so called. — **v. center** (*Med.*), the point or part in the animal organism at or in which a wound appears to be instantly fatal, commonly considered to be the respiratory nerve-center in the medulla oblongata, by some extended to the medulla spinalis as far as the second cervical nerve; centrum vitale. — **v. force.** **1.** The specific force assumed to account for organic life and its phenomena; vital principle. See LIFE, 5. See quot. under VITAL, *a.*, 1. — **v. power†**.

Vital or organic *force* or affinity is at least as different from chemical or magnetic force or affinity, as these are from those of a mechanical order.
ELAM *Winds of Doctrine* ch. 3, p. 49. [S. E. & CO. '76.]

2. In biology, especially evolutionary, any force that aids in producing the phenomena of organic life. These forces or forms of energy include, according to some naturalists, *bathmism*, *neurism*, and *phrenism*. See these words. — **v. function** (*Physiol.*), any organic function necessary to the perpetuation of life, as lacteal absorption, respiration, etc. — **v.-germ theory of contagion** (*Med.*), see GERM THEORY. — **v. principle.** **1.** Same as VITAL FORCE, 1. **2.** *Biol.* In the evolutionary view, a form of energy conjectured to give rise to and control the phenomena of organic life. See quot. under VITAL, *a.*, 1. — **v. statistics**, statistics relating to birth, marriage, mortality, and other conditions attending the perpetuation of life. — **v. vessels** (*Physiol.*), lacteal vessels.

vi-tal'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to life; vital. — **vi'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a vital manner.

vi'tal-ism, vī'təl-izm, *n.* *Biol.* The doctrine that life had its origin and support in some principle that is neither material nor physical. — **vi'tal-ist**, *n.*

vi"tal-is'tic, vī'təl-is'tik, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the doctrine of vitalism. **2.** Of or pertaining to the vitalgerm theory of contagion.

vi-tal'i-ty, vī-tal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being vital; vital principle or force; hence, power of continued endurance in force; as, the *vitality* of seeds; his *vitality* is very great; slander has long *vitality*.

The new Latin tongues have pagan roots that retain *vitality* to this day. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* ch. 9, p. 181. [F. & W.]

2. [Rare.] Resemblance to life; lifelikeness.

My father and I had gone to see Kean in 'Timon of Athens,' and . . . we sat together in the pit talking over the extraordinary *vitality* of the impersonation. CHARLES AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* ch. 2, p. 18. [S.]

Synonyms: see LIFE.

vi'tal-ize, vī'təl-īz, *rt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To make vital; endow with life or energy; also, to animate or reanimate. **vi'tal-ise†**.

Christianity remains the only *vitalizing* spiritual power in the world. JOHN TULLOCH *Lect. on Renan's Life of Christ* lect. vi, p. 257. [D. & H. '65.]

vi"tal-i-za'[or -san']tion, *n.* The act of vitalizing, or the state of being vitalized. — **vi'tal-i"zer** or **-ser**, *n.* One who or that which vitalizes.

vi'tals, vī'təlz, *n. pl.* The vital parts, or those necessary to life, as the lungs, heart, and brain; used also figuratively; as, strife weakened the *vitals* of the sect.

And I felt the cold to my *vitals* creep,
And my heart's blood stiffen, and pulses sleep!
WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* pt. i, st. 36.

vi"ta-tive, vī'tə-tiv, *a.* *Phren.* Pertaining to the preservation of life. [< L. *vita*; see VITAL.]

— **vi-ta'tive-ness**, *n.* *Phren.* The faculty that gives love of life and the desire to exist; the instinct of self-preservation and dread of extermination.

vite, vīt, *a.* [F.] *Mus.* Swift; quick.

vi"tel-la'ri-um, vī'tel-lē'ri-əm *or* -lā'ri-əm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A female germ-gland; a metamorphosed ovary that secretes the vitellus for the eggs, as in flatworms. [< L. *vitellus*; see VITELLUS.] — **vit"el-la'ri-an**, *a.*

vit'el-la-ry, vit'el-ə-ri (-ARIED, *a.* Same as VITELLINE, 1.

vi-tel'li-cle, vi-tel'i-kl, *n.* A yolk-sac. [Dim. < L. *vitellus*; see VITELLUS.]

vi"tel-lig'e-nous, vit'el-lij'ə-nus, *a.* Producing the vitellus or yolk: said of certain cells in the ovaries of insects supposed to have that function. [< VITELLUS + -GENOUS.] **vit"el-log'e-nous†**.

vi-tel'lin, vi-tel'in *or* vī-tel'in (vit'el-lin, *W.*), *n.* *Chem.* A proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs, and also of the crystalline lens, classed as a globulin. [< VITELLUS.] **vi-tel'line†**.

vi-tel'line, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or food-yolk of the ovum. **2.** *Entom.* & *Bot.* Of a dull yellow, approaching red; of the color of the yolk of eggs.

— **vitelline duct**, the pedicle by which the umbilical vesicle is attached to the intestine of the embryo. — **v. membrane**, the delicate membrane that surrounds the vitellus of the ovum. See illus. under OVUM. — **v. sac**, the umbilical vesicle or yolk-sac.

vi-tel'lo-gene, vi-tel'ō-jin, *W.* (vī-, *C.*), *n.* The vitellarium. [< VITELLUS + -GENE.]

vi-tel"lo-lu'te-in, vi-tel'lo-lū'tē-in (vī-, *C.*), *n.* *Chem.* A yellow pigment contained in the eggs of the spider-crab. [< VITELLUS + L. *luteus*; see LUTEOUS¹.]

vi-tel"lo-ru'bin, vi-tel'o-rū'bin, *n.* *Chem.* A red pigment contained in the eggs of the European spider-crab (*Maia squinado*). [< VITELLUS + L. *ruber*, red.]

vi-tel'lus, vi-tel'us, *E. W. Wr.* (vī-, *C.*), *n.* **1.** The protoplasmic contents of the ovum; especially, the part that serves as food for the developing embryo, or the nutritive as distinguished from the formative part; egg-yolk. **2.** *Bot.* The peculiar albumen sometimes deposited in the embryo-sac. [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, < *vitellus*; see VEAL.]

vi"tesse', vi-tes', *n.* A game of cards, played by two persons, each with a full pack. Each one turns his cards over one by one without seeing them previously, repeating as he does so the names of the cards in the order of their rank, and throwing aside every card that he thus names properly. He who first lays aside thirteen cards wins. Any such card once passed can not be thrown out, so that success depends on quickness of recognition. [F., quickness, < *vite*, quick, OF. *viste*, — It. *vista*; see VISTA.]

viti-. Derived from Latin *vitis*, vine (< *vieo*, bend): a combining form. — **vit'i-cide**, *n.* That which injures or kills vines or grapes. — **vi-tic'o-lous**, *a.* Living on the vine, as an insect. — **vit'i-cul"ture**, *n.* The art of grape-growing; culture of the vine. — **vit"i-cul'tur-al**, *a.* — **vit"i-cul'tur-al-ist**, *n.* **vit"i-cul'tur-ist†**.

vi'tial†, *a.* Vicious.

vi'ti-ate, vish'i-ēt, *rt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **1.** To injure the substance or qualities of, so as to impair or spoil its use or value; debase; contaminate; as, prejudice *vitiates* thought.

You can *vitiate* the air by your manner of life, and of death, to any extent. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, p. 93. [W. & S. '71.]

2. To render defective; impair or destroy, as the validity of an instrument or transaction; render inefficacious, partially or wholly; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract. [< L. *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitio*, < *vitium*, fault.] **vi'ci-ate†**.

Synonyms: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE.

— **vi'ti-a"tion**, *n.* One who or that which vitiates. **vi"ti-a'tion**, vish'i-ē'shun, *n.* The act or state of being vitiated, in any sense; as, *vitiation* of the mind; *vitiation* of a contract. [< L. *vitiation-*), < *vitium*, fault.]

vi-tic'u-la, vi-tic'yu-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, -lē *or* -lē, *pl.*] A trailing or climbing stem, as of the vine or gourd; a vine. [Dim. < L. *vitis*; see VITIS.] — **vi-tic'u-lose**, *a.* Producing vine-like suckers or twigs.

vit"i-li'go, vit'i-lai'gō *or* -lī'gō, *n.* *Pathol.* A disease characterized by a partial privation of color in spots, with a tendency to increase in size; piebald skin: seen more frequently in the negro. See ALBINISM. [< L. *vitiligo*, tetter, < *vitium*, fault.] — **vit"i-li-goi'de-a**, *n.* A skin-disease resembling vitiligo, which appears as small tubercles or as yellowish patches of irregular outline.

vit"i-lit'i-gate†, *vi.* To contend litigiously or vexatiously. — **vit"i-lit"i-ga'tion†**, *n.*

vi"ti-os'i-ty, vish'i-os'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being vitiated or corrupted; also, a vicious property or thing; depravity. [< L. *vitiositas*, < *vitium*, fault.]

vi'tious†, **vi'tious-ly†**, etc. Same as VICIOUS, etc.

Vi'tis, vai'tis *or* vī'tis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of climbing shrubs of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*) — the grapes — having mostly simple leaves and racemose or cymose clusters of 5-parted, often polygamo-diœcious flowers. In the eastern United States are found the northern fox-grape (*Vitis Labrusca*), summer grape (*V. æstivalis*), frost- or chicken-grape (*V. cordifolia*), muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape (*V. rotundifolia*), etc., the last being the original of the cultivated scuppernong grape. [< L. *vitis*, < *vieo*, wind.]

vit'i-vert, *n.* Same as VETIVER. **vit'e-vert†**.

vit'ler†, *n.* A victualer.

vi'to-e, vī'tō-ē, *n.* [Tupi.] A monkey, a douroucouli.

vit're-a, vit'rē-ə, *n.* Plural of VITREUM.

vi-trel'la, vi-trel'ə, *W.* (vai-, *C.*), *n.* A retinophora. [Dim. of L. *vitrum*; see VITREOUS.]

vitreo-. Derived from Latin *vitreus* (see VITREOUS): a combining form. — **vit"re-o-cap"su-li'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the membrane that covers the vitreous humor of the eye; hyalitis. — **vit"re-o-den'tin**, *n.* An unusually hard form of dentin. **vit"re-o-den'tine†**. — **vit"re-o-den'tin-al**, *a.* — **vit"re-o-e-lec'tric**, *a.* *Physics.* Exhibiting vitreous or positive electricity. — **vit're-o-graph**, *n.* A writing or printing on glass, especially a photographic transparency.

vit're-ous, vit'rē-us, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of glass; glassy; as, a *vitreous* slag.

Theophrastus states, that some merchants who were cooking on lumps of soda or natron, near the mouth of the river Belus, observed that a hard and *vitreous* substance was formed where the fused natron ran into the sand.
H. DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue v, p. 247. [J. M. '53.]

2. Obtained from glass; as, *vitreous* electricity. See ELECTRIFICATION. **3.** Resembling glass in some property or properties, as brittleness, composition, hardness, structure, or translucency; vitriform; as, *vitreous* humor; *vitreous* fracture, etc. [< L. *vitreus*, < *vitrum*, glass, < *video*, see.]

— **vitreous body** or **humor**, a transparent jelly-like tissue that fills the ball of the eye. — **v. chamber**, the portion of the cavity of the eyeball behind the lens. See illus. under CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. — **v. degeneration**, hyaline degeneration of the inner coat of an artery. — **v. humor of the ear**, the endolymph. — **v. sponge**, same as GLASS-SPONGE. — **v. table**, the inner layer of compact tissue belonging to most of the bones of the cranium. — **v. tube**, same as FULGURITE.

— **vit"re-os'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous. **vit're-ous-ness†**. **vit're-ous**, *n.* The vitreous humor of the eye. — **vi-tres'cence**, *n.* The state of becoming vitreous. — **vi-tres'cent**, *a.* — **vi-tres'ci-bl(e**, *a.* Vitrifiable.

vit're-um, vit'rē-um, *n.* [-RE-A, *pl.*] **1.** The vitreous humor of the eye. **2.** *pl.* Fragments of ancient or curious glassware; sometimes, such ware itself. [< L. *vitreus*; see VITREOUS.]

vitri-. Derived from Latin *vitrum*, glass (see VITREOUS): a combining form.

vit'ric, vit'rik, *a.* Pertaining to or like glass; relating to vitrics. [< L. *vitrum*; see VITREOUS.]

vit'rics, vit'riks, *n. pl.* **1.** Fused silicious compounds, such as glasses and enamels, as distinguished from *ceramics*, or fused aluminous compounds. **2.** The art or history of glass-production.

vit"ri-fac'tion, vit'ri fac'shun, *n.* The art or process of vitrifying, or the state or quality of being vitrified. [< VITRI- + L. *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.]

vit"ri-fac'ture, vit'ri fac'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* The manufacture of vitreous or vitrified wares, as glass.

vit'ri-fi"a-bl(e, vit'ri-fai'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being vitrified. **vit-rif'i-ca-bl(e†** [Rare].

— **vitrifiable color**, a metallic oxid mixed with glaze: used in ceramic color-decoration.

— **vit"ri-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

vit-rif'i-cate†, *vt.* To vitrify.

vit"ri-fi-ca'tion, vit'ri-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of vitrifying; vitrifaction. **2.** That which has been vitrified, as enamel.

He had but to cover this material with a *vitrification* of transparent glaze, to obtain one of the most important products of fictile art. SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 3, p. 114. [H.]

vit'ri-fied, vit'ri-fəid, *pa.* Converted wholly or externally into glass or a glassy substance, as a silicious compound by fusion; also, covered with a glaze; as, *vitrified* brick; *vitrified* pottery. — **vitrified fort** or **wall** (*Archeol.*), a wall or defensive work of silicious stone that has a vitrified surface produced by exposure in some unknown

way to fire: found in certain Celtic countries, especially in the Scottish Highlands, and in Mesopotamia.

On the summit of Knock-Ferril . . . are the remains of one of those *vitrified forts* which so puzzle and interest the antiquary. HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends* ch. 4, p. 45. [M. & A. '51.]

vit'ri-form, vit'ri-fôrm, *a.* Having a glassy or vitreous form or appearance. [< VITRI- + -FORM.]

vit'ri-fy, vit'ri-fai, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** *t.* To fuse into glass wholly or externally; cause to be vitreous or covered with a glaze.

The Birs Nimroud . . . owes its more perfect preservation to the fact of the upper storey having been *vitrified* . . . by some process we do not quite understand. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 152. [J. M. '74.]

II. *i.* To become glass or glassy. [< F. *vitrifier*, < L. *vitrum* (see VITREOUS) + *facio*, make.]

Vi-tri'na, vi-trai'nə *or* -tri'nə, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Vitrinidæ*. **2.** [v-] A small land-snail of this or a related genus; a glass-snail, as *V. limpida*, common in the United States [< L. *vitrum;* see VITREOUS.]

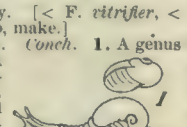

1. Shell of *Vitrina limpida*. 2. The Same Species, with Animal Extended. 1/1

vit'rin(e, vit'rin, *n.* A glass showcase, as in a museum, or a shop. [F., < *vitre*, < L. *vitrum;* see VITREOUS.]

Vit-rin'i-dæ, vit-rin'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of geophilous gastropods, especially those having an entire jaw, lateral teeth unguiform but generally bicuspid, and a heliciform shell. [< VITRINA.]

— **vit-rin'id**, *n.* — **vit'rin-oid**, *a.*

vit'ri-ol, vit'ri-ǫl, *n.* **1.** Sulfuric acid: so called because originally made from green vitriol; more commonly called *oil of vitriol* or *vitriolic acid*. **2.** Any of the salts of sulfuric acid; a sulfate: from their glassy appearance: usually with an explanatory epithet. See phrases. [F., < LL. *vitriolum*, < L. *vitreus;* see VITREOUS.]

— **black vitriol**, an impure copper sulfate, — **blue v.**, copper sulfate (*Chalcanthite*). **copper v.**†, — **elixir of v.**, see ELIXIR. — **green v.**, ferrous sulfate; copperas; melanterite. **martial v.**†. — **lead v.**, same as ANGLESITE. — **nickel v.**, same as MORENOSITE. — **oil of v.**, sulfuric acid. — **red iron v.**, same as BOTRYOGEN. — **red** or **rose v.**, cobalt sulfate; bieberite. **cobalt v.**†. — **Roman v.**, same as BLUE VITRIOL. — **v. ocher**, same as GLOCKERITE. — **v. of mars**, same as GREEN VITRIOL. — **white v.**, zinc sulfate; goslarite. **salt of v.**†; **zinc v.**†.

— **vit'ri-o-late**, *vt.* **1.** To convert into a sulfate, as a sulfid by oxidation. **2.** To subject to the action of, or to impregnate with, sulfuric acid or a sulfate. **vit'ri-ol-ize**‡. — **vit'ri-o-late**, *n.* [Rare.] A sulfate. — **vit'ri-o-la'ted**, *pa.* Changed into a sulfate or subjected to the action of sulfuric acid. **vit'ri-o-late**‡. — **vit"ri-o-la'tion**, *n.* The act or process of vitriolating. — **vit"ri-ol'ic**, *a.* **1.** Derived from a vitriol, as from green vitriol; as, *vitriolic* acid (sulfuric acid). **2.** Of or pertaining to such a derivative; hence, corrosive, burning, or caustic; as, a *vitriolic* criticism.

Robespierre, anarchist and philanthropist, Frederick of Prussia, despot and philosopher, were both bitter and *vitriolic* natures. E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* ch. 1, p. 5. [H. M. & CO. '84.]

vit'ri-o-line‡; **vit'ri-o-lous**‡. — **vit'ri-ol-i"za-bl(e**, *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol. — **vit"ri-ol-i-za'tion**, *n.* Vitriolation. — **vit'ri-ol-ize**, *vt.* **1.** To vitriolate. **2.** To injure or burn with sulfuric acid.

vit'rite, vit'rait, *n.* A variety of hard glass used for insulators and other electrical appliances. [< L. *vitrum;* see VITREOUS.]

vit"ro-di-tri'na, vit"rō-di-tri'nə, *n.* [It.] Lacework glass; reticulated glass. **vit"ro-de-tri'no**†.

vit'ro-phyre, vit'ro-fair, *n.* *Petrol.* Any porphyritic volcanic rock whose ground-mass is entirely glassy. [< L. *vitrum* (see VITREOUS) + *-phyr-* in PORPHYRITE.]

— **vit"ro-phyr'ic**, *a.*

vit'ro-type, vit'ro-taip, *n.* A photographic picture made with a collodion film on glass or earthenware and burned in. [< L. *vitrum* (see VITREOUS) + -TYPE.]

Vi-tru'vi-an, vi-trū'vi-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of Vitruvius, a Roman architect and engineer of the Augustan age, whose work on architecture had for centuries great influence. Bramante, Michelangelo, Palladio, and others were his assiduous students.

— **Vitruvian scroll**, a scroll pattern consisting of convoluted undulations, as in composite frieze decorations: common in classical architecture.

vit'ry, vit'ri, *n.* A fine canvas, used for tarpaulins, etc. **vit'to-ry**‡.

vit'ta, vit'ə, *n.* [VIT'TÆ, vit'ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A fillet or garland for the head; especially, a sacred or sacrificial head-band or chaplet: represented as worn by women, poets, brides, vestals, priests, and sacrificial victims, and borne on altars, sacred statues, and trees, and by persons seeking asylum. **2.** *Bot.* An oil-tube; a tube or canal in the fruit of plants of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), containing an aromatic oil. **3.** *Zool.* A band or stripe, as of color. **4.** *Eccl.* A lappet of a miter. [L., < *vieo* (pp. *vietus*), plait.]

1. The Vitta as Worn by Roman Vestal Virgins. Compare VESTA. 2. A Vitta of the 12th Century.

— **vit'tate**, *a.* Having vittæ or a vitta; striped.

vit'tle, vit'l, *n.* **1.** *pl.* (Dial.) Food; victuals. **2**†. Victual.

vit'u-lar,) vit'yu-lər, vit'yu-le-ri, *a.* Pertaining to

vit'u-la-ry,) calves or calving. [< L. *vitulus*, calf.]

— **vitulary fever** (*Vet. Med.*), a form of apoplexy or congestion of the brain occurring among cows in parturition. **vitular apoplexy**‡.

vit'u-line(e, vit'yu-lin, *C.* (-lain, *E. S. W. Wr.*), *a.* Pertaining to or like a calf; vealy; as, a *vituline* monster. [< L. *vitulinus*, < *vitulus*, calf.]

vi-tu'per-a-bl(e, vai-tiū'pər-ə-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to vituperation; deserving of censure. [OF., < L. *vituperabilis*, < *vitupero;* see VITUPERATE.]

vi-tu'per-ate, vai-tiū'pər-êt *or* vi-tiū'pər-êt (XIII), *vt.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To find fault with abusively; assail with abuse; upbraid; rail at; also, to bring into disrepute; censure. [< L. *vituperatus*, pp. of *vitupero*, < *vitium*, fault, + *paro*, prepare.]

Synonyms: see ABUSE.

— **vi-tu"per-a'tion**, *n.* The act of vituperating; also, the thing said in vituperating; blame expressed in abusive language; railing; as, do not listen to his *vituperations*. — **vi-tu'per-a-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-tu'per-a"tor**, *n.* One who vituperates. — **vi"tu-pe'ri-ous**†, *a.* Blameworthy; shameful.

vi-u'da, vi-ū'də, *n.* [Sp.] A South-American tyrant-flycatcher (*Tæniopterairupero*). **vi-u'di-ta**‡.

vi"u-dé', vi"ū-dē', *a.* *Her.* Same as VOIDED.

vi"u-di'ta, vi"ū-di'tə, *n.* [Sp.] A tee-tee (*Callithrix torquatus*), black, with face, collar, and hands white.

vi'ure, vi'yər, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A thin ribbon or line, of undetermined width, crossing the field in any direction. **vi'u-rle**‡; **wi'ure**‡.

viu'va, vyū'və, *n.* [Cal.] A deep-water rockfish (*Sebastichthys ovalis*).

vi'va, vi'və, *n.* The utterance of the word *viva*. **vi'vat**‡.

Shouts and *vivas* rent the air.
F. L. OSWALD *Summerland Sketches* ch. 6, p. 213. [L. '80.]

vi'va, *interj.* Live! long live! used by Italians as an acclamation. [It., imper. of *vivere* (< L. *vivo*), live.] **vi'vat**‡.

vi-va'ce, vi-vā'chē, *adv.* *Mus.* Lively; quickly. [It., < L. *vivax;* see VIVACIOUS.] **vi-va"ce-men'te**‡.

vi-va'cious, vai-vē'shus *or* vi-vē'shus (XIII), *a.* **1.** Full of life and spirits; having or proceeding from liveliness and sprightliness of temper or manner; lively; active; as, a *vivacious* girl; *vivacious* verses. **2.** [Rare.] Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life.

Still grows the *vivacious* lilac a generation after the door and lintel and sill are gone.
THOREAU *Walden, Former Inhabitants* p. 283. [H. M. & CO.]

3. *Bot.* (1) Living through the winter; perennial. (2) Tenacious of life. [< L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), < *vivo*, live.]

Synonyms: animated, brisk, cheerful, frolicsome, gay, jocose, jocund, lively, merry, mirthful, pleasant, sparkling, spirited, sportive, sprightly. See ALIVE; SPIRITED. — Antonyms: dead, dreary, dull, heavy, inanimate, lifeless, monotonous, moody, spiritless, stolid, stupid.

— **vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-va'cious-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being vivacious; liveliness; vivacity. **2**†. Longevity.

vi-vac'i-ty, vai-vas'i-ti, *C.*[1] *E. S. W. Wr.*[2] (vi-, *C.*[2] *Sm. Wr.*[1]), *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being vivacious; sprightliness of temper or behavior; liveliness.

The promise of large emoluments in case of forfeitures stimulated their irregular *vivacity* to enforce laws which had become obsolete. BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, epoch ii, ch. 6, p. 61. [A. '83.]

2. That which proceeds from or evinces vivacity; also, an affected pretense of vivacity; as, rhetorical *vivacities*. **3**†. Longevity; also, power of living; stamina. [< F. *vivacité*, < L. *vivacitas*, < *vivax;* see VIVACIOUS.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATION.

vi'val, vai'vəl, *a.* Peculiar to life; vital.

In biology, the expression *vival* forces must be taken simply in a metaphorical sense, in the sense of free forces, of living forces, as Helmholtz calls them (Lebendige Kräfte). LETOURNEAU *Biology* tr. by MacCall, bk. vii, ch. 3, p. 461, note. [C. & H. '78.]

[< L. *vivus*, alive, < *vivo*, live.]

vi"van"dière', vi"vân'dyâr', *n.* [F.] In French and some other European armies, a woman who acts as a petty sutler.

vi-va'ri-um,) vai-vē'ri-um *or* vi-vą'ri-um, viv'a-ri, *n.*

viv'a-ry,) [-RI-A *or* -RI-UMS, -RIES, *pl.*] A place, as a park, warren, or pond, for keeping live animals. [< L. *vivarium*, < *vivus;* see VIVAL.]

vi'vat, *interj.* Same as VIVA: the Latin form.

vi'va vo'ce, vai'və vō'si *or* vi'və vō'cē. [L.] By spoken word; orally: used both adverbially and adjectively; as, a *viva voce* vote; they voted *viva voce*.

vi'vda, *n.* Same as VIVDA.

vive, vaiv, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Clear; distinct; bright. **2**†. Lively; forcible. — **vive'ly**, *adv.*

vive, viv, *interj.* Live! long live! used by the French in acclamation. Compare VIVA; VIVAT. [F., imper. of *vivre* (< L. *vivo*), live.]

vi'ven-cy†, *n.* Manner of supporting organic life.

vi'ver, *n.* [Eng.] Same as WEEVER[1].

viv'e-ret†, *n.* A vivarium.

Vi-ver'ri-dæ, vi-ver'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of carnivores, especially æluroids with weasel-like form and 34 to 40 teeth, including civets, genets, ichnemons, mongooses, etc. **Vi-ver'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *viverra*, ferret.] — **vi-ver'rid**, *n.* — **vi-ver'roid**, *a.*

vi-ver'ri-form, vi-ver'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a viverrid. [< L. *viverra*, ferret, + -FORM.]

Viv"er-ri'næ, viv'er-rai'nī *or* -ri'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, especially those with catlike feet and 1 lower and 2 upper molars on each side; civets and genets. [< VIVERRA.]

vi-ver'rin(e, vi-ver'in (vai-, *C.*; vi-ver'rain, *E. W.*). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ*, or, specifically, the *Viverrinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Viverrinæ*.

vi-ver'roid, vi-ver'oid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Viverridæ*. [< VIVERRA + -OID.]

vi'vers, vi'vərz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Food; provisions.

vives, vaivz, *n. pl.* **1.** The parotid gland of the horse. **2.** A morbid enlargement or swelling of that gland. [OF., < Sp. *avivas*, < Ar. *addhība*, < *al*, the, + *dhība*, she wolf.] **a-vives'**‡; **fives**‡.

vivi-. Derived from Latin *vivus*, lively (< *vivo*, live); a combining form.

viv'i-an-ite, viv'i-ən-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, colorless, blue, or green, pleochroic, hydrous ferrous phosphate ($H_{16}Fe_3P_2O_{16}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< J. H. *Vivian*, English mineralogist.] **blue iron earth**‡; **blue ocher**‡.

viv'id, viv'id, *a.* **1.** Having an appearance of vigorous life; very bright; intense: said frequently of colors having intense luminosity or high chroma, or both; as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; *vivid* lightning.

Glorious and heavenly is that streak of *vivid* red; . . . rarely have I seen a richer rising of the sun.
COOPER *Prairie* ch. 23, p. 333. [H. & H. '69.]

2. Capable of producing in itself lifelike or realistic imagery; as, a *vivid* imagination; producing or fitted to produce in the minds of others lifelike or realistic imagery; as, a *vivid* description; a *vivid* recital of strange adventures. **3.** Acting or exercised with lively interest; lively.

We might have remained in this same belief, had not Agassiz and others called *vivid* attention to the Glacial period.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 151. [J. M. '88.]

[< L. *vividus*, < *vivo*, live.]

Synonyms: animated, bright, brilliant, clear, graphic, intense, keen, lively, luminous, quick, sprightly, stirring, telling, vigorous. See GRAPHIC. — Antonyms: dim, dreary, dull, gloomy, heavy, lifeless, prosy, spiritless, stupid.

— **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*

vi-vid'i-ty, vi-vid'i-ti, *n.* **1.** Vividness. **2**†. Vitality.

vi-vif'ic†, *a.* Giving life; reviving. **vi-vif'ic-al**†.

— **vi-vif'i-cant**†, *a.* Vivifying. — **vi-vif'i-cate**†, *vt.* **1.** To vivify. **2.** *Old Chem.* To reduce, as a metal from its oxid. — **vi-vif'i-ca-tive**†, *a.* Capable of vivifying.

viv"i-fi-ca'tion, viv'i-fi-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified. **2.** *Physiol.* The assimilative process by which proteid matter is converted into the living matter of the cells or tissues. **3**†. *Chem.* Reduction, as of a metal from its ore. [F., < LL. *vivificatio(n-)*, < *vivifico;* see VIVIFY.]

viv'i-fy, viv'i-fai, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To endue with life; make to be alive or as if alive; animate; as, sunshine *vivifies* all nature.

A fire . . . is justly called a companion. It looks glad in our faces; it talks to us; it is *vivified* at our touch; it *vivifies* in return.
L. HUNT *Day by the Fire, Rainy Day* p. 294. [R. BROS. '70.]

[< F. *vivifier*, < LL. *vivifico*, < L. *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *facio*, make.] — **viv'i-fi"er**, *n.*

Vi-vip'a-ra, vai-vip'a-rə, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A former division of vertebrates coextensive with mammals. [< LL. *viviparus;* see VIVIPAROUS.]

Viv"i-par'i-dæ, viv'i-par'i-dî *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A fresh-water family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, especially those having the male organ adnate with a tentacle, a turbiniform shell with a continuous peritreme, and an operculum mostly with concentric elements. **Vi-vip'a-ra** or **Vi-vip'a-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *viviparus;* see VIVIPAROUS.]

— **viv"i-par'id**, *n.* — **vi-vip'a-roid**, *a.* & *n.*

viv"i-par'i-ty, viv'i-par'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being viviparous.

vi-vip'a-rous, vai-vip'a-rus, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Bringing forth living young, especially those that are developed within a uterus in intimate vascular connection with the parent, as most mammals; opposed to *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous*. **2.** *Bot.* Producing bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant: an expression not applied to the production of ordinary offsets or suckers. [< LL. *viviparus*, < L. *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *pario*, bear.]

— **viviparous fish**, a fish with young developed internally; especially, a surf-fish or holconotid. — **v. knotweed**, Alpine bistort. — **v. shell**, a viviparoid gastropod. — **vi-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ness**, *n.*

viv"i-per-cep'tion, viv'i-per-sep'shun, *n.* The perception or investigation of physiological processes in their natural condition and without resort to vivisection. [< VIVI- + PERCEPTION.]

viv"i-sect', viv'i-sect', *v.* **1.** *t.* To dissect (an animal) while living, with a view to exposing its physiological processes.

II. *i.* To practise vivisection. [< VIVI- + L. *seco* (pp. *sectus*), cut.]

— **viv'i-sect'or**, *n.* One who vivisects. — **viv"i-sec-to'ri-um**, *n.* A laboratory for vivisection.

viv"i-sec'tion, viv'i-sec'shun, *n.* **1.** The dissection of a living animal; observation of and experimentation on normal or morbid physiological processes in a living creature, by means of dissection. **2.** By extension, experimentation on animals by means of ligatures, the administration of drugs, etc. [F., < L. *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *sectio(n-)*; see SECTION.]

— **viv"i-sec'tion-al**, *a.* — **viv"i-sec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who practises or defends vivisection.

viv"i-sep'ul-ture, viv'i-sep'ul-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* [Rare.] Burial before life is extinct. [< VIVI- + SEPULTURE.]

vi'vo, vi'vō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as VIVACE.

vi"vré', vi'vrē', *a.* *Her.* Gliding: said of a serpent. [< OF. *vivre*, < L. *vipera;* see VIPER.]

vix'en, vix'n, *n.* **1.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; shrew; termagant. **2.** A female fox: the original meaning.

The *vixen* is at length driven out, and caught at the mouth of the hole. YOUATT *The Dog* ch. 4, p. 153. [L. & A.]

3†. An ill-tempered, quarrelsome man. [< AS. *fixen*, she fox, < *fox*, fox.] **vix'on**†.

— **vix'en**, *a.* Vixenish. — **vix'en-ish**, *a.* Having characteristics of a vixen. **vix'en-ly**‡.

viz., *adv.* Same as VIDELICET: an abbreviation generally read *namely* or *to wit*. It originated in a medieval symbol of contraction resembling z, as in *oz.*, which was once equivalent to *ȝ*. Thus, *viz.* represents the two contractions *vi.* (for *vide*) and *ȝ* or *et* (for *licet*). See VIDELICET.

vi'za-ment', *n.* Advisement: erroneous form.

viz'ard†, *vt.* To mask.

viz'ard, viz'ərd, *n.* [Archaic.] A mask; vizor.

The Spaniards seemed to cast off even the *vizard* of humanity.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 5, p. 111. [H. '62.]

— **viz'ard-mask"**, *n.* [Archaic.] A mask; also, one wearing a mask.

viz-ca'cha, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as VISCACHA.

Viz-cay'an, *a.* Same as BISCAYAN.

viz'ie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as VISIE.

vi-zier',) (vi-zir', *C.*[1] *E. S.*[2] *W.*[2] (viz'yər, *C.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[1]

vi-zir',) *Wr.*[1]; viz'yir, *Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* A high official in a Mohammedan country; especially, a state minister.

The office of *vizier*, which spread from the Arabs to the Persians, Turks, Mongols, and other Oriental peoples, arose under the first Abbasid caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 268.

[< Turk. *vezîr*, < Ar. *wazîr*, counselor, < *wazara*, bear a burden.] **ve-zir'**‡; **wa-zir'**‡; **wi-zier'**‡.

— **grand vizier**, the chief of the viziers, the highest dignitary in Turkish and other Mohammedan countries; the prime minister. **vi-zier'a-zam'**‡.

— **vi-zier'ate**, *n.* The office or dignity of a vizier. **vi-zier'al-ty**‡; **vi-zier'ship**‡; **vi-zir'ate**‡; **vi-zir'ship**‡. — **vi-zier'i-al**, *a.* Relating to or proceeding from a vizier. **vi-zir'i-al**‡.

viz'or, viz'ər, *vt.* To cover with or as with a vizor; mask; disguise. **vis'or**‡.

viz'or, *n.* **1.** A projecting piece on a cap, forming a

shield for the eyes. **2.** In ancient armor, the front piece of a helmet, having openings for seeing and breathing; umbrere. **3**†. A head-piece or mask for concealment; hence, any disguise. **4**†. The face; countenance. [< F. *visiere*, < *vis*, face, < L. *visus*, look; see VISAGE.] **vis'ard**†; **vis'or**†; **vis'our**†; **vys'ar**†. - **viz'or-less**, **vis'or-less**, *a.*

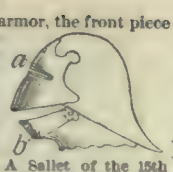

A Sallet of the 15th Century, with fixed Vizor (*a*) and movable Chin-piece (*b*).

viz'y, *n.* [Scot.] Same as VISIE.

Vlach, vlac, *a.* & *n.* [Boh.] Same as WALLACHIAN.

vlack'-vark", vlac'-vȯrk", *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The wart-hog.

vlei, vlī, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] **1.** A valley. **2.** A marshy place; low place where water stands temporarily. **vlaie**:; **vley**:.

Many hundreds of square miles, along the lines of drainage, are at the present time converted, after rainstorms, into temporary shallow lakes, called '*vleys*' in the colony. STANFORD *Compendium, Africa* ed. by K. Johnston, ch. 23, p. 378. [E. ST. '78.]

vliss'ma"ki, vlis'-mȧ"ki, *n.* [Malagasy.] An indrisine lemurid, the diadem lemur.

vly, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as VLEI, 2.

vo, vō, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of self-induction, a thousandth of a henry; a proposed name. [C.] [< VOLT¹.]

vo'ca-bl(e), vō'cą-bl, *n.* **1.** A word, especially one regarded in relation merely to its qualities of sound. **2.** A vocal sound, as a musical note.

It became his, Lincoln's] second nature to use the right word in the right place, so that he could not have erred without the pain the artist knows when any *vocable* rings false.
Harper's Monthly Apr., '91, p. 680.

[F., < L. *vocabulum*, < *voco*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

vo-cab'u-la-ry, vo-cab'yu-lę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A list of words, especially one arranged in alphabetical order or according to some other system; as, the *vocabulary* of a dictionary. **2.** The aggregate of words used by a person or found in any collection; as, Shakespeare's *vocabulary* was 15,500 words.

He [Walt Whitman] takes into his hospitable *vocabulary* words which no English dictionary recognizes as belonging to the language,—words which will be looked for in vain outside of his own pages. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 10. p. 234. [B. M. & CO. '91.]

[< LL. *vocabularius*, < L. *vocabulum*; see VOCABLE.]

Synonyms: see DICTION; DICTIONARY.

vo-cab"u-la'tion, vo-cab'yu-lē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] Choice or use of words.

A mind not exactly intellectual, but felicitous in *vocabulation* and ingenious in the construction of sentences.
E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 13, p. 162. [A. '91.]

vo-cab'u-list, vo-cab'yu-list, *n.* **1.** One who compiles a vocabulary. **2**†. A reference list of words; dictionary. [< F. *vocabuliste*, < L. *vocabulum*; see VOCABLE.]

vo'cal, vō'cal, *a.* **1.** Having voice; oral, or suggestive of oral sounds; resounding with voices; as, the *vocal* groves of spring.

And gathering winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the *vocal* reeds pipe loud.
LONGFELLOW *Woods in Winter* st. 6.

2. Pertaining or relating to the voice or oral utterance; uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* praise; *vocal* organs. **3.** *Phon.* (1) Voiced; sonant; not surd; continuable, as *b*, *d*, *g*, distinguished from *p*, *t*, *k*. (2) Vowel; vocalic. [F., < L. *vocalis*, sounding, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

Synonyms: see VERBAL.

— **false vocal cord**, a fold of mucous membrane stretching across the larynx above the true cords, but taking no part in phonation. See illus. under LARYNX. — **v. auscultation** (*Med.*), auscultation of the sounds of the voice as heard through the walls of the chest. — **v. cord**, one of the folds of the lining membrane of the larynx about the opening of the glottis. Only the lower ones are concerned in the production of the voice. See LARYNX. — **v. fremitus**, see FREMITUS. — **v. glottis**, the space between the true vocal cords at the anterior portion of the glottis. — **v. music**, music written for or produced by the voice; song. — **v. process**, the anterior projection of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cord is attached. — **v. resonance**, the resounding of the voice in vocalization. — **v. thrill**, same as VOCAL FREMITUS. — **v. tone**, the singing quality of tone obtained from an instrument. — **v. tube**, the air-passages above the vocal cords.

vo'cal, *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A vocal speech-sound not requiring articulation; a vowel or diphthong: opposed to *consonant*. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* [Rare.] A person authorized to vote on a prescribed occasion. [F., < L. *vocalis*, vowel, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

vo-cal'ic, vo-cal'ic, *a.* Consisting of or relating to vowel-sounds: as, Italian is more *vocalic* than Czech.

vo-ca'li-on, vo-kē'li-on *or* -cō'li-on, *n.* *Mus.* A harmonium with broad reeds that have a tonal quality similar to that of the pipe-organ. [< VOCAL.]

vo'cal-ism, vō'cal-izm, *n.* **1.** Vocalization. **2.** [Rare.] A vocalic sound. **3.** *Philos.* The nominalism of Roscellin: so called by Anselm.

vo'cal-ist, vō'cal ist, *n.* A singer, especially one of cultivated voice: opposed to *instrumentalist*.

vo-cal'i-ty, vo-cal'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality of being vocal. **2.** Vocalic or vowel quality. **3**†. Utterance.

vo"cal-i-za'tion, vō"cal-i-zē'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized; as, an exercise in *vocalization*. **2.** A vowel-sound; as, an imperfect *vocalization*. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Control of the voice and vocal sounds. (2) Method of phrasing notes with the voice. [< F. *vocalisation*, < *vocaliser*, make vocal, < *vocal*; see VOCAL, *a.*] **vo"cal-i-sa'tion**:.

vo'cal-ize, vō'cal-iz, *v.* [IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vocal; as, to *vocalize* the breath. **2.** To utter with the voice; make sonant; form into voice; as, to *vocalize* written words. **3.** To attach vowel-points to; insert vowel-characters in the written expression of, as in phonography, or in languages having only consonantal alphabets, as Hebrew.

II. *i.* To produce sounds with the voice, as in speaking or singing. [< F. *vocaliser*; see VOCALIZATION.]

vo'cal-ise:.

vo'cal-ly, vō'cal-i, *adv.* **1.** In a vocal manner; with audible voice. **2.** Verbally. **3.** With vocalic sounds.

vo'cal-ness, vō'cal-nes, *n.* The quality of being vocal.

vo-ca'tion, vo-kē'shun, *n.* **1.** Any occupation or pursuit for which one qualifies oneself, or to which one devotes one's time or life; a calling; as, he took up the *vocation* of engineering, what is your *vocation*? Compare AVOCATION. **2.** A call or spiritual guidance to a given religious service or career: fitness for such a career and consequent obligation to follow it.

He taught us that . . . preaching was a *vocation*, not a profession merely.
E. P. THWING in E. S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps* ch. 6, p. 74. [S. '91.]

[F., < L. *vocation-*), < *vocatus*; see VOCATIVE.]

Synonyms: see BUSINESS.

— **vo-ca'tion-al**, *a.* — **vo-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

voc'a-tiv, *a.* & *n.* Vocative. PHIL. SOC.

voc'a-tive, vec'ą-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to the act of calling; noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address; as, the *vocative* case. [< F. *vocatif*, < L. *vocativus*, < *vocatus*, pp. of *voco*; see VOCABLE.]

voc'a-tive, *n.* *Gram.* The vocative case; the form and syntactical relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used as, for, or with the name of a person or thing addressed.

vo'ce, vō'chē, *n.* The voice. [It., < L. *vox*, voice.] — **voce di petto**, the chest-voice. — **v. di testa**, the head-voice. — **v. mezza**, subdued voice. — **v. sola**, the voice alone.

Vo-chys"i-a'ce-æ, vo-kis"i-ē'sę-ī *or* -ē'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of tropical American polypetalous trees with a copious resinous juice, opposite or whorled coriaceous leaves, and usually racemose or panicled clusters of irregular flowers with 3-celled ovary. There are 7 genera and 130 species, some trees of great size. **Vo-chys'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Vochy*, Guianan name of a species.]

vo-cif'er-ant, vo-sif'ęr-ant. **I.** *a.* Making a clamor; vociferous. **II.** *n.* A vociferous person; as, the *vociferants* were appeased. [< L. *vociferant(-s)*, ppr. of *vociferor*, cry out, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *fero*, bear.] — **vo-cif'er-ance**, *n.* The quality of being vociferant.

vo-cif'er-ate, vo-sif'ęr-ēt, *v.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] **I.** *t.* To utter with a loud and vehement voice; shout out; as, to *vociferate* complaints.

II. *i.* To utter anything with vehemence; exclaim noisily; call out aloud; as, passion made him *vociferate*. [< L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferor*; see VOCIFERANT.]

Synonyms: see BELLOW; CALL.

— **vo-cif"er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of vociferating; the sound vociferated. — **vo-cif'er-a"tor**, *n.*

vo-cif'er-ize, vo-sif'ęr-iz, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To vociferate.

vo-cif'er-ous, vo-sif'ęr-us, *a.* Making a loud outcry; shouting out or crying out vehemently; clamorous; noisy; as, the *vociferous* lazaroni of Naples.

Seize the loud, *vociferous* bells, and
Clashing, clanging to the pavement
Hurl them from their window tower!
LONGFELLOW *Golden Legend* prol., l. 16.

Synonyms: see BLATANT; NOISY.

— **vo-cif"er-os'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being vociferous. — **vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

vo'cist, vō'sist, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A trainer of the voice.

voc'ule, **vec'ūl**, *n.* The slight sound made in opening the organs of speech after articulating final *k*, *p*, and *t*. [< L. *vocula*, dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

— **vec'u-lar**, *a.* [Rare.] Vocal.

vo-da'ni-um, vo-dē'ni-um, *n.* *Chem.* A mixture of lead, copper, and other metals, formerly supposed to be an element.

vod'ka, ved'ką, *n.* [Rus.] A fiery whisky usually distilled from rye, sometimes from barley or potatoes. **vod'ki**:.

The consumption of *vodki*, the great intoxicant of the peasant, is deliberately promoted by officials, civil and ecclesiastical. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Cent.* bk. iii, ch. 6, p. 335, note. [T. N. '80.]

vo'du, *n.*, *a.*, & *n.* *Folk-lore.* Same as VOODOO.

vod-ya'ny, ved-yg'ni, *n.* *Rus. Folk-lore.* A water-sprite.

voe, vō, *n.* [Orkneys.] A small bay, creek, or inlet; cove.

voet'gang"er, vȯt gȧng'ęr, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A grasshopper before it begins to fly.

Vo-e'tian, vo-ē'shun, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* An advocate of the views of Gisbert Voet, an orthodox literalist theologian of Utrecht, who in 1639 denounced Cartesianism as atheistic and infidel.

vog, veg, *n.* [Ice.] A measure of weight (for fish) equal to about 44 pounds.

vo'ge-lite, vō'ge-sult, *n.* *Petrol.* A fine-grained, dark-colored orthoclase-hornblende rock. **vo'ge-syte**†.

vo'gie, vō'gi, *a.* [Scot.] Of a merry or cheerful character; also, inclined to vanity. **vo'kie**:.

vo'gie, *n.* *Mining.* Same as VUGG.

vo'gli-an-ite, vō'gli-an-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A soft, green, basic uranium-sulfate, found in nodules or as earthy coatings. [< J. F. *Vogl*, German mineralogist.]

vo'glite, vō'gloit, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly emerald-green, dichroic, hydrous uranium-calcium copper carbonate, found in crystalline scales. [After J. F. *Vogl*.]

Vogt's an'gle. See CRANIOMETRY.

vogue, vōg, *n.* **1.** The prevalent way or fashion; popular temporary mode, usage, or practise: often with *in*; as, liveries were then in *vogue*; sonneting was the *vogue* of the day.

Gray's poetry, on the whole, astonished his contemporaries at first more than it pleased them; it was so unfamiliar, so unlike the sort of poetry in vogue. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay iii, p. 72. [MACM. '88.]

2†. Current report or rumor. **3**†. Influence; power; sway. [F., < *voguer*, row, < OHG. *wagôn*, G. *wogen*, float, < *waga*, waving.]

voice, vois, *v.* [VOICED; VOI'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into speech; give expression and currency to; proclaim; also, formerly, to announce as a rumor; report; as, the orator *voiced* public feeling.

They are the wind, the harp is he. To *voice* their fitful melody.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Amram's Wooing* st. 1.

2. To regulate the tones of; tune; as, to *voice* an organ. **3.** *Mus.* To write the voice-parts for. **4.** *Phon.* To give sonancy to; as, to *voice* a consonant. See VOICE, *n.*, 8. **5.** To direct and control the opinions to be expressed in; as, to *voice* a political newspaper. **6**†. To give voice for; choose; vote.

II†. *i.* To clamor; exclaim; also, to announce a choice or judgment; vote.

voice, *n.* **1.** The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal, especially of human beings; also, the quality or character of such sound; as, the *voice* of a sluggard; I knew her *voice*; a loud *voice*.

The voice is produced by the expulsion of a blast of air from the lungs through a slit-like opening, the glottis, formed in the larynx by the approximation of two membranes whose edges are termed the vocal cords. (See illus. under LARYNX.) Vibrations of these edges conveyed to the air above in the resonant cavities of the throat and head, produce sound. Variations in *loudness* arise by varying the intensity of the blast; in *pitch*, by changing the length, thickness, elasticity, and tension of the cords, thus affecting the number of vibrations per second; in *quality* or *timbre*, by the overtones caused by different shapes, sizes, and characters of the resonant cavities. The voice as used in speech varies but little in pitch, but is affected by altering the shape of the resonant cavities and by various noises (consonantal sounds) produced by the contact of the breath with the lips, tongue, teeth, palate, etc. In singing the pitch is definitely regulated so as to produce notes correlated according to their rates of vibration into scales, diatonic and chromatic. The *compass* or variation of pitch of a single human voice is usually somewhat more than two octaves, but cases have been known in which a compass of three octaves or even more has been attained. The extreme compass possible to all varieties of voice is a little over five octaves. Certain adjustments of the organs for definite ranges of pitch are termed the *registers*. The normal and natural one is the *chest*-register or **chest-voice**; a middle and an upper register are also recognized, the latter being also termed a **head-voice** or *falsetto*. When the vocal organs are arranged for a particular register, the different notes appear to be produced by a variation of tension of the cords and an approximation of their edges; and when the highest note that can be readily produced by that adjustment is reached, a new adjustment is made and the register thus changed. In the upper register some portions of the cords are usually approximated, thereby shortening the vibrating part. Animals without lungs do not have proper voice. Vocal organs first appear among the tailless amphibians (frogs, toads, etc.).

O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering *Voice*!
WORDSWORTH *To the Cuckoo* st. 1.

2. The power of vocal utterance; as, to recover one's *voice*; courage gave them *voice*. **3.** Opinion or choice expressed; also, the right of expressing a preference or judgment; suffrage; as, to have a *voice* in the matter.

They [the Utopians] give their *voices* secretly, so that it is not known for whom every one gives his suffrage.
T. MORE *Utopia* [trans.] bk. ii, p. 86. [H. G. B. '45.]

4. A sound suggesting voice or speech either by the manner of its production or some fancied quality in it; as, the *voice* of a trumpet; the *voices* of rivulets.

'Tis the *voice* of the years that are gone
Crowding all back, with their deeds.
OSSIAN *Oinammorhul* tr. by Macpherson, l. 9.

5. Instruction, admonition, or teaching; as, the *voice* of the Lord; hearken to the *voice* of thy father; the *voice* of nature.

Conscience, the *voice* of God in every heart.
CHANNING *Works, Bonaparte* pt. i, p. 546. [A. U. A. '83.]

6. A speaker; also, a person or thing that expresses the thought, wish, or purpose of another; as, the associate judge was the *voice* of the court. **7.** Expression of thought, feeling, opinion, or the like.

Hail to the courage which gave
Voice to its creed, ere the creed
Won consecration from time!
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Haworth Churchyard* st. 5.

8. *Phon.* Sound produced by the action of the breath on the vocal cords; a sonant sound: distinguished from *breath* or *whisper*. **9.** *Gram.* (1) The relation of the subject of a verb to the action which the verb expresses — that is, the relation of the subject as acting, acting upon or for itself, or as acted upon. (2) Hence, the form of a verb (as modified by inflection or auxiliaries) that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the verb. (3) Collectively, the various verb-forms, as so modified, arranged in a systematic way as regards mode, tense, number, person, etc. (4) So much of the conjugation of a verb as shows a single relation of the subject to the action expressed by the verb; as, a paradigm of the passive *voice* of "to love."

English grammarians give conjugation for two voices, the **active** and **passive** (which see). With them the **passive voice** is formed with the past participle, and some part of the substantive verb *to be*. The **active voice** has two forms: one comprising the simple inflected forms of the verb with auxiliaries not parts of *to be*; the other, called *progressive*, adding the present participle to some part of the verb *to be*. In Greek and Sanskrit there is a third voice called **middle** (see phrases below).

10†. A vocable; term. **11**†. Report; rumor; fame. [< F. *voix*, < L. *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

— **in voice**, in vocal condition for clear speech or song. — **middle v.** **1.** *Mus.* Same as MIDDLE PART. **2.** *Gram.* A voice that represents the subject as acting on himself directly, or for himself indirectly or subjectively, within his own means and powers. It is intermediate between the *active* and *passive*, and in Greek verbs may be used instead of the latter, except in the future and aorist. Compare DEPONENT; INTRANSITIVE. — **mixed voices**, both male and female voices. — **veiled v.**, a peculiar obscuration of voice resulting from natural conformation or local affection. — **voice'glide"**, *n.* A slur in pronouncing. — **v. of the silence**, an articulate speech alleged to be heard by some persons in clairvoyant, morbid, and hypnotic states, or in hallucination. — **v. part**, *n.* *Mus.* A part written to be sung. — **v. stop**, *n.* Same as VOICED STOP. — **v. thrill**, *n.* Vocal fremitus. — **with one v.**, with one accord; unitedly; unanimously.

voiced, voist, *a.* **1.** Having a voice; expressed by voice: usually in composition; as, well-*voiced*; *voiced* like the lark. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or tone; sonant: said of certain consonants or sonant mutes, as *v*, *d*, *g*, in distinction from voiceless or surd consonants, as *p*, *t*, *k*. — **voiced stop**, a sonant mute.

voice'ful, vois'ful, *a.* Having vocal quality; having a voice or voices; vocal; sounding; as, a *voiceful* stream. - **voice'ful-ness**, *n.*

voice'less, vois'les, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, speech, or suffrage; silent; mute; as, the *voiceless* groves of August. **2.** *Phon.* Being without voice or tone; surd: said of certain consonants, as *p*, *t*, *k*, in distinction from *voiced*, or *sonant* consonants (*b*, *d*, *g*, etc.).

— **voice'less-ly**, *adv.* — **voice'less-ness**, *n.*

voi'cer, voi'sęr, *n.* One who voices; especially, one who voices organ-pipes or -reeds.

voi'cing, voi'sing, *n.* The act of making vocal, of expressing in words, or of voting; in music, the method of obtaining a particular quality of tone in a series of organ-pipes.

void, void, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render of no validity or effect; nullify; annul; as, fraud *voids* a contract. **2.** To send out; emit; evacuate; as, to *void* urine.

Believed the Heavens were made of stone,
Because the Sun had *voided* one.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 742.

3†. To cast from oneself; divest oneself of. 4†. To send away or dismiss. 5†. To avoid.

II. *i.* **1.** To be evacuated or emitted. **2**‡. To have an evacuation. **3**†. To quit; leave. [< OF. *voider* (F. *vider*), < *voide;* see VOID, *a.*]

void, void, *a.* **1.** Not occupied by matter, or by visible matter; empty.

When we consider the spaces in which the planets move, we find them entirely *void*, or as good as *void*.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 505. [H. '92.]

2. Destitute; clear or free; with *of;* as, *void of* reason; *void of* maintenance. **3.** Not having inhabitant or furnishing; having no incumbent; unoccupied; vacant; as, the office is *void*.

The earth was without form and *void*. *Gen.* i, 2.

4. Producing no effect; useless; vain; as, make not his labor *void*.

So faith grew, making *void* more miracles
Because too much: they would compel, not help.
BROWNING *A Death in the Desert* st. 20.

5. *Law.* Having no legal force; entirely null; incapable of confirmation or ratification. See VOIDABLE, 1. **6**†. Not furnishing occupation; having leisure. **7**†. Being in penury or destitution. [< OF. *voide* (F. *vide*), < L. *viduus*, bereft, < Sans. *vindh*, lack.] **voidet**†; **voyde**†.

Synonyms: see VACANT.

—**void space** (*Physics*), a vacuum.
—**void'ly,** *adv.*—**void'ness,** *n.*

void, *n.* **1.** An empty space; a vacuum.

To *voids* sparse-sown with alienated stars.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 13.

2. A breach of surface or matter; disconnected area or disconnecting space; as, interstitial *voids*. **3.** A state or condition of emptiness; as, the *void* made by death.

He . . . by our poverty and *void*, awakens in us the longing for Himself. E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Commentary on Hosea ix, 4* in vol. i, p. 89. [F. & W. '88.]

4†. A last course; dessert.

void'a-ble, void'ɑ-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being made void; specifically, in law, not utterly null, but annullable, and hence that may be either voided or confirmed; as, a *voidable* contract.

The contract of an infant is said to be not void, but *voidable*. That is, he may . . . avoid the contract if he will.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 294.

2. That may be evacuated.

void'ance, void'ɑns, *n.* **1.** The act of voiding, evacuating, ejecting, or emptying. **2.** The state or condition of being void; vacancy; as, *voidance* of a benefice. **3.** The act of removing; getting rid; as, the *voidance* of unnecessary anxiety. **4**†. Evasion; subterfuge. [OF., < *voider;* see VOID, *v.*]

void'ed, void'ɡd, *pa.* **1.** Made empty; evacuated. **2.** Made invalid; annulled. **3.** *Her.* Having the central area removed, so as to leave only an outline, through which the field is visible: said of a charge, as a cross.

A Cross Patonce Voided.

void'er, void'ɡr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which voids, annuls, or empties. **2.** A tray or basket formerly used to receive the crums and remains of a meal. **3.** *Her.* One of the ordinaries, less rounded and smaller than a flanch. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A clothes-basket. **5**†. A servant who clears away the table after a meal. **6**†. An arbor or screen from the heat of the sun. **7**†. A protection, as of chain-mail, for parts left exposed by plate-armor. [< OF. *vuideur*, < *voider;* see VOID, *v.*]

void'ing, void'ing, *pa.* Of or pertaining to that which is voided or ejected.

void'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which voids or annuls; as, the *voiding* of a contract. **2.** [Rare.] That which is voided or ejected; hence, a fragment.
—**void'ing-knife"**†, *n.* A crum-knife.

void'ly, void'li, *adv.* In a void manner.

void'ness, void'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being void, in any sense; emptiness; vacuity. **2**†. A vacuum; void.

voin†, *vt.* Same as FOIN.

voir dire, vwȧr dīr. *Law.* A preliminary examination of a person, especially of a proposed witness or juror, as to his qualifications for the function or duty in question; also, the oath administered to the person so to be examined, to make true answers to the questions to be asked him touching the matter. [OF.; *voir*, truth, < L. *verum*, < *verus*, true; *dire* (< L. *dico*), say.]

A witness is said to be examined upon the *voir dire*, when he is sworn and examined, whether he be not a party interested in the cause. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 424, p. 575. [L. B. & CO. '40.]

voi'si-nage†, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.

voi'ture, voi'tiur, *n.* [F.] A carriage; vehicle.

voi'vode, voi'vōd, *n.* Same as WAYWODE. **vai'vode**‡; **vai'wode**‡; **vay'vode**‡.—**voi'vode-ship,** *n.* **vai'vode-ship**‡.

voix, vwȧ, *n.* The voice. [F.; see VOICE.]
—**voix ce-leste',** an organ-stop.

vol, vel, *n.* [F.] *Her.* Two wings displayed and conjoined in base, as those of an eagle. **wings conjoined in base**‡.

Vol.

vo'la, vō'lɑ, *n.* [vo'LÆ, vō'li *or* -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also, the sole of the foot. **2.** [*cap.*] Same as VALA. —**superficialis volæ,** the radio-palmar artery, being a small branch from the radial.

vol'a-ble†, *a.* Quick-witted.

vo-la'cious‡, *a.* Apt or fit to fly.

vo"la-dor', vō'lɑ-dōr'. *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A California flying-fish (*Exocœtus californicus*). **2.** The flying gurnard.
—**vol"a-do'ra,** *n.* *Mining.* A stone fastened to the cross-arm of an arrastre and dragged over the ore.

vo-lage'†, *a.* Light; fickle; giddy.

Vo'lans, vō'lanz, *n.* [L.] Same as PISCIS VOLANS.

vo'lant, vō'lant. *E. W. Wr.* (vel'ant, *S.*) (XIII), *a.* **1.** Passing through the air; flying, or able to fly; volitant; as, *volant* animals. **2.** Characterized by lightness and quickness; as, a *volant* touch. **3.** *Her.* Flying, as a bird or bee. **4**†. Passing from place to place; current. [F., ppr. of *voler* (< L. *volo*), fly.] —**volant overture** (*Her.*), flying with wings overt, or expanded.—**vo'lant-piece",** *n.* An adjustable covering-piece for a helmet, serving as a protection to the throat, its angle being so sharp that the spear was sure to glance unless it had a coronel.

vo'lant†, *n.* **1.** A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates. **2.** A flounce.

vo-lan'te, vo-lān'-tē, *n.* [Sp.] A two-wheeled covered vehicle with very long shafts, usually drawn by two horses, one of which is ridden by a postilion: formerly much used in Cuba.

A Cuban Volante.

vo-lan'te, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Lightly and rapidly.

Vo"la-pük', vō'lɑ-pük', *C.* (vol'ɑ-puk', *W.*). *n.* An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer, of Constance, Baden, for international use.

Its alphabet consists of 8 vowels and 19 consonants. The consonants are sounded as in English. Each letter has but one sound, every word is pronounced as written, and the inflections are all regular. Adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the substantive and adverbs by adding *o* to the adjectives. *Ol* prefixed to a word indicates the feminine gender. [< Volapük *Volapük*, < *vol*, world (< WORLD), + *-a-* (connecting vowel) + *pük*, speech, < SPEAK.]—**Vo"la-pük'ist,** *n.* An advocate or student of Volapük.

vo'lar, vō'lɑr, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot; as, the *volar* arteries.

vo'lar-y†, *n.* Same as VOLERY.

vo-la'ta, vo-lā'tɑ, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A run.

vol'a-til, -ness. Volatile, etc. PHIL. SOC.

vol'a-tile, vel'ɑ-til, *C. I. F. S.*[1] *W. Wr.* (-tail, *E. S.*[2]), *a.* **1.** Evaporating rapidly at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air; as, *volatile* oils; ether is *volatile;* in this sense opposed to *fixed* substances, that at ordinary temperatures evaporate either not at all or very slowly.

There are delicate perfumes that owe their fragrance to elements so *volatile* and etherial, that much of their virtue is lost when they are poured from one vessel to another.
GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Good of Man* p. 264. [E. B. T.]

2. Vaporizing at ordinary temperatures, but slowly, as water or mercury; also, capable of being vaporized; vaporable, as by heat. **3.** Easily affected by circumstances, especially as regards impressions received or purposes formed; fickle; changeable; as, a *volatile* disposition. **4.** Not lasting or permanent; transient; fleeting.

Nothing is so hopelessly lost, so utterly *volatile*, as the fancies of our childhood.
E. GOSSE *Questions at Issue, Stevenson as a Poet* p. 244. [A. '93.]

5†. Flying, or able to fly; volitant. [< F. *volatil*, < L. *volatilis*, < *volo*, fly.]

Synonyms: see MOBILE.

—**volatile liniment** (*Pharm.*), an emulsion of oil and ammonia: used externally as a rubefacient.—**v. oil,** same as ESSENTIAL OIL.—**v. salts,** salts, as ammonia, that volatilize without residue.

—**vol'a-tile-ness,** *n.* Volatility.

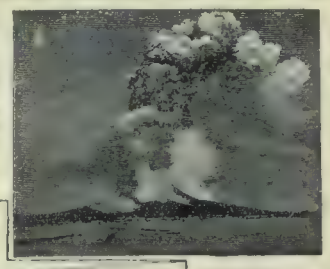

Volcanoes of the Two Chief Types. 1. Vesuvius in Eruption, as seen from Naples in 1872. 2. A Crater (Kilauea) of Mauna Loa Volcano, Hawaii.

vol'a-tile†, *n.* A flying animal, as a bird; also, collectively, wild fowl.

vol"a-til'i-ty, vel'ɑ-til'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being volatile; the property of being freely or rapidly diffused in the atmosphere; as, the *volatility* of ammonia or ether. **2.** The character or quality of being volatile or mutable; fickleness; levity; giddiness. **3.** [Rare.] The character of being volitant, or of having power to fly.

vol'a-til-ize, vel'ɑ-til-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass off in vapor; cause to exhale or evaporate; as, to *volatilize* an oil. **2.** To render volatile.
II. *i.* **1.** To be diffused or pass off in the form of vapor; as, mercury *volatilizes*. **2.** To become volatile, as under the influence of heat. [< F. *volatiliser*, < *volatil;* see VOLATILE.] **vol'a-til-ise**‡.
—**vol'a-til-i"za-**[or **-sa-**]**bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being volatilized.—**vol"a-til-i-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.* The act or process of volatilizing, or the state of being volatilized.

vo-la'tion, vo-lē'shun, *n.* The act or power of flight, as of a bird; volitation. [< L. *volatus*, pp. of *volo*, fly.]
—**vo-la'tion-al,** *a.*

vo-la'tor, vo-lē'tor *or* -lg'tor, *n.* Same as VOLADOR.

vol"au-vent', vōl"-ō-vȧ̃', [F.] A meat pie; game pie. **vole"au-vent'**‡.

vol'borth-ite, vel'bōrth-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly to vitreous, olive-green to citron-yellow, hydrous copper-barium-calcium vanadate ($H_{15}(Cu,Ca,Ba)_3VO_{13}$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [After Alexander von *Volborth*, Russian scientist.]

Vol"can-a'li-a, vel'can-ē'li-ɑ, *n. pl.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* The festival of Vulcan, held August 23.

vol-can'ic, vel-can'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes; produced by a volcano or by igneous action; resembling a volcano.
—**volcanic ashes,** comminuted lava.—**v. bomb,** see BOMB, *n.*, 3.—**v. cone,** a cone formed by volcanic discharges.—**v. eruption,** the breaking forth of lava, pumice, dust, etc., from the mouth of a volcano.—**v. focus,** a center of volcanic action.—**v. glass,** same as OBSIDIAN.—**v. mud,** volcanic ashes mixed with water from the volcanic vapors or from rain: when hardened, becoming volcanic tuff.—**v. neck,** the filled up vent or pipe of a former volcano.—**v. rocks,** rocks formed by the consolidation of lava from volcanoes or, in a larger usage, from any surface eruptions (fissures).

—**vol-can'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a volcanic manner; hence, in a fiery manner.

vol'can-ize, vel'can-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To subject to the action and effects of volcanic heat.
—**vol"can-i-za'tion,** *n.* The process of volcanizing, or the state of being volcanized.

vol-ca'no, vel-kē'nō, *n.* [-NOES, *pl.*] **1.** An opening in the earth's surface surrounded by an accumulation of ejected material, forming a hill or mountain from which heated matter is or has been ejected at intervals or continuously. See illus. below.

The materials ejected are chiefly vapor or water, lava, cinders, rock-fragments, and various gases. There is no true smoke emitted, and very little perceptible flame. In most cases the light and so-called "flames" are the glow of the molten lava and its reflection on the clouds of vapor. The passage by which the eruptive matter rises to the surface is called the *chimney* or *vent*, and the bowl-like enlargement of it, commonly at the summit of the mountain and often of great size, is termed the *crater*. There may, however, be a number of such craters on a single cone. The principal types distinguished are the **free-flowing,** as the volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, in which the flow is moderately constant and with a minimum amount of violence, and the **explosive,** as Vesuvius and Etna, characterized by periodic eruptions of great violence and explosive force. Those of the latter class are usually cone-shaped. Volcanoes are also classed as **active, dormant,** or **extinct.**

Iceland, with no less than twenty *active volcanoes*, is still the most considerable centre of such operations in Europe.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 241. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. Same as MUD-VOLCANO. [It., < L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, god of fire.]
—**air'-vol-ca"no,** *n.* See MUD-VOLCANO, under MUD.—**submarine v.,** a volcano originating beneath the sea and developed by eruption until it rises above the surface.—**vol-ca'no-ship",** *n.* A vessel bearing combustibles and explosives to be discharged when it touches another vessel or a stationary structure, as a bridge.

Derivatives:—**vol"ca-nel'lo,** *n.* A small volcano, especially when connected with an active one.—**vol-ca'ni-an,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a volcano.—**vol'can-ism,** *n.* The conditions, phenomena, or science of volcanic action. **vol"can-ic'i-ty**‡; **vul'can-ism**‡.—**vol'can-ist,** *n.* One who studies volcanoes.—**vol-can'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being volcanic.—**vol-ca'no-ism,** *n.* The action of a volcano.—**vol"**[or **vul"**]**can-o-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**vol"**[or **vul"**]**can-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies volcanoes.—**vol"**[or **vul"**]**can-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of volcanoes.

Vol-ca'nus, vel-kē'nus *or* vol-cg'nus, *n.* [L.] Vulcan.

vole‖, vōl, *n.* In some card-games, as écarté, a winning of all the tricks in a deal. [F., < *voler;* see VOLANT.]
—**vole,** *vt.*

vole[2], *n.* A short-tailed arvicoline mouse-like rodent; especially, the common European meadow-mouse (*Arvicola agrestis*): often destructive. See illus. below. [Perhaps cor. of WOLD[1].]

vo-lée', vo-lē', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* A rapid series of tones.

vo'lent-ly, vō'lgnt-li, *adv.* [Rare.] Willingly.

vol'er-y†, *n.* **1.** A large bird-cage; aviary. **2.** The birds in such a cage; also, a flight or flock of birds. **vol'a-ry**†.

vol'et, vel'é, *n.* **1.** *Art.* A leaf, wing, shutter, or panel, as in a triptych. **2.** A veil of gauze or other material, worn at the back of the head by women in the middle ages. [OF., shutter, < *voler* (< L. *volo*), fly.]

volget, *n.* The common crowd; vulgar mob.

vol"i-cim'i-ter, vel'i-sim'i-tęr, *n.* A self-registering log.

vol"i-pres'ence, vel'i-pres'ens, *n.* *Theol.* The potential presence of the human nature of Christ in the sacraments: a belief of certain churches.

The Saxon Churches generally acknowledged a potential presence (*volipresence*, multipresence) of the human nature of Christ.
J. W. RICHARD in *Mag. of Christian Lit.* Apr., '92, p. 3, col. 1.

[< L. *volo*, wish, + PRESENCE.]

vol'i-ta-ble†, *a.* Capable of being volatilized.

vol'i-tant, vel'i-tant, *a.* Flying, or having power to fly; volant. [< L. *volito* (ppr. *volitan(t-)s*), fly about, < *volo*, fly.]

vol"i-ta'tion, vel'i-tē'shun, *n.* [Rare.] The act or power of flying; flight. [< L. *volitatus*, pp. of *volito;* see VOLITANT.]—**vol"i-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

Vol"i-ta-to'res, vel'i-tɑ-tō'rīz *or* -rēz, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A former order of birds whose flight is like that of swallows, including swallows, goatsuckers, and bee-eaters. [< L. *volito;* see VOLITANT.]

vo-li'tient, vo-lish'ent, *a.* [Rare.] Exercising the will, or having freedom of will; willing.
—**vo-li'tien-cy,** *n.* The power of volition or choice.

vo-li'tion, vo-lish'un, *n.* **1.** The power of willing; any act or exercise of will. See WILL. **2.** *Psychol.* The faculty of will by which the powers are directed toward the attainment of a rational end chosen and determined upon; also, a specific executive effort or action of the mind. See WILL; CHOICE: PURPOSE. It is preceded or accompanied by mental deliberation and by feeling or emotional impulse, and tends to effort and action. Its action is usually under and incidental to a generic purpose that itself arises out of a fundamental act or state of choice or preference.

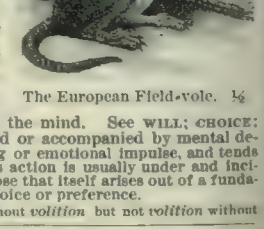
The European Field-vole. ⅓

There may be choice without *volition* but not *volition* without

choice. . . . But while *volition* may be thus separated from choice, they are naturally conjoined, and are originally known as a single act. HOPKINS *Scriptural Idea of Man* lect. iv, p. 68. [S. '83.]

Volition, it is plain, is an act of the mind knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action. . . . And is that faculty anything more in effect than a power, the power of the mind to determine its thought, to the producing, continuing, or stopping any action, as far as it depends on us?
LOCKE *Human Understanding* bk. ii, ch. 21, § 15. [R. S. '18.]

3. That which is specifically willed or determined upon. [F., < L.L. *volition-a*, < L. *volo*, will.]

Synonyms: see CHOICE; WILL.

—**vo-li"tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by volition; as, the *volitional* effort of one's mind.
vo-li"tion-a-ry‡. **vo-li"tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being volitional; possession or exercise of volition.—**vo-li"tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a volitional manner.—**vo-li"tion-ate**, *vt.* & *i.* To exercise volition; will; determine.—**vo-li"tion-less**, *a.* Having no volition.

vol'i-tiv(e, vol'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or originating in the will. **2.** Having the power to will; exercising the will; voluntary. **3.** *Rhet.* Expressing a wish or permission.

Vol"i-to'res, vol'i-tō'riz *or* -rēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A former order of birds with a picarian organization, but feet not zygodactyl, including swifts, kingfishers, hornbills, etc. [< L. *volator*, flier, < *volo*, fly.]

—**vol"i-to'ri-al**, *a.* **vol'i-ta-to"ry‡**.

Volk-man'ni-a, volk-man'i-a, *n. Bot.* A group of fossil fruiting spikes with jointed, striated axes, the joints bearing verticils of slender bracts, near the base of which are situated the sporangiophores, each of the latter bearing four spore-cases; a generic name given by Sternberg. They are confined to the Paleozoic rocks, and are supposed to represent the fructification of certain species of *Asterophyllites*. [< G. A. *Volkmann*, German author.]

volks'lied", fōlks'lēt', *n.* [G.] A folk-song; popular song.

volks'raad', fōlks'rāt', *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The legislative assembly or council of the Orange Free State.

The supreme and sole legislative authority of the land [Orange Free State] was vested in a single chamber termed the *volksraad*. Each village and each field cornetcy was entitled to return by election its substantive one member to the *volksraad*, who should hold his seat for four years. G. MCC. THEAL *Hist. of S. Africa 1854-1872* ch. i, p. 4. [SON. & CO. '89.]

vol-lenge'‡, *n.* An avalanche. **va-lanche'‡**.

vol'ley, vol'i, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To discharge with a volley; as, to *volley* hot shot into the enemy. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Lawn-tennis.* To return (the ball) without allowing it to touch the ground. (2) *Cricket.* To send (the ball) to the top of the wicket.

II. *i.* **1.** To be discharged together or to fly along in or as in a volley. **2.** To be sounded together or as in a volley; as, the cannon *volleyed*. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* To return the ball before it touches the ground; as, to *volley* skilfully.

vol'ley, *n.* **1.** A simultaneous discharge of many missiles, as arrows or bullets; also, the missiles so discharged; as, a *volley* of shot.

Alvarado plied them with such lively *volleys* of musketry, as soon threw them into disorder and compelled them to abandon the ground. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 7, p. 179. [H. '51.]

2. Any discharge of many things at once, especially when accompanied with noise; as, a *volley* of oaths. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* (1) The return of the ball in play before it touches the ground. (2) *Cricket.* The sending of a ball full to the head of the wicket. **4.** *Mining.* The act of exploding blasts in sections. [< F. *volée*, flight, < L. *volo*, fly.] **vol'ley‡**. **vol'ile‡**.

—**in volley**, same as ON THE VOLLEY.—**half'-vol"ley**, *n.* **1.** *Lawn-tennis.* A return of the ball in play as soon as it has touched the ground. **2.** *Cricket.* The sending of a ball in play so that after touching the ground it flies toward the top of the wicket.—**on the v.**, on the fly; at random.—**vol'ley-gun"**, *n.* A gun that discharges a volley; a machine-gun, as the Gatling.

vol'ow, *vt.* To baptize: used derisively by the English Reformers, perhaps in allusion to the Latin *volo* (I will) used as a response in the service.—**vol'ow-er'‡**, *n.*

Vol'scian, vol'shian. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Volsci or Volscians, or to their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a pre-Latian Italic people anciently living southeast of Rome, ultimately merged in the Latin race. **2.** The language of the Volsci, closely akin to Umbrian.

vol-sel'la, *n.* Same as VELLA.

Vol'sungs, vol'sungz, *n. pl. Norse Myth.* The descendants of Volsung, the great-grandson of Odin and father of Sigmund.

volt¹, vōlt, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of electromotive force; such an electromotive force as would carry one ampere of current against one ohm resistance, or as would charge a condenser of one farad capacity with one coulomb of quantity, being slightly less than that of a Daniell cell. [After A. *Volta*, Italian electrician.]

—**volt'am"me-ter**, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity in amperes, or the potential in volts, of an alternating current, consisting of a volt-meter combined with a transformer.—**v.-ampere**, *n. Elec.* A watt: so called because it is the rate of working in an electric circuit when the current is one ampere and the potential one volt.—**v.-coulomb**, *n. Elec.* A joule: so called because the expenditure of a joule of energy will raise the potential of one coulomb of electricity one volt.—**v.-meter**, *n.* An instrument for directly measuring electromotive force or difference of potential in volts, generally a high-resistance galvanometer placed in a shunt-circuit. Compare VOLT-AMETER.

A Volt-meter.

1. Front view. 2. Side view, showing interior mechanism. *a*, armature; *b*, binding-posts; *c*, copper wire to create magnetic field; *cu*, case; *f*, fiber posts; *fr*, frame; *g*, glass; *j*, jewel screws; *n*, pointer; *r*, *r*, fine German silver resistance-wire; *s*, controlling-spring; *v*, vane; *w*, wires to binding-posts.

volt², *n.* **1.** *Manège.* A gait by which a horse moving partially sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward, makes two concentric tracks; a circular tread.

The movement is a wheel in travers (or *volte*). E. L. ANDERSON *Modern Horsemanship* ch. 11, p. 131. [G. P. P. '89.]

2. *Fencing.* A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust. [< F. *volte*, wheel, < It. *volta*, turn, < L. *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, turn about.] **volte‡**.

—**demi-pirouette volt**, a half-turn of a horse on the inner hind leg as a pivot.—**pirouette v.**, a turning of a horse about in a series of strides in which the inner hind foot treads upon one spot.—**v. in revers**, a movement of a horse in a circle on two paths, the head being directed toward the center.

vol'ta, vōl'ta, *C.* (vel'ta, *E. W. Wr.*), *n.* [VOL'TE, vōl'tē, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** *Mus.* Turn; time: in the phrases below. **2.** An old dance.—**prima volta**, first time.—**seconda v.**, second time.—**una v.**, once.

volta-. Derived from VOLTAIC: a combining form.—**vol"ta-e-lec'tric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or produced by voltaic electricity.—**vol"ta-e-lec"tric'i-ty**, *n.* Voltaic electricity. See ELECTRICITY.—**vol"ta-e-lec"trom'e-ter**, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the potential of electric currents.—**vol"ta-e-lec"tro-mo'tive**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by voltaic electricity; as, *voltaelectromotive* force.—**vol-tag'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of copying patterns into metallic forms by the electrolysis of metals.—**vol'ta-plast**, *n.* A battery specially arranged or adapted for electrotyping.—**vol'ta-type**, *n.* [Rare.] An electrotype.

volt'age¹, vōlt'ēj, *n. Elec.* Electromotive force as measured or expressed in volts; as, the usual *voltage* of the motor was 500.

volt'age², *n.* The act of making a horse move in volts.

vol-ta'ic, vol-tā'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electricity developed through chemical action or contact; galvanic; as, *voltaic* induction; *voltaic* electricity. See ELECTRICITY. **2.** Of or pertaining to Alexander Volta, of Pavia (1745–1827), who followed Aloys Galvani in the experiments resulting in the production of electricity by chemical action on plates of dissimilar metals. [< *Volta*; see def. 2.]—**voltaic arc**, see ARC.—**v. cell**, see CELL, *n.*, 6.—**v. couple**, see COUPLE, *n.*, 5.—**v. field**, the electric field surrounding the electrodes in electrolytic action.—**v. pencil**, a metal point from which a current flows, used to produce etchings on a metal plate.—**v. or Volta's pile**, see PILE³, *n.*, 2.

Vol-tair'i-an, vol-tār'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, 1694–1778), a witty and skeptical French poet, dramatist, and historian. **II.** *n.* An imitator of Voltaire in principles or style. **Vol-tair'e-an‡**.—**Vol-tair'i-an-ism**, *n.* The principles or practises of a Voltairian; the spirit, philosophy, or doctrines of Voltaire; witty and scoffing skepticism. **Vol-tair'ism‡**.

By a characteristic reaction, it is the antiquated sarcasms of *Voltairianism* that are nowadays received with smiles and shrugging of the shoulders.
DE VOGÜÉ in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., '92, p. 238.

vol'ta-ism, vel'ta-izm, *n. Physics.* The act of producing an electric current by the chemical action of a liquid on dissimilar metals; galvanism.

vol'ta-ite, vel'ta-īt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, green, opaque, hydrous aluminum, iron, potassium, and magnesium sulfate ($H_{36}K_2Fe.Mg_3(Al,Fe)_{18}O_{54}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [After Alexander *Volta*.]

volt-am'e-ter, vōlt-am'e-ter, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the amount of electrolyte decomposed by it in the unit of time. [< VOLTA- + -METER.]—**differential voltameter**, a voltameter for measuring electric resistance by comparing the volume of decomposed gases from currents passing through the circuit to be measured, with that from a current in a circuit of known resistance.—**volt"a-met'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the use of a voltameter; as, a *voltametric* estimate.

volte¹, vōl'tē, *n.* Plural of VOLTA.

volte², *n.* Same as VOLT².

—**volte'-face"**, *n.* An entire change of face or front.

Here was a *volte-face* worthy of a politician.
W. BESANT *The Demoniac* ch. 16, p. 329. [L. CO.]

vol'ti, vōl'ti, *imper.* [It.] *Mus.* Turn: a direction to turn the leaf.—**volti subito**, turn quickly.

vol"ti-geur', vel'ti-zhūr', *n.* **1.** One who vaults or jumps; a tumbler. **2.** Specifically: (1) Formerly, in the French army, one of a picked company of irregular riflemen attached to an infantry regiment. (2) Under the second empire, a rifleman belonging to any one of several regiments of infantry. [F., < *voltiger*, vault, < It. *volteggiare*, < *volta*; see VOLT².] **vol"ti-ger"‡**.

vol'tite, vel'tait, *n.* An insulating material for electric wires, etc.

vol'to‡, *n.* A vault, as of a roof.

volt'zite, volts'ait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, pearly, resinous or brownish, opaque zinc oxysulfid (Zn_6S_5O) found in implanted spherical globules. [After P. L. *Voltz*, French mining engineer.] **voltz'ine‡**.

vo-lu'bi-late, vo-lū'bi-let *or* -lēt, *a. Bot.* Twining. [< L. *volubilis*; see VOLUBLE.]

vol'u-bile, *a. Bot.* Same as VOLUBLE.

vol"u-bil'i-ty, vel'yu-bil'i-ti, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being voluble; great readiness or fluency in speech; garrulousness. **2†.** A tendency to roll; rotation. **3†.** Mutability; change. [< F. *volubilité*, < L. *volubilitas*, < *volubilis*; see VOLUBLE.]

vol'u-ble, vel'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Having a flow of words or great fluency in speaking; ready or rapid of speech; as, a *voluble* speaker. **2.** Turning readily; apt or formed to roll; rotating; revolving; as, the *voluble* years.

Thrice must the *voluble* and restless earth
Spin round upon her axle. COWPER *Task* bk. iii, l. 490.

3. *Bot.* Twisting spirally around a support; twining. **4†.** Mutable. [F., < L. *volubilis*, < *volutus*; see VOLT².]—**vol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* Volubility.—**vol'u-bly**, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

Vol'u-cres, vel'yu-crēz *or* -u-crēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A former tribe of birds including picarians and scutellaplantar passerines. **2.** A former order of birds including most picarians, parrots, and pigeons. [< L. *volucris*, bird, < *volucer*, flying, < *volo*, fly.]

vol'u-crine, vel'yu-crin, *a.* Of or pertaining to birds.

Having lured our heated brows and hands, . . . stained with the red witness of *volucrine* slaughter. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Bear Hunting* in vol. ii, p. 272. [S. & T. '49.]

[< L. *volucris*; see VOLUCRES.]

vol'ume, vel'yūm (XIII), *vt.* & *i.* **1.** To roll or swell as in a great mass or body; as, harmony *volumed* through the church. **2.** To gather in a volume; collect; as, many thoughts *volumed* up.

vol'ume, *n.* **1.** A collection of written or printed sheets of paper or similar material bound together; book; tome; as, a work in three *volumes*; a handy *volume*. **2.** A roll or scroll of vellum, papyrus, or bark upon which the ancients wrote their works. It was written on one side, fastened to other sheets in a continuous roll, and wound round an umbilicus or stick so as to be placed in a scrinium or case. See illus. under ROLL. **3.** Something of a rounded, roll-like, or swelling form; a wreath; coil; fold or turn; as, the smoke rose in *volumes*. **4.** A large quantity; an amount; mass; as, a great *volume* of water. **5.** *Math.* The solid contents or amount of space included by the bounding surface or surfaces of a solid. **6.** *Mus.* Fulness, roundness, or quantity of sound or tone. [F., < L. *volumen*, < *volutus*; see VOLT².]

—**molecular volume**, the volume occupied by a molecule: obtained by dividing the specific gravity by the molecular weight.—**specific v.**, the ratio of the volume of any substance to the volume of the same weight of another substance taken as a standard; in absolute measure, the volume of the unit of weight of any substance.—**to speak or tell volumes**, to say or mean a great deal; as, her eyes *spoke volumes*.—**v. de luxe**, a single-volume edition de luxe. See EDITION.

vol'umed, vol'yūmd, *a.* **1.** Rounded or swelling in form; forming volumes or convolute masses; as, *volumed* mists. **2.** Having bulk or quantity. **3.** Being in one or more volumes; as, a two-*volumed* history.

vol"u-men-om'e-ter, vel'yu-men-em'e-ter, *n. Physics.* An apparatus for measuring the volume of a solid body by determining the quantity of a fluid that is displaced by it. [< L. *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -METER.]

—**vol"u-men-om'e-try**, *n.* The art or process of determining volume, as by the volumenometer.

vo-lu'me-scope, vo-lū'me-scōp, *n.* A graduated glass tube used for showing the difference in volume of various compounds, especially when decomposed by chemical action. [< L. *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -SCOPE.]

vo-lu'me-ter, vo-lū'me-ter, *W.*, *or* vel'yu-mi-ter, *C.*, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the volume of a gas by the amount of liquid displaced by it in a graduated vessel, under known conditions of pressure and temperature. [< *volu-* in L. *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -METER.]

vol"u-met'ric, vel'yu-met'ric, *a. Physics.* Of or pertaining to measurement of compounds by comparison of volumes. [< *volu-* in L. *volumen* (see VOLUME) + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **vol"u-met'ric-al‡**.

—**volumetric analysis** (*Chem.*), the analysis of a compound by determining the quantity of a standard solution required to satisfy a reaction in a known quantity of the compound.

—**vol"u-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

vo-lu'mi-nal, vo-lū'mi-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to volume. [< L. *volumen* (*volumin-*); see VOLUME.]

vo-lu'mi-nous, vo-lū'mi-nus, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of many volumes; as, a *voluminous* edition; *voluminous* works. **2.** Producing many books; having written much; productive; rarely, prolix; as, a *voluminous* writer. **3.** Of great volume, bulk, or size; large; swelling; as, a *voluminous* flame; *voluminous* drapery. **4.** [Rare.] Having coils, folds, or bulky convolutions; as, a *voluminous* serpent. [< F. *voluminous*, < LL. *voluminosus*, < L. *volumen* (*volumin-*); see VOLUME.]

—**vo-lu"mi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being voluminous; especially, copiousness or prolixity.—**vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.*—**vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

vol'u-mist‡, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author.

vol'un-ta-ry, vel'un-te-ri, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or effected by the will, in any sense of the word. Specifically: (1) Resulting from or brought about by free will or unrestricted choice; unconstrained by any extraneous force or influence; freely or willingly done; as, the *voluntary* gift of a friend. (2) Resulting from or done with deliberation and purpose; purposed; intentional; volitional; as, murder in the first degree must be *voluntary*.

Love is never *voluntary* but always spontaneous.
H. JAMES, SR. *Substance and Shadow* intro., p. 21. [T. & F. '63.]

(3) Proceeding from the will as comprising the active or motive powers; spontaneous or volitional, or both spontaneous and volitional; as, "no action is of a moral nature that is not *voluntary*."

The word *voluntary* as employed in the maxim under consideration, includes more than volition, it comprehends all the spontaneous exercises of the mind; that is, all its affections and emotions. Formerly all these were included under the word will, and we still use language that requires this latitude in the construction of the term. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER *Outlines of Moral Science* ch. 27, p. 207. [S. '52.]

(4) In recent materialistic use, proceeding from or done in accordance with will, the will, however, being the subject of physical determinism; as, a criminal's actions may be *voluntary*, and yet not free. **2.** Endowed with, possessing, or exercising will; having power to act in accordance with one's own judgment, or one's own inclination, choice, or purpose; not being under extraneous restraint or constraint, especially from the will of another; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. **3.** Effecting by will, or by choice or volition; acting without being constrained by another, or by any extraneous force or constraint; as, the criminal is usually *voluntary* in his schemes and acts.

Let it be remembered that by the *voluntary* faculty, or the will, we mean simply the capacity of the mind to perform acts of volition. ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* ch. 26, p. 261. [A. '73.]

4. *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or directed or controlled by the will; subject to will; distinguished from *automatic* and *sensorimotor*; as, a *voluntary* movement of the muscles. **5.** *Eccl.* Of or relating to voluntaryism; pertaining to the doctrine of the voluntaryists; as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established church. **6.** *Law.* Specifically: (1) Unconstrained of will; without compulsion; done with one's consent; as, a *voluntary* assignment. (2) Without valuable consideration; gratuitous; as, a *voluntary* gift or grant; a *voluntary* conveyance of land. [< F. *volontaire*, < L. *voluntarius*, < *voluntas*, will, < *volens*, *-ns*, ppr. of *volo*, will.]

Synonyms: see SPONTANEOUS.

Phrases: —**voluntary agent**, same as FREE AGENT.—**v. association**. **1.** An unincorporated body of persons united for the promotion of a common purpose or for the prosecution of a public enterprise. **2.** A body of per-

sons voluntarily organized under a charter to promote public welfare or social improvement in some special regard, as the Young Men's Christian Association.—**v. confession**, a free confession by a criminal, without promise of advantage or threat of disadvantage.—**v. escape**, any liberty, not authorized by law, given to a prisoner by his keeper voluntarily, as distinguished from a liberty negligently allowed.—**v. jurisdiction**, the jurisdiction of a tribunal in regard to matters not opposed or controverted.—**v. muscle**, striated muscular fiber (except that of the heart) the action of which is controlled by the will.—**v. partition**, a partition of lands made by mutual agreement of heirs without suit.—**v. school**, a school supported by voluntary subscription; specifically, an English primary school formerly so supported, but since 1879 superseded by and managed under government supervision.—**v. waste**, damage actively done to real estate to the permanent injury of the inheritance, as cutting timber: distinguished from mere neglect or permissive waste.

Derivatives: — **vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a voluntary manner; of one's own free will; spontaneously. **vol"un-ta'ri-ous-ly**†. — **vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* The state or character of being voluntary; spontaneousness; especially, the state of possessing or exercising free will. — **vol'un-ta-tiv(e)**, *a.* Having power to act or effect as will; voluntary. **vol"un-ta'ri-ous**†.

vol'un-ta-ry, vel'un-tę-ri, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One who engages in an affair by his own will or choice; a volunteer. **2.** Any work or performance not compelled or imposed by another. **3.** *Eccl.* One who holds the principles of voluntaryism. **4.** *Mus.* An organ solo played before, during, or after service; sometimes, also, any such musical performance.

— **at voluntary**†, at will or by an effort of will.

vol'un-tar"y-ism, vel'un-ter'i-izm, *n.* The principle or belief that the support of religious or educational institutions should be by voluntary contributions, as distinguished from state support.

That is an argument, not for Establishment, but for *voluntaryism*. GEORGE TREVELYAN in *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Feb. 29, '91* p. 1310. [H. P. U. '91.]

vol'un-tar"y-ist, vel'un-ter'i-ist, *n.* One who advocates voluntaryism in religion.

vol'un-te†, *n.* Will; wish; pleasure. **vol'un-ty**†.

vol"un-teer', vel'un-tir', *v.* **I.** *t.* To offer, bestow, or contribute voluntarily or without compulsion or constraint, as services, time, means, or the like.

II. *i.* To enter into any service or undertaking of one's free will; specifically, to become a military volunteer.

vol"un-teer', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or composed of volunteers; voluntary; as, a *volunteer* organization. **2.** *Agric.* Springing up naturally, as from fallen seed, as distinguished from that growing from sown seed.

What are called *volunteer* crops, sowing themselves, give good yields for the first, second, and even third year. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 5. [R. BROS. '86.]

vol"un-teer', *n.* **1.** One who enters into or offers himself for any service of his own free will or intention; specifically, one of a body of men who form a voluntary military organization, as distinguished from those who enlist in the regular army.

In the United States volunteers consist (1) of the regular militia, or (2) of troops raised by voluntary enlistment for any special emergency. In Great Britain the volunteers are a class of troops for home service, acting as a kind of subsidiary militia, instructed wholly and equipped partly by the government, and allowed to resign at short notice except during an imminent crisis.

2. *Law.* One who takes title under a deed made without any consideration either good or valuable. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A tree growing or springing up spontaneously, as a fruit-tree; hence, anything intruding itself voluntarily. [< F. *volontaire;* see VOLUNTARY.]

vol"un-teer'ly, vel'un-tir'li, *adv.* In the manner of a volunteer; voluntarily.

vol"un-to-mo'to-ry, vel'un-to-mō'to-ri, *a.* Subject to voluntary motor influence, as the somatopleure of the embryo. [< *volunt-* in VOLUNTARY + MOTORY.]

vol'u-pere†, *n.* A cap, kerchief, or nightcap worn by women during the 14th century.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tju-]ę-ri, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or promoting sensual desire or indulgence; luxurious; voluptuous. [< L. *voluptuarius*, < *voluptа(t-)s*, pleasure.]

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who is addicted to luxury or sensual pleasures; a sensualist; sybarite.

vo-lup'tu-ate†, *vt.* To make luxurious or voluptuous.

vo-lup'tu-ous, vo-lup'chu-us *or* -tju-us, *a.* **1.** Producing, causing, exciting, or yielding sensuous or sensual gratification; as, a *voluptuous* song; a *voluptuous* climate; a *voluptuous* look or attitude. **2.** Of or pertaining to the enjoyment of or indulgence in pleasures or luxuries, especially sensuous ones; as, a *voluptuous* life. **3.** Having fulness of beautiful form, as a woman, with or without sensuous or sensual quality or feature; as, a *voluptuous* figure or lip. [< F. *voluptueux*, < L. *voluptuosus*, < *voluptas*, pleasure.]

— **vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lup'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous. **vo-lup'tie**†; **vo-lup"tu-os'i-ty**†; **vo-lup'ty**†.

Vol"u-spa', vel'u-spä', *n.* [Ice.] **1.** One of the poems of the elder Edda. **2.** [v-] A Scandinavian sibyl: an erroneous use. Compare VOLVA, 2. **Völ"u-spa'**‡.

Vo-lu'ta, vo-lū'tą, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Volutidæ*. **2.** [v-] A gastropod of this or a related genus. [< L. *voluta*, volute, < *volutus;* see VOLT².]

vol"u-ta'tion†, *n.* The act or state of rolling or wallowing, as on the ground: sometimes said of waves.

vo-lute', vo-lūt', *C. S. W.* (vel-yūt', *E. F.*), *a.* *Bot.* Rolled up in any way.

vo-lute', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-like ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals; a scroll.

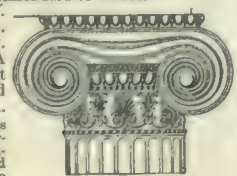

Ionic Volutes.

These drooping calyx-leaves [of the lotus] play a very important part in the history of architecture; for from these — and these only — were derived the *volutes* of the Ionic capital. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers* ch. 5, p. 178. [H. '92.]

A capital of the east porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

2. A volutoid gastropod mostly of tropical seas, and often ornamental. [F., < L. *voluta;* see VOLUTA.]

— **vo-lute'-com"pass**, *n.* Compasses for drafting in which the legs are gradually expanded so that a flat spiral may be traced. — **v.-spring**, *n.* A flat metallic spring, as of steel, coiled in a spiral conical form, and compressible in the direction of its axis: sometimes used in the running-gear of cars. — **v.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A volute-shaped case for gathering and forcing air through a tube by its rotation. **2.** A water-wheel with curved buckets, partially surrounded by a volute-shaped casing which confines the water against the wheel.

— **vo-lu'ted**, *a.* Having a volute or flat spiral scroll.

—vo-lu'tion, *n.* **1.** A spiral turn or twist; convolution. **2.** *Conch.* A whorl of a spiral shell. — **vol'ute**, *n.* A fossil of or like a volute.

Vo-lu'ti-dæ, vo-lū'ti-dē *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of gastropods, especially rachiglossates with generally only median teeth, and shell with siphonal nick and oblique columellar folds; volutes. [< VOLUTA.]

— **vo-lu'tid**, *n.* — **vol'u-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

vol'va, vel'vą, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The velum universale of hymenomycetous fungi. See VELUM. **2.** [V- or v-] A prophetess or sibyl of the Voluspa. See VOLUSPA.

The Völuspa was an inspired poem of a *Völva* or Sibyl, and embodies the records of the creation of the present world. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 27. [S. '89.]

[L., < *volvo*, roll.] — **vol'vate**, *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or having a volva.

volvet†, *vt.* To revolve or turn over, as in the mind.

vol-velle', vol-vel', *n.* [F.] A superimposed rotating or shifting piece, as the small movable plate that carries the index-finger or pointer over the face of a lottery-dial.

Vol-voc'i-dæ, vel-ves'i-dī *or* vol-vō'ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of isomastigodan flagellate infusorians having 2 flagella and holophytic nutrition, reproducing by the continuous division of individuals, and building colonies: by some regarded as algæ and called *Volvocineæ*. [< VOLVOX.] **Vol"vo-ci'na**‡. — **vol-voc'id**, *n.* — **vol'vo-cold**, *a.* Relating to the *Volvocidæ*.

Vol"vo-cin'e-æ, vel'vo-sin'ę-ī *or* -cin'e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of fresh-water algæ having a globose cœnobium produced from motile biciliate green cells: by some regarded as infusorians and called *Volvocidæ*. [< VOLVOX.]

— **vol"vo-cin-a'ce-ous**, *a.* — **vol"vo-cin'i-an**, *a.* Resembling a volvox.

Vol'vox, vel'voks, *n.* **1.** *Protoz.* or *Bot.* A genus typical of *Volvocidæ* or *Volvocineæ*. **2.** [v-] An organism of this genus, as *Volvox globator*, common in ponds; a globe-animalcule. [< L. *volvo*, roll.]

vol'vu-lus, vel'viu-lus, *n.* The twisting of an intestine or the intertwisting of two intestinal coils, causing obstruction of the intestinal canal. [< L. *volvo*, roll.]

vol'yer, vel'yer, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] In seine-fishing, a small boat in which the captain of the seine directs the proceeding. **vol'gar**‡.

vom'el-a, vem'el-ą, *n.* The sarmatier. **vorm'el-a**‡.

vo'mer, vō'mer, *n.* **1.** A bone of the skull, primitively paired, situated between the nasal passages on the median line in vertebrates above fishes. See illus. under BASICRANIAL. **2.** *Ich.* A bone of the front part of the roof of the mouth, behind the premaxillaries. **3.** *Ornith.* The pygostyle: called distinctively **caudal vomer.** [< L. *vomer*, plowshare.]

vo'mer-in(e), vō'mer-in, *C. F. S. W.* (-ain, *E. I.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vomer; as, *vomerine* teeth of a fish.

vom'i-ca, vem'i-cą, *n.* [-CÆ, -sī *or* -cē, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** Any encysted collection of purulent matter within an inner organ, especially in the lung. **2.** A sudden and profuse expectoration of putrid, purulent matter. [L., < *vomo*, discharge.]

vom'i-cin, **vom'i-cine**, } vem'i-sin, -sin *or* -sīn, *n.* Same as BRUCIN. [< VOMICA-NUX VOMICA.]

vom'it, vem'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw up or eject from the stomach, especially as a result of nausea; disgorge; spew out; puke. **2.** To eject forcibly from any hollow place; belch forth; emit; as, to *vomit* smoke or flame.

An incredible quantity of nonsense is *vomited* from the press. EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiog.* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 108. [C. & M'C. '34.]

II. *i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, especially from nausea; puke; spew. **2.** To issue with violence. [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomo*, vomit.]

— **vom'it-ing-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of vomiting.

vom'it, *n.* **1.** Matter that is ejected; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in vomiting. **2.** An emetic. **3.** The act of vomiting. — **bilious vomit**, bile forced back into the stomach and ejected with vomited matter. — **black v.**, see BLACK. — **vom'it-nut"**, *n.* One of the seeds of the nux-vomica-tree. **vom'ic-nut"**‡.

vom'it-ing, vem'it-ing, *n.* **1.** That which is vomited. **2.** The act of one who vomits; emesis. — **hysterical vomiting**, vomiting due to hysteria. — **morning v.**, the vomiting of drunkards, due to alcoholism; also, the vomiting of pregnant women. — **stercoraceous v.**, the vomiting of intestinal or excrementitial matter; fecal vomiting. — **v. of pregnancy**, the vomiting incident to pregnancy, due to disturbance of the sympathetic nerves.

— **vo-mi'tion**†, *n.* The act or capability of vomiting. — **vom'i-tiv(e)**, *a.* Causing vomiting; emetic. — **vom'i-to-ry**, *a.* Efficaceous in producing or promoting vomiting. — **vom'i-to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The principal entrance to a Roman theater or amphitheater. **2.** An emetic; vomit. — **vom"i-tu-ri'tion**, *n.* **1.** Violent vomiting with the ejection of but little matter; retching. **2.** Vomiting with but small effort; repeated vomiting. — **vom'i-tus**, *n.* A vomiting; also, vomited matter.

vôm'i-to, vem'i-tō, *n.* [Sp.] Yellow fever.

— **vômito negro**, black vomit. See BLACK.

vond'si-ra†, *n.* Same as VANSIRE.

voo'doo, vū'dū, *W. Wr.* (vū-dū', *C. E.*), *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To conjure or put a spell upon after the manner of voodoo; bewitch. **vou'doo**‡; **vou'dou**‡.

The caterpillars were bewitched before they spun their cocoons — 'voodooed,' as they say down South. W. H. GIBSON *Sharp Eyes, Bewitched Cocoons* p. 70. [H. '92.]

voo'doo, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rites, sacrifices, or practises of the voodoo; as, a *voodoo* doctor. **vou'doo**‡; **vou'dou**‡.

voo'doo, *n.* *Folk-lore.* **1.** The superstitions (collectively) prevalent among West-Indian and southern United States creoles, mulattoes, and negroes, and dealing with charms, conjury, snake-worship, and witchcraft, and, according to some, in their more degraded forms, with cannibalism and human sacrifice. **2.** A conjurer supposed to have power or skill in such practises. Called also **voodoo doctor** or **priest**, or, if preeminent in a locality, **v. king** or **queen.** **3.** *pl.* Those who practise voodoo rites and orgies; voodooists. [Of African origin; cp. HOODOO.] **hoo'doo**‡; **vau'doo**‡; **vau'dose**‡; **vau'doux**‡; **vou'dou**‡.

— **voo'doo-ism**, *n.* Belief in voodoo practises; also, all the organizations of individuals and ceremonies growing therefrom. **vou'dou-ism**‡.

voo'ga-hole", vū'gą-hōl', *n.* Same as VUG.

voor'loop"er, vūr'lūp'gr, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The man who leads the animals at the head of a bullock-train.

voor'trek"ker, vūr'trek'kęr, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] One who treks first; a pioneer.

vo-ra'cious, vo-rē'shus, *a.* **1.** Eating with greediness or in very large quantities; ravenous; as, a *voracious* person. **2.** Eager to devour; very hungry; as, a *voracious* appetite; also, rapacious; as, a *voracious* animal. **3.** Ready to swallow up or engulf; as, a *voracious* pool. [< L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), < *voro*, devour.]

Synonyms: see GREEDY.

— **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being voracious; eager greediness. **vo-rac'i-ty**‡.

vo-ra'go†, *n.* A whirlpool; an abyss. — **vo-rag'i-nous**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a whirlpool; engulfing.

vo'rant, vō'rant, *a.* *Her.* Devouring: said of animals depicted in the act of swallowing something. See illus. under ENGOULÉE. [< L. *vorant(-)s*, ppr. of *voro*, devour.]

vor'spiel, fōr'spīl, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A prelude.

vor'stel"lung, fōr'stel'lung, *n.* [G.] *Philos.* In Kantian use, a representation; an intuitional or a sensational perception, or a conception that generalizes such perceptions.

vor'tex, vōr'tex, *n.* [VOR'TI-CES, vōr'ti-sīz *or* -cēs, or VOR'TEX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A mass of rotating or whirling fluid, especially when sucked spirally toward the center; a whirlpool. **2.** *Physics.* A portion of fluid whose particles have rotatory motion; a whirl in a fluid. The fluid does not rotate in mass as a solid body, but has unequal angular velocities at different points. In vortices seen in nature, the axis of the vortex is usually a closed curve, as in the smoke-rings puffed from a locomotive, a cannon-mouth, or a smoker's lips. These circular vortices or vortex-rings move forward parallel to the same plane, the parts rotating about the circular core but the ring not rotating about its axis. If two circular vortices approach each other, one expands, rotates more slowly, and the other contracts, rotates more rapidly, and passes through the center of the larger ring without touching it. In a perfect fluid a vortex could not be formed by mechanical means, but if it existed it would be indestructible, whatever changes of shape it passed through. See VORTEX-ATOM.

A new epoch in the progress of hydrodynamics was created, in 1856, by Helmholtz, who worked out remarkable properties of rotational motion in a homogeneous, incompressible fluid, devoid of viscosity. He showed that the *vortex* filaments in such a medium may possess any number of knottings and twistings, but are either endless or the ends are in the free surface of the medium; they are indivisible. These results suggested to Sir William Thomson the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory, according to which every atom is a *vortex* ring in a non-frictional ether, and as such must be absolutely permanent in substance and duration. F. CAJORI *Hist. Math., Applied Math.* p. 382. [MACM. '94.]

3. *Helminth.* (1) [V-] A genus typical of *Vorticidæ*. (2) A planarian of this or a related genus. **4.** *Astron.* A supposed rotation of an ether round the sun and planets, carrying with it the planets and satellites in their orbital motions; a hypothesis of Descartes to account for those motions. [L., < *verto*, turn.] **vor'tice**‡.

Compounds, etc.: — **magnetic vortex**, one of the magnet-whirls in the ether, sometimes supposed to make up a line of magnetic force. — **strength of a v.**, the product of the angular velocity into the cross-section: constant for a given vortex. — **vor'tex-at"om**, *n.* An atom or molecule according to the theory that regards matter as made up of vortices in the ether. See VORTEX, 2.

The hardness and elasticity of the *vortex-atom* are explained as due to the swift rotary motion of a soft and yielding fluid. FISKE *Unseen World* essay i, pt. i, p. 25. [O. & CO. '76.]

— **v.-filament**, *n.* The fluid in rotational motion within a vortex-tube through every point of an infinitely small closed curve. — **v.-line**, *n.* A line drawn from point to point in a moving fluid and coinciding at all times in direction with the instantaneous axis of rotation. — **v. of the heart**, the spiral arrangement of fibers at the apex of the heart. — **v.-ring**, *n.* A vortex whose axis is a closed curve. — **v.-sheet**, *n.* The infinitely thin layer of fluid on a surface composed of a series of vortex-filaments arranged side by side, and rotating together. — **v.-tube**, *n.* A tubular surface formed by drawing vortex-lines. — **v.-wheel**, *n.* A turbine wheel having a central discharge. — **vortices lentis**, fine fibrous lines radiating in starlike forms from the poles of the crystalline lens. **radii lentis**‡.

— **vor'ti-cal**, *a.* Of, like, or causing a vortex. **vor'ti'cial**‡ [Erroneous form]. — **vor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

vor'ti-cel, vōr'ti-sel, *n.* *Protoz.* A vorticelloid infusorian; bell-animalcule. [< VORTICELLA.] **vor'ti-cell**‡.

Vor"ti-cel'la, vōr'ti-sel'ą *or* -cel'ą, *n.* *Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Vorticellidæ*. **2.** [v-] An infusorian of this or a related genus; a bell-animalcule.

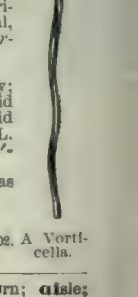

Vorticella, the bell-animalcule, has a delicate clear transparent wine-glass or bell-shaped body, carried at the end of a longer or shorter elastic thread-like stalk or pedicle. C. L. MORGAN *Animal Biology* ch. 19, p. 347. [R. '87.]

A Vorticella.

[Dim. of L. *vortex* (*vortic-*); see VORTEX.]

Vor"ti-cel'li-dæ, vōr'ti-sel'i-dī *or* -cel'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of sedentary peritrichous infusorians having subovate or campanulate animalcules, with the mouth terminal but eccentric; bell-animalcules. [< VORTICELLA.] — **vor"ti-cel'lid**, *n.* — **vor"ti-cel'li-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **vor"ti-cel'loid**, *a.*

Vor-tic'i-dæ, vōr-tis'i-dī *or* -tic'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous planarians with one genital aperture, mouth ventral, and a barrel-like pharynx. [< L. *vortex* (*vortic-*); see VORTEX.]

— **vor-tic'id**, *n.* — **vor'ti-cold**, *a.*

vor'ti-cose, vor'ti-cōs, *a.* **1.** Rotating rapidly; vortical. **2.** *Anat.* Arranged in whorls: said of the veins (**venæ vorticosæ**) of the choroid that discharge into the ophthalmic vein. [< L. *vorticosus*, < *vortex;* see VORTEX.] **vor-tic'u-lar**‡.

vor-tig'i-nous, vōr-tij'i-nus, *a.* Moving as about an axis or in a vortex; whirling.

Or with a *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable.
COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 102.

[< L. *vertiginosus*, < *vertigo;* see VERTIGO.]

vort'sek, fôrt'sek, *interj.* [S. Afr. D.] Begone! said to dogs.

vo'ta-bl'e, vō'tə-bl, *a.* Rare.] Having a right to vote, or that can be voted on or effected by votes.

vo'tal, vō'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or implying a wish, vow, or promise. [< L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*]

vo'ta-ress, vō'tə-res, *n.* A female votary. **vo'tress†.**

His mother was a *votaress* of my order.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act ii, sc. 2.

vo'ta-ry, vō'tə-ri, *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; votive; as, a *votary* chapel.

vo'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One who is addicted or devoted to or absorbed in some particular worship, pursuit, study, or the like; especially, one who is devoted or consecrated by a religious vow to some special service; a devotee; as, a *votary* of fashion or music; a *votary* of Buddhism.

'Poetry is,' according to Coleridge, 'its own exceeding great reward,' and this is, sometimes, about all that falls to its *votaries.*
F. SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary, Infelicities of Authorcraft* p. 290. [D. C. L. '72.]

2. A worshiper, as of an idol or a person. [< L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*] **vo'ta-rist‡; vo'tist†.**

vote, vōt, *v.* [VO'TED; VO'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enact, grant, ratify, or determine by vote of a legislative assembly or of any convention or conference.

The senate *voted* that the possessions of Pyrrhus should be rejected. THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. ii, ch. 37, p. 497. [R. '45.]

2. To cast as a vote; as, to *vote* the straight ticket. **3.** [Colloq.] To agree in asserting; pronounce as by vote; as, they *voted* the concert a success. **4.** [Slang.] To control the vote of; cause to cast votes as desired, as by bribery or intimidation; as, he *votes* his employees. **5†.** To devote; doom.

II. *i.* To cast a vote as a formal or an authoritative expression of opinion; especially, to exercise the right of suffrage or the elective franchise.

In Idaho, . . . widows and unmarried women holding taxable property may *vote* upon district taxes.
FISKE *Civil Government in U. S.* ch. 4, p. 94. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[< F. *voter,* < *vote;* see VOTE, *n.*]

—**to vote down,** to decide against by vote; hence, to make of no effect or to put an end to by general consent.—**to v. in,** to elect as an officer.

vote, *n.* **1.** A formal expression of will or opinion in regard to some question submitted for decision, as in electing officers, sanctioning laws, passing resolutions, etc.: commonly signified by the voice or by ballot, by a show of hands, or by rising to one's feet. **2.** Something by which such choice or preference is expressed, as a ballot or ticket or the words "aye" or "no."

New York casts thirty-six *votes* in the presidential election.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 77. [MACM. '90.]

3. That which is so expressed; also, something conveyed or granted by the decision of a majority; as, a *vote* of $10,000,000; they tendered him a *vote* of thanks. **4.** The votes of a class of people in the aggregate; as, the foreign *vote.* **5†.** A vow; prayer. [F., < L. *votum,* wish, < *volus,* pp. of *voveo,* vow.]

—**floating vote,** the votes collectively of those who have no fixed party associations, especially including those without fixed political principles.—**vote'-re-cord"er,** *n.* A machine for recording votes; votograph.

vote'less, vōt'les, *a.* Having no right to vote.

vo'ter, vō'tər, *n.* One who votes; especially, one who has a legal right to vote, as at a general election.

vo'ting, vō'ting, *ppr. & verbal n.* of VOTE, *v.*

—**vo'ting-ma-chine",** *n.* A contrivance to assist the accurate recording, counting, etc., of votes, as a ballot-box having an attachment that prints a number on the back of each ballot inserted. Compare VOTOGRAPH. —**v.-paper,** *n.* A ballot, or paper for a ballot, specifically, a form of ballot employed in British elections in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies.

vo'tive, vō'tiv, *a.* Dedicated by a vow; given in fulfilment of a vow; also, performed because of a vow; as, a *votive* offering; a *votive* service.

Gifts of priceless value, the *votive* offerings of grateful superstition. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. ii, ch. 31, p. 12. [E. P. D.]

[< F. *votif,* < L. *votivus,* < *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*]

—**vo'tive-ly,** *adv.* —**vo'tive-ness,** *n.*

vo'to-graph, vō'tə-graf, *n.* [U. S.] A vote-recorder invented by John W. Rhines for receiving and recording votes at an election. It has keys representing the candidates, and the manipulation of the keys by each voter in the act of voting produces a printed table. [< VOTE, *n.,* + -GRAPH.]

vouch, vouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uphold by satisfactory proof or credit; back with evidence or reliable assertion; support; confirm; as, to *vouch* a statement or accusation. **2.** To be surety for; warrant. **3.** *Law.* (1) To bear witness to; verify, substantiate; as, to *vouch* an account.

It is not well *vouched,* hang hearsay three times removed.
MARK PATTISON *Milton* ch. 12, p. 149. [H.]

(2) Formerly, in English practise, to call in; pray in aid of; summon; as, to *vouch* a person to defend a title.

By the feudal constitution, if the vassal's title to enjoy the feud was disputed, he might *vouch,* or call the lord or donor to warrant or insure his gift. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 300.

4†. To call to witness.

II. *i.* To give proof or testimony; bear witness; become surety for another; usually with *for.*

Don Philip. I believe I could easily produce him to *vouch for* me. COLLEY CIBBER *She Would and She Would Not* act iv.

[< OF. *voucher,* < L. *vocō;* see VOCABLE.]

vouch, *n.* A declaration that supports or attests; confirmation; sanction.

vouch-ee', vouch-ī', *n.* *Law.* A person who is called into an action to warrant or defend a title.

vouch'er, vouch'ər, *n.* **1.** Any material thing (as a writing, seal, tally, or the like) that serves to attest an alleged act, especially that serves to attest the payment or loan of money, or the delivery of something valuable.

Large sums remained without *vouchers* for their expenditure.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 306. [R. & H. '87.]

2. One who vouches for, attests, or acts as security for another; as, I must know his *voucher.* **3.** *Law.* (1) Same as def. 1, above. (2) *Old Eng. Law.* The calling in of a person, or the person called in, as warrantor, to defend a title. **vouch'or‡.**

Voucher . . . is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. ii, bk. iii, p. 300.

vouch'ment, vouch'mənt, *n.* [Rare.] A solemn declaration or assertion.

vouch-safe', vouch-sēf', *rt.* [-SAFED'; -SA'FING.] **1.** To grant, as with condescension; bestow graciously; permit; grant; deign.

Nathaniel passed her bare-headed, and the royalist beauty *vouchsafed* him the shadow of a cold smile.
AMELIA E. BARR *Friend Olivia* ch. 2, p. 18. [D. M. & CO.]

2. To assure or guarantee; as, he was *vouchsafed* a fair profit. **3†.** To receive condescendingly. [< VOUCH + SAFE.]

vouch-safe'ment, vouch-sēf'mənt, *n.* [Rare.] The act of vouchsafing; also, something granted in condescension.

voucht, *pp.* Vouched. PHIL. SOC.

vou'dou, vou'dou-ism, etc. See VOODOO, etc.

vouge, vōzh, *C.* vūlzh, *E.*, *n.* [OF.] A weapon consist-**voulge,** ing of a long staff with a variously shaped blade on one end: used by foot-soldiers in the 14th century and later.

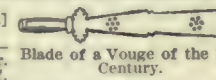

Blade of a Vouge of the 15th Century.

vough, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Same as VUG.

vour†, *vt.* To devour.—**vour'er†,** *n.* A devourer.

vous"soir', vū-swär', *vt.* To build with voussoirs; as, a *voussoired* arch.

vous"soir', *n.* *Arch.* A stone in an arch. Usually its perpendicular sides are truncated sectors, sometimes trapezoids. See illus. under ARCH.

The Roman arch and Roman dome are always constructed . . . on the principle of *voussoirs,* or truncated wedges, radiating from a centre. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 212. [J. M. '76.]

[F., < L. *volutus;* see VOLT².]

vous"sure', vū-sūr', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A vault.

vow, vou, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To promise solemnly; especially, to promise to God or to some deity or saint: sometimes with imprecation of punishment in case of failure; devote; pledge to give or undertake in fulfilment of a vow.

Aulus prayed, and *vowed* that he would raise a temple to Castor and to Pollux, the twin heroes, if they would aid him to win the battle. THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 119. [R. '45.]

2. To declare with assurance or solemnity; aver; avow.

I *vow* I bear no malice against the people I abuse.
SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 1.

3. To make a solemn threat to inflict, as vengeance.

II. *i.* To make a vow, solemn promise, or emphatic affirmation; take a vow, especially a monastic vow.

When you have *vow'd,* you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the prioress.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act i, sc. 5.

[< F. *vouer,* < LL. *voto,* < L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*]

—**vow'er,** *n.* One who makes a vow.—**vow'ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A woman who has taken a vow.

vow, *n.* **1.** A solemn promise to God or to a deity or saint to perform some act or make some gift or sacrifice; generally made in a time of peril or need, and on the condition of the fulfilment of some petition or in return for special divine favor; as, the *vow* of Jephthah; Columbus and his crew made many *vows.* **2.** A solemn engagement to adopt a certain course of life, pursue some end, observe some moral precept, or surrender oneself to a higher life of holiness; also, a pledge of faithfulness; as, marriage *vows.*

We may make a *Vow,* however, to our fellow-creatures, or even to ourselves. In such cases *Vows* amount to firm purposes or promises to pursue some end, or to perform some act, solemnly made, as in the sight of God and with an imprecation of punishment from Him should we fail through neglect. W. FLEMING *Moral Philosophy* bk. ii, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 296. [J. M. '70.]

3†. A votive offering. **4†.** A solemn and emphatic affirmation. [< F. *vou.* < L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*]

Synonyms: see OATH.

—**baptismal vows,** the solemn promises given at baptism either by the person baptized or by his parents or sponsors.—**monastic vow,** a vow made by a monk binding him to poverty, celibacy, and obedience to his conventual superiors.—**vow'-breach"†,** *n.* The breaking of a vow. **vow-break'er, vow-breaker",** *n.* = **vow-fellow,** *n.* [Rare.] A person bound by the same vow with another.

—**Vow'less,** *a.* Not having taken a vow.

vow'el, vou'əl, *vt.* [VOW'ELED or VOW'ELLED; VOW'ELING or VOW'EL-LING.] To supply with vowels or with characters representing vowels.

vow'el, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a vowel.

Brute animals have the *vowel* sounds, man only can utter consonants. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Aug. 20, '33.

vow'el, *n.* A sound or tone produced by the vibrations of the vocal cords; an open sound as opposed to a closed, stopped, mute, or consonant sound.

Philologists distinguish three primitive vowels, *a, i, u,* from which the remaining Aryan vowel-system is developed. Thus the union of *a* and *i* produces *ai* or *e,* the union of *a* and *u* produces *au* or *o,* etc. Vowels are long or short, simple or compound (diphthongs, digraphs, etc.), and a certain class of them have a semiconsonant character, as *i* and *u* (*j, y, w, i, u*), while some consonants, as *l, n, r,* have in some languages (as in English) vowel-value in certain relations. See SEMIVOWEL.

The letters a, e, i, o, u were originally devised and intended to represent the *vowel*-sounds in far, prey, pique, pole, and rule, respectively, and they still have those values, constantly or prevailingly, in most of the other languages which employ them. . . . Our written *vowels* have from three to nine values each, and they are supplemented in use by a host of digraphs, of equally variable pronunciation. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 94. [S. '67.]

[< F. *voyelle,* < L. *vocalis;* see VOCAL, *n.*]

—**close vowel,** a vowel pronounced with a contraction of the opening of the mouth or lips.—**harmonic sequence of vowels,** a peculiarity of the Scythian group of languages according to which a heavy or guttural vowel (*a, o, u*) in a root must be followed by the same sort of vowel in the suffix, and a light or palatal vowel (*e, i, ö*) in the root must be followed by a light vowel in the suffix. Every suffix has two forms, a light and a heavy, used as circumstances require.—**neutral v.,** the sound as of the *u* in *tub, turn, burn, son,* which is especially found in unaccented syllables and is an obscure form of some more distinct vowel. The letter *e* often has this pronunciation.—**vow'el-gra-da'tion,** *n.* *Philol.* The change of vowel upon which the classification of strong verbs is based; as, *drink, drank, drunk;* ablaut as distinguished from umlaut. Ablaut is an effect of accent, umlaut of assimilation. Anglo-Saxon roots in *a* have three different systems of accent, whence three ablaut conjugations; roots in *i* and in *u* have each but one, so that there are five ablaut conjugations. Verbs are, however, modified by various umlauts, and grammarians often distinguish conjugations by them, and enumerate from six to twenty of them.—**v.-mutation,** *n.* *Philol.* Same as UMLAUT.—**v.-point,** *n.* One of a system of diacritical marks written in connection with consonants in Hebrew and certain other Oriental languages to indicate the vowel sound to be given with such consonant.

Derivatives:—**vow'el-ish†,** *a.* Of the nature of a vowel.—**vow'el-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The use of vowels.—**vow'el-ist,** *n.* One who makes much use of vowels.—**vow'el-ize,** *vt.* To supply with vowel-points or -signs; as, to *vowelize* shorthand; to *vowelize* the Hebrew text.—**vow'el-less,** *a.* Having no vowels.—**vow'el-ly,** *a.* Having a large number of vowels.

vow'son†, *n.* Same as ADVOWSON.

vox, voks, *n.* [L.] Voice; especially, in music, a voice; part.

—**vox angelica,** an organ-stop of two ranks of pipes, one of which is tuned slightly sharper than the other, so that beats are produced giving a tremulous effect.—**vox cœlestis‡.**—**vox antecedens,** the theme of a canon or fugue.—**vox barbara,** a word or phrase the formation of which can not be justified by any rule of derivation or formation, as one that is half Latin and half Greek, or that involves an erroneous use of a suffix or of a prefix. The use of such terms is defensible only when no better terms can be found.—**vox consequens,** the answering part of a canon or fugue.—**vox humana,** a reed-stop for producing in an organ tones that resemble the human voice: usually having short, capped pipes, rich in the higher harmonics, and aided in effect by a tremolo.—**vox populi,** the voice of the people; public sentiment, especially when declared, as at the polls.—**vox quinta** (*Medieval Mus.*), the fifth part. Though independent of the other parts, it either corresponded in compass with one of them or aided the different parts successively. In the latter case, called **vox vagans.**

voy'age, voi'ĕj, *v.* [VOY'AGED; VOY'A-GING.] **I.** *t.* To travel or journey over; traverse.

II. *i.* To make a voyage; journey by water; also, to travel. [< OF. *voyager,* < *voyage;* see VOYAGE, *n.*]

voy'age, *n.* **1.** A journey by water, especially by sea: commonly used of a somewhat extended journey by water; formerly, any journey.

The all-beholding Sun had ne'er beholden
In his wide *voyage* o'er continents and seas
So fair a creature. SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* st. 2.

2. Specifically, the outward and homeward passages of a vessel taken together; the whole course of a vessel before reaching her home port. **3.** *Marine Insur.* The marine enterprise or undertaking entered upon: not the route taken; as, a whaling-*voyage.* **4.** [Rare.] A vessel with her cargo, crew, and supplies, as ready for sailing.

When the *voyage* is ready, the master is bound to sail as soon as the wind and tide permit.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, lect. xlvii, p. 209.

5. On whaling-vessels, a sailor's share of the proceeds of the cruise. **6.** *pl.* A book describing voyages. **7†.** The act or custom of traveling. **8†.** Any enterprise or project. [OF., < L. *viaticum,* provisions for a journey, < *via,* way.]

Synonyms: see JOURNEY.

—**bon voy"age',** bôn vwȧ'yȧzh', a good voyage (to you); a parting salutation, as wishing one a safe journey.—**broken v.,** an unprofitable voyage, as in whaling.—**continued** or **continuous v.,** a voyage viewed with respect to the actual and intended destination of the vessel or cargo, or of both. In certain cases involving the neutral character of a voyage, it has been held that the voyage was continuous where, notwithstanding an intermediate entry or transfer of cargo in a neutral port, the ultimate destination was a belligerent port.—**dance v.** [Sailors' Slang], an unsuccessful fishing-voyage.—**mixed v.,** a voyage for both whaling and sealing.—**to do v.†,** to make a journey or set out on an enterprise.

—**voy'age-a-ble,** *a.* That may be sailed or traveled over; navigable.—**voy'a-ger,** *n.* One who travels by water; a navigator.

voy"a"geur', vwȧ'yȯ'zhūr', *n.* [F.] An employee of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies, engaged in carrying men, goods, and supplies between the trading-posts on the interior lakes and rivers; also, a Canadian boatman, or a fur-trader of the Northwest.

Ascending the Mississippi, the canoes reached lake Pepin on the 17th of September, where the *voyageurs* established themselves and constructed a fort on the north side, called by them fort Beauharnois. . . . About this date (1727) this word came into use to take the place of the term coureurs de bois, to which disrepute began to be attached. The new term, as it were, legitimized the life of adventure.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. iii, bk. x, ch. 2, p. 270. [R. & H. '89.]

voy'ol, vel'əl, *n.* *Naut.* A viol. **voy'al†.**

vraic, vrāc, *n.* [F.] Same as KELP, 1. **vrach‡.**

vrai"sem"blance', vrē'sȧn'blȧns', *n.* [F.] A show of truth; verisimilitude.

vue, vū, *n.* An opening in the front of a helmet; œillère. [OF., < *ve,* pp. of *voir,* < L. *video,* see.]

vug, vug, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Same as GEODE: a miners' term. **vo'gle‡; voo'ga-hole"‡; vugg‡. vug'gy,** *a.*

Vul'can, vul'kən, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of fire and of the arts of forging and of smelting: identified with the Greek Hephæstus. **Vol'can‡; Vol-ca'nus‡; Vul-ca'nus‡.**

He is a *Vulcan,* concede me that, prithee,
Forging old ploughshares to swords in his smithy.
JULIA WARD HOWE *Philosoph-Master and Poet-Aster* st. 3.

2. *Astron.* An intra-Mercurial planet, supposed by Leverrier to exist, to account for certain unexplained perturbations of Mercury, and claimed to have been seen in transit across the sun's disk at various times. Its existence is not generally accepted by astronomers. **3†.** [*v-*] A volcano. [< L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus.*]

—**Vulcan powder,** an explosive made from nitro-glycerin, sodium nitrate, sulfur, and charcoal.

Vul"ca-na'li-a, vul'kə-nē'li-ə *or* -nȧ'li-ə, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* The chief festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23. [L., < *Vulcanus,* Vulcan.]

Vul-ca'ni-an, vul-kē'ni-ən, *a.* **1.** Relating to Vulcan or to the art of working in metals; wrought by Vulcan or by Vulcan's art. **2.** [*v-*] *Geol.* (1) Of or pertaining to Vulcanism. (2) Of or pertaining to Vulcanism or Plutonism. [< L. *Vulcanius,* < *Vulcanus,* Vulcan.] **Vul-can'ic‡.**—**Vulcanian theory,** same as PLUTONIC THEORY. Compare NEPTUNIAN THEORY.

vul"can-ic/i-ty, -ism, *n.* Same as VOLCANICITY, etc.

Vul'can-ist, vul'kən-ist, *n.* *Geol.* One who holds or teaches the Plutonic theory of the formation of rocks. See PLUTONIC. Compare NEPTUNIST. [< VULCAN.]

vul'can-ite, vul'kən-it, *n.* A dark-colored hard variety of vulcanized india-rubber that differs from the softer rubber in having been vulcanized at a high temperature. It takes a high polish, and is used for making combs, ornaments, etc., and in electrical apparatus on account of its excellent insulating properties. Called also **ebonite.**

vul″can-i-za′tion, vul″can-i-zē′shun, *n.* The process of treating crude india-rubber with sulfur at a high temperature, thereby increasing its strength and elasticity, yielding, according to the degree of heat and amount of sulfur used, either soft or flexible rubber or the hard form called *vulcanite* or *ebonite*. Originally called **metallization.** **vul″can-i-sa′tion‡.**

vul′can-ize, vul′can-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] To cause, as crude india-rubber, to undergo the process of vulcanization. [< VULCAN.] **vul′can-ise‡.—vul′can-i″za-**[or **-sa-**]**bl(e,** *a.*— **vul′can-i″zer** or **-ser,** *n.* An apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber.

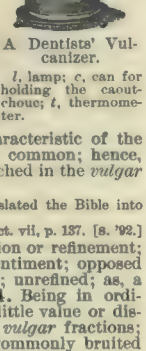

A Dentists' Vulcanizer.

l, lamp; *c*, can for holding the caoutchouc; *t*, thermometer.

vul-ca′no†, *n.* A volcano.

vul″can-ol′o-gy, *n.* Same as VOLCANOLOGY.— **vul″can-o-log′ic-al,** *a.* —**vul″can-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

vul′gar, vul′gar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or to the common herd or crowd; consisting of, suited to, or practised by the uneducated masses; hence, now most commonly, displaying or indicating a low, coarse, or common nature; plebeian; somewhat coarse; boorish; low; sometimes, in loose usage, verging upon obscenity; as, *vulgar* sports; the *vulgar* herd; a *vulgar* person.

It is a matter of doubt whether any *vulgar* man suspects the full extent of his vulgarity. BAYARD TAYLOR *Story of Kennett* ch. 15, p. 160. [H. & H. '66.]

2. Pertaining or belonging to or characteristic of the people at large; being in general use; common; hence, vernacular; national; as, Wicklif preached in the *vulgar* tongue.

At Wartzburg . . . he [Luther] first translated the Bible into the *vulgar* tongue. CARLYLE *Hist. of Literature* lect. vii, p. 137. [S. '92.]

3. Lacking in elegance or in cultivation or refinement; offensive to good taste and refined sentiment; opposed to reputable literary usage; inelegant; unrefined; as, a *vulgar* word, speech, or practise. **4.** Being in ordinary or common use; hence, being of little value or distinction; ordinary; commonplace; as, *vulgar* fractions; the *vulgar* opinion. **5.** [Archaic.] Commonly bruited or spread abroad; public; as, *vulgar* report. [< F. *vulgaire*, < L. *vulgaris*, < *vulgus*, common people.]

Synonyms: base, broad, coarse, gross, ignoble, inelegant, inferior, loose, low, mean, obscene, obscure, offensive, rude, unauthorized, underbred, vile. See COMMON; POPULAR.—**Antonyms:** aristocratic, chaste, choice, cultivated, cultured, dainty, elegant, high-bred, learned, literary, lofty, polite, refined, select, stylish.

—**vulgar era,** the Christian era. —**v. purgation,** the freeing of oneself from a charge by an ordeal of fire or water or by combat: opposed to *canonical purgation*, or purgation by oath.

vul′gar, *n.* **1.** The common people: obsolete except collectively with the definite article.

It is thus with *the vulgar;* and all men are as *the vulgar* in what they do not understand. BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* pt. ii, § 4, p. 43. [BELL '89.]

2†. The vernacular tongue.

vul-ga′ri-an, vul-gē′ri-an, *a.* [Rare.] Vulgar.

vul-ga′ri-an, *n.* A person with vulgar taste or manners: said especially of the vulgar rich.

Everything they saw appeared wonderful to them; everything they stopped to examine they touched. They were *vulgarians.* LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. v, ch. 16, p. 384. [H.]

vul′gar-ism, vul′gar-izm, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being vulgar; coarseness; vulgarity. **2.** *Rhet.* A word or phrase offensive to good taste, or suggestive of lack of culture; any violation of reputable literary usage in the employment of language. Compare SOLECISM; BARBARISM.

'For to' which is now never joined with the infinitive except by a *vulgarism*, . . . is not uncommon in the Elizabethan writers. E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* ¶ 152, p. 102. [MACM. '73.]

Synonyms: see SLANG.

vul-gar′i-ty, vul-gar′i-ti, *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being vulgar; vulgarness. (1) Low condition in life; commonness.

Nothing is so offensive as the aspirings of *vulgarity*, which thinks to elevate itself by humiliating its neighbor. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Country Church* p. 128. [G. P. P. '61.]

(2) Lack of refinement in conduct or speech; coarseness. **2†.** The common herd; rabble. [< F. *vulgarité*, < LL. *vulgaritas*, etc. < L. *vulgaris;* see VULGAR.]

Synonyms: see SLANG.

vul″gar-i-za′tion, vul″gar-i-zē′shun, *n.* The act or process of vulgarizing. (1) A causing to become inelegant or coarse. (2) Diffusion among the masses.

The *vulgarization* of rudiments is not the advancement of knowledge. HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iii, letter vi, p. 104. [R. BROS. '75.]

vul″gar-i-sa′tion‡.

vul′gar-ize, vul′gar-aiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I″ZING.] **I.** *t.* To make vulgar or common; make coarse or unrefined; bring to the level of the vulgar or ordinary; also, to diffuse among the common people.

If we can not be amused without *vulgarizing* our speech, and dissipating our minds and debauching our morals, then . . . we had better go on plodding in the dull round. H. C. POTTER *Sermons of the City* ser. xix, p. 290. [E. P. D. '81.]

II. *i.* To act in a vulgar way. **vul′gar-ise‡.** —**vul′gar-i″zer,** *n.*

vul′gar-ly, vul′gar-li, *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner, in a low and mean way; coarsely or indecently; as, a person who talks *vulgarly.* **2.** By or in the manner of the common people; popularly; as, it is *vulgarly* believed.

The tyranny of the majority was at first, and is still, *vulgarly* held in dread. MILL *On Liberty* ch. 1, p. 13. [T. & F. '63.]

3†. Publicly.

vul′gar-ness, vul′gar-nes, *n.* The quality of being vulgar; vulgarity.

vul′gate, vul′get *or* -gēt, *a.* **1.** [V-] Belonging or relating to the Vulgate. **2.** [Rare.] Common; popular; usual. [< L. *vulgatus*, pp. of *vulgo*, make common, < *vulgus*, common people.]

Vul′gate, *n.* **1.** St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible, now used, with some modifications, as the authorized version by the Roman Catholics.

Jerome translated the Gospels into Latin, then the vernacular or vulgar tongue, about A. D. 383, the remaining New Testament somewhat later, and the Old Testament from the Hebrew between 390 and 405. In the 9th century this translation entirely superseded the Latin version of the 2d century. The edition of Pope Clement VIII. of 1592–'93 is the source of the modern Douay version, and the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. [Rare.] The vulgar tongue; vernacular.

vul′gus, vul′gus, *n.* [L.] **1.** The common people; the crowd; the vulgar. **2.** [School Slang.] A short exercise in the composition of Latin verses, required daily in some English classical schools.

Every inferior, i. e., non-prefect, in the school was required every night to produce a copy of verses of from two to six lines on a given theme. . . . This was independent of a weekly 'verse task' of greater length, and was called a '*vulgus*,' I suppose, because everybody the vulgus — had to do it. T. A. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 82. [H. '88.]

vuln, vuln, *vt. Her.* To wound: especially said of the pelican tearing her breast for her young. See PELICAN. [< L. *vulnero;* see VULNERABLE.] —**vulned,** *a.* Wounded; bleeding: obsolete except in heraldry.

vul′ne-ra, vul′ne-ra, *n.* Plural of VULNUS.

vul′ner-a-bl(e, vul′ner-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be wounded; capable of receiving injuries.

They say the alligator, the rhinoceros, though inclosed in bullet-proof mail, have each a spot where they are *vulnerable.* HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 36, p. 425. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

2. Figuratively, liable to attack; assailable; indefensible; as, a *vulnerable* point of character. **3.** [Archaic.] Having power to wound; injurious. [< F. *vulnérable*, < LL. *vulnerabilis*, wounding, < L. *vulnero*, wound, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), wound.] — **vul″ner-a-bil′i-ty, vul′ner-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

vul′ner-a-ry, vul′ner-ē-ri, *a.* **1.** Tending to cure wounds or external injuries; as, *vulnerary* herbs. **2†.** Producing or relating to wounds.

vul′ner-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Any application, especially one composed of medicinal plants, capable of healing an external wound. [< L. *vulnerarius*, of wounds, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), wound.]

The plaintain . . . from time immemorial has been used as a *vulnerary.* DYER *Folk-Lore of Plants* ch. 11, p. 143. [A. '89.]

vul′ner-ate†, *vt.* To wound.—**vul″ner-a′tion†,** *n.*

vul′ner-ose, vul′ner-ōs, *a.* Suffering from many wounds; wounded. **vul′nose‡.**

vul-nif′ic†, *a.* Giving or causing wounds. **vul-nif′ic-al†.**

vul′nus, vul′nus, *n.* [VUL′NE-RA, *pl.*] [L.] A wound.

—**vitis vulnus,** the wound-gall of the grape.—**v. sclopetarium** (*Mil. Surg.*), a gunshot wound.—**v. simplex,** an incised wound; a cut.

vul′pe-cide, vul′pē-said, *n.* A fox-killer; especially, one who kills a fox otherwise than by hunting with hounds; also, the act of so killing a fox: regarded as unsportsmanlike by lovers of fox-hunting. [< L. *vulpes*, fox, + *cædo*, kill.] **vul′pi-cide‡.**

Vul-pec′u-la, vul-pec′yu-la, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* A small northern constellation, the Fox: sometimes called **V. cum Anser**e (the *Fox with the Goose*). See CONSTELLATION, 57.

vul-pec′u-lar, vul-pec′yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fox, especially a young one.

vul′pic, vul′pic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the lichen *Cetraria Vulpina.* [< L. *vulpes*, fox.]

—**vulpic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{14}O_8$) contained in certain lichens and mosses, from which it is extracted by chloroform.

Vul-pi′næ, vul-pai′nē *or* vul-pī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Canidæ* with vertically contractile pupils, as in foxes, etc. **Vul′pes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vulpes*, fox.]

vul′pin-ate†, *vi.* To assume the character of a fox.

vul′pine, vul′pin *or* -pain (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a fox; resembling or related to the foxes.

The *vulpine* bark of the eagle. BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets* p. 12. [H. & H. '77.]

2. Like a fox in character or actions; sly; crafty.

Vulpine knowingness sits yet at its hopeless problem, 'Given a world of Knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action.' CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. vi, p. 209. [C. & H.]

[< L. *vulpinus*, < *vulpes*, fox.]—**vulpine opossum, phalanger,** or **phalangista,** an Australian phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), like a small fox and gray with a yellowish-white belly, white ears, and a black tail.

vul-pin′ic, vul-pin′ic, *a.* Same as VULPIC.

vul′pin-ism, vul′pin-izm, *n.* The character or quality of being vulpine; artfulness; slyness.

vul′pi-nite, vul′pi-nait, *C. W.* (-pin-cit, *E. S. Wr.*), *n. Mineral.* A scaly variety of anhydrite from Vulpino, Italy: cut for ornamental purposes.

vul-sel′la, vul-sel′a, *n. pl. Surg.* Forceps for grasping morbid growths: double-clawed or having hooked teeth at the free end of each jaw. [L., < *vulsus*, pp. of *vello*, pluck.] **vol-sel′la‡; vul-sel′lum‡.**

vul′ture, vul′chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** An Old World vulturine falconoid bird having the head and neck naked, or partly so, and feeding mostly on carrion.

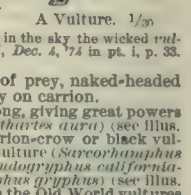
A Vulture. 1/30

The crested black or Arabian vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the griffin or fulvous vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), the Nubian or eared vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*), and the small Egyptian vulture or Pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*) (see PHARAOH'S CHICKEN) are found in the Mediterranean region. *Otogyps auricularis* is the African eared vulture; *Gypohierax angolensis*, the Angola vulture.

Always overhead can we see hanging in the sky the wicked *vulture.* T. G. APPLETON *Nile Journal, Dec. 4, '74* in pt. i, p. 33. [R. BROS. '76.]

2. An American cathartoid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion.

The wings are very long and strong, giving great powers of flight. The turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) (see illus. under TURKEY-BUZZARD), the carrion-crow or black vulture (*Catharista atratus*), the king-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), the California vulture (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), and the condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) (see illus. under CONDOR) are examples. Both the Old World vultures and the American obtain their prey by sight.

[< F. *vautour*, < L. *vultur*, < *vulsus*, pp. of *vello*, tear.]

vou′tur†; vou′ture†.—vul′ture-ra″ven, *n.* An African corvine bird (genus *Corvultur*).

Vul-tu′ri-dæ, vul-tiū′ri-dī *or* -tū′ri-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds variously limited, having the head and neck entirely or partially featherless, and feeding partly on carrion: now partitioned between the *Cathartidæ* and *Falconidæ*, or restricted to naked-headed *Falconidæ.* [< L. *vultur;* see VULTURE.]

—**vul′tur-oid,** *a.*

Vul″tu-ri′næ, vul″tiu-rai′nī *or* -tu-rī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, especially those with a featherless head: typical Old World vultures. **Vul′tur,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *vultur;* see VULTURE.]

vul′tur-ine, vul′chur-[*or* -tiūr-]in *or* -ain, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ.* **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a vulture. **vul′tur-ish‡; vul′tur-ous‡.**

—**vulturine sea-eagle,** the Angola vulture.

vul′tur-ism, vul′chur-izm *or* -tiūr-izm, *n.* The quality, character, or state of being vulturine; rapacity.

vul′turn, vul′tūrn, *n.* The Australian brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*). [Var. of VULTURE.] **vul′tern‡.**

The Vulturn. 1/25

vul′tur-ous, vul′chur-us *or* -tiūr-us, *a.* Resembling a vulture, especially in greed or rapacity.

Then glided a *vulturous* Beldam forth. TENNYSON *The Dead Prophet* st. 7.

vul′va, vul′va *or* vul′va, *n.* [VUL′VÆ, vul′vī *or* vul′vē, *pl.*] *Anat. & Zool.* **1.** An opening or entrance; specifically, the external opening of the female genital organs. **2.** A small opening or channel leading from the third ventricle of the brain into the infundibulum. Called **vulva cerebri.** [L., covering, < *volvo*, turn.]

—**vestibule of the vulva,** the portion of the vulva immediately behind the mouth of the vagina.

—**vul′var,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva; as, *vulvar* hernia.—**vul′vi-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of the vulva. **2.** *Bot.* Like a cleft with projecting edges. **vul′vate‡.—vul′vis-mus,** *n.* A painful spasmodic contraction and extreme sensibility of the sphincter vaginæ muscle; vaginismus; vulvism.—**vul-vi′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the vulva.

vulvo-. Derived from Latin *vulva* (see VULVA): a combining form.—**vul″vo-u′ter-in(e,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.—**vul″vo-vag′i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the vagina; as, the *vulvovaginal* canal.—**vulvovaginal glands,** the glands of Bartholin. —**vul″vo-vag″i-ni′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

vum, vum, *vt.* [New Eng.] To vow: a colloquial corruption: used in the minced oath *I vum.*

vyce†, *n.* Vice; fault.

vy′ing-ly, vai′ing-li, *adv.* So as to emulate or rival.

vyne†, *n.* Vine.

vyse†, *n.* Same as VISE1.

W

W w Roman. 𝔚 𝔴 Black Letter. *W w* Script.

W, w, dub'l-yū, *n.* [w's, W's, or Ws, dub'l-yūz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-third in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," Ↄ: the sign of bilabial consonant movement made vocal by *u* sound, opening as in *woo, we*, closing unrecognized in standard English as in *low, few*. It is called a semivowel, sonant, voiced, continuous labial; sometimes, a fricative.

The mouth having been rounded for *u* (see U), and the lips constricted, they open with *u* resonance upon the following vowel. The special constriction and opening are necessary to produce *w* before *ū*, as in *woo* = wū; but before other vowels a simple unrounding and opening from *u* produces the consonantal effect; *ua, ui, uo* closely resemble *wa, wi, wo*.

wh. If the vocal cords are not closed so as to vibrate when the *w* movements are made, sund breath will be blown into the *n* chamber and a surd *w*, Visible Speech Ↄ, will be made. This is often preceded by *h*, as in *white* = hwait, *when* = hwen; but also occurs after other surds, as *q, s, t*; *quart* = cwert, *sweet, twin*.

The modern English *w*'s almost all come from Anglo-Saxon; the sound occurs also with the *u* of some words from Latin and French, and the *o* of French words in *ot.* *quart, suitably, reservoir*. See further under Q.

The consonant *u* or *w* sound has appeared freely and passed away strikingly in the Indo-European tongues. No record of the Greek *w* or digamma, so well known to philologists, is found in the manuscripts of literature. The *w* of Latin was written with the same letter as the vowel *u, v*. In the second century A. D it changed into the spirant *v*, and so continues through the Romanic tongues. The Scandinavian and Old High German also began with *v* = *w* abundant, which has now become a spirant. Anglo-Saxon preserves the original sound, but many words have lost it: (1) initial before *r*, as in *write, wrong;* before *l*, as in *wisp* < *lisp*. (2) medial sometimes in *thew, toe, sue*, as in *thong* < As. *thwang, two* = tū, *answer, sword*; (3) final *w* has changed to its vowel or dropped in sound entirely; *few* = fū, *sparrow* > *sparrow, tooth* > *true*. The Normans could not pronounce German *w* easily, but substituted *gu, r, u, qu*: *guerre* (*war*) > *querrilla*. There was confusion about *h* and *w*, the AS. *hu* was turned over: *hwat* > *what*; and silent *w* was written by blunder, as *whole* for *hole*. W easily changing to *u*, and, combining freely with other letters, is concerned in many phonetic changes, especially in classic Latin, such as *v* > *u* in *votre, solution*, and *wa, ua*, > wa, *o* in English *was, sauce*.

The *w*'s average 2.31 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature, according to Professor Whitney's examination. W. D Whitney *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274 (s. '74).

W is a ligature of VV. For earlier history of V, see its vocabulary place. V, then the sign of the vowel *u*, came into use, single and double, in England for consonant *u* = w, through Anglo-Norman influence, 1150–1280. The v's are at first written separate or sometimes ligatured, VV. The earliest Anglo-Saxon, like Old High German, makes the same use of u, v, uu, vv, vu. But from the ninth century to 1280 a special Anglo-Saxon character was used, Ƿ < runic ᚹ, *wēn*, hope, and *wyn*, joy, the eighth letter of the futhorc < early Greek Ϝ.

The two u's or o's were naturally spoken of as "double u" and *o* as "single *o*," and although *wi, we*, and *wan* were early proposed as names for the new ligature, no phonetic name has gained currency. The French call it *double v*, the Germans *we*. For further details, see F, U, V, Y.

2. An abbreviation. (1) West. (2) See Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Chem.* Tungsten (wolfram). (2) *Hydrodynamics.* (*w*) The component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z.

wa', wē, *n.* [Scot.] Wall.

waa†, *n.* Wo.

waag, wāg, *n.* [Abys.] A monkey, the grivet.

waa-hoo', *n.* Same as WAHOO, 1.

waa'li-a, wā'li-ą, *n.* [Afr.] A treronine pigeon (*Vinago waalia*).

wab, wab, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A web. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Gabble.

wab'ber, wob'gr, *n.* The daman; coney.

wab'ble, wob'l, *v.* [WAB'BLED; WAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To cause to wabble. See def. below.

II. *i.* **1.** To oscillate or sway unsteadily from side to side, especially while rotating, as a top or spindle.

Perchance, the unequal attraction may set up a *wobbling* rotation of the ring. Wiseheli *Walks, etc.* ch. 37, p. 216 (Chaut '85.)

2. [Colloq.] To vacillate or show unsteadiness. [< LG. *wabbeln*, wabble, akin to WAVE, *v.*] **wob'ble‡.**

—wab'ble-saw', *n.* A circular saw hung out of the usual right-angled adjustment on its axis, for convenience in dovetailing, mortising, etc.

—wab'bler, *n.* One who or that which wabbles. (1) A drunken cutter. See DRUNKEN. (2) *Prov. Eng.* A boiled leg of mutton. **—wab'bly**, *a.* Having a tendency to wabble; rolling about unsteadily. **wob'bly‡.**

wab'ble¹, *n.* An unsteady motion, such as is made by unevenly balanced bodies in rotatory motion or by water when affected by strong winds.

wab'ble², *n.* A warble or bot; especially, the squirrel-bot, or the lesion effected by it. [For WARBLE², *n.*]

wab'ble²†, *n.* The great auk.

wa-be'no, wą-bē'nō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A kind of song and pow-wow practised by the Indians of northwestern America. **wa-be'noe‡.**

Persons familiar with the state of the western tribes of this continent, particularly in the higher northern latitudes, have long been aware that the songs of the Indian priesthood, and *wabenoes*, were sung from a kind of pictorial notation, made on bark.

Schoolcraft *Oneota* ch. 1, p. 29. (W. & P. '45.)

wa'bron, wē'brǫn, *n.* [Scot.] The common plantain. [Cor. of WAYBREAD.] **wa'bert‡; wa'bran‡.**

wab'ster, wab'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A webster or weaver.

waccher†, wac'chere†, *n.* Same as WATCH, WATCHER.

wach, wacht. Watch, watched. Phil. Soc.

wach'na, wech'nq, *n.* [Alaska.] A small cod (*Eleginus navaga*) of the arctic regions, with slipper-like parapophyses.

wack'e, wak'ę, *n.* -e, *C. S. Wr.*¹; -ę, *W.*¹; wak, *W.*² *Wr.*²), *n. Petrol.* A brown earthy or clayey rock regarded as an alteration-product of some trappean or doleritic material. [< G. *wacke*, a kind of rock.] **wack'y‡.**

wack'en†, *v.* Same as WAKEN.

wack'en, wac'n, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Lively; sharp; wanton. **2†.** Watchful. [< AS. *wacan* (pp. *wacen*), wake.]

wad¹, wed, *vt.* [WAD'DED; WAD'DING.] **1.** To press (fibrous substances, as tow or cotton) into a mass or wad, or into wadding; as, he *wadded* the cotton for me. **2.** To pack with a wad or wadding, for protection, as valuable freight, or to pad or stuff with wadding; as, to *wad* a mattress. **3.** To line with wadding, for warmth or softness or to give shape; as, to *wad* a coat. **4.** To place a wad in, as a gun-barrel or cartridge, or to secure in place with a wad, as a bullet or load.

wad², *v.* [Scot.] To wed.—**wad'dit,** *imp.* Wedded.

wad³, *v.* [Scot.] Would.

wad⁴, *v.* [Scot.] To wager; bet.

wad¹, *n.* **1.** A small compact mass of any soft or flexible substance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining, or to lessen the shock of concussion; as, a *wad* of hair, tow, or rags. **2.** *Firearms.* A piece of paper, cloth, leather, or a felt or pasteboard disk used to hold powder and shot in place, as in a gun-barrel or cartridge. **3.** Fibrous material for stopping up breaks, leakages, etc.; wadding. **4.** *Geram.* A portion of fine clay used to cover earthenware made of a coarser material, especially to cover the edges of vessels. **5.** [Slang.] Money, especially bank-notes; as, he has plenty of *wad*. [< O. Sw. *wad*. Sw *vadd;* cp. D. G. *watte*, Dan. *vat*.]

—wad'-cut"ter, *n.* A hollow punch with circular edge for cutting disk-shaped pasteboard or felt wads for guns. **—wad'-hook,** *n.* The worm of a ramrod, or a ramrod with its worm, for extracting wads from a gun.

wad², *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An amorphous, reniform, earthy, hard or soft, black mixture of manganese, cobalt, and copper hydroxids, also with iron hydroxids. Called also *asbolite, bog-manganese, earthy manganese, lampadite*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as PLUMBAGO. **wadd‡.**

wad³, *n.* [Scot.] A wager.

wad⁴, *n.* Same as WOAD.

wa'da-bl(e, wē'dą-bl, *a.* That may be waded; fordable, as a pond or a stream. **wade'a-bl(e‡.**

wad'der, wed'gr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who grows or cultivates woad.

wad'die, wad'l, *vt.* [Austral.] To strike with a waddle. **wad'dy‡.**

When the white thieves had left me the black thieves appeared,
My shepherds they *waddied*, my cattle they speared.
Robert Lowe *Songs of the Squatters* ii, st. 7.

wad'die, wad'l, *C.* (wed'l, *E.*), *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A thick war-club used by the aborigines, running through a variety of shapes, from that of the boomerang to club-shaped forms. **2.** A walking-stick. **wad'dy‡.**

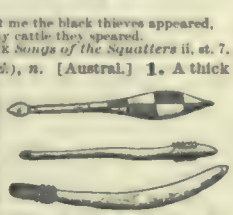

Waddies of the Natives of Victoria.

wad'ding, wed'ing, *n.* **1.** Wads collectively; any substance used as material for wads, especially carded cotton in sheets, used for padding bed-covers, garments, etc. **2.** A wad or wads, as for a gun. **3.** The act of applying a wad or wads. **—wad'ding-ma"chi-er,** *n.* A machine to apply size to the surface of cotton wadding.

wad'dle, wed'l, *v.* [WAD'DLED; WAD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. or Obs.] To tread down by walking through unsteadily, as a field of growing wheat.

II. *i.* To walk with a waddle, like a duck or goose, or with very short, quick steps; rock or sway from side to side in walking; move clumsily, as a very fat person.

Where the short-legged Esquimaux *Waddle* in the ice and snow.
Bret Harte *An Arctic Vision* st. 1.

[Dim. of WADE.]

—wad'dler, *n.* One who or that which waddles. **—wad'dling-ly,** *adv.* In a waddling manner.

wad'dle¹, *n.* The act of walking unsteadily with a swaying motion from side to side; a rocking walk.

wad'dle², *n.* A thorny excrescence, as of a skate.

wad'dle³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wattle.

wad'dle⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wane of the moon.

wad'dling, wod'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fence of wattles.

wade, wēd, *v.* [WA'DED; WA'DING.] **I.** *t.* To pass through or cross, as a river, by walking on the bottom; walk through, as a liquid.

The old Euphrates dwindled in its bed
And ran a puny stream a child might *wade*.
Bickerstaeth *Yesterday, Today, and For Ever* bk. viii, l. 943.

II. *i.* **1.** To walk through water, or, by extension, through other liquid or any substance, as mud or sand, or through high grass or the like.

But while they [Franks] were considering what to do, a beautiful white hart was seen to *wade* across the river, thus showing them the place of a ford, over which the army was able to pass.
H. Bradley *Story of the Goths* ch. 12, p. 123. (G. P. P. '88.)

2. To proceed slowly, laboriously, or tediously; as, to *wade* through difficulty or a prolix volume. **3†.** To enter or penetrate deeply. [< AS. *wadan*, move.]

wade, *n.* **1.** The act of wading; as, a *wade* in a brook. **2.** [Colloq.] A place where it is necessary to wade, as a ford. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A road that crosses a stream.

wa'der, wē'dgr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which wades. **2.** A long-legged bird that wades in water in search of food, especially a grallatorial bird, as a plover, sandpiper, snipe, heron, or stork. **3.** *pl.* High water-proof boots and leggings combined, worn especially by anglers in fly-fishing.

wadge, waj, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To wager; bet.

wad'i, wed'i, *n.* [Ar.] A valley containing the bed of a mountain torrent, generally dry in the dry season. **wad'y‡.**

Wady is the Arabic name for valley, and they apply it to every depression in the desert plain which, in the rainy season, gives passage to the water that runs into it from the hills and higher grounds in the neighbourhood. S. Olin *Travels in Egypt and Holy Land* vol. i, ch. 20, p. 356. (H. '44.)

wa'ding bird. Same as WADER, 2.

wad'mil-tilt†, *n.* A coarse heavy woolen cloth used as wrapping for powder-barrels, and as safety-packing for ammunition.

wad'mol†, *n.* A thick, coarse, hairy, durable woolen cloth, used by the poor in northern Europe for garments. [< Ice. *vaðmāl*, < **vaðr*, WAD¹, *n.*, + *māl*, measure.] **wad'-mail†; wad'mal†; wad'ma-rel†; wad'mealt.**

wad'na, wed'nq, *v.* [Scot.] Would not.

wad'set, wod'set, *n. Scots Law.* A pledge of lands or other heritable subjects as security for a debt. [< WAD³, *n.* (< AS. *wed*, pledge), + SET, *n.*, 17.] **wad'sett‡.**

—wad'set-ter, *n.* One to whom a wadset is made.

wad'y, *n.* [Ar.] Same as WADI.

wae¹, wē. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Sorrowful. **II.** *n.* Wo.

—wae'ful, *a.* [Scot.] Woful; sad.—**wae'ness,** *n.* [Scot.] Sadness.—**wae'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Melancholy.—**wae'sucks,** *interj.* [Scot.] Alas!

wae²†, *n.* A wave.

waeg, wēg, *n.* [Scot.] The kittiwake gull.

waf†, *imp.* of WEAVE, *v.*

waf, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WAFF.

wa'fer, wē'fgr, *vt.* **1.** To attach with a wafer or wafers; as, to *wafer* a notice on a door. **2.** To seal or fasten with a wafer or wafers; as to *wafer* a letter.

wa'fer, *n.* **1.** A thin hardened disk of flour, gelatin, or other suitable substance, used for sealing letters, attaching papers, or receiving the impression of a seal.

How profoundly would he nib a pen—with what deliberation would he wet a *wafer!*
Lamb *Essays of Elia, South-Sea House* p. 10. [W. L. & Co.]

2. A very small flat disk of unleavened bread used in the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and some other churches. Roman Catholics substitute the word *host*, considering the term *wafer* to be disrespectful.

The *wafer* now in use in the Roman [Catholic] Church is a small thin portion of unleavened bread, bearing upon it either the figure of Christ or the initials I. H. S. In the Church of England *wafers* have been used from the earliest times of Christianity, and are still not uncommonly used, but the rubric of the present Prayer-book maintains that the best and purest wheaten bread that may be conveniently obtained will suffice. McClintock and Strong *Cyc. Biblical Lit.* vol. x, p. 845. [H. '81.]

3. A small thin disk, or two disks, of dry paste, within or between which medicinal powders are enclosed so as to be easily taken by the patient; a form of capsule. **4.** *Mil.* A disk of priming-material used in artillery-work for firing a charge of powder. **5.** *Cookery.* (1) A circular cake of cooked paste, as of flour. See WAFFLE.

And *wafers* piping hot out of the glede.
Chaucer *C. T., Miller's Tale* l. 193.

(2) A very thin light biscuit: when sweetened called **sugar-wafer.** **6.** *Phot.* A thin flat cake of compressed developing materials, which when dissolved in water forms a developer for dry plates. [< OF. *waufre*, < D. *wafel*, wafer.]

—medallion wafer, a wafer impressed with a design differing in color from its background.—**unmedicated w.,** a water chiefly used by bakers to prevent cakes from clinging to the cooking-pans, and by confectioners to separate sticks of candy.—**wa'fer-ash",** *n.* The hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).—**w.-bread,** *n.* **1.** See WAFER, *n.*, 2. **2.** Bread cut into very thin slices.—**w.-cake,** *n.* A wafer (see WAFER, 5), especially if sweetened; also, a eucharistic wafer.—**w.-irons** or **w.-tongs,** *n.* A hinged pair of blades for holding wafers to be baked.—**w.-woman†,** *n.* A female vender of wafer-cakes: often employed as a go-between in intrigues.

—wa'fer-er†, *n.* A seller or maker of cakes called wafers.—**wa'fer-ing,** *n.* The act of sealing or joining with a wafer; also, the union thus made.—**wa'fer-ster†**, *n.* A woman who makes or sells wafers.—**wa'fer-y,** *a.* Like a wafer.—**wa'fer-y†,** *n.* Pastry; cakes.

wa'ferd, *pp.* Wafered. Phil. Soc.

waff†, *vt. & vi.* To wave.

waff², wqf, *C.* (wôf, *E. I.*), *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bark. [For WAUF, *v.*]

waff, *a.* [Scot.] Low-born; worthless; inferior. **waff.**

waff, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] A spirit or ghost; also, a disagreeable faint odor. **2.** A slight ailment. **3.** A hasty motion. **4.** The act of waving. **5.** A light stroke.

waf'fle¹, waf'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To waver, fluctuate.

waf'fle², *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To bark incessantly; also, to snuffle and whine, as dogs. [Freq. of WAFF², *v.*]

waf'fle, *n.* **1.** A batter cake baked in waffle-irons.

Park Row and Bowery . . . street-venders . . . prepare oyster-stews while you take out your pocket-book, and bake *waffles* while you determine the time of day.
J. H. Browne *Great Metropolis* ch. 9, p. 99. [Am. P. Co. '69.]

2. A cake rolled thin and baked; wafer. [< D. *wafel*, wafer.] **—waf'fles-irons,** *n. pl.* An iron cooking-utensil consisting of hinged halves, between which batter is held and baked to form waffles; usually indented so as to give a large heating surface and to form a pattern on the waffle.

Waffle-irons.

wa'foure†, *n.* Same as WAFER, 5.

waft, wąft, *C. W. Wr.* (wâft, *E. I. S.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry gently with an irregular fluctuating movement in or on a buoyant medium, as air or water; as, a fragrance *wafted* from the meadows; leaves *wafted* across the lake by the breeze. **2.** To carry lightly, as in a buoyant medium.

O bear me, ye cherubim, up,
And *waft* me away to his throne!
Cowper *Longing to Be With Christ* st. 1.

3†. To signal or beckon to by waving a hand, handkerchief, etc. **4†.** To sustain

by buoyancy; keep afloat. **5†.** To turn quickly, as the eyes; direct, as one's glance.

II†. *i.* To be borne or conveyed as in a current of air or water; float. [Variant of WAVE[1], *v.*]

waft, wŏft, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or of that which wafts. **2.** A breath or current of air; hence, a passing odor.

> The sultry air
> Went out to sea, and puffed the sails of ships
> With thymy *wafts*, the breath of trodden grass.
> JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 26.

3. *Naut.* (1) A signal made with a flag or pennant. (2) A signal-flag or -pennant, formerly rolled or knotted.

> We heard the ship fire a gun, and saw her make a *waft* with her ancient, as a signal for the boat to come on board.
> DEFOE *Robinson Crusoe* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 311. [T. T. '40.]

waft'age, wŏft'ĕj, *n.* Conveyance by wafting; also, the reach or range of such wafting.

waft'er, wŏft'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which wafts.

waft'ure, wŏft'chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** A wafting or waving motion; a beckoning by waving something.

> He is to follow the *wafture* of his master's hand to the right or left. HERBERT *Field Sports* in vol. i, p. 362. [S. & T.]

2. Conveyance by wafting; as, the *wafture* of incense. **3.** That which is wafted, as an odor.

wag, wag, *v.* [WAGGED, wăgd; WAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move lightly and quickly from side to side or up and down, as something held or jointed at one end; as, to *wag* the head or finger: said especially of the motion of a dog's tail that indicates pleasure.

> The Tilt-up, as this sandpiper is universally known in this section, . . . is remarkable for perpetually *wagging* the tail.
> B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania* p. 94. [E. K. M. '90.]

2†. To nudge.

II. *i.* **1.** To move quickly in opposite directions alternately; sway, swing, or oscillate. **2.** To move on at a regular pace; proceed regularly.

> And so life *wagged* on in the valley, with high satisfaction to all concerned but Will.
> R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men, Will o' the Mill* p. 85. [S. '87.]

3. To depart; go away: now only colloquial. [< O. Sw. *wagga*, akin to AS. *wegan*, move.] — **wag'-hal"ter†,** *n.* One who wears or wags a halter; one likely to be hanged.

wag[1], *n.* The act or motion of wagging, as of the head.

wag[2], *n.* **1.** A droll fellow who says witty or humorous things; sometimes, a person who makes practical jokes; formerly, a person given to any kind of coarse merriment.

> We all know the *wag's* definition of a philanthropist — a man whose charity increases directly as the square of the distance.
> GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 38, p. 420. [H. '73.]

2. [Colloq.] A fellow; chap: often in pleasantry.

> Mother's *wag*, pretty boy, Father's sorrow, father's joy.
> ROBERT GREENE *Sephestia's Song to her Child* st. 1.

[Abbr. of WAGHALTER, < WAG, *v.*, + HALTER[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see CLOWN.

—wag'-wit", *n.* A would-be wit; waggish fellow.

wa"-gang", wä'-gŏng', *n.* [Scot.] A going away.

wa-ga'ti, wä-gä'ti, *n.* The East-Indian leopard-cat.

wagd, *pp.* Wagged. PHIL. Soc.

wage, wĕj, *v.* [WAGED, wĕjd; WA'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage in and keep up vigorously, as a conflict, or any struggle; as, to *wage* war. **2.** *Ceram.* To prepare by kneading or working, as clay used in pottery. **3†.** To wager. **4†.** To attempt or risk. **5†.** *Old Eng. Law.* To give a pledge or security for the performance of, as of an agreement. **6†.** To let out or invest in expectation of profit or reward. **7†.** To engage for wages or pay wages to; employ; hire.

II†. *i.* **1.** To contend as in battle; conduct a struggle. **2.** To pledge or bind oneself; engage. **3.** To serve as offset, as in a bet or in risk: followed by *with*. [< OF. *wager, wagier*, < LL. *wadio*, < *wadium*; see WAGE, *n.*]

—to wage battle or **battel** (*Old Eng. Law*), to give a gage or pledge (as by throwing down the glove) to do battle with an opponent. **—to w. one's law,** to give gage or sureties, as a defendant in an action of debt, to appear on a given day, with compurgators, and deny on oath that he owes the debt.

wage, *n.* **1.** Payment for service rendered, especially the pay of manual laborers receiving a fixed sum per day, week, or month; hire: usually plural. **2†.** A pledge; gage. [OF., < LL. *wadium* (< Goth. *wadi*), pledge.]

Synonyms: see SALARY.

—living wage (*Recent Polit. Econ.*), the amount of compensation for services that will enable the laborer to meet fairly and fully the physical, mental, and moral requirements and conditions of his life, individual and social: contrasted with *starvation wages*. **—wage'-earn"er,** *n.* One who works for wages.

> *Wage-earners* and their families about make up a majority of the people. J. H. COWPERTHWAIT *Money* ch. 4, p. 64. [G. P. P. '92.]

—w.-fund, *n.* See WAGES-FUND, under WAGES. **—w.-work,** *n.* Work done for pay or wages; especially, manual labor. **—w.-worker,** *n.* One who labors for wages.

—wage'dom, *n.* The system under which wage-earners live. **—wage'less,** *a.* Not receiving wages.

wa'ges-less"†. — **wage'ling†,** *n.* A hireling.

wa'gel, wĕ'gel, *Wr.*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The young of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). **wag'gel†.**

wa'gen-boom", wä'gen-bōm', *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The wagon-tree.

wa'ger, wĕ'jẽr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stake (something) on the outcome of an uncertain event or on the future decision of a question; as, to *wager* a new hat on the result of an election.

> Every thing dear to nations was *wagered* on both sides.
> MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 6, p. 107. [P. S. & CO. '53.]

2. To make the subject of a bet: with a clause as object; as, I *wager* the fault is yours, not mine.

II. *i.* To make or offer a bet or wager; as, to *wager* on the speed of a ship. — **wa'ger-er,** *n.*

wa'ger, *n.* **1.** An agreement between two or more persons that a certain sum of money or other thing shall be paid or delivered to one of them on the happening or not happening of a specified (but uncertain) event; a bet.

Wager or gambling contracts are, commonly, not binding in law, and therefore not enforceable by suit. Where the wager has been paid, however, courts have refused to aid the losing party to recover it, on the principle that the parties were equally in the wrong. In some States an action for recovery of a paid wager is given by statute.

> It was formerly held in England, that some *wagers* are valid contracts at common law. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 755.

2. The thing pledged or promised in such agreement. **3.** [Rare.] That on which stakes or bets are laid; the subject of a bet. [< OF. *gageure*, < *wager*; see WAGE, *v.*]

—wa'ger-cup", *n.* A piece of plate, usually of gold or silver and shaped as a drinking-cup, goblet, or vase, offered as a prize in racing or other contests. **—w. of battle,** anciently, a mode of legal trial by personal combat either between the parties or between their respective champions. **—w. of law,** anciently, a mode of trial whereby a defendant acquitted himself of a debt by taking his oath that he owed the plaintiff nothing, and having eleven compurgators present to swear that they believed his oath to be true.

wa'gerd, *pp.* Wagered. PHIL. Soc.

wa'ges, wē'jez, *n.* Plural of WAGE.

Synonyms: see SALARY.

—wa'ges-fund", *n.* *Polit. Econ.* That part of the capital of a country employed in paying the wages of labor; regarded by some economists as determining, together with the number of laborers, the rate of wages. By other economists it is regarded as merely the aggregate of individual wages, and therefore inappropriately called a "fund." The theory of a wages-fund has a less important place in economics than formerly. **wage'-fund"‡.** — **w.-man,** *n.* [Rare.] One who works for wages.

wag'et, *n.* A light-blue color.

wag'get, *vi.* To stumble; stagger.

wag'ger-y, wag'gẽr-i, *n.* The words, manner, or conduct of a wag; good-natured mischievous jocularity; drollery; pleasant roguery; sometimes, practical joking.

> He is capable of grave imprudence, not from braggadocio, for he has not the least trace of it, but from mere love of *waggery*.
> STEPNIAK *Underground Russia* [trans.] *Clemens* p. 65. [S. '83.]

wag'gie, wag'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wagtail.

wag'gish, wag'ish, *a.* **1.** Being or acting like a wag; given to sportive tricks or to witty hits.

> An elderly gentleman with . . . a flexible nose, to which he could give a whimsical twist when he wished to be *waggish*.
> IRVING *Traveller, Hunting Dinner* p. 21. [G. P. P. '63.]

2. Said or done in waggery.

Synonyms: see JOCOSE.

—wag'gish-ly, *adv.* — **wag'gish-ness,** *n.*

wag'gle, wag'l, *v.* [WAG'GLED; WAG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to wag in short, quick movements; as, a duck *waggles* its tail on leaving the water.

> The Viceroy was prostrate with laughter, and could only *waggle* his hands feebly at Mellish.
> KIPLING *Plain Tales, Germ Destroyer* p. 117. [L. CO.]

2. [Slang.] To gain the mastery over; subdue; whip.

II. *i.* To wag quickly and frequently; also, to show a wabbling or waddling motion.

> His tail *waggled* more Even than before:
> But no longer it wagg'd with an impudent air.
> BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Jackdaw of Rheims* st. 8.

[Freq. of WAG, *v.*]

wag'gle, *n.* A waggling or wagging.

wag'gon, wag'gon-age, etc. Same as WAGON, etc.

wa'ging-board", wē'jing-bōrd', *n.* *Ceram.* A board or table upon which potters' clay is kneaded. **wa'ging-ta"ble†.**

wag'l, wag'ld. Waggle, waggled. PHIL. Soc.

wag'moire†, *n.* A quagmire.

wag'nak, wăg'nąk, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as BAAG-NOUK.

Wag-ne'ri-an, văg-nē'ri-ąn, *C.*, *or* wag-nī'ri-ąn, *a.* **1.** Relating to Richard Wagner (1813–'83), the German musical composer and reformer, or to his works. See WAGNERISM. **2.** Pertaining to or named after Rudolph Wagner (1805–'64), a German anatomist and physiologist; as, the *Wagnerian* or germinal spot.

—Wag-ne'ri-an, *n.* One who advocates or accepts the theories of Richard Wagner.

Wag'ner-ism, văg'nẽr-izm, *C.*, *or* wag'-, *n.* The theory of Richard Wagner in matters pertaining to the music-drama, as exemplified in the construction and rendition of his own operatic works. Its chief point, especially that in which it differs from the method of the old Italian opera-composers, is its insistence on the equal cooperation of music, both vocal and orchestral, poetry, scenic effect, and action, no one of these being subordinate. To attain this end Wagner discarded the conventionalities of Italian opera, especially its sharply distinguished movements and easily caught tunes, substituting a continued succession of melodic phrases, with somewhat complex harmonies and elaborate orchestration, and laying special stress on the leitmotif. See LEITMOTIF. The influence of Wagnerism is noticeable in most recent dramatic music. **Wag-ne'ri-an-ism‡.**

wag'ner-ite[1], wag'nẽr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow, translucent magnesium fluophosphate (Mg_2PO_4F), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [After F. N. von *Wagner*, Bavarian mineralogist (1788–1851).]

Wag'ner-ite[2], văg'[*or* wag']nẽr-īt, *n.* A follower of Richard Wagner and of his theories of the music-drama: used, with more or less contempt, for *Wagnerian*. **Wag'ner-ist‡.**

wag'on, wag'ųn, *vt.* [Colloq.] To transport in a wagon.

wag'on, *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle strongly constructed and used to carry heavy loads, usually having a rectangular box-like body, with a removable seat, with or without a top, and with a tongue for two horses; also, a conveyance less solidly made for express and merchandise delivery, or a similar vehicle of yet lighter build for passengers; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle.

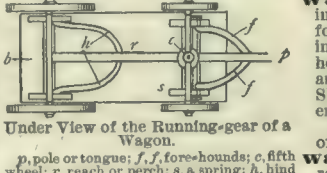

Under View of the Running-gear of a Wagon.

p, pole or tongue; *f*, *f*, fore-hounds; *c*, fifth wheel; *r*, reach or perch; *s*, a spring; *h*, hind hounds; *b*, body.

> It was not till the year 1776 that a *wagon* was seen in Tennessee.
> J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* ch. 2, p. 67. [D. M. & CO. '72.]

2. *Eng. Railways.* A vehicle for carrying merchandise, as distinguished from a carriage for passengers; a freight-car; as, a goods-*wagon*. **3.** A mine-car. **4.** A frame holding four edges of cane for cutting or trimming goldleaf to size. The leaf does not stick to cane as it would to metal. **5.** [W-] *Astron.* The Dipper, or Charles's Wain. **6†.** A chariot. [< D. *wagen*, < OHG. *wegan*, move.] **wag'gon‡.**

Compounds, etc.: **—army wagon.** **1.** A wagon for carrying army stores and ammunition. **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for carrying foot-soldiers on the plains. **—Conestoga w.,** a style of wagon for freight, with broad wheels, for deep soil and prairie traveling: originally made at Conestoga, Pennsylvania. **—covered w.,** a wagon having a top. See illus. under TRAIL, *v.* **—hurry-up w.,** a wagon having an extension-ladder and elevating-platform, used for repairs to overhead wires of electric railways. **—mor'tar-wag"on,** *n.* A wagon for transporting a mortar-bed and mortar. **—wag'on-boil"er,** *n.* A steam-boiler with semicylindrical top somewhat resembling a covered wagon. **—w.-bow,** *n.* One of several wooden bows bent to form a support for a wagon-cover or wagon-sheet. **—w.-box,** *n.* That part of a wagon which is borne by the running-gear and in which goods may be placed. **w.-bed‡.** **—w.-breast,** *n.* In coal-mining operations, a breast along which mine-cars or wagons may be run to the working-face. **—w.-ceiling,** *n.* A semicylindrical ceiling. **—w.-hammer,** *n.* An upright bolt with a head like a hammer, used for pivoting the doubletree to the tongue. **—w.-headed,** *a.* Having a semicylindrical head or top, resembling a wagon-top; having a round-arched roof. **—w.-hoist,** *n.* An elevator or hoist used in carriage-factories and stables. **—w.-jack,** *n.* A jack or lift used to raise the axle of a carriage, wagon, etc., sufficiently to admit of removing a wheel for axle-greasing or repairs. **—w.-load,** *n.* A wagon's capacity: a unit of measurement. **—w.-lock,** *n.* A device, as a chain, for locking the wheel of a wagon. See LOCK-CHAIN. **—w.-master,** *n.* One who has charge of a wagon or wagons; especially, an officer in charge of the wagons of a military train. **—w.-roof,** *n.* A semicylindrical vault of plain construction; barrel vault. **—w.-sheet,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A covering of ducking used on wagons in the Western plains. **2.** [Eng.] A tarpaulin to cover an open goods-wagon. **—w.-shoe,** *n.* A skid, shoe, or drag to check the speed of a wagon on a down grade. **—w.-top,** *n.* **1.** A covering for a wagon. **2.** That portion of some locomotive-boilers that is over the fire-box and above the rest of the shell. **—w.-train,** *n.* **1.** A train of wagons, pack-animals, etc., for the transportation of emigrants or merchandise. **2.** The equipment of a military force for the carriage of ammunition, provisions, tents, and hospital supplies. **—w.-tree,** *n.* A South-African shrub (*Protea grandiflora*) of the protead family, 6 to 8 feet high. Its reddish-brown, prettily marked wood is sometimes used in the construction of wagon-wheels. **wa'gen-boom"‡** [S. Afr. D.]. **—w.-truck,** *n.* See TRUCK[2], 3. **—w. vault,** a barrel vault. **—wag'on-way",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining operations, a horse-road, usually a tramway underground.

Derivatives: —wag'on-age, *n.* **1.** The amount paid for conveyance or transportation in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively. **wag'gon-age‡.** — **wag'on-ess†,** *n.* A female wagoner. **wag'gon-ess†.** — **wag'on-ful,** *n.* A wagon-load. — **wag'on-ry†,** *n.* Wagons collectively; conveyance by wagons.

wag'on-er[1], wag'ųn-ẽr, *n.* **1.** A wagon-driver. **2.** [W-] *Astron.* (1) Same as AURIGA. (2) The Dipper. **3†.** A charioteer. **wag'gon-er‡.**

wag'on-er[2]†, *n.* An atlas of maps or charts. **wag'on-er-book"†.**

wag"on-ette', wag'ųn-et', *n.* A carriage or pleasure-wagon built to hold six or eight persons, usually topless, having two lengthwise back seats facing inward, and one or two seats crosswise in front. [< F. *wagonet*, < *wagon*, WAGON.] **wag"gon-ette'‡;** **wag"on-et'‡.**

wag'on-wright", wag'ųn-rait', *n.* A maker of wagons or carriages, or of both.

wag'pas-tie†, *n.* An urchin; rogue.

wag'ship†, *n.* Waggishness.

wag'some, wag'sum, *a.* [Rare.] Waggish.

wag'tail", wag'tāl', *vi.* [Rare.] To flutter like a wagtail.

wag'tail", *n.* **1.** A motacilloid bird, especially of *Motacilla* or a related genus: named from its habit of wagging the tail when on the ground. The typical wagtails, of the genus *Motacilla*, as the common European **pied wagtail** (*M. lugubris*), have the back black or gray, the breast black, and lower parts white, except in the **gray wagtail** (*M. penelope*), which is yellow below. The **yellow wagtails,** of the genus *Budytes*, have the back olive, olive-green, or brownish, and the lower parts yellow. *B. rail* is the common yellow wagtail, and *B. flavus* the blue-headed yellow wagtail, of which a variety (*leucostriatus*) occurs in Alaska. *Limonidromus indicus* is the **Indian wagtail.**

The Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail (*Budytes flavus*). 1/5

2. A water-thrush (*Seiurus*). **3.** One who is pert; formerly, a familiar and contemptuous form of address.

—wag'tail-fly'-catch"er, *n.* A fantail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*) of Australia, etc., with black-and-white plumage like a pied wagtail. Compare illus. under FANTAIL. **wag'tail-fan'tail‡.**

wag'-wan"ton, wag'-won'tųn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Quaking-grass (*Briza media*). **wag'want‡.**

wah, wä, *C. W.* (wä, *E.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] The panda.

wah, *interj.* [Rare.] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

> He took it out in his fingers, and, *wah!* it was the ruby.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *India and Japan* ch. 9, p. 128. [G. P. P. '55.]

Wa-ha'bi, wą-hä'bi, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect in Arabia, founded by Abd-el-Wahab (1691–1787), a reformer who rejected all doctrines and practises not found in the Koran, such as wine-drinking, invoking saints, honoring the dead at shrines, using tobacco, wearing silk and gold, etc. The sect became dominant in Nejd and Shomer, and was overthrown in 1818, but has since recovered much influence. **Wa-ha'bee‡;** **Wa-ha'bite‡.**

—Wa-ha'bi-ism, *n.* The doctrines and practises of the Wahabis. **Wa-ha'bit-ism‡.**

wa-ha'he, wą-hä'hē, *n.* [Maori.] A medium-sized round-headed tree (*Dysoxylum spectabile* or *Hartigbeea spectabilis*) of the bead-tree family with large odd-pinnate evergreen leaves, furnishing a bitter and tonic infusion used by Bushmen as a stomachic, and drooping panicles of pale-colored flowers succeeded by pear-shaped capsules. It is cultivated for ornament and its wood is used in cabinet-work. **ko'he‡;** **ko"he-ko'he‡.**

wa-hoo', wą-hū', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** The burning-bush. **wa-hoo'‡.** **2.** The winged or small-leaved elm (*Ulmus alata*), a small tree of the southern United States and of the Western States from Nebraska to Texas, with corky branches and hard close-grained wood difficult to split and much used for hubs of wheels, etc. **wha-hoo'‡.**

wah'wah, wä'wä, *n.* [Borneo.] A gibbon.

Wai'bling, vai'bling, *n.* Same as GHIBELLINE. [< G. *Waiblingen*; see GHIBELLINE.]

waid†, *imp.* & *pp.* of WEIGH, *v.*

waif, wēf, *a.* [Scot.] Feeble; paltry; ignoble. **waff‡.**

waif, *n.* **1.** A homeless, neglected wanderer, whether man or animal.

> He was a *waif*, and friends had none. A. C. SMITH *The Waif* st. 4.

2. Anything carried hither and thither by the wind or

washed on the shore from sea or ocean; also, anything tossed or thrown away purposely, or any odd or stray article. **3.** *Law.* (1) Something stolen and then abandoned by the thief while running away to avoid arrest. (2) Anything found and unclaimed, the owner being unknown. **4.** That which comes along by chance. **5.** *Naut.* A waft; especially, in whaling, a canvas-covered hoop at the top of a light pole, hoisted to the masthead as a signal to boats. See WAFT. [OF., < Ice. *veif*, waif, < *veifa*, shake.] **waift**†; **waive**†.

Wal"il-at'pu-an, wol'il-at'pu-an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

wail[1], wēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To grieve over with or as with wails; lament; bemoan; bewail; as, to *wail* a loss or woe.
II. *i.* To utter wails; express sorrow or regret by crying or mourning; also, to make a sound like moaning.

Now *wail* low winds about the forest eaves.
ELAINE GOODALE *Fringed Gentian* st. 4.

[ME. *wailen*, < Ice. *væla*, < *væ*, woe.] **weyle**†.
—**wail'ing,** *n.*— **wail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

wail[2]†, *vt.* To choose or select. See WALE[2].

wail, *n.* An inarticulate long-drawn sound of lamentation, especially when high-pitched; a shrill moan of grief; plaintive cry; also, any sad sound, as of the wind.

O heard ye yon pibroch sound sad in the gale,
Where a band cometh slowly with weeping and *wail*?
CAMPBELL *Glenara* st. 1.

waild, *pp.* Wailed. PHIL. Soc.

wail'er[1], wēl'ėr, *n.* One who wails or laments, especially a hired mourner, as in some countries.

wail'er[2], *n.* [North. Eng.] A lad employed in coal-mines to remove refuse matter from coal in the cars.

wail'er-ess, *n.* A woman who wails. **wail'ster**†, Very beautiful are the laments of the *waileresses*, much like the Gaelic coronach. CARMEN SYLVA in *The Forum* June, '89, p. 458.

wail'ful, wēl'ful, *a.* [Archaic or Prov.] **1.** Deeply sorrowing. **2.** Greatly to be lamented. **3.** Making a mournful sound.

A whispering blade
Of grass, a *wailful* gnat, . . . might all be heard.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 18.

wail'ment†, *n.* Wailing; lamentation.

wai'ment†, *vt.* To sorrow; lament. **way'ment**†.

wai"men-ta'tion†, *n.* Lamentation.

wain, wān, *vt.* [Archaic.] To carry or fetch; bring; convey.

wain, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A four-wheeled vehicle for conveyance of merchandise; wagon.

They saw, slow rolling on the plain,
Full many a baggage-cart and *wain*.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 4, st. 27.

2. [W.] *Astron.* Charles's Wain. **3.** [Poet.] A chariot.

Thrice the sun's bright *wain* Has circled heaven.
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 10, st. 72.

4†. Gain; profit. [< AS. *wægn*, < *wegan*, carry.]
—**Arthur's** or **Charles's Wain,** the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major. **Butcher's Cleaver**; **Great Dipper**; **Northern Car**; **Plow**;—**The Lesser W.,** Ursa Minor.—**wain'bote**†, *n.* A feudal allowance of lumber or timber for making or repairing wagons.—**w.man**†, *n.* **1.** The driver of a chariot or wagon. **2.** W. The constellation Auriga.—**w.shilling,** *n.* A toll anciently levied in England on market-wagons.
—**wain'a-ble**†, *a.* Cultivable; arable.— **wain'age,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The team and implements necessary for the cultivation of land. Compare GAINAGE.

Fines at the discretion of the court were limited, so that even a villein should not be deprived of his *wainage*.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol. i, § 173, p. 552. [s. '78.]

wain'scot, wān'skot (XIII), *vt.* [-SCOT-ED or -SCOT-TED; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING.] To line or panel, usually with wood, but sometimes with other material, as glass or marble; form a wainscot for. **wain'scoti;.**

The walls were rudely *wainscotted* with oak, black with age.
LADY SYDNEY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* vol. ii, letter ix, p. 49. [F. & H. '67.]

wain'scot, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A lining for inner walls, usually of wood, but sometimes of marble or other material; usually paneled, and generally extending only part way from the floor.

The old house had *wainscots*, behind which the mice were always scampering and squeaking and rattling down the plaster.
HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. 1, p. 27. [O. & O. '72.]

2. Eng.] One of several noctuid moths; especially, a leucanid. **3**†. Timber, other than English, suitable for wainscoting: the original meaning. See WAINSCOT-OAK. [< D. *wagenschot*, oak-timber of the finest quality, < *wagen* (see WAGON) + *schot*, wainscot.]
—**wain'scot-chair",** *n.* A chair with a paneled back like seat.—**w.-clock,** *n.* A high, narrow clock, with long pendulum, etc., inclosed in a case; so called because generally placed against the wainscot.—**w.-oak,** *n.* The Turkey oak of Europe. See OAK.—**w.-panel,** *n.* A panel-board for a wainscot.

wain'scot-ing, wān'skot-ing, *n.* **1.** Material for a wainscot; a wainscot; also, wainscots collectively.

Carved *wainscoting* eight feet high covers the walls. H. TAINE *Notes on England* tr. by W. F. Rae, ch. 17, p. 222. H. & W. '72.]

2. The act or occupation of lining walls with wainscots.
wain'scot-ting;.

wain'wright", wān'rīt", *n.* Same as WAGONWRIGHT.

wair, wār, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To bestow or expend; waste; squander. **ware;.**

wair[1], *n.* A piece of timber six feet long by one foot broad.

wai're-po, wī'rē-pō, *n.* [New Zealand.] A sting-ray (*Dasybatis brevicaudatus*); stingaree.

waische†, *pp.* of WASH, *v.*

waise, wēz, *vt.* [Scot.] To guide; direct; lead. **weise**†.

waist, wēst, *n.* **1.** That part of the body between the chest and the hips lying beneath the ribs or thorax and above the haunch-bones; the part of the trunk normally smaller or narrower than the rest.

The Venus de Medici measures 26 inches round the *waist*, to a height of 5 feet 3 inches.
J. J. PIPE *Number One* talk v, p. 128. [F. & W. '89.]

2. *Naut.* That section of a ship between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. See illus. under SHIP.

I stood in the *waist* on the weather side, watching the gradual breaking of the day. R. H. DANA, JR. *Two Years Before the Mast* ch. 2, p. 8. [O. & CO. '69.]

3. The central and cylindrical part of a locomotive-boiler. **4.** The middle part or section of any object, especially if it be of less diameter than the remaining portions; as, the *waist* of an hour-glass; the *waist* of a violin. **5.** A belt, band, or girdle worn around the body at the waist; waistband. **6.** That part of a woman's dress or other garment covering the body from the waistband upward; also, a similar garment for children, upon which lower garments may be buttoned. [< AS. **wæxt* (cp. *wæstm*, shape), < *weaxan*, grow.] **wast**†; **waste**‡.

Compounds:—**waist'an"chor,** *n.* An anchor stowed in the waist; a sheet-anchor.—**w.-belt,** *n.* **1.** A belt of silk, leather, or other material worn around the waist as part of a costume. **2.** The belt worn by officers and men in the military and naval service, to hold the scabbard of the sword or bayonet.—**w.board,** *n. Naut.* A board put in the waist, especially in the gangways, to prevent seas coming over.—**w.-boat,** *n.* A boat carried in a vessel's waist, known on a whaling-ship as the *second mate's boat*.—**w.-boater,** *n.* The second mate of a whaling-ship.—**w.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A wrapper worn around the waist. **2.** In tropical countries, a cloth of cotton or muslin, partially covering the waist, passing over both hips and under the thighs. **3.** *Naut.* The hammock-cloths of the nettings in the waist.—**w.-deep,** *a.* & *adv.* Sufficiently deep to reach from the feet to the waist; as, a pool *waist-deep*.—**w.-high,** *a.* & *adv.* As high as the waist; as, *waist-high* grass.—**w.-piece,** *n.* The steel braguette of medieval armor.—**w.-rail,** *n.* [Eng.] A horizontal piece of the side-framing in railway-carriages.—**w.-torque,** *n.* A twisted girdle, often made of spiral bars, worn in northern Europe during the earlier parts of the middle ages.—**w.-tree,** *n.* A spare spar at one time used on shipboard instead of a bulwark between quarter-deck and forecastle.

waist'band, wēst'band, *n.* A band for the waist of a person, especially such a band constituting the upper part of lower garments, as trousers and skirts.

waist'coat, wēs'kōt *or* wes'cut (XIII), *n.* **1.** A garment, commonly sleeveless, worn under the coat, covering a man's waist and chest; a vest. Compare VEST.

Within the first week of my passion, I bought four sumptuous *waistcoats*. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 26, p. 197. [C. & H.]

2. A similar garment worn by women. **3**†. A long vest worn with trunk and hose under a slit doublet; an undercoat, usually embroidered, often reaching to the thighs.
—**sleeved waistcoat,** a garment of coarse stuff, worn by porters, etc., consisting of a waist with sleeves, to protect the shirt-sleeves in doing dirty work. **jumper**‡; **sleeve' waist"coat**‡.
—**waist'coat-er**†, *n.* **1.** One who wears a waistcoat as an outside garment. **2.** Hence, formerly, a lewd woman: from the use of that mode of dress by such.—**waist'coat-ing,** *n.* A textile fabric, colored in various patterns, specially prepared for men's waistcoats.

An Embroidered Waistcoat or Undercoat, as worn in the early part of the 18th century.

waist'ed, wēst'ed, *a.* Having a waist; shaped with a waist; as, a *waisted* coat.

waist'er, wēst'ėr, *n.* **1.** An apprentice or new hand on a whaling-vessel, placed at work in the ship's waist to learn his duties. **2.** [Eng.] An old seaman in the naval service who has never been promoted.

wait, wēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To delay departure or action until the coming or prior action of; remain quietly in expectation of; await; as, *wait* your master at the door; the wise man *waits* his opportunity.

It struck me . . . that nature in this region seems to be *waiting* the long expected trumpet-call of civilization.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 155. [S. '90.]

2. [Colloq.] To put off or hold in abeyance until the coming of some one or the occurrence of some event; postpone; delay; as, do not *wait* breakfast for me. **3**†. To attend as a result; follow as a consequence. **4**†. To escort; attend; accompany. **5**†. To observe or take notice of; watch for; expect. **6**†. To concoct or plan.
II. *i.* **1.** To rest patiently in expectation; remain inactive or stay in one place in anticipation of an arrival or event, or until the proper time comes for action: often with *for*; as, *wait* at the gate; the thief *waits for* a chance to steal. **2.** To look forward to something; be in expectation; usually with *for*; as, to *wait for* the salvation of God. **3.** To stand in readiness; as, the soldiers *wait* for orders; patriots *wait* for the call of their country.

Around thy throne shall faithful nobles *wait*.
T. TICKELL *On the Prospect of Peace* l. 390.

4. To perform duties of personal service or attendance; be or act as a waiter; as, to *wait* at table; he *waits* in a restaurant. **5**†. To be watchful; be observant or on one's guard; as, to *wait* for an attack. [< OF. *waiter*, < *waite*; see WAIT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see ABIDE; LINGER.

Phrases:—**to wait attendance**†, to be near or close by in order to serve; remain within call, as a nurse.—**to w. on** or **upon. 1.** To go to see; call upon. **2.** To attend and serve as a waiter or a valet. **3.** To await, as results. **4.** To attend or follow as a result or consequence; accompany; as, may good fortune *wait upon* you. **5.** To escort, especially as a bride or bridegroom; accompany in attendance. **6.** To be continually observant of; watch; also, to have the mind continually directed toward; as, *wait upon* God. **7.** [Archaic.] To attend to; perform.

Let us *wait on* our ministering. *Rom.* xii, 7.

8†. To lie in wait for.—**to w. on** (*Falconry*), to hover aloft waiting for game to be sprung; continue on the look-out for prey. In this phrase *on* is an adverb.

wait, *n.* **1.** The act of waiting, or the time occupied in waiting; delay; as, a long *wait* between the acts of a drama; a *wait* for the arrival of a train. **2.** *Archæol.* (1) A member of a musical band organized to play and sing in the streets: now applied only to those who sing carols in the streets at Christmas time.

Many a Yule log has burned in the immense stone fireplace while *waits* sang their joyous carols. ELIZABETH BALCH *Glimpses of Old Eng. Homes. Hinchingbrooke* p. 84. MACM. '90.]

(2) An old style of oboe, formerly used in street music. **3**†. A watchman or guard. **4**†. The act of watching; watchfulness. **5**†. An ambush; trap or snare. [< OF. *waite*, < OHG. *wahta*, watchman, < *wahhēn*, wake.]
—**stage wait** (*Theat.*), an awkward or noticeable delay in a performance, as from the failure of an actor to appear at the proper moment.—**to lay w.,** to prepare a place for an attack; form an ambuscade.—**to lie in w.,** to be in hiding ready to attack or surprise.—**wait'fee"**, *n. Feudal Law.* A commutation paid at regular intervals in lieu of watch-duties on the walls and in the towers of royal castles.—**wait's badge,** a shield or badge formerly worn by licensed town musicians.—**w.-service,** *n.* The act of serving as castle watch or ward.—**w.-treble**†, *n.* A musical instrument resembling the bagpipes.

wait'er, wēt'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who waits upon others as a servant; an attendant; especially, one who serves in a dining-room or restaurant.

We call for the usual breakfast, leaving the selection to the *waiter*. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba* ch. 5, p. 43. [T. & F. '59.]

2. One who waits for some event or opportunity. **3.** A tray on which dishes of food or other articles are carried.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a *waiter*.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* letter lxxvii, p. 379. [BELL '81.]

4†. One who watches; a watchman or keeper; in Scotland, one in charge of a city gate. [< OF. *waitier*, < *waite*; see WAIT, *n.*]
—**waiters' cramp,** a nervous affection to which waiters are sometimes subject from carrying dishes.
—**wait'er-age,** *n.* The service or attendance of a waiter.—**wait'er-ing,** *n.* The work of a waiter.

wait'ing, wēt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or business of a waiter; attendant; as, the *waiting* at the dinner was not good; Lord Abergavenny was in *waiting* at Whitehall. **2.** The act of one who waits or stays in expectation.

Bunyan has no more lovely poem than the image he gives of that land of pleasant *waiting* which borders the river of death.
MRS. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Island* ch. 39, p. 400. [H. M. & CO. '96.]

—**in waiting,** in attendance, especially at court.—**lords in w.** [Eng.], paid ministerial officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household. See BEDCHAMBER.—**wait'ing-guard",** *n. Mil.* Men held in readiness for guard- or sentry-duty to take the place of others who may become sick or disabled.—**w.-maid,** *n.* A female servant for personal service; female attendant.—**w.-man,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* One of the men first for guard- or sentry-duty. **2.** A male servant; especially, a valet.—**w.-room,** *n.* An apartment for the use of persons awaiting trains, etc.—**w.-vassalt,** *n.* A male attendant.—**w.-woman,** *n.* Same as WAITING-MAID.

wait'ress, wēt'res, *n.* A woman or girl employed to wait on guests at table; as, a *waitress* at a restaurant.

waiv, waivd. Waive, waived. PHIL. Soc.

waive[1], wēv, *v.* [WAIVED; WAIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim; refrain from urging; yield; give up; as, to *waive* one's rights of appeal; to *waive* the subject.

She rather *waives* than will dispute her right;
And, injured, makes forgiveness her delight.
COWPER *Charity* l. 430.

2. *Law.* (1) Specifically, to surrender, abandon, or relinquish voluntarily, either expressly or by implication, as a claim, privilege, or right. (2) To throw away; cast aside; as, a thief in flight *waives* the goods stolen.

Goods *waived*, or scattered by a thief in his flight, belong . . . at common law to the king. KENT *Com.* vol. ii, lect. xxxvi, p. 358.

3. *Old Eng. Law.* To abandon; outlaw, as a woman. **4**†. To reject; cast off; desert; abandon.
II. *i.* To deviate or vary. [< OF. *weyver*, perhaps < Ice. *veifa*, wave.] **wave**†; **weyve**†.

waive[2], *vt. Whaling.* To mark (a dead whale) with a waif or waft, as a mark of ownership and a guide to the boats. [< WAIF, *n.*, 5.]

waive†, *n.* A waif; specifically, in old English law, a convict woman put beyond the pale of the law.

waiv'er, wēv'ėr, *n. Law.* **1.** The voluntary relinquishment of a right; the passing over or putting aside, either in express terms or by intentionally doing an act inconsistent with claiming it, of a right, privilege, or advantage. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* The process by which a woman was waived or outlawed. [< OF. *weyver*; see WAIVE[1], *v.*]

wai'vode, *n.* [Pol.] Same as WAYWODE. **wai'wodet.**

wai'vure, wē'viur, *n.* [Rare.] The act of waiving; waiver.

Wa'ka-shan, wä'ka-shan, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Aht**‡; **Nut'kan**‡.

wake, wēk, *v.* [WAKED, wēkt, or WOKE; WA'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep or slumber; awake: frequently with *up*; as, *wake* me at sunrise; to *wake up* a sleeper.

The Malays do not like to *wake* a sleeper, lest they should hurt him by disturbing his body while his soul is out.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 14, p. 344. [A. '81.]

2. To bring to life again; resuscitate; restore; in spiritualism and hypnotism, to bring out of a trance.

Guermonprez described lately how a person had remained three days in hypnosis, nobody being able to *wake* him.
ALBERT MOLL *Hypnotism* ch. 2, p. 37. [W. S. '90.]

3. To stir up into energy of mind or body, or both; rouse; excite; as, to *wake* evil passions; to *wake* a person to his danger. **4.** To cause to sound or resound; break the silence of; as, to *wake* the valley with bugle-notes; to *wake* an echo. **5.** To keep a vigil over; remain with and watch over, as a dead body before burial.

The native, or humbler classes [of Chili] . . . '*wake*' their dead before burial, much after the style which prevails in Ireland. M. M. BALLOU *Equatorial America* ch. 14, p. 311. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be aroused from sleep; come out of the state of sleep; be awakened; as, he *woke* suddenly.

A man must be next to a devil who *wakes* angry.
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* ch. 1, p. 18. [S. '68.]

2. To be or remain awake; abstain from sleep; be the victim of insomnia; as, whether we sleep or *wake*. **3.** To become roused and vigorously engaged in mind or body, or both; be brought in any way from a torpid into an active condition; as, he *woke* to the necessities of the case. **4.** To be set in motion or action; as, when bugles blow, the echoes *wake*. **5.** To come out of some condition resembling sleep, as a trance or death; as, the dead shall *wake*.

'Thank you!' I exclaimed, *waking* at once from my half-trance.
WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* ch. 5, p. 67. [T. & F. '62.]

6. To keep watch or guard at night; especially, to take part in a wake. **7**†. To feast or revel late into the night.

This verb (as also AWAKE) has resulted in form from the confusion of two Anglo-Saxon verbs, one strong, the other weak; hence the duplicate forms of the imperfect and past participle. Both these Anglo-Saxon verbs were intransitive only, the transitive uses having arisen from later confusion and association in sense with a derived causative (transitive) verb. There is a tendency to distinguish in use between the forms *awoke*, *awaked*, and to limit the former to intransitive, the latter to transitive uses.
[< AS. *wacian*, wake, *wacan*, arise.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATE; AROUSE; STIR.
—**to wake up the wrong passenger** [Slang, U. S.], to rouse one who might better have been left alone; excite or encounter the wrong person.

wake[1], *n.* **1.** A watch over the body of a dead person all night, just before the burial, participated in by his relatives and friends: common among the Irish, and customary among some other peoples: often accompanied

with conviviality or else with extravagant or formal demonstrations of grief.

A *wake*, sure it's an entertainment that a man gives after he is dead, when his disconsolate friends all assemble at his house, to discuss his virtues and drink his poteen. GRACE GREENWOOD *Stories of Travel, Little Norah* p. 195. [L. '57.]

2. [Gr. Brit.] (1) Formerly, a parish church dedication festival or anniversary celebration, preceded by a night vigil in the church. (2) A kind of merrymaking festivity that originated in such anniversary ceremonies.

Tarts and custards, creams and cakes
Are the junkets still at *wakes*. HERRICK *The Wake* l. 4.

3†. The act of waking, or the state of being awake; vigil. [< AS. *wacu* (in *niht-wacu*), < *wacan*, arise.]

—**wake'-pin"tle†**, *n.* The wake-robin.—**w.-play†**, *n.* A game or pastime at a funeral.

wake[2], wēk, *n.* **1.** The track left by a vessel passing through the water; hence, in general, the course over which any person or thing has passed; as, the *wake* of a vessel at sea; desolation followed in the *wake* of war.

I was destined to follow in his [my father's] *wake*.
HOOK *Humorous Works, Daily's Practical Jokes* p. 472. [J. C. H.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] A strip of lush grass. [< Ice. *vōk*, hole.]

wake'ful, wēk'ful, *a.* **1.** Remaining awake, especially at the ordinary time of sleep. (1) Not sleeping or sleepy; watchful; alert; as, a *wakeful* sentinel. (2) Unable to sleep; restless; suffering from insomnia. **2.** Attended by want of sleep; as, a *wakeful* night. **3.** Arousing from or as from sleep; as, a *wakeful* trumpet.
—**wake'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**wake'ful-ness,** *n.*

wa'ken, wē'kn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arouse from or as from sleep; awaken; awake; as, to *waken* a sleeping sentinel. **2.** To incite to activity; stir up; foment; call forth; as, to *waken* conscience; to *waken* the citizens to indignation; to *waken* applause.

Burn, O evening hearth, and *waken* Pleasant visions, as of old!
LONGFELLOW *The Bridge of Cloud* st. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To cease from sleeping; wake.

Waken, lords and ladies gay, On the mountain dawns the day.
SCOTT *Hunting Song* st. 1.

2. To keep awake. Compare WAKE.

Waken and its related form *awaken*, originally intransitive, are now more frequently transitive.

[< AS. *wæcnan*, waken, < *wacan*, arise.]

Synonyms: see ANIMATE; AROUSE.

—**wa'kent**, *a.* Not asleep; awake. **wack'ent†.**—**wa'ken-er,** *n.* One who or that which rouses from sleep. **wa'ker‡.**—**wa'ken-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wakens; an awakening. **2.** *Scots Law.* The revival of a suit or process that has lain dormant for a year and a day.

wa'ker†, *a.* Vigilant; watchful.

wake'rife, wēk'raif, *C.* (-rif, *E. I.*), *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Wakeful. **wauk'rife‡.**

wake'-rob"in, wēk'-reb'in, *n.* **1.** A British plant (*Arum maculatum*) allied to and resembling the Indian turnip (see illus. under INDIAN), but with its dark-green spotted leaves simple and arrow-shaped, and the spathe erect. **cuck'oo-pint"‡; lords'-and-la'dies‡; rob'in-wake"‡.** **2.** [U. S.] Any species of trillium, especially the large-flowered trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) and the birthroot (*T. erectum*). See TRILLIUM.

An American Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*). ⅓

wak'i-ki, wak'i-ki, *n.* Shell-money of the South Sea Islands. Compare WAMPUM.

wa'king, wē'king, *pa.* **1.** Arousing; creating wakeful activity. **2.** Being awake; not sleeping. **3.** Occurring or experienced during the time one is awake, or on awakening; as, one's *waking* moments.

—**waking numbness,** a tingling numbness sometimes experienced on one's waking from sleep, due to unconscious pressure on a nerve or nerve-center.

wa'king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wakes; also, the state or period of wakefulness. **2.** The act of taking part in a wake. **3†.** A time-division of the night; watch.

wa'kon, wē'kon, *n.* [Am. Ind. (Sioux).] Something sacred or holy; a sacred symbol.

Over an extended plain are seen, . . . on the surface of the rocks, various marks and their sculptured hieroglyphics,—their *wakons*, totems and medicines.
CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. ii, letter liv, p. 166. [H. G. B. '57.]

—**wa'kon-bird",** *n.* An unidentified or fabulous bird superstitiously venerated by the Siouan Indians.

Wa-la'chi-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as WALLACHIAN.

wa'-la-wa"†, *interj.* Wellaway. **wa'la-way"†.**

Wal'cher-en fe'ver, wôl'[*or* vôl']ker-en fī'vėr. A violent remittent form of malarial fever that prevailed with great fatality among the British troops on the island of Walcheren in 1809; hence, any severe malarial fever.

Wal'chi-a, wal'ki-ą, *C.* (wolk'i-ą, *E.*), *n. Bot.* An extinct genus of conifers found in later Paleozoic and earliest Mesozoic rocks. The branches are pinnate, open, alternate, with spirally arranged leaves of two sorts, are enlarged at the base, sharp, carinate, and often falcate, while the entire tree, the cones of which are not yet clearly understood, probably resembled the related Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria excelsa*). [After J. E. E. *Walch*, German naturalist (1725-'78).]

wal'chow-ite, wal'co-ait, *C.* (wol'cau-ait, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* A yellow, resinous, translucent to opaque fossil resin. [< *Walchow*, Moravia.]

wald, wōld, *n.* A forest; wold: used in terminations of names.

wal'de-mart, *n.* A cotton dress-material probably resembling cotton velvet or velveteen.

Wal-den'ses, wol-den'siz (XIII), *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A religious sect founded by Peter Waldo (Valdez), of Lyons, France, who began, about 1170, in the Western Church, a reform movement which, although condemned by the church and its adherents persecuted, since the 13th century has attracted and held many thousand followers in the Cottian Alps, where it still flourishes. See CATHARI; VAUDOIS. [< LL. *Valdenses*, < *Valdo*, Waldo; see def.]—**Wal-den'si-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses. **II.** *n.* A member of the religious sect of Waldenses.

wald'flute, wâld'flūt (wōld'flūt, *C.*), *n.* A soft organ flute-stop. [< G. *waldflöte*, < *wald*, forest, + *flöte*, flute.]

wald'grave, wâld'grēv, *W.* (wōld'-, *C. E.*; wōld'-, *Wr.*), *n.* **1.** An old German title of nobility. **2.** Originally, the lord or intendant of a forest. Compare LANDGRAVE; MARGRAVE. [< G. *waldgraf*, < *wald*, wood, + *graf*, count.]—**wald'gra-vine,** *n. fem.*

wald-hei'mi-a, wōld-hī'mi-ą, *n.* A terebratuloid brachiopod of the genus *Waldheimia*, of which many fossil and a few living species are known. [< Fischer von *Waldheim*, German naturalist.]

wald'horn, wâld'hôrn, *n.* A hunting-horn; a French horn without valves. [G., < *wald*, forest, + *horn*, horn.]

wale[1], wēl, *vt.* [WALED; WA'LING.] **1.** To raise wales on (the body) by striking, as with a whip-lash, rod, or stick; hence, to whip; as, to *wale* a prisoner's back at the whipping-post. **whale‡.** **2.** To weave, as the wicker-work of a basket, with several rods together.

wale[2], *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To choose; select; hence, to court; woo. **2.** To select or separate (coal at a mine) from refuse, removing the latter by handling or picking out.

wale, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Well-selected; choice. [< Ice. *val*, choice.]—**wale'-wight"†,** *a.* Well-selected; vigorous; doughty. **waled wight†.**

wale[1], *n.* **1.** A striped mark or ridge made on living flesh by striking or flogging, as with a rod, whip, or stick.

Strook his back and shoulders so, That bloody *wales* arose.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Chapman, bk. ii, l. 232.

2. A ridge, especially on the surface of cloth. **3.** *Naut.* One of certain strakes of planking in a vessel; as, channel-*wales*; the main-*wales*. **4.** Same as WALE-PIECE. **5.** A lash or rod, especially in disciplinary punishment. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A tumor or swelling. **7†.** A wall-knot.

wale'-knot"†, [< AS. *walu*, wale.]

—**wale'-piece",** *n.* A horizontal beam bolted to a row of piles or anchored to masonry at quays and jetties to receive the impact of vessels.

wale[2], *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] A choice or preference of one thing from among others.

Our Arab friend . . . is no connoisseur in courts of law: small *wale* of courts in the desert.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Landor* p. 258. [T. & F. '59.]

wale[3]†, *n.* Weal; prosperity.

wa'ler[1], wē'ler, *n.* [Colloq.] One who inflicts punishment producing wales; a severe chastiser.

wa'ler[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An Australian horse bred in New South Wales and exported to India for cavalry service.

The liveliest of twelve-two ponies can do little against the long canter of a *Waler*. KIPLING *Phantom 'Rickshaw, Wee Willie Winkie* p. 225. [L. CO.]

[< New South *Wales*, whence imported.]

Wal-hal'la, wâl-hâl'lą (XIII), *n.* Valhal. **Wal'höll‡.**

wa'lie[1], *a.* & *n.* Same as WALY.

wa'lie[2], wē'li, *n.* The Abyssinian ibex (*Capra walie*).

wa-lise', wą-līz', *n.* [Scot.] Valise. [For VALISE.]

walk, wōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To proceed or pass through, over, or on with the gait called a walk; perambulate; traverse; as, to *walk* the streets; to *walk* country roads.

As you *walk* the empty streets at midnight you hear the low bubbling sound of water everywhere. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 481. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. To cause to proceed by a walk; lead, ride, or drive at a walk; also, to accompany in a walk; as, to *walk* one's horse on stubbly ground; to *walk* a friend about the city. **3.** To cause to move with a motion resembling a walk; as, to *walk* a heavy box on its corners across a sidewalk. **4.** To place in an enclosure called a walk, made for exercise and training, or both; as, to *walk* a game-cock. **5†.** To felt or full (woolen goods).

II. *i.* **1.** To advance by alternate steps, raising and setting down the feet one after another without running; as, to *walk* down-town to business. **2.** To move with the slowest pace, in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot. See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT. **3.** To take a walk for exercise or amusement; as, to *walk* half an hour before breakfast. **4.** To act or proceed in some regular manner or course; behave; live; as, to *walk* in love and honesty with all men.

Some talk of truth, it is better to *walk* in it. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XXVI*: in vol. i, p. 470. [F. & W. '92.]

5. To glide or move about as a ghost; as, the spirits *walk* at Hallowe'en. **6.** [Colloq.] To go away because dismissed abruptly; leave because sent off; depart; as, the blundering clerk will have to *walk*. **7.** To move progressively by alternate oscillation or twisting, caused by expansion or wind-pressure, as a piece of masonry. **8†.** [Vulgar.] To be in motion; keep stirring; wag; as, a scold's tongue *walks* all day. [< AS. *wealcan*, move.]

Phrases:—**to walk after the flesh** [Archaic], to be sensual or sinful; live only the natural life.—**to w. after the spirit** [Archaic], to be guided by the spirit and word of God.—**to w. against time,** to walk so as to cover as great a distance as possible in a given time.—**to w. away from,** to distance easily.—**to w. awry,** to act in an erratic manner; work unfavorably.—**to w. by faith** [Archaic], to live according to belief in things unseen, especially in the truth of the Christian religion.—**to w. in,** to go in; enter.—**to w. in darkness** [Archaic], to live in error and sin.—**to w. in the flesh** [Archaic], to live in subjection to the natural or worldly life.—**to w. in the light** [Archaic], to live in the enlightenment and comfort of religion.—**to w. into.** [Vulgar.] **1.** To attack in a sharp or harsh manner; rail at; beat; scold. **2.** To engage in or upon heartily; especially, to eat heartily of; as, to *walk into* a meal.—**to w. one's chalks** [Slang], to quit; go away without notice; leave without ceremony.—**to w. over** (*Sport.*), to walk (as an entered horse) over a course when there are no competitors, in order to claim the prize; hence, to gain an easy victory.—**to w. Spanish** [Colloq.], see SPANISH.—**to w. tall** [Colloq.], to act proudly or haughtily; carry one's head high.—**to w. the chalk,** or **the chalk-mark** or **-line,** to follow steadily a straight course; act without undeviating correctness; keep up to the mark: originally a test of sobriety.—**to w. the hospitals,** to attend hospitals; practise as a student to observe the methods of physicians and surgeons.—**to w. through the fire** [Archaic], to be severely afflicted.—**to w. with** [Colloq.], to attend as a sweetheart.

'Hearts,' said Mr. Barkis. 'Sweethearts; no person *walks with* her!' . . . 'Oh no. She never had a sweetheart.'
DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 5, p. 32. [C. & H.]

—**to w. with God** [Archaic], to live in communion with God.—**w. about** (*Mil.*), formerly, an order given by officers to sentries in the British service, indicating that the customary salute is waived.

walk, *n.* **1.** The primitive method of locomotion used by the terrestrial vertebrates on their development, effected by a uniform system of limb-movements common alike to quadrupeds and bipeds, the law governing the motion being that in regular and consecutive action the superior limb precedes its lateral inferior limb: it is the usual gait of nearly all animals when speed is not exercised.

If, in the quadrupedal walk, the notation begins with the landing of a right hind foot, the consecutive foot-fallings will be the right fore foot, the left hind foot, the left fore foot, followed by its diagonal hind, with which the record began. The time-intervals of foot-fallings vary with different species of animals, but their sequence is invariably the same except with the ape family, in which the sequence is reversed unless under exceptional circumstances, a fore foot preceding the landing of its lateral hind foot. During a single stride of a quadruped in an ordinary walk it is supported in eight different ways: twice on the laterals, twice on the diagonals, twice on two hind feet and one fore foot, and twice on two fore feet and one hind foot. See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT.

It is thus seen that when a horse during a *walk* is on two feet, and the other two feet are suspended between the supporting legs, the suspended feet are laterals. On the other hand, when the suspended feet are severally in advance of and behind the supporting legs, they are diagonals. These invariable rules seem to be neglected or entirely ignored by many of the most eminent animal-painters of modern times. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 8. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

2. The act of walking, or the pace of one who walks; an advance movement in which one foot is always on the ground. **3.** The peculiar carriage or gait of one who walks.

The *walk* of the Andalusian women surpasses that of any other.
A. TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 10, p. 149. [H. '60.]

4. The act of walking for enjoyment or healthful recreation; a promenade or stroll. **5.** A place laid out or set apart for walking, or resorted to by those who walk; a path, avenue, sidewalk, or promenade for pedestrians. **6.** A hawker's or vender's district or route; as, a milk-*walk*. **7.** A piece of ground laid off or set apart for the feeding and exercise of domestic or sporting animals; formerly, a hunting-district in a royal park or forest.

Hugh Latimer's father . . . had *walk* for a hundred sheep.
STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* vol. iii, ch. 21, p. 598. [CL. P. '80.]

8. A department of activity or employment, as in business, art, or science; chosen profession or habitual sphere of action; as, the different *walks* of life. **9.** Course of life; method or way of living; conduct; behavior; as, an upright *walk*. **10.** [Eng.] A section of the Royal Exchange chosen for consultation among traders who do business with a certain foreign country or in a special line of commerce. **11.** A ropewalk. **12†.** In falconry, a flock of snipe. **13†.** A hunting-preserve. [< AS. *gewealc*, < *wealcan*, move.]

—**heel-and-toe walk,** a pedestrian gait in which the heel of one foot is put down before the toe of the other foot is raised.—**walk'-a-round",** *n.* A dancing performance by negroes during which the dancer describes a large circle; also, a song or music for such a dance.

'Dixie' was composed in 1859, by Mr. Dan D. Emmett, as a '*walk-around*' for Bryant's minstrels. BRANDER MATTHEWS *Pen and Ink, Songs of the Civil War* p. 153. [L. G. & CO. '88.]

—**w.-mill†,** *n.* A fulling-mill.—**walk'o"ver,** *n. Sport.* An easy or unopposed success. See TO WALK OVER.

It seemed as if his canvass, in spite of the poor antecedents of his party, would be a *walkover*.
The Nation [New York] Nov. 10, '92, p. 346, col. 1.

walk'a-bl(e, wōk'ą-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Fit to walk on or be walked over; as, a *walkable* road.

walk'er, wōk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who walks; a pedestrian.

The standard of a good *walker*, is to have gone, not once, but repeatedly, fifteen miles in three hours, without special training or being the worse for it next day. C. A. BRISTED *Five Years in an Eng. University, Habits of Cambridge Men* p. 396. [G. P. P. '73.]

2. [Archaic.] One who conducts himself in a given way; as, a disorderly *walker*. **3.** One who takes young hounds out for training and exercise. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A person appointed to walk over and inspect a certain portion of forest. **5.** *Ornith.* (1) One of the *Gallinæ*. (2) A bird that progresses by regular stepping instead of by hopping. **6.** An ambulatory orthopterous insect, as a walking-stick insect. **7†.** A cloth-fuller. **8†.** That with which walking is done; a foot or leg.

—**walker!** or **hookey walker!** [Slang, Eng.], an exclamation used by an incredulous listener.—**walkers' clay,** fullers' earth. **walkers' earth‡.**

walk'ing, wōk'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WALK, *v.*

—**walk'ing-beam",** *n.* In a vertical engine, a horizontal beam, usually trussed, that transmits power to the crank-shaft through the connecting-rod. **work'ing-beam"†.**—**w.-cane,** *n.* A walking-stick; originally, a piece of cane used for support in walking.—**w.-chair,** *n.* A low chair-like apparatus with casters, to assist infants in learning to walk.—**w.-dress,** *n.* A woman's or child's street costume, opposed to one suitable for dinner, for work, etc.—**w.-fan,** *n.* A large fan used out-of-doors to protect the face from the sun.—**w.-fern,** *n.* A tufted evergreen fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) whose simple fronds, 6 to 8 inches long, end in a long tapering tip which bends over backward, takes root, and thus gives rise to new plants. It grows on shaded rocks from New England to Minnesota and southward. See CAMPTOSORUS. **w.-leaf‡.**

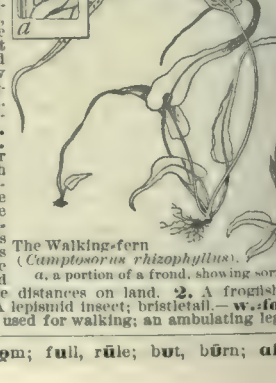

The Walking-fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*). *a*, a portion of a frond, showing sori.

—**w.-fish,** *n.* **1.** A fresh-water ophiocephaloid fish of the East Indies or Africa. The walking-fishes have an accessory gill-cavity which retains moisture and thus enables them to live out of water and travel considerable distances on land. **2.** A frogfish or antennarid. **3.** A lepismid insect; bristletail.—**w.-foot,** *n.* A foot or leg used for walking; an ambulating leg, as

of a crustacean.—**w. gentleman** (*Theat.*), an actor for whom dress and deportment are the chief qualifications: correlated with **w. lady.** —**w.-leaf**, *n.* **1.** Same as WALKING-FERN. **2.** A leaf-insect. See illus. under PHYLLIUM. —**w.-papers**, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] A notice of dismissal, as an order to leave an office or place of employment.—**w.-staff**, *n.* A long, strong stick or staff used by mountain-climbers and by aged people as a support in walking. —**w. stationer**, a person who vends or peddles stationery, ballads, and cheap books. —**w.-stick**, *n.* **1.** A staff, stick, or cane carried in the hand to assist in walking, or to complete a man's street equipment. **2.** A phasmid insect with a long slender body and legs and aborted wings, thus resembling the twigs among which they live; stick-bug. *Bacteromera femorata* is the walking-stick of the eastern United States. **w.-twig:.** —**w.-straw**, *n.* A large Australian phasmid insect (*Cyphocrania titana*). —**w.-sword**, *n.* Eng.] A sword formerly worn by gentlemen as part of their civil dress or costume.—**w. the pegs** (Slang), a mode of cheating at cribbage by moving pegs deftly to the front or rear.—**w.-ticket**, *n.* See WALKING-PAPERS. —**w.-tyrant**, *n.* A South-American tyrant-flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosus*) of terrestrial habits. —**w.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A treadmill. **2.** A pedometer.

A Walking-stick (insect). 1/3

walk'out", wôk'out', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A laborers' strike.

Some of the big firms have already closed their works in anticipation of a *walkout*. *New York Ev. Sun* July 10, '94, p. 1, col. 6.

walkt, *pp.* Walked. PHIL. SOC.

wal'kyr, wal-kyr'i-an, etc. Same as VALKYR, etc.

wall[1], wôl, *vt.* **1.** To provide with a wall or walls; especially, to surround with or as with a wall or walls; as, to *wall* a town; to *wall* a reservoir.

Broad blue bays make up into the land *walled* by mountains. HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 225. [R. BROS. '86]

2. To protect with a wall; defend; fortify; as, a *walled* city; the fire *walled* them about. **3.** To close by means of a wall: generally with *up*; as, to *wall up* an unused window. **4.** [Rare.] To keep in or out by means of a wall or fence; hinder; stop.

Who can *wall* out a sea of troubles, and the tempests of the mind? READE AND BOUCICAULT *Foul Play* ch. 51, p. 65. [H.]

5. [College Slang, Eng.] To restrain from liberty; gate.

wall[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To work a wall-knot in a rope's end.

wall[3], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To boil; well or spring up.

wall[4], *n.* **1.** A continuous structure, as of stone or brick, with a thickness small as compared with its length and height, usually designed to enclose an area, to provide defense or security, or to be the surrounding exterior of a house or a partition between rooms or halls within; also, sometimes, a fence of stone or brickwork, surrounding or separating yards, fields, etc.

General Lee immediately rallied his over-tasked troops, saying 'There is Jackson with his Virginians, standing like a stone *wall*. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer.' From that day General Jackson was known by the soldiers on both sides as 'Stonewall' Jackson. BEN PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences of Metropolis* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 85. [H. BROS.]

2. *Mil.* A barrier or rampart constructed for defense; fortification: often in the plural: used also figuratively.

And rush undaunted to defend the *walls*.
VIRGIL *Æneis* tr. by Dryden, bk. ii, l. 456.

3. *Geol.* (1) Either of the surfaces of country-rock bounding a vein laterally. (2) The side of a drift or level. **4.** The side of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle; a boundary enclosing any space or separating it from another; as, the *walls* of the abdomen. **5.** Something suggestive of a wall or barrier; as, a *wall* of bayonets. **6.** *Her.* A bearing representing a wall, tower, or towers, with embattlements. [< AS. *weal*, < L. *vallum*, < *vallus*, palisade.]

Compounds, etc.:—**blank wall**, a wall flat and without an opening; dead wall. **blind w.:.**—**bridge w.**, a furnace-bridge or the like. See BRIDGE, 4. —**hanging w.**, in mining operations, the wall located over the miner's head in an inclined vein or lode. Compare FOOT-WALL, under FOOT. —**median w.** (*Bot.*), a wall in archegoniate plants whose plane is at right angles to the basal wall and divides the proembryo into lateral halves. —**the w.**, in narrow streets and lanes, the courtesy extended of allowing one to pass along on the inner side, nearest a wall or building; as, you should give the lady *the wall*. —**to go to the w.**, to be forced to yield; be pressed or driven to an extremity.—**to hang by the w.**, to remain unused or neglected, as something hung on a wall. —**top w.**, in mining, same as HANGING WALL. —**wall'-ar-cade"**, *n.* An ornamental arched recess in a wall, used chiefly as a decoration.—**w.-barley**, *n.* *Bot.* A squirreltail-grass (*Hordeum murinum*). See SQUIRRELTAIL. —**w.-bearing**, *n.* *Mach.* A cast-iron housing or pedestal built into a wall to receive a shaft entering or passing through the wall. **w.-box:.**—**w.-bird**, *n.* **1.** Prov. Eng.] The spotted flycatcher; beam-bird. **w.-plat:.** **2.** [W. Ind.] A wren (*Thryothorus musicus*) that nests in the walls of houses.—**w.-clamp**, *n.* A tie for bracing walls together.—**w.-clock**, *n.* A clock, usually with pendulum movement, made to hang on a wall.—**w.-crane**, *n.* *Mach.* A crane attached to a wall for moving heavy articles.—**w.-creeper**, *n.* A tichodromine creeper or certhioid bird (*Tichodroma muraria*), extending from Spain to China, mostly in mountainous regions, is ash-gray above, with scarlet-crimson wing-coverts and red and black white-spotted primaries. It obtains its finest prey by creeping on cliffs and walls.—**w.-cress**, *n.* Any one of various small trailing herbs of the genus *Arabis*, especially the thale-cress, rock-cress.—**w.-desk**, *n.* A desk fixed or hinged to a wall.—**w.-engine**, *n.* An engine fastened to a wall, as a small vertical engine for driving shafting.—**w.-fern**, *n.* *Bot.* A small evergreen fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) with simple deeply pinnatifid fronds 4 to 10 inches high, growing on cliffs and walls; common polypody or polypod.—**w.-frame**, *n.* A cast-iron frame in a wall for holding a wall-bearing.—**w.-fruit**, *n.* Fruit which, to be developed to proper ripeness, must be planted close to a wall or fence; also, fruit so developed.—**w.-gecko**, *n.* A gecko, especially *Platydactylus muralis*; wall-lizard.—**w.-germander**, *n.* *Bot.* The common British germander.—**wild germander:.**—**w.-gillyflower**, *n.* *Bot.* The wallflower.—**w.-grenade**, *n.* An exploding shell resembling a hand-grenade in shape and purpose, but larger; used in defending fortified places.—**w.-hawkweed**, *n.* *Bot.* A common British hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*) that grows on walls.—**w.-ink**, *n.* *Bot.* The European brooklime.—**w.-lettuce**, *n.* A British wild lettuce (*Lactuca* or *Prenanthes muralis*) found on old walls and in rocky copses.—**w.-lichen**, *n.* A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia parietina* or *parietaria*) from which fine dyes have been obtained.—**w.-moss:.**—**yellow w.-lichen:.**—**w.-light**, *n.* A light suspended on a wall or supported by a bracket attached to a wall.—**w.-lizard**, *n.* **1.** A small European lizard (*Tarentola mauritanica*) that frequents crevices in walls. **w.-newt:.** **2.** A wall-gecko.—**w.-louse**, *n.* A bedbug.—**w.-moss**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Any kind of moss that usually grows on walls. **2.** The common British stonecrop.—**w.-net**, *n.* A net so formed or suspended as to make an enclosed space with vertical walls. **w.-newt.** *n.* Same as WALL-LIZARD, 1.—**w. of an abscess**, the wall of exudation that contains the pus and forms the boundary of an abscess.—**w. of the nail**, the projecting fold of the nail.—**w.-painting**, *n.* **1.** Decorative painting on walls and similar surfaces. **2.** A piece of work of this kind. **w.-paper**, *n.* Paper, usually a coarse thick wood paper, printed by special machinery in ornamental tints, for covering plastered walls and ceilings. —**w.-pellitory**, *n.* *Bot.* See PELLITORY.—**w.-pennywort**, *n.* The navelwort: so called from its growing on and about damp walls and rocks.—**w.-pepper**, *n.* The British stonecrop: so called from the biting taste of the leaves. —**w.-pie**, *n.* Same as WALL-RUE.—**w.-piece**, *n.* *Mil.* A piece of ordnance, especially a swivel-gun, mounted on a wall.—**w.-plat**, *n.* Same as WALL-BIRD, 1.—**w.-plate**, *n.* **1.** *Building.* A horizontal timber on a wall, for bearing the ends of joists, girders, part of a roof-frame, or the like, and distributing the weight. See illustration under ROOF. **2.** A plate for attaching a plumber-block or the like to a wall. **3.** *Mining.* A piece of timber that is against the side of a shaft in a set of shaft-timbers. **4.** A plate or plaque supported horizontally against a wall, as for holding a candle.—**w.-pocket**, *n.* A pouch, as of cloth or wood, hung on a wall to contain newspapers, magazines, etc.—**w.-rib**, *n.* *Arch.* A formeret. See illus. under RIB.—**w.-rock**, *n.* *Geol.* Same as COUNTRY, 7. **w.-rocket**, *n.* A British perennial (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) of the mustard family, with light-yellow flowers, leaves resembling the rocket, and growing in quarries and on old walls.—**w.-rue**, *n.* A small delicate evergreen fern (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*) growing on cliffs, etc., and with the ultimate divisions of its fronds resembling those of the rues. **rue'-fern":: tent'wort":: white maidenhair:.**—**w.-scraper**, *n.* An instrument with a chisel-edge used for smoothing wall-surfaces before papering.—**w.-sided**, *a.* Having sides perpendicular or nearly so.—**w.-space**, *n.* *Arch.* That portion of a wall which is free from architectural embellishments and upon which decorative painting is or may be done; a plain wall-surface.—**w.-spleenwort**, *n.* Same as WALL-RUE.—**w.-spring**, *n.* A spring of water running from between stratified rocks.—**w.-tent**, *n.* A tent having vertical sides and peaked top.—**w.-tooth**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large double tooth.—**w.-tower**, *n.* A tower built in or against a wall: an arrangement common in medieval fortification to supplement other means of defending or protecting castles or cities.—**w.-tracery**, *n.* *Arch.* Any tracery used to ornament a wall.—**w.-tree**, *n.* *Hort.* A fruit-tree made to grow on a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the influence of the sun.—**w.-vase**, *n.* A small hanging vase, having a flat side.—**w.-washer**, *n.* *Building.* A plate through which the end of a tie-rod is secured to steady a wall, serving to distribute the strain of the rod: often ornamentally shaped, as in stars, S pieces, etc.—**w.-wasp**, *n.* A common European eumenid wasp (*Odynerus muravius*) that often makes its nests in walls.

Wall-tracery.

wall[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spring of water.

wall[6], *n.* Same as WALE[1], *n.*: obsolete except in the compound below.—**wall'-knot"**, *n.* *Naut.* A large interwoven knot on the end of a rope. See illus. under KNOT.

wall[7]†, *n.* A disease of the eyes.

wal'la[1], wol'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A merchant or vender; also, an agent; a servant; worker; colloquially, a fellow or person; as, a box-*walla*; a ghaut-*walla*. **wal'lah:.**

wal'la[2], *n.* Same as WALLAH.

wal'la-ba, wol'a-bä, *n.* [Guiana.] A medium-sized tree (*Eperua falcata*) of the bean family, with winged leaves, red flowers, and reddish wood with light streaks. **wal'la-bi:.**

wal'la-by, wol'a-bi, *n.* [Austral.] One of the smaller macropodine kangaroos, as a rock-wallaby, especially one of the smaller species of *Macropus*, mostly frequenting forests and brush. **whal'la-bee:.**

Wal'lach, wol'ac, *C.* (-lac, *E.*; wôl'lac, *S.*), *n.* **1.** A Wallachian or Vlach; a member of one of the Romance-speaking races of Rumania. **2.** That one of the Romance languages of Rumania spoken by the Wallachians. See RUMANIAN. [< G. *Wallach*, alt. < OHG. *walh*, foreigner.] **Wal'ach:; Wal'lack:.**

Wal-la'chi-an, wol-lā'ki-an (XIII), **1.** *a.* Of or relating to Wallachia, a Danubian principality forming with Moldavia, since 1878, the kingdom of Rumania, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Wallachia. **2.** The language of Wallachia. See RUMANIAN. **Va-la'chi-an:.**

The Romans who settled in Dacia, where their language still lives in the modern *Wallachian*, are said to have changed every qu, if followed by a, into p. They pronounce aqua as apa. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. iv, p. 196. [S. '75.]

wal'lah, wol'ä, *n.* A black form of jaguar.

wal'la-roo', wol'a-rü', *C. W.* (wol'a-rū, *E.*), *n.* [Austral.] A large kangaroo, especially *Macropus robustus*.

wall'-bar'ley, **w.-cress**, etc. See WALL[3], *n.*

walled[1], wôld, *pa.* **1.** Having walls; surrounded by a wall or walls; enclosed, as a prison; fortified; as, a *walled* town. **2.** *Her.* Bearing a design corresponding in shape and appearance with a wall or walls of masonry.

—**walled plain**, one of the plains of the moon's surface surrounded by a ring-shaped mountain ridge. **ring'-plain":.**

walled[2], *a.* Having a wall-knot at the end, as a rope; constructed in the manner of a wall-knot.

The captain . . . then flogged him himself, using the lashes of the cat-of-nine-tails upon his back . . . and the double *walled* knot at the end of it upon his head. T. CLARKSON *Abolition of Slave-Trade* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 29. [J. S. T. '36.]

walled[3], *a.* [Colloq.] Wanting in form or color: said of an eye; as, a *walled* eye.

wal-lee', wôl-lī', *n.* [Scot.] A spring of water.

wall'er[1], wôl'er, *n.* [Rare.] One who builds walls.

wall'er[2], *n.* [G.] The weis.

wall'er[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woman who rakes the salt out of the leads and boils it. H. *Diet.*

Wal-le'ri-an, wol-lī'ri-an, *W.* (wo-lī'-, *C.*), *a.* Named after Dr. A. Waller (1816–'70), an English physiologist.

—**Wallerian degeneration**, fatty degeneration of the peripheral portion of a mixed nerve, on separation from its center of nutrition.—**W. law**, the law that degeneration of a nerve that combines both motor and sensory functions proceeds from the center outward to the periphery, or from periphery to center, according to the functional impulse of the special fibers affected.—**W. method**, the method employed by Dr. Waller for determining the functional character of the different fibers of a mixed nerve by noting the initial point of degeneration when the nerve is separated from its center of nutrition.

wal'let, wol'gt, *n.* **1.** A pocketbook, usually of leather, with flaps, and wide and deep enough to contain bank-notes unfolded.

Our several borrowings were thrust into a *wallet*, which was sometimes in his pocket, and sometimes in mine.
N. P. WILLIS *Prose Writings, Female Ward* p. 108. [S. '85.]

2. A leather or canvas bag for tools, implements, etc., usually with a flap, lid, or clasp; as, a bicycle-*wallet*. **3.** A beggars' bag or a peddlers' pack, or a knapsack.

Though confessor to the governor of Milan, he [Pius V.] always travelled on foot with his *wallet* on his back. L. RANKE *Hist. Popes* tr. by E. Foster, vol. i, bk. iii, § 7, p. 270. [H. G. B. '47.]

4. A long purse having a central opening on one side and furnishing a receptacle at each end; sometimes, a larger bag of the same general make. **5.** An outfit of small articles and implements carried by anglers. **6.** *Her.* A scrip used as a bearing. **7**†. Any loose-hanging bag-like protuberance, as the dewlap of an ox. [Var. of ME. *watel*, a bag, < AS. *watel*, a hurdle.]

—**wal'let-ful**, *n.* The contents of a well-filled wallet, pouch, bag, or purse.—**wal'let-eer'**†, *n.* One who carries a wallet; hence, a needy pedestrian; a beggar or tramp; pilgrim.

wall'-eye", wôl'-ai', *n.* **1.** An eye in which the iris is light-colored or white: said especially of horses. **2.** A large staring eye, as of a fish. **3.** A wall-eyed fish. (1) A pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*) common in the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley, and much esteemed as food. See illus. under PIKE-PERCH. (2) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring. (3) [California.] A surf-fish of the genus *Amphistichus*, as the common *A. argenteus*. [Prob. < Ice. *vald-eygthr*, for *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, < *vagl*, beam, + *eygr*, having eyes, < *auga*, eye.]

—**wall'-eyed"**, *a.* **1.** Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes. **2.** Having large staring eyes, as a fish. **3.** [Slang.] Squinting.

wall'-fern", etc. See WALL[3], *n.*

wall'flow"er, wôl'flou'gr, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A popular garden perennial (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) of the mustard family, from southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, in quarries, and on sea-cliffs. It is 1 or 2 feet high, somewhat shrubby at base, and has smooth, lanceolate, entire or slightly dentate leaves and racemed clusters of very fragrant yellow, orange, or deeper-colored and often double flowers. The name is extended to other plants of the same genus, and also to some of other genera, especially of the kindred genus *Erysimum*. See phrase below.

The Common Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).
a, the fruit.

2. A woman who, at a ball, keeps her seat or stands by the wall, presumably for want of a partner: sometimes extended to men.

Of an evening, you are kind to the most unattractive of the *wall-flowers*. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* p. 118. [S. '71.]

—**false wallflower** or **Western w.**, a notable biennial (*Erysimum asperum* or *Arkansanum*), 1 to 3 feet high, with large bright orange-yellow flowers resembling those of the common wallflower, and growing on river-bluffs from Ohio to Arkansas. **yellow phlox:.** **wall'-gre-nade"**, **w.-hawkweed**, etc. See WALL[1], *n.* **wall'hick"**, wôl'hic', *n.* Same as HICKWALL. **wal'lie**, wôl'li, *a.* [Scot.] Large; ample. **wa'lie:.**

wall'ing, wôl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of enclosing with a wall. **2.** Material with which to build a wall; also, a wall or walls collectively.—**dry walling**, walling done without cement or mortar.—**wall'ing-wax"**, *n.* Wax with which an etcher makes a wall or dam around a plate that is to be treated with acid.

Wal'lis's the'o-rem. *Math.* The proposition, discovered by John Wallis, that $\pi/2 = \frac{2^2}{1\cdot3} \times \frac{4^2}{3\cdot5} \times \frac{6^2}{5\cdot7} \times$ etc.

wall'-less", wol'-les', *a.* Having no wall or lateral covering.

wall'-moss", **w.-net**, **w.-newt**, etc. See WALL[1], *n.*

Wal-loon', wol-lūn', *W.* (wo-lūn', *C.*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons.

Wal-loon'[1], *n.* **1.** One of a mixed Italic, Teutonic, Celtic people in southeastern Belgium and parts adjacent.

The *Walloons*, allowing for inevitable intermingling, especially towards the German frontier, are thus Romanized Gauls, lineal representatives of the ancient Belgæ, in a much truer sense than their Flemish neighbours. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 332.

2. One of the Huguenot colonists who came to the United States from Artois, France. **3.** The French dialect of the Walloons; nearly related to the langue d'oïl. [< F. *Wallon*, < OF. *Wallon*, < LL. *Wallus*, < L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, alt. < OHG. *walh*, a foreigner.] **Wal-lon'**†.

—**Walloon guard**, formerly, the body-guard of a king or queen of Spain, consisting of Walloons only.

wal-loon'[2], *n.* A disease of the growing tobacco-plant, in which the leaves do not curl but stand erect; caused probably by excessive moisture followed by drought: known in some tobacco-districts as **fox's ears.**

wal'lop[1], wol'op, *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] To flog; whip.

The boots, and the kicking, and the general *walloping* make him manly. G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 3, p. 23. [H.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To throw or tumble over; dash down or to the ground. (2) To wrap up temporarily. [Use of WALLOP[2], *v.*]

—**wal'lop-er**[1], *n.* **1.** One who wallops. **2.** [Eastern Mass.] A cod-fishing vessel. **cod'-wal"lop-er:.**

wal'lop[2], *vi.* **1.** To boil vigorously with much noise, rolling, and bubbling; as, the soap *wallops* in the caldron. **2.** To move quickly with an irregular tumbling gait or manner like a seal; waddle; gallop in an awkward rolling way. **3.** To be slovenly, careless, or negligent. **4.** [Slang.] To vomit. [< OF. **waloper*; see

GALLOP, *v.*] —**wal'lop-er**², *n.* One who or that which wallops; as, a pot-*walloper*.

wal'lop¹, wel'op, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A laborious rolling or plunging motion, or the sound caused by it; as, the *wallop* of a whale.

wal'lop², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Slang, U. S.] A sudden and severe blow. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A thick piece of fat.

wal'lop-ing, wel'op-ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Extraordinary in size; whopping; as, a *walloping* baby.

wal'lop-ing¹, *n.* **1.** The act of boiling with much rolling and bubbling. **2.** Rolling or tumbling motion.

wal'lop-ing², *n.* The act of one who wallops; a trouncing; beating; as, the *walloping* of a truant.

wal'low¹, wel'ō, *C. E. S. Wr.* (wel'o, *W.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To roll in some soft, yielding substance: often reflexive; as, to *wallow* oneself in ashes.

II. *i.* **1.** To roll about in any yielding substance; as, to *wallow* in mud or mire. **2.** To move with a rolling, floundering motion.

Toads, piebald, chunk-shaped, shrugged and *wallowed* up from their torpid beds.
SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 160. [R. BROS. '71.]

3. Figuratively, to revel in any indecent or unbecoming practise; as, to *wallow* in sensuality.

How many *wallow* in pleasures, as if they had been made men, only to turn brutes.
CHARNOCKE *Discourses, Ps. xiv, 1* p. 101. [T. T. '38.]

[< AS. *wealwian*, wallow.] **wal'ow**†; **wal'we**†. —**wal'low-er**, *n.* One who or that which wallows.

wal'low², *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To fade away.

wal'low, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having no flavor; insipid; flat.

wal'low¹, *n.* **1.** The act of wallowing; a rolling about, as in mud or the like. **2.** That in which animals wallow; a pool, mud-hole, or slough frequented by the water-buffalo, hippopotamus, hog, or other wallowing animal; sometimes, the foot-marks or hoof-marks and other traces left by such animals at or near the pool.

But alas! by the time all three [saddle-blankets] were well soaked in the copper-coloured *wallow* water, there was not a drop left. BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* ch. 2, p. 37. [S. '82.]

3. A rolling, tumbling movement, as of billows. **4**†. A rolling walk or awkward gait. **wal'low-ing**‡.

wal'low², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The alder-tree.

wal'low-ish, wel'o-ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Nauseous.

wall'-paint"ing, w.-paper, etc. See WALL¹, *n.*

Walls'end, wōlz'end, *n.* [Eng.] A superior coal for household purposes: originally from Wallsend, on the Tyne, but now from any part of a large district in and near Newcastle.

wall'-spring", w.-vase, etc. See WALL¹, *n.*

wall'wort", wôl'wûrt', *n. Bot.* **1.** The European dwarf elder or danewort. **wale'wort"**‡. **2.** Any one of several other plants, as the wall-cress, the wall-pellitory, and the wall-pennywort. [< AS. *wealwyrt*, < *weal* (see WALL¹, *n.*) + *wyrt*, wort.]

wal'ly, wel'i, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pamper; spoil.

wal'ly, *interj.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WALY.

—**wally fa' you!** Ill luck betide you!

wal'ly-drai"gle, wel'i-drē'gl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The youngest in a family; also, a young bird in the nest. **2.** Any feeble or ill-grown creature. **wal'ly-drag"gle**‡.

walm†, *vi.* To boil up.—**walm**†, *n.* A bubble in boiling.

wal'nut, wôl'nut *or* wel'nut (XIII), *n.* **1.** The edible nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, especially *J. regia* and *J. nigra*; also, the tree itself, or its wood. See JUGLANS and JUGLANDACEÆ. The **Old World walnut** (*J. regia*), commonly called in the United States the *English*, *French*, or *European walnut*, or *Madeira nut*, was cultivated in Palestine in the time of Solomon, and was known among the Romans as *Persian nut*, *royal nut*, *Euboean nut*, and *Jove's nut*. The nut is usually ellipsoidal in shape, from 1 to 2 inches long, and has a thin husk which shrivels away irregularly from the light-colored rather smooth and thin shell, the latter enclosing a kernel which is highly prized for eating and yields an excellent oil. The wood is valued for cabinet-work. The common **American or black walnut** (*J. nigra*) yields a darker-colored and perhaps more valuable cabinet-wood, but a much less esteemed nut. The latter is globular, and has a fleshy husk which decays on the dark-colored, very rough, corrugated thick shell, and a fairly palatable kernel.

2. The nut-like fruit of a tree of some other genus resembling a true walnut, or the tree bearing such fruit; as, the Indian *walnut*. See phrases. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A hickory-nut. See HICKORY. [< AS. *walhhnutu*, < *wealh*, foreign, + *hnutu*, nut.] **wal'note**†.

Phrases, etc.:—**ash-leaved walnut,** same as CAUCASIAN WALNUT.—**Belgaum w.,** same as INDIAN WALNUT.—**black w.,** the common American walnut (*Juglans nigra*). See def. 1.—**Caucasian w.,** a tree (*Pterocarya* or *Juglans fraxinifolia*) of the Caucasian region, closely allied to the common walnut, with winged fruit: often cultivated for ornament.—**country w.,** same as INDIAN WALNUT.—**double w.,** a large variety of English walnut whose shell is made into caskets for jewelry, etc.—**English, European, French w.,** see def. 1, above.—**high-flier w.,** the best English variety of the common European walnut.—**Indian w.,** the candleberry (*Aleurites triloba* or *Moluccana*). See CANDLEBERRY; CANDLENUT. Called also *Molucca nut*, *Belgaum, country*, and *Otaheite walnut*.—**tit-mouse w.,** a variety of the European walnut with very thin and tender shells: so called because the birds, especially the titmouse, can break its shell to eat the kernel.—**w. case-bearer,** a crambid moth (*Acrobasis juglandis*) whose larvæ draw together and skeletonize the leaves of walnuts.—**w. leaf-roller,** a tortricid moth infesting the walnut, as *Lophoderа juglandana*.—**wal'nut-moth"**, *n.* A moth injurious to the walnut, as a large American bombycid (*Citheronia regalis*), whose caterpillar (the hickory horned-devil) feeds on this and related trees.—**w.-scale**, *n.* A shield-scale (*Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ*) infesting the walnut.—**w.-sphinx**, *n.* A hawk-moth (*Cressonia juglandis*) whose caterpillars injure walnut-foliage.—**w.-swordtail,** *n.* An American tree-hopper (*Urorhipus caryæ*) attacking the walnut.—**w.-tree**, *n.* Any tree of the genus *Juglans*. See def. 1, above.—**white w.,** the butternut. See BUTTERNUT, 1.

A Leaf and the Fruit of the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). *a*, a catkin of sterile flowers; *b*, nut, as it grows; *c*, nut, with shuck removed.

Wal-pur'gis night, wel-[*or* vûl-]pûr'gis nīt. **1.** The night before May 1: originally dedicated to St. Walpurga, an English nun who founded religious houses in Germany (754-779). **2.** The heathen festival on the same night, which St. Walpurga's supplanted: connected by popular superstition with a witch's dance on the German Brocken.

wal-pur'gite, wel-pūr'jīt, *C.* (wel-purg'āit, *E.*), *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, wax-yellow, hydrous bismuth-uranium arsenate ($H_{24}Bi_{10}U_2As_4O_{46}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< the *Walpurgis*-lode, where it was found.] **wal-pur'gin(e)**‡.

wal'rus, wel'rus *or* wôl'rus (XIII), *n.* A large marine seal-like rosmaroid mammal, having hind limbs flexible forward and tusk-like canines in the upper jaw.

A Walrus. 1/75

Walruses feed mostly on bivalve mollusks, which they obtain by digging with their tusks. They are usually found near the coast or on floating ice. *Rosmarus rosmarus* is the common arctic walrus, *R. obesus* that of the North Pacific. The bulls reach 12 feet in length and weigh 1½ tons. Both are killed for their hide, their blubber, which yields a valuable oil, their ivory, and their flesh. [< Sw. *hvalross*, < *hval*, whale, + O. Sw. *ross*, horse.]

—**wal'rus-bird",** *n.* The pectoral sandpiper.—**w.-iron,** *n.* The gaff-iron, as used in walrus-hunting.

Walsh†, *a. & n.* Welsh.

walt†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To overturn. **II.** *i.* To tumble. **vault**†.

wal'ter, wel'ter, *vi.* **1.** [Scot. or Obs.] (1) To waver; totter. (2) To be upset; fall. **2**†. To roll or wallow.

walth, wôlth, *n.* [Scot.] Wealth.

wal'trout, *n.* A walrus.

wal'ty, wel'ti, *a. Naut.* Inclined to lean or roll over.

This ship is so crank and *walty* I fear our grave she will be!
LONGFELLOW *The Phantom Ship* st. 4.

waltz, wôlts *or* vôlts, *vi.* **1.** To dance a waltz; move or step as in a waltz. **2.** [Slang.] To move quickly or smartly; as, he *waltzed* across the street.

—**waltz'er,** *n.* One who waltzes.

waltz, *n.* **1.** A round dance in triple time, varying much in style with period and country, but commonly characterized by moderate time, by evenness and smoothness of step as opposed to the hop of the polka or schottische, and by the direction of the steps, which are taken forward and backward, not to right and left. **2.** A composition in triple measure for such a dance. [< G. *walzer*, < *walzen*, roll.]

—**deux-temps waltz,** a rapid waltz in double time.

wal'wet†, *v.* Same as WALLOW.

wa'ly, wā'li, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Beautiful; excellent; pleasing. **2.** Strong; robust; vigorous. [< WALE, *a.*] **wa'lie**‡.

wa'ly, *n.* [WA'LIES, *pl.*] [Scot.] Something pleasing to the eye; a toy; ornament.

wa'ly, wē'li, *interj.* [Prov. Brit.] Alas! an expression of sorrow or lament. [Cor. of WELLAWAY.] **wal'ly**‡.

wa'ma-ra, wā'ma-ra, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The brown ebony of Demerara. The botanical relationship of the tree which yields it has not been determined.

wam'baist†, *n.* A garment quilted with wool, cotton, or tow.

wam'ble, wem'bl, *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To be disturbed with nausea and to heave or rumble, as during seasickness: said of the stomach; also, to ferment and rumble in the stomach, as ill-digested food. **2.** To move unsteadily; roll. [< Dan. *vamle*, wamble.] **wam'mel**†; **wam'mle**†.

—**wam'bling-ly**†, *adv.*

wam'ble, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A rolling tumble. **2.** A rolling or upheaving of the stomach; nausea.

—**wam'ble-crop"ped,** *a.* [Vulgar.] Sick at the stomach; hence, depressed; miserable.

wam'bles, wom'blz, *n.* [Prov.] Milk-sickness.

wame, wēm, *n.* [Scot.] The abdomen; belly; womb.

—**wame'fou,** *n.* [Scot.] A bellyful. **wame'fu'**‡.—**wame'towe,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A belly-band; girth.

wam'me-rah, wgm'g-rā, *n.* [Austral.] The Australian type of spear-thrower or throwing-stick. See illus. under THROWING-STICK. **wum'me-rah**‡.

wam'mus, wam'us, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A thick, loose jacket, usually knitted and worn commonly with a belt. **wam'us**‡.

wamp, womp, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American elder.

wam-pee'¹, wem-pī', *C. W. Wr.* (wam-pī', *E. I.*), *n.* [Chin.] A medium-sized tree (*Clausena Wampi* or *Cookia punctata*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), allied to the orange; also, its fruit: a native of China and the East Indies, but cultivated in many tropical countries. The fruit is a berry of the size of a grape, with a hard woody yellowish rind and a pulp with a peculiar flavor highly esteemed in China. **wham-pee'**‡.

wam-pee'², *n.* [Southern U. S.] The pickerel-weed.

wamp'ish, womp'ish, *vt.* [Scot.] To toss or throw about; wave; brandish.

wam'poose, wem'pūs, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The wapiti.

wam'pum, wem'pum (XIII), *n.* Beads formed of the interior parts of shells strung on threads, formerly used among the American Indians as currency, and worn also in necklaces, bracelets, belts, scabbards, etc. The beads were either black, dark purple, or white, the last being the wampum proper. See SUCKANHOCK. Three of the dark or six of the white passed for one English penny. Called also *wampumpeag*. Compare PEAG.

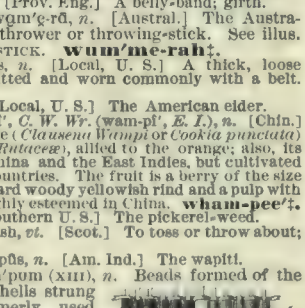
The Penn Wampum Belt.
a, a wampum bead; *b*, a fragment of the diagonal stripe of the Penn belt, showing manner of stringing the beads.

Wampum is the name given to strings of perforated shells, usually the great clam, the pearl oyster, or the Venus shell, which are woven into belts of various patterns, into which dates, treaties, and national events are 'talked.'
ISAAC TAYLOR *Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 18. [K. P. & CO. '83.]

[< Am. Ind. *wompam*, < *wompi*, white.]

—**wampum belt,** an Indian belt or girdle, made of shells: used variously as a significant emblem or token.—**w. braid**‡.—**wam'pum-snake"**, *n.* The horn-snake.

wam'pus, wam'pus, *n.* Same as WAMMUS.

wan¹, wen, *v.* [WANNED; WAN'NING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make wan.

II. *i.* To turn or become wan; look sickly or ill.

Psyche flush'd and *wann'd* and shook.
TENNYSON *Princess* iv, st. 19.

wan², wan [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of WIN, *v.*

wan, wen, *a.* **1.** Pale, as from sickness or anxiety; pallid; careworn. **2.** Having a gloomy aspect; dismal: said of scenes, especially in Scottish minstrelsy. **3.** Pale, as something partly or dimly illuminated.

The *wan* east quivers, and a chilling breeze
Comes trembling o'er the earth.
HUGH MCCULLOCH, JR. *A Ballade of Dawn* st. i.

4†. Terrifying to behold; great. **5**†. Sad. [< AS. *wann*, wan, perhaps orig. worn out, < *winnan*, toil.]

Synonyms: see GHASTLY; PALE.

—**wan'-eyed"**, *a.* Pale-eyed; hence, wearied or worn with watching.—**wan'-faced,** *a.* Having a wan face.—**wan'ly,** *adv.* In a wan manner; palely.—**wan'ness,** *n.*—**wan'nish,** *a.* Somewhat wan.

wan, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being wan; a wan color.

Melissa, tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep. Or grief.
TENNYSON *Princess* iii, st. 2.

wan-, *prefix.* Deficient: used to express negation. [< AS. *wan-*, < *wan*, deficient.]

wan-chan'sie, wŏn-chŭn'si. *I.* (wen'chŭn-si, *E.*; wēn-chŭn'si, *C.*), *a.* [Scot.] Unlucky; wicked. **un-chan'cy**‡; **wan-chan'cy**‡.

wand, wend, *n.* **1.** A long slender rod, especially one of wood; such a rod indicating an office or function of the bearer; as, a conjurer's or sheriff's *wand*.

In the hands of Spenser, the spirit of Chaucer awoke from its dreary slumber, touched as by an enchanter's *wand*. H. E. SHEPHERD *English Language* ch. 21, p. 175. [E. J. H. '74.]

2. A musician's baton. **3**†. A bough or twig. [< Ice. *vöndr*, akin to AS. *windan*, wind.]

—**electric wand** (*Elec.*), a wand-shaped instrument on which electricity is excited; a rod-shaped electrophorus.—**runic w.,** a wand of willow bearing runes, credited with magical powers by northern European tribes.—**w. of peace** [Scot.], a baton of office borne by messengers of courts of justice.

wan'der, wen'dęr, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To travel in a devious and uncertain manner; roam over or through without or as if without plan or aim; traverse at random; as, to *wander* the earth.

Seedtime and harvest let me see again;
Wander the leaf-strewn wood, the frozen plain.
ROBERT BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* st. 20.

2. [Colloq.] To cause to go about at random; lead astray; misdirect.

II. *i.* **1.** To journey, ramble, roam, or stroll hither and thither; range about at random or as if uncertain of one's locality; stray; as, to *wander* in an unexplored region. **2.** To deviate from a true course; lose one's way; hence, to err in opinion or conduct; as, to *wander* from the truth or from the right. **3.** To go away from home without settled plans; depart from a fixed abode; migrate; as, to *wander* in a strange land.

It is fit that all nations, civilised and uncivilised, should know that, wherever the Englishman may *wander*, he is followed by the eye and guarded by the power of England.
MACAULAY *Speeches, Apr. 7, '40* p. 236. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

4. To become delirious; be out of one's mind; talk childishly; also, to be incoherent or senseless, as talk; as, a typhoid patient commonly *wanders*. **5.** To stray from the subject, as during an argument or narrative. [< AS. *wandrian*, < *windan*, wind.]

Synonyms: deviate, digress, diverge, err, go astray, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray, swerve, veer. To *wander* is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way; to *deviate* is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally, or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense; to *diverge* is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication; to *digress* is used only with reference to speaking or writing; to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance. *Range*, *roam*, and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea; *range* commonly implies a purpose; as, cattle *range* for food; a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game. *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim. To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily; *veer* is more capricious and repetitious; the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword; the wind *veers*; the ship *veers* with the wind. To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication; cattle *stray* from their pastures; an author *strays* from his subject; one *strays* from the path of virtue. *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander*. *Ramble* in its literal use is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use always somewhat contemptuous; as, *rambling* talk.

wan'der-er, wen'dęr-ęr, *n.* One who or that which wanders. (1) A rambler; rover; often, one without a home or settled place of abode. (2) One who deviates from the path of duty, honor, or virtue.

wan'der-ing, wen'dęr-ing, *ppr.* of WANDER, *v.*

Synonyms: see DREAMY; INSANE; IRREGULAR.

Phrases, etc.:—**wandering abscess** (*Pathol.*), an abscess that extends to some distance from the original point of suppuration.—**w. cell,** a leucocyte that changes its position in the surrounding tissues by its ameboid movements.—**w. Jew,** see JEW.—**wan'der-ing-jew"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of several ornamental trailing plants, often cultivated in hanging baskets; specifically, a loosely decumbent branching spiderwort (*Zebrina pendula* or *Tradescantia zebrina*) from Mexico, with curiously striped ovate-oblong leaves often purplish beneath, and inconspicuous rarely blooming flowers. **2.** The creeping saxifrage. **3.** The Kenilworth ivy. See IVY.—**w. kidney,** a floating kidney. See KIDNEY.—**w. liver,** a liver that is abnormally displaced and movable.—**w. mouse,** a white-footed mouse, as *Sitomys americanus*.—**w. shearwater,** the greater shearwater.—**w. spider,** one of the *Vagabundæ*, spinning no web, but prowling about in search of prey.—**w. tattler,** a large gray sandpiper (*Heteractitis incanus*) of the Pacific coast of North America and eastern Polynesia.

—**wan'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

wan'der-ing, *n.* The act of one who wanders. (1) A journeying about aimlessly. (2) A straying away. (3) Rambling, incoherent speech, as in delirium.

Synonyms: see ABERRATION.

wan'der-ment†, *n.* The act of roaming or wandering.

wan″der-oo′, won′dėr-ū′, *n.* [Cingalese.] **1.** A large black monkey (*Macacus silenus*) of western India, having a heavy whitish mane. **2.** A Ceylonese semnopithecine monkey, as *Semnopithecus ursinus*. **ouan″-de r-ou′**†; **wan″der-u′**†.

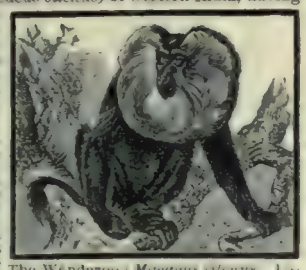

The Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*). 1/4

wan′dle, won′dl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Supple; pliant; nimble.

wan′doo, won dū, *n.* [Austral.] The white gum-tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of western Australia, with a trunk sometimes attaining 15 feet in diameter, and yielding a light-colored, tough, hard, durable wood prized by wheelwrights, and weighing when seasoned 70 pounds to the cubic foot.

wands†, *n. pl.* Roads; a roadstead.

wands′man, wondz′man, *n.* [Rare.] A bearer of a wand.

wand′y, wond′i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Long and flexible.

wane, wān, *v.* [WANED; WA′NING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To diminish in size and brilliancy; decrease: specially of the moon during the period from full moon to new moon. See WAX, *v.*, 1.

Of silent lights that wax and *wane*.
P. B. MARSTON *A Garden Reverie* st. 7.

2. To decline gradually, as in importance or power.

II†. *t.* To cause to decrease. [< AS. *wanian*, < *wan*, wanting.]

Synonyms: see DWINDLE.

wane, *n.* **1.** The act or state of waning; decrease in power, activity, prosperity, or splendor; diminution; decline: often in the phrase **on the wane**; as, the *wane* of an empire.

Books are never so necessary as in the *wane* of life.
W. W. HALL *Fun Better than Physic* p. 178. [D. E. P.]

2. The decrease of the moon's visible illuminated surface from full to new moon; also, the period of such decrease. **3.** The beveled edge of a board sawn from a log, especially noticeable in a slab-board. [< AS. *wana*, < *wan*, wanting.] **wa′ney**‡.

—wane′cloud″, *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

—wa′ning, *n.*

wa′ney, wē′ng. **I.** *a.* Having a beveled edge, as the wane of a log. **II.** *n.* Same as WANE, *n.*, 3.

wang†, wang, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A slap or blow.

wang²*, *n.* **1.** The jaw or cheek; a cheek- or jaw-bone. **2.** A grinder or cheek-tooth. [< AS. *wange*, cheek.]

wang³*, *n.* A thong or latchet of a shoe. See WHANG¹.

wan′ga-la, wan ga-la, *n.* Same as VANGLO. **wan′glo**‡.

wan′gan, won gan, *W.* ewang an, *E.*; wăn gan, *Wr.*, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A flatboat used by Maine lumbermen for transporting their tools and provisions. Compare WANNIGAN.

wang′er†, *n.* A pillow.

wang-hee′, wang hē′, *n.* [Chin.] Any one of several Chinese and Japanese bamboos of the genus *Phyllostachys*, used for the manufacture of walking-sticks. **whang-hee′**‡.

wan′go, wan gō, *n.* [Austral.] A boomerang. **wan′gi**‡.

wan′gun, wan gun, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A place for the storage of clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc., in a lumbering-camp.

wan′hope†, *n.* Despair; hopelessness; delusion.

wan′horn, won′hôrn, *n.* A galangal, by some identified with *Kæmpferia Galanga*. See GALANGAL. [< Siamese *wanhom*.]

wa′ni-and†, *n.* A waning, as of the moon.

wan′ion†, *n.* Disaster or bad luck; a curse: used only in the phrases **in a wanion, with a wanion**, etc. **wan′-nion**†.

wan′ka-pin, won′ka-pin, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The water-chinkapin. **yon′co-pin**‡.

wan′kle, won′kl, *E. B. Wr.* (wan′kl, *C.*), *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ill, weak. [< AS. *wancol*, vacillating.]

wan′ni-gan, won′i-gan, *n.* [Western U. S.] A flat-bottomed boat on which a house is built, located on the shore or bank of a river, and intended to float in case of flood or at high water. Compare WANGAN.

wan-rest′fu′, won-rest′fū, *a.* [Scot.] Restless. [< WAN- + REST + -FUL.] **un-rest′fu′**‡; **wan-rest′ful**‡.

wan′rufe†, *n.* Disquietude.

wanse†, *vi.* To wither; wane; pine.

want, wônt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel or be conscious of the absence and need of; deem or find requisite; wish for; desire; crave; as, to *want* riches; to *want* a drink of water.

I've *wanted* a silver teapot these five years, and you must go and throw away as much money as — what! You haven't thrown it away! DOUGLAS JERROLD *Curtain Lectures, Mr. Caudle Stayed Out Late* p. 70. [H. & H. '71.]

2. To be in need of; have proper use for (something lacking); need; as, to *want* a dictionary or clothing.

'Your hair *wants* cutting,' said the Hatter.
LEWIS CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* ch. 7, p. 96. [MACM. '77.]

3. To be destitute of; be without; lack; as, to *want* judgment; to *want* the comforts of life.

If man had been so made as to desire nothing, he would have *wanted* almost everything worth possessing. WEBSTER *Works, Boston Mechanics' Institution* in vol. i, p. 179. [L. B. & CO. '56.]

4. To be lacking to the extent of; require in order to be complete or successful or sufficient; lack in quality or amount; as, to *want* three inches of six feet; to *want* the proper qualifications; the teapot *wants* a cover.

What the barbaric influence in its action upon the Latin language and literature, *wanted* of positive vital force it made up for by its mass and weight. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Norman Conquest* in vol. i, p. 65. [S. '64.]

5. To desire to meet or converse with; feel the need of the presence or help of; require the aid of; sometimes, to search for, as a fugitive from justice; as, I see I am not *wanted* here; he is the very man we *want*; he is *wanted* for forgery.

To hear that one has been *wanted*, is better than to realize that one has not been thought of
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 224. [A. '83.]

6. To do without; dispense with; as, we can *want* his help very well: an extended application of def. 1.

We would rather do the work ourselves, or *want* the work altogether than have it done for us by a sullen, sulky servant.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. xvii, p. 310. [C. & BROS. '56.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be destitute or in need; suffer from lack; be needy; as, to *want* for common necessaries. **2.** To be deficient or insufficient, fall short; as, the house *wants* in height; it is *wanting* in nothing.

Where faith is *wanting*, there can be no patience.
J. A. ALEXANDER *Sermons, Rev. xiv*, 12 in vol. ii, p. 305. [S. '60.]

3. To be lacking or absent, especially when normally or properly belonging: chiefly in the present participle; as, the head of the statue is *wanting*. See WANTING. [< Ice. *vanta*, < *vant*; see WANT¹, *n.*]

Synonyms: see WISH. Compare WANT, *n.*

—I want to know [Colloq., New Eng.], an exclamation of surprise or interest, in response.—**want′-grace″**†, *n.* A reprobate.—**w.-wit**†, *n.* A stupid person.

—want′er, *n.* One who wants.

want¹, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of not having something, or of being without something; lack or absence of something necessary or desirable; a condition of deficiency; scarcity; as, *want* of money; *want* of judgment: used also attributively; as, *want* advertisements.

Rich, from the very *want* of wealth,
In heaven's best treasures, peace and health.
GRAY *Ode on the Pleasure Arising from Vicissitude* st. 12.

2. Specifically, destitution of pecuniary means or of the necessaries of life; privation; poverty; indigence; need; as, the widow is in *want*.

There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than *want*. ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy* in vol. v, ch. 1, p. 150. [SWAN '04.]

3. The thing that is lacking, needed, or desired; that which is not possessed but is necessary or desirable for use or pleasure; as, his *wants* are few. **4.** A conscious or felt need of something; longing or desire arising from the absence of something needed; as, culture increases human *wants*.

The modest *wants* of every day, The toil of every day supplied.
JOHNSON *On the Death of Mr. Robert Levett* st. 6.

5. [Rare.] A vacant space in a construction; as, cogs and *wants* make up the periphery of a gear-wheel. **6.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A portion of a coal-seam in which the coal has been washed away and its place filled with clay or sand; a nip. [< Ice. *vant*, < *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, deficient.] **wont**†.

Synonyms: absence, dearth, default, defect, deficiency, lack, necessity, need, privation, scantiness, scarceness, scarcity. See NECESSITY; POVERTY.—**Antonyms:** abundance, affluence, copiousness, fulness, luxury, plenitude, plenty, profusion, riches, wealth.

—want of consideration. **1.** *Law.* The absence of anything given, done, or promised by a party to a contract, for what is given, done, or promised by the other party. **2.** Carelessness respecting the feelings or wishes of another.

—want′age, *n.* Whatever is lacking; deficiency, as the difference between the contents and the capacity of a cask.—**want′less**, *a.*

want²*, *n.* A mole. **wand**†; **wont**†.

—want′-hill″†, *n.* A mole-hill.

want³*, *n.* A glove.

wa′n't, wônt [Colloq. or Vulgar], *was not*, or, improperly, *were not*: a contraction.

wan′thrift†, *n.* Unthriftiness; prodigality.

wan′-thriv″en, won-thriv′n, *a.* [Scot.] Hindered in growth; decaying or decayed. [< WAN- + THRIVEN.]

want′ing, wônt′ing, *prt.* **1.** Not at hand; missing; lacking; as, one juror is still *wanting*.

The shades of green which we see in America, and the liveliness and airiness of foliage seem *wanting*.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Kenilworth* p. 11. [J. C. D. '55.]

2. Marked by lack of something; as, in this respect the book is *wanting*; *wanting* in courtesy.

The theory that free contract and cash payment furnish a sufficient basis for industrial society has been tried, and found *wanting*. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 2, p. 47. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

3. [Colloq.] Specifically, deficient in intellect; as, the man is a little *wanting*. **4**†. Destitute; poor.

want′ing, *prep.* With the exception of; less; save.

wan′to, wan′tō, *n.* An African antelope, the nagor.

wan′ton, won′tun, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend, squander, or waste wantonly. **2**†. To cause to be wanton.

II. *i.* **1.** To revel unrestrainedly; pass the time recklessly or sportively; frolic at random.

I *wanton'd* with thy breakers. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 148.

2. To sport in venery; pass the time lustfully.

Synonyms: see DALLY.

—wan′ton-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of playing the wanton. **2.** [Rare.] One who dallies or wantons.—**wan′-ton-ize**, *vi.* To frolic purposelessly or lewdly.

wan′ton, *a.* **1.** Being or acting without check or restraint; unrestrained. (1) Roving or sporting at will; frolicsome; prankish; as, *wanton* boys.

The rivulet,
Wanton and wild, through many a green ravine
Beneath the forest flowed. SHELLEY *Alastor* l. 501.

(2) Running to excess; extravagant; as, *wanton* pride. (3) Not bound or tied; loose; as, *wanton* ringlets. (4) Being without restraint of appetite; dissolute; especially, libidinous; lecherous.

A *wanton* poet, in his chaste intervals, might praise that goodness in another which he would not practise in himself.
FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. i, bk. i, § 1, p. 12. [T. T. '37.]

2. Marked by lack of reason or consideration; heedless of results; recklessly inconsiderate or heartless; evincing a wicked or mischievous intent; inexcusable; outrageous.

Except an act of extortion or oppression on the part of one of his own officials, nothing excited his [Theodoric's] anger so fiercely as any *wanton* destruction of works of art.
H. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 17, p. 163. [G. P. P. '88.]

3†. Of vigorous and abundant growth; rank. [< WAN- + ME. *towen*, < AS. *togen*, pp. of *teón*, train, draw.]

Synonyms: airy, free, frisky, frolicsome, gay, loose, merry, playful, reckless, sportive, unbridled, unchurbed, unrestrained, wandering, wild. See IMMODEST.—**Antonyms:** austere, demure, discreet, sedate, serious, thoughtful.

—wan′ton-head†, *n.* The state or quality of wantonness. **wan′ton-hood**†.—**wan′ton-ly**, *adv.*

wan′ton, *n.* **1.** A lewd or licentious person, especially a woman; a prostitute.

The *wanton's* haggard features. Glow then through all their paint.
JULIA WARD HOWE *Midnight* st. 9.

2. An idly roaming merrymaking creature; a trifler; as, the boy is a *wanton*. **3**†. A person who has been much indulged; a pet. **wan′toun**†.

wan′ton-ness, won′tun-es, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wanton. **2.** A wanton act; disregard of the rights of others; recklessness.

wan′trust†, *n.* A decayed confidence; distrust.

want′wit†, *n.* Want of wit; foolishness. **wan′wit**†.

wan′ty, won′ti, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rope for fastening a pack upon a beast of burden; a leather strap; wagon-rope.

wan′ty²†, *n.* A mole.

wan′nyt, *vt.* To wane.

wa′ny-and†, *n.* Same as WANIAND.

wanze†, *vi.* To waste; wane.

wap¹, wep, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To whip or strike; beat. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To flutter or flap, as wings. (2) To fling or toss. **II.** *i.* [Prov. or Obs.] To flap the wings; flutter.

wap²†, *vt.* To wrap; tie; bind.

wap³†, *vi.* To bark; howl; yelp.

wap¹, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wisp of straw. **2.** A stroke.

wap², *n.* Same as WAPP.

wap′a-cut, wep′a-cut, *C. W.* (wap′-, *E. I.*; wē′pa-, *Wr.*), *n.* A large white owl of boreal America, probably the snowy owl. [< Am. Ind. *wapacuthu*, wapacut.]

wap′a-too, *n.* Same as WAPPATO. **wap′a-ta**‡.

waped†, *a.* Downcast; dejected.

wa′pen, wē′pn, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A weapon.

wap′en-shaw, wep′n-shē, *C.* (wap′in-shē, *S. W.*), *vt.* [Scot.] To hold or be present at a wapenshaw.

wap′en-shaw, *n.* [Scot.] A show of weapons; review of weapons: especially as a former Scotch custom, and now as revived in Great Britain for volunteers, with the object of ascertaining whether the military were provided with arms. **wap′in-schaw**‡; **wap′pen-shaw**‡.

wap′en-take, wep′n-tēk, *C.* (wap′-, *W. Wr.*¹; wē′pen-, *E. S. Wr.*²) (XIII), *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A division of certain Anglian counties, corresponding to a hundred.

The whole province [of Northumbria], like the rest of England, was divided into shires, ridings, and *wapentakes*.
LINGARD *England* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 196. [E. C. '27.]

2. Formerly, a Saxon court held monthly by the eorl or ealdorman for the benefit of the hundred.

The name *wapentake*, which seems to have a distinct reference to the military side of the organization, is generally connected with the Danish occupation, and is said to be found only in the Anglian districts. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xii, p. 360.

[< AS. *wæpentac*, < Ice. *vapnatak*, < *vapna*, gen. pl. of *vapn*, weapon, + *taka*, take.]

wap′i-ti, wep′i-ti, *C. S.* (wap′-, *E. W.*), *n.* A large North-American deer (*Cervus canadensis*), nearly related to the European red deer, chestnut-red, grayish in winter, with the buttocks nearly white, and long dark hair on the neck: commonly and erroneously called *elk* in America. The wapiti is now almost restricted to the western United States and the more remote parts of Canada.

The Wapiti. 1/40

[< Am. Ind. *wapitik*, Rocky Mountain goat.]

wapp, wap, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A shroud-stopper. **2.** A fair-leader. **wap**‡; **wop**‡.

wap′pa-to, wep′a-tō, *C. W.* (wap′a-tū, *E.*; wap-pa-tū′, *Wr.*), *n.* The tuber of a species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria variabilis*), eaten by the Indians of the northwestern United States. [< Am. Ind. *wapatoo*.] **wap′a-too**‡.

wappe†, *v.* Same as WAP¹.

wap′pen†, *n.* A weapon.

wap′per†, *vt. & vi.* To tremble, or cause to tremble; totter.

wap′per, wap′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gudgeon.

wap′pered, wap′ėrd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Restless; fatigued.

wap′per-eyed″, wep′ėr-īd″, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Goggle-eyed; bleer-eyed.

wap′per-jaw″, wep′ėr-jô″, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A misshapen jaw. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A wry mouth.

wap′per-jawed″, wep′ėr-jôd″, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Skewed around; specifically, having a misshapen jaw.

wap′pet, wap′ėt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small yelping cur.

Wap″pin-ger′†, *n.* An inhabitant of Wapping, a district near the docks in London. **Wap′pin-ger**†.

—Wappineer tart, a land-lubber; fresh-water seaman.

wap′ping†, wap′ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Large.

wap′ping², wap′ing, *a.* [Rare.] Yelping.

wapp′ler-ite, wep′lėr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, hydrous calcium arsenate ($H_{16}Ca_8As_2O_{16}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Herr *Wappler*, of Dresden.]

waps, weps, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wasp.

wap′yn†, *n.* A weapon.

wap′sy, wep′sī, *a.* [Dial.] Fitting loosely; baggy.

war¹, wôr, *v.* [WARRED; WAR′RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To make war upon; wage war with; fight. **2.** [Archaic.] To engage in or carry on, as a contest; wage; as, to "*war* a good warfare."

II. *i.* **1.** To invade and attack a nation or state with force of arms; carry on hostilities; be in a state of war; make war; as, the Crusaders *warred* for the sepulcher.

Henry V. *warred* with entire success in France.
H. COPPÉE *English Literature* ch. 9, p. 86. [C. R. & H. '75.]

2. To be in any state of active opposition; strive.

In politics and morals, as in mechanics, it is impossible to *war* successfully against principle. STEPHENS in H. Cleveland's *A. H. Stephens* ch. 5, p. 128. [SAT. PUB. CO.]

war², *vt.* [Scot.] To defeat; overcome. **waur**‡.

war³, *imp.* of BE, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] Were.

war⁴†, *a. & adv.* Same as WARE³.

war, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WORSE. **waur**‡.

war, *n.* **1.** A contest, as between nations or states, or between different parties in the same state, carried on by force and with arms, commonly either for defense, for avenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce and acquisition of territory, or to obtain and establish the superiority and dominion of one of the belligerents over the other; also, the condition of things created by such a contest.

War is usually prosecuted by the slaughter or capture of troops and the seizure or destruction of ships, towns, and property. Among savage nations it is often waged merely for purposes of plunder. When the contest is between nations or states it is termed **international war**, and is always under warrant and by authority of the sovereign power of each belligerent. War carried on between parties under the same government is **civil war**; when prosecuted in the territory of the antagonist, **aggressive** or **offensive war**; and when carried on to resist attack, **defensive war**.

War is an element of many compounds, self-explaining

in the sense of 'used in or for war'; as, **war-arrow, war-ax, war-club, war-horn, war-horse, war-knife, war-plume, war-saddle, war-ship,** etc.

War in defense of national life is not immoral, and *war* in defense of independence is an inevitable part of the discipline of nations. SEWARD in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. iv, ch. 15, p. 274. [c. CO. '90.]

2. The science or art of military operations; strategy. **3.** Any act or state of hostility; enmity; strife; also, an earnest conflict; a contest.

Lalage: I cannot pray! — My soul is at *war* with God!
POE *Scenes from Politian* sc. 2.

The *war* of the pen accompanied the *war* of the sword.
VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit.* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 7. [G. P. P. '77.]

4. [Poet. or Obs.] (1) Armed troops; an army. (2) Warlike paraphernalia. [< AS. *werre;* cp. OF. *werre,* < LL. *werra,* < OHG. *werra,* < *werran,* embroil.] **warre†; were†; werre†.**

Phrases, etc.: — **articles of war,** see ARTICLE. — **Crimean war,** the war waged chiefly in the Crimean peninsula, 1854–'56) between Russia and the allied powers of Turkey, France, England, and Sardinia. — **declaration of war,** a formal proclamation or manifesto issued by the sovereign authority of a nation declaring or announcing war against or with another nation. The United States Constitution vests in Congress the power to declare war. — **department of war,** see DEPARTMENT. — **Franco-German** or **Franco-Prussian war,** the war between France and Germany (1870–'71) resulting in the acquisition by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine and leading to the confederation of the German states into the present empire. — **honors of war. 1.** The funeral honors paid by a body of soldiers to a deceased comrade or commander at his burial. **2.** See HONOR. — **Hundred Years' war,** the war between England and France from 1339 to 1453 (including the famous battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt), which arose from the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France and ended in the defeat of England. — **laws of war,** see LAW. — **private war,** war waged between persons in their individual capacity, as by dueling, family feuds, etc. — **Russo-Turkish war,** one of the wars between Russia and Turkey, chiefly the one in 1877–'78, when Turkey was defeated and dynastic changes were made in her European provinces. — **Secretary of War** [U. S.], the executive head of the War Department and ex officio member of the cabinet. — **Seven Years' war,** the third Silesian war of 1756–'63, in which Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and Russians. — **Silesian wars,** the three wars of 1740–'42, 1744–'45, and 1756–'63, in which Frederick the Great (II.) contended for and won possession of Silesia against Austria, Russia, etc. — **Thirty Years' war,** a war begun in Bohemia in 1618, on account of the religious intolerance of Emperor Ferdinand. It gradually became a war between the Protestant and Catholic countries, and continued till 1648, when the Peace of Westphalia was signed. — **war-beat'en,** *a.* Exhausted by military service. — **war-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The scarlet tanager (*Piranga rubra*). — **war-bonnet,** *n.* A ceremonial headcovering worn by the American Indians of the plains, consisting of a rawhide cap fitting the head and extending down the back to the heels, the crown and all the upper side being covered with feathers fastened at a right angle. — **war-cart,** *n. Mil.* A kind of wagon upon which two or more small cannons were mounted: in use in the 15th century. — **war-chief,** *n.* A leader or commander in war. — **war-cloud,** *n.* Something that threatens war. — **war-dance,** *n.* **1.** A mimetic dance representing warfare. **2.** A dance of savage tribes before going to war or in celebration of a victory. — **War Department,** see DEPARTMENT. — **war-eagle,** *n.* The golden eagle: so called by the American Indians, who use its feathers for symbolic ornaments. — **war-fain,** *a.* [Poet.] Anxious to fight. — **war-field,** *n.* A battle-field. — **war-flail,** *n.* A weapon resembling a flail, used in medieval warfare. Compare MORNING-STAR. — **war-flame,** *n.* A signal-fire used in war; bale-fire. — **war-fork,** *n.* A metal fork mounted on a long shaft: used as a weapon in the middle ages. — **war-garron,** *n.* A worn-out war-horse. — **war-gear,** *n. Mining.* The implements and equipment of a mine, collectively. — **war-god,** *n.* A deity presiding over war, as the Roman Mars. — **war-hammer,** *n.* Same as MARTEL-DE-FER. — **war-hardened,** *a.* Made hard or rough by war. — **war-hawk,** *n.* One who is eager for prey or combat. — **war-horse,** *n.* **1.** A horse used in war or for military service, especially a spirited horse; a charger. **2.** [Colloq.] One who has had long experience, especially in war or in politics; a veteran. — **war-man,** *n.* [Rare.] A warrior. — **war-marked†,** *a.* Marked or wounded in war; veteran. — **war measures** [U. S.], the various executive orders and proclamations and Congressional enactments made during and occasioned by the civil war, especially such as are often considered to have been of doubtful constitutionality and justified only by the extreme exigencies of the time. — **war-mist,** *n.* [Poet.] A cloud of dust and smoke from a battle-field. — **war-mongerf,** *n.* A mercenary warrior; hired soldier. — **war-office,** *n.* The military bureau or department of the English government. — **War of the Austrian Succession,** the war between Prussia and Austria in 1741–'48, caused by the death of Charles VI. without male issue, France siding with Prussia and England and Holland with Austria. — **war of the rebellion,** same as WAR OF SECESSION. See SECESSION. — **war-paint,** *n.* **1.** Paint put upon the face or other parts of the body by savages preparatory to war. **2.** [Slang.] Full dress and personal adornment; as, a chaperon in her *war-paint.* — **war-path,** *n.* The route taken by an attacking party of American Indians. **war-trail;** — **to be** or **go on the war-path** [Colloq.], to be ready for a fight; go to war. — **war powers,** powers for war conferred by the constitution and laws, or powers exercised under the laws of war. — **war-proof†,** *a.* Valor tried by war. — **war-scythe,** *n.* A form of medieval pike having a curved or scythe-shaped blade. — **war-ship,** *n.* Same as MAN-OF-WAR. — **war-song,** *n.* **1.** A song sung in war to rouse enthusiasm or patriotism; among savage tribes, an exciting song sung at the war-dance. **2.** A song of war, recounting military deeds. — **war-tax,** *n.* A tax levied to defray the expenses of a war. — **war-wasted,** *a.* Laid waste or ravaged by war. — **war-whip,** *n.* Same as SCORPION, 6. — **war-whoop,** *n.* A howl or yell made by American Indians as a signal for or in advancing to attack. — **war-worn,** *a.* Bearing the marks of or long subject to war; said especially of a veteran.

War-bonnet of the Mandan Chief "Four Bears." (*Catlin.*)

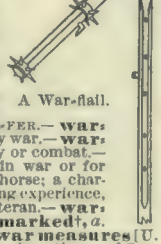
A War-flail.

wa'ra-ba, wä'rə-bə, *n.* [E. Afr.] The spotted hyena.

wa'ran, wä'rən, *n.* [Ar.] A varanoid lizard, especially *Varanus niloticus* or *V. griseus.* **war'ran‡.**

The Arabs know it well under the name *Waran* (whence the generic name Varanus is derived).
ALBERT GÜNTHER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiv, p. 734.

Wa-ran'gi-an, *n.* Same as VARANGIAN.

wa'ra-tah, wä'rə-tä (wä'-, *C.*), *n.* [Austral.] **1.** An Australian shrub (*Telopea speciosissima*) of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), cultivated in greenhouses for its bright crimson flowers, which grow in dense clusters, often 3 inches in diameter. **2.** A red anemone-flowered variety of the common camellia (*Camellia Japonica*). **war'ratau‡.**

war'bee"tle, wôr'bi"tl, *n.* Same as WARBLE², 1.

war'bl, war'bld. Warble, warbled. PHIL. SOC.

war'ble¹, wôr'bl, *v.* [WAR'BLED; WAR'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing with trills and runs, or with rapid tremulous vibrations, as a bird; utter melodiously; carol; trill. **2.** To publish or declare in melody or song; as, *to warble* forth praise. **3†.** To cause to quaver.

II. *i.* **1.** To give forth a melodious quavering sound or succession of sounds; utter a warble; as, birds *warble.*

The soft, *warbling,* melting Italian voice produces strains such as never roll from the lips of the Anglo-Saxon.
D. C. EDDY *Europa* ch. 32, p. 439. [B. D. & CO. '60.]

2. To make a liquid, murmuring sound, as a stream.

Pure rills through vales of verdure *warbling* go.
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. i, st. 59.

3. To be uttered with melody.

The wild birds told their *warbling* tale.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 2, st. 25.

4. [U. S.] To yodel. [< OF. *werbler,* < G. *wirbeln,* < MHG. *werben,* twist.]

Synonyms: see SING.

— **war'bling-ly,** *adv.*

war'ble², *vt. & vi. Falconry.* To cross the wings upon the back. [Ult. = WARBLE¹, *v.*] **war'plef** [Scot.].

war'ble¹, *n.* **1.** The act of warbling, or a warbled song; a succession of musical tones made up of trills, runs, and quavers; also, any smooth, soft strain; a carol. **2.** [U. S.] A yodel. [< OF. *werble,* < *werbler;* see WARBLE¹, *v.*]

war'ble², *n.* **1.** A bot, or the tumor which results from its presence. See WORMIL. **war'bee"tlef. 2.** A hard swelling on the back of a horse, caused by the galling of the saddle. [Perhaps akin to ME. *war,* pus, < Sw. *var,* pus.] — **war'ble-fly",** *n.* A bot-fly.

war'bler, wôr'blər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which warbles or sings; a songster. **2.** A plain-colored sylvioid bird, mostly of the Old World, and noted for its song, as the blackcap, garden-warbler, the reed-warbler, the chiffchaff, the hedge-sparrow, and the nightingale. **3.** An American insectivorous mniotiltoid bird, usually brilliantly colored and with little powers of song, as the common summer or yellow warbler (*Dendræca æstiva*), the black-and-yellow warbler (*D. maculosa*), the chestnut-sided warbler (*D. pennsylvanica*), and the bay-breasted or autumn warbler (*D. castanea*). See illus. under PRAIRIE, PROTHONOTARY, SPOTTED, SUMMER, and SWAMP WARBLER, REDSTART, and YELLOWTHROAT. **4.** [U. S.] A singer, as in a college glee-club, who performs warbles or yodels. — **creeping warbler,** an American warbler of *Parula, Mniotilta,* or a related genus, that creeps about trees like a nuthatch, as the black-and-white creeper (*M. varia*), or the blue yellow-backed warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*). — **fly-catching w.,** an American warbler of *Setophaga, Sylvania,* or a related genus, with depressed bill broad at the base and with rictal bristles, as the American redstart, the hooded warbler, and the Canada warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*).

war'blet, wôr'blət, *n.* A warble or bot.

war'-chief", war-cloud, etc. See WAR, *n.*

war'cry", wôr'-krī', *n.* A national or party cry in any contest; formerly, a watchword to rally or encourage an array; rallying-cry, as "San Iago" of Spain, or "Welf" and "Waibling" among the medieval German factions, etc. See GHIBELLINE; GUELF.

No *war-cry* ever stirred a generous people that had not in it much of truth and right. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, Under the Flag* p. 397. [JAS. R. '63.]

ward, wôrd, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To repel or turn aside, as anything that would harm; take precautionary measures against; keep away; usually with *off;* as, to *ward off* a blow; to *ward off* disease.

And now he *wards* a Roundhead's pike, and now he hums a stave.
PRAED *St. Nicholas at Marston Moor* st. 5.

2. To act as ward or guard for; defend; protect.

Nay, 'tis for thee to watch God's house, and *ward* the images,
And let men deal with peace and war: for they were born for these.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. vii, l. 443.

3. To keep in safety; guard; imprison.

II†. *i.* **1.** To protect oneself; act on the defensive. **2.** To keep guard. [< AS. *wardian* (=OHG. *warten*), < *weard,* watchman.]

ward, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A person who is in the charge or under the guardianship of another by virtue of lawful appointment for that purpose. (2) *Feudal Law.* A minor heir of the king's tenant in capite to whom the lord or the king stood as guardian in chivalry. **2.** A territorial division of cities made for convenience of government; also, any one of several other divisions made for convenience of management or control, as (1) of a hospital or a prison, (2) of the Mormon Church, (3) of some counties in Great Britain, (4) formerly of a forest in England, (5) [Archaic] of a company or band, and (6)† of an army or subdivision of an army. **3.** The state of being under a guard or a guardian. (1) Custody; confinement. (2) Guardianship; control. **4.** The act of warding or guarding; protection.

But these guests I leave behind me,
In your watch and *ward* I leave them.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. xxii, st. 23.

5. A projection inside a lock, designed to obstruct the turning of any key other than the proper one; also, a corresponding notch in the bit of a key to allow it to pass the projection in the lock. **6.** An instrument or means of defense; defensive attitude or movement, as in fencing. Negation was his *ward* and arm. C. J. INGERSOLL *War bet. U. S. and Gt. Brit.* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 211. [L. BROS. & CO. '45.] **7.** A warden or overseer; as, a mill-*ward.* **8.** A castle court surrounding the keep; bailey. **9†.** The outworks of a castle. **10†.** A company of men detailed to defend or guard; garrison; watch. [< AS. *weard,* ward.]

— **casual ward,** a hospital ward appropriated to casual or accidental patients. — **casualty of w.** (*Scots Law*), the right of the superior or lord in a ward-holding to the full rent of the ward-lands after the vassal's death and during the heir's minority: one of the **casualties of superiority,** so called because they were rights that depended on uncertain events. — **condemned w.,** a prison ward in which convicts sentenced to capital punishment are kept to await execution. — **isolating w.,** a separate hospital ward for patients having infectious diseases. — **police-jury w.,** in Louisiana, a subdivision of a parish corresponding to a township. — **ward'corn"†,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, and announcing the approach of foes by blasts on a horn. — **w.-corset†,** *n.* A body-guard. **warde'-corps"†.** — **w. in chancery,** a minor or lunatic under the protection of a court of equity; especially, a minor under the care of a guardian. — **w. man** [U. S.], a police officer specially detailed to the service of a police captain for the performance of detective duty in a precinct: abolished in New York city, Sept. 6, 1894. He wears citizens' dress, and his duties are generally of a confidential nature. — **w.-penny†,** *n.* Same as WARDAGE. — **w.-room,** *n.* **1.** On a vessel of war, the quarters of the commissioned officers junior to the commander. **2.** A public hall used for meeting of the citizens of a ward in a city. — **w.-school,** *n.* A common school in a city ward, under the supervision of the officers of the ward.

ward, *pp.* Warred. PHIL. SOC.

-ward, -wards, *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or from a point. [< AS. *-weard, -weardes,* akin to *weorthan,* become, L. *verto,* turn.]

ward'age†, *n.* Money paid for services of the police as watchmen. **ward'-pen"ny†.**

ward'en, wôrd'n, *vt.* [Poet.] To keep as a warden; guard.

ward'en¹, *n.* **1.** One who keeps ward; a warder or gate-keeper; a stationed watchman, especially one stationed on the walls of a fortified place. **2.** The chief officer in charge of a prison. **3.** In England, the head of any one of certain colleges. **4.** A churchwarden.

The statute empowers a *Warden* to call a meeting.
H. M. BAUM *Rights of Rectors* ch. 1, p. 70. [C. R. & H. '79.]

5. [U. S.] (1) In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. (2) In Rhode Island, a local magistrate. **6.** [W-] *Freemasonry.* One of the two officers of a lodge who rank next in succession to the Worshipful Master. [< OF. *gardien;* see GUARDIAN.]

Synonyms: see SUPERINTENDENT.

— **warden of the Cinque Ports** [Eng.], the governor of the ports so called (see CINQUE PORTS). He has the authority of an admiral, and formerly exercised jurisdiction in proceedings at law and in equity. — **w. of the marches** [Eng.], anciently, an officer appointed to guard the frontiers (marches) of the kingdom, particularly the marches of Wales and Scotland. — **w. of the standards** [Eng.], an officer of the Board of Trade to which the act of 1866 transferred the custody of the imperial standards of length, weight, etc.

ward'en², *n.* A variety of pear used chiefly for cooking. [< WARDEN¹, *n.*, because it can be kept long.] **ward'en-pear"†.** — **ward'en-pie"†,** *n.* A pie of warden-pears.

ward'en-ry, wôrd'n-ri, *n.* **1.** The office, functions, or jurisdiction of a warden. **ward'en-shipf. 2.** The district over which a warden exercises authority.

ward'er¹, wôrd'ər, *n.* One who wards or keeps guard; a keeper; guard.

The *warder* paces all night long And calls each passing hour.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Legend of Bregenz* st. 23.

[< OF. *gardeor,* < *warder,* < OHG. *warten,* watch.]

ward'er², *n.* A staff or baton carried by an officer or person of rank, and used in giving signals.

At that instant, the king throws down his *warder* — the truncheon of command — as a signal to prevent the combat. HENRY REED *Lect. on Eng. Hist.* pt. i, lect. v, p. 166. [P. & M. '55.]

[< WARD, *v.*] **ward'staff†.**

ward'hold"ing, wôrd'hōld"ing, *n. Scots Law.* Anciently, the holding of lands by military tenure.

Ward'i-an, wôrd'i-ən, *a.* Invented by Nathaniel B. Ward, an Englishman: only in the phrase below.

— **Wardian case,** a box or frame having glass sides and top for the transportation or growing of delicate plants, especially ferns, the box retaining the evaporated moisture.

ward'less†, *a.* That can not be warded off; unavoidable.

ward'man†, *n.* A municipal officer in English towns. Compare WARD MAN, under WARD.

ward'mote, wôrd'mōt, *n.* A meeting of all the inhabitants of a ward: still used in London; formerly, a court held in each ward of the city of London, with power to inquire into and present all defaults concerning the watching and policing of the city. [< WARD, *n.*, 2, + AS. *mōt,* meeting.]

ward'robe", wôrd'rōb", *n.* **1.** A large upright wooden case with a door or doors, for the safe-keeping of wearing-apparel; formerly, a large clothes-closet or room, where clothes were also made and repaired. **2.** The entire outfit or number of garments of any one person; also, apparel in general; as, he has a limited *wardrobe.*

As killing as the canker to the rose, . . .
Or frost to flowers, that their gay *wardrobe* wear.
MILTON *Lycidas* l. 47.

3†. A privy. **ward'ropet.** [< OF. *warderobe,* < *warder* (see WARDER¹, *n.*); and see ROBE, *n.*] — **ward'ro-ber,** *n.* One who has the care of a wardrobe.

Ward'rop's dis-ease'. *Pathol.* A malignant in flammatory disease of the matrix of a nail.

ward'ship, wôrd'ship, *n. Law.* **1.** The state of a ward; pupilage; guardianship. **2.** *Feudal Law.* The right by which the lord had the custody of the body, and the custody and profits of the lands, of minor heirs of a deceased tenant.

wards'man, wôrdz'man, *n.* [Rare.] A guard; watchman.

ward'wit, wôrd'wit, *n.* The state of being acquit of giving money for keeping ward in a town.

ware¹, wār, *vt.* To guard against; beware of: now commonly replaced by *beware,* except in phrases like **ware the dog, ware hawk.** [< AS. *warian,* < *wær,* wary.]

ware², wār, *v.* [Scot.] To expend; lay out.

ware³†, *vt.* Same as WEAR¹.

ware⁴†, *imp.* of WEAR, *v.*

ware, wār, *a.* [Archaic.] Conscious; aware; hence, on one's guard; cautious; wary. [< AS. *wær,* wary.]

He was *ware* of a man in a little boat who asked if he would be ferried across the water. G. W. COX AND E. H. JONES *Pop. Romances of Middle Ages* p. 246. [K. P. & CO. '80.]

ware[1], wār, *n.* **1.** Articles of the same class; especially, manufactured articles, as those of clay, glass, metal, and wood: used collectively, commonly with a qualifying word; as, iron*ware;* table*ware.*

Many kinds of pottery are called *ware*, usually with a prefix indicating some characteristic: (1) from the name of the inventor or maker: as, **Böttger ware** (stoneware), **Della Robbia w.** (decorated earthenware), **Doulton w.** (stoneware), **Palissy w.** (decorated earthenware), and **Wedgwood w.** (see phrases); (2) from the name of the place where made; as, **Awata w.** (porcelain and earthenware), **Berlin w.** (porcelain), **Cologne w.** (stoneware), **Delft w.** (earthenware), **Dresden w.** (porcelain), **Leeds w.** (porcelain), **Limoges w.** (porcelain), **Nottingham w.** (stoneware), and **Satsuma w.** (earthenware). See POTTERY.

2. *pl.* Articles of commerce; goods; merchandise; as, he sells his *wares* cheaply: formerly used in the singular.

The mellowed light falls upon the attractive *wares* and upon the sedate face of the Moslem salesman.
H. CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* ch. 2, p. 39. [C. & BROS. '51.]

[< AS. *waru*, wares.]

Phrases:—Aretine w., bright-red pottery made at Arezzo, Tuscany. — **Awata w.,** pottery made at Awata, Japan. — **bumboo w.,** see WEDGWOOD WARE. — **basalt w.,** see WEDGWOOD WARE. — **Benares w.,** decorated metal-work made at Benares, India. — **Böttger w.,** hard reddish-brown pottery made at Meissen, in the beginning of the 18th century, by Johann Friedrich Böttger. See PORCELAIN. — **Caffagiolo w.,** majolica made at Caffagiolo, Italy, in the 16th century. — **Castelli w.,** pottery made at Castelli, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries. — **Cologne w.,** stoneware made at Cologne in the 16th and 17th centuries, chiefly tankards, jugs, and the like. **cullen ware:; grès de Flandres;.—coralline w.,** red pottery resembling Samian, made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries. — **crackle w.,** pottery or porcelain covered with a delicate network of cracks produced in the glaze. — **Delft w.,** see DELFT. — **Della Robbia w.,** terra-cotta pottery, with a white enamel, usually with figures in relief, originally made by Luca della Robbia in Italy in the 15th century, and largely used in decoration, as for friezes, altar-pieces, shrines, etc. — **Faenza w.,** faience or majolica made at Faenza, Italy; hence, Italian majolica in general: now disused. — **graffito w.,** see GRAFFITO. — **Henri Deux w.,** richly decorated faience made at Oiron, France, in the 16th century: so called because many of the pieces bore the cipher of Henry II. and of Diana of Poitiers. — **incised w.,** pottery decorated with scratches: graffito. — **Kashee w.,** white Persian pottery decorated with blue in imitation of Chinese porcelain. — **lapis-lazuli w.,** see WEDGWOOD WARE. — **lava w.,** coarse stoneware resembling lava. — **lustered w.,** glazed ware painted with metallic pigments and fired a second time in a kiln so constructed that the gases come into contact with the surface, giving a prismatic effect. — **Oiron w.,** same as HENRI DEUX WARE. — **Palissy w.,** earthenware ornamented with figures of fishes, reptiles, fruits, etc., in high relief with an enamel glaze, made by Bernard Palissy in France in the 16th century. — **pebble-ware"** *n.* See WEDGWOOD WARE. — **plumbeous w.,** earthenware with a lead glaze. — **porphyry w.,** see WEDGWOOD WARE. — **printed w.,** pottery decorated by transfer-printing. — **Raffael w.,** Italian faience decorated with subjects from Raffael. — **Robbia w.,** same as DELLA ROBBIA WARE. — **Rockingham w.,** common earthenware covered with an opaque glaze, and usually mottled with brown spots on a yellow ground: made originally in England. — **rustic w.** **1.** Brown, glazed, buff, or light-brown terra-cotta, sometimes green-mottled: used for ornament in construction. **2.** See RUSTIC, *n.*, 3. — **Samian w.,** see SAMIAN. — **serpentine w.,** see WEDGWOOD WARE. — **sigillated w.,** pottery decorated with stamped patterns; stamped ware. — **silicon w.,** a slightly glazed stoneware made at Lambeth, England. — **Sinceny w.,** faience made at Sinceny, France: originally decorated in imitation of that made in Rouen and later of the Chinese, forming the Francon Chinese decoration. — **stanniferous w.,** pottery with a tin glaze. — **Tunbridge w.,** inlaid mosaic woodware made at Tunbridge, England. — **Wedgwood w.,** any one of various kinds of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–'95), including (1) **bamboo ware,** yellow ware named from its color; (2) **basalt ware,** ware with a black body, used for relief plaques, medallion portraits, vases, etc.; (3) **cameo-ware** see CAMEO; (4) **jasper-ware** see JASPER; (5) **pebble-ware,** ware with a variegated body of different colored clays intermingled, called, according to pattern, *agate, Egyptian pebble, granite, lapis-lazuli, porphyry, serpentine, verd-antique,* etc.; (6) **queen's-ware** (see QUEEN).

ware[2], *n.* Same as SEAWARE. — **ware'-goose",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The brant-goose: from its feeding on ware.

war'e-ag'gle, etc. See WAR, *n.*

ware'ful', *a.* Cautious; wary. — **ware'ful-ness†,** *n.*

wa-re'ga-fly", wa-rē'ga-flī', *C.* (-rī'ga-, *W.*), *n.* A Brazilian muscid fly, said to lay its eggs beneath the skin of men and some animals, the larvæ causing distressing swellings. [< Am. Ind. *wareya* + FLY[1], *n.*]

wa're-hou, wā'rē-hū', *n.* [New Zealand.] A carangoid fish (*Seriolella brama*).

ware'house", wār'hous', *vt.* To place in a warehouse, especially in a bonded warehouse.

— **warehousing system,** the plan of permitting importers of dutiable goods to land and store them in a government warehouse without payment of duties until ready to bring the goods into market; established in the United States by act of 1846, and extended to private bonded warehouses by act of 1854.

ware'house", wār'hous', *n.* A storehouse for the safe-keeping of goods and merchandise, usually a large and strongly built fire-proof structure with few windows. Specifically: (1) A place for the storing of goods not yet ready for the market. (2) A storehouse where goods are taken care of for pay. — **ware'house-book",** *n.* A book for recording the quantities of goods received, sent out, and remaining. — **ware'house"man,** *n.* A person who follows the business of storing goods.

ware'less', *a.* Unaware; unexpected; heedless.

ware'ly', *adv.* Cautiously; warily.

war'ence', *n.* Madder.

ware'room", wār'rūm', *n.* A room for the storage or sale of goods or wares.

war'fare", wār'fār', *vi.* [WAR'FARED'; WAR'FAR'ING.] To engage in armed conflict; fight; struggle.

— **war'far"er,** *n.*

war'fare", *n.* The waging or carrying on of war; conflict with arms; combat between enemies; military life; war; hence, figuratively, struggle; strife; as, military or naval *warfare.*

Warfare in its practice consists in doing as much material injury to the enemy as is necessary to reduce him to submission.
T. G. BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* pt. 1, p. 8. [LD. '77.]

war'field", **war'flame,** **war'fork,** etc. See WAR.

war'ful', *a.* Warlike.

war'gul, wār'gul, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small East-Indian otter (*Lutra leptonyx*) with rudimentary claws.

war'gust†, *n.* An outlaw.

war'ha"ble†, *a.* Fit for war.

wa-ri', *n.* [S. Am.] Same as WARREE.

war'i-an"gle†, Same as WARRIANGLE.

wa"ri-a'tu, wā'ri-ä'tū, *n.* The Nilghiri ibex (*Capra hylocrius*) of southern India, resembling the thar, but with more rounded horns. **war'ri-a"ter‡; war"ry-a'to‡.**

Head of the Wariatu. 1/24

wa'ri-ly, wā'ri-li, *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

wa'ri-ment†, *n.* Caution; heed.

war'line, wār'in, *W.*[1] *Wr.* (wa-rīn', *W.*[2]), *n.* A South-American sapajou monkey.

wa'ri-ness, wā'ri-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being wary; prudent foresight; caution.

Synonyms: see CARE.

war'ish†, *vt.* & *vi.* To heal; cure; recover. **war'ice†.**

war'ish†, *a.* Same as WEARISH.

war'i-son, war'i-sn, *n.* **1.** A note of assault: erroneous use.

Or straight they sound their *warrison*
And storm and spoil thy garrison.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 4, st. 24.

2†. Reward; protection; healing. [OF., < *warir,* guard, < OHG. *werjan,* defend.] **war'ri-son‡.**

wark, wärk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] To suffer pain; ache.

wark[1], *n.* [Scot.] Work.

wark[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Ache; pain.

war"ka-moo'wee, wär'ka-mö'wi, *n.* [Cingalese.] A sailing canoe with outriggers, used in Ceylon.

wark'and", *a.* Painful. **wērk'and†.**

wark'loom, wärk'lūm, *n.* [Scot.] An implement; tool.

warl, wärl, *n.* [Scot.] World. **warld‡.**

war'less, wär'les, *a.* Not disturbed by war; peaceful.

war'like, wär'lik, *a.* **1.** Disposed to engage in war; fit or ready for war; practised in war; martial; as, a *warlike* people. **2.** Relating to, used in, or suggesting war; having a martial aspect; suited to war or to a warrior; military; as, *warlike* pursuits or projectiles. **3.** Menacing war; belligerent; hostile; as, a *warlike* message.

Synonyms: martial, military, soldierlike, soldierly. See BELLICOSE. — **Antonyms:** civil, effeminate, meek, pacific, peaceful, unmilitary, unsoldierlike, unsoldierly, unwarlike.

— **war'like-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

war'ling†, *n.* One often quarreled with: a nonce-word.

war'lock, wär'lec, *n.* [Archaic.] A male witch; wizard; sorcerer: also, loosely, a sprite; imp: also attributively. [< AS. *wārloga,* < *wār,* compact, + *lēogan,* lie.]

war'law†; war'low†; war'luck†.

If thy heart be pure and thy spirit right,
Thou shalt win the *warlock* fight.
DRAKE *Culprit Fay* st. 8.

war'lock-ry, wär'lec-ri, *n.* [Rare.] Sorcery; magic.

war'ly†, wär'li, *a.* [Scot.] Worldly. **ward'll‡.**

war'ly‡, *a.* Warlike.

war'ly†, *a.* Same as WARELY. — **war'ly†,** *adv.*

warm, wōrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To communicate warmth to; raise the temperature of; as, exercise *warms* the blood. **2.** To inspire with ardor, eager interest, or zeal; impart a glow to; animate; as, the speech *warmed* the hearers; love *warms* the heart.

Warmed with a heavenly hope the bluebirds sing.
ELAINE GOODALE *In Berkshire With the Wild Flowers* st. 2.

3. To develop or transform as by warmth.

True Love . . . Can *warm* earth's poorest hovel to a home.
LOWELL *Love* I. 9.

4. [Slang.] To punish severely. **5†.** To occupy: a figurative use.

II. *i.* **1.** To become warm or warmer. **2.** To develop interest or enthusiasm; become ardent or animated.

As the fiddler *warmed* to his business, he played faster and faster.
R. HILDRETH *White Slave* ch. 17, p. 89. [F. M.]

3. [Archaic.] To warm oneself. [< AS. *wearmian,* < *wearm,* warm.]

— **to warm one's jacket** [Colloq.], to flog one.

— **warm'er,** *n.*

warm, *a.* **1.** Imparting a sensation of heat to the touch, but not hot; heated moderately; not cold; as, this coffee is merely *warm;* *warm* water. **2.** Having or characterized by heat somewhat greater than temperate; as, *warm* weather; a *warm* climate. **3.** Imparting, promoting, or preserving warmth; as, a *warm* fire; *warm* clothing. **4.** Having a feeling of heat somewhat greater than ordinary; as, *warm* with exercise. **5.** Possessing or marked by ardor, zeal, liveliness, enthusiasm, or cordiality; as, a *warm* advocate of a cause; a *warm* argument; *warm* wishes. **6.** Showing excitement; agitated; also, vehement; passionate; as, a *warm* temper.

There was a certain drift towards Dissent among the *warmer* spirits. R. W. CHURCH *Oxford Movement* ch. 1, p. 14. [MACM. '91.]

7. United by ardent or jealous affection; as, *warm* friends. **8.** *Art.* Having predominating tones of red or yellow. **9.** Recently made; fresh from its source; as, a *warm* trail.

The scent grows *warm;* he stops; he springs the prey.
GAY *Rural Sports* can. 2, l. 68.

10. Near the object sought; said in children's games like hide the handkerchief. **11.** [Colloq.] Accustomed to and at home in a seat or the like: figuratively; as, before he was *warm* in his office; hardly *warm* in his judgeship. **12.** [Colloq.] Uncomfortable by reason of annoyances or danger; as, they made the town *warm* for him. **13.** Characterized by brisk activity and strenuous effort; as, a *warm* skirmish; *warm* work. **14.** [Old Slang.] (1) Indelicate; coarse. (2) In good circumstances; well off as to property. [< AS. *wearm.*]

— **warm'-head"ed,** *a.* Prone to excitement; visionary. — **w.-sided,** *a.* [Colloq.] Mounting heavy guns, as a fort or ship: a sailors' term.

— **warm'ful',** *a.* Full of or giving warmth; warm. — **warm'ish,** *a.* Somewhat warm. — **warm'ly,** *adv.* — **warm'ness,** *n.*

warm, *n.* Colloq.' **1.** The act of warming; a heating; as, he was taking a final *warm* by the stove. **2†.** Warmth.

warm'-blood"ed, wōrm'-blud'gd, *a.* **1.** Having warm blood: said specifically of animals, as mammals and birds, that preserve a nearly uniform high temperature whatever the temperature of the surrounding medium. **2.** Having an enthusiastic nature; also, vehement; passionate.

warmd, *pp.* Warmed. PHIL. Soc.

warm'-heart"ed, wōrm'-härt'gd, *a.* Having a warm heart; showing a kind, affectionate, sympathetic nature.

— **warm'-heart"ed-ness,** *n.*

warm'ing, wōrm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of heating to a moderate degree. **2.** [Colloq.] A whipping.

— **warm'ing-pan",** *n.* **1.** A closed metal vessel for containing live coals or hot water, for warming a bed. **2.** [Slang.] A temporary incumbent of an office, placed there to hold it till the intended occupant is ready to take it. — **w.-stone,** *n.* A piece of soapstone for use in warming a bed or as a foot-warmer.

A Warming-pan of the 17th century, open and closed.

war'mouth", wär'mauth', *n.* A centrarchoid fish (*Chænobrytus gulosus*) common in sluggish waters of the southern United States; the big-mouth, warmouth perch, or red-eyed bream.

warmth, wōrmth, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or sensation of being warm; moderate heat, or the sensation of it; as, *warmth* of the body; the *warmth* of furs. **2.** Ardor or fervidness of disposition or feeling; earnestness; enthusiasm; also, heartiness; cordiality. **3.** Excitement of temper or mind; a characteristic evincing such excitement; as, *warmth* of argument. **4.** *Art.* The effect produced by warm colors. See WARM, *a.*, 8.

Synonyms: animation, ardor, cordiality, eagerness, earnestness, emotion, energy, enthusiasm, excitement, fervidness, fervor, geniality, glow, heat, intensity, irascibility, life, passion, vehemence, zeal. Compare ENTHUSIASM. — **Antonyms:** coldness, coolness, frigidity, leanness, indifference, insensibility, torpor.

warmth'less, wōrmth'les, *a.* [Rare.] Not communicating warmth; cold.

warn, wārn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give notice of danger to (some one); make aware of impending or possible harm; put on one's guard.

Franklin *warned* you a hundred years ago of the peril of being divided by little, partial, local interests. FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am., Farewell Thoughts* p. 356. [E. P. D. '85.]

2. To give notice to; hence, to notify by authority; as, to *warn* a public official. **3.** [Archaic.] To expostulate with; admonish. **4†.** To ward off; defend. **5†.** To forbid; deny; refuse.

II. *i.* To give or serve as a warning.

Men's hearts and lives are written on their faces, to *warn* or charm. WINTHROP *John Brent* ch. 7, p. 68. [T. & F. '62.]

[< AS. *warnian,* < *wearn,* refusal.]

Synonyms: see ADMONISH; APPRIZE.

— **warn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

warn'er, wārn'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who warns, cautions, or admonishes. **2†.** An ornamental dish of pastry.

warn'es-tore†, *vt.* To furnish; store. **warn'es-ture†.**

warn'ing, wārn'ing, *pa.* Serving as a warning; as, *warning* signals.

warn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who warns, or that which he communicates; notice of danger; caution against error, or against harm that may follow a certain course of conduct; admonition. **2.** Notice given beforehand; specifically, a notice to quit service or vacate premises; as, a month's *warning.*

Then steal away, give little *warning;* . . .
Say not Good-night—but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good-morning. ANNA L. BARBAULD *Life* st. 3.

3. That which warns or admonishes; as, a beacon lighted as a *warning.* **4†.** A bidding; summons.

Synonyms: see COUNSEL; EXAMPLE.

— **to take warning,** to take heed; be on one's guard. — **warn'ing-piece",** *n.* **1.** A part in a clock-mechanism that gives a slight click just before the striking-mechanism goes off. When in wheel form, called also **warning-wheel. 2.** Ordnance discharged as a warning; a signal-gun.

warp, wōrp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape; cause to take on unevenness of outline, as by shrinkage; as, a board is *warped* by heat. **2.** To turn from a right or proper mental or moral plane; give a wrong tendency or tinge to; distort; bias; as, his judgment is *warped.*

A favourite theory . . . can so *warp* the mind as to destroy its powers of estimating facts.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* vol. ii, ch. 2, p. 15. [A. '92.]

3. *Naut.* To move (a vessel) into another position, especially by hauling upon a rope or hawser, attached usually to the heads of piles or posts of a wharf; shift the position of by means of warps. **4.** To stretch (rope-yarns) into lengths for weaving. **5.** To arrange (yarn) on or for a warp-beam. **6.** To fertilize (poor or low land) by enclosing and flooding it from a river or watercourse carrying much sediment.

The practice of 'warping' too, as it is now called, i. e. of recovering land from the sea, seems to have had a very ancient origin.
C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. Agriculture* p. 90. [BR. & E. '49.]

7. [Prov. Eng.] To cast prematurely, as young: said of sheep, etc. **8†.** To cast forth; utter. **9†.** To change.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape; become uneven or distorted, as by contraction. **2.** To turn aside from the right or straight path; deviate.

Though probably the ablest metaphysician who has appeared, he [Edwards] never *warped* from the path of common sense.
DWIGHT *Travels, Learning of N. E.* vol. iv, p. 325. [T. D. '22.]

3. *Weaving.* To stretch or arrange yarn. **4.** *Naut.* To move by means of a rope, usually fastened to something stationary, as a dock or anchor, in order to change position: said of a vessel.

For evil news from Mablethorpe,
Of pyrate galleys *warping* down.
JEAN INGELOW *The High Tide* st. 10.

5. [Prov. Eng.] To bring forth young prematurely; slink: said of cattle, etc. **6†.** To fly with a bending or swerving motion, as swarms of locusts. **7†.** To weave; plat. [< Ice. *varpa,* throw, < *varp,* a throwing, akin to AS. *weorpan,* throw.]

— **warped surface,** a skew surface. See SKEW.

warp, *n.* **1.** The state of being warped or twisted out of shape; a twist or distortion, especially in a piece of wood, as when exposed to heat. **2.** The threads that run the long way of a fabric, between which the weft, or filling of cross-threads, is woven. **3.** A light cable used for warping a ship; tow-rope; in whaling, a harpoon-line. **4.** *Geol. & Agric.* (1) Alluvial sediment deposited

by turbid lakes, watercourses, or tides, either by natural process, or as artificially introduced over low lands; silt: a term rarely used in the United States. (2) Loosely and rarely, surface-soil. **5.** A length of rope-yarn or rope. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A cast of herrings or other fish; four, a tale used in counting fish; hence, four of anything. (2) The young of an animal when prematurely born: a cast foal, lamb, or the like. [< AS. *wearp*, < *weorpan*, throw.]

Compounds, etc.: —**short warp,** in whaling, a piece of whale-line connecting the second iron with the main warp.—**warp'-beam",** *n.* That roller or beam in a loom on which the warp is wound.—**w.-dresser,** *n.* A machine for sizing warp-threads.—**w.-frame,** *n.* A lace-makers' frame in which the threads are wound on a beam, as in a loom; warp-net frame.—**w.-lace,** *n.* Lace having a ground of warp-threads; also, drawn lace.—**w.-land,** *n.* Land that has been warped or fertilized by means of sedimentary deposit.—**w.-net,** *n.* Lace made as on a warp-frame; warp-lace.—**w.-stitch,** *n.* An embroidery-stitch in which the warp-threads are exposed. See DRAWN-WORK.—**w.-thread,** *n.* A thread forming part of a warp.

warp'age, wôrp'ĕj, *n.* A charge sometimes made for moving or warping a vessel to the berth assigned her.

warp'er, wôrp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which warps; specifically, a warping-machine.

warp'ing, wôrp'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of WARP, *v.*—**warp'ing-bank",** *n.* A bank to retain water in the process of warping land.—**w.-block,** *n.* A rope-makers' block used in making warps of rope.—**w.-chock,** *n.* A chock used to lead a rope in warping a vessel.—**w.-hook,** *n.* A rope-makers' hook used in warping or twisting rope-yarns.—**w.-jack,** *n.* Same as HECK-BOX.—**w.-machine,** *n.* Same as BEAMING-MACHINE, 2.—**w.-mill,** *n.* A machine for arranging the threads so as to form a warp for use in a loom.—**w.-penny,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Weaving.* Money paid for laying the warp in a loom.—**w.-post,** *n.* A post in a ropewalk, used in warping rope-yarn.

war'ra-gal, wor'a-gal, *E. W.* (war'-, *C.*), *n.* [Austral.] A wild dog, the dingo. **war'ri-gal‡,**

war'ran, *n.* [Ar.] Same as WARAN.

war'ran-dice, wor'an-dis, *C. S.* (-dās, *W. Wr.*), *n. Scots Law.* Warranty; specifically, a clause in a deed by which the grantor obliges himself to warrant or make good to the grantee the right conveyed.

'I have Rankeiller's word for it,' said Mr. Balfour, 'and I count that a *warrandice* against all deadly.'
R. L. STEVENSON *David Balfour* ch. 3, p. 34. [S. '93.]

[< OF. *warandise*, < *warantir;* see WARRANT, *v.*]

war'rant, wor'ant, *vt.* **1.** To assure or guarantee the quality, accuracy, certainty, or sufficiency of; as, to *warrant* a title to property, the quality of goods, certainty of performance, accuracy of measurement, or the like. **2.** To assure or guarantee the character or fidelity of; pledge oneself for; as, I *warrant* the man I have sent. **3.** To be sufficient grounds for, as for a belief, conclusion, act, or course of conduct; justify; as, the facts did not *warrant* your taking such a responsibility.

Every appearance *warranted* me in apprehending a Simoon.
POE *Prose Tales, Ms. in a Bottle* first series, p. 151. [A. & S. '84.]

4. To assure in reference to something said or promised, or as to an opinion or the like: usually in the first person; as, I *warrant* you he will come; hence, colloquially, to say confidently; feel sure; affirm, as beyond question; as, I *warrant* he knew all about it.

My ambition will keep my brain at work, I *warrant* thee.
SCOTT *Kenilworth* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 242. [H. M. & CO.]

5. To give legal authority or power to, so as to secure against harm; empower; authorize. **6.** [Local, Eng.] *Mining.* Same as UNDER-CLAY. **7†.** To safeguard; protect. [< OF. *warantir*, < *warant;* see WARRANT, *n.*]

war'rant-y‡.

Synonyms: answer for, assure, authorize, avouch, guarantee, justify, maintain, sanction, secure. See JUSTIFY.

war'rant, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A judicial writ or order authorizing ministerial officers to make arrests, searches, or seizures, or to do any other designated act in aid of the administration of justice.

A constable, armed with a *warrant* for his arrest, had just been in the house. TROWBRIDGE *Bound in Honor* ch. 9, p. 71. [L. & S.]

2. Something which assures or attests; a voucher; evidence; guaranty.

What Dante thus bewailed was his real *warrant* for immortality. H. COPPÉE *Eng. Literature* ch. 9, p. 84. [C. R. & H. '75.]

3. That which gives authority for some act or course; sanction; authority. **4.** A certificate of office given to non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, under-clay. **6†.** Defense; protection. [< OF. *warant*, ppr. of *warir*, guard, < OHG. *warjan*, guard.] **war'rand†.**

Synonyms: see COMMISSION.

—**bench'-war"rant,** *n.* See BENCH.—**county or town w.,** an official instrument or order for the payment of a certain amount of money from the treasury of a county or of a town.—**dividend w.,** a written order or check, issued by a stock company, authorizing the payment of dividend money to a stockholder.—**general w.,** see GENERAL.—**justice's w.,** a warrant issued by a justice of the peace.—**land-w.,** *n.* See LAND1.—**w. of arrest,** a judicial writ issued for the apprehending of a person accused of crime; state's warrant.—**w. of attorney,** an instrument (generally under seal) authorizing an attorney at law to appear in court in behalf of the person making it, and confess judgment in favor of a person named, for the amount due on some designated bond or obligation.—**w. of commitment,** a judicial writ ordering the commitment of a designated person into custody for a specified purpose, as for trial, for appearance as a witness, for contempt of court, etc.—**war'rant-of"fi-cer,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** An officer charged with the duty of serving a judicial warrant. **2.** *Mil. & Naval.* See OFFICER.—**w.-trying,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] In Virginia, the monthly courts held by the magistrate at the crossroads.

war'rant-a-bl(e, wor'ant-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be warranted or authorized; justifiable; defensible; as, a *warrantable* action. **2.** Old enough to be hunted; as, a *warrantable* deer.—**war'rant-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*

war"ran-tee', wor'an-tī', *n. Law.* The party or person to whom a warranty is made or given.

war'rant-er, *n.* One who warrants.

war'rant-ise†, *vt.* To give pledge to; make secure; agree to indemnify.—**war'rant-ise†,** *n.* Warranty; authority; security. **war'rant-ize†.**

war'rant-or, wor'ant-ėr, *n.* One who warrants; specifically, in law, one who makes or gives a warranty to another: the correlative of *warrantee.*

war'rant-y, wor'ant-i, *vt.* [-IED; -Y'ING.] To warrant; guarantee.

war'rant-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* (1) An assurance or undertaking by the seller of property, express or implied, that the property is or shall be as it is represented or promised to be, as to quantity, quality, or title. (2) In conveyancing, a covenant in a deed whereby the grantor binds himself and his heirs to secure, defend, and make good to the grantee the estate conveyed to him. (3) *Insur. Law.* A stipulation or engagement on the part of the insured that the facts in relation to the risk are as stated by him. **2.** Authorization; warrant. **3†.** Security; guarantee. [< OF. *warantie*, < *warantir;* see WARRANT, *v.*]

—**collateral warranty,** in old English law, a warranty made by an ancestor from whom the heir's title was not and could not have been derived: distinguished from **lineal warranty,** where the heir derived the title from or through the warranting ancestor.—**express w.,** an express assurance or representation, intended and relied on as a warranty, as to the condition, quality, or fitness of the thing sold.—**general w.,** a covenant in a deed whereby the grantor binds himself and his heirs to warrant and defend the title conveyed to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons.—**implied w.,** a warranty in sales of personal property, raised by inference of law from the nature of or circumstances attending the contract, as that the seller has title to the goods, when they are in his possession at the time of the sale; that they are merchantable, or fit for the use for which they are known to be bought; that, when they are sold by sample, the goods in bulk are of the same kind and equal in quality.—**special w.,** a limited or particular warranty, as distinguished from a *general warranty.*

war'ray†, *vt.* To war against; ravage or lay waste.

warre†, *a.* Worse.

war-ree'1, wer-ī', *n.* [S. Am.] The taguicati. **wa-ri'‡.**

war-ree'2, *n.* [E. Ind.] Common millet. **ka-di'-kane"‡.**

war'ren, wor'en, *n.* **1.** A place where rabbits live and breed in communities. **2.** A place or enclosure for keeping rabbits, partridges, pheasants, or similar game; also, a place for keeping fish in a river. **3.** Figuratively, an obscure crowded place of habitation. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A franchise, either by prescription or royal grant, to keep in an enclosure "beasts and fowls of warren," that is, animals that are by nature wild. [< OF. *warenne*, < *warir*, protect, < OHG. *warjan*, defend.]

war'ren-er, wor'en-ėr, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

war'ren-ite, wor'en-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, dull, grayish-black, opaque lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_3Sb_4S_9$) found in groups of acicular crystals. [< E. R. *Warren*, of Colorado.]

war'rer, wôr'ėr, *n.* One who wars or contends; as, a *warrer* upon custom.

war'ri-an"gle, wor'i-an"gl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A butcher-bird. **war'i-an"glet; war'y-an"glet.**

war'ri-a"ter, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as WARIATU.

war'rick, wor'ic, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To twitch tight, as a cord, by crossing it with another; also, to fasten with a girth.

war'rin, wor'in, *n.* [Austral.] The Australian blue-bellied lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

war'ring, wôr'ing, *pa.* Being in conflict; antagonistic; adverse; also, being in commotion.

And unbreached of *warring* waters Athens like a sea-rock stands.
SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* l. 1451.

war'rior, wôr'yėr *or* wor'i-ėr (XIII), *n.* **1.** A man engaged in or experienced in warfare; one devoted to a military life; a soldier; especially, one who is distinguished by a long or heroic service; a brave man; a good soldier. See illus. under MAIL2, *n.*, and MAORI. **2.** A humming-bird, a helmet-crest. [< OF. *guerreor*, < *guerreier*, wage war, < *werre;* see WAR, *n.*] **war'riour†.**

—**war'rior-ant",** *n.* A predatory slave-keeping ant (*Formica sanguinea*) of Europe and North America.

—**war'rior-[or -riour-]ess†,** *n.* A female warrior

war'rish†, *a.* Warlike.

war'ri-son, *n.* Same as WARISON: erroneous form.

war'ri-war"ri, wor'i-wer'i, *n.* [Guiana.] A fan made by the natives from the leaves of the acuyuru-palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

war'rok†, *n.* A saddle-girth.

war'ry†, *vt.* To pronounce a curse upon. **war'yt; war'-yet†.**

war"ry-a'to, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as WARIATU.

war'saw, wôr'sô, *n.* [Florida.] The guasa or jewfish.

war'scot†, *n.* **1.** A commutation paid to a feudal chief in lieu of military services. **2.** A contribution among the Saxons toward supplying armor. **3.** Money contributed for maintaining a castle-guard or for keeping watch and ward.

warse, wôrs, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Worse.—**war'sen,** *v.* To worsen.—**warst,** *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Worst.

war'sle, wôr'sl, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Wrestle. **war'stle‡.**

wart, wôrt, *n.* **1.** A small circumscribed excrescence, more or less spongy and rugose, formed on the skin by abnormal elongations and infoldings of the papillæ with the scarf-skin, and rooted in the true skin by numerous fibrous attachments. **2.** A spongy excrescence found on the pasterns of the horse. **3.** Some hard excrescence supposed to resemble an animal wart; especially, a hard glandular or gland-like protuberance on the surface of a plant. Compare VERRUCA. [< AS. *wearte*, wart.]

wert†.

—**Peruvian warts,** same as VERRUGAS.—**venereal warts,** same as CONDYLOMA.—**vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane,** hyaline excrescences on the third layer of the cornea or Descemet's membrane.—**wart'-cress",** *n.* Swine-cress: so called from its wart-shaped fruit.—**w.-grass,** *n.* The sun-spurge. **w.-spurge†.**—**w.-hog,** *n.* An African hog of the genus *Phacochœrus,* having warty excrescences on each side of the face and tusks in both jaws, curved upward and outward. *P. africanus* is the hallu' or Ælian's **wart-hog,** and *P. æthiopicus* the vlack-vark or **Pallas's wart-hog.**—**w.-like cancer,** the verruca cancrosa.—**w.-pock,** *n.* That form of chicken-pox in which the vesicles are acuminate; varicella acuminata.—**w.-snake,** *n.* An East-Indian harmless acrochordoid snake, especially *Acrochordus javanicus,* having rough, warty scales.

Ælian's Wart-hog. 1/20

wart†, *imp.* of WEAR, *v.*

wart'ed, wôrt'ed, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having wart-like knobs on the surface; verrucous.—**warted gourd,** a variety of gourd (*Cucurbita Pepo,* var. *verrucosa*) with roundish, elliptic warted fruits.—**w. grass,** a valuable grazing-grass (*Chloris ventricosa*) of eastern Australia.

warth, wôrth, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A ford. **2†.** A customary payment for castle-guard.

wart'less, wôrt'les, *a.* Having no warts; not warty.

wart'weed", wôrt'wĭd', *n.* Same as SUN-SPURGE.

wart'wort", wôrt'wûrt', *n.* Any one of various plants once thought useful for warts; especially, the wartweed, the wart-cress, and the greater celandine.

wart'y, wôrt'i, *a.* **1.** Abounding in warts; resembling or of the nature of warts; as, a *warty* ulcer. **2.** *Bot.* Having wart-like protuberances; verrucose.

—**warty egg,** an egg-shell (*Amphiperas* or *Calpurnus ventricosum*) having a wart-like tubercle at each end.—**w. sea-rose,** a sea-anemone (*Urticinia nodosa*).—**w. venus,** a European venereid bivalve (*Venus verrucosa*) whose shell is diversified with tubercles and ridges.

war'wick-ite, wôr'wic-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic-pearly, brown to black, ferrous magnesium titanoborate ($(Mg,Fe)Ti_2B_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Warwick,* New York.]

war'wolf"1, *n. Folk-lore.* Same as WEREWOLF.

war'wolf"2†, *n.* A stone-hurling engine used in medieval warfare.

wa'ry, wē'ri, *a.* **1.** Carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously prudent; scrupulous; as, a *wary* eye; a *wary* bird.

The people of the land appeared to slumber: but, like vigilant and *wary* soldiers, they might be said to sleep on their arms.
COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* ch. 5, p. 91. [W. A. T. '60.]

2. Characterized by stealthy provision or adjustment; circumspect; shrewd; wily; as, a *wary* policy.

Thus discoursed Miss Augusta Lejeune, the *wary* old voyager. E. E. HALE *Family Flight through France* ch. 4, p. 45. [D. L. CO.]

[< WARE, *a.*]

Synonyms: see CALCULATING; POLITIC; PRUDENT.

was, wŏz, *v.* A form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be,* the second person being *wast,* and all the persons in the plural *were.* It has no etymological connection with *be* or *is.* [< AS. *wæs,* pret. of *wesan,* be; cp. Goth. *wisan,* OHG. *wesan,* Ice. *vesa,* dwell.]

wase1, wēs, *W. Wr.* (wēz, *C. E.*), *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A wisp or bundle of hay, straw, or the like; especially, a cushion of such material for use between the head and a load borne thereon. **2†.** A torch.

wase2†, *n.* Ooze: an early form of WOOSE.

wash, wosh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cleanse by the application of a liquid, especially water, with or without soap, generally with friction; also, to remove, as dirt, in this way; as, to *wash* clothes; to *wash* the dust from one's face.

You can *wash* your hands without changing them, but not hearts. RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. v, p. 84. [S. E. & CO. '67.]

2. To fall on, sweep over, or dash against: said of a liquid, especially water, as the rain, a river, or the ocean; also, to remove or affect in some specified way by so doing; as, the rain *washed* the vines; a sea-*washed* cliff; the river *washed* a valley in the plain; he was *washed* from the deck; a dinner *washed* down with wine. **3.** Figuratively, to cleanse by any effective agency, or to remove by cleansing, as something objectionable; purify from pollution or guilt; as, *wash* away my sins.

Arise, and be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts* xxii, 16.

4. To overlay with a thin coat, as of metal; as, a gold-*washed* cup. **5.** *Founding.* To coat, as a core or mold, with an emulsion, as of graphite, in order to improve the casting. **6.** *Art.* To spread flat water-color or India ink lightly and evenly upon the surface of, as broad spaces of a drawing. Compare GOUACHE. **7.** In metallurgy, to separate by the use of water the lighter from the heavier part of (an ore); as, to *wash* tin ore. **8.** [Brokers' Slang.] To subject, as stock, to a wash. See WASH, *n.*, 9.

II. *i.* **1.** To perform one's ablutions. **2.** To cleanse clothes in water, usually with the aid of some detersive substance. **3.** [Colloq.] To be subjected to cleansing with a liquid and friction without fading or being injured in any way; as, that calico will not *wash;* hence, colloquially, to bear any test; as, that story will not *wash.* **4.** To be abraded or worn away by the action of water, as a hill. **5.** To move gently to and fro, as water.

Then I hear the water *washing,* never golden waves were brighter.
JEAN INGELOW *The Days Without Alloy* st. 3.

6. To use washes in the toilet. **7.** To swirl in the water: said of certain fish. [< AS. *wascan,* wash.] **wasshe†.**

Synonyms: see CLEANSE; DRENCH; PURIFY.

Compounds:—wash'-ball", *n.* A ball of toilet-soap, sometimes with a cosmetic.—**w.-barrel,** *n. Fisheries.* A barrel used for immersing split mackerel in brine to extract the blood before further curing.—**w.-basin,** *n.* A basin or bowl, portable or stationary, for ablutions.—**w.-basket,** *n.* **1.** A shallow round basket, used by oystermen. **2.** A basket for holding clothes in the laundry.—**w.-bear,** *n.* Same as WASHING-BEAR.—**w.-beetle.** *n.* A maul or beetle used for pounding articles in washing.—**w.-board,** *n.* **1.** A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand. **2.** *Carp.* A base-board; mopboard. **3.** *Naut.* A plank adjusted to turn the wash of the sea from a deck or port.—**w.-boiler,** *n.* A deep vessel, usually of tin or copper, for boiling or steaming clothes in the process of washing.—**w.-bottle,** *n. Chem.* An apparatus for washing gases, precipitates, etc., consisting usually of a tightly stoppered glass flask or bottle through which two tubes pass into the vessel, one of them extending to the bottom of the liquid contained in the vessel. The gas passes into the liquid through the longer tube, bubbles up through the fluid, and makes its exit through the shorter tube. When the apparatus is used for washing precipitates, as on a filter, a stream of liquid, usually water, is forced out at the longer tube by air-pressure, commonly exerted by the mouth through the shorter tube.—**w.-bowl,** *n.* **1.** A wash-basin. **2†.** A wash-tub.—**w.-brew,** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SOWENS, 1.—**w.-cloth,** *n.* A small cloth used in ablutions, or in washing dishes, etc.—**w.-coat,** *n.* A thin coat of plaster covering the surface of mortar.—**w.-day,** *n.* A stated day for the domestic washing of clothing, or for sending the wash to a laundry.—**w.-dirt,** *n. Mining.* Earth rich enough in metal to pay for washing.—**w.-drawing,** *n.* A drawing on which color has been washed in.—**w.-gilding,** *n.* A gilding made with an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is driven off by heat, leaving a coating of gold.—**w.-gourd,** *n.* Same as SPONGE-GOURD.—**w.-gravel,** *n.* Same as WASH-DIRT.—**w.-house,** *n.* A building fitted up for washing clothes; laundry. **wash'ing-house"‡.**—**w.-leather,** *n.* Chamois leather, or a leather made to resemble it.—**w.-off,** *a. Calico-print.* Liable to fade or disappear on washing; fugitive: said of a color or dye.—**w.-pan,** *n.* A pan for washing pay-dirt in placer-mining.—**w.-pot,** *n.* A vessel in which something is

washed; specifically, in tin-plating, the vessel in which the sheet receives its final coating of tin.—**w.-rag**, *n.* A piece of toweling or the like, used in bathing; wash-cloth.—**w.-room**, *n.* A room equipped for washing; especially, a lavatory.—**w.-stand**, *n.* A piece of furniture used for holding the utensils for ablutions; a stand for wash-bowl and pitcher, or, sometimes, a set bowl.—**w.-stuff**, *n.* Wash-dirt.—**w.-tub**, *n.* A tub used in washing, particularly in washing clothes.

wash†, *a.* Washy; watery.

wash, wesh, *n.* **1.** The act or process of washing, performance of ablutions, or a cleansing in or with water; especially, the operation of cleansing clothing by washing; hence, a number of articles washed or cleansed at one time; a washing.

> There were milk-cans scattered round the door-yard, and . . . a poverty-stricken *wash* flapped across it.
> HOWELLS *Minister's Charge* ch. 3, p. 33. [T. & CO. '87.]

2. A preparation or mixture used in washing, coating, or smearing. (1) A thin coating of metal.

> The summer sunshine fell like a *wash* of gold upon the shores of Mount Desert. CONSTANCE C. HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* ch. 13, p. 157. [H. '87.]

(2) *Med.* A lotion. (3) A liquid for the toilet, as for the hair, complexion, etc. (4) *Art.* A water-color or India-ink pigment for spreading lightly and evenly on a drawing or picture; the coating made with such a pigment. (5) *Founding.* An emulsion applied to a core or mold, to improve the casting. **3.** The breaking of a body of water upon a shore; swirling, undulating water in the wake of a moving vessel; also, the noise made by water as it strikes a boat, pier, etc. **swash**‡. **4.** An area washed by a sea or river; also, the shallow part of a river or an arm of the sea; a marsh.

> The wide extent of salt marshes and meadows interspersed with shallow and-locked *washes* and lagoons. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Bay Shooting* in vol. ii, p. 7. [S. & T. '49.]

5. Material collected and deposited by water, as alluvial matter. **6.** Liquid or semiliquid refuse. (1) Liquid waste of the kitchen used for food of swine and cattle; swillings; as, *wash* for hogs. (2) The liquid expressed from the cheese of apples or grapes after adding water thereto. *U. S. Internal Revenue* 1880, p. 155. (3) *Distilling.* (*a*) Fermented wort left after the principal distillation. (*b*) [W. Ind.] Cane-juice dregs, molasses, and other refuse of sugar-making, used for distillation. **7.** *Naut.* The blade of an oar. **8.** *Zool.* A light superficial tint or tinge. **9.** [Brokers' Slang.] A sale of stock or other securities at a stock exchange between parties of one interest, in order to attract attention by reason of the apparent activity of the market, or to create a market price, or both. When the latter only is aimed at, the transaction is referred to as "**matched orders.**" **10.** A measure of or for shell-fish, usually less than a bushel.

—**red wash** *Med.*, camphorated lotion of copper sulfate.—**white w.**, same as LEAD-WATER.—**yellow w.**, see YELLOW.

wash'a-bl(e, wesh'ą-bl, *a.* That may be washed.

washed, wesht, *pa.* **1.** Having undergone the process of washing. **2.** *Zool.* Having a surface tint or color over a ground color. **3.** [Stock-exchange Slang.] Done in a wash: said of an exchange of securities.

wash'en†, *pp.* of WASH, *v.* Washed.

wash'er, wesh'ęr, *vt.* To furnish with washers.

wash'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which washes; especially, a machine for washing. Specifically: (1) In paper-making, a machine for washing rags or cleansing pulp. (2) An apparatus for washing ore, etc., as a jigger or slime-table; also, any similar machine used in coal-washing. **2.** *Mech.* A small flat perforated disk, as of metal or leather, used for placing beneath a nut or pivot-head, or at an axle-bearing or joint, to serve as a cushion or packing. **3.** *Plumbing.* An outlet-pipe, as for a cistern, plugged when not in use. **4.** The pied wagtail. **5.** The raccoon.

—**blind washer**, an unperforated metal washer, used in pipe-lines.—**drag'-wash'er**, *n.* A flat ring on a gun-carriage for the attachment of a drag-rope.—**triangular w.**, a washer thicker on one side than the other, and thus having triangular cross-section: for holding a tie-rod inclined at an angle.—**w.-cutter**, *n.* A tool for cutting out disks for washers.—**w.-gage**, *n.* A tapering gage for measuring the diameters of holes in washers, nuts, etc.—**w.-hoop**, *n.* A large washer resembling a hoop.

wash'er-man, wosh'ęr mąn, *n.* A man who makes a business of washing clothes, etc.; laundryman.

wash'er-wom'an, wosh'ęr wum'ąn, *n.* **1.** A woman whose business it is to wash clothes; laundress. **2.** The pied wagtail.—**washerwomen's itch** or **scall**, a form of eczema that sometimes affects the hands of laundresses and others who work in irritating solutions; eczema lotricum.

wa'shi-ba, wą'shi-bą (wash i-bą, *L.*), *n.* [Guiana.] The strong, elastic, durable wood of an unidentified tree of Guiana, used by the Indians for bows.

wash'i-ness, wosh'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being washy or watery.

wash'ing, wosh'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who washes. **2.** Things as clothing washed on one occasion, or collected during a certain time; as, a week's *washing*. **3.** *Metal.* That which is retained after being washed; as, a *washing* of ore. **4.** A thin coating of metal; as, the forks had received only one *washing* of silver.

—**wash'ing-bear"**, *n.* The raccoon: from its habit of dipping food into water.—**wash'-bear"**, **-**.—**w.-block**†, *n.* A block for beating clothes upon with a bat or staff, near a stream of water. See BUCK¹.—**w.-crystals**, *n. pl.* Crystals of sal soda, used in washing clothes.—**w.-drum**, *n.* Same as WASHING-CYLINDER.—**w.-engine**, *n.* A machine for washing rags: a form of rag-engine.—**w.-gourd**, *n.* Same as SPONGE-GOURD.—**w.-horn**, *n.* [Eng.] The sounding of a horn for laborers to wash before dinner.—**w.-house**, *n.* A wash-room.—**w.-hutch**, *n.* *Mining.* Same as BUCK, 2 (5).—**w.-machine**, *n.* A mechanism for cleansing clothes, textile fabrics, etc., as by agitating or rubbing them in a receptacle containing water and often some detersive solution.—**w.-powder**, *n.* A detersive powder, as sodium carbonate.—**w.-rollers**, *n. pl.* Rollers set in a frame, and used for pressing moisture from washed or scoured fabrics.—**w.-stuff**, *n.* Same as WASH-DIRT.—**w.-trommel**, *n.* See TROMMEL.

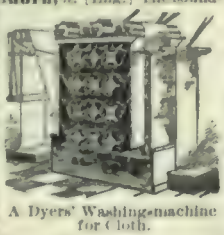

A Dyers' Washing-machine for Cloth.

Wash"ing-to'ni-a, wesh'ing-tō'ni-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of palms, the only certain species being *W. filifera* of southern California; prized for ornament in lawns. [After George *Washington*.] **desert palm"**‡; **fan'-palm"**‡; **San Diego palm**‡.

Wash"ing-to'ni-an, wesh'ing-tō'ni-ąn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to George Washington, first President of the United States. **2.** Naming or relating to an extensive temperance organization in the U. S. about 1843.

> Mr. John Hawkins . . . travelled extensively in the United States, and was eminently useful in forming what are called 'Washingtonian Societies,' composed of those who had once been drunkards. R. BAIRD *Christian Retrospect and Register* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 281. [M. W. D. '55.]

3. Of or pertaining to (1) the city of Washington, capital of the United States, or (2) the State of Washington, on the Pacific coast of North America.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Washington, the city or the State. **2.** A member of a Washingtonian temperance society.

wash'man, wesh'mąn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man who washes, in any sense; as, a tin-*washman*. **2**†. A beggar that feigns illness.

Wash-o'an, wesh-ō'ąn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

wash'out", wesh'aut", *n.* A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water, as by a torrent or flooding rain; also, the excavation made by such action.

> PHIL. Soc.

washt, *pp.* Washed.

wash'tail", wesh'tēl", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pied wagtail.

wash'y, wesh'i, *a.* **1.** Too much diluted; watery; moist; soft; weak; hence, wanting in substance, solidity, stamina, or force; feeble; as, *washy* coffee.

> And on the *washy* ooze deep channels wore.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 303.

All weak writers affect strong language, and heap up epithets to give intensity to *washy* sentences. FRANCES P. COBBE *Duties of Women* lect. v, p. 165. [G. H. E. '81.]

2. [Local, U. S.] Not firm or hardy; apt to sweat copiously; as, a *washy* horse. [< WASH.]

wa'site, wē'sait, *n.* *Mineral.* An altered variety of alanite. [< WASIUM.]

wa'si-um, wē'si-umor wg'si-um, *n.* *Chem.* A gray metallic element described by J. F. Bahr in 1882 as existing in the mineral wasite, but later shown to be identical with thorium. [< Gustavus *Vasa* or *Wasa*.]

wasp, wesp, *n.* **1.** A predatory diplopterygous stinging hymenopterous insect.

A Social Wasp (*Vespa germanica*), and its Nest, opened to show structure. About ½

The typical **social wasps** or vespids construct papery nests of masticated vegetable material. They feed on the sweets of flowers and fruits, and on insects, killing the latter with their jaws. *Vespa vulgaris* is the common European ground-wasp; *V. maculosa* and *V. arenaria* are common North-American species. The **solitary wasps** or eumenids construct cells of mud or sand, often attaching them to plants, and many species store the cells with caterpillars and other insects, paralyzed by being stung, as food for the larvæ. Compare SPHEX.

2. A digger-wasp, as a mud-dauber. **3.** Figuratively, a person with an irritable or irritating disposition. [< AS. *wæsp*, wasp.]—**wasp'-bee"**, *n.* A cuckoo-bee.—**w.-beetle**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle of wasp-like colors, as of the genus *Clytus*.—**w.-fly**, *n.* A European black-and-yellow syrphid fly (*Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*).—**w.-kite**, *n.* The honey-buzzard.—**w.-tongued**†, *a.* Speaking irascibly, so as to give pain; shrewish.—**w.-waisted**, *a.* Having a very slender waist.

—**wasp'kin**, *n.* [Rare.] A little wasp.—**wasp'y**, *a.* Like a wasp; waspish.

wasp'ish, wosp'ish, *a.* **1.** Having a nature like or supposed to be like that of a wasp; irascible; snappish; resentful. **2.** Having a wasp-like form or slender waist.

> Synonyms: see FRETFUL.

—**wasp'ish-head"ed**†, *a.* Irritable.—**wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*

was'sail, was'ęl, *C., or* was'el (-sel, *S.*; -sil, *W. Wr.*; was'ąl, *E.*), *v.* **I.** *t.* To drink the health of; toast; pledge **II.** *i.* To take part in a merry drinking; carouse. **was'sel**‡.

was'sail, *n.* **1.** An occasion of festivity or hilarity at which healths are drunk; a drinking-bout; carousal. **2.** The liquor prepared for a wassail; especially, a mixture of ale and wine with sugar, spices, etc.

> But let no footstep beat the floor,
> Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm.
> TENNYSON *In Memoriam* civ, st. 5.

3†. Anciently, a salutation or toast; literally, 'health to you'; an expression of good will in festivities, especially when pledging the health. **4**†. A convivial song.

Wassail is the first element of several self-explaining compounds; as, **was'sail-bout"**, **w.-bowl**, **w.-bread**, **w.-candle**, **w.-cup**.

[< AS. *wes hāl*, be whole; *wes*, imper. of *wesan*, be; *hāl*, whole.] **was'sel**‡.

> Synonyms: see CAROUSAL.

—**was'sail-horn"**, *n.* A medieval drinking-horn.—**w.-rout**, *n.* The tumult or disorder of a wassail.—**was'sail-er**, *n.* One who participates in a wassail; a reveler.

was'ser-man†, *n.* A sea-monster in the shape of a man.

washe†, *rt. & ri.* Same as WASH.

wast, wost, *2d per. sing. imp. ind.* of BE, *v.* See WAS.

wa'sta-ble, wē'sta-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to waste. **2**†. Wasteful.

wa'stage, wē'stęj, *n.* That which is lost by leakage, wear, use, waste, etc.

waste¹, wēst, *v.* [WA'STED; WA'STING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expend thoughtlessly, unnecessarily, or without return; cause to be lost through neglect or improvidence; make prodigal or extravagant use of; spend to no purpose; squander; as, to *waste* time, property, or resources. **2.** To cause to lose strength or vigor; wear out or wear away; exhaust; consume; as, disease *wastes* the body.

> It was for conspiracy with a priest to *waste* the King's life by sorcery that Eleanor Cobham did penance.
> GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. 1, p. 12. [H. '78.]

3. *Law.* To destroy timber or structures on (an estate) or permit the buildings, etc., to go to decay, to the prejudice of the inheritance or reversion. **4.** [Archaic.] To lay waste by violence; desolate; ruin.

II. *i.* To lose bulk or substance gradually; wear away by degrees; be consumed or diminished.

> *Galileo:* But the night *wastes*.
> S. WEIR MITCHELL *The Cup of Youth* sc. 2.

[< OF. *waster*, < L. *vasto*, < *vastus*, waste.]

> Synonyms: see DEVASTATE; DWINDLE; LOSE; SQUANDER.

waste², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bang or cudgel; baste.

waste, *a.* **1.** Cast aside as worthless or of no practical importance; spoiled or made of no value in manufacture or use; useless; needless; refuse; as, *waste* lumber; a *waste* effort or pursuit. **2.** Not under cultivation; untilled; hence, unoccupied; unproductive; desert; as, *waste* land; the *waste* places of history.

> Or even a lowly cottage whence we see,
> Stretch'd wide and wild the *waste* enormous marsh.
> TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* st. 5.

3. Made desolate; ruined; dismal; cheerless; as, a *waste* temple. **4.** Produced in excess of consumption; superfluous; overabundant; as, *waste* energy; *waste* steam. **5**†. Vain; empty. **6**†. Wasteful. [< OF. *wast*, < L. *vastus*, empty.]

> Synonyms: exuberant, redundant, refuse, superfluous, useless, valueless, worthless. See BLEAK.—Antonyms: choice, good, precious, useful, valuable.

waste, *n.* **1.** The act of wasting or squandering lavishly or foolishly; loss that has no compensation; useless or unnecessary expenditure; as, *waste* of time, talents, or property. **2.** A continuous and slow diminishing of strength, vigor, or substance; hence, rarely, consumption; decline; as, the *waste* of the body; afflicted with a *waste*. **3.** Something rejected as worthless or not needed; surplus or useless stuff; especially, the refuse of a manufacturing process or industrial art, as coal-dust or gob. (1) Tangled spun thread (usually cotton), the refuse of a textile factory. See COTTON-WASTE. (2) Excess of fluid that runs over or away. (3) Broken or spoiled castings for remelting. **4.** A waste-weir, waste-pipe, waste-cock, or other device or apparatus that carries off surplus or waste fluid or matter. **5.** *Law.* Anything that does permanent injury to an inheritance, as damage or destruction done or permitted to houses, woods, lands, etc., by the tenant. **6.** A place that is waste or wasted; land that is not tilled or cultivated; a region that is devastated or made desolate; wilderness; desert; hence, unoccupied space; void; as, the *wastes* of the sea.

> Have you forgotten Lybya's burning *waste*,
> Its barren rocks, parched earth, and hills of sand!
> ADDISON *Cato* act iii, sc. 5.

7. The act of laying waste or devastating; ravage; desolation; as, the *waste* of war. **8**†. That which is superfluous or excessive. **9**†. Nonsense; rubbish. [< OF. *wast*, < L. *vastus*, waste.]

> Synonyms: chaff, débris, dregs, dross, leavings, offal, offscouring, refuse, remains, scum, sediment. See DREGS; EXCESS; LOSS.

Compounds, etc.:—**equitable waste** (*Law*), waste that comprehends acts not deemed waste at common law.—**impeachment of w.**, liability to be called to account for waste.—**permissive w.**, a waste by omission only, as in permitting a house to decay for want of repairs.—**to run to w.**, to deteriorate from lack of use, repair, etc.; accomplish no useful purpose.—**voluntary w.**, waste actively committed, as in destroying buildings, trees, etc.—**waste'-all"**, *n.* One who brings nothing to good effect; a worthless fellow.—**w.-basket**, *vt.* To consign to the waste-basket.—**w.-basket**, *n.* A basket for holding paper scraps and rejected things, as in an office, study, or room.—**w.-board**, *n.* *Naut.* Same as WASH-BOARD.—**w.-book**, *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A day-book or blotter.—**w.-card**, *n.* A carding-engine for utilizing waste in a textile-factory.—**w.-cock**, *n.* A cock or faucet for regulating the flow of a waste liquid.—**w.-duster**, *n.* A device for cleaning the waste of a textile-factory.—**w.-gate**, *n.* A gate for the discharge of surplus water from a dam, reservoir, etc.—**w.-good**†, *n.* A spendthrift.—**w.-lands**, *n. pl.* Lands not under tillage, or not arable.—**w.-pallet**, *n.* *Organ-building.* A valve-pallet. See PALLET¹, *n.*, 7.—**w.-picker**, *n.* *Mach.* A rag-picker.—**w.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See illus. under SANITATION.—**w.-preventer**, *n.* *Plumbing.* A device having a float-valve that opens or closes an inlet-pipe as the water falls or rises in a tank.—**w.-thrift**†, *n.* A spendthrift.—**w.-trap**, *n.* A trap in a waste-pipe.—**w.-weir**, *n.* A sluice in a bank, reservoir, or the like, for the escape of superfluous water.—**w.-well**, *n.* An absorbing well. See WELL.

waste'ful, wēst'ful, *a.* **1.** Prone to waste; expending or using lavishly or prodigally; extravagant; as, a *wasteful* youth. **2.** Causing waste or loss; ruinous; as, *wasteful* schemes. **3**†. Having power to lay waste; devastating; desolating. **4**†. Desolate; waste.

—**waste'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

was'tel†, *n.* **1.** A fine white bread or cake. **2.** *Her.* A bearing in the form of a round cake. **vas'tel**†.

—**was'tel-cake"**†, **w.-bread**†, *n.* Bread made from the best wheat flour. **w.-brede**†; **w.-breed**†.

waste'less, wēst'les, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being wasted or exhausted; inexhaustible.

wa'sten†, *n.* A waste; desert. **wa'stern**†.

waste'ness, wēst'nes, *a.* **1.** The state of being waste; desolation; loneliness; solitude.

> For besides the *wasteness* and the silence, motionless machines have a look of death about them.
> MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* ch. 17, p. 132. [D. L. CO.]

2. [Rare.] A waste; desert. **wast'ness**†.

wa'ster, wē'stęr, *vt.* [Scot.] To waste.

wa'ster¹, *n.* **1.** One who or that which wastes or squanders; a prodigal. **2.** Something rendered unmarketable in the process of manufacture. Specifically: (1) A spoiled, imperfect, or rejected casting, molding, piece of pottery, etc. (2) Tin-plate below the standard weight and quality. **3.** A devastator; destroyer; as, Napoleon was a ruthless *waster*. **4.** Same as THIEF¹, 4. **5**†. A thief and vagabond. [< OF. *wastour*, < *waster*; see WASTE¹, *v.*] **wa'stor**†; **wa'stour**†.—**wa'ster-waste"**, *n.* The lowest grade of waste tin-plate.

wa'ster², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A leister or fishing-spear. **2**†. A wooden sword for practise.

—**to play at wasters**†, to fence with wooden swords.

wa'sting, wē'sting. *pa.* **1.** Producing emaciation; sapping the strength; wearing out; as, a *wasting* fever. **2.** Lavishing prodigally; consuming uselessly; wasteful; as, a *wasting* hand. **3.** Making waste or desolate; devastating; as, a *wasting* scourge.—**wasting palsy,** progressive atrophy. See PROGRESSIVE, 4.—**wa'sting-ly,** *adv.*

wa'sting, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which wastes, in any sense. **2.** *Med.* Atrophy. **3.** *Stone-cutting.* The act or process of chipping a stone to an approximately plane surface.

wast'rel, wēst'rel. *n.* **1.** Refuse. **2.** Waste land. **3.** [Eng.] An abandoned child; a waif. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A profligate. [< WASTE[1], *n.*] **wast'o-rel†.**

wast'ry, wēst'ri. [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Wasteful. **II.** *n.* Wastefulness. **waste'rie†; waste'ry†; wast'rie†.**

wa'sty, wē'sti. *a.* Like waste, especially cotton-waste.

wat, wet, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WOT.

wat[1], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hot.

wat[2], wŏt, *C. I.* (wŏt, *E.*), *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Given to drinking. **2.** Wet.

wat[1], *n.* [Archaic & Colloq.] A hare. [Cor. of *Walter.*]

wat[2], *n.* [Siam.] Same as WATT[2].

wat[3]†, *n.* A fellow.

wat, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Indeed; certainly.

wat'ap, wŏt'ap, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The roots of the white spruce prepared as a filament. **wat'a-pe†; wat'a-peh†.**

Watape is the name given to the divided roots of the spruce-fir, which the natives weave into a degree of compactness that renders it capable of containing a fluid. The different parts of the bark canoes are also sewed together with this kind of filament. ALEX. MACKENZIE *Voyages, Journal* ch. 3, p. 27, note. [G. F. H. '02.]

watch, wech, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe narrowly or attentively; keep constantly before the eye; observe in order to detect or to perceive the issue; look at steadily; as, to *watch* an eclipse; to *watch* a suspicious person; to *watch* the world's progress. **2.** To have in one's care or keeping; guard; as, the shepherd *watches* his sheep. **3.** *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) awake for training. **4†.** To await. **5†.** To take unawares.

II. *i.* **1.** To be constantly on the alert; give earnest heed; be vigilant, attentive, or observant; look with attention; especially, to do duty as a guard or sentinel.

Heaven *watches* o'er their sleeping dust
Till the pure spirit comes again.
BRYANT *No Man Knoweth His Sepulchre* st. 3.

2. To wish and wait expectantly for something; be in a state of expectation; as, to *watch* for a letter. **3.** To be in a state of wakefulness; go without sleep; keep vigil; especially, to keep awake by night for attendance upon the sick or sitting up with the dead. **4.** To serve as a watchman. **5.** To float, as a buoy. [< AS. *wæccan.*]

Synonyms: see ABIDE; LOOK; OBSERVE.

watch, *n.* **1.** The act of watching; wakefulness with close and continuous attention; vigilant observation; careful heed; also, forbearance of sleep; vigil; as, to keep *watch;* on the *watch.* **2.** One or more persons set to watch against danger or to guard property; a watchman or set of watchmen; sentinel; sentry; guard; also, the place occupied by or assigned to a guard; as, who goes on *watch* to-night? **3.** The period of time during which a watch is on duty; the time from one guard-relief to another; hence, a division of the night: with the Hebrews, one third; with the Romans, one fourth.

And about the fourth *watch* of the night he cometh unto them, walking upon the sea.
Mark vi, 48.

4. *Naut.* (1) One of the two divisions of a ship's officers and crew, performing duty in alternation: called respectively **starboard watch** and **port watch,** from the position of the sailors' bunks in the forecastle. The starboard watch is also called **captain's watch** in the merchant service, but is often commanded by the second mate; the port watch is under the first mate. (2) The period of time during which each division is on duty: four hours, except the **dog-watches** of two hours each, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M., which are interposed daily to shift night duty from one watch to the other alternately. See MORNING WATCH; QUARTER-WATCH. **5.** A pocket mechanism, generally enclosed in a rounded case, for keeping and indicating time, actuated by a coiled spring, regulated by a train of wheels and a balance-wheel, and noting time by the movement of hands over a graduated and figured dial. It has sometimes working parts made of a non-magnetizable alloy to fit it for use in places where electricity is employed. See quotation under PALLADIUM. **6.** *pl.* A sarracenia (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States. See TRUMPETLEAF. **7.** *Pottery.* A trial piece of ware made of fine clay that is placed in a kiln and may be withdrawn from time to time so that the progress of the firing can be determined. **8.** *Falconry.* A flock; said of nightingales. **9†.** A vigil or a wake over a corpse. **10†.** Wakefulness. **11†.** Any timekeeper, as a graduated candle. [< AS. *wæcce,* < *wacian,* wake.]

Synonyms: see OVERSIGHT.

Compounds, etc.:—first watch. 1. *Naut.* The watch beginning at 8 P. M. and ending at midnight. **2.** *Heb. & Rom. Antiq.* The watch beginning at sunset.—**middle w.** (*Naut.*), from midnight to 4 A. M.; midnight watch.—**to be on the w.,** to look out for some expected event.—**w. and ward,** continuous watch for the purpose of guarding; formerly, guard by day and night, *watch* signifying guard by night, and *ward* by day.—**w. and w.** (*Naut.*), the alternations of duty of two watches of a ship's crew.—**watch"-ba-rom'e-ter,** *n.* A very small aneroid pocket-barometer.—**w.-bar-rel,** *n.* Same as BARREL, 3 (3).—**w.-bell†,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stroke of the ship's bell made each half-hour of a watch. **2.** An alarm-bell.—**w.-bill,** *n.* The list of the men composing a ship's company, with their designated stations in their respective watches.—**w.-birth†,** *n.* A midwife.—**w.-box,** *n.* A shelter for a sentinel; sentry-box.—**w.-candle†,** *n.* A candle used at a wake or at a watch with a corpse. **watch'ing-can"dle†.**—**w.-care,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Watchful care: an abbreviation.—**w.-case,** *n.* **1.** The protecting case of a watch: now usually of gold or silver or an imitation alloy. **2.** A watch-pocket. **3†.** A sentry-box.—**w.-chain,** *n.* A chain serving as a watch-guard.—**w.-clock,** *n.* **1.** A timepiece and detector combined; time-watch. See TIME-DETECTOR. **2†.** An alarm.—**w.-cry,** *n.* A rallying cry of or as of a watch; watchword.—**w.-dog,** *n.* A dog kept to guard a building or any kind of property.—**w.-fire,** *n.* An outdoor fire lighted at night as a signal, or kept burning by a guard or watchers.—**w.-glass,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A half-hour glass for dividing watches into periods. **2.** The crystal of a watch.—**w.-guard,** *n.* A chain, cord, or ribbon attached to a watch and fastened to the clothing to better secure the watch.—**w.-gun,** *n. Mil.* A gun fired at the setting or relief of a watch, either on shipboard or in a garrison.—**w.-header,** *n. Naut.* The officer who commands a watch.—**w.-house,** *n.* **1.** A building occupied by a watch or guard. **2.** [Archaic.] A guard-house; night lockup.—**w.-jewel,** *n.* A small jewel fitted for a pivot-bearing in a watch-movement: often a ruby.—**w.-key,** *n.* A small key like a socket-wrench, for winding a watch.—**w.-light,** *n.* A light used by watchers at night.—**w.-mark,** *n. Naut.* A mark worn on a sailor's right or left sleeve to designate his watch.—**w.-meeting,** *n.* A religious service held on New Year's eve to watch the old year out.—**w.-night,** *n.* New Year's eve, especially as observed by watch-meetings.—**w.-officer,** *n.* The officer in charge of a watch, and therefore, for the time, of the ship. Called also **officer of the watch, officer of the deck.**—**w.-oil,** *n.* Same as WATCHMAKERS' OIL. See OIL.—**w.-paper,** *n.* A circular piece of paper, muslin, etc., sometimes elaborately cut or decorated, formerly put between the cases of a watch to prevent rubbing or scratching.—**w.-peel,** *n.* [Scot.] A watch-tower.—**w.-pocket,** *n.* A small pocket for carrying a watch on the person or for holding it at night.—**w.-pole,** *n.* A watchman's pole or cudgel.—**w.-rate,** *n.* [Eng.] An assessment made for watching and lighting municipal boroughs.—**w.-spring,** *n.* The mainspring of a watch.—**w.-stand,** *n.* A small case or contrivance for holding a watch in convenient position for observation when not worn on the person.—**w.-tackle,** *n. Naut.* A small tackle or jigger, usually having a tail on the double-block.—**w.-telescope,** *n.* An auxiliary telescope on a geodetic instrument, used for detecting any mobility of the instrument while taking an observation.—**w.-tower,** *n.* A tower upon which a sentinel is stationed.—**w.-wise,** *adv.* Same as CLOCKWISE.—**w.-work,** *n.* The mechanism of a watch: usually in the plural.

The Watch-tower of a Medieval Fortress.

watch'er, wech'ėr, *n.* One who watches, in any sense; especially, one who is on duty at night, as a nurse, etc.

watch'et†, *a.* & *n.* Light-blue; a pale blue.

watch'ful, wech'ful, *a.* Being on the watch; full of care or vigilance; careful to observe; vigilant; cautious; with *against* before a thing to be shunned and *of* before a thing to be observed; as, a *watchful* servant; *watchful against* temptation; *watchful of* one's conduct.

Synonyms: see ALERT; ATTENTIVE; CALCULATING. Compare ASSIDUITY; ATTENTION; CARE.

—**watch'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**watch'ful-ness,** *n.*

watch'ing, wech'ing, *n.* The act or state of one who watches; a vigil.—**watchings of flowers,** see VIGILS OF FLOWERS, under VIGIL.

watch'ma"ker, wech'mē'kėr, *n.* A person who manufactures or repairs watches.—**watchmakers' cramp,** a paralytic, nervous affection of certain facial muscles incident to a watchmaker's continuous exercise of them in holding a magnifying-glass in the eye.

watch'man, wech'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A person whose business is to keep watch or guard; especially, a man employed to guard a building or streets at night.

The *watchman* of the gods is named Heimdal. His senses are so keen that nothing can escape him. He can see hundreds of miles, and he can hear the grass grow. H. H. BOYESEN *Story of Norway* ch. 2, p. 22. [G. P. P. '91.]

—**watch'man-bee"tle,** *n.* The dor-beetle. See DOR[1].—**watchman's clock,** same as TIME-DETECTOR.—**watchman's rattle,** a rattle making a loud, harsh noise by the action of a toothed wheel on a spring.

watch'ment†, *n.* A vigil; watch.

watch'word", wech'wūrd', *n.* **1.** A secret word or expression given on demand of a sentry and showing a person's right to pass; a password used to distinguish friends from enemies; countersign. **2.** A word or phrase summoning to concert of action; a rallying-cry or maxim.

The names of Clarkson and Wilberforce will, to the end of time, be *watchwords* in the mouths of the friends of bleeding humanity. W. L. GARRISON *Writings and Speeches. Clarkson and Wilberforce* p. 174. [R. F. W. '52.]

3†. A watchman's or sentry's call.—**to set a watchword upon†,** to make a byword of.

wa'ter, wŏ'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour water upon; moisten or sprinkle with water; irrigate; as, to *water* plants or land.

The Fellah opens or closes the rivulets with his foot, as the Scripture says, 'Where thou *wateredst* the land with thy foot.' 8. C. BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* ch. 3, p. 45. [H. '79.]

2. To provide with water for drinking; give water to; as, to *water* cattle. **3.** To increase the amount or bulk of by adding water; mix or dilute with water; weaken by dilution with water; as, *watered* milk. **4.** To give an undulating sheen to the surface of by subjecting to uneven pressure after moistening and heating, as silk, linen, etc. **5.** To supply with streams: used in the passive participle.

No country in the world is so well *watered* [as South America]; no country possesses such facilities for internal navigation. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 320. [H. R. '60.]

6. *Com. & Fin.* To enlarge the number of shares of without a proportionate increase of paid-in capital; as, to *water* railroad or telegraph stock.

II. *i.* **1.** To secrete, become filled with,

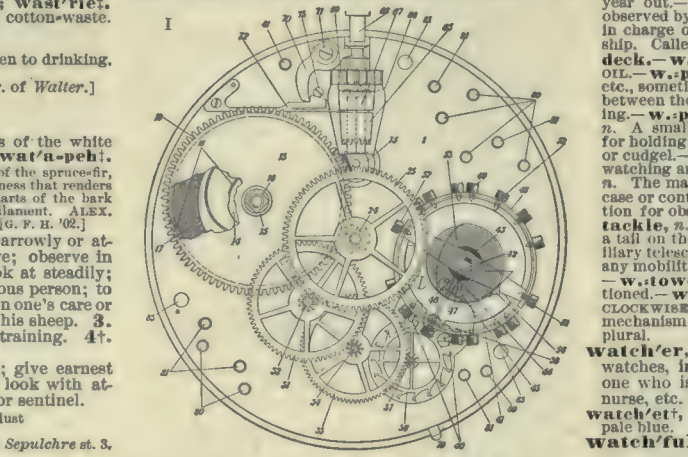

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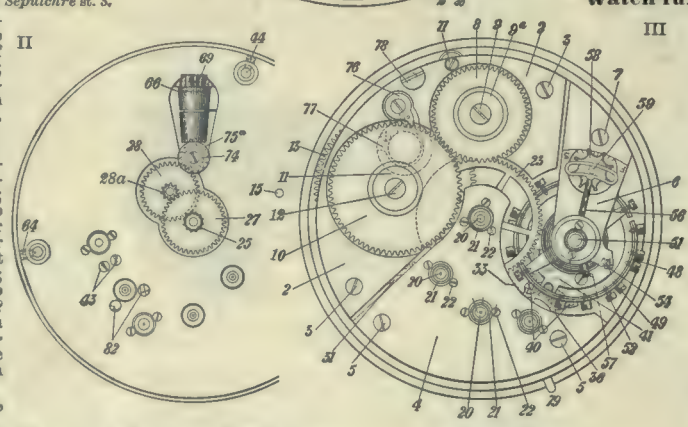

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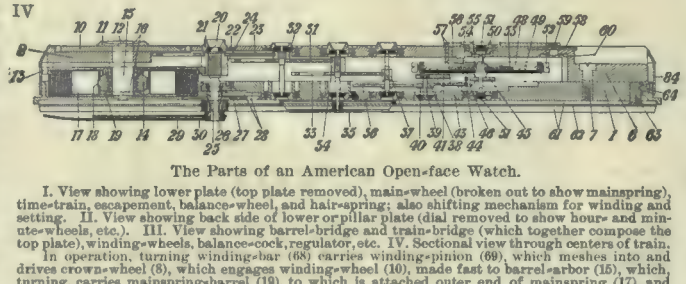

IV

The Parts of an American Open-face Watch.

I. View showing lower plate (top plate removed), main-wheel (broken out to show mainspring), time-train, escapement, balance-wheel, and hair-spring; also shifting mechanism for winding and setting. II. View showing back side of lower or pillar plate (dial removed to show hour- and minute-wheels, etc.). III. View showing barrel-bridge and train-bridge (which together compose the top plate), winding-wheels, balance-cock, regulator, etc. IV. Sectional view through centers of train.

In operation, turning winding-bar (68) carries winding-pinion (69), which meshes into and drives crown-wheel (8), which engages winding-wheel (10), made fast to barrel-arbor (15), which, turning, carries mainspring-barrel (19), to which is attached outer end of mainspring (17), and winds up mainspring, which is prevented from unwinding by click (76). Inner end of mainspring being connected to hub of main-wheel (13) causes it to turn, and in so doing to drive center-pinion (24), on which is fixed center-wheel (25), which drives third pinion (32) and third wheel (31). This in turn drives fourth pinion (34) and fourth wheel (33), which drives escape-pinion (37) and escape-wheel (36). A tooth of escape-wheel, bearing against pallet-jewel (40), swings pallet (38), an extended arm of which terminates in a fork, which in moving carries enclosed roller-jewel (46) and roller (45), which, being fast on balance-staff (50), turns balance-wheel (48), giving it a slight impetus, and in so doing deflects hair-spring (53) until its resistance exactly equals momentum of balance. The spring then reacts, carrying balance in opposite direction, until roller-jewel reenters the fork and moves it sufficiently to unlock the escape-wheel, which then imparts another impulse to balance as before, each tooth of the escape-wheel giving an impulse to carry the balance in one direction, when acting on one side or arm of the pallet, and in the opposite direction when acting on the other pallet-arm. The weight of balance and strength of hair-spring, when properly related, serve to regulate the frequency of the balance-vibrations to 18,000 in one hour. The relation of the wheels and pinions of the several members of the train is such that the above rate allows the fourth pinion to revolve once each minute, carrying the second-hand (35). The center-pinion revolves once each hour. On this pinion is placed, friction-tight, the cannon-pinion (25), on which is the minute-hand (30); the cannon-pinion drives minute-wheel (28), fast to which is the minute-pinion, which drives the hour-wheel (27), which fits freely on body of cannon-pinion, and carries hour-hand (29), which makes its circuit once in twelve hours.

List of parts: 1. Pillar-plate. 2. Barrel-bridge. 3. Barrel-bridge screws. 4. Train-bridge. 5. Train-bridge screws. 6. Balance-cock. 7. Balance-cock screw. 8. Crown-wheel. 9. Crown-wheel screws. 9a. Crown-wheel cap. 10. Winding-wheel. 11. Winding-wheel cap. 12. Winding-wheel screw. 13. Main-wheel. 14. Main-wheel hub. 15. Barrel-arbor. 16. Barrel-arbor square. 17. Mainspring. 18. Mainspring-hook. 19. Mainspring-barrel. 20. Train-pivot jewels. 21. Train-pivot jewel settings. 22. Train-pivot jewel screws. 23. Center-wheel. 24. Center-pinion. 25. Cannon-pinion. 26. Cannon-pinion spring. 27. Hour-wheel. 28. Minute-wheel. 28a. Minute-pinion. 29. Hour-hand. 30. Minute-hand. 31. 3d wheel. 32. 3d pinion. 33. 4th wheel. 34. 4th pinion. 35. Second-hand. 36. Escape-wheel. 37. Escape-pinion. 38. Pallet. 39. Pallet-arbor. 40. Pallet-jewels. 41. Pallet-bridge. 42. Fork. 43. Banking-screws. 44. Guard-pin. 45. Roller. 46. Roller-jewel. 47. Hollow in edge of roller to allow passage of guard-pin. 48. Balance. 49. Balance-screws. 50. Balance-staff. 51. Balance-staff end-stones. 52. Mean-time screws. 53. Breguet hair-spring. 54. Hair-spring stud. 55. Hair-spring collet. 56. Regulator. 57. Regulator-pin. 58. Regulator-wheel. 59. Regulator-wheel screw. 60. Regulator-wheel screw spring-washer. 61. Dial-enamel. 62. Dial-copper. 63. Dial-foot. 64. Dial-foot screw. 65. Shifting-clutch sleeve. 66. Shifting-clutch ratchet-teeth. 67. Winding-arbor. 68. Winding-bar. 69. Winding-pinion. 70. Shifting-lever. 71. Shifting-lever screw. 72. Clutch-spring. 73. Clutch-spring stop-screw. 74. Intersetting-wheel. 75. Intermediate setting-wheel bridge. 75a. Intermediate setting-wheel bridge-washer. 76. Click. 77. Click-spring. 78. Case-screw. 79. Case-pin. 80. Steady-pin holes. 81. Plates and balance-cock screw-holes. 82. Peep-holes. 83. Dial-feet holes. 84. Dust-band.

or discharge water; as, her eyes *watered*. **2.** To fill with saliva, as the mouth, from desire for food; hence, to have a longing for, as for something palatable; as, their mouths *watered* at the mere thought of such dainties.

> Not easily losing a fat ox, but strong watch all night held.
> His teeth yet *wat'ring*, oft he comes, and is as oft repell'd.
> HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Chapman, bk. xvii. l. 575.

3. To get and take in water, as for drinking or for a boiler; as, the engine *watered*. **4.** To drink water: said of beasts. [< AS. *wætrian*, < *wæter*, water.]

wa'ter, wô'tẽr, *n.* **1.** A colorless limpid liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H_2O) in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or by weight of 2 parts of hydrogen to 16 of oxygen.

Pure water is neither alkaline nor acid, and is free from odor and taste. It is blue when viewed in mass, but water of other colors caused by foreign matters, organic or inorganic, is not of uncommon occurrence; even water that is as white as milk or black as ink is known. It becomes solid at 32° Fahr., forming ice, and at 212° Fahr. it becomes gaseous, forming steam at the normal pressure of the air. Its greatest or maximum density is at 39.2° Fahr., which is called unity (1.00) and is the standard for the comparison of the densities of other solids and liquids. A cubic centimeter of water at 39.2° Fahr. weighs 1 gram and is the standard unit of the metric system. It is an imperfect conductor of electricity and is slightly compressible. The solvent powers of water are very great, and it is seldom found pure. Among geological agencies it is first both as regards its mechanical and chemical action. It is the chief agency in rock-making, in shaping mountains, excavating valleys, and in recording the progress of the earth in its features and life. Its mechanical action manifests itself by softening rocks and earthy beds by penetrating and causing disintegration through alternate freezing and melting, while its chemical action manifests itself by its solvent power, yielding new minerals while altering others. Water forms more than two-thirds of the earth's surface, and it has been estimated that if all the water of the globe could be collected it would form a sphere 900 miles in diameter. According to its source, it is known as **river-water, sea-w., spring-w.**, etc. When precipitated from the clouds it is **rain-w.** Water is also an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable life, and of most minerals and rocks, forming the so-called *water of crystallization*. [See phrase.] It frequently imparts crystalline form and color to salts, as in the case of cobalt, copper, iron, and other sulfates.

> Of course without an atmosphere there can be no *water*, since the *water* would immediately evaporate and form an atmosphere of *water* vapor. . . . It is not impossible, however, or even improbable, that solid *water*, that is, ice and snow, may exist on the moon's surface.
> YOUNG *General Astronomy* ch. 7, p. 160. [G. & co. '90.]

2. Any particular body of water, as a lake, a river, or a sea: sometimes used in the plural; as, the *waters* of Lake Superior; to go by *water*; in Scotland, a small river. **3.** Any one of the aqueous or liquid secretions of animals; as, *water* on the brain; also, perspiration, tears, urine, etc. **4.** Any preparation of water holding a gaseous or volatile substance in solution; as, ammonia *water*; orange-flower *water*; also, a product of distillation or alcoholic solution; as, strong *water*; Cologne *water*.

> They include the preparations formerly specially designated as "Distilled *Waters*," having been made by distilling water from plants or parts of plants containing volatile oil.
> *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 216. [L. '90.]

5. The transparency or luster of a precious stone or pearl: hence, the aggregate of qualities that make it valuable: also, figuratively, excellence, purity, degree, etc.

> My cousin Pindar . . . is a bachelor . . . and an oddity of the first *water*.
> IRVING *Salmagundi* p. 41. [G. F. P. '60.]

6. An undulating sheen given to certain textile fabrics, as silk, linen, etc., or to metal. See DAMASK, 2; DAMASKEENING, 2 (6). **7.** *Com. & Fin.* Stock issued without increase of paid-in capital to represent it. **8.** [Prov. Brit.] The banks of a river or other body of water; by extension, those dwelling by the wateside; also, a seaside resort. [< AS. *wæter*, water.]

Compounds, etc.:—above water, out of danger; secure.—**alkaline w.**, a natural mineral water in which alkaline salts, especially sodium bicarbonate and sodium chlorid, predominate, as the Congress water of Saratoga Springs and the Vichy water of France.—**benediction of the waters** *Gr. Ch.*, a processional Epiphany ceremony of blessing streams, seas, and certain holy waters.—**between wind and w.** **1.** At that strip of a vessel's hull which in rolling is alternately submerged and above water. **2.** In any particularly vulnerable part.—**bitter w.**, a natural mineral water containing in solution certain magnesium salts, as magnesium sulfate.—**bromin w.**, a solution of bromin in water: used as a laboratory reagent.—**burning w.**, alcohol.—**carbonated w.**, originally, any natural mineral water containing carbondioxid gas; now, any water naturally or artificially impregnated with carbon dioxid; soda-water.—**chalybeate w.**, a natural saline mineral water containing ferrous salts, as the waters of Spa, Belgium, and Wiesbaden, Germany.—**chlorin w.**, a solution of chlorin in water: used as a laboratory reagent.—**deep w. or waters**, a state or time of great tribulation; grievous peril.—**false waters** (*Obstet.*), a fluid found sometimes between the amnion and the chorion.—**frightened w.** [Naut. Slang], weak tea or coffee served to a crew.—**ground-w.**, surface-water that does not sink into the soil.—**hard w.**, see HARD, 12.—**holy w.**, water regarded as sacred; especially, in Christian churches, that consecrated by a priest and used for lustral and ritual purposes.—**house of w.** [Local Eng.], an abandoned mine-pit containing water.—**Hungary w.**, a preparation distilled from rosemary and similar flowers; said to have been used by some former queen of Hungary as a lotion.—**inch of w.**, same as WATER-INCH.—**lithia w.**, a natural mineral water containing lithium salts, valued for use in certain diseases, as lithemia.—**low w.** **1.** Low tide. **2.** The lowest point on a river-bank exposed in any recorded stage of the water. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] The condition of being out of money.—**low-w. mark**, the note or point of greatest subsidence, also, the lowest stage of an unfavorable condition.—**mineral w.**, a natural water coming from a spring and containing some characteristic mineral ingredients, as carbon dioxid or a lithium salt. Mineral waters are extensively used in medicine, and are described according to their ingredients. The phrase has also been largely applied to artificial waters made by dissolving the salts in pure water.—**of the first w.**, of the purest variety or finest quality: said of certain precious stones, especially the diamond.—**public waters**, any waters, either still or flowing, in which the public have right of navigation.—**quicksilver w.**, same as QUICK WATER.—**saline w.**, a natural mineral water in which saline salts, chiefly sodium chlorid and calcium or magnesium sulfates, predominate, as the Saratoga waters of New York or the Seidlitz water of Bohemia.—**soft w.**, see SOFT, 12.—**the waters**, the fluid in which the fetus is immersed during gestation, and which is discharged at the commencement of delivery; the amniotic fluid.—**to cast oil on troubled waters**, figuratively, to calm; appease: from the well-known effect of a film of oil on turbulent water.—**to keep one's head above w.**, figuratively, to keep from succumbing to trouble or misfortune.—**to take w.** **1.** To fall in the wake of another boat, as in a race. **2.** To dip an oar in water for a stroke; begin to row. **3.** [Slang.] To back down; weaken.—**troubled waters**, disturbed affairs; discord.—**wa'ter-and"der**, *n.* **1.** The water-moccasin. **2.** The common harmless water-snake.—**w.-agrimony**, *n.* A British bur-marigold (*Bidens tripartita*) growing in watery places.—**w.-aloe**, *n.* Same as WATER-SOLDIER.—**w.-analysis**, *n.* The chemical analysis of a water, usually to determine its potability or value for drinking purposes, its medicinal value, as in the case of mineral water, or its adaptability for industrial purposes, as in the case of a water suitable for steam-boilers.—**w.-anchor**, *n.* A sea-anchor. See ANCHOR¹.—**w.-antelope**, *n.* A water-buck.—**w.-apple**, *n.* The custard-apple.—**w.-arum**, *n.* A low perennial herb (*Calla palustris*) growing in cold bogs in the northern United States and Canada. It has a prostrate creeping rootstock, long-petioled cordate leaves, and a broad open white spathe about two inches long. See CALLA, 3.—**w.-avens**, *n.* A simple-stemmed herb (*Geum rivale*) of brookSides and wet meadows in cool and temperate regions of the Old and the New World, with lyrate and interruptedly pinnate root-leaves, those of the stem 3-folIolate or 3-lobed, and purplish-orange flowers. Compare AVENS. **purple avens**.—**w.-back**, *n.* **1.** A coil or chamber back of the fire-pot in a range or other stove, for heating water, and usually a part of a circulating system. See illus. under SANITATION. **2.** A brewery water-supply cistern.—**w.-bailage**†, *n.* A small toll, levied by the Corporation of London, on corn brought by vessels into the port.—**w.-bailiff**, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** An officer in port towns, appointed for the search of ships, examination of the fish brought in, and to see that the laws of the port are duly observed. **2.** An officer who protects a river or other water from poachers or illegal uses.—**w.-balance**, *n.* An obsolete water-raising apparatus consisting of a swinging frame carrying a double series of troughs ascending in zizzag lines, and so adjusted to each other that, as the frame rocks in either direction, water may be passed to a higher level.—**w.-ballast**, *n. Naut.* Water confined in tanks or compartments of a hold to serve as ballast.—**w.-bar**, *n.* A ridge thrown across a steep country road, to turn surface-water. Compare THANK-YOU-MA'AM.—**w.-barrow**, *n.* A wheelbarrow arranged with a small tank, for watering gardens, etc.—**w.-bath**, *n.* An apparatus used variously, as in chemistry or cooking, for heating substances at constant temperature. It consists essentially of an inner receptacle separated from an outer one by a chamber filled with water, heated constantly so that the temperature never exceeds that of boiling water. Sometimes salts are added to raise the temperature.—**w.-battery**, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water. **2.** *Fort.* A battery erected or stationed nearly on a level with the water.—**w.-beadle**†, *n.* A water-bailiff.—**w.-bean**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Nelumbo*; a nelumbo.—**w.-bear**, *n.* A bear-animalcule or tardigrade arachnid.—**w.-bearer**, *n.* **1.** One who carries water; specifically, one who supplies or sells water in places where there is no system of water-works. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Same as AQUARIUS.—**w.-bearing**, *n. Mach.* A journal-bearing in which water under pressure does the work of a lubricant; a paller-gibsaut.—**w.-beech**, *n.* The American hornbeam. See HORNBEAM.—**w.-beetle**, *n.* **1.** A hydradephagous beetle, having legs flattened and fringed with hairs for swimming, as a dytiscid or diving beetle or a whirligig or gyrinid. See illus. under DYTISCIDÆ. **2.** Some other aquatic beetle, as the European black water-beetle, a hydrophilid (*Hydrophilus piceus*).—**w.-belcher**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bittern.—**w.-bellowe**, *n.* A vessel having valves opening in opposite directions, and placed mouth downward in water. As it is raised, air is drawn in at one valve, and as it is lowered, air is forced out through the other valve: sometimes used in pairs to produce a continuous air-current.—**w.-betony**, *n.* A British species of figwort. See BETONY, 2.—**brook's bet"o-ny**†; **wa'ter-fig"wort**†.—**w. bewitched** [Slang], a weak or washy mixture, as weak tea or grog.—**w. damaged**†.—**w.-bird**, *n.* A bird of aquatic habits.—**w.-biscuit**, *n.* A cracker or hard biscuit made of flour and water.—**w.-bitternut**, *n.* Same as WATER-HICKORY.—**w.-blackbird**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The water-ouzel.—**w.-blast**, *n. Min.* A form of blower resembling the trompe.—**w.-bleba**, *n.* A disease characterized by serous vesicles scattered over the body, attended by fever; vesicular fever; bladdery fever.—**w.-blink**, *n.* In the arctic regions, a cloud or spot on the horizon arising from and indicating the presence of open water: a sign of the breaking up of winter.—**w.-blinks**, *n.* Same as WATER-CHICKWEED.—**w.-blister**, *n.* A slight elevation of the cuticle enclosing serous fluid; also, an analogous blister on the tobacco-plant caused by hot sunshine on a wet leaf.—**w.-blue**, *n.* Soluble blue. See BLUE.—**w.-boa**, *n.* The anaconda.—**w.-board**, *n.* A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep off waves and spray.—**w.-boat**, *n.* A boat used to convey fresh-water supplies to ships.—**w.-boatman**, *n.* **1.** A notonectid bug having a boat-shaped body and swimming upon its back with oar-like movements of the long ciliated hind legs, as *Notonecta undulata*, common in the United States; boat-fly; back-swimmer. **2.** A corixid bug, as the common American *Corixa interrupta*.—**w.-bok**, *n.* A water-buck.—**w.-borne**, *a.* Carried upon the water; borne by water; floated: as, *water-borne* sediment.—**w.-bouget**, *n. Naval Arch.* The portion of a ship's body sustained by the water, as opposed to the *overhang*.—**w.-bottle**, *n.* A bottle of glass, skin, rubber, etc., made to contain water.—**w.-bottom**, *n.* **1.** A water-case used to protect a floor, etc., from the heat under the ash-pit of a furnace, etc. **2.** A ship arranged to carry water as ballast.—**w.-bouget**, *n.* Same as BOUGET, 1.—**w.-bound**, *a.* Brought to a standstill by water, as in the form of a storm, freshet, etc.—**w.-box**, *n.* A water-case attached to the outside of a furnace, to protect the iron from the effects of fire.—**w.-brain**, *n.* A disease of sheep characterized by staggering, as from giddiness: due to the brain-worm.—**w.-brain fever**, acute tubercular inflammation of the membranes of the brain, tending to effusion, stupor, or convulsions; Whytt's disease; internal hydrocephalus.—**w.-brash**, *n.* An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach with eructations of an acrid liquid that causes distress in the parts it touches: a form of dyspepsia. **gastric catarrh**.—**w.-squall**.—**w.-braxy**, *n. Veter. Med.* A blood-disorder of sheep in which is manifested a tendency to coagulation in the circulation.—**w.-break**, *n.* [Rare.] A little wave; ripple.—**w.-breather**, *n.* An animal that breathes water by means of gills.—**w.-bridge**, *n.* A hollow bridge in a boiler, containing water, and connected with water-space, but admitting the passage of flame above and below. Compare FIRE-BRIDGE; MIDFEATHER.—**w.-brose**, *n.* [Scot.] Brose or pottage made of water and meal.—**w.-buck**, *n.* An African antelope frequenting the neighborhood of water, especially *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, of South Africa, with a thick-set body, short legs, and long coarse brownish-gray hair. **wa'ter-bok"**‡.—**w.-buckler**, *n.* Same as WATER-SHIELD.—**w.-budget**, *n.* A water-bouget.—**w.-buffalo**, *n.* The Indian buffalo.—**w.-bug**, *n.* **1.** The croton-bug. **2.** An aquatic bug, as a large rapacious belostomid living below the surface of the water, or a gerrid that runs over the surface of pools.—**w.-butt**, *n.* **1.** A large open-headed cask or hogshead set up on end, for holding water. **2.** A dytiscid beetle.—**w.-caltrop**, *n.* Same as WATER-CHESTNUT.—**w.-can**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Either of two European water-lilies, the yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa lutea*) or the white water-lily: so called from the shape of the seed-vessel.—**w.-cancer**, *n.* Gangrenous ulcer of the mouth with abnormal flow of saliva.—**w.-canker**†.—**w.-cap**, *n.* **1.** *Ballistics.* A copper capping to enclose a time-fuse on an explosive projectile: used to prevent a lighted fuse from being put out by water. **2.** A South-American tæniopterine tyrant-flycatcher, as the black-and-white *Fluvicola pica*, of the Argentine pampas; water-chat.—**w.-carpet**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Cidaria suffumata*). **2.** An American form of golden saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium Americanum*), spreading like a carpet over the surface of springs. See GOLDEN.—**w.-carriage**, *n.* **1.** Transportation by water. **2.** The carrying of water, as by aqueducts, pipes, etc. **3.** [Rare.] That which effects transportation by water, as vessels, boats, etc.—**w.-carrier**, *n.* One who or that which carries water.—**w.-cart**, *n.* A cart for transporting water; especially, a watering-cart.—**w.-cask**, *n.* A cask set apart for holding water, especially one in which drinking-water is carried on shipboard.—**w.-caster**†, *n.* A doctor who diagnosed all diseases by casting or inspecting a patient's urine; by extension, a charlatan.—**w.-cat**, *n.* The Indian otter.—**w.-cavy**, *n.* The capybara.—**w.-cell**, *n.* A cell containing water; specifically, one of the cells or cavities in the stomach of a camel for the storage of water.—**w.-cement**, *n.* Same as HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—**w.-centiped**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The heligrammite.—**w.-chat**, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian forktail or henicurold bird. **2.** A tæniopterine tyrant-flycatcher.—**w.-check**, *n.* A check-valve, as in a pipe.—**w.-chevrotain**, *n.* A West-African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*) frequenting the banks of streams; brown, striped and spotted with white; the water-deer; boomorah.—**w.-chicken**, *n.* The common American gallinule.—**w.-chickweed**, *n.* A small Old World aquatic herb (*Montia fontana*) of the purslane family (*Portulaceæ*). **blinking chickweed**; **blinks**; **w.-blinks**†.—**w.-cicada**, *n.* A water-boatman.—**w.-clam**, *n.* A thorn-oyster.—**w.-clock**, *n.* Same as CLEPSYDRA.—**w.-cock**, *n.* A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cristata*) of Australia and the East Indies, having the head of the male surmounted by a red horn-like caruncle in the breeding-season.—**w.-colly**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The water-ouzel.—**w.-colley**†.—**w.-comparator**, *n.* An apparatus consisting principally of a water-reservoir whose temperature may be altered or maintained in such a manner as to facilitate the comparison of thermometers with a standard.—**w.-core**, *n.* **1.** An apple having a watery transparent-looking core. **2.** In founding, a hollow core through which water may be passed: used in casting in molds to cool the metal from within, as in heavy ordnance.—**w.-cow**, *n.* **1.** The water-buffalo. **2.** [Brit. Guiana.] A manatee.—**w.-cracker**, *n.* **1.** A water-biscuit. **2.** A Prince Rupert drop. See illus. under DROP.—**w.-craft**, *n.* Craft for sailing on water.—**w.-crake**, *n.* **1.** The European spotted rail. **2.** The water-rail. **3.** The Australian swamp-crake. **4.** The water-ouzel.—**w.-crane**, *n.* **1.** A crane for turning water from a railway-tank into a locomotive-tender. **2.** A crane worked by water; hydraulic crane.—**w.-crow**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The coot. **2.** The water-ouzel. **w.-crawt**. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The darter; water-turkey.—**w.-deck**, *n.* [Eng.] A decorated canvas cover for the saddle, etc., of a dragoon's horse.—**w.-deer**, *n.* **1.** A small antlerless reddish cervine deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) of China, resembling the musk-deer. **2.** The water-chevrotain.—**w.-deerlet**, *n.* The water-chevrotain.—**w.-devil**, *n.* The predatory aquatic larva of any one of various insects, as of a hydrophilid beetle or the heligrammite.—**w.-dock**, *n.* Any one of several docks growing in wet or muddy places; especially, the swamp-dock (*Rumex verticillatus*) and the great water-dock (*Rumex Britannicus* or *Hydrolapathum*, var. *Americanus*). See DOCK¹; SWAMP.—**w.-doctor**, *n.* **1.** A practitioner of hydropathy. **2**†. A water-caster; urinalist.—**w.-drain**, *n.* A drain for carrying off waste or surplus water, as from a cellar.—**w.-drainage**, *n.*—**w.-dressing**, *n. Pathol.* The treatment of wounds, especially indolent ulcers, by continuous application of water by means of saturated compresses; wet-strapping.—**w.-drinker**, *n.* **1.** One who drinks water. **2.** [Colloq.] A total abstainer.—**w.-drip**, *n.* A receptacle for the drip from faucets, refrigerators, water-coolers, etc.—**w.-drop**, *n.* A drop of water; poetically, a tear.—**w.-dropper**, *n.* An electrical apparatus, devised by Sir William Thomson, for measuring the atmospheric potential. It consists of an insulated tank from which a nozle projects, out of which water drops, each drop carrying off an electrostatic charge till the orifice assumes the potential of the air, which is then measured by an electrometer.—**w.-dust**, *n.* Minute drops of condensed atmospheric vapor, as in clouds, etc.—**w.-engle**, *n.* The osprey.—**w.-elder**, *n.* The cranberry-tree.—**w.-elephant**, *n.* The hippopotamus.—**w.-elevator**, *n.* **1.** Any mechanism for raising water, especially to a considerable height above ground, as a windmill operating a pump. **2.** An elevator or lift operated by hydraulic power.—**w.-elm**, *n.* The white elm: so called because within certain portions of its limits it is found only in river-bottoms. See illus. under ELM. **swamp'elm"**†.—**w.-engine**, *n.* **1.** An engine for lifting water. **2.** A water-motor.—**w.-equivalent**, *n. Physics.* The mass of water whose thermal capacity is equivalent to that of a given mass of another substance.—**w.-ermine**, *n.* [Eng.] A variegated tiger-moth (*Spilosoma urticæ*).—**w.-extractor**, *n.* Same as HYDRO-EXTRACTOR.—**w.-farming**, *n.* Culture of aquatic plants for market.—**w.-fennel**, *n.* A water-dropwort (*Œnanthe Phellandrium*).—**w.-fern**, *n.* **1.** The common flowering fern, with sterile fronds very smooth, pale-green, and twice-pinnate. **2.** A fern of some other species of the genus. See OSMUNDA.—**w.-fight**, *n.* [Rare.] A naval battle.—**w.-figwort**, *n.* Water-betony.—**w.-finder**, *n.* One who finds water by means of a divining-rod; also, a plumber.—**w.-finish**, *n.* See CURLED

The Common Water-buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*). 1/25

An Egyptian Water-bottle, with manner of carrying.

FINISH, under FINISH.—**w.·fire,** *n.* A small East-Indian weed (*Bergia ammanioides*) of the waterwort family (*Elatinaceæ*), with an acrid juice: growing in wet grounds.—**w.·flannel,** *n.* A flannel-like mass of the entangled filaments of certain algæ, especially of the genus (*Conferva*, floating on the surface of water.—**w.·flaxseed,** *n.* The greater duckmeat (*Lemna polyrhiza*), whose firm succulent purplish fronds, floating on the water, resemble flaxseed, though they are a little larger.—**w.·flea,** *n.* **1.** A minute fresh-water cladocerous crustacean, that swims with springs or jerks. Some, as the common *Daphnia pulex*, become red in summer and impart a red tinge to ponds, etc. **2.** Some similar small entomostracan, as a cyclops.—**w.·float,** *n.* A float used to operate a valve in a boiler, tank, or the like, by rising and falling with the water in it.—**w.·flood,** *n.* [Archaic.] A flood of water; deluge.—**w.·flounder,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sand-flounder.—**w.·flowing,** *a.* [Rare.] Flowing, as a stream of water.—**w.·fly,** *n.* A perlid; stone-fly.—**w.·foot,** *n.* *Echin.* A tube-foot or ambulacral sucker.—**w.·fowl,** *n.* A bird that lives on or about fresh or salt water: used also collectively.—**w.·fox,** *n.* **1.** A carp. **2.** The yapok.—**w.·frame,** *n.* A primitive spinning-jenny, first driven by water; an Arkwright jenny.—**w.·fright,** *n.* Morbid dread of water; hydrophobia.—**w.·fringe,** *n.* The marsh-flower.—**w.·front,** *n.* The part of a town fronting on the water; real property abutting on or overlooking a natural body of water.—**w.·furrow,** *vt.* To drain water from by furrows; make drainage-furrows in.—**w.·furrow,** *n.* A furrow made to lead surface-water away.—**w.·gage,** *n.* A gage indicating the level of water in a boiler, tank, or reservoir: for a boiler, usually an upright glass tube connected with the boiler at both ends, so that the water-level in the tube is always the same as that in the boiler. **w.·gauge†.—w.·gall,** *n.* **1.** A hollow in the earth made by a waterspout or flood; washout. **w.·gull†.** **2.** A partial rainbow. **weath'er·gall"†; wind'·dog"†; wind'·gall"†.—w.·gang,** *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A mill-race.—**w.·gap,** *n.* See GAP, *n.*, 2.—**w.·gas,** *n.* See GAS, 2.—**w.·gate,** *n.* **1.** A gate by which water may be confined or released. **2.** A gate giving access to a river, fountain, well, etc.; as, the *water-gate* of the Tower of London. **3.** A gate-valve in a water-main.—**w.·gavel,** *n.* Rent paid for fishing, or any river privilege.—**w.·germander,** *n.* A creeping European marsh-plant. See GERMANDER.—**w.·gilder,** *n.*—**w.·gilding,** *n.* Same as WASH-GILDING.—**w.·gilly·flower,** *n.* Same as WATER-FEATHER.—**w.·gladiole,** *n.* The flowering rush. See RUSH.—**w.·gland,** *n.* *Bot.* A gland composed of a small number of cells, destitute of chlorophyl, situated beneath a water-pore and serving to facilitate or regulate the transpiration of water.—**w.·glass,** *n.* **1.** A water-clock; clepsydra. **2.** A submarine telescope. See TELESCOPE. **3.** Soluble glass. See GLASS.—**w.·glue†,** *n.* Water-proof glue.—**w.·god,** *n.* *Myth.* A deity residing in or presiding over a spring or fountain, or any body of water.—**w.·gram·degree** (*Physics*), the quantity of heat required to raise one gram of water through one degree between 0° and 4° C. **small calory‡.—w.·grampus,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite.—**w.·grate,** *n.* A grate in which tubes connecting with the water in the boiler take the place of solid grate-bars.—**w.·gruel,** *n.* A gruel made with water instead of milk.—**w.·guard,** *n.* A policeman or custom-house officer appointed to guard a harbor or water-front.—**w.·gum,** *n.* A small Australian tree, or, as cultivated for ornament in greenhouses, a tall slender shrub (*Tristania neriifolia*), of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), with opposite leaves resembling those of the oleander, and yellow flowers in a terminal corymb. **w.·gum tree‡.—w.·gut,** *n.* A green-spored alga (*Ulva enteromorpha*, var. *intestinalis*) found in both salt and fresh water, with a bullate tubular frond, suggesting the name. The variety *compressa* is found on tidal rocks.—**w.·haze,** *n.* A haze of water-dust.—**w.·heater,** *n.* A heating-apparatus consisting of pipes of circulating hot water.—**w.·hemp,** *n.* Any one of three different plants, hemp-agrimony, water hemp-mony, and Virginian hemp. See HEMP.—**w.·hen,** *n.* **1.** A gallinule, especially the European *Gallinula chloropus*, common about ponds and streams. **2.** The American coot.—**w.·hoarhound,** *n.* A British herb (*Lycopus Europæus*) of the mint family, with white flowers, growing by riversides; also, sometimes, by extension, other species of the genus. **w.·horehound‡.—w.·hog,** *n.* **1.** A capybara. **2.** A wart-hog.—**w.·horse,** *n.* Same as HORSE-PILE.—**w.·horsetail,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chara*; a stonewort.—**w.·house†,** *n.* A ship.—**w.·ice,** *n.* An ice made with water, sugar, and fruit-juice only, as distinguished from *ice-cream*.—**w.·inch,** *n.* *Hydraul.* As much water as will flow out during twenty-four hours through a round opening one inch in diameter just below the surface of the water in a reservoir: about 500 cubic feet.—**w.·indicator,** *n.* A water-gage for giving the level of water in a tank or boiler, and automatically sounding an alarm if it falls too low.—**w.·injector,** *n.* See INJECTOR.—**w.·jar,** *n.* A jar, usually of earthenware, to contain water.—**w.·joint,** *n.* A water-tight joint.—**w.·jump,** *n.* A waterfall.—**w.·junket,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common European sandpiper.—**w.·kelpie,** *n.* Same as KELPIE.—**w.·kibble,** *n.* A large iron bucket with a valve in the bottom for self-filling: sometimes used in hoisting the water from a mine.—**w.·lade†,** *n.* A channel for water; drain; gutter.—**w.·laid,** *a.* **1.** Laid back-handed or left-handed: said of rope. **2.** Same as CABLE-LAID: said of rope, because that form resists the entrance of water.—**w.·language,** *n.* [Rare.] Bantering talk; raillery; chaff.—**w.·laverock,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The common European sandpiper. **2.** The ring-plover.—**w.·leader†,** *n.* A water-carrier.—**w.·leech†,** *n.* A horse-leech.—**w.·leg,** *n.* The leg of a steam-boiler. See LEG, 10.—**w.·lens,** *n.* *Physics.* A magnifying lens in which water is the refracting medium.—**w.·lentil,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A species of duckmeat (*Lemna minor*).—**w.·lizard,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A lizard-like amphibian, as a newt. **2.** An aquatic lizard, as a varanid.—**w.·lock,** *n.* A lock for confining water and raising or lowering its level, as a canal-lock or weir-lock. See LOCK¹, *n.*, 3.—**w.·locust,** *n.* The swamp-locust of the southern United States. See HONEY-LOCUST.—**w.·lot,** *n.* **1.** A town or city lot contiguous to water, as on a river or harbor. **2.** A similar lot under water or in a swamp or morass, but mapped out for redemption.—**w.·lotus,** *n.* The sacred lotus.—**w.·lung,** *n.* A respiratory tree of a holothurian.—**w.·lute,** *n.* A diaphragm or valve, as in a drain, to permit the flow of water while obstructing the return of air or noxious gas.—**w.·main,** *n.* A principal pipe for conveying water, having lateral service-pipes connected with it.—**w.·maize,** *n.* The Victoria water-lilly. See VICTORIA.—**w.·mantle,** *n.* In culture of germs, the water that is kept at a given temperature in the jacket about the incubator, in order to keep the germs at that temperature.—**w.·maple,** *n.* The red maple.—**w.·marigold,** *n.* An aquatic plant (*Bidens Beckii*) of ponds and slow deep streams, of the same genus as the bur-marigolds, with solitary terminal heads of yellow flowers, the immersed leaves crowded, capillary dissected, and the emersed ones lanceolate, slightly connate, and toothed.—**w.·meadow,** *n.* A meadow periodically overflowed by a stream.—**w.·measure†,** *n.* A measure formerly used for goods carried in British ships, as coal, oysters, etc., and equal to about 11 imperial gallons.—**w.·measurer,** *n.* A hydrometrid bug; skater.—**w.·meter,** *n.* A device for measuring the quantity of water flowing through it, as from a main to the pipe of a consumer. See PISTON-METER.—**w.·milfoil,** *n.* Any species of *Myriophyllum*, a genus of aquatic perennial herbs of the water-milfoil family (*Haloragaceæ*), having those of its leaves that are immersed cut up into fine thread-like divisions.—**w.·mill,** *n.* A mill, as a flour-mill, whose machinery is operated by water-power.—**w.·mint,** An Old World mint (*Mentha aquatica*), sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States, growing in wet places, resembling peppermint, but having often a flavor of bergamot.—**w.·mite,** *n.* An aquatic hydrachnid mite, having the legs ciliated for swimming, and parasitic when young on aquatic insects and mollusks.—**w.·mole,** *n.* **1.** A desman. **2.** The duckbill or platypus.—**w.·monitor,** *n.* A large aquatic varanoid lizard, as *Varanus salvator* of India.—**w.·monkey,** *n.* Same as MONKEY-JAR.—**w.·moth,** *n.* A caddis-fly.—**w.·motor,** *n.* An engine driven by water, as by the action of water in the buckets of a wheel, or under pressure on a piston-head, etc.—**w.·mouse,** *n.* A beaver-rat.—**w.·murrain,** *n.* A cattle-disease.—**w.·newt,** *n.* A triton.—**w.·nixy,** *n.* A spirit dwelling in the water; water-sprite; kelpie. **w.·nixie†.—w.·nymph,** *n.* **1.** A Naiad. **2.** *Bot.* A naiad; any plant of the genus *Naias*; also, a water-lilly.—**w.·oats,** *n. pl.* Indian rice. See RICE.—**w. of crystallization,** the water that combines with salts when they crystallize. It is a definite quantity, and may be accepted as a molecular constituent of the crystalline compound. Alums contain 24 molecules of water of crystallization.—**w. of life.** **1.** In Scripture, that which confers immortality or spiritual invigoration. **2.** Same as ELIXIR, 2 (2). **3.** Brandy; also, whisky.—**w. on the brain,** hydrocephalus.—**w. on the chest,** hydrothorax.—**w.·opal,** *n.* Same as HYALITE.—**w.·opossum,** *n.* The yapok.—**w.·ordeal,** *n.* Ordeal by throwing an accused person into the water, to see if he sinks, or by making him plunge his hand into boiling water. See ORDEAL.—**w.·organ,** *n.* A hydraulic organ. See ORGAN.—**w.·oven,** *n.* A drying-oven.—**w.·ox,** *n.* Same as WATER-BUFFALO.—**w.·padda,** *n.* A South-African engystomoid toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*).—**w.·pang,** *n.* Water-brash; pyrosis.—**w.·parsnip,** *n.* Any species of *Sium*, a genus of aquatic herbs of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), especially *S. latifolium*, a tall plant with pinnately divided leaves and compound umbels of white flowers, growing in swamps and ditches. The skirret is in the same genus.—**w.·parting,** *n.* A watershed.—**w.·partridge,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.—**w.·passage,** *n.* A passage for water, as the urethra.—**w.·pennywort,** *n.* The marsh-pennywort. See MARSH.—**w.·pepper,** *n.* **1.** The common smartweed (*Polygonum Hydropiper*). **2.** An allied species (*P. hydropiperoides*) resembling the water-smartweed, but without acrid leaves: hence called *mild water-pepper*. **3.** A minute British aquatic (*Elatine Hydropiper*) of the waterwort or water-pepper family (*Elatinaceæ*); hence, also, any plant of this family; waterwort.—**w.·pewit,** *n.* A bird, the pewit or phœbe.—**w.·pheasant,** *n.* **1.** The pintail duck. **2.** The European merganser. **3.** The hooded merganser. **4.** The Chinese jacana.—**w.·piet,** *n.* The dipper or water-ouzel.—**w.·pig,** *n.* **1.** A porpoise. **2.** The capybara. **3.** The gourami.—**w.·pillar,** *n.* **1.** An upright pillar or pipe with a revolving or swinging spout, to supply locomotive-tanks with water. **2†.** A waterspout.—**w.·pipit,** *n.* A titlark (*Anthus aquaticus*).—**w.·pit†,** *n.* A pit containing water.—**w.·plane,** *n.* *Ship-building.* The plane in which a water-line lies; the plane passing through the body of a vessel at the surface of the water.—**w.·plant,** *n.* An aquatic plant.—**w.·plate,** *n.* A plate with a double bottom for holding hot water: used to keep food warm.—**w.·platter,** *n.* The Victoria water-lilly. See VICTORIA.—**w.·plow,** *n.* A machine formerly used for excavating mud from river-bottoms, etc.—**w.·poa,** *n.* The reed meadow-grass (*Glyceria aquatica*); now a misnomer, the name having been applied when the grass was included in the genus *Poa*.—**w.·poise,** *n.* A hydrometer.—**w.·pore,** *n.* *Bot.* An aperture in the epidermis of the leaves of certain plants directly over the extremity of a vein, devoted at certain times to the transpiration of water. Such pores resemble ordinary stomata except that they have no guardian-cells.—**w.·port,** *n.* An opening for the passage of water, as in a water-motor.—**w.·post,** *n.* A post to which is attached a pressure-gage, for convenient observation of the pressure in the main below, with which it is connected.—**w.·pouke†,** *n.* A pimple.—**w.·pox,** *n.* Same as VARICELLA.—**w.·prairies,** *n. pl.* The playas of New Mexico, vast inland plains covered with a nitrous incrustation or efflorescence, known as *tesquite*, which gives them the appearance of large motionless lakes.—**w.·press,** *n.* A hydrostatic press.—**w.·prism,** *n.* The body of a canal or river considered as a prism and measured from a cross-section.—**w.·privilege,** *n.* **1.** The right to the use of the water of a certain stream. **2.** The right to the possession and use of a fall of water for mechanical purposes.—**w.·propeller,** *n.* A rotary pump.—**w.·pump,** *n.* A pump for water: applied humorously to the eyes.—**w.·puppy,** *n.* A large salamander; mud-puppy.—**w.·purple,** *n.* [Scot.] The beccabunga.—**w.·pyet,** *n.* Same as WATER-PIET.—**w.·quake†,** *n.* A violent agitation of water: the correlative of *earthquake*.—**w.·quaim,** *n.* Pyrosis. See WATER-BRASH.—**w.·quenched,** *a.* Cooled with water, as steel in tempering.—**w.·quintain,** *n.* A tilt at the quintain by a person in a boat.—**w.·rabbit,** *n.* A water-hare.—**w.·radish,** *n.* A British and European herb (*Nasturtium amphibium*), 2 to 4 feet high, with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, growing in wet places.—**w.·rail,** *n.* **1.** A rail of the genus *Rallus*, especially the Old World *R. aquaticus*, frequenting swamps and the neighborhood of water. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The water-hen.—**w.·ram,** *n.* A hydraulic ram.—**w.·ranny,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A water-shrew. **2.** The water-vole.—**w.·rat,** *n.* **1.** An aquatic muroid rodent. Specifically: (1) The European water-vole. (2) The American muskrat. (3) [Austral.] A beaver-rat. **2.** The beaver.—**w.·rate,** *n.* A rate or tax for a water-privilege. **w.·rent‡.—w.·rattler,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The diamond rattlesnake: usually found near water. **w.·rattle‡.—w.·reed,** *n.* Any grass of either of the genera *Arundo* and *Phragmites*.—**w.·ret,** *vt.* Same as WATER-ROT.—**w.·retriever,** *n.* A dog bred and trained to retrieve game-birds from the water.—**w.·rice,** *n.* Indian rice. See RICE.—**w.·robin,** *n.* A flycatcher (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*) of the Himalayas and eastward.—**w.·rocket,** *n.* An Old World plant (*Sisymbrium sylvestre*) allied to the hedge-mustard.—**w.·room,** *n.* The space in a steam-boiler taken up by the water: distinguished from *steam-room*.—**w.·rose,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The white water-lily. **2.** The yellow pond-lily.—**w.·rot,** *vt.* To cause to rot, as flax after pulling, by steeping in water. **w.·ret‡.—w.·route,** *n.* A course from one point to another upon some body of water.—**w.·rug†,** *n.* A kind of dog.—**w.·sail,** *n.* A small sail sometimes set below a lower studdingsail, its position being thus just over the surface of the water.—**w.·salamander,** *n.* A water-newt.—**w.·sallow,** *n.* The European water-willow (*Salix aquatica*).—**w.·scorpion,** *n.* A large predaceous aquatic nepid bug; scorpion-bug, as *Nepa cinerea*.—**w.·screw,** *n.* **1.** A machine for raising water, consisting of helical tubes set on an inclined rotating axis, after the manner of an Archimedean screw; also, a modernized form of the Archimedean screw, in which the screw turns and the cylinder is stationary. **2.** A screw propeller.—**w.·seal,** *n.* A quantity of water used to prevent the escape of gas from a jar, pipe, etc., as in an S trap.—**w.·sengreen,** *n.* Same as WATER-SOLDIER.—**w.·serpent,** *n.* A sea-snake or hydrophid.—**w.·sheep†,** *n.* The roach.—**w.·shoot,** *n.* **1.** A discharge-pipe or trough for water. **2.** A shoot growing from the root or body of a tree; a sucker. **3.** *Arch.* A drip, water-table, etc.—**w.·shrew,** *n.* An aquatic shrew having the toes fringed with hairs, as the Palearctic *Crossopus fodiens* or the North-American *Neosorex palustris*.—**w.·shut†,** *n.* Something that prevents the flow of water.—**w.·silvering,** *n.* Thin silvering by a process like water-gilding.—**w.·sink,** *n.* A pot-hole.—**w.·skin,** *n.* A bag or bottle of skin for storing or carrying water.—**w.·skipper,** *n.* A long-legged gerrid bug that glides along the surface of still water; water-strider, as *Hydrotrechus remigis* of the United States.—**w.·sky,** *n.* In the arctic regions, a reflection in the sky indicating a body of water beneath.—**w.·slater,** *n.* An aquatic asselloid isopod, as the fresh-water hog-louse.—**w.·smartweed,** *n.* See SMARTWEED.—**w.·smoke,** *vt.* To fire (a kiln) slowly in order to dry out the moisture from the bricks, before burning.—**w.·smoke,** *n.* Fog or mist visibly rising, as from the surface of water.—**w.·snail,** *n.* An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; pond-snail.—**w.·soak,** *vt.* To fill the pores or crevices of with water: said especially of fibrous bodies.—**w.·socks,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The white water-lilly.—**w.·sodden,** *a.* Thoroughly soaked with water.—**w.·souchy,** *n.* Small fish, as flounders, etc., cooked in their own liquor or with the least possible addition of water. Compare ZOUTCH.—**w.·space,** *n.* Same as WATER-ROOM.—**w.·spaniel,** *n.* A curly-haired spaniel of aquatic habits. The English water-spaniel is usually black-and-white with medium-sized ears, and the Irish water-spaniel liver-colored with very long ears. See plate of DOGS, fig. 24.—**w.·sparrow,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The reed-bunting. **2.** A sedge-warbler (genus *Acrocephalus*).—**w.·spike,** *n.* Any species of pondweed (*Potamogeton*): so called from its spikes of flowers.—**w.·spinner,** *n.* The European diving spider.—**w.·sprite,** *n.* A sea-nymph.—**w.·sprout,** *n.* A sucker: same as WATER-SHOOT, 2.—**w.·stairs,** *n. pl.* Steps leading down to the water, as at a boat-landing.—**w.·standing,** *a.* [Rare.] Tearful.—**w.·star,** *n.* Same as STARFRUIT.—**w.·stend†,** *n.* A river-bed.—**w.·stoma,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as WATER-PORE.—**w.·stowp,** *n.* [Scot.] A water-pail. **w.·stoop‡; w.·stoup‡.—w.·strider,** *n.* A water-skipper.—**w.·stroke,** *n.* See WATER-BRAIN FEVER.—**w.·struck,** *a.* Made in a mold without pressure: said of slop bricks.—**w.·swallow,** *n.* The water-wagtail.—**w.·system,** *n.* The water-vascular system.—**w.·tabby,** *n.* A watered fabric, as silk. See TABBY.—**w.·tank,** *n.* A large cistern of wood or metal, as upon an engine or in a building, for storing or supplying water.—**w.·tap,** *n.* A cock or tap for drawing water from a cistern or pipe.—**w.·target,** *n.* Same as WATER-SHIELD.—**w.·tath,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Coarse grass growing in wet ground, regarded as injurious to sheep.—**w.·telescope,** *n.* **1.** A submarine telescope. See TELESCOPE. **2.** A telescope having its tube filled with water: used by Airy as part of a zenith-sector in observing the aberration of light.—**w.·thermometer,** *n.* A thermometer used in obtaining the temperatures of lakes, rivers, etc. It is incased within a metal tube provided with valves that permit the passage of water while being lowered, but which close and retain the water when the instrument is hauled upward.—**w.·thief,** *n.* **1.** A sampling-tube, bung-bucket, or the like. **2.** A pirate.—**w.·thyme,** *n.* The waterweed or choke-pondweed: so called sometimes in England from the form of its leaves.—**w.·tick,** *n.* **1.** A water-mite. **2.** A water-measurer.—**w.·tiger,** *n.* The predatory larva of a dytiscid or diving beetle.—**w.·tight,** *a.* So closely built or made that water can not enter or leak through.—**w.·torch,** *n.* [Eng.] The common cattail: so called from the use made of its terminal spike after soaking it in oil.—**w.·treader,** *n.* One who treads water; poetically, a ship.—**w.·trefoil,** *n.* The buck-bean.—**w.·tube,** *n.* *Mech.* **1.** A tube for containing water, especially one in a steam-boiler exposed to the gases of combustion. **2.** *Zool.* A tubular excretory organ opening on the exterior of various invertebrates and believed to function as a kidney.—**w.·tupelo,** *n.* A species of tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) found in ponds and swamps of the southern United States: possibly a mere variety of the black-gum. See TUPELO.—**w.·turkey,** *n.* **1.** The American snake-bird. **2.** The wood-ibis. **3.** The American dipper.—**w.·tuyère,** *n.* A tuyère within a casing through which water circulates. **w.·twyer‡.—w.·twist,** *n.* Cotton-yarn spun on a water-frame.—**w.·vacuole,** *n.* A vacuole of a protozoan, containing a globule of water.—**w.·valve,** *n.* **1.** A valve for controlling a flow of water. **2.** A snifting- or blow-valve by which water is blown out of steam-cylinders.—**w.·varnish,** *n.* A varnish in which the gum is dissolved in water, as lac varnish.—**w.·vascular,** *a.* Of or pertaining to vessels conveying water or a watery fluid; as, the *water-vascular* system of flatworms.—**w.·violet,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as WATER-FEATHER.—**w.·viper,** *n.* A water-moccasin.—**w.·vole,** *n.* A common European aquatic vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), frequenting rivers and streams and burrowing in the banks; water-rat.—**w.·wagtail,** *n.* **1.** A wagtail of the genus *Motacilla*, especially the pied wagtail. **2.** A water-thrush (*Seiurus*).—**w.·wave,** *n.* **1.** A wave of water, as distinguished from a sound-wave or a light-wave. **2.** An arrangement of front hair in flattened scallops on the forehead.—**w.·weak,** *a.* Having no strength or vigor.—**w.·weasel,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).—**w.·weed,** *n.* Any weed-like plant growing in the water.—**w.·weevil,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] A weevil (*Lissorhoptirus simplex*) destructive to growing rice.—**w.·white,** *a.* Clear and colorless, as water; transparent; limpid.—**w.·wing,** *n.* A facing-wall extending from the side of a bridge-pier, along the adjacent embankment.—**w.·withe,** *n.* A West-Indian vine (*Vitis Caribæa*) growing in parched districts: so rich in clear watery sap as to be often used for quenching thirst.—**w.·worker,** *n.* One who works in or with water; specifically [Prov. Eng.], a digger of ditches or drains in wet places.—**w.·worm,** *n.* An aquatic annelid.—**w.·worn,** *a.* Worn smooth by running or falling water.—**w.·wraith,** *n.* A spirit of ill omen, supposed to dwell in the water. The person seeing it

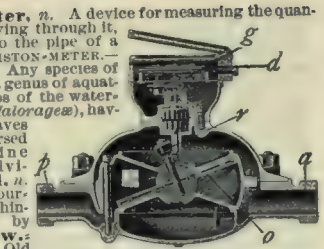

Disk Type of Water-meter.

The water passing in under pressure at *a* enters the annular chamber (*c*) by an inlet-port not shown in the illustration, and makes a horizontal circuit of it, thus causing the disk (*c*) to gyrate somewhat like a top that is about to stop, and finally issuing at *p*. Every time the chamber (*c*) is thus filled and emptied the train of gears (*g*) receives from the spindle (*r*) an impulse that is recorded on the dial (*d*).

is said to be doomed to sorrow or death.—**w.-yam**, *n.* The latticeleaf; a translation of its Malagasy name **ouvirandrana**, given it by the natives on account of its fleshy farinaceous roots, which they use for food, and from the place of its growth in shallow water on the margin of running streams. See LATTICELEAF.

wa'ter-age, wô'tėr-ėj, *n.* [Archaic, Eng.] The price paid for transportation by water.

wa'ter-ash", wô'tėr-ash', *n.* **1.** The Carolina water-ash (*Fraxinus platycarpa*), a medium-sized tree of deep river-swamps in the southeastern United States, with broadly winged fruit and leaves consisting of 5 to 7 ovate or elliptical, short-stalked, slightly serrate or entire leaflets. **2.** A slender tree (*Fraxinus sambucifolia*) of the northern United States and Canada, with 7 to 11 sessile, oblong-lanceolate, tapering serrate leaflets. It grows in swamps and moist woods, and yields a tough elastic purplish wood excellent for the cooper and basket-maker, and its leaves when bruised exhale the odor of elder, whence partly the origin of its specific name. See ASH; FRAXINUS.

black ash‡; hoop-ash"‡; swamp-ash"‡.

wa'ter-bag", wô'tėr-bag', *n.* **1.** A bag for holding water. Specifically: (1) A skin bag used in Eastern countries for transporting and distributing water, as to caravans and in towns. (2) A bag, usually of rubber, for utilizing the temperature of hot or cold water in applications of it to some part of the body. **2.** The reticulum of a camel. **3.** *Her.* A charge representing a leather bucket.

wa'ter-bed", wô'tėr-bed', *n.* **1.** A water-tight mattress, usually of india-rubber, nearly filled with water, devised for the comfort of bedridden persons, or those suffering from bed-sores. **2.** *Geol.* A bed of coarse gravel or pebbles occurring in the lower part of the upper till in the upper Mississippi valley.

wa'ter-cel"er-y, wô'tėr-sel'ėr-i, *n.* A coarse, smooth, succulent annual crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) with thick hollow branching stem 12 to 15 inches high, divided leaves, small yellow flowers, and very acrid juice blistering the skin. It grows in wet places in both the Old and the New World. **cursed crowfoot‡.**

wa'ter-chest"nut, wô'tėr-ches'nut, *n.* **1.** The hard horned fruit of an aquatic plant (*Trapa natans*) of the evening-primrose family, or the plant itself. It grows in southern Europe, where the farinaceous matter of its fruit forms a considerable article of food. Called also **water-nut, water-caltrop**, and in Italy **Jesuit chestnut.** **2.** The Chinese water-nut or ling (*T. bicornis*). See illus. under TRAPA.

wa'ter-chin"ka-pin, wô'tėr-chin'ka-pin, *n.* One of the edible nut-like seeds of the American or yellow nelumbo, or the plant itself. The seeds, about the size of chinkapins, are embedded in the surface of the broad top-shaped receptacle. **wa'ter-chin"qua-pin‡; yon'co-pin‡.**

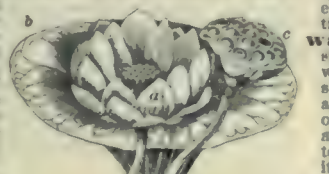

The Water-chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*). *a*, the flower, *b*, a leaf; *c*, the fruit.

wa'ter-clos"et, wô'tėr-cloz'et, *n.* A room having a hopper flushed and discharged by means of water, for use as a privy; also, the hopper and its trap; loosely, any other privy.

wa'ter-col"or, wô'tėr-cul'ėr, *n.* **1.** A color ground with water and gum, or size, put up in cakes, pastilles, or tubes, and rendered semifluid with water for use: opposed to *oil-colors*. **2.** That branch of painting in which such colors are used.

Beyond the specimens possessed by Bewick's family, examples of his *water-colour* work . . . appear to be rare.
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* ch. 7, p. 99. [O. & CO. '84.]

3. A painting, drawing, or sketch executed in such colors; an aquarelle. **wa'ter-col"or-ing‡; wa'ter-col"our‡; wa'ter-col"our-ing‡.**—**wa'ter-col"or-ist**, *n.* One, especially an adept, who paints in water-colors. **wa'ter-col"our-ist‡.**

wa'ter-cool"er, wô'ter-chl'ėr, *n.* A vessel for cooling drinking-water. Specifically: (1) A tank or receptacle generally having a double wall filled with a non-conducting substance, and often fitted with a faucet: used to hold ice-water. (2) A porous vessel whose contents are cooled by the rapid evaporation of the liquid that percolates through its sides: used in tropical countries.

wa'ter-course", wô'ter-cōrs', *n.* **1.** A stream of water; river; brook; especially, in law, a stream usually flowing (though not necessarily running all the time) in a definite channel, having a bed and banks. **2.** The course or channel of a stream of water. **3.** The right that one may have to the benefit of the flow of a stream of water.

wa'ter-cress", wô'ter-cres', *n.* **1.** A creeping perennial herb (*Nasturtium officinale*) of the mustard family, with pinnate leaves of 3 to 11 ovate or oblong leaflets, white flowers, and linear pods. It grows in springs and clear cool streams and is widely cultivated for use as a salad. **2.** Any other species of the same genus; also, sometimes, a species of some other genus.

The Common Watercress.

wa'ter-crow"foot, wô'ter-crō'fut, *n.* One of several aquatic species of the genus *Ranunculus*. Specifically: (1) The common white water-crowfoot (*R. aquatilis*), a widely distributed species with white flowers, growing in ponds, ditches, and sluggish streams. The Old World form has two kinds of leaves, floating ones that are round and shield-like, and submerged ones, finely dissected and thread-like. The American form has only the latter. (2) The great or yellow water-crowfoot (*R. multifidus*), a floating species with yellow petals, the submerged leaves cleft into capillary segments and those above the water reniform and 3- to 5-parted.

wa'ter-cup", wô'ter-cup', *n.* Pennywort: a translation of its generic name (*Hydrocotyle*), given it because its concave peltate leaves sometimes hold water.

wa'ter-cure", wô'ter-kiūr', *n.* *Med.* **1.** The mode of treating diseases by the application of cold water, warm baths, sweating, etc.; hydropathy. **2.** An institution where such treatment is given.

wa'terd, *pp.* Watered. PHIL. Soc.

wa'ter-dog", wô'ter-dog', *n.* **1.** A dog habituated to the water, as a retriever or water-spaniel. **2.** [Colloq.] An old sailor; a salt. **3.** A mud-puppy. **4.** [Prov. Brit.] A small, dark, floating cloud portending rain.

wa'ter-drop'wort", wô'ter-drop'wūrt', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A smooth erect poisonous herb (*Tiedemannia* or *Archemora rigida*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), 2 to 5 feet high, with simply pinnate leaves of 3 to 11 narrow leaflets, and compound umbels of white flowers. It grows in swamps from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. **cow'-bane"‡.** **2.** [Eng.] Any species of (*Enanthe*; mostly an Old World genus of coarse aquatic plants of the same family as the preceding, especially the very poisonous water-hemlock (*E. crocata*), whose thick whitish parsnip-like tubers have been mistaken for parsnips with fatal results, the water-fennel, not so poisonous, and the common dropwort with fibrous roots.

wa'tered, wô'tėrd, *a.* **1.** Supplied with water. **2.** Ornamented with a wave-pattern, or showing undulating figures by shifting light, as a sword-blade, moire antique silk, or wall-painting.

wa'ter-er, wô'tėr-ėr, *n.* **1.** A person who waters, in any sense. **2.** Any contrivance used for watering.

wa'ter-fall", wô'tėr-fôl', *n.* **1.** A body of water falling through the air, as over a dam or down a precipice; a cataract; cascade. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) A scarf or necktie with long drooping ends. (2) A chignon.

wa'ter-feath"er, wô'tėr-fedh'ėr, *n.* The featherfoil (*Hottonia palustris*); also, other species of the same genus, as *H. inflata*, a curious plant of swamps in the eastern and southern United States, with a round, thick, spongy immersed stem and a whorl of fine feather-like leaves 1 to 2 inches long on or near the surface of the water, and small white flowers in numerous whorls on the umbellate scapes rising from the top of the stem. In England sometimes called **water-violet. wa'ter-feath"er-foil‡.**

wa'ter-flag", wô'tėr-flag', *n.* The yellow iris of the European marshes: now naturalized in Massachusetts and eastern New York. **Ja'cob's-sword"‡.**

wa'ter-flow", wô'tėr-flō', *n.* The flow of water; any specific passage or current of water, as in a pipe, stream, etc.; also, the amount of water so delivered in a given time.

wa'ter-ham"mer, wô'tėr-ham'ėr, *n.* **1.** A toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube containing some water and having the air exhausted from the remaining space. When it is shaken lengthwise, the water strikes against the end with a sudden shock due to the absence of air. **2.** A hammer heated (usually in boiling water) and used to touch the skin and raise a blister as a counter-irritant. **3.** The concussion of confined water when its flow is suddenly arrested, as when a faucet is suddenly closed: more properly **water-hammering.** **4.** The hammering sound caused in pipes containing water when live steam is admitted.

wa'ter-hare", wô'tėr-hār', *n.* **1.** The swamp-hare or water-rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*), found about lowland streams in the southern United States. See illus. under SWAMP-HARE. **2.** The paca.

wa'ter-hem"lock, wô'tėr-hem'lec, *n.* **1.** One of various species of *Cicuta* (see CICUTA). Specifically: (1) [U. S.] The spotted cowbane (*C. maculata*). Called also **musquash** and **beaver-poison.** (2) [Gt. Brit.] The cowbane (*C. virosa*). **2.** Either of the two poisonous water-dropworts (*Œnanthe crocata* and *Œ. Phellandrium*).

wa'ter-hick"o-ry, wô'tėr-hic'o-ri, *n.* A small hickory (*Carya* or *Hicoria aquatica*) of river-swamps and rice-fields from Florida to South Carolina, with a rough bark, 9 to 13 leaflets resembling peach-leaves, and a small, angular, reddish, thin-shelled nut with a very bitter kernel. **wa'ter-bit"ter-nut‡.**

wa'ter-hole", wô'tėr-hōl', *vi.* In coffee-culture, to dig trenches or holes where surplus water may collect, and where weeds, etc., may be thrown.

wa'ter-hole", *n.* A hole where water gathers; a pool; in Australia, a pond filled during the rainy season only.

On . . . the twin hills of Taru [Africa] . . . are to be found in the sandstone rock the far-famed *water-holes*, which during the dry season are the only sources of water supply in the Usuma country.
J. W. PRINGLE in *The Geographical Journal* [London, Aug., '93, p. 116.

wa'ter-hy"a-cinth, wô'tėr-hai'a-sinth, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eichhornia*, of the pickerel-weed family (*Pontederiaceæ*), particularly *E. speciosa*, from South America, which has curiously swollen leaves and a spike of very handsome lilac or blue flowers.

wa'ter-hys"sop, wô'tėr-his'up, *n.* A smooth fleshy prostrate and creeping herb (*Herpestis Monniera*) of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*), with small opposite leaves and pale-blue solitary axillary flowers: widely distributed in warm regions and moist situations.

wa'ter-i-ness, wô'tėr-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being watery; the condition of being like water or filled with water.

Notwithstanding the *wateriness* of the first course of soup, . . . a sailor might have made a satisfactory meal.
H. MELVILLE *Omoo* ch. 3, p. 29. [H. '68.]

wa'ter-ing, wô'tėr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who waters, in any sense. **2.** The process of producing a wavy ornamental effect; also, the result of such process; as, the *watering* of silk. **3.** *Flax-manuf.* Water-rotting. **4‡.** A watering-place.

—**wa'ter-ing-call"**, *n.* *Mil.* A cavalry trumpet-signal to water horses.—**w.-can**, *n.* Same as WATERING-POT, 1.—**w.-cart**, *n.* A cart carrying a barrel or large tank of water: used for sprinkling streets or roads.—**w.-house**, *n.* A house or tavern at which horses are watered.—**w.-place**, *n.* **1.** A place at which a supply of water can be obtained, as a spring, or a stream crossed by a road. **2.** A health resort having mineral springs; also, a pleasure resort near a lake or by the sea.—**w.-pot**, *n.* **1.** A tin can or bucket having a spout fitted with a perforated nozle: used for watering flowers, etc. **2.** A brechtoid bivalve having a small shell cemented to the larger end of a long shelly tube closed at that end by a convex perforated plate resembling the sprinkler of a watering-pot.—**w.-trough**, *n.* A trough from which horses, cattle, etc., drink.

A Watering-pot (shell). 1/3

wa'ter-ish, wô'tėr-ish, *a.* **1.** Having somewhat the appearance or character of water; sensibly consisting of or containing water; watery; hence, thin; weak. **2.** [Rare.] Juicy.

—**wa'ter-ish-ness**, *n.*

wa'ter-jack"et, wô'tėr-jak'et, *n.* A casing containing water and surrounding a cylinder or mechanism which it is desirable to keep cool.

The gas-engine wastes one half its heat through its *water-jacket*, which is an expedient to prevent the injury of its interior surfaces by high temperatures.
R. H. THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy* ch. 4, p. 159. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

wa'ter-jags", wô'tėr-jagz', *n.* The chicken-pox.

Wa'ter-land"er, wô'tėr-land'ėr, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a sect of the Mennonites in Holland who seceded in the 16th century, but whose views now substantially prevail in the whole body. [< D. *Waterland*, a district in Holland.] **Wa'ter-land't-an‡.**

wa'ter-leaf", wô'tėr-lif', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum*. See HYDROPHYLLUM. **2.** Dulse. **3.** In paper-making, pulp as first pressed between felts.

wa'ter-lem"on, wô'tėr-lem'un, *n.* **1.** The edible fruit of a West-Indian passion-flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*), or the plant itself, which is called also **Jamaica honeysuckle.** The yellow, white-spotted fruit, of the size of a May-pop, contains a whitish watery pulp. The fruit of the sweet calabash (*Passiflora maliformis*) is also sometimes designated by the name. The wild water-lemon is the fruit of another species (*P. fœtida*). All three are cultivated for ornament in hothouses. **2.** [S. Afr.] A watermelon.

wa'ter-less, wô'tėr-les, *a.* Having no water; arid; dry.

wa'ter-let"tuce, wô'tėr-let'is, *n.* A floating herb (*Pistia Stratiotes*) of stagnant waters in tropical regions, consisting of rosette-like tufts of small entire roundish leaves and filiform stolons by which it increases and spreads very rapidly. See PISTIA. **tropical duck-weed‡.**

wa'ter-lev"el, wô'tėr-lev'el, *n.* **1.** A leveling-instrument in which water is employed (commonly in a trough or curved tube) for determining the horizontal line. **2.** The degree of elevation of the surface of water settling freely in an enclosing basin or reservoir; also, the horizontal plain beneath the surface of the ground that is the upper boundary of saturation.

In countries with a sufficient rainfall, rocks are saturated with water below a certain limit termed the *water-level*.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* p. 332. [MACM. '85.]

wa'ter-lil"y, wô'tėr-lil'i, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Castalia* (formerly *Nymphæa*; see NYMPHÆA, 2), or its flower. There are about twenty species widely distributed in lakes or rivers all over the globe, mostly in the northern hemisphere or the tropics, with a few in Australia and South Africa. Their fleshy or tuberous rootstocks send rootlets down into the mud, and long cylindrical leafstalks upward, with circular or deeply cordate peltate leaves usually floating on the surface of the water. The showy white, blue, or red solitary flowers, also borne on long cylindrical stalks, rise just above or float on the water. The flowers have 4 to 6 sepals and numerous petals in many concentric circles, the innermost gradually passing into stamens. The best-known species are the common **white water-lily** (*C. speciosa* or *N. alba*) of Europe (see plate of FLOWERING PLANTS, AT PLANT, fig. 7) and the **sweet-scented w.** (*C. or N. odorata*) of the United States.

2. Any plant of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*). See NYMPHÆACEÆ, and the phrases below.

—**blue water-lily**, the blue lotus (*Castalia scutifolia* or *Nymphæa cærulea*) of the Nile, with delicately scented blue flowers; often cultivated in hothouses; probably regarded as sacred by the ancient Egyptians, and frequently represented on their monuments and in hieroglyphics.—**dwarf w.**, same as FRINGED WATER-LILY.—**Egyptian w.**, the white lotus of the Nile, highly reverenced by the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Isis, and engraved on some of their very ancient coins.—**fringed w.**, same as MARSH-FLOWER. See MARSH.—**New Zealand w.**, an ornamental greenhouse crowfoot (*Ranunculus Lyallii*), from New Zealand, with waxy-white flowers 4 inches in diameter, and large orbicular peltate leaves, often a foot across, on long stout petioles.—**prickly w.**, an East-Indian annual (*Euryale ferox*) with deep-violet flowers whose petioles and calyces are covered with stiff prickles, and large circular peltate leaves 2 feet across. Before the introduction of the Victoria water-lily, it was the noblest cultivated aquatic.—**royal w.**, same as VICTORIA WATER-LILY.—**sweet-scented w.**, the common white water-lily of the United States. See def. 1.—**Victoria w.**, see VICTORIA.—**white w.**, see def. 1.—**yellow w.**, the spatter-dock or yellow pond-lily. See POND-LILY, and illus. under SPATTER-DOCK.

wa'ter-lime", wô'tėr-laim', *n.* Hydraulic lime. See LIME.

—**water-lime formation**, a formation formerly regarded as the lowest division of the Lower Helderberg, but now either with or without the overlying Tentaculite beds, as the more easterly strata of the Salina epoch of the Atlantic border of the United States. See GEOLOGY.

wa'ter-line", wô'tėr-lain', *n.* **1.** A line corresponding with a water-level; in a floating object, a line on the plane of flotation. Specifically, in ship-building: (1) One of the lines bounding horizontal sections of a vessel's hull, and corresponding with the water-level at various loads; as, the light *water-line;* the load *water-line.* (2) A projection of such a line on a plan: on the sheer plan, a horizontal line. **2.** A line in a water-mark.

—**wa'ter-lined"**, *a.* Having water-lines or a water-mark, as paper.—**water-line model**, a model of a vessel made from the horizontal water-lines and the sheer-lines.

wa'ter-lo-be"lia, wô'tėr-lo-bī'lia, *n.* A species of lobelia (*Lobelia Dortmanna*) growing in ponds in the United States and Europe, with linear radical leaves tufted at the base of its erect hollow stem, which bears above the water a raceme of 3 or 4 remote pale-blue flowers.

wa'ter-logged", wô'tėr-legd', *a.* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship; also, soaked with water, as a log.

Like *water-logged* sticks, too long cut, soaked, and rotten, and good for nothing.
H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Feb. 15, '74* in vol. i, p. 523. [J. B. F. '74.]

wa'ter-man, wô'tėr-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man

who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on a river, lake, harbor, or other water; boatman or ferryman. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, one who looked after the watering of horses at a tavern or cab-stand; also, a water-carrier. **3.** *Folk-lore.* A water-demon.—**waterman's knot,** two half-hitches made in fastening a boat-rope, etc., as around a post or pile; a clove-hitch. See illus. under KNOT.

wa'ter-man-ship, wô'tẽr-măn-ship, *n.* The art or practise of managing small water-craft; oarsmanship.

wa'ter-mark", wô'tẽr-märk", *vt.* To impress with a water-mark, or to form, as a mark, by means of water-lines; as, *water-marked* paper; a *water-marked* design.

wa'ter-mark", *n.* **1.** A mark showing the extent to which water rises, as in a well, spring, etc.; especially, the line marking the limit of the ebb and flow of the tide, or of high and low water; also, sometimes, a water-line of a vessel, especially the load water-line.

Laden vessels sink down to their *water-mark,* while empty ships float aloft. SPURGEON *Illustrations and Meditations, The Spire* p. 74. [F. & W.]

2. A series of translucent lines, letters, or designs in the body of paper, usually adopted by a manufacturer to indicate his own make, to distinguish one kind of paper from another, etc.: made by shaping the wires of the dandy-rolls (or gauze wire cylinders) over which the paper passes while yet in a pulpous condition.

wa'ter-mel"on, wô'tẽr-mel'un, *n.* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant (*Citrullus vulgaris* or *Cucumis Citrullus*) of the gourd family, or the plant itself. The fruit is usually ellipsoidal, 1 to 2 feet long, with a smooth and green often mottled or variegated skin, and a pinkish or yellowish pulp containing many seeds and a refreshing sweet watery juice. It is extensively cultivated in the East Indies, China, Egypt, France, and the United States.

The Citrullus vulgaris . . . (*Watermelon*) is naturalized along the Manatee River. . . . For a distance of probably 2 miles I found *watermelon* vines growing in the channel of the river every few rods. SIMPSON in *Rep. Sec. Agric.,* '89 p. 391. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '90.]

wa'ter-moc"ca-sin, wô'tẽr-mec'a-sin, *n.* **1.** A very venomous aquatic crotaline snake (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern United States, that preys largely on frogs and fishes. **2.** The harmless water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*): erroneous use.

wa'ter-mo"tor, wô'tẽr-mō'tẽr, *n.* A motor receiving its power from water flowing through a pipe, commonly under pressure: used to run light machinery. The water may drive a piston like that of a steam-engine, or the flanges of a wheel enclosed in a circular casing, etc.

wa'ter-net", wô'tẽr-net", *n.* A fresh-water alga (*Hydrodictyon utriculatum*), common in ponds and sluggish streams, sack-like or tubular in form, consisting when full grown of a multitude of elongated cells attached only at their ends. The net may attain a length of a foot, and in such cases the pentagonal or hexagonal meshes are about one-third of an inch long. See HYDRODICTYON.

wa'ter-nut", wô'tẽr-nut", *n.* The edible nut-like fruit of any one of three known species of *Trapa;* also, the plant itself; especially, the water-chestnut or water-caltrop (*T. natans*) of southern Europe. Compare SINGHARA NUT, under NUT.

wa'ter-oak", wô'tẽr-ōk", *n.* **1.** A round-headed tree (*Quercus aquatica*) 30 to 40 feet high, with smooth bark, a very dense foliage of shining evergreen obovate-spatulate or wedge-shaped leaves, and small globular downy acorns in a shallow cup. It grows in wet grounds and along streams from Maryland to Florida and westward, is used for fuel, and is often planted for ornament. **2.** The pin-oak (*Quercus palustris*).

wa'ter-ou"zel, wô'tẽr-ū"zl, *n.* A cincloid bird, a dipper, as the European *Cinclus aquaticus.* **wa'ter-ou"sel‡.**

wa'ter-phone", wô'tẽr-fōn", *n.* An instrument for observing the flow or leakage of water in pipes by magnifying the sound through a receiver and telephonic trumpet. [< WATER + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

wa'ter-pim"per-nel, wô'tẽr-pim'pẽr-nel, *n.* **1.** The brookweed (*Samolus Valerandi*), a little herb of the primrose family, with an erect usually simple stem, 6 to 12 inches high, bright-green somewhat fleshy obovate or spatulate leaves, alternate on the stem, forming a rosette at base, and a terminal raceme of inconspicuous white flowers: grows in wet and gravelly places in all parts of the world. **2.** Sometimes, also, either of two veronicas, the beccabunga and the water-speedwell.

wa'ter-pine", wô'tẽr-pain", *n.* A small ornamental tree (*Taxodium heterophyllum* or *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*) from China and Japan, allied to the bald cypress (*T. distichum*). The Chinese plant it along their canals and narrow creeks.

wa'ter-pipe", wô'tẽr-paip", *n.* **1.** A pipe for conveying water. **2.** A device for tobacco-smoking in which the smoke is drawn through water, as in the nargileh or hooka. **3.** [Archaic.] A waterspout.

wa'ter-pitch"er, wô'tẽr-pich'ẽr, *n.* **1.** Any pitcher for holding water; loosely, a water-jug or -jar. **2.** *Bot.* Any plant of the American pitcher-plant family.

wa'ter-plan"tain, wô'tẽr-plan'tẽn, *n.* A common smooth herb (*Alisma Plantago*) of ponds and ditches, with radical petioled leaves resembling those of the common plantain and a panicle of numerous small rose-white flowers on a scape. See ALISMA and ALISMACEÆ.

—**water plantain spearwort,** see SPEARWORT.

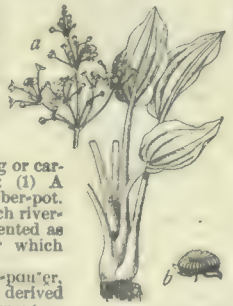

The Water-plantain (*Alisma Plantago*). *a,* the flower; *b,* the fruit.

wa'ter-pot", wô'tẽr-pot", *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding or carrying water. Specifically: (1) A watering-pot. (2) A chamber-pot. **2.** *Her.* A fontal, from which river-gods or Naiads are represented as pouring the streams over which they preside.

wa'ter-pow"er, wô'tẽr-pau'ẽr, *n.* **1.** The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied or applicable to the driving of machinery. **2.** A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained; specifically, in law, the fall in a stream as it passes through a person's land or along the boundaries of it.

wa'ter-proof", wô'tẽr-prūf", *vt.* To render waterproof, as cloth by treatment with paint or india-rubber. —**wa'ter-proof"er,** *n.*

wa'ter-proof", *a.* Proof against water; permitting no water to enter or pass through.

wa'ter-proof", *n.* Material rendered impervious to water; also, a garment made from such material, as an india-rubber storm-coat; a mackintosh.

wa'ter-purs"lane, wô'tẽr-pûrs'lĕn, *n.* **1.** An Old World prostrate red-stemmed herb (*Peplis Portula*) of the loosestrife family, with inconspicuous flowers, common nearly throughout Europe in brooks and watery places with a gravelly or sandy soil. **2.** A herb (*Ludwigia palustris*) of the evening-primrose family, with a smooth, round, reddish, somewhat succulent stem resembling common purslane, prostrate and creeping in muddy places and floating in water: common in the United States and Canada and the Old World. **3.** An aquatic herb (*Didiplis linearis* or *Ammania Nuttallii*) of the loosestrife family, usually submersed, sometimes terrestrial, rooting in the mud, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers: found in ponds and sluggish streams in the eastern United States.

wa'ter-scape", wô'tẽr-skēp", *n.* [Rare.] A sea- or water-view, as distinguished from a landscape.

Land and *water scapes* are interspersed in the same picture, yet they blend. TOWNSEND *Art of Speech* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 58. [A. '80.]

wa'ter-shed", wô'tẽr-shed", *n.* **1.** The line of separation between two contiguous water-basins or drainage-valleys. **di-vide'‡; wa'ter-part"ing‡.**

General Garfield told his pupils at Hiram that the roof of a certain court-house was so absolute a *water-shed* that the flutter of a bird's wing would be sufficient to decide whether a particular raindrop should make its way into the gulf of 84. Lawrence or into the gulf of Mexico. FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am., Farewell Thoughts* p. 331. [E. P. D. '86.]

2. The whole region from which a river receives its supply of water; as, the *watershed* of the Hudson.

wa'ter-shield", wô'tẽr-shīld", *n.* **1.** A curious little aquatic (*Brasenia peltata*) of the water-lily family, with creeping rootstock, long-stalked centrally peltate oval floating leaves and small purple flowers, the stems and lower sides of the leaves being covered with a viscid jelly: found in muddy shores and ponds in the United States, Asia, Africa, and Australia. **wa'ter-buck"ler‡; wa'ter-tar"get‡.** **2.** Any plant of the kindred genus *Cabomba.* See CABOMBA. These two genera formerly constituted the water-shield family (*Cabombaceæ*), and accordingly the plural "the water-shields" signified this family.

wa'ter-side", wô'tẽr-scīd", *n.* The shore or margin of a body of water; the water's brink; seashore.

wa'ter-skaap, wâ'ter-skāp, *n.* [S. Afr.] A tragelaphine antelope, the nakong.

wa'ter-snake", wô'tẽr-snēk", *n.* A serpent of aquatic habits. (1) A harmless colubrine serpent of *Tropidonotus* or a related genus, as the common *T. sipedon* of the United States and the common ringed snake (*T. natrix*) of Europe. (2) An East-Indian fresh-water fish-eating homalopsoid serpent. (3) A wart-snake. (4) A sea-snake or hydrophid.

wa'ter-sol"dier, wô'tẽr-sōl'jẽr, *n.* A curious British and European aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) of the frog's-bit family, resembling a diminutive American aloe, attached to the mud by a cord-like runner, or suspended free in the water, raising only its flowers and a portion of the leaves above the surface. Called also *fresh-water soldier, crab's-claw, knight's-wort, knight's-pondwort, soldier's-yarrow, water-aloe, water-houseleek, water-sengreen,* etc.

wa'ter-speed"well, wô'tẽr-spīd'wel, *n.* A smooth fleshy speedwell (*Veronica Anagallis*) with narrow sessile leaves, most of them clasping by a heart-shaped base, and small pale-blue purple-striped flowers in opposite axillary racemes: common by brooks and ditches in the northern United States and in the Old World. See SPEEDWELL; VERONICA. **lesser brooklime‡.**

wa'ter-spi"der, wô'tẽr-spaī'dẽr, *n.* **1.** A spider that lives or seeks its prey about or in the water. (1) A drassid, the diving spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), that lives under water in a web shaped like a diving-bell with the mouth downward. It fills this structure with air carried down in the form of bubbles attached one at a time on the legs and spinnerets. (2) One of various lycoids, especially of the genus *Dolomedes,* as the large American raft-spider (*D. lanceolatus*). **2.** A water-mite.

wa'ter-spout", wô'tẽr-spout", *n.* **1.** A moving col-

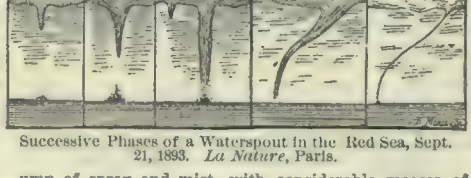
Successive Phases of a Waterspout in the Red Sea, Sept. 21, 1893. *La Nature,* Paris.

umn of spray and mist, with considerable masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind over the water at sea.

The whirl that makes a *water-spout* must have sufficient velocity to form a vacuum at its center.
J. D. STEELE *Physics* ch. 8, p. 219. [CHAUT.]

Whirlwinds, *waterspouts,* dust storms, and tornadoes are essentially the same, differing from each other only in their dimensions, their intensity, or the degree in which the moisture is condensed into visible vapor. . . . A black cloud covers the sky, from which a projection is let down in the form of an inverted cone. . . . The sea immediately beneath is thrown into violent agitation. . . . The protrusion of the cloud . . . [is] not due to the descent of vapour . . . but to the visible condensation of the vapour of the spirally ascending air-currents.
BALFOUR STEWART in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi, p. 129.

2. A pipe for the free discharge of water, especially one connecting with the gutters of a roof; any spout, tube, or nozle from which water flows or is ejected, especially by the force of gravity: in this sense usually written **water-spout.**

wa'ter star'-grass", wô'tẽr stär'-grgs". An aquatic herb (*Heteranthera* or *Schollera graminea*) of the pickerel-weed family, with a floating stem rooting at its lower joints, submersed grass-like leaves, and solitary yellow flowers: found in the northern United States.

wa'ter-star"wort, wô'tẽr-stär'wûrt, *n.* Any species of *Callitriche,* a genus of small aquatic herbs of the water-milfoil family, especially *C. verna,* a floating species with stellate scales on the leaves, common in pools and stagnant waters.

wa'ter-stones", wô'tẽr-stōnz", *n. Geol.* A division of the Keuper in England.

wa'ter-sup-ply", wô'tẽr-sup-plaī", *n.* An artificial supply of water used for a given purpose, as for service in cities or for manufacturing, as distinguished from a natural supply; especially, a system for collection, as in reservoirs, and distribution, as through mains and pipes.

wa'ter-ta"ble, wô'tẽr-tā'bl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A projecting ledge, molding, or course of masonry along the side of a wall to shed the rainfall from the building.

The foundations are finished up to the *water-table.*
New-York Tribune Feb. 29, '92, p. 4, col. 2.

2. *Car-building.* A horizontal board with beveled top, running underneath the windows, the entire length of a car. **3.** The plane of saturation. See WATER-LEVEL.

Sometimes the *water-table* is at the very surface of the ground, or at a depth of no more than a few inches or a few feet, while in other situations it may lie perhaps hundreds of feet below the surface of the land. F. H. STORER *Agric.* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 52. [S. '87.]

wa'ter-thrush", wô'tẽr-thrush", *n.* **1.** An American warbler of the genus *Seiurus,* frequenting swamps and streams. *S. noveboracensis* is the common or small-billed water-thrush of eastern North America, olive-brown above, pale-yellowish beneath, with dusky streaks and buffy superciliary line. *S. motacilla,* the large-billed or Louisiana water-thrush, is similar with a white superciliary line. **2.** The water-ouzel. **3.** The water-wagtail. **4.** An ant-thrush or pittid.

wa'ter-tow"er, wô'tẽr-tau'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A stand-pipe or its equivalent giving a head to a system of water-distribution. See illus. under STAND-PIPE. **2.** A steel tower-like frame hinged on a wheeled truck and hoisted when in use, to sustain a large hose-pipe surmounted by a controllable nozle, by means of which the combined streams from several fire-engines may be poured into or upon burning buildings from a great height and within an effective distance. **3.** A tower in which a falling spray of water is used to wash gas, etc.

wa'ter-tree", wô'tẽr-trī", *n.* [Sierra Leone.] A climbing shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) of the dilleniad family (*Dilleniaceæ*), common in western tropical Africa: so called because its stems when cut across yield a good quantity of clear water.—**red water-tree,** the sassy-tree.

wa'ter-vine", wô'tẽr-vaīn", *n.* **1.** A shrubby climber (*Phytocrene gigantea*) of the olacad family, of the forests of Chittagong and Burma, which yields when its stem is cut a limpid watery sap used by the natives for drinking. **East-Indian fountain-tree‡; vegetable fountain‡.** **2.** A shrubby climber (*Doliocarpus Calinea*) of the dilleniad family, growing in tropical South America.

wa'ter-way", wô'tẽr-wē", *n.* **1.** A channel or stream of water as a means of communication; water-route; in a harbor, etc., the fairway or channel.

The Congo and its tributaries have been already explored to a length of eleven thousand miles, giving twenty-two thousand miles of river bank peopled with native villages. All these can be easily reached by the noble *water-way* which traverses in every direction the Congo Free State. MRS. H. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World of Central Africa* § 1, ch. 1, p. 12. [H. & S. '90.]

2. *Ship-building.* The channel along the edge of the deck for leading water to the scuppers, or the deck-planks, etc., of which such channel is formed.

wa'ter-weed", wô'tẽr-wīd", *n.* The water-thyme or choke-pondweed (*Elodea Canadensis*). See ANACHARIS, PONDWEED, and BABINGTON'S-CURSE.

wa'ter-wheel", wô'tẽr-hwīl", *n.* **1.** A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc., that it may be turned by flowing water: used to drive machinery, raise water, etc. The *overshot* and *undershot* water-wheel, the *breast-wheel,* and *tub-wheel* are now largely discarded in favor of the *turbine.* See the italicized words. **2.** Loosely, a paddle-wheel. —**lift water-wheel.** **1.** A water-wheel on a horizontal shaft that may be raised and lowered according to the height of the water. **2.** An undershot wheel.—**w. gate,** a gate for regulating the amount of water supplied to a water-wheel, thus varying the power.

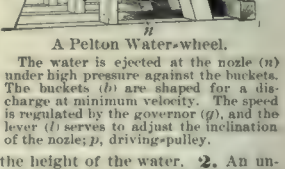

A Pelton Water-wheel.
The water is ejected at the nozle (*n*) under high pressure against the buckets. The buckets (*b*) are shaped for a discharge at minimum velocity. The speed is regulated by the governor (*g*), and the lever (*l*) serves to adjust the inclination of the nozle; *p,* driving-pulley.

wa'ter-wil"low, wô'tẽr-wil'lō, *n.* **1.** An American perennial herb (*Dianthera Americana*) of the acanthus family, growing in water or wet places, with linear-lanceolate entire leaves resembling those of a willow, and axillary long-stalked dense oblong spikes of purplish flowers. **2.** Same as WATER-SALLOW.

wa'ter-witch", wô'tẽr-wich", *n.* **1.** A water-sprite. **2.** One of various quick-diving birds, as a dabchick, the buffle-head duck, or the American dipper. **3.** The storm-petrel. **4.** [Colloq.] A person who claims to be able to discover springs or basins of water, generally by the aid of a hazel divining-rod or a branch of a peach-tree.

wa'ter-work", wô'tẽr-wûrk", *n.* **1.** *pl.* A system of machines, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water-supply, especially for a city: formerly so used in the singular; now always in the plural form, whether with singular or plural meaning. **2.** An artificial fountain in which various effects are produced, as by sprays, jets, cascades, etc. **3†.** Wall-painting executed in size or distemper. **4†.** Painted canvas used in place of tapestry. **5†.** A marine view.

wa'ter-wort", wô'tẽr-wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any species of *Elatine,* a genus of little marsh annuals with opposite leaves and minute axillary flowers resembling those of the chickweed; especially, a British species (*E. Hydro-*

piper), called also **water-pepper**; also, any plant of the same family (*Elatinaceæ*). **2.** Any plant of the Asiatic and Australian waterwort family (*Phlydraceæ*); especially, a greenhouse erect biennial (*Phlydrum lanuginosum*), 2 or 3 feet high, from tropical Asia and Australia, having its leaves, part of its yellow flowers, and its capsules covered with dense woolly hairs.

wa'ter-y, wô'ter-i, *a.* **1.** Containing much water; filled with moisture. (1) Discharging water, as clouds. (2) Brimming; tearful, as eyes. (3) Moist or soggy, as vegetables. (4) Soft and flabby, as fish. **2.** Of the character of water; thin, transparent, or liquid, as water; as, *watery* lights; figuratively, characterless; vapid.

Father: That weak and *watery* nature love you! No.
TENNYSON *The Ring.*

3. Consisting of water; as, a *watery* waste.

On the *watery* calm
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspread.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 234.

4. Of or pertaining to water, in any sense; as, *watery* Neptune; *watery* life.

Now let the fisherman his toils prepare,
And arm himself with every *watery* snare.
GAY *Rural Sports* can. 1, l. 132.

5. *Her.* Surrounded or ornamented with wavy lines; also, undé. **6**†. Watering, as the mouth; craving or eager. [< AS. *wæterig*, < *wæter*, water.]

—**watery eye,** see EPIPHORA.—**w. itch,** a form of scabies accompanied by vesicles.—**w. sky,** the appearance of the sky when it is about to rain.

Suppose the cyclone came on so far as to bring him [the observer] under a *watery sky*, and then died out or moved in another direction, then, after seeing a *watery sky*, no rain would fall, but the sky would clear. R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* ch. 2, p. 34. [A.]

wath, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ford.

wathe[1]†, *n.* **1.** Hunting; the chase. **2.** Game.

wathe[2]†, *n.* Danger; risk.—**wathe'ly**†, *adv.*

Wat'ling Street. **1.** The principal Roman road of Britain, leading from Dover to Canterbury, London, Chester, and the northwest.

From the fortified port of Richborough the road which the Saxons afterwards called *Watling Street*, the 'pilgrims' road,' went to Canterbury and London, and thence by Stony Stratford . . . to Chester. I. TAYLOR *Words and Places* ch. 10, p. 165. [MACM. '73.]

2†. The Milky Way, as suggesting a great road.

wa'to, wô'tō, *n.* An Abyssinian bustard (*Trachelotis cantcollus*).

watt[1], wot, *n.* *Physics.* The practical electrical unit of the rate of working in a circuit, being the rate when the electromotive force is one volt and the intensity of current one ampere; = 10^7 ergs per second, = 0.00134 horsepower or 0.737 foot-pounds per second. See UNIT. [After James *Watt*, Scotch inventor (1736–1819).] **volt'-am-pere'**;.

—**watt'-hour", w.-minute, w.-second,** *n.* *Elec.* Electrical energy capable of working at the rate of one watt for one hour, minute, or second; electricity of sufficient quantity and intensity to work at this rate.

watt[2], *n.* Slam | A pagoda or temple. **wat**;.

Wat-teau', wo-tō', *a.* Of or pertaining to Antoine Watteau (1684–1721), a French painter, or the costumes shown in his pictures. **Watteau back,** a style of women's dress in which the fulness of the back is confined at the neck in plaits or gathers, and falls from there to the foot of the skirt, sometimes forming a train.—**W. bodice,** a bodice having a square-cut neck and shortened sleeves terminating in a ruffle.—**W. costume,** any costume for women having Watteau peculiarities of style or cut.—**W. mantle,** a mantle with a loose plaited back.

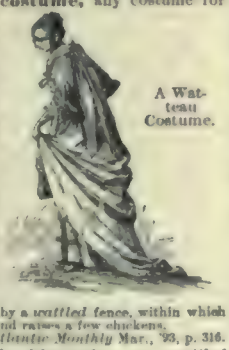
A Watteau Costume.

watte'vil-lite, wot'vil-oit, *n.* *Mineral.* A snow-white, silky, hydrous sodium-calcium sulfate ($H_2Na_2CaS_2O_{12}$) found as minute acicular crystals. [< M. V. *Watteville*, of Paris.]

wat'tle, wot'l, *vt.* [WAT'TLED; WAT'TLING.] **1.** To weave or twist into a network; interweave; plat; as, *wattled* twigs or rods. **2.** To form, as fences, hurdles, or baskets, by platting flexible branches or twigs.

Her little domain is enclosed by a *wattled fence*, within which she cultivates a 'garden patch' and raises a few chickens.
ELIZABETH W. BELLAMY in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., '93, p. 316.

3. To bind together or finish with wattles; as, a *wattled* palisade. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To beat; flog.

wat'tle, *a.* Formed of wattles or by wattling.

wat'tle, *n.* **1.** A frame of rods or twigs woven together; a hurdle, or other piece of wickerwork.

Cuchillo closed behind him the *wattle* of bamboos that served as a door. MAYNE REID *Wood-Rangers* ch. 9, p. 67. [C. & CO. '85.]

2. A twig, especially as used for interweaving with others; rod; switch; as, a willow *wattle*.

I returned home, and consulting with the sorrel nag, we went into a copse at some distance, where I with my knife . . . cut down several oak *wattles*.
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 10, p. 211. [W. P. S. '71.]

3. *Ornith.* A naked, fleshy process depending from the head or neck of a bird. See illus. under FOWL. **4.** A barbel of a fish. **5.** A pendent fold of skin on the throat or neck of some domestic swine. **6.** *Bot.* Any one of various acacias of Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa valued for their bark, wood, or gum; so called by the colonists. The **black wattle** (*Acacia decurrens*) of southeastern Australia is perhaps the most important, its wood being valuable for turners' work and for fuel, its bark very rich in tannin and its gum very much like gum arabic. A variety of this, the **silver w.** (*Acacia decurrens*, var. *dealbata*), yields only about half as much tannin. Other wattles are the **African w.,** a South-African tree (*Acacia Natalitia*), the **golden w.** (*Acacia pycnantha*) of Victoria, next in importance to the black wattle, and the **raspberry-jam w.** (*Acacia acuminata*) of western Australia, whose raspberry-scented wood is prized for making charcoal and for fence-posts.

[< AS. *watul*, hurdle.]

—**wat'tle-and-daub',** *n.* Wickerwork daubed with mud or mortar.—**w.-bark,** *n.* The bark of any wattle used in tanning.—**w.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A honey-eater of *Anthochæra* or a related genus, having conspicuous wattles about the head and face, as the Australian *Anthochæra carunculata*. Called also **warty-faced honey-eater.**

wattled bee-eater or **crow.** **2.** A wattle-crow. **3.** A wattle-turkey.—**w.-crow,** *n.* An Australian glaucopine tree-crow; especially, *Glaucopis cinereus*, of the South Island of New Zealand, gray, with a black face and orange wattles depending from the commissures. **ci-nereous wattle-bird;.—w.-faced',** *a.* Having a long, thin face.—**w.-gum,** *n.* Gum from any one of several Australian wattles, especially the black wattle.—**w.-jaws',** *n. pl.* Long, lanky jaws.—**w.-tree,** *n.* Same as WATTLE, 6.—**w.-turkey,** *n.* The brush-turkey.—**wat'tle-work",** *n.* Wickerwork.

The Wattle-crow (*Glaucopis cinereus*).

wat'tled, wot'ld, *a.* **1.** Made with wattles. **2.** Having a wattle, as a bird. **3.** *Her.* Having wattles, comb, or gills, as a cock, of a tincture different from the body.

Still bore the family arms, and had for his crest a cock argent, Combed and *wattled* gules, and all the rest of the blazon.
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* div. iii, st. 7.

—**wattled bird of paradise,** an iridescent black paradise-bird (*Paradigalla carunculata*) having two pendent richly colored wattles on each side of the face.—**w. crow,** a wattle-crow.—**w. plover,** a spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobivanellus*; especially, *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia.

wat'tling, wot'ling, *n.* The act or practise of interweaving twigs; a framework thus made. **wat'ling**‡.

The villages [in Annam] are composed of houses roofed with a thick thatch of palm leaves, and walled with the same material or with a *wattling* of bamboos and mud. G. N. CURZON in *Geographical Journal* [London] Aug., '93, p. 109.

watt'me"ter, wot'mi"ter, *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the rate of doing electrical work in watts; usually a galvanometer that measures both difference of potential and quantity of current, composed of a suspended and a fixed coil of insulated wire, one fine and the other coarse, disposed at right angles and acting on each other. [< WATT[1] + METER[2], *n.*]

wau-been', wô-bin', *n.* [Trinidad.] A characinoid fish (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*). **gun-bine';.**

wau'ble, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as WABBLE[1].

wauch, wôch, *a.* [Scot.] Weak; tasteless. **waugh;.**

wauch'it, wôch'it, *n.* The rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*) of the Falkland Islands.

waucht, wôcht, *n.* [Scot.] A large draft, as of liquor.

wauff, wôf, *a.* Waff; worthless.

wauk, wôk, *v.* [Scot.] To full cloth.

wauk'en, wôk'n, [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To awake. **II.** *a.* Awake.

wauk'ing, wôk'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Watching at night.

wauk'rife, wôk'roif, *a.* Same as WAKERIFE.

waul, [wôl], *vi.* To give a prolonged plaintive cry like that of a cat. (Freq. of WAWL, *v.*)

wawl, [wôl], *vi.* Same as WAUL.

waur, wôr, *vt.* [Scot.] To overcome in a contest; worst.

waur, *a.* [Scot.] Worse.

wau'-wau", *n.* Same as WOW-WOW.

wave[1], wēv, *v.* [WAVED; WA'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro in the air, especially with a sinuous motion, as something flexible; brandish or flourish with a sweeping motion; also, to cause to rock or sway; as, to *wave* a banner; the trees *wave* their branches.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but *wave* this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster.
MILTON *Comus* l. 659.

2. To form with an undulating surface, edge, or outline; hence, to embellish with a wave-like pattern; as, a dagger with *waved* blade; a picture with a *waved* border. **3.** To signal or signify by a movement of the hand, flag, or any other object, to and fro; also, to give a signal or command to with a sweeping gesture or motion of a flag, etc.; as, to *wave* a farewell.

You dispute with Schelling, and he *waves* you away as a profane and intuitionless lass. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 90. [ALS. '8.]

4. To form with an undulating-surface pattern; water, as silk. **5.** To offer as a WAVE-OFFERING. See WAVE-OFFERING, under WAVE, *n.* **6**†. To waft.

II. *i.* **1.** To sway to and fro with a sweeping motion; move in waves or undulations, as a flag.

Fields of grain *waved* like a shoreless lake of plumes.
H. T. TUCKERMAN *The Criterion, Authors* p. 74. [H. & H. '66.]

2. To have a form or direction varied with continuous alternating curves like those of waves or undulations.

The straight hair of the North American or Malay is recognizable at once as different from the *waving* or curling hair of the European. D. WILSON *Anthropology* § 4, p. 10. [HUM. '85.]

3. To beckon or signal by moving something to and fro; as, to *wave* with a handkerchief to one's friends on shore. **4**†. To fluctuate; waver. [< AS. *wafian*, wave.]

Synonyms: see BRANDISH; FLAUNT.

wave[2]†, *vt.* Same as WAIVE[1].

wave[3]†, *imp.* of WEAVE, *v.*

wave, *n.* **1.** A ridge of liquid, usually advancing, though the particles that compose it either do not advance with it at all or not at the same rate, but have a movement of oscillation, usually in a closed curve; especially, a large ridge of this kind where the oscillatory force is gravity, as opposed to a *ripple*, where it is surface-tension. Ocean-waves are caused chiefly by the wind. On reaching shallow water the lower part is retarded by friction, and the crest curls over and breaks into foam. Waves thus breaking on coasts have been potent agents in erosion through geologic history.

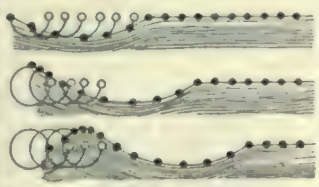
A Wave in Water, showing motion of particles.

The figures show the wave in four successive stages of its motion from left to right. The black dots show actual positions of particles; the light dots the positions of rest from which they started. Each particle on the surface describes a circle clockwise, as the wave progresses, as shown in the diagram, but the particles do not progress with the wave.

When *waves* start in deep sea they are often thirty or forty feet in height . . . and have a width of a thousand feet or more.
N. S. SHALER in *The Chautauquan* Feb., '90, p. 548.

2. *Physics.* A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium, which is propagated from point to point with a continuous motion, each particle only vibrating on each side of its position of equilibrium, while each phase of vibration moves onward; by extension, a stationary vibration (see STATIONARY): applied also to disturbances of electrical equilibrium, etc., similarly propagated.

The most important waves are (1) those on the free surface of a liquid (see def. 1), where the force of oscillation is either gravity or surface-tension, the particles generally moving in curves whose plane contains the direction of propagation of the wave, and the resulting form being a series of alternate ridges and troughs; and (2) those that travel through the body of an elastic medium, where the force is that of elasticity, including (*a*) waves where the particles oscillate in the same direction as the motion of the wave, the resulting form being a series of condensations and rarefactions, as in the case of sound (see SOUND-WAVE), and (*b*) waves where the particles oscillate at right angles to the direction of propagation, the resulting form being a more or less complex distortion in the substance of the medium, as in the case of light-waves in the ether. The character of a wave is determined by its *wave-length, velocity, frequency*, and *phase*. See these words. The velocity of a wave in the body of a medium depends on the elasticity and density of the medium.

3. One of the rising curves on an undulatory edge or surface; one of the curves in any series of curves; as, the *waves* upon a furrowed field. **4.** Something that comes, like a wave, with a great volume or power; a flood; tide.

Armies of Tatar race, Huns and Turks, poured into Europe in their turn, subduing the Aryan peoples, so that now the Hungarian and Turkish languages remain records of these last *waves* of invasion from Central Asia. E. B. TYLOR *Anthrop.* ch. 6, p. 162. [A. '89.]

5. A wave-like stripe or streak of luster, as on calendered silk, etc. **6.** [Poet.] A body of water; the sea; also, water in general. **7.** The act of waving; a sweeping motion, as with a flag or with the hand, to and fro or up and down: done as a signal or as a gesture.

Dismissing the maid with a *wave* of her hand, she began to speak again. M. J. PRESTON *Aunt Dorothy* ch. 2, p. 26. [RAN. & S.]

8. *Meteor.* A progressive change in temperature or in barometrical condition passing over a large extent of country or of the earth's surface: applied generally when the rise and the decline of the change is rather gradual than violent. **9.** One of various small light-colored geometrid moths of *Acidalia* or a related genus.

Synonyms: billow, breaker, ripple, surge, swell, undulation, vibration.

Compounds, etc.:—**cold wave** (*Meteor.*), a moving area of low temperature, usually following a barometric depression, and in the United States regarded as caused chiefly by cold air drawn in toward a receding cyclonic vortex from northern regions.—**hot** or **warm w.** (*Meteor.*), a great rise of temperature extending over a large area.—**type of a w.,** the relation between the position of a set of particles as disturbed and that which they have at any given point of wave-motion.—**wave'-mo"tion,** *n.* *Gunnery.* The action of a very heavy charge in producing pressure on a gun.—**w.-breast,** *n.* The breast of an animal presented as a wave-offering.—**w.-crest,** *n.* The highest point of a water-wave; by extension, a point in any wave where the particles have reached the extremity of an excursion.—**w.-front,** *n.* A line or surface containing all the points in a wave where the particles are in the same phase of vibration at a definite instant.—**w.-goose,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The brant-goose.—**w.-length,** *n.* The distance between corresponding points in two adjacent waves, as between two adjacent wave-crests: depending on the frequency of oscillation of the particles and the velocity of the wave.—**w.-line,** *n.* *Geol.* The faint outline left by a wave or wavelet where it dies out on a beach.—**w.-loaf,** *n.* A loaf presented as a wave-offering.—**w.-molding,** *n.* *Arch.* A molding of wavy form or outline. See CYMA.—**w.-moth,** *n.* Same as WAVE, 9.—**w.-motion,** *n.* A combination of motions of the kind resulting in a wave.—**w. of contraction,** muscular contraction visibly passing on along the length of the muscle.—**w.-offering,** *n.* Any one of certain offerings of the Jewish service which were presented with a horizontal waving movement of the hands.—**w. of translation,** a wave which causes a greater or less lateral change of position in the particles of the liquid moved; a wave in which a mass of water is moved bodily onward. Called also **solitary wave,** because it does not propagate other waves, but subsides or breaks.—**w.-path,** *n.* The line along which wave-motion is propagated.—**w.-sheaf,** *n.* A sheaf presented as a wave-offering.—**w.-shell,** *n.* Part of a spherical wave included between two concentric wave-fronts: said especially of an earthquake-wave propagated in all directions from a subterranean center.—**w.-surface,** *n.* A surface that coincides with an advancing wave-front, as a spherical surface in a wave propagated outward from a center in an isotropic medium; especially, such a surface in the interior of a crystal, as an ellipsoid in a uniaxial crystal (**Huygens' w.-surface**), and, in a biaxial crystal, a mathematical surface of the fourth order (**Fresnel's w.-surface**).—**w. theory of light,** see LIGHT.—**w.-trap,** *n.* An inward widening of spaces between wharves or piers to allow incoming waves to spread and subside.—**w.-trough,** *n.* The space or hollow between two wave-crests.—**w.-worn,** *a.* Worn by the waves; as, *wave-worn* rocks.

waved, wēvd, *a.* **1.** Having waves; wavy in form, direction, or coloration; undulated; sinuous; as, *waved* silk; the *waved* or flamboyant blade of the Malay creese. **2.** *Her.* Wavy; undé. **3.** *Bot.* Same as UNDULATE.

—**waved sword** (*Her.*), a flamboyant sword.—**w. wheel,** a cam-wheel having a convoluted periphery.

wave'less, wēv'les, *a.* Having no waves; undisturbed by waves; tranquil; still.

This silence is like the *waveless* calm of space. CLARENCE KING *Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada* ch. 4, p. 80. [O. & CO. '72.]

wave'let, wēv'let, *n.* A little wave; a ripple.

wave'-like", wēv'-loik', *a.* Resembling a wave.

wa'vel-lite, wō'vel-oit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, yellow, or brown, translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{14}Al_4P_4O_{31}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Dr. Wm. *Wavell*, of Eng., its discoverer.]

wa'ver, wē'vgr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] **1.** To delay or defer from lack of decision; treat irresolutely. **2.** To move back and forth in the air, as a flag; wave; cause any form of wavy motion in.

II. *i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; play or move to and fro or here and there; hence, to be in an uncertain or undecided state; show irresolution; fluctuate; vacillate. **2.** To show signs of falling back, failing, or giving way; reel; falter.

And the Russian surged, and *waver'd* and reel'd.
TENNYSON *Charge of the Heavy Brigade* st. 4.

3. To move with wavy motion; flicker; gleam; quiver.

It is here—here, in the secret places of the everlasting forest—

it is in such a place as this that I feel the immortal spark within me kindling into a flame, and *wavering* up heavenward.
M. Scott *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 17, p. 354. [W. S. '90.]

4. [Archaic.] To sway to and fro; float about; flutter.

Out from between the leaves slid a thin folded paper, which went *wavering* through the air to the floor. Sarah O. Jewett *Country By-Ways, Andrew's Fortune* p. 57. [H. M. & Co. '87.]

[Freq. of wave[1], *v.*; cp. AS. *wæfre*, wavering.]

Synonyms: see FLUCTUATE; QUAKE. Compare FICKLE.

—wa'ver-er, *n.* One who wavers; especially, a vacillating person.— **wa'ver-ing-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a manner showing indecision. **2.** In a fluttering or swaying manner.— **wa'ver-ing-ness,** *n.*

wa'ver[1], wē'vėr, *n.* One who or that which waves.

wa'ver[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sapling standing in a felled wood.

wa'ver-drag"on, *n.* *Her.* Same as WIVERN.

wa'ver-ous, wē'vėr-us, *a.* Having a wavering motion or appearance; unsteady; faltering. **wa'ver-y†.**

Below my windows *waverous* foot-steps and unsteady voices fell a prey to distance. Mênie M. Dowie *Girl in the Karpathians* ch. 1, p. 10. [G. P. '91.]

wave'son, wēv'sun, *n.* Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck. [< WAIVE[1] + *-son* as in JETSON.]

wa'vey, wē'vę, *n.* A snow-goose, especially the lesser snow-goose or white wavey (*Chen hyperborea*). The blue wavey is *C. cærulescens*. [< Am. Ind. *wawa*.] **wa'vy‡.**

wa'ving, wē'ving, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of WAVE, *v.*

—waving line, an undulating line; specifically, in music, a vertical wavy line denoting arpeggios.

wa'vure, wē'vi̇ur, *n.* [Rare.] *Law.* A waiver.

wa'vy, wē'vi, *a.* **1.** Full of waves; ruffled by or raised into waves, as the sea. **2.** Bending in and out after the manner of waves; undulatory; waving; as, *wavy* lines. **3.** *Bot.* Having an alternately concave and convex surface or margin; undulating. **4.** *Her.* Undé; having an undulated border-line, as one of the dividing lines of the shield. **5.** Unsettled and wavering; unstable.

It must not however be disguised, that at all times, but more especially when the public feelings are *wavy* and tumultuous, artful demagogues may create this opinion.
Coleridge *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 299. [H. '58.]

—sword wavy (*Her.*), a sword with a waved blade.— **wa'vy-barred",** *a.* Marked, as a surface, with wavy lines running across; as, the *wavy-barred* sable.— **w. respiration,** a breathing in which the movement of either inspiration or expiration is divided into two parts by an interruption. — **wa'vi-ly,** *adv.*— **wa'vi-ness,** *n.*

wa'vy, *n.* Same as WAVEY.

waw[1], wē, *v.* To waul, as a cat. [Imitative.]

waw[2]†, *vt.* To wave; move.

waw†, *n.* A wave. **wawe†.**

wa'wah, wā'wā, *n.* Same as WOW-WOW.

wa-was'keesh, wo-wes'kish, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The wapiti. See illus. under WAPITI. **we-was'kisst.**

wawe†, *n.* & *interj.* Wo.

wawl[1], *vi.* Same as WAUL.

wawl[2], wôl, *vi.* [Scot.] To roll the eyes. **wault.**

waw'proos, wē'prûs, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The American northern hare.

waw'-waw", wō'-wō' (wā'-wą, *C.*), *n.* [W. Ind.] A West-Indian wild yam (*Rajania pleioneura*). See YAM.

waw'y†, *a.* Wavy.

wax[1], wax, *v.* **1.** *t.* To coat with wax; treat with wax or apply wax to for any purpose; as, to *wax* a floor.

Old furniture was *waxed* till it shone like a mirror.
Margaret J. Preston *Aunt Dorothy* ch. 6, p. 72. [Ban. & S.]

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To plaster with clay.

wax[2], *vt.* **1.** To become larger gradually; increase in size or numbers; grow.

God bade us for to *wax* and multiply.
Chaucer *C. T., Wife of Bath's Prologue* l. 28.

2. To assume by degrees a specified state or condition; become; as, to *wax* angry; to *wax* old.

Vines *wax* wild in time, unless we prune and cut them.
Joseph Mede *Works* bk. i, discourse iii, p. 297. [R. N. 1672.]

[< AS. *weaxan*, wax.] **wext; wexet.**

wax[3], *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat thoroughly; gain a decisive victory over; as, we will *wax* them.

wax, *n.* **1.** Originally, a fatty solid substance of animal origin, especially that secreted by bees (see BEES-WAX); now, by extension, any one of various similar substances of animal, mineral, or vegetable origin; as, *ear-wax;* sealing-*wax*. See phrases. **2.** [U. S. & Canada.] A thick sirupy substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple and cooling by exposure to the air. **3.** [Western U. S.] Cattle-dung. **4.** *Mining.* Well-worked wet clay, used for stopping crevices or leaks. [< AS. *weax*, wax.]

Compounds, etc.: **—black wax. 1.** A mixture of beeswax, resin, and tar used in the manufacture of blank cartridges. **2.** A tenacious black mud found in Texas.— **Brazil wax,** see CARNAUBA.— **butter of wax,** see WAX-BUTTER.— **Chinese wax,** a hard white wax obtained from the twigs of a Chinese ash-tree (*Fraxinus Chinensis*) and secreted by a wax-insect; used in the manufacture of candles, in medicine, etc. **pe'la†; vegetable insect-wax** or **spermaceti†; white wax†.— cork wax,** same as CERIN.— **grave'-wax",** *n.* Same as ADIPOCERE. **—Japanese wax,** a hard wax-like fat derived from the fruit of certain Japanese wax-trees, as *Rhus succedanea*, used as a substitute for beeswax and locally for making candles. **Japan wax†.— mineral wax,** same as OZOCERITE.— **ocuba-wax,** *n.* A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Oculba* and similar plants in Brazil, where it is used for the making of candles.— **paraffin wax,** same as PARAFFIN, 2.— **pine-wax,** *n.* A yellowish wax-like body found on the needles of the Scotch fir. **ceropic acid†.— shoemakers' wax,** a mixture of pitch and tallow used by shoemakers to wax their thread. **—sons of wax,** shoemakers: a humorous appellation.— **sugar-cane wax,** same as CEROSIN.— **vegetable wax,** any one of several waxes found as a coating on various parts of plants, as Japan wax or palm-wax.— **wax's bird",** *n.* The waxwing.— **wax-bush,** *n.* Same as WAX-WEED.— **wax-butter,** *n.* A white buttery mass obtained by the dry distillation of beeswax. **butter of wax†.— wax-chandler,** *n.* One whose business is making or selling wax candles.— **wax-cloth,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] Floor-cloth.— **wax-cluster,** *n.* A Tasmanian shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*), a congener of the wintergreen or checkerberry, with white berries in taste resembling gooseberries.— **wax-dam,** *n.* [Eng.] *Coal-mining.* A dam of puddled clay. **wax-wall†.— wax doll,** a child's doll with the head, arms, and feet made of a composition of beeswax, etc.— **wax-end,** *n.* A stout thread, or the end of a thread, made stiff and pointed with wax, or waxed and twisted with a bristle, as for sewing shoes. **waxed end†. —wax-extractor,** *n.* An apparatus for rendering wax by heat.— **wax-gourd,** *n.* Same as TALLOW-GOURD.— **wax-insect,** *n.* **1.** A wax-secreting coccid; wax-scale, especially the Chinese *Ericerus pela*, furnishing Chinese wax. Other species of *Coccidæ* and many of the *Aphididæ* also secrete wax. **2.** One of various East-Indian fulgorids, especially of the genus *Lystra*, that secrete waxen threads from the abdomen.— **wax-light,** *n.* A candle, taper, or the like, made of wax.— **wax-modeling,** *n.* The act or process of shaping figures in wax; ceroplasty.— **wax-moth,** *n.* A bee-moth or galerid.— **wax- or candleberry-myrtle,** *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Myrica cerifera*) that grows in sandy soil and dry woods along the coast from Nova Scotia to Florida and along the Great Lakes, a congener of the sweet-gale, with alternate smooth, fragrant, rather narrow leaves, shining and resinous-dotted on both sides, and its round bony nuts covered with white wax, which is often gathered and used for making candles. **bay'ber"ry†; can'dle-ber"ry†.— wax opal,** a variety of opal with a wax-like luster.— **wax-painting,** *n.* Encaustic painting. See ENCAUSTIC.— **wax-palm,** *n.* Either of two South-American palms (*Ceroxylon Andicola* and *Copernicia cerifera*) yielding wax. The former grows in the elevated regions of Colombia, has a lofty straight trunk, a foot in diameter, covered with a whitish waxy substance, two-thirds resin and one-third wax, which by mixing with tallow makes excellent candles. The other tree is the Brazilian wax-palm, from which the wax, attached to the young leaves, is obtained by shaking and beating. It is exported under the name of *Brazil wax* or *carnauba* for use in making candles.— **wax-paper,** *n.* Paper made impermeable to water by coating or saturating it with wax. **waxed paper†.— wax-pine,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Agathis* (*Dammara*): a name given on account of the resin that exudes from some species. **—wax-plant,** *n.* Any one of various plants so called from the wax-like appearance of the flowers or leaves or both. Specifically: (1) Any species of *Hoya*. See HOYA. (2) Any one of several begonias. (3) One of the honeyworts (*Cerinthe major*). See HONEYWORT, under HONEY. (4) The Indian-pipe.— **wax-pocket,** *n.* One of the eight depositories under the rings on the under side of the abdomen of a worker bee, in which wax-scales are secreted. **—wax polish,** a paste consisting of wax and other ingredients, used to produce a glistening surface on wood, especially on floors.— **wax-red,** *a.* Bright-red, like sealing-wax.— **wax-scale,** *n.* **1.** One of the plates of wax secreted in the wax-pocket of a worker bee. **2.** A coccid wax-insect. The Florida wax-scale is *Ceroplastes floridensis*.— **wax-scott†,** *n.* A parish tax for furnishing wax candles to a church.— **wax-worm,** *n.* The larva of a wax-moth.— **white wax,** any wax of a white color. Specifically: (1) Bleached beeswax. (2) Chinese wax.

wax'ber"ry, wax'ber'i, *n.* The bayberry, or its fruit.

wax'bill", wax'bil', *n.* One of various small Old World spermestine seed-eating birds having beaks resembling sealing-wax; an estrild. Many species are familiar as cage-birds, especially the brownish, red-billed *Estrelda astrilda* of South Africa, the amadavat, and the Java sparrow.

The Black-mustached Waxbill (*Estrelda erythronota*). ⅔

wax'e, wax'ę, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wood.

wax'en, wax'n, *a.* **1.** Consisting wholly or in part of wax; covered with wax; appearing like wax; pliable or impressible as wax; wax-like; waxy.

Waxen cells With honey stored. Milton *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 491.

2. [Rare.] Easily effaced, as a writing or impression in wax. '[< AS. *weaxen*, < *weax*, wax.]

wax'er, wax'ėr, *n.* One who or that which waxes. Specifically: (1) A person who applies wax; as, a *waxer* of floors. (2) A sewing-machine attachment for waxing the thread: used in sewing leather.

wax'flow"er, wax'flou'ėr, *n.* Same as WAX-PLANT (1). **—clustered waxflower,** the Madagascar jasmine (*Stephanotis floribunda*). See illus. under STEPHANOTIS.

wax'i-ness, wax'i-nes, *n.* The quality, state, or appearance of being waxy.

wax'ing, wax'ing, *n.* The act of one who waxes. Specifically: (1) In calico-printing, the process of stopping out colors. (2) In leather-making, the process of blacking, dressing, and polishing to give the leather a finish. (3) In shoemaking, the application of soft wax to thread for sewing boots and shoes.

wax'ing-ker"nels, wax'ing-kėr'nelz, *n. pl.* **1.** Small tumors formed in the groin of growing children, due to enlargement of the lymphatic glands. **2.** Swollen tonsils. **waxen kernels‡.**

waxt, *pp.* Waxed. PHIL. SOC.

wax'-tree", wax'-trī', *n.* Any one of various trees yielding wax either as its own product or as a deposit left by insects. (1) A Japanese wax-tree (*Rhus succedanea*), an evergreen species of sumac whose bunches of fruit yield by pressure a wax resembling beeswax, which is exported for making candles. (2) A Chinese wax-tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*), a congener of the common privet, whose yield of wax is deposited on it by an insect. (3) Any one of several species of *Viburnia*, of the St.-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*); especially, *V. Guianensis*, a tree of Guiana, Brazil, and Mexico, sometimes called **American gamboge.** (4) The New Granada varnish-tree (*Elæagia utilis*). (5) Any one of various other trees, as the wax-myrtle of North America and the lacquer-tree of Japan.

wax'weed", wax'wid', *n.* An annual clammy hairy herb (*Cuphea viscosissima*) of the loosestrife family, 9 to 18 inches high, with opposite entire ovate-lanceolate leaves, and irregular purplish axillary flowers, common in fields and woods in the eastern United States. **clammy cuphea‡; wax'-bush"‡.**

wax'wing", wax'wing', *n.* An ampeloid bird, having soft, mainly brown plumage, an erectile crest, and the tips of the secondary wing-feathers, sometimes of the tail-feathers also, tipped with horny appendages resembling red or yellow sealing-wax; chatterer; silktail.

Ampelis garrulus is the common Bohemian or northern waxwing, *A. phœnicoptera* the Japanese waxwing, and *A. cedrorum* the common cedar-bird or cedar-waxwing of the United States.

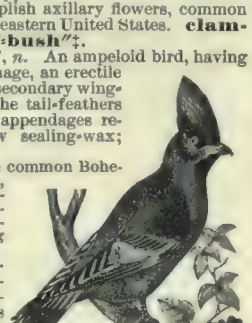
The Northern Waxwing. ⅕

wax'work", wax'-wûrk', *n.* **1.** Work produced in wax; particularly, figures or ornaments made of wax: commonly life-size figures of persons, often portraits, dressed and disposed to counterfeit life, only the head and hands being in wax. **2.** *pl.* A collection or exhibition of such figures, or the place of exhibition; also, an entertainment in which living persons represent wax figures and are put through various stiff motions as if actuated by clockwork. **3.** The American staff-tree. See STAFF-TREE, and illus. under BITTERSWEET.

Overhead was a bower of climbing *Waxwork*, with its yellowish pods scarce disclosing their scarlet berries. T. W. Higginson *Out-Door Papers, Procession of the Flowers* p. 335. [T. & F.]

—wax'work"er, *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork. **2.** A bee that works wax or makes it into comb.

wax'y[1], wax'i, *a.* **1.** Resembling wax in appearance, consistency, or adhesive qualities; waxen; pliable; yielding; impressionable. **2.** Having the dull whitish or yellowish color of wax; having a complexion pallid and translucent from bloodlessness. **3.** Made of or abounding in wax; touched or rubbed with wax; as, *waxy* varnish; a *waxy* floor.— **waxy degeneration,** a morbid change in an organic structure, as the kidney or the spleen, resulting in a waxy or lardaceous appearance.

wax'y[2], *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Enraged; angry; irate.

It would cheer him up more than any thing, if I could make him a little *waxy* with me. He's welcome to drop into me, right and left, if he likes. Dickens *Bleak House* ch. 24, p. 404. [S. & L. '86.]

way†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To travel through; traverse; journey over or along. **2.** To train for the road, as a horse; teach to go in the way. **II.** *i.* To move or progress; journey.

way, wē, *n.* **1.** A path, course, or track leading from one place to another or along which one goes; a road, street, highway, lane, passage, channel, line of march, or the like; as, the *way* to the city; a winding *way*.

When we are at our journey's end, we have done with the *way*. Baxter *Saint's Rest* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [P. B. P.]

2. Length of space passed over; hence, distance in general; as, it is a long *way* from here. In this sense the erroneous form **ways** is sometimes used colloquially, probably from confusion with the suffix *-ways;* as, a little *ways*. **3.** A line along which motion takes place or by means of which direction is indicated; direction; course; path; as, it flew this *way* and that; he turned his eyes another *way*.

In this and the following sense *way* or the relative pronoun that refers to it is commonly used without a preposition where syntactically a preposition (usually *in* or *by*) is required; often both pronoun and preposition are to be supplied: as, I don't know the *way* [by which] he came.

4. The method or means by which an object is obtained or an end reached; process by which a thing is accomplished; course of action; as, you will never succeed in that *way*.

The only *way* to have a friend is to be one. Emerson *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 170. [H. M. & Co. '90.]

5. A customary or habitual manner, mode, or style of doing or proceeding; as, there is a right *way* and a wrong *way* of doing a thing.

Ways and paths in Scripture-dialect are the courses and manners of action. For doing there is commonly called walking; and the methods of doing are the *ways* in which we walk.
Barrow *Works, Sermons* vol. i, ser. i, p. 1. [J. C. R. '45.]

6. A manner peculiar to an individual, class, or people; as, that is her *way;* the old Maryland *way*.

The English *way* of behavior seems to stand for dignity, the French for grace. Hamerton *French and English* pt. vi, ch. 4, p. 313. [R. Bros. '89.]

7. A chosen line or plan of action; a course wished for or resolved upon; as, one's own *way*.

But he was old, and she was young,
And so she had her *way*. Whittier *Kathleen* st. 12.

8. A course of life or experience; as, the *way* of sin. **9.** A point or relation; particular: with *in*, often understood; as, a statement false *in* two *ways*.

Theoderic was *in* all *ways* a greater man than Clovis.
H. Bradley *Story of the Goths* ch. 23, p. 313. [G. P. P. '88.]

10. The sphere or line of one's action, or the range of one's notice or observation; as, such events are altogether out of my *way;* an accident threw it in his *way*. **11.** Passage from one place to another; as, let us talk of it on the *way;* hence, onward movement; headway; progress; as, the legislation is making good *way*. **12.** *Law.* (1) A place across, through, or by which one has the right of passage. (2) The right of passage over the land of another. Called also **right of way.**

One of the most common class of easements or servitudes known to the law is that of *Ways*, or the right of one man to pass over the land of another in some particular line. Emory Washburn *Am. Law of Easements* p. 160. [L. B. & Co. '67.]

13. *Naut.* The movement of a vessel through the water: often in compounds; as, head*way*, lee*way*, etc.; she is losing *way*.

The boat has good *way* upon her. N. Macleod *Highland Parish, Boys of the Manse* p. 57. [C. & Bros. '66.]

14. *pl. Mech.* (1) Longitudinal guides, as for material being worked upon, or for a moving table bearing the work. (2) The framework of timbers upon which a ship slides when launched; also, a specific part of such framework; as, the **ground-ways** (under the keel), **launching-ways** (inclined planes at each side of the keel), **sliding-ways** (under the bilge). **15.** [Colloq.] State or condition, as of health or of prosperity; as, his business is in a bad *way*. **16.** [Colloq.] A calling; line of business; as, I formed a partnership with him in the grocery *way*. **17.** [Archaic.] The going or proceeding from one place to another; a journey; progress; transit. [< AS. *weg*, way.]

Synonyms: alley, avenue, bridle-path, channel, course, driveway, highroad, highway, lane, pass, passage, path, pathway, road, route, street, thoroughfare, track. Wherever there is room for one object to pass another there is a *way*. A *road* (originally a ride*way*) is a prepared way for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated, a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals being called a *path, bridle-path*, or *track;* as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths*. A *road* may be private; a *highway* or *high-road* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever; a *highway* may be over water as well as over land. A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads*. A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village; when it passes between rows of dwellings the country *road* becomes the village *street*. An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal street. *Track* is a word of wide signification; we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountain-side, a railroad-*track*, a race-*track*, the *track* of a comet; on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and

wheels in either direction is called the *track*. A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains. A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds, as of a private residence. A *channel* is a waterway. A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare*. See AIR; DIRECTION; MANNER; ROAD.

Phrases, etc.: —**by way of**, with the object or purpose of; as a substitute for; to serve as; as, he remarked *by way of* introduction.—**in the way.** **1.** In a position to obstruct or impede; situated so as to hinder. **2.** Along one's route or way; on or convenient to the way; hence, close at hand.—**in the way with one**, traveling with or accompanying one.—**out of the way.** **1.** Removed, as an obstruction. **2.** Not easily reached; inaccessible.—**public way**, a way open to all persons; a highway.—**the committee of ways and means**, a committee of a legislative body, specially charged with the duty of reporting the most advisable ways and means for raising funds for use of the government. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] A committee in the House of Representatives, to which are referred all bills for raising revenue, including customs, taxes, loans, etc. Its report is advisory only, and when submitted (usually by bill) receives the full consideration of the House before final action. (2) [Gt. Brit.] In the House of Commons, a committee of the whole House, to which is submitted the annual financial statement, and which votes out of the Consolidated Funds such sums as are necessary to meet the supplies granted, and considers taxes received from year to year.—**the way**, Christ as the way of salvation (*John* xiv. 6).—**to come one's way**, to come in one's direction; arrive within easy reach; as, wealth will never *come my way*.—**to go the way of all, all flesh, or all the earth**, to die.—**to have way**, to be under way or in motion, as a vessel.—**way baggage** [Local, U. S.], baggage to be set off at a way station.—**way'bar"ley**, *n.* same as WALL-BARLEY: so called from its growing by the wayside.—**way-beaten**, *a.* Tired or way-worn.—**way-bennet**, *n.* same as WALL-BARLEY.—**way-bent†**.—**way-bill**, *n.* An accompanying list of goods or passengers carried by any common carrier, as a railroad or steamer.—**way-door†**, *n.* A street door.—**way enough!** *Naut.* A command to stop rowing and lay in or beat the oars.—**way-gate**, *n.* The tall-race of a mill.—**way-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bird's knot-grass. See KNOT-GRASS, 1.—**way-leave†**, *n.* Right of way over another's ground.—**way-mark**, *n.* Any object used as a guide in traveling; a guide- or finger-post, milestone, etc.—**way of the cross**, specifically: (1) A series of stations or relief paintings portraying the successive acts of Christ's progress to Calvary. (2) A series of devotions suitable for each station.—**way of the rounds** (*Fort.*), a space between the rampart and wall of a fortified town, for the passage of the rounds.—**way-pane**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A way for carriage left in irrigated land.—**way passenger**, a passenger taken up or set down at a way station.—**way-post**, *n.* same as WAY-MARK.—**ways and means**, means or methods of accomplishing an end; resources; specifically, in parliamentary law, the methods and sources for raising revenue.—**way-shaft**, *n.* **1.** Same as WEIGH-SHAFT. **2.** *Mining.* A winze.—**way-sliding**, *n.* [Rare.] A deviation from the right path or way.—**ways of God**, God's providential government.—**way station**, any railroad-station between principal stations, at which express-trains do not usually stop.—**way-thistle**, *n.* Same as CANADA THISTLE. See THISTLE.—**way-thorn**, *n.* The common buckthorn.—**way traffic**, local traffic on a railroad as distinguished from through or express traffic.—**way train**, a train stopping at way stations.—**way-warden**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* An overseer of highways and a member of the board of highways for the district.—**way-wise†**, *a.* skilled in finding or keeping the way; acquainted with the road; expert in traveling. **way-witty†**.—**way-wiser†**, *n.* A mechanism for indicating the distance traveled; a pedometer, odometer, or the like.—**wet way** or **method**, chemical analysis by means of liquid reagents. Compare DRY METHOD, under DRY.

way, we, *adv.* Colloq.] Away: usually with an apostrophe; as, go *'way*, *'way* out West. **wey†**.—**from way back.** [Slang or Vulgar.] **1.** From far off; especially, from a remote wilderness or rural region. **2.** With thoroughness or historically; as, he laid down the law to his companions *from way back*.

-way, *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, **-ways**, found as **-way** (accusatives in *alway*, *noway*, **straight***way*, etc., and **as-ways** (genitive: often confused with *-wise*) in *always*, *longways*, *sideways*, *otherways*, etc. See WAY. Compare *-WISE*, *suffix.* [< AS. *weg*, gen. *weges*, way.]

wa-ya'ka, wä'yä'kä, *n.* [Fijian.] The yam-bean (*Pachyrhizus angulatus*).

way'-bit", we'-bit', *n.* [Local, Brit.] A little bit; wee bit.

way'board", wē'bōrd', *n.* [Local, Eng.] *Mining.* A thin stratum or seam that separates thicker strata.

way'bread", wē'bred', *n.* The common plantain. [< AS. *wegbrǽde*, < *weg*, way, + *brǽdan*, spread, < *brād*, broad.]

way'bung", wē'bung', *n.* [Austral.] A chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*), purplish-black with a white wing-spot.

waye†, *v.* To weigh; esteem.

way'fare", wē'fār', *vi.* To travel along a way; journey, especially on foot: now almost always as a participle or verbal noun. [< AS. *wegfarende*; see WAYFARING.]

way'far"er, wē'fār'ėr, *n.* One who journeys along a way, especially on foot; a traveler; pedestrian; as, a *footsore wayfarer*.

> The ancient Jew, like the modern Arab, held it a reflection on a community if a passing *wayfarer* was not made some one's guest.
> GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 120. [S. & Co. '77.]

way'far"ing, wē'fār'ing, *pa.* Journeying; being on the road. [< AS. *wegfarende*, < *weg*, way, + *faran*, go.]

—**way'far"ing-tree"**, *n.* **1.** A large Old World shrub (*Viburnum Lantana*) common in British hedges and woods, with broad toothed leaves, downy beneath, and flat-topped black berries; a name given it by Gerarde, as being "never on the road." **2.** The hobble-bush. **American w.**: **way'far"ing**, *n.* A journeying or traveling, especially on foot.

> Mubarak forthright bade his slaves get them ready for *wayfare*; so they obeyed his bidding in all things and mounted horse.
> BURTON *Supplemental Arabian Nights, Zayn Al-Asnam* tr. by Gibbs in vol. iii. p. 17. [K. & Sons, '85.]

way'fare"; Archaic].

way'go"ing, wē'gō'ing, *a.* Pertaining to one's going away; going away; departing.—**way'go-ing-crop"**, *n.* *Law.* A crop sown by a tenant during his term, but ripening after its expiration; an away-going crop.

way'-gone", wē'-gŏn', *a.* [Rare.] Exhausted by traveling.

> *Way-gone* and crippled, rather would he on,
> Than lay him down and rest another night.
> SHERIDAN KNOWLES *The Secretary* act iii, sc. 1.

way'goose", wē'gŏs', *n.* Same as WAYZGOOSE.

wayke†, *a.* Weak.—**way'ken†**, *v.* To weaken.

way'la-way†, *interj.* Well-a-day! alas! **wel'a-wey†**.

way"lay", wē'lē', *C.¹ E.¹ Wr.²* (wē'lē, *C.² E.² W. Wr.¹*) (XIII), *vt.* [WAY'LAID'; WAY'LAY'ING.] **1.** To watch insidiously by the way for the passing of, and beset with a view to seize, rob, assault, or slay; lie in wait for.

> He has been twice *waylaid*, as if by footpads, and his person rigorously searched under my own inspection.
> POE *Tales, Purloined Letter* in vol. iii, p. 340. [S. & W. '85.]

2. By extension, to wait for in the way, for any purpose; accost on the way. **3.** [Rare.] To surround or beset with an ambush or ambuscade.

> For this purpose, he distributed his warriors through the adjacent forests; and *waylaid* every pass.
> IRVING *Columbus* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. 3, p. 36. [G. P. P.]

[< WAY + LAY, *v.*]

—**way'lay"er**, *n.* One who waylays.

way'less, wē'les, *a.* Having no path or way; trackless; pathless; as, a *wayless* forest.

way'ment†, *vi.* To grieve; bewail; lament. **wai'ment†**.

way'ment†, *n.* Lamentation. **way'ment"ing†**.

wayne†, *n.* Same as WAIN.

-ways, *suffix.* See -WAY.

way'side", wē'sīd', *a.* Of or pertaining to the side of a road; growing by, situated, or lying on or near the wayside; as, the *wayside* mullein; a *wayside* inn.

way'side", *n.* The side or edge of the road or highway; as, he sat by the *wayside*.

> Groups of cattle, gathered round fountains by the dusty *wayside*.
> A. J. C. HARE *Wanderings in Spain* intro., p. 8. [AL. & '73.]

wayt†, *v.* & *n.* Wait.

wayth†, *n.* Same as WATHE².

way'this"tle, way'thorn, etc. See WAY.

way'ward, wē'ward, *a.* **1.** Wandering away, as from a proper course of conduct; disobedient; willful; perverse; froward: as, a *wayward* youth.

> I have been wild and *wayward*, but you'll forgive me now.
> TENNYSON *The May Queen, New-Year's Eve* st. 9.

2. Having no definite way or course; wavering; vacillating; unsteady; irregular; as, a *wayward* flight.

> Wondrous *wayward* are the paths of woman's love.
> HAGGARD *Cleopatra* bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 193. [H. '89.]

[< AWAYWARD; see AWAY.]

Synonyms: see PERVERSE.

—**way'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**way'ward-ness**, *n.*

way'-wise"†, etc. See WAY.

way'wode, wē'wōd, *n.* **1.** A liege prince; a former title in Rumania, Wallachia, and Moldavia of the liege princes afterward called *hospodars*. **2.** A Turkish official of inferior rank. **3.** A Polish administrative chief. **4.** Originally, a military chief among Slavonic peoples. [< Pol. *wayewoda*, army-leader, < *woi*, army, + *wodzić*, lead.] **val'vode†**; **wal'wode†**; **wol'wode‡**.

—**way'wode-ship**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a waywode.

way'worn", wē'wōrn', *a.* Worn by journeying along the way; fatigued by travel; figuratively, wearied with the experiences of life; as, a *wayworn* pilgrim.

way'wort", wē'wŭrt', *n.* [Prov.] The common pimpernel.

way'zgoose", wēz'gūs', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A yearly dinner, usually a picnic, given in summer, especially by printers; formerly, one given by an apprentice to his fellow workmen. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A stubble-goose. [< WASE¹ + GOOSE.] **way'goose"**‡.

we, wē, *pron. 1st pers. pl.* [*poss.* OUR or OURS, *obj.* US.] **1.** Plural of I (= *I* + *you*, or *I* + *they*, for which some speeches have different forms), including the speaker and another or others associated with him. **2.** The writer or speaker: from a desire to speak impersonally or representatively: frequent in journalism and in public addresses: called the **editorial we.**

> Who would not be an editor!—To write
> The magic '*we*' of such enormous might!
> SAXE *The Editor's Sanctum* st. 2.

3. Specifically, the speaker or writer acting with official dignity: used by monarchs, princes, and some ecclesiastical dignitaries on formal occasions.

> *Our* old and faithful friend, *we* are glad to see you.
> SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act v, sc. 1.

4. Occasionally, the society or the race of which the speaker is one; sometimes, people in general; mankind; as, *we* are fond of having *our* own way. [< AS. *wē*, we.]

—**we uns** (Southern U. S.), we ones: a dialectic corruption used for *we* or *us*.

wea'bit, *n.* Same as WAY-BIT.

weak†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become weak.

weak, wīk, *a.* **1.** Lacking in physical strength. (1) Lacking in bodily vigor, as from age, sickness, or fatigue; wanting in energy, activity, or vigor; as, a *weak* old man: she grew *weaker* daily.

> Being still too *weak* to mount his horse, he set off with the escort in a covered waggon.
> IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 172. [G. P. P. '63.]

(2) Lacking in power or force, relatively or as compared with a previous condition; as, a *weak* voice; a *weak* heart; a *weak* arm. **2.** Lacking in mental strength. (1) Deficient in mental, moral, or spiritual power or vigor: liable to err or fail through feebleness of conception or vacillation of opinion; as, a *weak* intellect; *weak* in judgment. (2) Lacking in stability of character: unduly compliant; yielding to temptation or fear; hence, lacking proper balance; foolish; simple; as, *weak* indulgence; a *weak* will; he is either *weak* or wicked; a little *weak* in the head.

> To be quite honest, the *weak* brother is the worst of mankind.
> R. L. STEVENSON *Virginibus Puerisque, Crabbed Age* p. 98. [S.]

3. Showing poor judgment or a want of discretion; as, a *weak* plan; a *weak* decision. **4.** Deficient, as an instrument or part, in strength, force, durability, or efficiency. (1) Insufficiently resisting stress; as, a *weak* joist; a *weak* chain; *weak* foundations; a *weak* bridge. (2) Ineffectual, as from deficient supply or other reason; as, a *weak* artillery fire; the mill-stream grew *weak* through drought. (3) Inadequately furnished or supplied, as in some given particular; as, the enemy was *weak* in ships; *weak* in trumps. (4) Lacking in effective power or potency; inefficacious; as, *weak* incantations; *weak* prayers. (5) Defective in stimulating or other properties of its class; of less than customary strength or potency; as, *weak* coffee; a *weak* tincture; *weak* beer or wine. (6) Bending easily under weight; pliant; as, a *weak* plant-stalk; a metal rod is rendered *weak* by heat. **5.** Declining in price; without an active market; as, the wheat-market was *weak*.

> Although the Bourse is *weak* and unsettled to-day, . . . the market closes rather firmer.
> *New-York Tribune* Nov. 17, '91, p. 1, col. 2.

6. Figuratively: (1) Not well sustained by facts, reason, or conscience; as, a *weak* argument; a *weak* pretext; a *weak* title. (2) Wanting in vigor, impressiveness, or interest, as a literary or artistic product; as, a *weak* book; a *weak* drama; a *weak* style; a *weak* picture. (3) Comparatively poor or insufficient; hence, trivial: said sometimes in self-depreciation; as, my *weak* abilities. (4) Lacking in influence, energy, or authority; as, a *weak* government.

> Private opinion is *weak*, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.
> H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* p. 17. [F. S. & Co. '58.]

7. *Eng. Gram.* (1) Inflected, as a verb by adding *ed*, *d*, or *t* to form the past tense and past participle. (2) Forming the plural by adding *s* or *es* to the nominative singular; as, a *weak* noun. (3) Compared regularly; as, *weak* adjectives. The grammars of Germanic languages use the term in analogous meanings. **8.** *Mus.* Having the measure or rhythm unemphasized. [< Ice. *veikr*, weak; cp. AS. *wac.*] **weke†**.

Weak is the first element of many more or less self-explaining compound adjectives; as, **weak'-eyed"** (having weak eyes or sight), **w.-handed** (having too few assistants or employees; also, weak of hand; spiritless), **w.-headed** (of dull or feeble intelligence), **w.-hearted** (without courage; timorous), **w.-hinged** (turning on insufficient support; unbalanced), **w.-made** (deficient in strength), **w.-sighted** (weak-eyed), **w.-spirited** (bearing injury or opposition tamely; cowardly).

Synonyms: debilitated, delicate, feeble, flabby, flaccid, flimsy, fragile, frail, infirm, irresolute, nerveless, palsied, pliable, pliant, powerless, shaky, slender, slight, trembling, tremulous, tottering, unstable, unsteady, wavering. See FAINT; FOND; FRAGILE; IDIOTIC; PUSILLANIMOUS; SICKLY.

—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for POWERFUL.

Phrases, etc.:—**the weaker sex**, the female sex; womankind.—**w. election** (*Astrol.*), a weak preference for one time over another.—**w. ending** (*Pros.*), an unaccented ending.—**weak'-kneed"**, *a.* Having weak knees; figuratively, without resolute purpose or energy; as, a *weak-kneed* leader.—**w.-minded**, *a.* Feeble-minded; of little intelligence; weak-headed.—**w.-mindedness**, *n.*—**w. point**, that peculiarity of a person or that part of an argument or cause which is most properly subject to faultfinding or criticism.—**w. side**, that aspect or feature of a person's character in respect to which he is most easily influenced or tempted.

—**weak'lish**, *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat weak.—**weak'lish-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]—**weak'ly**, *adv.*

weak'en, wīk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render weak or less vigorous; enfeeble, as the body or its organs, the mind or its faculties; lessen in strength, as an implement, structure, or vessel; reduce the cogency or impressiveness of; as, to *weaken* a plea or a motive.

> Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
> By our divisions. ADDISON *Cato* act ii, sc. 3.

2. To reduce the active property or the quality of by dilution or mixture; as, to *weaken* a tincture or solution. **II.** *i.* To grow less vigorous or strong; also, to become less resolute or determined; as, the patient *weakens;* the opposition *weakens*.

Synonyms: debilitate, depress, enervate, enfeeble, impair, invalidate, lower, make weak, paralyze, reduce, relax, sap, undermine, unnerve. See IMPAIR.

—**weak'en-er**, *n.*

weak'end, *pp.* Weakened. PHIL. SOC.

weak'fish", wīk'fish', *n.* An American sciænoid food-fish of the genus *Cynoscion;* a squeteague: named from the tenderness of its mouth. The **common weakfish** (*Cynoscion regalis*), silvery with irregular dark undulating streaks, the **spotted w.** (*C. nebulosus*), with conspicuous round black spots, and the **white w.** (*C. nothus*), without spots, are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

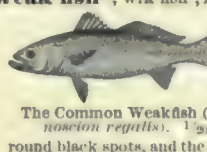

The Common Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (1/9)

weak'ling, wīk'ling, *a.* Having no natural vigor; feeble; as, a *weakling* child.

weak'ling, *n.* A feeble person or animal.

weak'ly, wīk'li, *a.* Tending to weakness; weak in natural bodily state or constitution; not vigorous in growth; sickly; as, a *weakly* child; a *weakly* plant.

Synonyms: see SICKLY.

—**weak'li-ness**, *n.*

weak'ness, wīk'nes, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being weak; want of vigor, fortitude, or self-control. **2.** A characteristic indicating feebleness; a fault or defect of character; foible; as, the *weaknesses* of a good man.

> When a thing is too strong we always call it a *weakness*.
> BEECHER *On Preaching* second series, lect. vi, p. 165. [J. B. F. '73.]

3. [Colloq.] A point of self-indulgence, or a thing in which one indulges; a slight failing; as, smoking was his only *weakness;* peaches are my *weakness*.

Synonyms: see FOIBLE; INABILITY. Compare WEAK.

weak'y, wīk'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Watery; moist.

weal¹, wēl, *vt.* Same as WALE¹.

weal²†, *vt.* To promote the weal of.

weal³†, *vi.* To be in want or trouble.

weal¹, *n.* **1.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state, either of persons or of things, of an individual or a community; happiness or welfare of animate things, especially of rational beings; prosperity; well-being; as, we rejoice in his *weal;* the *weal* of one's soul.

> But now I die, now all is finished: My woe, man's *weal*.
> HERBERT *The Temple, The Sacrifice* st. 63.

2. The body politic, state, or nation; now only in the phrases common *weal*, public *weal*, etc. [< AS. *wela*, < *wel*, well.] **wele†**.

Synonyms: see PROFIT.

—**weal'a-way†**, *interj.* Same as WELLAWAY.—**weal'ful†**, *a.*—**weal'ful-ness†**, *n.*—**weals'man"†**, *n.* A statesman; ironically, a demagogue.

weal², *n.* Same as WALE¹.

weald, wīld, *n.* **1.** An exposed forest area; waste woodland; also, an open region; a wold. **2.** [W.] *Geol.* Same as WEALDEN. **3.** [W.] A district in Kent and Sussex, England, extending from near the Straits of Dover to Beachy Head. **The Weald‡.** [< AS. *weald*, forest.]

weald'en, wīld'en (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to a weald, especially [W.] to "The Weald." **weald'ish†**.

> When Cuvier first saw the teeth of a *Wealden* Reptile, he pronounced them to be those of a Rhinoceros, so mammalian were they in their appearance.
> AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch vi, p. 155. [T. & F. '66.]

Weald'en, wĭld'en, *n.* *Geol.* A thick fluviatile delta deposit of the Lower Cretaceous in England. See GEOLOGY.

wealth, welth, *n.* **1.** A store or accumulation of those material things that men desire to possess, and that have exchangeable value, especially when in the possession of a particular man or of a community or mass of men: a large aggregate of real and personal property; riches: a fundamental factor in economics. See quotations.

When a man's *wealth* is spoken of simply . . . it is to be taken to consist of two classes of Goods — . . . those Material Goods to which he has (by Law or Custom) private rights of property, and which are therefore transferable and exchangeable; [and] those Immaterial Goods which belong to him, and serve directly as the means of enabling him to acquire Material Goods. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 2, pp. 108-109. [MACM.'91.]

Wealth is — (1.) The Possession, (2.) in comparative abundance, (3.) of things (4.) which are objects of human desire, (5.) not obtainable without some sacrifice, or some exertion, (6.) and which are accessible to men able, as well as anxious, to acquire them. DUKE OF ARGYLE *Unseen Foundations Society* ch. 2, p. 39. [J. M. '93.]

2. The condition of possessing such a store; the state of being wealthy; as, his *wealth* was unquestionable. **3.** A great abundance of anything valuable or desirable; exuberance; as, *wealth* of learning; a *wealth* of affection. **4†.** A happy estate or condition of life; weal; well-being. [< WEAL¹, *n.*]

Synonyms: abundance, affluence, comfort, competence, competency, fortune, funds, goods, independence, lucre, mammon, money, opulence, pelf, plenty, possession, produce, property, riches, substance, treasure. See AFFLUENCE; PROPERTY.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for POVERTY.

—**active wealth,** same as ACTIVE CAPITAL.
—**wealth'ful†,** *a.*—**wealth'ful-ly†,** *adv.*

wealth'y, welth'i, *a.* [WEALTH'I-ER; WEALTH'I-EST.] **1.** Possessing wealth; having more than common abundance; affluent. **2.** Abounding in an excellent quality or in effectiveness or fertility; as, *wealthy* in knowledge; a *wealthy* land. **3.** Giving an abundant satisfaction; more than sufficient; full to overflowing; abounding.

The 'Kosmos' of Humboldt . . . is *wealthy* in its facts, and splendid in its generalizations; but it is not Kosmos. HARRIET MARTINEAU *Biographical Sketches* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 151. [L. & H. '69.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] Well-fed.—**wealth'i-ly,** *adv.* In a wealthy manner.—**wealth'i-ness†,** *n.*

wean, wĭn, *vt.* **1.** To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment.

Surely I have behaved and quieted myself, as a child that is *weaned* of his mother: my soul is even as a *weaned* child. *Ps.* cxxxi, 2.

2. To reconcile to giving up or to the loss of former pleasures or possessions, especially by insensible degrees; estrange from former habits or associations; alienate the affections of: with *from* before that which is given up; as, he had *weaned* himself *from* stimulants; she was *weaned from* society; his heart is *weaned from* home.

Cortés . . . then declared that it was a great object of his mission to *wean* the natives *from* their heathenish abominations. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 8, p. 357. [H. '51.]

[< AS. *wenian,* accustom, akin to WONT, *a.*]

—**wean'ed-ness,** *n.*—**wean'er,** *n.* One who weans; specifically [Anglo-Austral.], one who weans lambs.—**wean'ing,** *ppr.* & *n.*—**wean'ing-brash",** *n.* See BRASH¹.

wean, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A child. **2.** A weanling.

weand, *pp.* Weaned. PHIL. SOC.

wean'ling, wĭn'ling, *a.* Freshly weaned.

wean'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

wean'ell†.

God spake to Israel as one speaks to tender *weanlings.* W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Church* lect. i, p. 21. [A. '81.]

weap'on, wep'un, *vt.* [Archaic.] To supply or arm with a weapon or weapons.

weap'on, wep'un (XIII), *n.* **1.** Any implement or mechanism used for offense or defense in war or single combat; anything, as a bow and arrow, sword, pistol, cannon, spear, or the like, used or designed to be used in war in annoying, injuring, defeating, or destroying an enemy, or in defensive warfare in resisting and repelling his attacks. Compare ARMS. **2.** Whatever one may use in making, parrying, or resisting attack; as, his fists were his only *weapons.* **3.** Figuratively, any means used against an adversary, as in maintaining a proposition or a right; as, an argumentative *weapon;* the *weapon* of tears; his *weapon* was treachery; the *weapons* of the spirit.

Like Bacon, he [Raleigh] over-estimated worldly cunning; which is a *weapon* for little men, not for great; and like Bacon he fell by it. LEIGH HUNT *Men, Women, etc.* in vol. i, p. 256. [H. '47.]

4. *pl. Nat. Hist.* The thorns, spines, or prickles of plants, or the stings, horns, claws, teeth, or other bodily equipments of animals used in fighting or for self-protection. [< AS. *wǣpen,* weapon.] **wep'en†; wep'ne†.**

Synonyms: see ARMS.

—**weap'on-salve"†,** *n.* Salve superstitiously applied to the instrument of injury to cure the wound it made.—**w.-smith,** *n.* An armorer; a forger of weapons.

—**weap'oned,** *pa.* Furnished with weapons.—**weap'on-less,** *a.* Destitute of a weapon. (1) Destitute of a natural weapon of offense; as, man is a *weapon-less* animal. (2) Destitute of an artificial weapon; as, a *weaponless* soldier.—**weap'on-ry†,** *n.* Weapons in general or collectively.

weap'on-schaw", *n.* Same as WAPENSHAW.

wear¹, wâr, *v.* [WORE or WARE†; WORN or WEARED†.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry on the person, as a garment, an ornament, a weapon, etc.; have on: often with an implication of customary usage; as, she *wears* black; the peasants *wear* blouses.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore,*
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 2, l. 7.

2. To hold or maintain habitually in a specified manner or fashion; as, he *wears* his honors well; his age is very ill *worn;* they *wear* their hair in queues.

That Samuel Adams *wore* him [Dr. Warren] in his heart of hearts all men knew. J. K. HOSMER *Samuel Adams* ch. 20, p. 338. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

3. To have an aspect or semblance of; exhibit; as, his countenance *wore* a sullen look. **4.** To impair, waste, or consume away by use; destroy by constant action; efface or rub off the surface of; as, the coat is *worn* threadbare; the pretense is *worn* to shreds; repeated cropping *wears* out the field; he *wears* away his youth in sports. **5.** To cause or produce by attrition or erosive action; as, to *wear* a hole; floods *wore* a deep gorge.

Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper *wear.*
BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* st. 4.

6. To exhaust the strength or patience of; weary; as, *worn* with toil; disease has *worn* them down; trials that *wear* out endurance. **7.** To accustom gradually to a new state of things, as to a new habit. **8†.** To spend, especially without discretion.

II. *i.* **1.** To be impaired or diminished gradually by use; also, to resist the waste of attrition, consumption, or time; hold out, last, or endure: commonly with *well* or *ill;* as, the vest *wears well;* a charity that *wears* not out. **2.** To pass on and be used up gradually; also, to be worn or exhausted: frequently with an adverb; as, the day *wears on;* his courage *wears away.* **3†.** To become wonted or adjusted. **4†.** To grow; become. **5†.** To be in customary use. [< AS. *werian,* wear.]

Synonyms: abrade, chafe, consume, deteriorate, diminish, fret, fritter, impair, rub, tire, waste. See BOTHER.

Phrases, etc.:—**to wear away,** to reduce in size or strength; diminish gradually.—**to w. off,** to remove or lessen, as by use or through the lapse of time; as, to *wear off* the nap; his displeasure *wore off.*—**to w. on,** to pass slowly by.—**to w. one's heart on one's sleeve,** to let one's thoughts or feelings be readily manifest.—**to w. out. 1.** To render worthless by use; as, the cloak is *worn out.* **2.** To waste gradually; as, he *wears out* patience. **3.** To pass tediously, as time.—**to w. the willow,** to put on mourning for absence, as by a lover.—**wear'i"ron,** *n.* A rub-iron. **w.-plate‡.**

—**wear'a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being worn.—**wear'a-bl(e,** *n.* Something that is worn or that is fitted or intended to be worn: usually in the plural.

wear², *v.* *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To bring (a vessel) about by putting the helm up instead of down, as in tacking. In this maneuver the vessel is first run off before the wind and then brought to on the new tack.

II. *i.* To go about with the wind astern: opposed to *tack.* [For VEER.]

wear³, wîr, *C. I., or* wâr, *E., vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To guard as a sentry or watchman; defend or protect; ward; as, *wear* the gate of the castle. **2.** To keep off or away; ward off; as, to *wear* the fox from the poultry. **3.** To conduct carefully; guide with prudence and skill; as, to *wear* home the cattle. [< AS. *werian,* protect, < root of WARE¹, *v.*]

wear¹, wâr, *n.* **1.** The act of wearing, or the state of being worn; as, the shoes are in *wear;* the worse for *wear.* **2.** The material or articles of dress worn or made to be worn; hence, a fashion; as, silk for summer *wear.*

No, mamma; I shall not wear any ornaments, and I shall put on my black silk. Black is the only *wear* when one is going to refuse an offer. GEORGE ELIOT *Deronda* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 303. [H. '76.]

3. The destructive effect of work or usage; impairment from use or time; also, capacity of resistance to impairment; the life of a tool or mechanism; as, the *wear* of the uniform was short; twisted fibers prolong the *wear* of cloth; the wheel has twenty years of *wear.*

The shape of the table alters as the *wear* of the tooth proceeds, and by its form gives indications of great assistance in determining the age of the animal. FLOWER *The Horse* ch. 3, p. 123. [A. '92.]

—**wear and tear,** loss by service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to the ordinary use of a thing: often used figuratively; as, *wear and tear* of conscience.

wear², wîr, *C. I. S. W. Wr.*² (wâr, *E. Wr.*¹), *n.* A weir.

weare, wîr, *n.* *Her.* A fence or dam of wattled osier and stakes, usually in fess. [For WEIR, *n.*]

wear'er, wâr'ęr, *n.* **1.** One who wears, bears, or carries on the body or as an appendant to it. **2.** That which wears away, erodes, or wastes; as, frost and lichens are *wearers* of the rocks.

wear'i-a-bl(e, wîr'i-a-bl, *C.* (wî'ri-, *W.*), *a.* [Rare.] That can be wearied or fatigued.

wear'i-fu', wîr'i-fu, *a.* [Scot.] Tiresome.

wear'i-ly, wîr'i-li, *C.* (wî'ri-li, *W.*), *adv.* In a weary manner; in a way that tires or fatigues.

How many hours would pass *wearily* along, but for these pleasantries of wit, or of easier and less pretending gaiety. THOMAS BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. lix, p. 392. [TEGG '58.]

wear'i-ness, wîr'i-nes, *C.* (wî'ri-, *W.*), *n.* **1.** The state of being weary; the reduced state of strength or animation caused by exertion or endurance; fatigue.

I often think, when fatigued, how much less my *weariness* must be than that of the wretched factory women. SHAFTESBURY in E. Hodder's *Earl of Shaftesbury* ch. 12, p. 290. [CAS. CO. '87.]

2. Depression of spirit, as from disease or monotony; ennui; discontent, vexation, or loss of patience; wearisomeness; as, the *weariness* of pain or idleness. [< AS. *wērignes,* < *wērig,* weary.]

wear'ing, wâr'ing, *pa.* Impairing by use; fatiguing; exhausting; wasting; as, *wearing* trials; a rough roadbed is *wearing* to the train.

wear'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wears, or the manner of wear; as, the *wearing* of blue. **2.** The destructive or consuming effect of use; as, the *wearing* of the wheels. **3.** Diminution or passing away; as, the *wearing* of the season. **4†.** That which is worn; clothing.

Synonyms: see FRICTION.

—**wear'ing-ap-par"el,** *n.* Clothes for wearing; clothing in general.

wear'ish†, *a.* **1.** Insipid; watery. **2.** Wizen; shrunk; withered. **war'ish†; weer'ish†; wer'ish†.**

—**wear'ish-ness†,** *n.*

wear'i-some, wîr'i-sum, *C.* (wî'ri-, *W.*), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; fatiguing; dull; as, a *wearisome* task; a *wearisome* illness; a *wearisome* sermon.

Mountain climbing is at the best *wearisome* business. C. C. COFFIN *Caleb Krinkle* ch. 22, p. 218. [L. & S. '75.]

Synonyms: annoying, fatiguing, irksome, laborious, tedious, tiresome, vexatious, wearing, weary.—**Antonyms:** cheering, enlivening, inspiring, inspiriting, restful, reviving, rousing, soothing, stirring, thrilling.

—**wear'i-some-ly,** *adv.*—**wear'i-some-ness,** *n.*

wear'y, wîr'i, *C. E. S.* (wî'ri, *W. Wr.*) (XIII), *v.* [WEAR'IED; WEAR'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make weary; strain or diminish the strength of; fatigue; tire; as, the long march *wearied* the brigade; much study *wearies* the mind. **2.** To try or overtax the endurance of; tire the patience of; as, I *weary* you with details; they *weary* themselves with sacrifices.

Amidst us then the Ithacan drags in with clamour rude
Calchas the seer, and *weareth* him the God's will to declare.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. ii, l. 123.

II. *i.* **1.** To become weary; grow fatigued or tired; as, I *weary* with the long walk. **2.** To grow vexed and impatient; tire with tedium or delay; also, to long; be wistful; languish: in this sense followed by *for* or an infinitive; as, I *weary* of their talk; he *wearies* of his tale; the exile is *wearying for* home. [< AS. *wērigean,* < *wērig,* weary.]

Synonyms: see BOTHER; TIRE.

—**to weary out,** to exhaust the patience of; overcome by fatiguing or worrying.

wear'y, *a.* [WEAR'I-ER; WEAR'I-EST.] **1.** Worn with exertion, vexation, or the endurance of a burden; tired. The object causing weariness is introduced by *of* or *with.*

The morning came; the dear, delicious, silent Sunday; to the *weary* workman, both of brain and hand, the beloved day of rest. LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* ch. 7, p. 37. [H. M. & CO. '93.]

2. Discontented, vexed, or grieved by continued endurance, or by something disagreeable; impatient; fretted; irksome; as, *weary* with their folly; a *weary* life; *weary* of contradiction.

I am *weary,*
Even *wearier* of your questions than your tortures.
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act v, sc. 1.

3. Causing weariness; wearisome; as, endless *weary* work. **4.** [Prov. Brit.] Sickly; feeble. [< AS. *wērig,* weary, akin to *wōrian,* wander, < *wōr,* a moor.]

—**wear'i-ful,** *a.* [Rare.]—**wear'i-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]—**wear'i-less,** *a.* [Rare.]

wea'sand, wî'zund, *n.* [Archaic or Prov.] The tube connecting the lungs with the mouth; trachea; windpipe. [< AS. *wǣsend,* windpipe.] **we'sand†; we'zand†.**

wease'al"lan, *n.* Same as WEESE-ALLEN.

wea'sel, wî'zl, *n.* **1.** A small elongated musteloid carnivore of the genus *Putorius,* especially *P. vulgaris,* of the northern hemisphere, reddish-brown above, white below, and with the tail not black at the tip. In very cold regions it turns white in winter. It preys on the smaller mammals and birds and is noted for its bloodthirstiness. **2.** Some animal mistaken for a weasel; as, the rasse, or Malacca *weasel.* **3†.** A weasel-coot. [< AS. *wesle,* weasel.]

—**wea'sel-cat",** *n.* A linsang.—**w.-coot,** *n.* [Eng.] A female or young male of the smew: from the reddish-brown head. **w.-duck‡.**—**w.-faced,** *a.* Having a lean, sharp face.—**w.-fish,** *n.* Same as WHISTLE-FISH.—**w.-lemur,** *n.* A small reddish short-tailed lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*).—**w.-snout,** *n.* A British dead-nettle (*Lamium Galeobdolon*) with yellow flowers: so called from the form of the corolla. **yellow dead-nettle‡.**—**w.-spider,** *n.* A large hairy spider-like galeodid arachnid of warm regions, having powerful falces, and of predatory and nocturnal habits.

wea'sel-ling†, *n.* A rockling, probably the five-bearded (*Onos mustela*).

wea'sel-mong"er†, *n.* One who hunts rats with weasels; a rat-catcher.

wea'ser, wî'zer, *n.* [U. S.] The American merganser. **twee'zer‡; wea'ser-shel"drake‡; whea'ser‡.**

wea'sy†, *a.* Addicted to sensual indulgence; gluttonous.

—**wea'si-ness†,** *n.*

weath'er, wedh'ęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To encounter successfully, as a storm; figuratively, to bear, as adversity, peril, or trouble, without being overcome; survive; as, the coalition *weathered* the treacherous opposition.

For I can *weather* the roughest gale That ever wind did blow.
LONGFELLOW *The Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 8.

2. To expose to the action of the weather; leave in the open air to dry; season; as, the corn is *weathered* in the field. **3.** *Geol.* Specifically, to discolor, crumble, or otherwise change by means of atmospheric action.

Look at our feet; the naked rock lies cracked and *weathered* by the frosts of unnumbered Winters. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 19, p. 108. [CHAUT. '86.]

4. *Naut.* To go to the windward of; pass by or through, notwithstanding weather conditions; as, to *weather* the cape; the frigate *weathered* the brig. **5.** To slope (an exposed surface) so that water may not collect on (it); as, to *weather* a roof rightly.

II. *i.* **1.** To undergo changes attendant on exposure in the atmosphere; as, the gneiss *weathered* into ridges. **2.** To resist the effects of weather; as, cedar boards *weather* better than pine. [< AS. *wederian,* < *weder,* weather.]

—**to weather a point,** to gain an advantage in a contest.—**to w. hawks,** to tether hawks unhooded in the open air.—**to w. out,** to overcome a difficulty or a danger.

weath'er, *a.* *Naut.* Facing the wind; windward; as, the *weather* bow; *weather* leech: opposed to *lee.*

—**weather tide,** a tide setting to windward.

weath'er, *n.* **1.** The general condition of the atmosphere of a place at a given time, as regards its temperature, moisture, winds, clouds, etc.; especially, the state of the sky as regards clouds and rain. See plate at SIGNAL.

Full lusty was the *weather* and benign.
CHAUCER *C. T., Squire's Tale* l. 44.

2. Atmospheric conditions or changes in general; figuratively, vicissitudes of fortune: usually in the plural.

Their work in the open air, under all *weathers,* is calculated to make them [husbandmen] hardy. BROUGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 20, p. 380. [G. B. & CO. '61.]

3. Any or all of the common phenomena of wind, rain, dampness, cold, heat, or storm; as, to keep out the *weather.* **4.** The inclination of a windmill's sails to the plane of revolution. [< AS. *weder,* weather.]

Compounds, etc.:—**angle of weather,** the inclination at which the sails of a windmill are set.—**clerk of the w.,** [U. S.] **1.** [Humorous.] The chief of the Weather Bureau, or one of its forecasters. **2.** The conditions collectively that determine the weather; a personification.—**foul w.,** wet, windy, or unfavorable weather.—**merry w.,** a time of mirth or jollity.—**soft w.,** a thawing time; a heavy depressing atmosphere.—**stress of w.,** the force of storm or wind as compelling an action or inaction, or as endured.—**to make bad w.** (*Naut.*), to roll or pitch violently in a storm: said of a vessel.—**to make fair w.,** to conciliate; flatter or cajole.—**to make good w.** (*Naut.*), to act well in a gale: said of a vessel.—**under the w.,** depressed by unpleasant weather; hence, indisposed from any cause; somewhat ill.—**weath'er-an"chor,** *n.* The anchor by which a vessel rides when moored, as distinguished from the *lesse-anchor.*—**w.-beaten,** *a.* Bearing the effects of exposure to weather; seasoned; as, a *weather-beaten* seaman.—**w.-bit** or **-bitten,** *a.* Worn or marred by frost or other inclement weather.—**w.-bitt,** *vt.* To take a double turn of (a cable) around the bitt-head; double-bitt.—**w.-bitt,** *n.* A second turn of a cable around the bitt-head.—**w.-bleak,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bittern; *twire-snipe.* **w.-bleater‡.**—**w.-blown,** *a.* Beaten or stained by weather.—**w.-bound,** *a.* Detained

by unfavorable weather.—**w.-box,** *n.* A toy hygroscope operated by a string easily affected by dampness or dryness. When the weather is dry the figure of a woman is drawn out of one side of a toy house, and when it is damp the figure of a man is drawn from the other side.—**w.-bow,** *n.* The windward side of a vessel's bow.—**w.-breeder,** *n.* A bright day such as frequently precedes a storm.—**W. Bureau,** a bureau of the Department of Agriculture in Washington for meteorological observation, the diffusion of meteorological information, the display of storm- and flood-signals, etc.—**w.-card,** *n.* A combination of observations from different sides of a large number of storms, in order to show the general conditions of rainfall, wind, etc.—**w.-case,** *n.* A meteorologists' case of instruments, properly a frame containing an aneroid and a psychrometer.—**w.-cast,** *n.* A weather-forecast.—**w.-caster,** *n.* One who predicts weather-changes.—**w.-chart,** *n.* Any chart of the earth or of a portion of the earth containing lines or figures showing the distribution of pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rain, clouds, or other elements of the weather.—**w.-cloth,** *n. Naut.* A tarpaulin used to protect boats, hammocks, etc., or to shelter persons from the weather.—**w.-contact,** *n. Teleg.* A leakage of electricity due to dampness of the weather.—**w.-cross,** *n. Teleg.* An electrical leak from one wire to another, due to wet weather and defective insulation.—**w.-dog,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A broken rainbow, or a fragment of a rainbow: popularly regarded as a sign of rain.—**w.-door,** *n.* A door for regulating ventilation in a mine; trap-door.—**w.-driven,** *a.*—**w.-eye,** *n.* Observation of the weather; chiefly in the phrase **to keep one's weather-eye open** to keep one's wits about one; be alert and cautious).—**w.-fend,** *vt.* To shelter from the weather.—**w.-fish,** *n.* The misgurn loach *Misgurnus fossilis*.—**w.-forecast,** *n.* A forecast of the probable weather for a few days; now made chiefly by a study of the meteorological conditions and their changes over a large area. Attempts have been made in India to forecast the probability of rainfalls and drought for a longer period, as several months, but in the United States forecasts are officially made (1894) for periods of 36 hours.—**w.-gage,** *n. Naut.* The advantage of receiving the wind first; a position to the windward; hence, figuratively, any advantage gained; the upper hand.—**w.-gleam,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bright aspect of the sky at the horizon.—**w.-hardened,** *a.* Made hard or hardy by exposure to sun and air.—**w.-helm,** *n.* A keeping of the helm somewhat to weather when a vessel shows a tendency to come into the wind while sailing.—**w.-house,** *n.* A WEATHER-BOX.—**w.-indicator,** *n.* A barometer or other instrument that renders assistance in predicting the weather. See WEATHER-CASE.—**w.-lights,** *n. pl.* Silent displays of atmospheric electricity: mentioned by Tyndall as visible in the Alps when distant thunder-storms occur on the plains below.—**w.-map,** *n.* same as WEATHER-CHART.—**w.-molding,** *n. Arch.* A projection or hood over a door, window, or other wall-opening, devised to turn water, as a dripstone.—**w.-notation,** *n.* A system of abbreviations used in meteorological charts and tables.—**w.-period,** *n.* Any period or cycle occurring in the weather of a locality.—**w.-plant,** *n.* A plant supposed to indicate approaching changes in the weather, as the pimpernel (see under WEATHER-GLASS); especially, the Indian licorice, for which as a weather-indicator extravagant claims have been made, and whose leaves show movements that vary with the light, moisture, and temperature.—**w.-proof,** *a.* Capable of withstanding rough weather.—**w.-report,** *n.* A report which a weather bureau publishes daily about the weather and its probable changes.—**w.-roll,** *n.* The lurch of a vessel to windward when in the trough of the sea.—**w.-service,** *n.* A branch of government that performs the duties of a weather bureau.—**w.-sign,** *n.* Whatever presages or is supposed to presage a change of weather; hence, any sign.—**w.-spy,** *n.* [Rare.] A weather-prophet.—**w.-stain,** *n.* Discoloration from exposure to the atmosphere.—**w.-stained,** *a.*—**w.-station,** *n.* A place or office where meteorological observations are taken and recorded for publication or for transmission to a central bureau.—**w.-strip,** *n.* A narrow strip, as of wood edged with rubber, prepared to be placed over crevices, as at doors and windows, to exclude wind, rain, etc.—**w.-tile,** *n.* A tile used instead of weather-boarding.—**w.-tint,** *n.* A coloration caused by weathering.—**w.-vane,** *n.* See VANE, 1.—**w.-wait,** *a.* [Rare.] Borne along by the wind.—**w.-wind**†, *n.* The greater bindweed.—**w.-wise,** *a.* Experienced in making predictions as to coming weather.—**w.-wiser**†, *n.* Whatever may be used to foretell changes of weather.—**w.-work,** *n.* [Rare.] Provision against sea, wind, rain, etc.—**w.-worn,** *n.* Worn by exposure to weather.—**w.-wrack**†, *n.* Injury or damage caused by storms.—**w.-wreck**†.

Weath'er-board", wedh'gr-bôrd', *n.* **1.** A board prepared for the outside covering of wooden buildings, usually feather-edged and nailed on so as to overlap and shed the rain: sometimes distinguished from a *clapboard* as being of greater width. **2.** A board running under the gable or eaves of a building and forming a finish at the junction of the wall and the roof. **3.** *Naut.* (1) The windward side of a vessel. (2) A board for turning the water from an open port-hole.

—**weath'er-board",** *vt.* To fasten weather-boards upon.—**w.-boarding,** *n.* **1.** Weather-boards collectively or material for making them. **2.** The outer wooden covering of the walls and roof of a building.

Weath'er-cock", wedh'gr-cok', *n.* **1.** A weather-vane, properly one in the semblance of a cock.

On the top of the barn, the wooden *weathercock* which, by the way, was not painted due . . . N. F. S. COZZENS *Sayings, Wise and Otherwise* ch. 28, p. 223. [A. K. & CO. '70.]

2. A fickle person or variable thing; one easily influenced and inconstant.

Weath'ered, wedh'grd, *pa.* **1.** Affected by exposure to the atmosphere, seasoned; weather-beaten.

I have never yet seen any restoration or cleaned portion of a building whose effect was not inferior to the *weathered* parts. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 1, ch. 7, p. 103. [W. & H. '58.]

2 *Arch.* Sloped to prevent water lodging on the surface, as woodwork or stonework. **3.** *Geol.* Worn, shaped, or stained by exposure in the atmosphere; as, *weathered* stones; *weathered* colors of the rock.

—**weathered clay,** clay made friable in the air that it may be easily worked with water.

Weath'er-gall", wedh'gr-gôl', *n.* **1.** A partial or secondary rainbow supposed to presage rain: a water-gall.

See how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these *weather-gaws* that streak the lead-colored mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple.

SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 4, p. 33. [D. F. & CO.]

2. An excavation in the earth, due to the downfall of water. **weath'er-gaw"**‡ [Scot.].

weath'er-glass", wedh'gr-glȧs', *n.* A meteorological instrument for indicating the state of the weather; especially, a common barometer accompanied by a graduated scale or dial on which are entered such words as *rain, fair, change*, etc.

—**shepherd's** or **poor man's weather-glass,** the common pimpernel: so called from the failure of its flowers to open in bad weather, or their closing at its approach. Called also **shepherd's-watch,** from the fact that its flowers in fair weather open at 8 A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

weath'er-ing, wedh'gr-ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A slight slope given to a horizontal surface, as a ledge on a wall, to prevent water lodging there. **2.** *Geol.* Atmospheric action on rock-surfaces. It manifests itself variously, as by the crumbling or hardening of surfaces, new molecular arrangements, new minerals, development of the harder parts of a rock as the softer disappear, so that fossils, sand-grains, pebbles, veins, etc., stand out in relief or fall in débris to the ground.

Rock crystal and crystalline quartz resist atmospheric *weathering* with great persistence. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. ii, pt. ii, § 2, p. 66. [MACM. '82.]

3. *Philol.* Phonetic decay; especially, decline or extinction of terminations in the noun, pronoun, and verb under the influence of dialect mixture, climate, or analytical tendencies. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* p. 36. **4**†. Any weather, especially fair or propitious weather.

—**weath'er-ing-stock"**†, *n.* A pole for tethering unhooded hawks, permitting them slight exercise.

weath'er-ly, wedh'gr-li, *a. Naut.* Capable of keeping close into the wind without drifting to leeward.

—**weath'er-li-ness,** *n.* A sailing vessel's quality as shown under stress of weather; especially, her power to sail to windward closely and rapidly without making leeway.

weath'er-most, wedh'gr-mōst, *a.* Farthest to windward.

weath"er-ol'o-gy, wedh"gr-ol'o-ji, *n.* Meteorology: a humorous coinage. [< WEATHER + -OLOGY.]

Weather-chart, showing Weather Conditions over the United States on June 21, 1894, at 8 A. M., 75th-meridian time.

The continuous lines are isobars, the dotted lines isotherms, the height of the barometer or thermometer corresponding to each being denoted by figures at the ends. The arrows point in the direction in which the wind is blowing. A white circle around the arrow denotes clear weather; a thickened shaft of the arrow where it crosses the circle, partly cloudy weather; a thick-rimmed circle, cloudy weather; a perfectly black circle, rain. The shaded parts are areas of rain. All these conditions are moving in general toward the east.

weath'er-proph"et, wedh'gr-prof'et, *n.* **1.** One who makes predictions about the weather: often used derisively of charlatans who predict the weather for long periods from empirical signs. **2.** Whatever serves as an indicator of atmospheric changes, as the conduct of birds, or devices like the weather-box, chromatic hygroscopes, etc.

weath'er-sig"nal, wedh'gr-sig'nal, *n.* A signal, such as a flag, drum, cone, etc., used to indicate the expected character of the weather. The most important are those designed to warn mariners of the violence and direction of storm-winds. In the interior of the United States flag-codes have been devised to indicate changes of weather, a large white flag with black center indicating a cold wave. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS, etc., at SIGNAL.

If only an event which no human foresight could anticipate is an act of God, who is a hurricane an act of God, when by our *weather signals* we are able to anticipate hurricanes?

F. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* § 567, p. 495. [K. & BRO. '78.]

weav, *n.* Weave. PHIL. SOC.

weav'a-bl(e, wiv'a-bl, *a.* That may be woven.

The world . . . got *weavable* fibres out of the mosses, and made clothes for itself, cheap and fine,—here was happiness at last. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 17, p. 310. [W. & H. '59.]

weave[1], wīv, *n.* **I.** *t.* [WOVE or WEAVED; WO'VEN or WOVE or WEAVED; WEAV'ING.] **1.** To entwine or lace together (threads or strips of pliable material) into a texture, especially by interlacing woof-threads among warp-threads, as in a loom; also, to insert by intertwining; as, to *weave* fibers, yarns, or filaments.

As bits of colored thread are caught And *woven* into nests of birds. LONGFELLOW *Kéramos* st. 4.

2. To produce or form by the foregoing process; as, they *weave* muslin; the women *wave* cloth of gold. **3.** Figuratively, to unite as by intermingling or intertwining; as, fancies *woven* into theories; music was *woven* with the verse; schemes *woven* with guile.

Love, justice, truth, and purity—become ours by the doing of them, and *weave* their divine eternity into our being. S. A. BROOKE *Christ in Modern Life* ser. xvii, p. 246. [K. & CO. '72.]

4. To contrive or construct with elaboration; as, Chaucer *wove* quaint tales; to *weave* a plot.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise weaving; work with a loom; as, she can spin and *weave*. **2.** [Rare.] To become woven or interlaced; as, the plot *weaves* through a score of scenes. **3.** *Manège.* To sway head and body in a motion resembling that of a weaver's hand in shuttle-throwing: said of a horse. [< AS. *wefan*, weave.] **wevet.**

weave[2]†, *vt.* & *i.* To move; wave; shake.

weave, *n.* The act or a style of weaving.

—**Batavia weave,** a weave produced by a four-leaved harness, resulting in a twilled armure.—**plain w.,** the first of the foundation-system of weaves (see FOUNDATION-WEAVES), the plainest possible method of interlacing threads, both warp- and weft- or filling-threads interlacing alternately with each other. Called also **cotton-weave.** The interchange of warp and filling produces interstices, according to the following rules: (1) The thicker in size the threads, as used in the construction of the fabric, the larger the interstices will be. (2) Soft twisted threads reduce the interstices to a lower point than hard twisted threads of equal size and direction of twist. (3) The interstice will again be reduced by employing for warp and filling a twist, which, when they are interlaced, runs in the same direction in both.

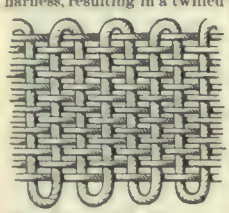

Plain Weave in the Construction of a Woven Fabric.

The thread that turns back and forth is the weft; that interlacing with it, the warp.

weav'er, wīv'gr, *n.* **1.** One who weaves; an artisan who uses or is skilled with the loom. **2.** A weaver-bird. **3.** A web-making spider; spinner. **4.** A whirligig, or gyrinid beetle.

—**weav'er-bird",** *n.* A finch-like ploceoid bird of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Many of the species, especially those of the genera *Pyromelana, Hyphantornis*, and *Ploceus*, construct closely woven hanging nests often in the form of a pouch elongated into a tube opening from below. The republican or social weavers (genus *Philetærus*) dwell gregariously in hive-nests. See illus. under SOCIAL WEAVER.—**w.-finch,** *n.* A weaver-bird or ploceid.—**w.-fish**†, *n.* A weever.—**weavers' bottom,** an inflamed condition of the tissue over the ischium, or seat-bone, arising from long sitting.—**w.-shell,** *n.* A shuttle-shell. **weavers' shuttle-shell**‡.

weav'er-ess, wīv'gr-es, *n.* A female weaver.

wea'zand, *n.* Same as WEASAND.

wea'zel, *n.* Same as WEASEL.

wea'zen, wī'zn, *a.* Same as WIZEN. **wea'zened**‡.—**wea'zen-faced",** *a.*

—**wea'zen-y,** *a.* Of a wizened nature; shriveled; thin.

web, web, *vt.* [WEBBED; WEB'BING.] **1.** To connect or provide with a web. **2.** To cover with a web; envelop; ensnare. [< AS. *webban*, < *web;* see WEB[1], *n.*]

web[1], *n.* **1.** A textile fabric, especially as in the piece or as being woven in a loom; sometimes, a fabric distinguished from its figured character.

You must always be prepared to read Greek legends as you trace threads through figures on a silken damask: the same thread runs through the *web*, but it makes part of different figures.

RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 22, p. 26. [S. E. & CO. '69.]

2. A sheet or roll of material formed like a web of cloth; especially, a roll of printing-paper as it comes from the mill. **3.** Figuratively, anything artfully contrived or elaborated into a scheme or snare; as, a *web* of treason. **4.** A membrane or fold of skin connecting the digits of an animal, as in aquatic birds, otters, bats, etc.

The length of the toes, and wideness of *web* between them, seem to depict the kind of surface over which it was to bound.

YOUATT *The Dog* ch. 2, p. 50. [L. & A.]

5. The network of delicate threads spun by a spider to entrap its prey; cobweb; also, a similar substance spun by various caterpillars, etc.

How many hopes are like the spider's *web*, woven in the night, bright in the morning dew, perishing before the first footfall!

H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 38, p. 351. [S. '68.]

6. *Ornith.* The series of barbs on either side of the shaft of a feather, which in a typical feather are interlocked by means of the barbules and barbicels; the vane; vexillum.

7. *Technol.* A plate or sheet, as of metal, connecting the parts of something. (1) The thin part of a girder. (2) The plate between the flange and head of a railroad-rail. (3) One of the plates connecting the parts of a car-wheel. (4) The arm of a crank, when flat and thin. (5) The contracted part of an anvil. (6) The bit of a key, especially when flat. (7) A piece of webbing. (8) The blade of a saw, sword, etc. [< AS. *wēb.* < *wefan*, weave.]

—**chain'-web",** *n.* A form of scroll-saw with teeth in jointed pieces or links.—**Holland web**†, linen brought from the Netherlands.—**india-rubber web,** a cloth with india-rubber warp and filling of silk or other fiber.—**pin and web,** a darkening speck on the cornea with a film spreading in fan shape from the cornea.—**web-eye,** *n.* A film spreading over the eye.—**web-eyed,** *a.*—**web-fingered,** *a.*—**web-foot,** *n.* **1.** A foot with webbed toes. **2.** The condition of being web-footed. **3.** A web-footed bird. **4.** (U. S.) A resident of Oregon: said derisively, in reference to the moist climate of the region.—**gillie web-foot** [Scot.], a footman who bore his master during journeys over wet places.—**web-footed,** *a.* Having the toes more or less completely connected by a membrane, as many aquatic animals; palmiped; pinniped.—**web-footedness,** *n.*—**web machine,** same as WEB PRESS. See PRINTING-PRESS.—**web-member,** *n.* A brace in a web-system.—**web-saw,** *n* A frame-saw.—**web-system,** *n.* A system of braces used in iron and steel construction, as between the flanges of lattice-girders.—**web-toed,** *n.* Web-footed.—**web-wheel,** *n.* A wheel in which plates connect the hub and rim; also, a clock-wheel or watch-wheel struck with a die, after which the

webs are made into spokes by cutting out and filing away material.—**web-work,** *n.* The web or body of a textile fabric.—**web-worm,** *n.* A lepidopterous insect whose larva, usually gregarious and foliage-eating, constructs a silken web or tent as a shelter, as a tent-caterpillar. The **fall web-worm** is a bombycid (*Hyphantria cunea*); the **grape** or **vine w.,** a pyralid (*Eurycreon vantalis*); the **grape** or **vine w.,** a geometrid (*Cidaria diversilineata*); the **orange w.,** a pyralid (*Anæglia deminutalis*); and the **sod** or **turf w.,** a crambid (*Crambus exsiccatus*).

The Fall Web-worm. ¼

web[2]†, *n.* A weaver.
webbe[1]†, *n.* A web.
webbe[2]†, *n.* A weaver. **web'ber**†.
webbed, webd, *a.* **1.** Having a web; delicately interlaced. **2.** Having the digits united by a membrane; as, *webbed* fingers: *webbed* feet.
web'bing, web'ing, *n.* **1.** A woven strip of strong fiber used for girths, surcingles, straining-pieces of saddles, and upholsterers' foundations for seat-bottoms, the strong edging of rugs, etc. **2.** The wide flat tapes, collectively, on which paper is carried in a printing-press. **3.** Same as WEB, 4. **4.** Any woven texture; the structure of a web.

The spiderlings had issued from the box and woven a mass of delicate *webbing* over the surrounding objects upon the table.
McCOOK *Am. Spiders* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 214. [PUB. BY AUTHOR '90.]

—**web'by,** *a.* Relating to or consisting of a web or membrane.
webd, *pp.* Webbed. PHIL. Soc.
we'ber, wē'bėr *or* vē'bėr, *n. Elec.* **1.** Originally, a coulomb; later, a current of a coulomb per second; an ampere: now disused in both senses. **2.** A magnetic pole of unit strength: a proposed term, never adopted. **3.** The practical unit of magnetic flux. See UNIT. [< W. *Weber,* German physicist (1804–'91).] —**we'ber-me''ter,** *n.* **1.** A coulomb-meter. **2.** An ampere-meter.
Web-e'ri-an, web-ē'ri-ȧn, *a.* Named for E. H. Weber, a German physiologist (1795–1878). - **Weberian apparatus,** the ossicles and their appendages by which the air-bladder of ostariophysial fishes and their ears are connected.—**W. ossicles,** a chain of small bones between the ears and air-bladder of ostariophysial fishes.
web'ster†, *n.* A weaver.
Web-ste'ri-an, web-stī'ri-ȧn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Daniel Webster, the American statesman (1782–1852), generally regarded as the greatest of American orators.

With his [Webster's] advent at Washington, a new school of oratory,—now known throughout the country as 'the *Websterian*,'—was formed . . . in its Demosthenian simplicity and strength.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 11, p. 324. [S. C. G. '79.]

2. Of or pertaining to Noah Webster, the American lexicographer (1758–1843), or to the simplifications in spelling first introduced in his dictionary.
web'ster-ite, web'stėr-īt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as ALUMINITE. **2.** *Petrol.* An enstatite diallage rock. [Def. 1, < Thomas *Webster,* Scotch geologist (1772–1844). Def. 2, < *Webster,* North Carolina.]
wecht, went, *n.* [Scot.] A scoop for lifting grain. **weght**†.
wed, wed, *v.* **1.** *t.* [WED'DED or WED (Archaic or Poet.); WED'DING.] **1.** To take as one's husband or one's wife; as, she *wedded* her cousin.

Whom first we love, you know, we seldom *wed.*
OWEN MEREDITH *Changes* st. 1.

2. To unite or give in matrimony; join in wedlock; as, our pastor *wedded* us.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her, enjoying; I extinct.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 828.

3. Figuratively, to attach (oneself) permanently to a thing; adopt fully as a cause or a custom; as, he is *wedded* to his pipe. **4**†. To pledge; wager: the original meaning. See quotation under WED, *n.*
II. *i.* To contract wedlock; become firmly united; as, when will she *wed?* let fancy *wed* with reason. [< AS. *weddian,* engage, < *wed,* pledge.]

—**to wed with a rush ring,** to marry without serious purpose or in jest; go through a mock marriage ceremony.—**wed'-fee''**, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A wager; recompense. **wedde'-fee''**†.
wedd†, *n.* A pledge or security. **wedde**†.

After the introduction of Christianity . . . the lover was required to give at that time [of espousal] a *wed,* or security. . . . Hence the ceremony of marriage has been called in English, down to the present time, a wedding. T. WRIGHT *Womankind in Western Europe* ch. 4, p. 55. [GR. & S. '69.]

wed'brek†, *n.* An adulterer.
Wed'dah, *n. pl.* Same as VEDDAH.
wed'ded, wed'ged, *a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; married; pertaining to marriage; as, the *wedded* life; the newly *wedded* couple. **2.** Closely allied; completely engaged or attached; closely interlinked.

Where, forest-walled, the scattered hamlets lay
Along the *wedded* rivers.
WHITTIER *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 2.

Synonyms: see ADDICTED.
wed'der[1], wed'ėr, *n.* One who weds.
wed'der[2], *n.* [Dial.] Same as WETHER.
wed'ding, wed'ing, *n.* **1.** The ceremony of a marriage with its attendant festivities; also, the ceremony alone; originally, a betrothal.

Our English word *wedding* means a binding, not of the husband to the wife, but of the bridegroom to the guardian; and the betrothal, not the marriage, is the proper *wedding.* BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 135. [E. P. & CO. '79.]

2. The anniversary or celebration of such ceremony.

Such weddings are named from the character of the presents regarded as appropriate; as, **china wedding** (20th anniversary), **crystal w.** (15th; glass presents), **diamond w.** (60th; sometimes 75th), **golden w.** (50th), **paper w.** (1st), **silver w.** (25th), **tin w.** (10th), **wooden w.** (5th).
[< AS. *weddung,* verbal n. of *weddian;* see WED, *v.*]

Synonyms: see MARRIAGE.
Compounds: —**wed'ding-bed''**, *n.* The bridal couch. —**w.-cake,** *n.* A cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends; usually a very rich fruit-cake.—**w.-chest,** *n.* A box or ornamental chest to contain a bridal trousseau.—**w.-clothes,** *n.* Clothing especially prepared for use at or because of a wedding.—**w.-day,** *n.* The day, or the anniversary day, of a wedding.—**w.-dowry,** *n.* The portion received by a woman at her marriage.—**w.-dress,** *n.* The clothes one is married in; especially, the bride's gown.—**w.-excursion,** *n.* See WEDDING-FLIGHT.—**w.-favor,** *n.* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by male wedding-guests. **mar'riage-fa''vor**†.—**w.-feast,** *n.* An entertainment in honor of a wedding.—**w.-flight,** *n.* The flight of a queen bee to meet one of the drones in the air and to become impregnated. **mar'riage-flight''**†.—**w.-flower,** *n.* Either of two plants of the southern and the eastern hemisphere, an iris (*Moræa* or *Iris Robinsoniana*) of Lord Howe's Island, and a South-African shrub (*Dombeya Natalensis*) of the cola-nut family: the latter called also the **Cape wedding-flower.**—**w.-garment,** *n.* A garment of pattern or quality customarily worn at a marriage, especially by a guest.—**w.-knife**†, *n.* One of a pair of knives enclosed in a sheath: formerly a common wedding-gift.—**w.-knot,** *n. Naut.* A tie uniting the looped ends of two ropes.—**w.-ring,** *n.* A ring used in the marriage ceremony, usually a plain gold band, placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand: sometimes said of any ring given by either of the contracting parties to the other at the time of nuptials.—**w.-song,** *n.* Lyric verse written or sung to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium.
wed'ding-er, wed'ing-ėr, *n.* [Prov.] A guest at a wedding; also, one of the newly wedded pair. **wed'din-er**†.
wede[1]†, *n.* Clothing; apparel.
wede[2]†, *n.* A weed.
wedge, wej, *v.* [WEDGED; WEDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To operate upon by driving in a wedge. (1) To compress or to fix in place with a wedge; as, the ax-head is *wedged* to the helve. (2) To cleave apart or split with or as with a wedge; hence, to rend; as, to *wedge* a stump in pieces.

Friedrich and he are *wedged* asunder by that dike of Russians and Austrians. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xix, ch. 6, p. 431. [H.]

(3) To form with wedges, as a door-frame, the wedges being driven into the tenons to prevent their withdrawal. **2.** Figuratively, to press in where there is little space; force (oneself or others) in; as, he *wedged* in his plea; he *wedged* himself into the crowd. **3.** To make into wedge shape. **4.** *Ceram.* To cut (wet clay) into masses and work them together in order to expel bubbles and render plastic for shaping into ware.
II. *i.* To force oneself in like a wedge; crowd in among opposing or obstructing objects.

The deep-sunk schooner stuffed with Eastern lime,
Slow *wedging* on, as if the waves were slime.
HOLMES *The Island Ruin* st. 4.

wedge[1], *n.* **1.** One of the so-called mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane; specifically, a piece of wood, metal, etc., V-shaped in lengthwise section, properly used for splitting a substance apart or producing strong pressure, as by forcing it in at a crack or between objects. See MECHANICAL POWERS.

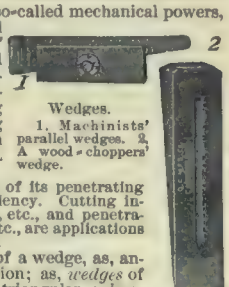

Wedges.
1, Machinists' parallel wedges. 2, A wood-choppers' wedge.

The more acute the angle of its penetrating point the greater is its efficiency. Cutting instruments, as knives, chisels, etc., and penetrating implements, as needles, etc., are applications of the principle of the wedge.
2. Something in the form of a wedge, as, anciently, gold and silver bullion; as, *wedges* of gold. **3.** *Geom.* A right triangular prism, having one very acute angle. **4.** *Her.* An acute equilateral triangle as a free bearing, not attached to the edge of the escutcheon as a pile. **5.** Same as WEDGE-PLAY. [< AS. *wecg,* wedge, ult. < root of WEIGHT, *v.*]

Phrases, etc.:—miners' wedge, a metallic wedge or plug for splitting off masses of coal.—**spherical w.,** part of a sphere cut off by two planes that intersect in a diameter. —**to drive in the small** (or **thin**) **end of the w.,** to begin in a slight or an insignificant way a movement designed or likely to have important consequences.—**to knock out the wedges** [Colloq.], to embarrass by leading one into difficulty and leaving unaided.—**wedge'-cut''ter,** *n.* **1.** A dentists' cutting-pliers for removing the projecting part of a wedge driven between two teeth. **2.** A machine for shaping the shoulders of the tenons and cutting the wedges of a door-frame.—**w.-formed,** *a.* Wedge-shaped.—**w.-formed characters,** arrow-headed or cuneiform characters.—**w.-gun,** *n.* A cannon the breech-mechanism of which is closed by a wedge passing through a slot.—**w.-micrometer,** *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with graduated sides, used to determine minutely the distance apart of two fixed points between which it may be thrust.—**w.-photometer,** *n. Astron.* An instrument for measuring the comparative brightness of the stars by a wedge of neutral-tint glass, which absorbs light in proportion to its thickness where the ray traverses it.—**w.-play,** *n.* In football, a wedge-shaped formation accompanied with a rush of the side holding the ball, designed to crush through the opposing line of players.—**w.-press,** *n.* A press, as for extracting oil from seeds, in which the pressure is obtained by tightening large wedges: now little used.—**w.-shaped,** *a.* **1.** Having the shape of a wedge or of the section of a wedge by a plane perpendicular to its cutting-edge; V-shaped; cuneiform. **2.** *Bot.* Tapering from the truncated summit to the base: said of leaves, petals, or similar flat organs.—**w.-shell,** *n.* A donacoid bivalve, having a wedge-shaped shell, as *Donax variabilis,* common on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States.—**w.-tailed,** *a.* Having the tail-feathers regularly shortened from the center to the sides: as, the Australian *wedge-tailed* eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*); the *wedge-tailed* gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).—**whirling w.,** in football, a wedge-play in which the players rush round to break the opposite line on one of its sides. —**wooden w.,** same as WEDGE[2].

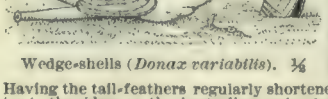

Wedge-shells (*Donax variabilis*). ⅓

—**wedge'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being wedged.—**wedged,** *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneate. — **wedge'-like''**, *a.* Like a wedge, especially in form; cuneiform. —**wedge'wise''**, *a.* In the manner of a wedge.—**wedg'y,** *a.* Having the form or uses of a wedge.
wedge[2], *n.* [Eng.] In Cambridge University, the lowest on the list of the classical tripos. Called also **wooden wedge.** Compare WOODEN SPOON. [Perhaps from *Wedgewood,* who, on the first list (1828), held this position.]
wedge'bill'', wej'bil', *n.* A bird with a wedge-shaped bill. (1) An Ecuadorian humming-bird of the genus *Schistes.* (2) A South Australian paroid bird (*Sphenostoma cristata*).
wedg'ing, wej'ing, *n.* [Eng.] The dung of an otter.
wedg'ing-crib'', wej'ing-crib', *n.* In the shaft-sinking of collieries, a curb or crib of oak planking tightly calked and packed around with moss, or of cast iron fitted in segments, to prevent the filtration of water into the shaft. **wedg'ing-curb''**‡.
Wedg'wood, wej'wud, *a.* Measured on the scale of Wedgwood's pyrometer (see PYROMETER), on which zero corresponds to 1,077° F. or 580.5°C.; as, 20° *Wedgwood.*
Wedgwood ware. See WARE.
wed'lock†, *vt.* To join in marriage.
wed'lock, wed'lec, *n.* **1.** The state of being married; matrimony; as, they lived in *wedlock.*

The sweet bond of holy *wedlock.* In that blessed relation alone two interests are really one.
CHARLES READE *Christie Johnstone* ch. 17, p. 232. [A.]

2†. A wife. [< AS. *wedlāc,* < *wed,* pledge, + *lāc,* offering, < *lācan,* wave.]

Synonyms: see MARRIAGE.
—**to break wedlock** [Archaic], to commit adultery.
Wednes'day, wenz'dē, *n.* The fourth day of the week. [< AS. *Wōdnes dæg; Wōdnes,* gen. s. of *Wōden,* Woden; *dæg,* day.] — **Ash Wednesday,** see vocabulary place.—**Spy W.,** the Wednesday next preceding Easter: so named from the treachery of Judas Iscariot.
wee, wī, *a.* [Colloq. & Scot.] Very small; little.

Wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flower.
BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy* st. 1.

[< Dan. *vel,* way, the meaning arising from the constant association of *wee* with *little.*]
—**wee folk,** the fairies, elves, etc.
wee, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A little space either in distance or time; as, he is behind a *wee;* wait a *wee.*
wee'bit, wī'bit, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as WAY-BIT.
weech'elm†, *n.* The witch-elm.
weed, wīd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull up and remove the weeds from; free from objectionable vegetation; as, to *weed* a garden. **2.** To pull up or root out, as weeds; remove; as, to *weed* out dandelions. **3.** To take out and eradicate, as any noxious, displeasing, or weakening element; as, to *weed* out crime; *weed* envy from thy heart.

There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we can scarce *weed* out the vice without eradicating the virtue.
GOLDSMITH *Good-natured Man* act i, sc. 1.

4. To free from anything hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* the mind of suspicions.

The war has *weeded* Rokeby's train.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 3, st. 26.

5. In stock-breeding, to put away from the flock, as animals unfit or undesirable for breeding-purposes.
II. *i.* To pull up or destroy weeds; extirpate or free anything from obnoxious elements or attachment; as, our gardener *weeds* slowly.

When once the farmer has sown, he can do little more except *weed.* ROBERTSON *Human Race* ser. vii, p. 60. [H.]

[< AS. *wēdian,* < *wēod,* weed.]
weed[1], *n.* **1.** Any unsightly or troublesome herbaceous plant that is at the same time useless or comparatively so, as a burdock or a dandelion; especially, such a plant that is positively noxious or injurious to crops; also, any herbaceous plant out of place, as a poppy in a wheat-field, or a stalk of wheat in a flower-garden.

Weed is the second element in various names of common wild herbaceous plants, often named (1) from the locality where they grow; as, **Angola weed, Cape w., Jamestown w.;** (2) from some disease for which they are supposed to be a specific; as, **agueweed, cancer-weed, consumptive's w.;** (3) from their medicinal or toxic effect; as, **crazy-w., emetic-w.;** (4) from a bird or animal that feeds upon them; as, **birdweed, cow-w., chickenweed;** or (5) from some peculiarity of appearance or properties; as, **butterweed, mutweed, milk-weed, yellowweed.** These and similar compounds are defined in vocabulary place.
2. Figuratively, that which grows in excessive, injurious, or useless abundance.

Southern Asia is . . . the part of the earth most swarming with human life, the great officina gentium. Man is a *weed* in those regions. DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Pains of Opium* p. 118. [T. & F. '55.]

3. An animal worthless for breeding, racing, or the like; especially, a leggy, ill-proportioned horse. **4.** [Colloq.] Tobacco; sometimes, a cigar. **5.** [Archaic or Prov.] A thicket of low shrubs; underbrush. [< AS. *wēod,* weed.]
—**asth'ma-weed''**, *n.* Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*).—**weed'-grown''**, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.—**w.-hook,** *n.* **1.** Same as WEEDING-HOOK. **2.** A device for turning the weeds well under in plowing.
weed[2], *n.* **1.** A token of mourning worn as part of the dress; as, he wore a *weed* on his hat; especially, in the plural, a widow's mourning-garb.

Love in sad *weeds* forgets the funeral day.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. ii, st. 1.

2†. Any article of clothing; especially, an outer garment. [< AS. *wǣde,* garment.]
weed[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels in a horse's leg, accompanied by swelling of the parts, usually coming on after long standing in a stall. **2.** Any sudden illness from a relapse or taking cold, usually marked with feverish symptoms, attacking a nursing or recently confined woman.
weed[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heavy weight.
weed'er, wīd'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who weeds. **2.** *Agric.* Any implement for extirpating weeds; specifically, a hand-tool, as a scuffle-hoe or Dutch hoe. See HOE.—**weed'er-clips''**, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Shears used in weeding.
weed'er-y, wīd'ėr-i, *n.* [Rare.] A place full of weeds, or a growth of weeds.
weed'ing, wīd'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WEED, *v.*
—**weed'ing-chis''el,** *n.* An implement with a notched chisel-end for cutting off the tough roots of weeds.—**w.-forceps,** *n. sing. & pl.* A contrivance for handling thorny or prickly weeds. **w.-pincers**‡.—**w.-fork,** *n.* A fork with three flat tines, for eradicating weeds. **w.-iron**‡.—**w.-hook,** *n.* A gardeners' billhook.—**w.-rim,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tool resembling a wheelbarrow-frame for dragging out weeds from summer fallows. **weed'-rhim''**‡.—**w.-shears,** *n.* Shears for cutting down weeds.—**w.-tongs,** *n. sing. & pl.* Same as WEEDING-FORCEPS. **w.-tool,** *n.* Any implement for eradicating or cutting weeds.
weed'less, wīd'les, *a.* Free from weeds.
weed'y[1], wīd'i, *a.* **1.** Having or containing a growth of weeds; as, a *weedy* ditch. **2.** Resembling a weed; weed-like; especially, of a rank but weakly growth; as, *weedy* youths. **3.** [Colloq.] Having no more value than a weed: said especially of domestic animals, as horses, unfit for breeding.
—**weed'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being weedy.

weed'y[2], wēd'ī, *a.* [Rare.] Clothed in mourning.

weef, wif, *n.* [WEEVES, wivz, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] One of the pliant poles or split saplings interwoven about rods to form crates; a binder.

week[1], wik, *n.* **1.** A period of seven successive days, as in Jewish and Christian calendars; especially, such a period beginning with Sunday, and including Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The week has been in use in Eastern countries since prehistoric times, but was not introduced into the Roman calendar till after the reign of Theodosius (4th century A. D.). The present names of the days of the week are astrological in their origin, the hours being allotted to the seven planets in the order of their supposed distances from the earth, and each planet being regarded as presiding over the day whose first hour belonged to it. Thus, the days of the Roman week were assigned in order to the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. The Latin nations have retained the names derived from these deities, but in the Germanic languages they are replaced by names derived from those of the corresponding Germanic deities, Tiw or Tyr being regarded as the equivalent of Mars, Woden of Mercury, Thor of Jupiter, and Freya of Venus. The society of Friends name the days by their numbers, beginning with Sunday, as *First-day, Second-day*, etc. See the names of the days of the week in vocabulary.

2. The six week-days or working-days collectively; as, he was paid for one *week*. [< AS. *wice*, week.]

Phrases, etc.: —**a prophetic week**, seven years: so interpreted on the theory that every day stands for a year. —**a w. of Sundays**, seven weeks instead of one; a long time. —**Feast of Weeks**, see PENTECOST. —**Great W.** (*Gr. Ch.*), the week before Easter; Holy Week. —**New W.** in the Greek Church, Easter week. —**w. about**, on alternate weeks; every other week. —**this (that) day w.**, on the day of the same name with that now mentioned, but one week later or earlier. —**week'day**", *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively. —**week's day** (Archaic), the day one week before, or one week after, the present day. —**w.-tenant**, *n.* One contracting to pay weekly rent, and liable to be dispossessed on a week's notice. —**w.-work**†, *n.* The tenant-service required of a feudal villein or serf, usually the toil of three days in each week.

week[2], *n.* [Scot.] A corner or angle; as, the *week* of the eye: **weik**.

week[3], *n.* Same as WICK[1].

week'ly, wik'li, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a week; reckoned by the week: as, *weekly* service; *weekly* wages. **2.** Pertaining to or done during the six days of the week excluding Sunday; as, *weekly* toil. **3.** Occurring statedly each week; once a week: as, a *weekly* mail.

For it is evident that, whether our *weekly* holiday be *of* divine or of human institution, the effect on the temporal interests of society will be exactly the same.
MACAULAY *Speeches, May 22, '46* p. 645. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

week'ly, *n.* [WEEK'LIES, *pl.*] A publication issued once a week.

week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; especially, at regular weekly intervals; as, the magazine is published *weekly*.

week'wam, wīk'wom, *n.* [Rare.] Same as WIDEWAM.

weel, wil, *a & adv.* [Scot.] Well.

weel'-faur'd, *a.* Good-looking; well-favored.

weel[1], *n.* [WEELS, WEELES†, or WEEL LEE, *pl.*] **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] A fish-trap made of willow twigs or rushes. **2.** *Her.* A bearing of alternate strips and spaces representing such a trap. **weel'y**.

weel[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A whirlpool.

weem, wim, *n.* [Scot.] A subterranean dwelling. See EARTH-HOUSE. [Cp Gael. *uamha*, cavern.]

The ancient Scotch underground dwellings or '*weems*' (i. e. caves having chambers of rough stones.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 10, p. 232. [A. '89.]

ween, wīn, *vi.* [WEENED or WENT (Archaic).] [Colloq. & Poet.] To entertain a notion or opinion; guess; conjecture; fancy; as, they'll come again, I *ween*.

I call thee stranger, for the town, I *ween*,
Has not the honor of so proud a birth.
BRYANT *To a Mosquito* st. 3.

[< AS. *wēnan*, < *wēn*, hope, < root of WISH, v.] **wenet**.

ween†, *n.* Supposition; guess.

weend, *pp.* Weened. PHIL. SOC.

wee'nong, wī'nong, *n.* [Java.] The jungle-bendy.

weep, wīp, *v.* [WEPT; WEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shed (tears); also figuratively, to let fall or excrete in drops, as a vegetable exudation; as, to *weep* bitter tears.

Whose wonted lily white
With purple tears, that his wound *wept*, was drench'd.
SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st. 176.

2. To shed tears for; hence, to bewail or lament; as, she *wept* his sudden fate.

Better not do the deed, than *weep* it done.
PRIOR *Henry and Emma* l. 311.

3. To consume or exhaust in weeping; affect in some way by weeping; as, to *weep* one's heart away.

I could lie down like a tired child,
And *weep* away the life of care
Which I have borne and yet must bear.
SHELLEY *Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples* st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To shed tears, especially in grief; as, Rachel *weeping* for her children. **2.** To let drops fall like tears; drip; as, the dagger *wept* with blood. **3.** To give out moisture in drops, as some kinds of soil. **4.** To have pendulous branches, as certain trees, or to be pendulous and drooping. [< AS. *wēpan*, weep, < *wōp*, cry.]

—**to weep Irish**, to wail with sympathetic or lively grief. —**to w. millstones**, to remain unmoved on pathetic occasions.

—**weep'a-ble**†, *a.* Exciting to tears. —**weep'ful**†, *a.* Full of weeping; sorrowful. —**weep'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a tearful manner. —**weep'y**†, *a.* Tearful. —**weep'y**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Moist; springy; oozy.

weep[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Obs.] Exudation from a surface, as sweat or the gum of plants; a leak, as in a pipe. **2.** The act of weeping.

weep[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The lapwing or pewit.

weep'er, wīp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who weeps; especially, a hired mourner. **2.** A token or sign of mourning customarily worn on the person. (1) A crape band. (2) Formerly, a strip of white cloth, usually linen, worn as a cuff. (3) A scarf-like lappet of black. (4) A widow's crape veil.

Mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*. Weeping muslin, alas, alas, very sorrowful truly.
GOLDSMITH *Cit. of World* vol. ii, letter xcvi, p. 174. [J. M. D. '91.]

3. Figuratively, a pendant of moss, as from a branch of a tree. **4.** *Arch.* A statue in an attitude of mourning, in a niche at an altar-tomb; mourner. **5.** *Eccl.* In the early church, one of the first order of penitents. See PENITENT, *n.* **6.** A hole in the ceiling of an underground aqueduct to let water from above drain through, or a hole in a retaining-wall to permit the escape of water from behind.

7. The capuchin monkey. See illus. under CAPUCHIN.

weep'ing, wīp'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WEEP, *v.*

—**weeping ash**, a variety of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, var. *pendula*) with drooping branches. —**w. birch**, a cultivated variety of the European white birch (*Betula alba*, var. *pendula*) with drooping branches. —**weep'ing-cross"**, *n.* A wayside cross at which penitential prayers are recited. —**to come home by w.-cross**, to undergo some sorrowful experience, or regret some failure or course of conduct. —**w. eczema**, a skin-disease which exudes freely; moist eczema. —**w. grass**, a perennial evergreen grass (*Microlæna* or *Ehrharta stipoides*) of New Zealand and of extratropical Australia, excellent for pasturage. —**w. monkey**, the capuchin. —**w. oak**. **1.** The Sacramento white oak. See OAK. **2.** A cultivated variety of the English oak (*Quercus Robur*, var. *pendula*) with long, slender, drooping branches. —**w. pipe**, a pipe to drip water slowly or at intervals into a plumbers' trap, to maintain the water-seal. —**w. poplar**, see POPLAR. —**w.-ripe**†, *a.* In a condition to weep; ready for tears or bemoaning. —**w. rock**, a rock through which moisture percolates slowly. —**w. sinew**, a tendon in the sheath of which fluid gathers; ganglion. —**w. spring**, a spring from which water escapes slowly. —**w. tree**, a tree with long pendulous branches. —**w. willow**, see WILLOW.

weer'ish†, *n.* Same as WEARISH.

wee'sand†, *n.* Same as WEASAND.

weese'al"len, wīz'al"ėn, *n.* [Scot.] The skua. **wease'al"lan**†; **weese'al"lant**; **weese'au"lin**‡.

wee'sel†, *n.* A weasel.

weet[1], wit, *vi.* [WOT; WEET'ING.] [Archaic.] Same as WIT.

My thanks to him, noble kinsman, are greater than you *weet* of.
BULWER-LYTTON *Rienzi* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 155. [L. '85.]

weet[2], *vi.* To call, as a weet. [Imitative.]

weet[3], *n., a., & v.* [Dial.] Same as WET.

weet[4], *n.* **1.** The imitative call of one of various birds.

Yonder a lonely robin weaves Heart-breaks into his plaintive *weet*.
MARGARET J. PRESTON *Agnes* st. 1.

2. The peetweet, or common European sandpiper.

—**weet'-bird"**, *n.* [Eng.] The wryneck. —**w.-my-feet**, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The common quail.

weet[5], *n.* [Scot.] Wet; rain; moisture.

weet'ing†, **weet'ing-ly**†, etc. Same as WITTING, etc.

weet'weet", wit'wit", *n.* Same as WEET[4], *n.*, 2.

wee'ver[1], wī'vėr, *n.* A trachinoid fish having sharp dorsal and opercular spines with which it can inflict serious wounds. The **greater weever** or stingbull (*Trachinus draco*) and the **lesser weever** (*T. vipera*) are British species. [Said to be a var. of VIPER.]

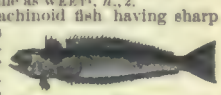
The Greater Weever. 1/12

wee'ver[2]†, *n.* A weaver-bird.

wee'vil, wī'vil, *n.* **1.** A small rhynchophorous beetle having the head elongated into a long snout or rostrum bearing the antennæ at the sides and the mouth-parts at the end; snout-beetle; especially, a curculionid. (See illus. under CURCULIO.) Weevils feed upon plants, and in the larval form are often highly destructive to roots, leaves, and fruits, especially grain and nuts. The bean-weevil, clover-weevil, corn-weevil, diamond-beetle, grain-weevil, grape-weevil, nut-weevil, palm-weevil, pine-weevil, and rice-weevil are well-known species.

2. A bruchid beetle; as, the pea-*weevil*. **3.** Any insect injurious to stored grain; as, the fly-*weevil* or grain-moth. **4.** The larva of the wheat-midge (*Diplosis tritici*). [< AS. *wifel*, beetle.] **wea'vel**†; **we'vil**†.

—**wee'viled** or **wee'villed**, *a.* Infested or damaged by weevils. **wee'vil-ly**†; **wee'vil-y**‡.

wee'wow", wī'wou", *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To twist about in an irregular manner.

wee'wow", *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Being in an unsettled state; wrong.

weex†, *imp.* of WEKE, *v.*

wee'zel†, *n.* A weasel.

weft, *imp. & pp.* of WAVE, *v.*

weft[1], weft, *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* The threads thrown by the shuttle through the warp from selvage to selvage; the cross-threads or filling; woof. See illus. under WEAVE.

The sermon, now — what a mangled *weft*
Of good and ill!
BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* st. 4.

2. *Bot.* A closely interlacing or felt-like mat of hyphæ in certain fungi. [< AS. *weft*, < *wefan*, weave.]

—**weft'-fork"**, *n.* A part of a step-motion arrangement in a loom, by which, when the filling-thread fails or breaks, the loom comes to a standstill.

weft[2]†, *n.* Same as WAIF.

weft[3]†, *n.* A gentle blast.

weft[4]†, *n.* A signal made by waving.

weft'age†, *n.* The texture of a woven fabric.

weft'e†, *pp.* of WAIVE, *v.*

weght, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WEGHT.

we'go-tism, wī'go-tizm, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Excessive use of *we*: a humorous imitation of *egotism*. **we'ism**.

we'hee†, *n.* Same as WIGHIE.

wehr'geld, wehr'gelt, *n.* [G.] Same as WERGILD.

wehr'lite, wēr'lait, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic tin-white to steel-gray silver-bismuth tellurid ($AgBi_3Te_5$) found in foliated masses. [< Aloys *Wehrle* (1791–1835), Austrian mineralogist.]

wehr'wolf", *n.* *Folk-lore.* Same as WERWOLF.

weid, wīd, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WEED[3].

wei-ge'li-a, ‡ wī jī'li-ą, *W.*, *or* wī-gel'i-ą (wī-gī'li-ą, *W.*).

wei'gel-a, ‡ *W.* (wī'gel-ą, *W.*), *n.* A species of bush-honeysuckle (see HONEYSUCKLE, 2), a hardy ornamental shrub (*Diervilla Japonica* or *rosea*) from China and Japan (see DIERVILLA), very widely cultivated for its profuse tubular, funnel-shaped, usually pink flowers: so called from its former botanical name (*Weigela* or *Weigelia rosea*). [< C. E. *Weigel*, German naturalist.]

weigh, wē, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To find the weight of by comparing with an authorized unit of weight, as by means of the balance; as, to *weigh* grain, iron, etc. **2.** To ponder with a view to forming a judgment; estimate the worth or advantages of; make account of; as, *weigh* well the proposal. **3.** To cause to sink by reason of weight; press upon heavily; burden; depress: often figuratively, and usually with *down*; as, to *weigh down* the bow of a boat; his sins will *weigh* him *down*. **4.** To raise so as to suspend; lift up; as, to *weigh* anchor.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a specified weight; as, the man *weighs* eleven stone; it *weighs* but little. **2.** Figuratively, to be estimated or held in opinion.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world *weigh* less than a single lovely action. LOWELL *Among my Books, Rousseau* in first series, p. 338. [O. & CO. '71.]

3. To be grievous or oppressive; as, what *weighs* upon your mind? **4.** *Naut.* To raise anchor; begin to sail.

The wind being unfavourable, on the ebb tide being finished, the vessels were again anchored; but they *weighed* in the night.
FRANKLIN *Polar Sea, '19-'22* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 1. [J. M. '23.]

5†. To consider. [< AS. *wegan*, lift; cp. OHG. *wegan*, D. *wegen*, Icel. *vega*, L. *veho*, Gr. *echō*.] **wel**†; **wey**†.

Synonyms: see BALANCE; CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE.

Compounds, etc.: —**to weigh in**, in certain sports, to determine one's weight qualification for competing therein. —**weigh'bar"**, *n.* [Eng.] A railway-car brake-shaft. —**w.-bauk**, *n.* [Scot.] A scale-beam; in the plural, a pair of scales. **weigh'balk"**‡ [Prov. Eng.], —**w.-beam**, *n.* A large portable steelyard suspended in a frame. **w.-masters' beam**:. —**w.-board**, *n.* Same as WAYBOARD. —**w.-bridge**, *n.* A platform scales. —**w.-can**, *n.* A can or receptacle attached to a weighing-scale and having a faucet to permit drawing off any desired portion of its contents. —**w.-house**, *n.* A building, usually of public character, in which the weight of commodities is ascertained. —**w.-lock**, *n.* A lock, as in a canal, in which the weight and tonnage of boats are determined. —**w.-master**, *n.* A weigher, especially one licensed as a public weigher. **weigh'man**:. —**w.-shaft**, *n.* The reversing-shaft of a valve-gear: in disuse.

—**weigh'a-ble**, *a.* Having weight; capable of being weighed. —**weigh'age**, *n.* A toll paid for weighing merchandise. —**weighed**†, *a.* Experienced.

weigh[1], *n.* **1.** The act of weighing. **2.** [Eng.] An estimated weight of any commodity; a definite quantity in terms avoirdupois. **wey**†; **weye**†.

weigh[2], *n.* Motion of a ship, in the phrase *under weigh*: now regarded as a variant spelling of *way* (probably due to the influence of the phrase *to weigh anchor*), but still preferred by many of the best English and American writers, some of whom use it as if it were identical with WEIGH[1] and referred properly and originally to weighing anchor. See WAY, *n.*, 13.

—**under weigh**, in motion, as a ship; under way.

On the morning of September 13th, 1782, the floating batteries got *under weigh* with a fair wind to proceed to Gibraltar, and at seven o'clock they had arranged themselves for the attack.
JOHN BARROW *Richard, Earl Howe* ch. 5, p. 133. [J. M. '38.]

weigh'er, wē'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which weighs; especially, an official who weighs goods or verifies scales and standards. **2**†. The equator: a too narrow rendering of the Latin word *æquator* into English. **wey'ere**†.

—**weigher and sacker**, an automatic device for filling sacks, as of flour at the mill, with a given weight.

—**weigh'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a weigher.

weigh'ing, wē'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of determining weight. **2.** The quantity of a commodity weighed at one time; as, a *weighing* of lard.

—**weigh'ing-cage"**, *n.* A cage for weighing living animals. —**w.-head**, *n.* The fixed head of a hydraulic testing-machine, containing a water-chamber to which the pressure is applied. —**w.-house**, *n.* Same as WEIGH-HOUSE. —**w.-machine**, *n.* Any apparatus for ascertaining weight; especially, an apparatus for weighing very heavy bodies, as loaded wagons, cars, bales, etc. —**w.-scale**, *n.* A scale for finding the weight of any object. —**w.-scoop**, *n.* A scoop having a spring-balance in the handle, so that when the spring is released the weight of the contents of the scoop is indicated on its graduated handle.

weight, wēt, *vt.* **1.** To add weight to; put a load upon; figuratively, to burden; as, the horse is sufficiently *weighted*; he *weights* himself with care. **2.** To adulterate or load (fabrics or other merchandise) with cheap foreign substances; as, if the importer *weights* his teas, the dyer also *weights* his fabrics. **3.** In founding, to place weights upon (the upper box of a flask), to prevent the parts from separating by pressure of molten metal. **4.** In scientific observations, to assign to (an observation) a number that is supposed to express its relative value.

weight, *n.* **1.** The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center, or the quality thus measured; downward pressure due to gravity diminished by the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation; ponderosity.

Weight varies directly as the mass of a body and as the force of gravity. As the mass of a given body is invariable, that body always weighs the same at the same place under uniform conditions; but as the force of gravity is different for different places (see STANDARD GRAVITY, under GRAVITY), change of position involves change of weight, though the change is too small to be taken into account in commercial transactions. The weight of any body is increased about $\frac{1}{189}$ by removal from the equator to the poles. The apparent weight depends also upon the surrounding medium, the supporting influence of this being greater the greater its density, so that a body weighs less in water than in air. In stating weights, scientific accuracy requires a statement of the exact latitude, altitude, barometric pressure, temperature, and other conditions. Compare note under MASS, 5.

2. A definite mass of brass, iron, or other metal used in weighing-machines of various sorts as a standard, as a pound, ounce, etc. **3.** Any quantity of heaviness, whether expressed indefinitely or in terms of standard units; also, mass: relative quantity of matter.

Weight is used in compounds by sporting men. See **bantam-weight**; **catch-w.**; **featherweight**; **heavy-weight**; **middleweight**; **welter-w.**

4. Any mass used as a counterpoise or to exert pressure or force by gravity; as, a paper-*weight*; clock-*weight*. **5.** A scale or graduated system of standard units of weight; as, avoirdupois *weight*; troy *weight*.

Three systems are in common use—**avoirdupois, apothecaries'**, and **troy** weights—having the *grain* common to them. The ounce and pound are alike in apothecaries' and troy weights, and in avoirdupois the ounce is less but the pound is a little more than one-fifth greater, or as 7,000 to 5,760. The lower denominations are: in avoirdupois, the *dram;* in apothecaries', the *scruple* and *dram;* in troy, the *carat* and *pennyweight*. For specific values of weights in each class, see table. See also METRIC SYSTEM.

6. The relative tendency of any mass toward a center of superior force; as, the *weight* of a planet or satellite. **7.** Figuratively, the quality of possessing due efficacy; impressiveness; importance; especially, superior efficacy or preponderance, as of proof in establishing a conclusion; as, a man of *weight;* the *weight* of evidence is against him. **8.** A feeling of oppressiveness, mental or otherwise; as, the *weight* of care; a feeling of *weight* in one's head. **9.** In mining, the sinking of the roof due to removal of its natural support. **10.** [Archaic.] The resistance to be overcome by a machine in working, or its load; with simple mechanical powers, the mass to be moved or suspended. [< AS. *gewihť*, < *wegan*, lift.] **waight**†; **wight**†.

Synonyms: burden, efficacy, gravity, heaviness, import,

load, moment, ponderosity, ponderousness, power, pressure. See INFLUENCE; LOAD.

—**lazy weight**, scant weight.—**molecular w.**, the weight of a molecule, referred to hydrogen as a standard.—**weight'-nail"**, *n.* In ship-building, a nail heavier than a deck-nail and with a flat head.—**w. of an observation**, in scientific observations, a number expressing the relative value or importance of an observation, and inversely proportional to the square of its probable error.—**w. of a reciprocant** (*Math.*), the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors of the term having the greatest weight.—**w. of metal**, the weight of projectiles that can be thrown in a single discharge of all the guns of a vessel.—**w. of wind**, the pressure of air supplied to an organ-stop, or group of stops, by the bellows.—**w.-rest**, *n.* A lathe-rest held on the ways by a weight suspended beneath.

The following table and notes exhibit current weights in use throughout the world, and historic weights, useful for reference, together with some disused modern weights and some of medieval times. The superior figures used in the table indicate that further information is given in the notes appended. Comparatively unfamiliar variant names will be found only in the notes, at the number corresponding with that appended to the tabulated name. In the column of national equivalents, exact fractions have often been replaced by simpler ones that are nearly equivalent, but the figures in the fifth and sixth columns and in the notes are exact, according to the best available authorities, except that metrical equivalents have been given only to two places of decimals. Authorities differ as to exact values in metrical equivalents beyond the decimal point. Some variations will therefore be found, but hardly ever exceeding three-hundredths.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

PARTIAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE.[1]

Alg.	= Algeria	dg.	= decigram	mon.	= monetary
An.	= Anam	dm.	= decimeter	M'ta	= Malta
ap.	= apothecaries' weight	dwt.	= pennyweight	oz.	= ounce
Arg.	= Argentine Republic	g.	= gram	Par.	= Paraguay
Assy.	= Assyria	gr.	= grain	Phil. Is.	= Philippine Islands
av.	= avoirdupois	Guin.	= Guinea	P. Rico	= Puerto Rico
Bab.	= Babylon	Hond.	= Honduras	q.	= quintal
Bom.	= Bombay	imp.	= imperial	quinqua.	= quinquagessis
Born.	= Borneo	Io. Is.	= Ionian Islands	Sal.	= Salvador
Bur.	= Burma	kg.	= kilogram	S. Am.	= South-American
Cal.	= Calcutta	lb.	= pound	sexag.	= sexagesis
Camb.	= Cambodia	Lib.	= Liberia	Sum.	= Sumatra
Cey.	= Ceylon	Madr.	= Madras	tr.	= troy
cm.	= centimeter	Malac.	= Malacca	Trip.	= Tripoli
C. Rica	= Costa Rica	Man.	= Manilla	Tun.	= Tunis
cub. car	= cubic	M'd'g.	= Madagascar	U. S.; B.	= United States & British
cwt.	= hundredweight	met.	= metric		
Cyp.	= Cyprus	mg.	= milligram		
		ml.	= millier		

[1] For other abbreviations, see Abbreviations, in Appendix.

* British weight. † Ancient weight. ‖ For value of weight mentioned, see note. §§ See METRIC SYSTEM. § See vocabulary definition.

NAME.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents. National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
ab'as[1]	Per.	tr.	1/25 miscal	2.88 gr.	.19 g.
a-dar'me[2]	Sp.	av.	1/6 caracter	21.78 gr.	1.80 g.
a-gi'to	Bur.	av.	1/4 vis	.85 lb.	.38 kg.
a'gul-rage'[3]	Guin.	tr.	2 media-tabla	62.04 gr.	4.02 g.
ak'ey[4]	Guin.	tr.	3/4 media-tabla	20.03 gr.	1.30 g.
a-mat'	Java	av.	20 gantang	2.42 cwt.	1.23 q.
an'na[5]	Ben.	tr.	25 dhan	14.04 gr.	.91 g.
a'ri-en'zo	Sp.	tr.	1/3 tomin	27.78 gr.	1.80 g.
ar-ra'tel	Pg.	av.	2 marco	1.01 lb.	.46 kg.
ar-ro'ba[6]	Sp.	av.	1/4 quintal ‖	25.40 lb.	11.52 kg.
ar-ta'ba[7]	Ar.†	av.	3/10 bahar	145.50 lb.	66.00 kg.
as[8]	Rom.†	av.	2 semis	.72 lb.	.33 kg.
ba-har'[9]	Ar.	av.	15 farzil	450.00 lb.	204.12 kg.
bale[10]	U. S.	av.	4¼ cwt.*	477.00 lb.	216.36 kg.
ba-ri'ki[11]	Io. Is.	av.	7/10 centinajo	67.24 lb.	30.39 kg.
bar'rel[12]	U. S.	av.	124/25 cwt.	196.00 lb.	88.90 kg.
bar-ril'[13]	Sp.	av.	2 arroba	50.60 lb.	22.95 kg.
bat	Siam	tr.	1/4 tael ‖	234.06 gr.	15.16 g.
bat'man[14]	Per.	av.	6 roti ‖	6.49 lb.	2.94 kg.
baz-la'[15]	Zan.	av.	34/35 franzella	34.23 lb.	15.52 kg.
be-dur'[16]	Malac.	av.	1/15 kip	2.71 lb.	1.23 kg.
be'kah[17]	Heb.†	av.	8½ gerah	.25 oz.	7.09 g.
ben'da	Guin.	av.	2 benda-offa	2.27 oz.	64.32 g.
ben'da-of'-fa	Guin.	av.	½ benda	1.13 oz.	32.16 g.
ber'ko-witz[18]	Rus.	av.	10 pood	360.68 lb.	163.60 kg.
bes[19]	Rom.†	av.	2 triens	.48 lb.	.22 kg.
binh[20]	An.	av.	5 yen	68.88 lb.	31.24 kg.
bis'mer-pund[21]	Den.	av.	12/100 centner	13.21 lb.	5.99 kg.
boll[22]	Brit.	av.	1¼ cwt.‖	140.00 lb.	63.50 kg.
box[23]	Brit.	av.	3¼ quarter‖	90.00 lb.	40.82 kg.
brick[24]	Brit.	av.	⅛ stone	7.00 lb.	3.17 kg.
bul-lah'[25]	Madr.	av.	17/100 maund ‖	4.23 lb.	1.91 kg.
bun-cal'[26]	Malac.	tr.	16 mace	1.90 oz.	53.91 g.
bu-sack'	Born.	tr.	½ copang	4.80 gr.	.31 g.
bush'el[27]	Brit.	av.	14/25 cwt.‖	63.00 lb.	28.57 kg.
ca-ban'[28]	Man.	av.	97/100 pecul	133.00 lb.	60.33 kg.
can'da-reen'[29]	Jap.	av.	1/10 momme	5.72 gr.	.36 g.
can-dil'	Sum.	av.	106 ootan	423.50 lb.	192.10 kg.
can'dy[30]	Bur.	av.	150 vis	500.00 lb.	226.80 kg.
can-tar'[31]	Turk.	av.	44 oke	124.68 lb.	56.56 kg.
car-ac'ter	Sp.	av.	2 adarme	55.46 gr.	3.59 g.
car-ac'ter	Sp.	ap.	7/10000 libra	3.09 gr.	.20 g.
ca-raf'fa[2]	Trip.	av.	33/25 rotl ‖	3.43 lb.	1.55 kg.
car'at[33]	U. S.	tr.	1/150 tr. ounce	3.20 gr.	.20 g.
car'ga[34]	Col.	av.	250 libra	275.50 lb.	124.97 kg.
car-ra'ta[35]	Sp.	av.	2.0965/10 libra	20.00 cwt.	10.16 q.
cask[36]	U. S.	av.	6¼/25 cwt.	672.00 lb.	304.82 kg.
cas'tel-la'no[37]	S. Am.	tr.	1/50 marco ‖	71.07 gr.	4.60 g.
cat'ty[38]	Chin.	av.	16 tael	1.33 lb.	.60 kg.
cen'tal[39]	Brit.	av.	1/20 ton	100.00 lb.	45.36 kg.
cen'ti-gram[40]	U. S.	av.	10 milligram	.15 gr.	.01 g.
cen'ti-li"-ter[41]	U. S.	av.	10 cub. cm.	154.32 gr.	10.00 g.
cen'tin-a'jo[42]	Io. Is.	av.	4/5 cantar ‖	100.00 lb.	45.36 kg.
cent'ner[43]	Den.	av.	100 pund	110.23 lb.	50.00 kg.
cen'tum-pon'di-um	Rom.†	av.	100 as	72.19 lb.	32.75 kg.
cen-tus'sis	Rom.†	av.	100 as	72.19 lb.	32.75 kg.
ce-qui'[44]	Turk.	av.	100 derham	11.33 oz.	321.34 g.
chal'cos	Gr.†	tr.	1/6 obol	1.40 gr.	.09 g.
chal'dron[45]	U. S.	av.	121/100 ton	26.25 cwt.	13.33 q.
chat'tack[46]	Ben.	av.	1/16 seer	2.00 oz.	56.70 g.
chawl[46]	Hind.	tr.	17/25 nello	.25 gr.	.02 g.
chest[47]	Chin.	av.	3/5 pecul ‖	82.00 lb.	37.20 kg.
chow	Bom.	tr.	1/6 gonza	.30 gr.	.02 g.
chu	Chin.	av.	1/10 lui	24.05 gr.	1.57 g.
chu-pah'	Malac.	av.	11/200 kip	2.25 lb.	1.02 kg.
cis'tern[49]	Brit.	av.	4/5 ton ‖	16.00 cwt.*	8.13 q.
clam	Siam	tr.	1/8 pay	3.53 gr.	.22 g.
clove[50]	Brit.	av.	1/8 stone	7.00 lb.	3.17 kg.
co'la	Syr.	av.	35 rotl ‖	1.71 cwt.	77.56 kg.
coon-dee'[51]	Sum.	tr.	19/25 copang ‖	1.77 gr.	.11 g.
co-pang'[52]	Born.	tr.	1⅛ tica	9.60 gr.	.62 g.
co-yan'[53]	Malac.	av.	40 pecul ‖	48.21 cwt.*	24.48 q.
cra-pe'so	M'ta	tr.	1/6 parto	12.72 gr.	.83 g.
crat[54]	Ar.	tr.	2/5 danik	3.00 gr.	.19 g.
cuar-til'la[55]	Sp.	av.	¼ onza	.25 oz.	7.09 g.
cu'bic cen'-ti-me'ter	U. S.	av.	1/1000 liter	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
cu'bic dec'-i-me'ter	U. S.	av.	1,000 liter	2.20 lb.	1.00 kg.
cu'bic foot[56]	U.S.;B.	av.	1/27 cub. yard	62.32 lb.	28.27 kg.
cu'bic inch[57]	U.S.;B.	av.	1/1728 cub. foot	.58 oz.	16.44 g.
cu'bic me'-ter	U. S.	av.	1,000 cub. dm.	19.68 cwt.	10.00 q.
cu'bic mil'-li-me'ter	U. S.	av.	1 milligram	.015 gr.	.01 dg.
cu'bic yard	U.S.;B.	av.	27 cub. ft.	15.02 cwt.	7.63 q.
cut-tra'[58]	Turk.	av.	11/10 cantar	136.50 lb.	61.92 kg.
da-nar'[59]	Per.	av.	1/8 saddirham	.41 lb.	.18 kg.
dang[60]	Per.	tr.	1⅛ Ar. danik	11.96 gr.	.77 g.
da-nik'	Ar.	tr.	22/5 crat	7.86 gr.	.59 g.
dar'ag-ma'neh	Assy.†	tr.	1/90 maneh ‖	2.10 gr.	.14 g.
dar'tung	Per.	av.	11/50 miscal	15.79 gr.	1.02 g.
dec'a-gram.	U. S.	av.	1/10 hecto-gram	154.32 gr.	10.00 g.
dec'a-li"-ter[61]	U. S.	av.	10 cub. dm.	22.05 lb.	10.00 kg.
dec'i-gram.	U. S.	av.	10 centigram	1.54 gr.	.10 g.
dec'i-li"-ter[62]	U. S.	av.	100 cub. cm.	3.53 oz.	100.00 g.
de-cunx	Rom.†	av.	11/10 dextans	.66 lb.	.30 kg.
de-cus'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 as	7.22 lb.	3.27 kg.
de-na'ri-us[63]	Rom.†	av.	32/5 scrupulum	60.16 gr.	3.90 g.
der'ham[64]	Turk.	av.	1/100 cequi	49.59 gr.	3.21 g.
deu-ke'	Turk.	tr.	4 carat ‖	12.40 gr.	.80 g.
deunx	Rom.†	av.	11/10 dextans	.66 lb.	.30 kg.
dex'tans	Rom.†	av.	11/9 deodrans	.60 lb.	.27 kg.
dhan[65]	Ben.	tr.	4 punko	.56 gr.	.04 g.
dhur'ra[66]	Hind.	av.	5 seer ‖	10.05 lb.	4.55 kg.
di-chal'-cos[67]	Gr.†	tr.	¼ obol	2.81 gr.	.18 g.
di'-drachm[68]	Gr.†	tr.	2 drachma	140.00 gr.	9.07 g.
di-ne'ro	Sp.	tr.	2 tomin	18.52 gr.	1.20 g.
di-ob'o-lus	Gr.†	tr.	16 chalcos	22.46 gr.	1.45 g.
di'sta'ter	Gr.†	av.	2 stater	269.50 gr.	17.46 g.
do'drans	Rom.†	av.	1¼ bes	.54 lb.	.25 kg.
doit	Eng.†	tr.	¼ mite	.01 gr.	.001 gr.
do'la	Rus.	av.	1/96 zolotink	.68 gr.	.04 g.
dong	An.	tr.	10 fan	60.27 gr.	3.90 g.
drach'ma[69]	Gr.†	tr.	1/100 mina	70.00 gr.	4.53 g.
drach'me[70]	Gr.	av.	100 kokkus	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
drach'me[71]	Gr.	ap.	60/80 U.S. dram	59.00 gr.	3.82 g.
dram[72]	U.S.;B.	av.	1/16 ounce	27.34 gr.	1.77 g.
dram[73]	U.S.;B.	ap.	3 scruple	60.00 gr.	3.89 g.
drop[74]	Scot.†	av.	1/16 ounce	27.34 gr.	1.77 g.
du-el'la	Rom.†	av.	1⅓ sicilicus	140.28 gr.	9.09 g.
du-pon'di-us	Rom.†	av.	2 as	1.44 lb.	.65 kg.
eg'ge-ba[75]	Guin.	av.	10¾ media-tabla	330.88 gr.	21.44 g.
es	Den.	tr.	3/50 ort	.89 gr.	.06 g.
es-cro' pu-lo[76]	Pg.	tr.	1/300 marco	18.45 gr.	1.20 g.
es-cro'pu-lo	Sp.	ap.	6 caracter	18.51 gr.	1.20 g.
fag'ot[77]	Brit.	av.	11/14 cwt.‖	120.00 lb.	54.43 kg.
fan[78]	An.	tr.	10 li	6.03 gr.	.39 g.
fa-nam'[79]	Hind.	tr.	4 grumatri	5.87 gr.	.37 g.
fa-ne'ga[80]	Peru	av.	140 libra ‖	141.43 lb.	64.14 kg.
far-zil'[81]	Ar.	av.	1/15 bahar	30.00 lb.	13.61 kg.
fir'kin[82]	Brit.	av.	¼ cwt.‖	56.00 lb.	25.40 kg.
flask[83]	Brit.	tr.	19/25 cwt.‖	76.00 lb.	34.47 kg.
fod'der[84]	Brit.	av.	39/40 ton	19.50 cwt.	9.91 q.
foot'-weight[85]	Brit.	av.	14/25 cwt.	63.32 lb.	28.72 kg.
fran-zel'la	Zan.	av.	11/34 bazla	35.28 lb.	16.00 kg.
fu-ang'[86]	Siam	tr.	3/25 bat	28.22 gr.	1.82 g.
funt[87]	Rus.	av.	12 lana	.90 lb.	.41 kg.
funt	Russ.	ap.	12 once	.79 lb.	.36 kg.
fu-ong'	Camb.	av.	4 pey	18.00 gr.	1.17 g.
gal'lon[88]	U.S.;B.	av.	5/56 cwt.‖	10.00 lb.	4.53 kg.
gam-ell'[89]	Guin.	av.	1/5 kantar	3.85 cwt.*	1.94 q.
gan-dum'	Per.	tr.	1/96 miscal	.74 gr.	.05 g.
gan-ta'[90]	Malac.	av.	8/9 chupah	2.00 lb.	.91 kg.
gan-tang'[91]	Java	av.	10 catty ‖	13.56 lb.	6.15 kg.
gar-sa'[92]	Madr.	av.	20 maund ‖	4.46 cwt.*	2.26 q.
ge'rah[93]	Heb.†	av.	1/20 shekel	12.90 gr.	.84 g.
go'e-lak'[94]	Java	av.	1½ catty ‖	2.03 lb.	.92 kg.
gon'za[95]	Bom.	tr.	6 chow	1.79 gr.	.12 g.
goon-dom'-i-ny[96]	Madr.	tr.	53/10 nello	1.96 gr.	.13 g.
grain[97]	U.S.;B.	av.	1/27 dram	1.00 gr.	.06 g.
grain[98]	U.S.;B.	tr.	1/24 dwt.	1.00 gr.	.06 g.
grain	U.S.;B.	ap.	1/20 scruple	1.00 gr.	.06 g.
gram[99]	U. S.	av.	10 decigram	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
gran[100]	Den.	ap.	1/480 unze	.96 gr.	.06 g.
gra-ni'[101]	Siam	av.	4 clam	14.12 gr.	.92 g.
gra'no	Sp.	tr.	1/12 tomin	.77 gr.	.05 g.
gra'no	Sp.	tr.	1/25 dinero	.74 gr.	.05 g.
grao[102]	Pg.	av.	1/24 scrupulo	.77 gr.	.05 g.
gros	F.†	av.	1/96 once ‖	59.02 gr.	3.82 g.
gru-ma'tri	Hind.	tr.	1/4 fanam	1.47 gr.	.09 g.
gun-cha'[103]	Ben.	av.	208/100 maund	220.00 lb.	99.79 kg.
gun-ja'[104]	Bom.	tr.	2 wat	2.00 gr.	.13 g.
hao[105]	An.	tr.	1/100 fan	.06 gr.	.004 g.
head[106]	Brit.	av.	12/25 stone	6.75 lb.	3.06 kg.
hec'to-gram[107]	U. S.	av.	1/10 kilogram	3.53 oz.	100.00 g.
hec'to-li"-ter[108]	U. S.	av.	100 cub. dm.	220.46 lb.	100.00 kg.
hem'i-ob'o-lion	Gr.†	tr.	4 chalcos	5.62 gr.	.36 g.
hogs'-head[109]	U. S.	av.	3/5 ton	12.00 cwt.	5.44 q.
hot	An.	tr.	1/10 hao	.01 gr.	.001 g.
hu	Chin.	av.	1 24 chu	.01 gr.	.001 g.
hub-la'[110]	Hind.	tr.	1/8 ratti	2.00 gr.	.13 g.
hun'dred-weight[111]	U. S.	av.	1/20 ton	100.00 lb.	45.36 kg.
hun'dred-weight[112]	Brit.	tr.	576,000 gr.	100.00 lb.	37.32 kg.
ka-ft'	Bur.	av.	12/25 tical	251.00 gr.	16.26 g.
kam-ha'	Eg.	tr.	¼ carat ‖	.49 gr.	.03 g.
kan-tar'	Guin.	av.	5 gamell	19.20 cwt.*	9.75 q.
kan-tar'-at-ta'ri[113]	Alg.	av.	100 rotl-attari	120.40 lb.	54.61 kg.
kar-war'[114]	Per.	av.	100 batman	649.14 lb.	294.45 kg.
kat	Eg.†	av.	1/10 uten	146.00 gr.	9.46 g.
kee-an'	Siam	av.	20 pecul ‖	14.95 cwt.*	7.58 q.
keel[115]	Brit.	av.	211/5 ton ‖	424.00 cwt.*	215.39 q.
kel-la'[116]	Ar.	av.	61/5 Abys. rotl	4.20 lb.	1.90 kg.
ke-ping'[117]	Sum.	tr.	1/200 Malacmon. catti ‖	53.17 gr.	3.44 g.
ke-ra'ti-on[118]	Rom.†	av.	1/6 obolus	2.92 gr.	.19 g.
khan'cha[119]	Ben.	tr.	67/100 sicca	110.00 gr.	7.13 g.
kha-rou'-ba[120]	Trip.	tr.	1/16 drachma ‖	3.00 gr.	.19 g.
khoon'ke[121]	Ben.	av.	¼ rafk	.64 lb.	.29 kg.
kich'kar	Heb†.	av.	26 maneh	96.26 lb.	43.66 kg.
ki'leh	Turk.	av.	20 oke	56.60 lb.	25.67 kg.
kil'o-gram[122]	U. S.	av.	1/10 myriagram	2.20 lb.	1.00 kg.
kil'o-li"-ter	U. S.	av.	1,000 cub. dm.	19.68 cwt.*	10.00 q.
kip[123]	Malac.	av.	30 1/10 catty ‖	40.68 lb.	18.41 kg.
kok'kus[124]	Gr.	av.	1/100 drachme	.15 gr.	.01 g.
kor'rel[125]	Neth.	av.	1 decigram	1.54 gr.	.10 g.
kot-scha'	Ar.	av.	1/24 maund ‖	5.83 oz.	165.38 g.
ku-am'-me[126]	Jap.	av.	1,000 momme	8.32 lb.	3.78 kg.
kul-lan'-jey[127]	Madr.	tr.	1514/25 nello	57.60 gr.	3.73 g.
kvint	Den.	av.	1/1000 pund	7.70 gr.	.50 g.
kwan[128]	Chin.	av.	¼ salk-tsong	40.00 lb.	18.14 kg.
lach'sa	Phil.Is.	av.	820 1/2 tael ‖	66.67 lb.	30.24 kg.
la'na	Rus.	av.	1/12 funt	1.20 oz.	34.12 g.
last[129]	Rus.	av.	2 ton ‖	38.00 cwt.*	19.30 q.
lep'ton	Gr.†	tr.	1/7 chalcos	.20 gr.	.01 g.
li[130]	An.	tr.	1/10 fan	.60 gr.	.04 g.
lib'bra gros'so[131]	Io. Is.	av.	453 2/5 metgram	1.00 lb.	.45 kg.
lib'bra sot-to'li[132]	Io. Is.	tr.	373 1/5 metgram	1.00 lb.	.37 kg.
li'bra[133]	Sp.	av.	2 marco ‖	1.02 lb.	.46 kg.
li'bra	Sp.	ap.	1½ marco ‖	.76 lb.	.35 kg.
lis'pund[134]	Den.	av.	16 pund	17.61 lb.	7.99 kg.
li'ter[135]	U. S.	av.	1 cub. dm.	2.20 lb.	1.00 kg.
li'vre[136]	Haiti	av.	1/100 quintal ‖	1.10 lb.	.49 kg.
li'vre	Swit.	ap.	12 once ‖	1.00 lb.	.45 kg.
load[137]	Brit.	av.	2,016 pound	18.00 cwt.*	5.87 q.
lod[138]	Den.	tr.	4 quintin	225.27 gr.	14.60 g.
lof[139]	Rus.	av.	256/100 pood	92.16 lb.	41.80 kg.
lood	Neth.	av.	1 decagram	154.32 gr.	10.00 g.
loth[140]	Rus.	av.	3 zolotink	197.49 gr.	12.80 g.
lu-i'	Chin.	av.	10 chu	3.43 lb.	1.55 kg.
mace[141]	Malac.	tr.	1/16 buncal	52.00 gr.	3.37 g.
mall	Scot.	av.	13/14 cwt.*	105.00 lb.	47.61 kg.
mal'e-bo-rong'[142]	Born.	tr.	1/8 tica	2.13 gr.	.14 g.
ma'ne	Eng.†	tr.	1/8 pound	2.00 oz.	62.21 g.
ma'ne	Turk.	av.	13/50 oke	3.01 lb.	1.36 kg.
ma'neh[143]	Heb.†	av.	100 shekel	3.68 lb.	1.67 kg.
man'gal[144]	Madr.	av.	1/9 pagoda ‖	6.00 gr.	.39 g.
man'-i-tab'la[145]	Per.	av.	4/5 rik	13.66 lb.	6.20 kg.
marc[146]	F.†	av.	8 once ‖	.54 lb.	.25 kg.
mar'co[147]	Pg.	av.	½ arratel	8.09 oz.	229.49 g.
mark[148]	Den.	tr.	16 lod	8.24 oz.	256.27 g.
mas-ca'i	Per.	av.	½ derham ‖	73.98 gr.	4.79 g.
mash'a[149]	Ben.	tr.	8 ruttee	15.00 gr.	.97 g.
mat	Bur.	tr.	2 moo	63.00 gr.	4.08 g.
maund[150]	Ben.	av.	40 seer	82.14 lb.	37.26 kg.
mau-nee'	Hind.	av.	5½ maund	4.07 cwt.*	2.06 q.
me'di-a-tab'la[151]	Guin.	tr.	½ aguirage	31.02 gr.	2.01 g.
mil'lier[152]	U. S.	av.	10 quintal	19.67 cwt.	100.00mg.
mil'li-gram[153]	U. S.	av.	1/10 centigram	.01 gr.	.001 g.
mi'na[154]	Gr.†	av.	100 drachma ‖	15.37 oz.	435.72 g.
mi'na[155]	Gr.†	tr.	1/60 talent	1.00 lb.	.37 kg.
mis'kal[156]	Per.	tr.	24 nakhod	71.00 gr.	4.61 g.
mite[157]	Eng.†	tr.	4 doit	.05 gr.	.003 g.
mo[158]	Jap.	av.	1/10 rin	2.80 oz.	79.34 g.
mo'cha[159]	Abys.	tr.	12 derham ‖	1.00 oz.	31.10 g.
mom-me'[160]	Jap.	av.	½ rjoo	58.24 gr.	3.78 g.
moo[161]	Bur.	tr.	8 ruay	31.50 gr.	2.03 g.
moon[162]	Hind.	tr.	27 Madr. nello	10.00 gr.	.65 g.
moo-sa'	Cyp.	av.	1 Brit. cwt.‖	112.00 lb.	50.70 kg.
mun[163]	Hind.	tr.	1/24 Sindh ratti ‖	.10 gr.	.001 g.
mun'jan-dee'[164]	Madr.	tr.	1/50 tola	3.90 gr.	.26 g.
myr'i-a-gram[165]	U. S.	av.	1/10 quintal	22.05 lb.	10.00 kg.
na-khod'[166]	Per.	tr.	1/24 miscal	2.96 gr.	.19 g.
nan-ki'[167]	M'd'g.	tr.	½ sacare	4.92 gr.	.32 g.
nel-li'[168]	Sum.	av.	1⅓ ootan	29.33 lb.	13.30 kg.
nel-li'[169]	Ben.	tr.	½ dhan	.28 gr.	.02 g.
nel-lo'[170]	Madr.	tr.	1 12 25 Hind. chawl	.37 gr.	.02 g.
nen	An.	av.	1/16 yen	13.78 oz.	390.66 g.
non'a-ges'-sis	Rom.†	av.	10 nonussis	64.97 lb.	29.46 kg.
non-un' ci-um	Rom.†	av.	1⅛ bes	.54 lb.	.25 kg.
non-us'sis	Rom.†	av.	1/10 nonagessis	6.50 lb.	2.95 kg.
nug-gah'[171]	Madr.	av.	63/100 candy ‖	315.98 lb.	143.33 kg.
ob'o-li[172]	Gr.†	tr.	8 chalcos	11.17 gr.	.72 g.
ob'o-lus[173]	Rom.†	av.	3 siliqua	8.77 gr.	.57 g.
o-cha'va	Sp.	av.	2 adarme	55.57 gr.	3.60 g.
o-cha'va	Mex.	tr.	6 tomin	55.44 gr.	3.59 g.
oc'to-ges'-sis	Rom.†	av.	10 octussis	57.75 lb.	26.19 kg.
oc-tus'sis	Rom.†	av.	1/10 octogessis	5.77 lb.	2.62 kg.
oert'lin[174]	Rus.	tr.	1/5 zolotink	12.99 gr.	.84 g.
oke[175]	Turk.	av.	1/44 cantar	2.83 lb.	1.28 kg.
o'ki-eh	Eg.	av.	1/25 tema	1.32 oz.	37.42 g.
on'ça	Pg.	av.	1/16 arratel	1.01 oz.	28.69 g.
on'ça	Braz.	tr.	24 Pg. escropulo	442.69 gr.	28.69 g.
on'ce[176]	Rus.	ap.	1/12 funt	460.17 gr.	29.82 g.
on'za[177]	Sp.	av.	8 ochava	1.02 oz.	28.81 g.
on'ze[178]	Neth.	av.	1/10 kilogram	3.53 oz.	100.00 g.
oo-tan'[179]	Sum.	av.	1/100 candil	4.00 lb.	1.81 kg.
ort[180]	Den.	av.	1/100 quint	77.16 gr.	5.00 g.
ort[181]	Den.	tr.	¾ quintin	14.08 gr.	.91 g.
oun-gi'a	Gr.	ap.	8 drachme	472.00 gr.	30.53 g.

Name.	Country.	Class.	Equivalents. National.	U. S. or Brit.	Metric.
ounce	U.S.;B.	av.	1/16 pound	437.50 gr.	28.35 g.
ounce[182]	U.S.;B.	tr.	20 dwt.	480.00 gr.	31.10 g.
ounce[182]	U.S.;B.	ap.	8 dram	480.00 gr.	31.10 g.
ou-ta'va[183]	Pg.	av.	3 scrupulo	55.34 gr.	3.59 g.
pack[184]	Brit.	av.	12 score	240.00 lb.	108.86 kg.
pack'en	Rus.	av.	3 berkowitz	490.81 kg.	
pa-go'da[185]	Sum.	av.	1/200 catty †	.12 oz.	3.40 g.
pa-haw'[186]	Born.	tr.	16 copang	153.50 gr.	9.95 g.
pal'li[187]	Ben.	av.	1/40 maund	10.27 lb.	4.65 kg.
pan-kho'[188]	Ben.	tr.	1/10 ratti †	.11 gr.	.01 g.
pa-o[189]	Bom.	av.	12 1/2 tippree	7.84 oz.	222.25 g.
par to	M'ta.	tr.	2 crapeso	25.45 gr.	1.65 g.
pay	Siam	tr.	2 clan	7.06 gr.	.45 g.
peck[190]	Brit.	av.	1/32 quarter †	14.00 lb.	6.35 kg.
pe'ul[191]	Man.	av.	1/20 caban	139.45 lb.	63.25 kg.
pek	Eth.†	av.	1/128 Eg. uten	11.40 gr.	.74 g.
pen'ny-weight[192]	U.S.;B.	tr.	1/20 ounce	24.00 gr.	1.55 g.
pe'so[193]	Turk.	tr.	3 1/10 deuke	45.94 gr.	2.97 g.
pey	Camb.	av.	1/4 tuong	4.50 gr.	.29 g.
pice	Bom.	av.	1/80 seer †	163.33 gr.	10.58 g.
pice[194]	Ben.	tr.	1/80 dhan	.94 gr.	.06 g.
pig[195]	Brit.	av.	2/9 1/20 cwt. †	301.00 lb.	136.53 kg.
pi-nar	Per.	tr.	20 miscal	3.25 oz.	92.16 g.
pin-ga'	Malac.	av.	1/3 bedur	8.48 oz.	240.41 g.
pi so[196]	Guin.	tr.	2 aguirage	124.48 gr.	8.04 g.
pock'et	Brit.	av.	1 1/2 cwt. †	168.00 lb	76.20 kg.
poids de marc	F.†	av.	2 marc	1.08 lb.	.49 kg.
pol-lam'[197]	Madr.	av.	10 pagoda †	1.22 oz.	34.73 g.
pond[198]	Neth.	av.	1,000 met. gram	2.20 lb.	1.00 kg.
pood[199]	Rus.	av.	1/10 berkowitz	36.07 lb.	16.36 kg.
poot	Malac.	av.	1/4 Tscopas vis †	1.49 lb.	.67 kg.
pou-ah'[200]	Ben.	av.	1/8 seer	8.16 oz.	231.33 g.
pound[201]	U. S.	av.	1/28 quarter	16.00 oz.	453.60 g.
pound[202]	U.S.;B	tr.	240 dwt.	12.00 oz.	373.21 g.
pound[203]	U.S.;B	ap.	96 dram	12.00 oz.	373.21 g.
powe	Madr.	av.	2 pollam	2.40 oz.	68.04 g.
pud-da'lum[204]	Madr.	av.	10 powe	1.50 lb.	.68 kg.
pul'lan[205]	Hind.	av.	22 3/4 dhurra	228.63 lb.	103.70 kg.
pund[206]	Den.	av.	1/100 centner	1.10 lb.	.50 kg.
pund	Den.	ap.	12 unze	.79 lb.	.36 kg.
pun'ko[207]	Ben.	tr.	1/4 dhan	.14 gr.	.01 g.
pun to	Sp.	av.	3 1/3 1/25 cuart'la	8.64 oz.	244.93 g.
pun'to[208]	Man.	tr.	644 Bunn. copang	6.44 oz.	200.26 g.
pus'sa-ree'	Ben.	av.	1/20 maund	10.27 lb.	4.65 kg.
pye	Hind.	av.	1/5 Ben. pally	1.90 lb.	.86 kg.
quad'ra-ges'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 quadrussis	28.87 lb.	13.09 kg.
quad'rans[209]	Rom.†	av.	1/4 sextans	.18 lb.	.08 kg.
quad-rus'sis	Rom.†	av.	1/10 quadra-gessis	2.89 lb.	1.31 kg.
quan	An.	av.	5 ta	6.89 cwt.	312.22 kg.
quar'ter[210]	U. S.	av.	1/4 cwt.	25.00 lb.	11.34 kg.
quar tern[211]	Brit.	av.	1/7 quarter †	4.00 lb.	1.81 kg.
quar to	Sp	av.	1/8 mare †	.25 oz.	7.09 g.
qui-la'te[212]	Pg.	tr.	1/20 escropulo	3.07 gr.	.19 g.
quin'cunx	Rom.†	av.	1/24 triens	.30 lb.	.11 kg.
quin'qua-ges'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 quinquessis	36.09 lb.	16.37 kg.
quin-ques'sis	Rom.†	av.	1/5 quinqua.	3.61 lb.	1.63 kg.
quint	Den.	av.	1/100 pund	1.76 oz.	50.00 g.
quin'tal[213]	U. S.	av.	10 myria-gram	220.46 lb.	100.00 kg.
quin'tin	Den.	tr.	1/6 lod	56.32 gr.	3.65 g.
quin'to	Guin.	tr.	3 media-tabla	93.06 gr.	6.03 g.
qui-ra'te	Eg.	tr.	4 kamba	2.96 gr.	.19 g.
rack-ay	Sum.	tr.	1/20 coondee	1.52 gr.	.10 g.
ra'ik	Ben.	av.	1/4 pally	2.75 lb.	1.17 kg.
rat'ti[214]	Hind.	tr.	8 bubla	16.00 gr.	1.04 g.
real[215]	Hind.	tr.	32 ½ rupee	.72 oz.	22.32 g.
rik[216]	Per.	av.	1/4 man-i-shah	17.07 lb.	7.74 kg.
rin[217]	Jap.	av.	10 mo	1.33 lb.	.60 kg.
rin-git'[218]	Sum.	av.	1/100 salup	.96 oz.	27.21 g.
ri-o'me	Jap.	av.	1/8 mo	.53 oz.	15.02 g.
rjoo	Jap.	av.	2 momme	116.12 gr.	7.52 g.
rod'-weight[219]	Brit.	av.	1,000,000 oz.	27.87 ton	28.31 ml.
rot[220]	Abys.	av.	12 wakea	.68 lb.	.31 kg.
rotl at-ta'-ri[221]	Alg.	av.	1/100 kantar attari	1.20 lb.	.54 kg.
ro-to'lo[222]	Turk.	av.	1/36 cuttra	5.06 lb.	2.30 kg.
ru-ay	Bur.	tr.	4 mat	3.91 gr.	.26 g.
ru-pee'[223]	Hind.	tr.	2 ½ real	.30 oz.	9.30 g.
rut'tee[224]	Ben.	tr.	1/4 massha	1.47 gr.	.18 g.
sa-a'ra[225]	M'd'g.	tr.	2 nanki	9.83 gr.	.63 g.
sack[226]	Brit.	av.	1/4 cwt. †	168.00 lb.	76.20 kg.
sad-dir'[227]	Per.	av.	8 danar	3.25 lb.	1.47 kg.
sa'ga[228]	Malac.	tr.	2 1/20 mace	4.33 gr.	.28 g.
sa-it	Bur.	av.	1/100 viss	14.30 lb.	6.52 kg.
sa-lup'	Sum.	av.	1/33 ringit	2.00 lb.	.91 kg.
scere[229]	Brit.	av.	1/8 pack	20.00 lb.	9.05 kg.
scru-ple[230]	U.S.;B.	ap.	1/3 dram	20.00 gr.	1.30 g.
scru'pu-lo	Pg	av.	24 grao	18.39 gr.	1.19 g.
scru-pu-lum[231]	Rom.†	av.	2 obolus	17.53 gr.	1.13 g.
seam[232]	Brit.	av.	11 1/4 cwt. †	1260.00 lb.	54.43 kg.
seer[233]	Ben.	av.	16 chittack	2.00 lb.	.93 kg.
seer[234]	Madr.	tr.	24 tola	9.00 oz.	279.93 g.
se-li'bra[235]	Rom.†	av.	1/12 quincunx	.36 lb.	.17 kg.
se-mis[236]	Rom.†	av.	1/2 as	.36 lb.	.17 kg.
semi-sex-tu-la	Rom.†	av.	2 scrupulum	35.07 gr.	2.26 g.
se-mun'ci-a	Rom.†	av.	1/48 duella	210.42 gr.	13.64 g.
sep'tu-a-ges'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 septua	50.53 lb.	22.92 kg.
sep-tunx	Rom.†	av.	11/12 semis	.42 lb.	.19 kg.
sep'tus	Rom.†	av.	1/10 septuages-sis	5.05 lb.	2.29 kg.
se'ron[237]	Guin.	tr.	6 media-tabla	186.12 gr.	12.06 g.
se-ron[238]	Sp.	av.	3 1/3 arroba	38.91 lb.	40.33 kg.
sex-un'ci-a[239]	Rom.†	av.	1/48 uncia	.09 lb.	.04 kg.
sex'a-ges'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 sexis	43.31 lb.	19.64 kg.
sex'is	Rom.†	av.	1/10 sexag.	4.33 lb.	1.96 kg.
sex'tans	Rom.†	av.	1/12 sescuncia	.12 lb.	.05 g.
sex-tu'la	Rom.†	av.	1/24 duella	70.14 gr.	4.54 g.
shek-el[240]	Heb.†	av.	1/2 udma †	258.00 gr.	16.72 g.
shik tsong'	Chin.	av.	11/3 pecul †	160.00 lb.	72.58 kg.
skip-pound'[241]	Rus.		400 lb.	379 lb.	172 kg.
shu[241]	Chin.	av.	1/10 tchen	5.69 gr.	.37 g.
sic'ca[242]	Ben.	tr.	9/10 Hind. tola	163.32 gr.	10.58 g.
si-cil'i-cus	Rom.†	av.	1½ sextula	105.21 gr.	6.81 g.
si-da'	Madr.	av.	7/8 bullah	.61 lb.	.27 kg.
si-khir'	Bab.†	av.	60 um	21.50 gr.	1.39 g.
sil'i-qua	Rom.†	av.	1/2 obolus	2.92 gr.	.19 g.
sir	Per.	tr.	16 miscal	2.36 oz.	73.37 g.
skip'laest[244]	Den.	av.	52 centner	57.32 cwt.	26.00 q.
skip'pund	Den.	av.	20 lispund	3.52 cwt.	1.60 q.
slong	Camb.	av.	2 tuong	36.00 gr.	2.33 g.
so-e'kel	Java	av.	28 Banda cat'y	170.80 lb.	77.47 kg.
sol[245]	Rus.	av.	96 dola	65.83 gr.	4.26 g.
sol-la'ga[246]	Madr.	av.	2 bullah	8.64 lb.	3.92 kg.
som-pay'	Siam	tr.	2 pay	14.11 gr.	.91 g.
som-pi'[247]	M'd'g.	tr.	3 vari	59.00 gr.	3.82 g.
sta'ter	Gr.†	av.	1/4 distater	134.75 gr.	8.73 g.
stere[248]	U. S.	av.	1,000 cub. dm.	19.68 cwt.*	10.00 q.
stone[249]	Brit.	av.	1/14 quarter †	14.00 lb.	6.35 kg.
ta	An.	av.	1/5 quan	137.75 lb.	62.48 kg.
tael[250]	Chin.	av.	10 mace †	1.33 oz.	37.80 g.
tael[251]	Siam	tr.	4 bat	936.25 gr.	60.66 g.
taf'il-ah[252]	Turk.	av.	640 derham	4.31 lb.	1.96 kg.
tak-ka	Bom.	tr.	1/10 chow	.21 gr.	.01 g.
tal'ent[253]	Heb.†	av.	30 maneh	110.57 lb.	50.15 kg.
tal'ent[254]	Gr.†	tr.	60 mina	60.00 lb.	27.21 kg.
tam-pang'[255]	Malac.	av.	1 com. catty †	1.36 lb.	.61 g.
tank[256]	Bom.	av.	1/73 seer †	68.40 gr.	4.43 g.
tche'ke	Turk.	av.	180 oke	5.11 cwt.	2.32 q.
tchen[257]	Chin.	av.	10 shu	56.90 gr.	3.69 g.
te-ma'	Eg.†	av.	10 uten	2.08 lb.	.95 kg.
ten	Bur.	av.	4 salt	57.36 lb.	26.02 kg.
ter'ci-o	Mex.	av.	160 libra †	162.27 lb.	73.60 kg.
ter-mi'no	Trip.	tr.	30 kharouba	60.83 gr.	3.94 g.
te-run'ci-us[258]	Rom.†	av.	1½ sextans	.18 lb.	.08 kg.
tet'ra-bol	Gr.†	tr.	4 obol	44.68 gr.	2.89 g.
tet'ra-drach'ma	Gr.†	tr.	4 drachma	280.00 gr.	18.14 g.
ther'mos	Gr.†	tr.	3/5 lepton	7.49 gr.	.48 g.
ti'ca	Born.	tr.	3/4 copang	6.40 gr.	.41 g.
ti'cal[259]	Bur.	av.	1/100 viss	233.33 gr.	15.12 g.
tierce[260]	Brit.	av.	2/5 1/20 cwt. †	320.00 lb.	145.15 kg.
tim-bang'[264]	Java	av.	17/10 Ban. bahar	6.78 cwt.	307.52 kg.
tip'pree[262]	Bom.	av.	17½ pice	5.60 oz.	158.75 g.
tod[263]	Brit.	av.	2 stone	28.00 lb.	12.70 kg.
to-la'[264]	Madr.	tr.	1/24 seer	180.00 gr.	11.66 g.
to-mun'[265]	Ar.	av.	2/100 bahar	168.00 lb.	76.20 kg.
to-min'[266]	Sp.	tr.	1/24 dinero	9.36 gr.	.60 g.
to'mo-li[267]	It.	av.	22/100 myria-gram	50.00 lb.	22.68 kg.
tom-pong'[268]	Sum.	av.	19/100 candil	80.00 lb.	36.29 kg.
ton[269]	U. S.	av.	20 cwt.	80.00 qr.	9.07 q.
tonde[270]	Den.	av.	2 1/5 centner	242.96 lb.	110.21 kg.
to'ne-la'da[271]	Sp.	av.	20 quintal †	18.14 cwt.	921.80 kg.
ton'ne	Ger.	av.	1,000 met. kg.	19.00 cwt.	10.00 q.
ton-neau[272]	F.	av.	1,000 met. kg.	19.00 cwt.	10.00 q.
to'pos	Gr.	av.	1½ met. ml.	29.53 cwt.	15.00 q.
too-lam'[273]	Hind.	av.	172/100 dhurra	17.30 lb.	7.85 kg.
tres'sis	Rom.†	av.	4 dodrans	2.16 lb.	.98 kg.
tri-ces'sis	Rom.†	av.	10 tressis	21.66 lb.	9.82 kg.
tri'ens	Rom.†	av.	1/3 bes	.24 lb.	.11 kg.
tri'hem-i-ob'o-lion	Gr†	tr.	1½ triobol	16.94 gr.	1.09 g.
tri-ob'ol	Gr.†	tr.	2 trihemiobo-lion	33.69 gr.	2.18 g.
truss[274]	Brit.	av.	1/24 load	36.00 lb.	16.33 kg.
tub[275]	Brit.	av.	5 cwt. †	84.00 lb.	38.10 kg.
tuck'a[276]	Bom.	tr.	11/15 chow	.22 gr.	.01 g.
tuck'la[277]	Eg.	tr.	125/9 miscal †	571.94 gr.	37.06 g.
um	Bab.†	av.	1/60 sikhir	.36 gr.	.02 g.
u'na	Per.	tr.	1/24 carat †	.30 gr.	.01 g.
un'ci-a[278]	Rom.†	av.	1/12 as	420.00 gr.	27.22 g.
un'ze	Den.	ap.	8 drachme †	1.05 oz.	29.82 g.
us-a'no[279]	Lib.	tr.	16 akey †	314.76 gr.	20.39 g.
u-ten'	Eg.†	av.	10 kat	3.33 oz.	94.40 g.
val[280]	Ben.	tr.	1/4 Del. ruttee	5.63 gr.	.36 g.
va'ra-han'[281]	Madr.	av.	1/10 pollam	53.37 gr.	3.45 g.
va-ri'[282]	M'd'g.	tr.	2 sacare	19.67 gr.	1.27 g.
vas'sa[283]	Born.	tr.	1/20 surat rattee	.14 gr.	.01 g.
ve-sus	Syr.	av.	5/6 Ar. farzil	25.33 lb.	11.49 kg.
vi-ces'sis	Rom.†	av.	6 5/10 tressis	14.47 lb.	6.56 kg.
vis[284]	Bur.	av.	1/150 candy	3.33 lb.	1.51 kg.
waag	Den.	ap.	1/4 pund	39.63 lb.	17.97 kg.
wak'e-a[285]	Abys.	av.	1/12 rotl	400.00 gr.	25.92 g.
wak'e-a[286]	Ar.	tr.	1,365 crat	.68 lb.	.31 kg.
wat	Born.	tr.	1/6 gunja	1.00 gr.	.06 g.
wey[287]	Brit.	av.	6½ tod	182.00 lb.	82.56 kg.
wig'tje[288]	Neth.	av.	10 met. decigram	15.43 gr.	1.00 g.
yah-bo'lam	Hind.	av.	3 1/4 dhurra	.75 lb.	.34 kg.
yen[289]	An.	av.	1/5 binh	13.77 lb.	6.25 kg.
yin	Chin.	av.	2 catty	2.67 lb.	1.21 kg.
yus'drum[290]	Turk.	av.	1/44 oke	.70 lb.	.32 kg.
zoll'pfund	Ger.	av.	1/2 met. kg.	1.10 lb.	500.00 g.
zo-lo' tink[291]	Rus.	av.	96 dola	65.83 gr.	4.26 g.
zur'lo	Syr.	av.	27½ rotl	1.28 cwt.*	62 q.

[1] For pearls. abbast; abbassi†; keroankeh†; wakkeh‡. [2] Canary Is. = 27.70 gr. [3] agirat†; akit‡. [4] Gold-dust. Liberia = 19.67 tr. gr. [5] Precious metals. Bom., pearls = 19 gr.; Bur. = 15.75 gr. bal‡. [6] Colombia and Brit. Hond. = 25 lb.; Uruguay = 25.32 lb.; Arg., Bolivia, C. Rica, Guatemala, Par., Sal. = 25.35 lb.; Cuba, Mex., Peru, Phil. Is., Venezuela = 25.36 lb.; Cen. Am. = 26.07 lb.; Eg. and Braz. = 32.38 lb. [7] See also MEASURE. [8] Originally = 12 oz. of 1 lb. Den. = .89 gr. es‡; libra† §. [9] At Bet-el-Fakí = 815.25 lb.; Jedda = 1849.01 lb.; Bantam, ordinary = 396 lb.; for pepper = 406.78 lb.; Malacca = 480 lb.; Goa = 495 lb.; Ceylon = 500 lb.; Sum. = 560 lb.; Batavia = 610.17 lb.; Java (large) = 1831.02 lb. See also CANDY in this list. bahr‡; bharat‡; candy‡; quedal‡. [10] Cotton and wool. For cotton-wool, U. S. = 477 lb.; Eg. = 719 lb.; E. Ind. = 396 lb.; Brazil = 220 lb. For coffee, Bet-el-Fakí = 286.5 lb.; Rio = 162 lb.; Mocha = 303 lb.; Sp., wool = 24½ cwt.; cochineal = ½ cwt.; caraway-seeds = 3 cwt.; thread = 100 bolt of any length. [11] Salt. Leghorn (fish) = 74.85 lb. [12] Flour. Anchovies = 30 lb.; gunpowder and stock-fish = 100 lb.; raisins = 112 lb.; candles = 120 lb; butter = 224 lb.; soap = 256 lb.; all Brit. units §. [13] Raisins. [14] Tauris = 5.02 lb.; Shiraz = 10.12 lb.; Smyrna = 16.87 lb.; Aleppo = 16.88 lb.; Constantinople = 19.13 lb.; Turkestan = 276.41 lb. batmunn‡; maund‡. [15] Turkey = 31.23 lb. [16] badoor‡. [17] beka‡. [18] At St. Petersburg, Riga = 368.68 lb.; Narva = 412.76 lb. berkovetz‡. [19] For others see MEASURE. bessa‡. [20] binah‡. [21] Old style, Norway = 13.20 lb. [22] Wheat. See also MEASURE. [23] Fish. [24] Ordinary, for building purposes. [25] Grain, at Mysore. [26] Gold. Sum. = .1058 lb. tr.; Singapore = .1188 lb. tr. [27] Eng. wheat. In England, "foreign" wheat = 62 lb.; Eng. barley = 52 and 56 lb.; F. barley = 52½ lb.; Mediterranean barley = 50 lb.; Eng. oats = 40 and 42 lb.; "foreign" oats (in Eng.) = 38 and 40 lb.; buckwheat = 52 lb.; rye and maize = 60 lb. [28] Rice. Coco = 83.50 lb. At Ternate, rice = 100.33 lb. [29] See also FAN in this list. candaren‡; candoront; condorinet; fant; fun‡; kandarin‡. §. [30] Surat = 340.16 lb.; Malacca = 405 lb.; Mysore = 485.50 lb.; Goa = 495 lb.; Cey. and Madr. = 500 lb.; Muscat = 525 lb.; Bom. = 560 lb.; Pondicherry = 568.04 lb.; Ahmednuggur = 1577.14 lb. bahar‡; barnay‡; kandi‡; kandy‡. §. [31] Abys. = 94.99 lb.; Eg. = 98.05 lb.; Trip. in Afr. = 109.71 lb.; Tunis = 111.75 lb.; Alg., ordinary = 119.84 lb.; mean of 5 = 153.75 lb.; flax = 240.80 lb.; Gr. = 123.20 lb.; Turk. = 140.90 lb.; Malta = 175 lb.; Trip. in Syria = 480.69 lb.; Cyprus = 524.19 lb.; Guinea = 19.20 cwt. cantar‡; canthar‡; kanthar‡; kintar‡; quontar‡. §. [32] Oil. See also MEASURE. [33] Eg. = 1.98 carat; (Alexandrian = 2.96 carat); Ar. and Holland = 3.00 carat; Java, Borneo, etc. = 3.04 carat; Sp., diamond = 3.08 carat; Turk. = 3.09 carat; Rus. (Amsterdam carat) = 3.16 carat; Brit. and Brit. Ind. diamonds = 3.17 carat; pearls = 3.20 carat; F. = 3.18 carat; Per. = 3.23 carat; Pg. and Braz. (the quilate) = 4.13 carat. The carat invariably is = 4 carat grain. kara‡; karaat‡; karat‡; kirat‡; taimi‡. §. [34] Peru = 151.50 lb.; Malaga, Sp. (raisins) = 177.50 lb.; Valencia, Sp. (raisins) = 338.44 lb. See also MEASURE. [35] Marble. [36] Rice. Blackleaf, * = 114½ cwt. See also MEASURE. [37] Gold. [38] Com. For gold and silver = 1.32 tr. lb. Burma = 1.11 tr. lb.; Jap., Moluccas, and Ternate = 1.30 tr. lb. (Banda catty 6.10 lb.); Malacca = 1.35 tr. lb. (mon., 2.05 tr. lb.); Sum. and Java = 1.36 tr. lb. (Dutch catty or tampang); Anam = 1.37 tr. lb.; Phil. Is. = 1.39 tr. lb.; Hong Kong = 1.75 tr. lb.; Sum. = 2.12 tr. lb.; Singapore (mon.) = 2.98 tr. lb.; Siam = 2.67 tr. lb. cattí‡; chin‡; chinq‡; kan‡; katí‡; tampang‡; tchingt. §. [39] §. [40] §. §§. [41] See also MEASURE. §. §§. [42] talento‡. [43] Ger., ordinary = 110 lb.; metric = 220 lb.; Fin. = 940.80 lb. §. [44] Gold, silver, and precious stones. Opium = 1.77 lb.; at Bassora = 1.08 lb.; Smyrna, ordinary = .71 lb.; opium = 1.75. chekey‡; chekí‡; chequee‡; chequí‡; okiejah‡; yusdrome‡; yusdruma‡. [45] Coal. Brit.; — Newcastle (coal) = 5936 lb.; London = 8063.74 lb. §. [46] Gold and silver. chanwal‡. [47] Tea. [48] Bazar-weight. At factories = 1.87 lb.; Madr. = .035 lb. to .125 lb.; Borneo = .12 lb.; Hind. (general) = 2.06 oz. See also MEASURE. chattac‡; chattak‡; chittack‡; chittakt. [49] A cubic foot = about 6¼ gallon or 62.321 lb. A cistern 2½×3×4 ft. deep holds about 187 gal., and weighs, therefore, nearly 1½ cwt. + its own weight. The No. 3 (Brit.) navy tank is 49×49×49 in., holding 400 gal. of water, and weighing (in addition to the tank itself of 6 cwt. 3 qr. 25 lb.) 1 ton 9¾ cwt. [50] Wool. §. [51] Gold and silver. [52] Sumatra = 2.32 gr. [53] Straits Settlements = 47.61 cwt. koyau‡. [54] At Mocha. [55] See also MEASURE. cuarta‡. [56] Water. A cubic foot of pure gold = 1,210 lb.; pure silver = 655 lb.; cast iron = 450 lb.; copper = 550 lb.; lead = 710 lb.; pure platinum = 1,220 lb; tin = 456 lb. See TON in this list. See also MEASURE. [57] = .0361 lb. water. [58] At Bassora. [59] = 2 pulat. [60] Gold and silver. [61] See also MEASURE. §§. [62] See also MEASURE. §§. [63] Republican. Imperial denarius = 52.64 gr. [64] Tauris, Per. = 11.81 gr.; Shiraz, Per. = 23.62 gr.; Abys. = 40.13 gr.; Eg. = 47.73 gr.; Trip. and Ar. = 48 gr.; Per. = 295.90 gr.; Constantinople = 49.50 gr. coffala‡; darhem‡; darhimt; dirham‡; dirhemt; drachm‡. [65] Precious metals. [66] Mean of 16. Minimum = 6.17 lb.; maximum = 19.71 lb. [67] = See CHALCOE. [68] Attica, † = .0192 lb.; Eubœa, † = .0267 lb.; Ægina, †, and Bab., † = .032 lb. [69] Ancient:— Rom. = 52.64 gr.; Attica = 67.38 gr.; Eubœa = 93.58 gr.; Ægina and Bab. = 112.30 gr. Modern: — Rus. = 57.60 gr.; Smyrna = 49.21 gr.; Trip. in Afr. = 48 gr; Trip. in Syria = 46.73 gr. [70] Den. = 57.83 gr. [71] Berne = 57.84 gr.; Berlin = 57.447 gr.; Frankfort = 57.54 gr.; Ger. (general) = 57.58 gr. [72] drachm‡; drachms‡. [73] See also MEASURE. [74] §. [75] §. [76] Precious stones. Oporto, gold = 18.45 gr. escropulos‡. [77] Steel. §. [78] Chin. = 5.80 gr.; Jap. = 5.82 gr. (lapidaries' weight). See also MEASURE. candareen‡; candarin‡; fun‡; phan‡. [79] Gold and silver, at Bangalore (mean). Lapidaries' weight:— Moluccas = 5.80 gr.; Sooloo Is. = 5.83 gr.; Masulipatam = 5.97 gr.; Madr. = 6.00 gr.; Sum. = 6.36 to 6.38 gr. cantarai‡; chuuam‡. [80] See also MEASURE. [81] At Mocha. Jedda = 18.30 lb.; Bet-el-Fakí = 20.39 lb. The Mocha farzil is worth only 14.27 lb. at Mocha. feehelí‡; frazil‡. [82] Butter. Soft soap = 64 lb. See also MEASURE. §. [83] Quicksilver. §. [84] Lead, at London and Hull, Eng. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. = 21½ cwt.; Derby, Eng. = 22½ cwt. fodden‡. [85] Commercial foot-weight or talent (exactly 62.321 lb. av.) = weight of an Eng. cub. ft. of distilled water at 62° Fahr. in air. Scientific, at 32° Fahr. (the water at 39° Fahr. in vacuo; corresponding with French standard method = 62.4245 lb. av. = 28.315311981 kg. [86] fungt. [87] funtet. [88] Oils:— flax, linseed, rape-seed, coconut, and palm = 7¾ lb.; olive, and pea or groundnut = 7.56 lb.; balsam copaiba and castor = 8 lb.; honey = 12 lb. See also MEASURE. §. [89] gamelt. [90] See also MEASURE. [91] Coffee. See also MEASURE. [92] And Cey. General value = 4.46 ton; Pondicherry = 3.47 ton; Bangalore = 4.53 ton. garsaht. [93] §. [94] Sum. = 1.69 lb. [95] Gold and silver. At Poona = 1.79 gr.; Aurungabad = 1.96 gr. gonjet; gonzet. [96] At Mysore. [97] The grains av., tr., and ap. are = in U. S., Brit., F., Holland, and most other countries. §. [98] Brit., for diamonds = .79 gr.; pearls, .80 gr. §. [99] §. §§. [100] Rus. = .96 gr. [101] Rice. [102] And Braz. [103] At Acheen. [104] See GONZA in this list. [105] See also MEASURE. [106] Flax. [107] §§. [108] See also MEASURE. §§. [109] Tobacco. Weight varies in the several tobacco-producing States. [110] In Sindh for diamonds and pearls. [111] Brit. = 112 lb. = 4 quarter of 28 lb. = 8 stone of 14 lb. Analogous units include centner, cantar, pearl, quintal, berkowitz, and maund. §. [112] Same as av. cwt. of U. S. [113] Cheese and cotton = 1.18 cwt., *; veg. = 1.21 cwt., *; butter, and fruit-oil = 1.78 cwt., *; hemp and flax = 2.15 cwt., *. [114] kharvat‡. [115] §. [116] At Bet-el-Fakí. [117] Gold and silver. [118] Gr., † = 3.74 gr. [119] Bazar-weights. [120] Alg. = 3 gr. karobt; kharubt. [121] See also MEASURE. [122] §. §§. [123] Tin. [124] centigram‡. §§. [125] decigram‡. §§. [126] ku-wan-met. [127] Gold and silver, in the Carnatic. [128] Jap. = 8.21 lb.; Anam = 687.50 lb. [129] Den. (Elsinor) = 1.89 ton, * (heavy goods = 2.55 ton, *); shiplast, Rus. = 1.89 ton, *; Brit. (wool) = 1.95 ton, *; mean of shipping lasts, heavy articles, northern Europe = 2.00 ton, *; salt (U. S. Custom-House) = 2.80 ton. See also MEASURE. §. [130] Chin. = .58 gr. See also MEASURE. cashi; lyt. [131] Malta = 1.75 lb. rottolot. [132] Gold and silver. rottolot. [133] Rom., † = .72 lb.; Balearic Is. = .88 lb.; Arg., Bolivia, Braz., Canary Islands, Chile, C. Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Hond., Madeira, Mex., Nicaragua, Par., Peru, Phil. Is., Pg., Sal., Uruguay, Venezuela, 1.01 lb.; Cen. Am. = 1.04 lb.; Colombia = 1.10 lb. arratel‡ (Pg.); ast‡ (†); libbra‡. §. [134] lispfund‡. §. [135] Abys. = .69 lb. See also MEASURE. litret. §§. [136] F., †. (A. D. 800) = .81 lb.; Gr. 1.05 lb. [137] Old hay. [138] Ore = 576 lb.; straw = 1,296 lb.; new hay = 2,160 lb. Usually means 3 local quintals, centner, or cwt. [139] At Riga. See also MEASURE. decagram‡. [140] lott‡. [141] At Singapore. Hind. (mean of 11) = 15.90 gr.; Amboyna and Moluccа = 28.50 gr.; Born. = 38.38 gr.; Siam = 56.44 gr.; Jap. = 56.88 gr.; Chin. and Sooloo Is. = 59.33 gr. miant‡ (Siam); talent‡ (Chin.). [142] Precious stones. [143] Assy. = 1/60 talent = 7,750 gr. §. [144] Pearls. [145] At Ispahan, Shiraz, Bushire, and Gamri = 27.32 lb. mahud shaht. [146] Sp. (med. and mon.) = .51 lb. [147] Arg. = 8.10 oz.; Sp. = .51 lb. (tr. and apoth.). [148] Gold and silver = .5153 lb.; commercial = .518995 lb. §. [149] Value varies in localities. Whittaker, for Bengal, gives as = 8 ruttee = 15 gr. §. [150] Jedda = 1.83 lb.; Bet-el-Fakí = 2.04 lb.; Ar. = 3.00 lb.; Muscat = 8.75 lb.; Goa = 24.75 lb.; Madr. =

25.00 lb.; Pondicherry = 25.90 lb.; Abys. = 27.30 lb.; Bom. and Bassora = 28.00 lb.; Malay coast = 30.13 lb.; Factory, Cal. = 74.67 lb.; Sum. = 77 lb.; Deccan = 79.78 lb.; Hind. imp. = 82.28 lb.; Maida = 100.45 lb. batman‡; maun‡; mnaa‡; maon‡; maun‡; mond‡. §. 151 Gold. 152 tonneaut. §. 153 §. §§. 154 Attica, † = .96 lb.; Ægina = 1.60 lb. kilogram‡; mna‡. 155 Ex., † = 3,960 gr. (Pliny); Macedonia = 5,600 gr.; Per., † = 6,450 gr. (and 7,750 gr.); Bab., † = 6,528 gr. (Herodotus); Eubœic = 6,700 gr.; "Italic," † = 7,400 gr.; Syriac, † = 8,000 gr.; Alexandrian, † = 8,250 gr.; Rom., † = 8,600 gr.; Cen. Gr., † = 9,600 gr.; Heb., † = 15,480 gr. mna‡. §. 156 The miskal is usually a weight for gold, silver, gems, and precious stones, and it is therefore classed as troy. Eg. = 47.73 gr. (and 71.49 gr.); Tunis = 59.70 gr.; Alg. = 72.06 gr.; Trip. = 73.60 gr.; Aleppo = 73.85 gr. miscal‡; mitkal‡; terminet. 157 §. 158 Decimal system. 159 §. 160 momet; monmet; nommet; sent. 161 Gold and silver. moos‡. 162 In Scinde. 163 At Aurungabandar. 164 At Travancore. 165 §. §§. 166 nakhud‡. 167 Gold and silver. nanke‡; nanquí. 168 Malacca = 32 lb. hall‡; nall‡. 169 Precious stones. nelly‡; nely‡. 170 Gold and silver. 171 At Bellary. 172 §. 173 obol‡. 174 At Riga = 12.73 gr. 175 Candia = 2.65 lb.; Trip. = 2.69 lb.; Io. Is. = 2.70 lb.; Eg. = 2.72 lb. (for silk, harsala = 2.73 lb.); Morocco and Bagdad = 2.74 lb.; Gr. = 2.75 lb.; Abys. = 2.78 lb.; Cyprus = 2.79 lb.; Stamboul = 2.82 lb.; Syria = 2.83 lb. harsela‡; occa‡; occha‡; oockeeveh‡. §. 176 Switzerland = 1.11 oz.; F., † = .804 oz. (av.). 177 Med. and mon. Chile, Hond., Mex., Nicaragua, Par., and Peru = 1.01 oz. 178 Metric system. 179 Camphor. 180 Gold and silver. Ordinary = 77.16 gr. 181 Brit. jewelry oz. = 151⅛ carat or 600 pearl gr. The oz. tr. and apoth. = 1.09714 oz. av. §. 182 The av. oz. of 437½ gr. and lb. of 7,000 gr. are used in the Brit. Pharmacopœia. Drugs are purchased by av. but compounded by apoth. weights. The apoth. oz. and lb. are practically obsolete. Den. and Rus. = 480 gr.; Sp., Pg., and the Levant = 576 gr. §. 183 Braz. = 55.33 gr.; for topazes = 57.17 gr. See also MEASURE. oitava‡; oitavo‡. 184 Wool or flax. Meal = 280 lb. §. 185 Madr. = 52.50 gr.; Hind. (general) = 53.51 gr. 186 Precious stones. 187 See also MEASURE. pallie‡. 188 At Calcutta, for precious stones. 189 Grain. 190 Flour. See also MEASURE. 191 At Phil. Is. Jap. = 130 lb.; Hongkong = 133 lb.; China, Sum., and Straits Settlements = 133.33 lb.; Siam = 133.35 lb.; Malacca = 135 lb.; Born. and Java = 135.63 lb.; Celebes = 135.64 lb.; Anam = 137.70 lb. picul‡; pikul‡; tam‡; tan‡. 192 §. 193 At Damascus. 194 At Cal. palse‡. 195 Ballast. §. 196 uzan‡. 197 Hops. Wool = 120 lb.; malt = 140 lb. 198 Metric system. puud‡. 199 pud‡. §. 200 pice‡. 201 7,000 gr. tr. = 128 med. dram = 256 com. dram. Jackson gives the lb. av. of U. S. and B. as = 16.019 oz. Eng. scientific equiv. = .45359 kg. The same authority gives the Eng. lb. as = 16 millesimal oz., each 1/1000 of the Eng. foot-weight of water on the scientific series = .9988 lb. av. = .45304 kg. §. 202, 203 The lb. tr. and ap. each = .82286 lb. av.; 175 lb. tr. and ap. = 144 lb. av. Used by goldsmiths and jewelers. All metals except gold and silver are weighed by av. 204 At Masulipatam. 205 Mean of 8 local weights. 206 pfund‡. 207 Precious metals. 208 Gold and silver. passaree‡; passeeree‡; punsaree‡. 209 terminetus‡. 210 Brit. = 28 lb. See also MEASURE. §. 211 See also MEASURE. §. 212 Diamonds, Oporto. Brazil, ordinary, = 3.07 gr.; precious stones = 3.18 gr. 213 Former Sp. & Fr. weight. Arg. = 101.27 lb.; Brit. Hond., C. Rica, Guatemala, Hond., Par., Sal., San Domingo, Uruguay, and Venezuela = 101.40 lb.; Colombia = 101.41 lb.; Bolivia = 101.42 lb.; Chile and Peru = 101.44 lb.; Mex. = 101.46 lb.; Sp. = 101.61 lb.; Cen. Am. = 104.30 lb.; Haiti = 107.92 lb.; Braz. = 129.54 lb. §. 214 Surat = 1.95 gr.; Bengal = 2.25 gr.; Sindh = 2.49 gr. 215 Gold and silver. 216 At Teheran. 217 See also MEASURE. ring‡. 218 At Fort Marlborough. 219 Of the decimal system = 1,000 foot-weight or talent = 1,000,000 oz. 220 Jedda = .37 lb.; Guin. (Portuguese poss.) = .95 lb.; Eg. and Zanzibar = .98 lb.; Travancore, Ind. = .99 lb.; Bet-el-Faki and Mecca = 1.02 lb.; Per. = 1.03 lb.; Tangiers = 1.07 lb.; Trip. = 1.10 lb.; Tunis = 1.11 lb.; Morocco (com.) 1.19 lb.; Alg. = 1.20 lb.; Turk. = 1.24 lb.; Smyrna = 1.27 lb.; Ar. (general) = 1.50 lb.; Mor. (markets) = 1.70 lb.; Malta = 1.74 lb.; Balearic Is. = 2.64 lb.; Damascus = 3.95 lb.; Aleppo, Syrian silk = 4.89 lb.; Per. silk = 4.75 lb.; drugs = 4.18 lb.; Cyprus = 5.24 lb. artel‡; libbra‡; liter‡; lodar‡; rutel‡; ratle‡; rattel‡; rautel‡; rotal‡; rotoli‡; rottle‡; rottolo‡. 221 Spices. roti feuddi (gold and silver) = 1.10 lb.; roti sucky (meat), Tunis = 1.25 lb.; roti gheddari (fruits) = 1.35 lb.; roti sucky (vegetables), Tunis = 1.41 lb.; roti khelri = 2.03 lb. 222 At Aleppo. Zanzibar = .98 lb.; Smyrna = 1.26 lb.; Cyp. = 5.24 lb. 223 Maximum, Madr. = .26 lb.; minimum, Cal. = .023 lb.; mean of 38 in E. Indies = .024965 lb. rupia‡. 224 For pearls, 2.85 gr.; Delhi (precious metals and gems) = 1.25 gr. gunzi; ruttli. 225 = ½ sompay. ⅔ vari. 226 Coal. Potatoes, * = 168 lb.; salt (U. S.) = 215 lb.; flour, * = 215 lb. See also MEASURE. §. 227 sadarhaun‡. 228 Gold and silver. 229 Wool. §. 230 §. 231 See also MEASURE. 232 Glass. §. 233 Madr. = 10 oz.; Bombay = 11.20 oz.; mean of 22 in Hind. = 1.05 lb.; Hind. imperial = 2.06 lb.; Turkestan = 34.55 lb. See also MEASURE. sert; sihrt. §. 234 Cutchs, for gold and silver. Mean of 43 in Hind. = .60 lb. 235 semis‡. 236 sellibra‡; semissis‡. 237 In Par., a package of tea of about 200 lb. §. 238 Raisins, at Malaga. 239 scscunx‡. 240 Bab. The Heb. shekel of 258 gr. was one of the Bab. standards. Eg., † = 80 gr.; Æginetan = 207 gr.; Phenician = 224 gr. §. 241 shoo‡. 242 Factory weight. At bazaars = 179.64 gr. tola‡. §. 243 At Mangalore. 244 Shiplast‡. 245 solotink‡; zolotink‡; zolotnik‡. 246 Grain. 247 Gold and silver. 248 §§. 249 Fish and meat = 8 lb. The Brit. stone in wool-weights is now, since the common use of shoddy, not infrequently 16 lb. Usual Brit. av. = 14 lb. 250 Also at Sooloo Is. and Hongkong. Amboyna = 1 oz.; Phil. Is. = 1.28 oz.; Straits Settlements = 1.30 oz.; Java and Cochin-China = 1.35 oz.; Anam = 1.37 oz.; Born. = 1.40 oz.; Siam = 2.13 oz.; Bantam = 2.42 oz. catty‡; ching‡; leangi; leung‡; liangt; tabli‡; talet; tchingt. 251 Gold and silver. 252 Silk, at Broussa. Syria = 4.32 lb. 253 Other values given are 93 lb. 12 oz. av. and 125 lb. tr. Assy. † (one of two systems), also Per. † talents of trade = 465.000 gr. The second Assy. system doubled at all stages except the talent. The light-weight commercial talent of Assy. ("Royal Babylonian") is given by one authority as, in one type = 65 lb. 5 oz. av., and in another type = 66 lb. 5½ oz. av. Reliable authorities vary greatly as to all talent values. 254 The "Attic" is also given as 56 lb. 14 oz., and 57 lb. av. Eg., †, Solonic = 56 lb. 14 oz. av.; Roman = 73.71 lb.; Eubœic = 79.16 lb. av.; emporatic Attic, † = 80 lb. 4 oz. av.; old Æginetan, † = 88 lb. 12 oz.; Æginetan, † = 95 lb.; Macedonian, † = 96 lb. 255 Tin. catty‡. 256 For precious stones = 72 gr. Darwar = 50 gr.; Surat, precious stones = 68.30 gr.; Poonah = 191.67 gr. See also MEASURE. 257 lui‡. 258 quadrans‡. 259 Siam (mon.) = 25.71 gr.; com. = 118⅛ gr. 260 See also MEASURE. 261 Grain, at Batavia. 262 See also MEASURE. 263 Wool. 264 Gold. Hind. (general, including Bengal) = 180 gr. alcea‡. 265 Rice. 266 Gold and silver. Mex. = 9.24 gr. 267 At N. Y. custom-house. 268 Sukkel tompong, for benzoin = 70 lb. 269 Brit. = 2,240 lb. Special Brit.: Ton of chalk = 14 cub. ft.; clay = 18 cub. ft.; earth = 21 cub. ft.; Newcastle, coal = 43 cub. ft. Register ton, sailing vessels, Den. = 1 ton, *; steamers = .89 ton, *; Brit., coal = 10 sacks; Rus. = .97 ton, *. See also MEASURE. §. 270 Butter = 246.92 lb. See also MEASURE. 271 Shipping. Pg. = 1748.49 lb.; Arg. = 2025.40 lb.; Par. = 2028 lb.; Guatemala = 2,029 lb. See also MEASURE. 272 millier‡. 273 Mean of 9. 274 Straw. Hay = 56 lb.; new hay = 60 lb. §. 275 See also MEASURE. 276 Pearls. 277 Trip. = 1.10 oz.; Tun. = 1.12 oz. uckia‡. 278 See also MEASURE. §. 279 Alg. = .028 lb. piso‡; uzan‡. 280 Gold, gems, etc., at Delhi. 281 pagoda‡; varahun‡. 282 Gold and silver. wari‡. 283 Pearls, at Surat. 284 Madr. = 3.12 lb.; Pegu = 3.59 lb.; Tocopa (Malacca) = 5.95 lb. plakthah‡; visah‡; vissay‡; viss‡. 285 Alg. = 12.04 oz.; Bassora (Turk.) = 1.17 lb.; Mocha (Ar.) = 1.20 lb. vakia‡; wakega‡; wakia‡; wakih‡; wakkeh‡. 286 Gold and silver = .68 lb. 287 Wool. See also MEASURE. 288 Metric system. 289 And Siam. 290 At Constantinople. 291 soli‡; solotink‡; zolotnik‡. 292 Unit, varies locally from 280 lb. to 400 lb., used on North Sea, etc.

weight'ing, wēt'ing, *n.* The sinking or dislocation of superimposed masses above a mine.

weight'less, wēt'les, *a.* Having no weight.

weight'y, wēt'i, *a.* [WEIGHT'I-ER; WEIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Having comparatively great weight; ponderous. **2.** Having power to affect the judgment or move the mind; cogent; as, he argued with *weighty* reasons.

> My reasons are both good and *weighty*.
> SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act i, sc. 1.

3. Possessing great importance; momentous; as, the *weighty* affairs of state. **4.** Having great influence in public affairs; influential.

> The *weightiest* men in the British Parliament have ever been slow of speech. MATHEWS *Hours with Men and Books* ch. 15, p. 282. [S. C. G. '77.]

5. Acting as an oppressive burden; burdensome; as, a *weighty* care. **6**†. Grave; serious in expression.

Synonyms: see HEAVY; IMPORTANT.

—**weight'i-ly**, *adv.*— **weight'i-ness**, *n.*

weil'y, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WELLY.

weir, wir, *vt.* [Scot.] To head off or drive back.

weir, *n.* **1.** An artificial obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water, divert it into a mill-race or irrigation-ditches, or form a fish-pond; a dam. **2.** That part of a dam, embankment, canal-bank, etc., which contains gates, and over which surplus water flows: specifically called **waste-weir**. **3.** A large fixed fish-trap consisting of fences of stakes or wattled brush, sometimes with netting, forming successive enclosures into which the fish are directed by a prolonged fence (the *leader*) and whence they do not escape. See illus. under FISH-TRAP. A **pound** is a weir of netting instead of brush. The **deep-water weir** is stronger and more complicated than the **shoal-water weir**. A **dry weir** is so set as to be left dry or nearly dry at low tide; and a **half-tide weir** is so arranged that the captured fish may be removed at half-tide. [< AS. *wer*, < root of *werian*, defend.] **wear‡**; **wer†**.

—**weir'-fish"ing**, *n.* The practise or industry of catching fish in weirs.— **w.-table**, *n.* A tabular statement for ascertaining the rate of discharge of water over a weir, the top board of which may be arranged with a notch of a certain size.

weir'an"gle†, *n.* Same as WARRIANGLE.

weird, wīrd, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To foretell the fate of; hence, to affect by occult arts; destine. **2.** To adjure. **wierd†**.

weird, *a.* **1.** Concerned or thought to be concerned with the unnatural; awakening superstitious feeling; witchlike; unearthly; as, the *weird* hooting of the owl.

> The *weird* laughter of the loons was heard along the shores of the Thingvalla Lake. BAYARD TAYLOR *Egypt and Iceland in 1874* pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 256. [G. P. P. '74.]

2†. Pertaining to or influential of fate. **wierd†**.

—**the Weird Sisters**, the Fates.

> Weird meant originally the Past. It was the name given to the first of the three Norn-sas, the German Parcæ. . . . The *Weird Sisters* were intended either as destiny personified, or as fatidicæ, prophesying what is to befall man. Shakspeare retains the Saxon name, Chaucer speaks of them as the 'fatal sustrin.' MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* second series, lect. xii, p. 582. [S. '75.]

—**weird'less†**, *a.* Destined to ill fortune; having no luck.— **weird'ly**, *adv.* In a weird manner; with awesome or ghostly aspect.— **weird'ness**, *n.*

weird, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** One's allotted fortune or luck; fate; also, a fate experienced.

> He dreed out his *weird* most thoroughly. JESSIE FOTHERGILL *First Violin* bk. v, ch. 1, p. 262. [H. H. & CO. '78.]

2. A prediction; also, a spell or enchantment. **3.** *pl.* [W-] Same as THE WEIRD SISTERS.

> The army [in Macbeth] may have been there — but they did not see the *Weirds* — nor, I believe, did the *Weirds* see them.
> JOHN WILSON *Dies Boreales* No. v, p. 220. [A. H. '50.]

[< AS. *wyrd*, < *weorthan*, be.] **werdt**; **wierdt**.

weise, wīz, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To turn by policy or influence; guide; direct. **2.** To turn about; twist. **weizet**.

we'ism, wī'izm, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Same as WEGOTISM.

Weis'mann-ism, wīs'mŭn-izm, *n.* The teachings of August Weismann, a German biologist (born 1834), especially regarding a material basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics. See GERM-PLASM.

weiss, wīs, *a.* [G.] White: common in **weiss beer**.

Weit'spek"an, wait'spek"an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. Called also *Yurok*.

weivet, *v.* Same as WAIVE¹.

we'jack, wī'jac, *n.* [Ain. Ind.] The pekan (*Mustela pennanti*). See illus. under PEKAN.

we'kau, wī'kā, *n.* [New Zealand.] An ocydromine wingless rail (*Ocydromus australis*), now nearly extinct.

we'kau, wī'kā, *n.* [New Zealand.] A small terrestrial owl (*Scelogluux albifacies*).

weket, *v.* & *a.* Same as WEAK.

weke, wīk, *interj.* A squealing sound, as that made by a pig.

we-keen', wī-kīn', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The meadow-pipit.

wel, **weld**. Well, welled. PHIL. Soc.: also old forms.

wel'a-way†, *n.* & *interj.* Same as WELLAWAY.

wel'be-gone"†, *a.* Having attained well-being.

welch, welch, *v.* Same as WELSH, *v.*— **Welch†**, *a.* & *n.* Same as WELSH.— **welch'er**, *n.* Same as WELSHER.

wel'come, wel'cum, *vt.* [WEL'COMED; WEL'COM-ING.] To give a welcome to; salute with cordiality; receive gladly or hospitably; make welcome; as, Lafayette was *welcomed* in America.— **wel'com-er**, *n.*

wel'come, *a.* **1.** Admitted gladly to a place or a festivity; received cordially; as, a *welcome* guest: often used elliptically as a salutation of pleasure; as, *welcome* to my house.

> But beauty, with a bloodless conquest finds
> A *welcome* sovereignty in rudest minds.
> WALLER *Upon His Majesty's Repairing of St. Paul's* l. 42.

2. Producing on presentation or reception lively satisfaction or pleasure; as, *welcome* tidings. **3.** Made free to use or enjoy; as, she is *welcome* to my purse. [< AS. *wilcuma*, welcome guest, < *willa*, will, + *cuma*, comer, < *cuman*, come.]

Synonyms: see AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.

—**welcome to our house**, the cypress-spurge.

—**wel'come-ly†**, *adv.*— **wel'come-ness**, *n.*

wel'come, *n.* **1.** The act of bidding or making welcome; a hearty greeting given. **2.** The cordial reception or entertainment accorded; hospitality. **3.** The privilege to use or enjoy.

> I had *welcome* to help myself from his splendid library.
> C. AND MARY C. CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* p. 9. [S.]

wel'cum, **wel'cumd**. Welcome, etc. PHIL. Soc.

weld¹, weld, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To unite, as heated metal, in one piece or mass under the hammer or by pressure; consolidate, as separate masses, into one.

> Metals are weldable in proportion to the length of time they will stay under heat in a plastic condition without melting. Steel welds at a lower temperature than iron. The process usually consists in bringing a tapered end of each piece to a white heat, fluxing them with a welding-powder, and then closing or shutting the surfaces with hammers on an anvil. In **pipe-welding**, a skelp or iron plate is formed into a tube by joining the edges, and drawing at white heat through a pair of bell-mouthed jaws. In **electric welding**, two ends may be pressed together while heated by an electric current to the welding-point, the heat being concentrated at the seam by the great resistance there. Horn may be welded by joining the parts, incased in wet linen cloth or immersed in hot water, and bringing their lapped edges under the pressure of heated plates of iron. Graphite and coal may be welded by pressure alone.

2. To make into one strong homogeneous whole by bringing separate parts into close union; as, a deftly *welded* argument; love *welded* the household.

> In the legends of Parsifal and Lohengrin, the knightly and religious elements are *welded* together.
> H. R. HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* ch. 6, p. 201. [F. & W. '92.]

II. *i.* To adhere in the process of welding; as, tin *welds* badly. [Cor. of WELL, *v.*]

weld²†, *vt.* To wield.

weld¹, *n.* The consolidation of pieces of metal by welding; also, the closed joint or welded seam so formed.

—**weld'i"ron**, *n.* Wrought iron: a term suggested by an international committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.— **w.-steel**, *n.* Puddled steel: a name suggested by the same body.

—**weld"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **weld'a-bl(e**, *a.*— **weld'less**, *a.* Having no welds.

weld², *n.* An erect Old World annual (*Reseda luteola*), somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States, a congener of the mignonette, with a simple stem about 2 feet high, lanceolate leaves, and greenish-yellow flowers in long spikes: formerly cultivated for dyers' use. See DYER'S-WEED, 1. [Perhaps < WELL¹, *n.*, because it is boiled for dyeing.] **wild woad‡**; **woad‡**; **woald‡**; **wold‡**; **would‡**.

weld'-bore", *n.* A woolen fabric made in Bradford, Eng.

weld'er¹, weld'ėr, *n.* One who or that which welds.

weld'er²†, *n.* [Ir.] A land-tenant subordinate to the farmer or middleman, or a series of them; the land-tilling tenant, the lowest occupant in the Irish agrarian system.

weld'er³†, *n.* Same as WIELDER.

weld'ing, weld'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of WELD, *v.*

—**weld'ing-heat"**, *n.* The temperature necessary in order that two pieces of material may be welded together; especially, the white heat at which bars of iron unite in a weld.— **w.-machine**, *n.* A machine for welding, variously constructed, according to the work performed, as for uniting pipes, rods, etc. — **w.-powder**, *n.* A flux used in welding, usually consisting of borax, ammonium chlorid, iron-filings, and sometimes of a resinous oil: mixed in different proportions.— **w.-swage**, *n.* A swaging-tool used to aid in closing the seam of a weld.— **w.-transformer**, *n.* A step-down transformer used in welding.

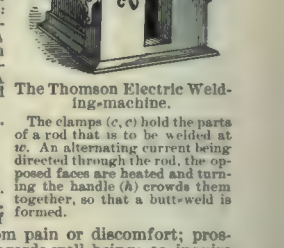

The Thomson Electric Welding-machine.

The clamps (*c*, *c*) hold the parts of a rod that is to be welded at *w*. An alternating current being directed through the rod, the opposed faces are heated and turning the handle (*h*) crowds them together, so that a butt-weld is formed.

weld'y†, *a.* Same as WIELDY.

welet, *n.* Weal.

—**wele'ful†**, *a.*

welet, *adv.* Well.

we'lew†, *v.* Wallow.

Welf, welf, *n.* Same as GUELF.

wel'fare", wel'fār', *n.* **1.** The state or condition of faring well; exemption from pain or discomfort; prosperity; also, condition as regards well-being; as, inquire concerning thy brethren's *welfare*; anxious about the steamer's *welfare*. **2**†. A blessing; benison.

—**wel'far"ing†**, *a.*

welk†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shorten; contract. **2.** To cause to fade or wilt. **3.** To saturate. **4.** To flog.

II. *i.* **1.** To wither. **2.** To wane; decline. **welke†**.

—**welked†**, *pa.* Faded; waned.

welk¹, *n.* Same as WHELK¹.

welk², *n.* Same as WHELK².

welked, welkt, *pa.* Same as WHELKED.

wel'kin†, *a.* Sky-blue.

wel'kin, wel'kin, *n.* [Poet.] The vault of the sky; the region where clouds float; as, his shouts made the *welkin* ring. [< AS. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud.] **wel'ken†**; **welk'ne†**.

> Brisk showers the *welkin* shroud.
> J. H. NEWMAN *Nature and Art* st. 8.

well, wel, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour forth, as from a spring.

> Deep is the solitude in life of millions upon millions, who, with hearts *welling* forth love, have none to love them.
> DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* pt. i, p. 189. [T. & F. '55.]

2†. To boil.

II. *i.* To flow up, as water in a spring; issue gently forth, as from a spring; as, tears *welled* from her eyes.

> Homer presents his thought to you just as it *wells* from the source of his mind. MATTHEW ARNOLD *On Translating Homer* p. 55. [L. G. & CO. '62.]

[< AS. *wellan*, < *weallan*, boil.]

well, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** Satisfactory as a fact by reason of given conditions or circumstances, such as should content or gratify one; rightly done or arranged; fortunate: always as a predicate, and commonly in impersonal clauses; as, is it *well* with the child? It is *well*.

> If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere *well*
> It were done quickly. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 7.

2. Suitable to or gratifying the sense of propriety, fitness, or right; as, their words are *well* enough, but their deeds are disgraceful. **3.** Having physical health; free from ailment of mind or body; as, two are sick, the rest are *well*; used colloquially as an attributive adjective; as, a *well* man or child. **4.** Being in a satisfactory condition of comfort or prosperity; free from trouble; as, when one is *well* enough, leave him alone. **5.** *Mar. Insur.* Uninjured; safe; as, the ship is reported *well*. **6.** [Archaic.] Held in favor; on good terms; as, keep *well* with both sides.

> 'The true secret of happiness,' says Fontenelle, ' is to be *well* with our own mind.'
> THOMAS BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. c, p. 673. [TEGG '58.]

Synonyms: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, desirable, excellent, expedient, favorable, fortunate, good, happy, lucky, prosperous. See HEALTHY.—**Antonyms**: see synonyms for BAD; ILL.

—**well'ness**, *n.*

well[1], wel, *n.* **1.** A hole or shaft sunk into the earth in order to obtain a fluid, as water, oil, brine, or natural gas, from a subterranean supply; also, the shaft, curb, and hoisting-apparatus (if any) collectively. See illus. below.

Wells vary in size from pits 15 to 20 feet in diameter to mere borings. (Compare DRIVEN WELL.) They are generally cylindrical and lined with brick, tubing, or some other facing, to prevent the sides from falling in or the infiltration of other products than those sought. The liquid or gas is delivered at the surface either by natural underground pressure, as in Artesian wells and gas-wells, or by such devices as a bucket and pulley or sweep, a bucket and windlass, an endless chain with disks or other devices, or a pump. The use of wells as a means of water-supply is of great antiquity. In the United States, along the valley of the Mississippi, artificially walled wells have been found that are believed to have been built by a race of people who preceded the Indians. In modern times the use of wells in cities has been largely abandoned. See WATER-SUPPLY.

2. A place where water wells from the ground; a spring of water; fountain; in England, in the plural, natural mineral springs brought into form for use; as, the *wells* at Cheltenham; Tunbridge *Wells*. **3.** A source of continued supply, or that which issues forth continuously; as, a *well* of learning; a *well* of everlasting life; a *well* of water; a *well* of song. **4.** A depression, cavity, or opening resembling a well; as, an ink-*well*; a refrigerator-*well*. Specifically: (1) A cavity in the lower part of some sorts of furnaces to receive falling metal. (2) In a jaunting-car, the baggage-space between the seats. (3) In an English law-court, the railed-in space between the bench and the bar. (4) *Arch.* (*a*) The vertical opening contained within a winding staircase. See illus. under NEWEL. (*b*) A vertical compartment descending through floors, or a deep enclosed space in a building, for the admission of light, for ventilation, or to receive stairs, hoisting-lifts, etc.; as, an air-*well*, an elevator-*well*. (5) *Mil. Engin.* An excavation sunk in the earth, whence galleries or branches are run. (6) *Naut.* (*a*) A cockpit. (*b*) The boxed-in space for enclosing the pumps of a vessel. (*c*) A compartment admitting water, built into the hold of a fishing-vessel or sunk in a float, in which fish are preserved alive. (*d*) Same as PROPELLER-WELL.

5. A dangerous eddy or whirlpool in the sea, especially

An Old Well (Pozzo) in the Court of the Camaldoli Monastery, near Rome.

one of those off the north coast of Scotland. **6.** *Her.* A bearing representing a well-curb. [< AS. *well*, < *wellan*, well up.]

Compounds, etc.: —**absorbing well**, an excavation in the earth through which surface-water finds its way to a permeable stratum and is drained away.—**solicitor's w.**, see WELL, *n.*, 4 (3).—**well'-bont"**, *n.* Same as WELL-SMACK.—**w.-borer**, *n.* One who or that which bores wells.—**w.-boring**, *n.*—**w.-boring jar**, same as BRILL-JAR.—**w.-bucket**, *n.* A vessel used for holding water in drawing from a well, whether attached simply to a rope or string in a series on an endless chain or band.—**w.-chain**, *n.* A chain for lowering and raising well-buckets.—**w.-curb**, *n.* The frame or stone ring around the mouth of a well.—**w.-deck**, *n.* That part of the main deck of a vessel lying between a raised forecastle and a poop-deck.—**w.-decker**, *n.* A vessel having a well-deck.—**w.-drain**, *vt.* To drain by means of wells.—**w.-drain**, *n.* A drain entering a well or pit; also, a pit to receive drainage.—**w.-dressing**, *n.* A festal decoration of wells and springs with flowers and foliage; common in western Europe, as on Ascension day in parts of Derbyshire.—**w.-flowering**, *n.* Same as WELL-DRESSING.—**w.-head**, *n.* A natural source supplying water to a spring or well.—**w.-hole**, *n.* The pit or shaft of a well, or a hole resembling a well, especially a hollow space in which a counterbalancing weight moves.—**w.-house**, *n.* A covered structure built about a well's mouth and used for dairy and other purposes.—**w.-packing**, *n.* A bag of flaxseed or other absorbent material packed around the tube of an oil-well to prevent access of water to the oil in the well.—**w.-rig**, *n.* An assemblage of all mechanisms, including power-motors, necessary to drilling, casing, and finishing a tube-well.—**w.-room**, *n.* **1.** Eng.: The room over a mineral spring where its waters are served to visitors. **2.** A room enclosing a well, for protection from litter, etc. **3.** *Naut.* The cavity in the bottom of a boat that receives the drainage in order that it may be more easily scooped out.—**w.-sinker**, *n.* An excavator of wells.—**w.-sinking**, *n.*—**w.-smack**, *n.* A fishing-smack having a well. See illus. under SMACK.—**wells of Stromboli**, cavities at the summit of the volcano Stromboli, containing water, probably condensed from vapor from the interior.—**w.-spherometer**, *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.—**w.-staircase**, *n.* A spiral staircase with hollow newel; also, a flight of stairs winding in a well of a building.—**w.-sweep**, *n.* A tapering pole swung on a pivot and having the well-bucket suspended to the smaller end, so that in drawing water the heavier end may balance its weight.—**w.-tomb**, *n.* A tomb sunk in the ground or rock with lateral excavations for sepulture; common in Egypt and Phenicia.—**w.-trap**, *n.* A stench-trap having a well; the ordinary form. See TRAP[1], *n.*—**w.-tube**, *n.* A tube or tubing used to line wells.—**w.-tube filter**, a strainer on a driven well-tube to keep out grit.—**w.-tube point**, a point at the end of a perforated tube used for sinking wells.—**witches' wells**, springs at the summit of the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains.

well[2], *n.* Welfare.

well, *adv.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** In a good or excellent manner; especially, in a proper or praiseworthy manner; as, *well* done, good and faithful servant!

> For he, that runs it *well*, twice runs his race.
> COWLEY *Of Myself* st. 11.

2. Suitably to circumstances or to the state or nature of things; befittingly; as, I can not *well* abide here; he did *well* to add law to history; it may *well* be endured. **3.** Agreeably to one's wishes; in a pleasing manner; gratifyingly; as, he spoke *well* of you; come, and you will be treated *well*. **4.** In a successful manner; prosperously; also, agreeably or luxuriously; as, he does *well* at his trade; the epicure lives *well*.

> Lucretius . . . speaks of those who, so long as it went *well* with them, mocked at the gods. UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism* tr. by Smyth and Ropes, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 44. [S. '79.]

5. To a great extent or degree; very; much; greatly; highly; completely; fully; as, he is *well* known; a *well*-known man; *well* away from, or out of; *well* stricken in years. **6**†. Quite; wholly.

Well is often used as the equivalent of an affirmation, like "it is *well*" or "be it so"; still more often as an interjection, with a meaning varying according to the intonation from assent to surprise, irony, or contempt; also, as a mere prelude to some further utterance; as, *well*, let him go; *well*, that I should see such antics!

[< AS. *wel*, well, < root of WILL[1], *v.*]

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

Well and a participial adjective are joined by a hyphen when used before a noun; as, a *well*-directed blow. Many such compounds, practically self-explaining, occur or may be formed at will, as in the following list:

w.-acquainted	w.-fleshed	w.-proportioned
w.-appareled	w.-furnished	w.-read
w.-armed	w.-greaved	w.-refined
w.-attempered	w.-grounded	w.-regulated
w.-attested	w.-intentioned	w.-remembered
w.-authenticated	w.-known	w.-reputed
w.-beseeming	w.-learned	w.-rounded
w.-born	w.-looked†	w.-seeing
w.-breathed	w.-looking	w.-seeming
w.-chosen	w.-loved	w.-sifted
w.-contented	w.-made	w.-spent
w.-defined	w.-mannered	w.-timbered
w.-derived	w.-met	w.-took†
w.-deserver	w.-minded	w.-trained
w.-deserving	w.-natured	w.-tried
w.-drilled	w.-ordered	w.-tuned
w.-educated	w.-paid	w.-vowelled
w.-famed	w.-pleased	w.-warranted
w.-fed	w.-principled	w.-woven

Compounds, etc.: —**as well and as well as**, see AS. **just as w.**, same as AS WELL. See AS.—**to speak w. for**, to create a favorable impression for; be commendatory of; as, his insight speaks *well* for him.—**well'-ad-vised"**, *a.* Advantageous or wisely counseled; also, marked by prudence, consideration, or sagacity.—**w. and truly** (*Law*), conformably to duty; heedfully; used in oaths and affirmations.—**w.-aneart**, *adv.* Very soon; forthwith.—**w.-appointed**, *a.* **1.** Well equipped or properly prepared for any service; in good trim. **2**†. Auspicious; predominating.—**w.-appointedness**, *n.*—**w.-balanced**, *a.* Evenly balanced; adjusted with reference to welfare; not disordered or perverted; as, a *well-balanced* mind.—**w.-behaved**, *a.* Of good behavior; having good manners.—**w.-beloved**, *a.* Beloved greatly; very dear.—**w.-beseen**†, *a.* Well-looking; showy.—**w.-bestrutted**†, *a.* Stretched or swelled out; distended.—**w.-born**, *a.* Of good lineage; born in honorable circumstances.—**w.-bred**, *a.* **1.** Of good ancestry, of good or pure stock. **2.** Well brought up; having good manners; polite; gentlemanly.—**w.-carriaged**, *a.* Having fine deportment or stylish manners.—**w.-conditioned**, *a.* Being in a good state.—**w.-conducted**, *a.* Properly or seemly behaved; comfortably and discreetly led or managed.—**w.-deed**†, *n.* A beneficent act.—**w.-disposed**, *a.* Having a favorable disposition; having friendly or good intentions: sometimes with slight depreciation.—**w.-doer**, *n.* A performer of moral and social duties.—**w.-doing**, *a.* & *n.*—**w.-earned**, *a.* Thoroughly due, whether because of toil or conduct; as, a *well-earned* recompense.—**w.-enough**, *a.* to a tolerant satisfaction.—**w.-favored**, *a.* Of attractive appearance; handsome in person; comely.—**w.-fard**† (Scot.), **w.-faring**†.—**w.-fought**, *a.* Bravely fought.—**w.-foughten**†.—**w.-found**, *a.* Found to turn out well or to meet expectations; well provided or equipped; also, well met.—**w.-given**, *a.* Disposed to good conduct; well intentioned.—**w.-governed**, *a.* One who governs well.—**w.-graced**†, *a.* Held in favor; popular.—**w.-informed**, *a.* Having an extensive fund of information; possessing knowledge of many subjects, especially such knowledge as is of ordinary service, as opposed to abstruse knowledge.—**w.-judged**, *a.* Skilfully adapted; judiciously considered; as, a *well-judged* argument or scheme.—**w.-knit**, *a.* Firmly framed together; sinewy, as the animal body.—**w.-liking**†, *a.* In good condition; looking well.—**w.-meaner**, *n.* A person of good intentions: often implying a discrepancy of intention and performance.—**w.-meaning**, *a.* Having good intentions: often slightly derogatory.—**w.-meant**, *a.*—**w.-nigh**, *adv.* Very nearly; almost; as, *well-nigh* a thousand men.—**w.-oiled**, *a.* Flattering in form; cajoling; as, *well-oiled* phrases.—**w.-painted**, *a.* Painted cleverly or skilfully; also, well feigned.—**w.-pleasing**, [Rare.] **1.** *a.* Giving pleasure; gratifying. **11.** *n.* That which gratifies; as, a deed of *well-pleasing*.—**w.-practised**, *a.* Having skill; experienced.—**w.-read**, *a.* Having a wide knowledge of literature or books by perusal.—**w.-respected**, *a.* Highly esteemed; also, carefully estimated with respect to fact.—**w.-seen**†, *a.* Accomplished; well approved; expert.—**w.-set**, *a.* **1.** Properly established in place. **2.** [Colloq.] Well knit.—**w.-sped**, *a.* Having a prosperous issue; as, a *well-sped* cause.—**w.-spoken**, *a.* Fitly or excellently said; also, of gentle speech and manners.—**w.-thewed**, *a.* **1.** Well knit. **2.** [Rare.] Acceptable, as in form or arrangement; well mannered.—**w.-timed**, *a.* Done at a suitable or convenient time; also, keeping good time.—**w.-to-do**, *a.* In prosperous circumstances; evincing a state of comfort or wealth; as, a *well-to-do* farmer.—**w.-trod**, **w.-trodden**, *a.* Much used as a path or walk: used also figuratively; as, a *well-trodden* course of study.—**w.-turned**, *a.* **1.** Accurate or symmetrical, as work from the lathe. **2.** Gracefully or expertly contrived or executed; as, a *well-turned* epigram.—**w.-willed**†, *a.* Having good will; kindly disposed.—**w.-wilert**, *n.*—**w.-willing**, *a.*—**w.-willy**†, *a.* Well disposed.—**w.-wish**†, *n.* A kind desire.—**w.-wished**†, *a.* Attended by the good will of others.—**w.-wisher**, *n.* One who wishes well to another or to a cause.—**w.-won**, *a.* Gained by hard or honorable effort; as, his *well-won* laurels.—**w.-worn**, *a.* **1.** Impaired by use; also, made familiar or commonplace by repetition. **2.** Becomingly carried or displayed; as, *well-worn* honors.

well'a-day, wel'a-dē', *interj.* Same as WELLAWAY; the more modern form, originally a corruption influenced by such expressions as *wo's the day*.

> The book of all the world that charm'd me most
> Was,—*well-a-day*, the title-page was lost.
> COWPER *Hope* l. 428.

well'at, wel'at, wel'at, *n.* The king-parrakeet.

well'a-way, wel'a-wē', *interj.* [Archaic.] Wo is me! alas! an expression of grief. [< AS. *wā lā wā*; *wā*, wo; *lā*, lo; *wā*, wo.] **wel'a-way**†; **wele'a-way**†.

> Back, ah, come back! ah *wellaway!*
> But my love comes not any day.
> SWINBURNE *Song Before Death* st. 1.

well'-be"ing, wel'-bē'ing, *n.* The state of being well, or in good and proper condition, morally and physically; a condition of well-grounded happiness or prosperity; welfare; as, peace is requisite to *well-being*; spiritual *well-being*.

> If the honor, glory, and *well-being* of the child be dear to the parents, Great Britain should surely be more proud of the United States than of any of her colonies.
> TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 5, p. 86. [H. '60.]

well'fare†, *n.* Same as WELFARE.

well'-grass", wel'-gras', *n.* [Scot.] Same as WATER-CRESS. **well'-carse"**†; **well'-girse"**†.

Well'ing-ton boot. A boot introduced by the Duke of Wellington into the British army to displace the jack-boot. The front of the leg covered the knee, but behind it was cut away. In a modified form it is now often worn under the trousers by men in civil life.

Wel"ling-to'ni-a, wel'ing-tō'ni-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A former monotypic genus made by English botanists for the big tree (*W. gigantea*) of California, frequently cultivated in Europe: now replaced by the earlier *Sequoia*, under which it is *S. gigantea*. See SEQUOIA. The word is still used in England as a vernacular name for the tree. [< the Duke of *Wellington*.]

Wel"ling-to'ni-an, wel'ing-tō'ni-ąn, *a.* Relating to Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852), Duke of Wellington, British general and statesman, conqueror at Waterloo.

Wel'ling-tons, wel'ing-tunz, *n. pl.* Wellington boots.

well'-off", wel'-of', *a.* In comfortable circumstances; wealthy; fortunate.

well'-plight"ed[1], wel'-plait'ed, *a.* Advantageously betrothed; faithfully pledged.

well'-plight"ed[2], *a.* Properly turned or folded.

well'-spring", wel'-spring', *n.* **1.** A source of continual supply; an inexhaustible fountain: used figuratively; as, fidelity is a *well-spring* of honor.

> Man hardly hath a richer thing
> Than honest mirth, the which *well-spring*
> Watereth the roots of rejoicing.
> JOHN HEYWOOD *Be Merry Friends* st. 13.

2. [Archaic.] A place where water wells forth; spring.

well'y, wel'i, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Very nearly; well-nigh.

welm†, *vi.* Same as WALM.

wels, welz, *n.* [G.] The sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*).

welsh, welsh, *vt.* & *vi.* To cheat at a horse-race, as when a book-maker or stake-holder runs off with the wagers without adjusting the bets: indicative of the repute in England of Welshmen, or referring to a sharper named Welsh or Welch. **welch**‡.

—**welsh'er**, *n.* A sharper; cheat. **welch'er**‡.

Welsh, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Wales, the people of its native stock, or their language. **2**†. Foreign. [< AS. *welisc*, foreign, < *wealh*, foreigner.] **Welch**†.

—**Welsh Calvinistic Methodists**, a religious body arising about 1736 from a pietistic movement in the established church. It first ordained its own ministers in 1811, and in 1864 organized its first General Assembly. Called also **Welsh Presbyterians**. This body is independent of the **W. Wesleyan Methodists**, who form conferences under the system of John Wesley.—**W. flannel**, a fine fabric from the wool of Welsh sheep.—**W. glave**, same as GLAVE, 1.—**W. hook**†.—**W. mortgage**, a mortgage that states no time of payment, but conveys the estate to the mortgagee until such time as the rents shall have liquidated the debt: but at any time the mortgagor or his heirs may redeem the property.—**W. mutton**, a choice sort of mutton supplied by a breed of small sheep in Wales.—**W. parsley**† (Humorous), hemp, or the hangman's rope made of it.—**W. poppy**, a showy British perennial (*Meconopsis Cambrica*) of the poppy family, with pinnate leaves and pale-yellow flowers on long peduncles.—**W. rabbit**, see RABBIT.—**W. wig**, a worsted cap.

Welsh, *n.* **1.** The natives of Wales; especially, the Celtic race peculiar to the country, akin to the Highland Scotch, the Irish, and the Manx, and generally regarded as a remnant of the original Britons of England.

> *Wälsch* in German means originally foreigner, barbarian, and was especially applied by the Germans to the Italians. Hence, Italy is to the present day called Welschland in German. The Saxon invaders gave the same name to the Celtic inhabitants of the British isles, who are called wealh in Anglo-Saxon (pl. wealas). MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* second series, lect. viii, p. 385. [S. '75.]

2. The language of Wales; Cymric as spoken by the Welsh. See CYMRIC. Welsh is the most vigorous of the surviving Celtic tongues. About 20 weeklies and 15 monthly magazines are published in the language, and it is now taught in elementary schools in Wales. It has an ancient literature, but its modern place as a literary tongue is largely owing to a revival caused by the religious movement of the 18th century. Compare EISTEDDFOD.

> The Cymric includes the *Welsh*, with 'glosses' from the ninth century or thereabouts, and a literature from the twelfth.
> W. D. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* ch. 10, p. 183. [A. '75.]

Welch†.

Welsh'man, welsh'mąn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales. **2.** The squirrel-fish. **3.** [Southern U. S.] The large-mouthed black bass.

—**Welsh'man's-breech"es**, *n.* A plant, Dutchman's-breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*).

welsh'nut†, *n.* The European walnut (*Juglans regia*).

wel'some†, *a.* In good condition; prospering. **wel'sum**†.

—**wel'some-ly**†, *adv.*

welt[1], welt, *vt.* **1.** To sew a welt on or in; decorate with a welt; as, to *welt* a slipper. **2.** To flog severely, so as to raise swollen stripes; as, he *welted* the rascal.

welt[2], welt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To render or become limp; wilt. **2.** To turn ropy, as from decomposition, as cider or vinegar. [For WILT.] **wilt**‡.

welt[3]†, *vt.* To turn round; revolve.

welt[4]†, *imp.* of WALT, *v.*

welt, *n.* **1.** A strip of material applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it, or fastened to parts of a fabric or construction at their seam or joint; also, a covered cord or an ornamental strip sewed on a border or at a seam to give protection or greater strength. (1) In shoemaking, a strip of leather set into the seam between the edges of the upper and the outer sole, and through which they are sewed together. (2) In carpentry and sheet-iron work, a batten or strip made fast over a flush seam or butt-joint. (3) In knitting: (*a*) A flap knitted by itself and then engaged with the main body by looping or hand-knitting, as the heel-piece of a stocking. (*b*) A ribbed piece forming the finishing-end, as the end of a sleeve or sock, to keep it from rolling together. (4) A piece fastened on the edge of a glove-seam.

2. A swollen stripe on the surface of the body, as made by a lash; a wale. **3.** [Colloq.] The act of welting or lashing; a stroke; as, I gave him a *welt* with a stick. **4.** *Her.* An edge or narrow border to a charge or ordinary. [< W. *gwald*, hem.]

—**welt'-cut"ter,** *n.* A machine for notching welts for boots or shoes to make them lie smoothly when placed in position.—**w.-guide,** *n.* An attachment for placing a welt under the needle of a sewing-machine to stitch it in place.—**w.-knife,** *n.* A knife for trimming the welts of boots and shoes.—**w.-leather,** *n.* Leather fit for making shoe-welts: usually from the shoulders of hides. **w.-shoulders**‡.—**w.-machine,** *n.* A machine for cutting leather, etc., into parallel strips to be used as welts.—**w.-trimmer,** *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for boots or shoes.

wel'ter, wel'tẽr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To effect in a way marked by wallowing or floundering; as, to *welter* one's way through mud. **2**†. To roll over, as a stone.

II. *i.* **1.** To rest in a position suggestive of wallowing; lie in or in contact with a welling or turbid fluid; as, he lies *weltering* in blood.

All pale extended on their shields, And *weltering* in his gore.
PERCY *Reliques, Hermit of Warkworth* fit ii, st. 69.

2. To roll or tumble about in or as in a fluid or something foul; wallow: often used figuratively.

Whatever Hell may be, we do not believe that it is like the Hell of Dante . . . where souls *welter* in the crimson ooze of Phlegethon. FARRAR *Sermons, etc., in Am., Dante* p. 324. [E. P. D. '86.]

3. To roll over or onward, or tumble about, as waves; move with heaving and swelling rolls; be in a state of tumultuous or unsteady action.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and swashes, and tosses, and turns.
LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. i, st. 1.

[ME. *welteren*, for *walteren*, freq. of *walten*, < AS. *wealtan*, roll.]

wel'ter, *n.* **1.** A rolling movement, as of waves; surging or wallowing; hence, commotion; confusion; turmoil; as, the *welter* of the waters; the *welter* of the passions.

A *welter* of internal and external intrigue.
ARCH. FORBES *Afghan Wars* ch. 3, p. 40. [S. '92.]

2. That in which weltering is done; a wallow; slough; as, the *welter* of vice. **3.** *Sporting.* An element of some compounds (see below), in which the allusion is perhaps to the heavier motion of the contestants, or possibly from a corruption of *swelter*, the condition naturally resulting from unusual weights.—**welter-race",** *n.* A race in which welter-weights impede the racers.—**w.-stakes,** *n. pl.* The sums wagered on a welter-race.—**w.-weight,** *n.* **1.** An extra weight borne by horses, as in steeplechases and hurdle-races. **2.** *Pugilism.* A boxer whose fighting weight is from 135 to 154 pounds.

The following boxers will participate, . . . John McMahon, *ex*-champion *welter-weight*; . . . the Sylvan A. C. midgets, and many others. *New-York Tribune* Mar. 19, '92, p. 5, col. 4.

welth, welth'y. Wealth, wealthy. PHIL. SOC.

welt'ing, welt'ing, *n.* **1.** Same as WELT, 1. **2.** A flogging.

Wel-witsch'i-a, wel-wich'i-ạ, *C. E.*[1] *W.* (wel-vich'i-ạ, *E.*[2]). *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of remarkable gymnospermous plants of the joint-fir family (*Gnetaceæ*), of southwestern tropical Africa. Its one species (*W. mirabilis*) has a trunk often 5 or 6 feet across and only 1 foot high, with the original cotyledons 6 feet long and 2 or 3 feet wide, persisting for years, then splitting up into threads. It has but two leaves, and bears dicecious flowers under brilliant scarlet scales. [< Dr. F. *Welwitsch*, Austrian botanist (1806–'72), its discoverer.]

wem†, *vt.* To spot; blemish; corrupt.

wem[1]†, *n.* A spot; scar; fault. **weamt; wemmet.**
—**wem'less**†, *a.*—**wem'my**†, *a.*

wem[2]†, *n.* The abdomen; womb. **wamet; weamt.**

wen[1], wen, *n.* **1.** A circumscribed, indolent, encysted tumor containing liquid or a substance resembling suet, occurring commonly on the scalp. **2.** [Rare.] A goiter. **3.** Hence, any protuberance or prominence. [< AS. *wen*, wart.] **wen'ny**‡.—**wen'nish,** *a.* Resembling a wen; affected with wens.

wen[2], *n.* An old Anglo-Saxon runic letter equivalent to *w*. See RUNE.

wench, wench, *vi.* To keep company with lewd women.
—**wench'er,** *n.*—**wench'ing,** *n.*

wench, *n.* **1.** A damsel or young woman of lowly condition; female servant; serving-maid: now archaic, provincial, or contemptuous.

Ridiculous ! Beauty indeed ! a country *wench* a beauty !
FIELDING *Joseph Andrews* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 205. [R. & S.]

2. [Archaic.] Any female child, without disparaging sense; a maiden; girl; young woman.

Know, gentle *wench*, it small avails my mood.
SHAKESPEARE *Lucrece* st. 182.

3. [Colloq., U. S.] A negress or negro serving-maid or -woman. **4**†. A woman of ill fame; prostitute; also, a mistress. **5**†. A child, whether boy or girl. [ME. *wenche*, < *wenchel*, child, < AS. *wencel*, orphan; cp. *wencel*, weak.] **wen'cel**†; **wenche**†.
—**wench'-like",** *a.* Resembling a wench.
—**wench'less,** *a.* Being without a wench.

wend[1], wend, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go or proceed on; direct or turn, as one's course or steps.

Long trains of 'prairie-schooners' might be seen . . . *wending* their way slowly through passes in the Rocky Mountains.
A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch. 24, p. 145. [L. P. CO.]

2†. To turn round; turn; direct.

II. *i.* **1.** To direct one's course; make one's way; go; pass; proceed. **2**†. To turn about; veer. **3**†. To disappear; vanish. [< AS. *wendan*, < *windan*, turn.]

wend[2]†, *imp.* of WEEN, *v.* **wendet.**

Wend[1], *n.* **1.** One of the Lusatian branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Saxony and Prussia. Called also **Sorb.** **2.** Sometimes, a Slovene: an objectionable use. **3**†. Any Slav: an early German name. [< G. *Wende.*]

wend[2]†, *n.* A certain quantity or circuit of ground.

Wend'ic, wend'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Wends; Wendish. **2.** Same as WINDIC: loose usage.

Wend'ish, wend'ish, *a.* Same as WENDIC.

Wend'ish, *n.* The language of the Wends; Lusatian: having two dialects, one allied to Polish, the other to Czech: belonging to the West Slavonic branch of the Windic class of Aryan languages.

wene†, *v.* & *n.* Same as WEEN.

Wen'lock group. A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain. See GEOLOGY.

wen'nel†, *n.* A weanling.

we-no'na, we-nō'nạ, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A small lead-colored charinoid snake (*Charina bottæ* or *plumbea*) of California and Mexico.

went[1], went, *vi.* An obsolete imperfect of *wend*, now used as imperfect of *go*. See GO; WEND.

went[2]†, *imp.* & *pp.* of WEEN, *v.* **wentet.**

went†, *n.* **1.** A turning; winding; hence, a tossing or rolling. **2.** A passage; course. **3.** A furlong of land.

wen'tle, wen'tl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To turn or roll.

wen'tle-trap", wen'tl-trap', *n.* A scalarioid univalve, having a turreted many-whorled shell; winding-stair shell; ladder-shell. [< G. *wendeltreppe*, < *wendel*, a turning (< *wenden*, cause to turn, < *winden*, turn), + *treppe*, step.]

A Wentletrap (*Scalaria pourtalesi*).

wep†, *imp.* of WEEP, *v.*

wepe'ly†, *a.* Causing tears; pathetic.

wep'ent, *n.* Weapon. **wep'net**; **wep'pont**; **wep'pyn**†.

wep'on, *n.* Weapon. PHIL. SOC.

wept, wept, *imp.* & *pp.* of WEEP, *v.*

wer, *v.* Were. PHIL. SOC.

wer[1]†, *n.* **1.** A man. **2.** Same as WERGILD. **weret.**

wer[2]†, *n.* Same as WEIR.

wer, wẽr, *pron.* [Dial.] Our.

werch†, *v.* & *n.* Work. **werche**†.

were[1], wẽr (XIII). Indicative plural and subjunctive in both numbers of WAS, imp. of BE, *v.* See WAS. [< AS. *wǣron*, pl. pret. ind. *wǣre*, subj. pret. < *wesan*, be.]

were[2], *vt.* Same as WEAR[1] & WEAR[2].

were[1]†, *n.* Same as WEIR.

were[2]†, *n.* Same as WAR.

wer'ent. Same as WERE: form of BE, *v.*

were'na, wẽr'nạ, *vt.* [Scot.] Were not. **war'na**‡.

were'wolf", wir'wulf", *n.* Same as WERWOLF.

wer'gild", wẽr'gild', *n.* *AS.* & *Teut. Law.* A fine, or pecuniary compensation prescribed for homicide or other crime against the person, in lieu of other punishment. [< AS. *wergild*, < *wer*, man, + *gild*, payment, < *gildan*, pay.] **were'geld"**†; **were'gild"**‡; **wer'gelt"**‡.

wer'ish†, *a.* Same as WEARISH.—**wer'ish-ness**†, *n.*

werk†, *v.* & *n.* Work. **werke**†.

wern'ard†, *n.* One who lies; a deceiver.

werne†, *vt.* To refuse; deny.

Wer-ne'ri-an, wẽr-nī'ri-ạn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817) or his theories: opposed to *Huttonian; Plutonic.* See NEPTUNIAN. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Werner's geological views; a Neptunist.

wer'ner-ite, wẽr'nẽr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, white, or of various light shades, transparent to subtranslucent sodium-calcium-aluminum chlor-silicate, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Werner*; see WERNERIAN.] **scap'o-lite**‡.

we-roo'le, we-rū'lẹ, *n.* [Austral.] The varied lorikeet (*Ptilosclera versicolor*) of northern Australia.

wer'o-wance, wer'o-wons, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A war-chief.

With all the Southern Indians the [Maryland] colonists lived in unbroken friendship from the very first purchase of land from the 'Emperor' of Pascataway and the *werowance* of Yoacomico.
The Nation [New York] Apr. 6, '93, p. 261, col. 3.

werre†, *n.* War.

wer'reie†, *vt.* To war against. **war'ray**†; **wer'reyt.**

werset, *a.* & *adv.* Worse.

wersh, wẽrsh, *a.* [Scot.] Tasteless; insipid. **warsh**‡.

werst, wẽrst, *n.* Same as VERST.

wert, wẽrt, *2d per. sing. ind.* & *subj.* of WAS, *v.*

wert†, *n.* A wart.

werth'e-man-ite, wẽrt'ẹ-man-ait *or* vert', *n.* *Mineral.* A white hydrous aluminum sulfate ($H_8Al_2SO_9$), found massive. [< A. *Wertheman.*]

Wer-the'ri-an, wẽr-ti'ri-ạn *or* vert-ī'ri-ạn, *a.* Resembling or in the style of Werther, the hero of Goethe's sentimental romance "The Sorrows of Young Werther," published in 1774; love-lorn; extravagantly or morbidly sentimental.—**Wer'ther-ism,** *n.*

wer'welst, *n. pl.* *Her.* Varvels.

wer'wolf", wẽr'wulf", *n.* [WER'WOLVES", *pl.*] *Folk-lore.* A person who, according to medieval superstition, became voluntarily or involuntarily a wolf, and in that form practised cannibalism; a man-wolf; lycanthrope. [< AS. *werwulf*, < *wer*, man, + *wulf*, wolf.] **war'-wolf"**†; **wehr'wolf"**‡; **were'wolf"**‡.
—**wer'wolf-ish, were'wolf-ish,** *a.*—**wer'-wolf-ism,** *n.* Lycanthropy. **were'wolf-ism**‡.

we'ry†, *a.* Weary.

wer'y-an"glet, *n.* Same as WARRIANGLE.

we'sand†, *n.* Same as WEASAND. **we'sant**†; **we'sil**†.

we'se, wīz. **1.** [Negro Dial., U. S.] We is: a corruption of *we are*; as, *we'se* going. **2.** [Scot.] We shall.

wesh†, *imp.* of WASH, *v.* **wessh**†.

Wes'ley-an, wes'lẹ-ạn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wesley, one of the founders of Methodism (1703–'91), or to his brother Charles; especially, relating to John Wesley or to those Methodists who adhere to his "Rules" of 1743, or the "Large Minutes" of 1797. **II.** *n.* A Wesleyan Methodist. See METHODIST.

Wes'ley-an-ism, wes'lẹ-ạn-izm, *n.* The system of discipline, polity, and mode of life with the Arminian theology inculcated by John Wesley and observed by the Wesleyan Methodists.

west†, *vi.* To wester.

west, west, *a.* **1.** Located at the west; moving in a westerly direction, as in a journey; facing the west; as, a *west* window. **2.** Coming from the west; as, the *west* wind. **3.** *Eccl.* Opposite the high altar of a church.
—**West End,** the fashionable part of London, westward from Charing Cross in the vicinity of St. James's Park, Green Park, and Hyde Park: with the definite article.

west, *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is exactly opposite the east; that point where the sun sets at the equinoxes: in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point. **2.** Any region in the western part of a country, or to the westward of another; as, the *west* of England. Specifically: (1) [W-] Same as OCCIDENT, 1: opposed to *Orient.* (2) The western hemisphere. (3) [W-] [U. S.] Formerly, that part of the country west of the Alleghany Mountains: still loosely so used; as, the Queen City of the *West* (Cincinnati); now, usually, the region beginning with the prairies and extending to the Pacific or to the Pacific slope of the Sierra Nevadas, especially the northwestern part of this region. Compare EAST.

Few people even know the true definition of the term '*West*'; and where is its location ? phantom-like it flies before us as we travel. CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. i, letter ix, p. 62. [H. G. B. '57.]

3. *Eccl.* (1) In a church building, the direction faced when standing with the back to the principal altar. (2) [W-] Same as WESTERN CHURCH. See CHURCH. [< AS. *west*, west, < √ *was*, dwell.]

—**Empire of the West,** same as WESTERN EMPIRE. See EMPIRE.—**w. by north, w. by south, w.-northwest, w.-southwest,** see illus. of POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.

west, *adv.* **1.** In a westerly direction. **2.** *Eccl.* In a direction opposite to the altar; toward the nave as seen from the altar.—**west'a-bout",** *adv.* Westwardly.

west'-bound", west'-bound', *a.* Going, intended, or intending to go west; as, a *west-bound* train or tourist.

west'en†, *n.* A desert; waste.

west'er, west'ẽr, *vt.* [Archaic.] To turn, trend, or shift to the west: now chiefly in the present participle. **west'ret.**

On the slopes of *westering* knolls. WHITTIER *The Vanishers* st. 6.

west'er-ling†, *n.* One who comes from a western region. Compare EASTERLING.

west'er-ly, west'ẽr-li, *a.* Lying in, directed or inclining toward, coming from, or exposed toward the west; approximately western; as, a *westerly* course or wind.

west'er-ly, *adv.* Westward.

west'ern, west'ẽrn, *a.* **1.** Being in the west or in a westerly region; of or pertaining to the west; moving or directed toward the west; occidental. **2.** [W-] Proceeding from, arising in, or characteristic of the West; as, *Western* troops; *Western* energy. **3.** Sinking, as the sun about to set; declining; waning. [< AS. *westerne*, < *west*, west.]

—**Western daisy,** a low leafy-stemmed annual or biennial (*Bellis integrifolia*), found in wet prairies from Kentucky to Texas, a congener of the garden or English daisy and the only American species of the genus. It has pale violet-purple rays.—**W. Reserve** (*U. S. Hist.*), that part of the public lands in Ohio claimed by Connecticut under her charter of 1662 and reserved to her by compromise under the Articles of Confederation. It began at the Pennsylvania boundary, extended 120 miles westward, and comprised 3,667,000 acres. In 1800 Connecticut surrendered her jurisdiction to Ohio, having devoted the proceeds of sales of this land to her school fund. Other parcels of land in New York belonged to the Connecticut reservation and were disposed of in the same way.
—**W. States** [U. S.], an indefinite number of States of the American Union lying in the west. Originally, all the States west of the Appalachian range were called *Western*. The term had no legal definition at any time, and with the peopling of the Mississippi valley the tendency has been to restrict the name to States north of the old line of slave territory and west of the Mississippi, as far as the Pacific States. States south of the old line and west of the Mississippi are called *Southwestern States*.

west'ern, *n.* **1.** One who lives in the Occident, as distinguished from one who lives in the Orient. **2.** [W-] A person identified with the Western Church.
—**west'ern-er,** *n.* One who dwells in a western region, especially in the western part of the United States.—**west'ern-ism,** *n.* That which distinctively characterizes western people, particularly pronunciation, idiom, manner, etc.: applied specifically to the people of the so-called Western States of the American Union.

I know that she's impulsive, and she's free in her manners with strangers; but I suppose that's her *Westernism*.
HOWELLS *Dr. Breen's Practice* ch. 1, p. 19. [O. & CO. '81.]

—**west'ern-most",** *a. superl.* Most remotely west.
west'most"‡ [Rare].

West"-In'di-an, west'-in'di-ạn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the West Indies. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the West Indies.

west'ing, west'ing, *n.* Distance accomplished toward the west or lying between an east and a west point; in navigation, the amount by which a ship has increased her west longitude from a specified meridian.

west'ling, west'ling, *a.* [Scot. or Archaic.] Western; westerly. **-west'ling,** *adv.* Westward. **west'lines**‡; **west'lins**‡.

west'ling, *n.* A westerner.

west'ward, west'word, *a.* Tending or lying toward the west; as, *westward* progress. [< AS. *westweard*, < *west*, west, + *-weard*, -ward.]
—**west'ward, west'wards,** *adv.* Toward the west.—**west'ward-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Westerly.—**west'ward-ly,** *adv.* In a westerly direction.

west'y, west'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dizzy; giddy.

wet, wet, *vt.* [WET'TED or WET; WET'TING.] **1.** To moisten or saturate with liquid, especially water; sprinkle or pour water upon; immerse in water or other liquid; as, he was *wet* by the shower. **2.** [Slang.] To moisten with drink; hence, to toast or drink on account of; as, to *wet* his diploma. [< AS. *wǣtan*, < *wǣt*, wet.] **wete**†.

Synonyms: see DRENCH.

—**to wet down paper** (*Print.*), to make paper uniformly moist to prepare it for printing: a process now used only for coarse work.—**to wet one's line,** to cast one's fish-line into the water; angle; fish.

wet, *a.* **1.** Moistened or saturated with a liquid, especially water; covered with or containing moisture; as, a *wet* floor; *wet* clothing. **2.** Marked by showers, or by heavy and continuous rainfall; showery; rainy; as, April is a *wet* month; the *wet* season of the tropics. **3.** Of the nature of water; moistening; as, *wet* mist. **4.** Containing a supply of water for a specific use; as, a *wet* gasmeter. **5.** *Chem.* Treated or separated by means of liquid reagents; as, the method of *wet* analysis. **6.** [Colloq.] Plied with liquor; tipsy.

Some men are like musical glasses: — to produce their finest tones, you must keep them *wet*. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 20, '34.

7. [Slang, U. S.] Favoring the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; opposed to prohibition; as, a *wet* town. [< AS. *wǣt*, wet, akin to WATER.] **wete**†.

Compounds, etc.:—**a wet boat,** a boat that takes water readily in or over its bows.—**a wet day,** a rainy day. —**wet bob** (Slang, Eton College), a student addicted to boating rather than land-sports.—**wet-broke",** *n. Paper-making.* Pulp in process of manufacture, in the condition in which it leaves the dandy-roll.—**wet-cup,** *n. Surg.* A cupping-glass used in wet-cupping.—**wet-cupping,** *n.* The process of applying a cupping-glass after making scarification.—**wet goods** (Slang, U. S.), alcoholic liquors.—**wet method** (*Chem.*), see WET, *a.*, 5.—**wet-pack,** *n.* A pack of sheets dipped in water, wrapped round a patient and covered in with blankets: a hydropathic treatment for inducing perspiration.—**wet plate** (*Phot.*), a sensitized collodion plate exposed in the camera while the collodion is moist.—**wet-press,** *n.* The second press for draining hand-made paper.—**wet provisions** (*Naut.*), salt beef and pork, vinegar, molasses, canned beef, and spirits.—**wet Quaker**†, a Quaker who does not conform strictly to the discipline of his sect.—**wet-salter**†, *n.* A dealer in wet provisions.—**wet-shod,** *a.* Having wet shoes on the feet. —**wet-shot,** *a.* [Prov. Eng or Rare.] Growing in or shut up by wet soil.

wet, wet, *n.* **1.** A considerable degree of moisture; wetness, or that which wets; especially, rain.

The Manager of the Colliery ploughed through the *wet* towards the Tarachunda River swelling between its soppy banks.
KIPLING *Soldiers Three, At Twenty-two* p. 299. [L. CO.]

2. [Slang.] A drinking of liquor, or a drink. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] One who favors the licensing of the sale of intoxicants. [< AS. *wǽta, < wǽt,* wet.]

—wet'-bird", *n.* (Gt. Brit.) The chaffinch: so called because its cry is supposed to foretell rain.

wete†, *vt. & vi.* To know.

wete²†, *vt. & vi.* To wet.

weth'er, wedh'gr, *n.* A castrated ram. [< AS. *wiðer,* wether.] —**weth'er-head"ed,** *a.* Having a sheepish look.—**w.-hog,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young wether.

weth'er, weth'erd. Weather, weathered. PHIL. Soc.

we'ting†, *n.* Knowledge.

wet'ly, wet'li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a wet or tearful way.

wet'ness, wet'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being wet; also, supersaturation, as of steam.

Many fungi flourish in proportion to the *wetness* of the season, or dampness of the locality.
M. C. COOKE *Microscopic Fungi* ch. 6, p. 81. [HAR. & B. '78.]

wet'-nurse", wet'-nûrs', *vt.* **1.** To serve as wet-nurse to. **2.** Figuratively, to take under special or tender care; coddle.

wet'-nurse", *n.* **A woman who is hired to suckle the** babe of another woman.

wet'ter, wet'gr, *n.* One who wets, as paper for printing.

wet'ter-off", wet'gr-ôf', *n.* In glass-blowing, the man who, with a wet tool, detaches the bottle from the blower's pipe.

wet'ting, wet'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wets. **2.** A liquid, as water, used in moistening something, as flour in bread-making.—**wet'ting-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for dampening paper, as for newspapers, before printing, by means of a wet cylinder or a spray of water.—**w.-out steep,** same as ROT-STEEP.—**w.-trough,** *n. Print.* A trough used for dipping paper.

wet'tish, wet'ish, *a.* Slightly wet; moist; damp.

weve†, *vt.* Same as WAIVE and WEAVE.

wexe†, *vi.* Same as WAX².

wey, we, *vt. & n.* [Scot. or Obs.] To weigh. **weye**†.

wey¹, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A unit of weight; also, a unit of measure. See WEIGHT; MEASURE. **2.** Sixty cases of window-glass. [< AS. *wæg,* < *wegan,* carry.]

wey²†, *n.* Same as WAY.

wey'ere†, *n.* A weigher.

wey'le†, *vt. & vi.* To wail.

wey'le-way†, *interj.* Same as WELLAWAY.

weyve†, *vt.* To waive.

we'zand†, *n.* Weasand.

wha, hwô, *pron.* [Scot.] Who.

whaap, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Same as WHAUP¹.

whack, hwak, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To strike forcibly, as with an audible blow; slap, thwack; as, he *whacked* the man with a club. **2.** [Slang.] To share; as, *whack* your plunder; also, to pay: with *down.*

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To beat anything with resounding blows. **2.** [Slang.] To settle accounts; also, to share: sometimes with *up.* [For THWACK, *v.*, & AS *thæccan,* beat.

—**to whack away,** to strike heavily and continuously.

whack, *n.* **1.** A forcible and resounding blow; thwack. **2.** [Slang.] A share; portion. **3.** [Slang.] A turn or spell; effort or trial; as, the beggar took a *whack* at the wood-pile. **4.** [Slang.] **A hit or stroke of fortune.**

It was a lucky *whack* for me that I got here to-day, and in time to save the mine. T. A. JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain, La Mina De Los Padres* p. 211. [A. '91.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] Appetite.

—**out of whack** [Colloq.], out of order.

whack'er, hwak'gr, *n.* [Slang.] An unusually huge or horrendous thing; a whopper.

whack'ing, hwak'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Strikingly large; whopping; as, a *whacking* lie: sometimes used adverbially; as, *whacking* tall.

The perversion of my niece Christy to the ancient Popish faith by a certain *whacking* priest in our neighborhood.
Scott Quentin Durward pref., p. 16. [D. F. & CO.]

wha-hoo', hwô-hû', *n.* [Am. Ind.] Same as WAHOO, 2.

whai"n-pu'-sais, hwaĭ'o-pû'-saĭs, *n.* [S. Am.] A cebold monkey (genus *Callithrix*).

whai'sle, hwa'zl, *vi.* [Scot.] To breathe hard or roughly; wheeze: **whai'zle:.**

whake, hwak, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To quake; tremble.

—**wha'ker,** *n.* A trembler.

whale, hwāl, *vt.* [WHALER; WHA'LING.] To engage in the capture of whales.

whale, *vt.* [Colloq.] To strike as if to produce wales or stripes; flog; wale. [For WALE, *v.*]

whale, *n.* A cetaceous mammal, of fish-like form, especially one of the larger pelagic species, or a whalebone whale. Whales have the fore limbs developed as broad flattened paddles and the hind limbs absent, skin devoid of hair, except a few bristles in the region of the mouth, and a thick layer of fat or blubber immediately beneath the skin serving as a protection from cold. The nostrils open near the top of the head. The existing whales are divided into *Denticete* or **toothed whales,** as the bottle-nosed or zyphioid whales, the sperm-whales, dolphins, etc., and the **whalebone-whales** or *Mystacete,* as the right whales, rorquals, humpbacks, etc. (See RIGHT WHALE; RORQUAL; SPERM-WHALE.) Whales are economically valuable chiefly for their oil and whalebone. They have been hunted for these from very ancient times, and in the 18th century and the first half of the 19th the whale-fishery was one of the most important industries, but it has declined, owing to the use of substitutes for whale-oil and whalebone. For method of capture, see HARPOON. [< AS. *hwæl,* whale.]

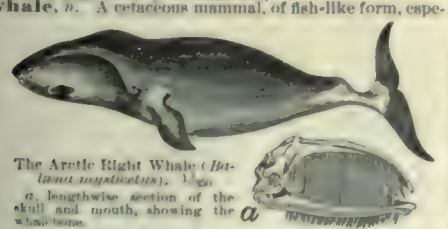

The Arctic Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*). 1/60

a, lengthwise section of the skull and mouth, showing the whalebone.

Compounds, etc.:—**to bone a whale,** to lodge a harpoon on a bone so that its hold is insecure.—**whale's bar"na-cle,** *n.* A coronuloid cirriped parasitic on whales.—**w.-bird,** *n.* **1.** One of various oceanic birds that assemble about a dead whale; especially, an antarctic petrel of the genus *Prion.* **2.** [Labrador.] The red phalarope. **3.** [Local, Canada.] The turnstone.—**w.-brit,** *n.* Same as BRIT, *n.*, 1.—**w.-built,** *a.* Built like a whaleboat.—**w. calf,** a young whale.—**w.-feed,** *n.* [New Zealand.] A small shrimp associating in immense numbers; brit.—**w.-fin,** *n.* Whalebone in blades or plates; baleen: a commercial term originating in an error.—**w.-fisher,** *n.* A person whose business is taking whales; whaler.—**w.-fishery,** *n.* **1.** The business or pursuit of capturing whales. **2.** The place where whale-fishing is carried on. —**w.-flea,** *n.* A whale-louse.—**w.-food,** *n.* Same as BRIT, *n.*, 1. **whale's-food**†.—**w.-foots,** *n.* A residuary product in refining whale-oil, used for soap-makers and tanners.—**w.-head,** *n.* The shoebill or whale-headed stork. See illus. under SHOEBILL.—**w.-hunter,** *n.* One who kills whales; a whaler; whale-fisher.—**w.-lance,** *n.* The spear used in killing a whale. See LANCE, 3.—**w.-line,** *n.* The line attached to a harpoon, by which a whale is held fast to a boat; harpoon-line.—**w.-louse,** *n.* A small crustacean parasitic on whales, as a cyamid.—**w.-man,** *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] One engaged in work on or about a whaler.—**w.-oil,** *n.* See OIL.—**w.-rind,** *n.* The skin of a whale.—**whale's-bone**†, *n.* Ivory: the sperm-whale's teeth having been once regarded as the chief source of ivory.—**w.-shark,** *n.* **1.** A very large harmless rhinodontoid shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) of warm seas, attaining a length of 70 feet. **2.** The basking shark.—**w.-ship,** *n.* A vessel built and equipped for whaling: whaler.—**w.-shot,** *n.* Spermaceti: an old name, due to its granulated appearance.—**w.-soap,** *n.* A residuary product in refining sperm-oil, used for scouring woolens and the like.—**whale's-tongue",** *n.* A balanoglossid.—**w.-tallow,** *n.* The somewhat solid product obtained from cold sperm-oil by pressure; crude spermaceti.

whale'back", hwāl'bak', *n.* **1.** A form of vessel having the main decks covered in and rounded over, sometimes with upper works: for use in rough seas, the waves passing completely over it without resistance.

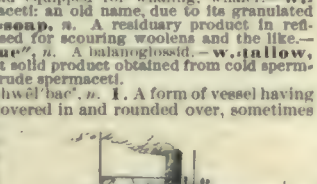

A Whaleback.

For a year or two the grain and ore carrying of the Great Lakes has been employing, in constantly increasing numbers, a new form of barge called the *whaleback.*
Review of Reviews Sept., '91, p. 326.

2. Same as TURTLEBACK.—**whale'backed",** *a.* **1.** Having a ridge suggesting the back of a whale: said of mountains. **2.** Having a whaleback or turtleback: said of a ship or steamer.

whale'boat", hwāl'bōt', *n.* A long clinker-built boat, sharp at both ends, steered with a rudder or an oar, and rather deep for its width: so called because used in whale-fishing. These boats are single- or double-banked; they are good surf-boats, and are carried on men-of-war and large steamers as lifeboats. See illus. under BOAT.

whale'bone", hwāl'bōn', *n.* **1.** The horny substance developed in the form of flattened horny plates from the palate of the whalebone-whales or mysticetes; baleen. The plates serve to strain out the small mollusks, crustaceans, and fish on which the whale feeds. See WHALE.

Whalebone . . . is improperly named, since it has none of the properties of bone: its correct name is baleen. JOHN TIMBS *Popular Errors Explained* pt. ii, p. 151. [T. & B. '61.]

2. A strip of whalebone, such as is used to stiffen dress-bodies, fans, etc. **3.** A riding-whip of baleen. **4**†. Same as WHALE'S-BONE.—**whale'bone-whale",** *n.* A mysticetous cetacean having plates of whalebone developed from the palate, and no teeth.

whale'fish"†, *n.* A whale.

whale'man, hwāl'man, *n.* [WHALE'MEN, *pl.*] One who captures whales; a whale-hunter; whaler.

wha'ler¹, hwā'gr, *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in whaling.

And true and free the hands must be
That hold the *whaler's* helm!
HOLMES *Voyage of the Good Ship Union* st. 5.

wha'ler², *n.* [Slang.] A whaling thing; whopper; whacker.

wha'ler-y, hwā'gr-i, *n.* The whale-fishery.

wha'ling, hwā'ling, *a.* [Slang.] Surprisingly large or good of its kind; whacking; whopping.

wha'ling¹, *n.* The act or industry of capturing whales; whale-fishing.—**wha'ling-gun",** *n.* A gun fitted for firing a harpoon or other projectile at whales. See illus. under HARPOON.—**wha'ling-man,** *n.* A whaleman.—**w.-master,** *n.* The captain of a whaler, or a man in charge of a whaling-station.—**w.-rocket,** *n.* A rocket, carrying an explosive lance and a line, fired into whales from a rocket-gun.—**w.-station,** *n.* A place on shore to which whales are taken to be cut up and the oil tried out.

wha'ling², *n.* A whipping; flogging.

whall, hwôl, *n.* Wall-eye, as in horses. **whaul**†.

whal'la-bee, *n.* Same as WALLABY.

whal'ly†, *a.* Of a greenish-white color.

whal'y, hwā'li, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to whales.

whame, hwām, *n.* A breeze-fly (*Tabanus*).

wham'mel, hwam'el, *vt.* [Dial.] Same as WHEMMEL.

whamp, hwomp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A wasp. **2.** A child.

whan-pee', hwan-pī', *n.* Same as WAMPEE.

whan†, *adv.* When.

whang, hwang, *v.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat, especially with resonance; bang. **2.** To slice, especially in large pieces. **II.** *i.* To make a thumping or banging noise. [For WHACK.]

whang¹, *n.* **1.** A buckskin or leather thong. **2.** Same as WHANG-LEATHER. [For THONG.]

—**whang'-leath"er,** *n.* A leather made for belt-lacings, thongs, etc.: commonly calfskin, but sometimes of skins of other small quadrupeds.

whang², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A beating or banging; heavy blow; whack. **2.** [Scot.] A big slice or piece, as of bread or cheese; chunk. **3**†. [Local, U. S.] A house-cleaning party.

whang'doo"dle, hwang'dū'dl, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** An imaginary nondescript creature. **2.** One who pounds a pulpit; a ranter.

whan'gam, hwan'gum, *n.* [Nonce-word.] A rapacious creature of any sort: a word used by Goldsmith.

whan'ghee, hwan'gī, *n.* [Chin.] Same as WANGHEE.

whank, hwank, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHANG².

whap, whap'per, etc. Same as WHOP, etc.

whap'pet†, hwop'gt, *n.* [Dial.] A mean, snarling dog; cur. Compare WHIPPET.

whap'pet², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A blow on the ear.

wha-pu'ka, hwa-pū'ka, *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as HAPUKA. **wha-pu'kee**†.

whar, hwôr, *adv.* [Dial.] Where.

wha're, hwā'ré, *n.* [Maori.] A dwelling. **whar'ry**†.

wharf, hwôrf, *vt.* **1.** To deposit upon a wharf; moor to a wharf. **2.** To protect, as a bank, by building a wharf; construct wharfing on.

wharf, *n.* [WHARFS or WHARVES, *pl.*] **1.** A landing-place for vessels and their cargoes: in the United States usually constructed of piling, braced and covered with timbers, and often filled in with stone or earth; in Europe more commonly of solid masonry. A projecting wharf is called a *pier;* one that is parallel with the shore, a *quay.* **2**†. A river-bank; also, the seashore. [< AS. *hwerf,* dam, turning, < *hweorfan,* turn.]

—**wharf'-boat",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A barge or float with a platform, used as a landing-stage for men and freight on rivers where the water-level is changeful, and usually connected with the shore or levee by a bridge. **2.** A boat employed about a wharf.—**wharf'man,** *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] One engaged in work on or about a wharf.—**wharf'mas"ter,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A wharfinger.—**w.-rat,** *n.* **1.** A rat that inhabits wharves; especially, the brown or Norway rat. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A man or boy who loiters habitually about wharves, especially with thievish intent.

wharf'age, hwôrf'ĕj, *n. Com.* **1.** Money paid or charged for the privilege of landing goods upon a wharf, or of loading a vessel moored thereat.

Asa Cantling writes me that the Merry Chanter has been lying at his wharf for three years: that he wants to be paid the *wharfage* that is due him. STOCKTON *Merry Chanter* p. 5. [C. CO.]

2. Wharf accommodations for shipping at a port; as, New York furnishes excellent *wharfage.*

wharf'ing, hwôrf'ing, *n.* **1.** Materials used in constructing a wharf; any wharf-like structure; wharves collectively. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* Piling driven in a line to give a protective facing to a bank.

wharf'ing-er, hwôrf'ing-gr, *n.* One who keeps a wharf for landing or receiving goods for hire.

wharl, hwārl, *C.* (hwôrl, *E. I. W.*), *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To speak with a burr or a guttural sounding of the letter *r.*

wharl¹, *n.* Same as BURR², 1. **wharle**†; **wharl'ing**†.

wharl², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whorl of a spindle; a spindle.

wharp, hwôrp, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An alluvial sand from the Trent valley, used for polishing. [For WARP.]

whar'row-spin"dle, hwar'o-spin'dl, *n. Her.* A form of fusil, but oval like a spindle, covered with thread.

whart, hwôrt, *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To thwart.

Whar-to'ni-an, hwôr-tō'ni-an, *a.* Discovered by or named for Thomas Wharton, an English anatomist (1610?–'73): as, the *Whartonian* duct.

what, hwot, *a.* **1.** In interrogative construction, asking for information that will specify the person or thing qualified by it; as, of *what* poet were you speaking? *what* flag is that? *what* weight? **2.** How surprising, ridiculous, great, or the like: used in exclamation to express excess or something exceptional in the characteristics of the person or thing qualified: commendatory or the reverse according to circumstances; as, *what* an actor he was! *what* genius! *what* a racket that boy is making! *what* coffee!

What pious men in the parlor will vote for *what* reprobates at the polls! EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Fate* p. 30. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

3. How much: an ambiguous use; as, *what* money have you?

What may be used in an object clause in any of the senses defined above, and the clause in which it is so used may be regarded as a dependent question; as, I know *what* flag it is; I told him *what* a mistake he was making. Compare WHAT, *pron.*—**what time**†, when.

what†, *n.* Something; a certain portion; a bit.

what, *pron.* **I.** *interrog.* Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like; which particular touching the individuality, nature, quantity, kind, or the like: asking for some specification concerning persons or things referred to: used in absolute interrogation; as, *what* was that? *what* can I do to help you? who and *what* is he? When used of persons, it ordinarily implies some shade of contempt.

In this sense *what* is used elliptically for "what did you say?" or in surprise or indignation; as, *what!* did he really say that? Formerly it was used as a common introductory expletive like *well,* especially in a summons, as in the phrase *what, ho!* [*What, who,* and *which* were all originally interrogatives only, and their interrogative and relative senses often mingle and pass into each other, so as not to be easily distinguished.]

II. *rel.* **1.** That which: a double relative, equivalent to a demonstrative followed by a simple relative: often equivalent to a use of the interrogative in a dependent question (see note under WHAT, *a.*); as, tell me *what* it is; I am not afraid of *what* he can do; *what* followed occupied little time.

Man is glorious and happy, not by *what* he has, but by *what* he is. CHANNING *Works, Great Purpose* p. 247. [A. U. A. '83.]

2. [Vulgar.] That or which: a simple relative; as, a donkey *what* wouldn't go. [< AS. *hwæt,* what, neut. of *hwā,* WHO.]

Phrases, etc.:—**but what. 1.** But that or those which; as, there are no events *but what* have meaning. **2.** [Improper.] But that; as, I don't know *but what* I will. —**w. an if,** what and if; what if. —**w. d'ye call it** [Colloq.], an expression indicating ignorance or forgetfulness of or contempt for the person or thing referred to.—**w. for** [Humorous], what kind of: borrowed from the German *was für;* as, *what for* a dog have you?—**w. if,** what would you do if; what would result if: an elliptical use.—**w. not,** what need not be added or mentioned: an elliptical use, commonly equivalent to "etc."—**w. of. 1.** What do you think or say of; as, *what of* the battle? **2.** What matters; as, *what of* it?—**what'-reck"**, *adv.* [Scot.] Nevertheless.—**w. though,** even supposing that. —**what's w.,** the real or genuine thing; as, he knows *what's what.*

what, hwet, *adv.* **1.** In what respect; to what extent; as, *what* are you profited? **2.** In some measure; partly: usually followed by *with*; as, *what with* the heat, and *what with* the noise, it is distracting.

The world seems to be running mad, *what with* one thing or another. MRS. MADISON in *Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison*, *Mar.* 27, '12 p. 77. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

3†. For what reason; why. **4†.** How extraordinarily! how! an exclamatory or intensive use.

what, *conj.* **1.** So far as; as well as; as, he gave them money, *what* he had. **2.** That: especially in the phrase *but what*. See BUT WHAT, 2.

what'a-bouts", hwot'a-bouts', *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The things that engage one's attention.

what-e'er', hwet-ãr', *pron.* [Poet.] Whatever: a contracted form.

what'en, {hwat'n, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] What kind of; what.

what'ten, {**what'na**; [Scot.].

what-ev'er, hwet-ev'er, *pron.* **1.** As a compound relative, the whole that; all that; anything that; no matter what: often added for emphasis to a negative assertion; as, *whatever* makes life dear; *whatever* book you read; I do not want anything *whatever*. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] What: usually interrogative; as, *whatever* (properly *what ever*) were you saying?

what'ie, hwat'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WHISHIE.

what'-like", hwat'-lik", *a.* [Prov.] Of what sort: an indefinite relative.

what'ness, hwat'nes, *n. Metaph.* The state of being what it is; quiddity or essence.

what'-not", hwot'-not", *n.* **1.** An article of furniture consisting wholly or mostly of a set of shelves for holding bric-à-brac, books, etc.; etagère.

She had been trying to decide whether the bronze Mercury looked best on the *whatnot* or the mantel-piece. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 12. [R. BROS. '70.]

2. [Colloq.] Anything you please; something or other.

what'so, hwot'sō, *a. & pron.* [Archaic.] Whatsoever or whosoever.

what"so-ev'er, hwot'so-ev'er, *a. & pron.* Whatever; slightly more formal and solemn. **what"so-e'er'‡.**

Whatsoever things are true, *whatsoever* things are honest, . . . if there be any praise, think on these things. *Phil.* iv, 8.

what"som-ev'er, hwet'sum-ev'er, *a. & pron.* [Vulgar or Obs.] Whatsoever. **what'som†.**

whaul, hwâl, *n.* Same as WALL-EYE. **whaule'-eye"‡.**

whaup, hwûp (hwōp, *C. E. I. W.*), *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A curlew, especially the great whaup or stock-whaup (*Numenius arquatus*). *N. phæopus* is the little whaup, May whaup, tang-whaup, or whimbrel. **whaap‡.**

whaup², *n.* [Scot.] A whistle or cry.

whaur, *adv.* [Scot.] Where.

whave, hwēv, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To turn while drying, as pottery. **2.** To hang over; cover.

whawl, hwôl, *ri.* [Dial.] To cry as a cat; waul.

whay, hwē, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A heifer. **wheyt.**

whe, hwi, *pron.* [Prov. Eng.] Who.

whea'dle†, *vt. & ri.* To wheedle.

wheal, hwil, *v.* **I.** *t.* To raise a wheal or wale upon; cause to swell. **II.** *i.* To suppurate; also, to swell.

wheal¹, *n.* A discolored ridge on the skin, caused by the stroke of a whip or by nettle-rash or hives; welk; pustule. [< AS. *hwēle.*] — **wheal'-worm"**, *n.* An insect producing pimples or wheals. (1) A harvest-bug or similar acarine. (2) An itch-mite.

wheal², *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A mine.

whea'ser, hwī'zer, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red-breasted merganser.

wheat, hwit, *n.* **1.** A grain, the edible product of a cereal grass (*Triticum vulgare* or *sativum*): the most important of the cereals, excelled by rice alone in the number of people by whom it is used as a staple food. **2.** The plant that produces this grain, a tall slender annual or biennial, bearing at its summit a somewhat four-cornered imbricated spike of usually 4-flowered spikelets called the ear or head.

Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).

1. An ear of bearded wheat. 2. An ear of beardless wheat. 3. Front (*a*) and back (*b*) views of a grain of beardless wheat.

The matured fruit of each productive flower, called a *caryopsis* or *grain*, is hard, seed-like, and longitudinally grooved like the corresponding fruits of rye and barley. The origin of the plant is lost in antiquity. Wheat is known as **bearded, beardless,** or **bald,** according to the presence or absence of the awns or beard: as **white, red,** or **amber,** according to color; and as **spring, summer, fall,** or **winter,** according to the time of planting, the last two terms signifying that the grain is sown the year before that in which it matures, and the first two that it is sown in the same year. Among cultivated varieties of wheat the following are the more important: (1) **Dwarf** or **hedgehog wheat** (*T. sativum*, var. *compactum*, *T. compactum* of authors), with awned or awnless spikes 3 to 4 times longer than broad, and rigidly upright culms: at present cultivated in the Austrian Alps, Alsace, Switzerland, Chile, and Turkestan. (2) **English w.** (*T. sativum*, var. *turgidum*, *T. turgidum* of Linnæus), with tall, stiff, and upright culms and thick, four-sided spikes: cultivated in the Mediterranean countries, more rarely in England and Germany. (3) **Hard** or **flint w.** (*T. sativum*, var. *durum*, *T. durum* of Desfontaines), with pithy or frequently solid culms and long bristling awns: cultivated in Mediterranean countries, and the most important grain in Spain. (4) **Polish w.** (*T. Polonicum*), with large compressed, mostly bluish-green spikes: extensively cultivated in Spain and to some extent in Italy and Abyssinia. Various forms of wheat falling under this or some other classification are given below.

[< AS. *hwæte*, wheat.]

Compounds, etc.: — **Arras wheat,** an Abyssinian form of Emmer wheat. — **dinkel w.,** same as SPELT. — **Emmer w.,** a variety (*T. dicoccum* or *amylæum*) cultivated in Switzerland, chiefly for starch, and hence called also *starch-wheat*. It resists frost, and is not liable to disease. As it contains two grains in each spikelet, like true spelt, it has been regarded by some as an ancient cultivated form of spelt. — **Guinea w.,** maize: formerly so called from a mistaken notion as to its native country. — **Indian w. 1.** Tatary wheat. **2†.** Maize. — **oil of w.,** see OIL. — **one-grained** or **single-grained w.,** a cereal (*Triticum monococcum*) regarded by many as a very hardy variety of wheat, with one grain in each spikelet: St. Peter's corn. See SAINT. — **Saracen's w.,** same as BUCKWHEAT. — **single-grained w.,** same as ONE-GRAINED WHEAT. — **Tatar w.,** Tatary buckwheat (*Fagopyrum Tataricum*), hardier than common buckwheat, but inferior in quality, its grains smaller, and, instead of being smooth and shining, dull in color and furrowed: cultivated in the Himalayas, in other parts of Asia, in Europe, and in the northern central United States. — **Turkey w., Turkish w.,** maize. Compare GUINEA WHEAT. — **wheat'-aph"id,** *n.* A wheat plant-louse. — **w.-beetle,** *n.* A beetle that damages wheat, as the cucujid *Silvanus surinamensis*, the wheat-chafer, etc. — **w.-bird,** *n.* [Local, Gt. Brit.] The chaffinch. **wheat'sel-bird"**‡. — **w.-brush,** *n.* A millers' machine in which a rotating brush and an air-blast are used to cleanse grain. — **w.-bug,** *n.* A miriid bug of the genus *Miris*, infesting wheat, as *M. tritici* or *M. dolabratus*. — **w. bulb-fly,** a European anthomyiid fly (*Hylemyia arctica*) whose grub eats the stems of wheat. — **w. bulb-worm,** the larva of a North-American oscinid fly (*Meromyza americana*) that develops in wheat-stems and stunts the plant. **w.-stem maggot**‡. — **w.-caterpillar,** *n.* A small caterpillar, probably the clover-worm, that devours the kernels of growing wheat. — **w.-chafer,** *n.* A European scarabæid beetle (*Anisoplia austriaca*) destructive to wheat and grass. — **w.-cracker,** *n.* An apparatus for making cracked wheat or grits. — **w.-cutworm,** *n.* The grass-worm; fall army-worm. — **w.-duck,** *n.* [Oregon.] The widgeon. — **w.-ear,** *n. Her.* An ear or ears of wheat used as a charge. See GARB². — **w.-eel,** *n.* A disease of wheat. See WHEAT EEL-WORM. — **w. eel-worm,** an anguilluloid threadworm (*Tylenchus tritici*) injuring European wheat, especially by causing a disease of the growing grain called *ear-cockle*, *false ergot*, *purples*, or *wheat-eel*. **w.-worm**‡. — **w.-field,** *n.* A field of wheat, or one devoted to wheat-raising. — **w.-fly,** *n.* **1.** A frit-fly. **2.** The Hessian fly. **3.** A wheat-midge. **4.** A wheat gall-fly. **5.** The winged form of some wheat plant-louse. — **w. gall-fly,** a chalcidid insect (*Isosoma hordei*), the adult of the jointworm. — **w.-grader,** *n.* An apparatus for cleansing and grading wheat. — **w.-grass,** *n.* Couch-grass; also, any other species of the same genus; especially, dog-grass. See COUCH-GRASS; DOG-GRASS. — **w.-land,** *n.* Land reserved or suitable for wheat. — **w.-maggot,** *n.* The grub of any dipter affecting wheat. — **w.-midge,** *n.* **1.** A wide-spread minute cecidomyiid fly (*Diplosis tritici*) that deposits its eggs in the ears of wheat. The larvæ feed upon the kernel and mostly pupate under ground. **2.** The Hessian fly. — **w.-mildew,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An ascomycetous fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*). **2.** [Eng.] The wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*). — **w.-mite,** *n.* The flour-mite. — **w.-moth,** *n.* A moth whose larva destroys wheat, especially when stored, as a grain-moth, or the Angoumois moth (*Gelechia cerealella*). — **w.-pest,** *n.* A frit-fly (*Oscinis vastator*). — **w. plant-louse,** an aphid infesting wheat, as *Siphonophora avenæ*. — **w.-rust,** *n.* See RUST, *n.*, 2. — **w.-scourer, w.-separator,** etc. Compare GRAIN-SCOURER, etc. — **w.-smut,** *n.* See USTILAGO and TILLETIA. — **w.-thief,** *n.* Cornbromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), a rough hoary weed, 6 to 15 inches high, with lanceolate or linear veinless leaves, and small white solitary flowers in the axils of the upper leaves. See GROMWELL. — **w.-thrips,** *n.* A thrips infesting wheat-fields, as *Limothrips tritici* of the United States or the corn-thrips. — **w.-weevil,** *n.* **1.** The grain-weevil. **2.** The rice-weevil. — **w.-worm,** *n.* The wheat eel-worm.

wheat'ear", hwit'ir', *n.* A turdoid bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*) of northern portions of the northern hemisphere, ash-gray above and white below, with wings, terminal portion of tail, and sides of head black, and white rump and upper tail-coverts.

wheat'en, hwit'n, *a.* Belonging to wheat; made of any part of the wheat; especially, consisting of or made from the grain of wheat; as, *wheaten* shocks; a *wheaten* loaf. [< AS. *hwæten*, < *hwæte*, wheat.]

wheat'sel-bird", hwit'sel-berd', *n.* The wheat-bird.

Wheat'stone's bridge. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 6.

whed'er†, *pron & conj.* Whether.

whee'dle, hwī'dl, *v.* [WHEE'DLED; WHEE'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To entice or persuade with flattering words; coax; cajole; hence, to play a trick upon; deceive.

If there were one thing of which he was profoundly persuaded it was that a really great man . . . must, under no circumstances, be *wheedled* by his wife. G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 25, p. 144. [H.]

Worthless men and women, to the very bottom of whose hearts he [Charles II.] saw, . . . could easily *wheedle* him out of titles. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 132. [P. S. & CO. '49.]

2. To obtain by flattering or coaxing: generally with *out*. **II.** *i.* To flatter coaxingly. [< G. *wedeln*, wag the tail, < *wedel*, fan, < *wehen*, blow.] **whea'dle†.** — **whee'dle**, *n.* **1.** A wheedler. **2.** That which wheedles; cajoling or coaxing speech. — **whee'dler**, *n.* — **whee'dle-some**, *a.* [Rare.] Artfully enticing; cajoling.

wheel, hwil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry on wheels; move or roll, as a wheeled vehicle; as, to *wheel* a person in a carriage; to *wheel* a Bath chair. **2.** To cause to perform a circular movement; cause to turn in another direction; as, to *wheel* a regiment.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall *wheel* their circling shadows round.
HOLMES *Under the Violets* st. 3.

3. To furnish with a wheel or wheels. **4.** To form upon a potters' wheel; throw. **5.** *Tanning.* To roll in a pin-wheel. See PINWHEEL, 3. **6.** To break upon the wheel. See WHEEL¹, *n.*, 4. **7†.** To turn on a wheel.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or pivot; rotate or revolve about a center; as, the sun was *wheeling* upward. **2.** To move in a circuitous direction; gyrate; as, the *wheeling* falcon; hence, to deviate or go round; fetch a compass. **3.** To take a new direction; adopt a new or reverse a former position or course of action: often with *about*; as, he *wheeled* into a side street; he *wheels about* in opinion.

July: The whirlwind whistles and *wheels*.
CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI *The Months.*

4. To travel on wheels; specifically, to ride on a cycle; as, we *wheeled* to Boston. **5.** To roll onward or forward.

wheel¹, *n.* **1.** A circular rim and hub connected by spokes or rays in one structure, or a disk, solid or perforated, made to rotate on an axis and employed to reduce friction and facilitate movement or transportation, as in vehicles, to perform rotary motion, as in machines, to modify speeds, as in the form of pulleys, etc.

The uses of wheels are as various as the modifications in form made to meet such requirements, the only features universally characteristic being rotation (partial or entire), motion (continuous, oscillatory, or intermittent), and a contour that is circular or nearly so. When the edges are toothed, for engagement as with a rack, the wheel is called a *gear*; if of elliptical shape, a *cam*. Compare WHEEL AND AXLE, below, and WATER-WHEEL.

Vehicle-wheels are commonly made (1) of wood, with a hub strengthened by bands, and a metallic box or bushing for the axle-skein, the spokes being mortised into the hub and tenoned into the rim or felly, the whole being strengthened by a metal tire; (2) of iron or steel, either cast in one piece or having a metal hub connected by plates with a rim; (3) with a light rim connected with the hub by wire spokes, as in modern cycles and some other vehicles: a form in which the weight of the vehicle is supported by the tension of the spokes.

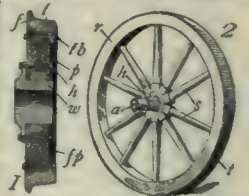

Structure of Wheels.

1. Cross-section of a so-called paper car-wheel: *f*, flange; *t*, steel tire; *tb*, tire-bolt; *p*, paper filling; *h*, hub-bolt; *w*, wheel-center; *fp*, steel face-plate. 2. A vehicle-wheel: *t*, tire; *r*, wooden rim; *s*, spokes; *h*, hub; *a*, axle-nut.

His glowing *wheels* smoked o'er the Appian Way.
JUVENAL *Satires* tr. by Gifford, satire i, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, that which imparts or directs motion or controls activity; motive power; as, the *wheels* of government; the *wheel* of fortune.

There are moments when the *wheels* of life . . . run slow, and when mistrust and doubt overshadow even the most intrepid disposition.
LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter xii, p. 119. [S.]

3. An instrument, device, or formation resembling a wheel or having a wheel as its distinctive characteristic. Specifically: (1) Any disk. (2) *Naut.* (*a*) Same as STEERING-WHEEL; also, the corresponding mechanism of a steam steering-gear; as, to take a turn at the *wheel*. (*b*) A paddle-wheel. (3) Same as FIFTH WHEEL, 1. (4) *Pyrotechny.* A spirally coiled firework that when ignited rotates on a pin. (5) A spinning-wheel. (6) A potters' wheel. (7) A cycle. (8) A gear-wheel. See GEAR. (9) A pulley-wheel or belt-pulley. See PULLEY, 2. (10) In embroidery and fancy-work, an opening filled with threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel. (11) *Zoöl.* (*a*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*b*) A wheel-shaped spicule.

4. The method of putting to death by torture on a wheel, or of torturing by breaking the limbs on a wheel; also, the apparatus used in such torture. A victim put to death in this manner is said to have been **broken on the wheel.** He was usually tied to a wheel, and struck with an iron bar, so as to break the legs and arms. In this condition he was left to a lingering death, or given the *coups-de-grace* (finishing blows) across the vital parts.

5. The act of wheeling; a turning; revolution; as, the airy *wheel* of birds. **6.** The ward of a lock, when circular and of sheet metal. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A factory for grinding cutlery. [C.] **8.** [Thieves' Slang.] A dollar. **9†.** A refrain in a song. [< AS. *hweōl*, contr. of *hweowol*, wheel.]

Compounds, etc.: — **aerohydrodynamic wheel,** a wheel with curved buckets like a water-wheel, but designed to be turned by a current of air, rising from a body of water, into which it is led by pipes. — **Barlow's w.** (*Elec.*), a copper disk rotating on a horizontal axis in a magnetic field. An electric current passing through the wheel from axis to periphery, or vice versa, will cause it to rotate. — **eccentric w.,** any wheel mounted out of center. — **elliptical w.,** a gear-wheel of elliptical contour. See illus. under GEAR. — **mutilated w.,** a gear-wheel having some of its teeth omitted for some special purpose. — **Persian w.,** same as NORIA. — **pitch-back w.,** a form of breast-wheel into which the water is turned at an angle in passing from the flume to the buckets. — **Savart's w.** (*Physics*), a rotating toothed wheel whose teeth strike a vibrating tongue, which gives a tone corresponding to the number of teeth that pass it in a given time. The rate of rotation of the wheel being known, the vibration-number of any tone may be found. — **waved w.,** a cam-wheel having a waved surface to impart a to-and-fro motion. — **w. and axle,** a wheel attached to an axle, which has a rope wound over its circumference: one of the so-called mechanical powers. A small power applied at the circumference of the wheel balances a larger resistance on a rope wound on the axle, the gain in power being proportionate to the diameters of the wheel and the axle. — **wheel'an"i-mal'cule,** *n.* A rotifer: named from the ciliated anterior trochal disk. **w.-animal**‡. **w.-bearer**‡. — **w.-band,** *n.* A wheel-tire. — **w.-bar,** *n. Car-building.* An iron wheel-piece. — **w.-barometer,** *n.* A siphon barometer having over the mercury in the open tube a float that is connected by a thread with a pulley or wheel, the turning of which, as the mercury rises or falls, moves a hand on a dial. See illus. under BAROMETER. — **w.-base,** *n.* The total distance from the center of the back axle to the center of the front axle of a locomotive. — **w.-bearer,** *n.* A wheel-animalcule. — **w.-bird,** *n.* [Scot.] The European goatsucker. — **w.-blank,** *n.* A disk or casting for a gear-wheel before the teeth are cut. — **w.-boat,** *n.* A boat having wheels, so that it may be transported on land, as from one body of water to another. — **w.-box,** *n.* A box wholly or partially enclosing a wheel, as the shield over a street-car wheel where it projects through the car-floor. — **w.-bug,** *n.* A large reduviid bug (*Prionidus cristatus*) of the southern United States, having a semicircular elevation on the thorax like a toothed wheel, and preying upon other insects. — **w.-cam,** *n.* Same as CAM-WHEEL, 1. — **w.-carriage,** *n.* A vehicle running on wheels. — **w.-case,** *n.* In pyrotechnics, the paper case, containing a combustible mixture, that is wound on a rotating circular firework. — **w.-center,** *n.* That portion of a car-wheel within the rim or between the hub and rim. — **w.-chain,** *n. Naut.* A chain for transmitting the motion of a steering-wheel to a tiller or rudder-post. — **w.-chair,** *n.* A chair, or a vehicle resembling a chair, moving on wheels: Bath chair. — **w.-colter,** *n.* A rotating disk-colter. — **w.-cross,** *n.* A cross made of two concentric rings radially joined by four equidistant arms. — **w.-crossbow,** *n.* An arbalest having a moulinet. — **w.-cultivator,** *n.* A cultivator mounted on wheels. — **w.-cut,** *a.* Cut, or ground and polished, on a wheel: said of glass. — **w.-cutter,** *n.* A machine for cutting the teeth on watch- and clock-wheels. — **w.-cutting,** *n.* — **w.-draft,** *n.* An unbroken draft circulating continuously in one direction, as in a steam-boiler. — **w.-engraving,** *n.* Glass-engraving done with a wheel. — **w.-fit,** *n.* A wheel-seat on an axle. See FIT², *n.*, 4. — **w.-fixing,** *n.* A fixing adapted to the support of the bearings of a pulley-wheel. — **w.-guard,** *n.* **1.** A guard on the hub or nave of a wheel to keep dirt from the bearings. **2.** An iron plate on a wheeled vehicle to receive the chafing of the wheel when the pole or shaft is turned. **3.** A shield about a gear-wheel or the wheel of a vehicle. **4.** A rounded guard on a piercing weapon, as a sword. Called also **wheel-guard plate.** — **w.-horse,** *n.* A horse harnessed to the pole or shafts when there is a leader or leaders in front; figuratively, one who does the heaviest work or is most indefatigable. — **w.-house,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A pilot-house. **2.** A paddle-box. — **w.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A lifting-jack having a gear-and-rack mechanism. **2.** A lifting-jack having a low toe by which to catch the wheel-tire in raising a wheel. — **w.-lathe,** *n.* A lathe for turning large metal

wheels, as for locomotives, etc.—**double w.-lathe,** a lathe for turning a pair of metal wheels while in place on their axle.—**w.-lock,** *n.* **1.** An old form of lock for small arms, in which a small steel wheel actuated by a spring and released by a trigger struck sparks from a flint by whirling around. **2.** A lock or catch for stopping a vehicle-wheel.—**w. of life,** a zoetrope.—**w.-ore,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of bournonite.—**w.-organ,** *n. Helminth.* The trochal disk of a rotifer.—**w.-piece,** *n.* A side-member in a car-truck, supporting the pedestals.—**w.-pit,** *n.* **1.** A pit for containing the lower part of a fly-wheel or other large wheel. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A whirlpool.—**w.-plate,** *n. Carriage-building.* **1.** That portion of a webbed wheel between the hub and the rim. **2.** Same as FACE-PLATE, 5.—**w.-press,** *n.* **1.** A press for forcing a wheel, as of a car or locomotive, on or off its axle. **2.** A press used in molding car-wheels.—**w.-race,** *n.* The part of a mill-race occupied by the water-wheel.—**w.-rib,** *n.* A stiffening rib in a metal wheel.—**w.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope for connecting a steering-wheel with the tiller.—**w.-seat,** *n.* That portion of an axle carrying a fixed wheel: in car-wheels slightly larger than the bole in the wheel, the two being forced together by heavy pressure. See illus. under JOURNAL-BOX.—**w.-shaped,** *a.* Having the form of a wheel; specifically, in botany, said of a gamopetalous corolla with a very short tube and a flat, spreading border, as in the potato-flower.—**w.-spicule,** *n. Echin.* A wheel-shaped calcareous dermal concretion.—**w.-stitch,** *n.* An embroidery-stitch used in making figures resembling wheels.—**w.-swarf,** *n.* Same as SWARF.—**wheels within wheels,** a highly involved or intricate condition.—**w.-tax,** *n.* [Colloq.] A tax on carriages.—**w.-tire,** *n.* Same as TIRE1.—**w.-tooth,** *n.* A cog.—**w.-trend,** *n.* That portion of a wheel-rim or -tire which bears on the rail or road.—**w.-tree,** *n.* The paddlewood of Guiana; so called from the resemblance of a cross-section of its fluted trunk to a coarsely made wheel. See PADDLEWOOD.—**w.-urchin,** *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as a sand-dollar.—**w. window** (*Arch.*), a window having circular outline and radiating tracery.—**w.-worn,** *a.* Worn by wheels.—**wire w.,** a rotary brush having wire in place of bristles, for cleaning metal surfaces.

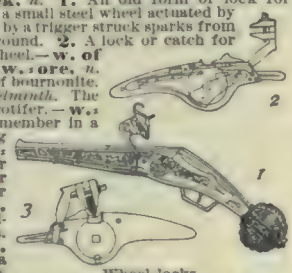

Wheel-locks.

1. A wheel-lock pistol. 2. Wheel-lock, showing flint-holder raised. 3. Same (reversed), showing flint against the wheel.

wheel[2], hwil, *n.* Same as WHEAL[1], *n.*

wheel[3], *n.* Same as WEEL[2].

wheel[4]†, *n.* Same as WHEAL[2], *n.*

wheel'age, hwil'ĕj, *n.* A toll paid for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

wheel'bar"row, hwil'bar'ō, *n.* A barrow mounted on a wheel or wheels: commonly a platform, sometimes with movable sides, or a concave receptacle, framed between two non-parallel bars that receive the axle of a single wheel at the converging ends and have the diverging ends shaped into handles. Two legs at right angles to the bars support the rear end when the barrow is at rest.

wheeld, *pp.* Wheeled. PHIL. Soc.

wheeled, hwfld, *a.* **1.** Having wheels; furnished with a wheel or wheels: often in compounds; as, a *wheeled* vehicle; a two-*wheeled* cart. **2.** Effected or borne by wheels; as, *wheeled* transportation.

wheel'er, hwil'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** A wheel-horse; also, any draft-animal working next the wheel. **3.** Something furnished with a wheel or wheels; as, a side-*wheeler*; stern-*wheeler*. **4.** A wheelwright. **5.** [Eng.] One who makes wheelwork in muslin. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A wheel-bird.

wheel'er-ite, hwil'ėr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A yellow fossil resin (C_5H_4O), found in the Cretaceous beds of New Mexico. [< Capt. G. M. *Wheeler*, U. S. A.]

wheel'ing, hwil'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wheels; transportation on wheels; especially, the act, art, or practice of riding on a cycle.

Sometimes . . . his majesty's mail . . . in its difficult *wheelings* . . . would upset an apple cart, a cart loaded with eggs, &c. DE QUINCEY *Mail-Coach* p. 142. [T. & F. '54.]

2. The condition of the roads as regards traveling on wheels; as, good or bad *wheeling*. **3.** A rotating movement, a turning, as of a body of soldiers.

wheel'less, hwil'les, *a.* Having no wheels.

wheel'man, hwil'măn, *n.* [WHEEL'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** The man who steers a vessel; a helmsman. **2.** [Recent.] One who rides on a wheel or cycle; a bicyclist, tricyclist, or the like. **wheels'man**‡.

wheel'stone", hwil'stōn", *n.* An entrochite.

wheel'way", hwil'wā", *n.* A road intended for the use of wheeled vehicles.

wheel'work", hwil'wŭrk", *n.* Wheels in combination, as in machinery, needlework, etc.

The train of *wheelwork*, of which the clock is composed, serves to record the vibrations of the pendulum.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 84, p. 58. [I. B. & CO.]

wheel'wright", hwil'rait", *n.* A man whose business is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles, as carriages, carts, wagons, etc.

wheel'y, hwil'i, *a.* Like a wheel, in any sense; as, a *wheely* flight.

wheen[1], hwin, *n.* [Scot.] A few; also, an indefinite quantity, a lot.

Thae fallows, that are the demcraws, as they ca' them, . . . —a *wheen* blackguards! SCOTT *Antiquary* ch. 36, p. 316. [D. Y. & CO.]

wheen[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A queen.

wheen'cat", hwin'-cat", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A female cat.

wheep, hwip, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To fly nimbly; also, to jerk.

wheesht, hwisht, *n.* [Scot.] Silence.

whecz, wheczd. Wheeze, wheezed. PHIL. Soc.

wheeze, hwiz, *vi.* [WHEEZED; WHEEZ'ING.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as in asthma; make a husky, whistling sound, as by the passing of air through an obstructed passage.

That elegant youth has pumped life dry; and now the pump only *wheezes*. G. W. CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* pt. iv, p. 139. [H. '65.]

[< ME. *hwēsan*, wheeze.] **wheaze**†.

wheeze, *n.* A wheezing sound; as, a *wheeze* of the bellows.—**wheez'ing-ly,** *adv.* Wheezily.

wheez'le, hwē'zl, *vt.* Prov. Eng.] To make wheezing sounds. **whaz'zle**‡ [Scot.].

wheez'y, hwē'zi, *a.* Wheezing or subject to wheezing; asthmatic, as a *wheezy* voice.

wheez'i-ly, *adv.*—**wheez'i-ness,** *n.*

wheft, hweft, *n. Naut.* A waft: erroneous form.

whelk[1], hwelk, *n.* **1.** A marine buccinoid gastropod, having a few-whorled ventricose shell. The **common whelk** (*Buccinum undatum*) of northern coasts is eaten in Europe and valued as bait for fish. It burrows in sand and preys on clams and other bivalves. *Chrysodomus antiquus* is the **red w.** The **hairy** or **ribbon whelks** common on the Atlantic coast of North America belong to the genera *Fulgur* and *Sycotypus*. **2.** One of several similar mollusks; as, a dog-*whelk*; a drill or rough *whelk*. [< AS. *wiloc*, < *wealcan*, roll.]

—**whelk'tin"gle,** *n.* [Eng.] A dog-whelk.

The Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). 1/2

whelk[2], *n.* A swelling, protuberance, or pustule; wheal; especially, an eruption of distinct small pimples on the face, or one of such pimples; a grub; maggot; pimple. [Dim of WHEAL[1].] **welk**‡.

whelked, hwelkt, *a.* Having whelks or protuberances; striped or marked with protuberances. **welked**‡.

whelk'y[1], hwelk'i, *a.* **1.** Whelked; protuberant; rounded. **2.** Shelly. **welk'y**‡.

whelk'y[2], *a.* Marked with pustules or whelks on the skin; as, a *whelky* arm.

whelm, hwelm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; submerge; engulf; envelop on all sides; as, *whelmed* in darkness.

Above their ranks the *whelming* waters spread.
HEBER *Passage of the Red Sea* l. 142.

2. To overburden; overpower; overwhelm; hence, to destroy; as, *whelmed* in ruin. **3.** To envelop and overpower.

Christ . . . *whelmed* with his forgiving love the penitent who wept at his feet. A. P. PEABODY *King's Chapel Sermons, Acts xii, 1* p. 138. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

II. *i.* To roll with engulfing force. [ME. *whelmen*, for *whelven*, < AS. *whelfan* in *āwhelfan*, overwhelm; cp. D. *welven*, Icel. *hvalfa*, G. *wölben*, arch over.]

Synonyms: see OVERWHELM.

whelp, hwelp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give birth to (a whelp): usually of beasts, sometimes contemptuously of women: also figuratively.

Or, having *whelped* a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains.
COWPER *Table Talk* l. 546.

II. *i.* To bear whelps or cubs; bring forth young.

whelp, *n.* **1.** The young of the dog and of other carnivores, as the lion, tiger, seal, etc.; sometimes, a dog of any age. **2.** Contemptuously, a son; especially, a snarling or offensive person; also, a puppyish boy; cub.

You most notorious *whelp*, you insolent slave,
Dare you do this? BEN JONSON *Alchymist* act i, sc. 1.

3. One of a series of ridges or ribs on a windlass or capstan. **4.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. **5**†. A small ship. [< AS. *hwelp*, whelp.] —**whelp'less,** *a.* Having no whelps; bereft of whelps.

whem'mel, hwem'l. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *v.* To turn over; whelm. **II.** *n.* An overthrow. **whem'mle**‡.

when, hwen *adv.* **1.** At what or which time: a general interrogative of time; as, *when* did you arrive? **2.** In conjunctive use (the adverbial sense of time being retained), to introduce a dependent clause or sentence: (1) At the time that; at what time; while; as, *when* the birds sing; *when* you were in church.

It is a fine day in England *when* it does not actually rain.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Kenilworth* p. 9. [J. C. D. '55.]

(2) Although: at the very time that: introducing a clause expressing condition or contrariety; as, he walks *when* he might ride; how can I buy *when* I have nothing?

When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act ii, sc. 2.

(3) At which or what time; as, they watched till midnight, *when* they went to sleep. (4) After that; as soon as; as, let us set out *when* the sun has risen.

When is the correlative of *then*. It is used substantively in such phrases as *since when*, *till when*.
[< AS. *hwanne*, when, < *hwā*, who.] **whenne**†.

when-as', hwen-az', *C.* (hwen'az', *E. I. W.*), *conj.* **1.** [Rare.] Whereas; while. **2**†. When.

whence, hwens, *adv.* **1.** From what place; from what source; of what origin: an interrogative use; as, *whence* and what art thou? **2.** From what or which place, origin, source, or cause: a conjunctive use; as, I know not *whence* he comes; no one can tell *whence* the custom sprang. **3.** For which reason; wherefore; therefore; as, *whence* I conclude that, etc.

Harar . . . is situated on a table-land, 5,500 feet above the sea, *whence* the climate is dry, temperate and healthy.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 2, p. 8. [S. '73.]

Whence is the correlative of *thence*. *From whence* and *of whence* are both pleonastic, and the latter is rarely used. In *to whence* there is an ellipsis of *the place* between *to* and *whence*.

The ships . . . returned *to whence* they started without the slightest achievement.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. iii, bk. x, ch. 5, p. 342. [R. & H. '89.]

[ME. *at hennes*, adv. gen. of *whenne*, WHEN.] **whenne**†; **whennes**†.

—**whence"forth'**†, *adv.* Forth from a place, time, or cause named or understood; whence.—**whence"so-ev'er,** *adv.* & *conj.* From whatever place, cause, or source. **whence"ev'er**†; **whence-ev'er**‡.

when-e'er', hwen-ār', *C. E. W.*[2] (-ėr', *W.*[1]), *adv.* & *conj.* Whenever: a shortened form.

when-ev'er, hwen-ev'ėr, *adv.* & *conj.* At whatever time.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, . . . God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love!
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act ii, sc. 1.

whense, *adv.* Whence. PHIL. Soc.

when-so', hwen-sō', *adv.* & *conj.* [Archaic.] Whenever; when.

when"so-ev'er, hwen'so-ev'ėr, *adv.* & *conj.* At what time soever; whenever: formal and slightly emphatic.

whert, *conj.* Whether.

where, hwār, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively: (1) At or in what place, relation, or situation; as, *where* is your hat? (2) To what place or end; whither; as, *where* are you going? (3) From what place; whence; as, *where* did you get that book? **2.** Conjunctively: (1) At or in which or what place; at the place in which; in which event or circumstances; as, "*where* two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them." (2) To a place or situation in or to which; whither; as, let us go *where* the springs are; no one knows *where* he went. (3) [Archaic.] Whereas.

Where is the correlative of *there*. In composition with a preposition, *where* has sometimes the force of an interrogative pronoun and sometimes that of a relative; as, *wherein* was he wrong? *wherein* he was much deceived.
[< AS. *hwær*, where, < *hwā*, who.] **whert**†.

—**where away?** *Naut.* In what direction? whereabouts? usually an inquiry to the man at the masthead as to the direction of land or a strange sail.

where†, *n.* Whereabouts; place; locality.

where†, *conj.* Whether.

where'a-bout", hwār'a-bout", *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** Same as WHEREABOUTS, the form in common use. **2.** In regard to which; about which: relative with the force of a conjunction; as, a question *whereabout* there was much discussion.

where'a-bouts", hwār'a-bouts", *n.* The place in or near which a person or thing is; situation or approximate situation; as, who knows her *whereabouts?*

But the poet knows his *whereabout*, and therefore is less likely to make a fool of himself in real life.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Hall of Fantasy* p. 201. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

where'a-bout"‡.

where'a-bouts", hwār'a-bouts", *W.* (hwar'a-bouts", *C.*), *adv.* Near what place; about where: interrogatively and conjunctively; as, *whereabouts* is one likely to find it? I don't remember *whereabouts* we stopped.

Both interrogatively and conjunctively, *whereabouts* is often used in a sense that is not distinguishable from *where*.

where'a-gainst"†, *conj.* Against which.

where-as', hwār-az', *conj.* **1.** Since the situation or the facts are such as they are; in view of existing circumstances; seeing that: often used in the preamble of a resolution, etc.

Whereas is also employed, particularly in the legal style, to represent the situation of the thing in which what is contained in the principal sentence appears.
MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, pt. ii, § 2, p. 425. [S. BROS. '74.]

2. The fact of the matter being that; when in truth: implying opposition to a previous statement.

Emotion is often weakened by association with thought, *whereas* thoughts are always strengthened by emotion.
H. R. HAWEIS *Music and Morals* § 6, p. 24. [H.]

3†. Where.

where-at', hwār-at', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, at what; as, *whereat* are you angry? **2.** At which: as a relative conjunction; as, we found it, *whereat* we were much pleased.

where-by', hwār-bī', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, by what; how. **2.** Conjunctively, by, near, or through which; by means of which: with the force of a relative conjunction; as, the gate *whereby* he passed.

One man exhibited a sort of lens *whereby* he had succeeded in making sunshine out of a lady's smile.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Hall of Fantasy* p. 202. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

wher-e'er', hwār-ār', *adv.* Wherever: shortened form.

where'for", hwār'fōr", *conj.* For which.

where'fore, hwār'fōr, *n.* [Colloq.] The cause or reason; as, they gave no *wherefore* for the deed; the whys and *wherefores*.

where'fore, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, for what reason; to what end; with what design; what for; why; as, *wherefore* didst thou doubt? **2.** Conjunctively, for which reason; as a result of or an inference from which.

where-from', hwār-from', *conj.* From which; whence.

where'hence†, *conj.* Whence.

where-in', hwār-in', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, in what; in what particular or regard; as, *wherein* is the error? **2.** Conjunctively: (1) In which thing, place, circumstance, etc.; in which or what; as, a state *wherein* there is discord. (2) In whatever.

where-in"so-ev'er, hwār-in'so-ev'ėr, *adv. conj.* In whatever thing or respect; as, consider *whereinsoever* amends may be made.

where-in'to, whār-in'tō, *C.*[1], *or* -in-tū', *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr., adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, into what. **2.** Conjunctively, into which; as, the gulf *whereinto* he sailed.

where'ness, hwār'nes, *n.* The property or state of having place or position; ubiety.

where-of', hwār-ov', *C. E. I. W.*[2], *or* -ef', *W.*[1] *Wr., adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, of or from what; as, *whereof* did you partake? **2.** Conjunctively, of which or whom; as, the house *whereof* I am head.

where-on', hwār-on', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, on what or whom; as, *whereon* do you rely? **2.** Conjunctively, on which: sometimes elliptically for a *place* or *thing on which*; as, he had not *whereon* to lay his head.

where-out', hwār-out', *adv. conj.* Out of which; as, a wound *whereout* came blood.

where-o'er, hwār-ō'ėr, *adv. conj.* [Rare.] Over which; as, the seas *whereover* the vessel sailed.

where"so-ev'er, hwār'so-ev'ėr, *adv.* **1.** In what place soever; in any place in which; wherever; as, *wheresoever* her home may be. **2.** Whithersoever; as, *wheresoever* the falcon flies. **3**†. Whencesoever.

where'so‡; **where"so-e'er'**‡.

where-through', hwār-thrū', *adv. conj.* [Poetic.] Through which. **where-thor'ough**†.

where-to', hwār-tū', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, to what place or end; as, *whereto* tends your speech?

Whereto serves mercy But to confront the visage of offence!
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 3.

2. Conjunctively, to which or to whom; also, whither; as, *whereto* he thus replied; the grave *whereto* we haste.

where"un-til'‡ [Prov. Eng. or Obs.]; **where"-un'to**‡ [Archaic].

where-un'der, hwār-un'dėr, *adv. conj.* Under which; as, skies *whereunder* the palm grows.

where"up-on', hwār'up-en', *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, upon what; whereon. **2.** Conjunctively, upon which or whom; in consequence of which; after which; as, *whereupon* they took in sail; the letters arrived, *whereupon* a report went out.

wher-ev'er, hwār-ev'ėr, *adv. conj.* In or at whatever place; wheresoever; as, she is at home *wherever* she is.

where-with', hwār-widh', *C. E. W.*[2], *or* -with', *I. W.*[1] *Wr.* **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as WHEREWITHAL. **II.**

adv. **1.** Interrogatively, with what; as, *wherewith* shall I do it? **2.** Conjunctively, with which.

where″with-al′, hwär′widh-ōl′, *n.* The necessary means or resources; especially, the necessary money: with the definite article; as, *the wherewithal* to buy bread.

where″with-al′, *adv.* [Archaic.] Wherewith.

wherne†, *n.* A hand-mill.

wherr, hwęr, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Very sour.

wher′ret†, *v.* & *n.* Same as WHIRRET.

wher′ry, hwer′i, *vt.* [WHER′RIED; WHER′RY-ING.] To convey or transport in or as in a wherry.

> Buoyant shells,
> On stormless voyages, in fleets or single,
> *Wherried* their tiny mariners.
> MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 1, st. 17.

wher′ry[1], *n.* [WHER′RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A light sharp row-boat used about inland waters, and often for passengers.

A Randan-rig Thames Wherry.

When *wherries* first appeared in this peaceful inland community the novel proportions occasioned remark.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ch. 10, p. 263. [T. & F. '63.]

2. [Eng.] (1) A decked fishing-vessel rigged with two lug or leg-of-mutton sails. (2) A very broad barge impelled by punts, or by a sail when the wind permits, used on the Norfolk broads to transport goods and passengers. [< Ice. *hverfr*, shifty, < *hverfa*, turn.]

—wher′ry-man, *n.*

wher′ry[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after expressing the verjuice. **crab′-wher″ry**‡.

wher′so†, *indef. pron.* Whetherso.

wherve, hwęrv, *n.* **1.** A whirl of a spindle. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A joint. [< AS. *hwerfan*, caus. of *hweorfan*, turn.] **wharve**‡.

whet, hwet, *v.* [WHET′TED; WHET′TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sharpen, as an edged tool, by rubbing on or with a piece of stone or abrading substance; sharpen by attrition. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to make more keen or eager; excite; stimulate; as, to *whet* one's appetite.

I had no comrade to *whet* the edge of my reason, or wake me from my noon-day dreams.
A. W. KINGLAKE *Eothen* ch. 9, p. 85. [G. P. P. '50.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To rub; scratch. (2) To cut with a knife. (3)† To preen, as a bird its wings.

II. *i.* To be made sharp, excited, or stimulated. [< AS. *hwettan*, < *hwæt*, keen.]

—to whet on or **whet forward**†, to instigate.— **to w. one's whistle**†, same as TO WET ONE'S WHISTLE.

whet, *n.* **1.** The act of whetting; also, something that whets or excites; specifically, a dram.

Then hark ye, brother; we'll go take a *whet*, and settle the whole affair. STEELE *The Tender Husband* act i, sc. 1.

2. The direction of sharpening or of edging, as of a tool; as, the turning-chisel has an oblique *whet*.

wheth′er, hwedh′ęr, *a.* & *pron.* [Archaic.] Which: properly of two, less exactly of more than two; as, *whether* of these men was the more (or most) unfortunate? [< AS. *hwæther*, < *hwā*, who.] **whed′er**†.

wheth′er†, *adv.* As the first alternative: introducing a direct alternative question, with a correlative *or;* sometimes introducing a direct simple question, the correlative being implied or lost sight of.

wheth′er[2]†, *adv.* Whither.

wheth′er, *conj.* As the first alternative: in case; if: introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or*, or *or whether;* sometimes also introducing a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied; as, tell us *whether* you are going (or not).

—whether or no, see NO[1], *adv.*, 2.

wheth′er-ing, hwedh′ęr-ing, *n.* [Dial.] The retention of the afterbirth by a cow.

whe′tile, hwi′til, *C.* (hwet′il, *E. W.*), *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker. [Imitative.] **whet′tle**‡.

whet′-slate″, hwet′-slēt′, *n.* A hard fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. **hone′stone″**‡; **whet′stone-slate″**‡.

whet′stone″, hwet′stōn″, *n.* **1.** Any hard fine-grained rock, as novaculite or whet-slate, used for sharpening the edge of cutting-instruments. **rub′stone″**‡. **2.** A piece of such stone, or an artificial imitation adapted for sharpening cutlery or tools. **3.** Figuratively, that which excites, provokes, stimulates, or makes keen.

A good quarrel was a sort of moral *whetstone*, always on hand for the sharpening of their wits.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Poganuc People* ch. 14, p. 152. [F. H. & H.]

[< AS. *hwetstān*, < *hwettan* (see WHET, *v.*) + *stān*, stone.]

—to deserve, give, or win the whetstone†, to deserve, give, or win the prize for lying.

whet′ten†, *vt.* To whet.

whet′ter, hwet′ęr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whets; a sharpener. **2**†. One who takes whets or drams; a tippler.

whet′tle-bones″, hwet′l-bōnz″, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The vertebræ of the back. D. *Med. Dict.*

whew[1], hwiū, *vt.* **1.** To utter the interjection *whew*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To whistle.

whew[2], *vi.* **1.** [New Eng.] To work noisily or with impetuosity; bustle about.

Don't overdo; don't *whew* into everything as though there wan't no more days in the week.
ROSE T. COOKE *Happy Dodd* ch. 14, p. 151. [T. & F. '87.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To move with haste; fly quickly.

whew, *n.* **1.** The sound made in uttering the interjection *whew*. **2.** A whew-duck.— **whew′-duck″**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The widgeon. **whew′er**‡.

whew, *interj.* An exclamatory sound, made by forcing the breath through partially closed lips, expressive usually of amazement or dismay. **wheugh**‡.

whew′el-lite, hwiū′el-āit, *C., or* hiū′-, *W., n. Mineral.* A vitreous to greasy, colorless, transparent to opaque, hydrous calcium oxalate ($H_2CaC_2O_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Prof. W. *Whewell*, of Trinity College, Cambridge.]

whey, hwē, *n.* A clear straw-colored liquid, consisting of water and milk-sugar, that remains when casein and other ingredients in milk are coagulated by rennet or acids, as in making cheese; the serum of milk.

By the action of curdling agents the milk is divided into two parts; first the curd, . . . second, the *whey*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 550, p. 288. [A. '57,]

[< AS. *hwæg*, whey.]

—whey′-beard″, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The common whitethroat.— **w.-cure**, *n.* A medicinal treatment with whey both as a drink and as a bath: practised at some European spas.— **w.-face**, *n.* Formerly, a face or person pale as if from fear; now, one of pale sallow complexion.— **w.-faced**, *a.*— **w.-whig**, *n.* A pleasant sour beverage made by flavoring the whey of buttermilk with sage or mint.— **wine w.**, whey produced by adding wine to milk.

—whey′ey, *a.* Consisting of or like whey.— **whey′ish**, *a.* Of the nature of whey; watery.— **whey′ish-ness**, *n.*

whib′len†, *n.* A eunuch. **whib′lin**†.

which, hwich, *pron.* **I.** *interrog.* What individual person or thing of a certain number or class: asking for the pointing out or definite description of the person or thing designated or inquired about. In this sense *which* is used both substantively and adjectivally; as, *which* shall I take? *which* is the one? *which* apple do you want?

II. *rel.* **1.** What particular one or ones of a certain number or class of impersonal beings or things: pointing out or definitely fixing upon that which is designated in the antecedent word, phrase, or clause to which it is related; as, I am innocent of the crime with *which* I am charged; my watch is slow, *which* made me late: now generally as a substantive, but colloquially or archaically as an adjective; as, he raised his hand, *which* gesture attracted my attention. See note under THAT.

Which, as a relative, serves as the neuter of *who*. Originally it had as its antecedent persons as well as things; as, "Our Father *which* art in heaven." It is now confined to things. Compare WHO.

The relative pronouns are who, *which*, that and what. . . . Who is applied to persons, . . . figuratively to things. *Which* was formerly applied to persons as well as things; . . . now applied only to animals, and things without life. . . . That is used for who or *which*, and is applied to both persons and things. What . . . is, in its use, a compound relative, including the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to that which or those which.
W. C. FOWLER *Eng. Gram.* pp. 294–5. [H. '59.]

2. The one that: often equivalent to the use of the interrogative in a dependent question: used substantively or adjectivally; as, tell me *which* (or *which* apple) you prefer.

Which was formerly used merely to introduce a relative clause, and was followed by a personal pronoun in the body of the clause; as, the man *which* misfortune had impoverished *him*. The dialectic use of *which* as an introductory expletive, or as an equivalent to *and* (as in "*which* I wish to remark"), may be traced to this origin.

[< AS. *hwile*, which, < *hwā*, who, + *-līc*, -ly.]

—the which [Archaic], same as WHICH (relative pronoun) with increased definiteness of reference.— **w. is w.?** which is the person or thing mentioned or intended? a form of asking for definite distinction and description of one individual, or more than one, among two or more.

which′, *n.* 1. A movable wagon-box. **2.** A chest.

which-ev′er, hwich-ev′ęr, *indef. rel. pron.* Whether one or the other (of two); whether one or another (of several). **which″so-ev′er**‡.

whick, hwic, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quick; lively.

whick′er, hwik′ęr, *vi.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WHINNY.

whick′flaw, hwic′flô, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A whitlow.

whid[1], hwid, *vi.* [WHID′DED; WHID′DING.] [Scot.] To move with swiftness and agility; scud: said of small animals.

whid[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To tell a lie; fib.

whid[1], *n.* [Scot.] A brisk, nimble, scurrying movement.

whid[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A fib; lie. (2) A quarrel. **2.** A word: obsolete except in thieves' slang. [< AS. *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say.]— **to cut bene** (or **boon**) **whids** [Thieves' Slang], to speak good or fair words.

whid′ah, hwid′ä, *n.* A whidah-bird. **whyd′ah**‡.

whid′ah-bird″, hwid′ä-bęrd″, *n.* An African viduine weaver-bird, having the tail of the male greatly lengthened in the breeding-season, sometimes to twice the length of the body. The best-known West-African species is *Vidua principalis*. The coach-bird or epaulet whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), the necklaced whidah-bird (*Coliuspasser ardens*), and the king whidah-bird (*Videstrelda regia*), which has the tail of the male prolonged by four filamentous feathers clavate at the extremities, are South-African.

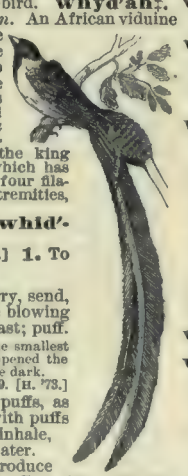

The Paradise Whidah-bird (*Vidua paradisea*). 1/6

[< *Whidah*, an African seaport.] **whid′ah-finch″**‡.

whid′der, hwid′ęr, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To whizz. **2.** To tremble; shake.

whiew, *vi.* Same as WHEW[2], *v.*, 2.

whiff[1], hwif, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry, send, or drive as by a puff of air or the blowing of the breath; waft with a slight blast; puff.

She hurriedly tore the sketch into the smallest possible pieces, laid them in her hand, opened the window, and *whiffed* them away into the dark.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 22, p. 129. [H. '73.]

2. To send forth in whiffs or puffs, as smoke. **3.** To smoke, as a pipe, with puffs or whiffs. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To inhale, as air; sometimes, to imbibe, as water.

II. *i.* **1.** To throw out or produce puffs or whiffs; puff; also, to go off or disappear in a whiff.

I have sought to stay myself, in falling, against what looked to be a solid trunk, and the whole thing has *whiffed* away at my touch like a sheet of paper.
R. L. STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* ch. 2, p. 78. [S. '89.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] To drink.

whiff[2], *vi.* [Eng.] To fish with a hand-line, towing the bait near the surface. Compare WHIFFING. [For WHIP, *vi.*, 2.]

whiff[1], *n.* **1.** Any sudden or slight gust of air, especially one bearing an odor.

I fancied I felt better for the *whiff* of pennyroyal. C. C. ABBOTT *Outings at Odd Times, Herbs of the Field* p. 217. [A. '90.]

2. A sudden expulsion of air or smoke from the mouth; a puff. **3.** [Eng.] A light clipper-built outrigger boat, for one sculler: used on the Thames. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A hurried view; glimpse. **5**†. An inhalation; a drink. [Imitative; cp. W. *chwiff*, whiff.]

whiff[2], *n.* [Eng.] The smear-dab.

whif′fer, hwif′ęr, *n.* One who whiffs or emits puffs, as of smoke; as, a tobacco-*whiffer*.

whif′fet, hwif′ęt, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A trifling, useless person; whippersnapper; whipster: in slight contempt. (2) A small, snappish dog. **2.** [Rare.] A little whiff.

whif′fing, hwif′ing, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The sport of fishing, as for mackerel, whiting, and the like, by slowly towing a hand-line near the surface, while skulling or rowing in the known haunts of the fish. Compare TROLLING. **2.** Whiffing-tackle.— **whif′fing-tack″le**, *n.* A hook and line suitable for whiffing.

whif′fle, hwif′l, *v.* [WHIF′FLED; WHIF′FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to waver in opinion or act; sway. **2.** To dissipate as with a puff. **3.** To wave quickly, as a flag.

II. *i.* **1.** To shift from one course or opinion to another; vacillate; also, to resort to subterfuges; equivocate. **2.** To blow with puffs or whiffs; hence, to shift about, as the wind. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To talk idly. [Freq. of WHIFF[1], *v.*]

whif′flet†, *n.* A fife.

whif′fler, hwif′lęr, *n.* **1.** One who whiffles or fluctuates; one who shuffles in argument. **2.** One who whiffs tobacco. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The goldeneye; whistler. **4.** [Archaic.] A piper; fifer. **5**†. A herald; an usher.

—whif′fler-y, *n.* The traits or practises of a whiffler; trifling.

whif′fle-tree″, hwif′l-trī, *n.* Same as SWINGLETREE.

whift, hwift, *n.* [Rare.] A breath or whiff. [For WHIFF[1], *n.*]

whig, hwig, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drive onward, as a horse.

II. *i.* To move along easily; jog.

Whig, *a.* Consisting of or supported by Whigs; as, the *Whig* party; *Whig* principles.

Whig[1], *n.* **1.** *Brit. Hist.* (1) A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, as opposed to a Tory or Conservative. (2) In earlier usage: (*a*) A Presbyterian rebel of the west of Scotland in the 17th century: thus named in derision. (*b*) After the Restoration (1660), a Roundhead or Parliamentarian, as opposed to a Cavalier. Compare TORY.

After the Restoration there was a country party and a court party, and to these the names of *Whig* and Tory were applied in 1679, in the heat of the struggle which preceded the meeting of the first short parliament of Charles II. The words were nicknames given by the opponents of each party.
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 540.

2. *Am. Hist.* (1) In the 18th century, an American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war: opposed to *Tory*. (2) A member of the party that succeeded the National Republicans and opposed the Democrats. It favored internal improvements, a protective tariff, and a strong national or central government. The Whig party was succeeded by the Republican party in 1856. [Prob. abbr. < WHIGGAMORE.]

—Whig′garch-y, *n.* [Humorous.] Government by Whigs.— **Whig′ger-y**, *n.* The doctrines, principles, or policy of Whigs. **Whig′gism**‡; **Whig′-ship**‡ [Rare].— **Whig″gi-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* [Humorous.] Conversion to Whiggery.— **Whig′gish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Whigs; advocating Whiggism.— **Whig′-gish-ly**, *adv.*— **Whig′gish-ness**, *n.*— **Whig′-ling**, *n.* A Whig: said contemptuously.

whig[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Sour whey. **2.** Buttermilk.

whig[3], *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as WIG[2].

Whig′ga-more, hwig′ą-mōr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of a body of insurgents who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh and opposed the compromise with Charles I.: originally one of the carters from the southwest of Scotland, who used the word *whiggam* in driving their horses.

It was from this — the '*Whiggamore*' raid [of 1648] — that the name of Whigs took its rise.
Æ. J. G. MACKAY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxi, p. 514.

2. A Scotch Presbyterian opponent of the English court party; in the 17th century, a Whig. [< *whiggam* (see def. 1), < WHIG, *v.*; cp. AS. *wecgan*, move along.] **Whig′a-more**‡.

whig″ma-lee′rie, hwig″mą-lī′ri, *n.* [Scot.] A small or useless ornament; gewgaw; also, a whim: used also attributively. **whig″ma-lee′ry**‡; **whig″me-lee′rie**‡.

while, hwīl, *v.* [WHILED; WHI′LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass lightly and happily; spend, as time: generally with *away*; as, to *while away* a morning. **2**†. To engage the attention of; interest and detain.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To pass away or be transitory.

while, *n.* **1.** A short time; also, a period of time, or time in general; as, stay and rest a *while*.

I don't hold with them, though I do go to chapel at *whiles*.
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 4, p. 77. [MACM. '77.]

2. [Archaic.] Time or pains expended upon a thing; trouble: chiefly in *worth while*. [< AS. *hwīl*, while.]

—in the meanwhile, during the intervening time, or pending a certain course of procedure.— **once in a w.**, occasionally.— **the w., the whiles**, in the meantime.

> Softly she breathed, *the while* the moonlight ran
> In silver ripples o'er her hair of gold.
> MORRIS *Jason* bk. xv, st. 11.

—worth w., repaying expenditure, as of time or trouble; profitable; remunerative.

while†, *adv.* At one time and at another; at times; whiles: repeated in successive clauses.

while, *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; as, *while* he was sleeping, an enemy sowed tares; you are safe *while* I am here: formerly sometimes with redundant *that*.

> Their steps were graves; o'er prostrate realms they trod.
> They worshipped Mammon *while* they vowed to God.
> MONTGOMERY *West Indies* pt. i, st. 11.

2. At the same time that; sometimes; though; as, *while* he found fault, he also praised. **3.** [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Until; till; as, wait *while* I come. This use is also found in Shakespeare and in old authors.

while′ast, *conj.* While. **whiles′ast**.

whil-ere′†, *adv.* Some time ago; hitherto; erewhile.

whiles, hwīlz, *adv.* [Scot.] Sometimes.

whiles, *conj.* [Archaic.] While.

whilk, hwilk, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Which.

whilk[1], *n.* Same as WHELK[1].

whilk[2], *n.* [Local, Brit.] The black scoter.

whil′ly, hwil′i, *vt.* [Scot.] To wheedle.

whil′ly-wha″, hwil′i-hwô″, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To wheedle. **II.** *i.* To make wheedling remarks. **whil′ly-whaw″**‡.— **whil′ly-wha″**. **I.** *a.* Cajoling. **II.** *n.* Cajolery. **whil′ly-whaw″**‡.

whi′lom(e, hwī′lōm, *C.* (hwail′um, *E.*; -em, *I.*; hwai′-lem, *S.*; -lum, *W. Wr.*), *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] Being once upon a time; former.

We made our entry into the *whilom* capital of the Holy Roman Empire, called by the French Ratisbonne.
POULTNEY BIGELOW in *Harper's Monthly* Mar. '92, p. 530.

whi′lom(e, *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** At one time; formerly.

In Cheapside, I . . . heard a full peal of the very bells . . . that *whilom* made poor Whittington o' the Cat a Lord Mayor.
A. C. COXE *Impressions of England* ch. 11, p. 81. [DA. & CO. '56.]

2. At times. [< AS. *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of *hwīl*, time.]

whilst, hwęilst, *conj.* While: old form, generally euphonic, still used widely, especially in England.

—the whilst [Archaic], in the meantime; also, while.

whim, hwim, *v.* [WHIMMED; WHIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To turn away, as from a purpose; divert as by a whim.

II. *i.* To be influenced by whims; sometimes with indefinite *it*. [< Ice. *hrima*, wander with the eyes.]

whim[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden, unexpected, and unreasonable deviation of the mind from its usual or natural course; an eccentric or peculiar fancy, purpose, or notion; caprice; freak.

An impulse or *whim* he would obey, as other men obey a law or a principle. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Byron* in vol. i, p. 282. [T. & F. '33.]

2. A vertical winch, particularly an old form of mine-hoist, consisting of a drum rotating on a vertical shaft on which the hoisting-rope winds, the power being furnished by a horse driven in a circular beat. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A round table turning on a screw. **whim'sey**‡.

Synonyms: caprice, crotchet, fancy, freak, humor, kink, quirk, vagary, whimsy, wrinkle. See FANCY.

—**whim'-gin**", *n.* Same as WHIM, 2.—**w.-shaft**, *n.* The hoisting-shaft of a mine: an old name.

—**whim'ling**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A whimsical or capricious person.—**whim'my**, *a.* Whimsical.

whim[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The widgeon; whew-duck.

whim[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The brow of a hill.

whim'brel, hwim'brel, *n.* A small curlew, especially *Numenius phæopus*, having a white rump, of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere. See WHAUP, 1. *N. uropygialis* is the Australian whimbrel. [< WHIMMER, var. of WHIMPER.]

whim'mer, hwim'ėr, *vi.* [Scot.] To whimper.

whim'per, hwim'pėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter or to express with a low, broken, whining tone.

The generous animal whined and *whimpered* her joy, grovelled on the snow, and licked my feet. HOGG *Tales of Ettrick Shepherd, Allan Gordon* in vol. i, p. 314. [B. S. '37.]

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a low, broken, whining cry; especially, to complain in such tones. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To tell tales. [Cp. G. *wimmern*, LG. *wemeren*, perhaps akin to WHINE.] **whimp**†.

—**whim'per-er**, *n.*—**whim'per-ing**, *n.* A whimper or whimpers.—**whim'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

whim'per, *n.* A low, broken, whining cry; whine: often one of a series of complaining sounds.

whim'perd, *pp.* Whimpered. PHIL. SOC.

whim'ple, hwim'pl, *v.* & *n.* Wimple: incorrect form.

whim'sey, *n.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as WHIMSY.

whim'si-cal, hwim'zi-cal, *a.* **1.** Having eccentric ideas or impulses; capricious; freakish; notional.

That *whimsical* tribe of mortals who are called lovers. ADDISON *Spectator* May 29, 1712.

2. Oddly constituted, or constructed as if due to some whim; fantastic; quaint; as, a *whimsical* conceit.

Synonyms: see ODD; QUEER.

—**whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**whim'si-cal-ness**, *n.* The character or state of being whimsical; freakishness of mind or conduct; whimsicalness.

whim"si-cal'i-ty, hwim'zi-cal'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Whimsicalness. **2.** That which is whimsical; a singularity; a strange or ridiculous peculiarity. **3.** A quaint, fanciful, or odd idea or its expression.

whim'sy†, *vt.* To fill with whimsies or whims; affect slightly with mental disorder. **whim'sey**†.

whim'sy, hwim'zi, *a.* Whimsical. **whim'sey**‡.

whim'sy, *n.* [WHIM'SIES, *pl.*] **1.** A whim; freak.

Lady Mary [Wortley Montagu] . . . screamed with laughter at the satire of her own *whimsies*. E. GOSSE *Gossip in a Library, Pompey the Little* p. 267. [L. CO. '91.]

2. A whim-gin. [< Norw. *krimsa* (< *krima*), flutter about.] **whim'sey**‡.

—**whim'sy-board"**†, *n.* A tray on which fruits or small wares were hawked. **whim'sey-board"**‡.

whim'wham, hwim'hwam, *n.* [Archaic.] A ridiculous, nonsensical notion or thing; whim; toy. [< WHIM[1], *n.*]

whin[1], hwin, *n.* Same as FURZE. [< W. *chwyn*.]

—**land'-whin"**, *n.* The rest-harrow.—**moor'-w.**, *n.* **1.** A small straggling prickly European shrub (*Genista Anglica*) of the bean family. **heather-w.**‡; **nee'dle-furze"**‡; **nee'dle-green"-weed**‡; **petty w.**‡. **2.** The rest-harrow.—**whin'-bruis"er**, *n.* A machine for bruising whins so that they may be used as cattle-fodder.—**w.-bushchat**, *n.* The whin-chat.—**w.-gray**, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The whin-linnet.—**w.-linnet**, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The common linnet.—**w.-lintie**, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The whin-chat.—**w.-sparrow**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.—**w.-thrush**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The redwing.

whin[2], *n.* *Geol.* Same as WHINSTONE. **whin'-rock"**‡.

—**w.-sill**, *n.* *Geol.* Basalt occurring in intrusive sheets, and intercalated in limestone beds of the Subcarboniferous of northern England.

whin, *n.* A hoisting-whim; whim-gin: erroneous form, stimulating *winch*.

whin[4], *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHEEN.

whin'ber"ry, hwin'ber'i, *n.* The common European whortleberry. [< AS *winberge*, grape, < *win*, wine, + *berge*, berry.] **wim'ber"ry**‡.

whin'chat", hwin'chat", *n.* A small Old World turdoid bird (genus *Pratincola*), especially *P. rubetra*, streaked brown above and rufous below, with a stripe above and below the eye and a wing-patch white; also, a related species. See illus. under STONECHAT. [< WHIN[1] + CHAT[2], *n.*] **whin'chack-er**‡; **whin'-check**‡. [Prov. Eng.]

whin'cow, hwin'cou, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A furze-bush.

whin'dle, hwin'dl, *vi.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To whimper; whine. [Freq. of WHINE.] **whin'nel**‡.

whine, hwain, *v.* [WHINED; WHI'NING.] **I.** *t.* To give expression to with a whine; especially, to utter with complaining tone: generally with *out*; as, he *whined out* a pitiful story.

His faithful dog salutes the smiling guest,
. . . and *whines* a welcome home.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 9.

II. *i.* To make a low prolonged sound in a plaintive or complaining tone, as or like a dog; utter complaints with a peevish drawl; find fault in a weak or childish way.

He was by this time *whining* like a whipped puppy.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. ii. ch. 2. p. 253. [O. & CO. '71.]

[< AS *hwinan*, whine.] —**whi'ner**, *n.*

whine, *n.* **1.** A plaintive cry of an animal, or any similar sound; hence, a suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of hypocrisy or mean complaint.

Some have tried to imitate motion by unnatural tones and *whines*. SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* first series, lect. iii, p. 49. [P. & S. '75.]

2. Prov. Eng.] The sound by an otter at rutting-time.

whinge, hwinj, *vi.* [Scot.] To whine. **wheenge**‡.

whing'er, hwing'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A dirk; whinyard; hanger. **whing'ar**‡.

whi'ning-ly, hwai'ning-li, *adv.* In a whining manner.

whin'ner, hwin'ėr, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] To whinny.

whin'nock, hwin'ėc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The smallest pig in a litter. **2.** A milk-pail. **whin'ock**‡.

whin'ny, hwin'i, *vi.* [WHIN'NIED; WHIN'NY-ING.] To utter the call of the horse; neigh, especially in a low or gentle way. [Freq. of WHINE.]

whin'ny[1], *a.* Abounding in whin or furze.

whin'ny[2], *a.* [Eng.] *Geol.* Resembling or abounding in whinstone.

whin'ny, *n.* [WHIN'NIES, *pl.*] The cry or call of a horse; a neigh, especially if low and gentle.

The stately horse . . .
Neigh'd with all gladness as they came, and stoop'd
With a low *whinny* toward the pair.
TENNYSON *Enid* st. 93.

whin'stone", hwin'stōn", *n.* [Local, Brit.] Any very hard dark-colored rock that is not easily broken up in excavating, as basalt, chert, or quartzose sandstone. [Said to be < QUERN + STONE.]

whin'yard, hwin'yard, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The shoveler, in allusion to the shape of the bill. **2.** The pochard. **3.** [Archaic.] A hanger or sword.

For the death-wound, and death-halloo,
Muster'd his breath, his *whinyard* drew.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 8.

whing'er‡; **whin'iard**†.

whip, hwip, *v.* [WHIPPED or WHIPT; WHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a whip, strap, lash, rod, or any long, slender, and pliable instrument, as a horse to incite it to greater effort, a carpet to remove the dust, etc. **2.** To punish with lashes; flog; scourge.

The slave-owner can *whip* his refractory slave to death,—the capitalist can starve him to death. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 19, p. 254. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

3. To effect by or as by blows; as, to *whip* the old Adam out of a person; they *whipped* their steeds up the ascent. **4.** To seize, take, or produce with a quick motion; jerk; snatch: usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, or *up*: as, the bully *whipped out* a knife; he *whipped off* his coat and jumped into the water.

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope.
SWIFT *Description of a City Shower* l. 17.

5. [Colloq., U. S.] To surpass in a contest; conquer; excel; as, he *whipped* the field. **6.** To cause to rotate or spin rapidly by quick repeated lashes or strokes; rotate; turn.

Boys *whipped* their tops on the streets of Rome in the days of Cicero, and perhaps in the days of Tarquin.
Youth's Companion [Boston] Apr. 23, '91, p. 242.

7. To beat out, as grain from the husk or straw; thrash; as, to *whip* wheat with a flail. **8.** To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth.

Where is it where the ladies sit and eat jam tarts with *whipped* cream on 'em, while the gentlemen stand and pay compliments!
GEORGE MEREDITH *Tale of Chloe* ch. 3, p. 41. [L. CO.]

9. To make repeated casts upon the surface of, with rod and line; as, to *whip* a stream for trout. **10.** To form, as a flat seam, by laying two selvages of a fabric together, and oversewing them; also, to form (a ruffle or a heading to a ruffle) by oversewing a rolled edge and drawing the thread to make the gathers.

Each . . . Again began working with hearty good will,
'Felling the Seams,' and '*whipping* the Frill.'
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Aunt Fanny* st. 4.

11. To bring and keep together for united action; summon and convene urgently, as the members of a party in a legislative assembly; govern by party influence and discipline. **12.** To overlay regularly, as a rope, so as to form a continuous spiral wrapping; enwrap; also, to bind the end of (a rope) with yarn to prevent its fraying. **13.** To wrap continuously and regularly round a rope, or the shank of a hook, etc.; serve round and round. **14.** To hoist (goods or small loads) quickly by means of a whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5. **15**†. To lash with the tongue; treat with caustic severity, sarcasm, or satire.

II. *i.* **1.** To start or turn suddenly and run; move nimbly; appear and disappear quickly; do anything in a brisk way: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction; as, the boy *whipped away*; the dog *whipped through* the garden, *over* the fence, *down* the street, and *round* the corner. **2.** To make repeated casts upon the surface of a stream with rod and line. [ME. *whippen*; cp. G. D. *wippen*, Sw. *vippa*, Dan. *vippe*, seesaw.]

Synonyms: see BEAT[1].

Compounds, etc.:—**to whip in.** **I.** *t.* To keep, as hounds in a hunt, from scattering; hence, to gather or keep together (the members of an organization, as a political faction). **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a whipper-in. **2.** [Colloq.] To interpose or join in; as, on this he *whipped in* to the conversation with his customary assurance.—**to w. off**, to drive (hounds) away from a scent.—**to w. the cat.** **1.** To practise pinching parsimony. **2.** To prosecute a handicraft in a small itinerant manner, by the day, as a tailor or dressmaker going from house to house, like a pedler.—**whip'-hem"**, *n.* A hem made by whipping. See WHIP, *v.*, 10.—**w.-king**†, *n.* A ruler of kings; king-maker.—**w.-master**†, *n.* A flogger.—**w.-post**†, *n.* Same as WHIPPING-POST.—**w.-top**, *n.* A top that is kept spinning by whipping with a cord or stout string. **whip'ping-top"**‡.

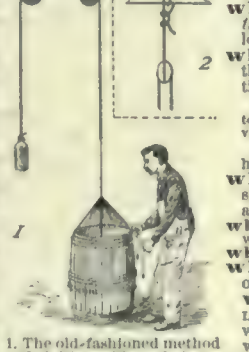

1. The old-fashioned method of plaiting whips. 2. A single whip (def. 5).

whip, *n.* **1.** An instrument for the infliction of more or less bodily pain by flagellation, whether for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment. The more usual forms are (1) a handle of wood or leather with a long, pliant, tapering lash; and (2) one in which both handle and thong are in one piece, long, tapering, and pliant. **2.** One who handles a whip expertly; a driver.

You're a very good *whip*, and can do what you like with your horses. DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* ch. 13, p. 105. [T. & F. '67.]

3. The person who whips in or manages the hounds in hunting. **4.** In the British Parliament and other assemblies modeled after it: (1) A member appointed unofficially to enforce the discipline and look after the interests of his party. He informs the members of an approaching division, securing the attendance of as many of them as possible, and obtaining pairs for such as can not be present to vote, keeps in touch with the opinion of the party, that he may keep the leader informed with regard to how far he may count on its full support in any course he proposes to take, and keeps "tally," or counts the members in every division or vote.

The '*whips*,' as we should now call them, of the prince's party had canvassed every man on their own side, if not on both sides.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol. ii, ch. 26, p. 88. [H. '90.]

(2) A call made upon members of a legislative body by such a person to bring or keep them in their places at a given time, as when a vote or division may be expected. **5.** A simple form of hoisting-apparatus, consisting of a rope passing over an elevated single pulley (a single whip), or over two single pulleys (a double whip). It is worked by horses, which, by walking away from it, hoist the load attached to the other end of the rope. In shallow or surface mining the whip is used with a derrick or gin, usually called **whip-and-derry**. **6.** One who operates such a hoisting-apparatus. **7.** An endless line worked from the shore and used in saving life from a wreck. **8.** An arm or radius of the frame of a windmill, to and upon which the sails are attached and extended; also, the length of the arm. **9.** A vibrating spring that whips back and forth, as for closing different circuits in electrical apparatus. **10.** A preparation of cream, eggs, or the like, whipped to a froth.

Compounds, etc.:—**crack"-the-whip'** or **snap"-the-whip'**, *n.* A game in which the players form a line, take hands, and skate or run forward. Those at one end of the line stop suddenly, causing the others (who form the lash of the whip) to swing round rapidly. The endeavor is to fling off those at the advancing end of the line.—**to drink** or **lick on** (**upon**) **the w.**†, to receive a castigation.—**w.-and-derry**, *n.* Same as WHIP, *n.*, 5.—**w. and spur**, with the utmost haste, as one who violently urges his horse.—**whip's bird"**, *n.* [Austral.] A passerine bird (*Psophodes crepitans*): so called from its note, which ends sharply, like the crack of a whip.—**w.-crane**, *n.* A simple form of crane used with a whip for rapid hoisting, as in unloading vessels.—**w.-crop**, *n.* Any one of several British shrubs or small trees, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring-tree, and the cranberry-tree: so called from the use made of their stems.—**w.-gin**, *n.* A gin-block for use as a whip, as in hoisting.—**w.-graft**, *vt.* To graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock.—**w.-grass**, *n.* A species of nut-sedge (*Scleria triglomerata*) growing in swamps in the United States.—**w.-hanger**, *n.* A rack, hook, or frame for holding whips; whip-rack.—**w.-lash**, *n.* **1.** The lash or flexible striking part of a whip, made usually of twisted cords or of a leather thong. **2.** *Bot.* The sea-whipcord.—**w.-maker**, *n.* One who makes whips.—**w.-net**, *n.* A variety of loom-woven net produced by regular crossing of the warps.—**w.-rack**, *n.* Same as WHIP-HANGER.—**w.-ray**, *n.* A sting-ray.—**w.-rod**, *n.* An anglers' rod whipped with twine from butt to tip.—**w.-roll**, *n.* *Weaving.* A roller in a loom over which the warp passes from its beam to the harness.—**w.-row**, *n.* In hoeing, the least difficult row to hoe: often used figuratively.—**to have the w.-row of** [Colloq., U. S.], to have the mastery of or advantage over.—**w.-scorpion**, *n.* A pedipalp scorpion-like arachnid, having the abdomen terminating in a slender appendage like a whip-lash, as *Thelyphonus giganteus* of the southwestern United States and Mexico.—**w.-shaped**, *a.* Long, slender, and supple, like a whip-lash; flagelliform.—**w.-socket**, *n.* A tube-like receptacle for the handle-end of a whip, fixed to the dashboard or on the side of a vehicle.—**w.-staff**, *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip. **2.** *Naut.* A tiller: an old name.—**w.-stock**, *n.* That part of a whip to which the lash is attached; a whip-handle. **w.-stalk**‡; **w.-stick**‡.—**whip'tail"**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The long-tailed jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*).

The Arctic Jaeger . . . is called a *whiptail* because of the great length and flexibility of its two central tail feathers. J. W. COLLINS in *Rep. U. S. Fish Com.*, '82 p. 325, note. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '84.]

2. [Eng.] A rotifer (*Mastigocerca carinata*).

whip, *adv.* [Archaic.] Quick as a flash; all at once; presto: in the form of an exclamation; as, so soon as he saw the officer, *whip!* he was off.

whip'can†, *n.* [Slang.] A hard-drinking fellow.

whip'cant†, *a.* Drunken.

whip'cat", hwip'cat", *n.* [Colloq.] A handicraftsman or small tradesman who does business from house to house.

whip'coal, hwip'cōl, *n.* [Shetland.] A beverage compounded of rum, eggs, sugar, and cream. OSWALD in *Notes & Queries* Oct. 29, '92, p. 347.

whip'cord", hwip'-cōrd", *n.* **1.** A strong, hard-twisted, sometimes braided, hempen cord, sometimes used in making whip-lashes and -snappers. **2.** A cord or string made of animal membrane; catgut. **3.** The sea-whipcord (*Chorda filum*). See CHORDA. **4.** A kind of cloth having a small prominent twill.

—**whip'cord"y**, *a.* Like whip-cord; sinewy and hard; muscular.

whip'fish", hwip'fish", *n.* A chætodontoid (*Taurichthys macrolepidotus*) having one of the dorsal spines prolonged into a filament like a whip-lash.

whip'hand", hwip'-hand", *n.* The hand that wields the whip; in riding or driving, the right hand; figuratively, an instrument of mastery.

The [Egyptian] driver generally stood on the off-side, in order to have the *whip-hand* free. J. G. WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 371. [J. M. '78.]

—**to get** or **have the whip-hand of**, to obtain or have mastery over.

whip'han"dle, hwip'-han"dl, *n.* **1.** The handle or stock of a whip. **2.** An advantage; whip-hand. **3.** Same as WHIP-ROW. **4**†. A little fellow; dapperling.

whip'jack"†, *n.* A vagrant who asks charity as a shipwrecked sailor: contemptuous. **turnpike sailor**‡.

whip'pe-tree"†, *n.* The cornel-tree.

whip'per, hwip'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who whips; especially, one appointed to inflict legal punishment by flogging. **whip'-man"ter**†. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* Same as FLAGELLANT, *n.*, 1. **3.** One who raises coal, merchandise, etc., with a whip, as from a ship's hold. Compare COAL-WHIPPER. **4.** A kind of willow or devil used in spinning. **5**†. Something that exceeds or excels all.

whip"pe-ree', hwip'ė-ri', *n.* A whip- or sting-ray.

whip'per-in", hwip'ėr-in", *n.* **1.** In hunting, one employed to assist the huntsman: so called because one of his duties is to enforce obedience among the hounds,

which sometimes requires the use of the whip. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* Same as WHIP, *n.*, 4. **3.** In the game of hare-and-hounds, the leader of the hounds, who regulates the speed. **4.** [Sporting Slang.] A horse that finishes last or among the last in a race.

whip'per-snap"per, hwip'gr-snap'ęr, *n.* A noisily pretentious but insignificant person; whipster.

whip'pet, hwip'ęt, *n.* [Archaic or Prov.] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel; any cur.

Lately *whippet* racing has taken on a more important aspect, and grown to be something beyond a race between costermonger dogs run on a course down a lane of spectators with the masters standing at the finish.
CASPAR W. WHITNEY in *Harper's Weekly* Apr. 21, '94, p. 378.

[Cp. WHIFFET, < WHIFF[1], *v.*] **whip'pit†.**

whip'pin-crust†, *n.* A kind of wine.

whip'ping, hwip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who whips; castigation by beating; flogging; flagellation.

When we were schoolfellows, you made me carry your books, make your exercise, own your rogueries, and sometimes take a *whipping* for you. VANBRUGH *The Confederacy* act iii, sc. 2.

2. The condition of being beaten in a contest or fight; as, the enemy got a good *whipping.* **3.** In sewing, same as whip-stitching. See WHIPSTITCH, *v.*, 2. **4.** In fishing, casting the fly. **5.** *Naut.* A binding of twine, as at the end of a rope, to prevent fraying.

—**whip'ping-boy",** *n.* Formerly, a lad educated with and chastised in the place of a prince.—**w.-cheer†,** *n.* Chastisement; flogging.—**w.-hoist,** *n.* A hoist worked with a whip, especially if by steam-power.—**w.-post,** *n.* The fixture to or by which those sentenced to flogging are secured while being whipped; hence, legal punishment by flogging; as, the abolition of the *whipping-post.*—**w.-snapping,** *a.* Being or pertaining to a whipper-snapper; insignificant; contemptible.—**w.-top,** *n.* Same as WHIP-TOP.

whip'ple-tree", hwip'l-trĭ", *n.* A swingletree. **sin'gle-tree"‡; whif'fle-tree"‡.**

whip'poor-will", hwip'pur-wil", *n.* A small goat sucker (*Antrostomus vociferus*) common in the eastern United States, having very long rictal bristles and a rounded tail, and remarkable for its reiterated nocturnal cry, closely imitated in its name.

The Whippoorwill. 1/4

whip'per-i-will"‡; whip'po-will"‡; wip'per-will"‡.

And there the *whip-poor-will* recites
The ballad of his grief.
T. B. READ *Sylvia, Eclogue* pt. v, st. 5.

whip'py, hwip'ĭ. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Active; agile; bustling. **whup'py‡. II.** *n.* A frisky, forward, or pert girl.

whip'saw", hwip'sô", *vt.* **1.** To saw with a whip-saw. **2.** [Sporting Slang, U. S.] (1) To get the best of (an opponent) in spite of every effort he makes. (2) In faro, to beat (an opponent) in two bets, one played open and the other coppered at the same time. **3.** See WHIPSAWING.
—**whip'saw",** *n.* See SAW1.—**whip'saw"ing,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* The taking of payment from both sides in a contest for the promise of one's influence or vote; a double bribe-receiving.

whip'sey-der"ry, hwip'sę-der'ĭ, *n.* [Dial.] Whip-and-derry.

whip'snake", hwip'snēk', *n.* A very slender whip-like serpent. Especially: (1) A coachwhip. (2) A dryophine, as the West-Indian *Dryophis acuminata* or the Brazilian *Philodryas viridissimus.*

whip'ster, hwip'stęr, *n.* **1.** A shallow nimble fellow: used in contempt. **2†.** A sharper.

whip'stitch", hwip'stich", *vt.* **1.** Same as OVERCAST, 2 & 5. **2.** To gather with overcast stitches, as the turned edge of a ruffle. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To plow in ridges, as land; half-plow or rafter.

whip'-stitch", *n.* **1.** An overcast stitch in whipping an edge or seam. **2.** A tailor. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] The least bit; a particle. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] In agriculture, whip-stitching or raftering. **5.** [Rare.] A hasty composition.

whipt, *pp.* Whipped. PHIL. SOC.

whip'-tom"-kel'ly, hwip'-tom'-kel'ĭ, *n.* The mustached or black-whiskered vireo (*Vireo altiloquus,* var. *barbatulus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida. [Imitative.]

whip'worm", hwip'wŭrm", *n.* A nematode (genus *Trichocephalus*) with the posterior part of the body thickened, as *T. dispar,* found in the human cæcum.

whir, hwęr, *v.* [WHIRRED; WHIR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To whirl or carry away with a whir.

II. *i.* To move or fly with a whir; rise suddenly and quickly with a whizzing noise, as birds.

The shuttle *whirrs* along the woof.
THACKERAY *May-Day Ode* st. 18.

[< Dan. *hvirre,* whirl (imitative).] **whirr‡.**

whir, *n.* A trilling sound without musical quality; sound such as may be produced by rapidly rotating light wheels or a whip-lash, or by the rising of birds. **whirr‡.**

whird, *pp.* Whirred. PHIL. SOC.

whirl, hwęrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to turn or fly round rapidly, as on or about a center; impart quick rotary or revolving motion to; as, the wind *whirls* the sails of the windmill; the leaves were *whirled* around in a circle.

At a signal the blindfolded players are all *whirled* round three times, and off they go. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 548. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

2. To bear rapidly onward or away, with revolving motions; as, the gust *whirls* the dust aloft.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn round rapidly; gyrate; spin; rotate; as, a *whirling* top.

The dying woods were all a-flame,
The leaves were *whirling* in the blast.
R. H. STODDARD *On a Child's Picture* st. 9.

2. To move rapidly in a circular course; as, the chariots *whirled* round the arena. [ME. *whirlen,* of Scand. origin; cp. Ice. *hvirfla,* freq. of *hverfa,* turn.]

—**whirl'a-bout",** *n.* **1.** Anything that turns swiftly around or about; a whirligig. **2†.** An unidentified whale. **w.-whale†,**—**w.-fire†,** *n.* Lightning.—**w.-pillar,** *n.* A column of whirling matter, as of dust, sand, or water, produced by a whirlwind.—**w.-water†,** *n.* A waterspout.—**w.-worm,** *n.* A turbellarian.

whirl, *n.* **1.** A swift rotating or revolving motion: often used figuratively; as, the *whirl* of time; the *whirl* of a frenzied brain.

The whole political world was 'without form and void'—an incessant *whirl* of hostile atoms, which every moment formed some new combination.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dumont's Mirabeau* p. 182. [A. '80.]

2. Something whirling, as a cloud of dust or body of water. **3.** *Rope-making.* A hook for twisting; also, a set of whirlers; rope-winch. **4.** *Bot. & Conch.* A whorl. **5†.** The whorl of a spindle.

whirl'bat", hwęrl'bat", *n.* Something swung round to give a blow; especially, the cestus of Roman boxers.

whirl'blast", hwęrl'blȧst", *n.* A whirling blast of wind; whirlwind.

How easily might these, dashing out on Lafayette, snatch off the Hereditary Representative; and roll away with him, after the manner of a *whirlblast,* whither they listed!
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. xi, ch. 1, p. 431. [H.]

whirl'bone"†, *n.* **1.** The patella or kneepan. **2.** The huckle-bone.

whirl'cote†, *n.* A whirlicote.

whirl'er, hwęrl'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whirls. **2.** A rotating hook or reel used in rope-making. **3.** A spinning speculum or the like, serving as an artificial horizon.

whirl'gig, *n.* Same as WHIRLIGIG, 5. **whirl'wig‡.**

whirl'i-cote†, *n.* An open carriage; wheel-carriage.

whirl'i-gig, hwęrl'i-gig, *vt.* To whirl about as a whirligig.—**whirl'i-gig"ging,** *n.*

whirl'i-gig, *n.* **1.** Any toy or small device that rotates or revolves rapidly on an axis or to which such whirling motion may be communicated.

Better pay the half of the grist to the miller, to have the rest grund in a Christian manner, than put good grain into a bairn's *whirligig.* SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 11, p. 120. [D. F. & CO.]

2. A merry-go-round. **3.** *Mil.* An ancient instrument of punishment, consisting of a pivoted wooden cage, in which the offender was whirled round. **4.** Figuratively, anything that performs quick rotations or revolutions or moves in a cycle; as, the *whirligig* of time.

The *whirligig* of fashion has in many ways brought round the later generation to the habits of the earlier.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 55, p. 282. [H. '88.]

5. A gyrinid water-beetle, brilliantly metallic in luster, that frequents the surface of smooth water, and constantly darts about in intricate circles in search of prey. **whirl'gig‡; whirl'wig‡.** [< WHIRL + GIG[1], *n.*, 4.]

A Whirligig (*Dineutes vittatus*). 1/1

whirl'ing, hwęrl'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WHIRL, *v.*

—**whirling chair,** a pivoted chair, capable of being whirled rapidly, in which unruly lunatics were formerly strapped to subdue them.—**whirl'ing-plant",** *n.* Same as TELEGRAPH-PLANT.—**w.-table,** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for experiments requiring rapid rotation; especially, one for showing certain of the phenomena of centrifugal and centripetal force by changes in the figures of highly elastic bodies under the influence of varying rates of rotation. **2.** A device having one or more horizontal arms which may be rotated at high speeds, as for experiments in aerodynamics. **3.** A potters' throwing-wheel. **w.-machine‡.**

whirl'pool", hwęrl'pūl", *n.* An eddy or vortex where water moves with a gyrating sweep: usually caused by the striking of a current against a bank, by the meeting of two currents, or by the action of winds against tides; loosely, any disturbance from such causes, whether accompanied by vortical motion or not. **whirl'pit"†.**

whirl'wig, hwęrl'wig, *n.* Same as WHIRLIGIG, 5.

whirl'wind", hwęrl'wind", *n.* **1.** A moving atmospheric vortex; a funnel-shaped column of air, with a circular and upward spiral motion around a vertical or inclined axis, which at the same time has a progressive motion over the surface of the earth. Over water it may cause waterspouts, and elsewhere sand-pillars and dust-whirls. Compare CYCLONE; TORNADO; WATERSPOUT. **2.** Figuratively, any violent rushing or rotatory movement; as, a *whirlwind* of war. **whirl'puff"†.**

Synonyms: see CYCLONE.

—**to sow the wind and reap the whirlwind,** to indulge recklessly in wickedness or folly and afterward to suffer the disastrous consequences.

whirl'y-bat"†, *n.* Same as WHIRLBAT.

whirr, *v.* & *n.* Same as WHIR.

whir'ret, hwir'ęt, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] To strike sharply; especially, to box on the ear. **2†.** To hurry; tease; trouble. **wher'ret†; whir'rit†,**—**whir'ret†,** *n.* A blow; slap. **wher'ret†; whir'rick†; whir'rit†.**

whir'ry†, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To hurry.

whir'tle, hwęr'tl, *n.* *Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or pipes are drawn to reduce size.

whish, hwish, *vi.* [Colloq.] To move in air or water so as to make a sibilant whistling sound. [Imitative.]

The dark water . . . surging in from pile to pile, with a *whishing* thud at each, called me with an irresistible voice. BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* ch. 30, p. 392. [G. P. P. '65.]

whish†, *a.* Silent.

whish, *n.* [Colloq.] A sibilant, whistling, or rushing sound like that made by cutting the air with a pliant rod.

whish, *interj.* Hush! silence! [Var. of HUSH, *interj.*]

whisht‡.

whish'ie, hwish'ĭ, *n.* [Eng.] The whitethroat. **whish'ey‡.**

whisk, hwisk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear along with a light sweeping movement, as with a small broom or a fan: often with *away* or *off;* as, to *whisk* flies *away.* **2.** To cause to move with a quick sweeping motion; flourish; as, she *whisked* her skirts by me; to *whisk* a fan about. **3.** To agitate or mix with a quick movement, as eggs, cream, etc.

II. *i.* To move quickly, lightly, and suddenly.

Coachman: As I was coming in at the gate, a strange gentleman *whisk'd* by me. ADDISON *The Drummer* act v.

[< Sw. *viska,* wipe, < *viska,* a whisk.]

whisk[1], *n.* **1.** The act or movement of whisking; as, driven away by a *whisk* of her broom **2.** A little broom or brush, as of broom-corn, bristles, feathers, etc.; whisk-broom. **3.** A little bunch of hay, straw, bristles, feathers, or the like; wisp. **4.** A small culinary instrument for rapidly whipping or beating to a froth; as, a cream-*whisk.* **5.** A coopers' plane for use on chimes. **6.** A kind of neckerchief of lawn or lace, formerly worn by ladies.

The *whisk,* as the gorget was now termed, was as great an object of extravagance to the women as was the falling band to the men. MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* ch. 24, p. 310. [S. M. '65.]

7. An impertinent or servile person. [< Ice. *visk,* whisk, but partly < WHISK, *v.*]

—**Mexican** or **French whisk,** same as BROOM-ROOT.—**whisk'-broom",** *n.* A small, light, short-handled broom used in brushing dust from clothing, upholstery, or the like.

whisk[2]†, *n.* The game of whist: the original name, perhaps from the action of whisking or sweeping each trick from the table as it was finished. [< WHISK, *v.*]

whisk'er, hwisk'ęr, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The hair that grows on the sides of a man's face as distinguished from that on his lips, chin, and throat: formerly sometimes in the singular; in the United States, sometimes, the beard, and dialectically any part of the beard; as, side-*whiskers;* chin-*whiskers.* **2.** [Rare.] A hair from the whiskers or beard. **3.** *Zool.* (1) One of the long bristly hairs on the sides of the mouth, as in the cat and other carnivores. (2) A similar formation, as of feathers, about the mouth of a bird. (3) *pl.* Hair on the face of monkeys and some other mammals. (4) A barbel, as of a catfish. (5) A color-marking resembling whiskers. **4.** Same as WHISK[1], 2, 3. **5.** One who or that which whisks; archaically, a switch. **6.** *Naut.* One of two small projecting spars on the sides of a bowsprit, to extend the jib or flying-jib guys. **7.** [Scot.] A braggart. **8†.** The hair on a man's upper lip. **9†.** A whopper; lie. **10†.** A catfish. [< WHISK, *v.*]—**whisk'ered,** *a.* Having or wearing whiskers. **whisk'er-y‡.**—**whisk'er-less,** *a.*

whisk"er-an'do, hwisk'gr-an'dō, *n.* A man with large whiskers. [< *Whiskerandos,* a character in Sheridan's play of "The Critic." < WHISKER.]
—**whisk"er-an'doed†,** *a.* Whiskered.

whisk'et, hwisk'ęt, *n.* *Mach.* **1.** A small hollow-chucked lathe for turning wooden pins. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A straw basket for cattle-provender. [< WHISK[1], *n.*]

whisk'in†, *n.* **1.** A servant of the lowest grade. **2.** A shallow brown drinking-bowl.

whisk'ing, hwisk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Sweeping along lightly; brushing; bustling. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Large; big.

whiskt, *pp.* Whisked. PHIL. SOC.

whis'ky[1], } hwis'ki, -kę, *n.* An alcoholic liquor ob-
whis'key, } tained by the distillation of a fermented starchy compound, usually a grain.

In the preparation of *whisky* the infusion of rye or other grain is first made to undergo fermentation, by which the saccharine matter and indirectly the starch are converted into alcohol. In this state the liquid is called the wash. This is submitted to distillation, and the product is denominated low wines. By a second distillation it becomes purer and stronger, and now takes the name of raw corn spirit or *whisky.* *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 1412. [L. '90.]

Whisky is often named from (1) the substance from which it is made; as, **corn whisky, potato w., rye w., wheat w.;** or (2) the country or place of production; as, **Irish w., Scotch w., Bourbon w.** (Kentucky), **Monongahela w.** (Pennsylvania), etc. [< Gael. *uisgebeatha,* "water of life," < *uisge,* water, + *beatha,* life.]

—**crooked whisky** [Slang, U. S.], whisky distilled without government license or payment of excise. **sour-mash w., sweet-mash w.,** see quotation under MASH, *n.*—**W. Insurrection,** an outbreak in the lower Monongahela valley, Penn., in 1794, against an excise tax imposed by Congress. It was suppressed by the Federal authorities, and owes its importance to its relation to the doctrine of States' rights. **W. Rebellion‡.**—**whis'ky-liv"er,** *n.* Cirrhosis of the liver: an incurable affection of habitual drinkers. **hobnailed liver‡.**

whis'ky[2], *n.* A light one-horse two-wheeled chaise or gig, for rapid traveling. [< WHISK, *v.*] **Tim'-whis"ky‡.**

whis'ky-fied, hwis'ki-fīd, *a.* [Colloq.] Under the influence of whisky. [< WHISKY[1] + -FY.] **whis'key-fied‡; whis'ki-fied‡.**

whis'ky-frisk"y, hwisk'i-frisk'i, *a.* Light-headed.

whis'ky-jack", hwis'ki-jac", *n.* The gray or Canada jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), common in the northerly forests of North America, and noted for its familiarity about the camps of lumbermen and hunters. [< Am. Ind. *wiss-ka-tjan.*] **whis'ky-dick"‡; w.-john‡.**

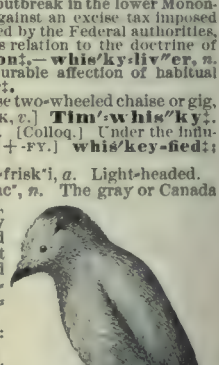
The Whisky-jack. 1/6

whisp, hwisp, *n.* Same as WISP: erroneous form.

whis'per, hwis'pęr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a whisper; also, to address in a whisper; in the latter sense elliptical for *whisper to:* hence, to disseminate secretly; inform privately; as, he *whispered* the slander; she *whispered* me her hope.

He dared to write what many trembled to *whisper.* D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Piers Ploughman* vol. i, p. 216. [W. J. W.]

II. *i.* **1.** To speak in a whisper. **2.** Figuratively, to make a low rustling sound; as, *whispering* breezes.

Golden grain . . . softly waves and *whispers* in the summer wind.
WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 13, p. 178. [T. & CO.]

3. To speak with caution; also, to devise mischief; plot secretly; speak evil covertly.

We *whisper,* and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame.
TENNYSON *Maud* iv, st. 5.

[< AS. *hwisprian,* whisper: imitative word.]

—**whispered bronchophony,** a bronchophony produced by the whispering of the patient.—**whis'per-ing-gal"ler-y,** *n.* A dome or gallery from the interior walls of which whispered words are reflected to and heard at a distant point within the building while inaudible at other points. **whis'per-ing-dome"‡.**—**whispering pectoriloquy,** the whispering heard in auscultation of the chest.
—**whis'per-er,** *n.* **1.** One who whispers. **2.** A secret slanderer; talebearer; backbiter. **3†.** An informer.—**whis'per-ing-ly,** *adv.*

whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice; articulated but not sonant breath; also, a low, rustling sound suggestive of such a voice; as, she spoke in a *whisper;* the *whispers* of the lapping waves.

There was not a *whisper* of wind, nor a chirp of a bird to be heard. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 3, p. 125. [MACM. '72.]

2. An utterance made in such a voice; hence, a secret or quiet communication; hint; insinuation; as, there is a

whisper that the bank has failed. **3.** *Pathol.* The sound of the low suppressed voice of the patient as heard in auscultation. — **cavernous whisper**, resonance heard in auscultation and indicating a cavity in the lungs.

— **whis'per-hood″**, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a whisper; the nascent stage of a rumor.— **whis'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] Whisperingly.— **whis'per-y**, *a.* Making or being a whispering sound.

The reeling sea, . . . Crumbled to *whispery* foam.
LOWELL *Columbus* st. 1.

whis'perd, *pp.* Whispered. PHIL. Soc.

whisht, *r.* **I.** *t.* To hush; silence; still. **II.** *i.* To become silent or hushed. **whisht**.

whist, hwist, *a.* Made silent or quiet; calmed; mute: used after the noun. **whish**.

The winds are *whist*, and the owl is still.
DRAKE *The Culprit Fay* st. 2.

whist[1], *n.* [Colloq.] Peace; silence.

I can hold my *whist*.
AMELIA E. BARR *Daughter of Fife* ch. 14, p. 304. [D. M. & CO.]

whist[2], *n.* **A game of cards played by four persons, with** a full pack of 52 cards, opposite players being partners.

All the cards are used and played in each hand, and there are thus 13 tricks, each of which is taken by the highest card played, it being obligatory to follow suit if possible. Every trick above the sixth counts one point, and when honors (the four highest trumps) are scored each one of these held by one side in excess of the other scores a point. In **American** or **standard whist** honors are not scored and the game is seven points. In **short whist** the game is five points; in **long whist** (the old form, now unusual), ten points. Whist is generally regarded as the most scientific game of cards, and the rules and principles of play have been exhaustively treated of by many writers.

The first known mention of *Whist* in print was in a book called 'The Motto,' published in 1621, where it is spelled *Whisk*. The earliest known use of the present spelling is in Butler's 'Hudibras,' 1663. For about fifty years after this it was spelled indifferently either way . . . The game was much studied by a party of gentlemen who frequented the Crown Coffee House in London in 1730, and then it began to be played in its modern form.
Y. F. Cyc. Games p. 771.

[< WHISK[2], *n.*] **whisk**.

— **duplicate whist**, whist in which a series of hands is played over again, each side holding the cards previously held by their opponents, thus practically removing the element of chance from the game and making it entirely one of skill. A different pack is used for each hand, and each player's cards are kept separate till the hand has been replayed. The trump is usually agreed upon beforehand and remains the same during the play. Called also **Kalamazoo whist**, from the town in Michigan where it is said to have originated. — **fancy w.**, whist introducing strange or unauthorized plays. — **mongrel w.**, whist played according to more than one method.

whist, *interj.* Hush! be still!

whis'tert, *vt.* To whisper.

whist'er, hwist'er, *n.* *Card-playing.* In the game of boston, a partner that may be called for by the highest bidder, provided he has bid to take not more than ten tricks. No one is obliged to accept the call; but if any one does so, the two are required to take three more tricks than were bid, in order to win, and the points won or lost are shared equally. [< WHIST[2], *n.*, from the close resemblance of boston to that game when a partner is taken.]

whis'ter-anef″et, *n.* A blow or buffet. **whis'ter-sniv″et**.

whis'tl, whis'tld. Whistle, whistled. PHIL. Soc.

whis'tle, hwis'l, *v.* [WHIS'TLED; WHIS'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make, utter, or modulate in the sound of a whistle; as, to *whistle* an air or tune. See WHISTLE, *n.* **2.** To call, manage, or guide by or as by a whistle; affect by whistling; as, the engineer *whistled* down brakes.

He *whistles* his dog — he mounts his steed,
And scuds to the woods away.'
G. P. MORRIS *The Hunter's Carol* st. 1.

3. To project with a whistling sound; as, they *whistled* a few arrows at us from the shore.

II. *i.* **1.** To make or emit the musical sound called a whistle; also, to produce a tune or series of tones in such sounds; as, "*whistling* down the hollow goes the boy." See WHISTLE, *n.*, 2 (1). **2.** To utter a similar sound: said of certain birds and other animals; as, the thrush *whistles* sweetly. **3.** To cause a sharp shrill sound by passage swiftly through the air, or by passage of a current of air past an edge or through an orifice; as, the bullets *whistled* over our heads; the wind *whistles* through the trees.

The perfect archer calls the deer his own
While yet the shaft is *whistling*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. iii, st. 43.

4. To blow or sound a whistle; as, the tug *whistled* twice. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To fish for whistlers, or rock-lings. [< AS. *hwistlian* (imitative).]

— **to go whistle** (Slang), to go off empty-handed or discomfited; go to the devil. — **to w. down the wind**, to expend breath or argument to no purpose. — **to w. for**, to call or summon by whistling; as, to *whistle for* the dog; in colloquial use, to seek hopelessly, as something desired; as, one who leans his money to a sharper may *whistle for* it. — **to w. for a wind** (*Naut.*), to whistle with a view to bringing on a wind when becalmed: a superstition of sailors.

whis'tle, *n.* **1.** A device operated on the principle of forcing a current, as of air or steam, through a pipe or tube of narrowed aperture or against a thin edge; of various shapes, sizes, and uses, from a child's toy to the steam-whistle audible for miles. **2.** The sound of such a device, or any sound similar or similarly produced. Specifically: (1) A musical sound, more or less shrill, made without the use of the vocal cords, by sending the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

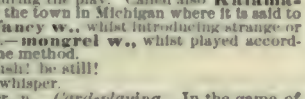
A Boatswain's Whistle.

He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a *whistle*,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.
CLEMENT C. MOORE *A Visit from St. Nicholas* l. 53.

(2) The noise of flying missiles; as, the *whistle* of an arrow or a bullet. (3) The sound of wind rushing by an object; as, the *whistle* of the gale at the casement. (4) The shrill cry of some birds; as, the *whistle* of a quail. **3.** Slang] The mouth and throat; as, to wet one's *whistle*. [< AS. *hwistle*, whistle, < *hwistlian*, whistle.]

— **at one's whistle**, at one's beck and call. — **Galton's w.**, a whistle designed for testing one's power to hear shrill notes. — **Modoc w.**, a piston-whistle. See PISTON. — **to pay for one's w.**, or **to pay dear for one's w.**, to be at great expense or trouble for some insignificant amusement or useless whim: from a story told by Benjamin Franklin regarding his experience as a boy. — **to wet one's w.** [Slang], to take a drink.— **whis'tle-bel″ly**, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Causing intestinal flatulence or abdominal gurgling. — **w.-cup**, *n.* A drinking-cup fitted with a whistle, the person last able to blow the whistle at a drinking-contest winning the cup. **w.-tankard**. — **w.-drunk**, *a.* [Slang.] Too drunk to whistle; deeply intoxicated. — **w.-duck**, *n.* Same as WHISTLING DUCK, 1 & 2.

whis'tle-fish″, hwis'l-fish', *n.* A weasel-fish; rockling.

whis'tler, hwis'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whistles. **2.** The hoary marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*) of northwestern North America; sifflcur. **3.** One of various birds. (1) [Local, U. S.] A whistling duck.

On Long Island, . . . the Golden-eye is better known among the hunters as the '*Whistler*,' from the peculiar noise produced by its wings when flying. BAIRD, BREWER, AND RIDGWAY *Water-Birds of N. Am., Ducks* in vol. ii, p. 47. [L. B. & CO. '84.]

(2) A solitaire (*Myadestes genibarbis*) of the Antilles. (3) The ring-ouzel. (4) The lapwing. (5) A whistling plover. **4.** A broken-winded horse; roarer. **5.** The whistle-fish. **6.** [Slang, Ir. & Scot.] A keeper of a shebeen; shebeener. **7**†. A piper. [< AS. *hwistlere*, < *hwistlian*, whistle.]

whis'tle-wing″, hwis'l-wing', *n.* The goldeneye.

whis'tle-wood″, hwis'l-wud', *n.* The striped maple (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*), a small slender tree or shrub 10 to 25 feet high, with smooth green bark marked lengthwise with dark stripes, 3-lobed leaves rounded at the base, large yellowish-green flowers, and long clusters of fruit with pale-green spreading wings: so called because its small, straight, smooth branches, from which the bark separates easily in spring, are used by boys for making whistles. It grows in rich woods from Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. The name is locally applied to other trees, as the willows, for a similar reason. **moose'-wood″**‡; **striped dogwood**‡.

whis'tling, hwis'ling, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of WHISTLE, *v.* — **whistling arrow**, an early form of toy arrow having a head so arranged as to whistle when shot into the air. See illus. under ARROW. — **whis'tling-board″**, *n.* A railway-signal at the side of the track, indicating the place to whistle: usually a white post, often bearing the letter W. **w.-post**‡. — **w. coot** [Local, U. S.], the common black scoter. — **w. dick**. **1.** An Australasian shrike-thrush of the genus *Colluricincla*, especially *C. sclhyi* of Tasmania. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The song-thrush. — **w. duck**. **1.** The American widgeon. **2.** The whistling-swan. **3.** The whistling coot. **4.** [India.] A tree-duck (genus *Dendrocygna*). — **w. eagle** or **hawk**, an Australasian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*). — **w. marmot**, the whistler or sifflcur. — **w. plover**. **1.** The golden plover. **2.** The black-bellied plover. — **w.-post**, *n.* Same as WHISTLING-BOARD. — **w.-shop**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] An unlicensed spirit-shop; shebeen. — **w. snipe**. **1.** The greenshanks. **2.** Local, U. S.] The woodcock. — **w. swan**. **1.** The whooping or wild swan (*Olor cygnus*). **2.** A North American swan (*O. columbianus*). — **w. thrush**. **1.** [Eng.] The song-thrush: whistling dick. **2.** An East-Indian thrush of the genus *Myiophonus*, noted for clear whistling, as *M. horsfieldii*.

whis'tling-ly, hwis'ling-li, *adv.* With a whistle.

whist'ly†, *adv.* Silently.

whit, hwit, *a.* White: obsolete except in a few compounds. — **Whit'-Mon″day**‡, *n.* The Monday next following Whitsunday: observed in England as a holiday. **Whit'sun-Mon″day**‡. — **w.-pot**, *n.* [Local, New Eng.] A kind of hasty pudding. — **w.-potting**, *n.* [Local, New Eng.] The visiting of neighbors along the coast. — **W.-Tuesday**, *n.* The day next after Whit-Monday. **Whit'-sun-Tues″day**‡. Compare WHITSUN.

whit, *n.* The smallest particle; speck; jot: generally with a negative; as, it does not displease me a *whit*.

In all his books there is no *whit* of cowardice or whining.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, Landor* p. 67. [O. & CO. '76.]

[< AS. *wiht*; see WIGHT[1], *n.*]

Synonyms: see PARTICLE.

white, hwait, *v.* [WHI'TED; WHI'TING.] [Poet. or Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make white or whitish; whiten; bleach; whitewash; as, their faces were *whited* by fear.

The *whitted* air Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven.
EMERSON *The Snow-Storm* st. 1.

2. To gloss over the character or conduct of; whitewash; as, a *whited* hypocrite.

II. *i.* To become white; whiten; as, his hair *whited* rapidly. [< AS. *hwitlian*, < *hwit*, white.] **whyt**‡.

white, *a.* **1.** Having the color produced by irregular reflection, as from a rough surface or a finely divided substance, of all the visible rays of the solar spectrum combined as they exist in the solar beam; of the color of snow, foam of pure water, etc.: opposed to *black*; as, a *white* water-lily. **2.** Having a light complexion. (1) Of the color of the Eurafrican or Caucasian race: opposed especially to *negro*, but often to the yellow, brown, or red races of men.

Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in *white* and black the same.
COWPER *The Negro's Complaint* st. 2.

(2) Having a pale cast; pallid; bloodless; as, *white* with rage. (3) Very fair; blond; as, a lily-*white* maid. **3.** Figuratively, free from spot or stain; candid or pure; innocent; as, a *white* soul. **4.** Silvery, as with age.

Before that country . . .
Had cast off his *white* age to want and wretchedness.
ROWE *The Fair Penitent* act i, sc. 1.

5. Memorably pleasant or fortunate; happy; propitious; as, that was a *white* day in our calendar. Compare TO MARK WITH A WHITE STONE. **6.** Light and translucent, like water; also, light-colored as opposed to red: said of wine. **7.** *Mus.* Having an open head: said of a note. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] Fair and honorable; straightforward; as, he is a *white* man. **9.** *Her.* Argent, as certain furs. [< AS. *hwit*, white.]

White is an element of many self-explaining compound adjectives; as, **white-armed, w.-backed, w.-browed, w.-crowned, w.-footed, w.-legged, w.-lipped, w.-marked, w.-necked, w.-spotted, w.-throated.**

Synonyms: see PALE.

Compounds, etc.: — **to mark with a white stone**, to indicate as specially favored or esteemed: in allusion to a practise among the Romans of marking on a calendar lucky days with a white stone, as chalk. — **w. alder**, the pepper-bush. See PEPPER. — **w. amber**, spermaceti. — **w. ant**, a termitid insect; termite. The white ants or termites resemble true ants in social economy, some tropical species constructing large conical nests of mud above ground, communicating by subterranean galleries. Others form large nests in trees. Some are wood-boring and do great damage to timber structures, furniture, etc. The colonies are composed of winged females (queens), which lose their wings after impregnation and become enormously distended with eggs, wingless males, and asexual workers and soldiers, the latter with great heads and jaws. *Termes flavipes* is the common white ant of the United States, found from Massachusetts southward under stones, sticks, etc. — **w. antimony** (*Mineral.*), same as VALENTINITE. — **white'-arse″**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wheatear. — **w. arsenic**, arsenious oxid. See ARSENIC, *n.*, 2. — **w. art**, same as WHITE MAGIC. See MAGIC. — **w.-ash** or **ash breeze** [Humorous], the use of white ash (meaning oars) in propelling a boat; as, we sailed up the river with a fine *ash breeze*. — **w.-baker**, *n.* The whitewall. — **w. balsam**, a white resinous mass said to be obtained from the fruit of the *Myroxylon Pereiræ*: used locally in medicine. Its origin is disputed. — **w. baneberry**, an American form of baneberry (*Actæa alba*) with thickened pedicels and usually white berries: by some regarded as a mere variety of the common baneberry (*Actæa spicata*, var. *alba*). — **w.-barred**, *a.* Having white markings resembling bars: commonly said of animals. — **w. bass**, a serranoid fish (*Roccus chrysops*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley, having a deep compressed body, silvery, with several dusky longitudinal streaks on the sides. — **w. bay**, see MAGNOLIA. — **w. bear**, the polar bear. — **white'beard″**, *n.* One who has a white or whitening beard; an old man. — **w.-bearded**, *a.* — **w. beech**, a form of the American beech having wood softer and lighter in color than the red beech: used by lumbermen. — **w. birch**, either of two American species of birch, the poplar-leaved birch (*Betula populifolia*) and the paper- or canoe-birch (*B. papyrifera*); also, the common European birch. — **white'bird″**, *n.* The whitewall. — **w.-blast**, *n.* A disease of American cultivated onions, caused by a species of *Thrips*. — **w.-blaze**, *n.* A white mark or spot on the forehead of horses, cows, etc.; white-face. — **w. blood-cell**, a leucocyte. — **white'blow″**, *n.* [Eng.] Same as WHITLOW-GRASS. — **white'bon″net**, *n.* One who makes fictitious bids at an auction sale; puffer. — **white'bor″der**, *n.* A butterfly, the Camberwell beauty. — **white'-bot″tle**, *n.* The bladder-campion: so called from its inflated calyx and in distinction from *bluebottle*. — **w. brant**, the snow-goose. — **w. bronze**, a light-colored variety of bronze due to increased proportion of tin. — **w. bryony**, the common British red-berried bryony; also, the black-berried bryony of central Europe. — **w. butterfly**, same as WHITE, *n.*, 9. — **w. campion**. **1.** An Old World lychnis (*Lychnis vespertina*) with white or pinkish flowers opening and fragrant in the evening: sparingly naturalized in the United States. **2.** [U. S.] The starry campion. See STARRY. — **w. candlewood**, same as JANCA-TREE. — **w. canon** (*R. C. Ch.*), a Premonstratensian. — **w. cedar**, any one of various trees, mostly of the pine family, but not of the genus *Cedrus*. See CEDAR, 1 & 2. Specifically: (1) The American arbor-vitæ common in low moist soils of eastern North America, often cultivated for screens and ornamental hedges in many varieties. (2) Either of two species of *Chamæcyparis*. See CHAMÆCYPARIS. (3) The California white cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), a very large tree 100 to 150 feet high and 4 to 7 in diameter, resembling an arbor-vitæ. Its wood is light-colored and soft, but not durable when exposed to the weather. **California post cedar**‡. (4) Any one of various other trees, as the pride-of-India. — **w. clergy** (*Gr. Ch.*), the secular clergy, as opposed to the *black clergy*, or monks. — **w. cohosh**, same as WHITE BANEBERRY. — **w. copper**, a light-colored alloy of copper, usually German silver. See COPPER. — **w. copperas** (*Mineral.*), same as COQUIMBITE. — **w. coral**, a branched ocalinoid coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) of the Mediterranean. — **w. corpuscle**, a leucocyte. — **w. crag**, the lower coralline crag (Pliocene) of England. See chart under GEOLOGY. — **w. cricket**, the tree-cricket. — **w. crops**, grain, as barley, corn, rye, wheat: so called because they become white as they ripen. — **w. daisy**, the oxeye daisy. See OXEYE. — **w. damp**, a poisonous gas found in coal-mines, believed by some to contain carbonous oxid. — **w. dead-nettle**, an Old World dead-nettle (*Lamium album*) sparingly naturalized in New England. — **w. deal**, the wood of the Norway spruce. — **w. doyenne** (*Bot.*), same as VIRGOULEUSE. — **w.-eared**, *a.* Having white ears: said of birds having white ear-feathers or lobes. — **w.-eye**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The white-eyed vireo. **2.** A zosterops; silver-eye: named from the circle of white feathers around the eye. **3.** The white-eyed pochard (*Nyroca ferruginea*). — **w.-eyed**, *a.* Having the iris of the eye white or colorless, as an albino. — **w.-face**, *n.* Same as WHITE-BLAZE. — **w.-faced**, *a.* **1.** Pallid in countenance; pale. **2.** *Zool.* Having a white mark or spot on the face or front of the head. **3.** Having a white facing or exposed surface; as, a *white-faced* skirt. — **w.-favored**, *a.* Wearing a white ribbon, cockade, rosette, or other favor, as at a festivity. **w.-favoured**‡. — **w. fir**, any one of several firs of the western United States, as the Colorado white fir (*Abies concolor*), and the noble silver fir or red fir (*Abies nobilis*), of Oregon. — **w.-flaw**, *n.* A whitlow. — **w.-flesher**, *n.* The ruffed grouse. — **w.-flowered**, *a.* Bearing or wearing white flowers. — **w.-foot**, *n.* A white mark between the coffin and the fetlock of a horse's foot. — **W. Friar**, a Carmelite: so called from the color of his cloak. See FRIAR. — **w. garnet** (*Mineral.*), same as LEUCITE. — **w. gourd**, same as TALLOW-GOURD. **w.-gourd melon**‡. — **w. grass**, an American perennial grass (*Leersia Virginica*) nearly allied to and resembling cut-grass: so called from its greenish-white glumes. — **w. grouse**. **1.** The willow-ptarmigan. **2.** The prairie-chicken. — **w.-grub**, *n.* The whitish underground grub of certain scarabæid beetles, as the European cockchafer or the American June-bug, often damaging lawns and crops by eating the roots. The Australian *Lepidiota squammulata* is destructive to sugar-cane plantations. — **w. gull**, the kittiwake. — **w.-gum**, *n.* **1.** An Australian gum-tree. See EUCALYPTUS. **2.** The white form of strophulus. — **w. hake**, a hake or codling (*Phycis tenuis*). — **w.-handed**, *a.* **1.** Having white hands or paws; as, the *white-handed* gibbon. **2.** Figuratively, having clean hands; unspotted; innocent. — **w.-hass**, *n.* [Scot.] Oatmeal and suet formed into sausages. **w. pudding**‡. — **w. hauberk**, a hauberk of ring mail or chain mail. — **w.-heart**, *n.* **1.** Same as BIGARREAU. **w.-heart cherry**‡. **2.** Same as MOCKERNUT. **w.-heart hickory**‡. — **w. heath**, see BRIER-ROOT. — **w. herring**, a fresh or uncured herring. — **w. horehound**, the common

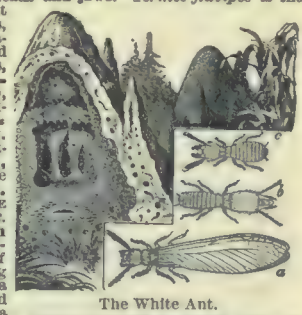
The White Ant.

Hillock-nests built by African white ants or termites (*Termes lucifugus*), with one opened to show its structure. *a*, an adult winged termite, male or female; *b*, a soldier; *c*, a worker.

hoarhound.—**w. honeysuckle,** the clammy azalea. See AZALEA.—**w.-horse,** *n.* **1.** The whitish, sinewy integument of the roof of the mouth of a sperm-whale, beneath the junk. **2.** A West-Indian shrub or small tree (*Portlandia grandiflora*) of the madder family, with large solitary axillary white flowers, cultivated in hothouses. **3.** One of the foam-crested waves seen after, and sometimes before, a storm.—**w.-hot,** *a.* Fully incandescent; so hot as to emit white light.—**White House.** [Colloq., U.

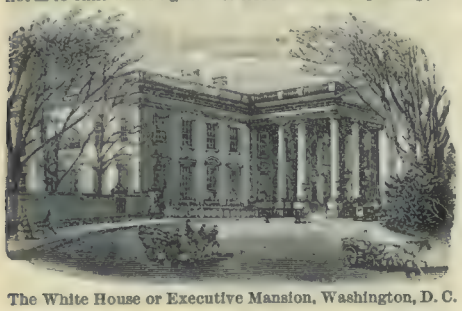

The White House or Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

S.] **1.** The official residence of the Presidents of the United States, at Washington, D. C.: said to be so named (1) from its color, or (2) after the home of Martha Washington, White House, Kent Co., Virginia. Called officially the *Executive Mansion.* **2.** Figuratively, the Presidential office; as, he has his eye on the *White House.*—**W. Huns,** a people who formerly lived in central Asia and from whom the Turcomans are supposed to be descended.—**w. ironbark-tree,** a eucalypt (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) of New South Wales. See IRONBARK-TREE.—**w. iron pyrites,** marcasite.—**w. jaundice,** same as CHLOROSIS.—**W. Jura** (*Geol.*), the upper division of the Jurassic in Germany. **Malm‡.**—**w. land,** land with a tough clayey soil which has a whitish color when dry.—**w. lark,** the snow-bunting.—**w. laurel,** the white bay. See MAGNOLIA.—**W. League** (*U. S. Hist.*), a semimilitary secret organization formed in Louisiana in 1874, having for its object the suppression of negro ascendency in politics. Its influence extended through the Southern States, and many lawless acts were attributed to it.—**w.-leg,** *n.* Same as MILK-LEG.—**w. leprosy.** **1.** A form of leprosy characterized by white atrophic spots. **2.** Psoriasis occurring in small patches.—**W. Lias** (*Geol.*), the lowest formation of the English Liassic series. See chart under GEOLOGY.—**w. lime,** prepared lime used for whitewashing; whitewash.—**w.-limed,** *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.—**w. line.** **1.** *Print.* A blank line; quad-line. **2.** An untarred rope.—**w. lion,** a fancy drink, composed of rum, curaçoa, raspberry sirup, sugar, and lemon.—**w.-livered,** *a.* **1.** Having a pale, sallow, and feeble look. **2.** Base in disposition; cowardly or envious; pusillanimous; as, a *white-livered* poltroon.—**w.-man's-footprint,** *n.* Same as ENGLISHMAN'S-FOOT. **w.-man's-foot†.**—**w. meat.** **1.** See MEAT. **2.** Food made from milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.—**w. merganser,** a bird, the smew.—**w. miller.** **1.** The common clothes-moth. **2.** An arctiid moth (*Spilosoma virginica*), white, with a black discal dot on the fore wings and 2 black dots on the hind wings.—**w. mouse.** **1.** An albino or whitish example of the common house-mouse. **2.** The banded lemming.—**w. mullet,** a mullet of the genus *Mugil.*—**w. nettle,** the white dead-nettle.—**w. night-hawk,** Lesson's petrel; mutton-bird.—**w. noddy,** a white tern.—**w. nun,** the smew.—**w. owl.** **1.** The snowy owl. **2.** The barn-owl.—**w.-paddy,** the lesser sheathbill (*Chionis minor*). See illus. under SHEATHBILL.—**w.-point,** *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Leucania albipuncta*).—**w.-pot,** *n.* [Devon, Eng.] **1.** A dish of sliced rolls, milk or cream, eggs, sugar, etc., baked.

As *white-pot*, butter-milk, and curds,
Such as a country-house affords.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 299.

2†. A beverage of hot port wine, with sugar, spices, and lemon.—**w. prominent,** a British prominent moth (*Notodonta tricolor*).—**w. pudding.** **1.** Any light-colored pudding. **2.** [Scot.] Same as WHITE-ARSE.—**w. pyrites** (*Mineral.*), same as MARCASITE.—**w. rabbit.** **1.** An albino rabbit. **2.** The American varying hare.—**w. rent.** [Cornwall, Eng.] **1.** An annual tax of eightpence upon every tinner in Cornwall and Devon, paid to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. **2.** Rent payable in silver or any white coin.—**w. rhinoceros.** **1.** The African square-lipped rhinoceros. **2.** The common Indian rhinoceros.—**w. ribbon,** the badge of certain organizations having for their object the improving of the moral condition of the community; specifically, the badge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—**w. robin-snipe** [Local, U. S.], the knot.—**w. rock,** a yellow or white earthy rock, an altered form of diabase or basalt, intruded into certain coal-measures in England.—**w. trap‡.**—**w.-root†,** *n.* Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum officinale*).—**w.-rot,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The common pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*). **2.** The butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*). **3.** Same as GRAPE-ROT, 5.—**w. rubber,** a preparation of hard rubber with some pigment, as zinc oxid or white lead, giving it a light color.—**w. sage,** a woolly whitish undershrub (*Eurotia lanata*) of the goose-foot family, of the western United States from New Mexico to Oregon. **win'ter-fat"‡.**—**w. salmon.** **1.** [California.] The yellowtail. **2.** The silver salmon.—**w. salt,** salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.—**w.-salted,** *a.* Preserved by being cured in strong brine and then packed with fresh salt and lime; as, *white-salted* herring.—**w. scale.** **1.** A scale-insect (*Aspidiotus nerii*) injurious to the orange. **2.** The cushion-scale.—**w. sea-scale.**—**w. sennaar gum,** same as GUM ARABIC.—**w. shark,** the man-eater shark. See illus. under SHARK.—**w. staff** [Eng.], the official badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England.—**w. stork,** the common Old World stork.—**w. sturgeon,** the shovel-nosed sturgeon.—**w. sucker.** **1.** The common sucker. **2.** The redhorse.—**w. tern,** a tern of the genus *Gygis.*—**w. tombac,** a variety of brass made white by the addition of arsenic.—**w. trash** [Colloq., U. S.], the poor white people of the South; a name applied mainly by the negroes.—**w. trout.** **1.** The white weakfish of the southern United States. **2.** The black bass. **3.** The sea-trout.—**w.-tree,** *n.* A medium-sized tree (*Melaleuca Leucadendron*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), growing in the Indian archipelago and eastern and northern Australia: so called from its thin white papery bark. It is closely allied to the cajuput-tree, and is often cultivated in hothouses.—**w. veins,** an obscure disease of cured tobacco, probably caused by drought while the tobacco is growing or by curing too rapidly. It shows itself after the sweating process in the whiteness of the lateral fibers running from the main stem of the leaf.—**w. vitriol,** zinc sulfate, either natural or artificial.—**w. wagtail,** the pied wagtail.—**w. whale,** the beluga.—**w. widgeon,** a bird, the smew.—**w. wolf.** **1.** The Tibetan wolf (*Canis laniger*). **2.** An albino of the gray wolf.—**w. wren,** the chiffchaff.

white, hwait, *n.* **1.** The color seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum, especially with scattering or irregular reflection as from a fine powder; that color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of *black;* the appearance often regarded as not a color; as, pure *white;* garments of *white.* **2.** Any thing or a part of a thing that is white or nearly white; as, the *white* of the eye; clad in *white;* the *white* of an egg. **3.** The center of a mark or target: originally painted white; as, he hit the *white* every time.

The Douglas bent a bow of might,—
His first shaft centred in the *white.*
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 22.

4. A member of a fair-skinned race, as a European, as opposed to one of darker skin, as a Hindu; especially, one of the Eurafric race as opposed to a negro, an Indian, etc. **5.** A white paint or pigment; as, Dutch *white;* hence, by comparison, a color approaching pure white in its effect. See table below. **6.** *pl.* Flour made from the finest and whitest part of wheat. **7.** *pl.* Same as LONG-CLOTH. **8.** *pl.* Same as LEUCORRHEA. **9.** A pieridine butterfly, usually white, as the cabbage-butterfly.

VARIETIES OF WHITE.

NAME.	Source.	Use.
an'ti-mo-ny white.	Antimonious oxid	Pigment
bod'y-w	Levigated flake-white	Pigment
cad'mi-um w.	Cadmium carbonate or hydrated oxid	Pigment
Chi-nese' w.	A zinc oxid	Pigment
con'stant w.	Barium sulfate	Pigment
Der'by-shire w.	Ground barite or heavy spar	Pigment
Dutch w.	Barium sulfate 3/4, white lead 1/4	Pigment
flake-w	Pure white lead in flakes	Pigment
Flem'ish w.	Artificial lead sulfate	Pigment
French w.[3]	A variety of white lead	Pigment
Ham'burg w.	Barium sulfate 2/3, white lead 1/3	Pigment
Krem'nitz w.[2]	Lead carbonate and hydrated oxid	Pigment
Krem'ser w.	A pure white lead	Pigment
lead w.	Any white lead	Pigment
min'er-al w.	An artificial white lead	Pigment
New'cas'tle w.	A white lead made with molasses vinegar	Pigment
Pat'ti-son's w.	Mixture of lead chlorid and oxid	Pigment
pearl w.	Bismuthous oxychlorid	Pigment
Ro'man w.	A kind of white lead	Pigment
sat'in w.	Aluminum and calcium sulfate	Pigment
tree w.	Hydrated tin oxid	Pigment
tung'sten w.	Barium tungstate	Pigment
Ven'ice w.	Barium sulfate 1/2, white lead 1/2	Pigment
white lead	Lead carbonate and hydrated oxid	Pigment
zinc w.	Hydrated zinc carbonate or oxid	Pigment

Synonyms: barytic white[1], permanent white[1]; Crems, Krems, or Cremnitz white[2], Vienna white[2]; China white[3], Clichy white[3], silver white[3].

Phrases:—**Faenza white,** a fine enamel of stannic oxid characteristic of some varieties of majolica-ware.—**forest whitest,** same as PENISTONE.—**indophenol white,** same as LEUCOINDOPHENOL.—**Spanish w.,** a commercial variety of whiting better than the common grade.—**the w. and the red†,** silver and gold.

white'back", hwait'bac', *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The canvasback duck. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The white poplar: from the color of the lower side of the leaves.

white'bait", hwait'bêt', *n.* **1.** The young of various clupeoid fishes, especially of sprat and herring, netted in great quantities, especially at the mouth of the Thames, and served as a delicacy.

Greenwich, . . . with its *white-bait* dinner, invites the epicure during the best part of the London season. WILLIAM WINTER *Shakespeare's England* ch. 6, p. 66. [T. & CO.]

2. A Chinese salangoid fish (*Salanx sinensis*). **3.** [New Zealand.] (1) A galaxioid fish (*Galaxias attenuatus*). (2) The New Zealand smelt.

white'beam", hwait'bîm', *n.* A European shrub or small tree (*Pyrus Aria*), allied to the apple, with simple or pinnatifid leaves, flowers in loose corymbs, and roundish fruit half an inch in diameter dotted with red: so called from the white down on the under surface of the leaves and on the young shoots. **beam's tree"‡; lot's tree"‡; white-beam-tree"‡.**

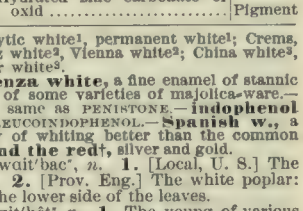

A Flowering Spray of the Whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*).
a, the fruit.

white'bel"ly, hwait'bel'i, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The widgeon. **2.** The sharp-tailed grouse.

white'bill", hwait'bil', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A coot (*Fulica americana*).

white'bines, hwait'bainz, *n.* A cultivated variety of the hop (*Humulus Lupulus*) extensively grown in England. [< WHITE + BINE.] **white binest.**

white'boy", hwait'boi', *n.* **1.** [W-.] One of a lawless band of Irish agrarian agitators, organized about 1761 to restore rights of commons and redress tenant-wrongs, who perpetrated wanton reprisals upon landlords, agents, tax-collectors, the Protestant clergy, and others: so called from their wearing white outer garments, the better to see each other. **Lev'el-er‡.** **2†.** A favorite son, servant, or dependent: a term of affection.

—**White'boy"ism,** *n.* The principles and practises of the Whiteboys.

white'cap", hwait'cap', *n.* **1.** A foam-crested wave. **2.** [U. S.] One of any lawless and secret organization or body of men who, under the pretense of regulating public morality, inflict cruelties upon those who have incurred their ill will: so called from the white hoods worn by some such persons. **3.** One of various birds. (1) The European redstart. (2) The European tree-sparrow. (3) The whitethroat. **4.** The field-mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*).

White'chap"el cart, hwait'chap'el cärt. A light, two-wheeled spring-cart much used by butchers, grocers, etc., of London, Eng.: it originated in Whitechapel. **chap'el‡; White'chap"el‡.**

white'coat", hwait'cōt', *n.* [Newfoundland.] A young seal in his first coat.

white'ear"[1], hwait'-ir', *n.* A vanicorinoid gastropod of tropical seas, as *Vanicora cancellata,* having a white-ribbed shell with a widely expanded aperture.

white'ear"[2], *n.* The wheatear.

White-field'i-an, hwit-fild'i-an (hwait-fild'i-an, *C.*) *n.* [Eng.] *Ch. Hist.* A Methodist who adhered to George Whitefield after he and the Wesleys had separated; a Calvinistic Methodist; Huntingdonian. [< George *Whitefield* (1714–'70), English preacher.] **White'field-ite‡.**

white'fish", hwait'fish', *n.* **1.** A salmonoid food-fish (genus *Coregonus*) of northern regions, mostly in lakes, having teeth minute or absent. *Coregonus clupeiformis* is the common whitefish of the Great Lakes; *C. labradoricus* is the Sault or Musquaw river whitefish, ranging from the White Mountains to Labrador and Lake Superior. **2.** One of various other fishes. (1) The menhaden. (2) The European whiting. (3) The yellowtail. (4) The silver salmon. (5) The young of the bluefish. (6) Cyprinoids collectively. (7) The sewen. **3.** The beluga or white whale.

The Common Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). 1/12

white'hause, hwait'hōz, *n.* [Eng.] The shagreen ray.

white'head", hwait'hed', *n.* **1.** A white-tailed monk-pigeon. **2.** The blue-winged snow-goose. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter.

white'ly†, *a.* Approaching white in color; white.

white'ly, hwait'li, *adv.* In a white manner; palely.

Lucifer: The lithe limb stiffens, and the sun-hued locks
Thin themselves off, or *whitely* wither.
BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

whi'ten, hwai'tn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make white; blanch; bleach; decolorize; as, time *whitened* his hair.

Light *whitened* the narrow windows from the east; day was coming. SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr. by Curtin, ch. 9, p. 111. [L. B. & CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To become, grow, or turn white; as, the mildewed sheets *whitened* in the sun.

The sparkling waters hissed
Before, and frothed, and *whitened* far behind.
SOUTHEY *Madoc, The Voyage* pt. i, l. 16.

Synonyms: see BLEACH.

whi'ten-er, hwai'tn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which whitens, blanches, or bleaches; especially, any cleansing and decolorizing powder or liquid.

white'ness, hwait'nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being white; freedom from stains or darkness of surface; as, the *whiteness* of the Alpine snow.

Newton inferred that perfect *whiteness* may be compounded of different colours. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 4, p. 54. [H. '39.]

2. Pallor from emotion or from illness producing anemia; as, her face wore a deathlike *whiteness.* **3.** Cleanness or pureness of heart; innocence; stainlessness.

And who shall render back my peace, my honour,
The spotless *whiteness* of my virgin soul!
ROWE *Tamerlane* act ii, sc. 2.

whi'ten-ing, hwai'tn-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making white, or the state of growing white; as, the *whitening* of wax. **2.** Any material for producing whiteness, as whiting, whitewash, etc. **3.** The cleaning of the fleshy side of a hide by a currier. **4.** Tin-plating.—**whi'ten-ing-slick"er,** *n.* A thin-bladed, sharp-edged tool, used in cleaning the inner or fleshy side of a hide or skin.—**w.-stone,** *n.* A fine-grained stone used by cutlers for sharpening and polishing.

white'rump", hwait'rump', *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The Hudsonian godwit; spotrump. **2.** The wheatear.

whites, hwaits, *n. pl.* Same as WHITE, *n.*, 6, 7, 8.

white'scop", hwait'scep', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter; whitehead.

white'side", hwait'said', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The goldeneye.

White'smith", hwait'smith', *n.* A worker in white metals, as a tinsmith or a silversmith; also, a finisher, polisher, or galvanizer of iron. Compare BLACKSMITH.

white'spot", hwait'spot', *n.* One of various British moths spotted with white, as a noctuid (*Diantheccia albimaculata*).

white'spur", hwait'spūr', *n.* *Her.* A certain kind or rank of esquires: so called from the spurs worn during the ceremony of dubbing. **esquires' white-spurs‡.**

white'ster, hwait'ster, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bleacher; whitener. **whit'ster‡.**

white'stone", hwait'stōn', *n.* *Petrol.* Granulite: a rendering of the German *Weisstein.*

white'tail", hwait'tēl', *n.* **1.** The Virginia deer. **2.** The wheatear. **3.** A humming-bird of the genus *Urochroa.*

white'throat", hwait'thrōt', *n.* **1.** One of various Old World warblers, especially the common *Sylvia cinerea. S. curruca* is the lesser whitethroat. **2.** The white-throated sparrow. **3.** A Brazilian humming-bird (*Leucochloris albicollis*).

white'tip", hwait'tip', *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Urosticte*).

white'top", hwait'tep', *n.* A common and valuable grass (*Agrostis alba*) in old fields and meadows, akin to and resembling redtop; white bent; florin.

white'wall", hwait'wēl', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bird, the spotted flycatcher.

white'wash", hwait'wesh', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coat with whitewash, as a wall, fence, or tree; loosely, to whiten with any liquid or lotion, as the face. **2.** To attempt to render fair or reputable (what is doubtful or corrupt), especially to do so officially; as, the report simply *whitewashed* a corrupt official.

Mitford's Greece I read continually; my father had put me on my guard against the Tory prejudices of this writer, and his perversions of facts for the *whitewashing* of despots, and blackening of popular institutions. MILL *Autobiog.* p. 12. [H. H. & CO. '74.]

3. [Colloq., Eng.] To free from debts or pecuniary obligations, as by proceedings in bankruptcy; as, the judge can not *whitewash* a fraudulent debtor. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side

to score, leaving a blank or white spot on the score-card. **II.** *i.* To exude an efflorescence of or resembling lime, as a wall; as, the wall *whitewashes*.

white'wash", hwait'wosh', *n.* **1.** A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, outhouses, etc.; sometimes, loosely, a similar liquid, as calcimine. **2.** A toilet preparation for whitening the skin. **3.** Figuratively, a glossing report falsely ascribing virtues, suppressing adverse evidence, etc.

Scoundrel is scoundrel: that remains for ever a fact; and there exists not in the earth *whitewash* that can make the scoundrel a friend of this Universe. CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets, Model Prisons* p. 70. [S. & W. '72.]

4. A failure to score in a game.

white'wash"er, hwait'wosh'ẽr, *n.* One who whitewashes; especially, one whose occupation is to whiten walls, ceilings, etc., with whitewash.

white'wa"ter, hwait'wô'tẽr, *vi.* To make the sea white by lashing with the tail, as a whale: especially in the whaler's cry "There she *whitewaters!*"

white'weed", hwait'wid', *n.* The oxeye daisy: so called probably from the white appearance it gives to land where it abounds. See illus. under OXEYE DAISY.

white'wing", hwait'wing', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The white-winged scoter (*Œdemia deglandi*). **2.** [Eng.] The chaffinch.

white'wood", hwait'wud', *n.* Any one of various trees yielding a white or whitish timber, or the timber itself, as the tulip-tree and basswood of the United States, the wild cinnamon of the West Indies, the shingle-wood of Guiana, the tolosa-wood of Tasmania, etc.—**white'-wood-bark"**, *n.* The bark of the wild cinnamon.

white'worm", hwait'wûrm', *n.* Same as WHITE-GRUB.

white'wort", hwait'wûrt', *n.* **1.** Feverfew. **2.** The common European Solomon's-seal.

whit'flaw"†, *n.* A whitlow.

whith'er, hwidh'gr, *adv.* **1.** As an interrogative, to which or to what place; as, *whither* did they sail?

Friend, *whither* away! BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 12, p. 125. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

2. As a relative, to which or what: approaching a conjunctive use; as, the village *whither* we went.

I call'd and stray'd I knew not *whither*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 283.

3. Wheresoever; whithersoever; as, go *whither* you please. **4**†. To what degree or extent. [< AS. *hwider*, whither, akin to *hwā*, who.] **wheth'er**†; **whid'er**†. —**any whither**†, same as ANYWHITHER. **no w.** [Archaic, to no place; nowhere; as, he went *no whither*.

—**whith"er-so-ev'er**, *adv.* [Archaic.] To what place soever; wheresoever: formal or emphatic; as, lead us *whithersoever* you will.—**whith'er-ward**, *adv.* [Archaic.] In what direction.

whit'tle, hwit'il, *n.* [Prov.] The green woodpecker.

whit'ting[1], hwai'ting, *n.* A white levigated and washed chalk used as a pigment and for polishing. According to its quality, it is known variously as **Spanish white** or **whiting** and **Paris white**.

—**whi'ting-time"†**, *n.* Bleaching-time.

whit'ing[2], *n.* **1.** A small European gadoid food-fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) without a barbel. **2.** The silver hake. **3.** A silvery sciænoid fish genus *Menticirrus*, especially *M. americanus*, common on the coast of the southern United States. *M. littoralis* is the silver whiting or surf-whiting. **4.** [Austral.] A silaginoid fish of the genus *Sillago*, esteemed as food; as, the trumpeter *whiting* (*S. maculata*). **5.** [New Zealand.] A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis breviusculus*). **6.** The Sault or Musquaw river whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*). **7.** The menhaden. **8.** [Virginia.] The harvest-fish (*Stromateus alepidotus*). **9.** The Pacific tomcod (*Macrogadus proximus*). [< WHITE.]

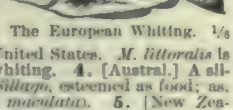
The European Whiting. 1/5

—**whi'ting-mop"†**, *n.* **1.** A young whiting. **2.** A young fair maid.—**w.-pollack**, *n.* The European pollack.—**w.-pout**, *n.* A European gadoid fish (*Gadus luscus*), having an inflatable membranous covering over the eyes.—**whiting's eye**†, same as SHEEP'S-EYE.

whi'tish, hwai'tish, *a.* Somewhat white; especially, very light gray; as, a *whitish* powder.—**whi'tish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being whitish; albescence.

whit'leath"er, hwit'ledh'gr, *n.* **1.** Same as WHITE LEATHER. **2.** The paxwax or nuchal ligament.

whit'ling, hwit'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The young of the sea-trout.

whit'low, hwit'lō, *n.* An inflammatory tumor, especially on a finger, seated between the epidermis and true skin (a *run-round*), or within the sheath of a tendon, or between the bone and its enveloping membrane (a *felon*). [For WHICKFLAW, < QUICK, *n.*, 1 (i), + FLAW[1], *n.*]

whit'low-grass", hwit'lo-gras', *n.* **1.** A minute and very early-flowering plant (*Draba verna*) of the mustard family, of the northern United States, Canada, and the Old World, having oblong or lanceolate radical leaves about an inch long and a scape 1 to 3 inches high, bearing a raceme of small white flowers, with 4 two-cleft petals; so called because formerly supposed to be the *Paronychia* of Dioscorides and useful for the cure of whitlow. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus *Draba*. **2.** A similarly minute British saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*), also reputed a cure for whitlow. **vernal whitlow-grass**; **white'blow"†**.

whit'low-wort", hwit'lo-wûrt', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Paronychia*, a genus of small tufted herbs of the knotwort family (*Illecebraceæ*) with dry silvery stipules and clustered flowers; nailwort. **2.** Whitlow-grass.

whit'ney-ite, hwit'ne-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A malleable, reddish to gravish-white, opaque copper arsenid (Cu_3As), found massive. [< Prof. J. D. *Whitney*, of Harvard Univ., Am. geologist.]

whit'ret, hwit'ret, *n.* [Scot.] A weasel.

whit'sour", hwit'saur', *n.* A kind of apple. [Prob. < WHITE + SOUR.]

whit'ster, *n.* Same as WHITESTER.

whit'sul"†, *n.* A dish of milk, butter, cheese, and curds.

Whit'sun, hwit'sun, *n.* Whitsunday: frequently used in composition. **Whit'son"†**.

Whit'sun-ale", *n.* [Eng.] A festival, formerly celebrated at Whitsuntide, at which the people of several parishes met near a church and gave themselves to feasting and merry-making. **W.-farthings**, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Same as PENTECOSTALS.—**W.-lady**, *n.* [Eng.] The leading woman in the Whitsuntide revels.—**W.-lord**, *n.* [Eng.] The leading male character in the merry-makings at Whitsuntide.—**W.-Monday, W.-Tuesday**, same as WHIT-MONDAY, etc.—**Whit'sun-tide"**, *n.* [Eng.] *Eccl.* The week beginning with Whitsunday; especially, the first three days of that week: Whitsun-week. **Whit'son-tide"†**.—**W.-week**, *n.* The week that begins with Whitsunday.

Whit'sun-day, hwit'sun-dē *or* hwit'sun'dē (XIII), *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** The seventh Sunday after Easter; a church festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Every day of spring is the earth's *Whit Sunday*— Fire Sunday.
RUSKIN *Proserpina*, ch. 4, p. 74. [G. A. '75.]

2. *Scots Law.* One of the term-days (May 15) at which rents, stipends, etc., were payable. [< AS. *hwíta sunnan-dæg*; *hwít*, white; and see SUNDAY: from the *white* garments worn by candidates for orders and baptism.]

whit'ten, hwit'n, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The wayfaring-tree. **2.** The cranberry-tree. **whit'ten-tree"†**.

whit'ter-ick, hwit'gr-ic, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The curlew.

whit'tie-what"tie, hwit'i-hwot'i, *vi.* [Scot.] To waste time in whittie-whattie; shilly-shally; mutter; whisper.

whit'tie-what"tie, *n.* [Scot.] Vague shuffling or cajoling talk; also, one who indulges in such talk.

whit'tle, hwit'l, *n.* [WHIT'TLED; WHIT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carve, shape, shave, trim, or otherwise cut by hand with a knife; also, to form in this way; as, to *whittle* wood or toys.

We have learned to *whittle* the Eden Tree to the shape of a surplice-peg. KIPLING *Conundrum of the Workshops* st. 6.

2. To reduce by paring away or removing a little at a time; as, we *whittled* his price down to one-half. **3.** To give a sharp edge to; sharpen; whet. **4.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To excite; especially, to intoxicate with drink; as, they were *whittled* and eager.

II. *i.* **1.** To cut up a piece of wood by shaving it little by little with a knife, or to shape it by such cutting. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To confess at the gallows.

Synonyms: see CUT.

whit'tle[1], *n.* A knife; especially, a sheath-knife worn at the belt, or any large knife such as is used by sailors, whalemen, and butchers.

Hard by, a flesher on a block had laid his *whittle* down:
Virginius caught the *whittle* up, and hid it in his gown.
MACAULAY *Virginia* st. 7.

[< AS. *thwitan*, cut.]—**whit'tle-gait"**, *n.* [Scot.] A right to table-board at different houses successively.

The minister's stipend is £5 per annum, and Goose-Grass, or the right of commoning his *geese*; a *whittle-gait*, or the valuable privilege of using his knife for a week at a time at any table in the parish.
BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Michaelmas Goose* p. 202. [C. & W. '77.]

whit'tle[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A blanket. **2.** A shaggy mantle formerly worn by country women.

A red *whittle* on her slender shoulders. ALICE M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan New England* ch. 12, p. 169. [S. '91.]

[< AS. *hwítel*, < *hwít*, white.] **whit'tle-shawl"†**.

Whit'tle-sey-a, hwit'l-se-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A peculiar fossil genus of supposed gymnosperms found in the millstone-grit formations of North America. The leaves are more or less distinctly wedge-shaped, with nerves somewhat like the gingko, of which this tree is regarded by some as the ancestor. [< Charles *Whittlesey*, its discoverer.]

whit'tlings, hwit'lingz, *n. pl.* The fine chips and shavings made with a whittle or by a whittler.

whit'wall, hwit'wôl, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as WITWALL.

whi'ty, hwai'ti, *a.* Somewhat white; whitish.

whi'ty-er†, *n.* A bleacher.

whiz, hwiz, *vi.* [WHIZZED; WHIZ'ZING.] **1.** To make a hissing and humming sound while in rapid motion; as, the rifle-ball *whizzed* shrilly; the wind *whizzes* around the corner. **2.** To move swiftly with hissing and humming noise; as, the arrows *whizzed* past our heads.

Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet *whizzed* through the air like a pigeon on the wing. J. M. WILSON in *Tales of the Border, Vacant Chair* in vol. i, p. 3. [P. M.]

[Imitative.]

whiz, *n.* A noise between a hum and a hiss; a sibilant sound with some sonant character, such as is produced by a missile passing through the air; as, the *whiz* of a rapid wheel.

whiz, *adv.* [Rare.] With quick movement or humming sound.

See where the testy fellow goes *whiz* into the hole.
WILLIAM HOWITT *The Hornet* l. 10.

whiz'gig", hwiz'gig', *n.* A mechanical toy that makes a whizzing sound. [< WHIZ + GIG[1], *n.*, 4.]

whiz'le†, *vi.* To whiz; whistle.

whiz'zer, hwiz'gr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whizzes. **2.** A centrifugal machine or the like for drying articles or for separating impurities from grain.

whiz'zing, hwiz'ing, *n.* A humming, whistling, hissing sound.

—**whiz'zing-ly**, *adv.*

who, hū, *prom.* [*Who* is always used substantively, and as referring to one or more persons. In number, it is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent. In case, it has *whose* for its possessive and *whom* for its objective.]

I. *interrog.* Which or what person: asking for the identification of an individual or of more persons than one; as, *who* is the greatest of poets? *who* was Shakespeare?

II. *relative.* **1.** That: pointing out or fixing upon a particular person or particular persons, and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the direct clause; as, the orator *who* spoke yesterday will speak to-day; the lady, *whom* we all admire, has left our shores. See note under THAT.

In the present position of the language the older that has been importantly limited by *who*, whom. The latter have appropriated essentially the relative reference to persons and personified beings, when the boundary of the personification is not to be always determined. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, p. 517. [R. BROS. '74.]

2. He, she, or they that; the one or ones that; a compound relative, the subject (or object) of the principal clause being suppressed: as, *whom* the gods would destroy, they first make mad; *who* would be free, himself must strike the blow.

Who is strictly applied to persons, *which* to things, *that* to persons or things indifferently. Anciently *who* was applied to animals in all senses, but now *which* and *what* are the pronouns employed in this application except when animals are spoken of as persons.

For as the gates of hell do I detest
The man *who*, tempted by his poverty,
Deceives with lying words.
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Bryant, bk. xiv, l. 194.

Well blest is he *who* has a dear one dead:
A friend he has whose face will never change.
J. B. O'REILLY *Forever* st. 3.

[< AS. *hwā*, who, < pronom. *hw-* (interrog.).]

—**as who should say, as who saith**, as one who should say (or who saith); as if one should say.—**the who, the whom**, same as WHO and WHOM, referring to a definite object.—**who all** [Colloq.], all those who; the entire number of persons who. **who that**†.

whoa, hwō, *C. E. W.* (hwō'a, *I. Wr.*; wō'a, *S.*), *interj.* Stop! stand still! a call of drivers to the animals driven: sometimes used also to moderate speed or restiveness. [For HO, *interj.*]

who'-are-you", hū'-ār-yū', *n.* A caprimulgoid bird (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) of Guiana.

who'bub†, *n.* Same as HUBBUB.

whode†, *n.* A hood.

who-ev'er, hū-ev'gr, *pron.* Any one without exception who; any person who; no matter who; as, high or low, *whoever* violates this law shall be punished.

Whoever has once seen this statue [Moses], must retain the impression of it for ever. H. GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr. by F. E. Bunnètt, vol. i, ch. 9, p. 420. [L. B. & CO. '65.]

whole, hōl, *a.* **1.** Containing all the parts necessary to make up a total; undivided and undiminished; all; entire; complete: opposed to *partial;* as, the *whole* earth.

'Be a *whole* man at everything,' was the advice of a celebrated Englishman to his son at school.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 5, p. 71. [S. C. G. '73.]

2. Having all the original or essential parts in their proper constitution; sound; unbroken and uninjured; as, I have escaped the battle with a *whole* skin. **3.** Specifically, in sound health, especially after having been ill, deformed, or wounded; as, they that are *whole* need not a physician.

I have seen the sick made *whole*, the lame walk, the blind receive their sight, by the mere name of Him whom you crucified.
GEORGE CROLY *Salathiel* ch. 20, p. 83. [T. B. P.]

4. *Coal-mining.* As yet unworked, as a seam. [< AS. *hāl*, well, sound.]

Synonyms: see ENTIRE.

Phrases, etc.:—**made of whole cloth**, fabricated without any foundation in truth or fact, as a story or lie.—**of the w. blood**, descended from the same pair of ancestors.—**to go the w. figure** [Slang], same as TO GO THE WHOLE HOG. See HOG.—**upon the w. matter**, taking all things into consideration; upon the whole.—**whole'-col"ored**, *a.* Having the same color all over and throughout; concolorous; unichromatic.—**w. cradle**, a platform suspended in and let down into a mining-shaft, reaching nearly from side to side and used in making repairs, etc.—**w. deal**, a pine plank one and one-quarter inches thick.—**w. flat** (*Coal-mining*), a panel of coal, or so much of a seam as is separated from the next by a barrier.—**w.-footed**, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Heavy-footed. (2) Very intimate. **2**†. Web-footed.—**w.-hearted**, *a.* Done or experienced with all earnestness; characteristically sincere, sound, or generous.—**w.-hoofed**, *a.* Having uncleft or undivided hoofs; solidungulate.—**w.-length**, *a.* Being at full-length; as, a *whole-length* statue; stretched *whole-length* upon the ground.—**w.-length**, *n.* A full-length portrait or statue.—**w. number**, a unit or a number composed of units; an integral number or integer: opposed to *fraction* and *mixed number*.—**w. sine of a circle**, the radius.—**w.-skinned**, *a.* **1.** Having an unbroken skin. **2.** Figuratively, unhurt; hence, safe in fortune or reputation; as, he came out *whole-skinned*.—**w.-snipe**, *n.* The common European snipe.—**w.-souled**, *a.* Having or acting with one's whole heart; devoted; generous.—**w. step**, the greater of the two intervals that occur between the successive notes of a diatonic scale; a major second; a tone. Compare HALF STEP; STEP. **w. tone**†.—**w. stitch**, a lace-making stitch used in filling. [C.]—**w. team** [Slang, U. S.], one possessed of some unusual power of mind or body.—**w. working** (*Eng. Mining*), working where there are as yet no breasts.—**to go the w. length**, to think, believe, or act to the extreme limit.

whole, *n.* **1.** All the parts or elements entering into and making up a thing; the entire assembly or collection of the parts of a thing or of a number of things.

No man sees the *whole* of his own times, any more than an officer in action sees the *whole* of the battle.
T. ARNOLD *Modern History* lect. viii, p. 373. [A. '45.]

Shakspeare has been translated into all modern languages, in *whole* or in part.
H. COPPÉE *English Literature* ch. 15, p. 152. [C. R. & H. '75.]

2. A number of things combined in relations and constituting a system; an organization of parts making a unity; an organism.

A Physical or Essential *whole* is that which consists of not really separable parts, of or pertaining to its substance. . . . A Mathematical, or Integral, or Quantitative *whole*, is that which has part out of part, and which, therefore, can be really partitioned.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxxvii, p. 507. [G. & L. '59.]

Synonyms: see AGGREGATE; MASS[1].

Phrases, etc.:—**by the whole**, wholesale.—**collective w.**, an aggregate constituted by gathering a number of objects together or by conceiving of them collectively.—**composite w.**, a whole consisting of parts having specified and definitely fixed relations to each other, and which also may exist separately from each other in space or time.—**compositional** or **mathematical w.**†.—**essential w.**, a whole whose parts constitute a distinct essence or nature.—**formal w.**†.—**logical w.**, an entire kind or logical class; a genus or species.—**generic w.**†.—**metaphysical w.**, a whole constituted of parts or elements that can be conceived of separately, but can not exist separately; an elemental whole; as, a substance together with its attributes and powers is a *metaphysical whole*.—**on** or **upon the w.**, same as UPON THE WHOLE MATTER.

whole'ness, hōl'nes, *n.* The state of being whole; entireness; completeness.

In Christianity, and in Christianity alone, can be discovered character in harmonious *wholeness*. W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons, Bunyan* p. 134. [E. & L.]

whole'sale", hōl'sēl', *a.* **1.** Selling in quantity, not at retail; as, a *wholesale* druggist.

The goods thus imported he [the Importer] sells generally in bulk, by sample, to the *Wholesale*-merchant. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 19, p. 259. [SH. & CO. '84.]

2. Done in buying and selling in quantity; as, the *wholesale* trade. **3.** Pertaining to wholesale trade; as, the *wholesale* price. **4.** Hence, made or done on a large scale; made or done indiscriminately; as, the *wholesale* slaughter of the garrison; *wholesale* condemnation.

It is not easy to feel much sympathy for a man who, brave and public-spirited as he was, could think of no remedy for the miseries of Ireland but *wholesale* bloodshed.
R. W. CHURCH *Edmund Spenser* ch. 3, p. 71. [H. '79.]

whole'sale", hōl'sēl', *n.* The sale of goods by the piece, bulk, or quantity: opposed to *retail*.
—**by wholesale**, or **wholesale**, in bulk or quantity; hence, indiscriminately; as, to berate the whole medical profession *wholesale*.
—**whole'sa"ler**, *n.* A dealer in large quantities; wholesale merchant.

whole'some, hōl'sum, *a.* **1.** Tending to promote health; salubrious; healthful; as, *wholesome* air; *wholesome* food. **2.** Favorable to virtue and happiness; salutary; sound; beneficial; as, *wholesome* advice.

How much of the usefulness of Socrates may have been due to the *wholesome* rasping that he received from that friend of her race, Xantippe! HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 16, p. 81. [H. '88.]

3. [Archaic.] Healthy and vigorous; full of vitality; sound mentally and physically; as, a *wholesome*, rosy-cheeked boy. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Clean; as, *wholesome* clothes. [Representing Ice. *heilsamr*, < *heill*, whole, + *-samr*, -SOME.] **hale'some‡** [Scot.].
Synonyms: see BENEFICIAL; HEALTHY.
—**whole'some-ly**, *adv.* In a wholesome and salutary manner.—**whole'some-ness**, *n.*

whol'ly, hōl'li, *adv.* **1.** To an extent or degree that nothing remains to be added; completely; entirely; as, *wholly* absorbed in business.

Will any man say, that he is *wholly* without some natural or acquired bias! W. ALLSTON *Lect. on Art, Introductory Discourse* p. 24. [B. & SCR. '50.]

2. Exclusively; only; as, bravery does not consist *wholly* in absence of fear. [< WHOLE.]
Synonyms: see BODILY.

wholth, hōlth, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being whole or sound; health. [< WHOLE.]

whom, hūm, *pron.* The objective (formerly dative) case of *who*; as, to *whom* we gave no such commandment. [< AS. *hwām*, dat. of *hwā*, who.]
—**whom-ev'er, whom'so, whom"so-ev'er.** Objective cases of WHOEVER, etc.

whom'le, hwom'l, *vt.* [Prov.] To turn over, as any household vessel; also, to overturn; overthrow. **whem'mel‡; whom'ble‡; whom'mle‡.**

whoo'bub†, *n.* Same as HUBBUB.

whoop, hūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To call upon or signal to with whoops; as, they *whooped* the dogs on. **2.** To insult with shouts of derision; mock; as, the captive was *whooped* and jeered. **3.** To drive contumeliously; with *out*; as, *whooped out* of the city.
II. *i.* **1.** To utter loud cries of excitement, encouragement, or exultation; shout loudly; hoot; halloo. **2.** To make a loud, gasping inspiration, as after a paroxysm of coughing. See WHOOPING-COUGH. **3.** To hoot, as an owl. **4.** To rush on with great force or swiftness: only in the present participle; as, a *whooping* charge.

And a *whooping* billow swept the crew
Like icicles from her deck.
LONGFELLOW *Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 17.

[< OF. *houper*, whoop, prob. < *houp*, interj. used in calling.] **hoop†.**
—**to whoop it up** [Slang, U. S.], to urge on a matter with noise and excitement.—**whooping crane**, same as WHOOPER, 3.—**whooping swan**, same as WHOOPER, 2.

whoop[1], *n.* **1.** A shout of excitement, encouragement, or exultation; also, a hoot of derision.

In the dance, his joyous *whoop* and haloo might be heard a mile off. ALEX. CAMPBELL in Wilson's *Tales of the Border, Donald Gorm* in vol. ii, p. 156. [F. M.]

2. A signal halloo or a guiding call, as to incite dogs or men in the chase. **3.** A loud convulsive inspiration after a paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough; a sonorous indrawing of the breath. **4.** An owl's hoot.
—**whoop'-hymn"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The negro fishermen's seine-song on the Potomac river.—**whoop'-la**, *interj.* Whoop! hallo! **hoop'-la‡; houp'-la‡.**

whoop[2]†, *n.* A hoopoe.

whoop'er, hūp'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whoops. **2.** A large Old World swan (*Olor cygnus*). **3.** The American white crane.

whoop'ing-cough", hūp'ing-cŏf', *n.* A contagious disease, especially of children, characterized by violent fits of convulsive coughing, recurring at intervals, ending with a whoop. **hoop'ing-cough"‡; per-tus'sis‡.**

whoopt, *pp.* Whooped. PHIL. SOC.

whoot†, *vt.* Same as HOOT. **whute†.**

whop, hwep, *v.* [WHOPPED, hwept; WHOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To beat or thrash, as in a fight or other contest.
II. *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To turn, fall, or otherwise come down suddenly; flop; as, to *whop* down into a seat. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] To disappear. [Var. of QUAB, *v.*; cp. LG. *quabbeln*, palpitate, W. *chwapio*, strike.] **whap‡.**
—**whop**, *n.* [Colloq.] A blow. **whap‡.—whop**, *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] So as to move or act suddenly. **whap‡.**

whop'per, hwep'ėr, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who whops. **2.** Something large or remarkable, especially a surprising falsehood. **whap'per‡.**

whop'ping, hwep'ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Unusually large; also, excessively exaggerated; as, a *whopping* baby; a *whopping* story. **whap'ping‡.**

whore, hōr, *v.* [WHORED; WHOR'ING.] [Archaic or Obs.
I. *t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; seduce.
II. *i.* **1.** To have sexual intercourse with lewd women; also, to play the whore. **2.** *Script.* To worship false or unchaste gods; practise unchastity.

whore, *n.* A woman who practises sexual intercourse for hire; prostitute; courtezan; formerly, any unchaste woman; excluded from polite speech as being too plain-spoken. [< AS. *hōre*, < *hōr*, adultery.]
—**whore'-house"**, *n.* [Low.] A house of prostitution; brothel.—**whore'mas"ter**, *n.* **1.** A procurer of whores for other men; pander; pimp. **2.** Same as WHOREMONGER.—**whore'man'.**—**whore'mas"ter-ly**, *a.* Like a whoremaster.—**whore'mon"ger**, *n.* A man who has intercourse with whores; whoremaster.—**whore'mon-ging†**, *n.* Lewdness; fornication; harlotry.—**whore's'-bird"†**, *n.* A term of reproach.—**whore's'-egg"**, *n.* A sea-urchin.—**whore'son†**, *n.* [Low.] A dirty, contemptible fellow; bastard: an epithet of general and coarse abuse; used also attributively.
—**whor'ish**, *a.* Addicted to unlawful sexual indulgences; unchaste; impure; lewd.—**whor'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**whor'ish-ness**, *n.*

whore'dom, hōr'dum, *n.* **1.** The practise of illicit sexual intercourse; harlotry. **2.** Whores, or their abodes or surroundings, collectively. **3.** *Script.* Idolatry. [ME. *hordom*, < AS. *hōr*, adultery, + *-dōm*, -DOM.]

whorl, hwŭrl (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fly of a spinning-wheel, formerly made of wood or stone. Compare PIXY-WHEEL. **thworl‡.** **2.** *Bot.* A set of organs on the same plane with one another, distributed in a circle about an axis, as leaves on a stem, sepals and petals on a flower-axis, etc.; a verticil. **3.** *Zool.* A turn or volution, as of a spiral univalve, or of the spiral cochlea of a mammal. See illus. under SHELL. [Contr. of ME. *whorwhil*; cp. OD. *worvel*, whirl of a spindle, < *worvelen*, turn.]

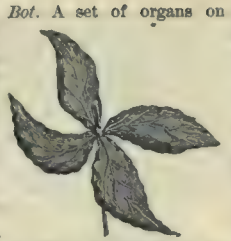
A Whorl of Leaves of the Starry Campion (*Silene stellata*).

whorled, hwŭrld, *a.* Furnished with or arranged in whorls; verticillate; turbinate.

whorl'er, hwŭrl'gr, *n.* A potters' wheel. **whirl'er‡.**

whorn, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HORN.

whort, hwŭrt, *n.* [Dial.] The whortleberry, or its fruit. [For WORT[1], *n.*] **whor'tle‡; whurt‡.**

whor'tle-ber"ry, hwŭr'ti-ber'i, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Same as HUCKLEBERRY. **2.** [Eng.] Same as BILBERRY. [< AS. *wyrtil* (dim. of *wyrt*, root) + BERRY[1], *n.*]

whose, hūz, *pron.* The possessive case of *who* and often of *which*. [< AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*, who.]

whose"so-ev'er, hūz'so-ev'gr, *pron.* [Archaic.] Possessive case of *whosoever*; as, "*whosesoever* sins ye remit."

who'so, hū'sō, *pron.* [Archaic.] Any person who; whoever.

His life was 'no idle tale'; not a lie, but a truth, which *whoso* liked was welcome to come and examine.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, James Carlyle* p. 10. [H. '81.]

who"so-ev'er, hū'so-ev'gr, *pron.* [Archaic.] Any person whatever who; whoever; as, *whosoever* hath faith is strong.

whot†, *a.* Hot. **whote†; whotte†.**

whum'mle, *vt.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHEMMLE.

whun'stane, hwun'stēn, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHINSTONE.

whurt†, *v.* & *n.* Same as WHIR.

whur'ry†, *v.* & *n.* Hurry.

whurt, *n.* Same as WHORT.

whus'ky, hwus'kę, *n.* [Scot.] Whisky.

whus'sle, hwus'l, *n.* [Scot.] Whistle.

why, hwəl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young heifer.

why, *adv.* For what cause, purpose, or reason; wherefore; as, *why* have ye done so? *why* will ye die, O house of Israel? [< AS. *hwī*, < *hwā*, who.]

Why count the loss and not the gain?
WHITTIER *Our Country* st. 3.

—**the why, the why and wherefore**, the explanatory cause; ground and reason; as, the *why and wherefore* of the disturbance.

Gravitation is nothing more than a name for a general fact, *the why* of which we know not.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. iv, p. 50. [G. & L. '59.]

why, *conj.* **1.** Because or by reason of which; for which; as, I will tell you the reason *why* I did so. **2.** As a relative, the reason or cause for which; as, I will tell you *why* I would not.

why, *interj.* An introductory expletive: originally a use of the adverb: sometimes denoting surprise; as, *why*, how do you do? *why*, of course.

'The night is spent.' '*Why*, what of that?' quoth she.
SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st. 120.

—**why so!** [Archaic], well, so be it.

whyd'ah, *n.* Same as WHIDAH. **whyd'ah-bird"‡.**

whylet, *n.* & *conj.* While.

why'ler†, *adv.* Some time ago; erewhile. **whi'lere†.**

why'lome†, *adv.* Whilom.

why'-not"‡, *n.* A sudden turn of affairs resulting in perplexity; dilemma.

whyn'yard†, *n.* A whinyard.

whyte, hwīt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To whittle.

Whytt's disease. *Pathol.* Acute inflammation of the enveloping membranes of the brain, with watery effusion; water-brain fever.

wi', wi, *prep.* [Scot.] With.

wich, wich, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A brine-pit or a salt-spring.

wich, wicht. Witch, witched. PHIL. SOC.

wich'-ha"zel, wich'-hē'zl, *n.* **1.** A singular shrub (*Hamamelis Virginiana*), of the eastern United States and Canada, with several branching crooked trunks as thick as a man's arm, from one root and 10 to 12 feet high. Its yellow-petaled flowers bloom late in autumn when the leaves are falling, and the fruit, which is a woody 2-seeded capsule, matures the following summer. The small branches have been used as divining-rods. **2.** The witch-elm. **3.** An ointment and fluid extract used in pharmacy. [< WITCH[2] + HAZEL.] **witch'-ha"zelt.**

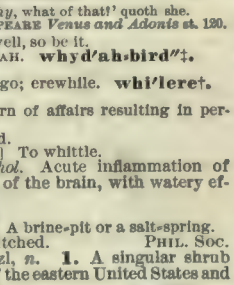

The Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*).
a, the leaves; *b*, a flower; *c*, fruits.

Wich'i-ta, wich'i-ta, *n.* One of a North-American tribe of the Caddoan stock. See AMERICAN.

wick, wic, *vt.* [Scot.] In curling, to strike (a stone) obliquely. Compare INWICK; OUTWICK. [< AS. *wīcan*, give way.]

wick[1], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quick; living.

wick[2]†, *a.* **1.** Bad; wicked; evil. **2.** Ominous; baleful.

wick[1], *n.* A band of loosely twisted or woven fibers, or a substitute, operating by capillary attraction, to convey a constant supply of any liquid illuminant to a flame. For candles a round wick of loosely twisted soft-spun cotton fibers is generally used; for oil-lamps, a flat woven wick.

The flame is fed . . . by the *wick*, which draws or sucks up the oily liquid exactly as a sponge or towel draws up water.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 197, p. 110. [A. '57.]

[< AS. *weoca*, wick, akin to WEAK.] **weck‡** [Dial.].
—**wick'-trim"mer**, *n.* Shears or snuffers for trimming lamps or candle-wicks.

wick[2], *n.* A village or town; also, a political or municipal district: now mostly in composition and often in the form **wich**: as, Brunswick; Berwick; Woolwich; Greenwich; bailiwick; sheriffwick.

The tribe of the Wearingas must have already set up that '*wick*' of their own which was to give its name of Wearingawick, or Warwick, to the whole tract when it became shire land.
GREEN *Making of England* ch. 7, p. 340. [H. '82.]

[< AS. *wīc*, < L. *vicus*, village.]

wick[3], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A creek or inlet. **2.** *Curling.* An opening surrounded by stones already played. [< Ice. *vīk*, creek.]

wick[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Same as WICH. **2.** A little building for a dairy.

wick[5], *n.* A corner, especially of the mouth. [< Ice. *vik.*]

wick'ed, wik'ęd, *a.* **1.** Evil in principle and practise; deviating from or contrary to the moral or divine law, or to morality or religion; addicted to vice or sin; vicious; sinful; depraved; as, *wicked* men; a *wicked* law.

He raised his *wicked* face . . . to the night sky.
DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 55, p. 876. [E. & L. '86.]

2. Ludicrously mischievous; disposed to mischief; roguish; as, he put on one of his *wickedest* looks. **3†.** Noxious; pernicious. **4†.** Troublesome; hard; painful. [ME. *wicked*, < *wicke*, bad, < AS. *wicca*, wizard; see WITCH[1], *n.*]
Synonyms: see ABANDONED; ABOMINABLE; BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; PROFANE; SINFUL.
—**the wicked one**, the devil; Satan.

wick'ed-ly, wik'ęd-li, *adv.* In a way contrary in spirit or in conduct to moral or divine law; viciously; immorally.

wick'ed-ness, wik'ęd-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality of being wicked; moral depravity; iniquity; sin; vice; crime: opposed to *goodness*. **2.** A wicked thing or act; wicked conduct; as, to work *wickedness*.

How then can I do this great *wickedness*, and sin against God? *Gen.* xxxix, 9.

Synonyms: see ABOMINATION; SIN.

wick'en, wic'n, *n.* The European mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*); quicken-tree. [< AS. *wicean.*] **wick'en-tree"‡; wick'y‡.**

wicker[1], wik'gr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To twist.

wicker[2]†, *vt.* To plait or cover with wickerwork.

wicker, *a.* Made of twigs, osiers, plaited woody strips, or withes; as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* boat.

wick'er, *n.* **1.** A pliant young shoot, or rod; twig; osier; withe; as, a willow *wicker*. **2.** Ware made of wickerwork. [Ult. < AS. *wīcan*, bend; cp. Sw. dial. *vikker*, kind of willow.]

wick'ered, wik'grd, *a.* **1.** Made of wickers; as, a *wickered* basket. **2.** Covered with wickerwork.

wick'er-work", wik'gr-wŭrk', *n.* A fabric or texture, as a basket, of woven or plaited osiers, withes, or twigs; woven wickers; basketwork; as, a chair of *wickerwork*.

wick'et, wik'ęt, *n.* **1.** A small door or gate subsidiary to or made within a larger entrance or opening.

The *wicket*, opening with a latch, Received the harmless pair.
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st. 11.

2. A small aperture, window, or opening in a door, closed or opened by a sliding or lifting panel.

A *wicket* in the door . . . permitted the daily meals and other necessaries to be handed to the Cardinal's servants.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* ch. 30, p. 338. [MACM. '82.]

3. A small sluice-gate in a canal-lock or at the end of a mill-race. **4.** *Cricket.* (1) An arrangement of three upright rods called *stumps* set so near together as not to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through, and having two crosspieces called *bails* laid over the top. (2) The place at which the wicket is set up. (3) The right or turn of each batsman at the wicket. **5.** [Local, U. S.] In Maine and the timber-regions of the Northwest, a shed or camp made of rude poles and a roof of boughs woven like wickerwork: used to shelter lumbermen. **6.** *Mining.* A heading, stall, or breast. **7.** A game akin to cricket, formerly popular in parts of the United States, played with a very broad low wicket, a large soft ball, and a bat resembling a long-handled racket, with a flat wooden head. [< OF. *wiket*, *viquet*, < Ice. *vikinn*, pp. of *vīkja*, turn.]
—**wicket door**, see WICKET, 1.—**w. gate**, a small gate, especially one forming a part of a larger one.

Then said Evangelist, . . . 'Do you see yonder *Wicket-gate*?'
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Prog.* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 89. [B. G. & CO. '74.]

—**wick'et-keep"er**, *n.* In cricket, the player who stands behind the wicket to stop balls missed by the batter. See illus. under CRICKET.—**w.-work**, *n.* *Mining.* A method of pillar-and-breast work in which both pillars and stalls (or wickets) are of unusual width.

wick'ing[1], vik'ing, *n.* Same as VIKING.

wick'ing", wik'ing, *n.* Material for making wicks; wicks collectively.

wick'i-up, wik'i-up, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A loosely constructed hut made of boughs of trees interlaced, used for the time being by some tribes and left standing when abandoned: opposed to *teepee* or *wigwam*. **wick'y-up‡.**

wick'y, wik'i, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** Sheep-laurel; also, a closely allied shrub (*Kalmia hirsuta*) 6 to 18 inches high, found in the pine-barrens of Georgia and Florida. **2.** Same as WICKEN. [Var. of WICKEN.]

Wic'liff-ite, *n.* Same as WYCLIFITE.

wic'o-py, wic'o-pi, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The leatherwood.

wid, wid, *prep.* [Prov. or Obs.] With.

wid'der-shins, -sins, *adv.* Same as WITHERSHINS.

wid'dow†, *v.* & *n.* Widow.

wid'dyl, wid'l, *n.* [Scot.] A halter of withes; withy.

wid'dy[2], *n.* [Dial.] Widow.

wide, wəid, *a.* [WI'DER; WI'DEST.] **1.** Having relatively great extent between sides; broad as opposed to *narrow*; as, a *wide* street; a *wide* river; *wide* trousers. **2.** Extended far in every direction; ample; spacious; vast; as, the *wide* world; a *wide* expanse. **3.** Having a specified degree of width or breadth; as, an inch *wide*. **4.** Distant from the desired or proper point by a great or considerable extent of space; remote; wild; as, an aim *wide* of the mark; a statement *wide* from the truth; a *wide* ball (in baseball or cricket).

You are *wide*, The whole field *wide*. I, in my understanding,
Pity your ignorance. MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* act ii, sc. 2.

5. Figuratively, having intellectual breadth; considering questions from all points of view; free from narrowness or bigotry; large; liberal; comprehensive; as, a man of *wide* views.

It must be a very *wide* heart that can take in all mankind.
BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* vol. i, pt. xii, ch. 2, p. 324. [E. & L. '91.]

6. Fully open; expanded or extended; as, *wide* eyes; a *wide* mouth (*i. e.*, a wide-open mouth: an archaic usage). **7.** *Phon.* Pronounced with an expansion of the cavity of the mouth: said of certain vowels, as *i* in *ill*, *e* in *end*. **8†.** Unfortunate; useless. [< AS. *wīd*, wide.]
Synonyms: see LARGE.
—**to cut a wide swath**, to make a boastful display; attempt a great deal.—**wide'-chapped"**, *a.* Having a very large mouth; wide-mouthed.—**w.-eyed**, *a.* With eyelids distended; hence, astonished.—**w.-gage**, *a.*

Same as BROAD-GAGE, 1.—**w.-skirted**, *a.* Having ample edges or borders; as, a river *wide-skirted* by green meads.—**w.-watered**, *a.* Extensively traversed or bordered by water; as, lands *wide-watered*.—**wide'wheret**, *adv.* Far and wide; everywhere.—**w.-work**, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A form of the pillar-and-breast method of excavating coal. Compare WICKET-WORK.

Various self-explaining compounds have *wide* as their first element; as, **wide-branched, w.-echoing, w.-mouthed, w.-spread, w.-spreading, w.-stretched, w.-throated.**

wide, wōd, *n.* **1.** In cricket, a ball bowled too far on one side of the wicket. **2.** [Rare.] Width or breadth of extent; also, a broad open space.

wide, *adv.* **1.** To a great distance; extensively; as, his fame spread far and *wide*. **2.** Far from the mark; amiss to a great extent or degree; as, the blows struck *wide* of a vital part. **3.** To the greatest extent; fully open or expanded between; as, the gates swung *wide*.

The closely-draped windows *wide* open are flung.
BRET HARTE *Aspiring Miss De Laine* st. 12.

[< AS. *wide*, < *wīd*, wide.] **wī'den**†.

wide'a-wake", wōd'ə-wāk', *a.* Marked by by vigilance and alertness; keen; ready; wary; as, a *wide-awake* campaign; a *wide-awake* citizen.

—**wide'a-wake"ness**, *n.*

wide'a-wake", *n.* **1.** A soft broad-brimmed felt hat. **2.** [Local, U. S.] One of a Republican party organization formed in 1859 for torchlight parades and to aid in the Presidential election of the next year. **3.** A sooty tern; egg-bird: named from its cry.

wide'gab", wōd'gab', *n.* A fish, the angler. **wide'-gap"**‡; **wide'gat"**‡.

wide'ly, wōd'li, *adv.* **1.** To a great degree of difference; with much diverseness; as, they were *widely* divided by opinion.

The civilized European departs more *widely* from the vertebrate archetype than does the savage.
SPENCER *Universal Progress* essay i, p. 50. [A. '72.]

2. To a wide extent or degree; far; extensively; as, the report was *widely* circulated. **3.** At a distance; far away; as, we left the light *widely* on our port.

wī'den, wī'dn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make wide or wider; increase the width of; broaden; as, to *widen* a street; to *widen* one's knowledge.

A clear And *widening* circuit of ethereal sky.
WORDSWORTH *Danish Conquests* l. 14.

2†. To throw open.

II. *i.* **1.** To become or grow wider; expand; as, with each passing year one's horizon *widens*. **2.** In knitting, to make the work wider by increasing the number of stitches.

wī'den-er, wī'dn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which widens; specifically, a tool for reaming out or enlarging holes; broach; reamer.

wide'ness, wōd'nes, *n.* The quality of being wide; extent between sides; breadth; width.

widge'on, wij'ən, *n.* **1.** A river-duck of the genus or subgenus *Mareca*, having the bill shorter than the head and a wedge-shaped tail. The European widgeon (*M. penelope*) has the head and neck cinnamon and the top of the head brownish-white. The American widgeon (*Marera* or *M. americana*) has the head and neck grayish, speckled with dusky, and the top of the head white. **2.** Some other duck; as, the American scaup or blue-billed *widgeon;* the black *widgeon* or tufted duck; the shoveler or spoon-billed *widgeon*. **3**†. A simpleton; gudgeon. [< OF. *rigeon*, < L. *vipio(n-)*, kind of crane.] **wig'eon**‡.

The American Widgeon (*M. americana*). ⅛

—**gray widgeon.** **1.** The gadwall. **2.** The pintail.—**widge'on-coot"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

wī'dish, wōd'dish, *a.* Moderately wide; as, a *widish* circle of friends.

Wid"mann-stätt'i-an, wid'mən-stet'i-ən, *a.* Named after A. B. von Widmannstätt (1753-1849), of Vienna.

Wid"man-stätt'an‡.—**Widmannstattian figures**, the peculiar figures that appear on a polished section of meteorites or of certain other irons when etched with an acid; due to their crystalline structure.

wid'ow, wid'ō, *vt.* **1.** To make a widow; bereave of a husband. **2.** Figuratively, to deprive of something desirable, or that suggests a husband's companionship or support; as, the *widowed* vine stricken to earth. **3.** [Archaic.] To be or become the widow of; as, this woman *widowed* seven husbands. **4.** [Rare.] To recognize as a widow; give the rights of a widow to.

wid'ow, *a.* [Archaic or Prov.] Widowed; bereft of husband or (sometimes) of wife; as, a *widow* woman or man.

wid'ow[1], *n.* **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death and remains unmarried. **2.** *Card-playing.* In some games, an additional hand dealt to the table. **3.** A European geometrid moth (*Cidaria luctuata*). [< AS. *widewe*, widow, prob. < root in Sans. *vridh*, lack.]

—**mourn'ful-wid'ow**, *n.* Same as MOURNING-BRIDE. See MOURNING.—**mourning-w.**‡.—**wid'ow-bench"**, *n. Eng. Law.* The portion allowed a widow from her deceased husband's estate besides her jointure.—**w. bewitched** [Prov. Eng.], same as GRASS-WIDOW.—**w.-burning**, *n.* Same as SUTTEE.—**w.-duck**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A goose-duck, the Viclsay duck (*Dendrocygna rufotata*).—**w.-finch**, *n.* A whidah-bird.—**w.-hunter**, *n.* One who seeks to marry a widow chiefly for her fortune; a mercenary suitor of a widow.—**w.-in-mourning**, *n.* The nasturtium.—**w.-maker**, *n.* One who or that which kills a husband.—**w.-monkey**, *n.* A Brazilian tee-tee (*Callithrix lugens*), with white face, neck, and arms.—**widow's chamber** (*Eng. Law*), a widow's wearing-apparel and the furniture of her bedchamber, to which, by the custom of London, the widow of a freeman was formerly entitled.—**widow's mantle**, a mantle or russet cloak formerly assumed to indicate a vow or purpose of perpetual widowhood.—**widow's silk**, silk with a dull surface, suited to widows' wear.—**w.-wail**, *n.* **1.** Either of two small evergreen half-hardy or greenhouse shrubs, constituting the genus *Cuscuta*, of the gaussia family, with linear-oblong entire leaves and axillary yellow flowers. One, the smooth widow-wail (*C. trifoliata*), called also *spurge-olive*, is from southern Europe; the other (*C. pulverulenta*) is from the Canaries. **2.** The guinea-hen flower.

wid'ow[2], *n.* A whidah-bird.—**wid'ow-bird"**‡.

wid'ow-er, wid'ō-ėr, *n.* A man whose wife is dead and who has not married again.—**wid'ow-er-hood**, *n.* The state of being a widower.

wid'ow-hood, wid'ō-hud, *n.* The state or condition of being a widow. **wid'ow-head**†.

wid'ow-ly, wid'ō-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In a manner becoming a widow.

width, width, *n.* **1.** Space between sides, or extent from side to side; breadth; as, the *width* of the river is two miles; four *widths* of silk or ribbon. **2.** The state or quality of being wide: opposed to *narrowness;* as, a street of great *width;* *width* of view. [< WIDE, *a.*]

It is the *width* of the market which stimulates labour.
THOROLD ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 11, p. 247, note 1. [CL. P. '69.]

width'wise, width'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of the width; from side to side; as, they divided the field *widthwise*.

wid'u-alt, *a.* Vidual: erroneous form.

wid'wet, *n.* Widow.—**wid'we-hed**†, *n.* Widowhood.

wield, wēld, *vt.* **1.** To use, control, or manage, as a weapon or instrument, especially with full command and effect; as, to *wield* the sword; to *wield* the battle-ax; hence, to exercise with skill and effect, as any faculty or gift; as, the orator *wielded* a singular eloquence.

I *wield* the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under.
SHELLEY *The Cloud* st. 1.

2. To exercise authority over; rule over; command; also, to use in the exercise of power; as, Napoleon III. *wielded* an empire because he could *wield* the army.

He cannot skill to *wield* and govern his passions, who never had them stirred up, and tossed about by cross accidents.
I. BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xxxix, p. 438. [J. C. R. '45.]

3. To handle: in humorous irony; as, to *wield* the spigot and the corkscrew. **4**†. To enjoy; possess. [< AS. *gewealdan*, < *wealdan*, akin to L. *valeo*, be strong.]

Synonyms: see BRANDISH.

—**to wield the scepter**, to be in supreme command or have controlling influence; reign.

—**wield'a-ble**, *a.* That may be wielded or managed.—**wield'ance**‡, *n.* The act or power of wielding.—**wield'er**, *n.* One who wields; a controller, possessor, or director.—**wield'ing**†, *n.* Authority; rule.—**wield'less**†, *a.* Unwieldy; unmanageable.—**wield'some**†, *a.* Easily managed or wielded.

wield'y, wēld'i, *a.* **1.** Easily handled; controllable; manageable. **2**†. Capable of controlling or managing. [< AS. *wylde*, < *wealdan*, govern.] **weld'y**†.

—**wield'i-ness**, *n.*

wier, wīr, *n.* Same as WEIR.

wier'an"gle†, *n.* Same as WARRIANGLE.

wierde‡, *n.* Same as WEIRD.

wier'y[1]†, *a.* Wiry.

wier'y[2]‡, *a.* Wet; marshy; moist.

wife, wīf, *n.* [WIVES, wīvz, *pl.*] **1.** A woman joined to a man in wedlock; married woman; spouse; consort: the correlative of *husband*.

A *wife*, to be truly happy and virtuous, must entirely forget self.
GRACE AGUILAR *Mother's Recompense* ch. 17, p. 372. [A. '69.]

2. [Prov. or Scot.] An adult woman of a humble station: commonly with an adjective or as the second element of a compound; as, a village *wife;* old *wives*.

It behoved him to get an auld, decent *wife* to keep the manse for him an' see to his bit denners.
R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men, Thrawn Janet* p. 147. [S. '87.]

3. The mistress or goodwoman of a house; a housewife: often called distinctively the **goodwife**; the correlative of *goodman*. **4**†. Any woman. [< AS. *wīf*, wife, < √ *wib*, tremble.] **wif**†.

—**all the world and his wife** [Colloq.], a large attendance of both sexes at any gathering: said especially of social parties.—**deceased wife's sister bill**, a bill often proposed in the British Parliament to legalize the marriage of a widower to the sister of his deceased wife.—**old wives' tale**, a silly story or legend, such as illiterate and credulous old women repeat.—**plural wives**, the wives or concubines of a man in a polygamist system.—**ratification by a w.**, a sworn statement made by a wife apart from her husband that she has executed a deed of her own free will and not by reason of compulsion by her husband.—**to w.** [Archaic], to have as a wife; *for* a wife: as, Laban gave Rachel to Jacob *to wife*.—**wife'-bound"**, *a.* Impeded or restrained by a wife; especially, wife-ridden; henpecked; as, a *wife-bound* man.—**w.-carl**, *n.* [Scot.] A man who meddles with household affairs, especially such as belong naturally to women.—**w.-ridden**, *a.* Driven or tyrannized over by a wife.—**wife's equity** (*Law*), the right of a wife to a provision for herself and her children out of her equitable estates, as against the claims of a husband or his assignee. Modern legislation destroying a husband's interest in his wife's property has rendered this subject generally obsolete.

—**wife'hood**, *n.* The state of being a wife; the character proper to a wife; also, wives, collectively.—**wife'less**, *a.* Having no wife; unmarried or a widower.—**wife'ly**, *a.* Becoming or pertaining to a wife; as, *wifely* devotion.

wig, wig, *vt.* [Slang, Eng.] To censure severely, berate, or scold, especially in public.

wig, *n.* **1.** A covering for the head, consisting of false hair, interwoven with or united to a kind of cap or network closely fitting to the head, the whole so constructed as to form an imitation of the natural growth or crown of hair; an artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig-making as known to moderns originated in France in the 14th century. The elaborate curled wig, first worn by Louis XIII. to cover baldness, was adopted as a distinctive feature of costume by Louis XIV., and introduced into England under Charles II. Wigs are part of the official dress of the Lord Chancellor, and of the Speaker and clerks of the House of Commons, and are the professional dress of judges and barristers in Great Britain.

That the judge's *wig* gives to his decisions a weight and sacredness they would not have were he bare-headed, is a fact familiar to every one. SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 7, p. 171. [A. '74.]

2. [Colloq.] A judge: from the wig worn in England.

No wonder Frau Arnold begged for a Military Commission; that is to say, a decision from rational human creatures, instead of juridical *wigs* proceeding at this rate.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xxi, ch. 7, p. 475. [H.]

3. A sort of cake. **4.** [Alaska.] A yellowish color-patch on each shoulder, characteristic of old male fur-seals. [Short for PERIWIG.]—**campaign wig**, a wig with twisted side locks: formerly used in traveling.—**Welsh wig**, a worsted cap.—**wig'-block"**, *n.* A rounded block shaped for making or fitting a wig.—**wig-maker**, *n.* One who makes wigs.—**wig-tree**, *n.* The smoke-tree.—**wig-weaver**, *n.* [Rare.] A wig-maker.

wig'an, wig'ən, *n.* A stiff, canvas-like fabric used for protecting and stiffening the lower inside edge or borders of garments, as on women's dresses under the train, or the bottoms of trousers. [< *Wigan*, town in England.]

wig'eon, *n.* Same as WIDGEON.

wigged, wigd, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a wig; bewigged. **2.** Scolded severely; rebuked.

wig'ger-y, wig'ėr-i, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Excessive formality; red-tapism. **2.** The material of a wig; false hair.

wig'gin, wig'in, *n.* Same as WICKEN.

wig'ging, wig'ing, *n.* [Colloq.] A rebuke or scolding in the presence of others.

wig'gle, wig'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq. or Prov.] To move quickly to and fro or squirm about; wabble; wriggle. [For WAGGLE.]

—**wig'gler**, *n.* One who or that which wiggles; specifically, a larval mosquito. See illus. under MOSQUITO.

wig'gle, *n.* [Colloq.] The act of wriggling; a wriggle.

wee'gle‡ [Scot.].

wig'gle-tail", wig'l-tāl', *n.* The larva of a mosquito.

wig'her†, *vi.* To neigh.

wig'hie†, *n.* A neigh.—**we'hee**†.

wight, wait, *a.* [Archaic.] Full of prowess and bravery; strong and valiant; active; swift. [< Ice. *vigr*, < *vig*, war.]

Thirty steeds, both fleet and *wight*.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 5.

wight[1], *n.* **1.** A person, male or female: now generally in good-humored contempt; as, a luckless *wight*.

Of itself the water flies All taste of living *wight*, as once it fled The lips of Tantalus. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 613.

2†. A moment; instant; also, a bit; jot. **3**†. A supernatural and weird creature; elf; sprite; hobgoblin. [< AS. *wiht*, < *wegan*, move.]

wight[2]†, *n.* Weight.

wight'ly†, *adv.* Vigorously; quickly; boldly.

wight'y, wait'i, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Strong; active.

wig'less, wig'les, *a.* Having no wig.

wig'reve†, *n.* A hamlet bailiff or steward.

wig'tail", wig'tāl', *n.* A tropic-bird.

wig'wag", wig'wag', *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To move to and fro with a brisk motion, as certain animals move the tail; wag. **2.** [U. S. Army.] To send a message as by signal-flags or -torches. [Var. redup. of WAG, *v.*]

wig'wag", *a.* **1.** Having an alternating quick motion to and fro. **2**†. Wriggling; writhing; twisting.

wig'wag", *n.* **1.** [U. S. Army.] (*1*) The act or art of signaling with flags or the like. (*2*) The instrument, as a flag, used in sending a signal-message. (*3*) The message so sent or received: used also attributively. **2.** A watchmakers' rubbing instrument, usually reciprocated by attachment to a lathe.

wig'wag", *adv.* To and fro with a loose, rapid motion.

wig'wam, wig'wōm (XIII), *n.* **1.** The lodge or tent of tribes of North-American Indians of eastern and middle sections: commonly a rough conical framework of poles stuck into the ground below and converging above, covered with bark, matting, or tanned hides, with an aperture at the top for the exit of smoke. The similar lodges of the Plains Indians are called *teepees;* their temporary brush-wood huts, *wickiups*.

A Chippeway Wigwam of Bark.

Very spacious was the *wigwam*,
Made of deer-skin dressed and whitened.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. x, st. 18.

2. [Colloq., U. S.] A large public building, often temporary, used for political gatherings, mass-meetings, nominating conventions, etc. [< Algonkian or Massachusetts *wēk*, his house or dwelling-place; with possessive and locative affixes, it becomes *wēkou-om-ut*, in his house; contr. by English to *weekuam*, *wigwam*.]

wike[1], waik, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A temporary mark, as a bough, set up to divide swaths to be mown in commons. **wick'er**‡.

wike[2]†, *n.* A home; dwelling.

wike[3]†, *n.* A week. **weke**†.

wi'king, wai'king, *n.* Same as VIKING.

wikke†, *a.* Wicked.

wil, wild. Will, willed. PHIL. SOC.

wild, waild, *a.* **1.** Inhabiting the forest or open field; not domesticated or tamed; living and subsisting in a state of nature; feral: said of animals.

M. Roulin relates in connection with the introduction of pigs into St. Domingo, that many of them escaped and became *wild*.
CHARLES ELAM *Physician's Problems* ch. 2, p. 97. [O. & CO. '69.]

2. Living without any civilization and in a rude, savage way; also, indicative of or belonging to a savage state; as, the *wild* Hottentots; their *wild* life.

The religion of these ages was *wild* as their morality. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Beowulf* in vol. i, p. 66. [W. J. W. '66.]

3. Growing or produced without care or culture; not cultivated: said especially of plants; as, *wild* honey.

No one would ever expect to get a first-rate heartsease or dahlia from the seed of a *wild* plant.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 42. [J. M. '88.]

4. Being in the natural state; without civilized inhabitants or cultivation; desert; uninhabited: said of regions or land; as, the *wild* prairies; *wild* land. **5.** Full of boisterous life; of uncontrollable and wayward disposition; in a bad sense, given to dissipation; dissolute; prodigal; in a milder sense, frolicsome and gay; as, a *wild* young fellow; a rather *wild* girl.

Jack vanish'd, was regretted, and forgot;
'Tis *wild* good-nature's never failing lot.
COWPER *Retirement* l. 582.

6. Affected with or originating violent disturbances, as of the elements or of human passions; stormy; turbulent; furious: said of things, persons, dispositions, and actions; as, *wild* fury; a *wild* night; a *wild* crowd. **7.** Showing reckless want of judgment; rashly imprudent; extravagant; as, a *wild* speculation; a *wild* speculator. **8.** Fantastically irregular or disordered; odd in arrangement or effect; weird or strange; as, a *wild* fancy.

I have been listening for the last half hour to the *wild* music of an Eolian harp. HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders, Recollections of Burns* in vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 115. [F. M.]

9. Eager and excited, as by reason of joy, fear, desire, or other passion; keenly eager; as, the horses are *wild* to go; the children are *wild* with delight. **10.** Excited to frenzy or distraction, or indicating such excitement;

roused to fury or desperation; crazed or crazy; as, look at his *wild* eyes; the opposition drove him *wild*.

It was an unprecedented outrage, and filled every breast in Judea and Galilee with the *wildest* indignation.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 43, p. 177. [K. & CO. '77.]

11. Being or going far from the proper course or from the object aimed at; wide of the mark or going a long distance to one side; as, a *wild* ball; a *wild* blow.

But the shot fell short, and the direction was so ridiculously *wild*, that the sailors amused themselves by firing back with their pistols.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 65. [H. '45.]

12. [U. S.] Same as WILDCAT, 2. **13.** *Naut.* Difficult to steer: said of a vessel. **14**†. Daring and brave; wight. [< AS. *wild*, wild, < root of WILL¹, *v.*]

Synonyms: see ABSURD; BLEAK; FIERCE; INCLEMENT; INSANE; IRREGULAR; ROMANTIC.

Phrases, etc.: — **to ride the wild mare**†, to play at seesaw. — **to run w. 1.** To revert to a condition of nature, as a plant or animal escaping from human care or culture. **2.** To fall into loose and vicious habits. — **w. angelica** [Eng.], a tall British species (*Angelica sylvestris*). — **w. balsam-apple**, see BALSAM. — **w. barley**, same as WALL-BARLEY. — **w. basil. 1.** An erect hairy herb (*Calamintha Clinopodium*) of the mint family, 1 to 2 feet high, with ovate petioled nearly entire leaves and pale purple flowers in globular clusters. **bas'il-weed"**†; **field's bas"il**†; **stone'-bas"il**†. **2.** An American herb (*Pycnanthemum incanum*) of the mint family, 2 to 4 feet high, with ovate-oblong remotely toothed petiolate leaves, hoary-tomentous beneath, the floral ones white on both sides, and pale-red flowers in dense flattened clusters. — **w. bean. 1.** Any one of several species of *Phaseolus* (see PHASEOLUS), especially a slender twiner (*P. perennis*), 4 to 7 feet long, with roundish ovate pointed leaflets, small purple flowers, and drooping curved 4- to 5-seeded pods: common in dry woods of the United States and Canada. **2.** A perennial twining herb (*Apios tuberosa*), climbing over bushes, with odd-pinnate leaves, short dense racemes of brown-purple flowers, and many-seeded linear pods. See GROUNDNUT, 2, and APIOS. — **w. bee**, a bee that lives in a hollow forest-tree, in the cleft of a rock, etc. — **w. beet. 1.** The sea-beet. **2.** The mangel-wurzel. — **w. bergamot**, a species of American horsemint (*Monarda fistulosa*), 2 to 4 feet high, with colored bracts and flowers varying in color from deep purple to bright crimson and from lilac to flesh-color. — **wild'-born"**, *a.* Born in a wild state. — **wild'brain"**, *n.* A volatile, heedless, inconstant person; a harebrain. — **w. brier**, any species of rose in its wild state; especially, in England, the dogrose and the sweetbrier. — **w. bugloss**, a rough bristly Old World herb (*Lycopsis arvensis*) of the borage family, naturalized in dry fields and by roadsides in the northern United States. It has an erect branching stem about a foot high, lanceolate leaves, and small blue flowers in leafy clusters. — **w. camomile**, a British weed (*Matricaria Chamomilla*) allied to feverfew; also, by extension, other species of the same genus. — **w. caper**, the caper-spurge. — **w. celery**, grass-of-Parnassus. — **w. cherry**, any uncultivated tree bearing cherries, or its fruit, as the wild red cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*), an American tree bearing very small light-red fruit in umbels. See also CHERRY, 2 (2). — **w. China-tree**, the Carolina soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*). — **w. cicely**, wild chervil. See CHERVIL. — **w. cinnamon**, a West-Indian tree (*Canella alba*). See CANELLA. — **w. cotton. 1.** Cotton-grass. **2.** A South-African species of *Ipomœa* (*I. Gerrardi*). — **w. cucumber**, the squirting cucumber. — **w. dog**, a dog of a species that has not been domesticated, or a dog that has escaped from domestication. — **w.** or **wildcat engine. 1.** A locomotive that has escaped control and is running without check or guidance. **2.** A locomotive running out of schedule time. — **w. fig. 1.** The common fig in its wild or original form. **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Clusia flava*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*). — **w. fowl**, birds esteemed as game; especially, anatoid birds, as ducks, geese, etc. — **w. fowler**, *n.* A sportsman who shoots wild fowl. — **w. germander**†, the wood-germander. — **w. goat**, an undomesticated goat; specifically, the paseng. See illus. under GOAT. — **w. goose**, an undomesticated goose; especially, the European graylag, the bean-goose, or the Canada goose. — **w.-goose plum**, an improved variety of the Chickasaw plum. — **w. gourd**, the colocynth: so called in 2 Kings, iv, 39. — **w. honey**, the honey of wild bees. — **w. hop**, the red-berried bryony. — **w. huntsman** (*Folk-lore*), a fantom huntsman supposed to dash over the country at night accompanied by a troop of attendants, etc.: a German legend. — **w. hyacinth. 1.** [U. S.] The eastern camass or wild hyacinth. **2.** [Eng.] A plant (*Scilla nutans*) of the lily family, resembling the hyacinth. **blue'bell"**†; **hare'bell"**†. — **w. hyssop**, the blue vervain. — **w. Irishman**, a spiny New Zealand shrub (*Discaria Toumatou*) of the buckthorn family: sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. — **w. lemon**, the May-apple or mandrake of the United States: so called from the appearance of its fruit. — **w. mammee** [Jamaica], the pleasant oblong yellowish fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Rheedia lateriflora*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*). **w. mammee-apple**†. — **w. man**, a savage; in heraldry, a naked savage, usually wreathed about the waist and temples with leaves, holding a club. — **w. maret. 1.** A nightmare. **2.** A seesaw. — **w. oat.** See OAT. **2.** A tall perennial Old World grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) with broad leaves and elongated panicle, resembling common oats: introduced and naturalized in the United States. Called also, without any apparent reason, **grass of the Andes**. — **w. pie-plant**, a species of dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California. Its acid juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb. [W.] — **w. pigeon. 1.** The rock-dove. See illus. under PIGEON. **2.** The passenger-pigeon. — **w. pink**, a species of catchfly (*Silene Pennsylvanica*) about 8 inches high, with long lanceolate leaves and clustered pink or purplish flowers, found in gravelly or dry sandy soils from New England to Georgia. — **w. plantain**, a West-Indian herb (*Heliconia Bihai*) of the banana family (*Musaceæ*) with long-stalked lanceolate leaves, sometimes cultivated as a graceful foliage-plant. Called also **bastard** and **false plantain**. — **w. purslane**, the purple spurge. See SPURGE. — **w. rice**, same as INDIAN RICE. — **w. sage**, same as SAGE-BRUSH. — **w. snowball**, the New Jersey tea. See TEA. — **w. Spaniard**, either of two plants found in New Zealand. See SPEAR-GRASS, 2. — **w. wind**†, *n.* A hurricane.

wild, waild, *n.* An uninhabited or uncultivated place; a wilderness: often in the plural; as, the *wilds* of Africa.

Far in a *wild*, unknown to public view,
From youth to age a reverend hermit grew.
PARNELL *The Hermit* l. 1.

wild, *adv.* [Rare.] Wildly.

wild'cat", waild'cat", *a.* **1.** Acting or carried on recklessly or wildly; especially, originated or characterized by wild, irresponsible speculation; unreliable or unsafe, by reason of reckless financiering; as, a *wildcat* bank.

The Argentine scheme . . . encouraged *wild-cat* land speculation. *New-York Tribune* Dec. 11, '91, p. 4, col. 2.

2. [U. S.] Not on schedule time, as a train or engine; wild.

— **wildcat bank** [U. S.], a bank that issues worthless paper; especially, one of certain Western banks organized under loose State banking laws before the civil war: the original use of the word in this sense, said to have been derived from a bank of this character whose notes bore a figure of a wildcat. — **w. engine**, same as WILD ENGINE.

wild'cat", *n.* **1.** One of various small feline carnivores somewhat resembling the domestic cat; especially, the European *Felis catus*, still found in mountains and wooded parts of Great Britain. **2.** The American bay lynx (*Felis rufus*), or a related species.

wilde'beest", waild'bēst', *W.* (wil'de-bēst, *C.*; wil'da-bēst, *I.*), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A gnu.

The Cape of Good Hope Government is in danger of losing at one and the same time both the ancient supporters of its coat of arms — the gemsbok and black *wildebeest*.
H. W. BRYDEN in *The Field* [London] Apr. 30, '87, p. 612, col. 1.

wil'der, wil'dėr, *v.* [Poet.] **I.** *t.* To cause to lose the way or track; mislead; bewilder.

Alas! said she, this ghastly ride —
Dear lady! it hath *wildered* you!
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 24.

II. *i.* To wander widely or wildly.

From sandy ridges *wildering* o'er the deep,
The wind's familiar under-song recalls
The fishermen to duty. R. M. MILNES *Breton Faith* st. 1.

— **wil'dered-ly**, *adv.*

wil'der-ing, wil'dėr-ing, *n.* A plant growing in a state of nature; especially, one which has run wild or escaped from cultivation. [W.]

wil'der-ment, wil'dėr-ment, *n.* [Poet.] The state or condition of being wildered; bewilderment.

Bent In angelic *wilderment* O'er the depths of God.
E. B. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* st. 30.

wil'dern†, *n.* A wilderness: used also adjectively.

wil'der-ness, wil'dėr-nes, *n.* **1.** An uncultivated or barren region, uninhabited or inhabited only by savages or wild beasts: in the United States applied principally to vast forest regions. **2.** Any wide extended waste, as of an ocean or great lake; as, the *wilderness* of waters. **3.** A multitudinous and confusing collection; as, a *wilderness* of curiosities.

And what a *wilderness* of flowers!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st. 2.

4. A part of a garden left to nature, the growth of rank and wild vegetation being encouraged. **5**†. Wildness. [< AS. *wilder*, contr. of *wild deōr*, wild beast; *wild*, wild; *deōr*, animal.]

wild'-fire", waild'-fair', *n.* **1.** A composition of materials very combustible, readily inflammable, and hard to extinguish: used in former times as a destructive agent, especially in naval warfare; Greek fire: now generally in phrases like **to spread like wild-fire.**

Like wildfire spread the marvelous news,
From the ale-house bench to the convent gate.
ALDRICH *The Jew's Gift* st. 5.

2. A phosphorescent luminousness; especially, the will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus; St. Elmo's fire.

His poetry is a stray vagrant gleam, which will not be extinguished within him, yet rises not to be the true light of his path, but is often a *wildfire* that misleads him.
CARLYLE *Essays, Burns* in vol. i, p. 321. [H. M. & CO.]

3. Lightning unaccompanied by thunder; heat-lightning. **4.** Inflammation of the skin gradually spreading to neighboring parts, and attended with general fever. **5.** A skin-disease of sheep with inflammation and eruption. **6.** *Coal-mining.* Fire-damp: a former name.

wild'grave", waild'grēv', *C. W.* (wild'-, *E.*), *n.* A title of nobility in Germany, signifying originally the head keeper of a forest and of the game contained in it. [Representing G. *wildgraf*, < *wild*, game, + *graf*, overseer, count.]

wild'ing, waild'ing, *a.* [Poet.] Growing wild; uncultivated; undomesticated; as, *wilding* flowers.

wild'ing, *n.* An uncultivated plant; specifically, a fruit-tree on its own roots growing among grafted trees, or the fruit of such a tree.

Ye field flowers! the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true,
Yet, *wildings* of Nature, I dote upon you.
CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* st. 1.

wild'ish, waild'ish, *a.* Having a tendency to wildness.

wild'lyt, *a.* Same as WILD.

wild'ly, waild'li, *adv.* In a wild manner or condition.

wild'ness, waild'nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wild. **2**†. A wilderness.

wild'-wood", waild'-wud', *n.* A sylvan retreat or solitude: often attributively; as, *wild-wood* blossoms.

wile, wail, *vt.* [WILED; WI'LING.] **1.** To cheat cunningly; mislead or lead with guile; hoodwink; entice; lure; as, the Indian *wiled* him to his death.

The fair pink blooms of the orchards . . . *wiled* the bees with their delicate bitter perfume and drop of limpid honey. ROSE T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors, Amandar* p. 217. [O. & CO. '81.]

2. To pass divertingly: confused with *while*; as, to *wile* away the hours.

To *wile* each moment with a fresh delight.
LOWELL *A Legend of Brittany* pt. i, st. 6.

3. [Scot.] To coax, as by flattery; cajole; wheedle.

wile, *n.* **1.** An act or a means of cunning deception; something, as a ruse or stratagem, by which one is enabled to trick or deceive; a guile; machination: usually in the plural. **2.** [Rare.] The disposition to cheat or circumvent; craftiness; cunning.

A man of energy and *wile*.
W. H. C. HOSMER *Yonnondio* can. 1, st. 15.

[< AS. *wile*, wile.]

Synonyms: see ARTIFICE.

wil'ful, wil'ful, *a.* **1.** Set on having one's own way; perversely and fitfully obstinate; waywardly stubborn; headstrong; self-willed.

As king Richard [II.] was too weak to govern; so Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin-german, was too *wilful* to be governed. FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. i, bk. iv, § 1, p. 470. [T. T. '37.]

2. Resulting from the exercise of one's own will; voluntary; intentional: distinguished in law from *accidental* or *involuntary*, and generally implying evil intent and malice; as, a *wilful* trespass; *wilful* mischief; *wilful* homicide with malice aforethought is murder. **3**†. Willing; ready. **will'ful**†.

— **wilful fire-raising** (*Scots Law*), arson.

— **wil'ful-head"**†, *n.* Obstinacy; wilfulness. **wil'ful-hed"**†. — **wil'ful-ling**†, *n.* A wilful act.

wil'ful-ly, wil'ful-i, *adv.* In a wilful manner. (1) With free exercise of the will; voluntarily; intentionally; in law, designedly, as opposed to inadvertently; in a penal statute, purposely, with evil intent; maliciously. (2) With wilfulness; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly. (3)† Willingly.

wil'ful-ness, wil'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wilful. Specifically: (1) A spirit of unyielding determination; stubbornness; self-will. (2) Tendency to wildness; waywardness. (3) Intentional character; intention.

wil'gu, wil'gu, *n.* [Austral.] An Australian scrub (*Geijera parviflora*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*) with linear leaves and loose panicles of flowers; Australian willow.

wi'li-ly, wai'li-li, *adv.* In a wily manner.

wi'li-ness, wai'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being wily.

wilk, wilk, *n.* [Dial.] Same as WHELK. **whilk**.

will¹, wil, *v.* [*pres. sing. 1st per.* WILL; *2d.* WILT; *3d*, WILL; *pl.* WILL; *imp. sing. 1st per.* WOULD; *2d*, WOULDEST or WOULDST; *3d*, WOULD; *pl.* WOULD. Imperative and infinitive wanting.]

I. *t.* [Archaic.] To wish or desire; be willing to have happen: now most frequently in the preterit with a present signification that sprang from a subjunctive use; as, what *will* thou? what *wouldest* thou? whatsoever ye *would* that men should do to you, etc.; I *would* that all the family were here. The object is commonly a clause beginning with *that*. Sometimes a subject in the first person is not expressed, and sometimes *would* is followed by an indirect object preceded by *to* expressed or understood; as, *would to* Heaven I had taken your counsel; *would* God it were daylight.

If we have not all we *would* we should praise God for all we have. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XLI.* in vol. ii, p. 288. [F. & W. '92.]

II. *i.* To be desirous; have a wish: mostly in the form *would*; as, come when you *will*, you shall be welcome; they had to come whether they *would* or not. [< AS. *willan*, will.]

will², *v. auxiliary.* [The preceding verb weakened by the fading of its specific senses to a sign of futurity, with the retention, however, in various connections, of much of its original independent force of willingness, wishing, determination, etc.: followed by an infinitive without the sign *to*.] **1.** To be going to; be about to: a common sign of the future tense, noting the future or the conditional character of an action as dependent on the volition of the subject, or (in the second and third persons) on the natural operation of the subject or his circumstances; as, I suppose he *will* come to-morrow at ten; if you take poison, it *will* kill you; when the dog was annoyed he *would* snap. See note under SHALL.

Philo . . . writes as though he were addressing readers who *would* at once recognise the truth of what he says.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 12, p. 146. [E. P. D.]

2. To be willing to; have a mind to: corresponding more nearly to the original meaning of the word; wish; want; as, why *will* you not tell the truth? surely you *would* not cheat a blind man. When *will* and *would* are emphasized, persistence, wilfulness, or determination is expressed; as, if you *will* go, then go; they *would* come in, though I tried to keep them out.

Most men prefer a woman who *will* and can take care of herself.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking* ch. 6, p. 137. [T. '82.]

We *will* be explorers, though all the highways have their sign-boards and every by-path is mapped.
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 5, p. 31. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

3. To be probable or certain as a natural consequence of the case; be about to, necessarily or naturally; must: often in general statements; as, accidents *will* happen; a burnt child *will* avoid the fire.

In colloquial Scotch or provincial use *will* with a verb is often employed, in a sense allied to this, in place of the simple verb, though with the implication that the fact stated is an inference; as, I'm thinking this *will* be Main street.

4. Sometimes, to cause or effect customarily or frequently; usually do or be: commonly in the preterit; as, she *would* always have family worship; he *will* sit for hours by the fire.

His listless length at noontide *would* he stretch.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 26.

5. [Archaic & Rare.] To be about to; begin to; be on the point of; be inclined to; as, when the deer saw the dog he *would* run, but was shot: evidently connected with the original meaning of *will*.

will³, *v.* [*imp.* and *pp.* WILLED; *ppr.* WILL'ING; *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* WILLS.] [In many senses, this verb has long been confused with WILL¹.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause (the action, effort, or inaction of one's own powers) by that exercise of the will which is called volition; produce immediately as one's own deed, by the exercise of will; as, the soldier *willed* to pull the trigger; I *will* to open my hand; he *willed* to cease work; God *willed* that there should be light, and there was light.

He *wills* to walk, and his legs obey. H. P. TAPPAN *Review of Edwards's 'Freedom of the Will'* pt. i, § 5, p. 68. [J. S. T. '39.]

2. To make an object of choice or purpose; resolve upon as an action or course; determine to do; also, to form definitely as a choice, resolution, or purpose; as, the converted man *wills* to serve God; the drunkard *wills* many vain resolves.

He *wills* no highest-born Castilian dame,
Betrothed to highest noble, should be held
More sacred than Fedalma.
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk. i, st. 62.

3. To give, devise, or bequeath by a last will and testament; as, the father *willed* his estate to his son. **4.** [Archaic.] To cherish a motive, feeling, or tendency toward; wish or desire consciously and intelligently: said especially when the object is regarded as attainable; as, the king *wills* peace.

They *willed* one thing, to which all other things were subordinated, and made subservient; and therefore they accomplished it.
CARLYLE *Burns* pt. ii, p. 190. [H. & H. '64.]

5. [Recent.] To control, as a hypnotized person, by the exercise of will; rule and direct simply by determined thought and wish; as, the doctor *willed* the patient, and she went to sleep. **6**†. To bid; order; direct.

II. *i.* **1.** To immediately require and cause one's own actions or states by an act of will; exercise that natural imperative which man has over himself; as, rational living is immediately caused by rational *willing*; I *will* and action follows. **2.** To exercise the faculty of volition or will; make a choice, form a resolution or purpose, or direct in effort or action; as, man knows, feels, and *wills*.

You must still submit to the power that rules in your heart, and look for assistance to God, who works in you to *will* and to do.
JACOB ABBOTT *Young Christian* ch. 6, p. 131. [H. '82.]

3. To have a determinate desire or preference; wish; as, the matter shall be arranged just as you *will*. **4.** To issue a command or decree; determine; direct; as, the army moved as the general *wills*. [< AS. *willan*, < *willan*, will.]

will†, *vi.* To be lost or bewildered; go astray.

will, wil, *n.* **1.** The power of willing. Specifically: (1) The power of conscious, especially of deliberate, action.

We define *Will* to be that power of the soul by which it intentionally originates an act or state of being. D. D. WHEDON *Freedom of the Will* pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 15. [CA. & P. '64.]

Will is to be distinguished from the unreasoning spontaneous activity of mind and body inherent in animal organism, and covered by the word *impetus* in the sense of an impelling or stimulating to one or another form of activity, as in the immediate response of mind and body to emotion, association, habit, instinct, or any nervous excitation, and observable even in sleep.

(2) *Psychol.* The faculty by which the rational mind makes choice of its ends of action, determines to act in view of a certain (mentally represented) end or in a certain way or to refrain from action, and directs the energies in carrying out its determinations: one of the three fundamental powers of the mind; will proper. See MIND. The elements of will are (*a*) *choice*, (*b*) *purpose*, and (*c*) executive or directive *volition*. See these words. It involves, as its conditions, intellectual action in deliberation, planning, etc., and emotional activity, in affection, desire, etc.

The determination of the *will* means nothing but the same person acting. The assertion, that the motive determines the *will*, therefore, is only an abstract statement of the fact, that the man wishing determines the man acting, or that the *will* determines itself, — which is precisely the theory of the advocate for human freedom. F. BOWEN *Metaph. and Eth. Science* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 122. [H. S. & S. '75.]

As a being with a *will*, man cannot avoid putting before him certain aims and principles of conduct.
BOSANQUET *Hist. of Æsthetic* ch. 10, p. 250. [MACM. '92.]

Force becomes known to us partly through the sense of effort and resistance overcome which attends our muscular activity, and partly through the exercise of *will*, as perceived in exerting our voluntary mental activity — force of mind being a term of familiar use as well as force of arm. MIVART *Essays and Criticisms* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 227. [O. & CO. '92.]

(3) In loose and popular use, any one of the constituent elements of the power of willing: choice, purpose, or directive effort; as, the man's *will* is right, only his action is wrong. (4) The active or motive powers (embracing feeling and will proper), as distinguished from the intellectual or cognitive powers; the entire active aspect of mental life: wider than *conation*, as embracing all the emotions. Compare VOLUNTARY, *a.*, 1 (3).

The division of the faculties of the human mind into Understanding and *Will* is very ancient, and has been very generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our active powers. REID *Works* vol. ii, intro., p. 77. [T. T. '63.]

(5) In the philosophy of Schopenhauer, the active or causal efficiencies of the universe, embracing will proper, conscious desire, unconscious instinct, and the forces manifesting themselves in inorganic nature: essentially a pantheistic conception.

Our western Buddhism finds a still deeper source for the misery of existence: it regards it as accursed because it is bound up with the *Will*. E. DE PRESSENSÉ *Origins* tr. by Annie H. Holmden, bk. ii, ch. 4, § ix, p. 223. [H. & S. '83.]

2. An exercise of the faculty of willing; a choice or a volition; a voluntary determination or purpose or an executive decision; directive effort. **3.** Strong determination; practical enthusiasm; energy of character; as, he works with a *will*.

Pitt pressed on every expedition with a calculated and sagacious audacity, and his imperious *will* broke down every obstacle.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 540. [A. '78.]

4. That which has been resolved or determined upon; a purpose, especially if it be authoritative or decisive; as, let them work their *will*; God's *will* be done.

Constitutions are but the channels through which the popular *will* may be expressed. A. H. STEPHENS *United States* bk. ii, ch. 28, p. 580. [NAT. PUB. CO. '82.]

5. A right to act according to one's own judgment or pleasure; power to dispose of a matter arbitrarily; sufferance; discretion; as, we are entirely subject to his *will*; a tenant at *will*.

Rather than to offend God and my conscience I offer my body at your *will*, and death shall be more welcome than life with a troubled conscience. MARY in Agnes Strickland's *Queens of England* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 547. [BELL '81.]

6. [Archaic.] A conscious inclination or desire toward any end or course; a wish; as, his *will* at that time was to marry; cherish good *will* for all. **7.** *Law.* An instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death; the legal declaration of a man's intentions that he wills to be performed after his death.

Formerly the word *testament* was specifically applied to the disposition of personal property, while *will* was applied to the devise of real property; but it is now usual to refer to the instrument generally as a *last will and testament*. If a person has made more than one will, the one last made operates to revoke all others and stands as the testator's only will. The formalities essential to the lawful execution of a will vary in different jurisdictions, but generally the instrument must be signed, and in some instances sealed, by the testator, and declared by him to be his last will in the presence of at least two and in some cases three witnesses, who must subscribe the instrument in his presence and in the presence of each other. The general doctrine of international law is that wills concerning lands must be executed according to the prescribed formalities of the state in which the land is situated; but wills of chattels executed according to the laws of the place of the testator's domicile will pass personal property in all other countries. KENT *Comm.* vol. iv, p. 513.

Its efficacy depends on its declaring the testator's intention, whence . . . it is emphatically styled his *will*.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 500.

8. [Archaic.] A request or command; an expressed wish; as, send me your *will* by letter, and it shall be done. — \ \ *willa*, < *willan*, will.]

Synonyms: choice, decision, desire, determination, disposition, intention, resolution, volition, wish. *Will* is a word of wide range of meaning, and both as faculty and act has been the subject of many and various theories; in popular language *will* is often equivalent to *desire* or *intention*, as when we speak of doing something against our *will*. *Volition* is a word of scientific precision, denoting the determinative element of *will*.

Phrases: — **antecedent will**, the determination to do something provided some antecedent condition be realized; a conditional resolution. — **at w.** **1.** At pleasure or discretion. **2**†. Under complete command; as, to have one's vocabulary *at will*. — **freedom of the w.** **1.** *Philos.* (1) The possession and exercise of rational freedom. See FREEDOM, 6. Freedom of the will has been variously regarded and defined, (*a*) some holding that freedom proper consists of choice only as between higher and lower good; (*b*) some regarding it as consisting in the power to do as one pleases or chooses; (*c*) others defining it to be the power to choose or please as one should. (2) According to some, the power of deciding and acting in a manner contrary to any and to all of one's own motives, inclinations, or tendencies: said to be inherent in the will. The controversies concerning freedom of the will have led to the distinction and formulation of three theories regarding the relation of motive to will or volition, holding respectively that it is the relation of: (*a*) Cause and effect. Compare FATALISM; NECESSARIANISM; DETERMINISM, 1 (1). (*b*) Succession in time, the causal relation being excluded in order to secure freedom, and all free action being unmotived: the theory of indifference. (*c*) Reason and consequent: involving the recognition of the fact and activity of man's rational nature, while acknowledging his limitations, and looking upon his free action as the joint result of character and circumstances. Compare FREE; FREEDOM; LIBERTY; DETERMINISM, 1 (2); INHIBITION. **2.** *Theol.* In the use of some theologians, a power to resist all temptation and to live with perfect uprightness of intention and of conduct: a liberty from sin lost by the fall of our first parents. — **free w.** **1.** Same as FREEDOM OF THE WILL.

An ambiguity in this term motive has caused much ambiguity in the controversy that has raged over *free-will*. The champions of *free-will* commonly suppose that, before the act, a man is affected by various motives, none of which necessarily determines his act. . . . Their opponents, on the other hand, argue that there is no such thing as this unmotived choice.
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* § 103. [CL. P. '84.]

2. The will as the faculty in the possession and use of which man is a free agent.

Free-will is a fact of consciousness, and we can neither go back of the testimony of consciousness nor explain that away.
J. P. THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* ch. 9, p. 115. [S. '70.]

— **his willes**†, of his own choice or will; voluntarily. — **ill w.**, a disposition favoring the injury of another; enmity, whether of a low or high degree. — **joint w.** **1.** A will made by two or more testators, to take effect on the death of each, so far as his own property is concerned, or after the death of all. **2.** A common or concurrent will, made by two or more testators, by distinct papers, and sometimes enforceable only in equity as a compact; specifically called a *conjoint* or *mutual will*, though the term *conjoint* is often used of a single instrument made by two or more testators. — **mystic** or **sealed w.**, see MYSTIC TESTAMENT, under MYSTIC. — **officious w.**, a will by which a person leaves his property to his family. — **register of wills**, an officer authorized by law to keep a public record of wills. — **to have one's w.**, to have one's way or desire. — **to work one's w.**, to effect one's desire; accomplish one's intentions.

will'cock, *n.* Same as WILLOCK. **will'ick**† [Scot.].

will'cox-ite, wil'cox-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A grayish, pearly, talc-like silicate in scales. [< Col. Joseph *Willcox*.]

willed, wild, *a.* Having a will, especially one of a given character; mostly in composition; as, weak-*willed*; strong-*willed*. — **willed'ness**, *n.* The possession of a will; the state of being willed.

The perseverance of the saints is positive *willedness*, not a mere passive willingness.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 27, '53* p. 266. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

will'em-ite, wil'em-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous or resinous, white, yellow, green, red, or sometimes brown, transparent to opaque zinc silicate (Zn_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Willem* (William) I., king of the Netherlands.]

will'er, wil'ėr, *n.* One who wills.

will'et, wil'ėt, *n.* A large light-colored North-American sandpiper, the semipalmated tattler (*Symphemia semipalmata*), with bluish legs; stone-snipe. [Onomatopœic.] **bill'-will'iet**‡; **pill'-** or **will'-will'et**‡.

The Willet. 1/10

will'ful, -ly, -ness. Same as WILFUL, etc.

will'ie, *a.* Same as WILLY.

will'ie-fish"er, wil'i-fish"ėr, *n.* [Scot.] The common tern.

will'ie-hawk"ie, wil'i-hôk'i, *n.* Local, Ir.] The dabchick.

will'ie-man-beard', wil'i-man-bird', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sea-stickleback.

will'ie-muff"ie, wil'i-muff'i, *n.* Same as WILLY-MUFTY.

will'-ler, wil'i-ėr, *n.* One who works at a willow or willy for cleansing cotton.

will'ie-waught, wil'i-wâut, *n.* [Scot.] A draft of liquor.

will'ing, wil'ing, *a.* **1.** Having the mind favorably inclined or disposed; not averse; often followed by an infinitive or a clause beginning with *that*; as, *willing* to oblige; *willing that* he should be happy. **2.** Answering to demand or requirement; prompt; ready; compliant; as, the spirit is *willing*, but the flesh is weak; *willing* feet. **3.** Gladly proffered or done; cheerfully encountered; hearty; as, held in *willing* captivity; *willing* obedience.

There [at Beaconsfield] we paid *willing* homage to all that remained of the habitation consecrated by the genius of Edmund Burke.
MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 44. [BEN. & SON '52.]

4†. Being in concord of mind. [< AS. *willan* (ppr. *willende*), will.]

Synonyms: see SPONTANEOUS.

— **will'ing-heart"ed**, *a.* Well disposed or inclined. — **will'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a willing manner. (1) With cheerfulness. (2) Of one's own choice; readily. (3) Knowingly and on purpose. — **will'ing-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being willing. **2**†. Good will.

will'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wills; exercise of the will. **2.** Disposition by will. **3**†. Inclination.

will'-in-the-wisp", *n.* Same as WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

Will'is-i-an, wil'is-i-ən, *a.* Named after Thomas Willis (1622-1675), English anatomist. See CIRCLE OF WILLIS.

Will'is's dis-ease'. Diabetes.

wil'li-waw, wil'i-wô, *n.* [Patagonia.] A violent wind from mountains in the fiords of Patagonia. **wil'ly-waw**‡.

will'-less, wil'-les, *a.* **1.** Destitute of will; being without volition. **2.** Done without volition.

wil'lock, wil'ok, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The murre.

will'-o'-the-wisp", wil'-o'-dhe-wisp', *n.* The ignis fatuus.

wil'low, wil'ō, *vt.* To switch with a willow-machine; clean by picking and beating, as textile fibers.
— **wil'low-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A willow-machine.

wil'low¹, *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*. See SALIX; SALICACEÆ.

Willows, usually growing by or near watercourses, and almost confined to the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere, include very many species. They vary in size from trees of 60 feet in height to shrubs of only a few inches, and have generally smooth branches and often long, slender, pliant, and sometimes pendent branchlets. The slender and pliant branchlets, or osiers, have been used from the earliest time for basketwork, and in the days of Pliny they were twisted into ropes, as they still are in northern Europe. In parts of Europe the leaves of some species have been used for fodder. Some species furnish excellent timber, and valuable wood for gunpowder-charcoal, while the bark of some species is very rich in tannin. **2.** [Colloq.] Something made of willow, especially a baseball- or cricket-bat; as, a player handy with the *willow*. [< AS. *welig*, willow.]

Phrases, etc.: — **almond** or **almond-leaved willow**, a small tree (*Salix amygdalina*) found in British marshes. — **Babylonian w.** **1.** Probably, a species of poplar (*Populus Euphratica*): referred to in Ps. cxxxvii. **2.** The weeping willow. — **bay w.** **1.** A small late-blooming Old World willow (*Salix pentandra*), often cultivated for ornament. **2.** The great willow-herb. **3.** The shining willow. — **American bay w.**‡. — **Bedford w.**, a large British willow (*Salix Russelliana* or *viridis*), introduced into the United States, a hybrid between the crack-willow and the white willow, with leaves resembling those of the latter but larger and smooth on both sides. It yields a valuable timber, and its bark contains more tannin than the oak and more salicin than any other species of willow.

Leaves and Catkins of Willows.

1. Leaf of highland willow (*Salix reticulata*). 2. Leaf of white willow (*S. alba*). 3. Leaf of weeping willow (*S. Babylonica*). 4. Leaf of shining willow (*S. lucida*). 5. Leaf of osier willow (*S. viminalis*). 6. Leaf of bay willow (*S. pentandra*). 7, 8, 9. Leaf and catkins of hoary willow (*S. candida*).

Leicester w.‡. — **bitter w.**, same as PURPLE WILLOW. — **black w.**, a small tree (*Salix nigra*) common along streams, bending over the water, from Canada to Florida and Arkansas. It has a rough blackish trunk. — **bog'-wil"low**, *n.* The pussy-willow. — **crack-w.**, *n.* A large Old World willow (*Salix fragilis*), naturalized in the United States; so called from the brittleness of the branches at their base. It has a bushy head, smooth shining greenish branches, and smooth toothed lanceolate leaves, dark-green above and paler beneath. It yields an excellent salmon-colored timber, and its withes are used for basketwork. It has many varieties, and hybridizes with other species. **brittle w.**‡. — **curled w.**, a cultivated variety of the weeping willow (*Salix Babylonica*, var. *annularis*) with the leaves recurved into rings or coils. **hoop-w.** or **hoop-leaved w.**‡; **ring-w.** or **ring-leaved w.**‡. — **desert w.**, a small and handsome tree (*Chilopsis saligna*) of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceæ*), with willow-like leaves and white and purplish funnel-shaped flowers in short terminal racemes; native in southern Texas, Mexico, and southern California. **Texas flowering w.**‡. — **diamond w.**, a variety of the heart-leaved willow (*Salix cordata*, var. *rostrata*) growing on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers: so called from the appearance produced by the peculiar arrest of wood-growth at the base of the strophied twigs. — **dwarf gray w.**, the sage-willow. — **French w.**, the willow-herb. — **glaucous w.**, same as PUSSY-WILLOW. — **glossy w.** and **glossy broad-leaved w.**, same as SHINING WILLOW. — **goat-w.**, *n.* The common or great sallow of the Old World, a small tree distinguished by its large broad wavy-edged leaves, dark-green above and silvery-white with cottony down beneath. **hedge-w.**‡; **sallow w.**‡. — **golden w.** or **osier**, same as YELLOW WILLOW. — **gray w.**, same as SILKY WILLOW, 2. — **heart-leaved w.**, a very variable and widely distributed American willow (*Salix cordata*), 8 to 20 feet high, with lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate sharply serrate leaves, heart-shaped, truncate, or sometimes acute at base; in low wet grounds. — **hedge-w.**, *n.* Same as GOAT-WILLOW. — **highland w.**, a small shrub (*S. reticulata*) of British mountains. — **hoary w.**, a shrub (*Salix candida*), of shady woods and cold bogs from New England and New Jersey to Iowa and northward, 2 to 6 feet high, with its young shoots, its catkins, and the lower side of its leaves covered with a white wool. **sage-w.**‡; **white w.**‡. — **hoop-w.**, *n.* Same as CURLED WILLOW. **hoop-leaved w.**‡. — **Huntington w.**, same as WHITE WILLOW, 1. — **Leicester w.**, same as BEDFORD WILLOW. — **long-leaved w.**, a variable American willow (*Salix longifolia*), usually a shrub, with long linear or linear-lanceolate, remotely toothed leaves, found along river-banks and on sand-bars from Maine to Virginia and westward to Oregon, growing in dense clumps, and rooting in and binding together the loose sands; hence called also **sand-bar willow**. — **osier-w.**, *n.* An osier. See OSIER. — **Persian w.**, the great willow-herb. — **prairie-w.**, *n.* An American shrub (*Salix humilis*), resembling but larger than the sage-willow, 3 to 8 feet high, variable in the shape and size of its leaves, common on dry soils and barrens in the northern and central United States. — **purple w.**, one of the Old World osier-willows, naturalized in low grounds in the United States and often cultivated, a shrub (*Salix purpurea*), 6 to 12 feet high, with long, slender, tough twigs covered with a smooth olive-colored or reddish bark. It is valuable for basket-making, and the bitterness of its bark, which is rich in salicin, makes it proof against the gnawing of animals. **bitter w.**‡; **rose w.**‡; **whipcord w.**‡. — **pussy-w.**, *n.* See PUSSY. — **ring** or **ring-leaved w.**,

same as CURLED WILLOW.—**rose w.**, same as PURPLE WILLOW.—**rosebay w.**, the great willow-herb.—**sage w.**, *n.* **1.** See SAGE. **2.** The hoary willow.—**sallow w.**, the goat-willow.—**sand-bar w.**, same as LONG-LEAVED WILLOW.—**shining w.**, a shrub or small bushy tree (*Salix lucida*) common along streams from New Jersey north and west, with smooth trunk, dark-green shining branches, and large dark-green, glossy, ovate-lanceolate, taper-pointed leaves. Called also *glossy willow*, *American bay willow*, and *glossy broad-leaved willow*.—**silky w.** **1.** Same as WHITE WILLOW, 1. **2.** A grayish shrub (*Salix sericea*), 6 to 10 feet high, of lowland swamps from New England to Virginia and Wisconsin, with long, slender purplish branches, and narrow, taper-pointed, finely toothed leaves very silky beneath. **gray w.**†.—**swamp w.**, *n.* The pussy-willow.—**sweet w.**, the sweet-gale.—**to wear the w.**, to wear mourning for the absence or loss of a lover.—**Virginia** or **Virginian w.**, a shrub (*Itea Virginica*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*) with alternate oblong, pointed, minutely serrate leaves, and spicate terminal racemes of small white flowers: found in wet places from New Jersey to Florida and westward to Missouri and Louisiana: also cultivated for ornament.—**weeping w.**, an Old World willow (*Salix Babylonica*), originally from eastern Asia, extensively planted for ornament, especially in cemeteries: remarkable for its long, slender, pendulous branches.—**whipcord w.**, same as PURPLE WILLOW.—**white w.** **1.** A large rapidly growing Old World willow (*Salix alba*) with thick rough bark, and narrow, lance-shaped, taper-pointed, toothed leaves with white silky hairs beneath and often above: naturalized in the United States, and common around houses and in low grounds. Its smooth, soft, tough wood is valuable for its lightness, pliancy, and elasticity. **Huntington w.**†; **silky w.**†. **2.** The hoary willow.—**wil'low-beau"ty,** *n.* [Eng.] A geometrid moth (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*).—**w.-bee,** *n.* A leaf-cutter bee (*Megachile willughbiella*).—**w.-beetle,** *n.* A beetle living on the willow; specifically, an injurious European chrysomelid (*Phyllodecta vitellinæ*).—**w.-caterpillar,** *n.* A caterpillar that feeds on the willow; specifically, the larva of the viceroy, a butterfly.—**w.-cimbex,** *n.* A large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*) whose larva feeds on the willow.—**w. curtain,** same as CURTAIN, 2 (2).—**w.-deer,** *n.* [Western U. S.] The Virginian or white-tailed deer: so called because it frequents the willow-thickets that border most streams in the Rocky Mountain region. See illus. under DEER.—**w.-fly,** *n.* [Eng.] A perlid or stone-fly used for bait; especially, the green stone-fly or yellow sally (*Chloroperla viridis*).—**w.-gall,** *n.* A gall on a willow; as, the pine-cone *willow-gall*, produced by a gall-midge (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*).—**w.-garden,** *n.* A piece of fen overgrown with willows: a hunters' term.—**w.-ground,** *n.* A piece of wet ground planted with or abounding in osiers.—**w.-grouse,** *n.* The willow-ptarmigan.—**w.-lark,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sedge-warbler.—**w.-leaf,** *n. Astron.* A facular filament of the solar photosphere. See SUN.—**w.-manna,** *n.* A real or apparent exudation on the leaves of an Armenian willow-tree (*Salix mannifera*), supposed to be produced by an insect.—**w.-moth,** *n.* A European noctuid (*Caradrina quadripunctata*).—**w.-myrtle,** *n.* A tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), with willow-like leaves and pendent branches, native of west Australia, and cultivated for ornament as a greenhouse shrub.—**w. pattern,** a decorative design, usually in blue on white ground, of Chinese style, introduced on household china in England in 1780.—**w.-peeler,** *n.* A device for removing bark from osiers, etc.—**w.-stripper**‡.—**w.-ptarmigan,** *n.* The white ptarmigan of northern portions of the northern hemisphere.—**w.-sawfly,** *n.* A sawfly that attacks the willow, as *Dolerus arvensis*.—**w.-scale,** *n.* A bark-louse (*Chionaspis salicis*) affecting willows in Europe and North America.—**w.-slug,** *n.* The grub of a willow-sawfly.—**w.-sparrow,** *n.* **1.** The reed-bunting. **2.** The chiffchaff.—**w.-thorn,** *n.* Same as SALLOW-THORN.—**w.-thrush,** *n.* A thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*, var. *salicicolus*) of the Rocky Mountains.—**w.-warbler,** *n.* The chiffchaff.—**w.-weed,** *n.* Any one of several plants, so called from the form of their leaves, as the purple loosestrife and several species of *Polygonum*.—**w.-wren,** *n.* The chiffchaff.—**yellow w.**, a variety of the white willow (*Salix alba*, var. *vitellina*), with shining yellow branches, and its old leaves smooth above: the more common form of the white willow in the United States. **golden w.**†; **golden osier**†.

—**wil'lowed,** *a.* Having willow-trees or -shrubs.—**wil'low-ish,** *a.* Like a willow.—**wil'low-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in willows. **2.** Willow-like; especially, having supple grace of form or carriage; as, a girl of slight, *willowy* figure.

wil'low², wil'o, *n. Mech.* A machine for giving a preliminary cleaning to cotton, flax, hemp, wool, etc., consisting usually of a spiked drum rotating in a case often similarly spiked. [< WILLOW¹, *n.*, from the willow wands wherewith cotton was beaten before the invention of machinery for that purpose.] **dev'il**†; **twil'ly**‡; **wil'lower**‡; **wil'low-ing-ma-chine"**‡; **wil'low-machine"**‡; **wil'ly**‡; **wil'ly-ing-ma-chine"**‡.

wil'low-herb", wil'o-hėrb', *n.* A perennial herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) of the evening-primrose family, with a simple stem 4 to 6 feet high, scattered willow-like leaves, and large pink-purple flowers in a long terminal raceme: found in low grounds, especially newly cleared and burned-over lands (whence called *fireweed*), in the northern United States, and in Europe and Asia. Called also **great willow-herb, rose-bay, Persian** or **French willow.** The name is extended also to other species of the genus.

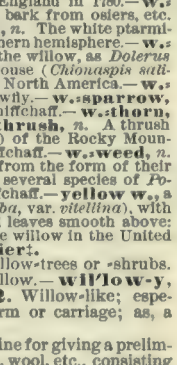

The Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*).

—**hairy willow-herb,** a British species (*Epilobium hirsutum*), 3 to 5 feet high, with large pale-pink or white flowers in a leafy corymbose cluster. The whole plant is downy, soft, and clammy, exhaling a peculiar acidulous scent that has given it such names as **codlins and cream, apple-pie, cherry-pie.** It has become naturalized in northeastern United States and Canada.—**hooded w.**, any species of skullcap.—**spiked w.** **1.** Purple loosestrife. **2.** The willow-herb.—**swamp w.**, a species (*Epilobium palustre*) in swamps in northern United States and Canada.

wil'low-ing, wil'o-ing, *n. Mech.* The process of cleaning wool, cotton, etc., by means of a willow. See WILLOW², *n.* **wil'ly-ing**‡.

wil'low-oak", wil'o-ōk', *n.* A large American oak (*Quercus Phellos*) with smooth, thick bark, leaves resembling those of the willow, and globose acorns: found on borders of swamps and on rich sandy uplands from New Jersey to Florida and westward. **sand'-jack"**†.

—**upland willow-oak,** a shrub or small tree (*Quercus cinerea*), growing in sandy or pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, with narrow, entire, "tardily deciduous" leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, white-downy beneath. Called also **high-ground w.**

wil'low-wort", wil'o-wūrt', *n.* **1.** Either one of two Old World loosestrifes, the common British loosestrife and the purple or spiked loosestrife. **2.** Any plant of the willow family (*Salicaceæ*).

will'-pow"er, wil'-pau'ėr, *n.* **1.** Strength of will, as shown in effort or endurance, especially in the face of opposition. **2.** The directive and causative energy of will as an element in action. **will'-force"**‡.

The conception of causality requires an active *will-power* somewhere back of the apparent physical law.
J. P. THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* ch. 9, p. 109. [S. '72.]

The only force which is directly given and immediately known to me, is my own *will-force;* and all my knowledge of other forces acting in the Cosmos is mediate, and found by me by logical inference. T. P. KIRKMAN *Philosophy Without Assumptions* ch. 4, p. 59. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

will'some, will'some-ness. Same as WILSOME, etc.

will'-wil"let, wil'-wil'et, *n.* **1.** The willet. See illus. under WILLET. **2**†. The American oyster-catcher.

will'-with-a-wisp", *n.* Same as WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

will'-wor"ship, wil'-wūr'ship, *n.* Self-imposed or self-invented worship or homage.

The religion of conscience lands us in superstition and *will-worship.* McCOSH *Divine Gov't* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [C. & BROS. '58.]

—**will'-wor"ship-er,** *n.*

will'y, wil'i, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Self-willed; wilful. **2**†. Willing; inclined; prompt.

wil'ly¹, wil'i, *n.* Same as WILLOW¹.

wil'ly², *n.* A willow-machine. See WILLOW². **wil'ly-ing-ma-chine"**‡.

wil'ly³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A willow basket; a fish-basket.

will'yard, wil'yard, *a.* [Scot.] Wilful; also, abashed; bewildered. **will'yart**‡.

wil'ly-muf"ty, wil'i-muf'ti, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The chiffchaff; willow-wren. **wil'lie-muf'tie**†.

wil'ly-nil"ly, wil'i-nil'i. **1.** *a.* Having no decisiveness; uncertain; as, a *willy-nilly* customer. **II.** *adv.* Whether or no; willingly or unwillingly; as, he must go, *willy-nilly.*

If I thought myself bound to doctor the man *willy-nilly,* as you do, I would certainly go to him.
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 10, p. 175. [MACM. '77.]

[< WILL¹, *v.*, + NILL, *v.*] **nil'ly-wil"ly**‡.

wil'ly-wag'tail", wil'i-wag'tāl', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The pied wagtail; washtail.

wil'ly-waw, *n.* [Patagonia.] Same as WILLIWAW.

wil'ly-wil"ly, wil'i-wil'i, *n.* [Austral.] A heavy gale on the northwest coast of Australia.

wiln†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To desire; hence, to resolve. **2.** To acquiesce; consent. **II.** *i.* To long for; crave.

wil'ing†, *n.* Inclination; desire.

wil'some‡, wil'sum, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Indolent; fat.

wil'some²†, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; wilful.

wil'some-ness†, *n.* Obstinacy; wilfulness.

wilt¹, wilt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to droop or wither; hence, to depress the energy or vigor of; cause to languish.

A *wilted* debauchee is not a fruit of the Tree of Life.
JOSEPH COOK *Orient* prel. iv, p. 149. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

II. *i.* **1.** To begin to wither or droop; lose freshness, as a plant when broken from the stem, or under heat or aridity; figuratively, to lose energy or vitality. **2.** [Slang.] (1) To subside or retire suddenly, as when discomfited. (2) To lose stiffness, as a collar from perspiration. [For WELK, *vt.*, 2; cp. D. *welken*, wither.]

wilt², *2d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* of WILL, *v.*

wil'u-ite, wil'yu-lit, *n.* A green aluminum garnet. See GARNET. [< *Wilui* river, in Siberia.]

wil'wet, *n.* A willow-tree.

wi'ly, wai'li, *a.* [WI'LI-ER; WI'LI-EST.] Full of or characterized by wiles; having an artful nature; subtle; cunning; sly; as, a *wily* person or procedure.

Synonyms: see ARTFUL; CALCULATING; INSIDIOUS; POLITIC.

—**wi'ly-be-guile"**†, *n.* Deception: in the phrase **play wily-beguile. w.-beguily**†.

wim, wim, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To winnow (grain).

—**wim'ming-dust",** *n.* Chaff.—**wim'-sheet",** *n.* Same as WINNOW-SHEET.

wim'ber"ry, *n.* [Eng.] Same as WHINBERRY.

wim'bl, wim'bld. Wimble, wimbled. PHIL. SOC.

wim'ble‡, *vt.* To bore or pierce as with a wimble.

wim'ble²†, *vt.* To winnow.

wim'ble†, *a.* Nimble; lively; brisk.

wim'ble, wim'bl, *n.* Anything that bores a hole; any tool that bores axially, especially if turned by hand, as a gimlet, shell-auger, brace and bit, etc.: a term now little used. [< Dan. *vimmel*, auger; cp. D. *wimpel*, akin to *wemelen*, turn.] **wim'mle**‡ [Scot.].

wim'brel, *n.* Same as WHIMBREL.

wim'en, *n. pl.* Women. PHIL. SOC.

wim'ick-ing, wim'ik-ing, *pa.* [Prov. Eng.] Crying.

wim'ple, wim'pl, *v.* [WIM'PLED; WIM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with or hide under a wimple; clothe with a wimple; as, a *wimpled* nun. **2**†. To make or fold into plaits. **3**†. To deceive by or as by blinding.

II. *i.* **1.** To move in slight undulations; ripple.

And every *wimpling* wavelet of the sea
Rolled a white edge of silver on the gloom.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 99. [F. & W. '91.]

2†. To lie in wimples or folds.

wim'ple, *n.* **1.** A cloth, as of linen or silk, wrapped in folds around the neck close under the chin and over the head, exposing only the face: formerly worn by women outdoors, and still by nuns.

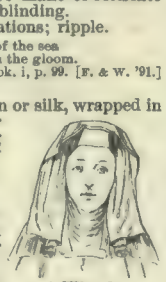

A Wimple.

From beneath her gather'd *wimple*
Glancing with black-beaded eyes.
TENNYSON *Lilian* st. 2.

2. [Scot.] A rippling; also, a fold or winding. **3**†. A pennon, flag, or streamer. [< AS. *winpel*, wimple.]

win¹, win, *v.* [WON; WIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or succeed in, as against difficulties or competitors. Specifically: (1) To obtain or achieve, as by persistence or struggle, or by signal action; derive; obtain; as, he *won* his way up from poverty; he *won* fortune and a name.

Win from our public cares a day for joy.
SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* bk. iii, st. 4.

(2) To earn or procure, as a living; as, to *win* support from a farm. (3) To be victorious in, as a contest of skill or force or a game of chance; as, the battle is *won.*

Periander is said to have vowed a golden statue to Jupiter if he *won* the Olympic chariot-race.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. v, p. 247, note 8. [A. '60.]

(4) [Archaic.] To attain, as an almost inaccessible point; reach, as a goal or a summit.

2. To gain by some winning course or winsome quality; gain the respect, regard, esteem, or love of; allure; induce; persuade; as, he *won* her love; the plea *won* the jury. **3.** *Mining.* To extract, as ore or coal; also, to reach and open (a deposit of mineral); prepare for mining. **4**†. To overtake. **5**†. To carry or bring.

II. *i.* **1.** To succeed in an effort or prevail in a contest; attain to a desired end or place; as, the best man *wins.* **2.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To strive together; toil or struggle; make a way; get; arrive: in phrases with *from, on, through, to, up,* etc.

Two white may-leaves, downward *winning* . . .
From a blossom. E. B. BROWNING *Lost Bower* st. 29.

[< AS. *winnan*, contend.]

Synonyms: see ACHIEVE; ACQUIRE; ALLURE; ATTAIN; CONCILIATE; CONQUER; GAIN¹; GET; SUCCEED.

Phrases, etc.: —**to win of**†, to conquer.—**to win on** or **upon.** [Archaic.] **1.** To gain influence or favor with; as, to *win upon* a heart or one's esteem. **2.** To gain or trench upon.—**to win** (or **get**) **one's blue** [Eng.], to win the right to champion a certain college, university, or public school in athletic sports.—**to win one's way,** to advance by one's own efforts; as, to *win one's way* to fame.—**to win the kern** [Scot.], to be the one who cuts the last grain in a harvest.—**win'-bread",** *n.* [Rare.] That which affords one the means of living or success in a pursuit.

win², *vt.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** To winnow. **2.** To cure, as hay.

win³, *n.* [Colloq.] A victory; success.

win⁴, *n.* [Scot.] Wind.

wince¹, wins, *v.* [WINCED; WIN'CING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To shrink back or start aside, as from a blow or pain; flinch; hence, to recoil or be restive, as from something that hurts the sensibilities; as, he *winced* under the reproof.

It is said the King *winced* when he first saw his homely little bride. THACKERAY *Four Georges, George III.* p. 85. [H. & L. '91.]

2†. To turn or twist; also, to kick.

II†. *t.* To throw by kicking or prancing. [< OF. *guincher*, < OHG. *wenkan*, G. *wanken*, wince.]

Synonyms: see FLINCH¹.

—**win'cing-ly,** *adv.*

wince², *vt.* To pass, as cloth, through a wince-pit.

wince¹, *n.* The act of wincing; a shrinking back or a showing apprehension of pain.

A quaint *wince* passed over the stranger's face.
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* ch. 4, p. 60. [MACM. '88.]

wince², *n.* A dyers' winch or windlass, fixed over a partition between two wince-pits for transferring the cloth to or from the pits. [For WINCH¹, *n.*]

—**wince'-pit",** *n. Dyeing.* A vat or beck containing a dye, a mordant, or water, for washing. **wince'-pot"**‡.

win'cer, win'sėr, *n.* One who or that which winces.

win'cey, win'sę, *n.* A cloth, plain or twilled, usually with a cotton warp and woolen filling, made in different weights. [Prob. cor. of LINSEY-WOOLSEY.] **win'sey**‡.

Mothers in draggled *winsey* gowns.
J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* ch. 8, p. 67. [H. & S. '91.]

winch¹, winch, *vt.* To move with a winch.

winch², *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WINCE¹.

winch¹, *n.* **1.** A windlass, particularly one used for hoisting, as on a truck, or the mast of a crane, derrick, etc., having usually one or more hand-cranks geared to a drum around which the rope or chain winds, but sometimes rigged for steam-power. **2.** A crank mounted for use as a handle, as in a hand-organ. **3.** Same as ROPE-WINCH. [< AS. *wince*, winch.]

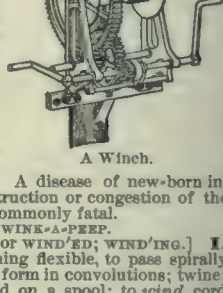

A Winch.

winch², *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WINCE¹.

win'cing†, *a.* Kicking; lively. **wyn'synget.**

win'cing-ma-chine", win'sing-ma-shīn', *n. Dyeing.* An arrangement of two or more wince-pits.

Winc'kel's dis-ease'. A disease of new-born infants, characterized by obstruction or congestion of the kidneys and by jaundice: commonly fatal.

win'co-pipe"†, *n.* Same as WINK-A-PEEP.

wind¹, woind, *v.* [WOUND or WIND'ED; WIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause, as something flexible, to pass spirally around a fixed core or axis; form in convolutions; twine; wreathe; as, to *wind* thread on a spool; to *wind* cord into a ball; to *wind* flowers around a pillar. **2.** To encircle or infold with something, as by coiling, twining, or wrapping; as, to *wind* a spool with thread; to *wind* a statue with a sheet. **3.** To continue or renew the motion of, as a watch, by turning a key to coil a spring, cord, etc.; as, *wind* the clock: often with *up.* **4.** To change the direction of by turning this way or that; hence, to manage or direct; gain influence over, as by sinuous approaches or arts, or to evade by sinuous conduct or movements; also, to encircle or approach, as in a siege; as, he *winds* his course through the copse; he *wound* his way into their confidence; he *winds* himself every way to escape the accusation.

Javan: Nearer and closer the stern Roman *winds* His trenches.
H. H. MILMAN *Fall of Jerusalem* sc. 2.

5. To pursue by following the changing directions or turnings of; follow; as, he *wound* the chase. **6.** To raise or move, as by a winch, capstan, or other device: used in England in place of *hoist;* as, to *wind* ore from a mine.

Humanity will never, perhaps, *wind* itself higher.
E. S. TALBOT in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi, Preparation for Christ* p. 146. [J. M. '89.]

7. To form by twining; weave, as a net. **8**†. To circulate or turn over and over for profit, as money. **9**†. To effect or procure by devious methods.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or be arranged in a circular or spiral manner, as about some central object; twine; coil; as, the cable *winds* around the capstan; the stair *winds* up-

ward. **2.** To crook or bend from side to side; go tortuously or round about; hence, to gain an end by indirection; as, the *winding* stream; the hare *winds* away from the dogs; to *wind* into one's favor. **3.** To have a twisted form; as, this board *winds* badly. **4.** To twist or squirm about; also, to twist or worm into or out of position. **5**†. To come back. [< AS. *windan*.]

Phrases, etc.:—to wind a ship (*Naut.*), to turn a ship about end for end.—**to w. off**, to unwind.—**to w. out**, to extricate oneself; escape.—**to w. up.** **1.** To coil round and round; bring into small compass, as a skein or ball of thread. **2.** To coil up the spring of a clock, music-box, etc., as with a key, to give it motive force. **3.** To equip, replenish, or stimulate for action or a course of conduct; put in a state for renovated or continuous activity; as, he is *wound up* for a speech. **4.** To excite by degrees; make tense with expectancy or eagerness; as, *wound up* to a high pitch. **5.** To hoist, as with a winch and rope; as, to *wind up* the well-bucket. **6.** To put in tune; tighten, as a string; as, to *wind up* a harp. **7.** To bring or restore to a natural or rational condition. **8.** To bring to a conclusion or settlement; especially, in business, to go into liquidation. **9.** (Slang.) Hence, to stop talking; shut up.—**wind'-thatch"**, *n. Mining.* An excavation or opening for removing ore.

wind[2], wind *or* waind, *vt.* & *ri.* [WIND'ED (erroneously, WOUND); WIND'ING.] To blow, as a horn; sound or announce by blowing; give a call or signal, as with a horn; as, the hunter *winds* his horn; he *winds* a blast; I heard the bugle *winding*.

> And if this hunter of the barbarous world
> But *wind* himself a god, all echo him
> With universal cry.
> N. LEE *Alexander the Great* act i, sc. 1.

[< WIND[1], *n.*, but confused with WIND[3], *v.*]

wind[3], wind, *vt.* **1.** To detect or follow by scent; as, the hounds *winded* the fox.

> They the rhinoceroses were big marks, and I determined on doing my best before they had time to *wind* us. SPEKE in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 11, p. 160. [S. '73.]

2. To exhaust the wind or breath of, as by fast driving or walking; also, to recover the breath of by a rest. **3.** To expose to the wind, as in ventilating or in winnowing.

wind[1], wind (CXID), *n.* **1.** Air in motion naturally; a current of air; specifically, a current of air from a particular direction that gives name to the wind; as, a north *wind;* an east *wind*.

Winds are due to the tendency of air to pass from a place of higher to one of lower pressure, as along the earth's surface toward a place where the heat of the sun has caused an ascending current. They may be classified as: (1) **constant**, namely, the *trade-winds* and *anti-trade winds;* (2) the **periodical**, such as the land- and sea-breezes and the *monsoons;* (3) and the **variable**, having in the northern hemisphere a southern limit at 30° 40° N. lat., according to the season. A more specific classification includes the **cyclonic** and **anticyclonic** winds, accompanying great moving areas of low and high barometer, and sometimes accompanied locally by thunder-storms and tornadoes; **whirlwinds**, the more limited and local whirling of the air, often signalled only by a funnel of dust; and **special winds** with various names according to the localities where they occur, such as the *simoom*, the *sirocco*, *samoon*, *harmattan*, *mistral*, *typhoon*, *chinook*, etc. See the italicized words.

If two ships are passing each other, they will appear to have the *wind* in different directions.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 212. [H. '78.]

2. Air in motion by artificial means, as by fanning-machinery, organ-bellows, the rush of a cannon-ball or of a train of cars; windage; as, the *wind* of a shot. **3.** The material or power of respiration. Specifically: (1) Lung-power; breath; as, he lost his *wind* in the race.

Let him keep his *wind* to cool his pottage! BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Knight of the Burning Pestle* act iv, sc. 3.

(2) Breath or air as used and regulated in performing on wind-instruments or in vocalization. (3) Figuratively, breath as expended in words, especially as having more sound than sense; as, he is a bag of *wind*. (4) Breath as localized in the mid-region of the body; hence, in slang or sporting use, the stomach or short ribs; as, the pugilist struck him in the *wind*. **4.** The gaseous product of indigestion; flatulence; as, *wind* on the stomach. **5.** A disease of sheep in which the inflamed intestines are distended by gases. **6.** Air pervaded by scent; as, the deer took *wind* of us and fled.

After a three weeks' march he [Neipperg] gets to a place called Frating, . . . which is within *wind* of Vienna itself.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xiii, ch. 5, p. 378. [H.]

7. The wind-instruments of an orchestra; as, the brass *wind;* wood *wind*. **8.** Figuratively, a hint or suggestion; a secret let out, as by a breath of air; as, the reporters got *wind* of the transaction. Compare IN THE WIND. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] The dotterel. **10.** [Archaic.] A point of the compass as a source of wind.

> Come from the four *winds*, O breath. *Ezek.* xxxvii, 9.

11†. A sigh. [< AS. *wind*, wind, < root in Goth. *waian*, G. *wehen*, blow.]

Synonyms: air, blast, breeze, cyclone, draft, gale, gust, hurricane, squall, storm, typhoon, zephyr. See BOMBAST.

Compounds, etc.:—between wind and water, see WATER.—**broken w.**, wind-broken respiration.—**by the w.**, *Naut.*, close-hauled.—**down the w.**, with or before the wind; figuratively and archaically, run or running down; declining.—**how the w. blows** or **lies**, the direction or character of the wind; hence, generally, the state of affairs.—**in the w.** **1.** Prognosticated, as if scented in the wind; astir; impending. **2.** See ALL IN THE WIND, under ALL.—**in the wind's eye**, directly opposed to the point from which the wind blows.—**in the teeth of the w.**, **mountain and valley winds**, winds that alternate, blowing upward by day and downward by night in valleys.—**off the w.** (*Naut.*), sailing free.—**on extra or heavy w.**, weighted with specially heavy weights; said of organ-bellows.—**on the w.** (*Naut.*), close-hauled to the wind.—**red w.** [Prov. Eng.], a blighting wind.—**second w.**, a condition of regular breathing during exertion, attained after temporary loss of breath just after the exertion began.—**to beat the w.** **1.** To flourish as a victor in the absence of a foe. **2.** Same as TO BEAT THE AIR.—**to carry the w.** (*Manège*), to toss the nose to a level with the ears.—**to get one's w.**, to gain one's breath. See SECOND WIND.—**to get the w. of**, to go to the windward of; gain advantage by intercepting the wind, as in the case of sailing vessels.—**to haul one's w.**, to get out of the way; make oneself scarce.—**to have a free w.** (*Naut.*), to be able to sail free.—**to have in the w.**, to be on the track or scent of; be in pursuit of.—**to have the w. of**, to be to windward of; hence, to have advantage of.—**to keep the w.** (*Naut.*), to keep close-hauled.—**too near the w.**, same as NEAR, *a.* 7.—**to recover the w. of**, to drive in the direction the wind takes, as game, so as to deprive it of scent of the danger that awaits it in that direction.—**to shake a vessel in the w.**, to luff a vessel until her sails shake.—**to slip one's w.** [Slang], to lose one's breath; die.—**to sow the w. and reap the whirlwind**, to do or say that which is sure to receive a severe recompense.—**to take the w. out of one's sails**, to sail to the windward so as to cut off the wind of another vessel; hence, to check one's career; render one's words or deeds ineffective.—**wind'-band"**, *n.* **1.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra, collectively; also, an organized company of performers, chiefly on portable wind-instruments, as a brass band. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A band of cloud portending a storm.—**w.-beam**, *n.* Same as COLLAR-BEAM.—**w.-bill**, *n. Scots Law.* Same as ACCOMMODATION PAPER.—**w.-bore**, *n.* Same as SNORE-PIECE.—**w.-bound**, *a. Naut.* Delayed by contrary winds.—**w.-brace**, *n.* Same as BRACE, *n.*, 4 (2).—**w.-changing**, *a.* Fickle, like the wind.—**w.-chart**, *n.* A chart showing the directions of the wind in a given region at a certain time or period, as in the official pilot-charts of the United States or the wind-and-current charts of the British government.—**w.-chest**, *n.* The box or reservoir that supplies compressed air to the pipes or reeds of an organ. See illus. under ORGAN.—**w.-colic**, *n.* Pain in the abdomen due to flatulence.—**w.-contusion**, *n.* See WINDAGE, 5.—**w.-cutter**, *n.* The sharp upper lip of the mouth of an organ-pipe, by striking against which the air-current is caused to vibrate.—**w.-dial**, *n.* A dial fitted with a weather-vane.—**w.-dog**, *n.* A fragment of a rainbow seen on detached clouds, generally regarded by sailors as betokening high winds.—**w.-dropsy**, *n.* Same as TYMPANITES.—**w.-egg**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An imperfect egg, as one covered with a membrane or very thin shell; also, an egg in which decomposition has charged the shell with gases.—**w.-fertilized**, *a. Bot.* Fertilized by wind-borne pollen, as pines, grasses, etc.; anemophilous.—**w.-gage**, *n.* **1.** An anemometer. **2.** A gage to measure air-pressure in the wind-chest of an organ. **3.** A contrivance affixed to a gun to ascertain the force of the wind, so that allowance can be made for it in sighting. See illus. under RIFLE.—**w.-gauge**†.—**w.-gall**[1], *n.* A soft swelling near the pastern-joint of a horse; formerly supposed to be a distention by air.—**w.-galled**, *a.*—**w.-gall**[2], *n.* Same as WIND-DOG.—**w.-gap**, *n.* Same as GAP, *n.*, 2.—**w.-gun**†, *n.* Same as AIR-GUN.—**w.-gust**, *n.* A strong but brief increase of wind-velocity.—**w.-house**, *n.* A sheltered excavation used as a retreat from tornadoes.—**w.-instrument**, *n.* A musical instrument whose sounds are produced by the vibration of an air-column excited either by the breath or by bellows. See list under INSTRUMENT.—**w.-marker**, *n.* A mark, especially a movable arrow, to note the direction of the wind, as on a chart.—**w.-plant**, *n.* An anemone. See WINDFLOWER.—**w.-pox**, *n.* Chicken-pox.—**w.-pressure**, *n.* **1.** Pressure of the wind upon any object on which it blows. **2.** The pressure of air compressed in the wind-chest or bellows of an organ.—**w.-record**, *n.* The record made by automatically registering anemometers; anemogram.—**w.-rode**, *a. Naut.* Riding at anchor with head to the wind.—**w.-rose**, *n.* A graphic representation of the relative frequency of winds from different directions drawn with reference to a center and sometimes rudely resembling a flower with curved petals; also, such a representation of the relation of the wind to other meteorological phenomena, as heat, etc. On each of eight lines radiating at equal angles from a central point is marked off a length corresponding to the number of times the wind blew in that direction, and the extreme points are connected by a line.—**w.-sail**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A canvas tube or funnel with a spreading opening at one side of the top that may be stayed to face the wind: used on ships to force fresh air into the hold. **2.** A sail on or forming the arm of a windmill.—**w.-scale**, *n.* A meteorologists' scale in the terms of which the velocity of the wind is recorded. See BEAUFORT'S SCALE, under SCALE[2], *n.*—**w.-scoop**, *n.* A horizontal funnel for forcing air into a car or cabin, or to exhaust it therefrom.—**w.-shaft**, *n.* The horizontal shaft from which the vanes of a windmill radiate.—**w.-shake**, *n.* Same as SHAKE, *n.*, 10. Compare ANEMOSIS.—**w.-shock**†.—**w.-shaken**, *a.* **1.** Tossed or shaken by the wind. **2.** Injured by wind; specifically, having anemosis: said of timber.—**w.-shake**†.—**w. side**, the windward side.—**w.-spout**, *n.* A tornado-funnel, waterspout, sandspout, or any other manifestation of violent vortical wind.—**w.-stop**, *n.* A bead or strip on a window-frame helping to form the groove in which a sash plays.—**w.-storm**, *n.* A violent wind without rain, snow, or hail, or with very little.—**w.-sucking**, *n.* The act of noisily swallowing air by a crib-biting horse.—**w.-swept**, *a.* Swept by the wind or winds.—**w.-swift**, *a.* Swift as the wind.—**w.-tight**, *a.* Impervious to wind; air-tight.—**w.-trunk**, *n.* The passage connecting the bellows with the wind-chest of an organ.—**w.-wheel**, *n.* A motor-wheel to be turned by the wind.

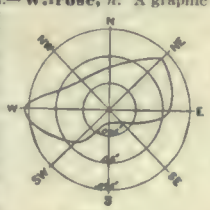

A Wind-rose.

wind[2], waind, *n.* A winding; bend, turn, or twist; as, the path has a *wind* to the left.

wind'age, wind'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The rush of air that attends the rapid passage of an object, as a projectile or a railway-train. **2.** The deflection of a projectile from its natural course due to wind; also, the amount of such deflection. **3.** The difference between the diameter of a projectile and the bore through which it is discharged. **4.** *Mech.* The free space, or its amount, between some piece and the socket in which it plays or fits. (1) The air-cap between the armature and the pole-piece of a dynamo. (2) The play between a spindle and its cavity, as in a gas-check; measured by the difference of diameters. **5.** *Mil. Surg.* A contusion generally regarded as caused by sudden compression of the air due to the passing of a ball or gunshot near to a part of the body, but without touching it; by some referred to actual contact. Called also **wind-contusion**.

wind'as, wind'as, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A fan for winnowing. **2**†. Same as WINDLASS. [< D. *windas*, < *winden*, wind, + *aes*, pole.] **wind'nce**†; **wind'nsse**†.

wind'bag", wind'bag', *n.* [Slang.] A wordy talker.

wind'ball", wind'bôl', *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The concussion of the air regarded as producing wind-contusion. See WINDAGE, 5. **2**†. An inflated ball; a windbag.

wind'ber"ry, *n.* Same as BILBERRY, 1.

wind'break"†, *vt.* To make wind-broken.

wind'break", wind'brēk', *n.* **1.** Anything, as a hedge, trees, or a high fence, to break the force of wind. **2.** A small wooden building, like a sentry-box, for one who attends to the banking of logs.

wind'bronch"†, *n.* The vielle or hurdy-gurdy.

wind'-bro"ken, wind'-brō'kn, *a. Veter. Med.* Affected with spasmodic shortness of breath or convulsive difficulty of breathing; asthmatic: said of a horse.

winde†, *vt.* To wend; go.

wind'er[1], wind'ėr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To winnow.

wind'er[2]†, *vt.* To wither; fall.

wind'er[1], waind'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which winds; as, a silk-*winder*. **2.** That upon which or from which yarn or thread may be wound, as a reel, card, or stick. **3.** A step or stair wider at one end than at the other, as in winding stairs. **4.** A twining plant. **5.** An appliance, as a socket-wrench, for winding up a spring that actuates a mechanism.

wind'er[2], *n.* One who winds a horn, bugle, etc.

wind'er[3], wind'ėr, *n.* **1.** A wind-breaking blow, as at the pit of the stomach. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A fan.

win'der[4], *n.* [Dial.] A window.

wind'fall", wind'fôl', *n.* **1.** Something brought down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, a limb, or a tree.

> Apples, which you may smell, but never taste,
> Before your lord and his great friends are placed:
> While you enjoy mere *windfalls*.
> JUVENAL *Satires* tr. by Gifford, satire v, l. 234.

2. The track through a forest, left by a tornado, as marked by fallen trees. **3.** A piece of unanticipated good fortune; lucky happening or gain, as a legacy.

> Why not work him in the field of foreign literature? . . . I guess it'll be quite a *windfall* to him.
> HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 49. [H. '90.]

4. [Rare.] *Meteor.* Any stream of air, warm or cold, descending rapidly, after the analogy of a cascade or waterfall. The so-called mountain and valley winds, the bora, fœhn, mistral, chinook, and other like winds are included under this term.

—**wind'fall"en**, *a.* Blown down by wind.

wind'fan"ner, wind'fan'ėr, *n.* The windhover.

wind'fish", wind'fish', *n.* The fallfish. See FALLFISH.

wind'flow"er, wind'flou'ėr, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Anemone*, especially the wood-anemone (*A. nemorosa*) of Europe and America: a translation of the generic name, bestowed by the ancients on account of some supposed fondness for or connection with the wind. See WOOD-ANEMONE. **2.** A species of gentian (*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*); autumn-bells.

wind'herb", wind'hėrb', *n.* An ornamental perennial herb (*Phlomis Herba-venti*) of the mint family, with long, lanceolate, leathery leaves and whorls of purplish-violet flowers.

wind'hov"er, wind'huv'ėr, *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel; staniel: so called from its habit of hovering, with rapid beats of its wings, over one spot in the face of the wind, when looking for prey. **wind'bib"ber**†; **wind'cuff"er**†; **wind'fan"ner**†; **wind'hawk"**†; **wind'suck"er**†.

Wind'ic, wind'ik, *n.* A class of the northern division of the Aryan family of languages, embracing the Lettic and Slavonic branches or groups. Compare WENDIC. See LETTIC; SLAVONIC.

—**Wind'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to these languages.

wind'i-ly, wind'i-li, *adv.* In a windy manner.

wind'i-ness, wind'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being windy. (1) A condition of the weather in which winds prevail. (2) Flatulence of the stomach and bowels. (3) The quality of producing flatulence. (4) Bombast; boasting; buncombe.

wind'ing, waind'ing, *pa.* **1.** Turning spirally about an axis or core; as, a *winding* staircase. **2.** Having bends or lateral turns; as, a *winding* stream. **3.** Twisting from a plane; as, a *winding* surface.

Synonyms: see CIRCUITOUS.

—**wind'ing-stairs"**, *n.* A shellfish; wentletrap.

wind'ing[1], *n.* **1.** The act or condition of one who or that which winds; a spiral turning or coiling; in mining, the act or process of hoisting ore to the surface. **2.** A bend or turn, or a series of them, as of a valley.

> The *windings* of the Mæander are perhaps at the present day still more remarkable than they were anciently, owing to the growth of the alluvial plain through which it flows.
> RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 32, note 6. [A. '59.]

3. A warp or twist from a plane surface. **4.** *Elec.* The manner in which the wire is wound in a coil, as of a galvanometer, a resistance-coil, or a dynamo-armature or electromagnet. See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING; SERIES-WOUND; SHUNT-WOUND.

Phrases, etc.:—in winding, warped from a plane.—**in wind**†.—**out of w.**, having an unwarped or level surface.—**wind'ing-en"gine**, *n.* An engine operating a drum for a hoisting-rope; especially, one for use at a mine-shaft.—**w.-machine**, *n.* A device or machine for winding, as a reel or warping-machine.—**w.-pendant**, *n. Naut.* A long rope pendant, so arranged as to divide a heavy strain between the deck, the lower masthead, and the lower yard; used in connection with a pendant-tackle.—**w.-rope**, *n. Mining.* A rope, usually a wire cable, wrapped round the drum of a hoisting-engine, used for raising and lowering the cage in a mine-shaft.—**w.-sheet**, *n.* **1.** The sheet that wraps a corpse. **2.** By suggestion, the drapery-like overflow from a guttering candle, sometimes looked upon superstitiously as ominous of death.

> Miss Jenkyns . . . would never allow a servant to call the little rolls of tallow that formed themselves round candles, '*winding-sheets*,' but insisted on their being spoken of as 'roley-poleys!'
> ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* ch. 9, p. 174. [H. '64.]

—**w.-sticks**, *n. pl. Carp.* Two sticks with parallel edges, used to show whether a surface is warped or twisted.—**w.-tackle**, *n.* A tackle attached to a winding-pendant.—**w. up.** **1.** The act or process of winding, as a spring mechanism. **2.** A conclusion, as the final liquidation and settlement of the business affairs of a partnership or of a joint-stock company in view of a dissolution.—**W.-up Acts** (*Eng. Law*), acts of Parliament regulating the final settlement of the affairs of joint-stock companies.

wind'ing[2], *n.* A boatswains' signal with a whistle.

wind'ing-ly, waind'ing-li, *adv.* In a winding manner.

wind'ince, wind'ins, *n.* [Archaic.] A windlass.

wind'lass†, wind'las, *v.* **I.** *t.* To raise or draw with a windlass; as, to *windlass* the anchor. **II.** *i.* To use a windlass; haul something with or as with a windlass.

wind'lass[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To turn or wind; hence, to confuse. **II.** *i.* To go around about; go circuitously, as by artful approach in hunting; hence, to go warily to work.

wind'lass, *n. Mech.* A horizontal drum for winding, or for hoisting by winding; properly, one operated by radial arms, removable bars, or a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism; loosely, any form of horizontal hoisting-drum, especially that form of winch familiar in well-curbs, consisting of a drum and cranks. See illus. on following page. [Cor. of WINDAS, influenced in form by WINDLE.]

wind'les†; **wind'lesse**†; **wind'lift**†.

—**Chinese** or **differential windlass**, a horizontal wheel and axle having two drums of different diameter on

the same axis, one of which pays out as the other winds up, the power being increased in inverse proportion to the difference of the barrel-diameters.—**Spanish w.** *Naut.* **1.** A purchase made by thrusting a handspike or the like through the bight of a rope with a rolling hitch. **2.** A rope-purchase for bringing together parts of a shroud or other rope, before seizing them.—**wind'lass-bitt"**, *n.* *Naut.* One of the two bitts to which a ship's windlass is framed to bear the strain.—**w.-jack**, *n.* A jack having on the nut which surrounds its screw a crown-wheel operated by a pinion and crank.

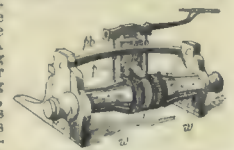

A Ship's Windlass for Heaving In the Cable.

c, *c*, carrick-bitts; *p*, pawl; *pb*, pawl-bitt; *w*, *w*, whelps; *r*, ratchet.

win'dle, win'dl, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] Anything used to wind or turn; a reel or a spindle: a term of variable local use. **2.** A nearly obsolete dry measure. See MEASURE. **3.** The windthrush. [< AS. *windel*, < *windan*, wind.]

wind'less, wind'les, *a.* **1.** Having no sensible movement of the air; calm; as, the *windless* sunset hour. **2.** Being out of breath.

win'dle-straw", win'dl-strô", *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** The whitethroat. **2.** A withered stalk of any one of various grasses, as a species of dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), a bent-grass (*Agrostis Spica-venti*), etc. [< AS. *windelstrēow*, < *windel*, woven basket (see WINDLE), + *strēow*, straw.] **win'dle-** or **win'nle-strae"**‡ [Scot.].

wind'ling, wind'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] That which is torn off by the wind, as a branch of a tree.

wind'mill", wind'mil", *n.* **1.** A machine turned by the wind and designed to furnish motive power, as for operating a flour-mill or for pumping.

In the ordinary modern form largely used in the United States for pumping water for domestic supply, a windmill consists of a tower, trestled or enclosed, within which is a shaft having at the top a rotary shaft set at right angles, and bearing a feathering or steering rudder at one end and a system of adjustable slats, wings, or sails radiating from the other. These radiating vanes or sails are kept facing the wind by the steering-mechanism, and as they revolve they turn a crank, which transmits motion to a pump, millstone, etc. Older forms, in which there is a rotating cap to the tower and four adjustable canvas-covered frames to receive the wind, are common in the Netherlands.

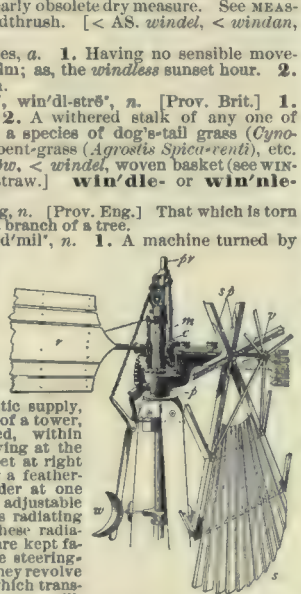

Mechanism of a Windmill for Pumping.

c, crank and connecting-rod for driving the piston-rod (*pr*); *m*, main spindle; *p*, piston; *r*, rudder; *sp*, spider, to which are attached the rods holding the slats (*s*) that constitute the vanes; *v*, vane-bars; *w*, balance-weight.

2†. A chimerical project or notion.

—**to fight windmills**, to contend against imaginary evils: in allusion to Don Quixote's combat with windmills, which he mistook for giants.

Nowhere have so many *windmills* been *fought*, and so many real enemies been left unhurt, as in Germany.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 28. [S. '74.]

—**wind'mill-cap"**, *n.* A rotating cap on a windmill-tower, that turns to direct the vanes or sails toward the wind.—**w.-grass**, *n.* A showy perennial grass (*Chloris truncata*) of southeastern Australia, excellent for grazing in summer and autumn.—**w.-plant**, *n.* Same as TELEGRAPH-PLANT.

—**wind'mill"y**, *a.* Having numerous windmills.

win'dore†, *n.* A window: a misspelling suggested by *door*.

win'dow, win'dō, *vt.* To provide with a window or windows; as, a house well *windowed*.

win'dow, *n.* **1.** An opening in the wall or roof of a building or other structure (as a vehicle) for the admission of light, or of light and air, including, architecturally, the casement, sash, panes, etc.; in common usage, sometimes, the sash alone; as, raise the *window:* often used in figurative expressions; as, the eyes are the *windows* of the soul.

To a clear eye the smallest fact is a *window* through which the Infinite may be seen. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ch. 6, p. 104. [A. '71.]

Window is an element of various self-explaining compounds; as, **window-blind, w.-catch, w.-curtain, w.-latch, w.-screen, w.-shade, w.-sill.**

2. *Anat.* A fenestra or window-like aperture, as the fenestra ovalis or fenestra rotunda. **3.** A set of lines crossing each other, as on cake or buttered bread. **4**†. A space left blank, as on manuscript. **5**†. An eyelid or other lid. [< Ice. *vindauga*, < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye.]

Compounds, etc.:—**blank** or **blind window**, a false window.—**clustered w.**, a window with clustered lights or tracery openings.—**false w.**, a window in exterior form, but with no opening in the wall; blank or blind window.—**French w.**, a window the sashes of which open on side hinges instead of by sliding; casement window or casement.—**goldsmith's w.** [Slang, Austral.], a rich mining-claim.—**house out of windows**†, a house in disorder, as at house-cleaning time.—**stool of a w.**, same as WINDOW-STOOL.—**win'dow-bal"ance**, *n.* A spring to counterbalance the weight of a vertically sliding window-sash.—**w.-bar**, *n.* **1.** A bar of a window-sash or window-frame. **2.** A movable bar to secure a shutter, or a fixed bar to prevent one from falling out or escaping from a window. **3.** A removable frame with netting to prevent insects from entering a window. **4.** A lattice or the like for a window.—**w.-bole**, *n.* Same as BOLE², 1.—**w.-box**, *n.* The box in a window-frame to afford play for a sash-weight.—**w.-cleaner**, *n.* **1.** An instrument or apparatus, as a long-handled brush, syringe, etc., for cleaning windows. **2.** A person who cleans windows.—**w.-fastener**, *n.* Any device for fastening a window-sash in any position in its frame; a window-catch, window-lock, sash-fastener, etc.—**w.-frame**, *n.* The frame of a window-opening in which the sashes are inserted.—**w.-gardening**, *n.* Plant-cultivation in or near a window, usually within, sometimes in boxes fitted on the outside sill.—**w.-gazer**, *n.* One who gazes indolently from a window.—**w.-glass**, *n.* See VARIETIES OF GLASS, under GLASS.—**w.-holland**, *n.* Glazed linen for window-shades.—**w.-jack**, *n.* A builders' jack for working outside of windows.—**w.-lead**, *n.* Same as CAME¹, *n.*—**w.-lift**, *n.* A device of metal or a strap affixed to a window-sash to aid in sliding it up or down: common in carriages and cars.—**w.-lock**, *n.* A sash-fastener, especially one that locks two sashes together.—**w.-martin**, *n.* The common European martin. **w.-swallow**‡.—**w.-mirror**, *n.* A small mirror fixed to the outside casing of a window and so arranged that a person in the room can without exposure observe what is passing in the street.—**w.-opener**, *n.* A device for turning a hinged or pivoted sash or ventilating-panel and holding it in any desired position in its frame: much used on the clearstory windows of cars, etc.—**w.-oyster**, *n.* Same as WINDOW-SHELL.—**w.-pane**, *n.* **1.** Same as PANE¹, 1 (1). **2.** [Local, U. S.] The daylight or sand-flounder.—**w.-panel**, *n.* A panel between car-windows.—**w.-plant**, *n.* Any pot-plant suitable for window-gardening.—**w.-post**, *n.* In car-building, an upright timber extending from sill to plate beside a window.—**w.-pull**, *n.* A window-lift; also, a perforated metal plate at the top of an upper sash, to which is applied a long-handled hook for pulling down the sash.—**w.-sash**, *n.* Same as SASH¹, 1.—**w.-seat**, *n.* A seat in the recess of a window. Compare WINDOW-STOOL.—**w.-sector**, *n.* A device comprising a sector-shaped plate used at the clearstory window of a car to regulate the position of its sash.—**w.-shell**, *n.* An anomioid bivalve having a translucent shell; especially, *Placuna placenta*. Compare SADDLE-OYSTER. **w.-oyster**‡.—**w.-shelter**, *n.* An arrangement outside of a window, usually a box open at the bottom and on the side next the window, to protect meteorological instruments, as from wind, rain, and reflected heat, and to permit observations from within a room.—**w.-shutter**, *n.* Same as SHUTTER, 1 (1). **w.-shut**‡.—**w.-stile**, *n.* One of the upright side-pieces of a sash.—**w.-stool**, *n.* The sill of a window-frame; also, an inside shelf resting on a window-sill: when quite broad called also *window-seat*.—**w. tax**, a tax levied formerly in certain European countries on windows. **w. duty**‡.

—**win'dow-less**, *a.* Having no windows.—**win'dow-let**, *n.* A small window. **win'do-let**†.—**win'dow-y**†, *a.* Like a window, as with crossing bars or lines.

wind'pipe", wind'paip' (XIII), *n.* The duct by which the breath is carried to and from the lungs; the passage through which one breathes; the trachea.

wind'ring†, *a.* Winding.

wind'row, wind'rō, *C. Wr., or* win'rō", *W.* (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To rake or shape into a windrow; as, the waves *windrowed* the seaweed. **2.** *Sugar-making.* To cut two adjacent rows of (cane) and lay them in the intervening furrow, to protect the plant from the effects of frost.

wind'row, *n.* A long ridge or pile on the ground shaped by or as by the wind. Specifically: (1) A row of hay raked together preparatory to rolling into cocks. (2) A row of Indian corn made by setting two rows together to support each other, with a view to wind-drying. (3) A row of peats or sod set up to dry, or cut in paring and burning.

I . . . found in Switzerland many *windrows* of gathered cobble-stones and pebbles, and sheets of assorted sands and mud, miles in extent. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 8, p. 47. [CHAUT. '86.]

(4) A row of trees, as overturned by the wind; hence, a row of felled trees thrown into regular lines in clearing land.

Wind'sor, win'zer (XIII), *n.* A manufacturing town in Berkshire, England: used in various phrases.

—**Windsor Knight** [Eng.], one of a body of military pensioners, residing within the precincts of Windsor Castle: now called *Military Knights of Windsor;* formerly, *Poor* or *Alms Knights of Windsor.*—**W. soap**, a brand of perfumed brown toilet-soap originally made at Windsor, England.

wind'stroke", wind'strōk", *n.* Acute spinal paralysis in a horse.

wind'suck"er, wind'suk'er, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The windhover. **2.** [Archaic.] A captious faultfinder. **3.** [Cant.] A horse that cribs.

wind'thrush", wind'thrush", *n.* [Eng.] The redwing.

wind'up", wuind'-up", *n.* Concluding action; final settlement; the end.

wind'ward, wind'werd, *a.* Being on or turned toward the side or edge exposed to the wind: opposed to *leeward;* as, *windward* leeches; *windward* rail.

wind'ward, *n.* The direction from which the wind blows; as, to beat to *windward*. [< WIND¹, *n.*, + -WARD.]—**to cast** or **lay an anchor to windward**, to make prudent provision for the future.—**to get to the w. of**, to secure an advantage over.

wind'ward, *adv.* In the direction from which the wind blows; as, to hold her *windward*.

wind'way", wind'wē", *n.* An air-passage, as in a mine or an organ-pipe.

wind'y, wind'i, *a.* **I.** Abounding in wind; stormy; boisterous; as, a *windy* storm; *windy* weather; a *windy* journey.

The *windy* clanging of the minster clock.
TENNYSON *The Gardener's Daughter* st. 3.

2. Exposed to the wind; windward; as, the *windy* side.

If they, by the aid of law, can get to the *windy* side of you, is not that merely their success in opposition to your attempt . . . to get to the *windy* side of them?
TROLLOPE *West Indies* ch. 18, p. 274. [H. '60.]

3. Given to or expressed in bombast; pompous, loquacious, or braggart; as, a *windy* orator; *windy* talk. **4.** Producing, due to, or troubled with flatulence; as, *windy* food; *windy* colic. **5.** [Archaic.] (1) Resembling wind; as, a *windy* noise. (2) Causing air-currents.

And in his hand a *windy* fan did bear.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 12, st. 8.

[< AS. *windig*, < *wind*, wind.]

Synonyms: see BLEAK.

—**wind'y-foot"ed**, *a.* Swift as the wind; wind-swift.

wine, wuin, *v.* [WINED; WI'NING.] **I.** *t.* To entertain or treat with wine; as, he was dined and *wined* by his friends.

II. *i.* To drink wine.

wine, *n.* **1.** The fermented juice of the grape; in loose usage, the juice of the grape whether fermented or unfermented.

The credit of the first attempt made to assemble together the *Wines* of the World for the purpose of comparing and judging them is undoubtedly due to the French King, Philip Augustus [1165-1223], noted for his patronage of learning and his persecution of the Jews.
H. VIZETELLY *Wines of World* intro., p. 9. [W. L. & CO. '75.]

Wines are **dry** when they contain little or no sugar, and **sweet** when the proportion of saccharine matter is clearly perceptible to the taste. Between these two extremes a very great number of wines exist, differing from one another by small proportions of various ingredients. Wines consist essentially of water, alcohol, and flavoring matters, the proportion of alcohol varying from 7.33 per cent. in certain Chablis wines to 25.17 in certain sherries. Bence Jones gives the following average percentages of alcohol in the principal wines: **Bordeaux** or **Claret**, 9.1 to 11.1; **Burgundy**, 10.1 to 13.2; **Champagne**, 14.1 to 14.8; **Madeira**, 19.0 to 19.7; **Moselle**, 8.7 to 9.4; **Port**, 20.7 to 23.2; **Rhine wine**, 9.5 to 13.0; **Sherry**, 15.4 to 24.7. The remaining constituents of wine are volatile oil, œanthic ether, grape-sugar, glycerin, gum, vegetable albumen, extractive and coloring matters, tannic, malic, succinic, phosphoric, carbonic, and acetic acids, potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate. According to the wine, certain of the above ingredients may be present or absent. Some of the volatile oils contained in wine have never been isolated; they are supposed to be the cause of the flavor and odor, called the *bouquet*, and differ with each variety. The quality of the bouquet depends upon the variety of grape, locality of growth, climatic influences, and modes of manufacture. Certain wines that have remained for a long time in bottles deposit tartrates, called crusts, owing to the conversion of saccharine matters into alcohol. In the manufacture of wines the juice expressed from grapes is called *must*, and is colorless; that from white grapes yields **white wine**; that from dark-colored grapes, when fermented with the marc, **red wine.** The must contains from 15 to 33 per cent. of sugar, and at the usual normal temperature of the air, about 60° F., fermentation soon sets in and continues for some time. When nearly all of the sugar has been converted into alcohol and carbon dioxid, the wine is considered formed, when it is racked off into casks. See table below.

2. By extension, the expressed or fermented juice of some other fruit than the grape; as, apple *wine;* currant *wine.* **3.** The effects of drinking wine; intoxication; as, to be in *wine.* **4.** A wine-party, especially at one of the English universities; as, he gave a *wine* in his room. **5.** *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation in which wine is used as the menstruum, as *wine of opium.* **6.** A wine-glass: a trade use. [< AS. *win*, < L. *vinum*, wine.]

Compounds, etc.:—**aromatic wine**, a medicinal preparation consisting of small quantities of aromatic plants dissolved in alcohol and red wine. It has tonic properties.—**to drink w. ape**†, or **w. of ape**†, to drink enough to make one act in a silly manner.—**unfermented w.**, must: sometimes preferred in the celebration of the eucharist.—**wine'ac"id**, *n.* Tartaric acid: so called because often developed in wines.—**w.-bag**, *n.* **1.** A wine-skin. **2.** [Slang.] A wine-bibber.—**w.-bibber**, *n.* A drinker of wine to excess; tippler; toper.—**w.-bibbery**, *n.* The customs or habits of wine-bibbers.—**w.-bibbing**, **1.** *a.* Addicted to excessive wine-drinking. **II.** *n.* The habitual and excessive drinking of wine.—**w.-biscuit**, *n.* A delicate biscuit to be served with wine.—**w.-bottle**, *n.* A bottle in which wine is kept; also, a wine-skin.—**w.-bowl**, *n.* A bowl-shaped and large cup, often highly decorated, used for drinking wine.—**w.-bush**, *n.* Same as BUSH¹, 3.—**w.-carriage**, *n.* A wheeled receptacle for a wine-bottle, made for transporting the bottle on a table.—**w.-cask**, *n.* A cask for holding wine, especially one used in cellars for fining and storing wine.—**w.-cellar**, *n.* A cellar where wine is stored. **w.-vault**‡.—**w.-colored**, *a.* Having the color of red wine.—**w.-conner**, *n.* An inspector or taster of wines.—**w.-cooler**, *n.* A receptacle for cooling wine in bottles about to be served at table.—**w.-fancier**, *n.* A connoisseur of wine.—**w.-fountain**, *n.* An 18th-century urn with a faucet, used for serving wine.—**w.-glass**, *n.* A glass from which to drink wine; specifically, a small goblet of thin glass.—**wine'glass"ful**, *n.* The amount a wine-glass will hold: conventionally, about two fluid ounces.—**w.-grower**, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine; viticulturist.—**w.-growing**, *a.* & *n.*—**w.-heated**, *a.* Heated or excited by wine.—**w.-marc**, *n.* The refuse remaining from grapes after the juice has been expressed.—**w.-measure**, *n.* Same as LIQUID MEASURE. See MEASURE.—**w.-merchant**, *n.* A trader in wines and other liquors, especially at wholesale.—**w. of opium**, a solution of extract of opium in white wine, sometimes spiced: used in medicine. **Sydenham's laudanum.**—**w.-overtaken**, *a.* Fuddled with wine; intoxicated.—**w.-palm**, *n.* Any palm from which palm wine is obtained.—**w.-party**, *n.* A convivial gathering at which wine and often other liquors are served.—**w.-piercer**, *n.* *Her.* A bearing representing a sort of gimlet for tapping wine-casks.—**w.-press**, *n.* An apparatus for expressing juice from grapes; also, a place where the must of grapes is trodden out by the feet of men.—**w.-room**, *n.* **1.** A room in which wine is stored. **2.** A room where wine is sold to be drunk on the premises; tap-room; barroom.—**w.-skin**, *n.* The skin of some domestic quadruped kept as entire as possible and sewed into a tight bag for containing wine: much used in the Orient.—**w.-sops**†, *n. pl.* Same as SOPS IN WINE.—**w.-sour**, *n.* A kind of wild plum.—**w.-stone**, *n.* Crude argol.—**w.-taster**, *n.* **1.** An expert sampler or taster of wine. **2.** A pipette or sampling-tube for wine.—**w.-vault**, *n.* **1.** A vault for the storage of wine. **2.** A cellar-like apartment for the sale of wine on draft; hence, a tap-room.—**w.-vinegar**, *n.* Vinegar made from wine.—**w.-warrant**, *n.* An order to the keeper of a bonded warehouse to deliver specified wine to a person named.—**w.-whey**, *n.* A drink made by curdling milk with wine, straining to remove the curd, and sweetening.

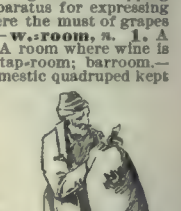

A Wine-skin.

SOME VARIETIES OF WINE.

In the following table the column of "class or type" is intended merely to give an elementary idea of the character of the various illustrations selected. The terminology is unscientific, and is not that used by wine-merchants. Where "U. S." appears after Burgundy, Haut Sauternes, Johannisberger, Port, Sauternes, Barbera, Chablis, Chambertin, Château Margaux, etc., it is intended to mean that more or less crude imitations of the wines of those localities are manufactured in the United States and offered for sale under those names. The United States Government is now (1894) seizing and confiscating such of these imitations as are considered illegal. The wines described under the names of varieties of grape, such as Burger, Cabernet, Carignan, Frontignan, Herbemont, Jurançon, Mondeuse, Muscatel, etc., are simply wines made of those grapes. This is usual all over the world, until a district or vineyard has, by the superiority of its production, gained a name for itself, when its wines are then known by that name, as Château Margaux, Johannisberger, Sauternes, etc. As most wines may be made in widely differing colors, only that color which may be regarded as typical has been here recorded. No attempt has been made to compile a complete list of wines, but only to give those known in commerce. The classic and historic Albanian, Cæcuban, Falernian, Rhætian, and Setinian wines, of which little is known, are omitted as obsolete.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ar.	= aromatic	fr.	= fruity	r'y	= ruddy
astr.	= astringent	gen.	= generous	s.	= still
Aust'l	= Australia	gr'sh	= greenish	Saut.	= Sauterne
b'nt	= burnt	h.	= heavy	sh.	= sharp
Bord.	= Bordeaux	imp.	= imperfect	sir.	= sirupy
br.	= brown	l.	= light	sl.	= slightly
Burg.	= Burgundy	Mad.	= Madeira	sm.	= smooth
Ch.	= Château	Manz.	= Manzanilla	sp.	= sparkling
Champ.	= Champagne	mel.	= mellow	spr.	= spirituous
C. of G. H.	= Cape of Good Hope	n'ty	= nutty	st.	= strong
		Palat.	= Palatinate	s't	= soft
cr.	= creaming	purp.	= purple	str.	= strong
d.	= dry	r.	= red	sw.	= sweet
del.	= delicate	rais.	= raisiny	vel.	= velvety
f.	= full	r'gh	= rough	wh.	= white
fla.	= flavor	rob.	= robust	yel.	= yellow

Name.	Country or State where made.	Class or Type.	Color.	Characteristics.
A'de-lan-ta-dil'lo	Sp.	Bord.	red	s.
Af'fen-tha'ler	Ger.	Rhine	red	s.; d.
Al'i-can'tel	Sp.	Port	deep red	s.; sw.
A-li'so	U. S.	Sherry	white	s.
A-mon'til-la'do	Sp.	Sherry	gold	s.; del.
An-gel'i-ca	U. S.	Tokay	pale yel.	s.; sw.
A's'mannshäu'ser	Ger.	Rhine	red	s. & sp.; d. & sw.
As'ti	It.	Burg.	red	s.; sp.; st.
Aul-da'na	Aust'l	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Au-ver'gnat	F.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Au'xerre	F.	Burg.	red	s.; sl. astr.
A-val'lon	F.	Burg.	red	s.; sl. astr.
A-vize'	F.	Champ.	amber	sp.
Ay	F.	Champ.	amber	sp.
Bach'a-rach[2]	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; sw.
Bar'be-ra	It., U. S.	Asti	red	sp.; f.; r'gh
Ba'ri	It.	Muscatel	gold	s.; sw.; rais.
Bar'sac	F.	Bord.	white	s.; d.; flinty
Beau'jo-lais'	F.	Burg.	red & white	s. & sp.; sl. astr.
Beaune	F.	Burg.	red & white	s.; sp.; astr.
Be'ni Car'lo	Sp.	Burg.	deep red	s.; spr.
Ber'ge-rac'	F.	Bord.	red	s.; astr.
Ber'ge-rac'	F.	Bord.	white	s.; d.
Bern'cas-tler Doc'tor	Ger.	Moselle	gr'sh white	s.; musky
Bé'ziers	F.	Burg.	red	s.; sw.
Blanque'fort	F.	Bord.	red	s.; pungent
Blan'quette	F.	Champ.	white	s. & sp.; d. & sw.
Bo'den-hei'mer	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; del.
Bor'deaux	F.	Bord.	red & white	s.; astr.
Bourg	F.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Bon Zy	F.	Champ.	white	sp.; del.; am.
Brau'ne-ber'ger	Ger.	Moselle	white	s.; d.
Bu'al	Madeira	Madeira	ruddy br.	s.; sw.; s't
Bu-cel'las	Pg.	Hock	white	s.; d.
Bur ger	U. S.	Rhine	golden	s.; sl. astr.
Bur gun-dy	F., U. S.	Burg.	red & white	s. & sp.; d. & sl. astr.
Cab'er-net	F., U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; s't (U. S., spr.)
Ca-na'ry	Canary Is.	Madeira	pale br.	s.; sw.
Cape	C. of G. H.	Sherry	br. & wh.	s.; sw.; spr.
Car'ca-ve'llos	Pg.	Port	white	s.; sw.; spr.
Ca-ri gnan	F., U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; full
Ca-taw ba	U. S.	Muscatel	white, str.	s. & sp.; d. & sw.
Cha-blis'	F., U. S.	Burg.	white	s. & sp.; d.
Cham'ber-tin	F.	Burg.	red & white	s. & sp.; vel.
Cham'ber-tin	U. S.	Burg.	red	s.; spr.
Cham-pagne	F., U. S.	Champ.	gold & red	sp.; d. & sw.
Cha'teau La'fitte	F.	Bord.	red	s.; full
Ch. La Rose'-Per'gan'son[1]	F.	Bord.	red	s.; fr.; del.
Ch. La tour	F.	Bord.	red	s.; full; mel.
Ch. La-tour' Blanche	F.	Saut.	pale yel.	s.; sw.; spr.
Ch. Mar'gaux	F.	Bord.	red	s.; gen.
Ch. Mar'gaux	U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; st.; imp.
Ch. Yquem	F.	Saut.	gold.-wh.	s.; del.; sw.
Chianti	It.	Bord.	red & white	s.; full.; spr.
Claret	F., U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Clos Vou'geot	F.	Burg.	red & white	s.; firm; sl. astr.
Com'man-de'ria	Cyprus	Sherry	red	s.; h.; rich
Constan tia	C. of G. H.	Sherry	red & white	s.; h.; sw.
Cosne	F.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Côte Rô'tie	F.	Rhône	purp. & wh.	s. & sp.; sl. astr.
Cot'nar	Rum.	.....	gr'sh	s.; sw.; spr.
Del des-hei'mer	Ger.	Rhine	gold	s.; rich; str.
Delaware	U. S.	Hock	red & white	s.; d.
E'per-nay'	F.	Champ.	str. & wh.	sp.; cr.; d.; sw.
Épi-neuil'[4]	F.	Burg.	red	sp.; d.
Fa-ler'no	It.	Sherry	red & white	s.; sw.
Far nese	Gr.	Muscatel	white	s.; sw.; oily
Flor'ac	F.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Flor ence	It.	Bord.	red	s.; full
Forst	Ger.	Palat	white	s.
Fron-ti'gnan	F., U. S.	Muscatel	white	s.; sw.; high in alcohol
Gel'sen-hei'mer	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; sl. astr.
Ge'ne-vrières	F.	Burg.	white	s.; sl. astr.
Glen-pa'ra	Aust'l	Bord.	red & white	s.; spr.
Go-the ra	Canary Is.	Madeira	red	s.; spr.
Graves	F.	Bord.	red & white	s.; sl. astr.
Haut Sau'ternes	U. S.	Saut.	white	s.; d.
Haut Vi'llers	F.	Champ.	straw	sp.
Herbe mont	U. S.	Manz.	rosy white	s.; fresh; ar.
Hermitage	F., Aust'l	Rhône	r., wh. & str.	s.; f.; s't; ar.
Highercombe	Aust'l	.....	amber & ruby	s.
Hoch-hei'mer[5]	Ger.	Rhine	red & white	sp.; d. & sw.
Jerez	Sp.	Sherry	amber	s.; pungent
Johan'nis-ber'ger	Ger.	Rhine	white	s. & sp.; d.; del.; s't
Johan'nis-ber'ger	U. S.	Rhine	straw	s. & sp.; l.
Jurançon	F. S.	.....	white	s.; ar.; fine
Kar'lo-witz'er	Hung.	Port	red	s.; spr.; astr.
Lacrima Christi	It.	Bord.	red & white	s. & sp.; sw.; full

Name.	Country or State where made.	Class or Type.	Color.	Characteristics.
Lieb'frau'enmilch	Ger.	Rhine	white	sw.; fine; full
Li-pa'ri	Lipari Is.	Muscatel	red & white	s.; sw.; rais.
Lu'nel	F.	Muscatel	white	s.; sw.; spr.
Ma'con	F.	Burg.	red & white	s.; light
Ma-dei'ra	Madeira	Madeira	red & white	s.; d.; s't; del.; n'ty
Mal'a-ga	Sp.	Sherry	white	s.; d. & sw.; b'nt fla.
Mal'bec	U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Malm'sey	Mad., Gr., Sp., F., It., Hung., Swit.	Madeira	r'y-br. & wh.	s.; full; sw.
Mal'va-si'a[7]	Hung., Swit.	Madeira	r'y-br. & wh.	s.; s't; full; sw.
Man'za-nil'la	Sp.	Sherry	brown	s.; ar.; d.
Mar'co-brun'ner	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; d.; sl. astr.
Mar-sa'la	It.	Madeira	white	s.; s't; sw.
Mar-sa'la	Sicily	Madeira	red	s.; d.; astr.
Ma'ta-ro	Sp., U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.
Mé-doc'	F.	Bord.	red & white	s.; del.; mel.
Mon-deuse'	U. S.	Bord.	red	s.; s't
Mon'te-fi-asco'ne	It.	Muscatel	purple	s.; spr.
Mon'te-pulci'ano	It.	Muscatel	purple	s.; spr.; sh.
Mon-til'la	Sp.	Sherry	white	s.; d.; l.; ar.
Mont'ra-chet'	F.	Burg.	white	s.; rich; s't
Mo-selle'	Ger.	Moselle	white	s. & sp.; sw.; s't; del.; ar.
Mus'ca-tel'[8]	Sp., F., Aust., It., U. S.	Muscatel	white, rose, & tawny	s. & sp.; sw.; rais.; ar.
Mu-si'gny	F.	Burg.	red	s.; s't; full
Nier'stei-ner	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; l.; del.
O'lo-ro'so	Sp.	Sherry	amber	s.; n'ty; ar.
Or'vi-et'to[9]	It.	Muscatel	white	s.; sw.
Pa-tras'	Gr.	Port	red & white	s. & sp.; spr.; sh.
Pe'dro Ji-me'nez[10]	Sp.	Malaga	tawny	s.; d.; n'ty
Pi-neau' Blanc	U. S.	Burg.	white	s.; d.
Pi-neau' Gris	U. S.	Burg.	white	s.; d.
Po-mard'[11]	F.	Burg.	red	s.; rob.; s't
Po-mi'no	F.	Chianti	red	s.; d.; spr.
Pon-tac'[6]	F.	Bord.	red & white	s.; rich; del.
Pon-tac'	C. of G. H.	Bord.	red	s.; d. & sw.; spr.
Port	Pg.	Port	dark purple & wh.	s.; sw.; astr.
Port	U. S.	Port	purple	s.; full; r'gh
Prel-gnac'	F.	Saut.	red & white	s.; fr.; ar.
Rau'en-tha'ler	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; d.
Rau'san'	F.	Bord.	red	s.; sl. astr.; st.; ar.
Rhine	Ger.	Rhine	yellow	s. & sp.; d.; ar.
Ries'ling	Aust., Ger., U. S.	Rhine	white	s.; s't; l.; subacid.
Rive'saltes'	F.	Muscatel or Burg.	red	s.; fr.; spr.
Ro'ma-née'-Con'ti'	F.	Burg.	red & white	s.; sp.; full; ar.
Ron'sil'lon	F.	Burg.	red	s.; fr.; ar.
Rü'des-hei'mer	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; sp.; del.; sh.
Sack	Canary Is.	Malaga	brown	s.; d. & sw.
San'te-nay'	F.	Burg.	red	s.; full; sl. astr.
San'te-not'	F.	Burg.	white	s.; sl. astr.
Sau'mur'	F.	Champ.	gold	s. & sp.; d.; del.
Sau'ternes[1]	F.	Bord.	white	s. & sp.; sw. & d.; spr.; sw.
Sau'ternes'	U. S.	Bord.	white	s.; d.; clean
Sau'vi-gnon'	F.	Bord.	amber	s.; d.; del.; heavy
Sau-vi'gnon	U. S.	Bord.	white	s.; d.; acid.
Sau'vigny	F.	Burg.	red	s.; rich; ar.
Schar'lach-ber'ger	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; del.; ar.
Schatz'hof-ber'ger[12]	Ger.	Moselle	white	s.
Scup'per-nong	U. S.	Catawba	gold	s.; sw.; ar.
Sher'ry	Sp.	Sherry	white	s.; st.; spr.
Shi-raz	Per.	Sherry	r., wh. & amber	s.; sw.; rich
Stein[13]	Ger.	Rhine	gold	sp.; full; mel.; ar.
Stein'ber'ger	Ger.	Rhine	white	s.; subacid; rich; del.
St. É-mi'lion'	F.	Bord.	red	s.; gen.
St. Es'tèphe'	F.	Bord.	red	s.; del.; mel.; ar.
St. Ju'li-en'	F.	Bord.	red	s.; fr.; ar.
Syr'a-cuse	Sicily	Muscatel	red & white	s. & sp.; rais.; ar.
Ten'e-riffe'	Canary Is.	Madeira	.....	s.; d. & sw.; s't; rich; ar.
Tent[‡]	Sp.	Sherry	red	rich; sw.; ar.
To-kay'	Hung.	Tokay	topaz	s.; sw.; s't; rich
Ton'nerre	F.	Burg.	white	sp.; spr.; ar.
Tor-res' Ve'dras	Pg.	Bord.	pale red	s.; sw.; thin
Val de Pe'nas	Sp.	Sherry	red & white	s.; sl. astr.; full
Ver'ze-nay'	F.	Champ.	gold	sp.; d.
Vol'nay'	F.	Burg.	red & white	s.; sp.; firm; del.
Zel'ting-er	Ger.	Moselle	white	sp.; sw.; s't; del.; ar.
Zin'fan-del'	U. S.	Claret	red	s.; d.; spr.; astr.

Alicant[1‡]; Baccharic[2‡]; Backarach[2‡]; Backarack[2‡]; Château La Rose[3‡]; Epinal[4‡]; Hock[5‡]; Xeres[6‡]; Malvoisie[7‡]; Malvoisie[8‡]; Muscadel[8‡]; Muscadine[8‡]; Muscat[8‡]; Orvieto[9‡]; Pedro Ximines[10‡]; Peter-see-me[10‡]; Pommard[11‡]; Scharzberger[12‡]; Holy Ghost wine[13‡]. * White variety declining. † Used, before fermentation, for sacrament.

Many wines are named (1) from the nature or condition of the must of the grape; as, **Essence, Goutte d'or,** etc.; (2) from the grape itself (see introductory note); as, **Chasselas, Riesling, Verdea;** (3) from the domain or locality of manufacture; as, **Ahrweiler, Chasagne, Château Lafitte, Cyprus, Oppenheimer, Schaffhausen, Sillery sec** (dry Sillery), etc.; (4) from the name of the manufacturer, especially of champagnes; as, **Clicquot,** commonly **Veuve Clicquot, Heidsieck, Moët & Chandon, Mumm, Piper-Heidsieck,** etc.; (5) from the trade-mark; as, **Acme, Eclipse, Gold Seal, P. D., The Pansy, Z. Z.,** etc.

wine'ber"ry, wain'ber'i, *n.* **1.** A Japanese species of raspberry having its fruit in a mossy burr, which opens at the time of ripening. **2.** In England, the red or white currant; also, the gooseberry. **3.** The bilberry or whortleberry. **4.** In New Zealand, the tutu. [< AS. *winberie,* < *win,* WINE, + *berie,* berry.]

Wine"bren-ne'ri-an, wain'bren-ni'ri-an, *a.* Of or relating to John Winebrenner (1797–1860), a revivalist of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, or to the Winebrennerians.

Wine"bren-ne'ri-an, *n.* One of the religious sect founded in 1830 by Winebrenner, practising baptism by immersion, holding the Bible to be the only rule of faith and polity, enjoining foot-washing, and repudiating sectarianism. It is officially styled **The Church of God.**

wine'fly", wain'flai', *n.* A muscid fly of the genus *Piophila* that breeds in wine, cider, etc.

wine'less, wain'les, *a.* Destitute of wine; not producing, provided with, or using wine; as, a *wineless* fruit; a *wineless* household or dinner.

wi'ner-y, wai'ner-i, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] An establishment for making wine; a room for fining and storing wine.

wine'sap", wain'sap', *n.* An American variety of apple. See APPLE.

wi'ney, *a.* Same as WINY.

wine'yard†, *n.* Same as VINEYARD.

win'ful, win'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Having power to win.

From his slumber, virtue *winful*
Floweth outward with increase.
E. B. BROWNING *A Child Asleep* st. 12.

wing, wing, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by or as by the aid of wings; as, to *wing* a flight; the boat *winged* its way across. **2.** To impel over or along, as if in the act of flight; cause to fly swiftly; impart rapid motion to; as, hope *wings* his steps. **3.** To pass through in flight; as, the eagle *wings* the air. **4.** To furnish with or as with wings for flight; also, to feather; as, *winged* Mercury; to *wing* an arrow.

My thoughtless youth was *wing'd* with vain desires.
DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. i, l. 72.

5. To supply with a side body or bodies or parts; as, the house was *winged* on both sides. **6.** To hit with a missile in the wing or some analogous part, or to disable by so doing. **7.** To clean or dust with a wing, as that of some fowl. **8†.** To dismember, as a fowl.

II. *i.* To fly on wings, or as with wings; move lightly and easily.

The swallow with summer Will *wing* o'er the seas.
HOOD *The Exile* st. 1.

wing, *n.* **1.** The fore limb of a bird, bat, or pterodactyl, adapted for flight. **2.** An analogous organ in other animals. (1) The enlarged pectoral fin of a flying-fish. (2) *Entom.* One of the paired thoracic appendages of most hexapod insects, consisting of a membrane with chitinous tubular veins or nervures. **3.** In graphic and plastic representation, an appendage resembling a wing; as, the Victory at Athens was without *wings.* **4.** That which is conceived as conferring power of swift motion or performing some function of wings: a metaphorical use; as, the *wings* of the wind; under the shelter of thy *wings.*

Its successful accomplishment [exploration of the West] sent the name of John C. Fremont, its leader, on the *wings* of fame, throughout the civilized world.
J. S. C. ABBOTT *Kit Carson* ch. 12, p. 244. [D. M. & CO.]

5. Flight or passage by or as by wings; as, to take *wing.* **6.** Either division of a military formation placed on either side of the center; as, the right *wing* rested on a creek, the left *wing* on a marsh. **7.** In building, construction, or engineering, a part attached to a side. (1) A projection or extension of a building on the side of the main portion; as, the south *wing* of the Capitol at Washington. (2) In fortification, a branch of a crown-work, or the like. (3) *Hydraul. Engin.* A shore dam or jetty for narrowing a channel; also, an extension of a dam at either end, usually built at an angle. (4) A wing-wall. (5) *Theat.* One of the sides of the stage; also, a piece of scenery intended for the side. (6) A side section of something that shuts or folds, as in a double door, a screen, etc. **8.** An appendage or projecting part, often one of a pair, resembling the wing of a bird in form or position; as, the *wings* of the sphenoid bone.

When the natives [of Australia] hunt together, they will put up brush fences in two long *wings* converging towards a pit, and so drive the kangaroos into it.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 9, p. 208. [A. '81.]

(1) The flare of a plowshare. (2) A wide blade-like part on a journal, pivot, etc., usually at right angles to the axis of rotation; as, the *wings* of a thumb-screw. (3) A piece of leather or the like on a millstone-runner, serving to sweep the grindings into the spout. (4) A flare on a hand-seine leading into its bag, etc. (5) A forage platform on an artillery-carriage. (6) Any device used in a flying-machine to sustain or propel it. (7) Any thin or membranous expansion of an organ, as in certain stems, the flattened appendage to many seeds, etc. **wing'-seed"†.** (8) One of the two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower. **wing'-pet"al‡.** (9) *Conch.* One of the lateral fin-like expansions of the foot of a pteropod. **9.** Something moved by or moving in the wind, as a sail, a vane of a windmill, a winnowing-fan, or the feather on an arrow.

The anchor was soon weighed, and the 'Sunbeam' once more spread her *wings* to the favouring breeze.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 4, p. 91. [L. G. & CO. '89.]

10. *Naut.* (1) The overhang of the deck of a paddle-wheel steamer before and abaft the wheel-house. (2) The part of the hold or the orlop nearest a ship's side. **11.** A small imitation epaulet or shoulder-knot, formerly fashionable. **12.** [Colloq.] The part of a human being or of a quadruped analogous to a bird's wing. **13.** [Rare.] A covey of birds, as of snipe. **14.** [Rare.] Sort or class; as, people of every *wing.* [< Ice. *vængr,* wing.]

Compounds, etc.:—**gray-goose wing†,** a goose-feather arrow-tip.—**on** or **upon the w.,** in flight, as a bird on the wing; hence, just about to go; departing; also, jour-

neying.—**on the wings of the wind,** with the highest speed.—**to make** or **take w.,** to depart; fly.—**under one's w.,** under one's protection.—**w. and w.** (*Naut.*), with sails spread or boomed out on each side like wings, as with the foresail of a schooner set on the opposite side from the mainsail: said of a fore-and-aft vessel running before the wind.—**wing'-band"**, *n.* A band of color extending across a bird's wing, especially when across the tips of the median coverts. **w.-bar†,—w.-bay,** *n.* A notable mark of color on the secondaries of a bird's wing; in water-fowl, a speculum. See illus. under FOWL.—**w.-beat,** *n.* A wing-stroke.—**w.-bow,** *n.* A distinctive mark of color on the bend of the wing in a domestic fowl.—**w.-butt,** *n. Ornith.* The bend of the wing. See illus. under FOWL.—**w.-case,** *n. Entom.* A wing-cover.—**w.-cell,** *n. Entom.* One of the spaces between the veins or nervures of an insect's wing.—**w.-compass,** *n.* A pair of compasses in which one leg may be clamped by a screw to an arc attached to the other leg.—**w.-conch,** *n.* A stromb; wing-shell.—**w.-cover,** *n. Entom.* One of the anterior wings of an insect when thickened to protect the posterior; an elytrum.—**w.-covert,** *n.* One of the small close feathers clothing the bend of the wing and covering the insertion of the flight-feathers. Those of the lining of the wing are called **under-coverts.** See illus. under FOWL.—**w.-dam,** *n.* A barrier or jetty built into a stream, etc., to deflect the current: sometimes constructed in pairs to raise the water-level in the channel of a river.—**w.-deck,** *n.* The projecting part of the deck of some side-wheel boats before and abaft of the paddle-boxes.—**w.-feather,** *n.* A feather of the wing; especially, a flight-feather.—**wing'fish",** *n.* A gurnard; sea-robin.—**w.-footed,** *a.* **1.** Having wings on the feet; aliped; as, a *wing-footed* Mercury. **2.** Swift-footed; fleet; rapid; as, a *wing-footed* messenger.—**w.-gudgeon,** *n.* A gudgeon having metal wings for insertion in a wooden shaft. See illus. under GUDGEON.—**w.-handed,** *a.* Chiropterous, as a bat.—**w.-leaved,** *a.* Having the leaves pinnate or pinnately divided: said of certain palms, as opposed to *fan-leaved*, in which the leaves are fan-shaped or palmate. **w.-leafed‡,—w.-mark,** *n. Ornith.* A speculum.—**w.-membrane,** *n.* The leathery alar membrane of a bat.—**w.-net,** *n.* A Canadian form of stake-net, having wing-like expansions.—**w.-pad,** *n.* One of the pad-like appendages of certain active pupæ, as grasshoppers, representing immature wings.—**w.-passage,** *n. Naut.* A passageway along the wings of a vessel, to allow carpenters to get at leaks, or, during action, to repair shot-holes.—**w.-pen,** *n.* A box-shelf or trough for ice or salt in a wing of a vessel.—**w.-petal,** *n.* Same as WING, 8 (8).

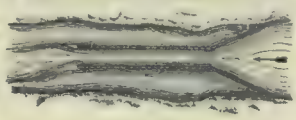

Diagram showing Wing-dams for confining the water of a river to raise its level.

The flowers [of the scarlet runner] are so constructed that hive and humble-bees, which visit them incessantly, almost always alight on the left *wing-petal*.
DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* ch. 5, p. 150. [A. '77.]

—**w.-post,** *n.* [Rare.] The despatch of messages by carrier-pigeons.—**w.-quill,** *n.* A flight-feather of the wing; remex.—**w.-rail,** *n. Railway.* A guard-rail, as at a switch.—**w.-sheath,** *n. Entom.* A wing-cover.—**w.-shell,** *n.* **1.** (1) A stromb. (2) An aviculoid bivalve, having a wing-like expansion of the hinge-margin (3) A wing-snail. **2.** *Entom.* A wing-cover.—**w.-shooting,** *n.* The shooting of birds on the wing.—**w.-shot. I.** *a.* **1.** Shot in the wing. **2.** Shot while flying. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shot at a flying bird. **2.** One skilled in shooting birds on the wing.—**w.-snail,** *n.* A pteropod. See illus. under PTEROPOD.—**w.-stopper,** *n. Naut.* In former use, a stopper having one end secured to a ship's beam, or used in a ship's wing. See STOPPER.—**w.-stroke,** *n.* A single lifting and depression of the wings; one complete movement in the succession constituting flight. **w.-beat‡.—w.-swift,** *a.* Rapid in flight.—**w.-tip,** *n.* The distal extremity of a wing: in birds usually the end of the first or marginal primary.—**w.-tract,** *n. Ornith.* The pteryla whence the wing-feathers grow; pteryla alaris. See illus. under PTERYLOSIS.—**w.-transom,** *n. Naut.* The principal or main transom in the stern-frame.—**w.-wale,** *n. Naut.* A wale or strake on the outer frame of a wing of a paddle-wheel steamer; sponson-rim.—**w.-wall,** *n.* A wall in a wing or forming part of an abutment.—**w.-weary,** *a.* [Poet.] Fatigued by flight or traveling.

A Wing-shell [def. 1 (2)] (*Avicula semisagitta*). ¼

wingd, *pp.* Winged. PHIL. SOC.

winged, wingd, *C.¹ E. I. S. W. Wr.², or* (in poetry and in many old phrases) wing'ed, *C.² Wr.¹* (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having wings. **2.** Having something analogous to wings; as, the *winged* dart.

'A ship,' he muttered, 'is a *winged* bridge
That leadeth every way to man's desire.'
LOWELL *The Voyage to Vinland* div. ii, st. 2.

3. Figuratively, soaring on or as on wings; hence, lofty; elevated; rapt; as, *winged* thoughts; *winged* eloquence. **4.** Passing swiftly; rapid; as, the *winged* hours. **5.** Alive with or as with creatures having wings; full of birds; as, the *winged* grove. **6.** *Her.* (1) Having wings of different tincture from the body. (2) Furnished with wings, as a pillar. **7.** Wounded or disabled in or as in the wing; as, the *winged* quail escaped. **8.** *Bot. & Zool.* Alate.—**winged elm,** see WAHOO, 2.—**w. fly,** an anglers' fly with imitation wings.—**w. leaf,** a pinnate leaf, or one pinnately divided.
—**wing'ed-ly,** *adv.*

wing'er, wing'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which wings. **2.** *Naut.* A tank or water-cask stowed in the wing of a vessel.

wing'less, wing'les, *a.* Having no wings, or having aborted wings; apterous.
—**wingless bird,** an apteryx. See illus. under KIWI.

wing'let, wing'let, *n.* **1.** An alula, in any sense. **2.** *Entom.* The pterygium of a weevil.

wing'man-ship, wing'man-ship, *n.* Skill in flying.

The longest and most beautiful trial of *wingmanship* I have ever seen was the chase of a Merlin after a Snipe in one of the Hebrides. DUKE OF ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ch. 3, p. 167. [AL. S.]

wing'seed", wing'sēd', *n.* See WING, *n.*, 8 (7).

wing'y, wing'i, *a.* [Poet.] **1.** Having wings; alate. **2.** Moving as with wings; rapid. **3.** Soaring aloft, as on wings; towering.

wink, wiṅk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To close and open quickly (the eye or eyelids). **2.** To signify or effect by winking; as, to *wink* a hint or a caution.

It is not in human nature to *wink* wholly out of sight the rights of a fellow-creature.
CHANNING *Works, Slavery* ch. 2, p. 704. [A. U. A. '83.]

II. *i.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; also, to draw the eyelids together, as in conveying a hint or making a sign. **2.** To close and open quickly: said of the eyes; as, his eyes *winked* and twinkled. **3.** To shut one's eyes, especially as in ignoring; pretend not to see; overlook: generally with *at;* as, to *wink at* irregularities. **4.** To emit fitful gleams; flicker; twinkle; as, a *winking* candle or star.

Holding in one hand A *winking* lamp, and in the other a key.
ROGERS *Italy* pt. i, div. 21, st. 2.

5†. To go to sleep. [< AS. *wincian*, wink.]

wink¹, *n.* **1.** The act of winking; a momentary drawing of the eyelids near together; as, an involuntary *wink*. **2.** The time necessary for a wink; a moment; as, he came back in a *wink*. **3.** A momentary or fitful gleam; twinkle; as, the *wink* of sunlight in the grove. **4.** A hint conveyed by or as by winking; as, to tip one the *wink*.

While she curiously examined its hereditary marks, . . . the little biped, as she insisted, kept giving her a sagacious *wink*.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 10, p. 165. [T. & F. '51.]

5. A short nap.—**forty winks** [Colloq.], a short nap.

wink², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A periwinkle.

wink'a-peep", *n.* The scarlet pimpernel: apparently referring to the opening of the flower on the morning of a fair day, presaging good weather. **win'co-pipe"†; wink'-and-peep"†.**

wink'er, wiṅk'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who winks or blinks. **2.** A blinder for a head-stall of a horse.

This most wise and grave body evidently thinks that the law is a foolish jade to be driven with *winkers*.
BASCOM *Sociology* ch. 1, p. 20. [G. P. P.]

3. [Colloq.] An eyelash. **4.** A small bellows regulated by a spring, and attached to the trunk of an organ as an auxiliary to the main bellows: designed to compensate variations of wind-pressure. **5.** The nictitating membrane, as of a bird. **6.** The winking-muscle.
—**wink'er-leath"er,** *n.* Leather suitable for making blinders for horses.—**w.-plate,** *n.* A metallic plate to preserve the shape and give stiffness to the blinder of a bridle.—**w.-strap,** *n.* A strap serving to keep the blinders of a horse in position. See illus. under HARNESS.

wink'ing-ly, wiṅk'iṅg-li, *adv.* In a winking manner.

wink'ing owl. A large fierce diurnal owl (*Ninox connivens*) of Australian woodlands.

win'kle, *a.* Same as WANKLE.

win'kle, wiṅ'kl, *n.* One of various large spiral gastropods, especially of *Fulgur* or a related genus, as *Fulgur carica* or *F. canaliculatum*. [< AS. *wincle.*] **wrin'kle‡.**

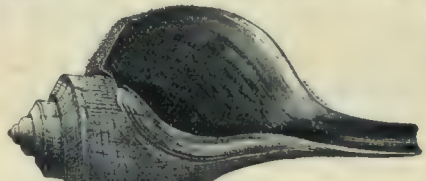

A Winkle (*Fulgur canaliculatum*). ¼

win'kle-hawk", wiṅ'kl-hâk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. **win'kle-hole"‡.**

wink'less, wiṅk'les, *a.* [Rare.] Unwinking.

winkt, *pp.* Winked. PHIL. SOC.

win'ly†, *a.* Winning; pleasure-giving; gracious.

win'ly, win'li, *adv.* **1.** [Prov.] Quietly. **2†.** Charmingly.

win'na, win'nȧ. [Scot.] Will not.

win'na-bl(e, win'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being won.

win'nard, win'ard, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The redwing.

winnet†. **1.** *a.* Enjoyable. **II.** *n.* Pleasure; joy.

Win"ne-ba'go, win'ė-bȧ'gō, *n.* One of a North-American tribe of Siouan stock. See AMERICAN.

win'nel, win'el, *n.* [Prov.] A jackstraw. **win'nel-straw"†.**

win'ner, win'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wins.

It is not so much what comes to you as what you come to, that determines whether you are a *winner* in the great race of life.
FRANCES WILLARD *How to Win* ch. 3, p. 39. [F. & W. '88.]

win'ning, win'iṅg, *pa.* **1.** Successful in achievement, especially in competition; as, the *winning* horse. **2.** Being the instrument (as a card or number) by which chance success is reached. **3.** Capable of winning or charming; winsome; attractive; as, *winning* manners.
Synonyms: see AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE.
—**win'ning-ly,** *adv.*—**win'ning-ness,** *n.*

win'ning, *n.* **1.** The act or achievement of one who wins; the attainment of a purposed end, especially in competition. **2.** That which is won; especially, money won in a wager or a game of chance: usually in the plural; as, large *winnings*. **3.** *Mining.* (1) A new opening. (2) The portion of a coal-field that is laid out ready for working.
—**win'ning-head"way,** *n. Mining.* A headway driven to open out a coal-seam.—**w.-post,** *n.* The post or goal at the end of a race-course.

win'nin-ish, win'in-ish, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The great lake-trout.

win'nle-strae", *n.* [Scot.] Same as WINDLESTRAW.

win'nock, win'ec, *n.* [Scot.] A window.

win'now, win'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate from husks, as grain, by means of wind or a current of air; blow away chaff and dirt from, as with a fan or an air-blast; fan; as, to *winnow* thrashed wheat. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to examine or analyze minutely, so as to separate good from bad; sift; also, to assort; as, to *winnow* evidence; to *winnow* truth from libel.

The courage, conscience, principle, self-denial of all, were *winnowed* out, by the policy of the prevailing governments. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, July 4, '28* p. 150. [A. S. CO. '36.]

3. To beat, as with wings; cause to undulate or vibrate, as by fanning. **4.** To blow upon; cause to flutter; also, to disperse or diffuse by blowing; as, tresses *winnowed* by the breeze.

While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand,
To *winnow* fragrance round th. smiling land.
GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 122.

5. [Rare.] To proceed along (a course) by beating the air with wings. **6†.** To purify.

II. *i.* **1.** To separate grain from chaff or refuse by means of a current of air. **2.** To flit about by beating the air with the wings; also, to flap.

Nevermore he alights on the blue linkèd lakes
Of the North, or upsprings upon *winnowing* wings
From their marges!
TROWBRIDGE *The Wild Goose* st. 12.

[< AS. *windwian*, < *wind*, wind.]
—**win'now-ing-bas"ket,** *n.* A broad, shallow basket with a handle at each end, used in primitive times for throwing grain into the wind and catching it again when the chaff had blown away.—**win'now-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* Any machine for winnowing grain; a fanning-mill.
—**win'nowed-ness,** *n.* The state or character of being winnowed or having the chaff removed.

Perfect moral and religious *winnowedness* exists in the Bible.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. iii, p. 76. [O. & CO. '73.]

—**win'now-er,** *n.* One who or that which winnows, as a fanning-mill.

win'now, *n.* **1.** Something used in winnowing grain. **2.** [Rare.] A vibrating motion as caused by a current of air.
—**win'now-sheet"†,** *n.* A sheet formerly employed in England for winnowing.

win'nowd, *pp.* Winnowed. PHIL. SOC.

win'row, *n.* Same as WINDROW.

win'sey, *n.* Same as WINCEY.

win'some, win'sum, *a.* **1.** Having a winning appearance or manner; agreeable; attractive; winning; rarely, joyous; as, *winsome* ways; a *winsome* lassie.

Peept the *winsome* face of Edith like a flower among the flowers.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After* st. 130.

2†. Gracious; kindly. [< AS. *wynsum*, < *wyn*, joy; and see -SOME.] **win'sing†.**
Synonyms: see AMIABLE.
—**win'some-ly,** *adv.*—**win'some-ness,** *n.*

win'ter, win'tėr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To care for, feed, or protect during the winter or a winter; cause to pass the winter; hold or maintain through a winter; as, to *winter* animals or plants; to *winter* an opinion; prematurely *wintered* there, the ship could not proceed. **2.** To chill or wither as with the blasts of winter.

I am so worn away with fears and sorrows,
So *wintered* with the tempests of affliction.
JOHN FORD *Lover's Melancholy* act iv, sc. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To pass the winter; hibernate. **2.** To be affected by winter weather, as by melting snows.

The roar of *wintering* streams
That mix their own foam with the yellower sea.
SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* st. 99.

win'ter, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or taking place in winter; suitable to or for winter; characteristic of winter; as, *winter* nights or sports; *winter* clothes.
Phrases:—winter apple, an apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.—**w. barley,** a kind of barley sown before winter and harvested the following summer.—**w. beer,** see SCHENK BEER, under BEER.—**w. broadbill,** the American scaup.—**w. bud** (*Biol.*), a statoblast.—**w. chip-bird,** the American tree-sparrow.—**w. cough,** a condition in which there is more or less cough lasting through the winter, but absent in the summer; chronic bronchitis.—**w. crop,** a crop that will endure the winter or that is convertible into fodder during the winter.—**w. duck. 1.** The pintail duck. **2.** The old-squaw.—**w. egg,** one of the large hard-shelled eggs, abundantly supplied with food-yolk, laid by various invertebrates, as cladocerous crustaceans, in autumn and destined to survive the winter.—**w. fallow,** a fallow made in the winter.—**w. fat,** same as WHITE SAGE. See WHITE, *a.*—**w. flounder,** a pleuronectoid flatfish (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*), common from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay.—**w. garden,** an ornamental garden so enclosed and covered with glass as to be protected from frost or the cold of winter.—**w. goose,** Hutchins's goose.—**w. gull. 1.** The common European gull. **2.** The herring-gull. **3.** The kittiwake.—**w. hawk,** the red-shouldered buzzard (*Buteo lineatus*).—**w. itch,** a cutaneous disorder, chiefly affecting the lower limbs, prevalent in winter, and characterized by intense itching, with a dry, harsh skin; pruritus hiemalis.—**w. love†,** cold, conventional love-making.—**w. mew,** the European gull.—**w. midge,** a tipulid fly of the genus *Trichocera*, especially *T. hiemalis*, that occasionally appears in swarms on mild days in winter.—**w.-moth,** *n.* A geometrid moth whose larva appears very early in the spring and damages fruit-trees, as *Cheimatobia brumata* in Europe or the lime-tree winter-moth (*Hybernia tiliaria*) in the United States.—**w. pear,** a pear that matures in winter.—**w. pond,** a pond secure from extreme low temperature, in which fish may be kept in winter-time.—**w. redbird,** the cardinal-bird.—**w. shad,** the gizzard-shad.—**w. sheldrake,** the merganser.—**w. sleep,** hibernation.—**w. snipe** [Local, U. S.], the purple sandpiper.—**w. spore** (*Bot.*), a thick-walled resting-spore serving to tide over the winter or periods unfavorable to growth.—**w. teal** [Local, U. S.], the green-winged teal.—**w. wagtail,** the gray wagtail.—**w. wren,** a common North-American wren that is noted for its brilliant singing in early spring.

win'ter, *n.* **1.** The coldest season of the year, extending from the end of autumn to the beginning of spring, and in the northern hemisphere usually regarded as including December, January, and February. In the southern hemisphere it corresponds to summer in the northern hemisphere. Compare SUMMER. In astronomical reckoning it extends from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox. **2.** Figuratively, a time marked by lack of life, warmth, and cheer; period of inactivity; dreary or sad time.

After a long *winter* of oppression and misery, the sunlight of hope shone brightly upon her [Ireland]. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 606. [A. '82.]

3. [Poet.] A year: especially in reckoning the age of aged persons; as, a man of eighty-three *winters*. **4.** [Scot.] The last grain that is brought in at the end of harvest, or the state of having all the grain housed; also, a rural harvest-home celebration. [< AS. *winter*, winter.]
Compounds:—**win'ter-beat"en,** *a.* Injured or worn by exposure to the severity of winter; as, *winter-beaten* herds.—**w.-bloom,** *n.* The wich-hazel: its flowers appearing in the autumn when the leaves are falling.—**w.-bonnet,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The winter gull (*Larus canus*).—**w.-bound,** *a.* Confined by the rigor of winter weather; snow-bound; ice-bound; as, the ship lay *winter-bound*.—**w.-bourne,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] An intermittently acting spring or rivulet in certain chalk formations.—**w.-cherry,** *n.* **1.** The strawberry-tomato. See ALKEKENGI. **2.** The Jerusalem cherry. See CHERRY. **3.** Same as HEARTSEED.—**w.-clad,** *a.* Clad for wintry weather, or by winter, as by snow.—**w.-clover,** *n.* The partridgeberry.—**w.-crack,** *n.* A small green plum ripening very late.—**w.-**

flower, *n.* A hardy, slender, branching shrub (*Chimonanthus fragrans*) from Japan. It is usually trained against walls, and its very fragrant flowers, yellow or whitish outside and purplish inside, appear before the foliage in the axils of the leaves of the preceding year. See ALLSPICE. **Japan allspice‡; win'ter-spice"‡.—w.-ground,** *vt.* To protect from frost, by covering over during winter; as, to *winter-ground* a tender plant.—**w.-kill,** *vt.* [U. S.] To kill or injure by severity of winter; as, to *winter-kill* peach-trees; *winter-killed* oysters.—**w.-proud†,** *a.* Having too advanced or luxuriant a growth in winter.—**w.-rig,** *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To ridge (land) by plowing in the winter-time.—**w.-rocket,** *n.* The common winter-cress.—**w.-settle,** *n.* In early English history, a winter dwelling or station.—**w.-spice,** *n.* Same as WINTER-FLOWER.—**w.-tide,** *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Winter.

Win"ter-a'nus bark. Same as WINTER'S-BARK.

win'ter-ber"ry, win'tẽr-ber'i, *n.* Any one of several shrubs of the former genus *Prinos*, now included as a section in the genus *Ilex*, of the holly family, bearing bright-red berry-like 6-seeded drupes about the size of a pea. *I. verticillata*, the **common w.** of eastern North America from Canada to Florida, is found in swamps or moist woods, and is known also as *black alder*. *I. laevigata*, the **smooth w.,** a smaller shrub with larger drupes, is found in similar ground from Maine to Virginia.

The Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).
a, a flower.

win'ter-cress", win'tẽr-cres', *n.* Either of two Old World herbs of the mustard family, introduced into the eastern and southern United States. The **common w.** (*Barbarea vulgaris*), indigenous from Lake Superior northward and westward, has a smooth furrowed stem 1 to 2 feet high, branching above, dark-green shining lyrate leaves clasping at the base, and yellow flowers in dense racemes. **win'ter-rock"et‡; yel'low-rock"et‡.** The **early w.** (*Barbarea praecox*), called also **scurvy-grass, Belle Isle cress,** is a European perennial cultivated in the United States from New York southward as a winter salad.

win'tard, *pp.* Wintered. PHIL. SOC.

win'tered, win'tẽrd, *a.* **1.** Having experienced winter, or, figuratively, having suffered severe trials. **2†.** Suitable for or worn in winter.

win'ter-er, win'tẽr-ẽr, *n.* One who winters; especially, in the former Canadian fur-trade, an employee who remained in the fur-country through the winter.

All the *winterers* were hired by the year, and sometimes for three years. A. MACKENZIE *Voyages from Montreal, Fur Trade* p. 19 HOF. '02.]

win'ter-green", win'tẽr-grin', *n.* **1.** Any one of various low, smooth, perennial herbs of the genus *Pyrola*. See PYROLA: the usual sense of the word in England. In the United States the pyrolas are sometimes called for distinction **English** or **false wintergreen** and **shinleaf.** **2.** A small almost herbaceous evergreen plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with slender stems creeping on or beneath the surface of the ground, with ascending flowering branches 3 to 5 inches high bearing a cluster of obovate or oval leaves and a few flowers in the axils, the flowers succeeded by red berries. The leaves and berries have a taste like the sweet birch, and are used in pharmacy and flavoring. (See GAULTHERIA.) This is the **common w.** of the eastern United States, and is called also *creeping wintergreen, teaberry, mountain-tea, checkerberry, boxberry,* and *partridgeberry*, though the true partridgeberry is *Mitchella repens*. (See illus. under PARTRIDGEBERRY.) Other local names are in use. **3.** Any one of various other plants of other genera, usually with some distinguishing prefix, as *flowering wintergreen*. See phrases.

—**American** or **aromatic wintergreen,** the creeping wintergreen. See def. 2.—**chickweed w.,** the starflower. See STARFLOWER (1).—**false w.,** see def. 1.—**flowering w.,** a low perennial plant (*Polygala paucifolia*) with short erect stems, leaves resembling those of the creeping wintergreen, and conspicuous rose-purple flowers. **fringed polygala‡.—spotted w.,** a low evergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*) common in dry woods from New England to Georgia and westward, a congener of pipsissewa, readily distinguished from it by its leaves, which are variegated with white on the upper side.—**spring w.,** the creeping wintergreen. See def. 2.

win'ter-ldge, win'tẽr-lj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Winter food for farm-cattle.

win'ter-ing, win'tẽr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of passing the winter or of keeping through the winter; as, *wintering* in Florida. **2.** Supply for the needs of winter, as of food and shelter for cattle; keep for the winter.

win'ter-ish, win'tẽr-ish, *a.* Somewhat like winter.

win'ter-less, win'tẽr-les, *a.* Having no cold winter; tropical; as, *winterless* climes.

win'ter-ly, win'tẽr-li, *a.* [Archaic.] Wintry; cheerless.

We sate and watched . . . the light fading away from the snowy peaks, till they were left cold, and white, and *winterly*. ANNA M. HOWITT *Art-Student in Munich* ch. 4, p. 54. [T. & F. '54.]

Win'ter's-bark", win'tẽrz-bärk', *n.* A small tree (*Drimys Winteri*) of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceae*), found from Mexico south to Chile and the Straits of Magellan. See BARK[2] [< Capt. John *Winter*, who brought it from the Straits of Magellan in 1579.]

win'ter-weed", win'tẽr-wēd', *n.* Any one of various weeds that survive and flourish during winter, especially the ivy-leaved speedwell, the chickweed, etc.

win'tle, win'tl, *vt.* [Scot.] To stagger; twist. **wen'tle‡.**—**win'tle,** *n.* A reeling or staggering motion; stagger. **whin'tle‡.**

win'trous†, *a.* Wintry; cold.

win'try, win'tri, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or suggestive of winter; suited to winter; cold; as, a *wintry* sky.

The wind in the shrouds has a *wintry* tune.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Storm Song* st. 1.

2. Figuratively, lacking warmth of manner; very cool; as, *wintry* greeting. [< AS. *wintrig*, < *winter*, winter.]

win'ter-y‡.—win'tri-ness, *n.*

wi'ny, wa'ni, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

winze[1], winz, *n.* *Mining.* A small shaft, generally on the lode, sunk from one level to another, as for ventilation. [< Ice. *vinza*, winnow, < *vindr*, wind.]

winze[2], *n.* [Scot.] An imprecation; curse.

wipe, waip, *v.* [WIPED; WI'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to slight friction or rubbing, usually with some soft absorbent material; rub gently, as for the purpose of cleaning or drying; as, to *wipe* dishes; to *wipe* an oily surface; to *wipe* the eyes. **2.** To remove by rubbing lightly; brush: generally with *away* or *off;* as, to *wipe away* tears. **3.** *Plumbing.* To apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather; solder with a wiper or pad instead of a soldering-copper; as, to *wipe* a joint. **4.** [Archaic.] To cleanse from what is evil or foul. **5.** [Slang.] To cheat; defraud. **6.** [Slang.] To beat; strike; chastise.

II. *i.* To strike at; beat off by threatening motions; as, she kept *wiping* at him. [< AS. *wīpian*, wipe.]

—**to wipe off,** to erase; obliterate; as, to *wipe off* a score.—**to w. one's hands of,** same as TO WASH ONE'S HANDS OF. See HAND.—**to w. out. 1.** To erase. **2.** To destroy utterly; annihilate.

Oblivion, softly *wiping out* the stain,
Makes the strong secret pangs of shame to cease.
BRYANT *Mutation* l. 7.

—**to w. another's nose†,** to defraud another.—**to w. the** (or **one's**) **eye. 1.** To show one how foolish or conceited he is. **2.** To shoot at game that properly comes in the range of another sportsman.

Synonyms: see CLEANSE.

wipe[1], *n.* **1.** The act or process of wiping; rub. **2.** [Slang.] A sweeping blow; stroke; especially, a side rap; as, he fetched me a *wipe* over the knuckles. **swipe‡. 3.** [Slang.] A handkerchief. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] *pl.* Fence of brushwood. **5†.** A stain; scar; brand. **6†.** A sarcastic remark; jeer; gibe.

wipe[2], *n.* The lapwing.

wi'per, wai'pẽr, *n.* **1.** One who wipes. **2.** An article or instrument designed or used for wiping. **3.** A device, as a cylindrical brush on a stick or ramrod, for cleaning out the bore of a small arm. Compare SWAB[1]; SPONGE. **4.** *Mach.* A form of cam having one or more slightly curved projections, serving, when mounted on a rock-shaft or rotating shaft, to give a reciprocating (usually vertical) motion to another part, against the surface of which it pushes with a sliding or wiping motion.

The Wiper of a Valve-motion.
w, wiper; *t*, toe.

—**wi'per-wheel",** *n.* A cam-wheel having usually four or more tangentially curved projections, that serve as wipers (see WIPER, 4), to move a part of a machine that requires to be reciprocated rapidly: common in trip-hammers.

wi'ping-rod", wai'ping-rod', *n.* A wiper for the bore of a musket, rifle, or the like.

wip'pen, wip'ẽn, *n.* In a piano-movement, the lever to which the back-check, jack, spoons, etc., are attached, and by which the butt and hammer are thrown up to strike the string and at the same time lift the damper. See illus. under PIANO-ACTION. [< G. *wippe.*]

wir'ble, wẽr'bl, *vi.* [Dial.] To move with an eddying or whirling motion. [Cp. WARBLE[1], *v.*]

The night-wind around the tent-roof At intervals *wirbled*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 6, st. 17.

wirche†, *vt.* & *vi.* To work.

wire, wair, *v.* [WIRED; WIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with wire; fasten or stiffen with wire; run wire through; as, to *wire* (the staves of a barrel); to *wire* a hat; to *wire* beads. **2.** *Surg.* To keep the ends of (a broken bone) together with wire. **3.** *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of an arch or a stake will be between it and another ball that it would otherwise roquet. **4.** To catch with a snare of wire, as game. **5.** [Colloq.] To transmit by electric telegraph; as, the news was *wired*. **6.** [Archaic.] To twine or wind about as wire; encircle.

II. *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To send a telegram; telegraph.

I'd have *wired* to you, Spurstow, if you could have done anything. KIPLING *Life's Handicap, End of Passage* p. 165. [MACM.]

2. [Rare.] To flow in tiny, wire-like streams.

—**to wire away, to w. in** [Slang, Eng.], to work with a will.

wire, *n.* **1.** A slender rod, strand, or thread of ductile metal, now usually formed by drawing through dies or holes, though formerly made by hammering.

Wire varies in diameter from one inch to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch or less, but ordinarily, when thicker than $\frac{2}{16}$ of an inch, it is termed a *rod*. In making iron and steel wire, a billet of metal is passed through the rolls in a rod-mill until reduced to the desired size of rod. This rod is thoroughly cleaned and scaled, usually by dipping in diluted sulfuric acid, and then *threshed*, after which it is pointed on one end so that the wire-drawer may be able to grasp it with his tongs as he starts it through the plate or die. It is then run through the dies and reduced one or more sizes in diameter. If further reduction is desired, it requires to be annealed, when the drawing may be repeated through a series of smaller dies. Chilled iron and steel dies are commonly used, but for great accuracy and for fine wires diamond or ruby dies are sometimes used, the drilling of which requires much care and expense. Steel wire low in carbon is spoken of as **low grade,** though of good quality and better for many uses than a **high grade,** which is high in carbon; but the latter has greater tensile strength, and may be hardened and tempered.

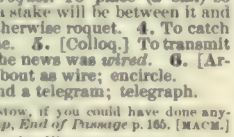

A Wire-straightener, and Cross-sections of Forms of Wire.
1. A wire-straightener. 2. Pin-wire. 3. Commutator-wire. 4. Pivot-wire. 5. Grooved wire for eye-glasses. 6. Typewriter-bar wire.

Brass wire is made so fine, that when woven into gauze there are 67,000 meshes in a square inch. J. D. STEELE *Fourteen Weeks in Nat. Philos.* ch. 1, p. 28. [A. S. B. '72.]

Varieties of wire are often specifically named (1) from their use or purpose, or the thing with which connected, or the article into whose manufacture they enter; as, **bail-wire** (for pails, etc.), **baling-w.** (soft, annealed, for tying up bales, etc.), **bonding-w.** (galvanized iron or copper wire for electrically connecting the joints of rails on an electric railway), **bonnet-w.** (for stiffening bonnets and for stems of artificial flowers), **broom-w.** (for binding the corn to the stick), **bolt-w.** (for cutting into small bolts), **brush-w.** (especially for coarse brushes, as in street-sweepers), **bundling-** or **binder-w.** (same as BALING-WIRE), **card-w.** (fine in size, tempered, elastic, and strong, for the staples of cards and carding-machines), **clock-w.** (for pillars, arbors, pinions, etc., in clocks), **clothes-line w.** (of galvanized steel strands, or a coarse wire made up into long links), **corset-w.** (for stiffening corsets), **covering-w.** (for winding about music-wire, as in the bass strings of a piano), **feeder-w.** (see FEEDER, *n.*, 3 (3), for an electric feeder), **hat-w.** (tempered, used in the rims of men's stiff hats), **heddle-w.** (for loom-heddles), **lock-w.** (flat: used in the internal mechanism of locks), **magnet-w.** (soft copper wire of best quality wrapped with cotton or silk, as for induction-coils, or magnets in telegraph- and telephone-instruments), **mattress-w.** (fine wire, for wire mattresses), **needle-w.** (a very high grade of steel wire), **piano-w.** (same as MUSIC-WIRE: see MUSIC), **pin-w.** (usually of brass or steel), **pinion-w.** (see PINION, and illus. above), **reed-w.** (flat, for the reeds of looms or musical instruments), **rivet-w.** (for cutting into rivets), **rope-w.** (for wire ropes, usually of steel, and when for rigging, hawsers, etc., usually galvanized), **screw-w.** (see SCREW), **signal-w.** (for operating railway-signals), **spectacle-w.** (usually grooved, to hold the glass firmly), **spline-w.** (rectangular, for making splines or feathers), **trolley-w.** (an electric wire without insulation, so that the current may be transmitted at any point to a trolley), **umbrella-w.** (tempered wire for the ribs or soft wire for the cross-pieces of umbrellas), **vineyard-w.** (for tying up grapevines, etc.); (2) from the material of which they are made; as, **aluminum w.** (made like steel wire, and one-third as strong for the same size), **brass w.** (useful for springs, etc., where iron would rust), **copper w.** (valuable as a conductor, and increasing in use, though costly), **iron w.** (preferred to steel for some uses), **platinum w.** (used principally for incandescent lamps, and chemical and scientific apparatus, where it is exposed to great heat), **steel w.** (made in all grades and tempered for springs, drills, etc.); (3) from the business, place, etc., in which used; as, **bookbinders' w.** (for wire-stitching), **cooperage w.** (usually of coppered steel, used with wooden hoops to strengthen a barrel), **market-w.** (suitable for the retail hardware-trade, usually soft steel wire in the common sizes), **office-w.** (insulated copper conducting wire for use in wiring telegraph- and telephone-offices, and also used in hotels and large buildings), **telegraph- or telephone-w.** (frequently an iron wire, because it is a better conductor than steel, though a low grade of steel is often used on account of its strength, especially for short telephone-lines in cities: often bimetallic wire, and sometimes, as for long-distance telephone-lines, a pure copper wire).

2. The electric telegraph as a means of communication; as, the news came by *wire*. **3.** The string of a musical instrument; hence, often, a stringed instrument.

The long-robed minstrels wake the warbling *wire*.
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. i, st. 34.

4. A very fine metallic thread, or sometimes a cobweb, or more commonly one of a set of lines ruled on glass, in the focus of a telescope. Compare RETICLE. **5.** *Ornith.* A long slender filament of the plumage of various birds. **6.** [Polit. Slang.] A secret means of exerting influence; as, to manipulate the *wires*. Compare WIRE-PULLER. **7.** [Thieves' Slang, Eng.] A long-fingered pickpocket. **8†.** A metallic whip. **9†.** A thread. [< AS. *wīr*, wire.]

Compounds, etc.:—B, BB, ExBB wire, etc., best, extra best wire, etc.: commercial abbreviations for grades of telegraph-wire.—**bimetallic wire,** a wire having a steel core surrounded by copper, usually in equal proportions, for use in telegraph- and telephone-lines, the steel giving strength and the copper conductivity.—**bone w.,** a stiffening wire in place of whalebone, as in dress-waists, etc.—**guard-wires",** *n. pl.* A pair of galvanized wires suspended above a wire carrying high voltage to protect anything, as falling wires, from the current, or placed under it to prevent damage in case of its breakage.—**machinery-w.,** *n.* A good quality of wire, harder than annealed, but not tempered, and adapted to bending.—**patented w.,** wire tempered by the process originally patented by James Horsfall of England.—**stone w.,** originally, wire put up in coils weighing one stone; now, generally, a fine size of annealed wire suitable for weaving netting, wirecloth, etc.—**stranded w.** [Eng.], wire rope.—**telodynamic w.,** a wire adapted to transmit electric energy through a great distance, being well insulated and having a high conductivity.—**wire-bent",** *n.* A European mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*).—**w.-bird,** *n.* A ring-plover (*Aegialites sanctae-helenae*) of St. Helena.—**w. bridge,** a suspension bridge: an old name.—**w. brush,** any brush made largely of wire. Specifically: (1) A gilders' brush of brass wire, used to spread gilding or to clean gold- and silver-work. (2) A hair-brush in which metal wires take the place of bristles. (3) A brush having stiff iron wires, used for street-sweepers, etc.—**w. cartridge,** a cartridge for a shotgun in which the shot are covered with a light wire case, to restrain scattering.—**w. cloth,** a fabric of woven wire, as for strainers, window-screens, etc.—**w.-cutter,** *n.* A tool for cutting wire; especially, a pair of cutting-nippers of suitable form.—**w.-dancer,** *n.* One who performs feats of balancing, etc., upon a wire stretched in mid-air. Compare ROPE-DANCER; ROPE-WALKER.—**w.-dancing,** *n.*—**w.-edge,** *n.* A bur or rough edge, formed by grinding a tool too much on one side or in the wrong direction.—**w.-edged,** *a.* Having a rough or wiry edge.—**w.-finder,** *n.* A magnetic telephone to detect which wire in a bunch is conducting a signal.—**w.-former,** *n.* A machine for cutting and shaping wire into loops, bends, staples, eyelets, or other shapes. **w.-forming machine‡.**—**w.-gage,** *n.* **1.** A gage for measuring the diameter of round wire, usually a round plate with slots on its periphery numbered according to an arbitrary standard, or a long graduated plate with a slot of diminishing width. **2.** A standard system of sizes for wire. The Birmingham or Stubs wire-gage (B. W. G.) is numbered 1 for .300 of an inch and 36 for .004 of an inch; the American (Brown & Sharpe's), 1 for .3893 and 36 for .005; New British standard, 1 for .300 and 36 for .0076.—**w.-glass,** *n.* Wire netting embedded in sheet glass, used in roof-coverings for factories, etc., so that if the glass is broken no fragments will fall.—**w.-grass,** *n.* **1.** The English blue-grass (*Poa compressa*), found chiefly in sterile soil. **2.** The dog's-tail grass (*Eleusine Indica*), a valuable annual for pasturage in the southern United States.—**wire'grub",** *n.* Same as WIREWORM.—**w.-heel,** *n.* A disease of a horse's foot.—**w. lathing,** coarse woven wire for use in place of wooden laths to hold plastering.—**w.-micrometer,** *n.* A micrometer in which fine wires are made to move over the field by the turning of delicate screws having graduated heads for noting the fractional parts of their rotation.—**w.-milling machine,** a machine for milling or shaping the ends or pieces of wire that have been cut short for any special purpose, as for clockwork, locks, etc.—**w. netting,** a coarse wire fabric, used for making screens, etc.—**w.-pan,** *n.* A baking-pan with a bottom of wire cloth.—**w.-pegger,** *n.* A machine or device for cutting and driving small nails, as substitutes for pegs, into shoe-soles. **nail'ing-machine"‡.**—**w.-pointer,** *n.* A machine-pointing for wire to start it through the dies for drawing.—**w.-road,** *n.* A

ropeway or wireway.—**w. rod.** **1.** A billet of iron or steel after it has been passed through the rolling-mill and been reduced in size preparatory to drawing. **2.** Any metal rod of small diameter.—**w.-shafted,** *a.* Having a shaft without a web or vane.—**w.-stitched,** *a.* Stitched or bound with wire; as, a *wire-stitched* magazine. **w.-sewed†.**—**w.-stitcher,** *n.* A bookbinders' machine for stitching with wire. See illus. under STITCHER.—**w.-straightener,** *n.* A machine having several dies or rolls set in line, so that when bent wire is drawn through it comes out straight. See illus. under WIRE.—**w.-stretcher,** *n.* A device used by linemen, etc., to stretch wire between posts or to draw together the ends of wires, so that a joint may be formed.—**w.-tailed,** *a.* Having wire-shafted tail-feathers; thread-tailed; as, the *wire-tailed* swallow (*Uromitus filiferus*) of India.—**w. tape,** a thin strip of flat steel wire, arranged with a reel, and bearing graduations, for use as a measuring-tape.—**w.-tramway,** *n.* A ropeway or wireway.—**w.-twist,** *n.* A combination of iron and steel wires, or wires of two grades of iron, so welded and twisted together as to insure great tensile strength: used in making barrels for firearms.—**w.-worked,** *a.* [Rare.] Fine-drawn; intricate.—**w.-worker,** *n.* **1.** One who manufactures wire into articles, cloth, etc. **2.** A wire-puller.—**w.-working,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or business of manufacturing articles from wire. **2.** Wire-pulling.—**w.-works,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* A factory where wire or articles of wire are made.

wire'an"gle, *n.* Same as WARRIANGLE.

wire'draw", wair'drô', *v.* [WIRE'DREW'; WIRE'DRAWN'; WIRE'DRAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to wire. **2.** To reduce the pressure of (steam or other motive fluid) by friction in passing through small or narrow ports and channels. **3.** To draw out by fine distinctions; subtleize; strain unduly.

His [Socrates's] writings seem to be made up of a number of very *wiredrawn* notions about virtue.
CARLYLE *Hist. Literature* lect. ii, p. 36. [S. '92.]

4. To spin out to great length, as a speech.

A member may have a thought or a fact, . . . but . . . unless he can *wire-draw* it into a two-hours speech, . . . he will sit stock-still. MATHEWS *Words* ch. 6, p. 155. [S. C. G. '77.]

5. [Archaic.] To defraud; outwit; also, to pervert.

II. *i.* To act as a wiredrawer.

—**wire'draw-er,** *n.* **1.** A person engaged in the business or act of wiredrawing. **2.** A mechanism for drawing out wire. See WIREDRAW, 1. **3.** One who is overrefined or prolix in statement; also, one who distorts truth. **4†.** A stingy, grasping person.—**wire'drawing,** *n.*

wire'man, wair'man, *n.* [WIRE'MEN, *pl.*] A man who has to do with wire; especially, one who handles wire for telegraph-lines, etc.; a wirer.

wire'-pull"er, wair'-pul'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet or marionette; hence, one who uses secret means to control others or to accomplish his own schemes; an intriguer; a wire-worker.

The old political *wire-pullers* never go near the man they want to gain, if they can help it; they find out who his intimates and managers are, and work through them.
HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 14, p. 249. [H. M. & CO. '86.]

—**wire'-pull"ing,** *n.*

wir'er, wair'er, *n.* **1.** A trapper who snares with wire contrivances. **2.** A wireman.

wire'smith", wair'smith', *n.* A smith who made wire by the old method of drawing it out by hammering.

wire'way", wair'wê', *n.* **1.** Same as ROPEWAY. **2.** A cash-carrier railway, or parcel-railway.

wire'work", wair'wûrk', *n.* Small articles made of wire or wire cloth; wire fabrics in general.

wire'worm", wair'wûrm', *n.* **1.** The hard-bodied worm-like larva of a click-beetle or elaterid, often destructive to plants by devouring the roots. **2.** [U. S.] An iulid myriapod; galley-worm. **3.** A strongyle (*Strongylus contortus*) infesting sheep.

wir'ing, wair'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of WIRE, *v.*

—**wir'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* **1.** A machine or device used by tinmen for bending the edges of tin pans, etc., over a wire, as for forming a brim. **2.** An apparatus assisting in the operation of wiring a bottle; a cork-wiring machine. **3.** A tool for fixing staples in the slats of a Venetian blind.—**w.-press,** *n.* A machine for wiring pieced tinware.

wi'ri-wa, wi'ri-wo, *n.* [Afr.] A West-African mouse-bird (*Colius senegalensis*).

wir'ry†, *vt.* To worry.

wir'y, wair'i, *a.* **1.** Having great resisting power; thin, but tough and sinewy: said of persons.

A wild and *wiry* man was he, This tawny chief of Shoshonee.
JOAQUIN MILLER *The Ship in the Desert* pt. i, st. 5.

2. Like wire; stiff; as, *wiry* hair. **3.** Feeble and thin; thready: said of the pulse. **4.** Made of wire.

—**wir'i-ly,** *adv.* In a wiry manner; as if of wire.—**wir'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being wiry.

wis†, *adv.* Certainly; surely.

wis, wis, *vt.* [Archaic.] To suppose; think. See IWIS.

And he said with a smile, 'Our ship, I *wis*,
Shall be of another form than this!'
LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st. 3.

wis'ardt, *n.* Wizard.

wis'dom, wiz'dum, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wise. (1) The power of discerning what is true and right; the power of discerning what is conducive to the highest interests; discernment of the real characteristics and relations of conduct. (2) Conformity, so far as one's own conduct is concerned, to the course of action dictated by such discernment. (3) Such discernment combined with such conformity of conduct. (4) In a lower sense, good practical judgment; ordinary sagacity; common sense.

Wisdom is knowledge made our own and properly applied.
GOUGH *Sunlight and Shadow* ch. 15, p. 203. [A. D. W. '81.]

2. A high degree of knowledge, such as is gained by research or close study; erudition; learning.

The worst use we can make of our *wisdom* is to display it in disparagement of the elder ages who were also wise according to their own lights. D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* ch. 7, p. 120. [F. & W. '83.]

3. In Scripture: (1) Ready insight into the divine law, with obedience to such law: so used especially in Proverbs, where it is sometimes personified, and is by many thought to denote Christ. (2) Sometimes, in the Pauline epistles, worldly opinions, especially Greek speculation or rhetoric; as, the *wisdom* of this world: an opprobrious sense. (3) The Christian spirit or heavenly character; as, the *wisdom* that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, etc. (4) The higher Christian knowledge, or "strong meat," such as that set forth by the apostle Paul; as, howbeit we speak *wisdom* among them that are perfect. (5) [W-] The Book of Wisdom of Solomon. See below. **4.** A wise saying or maxim; also, a wise course of action.

If she had ever said anything about herself, which she never did,—one of her many *wisdoms*.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ramona* ch. 1, p. 2. [R. BROS. '85.]

5. A collection of wise sayings, or a recital of wise conduct. **6.** A wise person; the personification of that which is wise; as, if your *wisdom* consents. [< AS. *wisdōm*, < *wīs*, wise; and see -DOM.]

Synonyms: attainment, depth, discernment, discretion, enlightenment, erudition, foresight, information, insight, judgment, judiciousness, knowledge, learning, prescience, profundity, prudence, reason, reasonableness, sagacity, sense, skill, understanding. *Enlightenment*, *erudition*, *information*, *knowledge*, *learning*, and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight*, *judgment*, *profundity* or *depth*, *reason*, *sagacity*, *sense*, and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, though capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the border-line. *Wisdom* has been defined as "the right use of *knowledge*," or "the use of the most important means for attaining the best ends," *wisdom* thus presupposing *knowledge* for its very existence and exercise. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but in its full sense *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury; *wisdom* transcends *prudence*, so that while the part of *prudence* is ordinarily also that of *wisdom*, cases arise, as in the exigencies of business or of war, when the highest *wisdom* is in the disregard of the maxims of *prudence*. *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom;* to say of one that he displayed good *judgment* is much less than to say that he manifested *wisdom*. *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge*, power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill*, but no *wisdom*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; PRUDENCE; SAGACIOUS.—**Antonyms:** absurdity, error, fatuity, folly, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation, misjudgment, nonsense, senselessness, shallowness, silliness, stupidity. Compare synonyms for ABSURD; IDIOCY.

—**Book of Wisdom of Jesus,** same as ECCLESIASTICUS.—**Book of W. of Solomon,** a book of the Apocrypha, consisting of a hymn in praise of wisdom: ascribed by tradition to Solomon, but regarded, especially by Protestants, as dating from the first or second century B. C. Called also simply **Wisdom.**—**w. religion** (*Theosophy*), the one religion that is assumed to be the fountainhead of all now existing creeds: the basis of theosophy.—**wis'dom-tooth",** *n.* The last or third molar of the human jaw, which appears about the twentieth year. See illus. under DENTITION.—**Word of W.** (*Mormon Ch.*), a revelation given through Joseph Smith, instructing in the use of proper food, abstinence from stimulants and narcotics, and counseling in other hygienic practises.

wise, wais, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To incline; turn. **2.** To lead; send; direct. **weiset.**

wise, waiz, *a.* [WI'SER; WI'SEST.] **1.** Having a clear and correct discernment of what is conducive to the highest interests, and, in one's own conduct, conforming to the course of action prescribed by such discernment; choosing the best end and the best means for reaching such end; as, a *wise* father; a *wise* ruler; in a lower sense, sagacious; discreet; judicious; also, shrewd; crafty. **2.** Marked by wisdom; embodying wisdom; characterized by sagacity; prudent; sensible; as, *wise* counsel or conduct; a *wise* remark.

The nursery rhyme and the '*wise* saw' embody the serious belief of past times. EDWARD CLODD *Myths and Dreams* pt. ii, § 12, p. 232. [C. & W. '85.]

3. Possessed of great learning; erudite; learned.

A man whom science had made *wise*
Above the multitude around.
JONES VERY *The Man of Science* st. 1.

4. Suited to a man of wisdom; sage; grave. **5.** Having practical knowledge of the arts or sciences. **6.** Versed in mysterious things, especially in some occult science or art. **7.** [Scot.] Being in one's senses; sane. [< AS. *wīs*, wise, < root of *witan*, know.]

Synonyms: deep, discerning, enlightened, erudite, intellectual, intelligent, judicious, knowing, profound, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sage, sapient, sensible, solid, sound, thoughtful. See EXPEDIENT; POLITIC; PRUDENT.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for ABSURD; IGNORANT.

—**never the wiser,** without information or intelligence; still in utter ignorance.—**the wise men. 1.** The Magi who followed the star of Bethlehem and brought offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the infant Savior (*Matt.* ii, 1, 2). Called also *the three kings*, from the tradition that they were Oriental monarchs, and said to have been named Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. They are frequent subjects of art. See MAGI. **2.** The so-called seven wise men of Greece, who during the period 620–550 B. C. were distinguished for practical wisdom, namely, Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Cleobulus of Rhodes, Bias of Priene, Chilon of Sparta, and Solon of Athens.—**to make it w.†,** to make it a matter of deliberation.—**wise'-hand"ed,** *a.* Having or due to well-trained hands.—**w.-hearted,** *a.* [Archaic.] Having wisdom or skill.—**w.-lookin',** *a.* [Scot.] Respectable in dress or appearance; as, a *wise-lookin'* body.—**w. woman. 1.** A fortune-teller; witch. **2.** A midwife.

wise, *n.* Way of doing anything; manner; fashion: in phrases. [< AS. *wīse*, way, from root of *witan*, know.]

If grief came in such unimagined *wise*, How may joy dawn!
EMMA LAZARUS *Epochs* pt. xi, st. 2.

—**in any wise,** in any manner or way.—**in no w.,** by no means; not at all.—**on this w.** [Archaic], after this fashion; in this way.—**to make w.†,** to pretend; feign.

-wise, *suffix.* The substantive *wise* used as a termination, originally with or without a preposition preceding it; as, no*wise*, any*wise*, like*wise*, other*wise;* often confused with *-way*, *-ways*. See WISE; GUISE; -WAY; -WAYS.

wise'a"cre, waiz'ê'ker, *n.* **1.** One who affects great wisdom; hence, opprobriously, a simpleton; dunce.

Peter, thou art such a *wiseacre!* thou do'st not know the difference between a conjuror and a juggler.
ADDISON *The Drummer* act ii, sc. 2.

2†. A wise man; sage. [< G. *weissager*, < OHG. *wizago*, soothsayer, < *wizan*, see.]

—**wise'a"cre-dom,** *n.* Wiseacres collectively.

wise'-like", waiz'-laik', *a.* [Scot.] Resembling that which is wise; sensible.

wise'ling†, *n.* A pretender to wisdom; wiseacre.

wise'ly, waiz'li, *adv.* **1.** In a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; knowingly. **2.** [Archaic.] Craftily.

wise'moot†, *n.* Same as WITENAGEMOT.

wise'ness†, *n.* Wisdom.

wis'er-ite, wis'gr-ait, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish-white to gray, pearly, silky, fibrous, hydrous manganese carbonate. [< D. F. *Wiser*, Swiss mineralogist.]

wish, wish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a wish for; desire; crave; want: generally with an objective clause; as, to *wish* quiet; I *wish* that he would go; your father *wishes* to see you.

He lived as mothers *wish* their sons to live,
He died as fathers *wish* their sons to die.
HALLECK *Death of W. H. Allen* l. 11.

2. To frame or express a wish in favor of; invoke upon some one; bid: with an indirect object; as, he *wished* me good-night. **3†.** To commend to the care, kindness, or approval of another.

II. *i.* To have a wish; cherish a wish, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; feel a longing.

'Tis pity a man should be so weak and languishing, that he can't even *wish*. MONTAIGNE *Works* tr. by Hazlitt *Of Experience* in vol. iii, bk. iii, ch. 13, p. 429. [H. & H. '66.]

[< AS. *wȳscan*, < *wūsc*, wish.]

Synonyms: want. To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that can have no wish, as when we say the wall *wants* two feet of the required height. When *want* is used as the correlative of *wish*, there is always implied, in correct use, the sense of need as well as of desire; the epicure may *wish* for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food. See DESIRE.

—**to wish one further** [Slang], to wish one in another place, or out of the reach of something.—**wish'ing-cap",** *n.* A fabled cap which, while worn, confers on the wearer the power of having his wishes realized. **Wishing-ring** and **wishing-rod** are occasionally used with similar meaning.

—**wish'a-bl(e,** *a.* That may be wished for; desirable.—**wish'ed-ly†,** *adv.* According to one's desire or wish.—**wish'er,** *n.* One who wishes: often used in composition; as, *well*-wisher.

wish, *n.* **1.** A craving or desire, usually for some definite thing, and often approaching will as involving something of choice; sometimes, strong and persistent desire or longing.

And every *wish* for better things
An undreamed beauty nearer brings.
WHITTIER *The Seeking of the Waterfall* st. 26.

2. An expression of such a desire; petition; request; hence, an invocation of blessing or an imprecation. **3.** Something wished for; the accomplishment of a desire or a thing desired; as, to have one's *wish;* his safety is my dearest *wish*.

It is surely a happy thing for God's creatures that he does not grant every one of their *wishes*. MCCOSH *Realistic Philosophy* vol. i, pt. ii, div. iv, p. 236. [S. '90.]

[< AS. *wūsc*, wish.]

Synonyms: see DESIRE; WILL.

—**wish'-bone",** *n.* The forked bone formed by the united clavicles of a bird. When pulled apart by two persons the possession of the longer part is supposed to insure the fulfilment of a wish previously made. See illus. under STERNUM. **mer'ry-thought"‡; wish'ing-bone"‡.**—**w.-maiden,** *n.* See VALKYR.

wish'ful, wish'ful, *a.* **1.** Having a wish or desire; full of longing; desirous; eager: often followed by *of* or an infinitive; as, to be *wishful of* aid.

Men . . . are always *wishful* to pry into futurity.
JAY *Morning Exercises* Nov. 6.

2. Showing an eager longing; yearning; wistful; as, a *wishful* gaze. **3.** [Poet.] Exciting wishes; alluring.

—**wish'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**wish'ful-ness,** *n.*

wish'lyt, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly; wistly.

wish'nest, *n.* Sentimental sadness; melancholy yearning.

Wish-os'kan, wish-os'kon, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

wisht, *pp.* Wished. PHIL. SOC.

wish'ton-wish", wish'tun-wish', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** The prairie-dog. **2.** Incorrectly, the whippoorwill: so used by James Fenimore Cooper. **west'ton-wish"†.**

wish'y-wash", wish'y-wesh', *n.* [Colloq.] Any thin, weak, insipid drink; slops. [Reduplication of WASH.] **wish'y-wash"y‡.**

wish'y-wash"y, wish'i-wesh'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Thin, weak, pale, and diluted, as liquor; hence, lacking in solidity, consistence, or vigor; feeble; forceless; unsubstantial; as, a *wishy-washy* address; *wishy-washy* sentiment. [Reduplication of WASHY.]

Do not destroy all the fibre of your mind and lower your whole mental tone by reading *wishy-washy* stuff.
ANNA C. BRACKETT *Technique of Rest* ch. 3, p. 110. [H. '92.]

wis'ket, wis'ket, *n.* [Prov.] A basket. **whis'ket‡.**

wis'lyt, *adv.* Certainly; surely.

wis'omest, *n. pl.* Tops of carrots, turnips, etc.

wisp, wisp, *vt.* **1.** To dress, brush, or groom with a wisp or whisk. **2.** To fold and lightly twist into a wisp or wisp-like form; rumple; crumple.

wisp, *n.* **1.** A small bunch, as of hay, straw, or twigs, used for rubbing or wiping something; mere handful; also, an irregular bit; a scrap.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callet know herself.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VI.* act ii, sc. 2.

2. A small broom; whisk. **3.** The will-o'-the-wisp.

Light as an elf, Or *wisp* that flits o'er a morass.
BYRON *Vision of Judgment* st. 105.

4. A disease of cattle affecting the feet. **5.** *Hunting.* A flock or flight of snipe.

I have occasionally seen Snipe travelling high in the air, in small *whisps*, in the day time. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Autumn Cock-Shooting* in vol. i, p. 215. [S. & T. '49.]

[ME. *wisp* for *wips*, akin to WIPE‡; cp. LG. *wiep*, wisp, Sw. dial. *vipp*, little sheaf.] **whisp‡.**

wisp'ent, *a.* Made of wisps.

wisp'y, wisp'i, *a.* Resembling a wisp; small and thin.

wisset, *vt.* To direct; show; teach.

Wis'non"day†, *n.* Whitsunday: a corruption.

wist, wist, *imp.* of WIT, *v.*: sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense.

wist, *n.* [Rare.] Wish; desire.

He blessed thy flowers with honey: every bell
Looks earthward, sunward, with a yearning *wist*.
J. B. O'REILLY *Western Australia* st. 6.

Wis-ta'ri-a, wis-tē'ri-ɑ *or* -tg'ri-ɑ, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of tall climbing shrubs of the bean family, having odd-pinnate leaves and large drooping clusters of handsome purplish flowers produced in great profusion: much cultivated to cover verandas and walls. **2.** [w-] A plant of this genus: improperly **wisteria.** [< Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.]

The Common Wistaria (*Wistaria Chinensis*).
a, young leaves; *b*, flowers; *c*, a pod.

wist'ful, wist'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of earnest desire of possession; wishful; longing; sometimes, showing unsatisfied longings; yearning after the unattainable. **2.** Marked by earnest thought; absorbed in contemplation; musing; pensive.

Lady Heriot sat holding Olivia's hand, and looking at her with kindly *wistful* eyes, as if trying to read her future.
H. S. Cunningham *The Heriots* ch. 12, p. 79. (Macm. '90.)

[For **wishful**, influenced in form by **wistly**, for **wisly**, < Ice. *vissr*, certain, + -ly².]

— **wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness**, *n.*

wis'ti-ti, *n.* Same as **ouistiti.** **wis'tit**.

wist'less, wist'les, *a.* [Rare.] Ignorant; unwitting: with *of.*

wis'ly†, *adv.* Attentively; silently.

wis'ton-wish, *n.* Same as **wishtonwish.**

wit¹, wit, *rt. & ri.* [wist, *imp.*] [Archaic.] To be or become aware; learn; know.

For *wete* you well what say your foes and mine.
Owen Meredith *Parting of Launcelot and Guenevere* st. 5.

[< AS. *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.] **wete**;. — **to wit**, that is to say; namely: used, especially in legal documents, to introduce a detailed statement or an explanation.

wit²†, *vi.* To act the part of a wit; joke.

wit, *n.* **1.** The ready perception and happy expression of unexpected or amusing analogies or other relations between ideas apparently incongruous or unrelated; sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing delight and surprise. Compare **humor.**

Humor draws its materials from situations and characteristics, *Wit* seizes on unexpected and complex relations. Humor is chiefly representative and descriptive. . . . *Wit* is brief and sudden, and sharply defined as a crystal, it does not make pictures, it is not fantastic. George Eliot *Essays, German Wit* p. 100. (*F. & W.* '83.)

2. Hence, one who has the faculty of writing or saying witty things. **3.** The power of knowing or comprehending; wisdom; intelligence; judgment; also, the power of invention; ingenuity.

I know of no more striking proof of the *wit* of man than the gradual unravelling of the strange hieroglyphic signs in which the learning of the ancient Egyptians was enshrined.
J. N. Lockyer in *Nineteenth Century* July, '92, p. 29.

4. The reasoning power or faculty; intellect; sense; in the plural, all the mental faculties; as, his *wits* are wandering. **5.** [Archaic.] A man of genius or of great learning. **6**†. A thought; scheme. **7**†. Information; knowledge. [< AS. *wit*, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

Synonyms: banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, raillery, waggery, waggishness, witticism. *Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprise and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprise. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial; *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious. — **Antonyms:** dullness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.

Phrases, etc.: — **kind wit**†, native wit; common sense. — **the five wits**, the five senses; also, the mental faculties. — **to be at one's wit's end**, see end. — **to have one's wits in a creel** or **to be in a creel** [Scot.], to labor under a temporary confusion of mind. — **to live by one's wits**, to have no settled means of subsistence; pick up a living. — **wit'cracker**, *n.* One who makes jests; a joker. — **wit-tooth**, *n.* A wisdom-tooth. — **wit-worm**†, *n.* One who feeds on wit.

wit'an, wit'an, *n. pl.* *Eng. Hist.* The members of a witenagemot. [< AS. *witan*, pl. of *wita*, wise man, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

witch, wich, *vt.* **1.** To overcome or enchant by witchcraft; bewitch. **2.** To affect in some specified way as by witchery or magic. [< AS. *wiccian*, < *wicca*, sorcerer; see **witch**¹, *n.*]

witch¹, *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to have influence or dealings with evil spirits or the devil in order to work a spell upon human beings or their belongings; a conjurer; one who practises the black art: formerly applied to both men and women, but now generally restricted to women, as opposed to *wizard*. Witches are often described in folk-lore as riding through the air on broomsticks or as congregating in assemblies called **witches' Sabbaths.** See Sabbath; witchcraft.

The popular theory divides *witches* into three classes; of which the first, powerful to hurt but not to help, is appropriately called Black; the second, of directly opposite quality, helpful but not hurtful, is called White; and the third, potent as well to help as to hurt, is styled Grey. John Brand *Pop. Antiq., Sorcery or Witchcraft* p. 388. (*B. & W.* '77.)

2. An ugly, malignant old woman; a hag.

Three classes into which all the women past seventy that ever I knew were to be divided — 1. That dear old soul; 2. That old woman. 3. That old *witch*. Coleridge *Table Talk* July 7, '31.

3. A bewitching or fascinating woman or girl; also, a mischievous or roguish little girl. **4.** *Textile.* The shedding-motion of a harness-loom. **dob'by**‡. **5.** The storm-petrel. **6.** [Rare.] A spell or charm. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A paper cone filled with lard and used as a candle. [< AS. *wicca*, *wicce*, < *witiga*, wizard, < *witan*, see.]

— **witch'al"der, wich'al"der,** *n.* A shrub (*Fothergilla Gardeni* or *alnifolia*) of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidæ*), 2 to 4 feet high, resembling the witch-hazel in its fruit and the alder in its leaves. Its white flowers appear before the leaves in a dense terminal spike. It is found along shady swamps from Virginia to Florida. — **w.-ball,** *n.* A ball-like mass of interwoven stems of herbaceous plants, driven by the wind on the steppes of Tatary. — **w.-broom,** *n.* *Bot.* A compact broom-like growth of portions of various trees and shrubs: caused by shortening of internodes and excessive multiplication of branches, and due in some cases to the presence of parasitic fungi. See crow's-nest. **witch'es'-be"som**‡; **witch'es'-broom"**‡. — **w.-chick,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swallow: from various superstitions that these birds have power to be witch. — **w.-doctor,** *n.* One who professes to heal the sick by sorcery; a medicine-man. — **witch'ew'-but"ter,** *n.* A dark-brown or black jelly-like fungus (*Exidia glandulosa*) studded over with small glandular points. — **witch'es'-thim"ble,** *n.* The sea-campion. — **w.-finder,** *n.* One who was employed to detect witches, and to testify against them when they were prosecuted. — **w.-grass,** *n.* An annual panic-grass (*Panicum capillare*), common in sandy soils and cultivated fields, with a very loose pyramidal compound hairy panicle; also, the couch-grass. — **w.-hag,** *n.* Same as witch-chick. — **w.-hammer,** *n.* The medieval papal code regarding witches: composed by the inquisitor Sprenger. — **w.-hazel,** *n.* Same as witch-hazel. — **w.-knot,** *n.* *Folk-lore.* A tangle in the hair of persons or animals, supposed to have been made by witches; anything greatly tangled. — **w.-loom,** *n.* A loom containing a witch or dobby for its shedding-motion. **dob'by-loom"**‡. — **w.-meal,** *n.* The powdery pollen of the common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). — **w. of Agnesi,** same as versiera. — **w.-ridden,** *a.* Harassed by witches or by nightmare. — **w.-seeker,** *n.* Same as witch-finder. — **w.-stitch,** *n.* Herring-bone embroidery-stitch. — **w.-tree,** *n.* The European mountain-ash. — **w.-wife,** *n.* A female witch. — **w.-wolf**†, *n.* Same as werwolf.

witch², *n.* The wych-elm. [< AS. *wice*, prob. < *wican*, bend.] — **witch'elm",** *n.* Same as wych-elm.

witch'craft", wich'crgft', *n.* **1.** The occult practises or powers of witches or wizards, especially when regarded as due to dealings with the devil or spirits; sorcery.

Witchcraft was formerly considered to be a crime, and thousands of supposed witches were condemned and executed, the last execution in Great Britain occurring in Scotland in 1722. About 1692 a number of executions for witchcraft took place in and near Salem, Mass., and there was great popular excitement on the subject.

2. Figuratively, extraordinary influence or fascination; witchery; as, the *witchcraft* of a glance or a smile. [< AS. *wiccecræft*, < *wicca*, witch: and see **craft.**]

witch'ent, *n.* The European mountain-ash.

witch'er-y, wich'gr-i, *n.* [-ies, *pl.*] **1.** The practises or powers of witches; witchcraft.

Great Comus, Deep skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*.
Milton *Comus* l. 523.

2. Power to charm; fascination.

Wild is the *witchery* of water, and the spell enchanted, which its ceaseless flowing weaves.
G. W. Curtis *Lotus-Eating* ch. 4, p. 69. (H. '52.)

witch'et, wich'gt, *n.* A rounding-plane. See **plane.**

witch'ing, wich'ing, *a.* Having power to enchant; weird; fascinating. — **witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

witch'uck, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as **witch-chick.**

wit'craft†, *n.* **1.** The art of reasoning; logic. **2.** Skill or art of the mind; contrivance; wit.

wite†, *rt.* To blame; reproach; censure. **wyte**†.

wite†, *n.* **1.** A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct; specifically, in old English law, a fine imposed as punishment for a crime. **2.** Reproach; blame. **wight**†; **wyte**†.

wite'lesse†, *a.* Blameless.

wit'en†, *3d per. pl. pres. ind. act.* of **wit**, *v.*

wit'en-a-ge-mot", wit'en-ɑ-gg-mōt' (xiii), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* The Anglo-Saxon general assembly or parliament, composed of the witan, or wise men, the king, bishops, ealdormen, and king's thegns.

The powers of the ancient *Witenagemôt* surpassed beyond all measure the powers which our written Law vests in a modern Parliament. . . . The Witan chose the King and the Witan could depose him.
Freeman *Norman Conquest* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 71. (Cl. P. '73.)

[< AS. *witena gemôt*; *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita* (see **wit-an**); *gemôt*, meeting.] **wit'ten-a-ge-mote"**‡.

wit'fish", *n.* Same as **whitefish.**

wit'ful†, *a.* Full of wit; sensible; wise.

with, *n.* Same as **withe.**

with, with, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition: with various motions of combined or mutual activity. Specifically: (1) In the company or companionship of: denoting joint activity, cooperation, mutuality, or association; as, to work, eat, read, or visit *with* another.

Whoever thinks *with* God Doth grasp fate's mighty rod.
W. R. Alger *Poetry of the East, True or False Faith* l. 13.

(2) In the care or under the direction of: denoting guardianship or service; as, she left the child *with* a nurse; he is *with* a banking-house. (3) In the class of; in the category of: expressing likeness of nature or qualities; as, he was numbered *with* the transgressors; the whale is sometimes mistakenly included *with* the fishes. (4) In the group of; in addition to: denoting simultaneous consideration or presence; as, your name was mentioned *with* others; North America, *with* South America, constitutes the western hemisphere; fire and smoke, *with* intense heat. (5) In the time of; in contemporaneous time with; as, I arose *with* the dawn. (6) As a guard or aid to: denoting alliance or attendance; as, God be *with* you; he sides *with* the oppressed. **2.** Expressing the relation of some accompanying condition, feeling, act, or the like, to an activity; accompanied by; under the influence of: often substituted for a modal determination and used to express a simple adverb; as, *with* a ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide; he gazed upon the scene *with* deep dejection. **3.** Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause; in this sense often approaching *by*; in extensive use in place of the old Anglo-Saxon *mid*. (1) By the use of, as the material; as, to load a ship *with* coal. (2) By the aid of, as a means; as, to chop wood *with* an ax; he entertained us *with* singing.

Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed *with* a kiss.
Henry in Wirt's *Patrick Henry. Speech in Convention of Va.* § 4, p. 139. (*D. I. & Co.* '36.)

(3) As a consequence of; because of; through; as, silent *with* shame; he clapped his hands *with* glee.

I am afraid he has got into very uncouth habits *with* living alone. Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* ch. 4, p. 27. (*S. E. & Co.* '83.)

4. Expressing the relation of an endowment, possession, content, adjunct, or the like. (1) Characterized or marked by: generally equivalent to the participle *having*; as, a man *with* good sense; a vase *with* handles; a boy *with* a bad temper. (2) In a manner characterized by; as, to work *with* earnestness.

5. Rarely, expressing the relation of separation as the result of an activity, as with the verbs *part*, *depart*, *dispense* (in this connection inseparable; see **dispense with**, under **dispense**); from; as, what did you say when you parted *with* him? upon leaving the town we dispensed *with* our servants. **6.** In opposition to, competition with, or hostility to; against; as, to struggle *with* temptation; to dispute *with* one. **7.** In the case of; in regard to; in respect of; concerning; as, deal not harshly *with* me. **8.** From the standpoint of; in the experience of; as, *with* his friends he is irreproachable; *with* you religion means gloom and sadness.

With us, the education of a gentleman . . . disciplines the impulses, and leaves the good manner to grow naturally out of habits of self-command.
Howells *Venetian Life* vol. ii, ch. 21, p. 219. (H. M. & Co. '92.)

9. In the same direction or sense as; to the same degree as: as used in mathematics noting a function that is not in exact proportion to its variable, as distinguished from *as*; as, his influence increases *with* his wealth; the length varies *with* but not *as* the temperature. [< AS. *with*, with.]

Synonyms: see **by.**

— **together with,** combined with; accompanied by. — **to go w. 1.** To be suited to or harmonize with; as, blue does not *go with* green. **2.** To accompany; hence, to frequent the society of; consort with; as, he *goes with* a fast set. **3.** To side with, as in a dispute. — **w. that,** thereupon.

with-, *prefix.* Against. [< AS. *with-*, < *with*, against.]

with-al', widh-ôl', *adv.* With the rest; at the same time; in addition; likewise; further.

Synonyms: see **also.**

with-al', *prep.* [Archaic.] With: intensive form at the end of a sentence after its object; as, a bow to shoot *withal*.

with'am-ite, with'am-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A red to yellow variety of epidote, having a small quantity of manganese. [< Dr. H. *Witham*, of Scotland, its discoverer.]

with-draw', widh-drē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or take away, as from possession or position; also, to draw apart or the contrary way; remove; as, to *withdraw* one's favor; to *withdraw* troops from a country.

Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms *withdrawn*.
Goldsmith *Deserted Village* l. 36.

2. To take back, as an assertion or a promise; recall; retract; as, he *withdraws* his charges; to *withdraw* a pledge. **3.** To keep or abstract from use; place or keep apart; as, land *withdrawn* from tillage by tides.

II. *i.* To draw back or away from a company or place; retire; as, the jury *withdrew*. [< with- + draw.]

Synonyms: abjure, bolt, decamp, depart, disavow, draw back, draw off, recall, recant, retire, retract, retreat, revoke, secede, take back. See **abandon**; **abstract**; **recede**; **separate.** — **Antonyms:** adhere to, avow, cling to, confirm, reiterate, repeat, stand by, stand to.

— **to withdraw a juror** (*law*), to withdraw or call out a juror from the box, leaving but eleven, thus terminating the pending trial: a fictitious procedure sometimes resorted to for the purpose of deferring the trial of a case to the next term, where it appears that to go on with the pending trial would work injustice.

— **with-draw'al,** *n.* The act or fact of withdrawing. **with-draught'**†; **with-draw'ment**‡. — **with-draw'er,** *n.* One who withdraws.

with-draw'ing, widh-drē'ing, *pa.* Stretching back or away; receding. — **with-draw'ing-room",** *n.* A room behind another room, for retirement; also, a drawing-room.

withe, with (xiii), *vt.* To bind with withes.

withe, *n.* **1.** A willow, osier, or supple twig. **2.** A band made of twisted or plaited flexible shoots of trees or shrubs, straw, or the like. **3.** An elastic handle for a tool, as a swage or creaser, to deaden the shock of blows to the holder's hand. **4.** A boom-iron. **5.** The wall separating chimney-flues. [< AS. *withthe*, < *withig*, willow.]

— **withe'-rod",** *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum cassinoides*) of the honeysuckle family, growing in swamps from Newfoundland to New Jersey and Minnesota.

with'er¹, widh'gr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down or deprived of moisture; as, the grass is *withered*. **2.** To cause to lose fulness or roundness of flesh and muscular power; waste; as, *withering* palsy; a *withered* hand. **3.** Figuratively, to affect with some debilitating or blighting influence; cause to decline or perish; also, to abash.

'Twas vice, Leontius,
That frose our veins, and *wither'd* all our pow'rs.
Johnson *Irene* act i, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To lose native freshness; fade; shrivel; decay: said of animals or vegetation, and used also figuratively; as, as man *withers*, the race is renewed.

Base Envy *withers* at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson *Seasons, Spring* l. 284.

[< AS. *wedrian*, air, < *weder*, weather.]

Synonyms: blast, blight, collapse, droop, dry up, shrink, shrivel. See **die**; **droop.** — **Antonyms:** bloom, develop, expand, flourish, freshen, grow, luxuriate, swell.

with'er²†, *vt. & ri.* To oppose; resist.

with'er, with'gr, *n.* A withe or binder.

with'er†, *adv.* Opposed to; against.

with'er-band", widh'gr-band", *n.* A piece of iron under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

with'ered, *pp.* Withered. Phil. Soc.

with'ered¹, widh'grd, *pa.* **1.** Faded; dried; shrunken, as vegetation. **2.** Blighted; wasted, as a person.

— **with'ered-ness,** *n.*

with'ered², *a.* Having withers: used in composition; as, high-*withered*.

with'er-ing, widh'gr-ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of **wither,** *v.*

— **withering cancer,** a scirrhous cancer that atrophies. — **with'er-ing-floor",** *n.* The drying-floor of a malt-house.

— **with'er-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a withering manner.

with'er-ite, widh'gr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, translucent barium carbonate ($BaCO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [After Dr. Wm. *Withering* (1741–1799), British scientist.]

with'er-ling¹†, *n.* A foe; adversary; opponent.

with'er-ling²‡, *n.* A person or thing that is withered.

with'er-nam†, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A writ commanding a sheriff to imprison a defendant without bail till

he produced a person who had been conveyed out of the county. **2.** A writ commanding a sheriff to take other goods of value equal in reprisal (in *withernam*) for goods previously distrained and wrongfully removed out of the county or concealed.

with'ers, widh'ėrz, *n. pl.* **1.** The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades; the similar part in some other animals, as the deer and ox.

Those [processes] of the third, fourth and fifth vertebræ, which are situated between the shoulder-blades, are the longest, and correspond externally to the '*withers*,' the highest point of a horse's back, across which the measuring-rod is placed when taking his height. W. H. Flower *The Horse* ch. 3, p. 1.38. [K. P. & CO. '91.]

2. [Eng.] The flukes or blades of a harpoon. [< WITHER, *adv.*, < AS. *wither*, against, akin to WITH, *prep.*]

with'er-shins, widh'ėr-shinz, *adv.* [Scot.] In the opposite direction; in a reversed or wrong way. **wid'der-shins‡; wid'er-shins‡.**

with'er-wrung", widh'ėr-rung", *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

with-go'†, *vt.* To do without; forego.

with-hault'†, *imp.* of WITHHOLD, *v.* Withheld.

with-hold', widh-hōld', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep from action; hold back; restrain; as, *withhold* your hand. **2.** To keep back; decline to grant; refrain.

When all around grew drear and dark,
And reason half *withheld* her ray.
BYRON *To* * * * st. 1.

3†. To retain; keep; maintain.

II. *i.* To keep oneself in restraint; refrain. [< WITH- + HOLD, *v.*]

Synonyms: see RETAIN; SUSPEND.

—**with-hold'en,** *a.* [Archaic.] Kept back; withheld.—**with-hold'er,** *n.* One who withholds.—**with-hold'ment,** *n.* The act or fact of withholding.

with-hold'n, *pp.* Withholden. PHIL. SOC.

with-in', widh-in', *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; internally; interiorly; hence, in the heart or mind; as, make me pure *within*. **2.** At home; indoors; in; as, the lady is not *within*. [< AS. *withinnan*, < *with*, with, + *innan*, in.]—**from within,** from the interior, as proceeding or regarded from the inside.

But *from within* proceeds a Nation's health.
WORDSWORTH *Sonnet, O'erweening Statesmen* l. 3.

with-in', *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside: opposed to *outside;* as, *within* the house.

Truth is *within* ourselves; it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may believe.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. i, l. 723.

2. In the limits, range, or compass of; not beyond or greater than. (1) Of time, space, or distance; as, *within* a month; *within* sight; *within* ten minutes' walk. (2) Of quantity as not exceeded; as, live *within* your means. **3.** In the reach or scope of; as, it is still *within* my power. **4.** Not being, done, or going beyond or outside of.

Not only is man *within* nature, but his acts and works are *within* nature, and thus human industry itself is *within* nature. JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 88. [T. & T. C. '78.]

5. [Archaic.] Among; as, let us settle this *within* ourselves. **6†.** Throughout; during. **7†.** Lacking; except. **8†.** Before; ahead of.

—**within compass,** within bounds; practicable.—**with-in'forth"†,** *adv.* Within.—**w. one's hand,** within one's power.—**with-in'side"†,** *adv.* On the inside.

with-out', widh-out', *adv.* **1.** In or on the outer part; externally; exteriorly; as, to turn the seamy side *without*. **2.** Out of doors; outside; as, he is waiting *without*. **3.** External to the person; as, the tempest *without* did not disturb him. [< AS. *withūtan*, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, out.]—**from without,** from the outside.

with-out', *prep.* **1.** Not having, as the result of loss, privation, negation, or the like; destitute of; lacking; as, *without* money; *without* home. In colloquial usage the word is also often used absolutely in such phrases as *to be without, to do without, to go without.*

But who is there that has ever been alive to its better influence, who can think of moral loveliness *without* a feeling of more than admiration!
BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* lect. iv, p. 19. [TEGG '58.]

2. On the outside of; external to; exterior to: opposed to *within;* as, *without* the gate; *without* the wall; *without* doors. **3.** Out of or beyond the limits of; exceeding the reach of; as, *without* the pale of civilization.

—**with-out's door",** *a.* Outdoor; external.—**w. dread†,** doubtless.—**w. forth†,** *adv.* Without.—**w. recourse** (*Com.*), a restricted or qualified endorsement of a promissory note or transfer thereof, which signifies that the endorser merely transfers the title to the instrument, but disclaims liability for non-payment.

with-out', *conj.* Unless; except: introducing a substantive clause, and conjunctive by ellipsis of *that;* in disuse by careful writers.

Though he [a poet] recount things not true, yet because he telleth them not for true, he lieth not; *without* we will say, that Nathan lied in his speech . . . to David.
SIDNEY *Miscell. Works, Defence of Poesy* p. 41. [D. A. T. '29.]

with-oute'†, -out'en†, *adv., prep., & conj.* Without.

with-out'side†, *adv.* Externally; outside.

with-safe'†, *vt. & vi.* To assure; vouchsafe.

with-say'†, *vt.* To contradict; refuse; deny. **with-sain'†.**

with-say'er†, *n.* One who contradicts; an opponent.

with-set'†, *vt.* To set against; oppose.

with-stand', widh-stand', *v.* **I.** *t.* To oppose, either with moral or physical force; resist: frequently with the implication of successful force; as, to *withstand* arguments; to *withstand* the troops.

II. *i.* To make resistance; endure. [< AS. *withstandan*, < *with*, against, + *standan*, stand.]

Synonyms: see OPPOSE.

—**with-stand'er,** *n.* One who withstands.

with'wind", with'waind", *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Any one of several bindweeds, as the lesser bindweed, the greater bindweed, or the black bindweed. **with'vine"†; with'y-wind"†.**

with'y, with'i, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *S.*[2] *W. Wr.* (wai'dhi, *C.*[2]; widh'i, *E.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Made of withes; slender, like a withe; flexible and tough.

She's but a *withy* lass.
JANE G. AUSTIN *Betty Alden* ch. 17, p. 174. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

with'y, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A rope made of withes. **2.** A withe, or osier-like shoot. **3.** Any species of willow. **4.** Same as TWIG[1], 3. [< AS. *withig*, willow.]

—**gray withy,** the goat-willow (*Salix Caprea*).—**with'y-pot"†,** *n.* A nest of twigs or osiers.

wit'ing†, *n.* Wit; knowledge.

wit'less, wit'les, *a.* Lacking in wit or understanding; wanting thought; hence, foolish, indiscreet, or silly.

His pretty pouting mouth, *witless* of speech,
Lay half-way open like a rose-lipp'd shell.
HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 81.

Synonyms: see IDIOTIC.

—**wit'less-ly,** *adv.*—**wit'less-ness,** *n.*

wit'ling, wit'ling, *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

wit'loof, wit'lōf, *n.* [D.] A variety of chicory with large roots; literally, white leaf. **large-rooted Brussels chicory‡.**

wit'mon"ger, wit'mun"gėr, *n.* A person who retails cheap or vulgar wit; witling.

wit'ness, wit'nes, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To see or know by personal experience; observe so as to authenticate; as, to *witness* a battle.

With pleasure, I shall *witness* the inauguration of my successor to the chair of government. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Mar. 2, 1797* in vol. xi, p. 190. [H. G. & CO. '36.]

2. To give testimony to; testify to or serve as evidence concerning; attest: sometimes used imperatively, and frequently inverted; as, Heaven *witness* it; *witness* the following narrative.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee. *Mark* xv, 4.

3. *Law.* To see the execution of (an instrument) and subscribe to it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* the signature of a will. **4.** To exhibit some sign or token of; show; betray; as, the ruin *witnessed* the force of the gale.

Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That *witness'd* huge affliction and dismay.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 57.

5†. To foretell; presage.

II. *i.* **1.** To bear witness; give evidence. **2†.** To take notice.—**witnessing clause,** same as TESTATUM.

—**wit'ness-er,** *n. Law.* Same as WITNESS, 3.—**wit'ness-ful-ly†,** *adv.* By witnesses; evidently.

wit'ness, *n.* **1.** A person who has seen or known something, and is therefore competent to give evidence concerning it; a beholder or spectator; as, he was a *witness* of the ceremony. **2.** One who or that which yields or furnishes evidence or proof; as, you are a *witness* to the truth of my words.

There is no such *witness* to the degradation of the savage as the brutal poverty of his language.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. i, p. 19. [K. P. & CO. '88.]

Specifically: *Law.* (1) One who gives evidence in a cause; one who gives testimony on oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding. (2) One who has knowledge of facts relating to a given cause and is subpœnaed to testify. (3) A person who has affixed his name to an instrument executed by another in order that he may testify to the genuineness of the maker's signature; as, an attesting *witness*.

3. An act of attestation to a fact or an event; testimony; evidence; as, to bear *witness* to the truth. **4†.** A sponsor. [< AS. *witnes*, < *witan*, see.]

Synonyms: see SPECTATOR.

—**auricular witness,** a witness who narrates what he has heard.—**competent w.,** one who is legally qualified to give testimony. At common law, an oath was essential to the admission of a witness to testify, and persons who, from defect in religious belief, were considered insensible to the obligations of an oath were not so admitted. But by statute in England and in most parts of the United States such defect no longer disqualifies, and generally an affirmation may be substituted for an oath.—**hostile w.,** one who manifests hostility toward, or testifies strongly against, the party calling him. **adverse w.‡.—prosecuting w.** **1.** A person in whose name a suit is brought as informer under a penal statute. **2.** One who institutes criminal proceedings against another by making a complaint.—**subscribing w.,** see WITNESS, 2 (3).—**willing w.,** a witness who, in giving his testimony, manifests a desire unduly to favor the cause of the party calling him. **zealous w.‡.—with a w.** [Archaic or Colloq.], with demonstrative force; with a vengeance.—**wit'ness-box",** *n.* The stand or enclosure from which a witness gives testimony. **w.-stand‡.—w.-tree,** *n.* A tree selected and blazed in a peculiar manner, to indicate that near it the government surveyors established a section-corner.

—**wit'ness-a-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being attested.

wit'-snap"per†, *n.* A witmonger.

wit'stand"†, *n.* The condition of being at one's wits' end.

wit'te-boom, wit'ė-bōm, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] The silver-tree of South Africa. See LEUCADENDRON.

wit'ted, wit'ėd, *a.* Having wit: used principally in compounds; as, quick-*witted;* half-*witted*.

Wit'ten-a-ge-mote", *n.* Same as WITENAGEMOT.

wit'ter-ly†, *adv.* Surely; truly.

wit'ters, *n. pl.* Same as WITHERS.

wit'ti-cas-ter, wit'i-cas-tėr, *C. E. I.* (wit'tic-as"tėr, *W.*), *n.* [Rare.] A wit of an inferior order. [< WITTY, in imitation of CRITICASTER.]

wit'ti-chen-ite, wit'i-ken-āit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray or tin-white copper sulfbismuthite (Cu_6BiS_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Wittichen*, Germany, where discovered.]

wit'ti-cism, wit'i-sizm, *n.* A witty, brilliant, or original saying or sentiment; a jocose or facetious remark; formerly, an affectedly witty sentence or phrase.

A *witticism*, and a sudden spring from your seat, lest we should see you smile at it.
LANDOR *Pericles and Aspasia* vol. ii, § 39, p. 33. [R. BROS. '71.]

Synonyms: see WIT.

wit'ti-cize, wit'i-sāiz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CI'ZING.] To indulge in witty speeches.

wit'ti-fied†, *a.* Clever; witty. [< WITTY + -FY.]

wit'ti-ly, wit'i-li, *adv.* **1.** In a witty manner.

Jean Paul has *wittily* said . . . that the land was assigned to the French, the Sea to the English, and the air to the Germans.
J. F. HURST *Rationalism* ch. 13, p. 311. [S. '65.]

2†. Wittingly; knowingly; artfully.

wit'ti-ness, wit'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The quality of being witty. **2†.** Something that displays wit or ingenuity.

wit'ting†, *n.* Knowledge. **weet'ing†; wet'ynge†.**

wit'ting-ly, wit'ing-li, *adv.* With knowledge and by design; knowingly and designedly: in legal usage, implying both knowledge and design in a demonstrative form, in something done, but not including matters that are the result of accident or forgetfulness.

I have not *wittingly* omitted or concealed any Difficulty that occurr'd to me. THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 8, p. 130. [R. 1759.]

wit'tol†, *vt.* To make a compliant cuckold of.

wit'tol, wit'ėl, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The wheatear or whitetail. **2†.** A contented cuckold.

wit'tol-ly†, *adv.* Like a wittol.

witts, wits, *n. pl.* See TIN-WITS. **wits‡.**

wit'ty, wit'i, *a.* [WIT'TI-ER; WIT'TI-EST.] **1.** Having the faculty of associating ideas in a striking and amusing manner; given to making original or clever speeches; quick at repartee; humorous; droll. **2.** Displaying or full of wit; as, a *witty* saying. **3.** [Archaic.] Sarcastic; taunting.

Any man may be *witty* in a biting way: and those that have the dullest brains have commonly the sharpest teeth to that purpose.
FULLER *Church Hist. Britain* vol. iii, bk. ix, § 7, p. 99. [T. T. '37.]

4†. Marked by ingenuity or skill. **5†.** Having wisdom; knowing; wise. [< AS. *witig*, < *wit;* see WIT, *n.*]

Synonyms: see HUMOROUS.

wit'wal[1], wit'wōl, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** The greater spotted woodpecker. **2.** The green woodpecker. **3.** The golden oriole. **whit'wall‡; wit'wall‡.**

wit'wal[2]†, *n.* Same as WITTOL, 2.

wit'wan"ton†, *vi.* To speculate idly or vaguely: with *it.*

wit'wan"ton†, *n.* One who indulges in foolish and idle whims and fancies.

wive, waiv, *v.* [WIVED; WI'VING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a wife; matc: used in the past participle.

The thoughts, *wived* with words above their own level.
LOWELL *Latest Literary Essays, Gray* p. 2. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

2. [Rare.] To take for a wife; marry.

II. *i.* To marry a woman. [< AS. *wīfian*, < *wīf*, wife.]

wive'hood†, -less†, -ly†. Same as WIFEHOOD, etc.

wi'vern, } wai'vėrn, *n. Her.* A winged dragon, with
wy'vern, } wings addorsed and barbed tail, the latter nowed.

A Wivern on a Cap of Maintenance.

After he had received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, he assumed the heraldic device of three *wiverns*.
AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng., Elizabeth* in vol. iii, ch. 8, p. 328. [BELL '80.]

[< OF. *wivre*, < L. *vipera;* see VIPER.]

wi'ver†.

wives, waivz, *n.* Plural of WIFE.

wiz'ard, wiz'ėrd, *a.* **1.** Having power to charm; magic; as, a *wizard* spell. **2.** Frequented by wizards.

Nor yet where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.
MILTON *Lycidas* l. 55.

wiz'ard, *n.* **1.** One supposed to be in league with the devil; a male witch; sorcerer.

The common people call him a *wizard*, a white-witch, a conjuror, a cunning-man, a necromancer.
ADDISON *The Drummer* act ii, sc. 2.

2. One who practises jugglery; a wonder-worker. **3†.** A wise man; seer. [ME. *wisard*, < OF. **wischard, guischard*, cunning, < Ice. *vizhr*, < *vita*, know.]

—**wiz'ard-ize,** *vi.* To play the wizard.—**wiz'ard-ly,** *adv.*—**wiz'ard-ry,** *n.* The practise or methods of a wizard; witchcraft.

wiz'en, wiz'n, *vt. & vi.* To become or cause to become withered or dry; shrivel. [< AS. *wisnian*, wither.]

wea'zen‡; wiz'zen†.

wiz'en, *a.* Shrunken and withered; shriveled; as, a *wizened* man. **wea'zen‡; wiz'ened‡; wiz'zen†.**

—**wiz'en-faced",** *a.* Having a shriveled face; thin.

wiz'en, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The weasand. **wiz'zen‡.**

wi-zier', wi-zīr', *n.* A vizier.

wlate†, *vt. & vi.* To abominate; loathe.

wlat'some†, *a.* Detestable; loathsome.

wo, } wō, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow; dire misery; grief;
woe, } also, heavy affliction or calamity.

Wo is often used in pronouncing a curse proclaiming disaster, or invoking censure; also, interjectionally, as expressing bitter sorrow; as, *wo* to the drunkard! *Wo* is me! [< AS. *wā*, wo (interj.).]

Synonyms: see GRIEF; PAIN.

—**wo worth the day,** ill betide the day.—**wo'-worn",** *a.* Marked or wasted by wo.

woad, wōd, *n.* **1.** An Old World herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family, 2 to 4 feet high, with stalked oblong lower leaves, sessile, clasping, sagittate, lanceolate upper ones, all more or less glaucous, and yellow flowers in loose erect panicles. The ancient Britons used it for staining their bodies. **dy'er's-weed"‡; dy'er's-woad"‡.** **2.** The blue dye obtained from its leaves, which were ground into paste, fermented in heaps, and afterward made into bricks or balls for sale: superseded by the introduction of indigo, although still used by wool-dyers to some extent for mixing with indigo to promote fermentation. [< AS. *wād*, woad.]

The Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*). *a*, a radical leaf; *b*, a stem leaf; *c*, flowers; *d*, one of the fruits.

—**wild woad,** weld or dyer's-weed (*Reseda luteola*).—**woad'-mill",** *n.* A mill for crushing woad for a dye.—**woad'wax"en,** *n.* Same as DYER'S-BROOM.

woad'ed, wōd'ėd, *a.* Dyed or tattooed with woad; derived from or mingled with woad.

woald, wōld, *n.* Same as WELD[2].

wob, web, *n.* [Scot.] A roll or piece of woven goods; web.

Alack! Heavy *wobs* have taken all the grace from Janet's shoulders. J. M. BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ch. 4, p. 97. [H. & S. '91.]

wob'be-gong, web'ė-geng, *n.* [Austral.] A crossorhinoid shark (*Crossorhinus barbatus*). **wob'bi-gong‡.**

wob'ble, wob'bler, etc. Same as WABBLE, etc.

wo'be-gone", wō'bė-gōn", *a.* Overcome with wo or grief; bearing traces of deep sorrow or wretchedness; mournful; sorrowful. **woe'be-gone"‡.**

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL; SAD.

wod, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WOAD.

wode†, *vi.* To grow mad.

—**wode†,** *a.* Furious; mad.—**wode†,** *n.* Wood.—**wode'geld"†,** *n.* A payment for wood.

Wo'den, wō'den, *n.* Same as ODIN: Anglo-Saxon form. The name survives in *Wednesday.* [< AS. *Wōden*, the furious one, < root of *wōd*, mad.]

—**Wo'den-ism,** *n.* The worship of Woden.

woe, woe'ful, etc. Same as wo, etc.

woeh'ler-ite, wō[or vō']ler-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, yellow, transparent to subtranslucent complex silicate, $(Na_2,Ca,Fe,Mn)_{12}(Si,Zr)_{12}Cb_2O_{42}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Friedrich *Wöhler*, chemist, Göttingen.]

wo'ful, wō'ful, *a.* **1.** Accompanied by or causing calamity or distress; direful; calamitous; as, a *woful* day.

Forthwith this frame of mine was wrenched With a *woful* agony.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. vii, st. 15.

2. Expressive of wo or sorrow; doleful; dismal; as, a *woful* sound; what a *woful* look! **3.** Deserving condemnation; paltry; mean. **woe'ful‡; woe'some‡.**

Synonyms: see DOLEFUL; PITIFUL; SAD.

—**wo'ful-ly, woe'ful-ly,** *adv.* —**wo'ful-ness, woe'ful-ness,** *n.*

woi'wode, woj'wo-da, *n.* Same as WAYWODE.

Wo"-jen', wō"-jen', *n.* [Chin.] Vermin: an insulting epithet applied by the Chinese to the Japanese.

They are invariably called "*Wo-jen*"—a term which is commonly taken to mean "pigmies," but which, as now employed, may be more accurately rendered "vermin." It has long been the favorite epithet of the Chinese in speaking of their island neighbors. *New York Tribune* Sept. 17, '94, p. 7, col. 2.

woke, wōk, *imp.* & *pp.* of WAKE, *v.*

wo'kus, wō'kus, *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] A kind of meal made from pond-lily seeds.

wol'†, *vt.* To will.

wol-chon'sko-ite, wol-con'sko-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous, dull, bluish-green, fragile chromiferous clay. [< M. *Wolchonsky*, of Russia.]

wold[1], wōld, *n.* **1.** A tract of upland, undulating or gently sloping; a down. **2†.** A wood; forest. [< AS. *weald*, forest.]

—**wold valley,** a valley cutting through a wold.

wold[2], *n.* Same as WELD[2].

wold'e†, *imp.* of WILL, *v.* Would.

wolde'stow"†. Wouldest thou.

wolf, wulf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat as a wolf; destroy.

You will trust me to keep guard over these two kids while you are away? I will not *wolf* them. J. M. LUDLOW *Captain of the Janizaries* ch. 4, p. 31. [D. M. & CO. '85.]

2. [Slang.] To devour ravenously, as food.

II. *i.* To hunt for wolves.

—**wolf'ing,** *n.* Wolf-hunting.

wolf, *n.* [WOLVES, wulvz, *pl.*] **1.** One of various wild and savage dog-like mammals of the genus *Canis*, of the northern hemisphere. See illus. under COYOTE.

Canis lupus is the common gray wolf, of which the North-American timber-wolf (var. *occidentalis*), the Florida black wolf (var. *ater*), the Texas red wolf (var. *rufus*), and the dusky wolf (var. *nubilus*) of the plains of the western United States are generally regarded as varieties. Wolves hunt in packs, and attack large animals, and sometimes man.

2. A mammal like a wolf: as, the marsupial Tasmanian *wolf*. **3.** Any ravenous, cruel, or rapacious person or thing, as an enemy or robber, hunger, or want.

The wolves of England Must murder her one shepherd.
TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.

4. *Entom.* The destructive larva of various beetles and moths, as the bee-wolf or the caterpillar of the wolf-moth. **5.** *Pathol.* Same as LUPUS[1]. 2. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The harsh, discordant sound of certain chords on a keyed instrument, especially on an organ, when tuned by any form of unequal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT. (2) In bowed instruments, a sound similar to the above, due to defective vibration of one or more notes of the scale.

wolf'-note"‡. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A fence closing a ditch at the boundary of a field: intended to keep cattle from passing into an adjoining field. [< AS. *wulf*, wolf.]

Compounds, etc.: —**to cry wolf,** to give a false alarm in allusion to the boy in the fable who summoned the neighbors against wolves when there were none, and hence was not believed when the wolf really came. —**to have a w. by the ears,** to be in a difficult or desperate situation. —**to have a w. in the stomach,** to have a ravenous appetite. —**to keep the w. from the door,** to keep off poverty or want. —**to see a w.,** to lose one's voice or power of speech: in allusion to the ancient superstition that one who saw a wolf before the wolf saw him would become at least temporarily dumb. —**wolf's dog",** *n.* **1.** A large dog for hunting wolves. **2.** A hybrid between a wolf and a dog. **3.** A dog with wolfish traits. —**w.-eel,** *n.* A wolf-fish, especially the eel-like *Anarrhichthys ocellatus* of California. —**w.-fish,** *n.* A large voracious anarrhichadoid fish, having powerful teeth adapted for crushing shell-fish, especially *Anarrhichas lupus* of the coasts of Europe and North America; a sea-wolf; wolf-eel; sea-cat. —**wolf'hound,** *n.* The peovie. See plate of dogs, fig. 7. —**w.-moth,** *n.* A small whitish brown-spotted tineid moth (*Tinea granella*), whose caterpillar (called *wolf*) infests stored grain all over the world; corn-moth. —**w.-note,** *n.* Same as WOLF, 6. —**w.-robe,** *n.* A wolfskin robe, wrap, or rug. —**w.-scalp,** *n.* Local, U. S. The skin, whole or in part, of a wolf's head, required as proof from one who would claim the bounty for killing wolves. —**wolf's'-claw",** *n.* Common clubmoss (*Lycopodium clavatum*): so called from the claw-like ends of its trailing stem. **wolf'-schwei;—wolf's-fist,** *n.* A puff-ball. —**wolf's-foot,** *n.* Any clubmoss: a translation of the generic name *Lycopodium*. —**wolf's-head',** *n.* An outlaw. —**wolf'skin",** *n.* The skin of a wolf; also, a rug, carriage-robe, or the like made of the skins of wolves. —**wolf's-milk,** *n.* Any one of the spurges, especially the sun-spurge: so called probably from the acrid milky juice. —**wolf's-pench,** *n.* The tomato. —**w.-spider,** *n.* A large hairy lycosoid spider weaving no web and wandering in search of prey. —**w.-tooth,** *n.* A small additional premolar occasional in the horse, in front of the molars. —**w.-trap,** *n.* **1.** A trap for catching wolves. **2.** *Her.* A bearing showing a curved bar with a ring fastened to its center.

—**wolf'er,** *n.* A wolf-hunter; one who makes a business of killing wolves. —**wolf'ing,** *n.* The act or industry of hunting or killing wolves. —**wolf'kin,** *n.* A young or small wolf. **wolf'ling‡.**

wolf'ach-ite, wulf'ac-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic silver-white to tin-white nickel-sulf-stibio-arsenid (Ni (As, Sb)$_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Wolfach*, Baden, where found.]

wolf'ber"ry, wulf'ber'i, *n.* A shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) 2 to 4 feet high, closely allied to and resembling the common snowberry, but with its white berries in axillary as well as terminal spikes; found in woods from Illinois to Canada and the Rocky Mountains.

Wolf'en-büt"tel frag'ments. *Ch. Hist.* **1.** Fragments of a New Testament codex (5th or 6th century) recovered from a palimpsest in 1750 at Wolfenbüttel, Germany. **2.** A deistical work published (1773–'81) by Lessing, but written by Reimarus.

Wolff'i-a, wulf'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of aquatic plants of the duckweed family, consisting of round or oblong minute green grains floating on quiet water, usually in great numbers so as to form a green scum: the smallest and simplest of flowering plants, from $^1/_{60}$ to $^1/_{20}$ of an inch long. Two species are found in the United States. [< N. M. von *Wolff* (1724–'84), German physician.]

Wolff'i-an, wulf'i-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or named after the German anatomist Kaspar F. Wolff (1733–'94). **2.** Of or pertaining to Christian Wolff (1679–1754), or to his philosophical system. See WOLFFIANISM.

—**Wolffian body** (*Anat.*), the mesonephros or mid-kidney. —**W. duct** (*Anat.*), the duct into which the tubules of the Wolffian body open. In the adult female of higher animals it atrophies before birth. In the male it becomes the epididymis and vas deferens.

—**Wolff'i-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical system of Christian Wolff. Wolff appropriated the conceptions of Leibnitz and attempted to combine them with the prevalent Aristotelianism, holding fast to the optimism and determinism of Leibnitz, but denying the existence of monads that are not souls, accepting the doctrine of pre-established harmony only as a permissible hypothesis, refusing to exclude the possibility of the natural interaction of soul and body, and seeking to reduce the principle of sufficient reason to the principle of contradiction. **Leibnitzo-Wolffian system‡.**

Wolf'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the German philologist F. A. Wolf (1759–1824), or his theories or teachings.

—**Wolfian theory,** the theory of F. A. Wolf, who in 1795 published *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, maintaining that the so-called Homeric poems could not have been written by one man at the time of their supposed composition, on the alleged grounds that writing was then unknown, and that the Iliad and Odyssey were transmitted orally by the Rhapsodists, first committed to writing 500 years after their composition, and placed in their present order by Pisistratus (560–527 B. C.). Lachmann extended the theory in 1837–'41 by striving to show that the Iliad is composed of 16 independent lays, with enlargements and interpolations. Compare ACHILLEID.

wolf'ish, wulf'ish, *a.* **1.** Having the qualities or appearance of a wolf; rapacious; ravenous; cruel: as, a *wolfish* visage; a *wolfish* temper. **2.** [Colloq.] Having the appetite attributed to wolves; ravenously hungry.

—**wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.* —**wolf'ish-ness,** *n.*

wolf'ram, wulf'ram (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as WOLFRAMITE. **2.** *Chem.* Same as TUNGSTEN. [< G. *wolfram*, < *wolf*, wolf, + *ram*, cream.]

—**wolf'ram-ate,** *n.* Same as TUNGSTATE. —**wolf-ram'ic,** *a.* Same as TUNGSTIC. —**wolf'ram-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic black, brown, opaque iron-manganese tungstate, $(Fe,Mn)WO_4$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **wolf'ram-ine‡.** —**wolf-ra'mi-um,** *n.* Tungsten: the scientific name.

wolf's'-bane", wulfs'-bān", *n.* **1.** A species of aconite or monk's-hood (*Aconitum Lycoctonum*), common in the Alps of Switzerland and Styria, with large palmately 7-parted hairy yellowish-green leaves and yellowish-green flowers; also, by extension, any other monk's-hood. **2.** Mountain-tobacco. —**winter wolf's-bane,** a small hardy tuberous-rooted perennial crowfoot (*Eranthis hyemalis*) with divided leaves resembling those of the aconites and solitary sessile yellow flowers. It blooms early in spring, and is much used as a border-plant.

wolfs'berg-ite, wulfs'berg-āit, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Same as CHALCOSTIBITE. **2.** Same as JAMESONITE. [< *Wolfsberg*, in the Harz mountains.]

wolf't, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as WILL.

Wol'las-ton, wol'as-tun, *n.* William H. Wollaston (1766–1828), a British physicist.

—**Wollaston's doublet,** a combination of two plano-convex lenses for the microscope, notable as the first step in correcting spherical and chromatic aberration in this instrument: called by its inventor the **periscopic microscope.** —**Wollaston's prism,** a prism four-sided in cross-section, having a right, an obtuse, and two acute angles: used in the form of camera lucida invented by Wollaston.

wol'las-ton-ite, wol'as-tun-āit, *C. S. W.*[1] *Wr.* (wul'-, *E. W.*[2]), *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent calcium silicate ($CaSiO_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **tabular spar‡.**

wolle†, *n.* Wool. —**woll'en†,** *a.* & *n.* Woolen.

wol'lop, wol'lop-er, etc. Same as WALLOP, etc.

wolve'boon, wulv'bün, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A tree-like South-African shrub (*Hyænanche Capensis* or *Toxicodendron Capense*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), with smooth leathery whorled leaves and small monœcious flowers: so called by the Dutch from the use made of its powdered fruit on meat to destroy hyenas. Called **hyena-poison** by the English.

wol"ver-ene', wul'ver-ēn', *C. W. Wr.* (wul'ver-in, *E.*; -ēn, *I. S.*), *n.* **1.** A musteline carnivore (*Gulo luscus*) of northern forests, with stout body and limbs, subplantigrade feet, and stout bushy tail, and noted for its rapacity and cunning, often robbing of bait a series of traps; the glutton; skunk-bear; carcajou. **2.** [W-] [Colloq.] An inhabitant of the State of Michigan. [< WOLF.]

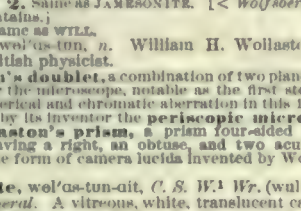

The Wolverene. 1/25

wol"ver-ine'‡.

wolves, wulvz, *n.* Plural of WOLF.

wolv'ish†, *a.* Wolfish.

wom'an†, *vt.* **1.** To play the part of a woman in or in reference to: often followed by the indefinite *it*; act womanishly in or about. **2.** To cause to act in an effeminate or womanish manner; effeminize. **3.** To apply the word *woman* to as a term of reproach. **4.** To attach, unite to, or accompany by a woman.

wom'an, wum'un, *n.* [WOM'EN, wim'gn, *pl.*] **1.** An adult human female; one of the female sex who has attained full growth, passed the age of puberty, come to years of discretion, or reached her legal majority; distinguished from *man*, *boy*, *child*, and often, but not always, from *girl*, and sometimes used adjectively; as, a *woman* competitor; a *woman* lawyer.

As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is *woman*,
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. x, st. 1.

2. The female part of the human race; women collectively; womankind. **3.** Womanly character or qualities taken together, as gentleness, tenderness, compassion, modesty, or the like; womanhood; womanliness; femininity: often personified to denote a being possessing such qualities.

Impart to her a portion of that strength
Which there is in thee — teach her to subdue
The *woman* in her nature.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act ii, sc. 3.

4. As applied to a man, one who is effeminate, timid, or emotionally weak; opprobriously, a weakling or coward. **5.** A female attendant or servant. **6.** [Eng.] The reverse side of some English coins. See TAIL. **7†.** A wife. [< AS. *wīfman*, < *wīf*, wife, + *man*, man.]

—**old woman's tooth,** a router or sash-plane. —**to make an honest w. of** [Colloq.], to marry, as a woman who has been unchaste before marriage. —**to play the w.,** to give way to emotion that is regarded as unmanly; weep. —**wom'an-bod"y,** *n.* [Scot.] A woman: used disparagingly. —**w.-born,** *a.* Born of a woman; human. —**w.-god,** *n.* A female god; a goddess. —**w.-grown,** *a.* Grown to womanhood. —**w.-hater,** *n.* One who has an aversion to women; a misogynist. —**wom'an-head†,** *n.* Womanhood. **wom'an-hed†; wom'an-hede†.** —**w.-killer,** *n.* Same as LADY-KILLER. —**w. of the town,** a prostitute. —**w. of the world,** a woman versed or engrossed in the customs and affairs of the world, especially of fashionable society; a society woman. —**w. post†,** a female mail-carrier or messenger. —**w.-quellert,** *n.* One who subdues or kills women. —**w.-suffrage,** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as FEMALE SUFFRAGE. See SUFFRAGE. —**w.-suffragist,** *n.* An advocate of woman-suffrage. —**w.-tired†,** *a.* Henpecked. —**w.-vested,** *a.* [Rare.] Dressed as a woman.

—**wom'an-ful-ly,** *adv.* In a manner worthy of a woman. —**wom'an-ize†,** *vt.* To make womanish; unman. —**wom'an-less,** *a.* Possessing no women. —**wom'an-ship†,** *n.* Womanhood: used sometimes humorously, like a title.

wom'an-hood, wum'un-hud, *n.* **1.** The state or collective qualities of a woman or of womankind.

The community at large gains by the softening and restraining influence which the reverence for *womanhood* diffuses.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 105, p. 595. [MACM. '89.]

2. Women collectively; womankind.

wom'an-ish, wum'un-ish, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a woman or women; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; effeminate: chiefly in a disparaging sense; as, a *womanish* sentimentalist; *womanish* tears.

Synonyms: see FEMALE.

—**wom'an-ish-ly,** *adv.* —**wom'an-ish-ness,** *n.*

wom'an-kind, wum'un-kaind, *n.* Women collectively; sometimes, humorously, any company of women; especially, the women of a certain household.

wom'an-ly, wum'un-li, *a.* Having the qualities natural, suited, or becoming to a woman; not masculine or childish; feminine. **wom'an-like‡.**

Synonyms: see FEMALE.

—**wom'an-li-ness,** *n.* Womanly nature or character. —**wom'an-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

womb†, *vt.* To breed in secret; contain; enclose.

womb, wūm, *n.* **1.** The organ in which young are developed; the uterus; hence, the place where anything is engendered, quickened, or brought into life.

There are many events in the *womb* of time, which will be delivered. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.

2. A cavity, especially a large or deep cavity viewed as enclosing something; a cavern; abyss; depth.

Swallow'd up and lost In the wide *womb* of uncreated night.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 150.

3†. The belly, stomach, or abdominal cavity. [< AS. *womb*, belly.]

—**falling of the womb,** displacement downward of the womb, due to relaxation of the supporting parts. —**prolapsus of the w.,** same as FALLING OF THE WOMB. —**womb'-broth"er†,** *n.* A uterine brother, born of the same mother with a different father. —**w.-grain,** *n.* Spurred rye; ergot. —**w.-passage,** *n.* The vagina. **w.-pipe‡.** —**w.-side†,** *n.* The front or protuberant side, as of an astrolabe. —**w.-stone,** *n.* **1.** A calcified uterine tumor. **2.** A concretion in the uterine cavity.

—**wombed,** *a.* Having a womb; hence, hollow; cavernous. —**womb'y†,** *a.* Capacious; hollow.

wom'bat, wom'bat (XIII), *n.* [Austral.] An Australian nocturnal phascolomyoid marsupial, somewhat resembling a small bear in appearance. *Phascolomys wombat* is the common wombat of Tasmania, *P. mitchelli* of southern Australia, and *P. latifrons* is the hairy-nosed wombat of southern Australia. See illus. under HUMEROUS.

wom'en, wim'gn, *n.* Plural of WOMAN.

—**wom'en-folk",** *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Womankind; especially, the women of a household.

won, wun, *imp.* & *pp.* of WIN, *v.*

won, *vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To abide; dwell; live.

There's auld Rob Morris that *wons* in yon glen.
BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* st. 1.

2. To be accustomed. [< AS. *wunian*, dwell.] **wonet.**

won†, *n.* Habitation; also, manner; custom.

wond†, *imp.* of WIND[1], *v.*

wonde†, *vi.* To desist through fear; refrain.

Time shall make it grow A work to *wonder* at.
POPE *Moral Essays* epistle iv, l. 70.

won'der, wun'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a feeling of doubt and strong curiosity in regard to: with a clause as object; as, I *wonder* why he came.

'Martin, I *wonder* who makes all the songs.' . . .
'Well, boy, I *wonder* what you'll *wonder* next!'
JEAN INGELOW *Songs on the Voices of Birds* intro., l. 1.

2. [Rare.] To affect with surprise or wonder.

II. *i.* To be affected or filled with wonder, as at something exhibiting great skill, power, or other remarkable quality; be astonished; marvel; also, to be lost in admiration; as, to *wonder* at the works of creation.

[< AS. *wundrian*, < *wundor*, wonder.]

Synonyms: see ADMIRE.

—**to be wondered†,** to be a cause for wonder.

—**won'dered†,** *pa.* Able to produce or having performed wonders. —**won'der-er,** *n.* —**won'der-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a wondering manner.

won'der, *n.* **1.** A feeling of mingled surprise and curiosity excited by something extraordinary: accom-

panied by admiration or aversion, according to the nature of the exciting cause; as, to feel *wonder* at the pyramids; our *wonder* at such extraordinary depravity.

In *wonder* all philosophy began; in *wonder* it ends; and admiration fills up the interspace. But the first *wonder* is the offspring of ignorance; the last is the parent of adoration.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 254. [H. '58.]

2. That which causes wonder or analogous feeling; an unaccountable thing; a prodigy; marvel; also, a miracle.

What *wonder*, then, a beast or subject slain
Were equal crimes in a despotic reign!
POPE *Windsor-Forest* l. 57.

3. [Local, U. S.] A kind of cake. [< AS. *wundor*, wonder.]

Synonyms: see AMAZEMENT; PRODIGY.

—bird of wonder, the phenix. See illus. under PHENIX.—**nine days' w.,** something that excites public wonder for a few days.—**won'der-land″,** *n.* A realm of fairy romance.—**won'der-maze″**†, *vt.* To strike with wonder; amaze.—**w.-net,** *n.* A rete mirabile; the Latin words rendered into English.—**w.-of-the-world,** *n.* The Manchurian ginseng: so called by the Chinese on account of its fabulous virtues.—**won'der-smith″,** *n.* [Rare.] A maker of wonders; a wonder-worker.—**w.-stone,** *n.* A variety of breccia consisting of yellow crystals of calcite disseminated through dark-red earthy dolomite.—**w.-stricken,** *a.* Suddenly smitten or overwhelmed with wonder.—**w.-struck‡; w.-wounded‡.—w.-work,** *n.* **1.** A work inspiring wonder; miracle. **2.** The art of working wonders; magic; thaumaturgy.—**w.-worker,** *n.* A thaumaturgist.—**w.-working,** *a.*

—won'der-ly†, *a.* Wonderful.—**won'der-ly**†, *adv.*—**won'der-ment,** *n.* **1.** The emotion of wonder. **2.** A wonderful thing.—**won'derst**, *adv.* Wonderfully. **won'ders-ly**†.

won'der-ful, wun'dẽr-ful, *a.* Having qualities or a nature to excite wonder or admiration; surprising; marvelous; strange. **won'der**†.

Synonyms: see EXTRAORDINARY.

—won'der-ful-ness, *n.*

won'der-ful-ly, wun'dẽr-ful-i, *adv.* **1.** In a wonderful manner: colloquially, in an unusual degree; well.

Two people may agree *wonderfully*, if they will but let a third think for them both.
CHARLES READE *Christie Johnstone* ch. 9, p. 120. [T. & F. '55.]

2. [Colloq.] To an extreme degree; extremely; very; as, he is *wonderfully* sarcastic. **won'der**†.

won'drous, wun'drus, *a.* Commanding wonder or admiration; wonderful: often adverbially. **won'der-ous**†. **— won'drous-ly,** *adv.* **— won'drous-ness,** *n.*

wone†, *v.* & *n.* Same as WON.

wong†, *n.* A grove; meadow; plain.

won'ga-won″ga, won'ga-won'ga, *n.* [N. S. Wales.] The large Australian white-faced pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*): a table delicacy.—**wonga-wonga vine,** a tall woody half-hardy Australian climber (*Tecoma australis*) with loose terminal panicles of yellowish-white flowers tinged inside with purple or red: often cultivated. See TECOMA.

wong'er†, *n.* Same as WANGER.

wong'shy, weng'shi, *n.* [Chin.] The pods of a species of *Gardenia* (*G. grandiflora*), yielding a large quantity of yellow dyestuff, which colors silk and wool without mordants.

wong'sky‡.

won'ing†, *n.* Habitation; abode. **won'ing-place″**†; **won'ing-stead″**†.

wonne†, *v.* & *n.* Won.

won'nen†, *imp.* of WIN, *v.* Won. **won'ne**†.

wont, wunt, *C. S. W. Wr.* (wōnt, *E.*) (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to become accustomed to; habituate: used reflexively.

Nothing *wonts* me to a new place more than the birds.
BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets, Bird Medley* p. 85. [H. & H. '77.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be accustomed or habituated; be used; as he was *wont* to be free and bold. **2.** To dwell.

won't, wōnt, *C.² W. Wr.*¹ (wunt, *C.¹ Wr.*²). [Colloq.] Will not: a contraction of *woll not*.

wont, wunt, *a.* Using or doing habitually; accustomed; used: used only in the predicate; as, deeds that bards are *wont* to celebrate. [ME. *wont, woned*, pp. of *wonen*, < AS. *wunian*, dwell.]

—wont'less, *a.* Unaccustomed; unwonted; unused.

wont, *n.* Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit; practise; custom; use; way.

About nine A. M., all was ready here; she softly regulating and forwarding, as her *wont* was.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Jane W. Carlyle* p. 501. [S. '81.]

Synonyms: see HABIT.

wont'ed, wunt'ẽd, *pa.* **1.** Commonly used or done; habitual; customary; usual.

E'en in our ashes live their *wonted* fires.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 23.

2. Made familiar, content, or attached by custom; accustomed; as, the fowls have become *wonted* to the place.

As I became *wonted* to his voice and his way, they lost all their momentary offense.
S. H. COX *Interviews, With Chalmers* p. 36. [H. '53.]

Synonyms: see HABITUAL.

—wont'ed-ness, *n.*

woo, wū, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To try to win the affections of; make love to; solicit in marriage; court.

Why does he not come himself, and take the trouble to *woo* me?
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* div. iii, st. 6.

2. [Archaic.] To seek to influence by importunity; invite; solicit; seek. **3**†. To seek to obtain.

II. *i.* **1.** To sue for one's heart; make love; court. **2.** To entreat earnestly; beg. [< AS. *wōgian*, < *wōh*, bent.]

Synonyms: address, affect, court, flatter, make love, pay addresses, seek, solicit.—**Antonyms:** avoid, eschew, fly, forsake, refuse, reject, repel, shun.

wool, *n.* [Scot.] Wool.

woo²†, *a.* & *n.* Wo.

wood¹, wud, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place a supply of wood upon; furnish with wood for fuel. **2.** To cover with or as with woods; convert into a forest.

II. *i.* To take in wood; supply wood: often with *up*.

I . . . saw the steamboats *wooding up*.
THOREAU *Excursions, Walking* p. 184. [T. & F. '64.]

—to wood up [Slang], to applaud, as by stamping the feet on a wooden floor.

wood²†, *vi.* To act like a maniac; grow mad; rave.

wood†, *a.* Furious; frantic; raging; insane; mad. **wode**†.

wood, *n.* **1.** A large and thick collection of trees; a forest; sometimes, a grove: often in the plural.

Enter this wild *wood* And view the haunts of Nature.
BRYANT *Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood* l. 5.

As if from the very heart of the most distant *woods*, there came now and then the mellow note of the cuckoo.
BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 32. [L. '82.]

2. *Bot.* The substance of which a tree or shrub is composed; in an exogenous stem, the hard, solid part between the pith and bark, made up of the xylem portions of the fibrovascular bundles. Compare ALBURNUM; DURAMEN; ENDOGEN; EXOGEN. **3.** The hard substance of a tree or shrub as cut for use, as for building, cabinet-work, manufacturing purposes, or fuel; timber; lumber; fire-wood; cord-wood. **4.** The cask, keg, or barrel as a receptacle for liquors, in distinction from the bottle; as, wine or beer from the *wood*. **5.** *Her.* A group of trees growing on a mount, usually vert. See illus. under HURST. **hurst**‡. **6.** Something made of wood, as a woodcut; specifically, in music, the wind-instruments of the class ordinarily made of wood, as flutes, flageolets, clarinets, etc., taken collectively. **7**†. (1) A collection; mass; crowd. (2) Hence, any miscellaneous collection, as of an author's works. [< AS. *wudu*, wood.]

Synonyms: chase, copse, forest, grove, thicket, timber.

Compounds, etc.:—a'gal-wood″, *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.—**aloes-w.,** *n.* See AGALLOCHUM and ALOES.—**Amboyna w.,** the beautifully mottled wood of a tree (*Pterospermum Indicum*) of the cola-nut family, of Amboyna and the East Indies. See also KYABOCA-WOOD.—**artificial w.,** a composition, as of sawdust, paper, glue, caoutchouc, etc., which may be molded into articles, and serves as a fair substitute for wood.—**brauna-w.,** *n.* See BRAUNA.—**Curana w.,** the fragrant wood of a large tree (*Icica altissima*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), growing in the forests of Guiana: used for inside casings of houses and for bookcases, the cedar-like odor preserving the books from insects. **ce'dar-wood″‡; Samaria wood‡.—fossil w.,** any wood found preserved underground; especially, silicified wood.—**incense-w.,** *n.* See INCENSE-TREE.—**karri w.,** the strong elastic and durable timber of a colossal tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) of southwestern Australia: valuable for planks and masts of ships and boats, for wheels, spokes, etc.—**lingoa-w.,** *n.* Same as AMBOYNA WOOD.—**myrtle-w.,** *n.* The wood of the Victorian and Tasmanian beech (*Fagus Cunninghami*): prized by carpenters.—**padouk-w.,** *n.* The Andaman redwood. See REDWOOD.—**petrified w.,** see FOSSIL WOOD.—**Samaria w.,** same as CURANA WOOD.—**soft w.,** any soft and easily worked wood, such as pine and hemlock, as opposed to hard wood. See HARD.—**wood'-ac″id,** *n.* Same as WOOD-VINEGAR.—**w.-agate,** *n.* An agate derived from wood by replacement of organic matter with silica.—**w.-alcohol,** *n.* Methyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.—**w.-anemone,** *n.* A little woodland plant (*Anemone nemorosa*) of both hemispheres, blooming in early spring. It has a simple stem with an involucre of 3 petioled trifoliolate leaves and at the top a single white flower purplish outside, and in sterile plants a solitary radical ternate leaf. See illus. under ANEMONE. **wind'flow″er‡.—w.-ant,** *n.* **1.** A forest-dwelling ant, as the large red ant (*Formica rufa*). **2.** A white ant that burrows into old timber.—**w.-apple,** *n.* Same as ELEPHANT-APPLE.—**w.-ashes,** *n.* Ashes obtained by burning wood or plants: the source of many potassium salts.—**w.-awl,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The green woodpecker or woodwale.—**w.-baboon,** *n.* The drill.—**w.-beetle,** *n.* An Old World tropical paussid beetle.—**w.-bending,** *n.* The act, process, or business of bending wood, by steaming and clamping, as in making plow-handles, fellies, etc.—**w.-betony,** *n.* The common lousewort of the United States. See illus. under LOUSEWORT. **head'-bet″on-y‡.—w.-block,** *n.* **1.** A block of wood prepared for engraving. **2.** Same as WOODCUT.—**w.-boiler,** *n.* A boiler in which wood is treated to render it softer for easy working.—**w.-borer,** *n.* One who or that which bores wood; especially, the larva of various cerambycid and buprestid weevils, beetles, clearwings, goat-moths, and horntails, a gribble, wood-shrimp, or shipworm.—**w.-born**†, *a.* Born in the woods.—**w.-bound,** *a.* [Eng.] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.—**w. brick,** a block of wood substituted for a brick, as in a brick wall, to serve as a hold for nailing laths, etc. Called also *wooden brick*.—**w.-broney**†, *n.* The common European ash.—**w.-broom,** *n.* A European plant, a species of genista (*G. sylvestris*).—**w.-bug,** *n.* A pentatomid bug frequenting woods or forests; forest-bug.—**w.-calamint,** *n.* An Old World calamint (*Calamintha sylvatica*).—**w. carpet,** a layer of coarse mosaic in wood for use as a floor-covering, commonly made of thin strips of different-colored oiled woods, glued to a web of cloth.—**w.-carver,** *n.* One who carves wood.—**w.-carving,** *n.* **1.** The art, method, or process of carving wood, especially for decoration. **2.** A carving in wood.—**w.-carving machine,** one of a variety of machines having cutters for automatically routing a pattern in a wooden surface: much used in the manufacture of furniture.—**w.-cell,** *n. Bot.* A cell entering into the composition of wood; an elongated usually sharp-pointed cell with very thick walls and narrow cavity. **w.-fiber‡.—w.-charcoal,** *n.* See CHARCOAL.—**w.-chopper,** *n.* One whose business is the felling of trees; also, one who chops wood for fuel, etc.; a wood-cutter.—**w.-coal,** *n.* Charcoal from wood. Same as CHARCOAL.—**w.-corn,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Corn or grain paid as tribute to a lord of the manor for the privilege of gathering dead wood on his land.—**w.-crash,** *n.* A mechanism used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.—**w.-cricket,** *n.* A cricket that dwells in the woods; especially, the European *Nemobius sylvestris*.—**w.-culver,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ring-dove.—**w.-dove,** *n.* **1.** The stock-dove. **2.** The wood-pigeon.—**w.-drill,** *n. Mining.* An auger with a central screw-point, which draws the cutting-bit into the wood.—**w.-duck,** *n.* **1.** A North-American duck (*Aix sponsa*) that nests in trees. The male has the crest large, and is mostly velvety-black above varied with bronze, purple, blue, and green, with the head metallic green and purple with white stripes and a white throat-patch, the chest chestnut spotted with white, and the belly white. **2.** [Western U. S.] The hooded merganser. **3.** [N. S. Wales.] The Australian maned goose (*Bernicla jubata*).—**w.-eater,** *n.* A wood-boring crustacean, the gribble.—**w.-embossing,** *n.* The embossing of a design on wood, in imitation of wood-carving: done by subjecting to heat and pressure, or by burning with a mold.—**w.-end,** *n. Ship-building.* Same as HOOD-END.—**w.-evil,** *n.* Hematuria.—**w.-feller,** *n.* One who fells trees; a wood-chopper; wood-cutter.—**w.-fern,** *n.* **1.** The common polypody. **2.** Any one of various shield-ferns, as the marsh-fern.—**w.-fiber,** *n.* See WOOD-CELL.—**w.-fire,** *n.* A fire made by burning wood, especially an open fire of wood, as on a hearth.—**w.-flour,** *n.* Fine sawdust, usually of pine, for use in dressing wounds, etc.—**w.-fretter,** *n.* An insect, especially a larval beetle, that abrades wood by boring or eating it.—**w.-frog,** *n.* A small yellowish North-American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) common in damp woods, reddish-brown with a broad black mark on each side of the head.—**w.-gas,** *n.* Illuminating-gas obtained from the destructive distillation of wood.—**w.-geld**†, *n.* Money paid for the right of felling timber in a forest.—**w.-germander,** *n.* An extremely bitter Old World germander with the smell and taste of hops; wood-sage.—**w.-girt,** *a.* Surrounded by woods or trees.—**w.-gnat,** *n.* A British gnat (*Culex nemorosus*).—**w.-god,** *n.* A deity of the woods.—**w.-grass,** *n.* **1.** Same as INDIAN GRASS. See GRASS. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A species of wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*).—**w.-grinder,** *n.* A machine for grinding wood to be made into pulp for use in paper-making.—**w.-grouse,** *n.* **1.** The capercailzie. **2.** A grouse of the genus *Dendragapus*, as the spruce-partridge.—**w.-hacker,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woodman.—**w.-haggert,** *n.* A wood-cutter.—**w.-hawk,** *n.* An African hawk (genus *Dryotriorchius*).—**w.-hen,** *n.* An Australian oedromine bird, as the weka.—**w.-hewer,** *n.* **1.** One who hews wood; a wood-chopper. **2.** A dendrocolaptine tree-creeper.—**w.-hole,** *n.* A place where wood is stored.—**w.-honey,** *n.* [Archaic.] Wild honey.—**w.-hoopoe,** *n.* An African irrisoroid bird having a long curved bill and long graduated tail.—**w.-horse,** *n.* **1.** A sawbuck or sawhorse. **2.** A walking-stick insect.—**w.-house,** *n.* A house or shed for storing away fire-wood. **w.-shed‡.—w.-ibis,** *n.* A tantaline stork, having the bill decurved toward the end and blunt, and toes long, as *Tantalus loculator* of the southern United States, white, with a bald bluish head and black wings and tail.—**w.-kingfisher,** *n.* A dacelonine kingfisher; kinghunter.—**w.-knife**†, *n.* A short sword; dagger.—**w.-lark,** *n.* A European lark (*Alauda arborea*) resembling the skylark but smaller, with a more spotted breast, and usually found near trees.—**w.-laurel,** *n.* Spurge-laurel. See SPURGE.—**w.-layer,** *n.* A young oak or other timber-tree laid down among hawthorns or other smaller trees to make hedges.—**w.-leopard,** *n.* The leopard-moth, whose caterpillar lives in the wood of fruit-trees.—**w.-lily,** *n.* **1.** The lily-of-the-valley. **2.** The common English wintergreen (*Pyrola minor*). **3.** Any one of various species of *Trillium*.—**w.-lock,** *n. Naut.* A small piece of hard coppered wood fitted against the upper pintle of a rudder to prevent its unshipping.—**w.-lot,** *n.* A lot of land devoted to the growing and cutting of wood or timber.—**w.-louse,** *n.* **1.** An air-breathing onisciod or related isopod, commonly found under old logs. **2.** A psocid insect found in the woodwork of houses. **3.** A white ant. **4.** A wood-louse milliped.—**w.-louse milliped,** a pill-worm or glomerid milliped.—**w.-march,** *n.* The wood-sanicle: an old name.—**w.-meal,** *n.* Same as WOOD-FLOUR.—**w.-measurer,** *n.* [Scot.] A dealer in timber.—**w.-meeting,** *n.* A meeting in the woods, as a camp-meeting.—**w.-mill,** *n.* A wooden polishing-wheel, usually for finishing.—**w.-mite,** *n.* An oribatid or beetle-mite, found mostly in wood.—**w.-mongert,** *n.* A lumber-merchant.—**w.-mouse,** *n.* **1.** The European long-tailed mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*), which nests and stores food in hollows of trees. **2.** A white-footed mouse.—**w.-nettle,** *n.* A perennial nettlewort (*Laportea Canadensis*) of damp woods in the United States and Canada, with a stem mostly simple, 2 to 4 feet high, with large, alternate, ovate, strongly feather-veined, long-petioled leaves, minute sterile and fertile flowers in axillary clusters, and stinging-hairs.—**w.-nightshade,** *n.* The woody nightshade. See BITTERSWEET.—**w.-note,** *n.* A simple, artless song, as of a wild bird.—**w.-nut,** *n.* The filbert.—**w.-nymph,** *n.* **1.** A goddess of the forest; dryad. **2.** A brilliantly colored zygænid moth (genus *Eudryas*), as *E. grata* and *E. unio*, whose larvæ bore into American grape-vines. **3.** A South-American hummer-bird (genus *Thaluranina* as *T. glaucopis*.—**w.-offering**†, *n.* Wood burned on the altar.—**w.-of-the-Holy-Cross**†, *n.* The mistletoe.—**w.-oil,** *n.* See OIL.—**w.-opal,** *n.* A variety of opal consisting of wood in which the organic matter has been replaced by silica; silicified wood. **xyl-o'pal‡.—w.-owl,** *n.* An owl of the genus *Syrnium*, as the European tawny owl (*S. aluco*) or the American barred owl (*S. nebulosum*).—**w.-parenchyma,** *n. Bot.* A three-celled fiber in which one cell has square ends and the others, attached on either end of it, have pointed extremities: regarded as intermediate between parenchyma and prosenchyma.—**w.-partridge,** *n.* The spruce-partridge or Canada grouse.—**w.-pea,** *n.* The heath-pea. See HEATH.—**w.-peat,** *n.* Peat formed from decayed wood, leaves, etc., in forests. **for'est-peat″‡.—w.-pewee,** *n.* A small olive-green North-American tyrant-flycatcher (genus *Contopus*), especially *C. virens*, common in woodland of the eastern United States and noted for its plaintive call.

I have given the name *wood Pewee* to this species, to discriminate it from the preceding [the phœbe-bird], which it resembles so much in form and plumage. WILSON in Wilson and Bonaparte's *Am. Ornithology* vol. i, p. 231. [BOU. '77.]

—w.-pie, *n.* A woodpecker, especially the greater or the lesser spotted woodpecker.—**w.-pigeon,** *n.* **1.** The ring-dove. **w.-culver‡; w.-dove‡; w.-quest‡. 2.** The stock-dove. **3.** [U. S.] The band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of the southwestern United States.—**w.-pile,** *n.* A pile of wood, especially of fire-wood.—**w.-pimpernel,** *n.* The yellow pimpernel.—**w.-puceront,** *n.* An aphid.—**w.-pulp,** *n.* Pulped wood for use in making paper: usually ground to powder and digested with chemicals. See PULP-DIGESTER.—**w.-quail,** *n.* An East-Indian rolliuline bird, having a quail-like form and hind claws rudimentary; as, the red-crested *wood-quail* (*Rollulus roulroul*), green with a crest of red feathers.—**w.-quest,** *n.* **1.** A pigeon, the ring-dove. **2.** A treroniold pigeon (*Hemiphaga spadicea*) of Norfolk Island. **w.-queest‡.—w.-rabbit,** *n.* The cottontail; wood-hare.—**w.-rat,** *n.* A large North-American sigmodont rat-like rodent (genus *Neotoma*), as *N. floridana*, found mostly in woods in the southern United States.—**w.-reed,** *n.* A tall Old World grass (*Calamagrostis Epigeios*).—**w. reed-grass,** a tall perennial somewhat sweet-scented grass (*Cinna arundinacea*), of moist woods and shaded swamps in the northern United States and Canada and northern Europe. It has a smooth reed-like culm 2 to 7 feet high, linear-lanceolate flat leaves, and a compound terminal panicle of purplish-green flowers.—**w.-robin,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The wood-thrush. **2.** [Austral.] A warbler of the genus *Erythrodryas*, especially *E. rosea*.—**w.-rock,** *n.* A variety of asbestos resembling wood.—**w.-rush,** *n.* Any rush of the genus *Luzula*, of the rush family: usually growing in woods and other dry places, whence the name. They have jointed leafy stems with grass-like usually hairy leaves, and green or brownish flowers in terminal umbels or globular spikes.—**w.-sage,** *n.* **1.** The wood-germander. **2.** The American germander.—**w.-sandpiper,** *n.* A sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*) of the eastern hemisphere.—**w.-sanicle,** *n.* The European sanicle, common in woods and thickets.—**w.-saret**†, *n.* A froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.—**w.-saw,** *n.* A buck-saw. See illus. under SAW-

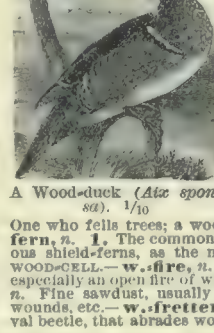

A Wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*). 1/10

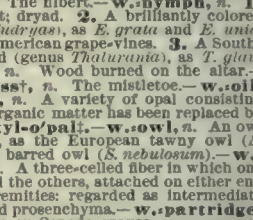

The Florida Wood-rat (*Neotoma floridana*) 1/8

BUCK.— **w.-sawyer,** *n.* One who saws wood, especially fire-wood, as with a bucksaw.— **w.-screw,** *n.* See SCREW. — **w.-sere†,** **I.** *a.* Barren; dry. **II.** *n.* The season of winter.— **w.-shed,** *n.* A shed for the storage of fire-wood; wood-house.— **w.-sheldrake,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser; wood-duck.— **w.-shrike,** *n.* **1.** An Old World prionopoid bird of *Prionops* or a related genus. **2.** A woodchat.— **w.-shrimp,** *n.* A cheluroid amphipod that bores into submerged timbers, as the European *Chelura terebrans*.— **w.-skin,** *n.* A large canoe of the Indians of Guiana, made of a single piece of tree-bark shaped into a serviceable boat.— **w.-slave,** *n.* [Jamaica.] A small scincoid lizard, *Mabuya agilis* of Jamaica.— **w.-snail,** *n.* A common European snail (*Helix nemoralis*).— **w.-snake,** *n.* An arboreal whip-snake.— **w.-snipe,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng. & U. S.] A woodcock. **2.** [Bermudas.] The Hudsonian curlew.— **w.-soot,** *n.* Soot obtained from wood.— **w.-sour,** *n.* The common wood-sorrel: an old name. **w.-sore†**; **w.-sower†.**— **w.-spack,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WOOD-SPITE.— **w.-spirit,** *n.* Methyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.— **w.-spite,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker or yaffle.— **w.-spurge,** *n.* An Old World spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*); so called because found in English woods.— **w. stamp,** a stamp made of wood, as for stamping fabrics in colors.— **w. star,** *n.* One of several humming-birds. Especially: (1) The Bahama sheartail (*Doricha eliciae*). (2) A member of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C. calliope*.— **w.-stone,** *n.* Petrified wood, as wood-opal.— **w.-stork,** *n.* A tantaline stork; wood-ibis.— **w.-strawberry,** *n.* [Eng.] A strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) distinguished from the common strawberry by having the achenes superficial or not sunk in pits.— **w.-swallow,** *n.* A swallow-shrike.— **w.-swift,** *n.* A British ghost-moth (*Epialus sylvinus*).— **w.-tar,** *n.* Tar obtained from the dry distillation of wood: the source of acetone, toluene, xylene, etc.— **w.-thrush,** *n.* A thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) found in woodland in the eastern United States, cinnamon-brown above, brightest on the head, and shading into olive on the rump, and white spotted with black on the breast and sides.— **w.-tick,** *n.* **1.** An ixodid. **2.** An insect, as a deathwatch, that makes a ticking noise in the woodwork of a house. — **w.-tin,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CASSITERITE.— **w.-titmouse,** *n.* The golden-crested kinglet.— **w.-tortoise,** *n.* A tortoise of the genus *Clemmys*, of the eastern United States, especially the sculptured turtle (*C. insculpta*).— **w.-turner,** *n.* One who shapes wood in a lathe.— **w.-turning,** *n.*— **w.-vetch,** *n.* **1.** A British woodland vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*). **2.** The wood-pea or heath-pea.— **w.-vine,** *n.* The common or red-berried bryony.— **w.-vinegar,** *n.* Impure acetic acid from the distillation of wood.— **w.-violet,** *n.* A violet (*Viola sylvatica*) of British and European woods, with bluish-purple or lilac flowers, and broadly ovate-cordate leaves; hedge-violet.— **w.-wagtail,** *n.* The gray wagtail.— **w.-walker,** *n.* A gibbon.— **w.-warbler,** *n.* **1.** An American warbler, especially of the genus *Dendroica*. See illus. under SUMMER WARBLER. **2.** The wood-wren.— **w.-wasp,** *n.* **1.** A crabronid digger-wasp that makes its cells in wood. **2.** A social wasp that attaches its nest to branches of trees, as *Vespa sylvestris*. **3.** A horntail.— **w.-widgeon,** *n.* The wood-duck.— **w.-wind,** *n.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a wooden wind-instrument.— **w.-wool,** *n.* Fine shavings, usually of pine, for use in dressing wounds, etc. Compare WOOD-FLOUE.— **w.-worm,** *n.* A worm or larva dwelling in wood.— **w.-wren,** *n.* **1.** An Old World warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix* common in woodland districts of England. **2.** The willow-wren.— **w.-yard,** *n.* A space for piling and sawing cord-wood.

A South-American Wood-skin.

The Wood-thrush. 1/6

wood′bine″, wud′bin′. *n.* **1.** The common British and European honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), extensively cultivated and nearly naturalized in the United States. It is a woody climber with deciduous ovate or elliptical short-petioled leaves, and fragrant yellow and red ringent flowers in dense terminal imbricate heads, succeeded by red berries. **2.** Any one of several other honeysuckles, especially the evergreen honeysuckle (*Lonicera grata*), of damp woods in the United States, often cultivated; sometimes called **American w.** Its flowers are ringent, like those of the common woodbine, but in axillary as well as terminal whorls, and its upper pairs of leaves are connate-perfoliate.

The European Woodbine (*Lonicera Periclymenum*). *a*, the fruit.

The *woodbine's* scarlet banners
Flaunt from their towers of stones.
MARY CLEMMER AMES *Nantasket* st. 5.

3. The Virginia creeper. See VIRGINIA CREEPER, under VIRGINIA, and illus. under AMPELOPSIS. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The black bindweed. [< AS. *wudubind*, < *wudu*, tree, + *bindan*, bind.] **wood′-bind″†.**

—**Spanish woodbine,** same as ARBOR-VINE.— **to go where the w. twineth** (Slang, U. S.), to go into retirement or obscurity; usually in the past tense.

Wood′bur-y-type″, wud′bur-i-tīp′, *n.* A print or plate produced by a photomechanical process of engraving specifically called the **Woodbury** or **Woodburytype process**, in which a thick film of bichromated gelatin is exposed under a negative, washed, soaked in alum, and dried. This gelatin print may then be transferred in reverse to metal by pressure, and the metal plate be printed from after the manner of a copperplate. [< Sir Walter *Woodbury*, the inventor.]

wood′chat″, wud′chat′, *n.* **1.** A European shrike (*Lanius rufus*) with a bright-bay head and nape and the rest of the plumage black varied with white and gray. **2.** An Asiatic turdoid bird of either of the genera *Janthia* and *Larvivora*, bright-blue above and rufous below.

wood′chuck″[1], wud′chuk′, *n.* A sciuroid rodent, a marmot (*Arctomys monax*), of eastern North America; usually grizzly-gray. It burrows extensively, and is destructive to crops. [Cor. of WEJACK.] **ground′-hog″†.**

The Woodchuck. 1/14

wood′chuck″[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker.

wood′-chuck″[3], *n.* *Mach.* A chuck for use in a wood-turning lathe.

wood′cock″, wud′cok′, *n.* **1.** A scolopacine bird of either of the genera *Scolopax* and *Philohela*, having the thighs entirely feathered. *S. rusticola* is the **European w.**; *P. minor* is the **American w.**, a similar but smaller species with the 3 outer primaries attenuate. Both are very highly esteemed as game-birds.

The American Woodcock. 1/8

The *woodcock* haunts the lonely dells.
BURNS *Now Westlin' Winds* st. 2.

2. [Local, U. S.] The logcock, or pileated woodpecker. **3.** A woodcock-shell. **4.** A simpleton: from the readiness with which the European woodcock allows itself to be ensnared. [< AS. *wuducoc*, < *wudu*, wood, + *coc*, cock.]

—**springes to catch woodcocks†,** snares for simpletons.— **woodcock-eye″,** *n.* [Eng.] A snap-hook.— **w.-fish,** *n.* The snipefish; sea-woodcock.— **w.-owl,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The short-eared owl (*Asio brachyotus*).— **w.-pilot,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The golden-crested kinglet. — **woodcock's cross†,** penitence for folly.— **woodcock's head.** **1.** A tobacco-pipe. **2.** A woodcock-shell. — **w.-shell,** *n.* A muricoid shell with a prolonged spout, as *Murex tribulus*.— **w.-snipe,** *n.* The double snipe.

wood′crack″er, wud′crak′ėr, *n.* A bird, the European nuteracker.

wood′craft″, wud′ergft′, *n.* **1.** Knowledge and skill in such things as belong to woodland life and occupations; the faculty of finding one's way and living comfortably in the wilderness; as, Boone was a master of *woodcraft*. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The business of lumbering.

wood′cut″, wud′cut′, *n.* A type-high block of finely grained wood, as box, engraved with a picture, design, etc.; also, a print from such a block; a wood-engraving.

The first English book with *woodcuts* was Caxton's 'Game and Playe of the Chesse,' published about 1476.
G. E. WOODBERRY *Hist. Wood-Engraving* ch. 3, p. 63. [H. '83.]

wood′-cut″ter, wud′-cut′ėr, *n.* **1.** One who cuts or chops wood, especially as an occupation. **2.** One who makes woodcuts; a wood-engraver.

—**wood′-cut″ting,** *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of one who cuts wood. **2.** The work of wood-engraving.

wood′-drill″, **w.-duck,** etc. See WOOD.

wood′ed, wud′ed, *a.* **1.** Having a supply of wood; abounding with trees. **2†.** Thickly covered; crowded.

wood′en, wud′n, *a.* **1.** Made of wood; as, *wooden* tools. **2.** Having the expressionless immobility or the stiff awkwardness of motion characteristic of a wooden image or mechanism as contrasted with a living being; spiritless; dead; clumsy; awkward; as, a *wooden* countenance; a *wooden* stare; a *wooden* gait.

The *wooden* features of Bunting relaxed into a sort of grin.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 26. [L. '84.]

3. Insensible, like a block of wood; dull; stupid; stolid; slow; mechanical, as writings, speeches, etc.

No known Head was so *wooden*, but there might be other heads to which it were a genius.
CARLYLE *Essays, Biography* in vol. iii, p. 56. [H. M. & CO.]

4†. Sylvan.

—**wooden brick,** same as WOOD BRICK.— **wood′en-head″,** *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. — **w.-headed,** *a.*— **w.-headedness,** *n.*— **w. horse†,** a ship.— **w. leg,** an artificial leg.— **w. mill,** a gem-cutters' wooden wheel.— **w. pavement,** a pavement of blocks of wood, as a Nicolson pavement. See PAVEMENT.— **w. shoe,** a sabot.

—**wood′en-ly,** *adv.* In a wooden manner. (1) Awkwardly; stiffly. (2) Stupidly.— **wood′en-ness,** *n.*

wood′-en-gra″ver, wud′-en-grā′vėr, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is wood-engraving; a maker of woodcuts. **2.** A scolytid beetle of *Xyleborus* or a related genus, that bores beneath the bark of trees, leaving furrows that suggest engraving. *Xyleborus xylographus*, destructive to the white and yellow pine in the United States, is an example.

wood′-en-gra″ving, wud′-en-grā′ving, *n.* **1.** The art or process of cutting designs drawn or photographed on wood, from which a cast is usually made for printing; the making of woodcuts. **2.** A block thus engraved or a print therefrom. The earliest known wood-engraving dates from 1418.

Dürer was the first to discover the full capacities of *wood-engraving* as a mode of artistic expression. G. E. WOODBERRY *Hist. Wood-Engraving* ch. 3, p. 90. [H. '83.]

wood′en-ware″, wud′n-wār′, *n.* Dishes, vessels, etc., made of wood: said especially of household utensils made each in a solid piece.

wood′fall†, *n.* A cutting of wood.

wood′-grass″, **w.-grouse,** etc. See WOOD.

wood′hack″, *n.* [Eng.] A woodpecker. **wood′hack″er†.**

wood′house″†, *n.* A woodwose.

wood′ie, wud′i, *n.* [Scot.] The gallows: used humorously.

wood′i-ness, wud′i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being woody.

wood′ish†, *a.* Sylvan.

wood′ite, wud′it, *n.* A packing- or lining-material consisting in large part of india-rubber: for automatically closing shot-holes in war-vessels to prevent leakage.

Our war vessels will have belts of *woodite* several feet thick.
New-York Times Nov. 28, '90, p. 4, col. 4.

wood′job″ber, wud′job′ėr, *n.* A woodpecker.

wood′kern†, *n.* A robber who lurks in the woods; bandit.

wood′knack″er, wud′nak′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker or yaffle. **wood′nack″er‡.**

wood′land, wud′land, *a.* Belonging to or dwelling in the woods; as, *woodland* birds.

The play ["As You Like It"] is instinct with *woodland* associations; the spirit of the place is upon its inhabitants. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. vii, p. 278. [B. & SCR. '48.]

wood′land, *n.* Land occupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods or forests: often in the plural.

The villages peeped out amid the *woodlands*, the church bells were sounding pleasantly across the meadows.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM *The Heriots* ch. 34, p. 227. [MACM. '90.]

—**wood′land-er,** *n.* One who dwells in the woods or woodlands.

wood′less, wud′les, *a.* Destitute of wood or timber. — **wood′less-ness,** *n.*

wood′-lil″y, **w.-louse,** etc. See WOOD.

wood′ly, wud′li, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] With vehemence; wildly; furiously; madly.

wood′man, wud′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A wood-chopper or wood-cutter; lumberman.

The *Woodman's* heart is in his work, His axe is sharp and good.
HOOD *The Elm Tree* pt. ii, st. 5.

2. Same as FORESTER, 1. **3.** A dweller in forests.

A rough, raw *woodman*, of this rugged clime;
Illiterate in the arts of polish'd life.
AARON HILL *Alzira* act iv, sc. 1.

4. *Her.* A savage or wild man. **5.** A thorn-bird. **6†.** A hunter; woodsman.

wood′meil, wud′mēl, *W.* (-mail, *I.*), *n.* Same as WADMOL.

wood′-mite″, **w.-nettle,** etc. See WOOD.

wood′ness†, *n.* Insanity; madness; rage.

wood′peck″er, wud′pek′ėr, *n.* A picoid bird, having the bill hard and pointed and adapted as a chisel for pecking trees, usually in search of insects. The typical woodpeckers or piciues have the tail-feathers stiffened and pointed to aid in climbing trees. The tongue is long, protrusile, and tipped with horny barbed filaments. The **green w.** or yaffle (*Gecinus viridis*), the **great spotted w.** (*Dendrocopus major*), and the **lesser spotted w.** (*D. minor*) are Old World species found in Britain. The **red-bellied w.** (*Melanerpes carolinus*), the **red-headed w.** (*M. erythrocephalus*), the **superciliary w.** (*M. superciliaris*), the **downy w.** (*Dryobates pubescens*), the **hairy w.** (*D. villosus*), the **pileated w.**, the flicker or **golden-winged w.**, the sapsucker or the **yellow-bellied w.**, and the **ivory-billed w.** (*Campephilus principalis*) are among the best-known North-American species. **wood′-peck″-.**— **wood′peck″er-horn″bill,** *n.* A black-and-white Asiatic hornbill (*Buceros pica*).

wood′reeve, wud′riv, *n.* [Eng.] The overseer of a forest.

wood′ruff″, wud′ruf′, *n.* A common British woodland herb (*Asperula odorata*) of the madder family, 6 to 12 inches high, with terminal corymbe of snowy-white flowers, and bright-green lanceolate leaves, arranged in whorls of eight around the stem, and suggesting the rowel of a spur.

The fresh leaves are scentless, but when dried diffuse an odor like that of newly mown hay, lasting for years. The leaves are kept among clothes to repel insects. It is also called **sweet w.**, to distinguish it from other species of *Asperula*, to which the name is sometimes extended.

We detected the sweet-scented *woodroof* of the flower-plot and parterre, with its pretty . . . leaves, that become the more odoriferous the more they are crushed, and its white delicate flowers.
HUGH MILLER *My Schools* ch. 4, p. 78. [W. P. N. '72.]

[< AS. *wuduroſe*, < *wudu*, wood, + * *roſe*; cp. RUFF[1], *n.*]

wood′roof″‡; wood′row″‡; wood′row″el‡.

—**dyers' woodruff,** a European trailing species of woodruff (*Asperula tinctoria*) with linear leaves six, four, and two in a whorl. Its roots are a substitute for madder.— **quinsy-wood″ruff,** *n.* Same as QUINSYWORT.

wood′rush″, **w.-sandpiper,** etc. See WOOD.

wood′shock, wud′shec, *n.* The pekan, or its fur.

The Pekan, or Fisher. . . . Its skins are called '*woodshacks*' at the Hudson's Bay Company's sales. JOHN RICHARDSON in George Back's *Arctic Land Expedition* app., p. 364. [C. & HT. '36.]

[Cor. of WEJACK.] **wood′shack‡.**

woods′man, wudz′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who lives or works in the woods; especially, a skilled lumberman; also, a hunter or trapper; a woodman.

wood′sor″rel, wud′sor′el, *n.* Any species of *Oxalis* (see OXALIS); so called from the acid watery juice and the usual habitat of some of the species. The **common w.** (*O. Acetosella*) of the United States, Canada, and the British Islands has a creeping scaly rootstock, and white flowers veined with pink or purple solitary on scapes. The **violet w.** (*O. violacea*) has a scaly bulb and scapes bearing umbels of several violet flowers. The **yellow w.** (*O. corniculata* or *stricta*), the most common of these three in the United States, has branching leafy stems and yellow flowers on axillary peduncles.

wood′suck″er, wud′suk′ėr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The green woodpecker or yaffle.

woods′y, wudz′i, *a.* Of or pertaining to the woods; suggesting the woods; as, a *woodsy* fragrance.

wood′tap″per, wud′tap′ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker. **wood′top″per†.**

wood′wale″, wud′wāl′, *n.* A woodpecker, especially the green woodpecker. **wood′wall†**; **wood′wele″†.**

wood′ward″, wud′wōrd′, *n.* Same as FORESTER, 1.

—**wood′ward″ship,** *n.*

Wood-war′di-a, wud-wōr′di-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns—the chain ferns—so called from the chain-like arrangement of the fruit-dots. [< T. J. *Woodward*, British botanist.]

wood′ward-ite, wud′ward-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A turquoise- to greenish-blue hydrous copper-aluminum sulfate ($H_{48}Cu_{11}Al_6S_8O_{52}$), found in minute botryoidal concretions. [< Dr. S. P. *Woodward* (1821–'65).]

wood′wax″, **wood′wax″en,** *n.* Same as WOADWAXEN.

wood′wash″‡.

wood′wele″, **wood′wele″†,** *n.* Same as WOODWALE.

wood′work″, wud′wūrk′, *n.* The wooden part or parts of any structure: generally said of the interior wooden finishing of a building.

wood′-work″er, wud′-wūrk′ėr, *n.* One who or that which works in wood. (1) A carpenter or wood-turner. (2) A wood-working machine; joiner.— **universal w.-worker,** same as GENERAL JOINER. See JOINER.

wood′woset, *n.* A satyr; faun. **wood′wyse†.**

Wood′-wroth″, wud′-rōth′, *a.* [Scot.] Angry to the verge of madness.

wood′y, wud′i, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; as, a *woody* stem. **2.** Of or pertaining distinctively to wood; resembling or suggesting wood; as, this water has a *woody* taste. **3.** Covered with wood or timber; wooded; as, a *woody* tract. **4.** Woodsy; sylvan.

—**woody fiber,** vegetable tissue consisting mainly of wood-cells; woody tissue.—**w. layer,** same as ANNUAL RING. See RING.—**w. mullein**†, the Jerusalem sage.—**w. nightshade,** same as BITTERSWEET, 1.—**w. stem,** a stem with the hardness and texture of ordinary wood, and that lasts year after year in the living plant; the stem of a tree or shrub as distinguished from that of a herb.—**w. tissue,** tissue consisting of wood-cells; woody fiber. See FIBROVASCULAR TISSUE; VASCULAR BUNDLE.

woo'er, wū'ėr, *n.* One who woos; a lover.

woof, wūf, *n.* **1.** The cross-threads of a woven fabric, carried to and fro by the shuttle; filling; weft.

A woven fabric consists of yarns called the warp laid in one direction, and crossed by yarns laid transversely and known as the *woof*. KNIGHT *Am. Mech. Dict., Loom.*

2. The texture of a fabric; sometimes, the cloth itself.

At either hand stood open the tall doors,
But partly draped by *woofs* of Phrygian looms.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Oread's Son* st. 94.

[< AS. *ōwef*, < *āwefan*, weave, < *ā-*, A-[2], + *wefan*, weave.]

—**woofed,** *a.* [Poet.] Intertwined like the woof; woven.

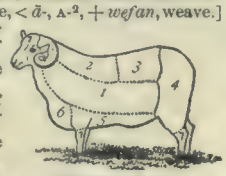

Grades of Wool.

1. Shoulders and sides: best wool. 2. Withers: irregular and likely to be full of burs. 3. Loin: medium short and coarse. 4. Hind quarters: short and coarse. 5. Belly: short and dirty. 6. Throat: short and dirty. 7. Shins: short, stiff, and straight.

woo'fell, wū'fel, *n.* The Old World blackbird.

woof'y†, *a.* Looking as if closely woven; dense; compact.

woo'hoo', wū'hū', *n.* The Old World sailfish.

woo'ing-ly, wū'ing-li, *adv.* In a wooing or inviting manner; persuasively.

wool, wul, *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To pull or rumple the hair of.

wool, *n.* **1.** The soft and more or less long, curly, or crisped hair obtained from sheep and some allied animals, and used chiefly in the manufacture of clothing.

Next to cotton, wool is the most important textile material. As a raw product it varies greatly in length of fiber and fineness of texture, according to the animal from which it is taken. It is prepared for use by sorting, cleaning, oiling and picking, combing or carding, etc., and is then made either into felt, woolen yarn and cloth, or worsted yarn and cloth. Its felting property is due to the peculiar irregular or scaly character of the fibers. Pure wool of one quality is not generally used for weaving, but usually mixed with cotton, shoddy, mungo, or the like. Among commercial wools of importance are those obtained from the alpaca (see ALPACA), the llama, the Angora goat, the camel, and from the Cashmere goat of the Himalayas. As shorn from the sheep, wool is divided commercially into **short** or **carding w.** (3 to 4 inches long) and **long** or **combing w.** (4 to 6 inches long). The short staple yields the finer wool. Short-staple domestic wool is divided into eight grades, namely: **Picklock,** which is the finest, **prime, choice, super, head, seconds, abb,** and **breech** or **livery. Worsted w.** is classed downward from **fine, blue, neat, brown, breach, downright, seconds,** to **abb.**

Structure of Wool.

1. Shreds of sheep's wool, showing its scaly character. 2. Sections of woolly human hair: *a*, Hottentot; *b*, *c*, Papuan of New Guinea.

The moon is bleached as white as *wool*.
JEAN INGELOW *The Morning Watch* st. 1.

2. The under-fur or short downy coat of a fur-bearing animal. **3.** Kinky human hair, especially the hair of a negro; humorously, the hair. **4.** Something resembling or likened to wool; a woolly substance. Specifically: (1) Mineral wool. (2) *Bot. & Zool.* Long, dense, soft hairs, resembling the wool of sheep, as on a plant or an insect. [< AS. *wull*, wool.]

Compounds, etc.:—**Angora wool,** the wool of the Angora goat, used in making mohair.—**dead-pulled w.,** same as DEAD-WOOL. See DEAD.—**German w.,** same as BERLIN WOOL. See BERLIN.—**glass w.,** a fibrous wool-like material, composed of fine filaments of glass intermingled like mineral wool.—**laid w.,** wool clipped from sheep that have been greased or tarred as a protection from the weather.—**mineral w.,** a substance outwardly resembling wool, presenting a mass of fine interlaced filaments, made by subjecting furnace-slag (or certain rocks) while molten to a strong blast. Being both insect-proof and fire-proof, it forms a desirable packing for walls, a covering for steam-boilers, etc. **mineral cotton**†; **silicate cotton**†; **slag-wool**†, —**more squeak than w.,** more sound than substance. Compare GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL, under CRY.—**philosophic** or **philosopher's w.,** zinc oxid.—**to dye in the w.,** to dye as wool, before spinning into yarn; hence, to confirm, as in an opinion, firmly and unchangeably; as, a political adherent *dyed in the wool*.—**wool'-bag",** *n.* A cloud of cirro-cumulus type: named from its fleecy appearance.—**w.-ball,** *n.* A ball of wool, especially of matted wool, as sometimes found in a sheep's stomach.—**w.-bearing,** *a.* Bearing or yielding wool.—**w.-carder,** *n.* A person who cards wool.—**w.-carding,** *n.*—**w.-cleaner,** *n.* A beating-and-cleaning machine for wool, used preparatory to dyeing, carding, etc. **dust'er**†.—**w.-clip,** *n.* One season's clip or shearing of wool.

The value of our hens' eggs is $91,250,000 per year, . . . 25 per cent. more than the value of our *wool-clip*.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Dec., '86, p. 240.

—**w.-comber,** *n.* **1.** One who combs wool, by hand or machine. **2.** A wool-combing machine.—**w.-combing,** *n.* A process in the preparation of wool for yarns, consisting in straightening and disentangling the fibers.—**w.-dryer,** *n.* A machine for drying wool in process of manufacture.—**w.-duster,** *n.* A machine for freeing wool from dust.—**w.-dyed,** *a.* Dyed in the wool before making up into cloth; as, a *wool-dyed* fabric.—**w.-extract,** *n.* Wool separated from cotton, as in rags, by charring the vegetable fiber.—**w.-fat,** *n.* **1.** Same as SUINT. **2.** Same as LANOLIN.—**w.-gathering,** *n.* Any trivial or purposeless employment; especially, idle reverie: in allusion to the gathering of bits of wool clinging to briers, etc.: sometimes used attributively.

He [Greeley] was likely to look as if his attention was away from what went on around him, as if his wits were *wool-gathering*.
T. TEMPLE in *The Chautauquan* July, '91, p. 480.

But, my dear, if my wits are somewhat *wool-gathering* and unsettled, my heart is as true as a star. MRS. STOWE in C. E. Stowe's *Harriet B. Stowe* ch. 6, p. 140. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

—**w.-grass,** *n.* A stiff rank sedge (*Eriophorum cyperinum* or *Scirpus Eriophorum*), 2 to 5 feet high, with numerous silky rust-colored elongated bristles: common in wet meadows and swamps from Newfoundland to Florida and Minnesota.—**w.-grower,** *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.—**w.-growing,** *a.* Suited to or engaged in the production of wool; as, a *wool-growing* region.—**w.-hall,** *n.* [Eng.] A market or exchange where dealers in wool do business.—**w. in the grease,** wool containing the yolk; uncleaned wool.—**w.-man,** *n.* A dealer in wool.—**w.-needle,** *n.* A large long-eyed needle for fancy-work in wool and worsteds.—**w.-noil,** *n.* See NOIL.—**w.-oiler,** *n.* A device for oiling wool during picking or carding.—**w.-packer,** *n.* **1.** A stout table having apparatus for compacting fleeces or loose wool and bundling them; a wool-press. **2.** One who packs or bales wool.—**w.-picker,** *n.* A machine for opening and mixing wool before carding. **mix'ing-pick"er**†.—**w.-powder,** *n.* Dust from wool, used as flock-powder.—**w.-press,** *n.* Same as WOOL-PACKER, 1.—**w.-sale,** *n.* A public sale of wool on a large scale, as at an exchange.—**w.-scribbler,** *n.* A wool-carding machine; a scribbler for operating on wool.—**w.-shears,** *n. pl.* A pair of blades connected by a spring-handle; a sheep-shears.—**w.-sorter,** *n.* One who sorts wool, especially as to length and quality.—**w.-sorters' disease,** a kind of blood-poisoning from infected wool: probably anthrax.—**w.-sower,** *n.* A woolly gall produced on the white oak by a gall-fly (*Andricus seminator*).—**w.-sponge,** *n.* A kind of sponge used in baths. **lamb's-wool sponge**†.—**w.-staple,** *n.* **1.** The fiber of wool. See STAPLE[1], *n.*, 3. **2.** Formerly, one of the marts in Flanders or England, or that at Calais, established for the rating or sale of wool. See STAPLE[1], *n.*, 6.—**w.-stapler,** *n.* A dealer in or sorter of wool.—**w.-table,** *n.* Same as WOOL-PACKER, 1.—**w.-winder,** *n.* One who bundles or winds up wool ready for packing.

would, wūld, *vt.* To wind about; in nautical use, to pass (a rope or chain) around a fished piece. [< D. *woelen*, would.]—**would'er,** *n.* A stick used in winding or woolding a mast or yard, or a pin in a rope-makers' top.

wooled, wuld, *a.* Having wool: often in composition; as, a fine-*wooled* sheep. **woolled**‡.

wool'en, wul'en, *a.* **1.** Consisting wholly or in part of wool; made of wool; as, *woolen* hose; *woolen* plush.

Woolen garments . . . always feel warm and free from chill.
J. J. POPE *Number One* talk v, p. 116. [F. & W. '89.]

2†. Wearing clothes of wool or cheap material, as opposed to silk, velvet, etc.; hence, plebeian; common. [< AS. *wyllen*, < *wull*, wool.] **wool'len**‡.

wool'en, *n.* Cloth or clothing made of wool: especially in the plural; as, silks and *woolens*. **wool'len**‡. —**wool'en-dra"per,** *n.* A retail dealer in woolen cloths; sometimes, a wholesale dealer.—**w.-merchant,** *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.—**w.-mill,** *n.* A mill where wool is spun and woven into cloth.—**w.-printer,** *n.* One who prints patterns on woolen fabrics.

wool"en-et', wul'en-et', *n.* A light-weight woolen fabric: a trade name. **wool"en-[or -len-]ette'**‡.

woo'lert, wū'lėrt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The barn-owl.

wool'fell", wul'fel', *n.* The pelt of a sheep or other wool-bearing animal. [< WOOL + FELL[2], *n.*]

By ancient custom the king's officers levied in the outports half a mark on every sack of wool, the same sum on three hundred *wool-fells*, and a whole mark on the last of hides.
LINGARD *England* vol. iv, ch. 2, p. 110. [E. C. '27.]

wool'-fist"†, *n.* Same as WOLF'S-FIST.

wool'head", wul'hed', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bufflehead.

wool'len, wool"len-et', Same as WOOLEN, etc.

wool'li-ness, wul'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being woolly; likeness to wool; pubescence; flocculence.

wool'ly[1], wul'i, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool; as, *woolly* hair.

The Ethiopian, Negroid, or Melanian, or 'black' type . . . is characterised by . . . black hair, of a kind called 'frizzly' or, incorrectly, '*wooly*,' i. e. each hair is closely rolled up on itself, a condition always associated with a more or less flattened or elliptical transverse section.
FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* ch. 14, p. 745. [BL. '91.]

2. *Art.* Having no firmness, clearness, or sharp detail; soft and vaporous: said especially of a style of painting.

Make the shadows cast by the sun clear and incisive, and in their texture luminous, instead of . . . heavy and *woolly*.
G. A. SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 17. [T. BROS. '65.]

3. *Meteor.* Having a rounded and somewhat fleecy appearance, as cirro-cumulus clouds. **4.** *Bot.* Having a pubescence of long, soft, wool-like hairs; lanate.

And the leaf-buds on the vine are *woolly*.
BROWNING *The Lost Mistress* st. 2.

5. Husky or veiled, as the voice or a vocal utterance.

In the lowest of her *woolly* tones.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, ch. 35, p. 364. [H. '73.]

Phrases, etc.:—**woolly bear,** the caterpillar of an arctiid or tiger-moth, covered with long dense hairs, as the salt-marsh caterpillar, or the common black-and-reddish larva of the isabella-moth. See illus. under TIGER-MOTH.—**wool'ly-but",** *n.* A large tree (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) of extratropical eastern Australia, yielding useful timber.—**w. elephant,** the mammoth.—**w.-head,** *n.* [U. S.] A negro.—**w.-headed,** *a.* Having woolly hair; ulotrichous. **w.-haired**‡.—**w.-headed thistle,** the friar's-crown.—**w. indris,** the woolly lemur.—**w. lemur,** see LEMUR.—**w. louse,** a plant-louse of the genus *Schizoneura*, covered with woolly filaments, as the American blight, often destructive to the apple.—**w. macaco,** the mongoos lemur.—**w. maki,** the woolly lemur.—**w. monkey,** a barrigudo.—**w. pastinum** [E. Ind.], a kind of red orpiment.—**w. rhinoceros,** an extinct two-horned rhinoceros (*Atelodus antiquitatis*) with a thick woolly covering. Frozen carcases, with the hair intact, have been discovered in Siberia.

wool'ly[2], *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Out of temper; cross.

wool'ly, *n.* [Slang.] A blanket.

wool'mon"ger, wul'mun'ger, *n.* Same as WOOL-MAN.

wool'old, wul'old, *n.* The hair of cattle specially prepared to imitate wool, and worked into the wool of ingrain carpets, etc.: a trade name. [< WOOL + -OID.]

wool'pack", wul'pac', *n.* **1.** A bundle or bale of wool; specifically, one weighing 240 pounds.

A soft, mild spirit . . . kills the power of contest; as *woolpacks*, or such like soft matter, most deaden the force of bullets.
R. LEIGHTON *Works, 1 Peter iii, 13* in vol. i, p. 414. [H. G. B. '46.]

2. *Her.* A cushion of wool with tufts at the four corners. **3.** A cumulus cloud: more fully, **w. cloud.** **4.** A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone occurring in the form of balls, varying greatly in size, in the Wenlock limestone. Called also **ballstone.**

wool'sack", wul'sac', *n.* A sack of wool; specifically, in English history, a cushion stuffed with wool, the seat of the Lord Chancellor as the presiding officer of the House of Peers; hence, by metonymy, the office of Lord High Chancellor. It is said that when, in the reign of Elizabeth, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool, woolsacks, whereon the judges sat, were placed in the House of Lords to keep in mind the staple manufacture of the realm.

Here in England . . . every barrister, when dosing in his arm chair, may pardonably dream of the '*woolsack*.' G. W. MOON *With All my Worldly Goods* ch. 39, p. 210. [R. & S. '89.]

—**wool'sack-pie"**†, *n.* A pie named from "The Woolsack," an inn in London.

wool'sey, wul'sę, *n. Fabrics.* Same as LINSEY-WOOLSEY.

wool'stock", wul'stec', *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth. [< WOOL + STOCK[1], *n.*]

wool'ward†, *adv.* With wool worn next the skin as penance: chiefly in the phrase **to go w. wol'ward"**†.

wool'work", wul'wŭrk', *n.* Work in wool; specifically, needlework in wool, worsted, etc., done mostly on canvas with Berlin wool.

—**mosaic woolwork,** the formation of rugs, etc., by cementing short ends of colored woolen yarns to a canvas.

woom, wūm, *n.* Beaver-fur: a trade name.

woom'e-ra, wum'ę-ra, *n.* [Austral.] A throwing-stick of the Australian aborigines.

woon†, *imp.* of WINI, *v.* Won.

woon[1], wŭn, *n.* [Burm.] An administrator of a province or royal domain; a governor; as, the Dallah *Woon* (governor of Dallah). [< Burmese *wun*, burden.]

To-day the Commodore and the *Woon* dined together lovingly.
J. W. PALMER *Up and Down Irrawaddi* ch. 5, p. 37. [R. & C. '59.]

—**woon'douk,** *n.* A minister of the second order in the High Court.—**woon'gyi,** *n.* A principal minister of state, and member of the High Court and Council.

woon[2]†, *n.* Same as WONE, *n.*

woont†, *v.* Same as WONT.

woo'ra-li, } wū'ra-li, -ra, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.
woo'ra-ra, } **woo'ra-ri**†; **wou'ra-li**‡; **wou'ra-ri**‡.

woose†, *n.* Ooze.—**woos'y**†, *a.*

woo'sel, wū'zl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as OUZEL.

woot†, *vt.* Same as WOT.

wootz, wŭts, *n.* A variety of steel made in India by the cementation process: the earliest known form of steel. [Appar. cor. of Canarese *ukku*, steel.]

woo'yen, wū'yen, *n.* Same as WUYEN.

wop, *vt.* Same as WHOP.

wo'pen†, *pp.* of WEEP, *v.*

wops, węps, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wasp.

wopps‡.

wor'ble, wōr'bl, *n.* [Dial.] A warble or bot.

A Branch of the Woorali-plant (*Strychnos toxifera*).

word, wūrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express in a word or words, especially in selected words; phrase; as, the message was adroitly *worded;* before he could *word* his thoughts. **2.** To ply with words; also, to make or affect by a word; as, *worded* to weariness; to *word* creation into being.

The laws will not be *worded* out of their course. The wheel will go on, though the fly sits and flutters and buzzes upon it.
R. SOUTH *Sermons, Eccles. vii, 10* in vol. iv, p. 183. [H. G. B. '71.]

3†. To flatter.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To employ words; speak; argue; as, he was only *wording*.

—**to word it,** to dispute.

—**word'er,** *n.* [Rare.] A speaker.

word, *n.* **1.** A vocal sound or combination of vocal sounds, used as a symbol to embody and signify an idea or thought, especially a notion or conception, and forming one of the elements of language; a single independent utterance, forming usually a constituent unit of a sentence; vocable. See LANGUAGE.

A vocal sound that is a mere reflex of sensation is not usually regarded as a word; but a vocal sound of reflex origin may become by general use significant of an idea, and therefore as truly a word as any utterance belonging to language; such a word is *oh*. A word may be a single elementary sound symbolized by one letter, as the English indefinite article, or a combination of many sounds; it may express a simple or a complex idea; it may be any part of speech; it may be an elementary word, as *eat*, or a complicated derivative, as *uneatableness*. In human language all words, except proper names and certain exclamations, are signs of generalized ideas, called notions. Even particles that now seem almost unmeaning and unnecessary originally expressed some verbal, substantive, or other idea.

Signs and gestures preceded *words*. The first terms were monosyllables. ROBERT FLINT *Vico* ch. 9, p. 212. [W. B. '84.]

2. The letter or combination of written or printed letters or characters that stands for a significant vocal sound or sounds; as, an italicized *word*. **3.** A vocable considered only as a sound, or a collocation of letters, apart from meaning, or as used unmeaningly; as, we want ideas, not *words*.

But what are these moral sermons [of Seneca]? *Words*, nothing but *words*. UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism* tr. by Smyth and Ropes, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 93. [S. '79.]

4. Verbal expression; conversation; discourse; talk: mostly in the plural; as, a man of few *words*. **5.** A brief remark, clause, or phrase; hence, a short and pithy saying; proverb; as, let me speak a *word;* it is an old *word* that haste makes waste; a truer *word* was never spoken. **6.** A communication or message; information or news; as, send him *word;* the *word* came that he was shot. **7.** A command, signal, or direction; as, his *word* was law; give the *word* to go. **8.** A promise: hence, honor or good faith; as, he is not a man of his *word;* I give you my *word* for it. **9.** A party cry or war-cry; watchword or password; motto or shibboleth; as, "compromise" is the *word;* the *word* is "victory or death." **10.** *pl.* Language used in anger, rebuke, or otherwise emotionally; as, they had *words* together and were never reconciled: sometimes qualified by *warm, high, bitter,* etc. **11.** [W-] In religious discourse, Holy Scripture; the Word of God.

He that planned and made the worlds inspired the *Word*.
H. W. WARREN *Recreations in Astron.* ch. 11, p. 245. [H. '79.]

12. [W-] The Son of God; the Logos.

In the beginning was the *Word*, and the *Word* was with God, and the *Word* was God. *John* i, 1.

[< AS. *word*, word.]

Compounds, etc.:—**at short words**†, briefly.—**a word and a blow,** quickness of resentment; rash action.—**by w. of mouth,** orally.—**fallacy in w.,** a formal fallacy. See FALLACY.—**good w.,** A favorable remark or report; as, speak a *good word* for me.—**hard w.** **1.** A word difficult to spell, pronounce, or understand. **2.** An angry word: usually in the plural.—**in a w.,** in brief, as a summing up.—**in w.,** in profession: opposed to

in deed.—**mind the w.,** attend to the direction given.—**to break one's w.,** to violate one's promise.—**to have a w. with,** to have a brief conversation with.—**to take one at his w.,** to understand or to deal with one literally in accordance with his own statement.

Take nominalism *at its word, take* Hume *at his word,* or Kant *at his word,* and we have a self-refutation of the skepticism asserted. This is what Hegel calls the dialectic.
W. F. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ch. 2, p. 42. [S. C. G. '90.]

—word'-blind"ness, *n.* Inability, in consequence of disease, to read written or printed words (sometimes print only), though possessing the ability to see, and to write, speak, and hear understandingly. **text'-blind"ness.**—**w.-blind,** *a.*—**w.-book,** *n.* A collection of words; vocabulary; lexicon; dictionary.—**w.-bound,** *a.* **1.** Restrained by any cause from expressing oneself in speech. **2.** Bound by one's word.—**w.-building,** *n.* The construction or formation of words.—**w.-catcher,** *n.* One who catches at words, misunderstanding or misrepresenting the language of another; a verbal quibbler.—**w.-catching,** *n.*—**w.-deafness,** *n.* Loss of power to understand spoken words while the ability to read and to speak may still remain.—**w. for w.,** literally; verbatim.—**w.-memory,** *n.* Recollection of words, especially as cultivated or as a natural gift.—**w.-monger,** *n.* One who deals in words rather than in thoughts.—**w.-painter,** *n.* One who describes vividly; one who excels in the choice of pictorial words.—**w.-painting,** *n.*—**w.-picture,** *n.* A vivid description.—**w.-play,** *n.* Discussion turning chiefly on the meaning and use of words.—**w.-recognition,** *n.* The mental process by which a written or printed word calls up the idea expressed by the word.—**words'man,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is apt in or given to words; a mere rhetorician.—**words'man-ship†,** *n.*—**words of inheritance,** in a will, insurance policy, or conveyance, the words giving continuation of title to heirs or assigns.—**words of institution,** the words of Christ in instituting the eucharist, especially as repeated in the liturgical prayer at the celebration of it.—**words of limitation,** in a deed or will, the limitation as to the estate granted or devised, or the designation as to heirs inheriting after the beneficiary.—**w.-spinner,** *n.* One who devotes himself to literary composition in a steady, perfunctory way; a quill-driver.—**w.-spinning,** *n.*—**w.-square,** *n.* An arrangement of a set of words in rectangular form, so that they can be read in either horizontal or vertical lines, as in the example.—**w.-strife,** *n.* A strife about words only; logomachy.

FRET
REAR
EASE
TREE

word'ing, wûrd'ing, *n.* The act, manner, or style of expressing in words; diction; phrasing; phraseology; also, collectively, words used; expression.

Synonyms: see DICTION.

wor'dle, wŭr'dl, *W.* (wĕr'dl, *C.*), *n.* One of the cams in a draw-plate or die, whose adjustment determines the cross-section of wire, etc., which is drawn through the die.

word'less, wûrd'les, *a.* Having no words; dumb.

And Lancelot marvell'd at the *wordless* man.
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 9.

Words'worth"i-an, wŭrdz'wŭrth'i-ăn. **I.** *a.* Relating to or in the style of the poet Wordsworth (1770–1850). See LAKE SCHOOL. **II.** *n.* A lover, follower, or imitator of the poet Wordsworth.

The curious thing is that . . . the *Wordsworthians* who laugh at Jeffrey are in the habit of repeating the substance of his criticism, though in more temperate and becoming language.
W. MINTO in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 675.

—Words'worth"i-an-ism, *n.*

word'y[1], wûrd'i, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or pertaining to words; verbal; as, a *wordy* combat. **2.** Expressed in many words; as, a *wordy* speech. **3.** Given to or abounding in the use of words; prolix; as, a *wordy* writer.

Chatham . . . was singularly *wordy;* yet in this very trick of verbal reduplication lies half his strength.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 9, p. 236. [S. C. G. '79.]

word'ish†,—word'i-ly, *adv.* In a wordy manner.—**word'i-ness,** *n.* **word'ish-ness†.**

wor'dy[2]†, *a.* [Scot.] Worthy.

wore[1], wôr, *imp.* of WEAR, *v.*

wore[2]†, *n.* Were.

work, wûrk, *v.* [WORKED, wûrkt, or WROUGHT; WORK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do work in or upon; operate directly or expend labor on, as a trade, art, or business. (1) To cause to produce by toil; as, to *work* a mine or a farm. (2) To prepare by some process; as, to *work* dough or butter; to *work* the soil. (3) To influence or manage by exertion: often implying swindling or corruption; as, to *work* a political district or a legislature. (4) To go over or through to secure all that is possible; as, the fisherman *worked* the whole stream. (5) To treat, as a theme of speech, writing, or music.

Whatever it was that made the germ idea of Robinson Crusoe take root in Defoe's mind, he *worked* it out as an artist.
W. MINTO *Daniel Defoe* ch. 9, p. 141. [H. '79.]

(6) To investigate or solve, as a problem. (7) To carry on or carry through, as a plan or scheme.

2. To cause to do work; set in motion or action. Specifically: (1) To direct the action or course of; employ or keep busy; make practical and effective; as, to *work* a machine; he *worked* his horse or servant severely. (2) To use as an instrument; as, to *work* the jaw in eating; to *work* the rope of a tackle. (3) To move nervously, as by excitement; as, to *work* one's fingers or features. (4) To excite gradually to a climax; as, to *work* oneself or another into a passion.

Where our expectations have been highly *wrought,* it is no small gain if we are not disappointed.
W. ALLSTON *Monaldi* ch. 8, p. 94. [L. B. & CO. '41.]

(5) To cause to ferment, as by the action of yeast; also, to cause to purge, as by the action of medicine.

3. To use exertion in, as in going from place to place, or to effect gradually by exertion: often with *through, out, up,* etc.; as, to *work* one's way *through* difficulties or *up* to a position, or one's passage *on* a ship.

Sidelong he *works* his way. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 512.

4. To make or form by labor or skill, or to use as a material in such making; bring to any stage in the process of manufacture; as, the necklace was finely *wrought.*

Gold, as I believe, was every where the first metal *wrought.*
D. WILSON *Lost Atlantis* study i, p. 35. [MACM. '92.]

5. To cause or bring about; effect as a change or as evil or good; also, to bring about as a state or condition: often with prepositions; as, the water *works* itself clear; affliction *works out* a blessing.

More things are *wrought* by prayer Than this world dreams of.
TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* st. 23.

6. *Hort.* To change by the operation of budding or grafting; as, to *work* seedling trees.

II. *i.* **1.** To exert physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; labor, as in some task or duty; toil; specifically, to be employed in some trade or business; be engaged in a department of labor; also, to be employed in a special way temporarily or for pastime; as, did you ever see him *work?* he *works* at woodcarving; they *wrought* in brass; she is *working* at embroidery.

The man who knows indeed what it is to act, to *work,* cries out, 'This, this alone is to live!'
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* ser. xiv, p. 298. [E. P. D. '91.]

2. To make progress or pass through a change, as with toil or difficulty, or gradually: often with an adjective, adverb, or preposition, as *down, up, out, through,* etc.; as, the fire *works down* from the roof.

Like that architect in the ocean, Christianity begins at the bottom of society, and *works up.*
HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. xii, p. 331. [M. & S. '78.]

3. To be effective or influential; as, all things *work* together for good; his example *wrought* upon me. **4.** To have motion. (1) To be in motion or operation for the accomplishment of some desired result; run; operate; as, the machine *works* well.

To any one familiar with the practical working of free governments it is a standing wonder that they *work* at all.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 26, p. 301. [MACM. '90.]

(2) To have a slight improper motion, as machinery through the wearing of a part; as, the paddle-wheel *works* on its shaft. **5.** To be in a state of agitation or excitement; as, his features *worked* with passion. **6.** To ferment. **7.** To become filled with floating vegetal growth, as a pond; blossom. [< AS. *wyrcan,* work.]

Phrases:—to work against, to oppose.—**to w. and turn** (*Print.*), to print a form on one side, turn the sheet over, and print again from the same form.—**to w. a ship** (*Naut.*), to handle a ship in tacking and wearing.—**to w. double tides** (*Naut.*), to work through continuous tides, night and day, performing three days' work in two days.—**to w. in,** to mix or combine with something; also, to make to penetrate.—**to w. into,** to gradually make one's way into; rarely, to change, as from one state to another.—**to w. off. 1.** To separate or throw off, as scum, impurities, crude qualities, or visceral obstructions. **2.** To produce, as by work; especially, to print; as, 1,000 copies were *worked off.* **3.** To send out, as for circulation; get rid of; as, to *work off* an old joke; to *work off* an undesirable lot of goods.—**to w. on** or **upon,** to influence or act upon in any way; practise on; affect.—**to w. one's passage,** to pay for one's passage in a vessel by working while on board.—**to w. out. 1.** To effect. **2.** To study out; solve. **3.** To expiate, as a penalty. **4.** To exhaust, as a mineral vein or a subject of inquiry.—**to w. out a day's work** (*Naut.*), to compute a day's sailing.—**to w. up. 1.** To use up, as material, especially with elaboration. **2.** To create by degrees, as a reputation. **3.** To excite or rouse, as passion. **4.** *Naut.* To set at a disagreeable or needless task.—**to w. water,** same as PRIME, *v.,* 1 (2).—**to w. with,** to strive to influence by explanations, appeals, inducements, etc.

work, *n.* **1.** Continued exertion or activity directed to some purpose or end; exertion of strength or energy, physical or mental; effort; labor; toil; especially, in the case of man, manual labor; hence, opportunity for labor; employment as a means of gain or livelihood; occupation; as, hard *work* is the usual price of success; he is out of *work.*

Work, work, work! That is the grand panacea for sorrow; and, mercifully, there is no end of *work* to be done in this world, if any body will do it. DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons out of Church* ser. vi, p. 190. [H. '75.]

2. That upon which labor is expended; the material or subject of effort; an undertaking; task; business in hand; duty.

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 618.

3. That which is produced by labor or as by labor; a result achieved; performance; especially, a product of nature or of art; an article or fabric manufactured or a structure built.

An honest man's the noblest *work* of God.
POPE *Essay on Man* ep. iv, l. 248.

Specifically: (1) An engineering structure, civil or military, as a dock, fortification, etc.: often in the plural; as, the *works* were deemed impregnable. (2) A design or figure produced with the needle, as by crocheting, or an article so ornamented or made, especially during the making; as, embroidery-*work.* (3) A product of mental labor, as a literary, artistic, or musical composition: often in the plural; as, the *works* of Bacon.

After his condemnation he [Boëthius] wrote that famous book 'The Consolations of Philosophy,' which is the only one of all his *works* that still finds readers.
R. BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* ch. 19, p. 183. [G. P. P. '88.]

4. A manufacturing or other industrial establishment; usually in the plural form, which is often used as a collective singular; as, an iron-*works.* **5.** *pl.* Running-gear or machinery, as of a watch. **6.** Manner of working or style of treatment; management; as, what *work* he makes of painting! **7.** *pl. Theol.* Moral duties considered as external acts, especially as meritorious; such duties, together with religious observances, regarded as a ground of acceptance with God: opposed to salvation through grace and faith; as, not of *works* lest any man should boast. **8.** *Physics.* The accomplishment of motion, or of a change supposed to involve motion, against the action of a force tending to resist it, as when a weight is raised against the force of gravity, or a body dragged against the resistance of friction. The doing of work always involves an expenditure or disappearance of energy, actual or potential, of which the work done is the measure. Work is necessarily done whenever a force acts upon a moving point in the direction of its motion, and may then be measured by the product of the force into the distance through which the point moves while it acts. Thus, the work done by lifting a weight of ten pounds five feet is 50 foot-pounds. Compare ENERGY.

When a force produces acceleration, or when it maintains motion unchanged in opposition to resistance, it is said to do *work.*
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, ¶ 59, p. 44. [W. W. & CO. '90.]

9. *Mining.* Ore before it is dressed. **10.** [Rare.] Difficulty; trouble. **11†.** Action; activity. [< AS. *weorc,* work.]

Synonyms: achievement, action, business, deed, doing, drudgery, employment, exertion, labor, occupation, performance, product, production, toil. *Work* is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end; *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is hard and wearying *work; toil* is straining and exhausting *work. Work* is also used for any result of working, physical or mental, and has special senses, as in mechanics, which *labor* and *toil* do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding, irksome, and often menial *work.* See ACT; BUSINESS; PRODUCTION; TOIL.—**Antonyms:** ease, idleness, leisure, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest, vacation.

Phrases, etc.:—advanced work (*Mil.*), a work slightly beyond the covered way or glacis.—**Agra w.,** inlaid work of colored stones in marble, made at Agra, in India.—**Berlin w.,** needlework with Berlin wool.—**bone-work",** *n.* Bone-lace work.—**Cashmere w.,** ornamental metal-work, as in brass, in which incised lines are filled with a black composition and white raised floral work is interspersed in the design.—**external w.** (*Physics*), work done against external forces as a result of heat imparted, as in overcoming atmospheric pressure by expansion.—**hammered w.,** work done in metal with the hammer; blacksmith-work, as in ornamental wrought iron; also, repoussé work.—**internal w.** (*Physics*), work done among the molecules of a body when heat is imparted, as in raising temperature or changing state: contrasted with **external work.—muscular w.,** work done in the contraction of a muscle.—**out of w. 1.** Having no customary or desired employment. **2.** [Rare.] Not in working order.—**Reisuer w.,** inlaid work made of wood of contrasting colors.—**Sorrento w.,** fretwork carving, done by a jig-saw; jig-saw work.—**to have one's w. cut out.** [Slang.] **1.** To have one's work definitely fixed or assigned. **2.** To have a task that will fully occupy one's time.—**to make short w. of** or **with. 1.** To put an end to or dispose of at once; settle in short order. **2.** To accomplish speedily.—**to set to w. 1.** To employ in some work; make busy. **2.** To engage in a work; begin operations.—**Vienna w.,** leather-work for decoration, with designs impressed.—**work'-bag",** *n.* A small bag for needlework and the like; reticule.—**w.-basket,** *n.* A basket for needles, thread, and the like: sometimes large enough to hold also articles needing repair.—**w.-bench,** *n.* A bench for work, especially that of a carpenter, machinist, or other artisan.—**w.-box,** *n.* A box used by women to hold the conveniences for needlework.—**w.-day,** *n.* Any day not a holiday or Sunday: used also attributively; as, *work-day* clothes.

I hear the common tread of men,
And hum of *work-day* life again.
WHITTIER *The Norsemen* st. 5.

—w.-folk or **w.-folks,** *n. pl.* Manual laborers.—**w.-girl,** *n.* A girl employed in some industry, especially in a shop or factory.—**w.-holder,** *n.* A device with a spring-jaw and a clamp to fasten it to a table, used to hold a textile material in a proper stretched position for sewing, etc. Compare SEWING-BIRD.—**w.-lead,** *n. Metal.* Impure pig lead that is to be desilverized or refined.—**w.-people,** *n.* People employed in work, especially in manual labor; working people.—**w.-roller,** *n.* In a knitting-machine, a roller that winds up the knitted fabric as fast as completed.—**w.-stone,** *n.* A plate in the bottom of a blast-hearth or ore-hearth having a groove down its center for conducting away the molten lead.—**w.-table,** *n.* A table with drawers and other conveniences for the use of women in sewing; any table for work.—**w.-unit,** *n.* A unit of mechanical work, as the foot-pound. See UNIT.

work'a-bl(e, wûrk'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Of a nature to be operated, as a machine. **2.** Practicable, as a plan. **3.** That can be developed or is worth working, as a mine. **4.** Able to work; of a working age. **5.** That can be worked upon or influenced.

—work"a-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**work'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*

work'a-day", wûrk'a-dē'. **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for working-days; every-day; plodding; toiling.

There is a corner, even in our *work-a-day* souls, where the Ideal lurks. R. D. OWEN *Footfalls on the Boundary* p. 26. [L. '60.]

II†. *n.* A week-day; work-day. **work'y-day"†,**

worked, wûrkt, *a.* Having undergone some operation; specifically, in horticulture, having been changed by grafting or budding.

—double-worked", *a.* Having a graft that is itself grafted or budded, to modify the effect of the stock on the scion, as in grafting two varieties which do not readily unite without an intermediate one; as, a *double-worked* rose.

work'er, wûrk'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which performs work; a laborer; toiler. Specifically: (1) An individual of a colonial insect, as a true ant, a bee, or a white ant, with undeveloped sexual organs and specialized for the performance of the work of the community, as collecting food, caring for the young, etc. The workers among bees and ants are females with reduced sexual organs. Those of ants are wingless. See phrase. (2) In a carding-machine, the larger card-covered roller of a pair of urchins. See URCHIN. (3) In leather-working, a knife with two handles, used for scraping. **2†.** A maker.

—laying worker, fertile w., a worker bee so far developed as to lay eggs. These eggs produce only drones.—**w. bee,** an undeveloped female bee: erroneously called a *neuter.* Such bees do all the work in the hive except laying eggs.—**work'er-bob"bin,** *n.* In lace-making, one of the bobbins kept in motion as distinguished from the stationary bobbins.—**w.-cell,** *n.* One of the smaller cells in a honeycomb.—**w.-comb,** *n.* That portion of honeycomb with five cells to the inch in which worker bees are reared.—**w.-egg,** *n.* An egg that is impregnated, and is laid only by a fertile queen. It will produce either a worker or a queen.

work'fel"low, wûrk'fel'ō, *n.* A companion in work or one doing like work.

work'ful, wûrk'ful, *a.* Full of work; laborious.

work'house", wûrk'hous', *n.* **1.** A house for paupers able to work; an almshouse; poorhouse; as, the county *workhouse.* **2.** A charitable institution, especially where weak and homeless girls are cared for and by degrees accustomed to labor. **3.** A workshop. **4.** An industrial prison for vagrants and petty offenders.

When Punch is king . . . those who don't marry shall go into the *workhouse.*
THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* ch. 33, p. 73. [O. & CO. '69.]

[< AS. *weorc-hūs,* < *weorc,* work, + *hūs,* house.]

—workhouse school [Gt. Brit.], a school in a workhouse for the use of its inmates.

work'ing, wûrk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Engaged actively in some employment, especially in manual labor; also, performing some mechanical function; as, a *working* man; the *working* classes; a *working* valve. **2.** Adapted to a workman's use or to assist any one in a special work; as, a *working* drawing or model; a good *working* hypothesis. **3.** Used or set apart for carrying on a business or enterprise; as, *working* capital.

—working drawing, in engineering, etc., a drawing made to scale, as of a part of a machine or building, for the direction of workmen, contractors, etc.—**w. man,** one who earns his bread by manual labor; an artisan; mechanic; laborer.—**w. men's party,** a political party organized in the interests of working men.—**w. model,** a miniature machine designed to give a representation of the working of a machine of which it is not of necessity an exact model.—**w. party** (*Mil.*), a detail of men for manual work, as in

fortifying, bridging, etc.—**w. plan,** a plan, as a set of working drawings, by which one may work.

work'ing, wŭrk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of laboring; hence, the action or the operation of anything, or the plan or manner of operation; as, the *workings* of the imagination. **2.** A portion of a mine, quarry, or the like that has been or is worked. **3.** A process of fermentation; hence, by suggestion, scum; also, the immersed or the floating vegetation in stagnant water; blossom.

—**batch working** (*Teleg.*), the plan of sending a batch of five or six messages by each station in turn, so that each may have the unimpeded use of the wires for a time.—**single w.** (*Teleg.*), the sending of messages only in one direction at one time.—**work'ing-bar"rel,** *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* The cylinder in which the bucket works in a lifting-pump.—**w.-beam,** *n.* A walking-beam.—**w.-day,** *n.* **1.** A day not a legal holiday; a work-day. **2.** The number of hours constituting a day's work; as, a *working-day* of eight hours.—**w.-face,** *n.* A face or surface that is to be operated upon or with; as, the *working-face* of a mass of coal, or of a grindstone.—**w.-house,** *n.* A workshop; figuratively, the mind.—**w.-out,** *n. Mus.* The free fantasia of a sonata; the second division of the first movement, in which its two principal themes are subjected to musical changes till they are fully elaborated.—**w.-point,** *n.* The point where actual work is done; a place or part, as of a machine, at which effective action is produced.—**w.-rod,** *n.* A pontil.

work'less, wŭrk'les, *a.* **1.** Having no work; not working. **2.** Not exemplified by works, as a fruitless faith.

work'man, wŭrk'man, *n.* **1.** A man employed in manual labor; an artificer; mechanic; sometimes, a skilled or accomplished mechanic; artisan. **2.** A man engaged in any labor, as in literature or art; worker.

The unwearied *Workman* now rests from his labours; the fruit of these is left growing, and to grow. CARLYLE *Essays, Death of Goethe* in vol. iii, p. 154. [H. M. & CO.]

Synonyms: see ARTISAN.

—**workman's candlestick,** a socket for a candle, attached to a staple that can be driven into a wall.

work'man-like", wŭrk'man-laik', *a.* Like or befitting a skilled workman. **work'man-ly‡.**

—**work'man-like",** *adv.* **work'man-ly†.**

work'man-ship, wŭrk'man-ship, *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman, or the quality of work in respect to execution. **2.** The work or result produced by a worker; as, all these are his *workmanship.*

work'mas"ter, wŭrk'mas'tĕr, *n.* A skilled or a directing workman; especially, one who designs, produces, or performs a work of importance.

—**work'mis"tress,** *n. fem.*

work'room", wŭrk'rūm', *n.* A room for work.

work'ship, wŭrk'ship, *n.* [Rare.] Workmanship.

work'shop", wŭrk'shop', *n.* A building or room where any work is carried on, especially a handicraft.

work'some, wŭrk'sum, *a.* [Rare.] Industrial; industrious.

workt, *pp.* Worked. PHIL. SOC.

work'wom"an, wŭrk'wum"an, *n.* A woman who earns her living by manual labor.

work'y-day"†, *a.* & *n.* Same as WORKADAY.

world†, *vt.* To bring into the world; give birth to.

World, wŭrld, *n.* **1.** The earth; the terraqueous globe. (1) Inclusively, the earth and all created things that belong to it; hence, the earth and all celestial bodies; the universe: the earth being once supposed to be the center of the universe. (2) By extension, any similar orb (sometimes with reference to habitability). (3) By restriction, a part of the earth; as, the Old *World;* the New *World;* the *world* of heaven and earth.

That forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the *world,* and all our woe.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 3.

There must be a world of spirit and of eternity, to account for this *world* of matter and of time.
T. PARSONS *Infinite and Finite* ch. 26, p. 163. [R. BROS. '72.]

2. A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth. (1) In general, some natural grand division; as, the mineral, plant, or animal *world.* (2) Absolutely, the human inhabitants of the earth; mankind; as, it is known to all the *world.* (3) By restriction, a definite class of men as constituting a body and as having some peculiar characteristics; as, the Christian *world;* the scientific *world.* (4) More abstractly, a sphere or domain; as, the *world* of letters or art.

The *world* knows nothing of its greatest men.
H. TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt. i, act i, sc. 5.

3. Man regarded socially; human society in general or locally; the public; hence, public or social life and intercourse; as, the *world* smiles on success; the recluse hides from the *world;* by restriction, the active or prominent portion of society; as, he is not much in the *world.*

The *world.* What the *world* thinks of him, how it looks at him, what it sees in him, and what it says—that is the haunting demon of his mind. DICKENS *Dombey and Son* ch. 51, p. 819. [E. & L. '86.]

4. Hence, social life in its phases; the practises, usages, and ways of men; as, he does not know the *world* as it is. **5.** A total of things as pertaining to or affecting an individual man. (1) Man as a microcosm; all of man's inner life; as, the *world* within.

Build therefore your own *world.* As fast as you conform your life to the pure idea in your mind, that will unfold its great proportions. EMERSON *Nature* ch. 8, p. 79. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

(2) A career among men; one's experience in life; as, to begin the *world* anew. (3) Colloquially, the course of events as affecting one personally; individual condition or circumstances; as, how goes the *world* with you? your *world* is changed indeed. **6.** A scene of existence or of affairs regarded from a moral or religious point of view. (1) The sphere of material interests, as distinguished from the sphere of spiritual interests; hence, secular affairs; worldly aims and pleasure; as, love not the *world;* by extension, those collectively who are absorbed in the affairs of this life; the ungodly; as, be not of the *world.*

The *world,* whose charms his young affections stole,
He found too mean for an immortal soul.
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 1, st. 13.

(2) The present scene or state of existence as distinguished from the future or immortal one; as, the *world* is all a fleeting show. (3) A period in the course of the divine dispensations; an age, eon, or dispensation.

Upon whom the ends of the *world* are come. *1 Cor.* x, 11.

7. Figuratively, great quantity, number, or size; as, a *world* of trouble.

I remember he told us a *world* of stories, some tragical, some comical. LOCKHART *Scott* vol. iv, ch. 8, p. 383. [WM. L. '37.]

[< AS. *world.* < *wer,* man, + *yldo,* age, < *eald,* old.]

Phrases, etc.:—above the world, superior to worldly aims; spiritual.—**all . . . in the w.,** all that can be, or that is possible; as, *all* the money *in the world* could not save him.—**all the w.,** every one, or all that the world is; as, *all the world* wondered; she was *all the world* to him.—**all the w. and his wife** [Colloq.], every one; sometimes, all who are social; recognized.—**a w.,** an immense amount; a great deal: often used adverbially; as, *a world* too big.—**ectypal w.,** the phenomenal or created world: distinguished from the *noetic* or *archetypal.* See ARCHETYPAL.—**end of the w. 1.** In Biblical use, the end of an age, eon, or dispensation; as, "the harvest is the *end of the world,*" *Matt.* xiii, 39. **2.** In popular understanding, the destruction of the earth in connection with the last judgment.—**for all the w.,** in every respect; however viewed; precisely: often in exaggerated language; as, the baby is *for all the world* like an old man.—**in the world,** an intensive phrase, usually following an interrogative pronoun or adverb, and expressing astonishment, wonder, etc.; as, how *in the world* did you do it?—**man of the w.,** a man devoted to or conformed to this world.—**New W.,** the western hemisphere.—**Old W.,** the eastern hemisphere.—**other w.,** the future state.—**prince of this w.,** Satan.—**the nine worlds** (*Norse Myth.*), the nine divisions of the Norse cosmos or universe. They are **Muspelheim** (the fire-world, highest of all), **Asaheim** (of the gods), **Ljosalfaheim** (of the light elves), **Vanaheim** (of the Vans), **Mannaheim** (of man), **Jotunheim** (of the giants), **Svartalfaheim** (of the dark elves), **Helheima** (of the dead, or of Hel), and **Niflheim** (the mist-world, lowest of all).—**to go to the w.†,** to get married.—**whole w.,** all that the world can offer; as, I would not marry him to gain the *whole world.*—**woman of the w.,** a woman living for or conformed to this world; society woman.—**world'sem"a-na'tions,** *n. pl.* In the cabalistic system, the theory of the emanation of the world (or worlds) from the ten Sephiroth.—**w.-hardened,** *a.* Hardened by devotion to this world.—**w.-language,** *n.* A language prevalent in or proposed for the civilized world.—**w.-man,** *n.* A man of universality in character, thought, and feeling; one who is not narrow or merely national.

The full-grown Jew was a Pharisee; the full-grown Roman a Cæsar; but the full-grown Greek was a *world-man.* D. S. GREGORY *Why Four Gospels?* pt. iv, p. 213. [F. & W. '90.]

—**w.-old,** *a.* As old as time, or very ancient.—**w.-riche†,** *n.* The kingdom of this world; the earth.—**world's end,** the most distant portions of the earth.—**world's people,** worldly people; also, those not belonging to a church: a term used especially by Friends.—**w.-stuff. 1.** The original matter from which worlds were formed. **2.** In Hindu philosophy, as given in recent theosophical writings, the eternal substance out of which gods, worlds, and man were formed.—**w.-tree,** *n. Norse Myth.* Same as YGDRASIL.—**w.-wearied,** *a.* Weary of the world; affected with ennui.—**w.-wide,** *a.* Extended throughout the world; as, *world-wide* fame.—**w. without end,** forever; also, rarely, as if forever.

—**world'ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Containing worlds.—**world'-hood†,** *n.* An earthly possession.—**world'ling,** *n.* One who lives merely for this world.

He did not care to think of her driving off gaily on a Sabbath afternoon with a thorough *worldling* like Collins. It made her seem as much of a *worldling* as Collins himself.
BLISS PERRY *Broughton House* ch. 12, p. 254. [S. '90.]

world'ly, wŭrld'li, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the world; earthly; as, *worldly* wisdom; *worldly* riches. **2.** Devoted to temporal and neglectful of eternal things; not spiritual; as, *worldly* ambition; a *worldly* heart. **3.** Secular or lay, as opposed to churchly or monastic.

—**world'ly-mind"ed,** *a.* Absorbed in the things of this world.—**w.-mindedness,** *n.*—**w.-wise,** *a.* Wise in the affairs and methods of the world.

—**world'li-ness,** *n.* Devotion to the world; absence of spirituality.—**world'ly,** *adv.* In a worldly manner.

worm, wŭrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insinuate (oneself or itself) in as or like a worm; be insinuated in; crawl upon or through as or like a worm; also, to effect by such motion; as, they *wormed* their way through the crowd; he *worms* himself into favor.

In a moment Henry was *worming* his way, lying flat on the ground. F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* ch. 7, p. 67. [L. B. & CO. '72.]

2. To remove or draw forth, especially by artful means; extract: often with *from* or *out;* as, to *worm out* a secret; specifically, to extract (a charge from a gun). **3.** To remove worms from; as, to *worm* a peach-tree or tobacco-plant. **4.** To remove the lytta or worm from, as a dog: formerly thought to be a preventive of madness. **5.** To remove the beard from (a bivalve). **6.** *Naut.* To wind material, as spun-yarn, along (a rope) so as to fill up the grooves between the strands, passing the material spirally along them, to keep water out of the rope and to make it smooth. **7†.** To subject to a process of artful and persistent questioning.

II. *i.* **1.** To work or progress stealthily and slowly; as, a falsehood *worms* through many minds.

I *worm* thro' all their windings. TENNYSON *The Cup* act i, sc. 1.

2. To take the shape of or to move like a worm; as, the fire *worms* up through the ceiling.

Around the fields the negro piles slowly the *worming* and ungraceful fence. W. G. SIMMS *Yemassee* ch. 1, p. 14. [W. J. W. '66.]

worm, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) An invertebrate animal of the group *Vermes,* as an annelid or segmented worm, a nematode or threadworm, etc. (2) A flatworm or platelminth, as a fluke or tapeworm, formerly included in *Vermes.* **2.** A small creeping animal with short or undeveloped feet, as an insect-larva, a blindworm, etc. **3.** In popular and archaic use, any creeping or crawling animal, whether large or small, as a serpent, grub, caterpillar, or the like; as, many birds feed upon *worms;* the *worm* fastened on his hand.

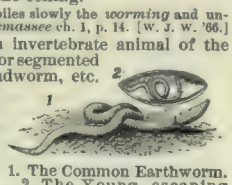
1. The Common Earthworm. 2. The Young, escaping from its case. Compare illus. under EARTHWORM.

Serpents and dragons were called *worms* in Old Deutsch.
HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in Northern Lands* ch. 9, p. 150. [E. & L.]

4. Figuratively, that which suggests the action or habit of a worm as an agent of decay or destruction, as remorse, death, etc.; as, their *worm* dieth not.

O wealth, with thee is won
A *worm* to gnaw forever on his soul
Whose abject life is laid in thy control!
GUIDO DELLE COLONNE in D. G. Rossetti's *Dante and his Circle, Canzone* st. 3.

5. A despicable or despised person; also, in the language of humility, a feeble mortal comparable to a worm.

I am a *worm,* and no man. *Ps.* xxii, 6.

6. *Mech.* Something conceived to be like a worm in appearance or movement, as a screw-thread. Specifically: (1) A spiral part in a still; a worm-pipe. (2) A short threaded portion of a shaft constituting an endless screw formed to mesh with a gear-wheel (rarely with a rack), each rotation of the worm producing an advance of one tooth of the wheel (or rack). (3) *Car-building.* A spirally threaded piece on the rod that takes up the chain of a hand-brake. (4) The spiral part of a corkscrew. (5) A wormer, as on the end of a ramrod, for extracting a charge from the bore of a gun. (6) An auger-like tool used in boring rock. (7) A spiral coil, as of pipe; as, a steam-*worm.*

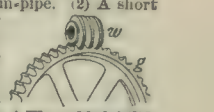
A Worm [def. 6 (2)]. *w,* worm; *g,* worm-gear or worm-wheel.

7. *Anat.* An organ or part that resembles a worm in shape, as the lytta of the dog, or the vermis of the cerebellum. **8.** *pl. Pathol.* An intestinal disorder; helminthiasis. **9.** The windings of a log road made to lessen the steepness of a grade. **10.** The zigzag course of a log fence or a rail fence; also, the amount of space and angle required for a rail fence that is built zigzag. [< AS. *wyrm,* worm.]

Compounds:—**worm'-ab"scess,** *n.* An abscess resulting from the lodgment of a worm in the body.—**w.-bark,** *n.* The bark of a cabbage-tree (*Andira inermis*).—**w.-cast,** *n.* **1.** The cylindrical mass of earth voided by an earthworm. **2.** The fossil track of a worm.

Mr. Scott saw *worm-castings* on the lofty mountains of Sikkim in North India. DARWIN *Form. of Veg. Mould* ch. 2, p. 126. [A. '82.]

w.-casting‡.—**w.-colic,** *n.* A colic caused by intestinal worms.—**w.-dye,** *n.* Same as VERMEIL.—**w.-eat,** *vt.* To bore, gnaw, or destroy as by worms; hence, to injure or destroy by any gradual process, especially a concealed one.—**w.-eaten,** *pa.* Eaten or bored through by worms.—**w.-eat†.**—**w.-eatenness,** *n.*—**w.-eater,** *n.* An animal that feeds upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler. See illus. under SWAMP-WARBLER.—**w.-eating,** *a.* Devouring worms: specifically said of American warblers of *Helmitherus, Helminthophila,* and related genera.—**w.-fever,** *n.* Same as VERMINOUS FEVER.—**w.-fisher,** *n.* An angler who uses worms for bait.—**w.-fowl†,** *n. pl.* Worm-devouring birds.—**w.-gear,** *n.* A gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm. See WORM, 6 (2).—**w.-gearing,** *n.* A worm and worm-gear in combination.—**w.-grass,** *n.* **1.** Pinkroot. **2.** A British stonecrop (*Sedum album*).—**w.-gut,** *n.* Same as GUT, *n.*, 5.—**w.-hole,** *n.* The hole made by a worm or a worm-like animal, as in plants, earth, or stone.—**w.-holed,** *a.*—**w.-like,** *a.* Having the characteristics of a worm, especially as regards the manner of progression of some species (*i. e.,* by continuation of motion from one segment to another).—**w.-oil,** *n.* Same as WORMSEED-OIL. See OIL.—**w.-pipe,** *n.* The spiral or zigzagged condensing-pipe of a still.—**w.-powder,** *n.* A vermifuge.—**w.-punch,** *n.* A coopers' punch to prepare for plugging the worm-holes in barrels and casks.—**w.-rack,** *n.* A rack having teeth shaped to engage with a worm.—**w.-safe,** *n.* A receptacle connected with the worm of a still, provided with a hydrometer to show the specific gravity of the liquor as distilled.—**w.-shaft,** *n. Mech.* A shaft bearing a worm in a worm-gearing.—**w.-shell,** *n.* A vermetoid gastropod. See illus. under VERMETUS.—**w.-snake,** *n.* **1.** A small worm-like typhlopoidean snake. **2.** A ground-snake of the genus *Carphophiops,* as *C. vermis* of the western United States. **3.** An anilioid snake-like lizard; as, the blue *worm-snake* (*Aniella pulchra*).—**w.-ten,** *n.* A vermifuge made by infusing a plant reputed to have anthelminthic properties.—**w.-track,** *n.* A worm-cast.—**w.-wheel,** *n. Mech.* Same as WORM-GEAR.—**w.-wire,** *n.* Steel wire used to hook on to and pull electrical wires through the partitions of walls from one floor to another.—**fish'-wire"‡; snake'-wire"‡.**

wor'mal, wĕr'mal, *n.* Same as WORMIL.

wormed, wŭrmd, *a.* Damaged by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

worm'er, wŭrm'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A pointed spiral or double spiral device for penetrating and extracting, as on a corkscrew, a ramrod, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A fisherman who baits his hooks with worms.

Wor'mi-an, wŏr'mi-an, *a.* Named for Olaus Worm, a Danish anatomist and physician (1588–1654).—**Wormian bones,** supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull. See illus. under INTERPARIETAL BONE.

wor'mil, wŏr'mil, *n.* [Dial.] A warble or bot. [Var. of WARBLE², *n.*] **wor'mal‡; wor'mul‡; wor'nil‡.**

worm'ing-pot", wŭrm'ing-pet', *n.* A vessel that discharges color through tubes, for forming strips or worm-like patterns on an article of pottery rotated in a lathe.

worm'ling, wŭrm'ling, *n.* A small worm: used figuratively in contempt.

worm'seed", wŭrm'sĭd', *n.* The seeds of any one of various plants used as a vermifuge, or the plant itself; as, the Levant *wormseed* (see SANTONICA), the treacle-*wormseed* (see TREACLE), etc.—**American wormseed,** a strongly aromatic herb (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) of the goosefoot family, 1 to 3 feet high, with ovate-oblong deeply sinuate serrate leaves, the lower almost pinnatifid, and a panicle of mostly leafless spikes of inconspicuous flowers: found in waste grounds and pastures from Long Island to Texas and Wisconsin.—**worm'seed-mus"tard,** *n.* Same as TREACLE-WORMSEED.

worm'wood", wŭrm'wud', *n.* **1.** A perennial Old World herb (*Artemisia Absinthium*), now escaped from gardens to roadsides in New England and Canada. It has an erect angular somewhat shrubby stem, 2 to 3 feet high, 2- to 3-pinnately parted silky hoary leaves, and erect racemes of nodding heads of yellow flowers. It is aromatic, tonic, very bitter, and was formerly used as a vermifuge and to protect clothing and furniture from moths and insects. It is now used in the manufacture of absinth. (See illus. under ABSINTHIUM.) The name is given also to several other species, and by extension to the whole genus. **2.** That which embitters or makes bitter. [< AS. *wermod,* possibly < *werian,* preserve, + *mōd,* mind.] **were'mod†; werm'od†.**

—**biennial wormwood,** a smooth erect species (*Artemisia biennis*) with alternate twice pinnately parted lower leaves and upper ones pinnate and capillary: found on gravelly banks from Ohio to Tennessee and northwestward, and rapidly extending eastward as a weed along railroads.—**oil of w.,** see OIL.—**Roman w. 1.** A species (*Artemisia Pontica*) belonging to Germany, eastern Europe, and western Asia, with properties similar to those of the common wormwood. **2.** A common American weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*). See HOGWEED.—**silver w.,** an ornamental species (*Artemisia argentea*) from Madeira with

ovate-oblong divided leaves densely clothed with soft silvery hairs: used in rockeries.—**wild w.**, a tall greenhouse or half-hardy annual (*Parthenium Hysterophorus*), allied to the feverfew, from the West Indies. **bastard feverfew**‡. **West-Indian mugwort**‡.—**worm wood-moth**", *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Cucullia absinthii*).—**w.-pug**, *n.* A British geometrid moth (*Eupithecia absinthiata*).

worm'y, wûrm'i, *a.* **1.** Infested with worms; injured or perforated by a worm or worms, or by something so called; figuratively, earthy, groveling, or gravelike. **2.** Searching for worms to eat, as a bird.

With sudden fear her *wormy* quest
The Thrush abruptly quits.
HOOD *The Elm Tree* pt. iii, st. 4.

worn, wôrn, *pa.* **1.** Affected by attrition or any similar continuous action; as, a *worn* rock, pavement, or path.

We see the bases of the precipices hollowed and *worn*.
HUGH MILLER *Cruise of the Betsey* ch. i, p. 22. [G. & L. '58.]

2. Used, as a garment; hence, much used and showing the results of wear; as applied to mind and body, exhibiting the effects of wearisome activity, age, or illness: sometimes used substantively; as, the old and the *worn*.

A smile flashed over the child's *worn* face. MRS. HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk. iv, ch. 6, p. 514. [MACM. '92.]

3. Exhausted, as a portion of time; as, the day is *worn* to evening.

Synonyms: see FAINT.
—**worn land**, land exhausted in its fertility.—**worn'-out"**, *a.* Used until without value for its purpose.

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A *worn-out* trick. ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

wor'nil, *n.* Same as WORMIL. **wor'nal**‡.

Wo'ro-nin's hy'pha. *Bot.* A swollen, septate, curved, densely protoplasmic hypha in certain ascomycetous fungi, in the inner basal part of a perithecium prior to the development of asci, and subsequently disappearing.

worp'nre†, **worpe**†, *n.* Same as WARPER, WARP.

wor'ral, wor'al, *n.* Same as WARAN. **wor'rel**‡.

wor'ri-cow, wur'i-cou, *n.* [Scot.] A hobgoblin; the devil; any hideous object or person; bugbear. **wor'rie-cow**‡.

wor'rit, wur'it, *vt.* [Colloq.] To worry.

These pests *worrit* me at business, and in all its intervals.
LAMB *Letters* ed. by Ainger *Feb. 19, '19* vol. ii, p. 11. [A. & S. '88.]

[Cor of WORRY, *v.*] **wor'ret**‡.

wor'rit, *n.* [Colloq.] Worry; vexation.

wor'ry, wur'i, *v.* [WOR'RIED; WOR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To harass or trouble, as with care, importunity, or persecution; harry; vex; tease; as, he was constantly *worried* by creditors. **2.** To affect by worrying; as, he *worried* me into insomnia. **3.** To pursue, seize, and tear with the teeth; injure or kill by biting, shaking, or choking; as, a dog *worries* a sheep or a rat.

A young shepherd-dog delights in driving and running round a flock of sheep, but not in *worrying* them.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 76. [A. '71.]

4. [Scot. or Obs.] To strangle; choke.

II. *i.* **1.** To be uneasy in mind by reason of care or solicitude; be troubled or anxious; chafe; as, she always *worries* when he is absent. **2.** To be engaged in seizing, biting, or mangling, as dogs in fighting or preying. **3.** Scot. or Obs.] To be choked. [< AS. *wyrgan*, in *âwyrgan*, harm.]

Synonyms: see ANNOY; BADGER; BOTHER; PERSECUTE.
—**to worry along** (Colloq.), to manage to get on or live by care or self-denial.—**to w. down** (Humorous), to swallow with real or affected effort.—**to w. out**, to produce or effect by effort and pains; also, to exhaust.—**to w. the sword** (*Fencing*), to make many rapid feints, so as to throw an opponent into confusion or off his guard.
—**wor'ri-er**, *n.* One who worries.

wor'ry, *n.* [WOR'RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A state of perplexing care, anxiety, or annoyance; distracting or disturbing care or occasion of anxiety; vexation; fret; as, *worry* over a delayed letter; household *worries*; the *worry* of business.

Worry is worse than work to wear us out.
W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. xii, st. 6.

2. The act of seizing, biting, or mangling, as by dogs.

Synonyms: see ANXIETY; CARE.
—**wor'ri-less**, *a.* Having no worry; free from care.—**wor'ri-ment**, *n.* Vexation of mind; anxiety; worry; also, a cause of vexation or care.—**wor'ri-some**, *a.* Causing worry or anxiety.—**wor'ry-ing**, *pa.*—**wor'ry-ing-ly**, *adv.*

worse†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To get the advantage of; worst. **II.** *i.* To be or become worse.

Worse, wûrs, *a.* [Used as compar. of *bad*, *ill*, *evil*, and the like.] **1.** Bad or ill in a greater degree; more evil, unworthy, imperfect, reprehensible, or the like; as, other dissemblers are *worse* than he. **2.** Physically ill or evil in a greater degree; as, he is *worse* to-day. **3.** Less favorably situated as to means and circumstances; as, how is he *worse* for it? [< AS. *wyrsa*, worse, < root in OHG. *werran*, confuse.]

worse, *n.* Something more evil; disadvantage; loss; defeat; as, put to the *worse*; to think the *worse* of one.

I said, 'I toil beneath the curse,
But, knowing not the universe,
I fear to slide from bad to *worse*.'
TENNYSON *The Two Voices* st. 77.

worse, *adv.* **1.** In a manner more evil or ill; as, he treated you *worse* than he did me.

A Judge of the Superior Courts in England receives £5,000 a-year, a chief £8,000. In France the Cour de Cassation is paid six times *worse*, and the Cour Royale five-and-twenty times *worse*.
BUCKINGHAM *British Constitution* ch. 18, p. 375. [S. B. & CO. '61.]

2. With greater intensity, severity, or the like; as, the plaster makes the pain *worse* than before. **3.** In a way to exhibit decrease; less; as, I like him none the *worse* for his gruffness. [< AS. *wyrs*.]

wors'en, wûrs'n, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make worse; also, to get the advantage of. **II.** *i.* To become worse.

The weather in the end considerably *worsened*.
R. L. STEVENSON *David Balfour* ch. 22, p. 283. [S. '93.]

wors'er, wûrs'er, *a.* & *adv.* Worse; a former and still occasional double and redundant form of the comparative, on the analogy of *lesser*; usually regarded as a vulgarism, though sometimes used by the best writers. See LESS.

wors'et, wûrs'et, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Worsted. **wors'ett**‡.

wor'ship, wûr'ship, *v.* [WOR'SHIPED or WOR'SHIPPED; WOR'SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel a sense of worship toward or to pay an act or acts of worship to. **2.** [Archaic.] To regard with respect and deference; honor.

At present we *worship* none but God; there was a time when the word was employed in so much more general a sense that it was not profane to say that God *worshipped*, that is honoured, man. This, of course, is the sense of the word in the Marriage Service, 'with my body I thee worship.'
R. C. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 306. [K. P. & CO. '90.]

II. *i.* To perform acts or have sentiments of worship.

Man *worships* best . . . with the community; he philosophises best alone. M. ARNOLD *Culture and Anarchy* ch. 6, p. 160. [MACM.]

Synonyms: adore, bow down to, deify, exalt, honor, idolize, pray to, revere, reverence. See PRAISE.—**Antonyms:** abhor, abjure, abominate, blaspheme, curse, denounce, detest, renounce, revile, scoff, scorn.
—**wor'ship-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being or proper to be worshiped.—**wor"ship-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.]—**wor'ship-er**, *n.* One who worships.—**wor'ship-per**‡.—**wor'ship-less**, *a.* [Rare.] Without worship or worshipers.

wor'ship, *n.* **1.** The feeling or the act of religious homage toward a deity, especially the Supreme God; an act or the acts collectively of such homage, as at a given time and place, such as adoration, thanksgiving, prayer, praise, and offerings.

In church, cottage, college, camp, on sea or land, around the world, wherever is adoring affection and trust toward Him on high, expressed by the aspiring spirit, there is true *worship*.
STORRS *Divine Or. Christianity* lect. iv, p. 125. [RAN. & S.]

2. The act or feeling of deference, respect, or honor toward worthiness or toward a position deemed worthy or high; as, *worship* of the good; *worship* paid to the rich. **3.** Excessive or ardent love or admiration; as, *worship* of the beautiful; the *worship* of a lover. **4.** [Eng. or Prov.] A title of honor in addressing persons of station, as the nobility, clergy, or magistrates; as, what will your *worship* have?

May it please your *worship*, the constable is waiting. LANDOR *Works, Citation of Shakespeare* in vol. ii, p. 273. [MOX. '46.]

5. [Archaic.] The state or quality of being worthy; honorableness; dignity; worthiness. [< AS. *weorthscipe*, < *weorth*, worthy. + *-scipe*, -SHIP.]

Synonyms: see RELIGION; REVERENCE.

wor'ship-ful, wûr'ship-ful, *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor by reason of character or position; honorable.

As a conventional term of honor the word is also applied to dignitaries, as magistrates, or to corporate bodies, and is also sometimes used ironically or playfully; in freemasonry it is part of a specific official title.

This is the dwelling of the *worshipful* justice, to which myself and my party were now approaching.
LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* ch. 19, p. 153. [W. L. & CO.]

2. [Rare.] Devoutly disposed to worship; religious.

All of the Indian tribes . . . are religious — are *worshipful*.
CATLIN *N. Am. Indians* vol. i, letter xxii, p. 156. [R. G. B. '57.]

—**wor'ship-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**wor'ship-ful-ness**, *n.*

wor'ship-ly†, *adv.* With fitting dignity or respect.

wor'ship-wor"thy†, *a.* Worthy of honor; worshipful.

worst, wûrst, *n.* **I.** *t.* To get the advantage over in a contest; cause to have the worst of it; defeat; overthrow; as, the enemy were speedily *worsted*.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To grow worse; deteriorate; worsen.

Synonyms: see BEAT; CONQUER.

worst, *a.* [Used as the superlative of *bad*, *ill*, or *evil*, though having etymologically no connection with those words.] Bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree, physically, mentally, morally, socially, or otherwise. Compare WORSE. [< AS. *wyrsta*, superl. of *wyrsa*; see WORSE, *a.*] **werste**†; **worste**‡.
—**the worst way** (Slang), to a painful degree; very badly; exceedingly; as, I wanted to see you *the worst way*.

worst, *n.* That which is bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree; the most evil, severe, or calamitous state, degree, or result: often used euphemistically for death or tidings of death; as, be prepared for the *worst*; the *worst* has happened. **werste**†.
—**at the worst**, in the most evil, aggravated, or unfortunate condition or result, actual or supposable; at the greatest disadvantage, as an antagonist; as, the disease is *at the worst*; *at the worst* we can but die; to have one *at the worst*.—**if w. comes to w.**, if the worst imaginable condition becomes the fact; if things come to a desperate pass; as, *if worst comes to worst* the mortgage can be foreclosed.—**to do one's w.**, to do the greatest harm or injury in one's power; also, to do one's poorest work.—**to get the w. of**, to be defeated or be the loser in, as a contest, a bargain, etc.—**to put to the w.**, to inflict defeat upon; conquer; overcome.

worst, *adv.* In the worst or most extreme manner, state, or degree; to the uttermost. **werste**†.

wors'ted, wûrs'ted *or* wust'ed (XIII), *n.* **1.** Woolen yarn, with fibers combed parallel and twisted hard, used in making cloth, carpet-thread, stockings, etc. **2.** A lightly twisted woolen yarn, as zephyr wool or Berlin wool, for use in knitting and embroidery. **3.** Some material other than cotton or silk, as wool, alpaca, or mohair, employed in the manufacture of braid: used attributively; as, *worsted* braid. [< *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in England, where it was first manufactured.] **worst'ede**†; **wors'tet**†.
—**wors'ted-work"**, *n.* Work done with worsted; especially, needlework done with soft worsted on canvas.

wort‡, wûrt, *n.* **1.** A plant; herb: now chiefly in composition; as, liver*wort*. **2.** A plant of the cabbage kind. [< AS. *wyrt*, plant.]

wort‡, *n.* The unfermented infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer. [< AS. *wyrte*, < *wyrt*, plant.]
—**wort'-con-dens"er**, *n.* A condensing-apparatus for saving the vapor arising from wort in brewing.—**w.-cooler**, *n.* An apparatus, as a shallow tank or large pan, in which wort is cooled.—**w.-refrigerator**‡.—**w.-filter**, *n.* A filter used in brewing to draw off the clear liquor from the mash after boiling.

wort‡, *n.* Same as WHORT.

worth, wûrth, *vi.* **1.** [Archaic.] To betide or befall: now only in the phrases **wo worth the day, the man**, etc., in which the verb is imperative and the following noun is in the dative, the phrases signifying *woe befide* (or *be to the day, the man*, etc. **2**†. To be; become. [< AS. *weorthan*, be.]
—**to worth of**†, to pay attention to; heed.

worth, *a.* **1.** Having worth or value: followed by a noun or phrase of measure or value in adverbial construction. (1) Equal in value or in price (to); exchangeable (for); suitable to be exchanged (for); applied either to market price or to intrinsic value on a fair basis of exchange; as, the cloth is *worth* two dollars a yard; the property is *worth* ten thousand dollars, but can now be bought for five. (2) Deserving (of): in either a good or a bad sense, but chiefly the former; as, the castle is *worth* defending; the prize is *worth* the struggle. (3) Having possessions or estate to the value (of); possessed (of); as, he is *worth* a million. **2**†. Valuable; worthy; estimable; also, worth while. [< AS. *weorth*, worth.]
—**not worth a cent. 1.** Of little or no value; very poor. **2.** [Slang.] Adverbially, in no adequate manner; poorly; improperly; sometimes, not at all; as, he would *not* go *worth a cent*.—**not w. a curse, snap**, etc. See CURSE, etc.—**to be w. one's salt**, to be worth the smallest part of one's support: usually with a negative; as, that clerk is not *worth his salt*.—**to be w. the whistle**, to be worth the trouble of calling for; as, the dog is scarcely *worth the whistle*.

worth, *n.* **1.** That quality of anything which renders it useful, advantageous, or desirable; that by virtue of which a thing is accounted good or excellent; value or excellence of any kind; hence, exchangeable or market value; as, the *worth* of a day's labor; the *worth* of knowledge or friendship; the *worth* of a commodity can not always be determined by the price paid. **2.** That quality or combination of qualities of personal character that makes one deserving of esteem, trust, and honor; mental and moral excellence; high character; desert; merit; virtue; as, a magistrate of great *worth*; the highest *worth* is often unappreciated. **3.** [Archaic.] The value of one's possessions or property; wealth. **4**†. Honor. [< AS. *weorth*, < *weorth*, worthy.]

Synonyms: character, desert, excellence, integrity, merit, preciousness, value. See AVAIL; PRICE.
—**in good worth**†, without offense; in good part.

-worth, -worthy, *suffixes.* Used in composition to represent WORTH, *n.*, WORTHY, *a.*

worth'ful†, *a.* Worthy.

wor'thi-ly, wûr'dhi-li, *adv.* In a worthy manner. (1) In a proper manner; becomingly; fitly; suitably. (2) With due dignity or respect; reverently. (3) In a merited manner; deservedly; justly.

Synonyms: see ARIGHT.

wor'thi-ness, wûr'dhi-nes, *n.* The quality of being worthy; worth.

worth'less, wûrth'les, *a.* Having no worth. (1) Having no utility, excellence, or value; useless. (2) Destitute of dignity, virtue, merit, character, or standing. (3)† Undeserving; unworthy: frequently with *of*.

Synonyms: see BASE.
—**worth'less-ly**, *adv.*—**worth'less-ness**, *n.*

worth'ward, wûrth'ward, *adv.* [Rare.] In the direction of worth; toward excellence.

To summon men to nobler spheres,
And lead them *worthward*.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* first episode, st. 38.

wor'thy†, *vt.* To exalt into a hero; render worthy.

wor'thy, wûr'dhi, *a.* [WOR'THI-ER; WOR'THI-EST.] **1.** Possessing worth; deserving of respect, praise, or honor; having valuable or useful qualities; meritorious; virtuous; estimable; said of persons, abstractions, or, rarely, of material things; as, a *worthy* citizen; *worthy* service; a *worthy* cause; a *worthy* picture.

Whisper not to thy own heart, How *worthy* is this action; for then it is already becoming worthless. CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 12. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Having such qualities or character as to be deserving of, suitable for, or adapted to some specified thing, generally in a good sense; fit; suited; suitable; entitled: commonly followed by *of* (rarely *for*), sometimes by an infinitive (formerly by a clause introduced by *that*), and rarely by the object directly; as, *worthy* of death; *worthy* to live; a dwelling *worthy* the occupants.

Surely not even the best of men was ever entirely *worthy of* a good woman. MAARTENS *The Greater Glory* ch. 38, p. 277. [A. '94.]

3†. Well deserved; fitting. **4**†. Of high rank or social position; noble; honorable.

Synonyms: see EXCELLENT; MORAL.
—**worthiest of blood** (*Eng. Law*), male, as opposed to female: an expression used in relation to inheritance.

wor'thy, *n.* [WOR'THIES, *pl.*] **1.** A person of eminent worth; one who is or was distinguished for useful and estimable qualities: much used in the plural; as, the *worthies* of the faith.

That dost ennoble with immortal name
The warlike *worthies*, from antiquity.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 3, st. 4.

2. Humorously, a person of local note; a character; as, neighborhood *worthies*.

Such is ever the case with these *worthies*, and with nearly all the natives of South Africa.
GORDON CUMMING *Hunter's Life* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 184. [H. '52.]

3†. Anything worthy, as an object, quality, or attribute.
—**the nine worthies**, a favorite ancient group of heroes, of whom three were pagans (Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar), three Jews (Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus), and three Christians (Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon): applied also to nine privy councilors of William III., and to a group of nine eminent citizens of London.

wor'tle, wûr'tl, *n.* *Mech.* A draw-plate or die such as is used in wiredrawing or in forming lead pipes.

wort'wale‡, *n.* A hangnail.

wos'bird, wos'bėrd, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A whore's-bird: a low term of abuse. Compare WHORESON.

wost†, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of WIT‡, *v.*

wos'tow"†, Wost thou; knowest thou.

wot, wot, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] *1st* and *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of WIT‡, *v.* **wote**†.

wouf, wûf, *vi.* [Scot.] To bark.

woul, waul, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To waul; howl.

would, wud, *v.* **I.** *imp.* of WILL, *auxiliary*. [The difference between *would* and *should* is in general the same as that between *will* and *shall*. See note under SHALL, *v.*] *Would* is used: (1) To express desire or inclination: wished; desired; inclined; as, he said he *would* learn to write. (2) To make a conditional assertion: disposed or inclined (on some implied condition); as, he *would* give (if he were able). (3) To express determined action: was determined; as, he *would* go, I could not prevent him.

II†. *imp.* of WILL, *v.* Willed. [< AS. *wolde*, pret. of *willan*, will.]
—**would'-be"**, *a.* Desiring or professing to be; making pretense of being; as, a *would-be* poet.—**w.-be**, *n.* One who desires to be or to be esteemed as something he is not; a vain pretender.—**would'er**†, *n.* A wisher.—**would'-**

ing†, *n.* Desire; inclination.—**would'ing-ness**†, *n.* Willingness.

Woulfe bot'tle, wulf bet'l. *Chem.* A bottle with two or three necks, used in chemical manipulation for generating and washing gases: usually arranged in a series called **Woulfe's apparatus**. The gas enters the first neck through a tube that extends nearly to the bottom of the bottle, and is washed as it passes up through the liquid, making its exit through a short tube that does not touch the liquid.

[< Peter *Woulfe*, English chemist.]

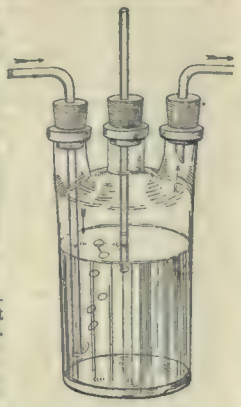

A Woulfe Bottle

wound, wūnd *or* (especially in poetry and devout phrases) wound (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To inflict a wound upon. (1) To hurt, especially to hurt so as to break the skin or draw blood; as, to *wound* the hand.

Thus was Religion *wounded* sore
At her own altars, and among her friends.
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. ii, l. 601.

(2) To cause pain or injury to; especially, of a person, to cause to feel grief mingled with a sense of injury; hurt the feelings of; grieve; pain; as, he was *wounded* by the child's ingratitude; to *wound* one's reputation.

Hotspur . . . indulges his own humour without caring whose feelings he may *wound*. MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 36. [A. '80.]

II. *i.* To inflict a wound or wounds; inflict physical or moral hurt; give pain; as, it is easier to *wound* than to heal. [< AS. *wundian*, < *wund;* see WOUND, *n.*]

Synonyms: see AFFRONT; HURT; PIQUE[1].

—**wound'er**, *n.* One who or that which wounds.

wound, wound, *imp. & pp.* of WIND, *v.*

wound, wūnd *or* wound (especially in poetry and devout phrases), *n.* **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence; especially, a breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or, by extension, the bark or substance of a tree or plant, due to external force; a cut, stab, or bruise; as, the *wounds* of battle.

In surgery the word signifies always a solution of continuity, or disruption of the soft parts of the body, due to external violence; but in medical jurisprudence it is an injury to any part of the body caused by any mechanical agent or resulting from external violence, whether the surface be broken or unbroken.

A shock or vibration passing through the brain proves more destructive than a *wound* penetrating its substance. CHARLES BELL *Anatomy of Expression* essay ii, p. 46. [BELL '88.]

2. Figuratively, any injury, hurt, harm, or cause of pain or grief, as to reputation, honor, the feelings, etc.

The most enduring *wounds* we receive in life are those which we suffer in our vanity.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 247. [A. '83.]

3. *Her.* A roundle purpure. **4**†. A plague; infliction. [< AS. *wund*, < *winnan*, strive.]

—**contused wound**, a surface wound inflicted by some blunt body; bruise.—**open w.**, any wound that has a free external opening.—**op"er-a'tion-wound"**, *n.* The wound made by the surgeon's knife in operating on a morbid or injured part.—**wound'fe"ver**, *n.* Fever incident to some bodily injury by external violence.—**w.-gall**, *n.* An elongated gall produced on grape-vines by an American weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*).

wound'a-bl(e, wūnd'ą-bl, *a.* That may be wounded.

wound'i-ly†, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; excessively.

wound'ing, wūnd'ing, *n.* *Crim. Law.* An aggravated species of battery involving the infliction of some grievous bodily hurt.

wound'less, wūnd'les, *a.* [Poet.] **1.** Free from hurt or injury; unwounded. **2.** Incapable of being wounded; invulnerable. **3.** Unwounding; harmless.

To doubted knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts.
SPENSER *Shepherd's Calendar, October* st. 7.

wound'wort", wūnd'wŭrt", *n.* Any one of various plants reputed useful as vulneraries, as the kidney-vetch and several hedge-nettles.—**clown's** or **marsh wound-wort**, clown's allheal.—**knight's w.**, the water-soldier.

wound'y[1], wūnd'i, *a.* [Rare.] Causing or inflicting wounds.

wound'y[2]. [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Excessive.

And so he flew into a *woundy* passion, and threatened to horse-whip me. W. GODWIN *Caleb Williams* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 112. [H. '31.]

II. *adv.* Excessively; exceedingly.

wou-ra'li, wou-ra'ri, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.

wour'nil†, *n.* A warble or bot.

wove, wōv, *imp. & pp.* of WEAVE, *v.*

wo'ven, wō'vn, *pp.* of WEAVE, *v.* **wove**‡.

wow, wou, *interj.* An exclamation of wonder, surprise, pleasure, or pain: common in many languages, but in literary use chiefly Scotch.

'O *wow!* my winsome bairn, Cuddie,' continued the old dame.
SCOTT *Old Mortality* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 118. [T. & F. '57.]

wowe†, **wow'ert.** Same as woo, etc.

wowf, wouf, *a.* [Scot.] Unsettled in mind; deranged; wild.

wowke†, *n.* Week.

wow'-wow", wou'-wou", *n.* [Native name.] A gibbon, as the agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*) and the silvery gibbon (*H. leuciscus*). [Imitative.] **wou'-wou"**‡.

woxe†, *vi.* To WAX.—**wox'en**†, *imp. & pp.* of WAX, *v.*

wrack[1], rak, *vt.* Same as WRECK.

wrack[2], *vt.* Same as RACK[1].

wrack[1], *n.* **1.** Marine vegetation and other floating material cast ashore by the waves.

The storm that sinks the noblest ships, throws sea-weeds and *wrack* upon the shore.
GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Charity* p. 190. [E. B. T.]

2. The state of being wrecked; ruin; destruction. **3.** Wreckage. **4**†. Shipwreck. [< D. *wrak*, wrack.]

—**wrack'grass"**, *n.* Same as GRASS-WRACK.

wrack[2], *n.* Same as RACK[4].

wrack'ful†, *a.* Destructive; ruinous. **wrack'some**†.

wraie†, *vt.* Same as WRAY.

wrain'bolt", **w.-staff.** Same as WRING-BOLT, etc.

wraith, rāth, *n.* **1.** A fantom of a living personage, supposed to be ominous of that person's death; also, loosely, an apparition of any kind; a specter; ghost.

Even popular usage has made one step towards a definition by employing the word '*wraith*' to denote the phantasm of a living person, while 'ghost' means the phantasm of a dead person.
ANDREW LANG in *Blackwood's Magazine* Jan., '94, p. 48.

2. A wraith-like appearance, as of a cloud.

A *wraith* of tempest, wonderful and strange.
WHITTIER *Storm on Lake Asquam* st. 3.

[< Icc. *vörth*, guardian.]

wrake†, *v.* & *n.* Same as WRACK[1].

wramp, ramp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sprain.

wran, ran, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wren.

wrang, rang, *imp.* of WRING, *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] Wrung.

wrang, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Wrong.

wran'gl, wran'gld. Wrangle, wrangled. PHIL. Soc.

wran'gle, rap'gl, *v.* [WRAN'GLED; WRAN'GLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To maintain by noisy argument or dispute.

And it is a comfort to every Christian labourer to know that if he cannot *wrangle* out a controversy with the doubter, he can speak to the doubter's heart.
A. S. FARRAR *Hist. Free Thought* lect. iv, p. 160. [A. '63.]

2†. To involve in contention or quarrel; embroil.

II. *i.* **1.** To dispute angrily and noisily; brawl; quarrel; altercate. **2.** [Archaic.] To engage in public discussion; support or controvert a thesis; argue; debate. [ME. *wranglen*, akin to LG. *wrangen*, wrangle.]

Synonyms: see CONTEND.

wran'gle, *n.* **1.** An angry or noisy dispute or quarrel; an altercation. **2**†. An argument; disputation.

Synonyms: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL[1].

wran'gle-foot"ed, ran'gl-fut'ed, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Having a mixed or confused gait: said of a horse.

wran'gler, rap'glęr, *n.* **1.** An angry and noisy disputant; originally, a debater, defender, or opponent of a thesis. **2.** In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those who have attained the first grade in the final examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the **mathematical tripos**. There are generally from thirty-five to forty such. Those in the second grade are designated *senior optimes*, and those of the third *junior optimes*. The one absolutely first was formerly called **senior wrangler**, the others being designated as **second, third,** etc., a distinction not now in use. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for honors formerly participated.

Bentley took his first degree with distinction, his place in the arrangement of honors corresponding with that of third *wrangler* in the present system. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Bentley* in vol. ii, p. 11. [T. & F. '56.]

3. A horse-wrangler. See HORSE.—**wran'gler-ship**, *n.* The position or rank of wrangler.

wran'gle-some†, *a.* Quarrelsome; cross.

wrang'ous, rang'us, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WRONGOUS.

wran'nock, ran'ec, *n.* [Prov.] The wren. **wran'ny**†.

wrap[1], rap, *vt.* [WRAPPED OR WRAPT; WRAP'PING.] **1.** To fold, roll, or draw together, as a cloth or flexible fabric, so as to enclose or protect something; generally with *about* or *around;* as, to *wrap* a shawl or cloak *about* one. **2.** To surround and cover by winding or folding; infold; envelop: commonly followed by *in* or *with*, and often intensified by *up;* as, to *wrap* a package *in* paper; to *wrap* the patient *up in* blankets.

The buildings in one quarter of the town were speedily *wrapt in* flames. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, ch. 3, p. 58. [H. '51.]

3. To infold or involve so as to conceal; hide; cover; conceal; also, to involve as a consequence or inference: with *up, in*, or *with;* as, to *wrap up* truth *in* fables. [By metathesis < WARP, *v.*] **wrappe**†.

—**to be wrapped up in,** to be involved in; be wholly engrossed with, devoted to, or dependent upon.

wrap[2], *vi.* Same as RAP[2], *v.*, chiefly in the form *wrapt:* an erroneous spelling, due to confusion with WRAP[1].

wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be drawn or folded about a person; a wrapper; in the plural, all the outer garments or coverings designed to be worn in addition to the ordinary clothing, as on a journey, including cloaks, shawls, scarfs, etc.

She had evidently made a journey of some length, for she was encumbered with travelling *wraps*. FRANCES H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* ch. 2, p. 21. [S. '77.]

—**wrap'-ras"cal**, *n.* A loose and usually coarse overcoat: a colloquial expression of the 18th century.

There is the cosy *wrap-rascal* self-indulgence — how easy it is!
THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers, Letts's Diary* p. 235. [H. '63.]

wrap'page, rap'ęj, *n.* **1.** That which wraps; wraps or wrappers collectively. **2.** The act of wrapping.

wrap'per, rap'ęr, *n.* **1.** That in which anything is wrapped or enclosed. (1) An outer covering, as for a pamphlet, book, or newspaper to be mailed. (2) Tobacco-leaf, properly of the best grade, used or adapted for covering cigars, plug tobacco, etc. **2.** A loose flowing outer gown or garment for indoor or morning wear; less frequently, a similar garment for outdoor wear; wrap. **3.** [Colloq.] An undershirt. **4.** *Bot.* Same as VOLVA. **5.** One who wraps.

wrap'ping, rap'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which wraps. **2.** That in which anything is wrapped.

—**wrap'ping-pa"per**, *n.* Paper, properly coarse and strong, usually unbleached, as manila, used in wrapping up parcels, for newspaper-wrappers, etc.—**w.-silk**, *n.* A strong fine floss used in making artificial flies, etc.

wrapt, *pp.* Wrapped. PHIL. Soc.

wrasse, ras, *n.* **1.** A labroid fish, especially of the genera *Labrus* and *Crenilabrus*. The **ballan-wrasse** (*Labrus maculatus*), the **red w.** (*L. mixtus*), and the **gibbous w.** (*C. melops*) are common British species. **2.** A related fish; as, a ctenoid *wrasse* or pomacentrid. [< W. *gwrachen*, wrasse.]

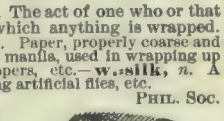

The Red Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*). 1/12

wras'tle, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as WRESTLE.

wrath†, *vt. & vi.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make wroth or angry. **II.** *i.* To become angry; show wrath. **wrath'en**†.

wrath†, *a.* Wroth.

wrath, rāth (XIII), *n.* **1.** Deep, determined, and lasting anger; profound indignation.

We may be angry and sin not, but this disposition . . . is *wrath* when it is deep, long-continued, and unforgiving.
MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 122. [S. '80.]

2. Extreme and uncontrollable passion; rage; in old usage, impetuosity; as, his *wrath* was terrible to behold.

They are in the very *wrath* of love.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act v, sc. 2.

3. [Archaic.] The just punishment of sin or crime; the effects of anger or indignation.

Unto them that . . . obey unrighteousness, . . . *wrath*.
Rom. ii, 8.

[< AS. *wrāththo*, < *wrāth;* see WROTH.]

Synonyms: see ANGER.

—**wrath'less**, *a.*—**wrath'y**, *a.* **1.** Disposed to wrath; wont to be angered. **2.** [Colloq.] Feeling anger; angry; wroth.—**wrath'i-ly**, *adv.*

wrath'ful, rāth'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; extremely angry; incensed; as, a *wrathful* father. **2.** Springing from or expressing wrath; as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance. **3.** [Rare.] Moved or wielded as if by wrath; accomplishing the purposes of wrath: said of inanimate things; as, *wrathful* lightnings.

Synonyms: see CHOLERIC.

—**wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**wrath'ful-ness**, *n.*

wrawe†, *a.* Wrathy; angry; peevish. **wraw'ful**†.

wrawl†, *vi.* To waul like a cat; whine.

wraw'nesse†, *n.* Anger.

wrax'ling, rax'ling, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wrestling.

wray†, *vt.* **1.** To betray. **2.** To reveal; disclose. **wraie**†.

wreak, rīk, *vt.* **1.** To inflict, as a revenge or punishment; also, to carry out or execute, as any intention or passion; as, to *wreak* one's wrath on an offender: used also reflexively with *upon*.

In the education of her child, the mother's entusiasm of thought had something to *wreak* itself *upon*.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 13, p. 200. [H. M. & CO. '89.]

2. [Archaic.] To revenge (an offense) or to avenge (a person). [< AS. *wrecan*, revenge, impel.] **wreche**†.

—**wreak'**†, *n.* Punishment or vengeance.—**wreak'ful**†, *a.*—**wreak'ful-ly**†, *adv.*

wreak'ent†, *pp.* of WREAK, *v.*

wreak'er, rīk'ęr, *n.* One who wreaks; an avenger.

wreak'less[1]†, *a.* Unavenged.

wreak'less[2]†, *a.* Reckless: erroneous form.

wreakt, *pp.* Wreaked. PHIL. Soc.

wreath, rīth (XIII), *n.* **1.** A twisted band of or as of leaves or flowers, commonly circular and often designed for a crown or chaplet; sometimes, an ornament of the design described above made of filigree-work. **2.** *Her.* (1) An orle or circlet entwined about a helm to support the crest: composed of two strands of silk, representing alternately the principal metal and the principal tincture in the arms. (2) A wreath of leaves or flowers. (3) A boar's tail. **3.** A wavy appearance in glass, especially flint glass, due to defective manufacture. **4.** Any twisted or curled band of somewhat circular or spiral shape; as, a *wreath* of snow; a *wreath* of smoke.

An Ivy Wreath, as shown on a Greek coin.

Below us *wreaths* of white fog walked
Like ghosts the haunted meadows.
WHITTIER *Among the Hills* st. 81.

5. The trochal disk of a rotifer. [< AS. *wræth*, < *wrīthan*, twist.]

Synonyms: see CROWN.

—**St. Peter's wreath,** same as ITALIAN MAY. See MAY[1].—**wreath'-an"i-mal'cule**, *n.* A peridinioid infusorian.—**w. circular** (*Her.*), a wreath lying flat on the shield, not represented edgewise or in perspective.—**w.-shell**, *n.* A turbinoid univalve.

—**wreath'er**, *n.* One who or that which wreathes.—**wreath'less**, *a.*—**wreath'y**, *a.* **1.** Surrounded or ornamented with a wreath; as, a *wreathy* brow. **2.** Resembling a wreath in shape; twisted; spiral; curled; as, *wreathy* shells.

wreathe, rīdh, *v.* [WREATHED; WREATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into a twisted circular or spiral band, as flowers, branches, or feathers, etc., or to form (such a band) out of such material; as, to *wreathe* flowers into a garland; to *wreathe* a garland of flowers: often used figuratively. **2.** To infold or entwine with or as with a wreath; twine or twist around; encircle; also, to form, as a surface, in or as if in wreaths; as, a column *wreathed* with vines; *wreathed* in a lover's arms; *wreathed* in smiles. **3.** [Archaic.] To twist or make by twisting.

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from *wreathèd* horn!
HOLMES *The Chambered Nautilus* st. 4.

4†. To contort or writhe.

II. *i.* **1.** To be convoluted, curled, or intertwined; take the form of a wreath; as, the smoke *wreathes* gracefully above the cottage.

The fog began to clear away . . . rapidly and beautifully, curling and *wreathing* and rolling off its soft fleeces whiter than wool.
R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* ch. 17, p. 140. [C. N. & CO. '64.]

2. *Milling.* To cling to the eye of a millstone: said of flour or other ground grain.

—**wreathed column,** a twisted column, or one so shaped as to look twisted.

wreath'en, ridh'n, *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Wreathed. **2.** *Her.* Showing many coils or curves, as a serpent.

wrecche†. **1.** *a.* Wretched. **II.** *n.* A wretch.

wrech, wrech'ed. Wretch, wretched. PHIL. Soc.

wreck, rec, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or suffer negligently the destruction of, as a vessel, by maritime disaster; shipwreck; as, the ship was *wrecked* by a drunken pilot. **2.** To bring any form of ruin or destruction upon; overthrow; shatter or break to pieces; destroy; as, to *wreck* a commercial house; to *wreck* a railway-train, or, financially, a railway. **3.** To subject to the evil consequences of a wreck; endanger, damage, or ruin by a wreck; as, *wrecked* goods; a *wrecked* traveler.

II. *i.* To suffer wreck; be ruined; as, the ship *wrecked* on a sunken rock.

wreck, *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked. (1) The disabling or destruction of a vessel by any disaster in navigation; shipwreck. (2) The ruin of anything, especially if effected violently or by fraud or mismanagement; as, the *wreck* of a building.

Failure — the *wreck* of life — is not to be impiously traced to the will of God. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. ii, p. 35. [H. '70.]

2. That which has been wrecked or ruined. (1) An injured and helpless vessel, or the remnants of a vessel that has been wrecked.

We sat down together on the dry, water-worn pebbles, mixed with fragments of broken shells and minute pieces of *wreck*, that strewed the opening of the cave. HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders* in vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 69. [F. M.]

(2) Anything in a state of hopeless dilapidation or disorganization; as, a poor, miserable *wreck;* the army is a *wreck*. **3.** Wreckage. Especially, in law: (1) Property

cast upon land by the sea, either broken portions of a wrecked vessel or cargo from it. (2) *Old Eng. Law.* Goods or cargo that, after a vessel was wrecked or lost at sea, were cast upon the land by the action of the water.

At common law *wreck* did not include property found at sea. Such property was either *jetsam*, *flotsam*, or *ligan*, and was within the jurisdiction of the admiralty and known as *derelict*. But in England, by act of 17th and 18th Vict. (1852), flotsam, jetsam, and ligan are classed as wreck.

4. Broken seaweed cast ashore; wrack. [< AS. *wræc*, < *wrecan*, drive out.]

Synonyms: see RUIN.

—**wreck'-buoy"**, *n.* A buoy placed over a sunken wreck dangerous to navigation. —**w.-chart**, *n.* A chart of a coast showing points where wrecks have occurred, that the mariner may either avoid or find them. —**w.-free**, *a.* Not subject to the forfeiture of wrecked vessels or goods: a privilege granted to the Cinque Ports by Edward I.—**w.-master**, *n.* An officer appointed to take charge of wrecked property for the owner if found, and for the state on whose coast it was cast if no owner be found. Called also **commissioner of wrecks**, and in England **receiver of w.** —**w.-wood**, *n.* Wood from a wreck.

wreck'age, rek'ĕj, *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked. **2.** That which has been wrecked, or material from a wreck.

He crossed over to the worn and battered little camp-piano—*wreckage* of a married household that had once held the bungalow. KIPLING *Mine Own People, End of the Passage* p. 96. [U. S. B. CO.]

wreck'er, rek'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who causes a wreck. Specifically: (1) One who lures vessels to destruction that he may share in the plunder, or a plunderer of a wreck or wreckage.

Cornish *wreckers* went straight from church to light their beacon fires. FARRAR *Early Days* ch. 22, p. 341. [E. P. D.]

(2) One who ruins something valuable, especially for his own profit; as, the *wrecker* of a railroad. **2.** One legitimately employed to recover disabled vessels or a wrecked cargo for the owners or underwriters; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck'fish", rec'fish", *n.* The stone-bass.

wreck'ful, rec'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] Causing wreck.

wreck'ing, rek'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WRECK, *v.*

—**wreck'ing-car"**, *n.* A railway-car specially fitted up with tackle, jacks, etc., for removing wreckage and other obstructions from tracks. —**w.-company**, *n.* A company engaged in saving wrecked vessels or wreckage. —**w.-crew**, *n.* A company of railway laborers employed to clear the tracks of wreckage, as after an accident. —**w.-instrument**, *n.* A pocket-rotary. See POCKET, *n.* —**w.-pump**, *n.* A powerful pump for removing water from sunken or damaged vessels.

wreckt, *pp.* Wrecked. PHIL. SOC.

wreke†, *vt.* Same as WREAK. **wreket**†.

wren, ren, *n.* **1.** A troglodytine bird, especially of *Troglodytes* or a related genus, having short rounded wings and a short tail carried erect. *Troglodytes troglodytes* is the common Old World wren. The house-wren (*T. ædon*), the winter wren (*T. hiemalis*), Bewick's wren (*Thryothorus bewickii*), and the Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*) are familiar North-American examples.

The Common House-wren (*Troglodytes ædon*). ¼

2. One of other small birds, as an ant-wren, a blue wren, or superb warbler; especially, one of various Old World warblers, as a golden-crested wren or kinglet, a sedge-wren, or a willow-wren. [< AS. *wrenna*, wren.]

—**wren'-bab"bler**, *n.* A small timelioid bird of *Timalia*, *Stachyris*, or a related genus, common in southern Asia and the East Indies. —**w.-tit**, *n.* A chamaidine bird, as *Chamæa fasciata* of California. —**w.-warbler**, *n.* A tailor-bird of *Prinia* or a related genus.

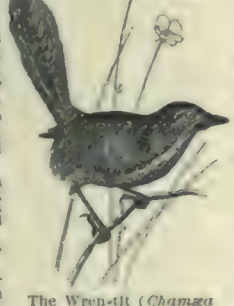

The Wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciata*). ½

wrench, rench, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To twist violently; turn suddenly by force or with a straining effect; wrest: usually with *away*, *off*, or some other word expressing separation; as, to *wrench* the head *off* a bolt; he *wrenched* his sword *away*.

Grenada, like a strong man bowed to the ground, *wrenched*, one after one, the bands that had crippled her liberty and strength. BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 64. [R. & S. '67.]

2. Hence: (1) To twist forcibly so as to cause pain or injury; injure by forcible or excessive twisting; strain; sprain; as, to *wrench* one's foot. (2) To twist from the proper meaning, intent, or use; pervert; distort.

It is infinitely better to learn how God really did proceed, than to . . . *wrench* our Bible to make it fit a misconception of facts. WINCHELL *Reconciliation of Sci. and Rel.* ch. 12, p. 357. [H. '77.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To undergo forcible twisting; turn with a sudden twist. [< AS. *wrencan*, twist, deceive, < *wrenc*, deceit, < root of WRING.]

wrench, *n.* **1.** The act of wrenching. (1) A violent twist; sudden and forcible turn; hence, a twist causing pain or injury; physical strain; sprain; as, he slipped and his foot received a severe *wrench*. (2) Any strain or sudden and violent tension; a wresting from the natural state; sudden and violent emotion.

To the last the genuine Roman never quitted Rome even for a few months without a *wrench* to his feelings. MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ch. 22, p. 179. [H. '79.]

(3) Application to improper or unintended use; perversion; distortion; misapplication; as, the *wrench* of a phrase or of a meaning. (4) *Physics.* A force that produces or tends to produce a combined rotary and longitudinal movement; a pull with twisting. (5) A sharp turn, as by one running; in coursing, the act of a hare in turning at less than a right angle, owing to pressure of pursuit by the hound. **2.** A tool for twisting or turning bolts, nuts, pipe, or the like, consisting of a lever with jaws, lugs, or a socket adapted or adjustable to fit a nut, bolt-head, or other object to be turned.

Some mechanical wrenches are named (1) from their shape; as, **alligator wrench** (see illus.), **diagonal w.** (with jaws set obliquely to the stock), **double-headed w.**, **fork-w.** (a two-jawed spanner), **S w.** (see illus.); (2) from the object upon which used; as, **basin-w.** (a plumbers' tool), **bed-w.**, **bed-stead-w.**, **hose-w.**, **nut-w.**, **tap-w.**; or (3) from their construction; as, **ratchet-w.** (working with a pawl and ratchet).

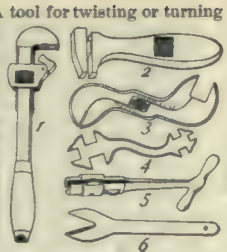

Common Forms of Wrenches.

1. Pipe-wrench. 2. Pocket-wrench. 3. S wrench. 4. Combination wrench. 5. Adjustable socket-wrench. 6. Alligator wrench. See also illus. under MONKEY-WRENCH.

3†. A sharp trick; stratagem. **4**†. Means of compulsion. [< AS. *wrenc*, stratagem, < root of WRING.]

—**wrench'-ham"mer**, *n.* A wrench, particularly a monkey-wrench, having a hammer-head. —**w.-handle**, *n.* A die-stock.

wrencht, *pp.* Wrenched. PHIL. SOC.

wren'ning, ren'ing, *n.* [North. Eng.] The custom of stoning a wren to death on St. Stephen's day to commemorate his martyrdom. —**wren'ning-day"**, *n.* St. Stephen's day.

wrest, rest, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull or force away by or as by violent twisting or wringing; extort or take by violence; wrench; wring; as, he *wrested* the cane away; we *wrested* the victory from their grasp; Delila *wrested* the secret from Samson. **2.** To turn from the true meaning, character, intent, or application; do violence to; pervert; as, to *wrest* the Scriptures. **3**†. To tune, as with a wrest. See WREST, *n.*, 3.

II†. *i.* To wrestle. [< AS. *wræstan*, < *wræstan*, writhe.]

wrest, *n.* **1.** An act of or suggestive of wresting. (1) A violent twist; wrench. (2) A misapplication or perversion; distortion. (3) A crooked act; wile; stratagem. **2.** A kind of key, especially one for tuning a stringed instrument, as a harp. **3.** A piece in the bucket of a water-wheel that determines its shape. **4**†. Active or moving power.

—**wrest'-block"**, *n.* In a pianoforte, that part of the frame into which the wrest-pins are inserted. **back'-block"**; **pin'-block"**; **wrest'-plank"**. —**w.-pin**, *n.* A pin, usually of metal, in the wrest-block of a pianoforte or in a harp-frame, and having a square head, around which one end of a string is wrapped. The tuning of the instrument is effected by turning the wrest-pin with a key or wrest, so as to increase or lessen the tension.

wrest'-beer"†, *n.* A superior beer kept in a cellar for a year.

wrest'er, rest'ėr, *n.* One who wrests; a perverter.

These *wresters* of the law must feel the law. W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. i, st. 21.

wres'tl, wres'tld. Wrestle, wrestled. PHIL. SOC.

wres'tle, res'l, *v.* [WRES'TLED; WRES'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To contend with by wrestling; as, the lads *wrestled* each other. **2.** [Western U. S.] To throw to the ground, as cattle, for the purpose of branding.

II. *i.* **1.** To contend, as when two opponents grapple with each other and strive each to bring the other to the ground; especially, to contend thus in a contest of athletic skill according to certain rules (see WRESTLING); as, Hercules *wrestled* with the giant Antæus; hence, figuratively, to strive vehemently and resolutely for some end; contend; as, no soul *wrestles* in vain; *wrestling* winds.

God did anoint thee with his odorous oil,
To *wrestle*, not to reign.
E. B. BROWNING *Sonnets, Work* l. 6.

River and rock have striven together, *wrestling* in close and doubtful embrace. SAMUEL BOWLES *Across the Continent* letter xviii, p. 185. [H. & H. '66.]

2. To pray earnestly. **3.** [Colloq.] To attempt to conquer some question, duty, or task; as, he has been *wrestling* with arithmetic. **4**†. To squirm; writhe. [< AS. *wræstlian*, freq. of *wræstan*; see WREST, *v.*]

wres'tle, *n.* An act of wrestling, especially a wrestling-bout under rules.

wres'tler, res'lėr, *n.* One who wrestles; especially, a person skilled in wrestling.

Such an education produces moral and physical *wrestlers*. TAINE *Notes on Eng.* tr. by Rae, ch. 9, p. 128. [H. & W. '72.]

wres'tling, res'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of one who wrestles, in any sense; specifically, the sport or exercise in which two persons contest, each endeavoring to throw the other to the ground. The principal forms of modern wrestling are **Greco-Roman**, in which the contestants are not allowed to hold each other below the waist, and the endeavor is to put down both hips and both shoulders, and **catch-as-catch-can**, in which any hold is allowed, and putting one shoulder and both hips to the ground constitutes a fall. In some other forms the contestants are required to take a specified position at the outset.

2†. A winding or turning; as, the *wrestlings* of a brook.

wretch†, *a.* Wretched.

wretch, rech, *n.* **1.** A mean, base, contemptible, or vile person; a worthless, despicable character; one sunk in vice; a term of opprobrium; as, a profligate *wretch*.

And now, indeed, I began sincerely to hate myself for a dog; a *wretch*, that had been a thief, and a murderer. DE FOE *Captain Singleton* ch. 19, p. 244. [BELL '71.]

2. A miserable or unhappy person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as, the toil-worn *wretch*. **3.** A person; creature; thing; to denote commiseration without much sympathy, or often to express various degrees of feeling from irony even to tenderness; as, the poor *wretch* lost his all; the cunning little *wretch!*

Where is that little *wretch?*
I die in peace, to leave him to your care.
SOUTHERN *Isabella* act v, sc. 4.

[< AS. *wrecca*, outcast, < *wrecan*, banish.]

wretch'-cock"†, *n.* A stunted cock; the smallest fowl of a brood; any puny creature. **wretch'ock**†.

wretch'ed, rech'ėd, *a.* **1.** Sunk in dejection or distress; profoundly unhappy; as, O *wretched* man that I am!

Lest, when our latest hope is fled, ye taste of our despair,
And learn by proof, in some wild hour, how much the *wretched* dare.
MACAULAY *Virginia* st. 6.

2. Causing misery; afflictive; calamitous; as, a *wretched* state; a *wretched* day. **3.** Very poor or mean; worthless; paltry; as, he was lying on a *wretched* pallet; it was *wretched* solace. **4.** Exciting odium, contempt, hatred, or the like; despicable; as, *wretched* conduct.

wretch'ful†.

Synonyms: see PITIFUL. Compare PAIN.

—**wretch'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**wretch'ed-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being wretched. (1) Extreme misery or unhappiness. (2) Meanness; despicableness. **2**†. That which is meanly or despicably bad or odious.

wretch'ed-head"†, *n.* Wretchedness; misery.

wretch'less†, *a.* Reckless: erroneous form.

—**wretch'less-ly**†, *adv.* —**wretch'less-ness**†, *n.*

wrethe†, *vt.* To writhe.

wrey†, *vt.* Same as WRAY. **wreye**†.

wrick, ric, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To turn; twist.

wrick, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sprain.

wrie†, *vt.* To cover.

wrig'gle, rig'l, *v.* [WRIG'GLED; WRIG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to twist about in a sinuous manner, as by slight and quickly repeated motions; also, to effect by such movement; as, he *wriggled* his body; the worm *wriggled* its way into the earth.

II. *i.* **1.** To move the body, or any part of it, with short, usually quick motions to and fro; squirm, twist, or writhe about; as, the snake *wriggles* through the grass.

And *wriggling* in the dust he died.
MACAULAY *Battle of the Lake Regillus* st. 36.

2. Figuratively, to proceed as if by twisting, crawling, or insinuating turns; worm oneself; also, to show disturbance of mind, as under questioning, solicitation, or accusation; as, he *wriggled* about for an answer.

And now does he creep and *wriggle* into acquaintance with all the brave gallants about the town. BEN JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* act i, sc. 3.

[< D. *wriggelen*, freq. < root of MD. *wricken*, turn.]

wrigt†; **wrigge**†.

wrig'gle†, *a.* Flexible; pliant.

wrig'gle, *n.* **1.** The motion of one who or that which wriggles. **2.** [Rare.] Something turned or twisted; a sinuosity; contortion.—**wrig'gly**, *a.*

wrig'gler, rig'lėr, *n.* One who or that which wriggles. (1) A person who accomplishes some end by insinuating methods or who seeks to evade or escape something as if by wriggling. (2) One of the aquatic larvæ of certain insects, as the mosquito; a wiggler.

wright, rait, *n.* One whose occupation is to do mechanical work in making something; an artificer; a handicraftsman: now chiefly as the second element of compounds; as, *shipwright*; *wheelwright*.

It was natural that the peace-*wrights* of Cologne should industriously ply their task. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. vi, ch. 3, p. 455. [H. '62.]

[< AS. *wyrhta*, < *wyrcan*, work.]

wright'in, { rait'in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A bitter
wright'ine, { amorphous compound found in conessi-bark; probably identical with conessin. [< William *Wright* (1730-1827), Scotch botanist.]

wrig'l, wrig'ld. Wriggle, wriggled. PHIL. Soc.

wrim'ple†, *v. & n.* Same as RIMPLE.

wrinch†, *v. & n.* Same as WRENCH.

wrine, rain, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wrinkle.

wring, ring, *v.* [WRUNG, WRINGED, or WRANG (Prov.); WRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compress by twisting; turn and strain with force, as clothes, to squeeze out the water; by extension, to pass (clothes) through a wringer. **2.** To squeeze or press out by or as by twisting; figuratively, to extort; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment; to *wring* a confession or tribute from a person.

'Twere sin to charity To *wring* one drop of brine upon thy corpse.
H. H. MILMAN *Fazio* act i, sc. 1.

3. To cause torture to; distress; as, to *wring* one's heart. **4.** To twist out of shape or place; strain out of position; wrench; as, to *wring* a mast; to *wring* a fowl's neck.

And struggles hard to *wring*
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence.
BRYANT *The Past* st. 5.

5. [Archaic.] To distort or turn to a wrong use; pervert; as, he *wrung* the law to denial of justice.

II†. *i.* **1.** To writhe or twist, as with anguish. **2.** To pain, as by pinching or twisting. **3.** To force a way; squeeze. [< AS. *wringan*, wring.]—**to wring the hands**, to press or clasp the hands together as in distracting grief or anxiety, often with a twisting motion.—**wring's bolt"**, *n.* A bolt, having a ring or eye, used by shipwrights to bind and secure the planks against the frame till they are permanently fastened in place. **wrain'-bolt"**†.—**wring'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* Same as WRINGER, 2.—**wringing wet**, so wet that water may be wrung out; saturated. —**w.-staff**, *n.* A strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts. **wrain'-staff"**†; **w.-stave**†.

wring, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A press for cider. **2**†. A writhing.

wring'er, ring'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who wrings; figuratively, an extortioner. **2.** A contrivance, having adjustable rollers, used to press water out of fabrics after washing; clothes-wringer.

A Clothes-wringer.

wrin'kl, wrin'kld. Wrinkle, wrinkled. PHIL. SOC.

wrin'kle, rin'kl, *v.* [WRIN'KLED; WRIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* To contract into furrows and prominences; pucker into folds and creases; corrugate; as, a brown and *wrinkled* squaw; a *wrinkling* wind.

The whole outer surface of a spirally wound tendril becomes *wrinkled* if it be pulled straight. DARWIN *Climbing Plants, Tendril Bearers* ch. 4, p. 160. [A. '76.]

II. *i.* To assume furrows and ridges; become corrugated; as, though young, he was beginning to *wrinkle*.

—**wrin'kling-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for wrinkling or contracting the leather of a boot or shoe across the upper.

wrin'kle[1], *n.* A small ridge or prominence formed as by the contraction of a smooth surface; crease; as, the *wrinkles* on his brow. [< root of WRING.]—**wrin'kly**, *a.* Having wrinkles; easily wrinkling.

wrin'kle[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A curious or ingenious notion or device; also, a useful bit of information; bright idea or method; happy thought: in modern use, much influenced by the sense of WRINKLE[1], as if meaning a little turn or twist of fancy. [< AS. *wrenc*, artifice.]

He might be useful to me, might put me up to two or three

wrinkles in the City, where all is big and where one's own natural talent has some chance of showing itself.
EDMUND YATES *Kissing the Rod* ch. 4, p. 56. [B. & S.]

wrist, rist, *n.* **1.** The part of the arm immediately adjoining the hand; anatomically, that part of the thoracic limb between the forearm and the metacarpus; the carpus. **2.** A wrist-pin. **3**†. The ankle-joint; instep. [< AS. *wrist*, < *wrīthan*, twist.]
—**wrist'-clo"nus**, *n.* Irregular convulsive movements of the hand due to inability to control the muscles that bend the wrist.—**w.-drop**, *n.* Paralysis of the forearm due to lead-poisoning. **drop'wrist"**†.—**w.-guard**, *n.* Same as BRACER, 3.—**w.-guide**, *n.* Same as CHIROPLAST.—**w.-joint**, *n.* The articulation between the bones of the forearm and those of the wrist; the radiocarpal joint.—**w.-link**, *n.* A link for the cuffs, made of two buttons, or holders, connected by one or more links.—**w.-pin**, *n. Mech.* A pin on which a connecting-rod or pitman turns, as on a cross-head, crank-wheel, or wrist-plate: usually a cross-head pin as distinguished from a crank-pin.—**w.-plate**, *n.* An oscillating plate bearing two or more (usually four) wrist-pins, as on the cut-off gear of an engine.—**w.-touch**, *n.* In pianoforte-playing, touch in which the hand is moved from the wrist.
—**wrist'er**, *n.* Something that covers the wrist, as a wristlet.—**wrist'fall**, *n.* A falling band or ruff worn about the wrist.—**wrist'let**, *n.* **1.** A flexible band worn on the wrist, either as an ornament or for warmth. **2.** A bracelet. **3.** [Slang.] A handcuff.

A Wristfall (fashion of 1720).

wrist'band, rist'band (Colloq., riz'band), *n.* The band or part of the sleeve that covers the wrist; now, specifically, the band that terminates a shirt-sleeve, formerly always and still frequently extended to form a cuff.
writ, rit, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* & *pp.* of WRITE, *v.* [Archaic.]
writ, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A mandatory precept, under seal, issued by a court in the name of the sovereign or people, and commanding the officer or person to whom it is addressed to do or to refrain from doing some act therein specified; as, a *writ* of summons; a *writ* of replevin.

The most ancient *writ*, summoning the representatives of the counties to parliament, is dated in the 15th year of John, 1213.
LINGARD *England* vol. iii, ch. 2, p. 134. [E. C. '27.]

You must know that I have opened a shop in this village for the manufacture of justice *writs*. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence. May 4, '05* in vol. i, p. 206. [L. B. & CO. '57.]

2. That which is written; especially, a formal instrument; now chiefly in the phrase **Holy Writ**, meaning the Bible. [< AS. *writ*, < *wrītan*, write.]
—**original writ. 1.** Formerly, in English practise, a chancery writ, under the great seal, issued for the purpose of bringing a defendant before a common-law court to answer in a personal action, and forming the foundation of the jurisdiction of such court. **2.** Loosely, in modern practise, the first writ in an action, summoning the defendant into court.—**w. of assistance**, a chancery writ issued to aid in obtaining possession of property under execution or sequestration.—**w. of dower**, a writ for the assignment of dower; or, a **writ of right of dower**, for the assignment of a residue of dower.—**w. of execution**, a writ commanding a judgment to be carried into effect.—**w. of inquiry**, a writ commanding a sheriff to ascertain by means of a jury the amount of damages due from a defendant who has suffered a judgment by default or confession.—**w. of summons**, the writ by which, in modern practise, a civil action is commenced.
wri"ta-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Capability of writing: nonce-word.
wri'ta-bl(e, rī'ta-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be written.
wri'ta-tive†, *a.* Disposed to write.
write, rīt, *v.* [WROTE; WRIT'TEN; WRI'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To trace or inscribe on a surface in letters or ideographs; as, to *write* an English sentence; *write* Chinese; especially, so to do in running or cursive characters. **2.** To trace or inscribe (characters that represent sounds or ideas); as, to *write* the English alphabet; to *write* ideographs.

Wood appears to have been the material upon which their runes were chiefly *written*: and the verb '*write*,' . . . derived from a Teutonic root, signifying to scratch, or tear, is one of the testimonies of the usage. PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* ch. 7, p. 129. [TEGG '67.]

3. To express, describe, or communicate in writing; as, to *write* one's impressions; be sure to *write* all the news. **4.** To compose or produce in writing, especially as an author; as, to *write* a letter or a book. **5.** Figuratively, to give legible or indicative form to; hence, to impress durably; as, *written* on the heart.

Written on thy works I read The lesson of thy own eternity.
BRYANT *A Forest Hymn* st. 3.

6. To cover with writing; as, I *wrote* two sheets. **7.** To entitle, designate, or show to be in writing; as, he *writes* himself "General."
II. *i.* **1.** To trace or inscribe on a surface letters or ideographs. **2.** To communicate thought or news in writing; as, she *writes* every Sunday. **3.** To engage in literary composition; as, I am told that she *writes*. [< AS. *wrītan*, write.]
Synonyms: see INSCRIBE.
—**to write down. 1.** To put into writing. **2.** To calumniate or depreciate in writing: opposed to *to write up*, 1.—**to w. off**, to cancel in an account or statement of debits and credits.—**to w. oneself out**, to exhaust one's stock of ideas by too much writing.—**to w. out. 1.** To write a full statement of: as, to *write out* an agreement. **2.** To write in longhand what has been written in brief notes or in shorthand.—**to w. up. 1.** To commend to favor in writing; puff; as, to *write up* an actor. **2.** To describe fully in writing; also, to bring up to date; as, to *write up* the ledger.—**write'-up"**, *n.* [U. S. Newspaper Slang.] A description, usually laudatory, as of a town, manufacturing enterprise, or public institution; as, we shall give the place a *write-up* soon.
write, *n.* Writing: erroneous use.—**write of hand** [Prov. & Vulgar], handwriting.
wri'tee", rī'tī", *n.* [Rare.] One to or for whom something is written.
wri'ter, rī'tėr, *n.* **1.** One who writes. (1) One who engages in literary composition, as an author, a reporter, or an editor. (2) A penman; especially, one who acts as an amanuensis, scribe, or scrivener. (3) [Swindlers' Slang, U. S.] That one of a gang of counterfeiters who conducts correspondence with prospective buyers. (4) [Eng.] Formerly, a copying-clerk in a government office; also, sometimes a law-clerk. See WRITER TO THE SIGNET, under SIGNET. (5) [Scot.] Formerly, an attorney. **2.** That which writes or gives directions for writing: used in composition; as, type*writer;* a letter-*writer* (book of directions). [< AS. *writere*, < *wrītan*, write.]
Synonyms: see AUTHOR.
—**sheet'-wri"ter**, *n. Horse-racing.* A book-maker's assistant, who records bets made.—**writers' spasm**, writers' cramp. See CRAMP.
—**wri'ter-ess**, *n.* [Humorous.] A woman who writes.—**wri'ter-ling**, *n.* [Rare.] A poor or inexperienced writer.—**wri'ter-ship**, *n.* The office or business of a writer.
writhe, rīdh, *v.* [WRITHED; WRI'THING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To twist with violence, as in agony; wrench or wrest out of position; distort, as the limbs. **2.** [Archaic.] To wrench; extort. **3**†. To wrest the sense of.
II. *i.* To twist the body, face, or limbs in or as in pain or distress; move sinuously, as in agony; as, a convulsion of rage *writhed* across his features. [< AS. *wrīthan*, writhe.]—**writhe**, *n.* An act of writhing; a contortion.—**wri'thel**†, *vt.* To distort; wrinkle. **wri'thle**†.—**wri'thing-ly**, *adv.* In a writhing manner.
writhe'neck", rīdh'nec', *n.* Same as WRYNECK, 2.
wri'ting, rī'ting, *n.* **1.** The act of one who writes; the act or art of tracing or inscribing on a surface letters or ideographs. **2.** The characters so made, collectively, especially with regard to shape or style; chirography; as, I know that *writing*. **3.** Anything written or expressed in letters, especially a literary production; as, the *writings* of Livy. **4.** *Law.* A written instrument: words, or characters that stand for words or ideas, traced on some substance, as paper, wood, or stone, with an implement, as a pen, pencil, or brush, or by some other device, as stamping, printing, or engraving.
Synonyms: see LITERATURE.
—**direct** or **independent writing**, same as SPIRIT-WRITING.—**wri'ting-book"**, *n.* A book for the practise of penmanship.—**w.-box**, *n.* A box for holding the tools and supplies used in writing, especially for holding such as are used by Chinese or Japanese.—**w.-cabinet**, *n.* Same as SECRETARY, 3.—**w.-case**, *n.* A portable case for holding the implements and supplies necessary to writing.—**w.-chamber**, *n.* **1.** A room fitted for writing. **2.** [Eng.] A law-office.—**w.-desk**, *n.* **1.** Same as SECRETARY, 3. Compare illus. under SCRUTOIR. **2.** Same as WRITING-CASE.—**w.-frame**, *n.* A frame with guiding lines designed for the use of the blind in writing.—**w.-lark**, *n.* The writing-master or yellowhammer.—**w.-machine**, *n.* A typewriting-machine.—**w.-master**, *n.* **1.** A teacher of penmanship. **2.** The yellowhammer: named from the irregularly waved lines on the eggs.—**w. obligatory**, same as OBLIGATION, 4.—**w.-paper**, *n.* Paper finished, as by sizing, so as not to absorb writing-ink.—**w.-reed**, *n.* The wood-reed.—**w.-school**, *n.* A school where penmanship is taught.—**w.-set**, *n.* **1.** A set of utensils needed or useful in writing. **2.** A Chinese or Japanese writing-box.—**w.-table**, *n.* **1.** A table fitted for convenience in writing. **2.** A tablet for writing upon.—**w.-telegraph**, *n.* A telegraphic apparatus that automatically writes the message received. Compare TELAUTOGRAPH.

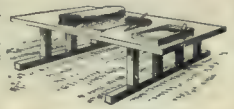
A Japanese Writing-table, with Writing-set.

writ'n, *pp.* Written. PH. S.
writ'ten, rit'n, *pp.* of WRITE, *v.*
wriz'zle†, *vt.* To wrinkle.
wroghte†, *imp.* & *pp.* of WORK, *v.* Wrought. **wrohte**†.
wro'ken†, *pp.* of WREAK, *v.* **wroke**†.
wrong, rông, *C., or* reng, *E. I. S. W. Wr., vt.* **1.** To violate the rights of; inflict injustice or injury on by direct harm or by withholding something due; as, he *wronged* them deliberately. **2.** To do injustice to by imputation; impute evil to falsely or erroneously; misrepresent; as, if you think so you *wrong* him.

No more shall grief of mine the season *wrong*.
WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st. 3.

3†. *Naut.* To take the wind from the sails of (another vessel) by going to the windward of (it); blanket.
—**to wrong one of, or out of** [Dial.], to deprive one of unjustly; as, to *wrong one out of* money due.

Barnwell has been influenced to break his trust, and *wrong* me, at several times, *of* considerable sums of money.
LILLO *George Barnwell* act iv, sc. 1.

wrong, *a.* **1.** Deviating from the line of rectitude prescribed by God or the moral law; violating the law of right or of justice; not morally right or proper; not just or equitable; as, a *wrong* act; a *wrong* course of conduct; a *wrong* legal decision; *wrong* inclinations and desires.

Other Chiefs had suffered from what they held to be *wrong* treatment.
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 39. [B. & H. '83.]

2. Not according to truth; deviating from fact; mistaken; erroneous; as, a *wrong* estimate.

The original belief respecting the form of the Earth was *wrong*; and this *wrong* belief survived through the first civilization.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, § 110, p. 333. [W. & N. '65.]

3. Not according to design, intention, or requirement; not in accordance with rule or appropriateness; improper; incorrect; unsuitable; as, to go into the *wrong* store; you have hold of the *wrong* end; the *wrong* side of cloth; a *wrong* letter in a word. **4**†. Twisted; wry. [< AS. **wrang*, < *wringan*, wring.]
Synonyms: see BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; SINFUL.
—**to be wrong with**, to be amiss with.

We know that something is *wrong with* our nerves, when they act against our will. R. C. JEBB *Bentley* ch. 13, p. 210. [H. '82.]

—**w. font** (*Print.*), belonging to some other font: said of a type that is not of a corresponding size, face, etc., with those with which it is in contact: usually abbreviated *w. f.*
wrong, *n.* **1.** Whatever is contrary to right; anything deviating from justice, equity, or rectitude; the state of being contrary to or of deviating from the right; an act involving injustice to another: injury; mischief. Specifically, in law: (1) A tort. (2) A crime.

Whatever the *wrong* may be, reform by riot is always worse than the *wrong*. CURTIS *Eulogy on Wendell Phillips* p. 10. [H. '84.]

The idea of right and *wrong* is universal. There is no man so bad as not to recognize evil in another, if not in himself.
J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* lect. vii, p. 160. [O. & CO. '85.]

2. Deviation from truth or from a right or correct standard; a wrong state or position; error.

Never put yourself in the *wrong* with an audience. It has every advantage of you.
N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* ch. 8, p. 130. [F. & W. '87.]
Synonyms: see INJURY; INJUSTICE; SIN.
—**private wrong**, an injury done in violation of the civil or personal rights of an individual in his private capacity.—**to have w. 1.** To endure the infliction of a wrong. **2**†. To be wrong.—**to put in the w.**, to represent or cause to appear to be in the wrong.—**wrong'-do"er**, *n.* **1.** One who does a wrong. **2.** *Law.* (1) One who commits a trespass on private rights. (2) A person who is guilty of a criminal act or misdemeanor.—**w.-doing**, *n.* The committing of an offense or offenses; deviation from rectitude, duty, or the like.
wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner.
—**to go wrong. 1.** To fail to work properly; get out of order; as, things *go wrong* when the master is away. **2.** To stray from the path of rectitude; fall into sin.—**wrong'-head"**. [Rare.] **1.** *a.* Wrong-headed. **II.** *n.* A perverse or obstinate person.—**w.-headed**, *a.* Due to or characterized by perverted judgment; misguided; obstinate; as, a *wrong-headed* disbelief.—**w.-headedly**, *adv.*—**w.-headedness**, *n.*—**w.-hearted**, *a.* Not just or right at heart.—**w.-heartedness**, *n.*—**w.-minded**, *a.* Perverse in judgment and feeling; mistaken.—**w.-mindedness**, *n.*—**w.-timed**, *a.* Ill-timed; inopportune.
wronget†, *imp.* of WRING, *v.* Wrung. **wrong'en**†.
wrong'er, rông'ėr, *n.* One who commits an offense, injury, or trespass; as, a *wronger* of the realm.
wrong'ful, rông'ful, *a.* Characterized by wrong or injustice; injurious; unjust; as, *wrongful* acts.

Sir, all the statutes of limitation that ever were made sanction possession which was originally *wrongful*.
MACAULAY *Speeches, June 6, '44* p. 327. [L. G. & CO. '54.]

—**wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**wrong'ful-ness**, *n.*
wrong'less†, *a.* Free from wrong; not wrong.
—**wrong'less-ly**†, *adv.*
wrong'ly, rông'li, *adv.* In a wrong manner.
wrong'ness, rông'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wrong.
wrong'ous, rông'us, *a.* **1.** *Scots Law.* Unlawful; illegal; unjust; wrongful; as, *wrongous* imprisonment. **2**†. Wrong.
wrong'eous†.—**wrong'ous-ly**†, *adv.*
wroot†, *v.* To root.
wroot‡, *imp.* of WRITE, *v.*
wrote, rōt. **1.** *imp.* of WRITE, *v.* **2.** [Vulgar or Obs.] *pp.* of WRITE, *v.* **wrot**†.
wroth, rōth, *C. E. I. S. W. Wr.*[1] (reth, *Wr.*[2]), *a.* [Archaic.] Being in a state of wrath; angry; as, to be *wroth* with one we love. [< AS. *wrāth*, < *wrīthan*, writhe.]
—**wroth'ful**†, *a.*—**wroth'ly**†, *adv.*
wrought, rōt, *imp.* & *pp.* of WORK, *v.*: now archaic except in the senses of to effect, and to work into shape; as, a miracle was *wrought; wrought* of gold.
—**wrought iron**, see IRON. Compare STEEL.
wrought'es-tow"†. Wroughtest thou; thou didst cause.
wrung, rung, *imp.* & *pp.* of WRING, *v.*
wry[1], rī, *v.* [WRIED; WRY'ING.] [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To turn aside; make awry; twist; hence, to distort or pervert.
II. *i.* To swerve aside or deviate, literally or figuratively; wind about; bend; writhe. [< AS. *wrigian*, wry.]
wry‡, *vt.* To clothe; cover; hide.
wry, *a.* **1.** Bent to one side or out of normal or proper position; contorted; twisted; askew; as, a *wry* neck.

Wry is an element of some self-explaining compounds; as, **wry-billed, wry-mouthed, wry-necked.**

2. Hence, deviating from that which is proper or right; aberrant; perverted; as, a *wry* course; *wry* interpretation.

Why this argument?
I have heard ten thousand, in my time, yet never
Knew one *wry* notion straightened by them all.
G. H. BOKER *The Betrothal* act i, sc. 1.

—**to make a wry face** or **mouth**, to show unpleasant feeling or sensation by distortion of the face.
—**wry'ly**, *adv.*—**wry'ness**, *n.*
wry, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A twisting about; distortion.
wry'bill", rī'bil", *n.* The crookbill plover.
wry'mouth", rī'mouth', *n.* A cryptacanthodoid fish of northern seas, having an eel-like body and the cleft of the mouth vertical, as *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, found from Cape Cod northward.
wry'neck", rī'nec', *n.* **1.** An iyngine woodpecker, having the tail soft and nostrils partly hidden by membrane, especially the common *Iynx torquilla*; named from its habit of twisting its head and neck. **2.** *Pathol.* (1) A rheumatic affection seated in the muscles of the neck, causing the patient to incline his head toward the part affected. (2) A similar spasmodic affection in sheep; torticollis.

The Common Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*). 1/5

wryt†, **wryte**†, **wrythe**†. Same as WRIT, WRITE, etc.
wud, wud, *a.* [Scot.] Mad; insane: same as WOOD.
wud'der, *vi.* Same as WUTHER.
wud'die, wud'ī, *n.* [Scot.] A rope or halter made of twigs; withe: also, the gallows. **wid'die**‡.
wud'dy, wud'ī, *n.* [Ir.] A widow.
wuffs, wufs, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wolf-fish.
wul'fen-ite, wul'fen-īt, *n. Mineral.* A tabular resinous or adamantine, yellow, brown, or red, subtransparent to subtranslucent lead molybdate ($PbMoO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< F. X. von *Wülfen*, Austrian mineralogist (1728–1805).]
wull, wul, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Will.
wum'mel, *n.* [Scot.] A wimble. **wum'ill**‡; **wum'mle**‡.
wum'me-rah, *n.* [Austral.] Same as WAMMERAH.
wun, **wun'der**, etc. Won, etc. PHIL. Soc.
wun'gee, wun'jī, *n.* [E. Ind.] An edible egg-shaped fruit, about 6 inches long, growing in western India, closely allied to the muskmelon (*Cucumis Melo*), if not a variety. Some make it a species (*Cucumis cicatrisatus*).
wung out. [Sailors' Slang.] Wing-and-wing, as sails: probably a corruption of *winged out.* [W.]
wunt, **wunt'ed.** Wont, wonted. PHIL. Soc.
wun'tee, wun'tī, *n.* [E. Ind.] A solitary old bull buffalo.
wu-ra'li, **wu-ra'ri**, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.
wur'ba-gool, wūr'ba-gūl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying fox (*Pteropus edwardsi*).
wur'ley, wūr'lę, *n.* [Austral.] An aboriginal hut.
wurm, **wurmd**, etc. Worm, etc. PHIL. Soc.
wur'mal†, *n.* Same as WORMIL.
wur'ra-luh, wur'a-lu, *n.* [Austral.] A meliphagoid bird, the white-quilled honey-eater (*Entomyza albipennis*).
wur'rus, wur'us, *n.* [Ar.] A red powder, probably from a bush or small tree (*Rottlera tinctoria*) of the spurge family, and imported from Arabia for use as a vermifuge. **vars**†; **wars**‡.
wur'ry, *v.* & *n.* Worry. PHIL. Soc.
wurse, **wurst.** Worse, etc. PHIL. Soc.: also old forms.
wur'ship, **wur'shipt**, etc. Worship, etc. PH. S.

wurth, *a.* & *n.* Worth. PHIL. SOC.: also old form.
wurth'less, wur'thy. Worthless, etc. PHIL. SOC.
wurtz'ite, würts'-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous brownish-black zinc sulfid (ZnS), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< C. A. *Wurtz*, French chemist (1817–'84).]
wus†, *v.* Same as WIS.
wuss, wus, *n.* [Scot.] Wish.
wusse†, *adv.* Assuredly; certainly.
wuxt†, *imp.* of WIT, *v.* **wuste**†.
wuth'er, wudh'-er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To make a sullen roar; rustle, as the wind in the trees. **wud'der**‡.—**wuth'er**, *n.* The sound made by the wind among tree-branches.
wu'yen, wü'-yen, *n.* [Chin.] The tufted gibbon (*Hylobates pileatus*) of Siam and Cambodia. **woo'yen**‡; **yu'en**‡.
wuz'zent, wuz'-ent, *a.* [Scot.] Wizzened.
wuz'zle, wuz'-l, *vt.* [New Eng.] To mix up; muddle.
Wy"an-dotte', wī'-an-dot', *B.* (wī'-an-dot, *C.*), *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** One of that portion of the Huron tribe of Indians now settled in Indian Territory. See HURON. **2.** [w-] One of a breed of domestic fowls. See plate of FOWLS, fig. 15.
Wy'an-dot‡; **Yen'dot**‡.
wych, *n.* Same as WICH.
—wych'-elm", *n.* The Scotch elm. **witch'-elm"**‡.—**w.-hazel**, *n.* Same as WICH-HAZEL.—**w.-waller**, *n.* [Cheshire, Eng.] A salt-boiler at a wich or brine-spring.
Wyc'lif-ite, wic'-lif-ait, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of John Wyclif (1335? 1384), the great English reformer, the first translator, with assistants, of the entire Bible into English: same as LOLLARD[1], I. **Wyc'liff-ite**‡.—**Wy'clif-ite**, **Wy'cliff-ite**, *a.*—**Wyc'liff-ism, Wyc'liff-ism**, *n.* Lollardism.
wyd†, *a.* Same as WIDE. **wyde**†.
wyde'wher†, *adv.* Same as WIDEWHERE.
wye, wī, *n.* The letter Y, or something in the form of that letter. See Y[2], *n.*
wyer†, *n.* *Her.* Same as VIURE.
wyf†, *n.* Same as WIFE.
wyke†, *n.* Same as WEEK.
Wyke'ham-ist, wik'-am-ist, *n.* A student, present or former, of Winchester College, founded by Bishop William of Wykeham (1324-1404), Chancellor of England.
wy'la, wal'-la, *n.* [Austral.] An Australian black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*).
wyle, wīl, *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] To beguile; wile.
wy'lie-coat", wī'-li-cōt', *n.* [Scot.] A boys' flannel underdress; also, a flannel petticoat. **wī'lie-coat"**‡; **wyle'-cot"**‡.
wyn†, *n.* Wine.
wynd[1], waind, *n.* [Scot.] An alley, especially in a city.
wynd[2]†, *n.* Same as WIND.
wyn'das†, *n.* A windlass.
wynk†, *n.* Wink.
wynk'er-nel, wink'-ėr-nel, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The water-hen.
wynn, win, *n.* A kind of timber-truck or -wagon.
wynt†, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* of WIND, *v.*: a contraction of WINDETH.
wype[1], waip, *n.* [Scot.] A careless blow; wipe.
wype[2]†, *n.* A bird, the lapwing.
wy'per†, *n.* Same as WIPER.
wyss, wais, *a.* [Scot.] Wise; sane. **wyst**‡ **wyse**†.
wyte, wait, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Blame. **wite**†.
wy'tent, *vt.* & *vi.*, & *pres. ind. pl.* of WIT, *v.* **wyte**†.
wythe, *n.* Same as WITHE, *n.*
wyve†, *v.* Same as WIVE.—**wy'ver**†, *n.* Same as WIVERN.
wy'vern, *n.* *Her.* Same as WIVERN.

X

X x 𝔛 𝔵 𝒳 𝓍

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

X[1], **x**, ecs, *n.* [EXES, X's, or *Xs*, ecs'-ėz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-fourth in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ↀ ᙀ or ↀ ᙀ; the sign of the consonant diphthong *cs*, as in *ex'tra*, or *gz*, as in *exact*, and initial a sign of *z*, Visible Speech ᙀ, as in *xanthous*, *Xenophon*.

In Latin *x* springs from *c* + *s*, *g* + *s*, *h* + *s*, *ch* + *s*, *t* + *s*, *p* + *s*, *n* + *s*. In Anglo-Saxon it appears sometimes as metathesis of *sc*, as *āxian* > *āscian*, ask. The same mouth-movements make *cs* or *gz*, as the vocal cords are open or close. Vowel assimilation produces *gz* between two vowels, unless *ex* is strengthened by an accent: *exact* = *egzact*, but *ex'odus* = *ecs'odus*. This rule does not govern the pronunciation of all words or of all persons. In folk-Latin *x* is often weakened to *s*, as, in English initial to *z*, *Xenophon* = *Zenophon*; sometimes in old English it is written for *sh*: *xal* = *shall*.

The character X is from Latin X = *cs* < Early Western Greek X + = *ks* [? cent. B. C.], an addition of the Greeks to the Phenician alphabet. This same character (X) is used in Eastern Greek and in classic Greek for *ch* = *kh*, and Ξ, *ξ* is used for *ks*. In Latin, therefore, x appears in words spelled in Greek with *ξ*, Ξ. *Xanthus* represents Greek Ξανθος, *Xenophon* Greek Ξενοφων. There is no rune for the digraph *ks*, but x appears as the rune for *g*. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet x is used with its Latin power, *ks*, sometimes *hs*. The name *ex* is Latin.

Dr. Taylor attempts to connect Greek Ξ with Semitic samech ס, chair-back S. TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 99. According to his view, the history of the characters is represented as follows:

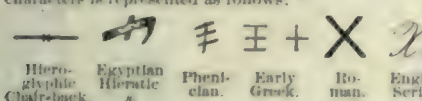

Hiero-glyphic Chair-back. | Egyptian Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek. | Roman. | English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Christ: properly the Greek letter Chi, which is the same in form as English X. Compare CHRISSOM. (2) See Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation, ten; with a dash over it (X̄), ten thousand, when laid horizontally (ↀ), one thousand. (2) *Math.* (*x*, *xx*) The principal unknown quantity or variable. (*b*) In analytical geometry, an abscissa. **4.** The terminal letter of the plural in some French nouns and adjectives and in certain English words of French origin: as, *beaux*, *tableaux*.

X[2], *n.* Something in the shape of the letter X: chiefly in adjectival use: as an X piece in a framing.
Xan'gi, *n.* [Chin.] Same as SHANGTI. **Xang'ti**‡.
xa-nor'phi-ca, za-nôr'-fi-ca, *n.* A stringed musical instrument resembling a harmonic bord and sounded by means of small bows. [< *xan-* (unknown) + Gr. *Orpheus*, Orpheus.]
xanth-. Same as XANTHO-.
xanth-am'id, ‡ zanth-am'-id, -id *or* -aid, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C_3H_7NSO) derived by synthesis from xanthic ether. It is an amide-derivative of xanthic acid. Called also *ethylic sulphocarbamate*. [< XANTH- + AMID, AMIDE.]
xan'thate, zan'-thēt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xanthic acid.
xan'the-in, ‡ zan'-thē-in *or* -in, *n.* *Chem.* The
xan'the-ine, ‡ soluble yellow coloring-matter of flowers. Compare XANTHIN, 2. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Xanthian Sculpture.
Part of a Lycian tomb at Xanthus.

xan"thel-as'ma, zan'-thel-as'-ma, *n.* Xanthoma. [< XANTH- + Gr. *elasma*, plate.]
Xan'thi-an, zan'-thi-an, *a.* Relating to Xanthus, a town in Lycia, famous for the sculptures found there.
—**Xanthian marbles or sculptures**, the marble sculptures, including the bas-reliefs of the Harpy tomb, found by Sir Othen Mr. (Fellows at Xanthus: now in the British Museum.
xan'thic, zan'-thic, *a.* Having a yellow color or a color in which yellow predominates. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]—**xanthic acid**, a heavy, colorless, oily liquid compound ($C_2H_6OS_2$) made by decomposing potassium xanthate with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. Called also *ethyl-disulfocarbonic acid*, *xanthogenic acid*.—**x. calculus**, a calculus of the bladder consisting chiefly of xanthic or uric oxid. **xanthin calculus**‡.—**x. colors**, yellow colors contained in xanthic flowers.—**x. flowers**, flowers having yellow as their type, and ranging to red and white; opposed to *cyanic flowers*. Compare CYANIC.—**x. oxid**, xanthin.
xan'thid, ‡ zan'-thid, -thid *or* -thuid, *n.* *Chem.* A
xan'thide, ‡ derivative of xanthogen: a disused term. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
xan-thid'i-um, zan-thid'-i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A fossil orbicular statoblast of a polyzoan found in the flints of the Chalk. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
xan'thin, ‡ zan'-thin, -thin *or* -thuin, *n.* *Chem.* **1.**
xan'thine, ‡ A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$) contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions, and also produced synthetically. **xanthic oxid**‡. **2.** The insoluble yellow coloring-matter contained in flowers. Compare XANTHEIN. **3.** A gaseous decomposition product of certain xanthates, probably carbon disulfid. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
xan'thi-nin, ‡ zan'-thi-nin, -nin, *W.*[2] (-nain, *E.*, *or* -nin, **xan'thi-nine**, ‡ *W.*[2]) (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_2N_2O_2$) resembling urea and possessing basic properties: formed when ammonium thiocyanate is heated to 200° C. [< XANTH- + *-inine* in QUININE.]
Xan'thi-um, zan'-thi-um, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of coarse weedy plants of the aster family, having coarsely toothed leaves and monœcious flowers, the female forming in fruit an oblong spiny bur, whence they are known as **cocklebur** or **clotbur**. Several are widely naturalized, pernicious weeds. [< Gr. *xanthion*, plant, < *xanthos*, yellow.]
xan"thi-u'ri-a, zan'-thi-yū'-ri-a *or* -ū'-ri-a, *n.* An abnormal condition of the urine manifested by excess of xanthic oxid. [< XANTHIN + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **xan"thin-u'ri-a**‡; **xanth-u'**[or **xan-tu'**]**ri-a**‡.
xantho-, ‡ Derived from Greek *xanthos*, yellow: combi-
xanth-, ‡ ning forms: used especially in chemistry to designate certain yellow salts, as the *xantho*-cobalt salts.—**xan"tho-car'pous**, *a.* *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.—**Xan-tho'chro-i**, *n. pl.* *Ethnol.* The blond, blue-eyed peoples of Caucasian blood, chiefly of northwestern Europe, but having representatives among the brunette Caucasians in southern Europe, northern Africa, and even in India. Compare LEIOTRICHI.—**xan"tho-chroi'a**, *n.* Same as XANTHODERMA.—**xan"tho-chro'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi; specifically, of a light-colored or fair complexion. **xan-tho'chro-ous**‡.—**xan-tho'co-nite**, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, yellow or brown, transparent to translucent silver sulfarsenate (Ag_3AsS_3), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. **xan'tho-con**‡; **xan'tho-conc**‡.—**xan"tho-cre-nat'i-nin, xan"tho-cre-nat'i-nine**, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{17}N_3O$) contained occasionally in urine, especially after muscular fatigue. **xan"tho-cre'a-tin**‡.—**Xan-tho'cro-i, xan"tho-cro'ic**, *a.* Same as XANTHOCHROI, etc.—**xanth"o-cy"an-o'pi-a**, *n.* A form of color-blindness in which only blue and yellow are perceived correctly, red being imperceptible. **xan"tho-cy"an-op'sy**‡; **xan"tho-cy-an'o-py**‡; **xan"tho-ky-an'o-py**‡.—**xan"tho-der'ma**, *n.* A morbid yellowness of the skin. **xan"tho-path-i'a**‡.—**xan'tho-dont**, *a.* Having yellow teeth, as a rodent. **xanth"o-don'tous**‡.—**xan'tho-gen**, *n.* **1.** The theoretical ultimate radical of xanthic acid. **2.** Persulfocyanogen.—**xan'tho-gen"ate**, *n.* A salt of xanthic acid; xanthate: a disused term.—**xan"tho-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a yellow color.—**xanthogenic acid**, same as XANTHIC ACID.—**xan"-tho-mel'a-nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a race of men characterized by black hair and yellow or brownish skins.—**xan"tho-path-i'a**, *n.* Xanthoderma. **xan-thop'-a-thy**‡.—**xan'tho-phane**, *n.* Yellow chromophane.—**xan'tho-phyl**, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several yellow pigments contained in leaves, and especially that contained in autumn leaves, believed to be the residue after the fading away of the cyanophyl. **chrys'o-phyl**‡; **xan'tho-phyll**‡.—**xan"tho-phyl'lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A tabular, vitreous, leek- to bottle-green, transparent to translucent hydrous silicate ($H_{12}Mg_3Ca_{12}Al_2Si_8O_{37}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—**xan"tho-pic'rin, xan"tho-pic'rite**, *n.* A yellow compound contained in the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*, now known to be identical with berberin.—**xan'tho-pous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having a yellow stem or footstalk.—**xan"tho-pro'te-ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xanthoprotein. **xan"tho-pro"te-in'ic**‡.—**xanthoproteic acid**, an orange-yellow amorphous compound ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_{10}$) formed by the action of certain oxidizing agents, as nitric acid, on albumin, fibrin, and other proteid matters.—**xan"tho-pro'te-in**, *n.* A yellow compound formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid substances.—**xan-thop'si-a**, *n.* A morbid perversion of vision in which all objects appear yellowish, due in some instances to jaundice: a form of color-blindness. **xan"thop-sy**‡.—**xan"thop-sy-dra'ci-a**, *n.* A form of eczema characterized by the formation of confluent pustules bearing a yellowish scab.—**xan"tho-puc'rin, xan"tho-puc'cine**, *n.* A yellow compound contained in goldenseal and believed to be an alkaloid.—**xan"tho-rham'nin**, *n.* A pale-yellow crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{32}O_{14}$) contained in Avignon berries and in the seeds of various species of *Rhamnus*, and regarded as one of the coloring principles of the crowfoot family. **xan"tho-rham'nine**‡.—**Xan"thor-rhi'za**, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of shrubby plants of the crowfoot family. Compare YELLOWROOT.—**xan"tho-sid'er-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A silky or greasy (also earthy), yellow, brown, ferric hydroxid ($H_4Fe_2O_5$), found in crystalline fibers or needles. **yellow ocher**‡.—**xan"tho-sper'mous**, *a.* *Bot.* Yellow-seeded.—**xanth-ox'yl**, *n.* Any plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceæ*.—**Xanth-ox"yl-a'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order of polypetalous plants: now a tribe of the order *Rutaceæ*.—**xanth-ox'yl-ene**, *n.* A colorless volatile oily compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the fruit of the Japanese pepper.—**Xanth-ox'y-lum**, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of trees or shrubs of the rue family, with mostly pinnate leaves and prickly stems, whence the American species are called **prickly ash**.
xan-tho'ma, zan-thō'-ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A cutaneous disease characterized by a growth of yellowish tubercles, generally in flat patches, occurring commonly on the eyelids, due to formation of new pigmented connective tissue. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] **xan"tho-ma-to'sis**‡.—**xan-thom'a-tous**, *a.*
Xan"thor-rhe'a, zan'-thor-rī'-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Australian plants of the lily family, having usually thick palm-like trunks covered with the persistent bases of the old leaves, held together by the red or yellow resin abounding in the plants. They have long wiry grass-like leaves in a dense tuft at the top, and are popularly called **black-boys** and **grass-trees**. [< XANTHO- + Gr. *rhoia*, a running.] **Xan"thor-rhoe'a**‡.
xan'those, zan'-thōs, *n.* An orange-yellow pigment in certain crabs. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
xan-tho'sis, zan-thō'-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* The formation and deposition of a yellowish pigment in the areolar or muscular tissue, discoloring the skin; specifically, a yellowish discoloration occasionally appearing in fungous or cancerous tumors. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
Xan'thous, zan'-thus, *a.* *Ethnol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the yellow or Mongolian type of mankind. **2.** Of or pertaining to that variety of mankind that has yellow or yellowish hair, including the Teutons and Scandinavians; blond. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]
xanth-u'ri-a, *n.* Same as XANTHIURIA.
Xan"tu-si'i-dæ, zan'-tiu-sai'-i-dī *or* -tu-sī'-i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An American family of lacertoidean lizards with supratemporal fossæ roofed over and parietal bones separate. **Xan-tu'si-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. J. *Xantus* de Vesey, naturalist.]
—**xan"tu-si'id**, *n.* **xan-tu'si-oid**, *a.* & *n.*
xe'bec, zī'-bec, *n.* A small sharp-built three-masted vessel carrying both square sails and lateen sails, variously arranged: formerly much used by Algerine pirates.

The lateen sail of the caravel is still to be seen in the Mediterranean, in the rig of the felucca and the *xebec*, and the large boats which navigate the Nile. S. B. LUCE in *The Youth's Companion* (Boston, June 2, '92, p. 281.

[< Turk. *sumbeki*, kind of ship.]
Xe'bek, Zey'bek, ‡ zē'-bek, *n.* A member of a race inhabiting the inland mountain districts of Caria in Asia Minor: supposed to be descendants of the ancient Carians.
xei'ni-an, zaī'-ni-an, *a.* Same as XENIAL. [< Gr. *xeinion*, a host's gift, < *xenos*, stranger.]
xeme, zīm, *n.* The fork-tailed gull (*Xema Sabinei*) of arctic regions.
xen-. Same as XENO-.
Xen"a-can-thi'ni, zen'-a-can-thai'-nai *or* -thī'-nī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Paleozoic order of selachians with each pectoral fin in a long segmented axis. [< XEN- + Gr. *akantha*, spine, < *akē*, point.]
—**xen"a-can'thine**, *a.* & *n.*
xen-ar'thral, zen-ār'-thrul, *a.* **1.** Peculiarly jointed, as dorsolumbar vertebræ; having such vertebræ, as the American edentates. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Xenarthri*. [< XEN- + Gr. *arthron*, joint.] **xen-ar'throus**‡.
Xen-ar'thri, zen-ār'-throi *or* -thrī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A section or order of edentates with supernumerary articulating apophyses to præsacral vertebræ, as ant-eaters, armadillos, and sloths. [< XEN- + Gr. *arthron*, joint.]
xen"e-la'si-a, zen'-ę-lē'-si-a, *C.*, *or* -lg'-si-a (-zhi-a, *W.*), *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* An alien act or provision of the Spartan constitution that forbade foreigners to reside in the country with-

out permission. [< Gr. *xenēlasia*, < *xenos*, stranger, + *elasis*, banishing, < *elaō*, drive.] **xen'e-la-sy‡.**

xe'ni-a, zī'ni-ą *or* zen'i-ą, *n.* Plural of XENIUM.

xe'ni-al, zī'ni-ąl *or* zen'i-ąl, *a. Gr. Antiq.* Of or relating to hospitality; noting the relations between host and guest.

> Demetor Iasides . . . is represented . . . as being in *xental* relations with Egypt.
> GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* ch. 3, p. 87. [MACM. '69.]

[< Gr. *xenia*, hospitality, < *xenos*, guest.]

Xe-nic'i-dæ, zę-nis'i-dī *or* ze-nic'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A New Zealand family of oligomyodan passerine birds, with form wren-like, tarsi ocreate, and 10 tail-feathers.

Xen'i-cus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *xenikos*, foreign, < *xenos*, stranger.] — **xen-ic'id**, *n.* — **xen'i-cold**, *a.*

xe'ni-um, zī'ni-um *or* zen'i-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) A delicacy or dainty exchanged by the ancients as a pledge of friendship, chiefly during the Saturnalia. (2) A decoration of still life, as game, fruit, or fish, on the walls of a guest-chamber. (3) A gift to a guest or ambassador. **2.** Formerly, in England, a gift offered by the inhabitants of a province to royal or eminent personages when they passed through a district. [L., gift to a guest, < Gr. *xenion*, < *xenos*, guest.]

xeno-, **xen-.** Derived from Greek *xenos*, guest, stranger: combining forms. — **Xen''o-crin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of camarate crinoids with 4 basals, no subradials, and regular interradials. **Xen-oc'ri-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-crin'id**, *n.* — **xen-oc'ri-noid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Xen''o-der-mi'næ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, especially those with upper scales granular and no frontal or parietal plates. **Xen''o-der-mi'na‡.** **Xen''o-der'mus** or **Xen''o-der'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-der'min(e**, *a.* & *n.* — **xen-od'o-chy**, *n.* **1.** The entertainment of strangers; hospitality. **2.** Same as XENODOCHIUM. — **xen-og'a-my**, *n. Bot.* Cross-fertilization; the fecundation of the ovules of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same species on a different plant. Compare ALLOGAMY; GEITONOGAMY. — **xen-og'a-mous**, *a.* — **xen''o-gen'e-sis**, *n. Biol.* **1.** Heterogenesis. **2.** The fancied production of an organism of one kind by an organism of another. **xen-og'e-ny‡.** — **xen''o-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of xenogenesis. **xen''o-gen'ic‡.** — **xen''o-ma'ni-a**, *n.* [Rare.] A mania for or inordinate attachment to anything that is foreign.

> No writer of the period has such a command of pure English, unadulterated by *xenomania* and unweakened by purism, as Daniel.
> SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizabethan Lit.* ch. 4, p. 136. [MACM. '87.]

— **xen''o-me'ni-a**, *n.* Vicarious or supplementary menstruation, in which the menstrual flow is from some other part than the uterus. — **xen''o-mor'phic**, *a. Petrol.* Not having its own individual form, but having an irregular shape given it by surrounding minerals: said of the constituents of a crystalline rock. **al-lo''tri-o-mor'phic‡.** — **Xen''o-pel'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of colubroid snakes with coronoid bones and no postorbitals or supraorbitals. **Xen''o-pel'tis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-pel'tid**, *n.* — **xen''o-pel'toid**, *a.* — **Xen''o-pel-ti'næ**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Xenopeltidæ* as a subfamily of *Colubridæ*. — **xen''o-pel'tine**, *a.* & *n.* — **Xen''o-phor'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, including the carrier-shells, with strombiform foot and teeth, and a sharply carinated trochiform shell, to which foreign substances are generally agglutinated. **Xen-oph'o-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-phor'id**, *n.* — **xen-oph'o-roid**, *a.* — **xen''oph-thal'mi-a**, *n.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the eye, due to the presence of some foreign substance; traumatic conjunctivitis. — **Xen''o-pod'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* An African family of aglossal amphibians with teeth in the upper jaw. **Xen'o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-pod'id**, *n.* — **xen''o-po'doid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Xen''op-ter-yg'i-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a pectoral suctorial apparatus between and involving the ventral fins, as *Gobiesocidæ*. — **xen''op-ter-yg'i-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Xen''o-rhin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Papuan family of anurous amphibians. **Xen''o-rhi'na**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-rhin'id**, *n.* — **xen''o-rhi'noid**, *a.* — **Xen''o-sau'ri-æ**, *n. pl. Herp.* An American family of diploglossate lizards with cranial arches developed and temporal fossæ not roofed. **Xen''o-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xen''o-sau'rid**, *n.* — **xen''o-sau'roid**, *a.* & *n.* — **xen'o-time**, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, vitreous, brown, red, or yellow, opaque yttrium phosphate (YPO_4), crystallizing in the tetragonal system.

Xen-oc''ra-te'an, zen-oc'ra-tī'ąn, zen''o-crat'ic, *a.* **Xen''o-crat'ic**, Pertaining to or characteristic of the Greek philosopher Xenocrates (396–314 B. C.).

He postulated ideas or numbers to be the cause of nature's organic products, and derived these ideas from unity and plurality. His cosmology is based on Plato's Timæus.

xen''o-do-chi'um, zen'o-do-cī'um *or* -ci'um, *n.* [-CHI'A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A lodging-house for strangers. **2.** In modern Greece, a hotel; an inn. **3.** A lodging-room in a monastery for pilgrims or strangers; a house under religious care for the reception of strangers. [LL., < Gr. *xenodocheion*, < *xenos*, guest, + *dechomai*, receive.] **xen''o-do-che'um‡.**

xen''o-ma'ni-a, etc. See XENO-.

Xen-o'mi, zen-ō'mai (zē-nō'mai, *C.*; zen'o-mai, *W.*), *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of fishes with a cartilaginous coracoscapular plate in place of hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid, as in *Dallioidæ*. [< XEN- + Gr. *ōmos*, shoulder.] — **xen-o'me**, *n.* — **xen-o'mous**, *a.*

Xen-oph''a-ne'an, zen-of'a-nī'an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Greek philosopher Xenophanes of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school (6th cent. B.C.).

He taught in his poems the doctrine of "the one all-controlling Godhead," and protested against the anthropomorphic representations of God by Homer and Hesiod.

Xen''u-ri'næ, zen'u-raī'nī *or* -rī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of dasypodoid armadillos with third as well as fourth and fifth metacarpals short and broad; tatouays or cabassous. Compare illus. under ARMADILLO.

A Xenurine, the Common Cabassou (*Xenurus unicinctus*). 1/14

Xen-u'rus, *n.* (t. g.) [< XEN- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **xen-u'rine**, *a.* & *n.*

xen'yl, zen'il, *W.*[1] (zī'nil, *W.*[2]), *n. Chem.* The ultimate radical of xenylenic derivatives. [< XEN- + -YL.] — **xen''yl-en'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from certain diphenyl compounds. **xen-yl'ic‡.**

xer'a-fin, zer'ą-fin, *n.* A silver coin at one time issued in Goa, India, by Portuguese authority: value about 75 cents. [< Pg. *xerafim*, < Ar. *ashrafī*, < *sharīf*, lofty.]

xe-ran'sis, zę-ran'sis, *n.* The state of being or becoming dried up or desiccated. [< Gr. *xēransis*, < *xēros*, dry.] — **xe-ran'tic**, *a.* Same as EXSICCANT.

xer'a-phim, zer'ą-fim, *n.* A money of account formerly used in Bombay, India: valued at about 9 annas. Compare XERAFIN. [< Pg. *xerafim*; see XERAFIN.]

xe-ra'si-a, zę-rē'si-ą *or* zē-rą'si-ą (ze-rē'zi-ą, *E.*; -si-a, *S.*; -zhe-ą, *W.*), *n. Pathol.* A morbid dryness of the hair in which it ceases to grow and becomes dusty in appearance. [< Gr. *xērasia*, dryness, < *xēros*, dry.]

xer'es, zer'es, *I. W.* (-iz, *E.*), *n.* [Sp.] Sherry, especially that made in the district of Xeres, Spain.

xer-if', *n.* Same as SHERIF.

xer-iff', zer-if', *E.* (zer'if, *W.*), *n.* [Turk.] **1.** A gold coin at one time current in Turkey and Egypt: value about $2.30. **2.** The ducat formerly used in Morocco: a local name.

xero-, **xer-.** Derived from Greek *xēros*, dry: combining forms. — **xe''ro-col-lyr'i-um**, *n. Pharm.* A dry collyrium or eye-salve. — **xe''ro-der'mi-a**, *n.* **1.** A morbid dryness of the skin due to diminished secretion of the sebaceous glands; dermatoxerasia. **2.** Same as ICHTHYOSIS. **xe''ro-der'ma‡.** — **xe''ro-myc-te'ri-a**, *n.* Morbid dryness of the nasal passages. — **xe-rom'y-ron**, *n.* Any dry or solid ointment. **xe-rom'y-rum‡.** — **xe'ro-nate**, *n.* A salt of xeronic acid. — **xe-ron'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dry compound derived from citraconic acid. — **xeronic acid**, a compound ($C_5H_{12}O_4$) known chiefly by its salts, as the calcium xeronate. Called also *diethyl furmuric acid*. — **xe-roph'a-gy**, *n.* The eating of dry food: the term applied by Greek and Latin ecclesiastical writers to describe certain fasts practised by the early Christians. **xe''ro-pha'gi-a‡.** — **xe'ro-phil**, *n. Bot.* A plant adapted to drought. — **xe-roph'i-lous**, *a. Bot.* Loving drought; said of plants especially adapted to living in dry, hot climates, as the cactus, the bean-caper family, the fig-marigold family, etc.; specifically, belonging to the xerophils. — **xe''roph-thal'mi-a**, *n.* Inflammation with thickening of the lining membrane of the eye, but without discharge: due to atrophy of the conjunctiva; lippitude. **xe-ro'ma‡.** **xe''roph-thal'my‡.** — **xe''ro-sto'mi-a**, *n.* Abnormal dryness of the mouth and fauces. — **xe''ro-trip'sis**, *n.* Treatment by friction or dry rubbing, to excite action of the skin. **xe''ro-trib'i-a‡.**

xe-ro'des, zę-rō'dīz *or* -dēz, *n. Pathol.* Any dry tumor. [< Gr. *xērōdēs*, dryish, < *xēros*, dry, + *eidos*; see -OID.]

xe-ro'ma, zę-rō'mą, *n.* Same as XEROPHTHALMIA. [< Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

xe-ro'sis, zę-rō'sis, *C.*, *n. Pathol.* A condition of abnormal dryness of a part; specifically, a dry, harsh, thickened, and scaly condition of the skin or mucous membrane of a part. [< Gr. *xērōsis*, < *xēros*, dry.]

xe'ro-tes, zē'ro-tīz, *C. E.*, *or* zē'ro-tēs (ze-rō'tīz, *W.*), *n. Pathol.* A dry constitutional diathesis or habit of body. [< Gr. *xērotēs*, < *xēros*, dry.] — **xe-rot'ic**, *a.*

xi, zī *or* sī, *n.* [Gr.] The fourteenth letter in the Greek alphabet [Ξ, ξ]: equivalent to English *x* or *z*.

Xi-ca'que, hī-cā'kē, *n.* A middle American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Xi-ca'quan‡.**

xiph-, **xiphi-**, **xipho-.** Derived from Greek *xiphos*, sword: combining forms. — **xiph''i-plas'trai**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a xiphiplastron. — **xiph''i-plas'tron**, *n. Herp.* One of the last pair of plates in the typical chelonian plastron. See illus. under PLASTRON. — **xiph''i-ster'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the xiphisternum. — **xiph''i-ster'num**, *n.* **1.** The lower segment or ensiform process of the sternum. **2.** *Herp.* The xiphiplastron. — **Xiph''i-su'ra**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Xiphosura*. **Xiph''i-u'ra‡.** — **xiph''i-su'ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **Xiph''o-cer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of saltatorian orthopters with ensiform antennæ, often united with *Acrididæ*. **Xiph-oc'e-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **xiph''o-cer'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **xiph-oc'er-oid**, *a.* — **Xiph'o-don**, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Xiphodontidæ*. **2.** [x-] A fossil artiodactyl of this genus. — **Xiph''o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of anoplotherioid ungulates with an anterior intermediate molar tubercle and 2 or 4 digits. — **xiph''o-don'tid**, *n.* — **xiph''o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **xiph-op'a-gus**, *n.* A double monster united from the xiphoid appendage of the sternum to the umbilicus, as were the Siamese twins. **xiph''o-did'y-mus‡.** — **xiph''o-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves. — **xiph''o-ster'num**, *n.* Same as XIPHISTERNUM.

Xiph'i-as, zif'i-as, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The constellation Dorado. See CONSTELLATION, 74. **2.** *Ich.* (1) A genus typical of *Xiphiidæ*. (2) [x-] A fish of this genus; a swordfish. **3†.** [x-] A comet shaped like a sword. [< L. *xiphias*, swordfish, < Gr. *xiphias*, < *xiphos*, sword.] — **Xiph-i'i-dæ**[1], *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Scombroidea* with a sword-like rostrum, moderate dorsal, and no ventrals; swordfishes. — **xiph-i'id**, *n.* — **xiph'i-i-form''**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a swordfish. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Xiphiformes*. — **Xiph''i-i-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes having the upper jaw a convenient weapon, including *Xiphiidæ* and *Histiophoridæ*. — **xiph'i-oid**[1]. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphiidæ*; a swordfish. **II.** *n.* One of the *Xiphiidæ*; a swordfish.

Xiph'i-us, *n.* Same as ZIPHIUS.

— **Xiph-i'i-dæ**[2], *n. pl. Mam.* The *Ziphiidæ*. — **xiph'i-oid**[2], *a.* & *n.* Same as ZIPHIOID.

xipho-. See XIPH-.

xiph'oid, zif'oid, *E. S. W. Wr.*[1] (zai'foid, *C. Wr.*[2]) (XIII), *a.* Shaped like a sword; as, the *xiphoid* appendage, cartilage, or process (the lower extremity of the sternum). See illus. under OMPHALOPAGUS. [< Gr. *xiphoeidēs*, < *xiphos*, sword; and see -OID.] **xiph-ol'di-an‡.**

xiph'oid, n. The xiphoid process or xiphisternum. **xiph-oi'des‡.**

Xiph''os-u'ra, zif''os-ū'ra (-o-siū'ra, *C. W.*), *n. pl. Crust.* A division of merostomes variously ranked, especially an order having a horseshoe-shaped head-shield, abdominal segments consolidated, an ensiform tail, and bases of limbs serving as jaws: including king-crabs, etc. [< XIPHO-(s + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **xiph''os-u'ran**, *a.* & *n.* — **xiph''os-ure**, *n.* — **xiph''os-u'rous**, *a.*

xiph-u'ra, zif-ū'ra (zai-fiū'-, *C.*), *n. pl. Crust.* The *Xiphosura*. — **xiph-u'rous**, *a.*

X'-leg'', ex'-leg'', *n.* Same as KNOCK-KNEE.

xo'a-non, zō'ą-nen, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A primitive statue, generally of wood, regarded with peculiar veneration as having fallen down from heaven or being the work of a superhuman being: gradually covered with ivory and gold, thus originating the chryselephantine style of sculpture. [< Gr. *xoanon*, < *xeō*, scrape.]

xyl-. Same as XYLO-.

xyl-am'id, zail-am'id, -id *or* -aid, *n. Chem.* A **xyl-am'ide**, white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{11}NO$) obtained from xylic acid, of which it is an amido-derivative. [< XYLIC + AMID, AMIDE.]

xyl-an'thrax, zail-an'thrax, *n.* Wood-coal; charcoal: so called in distinction from mineral coal. [< XYL- + Gr. *anthrax*, coal.]

Xy-la'ri-a, zai-lē'ri-ą *or* zi-lą'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of saprophytic ascomycetous fungi having branched or simple, threadlike, cylindric, or clavate stromata. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

xy'late, zai'lēt, *n. Chem.* A salt of xylic acid.

xy'lem, zai'lem, *n. Bot.* The inner part of a medullary ray — the part contained in the xylem. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.] — **xy'lem-ray''**, *n. Bot.* A ray or plate of xylem between two medullary rays. **x.-plate‡.**

> In the true woody plants . . . the substance of the *xylem-rays* is occasionally more resistent than that of the wood bundles, and while the latter become destroyed by rotting, the former remain behind, constituting to a certain extent a skeleton of radially disposed plates. SACHS *Lect. on the Phys. of Plants* p. 159. [OXF. '87.]

xy'lene, zai'lin, *n. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric colorless liquid hydrocarbons (C_8H_{10}) contained in coal- and wood-tar, called **ortho-**, **para-**, and **meta-xylenes**, according to their derivation from the benzene nucleus. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **xyl'ol‡.**

xy'len-ol, zai'len-ōl, *n. Chem.* Any one of six isomeric dimethyl phenols (C_8H_9OH): all white crystalline salts made by synthesis. [< XYLENE + -OL.]

xy-let'ic, zai-let'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xylenol. — **xyletic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) formed by treating xylenol with sodium and carbon dioxid.

xyl''har-mon'i-ca, zil''hār-men'i-cą, *n. Mus.* A variety of xylosistron. [< XYL- + HARMONICA.]

xy'lic, zai'lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xylene. — **xylic acid**, either one of two isomeric crystalline compounds ($C_9H_{10}O_2$), distinguished as *xylic* and *paraxylic acids*.

xy-lid'ic, zi-lid'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xylic acid. — **xylidic acid**, a white flocculent amorphous compound ($C_9H_8O_4$) obtained variously, as by the oxidation of xylic acid.

xy'li-din, zai'li-din, -din *or* -doin, *n. Chem.* Any **xy'li-dine**, one of six isomeric amido-derivatives of xylene having the common formula $C_8H_{11}N$. Three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. They yield coloring-substances.

Xy-lin'i-dæ, zi-lin'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths with robust thorax, simple antennæ, moderate palpi, and oblong rings with longitudinal markings; shark-moths. **Xy-li'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *xylinos*, wooden, < *xylon*, wood.]

— **xy-lin'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **xy-lin'oid**, *a.*

xylo-, **xyl-.** Derived from Greek *xylon*, wood: combining forms. — **xy''lo-bal'sa-mum**, *n.* The dried wood, especially twigs, of the Oriental balm-of-Gilead tree. — **xy'lo-carp**, *n.* A hard, woody fruit, or a plant bearing such a fruit. — **xy''lo-car'pous**, *a.* Having a hard, woody fruit. — **xy-lo'co-pa**, *n.* A carpenter-bee. — **xy'lo-gen**, *n.* **1.** Same as LIGNIN. **2.** Specifically, nascent woody fiber. — **xy-log'ly-phy**, *n.* The art of carving on wood, especially the art of carving designs or characters for the ornamentation of books. — **xy-lo'pal**, *n. Mineral.* Same as WOOD-OPAL. — **xy-loph'a-ga**[1], *n.* A wood-boring pholadoid bivalve (genus *Xylophaga*). — **Xy-loph'a-ga**[2], *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects having abdomen connate with thorax and anterior tibiæ with single apical spurs, as *Uroceridæ*. **2.** A division of rhynchophorous beetles. — **xy-loph'a-gan**, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Xylophaga*, *Xylophagi*, or *Xylophagidæ*. — **xy-loph'age**, *n.* A xylophagous insect. — **Xy-loph'a-gi**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of beetles now arranged with *Bostrichidæ* and *Mycetophagidæ*. — **Xy''lo-phag'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipters having costal vein of nearly uniform width, round tip of wing, and alulæ very small. **Xy-loph'a-gus**, *n.* (t. g.) **Xy''lo-phag'i-des‡.** — **xy''lo-phag'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **xy-loph'a-goid**, *a.* — **xy'lo-phi'a-gous**, *a.* **1.** Feeding on or boring in wood, as insect-larvæ, mollusks, or crustaceans. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*. — **Xy-loph'i-li**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of beetles now united with *Scarabæidæ*, represented by *Dynastes*, *Rutela*, etc. — **xy-loph'i-lan**, *n.* — **xy-loph'i-lous**, *a.* Living or growing on decayed wood, as certain fungi or insects. — **xy''lo-py-rog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of drawing and shading pictures on wood by means of a hot iron; the making of poker-pictures. — **xy''lo-quin'one**, *n.* Any one of three isomeric yellow crystalline compounds ($C_6H_8O_2$) obtained from xylene by oxidation. They are designated as **orthoxyloquinone**, **metaxyloquinone**, and **paraxyloquinone**. — **xy''lo-re'tin-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A massive, white, friable hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{42}H_{58}O_5$) found in fossil pine wood from marshes. **xy''lo-re'tin-iue‡.** — **xy''lo-sis'tron**, *n.* A musical instrument, resembling the euphonium, invented by Uthe in 1807. See EUPHONIUM, 2. — **xy-los'te-in**, *n.* A white, bitter, crystalline compound contained as a glucosid in the berries of the British fly-honeysuckle. — **xy''lo-stro'ma**, *n. Bot.* A mass of closely felted plates or sheets of mycelium found under the bark of trees, etc., and believed to be the sterile condition of some polyporus. — **xy''lo-stro'ma-toid**, *a.* — **xy'lo-tile**, *n.* Celluloid: formerly so called. **2.** A brown, fibrous, altered asbestos. — **xy-lot'o-mous**, *a.* Adapted to cutting wood, as an insect. — **Xy''lo-tro'gi**, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe of serricorn beetles with long body and subglobular head, including lymexylonids, cupesids, and rhyssodids.

A Xylocopa (an American carpenter-bee, *Xylocopa virginica*), and Nest (*a*), opened to show cells and eggs.

xy-lo'di-um, zi-lō'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The peculiar unsymmetrical one-seeded fruit of plants of the genus *Anacardium*. **2.** Same as ACHENIUM. [< Gr. *xylōdēs*, woody, < *xylon*, wood, + *eidos*, form.]

xy-log'ra-fy, *n.* Xylography. PHIL. Soc.

xy'lo-graph, zai'lo-grąf, *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood or a print from such engraving, especially a primitive form. **2.** An impression obtained from the grain of wood, as used for surface decoration. [< XYLO- + -GRAPH.]

xy-log'ra-pher, zai-leg'ra-fęr, *n.* One skilled in xylography.

xy''lo-graph'ic, **xy''lo-graph'ic-al**, zai'lo-graf'ic, -ąl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of xylography. **2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to engraving on wood.

> The government has opened an extensive printing office in Pe-

king, and its example will encourage native booksellers to unite typography with *xylographic* printing. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 604. [S. '83.]

3. Adapted to or used in xylography; as, *xylographic* designs; *xylographic* tools.

xy-log'ra-phy, zī-log'rə-fi, *n.* **1.** Wood-engraving, especially of the 15th century. **2.** Printing with wood-engravings. **3.** Painting or printing on wood for decorative purposes. **4.** The making of prints or impressions showing the grain of wood.

xy'loid, zī'loid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling wood. [< Gr. *xyloeidēs*, < *xylon*, wood; and see -OID.]

xy-lol'din, zī-lol'din, *n.* A high explosive made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch. [< XYLOID.]

in-tram'i-din‡; py-rox'am‡; xy-lin'din‡; xy-lol'dine‡.

xyl'ol, zail'ōl, *n. Chem.* Same as XYLENE. [< XYL- + -OL.]

xy'lo-nite, *n.* Same as CELLULOID. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

xy'lo-phone, zī'lo-fōn, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a row of parallel wooden bars graduated in length so as to form a scale and connected by a non-conducting material. The tones are produced by striking with small mallets or by rubbing. Called also *wood harmonicon*. **2.** An instrument used to determine the vibratory properties of different woods. [< XYLO- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

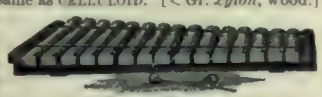

A Modern Xylophone.

xyl'yl, zail'il, *n. Chem.* A radical (C_8H_9) believed to exist in xylene. [< XYL- + -YL.]

xyl'yl-ene, zail'il-īn, *n.* A radical (C_8H_8) contained in xylene.

Xy-nœ'ci-æ, zī-nī'si-ī *or* zī-nēi'-ci-ē, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival in honor of Athena and commemorating the union of the Attic demes into one commonwealth: instituted by Theseus and celebrated in July. [< Gr. *xynos*, common, + *oikos*, house.] **Me-tœ'ci-æ‡.**

An Original African Xylophone—a portable Marimba.

xy-rich'thys, zī-ric'this, *n.* A razor-fish (genus *Xyrichthys*). [< Gr. *xyron*, razor, + *ichthys*, fish.] **zy-rich'thys‡.**

Xyr'i-da'ce-æ, zir'i-dā'si-ī *or* -dē'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of rush-like monocotyledonous plants—the yellow-eyed grass family—having equitant leaves sheathing the base of a naked scape, which bears a head of perfect triandrous flowers. **Xy'ris,** the type genus, is made up of the yellow-eyed grasses. [< Gr. *xyris*, kind of iris, < *xyron*, razor, < *xyō*, scrape.] **Xy-rid'e-æ‡.— xyr"i-da'ceous,** *a.*

The Caprfruited Xyris (*Xyris operculata*).

xyst, zist, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A hall or covered portico used by athletes for their exercises: chiefly for use in stormy weather.

If we had entered Jerusalem in the time of Herod, we should have found a city of a Græco-Roman character, with theatre, *xystus*, prætorium.
H. CROSBY *Bible View of Jewish Church* lect. xiii, p. 208. [P. & W. '88.]

2. A garden walk or terrace.

I chose places for rhododendron-beds, and directed the workmen to set creepers in my *xystus*.
MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 336. [H.]

[< L. *xystus*, open portico, < Gr. *xystos*, covered gymnasium gallery, < *xyō*, scrape (from its polished floor).] **xys'tos‡; xys'tus‡.**

— **xyst'arch,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A president or director of the athletic exercises of the xyst in ancient Athens.

xys'ter, zis'tər, *n. Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones. Same as RASPATORIUM. [< Gr. *xystēr*, scraper, < *xyō*, scrape.]

xys'tus, zis'tus, *n.* [L.] **1.** Same as XYST. **2.** *Surg.* Scraped lint. **xys'tos‡.**

Y

Y y Roman. 𝔜 𝔶 Black Letter. 𝒴 𝓎 Script.

Y[1], **y,** wai, *n.* [WYES, Y's, or *Ys*, waiz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter; the **twenty-fifth** in the English alphabet. (1) **Consonant y,** in Bell's "Visible Speech" ⓨ: the sign of middle-tongue consonant movement made vocal by i sound, opening as in *ye, you*, closing as in *ay* unrecognized in standard English), syllabic as in French *fille*, fi'y. It is a continuous consonant, lingual, palatal, sonant, voiced, a semivowel, sometimes called a spirant or fricative.

The mouth having been set for *i* (see *I*), the tongue is raised to and opened from a consonant rustle with i sonancy before or after another vowel. The special movement of the tongue is needed before i sound as in *ye* = yi; but before other vowels the opening of the tongue from the simple i position has a consonantal effect: *ia*, *io*, *iu* sound very much like *ya* , *yo* , *yu* , and many languages, as Latin, write the same letter for both *i* and *y*, as do some English phonetists.

ⓞ. **If similar movements are made with the vocal cords open, surd breath will be blown into the i chamber, and produce a surd *y*.** Visible Speech ⓞ, as in the pronunciation commonly given of *hue*, hyū (see U); so also after other surds, as *ty* > *ch*, *sy* > *sh*; *nature*, nē'tyūr > nē'chur, *Asia*, ē'syə > ē'shə.

The rare initial *y*'s of modern English print are mostly of ancient Teutonic descent or of late introduction from strange speeches; a larger number are spoken in words from Latin or Greek beginning with *u*, *eu*, *unite*, yū-nīt'; *eulogy*, yū'lō-ji. Medial *y* sounds are mostly unwritten, or written with *i* or *e*: *union*, yūn'yun, recognized mostly as beginning syllables. See U. The frequent interchange of *i* and *y* and their influence in phonetic changes is a fertile field in philology. See I.

In the pronunciation of this Dictionary *y* is used only to represent the consonant sounds as above described, Visible Speech ⓨ ⓞ.

(2) **Vowel y** is now a mere calligraphic variation of *i*, used regularly for final *-i*, *-ie*: *cilie* > *city*, pl. *cities*; used also in words from Greek for upsilon (υ), not iota (ι).

The Greek *y* was at first u, but thinned towards i, and in classic times had the mixed /ü − i/ sound of French u, German ü. It was added in the second century B. C. to the Roman alphabet, and passed on to the Anglo-Saxon with the same sound. In middle English it suffered further procession to simple i, and, being a favorite with the penmen for its final flourish, often displaced the old i. In its present use vowel *y* is a phonetic superfluity, and is not used in the Scientific alphabet, in the pronunciation of this Dictionary.

(3) **Y = th.** Y looks somewhat like Anglo-Saxon Þ = *th*, and is used for it in imperfect printing of early English. The abbreviations y^e^, y^t^, for *the*, *that*, are still used in literature affecting the antique.

According to the examination of Professor Whitney, the sound of the semivowel *y* averages 66 of one per cent. on the pages of English literature. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.]

Capital Y is from Anglo-Saxon Y < Latin **Y** < Greek Υ, upsilon, for whose earlier history see U. Anglo-Saxon y had a dot over it. The rune for y was a combination of the runes for u and i, the 27th in the futhorc, third of the six added by the Anglo-Saxons, and named *ȳr* = ür, *heu*[2], *n.* The Latin and French name, following the sound of the letter, is ü, that is, nearly üi < English wi > (regularly) wai, written wy. The name of the Anglo-Saxon letter for *i* consonant whose sound *y* has now taken was *gēr*, year, or later *gefu*, gift. For lower case, black letter, dates, etc., see F and W.

2. An abbreviation. (1) Year. (2) See Appendix. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In medieval Roman notation, 150; with a dash over it (Ȳ), 150,000. (2) [*y*] *Math. (a)* The second unknown quantity or variable. *(b)* In analytical geometry, an ordinate. (3) *Chem.* Sometimes, yttrium: see ELEMENT.

Y', *n.* Something resembling a letter Y in shape. (1) *Plumbing.* A branch-pipe, forked pipe, or coupling in the shape of the letter Y. Different forms are specifically called **Y branch, double Y branch, half Y branch.** (2) *Mech.* A forked piece, usually one of a pair, serving as a rest or support, as for some part of a sighting-instrument. **wye‡.**

Y cartilage, a piece of cartilage shaped like the letter Y, situated at the bottom of the socket of the hip-joint where the ilium, ischium, and pubic bones join.— **Y cross.** 1. A Y-shaped cross. 2. *Plumbing.* A Y branch. — **Y level,** a level mounted in a pair of Y's: a common form of spirit-level, used in surveying, etc.— **Y ligament.** 1. A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint, shaped like an inverted Y. 2. An interosseous ligament of the ankle attached posteriorly to the calcaneum and bifurcating anteriorly for attachment to the cuboid and scaphoid bones.— **Y-moth,** *n.* The gamma.— **Y track,** a track at approximately right angles to a line of railroad, and connected with it by two switches, the plan of the whole approaching the form of a Y with a line joining the ends of its arms: used in place of a turntable.

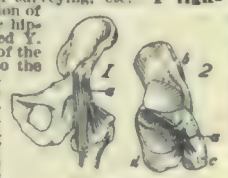

Y Ligaments.

1. The hip-bone and femur united by (*a*) the iliofemoral or Y ligament. 2. An ankle-joint laid open, showing *a*, the calcaneo-cuboid-navicular or Y ligament. *b*, the calcaneum; *c*, the navicular bone; *d*, the cuboid bone.

y-, *prefix.* Used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle. [< AS. *ge-*.]

ya, yä, *pron.* [Prov. Eng.] You.

yā', *adv.* Yes.

yab'ber, yab'ər, *n.* [South. Austral.] A parastacoid crawfish (*Astacoides bicarinatus*) of Australia. **yab'bie‡.**

yab'bi, yab'bi, *n.* The zebra-wolf, or thylacine dasyure (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*). See DASYURE.

yab'ble, yab'bəl, *v.* [Scot.] To gabble.

yac'a-re", *n.* [S. Am.] Same as JACARE.

yac'ca, yac'ə, *n.* [W. Ind. Either of two large West-Indian trees (*Polaeciurus corymbosa* and *P. Pardieuana*) of the pine family and allied to the yews, yielding an ornamental wood used for cabinet-work. **yac'ca-tree",** .

yach, yäh, *vt.* [S. Afr. D.] To fall in with; surprise or encounter, as game.

I *yached* a large herd of blue wildebeests.
GORDON CUMMING *Hunter's Life* vol. ii, ch. 31, p. 254. [H. '50.]

yacht, yot, *vi.* To manage, cruise, or sail in a yacht.

yacht, *n.* A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure, as distinguished from war or commerce. (1) A light, trim, swift, and often handsomely furnished sailing or steam vessel, usually comparatively small, adapted for pleasure-trips or for racing, as on rivers and lakes or the ocean. (2) A seagoing vessel, now commonly a steamer, usually with luxurious furnishings, for pleasure or racing, and sometimes as a vessel of state to convey distinguished persons by water.

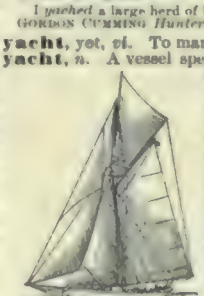

The Yacht "Vigilant," under Racing-rig.

By act of Congress, American yachts may be licensed to go from port to port in the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house, though they must so enter on returning from a foreign country; and yachts belonging to an organized club of a foreign nation that extends like privileges to American yachts need not enter or clear or pay tonnage tax in the United States.
[< MD. *jacht*, < *jagen*, hunt.]

— **auxiliary yacht,** a yacht equipped with both sails and a steam-engine or other motor, either of which may be used as desired. — **yacht'-built",** *a.* Built or constructed so as to resemble a yacht: said of certain light vessels used for transportation. — **y. club,** *n.* A club of yachtsmen.

yacht'ing, yot'ing, *n.* The act or practise of sailing in or managing a yacht.

The exigencies of American *yachting* waters . . . have . . . favoured the development of this class of yacht [centreboard] from the beginning of *yachting* there.
D. POLLOCK in *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. x. p. 770. [L. '92.]

yachts'man, yots'mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns or sails a yacht. **yacht'er‡; yacht'man‡.**

— **yachts',** or **yacht',man-ship,** *n.* The art of managing a yacht; skill in yachting.— **yachts'wom".an.** *n. fem.*

ya"cu-mu'ma, yū'cu-mū'mə, *n.* [S. Am. Ind.] *Anthrop.* A water-spirit.

yaff, yaf, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To bark like a dog when excited; hence, to speak sharply or pertly.

yaf'fle, yaf'l, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To carry bundles of codfish.

yaf'fle[1], *n.* The green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*): named from its laughing cry. **yack'el‡; yaf'fin-gale‡; yaf'fler‡; yap'pin-gale‡.**

yaf'fle[2], *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A bundle of codfish. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An armful. **yaf'ful‡.**

ya'ger, yē'gər *or* yā'gər (XIII), *n.* Same as JAEGER.

yag'ger, yag'ər, *n.* [Scot.] An itinerant pedler; wanderer; ranger.

ya"gua-ron'di, *n.* Same as JAGUARONDI.

Yah, yä, *n.* See SEPHIRAH.

yah, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; bah.

Yah'gan, yä'gən, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Ya-hoo', yə-hū', *n.* **1.** One of a race of brutes, described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," endowed with human form coupled with the most degrading and vicious propensities of man: contrasted with the *Houyhnhms*. **2.** By extension, a person of low and vicious instincts; a degraded brute.

A person who is utterly insensible to the witchery of Macaulay's diction, must be either a *Yahoo* or a beatified intelligence. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Macaulay* in vol. i, p. 13. [A. '48.]

3. [Southwestern U. S.] A country bumpkin; rustic clown.— **Ya-hoo'ism,** *n.* The character or conduct of a Yahoo.

Yah-veh', yū-vē', *n.* Same as JEHOVAH. See also SEPHIRAH. — **Yah'vist,** *n.* Same as JEHOVIST.— **Yah"vis'tic,** *a.* Same as JEHOVISTIC.— **Yah'vism,** *n.*

Yaip, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S. & Scot.] Same as YAUP.

Yaj'ur-Ve'da, yaj'ūr-vē'də *or* -vī'də, *n.* [Sanss.] The second of the Vedas; the sacrificial Veda; a collection of hymns largely borrowed from the Rig-Veda and arranged for the sacrifices of the Adhvaryu priests.

The *Yajurveda*. The second of the three Vedas. . . . It chiefly consists of measured and poetical prose, and of prayers and invocations applicable to the consecration of sacrificial victims and utensils.
Bhagavad-Gîtâ tr. by J. C. Thomson *Index of Proper Names* p. 150. [AUS. '55.]

ya'jush, yā'yush, *n.* [Sanss.] A sacrificial invocation. See YAJUR-VEDA and NIVID. **ya'gush‡.**

yak, yak, *n.* A bovine ruminant (*Bos* or *Poephagus grunniens*) of the higher regions of central Asia, intermediate between the bisons and true oxen, with long hair fringing the shoulders, sides, and tail: extensively domesticated in central Asia for its milk and hair and as a beast of burden. The tail furnishes the chowries or fly-snappers used in India.

The Yak. 1/60

The domesticated variety, or long-haired *yak*, is the inseparable companion and most trusty servant not only of the Tibetans, but of tribes in Cashmere, Ladak, Tangout, and Mongolia, even as far north as Urga. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 242. [S. '83.]

[< Tibetan *gyak*.]

— **yak'-lace",** *n.* A coarse lace made from the hair of the yak.

yak'a-nik, yak'ə-nik, *n.* [S. Am.] A psophioid bird or trumpeter. See illus. under TRUMPETER.

ya'kin, *n.* Same as TAKIN.

Ya'ko-nan, yä'kō-nən, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

yak'o-pu, yak'o-pū, *n.* [E. Ind.] A dagger, resembling the kuttar, used in Java, Sumatra, etc.

yak'sha, yak'shə, *n.* [Sanss.] *Hind. Myth.* Any one of a class of minor deities or demigods who served as attendants or guardians of the treasures of Kuvera, the god of wealth.

Ya-kut', yə-kūt', *n.* A member of the Turkish race of the basin of the Lena, eastern Siberia. **Ya-koot'‡.**

yal, yal, *n.* [E. Ind.] A stringed instrument like a lute.

yald, *a.* [Scot.] Same as YELD.

yald[2], yäld, *n.* [Scot.] Athletic; supple; active. **yauld‡.**

yal'lah, yal'ə, *n.* Mahwa-butter. See BUTTER.

yal'low, *a.* [Dial.] Same as YELLOW.

yam, yam, *n.* **1.** The fleshy edible root of any one of several species of *Dioscorea* (see DIOSCOREA). The lead-

ing cultivated species, *D. sativa* and *D. aculeata*, originally belonging to India and adjacent regions, and there extensively cultivated, have been introduced into the West Indies and other warm countries. They are climbing vines with a slender stem, usually simple palmately veined leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers in axillary panicles or racemes, those on the latter succeeded by membranaceous 3-celled, 3-winged capsules.

The Yam (*Dioscorea sativa*).
a, stem and leaves; *b*, tubers or yams.

Yams . . . form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the Potato in Europe.
LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* order lxviii. p. 213. [A. '53.]

2. [Southern U. S.] A large variety of the sweet potato. **3.** Any plant of the yam family (*Dioscoreaceæ*). [< Pg. *inhame*, prob. of African origin.]

—**Chinese yam,** a hardy Chinese species (*Dioscorea Batatas*) with a spindle-shaped root, 2 to 4 feet long, white and flaky inside, once introduced into England and the United States as a possible substitute for the potato, but rejected as such, partly because of the depth to which the root descends and the consequent difficulty of extracting it. —**common** or **cultivated yam.** *D. sativa.* See YAM, 1.—**Japanese yam,** a hardy species (*D. Japonica*) closely allied to the Chinese.—**kaawi yam,** a species (*D. aculeata*) with prickly stem and sweetish tubers, cultivated in the South Sea Islands, Cochin-China, India, and Central America. Called in India the **prickly-stemmed yam** and **Goa potato.**—**Ooyala yam,** *D. tomentosa*, of Travancore in southern India.—**red yam,** same as UVI YAM.—**Tivoli yam,** a high-climbing species (*D. nummularia*), of India and the South Sea Islands, with prickly stems, opposite leaves, and cylindrical roots as thick as a man's arm.—**uvi yam,** a very widely cultivated species (*D. alata*) with stems not prickly and hence needing support, with a root often attaining a length of 8 feet, and a weight of 100 pounds.—**white yam,** same as UVI YAM.—**wild yam.** **1.** A slender twining vine (*D. villosa*) of woods and thickets in the eastern United States and Canada. It has a knotted and matted rootstock, a woolly reddish-brown stem, 5 to 15 feet long, climbing over bushes, and broad-ovate, heart-shaped, pointed, 9- to 11-veined leaves the upper alternate, the lowest verticillate in fours. **wild yam-root**†; **yam'-root"**†. **2.** A parasitic orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) of Tasmania. **3.** A West-Indian climber (*Rajania pleioneura*) resembling the yams and of the same family. **waw'-waw"**†.—**winged** or **wing-stalked yam,** same as UVI YAM.

Ya'ma, yä'mɑ, *W.* (yam'ɑ, *C.*), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The Hindu god of the dead, who judges and punishes souls: represented as four-armed, clad in garments of fire, crowned, and sitting on a buffalo. He holds a mace and noose, and drags the souls of the condemned out of their bodies to the judgment-seat. [< Sans. *yama*, twin.]

Ya'man†; **Ya'men**†.

yam'a-dou", *n.* Same as YAMADOU-OIL. See OIL.

yam'a-mai", yam'ɑ-mɑi', *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese oak-feeding silkworm (*Antheræa jama-mai*).

yam'-bean", yam'-bin', *n.* A West-Indian plant (*Dolichos* or *Polyrrhizus tuberosus*) of the bean family, whose roots and pods are both used for food.

yam'ma, *n.* [S. Am.] The llama.

yam'mer, yam'ėr, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To yearn. **2.** To complain peevishly; cry aloud; whine.

yamp, yamp, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A biennial herb (*Carum Gairdneri*) of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*), or its tuberous root, used for food by the Indians of the Pacific United States; also, an allied Californian plant (*C. Kelloggii*). The root bursts when boiled, and presents a white farinaceous substance with a sweet cream-like taste and an aroma resembling that of parsley-leaves.

yamph, yamf, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To bark persistently.

ya'mun, yä'mun, *n.* [Chin.] The office or official residence of a public functionary, as a mandarin; also, any department of the public service; as, the *yamun* of public justice.

ya'men†.

The supreme tribunal is at Urga; it is the *yamun*, par excellence, and has both civil and military jurisdiction. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 205. [S. '83.]

Ya'nan, yä'nɑn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

yang, yang, *vi.* To cry as a wild goose; honk. [Imitative.]—**yang,** *n.* A honk.

yang'-kin", yang'-kin', *n.* [Chin.] A musical instrument resembling the dulcimer.

yank, yank, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Colloq.] To take, remove, or displace with or as with a sharp or sudden motion; pull with a jerk: commonly with a preposition; as, I *yanked* him *off* his chair.

II. *i.* [Eng.] **1.** To move with rapidity; be in active motion. **2.** To talk incessantly or rapidly; scold. [< Sw. dial. *jakka*, wander, akin to Ice. *jaga*, G. *jagen*, hunt.]

yank[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A sudden pull; jerk. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A sharp blow; slap; buffet. (2) *pl.* A kind of leggings worn by field-hands.

Yank[2], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Same as YANKEE: said, especially during the civil war, by Confederates of Federal troops.

Yan'kee, yan'kę, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Yankees; as, a *Yankee* idiom.

Men speak of *Yankee* character, as if there was but one type which pervaded New England. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 1, p. 1. [S. '68.]

2†. Excellent; first-rate.

It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge, about 1713. . . . The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider and the like. . . . The students [of Harvard] used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him, and his use of the term on all occasions, led them to adopt it. WILLIAM GORDON *Independence of United States* vol. i, letter xii. p. 482. [PUB. BY AUTHOR 1788.]

—**Yankee notions,** same as NOTION, 5.

Yan'kee, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] (1) A person born or living in New England: a word of doubtful origin, said by some to be the same as Scotch *yankie* (see YANKER) and by others to be a form of *Yenghees*, a corruption of French *Anglais* by the Canadian Indians. Compare quotation under YANKEE, *a.*, 2, and also quotation under YANKEE DOODLE. (2) Hence, a citizen of the United States: a foreign, chiefly British, usage.

We intend to be at home, please God, in sound health by what the *Yankees* call the Fall.
W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* ch. 13, p. 29. [H. '85.]

(3) A Northerner; especially, a Federal soldier: so called in the South, particularly during the civil war. (4) [Archaic.] Whisky and molasses. **2.** [y-] *Founding.* A molders' lifting-tool having a curved shank. See illus. of molders' tools, under MOLDER. [Prob. same as Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever woman, < YANK, *v.*; but see def. 1.]

—**Yan'kee-gang",** *n.* [Canada.] An arrangement by which a slabbing-gang and a stock-gang are connected by parallel ways, for the reduction of logs to lumber by passing them from one set to the other.—**Yan'kee-land,** *n.* [Colloq.] The United States; sometimes, by restriction, New England.

—**Yan'kee-dom,** *n.* **1.** The place where Yankees live: used either of New England, of the Northern States, or of the United States as a whole. **2.** Yankees collectively or as a class. **Yan"kee-Doo'dle-dom**‡ [Rare].—**Yan'kee-fied,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having Yankee traits or characteristics.—**Yan'kee-ism,** *n.* **1.** Yankee characteristics regarded collectively. **2.** Anything, as a trait or idiom, peculiar to Yankees, especially as restricted to New England.

When he was excited, the *Yankeeisms* of his youth came back to him. WINTHROP *Brothertoft* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 100. [T. & F. '62.]

Yan'kee Doo'dle. A song, including many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times, and generally considered as one of the national airs of the United States. Both words and music are said to be of foreign origin. The statement is made in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," and also by Mary Mapes Dodge (*Hans Brinker*, ch. 2, p. 33, s. '91), that it was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song, the refrain of which, as quoted from the latter book, was:

Yanker didee *doodle* down
Didee dudel lawnter;
Yankee viver, voover, vown,
Botermelk und Tawnter.

—**Yan'kee-Doo'dle**†, *n.* A Yankee.

Yan'kee-ize, yan'kę-ɑiz, *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To invest with Yankee traits or characteristics.

Hawthorne, *Yankeeizing* Greek myths, and finding all Rome but the background for his Puritan maiden, was asserting that new discovery of Europe by America.
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ch. 8, p. 289. [H. M. & CO. '82.]

yank'er, yank'ėr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A great falsehood; plumper. **2.** A sharp blow. **3.** An agile, active girl. **4.** A clever, pushing woman. **5.** An incessant talker. **yank'ie**†.

yank'ing, yank'ing, *pa.* **1.** [U. S.] Inclined to jerk or pull sharply, as a horse. **2.** [Scot.] Active; enterprising.

yauk'y†, *n.* A Dutch ship of undetermined type.

yaourt, yourt, *n.* [Turk.] A kumiss made by the Turks.

yap, yap, *vi.* **1.** [Prov.] To bark or yelp, as a cur. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To speak idly or foolishly. [Imitative.]

yap, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A worthless dog; cur. **2.** A bark or yelp, as of a dog.

The plaintiff and defendant, with their noisy witnesses, would troop into the hall with the *yaps* and snaps of a pack of dogs.
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 6, p. 34. [A. '88.]

yape, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as YAP.

yap'ok, yap'ok, *C. Wr.* (yä'pok, *E.*; yē'pok, *W.*) (XIII), *n.* An aquatic Neotropical opossum (*Chironectes variegatus*) having webbed hind feet. It feeds on fish, crustaceans, and aquatic insects. [< *Oyapok*, a river between Brazil and Guiana.] **yap'ock**‡.

yap'on, yap'on *or* yē'pon (XIII), *n.* Same as YAUPON.

yap'py, yap'i, *a.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] Foolish; soft. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Irritable; cross.

yap'ster†, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A dog.

yar, yär, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To snarl, as a dog.

yar, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Sour.

yar'age†, *n.* Power of movement; manageability

yar'ak, yar'ɑk, *a.* *Falconry.* Of keen appetite: said of a hawk in good condition.

yarb, yärb, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A herb.

yard[1], yärd, *v.* **1.** *t.* To collect or gather into or as into an enclosure or yard; secure in a yard; as, to *yard* stock.

They have the game, *yarded* at that season in snow four to five feet deep, at a terrible disadvantage.
New-York Tribune Oct. 19, '91, p. 3, col. 4.

II. *i.* [U. S.] **1.** To herd in a winter pasture, as moose and deer.

Here it [the moose] still breeds, and *yards* in winter. H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports, Forest Sports* in vol. ii, p. 199. [S. & T. '52.]

2. To shoot deer in their winter herding-ground.

yard[2]†, *vt.* To call together by process for hiring: a Manx usage to secure prior choice of servants to those entitled to it.

yard[1], *n.* **1.** The standard English measure of length, indicated by the length between two marks on a metal rod embedded in the masonry of the Houses of Parliament: also, with other measurements, in the masonry of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich Park, London, a copy being held in the Standards office. The **American yard** is not defined by law, but, as fixed by the Coast Survey, is believed to be about $^{1}/_{100000}$ part longer than the English standard. See MEASURE; METRIC SYSTEM. **2.** A measuring-stick of the length of a yard, as defined above; yardstick. **3.** *Naut.* A long slender spar, nearly cylindrical but tapering from the middle part toward the ends, suspended crosswise and athwartships on a mast and used to support sails: called **square** when the yard hangs parallel with the deck, and **lateen** when it hangs obliquely. See illus. under ACOCKBILL and SHIP.

Yards are commonly named from their position; as, **head yards;** or from the mast to which they are attached; as, **lower y., topgallant-y., topsail-y.**

The main-mast was cracked, and the maintop-gallant and royal *yards*, shivered. J. J. GURNEY *Winter in the West Indies* letter xiv, p. 229. [J. M. '41.]

4. Hence, long timber in general. **5.** *Her.* A staff or wand in two parts: used as a bearing. **6.** [Low.] The penis. **7**†. A branch; stick. **8**†. Rule; guidance. [< AS. *gyrd*, rod, akin to *gād*, goad.]

—**Golden Yard,** in popular usage, the three stars in the belt of Orion. **Yard and Ell**‡.—**under y.**†, under contract.—**yard measure,** a measure, as of wood or tape, exactly a yard long: usually graduated differently on two sides.—**y. of ale, beer,** or **wine,** see ALE-YARD.—**yard'-rope",** *n.* *Naut.* A rope leading through a sheave or block at a masthead, to send up or down a yard, as a royal-yard.—**y.-sling,** *n.* *Naut.* A chain-sling from the center of a lower yard to a lower masthead, to assist in supporting the yard.—**y.-tackle,** *n.* *Naut.* A large tackle on the lower yards, for use in connection with a stay-tackle, as for hoisting boats in and out.—**y.-wand,** *n.* **1.** A wooden yard-measure; yardstick. **2.** [Y-] *Astron.* Same as JACOB'S-STAFF, 4.

yard[2], *n.* **1.** A tract of ground enclosed or set apart. (1) An enclosure, usually small and in the vicinity of a residence or other building, sometimes enclosed within or enclosing a building; by extension, the grounds near a house, whether enclosed or not; as, a front or a back *yard;* a court*yard*.

His *gig* rattled away out of the *yard*, and silence once more fell on the house. SARA O. JEWETT *Country By-Ways, Andrew's Fortune* p. 50. [H. M. & CO. '87.]

(2) An enclosure used for some specific kind of work: often in composition; as, a brick-*yard;* tan-*yard;* ship-*yard*. (3) An enclosure or piece of ground adjacent to a railroad-station, used for making up trains, for storing the rolling-stock, and for similar purposes. **2.** [U. S. & Canada.] The winter pasturing-ground of deer and moose. **3.** [Eng.] A measure of land, with wide local variation. See YARD-LAND. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A garden, as a cottage-garden. [< AS. *geard*, yard; cp. Goth. *garda*, L. *hortus*, Gr. *chortos*, < root of GIRD[1], *v.*]

—**liberty of the yard,** formerly, a privilege of freedom of walking in the yard or within certain limits, granted, upon the giving of a bond, to persons imprisoned for debt. —**yard'-grass",** *n.* A low annual grass (*Eleusine Indica*) with 2 to 5 digitate spikes, common in foot-paths and yards about houses in the middle and southern United States. **crab'-grass"**†; **dog's-tail g.**†; **wire-g.**†.—**y.-land,** *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A measured portion of land, but of varying quantity (15, 20, 24, 30, and sometimes 40 acres) in different parts of the country.—**y.-limit,** *n.* The extreme limit of a yard connected with a railroad-station, usually indicated by a special sign adjoining the track.—**yard'-mas"ter,** *n.* One who supervises the operations of a railroad-yard. See YARD[2], 1 (3).

—**yard'ful,** *n.* As much as a yard will contain; as, the train took two *yardfuls* of cattle.

yard'age[1], yärd'ęj, *n.* The cutting of coal at a fixed rate for a given quantity, as by the yard or fathom.

yard'age[2], *n.* The use of a yard or the charge for a yard in the handling of cattle to and from the cars on a railway.

yard'arm", yärd'-ärm', *n.* *Naut.* Either end of a yard; more specifically, that part of either end outside the sheave-hole.—**y.-arm and y.-arm,** in a position in which the yard-arms touch or interlock: said of two vessels, especially in a naval combat.

Don John's own ship lay *yard-arm and yard-arm* with the Turkish Admiral.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. v, ch. 1, p. 139. [H. '62.]

yard'el, yärd'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A yard measure.

yard'keep, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as YARWHELP. **yar'-whip**‡.

yard'man, yärd'mɑn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A workman employed about the yard of a railroad-station, to aid in making up trains and the like. **yards'man**‡. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] One employed about a farmyard.

yard'stick", yärd'stic', *n.* A stick exactly a yard in length, usually graduated differently, as into inches and fractions of inches on one side, and larger subdivisions on another: used for measuring.

Beauty is confessedly not a substance; you cannot weigh it with scales or measure it with a *yard-stick*.
E. C. STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* lect. v, p. 153. [H. M. & CO. '92.]

yare[1], yär, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** Responding quickly to the helm; manageable: said of a ship. **2.** Brisk; prompt. **3.** Prepared or equipped: ready. **yare**†.—**yare'ly,** *adv.* **1.** With skill; dexterously. **2.** With despatch; quickly.

'Eat with despatch,' he said, 'and follow me *yarely* to mine house.' R. L. STEVENSON *Black Arrow* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 92. [S. '83.]

yare[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YAR.

yare†, *adv.* Soon.

yark, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] Same as YERK.

yar'ke, yär'kę, *n.* [S. Am.] A saki (genus *Pithecia*).

yar'ly, yär'li, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Early.

yarm, yärm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A noise; outcry.—**yarm,** *vi.*

yarn, yärn, *vi.* To tell a yarn or yarns.

It's too long a story to enter upon just now; . . . we have no time for *yarning*. HAWLEY SMART *False Start* ch. 46, p. 438. [A. '88.]

yarn, *n.* **1.** Any fibrous material from a natural source, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, that is made for use in weaving, knitting, embroidery, etc.; spun fiber, as wool, cotton, flax, silk, or jute; loosely, thread; also, a quantity of such spun material.

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together.
SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act iv, sc. 3.

Specifically: (1) An assemblage of several fibers twisted together forming a single strand, as for use in rope-making (see ROPE-YARN), or constituting one of the minor strands twisted to make a thread; the first twisting of combed fibers forming the basis of all textile material. (2) A strand made of two or three loosely twisted threads, as for use in knitting stockings or embroidering.

2. [Colloq.] A story or tale, usually lengthy and of extravagant nature, told rather for entertainment than for instruction or edification; as, a sailor spinning a *yarn*.

To say that a train had been stopped by caterpillars would sound like a Yankee *yarn*, yet such a thing . . . actually took place on the local railway a few days ago. G. J. ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* ch. 18, p. 285. [A. '84.]

[< AS. *gearn*, yarn.]

—**clouded yarn.** **1.** Yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of dye at the top. **ran'dom-yarn"**†. **2.** Imperfect or poorly carded yarn.—**lamb's-wool y.,** a soft, slightly twisted woolen yarn for knitting and embroidery.—**rogues' y.** (*Naut.*), a backhanded, untarred yarn laid up in each piece of rope (except wire rope) made at the government ropewalk, for identification.—**yarn'-assort"er,** *n.* A form of balance formerly used for indicating on a scale the weight (hence the fineness) of a skein of yarn.—**y.-beam,** *n.* In a loom, the roller on which the yarn is wound. **y.-roll**‡.—**y.-clearer,** *n.* A device, consisting of two closely set points or blades, to remove roughness or foreign substances from yarn passing between.—**y.-dresser,** *n.* A machine for finishing yarn, as by sizing, drying, and polishing.—**y.-meter,** *n.* An attachment, as to a spinning-frame or -mule, for measuring the yarn in hanks and parts of hanks as it is made.—**y.-printer,** *n.* A machine in which colors are distributed on yarn at regular intervals in such a way as to produce decorative designs when the yarn is woven, as into tapestry.—**y.-reel,** *n.* A reel receiving the yarn as it comes from the bobbin or cop.—**y.-scale,** *n.* A scale used for weighing yarn. See YARN-ASSORTER.—**y.-spooler,** *n.* A machine for winding thread on bobbins or spools, as for use in shuttles.—**y.-tester,** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for winding yarn on a blackened cylinder, to facilitate examination of quality, etc. **2.** A device for testing the tensile strength and elastic limit of yarn. Compare SERIMETER.—**y.-winder,** *n.* A yarn-spooler; yarn-reel.

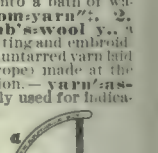

A Yarn-assorter.
The skein having been hung on at *s*, the pointer (*p*) indicates the number upon the graduated arc (*a*).

yarn'ent, *a.* Made of or consisting of yarn.

yar'-nut, *n.* Same as GROUNDNUT, 4. **yer'-nut**‡.

yar'pha, yär'fa, *n.* [Orkney & Shetland.] A soil containing much peat.

yarr, yär, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YAR.

yarr, *n.* [Scot.] The corn-spurry. See SPURRY.

yar'rish, yär'ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of a dry, rough taste.

yar'row, yar'ō, *n.* A common perennial herb (*Achillea Millefolium*) of fields and pastures in the Atlantic United States, Canada, and Europe, with a pungent odor and taste, highly astringent, and anciently prized as a vulnerary: milfoil. See MILFOIL and ACHILLEA. [< AS. *gearuwe*, yarrow.]

A Flowering Spray of Yarrow. Compare illus. under TANSY.

nose'-bleed"‡; **san'gui-na-ry**‡.

Ya-ru'ra, yä-rö'rä, -ran.

Ya-ru'ran, *n.* An American linguistic stock in Venezuela and Colombia, spoken by the Yaruros. Called also *Jaruro*.

yar'whelp, yär'hwelp, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A godwit.

yash'mak, yash'mak, *n.* [Ar.] The double veil or covering for the face worn by Moslem women when in public. It conceals the features with the exception of the eyes.

An Egyptian Yashmak.

Their faces were enveloped in *yashmaks*, white veils which cross the forehead above the eyes and are brought back just below them, so as to cover the rest of the face. F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* ch. 1, p. 14. [B. M. & CO. '87.]

Yasht, yasht, *n.* [Zend.] In the Zend-Avesta, one of a collection of 24 parts of hymns, praises, and prayers.

These *Yashts* are the great source of our knowledge of Iranian mythology and its connection with the heroic ages of Iran. Here, then, we have a collection something like the Homeric hymns of Greece, where each deity receives highest veneration, in his own way and sphere, from all creatures that live. SAMUEL JOHNSON *Oriental Religions, Persia* pt. ii. ch. 4, p. 151. [H. M. & CO. '85.]

Yas'na, yas'na, *n.* [Zend.] The chief liturgical book of the Parsis, containing the texts for the Yasna sacrificial ceremony. The most important part consists of the Gathas or hymns, the oldest part of the entire Zend-Avesta. It has been translated by H. F. Mills in vol. xxxi of the *Sacred Books of the East*. **Yac'na**‡.

Ya-sô'dha-ra, yä-sō'dhä-rä, *n.* [Sansk.] Buddha's wife, the daughter of King Suprabuddha. In after-years she gave up the world and became a follower of Buddha's doctrine. She is often called **Rahula-mata**, or Rahula's mother.

yat'a-ghan, yat'a-gan, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish sword

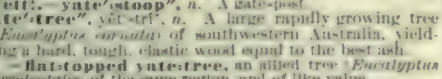

A Yataghan.

or simitar with a double-curved blade running to a point, and a handle without a guard: used in Mohammedan countries. **at'a-ghan**†; **yat'a-gan**‡.

yatch‡, *n.* A yacht.

yate, yāt, *n.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] Same as GATE¹. **yat**†; **yett**‡. — **yate'-stoop"**, *n.* A gate-post.

yate'-tree", yāt'-trē', *n.* A large rapidly growing tree (*Eucalyptus cornuta*) of southwestern Australia, yielding a hard, tough, elastic wood equal to the best ash. — **flat-topped yate-tree**, an allied tree (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) of the same region, and of like value.

yat'i, yut'i, *n.* [Hind.] In Hindu mysticism, one who forbids or controls his desires: an epithet applied to a devotee.

Yat-vya'ges, yat-vyā'gez, *n. pl.* A warlike black-haired people who inhabited the forests of the upper tributaries of the Niemen and Bug in western Russia; still recognizable as a racial variety. **Yadz'vings**‡.

yaud, yäd, *n.* Scot.] An old mare: same as JADE¹, 1.

yaul, *n.* *Naut.* Same as YAWL.

yauld, yäld, *a.* Scot.] Same as YELD. **yald**‡.

yaum'er, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as YAMMER.

yaup, yäp, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S., & Scot.] Same as YAP, 1. **yaulp**‡.

— **yaup'er**, *n.* One who or that which yaups or yelps.

yau'pon, yä'pon, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A bushy evergreen shrub (*Ilex Cassine*) of the holly family, 6 to 15 feet high, with smooth, shining, oval, crenate leaves about an inch and a quarter long, and small white 4-parted flowers in sessile clusters of about 3, succeeded by scarlet berry-like drupes. It is found along the coast of the South Atlantic United States, where its leaves are used for tea, as formerly by the North Carolina Indians for their celebrated **black drink**. Called also *cassena*, *Carolina tea*, *South Sea tea*. **ya'pon**‡; **you'pon**‡; **yu'pon**‡.

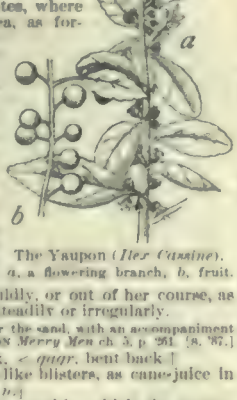

The Yaupon (*Ilex Cassine*). *a*, a flowering branch, *b*, fruit.

yn'va-skin", yä'va-skin', *n.* Arabian elephant hide.

yave‡, *imp.* of YEVE, *v.* Gave.

Ya-veh', *n.* Same as YAHVEH.

yaw¹, yä, *v.* [Naut. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To cause to move about, as from side to side: as, to *yaw* a ship.

II. *i.* *Naut.* To steer wildly, or out of her course, as a ship; hence, to move unsteadily or irregularly.

The sadly *yawed* softly over the sand, with an accompaniment of snapping twigs. STEVENSON *Merry Men* ch. 5, p. 261. [S. '87.]

[< Norse *yaga*, bend back, < *yagr*, bent back.]

yaw², *vi.* To rise in froth like blisters, as cane-juice in sugar-making. [< YAW², *n.*]

yaw¹, *n.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; hence, unsteady motion.

yaw², *n.* **1.** A defective spot in cloth. **2.** A tubercle in the disease called yaws. [Perhaps < Afr. *yaw*, raspberry.] — **yaw'ey**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the yaws.

yawd, *n.* [Scot.] Same as YAUD.

yawl, yäl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YOWL.

yawl, *n.* **1.** A small sailing vessel rigged like a sloop, with the addition of a jigger-mast. **2.** A ship's small boat; jolly-boat. **3.** A small fishing-boat. [< D. *jol*, yawl.] — **Roslyn yawl** (Local, U. S.), a large sharpie with jibs and a jigger-mast. — **yawl's rigged"**, *a.* *Naut.* Having two masts, the after one very small and stepped far astern, and both rigged with fore-and-aft sails.

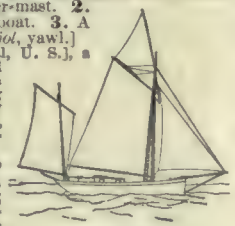

A Yawl (def. 1).

yawn, yôn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express by or as by a yawn, or in the act of yawning; as, he *yawned* out a good-night. **2.** [Rare.] To effect by yawning.

II. *i.* **1.** To open the mouth wide, either (1) voluntarily, as an animal seeking its prey, or (2) involuntarily, with a long full inspiration of the breath, often accompanied by muscular contraction, especially about the eyes, commonly as the result of drowsiness or dulness; as, he *yawned* repeatedly during the lecture.

People, of course, are free to *yawn* when they please, provided they put their hands to their mouths.
A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Milton* in second series, p. 49. [S. '87.]

2. To have the mouth open, as in astonishment or bewilderment; stand agape. **3.** To gape, as in desire for something; by extension, to yearn or long. **4.** To be or stand wide open, especially as ready to engulf or receive something; as, a *yawning* chasm; the prison doors *yawn* before him. [< AS. *gānian*, < *gīnan*, yawn.]

yawn, *n.* **1.** A wide opening of the mouth, especially when involuntary and as an indication of weariness or dulness. See YAWN, *vi.*, 1.

She stood at the window long, trying to make *yawns* of sighs.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 50, p. 324. [T. Y. C.]

2. The act of opening wide. **3.** [Rare.] Something that opens wide; an opening; chasm.

Spaces of fire, and all the *yawn* of hell.
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 4.

— **yawn'er**, *n.* One who yawns. — **yawn'ing-ly**, *adv.* With or as with yawns.

yawnd, *pp.* Yawned. PHIL. SOC.

yawp, yôp, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] **1.** Same as YELP. **2.** A loud and uncouth outcry.

yaws, yōz, *n. pl.* **1.** A contagious tropical skin-disease characterized by small, dusky-red spots that develop into raspberry-like tubercles, sometimes ulcerating; often of long continuance; frambœsia. **2.** *sing.* One of the tubercles. [< YAW², *n.*] **thy-mi'o-sis**‡.

yaw'weed", yō'wēd', *n.* A prostrate or climbing shrub (*Morinda Royoc*) of the madder family, with small crimson flowers, growing in the West Indies and southern Florida: used as a remedy for the yaws.

y-be'†, *pp.* of BE, *v.*

y-clad'†, *pp.* Clad.

y-clept', **y-cleped'**, *pp.* [Archaic or Humorous.] Called; named. See CLEPE.

Those personages *yclept* boris in the copious vocabulary of modern times, seem to be a necessary ingredient in life. CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK *Hope Leslie* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 207. [H. '42.]

y'del'‡, *n.* Idle. **y'dle'**‡. — **y'del-ly**†, *adv.*

y-do'†, *pp.* of DO, *v.* Done.

y-dread'†, *pp.* of DREAD, *v.* Dreaded.

Y'dun, el'dun, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Same as IDUN.

ye, ye, dhf. The: a contraction in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn (see THORN, 7): sometimes incorrectly pronounced yi. See THE; Y¹, 1 (3).

ye, yē, *pron.* The nominative (sometimes incorrectly objective) plural of the personal pronoun of the second person. Compare THOU and YOU. In Old English, until about the 16th century, *ye* and *you* were discriminated, the nominative and vocative being *ye* and the accusative and dative *yem*. Later they became confused. In modern use *you* is employed in all cases, but *ye* is restricted to the nominative, as in Old English, though it is seldom used except in poetry and solemn or exalted address. Occasionally, in archaic and provincial use, *ye*, like *you*, is addressed in courtesy to a single person.

Ye winds, *ye* unseen currents of the air,
Softly *ye* played a few brief hours ago.
BRYANT *The Winds* st. 1.

[< AS. *gē*, ye.]

ye'†, *n.* An eye.

yea, yā (XIII), *adv.* **1.** Yes: used to express affirmation or assent: in this sense now superseded by *yes*, except in solemn or religious use, and in oral voting. **2.** Not only so, but more so: to intensify or amplify a meaning. **3.** In reality; verily: a form of introduction in a sentence.

Yea! dear Lord! we are one with Thee! since Thou art all in all!
EDWIN ARNOLD *In an Indian Temple* st. 21.

4. [Archaic.] So as to be realized; truly; really: a use of the Authorized Version of the Bible; as, all the promises of God in him are *yea* and Amen. [< AS. *gēa*, yea.] **ye'**†. — **yea'-for-sooth"'**, *a.* Given to saying *yea* and *forsooth*, used in derogation.

yea, *n.* An expression of affirmation; especially, an affirmative vote; by extension, one who casts such a vote. — **to call for the yeas and nays**, in parliamentary usage, to demand a vote by roll-call, in which each member answers "Yea" or "Nay" (or, as now more commonly, "Aye" or "No") as his name is called.

yead†, *vi.* To proceed; go. **yede**†.

yean, yēn, *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; lamb; ean. [< AS. *geēanian*, yean, < *ēacen*, pregnant, < *ēcan*, increase.]

The young fawns, *Yeaned* in after-times, when we are flown.
KEATS *Sleep and Poetry* st. 12.

yeand, *pp.* Yeaned. PHIL. SOC.

yean'ling, yēn'ling, *n.* The young of a goat or sheep: used also attributively.

year, yir, *n.* **1.** The period of time in which the seasons go through their changes, or in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun. As this period is not an exact number of days, and as its length may be defined in various ways, there are many kinds of year, of which the following are the principal:

(1) The **solar, tropical, or equinoctial year**, the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, which determines the changing seasons. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. (2) The **sidereal y.**, the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds, in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars. It is 20 minutes and 23 seconds longer than the tropical year, owing to the precession of the equinoxes among the stars. (3) The **common y.** of 365 days, the nearest integral number of days to the solar year; the length of all the years of our calendar that are not leap-years. See LEAP-YEAR. (4) The **embolistic** or **lunar y.** of 13 lunar months, one month being added at intervals to make the mean length that of the solar year, as in the Jewish calendar. (5) The **wandering y.**, either the lunar year or that of 365 days: so called because in the course of time it will begin successively at each one of the seasons. **vague y.**‡. See also phrases, as under CALENDAR, GREGORIAN, and JULIAN, and below.

2. The period of time during which a planet revolves around the sun; as, the *year* of Mars or Jupiter.

According to the Neptunian calendar, it is only thirty-six *years* since the creation of Adam.
E. F. BURR *Ecce Cœlum* lect. iv, p. 104. [N. & N. '70.]

3. A period of about 365 days used as a unit of time, particularly in civil and religious reckoning; in such usage divided into 12 months, and now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending December 31; hence, any period of 12 months; as, a *year* from May 1; a *year* elapsed.

In the usage of law, a year is 365 days from any given date; half a year consists of 182 days, and a quarter of a year of 92 days (in New York) or 91 days (in England). The additional day in leap-year and the day immediately preceding are reckoned as one day.

4. *pl.* Length or time of life; age; sometimes, specifically, old age; as, he is very young-looking for his *years*.

The wandering sons of the American forests showed the deepest respect to *years*. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter xix, p. 235. [H. '42.]

[< AS. *gēar*, year.]

Phrases, etc.: — **astral year**, same as SIDEREAL YEAR. See YEAR, 1. — **astronomical y.**, a solar year. — **bird of the y.**, a bird in its first year. — **bissextile y.**, same as LEAP-YEAR. — **calendar** or **civil y.**, the period of time from midnight of December 31 to the same hour twelve months thereafter. Formerly, in England, the legal year began with the 25th of March, though historic years were counted from January 1. In 1751 it was enacted that the legal year should begin with the first of January, 1752. **legal y.**‡. **canicular y.**, same as SOTHIC YEAR. — **church y.**, same as CHRISTIAN YEAR. — **cynic y.**, same as SOTHIC YEAR. — **ecclesiastical y.**, same as CHRISTIAN YEAR. — **Hebrew y.**, see CALENDAR. — **Mohammedan y.**, see CALENDAR. — **Platonic y.**, a cycle imagined by the early Greek and Hindu astronomers, at the end of which all the planets were supposed to come into conjunction: identified by some with a complete revolution of the equinoxes: about 26,000 years. **great y.**‡. — **school y.**, that portion of a year during which a school, as a public school or college, is in session: usually reckoned as included between two summer vacations. — **sothic y.**, the fixed solar year of the Egyptians, consisting of 365 days: so called because determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star. — **year'-bird"**, *n.* The djolan. See illus. under DJOLAN. — **y.-book**, *n.* **1.** A book published once a year, or annually revised, usually to give statistical information, as an annual cyclopedia, or the yearly register of a religious denomination. **2.** A book concerning the year, as relating to its seasons, dates, anniversaries, or the like. **3.** One of a somewhat broken series of the earliest reports of English judicial decisions, from Edward II. to Henry VIII. inclusive, made by the chief serjeants of the courts at the expense of the crown and published yearly. Some decisions of the reign of Edward I., later published, are now included among the year-books. Called also **book of years and terms.** — **y.-day**†, *n.* A day on which prayers were said for the dead. — **y. day and waste** (*Eng. Law*), the sovereign's prerogative to take for a year and a day the profits of lands and tenements of one attainted of petty treason or felony with the right of waste by cutting timber, plowing up gardens, meadows, etc. — **y. in, y. out**, from one year to the next; without cessation. — **y. of confusion**, the 707th year of the Roman era, 47 B. C., when the Julian calendar was introduced.

ye-a'ra, yē-ä'rä, *n.* Same as POISON-OAK, 2.

yeared†, *a.* Having existed many years; aged.

year'ling, yir'ling, *a.* Being a year old.

year'ling, *n.* A young animal past its first year and not yet two years old: said chiefly of barn stock; specifically, according to racing and trotting rules, a colt a year old dating from January 1 of the year of foaling.

year'long, yir'lông, *a.* Continuing through a year.

year'ly, yir'li, *a.* **1.** Included within a year's time; comprehending a year; as, a *yearly* revolution around the sun. **2.** Occurring once a year; annual.

They were assembled to celebrate the *yearly* festivals. W. M. THOMSON *Land and Book, Central Palestine* ch. 3, p. 103. [H. '83.]

3. Continuing or lasting a year; as, a *yearly* subscription.

year'ly, *adv.* Once a year; annually; as, gifts *yearly* bestowed. **year'li-ly**‡ [Rare].

yearn¹, yern, *vi.* **1.** To desire something anxiously; experience a strong desire or tender feeling; long; as, to *yearn* for home. **2**†. To give tongue, as a dog. [< AS. *giernan*, < *georn*, eager.]

yearn²†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To trouble; grieve; vex. **II.** *i.* To sorrow; mourn. **earn**†.

yearn³, yern, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To curdle, as milk.

yearn⁴, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To earn.

yearn'ful†, *a.* **1.** Mournful. **2.** Desirous.

yearn'ing¹, yern'ing, *n.* The act or feeling of one who yearns; a strong emotion of longing or desire, especially with tenderness.

I felt myself attacked by that homesick *yearning* which renders exile more terrible than death. MME. DE STAËL *Corinne* tr. by Isabel Hill, bk. xiv, ch. 3, p. 248. [AL. M. '75.]

— **yearn'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a yearning manner.

yearn'ing², *n.* [Scot.] A rennet.

yearth†, *n.* The earth.

yeast, yist, *vi.* To ferment.

yeast, *n.* **1.** A fungous growth (*Saccharomuces*) consisting of minute vegetable cells that collect together, forming a yellow, frothy, viscous substance that develops or increases by germination in contact with saccharine liquids, producing alcoholic fermentation, also (invariably), some succinic acid and glycerin; barm.

Cells of the Yeast of Beer (*Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ*).

Yeast is used to induce fermentation, in which process alcohol and carbon dioxid are produced, as in the brewing of beer and the raising of bread. These products impart the stimulating and sparkling qualities to the beer, while the carbon dioxid produces porosity in bread, the alcohol usually being dissipated. It was estimated in 1858 that in London alone more than 300,000 gallons of alcohol evolved in the making of bread was lost. The

portion of the yeast that sinks to the bottom during fermentation at a temperature ranging from 32° to 45° F. is called **bottom** or **sediment yeast**, in distinction from that on the surface, which rises at a temperature of about 65° to 70° F., and is called **surface** or **top yeast**. Yeast also yields on fermentation acetic and lactic acids, which property is taken advantage of in the manufacture of white lead.

A little fresh conceit, Like *yeast*, will puff a brain above its pan.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Prophet* act i, sc. 8.

2. A substance containing such a growth as prepared for use or keeping, as by mixture with flour or meal. See YEAST-CAKE. **3.** Froth or spume, as of water in agitation. [< AS. *gist*, < root in OHG. *jesan*, ferment.]

— **yeast beer**, see BEER. — **yeast'-bit"ten**, *a.* Affected by the passing of the tap-froth of yeast into the body: said of beer when the action of the yeast slackens. — **y.-cake**, *n.* A cake of prepared yeast used in the raising of bread. Specifically: (1) A small mass of yeast, condensed, thickened, and dried into a cake. (2) A small partially condensed mass of yeast done up in tin-foil: in this form called also **compressed yeast**. — **y.-cell**, *n.* A cell of the yeast-plant. — **y.-plant**, *n.* Any one of the *Saccharomycetaceæ* (chiefly *Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ*) that causes alcoholic fermentation in saccharine fluids. **y.-fungus**†. — **y.-powder**, *n.* A baking-powder used as a substitute for yeast in the raising of bread and the like.

yeast'y, yist'i, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling yeast; causing or characterized by fermentation; hence, figuratively, restless; unsettled, as a person or a period.

Purifying that *yeasty* spirit which at present exists for reformation, and overruling it to good and wholesome ends.
EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God* pt. iv, p. 192. [A. SH. '24.]

2. Covered with or consisting mainly of froth or foam; as, the *yeasty* waves. **3.** Light or unsubstantial.

— **yeast'i-ness**, *n.*

yeath, yeth, *n.* [Southern U. S.] Earth: a vulgarism.

— **yeath'quake**, *n.* Earthquake.

yed'ding†, *n.* A minstrels' song; also, a romance or tale.

yede†, *vi.* To go: *imp.* incorrectly as *pres.* **yead**†.

yede†, *imp.* of GO, *v.* Went. **yode**†.

yeel†, *n.* An eel.

yeft†, *n.* A gift.

yel, yeld. Yell, yelled. PHIL. Soc.

yeld, yeld, *a.* [Scot.] Not giving milk; barren. **yell**‡.

yelde†, *v.* Yield.

yelde'hall"†, *n.* Guildhall.

yel'drin, yel'drin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yellowhammer. **yel'dring**†; **yel'drock**‡.

yelk, yelk, *n.* [Dial.] Same as YOLK.

yell, yel, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter or express with a yell; as, to *yell* a command; he *yelled* defiance.

II. *i.* To give utterance to a yell; call loudly; shout.

Why *yell* so in your sleep, Comrade! Did you see aught!
DINAH M. CRAIK *Looking Death in the Face* l. 19.

[< AS. *gellan*, yell.]

Synonyms: see BELLOW; CALL; ROAR.

yell[1], *n.* **1.** A sharp, loud, inarticulate cry. (1) A scream or outcry, often half-involuntary, the result of strong and sudden emotion, as rage, terror, or anguish; as, a *yell* of agony. (2) A cry of some animals; as, the hyena's *yell*. (3) A characteristic shout used by some special set of persons in warfare, as to cheer on an attack or inspire terror; as, a Comanche *yell*.

The creaking of the trees, the howling of wild beasts, and the *yell* of Indians. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Young Goodman Brown* p. 99. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

2. A cry composed of a prearranged set of words or syllables, or both, often with rhythmic cadence, customarily employed by some semi-organized bodies, as college students; as, the *yell* of Yale College is "'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah — Y-a-l-e!"

yell[2]†, *n.* Ale. — **yell'house"**†, *n.* Ale-house.

yell'ing, yel'ing, *n.* The act of emitting a yell or yells; yells collectively.

yell'och, yel'OH, *vi.* [Scot.] To yell; scream. [< YELL, *v.*]

yell'och, *n.* [Scot.] A shrill cry; yell.

yel'lott, yel'ot, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YELLOWS.

yel'low, yel'ō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make yellow, as by dyeing; as, the fabric was *yellowed* with age. **II.** *i.* To become yellow.

yel'low, *a.* **1.** Of or having a color similar to that of the spectrum between blue and green, and resembling that of brass, gold, saffron, etc.; as, a *yellow* flower; *yellow* pigment. **2.** Having a sallow complexion: especially noting a mulatto; as, a *yellow* girl: also applied to a human race. See YELLOW or ASIAN RACE, below.

Yellow is often used with an unfavorable implication in extended or derived meanings, chiefly in colloquial use; as, a *yellow* play (a poor play, as in baseball); a *yellow* decision (an incorrect decision, as of an umpire).

In Java, a *yellow*, not a white girl, is considered, according to Madame Pfeiffer, a beauty.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 19, p. 331. [A. '71.]

[< AS. *geolu*, yellow.]

Compounds, etc.: — **yellow bass**, a serranoid fish (*Morone interrupta*) of the lower Mississippi, yellow with 7 black stripes on the sides. — **y.-billed**, *a.* Same as BEJAN. — **y. berries**, Persian berries. — **y. bird's-nest**, pine-sap. — **y. box**, a large tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of Victoria and New South Wales, yielding valuable timber. **y. box-tree**†. — **y. boy. 1.** [Southern U. S.] A mulatto. **2.** [Naut. Slang.] A gold coin: usually in the plural. — **y. bunting**, the yellowhammer. — **y. butterwort**, a butterwort (*Pinguicula lutea*) with yellow flowers on a scape 6 to 12 inches high, common in open flat pine-barrens from South Carolina to Florida. — **y. cat**, a yellow catfish, especially the mud-cat (*Leptops olivaris*). — **y. cedar**, same as YELLOW CYPRESS. — **y. centaury. 1.** Same as YELLOWWORT. **2.** St. Barnaby's thistle. — **y. clover**, either of two species with small heads of yellow flowers (*Trifolium agrarium* and *T. procumbens*), common in sandy fields, roadsides, and dry woods. **hop'-clo"ver**†. — **y.-covered literature**, sensational or trashy novels: so called because often issued with yellow covers. — **y. cress**, any one of various cresses with yellow flowers, as the common winter-cress, the early winter-cress, a water-cress (*Nasturtium sylvestre*), etc. — **y. cypress**, the Alaska cypress, a common tree around Puget Sound and northward, sometimes 100 feet high, yielding a soft, close-grained, durable yellow timber. **Alaska ground-cedar**‡; **Nutka Sound cedar**‡; **Sitka cedar**‡; **yellow cedar**‡. — **y. dead-nettle**, the weasel-snout. — **y. deal**, see SCOTCH PINE, under PINE[1]. — **y. eglantine**, the Austrian eglantine. — **y. earth** (*Chem.*), a yellow ocher, sometimes used as a pigment. — **y.-eyed**, *a.* **1.** Having yellow or yellowish eyes. **2.** Having a yellow eye; as, a *yellow-eyed* daisy. — **y.-eyed grass**, any plant of the genus *Xyris*. — **y. flag**, the yellow iris. **y. flower-de-luce**‡. — **y.-golds**, *n.* An unidentified plant with yellow flowers: possibly the common pot-marigold. — **y. gum**, same as ACAROID GUM. — **y.-gum**, *n.* The melæna or black jaundice of infants. — **y. iris**, an Old World species (*Iris Pseudacorus*) with bright-yellow flowers. **y. flag**†. — **y.-jacket**, *n.* A social wasp of the genus *Vespa*, more or less marked with yellow, and noted for the painfulness of its sting. — **y. jacket**, a coat or jacket worn in China, properly on state occasions, as an insignia of royalty, or sometimes by a subject, as an official of high rank, as a token of royal favor or of being entitled to extraordinary privilege. The honor conferred in the latter case is nearly equivalent to knighthood. — **y. lemur**, the kinkajou. — **y. loosestrife** [Eng.], the common yellow-flowered loosestrife. — **y. mackerel**, the jurel. — **y. metal**, a brass consisting of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc. **Muntz metal**‡; **sheath'ing-met"al**‡. — **y. oxeye**, the corn-marigold of the Old World. — **y. perch**, the common perch of the United States, with dark cross-bars. — **y. phlox**, the Western wallflower. — **y. pike**, the wall-eye. — **y. plover**, the golden plover. — **y. plum**, see WILD PLUM. — **y. poplar**, the tulip-tree: erroneous name. — **y. precipitate**, a yellow mercuric oxid. See YELLOW WASH. — **y.** or **Asian race**, the race embracing the Sibiric and Sinitic branches of eastern Asian peoples. — **y. rail**, a rail (*Porzana noveboracensis*) of eastern North America, of a prevailing yellow, striped with black, and barred with white above. — **y. rattle**, see RATTLE, *n.*, 6. — **y. sally**, a yellowish European stone-fly of the genus *Chloroperla*, as *C. viridis*, esteemed as a bait by anglers. — **y. sculpin**, the dragonet. — **y.-snake**, *n.* A West-Indian boa (*Chilobothrus inornatus*), yellowish, varied with black, and about 10 feet long. — **y. spot. 1.** A small yellowish spot, the region of most acute vision, in the retina of all vertebrates. Called also **fovea centralis macula lutea**. **2.** An American skipper or hesperiid butterfly (*Polites peckius*), brownish, with a yellow blotch on the hind wing. — **y. tit**, an Indian crested timelloid bird (genus *Machlolophus*), of a prevailing yellow or green. — **y. toad-flax**, the common toad-flax. — **yel'low-top"**, *n.* **1.** A variety of turnip with its skin yellow on the top. **2.** An unidentified grass with a yellowish panicle: so called after the analogy of *redtop*. — **y. viper**, the fer-de-lance. — **y. warbler**, the summer warbler. — **y. wash**, a lotion consisting of a mixture of 18 grains of mercuric chlorid and 10 fluid ounces of lime-water. **y. lotion**‡. — **y. wolf's-bane**, the Styrian wolf's-bane. — **y. wren. 1.** The willow-warbler. **2.** The European wood-warbler.

Yellow is also an element in various self-explaining compounds; as, **yellow-backed, y.-bellied, y.-breasted, y.-headed, y.-legged, y.-polled, y.-spotted, y.-tailed, y.-winged.**

yel'low, *n.* **1.** The color of the spectrum between green and orange, similar to that of brass or gold, extending from wave-length .590 to .533 micron, especially that as far as .580. See SPECTRUM. **2.** Any pigment or dyestuff having such a color. See table. **3.** The yolk of an egg, in distinction from the white; vitellus. **4.** One of certain butterflies; a sulfur. **5.** See YELLOWS: plural in form but singular in sense.

VARIETIES OF YELLOW.

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ac'id yel'low	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin y.	Preparation of alizarin	Dyestuff
an'i-lin y.	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
an'ti-mo-ny y.	Antimony and lead oxids	Pigment
ar-sen'ic y.	Arsenic and lead oxids	Pigment
au-re'o-lin y.	Cobalt yellow*	
bis'muth y.	Bismuth chromate	Pigment
bril'liant y.	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
cad'mi-um y.	Cadmium sulfid	Pigment
Cam'po-bel'lo y.	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
Cas'sel y.	Patent yellow*	
Chi-nese' y.	King's yellow*	
chro'mi-um y.	Lead chromate	Pigment
cit'ron y.	Zinc chromate	Pigment
co'balt y.	Cobalt and potassium nitrite	Pigment
Co-logne' y.	Lead chromate, lead sulfate, and calcium sulfate	Pigment
cop'per y.	Copper chromate and potash	Pigment
cor'al-lin y.	Coal-tar (phthalein)	Dyestuff
Di Pa-li'to y.	A light-yellow ocher	Pigment
drop'-gum' y.	Gamboge*	
Dutch pink y.	A yellow lake	Pigment
Dutch y.	A lake made with Avignon berries	Pigment
Eng'lish y.	A yellow lake	Pigment
fast y.	Acid yellow*	
flu'o-res'ce-in y.	Coal-tar (phthalein)	Dyestuff
Fol's y.	Carbolic and arsenic acids	Dyestuff
French y.	Campobello yellow*	
gam-boge' y.	A gum resin	Pigment
Gel'bin's y.	Calcium chromate	Pigment
Gial'lo-li'no y.	Naples yellow*	
gold'en y. (1)	Naphthol yellow*	Dyestuff
gold'en y. (2)	Antimonious sulfid	Pigment
im-pe'ri-al y.	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
in'di-an y. (1)	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
In'di-an y. (2)	Euxanthin	Pigment
in'di-um y.	Indium sulfid	Pigment
i'o-din y.	Lead iodid	Pigment
i'ron y. (1)	Mars yellow*	
i'ron y. (2)	Ferrous oxalate	Pigment
King's y.	Orpiment	Pigment
Leip'sic y.	Lead chromate	Pigment
lem'on y.	Barium chromate	Pigment
mad'der y.	Madder-root	Pigment
Man'ches-ter y.	Naphthol yellow*	
Mars y.	Artificial iron ocher	Pigment
Mar'ti-us y.	Naphthol yellow*	
Mas'si-cat y.	Lead monoxid	Pigment
met-an'il y.	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
min'er-al y.	Lead oxid and chlorid	Pigment
Mont-pel'li-er y.	Mineral yellow*	
mu'tle y.	Cadmium sulfid	Pigment
naph'tha-lin y.	Naphthol yellow*	
naph'thol y.	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
Na'ples y.	Antimony and lead oxids	Pigment
new y.	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
or'pi-ment y.	Arsenious sulfid	Pigment
Par'is y.	Lead chromate	Pigment
pat'ent y.	Mineral yellow*	
plat'i-num y.	A platinum and alkali chlorid	Pigment
Queen's y.	Mercurous sulfate	Pigment
quin'o-lin y.	Coal-tar (quinolin)	Dyestuff
re-sor'cin-ol y.	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
saf'fron y.	Naphthol yellow*	
stron'ti-an y.	Strontium chromate	Pigment
thal'li-um y.	Thallium chromate	Pigment
Thwaite's y.	Cadmium chromate	Pigment
tur'bith y.	Queen's yellow*	
Tur'ner's y.	Mineral yellow*	
ul'tra-ma-rine' y.	Citron-yellow*	
u-ra'ni-um y.	Sodium uranate	Pigment
Vic-to'ri-a y.	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
y. car'mine	Lake with quercitron-bark	Pigment
y. lake	Quercitron lake	Pigment
y. mad'der	Madder-root	Pigment
y. o'cher	Native iron ocher	Pigment

* Synonym.

yel'low-bel"ly, yel'o-bel'i, *n.* A New Zealand flat-fish (*Rhombosolea flesoides*).

yel'low-bill", yel'o-bil', *n.* The black scoter.

yel'low-bird", yel'o-berd', *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. **3.** The golden oriole.

yel'low-crown", yel'o-crown', *n.* The yellowrump.

yel'low fe'ver, yel'o fī'ver. An acute infectious fever, endemic in tropical countries and occurring as an epidemic in the temperate zones. It is caused probably by a specific organism, becomes complicated with jaundiced conditions, and is accompanied with vomiting of dark matter called black vomit. A fall of atmospheric temperature to the freezing-point immediately stops the spread of the disease. **yellow Jack**‡.

yel'low-fin", yel'o-fin', *n.* The redfin.

yel'low-fish", yel'o-fish', *n.* An Alaska rockfish or hexagrammid (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*).

yel'low-ham"mer, yel'o-ham'er, *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*) with the sides of the head, neck, and breast bright-yellow, the back yellow and black, and the top of the head and tail-feathers blackish. **2.** [U. S.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker. See illus. under FLICKER. **yel'low-am"mer**†; **yel'low-ham**‡.

yel'low-head", yel'o-hed', *n.* The yellow-headed blackbird.

yel'low-ing, yel'o-ing, *n.* The act or process of making yellow; specifically, the treatment of pins by which they are cleaned, as by boiling in an acid solution, before they are tinned.

yel'low-ish, yel'o-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow. — **yel'low-ish-ness**, *n.*

The Yellowhead (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). 1/10

yel'low-legs", yel'o-legz', *n.* A North-American sandpiper of the genus *Totanus*, with yellow legs. *T. melanoleucus* is the **greater yellowlegs**, *T. flavipes* the **lesser y.** **yel'low-leg"**‡; **yel'low-leg"ger**‡.

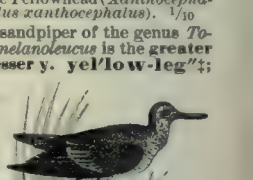

yel'low-ly, yel'o-li, *adv.* In a yellow manner; with yellowish appearance.

yel'low-ness, yel'o-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being yellow.

yel'low-om"ber, yel'o-em'ber, *n.* The yellowhammer.

yel'low-poll", yel'o-pōl', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The yellow-polled wood-warbler (*Dendroeca palmarum*). **2.** The goldenhead.

yel'low-rat"tle, yel'o-rat'l, *n.* An erect annual herb (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*) of the figwort family, with opposite narrow serrate leaves, yellow flowers in a one-sided leafy bracted spike, and broadly winged seeds rattling in the inflated calyx when ripe: found in meadows from Massachusetts to arctic America and in the Old World. Called also *cock's-comb*, *rattle*, *rattlebags*, *rattlebox*, *rattlegrass*, etc.

The Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). 1/11

yel'low-root", yel'o-rūt', *n.* **1.** A low shrubby plant (*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*) of the crowfoot family, with a bitter yellow bark and roots, and drooping compound racemes of dark-purple flowers appearing in early spring with the pinnately divided leaves: found along shady banks of streams from New York to Georgia. Its root is used medicinally, and was employed as a yellow dye by the Indians. **2.** Same as GOLDENSEAL.

— **shrub yellowroot**, same as YELLOWROOT, 1.

yel'low-rump", yel'o-rump', *n.* The yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroeca coronata*).

yel'lows, yel'ōz, *n.* [Plural form with singular meaning.] **1.** [Local, U. S.] A disease of peach-, nectarine-, apricot-, and almond-trees, beginning with red-spotted prematurely ripe fruit and summer or autumn development of the winter buds, followed by yellowing of the foliage, stunting of the branches, and gradual decay. It is very prevalent in the eastern United States, and is readily conveyed by bud-inoculation, but its cause is unknown. **2.** [Dial. or Prov.] (1) Jaundice, especially a kind that affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes. (2) Leuchorrhea in which the discharge is yellowish. (3) Jealousy; hence, a jaundiced or jealous condition of mind.

yel'low-seed", yel'o-sēd', *n.* An Old World pepper-grass (*Lepidium campestre*), sparingly naturalized in waste places and old fields in the eastern United States, with an erect downy stem 6 to 10 inches high, arrow-shaped leaves, small white flowers, and ovate winged pods in long racemes. Called also *churl's-mustard*, *mithridate mustard*, *pepperwort*, *treacle-mustard*, etc.

yel'low-shank", yel'o-shank', *n.* A bird, the yellowlegs. **yel'low-shanks"**‡; **yel'low-shins"**‡.

yel'low-shell", yel'o-shel', *n.* A geometrid moth (*Camptogramma bilineata*).

yel'low-tail", yel'o-tēl', *n.* One of various fishes. (1) A carangoid fish (genus *Seriola*); an amber-fish, especially *S. dorsalis* of California, attaining a weight of 40 pounds and highly esteemed for food. (2) The silver perch (*Bairdiella chrysura*). (3) Same as RUNNER, 14. (4) The pinfish. (5) A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys flavidus*). (6) The menhaden. (7) Same as TRUMPETER, 3. (8) [New Zealand.] (*a*) A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis bachus*). (*b*) A carangoid fish (*Caranx georgianus*).

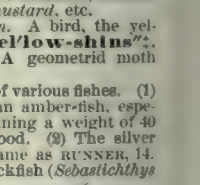

yel'low-throat", yel'o-thrōt', *n.* An American warbler (genus *Geothlypis*), especially the Maryland yellowthroat (*G. trichas*), olive-green, with bright-yellow throat and breast.

yel'low-weed", yel'o-wēd', *n.* Same as WELD[2].

The Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*). 1/7

yel'low-wood", yel'o-wud', *n.* **1.** The yellow or yellowish wood of any one of various trees, or the tree that produces it; specifically [U. S.], a medium-sized tree (*Cladrastis tinctoria* or *Virgilia lutea*) of

the bean family, with smooth bark, odd-pinnate leaves, and showy white flowers in large panicled racemes: native in Tennessee and Kentucky and often cultivated. The wood yields a yellow dye. **go'pher-wood"‡.** **2.** Any one of several species of *Podocarpus*, a genus of trees allied to the yews, as *P. latifolia* in India, and *P. elongata* and *P. Thunbergii* in South Africa. **3.** Any one of various other trees, as the East-Indian satinwood, the Bahama satinwood, and the Australian, Queensland, or New South Wales yellowwood (*Flindersia Oxleyana* or *Oxleya Xanthoxylon*) of the bead-tree family, allied to mahogany.

yel'low-wort", yel'o-wûrt', *n.* A slender erect smooth and glaucous European annual (*Chlora perfoliata*) of the gentian family, with opposite connate leaves and yellow flowers. The entire plant is very bitter, and is used as a tonic and for dyeing yellow. **yellow centaury‡.**

yel'low-y, yel'o-i, *a.* Yellow or yellowish.

yelm, yelm, *it.* & *ri.* [Prov. Eng.] To arrange straw so that it may be used for thatching.

—**yelm**, *n.* A small sheaf of grain or straw; handful.

yelp, yelp, *vi.* **1.** To utter a sharp or shrill cry; bark sharply, as a dog when hurt. **2**†. To boast. [< AS. *gilpan*, brag, akin to YELL, *v.*] —**yelp'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which yelps. **2.** The avocet. **3.** The yellowlegs. **4.** A turkey-call. —**yelp'ing**, *n.* The act of one who yelps; utterance of quick sharp cries or barks, as of a dog; also, the sounds so uttered.

yelp, *n.* **1.** A sharp, shrill cry; a sharp, crying bark, as of a dog in pain or fear. **2**†. A boast. [< AS. *gielp*, < *gilpan*, brag.]

yelt†, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* of YIELD, *v.*

yel'ting, yel'ting, *n.* A fish, the glass-eyed snapper (*Lutjanus caris*).

Ye'ma, yĕ'mȧ, *n.* [Zend.] Same as YIMA.

ye'man†, **ye'man-ry**†, *n.* Same as YEOMAN, etc.

yen, yen, *n.* The monetary unit of the Japanese coinage. See COIN. [Jap., < Chin. *yuen*, round, dollar.]

yen†, *n. pl.* Eyes.

yen†, *adv.* Yon.

yend, yend, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To throw or cast.

yen'der, yen'dẽr, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Yonder.

yen'i, yen'i, *n.* [S. Am.] A tanagroid bird (*Calliste yeni*).

yen'ite, yen'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* Same as ILVAITE.

yeo'man, yō'mȧn, *n.* [YEO'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] (1) A freeholder next under the rank of gentleman. (2) Anciently, a man who had free land of forty shillings yearly, being thereby qualified to vote, serve on juries, etc., as a free and lawful man: hence, in modern popular usage, a farmer, especially one who owns and cultivates his own farm; loosely, one of the common people.

His family were *yeomen* of the richer class, who for some generations had held property
R. C. JEBB *Richard Bentley* ch. 1, p. 2. [H. '82.]

2. In the United States navy, a petty officer appointed to have in charge the stores pertaining to a designated department on board ship; as, paymaster's *yeoman*; engineer's *yeoman*. **3.** [Eng.] (1) One of higher-class attendants in the service of a nobleman or of royalty; as, *yeoman* of the crown; sometimes, a servitor of a lower rank; as, *yeoman* of the chamber, of the stables, etc. (2) A member of the yeomanry cavalry. (3) In the navy, an experienced seaman in charge of a storeroom. **4**†. One who acts as an assistant in a subordinate capacity: a journeyman; helper. [< AS. *gĕ*, district, + *man*, man.]

—**yeo'man-like"**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a yeoman. **yeo'man-ly**†, —**yeoman of the guard**, in England, a special guard of the royal household: chosen from the best rank below the gentry, and never less than six feet in height. —**yeoman's service**, efficient service or assistance in some pressing emergency.

A Yeoman of the Guard (1685).

yeo'man-ly, yō'mȧn-li, *adv.* As a yeoman or yeomen; stanchly; bravely.

yeo'man-ry, yō'mȧn-ri, *n.* **1.** The collective body of yeomen; freemen; loosely, the common people, especially farmers.

The Commonwealth was the work of the lusty, the sturdy *yeomanry* and God-fearing commoners of England.
WHITTIER *Prose Works, Richard Baxter* in vol. i, p. 361. [T. & F. '66.]

2. [Eng.] A home guard of cavalry consisting of about 14,000 gentlemen and gentlemen farmers. **3.** The condition or status of a yeoman. **4**†. A body of retainers or followers.

yeor'ling, yōr'ling, *n.* A bird, the yellowhammer.

yer, yẽr, *adv.* [Dial., Southern U. S.] Here; as, *yer* he goes. **yere‡.**

yer'†, *prep.* Before; ere.

yer'ba, yẽr'bȧ, *n.* Sp.] Same as MATÉ: abbr. of YERBA-MATÉ.

yerba buena (California), a fragrant perennial plant (*Micromeria Douglasii*) of the mint family. —**y. del oso**, a Californian species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus Californicus*). —**y. mansa**, a perennial herb (*Anemopsis Californica*) of the pepper family, growing in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, reputed to be useful as a diuretic and for rheumatism. —**y. de manusa**:. —**y. reuma**, an aromatic Californian herb (*Frankenia grandifolia*) of the frankenia family: a remedy in catarrhal affections.

yer'cum, yẽr'cum, *n.* The fiber of madar.

yerd†, *n.* Yard. **yerde**†.

yer'ga, yẽr'gȧ, *n.* A coarse woolen material used for horse-cloths. **yer'gas‡.**

yerk, yẽrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To tie with a jerk or tightly. **2.** Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To jerk. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] To beat; lash; excite. **II**†. *i.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To jerk; also, to kick, as a horse. [For JERK[1], *v.*]

yerk, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A jerk.

yerl, yẽrl, *n.* [Scot.] Earl.

yern, yernd. Yearn, yearned. PHIL. Soc.

yern'†, *a.* Lively; brisk; eager

yern'†, *adv.* Briskly; soon; early.

yern'ey†, *a.* Irony.

yer'nut, yẽr'nut, *n.* Same as GROUNDNUT, 4.

yerst†, *adv.* Erst.

yes, yes, *adv.* As you say; truly; just so: a reply of affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*, and equivalent to a repetition of the words of a question or command in the form of an assertion; as, "Have you dined?" "*Yes*" (I have dined); "Come here!" "*Yes*" (I come); "Will he speak?" "*Yes*" (he will speak). The word is sometimes used to enforce by repetition or addition something that precedes; as, you slept; *yes*, you slept soundly: also with a rising inflection as equivalent to "It may be so," or "I hear, and what more?"; used sometimes as the sole response in conversation, a condemnable usage. [< AS. *gese*, *gise*, prob. < *gĕā*, yea, + *sī*, be it so, or + *swa*, so.]

'*Yes*!' she would reply encouragingly, . . . and '*Yes*!' conclusively, like an incarnation of stupidity dealing in monosyllables.
MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* vol. iii, ch. 10, p. 185. [C. & H. '76.]

yes'a-wal†, *n.* [E. Ind.] A state messenger.

Yes'od, yes'ŏd, *n.* See SEPHIRA.

yest†, *n.* Yeast.

yes'ter-, *prefix.* Of or pertaining to the day before the present; by extension, of longer periods than a day, as *yesteryear*. [< AS. *geostran-*, *giestran-*.]

—**yes'ter-day**, *n.* **1.** The day preceding to-day; the day last past; as, *yesterday* was Monday. **2.** Loosely, time not long gone; the near past. —**yes'ter-day**, *adv.* On the day last past. —**yes'ter-even"ing**, *n.* The evening of yesterday. **yes'ter-eve"**‡; **yes'ter-e'ven**†. —**yes'ter-even"ing**, *adv.* —**yes'ter-morn"ing**, *n.* The morning of yesterday. **yes'ter-morn"**‡. —**yes'ter-morn"ing**, *adv.* —**yes'ter-night"**, *n.* The night last past. —**yes'ter-night"**, *adv.* —**yes'ter-sun"**†, *n.* Yesterday. —**yes'ter-year**, *n.* Last year.

yes'tern†, *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday.

yes'ter-fang"†, *n.* Anything captured or caught on the day preceding or in recent time.

yes-treen', yes-trĭn', *n.* & *adv.* Same as YESTEREVENING.

yest'y†, *a.* Yeasty.

yet, yet, *adv.* **1.** In addition; besides; further: often with a comparative; as, there is more evidence *yet* to be offered.

What has he to gain *yet*, who has gained heaven? W. G. SCHAUFFLER *Last Days of Christ* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 179. [J. P. J. '54.]

2. Before or at some future time; eventually; as, he will *yet* succeed. **3.** In continuance of a previous state or condition; still; as, while it was *yet* morning; I hear him *yet*. **4.** At the present time; now; as, do not go *yet*. **5.** After all the time that has or had elapsed; as, I waited until nine, and the train had not *yet* arrived; are you not ready *yet*? **6.** Up to the present time; heretofore: commonly with a negative; as, he has never *yet* told a lie.

It is even *yet* true that the world by wisdom knows not God.
J. T. PECK *Central Idea of Christianity* ch. 4, p. 184. [M. D. '56.]

7. Than that which has been previously affirmed; still: with a comparative, and either immediately before it or at the end of the sentence; as, silver is a *yet* better conductor of electricity; it was hot yesterday, to-day it is hotter *yet*.

Suppression of truth is a *yet* subtler character of falsehood.
E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Amos* vii, 17 vol. i, p. 320. [F. & W.]

8. As much as; even; as, they would not believe the reports, nor *yet* the evidence. [< AS. *gīt*, now.]

Synonyms: besides, further, hitherto, now, still, thus far. *Yet* and *still* have many closely related senses, and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable; we may say "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *Yet*, like *still*, often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as*; we can say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still*: "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*." *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now.

—**as yet**, same as YET, 5.

yet, *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; notwithstanding; as, I speak to you peaceably, *yet* you will not listen. **2.** But; as, he is willing, *yet* unable. **3.** Although; as, active, *yet* ill. **4.** Though such be the case; nevertheless; as, rude, *yet* not unkind.

Synonyms: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

yet'a-pa, yet'ȧ-pȧ, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as YIPERU.

yeth, yeth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Heather.

yet'ling, yet'ling, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A small iron pan having a bow-handle and three feet. **2.** [Scot.] Cast iron.

yett, yet, *n.* [Scot.] A gate.

yeuck'ie, yŭk'i, *a.* [Scot.] Itchy. **yeuk'y**†.

—**yeuck'ie-ness**, *n.*

yeu'ling, yū'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The act of walking around fruit-trees and invoking a plentiful crop.

yeve†, *vt.* To give. —**yev'en**†, *pp.* Given.

yew, *ci.* [Naut. or Prov.] Same as YAW, I.

yew, yū, *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Taxus* (see TAXUS); especially, *T. baccata*, the **common Old World yew**, a medium-sized evergreen tree of slow growth and long life, with solid and massive trunk, spreading horizontal branches, and dense dark-green foliage. It is cultivated in many varieties. **2.** The wood of the common yew-tree. It has a fine close grain, is hard, compact, flexible, elastic, splitting easily, very durable, and valuable for various uses, as for bows. The mature wood is orange-red or brown. **3.** A bow made from the wood of the yew-tree. [< AS. *īw*, yew.]

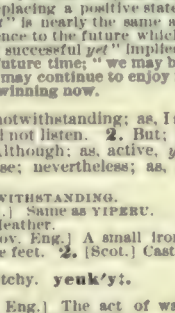
The European Yew (*Taxus baccata*). 1/3

f, a single sterile catkin; *s*, a single spray, bearing fruit.

—**American yew**, the ground-hemlock. —**California yew**, the short-leaved yew. —**dwarf yew**, same as AMERICAN YEW. —**Irish yew**, a variety of the common yew (*Taxus baccata*, var. *fastigiata*) with the branches erect and closely compressed in a broom-shaped or pyramidal head. —**Mexican yew**, a large bush or small tree (*Taxus globosa*) from Mexico, often cultivated. —**short-leaved yew**, a small tree (*Taxus brevifolia*) growing along streams on the Pacific coast of the United States and British Columbia. The wood is tough and elastic. **California yew**‡; **Pacific yew**‡; **Western yew**‡. —**stinking yew**, the stinking cedar. —**the yew family**, the suborder *Taxaceæ*.

yew'en†, *a.* Made of yew.

yex†, *ri.* To hiccup. —**yex**†, *n.* A hiccup. **yex'ing**†, **Yez"de-ger'di-an**, yez'dę-jer'di-ȧn *or* -de-ger'di-ȧn (XIII), *a.* Relating to a Persian era beginning on June 16, A. D. 632, when Yezdegerd III., the last Sassanian monarch, was overthrown by the Mohammedans.

Yez'di, yez'di, *n.* Same as IZEDI. [< *Yezid*, their reputed founder.] **Yez'i-del‡**; **Yez'i-dit‡.**

y-fere'†, *adv.* Together. **i-fere'**†.

Yg'dra-sil, ig'drą-sil, *n. Norse Myth.* The world-tree whose roots and branches bind together heaven, the earth, and hell: literally, the bearer of Ygg or Odin.

Ygdrasil is one of the noblest conceptions that ever entered into any scheme of cosmogony or human existence. It is in fact the great tree of life. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 183. [S. C. G. '79.]

[< Ice. *Yggdra Syll*.] **Ig'dra-sil‡**; **Igg'dra-sill‡**; **Yg'dra-sil‡**; **Ygg'dra-sil‡.**

y-go'†, *pp.* of GO, *v.* Gone.

y-grave'†, *pp.* of GRAVE, *v.* Graven.

y-ground'†, *pp.* of GRIND, *v.* Ground.

y-herd'†, *a.* Covered with hair; haired.

y-hold'†, *pp.* of HOLD, *v.* Held.

Yid, yid, *n.* [Slang.] A Jew. [< G. *Jüdisch*, Jewish, < *Jude*, Jew, < L. *Judæus*; see JEW.] **Yid'dish-er‡.**

—**Yid'dish**, *a.*

yield, yfld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish in return for labor, or as a result of investment; as, the field will *yield* a large crop; the bonds *yield* 8 per cent. interest.

The duty on the sugar brought to the city of New York alone *yielded* the United States Government, during the year 1890, nearly $70,000,000. R. O. DOREMUS in *Homiletic Review* Feb., '92, p. 110.

2. To be a natural source of; give forth; produce; render; emit; as, grapes *yield* wine; flowers *yield* perfume.

Vice never *yields* the fruits of virtue.
CHANNING *Works, Spiritual Freedom* p. 183. [A. U. A. '83.]

3. To give up, as to superior power; give out; relinquish; as, to *yield* one's fortune; to *yield* the ship. **4.** To admit or acknowledge to be true; give up, especially in a moral sense; concede; as, to *yield* a point in debate. **5.** To permit or suffer; grant; as, to *yield* precedence to age; to *yield* consent. **6**†. To give compensation or reward to; requite; bless.

II. *i.* **1.** To give recompense for labor; bear or produce; as, the vines *yield* abundantly. **2.** To acknowledge the supremacy of another; confess oneself beaten; surrender; submit; as, the enemy were forced to *yield*.

There is a noble nature in man that rejects fear and force, but *yields* softly to rectitude and justice. EDWARD IRVING *Miscellanies. Morality Borrows of Religion* p. 5. [AL. S. '65.]

3. To give place, as through inferiority in rank or excellence; as, we will *yield* to them in nothing. **4.** To assent or comply, as under compulsion; consent; as, to *yield* to persuasion. **5.** To give way slightly, as under pressure; as, the ground *yields* a little under our feet. [< AS. *gieldan*, pay, yield.]

Synonyms: see ACCEDE; ALLOW; BEND; CONDESCEND; DEFER[2]; OBEY; PRODUCE; SUPPLY; SURRENDER.

—**to yield up the breath, the ghost**, or **the life**, to die. —**to y. the palm to**, to acknowledge the superiority of.

—**yield'a-bl(e**, *a.* **1.** That can or may be yielded. **2.** That can or may yield. —**yield'a-bl(e-ness**†, *n.* —**yield'ance**†, *n.* The act of yielding. —**yield'en**†, *pa.* Yielded. —**yield'er**, *n.* One who yields.

yield, *n.* The amount yielded; that which is yielded; product; result: especially applied to products of industry, as of cultivation or mining. [< AS. *gield*, payment, < *gieldan*, pay, yield.]

Synonyms: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.

yield'ing, yfld'ing, *pa.* Disposed to yield, in any sense.

Synonyms: see ACCOMMODATING; DOCILE; SUPPLE.

—**yield'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**yield'ing-ness**, *n.*

yield'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who yields; acquiescence or compliance; surrender. **2.** *Law.* The returning or rendering, as of rent: used in leases in the phrase **yielding and paying**, in the clause reserving rent (formerly called the *reddendum*).

yield'less†, *a.* Unyielding.

yif†, *conj.* If.

yift†, *2d per. sing. imp.* of YIVE, *v.* —**yift**†, *n.* A gift.

Yi'ma, yī'mȧ, *n.* [Zend.] One of the great heroes of the Zend-Avesta, afterward, in the Shah-Nameh, called **Jemshid** (the king of the golden age). He corresponds to the Vedic god Yama. **Ye'ma**‡; **Yi'ma-Khshae'ta‡.**

During the happy reign of *Yima* there was neither cold nor heat, neither decay nor death, nor malice produced by the demons. M. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* essay iii, § 10, p. 177. [TR. & CO. '78.]

yin[1], yin, *n.* [Scot.] One. —**yince**, *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

yin[2], *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese unit of weight. See WEIGHT.

yip'er-u, yip'ẽr-ū, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American tyrannoid bird (*Guberneles yetapa*) with elongated outer tail-feathers.

yird, yerd, *n.* [Scot.] Earth.

—**yird'house"**, *n.* See EARTH-HOUSE.

yis, yis, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Obs.] Yes.

yis'ter-day†, *n.* Yesterday. **yis'ser-day**†.

yit, yit, *adv.* & *conj.* [Prov. & Obs.] Yet.

yite, yit, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A bird, the yellowhammer.

yive†, *vt.* & *ri.* To give.

-yl, *suffix. Chem.* A termination noting a radical; as, *ethyl*, the radical of ethylic alcohol; *methyl*, the radical of methylic alcohol. [< Gr. *hylē*, wood, material.]

y-lang'-y-lang", *n.* Same as IHLANG-IHLANG.

yle†, *n.* **1.** Aisle. **2.** Eel. **3.** Isle.

y-liche'†, *a.* & *adv.* Alike; like. **y-like'**†.

yl"lan-ra-ton', fl'lyăn-rā-tōn', *n.* [S. Am.] The agouara or crab-eating raccoon.

y-ma'ked†, *pp.* of MAKE, *v.* Made.

y-mel'†, *prep.* Among. **y-mell'**†.

Y'mir, ī'mẽr, *n. Norse Myth.* The progenitor of the giants, formed of frost and fire, out of whose body Odin, Vili, and Vé created the world. His blood is the sea; his flesh, the land; his bones, the rocks; his skull, the sky; his brains, the clouds. **Y'mer‡.**

ymp†, **ympe**†. Same as IMP, *n.*

ympne†, *n.* Hymn.

y-nam'bu, ī-nȧm'bū, *n.* [S. Am.] The rufous tinamou.

yn'ca, in'cą, *n.* Same as INCA.

y-nogh'†, *a.* & *adv.* Enough. **y-nough'**†; **y-now'**†.

yo, yō, *pron.* [Dial.] You.

yo, *interj.* See YO-HO.

yo'chel, *n.* [Scot.] Same as YOKEL. **yo'chle‡.**

yode†, *imp.* of GO, *v.* **yede**†.

yo'del, ‖ yō'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* To sing a yodel; change the voice quickly from its natural tone to a falsetto and back; warble; as, to *yodel* a ballad. [< G. dial. *jodeln*, yodel.] **jo'del‡.**

—**yo'del-er**, *n.* One who yodels. **yo'dler‡.**

yo'del, ‖ *n.* A song or refrain, sung to meaningless syl-**yo'dle**, ‖ lables or merely vocalized, in which the performer changes quickly from the chest- to the head-tone and back; also, a song introducing such a refrain; a warble: a form of music common among Swiss and Tyrolese shepherds. **jo'del‡.**

It is not love of music, nor sentimental attachment to the shep-

herdesse, that sets every little goat-bell a-tinkling and every sweet-toned cow-bell a-ringing when the *yodle* is heard.
E. EGGLESTON in *Century Magazine* Oct., '90, p. 807.

Yodh, yōd, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, deriving its name from the Hebrew *yādh*, hand, and having a numerical value of 10.

Yo'ga, yō'gu, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A religious and abstract meditation on the Supreme Spirit; especially, meditation by means of which supernatural faculties are acquired.

The proper aim of every man who practised *Yoga* was the mystic union (or rather re-union) of his own spirit with the one eternal Soul or Spirit of the Universe.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Buddhism* lect. x, p. 226. [J. M. '89.]

2. The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, in which meditation on the Supreme Spirit is inculcated as the way to final beatitude, and rules for it are laid down.

Yo'gi, yō'gi, *n.* [Sans.] A follower of the Yoga philosophy, an ascetic or adept, supposed to possess magical powers. A true Yogi, according to the Bhagavad Gîta (vi, 13, 15), should be indifferent to all earthly things. **Yo'gee**‡.

Yo'gism, yō'gizm, *n.* The doctrines of the Yoga.

yo'gle, yō'gl, *n.* [Scot.] Same as OGLE².

yoh, yō, *n.* [Chin.] A former musical instrument resembling a short flute, and intended to be played with one hand.

yo'-heave'-oh', yō'-hīv'-ō', *n.* & *interj.* A cry used by sailors in raising the anchor.

yo''-ho', yō'-hō', *interj.* An exclamation to attract attention; heigh, there!

yoick, yoic, *vt.* & *vi.* To urge on, as foxhounds, by the cry of "yoicks."

The party of horsemen hallooed: Mr. George *yoicked*.
GEORGE MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* ch. 20, p. 235. [R. BROS. '88.]

yoicks, yoics, *interj.* A cry formerly used in hunting.

yoit, yoit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YITE.

yo'jan, yō'jan, *n.* [Hind.] A measure of length. See MEASURE.

yok, yōk, *n.* [Dial.] The natural grease found in wool; yolk.

yoke, yōk, *v.* [YOKED; YO'KING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attach by means of a yoke; put a yoke on; as, to *yoke* a pair of oxen.

Now Hadês *yoked* his steeds to the golden chariot, and Hermês . . . drove straight from the abodes of death.
C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 5, p. 226. [S. '82.]

2. To join with or as with a yoke; couple; link; as, our fortunes are *yoked* together.

A farmer on the great Kenhawa broke a young Bison to the plough; and having *yoked* it with a steer, taken from his tame cattle, it performed its work to admiration.
G. VASEY *Ox Tribe, American Bison* p. 37. [BI. '51.]

3. To attach draft-animals to by means of a yoke.

Our Lord, thy son,
Wills that his chariot be *yoked* at noon.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 12.

4. To bring into bondage; enslave; as, a people *yoked* by an absolute despotism.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To be joined with or as with a yoke; be coupled; be united.

yoke, *n.* **1.** A frame or cross-bar with attachments used for coupling draft-animals, as oxen: generally made of timber, hollowed or curved near the ends, each of which has a bow to receive the neck of a draft-animal. See illus. under OX-YOKE.

We met a train of Mexican carts. . . . This vehicular ox-like . . . is drawn by oxen, with a straight strip of wood across their shoulders and strapped to their horns, serving for a *yoke*. Ropes are substituted for chains and bows. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 19, p. 224. [AM. P. CO. '67.]

2. Any one of many similar contrivances used for various purposes. Specifically: (1) A frame, as of wood, fitted for a person's shoulders and from the ends of which are suspended burdens intended to balance, as pails of milk. (2) A frame, as of wood, fastened to the neck of an animal to prevent it from straying, as through a fence; a poke. (3) A frame or cross-bar from which a large bell is hung for greater convenience in ringing with a rope. (4) *Naut.* A crosspiece on a rudder-head, carrying yoke-lines for steering. (5) *Plumbing.* A coupling for uniting pipes, especially twin hot- and cold-water pipes, usually with cocks that regulate the temperature of the discharge. (6) The crosspiece joining the side pieces of a U magnet. (7) *Mach.* A strap, clamp, clip, slotted piece, or the like, serving to confine or guide the movement of a part of a machine or mechanism. (8) *Arch.* A tie-beam, tie-rod, or similar member. (9) A part of a garment designed to support a gathered part, giving shape to the garment, as at the shoulders or the hips.

3. That which binds or connects; as, the *yoke* of love.

Well, they were married, and happier folk
Never put both their heads in the same loving *yoke*.
J. T. FIELDS *Patient Mercy Jones* st. 3.

4. Servitude or some visible mark of it; bondage; slavery. See phrases below.

In England, . . . though the *yoke* of opinion is perhaps heavier, that of law is lighter, than in most other countries of Europe.
MILL *On Liberty* ch. 1, p. 21. [T. & F. '63.]

5. *sing.* & *pl.* A couple; pair; specifically, two draft-animals; as, a *yoke* of oxen. **6.** *Agric.* (1) The quantity of land plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day. (2) The amount of time occupied in a consecutive plowing, usually from one meal to another; as, to work two *yokes* in a day. **7**†. [Eng.] A hill, or a chain of hills. [< AS. *geoc*, yoke, < root in L. *jungo*, join.]

Compounds, etc.: —**ax'le-yoke''**, *n.* A clip-yoke for an axle. See CLIP². —**loop-y.**, *n.* The loop for the strap that limits the swaying of a vehicle. —**spring-y.**, *n. Carbuilding.* A spring-saddle. —**to pass under the y.**, to march under a yoke, sometimes an actual ox-yoke, sometimes a spear resting horizontally on two others fixed upright: a ceremony of humiliation through which prisoners of war were caused to go by the Romans. —**yoke'-ar''bor**, *n.* A journal-box having a yoke or curved arm to protect a belt. —**y.-bone**, *n. Anat.* The malar bone or cheek-bone, which unites the bones on the side of the head with those of the face. —**y.-devil**†, *n.* Either of two companion devils. —**y.-elm**, *n.* The European hornbeam: so called from its use in making ox-yokes. —**yoke'fel''low**, *n.* A mate or companion in labor; a person to whom one is linked by a common tie or burden. —**y.-line**, *n.* One of a pair of ropes attached to the ends of a yoke on a rudder-head for steering: common in small boats. **y.-rope**‡. —**yoke'-mate''**, *n.* Same as YOKEFELLOW. —**y.-toed**, *a.* Zygodactylous.

yoke'age, yōk'ĕj, *n.* Same as ROKEAGE.

yo'kel, yō'kl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A countryman; country bumpkin.

Thou art not altogether the clumsy *yokel* and the clod I took thee for. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 40, p. 249. [T. Y. C.]

—**yo'kel-ish**, *a.* Like or characteristic of a yokel.

yoke'let, yōk'lĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small farm.

yo'king, yō'king, *n.* **1.** The act of one who yokes. **2.** [Scot.] As much work as is done by a yoke of draft-animals at a time. **3.** *pl. Mining.* Stakes placed at regular intervals for the purpose of marking the boundaries of a mining-claim.

yo'ky†, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a yoke. **2.** Yoked.

Yol†, *n.* Same as YULE.

yold‡, *imp.* & *pp.* of YIELD, *v.* —**yold'en**†, *pp.*

yol'dring, yōl'dring, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A bird, the yellow-hammer. **yol'ding**‡; **yol'drin**‡.

yolk, yōk *or* yōlk (XIII), *n.* **1.** The yellow portion of an egg; the contents or substance of the ovum, especially that which is used for the nourishment of the embryo, consisting of fat- or oil-drops, etc., as distinguished from the formative protoplasm; the vitellus.

O! buttered egg! best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your *yelk* glide down my throat's red lane.
GEORGE COLMAN, JR. *The Lady of the Wreck* can. 2, st. 1.

Elizabetta: She that has eaten the *yolk* is scarce like to swallow the shell. TENNYSON *The Falcon.*

2. A fine yellow soapy exudation from the sebaceous glands of sheep; wool-oil. [< AS. *geolca*, < *geolu*, yellow.] **yelk**‡ [Dial.].

—**yolk'-bag''**, *n.* Same as YOLK-SAC. —**y.-duct**, *n.* The duct by which the umbilical vesicle is united to the intestine; the vitelline duct. —**y.-gland**, *n.* A vitellarium. —**y.-sac**, *n.* The part of the cavity of the blastodermic vesicle that does not enter into the formation of the alimentary canal. —**y.-skin**, *n.* The vitelline membrane.

—**yolked**, *a.* Having a yolk or yolks; as, a double-*yolked* egg. —**yolk'y**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a yolk. **2.** Affected with or containing yolk; as, *yolky* wool.

yolle†, *v.* To yell.

yolp, *v.* [Dial.] Same as YELP.

yo'man, *n.* Yeoman. PHIL. SOC.

yon, yon, *a.* Yonder: chiefly poetic; as, in *yon* hut he lives. [< AS. *geon*, that.] —**yon**, *adv.* Yonder.

yon'co-pin, yon'co-pin, *n.* Same as WATER-CHINKAPIN.

yond‡†, *a.* & *adv.* Same as YONDER. [< AS. *geond.*]

yond²†, *a.* Mad; furious.

yon'der, yon'dĕr, *a.* Being at a distance and in the place indicated by words or gesture or by a glance; that or those; as, *yonder* speck is a balloon; over *yonder* hills.

And I will cut a reed by *yonder* spring
And make the wood-gods jealous.
OSCAR WILDE *Garden of Eros* st. 13.

yon'der, *adv.* In that place; at a distance; there; as, *yonder* is a church. [< YON.]

The quiet and sombre old quadrangle of Corpus Christi lies *yonder*, by the side of Merton, much as its Founder left it.
GOLDWIN SMITH *Oxford and Her Colleges* p. 43. [MACM. '94.]

yongt†, *a.* & *n.* Same as YOUNG. —**yong'hede**†, *n.* Youth.

yongth†. **I.** *a.* Young. **II.** *n.* Youth.

yo'ni, yō'nĭ, *n.* [Sans.] The female organ: the symbol under which Śakti is worshiped in India. Compare LINGAM.

yon'kert, *n.* Same as YOUNKER.

yont, yont, *prep.* [Scot.] Beyond.

yook, yūk, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] Same as YUCK². **yeuk**‡.

yo'pon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as YAUPON.

yo'ra, yō'rā, *n.* A watercourse, especially one that conducts water from a river for irrigation or to a mill.

yore, yōr, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old time; originally, years. [< AS. *geāra*, gen. pl. of *gēar*, year.]

So to the Sirens' rocks they draw, a dangerous path forsooth
In *yore* agone, now white with bones of many a perished man.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. v, l. 866.

—**of yore**, of old time.

To multitudes in days *of yore* songs were the only literature.
H. GILES *Illustrations of Genius, Music* p. 162. [T. & F. '59.]

yore†, *adv.* In time past; in old time; long ago.

Yore'dale rocks. *Geol.* The upper beds of the English Carboniferous limestone series, or those lying between the Carboniferous limestone proper and the millstone grit. They contain celebrated lead-mines. See chart at GEOLOGY. [< *Yoredale*, in Yorkshire, Eng.]

york'er, yŏrk'ĕr, *n. Cricket.* A ball that first strikes the ground a few feet in front of the wicket.

The bowler . . . should in the first two or three overs try every effective ball he knows — and certainly in the first over he should try a '*yorker*.' This ball, called in days gone by a 'tice,' an abbreviation of 'entice,' is certainly one of the most deadly balls that can be bowled. STEEL AND LYTTELTON in *Badminton Library, Cricket* ch. 3, p. 132. [L. G. & CO. '88.]

[< *Yorkshire*, Eng.] **tice**‡.

York'ish, yŏrk'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city or county of York, England. **2.** Adhering to or favoring the house of York. See YORKIST.

York'ist, yŏrk'ist, *n.* An adherent of the house of York as opposed to the Lancastrians, especially in the Wars of the Roses. See ROSE.

York'shire, yŏrk'shir, *E. W.*¹ *Wr.* (-shĭr, *W.*²) (XIII), *n.* A county in the north of England: used in various phrases. —**Yorkshire flannel**, flannel made of undyed wool, manufactured in Yorkshire. —**Y. grit**, a grit from Yorkshire, used for polishing. —**Y. pudding**, a batter pudding baked in the same pan with and underneath the meat. —**Y. stone** (*Geol.*), a building-stone of the English millstone grit.

York use. *Liturg.* See USE, *n.*, 5.

yor'lin, yŏr'lin, *n.* [Scot.] The yellowhammer. **yor'ling**‡.

yot, yet, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To unite closely; fasten.

yo'ta-cism, yō'tȧ-sizm, *n.* The forming of *j* (English *y*) or some other allied sound simultaneously with a continuous consonant made with the outer [front] part of the tongue, as *s*, *r*, *l*, as in the *h* sound in *million*. HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 520, p. 111. [L. '60.]

[< Gr. *iōta*; see IOTA.] **jo'ta-cism**‡.

—**yo'ta-cize, yo'ta-cise**, *vt.* To subject to yotacism, as a letter. **jo'ta-cize**‡; **jo'ta-cise**‡.

Spanish (South American) r in perro (dog) as distinguished from the common trilled r of pĕro (but) . . . may have arisen from an attempt to *yotacise* r.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 501a, p. 108. [L. '60.]

yote†, *vt.* To put water on; steep. [AS. *geōtan*, pour.]

you, yū, *pron.* The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed: the personal pronoun of the second person plural, used also in addressing a single person, originally as the *pronomen reverentiæ* to kings and the like, and still a plural of courtesy. *You* as a singular, in *you was*, attained much use, even literary, in the last century, but is now illiterate. *You* with the plural construction is the usual form of direct address — *thee* and *thou* having been displaced, except in special uses, in the singular, and *ye* as a plural being archaic (see these words); as, *you* are a man indeed; are *you* all here? *you* are Henry's dog, I think.

You is often used indefinitely, like *one* or *they*, for persons not specified; as, as *you* descend the mountain, *you* are surprised at the luxuriance of the foliage. *You* also occurs in reflexive use for *yourself* or *yourselves*; as, rest *you* here while I go in. [< AS. *ēow*, dat. and acc. of *gē*, ye.]

youf, yuf, *v.* [Scot.] To bark.

youl†, *vi.* Same as YOWL.

young, yung, *a.* **1.** Being in the early period of life or growth; not having reached mature age or development; having lived or existed a short or comparatively short time; not old; as, a *young* child or plant; a *young* nation.

I am not so *young* as I was once, and I don't believe I shall ever be, if I live to the age of Samson. B. P. SHILLABER *Partingtonian Patchwork, Oracular Pearls* xx, p. 168. [L. & S. '73.]

Mysterious *Egypt*, with her lessons of wisdom which were ancient when Greece was *young*.
W. I. KIP *Early Conflicts of Christianity* ch. 1, p. 30. [A. '50.]

2. Not having progressed far; having recently come into being or action; newly formed; as, the day was *young*; *young* ice; *young* love. **3.** Of or pertaining to youth or early life; as, in his *younger* years.

They curse each other in the hearing of the *young* ears.
JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* lect. ix, prel., p. 232. [H. M. & CO. '79.]

4. Not infirm with age; full of vigor or freshness.

Some old people keep *young* at heart in spite of wrinkles and gray hairs. LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 277. [R. BROS. '69.]

5. Being without experience; ignorant; immature; as, *young* in wisdom. **6.** [Colloq.] Denoting the younger of two having the same name or title; as, *young* George Smith. **7.** [Austral.] Newly arrived. [< AS. *geong*, young.]

Synonyms: see FRESH; YOUTHFUL.

—**young America** [Colloq., U. S.], the rising generation, or its characteristic spirit or notions. —**Y. England**, a party of young English aristocrats who affected the manners and sentiments of the 17th and early 18th centuries, and were more or less one with a conservative political party in 1844. —**Y. France, Spain**, etc., progressive parties in various European countries, succeeding the French Revolution of 1830. —**Y. Germany**, a progressive literary school in Germany, following Heinrich Heine. —**Y. Ireland**, Irish followers of Daniel O'Connell, but not in his pacific policy. —**Y. Italy**, Italian followers of Mazzini, devoted to republican principles. —**younger children** (*Eng. Law.*), such children as are not entitled to the rights of an eldest son, including daughters who are even older than the eldest son. —**young'-eyed''**, *a.* Looking youthful.

—**young'er**†, *n.* A young person. —**young'-erly**, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Youngish. —**young'head**†, *n.* Youth. —**young'ish**, *a.* Not having reached middle life; rather young. —**young'ly**†, *a.* Like a young person; youthful. —**young'ly**†, *adv.* **1.** In early life. **2.** Weakly; ignorantly. —**young'ness**, *n.*

young, *n.* Offspring, especially of animals.

Mr. Agassiz has already secured quite a number of the singular type [of fish] of Acará, which carries its *young* in its mouth. MRS. AGASSIZ in Agassiz's *Journey in Brazil* ch. 7, p. 220. [T. & F. '68.]

—**with young**, with child; gravid.

young'ling, yung'ling, *a.* Young.

young'ling, *n.* **1.** A young person, animal, or plant; in comparison, the youngest; as, "the *youngling* of the flock smiled upon its mother's knee." **2.** An inexperienced person: used also attributively. [< AS. *geongling*, < *geong*, young.]

young'ster, yung'stĕr, *n.* **1.** A young person; a child; youth; sometimes, also, a colt or other young animal.

Age brings experience; graybeards oft are wise.
But oh! how sharp a *youngster's* ears and eyes!
HOLMES *The School-Boy* st. 5.

2. [Colloq.] A junior officer in a military company.

youngth'†, *n.* Youth. —**youngth'ly**†, *a.* Youthful.

youn'ker, yun'kĕr, *n.* **1.** A German squire; junker. **2.** [Archaic or Colloq.] A youngster; stripling. **3.** A young gentleman; knight. **4**†. A dupe; novice. [< D. *jonker*, < *jong*, young, + *heer*, sir.] **yun'ker**‡.

you'pon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as YAUPON.

your, yūr, *pron.* Belonging to you: the possessive case singular and plural of *you*; in use preceding the noun; as, is this *your* hat? *your* friend is here. Compare YOURS.

Your often merely generalizes the word following or makes it indefinite, being equivalent to an article or indefinite plural; as, *your* true man of the world never betrays himself (that is, "a true man" or "true men"). Formerly this use was much wider than at present.

Rich honesty dwells like a miser, sir, in a poor house, as *your* pearl in *your* foul oyster. SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act v, sc. 4.

[< AS. *ēower*, gen. of *gē*, you.]

yours, yūrz, *pron.* Possessive case of YOU: the form used when the noun is omitted, as to avoid repetition; as, is this (thing) *yours*? the prize is *yours* (that is, the prize is *your* prize). *Yours* is also used absolutely to mean: (1) That which belongs or all those who are related to you; as, may it be well with you and *yours*. (2) [Colloq.] Your letter, message, or other communication; as, *yours* of the 18th received. Compare YOU.

—**yours respectfully, yours sincerely**, etc., formal expressions in the subscription of a letter.

your-self', yur-self', *n.* [YOUR SELVES', yur-selvz', *pl.*] A reflexive and often intensive or emphatic form of the second-personal pronoun. See note under HIMSELF.

Be true to *yourself*, when *yourself* means honor. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Nov. 3, '72* in vol. x, p. 465. [J. B. F. '73.]

your'ta, yourte, *n.* [F.] Same as YURT.

youse, yūz, *n.* [E. Ind.] The hunting-leopard: chetah.

youth, yūth, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being young; youthfulness; as, his *youth* was painfully apparent. **2.** The period when one is young; usually, that part of life between childhood and manhood; adolescence; as, in the days of his *youth*.

In *youth* the heart exults and sings. LONGFELLOW *Kéramos* st. 17.

3. A young man; more rarely, a young woman: in this sense with plural; as, a *youth* of promise; several *youths* passed by: sometimes used collectively; as, the *youth* of the country.

The American *youth* have before them the most promising opportunities that have ever been enjoyed in any age or country.
H. WOOD *Nat. Law in the Bus. World* ch. 3, p. 48. [L. & S. '87.]

4†. Freshness; recentness. [< AS. *geōgoth*, < *geong*, young.]

—**youth'hood**, *n.* [Archaic.] The condition or period of being young; youth. **youth'ede**†; **youth'head**†. —**youth'like**, *a.* —**youth'ly**†, *a.* Pertaining to youth; youthful. —**youth'ly**†, *adv.* —**youth'ness**†, *n.* Youthfulness. —**youth'some**, *a.* [Rare.] Young in appearance or character; youthful. —**youth'wort**, *n.* The round-leaved sundew: an old name. —**youth'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Having youth; youthful; young.

youth'ful, yūth'ful, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to youth; characteristic of or suited to youth; having the vigor or freshness of youth; hence, buoyant; as, *youthful* years; *youthful* dreams or follies; a *youthful* spirit.

Strength, enthusiasm, hope, purity, love,—all these when combined and embodied in their most attractive forms, rise in our imaginations as *youthful* attributes.
HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 9, p. 104. [S. '69.]

2. Having youth; being still young; not adult or aged; as, a *youthful* enthusiast. **3.** Not far advanced; early; as, the *youthful* period of a literature.

Synonyms: boyish, childish, childlike, girlish, juvenile, puerile, young. *Boyish*, *childish*, and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected; *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child, but unbecoming in a man; *puerile* in modern use is distinctly contemptuous. *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young*; *youthful* may have a favorable import as applied to any age, as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness; *juvenile* in such use would belittle the statement. See FRESH.—**Antonyms:** see synonyms for AGED.

—**youth'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**youth'ful-ness**, *n.*

youth'ful-li-ty, *n.* [Rare & Humorous.] Youthfulness.

youze, yūz, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as YOUBE.

yovet†, *imp.* of YEVE, *v.*

yowe, yō, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A ewe.

yowl, youl, *vi.* [Colloq. or Prov.] To utter a yowl; howl; yell. [< Ice. *gaula*, yell.]

yowl, *n.* [Colloq. or Prov.] A loud prolonged wailing cry; a howl; as, the *yowl* of a dog; by extension or humorously, any querulous tone, remark, or exclamation.

yow'ley, you'lę, *n.* [Scot.] A bird, the yellowhammer.

yox†, *vi.* Same as YEX.

y-pight†, *pp.* of PITCH, *v.* Pitched.

y-piked†, *pp.* of PICK, *v.* Picked.

yp'o-crite†, *n.* A hypocrite.

y-point'ing†, *a.* [Poet.] Pointing: erroneous form.

Y-pon"o-meu'ti-dæ, i-pon'o-miū'ti-dē *or* -miū'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of tineid moths whose larvæ have 16 legs: ermine-moths. Some feed on fruit-trees, as apple, cherry, etc. **Y-pon"o-meu'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hypomeuein*, undermine, < *hypo*, under, + *meinō*, drive.] **Hy"pon-o-meu"ti-dæ**‡.—**y-pon"o-meu'tid**, *a.* & *n.*—**y-pon"o-meu'toid**, *a.*

yp-sil'i-form", ip-sil'i-fôrm', *W.*, *or* ip'sil-i-fôrm, *C.*, *a.* Having the form of the Greek capital letter upsilon (Y). [< Gr. *y psilon* (see UPSILON) + -FORM.] **a"ri-et'i-form**‡.

yp'si-loid, ip'si-loid, *a.* Same as HYPSILOID.

y-raft†, *pp.* of REAVE, *v.* Reaved or reft.

y-rav'ish†, *vt.* To ravish: erroneous form.

y'ren†, *n.* Iron. **y'ron**†.

y-ronne'†, *pp.* of RUN, *v.* Run.

y-same'†, *adv.* Together.

yse†, *n.* Ice.

y-sene'†, *pp.* of SEE, *v.* Seen.

y'-shaped", waī'-shēpt', *a.* Shaped like the letter Y.

y-slaked'†, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLAKE, *v.* Slaked.

y-spreyud'†, *pp.* of SPRENG, *v.*

yw'tle, *n.* [Mex.] Same as ISTLE.

y-starve'†, *pp.* of STERVE, *v.*

yt†, that: an abbreviation used in printing, the letter *y* standing for the Anglo-Saxon þ, *thorn*.

ythe†, *n.* Same as ITHE.

yt-ter'bi-um, i-tęr'bi-um, *n.* *Chem.* A rare element discovered by its absorption spectrum. See ELEMENT. [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden.]—**yt-ter'bic**, *a.*

yt'tri-a, it'ri-ą, *n.* *Chem.* A white insoluble earth regarded as yttrium peroxid (Y_2O_3). [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden.]

yt'tri-al-lite, it'ri-ąl-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, vitreous to greasy, olive-green, translucent yttrium-thorium silicate, found amorphous. [< YTTRIA + -LITE.]

yt'tri-um, it'ri-um, *n.* *Chem.* A rare element belonging to the cerium group and discovered by its spectrum. See ELEMENT. [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden.]—**yt'tric**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from yttrium, especially in its higher valence.—**yt-trif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or containing yttrium.—**yt'tri-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from yttrium, especially in its lower valence; as, *yttrious* oxid.

yttro-. Derived from YTTRIUM: a combining form.—**yt"tro-ce'rite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to pearly violet-blue fluorid ($H_6(Ce,La,Di,Y,Er,)_4Ca_3F_{28}O_3$), found massive.—**yt"tro-tan'ta-lite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic, black, brown, yellow yttrium tantalo-columbate ($H_2(Fe,Ca)_3(Y,Er,Ce)_2(Ta,Cb)_4O_{16}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. **yt"tro-col'um-bite**‡.

yu, yū, *n.* [Chin.] *Mineral.* Jade. **yuh**‡; **yu'stone"**‡.

Yu"ca-tec'an, yū'ca-tec'ąn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Yucatan, Mexico.

Yuc'ca, yuc'ą, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A genus of plants of the lily family, with woody stems, usually very short, but sometimes arborescent, bearing a crown of persistent, more or less rigid, linear or sword-shaped leaves, and from its center an erect panicle of showy whitish bell-shaped drooping flowers. They are native in the southern United States, Mexico, and Central America, and most of the species are in ornamental cultivation. They are known as **Adam's-needle**, **bear-grass**, **Spanish bayonet**, etc. See illus. under SPANISH BAYONET. **2.** [y-] A plant of this genus.

—**yuc'ca-bor"er**, *n.* **1.** A North-American castniid moth (*Megathymus yuccæ*) that bores in the roots of yuccas. **2.** A calandrid weevil (*Yuccaborus frontalis*).—**y.-fertilizer**, *n.* The yucca-moth. **y.-pollenizer**‡.—**y.-moth**, *n.* A tineid moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*) whose larva feeds on the seed-pods of yuccas.

1. A Flower of *Yucca aloifolia*, showing (*a*) the Yucca-Moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*). 2. A Mature Pod of *Y. angustifolia*, showing constrictions resulting from puncture by the yucca-moth and holes for exit of the larvæ.

yuck[1], *vtr.* & *i.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To snatch or drag with great force. **2.** To scratch.

yuck[2], *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To itch. **yook**‡; **yuke**‡.—**yuck**, *n.* The mange; itch. **yuke**‡.

yuck'el, yuk'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hickwall. **yuk'kel**‡.

yuck'er, yuk'ęr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the flicker.

yu'en, yū'en, *n.* Same as WUYEN.

yufts, yufts, *n.* Russia leather. [< Rus. *yuft*.] **yuch'ten** [G.]; **yuft**‡.

Yu'ga, yū'gą, *n.* [Sans.] Age: cycle: a period of long duration, according to Hindu thought. Each **Mahâ-yuga** or great age of the world, consisting of 4,320,000 years, is subdivided into four *Yugas* or ages: (1) **Krita-yuga**, (2) **Treta-y.**, (3) **Dwâpara-y.**, and (4) **Kali-y.** (See these words.) These ages decrease successively in excellence; the life of man is supposed to last for 400 years in the first, 300 years in the second, 200 years in the third, and 100 years in the present or Kali age. **Yug**‡.

yuh, *n.* [Chin.] Same as YU.

yuke, yūk, *v.* & *n.* Same as YUCK[2].

Yu'ki-an, yū'ki-ąn, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

yu'lan, yū'lan, *n.* A Chinese magnolia (*Magnolia conspicua*), a shrub or small tree with many white or rose-colored fragrant flowers appearing in early spring before the obovate abruptly acuminate leaves: often cultivated as an ornamental shrub. [Chin., < *yu*, gem, + *lan*, plant.]

Yule, yūl, *n.* Christmas time, or the feast celebrating it.

The . . . feast . . . of Midwinter, the *Yule*, was sacred to Odhinn, as such a season might well be to a god of storms.
C. F. KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* ch. 7, p. 381. [S. '82.]

The *Yule* clog is still burnt in many farmhouses and kitchens in England. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 247, note. [G. P. P. '61.]

[< AS. *geōl*, December.]

—**Yule candle**, a large candle formerly used to light the festivities of Christmas eve. It was an evil omen for the candle to burn out before the evening was at an end. Any remnants were kept to be used at the celebrator's funeral obsequies.—**Y. log**, **clog**, or **block**, a large log or block of wood formerly burnt on Christmas eve. It was brought into the room and put in place on the hearth with much ceremony.—**Yule'tide"**, *n.* Christmas-time.

Ever at *Yule-tide*, when the great log flamed
In chimney-place, and laugh and jest went round.
ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 5.

Yu'ma, yū'mą, *n.* A member of any tribe of Indians of Yuman stock: chiefly agriculturists.

Yu'man, yū'man, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Yun'ca, yūn'cą, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Yun'can**‡.

yung, *a.* & *n.* Young. PHIL. SOC.

yun'gan, yun'gan, *n.* [Native Name.] The dugong.

Yun-gi'næ, yun-jai'nī *or* yun-gī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Iyngînæ*.

Yunx, yunx, *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Yungînæ*. **2.** [y-] A bird of this genus; a wryneck. [< Gr. *iynx*.]

yu'pon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as YAUPON.

yure, yūr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An udder.

Yur'ga, yūr'gą, *n.* [Afghan.] The ambling yabu, or mountain pony, of the Afghans.

The yabûs . . . which are ridden and which amble, are called *yurgas*. RODENBOUGH *Afghanistan* ch. 2, p. 42. [G. P. P. '85.]

yurt, yūrt, *n.* [Siberian.] A dwelling of the Mongolian tribes in northern and central Asia: usually of logs covered with earth or moss, sometimes partly sunk in the ground; also, a tent. **yourt**‡.

A first-class *yurt* is by no means an uncomfortable dwelling, with its furniture, lining, shrine, and hot kettle in the centre. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 206. [S. '83.]

Yu"ru-ca'ri, yū'ru-cā'rī, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

yu'tu, yū'tū, *n.* [Peru.] A bird, a tinamou.

yux†, *v.* & *n.* Same as YEX.

y'vet†, *n.* Same as IVY.

y'vel†, *a.* & *adv.* Evil; ill.

y'voir-et†, **y'voir-y**†, *n.* Same as IVORY.

y-war'†, *a.* Aware; wary.

y-wis'†, *adv.* Same as IWIS.

y-wrak'et†, *imp.* of WREAK, *v.*

y-wrie'†, *pp.* of WRY[2], *v.*

y-wrought', i-rôt', *pp.* of WORK, *v.* [Archaic.] Wrought.

Over a fragrant land with flowers *y-wrought*.
FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Lines in Answer to a Question* l. 19.

Z

Z z — Roman. Black Letter. Script.

Z[1], **z**, zi, *n.* [ZEES, Z's, or Zs, ziz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-sixth and last in the English alphabet; in Bell's "Visible Speech," ℨ: the sign of a hissing or buzzing consonant, beginning a syllable as in *zeal*, closing a syllable as in *buzz*, the vocal cords being close so as to vibrate, and the nose closed. It is called a sibilant, a lingual, a dental, a tongue tip, and a continuous sonant or voiced consonant, sometimes a fricative, a spirant, and a semivowel.

The vocal movements in making *z* and kindred sounds *s*, *sh*, *zh*, etc., are described under S. The sonant sibilant *z* is undistinguished in most languages. A character for it is given in scientific alphabets of the Parent Speech, but there is no such letter in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Anglo-Saxon; *r* appears where vowel assimilation changes *s* to a sonant (AS. *wæs*, *wǣron*, was, were), as if there were no *z*. No *z* is accepted as a Chinese sound. But the surd and the sonant sounds of any spirant are much alike. The Germans have trouble with them all. Other changes reveal a sonant *s* = *z* in Anglo-Saxon. But though *z*, which had sounded as *dz* in Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon, is final in Old French, took its present sound in Middle English, and though its sound is one of the more frequent of English sounds (the 12th in frequency, 2.92 per cent.), *z* is still a comparatively rare letter in the print of 1890. It is found initial in a few words lately from Greek, and sometimes in *-ze* final from older English words. American authorities approve *-ize* oftener than English prior to the Oxford dictionary.

The sound *z* is oftenest a sonant assimilation of *s* medial or final, which is a living grammatical change in the inflection of nouns and verbs; the plural *s* of nouns and the personal ending *s* of verbs sound as *z* after a sonant, i. e., a vowel or *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, etc.: *presses*, *tubs*, *pads*, *rugs*, *loves*, etc.; so also *s* between two sonants, unless steadied by accent: *desire'* = *dezire'*, but *des'ignate*; so also *x* in *ex-* = *egz-*: *exert* = *egzert'*, but *ex'ecute*. See X.

Zh, zhī, the sonant of *sh*, in Bell's "Visible Speech" ℩, is the last of the elementary sounds in the alphabet of the Spelling Reform Association. It is a sonant sibilant described under S. It is represented by *s*, *z*, or *g* = *j*: *azure*, *seizure*, *gin*, *joy*. It arises from a combination of the sounds of *z* + *y*. The earliest mention of it is said to be in 1668. It is the rarest English sound, and has not obtained special representation in any English word.

According to the examination made by Professor Whitney, the *s* sounds average 2.92 per cent., and the *zh* sounds .02 of one per cent., on the pages of English literature. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [S. '74.]

Z is an occasional letter in Anglo-Saxon (A. D. 900); common in Middle English (1340) and in French of that date, < Latin **Z** (1st cent. B. C.), < Greek **Ζ**. Early Greek **Ⅱ** < Phenician **Ⅱ** < Egyptian hieratic **𓏭** < hieroglyphic **𓄿𓏭**, a duck. For lower case, black letter, script, dates, etc., see A. The Phenician letter is named *Zayin* > the Greek, Latin *Zēta* = dzēta > (in analogy with *ess*, *eks*, etc.) Old French *edze* = edz, and *ézed* > Early English *ezed* > izzard. From Latin *Zeta* comes also Old French *zède* > Eng. *Zed*, the common name still in England. *Ze*, zī, formed in analogy with *be*, *ce*, *de*, etc., is the common name in America. It was the seventh letter in Phenician, Greek, and Latin, but dropped from Latin in the 3d century B. C., and when it was restored to write Greek words in the 1st century B. C. it took its place at the end of the alphabet.

The history of the character may be represented thus:

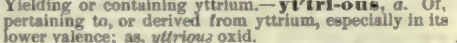
Hieroglyphic Duck. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin. Greek and Latin. English Script.

2. An abbreviation. See Appendix. **3.** A symbol, noting in mathematics: (1) The third unknown quantity or variable. (2) The third point-coordinate, in analytical geometry of three dimensions, measured perpendicularly to the principal plane of reference.

Z[2], *n.* Something resembling a letter Z in shape: sometimes written *Zee*. **Z crank**, a crank or crank-shaft of a form suggesting the letter Z.—**Z iron**, an angle-iron of Z form.

za-, *prefix.* Very; exceedingly: a prefix used in modern scientific terms to express a high degree of some quality; as, *za*-phrentis, *Za*-podidæ, etc. [< Gr. *za-*, intens. and augment. prefix.]

za†, *n.* *Mus.* In old solmization, B flat.

Za'bu-ism, **Za'bism**, *n.* Same as SABAISM.

Za'bi-an, zē'bi-ąn, *a.* & *n.* Same as SABIAN.

za'bra, zā'brą, *n.* [Pg. & Sp.] A kind of small sailing vessel formerly used on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

zab'ti"e", ; zāb'ti'ē', zāp'-, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish police-
zap'ti"e", ; man. **zap'ti"ah**‡; **zap'ti"eh**‡.

zac, zac, *n.* The zebuder.

za"ca-til'la, zā'ca-tī'lyą, *n.* The best quality of cochineal, especially that in which the insect is killed by heating in an iron pan.

Zac-che'an, zac-kī'ąn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the disciples of Zaccheus of Jerusalem (4th century), who taught that only private prayer should be offered.

zac'co, dzac'ō, *n.* *Arch.* A socle. [Prob. < It. *zocco*, < L. *soccus*, low-heeled shoe.] **zac'cho**†.

zach'un, zac'un, *n.* See OIL.

zaer'the, tser'tę, *n.* A European bream (*Abramis vimba*).

zaf'fer, ; zaf'ęr, *n.* A blue pigment made by roasting
zaf'fre, ; cobalt ore with silica: used for enamel and for painting on glass and porcelain. [< F. *zaffre*, of Ar. origin.] **saf'flor**‡; **zaf'far**‡; **zaf'fir**‡; **zaph'a-ra**‡.

za'im, zā'im *or* zaim (XIII), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish chief who commands and supports a body of mounted militia.
—**za'im-et**, *n.* The territorial district of a zaim.

zain[1], *n.* Same as ZAYIN.

zain[2]†, *n.* A dark-colored horse without spots.

za-lamb'do-dont, zą-lam'do-dent. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a lambda-shaped (Λ) cross-ridge on the molars. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Zalambdodonta*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Zalambdodonta*. [< ZA- + Gr. *lambda* (see LAMBDA) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

—**Za-lamb"do-don'ta**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A section of insectivorous mammals with A-shaped transverse ridges on the molars, as in tenrecs, gold-moles, etc.

za-mang', zą-mang', *n.* [S. Am.] Same as GENISARO.

za-mar', zą-mār', *n.* A catfish (*Chrysichthys auratus*) of the Nile.

Zam'bo, *n.* [Sp.] Same as SAMBO, 2.

zam-bom'ba, thąm-bōm'bą, *n.* [Sp.] A musical instrument formed by stretching a parchment over a wide-mouthed jar and inserting a stick through the parchment,

when different notes are produced, through vibration, by rubbing the stick with the fingers.

zam-boo'rak, *n.* Same as ZUMBOORUK.

Za'mi-a, zē'mi-ą *or* zą'mi-ą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of palm-like trees or low shrubs of the cycad family, having unbranched stems terminating in a tuft of thick pinnate often spiny-edged leaves. Compare COONTIE. **2.** [*z-*] A plant of this genus. [< L. *zamia*, fir-cone when left to decay on the tree, < Gr. *zēmia*, hurt.]

zam-in'dar, zam-in'da-ri, *n.* See ZEMINDAR, etc.

Za"mi-os'tro-bus, zē"[*or* zą"]mi-os'tro-bus, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil cones closely related to the genus *Zamia*. They first appeared in the Lias. [< L. *zamia* (see ZAMIA) + Gr. *strobos*, top.]

Zam-i'tes, zam-ī'tēz *or* -i'tēs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil plants representing *Zamia* in a fossil state. They appeared first in the Trias, and are especially characteristic of the Jurassic. [< L. *zamia;* see ZAMIA.]

—**zam'ite,** *n.* Any species of *Zamites*.

za-mouse', zą-mūs', *n.* [W. Afr.] The short-horned buffalo (*Bos brachyceros*) of West Africa.

zam-po'gna, tsäm-pō'nyą, *n.* [It.] **1.** An Italian bagpipe.

The *zampogna* and tamburine players laid aside their instruments. A. B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 50, p. 347. [H. & BT.]

2. A grave-toned flute-like instrument.

za-na'na, *n.* Same as ZENANA.

Zan'cli-dæ, zan'cli-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of chætodontoidean fishes with a much-compressed body, few dorsal spines, and much-expanded hypocoracoid bones. **Zan'clus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zanklon*, sickle.]

—**zan'clid,** *n.*—**zan'cloid,** *a.* & *n.*

Zan"clo-don'ti-dæ, zan'clo-don'ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Triassic family of theropodous dinosaurians with biconcave vertebræ, broad pubes, and 5-toed feet. **Zan'clo-don,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zanklon*, sickle, + *odous*, tooth.]—**zan"clo-don'tid,** *n.*—**zan"clo-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

zan'der, zan'dęr, *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch. **san'der**‡; **zant**‡.

zand'-mole", zand'-mōl', *n.* [S. Afr.] A sand-mole.

za-nel'la, zą-nel'ą, *n.* A mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas. DRAPERS' DICT.

zan'je, zän'hē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An irrigating-canal; ditch.

—**zan-je'ro,** *n.* A person employed to distribute the water of an irrigating-canal in due proportions among those entitled to use it.

Zan"ni-chel'li-a, zän'i-kel'i-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of slender branching aquatic herbs of the pondweed family. *Z. palustris* is the cosmopolitan horned pondweed. [< J. J. *Zannichelli*, Italian botanist.]

Zan'sar, zän'sär, *n.* [Tibetan.] A secret language among the Tibetans, claimed by modern theosophists to be the original source of the Aryan language.

Zan'te, zan'te, *n.* Same as ZANTE-WOOD: from Zante, an island in the Mediterranean.—**Zante currant,** the small seedless fruit of a Zante grape. **black Corinth currant**‡.—**Zan'te-wood",** *n.* **1.** The wood of the smoke-tree. **Z. fustic**‡. **2.** The East-Indian satinwood.

Zan"te-des'chi-a, zan'te-des'ki-ą, *n.* *Bot.* Same as RICHARDIA. [< F. *Zantedeschi*, botanist.]

zan'thin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as XANTHIN: erroneous form.

zantho-, *Chem.* Same as XANTHO-: a combining form.

Zan'ti-ote, { zan'ti-ōt, -ot, *n.* A native of Zante, one of

Zan'ti-ot, { the Ionian Islands (anciently *Zacynthus*).

za'ny†, *vt.* To play the part of zany to.

za'ny, zā'ni, *n.* [ZA'NIES, *pl.*] **1.** In old comic shows and theatrical entertainments, a player who took the part of an awkward simpleton, trying to gain applause by imitating the other performers, especially the clown or fool, but always with ludicrous failure; hence, a buffoon, or one who conducts himself like a buffoon; a simpleton or fool.

I protest, I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools' *zanies*.
SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act i, sc. 5.

Success is something more, I dream in the desert, than gratified vanity or the applause of toadies and *zanies*.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 11, p. 78. [H. 72.]

'Dost think to see the gold come tumbling out like the kernel of a nut, thou *zany?*' asked Uncle Reuben, pettishly.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 58, p. 392. [T. Y. C.]

2†. An attendant. [< F. *zani*, < It. *zanni*, contr. of *Giovanni*, John, < LL. *Johannes;* see JOHN.]—**za'ny-ism,** *n.* The character, condition, or conduct of a zany.

Zan-za'li-an, zan-zā'li-ąn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of the doctrines of Jacobus, surnamed Baradæus, or Zanzalus, who founded the Nestorian Monophysite sect (A. D. 541–743); an Eastern Jacobite. See JACOBITE.

zan'ze, saṇ'hē, *n.* [Afr.] An African musical instrument having tongues, as of wood, fixed in a shallow box, so that they may be sounded with a stick, etc. **zan'za**‡.

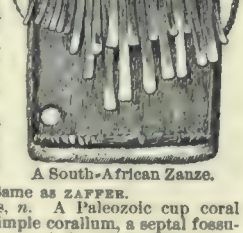

A South-African Zanze.

za-o'thra, zā-ō'thrą, *n.* [Zend.] The holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies.

Za-pa'ro, thą-pą'rō, *n.* A widely extended South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Za"pa-ro'an**‡.

za"pa-te-a'do, thą"pą-tē-ą'dō, *n.* [Sp.] A rustic Spanish dance, characterized by tapping with the foot.

zaph'n-ra, zaf'ą-rą, *n.* Same as ZAFFER.

za-phren'tis, zą-fren'tis, *n.* A Paleozoic cup coral (genus *Zaphrentis*) with simple corallum, a septal fossula, and deficient septa. [< ZA- + Gr. *phrēn*, brain.]

Za-pod'i-dæ, zą-pod'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An American family of myomorphic rodents with long saltatory hind limbs, separate metatarsals, and 5-toed feet; deer-mice. **Za'pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ZA- + Gr. *pous*, foot.]—**za-pod'id,** *n.*—**za-pod'oid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Zap"o-dī'næ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Zapodidæ* as a subfamily.—**zap'o-din**(e), *a.*

Za"po-ro'gi-an, zą"pō-rō'ji-ąn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Cossack community settled on an island in the Dnieper: because their settlement was near the Porogi, or Cataracts: opposed to *Cossacks of the Don.* **II.** *n.* One of the Zaporogian community. ENCYC. BRIT. *Cossacks.*

Zap'o-tec, { zap'o-tec, zą-pōt'ę-can, *n.* A Middle-

Za-pot'e-can, { American substock of the Zapotec-Mixtec linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

zap"o-til'la, *n.* Same as SAPODILLA.

zap"ti"e", *n.* Same as ZABTIE.

za"ra-ba-ta'na, zä"rą-bą-tä'ną, *n.* A sarbacand.

za-ra'pe, zą-rä'pē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as SERAPE.

Za"ra-thus'tri-an, Za"ra-thush'tri-an, etc. Same as ZOROASTRIAN, etc.: the common Oriental forms.

zar'a-tite, zär'ą-tīt, *W.* (zar-, *C.*), *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, vitreous, emerald-green, hydrous nickel carbonate ($H_{12}Ni_5CO_{11}$) found usually as an incrustation. Called also *emerald nickel.* [After *Zarata*, a Spanish general.]

za-re'ba, zą-rī'bą, *n.* **1.** In the Sudan, a stockade, thorn hedge, or other enclosure for protecting a village or camp. **2.** A village or camp so protected.

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive, in cutting thorn branches, and constructing a *zareeba*, or fenced camp.
BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* ch. 12, p. 213. [MACM. '86.]

za-ree'ba‡; **za-ri'ba**‡; **ze-re'ba**‡; **ze-ri'ba**‡.

A Turkish Zarf.

[< Egypt. *zerebak*, hedge of thorns.]

zarf, zärf, *n.* [AR.] A metal cup-shaped holder, of open or ornamental filigree, for a hot coffee-cup: in the Levant. **zurf**‡.

zar'nich, zär'nic, *n.* *Mineral.* A native sulfid of arsenic, as orpiment or realgar: a disused name. [< Ar. *zernikh*, < Gr. *arsenikon;* see ARSENIC.]

zart, tzärt, *a.* [G.] *Mus.* Soft; delicate.

zar"zu-e'la, thär'thū-ē'lą, *n.* [Sp.] A sort of operetta or vaudeville, thus named after the royal residence of La Zarzuela, where the kings of Spain had a theater. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxii, p. 358.

zas-tru'ga, zas-trū'gą, *n.* [Rus.] One of a series of long parallel snow-ridges occurring on the open plains of Russia.

za'ti, zā'ti, *n.* [F. Ind.] The capped macaque (*Macacus pileolatus*) of India and Ceylon.

Zausch-ne'ri-a, zaush-nī'ri-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of shrubby plants of the evening-primrose family. *Z. Californica*, the Californian fuchsia or humming-bird's trumpet, is cultivated for its bright-crimson flowers. [After *Zauschner*, Bohemian botanist.]

za'yin, zä'yin, *n.* [Heb.] The seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English Z. See illus. under ALPHABET. **za'ini**‡; **zēn**‡.

zax, zāx, *n.* A saw or slate-ax. [For SAX[1], *n.*]

za'yat, zä'yat, *E. W.*[2], *or* zē'yat, *W.*[1] *Wr.* (XIII), *n.* [Burmese.] A caravansary for travelers or pilgrims in Burma.

Ze'a, zī'ą *or* zē'ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of tall American grasses. *Z. Mays* is the maize or Indian corn. [L., < Gr. *zea*, spelt.]

zeal†, *vt.* To be zealous.

zeal, zīl, *n.* **1.** Ardor for a cause, or, less often, for a person; eagerness, especially disinterested eagerness, in promoting some end; enthusiastic devotion; fervor. **2**†. A zealot. [< F. *zèle*, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. *zēlos*, < *zeō*, boil.]

Synonyms: best, ENTHUSIASM.

—**zeal'ant**†, *n.* A zealot.—**zealed**†, *a.* Filled with or characterized by zeal; zealous.—**zeal'ful**†, *a.* Zealous.—**zeal'less,** *a.* Having no zeal.

zeal'ot, zel'ęt, *n.* **1.** One who is full of zeal; one who espouses a cause or pursues an object in an immoderately partizan manner: usually in disparagement.

To a *zealot* every one of his own sect is a saint, while the most upright of a different sect are, to him, children of perdition.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* ch. 2, pt. v, p. 83. [F. J. H. '53.]

2. [*Z-*] A member of a fanatical Jewish party that from A. D. 6 to 70 was in almost continual revolt against the Romans. It aimed at a Jewish theocracy over the earth, and brought about the siege and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in A. D. 70. **Si-ca'ri-us**‡. [< F. *zélote*, < LL. *zelotes*, < Gr. *zēlōtēs*, < *zēlos*, ZEAL.]

Synonyms: bigot, enthusiast, fanatic, visionary.

—**zeal-ot'ic-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Like or having the nature of a zealot.—**zeal'ot-ism,** *n.* Immoderate ardor; zealotry.—**zeal'ot-ist**†, *n.* A zealot.—**zeal'ot-ry,** *n.* The conduct or disposition of a zealot.

zeal'ous, zel'us (XIII), *a.* Filled with or incited by zeal; ardently devoted to a person or cause; fervent; enthusiastic. [< LL. *zelosus*, < L. *zelus;* see ZEAL.]

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are showing you the grounds of it.
SHENSTONE *Men and Manners* essay xxviii, p. 179. [W. & L. '20.]

—**zeal'ous-ly,** *adv.*—**zeal'ous-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

zeal'ous-y†, *n.* **1.** Zeal. **2.** Jealousy.

ze'bec, *n.* Same as XEBEC.

ze'bra, zī'brą, *n.* An African ass-like mammal having the body white or yellowish-brown marked with dark-brown or blackish bands. The **true zebra** or mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*) of mountainous parts of Cape Colony, now nearly exterminated, has larger ears, a shorter mane, less hair on the tail, and is more barred than Burchell's zebra (*E. burchellii*), found in herds on the plains of South Africa. *E. grevyi* inhabits the Galla country south of Abyssinia and Somali Land. Zebras are noted for their wildness and swiftness. The flesh is much esteemed by the natives.

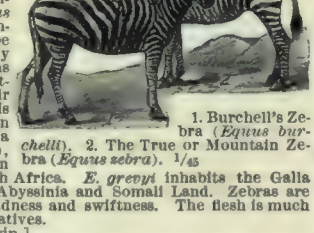

1. Burchell's Zebra (*Equus burchellii*). 2. The True or Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*). 1/45

[Pg.; of Afr. origin.]

—**ze'bra-cat'er-pil"lar,** *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Mamestra picta*), yellow with three black longitudinal stripes, and feeding on garden vegetables.—**z.-opossum,** *n.* The zebra-wolf.—**z.-parrakeet,** *n.* The grass-parrakeet.—**z.-plant,** *n.* A hothouse plant (*Calathea* or *Maranta zebrina*) of the ginger family, from Brazil, cultivated for its ornamental striped leaves. These, which appear to spring from the root, are 2 to 3 feet long, 6 to 8 inches wide, velvety and light-green barred with greenish purple on the upper side and dull greenish purple on the lower.—**z.-poison,** *n.* A nearly leafless South-African tree (*Euphorbia arborea*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), with a very poisonous milky juice. Water in which the branches have been placed is fatal to zebras that drink of it. The juice is used as an arrow-poison.—**z.-shark,** *n.* The tiger-shark.—**z.-spider,** *n.* A lycosid or wolf-spider.—**z.-swallowtail,** *n.* A North-American swallowtail butterfly (*Iphiclides ajax*) having the wings yellow barred with black.—**z.-wolf,** *n.* A dog-like carnivorous dasyuroid marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, grayish-brown with dark transverse bands on the hinder part of the back. See illus. under TASMANIAN WOLF.

Tasmanian wolf‡.—**z.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of a large tree (*Connarus* or *Omphalobium Lamberti*) of Guiana, light-brown in color with dark stripes, used in making furniture. See CONNARUS. **2.** The wood of a small tree (*Myrtus* or *Eugenia fragrans*) of the myrtle family, growing in Jamaica. **3.** The wood of an East-Indian tree (*Guettarda speciosa*) of the madder family.—**z.-woodpecker,** *n.* A woodpecker of the subgenus *Centurus*, as the red-bellied woodpecker.

ze'brin(e, zī'brin, *C.* (-brain, *E. S. W.*), *a.* Allied to or resembling a zebra.

A Zebu Bull. 1/50

ze'bu, zī'bū, *n.* The Indian ox (*Bos indicus*), now known only in domestication, having a hump on the withers. Zebus extend from Japan to East Africa, but are found in greatest perfection in India. There are many breeds, varying much in color, some being reared for milk and flesh, and others for riding and for draft. [< F. *zébu;* cp. ZOBO.] **ze'bu-cat"tle**‡.

ze'bub, zī'bub, *n.* An Abyssinian fly similar to the tsetse. [< Ar. *zubāb*, fly.]

ze-bu'der, ze-bū'der, *n.* The wild goat (*Capra caucasica*) of the Caucasus.

zec-chi'no, tsec-kī'nō, *n.* A gold coin of the republic of Venice; the sequin. See COIN. [It.; see SEQUIN.] **zec'-chin**‡; **zech'in**‡ (XIII).

Zech"a-ri'ah, zec'ą-rī'ą, *n.* The eleventh of the minor prophetical books in the Old Testament canon, named from its author, one of the prophets of the Restoration, who cooperated with Haggai and Malachi: especially characterized by Messianic prophecies. [< Heb. *Zekhariyah*, 'whom Jehovah remembers,' < *zakhar*, remember, + *Yah*, Jehovah.]

Zech'stein, zeh'stoin, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* The upper division of the Permian in Germany. **Zech'stone**‡.

zed, zed, *n.* **1.** The letter Z, z: generally called *zee* in the United States. Compare IZZARD. **2.** *Mech.* A Z iron. [< L. *zeta*, < Gr. *zēta*, zed.]—**Zed'land,** *n.* The land of Zed: a name for certain localities in western England where *s* is pronounced like *z*.

zed'o-a-ry, zed'o-ę-ri, *n.* The root of certain species of curcuma, especially *Curcuma Zedoaria*, used in medicine as an aromatic tonic in cases of digestive debility, and as a perfume. **Round zedoary** is the root of *C. Zedoaria*, and **long z.** of *C. Zerumbet*, of India and China. [< F. *zédoaire*, < LL. *zedoaria*, < Per. *zudwar*, zedoary.]

zee, zī, *n.* The letter Z, z: so called especially in the United States.

zee'-koe", zē'-kū', *n.* [S. Afr.] The hippopotamus.

zef'yr, *n.* Zephyr. PHIL. SOC.

zeh'ner, tsē'ner, *n.* An Austrian billon coin of the reign of Maria Theresa, equal to 10 kreutzer or 1/6 florin. See COIN. [< G. *zehner*, < *zehn*, ten.]

Ze'i-dæ, zī'i-dī *or* zē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a deep body, eyes near the nape, upper jaw very protractile, and spinous dorsal moderate; dories. [< ZEUS[2].]—**ze'id,** *n.*

ze'in, { zī'in, zī'in *or* -ōin, *n.* A proteid found in Indian

ze'ine, { corn: said to be similar to gluten. [< ZEA.]

zeit'geist, tsīt'gīst, *n.* [G.] The spirit of the time; the intellectual and moral tendencies that characterize any age or epoch. Compare GEIST.

It is emphatically a novel of the period, and is informed throughout by the '*zeitgeist.*' *New-York Tribune* Jan. 31, '92, p. 18, col. 1.

zel, zel, *n.* [Per.] A form of Oriental cymbal. **zell**‡.

Ze-la'ni-an, zę-lē'ni-ąn *or* -lą'ni-ąn, *a.* *Zoogeog.* Of or pertaining to New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. [< *Nova Zelania*, Latin for *New Zealand.*]

zel'ant†, *n.* A zealot. **zel'a-tor**†.

ze-lo'so, tsē-lō'sō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Zealous: a direction to the performer to render a passage with fire or energy.

zel'ot, zel'ous. Zealot, zealous. PHIL. SOC.

zel"o-typ'i-a, zel'o-tip'i-ą, *n.* Morbid or monomaniacal zeal in the interest of any project or cause. [< Gr. *zēlotypia*, < *zēlos* (see ZEAL) + *typtō*, strike.]

—**zel"o-typ'ic,** *a.*

zem-in'dar, { zem-in'dār (zem'in-dār, *C.*; zem'in-dār', **zam-in'dar,** { *W.*), zam-, *n.* A farmer of the revenue, required, under the Mogul rule, to pay a fixed sum for the tract of land assigned him; hence, later, especially in Bengal, a native landlord required to pay a certain land-tax to the English government; an owner of the soil, sometimes representing ancient lines or tributary principalities. [< Per. *zemīndār*, < *zemīn*, land, + *dār*, holding.]

An English settler in India who buys land there is often reputed a harder landlord than the native *zemindars*, his neighbours.
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* lect. v, p. 128. [J. M. '75.]

—**zem-in'da-ry,** *n.* **1.** The system of land-tenure or revenue-farming under an East-Indian zemindar. **2.** The land managed by a zemindar. **3.** The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar. **zam-in'da-ri**‡; **zem-in'-da-ree**‡; **zem-in'da-ri**‡.

zem'ni, zem'i, *n.* The blind mole-rat (*Spalax typhlus*). **zems'ni**‡.

zems'tvo, zems'tvō, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian elective provincial assembly, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the artisans and peasants. They impose local taxes, regulate matters of education, public health, roads, and the like, and form a sort of local board corresponding to the municipal board or assembly called *duma*, but practically have little independent authority. There is one for each district and another for the province.

Zem'zem, zem'zem, *n.* The sacred well at Mecca near the Kaaba: said to have sprung up in the desert to save the life of Hagar and the boy Ishmael.

Mohammed belonged to the tribe of the Koreishites. . . . His family were the keepers of the Caaba, or holy place of Mecca, where is the black stone . . . brought from heaven, and the spring *Zemzem*. H. M. FIELD *Egypt to Japan* ch. 5, p. 51. [S. '77.]

Ze-na'i-di'næ, zę-nē'i-dī'nī *or* ze-ng'i-dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of pigeons with tarsi longer than lateral toes. **Ze-na'i-da,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Zenaïde*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte.]

—**ze-na'ide,** *n.* A ground-pigeon of the genus *Zenaida*.—**ze-na'i-din**(e, *a.* & *n.*

zen-a'na, { zen-ā'nq, zą-, *n.* In India, the women's

za-na'na, { apartments; the East-Indian harem. Compare GYNECEUM; HAREM.

The wife of the oldest inmate of the house rules over the *zenana;* her word is law, and her several daughters-in-law and granddaughters are obliged to render her implicit obedience.
Appleton's Am. Cyc. vol. xvi, p. 850, supp.

[< Per. *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen*, woman.]
—**zenana mission**, a mission instituted by European and American Protestant women, who employ women missionaries to visit zenanas for the work of introducing medical, educational, and religious reform among the upper classes of the women of Hindustan.

Zend, zend, *n.* **1.** The Bactrian or eastern branch of the old Iranian group of Aryan languages. Called also **Old Bactrian.** **2.** Originally, a commentary or translation.

The name *Zend* is frequently, though wrongly, given to the language of the Avesta. No name for the language of the Parsi scriptures has yet been found in the Parsi books. Whenever the word *Zend* is used alone it means "commentary," and is applied to some Pahlavi translation, commentary, or gloss; and whenever the word *Avesta* is used alone it is applied to the Parsi scriptures in the original tongue.

The original language of the Parsi scriptures has usually been called *Zend* by European scholars, but this name has never been generally admitted by Parsi scholars. . . . For want of a better term, we may follow the example of most Parsi scholars in using the term Avesta for the language of the Avesta.
M. Haug *Essays on the Parsis* essay ii, p. 67. [tr. & co. '78.]

[Old Per., translation.]

zen'dak, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as SENDAL. **zen'del‡.**

Zend"-A-ves'ta, zend"-ə-ves'tə, *n.* A collection of all extant documents containing the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster. It is still the "Bible" and Prayer-book of the Parsis. As we now have it, it consists of the Yaçna, the Vispered, the Vendidad, and the Khordah-Avesta.

The sacred writings of the Parsis have usually been called *Zend-Avesta* by European, but this is, without doubt, an inversion of the proper order of the words, as the Pahlavi books always style them Avistāk va Zand (Avesta and Zend) *i. e.*, text and commentary].
M. Haug *Essays on the Parsis* essay iii, p. 119. tr. & co. '78.]

[Old Per., < *Zend*, translation, + *Avesta*, text.]

zen'dik, zen'dik, *n.* [Oriental.] A disbeliever in revealed religion; also, a practiser of magic. [< Ar. *zendīq.*] **zen'dic‡.**—**zen'di-cism**, *n.*

They were . . . generally fallen into *Zendicism*, an Error among the Arabs near of kin to the Sadducism of the Jews, as denying Providence, the Resurrection, and a Future State.
Prideaux *Mahomet* p. 13. [W. RO. 1697.]

ze'nick, zī'nik, *n.* [Afr.] A viverroid carnivore, the surricate. See illus. under SURICATE. **ze'nik‡.**

Zen'i-dæ, zen'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Ich.* Same as ZEIDÆ.

ze'nith, zī'nith *or* zen'ith (XIII). *n.* **1.** The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead; the point in which the plumb-line, extended upward, pierces the celestial sphere: opposed to *nadir.*

Whatever the English *zenith* may be, the horizon is almost always of a sombre colour.
Smith in S. J. Reid's *Sydney Smith* ch. 9, p. 213. [H. '85.]

2. The culminating-point of prosperity, influence, or greatness. [< F. *zénith*, < Sp. *zenit*, < Ar. *semt*, path.]

Synonyms: see ACME.
—**geometric zenith**, the point in which the line from the center of the earth through a point on its surface pierces the celestial sphere.—**ze'nith-col'li-ma"tor**, *n.* A collimator whose axis is vertical.—**z.-distance**, *n.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith: the complement of its altitude.—**z.-sector**, *n.* An instrument for measuring zenith-distances. See SECTOR.—**z.-telescope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distance of two stars, one of which passes north and the other south of the zenith.
—**ze'nith-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith.—**ze'nith-ward**, *adv.* Toward the zenith.

ze'noid, zī'noid, *a. & n.* Zeoid. [< ZEUS[2] (*zen-*) + -OID.]

Ze-no'ni-an, (zē-nō'ni-ən, zē-nōn'ie, *a.* Belonging or
Ze-non'ic, relating to (1) Zeno of Elea (5th century B. C.), the inventor of dialectic, or to (2) Zeno of Citium (350–250 B. C.), founder of the Stoic sect. The former originated the paradoxes known as *Achilles and the tortoise*, the *bushel of corn*, the *flying arrow*, etc., based upon misconceptions of plurality and motion.

Ze-no'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Zeno the dialectician or of Zeno the Stoic.

ze'nu, zī'nū, *n.* The dzeren or goitered antelope.

ze'oid, zī'eid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zeidæ.*
II. *n.* One of the *Zeidæ.* [< ZEUS[2] + -OID.]

ze'o-lite, zī'ō-lait, *n. Mineral.* A secondary mineral occurring in cavities and veins in eruptive rocks, usually a hydrous aluminum-sodium silicate, crystallizing in either the orthorhombic, monoclinic, or rhombohedral system. [< Gr. *zeō*, boil, + -LITE.] —**ze"o-lit'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of zeolites.—**ze"o-lit'i-form**, *a.* Resembling or having the form of a zeolite.—**ze"o-lit"i-za'tion**, *n.* The alteration process by which certain minerals are changed into zeolites.

Zeph"a-ni'ah, zef'ə-nī'ə, *n.* The ninth of the minor prophetic books of the Old Testament canon, named from its author, one of the later prophets of Judah during the monarchy, who lived in the latter part of the reign of Josiah and gave the initial impulse to the final attempt at the reformation of Judah. [< Heb. *Tsephaniyah*, 'whom Jehovah has hid,' < *tsaphan*, hide, + *Yah*, Jehovah.]

zeph'a-ro-vich"ite, zef'ə-rō-vich'ait, *n. Mineral.* A white, translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate (H_6AlPO_6) found in crystalline to compact masses. [< Prof. *Zepharovich.*]

Zeph'i-roth, *n. pl.* Same as SEPHIROTH, plural of SEPHIRA.

zeph'yr, zef'ər, *n.* **1.** The west wind; poetically, any soft, gentle wind. Compare ZEPHYRUS.

If *zephyrs* come, so light they come,
Nor leaf is stirr'd nor wave is driven.
Moore *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* pt. i, st. 1.

2. Worsted or woolen yarn of very light weight, used for embroidery and knitted hoods, shawls, etc.: specifically called *zephyr worsted.* **3.** Figuratively, anything very light and airy. [< F. *zéphire*, < L. *zephyrus*, < Gr. *zephyros*, west wind.]
—**zephyr biscuit**, **z. crackers**, biscuit or crackers made unusually light and spongy: trade terms.—**z. cloth**, a fine light woolen cloth for women's wear, made in Belgium.—**zeph'yr-flow"er**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*, as the white zephyr-flower (*Z. candida*), which is called also the **Peruvian swamp-lily.**—**z.-work**, *n.* Embroidery or other work in zephyr worsteds.

Zeph"yr-an'thes, zef"ər-an'thīz *or* -thēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of mainly American bulbous plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), having a few linear or loriform leaves and a fistulous scape bearing showy variously colored solitary flowers. *Z. Atamasco* is the atamasco-lily. [< Gr. *zephyros*, west wind, + *anthos*, flower.]

Zeph'y-rus, zef'i-rus, *n. Class. Myth.* The west wind: usually personified and represented as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities: identified by the Romans with Favonius. See Appendix. [L., < Gr. *Zephyros*, < *zephyros*, west wind.] **Zeph'y-ros‡.**

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes.
Milton *P. L.* bk. v, l. 16.

ze'quin, *n.* Same as SEQUIN. See table under COIN.

zer, zer, *n.* [Abys.] A form of hysteria.

zer'da, zer'də, *n.* [Afr.] The fennec (*Vulpes zerda*).

ze-re'ba, *n.* Same as ZAREBA. **ze-rī'ba‡.**

Ze-ren'i-dæ, zə-ren'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geometrid moths with entire broad wings and slender body; magpie-moths, etc. **Ze-re'ne**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *xērainō*, dry up, < *xēros*, dry.]
—**ze-ren'id**, *a. & n.*—**ze-re'noid**, *a.*

zer-mou'me-ah, zer-mū'mē-ä, *n.* A lacertoid lizard (*Psammodromus algirus*) of northern Africa.

ze'ro, zī'rō, *n.* **1.** The Arabic numeral 0; a cipher; naught. In arithmetical notation the zero, though simply signifying absence of quantity in itself, serves to determine the position and hence the value of significant figures with which it is used. Placed on the right of such a figure it moves it one place up in the decimal scale, and hence multiplies it by ten; placed on the left, with a decimal point, it divides by ten. The principle of position, which is at the basis of modern notation, is thus rendered simple of application. The Greeks and Romans, having no zero, made little progress in arithmetic.

It would appear that the zero and the accompanying principle of position were introduced about the time of Aryabhatta. These are the inventions which give the Hindoo system its great superiority, its admirable perfection.
F. Cajori *Hist. Mathematics, Hindoos* p. 89. [macm. '94.]

2. Hence, the absence of quantity; nothing. **3.** The point where a continuous function changes its sign from plus to minus, or vice versa. **4.** The arbitrary point on a scale from which measures are counted, usually in opposite directions, especially that on a scale of temperature. See THERMOMETER.

The centigrade thermometer calls the point of melting ice, *zero.*
Youmans *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 18, p. 26. [A. '57.]

5. The lowest point in any standard of comparison; nullity; as, in my estimation they were far below *zero.* [< F. *zéro*, < It. *zero*, < Ar. *sifr*, zero.]
—**absolute zero.** see ABSOLUTE.—**natural z.** (*Physics*), the temperature to which the earth would fall were the heat of the sun withdrawn entirely.—**ze'ro-ax"i-al**, *a.* Having zero for each element of the principal diagonal: said of a determinant.—**z. method**, a null method. See NULL.—**z.-magnet**, *n.* A magnet used to bring the needle of a galvanometer, or some similar instrument, to the zero-point.—**z.-point**, *n.* The point indicating the zero of a scale of reckoning.

ze'ro-ness, zī'rō-nes, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being at or near to zero in temperature.

A terrific northeaster, cold to *zeroness.*
New-York Times Dec. 26, '90, p. 1, col. 6.

Zer-ua'ne-A"ke-re'ne, zer-wā'nē-ä"kę-rē'nē, *n.* [Old Per.] **1.** Among the later Parsis, the Supreme Being, above Ormuzd and Ahriman; in Zend, the endless time. **Zer'van‡; Zer-va'na-a"ka-ra'na‡.**

Zervana-akarana was held to designate a personal god, to whom was given the appellation 'Time without Bounds,' or 'Uncreated Time.' C. Hardwick *Christ and Other Masters* pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 329. [macm. '74.]

ze-rum'bet, zę-rum'bet, *n.* [E. Ind.] A drug, thought to be cassumunar: sometimes confounded with *round zedoary.*

zest, zest, *vt.* **1.** To give a zest or relish to; make piquant; as, a *zested* wine. **2.** To cut, as the peel of an orange or lemon, into segments, or to squeeze, as the peel, over anything.

zest, *n.* **1.** Agreeable excitement of the mind accompanying exercise mental or physical; as, to pursue one's studies with *zest;* rivalry and the hope of excelling impart a *zest* to athletic exercises. **2.** That which imparts such excitement. **3.** An agreeable and piquant flavor in anything tasted, especially if added to the usual flavor, as that imparted to soups or wines by the essential oil of lemon- or orange-peel, or by spice; the enlivened relish so stimulated; figuratively, increase of enjoyment produced by the addition of any agreeable stimulant.

Attention and civility, a good cuisine, and good wine, . . . and the courteous attention of 'mine host' gave a new *zest* to his cookery and his claret. Hood *Humorous Works, Visit to Wrigglesworth* p. 414. [J. C. H.]

4. [Rare.] A piece of orange- or lemon-peel used to flavor anything, or the aromatic oil squeezed from it. **5.** [Rare.] The woody thick outer shell or woody partitions of a walnut, or the membrane enclosing a separate part of an orange, lemon, etc. [< F. *zeste*, < L. *schistos*, cleft, < Gr. *schistos*, < *schizō*, divide.]

Synonyms: see APPETITE.
—**zest'ful**, *a.*—**zest'ful-ly**, *adv.*

ze'ta[1], zī'tə *or* zē'tə, *n.* [Gr.] The sixth letter in the Greek alphabet [Z, ζ], in ancient Greek sounded *zd* or *dz*, in modern Greek *tz;* in modern Greek spelled **zita.**

ze'ta[2], *n. Arch.* **1.** A small withdrawing-chamber; stove-room; parlor. **2.** A room in a church used as a living-room by the sexton: usually over the porch. **ze-tic'u-la‡.** [LL., < Gr. *dixēla*, < Gr. *diaita*, dwelling.]

ze-tet'ic, zę-tet'ic, *a.* Given to or proceeding by inquiry. [< Gr. *zētētikos*, < *zēteō*, seek.]—**the zetetic method** (*Math.*), the analytic method used in endeavoring to discover solutions of unknown quantities.—**z. school**, the followers of Pyrrho, the Greek skeptic. See PYRRHONIST.

ze-tet'ic, *n.* A seeker: a name adopted by the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers. See PYRRHONIST.

ze-tet'ics, zę-tet'ics, *n.* [Rare.] *Math.* That part of algebra that relates to the finding of unknown quantities.

Zeuc"to-cœ-lo'ma-ta, zūc'tō-sę-lō'mə-tə, *n. pl. Zool.* A section of metazoic animals with paired cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, including vertebrates, arthropods, worms, and mollusks. [< Gr. *zeuktos*, joined (< *zeugnymi*, join), + *koiloma*, a hollow, < *koilos*, hollow.]—**zeuc"to-cœ'lo-mat'ic, zeuc"to-cœ-lo'mic**, *a.*

zeu'gite, (zū'gait, zōi'gait, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A Greek
zy'gite, (oarsman that rowed an oar of the middle bank or tier in a trireme. Compare THALAMITE; THRANITE. [< Gr. *zygitēs*, < *zygon*, yoke.]

Zeug'lo-don, zūg'lō-don, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Zeuglodontidæ.*

The genus *Zeuglodon*, so named because the first section of a molar tooth examined was taken from the base of the crown, where it was beginning to divide into the two roots, and looked like two single teeth linked or yoked together.
Flower and Lydekker *Mammals* ch. 8, p. 246. [BL. '91.]

2. [*z-*] A fossil cetacean of this genus, of which remains have been found mostly in the southern United States Eocene. [< Gr. *zeuglē*, strap of a yoke (< *zeugnymi*, join), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Zeug"lo-don'ti-a, zūg'lō-don'shi-ə *or* -don'ti-ə, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct group of mammals generally ranked as a suborder of cetaceans, with molars 2-rooted. [< Gr. *zeuglē* (see ZEUGLODON) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Zeug"lo-don'ti-dæ, zūg'lō-don'ti-dī *or* -don'ti-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The only known family of *Zeuglodontia*, comprising species that lived in the Eocene period. [< ZEUGLODON.] **Bas"i-lo-sau'ri-dæ‡.**—**zeug"lo-don'tid**, *n.*—**zeug"lo-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

zeug'ma, zūg'mə, *n. Gram.* A figure in which an adjective or verb is made to govern two nouns, with only one of which it seems to be logically connected, the governing word being conceived to alter its meaning slightly as applied to the second noun: a form of brachylogy especially common in ancient Greek: distinguished from *ellipsis* in that there is no actual omission, the verb or adjective doing double duty. [L., < Gr. *zeugma*, < *zeugnymi*, join.] —**zeug-mat'ic**, *a.*

Zeu"go-bran'chi-a, zūi"gō-bran'ki-ə, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Zygobranchia.* [< Gr. *zeugos*, yoke (< *zeugnymi*, join), + *branchia*, gills.] **Zeu"go-bran"chi-a'ta‡.**

zeu'ner-ite, zoi'ner-ait, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, green, hydrous copper-uranium arsenate ($H_{14}CuU_2As_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [After Prof. *Zeuner*, of Freiberg.]

Zeus[1], zūs, *n.* The supreme deity of the Greeks, answering to the Roman Jupiter. See illus. under JUPITER.

He was the son of Kronos and Rhea, husband of Hera (Juno), brother of Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, Demeter, and Hera, and father of Ares, Hephæstus, Hebe, Athena, the Hours, Fates, Graces, Muses, Apollo, Artemis, Persephone, Hermes, Dionysos, Heracles, etc. He presided over the gods on the Thessalian Olympus, and his principal shrines were at Olympia and Dodona, and in the Libyan desert. The Olympic and Nemean games were sacred to him. His attributes were the eagle, thunderbolt, and scepter. his type in art having been fixed by Phidias in his famous ivory-and-gold statue at Olympia. This represented him as a majestic bearded being, sitting enthroned and crowned with wild olive. The figure was 40 feet high. Locally, he was the god of rain, thunder, snow, and the bright sky, answering to the Sanskrit Dyaus.
[< Gr. *Zeus*, Zeus.]

Ze'us[2], zī'us, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Zeidæ.* [L., < Gr. *zaios*, the dorce.]

zeux'ite, zūx'ait, *n. Mineral.* A ferriferous tourmalin.

Zeuxite . . . was found in 1814 in acicular interwoven crystals at Huel Unity, Cornwall. J. D. Dana *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana, § 426, p. 557. [w. & s. '92.]

[< Gr. *zeuxis*, joining, < *zeugnymi*, yoke.]

Zeu-zer'i-dæ, zīu-zer'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Cossidæ.* **Zeu-ze'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zeugnymi*, join.] —**zeu-ze'ri-an**, *a. & n.*

zey'lan-ite, zī'lan-ait, *n. Mineral.* Same as CEYLONITE. [< G. *Zeylan*, Ceylon.]

zi"a'met", zī'ə'met', *n.* [Turk.] A large military fief under the Turkish feudal system: opposed to a *timar*, or small fief, and a *beylik*, or lordship. See SPAHI.

The larger fiefs or *Ziamets* comprehended upwards of 500 acres. . . . The general name for the holders of military fiefs was Spahi, a Cavalier. Creasy *Ottoman Turks* ch. 6, p. 101. [H. H. & co. '77.]

zib'el-ine, zib'el-in *or* -ain, *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the sable.

zib'el-ine‡, *n.* [F.] The fur of the sable. **zib'el-line‡.**

The inside is lined with skins of ermine and *zibelline*, of the highest value, especially the latter. Hugh Murray *Travels of Marco Polo* pt. i, § 23, p. 133. [s. m. & co. '44.]

zib'et, zib'et, *n.* A viverroid carnivore, the Asiatic or Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), with the black markings less distinct and the tail more ringed than the common civet. It is often domesticated. [< It. *zibetto;* see CIVET[1], *n.*] **zib'eth‡.**
—**zib'et-um**, *n.* A variety of civet from the zibet: used as medicine and perfume. **zib'eth-um‡.**

zic'zac, zic'zac, *n.* Same as SICSAC.

zie'ga, zī'gə, *n.* Curd formed in milk when acetic acid is added after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation.

zie"tri-si'kite, zī'tri-sī'kait, *n. Mineral.* A brown fossil wax resembling ozocerite. [< *Zietrisika*, in Moldavia.]

Zif, zif, *n.* A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR. [< Heb. *ziv*, < *sachach*, shine.]

zif'fi-us‡, *n.* A marine animal usually identified with the swordfish or xiphias.

zi-gan'ka, zi-gan'kə, *n.* [Rus.] A country-dance of Russia, or its music, usually quick, with a drone bass.

zig'ger, zig'gr, *vt.* Same as SICKER[2]. **zig'hyr‡.**

zig'zag", zig'zag', *v.* [ZIG'ZAGGED'; ZIG'ZAG'GING.]
I. *t.* To form or accomplish in a zigzag manner.

The faces of these cañons are so abrupt and steep that in a few places only can the sure-footed pack-mule *zigzag* its way up and down their dizzy heights.
C. B. Gillespie in *Century Magazine* Feb., '91, p. 537.

II. *i.* To form a zigzag, or move in a zigzag manner.

A line of gray snake-fence, that *zigzags* by
A pond and cattle; from the homestead nigh.
C. G. C. Roberts *The Potato Harvest* l. 6.

zig'zack"‡.

zig'zag", *a.* Having a series of short alternating turns or angles from side to side, as a channel. **zig'zag"gy‡.**
—**zig'zag"**, *adv.* In a zigzag manner.—**zig'zag"-ger-y**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being zigzag.—**zig'-zag"ger-y**, *a.*

zig'zag", *n.* **1.** A series of short sharp turns or angles from one side to the other in succession, or something characterized by such angles, as a line, a path, a pattern, or a movement. (1) *Arch.* A chevron-molding, dancette, or the like. (2) *Fort.* Same as BOYAU. (3) In fisheries, a form of salmon-leap or fishway. **2.** [Eng.] A bombycid moth (*Bombyx dispar*). [F., < G. *zickzack*, redup. of *zacke*, sharp point.]

zij, zij, *n.* [Old Per.] The Persian astronomical tables, revised and corrected by Omar Khayyam.

zikr, zikr, *n.* [Ar.] A religious service of the dervishes, beginning with a recitation and followed by a dance, to induce a state of ecstasy or trance.

zil'la, zil'ə, *n.* [Egypt.] A smooth shrubby herb (*Zilla myagroides*) of the mustard family, in northern Africa,

with stiff spinescent branches. Its leaves are boiled and eaten like cabbage by the Arabs.

zil'lah, zil'ä, *n.* [Hind.] A provincial governmental district in India.

zimb, zimb, *n.* [Ar.] An unidentified Abyssinian fly resembling the tsetse, destructive to cattle.

zim'bi, zim bi, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cowry.

zim'ent-wa"ter, zim'ent-wô"ter, *n.* Water impregnated with copper: found in copper-mines. [W.] [Representing G. *cement-wasser*, "cement-water."]

zim'my, zim'i, *n.* [ZIM'MIES, *pl.*] One of any people subjected by the Moslems in the 7th century and taken under protection on payment of a tribute, especially a poll-tax.

Holding their ancestral faith, the people became *Zimmies*, or protected dependents.
W. MUIR *The Caliphate* ch. 10, p. 83. [S. K. & CO. '83.]

zi-moc'ca, zi-mec'ä, *n.* A very soft, massive, cup-shaped bath-sponge (*Spongia zimocca*) of the Mediterranean.

zi'mome, *n.* Same as ZYMOME.

zinc, zinc, *vt.* To coat or cover with zinc.

zinc, *n.* A bluish-white metallic element occurring in combination and reported native in small quantities. See ELEMENT. Zinc is extensively used in the arts, as in the manufacture of brass, and for roofing and the like, also as the positive element in batteries. (See ZINCOUS, 2.) Its salts have varied applications, as the oxid in painting and the chlorid and sulfate in medicine. [F., < G. *zink*, zinc.]

Owing to its slight alteration in the air *zinc* meets with extensive application as sheet-*zinc* for coating statues and in architectural adornment, and in galvanizing sheet iron. VON RICHTER *Text-Book Inorg. Chem.* tr. by Smith, pt. ii, p. 311. [P. B. & CO. '83.]

—butter of zinc, zinc chlorid. See BUTTER¹, 2.— **oxid of z.,** see ZINC OXID.— **perforated z.** (*Bee-keeping*), a sheet of zinc having oblong holes large enough to admit a worker, but not a queen or drone. **queen'-excluder‡.— z. amin,** a white amorphous compound, Zn $(NH_2)_2$, formed by treating zinc ethyl with ammonia. **z. amid‡.— z. amyl,** a colorless transparent mobile liquid compound, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$, made by heating zinc with mercuric amylate. On contact with air it fumes, but does not take fire. **z. amylid‡.— zinc'-blende",** *n.* Same as SPHALERITE.— **z.-bloom,** *n. Mineral.* Same as HYDROZINCITE. **—z.-colic,** *n.* A colic caused by the slow poison of zinc oxid, analogous to lead-colic.— **z. ethyl,** a mobile volatile liquid compound, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a disagreeable odor, formed when ethyl iodid is heated with zinc in a sealed tube. It takes fire instantly on coming in contact with the air, diffusing white fumes of zinc oxid. **z. ethid‡.— z. methyl,** a mobile, spontaneously inflammable, liquid compound, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, similar to zinc ethyl in its preparation and properties. **z. methid‡. —z. oxid,** a white pulverulent oxid (ZnO) made by burning zinc in air. It is used as a pigment, chiefly as a substitute for white lead. **flowers of z.‡; nihil album‡; philosopher's wool‡; z.-bloom‡; z. white‡.— z. sender,** an automatic telegraph device for increasing the speed of signaling through cables. It consists of a polarized relay so connected with the signaling-key, the cable, and an auxiliary battery as to send into the cable after each positive or signaling impulse a momentary reverse or zinc current to clear the conductor. Compare CURB-SENDER.— **z. spar** (*Mineral.*), same as CALAMINE.— **z.-spinel,** *n. Mineral.* Same as GAHNITE.— **z. vitriol,** zinc sulfate. See VITRIOL. **— z. white,** zinc oxid used as a pigment.

Derivatives: — **zinc'anet,** *n.* Zinc chlorid.— **zinc'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zinc; as, *zincic* chlorid: now seldom used.— **zinc'id,** *n.* A binary compound of zinc: no longer used. **zinc'ide‡. —zinc-if'er-ous, zinc"i-fi-ca'tion,** etc. Same as ZINKIFEROUS, etc.— **zinc'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A sub-adamantine, deep-red, translucent to subtranslucent zinc oxid (ZnO), crystallizing in the hexagonal system; zinc ore. **zink'ite‡.— zinck'ic, zinck-if'er-ous,** etc. Same as ZINCIC, ZINKIFEROUS, etc.— **zinck'y,** *a.* Same as ZINCIC.

Zin'ca-li, zin'cä-li, *n.* A name given by the Gipsies to themselves: translated 'black men.' See ZINGARO.

zinc'ing, zinc'ing, *n.* The act or process of heating iron plate with zinc or zinc salts; galvanization. See GALVANIZED IRON, under GALVANIZE.

zinco-, zinc-. Derived from ZINC: combining forms. **— zin'co,** *ri.* [Eng.] To produce a plate for printing by the zincographic process.— **zin'co,** *n.* A zincograph.— **zinc'ode,** *n. Elec.* The electrode corresponding to the zinc of a cell; the negative pole of a battery; the positive electrode in electrolysis.— **zinc'oid,** *a.* Resembling zinc, especially its electrical properties.— **zinc-ol'y-sis,** *n.* A chemical decomposition produced by electrolysis in which the action is referred to the zinc element.— **zinc'o-lyte,** *n.* A body or compound that is decomposed by zincolysis.— **zin'co-po"lar†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the zincode.— **zin'co-type,** *n.* A zincograph.

zinc-og'ra-fy, *n.* Zincography. PHIL. SOC.

zinc'o-graph, zinc'o-graf, *n.* An etching on zinc; a picture obtained by zincography. [< ZINCO- + -GRAPH.]

zinc'o-type‡.— zinc-og'ra-pher, *n.* An etcher on zinc.— **zinc"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to zincography. **zinc"o-graph'ic-al‡.**

zinc-og'ra-phy, zinc-eg'rä-fi, *n.* A process of producing relief printing-plates by making in ink a design on a zinc plate and biting away with an acid those parts of the plate not protected by the ink. [< ZINCO- + -GRAPHY.]

zinc'ous, zinc'us, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zinc; zincic. **2.** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the zinc or electropositive element of a battery, or to the negative terminal connected with it.— **zincous element,** the basic element in a chemical compound.

zincz, zincz, *n.* [Lith.] The perpetual fire formerly maintained by the Lithuanians as a religious rite in connection with the worship of great oaks.

Zind'i-kite, zind'i-kuit, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect so named. See quotation. [Of Ar. origin.]

There is a sect among the Mohammedans, called the *Zindikites*, who believe neither in the providence of the Sovereign Power, nor in the immortality of the soul. But the four elements they believe to be the four essences constituting the Deity.
CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature, Futurity* p. 319. [H. 43.]

Zin'ga-ro, zin'gä-rō, *n.* [-RI, -rī, *pl.*] [It.] A Gipsy. **Zin'ga-no‡.— Zin'ga-ra,** *n. fem.* [-RE, *pl.*]

Their Scotch name Tinkler . . . is commonly held to be a mere variant of tinker; but if its initial t correspond to z, . . . it comes very near the Italian *Zingaro* or Zingano, which, like the German Zigeuner, Czech Cingan or Cigán, and Magyar Cigány, is a form of the most widespread of all the Gipsies' appellations.
F. H. GROOME in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. x, p. 612.

zing'el, zing'el, *n.* [G.] A percoid fish (*Aspro* or *Cingla*), as *Aspro zingel* of the Danube, etc.

Zin'gi-an, zin'ji-an. **1.** *a.* Pertaining to the Bantu or South-African family of languages. See BANTU: SOUTH-AFRICAN. **II.** *n.* The dialect or dialects of the Bantu language-group.

Zin'gi-ber, zin'ji-ber, *n. Bot.* A genus of Eastern plants of the ginger family, from the aromatic roots of several species of which comes the ginger of commerce. [L., < Gr. *zingiberis*, ginger.] **Zin'zi-ber‡.**

Zin"gi-ber-a'ce-æ, zin"ji-ber-ê'si-ī *or* -gi-ber-g'ce-ê, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants — the ginger family — distinguished from the closely allied banana family (*Musaceæ*) by having a single stamen. They are all tropical plants having aromatic and usually creeping rootstocks, large simple leaves, and a dense spike of often handsome flowers. The order embraces 36 genera and 475 species. **Zin"zi-ber-a'ce-æ‡.**
— zin"gi-ber-a'ceous, *a.*

A stream overgrown with *zingiberaceous* plants.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 3, p. 44. [H. '69.]

Zin'gri-an, zin'gri-an, *n.* Same as BANTU.

zink†, *n.* Same as ZINC. **zinglı†.**

zin'ke, tsin'ke, *n.* [G.] A large musical wind-instrument, the precursor of the cornet, formerly common in Europe, consisting properly of a leather-covered wooden horn with seven finger-holes.

zink'en-ite, zink'en-ait, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray lead sulfantimonite ($PbSb_2S_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Herr *Zincken*, director of the Anhalt mines.]

zink-if'er-ous, zink-if'ger-us, *a.* Producing or containing zinc. [< ZINC + L. *fero*, bear.]

zink'i-fy, zink'i-fai, *vt.* To apply zinc to, as by coating or impregnating. [< ZINC + -FY.]
— zink"i-fi-ca'tion, *n.*

zink'ite, *n.* Same as ZINCITE.

zink'o-site, zink'o-sait, *n.* A zinc sulfate ($ZnSO_4$).

zink'y, zink'i, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing zinc; zincic. **zinck'y‡.**

A Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*).

Zinn'i-a, zin'i-ä, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of American, chiefly Mexican, herbs of the aster family, having opposite entire leaves, single terminal heads, and showy flowers with the bright-colored rays long-enduring. Several are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [z-] A plant of this genus. [< J. G. *Zinn*, German botanist (1727–'59).]

zinn'wald-ite, tsin'wäld-[*or* -väld-] ait, *n. Mineral.* A micaceous, pearly, violet-brown or gray mica ($H_2K_4Li_4Fe_5Al_8F_8Si_{14}O_{42}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. See MICA. [< *Zinnwald*, in Bohemia.]

zin'sang, zin'sang, *n.* Same as LINSANG.

Zin'zi-ber, Zin"zi-ber-a'ce-æ, zin"zi-ber-a'ceous. Same as ZINGIBER, etc.

Zi'on, zai'ən, *n.* **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, which after the capture of that city from the Jebusites became the royal residence of David and his successors; hence, the ancient Hebrew theocracy, or the modern church of Christ. **2.** The heavenly Jerusalem; heaven.

The strong battlements of *Zion* are round about us.
R. D. HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser. xiv, p. 229. [S. '88.]

[< Gr. *Siōn*, < Heb. *Tsiyōn*, hill.]

— Zi'on-ward, *adv.* Toward Zion, especially in the figurative sense; Godward; heavenward.

zip, zip, *n.* A sound as of a bullet passing through the air: often used as an exclamation. [Imitative.]

Ziph-i'i-dæ, zif-ai'i-dī *or* -i'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans with a dolphin-like form and generally only a pair of teeth in the lower jaw, as the bottlenoses. **Ziph'i-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *xiphias*, sword-fish, < *xiphos*, straight sword.] **— ziph-i'id,** *n.*— **ziph'i-i-form",** *a.* Having the form of a ziphiid. **— ziph'i-oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ziphiidæ*.

Ziph"i-i'næ, zif"i-ai'nī *or* -i'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Ziphiidæ* as a subfamily of *Physeteridæ*. [< ZIPHIUS.]
— ziph'i-in(e, *a.* & *n.*

ziph"i-ster'num, zif"i-ster'num, *n.* See XIPHISTERNUM.

zip'pe-ite, zip'e-ait, *n. Mineral.* A yellow, acicular, hydrous uranium sulfate. [< F. X. M. *Zippe*, German mineralogist.]

zir'a-leet, zir'ä-lit, *n.* A song, especially of triumph.

Hang out your gilded tapestry in the streets,
And light your shrines, and chaunt your *ziraleets*.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. iii, st. 9.

zirco-. Derived from ZIRCONIUM: a combining form: in chemistry indicating the presence of zirconium in a compound or series of compounds; as, a *zirco*fluorid (more properly a *fluozirconate*).

zir'con, zer'cen, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, variously colored, transparent to opaque zirconium silicate ($ZrSiO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. Certain varieties of zircon are cut into gems, and as such exhibit more fire than any other known gem except the diamond. The gem varieties of zircon are called **jargon** and **hyacinth.**

Zircon . . . occurs in crystalline rocks, especially granular limestone, chloritic and other schists. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana, § 394, p. 485. [W. & S. '92.]

[F., = *jargon;* see JARGON².]

— zircon syenite (*Petrol.*), a variety of eleolite syenite locally rich in zircon, occurring in southern Norway.

— zir'con-ate, *n.* A salt of zirconic acid.— **zir"con-if'er-ous,** *a. Petrol.* Containing zircon.— **zir'con-oid,** *n. Crystal.* A double, eight-faced, tetragonal pyramid included under sixteen scalene triangular faces.

zir-co'ni-a, zer-cō'ni-ä, *n. Chem.* A white pulverulent zirconium oxid (ZrO_2) obtained by heating the metal to redness in contact with air. Zirconia acts both as a base and as an acid. When strongly heated it becomes luminous, and it is hence used in certain forms of incandescent burners. [< ZIRCON.] **zir'co-na‡.**
— zir-co'ni-a-light", *n.* A brilliant artificial light in which zircon is employed, as in the calcium-light.

zir-con'ic, zer-cen'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zirconium. **zir-co'ni-an‡.**
— zirconic acid, a hypothetical compound (H_2ZrO_3) known by its salts, as sodium zirconate (Na_2ZrO_3) and calcium zirconate ($CaZrO_3$).

zir-co'ni-um, zer-cō'ni-um, *n. Chem.* An earthy metallic element that is prepared as a black amorphous powder, as steel-gray shining scales resembling graphite, or as crystalline laminæ, resembling antimony. See ELEMENT. Zirconium has of itself no practical application, but its salts find limited use, and are derived chiefly from zircon. [< ZIRCON.]

zircono-. *Chem.* Same as ZIRCO-.

zith'er, } zith'ger, zith'ern, *n.* A simple form of stringed
zith'ern, } instrument, having a flat sounding-board, and strings that in use are stopped with the fingers of the left hand and plucked with those of the right; the modern form of cithern.

A Zither.

And as we float along through this enchanting land, the men, thrumming the guitar, the mandolin, and the *zither*, play for us the Mexican national anthem.
C. D. WARNER *On Horseback, Mexican Notes* ch. 1, p. 182. [H. M. & CO. '88.]

There is a peculiar spirit in the *zitter*, and it is wonderfully adapted for Alpine melodies; for those tender, simple, peasant airs, through which ever runs such a plaintive sentiment. ANNA M. HOWITT *Art-Student in Munich* ch. 5, p. 70. [T. & F. '54.]

[G., < L. *cithara;* see GUITAR.] **cith'er‡; zit'ter‡; zit'tern‡.— zith'er-ist,** *n.*

Zi-za'ni-a, zai-zē'ni-ä *or* zī-zg'ni-ä, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall aquatic grasses, including the wild, water, or Indian rice. See illus. under RICE. [< LL. *zizania*, < Gr. *zizanion*, darnel.]

ziz'a-ny†, *n.* Darnel.

ziz'el, ziz'el, *n.* Same as SOUSLIK.

zi-zith', zī-zith', *n.* [Heb.] The fringe or tassel formerly worn by Jews on the outer garment (*Matt.* xxiii, 5), but now worn on the tallith or woolen scarf during prayer. See illus. under TALLITH. Compare PHYLACTERY. **si-sith'‡.**

She could only dare to touch the *zizith*, or tassel, that hung on the corner of his outer garment, as on those of all other Jews.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 42, p. 169. [K. & CO. '77.]

Ziz'y-phus, ziz'i-fus, *n. Bot.* A large, widely distributed genus of spiny shrubs or trees of the buckthorn family, the best-known species being the jujube. See illus. under JUJUBE. [< L. *zizyphus*, < Gr. *zizyphos*, jujube-tree.]

zo-. Same as ZOO-.

zo'a, zō'ä, *n.* Plural of ZOON.

zo-ad'ule†, *n. Bot.* A zoospore or swarm-spore. **zo-ad'u-la†.**

zo-æ'a, zo-æ'al. Same as ZOEA, ZOEAL.

zo-æ'ci-um, *n.* Same as ZOŒCIUM.

zo-am'y-lin, zo-am'i-lin, *n. Chem.* Same as PARAMYLUM. [< Gr. *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + AMYLIN.] **zo"o-am'y-lin‡.**

Zo"an-tha'ce-a, zō"an-thē'sg-ä *or* -thg'ce-ä, *n. pl. Zooph.* A suborder of actiniarian zoantharians with polyps aggregated and coriaceous. [< ZOANTHUS.]
— zo"an-tha'ce-an, *a.* & *n.*

Zo"an-tha'ri-a, zō"an-thē'ri-ä *or* -thg'ri-ä, *n. pl. Zooph.* An order of anthozoans with 6 simple tentacles or a multiple of 6 (or of 4), including sea-anemones and most corals. [< ZO- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]
— zo"an-tha'ri-an, *a.* & *n.*

Zo-an'thi-dæ, zo-an'thi-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of zoanthaceans, especially those with a cylindrical or clavate column, bract-like marginal lobules, and conic tentacles. [< ZOANTHUS.]— **zo-an'thid,** *n.*

zo-an'tho-deme, zo-an'tho-dīm, *n. Zooph.* The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively. [< ZO- + Gr. *anthos*, flower, + *dema*, bundle, < *deō*, bind.]
— zo-an"tho-dem'ic, *a.*

zo-an'thoid, zo-an'theid. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Zoanthidæ*. [< ZOANTHUS + -OID.]

zo"an-thro'pi-a, zō"an-thrō'pi-ä, *n.* A form of monomania in which the patient fancies himself one of the lower animals. Compare LYCANTHROPY.

These changes of personality, and the changing of hypnotic subjects into animals, remind us forcibly of the stories of changing men into animals (*zoanthropia*). . . . occasionally epidemic in the Middle Ages and later. MOLL *Hypnotism* ch. 3, p. 136. [W. S. '90.]

[< ZO- + Gr. *anthrōpos*, man.] **zo-an'thro-py‡.**
— zo"an-throp'ic, *a.*

Zo-an'thus, zo-an'thus, *n. Zooph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Zoanthidæ*. **2.** [z-] A sea-anemone of this or a related genus. The polyps are adherent, being united by a creeping cœnosarc, and there are generally adventitious particles of sand or stone in the ectoderm. [< ZO- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

Zo-ar'ci-dæ, } zō-ār'si-dī *or* -ci-dē, -cai-dē, *n. pl.*
Zo-ar'cei-dæ, } *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with eel-like body, rudimentary jugular or no ventrals, long dorsal and anal fins confluent with caudal, and cranium sloping backwards; *Lycodidæ*. **Zo-ar'ces,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zōarkēs*, life-protecting, < *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + *arkeō*, protect.]
— zo-ar'cid, *n.*— **zo-ar'coid,** *a.* & *n.*

zo-a'ri-um, zō-ê'ri-um *or* -g'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A polyzoan colony; polyzoary. [< Gr. *zōarion*, dim. of *zōon;* see ZOO-.] **— zo-a'ri-al,** *a.*

zo'bo, zō'bō, *n.* One of a breed of humped cattle, reared in Asia for its flesh and milk and as a beast of burden: supposed to be a hybrid between the yak and the zebu. [< Tibetan *mdzopo*, < *mdzo*, zobo.]

zoc'co-lo, *n.* [It.] Same as SOCLE. **zoc'co‡.**

zo'cle, zō'cl (XIII), *n. Arch.* Same as SOCLE.

zo'di-ac, zō'di-ac, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts, called **signs of the zodiac**, which 2,000 years ago corresponded to 12 constellations bearing the same names. Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each constellation is in the sign that has the name next following that of the constellation. See SIGN. **2.** Figuratively, a complete circuit; round. **3.** [Rare.] A circle; halo.

His sacred head a radiant *zodiac* crown'd.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 234.

4. *Her.* A bearing representing a part of the zodiac. [< F. *zodiaque*, < L. *zodiacus*, < Gr. *zōdiakos*, of animals, < *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon;* see ZOO-.]
— lunar zodiac, a circle of 27 or 28 groups of stars: anciently, in Oriental countries, to mark the moon's progress around the heavens.— **z. ring,** a ring decorated with a sign of the zodiac, and worn with an astrological reference.

zo-di'a-cal, zo-dai'a-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zodiac; situated in the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* stars.

—**zodiacal light** (*Astron.*), a disk of faint light surrounding the sun, lying near the plane of the ecliptic and extending slightly beyond the orbit of the earth. It may be seen as a triangular pillar of light rising from the western horizon after the end of evening twilight in the winter and spring, or in the east before daybreak from September till January. Within the tropics it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. It is now generally believed to be sunlight reflected from a cloud of meteoroids revolving about the sun.

zo″di-oph'i-lous, zō″di-ef'i-lus, *a.* *Bot.* Animal-loving: said of flowers adapted for pollination by animals. Such flowers may be *ornithophilous*, *entomophilous*, *protozophilous*, etc. See these words. [< Gr. *zōdion* (see ZODIAC) + *phileō*, love.]

zo-e'a, } zo-i'a, *C.* (zō'i-a, *W.*), *n.* *Crust.* A larval
zo-œ'a, } stage of a decapod, as a crab, preceding the megalopa, having a short carapace often with long spines, conspicuous stalked eyes, and rudimentary thoracic and abdominal limbs, the appendages of the head being locomotory. [< Gr. *zōon;* see ZOO-.]

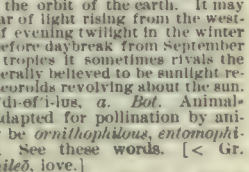

Zoea of a Crab, after the first molt.

—**zo-e'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zoea. **zo-œ'al;**.—**zo'e-form,** *a.* Having the form of a zoea. **zo'œ-form;**.

zo″e-prax'i-scope, zō″e-prax'i-scōp, *n.* Same as ZOOPRAXISCOPE.

zo-e'ther, zō-i'ther, *n.* A primitive substance assumed by some to account for animal magnetism and similar phenomena. [< Gr. *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + ETHER.]

—**zo″e-ther'ic,** *a.* Relating to zoether.

zo-et'ic, zo-et'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of life. [C.] [< Gr. *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]

zo'e-trope, zō'e-trōp, *n.* *Physics.* A philosophical toy on the principle of the phenakistoscope, but employing, instead of a disk and a mirror, a revolving cylinder having a succession of slits around its edge and a succession of pictures on its inner surface. The eye views the pictures through the opposite slits. Called also **wheel of life.** See PHENAKISTOSCOPE. [< Gr. *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + *tropos*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.] **zo'o-trope;**.

—**zo″e-trop'ic,** *a.*

Zo'har, zō'hār, *n.* **1.** Splendor: an important part of the cabala. See HOD, under SEPHIRA. **2.** A Hebrew cabalistic book, probably a compilation of the 13th century, but traditionally ascribed to Rabbi Simon ben Yochi (1st century).

The renowned *Zohar* is written in Aramaic, and is a commentary on the Pentateuch, according to its division into fifty-two hebdomadal lessons.

C. D. GINSBURG in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 813.

[< Heb *zōhar*, candor.] **So'har;**.

Zo'har-ite, zō'hār-oit, *n.* A member of a sect of Jews founded by Jacob Frank in Podolia (died 1791 or so called because they took the cabalistic work *Zohar* as their Bible. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 681.

zo″i-a'tri-a, zō″i-ē'tri-a *or* at'ri-a, *n.* Veterinary art or surgery. [< zo- + Gr. *iatreia*, healing, < *iatros*, physician, < *iaomai*, heal.] **zo″i-at'ri-ca;**.

zo'ic, zō'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, connected with, or characterized by animals or animal life. **2.** Specifically, in geology, containing fossils, or yielding evidence of contemporaneous plant or animal life: said of rocks.

These great Pre-Cambrian and Post-Archæan series are *zoic* in character. R. D. IRVING in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, '83–'84 p. 483. (GOV. PTG. OFF. '88.)

[< Gr. *zōikos*, < *zōon;* see ZOO-.]

zo'id, zō'id *or* -oid, *n.* *Biol.* The higher aggregate formed by gemmation of merides. [< Gr. *zōē;* see ZOETIC.]

Zo-il'e-an, zo-il'ē-an, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to Zoilus, a Greek critic of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Compare HOMEROMASTIX.

—**Zo'il-ism,** *n.* Carping detraction; criticism like that of Zoilus.—**Zo'il-ist,** *n.*

zois'ite, zois'oit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, or red, transparent to subtranslucent hydrogen-calcium-aluminium silicate ($HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Baron von *Zois*, its discoverer.]

zo'ism, zō'izm, *n.* The doctrine that life originates from a specific principle, and is not a mere resultant of combined forces. [< Gr. *zōē;* see ZOETIC.]

—**zo'ist,** *n.*—**zo-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to zoism. **2.** Of or pertaining to life; vital.

zo'kor, zō'kōr, *n.* A mole-like muroid rodent (*Siphneus aspalax*) of the Altai Mountains.

Zo'la-ism, zō'la-izm, *n.* The literary principles and practises of the French novelist Emile Zola (born 1840); naturalism: usually in a derogatory sense, implying coarse realism and gross detail.

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism*.

TENNYSON *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After* st. 73.

—**Zo'la-ize,** *v.*

Zo'la-ist, zō'la-ist, *n.* A follower of Zola; one of the school of coarse realism in literature.

But of the orthodox *Zolaists*, who is there of whom any sane criticism can say, having read him, anything that is good?

SAINTSBURY *Essays on French Novelists* essay i, p. 25. [8. '91.]

Zoll'ner's lines. Rows of parallel lines caused to appear non-parallel by the optical effect of intersecting oblique lines.

zoll'ver-ein″, tsōl'fer-ain', *n.* [G.] **1.** A former trade-league or customs-union constituted by 26 of the states (including at last Alsace-Lorraine) of what is now the German empire. The German zollverein was instituted by certain states in 1819, and from time to time received accessions, until in 1865 all the German states were included in it except Austria, the two Mecklenburgs, and the Hanse towns. This commercial union paved the way to political consolidation and the establishment of the present empire, under which the original zollverein has been superseded by the imperial customs.

2. Hence, a union of separate political communities or states for adjusting a common tariff of duties on foreign imports and regulating trade especially by establishing internal free trade between themselves.

zom'bi, zom'bi, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A fantom, or a ghost: often invoked in nurseries, and at meetings of colored persons to frighten the superstitious.

zo'na, zō'na, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A belt or zone. **2.** *Pathol.* A form of erysipelas; shingles. [L., < Gr. *zōnē*, < *zōnnymi*, girdle.]—**zona pellucida** or **radiata,** the cell-wall of the ovum, which appears either clear or marked with numerous radiating canals.

zo'nal, zō'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by a zone or zones.

It is true that, if we compare extremes, viz., polar with tropical regions, we find a conspicuous contrast determined by temperature, . . . yet we cannot make a *zonal* arrangement of families as easily as we can with plants.

LE CONTE *Compend of Geol.* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 112. [A. '84.]

2. *Bot.* Relating to or exhibiting the zone: said of that view of a diatom which shows the line of contact of the two valves. See FRUSTULE. Compare VALVAL, and SIDE VIEW and GIRDLE VIEW, under SIDE and GIRDLE. **3.** *Crystal.* Exhibiting zones; as, *zonal* structure. **4.** Of or pertaining to the body-segments of an articulate; metameric; as, *zonal* symmetry. [< LL. *zonalis*, < L. *zona;* see ZONA.]

—**zonal equation** (*Crystal.*), an equation expressing the common position of all the planes of a zone with reference to the axes.—**z. structure** (*Crystal.*), a crystalline structure in which the characteristic bands, markings, etc., are concentric, usually following the outline of the crystal.

zo'nal-ly, zō'nal-i, *adv.* After the manner of a zone; so as to form or exhibit a zone or zones.

zo'nar, zō'nār, *n.* A girdle that native Jews and Christians were once required to wear in some Moslem countries as a distinctive mark. [< Modern Gr. *zōnari*, < Gr. *zōnarion*, dim. of *zōnē;* see ZONA.] **zon'nar†.**

Zo-na'ri-a[1], zo-nē'ri-a *or* -nā'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of phæosporous seaweeds having fan-shaped zonate fronds. [L., fem. of *zonarius;* see ZONARY.]

—**zo″na-ri'id,** *n.*—**zo-na'ri-oid,** *a.*

Zo-na'ri-a[2], *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Zonoplacentalia*. [< L. *zonarius;* see ZONARY.]

zo'na-ry, zō'na-ri, *a.* Resembling a belt or girdle; specifically, having the villi collected in a band encircling the chorion, as the deciduate placenta of carnivores, elephants, etc. [< L. *zonarius*, < *zona;* see ZONA.]

zo'nate, zō'net *or* -nēt, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Marked with zones or concentric colored bands; disposed in the form of a zone or zones. [< L. *zona;* see ZONA.]

zon'da, zon'da, *n.* A dry hot west wind occurring especially in July and August, that blows from the Andes in the neighborhood of San Juan, in the Argentine Republic, and bears clouds of dust; also, a similar wind from the north on the Argentine plains near Mendoza. [< *Zonda*, village in the Argentine Republic.]

zone, zōn, *v.* [Rare.] **1.** *t.* To encircle, as if with a zone or belt; engirdle. **11.** *i.* To take the form of zones.

zone, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* A region of the earth enclosed between two parallels of latitude; specifically, one of the five divisions of the earth's surface, taking their names from the prevailing climate, and distinguished as follows: the **torrid zone,** extending on each side of the equator 23° 27′ (the inclination of the ecliptic), so that the sun is in the zenith at noon in one part of it or another throughout the whole year; the **temperate zones,** included between the parallels of 23° 27′ and 66° 33′ on both sides of the equator, so that the sun is always south of the zenith at noon in the north temperate zone and north of it in the south temperate, but rises and sets daily in each throughout the year; and the **frigid zones,** within the parallels of 66° 33′ and the poles, so that there is at least one day in the year in each when the sun does not rise and one when it does not set.

Terrestrial Zones.

To claim the Arctic came the Sun,
With banners from the burning *zone*.

B. F. TAYLOR *Northern Lights* l. 2.

2. A belt or area delimited from others, as by the character of its organisms; also, a belt of land distinguished by any characteristic; as, the wheat-*zone;* the free-trade *zone* in Africa.

A bed, or limited number of beds, characterized by one or more distinctive fossils, is termed a *zone* or horizon, and . . . is often known by the name of a typical fossil, as the different *zones* in the Lias are by their special species of ammonite.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. vi, p. 635. [MACM. '82.]

On the volcano of Teneriffe there are five successive *zones*, each producing a distinct race of plants. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Physical Sciences* § 27, p. 265. [H. '46.]

Some naturalists have divided the sea into five zones bounded by horizontal planes: (1) the **littoral zone** (between tide-marks), (2) the **laminarian zone** (low water to fifteen fathoms), (3) the **coralline zone** (fifteen to fifty fathoms), (4) the **deep-sea coral zone** (fifty to a hundred fathoms), (5) the **abyssal zone** (beyond a hundred fathoms). These distinctions are not fully established.

3. *Math.* The portion of a surface of revolution, included between two parallel planes that are perpendicular to the axis. **4.** *Astron.* A belt on the surface of the celestial sphere, parallel to the equator. **5.** *Crystal.* A series of planes whose common intersections are parallel. **6.** *Anat.* A belt-like area distinguished from its surroundings either by structure or appearance; as, the *zone* of Zinn, about the hyaloid membrane of the eye. **7.** Any belt, band, stripe, or line, as of color or of other distinguishing thing or character, encircling an object or concentrically disposed on a surface. **8.** Originally (now chiefly in poetry), a belt or girdle.

Earth proudly wears the Parthenon,
As the best gem upon her *zone*.

EMERSON *The Problem* st. 3.

9. [Rare.] Distance around a globular or circular body. [F., < Sp. *zona*, < L. *zona*, < Gr. *zōnē;* see ZONA.]

—**annual zone,** an annual ring. See RING, *n.*—**peripolar z.,** the region surrounding the polar zone on the body of a patient under electrotherapeutic treatment: a term proposed by De Watteville.—**polar z.,** the region surrounding the therapeutic electrode applied to the human body for electric treatment: a term proposed by De Watteville.—**primordial z.,** the lowest geological formation known, during the currency of the epithet, to contain a fossil fauna: equivalent to the *Cambrian*. See GEOLOGY.—**rainless z.,** the region of the ocean just above the tropics that has the least precipitation and maximum saltiness.—**shear-zone″,** *n.* *Geol.* A zone of rock dynamically metamorphosed along a fault or shear-plane.—**three-mile z.,** the belt within the three-mile limit. See LIMIT.—**zone'-ax″is,** *n.* *Crystal.* The line of intersection of all the planes of a zone (supposed to pass through one point).—**z. of clouds,** a rather permanent belt of clouds situated above the thermal equator of the earth.—**z. of defense,** the space around a fortification within reach of its guns.—**z. of stars,** the stars contained within a zone of the celestial sphere. See ZONE, 4.—**z. of vegetation,** a belt of vegetation of a given type lying between certain altitudes; as, the pine *zone of vegetation*.

zoned, zōnd, *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone or girdle; girt.

Caught back to press again
On bosoms *zoned* with pain.

E. B. BROWNING *The Scraphim* l. 508.

2. Marked with zones, as of color, form, or material; specifically, in biology, zonate.

One of the party picked up a well characterised piece of *zoned* agate. SCHOOLCRAFT *Expedition Through Upper Miss. to Itasca Lake* ch. 5, p. 51. [H. '34.]

zone'less, zōn'les, *a.* Having no belt or girdle.

zo'nict, *n.* A zone; belt.

zo-nif'er-ous, zo-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Having or bearing a zone. [< ZONE + L. *fero*, bear.]

Zo-nit'i-dæ, zo-nit'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Vitrinidæ*. **Zo-ni'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zōnitēs*, girdled, < *zōnē;* see ZONA.]

—**zo-nit'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**zo-nit'oid,** *a.*

zo″no-cil'i-ate, zō″no-sil'i-et *or* -ēt, *a.* *Zool.* Having a ring or belt of cilia. [< ZONA + CILIATE.]

zo'noid, zō'noid, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or like a zone; zonular. [< Gr. *zōnoeidēs*, < *zōnē* (see ZONA); see -OID.]

Zo″no-plac″en-ta'li-a, zo′no-plas″en-tē'li-a *or* -plą″cen-tą'li-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A section of deciduate placental mammals with a zonary placenta, including carnivores, proboscideans, and hyracoids. [< ZONA + PLACENTALIA.]

—**zo″no-pla-cen'tal,** *a.*

zo″no-skel'et-on, zō″no-skel'et-un, *n.* *Anat.* The framework by which the limbs are attached to the trunk; the shoulder and pelvic girdles. [< ZONA + SKELETON.]

zo'nu-la, zō'niu-la, *n.* *Anat.* A little stripe or band. [L., dim. of *zona;* see ZONA.]

zo'nu-lar, zō'niu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature or shape of a zonula.—**zonular cataract,** a cataract that forms between the cortex and the nucleus of the ocular lens: occurring mostly in young children.—**z. placenta,** a diffuse form of placenta.

zo'nule, zō'niūl, *n.* A small zone, belt, or ring; specifically, a zonula. [< L. *zonula;* see ZONULA.]

zo'nu-let, zō'niu-let, *n.* [Rare.] A small zone or girdle.

zo'nure, zō'niur, *n.* A zonuroid lizard. [< ZONA + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

Zo-nu'ri-dæ, zo-niū'ri-dī *or* -nū'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An African family of lizards, especially *Agamoidea* with supratemporal fosse roofed over and tongue simple.

Zo-nu'rus, *n.* (t. g.) [< ZONA + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

—**zo-nu'rid,** *n.*—**zo-nu'roid.** *a.* & *n.*

zoo, zō, *n.* **1.** [Z-] The Zoological Gardens in London: originally a humorous abbreviation. **2.** Any zoological garden. [Abbr. of ZOOLOGICAL.]

zoo-, zo-. Derived from Greek *zōon*, animal (< *zaō*, live); combining forms.—**zo″o-am'yl-in,** *n.* Same as GLYCOGEN.—**zo″o-bi'o-tism,** *n.* Same as BIOTICS.—**zo'o-blast,** *n.* An animal cell.—**zo'o-carp,** *n.* Same as ZOOSPORE.—**zo″o-cau'lon,** *n.* The branching support of an infusorian colony, as in the genus *Dendrosoma*, bearing tentacles at the ends of the branches.—**zo'o-chem'is-try,** *n.* Animal chemistry; specifically, the chemistry of the solids and fluids contained in the animal economy.—**zo'o-chem-y-;.**—**zo″o-chem'ic-al,** *a.*—**zo″o-chlo-rel'la,** *n.* One of the green pigmentary particles of various invertebrates, as hydras.—**zo'o-cyst,** *n.* A cyst formed by a protozoan or protophyte before sporulation.—**zo″o-cys'tic,** *a.*—**zo″o-cyt'i-um,** *n.* The gelatinous support of an infusorian colony.—**zo″o-cyt'i-al,** *a.*—**zo″o-den'dri-um,** *n.* The branched support of an infusorian colony.—**zo″o-den'dri-al,** *a.*—**zo″o-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to zoodynamics.—**zo″o-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The science that treats of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology.—**zo″o-eryth'rin,** *n.* **1.** A red animal pigment contained in the plumage of certain turacous. **2.** A red lipochrome pigment supposed to have a respiratory function in sponges.—**zo″o-ful'vin,** *n.* A yellow animal pigment contained in the plumage of turacous.—**zo'o-ga-mete,** *n.* *Bot.* A motile coalescing cell or gamete; planogamete.—**zo″o-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A motile gonidium; a gonidium possessing the power of locomotion.—**zo'o-graft,** *n.* A piece of the tissue of a living animal cut off and applied to supply a human body with a wanting part. **zooplastic graft;.**—**zo″o-mag'net-ism,** *n* Animal magnetism.—**zo″o-mag-net'ic,** *a.*—**zo'o-man″cy,** *n.* Divination by observation of animals and their behavior under particular circumstances. Compare NECROMANCY, GEOMANCY, etc.—**zo″o-man'tic,** *a.*—**zo″o-me-chan'ics,** *n.* Same as ZOODYNAMICS.—**zo″o-mel'a-nin,** *n.* *Chem.* A black animal pigment contained in the plumage of certain birds.—**zo-om'e-try,** *n.* Measurement of the parts of animals and determination of their relative magnitude.—**zo″o-met'ric,** *a.*—**zo-on'o-sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] A disease produced in man by infection from animal poisons, as from the rabies of the dog, the glanders of the horse, etc.—**zo″o-no-sol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of diseases peculiar to animals; zoopathology.—**zo″o-par'a-site,** *n.* A parasitic animal.—**zo″o-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n.* Knowledge of the diseases of animals; animal pathology. **zo-op'a-thy;.**—**zo-oph'i-list,** *n.* A lover of animals.—**zo-oph'i-lous,** *a.*—**zo-oph'i-ly,** *n.*—**zo″oph-thal'mus,** *n.* Dropsy of the eye.—**zo″o-physics,** *n.* The study of the structure of animal bodies; comparative anatomy; animal morphology: an exceptional and loose use of the word *physics*. See PHYSICS.—**zo″o-plas'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of that operation by which a part of an animal body is grafted on some part of a human body. Compare ZOOGRAFT.—**zo'o-sco″py,** *n.* A hallucination in which animal forms appear.—**zo″o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**zo'o-tax-y,** *n.* The classification of animals; systematic zoology. Compare PHYTOTAXY.—**zo″o-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as ZOOSPORANGIUM.—**zo″o-the'cal,** *a.*—**zo″o-the'ci-um,** *n.* The investment or aggregated shells of an infusorian colony.—**zo″o-the'ci-al,** *a.*—**zo'o-the-ism,** *n.* A theism based upon the attribution of divine qualities to animals. The practical worship is called **zoolatry;** the principle, **zoomorphism.** See these words.—**zo″o-the-is'tic,** *a.*—**zo″o-ther-a'pi-a,** *n.* Treatment of diseases of domestic animals. **zo″o-ther'a-py;.**—**zo'o-thome,** *n.* A colony of coral-polyps as constituting an animal mass.—**zo″o-troph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the nourishment of animals.—**zo″o-xan-thel'la,** *n.* One of the yellow pigmentary particles of a radiolarian.

zo-œ'a, zo'œ-form, etc. Same as ZOEA, etc.

zo-œ'ci-um, zo-ī'shi-um *or* -ē'ci-um, *n.* One of the cells that form the investment of polyzoans. [< zo- + Gr. *oikia*, house.]—**zo-œ'ci-al,** *a.*

zo-og'a-my, zo-eg'ɑ-mi, *n.* *Biol.* Sexual reproduction; gamogenesis. [< zoo- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]
— **zo-og'a-mous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to zoogamy.
zo'o-gene, zō'o-jīn, *a.* *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, resulting from, or indicative of animal life or structure. [< zoo- + -GENE.]
zo-og'e-ny, zo-oj'e-ni, *n.* The doctrine or process of the origination of living beings. [< zoo- + -GENY.]
— **zo″o-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to zoogeny.
zo″o-ge-og'ra-phy, zō'o-je-eg'rɑ-fi, *n.* The science or description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal geography: opposed to *phytogeography*. See illus. below. [< zoo- + GEOGRAPHY.]
— **zo″o-ge-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **zo″o-ge″o-graph'ic**, *a.* **zo″o-ge″o-graph'ic-al‡.**
zo″o-glœ'a, zō'o-glī'ɑ, *n.* [-æ, -ī *or* -ē, *pl.*] A colony of bacteria forming a jelly-like mass. [< zoo- + Gr. *gloios*, sticky stuff.] — **zo″o-glœ'ic, zo″o-glœ'oid**, *a.*
zo-og'o-ny, zo-eg'o-ni, *n.* Same as ZOOGENY.
zo-og'ra-fy, *n.* Zoography. PHIL. SOC.
zo-og'ra-phy, zo-eg'rɑ-fi, *n.* The branch of zoology that describes animals; descriptive zoology. [< zoo- + -GRAPHY.] — **zo-og'ra-pher**, *n.* **zo-og'raph-ist‡.** — **zo″o-graph'ic**, *a.* **zo″o-graph'ic-al‡.**
zo″o-gy'ro-scope, zō'o-jī'ro-skōp, *n.* A device having a series of pictures mounted on a cylinder and revolved rapidly within a magic lantern so as to produce on a screen the appearance of some object, as an animal, in motion: practically a zoetrope combined with exhibiting mechanism. [< zoo- + GYROSCOPE.]
zo'oid, zō'eid, *a.* Having essentially the nature of an animal; endowed with organic life and motion. [< Gr. *zōoeidēs*, < *zōon* (see zoo-); and see -OID.] **zo-oid'al‡.**
zo'oid, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) One of the more or less independent products of non-sexual reproduction of a colonial organism; an individual, especially when without developed mouth or alimentary canal. (2) Any member of a compound organism.

In one case the reproductive *zoöid* has been known to attain a size of seven feet across, with tentacles fifty feet in length, though the fixed organism from which it was produced was no more than half an inch in height.
H. A. NICHOLSON *Text-Book of Zoology* ch. 3, p. 74. [W. B. '70.]

2. *Biol.* An organic body of obscure relationships or an organic cell capable of independent motion.
zooks, zūks, *interj.* [Archaic.] Same as GADZOOKS.
zo-ol'a-try, zo-ol'ɑ-tri, *n.* *Anthrop.* Animal-worship, as the cat-, bull-, and crocodile-worship of the Egyptians.

The religion of the Egyptians is *zoölatry*, or worship of the divinity in animals. SCHAFF *Theol. Propæd.* pt. i, ch. 34, p. 50. [S. '92.]

[< zoo- + Gr. *latreia;* see LATRIA.] **zo″o-la'tri-a‡.**
— **zo-ol'a-ter**, *n.* A worshiper of animals. — **zo-ol'a-trous**, *a.*
zo'o-lite, zō'o-līt, *n.* A petrified animal; an animal fossil. [< zoo- + -LITE.] **zo'o-lith‡.**
— **zo″o-lit'ic**, *a.* **zo″o-lith'ic‡.**
zo-ol'o-ger, zo-ol'o-jėr, *n.* A zoologist.
zo″o-log'ic-al, zō'o-loj'ic-ɑl, *a.* Of or pertaining to zoology; treating of animal organisms. **zo″ol-og'ic‡.**

The close observance of birds and beasts in *zoological* collections has tended to reduce many fabulous tales to sober reason.
A. WYNTER *Curios. of Civilization, Zool. Gardens* p. 112. [E. H.]

— **zoological garden**, a park or garden in which animals of various kinds are kept in enclosures on exhibition.
zo″o-log'ic-al-ly, zō'o-loj'ic-ɑl-i, *adv.* In a zoological manner; in accordance with zoological principles; from a zoological point of view.

Borneo and New Guinea, as alike physically as two distinct countries can be, are *zoologically* wide as the poles asunder.
A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* ch. 1, p. 27. [H. '69.]

zo-ol'o-gist, zo-ol'o-jist, *n.* A specialist in zoology.
zo-ol'o-gize, zo-ol'o-jaiz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GI'ZING.] To practise the study of zoology.

But his [Alton Locke's] love of nature was so intense, that he found his delight in *zoologizing* among the beetles and worms, which children in general shun. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Charles Kingsley* in second series, p. 21. [G. & L. '67.]

zo-ol'o-gy, zo-ol'o-ji, *n.* **1.** The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification. The principal divisions are: (1) *mammalogy*, treating of mammals; (2) *ornithology*, of birds; (3) *herpetology*, of reptiles; (4) *ichthyology*, of fishes and lower aquatic vertebrates; (5) *acediology*, of the *Tunicata*; (6) *echinology*, of the *Echinodermata*; (7) *conchology*, of the *Molluscs*; (8) *entomology*, of the *Insecta*; (9) *arachnology*, of the *Arachnida* (spiders, scorpions, etc.); (10) *crustaceology*, of the *Crustacea*; (11) *helminthology*, of the *Vermes*, or worms; (12) *zoophytology* or *cœlenterology*, of the *Cœlentera*; (13) *spongiology*, of the *Porifera*, or sponges; and (14) *protozoology*, of the *Protozoa*. For classification of animal life, see ANIMAL KINGDOM, under ANIMAL.

John Ray was the first to raise *zoology* to the rank of a science.
Green's Short Hist. Eng. People ch. 9, § 1, p. 597. [H. '75.]

2. The animal kingdom, or local examples of it, regarded biologically; as, the *zoology* of Borneo.

The most important recent addition to *zoology*, is, undoubtedly, the gorilla. P. H. GOSSE *Romance of Nat. Hist.* first series, ch. 11, p. 234. [L. '75.]

3. Written description of animals; a treatise on animals from a scientific point of view; zoography. [< zoo- + -LOGY.] — **systematic zoology**, the division of zoology that considers animals in their morphological relations to each other.
Zoo'loo, *a.* & *n.* Same as ZULU.
zo″o-mor'phic, zō'o-mēr'fic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of zoomorphism: correlated to *anthropomorphic*.

All pre-Christian religions have their '*zoomorphic*' . . . idols, gods in the shape of the lower animals. ANDREW LANG *Myth., Ritual, and Religion* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [L. G. & CO. '87.]

2. Representing animals in art, as in ornamental carving. [< zoo- + Gr. *morphē*, shape.]
zo″o-mor'phism, zō'o-mēr'fizm, *n.* **1.** *Anthrop.* The conception, symbolization, or representation of a man or a god in the form of an animal; also, the attribution of divine or human qualities to animals.

If nature-worship, with the animism that it engenders, shapes the first law to which nascent religion submits in the human race, anthropomorphism furnishes the second, disengaging itself ever more and more completely from the *zoomorphism* which generally serves as an intermediary.
E. CLODD *Myths and Dreams* pt. ii, § 10, p. 215. [C. & W. '85.]

2. The representation of animals or animal forms. **3†.** Transformation into animals. **zo'o-mor″phy‡.**
zo'on, zō'on, *n.* [ZO'ONS or ZO'A, *pl.*] **1.** The total product of a fertilized ovum. **2.** A developed individual of a compound animal. [< Gr. *zōon;* see zoo-.] — **zo'o-nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zoon. — **zo'o-nite**, *n.* **1.** One of the segments of an articulate animal; a metamere. **2.** A zoöid. **zo'o-nule‡.** — **zo″o-nit'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a zoonite; metameric.
zo″on-er-yth'rin, zō'on-er-ith'rin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ZOOERYTHRIN. [< Gr. *zōon* (see zoo-) + ERYTHORIN.]
zo-on'ic, zo-on'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from animals or animal matter. [< Gr. *zōon;* see zoo-.]
— **zoonic acid** (*Chem.*), impure acetic acid: so called by Berthollet, who obtained it by the dry distillation of animal substances.
zo-on'o-my, zo-on'o-mi, *n.* The science of the laws of animal life as distinguished from those of vegetable life.

If we could pair ourselves as we pair our live stock, and give ear to the teaching of an enlightened *zoönomy*, we might soon drive many of our fellest diseases out of our breed. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Notes on Art* in first series, p. 446. [T. & F. '62.]

[< zoo- + -NOMY.] **zo″o-no'mi-a‡.**
— **zo″o-nom'ic**, *a.* — **zo-on'o-mist**, *n.*
Zo-oph'a-ga, zo-ef'ɑ-gɑ, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A section of marsupials with carnivorous habits. **2.** *Mam.* Carnivorous mammals. **3.** *Conch.* A division of gastropods with carnivorous habits. [< Gr. *zōophagos*, living on animals, < *zōon* (see zoo-) + *phagein*, eat.] — **zo-oph'a-gan**, *a.* & *n.*
zo-oph'a-gous, zo-ef'ɑ-gus, *a.* Feeding on animals.
zo-oph'o-rus, zo-ef'o-rus, *n.* A continuous frieze sculptured in relief with the forms of men and animals. [< Gr. *zōophoros*, < *zōon* (see zoo-) + *pherō*, bear.]
— **zo″o-phor'ic**, *a.* Supporting or bearing the figures of animals or men: said of columns, walls, etc.
zo-oph'y-ta, zo-ef'i-tɑ, *C. W.*[1] (zō'o-fai'tɑ, *W.*[2]), *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, formerly including radiates: now generally limited to or replaced by *Cœlenterata*. [< Gr. *zōophyton*, < *zōon* (see zoo-) + *phyton*, plant.]
Zo-oph″y-ta'ri-a, zo-ef'i-tē'ri-ɑ *or* -tɑ'ri-ɑ, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* The *Alcyonaria*. [< Gr. *zōophyton;* see ZOOPHYTA.] — **zo-oph″y-ta'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*
zo'o-phyte, zō'o-fait, *n.* **1.** An invertebrate animal that somewhat resembles a plant in external form or mode of growth, as a coral, sea-anemone, polyzoan, or sponge; especially, an animal forming branching or tree-like colonies, as a coral or hydroid.

In all the seas, and from the earliest ages, *zoophytes* have lived, and assumed a marvellous variety of shapes and specialisation of functions. LEWES *Physical Basis of Mind* prob. i, § 130, p. 126. [T. & CO. '77.]

2. One of the *Zoophyta*. [< Gr. *zōophyton;* see ZOOPHYTA.] **zo-oph'y-ton‡** [-TA, *pl.*] [Gr.].
— **zo″o-phyt'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a zoophyte. **zo″o-phyt'ic-al‡.** — **zo-oph'y-told**, *a.* Resembling a zoophyte. — **zo″o-phy-tol'o-gy**, *C. W.*[2] (**zo-oph″y-tol'o-gy**, *W.*[1]), *n.* *Zool.* A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes or cœlenterates. — **zo″o-phy″to-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **zo″o-phy-tol'o-gist**, *n.*
zo″o-prax'i-scope, zō'o-prax'i-skōp, *n.* **1.** An apparatus on the principle of the phenakistoscope, for exhibition with a magic lantern, having its disks capable of motion in opposite directions: used especially for combining photographs of animal movements, etc., taken with scientific precision. See PHENAKISTOSCOPE. **2.** A phenakistoscope. [< zoo- + Gr. *praxis* (see PRAXIS) + -SCOPE.] **zo″o-prax'i-no-scope″‡.**
zo″o-prax-og'ra-phy, zō'o-prax-eg'rɑ-fi, *n.* [Recent.] The science illustrative and descriptive of animal locomotion. [< zoo- + Gr. *praxis* (see PRAXIS) + -GRAPHY.] — **zo″o-prax″o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*
zo″o-psy-chol'o-gy, zō'o-sai-cel'o-ji, *n.* The psychology of the lower animals. [< zoo- + PSYCHOLOGY.]
— **zo″o-psy″cho-log'ic-al**, *a.* — **zo″o-psy-chol'o-gist**, *n.*
zo'o-sperm, zō'o-sperm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as ZOOSPORE. **2.** *Physiol.* A spermatozoon. [< zoo- + SPERM[1].] — **zo″o-sper-mat'ic**, *a.* — **zo″o-sper'mi-um**, *n.* A spermatozoon; zoosperm.
zo″o-spo-ran'gi-o-phore, zō'o-spo-ran'ji-o-fōr, *n.* *Bot.* A sporangiophore bearing zoosporangia.

The propagating zoospores are borne in zoosporanges at the end of cylindrical or club-shaped *zoosporangiophores* in vertical series.
BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Botany, Fungi* p. 326. [L. G. & CO. '69.]

[< ZOOSPORANGIUM + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]
zo″o-spo-ran'gi-um, zō'o-spo-ran'ji-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporangium producing zoospores. [< zoo- + Gr. *spora* (see SPORE[1]) + *angeion*, dim. of *angos*, vessel.] **zo o-spo-range″‡.**
— **zo″o-spo-ran'gi-al**, *a.*
zo'o-spore, zō'o-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* A spore possessing the power of independent motion, generally by means of cilia; a swarm-spore, or motile spore.

In some cases, particularly among the Algæ and also in some Fungi, . . . spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall, and . . . are motile, and are therefore termed *zoospores*.
S. H. VINES in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. XX, p. 423.

[< zoo- + SPORE[1].]
— **Zo″o-spo're-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A questionable group of green or olive-green algæ characterized by the production of zoospores. — **zo″o-spor'ic**, *a.* *Bot.* Of or in any way relating to a zoospore. — **zo″o-spo-rif'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing zoospores.
zo″o-tech'nics, } zō'o-tec'nics, zō'o-tec'ni, *n.* The
zo'o-tech″ny, } science relating to the breeding and domestication of animals. [< zoo- + Gr. *technē*, art.]
— **zo″o-tech'nic. 1.** *a.* Pertaining to zootechnics. **II.** *n.* Zootechnics.
zo″o-thap'sis, zō'o-thap'sis, *n.* Premature burial of one supposed dead. [< zoo- + Gr. *thaptō*, bury.]
zo-ot'ic, zo-ot'ic, *a.* Containing evidences of former life, as certain soils and caves. [< Gr. *zōon;* see zoo-.]
Zo-ot'o-ca, zo-ot'o-cɑ, *n. pl.* *Zool.* Viviparous vertebrates; *Vivipara;* mammals. [< Gr. *zōotokos*, viviparous, < *zōon* (see zoo-) + *tiktō*, bear.]
— **zo″o-to-col'o-gy**, *n.* [Rare.] Animal biology.
zo-ot'o-my, zo-ot'o-mi, *n.* The dissection of animals; comparative anatomy.

Important were the advances made in the sphere of organic life and in the general views of comparative *zootomy*.
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 163. [H. '59.]

[< zoo- + -TOMY.] — **zo″o-tom'ic, zo″o-tom'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to zootomy. — **zo″o-tom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **zo-ot'o-mist**, *n.* One versed in zootomy.
zo'o-trope, zō'o-trōp, *n.* Same as ZOETROPE.
zoo'zoo, zū'zū, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wood-pigeon.
zope, zōp, *n.* [G.] A European bream (*Abramis balterus*).
zo'pi-lote, zō'pi-lōt, *W., or* zō-pi-lō'te, *C., n.* [Mex.] A turkey-buzzard, especially the urubu. **zo'pi-lot‡.**

The business of clearing the fields of Mexico is reserved principally for the *zopilots*, known in South America by the name of gallinazzi; . . . in some places, though very improperly, by that of ravens. There are two very different species; . . . the one, the *zopilot*, properly so called; the other, called the cozcaquauhtli; . . . both bigger than the raven.
WILSON in Wilson and Bonaparte's *Am. Ornithology, Black Vulture* in vol. iii, p. 141. [BOU. '77.]

zo-pis'sa, zo-pis'ɑ, *n.* An old medicinal application of pitch and tar scraped from the sides of vessels. [L., < Gr. *zōpissa*, < *zō-* (unknown) + *pissa*, pitch.]
zop'pa, } tsep'pɑ, -pē, -pō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Literally, lame;
zop'pe, } halting; alternately with and without syncopation.
zop'po, } See SYNCOPATION.
Zo'que-an, zō'cwe-ɑn, *n.* A Middle-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN. **Zo'que‡.**
zor'gite, zōr'gait, *n.* *Mineral.* A granular, metallic, lead-gray copper-lead selenid, found massive. [< *Zorge*, in the Harz mountains.]
zor'il, zor'il, *n.* **1.** An African zorilline skunk-like carnivore, as the Cape polecat (*Zorilla striata*). **2.** An American skunk. [< F. *zorille*, < Sp. *zorilla*, whelp of fox, < *zorra*, fox.] **zor'ille‡.**
Zo-ril'la, zo-ril'ɑ, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Zorillinæ*. **2.** [z-] A zoril. [< Sp. *zorilla;* see ZORIL.]
Zor″il-il'næ, zor'i-lai'nī *or* -lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An African subfamily of musteloid mammals resembling skunks; zorils.
Zo″ro-as-ter'i-dæ, zō'ro-as-ter'i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton tessellate, no superambulacral plates, and adambulacral plates unequal. **Zo″ro-as'ter.** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Zoroaster* (see ZOROASTRIAN) as if containing ASTER.] — **zo″ro-as-ter'id**, *n.* — **zo″ro-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

The African Zoril (*Zorilla striata*). [1/8]

Zo″ro-as'tri-an, zō'ro-as'tri-ɑn. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster (called also *Zerdusht* and *Zara-*

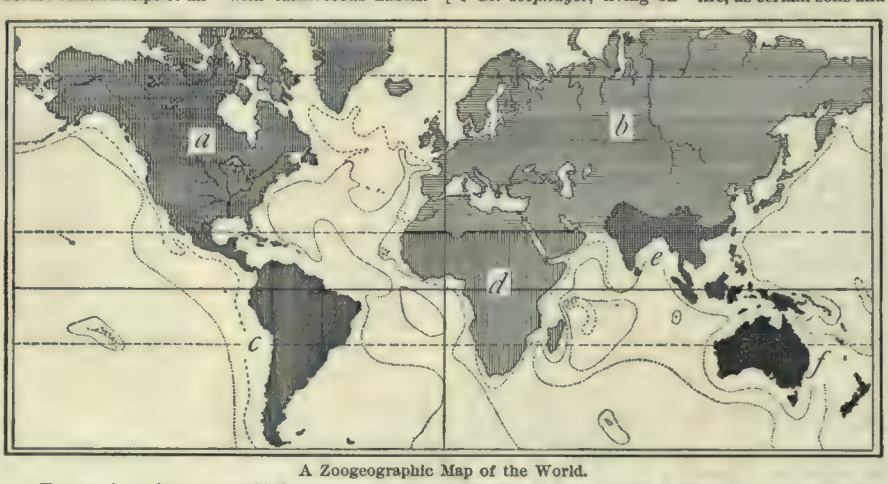

A Zoogeographic Map of the World.

The map shows the zoogeographical provinces of the world, according to Alfred Russell Wallace. The equator, tropics, arctic circle, and meridian of Greenwich are marked, and the areas of comparatively shallow water bordering the shores and archipelagoes are outlined. *a*, Nearctic region; *b*, Palearctic region; *c*, Neotropical region; *d*, Ethiopian region; *e*, Oriental region; *f*, Australian region.

thustra), one of the great teachers of the East, who founded the religion of the Irano-Persians. Tradition places him 5,000 years before the Trojan war; Duncker, at 1000 B. C.; others, much later. **II.** *n.* A follower of Zoroaster; an adherent of Zoroastrianism.

Zo″ro-as′tri-an-ism, zō″rō-as′tri-an-izm, *n.* The religious system of Zoroaster, held by the modern Parsis and Guebers, and known to antiquity as the religion of the Magi. See MAGI. It recognizes the dual principle of good, or light, and evil, or darkness. (See ORMUZD; AHRIMAN.) Fire is its principal emblem and symbol, as being the purest of all elements; hence the misconception that its adherents are fire-worshipers. (See FIRE-WORSHIPER.) Its Bible is the Zend-Avesta.

Za″ra-thus′tri-an-ism‡; Zo″ro-as′trism‡ [Rare].

The Mohammedan invasion (636), with the terrible persecutions of the following centuries, was the deathblow of *Zoroastrianism*. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. xxiv, p. 823.

zor′ra, zor′a, *n.* [Sp.] A Peruvian skunk.

zor-ri′no, zor-rī′nō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A South-American skunk.

zor′ro, zor′ō, *n.* [Sp.] A South-American fox-wolf.

zor-zi′co, zor-zī′cō, *n.* [Basque.] A Basque song in quintuple or sextuple rhythm.

Zos-mer′i-dæ, zos-mer′i-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Entom.* An Old World family of coreoidean bugs with abdomen as in *Zingitidæ*, but also related to *Lygæidæ*. **Zos′merus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zōsma*, belt.]

—**zos-mer′id**, *a.* & *n.*—**zos′mer-oid**, *a.*

zos′ter, zos′tgr, *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek belt or girdle worn about the waist, especially by men. **2.** *Pathol.* A skin-disease: same as SHINGLES.

I was handed along all the way from alopecia, which used to be called baldness, to *zoster*, which used to be known as shingles. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 6, p. 126. [H. M. & CO. '91.]

[L., < Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle, < *zōnnymi*, gird.]

Zos-te′ra, zos-tī′rą, *C.* (zes-tī′ra, *W.*), *n.* A small genus of marine herbs of the pondweed family, growing wholly under water along various coasts of the Old and the New World. Their long jointed rooting-stems creep along in the sand or mud and send up erect slender branches producing long, narrow, alternate, grass-like ribbon-shaped leaves. The flowers are unisexual, naked, sessile, and hidden in a sheath. The species are known as *sea-wrack*, *grass-wrack*, *eel-grass*, etc. *Z. marina*, the common seawrack, is gathered like other seaweeds for manure, or when dried is used for packing and by upholsterers under the name of **alva marina.** [< Gr. *zōstēr*; see ZOSTER.]

Zos″ter-o-pi′næ, zos′ter-o-pai′nī *or* -pī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of meliphagoid birds.

Zos-ter′ops, zos-tĭr′ops *or* -tēr′ōps, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Zosteropinæ*. **2.** [*z*-] A bird of this or a related genus, mostly of the Old World tropics, and usually with a white ring round the eye; a white-eye; silver-eye. [< Gr. *zōstēr* (see ZOSTER) + *ōps*, eye.]

zo-the′ca, zo-thī′cą *or* -thē′cą, *n. Anc. Arch.* **1.** A living-room, as opposed to a sleeping-room. **2.** A small alcove or curtained recess. [< Gr. *zōthēkē*, < *zaō*, live, + *thēkē*, case.]

Zou-ave′, zu-āv′ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A light-armed French infantryman, originally part of a corps recruited from the Algerian Kabyle tribe of Zouaoua, but now drawn from France. Zouaves wear a brilliant Oriental uniform.

A Zouave of the French Imperial Guard.

The word *zouave* belongs to the Kabyles, and has been already given as belonging to a branch of Arabic.

SKEAT *Principles Eng. Etymol.* second series, § 321, p. 452. [CL. P. '91.]

2. [*z*-] In the American civil war, a member of one of certain volunteer regiments that assumed the name and in part the characteristic dress of the French Zouaves. [F., < *Zouaoua*, name of Algerian tribe.]—**zou-ave′-jack″et**, *n.* A short jacket rounding in front, at one time worn by women in imitation of the Zouave uniform.

zounds, zaundz, *interj.* God's wounds: a corruption used as an exclamation of surprise and indignation.

'*Zounds*,' roared the skipper, . . . 'men, pull like devils!'' M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* ch. 12, p. 223. [W. & S. '90.]

zoutch, zauch, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To stew, as certain kinds of fish, with only enough liquid to cover them.

zubr, zūbr, *n.* The aurochs. [< Pol. *zubr*.]

zuche′, *n.* A stump of a tree.

zuc-chet′ta, tsuc-ket′tą, *n.* [It.] **1.** The skull-cap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure.

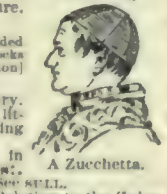

A Zucchetta.

zuc-chet′to‡.

The banner of St. Joseph was also attended by two acolytes in cottas, with blue cassocks and *zuchettos*. *The Church Times* [London] July 10, '91, p. 675, col. 3.

2. A form of helmet of the 16th century.

zu′fo-lo, zū′fō-lō (XIII), *n.* [It.] A little flute, especially one used in training singing birds. **zuf′fo-lo‡.**

zu′les, zū′lez, *n. Her.* A rook, as in chess, used as a bearing. [C.] **zu′lis‡.**

zuli, zul, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A plow. See SULL.

Zu′lu, zū′lō (S. Afr.) **I.** *a.* Relating to the Zulus or Zulu-Kafir tribes in southeastern Africa, belonging to the Bantu or Kafir family. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 40.

Zoo′loo, ‡ or their dialect. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Zulu or Zulu-Kafir tribes in southeastern Africa, belonging to the Bantu or Kafir family. See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, fig. 40.

The Zulus of Natal belong to the same family [Kafir], and they are as famed for their honesty as their brethren who live adjacent to our colonial frontier are renowned for cattle-lifting. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Afr.* ch. 19, p. 219. [H. '58.]

2. The dialect of the Zulus, a member of the South-African Banta language-group. It abounds in nouns denoting different objects of the same genus.

The Zulu tongue, as that of a conquering and superior race, extends beyond the river Zambesi, and is often understood even where another language is the vernacular.

CELENSO AND KEANE in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 827.

Zu′lu-Kaf′ir, *a.* Pertaining to the Zulu-Kafirs.—**Zu′lu-Kaf′ir**, *n.* **1.** One of a South-African ethnic group inhabiting Zululand, Natal, Kaffraria, and the region northward to the great lakes, belonging to the Negroid group of the Austafrican race: sometimes called *Kafir*, and now more commonly *Bantu*; sometimes confined to the southern tribes, in which the Zulus and Kafirs are prominent. **2.** The language of this group; Bantu. See BANTU; KAFIR; ZULU.

zum-boo′ruk, zum-bū′ruk, *W.* (zum′bu-ruk, *C.*), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small swiveling cannon, used in the East: commonly fired from the back of a camel. **zam-boo′rak‡.**

zu′mic, zū′mic, *a.* Same as ZYMIC.

zu″mo-log′ic, zu-mol′o-gy, etc. See ZYMOLOGIC, etc.

Zu′ñi, zū′nyi, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of a tribe of Pueblo Indians inhabiting large communal structures near the Zuñi river in New Mexico: used also attributively.

—**Zu′ñi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zuñi tribe or its belongings. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Zuñi. **2.** An American linguistic stock represented by the people of the Pueblos on the Zuñi river, New Mexico.

zu′ny-lite, zū′ni-sit, *C.* (zūn′yait, *W.*), *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, transparent aluminum silicate ($H_{16}Al_{16}Si_8(O,F_2,Cl_2)_{48}$), crystallizing in the isometric system.

Zunyite. . . . It is . . . embedded in a white earthy material consisting in part of lead sulphate. J. D. DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E. S. Dana, § 369, p. 436. [W. & S. '92.]

[< *Zuñi*, mine in Colorado.]

zu′pa, zū′pą, *n.* [Servian.] One of many confederations of village communities of Servians, forming small independent districts, in the early history of the countries northeast of the Adriatic Sea. **zu′py‡.**

Zupa means 'bond' or confederation, and each *zupa* was simply a confederation of village communities, whose union was represented by a magistrate or governor, called a zupan. ARTHUR J. EVANS *Through Bosnia, Hist. Review* p. 21. [L. G. & CO. '76.]

zu′pan, zū′pan, *n.* The ruler of a zupa.

zurf, zûrf, *n.* Same as ZARF.

zurl′ite, zûrl′ait, *n. Mineral.* A white or green variety of melilite.

Zurlite occurs in opaque square or octagonal prisms in calcareous blocks. DANA *Mineral.* ed. by E. S. Dana, § 391, p. 475. [W. & S. '92.]

[< Signor *Zurlo*.]

zuur′veld, zûr′velt, *n.* [S. Afr. D.] A region covered with sour pasturage.

zuz, zūz, *n.* [Heb.] A coin or money of account in the time of Christ, equal to about 15 cents. **zu′zee‡.**

A blow on the ear was variously set at the fine of a shilling or a pound; a blow on the one cheek at two hundred *zuzees*.

GRIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 36, p. 71. [A. '77.]

zwan′zig-er, tsvân′tsiH-gr, *n.* An Austrian silver coin. See COIN. [< G. *zwanziger*, < *zwanzig*, twenty.]

Lest the fervid imagination of the gondolier rise to *zwanzigers* and florins, . . . he asks: 'How many centissimi do you want?' HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 20, p. 334. [O. & CO. '76.]

zwie′back, zvī′bāc, *n.* [G.] Biscuit rusk, or a sweet spiced bread toasted.

Zwin′gli-an, tswiŋ′gli-an *or* zwiŋ′-, *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines taught by Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss religious reformer, especially to the doctrine that the eucharist is simply a memorial or a symbolic commemoration of the death of Christ: in opposition to the Lutheran doctrine.—**Zwin′gli-an-ism**, *n.*

zwisch′en-spiel″, tsvish′en-spīl″, *n.* [G.] An interlude.

zyg-. Same as ZYGO-.

Zy-gad′e-nus, zi-gad′ę-nus, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the lily family, having a coated bulb, narrow linear leaves, and a terminal raceme of greenish-white flowers. [< ZYG- + Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

Zy-gæ′ni-dæ, zai-jī′ni-dī *or* zi-gē′ni-dē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* A family of moths, especially those with pectinate antennæ, narrow wings rounded apically, and short hairy larvæ, and cocoons of silk or hair. **2.** *Ich.* The *Sphyrnidæ*. **Zy-gæ′na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *zygaina*, hammer-headed shark.]—**zy-gæ′nid**, *a.* & *n.*—**zy-gæ′nine‡.**—**zy-gæ′noid**, *a.* & *n.*

zy′gal, zai′gal, *a.* Shaped like the letter H: applied to fissures. [< ZYGON.]

zyg-an′trum, zig-an′trum (zai-gan′trum, *C. W.*), *n.* The fossa on the posterior part of the neural arch, that receives the zygosphene. [< ZYG- + Gr. *antron*, cave.]

zyg″a-poph′y-sis, zig′a-pof′i-sis, *W.* (zai-ga-, *C.*) (XIII), *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] One of the processes by which a vertebra articulates with another; an articular process. [< ZYG- + APOPHYSIS.]—**zyg-ap′o-phys′i-al**, *a.*

Zy-gar′ti-dæ, zi-gār′ti-dī *or* -dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of prunoidean radiolarians with a shell having 6 or more chambers. **Zy-gar′tus**, *n.* (t. g.) **Zy-gar′ti-da‡.**—**zy-gar′tid**, *n.*—**zy-gar′toid**, *a.*

zyg′i-on, zig′i-on, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

zy′gite, zai′gait, *n. Class. Antiq.* A rower on the middle bank or tier of a trireme. [< Gr. *zygitēs*, < *zygon*, yoke.]

Zyg-ne′ma, zig-nī′mą *or* -nē′mą, *n. Bot.* A genus of very abundant fresh-water algæ forming dense bright-green masses in running or stagnant water, characterized by having two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies in each cell. [< ZYG- + Gr. *nēma*, thread, < *neō*, spin.]

Zyg″ne-ma′ce-æ, zig′ng-mē′si-ī *or* -ne-mą′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A well-marked natural order of fresh-water algæ of the class *Conjugatæ*, having cylindrical cells closely joined in a simple filament and propagated by means of zygospores resulting from conjugation. [< ZYGNEMA.]

—**zyg″ne-ma′ceous**, *a.*

zygo-, zyg-, zig′o-, *W.*), *or* zai′go-, *C. W.*²] Derived from Greek *zygon*, yoke: combining forms.—**Zyg″o-bran′chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order or suborder of gastropods, especially, rhipidoglossates with right and left gills alike, including *Pleurotomariidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, *Fissurellidæ*, etc.—**zyg′o-branch**, *n.* & *a.*—**Zyg″o-bran″chi-a′ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Zygobranchia*.—**zyg″o-bran′chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*—**zyg″o-car′di-ac**, *a.* Yoke-like and cardiac, as an ossicle of the stomach of a crawfish or similar crustacean.—**zyg″o-dac′tyl.** **I.** *a.* Zygodactylous. **II.** *n.* A zygodactylous bird. **zyg″o-dac′tyle‡.**—**Zyg″o-dac′ty-læ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, variously ranked and limited, with toes in pairs facing in opposite directions; the *Scansores* restricted. **Zyg″o-dac′ty-li‡.**—**zyg′o-dont**, *a.* Having cusps paired as if yoked, as a molar; having such molars. **zyg″o-go′ni-um**, *n. Bot.* The female conjugating cell with its appendages, if any: in the class *Conjugatæ*.—**Zyg″o-pet′a-lum**, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having two-ranked leaves and a leafless scape bearing one or more handsome flowers with spreading sepals and a flattish lip. Several are in hothouse cultivation.—**zgy′o-phyte**, *n. Bot.* A plant in which reproduction is by means of zygospores.—**zyg″o-pleu′ral**, *a.* Bilaterally symmetrical.—**zyg′o-sperm**, *n. Bot.* Same as ZYGOSPORE.—**zyg′o-sphene**, *n.* A wedge-shaped process on the anterior surface of a neural arch in the vertebræ of snakes and some lizards.—**zyg′o-sphere**, *n. Bot.* The female conjugating cell in those zygophytes that have a distinction in sex.—**Zyg″o-spir′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of spyroidean radiolarians with a shell without a thorax and cephalis with gales.—**Zyg″o-spir′ris**, *n.* (t. g.) **Zyg″o-spir′i-da‡.**—**zyg″o-spir′id**, *n.*—**zyg″o-spir′oid**, *a.*—**Zyg-ot′ro-cha**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A former section of rotifers with 2 ciliary coronæ, including philodinids, brachionids, etc.—**zyg-ot′ro-chous**, *a.*—**zyg″o-zo′o-spore**, *n. Bot.* A motile zygospore.

Zygodactylous Foot of the Red-headed Woodpecker. ⅔

zyg″o-dac′tyl-ous, zig′o-dac′til-us *or* zai′go- (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having toes in pairs, two before and two behind, as a parrot, woodpecker, trogon, etc.; yoke-toed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Zygodactylæ*. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

zyg″o-dac-tyl′ic‡.—**zyg″o-dac′tyl-ism**, *n.* The condition of being zygodactylous.

zyg′o-ite, zig′o-ait, *n.* An organism resulting from conjugation. [< Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

zyg-o′ma, zig-ō′mą, *n. Anat.* The long arch that joins the temporal and malar bones on the side of the skull. See illus. under TEMPORAL BONE.

Their main peculiarity is the smallness of the cranium compared with the broad circumference of the face at and below the *zygomata*. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 9, p. 212. [H.]

[< Gr. *zygōma*, < *zygon*, yoke.]—**zygomatic arch**, the zygoma.—**z. fossa**, the hollow in the skull behind the superior maxillary bone and below the zygoma.

—**zyg″o-mat′ic** or **zy″go-mat′ic** (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the zygoma.

zygomatico-. Derived from ZYGOMA: a combining form.—**zyg″o-mat″i-co-au-ric′u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle.—**zyg″o-mat″i-co-fa′cial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face.—**zyg″o-mat″i-co-tem′po-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone.

zyg″o-mat′i-cus, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]mat′i-cus, *n.* [-CI-, -si *or* -ci, *pl.*] One of two small muscles of the face that arise from the malar bone and are inserted about the mouth. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< Gr. *zygōma*; see ZYGOMA.]

zyg″o-max′il-la-re, zig′o-max′i-la-rī, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< ZYGO- + L. *maxilla*, jaw-bone.]

zyg″o-mor′phism, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]mōr′fizm, *n. Bot.* The quality of being zygomorphous. **zy′go-mor″phy‡.**

zyg″o-mor′phous, zig′o-mōr′fus *or* zai′go-, *a. Bot.* Yoke-shaped: said of flowers divisible into similar halves in only one plane: sometimes extended to include certain irregular flowers that may be bisected in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being unlike those of the other. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.] **zyg″o-mor′phic‡.**

Zyg″o-my-ce′tes, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]mai-sī′tiz *or* -mi-kē′tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of phycomycetous fungi that produce resting-spores by the conjugation of two similar club-shaped hyphæ. Non-sexual spores (conidia) also occur. The group includes four families: *Mucoraceæ*, *Chætocladiaceæ*, *Piptocephalidiaceæ*, and *Entomophthoraceæ*. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *mykēs* (*mykēt-*), mushroom.]

—**zyg″o-my′cete**, *n.* Any fungus of the group *Zygomycetes*.—**zyg″o-my-ce′tous**, *a.*

zyg′on, zig′on *or* zai′gen, *n.* A connecting bar, as the cross-bar of an H-shaped fissure of the brain. [< Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

zyg″o-pet′a-lum, etc. See ZYGO-.

Zyg″o-phyl-la′ce-æ, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]fil-ē′se-ī *or* -lg′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous shrubs or herbs — the bean-caper family—having jointed branches, two-foliolate or pinnate stipulate leaves, and axillary peduncles bearing white, red, or yellow flowers. It embraces 18 genera and 110 species, mainly tropical in distribution. **Zyg″o-phyl′lum**, *n.* (t. g.) [< ZYGO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] **Zyg″o-phyl′le-æ‡.**

—**zyg″o-phyl-la′ceous**, *a.*

Zyg-op′te-ris, zig-op′tę-ris, *n. Bot.* A genus of Paleozoic ferns the petioles or rachises of which are traversed by a vascular system appearing H-shaped in cross-section, while the fertile pinnæ, destitute of laminæ, bear bunches of large ovoid short-pediceled sporangia contracted at the base and provided with longitudinal rings composed of several rows of cells. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *pteris*, fern.]

zyg-o′sis, zig-ō′sis, *n. Bot.* Conjugation; the coalescence of two distinct cells or their contents. [< Gr. *zygōsis*, joining, balancing, < *zygon*, yoke.]—**zyg′ose**, *a.*

zyg′o-sphene, etc. See ZYGO-.

zyg″o-spo-ran′gi-um, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]spo-ran′ji-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporangium in which zygospores are produced. [< ZYGO- + SPORANGIUM.] **zyg′o-spo-range″‡.**

zyg′o-spore, zig′o-spōr, *a. Bot.* **1.** A spore formed by the conjugation of two apparently similar gametes; a spore resulting from conjugation. **Is′o-spore‡; zyg′o-sperm‡; zyg′ote‡.** **2.** The sexual or resting spore of zygomycetous fungi. [< ZYGO- + SPORE¹.]

Zyg″o-spo′re-æ, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]spō rę-ī *or* -ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as ZYGOMYCETES.

zyg″o-spor′o-phore, zig′o-[*or* zai′go-]spor′o-fōr, *n. Bot.* An organ upon which zygospores are borne. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *spora* (see SPORE¹) + *pherō*, bear.]

zyg′ote, zig′ōt *or* zai′gōt, *n. Bot.* A zygospore; a body resulting from the conclescence of two gametes. [< Gr. *zygōtos*, yoked, < *zygon*, yoke.]

Zyg-ot′ro-cha, zyg″o-zo′o-spore. See ZYGO-.

zylo-. Derived from Greek *xylon*, wood: a combining form. For words beginning with this preformative, see XYLO-.

zy′mase, zai′mēs, *n.* Same as ENZYM.

zyme, zaim, *n.* **1.** A ferment. **2.** A disease-germ; that which is supposed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease: believed by many to be a living germ. [< Gr. *zymē*, < *zeō*, boil.]

zym′ic, zim′ic, *C. W.*² *Wr.*, *or* zaim′ic, *W.*¹ (XIII), *a. Chem.* Relating to or produced by fermentation.

—**zymic acid**, impure lactic acid: so called formerly when obtained by the fermentation of amylaceous substances. **zumic acid‡.**

zym′ite‡, *n.* A priest using leavened bread in the eucharist.

zymo-. Derived from Gr. *zymē*, leaven (see ZYME): a combining form.

zy'mo-gen, zāi'mo-jen, *C. W.*, *or* zim'o-jen, *W.*² (XIII), *n. Chem.* A substance, such as pepsinogen in the stomach-cells, or trypsinogen in the pancreatic cells, that develops by internal changes, without apparent decomposition, into a chemical ferment or enzyme. [< ZYMO- + -GEN.]

zy'mo-gene‡.— zy"mo-gen'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to zymogen; capable of producing a ferment; as, a *zymogenic* organism. **zy-mog'e-nous‡.**

zy'moid, zāi'moid, *a.* Resembling or having a nature like a zyme or ferment. [< Gr. *zymōdēs*, < *zymē* (see ZYME); and see -OID.]

zy-mol'o-gy, zāi-mel'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge or study of the principles of fermentation; also, a treatise on fermentation. [< ZYMO- + -LOGY.]— **zy"mo-log'ic, a. zy"mo-log'ic-al‡.— zy-mol'o-gist,** *n.*

zy-mol'y-sis, zāi-mel'i-sis, *n.* Same as ZYMOSIS, 1. [< ZYMO- + Gr. *lysis*, loosing, < *lyō*, loose.]

zy"mo-lyt'ic, zāi'mo-lit'ic, *a.* Same as ZYMOTIC.

zy'mome, zāi'mōm, *n.* That part of gluten insoluble in alcohol: no longer used. [< Gr. *zymōma*, fermented mass, < *zymē*; see ZYME.] **zi'mome‡.**

zy-mom'e-ter, zāi-mem'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation. [< ZYMO- + -METER.] **zy"mo-sim'e-ter‡.**

zy'mo-phyte, zāi'mo-fait, *n.* A bacterial ferment capable of liberating fatty acids from neutral fats. [< ZYMO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant, < *phyō*, grow.]

zy'mo-scope, zāi'mo-scōp, *n.* An instrument by means of which the effect of yeast upon sugar-water, in evolving carbon dioxid, gives a measure of its fermenting power: invented by Zemneck. [< ZYMO- + -SCOPE.]

zy-mose', zāi-mōs', *n. Chem.* Invertin. [W.]

zy-mo'sis, zāi-mō'sis, *n.* **1.** Any form of fermentation; especially, morbific fermentation. **zy-mol'y-sis‡. 2.** Any contagious or infectious disease produced by morbific fermentation. [< Gr. *zymōsis*, < *zymē*; see ZYME.]

zy"mo-tech'nics, zāi'mo-tec'nics, *n.* The art of producing and utilizing fermentation. [< ZYMO- + Gr. *technē*, art.]— **zy"mo-tech'nic, -al,** *a.*

zy-mot'ic, zāi-met'ic, *a.* Relating to or produced by or from fermentation. [< Gr. *zymōtikos*, < *zymōsis*; see ZYMOSIS.]

— **zymotic disease,** any epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease capable of being induced or produced by some morbific element or agent incident to the process or condition of fermentation.— **z. papilloma,** same as FRAMBŒSIA.— **z. principle,** a specific matter or element that of itself propagates a zymotic disease; as, the *zymotic principle* of smallpox or of syphilis.— **z. theory,** the hypothesis that a poisonous particle, either atmospheric or communicated by contact, acts as a ferment to produce certain diseases.

— **zy-mot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

Zy"mo-zoi'da, zāi'mo-zei'da, *n. pl. Biol.* Same as SCHIZOMYCETES. **Cy"mo-zoi'da‡.**

zy'mur-gy, zāi'mūr-ji, *n.* A branch of technological chemistry treating of processes in which fermentation is the principal feature, as brewing, making of yeast, and wine-making. [< ZYMO- + Gr. *ergon*, work.]

Zyr'i-an, zir'i-an, *n.* One of a group of Permic people on the Ural slopes. See PERMIC. **Ko'mi-yurt‡.**

zy-rich'thys, *n.* Same as XYRICHTHYS.

Zy'ruk, zāi'rūk, *n.* A dialect of Pushtu or Afghan.

zy-thep'sa-ry†, *n.* A brewery.

zy'thum, zāi'thum *or* zi'thum, *n.* A kind of malt liquor used in ancient Egypt.

Throughout the upper and lower country, wine was the favourite beverage of the wealthy [Egyptians]: they had also very excellent beer, called *zythus*, which Diodorus, though wholly unaccustomed to it, and a native of a wine country, affirms was scarcely inferior to the juice of the grape. J. G. WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 395. [8. & w. '79.]

[L., < Gr. *zythos*, zythum.] **zy'them‡; zy'thus‡.**

zyx-om'ma, six-em'a, *n.* An Indian libellulid dragonfly (genus *Zyxomma*) having a large head, narrow face, and very large eyes. [< Gr. *zeuxis*, a joining (see ZEUXITE), + *omma*, eye.]

ADDENDA.

a-can'thi-on, a-can'thi-en, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *akanthion*, dim. of *akantha*, spine; see ACANTHA.]

al'ge-bra, al'je-bra. [Note.]

The principal branches of algebra may be broadly classified as follows: (1) **The theory of numbers,** treating of the general principles of number apart from any arbitrary system of notation and their application to such problems as that of the determination of primes. (2) **The theory of equations** and the study of certain functions having special relations to their solution, as *determinants* and *invariants*. (3) **The infinitesimal calculus,** embracing *differential* and *integral calculus*, the *calculus of variations*, *infinite series*, and *differential equations* together with the functions specially related to their solution, as elliptic integrals. (4) **The theory of functions,** treating of the functions mentioned under the two branches just preceding, and all other functions, as subject to the same general laws and as examples of a great class of quantities. (5) **Multiple algebras,** based on two or more units differing in kind, arising originally from a consideration of so-called imaginaries, and including *quaternions* and other *vector analyses*. See the full-faced and italicized words, in vocabulary.

al'ter-na"tor, al'ter-nē"ter, *n. Elec.* A dynamo giving an alternating current.

a-nath'e-sis, a-nath'e-sis, *n.* Same as MUTATION, 3.

an-tin'i-on, an-tin'i-en, *n.* [Additional sense.] A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY.

ap"pli-ca'tion, ap'li-kē'shun, *n.* [Additional sense.] The part of a sermon in which the speaker makes practical application of his subject to the audience; peroration.

as-ta'si-a, as-tē'si-a, *n. Med.* Want of equilibrium; restlessness; also, muscular tremor. [< Gr. *astasia*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi*, stand.]

au-ric"u-la're, ô-ric"yu-lē're, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< L. *auricula*; see AURICLE.

beam, bim, *n.* [Additional sense.] *Mech.* In a steam-engine or motor, same as WALKING-BEAM.

blank, blank, *a.* [Additional sense.] Presenting a solid aspect or form, in lieu of customary open space or in advance of the cutting away of portions; as, a *blank* door or window; a *blank* key.

block, blec, *n.* [Additional sense.] *Cricket.* (1) The attitude of a batter when blocking a ball. (2) The position of a bat, before a wicket, previous to striking. Called also **center, middle.** (3) A block-hole.

block'-hole", blec'-hōl", *n. Cricket.* A mark on the grass, before the wicket, indicating the center: commonly abbreviated **block,** and called **long b.** when 1½ length of a bat, and **short b.** when only one bat's length.

brail"lé', brg'lyē', *n.* A system of printing in which the letters are raised above the surface; also, the letters themselves: used in books, etc., for the blind. [< M. Louis *Braillé*, of Paris, the inventor.]

break'ing, brēk'ing, *n. Philol.* Change of one vowel to two, one being a consonant glide, and the resulting digraph, especially Anglo-Saxon *ea*, *eo*, as in *earm* > *arm; meolc*, milk; *sceacan*, shake, etc.; so English *fear*, Southern *cear* > *care*, etc.

Bud'dha, bū'dc, *n.* [Additional sense.] A religious teacher; especially, a great teacher or reformer ("the wise or enlightened one"); an incarnation of the supreme intelligence or wisdom. See quotation under BUDDHA, in vocabulary.

The historical Buddha, the Gautama of this article, taught that he was one of a long series of *Buddhas*, who appear at intervals in the world and all teach the same doctrine. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. iii, p. 427, note.

butt³, but, *n.* [Additional sense.] In the tobacco-trade, a box 12 inches square, with a capacity of from 15 to 50 pounds.

cad'dy¹, cad'i, *n.* [Additional sense.] In the tobacco-trade, a box 6 to 8 inches square, with a capacity of from 10 to 20 pounds.

cal"a-mog'ra-pher, *n.* One who writes with a reed. [< Gr. *kalamos*, reed, + *graphō*, write.] GEO. SMITH *Sacred Annals* p. 231.

ca-rotte', ca-ret', *n.* A roll of tobacco: applied especially to the perique tobacco of Louisiana. [F., also *carote*; see CARROT, *n.*, 3.]

cho-reu'tæ, co-riū'ti *or* -rei'tē, *n. pl.* Same as CHORUS, 4 (1). [< Gr. *choreutai*, < *choros*, dance.]

cin'gu-lar, sin'giu-lar, *a.* Forming a circle; circular; annular. [< L. *cingulum*; see CINGULUM.]

The ring peculiar to Bethlehem is a silver wedding-ring; it is a broad and *cingular* band of silver with pendants, and is worn upon the thumb. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 6, p. 121. [J. R. O. '77.]

Cir-cas'sic, sgr-cas'ic, *a.* Same as CIRCASSIAN.

col-lec'tion, *n.* [Additional sense.] *Manège.* The bringing of a horse into the best position for riding, as to angle of neck and general carriage of body, by pressure of the rider's legs and gathering of the reins in the hand.

com'ble, com'bl, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To oppress; load.

com"man-deer', com'an-dīr', *vt.* [S. Afr.] To force into military service; conscript. [< D. *kommanderen*. COMMAND, *v.*]

con-dens'er-y, cen-dens'gr-i, *n.* A condensed-milk factory.

We designate a factory in which milk is condensed as a *condensery*. *N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.*

coun'ter-vair, caun'tgr-vār, *n. Her.* One of the furs. See FUR. [< COUNTER- + VAIR.] **con'tre-vair‡; coun'ter-vair-y‡.**

crip'ple, crip'l, *n.* [Additional sense.] [Local, U. S.] A piece of marshy land with the timber cut off, but otherwise unimproved.

cup'-cake", cup'-kēk", *n.* A kind of plain cake: so named because, as originally made, most of the ingredients were measured by cupfuls.

de-cal"co-ma'ni-a, dē-cal"co-mē'ni-a *or* -mg"ni-a, *n.* [Additional sense.] Loosely, the ornamentation of glassware by gumming pictures on the interior surface.

de-lin'quent, dē-liu'cwent, *a.* [Additional sense.] Of or pertaining to delinquency; due and unpaid: used especially in tax laws; as, *delinquent* taxes; a *delinquent* list.

divinity circuit binding, a style of binding in which the sides of a book are made to overlap the edges so as to protect them from injury, as when the book is carried on circuit: said specifically of Bibles.

doff'er-roll", def'gr-rōl", *n. Mach.* In a mangle, the roller that delivers the cloth.

drag'on-et, drag'un-et.— **gemmous dragonet,** a callionymoid fish (*Callionymus lyra*) with gem-like spots. **gow'die‡.**

e-mis'si-ble, ē-mis'i-bl, *a.* That can be emitted.

e-mit'ta-ble, ē-mit'a-bl. That can be emitted.

ex-tend', ex-tend', *vt.* [Additional sense.] *Physiol.* To stretch out or unbend: opposed to *flex*; as, the extensor indicis muscle *extends* the forefinger.

fall'ing-guard", fēl'ing-gārd", *n.* Same as LANGUET (2).

far'i-nose, far'i-nōs, *n.* Same as STARCH-CELLULOSE.

fir'ing-pin", fair'ing-pin", *n. Firearms.* A sliding pin used to discharge a cartridge. See illus. under RIFLE and REVOLVER.

frau, frau, *n.* [FRAU'EN, *pl.*] [G.] **1.** Mistress; Mrs.: a title; as, *Frau* Schmitt. **2.** A married woman; as, an old *frau* came to the door.

fräu'lein, froi'lain, *n.* [G.] A young unmarried woman; as a form of address equivalent to *miss*.

frog'-eyed", freg'-aid", *a.* Characterized by the presence of minute circular whitish spots on the leaves, indicating the presence of a peculiar disease: said of tobacco-plants, especially those grown in Florida.

gauss, gaus, *n. Elec.* A practical magnetic unit. See UNIT. [< Karl F. *Gauss* (1777–1856), German mathematician.]

ge-om'e-try, je-em'e-tri. [Note.]

Geometry may be classified (1) according to the method of reasoning used, as *synthetic* and *analytical*; (2) according to the subject-matter, as *plane*, *spherical*, and *solid*; (3) according to the treatment or its purpose, as *descriptive*, *projective*, and *metric*; or (4) according to the axioms with which it sets out, as *Euclidean* and *non-Euclidean*, the latter embracing *elliptic* and *hyperbolic*. See phrases, in vocabulary.

ger'mi-na"tor, jer'mi-nē"ter, *n.* An apparatus for testing the germinating capacity of seeds. **seed'-test"er‡.**

gil'bert, gil'bert, *n. Elec.* A practical magnetic unit. See UNIT. [< William *Gilbert* (1540-1603), English physicist.]

gov'ern-ment, guv'grn-ment, *n.* [Additional sense.] An administrative division of Russia, equivalent to a province.

hay'ey, hē'e, *a.* Having the odor and elasticity of hay: said of the tobacco-plant when cured.

hearth'-broom", hārth'-brūm", *n.* A small broom used for dusting hearths and the like.

heav'en-ly, hev'n-li, *a.*— **heavenly bodies,** the luminous bodies that are seen in the heavens, as the sun, the moon, planets, fixed stars, comets, and nebulæ; by extension, all similar bodies in the universe, including the earth itself and bodies too small or too distant to be seen from it, as asteroids, meteoroids, or non-luminous members of distant systems.

Il"li-nois'an, il'i-noi'an *or* il'i-noiz'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Illinois, or to a tribe of American Indians of that name belonging to the Algonkian stock. See AMERICAN. **II.** *n.* A native of Illinois. **Il"li-nois'i-an‡.**

im-mu'nize, im-miū'noiz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NI-ZING.] To make immune; protect, as from disease or infection, by inoculation. **im-mu'ni-fy‡.**

— **im-mu"ni-za'tion,** *n.*

in-trude', in-trūd', *vt.* [Additional sense.] *Geol.* To cause to enter by intrusion: chiefly in the past participle; as, *intruded* rocks.

juc'ten, yuc'tn, *n.* Russia leather. [G., < Rus. *iukhŭ*.]

lace, lēs, *vt.* [Additional sense.] *Naut.* To fasten with a lace or string; as, to *lace* the bonnet to the foot of the jib; to *lace* the foot of the mainmast (of a fore-and-after) to the boom.

laen, lēn, *n.* [Sw.] A territorial division or province in Sweden. [< Sw. *län*, fief.] **län‡.**

laun'dry-man, lān'dri-man, *n.* One who owns, conducts, or is employed in a laundry.

law, lē, *n.*— **moral law,** the divinely prescribed law regarding moral conduct; the law of right; especially, the decalogue and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from the ceremonial and civil features of that code.

lay, lē. *vt.*— **to lay by** [Colloq., Southern U. S.], to complete the housing, storage, or other final disposal of (a crop); as, to *lay by* 500 bushels of corn.

leath'er, ledh'gr, *n.*— **Russia leather,** a leather originally prepared by a secret process known only in Russia. Now made in the United States and elsewhere from large calfskins, tanned in willow-bark, and dyed in sandal-wood and cochineal, then topped off with a solution of stannic chlorid, and finally oiled with some preparation of birch-bark. It has a fragrant odor, is of a brownish-red color, and resists moisture and the ravages of insects.

lis'ter-in(e, lis'tgr-in *or* -īn, *n.* An antiseptic solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, thymol, etc., introduced into surgery by Sir Joseph Lister. See LISTERISM.

loft'er, lōft'gr, *n. Golf.* An iron club used to make a lofting stroke. [< LOFT, *vi.*] **loft'ing-i"ron‡.**

mark, mārk, *n.* [Def. 12, amended.] A self-governing village community holding land in common: supposed by some to have characterized the beginnings of Teutonic society; also, the land thus held in common, often by a body of kindred freemen. See ENOCH A. BRYAN *The Mark in Europe and America*. [GINN & CO. '94.]

mo'ter, mō'tgr, *n.* [Additional sense.] One who removes motes; as, a wool-*moter*.

oer'sted, ūr'sted, *n. Elec.* A practical magnetic unit. See UNIT. [< Hans C. *Oersted* (1777–1851), Danish physicist.]

pat'ron-i"za-ble, pat'run-ai"za-bl, *a.* That may be patronized.

pul-sil'o-gy, pul-sil'o-ji, *n.* A device, formerly used, for determining the rate of the pulse by gradually shortening a cord pendulum till its period accorded with that of the pulse, when an index indicated the rate on a scale. [< PULSE¹, *n.*, + -LOGY.]

reichs'land, raihs'länt, *n.* [G.]. A province directly under the control of the crown; a crown domain: applied specifically to Alsace-Lorraine.

ring'ster, ring'stgr, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A member of a corrupt political ring.

ru"bi-jer'vin, rū'bi-jer'vin, *n. Chem.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_3$), found in *Veratrum album* and *V. viride*, obtained by precipitating the filtrate from jervin sulfate with sodium hydroxid. It is soluble in sulfuric acid, producing a yellow coloration, which turns blood-red. It melts at 236° C. [< L. *rubeus*, red, + JERVIN.]

Sui'o-Goth'ic, swī'ō-geth'ic, *n.* The ancient language of Sweden.

te-leph'o-tos, te-lef'o-tes, *n.* A signaling-apparatus having a series of electric lamps that are operated from a keyboard. [< Gr. *tēle*, afar, + *phōs*, *phōt-*, light.]

tor'up, tor'up, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great snapping turtle of lakes and streams of North America. **tor'op‡.**

Farmers and sailors call the big 'snapper' the *torup* or *torop* however one should spell it. . . . There can be no doubt that it is an Indian name originally, and the root whence terrapin was developed by a derivative suffix.

The Critic [N. Y.], Oct. 27, '94, p. 268, col. 1.

APPENDIX.

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LANGUAGE-KEY.

For convenience the first column on each page has been numbered consecutively from 1 to 59. The figure before a letter in a language column indicates the number of such letter in its alphabet, and the small figure at the right of a letter indicates the number of the explanatory note below referring to that letter; thus, line 7 phonetics "c as

	English Phonetics.	Anglo-Saxon.	Danish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Greek. Classic.	Greek. Modern.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.
1	ɑ as in sofa	a			a[2]					
2	ɑ̄ as in arm	á	1 a[1]	1 a[1] aa	1 a[1], â, à	1 a	1 Α α (a)	Α α		2 á
3	a as in at	æ								
4	ā as in fare	ǣ		e[3], ee[3]	e[3], è[3], im[10], in[10]	ä[1], ae				
5	aṅ as in angry									
6	b as in bed	b	2 b	2 b	2 b	2 b[2]	2 Β β (b)	Β β, Π π[1]	2 ב	3 b
7	c as in cat	c	3 c[3]	3 c	3 c[5], q[5], qu[5]	3 c[3], ch[4]				
8	ch as in church									cs[1], ts[1], ty[1]
9	ʜ (=ch) as in loch	h	g[6]	7 g[7], ch[7]		ch[4], g[6]	22 Χ χ (ch)	Χ χ	8 ח	
10	d as in did	d	4 d[4]	4 d[5]	4 d[6]	4 d[2]	4 Δ δ (d)	Τ τ[2]		6 d
11	dh (=th) as in then	ð Þ	d[4]					Δ δ	4 ד	
12	dz as in adze	z								
13	e as in net	e	e[2]	e[3]	5 e[2]	e[1]	5 Ε ε (e)	Αε		8 e
14	ę as in over			e[4]		e[1]				ë
15	ê as in fate	é	5 e[2], 25 æ[3]	5 e[2], ee[2]	é[1], e[1], ê[1], ei[4]	5 e[1]	7 Η η (ē)	Ει Αι		10 é
16	f as in fun	f	6 f	6 f	6 f[5]	6 f, ph, 22 v	21 Φ φ	Φ φ		11 f
17	g as in go	g	7 g[5]		7 g[7]	7 g[3]	3 Γ γ[1] (g)	Γ γ	3 ג	12 g[2] gh[2]
18	h as in hat	h	8 h[6]	8 h	8 h[8]	8 h[7]		Χ χ	5 ח	14 h[3]
19	i as in it	i	i[7]	i[8]	i[2], y[2]	i[5], y[6]		Ι ι		15 i
20	ĭ as in machine	ĭ	9 i[7], il[7]	9 i[1], ie[8]	9 i[1], ĭ[1], ie[4], 25 y[4]	9 i[5], ie, y[5]	9 Ι ι (ĭ)	Ιι Ηη Ει Οι		16 ĭ j[4]
21	ɑi as in aisle	ai	ai	ei[7], ig[7], y[7]		ai, ei, ey	αι, ει			
22	j as in jest									7 ds[1] 18 gy[2] dy[4]
23	k as in kink	c	11 k	11 k	11 k	11 k	10 Κ κ (k)	Κ κ	11 כ, ך 19 ק	18 k
24	l as in lad	l	12 l	12 l	12 l	12 l	11 Λ λ (l)	Λ λ	12 ל	19 l
25	l or lye = ll as in brilliant				ill[9]					20 ly[4]
26	m as in man	m	13 m	13 m	13 m[10]	13 m	12 Μ μ (m)	Μ μ	13 מ, ם	21 m
27	n as in nut	n	14 n	14 n	14 n[10], gn[7]	14 n	13 Ν ν (n)	Ν ν	14 נ, ן	22 n
28	ñ (=ny) as in union				n[10], m[10]					23 ny[4]
29	ṅ as in bon (F.)									
30	ŋ as in ink	n, ng				ng[6]	Γ γ[1] (g)	Γ γ		
31	o as in obey	o		o[9]						24 o
32	ō as in no	ó	15 o[8], 24 aa[1]	15 o[1], oo	15 o[1], ô[1], au[2], eau[2]	15 o[8]	24 Ω ω[3] (ō)	Ω ω[4]		25 ó
33	o as in not	o, ɵ	o[8]	o[9]	o[2]	o[8]	15 Ο ο (ɵ)	Ο ο		1 a
34	ō as in nor	ó, ō						Ο ο[4]		
35	oi as in oil			ui[12]		aeu, ău, eu	Ο Ι (ōi)	ΟΙ οι		
36	ou as in house; see ɑu	au		au, ou		au	ɑυ			
37	p as in pay	p	16 p	16 p	16 p[6]	16 p[2], b[2]	16 Π π (p)	Π π[1]	17 פ, ף	28 p
38	ps as in lapse	ps					23 Ψ ψ (ps)	Ψ ψ		
39	cw (=qu) as in queer	cw	17 q (v	17 q	17 q	17 q (u				
40	r as in roll	r	18 r	18 r[10]	18 r	18 r[9]	17 Ρ ρ (r)	Ρ ρ	20 ר	29 r[5]
41	s as in hiss	s	19 s, c[3]	19 s	19 s[6], c[5], c[5]	19 s[10], ss[10], sz[10]	18 Σ, σ, ς (s)	Σ σ ς	15 ס, ש	31 sz[6]
42	sh as in she			sch[11]	sch[5], ch[5]	sch[10]			21	30 s[6]
43	t as in tell	t	20 t	20 t, d[5], dt[5]	20 t[6], d[6], th	20 t[2], dt[2], th[2]	19 Τ τ (t)	Τ τ[2]	9 ט, ת	32 t
44	th as in thin	Þ ð					8 Θ, θ, ϑ (th)	Θ θ	22	
45	ts as in lasts	ts				26 z, ti[2], tz, c[3]			18 צ, ץ	4 c[1], cz[1]
46	u as in full	u	u[9], v[10]	oe[12]		21 u[11]				34 u
47	ū as in rule	ū	21 u[9]		ou	u[11]	Ου	Ου		35 ú
48	ɪū (=u) as in mute	iu					Ευ, ηυ			37 ü
49	ŭ as in dûne (F.)	y	23 y[11]	21 u[12], uu	22 û[11], û[11]	û[12]	20 Υ υ	Υ υ[3]		36 ű
50	u as in up			u[12]						9 é, 27 ö
51	ū as in burn		26 ö[8], oe[8]	eu	eu, œu	ö, oe				26 ö
52	v as in van	f, v	22 v[10]	22 v	22 v	23 w		Β β, Υ υ[3]		38 v
53	wɑ as in waft	wá, Þá			oi				6 ו	
54	wĭ (=we) as in weal	wĭ, Þĭ		23 w[13]	23 w[12]	ui[11]	υι			
55	x as in wax	x		24 x	24 x[13]	24 x	14 Ξ ξ (x)	Ξ ξ		
56	y as in yet	ge, i	10 j[7]	10 j		25 y[6], 10 j			10 י	17 j[4]
57	yɑ as in yard	geá, iá								
58	z as in zone	s		25 z	26 z, s[6], x[13]	s[10]	6 Ζ ζ[3]	Ζ ζ	7 ז	39 z
59	zh (=z) as in azure				10 j, g[7]					40 zs[6]

The Roman alphabet is used in this key in place of the German characters.

Syllables ending in a vowel are called open; those ending in a consonant, closed.

In modern European languages accented e in open syllables has a sound like that of a in *fate* (ê) without the vanish, and i the sound of i in *machine* (ĭ).

ANGLO-SAXON.

Anglo-Saxon words take the Germanic accent on the first root-syllable, or distinctive nominal prefix. The letters given are the Roman letters as used in Britain at the time of the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon, except the runes, thorn (Þ) and wēn (w) and the crossed d (ð) used as a graphic variation of thorn (Þ) in the manuscripts, but for *dh* in works on phonology. Further description and discussion of the sounds and letters may be found in the vocabulary under the corresponding English letters.

DANISH.

The stress of pure Danish words is placed on the radical syllable, usually the first, unless compounded with the German prefixes, be-, er-, for-.

1. A has the sound of ɑ̄ in *arm;* aa (or å), of ō in *no.*
2. E final in accented syllables has the sound of ê = a in *fate;* elsewhere, of e in *net;* æ = ê.
3. C before a, aa, o, u has the sound of k; before e, i, ö, y the sound of s.
4. D initial is pronounced as d in *did;* between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable after a vowel, it has the sound of dh = th in *then.* D before t or s and also final after l, n, r, t is silent.
5. G after a vowel in monosyllables has a slightly guttural sound; elsewhere, as g in *go.*
6. H before j and v is silent; elsewhere, aspirated.
7. I in open accented syllables and in monosyllables, also ĭ, has the sound of i in *machine;* elsewhere, of i in *it.* J has the sound of y in *yet.*
8. O open has the sound of ō in *no;* closed, of o in *not.* Ö or oe has the sound of ū = u in *burn.*
9. U open has the sound of ŭ in *rule;* closed, of u in *full.*
10. V after s has the sound of u in *full;* elsewhere, of v.
11. Y has the sound of French u, as in *dûne.* W, x, and z are found only in foreign words.

DUTCH.

For accent, see German.

1. A, i, o, u in open syllables, and the double vowels, aa, etc., have the sounds of ɑ̄, ī, ō, ū, respectively.
2. E ending an accented syllable, and ee, have the sound of ê = a in *fate.*
3. E (or ee) before r has the sound of ā, as in *fare.*
4. E unaccented and final has the sound of e in *over.*
5. D final has the sound of t; elsewhere, as d in *did;* dt = t.
6. E before a double consonant (or two or more consonants) has the sound of e in *net.*
7. Ij, ch, and g have no equivalents in English. Ij and y approach the sound of ɑi in *aisle;* ch and g, of ʜ = ch in *loch.* Ei = ɑi.
8. I before a consonant in the same syllable has the sound of i in *it.* For open i (=ī), see ĭ. Ie = ī.
9. O closed has two sounds, the o of *obey,* and before two or more consonants the ɵ of *not.*
10. R is trilled more than in English.
11. Sch final or before a mute e has the sound of sh.
12. U open, see French, 11; u closed has the sound of u in *up;* ui = ei; oe = u.
13. W is a little softer than in English in closed syllables.

FLEMISH.

The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch that it is not given separately in the key.

FRENCH.

The French language when spoken has no decided accent, but nearly all the syllables are uttered with an equal stress of voice. To an English ear the stress seems to fall on the final syllable; hence, in this dictionary the primary accent (′) has been placed over the last syllable of most French words, and the secondary accent (‘) on the other syllables (except over obscure ɵ), to indicate a careful enunciation of all the unaccented syllables.

1. a, à, â, e, é, è, ê, ĭ, ĭ, o, ô, ū, and û in open syllables have the sound of ɑ̄, ê, ī, ō, and ū, respectively. Final d, g, n, s, t, x, and z are usually silent, and leave the syllable open.
2. A, e, i, y, and o in closed syllables have their short sounds ɑ, e, i, o; au and eau = ō.
3. E before r and not followed by a second consonant has the sound of ā in *fare;* è before r = ā.
4. E in unaccented open syllables has the sound of e in *over.* E final is silent; ei = ê; ie and y = ī.
5. Final c, f, l (not liquid), and r (after a, i, y, o, u) are sounded. Ch has the sound of sh in *she.* C before a, o, u, and ch before a consonant in the same syllable, have the sound of c (= k) in *cat.* C before e, i, y, or with the cedilla (ç), has the sound of s. Q and qu are generally like k.
6. D, p, s, and t are generally pronounced as in English. D final is silent, except in proper names; before a vowel sound beginning the next word d has the sound of t. S between two vowels has the sound of z. Ti = sī.
7. G before a, o, or u has the sound of g in go; before e, i, or y, of zh = z in *azure.* Gn = ny (nī in *union*).
8. H is generally silent.
9. L is sounded as in English. Ll after i not initial has a peculiar liquid sound (l̄), nearly like lli in *brilliant.*
10. M and n initial doubled or before a vowel sound are pronounced as in English, but a single m or n final in a word or syllable gives to the preceding vowel a peculiar nasal sound: viz., -am, -an, -em, -en, -oin = ɑ̃ṅ (ah resonant through open nostrils); -im, -in, -ym, -yn, -aim, -ain, -eim, -ein = aṅ (an in *angry*); -om, -on = ōṅ (on in *longer*); -um, -un = uṅ (un in *hunger*); ent in third person plural of verbs is silent.
11. Ü has no equivalent in English; to make its sound, place the mouth for ĭ (i of *machine*), and attempt to pronounce ū (u of *rule*); û = ŭ.
12. W is found in words of foreign origin only.
13. X is pronounced as x in *wax,* except when initial and followed by a vowel or silent consonant, when it has the sound of z.

GERMAN.

In German every noun begins with a capital letter. The accent of German words is generally on the root syllables in simples and derivatives, and on the first member of compounds.

1. E in accented open syllables has the sound of ê = a in *fate;* before r, two consonants, or a double consonant, the sound of e in *net;* final, and often in final unaccented syllables, the sound of e in *over;* ä = ā *or* ê.
2. B, d, p, and t are pronounced as in English, except that b and d final, or immediately before a final consonant, have the sound of p and t. Dt and th = t. Ti in *-tion* = ts.
3. C before a, o, u, or a consonant has the sound of k; before ä, e, i, y, the sound of ts.
4. Ch has no equivalent in English, and is like ʜ = ch in *loch;* initial it has the sound of c in *cat,* except in words of French origin, where it sounds like sh in *she.*
5. I and y in open syllables or before a single consonant have the sound of ī in *machine;* in closed syllables, of ĭ in *it.* Ai, ei, and ey = ɑi. Ie = ī.
6. G initial is pronounced as g in *go;* elsewhere, it is strongly aspirated = ʜ. Ng has the sound of ng in *singer.*
7. H initial is aspirated; final or after a vowel it is silent, and lengthens the vowel.
8. O before two consonants or a double consonant has the sound of o in *not;* elsewhere, as in *no.*
9. R, see Dutch, 10.
10. S initial or after a consonant (except b, ch, and p) has the sound of z. S final, ss, and sz have the sound of s in *hiss.* Sch = sh.
11. Ü open has the sound of u in *rule;* closed, of u in *full.* Üi = wī (we in *weal*).
12. Ü, see French, 11.

LANGUAGE-KEY (CONTINUED).

in cat," Danish column "3 c²," means that c is the third letter in the Danish alphabet, that it has the force of c in cat, and is more fully explained in remark 3 of the Danish explanatory notes below.— *Prepared by Mrs. E. F. Roberts assisted by native linguists.*

		Italian.	Latin. English.	Latin. Roman.	Latin. Continental.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swedish.	Welsh.
1	ɑ		a³	ä	ä		a⁶				
2	ɑ̈	1 a		ä	ä, æ, œ	1 a	1 a	1 А а 15 о⁶	1 a	1 a	1 a¹
3	a		a²								a¹
4	ā	e¹									7 e¹
5	aa										
6	b	2 b	b	b	b	2 b	2 b	2 Б б¹	2 b	2 b	2 b
7	c	3 c², cc², ch³	c⁷, ch	c	c		3 c¹, cc¹		3 c¹ ch² 19 qu	3 c¹, ch¹	3 c
8	ch	c³, cc³				cz⁶		24 Ч ч	4 ch²	kj	
9	ʜ					ch¹		22 Х х, Г²	g³		4 ch²
10	d	4 d	d	d	d	4 d	4 d	5 Д д	5 d	4 d²	5 d
11	dh			z							6 dd
12	dz	22 z¹⁰									
13	e		e², æ², œ²	ë	ë	e		31 З з			e¹
14	ę		e⁴								
15	ê	5 e¹	a¹	ë, æ, ei	ë	5 é	5 e		6 e	5 e, 27 ä	
16	f	6 f	f, ph	f, ph	f	6 f	6 f, ph	21 Ф ф, 34 Ѳ ѳ	7 f	6 f³	9 ff², 20 ph
17	g	7 g⁴, gh⁴	g⁷	g	g	7 g	7 g²	4 Г² г	8 g³	7 g⁴	10 g³
18	h	8 h⁵	h	h	h	8 h	8 h³		9 h⁴	8 h⁵	12 h⁴
19	i		i⁸, y⁸	i	i			36 Ї ї⁸, 29 bl⁸			
20	ĭ	9 i	e¹, æ², œ²	ĭ	ĭ	9 i	9 i, 24 y	10 І¹ і, 9 И⁴ и	10 i⁷ 26 y⁸	9 i, e⁷	13 i⁵, 26 u
21	ai	ai	i¹, ei, y		ei		ai, ay, ei, ey		ai, ay, ei, ey		ai, ei
22	j	g⁶	j, g⁷			dz⁶	g²		11 j⁸ y⁸		
23	k		k	k	k	11 k	11 k⁴, qu	11 К⁸ к		11 k	k
24	l	11 l	l	l	l	12 l³	12 l	12 Л л	12 l	12 l	14 l
25	l̄	gl⁵				13 ł²	lh		13 l⁶		15 ll⁶
26	m	12 m	m	m	m	14 m³	13 m	13 М м	14 m	13 m	16 m
27	n	13 n	n	n	n	15 n	14 n	14 Н н	15 n	14 n	17 n
28	ñ	gn⁵				ń	ng		16 ñ⁶		
29	ń						m⁵, n⁶				
30	ŋ									nk	11 ng⁹
31	o		o⁴	ŏ	ŏ		o⁶				18 o
32	ō	14 o⁷	o¹	ō	ō	16 o⁴	15 o⁶		17 o	15 o⁷, 26 aa (å)	
33	ɵ	o⁷	o²					15 О⁶ о			
34	ō		au								
35	ei			œ							
36	au	au		au	au						
37	p	15 p	p	p	p	17 p	16 p	16 П п	18 p	16 p	19 p
38	pe										
39	cw	16 qu	qu	qu	qu		17 q(ua⁷			17 q(u⁶	
40	r	17 r⁹	r	r	r	18 r, rr	18 r	17 Р⁷ р	20 r⁷	18 r	22 r⁷, 21 rh⁷
41	s	18 s²	s	s	s	19 s	19 s⁸, ss, z, ç	18 С с	21 s	19 s, 25 z	23 s
42	sh	sc⁹	ci⁸, si⁸, ti⁸			sz⁶	23 x⁸	25 Ш ш		sj, skj, stj	
43	t	19 t	t	t	t	20 t	20 t, ch¹	19 Т т	22 t	20 t	24 t
44	th								27 z, c¹		25 th
45	ts	z¹⁰, zz¹⁰				3 c, sc⁶		28 Ц ц			
46	u			û	û	o⁴	21 u				
47	û	20 u	u¹	û	û	21 u		20 У у	23 u	21 u, yu	w
48	iû		u¹, eu	eu	eu			32 Ю ю			iw
49	ü	23 y⁷				23 y⁷				24 y	
50	u		u²								27 w, 28 y⁸
51	ö		e⁴ (her)							28 ö	
52	v	21 v	v	v	v	22 w	22 v	3 В в	24 v	22 v, fv⁹	8 f²
53	wō										
54	wĭ		w	w	w						
55	x		x	x	x		ex⁹		25 x	23 x	
56	y	10 j	y, i¹⁰					30 Ъ ъ, 6 Е³ е		g⁴	i⁵
57	yō					10 j		34 Я я		10 j	
58	z	s⁸	z⁹, s⁹				25 z¹⁰, s⁸	8 З з			
59	zh					ż, rz⁶	10 j	7 Ж ж			

GREEK, CLASSIC.

Every initial vowel or diphthong has the rough breathing (ʽ) or the smooth breathing (ʼ). The rough breathing indicates that the vowel over which it is placed is preceded by the sound of h; the smooth breathing, that it is not aspirated.

1. Γ, γ (g) before γ (g), κ (k), χ (ch), or ξ (x) has the sound of n in *ink;* elsewhere, of g in *go.*
2. Z, ζ (z) initial has the sound of z; elsewhere, generally dz, sometimes dz.
3. Ω, ω and O, o, open, have the same sound in prose; in poetry ω is prolonged.

GREEK, MODERN.

1. Π, π (p) after μ (m) sounds like b; elsewhere, like p.
2. Τ, τ (t) after ν (n) is like d; elsewhere, like t.
3. Υ, υ (consonant) before a vowel or before λ (l), μ (m), ν (n), or ρ (r) has the sound of v; elsewhere, of f in *fun.*
4. See GREEK, CLASSIC, 3.

HEBREW.

Hebrew is written from right to left. Its alphabet consists of 22 consonants. To supply the lack of vowels nine points are used in connection with the consonants.

ָ = ɑ̄	ַ = a	ֲ = a very short
ִ = ī	ֵ = ī	ֱ = e very short
ֵי or ֶי = ê	ֶ = e	ֳ = e very short
ֹ or ◌ֺ = ō	ֹ = o	ֵ = o very short
ֻ = ū	ֻ = u	

1. א (ʼ), the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, has no equivalent in English. It is a "soft breathing."
2. ה (h), the 8th letter, is a "rough breathing."
2. ע (ʽ), the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet, is a deep guttural, and has no equivalent in English.
4. ק (q), the 19th letter, and כ (k), the 11th letter, are like deep k. ל, the 6th letter, is like *waft or* v in *van.*

HUNGARIAN.

The mark of accent (ʹ) is used over vowels to distinguish them from the same vowel unaccented, thus: á = ɑ̄; a = o; é = ê; e = e; í = ī; i = i; ó = ō; o = o; ú = ū; u = u. Hungarian is one of the Ural-Altaic languages in which the accent is on the root syllable, which is generally the first syllable, and the following syllables observe the law of harmonic sequence of vowels. See HARMONIC SEQUENCE.

1. C or cz = ts in *lasts;* cs, ts, and ty = ch in *church;* ds = j in *jest.*
2. G followed by j or y is like j in *jest;* elsewhere, g and gh are like g in *go.*
3. H is always aspirated.
4. J (consonant) = y in *yet;* j (vowel) = ī in *machine;* dy (also gy) = j in *jest;* ly (ll) = lli in *brilliant;* ny = ni in *union.*
5. R, see DUTCH, 10.
6. S = sh in *she;* sz = s in *hiss;* zs = zh.
7. Y is generally a consonant; y (vowel) = ī.

ITALIAN.

Italian words are generally accented on the penult.

1. E in open syllables has the sound of a in *fate;* in closed, of a in *fare.*
2. C and cc before a, o, u, and ch before e and i, have the sound of k.
3. C and cc before e and i have the sound of ch in *church.*
4. G before a, o, u, and gh before e and i, have the sound of g in *go.*
5. G before a and i has the sound of j in *jest.* Gg = dj. Gl = lli in *brilliant.* Gn = ny (ni in *union*).
6. H has no sound of its own. Ch = c in *cab;* gh = g in *go.*
7. O open has the sound of o in *no;* closed, of o in *not.*
8. R, see DUTCH, 10.
9. S initial has the sound of s in *hiss;* between two vowels, of z in *zone.* Sc before e and i has the sound of sh in *she;* sch and sc before a, o, and u have the sound of sk.
10. Z before i followed by a second vowel has the sound of ts in *lasts;* initial, or after a consonant, of dz; zz = ts.

LATIN (ENGLISH METHOD).

1. A, e, i or y, o, and u, ending accented syllables, have the sound of ē, ī, ɑ̄i, ō, and yū (iū after a consonant in the same syllable). U after d or l generally has the sound of u in *rule.*
2. A, e, i or y, o, and u before a consonant in an accented syllable have the sound of a, e, ĭ, e, u. Ae and oe follow the rules for e.
3. A final unaccented or in an unaccented syllable has the sound of a in *sofa.*
4. E, o, and u ending an unaccented syllable (not final) have the sounds of e in *believe* (ę), o in *obey* (o), and u in *full* (u) or *duration* (iu) respectively. E before r has the sound of e in *her.*
5. I final has the sound of ī in *pine* (ɑ̄i); i and y have the sound of i in *it* when ending an unaccented syllable not initial. Plural es final has the sound of iz and os of ōz.
6. Consonants are the same as in English.
7. C and g are hard (= k and g) before a, o, u; soft (= s and j), before e, i, y.
8. Ci, si, and ti directly after an accented syllable and before a vowel have the sound of sh or zh; xi = ksh.
9. S final and x initial have the sound of z in *zone.*
10. I immediately before a vowel and after an accented a, e, o, or y not initial has nearly the sound of y in *yet.*

NORWEGIAN.

The Norwegian alphabet is the same as the Danish, with few exceptions, in sound. D final in many Norwegian nouns and adjectives has the sound of t, and is silent in some pronouns. G before ä, e, i, ö, and y has the sound of y in *yet.* Hv often has the sound of kv, and sk that of sh in *she.*

POLISH.

The stress is on the penult, except in some compound words. Ze, li, by, yo, suffixed to strengthen the pronouns, do not change the accent.

1. Ch, see GERMAN, 4.
2. L is pronounced as in English, but Ł is peculiar to the Polish language, and is formed by forcing the tongue-tip against the teeth.
3. M and n are pronounced as in English.
4. O unaccented has the sound of o in *no;* accented, the sound of u in *full.*
5. R, see DUTCH, 10.
6. Sc has no equivalent in English, but is nearly like ts; cz = ch; dz = j; rz = zh; sz = sh.
7. Y is peculiar to the Slavonic languages, and is sounded something like the German ü, Greek υ.

PORTUGUESE.

The accentuation is similar to that of Spanish words.

1. C before a, o, u, l, or r has the sound of c (= k) in *cat.* Ç has the sound of s. Cc is separated in pronunciation, the first c being hard (= k), and the second hard (= k) before a, o, u, and soft (= s) before e, i, and y. Ch = sh.
2. G before a, o, u, or a consonant has the sound of g in *go;* before e, i, and y, the sound of j in *jest.*
3. H is silent. After l and n it gives the consonants a liquid sound; lh = ly; nh = ny (ni in *union*).
4. K is found only in foreign words.
5. M and n final or after e have a nasal sound (see FRENCH, 10); elsewhere, as in English.
6. O in open syllables has the sound of o in *no;* in closed syllables, of o in *obey;* ão and am = ɑ̃u: a final = ɑ in *sofa.*
7. Qua is pronounced cwɑ̄; que = kê; qui = kī.
8. S between two vowels has the sound of z in *zone;* elsewhere, as in English.
9. X is generally pronounced as sh in *she;* ex = x in *wax.*
10. Z final has the sound of s; elsewhere, as z in *zone.*

RUSSIAN.

The Russian alphabet is an enlarged Greek alphabet. New characters are added to express peculiar sounds.

Some of the letters have the same form as in the English alphabet, but retain the Greek sounds; as, B = v; H = n; P = r; C = s; Y = u, and X = kh.

1. Б (b) before П (p), Ф (ch), К, Х (ch = н) Т, Ш (sh), or С (s) has the sound of p; elsewhere, as in English.
2. Г (g) before К, Т, or Х (ch) has the sound of Н (= ch in *loch*); elsewhere, usually as g in *go*.
3. Е (ye) initial and unaccented has the sound of ye in *yet;* accented, of yo in *yoke*: not initial and unaccented, as e in *net*. Ѣ always has the sound of ye in *yet*; Э, the 31st letter, always has the sound of e in *net;* ё = yō.
4. І (ī) is used before a vowel, and Й (ĭ) before a consonant.
5. К (k) before Е, Т, or Х has the sound of ц (= ch in *loch*); elsewhere, as k in *kink*.
6. О (ō) accented is like o in *nor;* unaccented, a in *arm;* final, o in *no*.
7. Р (r) is pronounced as if double, like rr in *hurry*.
8. Й (ĭ) is used after a vowel and lengthens the vowel-sound, something like English y in *boy* (boĭ). Ы, the 28th letter, always has the sound of ĭ in *it*. Щ (shch) is the 26th letter in the Russian alphabet, and has no equivalent in English. Ъ, the 27th letter, is silent, but gives a harsh sound to the preceding consonant, as if it were doubled; Ь, the 29th letter, is mute, and gives the preceding consonant a soft liquid sound.
9. Ѵ, the 35th letter, is seldom used in Russian words.

SPANISH.

Words ending in a vowel are generally accented on the penultimate syllable; those ending in a consonant, on the final syllable.

1. C final, or before a, o, u, l, or r, has the sound of k; before e and i, the sound of th in *thin*.
2. Ch before a vowel having the circumflex accent has the sound of k; elsewhere, as ch in *church*.
3. G before a, o, u, l, or r has the sound of *g* in *go;* before e or i, of н (= ch in *loch*); gue, gui = gē, gī; gua = gwā; güe = gwē; güi = gwī; guo = gwō.
4. H is silent, except before ue, when it has a slightly nasal sound.
5. J has a harsh guttural sound, nearly like н (= ch in *loch*) or a strongly aspirated h.
6. Ll is like l and y (consonant) pronounced in one syllable. See Polish, 2. ñ = ny (ni in *union*).
7. R initial after l, n, s, and in compounds from a primitive in r, has a harsh, rough sound unlike anything in English; elsewhere, as r in *roll*.
8. Y alone after a vowel followed by a consonant or final has the sound of ĭ in *machine;* before a vowel in the same syllable, or between two vowels, it has the sound of j in *jest*.

SWEDISH.

The stress of Swedish words is on the root syllable.

1. C and ch, before a, o, u, aa, have the sound of k. C before e, i, y, ä and ö has the sound of s. Ch initial has the sound of ch in *church;* elsewhere, as k. Tj = ch.
2. D is pronounced as in English. Dt = t.
3. F final has the sound of v; elsewhere, as f in *fun*. Fv = v.
4. G ending a syllable after another consonant has the sound of g aspirated; before e, i, ä, ö, y, the sound of y in *yet;* elsewhere, as g in *go*.
5. H is silent before j or v; elsewhere, as h in *hat*.
6. K before n is sounded; before ä, e, i, y, and ö it has the sound of ch in *church;* elsewhere, as k in *kink;* kj = ch; qu = kv.
7. The vowel-sounds are pronounced long or short, according to certain stress or accentuation; no fixed rules can be given for their use. A, i, ä, and ö = ā, ī, ē, and ō; aa (å) = ō; e accented = ī (pronounced quickly); o final = ō, and elsewhere it is like u in *full*.

WELSH.

Welsh words are accented on the penult.

1. a = ā *or* a; e = ē *or* ă; o = ō *or* ŏ; u = ī *or* i; y = u *or* ū. See def. 8.
2. Ch (= н), see German, 4. F has the sound of v; ff = f.
3. Ng has the sound of ng in *sing*, and sometimes begins a syllable in Welsh.
4. H is aspirated, never silent.
5. I before a, e, o, u, and y, in the same syllable, has the sound of y in *yet;* elsewhere, as ī in *machine* or ĭ in *it*. Iw = iū or yū.
6. Ll has no equivalent in English. To make its sound, place the tongue as for l, and force the breath out of the right side of the mouth. See Polish (Ł), 2.
7. R, see Dutch, 10. Rh (the 21st letter) is never final, and has no equivalent in English.
8. Y in the penult or antepenult has the sound of u in *up;* final or in monosyllables like ĭ in *it;* circumflexed like ī in *machine*.

THE PRINCIPLES AND EXPLANATIONS

OF THE

SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET.

1. Scientific Alfabet,

prepared and promulgated by The American Philological Association, adopted and recommended by The American Spelling Reform Association, and used in the Standard Dictionary.

Letters.	Names.	As in—	Letters.	Names.	As in—
Ą, ą, ā	(*ah*)	ąsk fār	O, o, ō	(*oh*)	obey, nō
A, a, ă	(*ai(r)*)	fat, fāre	Ө, ө, ō	(*awe*)	not, what, nōr, wall
B, b	(*bee*)	bat			
C, c=k, q	(*kee*)	cat	P, p	(*pee*)	pet
Ch, ch	(*chee*)	church	[Q, q] = c	(*cue*)	(quit) cwit
D, d	(*dee*)	did	R, r	(*ar*)	rat
Dh, dh	(*thee*)	then	S, s	(*ess*)	so
E, e, ē	(*ay*)	met, thēy	Sh, sh	(*ish*)	she
F, f	(*eff*)	fit	T, t	(*tee*)	tell
G, g	(*ghee*)	go	Th, th	(*ith*)	thin
H, h	(*hee*)	he	Ų, ų, ū	(*oo*)	full, rūle
I, i, ĭ	(*ee*)	it, caprīce	U, u, ū	(*u(r)*)	but, būrn
J, j	(*jay*)	jet	V, v	(*vee*)	vat
[K, k]=c	(*kay*)	kin	W, w	(*woo*)	wo
L, l	(*el*)	lo, noble	[X, x]=cs	(*ex*)	wax
M, m	(*em*)	me	Y, y	(*yee*)	ye
N, n	(*en*)	no	Z, z	(*zee*)	zone
Ng, ng	(*ing*)	king	Zh, zh	(*zhee*)	azure

Diphthongs: ąĭ, aisle, Ĭ; ąu (ou), staut (stout); ei, cein; iu, fiud (feud), miusic (music).

For Script Alphabet, see p. 2106.

All the letters of this alphabet represent different elementary English sounds, except the duplicates *k*, *q*, and *x*, and the number of the elementary sounds is 32. There are only 28 letters, excluding the duplicates *k*, *q*, and *x*, in the common alphabet, so that there are 9 elementary sounds without letters.

2. Necessary New Letters, ą, ө, ų.

Three of these sounds are provided for by new letters, ą, ө, ų. In the old alphabet *a* and *o* stand for the same sounds. In the scientific alphabet the two familiar forms are differentiated, ą *a* are to be used for the sound in *are*, a *a* for that in *am*. In a similar manner capital U and lower-case u are differentiated, Ų u being used for the sound in *full*, U u for that in *up*. In this way I and J, V and U, are differentiated. C and G, ų and u, had been previously differentiated by adding a tag to the earlier letter; in that way the new ө is made; the breve of ŏ is dropped into the body of the letter.

3. Digraphs for Letters; ch, dh, ng, sh, th, zh.

The six remaining elementary sounds are denoted by digraphs. The digraphs *ch* as in *church*, *ng* as in *king*, *sh* as in *she*, *th* as in *thin*, are in familiar use for elementary sounds which are never denoted in English by a single letter. The reformers have only to set them apart formally as letters and give them a name as such. *Zh* does not occur in literary use, but the sound in occēzhun (occasion) has the same relation to that of *sh* in relēshun (relation) which *z* has to *s*, and it is freely and without objection recognized as *zh*. So *d* is to *t*, as *dh* is to *th*, as *dhen* is to *thin*. *Ch* is often analyzed into *tsh*, but it is given a place and a name with the digraph letters. **Ph**, named phĭ, is not counted, since its sound is represented by *f*.

4. Diphthongs expressed by their Elements.

ei, now printed *oi*, is received at once, and **ąu**, now printed *ou*, is seen to need two letters; but **aĭ** is so generally written ĭ, as in *fine*, *pine*, described as long ĭ, and printed ĭ in dictionaries, that the expansion of ĭt to *aĭ* surprises, and its accuracy is not at once perceived. A similar statement is true about **iu**, which is generally written *u*, as in *music*. But as *u* is found alone, as in *full*, *rude*, phonetic necessity requires some addition to the *u* of *music*, or change of ĭt; and so of *aĭ;* long *i* is the *i* of *machine*. Full diphthongal writing is now used in the Oxford dictionary, and in the works of the English philologists as well as those of other countries.

Difthongz.

aĭ	*aisle pine sigh eye I* aĭl pain saĭ aĭ aĭ	**ei**	*oil boy avoid toys* eil beĭ aveid teiz
ąu	*out cow bound bough* ąut cąu bąund bąu	**iu**	*few mute duration* fiu miut diurēshun

5. Diacritical Marks.

Long and Short.

The deliverance of the philologists is "It seems best to follow the Latin and other languages written in Roman letters in the use of a single sign for a short vowel and its long, distinguishing them, when great exactness is required, by a diacritical mark." The scientific alphabet as a practical reform alphabet was intended for use ultimately without diacritics in literature and common life. Italian, Spanish, Latin, and German are regarded as spelled phonetically, though *a*, *e*, *i*, and other vowels without diacritics are sometimes long and sometimes short. In English, however, the old spelling separates the short and long sounds of some of the letters. The long of *i* as in *it* is oftenest written *ee*, as in *meet;* the long of *e* as in *bet* is most familiar as *a* in *fate*, and many persons never notice, or know, that the sound of *ee* is *i* prolonged, or that the sound of *a* in *fate* is that of *e* in *met* prolonged. The spelling reformers generally give out the alphabet in complete pairs of long and short vowels, the long vowels uniformly distinguished with the macron.

Short Vauelz.		Long Vauelz.	
ĭ	*tin city divide busy* tin sitĭ divaĭd bizĭ	**ī**	*machine eve queen* mashīn īv cwīn
e	*pen head ferry defer* pen hed ferĭ defer	**ē**	*eight fate play prey* ēt fēt plē prē
ă	*at chasm black adds* at cazm blac adz	**ā**	*fare bear where air* fār bār hwār ār
ą	*ąsk chant comma* ąsk chant coma	**ą̄**	*arm father calm* ąrm fą̄dher cą̄m
ŏ	*not was actor yacht* not woz acter yot	**ō**	*nor fall ought laws* nōr fōl ōt lōz
o	*obey eulogy propose* obē yūlojĭ propōz	**ō**	*note pour token low* nōt pōr tōkn lō
ų	*but enough national* but enuf nashunal	**ū**	*burr workers curls* būr wūrkerz cūrlz
u	*full book could sugar* ful buk cud shugar	**ū**	*rule food rude two* rūl fūd rūd tū

For literature, spelling-reformers suggest the use of diacritics for long e and ĭ only, thus:

Hwen yuzing dhis Saientific Alfabet in popyular print, for ordineri buks and niuzpēperz, it iz not consideri neseseri tu emplei a daiacritical mark tu indikēt leng vouelz except in dhi kēs ov ĭ and ē. Dhen dhi onli niu leterz fer dhi printer'z kēs wil bi dhīz faiv: ĭ, ē, ą, ŏ, ų, widh dhar capitalz. Preper nēmz mē bi left unchēnjd, and x mē bi yuzd az an abbrīviēshun ov cs and ks, but not fer gz. C must alwēz sound az k, but dhi filolojists cud not agrī tu rul out k.

6. The Diacritics of the Standard.

A pronouncing dictionary must of course use diacritics for all the long vowels. It is one of the purposes of the Standard to present to the public in its pronunciation the English vocabulary in the exact form proposed for reformed spelling, so that the Standard may be a standard of spelling for reformers as well as conservatives.

ê, î. It has seemed best to use the circumflex accent for ē and ī rather than the macron, to avoid the unhappy associations with ē and ī that are referred to above, and to accord with the literary printing of which a specimen has just been given.

⏑ ⌢. It has seemed best, also, to add to the scientific alphabet notation for variant obscure syllables. A large proportion of the unaccen ted vowels in English words have two pronunciations, equally good each in its own time, and freely used by the same persons—one formal, distinct, pedagogical, the other colloquial; the first may be accurately denoted by one of the letters of the scientific alphabet, the second is a variation from the first, a natural weakening of it, which can only be accurately described by giving its direction and limit. Two main directions are indicated in the Standard, one a narrowing in the direction of ĭ, of which ĭ is the limit, the other a failure to bring out the resonance of the vowel chamber, a change in the direction of ų, ū, as in *but*, *burn*. The first is denoted by ⏑, as in mountęn (mountain), added, the second by ⌢: mōmęnt, atęm. The use of ⏑ has been extended to ę as in ąsk, which has a variant pronunciation from ă as in *far* towards a as in *fat*. Unaccented ą as in *sofa* varying towards ų in *up*, and o as in *theory* also varying towards ų might have been printed with the ⌢ according to the system, but are printed without it for simplicity, their relations being such as to lead to no ambiguity.

7. Explanation of Letters.

The characters of the alphabet used in the Standard Dictionary will now be taken up in their alphabetical order, to set forth as plainly as possible the distinction between the sounds which they represent, and to indicate the words and syllables in which each character occurs in the common spelling. A further physiological description of the sounds, with important facts of history and philology connected with them, will be found under the English letters in their alphabetical order in the vocabulary.

8. Ą ą *a a*

Roman Italic Script

The first elementary sound in most alphabets is that of *a* in *far*, *father*. The character used for it in the Scien-

tific Alphabet is like Greek α, Italic *a*, German a, and English script *a*. It is named (ah) from its sound; sometimes *alpha*, its Greek name. The form of it used in Roman print (a) is a new type, but is intelligible at first sight. It is used in reformed spelling of German as well as of English, and is adopted in the Oxford English dictionary. The use of it requires no change in common writing or italic print, except that care must be taken to write *a*, not *A*, for the capital.

Arm! arm! America. Hark! hark! the lark.
Arm! arm! America. Hark! hark! the lark.

ā ą a
strong variant obscure

9. **Strong ā** in *ar*, *ear*, *alf*, *augh*, etc.

ā is clearest and most nearly constant in accented *ar* final or followed by a second consonant other than *r*, as in bār, cār, fār, pār, stār, etc.; bārb, ārc, cārd, ārgue, pārk, mārl, ārm, bārn, hārp, bārque, stārry < stār (not *marry*, etc.). Mārs, ārt, cārve, stārve, etc.; in strong unaccented *ar*, as in cārmation, cārbolic, etc.; in *ear*, as in heārken, heārt, heārth, and sometimes in *er*, as in sergeant = sārjent.

ā is recognized as the correct sound before silent *l*, followed by *f*, *m*, or *v*, as in cālf, hālf, bālm, cālm, pālm, psālm, quālm, cālve, hālve, sālve. Some persons say *calm* to rime with *am*, and the like, but that is not approved: ā should have the same sound in cālf as in sārf.

ā is heard before *gh* = *f*, *nch*, *nd*, *nt*, but it is written *au*, as in *laugh* (lāf), *launch* (lānch), *laundry* (lāndri), *aunt* (ānt), etc. Some of these words have variant pronunciations like *a* in *can* or like ô in *aor*, but in the pronunciation here approved *au* in *laugh* has the same sound as *a* in *scarf*.

ā occurs ending an accented syllable, as in papā, fāther, so in āh.

ā not Anglicized comprises most of the ā's of this Dictionary.

10. **Variant ą** in *aff*, *ance*, *ask*, *ath*, etc.

ą is used to denote words of variant pronunciation like *ask*, *fast*. These words have a formal pronunciation substantially like *a* in *arm*, *calm*, etc., and also a frequent pronunciation verging to *a* in *ax*, *am*. An intermediate sound has been a favorite American suggestion. Variant ą is found:

1. **ą** in *aff*, *aft*, as in chąff, etc., ąfter, etc.
2. **ą** in *ance*, *anch*, *and*, *ans*, *ant*, as in dąnce, etc., brąnch, etc., commąnd, etc., gąnsel, etc., grąnt, etc.
3. **ą** in *am* in England: exąmple.
4. **ą** in *ask*, *asp*, *ass*, *ast*, as in ąsk, etc., gąsp, etc., pąss, gląss, etc., pąst, cąste, cąstle, etc.
5. **ą** in *ath*, as in bąth, pąth, etc.
6. **ą** for *a* in scientific terms and names derived from Greek or Latin, or formed in analogy with ancient Latin, which those who follow the so-called Continental method of pronouncing Latin give the sound of variant ą as described above.
7. **ą** for *a* in foreign words not fully Anglicized or established in pronunciation as ā or ą.

11. **Obscure a** in unaccented syllables, and in the diphthongs **ai** and **au**.

a is used in unaccented syllables which if accented would have strong or variant a sound, but lose their proper resonance for want of vocal effort, and verge toward an obscure sound like *u* in but, bŭrn.

In *partake*, *monarch*, the *ar* is so distinct in scholarly pronunciation, that the orthoepist may hesitate whether to print partake or pārtake, monarch or monārch; *breakfast* is almost distinct enough to be printed breakfāst, but in *liar*, *final*, *sofa*, the *a* is obscure beyond doubt.

a sound is represented by:

1. **a** in *ar* unaccented, as in liar, monarch, partake, etc.
2. **a** in open syllables unaccented, as in abase, amid, arise, sofa, ambrosia, etc.
3. **a** in close syllables unaccented before continuous consonants (variants 1–5, above), as before *f* in seraph, etc.; *l* in final, local, etc.; *m* in madam, bedlam, etc.; *n* in Grecian, infancy, giant, etc.; *s* in trespass, compass, breakfast, etc.; *th* in Sabbath, etc.
4. **a** unaccented in scientific terms and foreign words not Anglicized.
5. **a** in the diphthongs ai and au.

12. **ai**

ai as in *aisle* is a diphthong consisting of a glide between a as above and *i* as in *machine*. The glide sometimes begins with full accented ā as in fār, sometimes with obscure a as in sofa. The former is usually heard by American phonetists, the latter by southern English. The sound is a modern growth from accented long ī as in *machine*, and is still commonly printed ī. See I, in the vocabulary.

ai is found:

1. **Printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a** vowel, as in *lie* (lai), *vial* (vaiăl), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol*, *fibrous*, etc., in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice*, *receivable*, *quite*, *perceptible*, *mine*, *realize*, *appetite*, *rejoicing*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict*, *night*, *sign*, etc.; before final *ld*, *nd*, *nt*, *st*; *mild*, etc., *climb*, *find*, *Christ*; so *ei*, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.; so *oi* in *chair*.
2. Printed *y* in *fly* (flai), *dyer*, *hydra*, *rye*, *type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc., *uy* in *buy*.

In whatever disguise this diphthong may be hidden in common spelling, it is represented by its proper elements in the pronunciation of this Dictionary, as in the Oxford dictionary, and in the works of recent philologists.

13. **au**

au as in *out* is a diphthong consisting of a glide between a as above described and ŭ as in rude. It is a modern growth from ô, like ai from ī. In the 16th century it was pronounced and written *ow* (= o + u), and is still so printed, though the pronunciation changed to *ou* in the 18th century.

au is found:

1. Printed *ou*, as in *thou* (thau), *out*, *hour*, etc.
2. Printed *ow*, as in *now* (nau), *owl*, *plow*, etc.

In whatever disguise this diphthong may be hidden in common spelling, it is represented by its proper elements in the pronunciation of this Dictionary, as in the Oxford English dictionary, and in the works of recent philologists.

14. **A a**

A a A *a* A *a*
Roman Italic Script

When the Roman missionaries undertook to write the Anglo-Saxon language in Roman letters, they found several sounds unlike any Latin sounds, and among them the pair of vowel sounds now heard in *fat*, *fare*. They recognized them as intermediate between the Latin *a* as in *arm* and Latin *e* as in *vein*, and made a ligature of these letters (æ, Æ) as a new letter for the new language. The Normans had no such sounds, and the new letters were lost from use. They wrote the words which contained them with a; and so in our common print a is loaded with the sounds of both a and æ. A scientific alphabet must separate them again. The Oxford English dictionary has revived the use of the Anglo-Saxon ligature æ, and prints æt = at, mæn = man, etc. But it has seemed best to the framers of the Scientific Alphabet promulgated by the American Philological Association to differentiate a and a, to set apart a, *a* for the old sound in *father*, and use a, *a* exclusively for the peculiar English sound in *at*, *man*.

a ā ą
short long obscure

The elementary sound **a** appears short as in at, long as in *fāre*, obscure as in *ąccord*.

15. **Short a** in close accented syllables.

Short **a** is found mostly in accented syllables ending in a consonant, as cat'tle, ax'is, fat, ran'dom, etc.

16. **Long ā** before r in English words.

Long **ā** as in *fāre* is found in English words before r only. It is represented in common print by *a* in *care* (cār), *scarce*, etc.; by *ai* in *hair* (hār), *pair*, etc.; by *ea* in *bear* (bār), *pear*, *swear*, etc.; by *e* in *ere* (ār), *there*, etc.; by *ei* in *their* (thār), *heir*, etc.; by *ey* in *eyre* (ār). This sound is not distinguished from that of ē in *rein* by some old English dictionaries, but the phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction. It is a familiar sound in Anglo-Saxon, and a similar sound occurs in French, German, and some other foreign words given in this Dictionary.

17. **Obscure ą** before doubled consonants in unaccented syllables.

Obscure **ą** as in *ąccord* is found in such unaccented syllables as have a formal distinct pronunciation like short a in at, and also a colloquial pronunciation varying towards ŭ in but, bŭrn, etc. It is found mostly before a doubled consonant, as *ąllay*, *ącquit* (ącewit'), or in syllables which are familiar as separate words with the sound of a in at, as man, countryman.

18. **B b**

B, b. The sound *b* as described in its vocabulary place is regularly represented in common spelling by the same letter, B, b.

19. **C = K**

The Anglo-Saxon language, which is the oldest English, the Norman, and the Latin, from which most of the new words came in the early period, all used *c* for the first sound in *can* and *kin* (Anglo-Saxon *cyn*), so that Old English used *c* for the *k* sound throughout. In Middle English large numbers of words with *c* = *k* changed their pronunciation without changing their spelling, and *c* became an ambiguous letter before *e*, *i*, and *y*. *K* was then brought into use, giving us *kin* for *cin*, *king* for *cing*, and the like. The pronunciation of this Dictionary accepts the historical position, so far as to use *c* as the common letter having always the same sound as *k*, and to use *k* only in the positions where *k* is established.

20. **c** for *c*, *ch* = k, *ck*, etc.

c is used:

1. For *c* of the common spelling before a, ą, ā, au, a, ă, ą, o, ŏ, e, ę, ē, u, ŭ, ū, as in picu, cęst, cārt, *cow* (cau), etc.; can, cāre, etc; colōgne, cōne, etc.; con, *color* (culęr), cōrd, etc.; *cool* (cūl), etc.; cŭb, cūr, etc.; before a consonant, as *clam*, *cram*, etc.; final, as *music*, etc.
2. For *c* = k before *e* and *i* as well as *a*, *o*, *u*, in the Roman pronunciation in the respelling of Latin words, as *Liliaceæ* (English pronunciation, lilēā'sēę; Roman, lilliacēē, pronounced -qkēē).
3. For *ch* = k, before the same vowels as c (1), as in *chasm* (cazm), *anchor* (ancęr), etc.; before a consonant, as in *chlorid* (clōrid), *chronic* (cronic), etc.; final as in *epoch* (epec), *eunuch*, *distich*, etc.
4. For *ck* final or before a consonant, as *pack* (pac), *suckbut* (sacbut), *cockle* (cecl); sometimes, however, the etymology of the word or some well-established form in *k* favors the use of k for *ck*.
5. For *q* in *qu* = cw, as in *queen* (cwīn), *liquid*, etc.; for *qu*, as in *liquor* (licęr), *piquant* (pīcant), *antique* (antīc), *burlesque* (bŭrlesc), etc.
6. For *gh* in *hough* (hec), *lough* (lec), etc.
7. In *x* = cs.

21. **k** for *k*, *c* = k, *ch* = k, *ck*, etc.

k is used:

1. For *k* in the common spelling, as *Kate* (kēt), *skate* (skēt), *Konan* (korōn), *brakeman* (brēkmąn), *kitten* (kitn), *taking* (tēking), etc.
2. For *c* = k, *ch* = k, or *ck* before ē, ę, e, ę, g, ī, i, ĭ, in, īŏ, as *delicate* (delikęt *or* -kēt), *vacation* (vękāshŭn), *procuring* (prokūring), etc., *chemistry* (kemistri), *chimera* (kimīra), *anarchy* (anarki), etc., *tacking* (taking), etc.

22. **Ch ch**

ch as in *church* is accepted as an elementary sound or letter in the pronunciation of this Dictionary, and named chī (*chee*). It is the voiceless consonant corresponding with j. **ch** and **j** are often represented in scientific phonology by *tsh*, *dzh*. See further under J, G.

ch is represented in common spelling by:

1. *ch*, initial, as in *chance*, *cheer*, *chirp*, *chop*, *churl*, etc.; final, as in *beech*, *which*, *approach*, etc.
2. *tch*, medial, as in *satchel*, *pitcher;* final, as in *match*, *witch*, etc.
3. *ch* in *lch*, *nch*, final, as in *filch*, etc., *lunch*, etc., by English orthoepists generally pronounced *lsh*, *nsh*.
4. *te* unaccented, as in *righteous* (rūichŭs); *ti* in *tion* unaccented, as in *question* (cweschŭn), etc.
5. *tu* unaccented, as in *nature* (nēchur), *venture*, etc.

23. **D d**

d. This sound as described in the vocabulary is uniformly represented by *d* in the common spelling. But see J.

24. **DH dh**

dh. The digraph *dh* is assumed for the elementary sound of *th* in *that* and named dhī (*thee*). It is described in the vocabulary under T. It is always represented by *th* in the common spelling. See *dh* under TH, p. 2107, 65.

25. **E e**

The elementary sound *e* appears short as in *pen*, long as in *pain* (pēn), each of which varies in unaccented syllables toward *i* in *pity*, as in *added*, *surface* (sŭrfęs). It is also found obscure as in *moment*, *over*, etc.

e ę ę
short variant obscure

26. **Short e** before a consonant, etc.

Short **e** as in *men* is found before a consonant in the same syllable, cutting the sound off short into a pure e, as in net, sell, and in initial *ec-*, *ef-*, *el-*, *em-*, *en-*, *er-*, *es-*, *ev-*; it is represented also by *a* in *any* (eni), æ in foreign words, as in *Ætna*, *ai* in *said*, *ea* in *head*, *ei* in *heifer*, *eo* in *leopard*, *ie* in *friend*, *ue* in *guess*, *u* in *bury*, etc.

27. **Variant ę** in unaccented syllables.

Variant **ę** as in *eclipse* is used:

1. In the unaccented syllables of such words as have a formal pronunciation like e in *red* and a colloquial pronunciation varying toward final i (*y*) in *pity*, as added, elegant, meaning that the pedagogue says *ad'ded* in class, but *ad'id* at home, *el'eg-ant* in class, and *el'i-gant* at home.
2. For *e* ending an unaccented syllable which has varied toward ĭ, as in initial bę-, cę-, crę-, dę-, ę-, fę-, frę-, nę-, phę-, rę-, sę-, tę-, trę-, vę-, etc. In these words pedagogic license gives the e its name sound *ee* = ĭ, and lexicographic license prints it with a sign as if it had lengthened and shortened again. So *e* final as in *Chile*, and *ey* as in *attorney*, etc.

28. **Obscure ę** and **ęr**

Obscure **ę** as in *moment*, found in unaccented syllables, indicates a formal pronunciation of e as in *men*, and also the fact that in colloquial pronunciation it turns toward *u* in *run*, rather than to *i* in *pity*, and so becomes *momunt* rather than *momint*. Accented **ęr** as in *her*, *jerk*, *ir* in *stir*, etc., is pronounced substantially like *ur* in *burn*, yet has a formal pronunciation like *er* in *merry*.

ē ę̄
long variant

29. **Long ē** as in *mate*, etc.

Long **ē** as in *mate*, etc., generally known as the long sound of *a*, is really a prolongation of *e* in *met*, and is indicated by *e* in early English, French, German, Latin, Greek, and other languages. For its vanish see vocabulary. It is represented in common spelling by:

1. *ea* in *break*, *ei* in *vein*, *eigh* in *eight*, *ey* in *they*.
2. *a* before a vowel as in *aorist*, etc.; before consonants and silent *e*, as in *fate*, *chaste*, *strange*, etc.; before *mb*, *nci*, *ss*, in *cambric*, *ancient*, *bass*, etc.
3. *ai* in *laid*, *ao* in *gaol*, *ay* in *day*, *au* in *gauge*, *aigh* in *straight*. When learned in this key, it will at once suggest the proper pronunciation of French, German, Italian, Latin, or Greek words in which it occurs.

The use of ā for the long sound of e by Webster has become familiar to many, so that ē looks strange in words like *abase* (abēs), *fatal* (fētal), and the like. The elementary sound, however, is *e* as in *met*; this prolongation should be represented by e with a diacritic of prolongation or an added vowel. The Oxford dictionary uses ē. Our printers use ē as in *tête-à-tête;* so in other languages — Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and the rest.

30. **Variant ę̄** in unaccented syllables.

Variant **ę̄** as in *usage* is found in unaccented syllables, and indicates that some careful speakers pronounce it like the *ey* in *they*, while others pronounce it colloquially more like *i* in *pity;* the intermediate sound *e* as in *edge*, *use* + *edge* (usage), is the most common. It occurs in unaccented *ace* in *palace* (palęs), etc.; *age* in *courage* (curęj), etc.; *ate* in *senate* (senęt), etc.; so *ain* in *fountain* (fauntęn), etc., according to many authorities.

31. **F f**

f is represented in common spelling by:

1. *f*, *ff*, as in *fate*, *deaf*, *off*, etc.
2. *ph*, in words from Greek, as *philosophy*, etc., or supposed Greek, as *sulphur*.
3. *gh*, in *cough* (cōf), *draught* (drąft), *enough* (gnuf), *laugh* (lāf), *rough* (ruf), *slough* (sluf), *tough* (tuf), *trough* (trōf).

32. **G g**

g as in *go* is the sound of the Roman letter, and is always the sound of g (ng is another letter) in the respell-

ing for pronunciation. It is represented in the common spelling by:

1. *g, gg*, before *a, o, u*, or a consonant, as in *garden, good, gun, great*, etc., *egg, dagger*, etc.
2. *gu* in *guard, guest, roguish*, etc., *plague, fatigue*, etc
3. *gh* in *ghastly, ghost, burgher*.
4. *g* in *x* = gz, as in *exalt* (egzôlt), etc.

g as in *age* is represented by *j*.

33. H, h, hw, ch, etc.

h as a single letter is described in the vocabulary, and it is always represented by *h* in common spelling; but hw is printed wh. See W. H, h is also used in the digraphs ch, dh, ph, sh, th, zh, which represent simple sounds and are spoken of in their alphabetic order.

34. H

Small capital ʜ is used for foreign forms of rough breathing, especially in Scotch and German words like *loch, ach*. To make it, place the vocal organs for saying *k*, then attempt to utter *h* without changing the position of the organs.

35. I i

i	î	ı̂
short	long	variant

Short i before a consonant, etc.

Short **i** as described in the vocabulary is found in its most distinct form:

1. In syllables ending in a consonant, represented in common spelling by *i*, as in *if, ill, him, bitter, city, filial*, etc.; *critic, British*, etc.; by *y*, as in *system*, etc.; *ee, breeches* (brichez), *been* (bin), etc.; *ie*, as in *sieve; ui*, as in *build, guilt, guinea*, etc.; *u*, as in *busy* (bizi); *o*, as in *women* (wimen).

2. Prolonged and narrowing a little at the end of syllables unaccented, represented by *i* initial and medial, and by *y* final, as in *Italian, levity, divorce, very* (veri), *city*, etc. This i might be distinguished as i̱; but i has been used for simplicity, and i̱ used only in the variants toward y entering into *iñ*, as in *nature* (nêchur *or* nêtiu̇r), where the tiu̇r varies nearly or quite to tyu̇r, chur, and tyur.

36. Long î = ee

Long **î** (*ee*) (not long ɑi), the sound of i prolonged, as in *machine, police*, etc., is the i of early English and of French, German, Latin, Greek, and other languages. See I, in vocabulary place. It is regularly used for this sound wherever it occurs, and is represented in common spelling by:

1. *i* in *ine*, as in *machine, marine*, etc., so *Capuchin*, etc.; in *ique*, as *antique, critique*, etc.; in *igue*, as *fatigue, intrigue*, etc.; in *ice*, as *caprice, police*, etc.; so *chemise;* in *ile*, as *profile*, etc.
2. *ie*, as in *field*, etc.; *grief*, etc., *believe*, etc., *piece*, etc.; *mien, shriek*, etc.
3. *ei*, as in *ceil, conceive, either, leisure*, etc.
4. *e*, as in *be, he*, etc.; *ee*, as in *bee, see, meet*, etc.; *ea*, as in *beast, ceast, sea*, etc.; so *people*.
5. *æ, ay, œ*, as in *Cæsar, quay, Phœbus*, etc.
6. *before r*, as in *here, career, ear, ̇bier*, etc., thus making a diphthong with closing *r*. This is a more frequent sound in England than in America; English *serious* = sîr'ius, American sî'ri-us.

37. Variant ı̂ in dictionary pronunciations, etc.

Variant **ı̂** as in *renew* is used in transcribing the pronunciation of other dictionaries and in a few words, as *Æneas* (ı̂nias), and means that the pedagogic sound is ĭ as in *machine*, and the colloquial a shortening toward *i* in *pity*. Words in which this sign is used for the pronunciation of the Century or Webster have in the Standard generally the preferred pronunciation e̱, as review, etc.

38. Diphthongal I i

Long **i** = ɑi as in *pine*. See under Ɑ, 12.

39. iu̇ iu i u̱

long	short	obscure

iu̇ as in *adieu*, **iu** as in *duration*, **i u̱** as in *nature* (see short i, 35, 2) is a diphthongal sound, composed of i (in *it* or *machine*) and u (of *full* or *rule*), as mute, duty, etc. See under U, in vocabulary. Beginning a syllable, it generally appears in the respelling as yu̇ (accented) or yu (unaccented), as *useful* (yu̇sful), *casual* (cazhyuɑl), etc. It is represented by:

1. *ieu, iew*, as in *adieu, lieu, view*, etc.
2. *eu, ew, ui*, not after *l, j*, or *r*, as in *feud, dew*, etc., *suit, nuisance*, etc., so *beauty* < *beuty*, etc.
3. *u*, before a vowel, or medial consonants capable of beginning a syllable, as *imbuing*, etc., *mute, musing*, etc., and before *gn*, as *impugn*, etc.; except after *r, l, j* and sometimes *s*. So *ue* as in *due*, etc. See **u̇**, page 2107, 68, 70.

40. J < dzh < dy

J as described in the vocabulary is represented by:

1. *j*, initial and medial, as in *jam, ajar*, etc.
2. *g, ge, gi, gg*, as in *gender, gill*, etc., *age, college*, etc., *pigeon, religion, exaggerate*, etc.
3. *dg*, as in *judge, ridge*, etc.
4. *di, de*, as in *soldier, grandeur*, and so in *verdure* (vɢrdi̱u̇r, vɢrjur), etc.

41. K = C

k, a favorite letter in early ages for graving with chisel and hammer from right to left, became incongruous and difficult in modern Roman writing, and passed out of use among the Romanic peoples and the Anglo-Saxons. It is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e, i, y*, etc., and to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages. See C 19, 21.

42. L l

L l as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by *l*, initial, medial, and final, as in *late, milder, fail;* by *ll*, medial and final, as in *follow, roll*, etc. Syllabic *l* is often represented by *le*, as in *little* (litl), *bridle* (brɑidl), etc. This should be pronounced as written, not like *bridal* (brɑidɑl); so *syllabl*, not syllabul, and the like. Syllabic *l* should not be pronounced ɑl, ul, nor el.

43. M m

M as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by *m, mm*, as in *map, am, summer*, etc. Syllabic *m*, as in *chasm*, should not be pronounced um.

44. N n

n	ṉ	ṅ
for *n*	for *ng*	French *n*

n as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by:

1. *n, nn*, as in *no, honor, on, banner*, etc.

The Standard Scientific Script Alphabet

A	a	liar	N	n	nut
Ą	ą	ask	Ṅ	ṅ	ink
Ā	ā	arm	Ṅ	ṅ	bon French
Ă	ă	at	O	o	obey
Ā	ā	fare	Ō	ō	no
Ê	ê	mate they	O	o	not
B	b	bad	O̱	o̱	actor
b	e	eat	Ō	ō	nor
b	eh	church	Ou	ou	oil
D	d	did	Au	au	house
E	e	met	P	p	pay
E	ę	delay	Qw	qw	queen
E	ę	her	R	r	rat
Ê	ê	mate they	S	s	see cell
Î	î	machine bee	T	t	tan
F	f	fun	Th	th	thin
G	g	gun	Dh	dh	then
H	h	he	U	u	full
H		loch Scot	Ū	ū	rule
I	i	it	Ü	ü	Brümaire Fr
Î	î	machine bee	V	v	up
Ai	ai	pine eye	V̄	v̄	burn
Iu̇	iu̇	mute	V	v	rat
J	j	joy ginger	W	w	we
K	k	Kate	X	x	wax
L	l	lad	Y	y	ye unite
M	m	man	Z	z	zone
			Zh	zh	azure

2. Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (hev'n); *on* as in *lesson* (les'n), etc.

ṉ as in iṅk is merely a graphic variation of ng, used for brevity and beauty before *c, g, k, q*.

45. ṅ

ṅ as in bōṅ is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *ng* in common English spelling: but it should not be; so also in Chinese and other strange languages, in which the spelling *ng* has led in many words to an established English pronunciation of ng in place of ṅ.

46. Ng ng

The digraph ng, assumed from the common spelling and named *ing*, is the sign of the elementary palatal nasal sound in *sing, sang, sung*, and the like. It is described in the vocabulary under G and N. It is represented in common spelling by:

1. *ng*, final as in *sing, wrong*, and in derivatives, *singer, wronging*.

2. *n*, accented before *g*, as in *anger, single, English, congress*, etc.; accented before *c* = k sounds, as in *sink* (siṅk = siṅk), *puncture, anchor, conquest, anxious* (aṅkshus = aṅc'shus) > (with *k* silent) *anxiety;* so *handkerchief*. This ng is usually printed ṉ.

47. O o

o	ō	ō > ŏ
short	long	variant

The elementary sound *o* appears short in *obey* and lengthened in *old*.

48. Short o in unaccented syllables, etc.

Short **o** as in *obey* is found in unaccented syllables, and is used to indicate a sound like *o* in *no*, but not so long or resonant, as in *theory, propose, tomato*, etc. It weakens freely toward u, and might well in many words be printed o̱; but as the pronunciation of *o* as u, *tobacco* as tubaccu, is condemned, it has seemed best to use only the simple *o*, without diacritic, or sometimes even with a macron, as tobacō.

49. Long o in accented syllables, etc.

Long **ō** as in *no* is found:

1. In monosyllables and in accented open syllables, as *so, holy, over*, etc.
2. As *au* in *mauve, eau* in *beau, ew* in *sew, oa* in *foal, oe* in *toe, ou* in *soul, ow* in *row, ough* in *though*, etc.

50. Variant ō > ŏ

Variant **ō > ŏ**: ŏr is varying in England toward ôr. Some phonetists do not recognize an ŏr, but pronounce *shore* shŏu and pronounce *oar* and *or, four* and *for, mourn* and *morn*, alike.

For the diphthongal sound and notation of ŏ, see under O in the vocabulary.

51. Ou ou

See Ɑu under Ɑ, 13.

52. O̱ o̱

o̱	ō	ō > o̱	o̱
short	long	variant	obscure

This new type is obtained by dropping the breve of ŏ into the body of the type, and is named ō (*awe*).

The elementary sound o̱ appears in *not*, lengthened in *nought* (nō), obscure in *actor, atom* (a̱), and in the diphthong oi as in *oil*.

53. Short o before consonants, etc.

Short **o** as in *not* is found before a consonant:

1. Represented by *o* in a final syllable, as *cob, sob, pomp*, etc.
2. In other syllables before another consonant or an unaccented e or i sound (sometimes other vowels), as in *comma, model, prophet, tonic, novice, solace, solid, modest*, etc., *scholar, product*, etc.
3. Represented by *a* in *wa, wha, qua*, before a final consonant sound, as in *was, what, quash*, etc.
4. Represented by *ou* in *cough*, as in *hough*, etc., by *ow* in *knowledge, oh* in *John, ach* in *yacht*.

54. Long ō in accented syllables, etc.

Long **ō** as in *nor* is found:

1. In accented syllables ending in *or* final or followed by a second consonant other than r, as *or, orb, sort*, etc.
2. In verb-forms ending in *or*, and taking a second r in inflection, as *abhorring* (-hōring), *abhorred* (-hōrd).
3. Printed *ou*, as in *ought, cough, trough*.
4. Printed *oa*, as in *broad*.
5. Printed *au*, as in *gaudy*, etc., *aw*, as in *law*, etc.
6. Printed *a* before *l, ll, lc, ld, lk, lm, ls*, in *appal*, etc.: *all, almost, already*, etc.; *falcon; bald*, etc.; *balk*, etc.: *almanac; palsy, balsam, falchion*.
7. Printed *a* in *wa, wha*, as in *war, wharf*, etc., so in *quart* (qu = cw), etc.

55. Variant ō > o̱ before ff, ft, ss, st, th.

Variant **ō > o̱** before *ff, ft, ss, st, th*, appears as in *off, oft, soft*, etc.; *moss*, etc.; *frost*, etc.; *cloth*, etc. Such words are respelled as ŏ *or* o̱.

56. Obscure a̱ in unaccented syllables.

Obscure **a̱** as in *actor* is found in unaccented syllables where a pedagogic pronunciation would give o̱ in *not* and a colloquial u in *but, burn*, as *actor, debtor, atom*, etc.

57. oi

oi as in *oil*, consisting of ŏ (as in *nor*) + i (as in *it*), is found in *boy, alloy*, etc.

58. P p

p as described in the vocabulary is represented in common print by *p, pp*, as in *papa, apple, map*.

59. Ph ph

ph = **f** is not used in the Scientific Alphabet. See F, 31, and under P in the vocabulary.

60. Q Qu

[q] = c = k, is not used in the Scientific Alphabet, but **cw** is used for **qu** when both letters are sounded as in *queen*, and **c** or **k** when *u* is silent, as in *piquant* (pîcant), *piquet* (pîket). See under C; also Q, in the vocabulary.

61. R r

r as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by *r, rr*, as in *rat, herring, barn, beer;* in foreign words sometimes by *rh, rrh*, as in *rheumatism, diarrhea*, etc. The same sign *r* is used in the Standard alphabet for opening *r* as in *rat, brat*, and for closing *r* as in *for, forth, part*. In Southern English there is said to be no

closing r; the written *r* is either silent, or represents the vowel ŭ; *farther* (fȧ́dher), *forth* (fȯ́uth). See under R, in the vocabulary.

62. S s

S, the surd sibilant of the vocabulary, is represented in common spelling by:

1. *s, ss, sc, sch*, as in *so, assume, scent, science*, etc., *schism*.

2. *c* before *e, i*, and *y*, as in *cent, civil, cycle*, and before silent *e* final, as in *place, price, force*, etc.

3. *x* = cs in *box, exit*, etc.

63. Sh sh

The digraph sh, assumed from the common spelling and named *ish*, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *wish*, opening in *she*. It is described in the vocabulary under S. It is represented in the common spelling by:

1. *sh*, as in *show, shadow, wash*, etc.

2. *si, ssi, sci, sci*), before an unaccented vowel, as in *pension, passion, Asia, nauseate, conscience*, so in *sugar, issue*, etc.

3. *ti*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *partial, patient, nation*, etc.

4. *ci*), *ce, che*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *provincial, ancient, vicious*, etc., *ocean*, etc., *luncheon*, etc. If sh sounds of this sort occur in two successive syllables, the former is often sounded s, as in pronunciation (pro-nun'si-ē'shun).

5. *ch* after *l, n*, final, as in *filch, pinch*, pronounced *sh* by British authorities (see Ch above), and in many strange words mainly from French, as *champagne, charade, chevalier*, etc., *capuchin, machine*, etc.

64. T t

t as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by:

1. *t, tt*, as in *tale, tatters, hot, butt*.

2. *th*, as in *Thomas, thyme*, etc., *phthisic*, etc.

3. *d, ed*, final in preterits and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (fēst), *asked* (askt), etc. See T, in vocabulary.

65. Th th

The digraph th, assumed from the common spelling and named *ith*, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *pith, myth*, opening in *thin, think*. It is described in the vocabulary under T. It is represented in the common spelling by:

1. *th* initial as in *thank, thumb*, etc.

2. *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author, method, panther*.

3. *th* final as in *bath, birth, length, breadth, width*, etc.

th in common spelling stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think*, which foreigners often call *tink*. (2) *th* in *then*, which they call *den*. In the pronunciation of the Standard Dictionary **th** is used for the first sound, **dh** for the second: thank, dhen. If the words *then, they, thy*, are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with d in *den, day, dle*, while in *think, thin*, there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is like that of *t* in *tink*; *t* is to *th* as *d* is to *dh*, *tink* is to *think* as *den* is to *dhen*. See Dh above.

66. U u

u short **ū** long **o͝o** obscure

The two forms of capital and lower-case U u are differentiated in the Scientific Alphabet so as to make two sets of letters, Ū u for the sound in *full*, U ŭ for the sound in *up*. The first is named from its sound o͝o (oo).

The elementary sound u appears in *full*, and it is prolonged in *fool* (fo͝ol), *you* (yo͞o), and in the diphthong *iu* after a consonant (yo͞o beginning a syllable), *few* (fio͞o), *union* (yo͞onyun), and obscure in *injure* (inj*o͝o*r).

67. Short u

u in *ful*, in Roman pronunciation of Latin, etc.

Short **u** as in *full* is found:

1. In *pull, bull, bullet, bulrush, pulpit*, etc.

2. In the syllable *ful*, as *cupful*, etc.

3. After *s* = *sh*, as *censure, sugar*.

4. Before *sh*, as in *bush, push, cushion*, etc.

5. In *wo*, as in *woman, wolf*, etc.: *oul*, as in *could*, *oo* as in *book, good*, etc.

6. In syllables short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin and in strange languages.

68. Long ū

ū after *r, l, j*, etc., and in Roman pronounciation of Latin.

Long **ū** as in *rule* is found:

1. Mostly after *r, l*, or *j*, as in *rude*, etc.

2. Printed *ew*, etc., as in *crew, lewd, jew, rheum*, etc.

3. Printed *ui*, as in *cruise, fruit, juice*, etc.

4. Printed *ou*, as in *you, through, youth*, etc.; and words lately from French, as *tour, croup, soup*, etc., *route, rouge*, etc., *bouquet, routine*, etc.

5. Printed *oo* as in *food, mooing*, etc.

6. In accented long syllables in the Roman pronunciation of scientific or Latin words and in strange languages.

69. Obscure o͝o

o͝o in *-jure, -sure*, etc.

Obscure **o͝o** as in *injure* is found in the terminations *-jure, -sure*, etc. It means that the o͝o has a formal pronunciation as in *rule*, and also a colloquial pronunciation varying towards ū in *burn*.

70. Diphthongal u

u = iu, in *duration* = iu, in *nature* = i*o͝o*, etc., commonly called long u. see under I, 35, 39.

71. Ü ü

ü as in *dune* is found in French words. To make it, round the lips for ū (oo) and try to say ī (ee).

72. U u

u short **ū** long

This pair of letters is differentiated from the old U u, by making a lower-case like the capital, as in S s, X x, V v, W w, etc. It is named from its sound ū = u(r.

The elementary sound u appears in *run;* it is prolonged in *turn*.

73. Short u

u in monosyllables and in syllables ending in a consonant.

Short **u** as in *but* is found:

1. Mostly in monosyllables or accented syllables ending in a consonant, as *nuto, upper*, in unaccented syllables, as *circus, succeed*, etc., especially before *r*, as *sulfur*, etc.

2. For o before *n, ne, ng, m, mb, me, ve, th, dh, z*, as in *son, done, tongue, among, comfort, bomb, come, above*, etc., *nothing, brother*, etc., *dozen*, etc.

3. For *oo* in *blood*, *oe* in *does*, *ou* in *double, pious*, *io* in *-cion, -tion*, as *nation*, etc.

74. Long ū

ū before *r*, etc.

Long **ū** as in *burn* is found before r only, generally followed by a second consonant, as *hurl, hurt;* for *o* in *work*, for the German *oe* in *Goethe*, or the French *eu* in *douceur*, etc. To make this German *oe* or French *eu* sound carefully, round the lips for ū (oo) and try to say ē (ay).

75. V v

v as described in the vocabulary is represented in common spelling by v, as in *vat, have*.

76. W w

w as described in the vocabulary is represented by w in common spelling, as in *wo, beware*; **wh** = hw, as in *what, whence*.

77. X x

x as in *box* is used as an abbreviation of cs. See vocabulary.

78. Y y

y is always a consonant in the pronunciation. See vocabulary.

79. Yu yu

yu = common initial u, *unit* (yūnit). See vocabulary.

80. Z z

z, the sonant of s, as described in the vocabulary, is used in respelling for *z*, and for *s* sounding as z, as in *zone, rose*.

81. Zh zh

The digraph zh is assumed in analogy with sh, for the elementary sonant corresponding with the sh, and named zhī (zhee). It is the sound of *si* (= zy) in *-sion* after an accented vowel, as in *occasion, vision*, etc., and of the *si* (= zy) implied in *su* as in *composure* (= compōzyur, compōzhur), *pleasure*, etc., *casual*, etc., and of *ge* in French *rouge*, etc. See under Z, in vocabulary.

82. Doubled Consonants.

A doubled consonant represents a consonant prolonged or held so that the closing of the organs and the opening of them are separated, usually to different syllables, as in *un-noticed, un-natural*. Most of the historical doubled consonants in English are now pronounced as single, but when they are between a distinct short vowel and an accented syllable of separate significance both are retained, as in *ac-cord;* the first to represent the closing of the organs necessary to complete the short vowel in *ac-*, the second as necessary to the significance of *-cord*.

83. Orthography.

In respelling a word for pronunciation it is necessary to determine in the first place by observation or testimony what are the elementary sounds of which the word is composed. Then the letters of the scientific alphabet which represent those sounds are written in their proper order. All other letters which may be found in the word as commonly spelled are omitted, however interesting they may be for history or philology. This would give an accurate representation of the word as far as it is usually represented in common writing or printing. But in the scientific orthography of this Dictionary nicer shades of vowel sound are indicated by diacritics as explained on page 2104. Those who use the Standard are warned against the pedagogic inclination to give each unaccented vowel its name sound at the end of a syllable, and its common short sound in the midst of a syllable, saying, ē-raiz for *arise*, ī-vent for *event*, ai-talian for *italian*, pronouncing the last syllable of *Roman* like *man*, of *errant* like *rant*, and the like. The spoken word is further marked by accents.

84. Accents.

The syllable which has the principal stress is marked in this Dictionary by an acute accent after it, ′. Syllables which have stress, but less than the primary, are marked with a secondary accent, ″. The secondary accents have been used more freely than is usual. The rhythm of English speech seldom permits more than two syllables of a word to be pronounced in succession without an observable difference in stress. There are many words, however, in which three or four or more syllables are without as much stress as a common secondary accent. In such cases secondary accents have been often used to mark the syllable of slighter stress; but initial syllables followed by an accented syllable are left without printed accent, though they often have distinct vowel quality, and syllabic combinations like an accented syllable.

In determining the place of the accents, a conflict is found between the Germanic and the Greco-Romanic principles of accentuation. The first places the accent on the syllables most important to the thought, the root syllable or the most important modifier, usually at the beginning of the word. The other places the accents for rhythm, the length of the two last syllables setting the cadences. Our scientific terms and a large part of our literary words come to us with the rhythmical accent. New compounds of Greek and Latin words are accented at first according to the length of their penultimate syllables. But there is a strong tendency with men of science to use the Germanic principle, to separate compounds into their original parts, and give each its own accent. The chemists of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have formally adopted this principle for their technical terms. A considerable number of other scientific terms have an acknowledged pronunciation of the same kind. This Dictionary has desired to record all such as alternative if not accepted pronunciations.

85. The Division of Syllables.

The division of syllables in this Dictionary is intended to represent the divisions of pronunciation. They are determined partly by physiological laws of motion to produce the proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out the thought.

The short vowel sounds are characterized by their close combination with following consonant sounds.

The accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants. These are physiological laws which largely determine the division of syllables.

But there are frequent combinations of letters in which more than one division may be made that will equally give the correct sounds and observe the physiological laws. In such cases the division has been chosen that will exhibit the significant parts of the word most plainly.

This method of division has been most freely used in the technical terms with which this book abounds. These are in fact different from colloquial speech in being primarily written words. Their inventors do not think about their pronunciation. Many of them never are pronounced. They are made of bits of Greek looked up in dictionaries, and never heard. It is of extreme importance to make their parts plain to the eye. It has seemed best to favor this purpose as much as possible in the division of syllables.

86. Variant Pronunciation.

When pronunciations are given with much nicety, distinctions are introduced more subtle than the understanding requires. Different pronunciations are brought out, which are equally common, equally good, equally used by the same person. It is therefore incorrect to give one of these pronunciations an absolute preference. A thorough treatment requires that the conditions and connections in which each pronunciation is used shall be observed and stated. This is done to some extent in this Dictionary. A few of the most common conditions of variation have been applied, the most important of which are those which are included in the words colloquial and technical or scientific. Others occasionally introduced are poetical, devout, humorous, in certain old phrases. Pronunciation is really a work of art, one of the fine arts. A great orator or conversationalist deals with varying shades of voice as the artist with the tones of a violin.

In one great class of words, scientific terms not colloquial, it has been found that there are two general schemes of pronunciation: one, the so-called English method, which has been given in the dictionaries, another following in the main the Continental method of pronouncing vowels, which is used by most of the scientific men. It has seemed due to lexicographic accuracy to record the current pronunciation, and it has been given as an alternative with that of former dictionaries.

The liberality of the publishers of this Dictionary provided a comprehensive collection of original materials for the study of pronunciation from all regions of the English-speaking world, a collection such as has never before been at the command of any editors. It is hoped that the use of it in the Standard may promote the uniform and accurate pronunciation of English all over the world.

A PARTIAL LIST OF COMPREHENSIVE

ILLUSTRATIONS, GROUPS, AND TABLES.

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alloy
List of varieties.
alphabet
Comparative table of characters.
American
Table of stocks and tribes of American Indians.
animal kingdom
The various divisions.
anthropology
Divisions of the subject as the science of man, as a department of natural history, and as a branch of theology.
apple
Table of varieties.
arch
List of varieties and terms.
architecture
List of terms used, and distribution of the subject.
arithmetic
Scheme of the science.
armor
Illustration of parts.
art
Division of the subject.
artery
Illustration of arterial system.
bacteria
Illustration of disease-germs.
balsam
Table of varieties.
bark[2], *n.*
Table of barks used for medicine, in the arts, etc.
baseball
List of terms used in the game.
battery
List of electric batteries. List of military batteries.
black
Table of black pigments, etc.
blacksmith
List of terms used.
blue
Table of blue pigments, etc.
bone
Illustration of human skeleton, with parts named.
botany
Divisions of the science.
brass
Table of varieties.
brewing
List of terms used.
brickmaking
List of terms used.
bronze
List of varieties.
brown
Table of brown pigments, etc.
bureau
List of U. S. govt. bureaus.
calendar
Explanation of Greek, Roman, Hebrew, and other calendars.
car-load
U. S. car-load measures.
carpentry
List of terms used.
carpet
List of varieties.
cat[1], *n.*
List of breeds.
cattle
Illustration of breeds.
cement
List of varieties.
cheese
List of varieties.
chisel
List of varieties.
chuck
List of varieties.
civics
Distribution of the science.
clay
List of varieties.
cloud
Classifications of cloud-forms.
coal
List of varieties.
cock
List of varieties of mechanical cocks.
coffee
Table of varieties.
coin
Table of the moneys of the world, and plate of anc. coins.
column
Illustration showing parts.
conjunction
Classification of conjunctions.
constellation
Table giving positions.
corn
List of varieties of maize.
cosmogony
Theories on the subject.
cosmology
Divisions and chief theories.
cotton
List of varieties.
craniometry
Table of craniometrical points, lines, planes, etc. Illustrations of facial index and angle and norimæ of the cranium.
cricket
List of terms used in the game.
cross
List of different forms.
crown
Illustration of noted crowns.
decoration
Colored plates of decorations of honor.
degree
List of university degrees.
dog
Table and plate of breeds.
drill
List of varieties.
element
Table of chemical elements.
engine
List of motive engines.
esthetics
Distribution of the science.
evidence
Forms of, in knowledge and in law.
explosive
List of varieties.
fallacy
Classification of fallacies in logic.
figure
Classifications of, in rhetoric, grammar, and logic.
flag
Colored plates of flags.
food
Classification and analysis of foods.
foundry
List of terms used.
fowl
Table and plate of breeds.
gage
List of varieties.
gem
Colored plate of gems. See also list of precious stones.
geology
Division of the science. Chart illustrating epochs, formations, groups, etc.
gesture
Deaf-and-dumb alphabet.
glass
List of varieties.
golf
List of terms used in the game.
grape
Table of American varieties.
grease
Table of varieties.
green
Table of green pigments, etc.
gum
Table of varieties.
gun
List of varieties.
holiday
Table of holidays recognized in the United States.
horse
Plate of breeds. See PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS (plate).
human kingdom
Divisions of mankind.
Indo-European
Divisions of languages.
inductive method
Scheme of the principles.
instrument
Classification of musical instruments.
joint
List of varieties of mechanical joints.
knife
List of varieties.
knot
Illustration of forms.
lace
List and illustration of varieties.
lake (pigment)
Table of varieties.
lamp
List of varieties.
language
Elements and morphological and ethnological classifications.
law
Classification of law, and important laws, physical, civil, etc.
literature
Division of the subject.
lock
List of varieties of mechanical locks.
locomotive
Illustration of parts of a passenger-engine.
logic
Divisions of the subject.
man
Illustration of typical heads of race-stocks and schemes of races.
maple
List of varieties.
marble
List of varieties.
marine engine
Illustration of parts of a triple-expansion engine.
matter
Properties and states of matter, and theories of its constitution.
measure
Table of measures of length of the world, also measure-signs in music.
meter
Kinds in verse and hymnology.
metric
Explanation of Metric System (illustrated).
milk
Table of varieties with constituents.
mining
List of terms used.
mood
Classification of moods in logic.
movement
Illustration of progressive motions of the horse in various gaits.
muscle
Classification of muscles.
muscular
Illustration of muscular system of man.
mythology
Division of the subject.
nail
List of varieties.
naphtha
List of varieties.
nation
Colored plate of national and State coats of arms.
nature
Scheme of Nature.
needle
List of varieties.
nerve
Illustration of nervous system of man.
net
List of varieties.
notation
Forms of arithmetical notation, and table of numerical symbols and names.
oak
List of varieties.
officer
List of military and naval officers.
oil
Table of varieties.
ointment
List from the United States and British Pharmacopœias.
orange
Table of orange-colored pigments, etc.
orchestra
Plan of arrangement.
order
Table of orders of knighthood, etc.
organ
Section of a pipe-organ.
paper
Table of sizes.
peach
Table of varieties.
pear
Table of varieties.
perspective
List of terms, and illus. of principles.
philosophy
Divisions of the subject, and list of schools.
phrenology
Diagram of the human head.
physical sciences
Divisions from the old point of view and from the new.
plane
List of varieties.
planet
Table of major and minor planets.
plant
Colored plate of familiar flowering plants.
plow
List of varieties.
plumbing
List of terms used.
poetry
Divisions of the subject.
political economy
The principal schools.
porcelain
List of varieties.
portrait
Table of sizes.
pottery
List of varieties.
press
List of varieties.
printing
List of terms used.
printing-press
List of varieties, and illustration with parts named.
projection
List of types.
proof
Explanation and illustration of proof-readers' marks.
psychology
Subject of the science and various schools.
pump
List of varieties.
punch
List of varieties.
red
Table of red pigments, etc.
religion
Classifications of religions.
rhetoric
Division of the subject.
rifle
List of kinds.
rock
Geological classification.
rope
Illustration of method of manufacture.
rule
List of printers' rules.
rune
Table of runic alphabets.
saddle
Illustration of different forms.
satellite
Table of satellites.
saw
List of varieties.
scale
List of varieties of balance.
science
Division of the subject.
screw
List of varieties.
seal
Plate of State, Territorial, and national seals.
sheep
Plate of breeds of sheep and swine.
ship
Illustration of rigs and their parts.
shorthand
Characters of different systems.
signal
Illustration of flag-signals and pilot-flags.
silk
List of varieties.
soap
List of varieties.
spectrum
Colored plate of solar spectra, and table of colors.
spring
List of varieties.
star
Table, also map of northern celestial hemisphere.
steamer
Plan of an ocean passenger-steamer.
steel
List of varieties.
stone
Table of precious and ornamental stones.
stop
List of organ-stops.
stove
List of varieties.
sugar
Table of varieties with method of manufacture.
supernatural
Scheme of the supernatural.
suture
List of forms.
swine
For different breeds, see SHEEP.
sword
Illustration of historical development.
syllogism
Analysis and classification.
tea
List of varieties.
telescope
List of varieties.
tennis
List of terms used in lawn-tennis and court-tennis.
theological science
Divisions of the subject.
theology
Phases and systems.
theory
Critical theories of the Old Testament.
thermometer
Thermometrical scales compared.
thread
List of varieties.
tobacco
Table of varieties.
tongs
List of varieties.
turpentine
List of varieties.
type
Illustration of sizes.
unit
List and tables of physical units, especially in electricity and magnetism.
valve
List of varieties.
varnish
List of varieties.
vault
List and illus. of different forms.
vegetable kingdom
Divisions of the subject.
version
Principal English versions of the Bible.
violet
Table of violet pigments, etc.
vise
List of varieties.
voice
Classifications of voice in phonology and grammar.
watch
Illustration of parts.
weight
Table of standard units of weight of the world.
wheat
List of varieties.
white
Table of white pigments, etc.
will
Theories of the freedom of the will.
wind
Classification of winds.
wine
Table of varieties.
wire
List of varieties.
wool
List of varieties.
yellow
Table of yellow pigments, etc.
zoology
Divisions of the science.

PROPER NAMES OF ALL KINDS

WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION,

INCLUDING

NOTABLE NAMES IN BIBLIOGRAPHY, BIBLIOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, FICTION, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND MYTHOLOGY; TO WHICH ARE ADDED PEN-NAMES, PRÆNOMENS WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION AND EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER LANGUAGES, PSEUDONYMS, SOBRIQUETS, SURNAMES, TITLES OF BOOKS DIFFICULT OF PRONUNCIATION, ETC.; ALSO MUCH DEFINITIVE, ETYMOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION, BRIEFLY STATED FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE.

In this department of the Dictionary all words in full-face type have been accented and syllabicated to aid in their pronunciation. The vocabulary words have been respelled according to the system followed throughout the Dictionary, except where the syllabication and accentuation seem sufficient to indicate the pronunciation. Greek and Latin names have usually been pronounced in dictionaries by the English method only; but since the Roman method is now much used, it is desirable that it should be indicated here. By applying to the vocabulary word in full-face type the key at the bottom of the pages or that given in the "Roman" column of the Language Key (pp. 2104-5), the Roman pronunciation is learned. In the case of names from other foreign languages, by substituting for the English key the key in any one of the columns *e. g.*, Danish or French) of the Language Key, the pronunciation of names according to the phonetics of the language indicated in that column is learned. With many Greek names a variant is given, showing the Greek spelling transliterated into Roman characters with Greek accents and marks of length, so that the Greek pronunciation is set forth as completely as it would be by printing in Greek characters.

Biblical names of less importance appear without definition, being recorded for pronunciation merely.

Etymologies in brackets are given after some names to explain their origin and meaning; thus, "**Abihail** [Heb., mighty; *Bib.*]," signifies that Abihail is from the Hebrew, means "mighty," and is found in the Bible.

Figures following the location of (1) a mountain, indicate its height above sea-level, (2) a bay, a gulf, an island, or the like, indicate its area; (3) a river, indicate its length.

Figures in brackets indicate dates of birth and of death. If followed by a note of interrogation, as [1794?-1850], the date queried is not certainly known. If preceded by a minus-sign (−), as [−114-45], the dates indicate years before the Christian era.

Geographical names are spelled according to the forms adopted by the "United States Board on Geographic Names."

Names in brackets, in small capitals (followed by italics), are used in entries of characters from works of fiction, poems, dramas, etc., to indicate the author of the work, the italics being the title of the work in which the character is to be found; thus, "**Alfred Jingle** [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*]," indicates that Jingle is a character in Dickens's novel entitled "Pickwick Papers."

Statistics of population are derived from the latest census reports, or, where such reports are wanting, from the most recent reliable authority.

Proper names omitted from this list will (if important) usually be found in the vocabulary proper. Names of living individuals are not given.

Special Abbreviations and Signs.

□, square miles
✱, capital)
⊙, county-seat
ant., antiquary
Arch., archipelago
Baluch., Baluchistan
B. C., British Columbia
bp., bishop
bpl., birthplace
c., city
cen., central
cent. or c., century
circum., circumference
def., defeated
destr., destroyed
disc., discovered
Egy., Egypt
E. R., East Riding
est., estimated
f., father
fl., flourished
K., killed
l., length, long
m., married, miles
Madr., Madras
mfg., manufacturing
miss., missionary
mkt., market
Newf., Newfoundland
Oc., ocean
p., population
par., parish
philos., philosopher
phys., physician
physiol., physiologist
polit., politician
prin., principality
t., town
w., wife, wide

For other abbreviations, except such as are obvious from the context, see ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS, etc., p. 2309.

Aa'chen, ä'kĕn [fountains]. **1.** Prov.; Prus.; 1,604 □; p. 551,996. **2.** Same as AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aal, ôl, Ja'cob [1773-1841], Norwegian political writer.

Aal'borg, ôl'borg (*or* -bôrg) [*Bib.* town]. **1.** Amt, Jutland; 1,133 □; p. 87,089. **2.** Seaport, Jutland, Denmark; p. 19,963.

Aa'li Pa-sha', ä'lē pa-shä' [1815-1871], Turk. statesman.

Aar, är, river, Switzerland, falls of 340 ft.

Aar'gau, är'gou, canton, Swit.; 542 □; p. 193,580; ✱ Aarau.

Aar'huus, är'hüs, seaport, Jutland, Denmark; p. 35,305.

Aar'on, âr'un [Heb. *Aharon*, mountaineer or enlightener]. **1.** [−1574-1451] *Bib.* First Jewish high priest, brother of Moses. **2.** SHAK. *Titus And.* A Moor, loved by Tamora.

Aart'sen, ärt'sun, **Pie'ter** [1519-1573], Dutch painter.

Ab"a-ca'num, ab'a-sī'num, city; Sicily; −3d cent. **A-ba'kai-non†** (Gr.).

A'ba-co, ä'ba-cō, island; largest of Bahamas; 80 × 20 m.; p. 4,362. **Lu-ca'ya†.**

A'bæ, ē'bī. **1.** Gr. oracle. **2.** Town in anc. Gr. **A'bai†** [Gr.]

A-bæ'us, a-bī'us [*Myth.*], Apollo; worshiped at Abæ. **A-bai'os†** [Gr.]

A-bag'a-rus, a-bag'a-rus. Same as ABGARUS.

A-bag'tha, a-bag'tha [*Bib.*], Per. chamberlain, fl. −485-467.

Ab'a-lus, ab'a-lus [L.]. **1.** Anc. Ger. island. **2.** Basel.

Ab'a-na, ab'a-na *or* a-bē'na [*Bib.*, river, Damascus.

A"ban-cay', ä'bän-cäī'. **1.** River; Peru. **2.** Prov.; Peru. **3.** Its ✱; p. 5,000.

A-ban'tes, a-ban'tiz, inhabitants of ancient Eubœa.

A-ban'ti-a, a-ban shī-a. Same as AMANTIA.

Ab"an-ti'n-des, ab'an-tī'n-dīz [Gr.], descend. of Abas.

A-ban'ti-as, a-ban shī-as [Gr.], Eubœa.

A-ban'ti-das, a-ban tī-das, Gr. tyrant, fl. −264.

A-ban'tis, a-ban'tis Gr.]. **1.** Eubœa. **2.** Vicin. of Amantia.

Ab'a-rim, ab'a-rim *or* a-bē'rim [Heb.; *Bib.*, MILTON *Paradise Lost*], a mountain or range east of Jordan.

Ab'a-ris, ab'a-ris. **1.** Hyperbor. sage; fl. −550. **2.** Egy. city.

A'bas, ē'bas. **1.** 12th king of Argos. **2.** River; Asia.

A-bas'a-na, a-bas'a-na, circle or dist.; Kuban, Rus. in As.; p. 42,000. **A-bad'zan†.**

Ab"a-si'tis, ab'a-sī'tis [Gr.], district; ancient Phrygia.

Ab'a-tos, ab'a-tos [Gr.], Egyptian sacred island.

Ab"a' I'j Var, ab'a' ē'ī vär, co.; Hungr.; 1,117 □; p. 166,666.

A"bau"zit', ä'bō'zī', **Fir"min'** [1679-1767], Fr. philosopher, mathematician.

Ab'ba Ja'red, ab ba yā'red, mt.; Abys., 14,714 ft.

Ab"bas', ab'bas *or* ä'bäs. **1.** [566-652] Uncle and helper of Mohammed, progenitor of Bagdad Abbassids. **2. A. I.** [1757-1825], Persian king, surnamed "The Great." **3. A. Mir'za,** mir zu [1783-1833], Persian king; wars with Russia.

Ab-bas'sids, ab-bas'idz. **1.** The most famous dynasty of caliphs at Bagdad, 749-1258. In Egypt to 1517. **2.** A Persian dynasty, 1500-1736, including Abbas I. **Ab-bas'ides†; Ab-bas'sides†.**

Ab"be-o-ku'ta. Same as ABBEOKUTA.

Ab'be-ville, ab'e-vil. **1.** Co.; W. S. W. part of S. C.; 1,006 □; p. 46,551. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,696. **3.** Ab'vil'. Town; Somme dept., Fr.; p. 18,208.

Ab'bey Holme, ab'ē hōm, market-town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 4,560.

Ab"bi-a"te-gras'so, ab'ī-ä'tā-grās'sō, t.; It.; p. 10,038.

Ab'bot, ab'ut. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1762-1849], Am. educator. **2. Charles** [1757-1829], Brit. lawyer; 1st Baron Colchester; Speaker of H. of C. **3. Ez'ra** [1819-1884], Am. scholar; Bib. critic. **4. George** [1562-1633], abp. of Canterbury. **5. Sir John** [1821-1893], Can. lawyer; prime minister, 1891. **6. Rob'ert** [1560-1617], Eng. prelate; bp. of Salisbury; opponent of Laud.

Ab"bot-a-bad', ab'ut-a-bäd', t.; Punjab, Ind.; p. 10,163.

Ab'bots-ford, ab'uts-fērd, residence of Sir Walter Scott; at a ford on Tweed Riv., 3 m. from Melrose Abbey, Scotland.

Ab'bott, ab'ut. **1. Ben'ja-min Vaughan** [1830-1890], Am. lawyer; digests and reports. **2. Charles** [1762-1832], Brit. lawyer; first Lord Tenterden; Lord Chief Justice, Eng. **3. Em'ma** (Mrs E. J. Wetherell) [1849-1880], Am. singer. **4. Ja'cob** [1803-1879], Am. clergyman; instructor; author; *Rollo Books*, etc. **5. John S. C.** [1805-1877], Am. clergyman; author of historical and religious books.

Ab'by, ab'ī. See Aunt Abby.

Ab"du-lou'i-mus, ab'dū-lou'i-mus, king of Sidon; fl. −332?

Abd"el-Ka'der or **-Ka'dir,** äbd'el-kä'dēr [Ar., servant of the mighty God] [1807?-1883], Algerian tribal emir.

Abd"el-Wa"hab', äbd'el-wā'hāb' [1691-1787], Arab. founder of Mohammedan sect of Wahabis.

Ab'de'ra, ab-dē'ra, city of ane. Thrace. **Ab'dē-ra†** [Gr.].

Abd"er-Rah'man, äbd'er-rä män. **1.** −788] Founder of the Ommiad Moslem dynasty in Spain, −756. **2.** Any one of several other Moslem princes. **3.** Ibn-Khaldun.

Ab-de'rus, ab-dī'rus [*Myth.*], armor-bearer of Hercules. **Ab'dē-ros†** [Gr.].

Ab'di, ab'dī [Heb., my servant; *Bib.*], father of Kish.

Ab'di-el, ab'dī-el [Heb., servant of God]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Descendant of Gad. **2.** [MILTON *Paradise Lost.*] A faithful seraph or angel who opposed Satan's revolt.

Ab'don, ab'don [Heb.]. **1.** Lev. city. **2.** −1165-1112] Judge.

Abd"ul-Me-jid', -me-jīd' [1823-1861], Turkish sultan.

Abd"ul-A"ziz', äbd'-ūl-ä'zīz' [1830-1876], Turkish sultan.

Ab'ed-nego, a-bed'ne-gō, Heb. captive in Babylon, −607.

A-bee'l, a-bī', **Da'vid** [1804-1846], Am. clergyman; author; missionary to China.

A'bel [Heb. *Hebel*, a breath]. **1.** ē'bel. [*Bib.*] Second son of Adam. **2.** ā'bel. **Jo'seph** [1768-1818], Aust. painter. **3.** ā'bel. **Niels Hen'rik** [1802-1829], Norwegian math.

A'bel[2] [Heb., meadow], anc. city, Palestine.

A'bel[3] [Heb.], lamentation; mourning: in names of places.

Ab'e-lard, ab'e-lärd. **Pierre** [1079-1142], Fr. scholastic; fixed decisively the scholastic manner of philosophizing; teacher, seducer, and husband of Heloise.

Ab'e-lard and He"lo"ise', ē"lō'īz', old romance.

A"bel-beth-ma'a-chah, ē"bel-beth-mā'a-kā [*Bib.*], city; N. Palestine; captured by Benhadad and Tiglath-Pileser.

A-bel'la, a-bel'a, town; ancient Italy. **A-vel'la†.**

Ab"el-li'num, ab'el-lī'num, city; ancient Italy.

A"bel-ma'im [Heb., the meadow on the waters; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* xx. 19. **A"bel-beth-ma'a-chah†.** Compare *2 Chron.* xvi. 4.

A"bel-me-ho'lah [Heb., the meadow of the dance; *Bib.*], city; Palestine, in Jordan valley (*1 Kings* xix, 16-19).

A"bel-Miz'ra-im, ē"bel-miz'ra-im *or* -miz-rē'im [Heb., the mourning of Egypt; *Bib.*], the floor of Atad, east of Jordan, where Joseph and his brothers mourned their father.

A"bel-shit'tim [Heb., the meadow of the acacias; *Bib.*], place in the plains of Moab; last camping-place of the Israelites before crossing the Jordan.

A-ben'cer-ra"ges, a-ben'ser-rē'jes, noble Moorish family of Granada, Sp.; fl. 8th to 15th c. **A-ben'ce-ra"ges†.**

A'ben-Ez'ra, ä'ben-ez'ra [1093-1168], Abraham Ben Meir Ben Ezra, Sp. Jew; first scientific Bib. commentator.

A"be-o-ku'ta, ä'be-o-kä'tu [beneath a rock], town; ✱ of Egba, Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; p. 100,000.

Ab"er-a'von, borough; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 6,281.

Ab'er-broth"ock. Same as ARBROATH.

Ab'er-corn, fort. station; S. E. Lake Tanganyika, Afr.

Ab'er-crom-bie, ab'ēr-crum-bī. **1. James** [1706-1781], Brit. general. **2. John,** 1781-1844], Scot. physician.

Ab'er-crom-by, Sir Ralph [1734-1801], British general.

Ab"er-dare', ab'ēr-dār', t.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 38,431.

Ab"er-dare' Range, mts.; Brit. E. Afr.; highest peak, Kinangop, 13,120 ft.

Ab"er-deen', ab'ēr-dīn'. **1. Earl of** [1784-1860], George Hamilton Gordon, Brit. diplomat; prime minister. **2.** Co.; Scot.; 1,953 □; p. 284,036. **3.** C.; ⊙ Monroe co., Miss.; p. 3,449. **4.** C.; ⊙ Brown co., S. D.; p. 3,182. **5.** C.; Chehalis co., Wash.; p. 1,688. **6.** C.; ✱ Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 129,543.

Ab"er-ga-ven'ny, ab'ēr-ga-ven'ī *or* ab'ēr-gā'nī, market-town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 7,886.

Ab"er-ge'le, ab'ēr-gā'le, t.; Denbigh co., Wales; p. 3,194.

A"ber-gwi'li, ä'ber-gwi'lī, market-town; Carmarthen co., Wales; p. 2,020.

Ab'er-neth-y, John. **1.** [1680-1740] Irish dissenting clergyman. **2.** [1764-1831] Eng. surgeon; *Surgical Observations*, etc.

Ab'er-sych"an, ab'ēr-suc'un, t.; Monmouth, Eng.; p. 15,296.

A'bert Lake, ā'bert, Lake co., Oregon; 16 × 6 m.

Ab"er-yst'with, ab'ēr-ist'with, university town and summer resort; Cardigan co., Wales; p. 6,696.

A-bes'sa, a-bes'a [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a damsel; personification of abbeys and convents.

Ab'ga-rus, ab'ga-rus. **1.** King of Edessa; said by some to have received a letter from Christ. **2.** Arab prince.

Ab-hor'son [SHAK. *Measure for Measure*], an executioner.

A-bi'a[1], a-bī'a [Heb., Jehovah is father; *Bib.*]. **1.** Second son of Samuel. **2.** Wife of Hezron. **A-bi'ah†.**

A'bi-a[2], ē'bi-a, city; ancient Messenia. **A-bi'a†.**

A-bi'a-thar, a-bī'a-thur [Heb., father of excellence; *Bib.*], 11th Jewish high priest; removed from office, −1014.

Ab'i-dan, ab'i-dan *or* a-bī'dan [Heb., father of judgment].

A-bi'el, a-bī'el *or* ē'bi-el [Heb., father of strength; strong; *Bib.*]. **1.** Grandf. of Saul. **2.** One of David's mighty men.

A"bi-e'zer. ē"bi-ī'zer [Heb., father of help; *Bib.*].

Ab'i-gail, ab'i-gēl [Heb., my father's joy; *Bib.* **Ab'by, Nab'by** (dim.)], wife of Nabal and afterward of David.

Ab"i-ha'il, ab'i-hē'il [Heb., mighty; *Bib.*]. **Ab"i-ha'iel†.**

A-bi'hu [Heb., God is father; *Bib.*], son of Aaron. **A-bi'u†.**

A-bi'jah, a-bī'jä [Heb., whose father is Jehovah; *Bib.*].

Ab'i-la, ab'i-lu, city; anc. Syria; ✱ of Abilene.

A'bild-gaard, ä'bild-gôrd, **Nich'o-las A'bra-ham** [1744–1809], Danish painter.

Ab'i-lene, ab'i-lin. **1.** City; ⊙ Dickinson co., Kan.; p. 3,547. **2.** Town; ⊙ Taylor co., Tex.; p. 3,194. **3.** ab'i-lī"ng [*Bib.*], tetrarchy; ancient Syria; ✻ Abila.

A-bim'e-lech, a-bim'e-lec [Heb., father-king; *Bib.*]. **1.** The name or regal title of several Philistine kings. **2.** [—1250?] King of Shechem; son of Gideon.

A-bin'a-dab, a-bin'a-dab [Heb., princely father; *Bib.*].

Ab'ing-don, ab'ing-dun. **1.** Collegiate town; ⊙ Washington co., Va.; p. 1,674. **2.** Town; Berks co., Eng.; p. 6,557.

Ab'in-ger, ab'in-jer, **Lord** [1769–1844], James Scarlett, Eng. barrister and judge.

Ab'ing-ton, ab'ing-tun. **1.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 4,260. **2.** Vil.; Montgomery co., Penn.; p. with tp., 2,708.

A-bin'o-am [Heb., gracious father; *Bib.*]. **A-bin'o-em‡.**

A-bi'ram, a-bai'ram [Heb., *masc.*, father exalted; *Bib.*].

Ab'i-shag, ab'i-shag *or* a-bai'shag [Heb., author of error; *Bib.*]. **Ab'i-sag‡.**

A-bish'a-i, a-bish'a-ai *or* a-bai'shī [Heb., father of a gift; *Bib.*] [—1030?], Jewish general, nephew of David. **A-bis'a-ī‡.**

A-bish'a-lom, a-bish'a-lem [Heb., father of peace; *Bib.*].

A-bish'u-a, a-bish'u-a *or* ab'i-shū'a [Heb., father of safety; *Bib.*]. **A-bish'u-e‡.**

Ab'i-tal, ab'i-tal [Heb., whose father is dew; *Bib.*], wife of David.

A-bi'ud, a-bai'ud [Heb.; *Bib.*], an ancestor of Christ.

Ab'ner, ab'ner [Heb., father of light; *Bib.*] [—1055?], Jewish general; cousin of Saul.

Ab'no-ba, ab'no-ba [L.], mt. range; anc. Germany.

A'bo, ä'bō, or **Aa'bo,** ä'bū, seaport; Fin., Rus.; p. 31,671.

A'bo‡or **Aa'bo:Björ'ne-borg,** ä'bō-byēr'ne-bērg, govt.; Finland, Rus., 9,335 □; p. 395,474.

Ab"o-mey', ab'o-mē', town; ✻ Dahomey, Afr.; p. 24,000.

A"bou-ben-Ad'hem, ä"bū-ben-ād'hem [one who loves his fellow men], subject of poem by Leigh Hunt.

A'bou Has'san, ä'bū has'an. Same as ABU-L-HASAN.

A"bou-kir', ä"bū-kir', bay; prom.; vil.; Egypt; battle of Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. **A"boo-keer'‡; A"bu-kir'‡.**

A"boul-fe'da, ä"būl-fed'a. Same as ABU-L-FEDA.

A-bout', a-bū', **Ed"mond' Fran"çois' Va"len"tin'** [1828–1885], Fr. novelist; dramatist; journalist.

A-bra"ba-nel', a-brā"ba-nel', **I'saac** [1437–1508], Portuguese Jewish rabbi; statesman; philosopher; commentator.

Ab"ra-da'tas, ab'ra-dē'tas, king of anc. Susa; fl. —6th cent.

A'bra-ham, ē'bra-ham [Heb., father of a multitude; *Bib.* Dan. D. Sw. **A'bra-ham,** ä'brū-hūm; F. **A"bra"ham',** ä'brā"āN'; G. **A'bra-ham",** ä'brū-hūm"; It. **A"bra-ha'mo,** ä'brā-ä'mō; Pg. **A"bra-hão',** ä'brā-ouⁿ; Sp. **A"bra-han',** ä'brā-än'] [—1996–1821], progenitor of the Jews.

A'bram, ē'brum [Heb., father of a height; *Bib.* (dim.). F. **A"bram',** ä'brāN'; It. **A-bra'mo,** ä-brä'-mō; L. **A"bra-ha'mus,** ē'bra-hē'mus; Sp. **A-bram',** ä-brām'] **1.** Abraham (before God changed his name). **2.** [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet.*] Servant to Montague.

A-bran'tes, ä-brān'tes, **Duke of.** See JUNOT.

A-broc'o-mas, a-brec'o-mas, Persian satrap; fl. —5th cent.

A-brol'hos, a-brōl'yōs. **1.** Group of rocky isls. off coast of Brazil. **2.** Group of isls. west of Australia.

A-bron'y-chus, a-bren'i-cus, ancient Gr. ambassador.

A-brō"ny-chos‡ [Gr.].

A-bruz'zi e Mo-li'se, ä-brūt'sē ē mō-lī'sē, dept.; cen. It. (Abruzzo and Campobasso); 6,380 □; p. 1,365,171.

A-bruz'zo, ä-brūt'sō, former div.; cen. It.; 5,000 □; p. about 1,000,000; now Aquila, Chiti, and Teramo provs.

Ab'sa-lom, ab'sa-lem [Heb., father of peace]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Rebellious son of David. **2.** [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel.*] The duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II. of Eng.; satirical sobriquet.

Ab'sa-lon, ab'sā-lon, or **Ax'el,** ak'sel [1128–1201], Danish archbishop and warrior.

Ab-syr'ti-des, ab-sēr'ti-dīz, isls.; Adriatic. **A-psyr-ti'des‡** [Gr.].

Ab-syr'tus, ab-sēr'tus [*Myth.*], brother of Medea. **A'psyr-tos‡** [Gr.].

Abt, äpt *or* äbt, **Franz Wil'helm** [1819–1885], Ger. mus. composer; celebrated for his songs.

A-bu', ä-bū', mt.; Rajputana, India; 5,000 ft.; temples to which the Jains make pilgrimages; famous health resort.

A"bu-Bek'r, ä'bū-bek'r [Ar., father of the virgin] [571?–634], Mohammed's first successor; father of Ayesha.

A"bu-l-fe'da, ä"būl-fed'a [1273?–1331], Ismail Ibn-Ali, Arab author; soldier; ruler.

A"bu-l-Ha-san', ä'būl-hä-sän' [*Arabian Nights*], a prodigal in the story of *The Sleeper Awakened,* who was made to believe himself calif.

Ab"u-li'tes, ab'yu-lai'tīz, Per. satrap; fl.—4th c. **A-bouli'tēs‡** [Gr.]

A'bur-y, vil.; Wilts, Eng.; megalithic remains.

A'bus, ē'bus. **1.** Mt.; anc. Armenia. **2.** Riv.; anc. Brit.

A-by'dos or **-dus,** a-bai'dos *or* -dus. **1.** City; ancient Egypt. **2.** City; ancient Mysia.

Ab'y-la or **Ab'i-la,** ab'i-la, mt.; anc. Afr.; opposite Calpe.

Ab"ys-sin'i-a, ab'i-sin'i-a, country; N. E. Afr.; 190,000 □; p. 5,000,000; ✻ Gondar; It. protectorate.

Ac"a-ce'si-um, ac'a-sē'shi-um, town; ancient Arcadia.

A-ca'ci-us, a-kē'shi-us, any one of several bishops and patriarchs, 4th and 5th centuries. **A-ka'ki-os‡** [Gr.].

Ac"a-dem'ic Cit'y, Worcester, Mass., in allusion to the number and excellence of its educational institutions.

A-ca'di-a, a-kē'di-a. **1.** Nova Scotia; region occupied by early Fr. before their expatriation by English, 1755; early Fr. and present poetic name. See Longfellow's *Evangeline.* **A"ca-die'‡. 2.** Par.; La.; 630 □; p. 13,231; ⊙ Crowley.

Ac'a-mas, warrior of Trojan war. **A-ka'mas‡** [Gr.].

A"ca-pul'co, ä"cä-pūl'cō, spt.; Mex.; on Pacific Oc.; p. 5,000.

Ac"ar-na'ni-a, ac"ar-nē'ni-a, country; ancient Greece.

Ac"ar-na'ni-a and Æ-to'li-a, i-tō'li-a, nome; Gr.; 3,013 □; p. 162,020.

A-cas'tus [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Pelias; father of Laodamia.

A"ca-te-nan'go, ä"cä-te-nän'gō, dormant volc.; Guate.; 13,563 ft.

Ac'ca, Ac'cho, Ac'co. Same as ACRE.

Ac'cad, ac'ad [*Bib.*; fortress]. **1.** Ancient country; S. Asia. **2.** A city of Nimrod's kingdom (*Gen.* x, 10).

A-cci'a, ac'shi-a. See ATIA.

Ac'ci-us, ac'shi-us, **Lu'ci-us** [—170–90?], Rom. tragic poet.

Ac'co-mac, ac'o-mac [Am. Ind., land on the other side, or beyond the water], co.; E. Va.; 500 □; p. 27,278; ⊙ Accomac.

Ac'cra or **Ac'ra,** ac'ra. Same as AKKRA.

Ac'cring-ton, ac'ring-tun, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 38,608.

A-cer'ra, ä-cher'rä, town; Caserta prov., It.; p. 15,000.

Ac'e-sas, as'e-sas, ancient Gr. weaver; fl. —5th c.? **A-kesās'‡** [Gr.].

A-ces'tes, a-ses'tīz [*Myth.*], son of a Sicilian river-god. **A-kes'tēs‡** [Gr.].

A-cha'a, a-kī'a [Gr. **A-cha'ia,** a-kē'ya *or* a-kai'a]. **1.** Narrow dist. of anc. & modern Gr.; N. coast of Peloponnesus or Morea. **2.** Rom. prov., time of Christ; incl. Peloponnesus, part of Gr., & adjacent isls. **3.** Loosely, Greece.

A-chæ'an or **A-che'an League,** a federation of 12 or more cities and towns of Achæa; broken by Alexander; revived; broken by Romans.

A-chæm'e-nes, a-kem'e-nīz. **1.** Early Persian king; founder of Achæmenidæ. **2.** Bro. of Xerxes and gov. of Egypt. **A-chai-me'nēs‡** [Gr.].

Ach"æ-men'i-dæ, ak"e-men'i-dī, ancient Persian dynasty.

A-chæ'us, a-kī'us, Greek tragic poet; fl. —484. **A-chaios'‡** [Gr.].

A-cha'ia, a-kē'ya, **and E'lis,** i'lis, nome; Morea; Gr.; 1,901 □; p. 210,713.

A'chan, ē'kan [Heb., troubler; *Bib.*], sacril. thief; fl. —1450.

A-chard', a-shär'. **1. Fran"çois' Charles** or **Franz Karl** [1753–1821], Fr.-Ger. chemist. **2. Lou"is' Am"é"dée' Eu"gène'** [1814–1875], Fr. journalist, novelist, etc.

A-cha'tes, a-kē'tīz [VERGIL *Æneid*], friend of Æneas.

A-cheen', Same as ACHIN.

Ach"el-o'us, ak"el-ō'us. **1.** Gr. river-god. **2.** Anc. Gr. riv.

Ach'e-ron, ak'e-ren. **1.** See vocab. **2.** Riv.; anc. Gr. **A-che'rōn‡** [Gr.].

Ach"e-ru'si-a, ak"e-rū'shi-a, a lake or a cavern said by ancient writers to be connected with the lower world. **A-che-rou-si'a‡** [Gr.].

Ach'ill, ak'il, isl.; west of Ireland; l. 15 m.; p. 6,700.

A-chil'les, a-kil'īz [Gr. **A-chil-leus';** *Myth.*] [HOMER *Iliad*], Gr. hero; invulnerable except in his right heel.

A-chin', a-chin'. **1.** Dutch prov. and former native kingdom; Sumatra, Malay Arch.; 20,500 □; p. 290,700. **2.** Its ✻.

A'chish, ē'kish [*Bib.*], Philistine king; fl. —1060.

A-chit'o-phel, a-kit'o-fel. **1.** [*Bib.*] Ahithophel. **2.** [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel.*] The earl of Shaftesbury; satirical sobriquet.

Ach'met, ac'met. Same as AHMED.

Ach'sa, ac'sa [Heb., anklet], dau. of Caleb. **Ach'sah‡.**

Ach-tyr'ka. See AKHTYRKA.

A'ci, ä'chī, spt.; Sicily, It.; p. 22,431. **A'ci Re-a'le‡.**

Ac"i-cho'ri-us, as'i-cō'ri-us, Gallic general; fl. —280.

A'cis, ē'sis. **1.** [*Myth.*] A Sicilian shepherd; rival of Polyphemus for love of Galatea. **2.** River; ancient Sicily. **A'kis‡** [Gr.].

A'cis and Gal"a-te'a, gal'a-ti'a, serenata by Handel.

Ack'er-mann, ak'er-mān. **1. Jo'hann Chris'ti-an Gott'lieb** [1756–1801], Ger. physician; med. writer. **2. Ru'dolph** [1764–1834], Ger.-Eng. art publisher.

A"con-ca'gua, ä"cen-cä'gwa. **1.** Vol.; Arg. Rep.; highest of the Andes, 22,867 ft. **2.** Prov.; Chile; 5,840 □; p. 154,538; ✻ San Felipe.

A"con-qui'ja, ä"cen-kī'ha, mt. & range; Arg. Rep.; 17,000 ft.

A-cos'ta, a-ces'ta. **1. Joa-quin'** [1799–1852], S. Am. hist. and geographer. **2. Jo-sé' de** [1539–1600], Spanish missionary in America; historical writer.

A-cra'si-a, a-crā'shi-a [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], an enchantress; intemperance personified. **A-kra-si'a‡** [Gr.].

A-cra'tes, a-crē'tīz [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a personification of incontinence. **A-kra'tes‡.**

A'cre, ā'ker *or* ē'ker, seaport; Syria; p. 10,000; notable sieges, by the Crusaders in 1191; Napoleon I., 1799; Napier, 1840.

A-cre'li-us, a-crī'li-us [1714–1800], Swedish clergyman; hist. of New Sweden (Swedish colonies in Delaware, etc.).

A'cri, ä'crī, town; prov. of Cosenza, It.; p. 10,717.

A-cri'si-us, a-crish'i-us, king of anc. Argos; father of Danæ.

Ac'ro Co-rin'thus, ac'rō co-rin'thus, a fortified rock, 2,000 ft. high, near Corinth, Greece.

Ac-tæ'on, ac-tī'on [*Myth.*], a hunter, said to have seen Diana bathing, been turned by her into a stag, and killed by his dogs. **A-ktai'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Ac'ti-um, ac'shi-um, prom.; anc. Gr.; Octavius Cæsar def. Antony, —31. **A'kti-on‡** [Gr.].

Ac'ton, ac'tun. **1. E-li'za** [1799–1859], Eng. authoress; *Modern Cookery.* **2.** Town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 24,206; suburb of London. **3.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 1,897.

Ac'ton Bell [Pen-name], Anne Brontë; *Wildfell Hall.*

A-cu'ña, a-cū'nya, **Cris-to'val de** [1597–1675], Sp. Jesuit missionary; geographer in South America.

A'da, ē'da. **1.** See EDITH. **2.** Co.; S. W. Idaho; 2,500 □; p. 8,368; ⊙ Boisé City. **3.** Vil.; Hardin co., O.; p. 2,079. **4.** ed'e. Town; Bacs co., Hung.; p. 9,693.

A'da Clare, ē'da clār [DICKENS *Bleak House*], heroine ward in Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

A-dæ'us, a-dī'us, Greek poet; fl. —310. **A-dai'os‡** [Gr.].

A"da-fu'di-a, ä"da-fū'di-a, town; Fulah country, Africa; p. 24,000.

A'dah, ē'dā [Heb. *fem.*, ornament; *Bib.*].

A-da'iah, a-dē'ya [Heb., whom Jehovah adorns; *Bib.*]. **Ad"a-i'a‡.**

A-da'i Chock, a-dā'i chec, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 15,241 ft.

A-dair', a-dār'. **1. John** [1757–1840], U. S. gen.; senator. **2. Sir Rob'ert** [1763–1855], Eng. diplomatist. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 14,534; ⊙ Greenfield. **4.** Co.; S. cen. Ky.; 400 □; p. 13,721; ⊙ Columbia. **5.** Co.; N. N. E. Mo.; 570 □; p. 17,417; ⊙ Kirksville.

Ad'al-bert, ad'al-bert [Teut. *masc.*, nobly bright. **Ad'el-bert‡], Saint** [950?–997], bp. of Prague, "apostle of the Prussians"; martyr.

Ad"a-li'a, ad'a-lai'a. **1.** [*Bib.*] One of the ten sons of Haman, *Esther* ix, 8. **Ad'a-lī‡. 2.** a-dē'li-a. Formerly **At-ta'li-a,** chief spt.; S. coast Asia Minor; p. 5,000.

Ad'a-line, Ad'e-la, Ad'e-laide. See ADELINE.

Ad'am, ad'am [Heb., red earth, earth-man, man. Dan. D. G. **A'dam,** ä'dām; F. **A"dam',** ä'dāN'; It. **A-da'mo,** ä-dä'mō; Pg. **A-dão',** ä-douⁿ'; Sp. **A-dan',** ä-dän'] **1.** [*Bib.*] The first man. **2.** [SHAK. *As You Like It.*] A faithful old servant. **3. Al'brecht** [1786–1862], Ger. painter; battle-scenes. **4. Al"ex-an'der** [1741–1809], Scot. teacher and classicist. **5. Sir Fred'er-ick** [1781–1853], Eng. general. **6. John** [1779–1829], Anglo-Ind. statesman. **7.** ä'dāN'. **Lam"bert' Si"gis"bert'** [1700–1759], Fr. sculptor. **8. Ni"co"las' Sé"bas"tien'** [1705–1778], Fr. sculptor. **9.** ad'um. **Rob'ert** [1728–1792], Scot. arch.

Ad"a-man-tæ'a, ad'a-man-tī'a [*Myth.*], Jupiter's nurse. Same as AMALTHÆA, 2. **A-mal'thei-a‡** [Gr.].

Ad"a-man'ti-us, ad'a-man'shi-us, Jewish phys.; fl. 5th c.

A"da-mas-tor', ä'dā-mūs-tōr' [CAMOENS *Lusiad*], a hideous fantom said to have appeared to Vasco de Gama.

A"da-ma'wa, ä'da-mä'wä, kingdom or prov.; Sudan, Afr.; ✻ Yola.

Ad'am Bede, bid, the hero of George Eliot's novel *Adam Bede:* said to represent Robert Evans, author's father.

Ad'am Bell [PERCY *Reliques*], an archer and outlaw.

A-dam'nan, Saint [624–704], Brit. ecclesiastic and author; abbot of Iona.

A'dam of Brem'en, ä'dām [11th cent.], eccl. chronicler.

Ad'ams, ad'amz. **1. Ab'i-gail** (Smith) [1744–1818], Am. writer; wife of Pres. John Adams. **2. Al'vin** [1804–1877], Am. expressman; established Adams Express Co. **3. Charles Fran'cis** [1807–1886], son of John Quincy; Am. lawyer and diplomat. **4. I'saac** [1805–1883], Am. inventor and manuf.; Adams printing-press. **5. John** [1735–1826], Am. lawyer; jurist; 2d President of U. S. **6. John,** properly Alexander Smith [1764–1829], a mutineer of the Eng. ship Bounty; patriarch of Pitcairn Island. **7. John Couch** [1819–1892], Eng. astron.; codiscoverer of the planet Neptune. **8. John Quin'cy** [1767–1848], son of John; 6th President of U. S. **9. John Quin'cy** [1833–1894], U. S. millionaire statesman; great-grandson of 6th Pres. of U. S. **10. Ne"he-mi'ah** [1806–1878], Am. clergyman; writer. **11. Sam'u-el** [1722–1803], Am. Revolutionary leader; patriot; statesman; Gov. of Mass. **12. Sa'rah** [1805–1848] (*née* Flower), Eng. poet; *Nearer, my God, to Thee.* **13. Will'iam** [1575–1621], Eng. navig.; disc. of Japan. **14. Will'iam** [1807–1880], Am. clergyman and educator. **15. Will'iam** [1814–1848], English clergyman and writer. **16.** Co.; W. Ills.; 830 □; p. 61,888; ⊙ Quincy. **17.** Co.; E. N. E. Ind.; 330 □; p. 20,181; ⊙ Decatur. **18.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 432 □; p. 12,292; ⊙ Corning. **19.** Co.; S. W. Miss.; 400 □; p. 26,031; ⊙ Natchez. **20.** Co.; S. E. cen. Neb.; 552 □; p. 24,303; ⊙ Hastings. **21.** Co.; S. O.; 488 □; p. 26,093; ⊙ West Union. **22.** Co.; S. S. E. Penn.; 535 □; p. 33,486; ⊙ Gettysburg. **23.** Co.; S. E. cen. Wash.; 1,908 □; p. 2,088; ⊙ Ritzville. **24.** Co.; Wis.; 690 □; p. 6,889; ⊙ Friendship. **25.** Mfg. town; Berkshire co., Mass.; manuf. of cotton, wool, paper, etc.; p. 9,213. **26.** Vil.; Decatur co., Ind.; p. with tp., 1,942. **27.** Vil.; Hillsdale co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,773. **28.** Vil.; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,181.

Ad'am's Bridge, sand-banks and rocks 30 m. long; Gulf of Manaar; formerly connected Ceylon with mainland.

Ad'am-son, ad'um-sun, **Pat'rick** [1536–1592], Scot. prelate; archbishop of St. Andrews.

Ad'am's Peak, mt.; Ceylon; 7,420 ft.; cavity on the summit is said by Hindus to be Buddha's or Siva's footprint, by Mohammedans to be Adam's.

Ad'ams Point, cape, Oregon, at mouth of Columbia Riv.

Ad'ams Run, vil.; Colleton co., S. C.; p. with tp., 4,609.

A-da'na, ä-dä'na. **1.** Vilayet; Asiatic Turkey; 14,494 □; p. 402,439. **2.** Its ✻; p. 45,000; American missions.

A"dan"son', ä'dāN'sōN', **Mi"chel'** [1727–1806], Fr. naturalist.

Ad'da, ad'da, riv.; northern Italy; tributary of the Po.

Ad'ding-ton, ad'ing-tun. **1. Hen'ry** [1757?–1844], Eng. statesman; first Viscount Sidmouth. **2.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 2,060 □; p. 24,151; ⊙ Napanee.

Ad'di-son, ad'i-sun. **1. Jo'seph** [1672–1719], Eng. essayist and poet; principal contributor to the *Spectator.* **2. Thom'as** [1793–1860], Eng. physician and teacher. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Vt.; 734 □; p. 22,277; ⊙ Middlebury. **4.** Vil.; Du Page co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,190; Lutheran seminary, etc. **5.** Vil.; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,908. **6.** Vil.; Washington co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,863.

Ad'di-son of the North [Sobr.], Henry Mackenzie [1745–1831], author of *The Man of Feeling.*

Ad'dled Par'lia-ment, the Eng. Parliament that sat from Apr. 5, 1614, to June 7, 1614: dissolved by James I. before any legislation had been effected.

Ad'du-a, ad'dū-a, river; ancient Italy: now Adda.

Ad'dy, ad'i. See ADELINE.

A-del', a-del', vil.; Dallas co., Iowa; p. with tp., 2,240.

A'de-la, ad'e-la [1062?–1137], dau. of William I.; mother of Stephen, king of England; regent.

A'de-laide, ad'e-lēd. **1.** [1831–99] Ger. empress. **2. Queen** [1792–1849], wife of William IV., king of Eng. **3.** City; S. Australia; p. with subs., 136,766.

A'de-laide Is'lands, chain S. W. of Patagonia; Chilean.

A'de'lais', ād'lē' [1103–1151], 2d queen of Henry I., king of Eng.; called "The Fair Maid of Brabant."

A'del-bert. See ADALBERT. **Ad"el-ber'ta** (*fem.*).

A'del-er, Con'rad S. [1622–1675], Norw. admiral.

A'del-gard, ad'el-gārd [Teut. *masc.*, noble guard].

Ad"e-li'ci-a†. See ADELINE.

A"dé"lie' Land, ā'dē"lī', antarctic region, lat. 63° S.; long. 140° E.

A'de-line, ad'e-lain [OG., of noble birth; a princess. **Ad'a-line‡; Ad'e-la‡; Ad'e-laide‡; Ad"e-li'ci-a†. Ad'dy** (dim.). Dan. **A"de-li'ne,** ä'de-lī'ne; D. **A"de-li'na,** ä'de-lī'nä; F. **A"dé"la'ide',** ä'dē"lā'id'. **A"dèle',** ä'dēl', **Ade"line',** ād'lin'; G. **A-de'le,** ä-dē'le. **A'del-heid,** ä'del-hait, **A"de-li'ne,** ä'dē-lī'ne, **El'se‡; Il'se‡;** It. **A"de-la'i-da,** ä'dē-lä'ī-dä; L. **Ad"e-li'na.**

A'de-lung, ä'dē-lūng, **Jo'hann Chris'toph** [1732–1806], Ger. philol. and lexicographer; *Mithridates; Wörterbuch.*

A'den, ä'den *or* ē'den, peninsula and fortified town, chief seaport of Arabia; 80 □; p. 41,910; British possession.

A-der'no, ä-der'nō, city; Sicily, near Mt. Etna; p. 14,673.

A-dher'bal, ad-her'bal. **1.** Carthaginian commander; fl. 3d c. **2.** Numidian king; fl. —117. **A-tar'bas‡** [Gr.].

A"di-a-be'ne, ē'di-a-bī'ne, country; Assyria.

A'di-el [Heb., ornament of God; *Bib.*], father of David's treasurer; fl. —1030.

A-di'ge, ä-dī'jē, riv.; Austria. **2.** Prov.; p. 130,000; ✻ Rovigo.

Ad"i-man'tus, Gr. gen.; —405. **A-dei'man-tos‡** [Gr.].

A'din, ē'din [Heb. *masc.*, delicate; *Bib.*].

Ad"i-ron'dacks, ad'i-ren'dacs [Iroquois name of the Algonkians, signifying "he eats bark"], mt. group; N. Y.; part of the Appalachian system; highest peak, Mt. Marcy; 5,379 ft.

Ad"jy-ghur', ad'jul-gūr', native state; India; p. 45,000.

Ad'la-i, ad'lē-ai [Heb., justice of Jah; *Bib.*].

Ad'ler, ād'ler. **1. Ge'org J.** [1821–1868], Ger.-Am. philol.; educator; *Ger. and Eng. Dict.* **2. Na'than M.** [1803–1890], Ger.-Eng. rabbi and author; chief rabbi of Brit. empire.

Ad"lers-par're, Ge'org, Count [1760–1835], Sw. author; editor; statesman; general.

Ad'mah, ad'mā [Heb., fortress; *Bib.*], city near Sodom.

Ad-me'te, ad-mī'tī, dau. of Eurystheus. **Ad-mē'tē‡** [Gr.].

Ad-me'tus [*Myth.*], Thessalonian king; husband of Alcestis. **A'dmē-tos‡** [Gr.].

Ad'mi-ra-ble Crich'ton, See CHRICHTON, JAMES.

Ad'mi-ra-ble Doc'tor, Roger Bacon.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'land, off Alaska; l. 90 m.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'lands, group N. E. of Papua, Pac. Oc.

Ad'na, Ad'nah, ad'na [Heb., pleasure; *Bib.*].

A-dol'phus, a-dol'fus [Teut., noble wolf. **A-dolph'‡. Dolph** (dim.). Dan. D. **A'dolf,** ä'dolf; F. **A"dolphe',** ä'dolf'; G. **A'dolf,** ä'dolf, **A'dolph‡; O'dulf‡;** It. Pg. Sp. **A-dol'fo,** ä-dōl'fō, **U-dol'fo‡.**

A'dol-phus von Nas'sau [1250?–1298], Ger. emperor.

Ad"o-na'is, ad'o-nē'is [SHELLEY *Adonais*], John Keats: a sobriquet.

A-do'ni, town; Bellary dist., Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 26,243.

A-do"ni-be'zek or **-zec** [Heb.; *Bib.*], Canaanitish king of Bezek; thumbs and great toes cut off by Israelites.

Ad"o-ni'jah, ad'o-nai'jä [Heb.; *Bib.*], son of David; fl. —1030. **Ad"o-ni'a‡.**

Ad"o-ni'ram, ad'o-nai'ram [Heb., lord of the height; *Bib.*] [—1050–975], Jewish receiver of tribute.

A-do'nis, a-dō'nis [*Myth.*]. See vocab.

A-do"ni-ze'dek, a-dō"nai-zī'dek [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Jerusalem. **A-dou"i-se'dec‡.**

Ad"o-ra'im, ad'o-rē'im [Heb., a fenced city; *Bib.*].

A'do-wa, ä'do-wa, town; Tigre, Abyssinia; p. 10,000.

A'dra, ä'dra, spt. town; Granada, Sp.; p. 11,320.

A-dram'me-lech, a-dram'e-lec [*Bib.*]. **1.** Assyrian parricide, son of Sennacherib; —711. **2.** A god of Sepharvaim.

Ad"ra-myt'ti-um, ad'ra-mit'ti-um [*Bib.*], spt.; Asia Min.

A-dra'nus, ancient Sicilian god. **A-dra-nos'‡** [Gr.].

A-dras'tus, a-dras'tus [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Argos; led the "Seven Against Thebes." **A'dra-stos‡** [Gr.].

A"drets', ä'drē', **Baron des** [1513–1587], François de Beaumont, Huguenot leader.

A'dri-a, ä'dri-ä. **1.** [Anc. **A'tri-a** or **Ha'dri-a.**] Town; Italy; bet. rivers Po and Adige; p. 7,462; orig. Etruscan spt. on Adriatic, now 16 m. from the sea. **2.** Anc. city; It., now Atri. **3.** The Adriatic, or adjoining waters (*Acts* xxvii).

A'dri-an, ē'dri-an [Lat. *masc.*, black]. **1.** Rom. emp. See HADRIAN. **2. A. I.,** Pope [772–795]. **3. A. IV.** [1100?–1159] (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only pope of English blood. **4. A. VI.** [1459–1523], Pope; instituted many reforms in the church. **5.** [SHAK. *Tempest.*] A lord. **6.** City; ⊙ Lenawee co., Mich.; p. 8,756.

A"dri-an'a, ē'dri-an'a [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors*], wife of Antipholus of Ephesus.

A"dri-a'ni, Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta [1511–'79], It. hist.

Ad″ri-a-no′ple, ad′ri-ā-nō′pl [L. **Ha″dri-a-nop′o-lis,** city of Hadrian, < the emperor Hadrian, its founder.]. **1.** Vilayet; European Turkey; 15,015 □; p. 836,044. **2.** Its ✻; p. 109,000; former ✻ of Ottoman empire.

A″dri-a′nus, ē′dri-ē′nus, Gr. rhetorician; fl. 2d cent. **A″dri-a-nus‡;** [Gr.].

Ad″ri-at′ic Sea, ad′ri-at′ic, sea east of Italy, named after the town of Adria. Called also *Gulf of Venice.*

A′dri-el, ē′dri-el [Heb. flock of God; *Bib.*], son-in-law of Saul.

A″dri″enne′, ą′dri″en [Fr. < L. *Adrian*].

A″dri″enne′ Le-cou″vreur′, ą′dri″en′ lę-cū″vrœr′, chief character in Legouvé's and Scribe's tragedy *Adrienne Lecouvreur.*

A″du-an′te, ā′dū-ăn′tē [1570–1637], Sp. hist.; missionary.

A-dul′lam, ą-dul′ăm [*Bib.*]. **1.** Cave in which David hid from Saul. See ADULLAMITE, in vocab. **2.** Anc. c. in Judea.

Ad′wal-ton Moor, ad′wal-tun, near Bradford, W. R., York co., Eng.; defeat of Parliamentarians, June 30, 1643.

Ad′der-ton‡.

Æ-ac′i-des, ē-as′i-dīz. **1.** Descendants of Æacus. **2.** King of Epirus, –313. **Ai-a-ki′dēs‡** [Gr.].

Æ′a-cus, ē′a-cus, Gr. demigod; king of Ægina. **Ai′a-kos‡** [Gr.].

Æ-æ′a, ē-ē′a [*Myth.*], Circe. **Ai-ai′a‡** [Gr.].

Æ″an-te′um, ē′an-tē′um, town and prom.; anc. Thessaly; tomb and temple of Ajax. **Ai-an′tei-on‡** [Gr.].

Æ-an′ti-des, Greek poet; fl. –300. **Ai-an-ti′dēs‡** [Gr.].

Æ-de′si-us, ē-dē′shi-us, Cappadocian philosopher; fl. 4th c. **Ai-de′si-os‡** [Gr.].

Æd′u-i, ed′yu-ī, powerful Gallic people in time of Cæsar.

Æ-e′tes, ē-ē′tīz [*Myth.*], king of Colchis; father of Medea; possessor of the golden fleece. **Æ-e′ta‡; Ai-ē′tēs‡** [Gr.].

Æ′ga-des, ē′ga-dīz, Isls., W. of Sicily; naval battle, Rome and Carthage, –241, ended 1st Punic war. **Æ-gan′tes‡.**

Æ-ga′le-os, mt., ancient Greece. **Ai-ga′le-os‡** [Gr.].

Æ-ge′an Sea, ē-jē′an, between Greece and Asia Minor; a part of Mediterranean Sea. **Gre′cian Ar″chi-pel′a-go‡.**

Æ-ge′on, ē-jē′ŏn. **1.** [*Myth.*] Briareus. **2.** SHAK. *Comedy of Errors.* A merchant of Syracuse. **Ai-gai′ōn‡** [Gr.].

Æ′geus, ē′jūs or ē′jē-us [*Myth.*], king of Athens; f. of Theseus; drowned in the Ægean Sea, which is named after him.

Æ″gi-a-le′a, ē″jī-a-lī′a [*Myth.*], wife of Diomedes. **Ai-gi-a′lei-a‡** [Gr.].

Æ″gi-a′le-us, ē″jī-ē′lę-us [*Myth.*], son of Adrastus. **Ai-gi-a-le′us‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gid′i-us, ē-jid′i-us, Roman general in Gaul; fl. 5th c.

Æ′gi-la, ē′ji-la, town; anc. Laconia; temple of Demeter. **Ai′gi-la‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gim′i-us, ē-jim′i-us [*Myth.*], ancestor of Dorians. **Ai-gi′mi-os‡** [Gr.].

Æg′i-mus, ej′i-mus, anc. Gr. phys. **Ai′gi-mos‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gi′na, ē-jī′na, isl. and anc. town; Saronic Gulf, or Gulf of Ægina, Greece; famous temples. **Ai′gi-na‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gin′i-us, ē-jin′i-us, anc. Gr. t. **Ai-gi′ni-on‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gi′ra, ē-jī′ra, ancient Greek city.

Æ-gis′thus, ē-jis′thus [*Myth.*], paramour of Clytemnestra. **Ai′gi-sthos‡** [Gr.].

Æ′gi-um, ē′ji-um, city; ancient Achæa. **Ai′gi-on‡** [Gr.].

Æ′gle, ē′glę [Gr., brightness, splendor; *Myth.*]. **1.** A beautiful naiad. **2.** Dau. of Helios. **3.** One of the Hesperides. **4.** A nymph loved by Theseus. **5.** A daughter of Æsculapius. **Ai′glē‡** [Gr.].

Æ″gos-pot′a-mos, ē″gos-pot′a-mos [Gr., goat-river], riv.; Thracian Chersonesus; scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, –405, ending Peloponnesian war. **Ai-gos′ pot-a-moi′‡** [Gr.].

Æ-gyp′tus, ē-jip′tus, Egypt. **Ai′gyp-tos‡** [Gr.].

Æl′fgi-fu, ălf′gi-fū [AS. *fem.*, elf-gift], any one of several queens of England, 10th and 11th centuries. **El′gi-va‡.**

El′fred, ăl′fred. Same as ALFRED.

El′fric, ăl′fric [AS. *masc.*, elf-ruler], Eng. abp.; fl. 10th c.

Æl′fthryth, ălf′thrith [AS. *fem.*, elf-strength], daughter of King Alfred.

Æl′fwin-e, ălf′win-ē [AS. *masc.*, elf-darling], bp. of Winchester, Eng.; subject of famous legends; fl. 11th cent.

Æ′li-an, ē′li-an, Claudius or Tacticus Ælianus.

Æ″li-a′nus, ē″li-ā′nus. **1. Clau′di-us,** Rom. writer on nat. hist., etc.; fl. 3d c. **2. Lu′ci-us,** one of the 30 tyrants of Rome; fl. 3d c. **3. Mec′ci-us,** Rom. physician; fl. 2d c. **4. Tac′ti-us,** Greek writer on tactics; fl. 2d c. **Ai-li-a-nos′‡** [Gr.].

Æ′li-us, ē′li-us, **Sex′tus Pæ′tus Ca′tus,** Rom. jurist; Ælian law; fl. –3d c.

Æ′ol-ia, ē′ō-li-a [AS.], any one of several Eng. kings; fl. 6th & 9th centuries.

Æ-mil′i-a, ē-mil′i-a. **1.** Rom. matron. **2.** Vestal virgin. **3.** SHAK. *Comedy of Errors.* An abbess, wife of Ægeon.

Æ-mil″i-a′nus, ē-mil″i-ā′nus, **Mar′cus Ju′li-us Æ-mil′i-us,** Rom. emperor; fl. 3d c.

Æ-mil′i-us, ē-mil′i-us. **1. Ma-mer′cus** [–437], Rom. dictator. **2. Pau′lus** [–216], Rom. consul; gen. **3.** Christian martyr, 484. **4.** SHAK. *Titus And.* A noble Roman.

Æ-ne′as, ē-nī′as [*Myth.*; VERGIL, *Æneid*], Trojan hero, son of Venus and Anchises; escaped to Italy after the Trojan war and became king of Latium. **Ai-nei′as‡** [Gr.].

Æ-ne′id, ē-nī′id, Latin poem by Vergil, recounting the adventures of Æneas.

Æ″ne″zi, ē″ne″zī, a nomadic tribe of migratory Bedouin Arabs, moving over 30,000 □ in vicinity of Syria; their yearly camp forms a line equal to 8 days' journey from Aleppo.

Æ′non, ī′non [*Bib.*], place where John baptized.

Æ-o′li-a, ē-ō′li-a *or* ē-ō′lī-a, country in anc. Gr., or one in Asia Minor, occupied by the Eolic race. **Æ′o-lis‡; Ai-o-lī′a‡** [Gr.].

Æ′o-lus, ē′o-lus. **1.** [*Myth.*] God or keeper of the winds. **2.** Thessalian king, founder of Æolia and the Eolic race. **Ai′o-los‡** [Gr.]. **3. Mount,** Rocky mts., Col.; 14,054 ft.

Æ-pi′nus, ē-pī′nus. **1. Franz** [1724–1802], Ger. electrician. **2. Jo′hann** [1499–1553], Ger. Prot. theologian.

Æ′rö, ē′rö, Danish isl., Baltic Sea, 70 □; p. 11,776. **Æ′rö-ē‡.**

Æ-er′o-pe, ē-er′o-pę [*Myth.*], mother of Agamemnon. **A-e-ro′pē‡** [Gr.].

Æ′schi-nes, es′ki-nīz [–389–314], Athenian orator; rival of Demosthenes. **Ai-es-chi′nēs‡** [Gr.].

Æs′chy-lus, es′ki-lus [–525–456], Greek tragic poet. **Ais-chy′los‡** [Gr.].

Æs″cu-la′pi-us, es′kū-lā′pi-us [*Myth.*], the son of Apollo and god of medicine; mentioned in Homer as a physician. **As-klē′pi-os‡** [Gr.].

Æ′sir, ē′sir [*Norse Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

Æ′son, ī′son [*Myth.*], father of Jason. **Ai′sōn‡** [Gr.].

Æ′sop, ī′sop [–619?–564], Greek fabulist; said to have been b. in Phrygia and to have been a slave until freed by Iadmon.

Æ-so′pus, ī-sō′pus. **1.** = Æsop. **2. Clo′di-us,** Rom. actor; 1st c. **Ai′sō-pos‡** [Gr.].

Æth′el-bald, -flæd, -red, -wulf. See ETHELBERD, etc.

Æth′el-stan. Same as ATHELSTAN.

Æ′thra, ē′thra [*Myth.*], mother of Theseus. **Ai′thra‡** [Gr.].

Æ-et′i-us, ē-et′shi-us. **1.** [–454] Rom. gen. **2.** [–367.] Arian theologian. **3.** Gr. writer on medicine; fl. 5th cent. **A-e-ti′os‡** [Gr.].

Æt′na, et′na. **1.** See ETNA. **2.** Ancient Sicilian city.

Æ-to′li-a, ī-tō′li-a, dist. anc. and mod. Gr. See ACARNANIA.

A″far′, ā′fär′, a nomadic people of Dankali, Adal, and Adel, E. Afr., nearly black; Mohammedan. **Da-na′kil‡.**

Af-ghan″is-tan′, ăf-găn″is-tăn′, country; Asia, between India and Persia; 240,000 □; est. p. 4,800,000; ✻ Kabul.

A″fi-um′, ā′fi-ūm′, city; Asiatic Turkey; p. 20,000; manufactures and opium-growing. **A″fi-oom′‡.**

A″ftaj′, ą′ftaj′, dist.; Nejd, Arabia; p. 16,000; ✻ Kharfah.

A″gra-go′la, ą′grā-gō′la, town; Campania, It.; p. with commune, 18,000; extensive manufactures of straw goods.

A-gra′ni-us, ą-frē′ni-us. **1.** Rom. comic poet; fl. –1st cent. **2.** Rom. consul; friend of Pompey; fl. –1st cent.

Af′ri-ca, af′ri-ca, continent; 11,850,000 □; p. variously estimated from 127,000,000 to 210,000,000.

Af″ri-ca′nus, af′ri-kā′nus. **1. Ju′li-us,** Rom. orator; fl. 1st c. **2. Sex′tus Ju′li-us,** Christ. writer; hist.; fl. 3d. c.

Af′ton, af′tun. **1.** River; Ayr co., Scot.; l. 9 m. **2.** Vil.; Chenango co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,083.

Af-ze′li-us, af-tsē′li-us, **A′dam** [1750–1836], Sw. botanist.

Ag′a-bus, ag′a-bus, a Christian prophet; fl. 1st c.

A′ga-des″, ą′ga-dez′, city; Afr.; ✻ of Air; p. 8,000.

A′gag, ē′gag. **1.** [*Bib.*] Amalekite king; –1060. **2.** [DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel.*] Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, whose murder in 1681 gave rise to the "Popish Plot" agitation in Eng.; a satirical sobriquet.

Ag″a-me′des, ag′a-mi′dīz, anc. Greek architect. **A-ga-mē′dēs‡** [Gr.].

Ag″a-mem′non, ag′a-mem′nŏn [HOMER *Iliad*], Mycenæan k.; leader of Gr. in Trojan war. **Ag-a-mem′nōn‡** [Gr.].

Ag″a-men′ti-cus, mt.; York co., Me.; 673 ft.; landmark.

Ag″a-nip′pe, ag′a-nip′pę [*Myth.*], Bœotian nymph.

Ag″a-pe′tus, ag′a-pī′tus [–536], bp. of Rome.

A′gardh, ą′gärd, **Karl A′dolph** [1785–1859], Sw. ecclesiastic; botanist.

Ag″a-re′ah, ag′a-rī′ā, a tribe of cultivators, Bengal, Ind., by whom women are believed to be witches.

Ag′as-siz, ag′a-sī, **Lou′is Jean Ru′dolphe** [1807–1873], Swiss naturalist; prof. at Cambridge, Mass.

Ag′a-tha, ag′a-thu [Gr. *fem.*, good; kind. Dan. **A-ga′-tha,** ą-gą′tha; D. **A-ga′tha,** ą-gą′tä; F. **A″gathe′,** ą′gät; G. **A-ga′the,** ą-gą′tę; It. Fg. Sp. **A′ga-ta,** ą′gą-ta; L. **Ag′a-the;** Sw.; **A-ga′ta,** ą-gą′ta], **Saint,** martyr, 4th cent. **A-ga-thē′‡** [Gr.].

Ag″a-thar′chus, ag′a-thär′cus, Gr. painter; fl., –5th cent. **A-ga′thar-chos‡** [Gr.].

A-gath′o-cles, ą-gath′o-klīz [–361–289], tyrant of Syracuse. **A-ga-tho-klēs′‡** [Gr.].

Ag′a-thon, ag′a-thŏn [–447–400?], Greek tragic poet. **A-ga′thōn‡** [Gr.].

Ag′a-wam, ag′a-wăm, town; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 2,352.

A″gen′, ą′zhŭn′, mfg. town; Fr.; ✻ of Lot-et-Garonne dept.; p. 19,730.

A-ge″nor, ą-jī″nor [*Myth.*]. **1.** Phenician king; f. of Cadmus and Europa. **2.** Trojan warrior. **A-gē″nōr‡** [Gr.].

Ag″e-san′der, aj′e-san′dęr, anc. Rhodian sculptor.

A-ges″i-la′us, ą-jes″i-lā′us [–445?–361?], Spartan king. **A-gē-si′la-os‡** [Gr.].

Ag″e-sip′o-lis, aj′e-sip′o-lis [–380], Spartan king. **A-gē-si′po-lis‡** [Gr.].

Ag″ges-han′nus, ăg″ges-hăn′ŭs. See AKERSHUS.

Ag-ge′us, ag-gē′us, **Ag′ge-us,** ag-gī′us [Heb.; *Apocrypha*], Haggai.

Ag′gie. See AGNES.

A-ghe′ra, ą-gē′ra, depraved Hindu sect, almost extinct.

Agh′rim, ăg′rim, par.; Galway co., Ir.; William III. of Eng. defeated James II., 1691.

A′gib, ē′gib [*Arabian Nights; The Three Calenders*], a calender who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

A-gin″court′, ą-zhan″cūr′, vil.; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; Henry V. of Eng. defeated the French, Oct. 25, 1415.

A-gl′ra, ą-jl′ra, town; Catania prov., Sicily, It.; p. 11,876.

A′gis, ā′jis, anc. Spartan kings, –11th, –5th, –4th, & –2d c.

A-gla′ïa, ą-glē′ya [Gr. *fem.*, brightness; *Myth.*], one of the three Graces. **A-gla-ï′a‡** [Gr.]; **Pas″i-the′a‡.**

A″gna-del′lo, ą′nyą-del′lō, vil.; Cremona prov., It.; p. 1,485; Louis VII of Fr. defeated Austrians, 1509; duke of Vendôme defeated Prince Eugène, 1706.

Ag′nes, ag′nes [Gr. *fem.*, pure or sacred; chaste. **I′nez‡, Ag′gie** (dim.), Dan. D. G. **Ag′nes,** ăg′nes; F. **A″gnès′,** ą″nyĕs′; It. **A-gne′se,** ą-nyĕ′sę; L. **Ag′nes;** Fg. Sp. **I-nes′,** ī-nes′], **St.,** martyr, reign of Diocletian.

A-gne′si, ą-nyĕ′si, **Ma-ri′a Ga″e-ta′na** [1718–1799], learned It. lady. See VERSIERA, in vocab.

Ag′nes Wick′field, wik′fild [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], D. Copperfield's 2d wife; a level-headed young lady.

Ag′new, ag′nū. **1. Cor-ne′li-us Re′a** [1830–1888], Am. surgeon. **2. Da′vid Hayes** [1818–1892], Am. anat.; surg.

Ag′ni, ag′ni [*Hind. Myth.*], the God of fire and lightning; represented with two faces, seven arms, and three legs.

A-gno″ne, ą-nyŏ″nę, town; Campobasso prov., It.; p. 11,073.

A′goa de Pão, ą′gwa dē paun, mt.; St. Michael, Azores; 3,100 ft.

Ag″o-rac′ri-tus, ag″o-rac′ri-tus, Gr. sculptor; fl.—5th cent.

Ag-os′ta, ą-gos′ta, city, Catania prov., Sicily, It.; p. 11,897.

A″goult′, ą′gū. **Comtesse d′** [1805–1876], Marie de Flavigny, Fr. authoress; *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848.*

A′gows″, ą′gauz′, a people of Abyssinia, Amhara territory.

A′gra, ą′gra. **1.** Div.; N. W. Provinces, Brit. India; 10,150 □; p. 4,831,064. **2.** Dist.; Agra div.; 1,835 □; p. 974,656. **3.** Its ✻; also ✻ of A. div.; p. 168,662; mausoleum (Taj Mahal).

A′gram, ą′grum *or* ą′grom, city; ✻ of Croatia and Slavonia, Hung.; p. 31,369; earthquake, 1880; university.

A-gra′rib′, ą-grā′rib′, conical mt.; Egy.; 7,000 ft. **Gha-rib′‡.**

A-gric′o-la, ą-gric′o-la [L. *masc.*, field-tiller]. **1. Cne″-us Ju′li-us** [37–93], Rom. general; governor of Britain. **2. Ge′org** [1490–1555], Ger. mineralogist. **3. Jo′hann** [1492–1566], Ger. Antinomian theologian. **4. Ru′dolph** [1443–1485], Dutch genius; scholar.

Ag″ri-gen′tum, ag″ri-jen′tum, Gr. city; anc. Sicily; now **Gir-gen′ti. A-kra′gas‡** [Gr.].

A-grip′pa, ą-grip′a [L. *masc.*, born feet foremost]. **1. Cor-ne″li-us** [1486–1535], Ger. cabalistic philos.; professor of magic. **2.** See HEROD AGRIPPA. **3. Mar′cus Vip-sa′ni-us** [–63–12], Rom. statesman; geographer; gen.

Ag″ri-pi′na, ag″ri-pī′na *or* -pī′na [L. *fem.*; born feet foremost]. **1.** Mother of Caligula. **2.** Mother of Nero.

A″gua-di′la, ą′gwą-dī′lya, seaport; Puerto Rico; p. 8,000.

A″gua-pe-hí′, ą′gwą-pe-hē′, river; Brazil; l. 100 m.

A″gua-ri′co, ą′gwą-rī′cō, river; Ecuador; l. 240 m.

A′guas Ca″li-en′tes, ą′gwas cą″lī-ĕn′tēs [Sp., warm waters or hot springs]. **1.** State; Mexico; 2,960 □; p. 121,926. **2.** Its ✻; p. 32,355.

A″gues″eau′, H. F. d′, See DAGUESSEAU.

A″gui-lar′, ą′gi-lär. **1. Grace** [1816–1847], Eng. author, of Sp. Jewish descent; *Women of Israel,* etc. **2. A. de la Fron-te′ra,** dē lä fron-tē′ra, town; Sp.; p. 12,200.

A-gul′has, ą-gul′yas [Pg., needles], cape; 40m. broad; most S. point of Afr.; dangerous, foggy; deceptive currents.

A-gur′, ą-gur′, Malwa agency; Cen. Ind.; p. 30,000. **A-gar′‡.**

A″gur-pa′ra, ą′gur-pä′ra, t.; Bengal, Brit. India; p. 26,800.

A′hab, ē′hab [*Bib.*]. **1.** 7th king of Israel [–897], idolater; warrior; introduced worship of Baal; killed in battle. **2.** False prophet at Babylon; slain by Nebuchadnezzar.

A-han′ta, ą-hăn′tą, state; Afr.; richest dist. on Gold Coast.

A-haz″u-e′rus, ą-haz′yu-ī′rus. **1.** [Heb.; *Bib.*] Either of several Median or Persian kings, esp. (*Esther*) one supposed to be Xerxes or Artaxerxes. **2.** The legendary Wandering Jew.

A-hith′o-phel, ą-hith′o-fel [Heb., foolish brother; *Bib.*].

Ah′quist, ä′ē-wist. **Au′gust Eu′gel-bert** [1826–1889], Finnish author; philologist.

Ah″mad-a-bad′, ä″mod-ä-bŏd′. **1.** Dist.; Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 3,821 □; p. 921,712. **2.** Its ✻; p. 148,412; famous mosque, Jain Temple, and well, with underground galleries.

Ah′med, ä′med. **1. A. I.** [1590–1617], Turkish sultan (1603); son of Mahomet III. **2. A. II.** [1643–1695], Turkish sultan. **3. A. III.** [1673–1739], Turkish sultan. **4. A. IV.** [1725–1789], Turkish sultan; wars with Russia. **Abd″ul-Ha′mid‡.**

Ah″med-na′gar, ä″med-nä′gur. **1.** Dist.; Bombay pres., Brit. India; 6,594 □; p. 888,555. **2.** Its ✻; p. 41,689; stone fortress, a mile in circumference. **3.** Town; Gugarat, Bombay, India; p. 10,000. **Ah″med-nug′gur‡.**

Ah″med-pur′, ä″med-pūr′, town; Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India; p. 30,000.

A-hol″i-ba′mah, ą-hol′i-bē′ma. **1.** [*Bib.*] Wife of Esau. **2.** [BYRON *Heaven and Earth.*] A granddaughter of Cain.

Ah′rens, ä′rens, **Hein′rich** [1808–1874], Ger. jurist.

Ah′ri-man, ä′ri-mun [*Per. Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

A″kuit-zo′tl, ä″hwit-zō′tl, Mexican king; fl. 12th cent.

A″hu-ra-maz′da [*Per. Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

Ai, ăi *or* ē′ul [Heb., heap of ruins]. **1.** [*Bib.*] 2d city taken by the Israelites in Canaan. **2.** dl. River; Orenburg prov., Rus.; l. 170 m.

A′iah, ē′yŭ *or* ą-ūr′ą [Heb., clamor; *Bib.*], f. of Rizpah. **A′ia‡.**

A′ith, ē′yath *or* ą-ūr′ath [Heb., a ruin; *Bib.*], place in Palestine.

Ai′dan, ai′dan [Celt. *masc.*, fire], **St.** [–651], monk of Iona; introduced Christianity into Northumbria.

Ai-din′, ai-din′. **1.** Vilayet; Asiatic Turkey; 17,370 □; p. 1,300,783; ✻ Smyrna. **2.** Town; Asia Minor; p. 30,000. **Gu″-zel′-His″sar‡; I″den′‡.** **3.** ai′din. Eden.

A″i-do′ne-us, ē′i-dō″ne-us *or* ē″i-dō′nīus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Hades or Pluto. **2.** Mölossian or Thesprotian king. **A-i-dō″neus‡** [Gr.].

A″i″gnan′, ą″nyăn′, **É″ti″enne′** [1773–1814], Fr. author; politician.

Aigues″-Mortes′, ęg′-mōrt′ [L. *Aquæ Mortuæ*], town; Gard dept., Fr.; p. 3,935; anc. fortifications; antiquities.

Ai-gun′, ai-gŭn′, town; Manchuria, China; p. 15,000.

Aij′a-lon, aj′a-lon [Heb., place of deer; *Bib.*], valley where the sun stood still, and city; Palestine. **A′ja-lon‡.**

Ai′ken, ē′ken. **1. Charles A.** [1827–1872], Am. clergyman and educator. **2. Will′iam** [1806–1887], U. S. polit.; Gov. of S. C. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. S. C.; 1,068 □; p. 31,822. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 2,362.

Ai′kin, ē′kin. **1. Ar′thur** [1780–1854], Eng. scientific writer. **2. John** [1747–1822], Eng. editor; author; *General Biography.* **3. Lu′cy** [1781–1864], Eng. author; dau. of John.

Ail″ly′, ą″lyī′, **Pierre d′** [1350–1420]. See D'AILLY.

Ail′sa Craig, ēl′sa crēg, basaltic islet; Firth of Clyde, Scot.

Ai″mak′, ai″mak′, four nomadic tribes inhab. country N. of Herat and Kabul, Afghan.; 250,000 in number.

Ai″ma-ra-ez′, ai″ma-ra-es′, prov.; Peru; p. 15,000.

Ai″mard′, ē″mär′, **Gus″tave′** [1818–1883], Fr. story-writer.

Aim′well, ēm′wel, a decayed gentleman, one of the two beaux in Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem.*

A′in, ē′in [Heb., an eye; a spring or fountain; *Bib.*], city; Pal.

Ain, an. **1.** River; Fr.; l. 118 m.; Jura Mts. to the Rhône. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,239 □; p. 356,907; 1,600 artificial lakes, used for fish-breeding and grain-cultivation; ✻ Bourg-en-Bresse.

Ai″mad′, ai″mŏd′, dist., and t.; Hadramaut, Arab.; p. 10,000.

Ain′mül-ler, ain′mül-ęr, **Max″i-mi′li-an E-ma′nu-el** [1807–1870], German painter on glass.

Ains″lie, ānz′li, **Hew** [1792–1878], Scotch poet in America.

Ains′worth, ānz′wŭrth. **1. Hen′ry** [–1662], Eng. scholar; controversialist. **2. Rob′ert** [1660–1743], Eng. scholar; *Lat. Dict.* **3. Will′iam Har′ri-son** [1806–1882], Eng. novelist; *The Tower of London,* etc.

Ain-tab′, ain-tăb′, c.; Syria, Turk.; p. 20,000; Am. missions.

A-ir′, ą-ir′, oasis-kingdom; N. Sudan, cen. N. Afr.; ✻ Agadez. **As″ben′‡.**

Air′drie, ār′dri, town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 15,138.

Aire, ār. **1.** Fort, mfg. town; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 8,303. **2.** Collegiate town; Landes dept., Fr.; p. 3,000.

Ai-ro′lo, ai-rō′lō, vil.; Ticino, Switz.; p. 3,674; end of St. Gothard tunnel; battle, France and Russia, Sept. 13, 1799.

Air′y, ār′i, **Sir George Bid′dell** [1801–1892], English Astronomer Royal.

Aisne, ān. **1.** River; Meuse, Marne, Ardennes, and other depts., Fr.; l. 175 m. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,839 □; p. 545,493; ✻ Laon.

Ai″ta-re′ya-Brah′ma-na. See vocabulary.

Ait′kin, ēt′kin, co.; E. cen. Minn.; 1,900 □; p. 2,462; ⊙ Aitkin.

Ai′ton, ē′ten, **Will′iam** [1731–1793], Scotch botanist.

Ai-va′lyk, ai-vą′lik, spt., N. W. Asia Minor; p. 35,000, mostly Greeks; olives and oil.

Aix, ēx, city; Bouches-du-Rhône dept., France; p. 29,000; library, 100,000 vols.; cathedral; Rom. antiquities.

Aix″-la-Cha″pelle′, ēx′-lą-shą′pel′, city; Prussia; ✻ of Rhenish prov.; p. 108,470; cathedral, founded 796; mineral baths; manufactures; peace treaties signed (Fr. & Sp.) 1668 (Aust. succession), 1748; Intern. Cong., 1818. **An′chen‡.**

Aix″-les-Bains′, ēx′-lē-bań′, anc. town; Savoy dept., Fr.; famous for its thermal waters; antiquities; resort.

A-jac′cio, ą-yāt′chō, seaport; ✻ of Corsica; p. 16,812; birthplace of Napoleon I.

Aj′a-lon [*Bib.*]. Same as AIJALON.

A-jan′, ą-zhăn′, country on E. coast of Afr.; chief towns, Brava, Magadoxo, Melinda.

A′jax, ē′jax [HOMER *Iliad;* VERGIL *Æneid,* etc.]. **1.** Son of Telamon, and bravest of the Greeks before Troy, next to Achilles. **2.** Son of Oileus; the lesser Ajax, dexterous and brutal Greek hero in Trojan war. **Ai′as‡** [Gr.].

Aj-mir′ or **Aj-mere′,** ŭj-mir′. **1.** Prov.; Brit. India; 2,711 □; p. 542,358. **2.** Its ✻; p. 68,843.

A-jod′hya, ą-jōd′hyą, anc. city; Faizabad, Ind.; formerly 96 □ in area; 100 temples, 36 mosques; annual fair of Rammami, 500,000 pilgrims attending.

A-ju″ru-o′ca, ą-zhū″rū-ō′ca, town; Brazil; p. 12,000.

A″ka-ma-ga-se′ki, ä′ka-ma-ga-sē′ki, c.; Japan; p. 33,113.

Ak′bar, ăk′bar [Ar., *akbar,* very great]. **Mo-ham′med** [1542–1605], greatest Mogul emp., Hindustan; surnamed **Je-lal′ed-Din′,** "Glory of the Faith."

Ak′en-side, Mark [1721–1770], Eng. didactic poet; *Pleasures of the Imagination.*

Ak′er-man. **1.** sk′gr-mun. **John Y.** [1806–1873], Eng. antiquary. **2.** ăk′gr-măn. Town; Bessarabia, Rus.; p. 44,435. **Ak′ker-man‡.**

A′kers, ē′kęrs. **Ben′ja-min P.** [1825–1861], Am. sculptor.

A″kers-hus′, ä′kęrs-hŭs, amt; Norway; 2,055 □; p. 99,111; ✻ Christiania. **Ag″gers-huus′‡.**

A″khal-zikh′, ä″kăl-zĭk′, town; Rus. Transcaucasia; p. 13,757. **A-kis′ka‡.**

A. K. H. B. [Pen-initials], Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson Boyd; Scot. clergy.; *Recreations of a Country Parson.*

Ak″his-sar′, ăk″his-sēr′ [Anc. **Thy″a-ti′ra**], town; Asiatic Turkey; p. 12,000.

Akh-mym′, ăk-mim′, town; Egypt; p. 10,000.

Akh-tyr′ka, ăk-tir′kä, town; Kharkof govt., Rus.; p. 17,820; annual fair.

A-ki′ba, ą-kī′bą, **Ben. Jo′seph** [–135], Jewish rabbi; systematized Jewish traditions; founded the religious code by means of his *Mishna of Rabbi Eliezer;* tortured and killed by Romans.

A-ki′ta, ą-kī′ta, city; Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 36,054.

Ak′ka, nomad tribe of dwarfs; Cen. Afr.; ape-like; hunters.

Ak′kra, ak′ra, city; ✻ of Gold Coast, W. Afr.; p. 16,267.

Ak′lan, ak′lan, lake; Alaska; 100 × 15 m.; formerly Teslin.

Ak″mo″linsk′, govt.; Rus., cen. As.; 229,609 □; p. 500,180.

A-ko′la, ą-kō′la. **1.** Dist.; W. Berar, Brit. India; 2,678 □; p. 571,782. **2.** Town; Akola dist.; p. 21,470; Am. missionaries.

A-kot′, ą-kōt′, town; Akola dist., Brit. India; p. 15,995.

Ak-rab'bim [Heb., scorpions; *Bib.*], a pass; Palestine.
Ak'ron, ak'run, city; ⊙ of Summit co., O.; p. 27,601.
Ak''sai', ȧk''-sa͞ı', mt.; Turkestan; 14,825 ft.
Ak''su', ȧk''sö͞', city; E. Turkestan, China; p. 40,000; conquered by China, 1877.
A''ku', ä'kö͞, mt.; Himalayas, Nepal; 24,313 ft.
A''kun', ä'kön, island and active volcano; Aleutian Isls.
A''ku-tan', ä'kö-tän', island; active volcano, 5,888 ft.; Aleutian Islands.
Ak''yab', ȧk''yȧb', **1.** Dist.; Arakan, Lower Burma; 5,535 □; p. 416,305. **2.** Its ×; a seaport; p. 37,938.
Al''a-ba'ma, al'a bā'mo. **1.** Riv., Ala.; 300 m. to Tombigbee River. **2.** S. State; U. S. Am.; 52,250 □; p. 1,513,017; × Montgomery. **3.** Town; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. 1,654.
Al''a-ba'ma Claims. See GENEVA AWARD, in vocab.
A-lach'u-a, a-lach'u-a, co.; N. Fla.; 1,282 □; p. 22,934; ⊙ Gainesville.
A''la-coque' ä'lȧ-cōc', **Mar''gue-rite' Ma''ric'** [1647–1690]. Fr. nun; founder of the Sacred Heart devotion.
A''la-Dagh', ä'lȧ-dȧg', mt. chain; As. Turk.; alt. 11,000 ft.
A-lad'din, a-lad'in [*Arabian Nights*], the hero of the story *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.*
A-la'si-a, ä-lȧ'si, city; anc. Cicily. **A'lai-sa‡** [Gr.].
A''la-ghez', ä'lȧ-gez', mts. and volc.; Erivan, Rus.; 13,628 ft.
A''la-go'as, ä'lȧ-gō'ȧs. **1.** State; Brazil, S. Am.; 22,583 □; p. 359,351; × Maceio. **2.** City; state of Alagoas; p. 40,000.
A''la-gon', ä'lȧ-gōn', riv.; Sp.; l. 120 m. to the Tagus.
A'la-id'', ä'lä-id', volc.; Kurile Isls.; 12,000 ft.; erupted 1793.
A''lain' de Lille, ä'lan' dȧ lil, Fr. sage; surnamed "The Universal Doctor"; fl. 12th cent. **A-la'nus de In'su-lis‡.**
A''lais', ä'lȧ' [Anc. **A-le'si-a**], town; Gard dept., Fr.; p. 22,000.
A''la-jue'la, ä'lȧ-uwē'lȧ, city; Costa Rica; p. 10,000.
A''la-ka-nan'da, ä''lä-kä-nan'dä, riv.; Garhwal, Ind.; chief source of Ganges; object of Hindu reverence.
A-lakt'u-kul', ä-lȧkt'u-kül', lake; Turkestan, Rus.; 40 × 17 m.
Al''al-com'en-æ, al'al-com'en-ī. **1.** City; anc. Bœotia; temple of Athena. **2.** Anc. town on isl. near Acarnania.
A-lal-ko-me-nai'‡ [Gr.].
Al'a-mance, co.; N. N. C.; 446 □; p. 18,271; ⊙ Graham.
A''la-me'da, ä'lȧ-me'dä. **1.** Co.; W. Cal.; 704 □; p. 93,864; ⊙ Oakland. **2.** City; Alameda co., Cal.; p. 11,165.
Al'an, al'un [Celt. *masc.*, harmony. F. **A''lain'**, ä'lan'; It. Sp. **A-la'no,** ä-lä'nō; L. **A-la'nus**], Eng. monk; fl. 12th or 13th cent.
A'land, A'land Is'lands, ä'land *or* [Sw.] ō'lānd, an isl., p. 9,000, or group of isls.; p. 16,000; Gulf of Bothnia, Russia.
A-la'ni, a-lē'nī, anc. nomad people; Eur. & As.; 1st to 6th c.
A-lap'a-ha. Same as ALLAPAHA.
A''lar-con', ä'lär-cōn'. **1. Don Fer-nan'do de** [1466–1540], Sp. general. **2. Pe'dro An-to'ni-o** [1833–1891], Sp. poet; novelist; *El Sombrero de tres Picos.*
A''lar-con' y Men-do'za, ī men-dō'thä, **Jan Ru'iz de** [–1639], Sp. dramatist; *El Tejedor de Segovia.*
Al''a-ric, al'a-ric [Teut. *masc.*, noble ruler. Dan. **A'la-rik,** ä'la-rik; F. **A''la''ric',** ä'lȧ''ric'; G. **A'la-rich,** ä'la-riн; It. Sp. **A''la-ri'co,** ä'lȧ-rī'cō; L. **Al''a-ri'cus**]. **1.** [359?–410] King of Visigoths; pillaged Rome. **2.** King of Visigoths; killed by Clovis I., 507.
A-las'co, ä-lȧs'cō. See LASCO.
A''la-se'a, ä'lä-sē'ä, river; Siberia, to Arctic Ocean.
A''la-shehr', ä'la-sher' [the exalted city; anc. **Phil''a-del'phi-a**], city; Asiatic Turkey; p. 15,000; founded —200.
A-las'ka, a-las'ka. **1.** Territory; U. S.; 570,000 □; p. 31,-795; × Sitka; purchased from Russia for $7,200,000. **2.** Narrow peninsula; Alaska Ter.; 450 m.
A-las'tor, a-las'tôr **1.** [*Myth.*] Zeus the Avenger, or any avenging deity or demon. **2.** [HOMER; OVID.] A Lycian slain by Odysseus. **3.** [SHELLEY *Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude.*] A poem. **A-la'stōr‡** [Gr.].
A''la-tau', ä'lä-tau', mt. range; bet. Turkestan and Mongolia, Asia; highest peak, Khan Tengri, 23,950 ft.
A-la'tri, ä-lä'trī (Anc. **A-la'tri-um**), town; It.; p. 14,000.
A''la-tyr', ä'lȧ-tir'. **1.** Riv.; Rus.; l. 125 m. **2.** Town; Rus.; p. 15,000.
A''lau-si', ä'lau-sī'. **1.** Valley; Ecuador. **2.** River; Ecuador. **3.** Town; Ecuador; p. 6,000; 7,980 ft. above sea-level.
A'la-va, ä'lä-vä. **1. Mi''guel' Ri-car'do d'** [1774–1843], Sp. gen.; statesman. **2.** Prov.; N. E. Sp.; 1,205 □; p. 92,915; × Vitoria.
Al'ba, al'bȧ. **1.** See ALVA. **2.** Vil.; Aquila prov., It.; formerly *Alba Fucensis*, important Rom. city. **3.** ä'lbo. Town; Liguria, It.; p. 10,396; anc. **Al'ba Pom-pe'ia.**
Al''ba-ce'te, äl'bȧ-thē'tē. **1.** Prov.; Murcia, Sp.; 5,972 □; p. 229,102. **2.** Its ×; p. 18,976.
Al'ba Lon'ga, lôn'gȧ, most powerful city of anc. Latium.
Al'ban, äl'bun. **1. Saint,** first martyred Christian convert in Great Britain. **2.** The united kingdom of the Scots and Picts after conq. of the Picts by Kenneth I., 844 or 846.
Al-ba'ni, äl-bā'nī. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1578–1660], It. painter. **2.** [Stage-name.] Emma Gye (*née* Lajeunesse), Can. operatic singer; actress.
Al-ba'ni-a, al-bē'ni-ȧ. **1.** Country; Eur. Turk.; consists of Scutari and Janina vilayets; 11,541 □; p. 711,970. **2.** Country, anc. Asia. **3.** Scotland; poetic name.
Al-ba'no, äl-bä'nō. **1.** Lake and mt.; 13 m. S. E. of Rome, It. **2.** City; near Rome, It.; p. 6,560; summer resort; ruins.
Al-ba'num, al-bē'num, mt. and lake; anc. It.; now ALBANO.
Al'ba-ny, äl'bȧ-nī [Celt. *masc.*, white]. **1. Le'o-pold George Dun'can Al'bert, Duke of** [1853–1884], fourth son of Victoria of Eng. **2. Lou-i'sa, Countess of** [1753–1824], wife of Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, and of Alfieri. **3.** Riv.; N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 320 m. **4.** al'bō-nī. Scot. highlands; anc. name. **5.** Co.; E. N. Y.; 499 □; p. 164,555; ⊙ Albany. **6.** Its ⊙, a city; × of N. Y.; p. 94,923. **7.** Co.; S. E. Wyo.; 4,500 □; p. 8,865; ⊙ Laramie. **8.** Town; ⊙ of Dougherty co., Ga.; p. 4,008. **9.** City; ⊙ of Linn co., Ore.; p. 3,079. **10.** Spt.; S. coast, western Australia; p. 2,665. **11.** Town; ⊙ of Clinton co., Ky.; p. with tp., 2,073. **12.** City; ⊙ of Gentry co., Mo., p. 1,334. **13.** Town; ⊙ of Shackelford co., Tex.; p. 857.
Al'ba-ny Re'gen-cy [Sobr.], body of Democratic politicians, at Albany, N. Y., influential in the party, 1820–1854.
Al-bay', äl-bȧ'. **1.** Prov.; Luzon, Philippine Islands; p. 340 000. **2.** Its ×; p. 19,516.
Al'be-marle, al'be-märl. **1. Duke of.** See MONK. **2. Earl of** [1669–1718], Arnold van Keppel, Dutch Eng. courtier; general; favorite of William III. of Eng. **3.** Largest of Galapagos Isls., Pacific Ocean. **4.** Co.; cen. Va.; 675 □; p. 32,379; ⊙ Charlottesville.
Al'be-marle Sound, shallow expanse of brackish water at mouths of Chowan and Roanoke rivs., N. C.; l. 55 m.
Al'ber, äl'ber, **E-ras'mus** [–1553], Ger. preacher; poet.
Al''bères' Mou''tains, äl'bār', E. part of Pyrenees.
Al'ber-ic, al'ber-ic [Teut., elf-king] [1140–1147], Fr. monk.
Al''be-ro'ni, äl'bē-rō'nī, **Giu'li-o** [1664–1752], It. cardinal; prime minister of Philip V. of Spain.
Al'bert, al'bert [Teut. *masc.*, nobly bright. **Al-ber'ta** (*fem.*). Dan. **Al'brecht,** äl'breht; F. **Al''bert',** äl'bār'; G. **A'dal-bert,** ä'däl-bert, **Al'brecht‡**; It. Sp. **Al-ber'to,** äl-ber'tō; L. **Al-ber'tus**; Sw. **Al'bert,** äl'-bert]. **1.** One of several dukes and archdukes of Austria, 13th–19th c. **2.** One of several Bavarian kings, esp. **A.** "the Wise" [–1508] and **A.** "the Magnanimous" [–1579]. **3.** One of several margraves of Brandenburg; fl. 12th to 15th c. **4.** [1489–1545] Abp. of Magdeburg. **5.** [1490–1568] First duke of Prussia. **6. Prince** (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel), son of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Prince Consort of Victoria of Eng. **7.** Co.; New Brunswick; p. 10,971; ⊙ Hopewell.
Al-ber'ta, dist.; N. W. Ter., Can.; 106,100 □; p. 25,277; × Calgary.
Al'bert Ed'ward Ny-an'za, nȯi-an'zȧ, lake; Central Africa, south of Albert Nyanza; 65 × 30 m.
Al-ber'ti, äl-ber'tī. **1. Gio-van'ni** [1558–1601], It. painter. **2. Jo'hann** [1698–1762], Dutch theologian; scholar. **3. Le'on Bat-tis'ta** [1404–1472], It. architect. **4. Sa'-lo-mon** [1540–1600], Ger. anatomist.
Al''ber-ti'ni, äl''ber-tī'nī. **Jo'hann Bap'tist von** [1769–1831], Ger. Moravian; hymns and sermons.
Al'bert Lea, lī, city; ⊙ of Freeborn co., Minn.; p. 3,305.
Al'bert Ny-an'za, lake; Cen. Afr.; 140 × 40 m.; alt. 2,720. ft.; a source of the White Nile.
Al-ber'tus, Mag'nus, al-ber'tus mag'nus [1200?–1280], a medieval philos.; theologian; scholar.
Al''bi', äl'bī', anc. cathedral town; × of Tarn dept., Fr.; p. 17,377; gave name to Albigenses. **Al''by‡.**
Al'bi-a, al'bi-ȧ, town; ⊙ of Monroe co., Iowa; p. 2,359.
Al'bin, al'bin. **1. El''e-a'zar** [1713–1759], Eng. naturalist and water-color painter. **2.** See ALBYN.
Al-bi'na, al-bī'nȧ, city; Multnomah co., Ore.; p. 5,129.
Al-bi'nen, äl-bi'nen, vil.; on a mt. 4,000 ft. high; Valais canton, Switz.; accessible only by ladders nearly perpendicular. **Ar-bi'gnon‡.**
Al-bi'ni, äl-bi'nī. **1. A''les-san'dro** [1568–1646], It. paint. **2. Franz Jo'seph** [1748–1816], Ger. jur.; statesman.
Al-bin'i-us, al-bin'i-us, Roman tribune; fl. —5th cent.
Al-bi'no, äl-bi'nō, **Gio-van'ni,** Neapolitan hist.; 5th c.
Al-bi''no-vā'nus, al-bī''no-vē'nus, **Ca'ius Pe'do,** Roman poet; fl. 1st cent.
Al-bi'nus, äl-bi'nus. **1. Ber'nard Sieg'fried** [1697–1770], Ger. anat.; surg. **2.** al-bī'nus. **Dec'i-mus Clo'di-us** [–197], Roman gen.; gov. in Gaul. **3.** Any one of many Romans of the principal family of the Postumia gens.
Al'bi-on, al'bi-on. **1.** [*Myth.*] Gigantic son of Poseidon; killed by Hercules. **Al-bi'ōn‡** [Gr.]. **2.** See vocabulary. **3.** Collegiate and mfg. city; Calhoun co., Mich.; p. 3,763. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Edwards co., Ill.; p. with precinct, 2,180. **5.** Vil.; ⊙ of Orleans co., N. Y.; p. 4,586; quarries.
Al'bis, äl'bis, river of ancient Germany; the Elbe.
Al''bitte', al'bit', **An''toine' Lou''is',** Fr. Jacobin; d. 1812.
Al-biz'zi, äl-bit'sī *or* äl-bit'sī, **Tom-ma'so** [1347–1417], chief magistrate of Florence.
Al'bo-in, al'bo-in [–574], Lombard king, 561–574; founder of Lombard dominion in It.
Al-bo'ni, äl-bō'nī, **Ma''ri-et'ta** [1823–1894], It. contralto singer; pupil of Rossini; m. Count Pepoli, 1854, & Charles Zieger, 1877.
Al''bor-noz', äl''bōr-nōth', **Gil Al-va'rez Ca-ril'lo de** [1300–1367], Spanish ecclesiastic.
Al'brecht, äl'breht. **1. So'phie** [1757–1837], Ger. poetess. **2. Wil'helm** [1786–1848], Ger agr. **3.** See ALBERT.
Al'bright, äl'brit. **Ja'cob** [1759–1808], Am. Methodist preacher; founder of The Evangelical Association.
Al''bu-e'ra, äl''bu-ē'rȧ *or* äl-bwē'rȧ, town; Estremadura prov., Sp.; British victory over French, May 16, 1811.
Al''bu-fe'i-ra, äl''bu-fē'i-rȧ, seaport; Portugal; p. 4,078.
Al''bu-fe'ra, äl''bū-fē'rȧ, lake; Valencia, Sp.; 10 × 10 m.
Al'bu-la, äl'bu-lȧ, pass; Swit.; 7,595 ft. above sea.
Al''bu-quer'que, äl''bū-ker'kē. **1. Al-fon'so d'** [1453–1515], Pg. commander; navigator. **2. Ma-te'o de** [–1646], Pg. gen. **3.** A group of islands in the Caribbean Sea. **4.** Collegiate city; ⊙ of Bernalillo co., New Mexico; p. 3,785 (with Old Albuquerque, 5,518). **5.** Manufacturing town; Estremadura prov., Sp.; p. 7,214.
Al'burg, äl'burg, vil.; Grand Isle co., Vt.; p. with tp., 1,716.
Al'bur-y, al'bur-ī, town; N. S. Wales; p. 5,447; famous wines.
Al'by'. See ALBI.
Al'byn or **Al'bin,** al'bin, Scotland. See ALBION, in vocab.
Al-ca''us, al-sī'us. **1.** Gr. poet, of Mitylene; fl. — 600. See ALCAIC, in vocab. **2.** Gr. epigram. of Messene; fl. 2d c. **Al-kai'os‡** [Gr.]. **3.** [Pen-name & Sobriquet.] James Montgomery.
Al''ca-la' de Hen-a'res, äl''cȧ-lä' dē en-ä'res, town; New Castile, Sp.; p. 12,317; bpl. of Cervantes.
Al''ca-la' la Re-al', äl'cä-lä' lȧ rē-äl', city; Andalusia, Jaen prov., Sp.; p. 16,521.
Al-cam'e-nes, al-cam'ē-nīz, Gr. sculptor; fl. —5th century. **Al-ka-me'nēs‡** [Gr.].
Al''ca-mo, äl'cä-mō, t.; Sicily, It.; p. 37,697; Moorish ruins.
Al''ca-ñiz', äl''cä-nyith', walled town; Aragon, Sp.; p. 7,366.
Al-can'ta-ra, äl-cän'tä-rȧ. **1. Fran-ces'co Li-na'-rez** [1830–1879], Venez. statesman. **2. San Pe'dro de** [1499–1562], Sp. monk. **3.** Fortified town; Estremadura prov., Sp.; p. 3,527; famous bridge over Tagus, built by Trajan, 105. **4.** Seaport; Maranhão state, Brazil; p. 10,000.
Al-cath'o-us, al-cath'o-us [*Myth.*], king of Megara. **Al-ka'tho-os‡** [Gr.].
Al''ca-traz', äl''cȧ-trūth', fort, isl.; near San Francisco, Cal.
Al-caz'ar-ke-bir', äl-cāz'är-kē-bîr', town; Morocco, 80 m. N. W. of Fez; p. 9,000; Sebastian, king of Pg., defeated and slain by the Moors, 1578.
Al''ceste', al'sest' [MOLIÈRE *Le Misanthrope*], the hero, of pure, noble mind, sorely vexed by the sight of perfidy and malevolence disguised under the forms of politeness.
Al'ces'ter, ôls'tȧr *or* ôs'tȧr. **1.** Town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 2,406 **2.** Anc. city of Rom. Brit.; ruins 1½ m. S. W. of Bicester.
Al-ces'tis, al-ses'tis [*Myth.*], dau. of Pelias; voluntarily died to save the life of Admetus, her husband; subject of a tragedy by Euripides; mentioned in prologue to Chaucer's *Legende of Goode Women* and in a sonnet by Milton. **Al''ke-stis‡** [Gr.].
Al-cia'ti, äl-chiä'tī, **An-dre'a** [1492–1550], Italian jurist.
Al''ci-bi'a-des, al'si-bī'ȧ-dīz [–450? 404], Athenian general and intriguer, ward of Pericles and pupil of Socrates. **Al-ki-bi-a'dēs‡** [Gr.].
Al-cid'a-mas, al-sid'ȧ-mas, Gr. rhetorician; fl. —420. **Al-ki-da'mas‡** [Gr.]
Al'ci-das, al'si-das, Spartan naval commander; fl. —428
Al-ci'des, al-sī'dīz. [*Myth.*] **1.** Hercules, the grandson of Alcæus. **2.** Minerva. **Al-kei'dēs‡** [Gr.].
Al-cim'e-don, al-sim'ē-den [*Myth.*], Arcadian or Gr. hero. **Al-ki-me'dōn‡** [Gr.].
Al'ci-mus, al'si-mus [–159], Jewish high priest.
Al-ci'na, äl-chi'nȧ [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso*], a fairy, the personification of carnal pleasure.
Al-cin'o-us, al-sin'o-us. **1.** [*Myth.* HOMER *Odyssey.*] King of the Phæacians of Scheria (Corfu); famed for his beautiful gardens. **2.** Gr. Platonic philos.; fl. —1st c.? **Al-ki'no-os‡** [Gr.].
Al'ci-phron, al'si-fron. **1.** Gr. epistolographer and sophist; fl. —2d c.? **2.** [MOORE *The Epicurean.*] The hero, who "swings in air and darkness." **3.** [BERKELEY *The Minute Philosopher.*] A freethinking interlocutor in dialogue agst. atheism. **4.** Poem by Moore. **Al-ki'phrōn‡** [Gr.].
Al-ci'ra, äl-thi'rȧ, town; Valencia prov., Sp.; p. 16,146; on isl. in Jucar Riv.
Alc-mæ'on, alc-mī'ȯn. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Amphiaraus; leader of the Epigoni against Thebes. **2.** Gr. natural philosopher; fl. —6th cent. **3.** Alcman. **Alk-mai'ōn‡** [Gr.].
Alc'man, alc'mȧn, chief lyric poet of Sparta, originally a Lydian slave; fl. —7th cent. See ALCMANIAN, in vocab. **Alk-man'‡** [Gr.].
Alc-me'na, Alc-me'ne, alc-mī'nȧ, -nī [*Myth.*], mother of Hercules by Zeus; w. of Amphitryon. **Alk-mē'nē‡** [Gr.].
Al''co-cer', äl'co-thār', **Vi'dal** [1801–1860], Mexican philanthropist.
Al'cock, äl'cȯc. **1. John** [1430–1500], English bishop; statesman. **2. John** [1715–1806], English musician.
Al''co-fri'bas Na''sier', äl'cō-frī'bȧs nȧ''syé' [Anagram & Pen-name], François Rabelais.
Al-co'na, al-cō'nȧ, co.; N. E. Mich.; 700 □; p. 5,409; ⊙ Harrisville.
Al'corn, al'cȯrn, co.; N. E. Miss.; 410 □; p. 13,115; ⊙ Corinth.
Al'cott, äl'cȯt. **1. A'mos Bron'son** [1799–1888], Am. writer; educator; philos.; *Concord Days.* **2. Lou-i'sa May** [1832–1888], Am. writer; dau. of Amos B.; *Little Women.* **3. Will'iam A.** [1798–1859], Am. educational writer; reformer.
Al-co'y, äl-cō'ī, mfg. town; Alicante prov., Sp.; p. 30,373.
Al-cu'di-a. äl-cū'dī-ȧ. **Duke of.** See GODOY.
Al-cues'car, äl-cwes'cär, town; Estremadura prov., Sp.; p. 2,422; rendezvous of the Allies, 1812.
Al'cuin, al'cwin [735?–804], Eng. prelate; scholar; reformer; friend of Charlemagne. **Al-bi'nus‡; Al'cwin‡.**
Al-cy'o-ne [*Myth.*], See vocab. **Al-ky-o'nē‡** [Gr.].
Al''cy-o'neus, al'sī-ō'nūs [*Myth.*], giant killed by Hercules. **Al-ky-o-neus'‡** [Gr.].
Al''da-bel'la, äl''dȧ-bel'lä. **1.** [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso.*] Orlando's wife. **2.** [MILMAN *Fazio.*] A marchioness of Florence who invegiles Fazio from his wife Bianca.
Al-Dah'na, äl-dä'nȧ, vast sandy plain; N. E. Arabia.
Al-dan', äl-dän', river; Siberia; 300 m. to Lena.
Al-dan' Moun'tains, mt. range; Siberia; l. 900 m.
Ald'bor-ough, ôld'bur-o. **1.** Town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 2,159; watering-place; bpl. of Crabbe. **2.** Decayed town; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; Rom. remains. **Alde'burgh‡.**
Al'de-gonde, al'dē-gond, **Saint.** See MARNIX.
Al'de-graef'', äl'dē-gref', or **Al'de-gre''ver,** äl'dē-grē''fer, **Hein'rich** [1502–1562], Ger. engraver.
Al'den, ôl'den. **1. James** [1810–1877], U. S. rear-admiral. **2. John** [1599–1687], Pilgrim Father; came to Plymouth, Mass., in the Mayflower, 1620; see Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish.* **3. Jo'seph** [1807–1895], Am. clerg.; educator. **4. Tim'o-thy** [1771 1839], Am. clerg.; educator. **5.** Vil.; Erie co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,304.
Al''de-re'te, äl'de-rē'te. **1. Ber-nar'do de,** Sp. priest; scholar; fl. 15th and 16th cent. **2. Di-e'go Gra'ti-an de** [1495–1585], Sp. scholar; private secretary of Charles V. and Philip II. **3. Jo-sé' de** [1560–1616?], Sp. priest; author.
Al'der-ney, ôl'dėr-ng, one of the Channel Islands; 3 □; p. 1,843; breakwater and fortifications; famous for a special breed of cows.
Al'der-shot, ôl'dėr-shot, town; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 25,595; permanent military camp and barracks.
Ald'helm, ôld'helm, **St.** [640?–709], Eng. eccl. and bishop.
Al'din-gar, al'din-gär, **Sir. 1.** A character in an ancient legend. **2.** [PERCY *Reliques.*] A ballad concerning Queen Eleanor of Eng. and her steward.
Al-di'ni, äl-dī'nī. **1. Count An-to'ni-o** [1756–1826], It. statesman. **2. Gio-van'ni** [1762–1834], It. natural philosopher, brother of Antonio.
Al'dred, al'dred [–1069], Abp. of York; crowned William I.
Al'drich, ôl'drich *or* -drij. **1. Hen'ry** [1647–1710], Eng. divine; scholar. **2. James** [1810–1856], Am. poet; editor.
Al'dridge, ôl'drij. **I'ra** [1804–1867], negro tragedian, b. in Md.
Al''dro-van-di'ni, äl'drō-vän-dī'nī, **Pom-pe'o A''-gos-ti'no** [1677–1736?], It. painter.
Al''dro-van'dus, } al'drō-van'dus, äl'dro-vän'dī, **U-lys'-**
Al'dro-van'di, } **ses** [1522–1605 or 1607], It. naturalist.
Ald'uin, king of the Longobards; fl. 6th cent.
Al'dus Ma-nu'ti-us. See MANUTIUS.
A''le-a, ē'le-ȧ, town; anc. Arcadia; temples. **A-le'a‡** [Gr.].
A''le-an'dro, ä'lē-än'drō. **1. Gi-ro'la-mo** [1480–1542?], It. scholar; cardinal. **2. Gi-ro'la-mo** the younger [1574–1629], It. poet; antiquary; *Penitential Psalms.*
Al'eck. See ALEXANDER.
A''lec-san'dri, äl'ec-sän'drī, **Vas-si'li** [1821–1890], Rumanian poet
A-lec'to, a-lec'tō [*Myth.*], one of the three Furies or Erinyes. **A-lē-ktō'‡** [Gr.].
A-lec'tor, a-lec'tôr [*Myth.*], one of several anc. Greeks. **A-le'ktōr‡** [Gr.].
A-le'do, a-lē'dō, city; ⊙ of Mercer co., Ill.; p. 1,601.
A''lè'gre, ä'lè'gr, **Fran-cis'co J.** [1729–1788], Mexican Jesuit writer.
A-lek''na-gak', ä-lek'nä-gȧk', large lake, Alaska.
A'lek-sin', ä'lek-sin', town; Tula govt., Rus.; p. 3,449; **A''lex-ine',** } great fairs.
Ale''man', äl'mȧn' *or* al'e-mȧn. **1. Lou''is'** [1390–1452], Fr. ecclesiastic. **2.** äl'lē-mȧn'. **Ma-te'o** [–1610], Sp. novelist.
A''le-man'ni, ä'lē-mȧn'nī. **1. Lu-i'gi** [1495–1556], It. poet; diplomat. **2.** Confederacy of Ger. tribes, 3d to 5th c.
A''lem-te'jo, ä'lȧn-tē'zhō, prov.; Portugal; 9,431 □; p. 361,169; × Evora.
A-leu'çon, ä-leu'sen *or* (F.) ä'lȧ''sōn'. **1. Fran''çois', Duc d'** [1554–1584], duke of Anjou and of Berry; Fr nobleman; bro. of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. of Fr.; suitor of Queen Elizabeth of Eng. **2.** Mfg. town; × of Orne dept., Fr.; p. 16,367; point lace, etc.
A-lep'po, a-lep'pō. **1.** Vilayet; N. Syria, As. Turkey; 30,304 □; p. 994,604. **2.** Its ×; inland cml. city; p. 110,000 to 125,000; gardens, 12 m. in length; Am. missions. **3.** Town; Greene co., Penn.; p. with tp., 1,537.
A-le'ri-a, a-lē'ri-ȧ, city; anc. Corsica; capt. by Romans, —259.
A-le'si-a, a-lē'shi-ȧ, city; anc. Gaul; capt. by Cæsar, — 52
A-le'si-us, a-lē'shi-us, **Al''ex-an'der** [1500–1565], Scot. divine; Lutheran prof. at Leipsic. **A-les''i; A-lesse''.**
A''les-san'dri-a, ä''les-sän'dri-ȧ. **1.** Prov.; It.; 1,850 □; p. 780,333. **2.** Its ×; p. with com., 73,500.
A-les'si-o, ä-les'si-ō [BELLINI *La Sonnambula*], Liza's lover; a character in the opera.
Al''e-the'a, al'e-thī'ȧ [Gr. *fem.*, truth. G. It. Sp. **A''le-the'a.** **A-lē'thei-a‡** [Gr.].
A-le'ti-um, a-lē'shi-um, town; anc. Calabria.
A'letsch, ä'lech, glacier; Jungfrau; largest in Europe.
A-leu'as, a-lū'ȧs [*Myth.*], Thessalian king, ancestor of the **A-leu'a-die,** a Thessalian family and dynasty.
Al''e-u'ti-an Is'lands, al'e-ū'shi-an, chain volc. Isls.; Alaska, W. of Alaska pen., between Bering Sea and Pacific Oc.; p. 2,361.
Al''ex-am'e-nus, al'ex-am'ē-nus, Ætolian general, fl.—192. **A-le-xa-me-nos'‡** [Gr.].
Al''ex-an'der, al'egz-an'dėr [Gr. *masc.*, helper of men. **Al'eck** (dim.). **El'lick‡; San'dy‡. Al''ex-an'dra, Al''ex-an-dri'na** (*fem.*). D. G. **A''lex-an'der,** ä'lec-sän'der; F. **A''lex''an'dre,** ä'lec'sän'dr; Gr. **A-lex'an-dros**; It. **A''les-san'dro,** ä'les-sän'drō; L. **Al''ex-an'der**; Pg. **A''lex-an'dre,** ä'lec-sän'drē; Sp. **A''le-jan'dro,** ä'le-hän'drō). **1. A.** "The Great" [—356–323], king of Macedon, conqueror of many lands. **2.** Any one of several Gr. kings; fl. —3d and 4th c. **3.** Any one of eight popes, 2d to 17th c., esp. **A. VI.** [1430–1503], Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia. **4.** Any one of three kings of Scot.; fl. 12th and 13th c. **5. A. I.** (Pavlovich) [1777–1825], emperor of Russia. **6. A. II.** (Nicolaevich) [1818–1881], emperor of Russia; emancipated the serfs; had Bible translated into modern Rus.; assassinated by Nihilists. **7. Ar'-chi-bald** [1772–1851], Am. clergyman; educator; author; *Evidences of Revealed Religion*, etc. **8. James Wad-dell'** [1804–1859], son of Archibald; Am. clergyman; educator; author; *Geog. of Bible*, etc. **9. John Hen'ry** [1812–1876], Am. scientist. **10. Jo'seph Ad'di-son** [1809–1860], son of Archibald; Am. clergyman; educator;

Orientalist. **11. Sir Will'iam** [1580-1640], earl of Stirling, Scot. poet and statesman. **12. Ste'phen** [1806-1883], Am. astronomer. **13. Will'iam** [1736-1783], "Lord Stirling," Am. gen. **14. Will'iam L.** [1808-1884], Scot. theol. **15. Will'iam P.** [1805-1884], Am. missionary and educator in Hawaiian Isls. **16.** Co., S. Ill.; 230 □; p. 16,563; ⊙ Cairo. **17.** Co.; W. N. C.; 273 □; p. 9,430; ⊙ Taylorsville. **18.** Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,567.

Al"ex-an'der Ba'las, bē'las [—146], king of Syria.

Al"ex-an'der Fair'ford [Scott *Redgauntlet*], an elderly lawyer; the picture of Walter Scott's father.

Al"ex-an'der Is'lands, coast Isls.; Alaska; more than 1,100 in number.

Al"ex-an'der Jan-næ'us [—76], king of Judæa.

Al"ex-an'der Jo'seph von Bat'ten-berg, Prince [1857-1893], Ger. soldier; elected prince of Bulgaria, 1879; abducted by Rus. agents and forced to abdicate, 1886.

Al"ex-an'der Nev'ski, nev'skĭ [1218-1263], Rus. hero and saint, def. Sw. on Neva Riv., 1240, hence his surname.

Al"ex-an'der the Cor-rec'tor, Alexander Cruden; name assumed during periods of insanity.

Al"ex-an'der Tral'li-a'nus, tral'l-ā'nus, Gr. physician and medical writer, 6th c. **Tral-li-a-nos'**‡ [Gr.].

Al"ex-an'dra [—28], mother of Herod's wife Mariamne.

Al"ex-an-dret'ta, al"ex-an-dret'ta. See Iskanderun.

Al"ex-an'dri-a, al"egz-an' dri-a. **1.** Spt. city and emporium; Egypt; p. 208,555; anc. Hellenic ⁕ of Egypt; founded by and named after Alexander the Great, —332. **A-lexxan'drei-a**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** Co.; N. Va.; 32 □; p. 18,597; or its ⁕, a city on the Potomac Riv., 7 m. from Washington; p. 14,339. **3.** Co.; Cape Colony, Afr., or its ⁕, a vil.; p. 2,000. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Rapides par., La.; p. 2,861. **5.** Vil.; ⁕ of Douglas co., Minn.; p. 2,118. **6.** Vil.; Dunbarton co., Scot.; p. 6,173; cotton-printing. **7.** Vil.; Glengarry co., Ontario, Can.; p. 1,514.

Al"ex-an-dro'pol, āl"ex-ān-drō'pol, fortified town; Erivan govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; p. 24,200.

A-lex"an-drovsk', a-lex"ān-drōvsk', fortified cml. town on Dnieper Riv.; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Rus.; p. 5,985.

A-lex'is, a-lex'is [Gr. *masc.*, helper. **A'le-xis**‡ (Gr.).].

1. Gr. poet and comedian; fl. 4th c. **2. A. I.,** or **A-lex'ius I.,** a-lex'i-us; **Com-ne'nus** [1048-1118], Byzantine emperor; intro. in Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*. **3.** Ver-gil, *2d Eclogue*.] A beautiful youth beloved by the shepherd Corydon.

A-lex'is Mi-chae'lo-vich, mi-cal'lo-vich [1629-1676], emperor of Russia; father of Peter the Great.

A-lex'is Pe-tro'vich, pē-trō'vich [1690-1718], Russian Prince; son of Peter the Great of Russia.

Al"eyn, al'en, **Charles** [—1640], English poet.

Al'fa"dir, āl'fā"dir, *Scan. Myth.*], Odin, or the unknown supreme Being; the All-father. **Al'fa"dur**‡.

Al"fa-ra'bi-us, al"fa-rā'bi-us [—950], Ar. philos.; linguist; first to compile an encyclopedia, MS. now in the Escurial.

Al'fa"ther. See above.

Al"fi-e'ri, āl"fi-ā'ri. **1. Count Be"ne-det'to** [1700-1767], It. architect. **2. Vit-to'ri-o** [1749-1803], It. dramatic poet. *Saul*, etc.

Al-fon'so, al-fon'sō. **1.** Any one of many Sp. kings, as **A. I.,** "The Catholic," of Asturias, d. 756. **A. I.** [1030-1109], "The Brave," of Castile. **A. VIII.** [1155-1214], "The Noble," of Castile. **A. X.** [1226-1284], "The Wise," of Leon and Castile. **2.** [Pg **Al-fon'zo.**] Any one of several Pg. kings, especially **A. I.** [1091-1185], the first Portuguese king. **3. A. I.** [1476-1534], duke of Ferrara, married Lucretia Borgia, imprisoned Tasso in madhouse.

Al'ford, āl'ford. **1. Hen'ry** (Dean Alford) [1810-1871], Dean of Canterbury, Eng. clergyman, poet, scholar; *Gr. Testament*, etc. **2.** Town, Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 2,843.

Al'fords-ville, vil.; Robeson co., N. C.; p. with tp., 2,206.

Al'fred, al'fred [Teut. *name*, elf counsel. **Ælf** (ălf) or **Al-fre'da** *a fem.*]. Dan **Al'fred,** āl'fred, D G **Al'fred,** āl'frĕt, F **Al"fred',** āl"frĕd', It. sp. **Al-fre'do,** āl-frā'dō, L. **Al-fre'dus, A"lu-re'dus**‡. **1.** "The Great" [849-901], king of the West Saxons in Eng.; established an Eng. navy. **2.** Town; Allegany co., N. Y.; p. 1,699.

Al'fred Cro'quis, crō'cwĭs [Pen-name], Daniel Maclise.

Al'fred Crow'quill, crō'cwĭl [Pen-name], Alfred Henry Forrester [1806-1872], Eng. artist and writer, first illustrator of *Punch*, or Charles Robert Forrester.

Al'fred Ey'e-lyn [Bulwer *Money*], the hero, in love with Clara Douglas.

Al'fred Jin'gle [Dickens *Pickwick Papers*], a strolling actor and swindler.

Al'fred Lam'mle, lam'l [Dickens *Our Mutual Friend*], a poor young man who marries Sophronia Akersheim for money.

Al'fre-ton, āl'fre-tun, mkt. t.; Derby co., Eng.; p. 15,355.

Al'fric of Can'ter-bur-y [—1005], "The Grammarian"; Anglo-Saxon writer.

Al-gar'di, āl-gär'di, **A"les-san'dro** [1600-1654], It. sculptor, *Leo backed away, lifted to enter Rome*.

Al"ga-rot'ti, āl"gä-rot'ti, **Fran-ces'co** [1712-1764], It. author; made a count by Frederick the Great, 1740.

Al'gar-sife, al'gar-sif [Chaucer *The Squire's Tale*], son of Cambuscan.

Al"gar-vé', āl"gär-vā', prov.; Pg., 1,873 □; p. 204,037; ⁕ Faro.

Al"ge-ci'ras, al"jā-sē'ras or esp. -thē'ras, spt.; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 12,695, taken by the Moors, 711; retaken and destroyed by King Alfonso of Castile, 1344; naval fight between Eng. & Fr., July 6, 1801.

Al"ge-me-sí', āl"hā-mā-sē', t.; Valencia, Sp., p. 5,500, fair.

Al'ger, al'jer **1. Cy'rus** [1751-1856], Am. inventor and metallurgist. **2.** Co.; N. W. Mich.; 883 □; p. 1,278; ⊙ Au Train.

Al-ge'ri-a, al-jī'ri-a, Fr. colony, N. W. Afr.; 184,474 □; p. 4,124,732; ⁕ Algiers.

Al'ger-non, al'jer-nop [F. *name*, with whiskers].

Al-ghi'si, āl-gē'sē. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1661-1733], It. mus. composer. **2. Tom-ma'so** [1607-1773], It. surgeon.

Al-giers', al-jirz' **1.** Spt., ⁕ of Algeria, p. 71,392. **2.** Formerly vil., Orleans par., La.; now part New Orleans; p. 10,334.

Al-go'ma, dist.; Ont., Can.; 43,150 □; p. 41,856; ⁕ Sault Ste. Marie.

Al-go'na, al-gō'na, city, ⊙ of Kossuth co., Iowa; p. 2,068.

Al-gon'quin, al-gon'kin, vil.; McHenry co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,252.

Al-ha'kem, al-hā'kem **1.** [913-976], 9th sultan, calif of Cordova, patron of lit. and science. **2.** See Al-Mokanna.

Al-ham'bra [Ar., the red castle], medieval Moorish palace in Granada, Sp.

Al"in'met', āl"ăn'mĕt', **Jacques** [1726-1798], Fr. engraver; landscape-painter.

A'li Ba'ba, ā'lē bä'bä [*Arabian Nights*], hero of the story of *The Forty Thieves*, who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open sesame."

A"li-bert', ā"lē-bĕr', **Jean Lou"is', Baron** [1766-1837], Fr. physician, attended Louis XVIII.

A"li-bran'di, ā"lē-brän'dē, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1470-1524], It. painter.

A'li-cante, al'i-cant, *or* (Sp.) ā'lē-cän'tā **1.** Prov.; S. E. Sp.; 2,005 □; p. 443,070. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 30,638.

A"li-e-na'to, ā"lē-ā-nä'tō, spt., Sicily, It.; p. 17,589.

Al'ice, al'is [Teut. *fem.*, noble cheer. (See Adeline.) Dan. **El'se,** el'sĕ. D **El-sje,** el'shĕ. G **A"lice',** ā"lē'sĕ. L. **A-li'ci-a,** a-lish'i-a. Sw. **El'sa**‡] Meyerbeer *Robert le Diable*, the heroine of the opera.

Al'ice Bridge'north [Scott *Peveril of the Peak*], the heroine, who marries Julian Peveril.

Al'ice El'i-ot [Pen-name], Sarah Orne Jewett [1849-], Am. writer; *Country By-ways*.

Al'ice Maud Ma'ry, Princess [1843-1878], 2d dau. of Victoria of England; grand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Al"i-garh', al'i-gŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Meerut div., India; 1,957 □; p. 1,043,202. **2.** Ft. city; 82 m. from Delhi; p. 61,485. **Co"el'.**

A"li-ghi-e'ri, ā"lē-gi-ā'ri. See Dante.

A'li Mas'jid", ā'lē mas'jid', fort; Khaiber Pass, Peshawur, India; twice taken and held by British.

A'li Pa-sha', ā'lē pa-shä' [1750?-1822], Albanian warlior, leader.

Al"i-pi', al"i-pī'. Same as Alleppi.

A"li-Raj-pur', ā"lē-raj-pūr', state; Rajputana, India; 708 □; p. 69,384; ⁕ Rajpur.

Al'i-ris, al'i-ris [Moore *Lalla Rookh*], the hero, who, under the name of Feramorz, wins the heroine's love.

Al'i-son, al'i-sun. **1. Ar'chi-bald** [1757-1839], Scot. clerg.; author: *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste*. **2. Sir Ar'chi-bald** [1792-1867], Scot. hist.; writer; son of Archibald; *Hist. Europe*, etc. **3. Will'iam P.** [1790-1859], Scot. physician; physiologist.

Al"i-wal', āl"i-wāl', vil.; Punjab, India; battle, Brit. & Sikhs, Jan. 28, 1846.

Alk"maar', ālk'mār', town; Neth.; p. 14,048; withstood a famous Spanish siege, 1573.

Alk-mar', ālk-mär', **Hin'rek van,** Ger. poet.; 15th cent.; *Reynard the Fox*.

Al"la-ha-bad', āl"lä-hä-bäd'. **1.** Div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 13,746 □; p. 5,755,001. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 2,833 □; p. 1,548,737. **3.** Its ⁕ and ⁕ of N. W. Provs.; p. 175,246.

Al"la"mond', ā"lā"mōn', **Jean Nic'o-las Se-bas'ti-en** [1713-1787], Swiss naturalist; philosopher.

Al"la-ma-kee', al'a-ma-kī', co.; N. E. Iowa; 615 □; p. 17,907; ⊙ Waukon.

Al'lan, al'an [L. *masc.*, cheerful]. **1. Da'vid** [1744-1796], Scot. painter; "the Scotch Hogarth." **2. Sir Hugh** [1810-1882], Scot. ship-owner in Can.; founder of Allan line of steamships. **3. Sir Will'iam** [1782-1850], Scot. painter.

Al'lan-a-Dale", a legendary minstrel hero and outlaw who lived with Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest.

Al-lap'a-ha, al-lap'a-hō, riv.; Ga.; l. 180 m.

Al-la'ti-us, Le'o [1586-1669], Greek scholar at Rome.

Al"la-too'na, al'a-tū'na, vil.; Ga.; battle, Oct. 5, 1864.

Al-lec'tus, al-lec'tus [—296], chief officer, murderer, and successor of Carausius; ruled in Britain; assassinated.

Al"le-gan, al"e-gan. **1.** Co.; S. W. Mich.; 835 □; p. 38,961. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,669.

Al"le-ga"ny, al"e-gā'ni. **1.** Co.; N. W. Md.; 477 □; p. 41,571; ⊙ Cumberland. **2.** Co.; S. W. N. Y.; 1,060 □; p. 43,240; ⊙ Belmont. **3.** Vil.; Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,611.

Al"le-gha"ny. **1.** Mt. range from N. C., to Pa.; part of Appalachian chain; highest peak about 6,700 ft. **2.** Riv.; Pa. & N. Y.; l. 350 m. **3.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 284 □; p. 6,523; ⊙ Sparta. **4.** Co.; Western Va.; 510 □; p. 9,283; ⊙ Covington.

Al"le-ghen-y. **1.** Co.; S. W. Pa.; 750 □; p. 551,359; ⊙ Pittsburg. **2.** City; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 105,287.

Al-le'gri, āl-lā'grē. **1. A"les-san'dro,** It. poet; fl. 16th cent. **2. Gre-go'ri-o** [1580-1652], It. mus. composer; *Miserere*. **3.** See Correggio.

Al'leine, al'en, **Jo'seph** [1634-1668], Eng. Puritan clerg.; author; *Alarm to Unconverted Sinners*. **Al'lein**‡.

Al'len. **1. Da'vid O.** [1789-1883], Am. miss. in East Indies. **2. E'than** [1742?-1789], leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" in Rev. war. **3. Rich'ard** [1760-1831], Am. colored clerg.; founder of the African Meth. Epis. Ch. **4. Sir Thom'as** [—1640], Eng. vice-admiral. **5. Will'iam** [1770-1843], Eng. chemist; reformer. **6. Will'iam** [1784-1868], Am. biog.; educator; pres. of Bowdoin Col. **7. Will'iam Fran'cis** [1830-1889], Am. educator; Allen & Greenough text-books. **8. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1808-1882], Am. educator; pres. Girard Col. **9.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 650 □; p. 66,980; ⊙ Ft. Wayne. **10.** Co.; Kan.; 504 □; p. 13,579; ⊙ Iola. **11.** Co.; Ky.; 335 □; p. 13,692; ⊙ Scottsville. **12.** Co.; Ohio; 447 □; p. 40,644; ⊙ Lima.

Al'len-dale, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 3,039.

Al-len'de, āl-yen'dā. **1.** City; Chihuahua, Mex.; p. 118,300. **2.** Town; Coahuila, Mex.; p. 15,000.

Al'len-town, city; ⊙ of Lehigh co., Pa.; p. 25,228.

Al-lep'pi, al-lĕp'pi, spt. town; Travancore, Madras, India; p. 22,768. **Au"la-po-lai'**‡.

Al"letz', āl'lĕs', **Pierre É"dou"ard'** [1798-1850], Fr. author.

Al'leyn, al'ĕn *or* al'en, **Ed'ward** [1566-1626], Eng. actor; founder and 1st master of Dulwich Col., 1619.

Al'li-a, al'li-a, river; anc. It.; Gr. defeated Romans —387.

Al-li'ance, city; Stark co., O.; p. 7,607.

Al'li-bone, Sam'u-el Aus'tin [1816-1889], Am. writer; *Critical Dictionary of English Literature*.

Al"li-e'nus, A., Roman pretor; proconsul; fl. —1st cent.; friend of Cicero.

Al"lier', āl'yĕr' **1.** River; Fr.; l. 250 m. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,822 □; p. 424,382.

Al'li-ga'tor Swamp, marshy dist.; between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, N. C.; 3,000.

Al'ling-ham, Will'iam [1828-1889], Anglo-Irish poet.

Al"li-o'ni, Car'lo [1725-1804], It. botanist; medical writer.

Al"lix', āl'lix', **Pierre** [1641-1717], French Protestant scholar; preacher in England.

Al'lo-n, al'o-n, spt.; Clackmannan co., Scot.; p. 10,601.

Al-lo'ri, āl-lō'rē. **A"les-san'dro** [1535-1607], It. painter.

All-Saints' Bay, Brazil prov., Brazil; about 100 m. in circum. **Bah-i'a dê To'dos os San'tos**‡.

All'ston, āl'stun, **Wash'ing-ton** [1779-1843], Am. painter; poet.

All'worth, āl'wŭrth [Massinger *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*], page to Lord Lovell; stepson of Lady Allworth; loves and marries Margaret Overreach.

All'wor"thy, āl wŭr'dhi, **Squire** or **Mr.** [Fielding *Tom Jones*], a benevolent character.

Al'ma [L., nourishing; cherishing]. **1.** River; Crimea, Rus.; on its banks Russians defeated by Brit., Fr., & Turk. Allies, Sept 20, 1854. **2.** Vil.; Gratiot co., Mich.; p. 1,595. **3.** Vil.; Allegany co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,509.

Al'ma Dagh. āl'mä dāg, mt. range; Asiatic Turkey; 160 × 30 m.; N. boundary of Syria.

Al-ma'gro, āl-mä'grō. **1. Di-e'go de** [1464-1538], Sp. soldier in Peru. **2.** City; Sp.; p. 10,000.

Al'main, al'mĕn, Germany. See vocab.

Al'ma-lee', āl'mä-lē', cml town, As. Turk.; p. 30,000.

Al"-Ma-mun', āl"-mä-mūn' [786-833], Abul Abbas Abdallah, 7th Abbasside calif of Bagdad; patron of literature.

Al-man'sa, āl-män'sä, c.; Sp., p. 7,351. Fr. def. Brit., 1707.

Al"-Man-sur', āl"-män-sūr' **1.** [—775], Abu Jaafer Abdallah, 2d Abbasside calif, founded Bagdad. **2. A'bu A'mir Mo-ham'med** [938-1002], Moham. statesman, soldier in Spain.

Al-man'zor, al-man'zer [Dryden *Conquest of Granada*], prominent character in the tragedy.

Al-me'i-da, Dom Fran-cis'co de. **1.** [—1510; 1st Pg. viceroy of the Indies. **2.** T.; Pg.; p. 6,589; captured by Sp., 1762, again by Fr., 1810; defeat of the Fr. under Massena by the Allies under Wellington, Aug. 5, 1811.

Al"me-ri'a, āl"mā-rē'ä. **1.** Prov.; S. E. Sp.; 3,302 □; p. 353,452. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 37,241.

Al-mi'ra, al-mī'rä [Ar., lofty; a princess].

Al-mo'dad, al-mō'dad [*Bib.*], son of Joktan; fl. —2210?

Al"mo-do'var del Cam'po, āl'mo-dō'vär del cām'pō, town; Ciudad Real prov., Sp.; p. 10,362.

Al'mo-hades, al'mo-hadz, Moslem dynasty in N. Afr. and Sp.; 12th and 13th cent.

Al"-Mo-kan'na, āl'-mo-kan'a (**Al-Ha'ken Ibn At'ta**), a veiled impostor in Khorasan, 8th cent.; subject of Moore's *Veiled Prophet of Chorassan*.

Al'mon, al'mŏn [Heb., hidden; *Bib.*], Lev. city in Benjamin.

Alm'ond-bur-y, ăm'und-ber-i, par.; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 14,855.

Al-mon'te, āl-mōn'tĕ. **1. Ju-an' Ne"po-mu-ce'no** [1804-1869], Mex. gen.; ambassador; dictator. **2.** āl-mon'tē, town; Lanark co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,068.

Al-mo'ra-vides, al-mō'ra-vīdz, Moslem dynasty in Afr. and Sp., 11th and 12th cent.

Aln'wick, an'nic, anc. town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 7,428; three times besieged by Scotch invaders.

A. L. O. E. [Pen-name, A Lady of Eng.], Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker.

A-lo'e-us, a-lō'e-us [*Myth.*], husband of Iphimedia, whose sons by Poseidon (Otus and Ephialtes) were called **A-loi'dæ. A-lō-eus'**‡ [Gr.].

A"long', ā'long'. **Bay of,** N. E. Tongking, Indo-China; an archipelago with thousands of islets for 100 m. along coast; one of the wonders of the world.

A-lon'so, A-lon'zo. See Alphonso.

A"lo-pœ'us, ā'lo-pē'us, **Dan'iel** [1768-1831], Rus. diplomat.

A-lo'ra, a-lō'ra, town; Malaga prov., Sp.; p. 10,014.

Al'ost, āl'ost, town; East Flanders prov., Belg.; p. 26,070.

Al"o-ys'i-us, St. [1568-1591], It. Jesuit; patron saint of colleges.

Alp, alp [Byron *Siege of Corinth*], the hero, a renegade Christian, who becomes a commander in the Turkish army.

Alp"-Ars-lan', ālp'-ārs-lān' [1030-1072], Seljuk, sultan of Persia.

Al-pe'na. **1.** Co.; N. E. Mich.; 580 □; p. 15,581. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 11,283.

Alpes'-Ma"ri'times, ālp'-mā"ri'tĭm', dept.; southern Fr.; 1,482 □; p. 258,571; ⁕ Nice.

Alph, alf [Coleridge *Kubla Khan*], the sacred river.

Al'phe-us, al'fē-us [Heb., exchange; *Bib.* F. **Al"phée',** āl'fā'; G. **Al-phe'us,** āl-fā'us; It. Sp. **Al-fe'o,** āl-fā'ō; L. **Al-phe'us**], son of James the Less.

Al-phe'us, al-fī'us. **1.** [*Myth.*] A river-god, enamored of Arethusa. **2.** River; anc. Peleponnesus; fabled to communicate with the fountain Arethusa in Ortygia. **Al-phæ'us**‡. **Al-phe-os'**‡ [Gr.].

Al-phon'so, al-fon'zō [Teut. *masc.*, ready; willing; eager for battle. Dan. G. **Al'fons.** F. **Al"phonse',** āl'fŏns'; It. **Al-fon'so.** āl-fōn'sō; L. **Al-phon'sus**; Pg. **Af-fon'so.** āf-fon'sō; Sp. **Al-fon'zo,** āl-fōn'sō, **A-lon'zo**‡], Fr. Sp., and Pg. kings, etc. See Alfonso.

Al-pi'nus Pros'per [1553-1617], It. bot.; med. writer. **Al'pin**‡.

Al'pine, al'pin *or* -pīn, co.; Cal.; 735 □; p. 667; ⊙ Markleeville.

Alps, alps, mt. range; Switz., It., and Fr.; highest peak, Mt. Blanc, 15,810 ft.; 2d highest range in Europe.

Al"pu-jar'ras, āl"pū-hār'räs, mt. region; Granada, S. Sp.; extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada.

Al'red, al'red, co.; N. W. N. D.; 430 □; p. —

Al'res-ford, al'res-ford, mkt. town; Hants, Eng.; p. 1,550.

Al"sace', āl'sās' [G. **El'sass**; **Loth'ring-en**], prov.; Ger.; 5,608 □; p. 1,603,506; ⁕ Strasburg; ceded by Fr. to Ger. by treaty of Frankfort-on-Main, 1871.

Al-san'ti-a, al-sän' shi-a, Whitefriars, London; so called when formerly a sanctuary for insolvent debtors; described in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Al'sen, āl'sen, isl.; Baltic Sea; p. 25,000; belongs to Germany.

Al Sib'kah, āl sib'kŏ, salt lake; Tunis, Afr.; 1,500 □.

Al'sop, āl'sop, **Rich'ard** [1761-1815], Am. poet and editor.

Al'ston, āl'stun, mkt. town; Cumberland, Eng.; p. 3,384.

Al'strö-mer, āl'strō-mer, **Jo'nas** [1685-1761], Sw. shipbroker and promoter of beneficent enterprises. **Al'stroe-mer**‡.

Al-tai', āl-tī', mt. range or group of ranges, bet. W. Mongolia and Sib., Asia; highest peak, Mt. Bielucha, 12,790 ft. Rich in minerals.

Al"ta-ma-ha', al'ta-ma-hä', riv.; Ga.; l. 150 m.

Al"ta-mu'ra, āl'tä-mū'rä, town; It.; p. 19,817.

Al-tar', āl-tär', mt.; Andes, Ecua., S. Am.; 17,730 ft.

Alt-A'rad, ält-ar'ed, city; Hung.; p. 32,725; part of Arad.

Al'ta Ve'ra Paz, āl'ta vā'ra pāz, dept.; Guate.; p. 116,186.

Alt'dor-fer, ält'dor-fer, **Al'brecht** [1480-1538], Ger. engraver and painter.

Al'ten-burg, city, ⁕ of Saxe-Altenburg, Ger.; p. 31,439.

Al'ten-es"sen, āl'ten-es'sn, t.; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 13,050.

Alt'ham"mer, ält'hăm'ĕr, **An'dre-as** [1498-1564], Ger. theol. and reformer.

Al-the'a, al-thī'a [Gr. *fem.*, wholesome; a healer; *Myth.*], mother of Meleager. **Al-thaï'n**‡ [Gr.].

Al-them'e-nes, al-them'e-nēz, son of Catreus, king of Crete; parricide. **Al-thē-me'nēs**‡ [Gr.].

Al'thorp, al'thŏrp, **Lord** [1782-1845], John Charles Spencer; Eng. statesman; agriculturist; from 1834, 3d Earl Spencer.

Al-tis'i-do'ra, al-tis'i-dō'ra [Cervantes *Don Quixote*], a damsel who feigned love for Don Quixote.

Alt-o'fen, ält-ō'fgn, ance. town; Hung.; p. 18,000.

Al'ton, āl'tun. **1.** City; Madison co., Ill.; p. 10,294. **2.** Mkt. town; Hants co., Eng.; p. 4,497.

Al-to'un, al-tō'no. **1.** Vil.; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,368. **2.** āl'to-no, city; Holstein, Prus.; p. 143,249.

Al'ton Locke, the hero of Charles Kingsley's novel *Alton Locke*, a tailor, poet, and Chartist.

Al-too'na, al-tū'na, city; Blair co., Pa.; p. 30,337.

Al'to O'ri-no'co, āl'tō ō'ri-nō'cō, ter.; Venez.; 119,811 □; p. 21,306.

Al'trinch-am, al'trin-am, mkt. t.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 12,424.

Al-tu'ras, al-tū'ras, co.; S. Idaho; 6,700 □; p. 2,629; ⁕ Hailey.

Alt"-Warns'dorf, ält'-värns'dorf, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 13,180.

Al'tyn Tagh, āl'tin tāg, mt. range; Chinese Turkestan; 13,000 to 14,000 ft.

A'lum-Bagh", ā'lum-bāg', fort near Lucknow, India; captured and held by Brit.; 1857-1858.

Al'va, al'va, **Duke of** [1508-1582], Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Sp. gen. and persecutor.

Al'vah [Heb., wickedness; *Bib.*], a duke of Edom.

Al'van [Heb., tall; thick; *Bib.*], a son of Shobal the Horite.

Al"va-ra'do, al'va-rā dō. **1. A-lon'zo de** [—1553], Sp. officer in Mex. and in Peru. **2. Pe'dro de** [—1541], Sp. officer with Cortez. **3.** City; Johnson co., Tex.; p. 1,533.

Al'va-rez, āl vā-reth. **1. Fran-cis'co** [—1540?], Pg., priest in Abyssinia. **2. Don Jo-sé'** [1768-1839], Sp. sculptor. **3. Ju-an'** [1790-1864], Mex. gen. and statesman.

Al've-church, mkt. town; Worcestershire, Eng.; p. 1,618.

Al"vi-a'no, āl'vē-ä'nō, **Bar"to-lom-me'o** [1455-1515], It. gen and patron of literature.

Al'vin [Teut. *masc.*, beloved by all. D. **A'le-wijn"**, ā'lg-wain'; F. **A"lu"in'**, ā'lu'ăn'; G. **Al'win,** āl'vin; It. Sp. **A"lu-i'no,** ā"lu-ī'nō; It. **Al-vi'no**‡, āl-vī'nō; L. **Al-wi'nus**].

Al-vin'zi, āl vint'sē, **Jo'seph, Baron von** [1735-1810], Aust. gen. **Al-vin'zy**‡.

Al'vord, āl'vord, **Ben'ja-min** [1813-1884], U. S. gen.

Al'war, āl'wŭr. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 3,051 □; p. 767,788. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 52,398.

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au = *out*; **oil**; **ü** = *feud*, **u** = *future*; **c** = k; **church**; **dh** = *the*; **go**, **sing**, **ink**; **so**; **thin**; **zh** = azure; F. **boñ**, **dûne**. <, *from*; †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.

Al″y-at′tes, Lydian king and father of Crœsus; fl. —610.
A-lyp′i-us, a-lip′i-us, mus. writer; sophist; architect; anc. Alexandria or Syria; fl. 4th cent. **A-ly′pi-os‡** [Gr.].
Al′zog, ält′tsoh, **Jo′hann Bap′tist** [1808-1878], Ger. Roman Catholic church historian.
Am′a-bel, am′a-bel [L. *fem.*, lovable].
Am″a-de′us, am′a-dī′us [L. *masc.*, love God]. **1.** [1845-1890.] Spanish king, son of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy. **2.** Lake or mud flat; cen. Austral.; l. 200 m.
Am′a-dis [L. Sp. *masc.*, love God].
Am′a-dis of Gaul, am′a-dis ov gôl, the hero in Lobeira's romance of chivalry of this title.
A′ma-dor, ā′mā-dōr, co.; cen. Cal.; 568 □; p. 10,320; ⊙ Jackson.
A-mai′mon, a-mai′mon [*Myth.*], one of the chief devils; Asmodeus was his lieutenant. **A-may′mon‡.**
Am′a-lek. [*Bib.*] **1.** A grandson of Esau. **2.** A people south of the Dead Sea; mentioned in the historical books of the Old Testament. **Am′a-lech‡.**
A-ma′li-a, a-mā′li-a. See AMELIA.
Am″al-thæ′a, am′al-thī′a. [*Myth.*] **1.** The goat on whose milk Jupiter was bred, one of whose horns, broken off by the god, became the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. **2.** A nymph; nursed infant Jupiter. **A-mal′thei-a‡** [Gr.].
Am″am-ba′hi, ām″ām-bā′hī. **1.** Mt. range; Brazil; l. 200 m. **2.** Riv.; Braz.; l. 100 m.
A′man [*Douay Bib.*]. Same as HAMAN.
A″ma-na′, ā″mā-nā′, riv., Bermudez, Venez.; l. 140 m.
A-man′da, a-man′da [L., *fem.*, lovable. **Man′dy** (dim.). F. **A″man″dine′,** ā″mäN′dēn′] [THOMSON *The Seasons*], the lady invited to a lovers' walk; intended for Miss Young.
A-man′ti-a, a-man′shi-a, Gr. town; anc. Illyria. **A-man-ti′a‡** [Gr.].
A″mar′, ā″mär′. **1. Jean Au″gus″tin′ du Ri″vier′** [1765-1837], Fr. writer. **2. J. P. An″dré′** [1750-1816], Fr. agitator during the Reign of Terror.
A″ma-ra-kan′ta-ka, ā″mā-rā-kän′tā-kā, plateau; cen. India; alt. 5,000 ft.
Am′a-rant, am′a-rant [PERCY *Religues, Guy and Amarant*], a giant slain by Guy, earl of Warwick.
A″ma-ra-pu′ra, ā″mā-rā-pū′rā, decayed city; Upper Burma, India; p. 30,000.
A-mar′go-sa, a-mär′go-sa. **1.** Riv.; Nev. and S. E. Cal.; l. 150 m. **2.** Same as DEATH VALLEY.
A-mat′, ā-mät′, **Fe′lix** [1750-1824], Sp. eccl.; writer.
A-ma′ri, ā-mä′ri, **Mi-che′le** [1806-1889], It. hist.; minister of public instruction.
Am″a-ri′ah, am′a-rai′ā [Heb., whom God promised; *Bib.*], Jewish high priest; fl. —9th cent.
A-ma′ru, a-mä′rū [period unknown], Sans. poet; *Amaru-Sataka.*
A′m″a-ryl′lis, am′a-ril′is [THEOCRITUS *Idyls;* VERGIL *Eclogues*], a country girl; now, a rustic sweetheart.
Am′a-sa, am′a-sa [Heb., a burden; *Bib.*], Jewish warrior, nephew of David; fl. —11th cent.
Am″a-se′nus, am′a-si′nus, riv.; ancient Latium.
A-ma′si-a, a-mā′si-a, city; Sivas vilayet, As. Turkey; p. 25,000; birthplace of Strabo; res. of anc. kings of Pontus, whose tombs are under citadel.
A-ma′sis, a-mē′sis, Egyptian king; fl. —6th cent.
A-mas′tris. **1.** Wife of Xerxes. **2.** [–288] Per. queen, wife of Craterus, Dionysius of Herodea, and of Lysimachus.
A-ma′ta, ā-mē′ta [VERGIL *Æneid*], mother of Lavinia.
A-ma′ti, ā-mā′tī. **1. An-dre′a,** and his son **An-to′ni-o,** It. violin-makers at Cremona, It.; fl. 16th cent. **2. Gi-ro′la-mo** [1768-1834], It. scholar and antiquary.
A″ma-ti-tlan′, ā″mā-tī tlän′. **1,** Department; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 35,947. **2.** Its ✻; p. 10,000.
Am″a-ton′ga-land″. See TONGALAND.
Am″a-zi′ah, am′a-zai′ā. **1.** Son of Joash; 8th king of Judah,— 862-809. **2.** Priest of Golden Calf at Bethel; fl. —8th c.
Am′a-zon, am′a-zon, riv.; largest in world; S. Am.; 4,000 m.; 12 tributaries, each 1,000 m.; name given in 1580 by Francisco Orellana, on seeing bands of armed women in the adjoining country. **Ma′ra-ñon‡; O″rel-la′na‡.**
A″ma-zo′nas, ā″ma-zō′nas. **1.** State; Braz., S. Am.; 732,470 □; p. 80,654; ✻ Manaos. **2.** Dept.; Peru; 14,129 □; p. 34,245; ✻ Chachapoyas. **3.** Ter.; Venez.; 90,982 □; p. 22,558; with Alto Orinoco, 210,768 □; p. 44,954.
Am-ba′la, am-bā′la. **1.** Dist.; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 2,754 □; p. 1,033,427. **2.** Its ✻; a cml. city; p. 79,294.
Um-bal′la‡.
Am″ba-le′ma, ām″bā-lē′mā, town; Colombia; p. 9,731.
Am-ba′to, ām-bā′tō, town; ✻ of Tungurahua prov., Ecua.; S. Am.; p. 12,000.
Am′ber, Cape, N. point of Madagascar isl.
Am′berg, ām′bärg, town; Bavaria, S. Ger.; p. 19,126.
Am″bi-ga′tus, am″bi-gē′tus, Gallic king; fl. —7th cent.
Am′bi-o-rix, am′bi-o-rix *or* am-bui′o-rix, king of the Eburones in Gaul; fl. —1st cent.; wars with Cæsar.
Am′ble-side, am′bl-sīd, mkt. town; Westmoreland, Eng.; p. 2,380; tourist resort.
Am″boise′, ān″bwäz′. **1. George d′** [1460-1510] Cardinal d'Amboise, Fr. prelate and statesman. **2.** Mfg. town; Indre-et-Loire depart., Fr.; p. 5,000; residence of Fr. kings.
Am′boy, am′boi, city; Lee co., Ill.; p. 2,257.
Am-boy′na or **Am-bol′na,** am-boi′na. **1.** Isl., Malay Arch.; one of the Moluccas; 365 □; p. 58,000. **2.** Dutch govt.; incl. above and other isls. **3.** Its ✻; p. 9,000.
Am-bra′ci-a, am-brē′shi-a, anc. Gr. city; ✻ of anc. Epirus; dest. by Augustus Cæsar. **Am-bra-ki′a‡** [Gr.].
Am′briz, am′briz *or* ām-briz′, Pg. prov.; Angola, Afr.; 89,300 □; p. 2,100,000; ✻ Ambriz.
Am′brose, am′brōz [Gr. *masc.*, divine; immortal. Dan. D. G. **Am-bro′si-us,** ām-brō′zi-us; F. **Am″broise′,** āN″brwäz′; It. **Am-bro′gi-o,** ām-brō′jī-ō; L. **Am-bro′si-us,** am-brō′zhī-us; Pg. **Am-bro′si-o,** ān-brō′sī-ō; Sp. **Am-bro′si-o,** ām-brō′sī-ō], **Saint** [340?-397], bishop of Milan; one of the Latin Fathers. See AMBROSIAN, in vocab.
Am-bro′si-us, am-brō′shi-us. **1.** Ambrose. **2. A. Aure′li-a-nus,** Brit. chief; 5th cent.
Am″bu-im′, ām″bu-im′, region; Benguela, W. Afr.; 3,000 □; p. 75,000. **Om′bet.**
A-me′lia, a-mī′lia [Teut. *fem.*, busy; energetic. D. G. **A-ma′li-a,** ā-mā′lī-a; F. **A″mé″lie′,** ā″mē″lī′; It. Pg. Sp. **A-me′li-a,** ā-mē′lī-ā; It. **A-ma′li-a].** **1. Princess** [1783-1810], dau of George III. of Eng. **2.** [FIELDING *Amelia.*] The heroine of the novel. **3.** [THOMSON *Seasons.*] A maiden, killed by lightning in her lover's arms. **4.** Co.; S. E. cen. Va.; 380 □; p. 9,068; ⊙ Amelia.
A-me′lia Is′land, off Nassau co., Fla.; 60 □.
A-me′lia Os′borne [THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*], a tender woman, wife of Osborne and afterward of Dobbin.
Am″e-no′phis, am″e-nō′fis, a dynasty of Egy. kings; especially, **A. III.,** who built the Temple of Luxor; his exploits are inscribed on the Louvre Obelisk at Paris.
A-mer′i-ca. a-mer′i-ca. **1. North,** continent; 8,892,000 □; p. 88,370,200. **2. South,** continent; 6,800,000 □; p. 33,342,700. **3.** A national anthem of the U. S., written by Dr. Samuel F. Smith, to the air of *God Save the Queen.*
A-mer′i-cus, city; ⊙ of Sumter co., Ga.; p. 6,398.
A″me-ri′go Ves-puc′ci, ā″me-rī′gō ves-pū′chī [1451-1512], It. navigator; naval astronomer; dates his arrival at the western continent earlier than that of Cabot and Columbus.
A′mers-fort, ā′mers-fōrt, town; Utrecht, Neth.; p. 18,199.
Am′er-sham, am′er-sham, mkt. t. & par.; Bucks., Eng.; p. 2,613; birthplace of Waller, poet. **Ag′monde-sham‡.**
Ames, ēmz, **Fish′er** [1758-1808], Am. statesman and orator; first M. C. for Boston dist.; Federalist leader in Mass.
Ames′bur-y, ēmz′ber-i, vil.; Essex co., Mass.; p. 9,798.
Am-ga′, ām-gä′, riv.; Sib.; Asia; l. 460 m.
Am-ha′ra, ām-hä′ra, kingdom; Abys.; ✻ Gondar.
Am′herst, am′erst. **1. Jef′frey, Baron** [1717-1797], Eng. gen.; Gov. of Va., 1763; commanded Brit. army, 1793-1795. **2.** Dist., Tenasserim, Lower Burma; 15,203 □; p. 417,312; ✻ Maulmain. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. Va.; 490 □; p. 17,551; ⊙ Amherst. **4.** Min. borough; Talbot co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,578. **5.** Spt.; formerly Fort Lawrence; ⊙ of Cumberland co., N. Scotia; p. 3,781. **6.** Vil.; Hampshire co., Mass.; seat of Amherst Col., and of Mass. Agr. Col.; p. with tp., 4,512. **7.** Vil.; Lorain co., O.; p. with tp., 3,464.
Am′herst-burg, port of entry; Essex co., Ont.; p. 2,279.
A″mi-cu′, ā″mi-cū′, lake; S. Am.; great lake with golden banks, near Walter Raleigh's "golden city of Manoa."
A-mice′, a-mis′ [L., *fem.*, beloved].
A-mi′ci, ā-mi′chi, **Gio-van′ni Bat-tis′ta** [1784-1863], It. astron. and optician.
Am′i-el, am′i-el [Heb., friend of God] [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel*], Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of House of Commons; a satirical sobriquet.
Am′i-ens, am′i-enz, *or* (Fr.) ā″mi″äN′ mfg. city; ✻ of Somme dept., Fr.; p. 83,654; cathedral; Treaty of A., March 27, 1802.
A-mi′na, ā-mī′nā [BELLINI *La Somnambula*], the heroine of the opera; a somnambulist.
Am′i-ne, am′i-nī [*Arabian Nights*]. **1.** [*History of Sidi Nouman.*] Wife of Sidi, a ghoul who leads her three sisters like a leash of hounds. **2.** [*Zobeide and Amine.*] The heroine of the story.
A″minte′, ā″mänt′ [MOLIÈRE *Les Précieuses Ridicules*], a name assumed by Cathos, one of the female characters.
A″mi″ot′, ā″mi″ō′, **Jo″seph′** [1718-1794], Fr., Jesuit missionary & Chinese scholar; *Life of Confucius.* **A″my″ot′‡.**
Am-ite′, am-īt′. **1.** Co.; Miss.; 700 □; p. 18,198. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Tangipahoa par., La.; p. 1,510.
Am′i-ty-ville, am′i-ti-vil, vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 2,238.
Am′jer-ah, ām′jer-ā, Rajput state, cen. India; 584 □; p. 57,222; ✻ Amjerah.
Am′let, Rich′ard [VANBRUGH *The Confederacy*], a gamester.
Am′lwch, am′lūch, spt. town, borough, and parish; Anglesey co., Wales.; p. of bor., 2,968.
Am″mi-a′nus Mar″cel-li′nus [–395?], Rom. historian.
Am-min′a-dab, a-min′a-dab [Heb., one of the people; *Bib.*]. **1.** Son of Ram or Aram, 4th generation after Judah; patriarch of that tribe; ancestor of Christ. **2.** Chief of the 112 sons of Uzziel, a Levitical house in the days of David. **3.** Son of Kohath, father of Korah. **A-min′a-dab‡.**
Am′mon, am′ən. **1.** A people descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot by his younger daughter. **Am′monites‡. 2.** See vocab.
Am′mon, ām′mon, **Chris′toph Fried′rich von** [1766-1820], Ger. Prot. theol.; early teacher of rationalism.
Am″mo-noo′suc, am″o-nū′suc, 3 rivers in N. H. **1. Up′per,** Coos co. **2. Low′er,** S. W. through Grafton co. **3. Wild,** also through Grafton co.
Am″ner-mur′gil, ām″ner-mūr′gil, mt., cen. Asia, lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 96° 30′ E.; over 20,000 ft.
A″mol′, ā″mōl′, city; Mazanderan, N. Per.; p. 40,000.
Am′o-ret, am′o-ret [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], wife of Sir Scudamore; a type of feminine loveliness.
Am′or-ites, am′er-aits [Heb., dwellers on the summits; mountaineers; *Bib.*], one of the chief nations possessing the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites.
A′mos, ē′mos [Heb. *masc.*, a burden, or courageous and strong; *Bib.*], minor prophet of Old Testament; fl. —800.
A-moy′, ä-moi′. **1.** Isl.; Fukien prov., China; p. 400,000. **2.** Spt. in same; p. 96,000.
Am″père′, ān″pār′, **An″dré′ Ma″rie′** [1775-1836], Fr. math.; physicist; discoveries in electromagnetism.
Am-phic″ty-on′ic Coun′cil, composed of 24 deputies, two from each of the twelve tribes of Greece. See AMPHICTYONIC, in vocabulary.
Am-phi′on, am-fai′ən [*Myth.*], son of Jupiter and Antiope; by the music of his lyre he caused stones to move and form themselves into a wall round Thebes.
Ampt′hill, ampt′hil, mkt. t.; Bedfordshire, Eng.; p. 2,294.
Am″ra-o′ti, ām″rā-ō′tī. **1.** Dist.; Berar prov., Brit. India; 2,759 □; p. 655,645. **2.** Its ✻; p. with civil station, 33,655. **Am″ra-wut′ti.**
Am′ri, am′ri [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel*] [Sobr.], Sir Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham; Lord Chancellor.
Am-ri′li, ām-ri′lī, fort. town; Gulcowar's or Baroda's dominions, Kathiawar pen., Ind.; p. with suburbs, 32,000.
Am-rit′sar, ām-rit′sār. **1.** Dist.; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. India; 1,601 □; p. 992,697. **2.** Its ✻; "holy place" of the Sikhs; sacred temple; fortress of Runjeet Singh, p. 136,766.
Am-ro′ha, am-rō′hə, town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 35,280.
Am′ru, ām′rū, **Ibn Aass** [–664], Arab gen.; follower of Mohammed; conquered Egypt, 638-641.
Am″stel-veen′, ām″stel-vēn′. See NIEUWER AMSTEL.
Am′ster-dam, am′ster-dam. **1.** Cml. city; ✻ of Neth.; p. 437,892. **2.** City; Montgomery co., N. Y.; p. 17,336.
A″mu-Da′ri-a, ā″mū-dā′ri-a [anc. **Ox′us**], riv.; cen. Asia; l. 1,300 m., from the Pamir to Aral Sea.
A-mun′de-ville, a-mun′dē-vil, **Lady Ad′e-line** [BYRON *Don Juan*], one of the principal characters.
A-mur′, ā-mūr′. **1.** Riv.; E. Asia; l. 2,700 to 3,060 m. **2.** Govt.; E. Sib.; 172,848 □; p. 87,705; ✻ Blagovestchensk. **3.** Territory; 888,830 □; p. 190,491; called also *Russian Manchuria.*
A′my, ā′mi [L. *fem.*, beloved. F. **Ai″mée′,** ē″mē′; It. **A-ma′ta,** ā-mä′tä; L. **A-ma′ta].**
Am′y-as, am′i-as [L. *masc.*, love God].
Am′y-as Leigh, lī. **Sir** [KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!*], the hero, a knightly and brave sailor and adventurer.
A′my Loth′rop, lōth′rup [Pen-name], Miss Anna B. Warner. Am. novelist; religious writer; *Dollars and Cents,* 1860.
A-na″ba-ra′, ā-nā″bā-rā′, riv.; Siberia; l. 400 m. to Arctic.
An′a-char′sis, an′a-cär′sis. **1.** Scythian philos.; fl. —600. **A-na′char-sis‡** [Gr.]. **2. A. Clootz** [Pseud.], Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz [1755-1794], a Prussian, who imbibed revolutionary principles in Paris.
A″na-cla′che, ā″nā-clä′chē, peak; Andes, Bolivia; 18,000 ft.
An″a-con′da, city; Deer Lodge co., Mont.; p. 3,975.
A-nac′re-on, a-nac′rē-ən [—563?-478?], Gr. lyric poet. **A-na-kre′ōn‡** [Gr.].
A-nac′re-on of the Guil′lo-tine″, nickname of Bertrand Barère.
A″na-dyr′, ā″nā-dir′. **1.** Riv.; N. Kamchatka, Siberia; l. 450 m. **2.** Govt.; N. E. Siberia; p. 200,000.
A-na′gni, ä-nä′nyi, anc. t.; near Rome, It.; bpl. of 4 popes.
An′ah, an′ā [BYRON *Heaven and Earth*], Aholibamah's sister, pious and loving; in love with the seraph Azaziel.
A-na′huac, ä-nä′wäc [Mex., near the water], native name of the old kingdom of Mexico.
An′a-kim [*Bib.*], a race of gigantic stature or strength, in the south of Canaan; three families or tribes ("sons"). **A′nak‡.**
A-nam′, ə-nām′. See ANNAM.
An″a-mo′sa, an′a-mō′za, city; ⊙ Jones co., Iowa; p. 2,078.
An″a-ni′as, an′a-nai′as [Heb. Gr. *masc.*, grace of the Lord; *Bib.*], husband of Sapphira. *Acts* v.
A″nan-ief′, ā″nän-yif′, t.; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 16,449.
An″as-ta′si-a, an′as-tē′shi-a *or* -tē′zhə [Gr. *fem.*, who shall rise again].
An″as-ta′si-us, an′as-tē′shi-us *or* -zhus [Gr. *masc.*, who shall rise again] [HOPE *Anastasius*], the fictitious hero, who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. **A-nas-ta′si-os‡** [Gr.].
An″as-ta′si-us Grün [Pen-name], Anton Alexander, Count von Auersperg [1806-1876], Ger. poet; b. at Laibach.
An″a-to′li-a, an″a-tō′li-a. See ASIA MINOR.
An″ax-ag′o-ras, an″ax-ag′o-ras [—500-428], Gr. philosopher; often regarded as the father of modern science. **A-nax-ag-go′ras‡** [Gr.].
An-ax″i-man′der, an-ax″i-man′dər [—610-546?], Gr. philosopher; first teacher of philosophy in the public schools. **A-nax-xi′man-dros‡** [Gr.].
An″cachs′, ān″cächs′, dept.; Peru; 17,405 □; p. 284,091; ✻ Huaraz.
An-cæ′us, an-sī′us [*Myth.*], son of Neptune; left a cup of wine untasted in order to hunt a wild boar, but was killed, hence the proverb "There's many a slip," etc. **An-kal′os‡** [Gr.].
An-chi′ses, an-cai′sis [*Myth.*], father of Æneas by Venus; carried on his son's shoulders from burning Troy. **An-chi′sēs‡** [Gr.].
An′cient Mar′i-ner [COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner*], the hero, who suffers many penalties for the crime of shooting an albatross, the sailors' bird of good omen.
An′cient Ré″gime′. See RÉGIME, in vocabulary.
An-ci′le, an-saī′lī, the sacred shield which the Roman king, Numa, said fell from heaven, and which was preserved by twelve priests called Salii as the palladium of Rome.
An-co′na, ān-cō′nə. **1.** Prov.; It.; 762 □; p. 272,925. **2.** Its ✻; p. 31,277; with commune, 54,500.
An′cren Riwle, ən′cren rīūl, a treatise on rules of monastic life; author unknown.
An′crum Moor, Roxburgh co., Scot.; Scot. def. Eng., 1545?
An-cud′, ān-cūth′, city; ✻ of Chiloe prov., Chile; p. 24,527.
An′cus Mar′ti-us, an′cus mär′shi-us [—610?], 4th king of Rome.
An″da-lu′si-a, an″da-lū′shi-a *or* (Sp.) ān″dā-lō-thī′a, former div. in S. Sp.; now divided into 8 provs.; 33,760 □; p. 3,261,988.
An″da-man′ Is′lands, an″da-man′, group; Bay of Bengal, Brit. India; 880 □; p. 15,560, of whom 11,778 are convicts, Brit. Ind. convict settlement; ✻ Port Blair.
An′der-lecht″, ān′dər-leht′, town; suburb of Brussels, Belg.; p. 32,731.
An′der-sen, an′dər-sen, **Hans Chris′ti-an** [1805-1875], Danish poet; prose-writer; *Tales for Children,* etc.
An′der-son, an′dər-sun. **1. Sir James** [1824-1893], Eng. electrician and writer; first demonstrated that submarine cables could be recovered. **2. Rob′ert** [1805-1871], U. S. gen.; commander of Fort Sumter, 1860-1861. **3.** Co.; Kan.; 576 □; p. 14,203; ⊙ Garnett. **4.** Co.; Ky.; 200 □; p. 10,610; ⊙ Lawrenceburg. **5.** Co.; S. C.; 690 □; p. 43,696; ⊙ Anderson. **6.** Co.; Tenn.; 360 □; p. 15,128; ⊙ Clinton. **7.** Co.; Texas; 1,000 □; p. 20,923; ⊙ Palestine. **8.** City; ⊙ of Madison co., Ind.; p. 10,741. **9.** Town, ⊙ of Anderson co., S. C.; p. 3,018.
An′der-son-ville, Sumter co., Ga.; prison used for Union prisoners during the civil war (1861-1865).
An′ders-sen, A′dolph [1818-1879], Ger. chess-player.
An′des, an′diz. **1.** Mt. range; l. 4,500 m. along W. side of S. Am.; highest peak Aconcagua, Chile; 22,867 ft. **2.** ān′des. Vil.; near Mantua, It.; bpl. of Vergil.
An″di-dian′, ān″di-jān′, town; Ferghana govt., Rus. Turkestan; p. 32,683.
And″khu′, ānd′khū′, town; Afghan Turkestan; p. 30,000.
An-doc′i-des, an-des′i-dīz [—467?-390?], one of the ten Attic orators; son of Leogoras. **An-do-ki′dēs‡** [Gr.].
An-dor′ra, ān-dōr′a, state; bet. Fr. and Sp.; under suzerainty of Fr. and the Sp. bishop of Urgel; 175 □; p. 6,000; ✻ Andorra.
An′do-ver, an′do-vər. **1.** Vil.; Essex co., Mass.; p. 6,142; Phillips Academy; theological seminary. **2.** Anc. town; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 5,852; Roman remains.
An″dral′, ān″drāl′, **Ga″bri″el′** [1797-1876], Fr. phys.
An-dras′sy, ān-drās′sī, **Ju′li-us** [**An′dras-sy, Gyu′la,** ən′drās-sī, jū′lā, Hung.], **Count** [1823-1890], Aust.-Hung. statesman; diplomat.
An′dré, an′drē, **John** [1751-1780], major; Brit. army of Am. Revolution; hanged as a spy at Tappantown, N. Y., for complicity in the treason of Benedict Arnold, Oct. 2, 1780.
An-dre″e-va′, ān-drē″e-vä′, town; Rus.; ✻ of a Tatar dist.; p. 12,000.
An′drew, an′drū [Gr. *masc.*, man. **An-dre′as‡. An′dy** (dim.). Dan. **An-dreas′,** ān-dres′; D. G. **An′dre-as,** ān′drē-äs; F. Pg. **An″dré′,** āN″drē′, **An″drieu′‡**; It. **An-dre′a,** ān-drē′ä; L. **An′dre-as‡**; Sp. **An-dres′,** ān-dres′]. **1. John Al′bi-on** [1818-1867], Am. statesman; opponent of slavery; Gov. of Mass., 1860-1864. **2. Saint,** one of the 12 apostles, brother of St. Peter; supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Patras in Gr. **3.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 420 □; p. 16,000; ⊙ Savannah.
An′drewes, an′drūz. **Lan′ce-lot** [1555-1626], Eng. theol.; succ. bishop of Chichester, Ely, Winchester.
An′drew Fair′serv-ice [SCOTT *Rob Roy*], Osbaldistone's humorous Scotch gardener.
An′drew Hal′li-day [Pen-name], Andrew Halliday Duff [1830-1877], Eng. writer.
An′drews. 1. E′than Al′len [1787-1858], Am. scholar; *Latin-Eng. Lexicon.* **2.** Co.; Tex.; 1,500 □; p. 24; ⊙ Bernice.
An′drews, St. See SAINT ANDREWS.
An′dri-a, ān′dri-a, t.; Bari prov., It.; p. 36,795.
An′dro, ān′drō, isl.; Gr. Archipelago; 156 □; 25 × 10 m.; p. 19,674; ✻ Andro. **An′dros‡** [Gr.].
An′dro-cles, an′dro-clīz, Roman slave, who lived about the beginning of the Christian era; hero of the well-known story of a lion from whose foot he extracted a thorn.
An-drom′a-che, an-drem′a-kī [HOMER *Iliad*], wife of Hector the Trojan leader. **An-dro-ma′chē‡** [Gr.].
An-drom′e-da, an-drem′ē-də [*Myth.*], daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia; saved from a sea-monster by Perseus, whom she married. **An-dro-me′dē‡** [Gr.].
An″dro-ni′cus, an″dro-naī′cus [Gr. *masc.*, man's victory].
An′dros, an′dros, **Sir Ed′mund** [1673-1713 or 1714], Eng. gov.; [succ. of New York, New Eng., & Virginia.
An″dro-scog′gin. **1.** Riv.; N. H. & Me.; 160 m. to Kennebec Riv. **2.** Co.; Me.; 485 □; p. 48,968; ⊙ Auburn.
An′dros Is′land. **1.** Bahama group; W. Indies; 2,500 □; l. 90 m.; 10 to 40 m. broad. **2.** Isl.; Sacramento co., Cal.; 4,000 acres.
An-du′jar, ān-dū′Här, town; Sp.; p. 11,974.
An″du-lo′, ān′du-lō′, country; Angola, Afr.; 2,400 □; p. 40,000.
An″gan-gue′o, ān″gän-gwē′ō, city; Mexico; p. 10,473.
An″ga-ra′, ān″gä-rä′, river; Sib.; l. 1,000 m. from Lake Baikal to Yenisei Riv.
An′gel, an′jel [Gr. *fem.*, angel]. **An′gel-a‡.**
An′gel-es, an′hel-es, city; ✻ of Biobio prov., Chile; p. 51,854.
An′gel-i-ca, an-jel′i-ca [Gr. *fem.*, angelic], vil.; Allegany co., N. Y.; p. 953, with tp., 1,749.
An-gel′i-co, ān-jel′i-cō, **Fra Gio-van′ni da Fi-e′so-le** [1387-1455], "Il Beato," It. painter and Dominican.
An″gel-i′na, an″jel-ai′nə [Gr. *fem.*, angel. **An-gel′i-ca‡. F. An″gé″lique′,** āN″zhā″lēk′, **An″gèle′,** āN″zhel′, **An″ge-line′‡**; G. **An-ge′li-ca,** ān-gē′lī-cä, **An″ge-li′na,** ān″gē-lī′nä; It. **An-ge′li-ca, A-gno′la,**

ā-nyō'lā; **An'jio-la,** ān'jo-lā). **1.** [GOLDSMITH *The Hermit.*] Heroine of the poem. **2.** River; Tex.; l. 150 m. to Neches Riv. **3.** Co.; Tex.; 880 □; p. 6,306; ⊙ Homer.

An"gé"lique', ān"zhē"lēc'. **1.** [MOLIÈRE *Le Malade imaginaire.*] Heroine of the comedy. **2.** [MOLIÈRE *Georges Dandin.*] Georges Dandin's wife; a feather-headed coquette.

An'gell, ān'jel. **Tru'man O.** [1810–1887], Am. architect; designed Mormon temple, Salt Lake City.

Ang'eln, ăng'eln, dist.; Sleswick-Holstein, Prus.; p. 38,000.

An'ge-lo, an je-lō. **1.** [SHAK. *Measure for Measure.*] Duke Vicentio's deputy; conceives a wicked passion for Isabella, but is compelled by the duke to marry Mariana, his betrothed. **2.** [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors.*] A goldsmith.

An'ge-lo Bu-o"ua-rot'ti, Mi'cha-el. See MICHEL-ANGELO.

An"gers', ān"zhē', city; ✶ of Maine-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 72,669, historic buildings and ruins. **An"giers'‡.**

An"gio-li'na, ān"jo-lī'nq [BYRON *Mariuo Faliero*], Mariano's wife, daughter of Loredano; calm and pure-minded.

Ang'kor-Vat', ăng'kor-vāt', remarkable ruins; S. Siam, N. of Cambodia.

An'gle-sey, ap'gl-sī. **1. Marquis of** [1768–1854], Henry W. Paget, Eng. gen.; statesman. **2.** Isl. & co.; Wales; 302 □; p. 50,079. ‡ Beaumaris.

An-gol', ăn-gōl', city; ✶ of Malleco prov., Chile; p. 19,095.

An-go'la, an-gō'lu, ter.; W. Afr.; 457,500 □; p. 2,000,000; ✶ St. Paul de Loanda; Portuguese.

An-go'ni, an-gō'nī, country; Cen. Afr.; W. of Nyassaland.

An-go'ra, an-gō'rq *or* -gū'rq. **1.** Vilayet; Asia Minor; 32,339 □; p. 892,901. **2.** Its ✶; p. 37,000.

An"gor-nu', ăn'ger-nū', town; Bornu, Cen. Afr.; p. 60,000.

Gor-nu'‡; Ngur-nu'‡.

An"gos-tu'ra, ăn'gos-tū'rq, town; ✶ of Bolivar state, Venezuela; p. 11,686. **Ci'u-dad' Bo-li'var‡.**

An"gou'lême', ăn'gū'lēm' [anc. **In"cu-lis'ma**], city; ✶ of Charente dept., Fr.; p. 36,690.

An'gra, ăn'grq, seaport town; ✶ of Azores Isls., on Terceira Isl.; p. 11,070.

An'gra Pe-que'na, pē-kē'nyā, former name of bay; spt.; ✶ of Ger. S. W. Afr.; changed to Lüderitz in 1883.

An'gri, ăn'grī, town; Salerno prov., It.; p. 10,332.

Angue'til'-Du"per'ron', ăng"tīl'-dü"pēr'ōn' [1731–1805], Fr. Oriental scholar; first translator of the Zend-Avesta.

An-gul', an-gūl'. **1.** Dist.; Orissa prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 1,681 □; p. 170,058. **2.** Its ✶.

An'gus, an'gus [Celt. *musc.*, excellent virtue]. **1. Earl of** [1449?–1514], Archibald Douglas, Scot. baronial leader; two sons killed at Flodden; intro. in Scott's *Marmion.* **2. Earl of** [–1556], Archibald Douglas, Scot. soldier; leader; def. Eng. at Ancrum Moor, Feb. 17, 1545.

An'halt, ăn'hălt, duchy; Ger.; 906 □; p. 271,963; ✶ Dessau.

A-ni'ta, q-nī'tq. See ANN.

A-ni'zeh, q-nī'zq, t., Nejd, Ar.; p. 30,000. **Ha-ni'fah‡.**

An"jan-ga'on, ăn'jon-gā'ōn, town; Ellichpur dist., Berar prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,593.

An"jar', ăn'jūr'. **1.** Dist.; Cutch, W. Hind. **2.** Fort. t., in dist.; p. 10,000

An'jou, an'jū *or* (F.) ăn'zhū', anc. prov. of Fr., now absorbed in several depts.; former ✶ Angers. **Counts of A.,** famous in Fr. and Eng. hist.

An'klam, ăn'klăm, town; Pomerania, Prus.; p. 11,440.

An'lauf, an'lauf [Teut. *musc.*, ancestor's relic].

Ann [Heb. *fem.*, grace. **An'na‡; Anne‡; An-net'ta‡; An'nie‡; Nan'cy‡, Nan'ny, Ni'na** (dim.). Dan. D. G. R. **An'na,** ăn'nq, F. **Anne,** ān; **An"nette'‡,** ăn'net', **Nan"nette'‡, Ni"non'‡**; L. **An'na;** Sp. **A'na,** ä'nä. **A-ni'ta‡**] [DE QUINCEY *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*], the heroine, a London outcast.

An'na. **1. Don'na A.** [MOZART *Don Giovanni.*] Heroine. **2.** City, Union co., Ill.; p. 2,295.

An'na-bel, an'nq-bel [Heb. Teut. *fem.*, eagle heroine] [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel*], the Duchess of Monmouth, a satirical sobriquet.

An'na-berg, ăn'nq-berg, mining town; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 11,693.

An'na Com-ne'na, com-nī'nq [1083–1148?], learned Byzantine princess, hist.; dau. of Alexis I. and Irene.

An'na Ka-re'ni-na, kā-rē'nī-nq, the heroine of Tolstoi's novel *Anna Karenina.*

An-nam', qn-năm' *or* an'am, kingdom; Indo-China, Asia; 90,000 □; p. 6,000,000; ✶ Hué; Fr. protectorate; central govt. at Saïgon, in Fr. Cochin-China. **Co"chin-Chi'na‡.**

An'na Ma-til'da [Pen-name]. **1.** Mrs. Hannah Parkhouse Cowley, author of *The Belle's Stratagem*, etc. **2.** Mrs. Hester Piozzi, one of the Della-Cruscans; *Florence Miscellany.* See DELLA-CRUSCAN, in vocab.

An'nan, an nan; spt. town; Dumfriesshire, Scot.; p. 4,858; hpt of Edward Irving.

An-nap'o-lis, an nap'o-lis. **1.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 1,350 □; p. 19,350. **2.** Its ✶; p. 959; former ✶ of Acadia. **3.** City and port of entry, ✶ of Anne Arundel co.; ✶ of Md.; p. 7,604; U. S. Naval Academy; St. John's College.

Ann Ar'bor, an ār'bqr, city; ⊙ of Washtenaw co., Mich.; p. 9,431; State university.

An"na-tom', an"q-tom', isl.; New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean; p. 4,500.

Ann, Cape, E. end of Essex co., Mass.

Anne, an [1664–1714], Eng. queen, 1702; last of Stuart line.

Anne A-run'del, an q-run'del, co.; Md.; 400 □; p. 34,094; ✶ Annapolis.

Anne"cy', ăn'sī', t.; ✶ of Haute-Savoie dept., Fr.; p. 11,181.

Anne of Aus'tri-a [1601–1666], queen of Fr.; dau. of Philip III. of Sp.; wife of Louis XIII. of Fr.; mother of Louis XIV.

Anne of Den'mark [1574–1619], wife of James I. of Eng., and mother of Charles I.

Anne of Gei'er-stein, gul'gr-stain, the heroine of Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein.*

Anne Page SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor*], dau. of Mrs. Page; sought by Slender.

An-net'ta, an-net'q. See ANN.

An'nie Lau'rie, lā'rē, title and subject of an old Scotch ballad of unknown authorship.

An'nis-ton, an'is-tun, city; Calhoun co., Ala.; p. 9,998.

An"no" nay', ăn"nō" nē', town, Ardèche dept., Fr.; p. 18,445.

An'not Lyle, an'qt lil [SCOTT *Legend of Montrose*], the heroine, dau. of Sir Duncan Campbell.

A-no'ka, l. Co., Minn.; 430 □; p. 9,884. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 4,252.

An"op-shehr', ăn"qp-shēr', t.; Meerut, Brit. India; p. 10,644.

Ans'bach, ăns'bōk, c., Bavaria, Ger.; p. 14,258. **Ans'pach‡.**

Ans'dell, ans del. **Rich'ard** [1815–1885], Eng. artist.

An'selm, an'selm [Teut. *musc.*, divine helmet. D. **An-sel'mus,** ăn-sel'mus, F. **An"selme',** ăn"selm'; G. **An'selm,** ăn'selm. **Ans'helm‡**; It. Pg. Sp. **An-sel'mo,** ăn-sel'mō. **An'sel‡. Saint** [1033–1109], lt. ecclesiastic, abp of Canterbury, opposed kingly investiture.

An'son, an sqn. **1. Lord George** [1697–1762], baron of Soberton, Eng. admiral, circumnavigator. **2.** Co.; N. C.; 499 □; p. 20,027; ✶ Wadesboro.

An-so'ni-a, mfg. town, New Haven co., Conn.; p. 10,342.

An'struth-er, an struth'gr, two contiguous parishes, termed respectively **Easter & Wester;** bor., Fifeshire, Scot.; p. with Kilrenny, 1,312. birthplace of Dr. Chalmers.

An-tæ'us, an-tē'us [*Myth.*], son of Neptune & Terra; a wrestler, invincible while in contact with his mother, Earth; crushed by Hercules, who lifted him in the air. **An-tæ'qs‡.** [Gr.]

An-tal'ci-das, an-tal'si-das, Spartan politician; diplomat; negotiated Persian treaty; fl. –387. **An-tal-ki'das‡** [Gr.].

An"ta-na'na-ri"vo, ăn'tq-nā'nq-rī"vō, city; ✶ of Madagascar; p. with suburbs, 100,000.

Ant-arc'tic Ocean, surrounds the S. pole, within antarctic circle or cold oceanic regions in southern latitudes.

An'te-lope, an'te-lōp. **1.** Island; Great Salt Lake, Utah; l. 15 m. **2.** Co.; Neb.; 864 □; p. 10,399.

An"te-que'ra, ăn'tē-kē'rā, city; Malaga, Sp.; p. 25,122.

An'te-ro, Mount, mt.; Saguache range, cen. Col.; 14,245 ft. **An'to-ro‡.**

An'te-ros, an'te-ros [*Myth.*], the deity who avenged slighted love. **An-te'rōs‡** [Gr.].

An'thon, Charles [1797–1867], Am. classical scholar.

An'thon-y, } an'to-nī [L. *musc.*, inestimable, or worthy of

An'to-ny, } praise. **An-to'ni-a** (*fem.*); **To'ny** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **An'ton,** ăn'ton; **F. An"toine',** ăn"twăn'; It. Pg. Sp. **An-to'ni-o,** ăn-tō'nī-ō]. **1. Saint** [A. D. 251–356?], one of the Christian Fathers; founder of monastic life; b. in Egypt. **2. Hen'ry B.** [1815–1884], Am. statesman; Gov. Rhode Island. **3.** C.; ⊙ of Harper co., Kan.; p. 1,806.

An'thon-y Ab'so-lute, Sir [SHERIDAN *Rivals*], father of Capt. Absolute, an irascible and absolute old gentleman.

An'thon-y Chuz'zle-wit [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], Jonas's father, a mean and avaricious warehouseman.

An'thon-y Humm [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*], chairman of an Ebenezer Temperance Association.

An'thon-y's Cross, Saint, the tau cross, **T** or **Y.**

An"ti-cos'ti, an"tī-kos'tī, isl.; St. Lawrence estuary, Quebec prov., Can.; 2,344 □; p. 253; fishing and hunting resort.

An-tie'tam Creek, an-tī'tum, Pa. & Md.; affluent of Potomac Riv.; battle, forces under McClellan & Lee, Sept. 17, 1862.

An'ti-go, an'tī-gō, city; ⊙ of Langlade co., Wis.; p. 4,424.

An-tig'o-ne, an-tig'o-nē. **1.** [*Myth.*] Dau. of Œdipus and Jocasta. **2.** [SOPHOCLES *Antigone.*] The heroine. **An-tig'o-nē‡** [Gr.].

An"tig'o-nish', an"tig'o-nish'. **1.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 500 □; p. 16,111. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,400; college and cathedral.

An-tig'o-nus, an-tig'o-nus. **1.** "The Cyclops" or "one-eyed" [–382?–301], one of Alexander's generals; ruler of Phrygia, etc.; father of Demetrius Poliorcetes. **An-tī'go-nos‡** [Gr.]. **2. Go-na'tas** [–239], king of Macedon; grandson of preceding. **Go-na-tās'‡** [Gr.].

An-ti'gua Is'land, an-tī'gwq, Leeward Isls.; Brit. W. Indies, 108 □; p. incl. Barbuda and Redonda, 36,819; ✶ St. John.

An"ti-Lib'a-nus, an'tī-lib'q-nus, mt. range; Palestine; E. of Lebanon Mts.

An-til'les, an-til'īz *or* ăn'tīl', term to designate the whole of the West India islands, except the Bahamas.

An-tin'o-us, an-tin'o-us [–132?], page and favorite of the emperor Hadrian; drowned in the Nile; deified.

An'ti-och, an'tī-oc, town; former ✶ of Syria; p. 15,000; anc. p. 400,000; founded by Seleucus Nicator, –300. **An-ti-o'chei-a‡** [Gr.].

An-ti'o-chus, an-tī'o-cus. **1. E-piph'a-nes** [–175–164], king of Syria. **2. A.** "The Great" [–238–187], king of Syria, Babylonia, Media, and part of Asia Minor. **An-tī'o-chos‡** [Gr.].

An-ti'o-pe, an-tī'o-pē [*Myth.*], mother of Amphion and Zethus, by Jupiter. **An-ti-o'pē‡** [Gr.].

An"ti-o'qui-a, ăn"tī-ō kī-ä *or* ăn"tī-ō-kī'q. **1.** Dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; 22,316 □; p. 464,887; ✶ Medellin. **2.** Town in same; p. 8,640.

An-tip'a-ter, an-tip'q-tgr [–319], regent of Macedonia during Alexander's absence. **An-tī'pa-tros‡** [Gr.].

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'e-sus, and **A. of Syr'a-cuse,** an-tif'o-lus [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors*], twin brothers.

An"ti-sa'na, ăn'tī-sä'nq, extinct volcano; Andes Mountains, Ecuador, S. Am.; 19,335 ft.

An-tis'the-nes, an-tis'thq-nīz, Greek philosopher; reputed founder of cynic school, fl. –380.

An'ti-um, an'shi-ŭm, ancient powerful city of Latium; 38 m. from Rome; temple of Fortune.

An"ti-va'ri, ăn'tī-vä'rī, fort, cmd. spt.; Montenegro; p. 800.

An"to-fu-gas'ta, ăn'to-fū-gās'tq. **1.** Prov.; Chile; 60,968 □; p. 36,220. **2.** Its ✶; p. 7,588.

An"toi-nette', an'twq-net'. See ANTONIA.

An'ton, an'tqn [L. Gr., *musc.*, inestimable].

An"to-nel'li, Gia'co-mo [1806–1876], It. cardinal; politician.

An-to'ni-a, an-tō'nī-q [L. It. *fem.*, inestimable. **Net'tie, Net'ty** (dim.). F. **An"to"nie',** ăn"tō"nī', **An"toi"nette'** (dim.); G. **An-to'ni-e,** ăn-tō'nī-ē, **An"to-nie'te‡;** It. Sp. **An"to-ni'na,** ăn'tō-nī'nä; It. **An"to-ni-et'ta‡**].

An"to-ni'nus, an"to-nī'nus. **1. Mar'cus Au-re'li-us** [A. D. 121–180], Rom. emp. & Stoic philos.; *Meditations or Thoughts.* **2. Pi'us** [A. D. 86–161], one of the best of the Rom. emperors; adoptive father of Marcus Aurelius.

An-to'ni-o. **1.** [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice.*] The merchant. **2.** [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*] Father of Proteus. **3.** [SHAK. *The Tempest*] Prospero's brother, who has usurped his dukedom. **4.** [SHAK. *Twelfth Night.*] A sea-captain. **5.** [SHAK. *Much Ado about Nothing.*] Brother of Leonato; governor of Messina. See ANTHONY.

An-to'ni-us, Mar'cus [–83–30]. See MARK ANTONY.

An"traigues', ăn'trēg', **Comte d'** [1755–1812], Emmanuel Delaunay, Fr. politician; diplomat; writer.

An'trim, an'trim. **1.** Co.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 1,237 □; p. 471,179. ✶ Belfast. **2.** Co.; Mich.; 538 □; p. 10,413. ⊙ Elk Rapids. **3.** Town; Antrim co., Ir.; p. incl. Massarene, 2,005.

An'werp, ant'werp [F. **An"vers',** ăn'vār']. **1.** Prov.; Belg.; 1,093 □; p. 726,243. **2.** Its ✶; p. 240,343.

A"nup-shahr', ä'nup-shär', town; Bulundshahr, N. W. Provs., India; p. 14,000.

An'va-ri Su-hai'li, ăn'vq-rī su-hul'lī, Per. version of the Fables of Bidpai.

An"ville', d', dăn'vil', **Jean Bour"gui"non'** [1697–1782], Fr. geographer.

An-war'i, ăn-wär'ī [–1200?], Per. lyric poet.

A-on'la, ā-ōn'lq, town; Bareli dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 13,559.

A"o-ran'gi, ā'o-rān'gi, mt.; New Zealand; 12,349 ft.

A-os'ta, ā-os'tq. **1.** Dist.; Turin, It.; 1,233 □; p. 83,000. **2.** Its ✶; p. 7,437.

A-pach'e, q-pach'ē, co.; E. Ariz.; 21,000 □; p. 4,281; ⊙ Saint John.

Ap"a-lach'ee Bay, ap'q-lach'ī, S. Fla.; 90 m. broad.

Ap"a-lach'i-co'la, ap'q-lach'ī-cō'lq. **1.** Riv.; Fla.; l. 90 m.; navigable throughout. **2.** Bay; Fla.; between St. George's Isl. and mainland. **3.** City; ⊙ of Franklin co., Fla.; p. 2,727.

A"pa-tin', ä'pq-tīn', town; Bacs co., Hungary; p. 11,047.

A'pel-doorn", ä'pel-dōrn", town; Gelderland prov., Neth.; p. 16,283. **A'pel-dorn"‡.**

A-pel'les, q-pel'īz, painter; fl. –330. **A-pel-lē's‡.**

Ap"e-mun'tus, SHAK. *Timon of Athens*], a cynic.

Ap'e-nines", ap'q-nainz", mt. range; It.; highest peak, Gran Sasso, 9,544 ft.

A-phar're-us, q-fē're-us, Athenian poet; orator; fl. –350.

A-pish'a-pa, q-pish'q-pq, riv.; Col.; l. 150 m. **A-pish'pa‡.**

A-pol'da, ä-pol'dq, town, Saxe-Weimar, Ger.; p. 20,880.

A-pol"li-na'ris, q-pol'lī-nā'ris. **1.** [–390.] Bishop of Laodicea, in Syria, promulgator of the Apollinarian heresy. **2.** Mineral spring, Ahr Valley, Rhine prov., Prussia.

A-pol'lo, q-pol'lo. **1.** [*Myth.*] See vocabulary. **A-pol'lōn‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Bor.; Armstrong co., Pa.; p. 2,156.

A-pol"lo-do'rus [–410?–], Gr. painter; reputed inventor of chiaroscuro. **A-pol-lo'dō-ros‡** [Gr.].

A"pol-lo'ni-a, ăp'ol lō'nī-q. **1.** Cape; N. W. Afr. **2.** Dist.; Gold Coast, Afr.; 1.53 m. by 10 to 15 m. w. **3.** Brit. settlement in Afr.; dist., known as Fort A. **4.** City; Macedonia, anc. Gr. **5.** C.; Illyria, anc. Gr. **6.** T.; Thrace, anc. Gr.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-us. 1. A. of Ty'a-na, Pythagorean philos.; fl. 50. **2. A. Per-gæ'us,** Gr. math. and astron.; fl. –220; *Treatise on Conic Sections*, etc. **A-pol-lō'ni-os‡** [Gr.].

A-pol'los, q-pol'ōs, Alexandrian Jew; became a preacher; reputed author of Epistle to the Hebrews; fl. 57.

A-pos'tate, The [A. D. 331–363], Roman emp. Julian; so called because he apostatized from Christianity to paganism.

A-pos'tle of Ger'ma-ny, St. Boniface.

A-pos'tle of the Alps [Sobr.], Felix Neff.

A-pos'tle of the Gen'tiles, St. Paul. See *Acts* xiii, etc.

A-pos'tle of the In'di-ans, Rev. John Eliot [1604–1690], Mass. missionary; trans. the Bible into Indian.

A-pos'tle of the In'dies, St. Francis Xavier [1506–1552], Sp. Jesuit missionary to East Indies.

A-pos'tles Is'lands, group 27 isls. in Lake Superior; Ashland co., Wis.; land area, 200 □.

Ap"pa-lach'i-an Moun'tains, ap'q-lach'i-an, chain; U. S.; extent nearly 1,300 m. from Ala. to Quebec prov., Can.; highest peak, Mitchell High Peak, Yancey co., N. C., 6,688 ft. The range includes White Mts., N. H.; Green Mts., Vt.; Adirondacks, N. Y.; Alleganies, Pa.; Blue Ridge, Va.; Black Mts., N. C.

Ap"pa-noose', ap'q-nūs', co.; S. Iowa; 500 □; p. 18,961; ⊙ Centreville.

Ap"pen-zell', ä"pen-tsel'. **1. Out'er Rhodes,** canton, Swit.; 101 □; p. 54,109; ✶ Trogen. **2. In'ner Rhodes,** canton; Swit.; 61 □; p. 12,888; ✶ Appenzell.

Ap'per-ley, Charles James [1777–1843], Eng. writer; *The Chase, the Turf, and the Road.*

Ap"pert', ă'pār', **Ben'ja"min' Ni"co'las' Ma"rie'** [1797–], Fr. philan.; devoted to elevation of criminals.

Ap'pi-an, L. historian; fl. 1st half of 2d cent.

Ap"pi-a'ni, ăp'pī-ä'nī, **An-dre'a** [1754–1817], It. painter.

Ap'ple-by, ap'l-bī, mkt. town; ⊙ of Westmorland, Eng.; p. 1,776.

Ap'ple-ton. 1. Dan'iel [1785–1849], Am. publisher; founder of firm of D. Appleton & Co., New York. **2.** City; ⊙ of Outagamie co., Wis.; p. 11,869.

Ap'pling, ap'ling, co.; Ga; 1,074 □; p. 8,678; ⊙ Baxley.

Ap"po-di', ăp'po-dī', riv.; Rio Grande del Norte prov., Braz.; l. 150 m.

Ap"po-mat'tox, ap'o-mat'ęx. **1.** Riv.; Va.; l. 150 m. to James Riv. **2.** Co.; Va.; 317 □; p. 9,589; ⊙ Appomattox Court House; Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

A-prax'in, Fe'o-dor Mat-vay'e-vich [1671–1728], Rus. admiral; creator of Rus. navy under Peter the Great; conqueror of Finland.

Ap"she-ron', ăp'shē-rōn', pen.; W. of Caspian Sea; part of Baku govt., Rus.; oil-wells and mud-volcanoes.

A-pu'li-a, ä-pū'lī-q, former dept., It.; now divided into 3 provs.; 7,376 □; p. 1,797,245.

Ap"u-lie'us, ap'yū-lī'us, L. satirist; platonic philos.; *Golden Ass*; fl. 2d cent. **Ap"pu-lei'us‡.**

A-pu're, q-pū'rē, riv.; Venez.; l. 1,000 m. to Orinoco Riv.

A-pu"ri-mac', ä-pū'rī-mäc'. **1.** Riv.; Peru, S. Am.; l. 600 m. **2.** Dept.; Peru; 62,325 □; p. 119,246; ✶ Abancay.

A'pu-tchin", ä'pu-chin', **A. N.** [1841–1893], Rus. poet.

A"qua-vi'va, ä'cwa-vī'va [1543–1615], It. priest; gen. of the Jesuits, 1581.

Aq'ui-la, ac'wī-lq [L. *musc.*, eagle]. **1.** ā'cewī-lā. Prov.; It.; 2,484 □; p. 377,068. **2.** Its ✶; p. with com., 20,500.

A"qui-le'ia, ä'cwī-lē'yā, anc. town; Triest prov., Aust.; p. 1,400; destroyed by Attila, 452; Roman remains.

A-qui'nas, q-kwī'nqs, **St. Thom'as** [1225?–1274], It. medieval schoolman; a Dominican; *Summa Theologiæ.*

A-qui'ry, ā-kī'rī, riv.; Peru, Bol., and Brazil; l. 500 m. to Purus Riv. **A'cre‡.**

Aq"ui-taine', ac"wī-tēn', Rom. prov. in S. W. Gaul; conquered by Fr.; now merged in 2 depts.

Ar"a-bel'la, ar'q-bel'q [Teut. *fem.*, eagle heroine. **Bel'la, Bell** (dim.). D. It. **A"ra-bel'la,** ä'rä-bel'lä; F. **A"ra"belle',** ä'rä"bel'; G. **A"ra-bel'le,** ä'rä-bel'lę; Sp. **A"ra-be'la,** ä'rä-bā'lä].

A"rab-gir', ä'rāb-gir', mfg. town.; Sivas vilayet, Asiatic Turk.; p. 30,000.

A-ra'bi-a, q-rē'bi-q, large pen.; S. W. Asia; 1,230,000 □; p. estimated at from 5 to 9 millions; largely an arid desert.

A-ra'bi-an Sea, bet. Ar. & India; part of Indian Ocean.

A"ra-bi-stan', ä'rä-bi-stän', prov.; Per.; p. 200,000; mostly Arabs; ✶ Shuster. **Khu"zi-stan'‡.**

A"ra-ca-ti', ä'rä-cä-tī'. **1.** Riv.; Braz.; l. 120 m. **2.** River port; Braz., N. of Ceara; p. 6,000.

A-rach'ne, q-rac'nę [*Myth.*], Lydian girl who defeated Minerva in a spinning-contest, but, being insulted by the goddess, hanged herself and was changed into a spider.

A"ra-gua-hi', ä'rä-gwä-hī', riv.; Braz.; l. 200 m.

Ar"ad', ar'ed'. **1.** Co.; Hung.; 2,490 □; p. 304,813. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 41,945; divided into Old & New Arad.

A"ra-fu'ra Sea, ä'rä-fū'rq, that part of the Pacific Oc. N. of Australia.

Ar'a-go, Do"mi"nique' Fran"çois' [1786–1853], Fr. astronomer and physicist.

Ar'a-gon, ar'q-gen, former kingdom in N. E. Sp.; now divided into 3 provs.; 17,976 □; p. 912,197.

A"ra-go'ua, ä'rä-gō'nä, town; Sicily, It.; p. 9,571.

A-ra'gua, ä-rä'gwä. **1.** Prov.; Venezuela; 3,700 □; p. 81,500. **2.** City; Venezuela; p. 6,523.

A"ra-gua-ri', ä'rä-gwä-rī', riv.; Para, Brazil; l. 160 m.

A"ra-guay', ä'rä-gwaī', riv.; Brazil; l. 1,000 m.

A"ra-kan', ä'rä-kan'. **1.** Riv.; Burma; l. 200 m. **2.** Div., Lower Burma, Brit. India; 14,526 □; p. 671,899; ✶ Akyab.

Ar'al Sea, ar'ql, inland sea; Rus. Turkestan; 26,166 □.

A'ram, ē'rum, **Eu-gene'** [1704–1759], Eng. schoolmaster, hanged for murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker; subject of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton, and poem by Hood.

Ar'a-mis, ar'q-mis [DUMAS *Three Musketeers* and *The Forty-five Guardsmen*], one of the musketeers.

Ar'an Isles, groups, Ir. **1. North,** off Donegal co.; p. 3,333(?). **2. South,** off Galway co.; 11,287 acres; p. 3,163.

A"ran-juez', ä'rän-hweth', town; Madrid prov., Sp.; p. 8,150; former royal residence.

A-ran'sas, q-ran'sqs, co.; Tex.; 400 □; p. 1,824.

Ar'an-y, er'en-yę, **Ja'nos** [1817–1882], Hungarian poet.

A-rap'a-hoe, q-rap'q-hō, co.; Col.; 5,220 □; p. 132,135; ⊙ Denver.

A-rap'a-hoe Peak, mountain; Col.; 13,520 ft.

A"ra-pi'les, ä'rä-pī'les, vil.; Salamanca, Sp.; victory of Wellington over Fr. forces, July 22, 1812.

Ar'a-rat, ar'q-rat, mts.; Armenia, As. Turk.; 16,969 ft.; resting-place of the ark (*Gen.* viii, 4).

Ar'as, ar'us [Anc. **A-rax'es**], riv.; Armenia, As. Turk.; l. 500 m.

A-ra'tus, q-rē'tus. **1. A. of Sic'y-on** [–271?–213], Gr. statesman; liberator of Sicyon; gen. of Achean League. **2. A. of So'li,** Gr. poet; astron; quoted by Paul in his speech on Mars' Hill; fl. –270. **A'ra-tos‡** [Gr.].

A"rau-ca'ni-a, ä'rau-cä'nī-q, country of the Araucos or Araucanian Indians; S. Chile; est. p. 50,000.

A-rau'co, q-rau'cō, prov.; Chile; 4,248 □; p. 88,332; ✶ Lebu; p. 2,699.

A-rau're, q-rau'rē, town; Zamora, Venezuela; p. 10,000.

A"ra-val'li, ä'rq-vāl'lī, mt. range; l. 300 m.; Rajputana, India; highest peak, Abu, 5,650 ft.

Ar-ba'ces, ār-bē'sīz. **1.** Median soldier; reputed founder of Media; fl. –876?; intro. in Byron's *Sardanapalus.* **2.**

[Beaumont and Fletcher *A King or No King.*] King of Iberia. **Ar-ba'kēs**‡ [Gr.].

Ar-bil', är-bil', town; Kurdistan, As. Turk.; p. 7,000; near by Alexander def. Darius, —331. **Ar'bē-la**‡ [Gr.]: **Er-bil'**‡.

Ar'broath, är'brŏth, spt.; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 22,960.

Ar'buth-not, John [1675–1735], Scot. phys.; writer; *History of John Bull*, etc.

Arc, Jeanne d'. See Joan of Arc.

Ar"cade', är'kād', vil.; Wyoming co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,742.

Ar-ca'di-a, är-kā'di-ą. **1. Gulf of,** inlet; W. coast of Morea, Gr. **2.** Vil.; Iron co., Mo.; p. with tp., 3,058. **3.** Vil.; Wayne co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 5,660. **4.** Vil.; Trempealeau co., Wis.; p. with tp., 3,147. **5.** Nome; Morea pen., Gr.; 2,020 □; p. 148,285; * Tripolitza. **Ar-ka-di'a**‡ [Gr.].

Ar-ca'di-us, är-kā'di-us [377–408], Spaniard; son of the emp. Theodosius, first emperor of the East.

Ar-ces'i-la'us, är-ses'i-lē'us [—316–241], Gr. skeptic philos.; founder of the New or Middle Academy. **Ar-ke-si'la-os**‡ [Gr.].

Ar-chæ'us, är-kī'us [Pseud.], John Sterling, in *Blackwood's Mag.*

Arch"an'gel. **1.** Govt.; N. Rus.; 331,505 □; p. 354,411. **2.** Its *; p. 19,540.

Arch'bald, ärch'bōld, bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 4,032.

Arch-bish'op of Gra-na'da, grą-nā'dą [Le Sage *Gil Blas*], a divine who employs Gil Blas as secretary; dismisses him for giving a candid opinion of one of his sermons.

Ar"che-la'us, är'kę-lē'us. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] One of the Heraclidæ, mythical founder of the royal line of Macedon. **2.** Gr. philos. of Ionic school, the first to maintain the sphericity of the earth; fl. —450. **3.** [—399?] King of Macedon. **4.** Gen. of Mithridates the Great; twice def. by Sulla; fl. —85. **5.** Ethnarch of Judea, son and successor of Herod the Great; fl. A. D. 1. **Ar-che'la-os**‡ [Gr.].

Arch'er, ärch'ėr, co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 2,012; ⊙ Archer City.

Arch'i-bald, ärch'i-bald [Teut. Scot. *masc.*, holy prince. **Ar'chie, Ar'chy** (dim.). **F. Ar"cham"bault'**, är'shŭn'bō'; G. **Arch'im-bald,** ärH'im-bält; It. **Ar"ci-bal'do,** är'chi-bäl'dō; L. **Ar"chi-bal'dus,** är'ki-bal'dus].

Ar-chil'o-chus, är-kil'o-cus, Gr. poet; fl. —690. **Ar-chil'o-chos**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"chi-ma'go, är'ki-mē'gō [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], a personification of evil or hypocrisy.

Ar"chi-me'des, är'ki-mi'dīz [—287?–212], Gr. math.; b. in Sicily; killed at taking of Syracuse by the Romans.

Ar-chu'le-ta, är-chū'lę-tą, co.; Col.; 1,100 □; p. 826; ⊙ Pagosa Springs.

Ar-chy'tas, är-cī'tas, Gr. math.; Pythagorean philos.; gen.; b. in Tarentum, It.; fl. —350.

Ar"cis'-sur-Aube', är'sī'-sür-ōb', town; Aube dept., Fr.; p. 3,000; allies def. Fr., Mar. 20–21, 1814; bpl. of Danton.

Ar'cite, är'sait [Chaucer *Canterbury Tales*], a young Theban knight; the unsuccessful lover of Emilia.

Ar-co'la, är-cō'lą, city; Douglas co., Ill.; p. 1,733.

Ar-co'le, är-cō'lē, vil.; N. It.; victory of Napoleon, 1796.

Ar'cos de la Fron-te'ra, är'cōs dē lą fron-tē'rą, town; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 16,280.

Ar-cot', är-cot'. **1. North,** dist.; Madras prov., Brit. India; 7,139 □; p. 2,180,487; * Chittur. **2. South,** dist.; Madras prov., Brit. India; 4,873 □; p. 2,162,851; * Gudalur. **3.** Town; N. Arcot dist.; former Mohammedan * of the Carnatic; p. about 12,000.

Arc'tic A-mer'i-ca, div.; N. Am.; 50,610 □; p. 1,000.

Ar'dagh, är'dăH, vil.; Longford co., Ir.; p. with par., 2,337.

Ar"da-lān', är'dą-lān', prov.; W. Pers.; 6,000 □; p. 150,000; * Kermanshah.

Ar"de-bil', är'de-bil', town; Azerbaijan, Per.; p. 12,000.

Ar"dèche', är'dėsh', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 2,136 □; p. 371,269; * Privas.

Ar-dee', är-dī', town; Louth co., Ir.; p. 2,972.

Ar"dennes', är'den'. **1.** Hill-country; S. E. Bel., N. E. Fr., and Rhenish Prus. **2.** Dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,020 □; p. 324,923; * Mezières.

Ard'more, ärd'mōr, vil.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 2,205.

Ar'drah, är'drą, town; Dahomey, Afr.; p. 10,000. **A'zem**‡.

Ar-dros'san, är-dres'ąn, spt.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 5,209.

Ard'wick, ärd'wic, sub. of Manchester, Eng.; p. 35,021.

A"re-ci'bo, ą'rē-sī'bō. **1.** Dept.; Puerto Rico; p. 124,835. **2.** Its *; p. 11,187.

Ar'e-nac, ar'ę-nac, co.; Mich.; 388 □; p. 5,683; ⊙ Omer.

Ar'en-dal, är'en-dăl, coast town; Norw.; has been called "Little Venice"; p. 4,107.

A"re-op'a-gus, ę'rę-op'ą-gus, mount; W. of the Acropolis, Athens, Gr.; site of anc. ct. of justice. **Mars Hill**‡.

A"re-qui'pa, ą'rē-ki'pą. **1.** Dept.; S. Peru; 27,744 □; p. 160,282. **2.** Its *; p. 35,000.

A'res, ę'rīz [*Myth.*], Gr. name of Mars.

Ar"e-tæ'us, ar'ę-tī'us, Gr. phys.; writer; fl. A. D. 100. **A-re-tai'os**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"e-thu'sa, ar'ę-thū'są [Gr. *fem.*, virtuous; *Myth.*], a nymph, one of the Nereids; guardian of fountain of Arethusa; subject of a poem by Shelley. **A-re'thou-sa**‡ [Gr.].

A"re-ti'no, Pie'tro [1492–1557], It. poet; courtier.

A-rez'zo, ą-rēt'sō. **1.** Prov.; It.; 1,273 □; p. 243,340. **2.** Its *; p. 11,000, with commune, 43,000.

Ar-gæ'us, är-gī'us, mt.; Asia Minor; 13,100 ft.; highest in Asia Minor. **Ar-gai'os**‡ [Gr.].

Ar'gall, är'gal, **Sam'u-el** [1572–1639], Eng. adventurer; deputy governor of Virginia, 1617–1619.

Ar'ga-lus, är'gą-lus [Sir Philip Sidney *Arcadia*], Parthenia's lover.

Ar"gan', är'găn' [Molière *Le Malade Imaginaire*], the hero of the comedy; a miserly hypochondriac.

Ar"gand', är'gănd', **Ai"mé'** [1755–1803], Swiss chemist; inventor of Argand lamp.

Ar"gante', är'gănt'. **1.** [Molière *Les Fourberies de Scapin.*] Octave's father. **2.** är-gan'tę. [Spenser *Faerie Queene.*] A licentious giantess.

Ar-gaum', är-gōm', vil.; Berar, Brit. Ind.; victory of Wellesley, Nov. 28, 1803.

Ar'ge-lan"der, är'ge-lān'dėr, **Fried'rich W. A.** [1799–1875], Prussian astronomer.

Ar'genk, är'jenk, **The Halls of** [Beckford *Vathek*], a place where the preadamite creatures are portrayed.

Ar"gen-so'la, är"hen-sō'lą. **1. Bar"to-lo-me'o de** [1565–1613], Sp. poet. **2. Lu-per'ci-o de** [1564–1613], Sp. poet; bro. of preceding.

Ar-gen'ta, är-jen'tą, town; N. It.; p. 3,000, with com., 16,242.

Ar"gen"teuil', är'zhăn'tŭl'. **1.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 935 □; p. 15,158; ⊙ Lachute. **2.** Town; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 10,167.

Ar'gen-tine, är'jen-tain, c.; Wyandotte co., Kan.; p. 4,732.

Ar'gen-tine Pass, Front Range; Col.; 13,286 ft.

Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic, federal rep.; S. Am.; 1,125,000 □; p. 4,086,654; * Buenos Ayres. **Ar"gen-ti'na**‡.

Ar-gier', är-jir', Algiers. See Shak. *The Tempest.*

Ar"gi-nu'sæ, är'gi-nū'sī, isls.; bet. Lesbos & Asia Minor; naval def. of Spartans under Callicratidas by Athenians. **Ar-gi-noû'sai**‡ [Gr.].

Ar'go-lis and Cor'inth, nome; N. E. Morea, Gr; 1,442 □; p. 141,839; * Nauplia.

Ar'gos, är'gos. **1.** Gulf; E. of Arcadia, Morea, Greece; **Nau'pli-a**‡. **2.** Town; Argolis & Corinth nome, Gr.; p. 9,814; most anc. city of Gr.

Ar-gos'to-li, är-gos'to-lī, spt.; * of Cephalonia Isl.; Ionian Isls., Gr.; p. 7,571; noted for its "sea-mills."

Ar'gus, är'gus [*Myth.*], a monster with 100 eyes; when killed by Mercury, Juno set his eyes in the tail of the peacock.

Ar-gyle', är-gail', municipality; Yarmouth co., N. S. prov., Can.; p. 9,329.

Ar-gyll', är-gail'. **1. Marquis & 8th Earl of** [1598–1661], Archibald Campbell, leader of Scot. Covenanters, executed by Charles II. of Eng. as a traitor for sitting in Richard Cromwell's Parliament. **2. Duke of** [Scott *Rob Roy*], Mac Callum More, the duke of George I.'s reign. **3.** Shire or co.; W. Scot.; 3,213 □; p. 74,085; * Inverary.

A"ri-ad'ne, ę'ri-ad'nę [*Myth.*], dau. of Minos, king of Crete; wife of Bacchus. She gave to Theseus the thread which enabled him to get out of the labyrinth of Minos.

A"ri-a'no, ą'ri-ą'nō, city; Avellino prov., It.; p. 12,522.

A"ri-ège', ą'ri-ėzh', dept.; S. Fr.; 1,890 □; p. 227,491; * Foix.

A'ri-el, ę'ri-el. [Heb., lion of God or hearth of God.] **1.** [*Myth.*] A spirit of the air or of water. **2.** [Shak. *The Tempest.*] A tricksy spirit, who aids Prospero. **3.** [Pope *Rape of the Lock.*] A sylph.

Ar"i-ma-thæ'a, ar'i-mą-thī'ą [*Bib.*], bpl. or residence of Joseph of Arimathæa.

A-ri'nos, ą-ri'nōs, riv.; Braz.; l. 700 m. to the Tapajos Riv.

A-ri'on, ą-ri'ŏn [*Semi-myth.*], Gr. musician of Methymna in Lesbos, who charmed the dolphins with his lute.

A"ri-os'to, ą'ri-es'tō, **Lo"do-vi'co** [1474–1533], It. poet; *Orlando Furioso*, etc.

A-ris'ta, ą-ris'tą, **Ma"ri-a'no** [1802–1855], Mexican gen. and president.

Ar"is-tæ'us, ar'is-tī'us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Apollo and Cyrene; protector of herdsmen and hunters. **A-ri-stai'os**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-tar'chus, ar'is-tär'cus, Gr. astron.; taught that the earth revolves round the sun; fl. —260. **A-ri'star-chos**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-ti'des, ar'is-tai'dīz [Gr. *masc.*, son of the best] [—468?], Gr. statesman & gen.; surnamed "the just." **A-ris-tei'dēs**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-tip'pus, ar'is-tip'us [—425?–366?], Gr. philos.; founder of the Cyrenaic school. **A-ri'stip-pos**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-to-bu'lus, ar'is-to-bū'lus, Jewish philos. of Alexandria; reputed founder of Jewish philos. there; fl. —170. **A-ri-sto'bou-los**‡ [Gr.]. **Ar"is-to-to'lus.**

Ar"is-to-gi'ton, ar'is-to-jai'tŏn, an Athenian who, with Harmodius, conspired unsuccessfully against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias; put to death, —514. **A-ri-sto-gei'tōn**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-tom'e-nes, ar'is-tom'ę-nīz, gen. of Messene in war against Sparta; fl. about —680.

Ar"is-toph'a-nes, ar'is-tof'ą-nīz [—444?–380?], Gr. comic poet; *The Clouds*, etc.

Ar"is-tot'le, ar'is-tot-l [—384–322], Gr. philos.; pupil of Plato; teacher of Alexander the Great. **A-ri-sto-te'lēs**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"is-tox'e-nus, ar'is-tox'ę-nus, of Tarentum, Gr.; peripatetic philos.; musician; hist.; fl. —330. **A-ri-sto'xe-nos**‡ [Gr.].

A-ri'ta, ą-ri'tą, t.; Fizen prov., Jap.; porcelain-clay quarries.

A-ri'us, ą-ri'us *or* ę'ri-us [—260?–336?]. See Arianism, in vocab. **A'rei-os**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"i-zo'na, ar'i-zō'ną, ter.; U. S.; 113,020 □; p. 59,620; * Phœnix; colonized by Jesuits in 17th cent.; organized Feb. 24, 1863; S. part brought from Mexico, 1853, for $10,000,000.

Ar"jish', är'jish', river; Rumania; l. 150 m.

Ark"a-del'phi-a, ärk'a-del'fi-ą, t.; ⊙ of Clark co., Ark.; p. 2,455.

Ar-kan'sas. **1.** är-kan'sąs. **Mount,** mt.; Saguache Range, cen. Col.; 13,600 ft. **2.** Riv.; Col., Kan., Okla., & Ark.; l. 1,514 m. to Mississippi Riv. **3.** är'kan-sō. State; U. S.; 53,850 □; p. 1,128,179; * Little Rock; admitted, 1836; seceded, May 6, 1861; readmitted, 1868. **4.** Co.; S. E. Ark.; 1,062 □; p. 11,432; ⊙ De Witt.

Ar-kan'sas Cit'y, Cowley co., Kan.; p. 8,347.

Ark'low, ärk'lō, spt. t.; Wicklow co., Ir.; p. 4,777; Irish insurgents defeated by loyalists, 1798.

Ark'wright, Sir Rich'ard [1732–1792], Eng. cotton-manuf.; inventor of spinning-machine.

Ar'les, ärlz, ancient mfg. & cml. city; Bouches-du-Rhône dept., Fr.; p. 14,431.

Ar'line, är'lin [Balfe *Bohemian Girl*], a gipsy; heroine of the opera; dau. of Count Arnheim, stolen when a child.

Ar'ling-ton, är'ling-tun. **1. Earl of** [1618–1685], Henry Bennet, Eng. statesman; diplomat; a member of the "Cabal." **2.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. with tp., 5,629.

Ar"ma-dale', är'mą-dēl', vil.; Linlithgow, Scot.; p. 2,708.

Ar-ma'do, är-mą'dō, **Don A"dri-a'no de** [Shak. *Love's Labour's Lost*], a pompous Spaniard.

Ar"ma-ged'don, är'mą-ged'ŏn [*Bib.*], the plain of Esdraelon; scene of Israelitish victories and disasters.

Ar"magh', är'mą', co.; Ulster, Ir.; 512 □; p. 143,289; ⊙ Armagh; p. 8,303.

Ar"ma'gnac', är'mą'nyăk'. **1. Ber"nard', Count d'** [—1418], constable of France; minister of Charles VI.; leader of the Armagnacs against Burgundians. **2.** Old name of dist. in Gascony, S. Fr.; now Gers dept.

Ar"mande', är'mănd' [Molière *Les Femmes Savantes*], one of "les femmes savantes"; daughter of Chrysale.

Ar"ma-to'les, är'mą-tō'liz, warlike people of N. Greece, in the mountainous parts of Epirus and Thessaly.

Ar-me'ni-a, är-mi'ni-ą, table-land region; N. E. of Asia Minor; divided between Tur., Rus., & Per.

Ar"meu"tières', är'mŭn'tyār', mfg. town, on the Lys; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 23,639.

Arm'feldt, ärm'felt, **Gus'tav Mau'ritz** [1757–1814], Sw. gen.; diplomat; conspirator.

Ar-mi'du, är-mi'dų [Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered*], a beautiful sorceress, who ensnared Rinaldo.

Ar-min'i-us, är-min'i-us, [Teut. L. *masc.*, public.] **1.** See Hermann. **2. Ja-co'bus** (Latinized from Jacob Harmensen) [1560–1609], Dutch theol.; originator of Arminianism.

Ar"mis-ti'ci-o, är"mis-tī'si-ō, ter.; Venez.; 7,153 □; included in adjoining states.

Ar-mor'i-ca, är-mor'i-cą, dist. of anc. Gaul; conquered by Julius Cæsar; now Brittany.

Arm'strong. 1. John [1709–1779], Scot. phys.; poet; *Art of Preserving Health.* **2. John** [1758–1843], U. S. gen.; author of *Newbury Addresses.* **3. Ar'chie** [Scott *The Fortunes of Nigel*], court jester to James I. **4. Grace** [Scott *The Black Dwarf*], bride elect of Hobbie Elliot, a young farmer. **5. John** [Scott *The Laird's Jock*], laird of Mangerton. **6.** Co.; W. Pa.; 615 □; p. 46,747; ⊙ Kittanning. **7.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 944; ⊙ Claude.

Ar"naud', St. See Saint-Arnaud.

Ar"nauld', är'nō', **Au"toine'** [1612–1694], Fr. Jansenist; theologian; philosopher.

Arndt, ärnt. **1. Ernst Mo'ritz** [1769–1860], Ger. poet; song-writer; author of national song *What is the German's Fatherland?* **2. Jo'hann** [1555–1621], Ger. Luth. divine; author of *True Christianity.*

Arne, ärn, **Thom'as A.** [1710–1778], Eng. musician; song-writer; set *Rule Britannia* to music.

Arn'heim", Baroness of [Scott *Anne of Geierstein*], another name for the heroine.

Arn'hem, ärn'hem. **1.** Cml. and mfg. town; * of Gelderland prov., Neth.; p. 51,687. **2. Land,** dist.; Northern Territory, S. Australia.

Ar'nim, är'nim. **1. Bet-ti'na** [1785–1859] (*née* Brentano), Ger. writer; *Correspondence of Goethe with a Child.* **2. Lud'wig A'chim von** [1781–1831], Ger. poet; novelist; husband of preceding; *Poverty and Riches*, etc.

Ar'no, är'nō [anc. **Ar'nus**], river; Tuscany, It.; 1.70 m. to Medit. Sea.

Ar-no'bi-us, är-nō'bi-us, Numidian writer in defense of Christianity; b. at Sicca; *Disputations against the Gentiles*; fl. about 300.

Ar'nold, är'nęld. [Teut. *masc.*, eagle-power. **Ar'nold-ine** (*fem.*). F. **Ar"naud'**, är'nō'; **Ar"naut'**‡; G. **Ar'nold,** är'nolt; It. **Ar-nol'do,** är-nōl'dō; Sp. **Ar-nal'do,** är-näl'dō.] **1. Ben'e-dict** [1740–1801], U. S. gen.; traitor in Revolutionary War; subsequently Eng. gen. **2. Mat'thew** [1822–1888], Eng. poet; theological writer, etc.; *Essays in Criticism*, etc. **3. Thom'as** [1795–1842], eminent Eng. teacher; hist.; father of preceding; *History of Rome*, etc. **4.** [Byron *The Deformed Transformed.*] Hero of the poem. **5.** Vil.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. with par., 4,634.

Ar'nold-ine, är'nęld-īn. See Arnold.

Ar-nol'do, är-nel'dō [Rossini *William Tell*], Swiss patriot; loves and marries Matilda, sister of Gessler.

Ar'nold of Bres'ci-a, bresh'i-ą [put to death 1155], It. religious reformer.

Ar'nold von Wink'el-ried", är'nolt fon vink'el-rit' [—1386], Swiss patriot; his bravery won battle of Sempach.

Ar"nolphe', är'nōlf' [Molière *L'Ecole des Femmes*], a cynic, with peculiar ideas as to the proper training of girls.

Ar'not, är'net, **An'drew** [Scott *Quentin Durward*], one of the Balafré's yeomen.

Ar'nott, är'net, **Neil** [1788–1874], Scot. physician; physicist; inventor of floating mattress for the sick.

Ar"nould', är'nū', **So"phie'** [1744–1803], Fr. singer; actress.

Arn-pri'or, ärn-prai'ėr, t.; Renfrew co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,341.

Arns'berg, ärns'berg, dept.; prov. Westphalia, Prus.; 2,971 □; p. 1,342,711.

Arn'stadt, ärn'stăt, town; chief city of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; prin. Ger.; p. 12,818.

Ar'nulf, är'nulf [Teut. *masc.*, eagle-wolf].

Ar'od, är'ęd [Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel*], Sir William Waller; a satirical sobriquet.

A'rok"szal"las", ą'rok'sŭl'ŭsh', town; Jazygia, Hung.; p. 12,794.

A-ron'te-us, ą-ron'tę-us [Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered*], Asiatic king; fought against the Crusaders.

A-roo' Is'lands. Same as Aru.

A-roos'took, ą-rūs'tuk. **1.** River; Me.; l. 140 m. to St. John Riv. **2.** Co.; N. E. Me.; 6,700 □; p. 49,589; ⊙ Houlton.

Ar'oun-dight, ar'un-dait, the sword of Lancelot, a Knight of the Round Table.

Ar'pad, är'pad [—907], founder of Hung. kingdom.

Ar-pi'no, är-pi'nō, town; Caserta prov., It.; p. 5,145, with com., 11,522; bpl. of Marius and Cicero.

Ar'qua, är'cwą, vil.; 12 m. S. W. of Padua, It.; p. 1,000; Petrarch died here; his house may still be seen.

Arques, ärc, vil.; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 968; Henry IV. defeated the Leaguers, 1589.

Ar'rah, är'rą, town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 46,905; siege, 1857.

Ar'ran, ar'ron, isl.; pt. of Bute co., off Ayr co., Scot.; 150 □; p. 5,234.

Ar'ran Isles. Same as Aran Isles.

Ar"ras', är'rąs', fort. city; * of Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 26,924; formerly famous for its tapestry.

Ar"rest', är'rest', **Hein'rich Lud'wig d'** [1822–1875], Ger. astr.; discovered D'Arrest's comet.

Ar'ri-au, ar'i-ąn, **Fla'vi-us,** Gr. hist.; pupil of Epictetus & compiler of his *Encheiridion*; wrote *Hist. of the Expedition of Alexander the Great*; fl. 130?. **Ar-ri-a-nos'**‡ [Gr.].

Ar'row Rock, vil.; Saline co., Mo.; p. with tp., 2,603.

Ar'row-smith, Aar'on [1750–1823], Eng. geographer; map-maker.

Ar-ro'yo Mo-li'nos, är-rō'yō mo-lī'nōs, vil.; Caceres prov., Sp.; p. 1,782; Lord Hill defeated the Fr., Oct. 28, 1811.

Ar"ru' Is'lands, är'rū', group of isls.; W. of New Guinea; 2,650 □; p. 15,000; Dutch possession.

Ar-sa'ces, är-sē'siz *or* är'są-siz, founded Partokian kingdom; successors assumed the name Arsaces; fl. —3d cent. **Ar-sa'kēs**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"sa-mas', är'zą-mās', town; Nijni-Novgorod prov., Rus.; p. 10,517.

Ar-se'tes, är-sī'tīz [Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered*], an aged eunuch; foster-father to Clorinda.

Ar-sin'o-e, är-sin'o-ī. **1.** [—316–] Dau. of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt; wife of Lysimachus, and of her own brother, Ptolemy II. **2.** [Molière *Le Misanthrope.*] A prude.

Ar'souf", är'sūf', vil.; Syria; the Crusaders under Richard I. of Eng. defeated the Saracens under Saladin, Sept. 6, 1191.

Ar'ta, är'tą. **1. Gulf of,** inlet of Ionian Sea, bet. Albania & Gr.; def. of Antony & Cleopatra by Augustus, Sept. 2. **2.** Nome, N. W. Gr.; 395 □; p. 32,890. **3.** Its *; p. 4,328.

Ar"ta-ba'zus, är'tą-bā'zus [—320?], Persian general of Darius at battle of Arbela. **Ar-ta'ba-zos**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"tax-am'i-nous, är'tax-am'i-nus [Rhodes *Bombastes Furioso*], king of Utopia.

Ar"tax-erx'es, är'tax-erc'sīz. **1. I. Lon-gim'a-nus** [—425], king of Persia; conqueror of Egypt. **2. II. Mem'non** [—456?–362], Per. king; def. Cyrus at Cunaxa.

Ar-te'di, är-tē'dī, **Pe'ter** [1705–1735], Sw. nat.; *Ichthyologia.*

Ar'te-gal, är'tę-gal. **1.** Legendary king of Britain. **2. Sir** [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], personification of Justice; intended as a portrait of Lord Grey.

Ar"te-mis'i-a, är'tę-mish'i-ą. **1.** [—350?] Queen of Halicarnassus; fought with Xerxes against the Greeks at Salamis. **2.** Wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, to whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. See Mausoleum, in vocab.

Ar'te-mus Ward, är'tę-mus wērd [Pseud.], Charles F. Browne, Am. humorist; lecturer; *Artemus Ward Papers.*

Ar'te-velde", är'tę-velt'. **1. Ja'cob van** [—1345, Fl. patriot; leader of insur. at Ghent. **2. Phil'ip van** [1340?–1382], Fl. leader; hero of Sir Henry Taylor's play *Philip van Artevelde.*

Art'ful Dodg'er [Dickens *Oliver Twist*], nickname of John Dawkins, a young thief.

Ar"tha-bas'ka, är'thą-bas'cą, co.; Quebec, Can., 685 □; p. 17,671; ⊙ St. Christophe; p. 1,079.

Ar'the-gal, är'thę-gal [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], brother of Arthur; called **Ar'te-gal** in latter part of poem.

Ar'thur, är'thur. [Celt. *masc.*, high. F. **Ar"tur'**, är'tür', **Ar"tus'**‡; It. **Ar-tu'ro,** är-tū'rō; L. **Ar-thu'rus.**] **1.** [500?–537?] Semi-mythical Brit. king; founded Knights of the Round Table; hero of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.* **2. Prince** [1189–1203], son of Geoffrey Plantagenet; nephew & heir of King John of Eng.; said to have been murdered by his uncle at Rouen, Normandy; intro. in Shakespeare's *King John.* **3. Ches'ter Al'an** [1830–1886, 21st Pres. of U. S.; succeeded on the assassination of President Garfield.

Ar'thur-et, är'thur-et [Scott *Redgauntlet*], two sisters, Seraphina & Angelica.

Ar'thur Gride [Dickens *Nicholas Nickleby*], an old usurer; unsuccessful suitor of Madeline Bray.

Ar'thur's Seat, hill near Edinburgh, Scot.; 822 ft.

Ar"ti-bo-ni'te, är'ti-bo-nī'tē, riv.; largest in Haiti.

Ar-ti'gas, är-tī'gŭs, dept.; Uruguay; 4,392 □; p. 17,866; * San Eugenio.

Ar'tois', är'twā', now Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.

Ar'tu-ro, är'tu-rō. **1.** [Bellini *I Puritani.*] Lord Arthur Talbot, betrothed to Elvira, "the puritan." **2.** [Donizetti *Lucia di Lammermoor.*] The wealthy suitor whom Lucy is induced to marry by her brother's fraud.

A-ru'ba Is'land. Same as ORUBA.
Ar'un-del, ar'un-dgl. **1. Earl of** [1586-1646], Thomas Howard, earl marshal of Eng.; Eng. gen. & diplomat; collector of Arundelian marbles, 1624, now in Oxford Univ. **2.** Bor.; Sussex, Eng.; p. 2,644; sieges of castle, 1102, 1139, 1644.
Ar'un-dell, Hum'phrey [1513-1550], Eng. rebel leader in Cornwall and Devon, def. by Lord Russel, executed.
A"ru-wi'ui, g'ru-wi'mi, riv.; N. E. part of Kongo Free State, Afr.; l. 800 m., to Kongo Riv.; called **I-tu'ri** in its upper course.
Ar'va, ärv'va, co.; N. Hung.; 802 □; p. 82,364; * Also-Kubin.
Ar'va-lan, ärv'va-lan [SOUTHEY *The Curse of Kehama*], son of Kehama.
Ar'val Broth'ers, anc. Rom. col. of 12 priests, whose chief duty was to secure agricultural fertility by offering annual public sacrifices to the gods.
Arve, ärv, riv.; Fr. and Swit.; l. 62 m., to Rhône Riv.
Ar-ver'ni, är-vgr'nui, a powerful Gallic nation, subdued by Julius Cæsar; —52.
Ar"vi-ra'gus, gr'vi-rē'gus *or* ür-vir'a-gus. **1.** [SHAK. *Cymbeline.*] Cymbeline's son; assumes the name of Cadwel. **2.** [BEAUCLERK *The Frankstein's Tale.*] Dorigen's husband; a model of conjugal trustfulness.
A'sa, ä'sa [*Heb.*]; —916; a son of Abijah and 3d king of Judah; champion of Jehovah against idolaters.
A-sa'ma-ya'ma, g-sä'ma-gä'ma, active volc.; Kiushiu Isl., Japan; 8,000 ft.
As"ben', äs'ben'. See AIR.
As-björn'seu, äs-by'örn-sen, **Pe'ter Chris'ten** [1812-1885], Norw. naturalist & writer of folk-tales, etc.
As'bur-y, az'ber-i, **Fran'cis** [1745-1816], Eng. Methodist missionary, sent to Am. by John Wesley; died in Virginia.
As'bur-y Park, bor & summer resort; Monmouth co., N. J.; 5,000.
As-by'te, as-bis'ti, a tribe of Libya; superior to all Libyan tribes in using four-horse chariots. **As-by'stai;** [Gr.].
As'ca-lon, as'ca-lon, anc. city, Syria; Crusaders under Godfrey def. Egyptians, Aug. 12, 1099; bpl. of Herod the Great.
As-ca'ni-o, äs-ca'ni-ō [BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The Spanish Curate*], son of Don Henrique.
As-ca'ni-us, as-kā'ni-us [*Myth.*], son of Æneas & Creusa; also named Julus; reputed ancestor of the Julia gens. **A-ska'ni-os;** [Gr.].
As'ca-part, as'ca-part [DRAYTON *Polyolbion*], a giant 30 feet in height, conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton.
As-ce'sion, as-sen'shun. **1.** Isl.; S. Atl. Oc.; 35 □; p. 800; Brit. **2.** Par.; La.; 324 □; p. 19,545; ○ Donaldsonville.
Asch, äsh, mfg. town; W. Bohemia, Aust.; p. 13,200.
A-schaf'fen-burg", ä-shäf'en bürg', town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 13,650. Prussians defeated Austrians, July 14, 1866.
As'cham, as'cam, **Rog'er** [1515-1568], Eng. classic scholar & author. *The Schole Master*
A"sche-ko', ä'shē-kō', town; Kirin prov., Manchuria, E. Asia; p. 30,000.
Asch"ers-le'ben, äsh'grz-lē'bgn, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 23,895.
As"cle-pi'a-des, as"cle-pui'a-diz, Gr phys.; b. in Bithynia; practised in Rome, fl. 70. **A-sklē-pi-a'dēz;** [Gr.
As-cle'pi-os or **As-kle'pi-os,** Same as ÆSCULAPIUS.
As'co-li, A-sco'li, As'cu-lum. **1.** Town, * of Ascoli Piceno prov., It., p. 11,199, with com., 29,409. **2.** Town; It.; 19 m. S. of Foggia; p. 6,178; Pyrrhus def. Romans, —279.
As'co-li Pi-ce'no, pi-chē'nō, prov.; Marches dept., It.; 786 □; p. 216,391. * Ascoli
As"co-tan', äs'co-tän', lake; Bol.; 65 □; has a crust of borate of soda from 2 to 20 ft. thick.
As'cot Heath, racecourse, Berks., Eng.; 6 m. S. W. of Windsor. races instituted by Queen Anne, 1711.
As'cott R. Hope Pen-name, Robert Hope Moncrieff, Scot. writer of the day. *Bank about Brys*, etc.
As-cut'ney Moun'tain, Windsor co., Vt.; 3,320 ft.
A-se'li, ä-sā'li, **Gas-pa'ro** [1540-1626], It. anatomist; discoverer of lacteals.
As'e-nath, as'g-nath *or* a-si'nath [Heb., dedicated to Neit; *Myth.*], wife of Joseph; fl. —1715. **A'se-nath; As'e-neth;**
As'gill, as'gil, **John** [1659-1738], Eng. lawyer; writer.
A-shan'go, a-shan'gō, tribe that includes the Obongo, a race of dwarfs, W. Cen. Afr.; S. of Ogowé Riv.
A-shan'ti, a-shan'ti, king. & dom.; Guinea; W. Afr.; p. est. at from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000; * Kumasi
Ash'bourne, ash'bürn, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 3,809.
Ash'burn-ham, ash'bürn-am. **1.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,071. **2.** Vil.; Peterborough co., Ont., Can.; p. 1,674.
Ash'bur-ton, ash'bür-ton. **1. Lord** [1774-1848], Alexander Baring, Eng. diplomat, negotiated Ashburton treaty with U. S., 1842. **2.** River, W. Australia; l. 300 m. to Exmouth Gulf. **3.** Bor., mkt. t. & par., Devon, Eng.; p. 3,762.
Ash"by-de-la-Zouch', ash'bi-de-la-zäch', town & par.; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 4,535.
Ash'dod, ash'dod, one of the 5 chief cities of the Philistines; 21 m. S. of Jaffa (the A-zo'tus of the New Test.; now **Es'dud.** a vil.; p. 500.
Ash'down, ash'doun, seat of Lord Craven; Berks., Eng.; Alfred and Ethelred defeated the Danes, 871.
Ashe, ash, co., N. W. N. C.; 426 □; p. 15,625; ○ Jefferson.
A"-she-lish', ä'-zhe-lish', city; Manchuria; p. 30,000. **Al"-chu-ka';**
Ash'er, ash'gr [*Bib.*], 8th son of Jacob, founder of one of the 12 tribes of Israel; fl. —1750; cent.
A-she'ra, a-shi'ra [*Phen. Myth.*], symbol or image of the goddess Ashtaroth
Ashe'ville, ash'vil, city; ○ of Buncombe co., N. C.; p. 10,235.
Ash'ford, ash'grd. **1.** [CRABBE *The Parish Register*], a peasant, poor but content. **2.** Town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 10,738. **3.** Vil.; Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,800. **4.** Vil.; Fond du Lac co., Wis.; p. with tp., 2,006.
Ash'ing-don, par.; Essex co., Eng.; p. 97. See ASSANDUN.
Ash'land, ash'land. **1.** Co.; Ohio, 447 □; p. 22,253; * Ashland. **2.** Co.; Wis.; 1,656 □; p. 20,063. **3.** City; ○ of Ashland co., Wis.; p. 3,256. **4.** Town, Boyd co., Ky.; p. 4,195. **5.** Vil.; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,502. **6.** Bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 7,346.
Ash'ley, ash'li. **1.** Co.; Ark.; 927 □; p. 13,295; ○ Hamburg. **2.** Bor., Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 3,192
Ash'mole, ash'mōl, **E-li'as** [1617-1692], Eng. antiq.; founded Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1682
Ash'mun, ash'mun. **1. Je-hu'di** [1794-1828], Am. philanthropist, founder of Liberia. **2. John Hook'er** [1800-1833], Am. jurist; first prof. of law at Harvard, 1829.
Ash"ta-bu'la, ash'ta-bu'la, riv. **1.** Co.; Ohio, 700 □; p. 43,655; ○ Jefferson. **2.** Vil.; Ashtabula co., Ohio; p. 3,858.
Ash'ta-roth, ash'ta-roth [*Myth.*], Biblical name of Astarte.
Ash'ton, ash'tun, **Lu'cy,** 1, heroine of *Lammermoor.*
Ash'ton-in-Mak'er-field, mak'gr-fild, town; Lancaster, Eng.; p. 15,379.
Ash'ton-under-Lyne', -lain', city; Lanc., Eng.; p. 40,463.
Ash'to-reth, ash'to-reth [*Bib.*], principal female divinity of the Phenicians
A-shuap"mou-chou-an', ä-shwäp'mü-chü-an', riv.; Quebec Can.; l. 150 m. **Cha"mou"chou"an';**
Ash'ue-lot, ash'we-lot, riv.; N. H.; l. 75 m. to Connecticut Riv.
Ash"wa-nip'i, ash'wa-nip'i, riv.; Labr.; l. 600 m.
A'sia, ā'sha, largest continent, 17,250,000 □; p. 850,000,000.
A'sia Mi'nor, pen.; S. W. Asia; pt. of Turkish empire; 204,-618 □; p. 9,123,432; chief city, Smyrna. **An"a-to'li-a;**
A"sir', ä'sir', independent state and tribe; bet. Hejaz and Yemen vilayets, W. Arabia; * Kolakh.
As"ka-bad', äs'kä-bäd', town; * of Transcaspia, As. Rus.; p. over 10,000.
Aske, ask, **Rob'ert** [—1537], Eng. rebel; organizer of "the Pilgrimage of Grace;" 1536; hanged. **As'kew;**
As-kea'ton, as-kē'tun, town; Limerick co., Ir.; p. 2,118.
As'kew, as'kiū, **Anne** [1521-1546], Eng. Prot.; martyr; burnt for heresy. **As'cue;**
As'kja, äs'kyä [Ice., basket], largest volc. in Iceland; 4,633 ft.; eruption, 1875.
As'ma-dai. as'ma-dai [MILTON *Paradise Lost*], one of the rebel angels.
As"mo-de'us, as"mo-di'us. **1.** [*Heb. Myth.*] The demon of vanity and of matrimonial unhappiness. See *Book of Tobit.* **2.** [LE SAGE *Le Diable Boiteux.*] The demon who conducts Don Cleofas in his night adventures.
A-so'ka, a-sō'ka [—223], illustrious king in India; promoted Buddhism; "the Buddhist Constantine."
A-so'pus, river-god; m. Metope; dau. of river-god Ladon.
As-so'tin, as-sō tin, co.; S. E. Washington; 640 □; p. 1,580.
As-pa'si-a, as-pā'zi-a *or* -shi-a [Gr. *fem.*, welcome] [—429?], Gr. woman, b. in Miletus; mistress of Pericles.
As-pa'ti-a, as-pē shi-a *or* -pā'ti-ā, BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Maid's Tragedy*], the heroine; deserted by Aynntor.
As'pen, city; ○ of Pitkin co., Col.; p. 5,108.
As'pern, vil.; near Vienna, Aust.; Aust. def. Napoleon I., 1809.
As'pin-wall", as'pin-wōl'. See COLON.
As'pra-monte, as'pra-mont [SCOTT *Count Robert of Paris*], a knight and his daughter.
As"pro-mou'te, äs'pro-mou'te, mt.; Apennines, It.; near Strait of Messina; 6,307 ft.; Garibaldi def. & capt. by It., 1862.
As"pro-Pot'a-mo, äs'prō-pot'a-mō [anc. **A"che-lo'us**], largest river in Gr.; l. 100 m.
As'sad, as'ad [*Arabian Nights*], one of the heroes of the story *Lingiad and Asmad.*
As"sam', as'sam', prov.; N. E. Brit. India; 49,004 □; p. 5,476,-833; * Gauhati.
As"nan-dun', as'san-dun', Essex co., Eng.; Cnut defeated Edmund Ironside, 1016. **Ash'ing-don;**
As-sas"si-na'tion Plot, The *Eng. Hist.*], concocted by Sir George Barclay and others to murder William III. on Feb. 15, 1696, and restore James II. Several of the conspirators were hanged, but Barclay escaped by flight.
As"saye', äs'sai', town; Haidarabad, Cen. Ind.; Brit. defeated the Mahrathas, Sept. 23, 1803. **As"sye';**
As'ser, as'gr [—910], Eng. monk; bishop of Sherborne; teacher, assistant, and biographer of King Alfred.
As"sin-i-boi'a, as'ind-boi'a, dist.; N. W. Ter., Can.; 89,535 □; p. 30,372; * Regina.
As-sin'i-boin, as-sin'i-boin, riv.; N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 600 m. to Red Riv.
As-si'si, ä-si'si, town; cen. It.; p. 3,705; bp. of St. Francis; 12 monasteries.
As"so-fu'dah, äs'o-fū'dä, town; Fulah country, W. Afr.; p. 12,000.
As"so'lant', ä'sō'länt' [1827-1886], Fr. novelist; misc. writer.
As"sou-an', äs'su-än' [anc. **Sye'ne**], town; Egypt; p. 4,000; rubies, and quarries of syenite granite.
As-sump'tion, as-sump'shun, par.; La.; 335 □; p. 19,629; ○ Napoleonville
As'synt, as'sint, lake; Sutherland co., Scot.; l. 6¾ m.
As-syr'ia, as-sir'i-a, anc. emp.; S. W. Asia; * Nineveh, now in ruins.
As'ta-cus, as'ta-cus, anc. city; Bithynia; destr. by Lysimachus, rebuilt by Nicomedes, and named Nicomedia.
As-tag'o-ras, as-tag'o-ras [Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered*], female fiend, who raises storms; partner of the three Furies.
As-tar'te, as-tär'te. **1.** See vocab. **2.** [BYRON *Manfred.*] Girl loved by Manfred. **3.** as'tart [SCOTT *Count Robert of Paris*], attendant on Anna Comnena.
As'ti, äs'ti, town; Alessandria prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 17,340.
As'tley, Ja'cob, Lord [—1651], Eng. royalist gen.
As'to-lat, as'to-lat, Brit. town; mentioned in Arthurian legends; now Guildford, Surrey.
As-tol'pho, as-tol'fo [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso*], Eng. duke, brave but boastful; possessed a magic horn, a blast from which produced a panic.
As'ton, äs ton **1. En-ri'co** [DONIZETTI *Lucia di Lammermoor*], brother of Lucia. **2.** as'ton. **Sir Ja'cob** [SCOTT *Woodstock*], a cavalier, partizan of Charles I. of Eng.
As'ton Man'or, parl. bor.; suburb of Birmingham, Eng.; p. 68,639.
As'tor, as'tgr, **John Ja'cob** [1763-1848], N. Y. merchant; founded Astoria, Ore., and Astor Library, N. Y.; born in Ger.
As'tor-ax, as'tôr-ax [BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The Mad Lover*], king of Paphos.
As'to-reth, as'to-reth [*Myth.*], Syrian name of Astarte.
As-tor'ga, as-tär'gä, **E-ma"nu-e'le d'** [1681-1736], It. mus. composer; *Stabat Mater.*
As-to'ri-a, as-tō'ri-a, city; ○ of Clatsop co., Ore.; p. 6,184.
As"tra-bad', äs'trä-bäd', **1.** Prov.; N. Persia. **2.** Its *; p. 15,000. Anc. **Hyr-ca'ni-a.**
As-træ'a, as-trī'a [*Gr. Myth.*], the last goddess to forsake the earth at the end of the golden age. **A-strai'a;** [Gr.].
As"tra-khan', äs'tra-khän' **1.** Govt.; S. E. Russ.; 91,327 □; p. 515,300. **2.** Its *; p. 104,856.
As-tre'a, as-trī'a [Pen-name], Mrs. Aphra Behn (1640?-1689).
As"tro-fi"am-man'te, äs'trō-fī"äm-män'tē, lit., "flaming star;" [MOZART *Magic Flute.*] Queen of the Night.
As'tro-labe Bay, as'tro-lāb, N. E. New Guinea.
As'tro-phel, as tro-fel [Pseud.], Sir Philip Sidney, "the lover," in poem *Astrophel and Stella.*
As"true', äs'trüe', **Jean** [1683-1766], Fr. phys.; Bib. critic; first noted Jehovist and Elohist parts of Genesis.
As-tu'ri-as, äs-tū'ri-äs, former prov.; N. W. Sp.; named Oviedo prov. in 1833.
As-ty'a-ges, as-tui'a-jiz, the semimythical last king of Media; dethroned by his grandson Cyrus; fl. —560.
As-ty'a-nax, as-tui'a-nax [*Myth.*], son of Hector & Andromache; killed at siege of Troy.
As-tyn'o-me, as-tin'o-mi [HOMER *Iliad*], dau. of Chryses & captive of Agamemnon. **Chry-se'is;**
A"su-ay', ä'sü-ä'. Same as AZUAY.
A-sun"ci-on', a-sün'si-ōn', city, * of Paraguay; p. 24,838.
As'wad, as'wad [SOUTHEY *Thalaba*], son of Shedad, king of Ad; saved his life by showing mercy to a starving camel.
A"ta-ba'po, ä'tä-bä'pō, riv.; Venezuela; l. 140 m.
A"ta-ca'ma, ä'tä-cä'ma. **1.** Prov.; N. Chile; S. Am.; 13,180 □; p. 69,642; * Copiapo. **2.** Desert in same.
A"ta-cant'zo, ä'tä-cän'tho, mt.; Andes; Ecua.; 14,392 ft.
A"ta-hual'pa, ä'tä-hwal'pa, last Inca of Peru; judicially murdered by Pizarro, 1533.
At'a-la, at'a-la, the heroine of Chateaubriand's romance *Atala.*
At"a-lan'ta. [*Myth.*] **1.** An Arcadian princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could outrun her. Milanion winning the prize by strategy. **2.** A princess of Bœotia who married Hippomenes under similar conditions. **A-ta-lan'tē;** [Gr.].
At"a-lan'ta in Cal'y-don, tragedy by Swinburne.
At"as-co'sa, at"as-cō'sa. **1.** Riv.; Tex.; l. 100 m. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 1,200 □; p. 6,459; ○ Pleasanton
At-ba'ra, at-bā'ra, riv., Abys. & Nubia; l. 500 m. to Nile Riv.
Atch"a-fa-lay'a, ach'a-fa-laī'a [lost river], Bayou, La.; an outlet of the Red Riv., or Mississippi; l. 220 m.
Atch'i-son, ach'i-sun. **1. Da'vid R.** [1807-1886], Am. pro-slavery politician; Senator from Mo., 1841-1855. **2.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 423 □; p. 26,758; ○ Atchison. **3.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 560 □; p. 15,533; ○ Rockport. **4.** City; ○ Atchison co., Kan.; p. 13,963.
A'te, 1. See vocab. **2.** [SPENSER *Faerie Queene.*] A hag; the personification of malignity & falsehood.
A"tesh-ga', ä'tesh-gä' [place of fire], a spot in Apsheron pen., W. of Caspian Sea, where flames issue from the bituminous soil; place of pilgrimage for fire-worshipers.
A-tes'sa, ä-tes'sä, town; Chieti prov., It.; p. 5,086.
Ath"a-bas'ca, ath'a-bas'ca. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 1,000 m. to Athabasca Lake. **2.** Dist.; N. W. Ter., Can.; 104,-500 □; p. 5,000; * Dunvegan. **3.** Lake; N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 200 m.
Ath"a-li'ah [F. **A"tha"lie',** ä'tä'lī'] [—878], queen of Judah; heroine of Racine's tragedy *Athalie.* **Ath"a-li'a;**
Ath'a-mas, [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Thessaly; son of Æolus.
Ath-an'a-ric, ath-an'a-ric [—381], king of the West Goths.
Ath"a-na'sius, ath'a-nē'shius (Gr. *masc.*, undying. **A-ta-na'si-os;** [Gr.]. F. **A"tha"nase',** ä'tä'näz'; G. **A"tha-na'si-us,** ä'tä-nä'zi-üs; It. **A"ta-na'si-o,** ä'tä-nä'si-ō. **A"ta-na'si-a;, A"ta-na'gio;**; L. **Ath"a-na'si-us,** **Saint** [296?-373], Gr. father; not author of creed bearing his name.
Ath'el-ney, ath'el-ne, marsh; 7 m. S. E. of Bridgewater, Somerset co., Eng.; formerly isl.; refuge of Alfred the Great, 878.
Ath'el-stan, ath'el-stan [Teut. *masc.*, noble stone] [895-941], Anglo-Saxon king of Eng.; grandson of Alfred.
Ath'el-stane, ath'el-stēn, **the Un-read'y** [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], thane of Coningsburgh.
Ath"e-næ'us, ath'e-nī'us, Gr. antiquarian; writer; b. in Egypt; fl. 250; *The Deipnosophists.* **A-thē'nei-os;** [Gr.].
Ath"e-nag'o-ras, ath'e-nag'o-ras, Gr. Christian philos.; fl. in 2d cent.; *An Apology for the Christians.*
Ath"e-na'is, ath'e-nē'is, beautiful and learned Athenian woman; married Theodosius II.; called also *Eudocia.*
A-then"o-do'rus, a-then'o-dō'rus, Gr. sculp., of Rhodes; a sculptor of the *Laocoon;* son of Agesander; fl. prob. 70.
A-thē-no'dō-ros; [Gr.].
Ath'en-ry, ath'en-ri, town; Galway co., Ir.; Eng. def. Ir., 1316.
Ath'ens, ath'enz. **1.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 485 □; p. 35,194. **2.** Its ○; p. 2,620. **3.** Anc. city; * of Gr.; p. 107,846. **A-thē'nai;** [Gr.]. **4.** City; ○ of Clarke co., Ga.; p. 8,639. **5.** Vil.; Green co., N. Y.; p. 2,024. **6.** Bor.; Bradford co., Pa.; p. 3,274. **7.** Vil.; ○ McMillan co., Tenn.; p. 2,224.
Ath'ens of A-mer'i-ca, Boston, Mass.
Ath'er-stone, ath'gr-ston, t.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 4,645.
Ath'er-ton, ath'gr-tun, min. & mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 15,833. **Chow'bent.**
Ath'gurh', ath'gör', ter.; Brissa., Ind.; 121 □; p. 26,366.
Ath'lone, ath'lon [ford of the moon]. **1. Earl of,** see GINKEL. **2.** Town; Roscommon co., Ir.; p. 7,000; unsuccessfully besieged by William III. of Eng., 1688.
Ath-mul'lik, ät-mul'lk, state; Orissa, Ind.; 730 □; p. 14,536.
Ath'nl, ath'nl, civil. town; Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,416.
Ath'ol, ath'ol, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. with tp., 6,319.
Ath'ole, dist.; N. Perth co., Scot.; 450 □. **Ath'olli.**
Ath'os, ath'os. **1.** Mt., 6,778 ft., & pen. Tur.; the *Holy Mountain* of mod. Greeks; 22 convents; 6,000 monks. **2.** [DUMAS *Three Musketeers.*] One of the musketeers.
A-thy', a-thel', inkt. town; Kildare co., Ir.; p. 4,510.
A't-i-a, ā'shi-a, sister of Julius Cæsar. **Ac'ci-a;**
A"ti-tlan', ä'ti-tlän'. **1.** Vole. mt.; Guate.; 11,723 or 12,538 ft.; eruption, 1852. **2.** Lake; Guate.; l. 24 × 10 m. **3.** Town; Guate.; between two volcanoes; p. 2,000.
At'kins Peak, mt.; Yellowstone Park; 10,700 ft.
At-lan'ta, at-lan'ta. **1.** City; Fulton co.; * of Ga.; p. 65,533. **2.** Town; Cass co., Tex.; p. 1,764.
At-lan'tic. **1.** Co.; N. J.; 565 □; p. 28,836; ⊙ May's Landing. **2.** City; ○ of Cass co., Iowa; p. 4,351.
At-lan'tic Cit'y, resort; Atlantic co., N. J.; p. 13,055.
At-lan'tic O'cean, vast waters between America on the W. & Europe & Africa on the E.; 30,000,000 □.
At-lan'tic Peak, mt.; Wind River Mts., Wyo.; 12,794 ft.
At-lan'tis, the New, an allegorical story by Lord Bacon.
At'las, at'las. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Japetus & Clymene; leader of Titans in war against Jupiter; condemned, when defeated, to bear the heavens on his shoulders. **2.** Vil.; Pike co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,584.
At'las Moun'tains, range; Morocco, Alg. & Tunis; l. 1,400 m.; highest peak, Tizi in Tamjurt, 14,500 ft.
A-tos'sa, a-tos'a [POPE *Moral Essays*], pseudonym for duchess of Marlborough.
A-tra'to, ä-trä'tō, riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Darien.
A-trau'li, a-trau'lf, town; Aligarh dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 15,408. **A-trow'lli.**
A'tre-us, ā'trg-us *or* ā'triūs [*Myth.*], father of Agamemnon & Menelaus.
At'ro-pos, at'ro-pos [*Myth.*], one of the three Fates.
At'ta-la, at'a-la, co.; Miss.; 750 □; p. 22,213; ⊙ Kosciusko.
At'ta-lus, at'a-lus [d. —336 or 335], Macedonian gen.; assassinated by order of Alexander.
At'ter-bur-y, at'gr-bur-i, **Fran'cis** [1662-1732], Eng. writer; politician; bishop of Rochester; concocted "Atterbury's plot" to restore the Stuarts; banished.
At'ter-cliffe, at'gr-clif, part. dlv. of Sheffield; York co., Eng.; p. 72,405.
At'ti-ca, at'i-ca. **1.** Eparchy; Attica and Bœotia nome, Gr.; * Athens; anc. kingdom & rep. **At-ti-kē'** [Gr.]. **2.** City; Fountain co., Ind.; p. 2,320. **3.** Vil.; Lapeer co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,527. **4.** Vil.; Wyoming co., N. Y.; p. 1,994.
At'ti-ca and Bœ-o'ti-a, bi-ō'shi-a, nome; Gr.; 2,472 □; p. 255,764; * Athens.
At'ti-cus, at'i-cus. **1. Ti'tus Pom-po'ni-us** [—109-32], Rom. writer; epicurean; philos. **2.** [POPE *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.*] Pseudonym for Addison.
At'ti-la, at'i-la. [Tatar, < L. *masc.*, father-like.] **1.** King of the Huns [406?-453], a barbarous conqueror; "the scourge of God." **2.** The hero of Corneille's tragedy *Attila.*
At'tle-bor"o, at'i-bur'o, town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 7,577.
At'tle-bor"ough, at'i-bur'o, t.; Norfolk., Eng.; p. 2,832.
At'tri, ät'tri, river; Bengal, India; l. 100 m.
At'wood, George [1745-1807], Eng. math.; invented mach. to show motion of falling bodies. **Att'wood;**
Aube, ōb, dept.; Fr.; 2,317 □; p. 255,548; * Troyes.
Au"ber', ō'bār', **Da"niel' F. E.** [1784-1871], Fr. opera composer; *Masaniello, Fra Diavolo*, etc.
Aube"roche', ōb'rōsh', vil.; Dordogne dept., Fr.; earl of Derby def. Fr., Oct. 21, 1345.
Au"bert', ō'bār', **Jean Lou"is'** [1731-1814], Fr. abbé; fabulist; critic.
Au"ber"vil-liers', ō'bār'vi-lyē', town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 19,137.
Au"bi"gné', d', dō'bi'nyē'. **1. Jean Hen"ri' Merle** [1794-1872], Swiss pastor & hist.; *History of the Reformation*, etc. **2. Thé"o-dore' Ag-rip'pa** [1550-1630], Fr. Huguenot soldier & writer.
Au'brey, ô'bre [Teut., *masc.*, elf-ruler. D. G. **Al'berich,** äl'ber-fin; F. **Au"bri',** ō'brī'; It **Al"be-ri'co,** äl'bā-rī'cō], **John** [1626-1697], Eng. antiquary; folklorist.
Au"bri'ot', ō'brī'ō', **Hugues** [—1382?], Fr. provost; drained Paris by underground sewers.
Au'burn, ô'bürn. **1.** City; ○ of Cayuga co., N. Y.; p. 25,858. **2.** City; ○ of Androscoggin co., Me.; p. 11,250. **3.** City; ○ of Placer co., Cal.; p. 1,595. **4.** City; ○ of Nemaha co., Neb.; p. 1,537. **5.** Town; ⊙ of De Kalb co., Ind.; p.

2,415. **6.** [GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village.*] Vil., supposed to be Lisbon, Westmeath co., Ireland.

Auch, ōsh, town; * of Gers dept., Fr.; p. 12,782.

Auchin″leck′, ăf′lek′, vil.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 1,528.

Auch′mu-ty, ă′mu-tĭ. **1. Rich′ard T.** [–1893], Am. merchant; philanthropist; estab. N. Y. city trade schools. **2. Sir Sam′u-el** [1756–1822], Brit. gen.; captured Montevideo and Java.

Auch″ter-ar′der, ŏn′ter-ăr′dĕr, town & par.; Perth co., Scot.; p. 2,666.

Auch″ter-much′ty, ŏn′ter-mŭ′tĭ. **1. John** [SCOTT *The Abbot*], a carrier. **2.** Burgh & par.; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,195.

Auck′land, ŏk′land. **1. Baron** [1744–1814], William Eden, Eng. statesman; diplomat; commissioner to treat with Am. colonists, 1778. **2. Earl of** [1784–1849], George Eden, Eng. statesman; son of preceding; Gov.-gen. of India, ordered Afghan war. **3.** Prov. dist.; N. Island, New Zealand; 25,706 □; p. 133,159. **4.** Its *; p. 28,613.

Auck′land Is′lands, group; 180 m. S. of New Zealand; uninhabited; Brit. poss.

Aude, ōd. **1.** River; S. Fr.; l. 130 m. to Medit. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,438 □; p. 317,372; * Carcassonne.

Aude″beri′, ōd″bĕr′, **Jean Bap″tiste′** [1759–1800], Fr. naturalist; painter; engraver.

Aud′ley, ŏd′lĭ. **1. Sir James** [–1369], Eng. soldier; one of the 1st knights of the Garter; Gov. of Aquitaine; great seneschal of Poitou. **2. Thom′as, Baron** [1488–1544], lord chancellor of Eng. **3.** Town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 12,631.

Au″dou″in′, ō″dŏō″ăn′, **Jean Vic″tor′** [1797–1841], Fr. nat.

Au-drain′, ō-drĕn′, co.; N. Mo.; 680 □; p. 22,074; ⊙ Mexico.

Au″dran′, ō″drăn′, **Gi″rard′** [1640–1703], Fr. engraver; *Battles of Alexander*, etc.

Au′drey, ŏ′drĭ [Teut. *fem.*, noble threatener] (SHAK. *As You Like It*), a country wench.

Au′du-bon, ŏ′dĭu-bŏn. **1. John James** [1780–1851], Am. ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. **2.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 432 □; p. 12,412. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 1,310.

Au′du-bon′s Peak, mt.; S. of Longs Peak, Col.; 13,173 ft.

Au′eu-brug″ger von Au′eu-brug, au′ĕn-brŭg′gĕr fon ou′ĕn-brŭg. **Le′o-pold** [1722–1809], Aust. physician; inv. percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.

Au′er-bach″, ou′gĕr-bŏkh″, **Ber″thold** [1812–1882], Ger. novelist; *On the Heights*, etc.

Au′er-sperg″, ou′gĕr-sperg″, **An′ton A″lex-an′der von** [1806–1876], Aust. count; poet; *The Last Knight*, etc.

Au′er-stădt, ou′gĕr-stĕt, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 547; French def. Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806.

Auge″reau′, ōzh′rō′, **Pierre, F. C.** [1757–1816], Fr. gen.; one of Napoleon's marshals.

Au′ghrim. Same as AGHRIM.

Au″gier′, ō″zhyĕ′, **Guil″laume′ Vic″tor′ É″mile′** [1820–1889], Fr. poet; dramatist; *Les Fourchambault*, etc.

Au-glaize′, ŏ-glēz′. **1.** River; Ohio; 2 branches, each 100 m. **2.** Co.; W. Ohio; 398 □; p. 28,100; ⊙ Wapakoneta.

Augs′burg, ougz′bŭrg, anc. historic city; * of Swabia dist., Bav.; p. 75,629; bpl. of Holbein; Ger. Diet held, 1530. See CONFESSION, in vocabulary.

Au′gust, ŏ′gust [L. *masc.*, venerable].

Au-gus′ta, ŏ-gus′tə [L. *fem.*, venerable. Dan. D. G. **Au-gus′te,** ou-gŭs′tē; G **Au-gus′ta‡**; F. **Au″guste′,** ō′güst′; It. **Au-gus′ta,** ou-gŭs′tä]. **1.** Co.; N. W. Va.; 950 □; p. 37,005; ⊙ Staunton. **2.** City; ⊙ of Richmond co., Ga.; p. 33,300. **3.** City; * of Maine & ⊙ of Kennebec co.; p. 10,527. **4.** City; Bracken co., Ky.; p. 1,447. **5.** Anc. city on site of London, Eng. **6.** Vil.; Hancock co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,847. **7.** Same as AGOSTA.

Au″gus′ti, ou″gŭs′tĭ. **Jo′hann Chris′ti-an Wil′helm** [1772–1841], Ger. theologian.

Au′gus-tine, ŏ′gus-tĭn *or* [U. S.] ŏ-gus′tĭn [L. *masc.*, venerable. **Au-gus′tin‡**; **Aus′tin‡**. D. **Au″gus-ti′nus,** ou-gus-tē′nus; **Au″gus-tĭju′,** ou′gus-tuin′; F. **Au″gus″tin′,** ō″güs″tăn′; It. **A″gos-ti′no,** ä′gos-tē′nō; Pg. **A″gos-ti′nho,** ä″gos-tē′nyō; Sp. **Au″gus-ti′no,** ou″gus-tē′nō]. **1. Saint** [354–430], Latin Father of the Church; b. in Numidia, Afr. **2.** [–602] Prior of St. Martin, Rome; sent by Gregory to preach Christianity in Eng.; 1st abp. of Canterbury.

Au″gus-ti′nus, ŏ″gus-tĭ′nus, **Au-to′ni-us** [1516–1586], Sp. jurist; archbishop of Tarragona, 1574.

Au″gus-to′vo, ou″gus-tō′vō, town; Poland; p. 11,900.

Au-gus′tu-lus, ŏ-gus′tŭ-lus, **Rom′u-lus,** last Rom. emp. of the West, 475–476; deposed by Odoacer.

Au-gus′tus, ŏ-gus′tus [L. *masc.*, venerable. **Gus** (dim.). Dan. G. Sw. **Au′gust,** ou′gust; D. **Au-gus′tus,** ou-gus′tus; F. **Au″guste′,** ō″güst′; It. **Au-gus′to,** ou-gus′tō]. **1. A. I.** [1526–1586], elector of Saxony; founded Dresden Library. **2. A. II.** or **Fred′er-ick Au-gus′tus I.,** "the Strong" [1670–1733], elector of Saxony; twice king of Poland. **3. A. III.** or **Fred′er-ick Au-gus′tus II.** [1696–1763], elector of Saxony; king of Poland; son of preceding; warred against Frederick II. of Prussia.

Au-gus′tus Cæ′sar [63 B. C. to A. D. 14], first Roman emperor, 27 B. C.

Au-gus′tus Reg′i-nald Dun-shun′ner [Pen-name], William E. Aytoun in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Au″la-po-la′i, ou″la-po-la′ĭ. See ALLEPPI.

Auld Rob′in Gray, Scot. ballad written by Lady Anne Lindsay, 1772, to the Scotch air *The Bridegroom Grat when the Sun Went Down.*

Aul″noy′. Same as AUNOY.

Au′lus Gel′li-us. Same as GELLIUS.

Au′lus Plau′ti-us, ŏ′lus plô′shĭ-us, Rom. gen; defeated Caradoc (Caractacus) in Brit.; partly conquered Island.

Au″male′, ō″mäl′, **Duc d′** [1556–1631], Charles de Lorraine, Fr. leader of the League; defeated at Senlis & Ivry.

Au″mont′, ō″mŏn′, **Jean d′** [1522–1595], Fr. marshal.

Aun′ger-ville, ăn′jĕr-vĭl, **Rich′ard** [1281–1345], "Richard of Bury," Eng. Benedictine scholar; bp. of Durham; chancellor of Eng.

Au″noy′, ō″nwä′, **Ma″rie′ Cathe″rine′** [1650–1705], Fr. countess; novelist; writer of fairy-tales. **Aul″noy′‡.**

Au-re′li-a, ŏ-rē′lĭ-ə [L. *fem.*, golden. D. G. It. Sp. **Au-re′li-a,** ou-rē′lĭ-ä; F. **Au″ré′lie′,** ō″rā′lĭ′].

Au-re′lian, ŏ-rē′lĭan, **Vu-le′ri-us** (or **Lu′ci-us**) **Do-mi′ti-us** [212?–275], Rom. emp.; conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, assassinated.

Au-re′li-us, ŏ-rē′lĭ-us [L. *masc.*, golden]. **1. Mar′cus.** See ANTONINUS. **2.** [CHAUCER *The Franklin's Tale.*] A young noble who seeks the love of Dorigen.

Au″ril′lac, ō″rĭ′lyăc′, town; * of Cantal dept., Fr.; p. 13,665; bpl. of Pope Sylvester II.

Au-ro′ra, ŏ-rō′rə [L. *fem.*, dawn. F. **Au″rore′,** ō″rōr′; G. It. Sp. **Au-ro′ra,** ou-rō′rä]. **1.** City; Kane co., Ill.; p. 19,688. **2.** City; Dearborn co., Ind.; p. 3,929. **3.** City; Lawrence co., Mo.; p. 3,482. **4.** City; ⊙ of Hamilton co., Neb.; p. 1,262. **5.** Vil.; York co., Ont., Can.; p. 1,743.

Au-ro′ra Leigh, ll, heroine of E. B. Browning's poem *Aurora Leigh*, a type of the esthetic spirit of the age.

Au-ro′ra Ra′by, rā′bĭ [BYRON *Don Juan*], Eng. orphan heiress, Rom. Catholic; intended for Isabella Millbanke, afterward Lady Byron.

Au″rung-a-bad′, ŏ′rŭng-ä-bŭd′, city; Haidarabad, S. India; p. 33,867.

Au′rung-zebe″, ŏ′rŭng-zēb′ [ornament of the throne], Mogul emp. of Hindustan [1618–1707]. **Au′rang-zeb″‡.**

Au Sa′ble, ô sô′bl. **1.** River; Mich.; l. 80 m. to Lake Huron. **2.** City; Iosco co., Mich.; p. 4,328.

Au-so′ni-us, ô-sō′nĭ-us, **De′ci-us** or **Dec′i-mus Mag′nus** [310?–394?], Latin poet; born at Bordeaux; wrote 150 epigrams & idyl of journey on the Rhine.

Aus″see′, ou″sē′, town & health resort; Styria, Aust.; rock-salt mines, 1,000 years in operation.

Aus′sig, ou′sĭg, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 24,083.

Aus′ten, ŏs′tĕn, **Jane** [1775–1817], Eng. novelist; *Pride and Prejudice*, etc.

Aus′ter-litz, ŏs′ter-lĭtz *or* aus′ter-lĭts, town; Moravia, Aust.; Napoleon I. def. Rus. & Aust., Dec. 2, 1805.

Aus′tin, ŏs′tĭn. [See AUGUSTINE.] **1. John** [1790–1859], Eng. jurist; *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.* **2. Sa′rah** (*née* Taylor) [1793–1867], wife of preceding; Eng. writer; trans.; *Characteristics of Goethe*, etc. **3. Ste′phen F.** [–1836], Am. pioneer; founder of Texas. **4.** Lake; western Austral.; lat. 27° 40′ S., long. 118° E.; 78 m. ×10 m. **5.** Co.; S. E. cen. Tex.; 700 □; p. 17,859; ⊙ Belleville. **6.** C.; ⊙ Travis co., * of Tex.; p. 14,575. **7.** C.; Mower co., Minn.; p. 3,901. **8.** Bor.; Potter co., Pa.; p. 1,679. **9.** Vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 4,051.

Aus″tral-a′sia, ŏs″trəl-ē′shĭə *or* -zhə, div. of the globe consisting of Australia and the islands in its neighborhood; 3,175,119 □; p. 4,285,297.

Aus-tra′li-a, ŏs-trā′lĭ-ə, isl. continent bet. Indian & Pacific oceans; 2,946,691 □; p. 3,036,570, besides aborigines; chief cities, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide.

Aus-tra′si-a, ŏs-trē′shĭ-ə [east kingdom], the E. ter. of the Franks under the Merovingian kings, including Belg., Lorraine, and part of the right bank of the Rhine; became part of Germany on death of Charlemagne.

Aus′tri-a, ŏs′trĭ-ə, empire; W. div. of Aust.-Hung.; 115,903 □; p. 23,895,413; * Vienna. See UPPER and LOWER AUSTRIA.

Aus″tri-a-Hun′ga-ry, monarchy; cen. Europe; 240,942 □; p. 41,358,886; * Vienna.

Aus′tri-an Suc-ces′sion, War of the. See WAR.

Au′to-crat of the Break′fast-ta′ble [Pseud.], Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Au-tol′y-cus, ŏ-tel′ĭ-cus [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], a rogue.

Au-tom′e-don, ŏ-tem′ĭ-dŏn [*Myth.*], charioteer of Achilles.

Au″tun′, ō″tuñ′ [anc. **Au-gus″to-du′num**], city; Saône-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 13,194; Rom. remains.

Au″vergne′, ō″vărñ′, a former prov. of France.

Au″vergne′ Moun′tains, chain; Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal depts., Fr.; highest peak, Mt. Dore, 6,188 ft.

Au″xerre′, ō″zĕr′, city; * of Yonne dept., Fr.; p. 16,734.

A′va, ä′və [fish pond], ruined city; Upper Burma, Brit. India; p. 30,000; former * of Burma; earthquake 1839.

A-va′cha, ä-vä′chŭ, bay; E. of Kamchatka. **A-va′tcha‡.**

Av′a-lon, av′ə-lun. **1.** Peninsula; E. Newf. **2.** [*Legends of King Arthur.*] Isl., said to be Glastonbury, near the terrestrial paradise; abode & burial-place of King Arthur.

A-va′los, d′, dä-vä′lōs, **Fer″di-nan′do** [1490–1525], It. gen.; Marquis of Pescar; won battle of Pavia, 1525.

A-var′, ä-vär′, native state; Daghestan govt., Rus.; 585 □; p. 30,545.

A″vare′, l′, lä″vär′, a comedy by Molière, of which Harpagon, a miser, is the hero.

A′vars, ä′vărz, Tatar tribe of conquerors; became masters of Dalmatia, etc.; fl. 6th to 9th centuries.

A-va′tcha. See AVACHA.

Ave′bur-y, ē′bur-ĭ. See ABURY.

A″vei-li′no, ä″vel-lē′nō. **1.** Prov.; Campania dept., It.; 1,172 □; p. 412,242. **2.** Its *; p. 16,376; with com., 26,500.

Av′e-nel, a family members of which are characters in Scott's novels *The Abbott* and *The Monastery.*

A″ven-ti′nus, av″ĕn-tī′nus, **Jo-han′nes Thur′mayer** [1477–1534], Ger. scholar; historian of Bavaria.

A-ver′no [Gr., birdless], lake; 10 m. W. of Naples, It.; crater of extinct volcano. Anc. **A-ver′nus,** see vocabulary.

A-ver′ro-es, ə-vĕr′ō-ēz [–1198], Arab physician; philosopher; born at Cordova, Sp. **Ibu″-Roshd′‡.**

A-ver′sa, t.; Caserta prov., It.; p. with com., 20,183.

A″ver-yron′, ä″vĕr″rôñ′, dept.; Fr.; 3,376 □; p. 400,467; * Rodez.

A-vice′, ə-vīs′ [Teut. *fem.*, war refuge]. **A′vis‡.**

A″vi-ce-bron′, ä″vĭ-thē-brōn′, **So″lo-mon′ ben Je-hu′da Ibn Ga-bi′rol** [1020?–1070?], Sp. Jew; poet; philos.; *Source of Life.*

Av″i-cen′na, av″ĭ-sen′ə [980–1037], Arab physician; philosopher. **Ibn″-Sī′nə‡.**

A″vi-e′nus, Ru′fus Fes′tus, Latin poet; fl. 380?.

A″vi-gli′a′no, ä″vĭ-lyē′nō, t.; Potenza prov., It.; p. 12,949.

A″vi″gnon′, ä″vĭ″nyôn′, city; * of Vaucluse dept., Fr.; p. 43,453; seat of papacy, 1309–1377.

A′vi-la, ä′vĭ-lä, prov.; Old Castile, Sp.; 2,981 □; p. 193,093; * Avila; p. 9,000.

Av′i-son, Charles [1710–1770], Eng. mus. composer; introduced in Browning's *Parleyings with Certain People.*

Av-lo′na, äv-lō′nä [Anc. **Au′lon**], cml. spt.; Janina vilayet, Tur.; p. 5,000.

A-vo′ca [Celt., meeting of the waters]. **1.** River & valley; Wicklow co., Ir.; celebrated in Moore's song *The Vale of Avoca.* **O-vo′cat, 2.** Bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 3,081.

A″vo-ga′dro di Qua-re′gna, ä″vō-gä′drō dē ĕ″wä-rē′nyä, **A″ma-de′o** [1776–1856], It. physicist; disc. of "Avogadro's law," 1811. See LAW, in vocab.

A-vo′la, spt. town; Sicily, It.; p. 12,286.

A′von, ē′vən *or* av′ən. **1.** River; Midland cos., Eng.; l. 100 m. to Severn Riv. **2.** Vil.; Livingston co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,088. **3.** Vil.; Lorain co., Ohio; p. with tp., 1,924.

Av′on-dale, av′ən-dēl. **1.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 4,473. **2.** Town; Jefferson co., Ala.; p. 1,642.

Av″oy-elles′, av″oi-el′z′, par.; E. La.; 858 □; p. 25,222; ⊙ Marksville.

A″vranches′, ä″vrŭnsh′, anc. t.; Manche dept., Fr.; Henry II. of Eng. absolved in cathedral, after Becket's murder.

Awe, ō, Loch, lake; Argyll co., Scot.; 15 □; Kilchurn Castle, in Brander Pass Bruce def. MacDougal, 1308.

Ax′el, ăx′el [Teut. Dan. *masc.*, divine reward] [1128–1201], Dan. prelate; abp. of Lund; gen.; statesman; founder of Copenhagen. **Ab′sa-lon‡.**

Ax′holme, ax′hōm, **Isle of,** in N. W. part of Lincoln co., Eng.; formerly a marsh, drained 1625.

Ax′min-ster, ax′min-stĕr, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 2,809; formerly noted for its carpets.

Ax″um′, ġx″ŭm′, ruined city; Tigre, Abys.; p. 2,000; former *, and holy city of Ethiopia; altitude 7,545 ft.

Ay″a-cu′cho, aĭ″yä-cū′chō. **1.** Dept.; Peru; 24,213 □; p. 142,206. **2.** Its *; p. 9,387; battle Dec. 9, 1824, Spaniards defeated; Peru gained independence.

A-ya′la, ä-yä′lä, **Pe′dro Lo′pez de** [1332–1407], "El Viejo"; Sp. soldier; statesman; historian of Castile.

Ay′e-shah, aĭ′ē-shŭ [610?–677], Mohammed's second wife.

Ayles′bur-y, ēlz′bur-ĭ, anc. town & boro'; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 8,680; captured by Saxons, 571.

Ayles′ford, ēlz′fərd, vil. & par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 2,100; Catigern & Horsa killed in battle bet. Brit. and Jutish invaders, 455; anc. remains; cromlech, called *Kit's Coity House.*

Ayl′mer, ēl′mĕr [Teut. *masc.*, formidable fame]. **1. John** [1521–1594], Eng. prelate; tutor to Lady Jane Grey; bishop of London. **2. Mrs.** [SCOTT *Woodstock*], neighbor of Sir Henry Lee. **3.** Lake; N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 50 m. b. 30 m. wide. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Ottawa co., Que., Can.; p. 1,945. **5.** Vil.; Elgin co., Ont., Can.; p. 2,166.

Ayl′sham, mkt. town & par.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,533.

Ayl′ward, ēl′wərd [Teut. *masc.*, formidable fame].

Ayl′win, ēl′win (Teut. *masc.*, formidable friend].

Ay′mer, Pri′or [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], a jovial monk.

Ay″o-pay′a, aĭ′o-paĭ′ä, prov.; Cochabamba dept., Bol.; p. 26,179; * Independencia.

Ayr, ār. **1,** Co.; Scot.; 1,128 □; p. 226,386. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 23,835.

Ay′rer, aĭ′rĕr **Ja′cob** [1560–1605], Ger. dram. **Ey′er‡.**

Ayr′shire Po′et, ār′shĕr, Robert Burns; born near Ayr.

Ays′cough, ēs′kŭf, **Sir George** [d. 1673?], Eng. admiral; fought Dutch. **As′kew‡; Ays′cue‡.**

Ay′ton, ē′tun, **Sir Rob′ert** [1570–1638], Scot. poet; litterateur.

Ay′toun, ē′tun, **Will′iam Ed′mond-stoune** [1813?–1865], Scot. poet; litterateur; *Bon Gaultier's Ballads*, etc.

A-yu′thi-a, ä-yū′thĭ-ä, ruined city; former * of Siam; 54 m. N. of Bangkok. **Krung Kra′o‡.**

A″zam-garh′, ä″zam-gŭr′ [Azim's fort]. **1.** Dist.; Gorakhpur div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 2,148 □; p. 1,758,625. **2.** Its *; p. 19,442. **A″zim-ghur′‡.**

A-za′ra, ä-thä′rə, **Don Fe′lix de** [1746–1811], Sp. surveyor; naturalist; *Travels in South America*, etc.

Az″a-ri′a [*Bib.*], a frequent surname in the Old Testament. **A-zar′i-as‡.**

A-za′zel, ə-zē′zĕl, name written by the Jewish high priest on one of the lots cast, on the day of atonement.

A-za′ziel, ə-zē′zĭ-el [BYRON *Heaven and Earth*], a seraph.

A-zā′zil, ə-zē′zĭl, MILTON *P. L.*], Satan's standard-bearer.

A-zeg′lio, ä-dā-zĕ′lyō, **Marquis d′** [1800–1866], Massimo Taparelli, It. statesman; writer; *Ettore Fieramosco*, etc.

A″zer-bai-jan′, ä″zer-bĭ-jän′ [Anc. **At″ro-pa-te′ne**], prov.; N. W. Persia; 25,280 to 43,500 □; p. 2,000,000; * Tabriz.

A′zim, ä′zim [MOORE *Lalla Rookh*], a young convert for, then against, the veiled prophet.

Az″im-ghur′, az″im-gŭr′, dist.; Benares div., Brit. Ind.; 2,147 □; p. 1,531,410; * Azimghur.

Az′la, az′lə [SOUTHEY *The Curse of Kehama*], Arvalan's widow, a suttee.

Az′o, az′ō [BYRON *Parisina*], Marquis of Este; Parisina's husband; intended for Niccolo of Ferrara.

A-zof′, ä-zŏf′. **1. Sea of,** N. E. of Crimea, S. Rus.; 14,478 □. **2.** Fort. town; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Rus.; p. 18,738.

A″zogues′, ä″zōg′. **1.** See CAÑAR. **2.** Town; * of Cañar prov.; Ecuador; p. 5,000.

A-zores′, ə-zōrz′, isl. group; N. Atlantic; a prov. of Pg.; 1,005 □; p. 269,401; * Ponta Delgada.

A-zuay′, ä-zwaĭ′, prov.; Ecuador; p. 132,400; * Cuenti.

A-zu′bah, ə-zū′bə [Heb., forsaken; *Bib.*], the mother of King Jehoshaphat. **A-zu′ba‡.**

A″zu-ce′na, ä″zū-chĕ′nä [VERDI *Il Trovatore*], a Gipsy, one of the chief characters.

A-zul′, ä-zūl′. **1.** Dist.; Buenos Ayres prov., Arg. Rep.; p. 25,000. **2.** Its *; p. 2,114.

A-zu′ni, ä-zū′nĭ, **Do-me′ni-co Al-ber′to** [1749–1827], It. jurist; b. in Sardinia; *Droit Maritime de l'Europe*, etc.

B

Baa′der, bä′dĕr, **Franz Xa′ver von** [1765–1841], Ger. theologian; philosopher.

Ba′al, bā′əl [Heb., lord; master; possessor]. **1.** The Syrophenician sun-god. See vocabulary. **2.** [*Bib.*] A descendant of Reuben or Benjamin.

Baal″bek′, bāl″bak′, city; anc. Syria; now vil.; ruins; Temple of the Sun, etc. **He″li-op′o-lis‡.**

Ba″al-pe′or, bā″əl-pē′ôr [*Bib.*], a Moabite god.

Ba″al-ze′bub, bē″əl-zĭ′bub [*Bib.*], the fly-god of Ekron.

Baau, bŏn. **1. Ja′cob van** [1673? 1700], Dutch portrait-painter. **2. Jan van** [1633?–1702], Dutch portrait-painter.

Ba′a-nah, bā′ə-nə [Heb., son of affliction; *Bib.*], one of the murderers of Ishbosheth; fl. —1049?

Ba′a-sha, bā′ə-shə [2 Gr., 2,924], third king of Israel. **Ba′a-sa‡.**

Bab. 1. Bāb-ed-Din. **2.** [Pen-name.] William Schwenck Gilbert [1836–]; *Bab Ballads*, issued in London "Fun."

Ba′ba, bä′bä [*Slav. Myth.*], a thunder-witch; the devil's grandmother.

Ba″ba-Dagh″, bä″bə-dä̆g″, town; Dobrudja, Rum.; p. 7,000.

Ba-ba′i, bə-bä′ĭ, riv.; Adamawa, Cen. Afr.; l. 250 m. to Benue Riv.

Ba″ba-kan′da, bä″bä-kän′də, town; Fulah country, Afr.; p. 10,000.

Ba′ba Mus′ta-pha, mŭs′tə-fə [*Arabian Nights*], in the story of *The Forty Thieves*, the cobbler who sewed together the four pieces of Cassim's body in the cave.

Bab′bage, Charles [1792–1871], Eng. mathematician; maker of calculating-machine.

Bab′bit, bab′ĭt. **1. Ben′ja-min T.** [1811–1889], Am. inventor; manufacturer. **2. Ed′win B.** [1802–1881], Am. soldier. **3. I′saac** [1799–1862], Am. inventor.

Bab′cock, I. Or′ville E. [1835–1884], Am. soldier. **2. Ru′fus** [1796–1873], Am. Bapt. clergyman; author.

Bāb′-ed-Din″, bāb′-ed-dēn′ [Per., the gate of faith] [Pseud.], Mirza Ali Mohammed [1824–1849], Per. Panthéist; founder of Babism.

Ba′bell, Will′iam [1690?–1723], Eng. musician.

Bab″el-Man′deb, bŭb′-el-măn′deb [gate of tears], strait bet. Red Sea and Arabian Gulf; scene of many shipwrecks.

Ba′ber, bā′bĕr [1483?–1530], Zahir Adin Mohammed; founded Great Mogul dynasty in India.

Babes in the wood. See CHILDREN OF THE WOOD.

Ba″beuf′, bə′bŭf′, **Fran″çois′ No″el′** [1762? or '64–1797], Fr. revolutionist and communist; guillotined.

Ba′bi, bä′bĭ, Per. Moham. sect, founded by Bab-ed-Din.

Bab′ine, bab′ĭn, **Lake,** Brit. Columbia, Canada.

Ba″bi″net′, bä″bē″nĕ′, **Jacques** [1794–1872], Fr. physicist.

Bab′ing-ton. 1. **An′thony** [1561–1586], Eng. conspirator against Queen Elizabeth. **2. Ben′ja-min Guy** [1794–1866], Eng. phys.; Orientalist. **3. Church′ill** [1821–1889], Eng. scholar; archeologist. **4. Ger′vase′** [1550–1610], Eng. bishop; commentator. **5. Will′iam** [1756–1833], Eng. physician; mineralogist.

Ba′bri-us, bā′brĭ-us, anc. Gr. poet; fabulist; fl. —50? **Ba′bri-o‡** [Gr.].

Bab′y-lon, bab′ĭ-lun. **1.** Vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 6,035. **2.** Anc. city; * of Babylonia; now in ruins. **Ba-by-lō′n‡** [Gr.].

Bab″y-lo′ni-a, great anc. empire; S. W. Asia.

Bac′a, bac′ə, co.; S. E. Col.; 2,300 □; p. 1,479; ⊙ Springfield.

Bac″ca-ri′ni, bŭc″cə-rĭ′nĭ, **Al-fre′do** [1826–1890], It. statesman.

Bac-chan′tes. See BACCHANT, etc., in vocab.

Bac-chi′des, bac-cī′dēz; Syrian gov. of Mesopotamia & Judea, —2d cent. **Bak-chi′dē‡** [Gr.].

Bac′chus, bac′us. See vocab.

Bac-chyl′i-des, bac-kĭl′ĭ-dēz, Gr. poet, 5th cent. **Bak-chy-lī′dē‡** [Gr.].

Bac′cio del′la Por′ta, bŭt′chō del′lə pōr′tä, "Fra Bartolommeo" [1469–1517], It. painter; *Last Judgment*, etc.

Bach, bäkh. **1. Jo′hann Se-bas′ti-an** [1685–1750], Ger. mus.; composer; organist. **2. Karl P. E.** [1714–1788], Ger. mus.; son of Johann. **3. Wil′helm F.,** "Bach of Halle" [1710–1784], Ger. mus.; son of Johann.

Bache, bēch. **1. Al″ex-an′der Dal′las** [1806–1867], Am. scientist; educator; Supt. U. S. Coast Survey; son of Richard. **2. Ben′ja-min Frank′lin** [1768–1798], Am. printer; editor; son of Richard. **3. Frank′lin** [1792–1864], Am. phys.; chem.; son of Benjamin; *U. S. Dispensatory.* **4. Rich′ard** [1737–1811], U. S. Postmaster-gen. in 1776. **5. Sa′rah** [1744–1808], Am. philanthropist; only daughter of Benjamin Franklin; wife of Richard Bache.

Bach′e-lor Pres′i-dent, James Buchanan; 15th President of U. S. [1857–1861].

Bache"lu', băsh'lü'. **Gil"bert' Dé"si-ré' Jo"seph'**, Baron [1777-1849], Fr. general.

Bach'man, bac'man. **John** [1790-1874], Am. naturalist; Lutheran pastor; assisted Audubon.

Back, Sir George 1796-1878], Eng. admiral; explorer.

Back"er-gunge', bak'er-gunj'. Same as BAKARGANJ.

Back-hy'sen, băc-hel'zen. **Ru'dolf** or **Lu'dolf** [1631-1708?], Dutch engr.; marine painter. **Bak-hui'zen**:.

Ba'con, bā'cən. **1. Anne** (née Cooke) [1528-1610], wife of Sir Nicholas B.; mother of Francis B. **2. De'li-a** [1811-1859], Am. author; originated theory of Baconian authorship of Shak. plays. **3. Fran'cis, Lord** [1561-1626], viscount St. Albans; Eng. philos., Lord Chancellor; *Novum Organum*. **4. John** [1740-1799], Eng. sculp.; founder of Eng. school of sculp. **5. Leon'ard** [1802-1881], Am. divine; reform debater; hist. **6. Na-than'i-el** [1630?-1677], Eng. lawyer; leader of insurgents in Va. against Gov. Berkeley. **7. Sir Nich'o-las** [1510-1579], Eng. statesman; father of Francis B. **8. Phan'u-el** [1709-1783], Eng. clergy.; writer; *Humorous Ethics*, 1758, etc. **9. Rog'er**, "the Admirable Doctor" [1214?-1292?], Eng. Franciscan monk; scientist; philosopher; *Opus Majus*.

Bacs, băch. **1.** Co.; Hung.; 4,260 □; p. 638,063; * Zombor. **2.** Vil. in same; p. 3,000. **Bács-Bód'rog**:.

Ba-csán'yi, bo-chän'yi. **Já'nos** [1763-1845], Hung. poet.

Bac'tri-a, anc. prov.; Per. emp.; celebrated, in Alexander's reign, for its cavalry. **Bac'tri-a'na**:; **Bak-tri-a-në'**; Gr.; **Balkh**:.

Bac'tri-an Sage, Zoroaster; Per. reformer.

Bac'up, bac up, town, Lancs., Eng.; p. 23,488.

Ba"da-joz', bä'dä-hōs'. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 8,057 □; p. 481,508. **2.** Its *, besieged, 1808-1809, 1811, 1812.

Ba"dakh-shan', bä'dük-shän', dist.; N. E. Afghan.; p. 65,000. * Faizabad.

Ba"da-lo'na, bä'dä-lō'na, spt. town; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 13,179.

Bad'deck, bad'dec, spt. vil.; ⊙ of Victoria co., N. S. prov., Can.; p. with tp., 1,285.

Bade"bec', bād'bec. RABELAIS *Pantagruel*), Gargantua's wife; Pantagruel's mother, who died in giving him birth.

Ba'den, bā'den. **1.** Grand duchy, Ger.; 5,821 □; p. 1,657,-857. **2.** Carlsruhe. **3.** Watering-place; Baden, Ger.; p. 13,-851. **Ba'den-Ba"den**:.

Ba'den bei Wien, bāi vīn, town; near Vienna, Aust.; p. 12,342; watering-place.

Bad"den-noch, bŏd'den-ŏh, Highland dist.; S. E. Inverness, Scot.

Badg'er, baj'er. **George E.** [1795-1866], Am. jurist, senator, secretary of Navy, 1841.

Badg'er State [U. S.], Wisconsin.

Bad"ghis', bad'gis', region, N. W. Afghanistan.

Ba-dā'y-i,a-bāch', bä'dā'ē-ē-bäch', [1766-1818], Sp. traveler, as, "Ali Bey" in Mussulman disguise visited Mecca.

Ba"din'guet', bä'dan'gā'. Nickname of Napoleon III.

Ba"dong', bä'dong', cml. state; Isl. of Bali, Malay Archipelago; 140 □; p. 1,9000.

Ba-dou'ra, bä-dö'rä; *Arabian Nights*), a beautiful Chinese princess in the story of *Prince Camaralzaman*, falls in love with the prince.

Bad"ri-nath', bŭd'ri-nŭth', mt. Himalaya Mts., Garhwal dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 22,301 ft.; temple of Vishnu, 10,800 ft. in height; resort of Hindu pilgrims.

Ba-droul'bou-dour", bä-drül'bu-dür'; *Arabian Nights*), Chinese princess; Aladdin's wife.

Bav'da. See BEDA.

Bae'de-ker, bā'de-ker. **Karl** [1801-1859], Ger. publisher of guide-books.

Ba-e'na, bä-ā'nä, town; Cordova prov., Sp.; p. 13,336; castle where Pedro the Cruel murdered the Moorish king of Granada, 1362.

Baer, bär. **Karl Ernst von** [1792-1876], Russo-Ger. nat., father of comparative embryol.; *Hist. of Devel. of Animals*.

Ba'ez, bā'es. **Bu-en"a-ven-tu'ra** [1829-1884, pres. Dominican Republic.

Ba-e"za, bä-ā'thä, town; Jaen prov., Sp.; p. 14,377.

Baf"fin, baf'in. **William** [1584-1622], Eng. Arc. explorer; discs. Baffin Sea, killed at siege of Ormuz.

Baf"fin-Land", Isl.; W. of Baffin Sea & Davis Strait, Brit. N. Am.

Baf"fin Sea, W. of Greenland & N. of Davis Strait, N. Am.; 800 m. × 400 m.; depth, 6,500 ft. **Baf"fin Bay**:.

Baf'fut, bŏ fut, town, Kamerun, Ger. W. Afr.; p. 12,000.

Ba'ga-len, bä'ga-len, Dutch residency; Java; 923 □; p. 850,139. * Poerwerodjo.

Ba"ga-mo'yo, bä'ga-mō'yō, spt. town; Ger. E. Afr.

Ba"ga-ri'a, bä'gä-rē'ä. See BAGHERIA.

Bag-dad', bag-dăd'. **1.** Vilayet, Mesopotamia, As. Turk.; 51,000 □; p. 820,000. **2.** Its *; an anc. city; p. 100,000 to 150,000.

Bage'hot, baj'et, **Wal'ter** [1826-1877], Eng. publicist; writer on economics; *The Eng. Constitution*, etc.

Bag'ge-sen, bag'e-sen, **Jens Em'an-u-el** [1764-1826], Den. poet; *Parthenais, Adonis and Eos*, etc.

Bagh, bāg, town; Cutch Gundava, N. E. Baluch.; p. 10,000.

Bagh"er-khand', bāg'er-kŏnd', agency including several native states; cen. India; 11,224 □; p. 1,512,595; agency town, Rewa.

Ba"ghe-ri'a, bä'gā-rē'ä, town; Palermo prov., Sic., It.; p. 12,000. **Ba"gn-ri'a**:.

Bagh'ma-ti, bāg'ma-ti, riv.; Nepal & Beng., India; l. 285 m. to Ganges River.

Ba-gir'mi, bä-gir'mi, sultanate; S. E. of Lake Chad, Cen. Afr.; 51,000 □; * Massenia or Massefia.

Ba-gli'vi, bä-lē'vi. **Glor'gi-o** [1669-1706], It. physician; *De Fibrâ Motrice*.

Ba"gna-ca-val'lo, bä'nyä-cä-väl'lō. **Bar"to-lom-me'o** [1484-1542], It. painter. **Rn-men'ghi**:.

Bag'na Pe'si-hi", bäg'nä pā'sē-hē', ruined town; Busonge tribe, Cen. Afr.; destroyed by Arab slave-hunters.

Ba"gnères'-de-Bi"gorre', bän'yār'-de-bē'gōr', resort, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 7,621, 70 mineral springs.

Ba'gno a Ri'po-li, bä'nyō ä ri'pō-lē, suburb of Florence, Tuscany, It.; p. 13,080.

Bag'ot, bag'ut. **1. Sir Charles** [1781-1843], Eng. diplomat, statesman. Governor-gen. of Can. **2.** bō'gō'. Co.; Quebec, Can.; 35 □; p. 21,695. * St. Liboire.

Ba-gra'tion, bä-grä'shon or -grä'tē-on', **Pe'ter I-van'o-vich"**, **Prince** [1765-1812], Rus. gen.; fell at Borodino.

Bag'shot, bag'shot, vil., Surrey co., Eng.; p. 2,090.

Bag'gul, bäg'gul, hill state; Punjab, Ind.; 124 □; p. 22,305. **Bah'ghul**:; **Bhag'gul**:.

Ba-ha'ma Banks, bo-hä'ma, **Great** and **Lit'tle**, two shoals, Bahama Isls. W. Indies.

Ba-ha'ma Chan'nel, between Bahama Isls. and Florida.

Ba-ha'ma Is'lands, group; Brit. W. Indies; S. E. of Florida; 4,466 □; p. 47,565. * Nassau.

Ba-har', bo-hār'. See BIHAR.

Ba-ha"wal-pur', bo-hä'wul-pür'. **1.** Native state; Punjab, Ind.; 17,363 □; p. 650,042. **2.** Its *; p. 13,835.

Bäh"dur-garh', bä'dür-gär', state; W. of Delhi, Brit. Ind.; 15 □; p. 11,382.

Bah-i'a, bä-ē'ä. **1.** State, Braz., S. Am.; 164,649 □; p. 1,821,-969. **2.** Its *; p. 182,935. **São Sal"va-dor'**:.

Bähr, bār. **Jo'hann Chris'ti-an Fe'lix** [1798-1872], Ger. classical scholar.

Bah"raich', bä'rīch'. **1.** Dist.; Faizabad div., Oudh, Brit. India; 2,654 □; p. 1,000,622. **2.** Its *; p. 21,046; shrine of Mussulman saint Masaud.

Bah-rein' Is'lands, bä-rān', Persian Gulf; 230 □; p. 68,000; * Moharek; p. 8,000; cml. * Manameh; p. 8,000; Brit. prov. **A"vâl' Is'lands**:.

Bahr"el-A'bi-ad", bär'-el-ā'bē-ăd' [Ar., white river], White Nile; N. E. Afr.; l. 1,800 m.

Bahr"el-Az'rek, -äz'rik [Ar., blue river], Blue Nile; Abyss., N. E. Afr.; l. 900 m.

Bahr"el-Hu'leh, -hü'le, lake; 12 m. N. of Sea of Tiberias, Palestine. **The Wa'ters of Me'rom**:.

Bah'ri, bä'ri, div. of Egypt proper; p. 3,965,664. **El Bah'-ri**:; **Low'er Egypt**:.

Bai'æ, bā'ē, anc. Rom. city & watering-place; now in ruins; 10 m. W. of Naples, It. Modern vil. of Baja is on its site. **Ba-i'ai**:[Gr.].

Baid"ya-bat'ty, baid'ya-bāt'ti, town; Bardwan div., Beng., Brit. Ind.; p. 15,000.

Bai'kal", bai'kăl' [Turk., rich lake], lake; Siberia, Asia; 13,187 □.

Bai'kie, bā'ki, **William Bal'four** [1825-1864], Scot. traveler; nat.; philol.; explored Niger Riv., 1854.

Bail'don, bāl'dun, vil.; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 5,735.

Bai-leu', bai-lēn'. Same as BAYLEN.

Bai'ley, bā'le. **1. Ga-ma'li-el** [1807-1859], Am. journalist; abolitionist; ed. of *The National Era*, Washington, D. C. **2. Ja'cob W.** [1811?-1857], Am. microscopist; biologist. **3. James Mont-gom'er-y** [1841-1894], Am. journalist; humorist; *Eng. from a Back Window*, etc. **4. Na'than** or **Na-than'i-el** [—1742], Eng. lexicog. **5. Sam'u-el** [1791-1870], Eng. philos. writer. **6. The"o-do'rus** [1804-1877], Am. admiral during civil war. **7.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □.

Bai'lie Nic'ol Jar'vie [Scott *Rob Roy*], Glasgow tradesman and magistrate, a peculiar but admirable man.

Bail"leul', bal'lyŭ', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 8,180.

Bail'lie, bā'li. **1. Jo-an'na** [1762-1851], Scot. poet; dramatist; *Plays on the Passions*. **2. Mat'thew** [1761-1823], Scot. anatomist; br. of Joanna; phys. to Geo. III. **3. Rob'ert** [1599-1662], Scot. Presb. divine; delegate to Westminster Assembly. **4. Rob'ert** [—1684], Scot. patriot; executed for treason.

Bail'ly, bā'li *or* (F.) bal'lyĭ'. **Jean Syl"vain'** [1736-1793], Fr. astron.; philos.; statesman; executed.

Bai'ly, bā'li. **1. Ed'ward Hodg'es** [1778-1867], Eng. sculp.; *Psyche*, etc. **2. Fran'cis** [1774-1844], Eng. math.; astron.; 1st described "Baily's Beads"; *Life of Flamsteed*, etc.

Bain, bān. **Al"ex-an'der** [1815-1877], Scot. electrician, disc. that the earth could be used to complete circuit.

Bain'bridge, bān'brij. **1. Will'iam** [1774-1833], Am. commodore; captured Brit. frigate *Java*. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Decatur co., Ga.; p. 1,668. **3.** Vil.; Chenango co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,931.

Ba-i'ni, bä-ē'nē, **Giu-sep'pe** [1775-1844], It. mus. composer; writer; *Life of Palestrina*.

Bai"rak-dar', baĭ'rūk-dār' [Turk., standard-bearer], title of Mustafa [1755-1808], Turk. pasha; grand vizier.

Baird, bārd. **1. Sir Da'vid** [1757-1829], Scot. gen.; took Seringapatam 1799. **2. Rob'ert** [1798-1863], Am. theol.; *Hist. of Watchfulness*, etc. **3. Hen'ry Mar'tyn** [1832-1879], Am. scholar, son of Robert; *Rise of the Huguenots*. **4. Spen'cer F.** [1823-1887], Am. nat.; sec. Smithsonian Inst.

Bai'reuth, baĭ'roit, city; * of Upper Franconia, Bav., Ger.; p. 24,556. **Bay'reuth**:.

Baise, bāz, riv.; Fr.; runs through 3 depts.; l. 145 m.

Bai"tul', baĭ'tūl'. **1.** Dist.; Satpura div., Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 3,901 □; p. 323,196; * Badnur. **2.** Town in same; p. 4,700. **Be"tul'**:.

Ba'ja", bo'ye', town; Bács co., Hung.; p. 19,241.

Ba"jaur', bä'jör', dist.; Afghan.; 370 □; p. 130,000; * Bajour.

Ba"ja' Ve'ra Paz, vā'rä päz, dept.; Guatemala; p. 50,235.

Ba"ja-zet', bä'jä-zet'. **1. B. I.** [1347-1403], Turk. Sultan, 1389-1402; conq. Bulgaria, Servia, Macedon, & Thessaly. **2. B. II.** [1447-1512], Turk. sultan; wars against Hung., Poland, Venice, Egypt, & Persia. **Ba"ya-zid'**:.

Ba'jus, bā'yŭs [Latinized name of De Bay], **Mi'cha-el** [1513-1589], Fl. Cath. theol., predecessor of the Jansenists.

Baj'za, bal'za. **An'ton F.** or **Jo'seph** [1804-1858], Hung. poet; historian; critic.

Bak"ar-gauj', bak'ar-ganj'. **1.** Dist.; Dacca div., Bengal, Brit. India; 3,648 □; p. 2,153,965; * Barisal. **2.** Its former *; now in ruins.

Ba"kau', bä'kau', town; Moldavia, Rum.; p. 13,000. **Ba"-ko-va'**:.

Bak"chi-se-rai'. Same as BAKHCHISERAI.

Bak'ke, bäk'ke, **Jan** [1787-1864], Dutch classical scholar.

Bak"kel', bŏ'kel', Fr. fort, town; Senegal, W. Afr.; p. 2,600.

Bak'ker. 1. Ed'ward Dick'in-son [1841-1861], U. S. senator; born in Eng.; col. in civil war, killed at Ball's Bluff. **2. Hen'ry** [1828-1774], Eng. nat.; son-in-law of Defoe; founder of Bakerian lectureship at Oxford. **3. Sir Hen'-ry Will'iams** [1821-1877], Eng. clerg.; hymnologist. **4. Sir Rich'ard** [1568?-1645], Eng. chronicler. **5. Sir Sam'u-el White** [1821-1893], Eng. explorer in Afr.; disc. Lake Albert Nyanza. **6. Thom'as** [1656-1740], Eng. antiquary. **7. Val'en-tine**, "Baker Pasha" [1825-1887], Eng. cavalry officer; bro. of Samuel; commander-in-chief of Egy. army, 1882-1884. **8. Mount**, volc.; Cascade Range, Whatcom co., Wash.; 10,827 ft.; eruption 1880. **9.** Co.; N. Fla.; 338 □; p. 3,333; ⊙ Macleny. **10.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 355 □; p. 6,444. **11.** Co.; E. Ore.; 1,970 □; p. 6,764; ⊙ Baker City. **12.** City; Ore.; p. 2,021.

Ba'kers-field, town; ⊙ of Kern co., Cal.; p. 2,626.

Bake'well, bāk'wel. **1. Rob'ert** [1725-1795], Eng. cattle-breeder. **2.** Anc. mkt. town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 2,748; mineral spring.

Bakh"chi-se-rai', bŭk'chi-se-raĭ' [Turk. garden palace], town; Crimea, Rus.; p. 13,377; residence of khans of Crimea.

Bakh"mut', bŭk'mut', town; Yekaterinoslav govt., Rus.; p. 17,674.

Bakh"te-gan', bŭk'te-gän', salt lake; Fars prov., Per.; 75 m. × 9 m.; altitude 5,100 ft.; no outlet.

Ba'ki or Abd"-el-Ba'ki, ăbd'-el-bä'ki [— 1599 or — 1600], Turk. lyric poet.

Ba"ku', bä'kū'. **1.** Govt.; Transcaucasia, Rus.; 15,095 □; p. 777,556. **2.** Its *; p. 103,000.

Ba-ku'nin, bä-kū'nin, **Mi"kha-il'** [1814-1876], founder and first leader of the Rus. Nihilists.

Ba'la, bā'lä. **1.** Lake, Merioneth co., Wales; 4 m. × 1 m.; source of Dee Riv. **2.** Mkt. t.; Merioneth co., Wales; p. 1,622.

Ba'laam, bā'lam [*Bib.*], Oriental seer; *Numbers* xxii.

Ba"la"fré', **Le**, le bä'lä'frā' [unescarred], SCOTT *Quentin Durward*; Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle.

Ba"la-ghat', bä'lä-gŭt' [above the Ghats], **1.** Elevated region; Mysore, N. cen. Madr., & India, bet. the E. and W. Ghats. **2.** Dist.; Satpura div., Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 3,190 □; p. 883,301.

Ba"la-kla'va, bä'lä-klä'vä, fishing-vil.; Crimea, Rus.; p. 700; battle bet. Eng. and Rus., Oct. 25, 1854.

Ba"la-pur', town; Akola dist.; Berar, Brit. India; p. 10,250.

Bal"a-si-nor', bal'a-si-nōr', native state, Gujarat, Bombay, Ind.; 258 □; p. 41,985; * Balasinore; p. 9,000.

Ba"la-sor', bä'lä-sōr'. **1.** Dist.; Orissa prov., Beng., Brit. Ind.; 2,056 □; p. 994,625. **2.** Its *; a spt.; p. 20,775.

Ba'la-ton", bŏ'lo-tōn'. **Lake** [Ger. **Plat'ten-see**], largest lake in Hung.; area 215 □.

Ba-lau'sti-on, ba-lō'sti-on, hero of Browning's poem *Balaustion's Adventure*.

Bal'bi, bŏl'bē. **1. A"dri-a'no** [1782-1848], It. geog.; wrote in French; *Compendium of Geography*, etc. **2. Gas-pa'ro**, Venetian merchant; trav.; 1st to give an account of Farther India; fl. 1580.

Bal-bi'nus, Dec'i-mus Cæ'li-us [—238], Rom. emp.; orator; poet; murdered by his soldiers.

Bal'bo, bāl'bō. **Ce-sa're** [1789-1853], It. statesman; writer.

Bal-bo'a, Vas'co Nu'ñez de, nün'yeth [1475?-1517], Sp. navig.; disc. Pacific Ocean, 1513.

Bal-brig'gan, bāl-brig'an, town; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 2,352.

Bal'by, bŏl'bi, town; W. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 2,038.

Bal'cas, bāl'sās, riv.; Braz.; l. 200 m.

Bal"das-sa're, Cal'vo, bāl'dąs-sā'rē, cāl'vō [GEORGE ELIOT *Romola*], benefactor of Tito Melema; a galley-slave.

Bal'der, bāl'der. See vocabulary. **Bal'dur**:.

Bald'face Moun'tain, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,903 ft.

Bald Head, mt.; Utah; 9,643 ft.

Bal'di, bāl'di, **Ber"nar-di'no**, "Baldi d'Urbino" [1553-1617], It. scholar; math.; *Hist. of Calvinism*, etc.

Bal'ding-er, bāl'ding-er, **Ernst Gott'fried** [1738-1804], Ger. physician; writer.

Bal"di-nuc'ci, bāl'di-nūt'chi, **Fi-lip'po** [1624?-1696], It. writer on art.

Bald Knob, mt.; Va.; 4,245 ft.

Bald Moun'tain. 1. Front Range, Col.; 11,493 ft. **2.** Utah; 8,430 or 11,975 ft. **3.** Cal.; 5,607 or 8,295 ft. **4.** N. C.; 5,550 ft. **5.** Near Moriah, N. H.; 3,732 ft. **6.** Vt.; 3,124 ft. **7.** Franconia Notch, N. H.; 2,310 ft. **8.** Adirondacks, N. Y.; 2,302 ft. **9.** Antrim tp.; Hillsboro co., N. H.; 2,039 ft.

Bald Moun'tains. 1. Utah; highest point, 11,975 ft. **2.** Tulare co.; Cal.; highest point, 7,986 ft.

Bal'dock, bāl'dŏc, mkt. town; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 2,326.

Bal"do-vi-net'ti, A-les'si-o [1424-1499], It.; painter; worker in mosaic.

Bal"du-i'nus, bāl'dū-ī'nus, **Ja-co'bus** [—1225], It. jurist.

Bal'dung, bal'dŭng, **Hans** [1476-1550?], Ger. paint.; engr.

Bal'dur, bāl'dur. See BALDER.

Bal'dus, bāl'dus [1327-1400], It. jurist; prof. at Perugia Univ.

Bald'win, bōld'win (Teut. *mitsc.*, bold winner, or prince friend. Dan. **Bald'u-in"**, bāld'ū-in'; D. **Bou'de-wijn"**, bou'de-weiñ'; F. **Bau"dou'in'**, bō'dŭ'an; G. **Bal'du-in**, bäl'du-in; It. **Bal"do-vi'no**, bäl'do-vē'nō; **Bal"-du-i'no**:; L. **Bal"du-i'nus**). **1.** [—1118] King of Jerusalem 1100; fought in 1st crusade. **2.** [1171-1206] Emp. of Constantinople; fought in 4th crusade. **3. Hen'ry** [1779-1844], Am. jurist; Judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **4. John Den'ni-son** [1809-1868], Am. writer and poet; *Pre-historic Nations*, etc. **5. Mat-thi'as Will'iam** [1795-1866], Am. manuf.; improved the locomotive. **6. Rog'er Sher'-man** [1793-1863], Am. lawyer; Senator; Gov. of Conn., 1844. **7. Thom'as "De-vo'ni-us"** [1150?-1191], Eng. Cistercian monk; apb. of Canterbury. **8.** Co.; S. W. Ala.; 1,620 □; p. 8,941; ⊙ Daphne. **9.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 240 □; p. 14,608; ⊙ Milledgeville.

Bald'wins-ville, vil.; Onondaga co.; N. Y.; p. 3,040.

Bal'dy, bŏl'di, **Mount**, Elk Mts., Col.; 12,809 ft.

Bal'dy Peak, **1.** Sangre de Cristo Range, Col.; 14,176 ft. **2.** Santa Fé co., N. Mex.; 12,661 ft. **3.** Elizabeth co., N. Mex.; 12,491 ft. **4.** Utah; 11,730 ft.

Bale, bāl, **John** [1495-1563], Ir. Prot. prelate; writer.

Bâle, bäl. Same as BASEL.

Bal"e-ar'ic Isles, bal"e-ar'ic, in Medit. sea; E. of Sp.; Sp. prov.; 1,860 □; p. 312,593; * Palma.

Bales, bālz, **Pe'ter** [1547-1610?], Eng. calligraphist; one of the first inventors of shorthand.

Balfe, balf, **Mi'cha-el Will'iam** [1808-1870], Ir. mus. comp.; opera-writer; *Bohemian Girl*, etc.

Bal'four, bal fŭr *or* bal'fur. **1. Fran'cis Mait'land** [1851-1882], Eng. biologist; *Comparative Embryology*. **2. Sir James** [—1583], Scot. lawyer; politician; pres. of Court of Session; implicated in murder of Card. Beaton. **3. Sir James** [1600?-1657], Scot. antiq.; annalist. **4. John**, of Kinloch or Burley, Scot. Covenanter; took part in murder of Abp. Sharp; fl. 1680; in Scott's *Old Mortality*. **5. John Hut'ton** [1808-1884], Scot. bot. **6. Rob'ert** [1550?-], Scot. scholar; principal of Guienne Col., Bordeaux.

Bal"fu-rash'. See BARFURUSH.

Ba'li, bā'li, one of the Sunda Isles, Malay Arch.; 2,300 □; p. 800,000; Dutch. **Lit'tle Ja'va**:.

Ba'li-burg", bā'li-bürg', Ger. station; Kamerun, W. Afr.; founded, 1889.

Ba"li-kes'ri, bā'li-kes'r, town; Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 12,000.

Ba'li-ol, bā'li-ŏl. **1. John de** [1259-1314], rival of Bruce for crown of Scot.; reigned for nearly 4 years as King John. **2. Ed'ward** [—1363], son of preceding; twice king of Scot. **Bal'li-ol**:.

Ba-lize', bą-lēz'. Same as BELIZE. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

Bal-kan' Moun'tains, bŭl-kän' [anc. **Hæ'mus**; **Hal'-mos**‡ (Gr.)], Bulg., S. E. Eur.; highest peak Muss-alla, 9,500 ft.

Bal-kan' Pen-in'su-la, S. E. Eur.; contains Bos., Herz., Montenegro, Servia, Rum., Bulg., Turk. in Eur., and Gr.

Bal"kash', bŭl'kŭsh', salt lake; Semipalatinsk govt.; Kirghiz Steppe, As. Rus.; 340 m. × 35; 8,400 □; no outlet.

Balkh, bŭlk. **1.** Prov.; N. Afghan., 25,000 □; * Mazar-i-Sherif. **2.** Vil. in same; the former *. Anc. **Bac'tri-a** or **Za'ri-as'pa**.

Ball, bŏl, **John** [—1381], Eng. preacher; socialist; leader in Watt Tyler's rebellion; executed.

Bal"lanche', bŭ'lŏnsh', **Pierre Si"mon'** [1776-1847], Fr. philos.; reformer; *Essay on Social Palingenesis*.

Bal'lan-tine, bal'an-tain. **1. James** [1808-1877], Scot. poet; paint. on glass. **2. Will'iam** [1812-1866], Eng. crim. lawyer; reputed orig. of Sergeant Buzfuz in *Pickwick*.

Bal'lan-tyne, James [1772-1833], Scot. printer; journalist; partner of Sir W. Scott.

Bal"la-pur'. Same as BALAPUR.

Bal"la-rat', city; Victoria, Austral.; p. 46,033; gold-mines.

Bal'lard. 1. John or **For"texue'** [—1586], Fr. Jesuit priest; instigated Babington plot to k. Queen Eliz. of Eng.; executed at Tyburn. **2.** Co.; Ky.; 250 □; p. 8,390; ⊙ Blandville. **3.** City; King co., Wash.; p. 2,000.

Bal-la'ri. See BELLARY.

Bal'ley, Mount. 1. Trinity co., Cal.; 7,647 ft. **2.** Shasta co., Cal.; 6,357 ft.

Bal'li-a. 1. Dist.; Benares div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,168 □; p. 942,465. **2.** Its *; p. 16,372.

Bal"li-na', bă'li-nā', town; Mayo co., Ir.; p. 5,551.

Bal"li-na-hinch', bal'i-na-hinch', barony & par.; Galway, Ir.; p. of barony, 29,969.

Bal"li-na-muck', bal'li-na-muc', town; Longford co., Ir.; Fr. & Ir. army surrendered to Eng. 1798.

Bal"li-na-sloe', bal'i-na-slō', town; Galway & Roscommon cos., Ir.; p. 4,619.

Bal'lin-ger, bal'in-jer, town; ⊙ of Runnels co., Tex.; p. with tp., 1,413.

Bal"lin-robe', bal'in-rōb', town; Mayo co., Ir.; p. 2,408.

Bal-lou', bo lö', **Ho-se'a** [1771-1852], Am. theol.; founder of modern Universalism; *Unexpected Magazine*.

Balls Bluff, on the Potomac, Va.; Fed. def., Oct. 21, 1861.

Ball'ston Spa, bŏl'stun spŏ, vil.; ⊙ of Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 3,527, mineral springs.

Ball'ville, bŏl'vil, vil., Sandusky co., O.; p. with tp., 1,731.

Bal"ly-bay', bal'i-bē', town, Monaghan co., Ir.; p. 1,714.

Bal"ly-cas'tle, bal'i-cas'l, town; Antrim co., Ir; p. 1,739.

Bal"ly-me'na, bal'i-mē'na, town; Antrim co., Ir.; p. 6,774.

Bal"ly-mo'ney, bal'i-mō'ney, town; Antrim co., Ir.; p. 2,930.

Bal"ly-more', bal'i-mōr', vil., Kildare co., Ir.; battle 1798.

Bal"ly-shan'non, spt. town; Donegal co., Ir.; p. 2,958.

Bal″ma-ce′da, bäl″mä-thē′dä, **Jo-sé′ Ma″nu-el′** [1840-1891], Chilean statesman; ex-Pres.

Balme, Col de, bälm, cōl dẹ, mt. pass between Mt. Blanc & Dent du Midi; divides Fr. & Swit.; 7,218 ft.

Bal″mer-i′no, bal″mer-ē′nō, **Lord** [1688-1746], Arthur Elphinston, Scot. Jacobite; capt., tried, and beheaded.

Bal-mor′al Cas′tle, bal-mer′al, Brit. royal residence; Deeside, Aberdeen co., Scot.

Bal-nav′es, bal-nav′ẹs, **Hen′ry** [1520?-1579], Scot. statesman; *Confession of Faith.* **Bal-nav′is:.**

Bal″ni-bar′bi, bal″ni-bär′bī [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], the land of visionaries and projectors, visited by Gulliver.

Bal″ram-pur′, bäl″räm-pūr′, town; Gonda dist., Oudh, Brit. Ind.; p. 14,026.

Bal′sall Heath, bôl′sul, par.; Worcester co., Eng., suburb of Birmingham; p. 30,881.

Bal′sa-mo, bäl′sä-mō, **Giu-sep′pe.** See CAGLIOSTRO.

Bal-sar′, bal-sär′, coast t.; Surat dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.

Bal′ta, bôl′tä. **1. Jo-sé′,** -1872-, Peruvian revolutionist; Pres. of Peru; deposed; imprisoned; murdered. **2.** Town; Podolia govt., Rus.; p. 31,319.

Bal″tard′, bäl″tär′, **Lou″is′ Pierre** [1765-1846], Fr. architect; engraver.

Bal″ta-za-ri′ni, bäl″tä-dzä-rē′nē, It. musician; violinist; fl. 16th cent.

Bal′tha-zar, bal′tha-zur [D. **Bal′tha″sar,** bäl′tä-sär, Fr. **Bal″tha″zar′,** bäl″tä-zär′, **Bal″tha-sar′;** It. **Bal″das-sa′re,** bäl″däs-sä′rē; L. **Bal-tha′sar,** bal-tha′sur; Sp. **Bal″ta-sar′,** bäl″tä-sär′]. **1.** [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors.*] A merchant. **2.** [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing.*] Don Pedro's servant. **3.** [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice.*] Portia's assumed name. **4.** [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet.*] Romeo's servant.

Bal′tic Prov′in-ces, bôl′tic, sev. Rus. govts. bordering on the Baltic. The 3 usually incl. are Courland, Livonia, & Esthonia. 36,511 □; p. 2,350,500.

Bal′tic Sea, N. Europe, enclosed by Den., Ger., Rus., and Sw.; 184,496.

Bal′ti-more, bôl′ti-mōr. **1. Lord** [1580?-1632], George Calvert; Eng. statesman; founder of Maryland. **2. Lord** [-1676], Cecil Calvert; first proprietor of Md., 1632. **3.** Co.; Md.; 622 □; p. 72,979; ☉ Towson. **4.** City, coextensive with co., Md.; 28 □; p. 434,439.

Bal″ti-stan′, bäl″ti-stän′, dist.; N. W. Cashmere, Ind.; 19,000 □; p. 75,000; ✻ Iskardo. **Lit′tle Ti-bet′;.**

Ba-lu″chis-tan′, bä-lü″chis-tän′, country; S. As.; 130,000 □; p. 500,000; ✻ Khelat.

Ba″luc′, bä″lük′, **Jean** [1421-1491], Fr. cardinal; almoner to Louis XI.; for treason, kept in an iron cage for 11 years.

Ba″luze′, bä″lüz′, **É″ti″enne′** [1630-1718], Fr. scholar; jurist; antiquary.

Bal″zac′, bäl″zak′, **Ho″no″ré′ de** [1799-1850], Fr. novelist; *Le Père Goriot,* etc.

Ba″ma-ku′, bä′mä-kü′, town, on Niger Riv.; W. Afr.

Bam′ba, prov.; Kongo, Angola, W. Afr.; mines; ✻ Bamba.

Bam-bar′ra, bam-bar′rä. **1.** State; Upper Niger Riv.; Sudan, W. Afr.; p. 2,000,000. **2.** Imp. town; Sudan, Afr.; 115 m. S. S. W. of Timbuctoo.

Bam′berg, bäm′berg. **1.** Vil.; Barnwell co., S. C.; p. with tp., 3,881. **2.** Town; Upper Franconia, Bav., Ger.; p. 35,815.

Bam′bor-ough, bam′bur-o, vil.; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. of par., 3,751.

Bam′bor-ough Cas′tle, in vicinity, an ancient fortress.

Bam-buk′, bam-bük′, country; Senegambia, W. Afr.

Bā″mi-an′, bä″mi-än′, valley & pass; Hindu-Kush Mts., N. W. of Kabul, Afghan.; ruins; colossal figures of Buddha.

Bamp′ton, bamp′tun, **John** [1689-1751], Eng. min.; founder of the Bampton Lectureship.

Bam′ra, bäm′rä, native state; Cen. Provs., Ind.; 1,988 □; p. 104,398.

Ban′a-gher, ban′ä-gẹr, town; King's co., Ir.; formerly pocket bor., sending two members to Parliament.

Ba-na′na, bä-nä′nä, spt. town; mouth of Kongo Riv., Kongo Free State, W. Afr.

Ba″na-nal′, bä″nä-näl′, isl., Araguay Riv.; Braz.; l. 200 m.

Ba-nang′, bä-näng′, town; Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 33,000.

Ba′nas, bä′näs. **1.** Riv.; Rajputana, Ind.; l. 300 m. **2.** Riv.; same source; l. 180 m. **Bu′nas;.**

Ba-nat′, bä-nät′, region; Hung.; p. 1,308,341; chief town Temesvar.

Ban′bridge, ban′brij, town; Down co., Ir.; p. 5,600; seat of linen-trade.

Ban′bur-y, ban′bur-i, anc. town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 3,639; Rom. remains; battles, 1469, 1644, 1646.

Ban′ca, ban′cä, isl.; Dutch E. Indies; 4,977 □; p. 83,416; ✻ Muntok.

Ban′croft, ban′crôft. **1. Aar′on** [1735-1839], Am. divine; father of George; *Life of Washington.* **2. George** [1800-1891], Am. historian; *Hist. of the U. S.* **3. Rich′ard** [1544-1610], Eng. divine; abp. of Canterbury, 1604; supervised A. V. of the Bible; persecuted the Puritans.

Ban′da, bän′dä. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 3,061 □; p. 705,695. **2.** Its ✻; p. 23,071; cotton-mart.

Ban′da Isles, group of 12 islands; Malay Arch.; 17 □; p. 7,000; Dutch; famous for spices.

Ban″da-jan′, bän″dä-yän′, pass over the Himalayas; Cashmere; summit, 14,854 ft.; perpetual snow.

Ban″dal- or -del- khand′. Same as BUNDELKHAND.

Ban′da O″ri-en-tal′, *i. e.,* Eastern bank (of the Uruguay). See URUGUAY.

Ban-dar′, bän-där′. Same as MASULIPATAM.

Ban′da Sea, part of Pac. Oc.; S. E. of Celebes Isl.

Ban-da′we, ban-dä′wi, Brit. mission station; W. shore of Lake Nyassa, Nyassaland, S. Afr.

Band′ed Peak, **1.** San Juan Mts.; S. Col.; 12,860 ft. **2.** Highest mt. in N. Mex.; 12,824 ft.

Ban′del, bän′del, **Jo′seph Ernst von** [1800-1876], Ger. sculp.; engaged for 40 years on his colossal statue of Hermann (Arminius), erected 3 m. from Lippe-Detmold.

Ban″de-la-Roche′, bän″dẹ-lä-rôsh′, valley; Vosges Mts., Lower Alsace, Ger.; res. of Oberlin. **Stein′thal;.**

Ban-del′lo, bän-del′lō, **Mat-te′o** [1480?-1562?], It. Dominican monk; writer of tales.

Ban-de′ra, bän-dā′rä, co.; Tex.; 970 □; p. 3,795; ☉ Bandera.

Ban″di-nel′li, bän″di-nel′lē, **Bac′cio** [1487-1559], It. sculp.; *Christ at the Tomb.*

Ban-di′ni, bän-dē′nē, **An′ge-lo Ma-ri′a** [1726-1800], It. writer; antiq.; librarian.

Ban′don, ban′dun, town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 3,997.

Ba-nér′, bä-nār′, **Jo′han** [1596-1641], Sw. gen. in Thirty Years' war.

Banff, bamf, town; ☉ of Banffshire, Scot.; p. 7,573.

Banff′shire, bamf′shir, co.; Scot.; 641 □; p. 61,684; ☉ Banff.

Ban″ga-lore′, ban″gä-lōr′. **1.** Dist.; Mysore state, S. India; 2,960 □; p. 460,159. **2.** Brit. fort, town & mil. station; Mysore state, S. India; 12½ □; p. 180,366; stormed by Cornwallis.

Bang″kok′, bang″kek′, walled city; ✻ of Siam; p. from 300,000 to 400,000.

Ban′gor, ban′gōr. **1.** City; ☉ of Penobscot co., Me.; p. 19,103. **2.** Vil.; Van Buren co., Mich.; p. with tp., 2,384. **3.** Vil., Franklin co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,445. **4.** Bor.; North Ampton co., Pa.; p. 2,509. **5.** ban′gẹr. City; Carnarvon co., Wales; p. 5,592. **6.** Spt. town; Down co., Ir.; p. 3,006.

Bang″-pa-Kung′, bäng′-pä-kung′, riv.; Siam; l. 200 m.

Bang″we-o′lo, bang″wi-ō′lō, lake; Zambesi, S. Afr.; 150 m. × 75 m. **Ben′bu;.**

Ban′im, bē′nim, **John** [1800?-1842], Ir. novelist; *Tales of the O'Hara Family,* etc.

Ban″ja-lu′ka, bän″yä-lü′kä, fort. town; Bosnia; p. 11,357.

Ban″jar-mas′sin, bän″jär-mäs′sēn′. **1.** Dutch dist.; S. E. Borneo; 5,928 □; p. 300,000 to 600,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 30,000; called also *Fort Tatas.* **Ban″jer-mas″sin′;.**

Ban″joe-mas′, bän″yü-mäs′, residency; Java, Dutch E. Ind.; p. 692,039; ✻ Banjoemas; p. 9,000.

Ban-ka′, bän-kä′, town; Formosa isl., China; p. 30,000.

Ban″ka-lan′, bän″kä-län′, state; Dutch E. Ind., W. coast of Madura; ✻ Bankalan.

Ban′ki, bän′ki, trib. state; Orissa, Ind.; 116 □; p. 49,426; ✻ Banki.

Banks. 1. Sir Jo′seph [1743-1820], Eng. naturalist. **2. Na-than′i-el Pren′tiss** [1816-1891], Am. statesman; U. S. gen.; twice Gov. of Mass. **3. Thom′as** [1735-1805], Eng. sculp.; *Psyche and the Butterfly,* etc. **4.** Co.; Ga.; 359 □; p. 8,562; ☉ Homer.

Banks Land, isl.; Arctic regions, N. Am.; lat. 73° N., long. 120° W.

Ban-ku′ra″, bän-kü′rä′. **1.** Dist.; Bardwan div., Beng., Ind.; 2,621 □; p. 1,069,668. **2.** Its ✻; p. 18,743.

Ban′ne-ker, Ben′ja-min [1731-1806], Am. negro math.

Ban′ner, co.; Neb.; 756 □; p. 2,435; ☉ Harrisburg.

Ban′nock-burn, ban′ŋk-bûrn, town; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 2,549; Bruce def. Eng. and won his crown, June 24, 1314.

Ban′nocks, a tribe of Shoshonean stock. See under AMERICAN, in vocab.

Ban′quo, ban′cwō [Celt. *masc.*, white] [-1066], Scot. chieftain, murdered by Macbeth; introduced in SHAK. *Macbeth.*

Bans′da, bänz′dä, state; Ind.; 325 □; p. 32,154; ✻ Bansda.

Ban-sawa′ra, bän-swä′rä, Rajput trib. state; Ind.; 1,440 □; p. 104,000; ✻ Banswara; p. 6,000.

Ban″tam′, bän″täm′. **1.** Residency; Dutch E. Ind.; p. 760,000; ✻ Srang. **2.** Anc. town; Bantam prov.

Ban′try, bän′tri, spt. town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 2,632.

Ban′try Bay, Cork co., Ir.; 25 × 3 to 5 m.

Ban″ville′, bäⁿ″vil′, **Thé″o″dore′ Faul′lain′ de** [1823-1891], Fr. poet; dramatist.

Ban″yul′-sur-Mer′, bäⁿ″yül′-sür-mär′, spt. town; Pyrénées-Orientales dept., Fr.; p. 3,119; fine wine.

Ban″yu-mas′, bän″yü-mäs′, Dutch prov.; Java; 2,136 □; p. 1,046,405; ✻ Banyumas; p. 9,000.

Ban″yu-wan′gy, bän″yü-wäŋ′gi, Dutch prov.; Java; p. 45,097; ✻ Banyuwangy; p. 10,000.

Ba″our′-Lor″mi-an′, bä″ör′-lôr″mi-äⁿ′, **Pierre Ma″rie′ Fran″çois′ Lou″is′** [1770-1854], Fr. poet; dramatist.

Ba″paume′, bä″pōm′, vil.; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 3,190; Prus. def. Fr., Jan. 2-3, 1871.

Bap′tist [Gr. *masc.*, baptizer. **F. Bap″tiste′,** bä″tist′; G. **Bap′tist,** bäp′tist; Gr. **Bap-ti-stēs′;** It. **Battis′ta,** bät-tis′tä; L. **Bap-tis′ta;** Pg. **Bap-tis′ta,** bäp-tis′tä; Sp. **Bau-tis′ta,** bou-tis′tä].

Bap-tis′ta [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew*], f. of the shrew.

Ba″ra-ba′, bä″rä-bä′, steppe; Tomsk govt., Sib.; 100,000 □; salt lakes and marshes.

Ba′ra Ban′ki, bä′rä bän′ki, dist.; Oudh, Brit. Ind.; 1,768 □; p. 1,130,906; ✻ Nawabganj.

Bar-ab′bas, bär-ab′as [Gr., son of Abbas or of the father; *Bib.*], a robber and murderer, released instead of Jesus at the demand of the multitude.

Bar′a-boo, bär′ä-bü, city; ✻ of Sauk co., Wis.; p. 4,605.

Bar″a-chi′as, bar″ä-cī′as [*Bib.*], father of Zacharias.

Ba-ra′da, bä-rä′dä, riv.; Syria; l. 40 m.; Damascus is on its banks; probably the Abana of the Bible.

Bar′a-ga, bär′ä-gä. **1. Fred′er-ic** [1797-1868], bishop of Marquette; Amst. missionary to Ojibway Indians, U. S.; *History of the Indians,* in German. **2.** Co.; Mich.; 915 □; p. 9,086; ☉ L'Anse.

Ba″ra″guey′ d'Hil″liers′, bä″rä″gẽ′ dē″lyē′ *or* dē″yē′. **1. A″chille′, Comte** [1795-1878], Fr. marshal; served in Aust., Sp., & Alg.; son of Louis. **2. Lou″is′** [1764-1813], Fr. gen.; gov. of Venice, 1808.

Ba-rak′, bä-räk′, riv.; Assam, Brit. Ind.; 1,350 m.

Bar′ak, bar′ak [Heb. *masc.*, lightning; *Bib.*], captain of the host which defeated Sisera, —1296?

Ba-ram′ba, bä-räm′bä; trib. state; Orissa, Ind.; 134 □; p. 24,261; ✻ Baramba.

Ba-ra′nof, bä-rä′nef, **Al″ex-an′der An′dre-vich** [1746-1819], 1st gov. of Rus. Am.; founded colony on Bering Strait, 1796.

Ba″rante′, bä″räⁿt′, **A″ma′ble G. P. Bru″gière′,** brü″zhyär′, **Baron de** [1782-1866], Fr. statesman; hist.; *Hist. of the Dukes of Burgundy.*

Ba-ran′ya, bə-ren′ye, co.; Hung.; 1,930 □; p. 321,435; ✻ Fünfkirchen.

Ba″ran-za′no, bä″rän-zä′nō, **Gio-van′ni An-to′ni-o,** "Redemptus" [1590-1622], It. monk; math.; philos.; friend and correspondent of Lord Bacon.

Ba″ra-sat′, bä″rä-sät′, town; 24 pergunnah dist., Beng., Brit. India; p. 11,822.

Ba′ras Kho-tun′, bä′räs ko-tün′, ruined city; Mongolia; walls 5 m. in circuit; **Bars Kho-tan′;.**

Ba″ra-ta′ri-a, bä″rä-tä′ri-ä (CERVANTES *Don Quixote*), the island town of which Sancho Panza was made governor.

Ba″ra″tière′, bä″rä″tyãr′, **John Phil′ip** [1721-1740], a juvenile prodigy of scholarship. **Ba″ret″tier′;.**

Ba″rat-pur′, See BHARTPUR.

Bar-a-tyn′ski, bä″rä-tin′ski, **Jey-ge′ni A′bram-o-vich″** [1800-1844], Rus. poet; *Eda, The Gipsy.*

Bar″ba-ce′na, bär″bä-sē′nä, town; Minas-Geraes state, Braz., S. Am.; p. 14,000.

Bar-ba′dos, bär-bā′dōz, isl.; Brit. W. Indies; 166 □; p. 182,306; ✻ Bridgetown.

Bar′ba-ra, bär′ba-rä [Gr. *fem.*, foreign, stranger. **Bab** (dim). D. G. It. Sp. **Bar′ba-ra,** bär′bä-rä; F. **Barbe,** bärb; L. **Bar′ba-ra**], **Saint,** Christian martyr; tortured and put to death at Nicomedia, fl. 3d cent.

Bar″ba-rel′li. See GIORGIONE. **Bar″be-rel′li;.**

Bar″ba-ros′sa, bär″ba-ros′ä. **1. Had′her or Khair″ed-Din′** [1466?-1546], ruler of Algeria and Tunis; bro. of Horush. **2. Ho′rush or Ho′ruk** [-1518], corsair; ruler of Algeria; beheaded by army of Charles V. **3.** See FREDERICK I. of Germany.

Bar″ba-roux′, bär″bä-rü′, **Charles Jean Ma″rie′** [1767-1794], Fr. agitator; prominent Girondist; advocated popular vote concerning Louis XVI.; guillotined.

Bar′ba-ry, region peopled by Berbers; N. Afr., Atlantic Oc. to Egy.; includes Mor., Alg., Tunis, & Tripoli.

Bar′ba-son, bär′ba-sn [SHAK. *Henry V.*, and *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a fiend referred to in these plays.

Bar′bauld, bär′bôld, **An′na Le-ti′tia (Aikin)** [1743-1825], Eng. poetess, prose-writer; *Early Lessons,* etc.

Bar″be′-Mar′bois′, bär″bẽ′-mär′bwä′, **Fran″çois′ de** [1745-1837], Fr. statesman; negotiated sale of La. to U. S.

Bar′bee, Will′iam J. [1816-1892], Am. writer; preacher among the Disciples of Christ.

Bar′ber. 1. Fran′cis [1751-1783], Col. in Rev. war. **2.** Co.; Kan.; 1,134 □; p. 7,973; ☉ Medicine Lodge.

Bar″be-ri′ni, bär″bẽ-rē′nē. **1.** A family of It. nobles, several members of which became cardinals and state dignitaries. **2. Fran-ces′co** [1597-1679], It. cardinal; founded the Barberini Library in Rome.

Bar″be-ri′no di Mu-gel′lo, bär″bẽ-rē′nō dē mü-jel′lō, town; Tuscany, It.; p. 10,000; 15 m. N. of Florence.

Bar″be-ri′no di Val d'El′sa, dē väl del′sä, town and commune, It.; 20 m. S. of Florence; p. 10,305.

Bar′ber-ton, gold-min. town; Transvaal, S. Afr.; p. 8,000.

Bar-be′ta, bär-bē′tä, town; Kamrup dist., Assam, Brit. India; p. 11,885.

Bar″bey′ d'Au″re″vil″ly′, bär″bẽ′ dō″rẽ″vil″yi′, **Jules** [1808-1889], Fr. novelist; *The Story without a Name,* etc.

Bar″bey″rac′, bär″bẽ″rāk′, **Jean** [1674-1744], Fr. jurist; hist.; *Hist. of Anc. Treaties,* etc.

Bar″bier′, bär″byē′, **1. An″toine′ A″lex″an′dre** [1765-1825], Fr. biog.; libr. **2. Hen″ri′ Au″guste′** [1805-1882], Fr. poet; satirist; *Iambes,* etc.

Bar″bier′ de Sé″ville′, bär″byē′ dẹ sē″vil′, **Le,** opera by Rossini.

Bar″bi-e′ri, bär″bi-ē′ri. **1. Gio-van′ni Fran-ces′co,** see GUERCINO. **2. Pa′o-lo An-to′ni-o** [-1640], It. painter; bro. of Guercino.

Bar″bi″zon′, bär″bi″zôⁿ′, **School** [Sobr.], Fr. landscape-painters, incl. Millet, Rousseau, Corot, Daubigny, Díaz, etc., who lived at Barbizon, near Paris.

Bar″bou′, bär″bü′, Fr. family of printers; fl. 16th to 18th c.

Bar′bour, bär′bur. **1. John** [1320-1396], Scot. poet; *The Bruce.* **2. James** [1775-1842], Gov. of Va., 1812; Sec of War; minister to Eng. **3. Phil′ip Pen′dle-ton** [1783-1841], judge of U. S. Supreme Court; bro. of James. **4.** Co.; Ala.; 888 □; p. 34,898; ☉ Clayton. **5.** Co.; W. Va.; 395 □; p. 12,702; ☉ Philippi.

Bar-bu′da, bär-bū′dä, isl.; Leeward Isls., Brit. W. Indies; 73 □; p. 580.

Bar′ca, bär′cä [anc. **Cy″re-na′i-ca**], a vilayet of the Ottoman emp. since 1869; 60,700 □; p. from 300,000 to 500,000; ✻ Benghazi; formerly the E. part of Trip., N. Afr.

Bar″cel-lo′na, bär″chel-lō′nä, and **Poz′zo di Gor′to,** pot′sō dē ger′tō, 2 towns in one; Messina prov., N. E. Sicily, It.; p. 21,980.

Bar″ce-lo′na, bär″sẹ-lō′nä *or* (Sp.) bär″thē-lō′nä. **1.** Prov.; N. E. Sp.; 2,985 □; p. 902,970. **2.** Its ✻; spt. city; p. 272,481. **3.** Town; Bermudez State, Venez.; p. 12,785.

Bar′clay, bär′clẹ. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [1475?-1552], Scot. or Eng. monk; poet; prose-writer; *The Ship of Folys* (Fools), 1509. **2. John** [1582-1621], Eng. writer; b. in Lorraine; *Argenis,* etc. **3. John** [1734-1798], Scot. Presb. clerg.; founder of the Barclayites. **4. John** [1758-1826], Scot. anat. **5. Rob′ert** [1648-1690], Scot. Quaker; writer; Gov. of East New Jersey; *Apology for the True Christian Divinity.* **6. Will′iam** [1541-1605], Scot. writer on civil law; f. of John [1582-1621]. **7.** Vil.; Bradford co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,009.

Bar′clay: Al′lar-dice″, -al′ar-dis″, **Rob′ert,** "Captain Barclay" [1779-1854], Scot. pedestrian, the 1st who walked 1,000 m. in 1,000 hours, June-July, 1809.

Bar′clay de Tol′ly, bär′clẹ dẹ tol′i, **Mi′cha-el, Prince** [1754?-1818], Rus. field-marshal; at Borodino, Leipsic, etc.

Bar′clay Sound, W. coast Vancouver Isl., B. C., prov. Canada.

Bar-coch′ba, bär-coc′bə [son of a star], originally **Sim′e-on** [-135], Jewish Antichrist; led Jewish revolt against Hadrian 131-135. **Bar-coch′e-bas;.**

Bard, Sam′u-el [1742-1821], Am. phys.; philanthropist; Washington's family physician.

Bar-dell′, Mrs. [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*], widow; plaintiff in breach-of-promise suit, Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.

Bar″de-sa′nes, bär″dẹ-sā′nēz, properly **Bar″-Dai-san′** [154-222], Syrian theol.; hymn-writer; "the last of the Gnostics."

Bar-di′li, bär-dī′li, **Chris′toph Gott′fried** [1761-1808], Ger. metaphysician; opponent of Kant.

Bard of A′von, ẽ′vẹn *or* av′gn, William Shakespeare, b. at Stratford-on-Avon.

Bard of Twick′en-ham, Alexander Pope; from his residing at Twickenham on Thames.

Bar″do-li′no, bär″dō-lē′nō, town; Verona prov., It.

Bar′dolph, bär′dolf [Teut. *masc.*, bright wolf, or famous helper]. **Bar′dulph;. F. Bar″dolphe′,** bär″dôlf′; It. **Bar-dol′fo,** bär-dōl′fō; L. **Bar-dol′phus,** bär-dol′fus] [SHAK. *Hen. IV., Hen. V.*, and *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a follower of Falstaff's, noted for his red nose.

Bards′ey, bärds′ẹ [Bard's island], isl.; S. W. of Carnarvon co., Wales; 2½ m. × 1 m.; p. 7; ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

Bards′town, town; ☉ of Nelson co., Ky.; p. 1,524.

Bard-wan′, bärd-wän′. **1.** Div.; Bengal prov., Brit. India; 13,949 □; p. 7,688,818. **2.** Dist. in same; 2,689 □; p. 1,391,880. **3.** Town; ✻ of dist.; p. 34,477. **Burd-wan′;.**

Bare′bones, Praise-God, Eng. fanatic; a leather-dealer; fl. 1653; prominent member of "Barebone's Parliament" (see vocab.), whence its name. **Bar′bone;.**

Ba″règes′, bä″rāzh′, town; Hautes-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 400; warm sulfur-springs; gave name to the fabric *barège.*

Ba-re′li, bä-rē′lī. **1.** Dist.; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,591 □; p. 1,040,691. **2.** Its ✻; a col. city; p. 121,039. **Ba-reil′ly;.**

Ba′rents Sea, bet. Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

Ba′rentz, bä′rentz, **Wil′lem,** Dutch navigator; fl. 1594.

Ba″rère′ de Vieu″zac′, bä″rãr′ dẹ vi″zäc′, **Ber″trand′** [1755-1841], Fr. Jacobin revolutionist; the "Anacreon of the guillotine"; banished as a regicide.

Ba-ret′ti, bä-ret′ti. **Giu-sep′pe Marc An-to′ni-o** [1719-1789], It. writer; critic; lexicog; *It.-Eng. Dict.*

Bar″fleur′, bär″flür′, anc. spt. town; La Manche dept., Fr.; p. 1,804; reputed starting-place of William, duke of Normandy, 1066. See ST. VALERIE.

Bar″fu-rush′, bär″fu-rüsh′ [*i. e.*, mart of burdens], cml. town; Mazanderan prov., N. Pers.; p. 10,000 to 50,000. **Bal″-froosh′;. Bal″frush′;. Bal″fu-rosh′;.**

Bar′ga, bär′gä, **Pass,** Himalayas, Punjab, Ind.; 15,000 ft.

Bar′ge, bär′jẹ, town; Cuneo prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 10,000.

Bargue, bärg, **Charles** [1858?-1883], Fr. genre painter; pupil of Gérome.

Bar′ham, bär′um, **Rich′ard Har′ris** [1788-1845], Eng. divine; humorist; *Ingoldsby Legends,* etc.

Bar Har′bor, vil.; Mt. Desert Isl., Hancock co., Me.; summer resort.

Ba′ri, bä′rī. **1.** Prov.; S. It.; 2,005 □; p. 764,573. **2.** Its ✻; a spt. city; p. 58,266.

Ba-ri′ah, bə-rī′ə. **1.** [*Bib.*] A descendant of King David; fl. —460. **Ba-ri′a;. 2.** bä′ri-ä. Protected state; Bom., Ind.; 813 □; p. 52,421; ✻ Bariah.

Ba″ri-a-tin′ski, bä″ri-ä-tin′ski, **Al″ex-an′der I-van′o-vich″, Prince** [1814-1879], Rus. field-marshal; conquered the Caucasus.

Bar′ing, bär′ing. **1. Sir Fran′cis** [1740-1810], Eng. merchant; financier; with his bro. John founded the banking-house of Baring Bros. **2. Sir Fran′cis T.** [1796-1886], Lord Northbrook; Eng. statesman; grandson of preceding; governor-gen. of Ind.

Ba-rin′go, bg-rin′gō, lake; Brit. E. Afr.; lat. 0° 35′ N., long. 34° 18′ E.; 13 m. × 6 m.; altitude 3,658 ft.; no outlet.

Bar″i-sal′, bär″i-sāl′, town; ✻ of Bakarganj dist., Dacca div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 15,482.

Bar Je′sus [Gr., son of Joshua; *Bib.*], Jewish sorcerer; fl. 1st cent. **Bar Je′su;.**

Bar Jo′na [Gr., son of Jonas; *Bib.*], surname of Peter.

Bar′ker, For′dyce [1818-1891], Am. physician & writer.

Bar′king, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 14,301.

Bar′kis [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], a carrier who courts Clara Peggotty; says "Barkis is willin'."

Bar′kis-land, town; W. Riding Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 2,102.

Barks′dale, Will′iam [1821-1863], Am. lawyer; U. S. gen.; fell at Gettysburg.

Bar″le-Duc′, bär″lẹ-dük′, cml. town; ✻ of Meuse dept., Fr.; p. 18,732.

Bar-let'ta, cml. spt. town; Bari prov., It.; p. 31,994.
Bar'low, bär'lō. **Jo'el** (1755-1812), Am. poet; patriot; diplomat; *The Columbiad*, etc.
Bar'me-cides, bär'me-saidz, Per. family of statesmen under Haroun-al-Raschid, by whom nearly all were put to death, 802.
Bar'men, mfg. city; Rhine prov., Prus., Ger.; p. 116,144.
Bar'mouth, bär'muth, coast town; Merioneth co., N. Wales; p. 2,045; watering-place.
Bar'na-bas, bär'na-bas Heb. *masc.*, son of consolation. **Bar'na-by**, Dan. D. G. **Bar'na-bas**, bär'nā-bās; F. **Bar"na"bé'**, bär'nā'bē'; It. **Bar'na-ba**, bär'nā-bä; **Bar'na'**; L. **Bar'na-bas**; Pg. **Bar"na-be'**, bär'na-be'; Sp. **Ber"na-bé'**, ber'nā-bē'; **Saint**, properly **Jo'ses**, Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal gospel & epistle; fl. 1st cent.
Bar'na-by Rudge, the hero of Dickens's novel *Barnaby Rudge*, a half-witted young man; his companion a tame raven.
Bar'na-dine, bär'na-din [SHAK. *Measure for Measure*], a profligate, "fearless of what's past, present, and to come."
Bar'nard, bär'nard. [See BERNARD.] **1. Lady Anne** (1750-1825), Scot. poet; *Auld Robin Gray*. **2. Fred'er-ick** (1809-1889), Am. teacher; writer; pres. Columbia College. **3. Hen'ry** (1811-), Am. writer on education; U. S. Comr. of Education. **4. John G.** (1815-1882), U. S. gen.; engineer.
Bar'nard Cas'tle, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 4,341; ruined castle, introduced in Scott's *Rokeby*.
Bar-naul', bär-nául', mfg. town; Tomsk gov., W. Sib.; p. 14,000.
Bar"nave', bär'nāv'. **An"toine' Pierre Jo"seph' Ma"rie'** (1761-1793), Fr. rev. statesman; guillotined.
Barn'burn"ers, *Am. Hist.*, nickname given to the anti-renters, who fired barns on patroon estates; also to a polit. party. See ANTIRENTISM and BARNBURNERS, in vocab.
Bar"ne-gat' Bay, bär'ne-gat', E. coast, Ocean co., N. J.; 25 m. × 1 to 4 m.
Barnes, bärnz. **1. Al'bert** (1798-1870), Am. Presb. divine; *Notes on the New Testament*. **2. Will'iam** (1801-1886), Eng. pastoral poet; *Homely Rhymes*, etc. **3.** Co.; N. D.; 1,542 ; p. 7,045; ⊙ Valley City. **4.** Vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. of par., 8,445.
Barnes'ville. **1.** Vil.; Belmont co., O.; p. 3,307. **2.** Town; Pike co., Ga.; p. 1,939 **3.** City, Clay co., Minn ; p. 1,059.
Bar'net. **1.** Vil.; Caledonia co., Vt ; p. with tp., 3,410. **2.** Town; Herts co., Eng.; p. 5,406; battle, 1471; Earl of Warwick, the "king-maker," killed.
Bar'ne-veldt, bär'ne-velt. **Jan van Ol'den** (1549-1619), Dutch patriot, liberal leader; beheaded.
Bar'ney see BERNARD. **Josh'u-a** (1759-1818), Am. commodore in Rev. war and war of 1812.
Barn'field, Rich'ard (1574-1627), Eng. pastoral poet.
Bar'nolds-wick, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 4,131.
Barnsley, bärnz' li, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 35,427.
Barn'sta-ble, bärn'sta-bl. **1.** Co.; Mass.; 373 ; p. 29,172. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 4,024
Barn'sta-ple, bärn'sta-pl, town; Devon, Eng.; p. 13,058.
Bar'num, bär'num. **Phin'e-as T.** (1810-1891), Am. speculator; showman.
Barn'well, bärn'wel. co ; S. C.; 1,214 □; p. 44,613; ⊙ Barnwell Court House.
Ba-rouch', ba-rōch'. See BROACH.
Ba-roc'ci, ba-rot chē. **Fi-o'ri Fre"de-ri'go d'Ur-bi'no** (1528-1612), It painter. *Descent from the Cross*, etc.
Ba-roc'cio, ba-rot chō. **Gia'co-mo da Vi-gno'la** (1507-1573), It. architect; succeeded Michelangelo as arch. of St. Peter's, 1564; designed the Escurial. **Ba-roz'zi**:.
Ba-ro'da, ba-rō'da. **1.** Native state; Gujarat, Bom., Ind.; 8,226. ; p. 2,415,396. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 116,120.
Bar'o-nette Peak, National Park, Wyo.; 10,459 ft.
Ba-ro'ni-us, Cæ'sar (1538-1607), It. cardinal, eccl. hist.; *Annales Ecclesiastici*.
Bar'on Mün-chau'sen, mun-chô sen *or* mün-tkou'zen, *The Adventures of*, novel by R. E. Raspe.
Bar'ons' War, The, conflict waged by Simon de Montfort and other nobles, 1263-1265, against Hen. III. of Eng.
Ba-ro'sa, bā-rō'sā, ridge of hills near Cadiz, Sp.; battle, 1811.
Ba-rot'se, barot se, branch of Upper Zambesi Riv., S. Afr.; Nsadiv, alligator-worshipers.
Bar-qui'si-me'to, bär-ki'si-mā'tō, city; * of Lara state, Venez., S. Am.; p. 31,446.
Bar'ra, bär'ra. **1.** Mandingo kingdom, W. Afr.; est. p. 30,000. * Barrinding. **2.** Isl., Inverness co., Scot.; 8m. × 2 to 4 m.; p. 1,753.
Bar'ra-bas (MARLOWE *Jew of Malta*), hero of the tragedy.
Bar"rack-pur', bar"rue-pūr', town and mil. post; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,000
Bar"ran-quil'la, bär"rän-kī'lyä, cml. town, Bolivar dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 20,000.
Bar"ras', bär"rä'. **Paul F. J. N., Count de** (1755-1829), Fr. revolutionist, member of the Directory, 1795
Bar're, bar're. **1.** Town, Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,239. **2.** Mfg. vil., Washington co., Vt ; p. 4,146.
Bar"ré', bär'rē'. **Isaac** (1726-1802), Brit. col. & M. P.; opposed the Am. Stamp Act
Bar'ren, co.; Ky.; 445 ; p. 21,490; * Glasgow.
Bar'ren Grounds or Lands, region N. W. of Hudson Bay, Can.
Bar'ren Riv'er, Monroe co., Ky.; l. 120 m. to Green Riv.
Bar'rett, bar'et. **1. E-liz'a-beth.** See BROWNING. **2. Law'rence Par'rick** (1838-1891), Am. tragic actor.
Barr"hend', bar'hend', town; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 7,495.
Bar"ri', bär'ri', **Gé"rald' de.** See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.
Bar'rie, bar'i, town; * of Simcoe co., Ont., Can.; p. 5,550.
Bar'ri-er Reef, coral reef; N. E. Austral.; l. 1,200 m.
Bar'ring-ton, Sir Jo'nah (1767-1834), Ir. lawyer; hist.; *Historic Memoirs of Ireland*.
Bar'ri-os, bär'ri-ōs. **Jus'to Ru-fi'no** [-1895], Pres. of Guatemala.
Bar'ron, bar'un. **1. James** (1768-1851), Am. commodore; killed Commodore Decatur in a duel. **2.** Co.; Wis.; 900 ; p. 17,446; ⊙ Barron. **3.** City, ⊙ of Barron co., Wis.; p. 820
Bar'ros. Jo-ão' de, bär'ros, zhō-oun' dē [1496-1570], Pg. historian
Bar-ro'sa, same as BARBOSA.
Bar"ror', bär'rō'. **Ca"mille' Hy"a"cinthe' O"di"lon'** (1791-1873), Fr. statesman.
Bar'row, bar'ō. **1. Hen'ry** (1593-), Eng. schoolmaster; founded sect of Barrowists, hanged at Tyburn for sedition. **2. Isaac** (1630-1677), Eng. divine; math. **3. Sir John** (1764-1848), Eng. traveler; arctic explorer. **4. Cape**, N. coast of Can.; lat. 68° N., long. 111° W. **5. Point**, most N. point of Alaska; lat. 71° 23' N., long. 156° 31' W. **6.** Riv.; Ir.; rises in Queens co., runs through 6 other cos.; l. 100 m. to Waterford harbor.
Bar'row-in-Fur'ness, spt. & mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 51,[illegible].
Bar'row Strait, channel; arctic regions, N. Am.; bet. Lancaster and Melville sounds, 50 m. wide.
Bar'ry, bar'i. *Celt. name*, 'boxing straight.' **1. Sir Charles** (1795-1860), Eng. arch.; designed Houses of Parliament. **2. James** (1741-1806), Ir. hist painter; *Victors at Olympia*. **3. Will'iam F.** (1818-1879), U. S. gen. **4.** Co.; Mich.; 540 ; p. 23,[illegible]; ⊙ Hastings. **5.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 780 ; p. 22,942 ; ⊙ Cassville. **6.** Vil., Pike co., Ill.; p. 1,700.
Bar'ry Corn'wall, pen-name and imperfect anagram of Bryan Waller Procter, Eng. poet.
Barsch, bärsh. **1.** Co.; Hung.; p. 137,191. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,820.
Bar'si, bär'si, town; Sholapur dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 20,560. **Bur'si:**.
Bar"-sur-Aube', bär'-sür-ōb', town; Aube dept., Fr.; p. 5,000; the allies def. Fr., Feb. 27, 1814.
Bart, Jean (1651-1702), Fr. naval hero; destroyed many Brit. vessels. **Barth:**.
Bar'tas', bär'tä'. **Guil"laume' de Sal"luste' du** (1544-1590), Fr. soldier; diplomat; poet; *La Sepmaine*.
Barth, bärt, **Hein'rich** (1821-1865), Ger. explorer; writer; *Travels & Disc. in N. & Cent. Afr.*, etc.
Bar"thé-le"my', bär"tā'lē'mē'. **1. Au"guste' Mar"-seille'** (1796-1867), Fr. poet; imperialist politician. **2. Jean Jacques** (1716-1795 , Fr. antiquarian; writer; *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece*.
Bar'thez', bär'tā'. **Paul Jo"seph'** (1734-1806), Fr. physician, writer; *Sciences de l'Homme*, 1778. **Bar"thès':**.
Bar-thol'dy, bär-tōl'di. See MENDELSSOHN, FELIX.
Bar'tho-lin', bär'to-lin'. **1. Kas'par** (1585-1629), Dan. physician; writer. **2. Thom'as** (1616-1680), Dan. physician; writer; son of preceding.
Bar-thol'o-mew, bär-thel'o-mū [Heb. *masc.*, warrior son, or son of furrows. **Bart, Bat** (dims.), Dan. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us**, bär"tō-lō-mē'ūs; D. **Bar-thol"-o-me'us**, bär-tel'o-mē'us; F. **Bar"to"lo"mée'**, bär"tō"lō"mā'; **Bar"thé"le"mi'**, bär"tā"lā"mē'; G. Sw. **Bar"-tho-lo-mäi'us**, bär"tō-lō-mī'ūs. **Bar'thel**; Gr. **Bar"-tho-lo-mai'os**; It. **Bar"to-lo-me'o**, bär"tō-lō-mē'ō; L. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us**; Pg. **Bar"to-lo-me'u**, bär"-tō-lō-mē'ō; Rus. **Var-fol"o-me'i**, vär-fel'o-mā'ē; Sp. **Bar"to-lo-me'**, bär"tō-lō-mā'. **1. Saint**, one of the 12 apostles; fl. 1st cent. **2.** Co.; Ind.; 400 □; p. 23,867; ⊙ Columbus.
Bar-thol'o-mew Bay'ou, riv.; Ark.; l. 275 m. to Ouachita Riv.
Bar-thol'o-mew Bou'ver-ie, bō'ver-ī [Pen-name], William Ewart Gladstone; *The Eton Miscellany*, 1827.
Bar-thol'o-mew, Mas'sa-cre of St., slaughter of Huguenots by Catholics in Fr., Aug. 24, 1572. See BARTHOLOMEW-TIDE, in vocab.
Bar"ti-mæ'us, bär"ti-mē'ūs [Gr., son of Timæus; *Bib.*], blind beggar. **Bar"ti-me'us:**.
Bart'lett, bärt'let. **1. John Rus'sell** (1805-1886), Am. writer; *Dictionary of Americanisms*, etc. **2. Jo-si'ah** (1729-1795), Am. patriot; judge; signed Dec. of Indep. **3. Will'iam Hen'ry** (1809-1854), Eng. artist.
Bart'ley, dim of Bartholomew.
Bar"to-li'ni, bär"tō-lē'nē. **Lo-ren'zo** (1777-1850), It. sculp ; *Cimbals & Bitting; Hercules & Lychas*, etc.
Bar'to-lom-me'o, bär"tō-lom-mē'ō, **Fra.** See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.
Bar"to-loz'zi, bär"tō-let'si, **Fran-ces'co** (1727-1815), It. engraver.
Bar'ton. 1. An'drew [-1511], Scot. naval comm. **2. Ber'nard** (1784-1849), Eng. poet; "the Quaker poet." **3. E-liz'a-beth** (1706-1851), Eng. impostor; "the Holy Maid of Nun" of Kent ", executed. **4.** Co.; Kan.; 900 ; p. 18,172. **5.** Co.; Mo.; 612 ; p. 18,304; ⊙ Lamar **6.** Vil.; Allegheny co., Md.; p. 2,000. **7.** Vil.; Tioga co., N. Y.; p. of tp., inc. vil. of Waverly, 5,944. **8.** Vil.; Orleans co., Vt.; p. with tp., 1,911.
Bar'ton-up-on'-Hum'ber, anc. town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 5,256.
Bar'tow, bär'tō. **1.** Co.; Ga.; 491 □; p. 20,616; ⊙ Cartersville. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Polk co., Fla.; p. 1,886.
Bar'tram, bär'trum, **John** (1699-1777), Am. botanist; established 1st Am bot. garden.
Bar'uch, bā'ruc [Heb., blessed; *Bib.*], Jeremiah's writer.
Ba"ryc', bā'ri', **An"toine' Lou"is'** (1795-1875), Fr. sculptor; engraver.
Bar-zil'lai, bär-zil'a-ai *or* -zil'ē [Heb., iron of the Lord; strong; firm; *Bib.*], Gileadite; friend of David, fl. —1023?
Ba-salt' Peak, mts.; Rocky Mts., Col.; 11,406 ft.
Ba-su'ya, bā-sū'ya, founder of the Jangam and kindred sects of Vira-Saiva Hindus, now numbering 6,000,000.
Ba'se-dow'", bā'zē-dō', **Jo'hann Ber'nhard** (1723-1790), Ger. teacher, educational reformer.
Ba'sel, bä'zel [F. **Bâle**, bäl], city; * Basel-Stadt canton; Switz.; p. 75,114; Fr. treaty, 1795; Council of B., 1431. **Ba'sle:**.
Ba'sel-Land", canton, Switz.; 165 □; p. 61,941; * Liestal.
Ba'sel-Stadt", -stät", canton; Switz.; 14 □; p. 78,000; * Basel
Bas'ford, bas fērd, town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 18,000.
Ba-shahr', state; Punjab; Himalayas; 3,820 □; p. 64,345.
Ba'shan, bā'shan [Heb., the fruitful; *Bib.*], region in Pal.; E. of the Jordan; famous for oaks and wild bulls.
Bash'e-math, bash'e-math [Heb., fragrant; *Bib.*], one of Esau's wives; — 1700 ? **Bas'e-math:**.
Bash'kirs, bash kirz, a Mongol people; Rus. govts. of Perm, Viatka, Ufa, Samara, and Orenburg; est. p. 750,000.
Ba-si'li, ba-zil' *or* -si'li, Gr. *masc.*, kingly Dan D. G. Sw. **Ba-si'li-us**, bā-zil'i-ūs; F. **Ba"sile'**, bā"zil'; It. Pg. Sp. **Ba-si'li-o**, bā-zil'i-ō; L. **Ba-sil'i-us**; Rus. **Va-si'lii**, vä-sē'lyĭ]. **1, B. I.** (826?-886), emp. of the East 867-886; reconquered Asia Minor from Saracens. **2. Saint**, "the Great" (329?-379), Gr. Christian Father; *Nine Homilies on the Six Days' Work*, etc. **3.** LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* ; A blacksmith in Grand Pré, Gabriel's father.
Ba-sil'ian Monks, monastic order, founded about 358 by St Basil; furnished 14 popes.
Ba"si-li-ca'ta, bā"sē-lē-kä'tä, former dept. It., now Potenza prov. See POTENZA.
Bas'i-li'des [-about 130], Gr. Gnostic of Alexandria; founder of the Basilidians. **Ba-si-lei'dēs:** Gr.].
Ba-sil'i-kon Do'ron, ba-sil'i-kon dō'ron [Gr., royal gift], manual of conduct by James VI. of Scot. to guide his son Henry.
Bas'i-lis'cus [-475], Gr. emperor; seized throne of Leo; deposed, imprisoned.
Ba'sil Val'en-tine, val'en-tain [1414?-], Rus. alchemist; father of analytic chemistry.
Bas'im, bas im. **1.** Dist.; Berar prov., Brit. Ind.; 2,956 □; p. 348,181. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 12,389 **Bas'sim:**.
Bas'sing-stoke, bā'sing-stōk, bor., Hants, Eng.; p. 8,213.
Ba'sin Moun'tain, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 1,900 ft.
Bas'ker-ville, bas ker-vil. **John** (1706-1775), Eng. printer; type-founder.
Bas"nage' de Beau"val', bā"nāzh' dē bō"vāl', Huguenot refugee, Fr. Prot. theologian, historian.
Ba-so'da, ba-sō'da, town; S. D. Rajputana, Ind.; p. about 10,000.
Basque Prov'in-ces, bāsk, dist.; N. E. Sp.; includes provs. Alava, Biscay, & Guipuzcoa; 2,782 ; p. 510,119.
Basque Roads, roadstead in Bay of Biscay, off S. Fr.; Cochrane destroyed the Fr. fleet, Apr. 11-29, 1809.
Bas'ra, bäs'ra. See BASSORA.
Bass, George [-1812?], Eng. naval surgeon; disc. Bass Strait, 1798.
Bas'sa-hir", bās'sa-hīr', hill-state; E. Punjab prov., Ind.; p. 30,000. * Rampur
Bas-sa'ni-o, bas-sā'nī-ō [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*], Portia's lover, who chooses the right casket.
Bas-sa'no, bās-sā'nō. **1. Duke of** (1763-1839), Hugues Bernard Maret, Fr. diplomat; statesman; sec. & adviser to Napoleon I. **2. Gia'co-mo da Pon'te** (1510-1592), It. painter, Venetian school; *Flight into Egypt*, etc. **3.** Walled mfg. town; Vicenza prov., It.; p. 6,086; Fr. def. Aust., Sept. 9, 1796.
Bas"sein', bās'sēn'. **1.** Riv.; a mouth of the Irawadi; Lower Burma, Brit. Ind.; l. 200 m. **2.** Dist.; Lower Burma; 6,284 □; p. 417,798. **3.** Its *; a cml. town and river port; p. 30,177. **4.** Spt. town; Bombay prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,357.
Basse"lin', bās'lan', **O"li"vier'** (1350?-1419?), Fr. poet.
Basses'-Alpes', bās'-zālp', dept.; It. border of Fr.; 2,685 □; p. 124,285; * Digne.
Basses"-Py"ré"nées', -pī'rē'nē', dept., Fr.; 2,943 □; p. 425,027; * Pau.
Basse'-Terre', bās'-tār'. **1.** Spt. town; Guadeloupe isl. Fr. W. Indies; p. 9,500. **2.** Spt. town; * of St. Kitts; Brit. W. Indies; p. 7,000.
Bas"si-a'nus, Jo-an'nes, It. prof. of law at Bologna; fl. 12th cent.; *Summary on the Authentica*.
Bas'sim. See BASIM, 2.
Bas'som"pierre', bā'sōn'pyār', **Fran"çois', Baron of** (1579-1646), Fr. diplomat; marshal; imprisoned by Richelieu; *Memoires*.
Bas'so-ra, bās'so-ra [Arab.; stony ground]. **1.** Vilayet; Mesopotamia, As. Turk.; 16,482 □; p. 200,000. **2.** Its *; anc. Port. city; p. 40,000. **Bas'ra:**.
Bass Rock, bas roc, isl. rock; Frith of Forth, Scot.; alt. 313 ft.; prison for Covenanters.
Bass Strait, between Austral. and Tasmania, 150 m. wide.
Bas'tar, bās'tār, native state; Cen. Provs. Ind.; 13,062 □; p. 510,884; * Jagdalpur.
Bas'tard, The [SHAK. *King John*], natural son of Richard I.
Bas"ti', bās'tī'. **1.** Dist.; Gorakhpur div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 2,753 □; p. 1,785,844; * Mindhawal. **2.** Town in same; p. 13,630.
Bas-ti'a, bās-ti'a, fort. spt. town; Corsica; p. 21,535.
Bas"ti"at', bās'ti'ā', **Fré"dé"ric'** (1801-1850), Fr. political economist; *Harmonies Economiques*, etc.
Bas"tide', bās'tīd', **Jules** (1800-1879), Fr. journalist; pol.
Bas"ti"en'-Le-page', bās'ti'ăn'-le-pāzh', **Jules** (1848-1884), Fr. paint.; *Joan of Arc*, etc.
Bas'trop, bas'trop. **1.** Co.; Tex.; 960 □; p. 20,736. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,634.
Bast'wick, bast'wic, **John** (1593-1650], Eng. Prot. phys.; imprisoned for writing *The New Litany*, etc.
Bas"ur-bat', bas'ur-bāt', t.; Beng., Brit. Ind.; p. 12,105.
Ba"sur-ju'si, bā"sur-jū'sī, mt.; Caucasus, Rus.; 14,635 ft.
Ba-su'to-land", bu-sū'tō-land", Brit. crown colony, S. Afr.; 10,293 □; p. 218,902; * Maseru.
Ba-su'tos, bu-sū'tos, S. Afr. race of Bantu stock.
Ba"tan-an', bā"tā-un', prov.; Philippine Isls.; p. 35,000.
Ba-ta'la, ba-tā'la, town; Gudaspur dist.; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 27,223.
Ba"tang', bā'tūng', town; S. E. Tibet; p. 6,000. **Ba"-thung':**.
Ba-tan'gas, bā-tān'gās. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Luzon Isl., Philippine Isls.; p. 275,075. **2.** Its *; p. with dist., 35,587.
Ba-ta'vi, ba-tā'vī *or* -tā'vī, anc. Teutonic people who inhabited part of what is now Holland.
Ba-ta'vi-a, **1.** bā-tā'vī-ā. Cml. spt. city; Java; * of Dutch E. Indies; p. 105,126; siege, 1811. **2.** ba-tā'vi-a. Mfg. vil.; ⊙ of Genesee co., N. Y.; p. 7,221. **3.** Mfg. town; Kane co., Ill.; p. 3,543. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Clermont co., O.; p. 953, with tp., 3,502. **5.** Holland; the anc. Latin name.
Batch'i-an", bach'i-an'. See BATAAN.
Bates, bāts. **1. Ed'ward** (1792-1869), Am. statesman; Atty.-Gen., 1861-1864. **2. Hen'ry Wal'ter** (1825-1892), Eng. naturalist, traveler; *The Naturalist on the River Amazons*, etc. **3. Josh'u-a** (1788-1864), Am. merchant; philanthropist; endowed Boston Free Library. **4.** [SHAK. *Henry V.*] A soldier. **5. Char'ley** [DICKENS *Oliver Twist*], a "pupil" trained by Fagin to be a pickpocket. **6.** Co.; Mo.; 874 □; p. 32,228; ⊙ Butler.
Bates'ville, vil.; ⊙ of Independence co., Ark.; p. 2,150.
Bath, bath. **1.** Co.; Ky.; 270 □; p. 12,813; ⊙ Owingsville. **2.** Co.; Va.; 735 □; p. 4,567. **3.** Town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 51,841; mineral springs. **4.** Vil.; Mason co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,124. **5.** Cml & mfg. city; ⊙ of Sagadahoc co., Me.; p. 8,723. **6.** Vil.; ⊙ of Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 3,261. **7.** Vil.; Beaufort co., N. C.; p. with tp., 1,969.
Ba"thang', bā'tāng'. See BATANG.
Bath Beach, vil.; Kings co., N. Y.; p. 1,619; resort.
Bath'gate, bāth'gēt, town; Linlithgow, Scot.; p. 5,330.
Bath'-on-the-Hud'son, vil. opp. Albany, Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 2,389.
Ba'tho-ri, bā'to-ri. **1. E-liz'a-beth** [-1614], niece of Stephen Bathori; murdered 650 maidens. **2. Ste'phen** [-1586], prince of Transylvania; king of Pol., 1576-1586; reconquered Lithuania from Russia.
Bath-she'ba, bath-shē'ba *or* bath'she-ba [Heb. *fem.*, daughter of an oath; *Bib.*], wife of Uriah and of David, and mother of Solomon; fl. —1035?
Bath'urst, bāth'ûrst. **1. Al'len, Earl** (1684-1775), Eng. Tory statesman; opponent of Sir R. Walpole. **2. Hen'ry, Earl** (1714-1794), son of preceding; lord chancellor. **3. Is'land**, off coast of Northern Ter. of S. Austral. **4. Is'land**, in Arctic Oc., N. Am.; lat. 76° N., long. 100° W. **5. Cape**, Brit. Am., on Arctic Oc. **6.** Co., or dist.; N. S. Wales; p. 17,391. **7.** Its *; p. 9,162. **8.** Spt. town; ⊙ of Gloucester co., N. B.; prov. Can.; p. with tp., 4,815.
Bath'y-cles, bath'i-cliz, Gr. sculp.; fl. about —550. **Bathy-kles':** [Gr.].
Ba"ti-ca-lo', bā"ti-cā-lō', Same as BATTICALOA.
Bat-jan', bat-yän'. **1.** Isl; Molluca Isls., Malay Arch.; 835 □; p. 11,000. **2.** Its *; p. 1,000. **Batch"i-an':**.
Bat'ley, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 28,719.
Batn"-el-Ha'jar, bātn'-el-hā'jär [womb of rocks], rocky dist. on the Nile; Nubia, Afr.; lat. 21°-22° N.
Ba-to'ni, bā-tō'nī. **Pom-pe'o Gi-ro'la-mo** (1708-1787), It. painter; *St. Catherine*, etc
Bat'on Rouge, bat'un rūzh, city; * of La. & ⊙ of E. Baton Rouge par.; p. 10,478; several engagements in civil war.
Ba-toum', bā-tūm'. See BATUM.
Ba-to'vy, bā-tō'vī, riv.; Matto Grosso state, Brazil; a headstream of the Xingu River.
Bat"ra-cho-my"o-ma'chi-a, bat'ra-kō-mī'o-mā'ki-a, a mock-heroic poem ascribed to Homer. See vocab.
Bat'tas, or **Ba'taks**, an independent race, Malayan origin, Sumatra; 150,000 in number.
Bat'ten-berg. See ALEXANDER, JOSEPH VON.
Bat'ter-sea", bat'ter-sē', dist.; S. W. London; Surrey, Eng.; p. 150,558.
Batth-yan'yi, bot-yān'yi. **1.** Anc. and noble Hung. family. **2. Lou'is, Count** (1809-1849), Hung. patriot; prime minister 1848, court-martialed; shot.
Bat"ti-ca-lo'a, bāt'ti-cā-lō'ā. **1.** Dist.; Eastern prov., Ceylon; p. 93,233. **2.** Its *; p. 3,353.
Bat'tle, 1. Mrs. [LAMB *Essays of Elia*], a whist-player, loving "the rigor of the game." **2.** Vil.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 3,153; battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; ruins of abbey.
Bat'tle Creek, town; Calhoun co., Mich.; p. 13,197
Bat'tle-ford, trading-post; * of Saskatchewan dist., N. W. Ter.; Can.; p. 3,730.
Bat'tle Ground, vil.; Tippecanoe co., Ind.; Gen. Harrison defeated an army of Indians, Nov. 7, 1811.
Bat'tle of the Books, satire by Dean Swift relating to a current discussion as to merits of anc. & modern works.
Bat'tle of the Spurs, defeat of Fr. nobles by burghers at Courtrai, Fr., 1302; 4,000 gold spurs captured.
Bat'tle of the Stand'ard, Eng. victory over Scots at Northallerton, Yorks., Eng., Aug. 22, 1138.
Bat'tus, founder and 1st ruler of Gr. colony of Cyrene, N. Afr.; fl. —600? **Bat'tos** [Gr.].
Ba-tum', bā-tūm', fort. spt. town; Kutais gov., Transcaucasia, Rus.; p. 5,000. **Ba-toum':**.

Bau'ang, bau'ŭng, town; Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 35,398.

Bau'cis, bô'sis [*Myth.*], a Phrygian peasant; with Philemon, welcomed Jupiter and Mercury in disguise; well rewarded.

Baude''laire', bôd'lâr', **Charles** [1821-1867], Fr. poet; essayist.

Bau''dry', bô'drĭ', **Paul J. A.** [1828-1886], Fr. painter; painted ceiling of foyer of opera-house, Paris.

Bau'er, bau'ĕr. **1. Bru'no** [1809-1882], Ger. rationalist theol.; *Critique of the Gospels.* **2. Car'o-line** [1807-1878?], Ger. actress; married Prince Leopold of Bel., 1829; separated from him, 1831.

Bau''hin', bô'ăn', **1. Gas''pard'** [1560-1624], Swiss physician; botanist. **2. Jean** [1541-1613], Swiss phys.; botanist.

Ba-u''l', bä-ōl', town; Zamora state, Venez., S. Am.; p. 10,015.

Bau'le-a, bau'lē-ä. Same as RAMPUR-BEAULEAH.

Bau''mé', bô''mé', **An''toine'** [1728-1804], Fr. chemist; invented Baumé areometer.

Baum'gar''ten, baum gär'ten, **A''lex-an'der Gott'lieb** [1714-1762], Ger. philos.; founded esthetics as science.

Baum'gar''ten-Cru'si-us, Lud'wig Fried'rich Ot'to [1788-1843], Ger. theologian.

Baur, baur, **Fer'di-nand Chris'ti-an** [1792-1861], Ger. Biblical critic; founder of Tübingen school.

Bau're, bau'rĕ, riv.; Bol.; l. 300 m. to Guapore River.

Bau''tain', bō'tan', **Lou''is' Eu''gène' Ma''rie'** [1796-1867], Fr. theologian; philosopher.

Baut'zen, baut'sen. **1.** Div.; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; 953 □; p. 370,739. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 21,516; Fr. def. Rus. & Prus., 1813.

Ba-va'ri-a, bə-vē'ri-ə, kingdom; Ger.; 29,282 □; p. 5,594,962; ⁕ Munich.

Ba-va'ri-an Suc-ces'sion, War of the, name of war, 1741-1748; waged to estab. claim of Bav. elector to Austria.

Ba'war, bä''wär, section of an anc. Rajput tribe, now scattered throughout Ind.; professional thieves.

Bax''ar', bax'är', town; Shahabad dist., Bihar prov., Ben., Brit. Ind.; p. 16,498; def. of Sujah-ud-Daulah, Oct. 23, 1764.

Bux''ar'‡.

Bax'ter. 1. An'drew [1686? 1687-1750], Scot. philos.; *Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul.* **2. Rich'ard** [1615-1691], Eng. nonconformist divine; *The Saint's Everlasting Rest.* **3.** Co.; Ark.; 545 □; p. 8,527; ⊙ Mountain Home.

Bay, co.; Mich.; 466 □; p. 56,412; ⊙ Bay City.

Ba-ya'mo, bä-yä''mō, town; E. Cuba, W. Indies; p. 7,500.

Bay'ard, bī'ärd. **1. Chevalier de** [1475-1524], Pierre du Terrail, Fr. knight, "without fear and without reproach"; fell in battle. **2. George D.** [1836?-1862], U. S. gen.; killed at Fredericksburg. **3. James A.** [1767-1815], Am. lawyer; Senator; peace commissioner at Ghent, 1814.

Ba''ya-zid', bä''yä-zid'. **1.** See BAJAZET. **2.** Fort. town; E. Erzerum vilayet, As. Turk.; p. 6,000.

Bay City, ⊙ of Bay co., Mich.; p. 27,839.

Ba''yeux', bä''yŏ', city; Calvados dept., Fr.; p. 8,006.

Bay'field, co.; Wis.; 1,406 □; p. 7,390; ⊙ Bayfield, p. 1,373.

Bayle, bēl, **Pierre** [1647-1706], Fr. critic; philos.; *Historical and Critical Dictionary.*

Bay-len', bal-lēn', town; Jaen prov., Andalusia, Sp.; p. 10,000; Sp. defeated Fr., July 19, 1808; 18,000 Fr. surrendered

Bay'lor, bē'lər. **1. R. E. B.** [1791-1873], Am. judge; M. C. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 2,595; ⊙ Seymour.

Bay'ly, Thom'as Haynes [1797-1839], Eng. author; songwriter.

Ba''yonne', bä''yen', Cml., mfg., & fort. town; Basses-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 20,957. **2.** bē''ŏn'. Mfg. city; Hudson co., N. J.; p. 19,033.

Bay'ou State, Mississippi.

Bay'reuth, bal'rŭth *or* bal'reit. See BAIREUTH.

Bay Ridge, vil.; Kings co., N. Y.; p. 1,858.

Bay''shore', vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 2,290.

Bay St. Lou'is, city; ⊙ of Hancock co., Miss.; p. 1,974.

Bay State, Massachusetts.

Ba'za, bä''thä, anc. town; Granada prov., Sp.; p. 12,992.

Bas'ti'.

Ba''zaine', bä'zēn', **Fran''çois' A''chille'** [1811-1888], Fr. marshal; surrendered Metz, 1870.

Ba''zard', bä'zär', **Saint-A''maud'** [1791-1832], Fr. socialist.

Ba''zar-jik', bä''zar-jik', town; Bulgaria; p. 9,545; taken by Rus., June 2, 1774, June 3, 1810.

Ba''zeilles', bä'zĕl' *or* bä'zĕ'lyg, vil.; Ardennes dept., Fr.; p. 2,000; burnt by Bavarians, Sept. 1, 1870.

Ba-zi'gars, bä-zi'gars, nomadic tribe, Hind.; distinct from Hindus, with whom they do not mix.

B. B. Pen-knittials], Benjamin Franklin; *A Modest Inquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency.*

Beach'y Head, Sussex co., Eng.; alt. 575 ft.; loftiest headland on S. coast; Eng. & Dutch fleets def. by Fr., 1690.

Bea'cons-field, bī'cons-fīld *or* bec'ons-fīld. **1.** See DISRAELI. **2.** Town; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; p. 10,478. **3.** Town; Bucks, Eng.; p. 1,773; burial-place Waller & Burke.

Bea'dle, bī'dl, co.; S. Dak.; 1,235 □; p. 9,586; ⊙ Huron.

Beale Pass, Ariz.; 5,194 ft.

Bea'min-ster, bī'min-stęr, mkt. town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,915.

Bean Lean, Don'ald, or **Will Ruth'ven** [SCOTT *Waverley*], a Highland robber chief.

Bear. 1. B. Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 8,081 ft. **2. B. L.,** lake; N. E. Utah & S. E. Idaho; 33 × 7 m. **3. B. Riv'er,** same as MARIAS RIVER. **4. B. State,** Arkansas. **5. B. Val'ley,** Utah; altitude from 6,600 to 7,200 ft.

Bear Creek Pass, Col.; 12,600 ft.

Beard, bird. **George Mil'ler** [1839-1883], Am. physician; writer; *Nervous Exhaustion,* etc.

Beards'town, birdz'toun, city; Cass co., Ill.; p. 4,226.

Bear Lake, co.; Idaho; 1,100 □; p. 6,057; ⊙ Paris.

Be''arn', bĕ''ŭr', former prov. of S. Fr.; now forms the greater part of Basses-Pyrénées dept.

Bé''arn', Cape, promontory; Pyrénées-Orientales dept.; on the Mediterranean.

Bear Val'ley Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,500 ft.

Bear Wal'low Moun'tain, N. C.; 4,245 ft.

Be-as', bī-ăs', riv.; Punjab; Brit. Ind.; 290 m. to Sutlej Riv.

Beath, bith, par. & vil.; Fife co., Scot.; p. 3,534.

Bea'ton, bī'tən *or* (Scot.) bē'tən. **1. Da'vid** [1494-1546], Scot. cardinal; abp. of St. Andrews; murdered. **2. James** [1470-1539], Scot. prelate; uncle of preceding; abp. of Glasgow & of St. Andrews. **3. James** [1517-1603], Scot. prelate; statesman; diplomat; nephew of David; abp. of Glasgow. **Be'thune‡.**

Bea'toun (Scot.). Same as BEATON.

Be'a-trice, bī'ə-tris [L. *fem.*, making happy. **Be'a-trix‡.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Be-a'trix,** bē-ä'trix; F. **Bé''a''trice',** bā''ä''tris', **Bé''a''trix'‡;** It. **Be''a-tri'ce,** bā'ä-trē'chā; Pg. Sp. **Be''a-triz',** bā''ä-trēs'.] **1.** A Florentine lady, celebrated by Dante in *Divine Comedy;* he represents her as his guide through paradise. **2.** [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing.*] The heroine, beautiful and high-spirited. **3.** City; ⊙ of Gage co., Neb.; p. 13,836.

Be'a-trix Cas'tle-wood [THACKERAY *Henry Esmond*], the heroine; wayward and ambitious; a Jacobite.

Beat'tie, bī'tl *or* (Scot.) bē'tl, **James** [1735-1803], Scot. poet; philos.; *Essay on Truth; The Minstrel.*

Beau''caire', bō''kâr', anc. town; Gard dept., Fr.; p. 8,309; Rom. remains.

Beauce, bōs, co.; Que., Can.; 3,265 □; p. 37,222; ⊙ St. François.

Beau''champ', bō''shăn', **Al''phonse' de** [1767-1832], Fr. hist.; publicist; *Histoire de la Vendée,* 1806, etc.

Beau'fort, bō'fȯrt. **1. Hen'ry** [1370-1447], Eng. prelate; cardinal; statesman; intro. in Shak. *1* and *2 Hen. VI.* **2. Mar'ga-ret** [1441-1509], countess of Richmond; mother of Henry VII. of Eng.; founded Christ's & St. John's Colleges, Cambridge. **3.** bō'fȯrt. Co.; N. C.; 718 □; p. 21,072; ⊙ Washington. **4.** Co.; S. C.; 967 □; p. 34,119. **5.** Its ⊙; p. 3,587. **6.** T.; ⊙ of Carteret co., N. C.; p. 2,007.

Beau'fort Sea, part of Arctic Oc., N. of Bering Strait.

Beau''gé', bō''zhé', town; Maine-et-Loire, Fr.; Fr. & Scots defeated Eng., Mar. 22, 1421. **Bau''gé'‡.**

Beau''har''nais', bō''ŭr''nĕ'. **1. A''lex-an'dre, Vicomte de** [1760-1794], Fr. gen.; husband of Josephine; guillotined. **2. Eu''gène' de** [1781-1824], Fr. gen.; viceroy of It.; conducted retreat from Moscow.

Beau''har-nois', bō''ŭr-nwä'. **1.** Co.; Que., Can.; 250 □; p. 16,662. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,590.

Beau''jo''lais', bō''zhō''lĕ', subdiv. of old prov. of Lyonnais, Fr.; now part of Rhône & Loire depts.; wines.

Beau''mar''chais', bō''mär'shĕ', **Pierre Au''gus''tin' C'a''ron' de** [1732-1799], Fr. financier; dramatist; musician; *The Barber of Seville,* etc.

Beau-ma'ris, bō-mĕ'ris, town; ⊙ of Anglesey co. and isl., Wales; p. 2,202.

Beau'mont, bō'mȯnt. **1. Fran'cis** [1586-1615], Eng. dram.; with Fletcher wrote *The Maid's Tragedy,* etc. **2. Sir George H.** [1753-1827], Eng. landscape-painter; art-patron. **3. Will'iam** [1796-1853], Am. navy surgeon; specialist on digestion. **4.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Tex; p. 3,296.

Beau''mont' de la Bon''nière', bō''mōn' dę lä bō''nyâr', **Gus''tave' Au''guste' de** [1802-1866], Fr. publicist; traveler; *Slavery in the United States,* etc.

Beaune, bōn. **1. Flo''ri''mond' de** [1601-1652], Fr. math.; propounder of "Beaune's Problem." **2.** Mfg. & cml. town; Côte-d'Or dept., Fr.; p. 11,449.

Beau''port', bō''pōrt', vil. & par.; Quebec co., Que., Can.; p. 4,644.

Beau're-gard, Pe'ter G. T. [1818-1893], Am. Confed. gen.; at Bull Run and Shiloh.

Beau''so'bre, bō''sō' br, **I''saac' de** [1659-1738], Fr. Huguenot preacher; min.; *Histoire de Manichée et du Manichéisme.*

Beau'ty and the Beast [Fr. *La Belle et la Bête*], Fr. fairy-tale; written by Mme. Villeneuve.

Beau''vais', bō''vĕ', mfg. city; ⁕ of Oise dept., Fr.; p. 18,325; besieged by Charles the Bold, 1472.

Bea'ver, bī'vęr. **1.** Co.; Okla.; 4,068 □; p. 2,674; ⊙ Beaver. **2.** Co.; Pa.; 463 □; p. 50,077. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 1,552. **4.** Co.; Utah; 2,704 □; p. 3,340. **5.** Its ⊙; p. 1,752. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Furnas co., Neb.; p. 763.

Bea'ver Creek. 1. Sherman co., Kan.; l. 200 m. to Republican Riv., Neb. **2.** Holt co., Neb.; l. 150 m. to Loup Fork.

Bea'ver Dam, city; Dodge co., Wis.; p. 4,222.

Bea'ver Dam Moun'tains, Utah; 8,100 ft.

Bea'ver Falls, mfg. bor.; Beaver co., Pa.; p. 9,735.

Bea'ver Head, co.; Mont.; 4,200 □; p. 4,655; ⊙ Dillon.

Be''a-war', bē''ä-wär', town; Ajmir, Rajputana, Brit. Ind.; p. 20,978.

Bec Ab'bey, Benedictine monastery; Bec Helluoin, Normandy, Fr.; res. of Lanfranc & Anselm.

Bé''can''court', bĕ''kăn''cŭr', town; ⁕ of Nicolet co., Que., Can.; p. with tp., 2,017.

Bec''ca-fu'mi, bec'cä-fū'mĭ, **Do-me'ni-co** [1488?-1551], It. painter; sculptor; engraver. **Me''che-ri'no‡.**

Bec''ca-ri'a, bec''cä-rī'ä. **1. Ce-sa're B., Marquis di** [1735 or '38-1794], It. humanitarian; *On Crimes and Punishments.* **2. Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1716-1781], It. astron.; electrician.

Bec'cles, bec'lz, mkt. town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 6,669.

Bec''er'ra, bĕ-ser'rä, **Gas-pa'ro** [1520-1570], Sp. painter; sculptor; architect; *Statue of Virgin.*

Be'cher, bī'kęr [Heb., first-born; *Bib.*], 2d son of Benjamin.

Bech'er, beu'gr, **Jo'hann Jo'a-chim** [1635-1682], Ger. chem.; disc. boracic acid; *Physica Subterranea.*

Bech'ler, bech'lęr, **Mount,** Utah; 9,716 ft.

Bech'stein, beu'stain, **Jo'hann Mat-thi'as** [1757-1822], Ger. naturalist; founder of the science of forestry.

Bech''u-an'a-land'', bek'u-gn'ä-land', ter.; S. Afr.; 71,000 □; p. 60,376; ⁕ Palachitve.

Beck, bec. **1. Da'vid** [1621-1656], Dutch patriot-painter.; pupil of Van Dyck. **Beckt. 2. Lew'is C.** [1798-1853]; Am. chem.; bot.; miner.; *Mineralogy of N. Y.* **3. Theod'ric Ro'meyn** [1791-1855], Am. physician; *Medical Jurisprudence.*

Beck'en-ham, bek'en-ąm, par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 20,707.

Beck'er, bek'gr. **1. Wil'helm A'dolf** [1796-1846], Ger. classical archeol. **2.** Co.; Minn.; 1,400 □; p. 9,401; ⊙ Detroit.

Beck'er-ath'', bek'gr-ăt', **Her'mann von** [1801-1870], Ger. financier; statesman.

Beck'et, bek'et, **Thom'as à** [1117-1170], Eng. statesman; prelate; chancellor; abp. of Canterbury; murdered; title and subject of a play by Tennyson.

Beck'ford, bec'fȯrd, **Will'iam** [1759-1844], Eng. writer; built Fonthill Abbey, "Beckford's Folly"; *Vathek.*

Beck'mann, bec'mŭn, **Jo'hann** [1739-1811], Ger. naturalist; agriculturist; writer; *Hist. of Inventions.*

Beck'with, Mount, Elk Mts., Col.; 12,371 ft.

Beck'worth Pass, Cal.; 5,193 ft.

Beck'y, bek'ĭ. See REBECCA.

Becque''rel', bek'rel', **An''toine' Cé''sar'** [1788-1878], Fr. chemist; invented electrotyping. *Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme.*

Becs'e, bech'ę, town; Bács co., Hung.; p. 15,040; with **New B.,** 21,388.

Beck'ke-rek'', bech'kę-rek'. Same as NAGY-BECSKEREK.

Be'da, bē'dä, commonly **The Venerable Bede** [673-735], Eng. monk; writer; *Ecclesiastical Hist. of the Eng. Nation.* **Bæ'da‡.**

Bed'does, bed'ŏz. **1. Thom'as** [1760-1808], Eng. phys.; scientific writer. **2. Thom'as Loy'ell** [1808-1849], Eng. poet; son of preceding; *The Bride's Tragedy,* etc.

Be-deau', bę-dō', **Ma''rie' Al''phonse'** [1804-1863], Fr. gen.; Gov. of Algeria, 1847.

Be'dee, bī'dī, a sect of Sikhs in the Punjab, Ind.; for 300 years female children of the sect were killed at birth.

Be-dell', bę-del', **Will'iam** [1571-1642], Eng. prelate; bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; trans. Old Test. into Irish.

Bed'ford, bed'fȯrd. **1. Duke of** [1390-1435], John Plantagenet; Eng. statesman; commander; protector of Eng.; regent of Fr. **2. Paul** [1788-1871], Eng. singer; comedian. **3.** Co.; Pa.; 1,000 □; p. 38,644. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 2,242. **5.** Co.; Tenn.; 520 □; p. 24,739; ⊙ Shelbyville. **6.** Co.; Va.; 675 □; p. 32,213. **7.** Its ⊙; p. 2,897. **8.** Co.; Eng.; 461 □; p. 160,729. **9.** Its ⊙; p. 28,023. **10.** City; ⊙ of Lawrence co., Ind.; p. 3,351. **11.** Town; ⊙ of Taylor co., Io.; p. 1,643. **12.** Par.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 9,455. **13.** Vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,753. **14.** Town; Missisquoi co., Que., Can.; p. 1,571.

Bed'ford Lev'el, tract of flat land; E. coast of Eng.; incl. part of the Fens; 350,000 acres.

Bed'i-vere, bed'i-vîr, **Sir** [Legendary] King Arthur's butler; a knight of the Round Table.

Bed'ling-ton, mfn. & mfg. town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 16,996.

Bed-mar', bed-mär', **Marquis de** [1572-1655], Alfonso de Cueva; Sp. ecclesiastic; diplomat; plotted to destroy Venice; subject of Otway's *Venice Preserved.*

Bed'min-ster, bed'min-stęr, vil.; Bucks co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,370.

Be-dos' de Celles, bę-dōs' de sel, **Dom Jean Fran''çois'** [1706-1779], Fr. Benedictine and organ-builder.

Bed''red'-din Has'san, bed'red'-din *or* bed'red-dîn' has'sun [*Arabian Nights*], a prince pastry-cook in the story of *Noureddin and his Son.*

Bed'well-ty, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 6,773.

Bed'win, Great, town; Wilts, Eng.; p. 1,627; battle bet. kings of Mercia & Wessex, 674; bpl. of Jane Seymour.

Bed'worth, mkt. town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 5,485.

Bee, co.; Tex.; 980 □; p. 3,726; ⊙ Beeville.

Bee'cher, bī'chęr. **1. Cath'er-ine E.** [1800-1878], Am. teacher; writer. **2. Hen'ry Ward** [1813-1887], Am. orator; writer; pastor Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. **3. Ly'man** [1775-1863], Am. theologian; temperance advocate; father of Catherine & Henry.

Bee'chey, bī'chę. **1. Fred'er-ick W.** [1796-1856], Eng. Arctic explorer; naturalist. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1753-1839], Eng. portrait-painter; father of preceding.

Beech'worth, vil.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,866.

Beek'man-town, bīk'man-toun. **1.** Vil.; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,383. **2.** Vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 3,179.

Bee Line Moun'tain, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,300 ft.

Bee'mah. See BHIMA.

Be'er, bī'ęr [Heb., a well; *Bib.*]. **1.** A place where a well was dug, *Num.* xxi. **2.** A place to which Jotham fled.

Be''er-e'lim, bī''ęr-ē'lim [Heb., well of Elim; well of heroes; *Bib.*], a place on the border of Moab.

Be-e'ri, bę-ē'rĭ [Heb., expounder; *Bib.*]. **1.** Father of Judith, Esau's wife. **2.** Father of Hosea.

Be''er-la-hai'roi, bī'ęr-la-hai'rei *or* -hai-rō'ĭ [Heb., well of the living and seeing; *Gen.* xvi, 14].

Be-er'she-ba, bī-gr'shę-bə *or* bī'ęr-shī'bə [Heb., well of the oath; *Bib.*], town on S. frontier of Palestine; now **Bir''es-Se'ba.**

Bee''sul-nug'gur, bī'sul-nug'ur. Same as BISNAGAR.

Bee-tho'ven, bē-tō'vęn, **Lud'wig von** [1770-1827], Ger. musical composer; *Fidelio, Nine Symphonies,* etc.

Bee'town, bī'toun, vil.; Grant co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,717.

Be'gas, Bē''gäs, Karl [1794-1854], Ger. historical painter.

Be-gem'der, bę-gem'dęr, prov.; Abys.; 200 m. × 50 or 60 m.

Beg'gar's Op'e-ra [GAY], a Newgate pastoral; music by John C. Pepusch; 1st performed in London, 1728; a burlesque of the current Italian opera.

Beg''kos', beg''kŏs', vil.; Asia Minor; in myth., scene of the contest between Pollux and Amycus.

Beg Sehr, beg shehr, mt. lake; Asia minor; alt. 3,700 ft.; 30 × 5 m. to 10 m. **Ke-re'li Göl‡.**

Be'haim, bē'hīm, **Mar'tin** [1459?-1506], Ger. navig.; cosmographer. **Be'hem‡; Boehm‡.**

Be-har'. Same as BIHAR.

Beh''be-han', bē''bę-hän', walled town; Khuzistan prov., Per.; p. 10,000. **Ba''ba-han'‡.**

Be-he'ra, bē-hē'rə, prov.; Lower Egypt; 932 □; p. 398,856; ⁕ Damanhour.

Be''his-tun', bē'his-tūn', anc. city; Per.; precipitous rock 1,700 ft., with inscriptions by Darius Hydaspes, —518.

Behm, bēm, **Ernst** [1830-1884], Ger. geographer.

Behn, ben, **Aph'ra** (*née* Johnson) [1640-1689], Eng. dramatist; novelist; secret agent of Charles II.; *Oroonoko.*

Beh'ring. See BERING.

Be'i-ra, bē'ĭ-rä [Pg., bar]. **1.** Prov.; Pg.; 9,248 □; p. 1,377,432. **2.** Spt. town; Pg. E. Afr.; p. 1,000; railway terminus.

Bei'rut, bē'rut [anc. **Be-ry'tus**], spt. city on Medit. Sea, Syria; p. 85,000. **Bē-ry-tos'‡** [Gr.]; **Bey'rout‡.**

Beis'sel, bais'sel, **Jo'hann Con'rad** [1690-1768], Ger. Am. Dunker; founded sect of Seventh-day Baptists.

Beith, bith, town; Ayr & Renfrew cos., Scot.; p. 3,707.

Be'ja, bē'zhä. **1.** Dist.; Alemtejo prov., Pg.; 4,209 □; p. 149,187. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 8,487.

Be''ja-poor', Same as BIJAPUR.

Be-jar', be-hār', town; S. E. Salamanca prov., Sp.; p. 11,099.

Bek'a-a'', El, el bek'ə-ä'. See CELESYRIA.

Beke, bīk, **Charles T.** [1800-1874], Eng. explorer; writer; *On the Sources of the Nile.*

Bé''kés', bĕ''kesh'. **1.** Co.; Hung.; p. 209,729. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 25,087. **Bé''kés''var'‡.**

Bé''kés''Csa'ba, bĕ''kesh'-che'be, town; Hung.; p. 34,243.

Bek'ker, bek'ker. **1. Bal-tha'zar** [1634-1698], Dutch rationalistic divine. **2. E-liz'a-beth** [1738-1804], Dutch poet; novelist; married Adrian Wolff. **3. Im-ma'nu-el** [1785-1871], Ger. philologist.

Be'la, bī'lə [Heb., a swallowing up; *Bib.*]. **1.** Eldest son of Benjamin; —1700? **2.** A king of Edom; —1600? **3.** Zoar.

Be-lai'a, bē-laī'ə, riv.; Orenburg, Rus.; l. 550 m. to Kama Riv.

Bel and the Drag'on, apocryphal book of O. T.; added to Book of Daniel; approved by Council of Trent.

Be-la'ri. Same as BELLARY.

Be-la'ri-us, bę-lā'ri-us [SHAK. *Cymbeline*], a noble and soldier; banished by Cymbeline, & stole his two sons.

Be''las'poor', Same as BILASPUR.

Bel-beis', bel-bēs' [Anc. **Ba-bas'tis A'gri-a**], town; Charkieh prov., Lower Eg.; p. 5,000. **Bel-bays'‡; Bel-beys'‡.**

Belch, Sir To'by [SHAK. *Twelfth Night*], uncle to Olivia.

Bel'cher, bel'chęr, **Sir Ed'ward** [1799-1877], Eng. Arctic explorer; circumnavigator.

Bel'cher-town, vil.; Hampshire, Mass.; p. with tp., 2,120.

Bel-chi'te, bel-chī'tē, town; Saragossa prov., Sp.; p. 3,262; Fr. defeated Sp., June 18, 1809.

Bel'ding, vil.; ⊙ of Ionia co., Mich.; p. 1,730.

Be-lem', bę-lęn', or **Pa-ra',** pä-rä', city; ⁕ of Para state, Braz.; p. 65,000.

Bel'fast, bel'fȧst. **1.** Cml. & mfg. city; ⊙ of Antrim, Ir.; p. 255,950. **2.** Spt. city; ⊙ of Waldo co., Me.; p. 5,294. **3.** Bor.; Villiers co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,485. **4.** Vil.; Allegany co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,598.

Bel''fort', bel''fōr'. **1.** Dept.; E. Fr.; 235 □; p. 83,670. **2.** Its ⁕; fort. town; p. 22,103; besieged by Ger., 1870-1871.

Bel'gæ, bel'jī, name given by Cæsar to tribes in N. Gallia, bet. the Seine & Rhine; also found in S. E. Britain.

Bel-gaum', bel-gaum'. **1.** Dist.; S. Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 4,656 □; p. 1,013,261. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 40,737. **Bel-gam'‡.**

Bel'gi-um, bel'jĭ-um, kingdom; N. W. Eur.; 11,373 □; p. 6,195,355; ⁕ Brussels.

Bel''go-rod', bel'go-rōd' [Rus. white town], town; Kursk govt., Rus.; p. 16,097.

Bel-grade', bel-grēd' [Serv. white town], anc. fort. & mfg. city; ⁕ of Servia; p. 54,249; Serv. indep. procl., Aug. 22, 1878.

Bel''gram', bel'grăm'. See BILGRAM.

Bel'grave, par.; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 11,405.

Bel-gra'vi-a, bel-grē'vi-ə. See BELGRAVIAN, in vocab.

Be-lin'da, be-lin'də [It. *fem.*, serpent]. **1.** [POPE *Rape of the Lock.*] Arabella Fermor, the heroine. **2.** The heroine of Maria Edgworth's novel *Belinda.*

Bel''i-sa'ri-us, bel'ĭ-sē'ri-us [Slav. *masc.*, white prince] [505?-565], Byz. gen.; b. in Illyria; def. Per., Vandals, etc.

Be-lize', bę-līz'. **1.** Riv.; Cen. Am.; l. 300 m. to Gulf of Mex. **2.** Spt. town; ⁕ of Brit. Honduras; p. 6,600.

Bel'knap, bel'nap. **1. Jer'e-my** [1744-1798], Am. hist.; *Hist. of N. H.* **2.** Co.; N. H.; 392 □; p. 20,321; ⊙ Laconia.

Bel'knap Moun'tain, Utah; 12,200 ft.

Bell. 1. An'drew [1752-1832], Scot. teacher; founded monitorial system of instruction. **2. Sir Charles** [1774-1842], Scot. anat.; physiol.; *The Hand,* etc. **3. George Jo'seph** [1770-1843], Scot. lawyer; bro. of Sir Charles; *Commentaries on the Law of Scot.* **4. Hen'ry** [1767-1830], Scot. mech. eng.; built the "Comet," the first successful

steamboat in Europe, 1811. **5. Hen'ry Glass'ford** [1803-1871], Scot. lawyer; poet; misc. writer. **6. Hen'ry H.** [1823-1868], U. S. adm. at New Orleans, Apr., 1862; drowned off Japan. **7. John,** of Autermony [1691-1780], Scot. phys.; trav. in Siberia, Tatary, and China. **8. John** [1763-1820], Scot. anat.; surgeon. **9. John** [1797-1869], Am. lawyer; Sec. of War, 1841. **10. Rob'ert** [1808-1867], Eng. journalist; misc. writer; *Hist. of British Quadrupeds.* **11. Thom'as** [1792-1880], Eng. naturalist; writer; *Hist. of British Quadrupeds.* **12.** Co.; Ky.; 350 □; p. 10,312; ⊙ Pineville. **13.** Co.; Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 33,177; ⊙ Belton.

Bel'la, Ste'fa-no Del'la [1610-1664], It. designer; engr.
Bel'lai', bel'lĕ'. **Guil'laume' du** [1491-1543], lord of Langey; Fr. gen.; dipl.; writer. **Bel'lay'.**
Bell-aire', bel'ār', mfg. city, Belmont co., Ohio; p. 9,934.
Bel'la-mont, bel'ə-mənt, **Earl of** [1636-1701], Richard Coote; Eng. colonial gov. of N. Y. and Mass., 1698.
Bel'la-my, bel'ə-mĭ. **1. Ja-co'bus** [1757-1786], Dutch poet; *Rousje.* **2. Jo'seph** [1719-1790], Am. divine.
Bel''lar-mi'no, bel'lär-mĭ'nō, **Ro-ber'to F. R.** [1542-1621], It. cardinal; champion of R. C. ch. **Bel''lar-mi'ne.**
Bel-la'ry, bel-lā' rĭ. **1.** Dist.; Madr., Brit. Ind.; 6,036 □; p. 991,136. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 59,467. **Bal-la'ri.**
Bel'la Will'fer [DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend*], wilful, lively, and affectionate; married to John Harmon.
Bel''lay', bel'lĕ'. **Jo''a''chim' du** [1524-1560], Fr. poet; one of the Pleiads; abp. of Bordeaux; *Regrets,* etc.
Bell De'pot, t.; Crockett co., Tenn.; p. 690, with tp., 1,706.
Belle, bel. See ISABELLA.
Bel''leau', bel'lō'. **Ré''my'** [1528-1577], Fr. poet of the Renaissance; one of the Pleiads; *La Bergerie.*
Belle''-Al''li''ance', bel'-ăl'lĭ'ŏns', Prus. name of battle of Waterloo, from a farm held by the Fr.
Belle Boyd [Pseud.], Mrs. Belle Boyd Hardinge; U. S. spy in the civil war; *Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison,* 1865.
Belle''chasse', bel'shŏs', co.; Quebec, Can.; 1,083 □; p. 18,-398; ⊙ St. Michel.
Bell Co'ney, Mount, N. C.; 4,348 ft.
Belle-fon'taine, bel-fon'tĕn, vil.; ⊙ of Logan co., Ohio; p. 4,345.
Belle-fonte', bel-fənt', bor.; ⊙ of Center co., Pa.; p. 3,946.
Belle''isle', bel'īl', **Duc de** [1684-1761], Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet; Fr. marshal, statesman
Belle Isle, bel īl. **1.** Isl., entrance to Belle Isle Strait, Atl. Oc.; bet. Lab. and Newf. **2.** Isl.; off Newf.; lat. 51° N., long 55° 35' W. **3. Strait of,** bet. Labrador and Newfoundland; 12 m. wide.
Belle''isle'-en-Mer', bel'lĭl'-ăn-mār', isl. in Atl. Oc.; Morbihan dept., Fr.; p. 10,219, chief town, Le Palais; p. 2,980
Bel'len-den, bel'gen-dən. **1. John** [1552-1587?], Scot. Rom. Cath. divine; poet; trans. Boece's *Hist. of Scot.* **Bal'lan-tyne'. Bal'len-tyne'. 2. Will'iam** [-1633?], Scot. classical scholar; diplomat.
Belle''plaine', bel'plān, city, Benton co., Iowa.; p. 2,623.
Bel-ler'o-phon, bel-ler'ə-fən *Myth.*, son of Glaucus; aided by Pegasus, killed the chimæra. **Bel-le-ro-phōn'** Gr.; **Hip'po-no'us.** Gr., **Hip''po-no'us.**
Belle'view Peak, Elk Mts., Col.; 12,350 ft
Belle'ville, 1. Mfg. city, ⁎ of St. Clair co., Ill.; p. 15,361. **2.** City, ⁎ of Hastings co., Ont., Can.; p. 9,916. **3.** City; ⊙ of Republic co., Kan.; p. 1,888. **4.** Suburb of Paris, Fr.; p. over 70,000; a center of red republicanism. **5.** Vil.; Essex co., N. J.; p. with tp., 3,643.
Belle''vue', bel'vĭū'. **1.** Town; Campbell co., Ky.; p. 3,500. **2.** Vil.; Eaton co., Mich.; p. 914, with tp., 2,084. **3.** Mfg. vil.; Huron co., Ohio; p. 3,052.
Belle'vue Peak, bel'vĭū, mt.; Wyo.; 9,930 ft.
Bel'ling-ham, bel'ing-əm. **1. Rich'ard** [1592-1672], Eng. lawyer; colonial governor of Mass. **2.** Bay; Whatcom co., Wash.; 7 m. × 13 m.
Bel-li'ni, bel-lē' nē. **1. Gen-ti'le** [1429-1507?], It. painter. **2. Gio-van'ni** [1426?-1516?], It. painter; founder of Venetian school. **3. Ja'co-po** [1400?-1470], It. painter; father of the two preceding. **4. Vin-cen'zo** [1802-1835], It. opera-composer; *La Sonnambula,* etc.
Bel''lin-zo'na, town; ⁎ of Ticino canton, Switz.; p. 2,436.
Bell'man, bel'mən, **Karl Mi'ka-el** [1740-1795], Sw. lyric poet; bacchanalian verse.
Bel''lot', bel'lō', **Jo''zeph' Re-né'** [1826-1853], Fr. nav. officer, arct. explorer, drowned.
Bel''lot' Strait, arct. regions; N. Am.; bet. North Somerset and Boothia Felix; lat. 72° N., long 95° W.; 20 × 1 m.
Bel'lows, bel'ōz. **1. Al'bert F.** [1830-1883], Am. paint.; etcher. **2. Hen'ry Whit'ney** [1814-1882], Am. Unitarian divine, originator of U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Bel'lows Falls, mfg. vil., Windham co., Vt.; p. 3,092.
Bell Rock, a reef near Arbroath, in Ger. Oc.; referred to in Southey's *Inchcape Rock.*
Bells, vil., Colleton co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,509.
Bel-lu'no, bel-lū' nō. **1.** Prov.; Venetia, It.; 1,298 □; p. 175,919. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 5,190, with com., 17,500.
Bel'mont, bel'mənt. **1.** Co.; Ohio; 520 □; p. 57,413; ⊙ St. Clairsville. **2.** Vil.; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,098. **3.** Vil.; Mississippi co., Mo.; p. 185, battle, Nov. 7, 1861.
Bel-loit', bel-loit'. **1.** Mfg. city, Rock co., Wis.; p. 6,315. **2.** City, ⁎ of Mitchell co., Kan.; p. 2,455.
Bel-lou', bel-lōō' or bĕl'ō, **Pierre** [1518-1564], Fr. nat.; trav.; murdered by robbers in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
Bel-oo''chis-tan', same as BALUCHISTAN.
Be-lot', bə-lō'. **A''dolphe'** [1829-1890], Fr. novelist; dramatist; *Les Etrangleurs de Paris,* etc.
Bel'per, bel'pər, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 10,430.
Bel-phœ'be, bel-fī' bē (or *fēm.*, far flight) [SPENSER *Faërie Queene*, a sort of Diana; strong-minded; intended for Queen Elizabeth, as *woman.*
Bel'sham, 1. Thom'as [1750-1829], Eng. Unitarian divine, writer. **2. Will'iam** [1752-1827], Eng. political and hist. writer; *History of Great Britain.*
Bel-shaz'zar, bel-shaz'ər; Heb., *Bib.*, [-536?-538], last king of Babylon. See *Dan.* v. **Bal-ta'sar;** Gr.
Belt, 1. Great, strait from the Cattegat to the Baltic; between Zealand and Funen Isls. **2. Lit'tle,** strait from the Cattegat to the Baltic, between Funen Isl. and the mainland.
Belt'ed Will, name applied to Lord William Howard [1563-1640].
Bel''te-ne'bros, bel'tē-nē'brōs, name taken by Amadis de Gaul after receiving a heartless missive from Oriana.
Bel''te-shaz'zar, bel'tē-shaz'ər; Chald., prince of Bel; *Bib.*; Daniel, so called at Babylon.
Bel'ton, bel'tən, city; ⊙ of Belt co., Tex.; p. 3,000.
Bel-tram'i, bel-trăm' ĭ, co.; Minn.; 5,040 □; p. 312.
Bel-tur'bet, bel-tŭr' bĕt, town; Cavan, Ir.; p. 1,759.
Bel-tzhoo'ver, bel zhī' vər, bor.; Alleg. co., Pa.; p. 2,009.
Be-lu''chis-tan', same as BALUCHISTAN.
Bel''vi-de're, bel'vĭ-dēr'. **1.** City; ⁎ of Boone co., Ill.; p. 4,867. **2.** Town; ⁎ of Warren co., N. J.; p. 1,768. **3.** Vil.; Pemiscuan co., N. C.; p. 2,483.
Bel-zo'ni, Gio-van'ni B. [1778?-1823], It. expl. in Egypt.
Bem, bem, **Jo'seph** [1795-1850], Polish gen.; fought in Hung. & Turk. armies.
Bem''ba-to'ka, Bay of, harbor; N. W. Madagascar Isl.
Bem'bo, Pi-e'tro [1470-1547], It. cardinal; scholar; *Hist. of Venice.*
Be'mus Heights, vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 121; battles, Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777.
Ben-a'iah, ben-ē'yə (Heb., built by Jah; *Bib.*), one of David's officers, one of his mighty men or one of his priests.
Ben Am'mi, ben ăm mī (Heb., son of my kindred; *Bib.*), son of Lot's younger daughter. **Ben''-am'mi.**
Ben-a'res, ben-ā'rĭz. **1.** Div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 10,413 □; p. 5,357,925. **2.** Dist. in B. div.; 1,009 □; p. 921,943. **3.** City; ⁎ of div. & dist.; p. 219,467; sacred city of the Hindus. **Ba-na'ras.**
Ben'bow, ben'bō. **John** [1650-1702], Eng. admiral; mortally wounded in action with Fr. off Cartagena, Colombia.
Ben''burb', ben'bŭrb', vil., Tyrone co., Ir.; p. 340; Ir. under Owen Roe O'Neil def. Eng. & Scots, June 5, 1646.
Ben-coo'len, same as BENKULEN.
Ben'de-mann'', ben'dē-mān', **E'du-ard** [1811-1889], Ger. Jewish painter; *By the Rivers of Babylon, Jeremiah,* etc.
Ben'der, fort, town; Bessarabia; p. 31,300. **Ben'der-y†.**
Ben'di-go. 1. Co.; Victoria, Austral.; 1,949 □; p. 52,756. **2.** Its ⁎; now called **Sand'hurst;** p. 26,774; gold-mines.
Ben'dish, Brid'get [1650-1727], granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell; challenged one of his detractors to a duel.
Be'ne-dek'', bē'ng-dek', **Lud'wig von** [1804-1881], Aust. gen.; def. by the Prus. at Sadowa, 1866.
Ben'e-dick, ben'ə-dĭk [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*], the hero; a bachelor who learns to love Beatrice.
Ben'e-dict, ben'ə-dĭct (Lat. *masc.*, blessed. **Ben'net†.** Dan. G. **Be'ne-dict'',** bē'ne-dĭct'; D. **Be''ne-dic'tus,** bē'ne-dĭc'tŭs; F. **Be-noit',** bə-nwä'; It. **Be''ne-det'to,** bē'ne-dĕt'tō; L. **Ben''e-dic'tus;** Pg. **Be''ne-dic'to,** bē'nē-dĭc'tō, **Ben'to†;** Sp. **Be-ni'to,** bē-nē'tō, **Be''ne-dic'to†;** Sw. **Bengt,** bengt). **1. Saint** [480-543], lt. ecclesiastic; founder of Western monachism & of the Benedictines. **2.** The name of 14 popes. **3. Sir Ju'li-us** [1804-1885], Ger. musical composer; lived in Eng.; *Lily of Killarney,* etc.
Ben'e-dict Belle''fon-taine' [LONGFELLOW *Evangeline*], the heroine's father, a hale old man of 70.
Be'ne-dix, bē'ng-dĭx, **Ju'li-us Ro'der-ich** [1811-1873], Ger. actor; manager; dramatist.
Be'ne-ke, bē'ng-kə, **Fried'rich E'du-ard** [1798-1856?], Ger. psychologist; professor of philosophy.
Ben'en-den, ben'ən-dən, mkt. town; Kent, Eng.; p. 1,596.
Be''ne-ven'to, bē'nē-ven'tō. **1.** Prov.; Campania, It.; 818 □; p. 245,135. **2.** Its ⁎; a walled city; p. with com., 26,-000; anc. remains, including the arch of Trajan.
Ben'fey, ben'fai, **The'o-dor** [1809-1881], Ger. philol.; *Sanscrit-Eng. Lex.*
Ben'field-side, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 6,269.
Ben-gal', ben-gŏl'. **1.** Lieut.-governorship; N. E. Ind.; 151,513 □; p. 71,846,987; with Native States, 187,377 □; p. 74,643,-366; ⁎ Calcutta; divided into 4 provs. **2.** Prov.; in E. part of same; 70,529 □; p. 38,277,339; ⁎ Calcutta.
Ben-gal', Bay of, part of Indian Oc.; between Ind. proper and Farther Ind.
Ben-gal' Feu'da-to-ries, Native States, Bengal, India; 39,804 □; p. 3,296,359
Ben-ga'zi, ben-gä'zĭ. Same as BENGHAZI, 2.
Beng'el, beng'əl, **Jo'hann Al'brecht** [1687-1752], Ger. Luth. theol.; commentator; *Gnomon.*
Ben-ghā'zi, ben-gā' zĭ. **1.** Former vilayet; Ottoman emp., N. Afr.; p. 500,000; now **Bar'ca. 2.** [Anc. **Hes'pe-ris.**] Its ⁎; on Medit. sea; p. 7,000. **Ben-ga'zi;.**
Ben-gue'la, ben-gē'lə. **1.** Dist.; Angola, W. Afr.; p. 140,-000. **2.** Its ⁎; a spt.; p. 3,000.
Ben''-ha'dad, ben'-hā'dăd or ben'-hē'dăd [Heb., son of Hadad; *Bib.*]. **1.** King of Syria in time of Asa; fl. —950?. **2.** His son, king of Syria in time of Ahab; fl. —900?; war with Israel. **3.** King of Syria; fl. —840.
Ben''-Hur', ben'-hûr', a young Jew, the hero of Lew Wallace's novel *Ben-Hur.*
Be-ni', bē-nī'. **1.** Riv.; N. Bol.; l. over 1,000 m. to Madeira Riv. **Ve-ni'.** **2.** Dept.; Bolivia, S. Am.; 100,551 □; p. 16,-744; ⁎ Trinidad; p. 4,335.
Be-ni'ci-a, bə-nish'ĭ-ə, city; ⁎ of Solano co., Cal.; p. 2,361.
Be-night'ed I'rish-man [Pen-name], W. M. Thackeray; *Irish Sketch Book,* in *Punch,* 1848.
Be'ni-Ha'san, bē'nĭ-hăs'ən, vil.; Upper Egy., on E. bank of Nile; anc. catacombs; sepulchers.
Be'ni-Is'ra-el, bē'nĭ-ĭz' rā-əl (sons of Israel), Jewish settlements in Bombay, Ind.; probably 1,000 years old; p. 5,000.
Ben-in', ben-ēn'. **1.** Riv.; Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; empties into Bight of Benin. **2.** Country; Brit. Niger Coast Protectorate, Upper Guinea, W. Afr. **3.** Town in same; p. 15,000.
Ben-in', Bight of, off Slave Coast, W. Afr.
Ben''i-Souef', ben'ĭ-swef'. **1.** Prov.; Upper Egy.; 501 □; p. 219,553. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 10,085.
Ben'ja-min [Heb. *masc.*, son of the right hand. **Ben, Ben'ny** (dim.). Dan. G. **Ben'ja-min,** ben'yə-mĭn; F. **Ben''ja''min',** bŏn'zhŭ'măn'; It. **Be''ni-a-mi'no,** bē'nē-ä-mē'nō; L. **Ben''ji-mi'nus.** **1.** [*Bib.*] The youngest son of Jacob; fl.—1732? **2.** The tribe descended from him, or the territory assigned it in Pal. **3. B. of Tu-de'la,** Sp. Jewish rabbi; 1st Eur. trav. who wrote an account of China, etc.; fl. 1173; *Itinerary.* **4. Ju'dah P.** [1811-1884], Am. Jewish politician; Senator; Confed. Sec. of War, 1861. **5. Park** [1809-1864], Am. poet; journalist; *The Meditation of Nature.*
Ben'ja-min Back'bite, Sir [SHERIDAN *School for Scandal*], a conceited and censorious person.
Ben'ja-min F. John'son [Pen-name], James Whitcomb Riley, Am. dialect poet of the day; *Old Swimmin' Hole.*
Ben''ko-va'nes', ben'ko-vä'nĕs, town; Dalmatia, Aust.; p. of commune, 11,537.
Ben-ku'len, ben-kū'lən. **1.** Residency; Sum., Dutch E. Ind.; 9,556 □; p. 157,827. **2.** Its ⁎; a spt.; p. 12,000
Ben Law'er, ben lô'ər, mt.; Perth co., Scot.; 3,984 ft.
Ben Lo'mond, lō'mənd, mt.; Stirling co., Scot.; 3,192 ft.
Ben Mac-dhu'i, mac-dhū'ĭ, mt.; Aberdeen, Scot.; 4,296 ft.
Ben'nets-ville, town; ⁎ of Marlboro co., S. C.; p. 978.
Ben'nett. [See BENEDICT.] **1. James Gor'don** [1795 or 1800-1872], Scot. Am. journalist; founded *N. Y. Herald,* 1835. **2. John Hughes** [1812-1875], Eng. phys.; writer. **3. Mrs.** [FIELDING *Amelia*] A demure, sly, and intriguing woman. **4. Sir Will'iam Stern'dale** [1816-1875], Eng. mus. composer; *May Queen, Woman of Samaria,* etc.
Ben Nev'is, nev'ĭs, mt.; Inverness co., Scot.; 4,406 ft., the highest mt. in Brit. Isles.
Ben'ning-sen, ben'ĭng-sən, **Le'vin A. T., Count** [1745-1826], Russ. gen.; b. at Brunswick.
Ben'ning-ton, ben'ĭng-tən. **1.** Co.; Vt.; 680 □; p. 20,448. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 3,951; p. with North B. & B. Center, 6,391. **3.** Vil.; Wyoming co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,486.
Ben-o'ni, ben-ō'nī (Heb. *masc.*, son of sorrow; *Bib.*), Benjamin, so called by Rachel.
Ben'son, ben'sən. **1. George** [1699-1763], Eng. dissenting minister, theol.; *Hist of the First Planting of Christianity.* **2. Ste'phen Al'len** [1810-], Am. negro statesman; Pres. of Liberia. **3.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,368 □; p. 2,460. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Swift co., Minn.; p. 877.
Bent, co.; Col.; 1,500 □; p. 1,313; ⊙ Las Animas.
Ben't'ham. 1. Jer'e-my [1748-1832], Eng. jurist. See BENTHAMISM, in vocab. **2.** Mkt. t.; Yorks., Eng.; p. 2,278.
Ben't'inck, ben'tĭngk. **1. Lord** [1774-1839], William Charles Cavendish; Eng. gen.; Gov.-gen. of India. **2. Lord George** [1802-1848], William G. F. Cavendish; Eng. tory politician; turfman.
Beu''ti-ve'glio, beu'tĭ-vā'lyō, **Gul'do** [1579-1644], It. divine; statesman; diplomat; abp. of Rhodes; cardinal.
Bent'ley, bent'lē. **1. Rich'ard** [1662-1742], Eng. classical scholar; *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris.* **2. Rob'ert** [1821-1893], Eng. physician; botanist.
Ben'ton. 1. Thom'as Hart [1782-1858], Am. lawyer; Senator; writer; *Thirty Years' View.* **2.** Co.; Ark.; 891 □; p. 27,716; ⁎ Bentonville. **3.** Co.; Ind.; 503 □; p. 11,-903; ⊙ Fowler. **4.** Co.; Iowa; 730 □; p. 24,178; ⊙ Vinton. **5.** Co.; Minn.; 360 □; p. 6,284; ⊙ Sauk Rapids. **6.** Co.; Miss.; 430 □; p. 10,585; ⊙ Ashland. **7.** Co.; Mo.; 744 □; p. 14,973; ⊙ Warsaw. **8.** Co.; Ore.; 1,370 □; p. 8,650; ⊙ Corvallis. **9.** Co.; Tenn.; 412 □; p. 11,230; ⊙ Camden. **10.** Vil.; Lafayette co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,681.
Ben'ton Har'bor, vil.; Berrien co., Mich.; p. 3,692.
Ben'ton-ville, town; ⊙ of Benton co., Ark.; p. 1,677.
Ben''u-e', ben'ū-ē', riv.; Cen. Afr.; l. 700 m. to Niger Riv.
Ben-vo'li-o, ben-vō'lĭ-ō [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*], Montagu's nephew, and friend to Romeo.
Ben'wood, town; Marshall co., W. Va.; p. 2,934.
Be''ny-ow'ski, bē'nĭ-ev'skĭ, **Mau'rice Au-gus'tus** [1741-1786], Hung. adventurer; king of Madagascar.
Ben'zie, ben'zĭ, co.; Mich.; 340 □; p. 5,237; ⊙ Benzonia.
Be'or, bē'ôr. [Heb., a torch; *Bib.*] **1.** An Edomite, father of Bela. **2.** Father of Balaam.
Be'o-wulf, bē'o-wulf, semi-mythical Dan. hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem, supposed to have been written in 9th c.
Bep'po, bep'pō [BYRON *Beppo*], hero of the poem. See GIUSEPPE.
Ber'a-chah, ber'ə-cə (Heb., blessing; *Bib.*). **1.** A follower of David. **2.** Val. where the people blessed God for victory.
Bé''ran'ger, bā'rŏn'zhē', **Pierre Jean de** [1780-1857], Fr. lyric poet.
Be-rar', bē-rär', prov.; Deccan, Brit. Ind.; 17,718 □; p. 2,897,491; chief towns, Ellichpur and Amrasti.
Ber-at', ber-ät', t.; Janina vilayet, W. Turk.; est. p. 12,000.
Ber'ber, ber'bər. **1.** Dist.; Nubia. **2.** Its chief town; on Nile Riv.; p. 8,000.
Ber'ber-a, ber'ber-ə, spt.; ⁎ of Brit. Somali Coast Protectorate, N. E. Afr., on Gulf of Aden; p. 30,000.
Ber-bice', ber-bīs'. **1.** Riv.; Brit. Guiana, l. 300 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Co.; Brit. Guiana; 21,000 □; p. 35,557; ⁎ New Amsterdam.
Ber'chem, ber'hem, **Ni'co-laas Pie'tersz** [1620-1683], Dutch landscape-painter; etcher.
Berch'ta, berh'tə [*Ger. Myth.*], the goddess who watched over spinners; the probable original of the "White Lady."
Berch'tes-ga''den, berh'tĕs-gā'dən, vil.; Bav.; p. 1,901; summer resort; salt-mines produce 150,000 cwt. annually.
Ber''di-ansk', ber'dĭ-ănsk', spt. town; Taurida govt., S. Russ.; p. 18,180.
Ber''di-chef', ber'dĭ-chef', cml. and mfg. town; Kief govt., Russ.; p. 98,824. **Ber''di-tchef'†.**
Ber'e-a, ber'ē-ə, vil.; Cuyahoga co., Ohio; p. 2,533.
Be''regh', bā'rĕg', co.; Hung.; p. 159,223; chief towns, Beregszasz and Munkacs. **Var-mag'ye†.**
Be'ren-gar'', bā'ren-gär'. **1. B. I.** [-924], It. king and Ger. emp.; assassinated. **2. B. II.** [-966], It. king, 950; deposed by Otho the Great.
Ber''en-ga'ri-a, ber'en-gē'rĭ-ə [Teut. *fem.*, bear spear] [1230?], queen of Richard I. of Eng.
Ber''en-ga'ri-us of Tours [998-1088], Fr. scholastic theol.; charged with heresy regarding transubstantiation.
Ber''e-ni'ce, ber'ē-nī'sē [**Ber-ni'ce** (in N. Test. *Acts* xxv). **Ber'nice** (Eng.). F. **Bé''ré''nice',** bā'rā'nĭs'; Gr. **Be-re-ni'kē;** It. **Be''re-ni'ce,** bā'rā-nē'chē; L. **Ber''e-ni'se,** ber'ē-nī'sē]. **1.** [282-] Dau. of Agrippa I., king of Judea; wife of Herod; subject of a tragedy by Racine. **2.** Ruined city; Egy., on Red Sea; now Siketat. **3.** Anc. spt. city; N. Afr., on Gulf of Sidra, Medit. Sea; Benghazi is on its site.
Ber'es-ford, ber'es-fərd, **Will'iam Carr, Viscount** [1768-1854], Brit. gen.; b. in Ir.; captured Madeira, 1807.
Ber''e-si'na, ber'ē-zĭ'nə, riv.; Minsk govt., Rus.; l. 360 m.; here Napoleon lost 20,000 men on his retreat from Moscow.
Ber'e-slaf'', ber'ē-slŏf', town; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 11,093. **Ber'e-slav'†.**
Be-rez'na, bē-rez' nə, town; Chernigof govt., Rus.; p. 10,827. **Be-rez'na†.**
Ber''e-zov', ber'ē-zəv' [town of birch-trees], town; Tobolsk govt., Sib.; p. 2,000; a place of banishment.
Ber''e-zovsk', ber'ē-zevsk', vil.; Perm govt., Rus.; gold-mines.
Ber'ga-mo, ber'gä-mō. **1.** Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 1,098 □; p. 417,196. **2.** Its ⁎; a fort. city; p. 23,819, with com., 42,500.
Ber'gen, ber'gən. **1.** Diocese; Norw.; 14,812 □; p. 300,000. **2.** Cml. fort. city, spt., & coextensive amt; Norw.; 5 □; p. 53,684. **3.** Co.; N. J.; 235 □; p. 47,226; ⊙ Hackensack. **4.** Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,000.
Ber'gen-op-Zoom'', ber'hen-ep-zōm', town; N. Brabant prov., Neth.; p. 10,419; sieges, 1581, 1588, 1605, 1622, and 1747.
Ber'gen Peak, mt.; Col.; 9,555 ft.
Ber''ge-rac', bār'zhə-răc'. **1. Sa''vi''nien' Cy''ra''no' de** [1619-1655], Fr. writer; his large nose caused him many duels; *Le Pedant Joué,* etc. **2.** Town; Dordogne dept., Fr.; p. 11,867.
Bergh, bûrg, **Hen'ry** [1823-1888], Am. philanthropist; founded Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1866.
Berg'haus, bern'hous, **Hein'rich** [1797-1884], Ger. geographer; *Physical Atlas.*
Berg'hem. Same as BERCHEM.
Berg'man, Tor'bern O'laf [1735-1784], Sw. chem.; nat.
Ber''ham-pur', bər'ăm-pur'. **1.** Town; Ganjam dist., Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 25,653; military station. **2.** Town; ⁎ of Murshidabad dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 23,515.
Be-ri'ah, bə-rī'ə (Heb., unfortunate; *Bib.*), any one of several Israelites; esp. a son of Asher or a son of Ephraim. **Be-ri'a;.**
Be'ring, bē'ring or ber'ing. **Vi'tus** [1680-1741], Dan. navigator, disc. Bering Sea and Strait. **Beh'ring;.**
Ber'ing Sea, ber'ing, between Bering Strait and Aleutian Isls.; Alaska; 800,000 □.
Ber'ing Sea Ar''bi-tra'tion, international commission at Paris, May 23, 1893, arbitrated claims of U. S. & Gt. Brit. arising from seal-fisheries
Ber'ing Strait, between Siberia and Alaska; 36 m. across.
Bé''ri''ot', bā'rĭ'ō, **Charles Au'guste' de** [1802-1870], Belg. violinist; m. Madame Malibran.
Ber'ja, ber'hə, min. town; Almeria prov., Sp.; p. 15,500.
Berke'ley, berk'lē. **1. George** [1684-1753], Bishop of Cloyne; Anglo-Ir. philos; *Principles of Human Knowledge.* **2. Sir Will'iam** [-1677], Eng. gov. of Va. **3.** Co.; S. C.; 1,742 □; p. 35,128; ⊙ Mount Pleasant. **4.** Co.; W. Va.; 320 □; p. 18,702; ⊙ Martinsburg. **5.** Town; Alameda co., Cal.; p. 5,101. **6.** Mkt. town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 890; bpl. of Dr. Jenner. **7. B. Castle,** Gloucester co., Eng.; here Edward II. was murdered.
Berke'ley Springs, vil.; ⊙ of Morgan co., W. Va.; p. 1,329. **Bath;.**
Berk'ham-sted, mkt. town; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 5,084; birthplace of Cowper.
Berk'ley, berk'lē, town; Norfolk co., Va.; p. 3,899.
Berks, berks. **1.** Co.; Eng.; 722 □; p. 288,709; ⁎ Reading. **Berk'shire†.** **2.** Co.; Pa.; 900 □; p. 137,327; ⊙ Reading.
Berk'shire, berk'shĭr. **1.** Co.; Mass.; 959 □; p. 81,108; ⊙ Pittsfield. **2.** Same as BERKS, 1.
Ber'lad, ber'lăd or ber-lăd', cml. town; Moldavia, Rum.; p. 20,008. **Ber'lat†.**
Ber'lich-ing''en, Götz von [1480-1562], Ger. knight, "of the Iron Hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe.
Ber'lin, ber'lĭn *or* (G.) ber-lēn'. **1.** Mfg. city; ⁎ of Prus. & of the Ger. empire; p. 1,579,244. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Waterloo co., Ont., Can.; p. 7,425. **3.** Mfg. city; Green Lake & Waushara cos., Wis.; p. 4,149. **4.** Vil.; Rensselaer co., N.

Y.; p. with tp., 2,068. **5.** Vil.; Washington co., Vt.; p. with tp., 1,514.

Ber′lin De-cree′, declaration by Napoleon I., 1806, announcing blockade of Brit. Isls.

Ber″li″oz′, ber′li″ō′, **Hec″tor′** [1803–1869], Fr. mus. composer; *Romeo & Juliet; Damnation of Faust*, etc.

Ber′ming-ham, bẹr′ming-ạm, **Sir John** [–1328], Earl of Louth; Eng. comm.; def. Edward Bruce at Dundalk, 1318.

Ber′mond-sey, bẹr′mọnd-zẹ, suburb of S. E. London, Eng., S. of Thames; p. of par., 84,682.

Ber-moo′thes, bẹr-mū′dhes, an old form of Bermudas; Sp. pron. of the name of their discoverer *Bermudez*.

Ber-mu′das, bẹr-miū′dạz, Brit. isl. group; N. Atl. Oc.; 20 ◻; p. 15,290; * Hamilton; p. 1,296. **Som′ers′ Is′lands‡.**

Ber-mu′des, bẹr-mū′dez, state; Venez.; 32,243 ◻; p. 300,597; * Barcelona.

Bern, bern. **1.** Canton; Swit.; 2,657 ◻; p. 536,679. **2.** Its * & * of Swit.; p. 47,620. **Berne‡.**

Ber″na-dotte′, bẹr″nạ-dot′ *or* ber″nā″dot′, **Jo′han**, Carl XIV. [1764–1844], marshal of Fr.; king of Sw. & Nor., 1818.

Ber-nal′ Di′az del Cas-til′lo. See CASTILLO.

Ber″na-lil′lo, ber″nā-lī′lyō, co.; N. M.; 8,628 ◻; p. 20,913; ⊙ Albuquerque.

Ber′nard, bẹr′nạrd *or* bār″nār′ [**Bar′nard‡. Bar′ney** (dim.). Dan. **Bern′hard**, bern′hārdh; D. **Ba′rend**, bā′rent, **Bern-har′dus‡**; F. **Ber″nard′**, bār″nār′, **Ber″nar″din′**, bār″nār″dan′; G. **Bern′hard**, bern′hārt, **Ba′rend‡**; It. **Ber″nar-di′no**, ber″nār-dī′nō, **Ber-nar′do‡**; L. **Ber-nar′dus**; Sp. **Ber-nal′**, ber-nāl′, **Ber″na-di′no‡**; Sw. **Bern′hard**, bern′hārd]. **1. B. of Mor″laix′** [1140?–], Fr. Benedictine & Lat. poet; *De Contemptu Mundi*. **2. Charles de** [1805–1850], Fr. novelist; *Gerfaut*, etc. **3. Claude** [1813–1878], Fr. physiologist. **4. Sir Fran′cis** [–1779], Eng. lawyer; colonial gov. of N. J. & of Mass. **5. James** [1658–1718], Fr. Prot. minister; hist. **6. Saint** [1091–1153], Fr. ecclesiastic; abbot of Clairvaux. **7. Si″mon′** [1779–1839], Fr. mil. eng.; aide to Napoleon I.

Ber″nard′ de Men″thon′, ber″nār′ dẹ mōṅ″tōṅ′, **Saint** [923–1008], Fr. monk; founded Alpine monasteries.

Ber″nard′ de Pa″lis″sy′. See PALISSY.

Ber-nar′des, ber-nār′dez, **Di-e′go** [1540–1596], Pg. pastoral poet; "the Portuguese Theocritus."

Ber″nar-di′no, ber″nār-dī′nō, **Saint**, of Siena [1380–1444], It. Franciscan; preacher; mystic.

Ber-nar′do, bẹr-nār′dō [SHAK. *Hamlet*], an officer to whom the ghost of the murdered king appears.

Bern′burg, mfg. town; Anhalt duchy, Ger.; p. 28,326.

Berne, bẹrn, vil.; Albany co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,567. **Bern′ville‡.**

Ber′ners, bẹr′nẹrz, **Dame Ju″li-an′a**, prioress of Sopewell, Eng.; wrote on hunting, etc.; fl. 1400. **Barnes‡.**

Bern′hard, bern′hārt [1604–1639], Ger. Duke of Saxe-Weimar; gen. in Thirty Years' War.

Ber′ni, ber′nī, **Fran-ces′co** [1490–1536], It. burlesque poet.

Ber-ni′ce, bẹr-nai′sê *or* bẹr′nis. See BERENICE.

Ber-ni′ci-a, ber-nish′i-ạ, Anglian kingdom founded by Ida about 550; afterward N. Northumbria, Eng.

Ber-ni′na, ber-nī′nạ. **1.** Mts.; Rhætian Alps, Grisons, Swit.; highest peak, 13,290 ft. **2.** Pass over same; 7,642 ft.

Ber-ni′ni, ber-nī′nī, **Gio-van′ni Lo-ren′zo** [1598–1680], It. sculp.; architect; painter; designed the colossal colonnade of St. Peter's at Rome.

Ber″noul″li′, ber″nū″lyī′. **1. Dan′iel** [1700–1782], Swiss math.; physicist; son of John. **2. James** [1654–1705], Swiss math. **3. John** [1667–1748], Swiss math.; disc. exponential calculus; brother of James. **Ber″nou″il″li′‡.**

Bern′storff, bern′stērf, **Jo′hann H. E., Count von** [1712–1772], Dan. statesman; philan.; b. in Hanover.

Be-ron′da, bê-ren′dā, state; Bundelkhand, Ind.; 275 ◻; p. 24,000.

Be-ro′sus, bẹ-rō′sus, Chaldee historian; priest at Babylon; fl. –260; *Hist. of Babylonia & Chaldæa*. **Bē-rō-sos′‡** [Gr.].

Ber″quin′, bār″kaṅ′, **Lou″is′ de** [1489–1529], Fr. Prot. martyr; friend of Erasmus; burnt.

Ber′ri-en, ber′i-en. **1.** Co.; Ga.; 745 ◻; p. 10,694; ⊙ Nashville. **2.** Co.; Mich.; 570 ◻; p. 41,285; ⊙ Berrien Springs.

Ber′ri-eus Is′land, off Lawrence Point, East Riv., N. Y.

Ber′ri-ew, mkt. town; Montgomery co., Wales; p. 1,760.

Ber″ry′, ber″rī′. **1. Duc de** [1778–1820], Charles Ferdinand d'Artois; son of Charles X. of Fr.; murdered by Louvel. **Ber″ri′‡.** **2.** ber′i, **Hi′ram G.** [1824–1863], U. S. gen.; fell at Chancellorsville. **3. Sir John** [1635–1691], Eng. admiral; def. Fr. & Dutch fleet in W. Indies. **4.** Old prov.; Fr.; now Cher & Indre depts. **Ber″ri′‡.**

Ber″ryer′, ber″yé′, **Pierre An″toine′** [1790–1868], Fr. advocate and royalist politician.

Ber′ser-ker, legendary Scandinavian hero, fl. 8th cent.

Bert, bār, **Paul** [1833–1886], Fr. physiol.; statesman; gov. of Tongking.

Ber′tha [Teut. *fem.*, bright or famous. D. G. Sw. **Ber′tha**, ber′tā; F. **Berthe**, bārt; It. Sp. **Ber′ta**, ber′tā]. **1. Saint**, a Frankish princess; wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent; converted him to Christianity. **2.** [SCOTT *Count Robert of Paris*.] Betrothed of Hereward. **Ag′a-tha‡.** **3.** [MEYERBEER *Le Prophète*.] Heroine of the opera.

Ber″thier′, ber″tyé′. **1. Lou″is′ Al″ex-an′dre** [1753–1815], Prince of Wagram; Fr. gen.; Napoleon's chief of staff. **2.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 2,170 ◻; p. 19,836. **3.** Its *; p. 1,537.

Ber″thol″let′, ber″tel″lé′, **Claude Lou″is′** [1748–1822], Fr. count; chemist; *Essay on Chemical Statics*, etc.

Ber″thoud′, ber″tū′, **Fer″di″nand′** [1725?–1807], Swiss chronometer-maker.

Ber″thoud′ Pass, Col.; alt. 11,349 ft.

Ber′tie, bẹr′tī, co.; N. C.; 695 ◻; p. 19,176; ⊙ Windsor.

Ber′tram, bẹr′trạm [Teut. *masc.*, fair, illustrious, or bright raven. **Bert** (dim.). F. **Ber″trand′**, bār″trāṅ′; G. **Ber′tram**, ber′trām, **Ber′drand‡**; It. **Ber-tran′do**, ber-trān′dō; Pg. **Ber-trão′**, ber-trauṅ′; Sp. **Bel-tran′**, bel-trān′]. **1.** [SHAK. *All's Well that Ends Well*.] Count of Roussillon; husband of the heroine, Helena. **2.** [SCOTT *Castle Dangerous*.] The family name of several characters. **3.** [BYRON *Marino Faliero*.] One of the conspirators against Venice; betrays the enterprise.

Ber-tra′mo, bār-trā′mō [MEYERBEER *Robert le Diable*], Robert's fiend father, who seeks to win the soul of Robert.

Ber″trand′, ber″trāṅ′, **Hen″ri′ Gra″ti-en′, Comte de** [1773–1844], Fr. gen.; with Napoleon in St. Helena.

Ber′vie, ber′vī, town; Kincardine co., Scot.; p. 1,094. **In′ver-ber″vie‡.**

Ber′wick, ber′ic, **Duke of** [1670–1734], James Fitzjames; Eng. gen.; won battle of Almanza, 1707.

Ber′wick, ber′wic. **1.** Mfg. bor.; Columbia co., Pa.; p. 2,701. **2.** Town; York co., Me.; p. 2,294.

Ber′wick-on-Tweed″, ber′ic-, spt. town; Northumberland co., Eng., p. 13,377.

Ber′wick-shire, ber′ic-shir, co.; Scot.; 461 ◻; p. 32,290; ⊙ Greenlaw. **Ber′wick‡.**

Ber′wine, ber′wain [SCOTT *The Betrothed*], Lady Ermengarde's attendant.

Ber-ze′li-us, ber-zī′li-us, **Jöns Ja′kob**, Baron [1779–1848], Sw. chemist; *System of Chemistry*.

Be-san″çon′, be-zaṅ″sōṅ′ [Anc. **Ve-son′ti-o**], mfg. & cml. fort. city, * of Doubs dept., Fr.; p. 56,055; watches.

Be-sieged′ Res′i-dent [Pseud.], Henry Labouchere, writer; *Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris*.

Bes′i-ka Bay, between Tenedos Isl. & N. W. Asia Minor.

Bes′kow, bes′kev, **Bern′hard von** [1796–1868], Sw. lyric and dram. poet; *Torkel Knutsson*.

Bes′ni, bes′nī, town; Diarbekr vilayet, As. Turk.; p. 10,000. **Be-hes′ni‡.**

Bess, Bes′sie, Bes′sy, Bet, etc. See ELIZABETH.

Bes-sa′ra″ba, bes-sā′rā″bā, **Ro′dolph**, "the Black" [–1265], founder of the principality of Wallachia.

Bes″sa-ra′bi-a, bes″sa-rê′bi-ạ, govt.; S. W. Rus.; 17,619 ◻; p. 1,688,600; * Kishinef.

Bes-sa′ri-on, bes-sê′ri-ọn, **John** [1395–1472], Gr. scholar; bishop of Nicæa; cardinal; patriarch of Constantinople.

Bes-sèges′, bẹ-sêzh′, min. town; Gard dept., Fr.; p. 9,169.

Bes′sel, bes′sel, **Fried′rich Wil′helm** [1784–1846], Prus. astronomer.

Bes′se-mer, bes′ẹ-mẹr. **1.** Town; Jefferson co., Ala.; p. 4,544. **2.** Town; Pueblo co., Col.; p. 3,317. **3.** City; ⊙ of Gogebic co., Mich.; p. 2,566.

Bes″sières′, be″syār′, **Jean Bap″tiste′** [1768–1813], Duke of Istria; Fr. marshal.

Bes′sus, bes′sus [–330?], Per. satrap; gen. of Darius; executed by Darius's bro. **Bês′sos‡** [Gr.].

Beth-ab′a-ra, beth-ab′ạ-rạ *or* beth″ạ-bê′rạ [Heb., house of ford or ferry; *Bib.*], a place beyond Jordan used by John for baptism. **Beth-aug′‡; Beth-ba″rah′‡.**

Beth′a-ny, beth′ạ-ni [Heb., house of dates]. **1.** Vil.; Palestine, 2 m. E. of Jerusalem. **Beth-an′i-a‡.** **2.** Town; ⊙ of Harrison co., Mo.; p. 1,105, with tp., 2,460. **3.** Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,573.

Beth″-Ar′a-bah, beth″-ar′ạ-bā [Heb., house of the desert; *Bib.*], city of Judah; lower Jordan valley; also named as a town of Benjamin. **Beth″-Ar′a-ba‡.**

Beth′el, beth′el [Heb., house of God]. **1.** Ruined town; Palestine; 10 m. N. of Jerusalem. **2.** Bor.; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 2,335. **3.** Vil.; Oxford co., Me.; p. with tp., 2,286. **4.** Vil.; Sullivan co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,674. **5.** Vil.; Windsor co., Vt.; p. with tp., 1,817.

Be-thes′da, bẹ-thez′dạ [Heb., place of the flowing of water]. **1.** [*Bib.*] A place in Jerusalem; a pool near the sheep-gate. **2.** Town; Carnarvon co., Wales; p. 5,799.

Beth″-Ho′ron, beth″-hō′rọn. **1.** Two vils., **Upper** and **Lower**, near Jerusalem, Palestine. **2.** [*Bib.*] A pass through which Joshua drove the Amorite kings. **Beth″-ha′ram‡.**

Beth′le-hem, beth′lẹ-hem [Heb., house of bread]. **1.** Anc. city; Palestine; 5½ m. S. W. of Jerusalem; p. 3,000; bpl. of Jesus Christ & David. **2.** Mfg. bor.; Northampton co., Pa.; p. 6,762; incl. S. B., 17,064.

Beth′len-Ga′bor, bet′lẹn-gā′bor [1580–1629], Magyar gen. and Prot.; king of Hung. **Ga′bri-el Beth′len‡.**

Beth′nal Green, par.; E. suburb of London, Eng.; p. 129,132.

Beth′pha-ge, beth′fạ-jī [Heb., house of figs; *Bib.*], village on Mount of Olives, on the road to Jericho.

Beth-sa′i-da, beth-sê′i-dạ [*Bib.*]. **1. B. of Gal′i-lee**, anc. town; W. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine; bpl. of Andrew, Peter, and Philip. **2. B. of Gau″lo-ni′tis**, gē″lo-nai′tis, ruined town; N. E. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine.

Beth″-She′an, beth″-shī′ạn [Heb., house of quiet; *Bib.*], a city of Manasseh. *1 Samuel* xxxi.

Beth-u′li-a, beth-ū′li-ạ *or* beth″u-lai′ạ, anc. town; Palestine; besieged by Holofernes, –590?. See JUDITH.

Be-thune′, bẹ-thūn′, **George W.** [1805–1862], Am. poet and divine; *Lays of Love and Faith*.

Bé″thune′, bê″tūn′, town; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 10,917.

Bet′ju-ans, bech′u-ạnz, nation of S. Afr.; inhabiting Bechuanaland.

Bet′sey Trot′wood [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], kind-hearted and worthy, but snappish; great-aunt of David.

Bet″si-bo′ka, bet″si-bō′kạ, riv.; N. W. Madagas.; l. 300 m.

Bet′ter-ton, Thom′as [1635–1710], Eng. actor.

Bet-ti′ah, bet-tī′ā, town; Chumparun dist., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 22,780.

Bet-ti′na, bet-tī′nạ [Pen-name], Elizabeth Brentano [1785–1859]; fabricated *Goethe's Letters to a Child*.

Bet″ti-nel′li, bet″tī-nel′lī, **Sa-ve′ri-o** [1718–1808], It. Jesuit; poet; litterateur.

Bet′ty, Wil′liam Hen′ry West [1791–1874], precocious Eng. actor; "the Young Roscius."

Bet′ty Mo′dish, Lady [CIBBER *Careless Husband*], in love with Lord Morelove, but assumes indifference.

Be″tul′, bê″tūl′. See BAITUL.

Bet′wa, bet′wạ, riv.; Bhopal, Ind.; l. 360 m. to Jumna Riv.

Beu′lah, biū′lā [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], the land of rest, where pilgrims abide till death.

Beu′lah Lake, Yellowstone Nat. Park, Wyo.; alt. 7,530 ft.

Beu″lé′, bū″lê′, **Charles Er″nest′** [1826–1874], Fr. archeol.; excavated on the Acropolis, Athens.

Beust, beist, **Fried′rich Fer′di-nand, Count von** [1809–1886], Aust. liberal statesman.

Beu′then, bei′tẹn, mfg. town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 36,905.

Bev′an [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], an Am. physician who befriends Martin.

Bev′e-land, bev′ẹ-lạnd *or* bê″ve-lānt″, two isles.; **North and South**; Neth.; joint area 120 ◻; p. of South B., 23,000; * Goes.

Bev′er-ley. 1. [EDWARD MOORE *The Gamester*.] The hero; "the gamester," whose wife clings to him through all his troubles. **2.** Town; E. R., York co., Eng.; p. 12,539.

Bev′er-ly. 1. City; Burlington co., N. J.; p. 1,957. **2.** Spt. town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 10,821.

Be-vier′, bẹ-vīr′, vil.; Macon co., Mo.; p. with tp., 1,531.

Be′vis. 1. B. of Hampton, hero of an Eng. medieval romance. **2.** [SCOTT *Marmion*.] Marmion's horse.

Bewd′ley, būd′lẹ, bor.; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 2,876.

Bew′ick, biū′ic. **1. Thom′as** [1753–1828], Eng. wood-engraver; *Hist. of Brit. Birds*, etc. **2. Wil′liam** [1795–1866], Eng. painter.

Bex, bê, vil.; Vaud canton, Swit.; p. 3,958; noted salt-mines.

Be-xar′, bê-hār′, co.; Tex.; 1,180 ◻; p. 49,266; ⊙ San Antonio.

Bex′ley, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 10,605.

Bey-ed′, bê-ed′, mountain; Tigre, Abys.; 16,000 ft.

Beyle, bêl, **Ma″rie′ Hen″ri′** [1783–1842], Fr. novelist; art critic; *Le Rouge et le Noir*.

Bey′rout. See BEIRUT.

Be′za, bī′zạ, **The′o-dore** [1519–1605], Fr. Genevan theol.; historian; *Life of Calvin*; ed. of *N. Test.* **de Bèze‡.**

Be-zal′e-el, be-zal′ẹ-el [Heb., God is protection; *Bib.*], chief artificer of the tabernacle in the wilderness. **Be-ze′le-el‡.**

Bé″zi-ers′, bê″zī-ê′, mfg. city; Hérault dept., Fr.; p. 45,475; scene of massacre of Albigenses, 1209.

Be-zoe′ki, bẹ-zū′kī, prov.; Java; p. 318,478.

Bez-wa′da, bez-wā′dạ, town; Kistna dist., Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 20,741.

Bhad″ri-nath′. Same as BADRINATH.

B′hag, bhāh, town; Baluchistan, near Bolan Pass; p. 10,000.

Bha″gal-pur′, bā″gạl-pur′. **1.** Div.; Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 20,513 ◻; p. 8,582,490. **2.** Dist. in same; 4,226 ◻; p. 2,032,696. **3.** City; * of dist. & div.; on the Ganges; p. 69,106. **Bog″li-pur′‡.**

Bha″gel-khand′, bā″gel-kānd′, agency including several native states, Cen. India; 11,324 ◻.

Bha′mo, bā′mō. **1.** Dist.; N. Upper Burma, Brit. Ind.; 9,800 ◻; p. 92,660. **2.** Its *; p. 8,048.

Bhan″da″ra′, bān″dā″rā′. **1.** Dist.; Nagpur div., Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 3,968 ◻; p. 742,850. **2.** Its *; 40 m. E. of Nagpur; p. 13,348. **Bhun″da″ra′‡.**

Bhan-pu′ra, bạn-pū′rā, walled town; Indore state, Cen. Ind.; p. 13,400.

Bha-rech′. Same as BAHRÁICH.

Bhart″pur′, bārt″pūr′. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, Ind.; 1,961 ◻; p. 640,103. **2.** Its *; p. 68,033. **Bar″at-pur′‡.**

Bhar″tri-har′i, bur″tri-hur′i, Hindu writer of apothegms; 1st Hindu author known to Europe; fl. about –50.

Bhat″ga′on, bāt″gā′ōn, town; Nepal, Ind.; est. p. 30,000. **Bhat″gong′‡; Dhar″ma-pa-tan′‡.**

Bhat″ti-a′na, bāt″tī-ā′nạ, region; Hissar dist., Punjab, Ind.; 3,121 ◻; p. 225,000; * Sirsa. **Sir′sa‡.**

Bhat′tis, bạt′tīz, a people of N. Ind.; Hissar dist., Punjab.

Bhau′na-gar″, bau′nạ-gār″. **1.** Native state; E. coast of Kathiawar pen., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 2,860 ◻; p. 463,795. **2.** Its *; a spt.; p. 57,653. **Bhav′na-gar″‡.**

Bha″wal-pur′. Same as BAHAWALPUR.

Bhe′ra, bhī′rā, town; Rawalpindi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,428.

Bhils, bīlz, pre-Aryan hill-race; Cen. Ind.; p. over 700,000.

Bhi′ma, bī′mạ, riv.; Bom. and Haidarabad, Ind.; l. 400 m. to Kistna Riv. **Bee′mah‡; Bi′mah‡.**

Bhi-wa′ni, bī-wā′nī, town; Hissar dist., Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 35,487.

Bho-pal′, bō-pāl′. **1.** Native state; Cen. Ind.; 6,874 ◻; p. 952,486. **2.** Its *; p. 70,338.

Bhor, bōr. **1.** Native state; Bombay, Ind.; 1,491 ◻; p. 155,669. **2.** Its *; p. 5,250.

Bhuj, būj, mfg. fort. town; * of Cutch state, Bom., Brit. Ind.; p. 25,421.

Bhurt″poor′. Same as BHARTPUR.

Bhu-tan′, bū-tān′, native state; N. E. India; 16,800 ◻; est. p. 200,000; * Punakha; summer * Tasichozong.

Bi-af′ra, bị-āf′ra, **Bight of**, inlet; Gulf of Guinea, W. Afr.

Bi-al′ys-tok″. Same as BIELOSTOK.

Bi-an′ca, bi-an′cạ. [See BLANCH.] **1.** [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew*.] Katherine's sister & contrast; gentle & meek. **2.** [SHAK. *Othello*.] Cassio's mistress, to whom he gives the stolen handkerchief. **3.** [MILMAN *Fazio*.] The heroine, Fazio's wife.

Bi-an″ca-vil′la, bī-ān″cā-vīl′lā, town; Sicily, It.; p. 13,021.

Bi″an-chi′ni, bī″ān-kī′nī, **Fran-ces′co** [1662–1729], It. astronomer; antiquary.

Bi-an′co, bī-ān′cō, **Cape. 1.** N. coast of Corsica. **2.** S. coast of Corfu. **3.** S. W. coast of Cyprus. **4.** E. coast of Syria.

Bi″an-co′ni, bī″ān-cō′nī, **Charles** [1786–1875], It. emigrant to Ir.; inv. the Bianconi car-system there, 1815.

Bi″ard′, bī″ār′, **Au″guste′ Fran″çois′** [1800–1882], Fr. painter; *Family of Mendicants*, etc.

Bi″ar″ritz′, bī″ār″rītz′, town; Basses-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 6,488; watering-place.

Bi′as, bai′as, one of the seven sages of Greece, famed for his justice; fl. –550.

Bi-as′, bī-ās′, one of the 5 chief rivs. of the Punjab, Ind.; l. 350 m., to Sutlej Riv.

Bibb, bib. **1.** Co.; Ala.; 625 ◻; p. 13,824; ⊙ Centreville. **2.** Co.; Ga.; 235 ◻; p. 42,370; ⊙ Macon.

Bib″bi-e′na, bib″bī-ê′nā, **Cardinal** [1470–1520], Bernardo da Tarlatti; It. writer; *Calandria*, a comedy.

Bi′be-rach, bī′bẹ-rāh, town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 7,938; Fr. def. Aust., Oct. 2, 1796; May 9, 1800.

Bi′bra, bī′brā, **Ernst, Baron von** [1806–1878], Ger. chem.; explorer; romance-writer.

Bib′u-lus, bib′yu-lus [–48], Rom. consul; 1st husband of Portia. See CONSUL BIBULUS.

Bices′ter, bis′tẹr, mkt. town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 3,343; the ruins of Alcester are 1½ m. S. W.

Bi″cê′tre, bī″sê′tr, suburb of Paris, Fr.; p. 10,000; lunatic asylum; fort.

Bi″chat′, bī″shā′, **Ma″rie′ F. X.** [1771–1802], Fr. physiol.; *General Anatomy Applied to Physiology and Medicine*.

Bick″a-neer′. Same as BIKANER.

Bick′er-steth, bik′ẹr-steth, **Ed′ward** [1786–1850], Eng. divine; writer; *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever*.

Bick′er-ton, Mrs. [SCOTT *Heart of Mid-Lothian*], landlady of Seven Stars inn, York, where Jeanie Deans stops.

Bi′da, bī′dạ, town; * of Nupe, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 90,000.

Bi-dar′, bī-dār′, dist.; Haidarabad, Ind.; 4,884 ◻; p. 793,309.

Bi″das-so′a, bī″dās-sō′ā, riv.; boundary between Fr. & Sp.; scene of several severe military conflicts.

Bid′de-ford, bid′ẹ-fẹrd, cml. city; York co., Me.; p. 14,443.

Bid′den-den, bid′en-den, mkt. t.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 1,362.

Bid′dle. 1. Clem′ent [1740–1814], Am. col. in Rev. war; marshal of Pa., 1789. **2. John** [1615–1662], founder of Unitarianism in Eng.; *Confession of Faith*. **3. Nich′o-las** [1750–1778], Am. naval capt.; fell in action with the Brit. frigate Yarmouth. **4. Nich′o-las** [1786–1844], Am. financier. **5. Rich′ard** [1796–1847], Am. lawyer; writer; *Memoirs of Sebastian Cabot*.

Bid′dy. See BRIDGET.

Bid′e-ford, spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 7,831.

Bid′more [SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well*], surname of several characters in the novel.

Bid′well, Mount, Cal., 8,551 ft.

Bieb′rich, bīb′rih, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 9,667; castle of the dukes of Nassau.

Bie′der-mann, bī′dẹr-mān [SCOTT *Anne of Geierstein*], surname of several characters in the novel.

Biel, bīl. **1. Ga′bri-el** [1495], Ger. nominalist scholastic; follower of William of Occam. **2.** See BIENNE.

Bie′la, bī′lạ, **Wil′helm von** [1782–1856], Ger. baron; astron.; disc. Biela's comet, 1826.

Bie′lau, bī′lau, mfg. town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 16,000.

Bie′le-feld, bī′lẹ-felt, mfg. town; Westphalia, Prus.; p. 39,950.

Bi″el-go′rod, bī″el-gō′rod, town; Kursk govt., Rus.; p. 16,000.

Bie′litz, bī′lits, cml. town; Silesia, Aust.; p. 13,060.

Bi-el′la, bī-el′lā, mfg. town; Novara prov., It.; p. 11,662.

Bi-e″lo-O-ze′ro, bī-ê″lō-ō-zê′rō, lake; Novgorod, Rus.; 432 ◻.

Bi-e″lo′pol, bī-ê″lō′pel, town; Kharkov govt., Rus.; p. 12,178.

Bi-e′lo-stok″, bī-ê′lo-stek″, town; * of Grodno govt., Rus.; p. 60,462. **Bi-al′ys-tok″‡; By-e′lo-stok″‡.**

Bi-e′lo-vodsk, bī-ê′lo-vedsk, town; Kharkov govt., Rus.; p. 18,000.

Bi-elsk′, bī-elsk′, town; Grodno govt., Rus; p. 9,763.

Bi-en″-Ho′a, bī-en″-hō′ạ. **1.** Prov.; Fr. Cochin-China; p. 105,915. **2.** Local div.; Bien-Hoa prov.; p. 19,260.

Bi-enne′, bī-en′. **1.** Lake; N. W. Bern canton, Swit.; 16 ◻. **Biel‡** [Ger.]. **2.** Mfg. town; Bern canton, Swit.; p. 17,395.

Bi-en″ville′, bī-āṅ″vīl′. **1. Jean Bap″tiste′ Le-moine′ de** [1680?–1768], Fr. captain; b. in Can.; founded New Orleans. **2.** Par.; La.; 855 ◻; p. 14,108; ⊙ Sparta.

Bies″-Bosch′, bis″-bōsk′, marsh; bet. S. Holland & N. Brabant provs., Holland; mouth of Meuse Riv.; 77 ◻; caused by inundation, Nov. 19, 1421, when 100,000 persons perished.

Big Black Riv′er, Miss.; l. 250 m. to Miss. Riv.

Big Blue Riv′er, Neb.; l. 300 m. to Kansas Riv.

Big Crag′gy Moun′tain, N. C.; 6,068 ft.

Big Creek Pass, Nev.; alt. 8,922 ft.

Big′e-low. 1. E-ras′tus Brig′ham [1814–1879], Am. inventor; essayist. **2. Ja′cob** [1787–1879], Am. physician; *Am. Medical Botany*, etc.

Big Flats, vil.; Chemung co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,687.

Big'gar, big'ar, town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 1,556.
Big'gles-wade, big'lez-wēd, mfg. & mkt. town; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 4,943.
Bi'gha, bi'gā, vilayet; Asia Minor; 2,895 □; p. 129,047; * Kale Sultanie.
Big'horn. 1. Riv.; N. W. of Wyo. and S. E. Mont.; l. 550 m. to Yellowstone Riv. 2. Co.; Wyo.; 12,600 □; p. —.
Big'horn Moun'tains, N. Wyo.; l. 180 m.; highest peak, 12,00 ft.
Big'horn Pass, Yellowstone National Park; 8,900 ft.
Big Lake, San Luis valley; Col.; altitude, 7,478 ft.
Big Lick, town; Stanly co., N. C.; p. with tp., 1,688.
Big Mud'dy Riv'er, Franklin and Jefferson cos., Ill.; l. 70 m.
Bi"gnon', bi"nyōn', **Lou"is' P. E.** [1771-1841], Fr. diplomat, historian; *Hist. of France from 18th Brumaire.*
Big Rap'ids, mfg. city; ⊙ of Mecosta co., Mich.; p. 5,303.
Big Riv'er, E. Mo.; l. 125 m. to Miss. River.
Big Sand'y Creek, E. Col.; l. 200 m. to Arkansas Riv.
Big Sioux Riv'er, sû. E. of S. Dak.; l. 300 m. to Missouri Riv.
Big Stone, co.; Minn.; 450 □; p. 5,722; ⊙ Ortonville.
Big Stone Moun'tain, Tenn.; 3,614 ft.
Bi-har', bi-hār'. **1. Prov.; Bengal, Brit. India; 44,192 □;** p. 24,896,504; * Patna. **2.** Cml. & mfg. town; Patna dist., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 47,723. **Ba-har';** **Be-har';** **3.** Co.; Hung.; 4,279 □; p. 555,337; * Debreczin.
Bi-hé', bi-hē', dist.; Angola, S. Afr., E. of Benguela; 2,300 □; p. 95,000; * Kagnomba; Ivory-trade.
Bi"ja-na'gar, bi"ja-nū gar, anc. city; S. India; former * of Hindu empire; in ruins. **Vi"ja-ya-na'gar;.**
Bi-ja'pur', bi-jā'pūr'. **1.** Dist.; S. Bom., Brit. Ind.; 5,668 □; p. 702,339. **2.** Its *; p. 16,759.
Bi-jaw'ar, bi-jō'ar, state; Bundelkhand, Ind.; 974 □; p. 113,235; * Bijawar.
Bij"ba-ru', bij'bā-rū', town; Kashmir, Ind.; 2d c. in state.
Bij'naur, bij'nour. **1.** Dist.; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,867 □; p. 784,070; * Nagina. **2.** Town in same; p. 16,236. **Bij'nor;.**
Bi-ka'ner, bi-kā ner. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, Ind.; 23,000 □; p. 831,955. **2.** Its *; p. 56,252. **Bi-ka'nir;.**
Bi"las'pur', bi"lūs'pūr'. **1.** Dist., Chutteesgurh div., Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 5,341 □; p. 1,164,158. **2.** Its *; p. 12,108. **3.** Town; 185 m. N. W. of Delhi, Punjab, Ind.; p. 15,000.
Bil-ba'o, bil-bā'ō, cml. & min. city; * of Biscay prov., Sp.; p. 50,772. siege, 1874.
Bil-bo'a, bil-bō'a [DRYDEN *Rehearsal*], the hero; intended for Sir Robert Howard; 1626-1698; Eng. poet.
Bil'dad, bil'dad [Heb., son of contention, *Bib.*], the Shuhite who entered into several controversies with Job.
Bil'der-dyk", bil'der-dēk', **Wil'lem** [1756-1831], Dutch poet; *Destruction of the First World*, etc.
Bil"gram', bil'gram, town, Hardoi dist., Lucknow div., Oudh, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,457. **Bel"gram';.**
Bil"guer', bil'gār', **Paul Ru'dolf von** [1809-1843], Ger. chess-player; *Handbook of Chess.*
Bil'hah, bil'hā [Heb., bashfulness; *Bib.*], handmaid of Rachel, mother of Dan and Naphtali. **Bil'ha;.**
Bil"haud',Va"renne', bil'yō'-vā'ren, **Jean Ni"co"las'** 1756-1819; Fr. Jacobin; Terrorist of the Rev.
Bil'le, bil'ē, **Steen An'der-sen** [1797-1885], Dan. admiral, scientific explorer, author.
Bil'lings. 1. **Will'iam** [1746-1800], the first Am. mus. composer, introduced a new style of church music. **2.** Co.; N. D.; 3,300 □; p. 159.
Bil'ling-ton, E-liz'a-beth (*née* Welchsel) [1770-1818], Eng. singer.
Bil"li-ton', bil'li ton', Dutch. Isl.; S. W. of Borneo, Malay Arch.; 2,000 □; p. 40,853. **Bli-tong';.**
Bill Will'iams Mount. Ariz.; 9,364 ft.
Bil'ma, bil mā, town, Wady Kawar oasis, Sahara, Afr.; * of Tibu country, centre of trade in salt. **Kn"war';.**
Bil'ney, bil'ne, **Thom'as** [1425?-1531], Eng. Prot. martyr; burnt as a heretic.
Bil-ox'i, bil-ox'i, city; Harrison co., Miss.; p. 3,234.
Bil'ston, bil'stun, town, Stafford co., Eng.; p. 23,453.
Bi"mah, bi mā. See BIRMA.
Bi-mi'ni, bi-mē'ni [*Myth.*], the Isl. containing the fountain of perpetual youth, the object of Ponce de Leon's search.
Bi-nab', bi-nāb', town; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 30,000. **Bu-nab';.**
Bin'-Din", bin'-din', spt. town; S. Anam, Farther Ind.; 15,000.
Bind"ra-ban', bind'ra-bān'. See BRINDABAN.
Bing'en, bing'en, mfg. town on the Rhine; grand duchy of Hesse; Ger.; p. 7,215.
Bing'ham, bing'am. **1. Jo'seph** [1668-1723], Eng. scholar; divine; *Origines Ecclesiasticæ.* **2.** Co.; Idaho; 10,500 □; p. 14,575.
Bing'ham-ton, bing'am-tun, mfg. city; ⊙ of Broome co., N. Y.; p. 35,005.
Bing'ley, town, W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 10,023.
Bin'go Binks, Sir [SCOTT *St. Ronan's Well*], a baronet fond of fox-hunting.
Bin'ney, bin'e. **1. A'mos** [1803-1847], Am. naturalist. **2. Hor'ace** [1780-1875, Am. lawyer, M. C.; *The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus under the Constitution.* **3. Thom'as** [1788-1874], Eng. Cong. minister; writer.
Bi-non'do, bi-non'dō, suburb of Manila; p. 29,211.
Bin'tang', bin tang', island, near Singapore, Dutch East Indies; Isl.; p. 18,000.
Bi"o-bi'o, bi-ō-bē'ō. **1.** Riv.; Chile; l. 300 m. to Pac. Oc. **2.** Prov., Chile, S. Am.; 4,158 □; p. 124,051; * Angeles.
Bi'on, bī'on, of Smyrna, Gr. pastoral poet, fl. —280?
Bi"on-del'lo, bi'andel'ō [SHAK., *Taming of the Shrew*], Lucentio's servant.
Bi"ot', bē'ō, **Jean Bap'tiste'** [1774-1862], Fr. astron.; obtained, disc. circular polarization of light.
Bir, bir, Ar., well; walled & fort. town; 80 m. N. E. of Aleppo, As. Turk.; p. about 10,000.
Bir"bhum', bir'bhūm, dist.; Bardwan div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 1,752 □; p. 795,536. * Suri; p. 7,481.
Birch, berch. **1. Charles Bell** [1832-1893], Eng. sculptor. **2. Sam'u-el** [1813-1885], Eng. Egyptologist. **3. Thom'as** [1705-1766], Eng. hist.; *Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, etc.
Birch'ins, berch'inz, town, **Mount,** Nevada; 10,345 ft.
Bird, berd. **1. Ed'ward** [1772-1819], Eng. genre painter; *Good News*, etc. **2. Rob'ert M.** [1806-1854], Am. dram.; novelist; *The Gladiator*, etc.
Birds'bor-o, berdz'bur-ō, bor.; Berks co., Pa.; p. 2,261.
Bir-hor', bir-hōr', a forest race, Hazaribagh dist., Bengal, Ind.; cannibals, prefer dead bodies of their blood-relations.
Bi-ri'nus, bi-rī nus, **Saint** ——650, "the apostle of Wessex"; Benedictine monk of Rome, missionary to Eng.
Bi"rit-u'an, bi"rit-ō an, riv.; Siberia, l. 300 m.
Bir"jand', bir'jand, fort. town; * of Kain dist., Khorassan prov., Pers.; p. 14,000.
Birk'beck, berk'bec, **George** [1776-1841], Eng. physician; organizer of mechanics' institutes.
Birk'dale, berk'del, town, Lancashire, Eng.; p. 12,387.
Birk'en-feld", birk'en-felt', principality; Oldenburg, Ger.; 564 □; p. 41,242; * Birkenfeld.
Birk'en-head, spt. town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 99,857.
Birk'en-shaw, berk'en-shō, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 9,855.
Bir'ming-ham, ber'ming-am. **1.** Mfg. bor.; Warwick, Worcester, & Stafford cos., Eng.; p. 478,113. **2.** ber'ming-ham. Min. & mfg. city; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Ala.; p. 26,178. **3.** Mfg. bor.; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 4,413.
Bir'nam, ber'nam, hill; near Dunkeld, Perth co., Scot.; 1,324 ft.
Bir'nam Wood, anc. royal forest; Perth co., Scot.; referred to in Shak. *Macbeth.*
Bir'ney, ber'ne. **1. Da'vid Bell** [1825-1864], U. S. gen.; son of James G. **2. James G.** [1792-1857], Am. lawyer; abolitionist; founded *The Philanthropist.*
Bir'ni, ber'nī, town; former * of Bornu, Cen. Afr.; now almost in ruins.
Bi"ron', bi"rōn'. **1. Ar"mand' Lou"is' de Gon"tault',** **Duc de Lauzun** [1753?-1794], Fr. marshal; fought for the Am. colonists; guillotined. **2. Baron de** [1524-1592], Armand de Gontault; Fr. marshal; killed at siege of Epernay. **3. Duc de** [1562-1602], Charles de Gontault, admiral of Fr.; beheaded for treason. **4.** (SHAK. *L. L. L.*) A "merry madcap lord"; in love with Rosaline. **Be-rowne';.**
Birr, ber, mkt. town; King's co., Ir.; p. 4,939. **Par'sons-town';.**
Birs, birs, Swiss stream, enters Rhine near Basel; battles, 1444 and 1499. **Birs'ec;.**
Birs'tall, ber'stōl, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 6,528.
Bis"ai-na-gar', bis'āi-nā-gūr'. Same as BISNAGAR.
Bis'bee, bis'bē, town, Cochise co., Ariz.; p. 1,535.
Bis'cay, bis kē (Sp. **Vis-ca'ya,** vis-kā'ya), prov.; N. Sp.; 849 □; p. 235,659; * Bilbao.
Bis'cay, Bay of, part of Atl. Oc., N. of Sp. & W. of Fr.
Bis-see'glia, bis-sā'lyā, fort. spt.; Bari prov., It.; p. 21,675.
Bisch'of, bish of, **Karl Gus'tav** [1792-1870], Ger. chem. and geol.; *Manual of Chemical and Physical Geology.*
Bi'schoff, bi shef, **Theo'dor Lud'wig Wil'helm** [1807-1882], Ger. anat.; physiologist.
Bis'cop, Ben'e-dict [628?-690], Eng. Benedictine monk; introd. glass windows and church music into Eng.
Bish"en-pur', bish'en-pūr, town; Bankura dist., Bardwan div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 18,047. **Bish"nu-pur';.**
Bish'op. 1. **An'na** (*née* Rivière) [1814-1884], Eng. singer; married following. **2. Sir Hen'ry Row'ley** [1786-1855], Eng. mus. composer.
Bish'op Auck'land, min. & mfg. town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 10,527.
Bish'op Blou'gram, blū'gram [R. B. BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology*], Cardinal Wiseman, R. C. abp. of Westminster.
Bish'ops' Bi'ble, Eng. version, made 1568, under the supervision of Abp. Parker, by 8 bishops, with 6 assistants
Bish'ops Cas'tle, bor.; Salop, Eng.; p. 1,586
Bish'op Stort'ford, mkt. town; Hertford, Eng.; p. 6,595.
Bish'ops Walt'ham, town; Hants, Eng.; p. of par., 2,842.
Bish'op-thorpe, bish gp-thōrp, par.; Yorks., Eng.; palace of the abp. of Yorks.; p. 426
Bis'ley, biz'le, mkt. town; Gloucestershire, Eng.; p. 5,202.
Bis'marck, bis'mārk, city; * of N. Dak. & ⊙ of Burleigh co.; p. 2,186.
Bis'marck Ar"chi-pel'a-go, N. E. of New Guinea; 18,186 □; p. 188,000; Ger
Bis"na-gar', bis'nā-gūr', town; Baroda, Gujarat, Ind.; p. 19,022. **Bis'nal-na-gar';.**
Bi'son Peak. 1. Col.; 12,327 ft. **2.** Mt.; Yellowstone Nat. Park; 9,068 ft.
Bis-sa'gos Is'lands, bis-sā'gōs, off W. coast Afr.; bet. 10° & 12° N. lat.; * Bolama, Pg possession.
Bis'sell, bis'el, **Will'iam H.** [1811-1860], Am. lawyer; col. in Mex. war, 1846; 1847; Gov. of Ill.
Bis'sen, bis'sen, **Wil'helm** [1798-1868], Dan. sculp.
Bis-so'lo, bis-sō lō [1464-1528], It. paint.; Venetian school; pupil of Giovanni Bellini
Bis"sum-poor', bis"um-pūr'. Same as BISHENPUR.
Bi"su-tun', bi'sū-tūn'. Same as BEHISTUN.
Bit-hur', bit-hūr', town; Cawnpur dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 6,986; held by Nana Sahib; taken by Havelock, 1857.
Bi-thyn'i-a, bi-thin'i-a, anc. country; N. W. Asia Minor; ane. * Nicæa & Nicomedia
Bit"ig', bit'ig', riv.; Jambof, Russ.; l. 130 m.
Bit"lis', bit'lis'. **1.** Vilayet; Kurdistan, As. Turk.; 11,522 □; p. 388,625. **2.** Its *; p. 25,000. **Bed"lis';. Bid"-dis';.**
Bi-to'li-a, bi-tō'li-a. Same as MONASTIR.
Bi'ton and Cle'o-bis, bī'ton and clē'o-bis [*Myth.*], sons of Cydippe; Hera, as a boon, throws them into the sleep of death.
Bi-ton'to, bi-ton'tō, cml. town; Bari prov., It.; p. 22,726; battle, 1734
Bitsch, bich, fort. town; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; p. 2,849; sieges, 1793, 1870
Bit'ter Lakes, form part of Suez Canal; Egypt.
Bit'zi-us, Al'bert [1797-1854], Swiss clerg.; nov.; pen-name Jeremias Gotthelf; *Grandmother Katty.*
Bi-var', de, de bi-vār' See CID, EL.
Bi'wa, bi'wā, **Lake,** Nippon Isl., Japan; 50 × 20 m.
Bi-zer'ta, bi-zer'tā, Fr. fort. spt.; Tunis, Afr.; p. 10,000.
Bi"zet', bē'zā', **Georges** [1838-1875], Fr. opera-composer; *Carmen*, etc.
Bjé'la, byĕ'la, town; Siedlce govt., Poland, Russ.; p. 19,500.
Björn-stjer'na, byōrn-styer'na, **Count Mag'nus F.** [1779-1847], Swe. statesman; treaty of union bet. Sw. & Nor.
Black, 1. **Ad'am** [1784-1874], Scot. publisher, lord provost, M. P.; *Encyclopædia Britannica.* **2. Jer"e-mi'ah S.** [1810-1883], Am. lawyer; statesman; Atty.-Gen.; Sec. of State, 1860-1861. **3. Jo'seph** [1728-1799], Scot. chemist; b. in Bordeaux; originator of theory of latent heat.
Black As-size'. 1. Pestilence among judges, jurors, and university men at Cambridge, Eng., 1521. **2.** Similar event at Oxford, Eng., 1577.
Black Bess, the mare which carried Dick Turpin from London to York; intro. in Ainsworth's *Rookwood.*
Black Broth'er, mountain, N. C.; 6,619 ft.
Black'burn. 1. **Luke Pry'or** [1816-1867], Am. phys.; Gov. of Ky., 1879. **2.** Bor.; Lanc., Eng.; p. 120,064.
Black'burn, Mount, Alaska; 12,500 ft.
Black Code ("Code Noire"), of La., promulgated by Bienville about 1723.
Black Dan [SHAK.], Daniel Webster; Am. statesman.
Black Dome. 1. See CLINGMANS MOUNTAIN. **2.** Mt.; Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,008 ft.
Black Dwarf, the chief character of Scott's novel *The Black Dwarf*; inclination for David Ritchie of Peebles.
Black'-eyed' Su'san, the heroine of Douglas Jerrold's drama *Black-eyed Susan*; from Dibdin's sea-song.
Black'ford, co.; Ind.; 170 □; p. 10,461; * Hartford City.
Black For'est (Ger. **Schwarz'wald,** shvärts'vält), 1. Mountainous and wooded dist. in Baden and Württemberg. **2.** Circle; Württemberg, S. W. Ger.; 1,382 □; p. 481,331.
Black Hawk [1767-1838], Am. Indian chief; fought against U. S., 1831-1832
Black'hawk, co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 24,219; ⊙ Waterloo.
Black'head. 1. Mt.; St. Juan Mts., Col.; 12,514 ft. **2.** Mt., Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,905 ft.
Black'heath, blac'hith, common; Kent, S. E. of London; scene of exploits by Tyler, Cade, Turpin, and others.
Black Hills. 1. S. W. part of S. Dak. & N. E. Wyo.; 7,403 ft. **2.** Oregon; 6,410 ft.
Black Jack, Gen. John A. Logan; U. S. army nickname.
Black'ley, blac'lē, par.; Manchester, Lanc., Eng.; p. 7,882.
Black'lock, Thom'as [1721-1791], Scot. divine; poet; friend of Hume; blind.
Black'more, Mount, Gallatin co., Mont.; 10,196 ft.
Black Moun'tain. 1. Rocky Mts.; Col.; 11,626 ft. **2.** N. Mex.; 8,909 ft.
Black Moun'tains. 1. N. H.; highest peak Sandwich Dome; 4,071 ft. **2.** Yancey co.; N. C.; highest point Mitchell High Peak, 6,688 ft.
Black Pine Moun'tain, Idaho; 9,386 ft.
Black'pool, spt. t.; Lanc., Eng.; p. 23,846; watering-place.
Black Prince, Edward, Prince of Wales; son of Edward III. of Eng.; so named "by terror of his arms." See EDWARD.
Black Riv'er. 1. Mo. & Ark.; l. 400 m. to White Riv. **2.** Hamilton & Herkimer cos., N. Y.; l. 200 m. to Lake Ontario. **3.** Wis.; l. 200 m. to Mississippi Riv. **4.** S. C.; l. 150 m. to Waccamaw Riv. **5.** Quebec prov., Can.; l. 190 m. to Ottawa Riv.
Black Riv'er Falls, city; ⊙ of Jackson co., Wis.; p. 2,261.
Black Rock, mt.; N. C.; 5,815 ft.
Black Sea, S. of Rus., N. of As. Turk.; 163,711 □. **Eux'-ine;.**
Black'stock, vil.; Chester co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,703.
Black'stock Knob, mt.; N. C.; 6,378 ft.
Black'stone, blac'ston. **1. Sir Will'iam** [1723-1780], Eng. jurist; *Commentaries on the Laws of Eng.*, 1769. **2.** Mfg. vil.; Worcester co., Mass., p. 3,205.
Black'tail Peak, mt.; Utah; 9,943 ft.
Black'ville, town; Barnwell co., S. C.; p. 962, with tp., 4,240.
Black"wall', E. suburb of London, Eng.
Black War'ri-or Riv'er, Ala. & Miss.; l. 300 m.
Black'wa"ter, former fort; Tyrone co., Ir.; Hugh O'Neil def. Eng. under Sir Henry Bagnall, Aug. 14, 1598.
Black'wa"ter Riv'er. 1. Cork & Waterford cos., Ir.; l. 100 m. to Youghal harbor. **2.** Ulster prov., Ir.; l. 50 m. to Lough Neagh.
Black'well's Is'land, East Riv., N. Y. city; penitentiary, lunatic & blind asylums, almshouse, and hospitals.
Black'wood, Will'iam [1776-1834], Scot. publisher; founder of *Blackwood's Mag.*, 1817.
Bla'den, co.; N. C.; 890 □; p. 16,763; ⊙ Elizabethtown.
Bla'dens-burg, blē'denz-bŏrg, town; Prince George co., Md.; p. 503; battle, Aug. 24, 1814.
Blaen-av'on, blen-av'gn, min. & mfg. town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 11,452.
Blaen"hond'dan, blain'hen'dūn, vil.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 2,709.
Bla'eu, blā'ō. **1. Jan** [1600?-1673], Dutch cartographer; son of Willem; *Atlas Major*, 11 vols. **2. Wil'lem Jans'-zoon** [1571-1638], Dutch cartographer; printer.
Blaine, blēn. **1. James Gil-les'pie** [1830-1893], Am. statesman; Sec. of State; *Twenty Years in Congress.* **2.** Mt.; Col.; 14,249 ft. **3.** Co.; Neb.; 720 □; p. 1,146. **4.** City; Whatcom co., Wash.; p. 1,503.
Blain"ville', blan'vil', **Hen"ri' M. D. de** [1777-1850], Fr. zoologist; anatomist; *Osteography*, etc.
Blair, blār. **1. Aus'tin** [1818-1894], Am. lawyer; statesman; Gov. of Mich. during civil war. **2. Frank Pres'ton** [1821-1876], U. S. gen.; Senator. **3. Hugh** [1718-1800], Scot. divine; writer; *Lectures on Rhetoric.* **4. Rob'ert** [1699-1746], Scot. poet; *The Grave.* **5.** Co.; Pa.; 524 □; p. 70,866; ⊙ Hollidaysburg. **6.** City; ⊙ of Washington co., Neb.; p. 2,089.
Blair",Gow'rie, blār'-gau'rī, t.; Perth co., Scot.; p. 3,714.
Blairs'ville, bor.; Indiana co., Pa.; p. 3,126.
Blake. 1. **Horn'er C.** [1823-1880], U. S. commodore; capt. of the "Hatteras" when sunk by the "Alabama." **2. Jon-quin'** [—1827], Sp. gen. in Pen. war. **3. Rob'ert** [1599-1657], Eng. admi.; def. Dutch thrice, & Sp. at Santa Cruz. **4. Will'iam** [1757-1827], Eng. paint.; engrav.; poet; mystic.
Blake'ly. 1. **John'ston** [1781-1814?], Ir.-Am. naval officer; capt. of "Wasp"; took Brit. vessels "Reindeer" & "Avon." **2.** Bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 2,452.
Blanc, Mont, bel. Fr. & It.; on boundary bet. Haute Savoie & Piedmont; 15,781 ft.; highest peak of the Alps.
Blanca Peak, blan'ca, highest of the Sierra Blanca, Col.; 14,464 ft.
Blanch, blānsh [Teut. *fem.*, white. **Blanchet;** **Blanshe;.** Dan. D. G. Sp. **Blan'ca,** blān'cā; F. **Blanche,** blānsh; It. **Bi-an'ca,** bē-ān'cā; L. **Blan'-cha;** Sw. **Blan'ka,** blān'kā] [SHAK. *King John*], daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile; niece of King John.
Blan"chard', blān'shār', **Fran"çois'** [1738-1809], Fr. aeronaut; crossed Eng. Channel in balloon, 1785.
Blan'chard, blan'chard. **1. Ed'ward La'man** [1820-1880], Eng. journalist; playwright; novelist. **2. Thom'as** [1788-1864], Am. mechanic; inventor.
Blanche, Lake, South Austral.; lat. 29° S., long. 139° 30' E.; l. 60 m.
Blanche A'mo-ry [THACKERAY *Pendennis*], a scheming flirt; engaged to Pendennis & Foker.
Blan'co, blan'cō, co.; Tex.; 710 □; p. 4,649; ⊙ Blanco.
Blan'co, Cape. 1. Sahara, W. Afr.; lat. 20° 47' N. **2.** W. point of Oregon. **3.** N. coast of Tunis.
Blan'co de San'ta Ma-ri'a, dĕ sän'tä mä-rē'ä, **Cape,** W. coast Lower Cal.
Bland. 1. **Col. The-od'o-ric** [1742-1790], Am. patriot; M. C.; member of Fed. Convention, 1788. **2.** Co.; Va.; 320 □; p. 5,129; ⊙ Bland.
Bland'a-mour, bland'a-mōr, **Sir** [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a puissant but vainglorious Knight.
Bland'ford Fo'rum, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 3,974.
Blan'dius-ville, vil.; McDonough co., Ohio; p. with tp., 1,707.
Blane, blēn, **Sir Gil'bert,** Scot. phys. to William IV. of Eng.; introd. med. reforms into Brit. navy.
Blan"quí', blān'kē' **1. Jé"rôme' A"dolphe'** [1798-1854], Fr. writer on economics; *Hist. of Polit. Economy.* **2. Lou"is' Au'guste'** [1805-1881], Fr. agitator; Communist; imprisoned.
Blan-tyre', blān-tīr', town; * of Nyassaland, S. E. Afr.; p. 1,000.
Blar'ney, blār'ne, vil.; Cork co., Ir.; 4 m. W. of Cork. See BLARNEY, n., in vocab.
Blar'ney, Lady [GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield*], a demirep introduced by Thornhill to the Primrose family.
Blu'si-us, blē'si-us, **Saint** [——316], Christian martyr; bp. of Sebaste in Cappadocia; patron of wool-combers. **Blaise;.**
Bla'tant Beast, The [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a monster with 100 tongues & a sting, personifying slander.
Bla-vat'sky, bla-vat'ski, **Hé'lène' P.** [1820-1891], Rus. spy in India; theosophist; reputed author of *Isis Unveiled.*
Blay'don, blē'dun, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 13,371.
Bled'soe, bled'sō. **1. Al'bert Tay'lor** [1809-1877], Am. math.; writer on theology; Asst. Sec. of War to Confed. Gov. **2.** Co.; Tenn.; 300 □; p. 6,134; ⊙ Pikeville.
Bleed'ing Kan'sas, Kansas; nicknamed from border troubles arising out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854.
Bleek, blēk. **1. Fried'rich** [1793-1859], Ger. Biblical critic; *Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.* **2. Wil'helm Hein'rich Im-ma'nu-el** [1827-1875], Ger. philol.; *Grammar of S. Afr. Languages.*
Ble-fus'cu, blē-fus'cu [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], Isl.; N. E. of Lilliput; peopled by pygmies.
Ble'king-ge, blē'king-ge, prov.; S. Sw.; 1,164 □; p. 142,201; * Karlskrona.
Blé"neau', blē'nō', vil.; Yonne dept., Fr.; Turenne defeated Condé, 1652.
Blen'heim, blen'im. **1.** Vil.; Bavaria, S. Ger.; p. 751; Marlborough def. Fr. & Bav., Aug. 13, 1704. **Hoch'städt;.**

2. Town; Kent co., Ont., Can.; p. 1,708. **3.** Town; * of Marlborough dist., New Zealand; p. 3,294.

Blen'heim House, near Woodstock, Oxford co., Eng.; seat of the duke of Marlborough; built by Vanbrugh.

Blé"ré', blĕ'rĕ', town; Indre-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 3,688; Castle of Chenonceaux near by given by Henry II. to Diana of Poitiers.

Bles'sing-ton, Countess of [1789-1849], Marguerite Power, Ir. lady; friend of Disraeli; literary patroness; *Conversations with Lord Byron.*

Bletch'ing-ly, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,892.

Blew'fields. Same as BLUEFIELDS.

Blich'er, blĭk'ĕr, **Steen Steen'sen** [1782-1848], Dan. poet; novelist.

Bli'dah, blī'dō, town; Algiers dept., Alg., N. Afr.; p. 23,686.

Bli'fil, blĭf'ĭl [FIELDING *Tom Jones*], the original of Joseph Surface in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Bligh, blī, **Will'iam** [1754-1817], Eng. admiral; capt. of the "Bounty," when mutiny occurred; wrote a *Narrative.*

Blim'ber, Dr. [DICKENS *Dombey and Son*], master of the school to which Paul Dombey is sent.

Blin'kin-sop [SCOTT *Redgauntlet*], a smuggler.

Bliss, I'saac Grout [1822-1889], Am. Cong. miss.; agent of Am. Bible Soc. in Turkey.

Blis'ter [FIELDING *The Virgin Unmasked*], an apothecary, who believes physicians useful at all times.

Blitz, blĭts, Signor [1810-1877], Eng. magician; ventriloquist; father of Madame Van Zandt, prima donna.

Bloch, blŏk, **Mar'kus E-lie'ser** [1723-1799], Ger. Jewish physician; ichthyologist.

Block Is'land, constitutes the "town" of New Shoreham, Newport co., R. I.; 8 m. × 5 m.; p. 1,320; summer resort.

Bludg'et Peak, mt.; Col.; 9,500 ft.

Bloem-fou'tein, blōm-fen'tain, town; * of Orange Free State, S. Afr.; p. 5,817.

Blois, blwä, anc. mfg. city; * of Loir-et-Cher dept., Fr.; p. 19,556; castle, scene of murder of duke & cardinal de Guise, 1588.

Blome'field, blōm'fĭld, **Fran'cis** [1705-1752], Eng. clerg.; topographer; discovered the *Paston Letters.*

Blom'field, blŭm'fĭld, **Charles James** [1786-1857], Eng. divine; bishop of Chester; Gr. scholar; theologian.

Blom'maert, blŏm'märt, **Phil'ip** [1809-1871], Flem. poet; philol.; hist.; *Hist. of the Belgians,* etc.

Blond, blōn, **Jacques Chris"toph' le** [1670-1741], Ger. miniature-painter; reputed inventor of color-printing.

Blon"del' de Nesle, blōn'dĕl' dẽ nĕl, Fr. troubadour; favorite minstrel of Richard I. of Eng.

Blood, blud, **Thom'as,** "Colonel Blood" [1618-1680], Ir. adventurer; tried to steal the Brit. crown jewels, 1671.

Blood'y As-si'zes, session held in W. of Eng. by Judge Jeffreys, 1685, when 320 persons were hanged.

Blood'y Ma'ry, Queen Mary of Eng.; so styled on account of her persecution of Protestants.

Bloom'field. 1, Rob'ert [1766-1823], Eng. poet; *The Farmer's Boy.* **2,** City; ⊙ of Davis co., Iowa; p. 1,913. **3,** Town; ⊙ of Greene co., Ind.; p. 1,229. **4,** Vil.; Essex co., N. J.; p. with tp., 7,708.

Bloom'ing-dale, vil.; Van Buren co., Mich.; p. 1,690.

Bloom'ing-ton, blōm'ĭng-tun. **1,** City; ⊙ of McLean co., Ill.; p. 20,484. **2,** City; ⊙ of Monroe co., Ind.; p. 4,018.

Bloom'ing-ton Peak, mt.; Idaho; 9,354 ft.

Blooms'burg, bor.; ⊙ of Columbia co., Pa.; p. 4,635.

Blore, Ed'ward [1789-1879], Eng. architect; designed Abbotsford.

Blore Heath, near Market Drayton, Stafford co., Eng.; Yorkists def. the Lancastrians, Sept. 23, 1459.

Bloss'burg, blŏs'bŭrg, bor.; Tioga co., Pa.; p. 2,568.

Blount, blunt. **1, Charles** [1563-1605?], Lord Mountjoy & earl of Devonshire; Eng. statesman; suppressed Ir. rebellion, 1603. **2,** Co.; Ala.; 752 □; p. 21,927; ⊙ Blountsville. **3,** Co.; Tenn.; 614 □; p. 17,589; ⊙ Maryville.

Blow, blō, **John** [1648?-1708], Eng. mus. comp.; organist.

Blü'cher, blü'kĕr *or* (G.) blü'hĕr, **Geb'hard Le'brecht von** [1742-1819], Prus. field-marshal; at Waterloo, etc.

Blue'coat school, See CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Blue Earth, co.; Minn.; 750 □; p. 29,210; ⊙ Mankato.

Blue Earth Cit'y, vil.; ⊙ of Faribault co., Minn.; p. 1,569.

Blue'field, vil.; Mercer co., W. Va.; p. 1,775.

Blue'fields, blü'fildz. **1,** Riv.; Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; l. 250 m. (?) to Caribbean Sea. **Es"con-dī'da‡; Ri'o del De-sas'tre‡. 2,** Town at mouth of same.

Blue Gate Pla-teau', plu-tō', Utah; alt. 6,300 to 7,300 ft.

Blue Hen State, Delaware.

Blue Hill, vil.; Hancock co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,707.

Blue Is'land, vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 2,521.

Blue Knight, The [TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette*], one of the four guardians of Castle Perilous.

Blue Lick Springs, vil.; Nicholas co., Ky.; watering-place.

Blue Mount, Cal.; 5,811 ft.

Blue Moun'tain. 1, Utah; 11,071 ft. **2,** Grafton co., N. H.; 4,370 ft. **3,** Bet. N. J. and Pa.; 1,527 ft.; **Kit'ta-tin'ny‡.**

Blue Moun'tains. 1, Jamaica; West Peak, 7,105 ft. **2,** New South Wales; highest Mount Beemarang, 4,100 ft.

Blue Ridge, S. E. portion of the Alleghanies; Va. & N. C.

Blue Riv'er Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,000 ft.

Blue Sul'phur Springs, vil.; Greenbrier co., W. Va.; p. with tp., 2,305; mineral waters.

Bluff Cit'y, Hannibal, Mo.

Bluff'ton. 1, City; ⊙ of Wells co., Indiana; p. 3,589. **2,** Vil.; Beaufort co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,047.

Blum, blŏm, **Ro'bert** [1807-1848], Ger. orator; politician; arrested in Vienna as an insurgent, and shot.

Blu'men-bach, blü'mĕn-bŏK, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1752-1840], Ger. anat.; physiol.; ethnologist.

Blunt. 1, Ed'mund March [1770-1862], Am. nautical writer; *Am. Coast Pilot.* **2, James G.** [1826-1881], U. S. gen.; leader of Free State party, Kan.

Blyth, blīdh, **South,** spt.; Northum. co., Eng.; p. 3,728.

Blyth Hills, South Austral., lat. 27° to 28° 20′ S.

Bo"ab-dil', bō"ăb-dĭl' [–1536], last Moorish sultan of Grenada. **A'bu Ab-dal'lah Mo-ham'med‡.**

Boad, bōd, trib. state, Orissa, Ind.; 2,064 □; p. 57,058; * Boad.

Bo"a-di-ce'a, bō"a-dĭ-sĭ'a [Celt., **Bou'dic-ca,** bou'dĭ-ca, *fem.*, victory], Brit. queen [–62]; fought against the Romans. **Bud'dig‡.**

Bo-a'li, bō-ä'lē. See LOANGO.

Board'man, bōrd'mun, **George Da'na** [1801-1831], Am. Baptist miss. to Burma.

Boat'swain, Byron's Newfoundland dog.

Bo'az, bō'az [Heb., fleetness; *Bib.*], a wealthy Bethlehemite, who married Ruth.

Bob A'cres, ā'kĕrz [SHERIDAN *The Rivals*], a braggadocio, the butt of the comedy.

Bo"ba-dil'la, bō"bä-dĭ'lyä, **Fran-cis'co de** [–1502], Sp. viceroy; arrested Columbus in San Domingo.

Bob Cratch'it, crach'ĭt [DICKENS *Christmas Carol*], Scrooge's clerk, who maintains nine people on 15s. a week.

Bo"bri-netz', bō"brĭ-nets', town; Kherson govt., S. Russ.; p. 10,000.

Bo"bru-isk', bō"bru-ĭsk', town; Minsk govt., W. Rus.; p. 58,549.

Bo'cas del To'ro, bō'käs del tō'rō, port; a Brit. isl., at entr. to Bay of Chiriquí, Colombia; p. 3,000.

Bo'ca Ti'gre, bō'ka tĭ'grĕ [Sp., tiger's mouth: from the Chin. *ku-mun*], part estuary of Canton Riv.

Boc-cac'cio, boc-căt'chō, **Gio-van'ni** [1313-1375], It. novelist; b. in Paris; *Decameron.*

Boc"ca-li'ni, boc'kä-lē'nĭ, **Tra-ja'no** [1556-1613], It. satirist.

Boc'cold, bec'cold, **John,** See JOHN OF LEYDEN.

Bo"chart', bō'shär', **Sa"mu"el'** [1599-1667], Fr. Protestant theol.; Orient.; *Geographia Sacra.*

Bo'cher, bō'cher, **Joan,** "Joan of Kent" [–1550], Eng. Anabaptist; burnt for heresy against reformed church. **Bou'cher‡; Bul'cher‡.**

Boch'olt, bŏK'ōlt, mfg. town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 10,576.

Boch'um, bŏK'ŭm, min. and mfg. town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 47,601.

Bock'en-heim", bŏk'ĕn-hīm', town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 15,367.

Bod, Same as BOAD.

Bo'de, bō'dĕ, **Jo'hann E'lert** [1747-1826], Ger. astron.; discr. Bode's Law; *Uranographia.*

Bo'den-See, bō'dĕn-sā', Ger. name of Lake of Constance.

Bo'den-stedt", bō'dĕn-stet", **Fried'rich Mar'tin von** [1819–], Ger. journalist; poet; misc. writer.

Bod'ie Is'land, bŏd'ĭ, N. C.; bet. Albemarle Sound and Atl. Oc.

Bo"din', bō'dăn', **Jean** [1530-1596], Fr. political philosopher; *On the Commonwealth.*

Bod'ley, bŏd'lĭ, **Sir Thom'as** [1544-1612], Eng. diplomat; founded Bodleian Library, Oxford, 1598.

Bod'mer, bŏd'mĕr. **1. Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1698-1783], Swiss poet; critic; prof. of hist. at Zurich. **2. Karl** [1805?-1893], Swiss etcher; painter.

Bod'min, bor.; ⊙ of Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 5,151

Bo-do'ni, Gian"bat-tis'ta [1740-1813], It. printer; scholar; pub. the Lord's Prayer in 155 languages.

Bödt'cher, bŭt'nĕr, **Lud'vig A'dolph** [1793-1874], Dan. poet; friend and sec. to Thorwaldsen in Rome.

Boece, bois (more properly **Boyis**), **Hec'tor** [1465?-1536], Scot. hist.; principal of Aberdeen Univ.; *Hist. of Scot.*

Boeckh, bŏK, **Phi'lipp Au'gust** [1785-1867], Ger. antiquary; philologist.

Boehm, bōm, **Jo'seph Ed'gar** [1834-1890], Aust. sculp.; settled in Eng.; *Statue of Carlyle,* etc.

Boeh'me, bō'mg, **Ja'kob** [1575-1624], Ger. mystic; claimed divine illumination; *Aurora; Threefold Life of Man,* etc.

Bo-e'o, bō-ē'ō, **Cape** [anc. **Lil'y-bæ'um**], W. point of Sicily; Rom. def. Carth., ending 1st Punic war.

Bœ-o'ti-a, bē-ō'shĭ-a, anc. rep.; N. of Attica, Gr.; 1,119 □; anc. * Thebes; now part of Attica and Bœotia nome. **Boi-ō-ti'a‡** [Gr.].

Boer'haave, bōr'hāv, **Her'mann** [1668-1738], Dutch physician; botanist; chemist; *Aphorisms.*

Bo-e'thi-us, bō-ē'thĭ-us, **A-nic'i-us, M. S.** [470?-525], Rom. statesman; philosopher; *Consolations of Philosophy.*

Bo-e'thus, bo-ē'thus, name of six men prominent in anc. Gr., incl. four philosophers, a poet, and a sculptor. **Bo-ē-thos'‡** [Gr.].

Boet'cher, bŭt'nĕr. Same as BÖTTGER.

Bœuf Bay'ou, bŭf baĭ'ŭ, Ark. & La.; l. 200 m. to Ouachita.

Bof'fin [DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend*], "the golden dustman," shrewd, kind, and devoted to his wife.

Bo'gaers, bō'gärz, **A"dri-a'nus** [1795-1870], Dutch poet; *Voyage of Heemskerk,* etc.

Bo'gan, bō'gan, riv.; New South Wales, Austral.; l. 450 m.

New Year Riv'er‡.

Bo-gar'dus, James [1800-1874], Am. inventor; inv. engraving-machine, dry gas-meter, etc.

Bo-gats'ky, bō-gäts'kĭ, **Karl Hein'rich von** [1690-1774], German pietist; writer; *Golden Treasury,* etc.

Bog"da-no'vich, Hip-pol'y-tus [1743-1803], Rus. lyric poet; *Dushenka.*

Bo'ger-mann, bō'gĕr-măn, **Jan** [1576-1633], Dutch divine; trans. Bible into Dutch.

Boggs, bogz, **Charles Stu'art** [1810-1888], U. S. admiral; commanded the "Varuna" at New Orleans, 1862.

Bo"ghaz'-ke'ui, bō"gäz'-kĕ'wĭ [anc. **Pte'ri-a**], vil.; Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; ruins of temple, etc.

Bog"li-poor', bog'lĭ-pūr'. Same as BHAGALPUR.

Bog'nor, bog'nĕr, seaside resort; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 4,104.

Bo"go-du-khof', bō"gō-dŭ-kof', town; Rus.; p. 10,904; leather-trade.

Bog of Al'len, a series of bogs or morasses, bet. Kildare & King's cos., across from Wicklow Head to Galway, Ir.

Bo"gong', co.; Victoria, Australia; p. 27,157.

Bog"o-slov', bog'o-slōv', volcano, Alaska.

Bo"go-ta', bō'go-tä', city; * of Colombia, S. Am.; p. 120,000.

Bog"ra', bōg'rä'. **1.** Dist.; Rajeshahye div., Beng., Brit. Ind.; 1,452 □; p. 817,494. **2.** Its *; p. 6,584.

Bogue, bōg, **Da'vid** [1750-1825], Scot. divine; father of London Missionary Soc., 1795.

Bogue Forts, entrance to Canton Riv.; S. E. China; taken by Brit., Feb. 26, and destroyed by them, Sept. 14, 1841.

Bo-he'mi-a, bo-hĭ'mĭ-a, kingdom; Aust.-Hungary; 20,060 □; p. 5,843,094; * Prague.

Bo'he-mond I., bō'hg-mond, **Marc.** [1056?-1111], Norman Crusader; son of Robert Guiscard, and cousin of Tancred.

Böhl de Fa'ber, bŭl dĕ fä'bĕr. See CABALLERO.

Böhm, bŭm, The'o-bald [1794-1831], Bavarian flutist; inv. the Böhm flute.

Böh'mer-wald, bŭ'mer-vält, mt. range bet. Bohemia & Bavaria; l. 120 m.

Bohn, bōn, **Hen'ry G.** [1796-1884], Eng. publisher; *Standard Library,* etc.

Bo"hol', bō"hol', Isl.; Philippine Isls., N. of Mindanao, Malay Arch.; p. 120,000.

Bo-iar'do, bō-yär'dō, **Mat-te'o Ma-rī'a,** count of Scandiano [1430?-1494], It. poet; *Orlando Innamorato.*

Boiel"di"eu', bwäl'dĭ'ŭ', **Fran"çois' A"dri"en'** [1775-1834], Fr. mus. composer; *Dame Blanche,* etc.

Bo'i-i, bō'ĭ-ī, anc. people of 112 tribes, in Cisalpine Gaul; brave, powerful, and aggressive; fl. —2d cent.

Boi"leau', bwä'lō', **Ni"co"las',** Sieur des Préaux [1636-1711], Fr. satirical poet; *Le Lutrin; L'Art poétique.*

Bois Blanc Is'land, bois blanc *or* (F.) bwä blăN. **1.** In Lake Huron, E. of Straits of Mackinac; part of Cheboygan co., Mich. **2.** In Detroit Riv.; part of Essex co., Ont., Can.

Boi'sé, bois'zā, co.; Idaho; 4,000 □; p. 3,842; ⊙ Idaho City.

Boi'sé Cit'y, city; ⊙ of Ada co. & * of Idaho; p. 2,311.

Bois"'le-Duc', bwä'-le-dük', city; * of N. Brabant prov., Neth.; p. 28,340; allies def. Fr., Nov. 12, 1794. **'s Her'to-gen-bosch"‡.**

Boisse'rée, bwäs'rĕ', **Sul'piz** [1783-1854], Prus. architect; antiquary; began restoring Cologne cathedral.

Bois"so"nade', bwä'sō'nād', **Jean Fran"çois'** [1774-1857], Fr. classical scholar.

Bois"sy' d'An"glas', bwä'sĭ' dăN'glä', **Fran"çois' An"toine', Comte de** [1756-1826], Fr. statesman; writer.

Boj"a-dor', boj'a-dōr', **Cape,** at W. end of Atlas Mts., N. Afr., lat. 26° 7′ N.

Bo'ker, George H. [1823-1890], Am. poet; diplomat.

Bo-kha'ra, bō-kä'rä. **1.** State; Turkestan, cen. Asia; 90,000 □; p. 1,250,000 to 2,500,000; in vassalage to Rus. **2.** Its *; p. 70,000 to 100,000.

Bo"lan' Pass, bō"lăn' pas, narrow gorge between Sind, Brit. Ind., & Kandahar, Afg.; 800 to 5,800 ft.; Brit. point of defense.

Bol"bec', bol'bec', mfg. town; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 11,102.

Bol'eyn, bul'ĕn, Anne [1507-1536], 2d wife of Henry VIII. of Eng.; mother of Elizabeth; beheaded. **Bul'len‡.**

Bo'li, bō'lĭ, town; Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 5,000 to 10,000; mineral springs and baths.

Bol'ing-broke, bol'ing-bruk. **1. Viscount** [1678-1751], Henry Saint John, Eng. politician; writer; prime minister. **2.** [SHAK. *Richard II.*] Henry, duke of Hereford, afterward Henry IV. of Eng.

Bol'i-var, bol'ĭ-vär *or* (Sp.) bō-lē'vär. **1. Si'mon** [1783-1830], Venez. patriot, "the liberator of S. Am." **2.** Dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; 21,345 □; p. 280,000; * Cartagena. **3.** State; Venez., S. Am.; 88,701 □; p. 50,289; * Ciudad Bolivar, or Angostura. **4,** Prov.; Ecua., S. Am.; p. 43,000; * Cuenca. **5,** Co.; Miss.; 876 □; p. 29,980; ⊙ Rosedale. **6,** City; ⊙ of Polk co., Mo.; p. 1,485. **7,** Vil.; ⊙ of Hardeman co., Tenn.; p. 1,100.

Bol"i-var' Point, Galveston Bay; Chambers co., Tex.

Bo-liv'i-a, bo-lĭv'ĭ-a *or* (Sp.) bō-lē'vē-ä, rep.; S. Am.; 567,360 □; p. 1,434,900; * movable; in 1892, Oruro; in 1898, La Paz.

Bol-khof', bŏl-kof', t.; Orel govt., Rus.; p. 26,395. **Bol-khov'‡.**

Bol'land, bol'and, **John** [1596-1665], Fl. Jesuit writer; orig. the Bollandists; *Lives of the Saints.* **Bol-lan'dus‡.**

Boll'in-ger, bol'ĭn-jer, co.; Mo.; 616 □; p. 13,121; ⊙ Marble Hill.

Bo-lo'gna, bo-lō'nyä. **1. Gio-van'ni da,** "John of Bologna" [1524-1608], Fl. sculp.; arch. **2.** Prov.; Emilia dept., It.; 1,448 □; p. 486,059. **3.** Its *; p. 103,998; with com., 141,500.

Bo-lo'ko, bō-lō'kō. Same as LOMAMI.

Bo-lor' Tagh, bo-lōr' tăg, mts.; eastern border ridge of Pamir; highest summit, 19,000 ft.

Bol-son' de Ma-pi'mi, bōl-sōn' dĕ mä-pē'mē, dist.; Durango State, N. Mexico; 60,000 □; inhab. by Indian tribes.

Bol'so-ver, bōl'so-vĕr, town; Derbyshire, Eng.; p. 3,662.

Bol'ton, bōl'tun, mfg. bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 115,002.

Bo'ma, bō'ma, town; * of Kongo Free State, Afr.; near mouth of the Kongo Riv.

Bo"mar-sund', bō"mär-sŭnd', fortress; Aland Isls., Baltic Sea, Rus.; captured by Fr. & Eng., 1854.

Bom'ba, bom'ba. See KING BOMBA.

Bom-bas'tes Fu"ri-o'so, bom-bas'tēz fū"rĭ-ō'sō, the hero of W. B. Rhodes's farce *Bombastes Furioso,* a bombastic general.

Bom'bay, bom'bē. **1.** Presidency (so called); Brit. India; including Bombay prov., Sind, & Aden (in Arabia); 122,633 □; p. 18,901,123; Native States connected with presidency, 64,558 □; p. 8,085,433. **2.** Prov. in same; 75,946 □; p. 15,985,270. **3.** Spt. city; * of presidency & prov.; p. 821,764; with suburbs, 978,370.

Bon, bōn, Cape, N. E. point of Tunis, N. Afr.

Bo'na, bō'na [L. *good*; F. **Bonne,** bon; G. It. Sp. **Bo'na,** bō'na]. See BÔNE.

Bo'na De'a, bō'na dĭ'a [L., the good goddess; *Roman Myth.*], goddess of fertility; worshiped by Rom. matrons.

Bo"nal', bō"nal', tributary state; Chuta-Nagpur, Bengal, Ind.; 1,297 □; p. 24,832; * Bonai Garh.

Bon"aire', bŏn'ăr'. See BUEN AYRE.

Bo'na-parte, bō'na-pärt [It. **Bo"na-par'te,** bō"nä-pär'tĕ]. **1. Car'lo** [1744-1785], Corsican lawyer; partizan of Paoli; father of Napoleon (Fr. emperor). **2. Car'o-line Ma'rie A.,** queen of Naples [1782-1839]; sister of Napoleon; married Murat, 1800. **3. Charles Lu'ci-en J. L.** [1803-1857], prince de Canino; Fr. naturalist; son of Lucien B.; lived in U. S., 1822-1828. **4. E-liz'a-beth** (*née* Patterson) [1785-1879], Am. lady; dau. of a Baltimore merchant; married Jerome B., but union dissolved, 1807. **5. Je-rome'** [1784-1860], bro. of Napoleon; king of Westphalia, 1807-1813. **6. Jo'seph** [1768-1844], bro. of Napoleon; king of Naples, 1806, of Sp., 1808; lived in U. S., 1815-1830. **7. Le-ti'zi-a,** lē-tĭt'zĭ-ä (*née* Ramolino) [1750-1839], "Madame Mère"; mother of Napoleon & 3 daughters. **8. Lou'is** [1778-1846], bro. of Napoleon; king of Holland. **9. Lou'is** [1856-1879], Fr. impe. prince, son of Napoleon III.; k. in Zululand. **10. Lu'ci-en** [1775-1840], prince de Canino; bro. of Napoleon; *Autobiographic Memoirs.* **11. Ma'rie Anne E-li'sa** [1777-1820], sister of Napoleon; princess of Piombino; grand duchess of Tuscany. **12. Ma'rie Pau-line'** [1780-1825], sister of Napoleon; m. Prince Borghese. **13. Na-po'le-on** [1769-1821], Fr. emperor, 1804-1815; general; conqueror; legislator; author of *Code Napoléon;* def. at Waterloo; surrendered to Brit.; impr. & died at St. Helena.

Bon'ar, bon'ar, **Ho-ra'ti-us** [1808-1889], Scot. clerg.; Free Church of Scot.; editor; hymn-writer.

Bo"na-ven-tu'ra, bō"nä-ven-tū'ra, **Saint** [1221-1274], Giovanni di Fidenza; It. theol.; Franciscan gen; cardinal.

Bon"a-ven"ture', bon'a-ven'tūr'. **1.** Riv.; Bonaventure co., Quebec, Can.; l. 75 m. to Chaleur Bay. **2.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 3,290 □; p. 20,895; ⊙ New Carlisle.

Bon"a-vis'ta, bon'a-vis'ta, spt. town; * of Bonavista Bay dist., Newfoundland; p. 3,551.

Bon"a-vis'ta Bay. 1. Bay; E. coast Newfoundland; lat. 49° N. **2.** Dist.; Newfoundland.

Bon"champ', bŏn'shŭN', **Mar'quis de** [1760-1783], Charles Melchior Artus; Fr. officer in Am. Rev. war.

Bond, bond. **1. George Phil'lips** [1825-1865], Am. astron.; son of William C. **2. Will'iam Cranch** [1789-1859], Am. astron.; disc. satellite of Neptune & 8th satellite of Saturn. **3, Mount,** N. H.; 4,709 ft. **4,** Co.; Ill.; 380 □; p. 14,550; ⊙ Greenville.

Bon-de'no, ben-dē'nō, town; Ferrara prov., It.; p. with com., 13,454.

Bon'di, ben'dē, **Cle-men'te** [1742-1821], It. poet.

Bon"du', ben'dū', dist.; Senegambia, W. Afr.; est. p. 1,500,000; * Bulibani; p. 3,000; Fr. protectorate.

Bône, bōn, fort. spt. town; Constantine dept., Algeria, Afr.; p. 30,806. **Bo'na‡.**

Bone, bōn, **Hen'ry** [1755-1834], Eng. enamel-painter; his *Bacchus and Ariadne* (18 inches × 16) sold for 2,200 guineas.

Bo'ner, bō'ner, **Ul'rich,** Ger. fabulist; a preaching friar of Bern; fl. 1340; *Der Edelstein* (*The Jewel*).

Bo-ness', bō-nes', spt.; Linlithgowshire, Scot.; p. 4,579.

Bor"row-stoun-ness'‡.

Bo-net', bo-net', **Ju-an' Pa'blo,** Sp. philan.; teacher of deaf-mutes; invented manual alphabet; fl. 1600.

Bo-ne'ta, bō-nē'tä, mt.; Andes Mts., Bol.; 18,380 ft.

Bon Gaul'ti-er, bŏn gōl'tĭ-ĕr [Pen-name], W. E. Aytoun and Theodore Martin; *Bon Gaultier Ballads.*

Bon'go, ben'gō, a heathen people of Fr. Kongo, W. Afr.; numbering about 100,000. **O-bon'go‡.**

Bon'ham, ben'am, vil.; ⊙ of Fannin co., Tex.; p. 3,361.

Bo"nheur', bō"nŭr', **Fran"çois' Au"guste'** [1824-1880], Fr. cattle- and landscape-paint.; brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Bou'hill, ben'hil, vil.; Dumbartonshire, Scot.; p. 2,510.

Bon"homme', ben'em', co., S. Dak.; 540 □; p. 9,057; ⊙ Tyndall.

Bo'ni, bō'nĭ. **1.** Gulf; S. of Celebes; 200 × 40 to 80 m. **2.** State; S. W. Celebes; 935 □; p. est. at 200,000; * Boni.

Bon'i-face, ben'ĭ-fās [L. *masc.*, well-doer. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-us,** bō"nĭ-fā'sĭ-ŭs; It. **Bo"ni-fa'cio,** bō"nĭ-fä'chō; L. **Bon"i-fa'ci-us,** ben'ĭ-fē'shĭ-us; Pg. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-o,** bō"nĭ-fä'sĭ-ō; Sp. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-o,** bō"nĭ-fä'thĭ-ō]. **1. Win'frid, Saint** [680-755], Eng. monk; "the apostle of Germany"; killed in Friesland by pagans. **2.** Name of 9 popes; specifically, **B. VIII.** [1228?-1303]; claimed supreme power in spiritual and temporal affairs.

Bo"ni-fa'cio, bō"nĭ-fä'chō. **1. Strait of,** bet. Corsica and Sardinia; 7 m. wide. **2.** Spt. town; Corsica; p. 3,082.

Bon'ing-ton, bon'ing-tun, **Rich'ard Parkes** [1801-1828, Eng. paint.; *Grand Canal, Venice,* etc.

Bo-nin' Is'lands, bo-nin', N. Pac. Oc.; 32 ☐; p. 151; Japanese. **Arch-bish'op Isls.;** **O-gas'a-wa'ra Isls.;**.

Bonn, bon, anc. mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus., p. 39,805; university; library of over 250,000 vols.; cathedral.

Bon'ner, bon'ər, **Ed'mund** [1500?-1569, Eng. R. C. prelate, persecuted Prot. under Mary I.; deposed, 1559.

Bon"net', bō"nē', **Charles de** [1720-1793], Swiss naturalist; philos.

Bonne Terre, bon tār, vil.; St. François co., Mo.; p. 3,719.

Bonne"val', bon"vāl', **Claude A"lex"an'dre, Count de** 1675-1747, Fr. adventurer; marshal in Aust. army; gen. in Turk army. **Ach'med Pa-sha';.**

Bonne'ville, bon'vil. **1. Ben'ja-min L. E.** [1795?-1878,, Am. col.; traveler; b. in Fr.; served in Mex. war; *Expedition to the Rocky Mts.* **2.** Mt.; Nev.; 11,200 ft.

Bon"ni'vard', bon"ni'vär', **Fran"çois de** [1496-1570], Fr. reformer; aided Genevese against Charles III. of Savoy; imprisoned in castle of Chillon; hero of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon.*

Bon'ny, bon'i, spt. & isl.; Niger delta, W. Afr.; p. 20,000. **Bo'ni;.**

Bon'ny-cas"tle, John [1750?-1821], Eng. mathematician.

Bon'ny-rigg, town; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. 2,574.

Bo-no'mi, bō-nō'mi, **Jo'seph** [1796-1878], Eng. Egyptologist; draftsman; writer; *Nineveh and its Palaces.*

Bo-no'sus, Quin'tus [—281], Sp. soldier; self-proclaimed emp. of Gaul; def. by Probus

Bon"pland', bōn"plāN' **1. Ai"mé'** [1773-1858], Fr. naturalist, traveler in S. Am.; *Description des Plantes rares de Navarre.* **2.** Mt.; Nev.; 11,221 ft.

Bon"si-gno'ri, bōn'si-nyō'ri, **Fran-ces'co** [1453?-1519], It. paint. of Venetian school; pupil of Bartolommeo.

Boo'by, La'dy : FIELDING'S *Joseph Andrews*], a vulgar upstart, a caricature of Richardson's *Pamela.*

Boo"lak', same as BULAK.

Boole, bōōl, George [1815-1864], Eng. mathematician; logician. *Laws of Thought,* 1854.

Boom, bōm, mfg. town; Antwerp prov., Bel.; p. 13,230.

Boone, bōōn. **1. Dan'iel** [1735-1820], Am. pioneer; explorer in Ky. & Mo.; fought the Indians. **2. Will'iam Jones** [1811-1894], Am. missionary to China; bp. of Shanghai, 1844. **3.** Co.; Ark.; 672 ☐; p. 15,816; ⊙ Harrison. **4.** Co.; Ill.; 280 ☐; p. 12,368; ⊙ Belvidere. **5.** Co.; Ind.; 420 ☐; p. 26,572; ⊙ Lebanon. **6.** Co.; Iowa; 576 ☐; p. 20,772. **7.** Its ☐; p. 6,530. **8.** Co.; Ky.; 270 ☐; p. 12,246; ⊙ Burlington. **9.** Co.; Mo.; 680 ☐; p. 26,093; ⊙ Columbia. **10.** Co.; Neb.; 692 ☐; p. 5,863; ⊙ Albion. **11.** Co.; W. Va.; 515 ☐; p. 6,885; ⊙ Madison.

Boones'bor-o, bōōnz'bur-o, vil.; Madison co., Ky.; p. 90; seat of first legislature beyond the Alleghanies, 1779?

Boon Is'land, coast of York co.; Me.; lighthouse, 123 ft.

Boon'ton, bōōn'tun, iron-mfg. city; Morris co., N. J.; p. with tp., 3,307.

Boon'ville, bōōn'vil. **1.** City; ⊙ of Cooper co., Mo.; p. 4,141, battle June 17, 1861. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Warrick co., Ind.; p. 1,881. **3.** Vil.; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,509.

Bo-o'tes, bo-ō'tēz [*Myth.*], son of Jupiter & Callisto; when about to kill his mother, Jupiter made him a constellation

Booth, bōōth **1. Ed'win** [1833-1893], Am. tragedian, son of Junius Brutus B. **2. John Wilkes** [1838-1865, Am. actor; son of Junius B.; assassin of Pres. Lincoln; shot Apr 26. **3. Ju'ni-us Bru'tus** [1796-1852], Eng. actor; visited U. S., 1821, died in Cal.

Booth'bay, bōōth'bē, town; Lincoln co., Me.; p. 1,718.

Booth'bay Har'bor, town; Lincoln co., Me.; p. 1,699.

Boo'thi-a, bō dhi-o. **1.** Pen.; N. Can.; the most N part of the continent of Am.; contains the N. magnetic pole. **2. Gulf of,** b. of Boothia Pen.

Boo'tle, bō'tel, bor., Lancashire, Eng.; p. 49,217.

Boo-ton', See BUTON.

Boots Spur, mt.; N. H.; 5,525 ft.

Bopp, Franz [1791-1867, Ger. Orientalist; founder of comparative philology; *Comparative Grammar,* etc.

Bo'ra, bō'rā, **Ka'tha-ri'na von** [1499-1552], Ger. nun; wife of Luther

Bor"A-bor', bōr'ə-bōr', a race inhab. mts. N. of Brahmaputra Riv., Ind.; tribute-takers or blackmailers.

Bo-ra'chi-o, bo-rā'chi-ō. STAK. *Much Ado About Nothing's,* Don John's follower, a villain.

Bo-rāk', bo-rāk', *Myth.*, animal with human face, two wings, & peacock's tail; on it Mohammed rode to heaven

Bo"ra-sam-bur', bō"ra-sum-bōr', principality; Sumbulpur dist., Ind.; 750 ☐; p. 19,303.

Bor'beck, bōr'bec, town; near Essen, Prus.; p. 20,000.

Bor"da', bōr'dā', **Jean Charles** [1733-1799, Fr. math.; army engineer; geodetic surveyor; served in Am. Rev. war.

Bor"deaux', bōr'dō', cant. mfg. city; Gironde dept., Fr.; p. 252,415; center of Bordeaux wine trade.

Bor'den, bōr'den **1. Sim'e-on** [1789-1856], Am. civil engineer, made first geodetic survey in U. S. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 900 ☐; p. 222; ⊙ Gail.

Bor'den-town", city, Burlington co., N. J.; p. 4,232.

Bord'er Min'strel, sobr., Sir Walter Scott; so called by Wordsworth in *Yarrow Revisited.*

Bor-do'ne, bor-dō'ne, **Pa'ris** [1500-1571], It. painter of Venetian school; pupil of Titian.

Bo're-as *Myth.*, the northwind, son of Astræus & Aurora.

Bo're-as Moun'tain, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,723 ft.

Bo"rel', bō"rel', **Jean Lou"is'** [1819-1881], Fr. gen.; in Algeria, Crimea, Italy, & in Franco-German war, 1870-1871.

Bo-rel'li, Gio-van'ni Al-fon'so [1608-1679], It. physician; math.; *On the Motion of Animals.*

Bore'man, bōr'man, co.; S. Dak.; 1,260 ☐.

Bor'ger-hout", bōr'ger-hout', E. suburb of Antwerp, Belgium; p. 29,678

Bor-ghe'se, bōr-gā'zē, **Princess.** See BONAPARTE, 12.

Bor-ghe'si, bōr-gā'zi, **Bar"to-lom-me'o** [1781-1860], It. count, archeologist; numismatist; his complete works were pub. at the expense of the Fr. government.

Bor'gia, bor'jə. **1. Ce-sa're** [1476-1507], Duc de Valentinois, It. cardinal, soldier, adventurer; k. at siege of Viana. **2. Saint Fran-cis'co de** [1510-1572], Sp. Jesuit; 3d gen. of order, canonized, 1651. **3. Lu-cre'zi-a** [1480-1519], w. of Alfonso, Duke of Este, heroine of opera by Donizetti.

Borgne, bōrn. **1.** Lake; Gulf of Mex.; N. of St. Bernard. **2.** Pass; La.; 60 m. ☐ 26 m.

Bor"go-gno'ne, bōr'go-nyō'nē, **Am-bro'gio** [1455?-1524?, properly Ambrogio Stefani da Fossano, It. paint. of Milanese school.

Bor'go Moz-za'no, bōr'gō mot-zō'nō, town; Lucca prov., It.; p. 10,000

Bor'go San Don-ni'no, sān don-nē'nō, walled town; Parma prov., It.; p. 1,493, with com., 10,855

Bor"gu', bōr'gū, kingdom; Brit. Niger Ter., N. of Dahomey, W. Afr.; ✻ Bussang. **Bus'sang;.**

Bo"ri"nage', bō'ri'nāzh', coal-mine dist.; Hainaut prov., Belgium; p. 82,000.

Bo'ris-Go"du-nof', bō'ris-gō'dē-nof' [1552-1605], czar of Russia, 1598. **Go"du-nov';; Gu"de-now';.**

Bo-ri'sof, bō-ri sof, town, Minsk gov., Rus.; p. 14,235.

Bo-ri'sov;; Bo-ris'sov;.

Bo"ris-so-glebsk', bō'ris-so-glebsk'. **1.** T.; Tambof gov., Rus.; p. 12,000. **2.** T.; Yaroslav gov., Rus.; p. 12,000.

Bor-ja'la, bōr-jā'la, mt.; Caucasus, Rus.; 14,983 ft.

Bor'lase, bōr'las, **Will'iam** [1695-1772, Eng. divine.

Born, bōrn, **Ber"trand' de** [1145?-1209, Fr. troubadour and warrior, more than 40 of his poems are extant

Bör'ne, bōr'nə, **Lud'wig** [1786-1837], Ger. Jewish political writer; satirist.

Bor'ne-o, bōr'nē-ō. Isl.; Malay Arch.; 284,000 ☐; p. about 1,865,000; S. part 204,000 ☐; p. 1,289,502) is Dutch; N. part is Brit & native. See BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Born'holm, bōrn'hōlm, Danish isl.; Baltic Sea; 226 ☐; p. 35,364; ✻ Rönne; p. 7,000.

Bor-nu', bōr-nū', sultanate; Cen. Afr., S. W. of Lake Chad; 50,000 ☐; p. 5,000,000; ✻ Kuka.

Bo'ro Bu'dor, bō'rō bū'dōr [the great Buddha], ruin of great Buddhist temple; Kadu residency, Java.

Bor"o-di'no, bor'o-di'nō, vil.; Moscow govt., Rus.; Napoleon def. Rus., Sept. 7, 1812

Bor'ough-bridge", bur'o-brij", mkt. town; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; p. 924; Edward II. def. the barons, Mar. 16, 1322.

Bo"ro-vit'chi, bō'rō-vit'chi, town; Novgorod govt., Rus.; p. 10,373.

Bor"ri-o-boo'la Gha, bor'i-o-bū'la gā [DICKENS *Bleak House*], fictitious Afr. missionary station.

Bor"ro-me'o, bor'rō-mē'ō, **San Car'lo** [1538-1584], It. ecclesiastic; cardinal; abp. of Milan; canonized, 1610.

Bor'row, bor'ō, **George Hen'ry** [1803-1881], Eng. writer; Gipsy scholar; *The Zincali.*

Bor"rowe-stoun-ness', bor'o-stoun-nes', burgh; Linlithgow co., Scot.; p. 4,579.

Bor'sad, bōr sad, town; Bombay, Ind.; p. 12,228.

Bor-sod', bōr-shōd', co.; Hung.; 1,369 ☐; p. 195,037; ✻ Miskolcz.

Bo-ru', bo-rū'. See BRIAN BOROIHME.

Bo"ry' de Saint'-Vin"cent, bō"rī' də saN'-vaN'saN', **Jean B. G. M.** [1780-1846,, Fr. naturalist; explorer.

Bo-rys'thе-nes, bō-ris'thē-nēz, anc. name of Dnieper Riv.

Bosc, bōsc, **Lou"is' Au"gus'tin' Guil"laume'** [1759-1829], Fr. nat.; agriculturist.

Bos-can' Al-mo"ga-ver', bōs-cān' āl-mō"gā-vār', **Ju-an'** [1495?-1542;, Sp. poet; verse reformer.

Bos'ca-wen, bos'ca-wen. **1. Ed'ward** [1711-1761], Eng. admiral; def. the Fr. in Lagos Bay, 1759. **2.** Vil.; Merrimac co., N. H.; p. with tp., 1,637.

Bosche, bosc, Hi'er-om [1460?-1518], properly Hieronymus van Aeken; Dutch painter. **Bos;.**

Bos'co-bel, bos'co-bel. **1.** John Giffard's house, near Donington, Shropshire, Eng.; refuge of Charles II. after battle of Worcester, 1651. **2.** City; Grant co., Wis.; p. 1,570.

Bos'co-vich, bos'cō-vich, **Rug-gie'ro Giu-sep'pe** [1711-1787], It. math.; astron.; optician.

Bo'si-o, bō'si-ō, **Fran"çois' Jo'seph, Baron** [1769-1845, Fr. sculptor; b. in Monaco; *Cupid Darting Arrows.*

Bos'na-Se-rai', boz na-sə-rī', Same as SARAJEVO.

Bos'ni-a and Her"ze-go-vi'na, boz'ni-ə hār"tsə-gō-vī'nə, prov.; Turkey; 23,262 ☐; p. 1,404,000; ✻ Sarajevo.

Bos'que, bos'kē. **1.** Riv.; Bosque co., Tex.; l. 150 m. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 980 ☐; p. 14,224; ⊙ Meridian.

Bos"quet', bos'kā', **Pierre F. J.** [1810-1861], Fr. marshal, served in Algeria and the Crimea.

Bos'si, bōs'sī, **Giu-sep'pe** [1777-1845], It. painter; poet.

Bos-sier', bos-sir' *or* bos'yā', par.; La.; 780 ☐; p. 20,330; ⊙ Benton.

Bos'suet', bos'wā', **Jacques Bé"nigne'** [1627-1704], Fr. divine; pulpit orator; *Discourse on Universal History,* etc.

Bos"sut', bos'ut, **Charles** [1730-1814], Fr. math.

Bos'ton, bos'tun. **1. Thom'as** [1676-1732], Scot. divine. **2.** Mfg & cml. city; ✻ of Mass. & ⊙ of Suffolk co.; p. 448,477. **3.** Spt. bor.; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 14,563.

Bos'ton Peak, mt.; Cal.; 6,519 ft.

Bos'ton Reb'el [Pen-name, John Lowell [1769-1841], articles in Russell's *Centinel* opposing war of 1812.

Bos'ton Tea Par'ty [Sobr., citizens who boarded Eng. ships in Boston harbor, Dec. 16, 1773, and threw their cargoes of tea overboard.

Bos'well, boz'wel, **James** [1740-1795], Scot. lawyer; biographer; *Life of Johnson.*

Bos'worth, boz wūrth. **1. Jo'seph** [1789-1876], Eng. divine; Anglo-Saxon scholar; *A.-S. grammar.* **2.** Town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 836; Richard III. killed in battle, 1485.

Bö"ször-meny', bō"sör-meñ', town; ✻ of Haiduk dist., Hung.; p. 21,248 **Ha"j-du"-Bö"ször"meny';.**

Bo-tal'lack Mine, bo-tal'ac, tin- and copper-mine; Cornwall, Eng.; extends 2,115 ft. under the sea.

Bot'a-ny Bay, N. S. Wales, S. of Sydney, Austral.; former Brit. convict settlement.

Bot'e-tourt, bot'ə-tūrt, co.; Va.; 548 ☐; p. 14,854; ⊙ Fincastle.

Both, bōt. **An'dre-as** [1609?-1644?], and **Jan** [1610?-after 1662, Dutch painters, brothers; Jan painted landscapes, Andreas filled in the figures.

Both'ni-a, both'ni-ə, **Gulf of,** N. of Baltic Sea; bet. Sweden & Finland; l. 400 m.

Both'well. 1. Earl of [1536 or 1537-1578], James Hepburn, Scot. courtier; conspirator; m. Mary, Queen of Scots, 1567. **2.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 577 ☐; p. 25,593; ⊙ Bothwell. **3.** Vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 1,520; ruins of Bothwell Castle.

Both'well Bridge, near Hamilton, Lanark co., Scot.; Royalists def. Covenanters, June 22, 1679.

Bot-le'ti, bot-lē'ti, riv.; Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; flows from Lake Ngami to Komadau swamp; annual inundation.

Bo"to-sha'ni, bō"tō-shä'nī, town, N. Moldavia, Rumania; p. 31,024. **Bo"tu-scha'ny;.**

Bot'tn, bot tō. **1. Anne Lynch** [1820-1891], Am. poet; w. of Vincenzo. **2. Car'lo. G. G.** [1760-1837], It. historian. **3. Pa'o-lo E-mi'li-o** [1802-1870], Fr. explorer in Assyria; son of Carlo. **4. Vin-cen'zo** [1818-1894], It.-Am. scholar; author.

Bött'ger, bōt'ger, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1685-1719], Ger. chem.; inv. of Dresden china. **Bötz'cher;; Böt'ti-ger;.**

Bot"ti-cel'li, bot'ti-chel'li, or **Fi"li-pe'pi San'dro** [1445-1515], It. painter.

Böt'ti-ger, bōt'ti-gər, **Karl Au'gust** [1760-1835], Ger. archeol.; misc. writer.

Bot'ti-neau, bot'i-nō, co.; N. Dak.; 1,130 ☐; p. 2,893; ⊙ Bottineau

Bot'tom [SHAK. *Midsummer Night's Dream*], an ignorant but conceited weaver, on whom Puck places an ass's head.

Botts, John Mi'nor [1802-1869], Am. statesman; hist.; *The Great Rebellion; its Secret Hist.*

Bou"che-schu'ny, See BOUCHSANI.

Bot'zen, bot'sen, town; Tyrol, Aust.; p. 10,641. **Bo'zen;.**

Bou"be-kir' Mu-ez'in, bou'bə-kir' mu-ed'zin [*Arabian Nights*], a vain, proud, and envious Imam in the story of *Prince Zeyn Alasnam,* who hated the rich.

Bou"cher' de Perthes, bō"shā'də pārt, **Jacques** [1788-1868, Fr. archeologist; dramatist; *La Création,* etc.

Bouches'-du-Rhône', būsh'-dü-rōn', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,971 ☐; p. 620,622; ✻ Marseilles.

Bou"ci'cault', bū"si'cō', **Di'on** [1822-1890], Ir. dramatist; actor; *Colleen Bawn,* etc.

Bou'di-not, bū'di-not, **E-li'as** [1740-1821], Am. patriot; philan.; pres. of Congress, 1782; 1st pres. of Am. Bible Soc.

Bou"flers, bū'flār'. **1. Lou"is' Fran"çois', Duc de** [1644-1711], Fr. marshal; at Steenkerke & Malplaquet. **2. Stan'is-las, Marquis de** [1737-1815], Fr. poet; marshal.

Bou"gain"ville', bū'gaN'vil', **Lou"is' Au"toine' de** [1729-1811], the first Fr. circumnavigator, 1766-1769.

Bough, bou, **Sam'u-el** [1822-1878], Eng. landscape-painter.

Bou'gie, bū'jē, **Sal'a-dē,** fort, spt. town; Constantine dept., Algeria; p. 12,167.

Bou"guer', bū'gār', **Pierre** [1698-1758], Fr. math.; inv. the heliometer, 1748.

Bouil"lé', bū'lyā', **Marquis de** [1739-1800], François Claude Amour; Fr. gen.; in Seven Years' War, etc.

Bouil"lon', bū'lyoN'. **1. Duc de** [1555-1623], Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne; Fr. marshal; father of Turenne. **2. God'frey de.** See GODFREY.

Bou"lan'ger', bū'laN'zhā', **George** [1837-1891], Fr. gen.; polit. leader; suicide.

Boul'der, bōl'dgr. **1.** Co.; Col.; 790 ☐; p. 14,082. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,360.

Boul'der Pass, Col.; alt. 11,670 ft.

Boul'der Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,417 ft.

Bou-logne', bu-lōn' *or* (F.) bū'lōñ', spt. town; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 45,305. **Bou-logne'-sur-mer';.**

Bou-logne'-sur-Seine', -sür-sen', town; Seine dept., Fr.; S. W. suburb of Paris; p. 32,569; extensive woods.

Boul'ton, Mat'thew [1728-1809], Eng. mechanician; partner of Watt; improved steam-engine.

Boun'da-ry Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,840 ft.

Bound'brook, bor.; Somerset co., N. J.; p. 2,250.

Boun'ti-ful, vil.; Davis co., Utah; p. 2,438.

Boun'ty, Brit. ship on which mutiny occurred at Tahiti, 1790; mutineers settled in Pitcairn Isl.

Bour'bon, būr'bon *or* (F.) bür'bōñ'. **1.** Dynasty which reigned over France, 1589-1792, 1815-1848. **2. Charles Con-sta'ble de** [1490-1527], duc de Bourbonnais; Fr. gen.; at Pavia; k. before Rome. **3.** bür'bon. Co.; Kan.; 637 ☐; p. 28,575; ⊙ Fort Scott. **4.** Co.; Ky.; 244 ☐; p. 16,976; ⊙ Paris. **5.** See RÉUNION.

Bour'bon Dem'o-crat [Sobr.], a reactionary Democrat or "fire-eater." See BOURBON, in vocab.

Bour"bon'nais', bür'bon'nē', dist.; cen. Fr.; the duchy of Bourbon, 1327-1523; its ✻ was Moulins.

Bour'chi-er, bür'chi-gr. **1. E-liz'a-beth** [—1672], wife of Oliver Cromwell. **2. Thom'as** [1405?-1486], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury; cardinal; lord chancellor; introd. in SHAK. *Richard III.*

Bour"dn"loue', bür'dū'lū', **Lou"is'** [1632-1704], Fr. Jesuit; pulpit orator.

Bour"don', bür'dōñ', **Se"bas"tien'** [1616-1671], Fr. painter; *Crucifixion of St. Peter.*

Bour"don-nais', bür'don-nē'. See LABOURDONNAIS.

Bourge"lat', bürzh'lā', **Claude** [1712-1799], Fr. cavalry officer; veterinary surgeon; founded 1st mil. vet. school.

Burg"en'-Bresse', bürg'-ün'-bres', town; ✻ of Ain dept., Fr.; p. 16,373; bpl. of Lalande and Edgar Quinet.

Bour-geois', bür-jois', **Sir Fran'cis** [1756-1811], Eng. painter; founded Dulwich gallery.

Bour-geois', Gen"til'homme', bür-zhwä' zhün'tī'lyōm', comedy by Molière.

Bourges, bürzh, city; ✻ of Cher dept., Fr.; p. 45,342.

Bour"get', bür'zhā'. **1. Lac du,** largest lake in Fr., Savoie dept.; 7½ × 3 m.; 16 ☐. **2.** Vil.; 6 m. N. E. of Paris, Fr.; Germans def. French Oct. 30 and Dec. 21, 1870.

Bour"gi'gnon', bür'ri'nyoñ', **An"toi"nette'** [1616-1680], Fr. religious visionary and mystic.

Bour"mont', bür'moñ', **Lou"is' A. V. de** [1773-1846], Comte de Ghaisnes-Ugon); Fr. marshal; conquered Algiers.

Bourn, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 4,191.

Bourne, bürn. **1. Hugh** [1722-1802], of Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford co., Eng.; founded Primitive Methodist sect. **2. Vin'cent** [1695-1747], Eng. Latin poet.

Bourne'mouth, bürn'muth, bor.; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 37,781; seaside resort; burial-place of Godwin.

Bour"ri'enne', bū'ri'en', **Fauve"let' de,** fōv"lā' də [1769-1834], Fr. diplomat; biographer; friend of Napoleon I.

Bour"sault', bür'sō', **Edme** [1638-1701], Fr. dram.; satirist; *Mercure Galant,* 1683, etc.

Bou'ter-wek, bū'tgr-vek, **Fried'rich** [1765-1828], Ger. poet; philos.; *Hist. of Modern Poetry and Eloquence.*

Bou-ton', bū-tōn'. See BUTON.

Bou-vier', bu-vir' *or* (F.) bū'vyā', **John** [1787-1851], Am. lawyer; judge; b. in Fr.; *Law Dictionary.*

Bou"vines', bū'vin', town; Nord dept., Fr.; battles, July 27, 1214.

Bo'vey Tra'cey, bō'vē trā'sē, vil.; Devon co., Eng.; p. of par., 3,422. **South Bo'vey;.**

Bo-vi'no, bō-vī'nō, fort. town; Foggia prov., It.; p. 7,388; the Imperialists defeated the Spaniards, 1734.

Bow'den, bou'den. **In'let.** See CHESTERFIELD.

Bow'dich, bou'dich, **Thom'as Ed'ward** [1791-1824], Eng. explorer in Afr.; writer.

Bow'ditch, bou'dich, **Na-than'i-el** [1773-1838], Am. mathematician; navigator.

Bow'dler, bau'dlgr, **Thom'as** [1754-1825], Eng. phys.; litterateur; pub. expurgated editions of Shak. & Gibbon.

Bow'doin, bō'din, **James** [1727-1790], Am. patriot; Gov. of Mass., 1785-1786; suppressed Shays's rebellion.

Bow'doin College, Brunswick, Me.; founded 1794; was named in honor of James Bowdoin.

Bow'doin-ham, bō'din-ham, vil.; Sagadahoc co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,508.

Bow'en, bō'en, **Fran'cis** [1811-1890], Am. scholar; writer; ed. *N. Am. Review,* 1843-1854.

Bow'er, bau'gr, **Wal'ter** [1385-1449], Scot. hist.; abbot of Columba; cont. *Scotichronicon* to 1437. **Bow'ma"ker;.**

Bow'er of Bliss. **1.** [Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered.*] The enchantress Armida's garden, abounding in earthly delights. **2.** [SPENSER *Faerie Queene.*] The witch Acrasia's garden, on a floating island.

Bow'ie, bō'i. **1.** Co.; Tex.; 920 ☐; p. 20,267; ⊙ Texarkana. **2.** Town; Montague co., Tex.; p. 1,486.

Bow'land For'est, bō'land, York. & Lanc. cos., Eng.; 25,700 acres.

Bow'len Pyr'n-mid, bō'len, mt.; N. C.; 6,348 ft.

Bowles, bōlz. **Will'iam Lisle,** H [1762-1850], Eng. poet; *Spirit of Discovery; Missionary,* etc.

Bow'ling Green. **1.** City; ⊙ of Warren co., Ky.; p. 7,803. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Wood co., Ohio; p. 3,467. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Pike co., Mo.; p. 1,564.

Bow'man, bō'mun. **1.** Co.; S. W. of N. Dak.; 1,224 ☐; p. 6. **2.** Mount, Cal.; 7,429 ft.

Bow'man-ville, lake pt.; Durham co., Ont.; Can.; p. 3,377.

Bow'ring, bau'ring, **Sir John** [1792-1872], Eng. linguist; writer; statesman; Gov. of Hong-Kong.

Bow'yer, bō'ygr, **Will'iam** [1699-1777], Eng. printer; scholar.

Box and Cox, the chief characters of J. M. Morton's farce *Box and Cox;* victims of an ingenious landlady.

Box'butte, box'but, co.; Neb.; 1,080 ☐; p. 5,494; ⊙ Henningford.

Box-el'der. **1.** Co.; Utah; 7,016 ☐; p. 7,642. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,139. **Brig'ham Ci'ty;.**

Box-el'der Peak, mt.; Utah; 9,542 ft.

Box'tel, bōx'tel, town; North Brabant prov., Neth.; p. 5,703; Fr. def. the Duke of York, Aug. 14, 1794.

Bo-ya"cá', bō-yä'kä'. **1.** Dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; 33,351 ☐; p. 702,000; ✻ Tunja; p. 8,000. **2.** Vil. in same; Bolivar def. Sp., Aug. 7, 1819, securing indep. of Colombia.

Boy Bish'op, name given to St. Nicholas.

Boyce, bois, Will'iam [1710-1779], Eng. mus. comp.; *Hearts of Oak,* etc.

Boyd, boid (Celt. *masc.*, yellow], co.; Ky.; 180 ☐; p. 14,033; ⊙ Catlettsburg.

Boy'dell, John [1719-1804], Eng. engraver; Lord Mayor of London; *Shakspeare Gallery.*

Boy'er, boi'gr *or* (F.) bwä'yā'. **1. A-lex'is, Baron de** [1757-1833], Fr. surgeon to Napoleon I.; *Anatomy,* etc. **2. Jean Pierre** [1776-1850], Haitian gen.; Pres. of Haiti.

Boy-et′, boi-et′ [SHAK. *Love's Labor's Lost*], a lord-in-waiting on the Princess of France.

Boyle, boil. **1. Rich′ard** [1566–1644], earl of Cork; Eng. statesman; founded house of Cork & Orrery, Ireland. **2. Rob′ert** [1626–1691], Eng. chemist; physicist; b. in Ir.; founded Boyle Lectures. **3. Rog′er** [1621–1679], Eng. gen. under Cromwell. **4.** Co.; Ky.; 180 □; p. 12,948; ⊙ Danville. **5.** Town & par.; Roscommon co., Ir.; p. of town, 2,994.

Boy Moun′tain, N. H., near Jefferson; 2,278 ft.

Boyne, boin, riv.; Kings, Meath, & Louth cos., Ir.; l. 75 m. to Drogheda Bay; battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Boy Preach′er, name by which Rev. C. H. Spurgeon was known for several years.

Boz, boz [Pen-name], Charles Dickens; *Sketches of Life and Character*, afterward in book form *Sketches by Boz*.

Boze′man, bōz′mun, t.; ⊙ of Gallatin co., Mont.; p. 2,143.

Boz′rah, boz′rŭ [Heb.; *Bib.*], a royal city of Edom; also, a city of Moab.

Boz′za-ris, bet′sā-ris *or* boz-zar′is, **Mar′cos** [1790–1823], Gr. patriot; killed in war of independence against Turkey.

Boz′zy, boz′i [Sobr.], James Boswell, Samuel Johnson's biographer.

Bra, brā, town; Cuneo prov., It.; p. 13,509.

Bra′bant, brŭ′bant *or* brā-bänt′, former duchy of the United Provs.; now part of Neth. & Belgium.

Bra-ban′ti-o, bra-ban-shi-ō [SHAK. *Othello*], Desdemona's father; opposes her marriage to Othello.

Brace, brās, **Charles Lo′ring** [1826–1890], Am. min.; trav.; writer; philan.; founded Children's Aid Soc., N. Y.

Brace′ville, brās′vil, vil.; Grundy co., Ill.; p. 2,150.

Brach′vo-gel, brŏn′fō-gel, **Al′bert E′mil** [1824–1878], Ger. dram.; novelist; misc. writer; *Narcissa*, 1856, etc.

Brack′en, brak′gn, co.; Ky.; 200 □; p. 12,369; ⊙ Brookville.

Brack′en-ridge, brak′gn-rij, **Hen′ry M.** [1786–1871], Am. judge; writer; *Second War with Great Britain*, etc.

Brack′ett-ville, town; ⊙ of Kinney co., Tex.; p. 1,649.

Brack′ley, brac′lę, bor.; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 2,591.

Brac′ton, brac′tun, **Hen′ry de** [–1268], Eng. ecclesiastic; jurist; *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*.

Brad′dock, brad′uc. **1. Ed′ward** [1695?–1755], Eng. gen.; defeated & slain near Pittsburg. **2.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 8,561; scene of Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755.

Brad′dock Down, bet. Liskeard & Bodmin, Cornwall, Eng.; Royalists def. Parliamentarians, Jan. 19, 1643.

Brad′ford, brad′fgrd. **1. Rob′ert** [1750–1853], Am. major; fought at Bunker Hill, etc. **2. Will′iam** [1590–1657], Pilgrim Father; Gov. of Plymouth col.; *Hist. of Plymouth People and Colony*. **3. Will′iam** [1663–1752], b. in Eng.; 1st printer in Pa., 1690?; started the *N. Y. Gazette*, 1725. **4. Will′iam** [1755–1795], Am. lawyer; U. S. Attorney-general. **5. Will′iam** [1829–1892], Am. painter. **6.** Co.; Fla.; 560 □; p. 7,516; ⊙ Lake Butler. **7.** Co.; Pa.; 1,150 □; p. 59,233; ⊙ Towanda. **8.** Mfg. town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 216,361. **9.** City; McKean co., Pa.; p. 10,514. **10.** Town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 3,720.

Brad′ford-on-A′von, anc. town; Wilts, Eng.; p. 4,943; church only perfect pre-Norman bldg. now in Eng.

Brad′gate Park, par.; Leicester co., Eng.; bpl. of Lady Jane Grey.

Brad′laugh, brad′lô, **Charles** [1833–1891], Eng. radical; atheist; M. P.; writer; lecturer; ed. *National Reformer*.

Brad′ley, brad′lę. **1. Ed′ward** [1827–1889], Eng. clerg.; pen-name "Cuthbert Bede"; *Adventures of Verdant Green*. **2. James** [1693–1762], Eng. astron. royal; discs. cause of aberration of light, etc. **3. Jo′seph** [1813–1892], Am. lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **4.** Co.; Ark.; 735 □; p. 7,972; ⊙ Warren. **5.** Co.; Tenn.; 280 □; p. 13,607; ⊙ Cleveland.

Brad′ley Head′stone [DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend*], a schoolmaster of violent temper.

Brad′ley Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 9,500 ft.

Brad′ninch, brad′ninch, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,705. **Braint:.**

Brad′shaw, brad′shô. **1. George** [1801–1853], Eng. map-engraver; compiler; *Bradshaw's Railway Guides*. **2. John** [1602?–1659], Eng. judge; pres. of the court which tried Charles I., 1649.

Brad′street, brad′strit, **Si′mon** [1603–1697], Eng. emigrant to Ann., 1630; Gov. of Mass.

Brad′war-dine, brad′war-din. **1. Baron** [SCOTT *Waverley*], Rose's pedantic but gallant father. **2. Thom′as** "The Profound Doctor" [before 1291–1349], Eng. ecclesiastic; abp. of Canterbury.

Brad′well, brad′wel, par.; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,899.

Bra′dy, brē′di. **1. Nich′o-las** [1659–1726], Brit. clerg.; schoolmaster; b. in Ir.; with Nahum Tate versified the Psalms. **2.** Town; ⊙ of McCulloch co., Tex.; p. 560.

Brae″mar′, brē″mär′, dist. of Mar, Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 1,566; famous for Highland gatherings & games.

Bra′ga, brä′gä. **1.** Dist.; Entre-Douro-e-Minho prov., Pg.; 1,058 □; p. 320,248. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 19,555.

Bra-gan′ça, brä-gän′sä. **1.** Name of Pg. royal family; descended from Alfonso, 1st **Duke of B.** [–1461]. **2.** Dist.; Traz-os-Montes prov., Pg.; 575 □; p. 171,886. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 5,446. **4.** City; São Paulo state, Braz.; p. 10,000.

Bra-gan′za,

Bragg, brag. **Brax′ton** [1815–1876], Am. soldier; capt. in Mex. war; gen. of Confederate army.

Brag″ga-do′chi-o, brag″ŭ-dō shi-ō [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a boaster; perhaps Philip II. of Sp. See vocab.

Bra′ham, brē′am, **Mau′rice John** [1774–1856], Eng. tenor-singer.

Brah′e, Ty′cho, brŏ′ę, brē *or* brä toi′kō [1546–1601], Dan. astronomer; built the Uranieborg Observatory.

Brah″hi-lov′, brä′hi-lōv′, same as BRAILA.

Brah″ma-ba′ri-a, brä″ma-bä′ri-a, town; Tiperah dist., Chittagong div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,438.

Brah″ma-pu′tra, brä″ma-pū′tra, riv.; Tibet & Ind.; l. 1,800 m. to Ganges delta.

Braid, brēd, **James** [1795–1860], Scot. surgeon; noted for his researches in mesmerism, which he named hypnotism.

Braid′wood, brēd′wud, city; Will co., Ill.; p. 4,641.

Brai-i′la, brī-i′lä, town; Wallachia, Rum.; p. 46,715.

Brain′ard, brān′ard, **John Gard′ner Cal′kins** [1796–1826], Am. poet; ed. *Connecticut Mirror*.

Bral′nerd, brāl′nęrd. **1. Da′vid** [1718–1747], Am. missionary to Indians of Mass., Pa., & N. J. **2.** City; ⊙ of Crow Wing co., Minn.; p. 5,703.

Brain′tree, brēn′trē. **1.** Mkt. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 5,222. **2.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 4,848.

Braith′waite, brēth′wēt, **Will′iam** [1807–1885], Eng. physs.; pub. *Retrospect of Medicine*.

Bra′ken-burg, brā′ken-bürg, **Sir Rob′ert,** lieut. of the Tower of London, introd. in Shak. *Richard III.*

Bra′mah, brā mŭ *or* brē′ma, **Jo′seph** [1748–1814], Eng. mech. inv. Bramah lock, hydraulic press, beer-pump.

Bra-man′te, brŭ-män′tē, **Do-na′to Laz-za′ri** [1444–1514], It. architect; painter; designed St. Peter's at Rome.

Bram-ba′nan, brām-bā′nän, dist.; Surakarta, Java; 296 Brahman temples of hewn stone, unmortared.

Bram′hall, bram′hôl *or* bram′ul, **John** [1594–1663], Ir. Anglican prelate; bishop of Derry & of Ardagh.

Bram′ham Moor, near Leeds, W. R., York., Eng.; battles; Henry IV. def. rebels, Feb. 19, 1408; Royalists def. Parl., March 29, 1643.

Bram-lette′, bram-let′, **Thom′as E.** [1817–1875], Am. lawyer; judge; gen.; Gov. of Ky.

Bramp′ton, bramp′tun. **1.** Anc. town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 2,790. **2.** ⊙ of Peel co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,252.

Branch. 1. Law′rence O'Bri′en [1820–1862], Am. Confed. gen.; killed at Antietam. **2.** Co.; Mich.; 504 □; p. 26,791; ⊙ Coldwater.

Branch′ville, vil.; Orangeburg co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,035.

Bran′co, brän′cō, **Ri′o,** riv.; N. Brazil; l. 400 m. to Rio Negro.

Brand, brand, **John** [1744–1806], Eng. clerg.; antiquary; *Popular Antiquities*.

Brande, brand, **Will′iam Thom′as** [1788–1866], Eng. chemist; assistant and successor to Sir Humphry Davy.

Bran′den-burg″, brän′den-bürg″. **1.** Prov.; Prus.; 15,376 □; p. 2,541,783; ✻ Berlin. **2.** Anc. town in same; p. 37,817.

Bran′dis, brän′dis, **Chris′ti-an Au′gust** [1790–1867], Ger. scholar; *Hist. of Greek Philosophy*, etc.

Bran′don, bran′dun. **1.** Town; Manitoba Prov., Can.; p. 3,778. **2.** Town; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 3,310. **3.** Town; Norfolk & Suffolk cos., Eng.; p. 2,384.

Bran′don and Bysh-ot′tles, bish-ot′tles, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 14,239.

Brandt, brānt, **Se-bas′ti-an** [1458–1521], Ger. writer; *The Ship of Fools*.

Brand′y Nan [Nickname], Queen Anne of Eng.

Bran′dy-wine Creek, Pa. & Del. to Del. Riv.; victory of Lord Howe, Sept., 1777.

Bran′ford, bran′fgrd, post-town & watering-place; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 4,460.

Brang′tons [FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina*], vulgar, jealous, and malicious gossips.

Brant. 1. Jo′seph [1742–1807], Mohawk chief; fought for Brit. against Am. colonists. **Tha″yen-da-ne′ga.** **2.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 420 □; p. 40,352; ⊙ Brantford.

Brant′ford, city; ⊙ of Brant co., Ont., Can.; p. 12,753.

Bran″tôme′, brän″tōm′, **Seigneur de** [1540?–1614], Pierre de Bourdeilles, Fr. soldier; historian.

Bras″cas′sat, brä″cä′sä′, **Jacques Ray″mond′** [1805–1867], Fr. painter.

Bras d'Or, brä dōr, lake; inlet; Cape Breton Isl., N. S., Can.

Brase′nose, brēz′nōz, college; Oxford University, Eng., founded 1509.

Bras′i-das, bras′i-das, Spartan gen. in Peloponnesian war; killed at Amphipolis, —422.

Brass′ey, bras′ę. **1. Anne** (*née* Allnutt), **Lady** [–1887], Eng. traveler; writer; *Voyage in the Sunbeam*. **2. Thom′as** [1805–1870], Eng. railway-contractor; father of Lord B.

Bras″só′, brās″sō′. See KRONSTADT.

Brath′waite, brath′wēt, **Rich′ard** [1588?–1673], Eng. poet; *Barnabee's Journal*.

Brats′berg, amt; S. Norway; 5,865 □; p. 92,084; ✻ Skien.

Brat′tle-bor-o. vil.; Windham co., Vt.; p. 5,467.

Brauns′berg, town; E. Prus. prov., Prus.; p. 10,759.

Bra′vest of the Brave, Marshal Ney; name given to him by the Fr. army after Friedland, 1807.

Brax′ton, brax′tun. **1. Car′ter** [1736–1797], Am. patriot; b. in Va.; signed Decl. of Ind. **2.** Co.; W. Va.; 565 □; p. 13,928; ⊙ Braxton Court-house.

Bray, brē. **1. Anne E-li′za** (*née* Kempe) [1790–1883], Eng. novelist; misc. writer. **2. Thom′as** [1656–1730], Eng. divine; philan.; founded S. P. C. K. & S. P. G. **3.** [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*.] A miserly old man, who tries to force his daughter, Madeline, to marry Arthur Gride. **4.** Par.; Berkshire, Eng.; p. 7,091; home of "Vicar of B." **5.** Town; Dublin & Wicklow cos., Ir.; p. 6,090; "the Irish Brighton."

Bra-zil′, bra-zil′ *or* (Pg.) brä-zil′. **1. U-ni′ted States of,** federal rep.; S. Am.; 3,209,878 □; p. 14,002,335; ✻ Rio de Janeiro. **2.** City; Clay co., Ind.; p. 5,905.

Bra-zo′ri-a, co.; Tex.; 1,440 □; p. 11,506; ⊙ Brazoria.

Bra′zos, brā′zos. **1.** Riv.; Tex.; l. 950 m. to Gulf of Mex. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 510 □; p. 16,650; ⊙ Bryan.

Bra′zos Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,274 ft.

Braz′za, brät′zä, isl.; Dalmatia, Aust., in Adriatic Sea; 152 □; p. 19,969; ✻ San Pietro.

Braz′za-ville, brät′za-vil, town; on Stanley Pool, Kongo Free State, W. Afr.

Bread-al′bane, bred-al′bēn, dist.; Perth co., Scot.

Breast Riv′er. See TETON RIVER.

Breath′itt, breth′it, co.; Ky.; 450 □; p. 8,705; ⊙ Jackson.

Bree′ci-a Pass, brech′i-a, Cal.; alt., 10,150 ft.

Brèche″-de-Ro″land′, brĕsh″-dę-rō″lăn′, defile, Pyrenees Mts.; alt. 9,500 ft.

Brech′in, brem′in, anc. town; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 8,955; sieges of castle, 1303, 1333; burnt by Montrose, 1645.

Breck′in-ridge, brek′in-rij. **1. John Ca′bell** [1821–1875], Am. statesman; Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1857–1861; Confed. Sec. of War. **2.** Co.; Ky.; 520 □; p. 18,976; ⊙ Hardinsburg.

Breck′in-ridge Mount. **1.** Cal.; 7,418 ft. **2.** Cal.; 5,693 ft.

Breck′in-ridge Pass, Col.; 11,508 ft.

Breck′nock, brec′noc. See BRECON.

Brec′on, brec′gn. **1.** Co.; Wales; 743 □; p. 57,031. **Breck′-nock†; Breck′nock-shire†.** **2.** Its ⊙; p. 5,646.

Bre″da′, brē″dä′, t.; Brabant, Neth.; p. 23,438; treaty, 1667.

Brée, brē, **Mat-thi′as Ig-na′ti-us van** [1773–1839], Fl. hist. painter.

Breede, brēd *or* brē′de, riv.; S. W. Cape Colony, S. Afr.; l. 150 m. to S. Indian Oc.

Bre′genz, brē′gents, anc. town; ✻ of Vorarlberg, Aust.; p. 4,736; stormed by Sw., 1646. **Bri-gan′ti-um†.**

Brehm, brēm, **Al′fred Ed′mund** [1829–1884], Ger. naturalist; founded the Berlin Aquarium; *Thierleben*.

Brei′ten-feld, brāt′gn-felt, vil.; Sax. Kingdom, Ger.; scene of battles in Thirty Years' war, 1631, 1642, & 1813.

Brem′en, brem′gn *or* (G) brĕ′men. **1.** Republic & state of Ger. empire; E. of Oldenburg; 99 □; p. 190,443. **2.** Its ✻; a free city; p. 125,684.

Bre′mer, brī′mgr. **1. Fred-ri′ka** [1801–1865], Sw. nov.; *The Neighbors*, etc. **2.** Co.; Iowa; 432 □; p. 14,630; ⊙ Waverly.

Bre′mer-ha″ven, brē′mgr-hä″fen, spt., 34 m. N. N. W. of Bremen, Ger.; p. 16,414.

Bren′hum, bren′am, city; ⊙ Washington co., Tex.; p. 5,209.

Bren′nus, bren′us. [L. form of a Celtic royal title.] **1.** Gallic chief; sacked Rome, —390; the originator of the say-ing "*Væ victis!*" **2.** Gallic chief; devastated Gr., —279; def. at Delphi; killed himself.

Bren′ta, bren′tä [anc. **Me-do′a-cus Ma′jor**], riv.; Tyrol and It.; l. 120 m. to Gulf of Venice.

Bren-ta′no, bren-tä′no, **Cle′mens** [1778–1842], Ger. poet; dram.; novelist; bro. of Bettina von Arnim.

Brent′ford, town; ⊙ of Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 13,738.

Brent′wood, mkt. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 4,949.

Brenz, brents, **Jo′hann** [1499–1570], Ger. reformer; coadjutor of Luther; author of the *Württemberg Confession*.

Bres′ci-a, bresh′i-ä. **1.** Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 1,845 □; p. 489,438. **2.** Its ✻; p. 43,354, with com., 66,500; siege, 1849.

Bres′lau, bres′lou, cmi. city; ✻ of Silesia, Prus.; p. 335,186.

Bres′say, bres′sę, isl.; Shetland Isls., Scot.; 11 □; p. 847.

Brest, brest, anc. fort. spt. city, Finistère dept., Fr.; p. 75,854; Eng. def. Fr. fleet, June 1, 1794.

Brest″-Li″tovsk′, brest′-li″tevsk′, fort. town; Bug Riv., Grodno govt., Rus.; p. 43,715.

Bre-tagne′, bre-tăñ′ [Eng. **Brit′ta-ny**], old prov.; Fr.; now incl. in 5 depts.

Bre″ti″gny′, brĕ″ti″nyī′, vil.; Eure-et-Loire dept., Fr.; treaty bet. Eng. & Fr., 1360.

Bre-ton′ de los Her-re′ros, brĕ-tōn′ dĕ lōs er-rĕ′rōs, **Don Ma″nu-el′** [1800–1873], Sp. poet; dramatist.

Bret′schnel″der, bret′shnel″dęr, **Hein′rich Gott″-fried von** [1739–1810], Ger. poet; dram.; satirist. **2. Karl Gott′lieb** [1776–1848], Ger. theologian.

Breu′ghel, brŏ′gel *or* brŭ′nel, **Jan** [1567–1625], Fl. paint.

Breu′kel-en, bu′ŏ′kel-gn, vil.; Utrecht prov., Neth.; p. 1,833; Brooklyn, N. Y., was named after it.

Bre-vard′. **1. E′phra-im** [1750–1780], Am. patriot; reputed author of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775. **2.** Co.; Fla.; 2,446 □; p. 3,401; ⊙ Titusville.

Bre″vent′, brĕ″vŭñ′, mt.; N. W. of Mont Blanc, Haute-Savoie, Fr.; 8,500 ft.

Brew′er. **1. Thom′as May′o** [1814–1880], Am. ornithologist. **2.** Mt.; bet. Fresno and Tulare cos., Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 13,886 ft. **3.** City; Penobscot co., Me.; p. 4,193.

Brew′ster. **1. Sir Da′vid** [1781–1868], Scot. physicist; inv. kaleidoscope, phenakistoscope, etc. **2. Will′iam** "Elder Brewster" [1560–1644]; Pilgrim Father. **3.** Co.; Tex.; 2,640 □; p. 710; ⊙ Alpine.

Brew′ton, t.; ⊙ Escambia co., Ala.; p. 1,115, with tp., 2,820.

Bri′an, brī′an [Celt. *masc.*, strong. It. **Bri-a′no,** brī-ä′nō]. **Bry′ant.**

Bri-a′na, brī-ē′nä [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], the lady who levies ladies' locks and men's beards as toll.

Bri′an Bo-roihm′e, brul′an bo-reim′ę [933?–1014], semi-mythical Ir. chief; king of Munster. **Bri′an Bo-ru′.**

Bri″an″çon′, brī″ăñ″sōñ [Celt., town on the heights. Anc. **Bri-gan′ti-um**†], fort. town; Hautes-Alpes dept., Fr.; p. 3,360; the highest town in Fr.; alt. 4,330 ft.

Bri″an′ de Bois″-Guil″bert′, brī″ăn′ dę bwŭ″-gil″bār′ [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], preceptor of the Knights Templars.

Bri′an Moun′tain, Utah; 11,178 ft.

Bri′ans Head, mt.; Utah; 11,200 ft.

Bri-ansk′, brī-ānsk′, town; Orel govt., Rus.; p. 16,403.

Bri-a′re-us, brul-ē′re-us. See BRIAREAN, in vocab.

Brice, brais. **Saint,** bishop of Tours; on his day, Nov. 13, occurred the massacre of the Danes in Eng.; d. 125.

Bride, brud [Celt. *fem.*, strength], **Saint.** See BRIDGET.

Bride of A-by′dos, a-bī′dos, title of a poem by Byron.

Bride of Lam′mer-moor″, novel by Sir Walter Scott; opera by Donizetti. See ASHTON.

Bride of the Sea, poetic name of Venice; from anc. ceremony in which the doge cast a ring into the Adriatic.

Bridge′-build″ing Broth′er-hoods, Fr. religious societies, 12th cent.; maintained hospices and built bridges.

Bridg′end, brij′gnd, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 4,676.

Bridge of Al′lan, vil.; Stirlingshire, Scot.; p. 3,207; mineral springs; health resort.

Bridge of Sighs. **1.** The covered bridge in Venice leading from the doge's palace to the state prisons. **2.** Poem by Thomas Hood.

Bridge′port. **1.** Spt. city; one of 2 ⊙ of Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 48,866. **2.** Vil.; Belmont co., Ohio; p. 3,369. **3.** Bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 2,651.

Bridg′er Pass, Wyoming; alt. 11,410 ft.; a former stage-route.

Bridg′er Peak, Gallatin Range; Gallatin co., Mont.; 9,106 ft.

Brid′get, brij′gt [Celt. *fem.*, strength; and Teut. *fem.*, shining bright. **Bid′dy** (dim.). Dan. **Bir-git′te,** bir-git′tę; D. **Bri-git′ta,** brī-hit′tä; F. **Bri″gitte′,** brī″zhit′; G. **Bri-git′ta,** brī-git′tä; It. **Bri′gi-da,** brī′ji-dä; L. **Brig′i-da,** brij′i-da; Sp. **Brig′i-da,** brī-hī-dä]. **1. Miss** [FIELDING *Tom Jones*], Tom's mother. **2. Saint** [453–523], patroness of Ir.; her day is Feb. 1. **St. Bride†; St. Brig′it†.** **3. Saint** [1302 or 1303–1373], Sw. R. C. nun, founder of order of St. Bridget or St. Salvator; her day is Oct. 8. **St. Bir-git′ta** or **Bri-git′ta†.**

Brid′get E′li-a [Pen-name], Mary Lamb; coauthor, with her brother Charles, of *Mrs. Leicester's School*.

Bridge′ton, city; ⊙ of Cumberland co., N. J.; p. 11,424.

Bridge′town, brij′toun, spt. town; ✻ of Barbados Isl., Brit. W. Indies; p. 21,000.

Bridge′wa″ter, brij′wā″tgr. **1. Duke of** [1736–1803], Francis Egerton, constructed Bridgewater canal, Eng. **2. Earl of** [1758–1829], Francis Henry Egerton, originator of Bridgewater Treatises. **3.** Vil.; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. with tp., 4,249.

Bridg′man, Lau′ra Dew′ey [1829–1889], Am. blind deaf-mute; learned to read, write, & play the piano.

Bridg′north, brij′nōrth, bor.; Salop co., Eng.; p. 5,865.

Bridg′wa″ter, anc. town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 12,383.

Bri′dle-goose, Judge [RABELAIS *Pantagruel*], a character who decided causes by throwing dice.

Brid′ling-ton, mkt. town; E. R., York co., Eng.; p. with B. Quay, 8,916. **Burl′ing-ton†.**

Brid′port, Viscount [1726–1814]. **1.** Alexander Hood, Eng. admiral; bro. of Adm. Hood. **2.** Bor.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 6,611.

Brieg, brig, town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 20,154.

Briel, bril, fort. spt.; South Holland prov., Neth.; p. 4,562; taken from Sp., 1572. **Bri″elle′; The Brill†.**

Bri″enne′, bri″en′, town; Aube dept., Fr.; p. 1,886; Napoleon's 1st mil. school; Fr. def. the Allies, Jan. 29, 1814.

Bri″enz′, bri″ăñ′, lake; S. E. Bern canton, Swit.; 30 ☉.

Bri′er Creek, Wilkes co., N. C.; battle, Mar. 3, 1779.

Bri′er-field, brul′gr-fild. **1.** Town; Lanc. co., Eng.; p. 5,888. **2.** Vil.; Bibb co., Ala.; p. 1,500.

Bri′er-ley Hill, min. & mfg. t.; Stafford co., Eng., p. 11,847.

Bri′er Patch Moun′tain, W. Va.; 4,480 ft.

Bries, brīs, town; Sohl co., N. Hung.; p. 11,776.

Bri-gan′tes, bri-gan′tiz. **1.** Brit. tribe; conquered by Petilius Cerealis under Vespasian. **2.** Tribe; S. E. of Ir., contemporary with preceding.

Brigg, brig, mkt. town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 3,100.

Briggs, brigz, **Hen′ry** [1561–1630], Eng. mathematician; inventor of the common system of logarithms. See LOGARITHM, in vocab.

Brig′ham Cit′y, brig′am, city; ⊙ of Boxelder co., Utah; p. 2,139. **Box-el′der;.**

Brig′house, town; W. R. Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 10,276.

Bright, brait. **1. John** [1811–1889], Eng. statesman; free-trade advocate; a Quaker. **2. Rich′ard** [1789–1858], Eng. phys.; after whom "Bright's disease" was named.

Brigh′ton, brul′tun. **1.** Coast bor.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 115,402; watering-place. **2.** Vil.; Suffolk co., Mass.; p. with tp., 4,967. **3.** Vil.; Livingston co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,737. **4.** Town; Bourke co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 3,059.

Bri-gno′li, bri-nyō′li, **Pas″quil-li′no** [1827–1884], It. tenor singer; d. in New York.

Bri-hue′ga, bri-wē′gä, town; Guadalajara prov., Sp.; p. 4,140; Fr. def. Eng., Dec. 9, 1710.

Bril, bril, **Paul′us** [1556–1626], Fl. painter.

Bril″lat′-Sa″va″rin′, bri″lyä′-sä″vä″răñ′, **An″-thelme′** [1755–1826], Fr. writer; *Physiology of Taste*.

Brim′field, brim′fild, vil.; Peoria co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,547.

Brin″da-ban′, brin″dä-bän′, town; Muttra dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 31,611. **Bind″ra-ban′;.**

Brin′di-si, brin′di-si [anc. **Brun-du′si-um**], spt. town; Lecce prov., It.; p. 14,508. **Bran-te′si-on†** [Gr.].

Brind′ley, James [1716–1772], Eng. engineer; constructed the Bridgewater canal, 1761, etc.

Brink′ley, town; Monroe co., Ark.; p. 1,510.

Brin″vil″liers′, brañ″vi″lyē′, **Marchioness of** [1630?–1676], Marie M. d'Aubray; Fr. poisoner; executed.

Bris′bane, briz′bĕn. **1. Sir Thom′as Mak-dou′gal** [1773–1860], Brit. astronomer; general. **2.** Spt. city; ✻ of Queensland, Austral.; p. 48,738, with suburbs 93,657.

Bris'bin, briz'bin, bor.; Clearfield co., Pa.: p. 1,508.
Bris'coe, bris'cō, co.; Tex.; 900 □; unorganized; ⊙ Silverton.
Bri-se'is, brui-sī'is [HOMER *Iliad*], Achilles's concubine; seized by Agamemnon.
Bri"si-ghel'la, bri"si-gel'lā, town; Ravenna prov., It.; p. 12,281.
Bris"sot' de War"ville', bri"sō' de vār'vil', **Jean Pierre** [1754–1793], Fr. writer; Girondist; guillotined.
Bris'tol, **1.** Co.; S. E. Mass.; 557 □; p. 166,465; ⊙ New Bedford & Taunton. **2.** Co.; R. I.; 25 □; p. 11,438. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 5,478. **4.** Cmd. spt. city; Gloucester & Somerset coe., Eng.; p. 206,231; of munic. bor., 221,578. **5.** Bor.; Bucks co., Pa.; p. 6,333. **6.** Vil.; ⊙ of Hartford co., Conn.; p. with tp., 7,382. **7.** Town; Sullivan co., Tenn.; p. 3,324. **8.** Town (formerly Goodson; Washington co., Va.; p. 6,226. **9.** Town; Lincoln co., Me.; p. 2,821.
Bris'tol Bay, N. of Alaska pen., Alaska.
Bris'tol Chan'nel, bet. Wales & S. W. Eng.
Bris'tol Head, mt.; Col.; 12,800 ft.
Brit'ain, brit'an. See GREAT BRITAIN; NEW BRITAIN.
Bri-tan'ni-cus, brit-tan'i-cus, **Clau'di-us Ti-be'ri-us** [2–55, Rom. prince; son of Claudius & Messalina.
Brit'ish A-mer'i-ca, part of N. Am. N. of the U. S.; comprises Canada and Newfoundland. See BRITISH EMPIRE.
Brit'ish Bech"u-an'a-land, bec"yū-an'ū-land, crown col.; S. Afr.; 51,000 □; 60,376; * Vryburg.
Brit'ish Co-lum'bi-a, prov.; Can.; on Pac. Oc.; 382,300 □; p. 98,173. * Victoria.
Brit'ish East Af'ri-ca, ter.; between Ger. E. Afr. & the Juba R.'s; 1,000,000 □; p. 6,500,000; * Mombasa. **I-be'ai.**
Brit'ish Em'pire, includes United Kingdom of Gt. Brit. & Ir.; 120,975 □; p. incl. army, navy, & merchant seamen abroad (224,210, 38,104,397, India (Brit.), 1,008,911 □; p. 221,172,662, feudatory states, 731,944 □; p. 66,050,479; Europe, 121 □; p. 193,531; Asia, 26,976 □; p. 3,790,575; Africa, 357,621 □; p. 4,530,446; America, 3,601,929 □; p. 5,364,443; West Indies, 12,490 □; p. 1,425,754; Australasia, 3,175,119 □; p. 4,285,397; protectorates and spheres of influence in Asia, 120,000 □; p. 1,112,000; in Africa, 2,120,000 □; p. 35,000,000; in the Pacific, p. 10,000; total of colonies, 7,174,175 □; p. 19,588,046; total of protectorates and spheres of influence, 2,240,000 □; p. 36,122,000; total, United Kingdom, India, & colonies, 9,095,150 □; p. 344,918,574; total, British Empire, 11,335,806 □; p. 381,035,574. * London.
Brit'ish Gui-a'na, gi-ā'nu, colony; N. E. coast of S. Am.; 109,000 □; p. 284,887. * Georgetown.
Brit'ish Hon-du'ras, hon-dū'rus, crown col.; Cen. Am.; 7,562 □; p. 31,471; * Belize. **Ba-lize';** **Be-lize';**.
Brit'ish In'di-a, empire; S. Asia; * Calcutta. See BRITISH EMPIRE.
Brit'ish Isles, The, Gt. Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, & the Channel Isls.; N. W. Europe. See BRITISH EMPIRE.
United King'dom:.
Brit'ish Mu-se'um, a national institution in London, Eng.; contains collections of antiquities, library, MSS., etc.
Brit'ish New Guin'ea, gin'ē, colony; S. E. part of Isl.; 90,000 □; p. about 350,000; * Port Moresby.
Brit'ish Ni'ger Coast Pro-tec'tor-ate, coast-region; Upper Guinea. **Brit. Oil Riv'ers Pro-tec'tor-ate:.**
Brit'ish Ni'ger Ter'ri-to-ries, on the lower Niger, W. Afr.; 500,000 □; p. 20,000,000 to 35,000,000; * Asaba.
Brit'ish North Bor'ne-o, bôr'nē-ō, ter.; Borneo Isl.; 31,000 □; p. 185,000 to 175,000; * Sandakan.
Brit'ish So-ma'li Coast Pro-tec'tor-ate, ter.; N. E. Afr., S. of Gulf of Aden, 30,000 □; p. 240,000; * Berbera.
Brit'ish South Af'ri-ca, ter.; bounded N. by Kongo Free State, S. by Bechuanaland & S. Afr. Rep., E. by Nyassaland & Pg. E. Afr., & W. by Angola & Ger. S. W. Afr.; area, exclusive of ter. only protected, 300,000 □; p. (white) 429,564; * Salisbury. **Zam-be'zi-a:.**
Brit'o-mar'tis, brit'ō-mār'tis [*Myth.*], nymph; dau. of Jupiter, escaped from Minos into the sea. **Bri'to:.**
Brit'on Fer'ry, spt.; Glamorgan co., S. Wales; p. 5,778.
Brit'ta-ny, See BRETAGNE.
Brit'ton, John [1771–1857, Eng. antiquary; *Cathedral Antiquities of Eng.*; 14 vols., etc.
Brix'ham, brix'um, mkt. & spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,224. here William of Orange landed, Nov. 4, 1688. **Low'er Brix'ham:.**
Brix'ton, brix'tun, dist.; Lambeth par., S. W. London, Eng.; p. 303,990.
Broach, brōch, **1.** Dist.; N. Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 1,463 □; p. 344,189. **2.** Its *; a cml. spt. town; p. 40,168. **Ba-ronch':; Bha-ruch':.**
Broad-al'bin, brōd-al'bin, vil.; Fulton co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,626.
Broad Riv'er, N. & S. C.; l. 220 m. to Santee Riv.
Broad'stairs, town; Kent, Eng.; p. 5,234; watering-place.
Broad Top Moun'tain, coal-field; Bedford & Huntingdon coes., Pa.; 80 □.
Brob'ding-nag, See BROBDINGNAGIAN, in vocab.
Bro"ca', brō"kā', **Paul** [1824–1880], Fr. surgeon; anthrop.
Broc'chi, brok'kē, **Gio-van'ni Bat-is'ta** [1772–1826], It. mineralogist, geologist.
Brock, l'saac [1769–1812], Eng. gen. in Am. war of 1812; capt. Gen. Hull & his army at Detroit; fell at Queenstown, Can.
Brock'en, brok'en, mt., Harz Mts., Saxony prov., Prus.; famous for its "specter," caused by the shadow cast upon clouds.
Brock'haus, brok'hous, **Fried'rich A.** [1772–1823], Ger. publisher at Leipsic; *Konversations-Lexikon*, etc.
Brock'port, vil.; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. 3,742.
Brock'ton, city; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 27,294.
Brock's'ville, **1.** Co.; Ont., Can.; p. 15,853. **2.** Its *; city & riv. port; p. 8,791.
Brock'way, vil.; St. Clair co., Mich.; p. with tp., 2,227.
Bro'der-ick, Da'vid Col'breth [1820–1859], Am. anti-slavery statesman; k. by Judge Terry in a duel.
Brod'head, John Ro'meyn, rō'mein [1814–1873], Am. historian, *Hist. of N. Y. from 1609 to 1664.*
Bro'die, Sir Ben'ja-min C. [1783–1862], Eng. surgeon; writer.
Bro'dy, brō'di, town; Galicia, Austr.; p. 20,071, mostly Jews.
Bro"glie', brō"glē', **A"chille' L. V. C., Duc de** [1785–1870], Fr. statesman; leader of the "Doctrinaires."
Broke, brūk, **1. Fran'cis** [1763–1851, Am. officer in Rev. war; friend of Washington. **2. Sir Phil'ip B. V.** [1776–1841, Eng. adm., comm. "Shannon" agst. "Chesapeake."
Bro'ken Bow, city; * of Custer co., Nebr.; p. 1,847.
Bro'ken Hill, city; New S. Wales, Australia; p. 19,789.
Brom'berg, brom'berg, town; Posen prov., Prus.; p. 41,399.
Brome, brum, **1. Rich'ard** [–1652], Eng. dram. **2.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 835 □; p. 14,769; * Knowlton.
Brom'ley, brum'li, **1. Sir Thom'as** [1530–1587], Eng. judge; Lord Chan.; pres. of court at trial Mary Queen of Scots. **2.** Mkt. town; Kent, Eng.; p. 21,684.
Bromp'ton, bromp'tun, dist.; S. W. London, Eng.; p. 47,557.
Broms'grove, bromz grōv, mkt. town, Worcester co., Eng.; p. 4,561.
Brom'wich, brom'ich, See WEST BROMWICH.
Brönd'sted, brön'sted, **Pe'ter O'luf** [1780–1842], Dan. archæol. explorer; *Travels and Researches in Greece.*
Bron"gni-art', brōn"ni-ar', **A"lex"an'dre** [1770–1847], Fr. chem., nat., mineral.; divided reptiles into four classes.
Bron'te, bron'tē, town; Sicily, It.; p. 16,427.
Bron'të. **1. Anne** [1820–1849], Eng. nov.; sister of Charlotte; pseud. "Acton Bell"; *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, etc. **2. Char'lotte** [1816–1855], Eng. nov.; pseud. "Currer Bell"; *Jane Eyre*, etc. **3. Em'i-ly** [1819–1848], Eng. nov.; sister of preceding; pseud. "Ellis Bell"; *Wuthering Heights.*
Bronx, bronks, riv.; Westchester co., N. Y.; N. E. boundary of N. Y. city.
Brooke, brūk. **1. Gus-ta'vus Vaughan** [1818–1866], Eng. tragedian. **2. Hen'ry** [1703?–1783], Ir. poet; dram.; nov.; *Fool of Quality*, etc. **3. Sir James** [1803–1868], Eng. officer in E. India Co.'s service. **4.** Co.; W. Va.; 84 □; p. 6,660; ⊙ Wellsburg.
Brook'er [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], steals Ralph Nickleby's son; calls him Smike; sends him to Dotheboys Hall.
Brook Farm Com-mu'ni-ty, socialistic soc.; started 1841, at West Roxbury, Mass.; dissolved, 1847.
Brook'field, **1.** Town; Linn co., Mo.; p. 4,547. **2.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 3,352. **3.** Vil.; Trumbull co., Ont., Can.; p. with tp., 1,713.
Brook'ha-ven, vil.; ⊙ of Lincoln co., Miss.; p. 2,142.
Brook'ings. **1.** Co.; S. Dak.; 795 □; p. 10,132. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,518.
Brook'line, bruk'lain, town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. with tp., 12,103.
Brook'lyn, bruk'lin. **1.** Mfg. & spt. city; ⊙ of Kings co., N. Y.; p. 987,335. **2.** Vil.; Cuyahoga co., Ohio; p. 4,585. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Windham co., Conn.; p. 2,628.
Brooks. **1. Charles** [1795–1872], Am. Unit. divine; nat.; *Peace, Labor, and Education in Europe*, etc. **2. Charles William Shir'ley** [1816–1874], Eng. dram.; nov.; humorist; ed. of *Punch.* **3. Ma-ri'a Gow'en** [1795?–1845], Am. poet; *Zophiel.* **4. Phil'lips** [1835–1893], Am. divine; pulpit orator; bishop of Mass.; *The Influence of Jesus*, etc. **5. Pres'ton S.** [1819–1857], Am. statesman; assaulted Charles Sumner in the Senate, May, 1856. **6. Will'iam T. H.** [1820?–1870], U. S. gen.; at Chancellorsville, etc. **7.** Co.; Ga.; 520 □; p. 13,979; ⊙ Quitman.
Brook'ville. **1.** Bor.; Jefferson co., Pa.; p. 2,478. **2.** Town; Franklin co., Ind.; p. 2,028.
Broome, brum. **1. Will'iam** [1689–1745], Eng. clerg.; a coadjutor of Pope in translating the *Odyssey.* **2.** Co.; N. Y.; 685 □; p. 62,973; ⊙ Binghamton.
Brose'ley, brōz'lę, mkt. town; Salop, Eng.; p. of par., 4,033.
Bross, bres, Mount, Col.; 9,468 ft.
Brosses, brōs, **Charles de** [1709–1777], Fr. hist.; the first to use the words "Australia," "Polynesia," and "fetich" (in its present sense).
Broth'er Plott, mt.; N. C.; 6,246 ft.
Broth'ers, Rich'ard [1757–1824], Brit. naval officer; originated the Anglo-Israelitic sect.
Broth'er Sam [TOM TAYLOR *Our American Cousin*], Lord Dundreary's brother, of whom he frequently speaks.
Brough'am, brō'um. **1. Hen'ry, Lord** [1778–1868], Scot. lawyer; orator; writer; Lord Chancellor. **2. John** [1810–1880], Ir.-Am. comedian; dram.; *The Duke's Motto*, etc.
Brough'ton, brau'tun, Lord [1786–1869], John Cam Hobhouse; Eng. statesman; writer; friend of Byron.
Brough'ty-Fer'ry, brō'ti, spt.; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 7,644; watering-place; castle.
Brounck'er, brunk'ęr, **Will'iam, Viscount** [1620–1684], Eng. scientist; 1st pres. of the Royal Soc. **Broun'kerd.**
Brous'sa, brūs'sā. Same as BRUSA.
Brous"sais', brū'sē', **Fran"çois' Jo"seph' Vic"tor'** [1772–1838], Fr. phys.; founded "Physiological School."
Brou'wer, brau'wer, **A'dri-an** [1605 or 1606–1638], Dutch painter of tavern scenes, etc. **Brau'wer:.**
Brown, 1. Aar'on Vail [1795–1859], Am. lawyer; statesman; Gov. of Tenn.; Postmaster-gen. **2. Al'bert G.** [1813–1880], Am. politician; Gov. of Miss.; U. S. senator. **3. Charles Brock'den** [1771–1810], Am. nov.; *Wieland, Ormond*, etc. **4. Ford Mad'ox** [1821–1893], Eng. paint.; arch.; designed Manchester Town Hall, *The Last of England*, etc. **5. George** [1818–1880], Can. journalist; statesman; founded Toronto *Globe.* **6. Goold** [1791–1857], Am. teacher; *Grammar of Eng. Grammars.* **7. Har'vey** [1793?–1874], Am. colonel; served in Mexico; relieved Fort Pickens, 1861. **8. Hen'ry Kirke** [1814–1886], Am. sculptor; designer of the bronze statue of Washington, Union sq., N. Y. **9. Ja'cob** [1775–1828], Am. gen.; comm. at Chippewa & Niagara Falls. **10. John** [1735–1788], Scot. phys.; author of Brunonian system; *Elementa Medicinæ.* **11. John** [1800–1859], Am. abolitionist; hanged at Charlestown, Va. **12. Nich'o-las** [1769–1841], Am. merchant; philan.; patron of Brown Univ., Providence, R. I. **13. Ol'i-ver Mad'ox** [1855–1874], Eng. painter; poet; nov.; son of Ford Madox B.; *The Black Swan* (a novel), etc. **14. Rob'ert** [1773–1858], Scot. bot.; with Flinders exp. in Australia, 1801–1805. **15. Thom'as** [1778–1820], Scot. philos.; *Relation of Cause and Effect*, etc. **16. Tom** [1663–1704], Eng. writer; author of the epigram on Dr. Fell. **17. Sir Will'iam** [1784–1864], Brit. merchant; b. in Ir.; founded Liverpool Free Lib. **18. Mount,** Rocky Mts., Can.; 16,000 ft. **19.** Co.; Ill.; 300 □; p. 11,951; ⊙ Mount Sterling. **20.** Co.; Ind.; 330 □; p. 10,308; ⊙ Nashville. **21.** Co.; Kan.; 576 □; p. 20,319; ⊙ Hiawatha. **22.** Co.; Minn.; 585 □; p. 15,817; ⊙ New Ulm. **23.** Co.; Nebr.; 1,020 □; p. 4,353; ⊙ Ainsworth. **24.** Co.; Ohio; 460 □; p. 29,899; ⊙ Georgetown. **25.** Co.; S. D.; 1,720 □; p. 16,855; ⊙ Columbus. **26.** Co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 11,491; ⊙ Brownwood. **27.** Co.; Wis.; 530 □; p. 39,164; ⊙ Green Bay.
Browne. **1. Charles Far'rar** [1834–1867], Am. humorist and lecturer; pseud. "Artemus Ward." **2. Hab'lot Knight,** hab'lō nit [1815–1882], Eng. caricaturist; illustrator of Dickens's novels, etc.; pseud. "Phiz." **3. Rob'ert** [1550?–1633?], Eng. theol.; first separatist from Reformed Church of Eng.; founder of the Congregationalists; began preaching 1578. **4. Sir Thom'as** [1605–1682], Eng. physician; writer; *Religio Medici*, etc. **5. U-lys'ses Max"i-mil'ian** [1705–1757], Aust. count; field-marshal; b. in Basel; fell at Prague. **6. Will'iam** [1591–1643?], Eng. pastoral poet; *Britannia's Pastorals.* **7. Will'iam George** [1768–1813], Eng. trav. in Egypt, etc.; murdered in Persia.
Brown'ell, brun'el, **Thom'as Church** [1779–1865], Am. clergyman; bishop of Conn.; *Family Prayer*, etc.
Brown'hills, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 13,703.
Brown'ing. **1. E-liz'a-beth** (*née* Barrett) [1806–1861], Eng. poet; married Robert B.; *Aurora Leigh*, etc. **2. Or'ville H.** [1806–1881], Am. statesman; Sec. of the Interior, 1866–1869. **3. Rob'ert** [1812–1889], Eng. poet; *Paracelsus*, etc. **4.** Vil.; Schuyler co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,139.
Brown Knob Peak, mt.; Nev.; 6,202 ft.
Brown'low, braun'lō. **1. Will'iam G.** [1805–1877], Am. journalist; politician; Gov. of Tenn.; Senator. **2.** [DICKENS *Oliver Twist.*] A benevolent old gentleman, who rescues Oliver from his criminal associates.
Brown"-Sé-quard', -sē-kär', **Charles Ed'ward** [1819–1894], Franco-American physiologist; alienist; *Physiology & Pathology of the Nervous System.*
Brown'son, brun'sun, **O-res'tes Au-gus'tus** [1803–1876], Am. Presb., Unitarian, and R. C. theol. in succession; writer; *Charles Elwood*, etc.
Browns'town, town; ⊙ of Jackson co., Ind.; p. 1,422, with tp., 3,306.
Browns'ville. **1.** Spt. city; ⊙ of Cameron co., Tex.; p. 6,134; site of Fort Brown. **2.** City; ⊙ of Haywood co., Tenn.; p. 2,516. **3.** Bor.; Fayette co., Pa.; p. with tp., 1,869.
Brown'ville, vil.; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,110.
Brown'wood, city; ⊙ of Brown co., Tex.; p. 2,176.
Brox'burn, min. & mfg. vil.; Linlithgow co., Scot.; p. 4,000; shale-oil works.
Bruce, brūs. **1. Ed'ward** [–1318], Scot. leader; bro. of Robert; king of Ir.; fell at Dundalk. **2. James** [1730–1794], Scot. traveler in Abya. **3. Mi'cha-el** [1746–1767], Scot. poet; *Poems.* **4. Rob'ert de** [1274–1329], king of Scot.; def. Edward II. of Eng. at Bannockburn, 1314. **5.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 1,638 □; p. 64,603; ⊙ Walkerton.
Bruch'sal, bruc'sāl, town; Baden, Ger.; p. 11,909.
Bruc'ker, bruc'kęr, **Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1696–1770], Ger. Prot. divine; scholar; hist.; *Critical Hist. of Philosophy.*
Bruff, town; Limerick co., Ir.; p. 1,687.
Bru'ges, brūj'ez *or* (F.) brūzh, city; * of W. Flanders prov., Belg.; p. 48,246.
Bru'in Point, brū'in, mt.; Utah; 10,150 ft.
Bru"lé', brū"lā', co.; S. Dak.; 825 □; p. 6,737; ⊙ Chamberlain.
Bru"lé' Moun'tain, brū"lā', Minn.; 2,044 ft.
Brum'mel, brum'ęl, **George Bry'an** [1778–1840], "Beau Brummel," Eng. exquisite; friend of the Prince Regent; died insane and in poverty.
Bru'nan-burh, brū'nan-bûr, scene of battle (937) bet. Athelstan & united Danes, Scots, and Cumbrians; site unknown.
Brunck, brunc, **Ri"chard' Fran"çois' Phi"lippe'** [1729–1803], Fr. classical scholar; edited Anacreon, Aristophanes, Vergil, Sophocles, etc.
Brun-du'si-um. See BRINDISI.
Brune, brün, **Guil"laume', M. A.** [1763–1815], F. marshal; in It., Swift., & Hol.; killed by mob at Avignon.
Bru-ne'i, bru-nē'ī. **1.** Sultanate, N. W. Borneo; 8,000 □; p. 50,000; Brit. **2.** Its *; a spt.; p. 20,000. **Bru-na'ī:.**
Bru-nel'. 1. I'sam-bard King'dom [1806–1859], Eng. engineer; naval architect; son of Sir Marc; built "Great Eastern." **2. Sir Marc I'sam-bard** [1769–1849], Fr. architect; engineer; built Thames tunnel.
Bru"nel-les'chi, brū"nel-les'kī, **Fi-lip'po,** [1377–1446], It. architect; sculptor.
Bru'ni, brū'nī, **Le"o-nar'do** [1369–1444], It. scholar; humanist; *Hist. of Florence, Life of Dante*, etc.
Bru'ni Is'land (North and South), S. E. of Tasmania; 160 □; coal-mines.
Brünn, brün, fort. mfg. city; * of Moravia, Aust.; p. 95,342.
Brun'now, brun'nō, **Phi'lipp, Count von** [1797–1875], Rus. dipl.; b. at Dresden; ambassador to London.
Bru'no, brū'nō [Teut. *musc.*, brown]. **1. Gior-da'no** [1549–1600], It. philos.; pantheist; burned as a heretic. **2. Saint** [1040?–1101], Ger. monk; founded the Carthusians, 1086.
Bru'no Spe-ra'ni, spē-rā'nī [Pen-name], an unknown It. author of the day; *La Morte*, etc.
Bruns'wick, brunz'wic, Ger. **Braun'schweig,** braun'shvuiḥ]. **1.** Duchy; Ger.; 1,424 □; p. 405,773. **2.** Its *; p. 101,047. **3.** Co.; N. C.; 890 □; p. 10,900; ⊙ Southport. **4.** Co.; Va.; 600 □; b. 17,245; ⊙ Lawrenceville. **5.** Spt. city; ⊙ of Glynn co., Ga.; p. 8,459. **6.** Vil.; Cumberland co., Me.; p. with tp., 6,012. **7.** T.; Charlton co., Mo.; p. 1,748. **8.** T.; N. W. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Austral.; p. 20,000.
Bruns'wick-Lü'ne-burg, -lü'ne-bûrg, **Karl W. F., Duke of** [1735–1806], Ger. comm.; in Seven Years' war.
Bru'sa, brū'sa. **1.** Vilayet; N. W. Asia Minor; 26,248 □; p. 1,300,000. **2.** Its *; p. 60,000. **Brour'sa:; Brous'sa.**
Brus'sels, brus'elz [Fr. **Bru"xelles',** brü'sel'], city; * of Belgium, and of S. Brabant prov.; p. 488,188.
Brut, brût [*Myth.*], first king of Brit.; great-grandson of Æneas of Troy; story told in Geoffrey's *Chronicles*, etc. **Bru'tus:.**
Bru"té', brü"tā', **Si"mon' W. G.** [1779–1839], Fr.-Am. ecclesiastic; bishop of Vincennes, Ind.
Brut'ton, brût'un, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,788.
Brut'ti-um, brut'i-um, anc. name of S. W. pen of It.; the country of the Bruttii; now Calabria dept.
Bru'tus, brū'tus. **1. Lu'cius Ju'ni-us** [—507], semi-myth. Rom. patriot; expelled the Tarquins, —509. **2. Mar'cus Ju'ni-us** [—85–42], Rom. republican leader; conspired against Cæsar; def. at Philippi; intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar.* **3. Dec'i-us,** properly **Dec'i-mus, B.** [SHAK. *Julius Cæsar*], a conspirator.
Brüx, brüks, coal-mine, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,136; mineral springs of Seidlitz and Pullna.
Bru"yère', brü"yār', **Jean de la** [1646–1696], Fr. writer; moralist; *The Characters of Theophrastus.*
Bry'an, brai'an [see BRIAN]. **1.** Co.; Ga.; 400 □; p. 5,520; ⊙ Clyde. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Williams co., Ohio; p. 3,068. **3.** City; ⊙ of Brazos co., Tex.; p. 2,979.
Bry'ant, brai'ant. **1. Ja'cob** [1715–1804], Eng. writer; sec. to Duke of Marlborough; *Analysis of Anc. Mythology.* **2. Will'iam Cul'len** [1794–1878], Am. poet; journalist; ed. *Evening Post*, N. Y.; *Thanatopsis*, etc.
Bry-ax'is, brui-ax'is, Athen. sculp. in stone and bronze; adorned the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs; fl. —350.
Brydg'es, brij'ez, **Sir Sam'u-el Eg'er-ton** [1762–1837], Eng. writer; *Censura Literaria.*
Bryn"mawr', brun'maur', t.; Brecon co., Wales; p. 6,431.
Bryn Mawr, brin'mār', vil.; Montgomery co., Pa.; 10 m. W. N. W. of Philadelphia; seat of B. M. Col. for Women.
Bry'son, vil.; * of Pontiac co., Que., Can.; p. with tp., 1,944.
Brze-za'ny, bzhé-zhā'nī, t.; Galicia prov., Aust.; p. 10,899.
Bu"ban-ji'da, bū'ban-ji'da, country adjoining Adamawa; Sudan, Cen. Afr.; * Rai Baba.
Bu-bas'tis, bū-bas'tis [house of Bast]. **1.** [*Myth.*] Gr. name of Bast, Egy. goddess who presided over childbirth. **2.** Ruined city; Charkieh prov., Lower Eg., near Zagazig; now Tel Bast; the Pi-beseth of Ezekiel xxx. 17. **Bou'ba-stis:** [Gr.].
Bub'na Lit'tiz, bûb'nā lit'tits, **Fer'di-nand, Count of** [1768–1825], Aust. gen.; fought against Napoleon.
Bu"ca-ma-ran'ga, bū"cā-mā-rän'gā, town; * of Santander dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 20,000.
Buc'cleuch', buc'clūh', glen; Selkirk co., Scot.; once a stronghold of the clan whence title of dukedom is derived.
Bu-ceph'a-lus, biu-sef'a-lus [Gr. bull-headed], the horse of Alexander the Great. **Bou-keph'a-los** [Gr.].
Bu'cer, but'sęr, **Mar'tin** (originally **Kuh'horn,** kū'hôrn) [1491–1551], Ger. Lutheran reformer. **But'zer:.**
Buch, buc, **Le'o-pold von** [1774–1853], Prus. geologist.
Buch'an, buc'an. **1. Da'vid** [1780–1822], Brit. arctic explorer; comm. exp. to Spitzbergen; fate unknown. **2. Earl of** [1380–1424], John Stuart; Scot. soldier; constable of Fr.; killed at Vernueil. **3. El'speth** (*née* Simpson) [1788–1791], Scot. fanatic; claimed prophetic gifts; founded Buchanites. **4. Will'iam** [1729–1805], Scot. phys.; *Domestic Medicine.*
Bu-chan'an, biu-can'an *or* buc-an'an. **1. Frank'lin** [1815–1874], Am. Confed. nav. officer; comm. "Merrimac" and "Tennessee." **2. George** [1506–1582], Scot. scholar; hist.; Latin poet; tutor to Mary Queen of Scots. **3. James** [1791–1868], Am. lawyer; Sec. of State; minister to Great Brit.; 15th Pres. of U. S. **4.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,997; ⊙ Independence. **5.** Co.; Mo.; 420 □; p. 70,100; ⊙ St. Joseph. **6.** Co.; Va.; 450 □; p. 5,867; ⊙ Grundy. **7.** Vil.; Berrien co., Mich.; p. 1,994.
Buch'an Ness, bun'an nes, promontory; Aberdeen co.
Bu"chan-rest', bū"co-rest', cml. city; * of Rum.; p. probably about 220,000.
Buch'el, buc'el, co.; Texas; 1,440 □; p. 307.
Bü'cher, bü'ner, **Paul** [1504–1550?], Ger. Prot. theol.; Hebraist.
Bu"chez', bü"shā', **Phi"lippe' J. B.** [1796–1865], Fr. publicist; philosopher; *Complete Treatise on Philosophy.*

Buch'tel, buc'tgl. **1. John R.** [1820–1892], Am. philanthropist; endowed Buchtel Coll., Akron, Ohio. **2.** Vil.; Athens co., Ohio; p. 2,500.

Buck'au, bŭc'au, mfg. town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 16,049; suburb of Magdeburg.

Buck'et (Dickens *Bleak House*), a detective who traces the murder of Tulkinghorn to Hortense.

Buck'fast-leigh, buc'fast-lĭ, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. of par., 3,009.

Buck-ha'ven, buc-hē'vn, vil.; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,187.

Buck'ie, buk ĭ, vil ; Banffshire, Scot.; p. 5,834.

Buck'ing-ham, buk'ing-um. **1. Duke of** [1592–1628], George Villiers, Eng. courtier; favorite of James I. and Charles I.; murdered by Felton. **2. Duke of** [1627-1688], George Villiers, son of preceding; favorite of Charles II.; formed "Cabal" ministry, 1667. **3.** Co.; Va.; 628 □; p. 14,383; ⊙ Maryville. **4.** Anc. bor.; Bucks, Eng.; p. 3,364; formerly ⊙. **5.** Vil.; Bucks co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,544. **6.** Vil.; Ottawa co., Que., Can.; p. 2,239.

Buck'ing-ham Pal'ace, the official London residence of the Brit. sovereign; built 1825–1837.

Buck'ing-ham-shire, co.; Eng. Same as Bucks, 1.

Buck'land. 1. Fran'cis T. [1826-1880], Eng. naturalist; son of William; *Curiosities of Natural History.* **2. Will'iam** [1784-1856], Eng. geologist.

Buck'le, buc'l. **Hen'ry Thom'as** [1821–1862], Eng. hist.; *History of Civilization in England.*

Buck'ley, buc'lg. **1. Sam'u-el Bots'ford** [1809–1884], Am. bot.; disc. the Buckleya tree; State geologist of Tex. **2. Mount,** N. C.; 6,599 ft.

Buck Moun'tain, Col.; 10,877 ft.

Bucks. **1.** Co.; Eng.; 743 □; p. 185,284; ⊙ Aylesbury. **2.** Co.; Pa.; 610 □; p. 70,615; ⊙ Doylestown.

Buck'skin Moun'tain, Col.; 14,296 ft.

Bucks'port, vil.; Hancock co., Me.; p. with tp., 2,921.

Buck'stone, buc'ston, **John Bald'win** [1802–1879], Eng. comedian; dramatist; *The Rough Diamond,* etc.

Bu-cy'rus, bū-sī'rus, c., ⊙ Crawford co., Ohio; p. 5,974.

Bu'da-pest, bū de-pest, city; ✻ of Hung.; p. 506,384.

Bu"da-un', bū"dā-ūn'. **1.** Dist.; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 2,014 □; p. 925,598. **2.** Its ✻; p. 35,372. **Bu"da-on';**.

Bud'du, bud'dū, country; E. Afr., W. of Victoria Nyanza.

Bu"de', bū'dē', **Guil"laume'** [1467–1540], Fr. scholar; numismatist. **Bu-da'us;.**

Bud"ukh-shan', Same as Badakhshan.

Bud'weis, būd'vais, town; S. Bohemia, Aust.; p. 28,730.

Bu'el, Jes'se [1778–1839], Am. journalist; agriculturist; estab. Albany *Argus.*

Buena Vis'ta, bū'na vis'ta. **1.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 13,548; ⊙ Storm Lake. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Chaffee co., Col.; p. with tp., 1,317. **3.** bwē'na vis'ta. Vil., near Saltillo, Coahuila state, Mex.; Gen. Taylor def. Santa Anna, Feb., 1847.

Buen Ay're, bwen aī'rē, isl.; Dutch W. Indies, off Venez.; 95 □; p. 3,821. **Bon"aire';.**

Bue'nos Ay'res, bō'nus ē'ris *or* (Sp.) bwē'nōs aī'res. **1.** Prov.; Argentine Rep., S. Am.; 63,000 □; p. 1,020,000. **2.** Spt. city; ✻ of Argentine Rep.; p. 567,408.

Buf'fa-lo. **1.** Co.; Neb.; 882 □; p 22,162; ⊙ Kearney. **2.** Co.; S. Dak.; 510 □; p. 993; ⊙ Gaun Valley. **3.** Co.; Wis.; 657 □; p. 15,997. **4.** Cml. mfg. city; ⊙ of Erie co., N. Y.; p. 255,664. **5.** Vil.; Scott co., Iowa; p. with tp., 1,737. **6. B. Creek,** Erie co., N. Y.; l. 50 m. to Lake Erie. **7. B. Moun'tain,** Va.; 3,971 ft. **8. B. Peak.** (1) Park Range, Col.; 13,541 ft. (2) Nev.; 8,387 ft.

Buf"fier', bŭf'fyē', **Claude** [1661–1737], Fr. gram.; hist.; metaphysician; *Primary Truths,* etc.

Buf'fon, bŭf'fŏn *or* (F.) bŭ'fōn', **Comte de** [1707–1788], Georges (or Jean) Louis Leclerc; Fr. nat.

Bu'ford. 1. John [1825–1863], U. S. gen.; at Antietam, etc. **2.** Co.; N. W. of N. Dak.; 1,620 □; p. 803; ⊙ Williston.

Bug, būg. **1.** [Anc. **Hyp'a-nis.**] Riv.; Podolia and Kherson govts., S. W. Rus.; l. 520 m. to Black Sea. **2.** Riv.; Galicia & Poland; l. 470 m. to Vistula Riv.

Bu"geaud' de la Pi"conne"rie', bū'zhō' dę lā pī"cen"rī', **Tho"mas' Ro"bert'** [1784–1849], Duc d'Isly; Fr. marshal; in Sp. & Algeria.

Bu'gen-ha"gen, bū'gen-hā"gen, **Jo'hann,** "Doctor Pomeranus" [1485–1558], Ger divine; supported Luther.

Bug-gia'no, būd-jā'nō, town; Lucca prov., It.; p. 11,000.

Bu'gis, bū'gĭz, a maritime people of Celebes, from Malay; owners of 1,000 trading-vessels.

Bu-gul'ma, bū-gul'mu, t.; Samara govt., Rus.; p. 13,746.

Bu"gu-rus'lan, bū"gū-rus'lăn, town; Samara govt., Rus.; p. 19,390.

Bui'ten-zorg, boi'tęn-zorg, Dutch prov.; Java; p. 361,283; ✻ Buitenzorg, a summer resort.

Bu"ja-lan'cé, bū"hā-lăn'thā, town; Cordova prov., Sp.; p. 9,974; Moorish castle.

Buk'ki, buk'aī [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Fifth in the line of Aaronite high priests. **2.** A prince of Dan.

Bu"ko-wi'na, bū"ko-vī'nu, prov.; Aust.; 4,035 □; p. 646,-500; ✻ Czernowitz.

Bu"la-can', bū"lā-cān', t.; Luzon isl., Philippines; p. 10,000.

Bu"lak', bū'lāk', town; Charkieh prov., Egypt; the Nile Riv. port of Cairo; p. 20,000.

Bu"land-shahr', bū"land-shūr'. **1,** Dist.; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,910 □; p. 949,914; ✻ Khurja. **2.** Town in same; p. 16,931. **Ba-ran';.**

Bul-bas'si, bul-bus'sī, a race of Kurds who wear mail.

Bul-da'na, bul-dā'nu, dist.; Berar prov., Brit. Ind.; 2,809 □; p. 481,021; ✻ Mulkapur; p. 9,222.

Bul'finch, bul'finch, **Charles** [1763–1844], Am. architect; one of the designers of the Capitol at Washington.

Bul-ga'ri-a, bul-gā'ri-u, principality; S. E. Eur.; under suzerainty of Turk.; 37,860 □; p. 3,309,816; ✻ Sofia.

Bul-ga'rin, bul-gā'rin, **Fad'de-i Ve"ne-dik'to-vich** [1789–1859], Rus. journalist; novelist; *Ivan Vuizhegin.*

Bul-ga'ris, bul-gā'ris, **Di-mi'tri** [1801–1878], Gr. statesman; prime minister; regent.

Bull. 1. George [1634–1710], Eng. theol.; bp. of St. Davids; *Defence of the Nicene Faith,* etc. **2. John** [1563?–1628], Eng. mus. composer; organist. **3.** bŭl. **Ole Bor'nemann,** ō'lę bōr'ne-mŭn [1810–1880], Norwegian violinist.

Bul'la-my, bul'u-mī [Dickens *Martin Chuzzlewit*], a porter with a vast expanse of red waistcoat.

Bul'len, bul'gn. **Anne.** See Boleyn.

Bul'ler, Charles [1806–1848], Eng. Liberal statesman.

Bul'lers of Buch'an, bul'grz ov buh'un, coast isl.; Aberdeen, Scot.; noted for its caverns & rocks.

Bull Head, mt.; N. C.; 5,985 ft.

Bul'ling-er, bul'ling-gr, **Hein'rich** [1504–1575], Swiss Prot. reformer; friend of Zwingli.

Bull'itt, bul'ĭt, co.; Ky.; 272 □; p. 8,291; ⊙ Shepherdsville.

Bull'ock, bul'gc. **1. Al"ex-an'der Ham'il-ton** [1816-1882], Am. lawyer; Gov. of Mass. **2.** Co.; Ala.; 640 □; p. 27,063; ⊙ Union Springs. **3.** Co.; Ga.; 903 □; p. 13,712; ⊙ Statesboro.

Bull Run, creek; boundary bet. Fairfax and Prince William cos., N. E. Va.; battles, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29–30, 1862.

Bull Run Moun'tain, Nev.; 9,040 ft.

Bull'y Choop Mount, Coast Range; Cal.; 7,073 ft.

Bül'low, bü l'o. **1. Fried'rich Wil'helm, Count** [1755–1816], Prus. gen.; commanded Prus. corps which first reached field of Waterloo, 1815. **2. Hans Gui'do von** [1830–1894], Ger. pianist, conductor; composer.

Bul"sar', bul'sär', town; Surat dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 13,229.

Bul'ti, bul'tĭ. Same as Baltistan.

Bu"lund-shahr', Same as Bulandshahr, 1.

Bu"lu-wa'yo, bū"lu-wā'yō, town; former ✻ of Matabeleland, S. Afr.; taken by the Brit., 1893.

Bul'wer, bul'wgr. **1. Ed'ward George Earle Lyt'ton** [1803–1873], Baron Lytton, Eng. novelist; poet; politician; *Pelham,* etc. **2. Hen'ry L. E.** [1801–1872], Baron Dalling, Eng. diplomat; made treaty with U. S., Apr. 19, 1850.

Bul'wer-Clay'ton Trea'ty. See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Bum'ble [Dickens *Oliver Twist*], beadle of workhouse where Oliver was born; a stout, fussy person.

Bum'stead, Free'man J. [1826–1879], Am. physician; writer.

Bum'za, Mount, snowy peak; Tibet; lat. 31° 45' N., long. 92° 10' E.

Bu-nab', bu-nāb'. Same as Binab.

Bu"nar"ba'shi, bū"nār'bā'shĭ, vil.; Bigha vilayet, N. W. Asia Minor; on the plain of anc. Troy.

Bu'nas. Same as Banas.

Bun'combe, bun'cum, co.; N. C.; 628 □; p. 35,266; ⊙ Asheville.

Bun"del-khand', bŭn'del-khănd' [Country of the Bundelas]. **1.** Region; incl. 5 dists. of N. W. Provs. and about 30 native states of cen. Ind.; 20,559 □; p? 3,622,982. **2.** Agency; includes about 30 native states (Gwalior, Rewa, etc.); cen. Ind.; 10,332 □; p. 2,206,402.

Bun'di, bŭn'dĭ. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, Ind.; 2,291 □; p. 254,701. **2.** Its ✻; a walled and fort. town; p. 22,544.

Bun'gay, bun'gē, mkt. town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 3,560.

Bun-gush', bun-gŭsh', a Pathan tribe; Kohat dist., Afghan.; musters 15,000 fighting men.

Bun-kei'a, bun-kaī'u. native town; former ✻ of Mairis country; now ✻ of Katanga, Kongo Free State, S. Cen. Afr.

Bun'ker Hill, in Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; battle bet. Am. colonists & Brit., June 17, 1775.

Bun'ker Hill Peak, highest mt. in Nev.; 11,405 ft.

Bun'ker Peak, mt.; Nev.; 6,780 ft.

Bun-nu', bun-nū', dist.; Punjab, Ind.; 3,148 □; p. 287,547.

Bun'sen, Chris'ti-an K. J. [1791–1860], Ger. diplomat; baron; philol.; theol.; *Egypt's Place in Universal Hist.,* etc.

Bun'sen Peak, Yellowstone Nat. Park; 8,775 ft.

Bun'ting. 1. Ja'bez [1779–1858], Eng. Wesleyan minister; pres. of 4 Conferences; pres. Wesleyan Theol. Inst. **2.** [R. Browning *Pied Piper of Hamelin.*] The pied piper, so called from his dress.

Bun'yan, John [1628–1688], Eng. Baptist allegorist; 12 yrs. in prison; *Pilgrim's Progress,* etc.

Bunz'lau, bunts'lau. **1.** Mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 11,532. **2.** Town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 11,518.

Bu'ol-Schau'en-stein", bū'ōl-shau'en-stoin', **Karl Fer'di-nand** [1797–1865], Aust. count; statesman; dipl.

Bu-o"na-par'te. See Bonaparte.

Bu-o"na-rot'ti, bu-ō"nā-rot'tĭ. See Michelangelo.

Bu'pa-lus, bū'pa-lus, **and A-the'nis,** a-thī'nis, Gr. brothers; sculptors of Chios Isl.; fl. —500. **Bou'pa-los;** [Gr.].

Bur'bage, bŭr'bęj [1567?–1619], Eng. actor; painter; friend & associate of Shakespeare.

Bur'bon, bŭr'bŏn [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], Henry IV. of France; betrothed to Fordelis (France).

Bur'chell, bŭr'chel [Goldsmith *Vicar of Wakefield*], the alias of Sir William Thornhill.

Burck'hardt, bŭrc'hŭrt *or* (G.) bŭrk'hŭrt, **Jo'hann Lud'wig** [1784–1817], Swiss traveler; in Syria, Egy., etc.

Bur'de-kin, bŭr'dę-kin, riv.; N. E. Queensland, Austral.; l. 400 m. to Bowling Green and Upstart Bays, Pac. Oc.

Bur'der, bŭr'dęr, **George** [1752–1832], Eng. Congreg. minister; cofounder of London Miss. Soc.; *Village Sermons.*

Bur-dett', bŭr-det', **Sir Fran'cis** [1770–1844], Eng. Liberal politician; fought a duel with Mr. Paull, May, 1807.

Bu'reau, bū'rō, co.; Ill.; 870 □; p. 35,014; ⊙ Princeton.

Bu'ren, Van. See Van Buren.

Burg, bŭrg, mfg. town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 17,572.

Bur"gas', bŭr'gās', spt. town; E. Rum., Bulg.; p. 5,749; on Gulf of B. **Bour"gas';** **Bur"ghaz';.**

Burg'dorf, bŭrg'dorf (F. **Ber"thoud'**), town; Bern canton, Swit.; p. 6,876; Pestalozzi estab. his school here, 1798.

Bür'ger, Gott'fried Au'gust [1747–1794], Ger. lyric poet; *Lenore,* 1772; *Wild Huntsman,* etc.

Bur'gess, Bŭr'gęs, Thom'as [1756–1837], Eng. divine; bp. of Salisbury; founded S. P. C. K.

Burgh, bŭrg, Hu'bert de [-1243], Eng. statesman under Richard I., John, & Hen. III.; intro. in Shak. *King John.* **Bur'ghŏ.**

Burgh'ley, bur'lę, Lord [1520–1598], William Cecil, Eng. statesman; Sec. of State for nearly forty years under Elizabeth; intro. in Scott's *Kenilworth.* **Bur'leigh;.**

Burgk'mair, bŭrk'maĭr, Hans [1473–1531], Ger. paint.; wood-engrav.; friend of Durer; *Triumph of Maximilian I.*

Bürg'leu, bürn'lęn, vil.; Uri canton, Swit.; p. 1,478; Tell's reputed birthplace.

Bur'gon, bŭr'gun, John Will'iam [1813–1888], Eng. scholar; divine; dean of Chichester; b. at Smyrna.

Bur'gos, bŭr'gos. 1. Prov.; Sp.; 5,650 □; p. 338,551. **2.** Its ✻; an anc. city, former ✻ of Old Castile; p. 31,301; birth- and burial-place of the Cid; cathedral; siege of castle, 1812.

Bur-goyne', bŭr-gein'. 1. John [1722–1792], Eng. gen.; dram.; surrendered to Gates at Saratoga, 1777; *The Heiress.* **2. Sir John Fox** [1782–1871], Eng. gen. of engineers; field-marshal; fought in Egypt, Spain, at New Orleans, and in the Crimea.

Bur'gun-dy, bŭr'gun-dĭ (F. **Bour"gogne',** bŭr'gōn'yę), former Fr. prov.; now Ain, Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, & Yonne depts.; an anc. kingdom & duchy.

Bur"ham-pur', Same as Berhampur.

Bur"han-pur', bur'hŭn-pur', mfg. town; ✻ of Nimar dist., Nerbudda div., Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 32,252; formerly covered 5 □; palace built by Akhbar, & mosque by Aurungzebe.

Bur"ha-pa'tra, bŭr'hā-pā'tru, pergunnah; Gonda dist., Oudh, Ind.; 77 □; p. 20,451.

Bur-he'ya, bur-hē'yu, town; Bhagalpur div., Ben., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000.

Bu'ri, bū'rĭ [*Norse Myth.*], first of the Norse gods; his son Bor was the father of Odin.

Bu'ri-ats, bū'ri-ats, race of Mongols; inhab. s. cen. Lib., on both sides of Lake Baikal; about 208,000 in number.

Bur'i-dan, bur'i-dun *or* (F.) bū"rī'dăn', **John** [1298?–1358?], Fr. philos.; teacher; logician; author of the paradox that an ass, placed between two measures of oats making equal impressions on his senses, being unable to choose, would starve. Hence the phrase "Buridan's ass."

Burke, bŭrk. **1. Ed'mund** [1729–1797], Ir. orator; statesman; writer; started the *Annual Register;* agent for N. Y., 1771; conducted prosecution of Hastings, 1786–1794; *The Sublime & Beautiful,* etc. **2. John** [1787–1848], Ir. genealogist; *Peerage,* etc. **3. Rob'ert O'Har'a** [1820–1861], Ir. soldier; explorer in Austral.; leader of first expedition which crossed Austral. from S. to N., 1860–1861; d. of starvation on return journey. **4. Thom'as Henry** [1829–1882], Ir. politician; Under-secretary for Ir., 1869; assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. **5. Will'iam** [1792–1829], Ir. laborer; with William Hare murdered 15 persons in Edinburgh to get money for their bodies; hanged Jan. 29, 1829, Hare having turned king's evidence. See Burke, in vocab. **6.** Co.; Ga.; 1,080 □; p. 28,501; ⊙ Waynesboro. **7.** Co.; N. C.; 620 □; p. 14,939; ⊙ Morganton. **8.** Vil.; Franklin co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,072.

Bur"la"ma"qui', bür'lä'mä'kĭ', **Jean Jacques** [1694–1748], Swiss jurist.

Bur'leigh, bŭr'lę. **1.** Co.; cen. N. Dak.; 1,692 □; p. 4,252; ⊙ Bismarck. **2.** See Burghley.

Bur'le-son, bŭr'lę-sun, co.; Tex.; 640 □; p. 13,001; ⊙ Caldwell.

Bur'lin-game, bŭr'lin-gĕm. **1. An'son** [1820–1870], Am. diplom.; minister to China; negotiated the Burlingame treaty, 1868. **2.** City; Osage co., Kan.; p. 1,472, with tp., 2,942.

Bur'ling-ton. 1. Co.; N. J.; 860 □; p. 58,528; ⊙ Mount Holly. **2.** City; ⊙ of Des Moines co., Iowa; p. 22,565. **3.** City; ⊙ of Chittendon co., Vt.; p. 14,590. **4.** City; Burlington co., N. J.; p. 7,264. **5.** City; ⊙ of Coffey co., Kan.; p. 2,239. **6.** Vil.; Racine co., Wis.; p. 2,043. **7.** Town; Almanance co., N. C.; p. 1,716.

Bur'ling-ton Hawk'eye man [Pen-name], Robert J. Burdette; humorist.

Bur'ma, bŭr'mu, provs.; Brit. Ind.; **Up'per,** 83,473 □; p. 2,946,933; ✻ Mandalay; **Low'er,** 87,957 □; p. 4,658,627; ✻ Rangun. **Bur'mah;.**

Bur'na-by, bŭr'na-bĭ, **Fred'er-ick Gus-ta'vus** [1842–1885], Brit. mil. officer; traveler; writer; k. at battle of Abu Klea, Egy.; *Ride to Khiva.*

Burnes, bŭrnz, **Sir Al"ex-an'der** [1805–1841], Scot. traveler; murdered in Kabul; *Travels into Bokhara.*

Bur'net. 1. Gil'bert [1643–1715], Scot. minister; historian; bp. of Salisbury; *Hist. of My Own Times,* 1724–1734. **2. Ja'cob** [1770–1853], Am. jurist; Senator. **3.** Co.; Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 10,747; ⊙ Burnet, p. 1,451.

Bur-nett', bŭr-net', co.; Wis.; 891 □; p. 4,393; ⊙ Grantsburg.

Bur'ney, 1. Charles [1726–1814], Eng. mus. composer; writer; *Hist. of Music.* **2. Fran'ces.** See D'Arblay.

Burn'ham Beech'es, bŭrn'am bich'ez, remains of anc. beech forest; Bucks., Eng.; 374 acres; made public Oct. 3, 1883.

Burn'ley, bŭrn'lę, mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 87,016.

Bur"nouf', bür'nūf', **Eu"gène'** [1801–1852], Fr. Orientalist; *Hist. of Buddhism.*

Burns, Rob'ert [1759–1796], national poet of Scot.; excise-man; *The Jolly Beggars; The Cottar's Saturday Night,* etc.

Burn'side, Am'brose Ev'er-ett [1824–1881], U. S. gen.; commander of Army of the Potomac, 1862; Gov. of R. I.; U. S. Senator.

Burnt Is'land, Aleutian Isls., Alaska; active volc.; 8,000 ft.

Burnt'is"land, spt. town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 4,692; near is Rossend Castle where Chastelard was executed, 1563.

Burnt Moun'tain. 1. Catskills; N. Y.; 3,170 ft. **2.** Ga.; 3,148 ft. **3.** Adirondacks; N. Y.; 2,121 ft. **4.** See Redoubt.

Burnt Prai'rie, vil.; White co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,051.

Burnt Riv'er, Union co., Orc.; l. 100 m.

Burr, Aar'on [1756–1836], Am. officer; lawyer; politician; Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1801–1805; k. Hamilton in a duel; tried for treason; acquitted.

Bur'ra Bur'ra, bur'u bur'u, copper mine; S. Austral.; output, 30 years [1844–1875], 215,000 tons, value $20,000,000.

Bur'rard In'let, bur'urd, harbor; S. W. corner of B. C. prov., Can.; l. 9 m.; Vancouver is on its N. shore.

Bur"ri-a'na, bür"rī-ä'nä, town; Castellon prov., Sp.; p. 10,058.

Bur'rill-ville, bŭr'ril-vĭl, town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 5,492.

Bur"ri-saul', bur'ĭ-soul'. Same as Barisal. **Bur"ri-sol';.**

Bur'ritt, E-li'hu [1810–1879], Am. linguist; reformer; "the learned blacksmith"; *Sparks from the Anvil,* etc.

Burr Oak, vil.; St. Joseph co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,738.

Burr'o Peak, Uinta Mts.; Utah; 12,834 ft.

Bur'si, bŭr'sĭ. See Barsi.

Burs'lem, bŭrz'lęm, mfg. bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 31,999; potteries.

Burst Rock, mt.; Cal.; 9,157 ft.

Burt, bŭrt, co.; N. E. Nebr.; 463 □; p. 11,069; ⊙ Tekamah.

Bur'ton. 1. John Hill [1809–1881], Scot. historian; *Hist. of Scot.* **2. Sir Rich'ard Fran'cis** [1821–1890], Eng. traveler; writer. **3. Rob'ert** [1577–1640], Eng. philosopher; humorist; *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Bur'ton-up-on'-Trent', mfg. bor.; Stafford co., & Derby co., Eng.; p. 46,047; noted for its ales.

Burt'scheid, burt'shaĭt, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 12,139; suburb of Aachen; hot sulfur-springs.

Bu'ru", bū'rū". **1. Isl.,** E. of Celebes, Malay Arch.; 3,360 □; p. est. at from 10,000 to 50,000; Dutch. **Boe'roe";.** **2. Cape,** most S. point of Malay Pen. and of Asia.

Bur"ru-jird', bŭ'rŭ-jĭrd', town; Luristan prov., Per.; p. 17,000; altitude, 5,400 ft.

Bur-wa'ni, bŭr-wā'nĭ, native state; cen. Ind.; 1,380 □; p. 22,217; ✻ Burwani.

Bur'wash, bŭr'wesh, mkt. town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 2,093.

Bur'well, vil.; Cambridgeshire, Eng.; p. of par., 1,998.

Bur'y, ber'ĭ, mfg. bor.; Lanc., Eng.; p. 57,212.

Bur'y St. Ed'munds [from Edmund "the Martyr," who was crowned and buried here], anc. town; Suffolk, Eng.; p. 16,630; ruins of abbey founded by Canute, 1020; here Magna Charta drafted by the barons, who on Nov. 20, 1214, at St. Edmund's altar swore to obtain its ratification by the king.

Bu-sa'co, bū-sā'cō, ridge of land; N. of Coimbra, Beira prov., Pg.; Brit. def. Fr., Sept. 27, 1810.

Bus'by, buz'bĭ. **1. Rich'ard** [1606–1695], head master Westminster School, Eng.; educated 16 bishops & many famous men. **2.** Mfg. town; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 3,000.

Bus'ca, būs'cā, town; Cuneo prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 10,000.

Büs'sching, bü'shing, **An'ton Fried'rich** [1724–1793], Ger. theol.; geog.; one of the founders of modern scientific geography; *Description of the Earth,* etc.

Bu-sen'to, bū-sen'tō, riv.; Cosenza prov., Calabria, It.; Alaric was buried in its bed, 410.

Bu-se'o, bū-sē'ō. **1.** Riv.; Transylvania & N. E. Wallachia; l. 200 m. to Sereth Riv. **2.** Town; N. E. Wallachia, Rum.; p. 11,106.

Bush, George [1796–1859], Am. theol.; Orient.; Swedenborgian; *Bible Commentaries,* etc.

Bush'ey Park, royal park; Middlesex, Eng.; area, 1,110 acres.

Bu-shire', bū-shīr' [father of cities], fort. spt. town on Persian Gulf; Fars prov., Per.; p. 27,000; captured by the Brit., 1856. **A"bu-shehr';.**

Bush'nell, bush'nel. **1. Hor'ace** [1802–1876], Am. divine; tried for heresy & acquitted; *Nature and the Supernatural.* **2.** City; McDonough co., Ill.; p. 2,314.

Bush'y [Shak. *Richard II.*], a creature of King Richard.

Bu'si, bū'sī, **Gio-van'ni,** called **Ca"ri-a'ni** [1480–1544], It. painter of Venetian school.

Bu'si-rane, bū'si-rēn [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], an enchanter, whose spells to make Amoret love him are thwarted by Britomart.

Bu-si'ris, bu-saĭ'ris. **1.** [*Myth.*] King of Egypt, son of Poseidon; sacrificed all foreigners to Zeus. **2.** Anc. city; Nile delta, Egy.; ruins of a great temple of Isis are still standing, called Abousir. **Bou'si-ris;** [Gr.].

Bus'ker-ud", bŭs'kgr-ūd', amt; S. Norw.; 5,790 □; p. 104,-769; ✻ Drammen.

Bus'rah", bus'rā". **1.** Vilayet; Mesopotamia, As. Turk.; 16,482 □; p. 200,000. **2.** Its ✻; a riv. port on the Shatel-Arab; p. 40,000. **Bal'so-ra;** **Bas'ra;** **Bas'so-ra;.**

Bus'sa-her", Same as Bassahir.

Bus'sang, bŭs'sŭng, walled town; Borgu, W. Afr., on an isl. in Niger Riv.; p. 12,000; Mungo Park was killed here, 1805. See Borgu. **Bous'sa;** **Bus'sa;.**

Bus″ta-men′te, bus′tä-men′tē. **1. A″na-sta′si-o** [1790–1853], Mex. revolutionist; statesman; Pres. of Mex. **2. Don Car′los Ma-ri′a de** [1774–1848], Mex. politician; hist.

Bus′tar, same as BASTAR.

Bus″tee′, same as BASTI.

Bus′ti, bus′tē, vil.: Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,089.

Bus′to Ar-si′zi-o, būs′tō-är-sē′tsē-ō, town; Milan prov., It., p. 13,339.

Bus″va-gon′, būs′vä-gōn′, isl.; Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; 500 □.

Bu-ta′la. Same as BATALA.

Bute, būt. **1. Earl of** 1713–1792], John Stuart, Brit. statesman; b. in Scot.; prime minister, 1762–1763. **2.** Isl.; Firth of Clyde, Scot.; 49 □; p. 10,998; part of Buteshire; chief town, Rothesay.

Bute In′let, B. C. prov., Can.; communicates with Strait of Georgia.

Bute′shire, būt′shir, co.; Scot.; 218 □; p. 18,404; * Rothesay. **Bute‡.**

But′ler, but′lėr. **1. Ben′ja-min Frank′lin** [1818–1893], Am. lawyer; politician; U. S. gen.; in command at New Orleans, 1862; Gov. of Mass., 1883. **2. Jo′seph** [1692–1752], Eng. divine; bp. of Bristol, 1738, of Durham, 1750; *Analogy of Religion.* **3. Mrs. Pierce.** See KEMBLE. **4. Sam′u-el** 1612–1680], Eng. humorous poet; *Hudibras.* **5.** Co.; Ala.; 782 □; p. 21,611; ⊙ Greenville. **6.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 15,493; ⊙ Allison. **7.** Co.; Kan.; 1,420 □; p. 24,055; ⊙ El Dorado. **8.** Co.; Ky.; 452 □; p. 13,656; ⊙ Morgantown. **9.** Co.; Mo.; 716 □; p. 10,164; ⊙ Poplar Bluff. **10.** Co.; Neb.; 582 □; p. 15,454; ⊙ David City. **11.** Co.; Ohio; 475 □; p. 48,597; ⊙ Hamilton. **12.** Co.; Pa.; 795 □; p. 55,339; ⊙ Butler. **13.** Bor.; ⊙ of Butler co., Pa.; p. 8,734. **14.** City; ⊙ of Bates co., Mo.; p. 2,812. **15.** Town; De Kalb co., Ind.; p. 2,521.

Bu′to, bū′tō. **1.** *Egy. Myth.* Goddess of the night; nurse of Horus and Bubastis; identified by the Greeks with Leto. **2.** Anc. city; on Lake Buto, Lower Egy.; chief seat of worship of the goddess Buto; the ruins now called Baltim are probably those of Buto. **Bou-tō′.** ; Gr. .

Bu-ton′, bu-ton′, isl.; S. E. of Celebes, Malay Arch.; 1,700 □; p. 17,000; Dutch. **Boe-ton′; Boo-ton′; Bou-ton′.**

Bu-tschei′je, bu-chī′ė-ė, **Mount,** peak of Carpathian Mts., S. E. corner of Transylvania, 9,258 ft.

Butt, but, **I′saac** 1813–1879], Ir. lawyer; politician; founded Home rule party, 1871.

Butte, but. **1.** Co.; Cal.; 1,720 □; p. 17,939; ⊙ Oroville. **2.** Co.; S. Dak.; 2,335 □; p. 1,063; ⊙ Minnesela

Butte City, city; * of Silverbow co., Mont.; p. 10,723.

But′ter-nuts, nickname of the Confederates in the civil war, derived from the popular name of the homespun worn by their soldiers, resembling in color the shell of a butternut.

But″te-vant′, but′ė-vant′, mkt. town; Munster, Ir.; p. 1,-76.

Butt Mount. **1.** Cal.; 7,831 ft. **2.** Va.; 4,135 ft.

Butts, buts, co.; Ga.; 201 □; p. 10,765; ⊙ Jackson.

Bux″ar′, buk′sär′. See BAXAR.

Bux′ton. 1. Sir Thom′as Fow′ell [1786–1845], Eng. philanthropist, anti-slavery-trade agitator; *The Slave Trade and its Remedy.* **2.** Town & watering-place; Derbyshire, Eng.; p. 3,540; mineral-springs.

Bux′torf, buk′tōrf. **1. Jo′hann** [1564–1629], Ger. Hebraist and rabbinical scholar. **2. Jo′hann** [1599–1664], Swiss scholar and Hebraist, son of preceding.

Buz [Heb., contempt. *Bib.*], 2d son of Nahor.

Bu′zen, bū′zen, prov., Jap.; 23 islands; p. 331,878.

Bu′zi, bū′zī [Heb. *Bib.*, father of Ezekiel.

Bu″zu-luk′, bū′zū-lūk′, town, Samara govt., Rus.; p. 15,000.

Buz′zards Bay, bet. Bristol & Barnstable cos.; S. E. Mass.; 9 m. × 10 m.

Byb′lus, 600 hs. anc. city; Phenicia; center of the worship of Adonis or Tammuz, who was born there. **By′blos‡** [Gr.].

Byers′ Mount, bal. grz. Middle Park, Col.; 12,778 ft.

Byng, bing. **1. Sir George** 1663–1733], Viscount Torrington, Eng. admiral, captured Gibraltar, 1704; destroyed Sp. fleet off Cape Passaro, Sicily, July 31, 1718. **2. John** [1704–1757], Eng. admiral; court-martialed and shot for failing to relieve Minorca.

By′rom, bir′ėm, **John** [1691–1763], Eng. poet; invented a system of shorthand.

By′ron, bir′ėn. **1. George Gor′don No′el, Lord** [1788–1824], Eng. poet; *Childe Harold, Don Juan,* etc. **2. Hen′ry James** 1834–1884], Eng. dramatist, *Our Boys,* etc.

By-tur′ney, bit-tėr′ni, riv., Kentucky state, Ind.; l. 300 to 400 m. through Orissa prov. to Bay of Bengal. **Vai-tur′-an-i‡.**

By-zan′ti-um, bi-zan′shi-um, anc. city, now Constantinople. **By-zan′ti-on‡** [Gr.].

C

Ca″ba-bu-ri′, cä′bä-bö-rē′, riv.; Braz.; l. 120 m.

Ca″ba-gan′, cä′bä-gän′, town; N. end of Luzon isl., Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 11,400.

Ca″bal-le′ro, cä′bäl-yā′rō, **Fer′nan** [Pen-name], Cecilia Böhl de Faber cbā′l dė fä′bėr] 1797–1877], Sp. novelist; *La Gaviota,* etc.

Ca-bal′ Min′is-try *Eng. Hist.*], a ministry of Charles II., 1670–1672; "Cabal" derived from the initials of the names of its members. See vocabulary.

Ca″ba″nel′, cä′bä′nel′, **A″lex-an′dre** [1823–1889], Fr. historical painter.

Ca″ba″nis′, cä′bä′nē′, **Pierre J. G.** [1757–1808], Fr. physician, author, philos.; *Relations between the Physical System and the Moral Faculties of Man.*

Ca-bar′rus, same as CABARRUS, co.; N. C.; 362 □; p. 18,142; ⊙ Concord.

Ca″bu-tu-an′, cä′bö-tö-än′, town; Panay Isl., Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 30,000.

Ca″be-ce′ra, cä′bā-thē′rä, town; N. part of Luzon isl., Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 20,057.

Cab′ell, cab′el, co.; W. Va.; 300 □; p. 23,505; ⊙ Barboursville.

Ca′bes, cā′bes, **Gulf of,** anc. Syrtis Minor, Medit. Sea, E. of Tunis.

Ca″bet′, cä′bā′, **É″ti″enne′** [1788–1856], Fr. lawyer; socialist; *Travels in Icaria,* 1842.

Ca-bool′, same as KABUL.

Cab′ot, cab′ut. **1. John** or **Gio-van′ni** [–1498?], Venetian navigator; entered service of Henry VII. of Eng., 1495; father of Sebastian C. **2. Se-bas′ti-an** [1474–1557], Eng. navigator, with his father, John, disc. Am. continent (Labrador), 1497, before Columbus; commanded Sp. expedition on La Plata, 1526.

Ca′bra, cä′brä, town; Cordova prov., Andalusia, Sp.; p. 17,000.

Ca-bral′, cä-bräl′, **Pe′dro Al-va′rez** [1460–], Pg. navigator; established the 1st Pg. factories in India, 1500–1501.

Ca-bre′ra, cä-brā′rä. **1. Don Ra′mon** [1810–1877], Sp. Carlist gen.; took Valencia, 1837, defeated at Pasteral, 1849; d. in exile. **2.** Isl., Balearic Isls., E. of Sp., Medit. Sea. Anc. **Ca-pra′ri-a.**

Ca″bri-el′, cä′brė-el′, riv.; New Castle, Sp.; l. 130 m.

Ca-bul′. **1.** See KABUL. **2.** R. bel. Heb.; *Bib.*]. Place in anc. Palestine, known as a landmark.

Ca′ca-pon, cak′ė-pun, riv., W. Va.; l. 130 m.

Ca′ce-res, cä′thā-res. **1.** Prov.; Estremadura, Sp.; 8,013 □; p. 339,610. **2.** Its *; p. 13,000. **3.** Town; S. E. coast, Luzon isl., Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; p. 12,000.

Ca-char′, cä-chär′, dist.; S. E. Assam; prov., Brit. Ind.; 1,200 □; p. 356,183. * Silchar.

Cache, cash. **1.** Riv.; N. E. Ark.; l. 230 m. to White Riv. **2.** Co.; Utah; 1,000 □; p. 15,509; ⊙ Logan.

Ca-che′o, cä-shē′ō, fort. spt. town; Cacheo Riv., Pg. Guinea, Senegambia, W. Afr.; p. 15,000.

Cache Peak, cash, mt.; Ida.; 10,451 ft.

Ca″chi-may′o, cä′chē-mä′ō, riv.; Bol.; l. 340 m.

Ca″cho-e′i-ra, cä′shō-ā′ē-rä, dist. & city; Braz.; p. of dist., 15,000.

Ca′cus, kā′cus [*Myth.*], son of Vulcan; a giant who lived in a cave on Mt. Aventure; slain by Hercules.

Cad′do, cad′ō, co.; La.; 825 □; p. 31,555; ⊙ Shreveport.

Cad′do Lake, bet. Marion and Harrison cos., Tex.; l. 20 m.

Cade, kēd, John [–1450), Eng. peasant; instigated "Jack Cade's rebellion"; defeated the troops of Henry VI., entered London, and put Lord Say to death; killed while resisting arrest; b. in Ir.; intro. in SHAK. *2 King Henry VI.*

Ca-de′nus, ca-dē′nus [Pseud.], Dean Swift in his poem *Cadenus and Vanessa,* being "decanus" (Lat. for dean) with the first two syllables transposed.

Cad′er Id′ris, cad′ėr id′ris, mt.; Merioneth co., Wales; 2,914 ft.

Cad″il-lac′, city; ⊙ of Wexford co., Mich.; p. 4,461.

Ca′diz, kā′diz *or* (Sp.) kä′dith. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Sp.; 2,809 □; p. 429,381. **2.** Its *; an anc. spt. city; p. 62,531. **3.** cad′iz. Vil.; ⊙ of Harrison co., Ohio; p. 1,716.

Ca′diz, Bay of, Cadiz prov.; S. W. Sp.; l. 5 m.

Cad′mus [*Myth.*], son of Agenor, king of Sidon; settled in Bœotia and founded Thebes; brought the Old Gr. or Cadmean alphabet of 16 letters to Greece. **Ka′dmos‡** [Gr.].

Cad′o-gan, cad′ō-gan [Celt *name*; successful war], **Will′-iam, Earl of** [–1726], Eng. gen.; diplomat.

Ca-do′re, cä-dō′rā, town; It.; p. 3,164; Fr. victory, 1797.

Ca″dou″dal′, cä″dö″däl′, **Georges** [1771–1804], Fr. Royalist; fought in the Vendean war, 1793, and as a Chouan leader in 1795–1796; executed for conspiracy.

Cad′wal [SHAK. *Cymbeline*, assumed name of Arviragus.

Cad-wal′a-der, cad-wol′ā-dėr [–703]. **1.** Last king of Cumbria; hero of Welsh poems. **Cad-wal′a-dyr‡.** **2. John** [1742–1786], Am. Revolutionary general.

Cæ-cil′i-a. See CECILIA.

Cæd′mon, kad′mon *or* ked′mon, **Saint,** Eng. poet; "the father of Eng. song"; his "Ode to the Creator" is the oldest Anglo-Saxon poem in existence; fl. 670.

Cæn, kän, anc. city; * of Calvados dept., Fr.; p. 45,300; formerly * of Normandy; William the Conqueror buried here.

Cær″ca-rad′oc, kgr′ė-cu-rad′ėc. See CRADOCK HILL.

Cær′le-on, kgr′le-on, Rom. station in Brit in what is now Monmouth co., on the Usk Riv.; the supposed seat of King Arthur's court, where he held his Round Table.

Cær-phil′ly, car-fil′i, mkt. t.; Glamorgan, Wales; p. 4,224.

Cæ′sar, sē′zėr [Lat. *name*, hairy?, or Punic, elephant. Dan. **Cæ′sar,** sē′sär; F. **Cé″sar′,** sā″zär′; G. **Cæ′sar,** tsē′-sär; It. **Ce′sa-re,** chā′sä-rā; Sp. **Ce′sar,** the′sär]. **1. Ju′li-us** [–100–44], Rom. gen.; statesman; historian; assassinated at the ides of March (Mar. 15); subject of SHAK. *Julius Cæsar.* **2.** BYRON *Deformed Transformed.*] The demon who transforms Arnold into Achilles.

Cæs″a-re′a, ses′a-rī′a GR.; *Bib.*], anc. coast vil.; Palestine; 35 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. **Kai-sa′rei-a‡** [Gr.].

Cæs″a-re′a Phi-lip′pi [Gr.; *Bib.*], city; anc. Palestine; at E. head of Jordan; originally **Pa′ni-um,** now **Pa′ne-as.**

Ca″gay-an′, cä′gai-än′, prov.; Isl. of Luzon, Malay Arch.; p. 90,000.

Ca′gli, cä′lyi, town; Marches prov., It.; p. 10,000.

Ca′glia-ri, cä′lyä-rī. **1.** Prov.; Sardinia Isl., It.; 5,204 □; p. 453,839. **2.** Its *; a spt. on Sardinian coast; p. 42,000. **3.** Gulf of Sardinia, Medit. Sea.

Ca′glia-ri, Pa′o-lo, called **Paul Ve″ro-ne′se** [1528–1588], Venetian painter; noted for mastery of color.

Ca-glios′tro, cä-lyōs′trō, **A″les-san′dro, Count** [1743–1795], assumed name of Giuseppe Balsamo; It. impostor; professor of medicine; imprisoned in Bastile for complicity in the Diamond Necklace affair, 1785–1786; condemned to death by the Inquisition at Rome; sentence commuted; died in prison at Château of St. Leo; his adventures form the subject of Schiller's *Geisterseher,* Goethe's *Gross-Kophta,* & Dumas's *Joseph Balsamo.*

Ca-gno′la, cä-nyō′lä, **Lu-i′gi, Marquis** [1762–1833], It. architect, his masterpiece is the famous Arco della Pace (Arch of Peace) at Milan; built 1807–1835.

Ca-ha′ba, ca-hä′ba, riv.; cen. Ala.; l. 200 m. to Alabama R.

Ca-has′ Moun′tain, ca-has′, Va.; 3,571 ft.

Ca′hir, cā hir, town; Tipperary co., Ir.; p. 2,694.

Ca″hir-ci-veen′, cā″hėr-si-vin′, t.; Kerry co., Ir.; p. 1,905.

Ca″hors′, cä′ōr′, town; * of Lot dept., Fr.; p. 16,000; cathedral 12th? c.; Roman remains, incl. aqueduct.

Cai′a-phas, kā′a-fas [*Bib.*], a Jewish high priest.

Caille, cāl *or* cä′lyę, **Ni″co″las′ Lou″is′ de la** [1713–1762], Fr. astronomer; geometer.

Call″ou′ Lake, cä′yū′, Terrebonne co., La.

Cain, kān [Heb., an acquisition; *Bib.*], the first-born of Adam.

Cai′nan, kā′nan [Heb., acquisition; *Bib.*], grandson of Seth, –3579–2769.

Cai″ri-ris′, cal′ri-ris′, mt. range; Braz.; l. 300 m. **Ja″-bi-ta′ca; C. No′vos,** and **C. Vel′hos,** vel′yōs, are also Braz. mountain ranges, forming boundaries between provinces.

Cairnes, cārnz. **John El′li-ot** [1823–1875], Ir. economist; publicist; *Character and Logical Method of Pol. Economy.*

Cairn″gorm′, cārn′gōrm′, mt.; bet. Inverness & Banff cos., Scot., 4,095 ft.; noted for "Cairngorm stones"—topazes.

Cai′ro, cal′rō. **1.** City; * of Charkleh, prov. of Egy.; anc. city on E. bank of Nile Riv.; p. 374,838. **2.** kā′rō. City; Ill.; * of Alexander co.; p. 10,324; military post and supply-depot during civil war. **3.** Vil.; Thomas co., Ga.; p. with tp., 2,966. **4.** Vil.; Greene co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,191.

Cairns, cārnz, **Lord** [1819–1885], Hugh McCalmont; Brit. lawyer; orator; statesman; lord chancellor, 1868, 1874–1880.

Cai′stor, kā′stor. **1.** Anc. par.; Norfolk, Eng.; capital of the Iceni tribe. **2.** Anc. Roman town; Lincolnshire, Eng.; anc. **Thongceaster,** supposedly because Hengist, in rebuilding **C.,** used as much land as could be covered by an ox-hide cut in thongs.

Caith′ness, kāth′nes, co.; Scot.; 712 □; p. 37,161; * Wick.

Cai′us, kē′us *or* kā′yus. **1. John** [1510–1573], Eng. physician; founder & master of Caius Col., Cambridge. **2.** [SHAK. *King Lear.*], Assumed name of Kent when he attended on Lear. **3.** [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*] Fr. physician.

Cai-va′no, cal-vä′nō, town; It.; p. 10,682.

Ca″ja-bam′ba, cä′hä-bäm′bä, city; * of Chimborazo prov., Ecuador; p. 16,000; earthquake, 1797; 30,000 lives lost.

Ca″ja-mar′ca, cä′hä-mär′cä. **1.** Dept.; Peru, S. Am.; 14,188 □; p. 213,391. **2.** Its *; p. 12,000; alt. 9,400 ft.

Ca″je-tan, cä′yę-tän *or* cal′ę-tan, **Tho′mas de Vi′o,** dē vī′ō [1469–1534], It. monk; papal legate to Germany to induce Luther to recant, 1518; named from his birthplace Caieta (Gaeta).

Cal″a-bar′, cal′a-bär′, coast dist., E. of Niger delta, Guinea, W. Afr.; now part of Brit. Oil Rivers Protectorate.

Ca-la′bri-a, cä-lä′brē-ä *or* (It.) cä-lä′brē-ä, former dept.; It.; 5,889 □; p. 1,321,038; now Catanzaro, Cosenza, & Reggio di Calabria provs.

Ca′lah, kā′lō [Heb.; *Bib.*], one of the most anc. cities of Assyria.

Ca′lais′, cā′lē′. **1.** Anc. fort. spt. town; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 56,867; sieges, 1347, 1558, 1596. **2.** cal′is, city; ⊙ of Washington co., Me.; p. 7,290.

Ca″la-ma′ta. See KALAMATA.

Cal″a-mi′a-nes Is′lands, cal′a-mī′a-nēz, group; Philippine Isls., bet. Mindoro & Palawan isls.; 1,460 □; chief isl. Calamian.

Ca″lan-dri′no, cä′lan-drī′nō [BOCCACCIO *Decameron*], a character whose "misfortunes," said Macaulay, "have made all Europe merry for more than four centuries."

Cal″a-poo′ya Riv′er, cal′a-pū′ya, Ore.; l. 130 m.

Ca″las′, cä′lās′ *or* cä′lä′, **Jean** [1698–1762], Fr. Protestant; broken on the wheel; Voltaire procured annulment of sentence against Calas's family.

Ca″la-ta-yud′, cä′lä-tä-yūd′, town; Saragossa prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.

Cal″a-ve′ras, cal′a-vā′ras. **1.** Riv.; Calaveras and San Joaquin cos., Cal.; l. 100 m. to San Joaquin Riv. **2.** Co.; Cal.; 980 □; p. 8,882; ⊙ San Andreas.

Cal′ca-sieu, cal′ca-shū. **1.** Riv.; S. W. La.; l. 280 m., through Lake Calcasieu to Gulf of Mexico. **2.** Lake; Cameron co., La.; l. 20 m. **3.** Par.; La.; 3,410 □; p. 20,176; ⊙ Lake Charles.

Cal′chas, cal′cas [*Myth.*], Gr. soothsayer; at siege of Troy; intro. in SHAK. *Troilus and Cressida.* **Kal′chas‡** [Gr.].

Cal-cut′ta, cal-cut′a, cml. & mfg. city, on Hugli Riv.; * of Ben. & of Brit. Ind.; p. 751,202, with suburbs 861,764; captured from the Brit. by Surajah Dowlah, 1756; prisoners kept in the "Black Hole"; recaptured by Clive after 7 months.

Cal-da′ra, cäl-dä′rä, **Po″li-do′ro** [1492–1543], It. painter; sometimes called **Ca″ra-vag′gio,** from his birthplace; murdered at Messina by his servant.

Cal′der, cäl′dėr, **Sir Rob′ert** [1745–1818], Brit. adm.; fought indecisive action against Fr. & Sp. fleet, July 22, 1805, which frustrated Napoleon's intended invasion of Eng.

Cal′de-ron de la Bar′ca, cal′dę-run *or* (Sp.) cäl′dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′cä, **Pe′dro** [1600–1681], Sp. dramatist.

Cal′dew-gate, cäl′dlu-gāt, suburb; Carlisle, Cumberland, Eng.; p. 10,662.

Cald′well, cäld′wel. **1.** Co.; Ky.; 315 □; p. 13,186; ⊙ Princeton. **2.** Par.; La.; 548 □; p. 5,814; ⊙ Columbia. **3.** Co.; Mo.; 430 □; p. 15,452; ⊙ Kingston. **4.** Co.; N. C.; 460 □; p. 12,298; ⊙ Lenoir. **5.** Co.; Tex.; 500 □; p. 15,769; ⊙ Lockhart. **6.** City; Sumner co., Kan.; p. 1,642. **7.** Town; ⊙ of Burleson co., Tex.; p. 1,250. **8.** Vil.; ⊙ of Noble co., Ohio; p. 1,248. **9.** Vil.; Essex co., N. J.; p. with tp., 3,638.

Ca′leb, kā′leb [Heb., bold; impetuous; hero; *Bib.*].

Cal″e-do′ni-a. **1.** Anc. name of Scot. **2.** Co.; Vt.; 648 □; p. 23,496; ⊙ St. Johnsbury. **3.** Vil.; Livingston co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,981.

Cal″e-do′ni-an Ca-nal′, from Moray Firth to Loch Ell, Argyll co., Scot.; l. 60½ m.

Cal′en-ders, Three. See THREE CALENDERS.

Calf Pas′ture Riv′er, Augusta and Rockbridge cos., Va.; l. 100 m.

Cal′ga-ry, cal′ga-rī, town; N. W. Can.; p. 3,876.

Cal-houn′, cal-hūn′. **1. John Cald′well** [1782–1850], Am. Dem. statesman; States' rights advocate; Vice-Pres., 1825–1832; favored adoption of ordinance to nullify the tariff. **2.** Co.; Ala.; 640 □; p. 33,835; ⊙ Jacksonville. **3.** Co.; Ark.; 575 □; p. 7,267; ⊙ Hampton. **4.** Co.; Fla.; 1,080 □; p. 1,681; ⊙ Blountstown. **5.** Co.; Ga.; 265 □; p. 8,438; ⊙ Morgan. **6.** Co.; Ill.; 260 □; p. 7,652; ⊙ Hardin. **7.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 13,107; ⊙ Rockwell city. **8.** Co.; Mich.; 720 □; p. 43,501; ⊙ Marshall. **9.** Co.; Miss.; 600 □; p. 14,688; ⊙ Pittsborough. **10.** Co.; Tex.; 500 □; p. 815; ⊙ Port Lavaca. **11.** Co.; W. Va.; 260 □; p. 8,155; ⊙ Grantsville.

Ca-li′, cä-lē′, town; Cauca dept., Colombia; p. 13,000.

Cal′i-ban, cal′i-ban [SHAK. *Tempest*], a deformed savage slave of Prospero; the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax.

Cal′i-cut, cal′i-cut, spt. town; * of Malabar dist., Madras Presidency, Brit. Ind.; p. 66,078. **Kol′i-kod‡.**

Ca″li-da′sa. See KALIDASA.

Cal′i-dore, cal′i-dōr [Gr., beautifully gifted] [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a courteous knight, probably intended to represent Sir Philip Sidney.

Cal″i-for′ni-a, cal′i-fōr′ni-a. **1.** Pac. state, U. S.; 158,-360 □; p. 1,208,130; * Sacramento. **2.** City; ⊙ of Moniteau co., Mo.; p. 1,772. **3.** Bor.; Washington co., Pa.; p. 1,024.

Cal″i-for′ni-a, Gulf of, bet. Lower California pen. and mainland of Mex., N. Am.; l. 700 m.

Cal″i-for′ni-a, Low′er, ter.; Mex.; 58,328 □; p. 31,167; * La Paz.

Ca-lig′u-la, ca-lig′yu-la, **Ca′ius Cæ′sar** [12–41], Rom. emp., 37–41; assassinated by Cassius Chærea; reputed to have said he wished the Roman people had but a single head, that he might decapitate it at one blow.

Cal′i-spell Peak, mt.; Wash.; 6,905 ft.

Ca-lix′tus, ca-lix′tus. **1.** Name of 3 popes. **2.** cā-lix′tus, **Ge′org** [1586–1656], German liberal Lutheran theologian. **Cal′i-sen‡.**

Cal″la-cad′, cal′a-cād′, town; Madr., Ind.; p. 11,580.

Cal′la-han, cal′a-han, co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 5,457; ⊙ Baird.

Cal′lan, cal′an, town; Kilkenny, Ir.; p. 2,589.

Cal-la′na, cä-lä′nä, dist. & town; Sudan, Afr.

Cal′lan-der, cal′an-dėr, vil.; Perth co., Scot.; p. 1,538.

Cal-la′o, cäl-lā′ō *or* cäl-yā′ō. **1.** Dept.; Peru, S. Am.; p. 34,492. **2.** Its *; the port of Lima; p. 26,805.

Cal′la-way, cal′a-wā. **1.** Co.; Mo.; 760 □; p. 25,131; ⊙ Fulton. **2.** Co.; Ky.; 434 □; p. 14,675; ⊙ Murray.

Cal′lcott, cäl′cut. **1. Sir Au-gus′tus Wall** [1779–1844], Eng. landscape-painter; brother of John W. C. **2. John Wall** [1766–1821], Eng. musc. composer. **3. Ma-ri′a, Lady** *née* Dundas] [1779–1842], Eng. writer; wife of Sir Augustus; *Travels in India,* etc.

Cal′ler-berg″, cal′ler-berg″, **Ge′rard** [1642–1722], Dutch adm.; assisted Eng. in the capture of Gibraltar, 1704.

Cal′ler-nish, dist.; Lewis isl., Scot.; famous for stone circles of unknown origin.

Cal″li-a-nee′, cal′li-a-nē′, town; ⊙ of Taunah dist., Bombay, Ind.; p. 42,800.

Cal-lic′ra-tes, cal-lic′ra-tīz, Athenian architect; one of the two designers of the Parthenon; fl. –438. **Kal-li-kra′-tēs‡** [Gr.].

Cal″li-crat′i-das [–406], Spartan adm.; def. Conon at Mitylene, –406; def. by him and slain at Arginusæ. **Kal-li-kra-ti′das‡** [Gr.].

Cal-lim′a-chus, cal-lim′a-cus. **1.** Gr. sculptor; architect; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital; fl. –420. **2.** [–240?] Gr. poet; grammarian; librarian of Alexandrian library; b. at Cyrene, Afr. **Kal-li′ma-chos‡** [Gr.].

Cal-li′o-pe [*Myth.*], Muse of epic poetry; represented with a tablet and stylus, sometimes with a parchment roll or a book. See vocabulary. **Kal-li-o′pē‡** [Gr.].

Cal-lis′the-nes, cal-lis′the-nēz [365? 328], Gr. philos.; historian; put to death by Alexander for alleged conspiracy. **Kal-li-is′the-nēs‡** [Gr.].

Cal-lis′to, cal-lis′tō [*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*], a nymph of Arcadia; the "Great Bear." **Kal-li-stō′‡** [Gr.].

Cal″lot′, cä″lō′, **Jacques** [1594–1635], Fr. engraver; etcher.

Cal′mar. **1.** See KALMAR. **2.** Vil.; Winneshiek co., Iowa; p. with tp., 2,074.

Cal-mi′na, cal-mī′na, town; Dahomey, Afr.; p. 15,000.

Calne, cān, town; Wilts, Eng.; p. 3,495; Synod of St. Dunstan, 977; figure of a white horse, 157 ft., cut in cliff 3 m. E. of C.

Cal′neh, cal′ne [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city in Babylonia founded by Nimrod. **Cal′no‡.**

Ca″lonne′, cä″lon′, **Charles A″lex-an′dre de** [1734–1802], Fr., Controller-gen. under Louis XVI.; brought national debt up to 115,000,000 francs; disgraced and banished.

Cal'pe, cal'pi, Gibraltar; this and Abyla, in Afr. opposite, were the two pillars of Hercules. **Kal'pē‡;** [Gr.].

Cal-pur'ni-a, cal-pûr'ni-a, married Julius Cæsar, his 4th wife, intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar;* fl. —59.

Cal"ta-gi-ro'ne, cāl"tā-jī-rō'nē, mfg. town; Catania prov., S. E. Sicily, It.; p. 28,119.

Cal"ta-ni-set'ta, cāl"tā-ni-set'tā. **1.** Prov.; Sicily isl., It.; 1,383 □; p. 388,673. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 25,027.

Cal'u-met, cal'yu-met. **1.** Co.; Wis.; 340 □; p. 16,639; ⊙ Chilton. **2.** Vil.; Houghton co., Mich.; p. 5,000; immense annual product of copper.

Cal"va'dos', cāl'vā'dōs', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,132 □; p. 428,945; ⁕ Caen.

Cal'vart, cāl'vārt, **Den'is** [1540?–1619], Flemish painter; went to Italy when young and died at Bologna; *St. Michael Purgatory.* **Cal'vaert‡; Di"o-ni'si-o Fi"a-min'go‡.**

Cal'ver-ley, cal'ver-le. **1. Charles Stuart** [1831–1884], Eng. scholar; parodist. **2.** Town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 3,195, par. 34,308.

Cal'vert, cal'vert. **1. Leon'ard** [1606?–1647], Eng. statesman; 1st Gov. of Md., 1634–1647; arrived in Md. with colonists, Mar 20, 1634. **2.** Co.; Md.; 218 □; p. 9,880; ⊙ Prince Fredericktown. **3.** City; Robertson co., Tex.; p. 2,682.

Calves' Head Club [–1734], association formed in Eng. to express contempt for Charles I.

Cal'vey, cal've, vil.; Franklin co., Mo.; p. with tp., 2,100.

Cal'vin, cal'vin [L., bald. **F. Cal"vin',** cāl'vaN'; **Cau"vin'‡,** cō'vaN'; L. **Cal-vi'nus;** Sp. **Cal'vo,** cāl'vō], **John** [1509–1564], Fr. Protestant reformer; founder of Calvinism; d. at Geneva, May 27; *Institutes,* 1536.

Ca-lyp'se-an Ar"chi-pel'a-go, name occasionally given to the group of Brit. Medit. islands which includes Malta, Gozo, Comino, etc.

Ca-lyp'so, ca-lip'sō. **1.** [*Myth.*] A nymph of Ogygia, the isl. on which Ulysses was shipwrecked. **2.** [Sobr.] Madame de Montespan in Fénelon's *Télémaque.* **Ka-ly-ps5'‡;** [Gr.].

Cam, cam. **1.** Riv.; Cambridge co., Eng.; l. 40 m. **Gran'ta‡. 2.** Riv.; Gloucester co., Eng.

Ca-ma'cho, cā-mā'chō [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], a rich suitor of Quiteria; cheated out of his bride by Basilicius.

Ca"ma-cuan', cā"mā-cwūn', riv.; Braz.; l. 150 m. **I"ça-ba-quam';.**

Ca-ma'no Is'land, ca-mā'no, Wash., in Puget Sound; l. 14 m.

Cam"a-ral'za-man [*Arabian Nights*], the prince in the story of *Prince Camaralzaman,* who through fairy influence falls in love with and marries Princess Badoura.

Ca"ma-ran'ca, cā"mā-rūn'ca, riv.; Afr.; l. 250 m., from Kong Mts. to Yawry Bay, Sierra Leone.

Ca-mar'go, vil.; Douglas co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,808.

Cam"ba"cé"rès', cāN'bā'sē'res', **Jean Jacques Regis' de** [1753–1824], Fr. jurist; statesman; had the chief part in compiling the *Code Napoléon;* 2d consul; tried to dissuade Napoleon from Rus. campaign.

Cam"bay', cam'bē'. **1. Gulf of,** Arabian Sea; E. of Kathiawar pen., Bombay, Brit. India. **2.** Native state; N. Gujarat, Bom., Ind.; 350 □; p. 89,722. **3.** Its ⁕; a spt. on Gulf of Cambay; p. 31,390.

Cam'ber-well, par.; S. E. London, Eng.; p. 255,687.

Cam"bi-a'so, cām'bi-ā'sō, **Lu'ca** or **Lu-chet'to da Ge-no'va** [1527–1585], It. painter; painted frescoes in the Escurial, Sp.

Cam-bi'ni, cām-bī'ni, **Giu-sep'pe** [1746–1832], It. composer.

Cam-bo'di-a, cam-bō'di-a, kingdom; Indo-China; 38,600 □; p. 1,500,000?; ⁕ Pnompenh; Fr. protectorate.

Cam'borne, mkt. town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 14,700.

Cam"brai', cāN'brē', fort. city; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 23,000; famous for fine linen.

Cam'bri-a. 1. The ancient name of Wales. **2.** Co.; Pa.; 680 □; p. 66,375; ⊙ Ebensburgh.

Cam'bridge, kēm'brij. **1.** Co.; Eng.; 822 □; p. 188,862; ⁕ Cambridge. **Cam'bridge-shire‡. 2.** Town; ⁕ of Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 36,983; university. **3.** City; ⊙ of Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 70,028; seat of Harvard University. **4.** City; ⊙ of Guernsey co., Ohio; p. 4,361. **5.** Town; ⊙ of Dorchester co., Md.; p. 4,192. **6.** Vil.; Washington Co., N. Y.; p. 1,598. **7.** City; Wayne co., Ind.; p. 2,162. **8.** Vil.; ⊙ of Henry co., Ill.; p. 940. **9.** Vil.; Lamoville co., Vt.; p. with tp., 1,651.

Cam"bronne', cāN'bren', **Pierre J. E., Baron de** [1770–1842], Fr. gen.; fought under Napoleon; commanded a div. at Waterloo, 1815; denied using phrase attributed to him: "The guard dies, but never surrenders."

Cam'bus-can", cam'bus-can' [CHAUCER *Squire's Tale*], king of Tartary, to whom the king of Arabia and Ind. sends marvelous presents, each possessed of wondrous power.

Cam'bus-lang", vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. of par., 5,533.

Cam-by'ses, cam-bei'sēz [–522], 2d king of Persia, –529–522; son of Cyrus; conquered Egy., –525. **Kam-by'sēs‡** [Gr.].

Cam'den. 1. Earl of [1714–1794], Charles Pratt, Eng. statesman; judge; lord chancellor; opposed Lord North's policy in Am. **2. Will'iam** [1551–1623], Eng. antiquary; historian; founded the C. professorship of hist. at Oxford; *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth.* **3.** Co.; Ga.; 769 □; p. 61,078; ⊙ St. Mary's. **4.** Co.; Mo.; 622 □; p. 10,040; ⊙ Creek. **5.** Co.; N. J.; 220 □; p. 87,687. **6.** Its ⊙; p. 58,313. **7.** Co.; N. C.; 256 □; p. 5,667; ⊙ Camden Court House. **8.** Town; ⊙ of Kershaw co., S. C.; p. 3,533; battles, 1780, 1781. **9.** City; ⊙ of Ouachita co., Ark.; p. 2,571. **10.** Vil.; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 1,902. **11.** Vil.; Knox co., Me.; p. with tp., 4,621. **12.** Vil.; Ray co., Mo.; p. with tp., 3,347.

Cam'den-Town", N. W. suburb of London, Eng.; p. 17,943.

Cam'el-ford, cam'el-fērd, town; Cornwall, Eng.; p. 1,500; battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, 543.

Cam'e-lon, cam'ę-lun, vil.; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 1,838.

Cam'e-lot, cam'ę-let, reputed seat of King Arthur's court, indefinitely located in the co. of Cornwall or Somerset or in the city of Winchester, Hants. **Cad'bur-y‡.**

Cam'els Hump. 1. Mt.; Green Mts., Vt.; 4,088 ft. **2.** Mt.; Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,548 ft.

Ca"me-ra'ri-us, cā"mē-rā'ri-us, **Jo'a-chim** [1500–1574], Ger. scholar; reformer; friend and biographer of Melancthon; one of the principal restorers of ancient learning.

Ca"me-ri'no, cā"mē-ri'nō, town; Macerata prov., It.; p. 12,000.

Cam'er-on. 1. Don'ald [1695? 1748], Highland chieftain of Lochiel; fought for the Pretender; captured Edinburgh, 1745; wounded at Culloden & escaped to Fr., 1746; the subject of Campbell's poem *Lochiel's Warning.* **2. Rich'ard** [–1680], Scot. Presbyterian preacher; Covenanter; founder of the Cameronian sect; killed in a skirmish with the royal troops at Airds Moss, July 20. **3. Si'mon** [1799–1889], Am. journalist; politician; Senator; Sec. of War in Lincoln's cabinet, 1861–1862; minister to Rus., 1862–1863; Senator, 1866–1878. **4.** Par.; La.; 1,552 □; p. 2,828; 2 Cameron. **5.** Co.; Pa.; 382 □; p. 7,238; ⊙ Emporium. **6.** Co.; Tex.; 1,900 □; p. 6,624; ⊙ Brownsville. **7.** Vil.; ⊙ of Milam co., Tex.; p. 1,608. **8.** Vil.; Clinton co., Mo.; p. 2,817. **9.** Vil.; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,612.

Cam'er-on Cone, mt.; Front range, Col.; 11,460 ft.

Cam'er-on, Mount, Col.; 14,000 ft.

Cam"er-oons', cam'ęr-ūnz'. Same as KAMERUN.

Ca'mers, cā'męrs, **Gio-van'ni** [1460–1550?], It. monk and Gr. scholar.

Ca-mil'la, ca-mil'a. [L. *fem.,* attendant at a sacrifice. F. **Ca"mille',** cā'mil'; It. **Ca-mil'la,** cā mil'lā; Sp. **Ca-mi'la,** cā-mi'lā]. **1.** [*Myth.*] Virgin queen of the Volsciens; one of the swift-footed servants of Diana; she aided Turnus against Æneas, but was killed by Aruns. **2.** [CERVANTES *Don Quixote.*] Wife of Anselmo, who puts her fidelity to the test.

Ca"mille', cā"mil'. **1.** Heroine of Corneille's *Horace;* sister of the Horatii. **2.** [DUMAS *Dame aux Camélias.*] The heroine, Margaret Gauthier.

Ca-mil'lo, ca-mil'ō [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], a Sicilian lord through whose intervention Florizel & Perdita are united.

Ca-mil'lus, ca-mil'us. **1. Mar'cus Fu'ri-us** [–365], semimythical Rom. hero; five times dictator; captured Veii; banished for peculation; recalled & delivered Rome from the Gauls under Brennus; the subject of one of Plutarch's "Lives." **2.** Vil.; Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,613.

Cam'ö-ens, cam'o-ens *or* (Pg.) cā-mō'eṅs, **Lu'is de** [1525–1579], Pg. poet; *The Lusiad.*

Ca'mon, kē'mun [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city in Gilead.

Ca-mon'i-ca, cā-mon'i-cā, **Val,** vāl, valley of the Oglio Riv.; Brescia prov., Lombardy, It.; l. 50 m.; p. 50,000; inhab. anciently **Ca-mu'ni.**

Camp, camp, co.; Tex.; 200 □; p. 6,624; ⊙ Pittsburg.

Cam-pa'gna, cam-pā'nya; town; Salerno prov., It.; p. 10,000.

Cam"pan', cāN'pāN', **Jeanne L. H., Madame de** *(née* Genest) [1752–1822], Fr. teacher; writer; confidant of Marie Antoinette; *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette,* 1822.

Cam-pa'ña, cām-pā'nyā, isl.; off the coast of S. Chile, S. Am.; l. 35 m.

Cam"pa-nel'la, cām"pā-nel'lā. **1. Tom-ma'so** [1568–1639], It. Dominican monk; philos.; a pioneer of modern thought; imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy & heresy; d. in Paris; *Introduction to Philosophy.* **2.** Cape; S. E. boundary of Naples Bay.

Cam-pa'nia, cām-pā'nyā, former dept.; It.; 6,289 □; p. 3,062,011; now Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli, and Salerno provs.

Camp'bell, cam'ęl *or* cam'bęl. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1788–1866], Ir.-Am. theologian; founder of "Disciples of Christ" and of Bethany Coll., Va., 1841. **2. Sir Al"ex-an'der** [1822–1892], Canadian lawyer; statesman; lieut.-gov. of Ontario, 1887; b. in Eng. **3. Arch'i-bald** [1598–1661], Marquis of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **4. Arch'i-bald** [–1685], Earl of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **5. Sir Co'lin** [1792–1863]. See CLYDE. **6. John** [1678–1743], Duke of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **7. John, Lord** [1779–1861], Scot. lawyer; statesman; writer; lord chancellor of Eng., 1859; *Lives of the Lord Chancellors.* **8. Thom'as** [1777–1844], Scot. poet; *Pleasures of Hope.* **9.** The name of several characters in Scott's *Legend of Montrose* and *Heart of Midlothian.* **10.** Co.; Ga.; 230 □; p. 9,115; ⊙ Fairburn. **11.** Co.; Ky.; 140 □; p. 44,208; ⊙ Newport. **12.** Co.; S. D.; 900 □; p. 3,510; ⊙ Mound City. **13.** Co.; Tenn.; 488 □; p. 13,486; ⊙ Jacksborough. **14.** Co.; Va.; 465 □; p. 41,087; ⊙ Rustburg.

Camp'bell-ford, cam'el-fęrd, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,424.

Camp'bell Is'land, S. Pac. Oc.; near New Zealand; 85 □; volcanic; fine flora.

Camp'bells-ville, vil.; ⊙ of Taylor co., Ky.; p. 1,500.

Camp'bel-town, cam'el-tun, spt. & bor.; Argyll co., Scot.; p. of par., 8,235.

Camp'den, cam'dęn, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,013.

Chip'ping-Camp'den‡.

Cam-pe'a-dor', cām-pē'ā-dōr' [*i. e.,* the Champion], a surname given to Cid, the Sp. national hero.

Cam-pe'che, cam-pi'chę *or* (Sp.) cām-pē'chē. **1. Bay** or **Gulf of,** large bay; S. W. part of Gulf of Mex. **2.** State; Mex., N. Am.; 18,087 □; p. 93,967. **3.** Its ⁕; a spt.; p. 18,730.

Cam-pea'chy‡.

Cam-peg'gio, cām-ped'jō, **Lo-ren'zo** [1474–1539], It. ecclesiastic; cardinal, 1517; as legate of Pope Clement VII. held court at Blackfriars to try question of marriage of Hen. VIII. of Eng. to Catherine of Aragon, 1529; the *Campeius* of Shak. *Henry VIII.*

Cam'per, Pie'ter [1722–1789], Dutch physician; naturalist; disc. presence of air in bones of birds, 1771.

Cam"per-down', cam'per-daun', vil., on North Sea; Netherlands; scene of Admiral Duncan's naval victory, Oct. 11, 1797. **Camp‡.**

Cam'pi, cām'pi, town; Firenze prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 12,000.

Cam-pi'nas, cām-pi'nas, town; Braz.; 44 m. N. W. of São Paulo; p. 12,000.

Cam'pi-on, cam'pi-un, **Ed'mund** [1540–1581], Eng. Jesuit; historian; executed at Tyburn for treason; *Hist. of Ir.*

Cam"po-bas'so, cām'pō-bās'sō. **1.** Prov.; It.; 1,691 □; p. 377,396. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 14,000.

Cam'po-Bas'so, an officer of Charles the Bold, introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein.*

Cam"po-bel'lo, cam'pō-bel'ō. **1.** Isl.; in Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Can.; l. 8 m. **2.** Vil.; Spartanburg co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,951.

Cam'po For'mi-o, cām'pō fōr'mi-ō, mkt. town; Udine prov.; It.; p. 2,086; treaty of peace between Fr. & Aust., 1797.

Cam'pi-o For'mi-do‡.

Cam'pos, cām'pōs, town; Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; p. 20,000.

Cam"rup', See KAMRUP.

Ca'na, kē'na, **or Gal'i-lee,** ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth; Palestine; the scene of Christ's first miracle.

Ca'naan, kē'nan [Heb., low; *Bib.*]. **1.** The 4th son of Ham; –2300? **2.** The part of Palestine between the Jordan, Dead Sea, & Mediteranean; peopled by the descendants of Canaan. See PALESTINE. **3.** Vil.; Wayne co., O.; p. 1,937.

Can'a-da. The Do-min'ion of, federation of Brit. provs.; N. Am.; 3,315,617 □; p. 4,833,239; ⁕ Ottawa. See also BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, NOVA SCOTIA, ONTARIO, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, QUEBEC.

Ca-na'di-an, co.; Okla.; 1,125 □; p. 7,158.

Ca-na'di-an Chan'nel, N. estuary of St. Lawrence Riv.; 30 m. wide.

Ca-na'di-an Riv'er, N. M. Ter., Indian Ter., & Okla.; l. 900 m. to Arkansas Riv.

Can"a-jo-har'ie, can'a-jo-har'i, vil.; Montgomery co., N. Y.; p. 2,089.

Ca-nal', cā-nāl', **An-to'ni-o** [1697–1768], It. architectural painter, mostly of scenes in Venice. **Ca"na-let'to‡.**

Ca"na-mi'na, cā"nā-mi'nā, town; Dahomey, Afr.; p. 10,000. **Ca'nat.**

Can"an-dai'gua, can'an-dē'gwa. **1.** Lake; bet. Ontario & Yates cos., N. Y.; l. 15 m. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Ontario co., N. Y.; p. 5,868.

Can"a-nore', Same as KANANUR.

Ca'nar, cā'nyār, prov.; Ecua., S. Am.; p. 64,014; ⁕ Azogues.

Ca-na'ra, South, Same as SOUTH KANARA.

Ca-na'ris, ca-nā'ris, **Con'stan-tine** [1790–1877], Gr. patriot; adm.; statesman; prime minister; fought against Turk. in the war of independence, 1822–1827.

Ca-nar'sie, ca-nār'si, vil.; Kings co., N. Y.; p. 2,452.

Ca-na'ry Is'lands, ca-nā'ri, group; N. Atl. Oc.; off N. W. coast of Afr.; a prov. of Sp.; 2,808 □; p. 287,728; ⁕ Santa Cruz. **Ca-na'riest.**

Can"as-to'ta, can'as-tō'ta, vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. 2,774.

Ca-nav'er-al, cape; E. coast of Florida.

Can'by, Ed'ward R. S. [1818–1873], U. S. gen.; took Mobile, Apr., 1865; murdered by Modoc Indians in Oregon.

Can'by, Mount, San Juan range, Col.; 13,356 ft.

Can'da-ce, can'da-sē [*Bib.*], a queen of Ethiopia, 1st cent.

Can"da-har', Same as KANDAHAR.

Can-dau'les, can-dô'liz [–716], king of Lydia; exposed his wife unclothed to his officer Gyges, whereupon she instigated Gyges to kill him, and married Gyges. **Myr'si-lus‡.**

Can-deish', cān-dēsh'. Same as KHANDESH. **Kan-desh'‡; Khan-deish'‡.**

Can'di-a, can'di-a, fort. spt. town; ⁕ of Crete Isl.; p. 15,000. See CRETE.

Can"dide', cāN'dīd', title and hero of a story by Voltaire, 1759, written to cast ridicule on the optimism of Leibnitz then current, and on the theory that this is "the best of all possible worlds."

Cand'lish, cand'lish, **Rob'ert Smith** [1806–1873], Scot. preacher; coorganizer of the Free Church of Scot.

Cau"dolle', cōN'dōl', **Au"gus'tin' Py"rame' de** [1778–1841], Swiss phys.; botanist; *Elementary Theory of Botany.*

Can'dor, can'dęr, vil.; Tioga co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,674.

Cane, riv. Same as KEN.

Ca-ne'a. See KHANIA.

Ca"ne-lo'nes, cā"nē-lō'nez, dept.; Uruguay, S. Am.; 1,833 □; p. 66,749; ⁕ Guadalupe.

Can"go-zi'ma, cāN'gō-zī'mā, town; ⁕ of Satsuma prov., Jap.; p. 56,157. **Ka"go-shi'ma‡.**

Can"i-ap'us-caw", can'i-ap'us-cō'. **1.** Lake; Labrador, Can.; l. 70 m. **2.** River; Labrador, Can.; l. 400 m.

Ca"ni-cat'ti, cā"nī-cāt'ti, town; Sicily, It.; p. 21,929.

Ca"ni'gou', cā"nī'gū', mt.; Pyrenees, Fr.; 9,137 ft.

Ca-nin'de, cā-nin'de, riv.; N. E. Braz.; l. 200 m. to Parahiba Riv.

Ca-nin'i-us Reb'i-lus, C. Consul with Cæsar for part of one day, Dec., —45, taking the place of Fabius Maximus.

Can"is-te'o, can'is-tī'ō, vil.; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 2,071.

Can"na-nore', cān'a-nōr', spt. & mil. station; Malabar, Mad., Ind.; p. 26,386.

Can'ne, cān'nē, vil.; Bari prov., It.; scene of Hannibal's def. of the Romans, —216; the "Field of Blood." **Can'næ ‡.**

Can'nel-ton, can'ęl-tun, city; ⊙ of Perry co., Ind.; p. 1,991.

Cannes, cān, town; Alpes-Maritimes dept., S. E. Fr.; p. 14,000; seaside resort; here Napoleon landed from Elba, 1815.

Can'ning, can'ing. **1. Charles John, Viscount** [1812–1862], Eng. statesman; son of George; gov.-gen. of India. **2. George** [1770–1827], Eng. statesman; orator; wit; wounded in duel with Castlereagh, 1809.

Can'nock, can'ęc, min. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 20,613.

Can'non, can'un, co.; Tenn.; 280 □; p. 12,197; ⊙ Woodbury.

Can'non Ball Riv'er, N. Dak.; l. 150 m. to the Missouri.

Can'nons-burg, can'unz-bûrg, bor.; Washington co., Pa.; p. 2,113.

Can-nou'chee Riv'er, cạn-nū'chi, Emanuel co., Ga.; l. 150 m. to Ogeechee Riv.

Cann'statt, cān'stāt, town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 20,265.

Ca'no, cā'nō. **1. A-lon'so** [1600–1667], Sp. painter; sculptor; architect; "the Michelangelo of Spain"; *Conception of the Virgin.* **2. Se-bas'ti-an del** [1500?–1526], Sp. sailor; first circumnavigator, 1519–1522; captain of ships under Magellan.

Ca"no-ma', cā'no-mā', riv.; Para state, Braz.; l. 200 m.

Ca'ñon. See CANYON.

Ca-non'i-cus [1563?–1647], chief of the Narragansett Indians; friend of Roger Williams.

Ca-no'pus, spt. city; 2 m. E. of Alexandria, anc. Egy.; anc. boundary-line between Asia & Africa; noted for a great temple of Serapis. **Ka'nō-bos‡** [Gr.]; **Ka'nō-pos‡** [Gr.].

Ca-no'sa, cā-nō'sā [anc. **Ca-nu'si-um; Ka-ny'si-ou‡** (Gr.)], town; Bari prov., It.; p. 18,422; Roman ruins.

Ca-nos'sa, cā-nes'sā, town; Emilia, It.; at C. Castle, Henry IV., emp. of Ger., did penance before Pope Gregory VII.

Can-nouj', ca-nauj', anc. native kingdom or principality; N. W. Provs., Ind.; p. 17,093; said to date from —1000.

Ca-no'va, cā-nō'vā, **An-to'ni-o** [1757–1822], It. sculptor; colossal monument of Clement XIII. in St. Peter's, Rome, etc.

Can'so, cape; N. E. point Nova Scotia.

Can'ta-bri, can'ta-bri, a warlike people of Spain, perhaps the ancestors of the modern Basques; resisted the Romans for 200 years; subdued by Augustus and Agrippa, —25–19.

Can-ta'bri-an Moun'tains, can-tē'bri-an, range; N. Sp.; 200 m. long; highest peak about 10,000 ft.

Can"tal', cāN'tāl', dept.; cen. Fr.; 2,217 □; p. 239,601; ⁕ Aurillac.

Can"ta-ri'ni, cān'tā-ri'ni, **Si-mo'ne,** or **Il Pe"sa-re'se,** il pē"sā-rē'sē [1612–1648], It. painter; engraver.

Can"te-mir', can'tę-mir'. **1. An-ti'o-chus, Prince** [1709–1744], Turk. poet; writer; lived in Rus.; the father of Rus. poetry. **2. De-me'tri-us** [1673–1723], Turk. author; father of preceding; Orientalist & hist.; *Hist. of Origin and Decay of Ottoman Empire.*

Can'ter-bur-y, can'tęr-ber-i. **1.** Anc. city; Kent co., Eng.; p. 23,062; cathedral; tomb of the Black Prince. **2.** Former prov.; S. Isl., New Zealand; 14,040 □; p. 128,392.

Can'ter-bur-y Tales, poem by Geoffrey Chaucer, 1388, consisting of 18 tales supposed to have been narrated by a company of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury.

Can'ton, can'tun. **1. John** [1718–1772], Eng. physicist; proved the compressibility of water; inv. artificial magnets. **2.** can-ten'. Riv.; Canton, China; is the lower part of the Pe-Kiang; wide & deep opp. Canton. **3.** City; ⊙ of Stark co., Ohio; p. 26,189. **4.** City; Fulton co., Ill.; p. 5,604. **5.** Town; Lewis co., Mo.; p. 2,241. **6.** Vil.; ⊙ of St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. 2,580. **7.** can-ten'. Cml. spt. city; ⁕ of Kwangtung prov., China; p. 1,800,000; a treaty port. **8.** can'tun. City; ⊙ of Madison co., Miss.; p. 2,131. **9.** Vil.; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. with tp., 4,538.

Ca"nu-ma', cā"nū-mā', lake; Para prov., Braz.; 30 × 10 m.

Ca-nute', ca-nūt' [Teut. *nasc.,* hill]. Dane [994?–1035], defeated Edmund Ironside at Assandun, 1016; king of Eng., 1017, of Den., 1018; conquered Nor., 1028; invaded Scot., whose king, Malcolm, acknowledged vassalage, 1031. **Cnut‡.**

Can'yon, city; ⊙ of Fremont co., Col.; p. 2,825.

Cape Bret'on, bret'ọn. **1.** Isl.; N. E. of Nova Scotia, Can.; 5,229 □; p. 86,854; contains Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, and Victoria cos. **2.** Co.; Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia; 2,022 □; p. 34,244; ⊙ Sydney.

Cape Coast Cas'tle, spt. town; ⁕ of Brit. Gold Coast colony; Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; p. 11,614.

Cape Col'o-ny, Brit. colony; S. Afr.; 231,276 □; p. 1,527,224; ⁕ Cape Town.

Cape Di'a-mond, Quebec city, Quebec prov., Can.; battle on Plains of Abraham, 1759.

Cape Fear Riv'er, N. C.; l. 250 m. to Atl. Oc.

Cape Gi"rar-deau', ji'rär-dō', co.; Mo.; 540 □; p. 22,000.

Cape Hai'ti-en, hē'ti-en, spt. town; Haiti; p. 12,000. **Le Cap‡.**

Cap'el, cap'el. **1. Lord Ar'thur** [1600–1649], Eng. royalist; "compounded" with Parliament, but revolted, 1648; was executed for treason. **2. Ar'thur** [1631–1683], Earl of Essex; Eng. statesman; accused of complicity in the Rye House plot; committed to the Tower, 1683, where he was found dead.

Cape May, 1. Most S. point of N. J.; N. of entrance to Delaware Bay. **2.** Co.; N. J.; 255 □; p. 11,268; ⊙ Cape May Court-House. **3.** City; Cape May co., N. J.; p. 2,136; summer resort.

Cape of Good Hope, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 30 m. S. of Cape Town; disc. by Diaz in 1486.

Cape Riv'er, Nicar., Cen. Am.; l. 250 m. to Caribbean Sea. **Ri'o de Se-go'vi-a‡.**

Ca-per'na-um, cu-per'nē-um [*Bib.*], anc. town; believed to have stood on the site of Tell Hum, N. W. coast of the Sea of Galilee.

Ca'pet, kā'pet, **Hugh** [F. **Hugues Ca"pet',** ügˊ cā"pĕ'] [940?–996], king of Fr., 987–996; founder of third dynasty; his descendants reigned till 1789; character in Shak. *Henry V.*

Cape Town, spt. city; * of Cape Colony, S. Afr.; p. 51,251; with suburbs, 81,748.

Cape Verde, verd, Senegambia; most W. point of Afr.

Cape Verde Is'lands, N. Atl. Oc.; W. of Senegambia, W. Afr.; 1,650 □; p. 110,930; * Porto Praya; Pg.

Cape Vin'cent, vin.; port of entry; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,188.

Caph'tor, caf'tor [Heb.; *Bib.*], a country of the Philistines.

Ca"pi-ba-ri'be, cā"pē-bā-rē'bē, riv.; Pernambuco, Braz.; l. 300 m. to Bay of Recife.

Cap"i-tan' Peak, N. W. of N. M.; 10,023 ft.

Cap'i-tol Moun'tain, Elk mts., Col.; 13,997 ft.

Ca-piz', cā-pēs'. **1.** Prov.; isl. of Panay, Philippines; p. 272,202. **2.** Its *; p. 11,000. **Ca-pis'‡.**

Ca'po d'Is'tri-a, cä'pō dēs'trē-ä, fort. spt. town; Istria, Austr.; on Gulf of Trieste; p. 11,000.

Ca'po d'Is'tri-as, Co-un'tes An-to'ni-us, Count [1776–1831], pres. of Gr. republic, 1828–1831; assassinated.

Cap"pa-do'ci-a, cap"pu-dō'shi-ą, anc. prov.; Asia Minor; subdued by Per under Cyrus; reduced to a Roman prov. by Tiberius. **Kap-pa-do-ki'a‡** [Gr.].

Cap-po'ni, Gi'no, cäp-pō'nē, jē'nō, **Marquis of** [1792–1876], Florentine scholar; hist.; statesman; became blind about 1849. *Hist. of Republic of Florence*, 1875.

Cap"po-quin', cap'o-cwin', town; Waterford co., Ir.; p. 1,526.

Ca-pra'ra, cä-prä'rä, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta, Count** [1733–1810], It. cardinal, 1792; celebrated the reestablishment of religion in Fr., Apr. 18, 1802.

Ca-pre'ra, cä-prā'rä, isl. off N. E. coast of Sardinia isl., It.; 1 sq. m.; residence of Garibaldi.

Ca'pri, cä'prē, isl.; S. of Bay of Naples, It.; l. 4½ m.; residence of Augustus; taken by Sir Sidney Smith, 1806.

Cap'tain Ab'so-lute [SHERIDAN *The Rivals*], the hero of the comedy, the gallant and fortunate lover.

Cap'tain Cole'pep-per [SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel*], the back of Alsatia.

Cap'tain Crowe [SMOLLETT *Sir Launcelot Greaves*], Sir Launcelot's attendant, an excellent seaman, brave, active, and friendly, but little acquainted with the world.

Cap'tain Cuth'bert Clut'ter-buck, the hypothetical editor of Scott's *Monastery, Fortunes of Nigel*, etc., and the hypothetical patron to whom he dedicated *The Abbot*.

Cap'tain Cut'tle [DICKENS *Dombey and Son*], an eccentric but kind-hearted sailor who shelters Florence Dombey when she leaves her home; his favorite expression is, "When found make a note of."

Cap'tain Raw'don Craw'ley [THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*], marries Becky Sharp, but separates from her when he discovers her infidelity.

Cap'tain Rock, fictitious name adopted by the real or imaginary leader of Irish moonlighters, and signed to threatening notices, etc., sent to their intended victims; frequently called also **Cap'tain Moon'light.**

Ca-pu'a, cap'yu-ą or (It.) cä'pū-ä, anc. town; Caserta prov., It.; p. 13,000, taken by Hannibal, by Cæsar Borgia, and by Garibaldi.

Cap'u-let [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*], Juliet's father, the head of the house of Capulet.

Cap'u-lets and Mon'ta-gues, two noble families of N Italy. Cappelletti and Montecchi, at feudal enmity with each other, famous in Veronese tradition, mentioned in Dante's *Purgatorio*, their history the basis of Shak. *Romeo and Juliet*, etc.

Car'a-bas, car'ą-bas. See MARQUIS OF CARABAS.

Ca"ra-bo'bo, cä"rä-bō'bō, state, N. Venez., S. Am.; 2,984 □; p. 193,021; * Valencia.

Car"a-cal'la, Mar'cus A. A. B. [188–217], Rom. emperor, 213–217; murdered by Macrinus at Edessa, in Asia.

Ca-ra'cas, cä-rä'cäs. **1.** Fed. dist.; Venez.; 45 □; p. 89,133. **2.** Its * & ✱ of Venez.; p. 72,439.

Ca"rac'ci, cä"rät chē. **1. A"gos-ti'no** [1558–1602], It. painter, engraver, cousin of Ludovico. *Commentaries of St. Jerome.* **2. An"ni-ba'le** [1560–1609], It. painter, brother of Agostino; decorated the Farnese palace, Rome, 1600–1608. **3. Lu"do-vi'co** [1555–1619], It. painter; founder of the Bolognese school. 1589, *Preaching of St. John the Baptist.*

Ca-rac'cio-li, Co-rä'tō, Fran-ces'co, Prince [1752–1799], Neapolitan admiral; resisted attempts of Brit. and Sicilian naval forces to land at Naples in 1799; Nelson planned for consenting to Caracciolo's arrest, in violation of capitulatory terms, and his execution.

Ca-rac'ta-cus [–54?], **1.** King of the Silures, a Brit. tribe of South Wales; defeated by the Romans and taken prisoner, 50; sent to Rome, 51, where his noble bearing impelled Claudius to release him. **Cu-ra'doc‡. 2.** *Romance.* A Knight of the Round Table, distinguished for valiant deeds, surnamed *Briefe Bras*, the victim of a serpent; hero of an old ballad *The Boy and the Mantle.*

Ca-ra'fa, cä-rä'fä, **Mi-che'le** [1755 or 1757–1872], It. soldier; mus. composer; fought for Fr. under Murat in Rus., 1812; removed to Paris, 1821; *Masaniello*, 1828, and other operas.

Ca-ra'glio, cä-rä'lyō, **Gio-van'ni Gia'co-mo** [1510?–1570], It. engraver.

Ca"ram-nas'sa, cä"rŭm-nŭs'ŭ, riv.; Ben., Ind.; l. 150 m. to the Ganges; water clear as crystal, but nauseous and noxious; known to rise 25 ft. in one night.

Ca-rau'si-us, cą-rô'shi-us, **Mar'cus A. V.** [—293], born in Batavia; now Belgium; master of Britain; assumed title of emperor, —286; murdered by Allectus.

Ca"ra-va'ca, cä"rä-vä'cä, t.; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 15,000.

Ca"ra-vag'gio, cä"rä-vädˊjō. **1. Mi'chel An'ge-lo da** [1569–1609], It. painter; *Supper at Emmaus*, etc. **2. Po"li-do'ro da.** See CALDARA.

Car'bon, car'bun. **1.** Co.; Pa.; 192 □; p. 23,624; * Mauch Chunk. **2.** Co.; Wyo.; 7,840 □; p. 6,857; * Rawlins.

Car'bon-dale, **1.** Min. city, Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 10,490. **2.** City, Jackson co., Ill.; p. 2,882.

Car"en-je'te, cär"en-hā'tā, l., Valencia, Sp.; p. 12,102.

Car"ens'sonne', cär"en-sôn', mfg. city, * of Aude dept., Fr.; p. 5,501. Famous since 1350 for woolen clothes.

Car-chá', cär-chäˊ, town; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 36,000.

Car-che'ni, cär-chā'nē, mt.; 30 m. N. N. W. of Arequipa, Andes, Peru; 19,700 ft.

Car'che-mish, cär'che-mish [*Bib.*], a Hittite city on the Euphrates; 12th? to 6th? c. B. C.

Car"chi', cär'chī', prov.; Ecua., S. Am.; p. 36,000; * Tulcan.

Car'dan, cär'dun, **Je-rome'** [1501–1576], It. physician; mathematician; astrologer; disc. "Cardan's formula" for solving equations of the 3d degree, 1545.

Car'de-nas, cär'dē-nas, spt.; Cuba; p. 23,000.

Car-de'ni-o, cär-dā'nē-ō [Cervantes *Don Quixote*], Lucinda's lover, whose false friend, Don Fernando, schemes unsuccessfully to rob him of his betrothed.

Car'diff, min. and spt. town; ⊙ of Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 128,915; anc. castle where Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned, 1106–1135.

Car'di-gan, cär'di-gan. **1. Earl of** [1797–1868], James T. Brudenell, Eng. gen.; commanded the Light Brigade at Balaklava, Oct., 1854. **2.** Co.; S. Wales; 693 □; p. 62,596. **Car'di-gan-shire‡.** 3. Its *; p. 3,449.

Car'di-gan Bay, W. of Wales.

Car'dross, cär'dros, vil. and par.; Dumbarton co., Scot.; p. of par., 7,090; here Bruce, king of Scot., died, June 7, 1329.

Card'well, 1. Ed'ward, Viscount [1813–1886], Eng. statesman; M. P., 1842; Sec. of War, 1868–1874. **2.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 340 □; p. 16,500; * Bolton.

Care'less [SHERIDAN *School for Scandal*], a boon companion of Charles Surface.

Ca-rew', cą-rūˊ, **Thom'as** [1589–1639], Eng. poet; courtier; *Cœlum Britannicum*, 1634.

Ca'rey, kā'rē. 1. Heu'ry [–1743], Eng. poet; mus. composer; *Sally in our Alley; God Save the King*, etc. **2. Hen'ry C.** [1793–1879], Am. economist; advocate of protection; *Principles of Political Economy*, 1837–1840. **3. Will'iam** [1761–1834], a poor cobbler who became a famous Indian missionary at Serampore; translated the Bible into 25 Hindu dialects. **4.** Vil.; Wyandot co., Ohio; p. 1,605.

Ca'ri-a, kā'ri-ą, anc. country in S. W. Asia Minor. **Ka-ri'a‡** [Gr.].

Car"ib-be'an Sea, car'i-bi'un, bet. W. Indies and Cen. and S. Am.

Car'ib-bees, car'i-bizˊ, a section of the W. Indies, known as the Windward and Leeward Islands. **Less'er An-til'les‡.**

Car'i-boo, car'i-bū, dist.; Brit. Columbia; p. 5,519; * Hillooet.

Car'i-bou, car'i-bū. **1.** Mt.; Idaho; 9,854 ft. **2. Lake.** See REINDEER LAKE. **3.** Vil.; Aroostook co., Me.; p. with tp., 4,087.

Ca"ri-hua"i-ra'zo, cä"rē-hwä"ē-rä'zō, mt.; Andes mts., Ecuador, S. Am.; 16,515 ft.

Ca"rin-hen'ha, cä"rin-yen'yŭ, riv.; Goyaz, Braz.; l. 160 m.

Car'i-ni, cä-rēˊnē, town; Sicily, It.; 12 m. W. N. W. of Palermo; p. 11,687.

Ca-rin'thi-a, cu-rinˊthi-ą, prov.; Austr.; 4,005 □; p. 361,008; * Klagenfurth.

Ca-ri'nus, cu-riˊnus, **Mar'cus Au-re'li-us,** Diocletian's predecessor as emperor of Rome; killed by a soldier, the army declaring for Diocletian.

Car'is-brooke, car'iz-bruk, anc. town; Isle of Wight, Hants co., Eng.; p. 9,115; castle where Charles I was imprisoned, 1647–1648, and where his daughter Elizabeth died, 1650.

Car'ker [DICKENS *Dombey and Son*], Dombey's business manager, a plausible villain, with a smile like "the snarl of a cat."

Carl, Car'lo. See CHARLES.

Carle, cärl, **James** [1835–1882], Am. general.

Carle'ton, cärl'tun. **1. Sir Guy** [1724–1808], Lord Dorchester, Brit. gen. b. in Ir.; defended Quebec against Am. colonists, 1775, commander-in-chief of Brit. forces in Am., 1782. **2. Will'iam** [1794–1869], Ir. novelist; *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, etc. **3.** Co.; New Brunswick prov., Can.; 1,250 □; p. 22,529; * Woodstock. **4.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 649 □; p. 50,015; * Ottawa.

Carle'ton Place, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 4,435.

Car'li, cärˊli, **Gi'an Ri-dol'fo, Count** [1720–1795], It. antiquary; economist; *It Coins and the Mint.*

Car'lile, cär-lilˊ, **Rich'ard** [1790–1843], Eng. radical editor; publisher; persecuted for attempting to establish freedom of the press in Eng.; finally successful.

Car'lin-ville, city; ⊙ of Macoupin co., Ill.; p. 3,293.

Car-lisle', cär-lilˊ'. **1. Earls of.** See HOWARD. **2.** Co.; Ky.; 190 □; p. 7,612; ⊙ Bardwell. **3.** Anc. city; * of Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 39,176; cathedral; castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1568. **4.** Bor.; ⊙ of Cumberland co., Pa.; p. 7,620.

Car'lo Khan, cärˊlō känˊ [Nickname], Charles James Fox, Eng. statesman, his efforts to reform Brit rule in India led many to think that he aimed at an Oriental dictatorship.

Car'los, Don [1545–1568], son of Philip II. of Sp.; imprisoned by his father, Jan. 18, 1568; died mysteriously in prison, July 24; subject of tragedies by Alfieri and Schiller.

Car'lo-vitz, cärˊlō-vits, town; Slavonia, Austr.; cathedral; treaty of peace bet. Turk., Austr., and Rus., 1699.

Car'low, cär-lōˊ. **1.** Co.; Leinster, Ir.; 346 □; p. 40,899. **2.** Its *; p. 8,000; siege of castle, 1577, 1650; battle, 1798.

Carls'bad, cärls'bat, mfg. town and health-resort; Bohemia, Austr.; 116 m. W. N. W. of Prague; p. 10,579; hot mineral springs yielding 2,000,000 gallons a day. **Karls'bad‡.**

Carls-cro'na, Same as KARLSKRONA.

Carls'ruhe", cärls'rūˊ, city; * of Baden, Ger.; p. 73,681; laid out in fan form, 32 streets radiating from the palace. **Karls'ruhe"‡.**

Carl'stad, cärl'stat. See VERMLAND.

Carl'stadt, cärl'stat. **1.** [1483?–1541] Name assumed by Andreas Bodenstein, Ger. reformer; iconoclast; sided with Luther, 1517; excommunicated by the Pope, 1520; opposed Luther regarding the eucharist, 1524. **2.** Town; Bergen co., N. J.; p. 1,549.

Carl'ton, cärl'tun, co.; Minn.; 800 □; p. 5,272; ⊙ Thomson.

Carl'ton Club, famous Eng. political club, London; estab. 1832; now termed Conservative or Tory.

Car'luke, cärˊlūk, bor.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 4,000.

Car-lyle', cär-lilˊ *or* cärˊlil. **1. Thom'as** [1795–1881], Scot. historian, miscellaneous writer; lived in London, 1834–1881; *Sartor Resartus*, 1834; *French Revolution*, 1837; *Life of Frederick the Great*, 1858–1865, etc. **2.** Town; ± of Clinton co., Ill.; p. 1,784.

Car"ma-gno'la, cärˊmä-nyōˊlä, town; Turin prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 13,000.

Car-ma'ni-a, cär-mēˊni-ą, anc. prov. of Asia; on Persian Gulf. **Kar-ma-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Car-mar'then, cär-mär'thun, spt. town; * of Carmarthenshire, Wales; p. 10,338.

Car-mar'then Bay, S. of Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Car-mar'then-shire, cär-mär'thun-shir, co.; Wales; 947 □; p. 130,574; * Carmarthen.

Car'mel, vil.; ⊙ of Putnam co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,912.

Car'mel, Mount [Heb., fruitful place; wooded place; *Bib.*], mt.; cent. Palestine; near the Mediterranean; 1,728 ft.; famous for its connection with Elijah, Elisha, etc.; convent founded here about 1156, the origin of the Carmelites.

Car'men Syl'va [Pen-name], Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, story-writer and poet of the day.

Car'mi, cärˊmī [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Fourth son of Reuben. **2.** Faith. of Achan. **3.** City; ⊙ of White co., Ill.; p. 3,785.

Car'mo'na, mfg. town; Sevilla prov., S. W. Sp.; p. 20,000.

Car"nac', cär"näcˊ, vil.; Morbihan dept., Fr.; Celtic monuments and Gallo-Roman ruins; 1,000 granite monoliths.

Car-nar'von, cär-närˊvun, anc. town; * of Carnarvonshire, Wales; p. 9,800; castle where Edward II. was born.

Car-nar'von Bay, bet. Carnarvonshire & Anglesey, Wales.

Car-nar'von-shire, cär-närˊvun-shir, co.; Wales; 564 □; p. 118,204; * Carnarvon. **Car-nar'von‡.**

Car-nat'ic, cär-natˊic, former dty.; E. coast of S. Ind.; acquired by Brit., 1801; now part of Madras province.

Car-ne'a-des, cär-nēˊą-dēz [—213?–129], Gr. philos.; orator; delivered two orations on justice before Cato at Rome, presenting arguments so ably for and against that Cato urged Cæsar's removal to his home, believing his influence harmful to the youth of Rome. **Kar-ne-a'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Carn'forth, cärnˊfŏrth, mkt. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 2,080.

Carn'gham, cärnˊgum, town; Grenville co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 1,693.

Car'ni-fex Fer'ry, Nicholas co., W. Va.; battle, 1861.

Car"ni-o'la, prov.; Austr.; 3,856 □; p. 498,958; * Laibach.

Car"not', cärˊnōˊ. **1. La"zare' N. M.** [1753–1823], Fr. math.; statesman; member of National Convention, 1792. **2. Ma"rie' Fran"çois' Sa"di'** [1837–1894], 4th pres. of Fr. republic; assassinated at Lyons, June 24, by Caserio Santo, It. anarchist.

Car-nou'stie, cärˊnūˊstī, vil.; Forfarshire, Scot.; p. 4,134.

Car-nun'tum, cärˊnunˊtum, anc. & imp. Celtic town; N. of Pannonia, S. bank of the Danube; headquarters of Valentinian; destroyed during Magyar war; ruins extant.

Car-nu'tes, cärˊnūˊtēz, a Celtic people, holding territory from the Seine to the Loire, Fr.; subdued by Cæsar.

Ca'ro, cāˊrō. **1. An"ni-ba'le** [1507–1566], It. writer; translated Vergil's *Æneid*. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Tuscola co., Mich.; p. 1,701.

Car"o-li'na, carˊo-laiˊnu, name of the colonial settlement which, prior to 1729, formed what is now N. & S. Carolina.

Car'o-line, carˊo-lain [Teut. *fem.*, noble-spirited. **Li'na‡.** Dan. G. **Ca"ro-li'ne,** cāˊro-liˊnē; D. It. Pg. Sw. **Ca"ro-li'na,** cāˊro-liˊnä; F. **Ca"ro"line',** cāˊrōˊlinˊ; L. **Car"o-li'na**]. **1.** [1682–1737] Queen of George II. of Eng.; b. in Anspach, Ger.; married Prince George of Hanover, 1705; became queen June 10, 1727; intro. in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. **2. C. A-me'li-a E-liz'a-beth** [1768–1821], queen of George IV. of Eng., 1820; dau. of Duke of Brunswick; married George, 1795; separated, 1796; tried for adultery but prosecution abandoned, 1820; presented herself for coronation at Westminster Abbey, July 19, 1821, but refused admittance; d. in August. **3.** Co.; Md.; 315 □; p. 13,903; ⊙ Denton. **4.** Co.; Va.; 515 □; p. 16,681; ⊙ Bowling Green.

Car'o-line Is'lands, extensive group; E. of Philippine Isls., N. Pac. Oc.; 560 □; p. 36,000.

Car"o-no', cāˊrōˊnōˊ, riv.; S. E. Venez., S. Am.; l. 400 m. to Orinoco Riv.; not navigable. **Ca"ro-ny'‡.**

Car-pac'cio, cär-pätˊchō, **Vit-to're** [1450?–1522], It. painter of Venetian school; *St. Ursula and her Companions*, 1493–1495; *Presentation in the Temple*, etc.

Car-pa'thi-an Moun'tains, range; N. of Hungary & E. & S. of Transylvania; l. 880 m.; S. portion called also the Transylvanian Alps; highest peak Ruska Poyana, 9,000 feet.

Car"peaux', cär"pōˊ, **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1827–1875], Fr. sculptor; his masterpiece is the fountain of the "Quatre Parties du Monde" in Paris.

Car"pen-ta'ri-a, cär"pen-tāˊri-ą, **Gulf of,** N. of Austral.

Car'pen-ter. 1. Ma'ry [1807–1877], Eng. philanthropist; one of the originators of ragged & reformatory schools. **2. Will'iam Ben'ja-min** [1812?–1885], Eng. physiologist; writer; *Human Physiology.*

Car"pen'tras', cär"pänˊträsˊ, town; Vaucluse dept., Fr.; p. 10,000; Roman remains.

Car"pe-ta'ni, cär"pe-täˊnī, an anc. people of Hispania; inhab. of Carpetania; opposed Hannibal with a large force during his Sp. campaign.

Car'pi, cärˊpi, mfg. t.; Modena prov., Emilia, It.; p. 18,000.

Car-pi'ni, cär-piˊnī, **Jo-han'nes de Pla'no** [1210?–], It. Dominican monk; sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to Tatary, 1246–1248, of which he wrote a narrative.

Car'pi-o, cärˊpi-ō, Ber-nar'do del, semimythical hero in Sp. romances & ballads; reputed slayer of Orlando or Roland, at Roncesvalles.

Car-qui'nez, cär-kiˊnēz, strait connecting Suisun & San Pablo bays; Cal.; 8 × 1 m.

Carr, Rob'ert. See SOMERSET.

Car'ra, carˊru, barony; 22 m. × 8½ m.; Mayo co., Ir.; p. 28,511.

Car"ran-tuo'hill, carˊran-twōˊhil, mt.; Macgillicuddy Reeks, Kerry co., Ir.; 3,414 ft.; highest mt. in Ir. **Car"ran-tu'al‡.**

Car-ra'ra, cär-räˊrä, town; Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 25,513; marble-quarries worked since time of the Romans.

Car"ra' Saint"-Cyr', cärˊräˊ saṅ"-sēr', **Jean Fran"çois', Count** [1756–1834], Fr. gen.; fought at Marengo & Hohenlinden, 1800; gov. of Fr. Guiana, 1817–1819.

Car"rel', cär'relˊ, **Ni"co-las' Ar"maud'** [1800–1836], Fr. journalist; historian; killed in a duel by Émile de Girardin; *Hist. of the Counter-Revolution in Eng.*, 1827.

Car"ri-cal', carˊi-calˊ, port; Tanjore, Madr., Ind.; p. 50,000; subdued by Brit.; restored to Fr., 1814.

Car'rick-beg', carˊic-begˊ, town; Waterford, Ir.; p. 2,108.

Car'rick-fer'gus, carˊic-ferˊgus, spt. town; Antrim co., Ir.; p. 8,923; castle built about 1178.

Car'rick-ma-cross', carˊic-ma-crosˊ, town; Monaghan co., Ir.; p. 2,033. **Magh"e-ross'‡.**

Car'rick-on-Suir', -shūrˊ, t.; Tipperary co., Ir.; p. 6,563.

Car"rier', carˊryeˊ, **Jean B.** [1750–1794], Fr. Jacobin, with an infamous record; ordered the noyades at Nantes, Nov., 1793; guillotined by the revolutionary tribunal.

Car'ri-ga-line', carˊi-gu-lainˊ, vil. & par.; Cork, Ir.; p. of par., 4,683.

Car'roll, carˊol. **1. Charles** [1737–1832], Am. patriot; delegate to Cont. Congress, 1776; signed the Declaration of Independence; Senator, 1789. **2.** Co.; Ark.; 600 □; p. 17,288; ⊙ Eureka Springs. **3.** Co.; Ga.; 540 □; p. 22,301; ⊙ Carrollton. **4.** Co.; Ill.; 440 □; p. 18,320; ⊙ Mount Carroll. **5.** Co.; Ind.; 370 □; p. 20,021; ⊙ Delphi. **6.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,828. **7.** Its ⊙; p. 2,448. **8.** Co.; Ky.; 105 □; p. 9,266; ⊙ Carrollton. **9.** Co.; Md.; 426 □; p. 32,376; * Westminster. **10.** Co.; Miss.; 615 □; p. 18,773; ⊙ Carrollton. **11.** Co.; Mo.; 600 □; p. 25,742; ⊙ Carrollton. **12.** Co.; N. H.; 907 □; p. 18,124; ⊙ Ossipee. **13.** Co.; Ohio; 401 □; p. 17,566; ⊙ Carrolton. **14.** Co.; Tenn.; 600 □; p. 23,630; ⊙ Huntingdon. **15.** Co.; Va.; 450 □; p. 15,497; ⊙ Hillsville.

Car'rol-ton, carˊol-tun. **1.** City; ⊙ of Greene co., Ill.; p. 2,258. **2.** City; ⊙ of Carroll co., Mo.; p. 3,878. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Carroll co., Ky.; p. 1,730. **4.** Suburb of New Orleans; Jefferson par., La.; p. 7,438. **Car'roll-ton‡.**

Carse of Fal-kirk', cärs ov fôl-kirkˊ, dist.; Linlithgow & Stirling co., Scot.; from Borrowstounness to Airth.

Carse of Gow'rie, gouˊrī, dist.; Perthshire, Scot.; extends 15 m. between the Tay & Sidlaw Hills.

Carse of Stir'ling, stirˊling, dist.; Stirlingshire, Scot.; 30,000 acres.

Car-shal'ton, cär-shalˊtun, vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. of par., 5,125. **Case-hor'ton‡.**

Car'son, cärˊsun. **1. Chris'to-pher,** known as **Kit** [1809–1888], Am. trapper and hunter; b. in Kentucky; a guide with Fremont; made brevet brig.-gen. for services. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 256; ⊙ Panhandle.

Car'son Cit'y, city; ⊙ of Ormsby co. & * of Nev.; p. 3,950.

Car'son Pass, Sierra Nevada, Alpine co., Cal.; 7,952 ft.

Car'son Riv'er, W. Nev.; l. 170 m. to Carson Lake.

Car'stairs, cärˊstärz, **Will'iam** [1649–1715], Scot. divine; politician; tortured for complicity in the Rye House plot, 1682; chaplain & private sec. of William of Orange. **Car'stare‡.**

Car'stens, cärˊstens, **As'mus Ja'kob** [1754–1798], Danish historical painter; *Visit of the Argonauts to Centaur Chiron.*

Car"ta-ge'na, cärˊtą-jēˊnä *or* (Sp.) cärˊtä-hēˊnä. **1.** Anc. spt. city; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 84,471; naval arsenal; siege, 1873–1874. **2.** Spt. & cnl. city; * of Bolivar dept., Colombia; p. 20,000; taken by Drake, 1585; pillaged by Fr. buccaneers, 1697; unsuccessful siege, 1741; described in Smollett's *Roderick Random;* taken by Bolivar, 1815.

Carte, cärt, **Thom'as** [1686–1754], Eng. historian; *Hist. of Eng.*, 1747–1755, etc.

Car'ter. **1. E-liz'a-beth** [1717–1806], Eng. classical scholar; *Translation of Epictetus*, 1758. **2.** Co.: Ky.; 544 □; p. 17,304; ⊙ Grayson. **3.** Co.; Mo.; 690 □; p. 25,742; ⊙ Van Buren. **4.** Co.; Tenn; 298 □; p. 13,389; ⊙ Elizabethtown.

Car'ter-et, cär'tẽr-et. **1. John, Lord** [1690–1763], Earl Granville, Eng. statesman; orator; Lord Lieut. of Ir., 1724–1731; Sec. of State, 1742–1744. **2.** Co.; N. C.; 510 □; p. 10,825; ⊙ Beaufort.

Car'ters-ville, city; ⊙ of Bartow co., Ga.; p. 3,171.

Car'ter-ville, city; Jasper co., Mo.; p. 2,884.

Car'thage, cär'thĕj. **1.** Anc. spt. city; ∗ of the anc. country of Carthage, N. Afr.; founded by Phenicians probably before —1000; destroyed by the Romans —146; ruins N. E. of Tunis. **2.** City; ⊙ of Jasper co., Mo.; p. 7,981. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Hancock co., Ill.; p. 1,654. **4.** Town; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. 2,278. **5.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 2,257.

Car"tier', cär"tyĕ'. **1. Sir George É"ti"enne'** [1814–1873], Can. lawyer; statesman; took part in the Papineau rebellion, 1837; premier, 1858–1862. **2. Jacques** [1491–1557], Fr. navigator; disc. the St. Lawrence Riv., 1535; the 1st Frenchman who set foot in Can. & planted the Fr. flag there.

Car"tis-man'du-a, cär"tis-man'du-ą, queen of Brit. tribe of Brigantes; betrayed Caractacus to the Romans, 51.

Car"touche', cär'tūsh'. **Lou"is' Do"mi"nique'** [1693–1721], Fr. robber; executed.

Cart'wright, Ed'mund [1743–1823], Eng. clergyman; poet, mechanician; inv. power-loom, 1785; obtained patent for combing wool, 1790; received £10,000 from Parl., 1809.

Car'ver. 1. John [1575–1621], Eng. Puritan; one of the Pilgrim Fathers; 1st gov. of Plymouth col., 1620–1621. **2. Jon'a-than** [1732–1780], Am. traveler; explored N. Am. to the Pacific Oc., 1766–1768; d. in London; *Travels Through the Interior Parts of N. Am.*, 1778. **3.** Co.; Minn.; 340 □; p. 16,532; ⊙ Chaska.

Car"war', cär"wär', town; Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 13,263.

Ca'ry, kĕ'ri. **1. Al'ice** [1821–1871], Am. poet; novelist; *Clovernook*, etc. **2. Hen'ry Fran'cis** [1772–1844], Eng. clergyman; poet; translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*, 1805–1814. **3. Phœ'be** [1824–1871], Am. poet; sister of Alice; *Poems and Parodies*, 1854.

Car'ys-fort Reef, car'is-fȯrt, coral reef; E. of N. end of Long Isl., Dade co., Fla.

Ca-sa'ba. Same as KASSABA.

Ca"sa-bi-an'ca, cä"sä-bi-än'cä, **Lou"is'** [1755?–1798], Fr. naval officer; b. in Corsica; killed at the battle of the Nile by the explosion on the "Orient," of which he was capt.; his son is the hero of Mrs. Hemans's poem *Casabianca*.

Ca-sa'le, cä-zä'lĕ, town; Alessandria prov., Piedmont, It.; p. with com., 27,568.

Ca-sal' Mag-gio're, cä-säl' mäd-jō'rĕ, mfg. town; Cremona prov., Lombardy, It.; p. 16,000.

Ca"sa-na're, cä"sä-nä'rĕ, riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; 1. 180 m.

Ca"sa-po'va, cä"sä-nō'vä, **Gio-van'ni Gia'co-mo de Sein'galt** [1725–1803], It. adventurer; "the Gil Blas of the 18th cent."; librarian to Count Waldstein of Bohemia.

Ca'sas, cä'säs, **Bar"to-lo-mé'de las** [1474–1566], Sp. Dominican missionary; "Apostle of the Indies"; accompanied Columbus to the W. Indies.

Ca-sau'bon, ca-sō'bŏn *or* (F.) cä"zō"bôn', **I'saac** [1559–1614], Swiss scholar; theologian; librarian to Henry IV. of Fr., 1603–1610; d. in London: *Athenæus; Ecclesiastical Liberty.*

Cas-bin'. Same as KAZVIN.

Cas'ca [SHAK. *Julius Cæsar*], a Roman citizen; a professed friend of, but one of the conspirators against, Cæsar.

Cas-cade', cas-kēd', co.; Mont.; 2,600 □; p. 5,735; ⊙ Great Falls.

Cas-cade' Moun'tains or Range, Brit. Columbia, Wash., & Ore.; highest peak, Mt. Jefferson, N. E. Linn co., Oregon; 15,500 ft.

Cas"ca-pe'di-ac Riv'er, cas"cą-pē'di-ac, Bonaventure co., Quebec prov., Can.; 1. 150 m. to Chaleur Bay.

Casch'casch, cash'cash [*Arabian Nights, Camaralzaman and Badoura*], a genius, "hunchbacked, lame, and blind in one eye, with six horns on his head, and both his hands and feet crooked"; slave to the fairy Maimoune.

Cas'co Bay, S. E. Cumberland co., Me.; contains 300 isls.

Ca-sel'la, ca-zel'ä, a musician; friend of Dante, introduced in his *Purgatory* II, as one of a freight of souls disembarked in Purgatory during his stay.

Ca-se'ri-o, San'te I-ro'ni-mo [1873–1894], It. anarchist; journeyman baker; executed at Lyons for assassinating Sadi Carnot, Pres. of Fr. republic.

Ca-ser'ta, cä-ser'tä. **1.** Prov.; Campania, It.; 2,033 □; p. 734,884. **2.** Its ∗; p. with com., 30,364.

Ca'sey, kē'sę. **1. Sil'las** [1807–1882], U. S. gen.; served in Mex. war, 1846; commanded a div. at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. **2.** Co.; Ky.; 444 □; p. 11,843; ⊙ Liberty.

Cash'el, cash'el, city; Tipperary, Ir.; p. 4,562.

Cash"mere', See KASHMIR.

Cas'i-mir, cas'i-mir [Slav. *masc.*, show forth peace]. **1. C. III.,** "the Great" [1309–1370], king of Poland, 1333–1370; conquered Silesia, 1343; published his code, 1347; founded Univ. of Cracow, 1364. **2. C. V.** [1609–1672], king of Poland, 1648–1668; def. Cossacks and Rus.; abdicated.

Cask'ets, cask'ets, group of dangerous rocks in Eng. Channel, 7 m. W. of Alderney.

Cas'par [See JASPAR] [WEBER *Der Freischütz*], a man who sold himself to Zamiel, the Black Huntsman; bargained to bring Max, the hero, into the fiend's power.

Cas'pi-an Sea, cas'pi-an, inland salt sea; bet. Europe & Asia; 169,381 □; 84 ft. below level of Black Sea.

Cass. 1. Lew'is [1782–1866], Am. lawyer; gen.; statesman; fought in Can., 1812; Sec. of State, 1857–1860. **2.** Co.; Ill.; 360 □; p. 15,963; ⊙ Virginia. **3.** Co.; Ind.; 420 □; p. 31,152; ⊙ Logansport. **4.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 19,645; ⊙ Atlantic. **5.** Co.; Mich.; 504 □; p. 20,953; ⊙ Cassopolis. **6.** Co.; Minn.; 2,990 □; p. 1,246; ⊙ West Brainerd. **7.** Co.; Mo.; 688 □; p. 23,301; ⊙ Harrisonville. **8.** Co.; Neb.; 530 □; p. 24,080; ⊙ Plattsmouth. **9.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,764 □; p. 19,613; ⊙ Fargo. **10.** Co.; Tex.; 950 □; p. 22,554; ⊙ Linden.

Cas-san'der [—3542–297], king of Macedonia & Greece, —309–297; put to death Roscans & Alexander, widow and son of Alexander the Great, —309. **Kas'san-dros‡** [Gr.].

Cas-san'dra [*Myth.*], Trojan prophetess; killed at Mycæne by Clytemnestra; introduced in Shak. *Troilus and Cressida.* See vocabulary. **Kas-san'dra‡** [Gr.].

Cas"sard', cäs'sär', **Jacques** [1672–1740], Fr. naval officer; def. Eng. fleet near Scilly Isls., Sept., 1708; took Cape Verde Isls. & Surinam, 1712.

Cas'sel, cäs'sęl, mfg. city; ∗ of Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 72,477; 3 m. from Wilhelmshöhe.

Cas'sia, cash'iu, co.; Ida.; 4,500 □; p. 3,143; ⊙ Albion.

Cas'sim Ba'ba, cäs'sim bä'bä [*Arabian Nights, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*], brother of Ali; obtained entrance to the robbers' cave; forgot pass-word; killed by the thieves.

Cas'sim Pa-sha', pa-shä', suburb of Constantinople; Eur. Turk.; dockyard & arsenal.

Cas'sin, John [1813–1869], Am. ornith.; *Am. Ornithology.*

Cas"si'ni'. **1.** cäs'si'ni'. **Cé-sar' Fran"çois'** [1714–1784], Fr. astronomer; son of Jacques; director of Paris Observatory, 1756–1784; the three generations were in successive charge of the Paris Observatory for 115 years, 1669–1784. **2.** cässi'ni. **Gio-van'ni Do-me'ni-co** [1625–1712], It. astronomer; disc. rotation period of Jupiter, Mars, Venus, & the sun, 1665; director of Paris Observatory, 1669–1712. **3.** cäs'si'ni'. **Jacques** [1677–1756], Fr. astronomer; engaged in measurement of arc of meridian bet. Dunkirk & Canigon, 1701–1718; director of Paris Observatory, 1712–1756.

Cas'si-o, cash'i-ō [SHAK. *Othello*], Othello's lieutenant; dupe of Iago, who inspires Othello with the belief that Cassio is Desdemona's lover.

Cas"si-o-do'rus, cas'si-o-dō'rus, **Mag'nus Au-re'li-us** [468–568], Rom. historian; minister of Theodoric, 497–524; *Hist. of the Goths.*

Cas"si-qui-a're, cäs'si-ki-ä'rĕ, riv.; S. Venez.; 1. 180 m. from the Orinoco to the Rio Negro.

Cas'si-us, cash'i-us, **Spu'ri-us** [—485], Rom. consul, —502, —493, —486; carried the 1st agrarian law at Rome, —486; put to death by the patricians.

Cas'si-us Lon-gi'nus Ca'ius [—42], Rom. patriot; gen.; joined Pompey, —49; surrendered to Cæsar, —48; one of Cæsar's murderers, —44; defeated at Philippi, —42; killed himself; introduced in Shak. *Julius Cæsar.*

Cas"si-ve-lau'nus, cas'si-vę-lō'nus, king of the Brit. tribes Cassi & Trinobantes; def. by Julius Cæsar; submitted to him, —54. **Cas-sib'e-lant‡.**

Cass Lake, bet. Beltrami & Cass cos., Minn.; 1. 13 m.

Cass Riv'er, Sanilac co., Mich.; 1. 150 m. to Saginaw Riv.

Cas-ta'guo, cäs-tä'nyō, **An-dre'a del** [1390–1457], It. painter of Florentine school; one of the first to paint in oil.

Cas-ta'li-a, anc. fountain on Mount Parnassus, in which the Pythia used to bathe; sacred to Apollo & the Muses. See CASTALIAN, in vocab. **Cas'ta-ly‡** [Poet.]; **Kas-ta-li'a‡** [Gr.].

Cas-ta'ños, cäs-tä'nyōs, **Fran-cis'co Xa"vier' de** [1756–1852], duke of Baylen; Sp. gen.; def. Fr. at Baylen, 1808; at Vittoria, 1813; guardian of Queen Isabella, 1843.

Cas-teg'gio, cäs-tęd'jō, town; Piedmont, It.; scene of Clasdidium's surrender to Hannibal (second Punic war).

Cas-tel'-Fran'co, cäs-tel'-frän'cō. **1.** Town; Bologna prov., Emilia, It.; p. with com., 12,000. **2.** Fort, town; Treviso prov., Venice dept., It.; p. 11,000.

Cas-tel'la-ma're, cäs-tel'lä-mä'rĕ, spt. town; N. E. Sicily Isl., It.; p. 15,303.

Cas-tel'la-ma're di Sta'bi-a, dī stä'bī-ä, fort. spt. town; Napoli prov., Campania, It.; p. 22,207.

Cas-tel'lo Bran'co, cäs-tel'lō brän'cō. **1.** Prov.; Beira dist., Pg.; 2,558 □; p. 178,164. **2.** Its ∗; p. 6,000.

Cas"tel-lon' de la Pla'na, cäs'tel-yōn' dĕ lä plä'nä. **1.** Prov.; Valencia, Sp.; 2,446 □; p. 292,437. **2.** Its ∗; p. 21,929.

Cas"tel'nau', cäs'tel'nō'. **1. Jacques, Marquis de** [1620–1658], Fr. marshal; wounded at Catelet, 1638, & at Nordlingen, 1645; commanded in Flanders, 1656; killed at siege of Dunkirk. **2. Mi"chel' de** [1520?–1592], Fr. diplomat; gen.; grandfather of Jacques; accompanied Queen Mary to Scot., 1561; fought against the Huguenots, 1562, and at Jurnac & Moncontour, 1569.

Cas"tel"nau"dn"ry', cäs'tel'nō'dū'rī', anc. town; Aude dept., Fr.; p. 10,000; founded by the Visigoths.

Cas-tel' San Pi-e'tro, cäs-tel' sän pi-ē'trō, town; Bologna prov., Emilia, It.; p. 12,000.

Cas-tel"ve-tra'no, cäs-tel'vĕ-trä'nō, town; Trapani prov., W. Sicily, It.; p. 20,053.

Cas"ti-glio'ne, cäs'ti-lyō'nĕ. **1. Bal"das-sa're** [1478–1529], It. writer; diplomat; *The Courtier*, 1528. **2. Gio-van'ni Be"ne-det'to** [1616–1670], It. painter; etcher; *The Nativity*, in Genoa.

Cas"ti-glio'ne del'le Sti"vi-e're, stī'vi-ĕ'rĕ, t.; Lombardy, It.; p. 3,123; decisive Fr. victory over Aust., 1796.

Cas"ti-glio'ne Fi"o-ren-ti'no, fī'ō-ren-tī'nō, town; Arezzo prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 13,000.

Cas-tile', cas-tīl' [Sp. **Cas-til'la**], former kingdom, Sp., comprising Old & New Castile; now divided into provs.

Cas-til'la, Don Ra'mon [1795?–1867], Peruvian pres.; gen.; statesman; fought for indep., 1821–1824.

Cas-til'lo, Ber-nal' Di'az del [1500?–1560?], Sp. soldier; hist.; assisted Cortez in conquest of Mex., 1519–1522; *Hist. of the Conquest of New Spain.*

Cas'tle-bar, town; Mayo co., Ir.; p. 3,508; Fr. & Ir. routed Brit., 1798; the action is also known as the **Cas'tle-bar Races. Ag'lish‡.**

Cas"tle-Blay'ney, town; Monaghan co., Ir.; p. 1,809.

Cas"tle-Ca'rey, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,096

Cas'tle Don'ing-ton, mkt. town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 2,591.

Cas"tle-Doug'las, dug'las, t.; Kirkcudbright, Sc.; p. 2,870.

Cas'tle-ford, cgs'l-fȯrd, town; W. R., Yorks., Eng.; p. 14,143.

Cas'tle Gar'den, round fort, Battery Park, S. Manhattan Island or New York city; originally Castle Clinton; built 1807; successively a fort, place of entertainment, garden, and from 1855 to 1890 immigrants' depot; now an aquarium.

Cas'tle-Is'land, town; Kerry co., Ir.; p. 1,761.

Cas'tle-maine, mān, bor.; Talbot co., Victoria, Australia; p. 6,935.

Cas'tle of In'do-lence, title of a poem by James Thomson, 1748; the castle was situated in the land of Drowsiness; its owner was an enchanter who enticed passers-by to enter, so that he might engage them in sensual pleasures.

Cas'tle Peak. **1.** Elk Mts., Col.; 14,115 ft. **2.** Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 13,000 ft.

Cas'tle-reagh", cas'l-rē", **Viscount** [1769–1822], Robert Stewart; Brit. statesman; b. in Ir.; wounded Canning in a duel, 1809; Foreign Sec., 1812; committed suicide while insane.

Cas'tle Rock, mt.; Ida.; 9,610 ft.

Cas'tle-ton, cgs'l-tun, vil.; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 2,396.

Cas'tle-town, anc. t.; ∗ of Isle of Man, Eng.; p. 2,320.

Cas"tra-ca'ti, cäs'trä-cä'ti. See CASTRUCCIO.

Cas-tren', cäs-trēn', **Mat-thi'as Al"ex-an'der** [1813–1852], Fin. philologist; traveler; translated the *Kalevala* into Sw., 1841.

Cas'tres, cas'tr, min. & mfg. town; Tarn dept., Fr.; p. 25,856.

Cas'tries', cäs'trī', port of entry; ∗ of St. Lucia, Brit. West Indies; p. 4,300.

Cas'tri-ot, cas'tri-ęt, **George.** See SCANDERBEG.

Cas'tro, cäs'trō. **1. Guil'len de** [1569–1631], Sp. dramatist; friend of Lope de Vega; his drama *Spanish Cid* was the original of Corneille's *Le Cid.* **2. I"nez' de,** dau. of Pedro Fernandez of Pg.; married secretly to Dom Pedro, heir to throne of Pg.; Alphonso, his father, caused her murder; Pedro, on his accession, caused her body to be disentombed, crowned, and throned. **3. Jo"ão' de** [1500–1548], Pg. navigator; served in expedition to Red Sea, 1540. **4. Va-ca'de** [—1558], Sp. officer; gov. of Peru. **5.** Co.; Tex.; 840 □; p. 9. **6.** Town; Asiatic Turk.; ∗ of Mitylene; p. 6,000; ruins of anc. Mitylene.

Cas'tro del Ri'o, rī'ō, town; Cordova prov., Sp.; p. 10,261.

Cas"tro-gio-van'ni, cäs'trō-jō-vän'nī [anc. **En'na**], town; Caltanisetta prov., Sicily, It.; p. 18,450; reputed as the bpl. of Ceres & site of her temple; castle of the Saracenic period still standing.

Cas"tro-vil-la'ri, cäs'trō-vil-lä'rī, town; S. It.; p. 10,505.

Cas-truc'cio Cas"tra-ca'ni, cäs-trūt'chō-cäs'trä-cä'-ni [1283? 1328], It. gen.; poet; chief of the Ghibellines.

Cas'well, caz'wel, co.; N. C.; 410 □; p. 16,028; ⊙ Yanceyville.

Ca"ta-ce-cau'me-ne, cą'tą-kē-cau'me-nē, a tract in Asia Minor; described by Strabo as having a surface of ashes and black rocks, without trees, but having vines producing excellent wine. **Ka-ta-ke-kau-me'nē‡** [Gr.].

Cat"a-hou'la, cat'ą-hū'lą, par.; La.; 1,380 □; p. 12,002; ⊙ Harrisonburg.

Ca"ta-la'ni, cä'tä-lä'nī, **An-ge'li-ca** [1779–1849], It. soprano singer; debut, 1797; retired, 1827.

Cat"a-lo'ni-a, cat'ą-lō'ni-ą (Sp. **Ca"ta-lu'ña,** cä'tä-lū'nyä), anc. div.; N. E. Sp.; now divided into 4 provs.; 12,613 □; p. 1,800,000.

Ca"ta-mar'ca, cä'tä-mär'cä. **1.** Prov.; Argentine Rep., S. Am.; 31,500 □; p. 130,000. **2.** Its ∗; p. 7,500.

Ca-tan'du-a'nes, cä-tän'dū-ä'nes, Isl.; E. of Luzon, Philippine Isls., Malay Arch.; 1. 40 m.

Ca-ta'ni-a, cä-tä'nī-ä. **1.** Prov.; E. Sicily, It.; 1,917 □; p. 648,761. **2.** Its ∗; an anc. spt., S. of Mt. Etna; p. 119,500; almost destroyed by eruption of Etna, 1669; earthquake, 1693, killed 18,000 of its p. **Cat'a-na‡** [L.]; **Ka-ta'nē‡** [Gr.].

Ca"tan-za'ro, cä"tän-dzä'rō. **1.** Prov.; Calabria, It.; 2,030 □; p. 460,029. **2.** Its ∗; spt. town; p. 33,500.

Cat"a-sau'qua, cat'ą-sē'cwą, bor.; Lehigh co., Pa.; p. 3,704.

Ca-taw'ba, ca-tȯ'bą, co.; N. C.; 388 □; p. 18,689; ⊙ Newton.

Ca-taw'ba Riv'er, N. C. & S. C.; 1. 300 m. Blue Ridge Mts. to Santee Riv.; it is called Wateree in S. C.

Cat"a-wis'sa, vil.; Columbia co., Pa.; p. 1,809.

Ca"teau'-Cam"bré'sis', cä"tō'-cän"brē'sī', min. & mfg. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 10,000; treaty of peace bet. Fr., Sp., & Eng., 1559.

Cates'by, 1. Mark [1679–1749], Eng. nat.; *Nat. Hist. Carolina, Florida*, etc. **2. Rob'ert** [1573–1605], Eng. conspirator; took part in Essex's insurrection, Feb., 1601; originated the Gunpowder Plot, 1605; shot while resisting arrest, Nov. 8. **3. Will'iam** [—1488], a minister of Richard III. of Eng.; captured at Bosworth battle; put to death by order of Hen. VII.; introduced in Shak. *Richard III.*

Cath'a-rine, Saint. See CATHERINE, 4.

Cath-ay', cath-ē', anc. & still a poetical name for China.

Cath'cart, Sir George [1794–1854], Eng. gen.; aide-de-camp of Wellington at Waterloo, 1815; Gov. of Cape Colony, 1851–1852; killed at Inkerman.

Ca-the'dral Peak, Sierra Nevada; N. E. Mariposa co., Cal.; 11,000 ft.

Cath'er-ine, cath'ẽr-in [Gr. *fem.*, pure. **Cath"a-ri'na‡; Cath'a-rine‡; Kath'a-rine‡; Kath'leen‡. Cas'sie, Kate, Ka'tie, Kit, Kit'ty** (dim.). Dan. & Ger. **Ca"tha-ri'ne,** cä"tä-rī'nę; Fr. **Cathe"rine',** cāt"rin'; It. **Ca"te-ri'na,** cä"tā-rī'nä; L. **Cath"a-ri'na‡;** Pg. **Ca"tha-ri'na,** cä"tä-rī'nä; Rus. **E"ka-te-ri'na,** ĕ"kä-tĕ-rī'nä, **Ye"ka-te-ri'na‡;** Sp. **Ca"ta-ri'na,** cä"tä-rī'nä; Sw. **Ka"ta-ri'na,** cä"tä-rī'nä). **1. C. I.** [1680–1727], empress of Rus.; w. of Peter "the Great"; proclaimed empress on Peter's death, 1725. **2. C. II.** [1729–1796], empress of Rus.; married nephew of Empress Elizabeth, 1745; he became emperor as Peter III., 1762; she deposed him & reigned alone, 1762–1796; took part in partitions of Poland 1772, 1793, 1795; annexed the Crimea, 1783. **3. C. de Med'i-ci,** dĕ med'i-chī [1519–1589], queen of Henry II. of Fr., 1547–1559; instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug., 1572. **4. C. How'ard** [1522?–1542], queen of Eng.; dau. of Lord Edmund Howard; married Henry VIII., July 28, 1540; executed for adultery, Feb. 12, 1542. **5. C. of Ar'a-gon** [1485–1536], dau. of Ferdinand & Isabella of Sp.; wife of Henry VIII. of Eng., 1509; mother of Mary I. of Eng.; divorced, 1533; intro. in Shak. *Hen. VIII.* **6. C. of Bra-gan'za** [1638–1705], dau. of John IV. of Pg.; wife of Charles II. of Eng.; intro. in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak.* **7. C. of France** [1401–1438], queen of Eng.; dau. of Charles VI. of Fr.; married Henry V. of Eng., 1420; intro. in Shak. *Hen. V.* **8. C. Parr** [1513–1548], queen of Eng.; dau. of Sir Thomas Parr; married, successively, Lord Borough, 1527(?), Lord Latimer, 1529, Henry VIII., July, 1543, Sir Thomas Seymour, 1547. **9. Saint,** an Alexandrian virgin who confessed Christianity at a feast of Maximinus; tortured; fl. 4th cent. **10. Saint** "of Sienna" [1347–1380], It. nun; reputed to have received several direct tokens of favor from Christ.

Cath"la-poo'tie Riv'er, cath'lą-pō'ti, Skamania to Clark cos., Wash.; 1. 100 m.

Ca"thos', cä"tōs' [MOLIÈRE *Les Précieuses Ridicules*], niece of Gorgibus; a silly girl whose head is turned by novel-reading.

Cat'i-line, cat'i-lain, **Lu'ci-us Ser'gi-us** [—108?–62], Rom. Demagogue; conspirator; denounced by Cicero, —63; def. and slain at Pistoja; the subject of Ben Jonson's *Catiline* and Voltaire's *Rome Sauvée.*

Ca"ti"nat', cä"tī"nä', **Ni"co"las'** [1637–1712], Fr. marshal; def. Duke of Savoy at Staffarda, 1690.

Cat Is'land (**Gua"na-ha'ni,** gwä"nä-hä'nī), Bahama Isls.; Brit. W. Indies; 1. 36 m.

Cat'lin, George [1796–1872], Am. traveler; artist; *Manners, Customs, and Condition of the N. Am. Indians.*

Ca'to, kē'tō [Lat. *masc.*, cautious]. **1. Mar'cus Por'cius (Cen-so'ri-us),** "the Elder" [—234–149], Rom. patriot; statesman; fought against Hannibal & Hasdrubal; author of the phrase *Delenda est Carthago.* **2. Mar'cus Por'ci-us (Ut'i-cen'sis),** "the Younger" [—95–46], Rom. patriot; Stoic philosopher; killed himself at Utica on overthrow of rep. by Cæsar; Plutarch compares him with Phocion; the hero of Addison's *Cato*, 1713.

Ca-to'che, cat-tō'chē, Cape, N. E. point of Yucatan, Cen. Am.; 1st landing-place of Spaniards on Am. continent.

Ca-too'sa, ca-tū'sa, co.; Ga.; 149 □; p. 5,431; ⊙ Ringgold.

Ca'to Street Con-spir'a-cy, plot, discovered 1820, to murder Lord Castlereagh & his cabinet in Cato Street, London, Eng.; Thistlewood and four others hanged.

Ca'trine, kē'trīn, vil.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 2,584.

Ca'tons-ville, kē'tunz-vil, vil.; Baltimore co., Md.; p. 2,115.

Cats, cāts, **Ja'kob** [1577–1660], Dutch poet; statesman.

Cats'kill, cats'kil, vil.; ⊙ of Greene co., N. Y.; p. 4,920.

Cats'kill Moun'tains, Greene and Ulster cos., N. Y.; highest peak, Slide Mt., 4,205 ft.

Cat'tail Peak, mt.; N. C.; 6,611 ft.

Cat"ta-rau'gus, cat'ą-rē'gus, co.; N. Y.; 1,356 □; p. 60,866; ⊙ Little Valley.

Cat'te-gat", kat'ę-gat', arm of North Sea; between S. S. W. and E. coast of Jutland; 150 m. × 85 m. **Kat'te-gat"‡.**

Cat'ter-mole, George [1800–1868], Eng. painter.

Ca-tul'lus, Ca'ius Va-le'ri-us [—87–45?], Latin poet; "the greatest lyric poet of ancient Italy"; *Atys*, etc.

Ca"tum-bel'la, cą"tum-bel'lą, large town; Benguela, Angola, Pg. W. Afr.

Cau'ca, cau'cä. **1.** Dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; 257,462 □; p. 435,690; ∗ Popayan. **2.** Riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; 1. 600 m. to Magdalena Riv.

Cau'ca-sus, kē'cą-sus. **1.** Mt. range; bet. Black and Caspian seas; 1. 700 m.; highest peak, Mt. Elbruz, 18,526 ft., the highest mt. in Europe. **2.** Div.; Rus.; bet. Black & Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus Mts. into Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia; 182,457 □; p. 7,536,828; chief town, Tiflis. **Kau'ka-sos‡** [Gr.].

Cau"chon', cō'shōn', **Pierre** [—1443], Fr. ecclesiastic; Bishop of Beauvais; presiding judge of the court that condemned Joan of Arc, May, 1431.

Cau"chy', cō'shī', **Au"gus"tin' Lou"is'** [1789–1857], Fr. mathematician.

Caude"bec'-les-El"beuf', cōd'bec'-lĕz-el'bœf', mfg. town; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 11,000.

Cau'dle, cȯ'dl, **Mrs. Mar'ga-ret** [DOUGLAS JERROLD *The Caudle Papers*], wife of Job C., to whom she delivered curtain-lectures from 11 P.M. to 7 A.M.

Caugh"na-wa'ga, cȯ"na-wā'gą, vil; Laprairie co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,936. **Sault Saint"-Lou"is'.**

Cau"lain"court', cō'lan'cūr'. **1. Ar"mand' A. L. de** [1773–1827], Fr. gen.; diplomat; fought under Moreau, 1800; ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1807–1811. **2. Au"guste' J. G. de** [1777–1812], Fr. gen.; brother of preceding; wounded at Marengo, 1800; fought in Sp., 1809; killed at Borodino.

Cau″mont′, cō″mōñ′, **Ar″cisse′** [1802–1873], Fr. antiquary.
Cau-que′nes, cau-kē′nes, town; * of Maule prov., Chile, S. Am.; p. 49,950.
Cau′ra, cau′rā. **1.** Riv.: Guiana and Venez.; l. 150 m. to Orinoco Riv. **2.** Ter.; cen. Venez.; 22,564.
Caus″sin′ de Perce″val′, cō″sañ′ de pers′val′, **Ar″mand′ Pierre** [1795–1871], Fr. Orientalist; *Hist. of the Arabs Before Islamism*, 1847.
Cau″te-rets′, cō″te-rē′ *or* -rets′, town & watering-place; Hautes-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; summer p. 15,000 to 20,000; 25 sulfur-springs, producing 300,000 gallons per day.
Cau′ters-kill Creek, cā′terz-kil; Catskill Mts.; Greene co., N. Y.; l. 20 m. to Catskill Creek; beautiful scenery.
Cau′tin, cou′tin. **1.** Riv.; Chile; l. 180 m. **2.** Prov.; Chile, S. Am.; 3,128 □; p. 42,411; * Temuco; p. 3,445. **Im-pe′ri-al‡.**
Cau′tion-a-ry Towns, collective name of Briel, Flushing, Rammekin, & Walcheren, handed over to Eng., 1585, to secure payment of Eng. troops in the Netherlands; released by treaty, 1616.
Cau′ver-y, cō′ver-i. Same as KAVERI.
Ca′va, cā′vā, town; Salerno prov., Campania, It.; p. with com., 21,083.
Ca″va-gna′ri, cā′vā-nyā′ri, **Sir Lou′is** [1841–1879], b. in Fr., educ. Eng.; Brit. official in Ind.; murdered at Kabul, Afghan., Sept. 3, when on a polit. mission to the Ameer.
Ca″vai′gnac′, cā″ve′nyāc′, **Lou″is′ Eu″gène′** [1802–1857], Fr. gen.; statesman; Pres. of Fr. Rep., June-Dec., 1848.
Ca″va″lier′, cā″va′live′. **1. Jean** [1679–1740], Fr. peasant; leader of the Camisard revolt, 1702–1704; entered service of Eng.; made gov. of Jersey. **2.** Co.; N. D., 1,512 □; p. 6,471.
Ca″va-li-e′ri, cā′vā-li-ē′ri, **Bo″na-ven-tu′ra** [1598–1647], It. geometer.
Ca″val-li′ni, cā′vūl-lī′ni. **Pi-e′tro** [1259?–1344?], Rom. painter; sculptor; *Cruxifixion* at Assisi, It.
Ca-val′lo, cā-vāl′lō. **1. Ti-be′ri-o** [1719–1809], It. physicist; *Treatise on Electricity*, 1777; *Magnetism*, 1787. **2.** Cape; It.; in Straits of Messina.
Cav′an, cav′an. **1.** Co.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 746 □; p. 111,679. **2.** Its *; p. 3,380.
Ca″var-ze′re, cā″vār-zē′rē, t.; Venezia prov., It.; p. 15,000.
Cave, Ed′ward [1691–1754], Eng. printer; founded *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1731; patron of Dr. Johnson.
Cav′en-dish. 1. Charles [1620–1643], Eng. royalist gen.; def. Parliamentarians at Donnington, 1643; killed at Gainsborough. **2. Fred′er-ick, Lord** [1836–1882], Eng. statesman, chief sec. of Ir.; assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin. **3. George** [1500?–1561?], biographer of Card. Wolsey; served W. in capacity of confidential attendant, from beginning to end of his career. **4. Hen′ry** [1731–1810], Eng. chemist; physicist; b. at Nice; demonstrated the composition of air, 1783, & water, 1784. **5. Sir Thom′as** [1504–1592], 2d Eng. circumnavigator, 1586–1588. **Cun′dish;. 6. Will′iam** [1552–1626], duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE. **7.** [Pseud.] Henry Jones, Eng. writer on whist, 1881– ?
Cave of Mam′mon [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], abode of the god of wealth.
Cave of Mon″te-si′nos, mon″te-sī′nōs [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], in La Mancha, said to have been the abode of Fr. legendary hero named Montesinos; Don Quixote visited it.
Ca′ve-ry, cā′ver-i, riv.; Deccan, India. Same as KAVERY. **Cau′ver-y‡.**
Ca″vi-te′, cā″vī-tē′. **1.** Prov.; Luzon, Philippines; p. 173,196. **2.** Its *; p. 5,115.
Ca-vour′, cā-vūr′. **Count Ca-mil′lo Ben′so di** [1810–1861], It. statesman; 1st premier of new Kingdom of It., Apr., 1861.
Caw′dor, cô′dgr, par.; Nairn & Inverness cos., Scot.; its castle was hiding-place of Lord Lovat; also is reputed the place wherein Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. **Cal′der‡.**
Cawn″pur′, cāñ′pūr′. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Br India, 2,306 □; p. 1,329,025. **2.** Its *; a mfg. city; p. 188,702; massacre by Nana Sahib, 1857.
Ca″xa-mar′ca, Same as CAJAMARCA.
Ca′xi-nes, cā′xi-nes, cape; forms W. point Bay of Algiers.
Cax′ton, Will′iam [1422–1491], Eng. merchant; scholar; printer; translated & pub. *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troyes*, 1471?, the 1st book printed in English; printed & pub. *Dictes and Sayenges of the Philosophers*, Sept., 1477, 1st book printed in England.
Cay-enne′, kā-en′ *or* cai-en′, spt. town on Cayenne Isl.; * of Fr. Guiana, S. Am.; p. 10,000; convict settlement; taken by Brit., 1809; restored to Fr., 1814.
Cay″lus′, kā″lus. **Anne Claude Phi″lippe′, Count de** [1692–1765], Fr. writer, engraver; *Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, & Gallic Antiquities*, 7 vols.
Cay-man′, cai-manz′, isl. group, N. W. of Jamaica, Brit. W. Indies; 225 □; p. 4,322; attached to Jamaica for govt. purposes.
Cay-or′, cai-ôr′, maritime state; Senegambia, N. W. Afr.; p. 300,000; * Macaye.
Ca-ys′ter, kā-is′tgr, river; Asia Minor; l. 75 m.; the ruins of Ephesus are near its mouth. **Ka′y-stros**‡ [Gr.].
Ca-yu′ga, cā-yū′ga, co., N. Y.; 753 □; p. 65,302; * Auburn.
Ca-yu′ga Lake, lat. Cayuga & Seneca cos., N. Y.; l. 38 m.
Ca-zem′be, cā-zem′bē, country of Afr.; ruled by a prince; tribute to king of Melinda; 120,000 □; p. by savages.
Caz″en-o′vi-a, caz′en-ō′vi-a, vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. 1,287.
Ca″zotte′, cā″zot′, **Jacques** [1720–1792], Fr. poet; romance-writer; guillotined by the terrorists as a Royalist; *Olivier*.
Ce″a-ra′, sē″a-rā′. **1.** State; Brazil, S. Am.; 40,253 □; p. 992,625. **2.** Its *; p. 25,000. **For″tal-e′za‡.**
Ce-be′ra, thē-be′rā, cape; on coast of Valencia, Sp.
Ce″cil, sea′il *or* sē′sil [Lat. *masc.*, blind. D. **Ce″ci′li-us, Ce″cil′i-us.** F. **Cé″cile′**, sē″sil′. G. **Cae-ci′li-a**, chā-tsē′lē-ä; It. **Ce-ci′li-a**, chē-chē′lē-ä; L. **Cæ-cil′i-a**; Sp. **Ce-ci′li-a**, thē-thē′lē-ä. **Saint** [–177?], supposed to have been a Rom. virgin who suffered martyrdom in Sicily; patroness of music.
Ce′crops, sē′crops [*Myth.*], the legendary 1st king of Attica; founder of Athens; —1556?; its citadel was called after him, Cecropia. **Ke′krōps**‡ [Gr.].
Ce′dar, el′dar. **1.** Co.; Iowa, 570 □; p. 18,253; * Tipton. **2.** Co.; Mo., 396 □; p. 15,636; * Stockton. **3.** Co.; Neb.; 735 □; p. 1,928; * Huntington.
Ce′dar Falls, city; Blackhawk co., Iowa; p. 3,459.
Ce′dar Mount′ain, Culpeper co., Va.; Confederate victory, Aug. 9, 1862.
Ce′dar Mount′ains, mt. range; Cape Colony, Afr.
Ce′dar Rap′ids, city, Linn co., Iowa; p. 18,020.
Ce′dar Riv′er. 1. Minn. & Iowa; l. 100 m. to Iowa Riv. in Louisa co., Iowa. **2.** N. Mich.; l. 100 m. to Green Bay.
Ce′dar-town, town; * of Polk co., Ga.; p. 1,025.
Ced′ric, sed′ric [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], Saxon thane of Rotherwood.
Ce″fa-lu′, chē″fā-lū′, coast town; N. Sicily, It.; p. 12,714.
Ce′glie, chē′lyē, city; Lecce prov., Apulia, It., p. 13,865.
Ce″he-gin′, thē″ē-hin′, town, Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.
Cel′a-don, sel′a-dgn [THOMSON, *Seasons*], lover of Amelia, who is struck dead by lightning while in his arms. Used as a poetic name for any rustic lover.
Ce″la-kov′sky, chē″lā-kov′skī, **Fran′ti-sek La′dis-law** [1799–1852], Boh. poet; philol. **Cze″la-kow′skyt.**
Cel′e-bes, sel′e-bez, isl.; E. of Borneo, Malay Arch.; 71,150 □; p. 925,893; chief towns Menado & Macassar; Dutch poss.
Cé″leste′, sē″lest′, **Madame** [1814?–1882], Fr. actress; dancseuse; made her début in the U. S., 1829; there married a Mr. Elliot; lived mostly in London after 1837.
Ce-les′ti, chē-les′tī, **An-dre′a** [1637–1706], Venetian historical and landscape painter.
Ce-les′tial Cit′y [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], the heavenly Jerusalem; the goal of Christian's pilgrimage.
Ce-les′tial Em′pire, popular European and Am. name for China, probably from *Tien Chan*, "Heavenly Dynasty."
Ce-les′tine, sg-les′tin *or* -tūn [L. *fem.* & *masc.*, heavenly. F. **Cé″lés″tine′**, sē″les″tin′], any one of five popes; especially **C. V.** [1214?–1296], elected against his will when nearly 80 years of age; resigned after 5 months; was imprisoned by his successor, Boniface VIII.; subsequently canonized.
Ce′li-a, sī′li-a *or* sī′lya [L. *fem.*, < Cælius Vibenna, an Etruscan leader, who is said to have settled at Rome, in 6th cent. B. C., on the hill called after him the Cælian. F. **Cé″lie′**, sē″lī′; It. **Ce′li-a**, chē′lī-ä]. **1.** [SHAK. *As You Like It.*] Daughter of the usurping duke, Frederick; cousin & companion in exile of Rosalind, when she dresses as a peasant girl & calls herself Aliena; marries Orlando's brother, Oliver. **2.** [SPENSER *Faerie Queene.*] Mother of Faith, Hope, & Charity; lived in the hospice called Holiness.
Cé″li″mène′, sē″lī″mēn′ [MOLIÈRE *Le Misanthrope*], a coquette, courted unsuccessfully by Alceste, the misanthrope.
Ce-li′na, sg-lī′na, vil.; ⊙ of Mercer co., Ohio; p. 2,702.
Ce-lin′da, sg-lin′da [SMOLLETT *Ferdinand, Count Fathom*], a girl seduced by Fathom.
Cel′le, tsel′le, town; Hanover, Prus.; p. 18,000.
Cel-li′ni, chel-lī′ni, **Ben″ve-nu′to** [1500–1571], It. engraver; sculptor; goldsmith; worked in Rome 1518–1540, Paris 1540–1545, and Florence 1545–1571; his autobiography (*Vita di B. Cellini*) was not pub. till 1728.
Cel′si-us, sel′si-us *or* sel shi-us, **O-la′us** [1670–1756], Sw. botanist; founder of natural hist. in Sw.; teacher of Linnæus; *Sacred Botany*, 1745.
Cel′sus, sel′sus. **1. Au-re′li-us Cor-ne′li-us**, Rom. phys.; writer on medicine; *De Medicina*; fl. —20? **2.** Epicurean phil.; probably a Roman; the first pagan who wrote against Christianity; supposed author of the *True Discourse* (now lost), to which Origen replied; fl. —180?
Cel′ti-be′ri, sel′tī-bī′rī, a powerful military people of anc. Sp. See CELTIBERIAN, in vocab.
Cem′e-ter-y, sem′e-ter-i, vil.; Shelby co., Tenn.; near Memphis; national cemetery.
Ce′ri, chen′chi. **Be″a-tri′ce** [1577–1599], Roman lady, famed for her beauty & tragical fate; took part in her father's murder, Sept. 9, 1598; beheaded, Sept. 11, 1599; reputed subject of a painting by Guido; heroine of Shelley's drama *The Cenci*.
Ce-nis′, sgnī′, **Mont**, Alpine peak; 6,775 ft. high; railway tunnel nearly 8 m. long, connecting Fr. and It.
Cen′ter, sen′tgr, co.; Pa.; 1,145 □; p. 43,269; ⊙ Bellefonte.
Cen′ter-ville. 1. City; ⊙ of Appanoose co., Iowa; p. 3,666. **2.** Vil., Fairfax co., Va.; p. 78; 1st battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
Cent-li′vre, sent-lī′vgr *or* -liv′gr, **Su-san′na** (*née* Freeman) [1667?–1723], Eng. dramatist; *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, 1717, etc.
Cen′to, chēn′tō, town; Ferrara prov., Emilia, It.; p. with com., 20,069.
Cen′tral A-mer′i-ca, S. part of N. Am., bet. Mex. & Colombia; comprises Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica.
Cen′tral Cit′y, min. city; ⊙ of Gilpin co., Col.; p. 2,480.
Cen′tral Falls, city; Providence co., R. I.; p. 4,650.
Cen-tra′li-a, sen-trē′lī-a. **1.** City; Marion co., Ill.; p. 4,763. **2.** Min. bor.; Columbia co., Pa.; p. 2,761. **3.** City; Lewis co., Wash.; p. 2,026.
Cen′tral In′di-a A′gen-cy, a political agency of Brit. Ind., bounded on the N. by Rajputana, the N. W. Provs., & Oude; E. by Chuta-Nagpur; S. by the Central Provs., & W. by the Bombay Presidency; 90,000 □; p. about 8,000,000; includes 71 native states.
Cen′tral Prov′in-ces, cen. Brit. India, a chief-commissionership, including 18 Brit. dists. & 15 native states; 113,797 □; p. 11,548,511; * Nagpur.
Cen′tre, etc. Same as CENTER, etc.
Ceph″a-lo′ni-a, sef″a-lō′nī-a, isl.; Ionian Isls., Gr.; forms with Ithaca a nome; 302 □; p. 80,178; * Argostoli. **Ke-phal″lē-nī′a**‡ [Gr.].
Ceph′a-lus, sef′a-lus [*Gr. Myth.*], husband of Procris, whom he accidentally killed with an arrow while hunting, as she was jealously watching him; called a solar myth, Cephalus being the sun, Procris the dew. **Ke′pha-los**‡ [Gr.].
Ce′phren, sē′fren *or* ke-frēn′, king of Egypt; successor to Cheops; built the 2d pyramid of Gizeh. **Ke-phrēn′**‡ [Gr.]. **Kha′fra**‡.
Ce-ram′, sg-ram′ *or* (Pg.) sē-rauñ′, isl.; W. of New Guinea, Malay Arch.; 10,000 □; p. 200,000; Dutch.
Cer′dic, ker′dic *or* ser′dic [–534?], Saxon chief; invaded Britain, 495; became 1st king of the West Saxons (Wessex), 519; ancestor of Queen Victoria.
Cer′don, ser′dgn [BUTLER *Hudibras*], the boldest of the rabble-leaders at the bear-baiting; supposed to represent Hewson, a one-eyed cobbler, colonel in the "Rump army."
Ce″ri-gno′la, chē″rī-nyō′lä, town; Foggia prov., Apulia, It.; p. 22,659.
Cer′i-go, cher′ī-gō, anc. isl.; Ionian Isls., Gr.; 116 □; p. 14,000; chief town Capsali.
Cer′i-mon, ser′i-mgn [SHAK. *Pericles*], physician of Ephesus; restores Thaisa, wife of Pericles, from apparent death.
Ce-rin′thus, sg-rin′thus, founder of the sect of Cerinthians; fl. 100?
Cer′ro Blan′co, ser′rō blgn′co, highest mt. in New Mexico, 14,269 ft.
Cer′ro de Pas′co, dē pās′cō, town; * of Junin dept., Peru; p. 16,000; 13,673 ft. above sea-level.
Cer′ro Gor′do, gōr′dō. **1.** Mt. pass; 30 m. N. E. of Mexico city, E. Cordilleras, Mex.; U. S. def. Mexicans, Apr. 18, 1847. **2.** Co.; Iowa; 576 □; p. 14,884; ⊙ Mason City.
Cer′ro Gor′do de Po″to-sí′, dē pō″tō-sī′, mt.; Andes, Bolivia, S. Am.; 16,037 ft.
Cer′ro Lar′go, lär′gō, dept., Uruguay, S. Am.; 5,755 □; p. 25,041; * Melo.
Cer′ros Is′land, ser′os; W. of Lower California pen., Mex.; l. 30 m.
Cer-van′tes Sna-ved′ra, ser-vän′tes sā-ved′rā *or* (Sp.) ther-vän′tes sā″a-vē′dra, **Mi-guel′ de** [1547–1616], Sp. writer; author of *Don Quixote* (1st part, 1605; 2d part, 1615); died on the same day as Shak., Apr. 23.
Cer″vin′, ser′van′, **Mont.** Same as MATTERHORN.
Cé″sar′ Bi″rot′teau′, sē″zär′ bī″rot′tō′, a novel by Balzac.
Ce-sa′ri, chē-sā′rī, **Giu-sep′pe** [1565–1640], It. historical painter.
Ce-se′na, chē-sā′nä, town; Forlì prov., Emilia, It.; p. with com., 37,346; sulfur-mines.
Ces′pe-des, thes′pe-des, **Pa′blo** [1538–1608], Sp. painter; scholar; writer on art; his masterpiece is the *Last Supper*, in Cordova cathedral.
Cete-wa′yo, kech-wā′yō [–1884], king of Zululand, S. Afr., 1859–1880; def. by Brit. at Ulundi, July 4, 1880; deposed, visited Eng., 1883; restored to his throne, but driven therefrom by Usibepu, his rival, 1883.
Cette, set, mfg. spt. town; Hérault dept., Fr.; p. 36,541.
Ceu′ta, sū′ta *or* (Sp.) thē′ū-tä [anc. **Sep′ta**], spt. town; Morocco, Afr.; opp. Gibraltar; p. 4,000; Sp.; on the site of Abyla, the S. pillar of Hercules; taken by Belisarius, 534; by the Goths, 618, by the Moors, 709; by the Pg., 1415; acquired by Spain, 1580.
Cé″vennes′, sē″ven′. **1.** Mts.; chiefly in Lozère, Ardèche, & Gard depts., S. Fr.; highest peak Mont Mezenc, 5,743 ft. **2.** Former country; N. part of Languedoc prov., Fr.; * Mende.
Cey-lon′, sg-lon′, isl.; S. of India; a Brit. crown colony, partly representative; 25,364 □; p. 3,008,466; * Colombo; pearl-fisheries; precious stones.
Cha″bannes′, shā″bān′, **An″toine′ de** [1410?–1488], Fr. gen.; fought under Joan of Arc; imprisoned by Louis XI. in the Bastille, 1461; escaped, 1465; pardoned, 1468; in chief command against Charles the Bold, 1471.
Cha″bas′, shā″bā′, **Fran″çois′** [1817–1882], Fr. Egyptol.
Cha″bert′, shā″bār′, **Jo″seph′ Ber-nard′**, Marquis de [1728–1805], Fr. naval explorer; *Voyage on the Coast of N. Am. in 1750*.
Chab′kan′, chāb′kān′, riv.; Khalkas co'try, China; l. 500 m.
Cha′bri-as, kā′bri-as [–357], Athenian gen.; def. Spartans at Ægina, —388, & off Naxos, —376; killed at siege of Chios.
Cha″cha-co-ma′ni, chā′chā-cō-mā′ni, mt.; Andes, Bolivia; 20,235 ft.
Cha″cha-po′yas, chā″chā-pō′yās, prov.; Amazonas dept., Peru; 4,300 □; p. 20,000; * Chachapoyas.
Cha′co. Same as GRAN CHACO.
Chad, chād, fresh-water lake; Sudan, Cen. Afr.; area, 10,000 □ in dry season, 40,000 to 50,000 □ in rainy season; 830 ft. above sea, no outlet; disc. by Dixon Denham, 1824. **Tchad‡.**
Chad′band, chad′band [DICKENS *Bleak House*], a clergyman, who affects to despise the carnal world, but indulges in the good things of life like an ordinary mortal.
Chad′dle Ford, chadz, vil.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 318; on Brandywine Riv.; battle, Sept. 11, 1777.
Cha″do-bets′, chā″do-bets′, riv.; Siberia; l. 200 m.
Chad′ron, chad′run, town; ⊙ of Dawes co., Neb.; p. 1,867.
Chad′wick, chad′wic, **Sir Ed′win** [1801–1890], Eng. philanthropist; sanitary reformer.
Chæ″ro-ne′a, ker″o-nī′a, ruined town; Bœotia, Gr.; Philip of Macedon's victory, —338; Sylla's, —86; bpl. of Plutarch.
Chai-rō′nei-a‡ [Gr.].
Chaf′fee, chaf′ē, co.; Col.; 1,150 □; p. 6,612; ⊙ Buena Vista.
Cha′gos Is′lands, chā′gos, group; Indian Oc.; about 100 □; p. about 1,000; Brit. dependency of Mauritius.
Chaise, La. See LA CHAISE.
Cha″la-te-nan′go, chā″lā-tē-nāñ′gō, dept.; Salvador; p. 53,380.
Chal″bak′, chāl″bāk′, riv.; Rus.; l. 150 m. to Sea of Azof.
Chal″ce-don, kal″se-dgn, anc. spt. city; Asia Minor; opposite Byzantium; founded about —684; Council A. D. 451; Kadiköe occupies its site. **Chal-kē-dōn′**‡ [Gr.].
Chal′cis, cal′sis, anc. spt. town; * of Eubœa Isl. & nome, Gr.; p. 7,000. **Chal-kis′**‡ [Gr.]. **Neg′ro-pont‡.**
Chal-de′a, cal-dī′a, anc. kingdom; at the head of the Persian Gulf; conquered Babylon, —722; * first Nipur, afterward Ur. **Chal-dai′a**‡ [Gr.].
Cha″leur′ Bay, shā″lōr′, St. Lawrence Gulf; bet. Quebec and New Brunswick provs., Can.
Chal′font St. Giles, chal′font, par.; Bucks, Eng.; William Penn's burial-place; here Milton finished *Paradise Lost*.
Chal′grove, chal′grōv, par.; Oxford co., Eng.; Royalists def. Parliamentarians, 1643.
Chal′len-ger Ex″pe-di′tion, Brit. exploring party [1872–1876], under Capt. Nares, sent to investigate hydrographic conditions of Atlantic, Southern, & Pacific Oceans; sailed in H. M. S. "Challenger."
Chal′mers, chal′merz *or* (Scot.) chō′merz. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [1759–1834], Scot. editor; writer; *General Biographical Dictionary*, 32 vols. **2. George** [1742–1825], Scot. antiq.; writer; *Caledonia*. **3. George Paul** [1833–1878], Scot. painter; R. S. A.; *Running Water*. **4. Thom′as** [1780–1847], Scot. divine; writer.
Chal′on-er, chal′gn-gr, **Sir Thom′as** [1515?–1565], Eng. statesman; writer; fought at Musselburgh, 1547; ambassador to Ger., 1559; Sp., 1561.
Châ″lons′-sur-Marne′, shā″lōñ′-sür-märn′, anc. city; * of Marne dept., Fr.; p. 23,636; Aetius's victory over Attila, 451.
Châ″lons′-sur-Saône′, -sōn′ [anc. **Cab″il-lo′num**], mfg. town; * of Saône-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 22,000.
Cha″lus′, chā′lüs′, town; Haute-Vienne, Fr.; Richard I. of Eng. mortally wounded while besieging castle, 1199.
Cham, kām [Pseud.], Amédée de Noé [1819–1879], Fr. caricaturist; Cham is also Fr. for Ham, son of Noah.
Cham′ba, chām′bə. **1.** Native state; S. Kashmir, Ind.; 2,128 □; p. 124,032. **2.** Its *; p. 5,000.
Cham′bal′, chām′bāl′, riv.; Rajputana, Cen. Provs., India, l. 750 m. to Jumna Riv.
Cham′bers, chēm′bgrz. **1. E′phra-im** [1680?–1740], Eng. writer; author of *Chambers's Cyclopædia*, 1728. **2. George** [1800?–1840], Eng. marine painter; several of his pictures are in Greenwich Hospital. **3. Rob′ert** [1802–1871], brother & partner of William; *Vestiges of Creation*, 1840. **4. Sir Will′iam** [1726–1796], Brit. architect; of Scot. descent; b. in Sw.; built Somerset House, 1775, Milton Abbey in Dorset, etc. **5. Will′iam** [1800–1883], Scot. editor; publisher; started *Chambers's Journal*, 1832; pub. *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, 1859–1868; new ed., 1891–1893; *Things as they Are in Am.* **6.** Co.; Ala.; 600 □; p. 26,319; ⊙ Lafayette. **7.** Co.; Tex.; 840 □; p. 2,241; ⊙ Wallisville.
Cham′bers-burg′, bor.; ⊙ of Franklin co., Pa.; p. 7,863.
Cham″ber″tin′, chāñ′ber′tañ′, vineyard; Côte-d'Or, Fr.; noted for its brand of Burgundy wine.
Cham″bé″ry′, chāñ′bē′rī, mfg. town; * of Savoy dept., Fr.; p. 19,064.
Cham″be′si, chām″bē′zi, riv.; Brit. Zambesia, S. Cen. Afr.; l. 250 m. to Lake Bangweolo; the head stream of Kongo Riv.
Cham′bly, shām′bli, co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 157 □; p. 10,498; ⊙ Longueuil.
Cham″bord′, shāñ′bōr′. **1. Count de** [1820–1883], duke of Bordeaux, Fr. prince, grandson of Charles X.; recognized by the Bourbonists as heir to the throne as Henry V. **2.** Vil.; Loir-et-Cher dept., Fr.; seat of Count de Chambord; walled park 21 m. in circumference.
Cham″fort′, shāñ′fōr′, **Sé″bas″tien′ R. N.** [1741–1794], Fr. writer; friend of Mirabeau.
Cha″mis″so′, shā′mi″sō′, **A′del-bert von** [1781–1838], Fr. poet; romancist; naturalist; settled in Berlin, 1796; wrote in German; accompanied Rus. expedition under Kotzebue round the world, 1815; *Peter Schlemihl*, 1813; *Observations during a Voyage Round the World*, 1827.
Cha″mou″ni′, shā′mū″ni′, valley of Arve Riv.; Haute-Savoie dept., Fr.; frequented by tourists, etc.; beautiful mountain scenery.
Cha″mous″set′, shā′mū″sē′, **Claude H. P., Chévalier de** [1717–1773], Fr. philanthropist; turned his house into a hospital for the poor; first proposed fire-insurance companies.
Cham″pagne′, shāñ′pāñ′. **1. Phi-lippe′ de** [1602–1674], Flemish hist. painter; settled in Paris, 1621; became painter to Queen Anne of Austria. **2.** Anc. co.; became a prov. of Fr., 1361; now Ardennes, Marne, Aube, & Haute-Marne depts.
Cham″pa″gny′, shāñ′pā″nyī′, **Jean B. N. de**, duke of Cadore [1756–1834], Fr. statesman; diplomat under Napoleon.

Cham-paign', sham-pān'. **1.** Co.; Ill.; 1,000 □; p. 42,159; ⊙ Urbana. **2.** Co.; Ohio; 447 □; p. 26,980; ⊙ Urbana. **3.** City; Champaign co., Ill.; p. 5,839.

Cham"peaux', shāṅ"pō'. **Guil"laume' de** [–1121], Fr. scholastic philosopher; teacher of Abelard; bp. of Châlons.

Cham'pi-on Hills, cham pi-un, Hinds co., Miss.; Grant defeated Pemberton, May 16, 1863.

Cham"pi"on"net', shāṅ'pi"on"nē'. **Jean É"ti"enne'** [1762-1800], Fr. gen.; defeated Napoleon,1799; defeated by Austrians at Genola, Piedmont, It., 1799.

Cham"plain', sham'plen' *or* (F.) shāṅ'plaṅ'. **1. Sa"mu"el' de** [1570–1635], Fr. maritime discoverer; founded Quebec, 1608; disc. Lake C., 1608. **2.** Lake; bet. N. Y. & Vt.; l. 100 m.; naval battles, 1776, 1814. **3.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 4,512 □; p. 21,643; * Batiscan. **4.** Vil.; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. 1,850.

Cham-pol'li-on, sham-pol'li-ŏn *or* (F.) shāṅ'pō'li-ōṅ', **Jean Fran'çois'** [1791–1832], Fr. linguist; archeologist; disc. key to Egy. hieroglyphics, 1822; his *Egyptian Grammar* and *Hieroglyphic Dict.* were pub. posthumously.

Champ"to"cé', shāṅ'tō"sē', town; Maine-et-Loire; ruins of the castle of Gil de Retz, the original "Bluebeard."

Chan'cel-lor, chan'sel-ẽr, **Rich'ard** [–1556], Eng. navigator; exploring expedition to White Sea, 1553.

Chan'cel-lors-ville", chan'sel-ẽrz-vil', vil.; Spottsylvania co., Va.; Lee defeated Hooker, May 2 & 3, 1863.

Chan'da, chan'dȧ. **1.** Dist.; Central Provs., Brit. Ind.; 9,700 □; p. 534,431. **2.** Its *; walled town; p. 16,233.

Chan"de-leur', shaṅ'de-lūr'. **1.** Isls.; W. of & part of St. Bernard co., La. **2. Sound** *or* **Bay,** channel; Gulf of Mex., bet. C. Isls. & mainland.

Chan"der-na-gar', shāṅ'dẽr-nū-gȧr', Fr. colonial town; on Hugli Riv., Bengal, India; 20 m. N. of Calcutta; p. 25,-395; taken by Brit., 1793; restored to Fr., 1818.

Chand'ler. **1. A-bi'el** [1778?–1851], Am. merchant; philanthropist; founded scientific dept. of Dartmouth Coll.; endowed N. H. Asylum for the Insane. **2. Zach"a-ri'ah** [1813–1879], Am. statesman; Sec. of Interior in Grant's cabinet, 1875–1877.

Chand'ney Chowk, chad'ne chōk ["Silver Street"], street in large Indian cities, in which metal-workers ply their trade in view of passers-by, and dispose of wares.

Chan'dos, chan'dōs, **Sir John** [–1369], Eng. gen.; fought at Crécy, 1346; Eng. regent in Fr., 1360; killed in a skirmish near Poitiers.

Chand"pur', chand'pūr', town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 11,182.

Chang and Eng [said to mean "left and right"] [1811-1874], the Siamese twins. See SIAMESE, In vocab.

Chan"gar"nier', shāṅ'gär'nyē', **Ni"co"las' A. T.** [1793–1877], Fr. gen.; commander of National Guard of Paris, 1848; exiled temporarily, 1851; served at Metz, 1870.

Chang Bhak'ar, chŏng buk'ar, native state; Chutia Nagpur, Brit. Ind.; 906 □; p. 8,919; * Janakpur.

Chang"schow', chāṅg'-chō'. **1.** Mfg. city; S. Fukien prov., China; p. 800,000? **Chang"choo'foo'‡. 2.** City; Kiang-su prov., China; p. 360,000.

Chang"-Mai'. Same as CHIENGMAI.

Chang"-Shan', -shān', city; * of Hu-nan prov., China; p. 300,000.

Chang"wa', chāṅg'wā', spt. town; W. coast of Formosa Isl., China; p. 60,000. **Kuang"wa'‡.**

Cha'ni, chā'ni, lake; bet. Tomsk & Tobolsk govts., W. Sib., Rus. in As.; l. 65 m. **Tcha'ni‡.**

Chan'nel Is'lands, in Eng. Channel, off W. coast of Manche dept., Fr.; 75 □; p. 92,272; * St. Helier; Brit. since 1066.

Chan'ning. **1. Ed'ward Tyr'rel** [1790–1856], Am. scholar; writer; assisted in founding *North Am. Review*, 1815; prof. of rhetoric in Harvard Univ., 1819; brother of William Ellery C. **2. Will'iam El'ler-y** [1780–1848], Am. Unitarian divine; pulpit orator; writer; *Evidences of Christianity*, etc. **3. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1810–1884], Am. Unitarian minister; nephew of preceding, of whom he wrote a *Memoir*.

Chan"ta-bon', shāṅ'tȧ-bōṅ', spt. town; on Gulf of Siam, Siam, Indo-China; p. 30,000. **Chan"ti-bun'‡.**

Chan'te-nay', shāṅ'tẽ-nē', mfg. town; Loire-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Chan"til'ly', shāṅ'ti"lyī', mfg. town; Oise dept., Fr.; p. 4,139; lace & porcelain; residence of Condé; resort of Molière, Boileau, Racine, La Fontaine, and Bossuet.

Chan'trey, chan'trē, **Sir Fran'cis** [1781–1841], Eng. sculptor; his masterpiece, the *Sleeping Children* (daughters of Rev. W. Robinson), is in Lichfield Cathedral.

Cha-nute', cha-nūt', city; Neosho co., Kan.; p. 2,826.

Chan"zy', shāṅ'zī'. **An"toine' E. A.** [1823–1883], Fr. gen.; def. by Prince Frederick Charles at Le Mans, Jan. 11, 1871.

Cha"o-Nai"man'-Soo'me, chā'ō-nī'mȧn'-sū'mē, cml. city; Mongolia; with large pop.; Buddhist temples.

Cha'os, kē'ŏs [*Gr. Myth.*], according to Hesiod, the parent of Erebus and Nox.

Cha-pa'la, chā-pā'lȧ, lake; Jalisco, Mex.; 1,300 □.

Cha"pa-ri', chā'pā-rī', river; Bol.; l. 100 m. to Mamore Riv.

Cha-pat', shā-pāt'. Same as CHUBUT.

Cha-peau' Rouge, shą-pō' rūzh, cape; Placentia Bay, Newfoundland; 800 ft. high.

Chap'el-en-le-Frith', town; Derby co, Eng.; p. 4,647.

Cha'pin, Ed'win Hub'bell [1814–1880], Am. Universalist divine; pulpit orator; *The Crown of Thorns*, etc.

Chap'man. **1. George** [1557–1634], Eng. dramatic poet; made the 1st Eng. translation of Homer's *Iliad*, 1598; *Odyssey*, 1614. **2. John Gads'by** [1808–1889], Am. painter; *The Baptism of Pocahontas* in the Capitol at Washington. **3. Na-than'i-el** [1780–1853], Am. physician; *Elements of Therapeutics*.

Cha-pone', shą-pōn', **Hes'ter** (*née* Mulso) [1727–1801], Eng. writer; *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, 1773.

Chappe, shąp, **Claude** [1763–1805], Fr. inventor; mechanical telegraph; committed suicide.

Chap'pell. Will'iam [1809–1888], Eng. musical composer; publisher of musical works; *History of Music*, etc.

Cha-pra', chā-prā', town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Beng.; Brit. Ind.; p. 57,382. **Chu-pra'‡.**

Chap"tal', shāp"tāl', **Jean An"toine'** [1756–1832], Fr. chemist, statesman; Minister of the Interior, 1801; *Chemistry Applied to the Arts*, 1800, etc.

Cha"pu', chā'pū', town; Chehkiang prov.; China; large pops. walls, 5 m. in circumference. **Cha"poo'‡.**

Cha-pul"te-pec', chā-pul'tē-pec', strongly fort. hill; 2 m. W. S. W. of Mexico city, Mex.; taken by U. S., 1847; seat of Mex. military school.

Cha'ran, chā'ron, a sacred race of W. Hindustan; 120 clans; 2 tribes; shrewd merchants, mendicant bards, heralds, etc

Chard, chärd, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 5,500.

Char'din, shar'dăṅ' (F. shär'dăṅ'). **Sir John** [1643–1713], Fr. Protestant traveler; lived in Per., 1664–1681; settled in London, 1681. *Travels in Persia and the E. Indies*, 3 vols.

Cha"rente', shā'rōnt'. **1.** Riv.; W. Fr.; l. 200 m. to Bay of Biscay. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,294 □; p. 360,259; * Angoulême. **Cha"rente' In"fé"rieure'**, aṅ'fā'ryŭr', dept.; Fr.; 2,635 □; p. 456,202; * La Rochelle.

Cha"ren"ton', cha'rāṅ'tōṅ', town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Cha'res, kā'riz, Gr. sculptor; b. at Lindus in Rhodes; erected the Colossus of Rhodes, 292–280; fl. 290.

Cha"rette' de la Con"trie', shā'ret' de lȧ cōṅ'trī', **Fran'çois' A"tha"nase'** [1763–1796], Fr. Vendean chief, defeated republicans in several battles, 1793–1794; taken prisoner by Gen. Hoche and shot.

Char'i-cles, car'i-clīz, a sketch of the private life of the ancient Greeks, by W. A. Becker.

Char'ing Cross, char'ing [< Fr. *chère reine*, dear queen], cross erected by Edward I. of Eng. in cities wherein the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way to Westminster for burial; 14 crosses, 3 extant; that in the Strand, London, is but a model.

Cha'ri Riv'er. See SHARI.

Char'i-ton, char'i-tun. **1.** Riv.; Iowa; crosses boundary bet. Iowa & Mo.; l. 100 m. **2.** Co.; Mo.; 740 □; p. 26,254; ⊙ Keytesville. **3.** City; ⊙ of Lucas co., Iowa; p. 3,122.

Char'i-ty [Gr. *fem.*, love. **Cher'ry** (dim.)].

Char"ju-i', chär"ju-ī', railway town; W. Bokhara, cen. Asia; p. 5,000; trade center.

Char-ki'eh, chär-ki'yę, prov.; Lower Egy.; 905 □; p. 464,-655; * Cairo.

Char"le-magne', shär'le-mēn' *or* (F.) shär'lī'mäñ' (Ger. **Karl der Gros'se**) [742–814], king of Fr.; b. in Bav.; crowned at Rome by Pope Leo III. as Emperor of the West, 800; d. at Aix-la-Chapelle, his capital.

Char"le-roi', shär'le-rwä', min. & mfg. town; Hainaut prov., Belgium; p. 21,376; strongly fortified; captured & recaptured 6 times by Fr. & Sp., prior to 1748.

Charles [Teut. *masc.*, man, manly, or noble-spirited. **Char'lie, Char'ley** (dim.). Dan. **Carl**, cärl; D. **Ka'rel**, kä'rel; F. **Charles**, shärl; G. Sw. **Karl**, kärl; It. **Car'lo**, cär'lō; L. **Car'o-lus**; Pg. Sp. **Car'los**, cär'lōs]. **1. C. Mar"tel'** [694?–741], duke of Austrasia, 715; Mayor of the Palace (virtually king) to Chilperic II. & Thierry IV., kings of the Franks, 719–737; called "Martel" (hammer), from his victory over the Saracens near Poitiers, 732. **2. C. I. of An'jou** [1220–1285], king of Sicily, 1265–1282, of Naples, 1266–1285; b. in Fr.; brother of Louis IX. of Fr.; conquered Sicily, 1265, & Naples, 1266; caused massacre of Fr. in Palermo, Mar. 30, 1282. **3. C. V.**, "The Wise" [1337–1380], king of Fr., 1364–1380; regent during his father's captivity in Eng.; reconquered ter. taken by Edward III. of Eng., 1370–1380. **4. C. VII.**, "The Victorious" [1403–1461], king of Fr., 1422–1461; crowned at Rheims, 1429; reconquered ter. taken by Henry V. of Eng., 1429–1451; established the Pragmatic Sanction, 1438. **5. C.**, "The Bold" [1433–1477], duke of Burgundy, 1467–1477; warred against Fr., etc.; killed in battle near Nancy; intro. in Scott's *Quentin Durward* & *Anne of Geierstein*. **6. C. V.** [1500–1558], king of Sp., 1516–1556; emp. of Ger., 1519–1556; abdicated and retired to Monastery of St. Just in Estremadura, 1557. **7. C. IX.** [1550–1574], king of Fr., 1560–1574; consented to massacre of St. Bartholomew; died of remorse. **8. C. I., Stu'art** [1600–1649], king of Eng., 1625–1649; b. in Scot.; caused civil war, 1642–1645; def. by Cromwell at Naseby, June 14, 1645; surr. to Scot., 1646, & delivered to Eng. Parliament, 1647; tried and beheaded. **9. C. II., Stu'art** [1630–1685], king of Eng., 1660–1685; def. by Cromwell at Worcester, 1651; fled to Fr.; chartered the Royal Soc.; intro. in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak* & *Woodstock*. **10. C. II.** [1661–1700], king of Sp., 1665–1700; childless, he willed his throne to a Bourbon prince, who became Philip V., leading to war of Spanish Succession, 1701–1714. **11. C. XII.** [1682–1718], king of Sw., 1697–1718; killed at siege of Frederickshall in Norw., Dec. 11. **12. C. VI.** [1685–1740], emp. of Ger., 1711; claimed Sp. throne & caused war of the Sp. Succession, 1701–1714. **13. C. III.** [1716–1788], king of the Two Sicilies, 1735–1759, of Sp., 1759–1788; war agst. Eng., 1762–1779; expelled Jesuits from his dominions, 1767. **14. C. IV.** [1748–1819], king of Sp., 1788–1808; abdicated in favor of Napoleon I., May, 1808; d. at Rome. **15. C. X., Comte d'Ar"tois'** [1757–1836], king of Fr., 1824–1830, br. of Louis XVIII.; commanded Quiberon expedition, 1795; Paris revolted agst. his rule, July, 1830; abdicated, Aug. 2, 1830; d. at Görlitz in Austria. **16. C. Lou"is' de Lor"raine'** [1771–1847], archduke of Austria; Austr. commander; son of Leopold II., b. at Florence; fought agst. Fr.; def. Napoleon at Aspern or Essling, 1809; def. at Wagram, 1809; *Principles of Strategy*, 1814, etc. **17. Charles Al'bert** [1798–1849], king of Sardinia, 1831–1849; headed movement for It. independence agst. Austria, 1848; def. at Novara, 1849, he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel. **18. C. XIV.**, king of Sw. See BERNADOTTE. **19. Jacques A. C.** [1746–1823], Fr. aeronaut; first (with M. Robert) to ascend in a gas-balloon, Aug. 27, 1783, in Paris. **20. C.** [SHAK. *As You Like it*], "The Wrestler." **21. Cape C.**, S. point of isl. belonging to Northampton co., Va., at N. entrance to Chesapeake Bay. **22.** Co.; Md.; 460 □; p. 15,191; ⊙ Port Tobacco.

Charles Cit'y. **1.** Co.; Va.; 200 □; p. 5,066; ⊙ Charles City Court House. **2.** City; ⊙ of Floyd co., Iowa; p. 2,802.

Charles de Ber"nard' [Pen-name], Charles Bernard du Grail de la Villette; *Gerfaut*, 1838, etc.

Charles Eg'bert Crad'dock [Pseud.], Mary Noailles Murfree; Am. novelist.

Charles Lou'is Moun'tains, range in W. part of Dutch New Guinea; highest peak, 16,730 ft.

Charles Mix, co.; S. D.; 1,130 □; p. 4,178; ⊙ Wheeler.

Charles Riv'er, bet. Cambridge & Boston; E. Mass.; l. 75 m. to Boston harbor.

Charles'ton, chärlz'tun. **1.** Co.; S. C.; 193 □; p. 59,903. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 54,955; siege, 1780; bombardment of Fort Sumter, Apr. 12–13, 1861; partially destroyed by fire, Dec., 1861, Feb., 1865; earthquake, 1886. **3.** City; ⊙ of Kanawha co., & * of W. Va.; p. 6,742. **4.** City; ⊙ Coles co., Ill.; p. 4,135. **5. C. of A-boyne'**, vil.; Aberdeen co., Scot.

Charles'ton Peak, mt.; Nev.; 10,874 ft.

Charles'town, chärlz'toun. **1.** Part of Boston, Mass.; navy-yard; p. 33,556. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Jefferson co., W. Va.; p. 2,287. **3.** Town; * of Brit. W. Indian isl. of Nevis; p. 2,000. **Char"le-ville'**, shär'le-vil'. **1.** Town; Ardennes dept., Fr.; p. 16,000. **2.** Town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 2,482.

Char"le-voix', shär'le-vwä'. **1. Pierre F. X. de**, [1682–1761], Fr. Jesuit; missionary in Can.; explored lakes Huron & Michigan; *Hist. of Canada*. **2.** Co.; Mich.; 427 □; p. 9,686; ⊙ Boyne. **3.** Co.; Que., Can.; 1,959 □; p. 15,611.

Char'lotte, shär'lęt [Teut. *fem.*, noble-spirited. **Lot'-ta, Lot'tie, Lot'ty** (dim.). Dan. G. **Char-lot'te**, shär-let'te; D. Sw. **Char-lot'ta**, shär-let'tȧ; F. **Char"-lotte'**, shär'let'; It. **Car-lot'ta**, cär-let'tȧ; L. **Car"o-let'ta**; Pg. **Car-lo'ta**, cär-lō'tȧ; Sp. **Car-lo'ta**, cär-lō'tȧ, **Lo'la**‡]. **1.** Co.; Va.; 500 □; p. 15,077; ⊙ Smithville. **2.** Co.; New Brunswick; p. 25,882; ⊙ St. Andrews. **3.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Mecklenburg co., N. C.; p. 11,557. **4.** City; ⊙ of Eaton co., Mich.; p. 3,867.

Char'lotte A-ma'li-e, q-mā'li-ę, spt town; S. coast of St. Thomas Isl., Dan. W. Indies; p. 13,000. **St. Thom'as.**

Char'lotte Au-gus'ta, commonly called **Princess Charlotte** [1796–1817], grandchild of George III. of Eng.; heiress to the throne; married Leopold of Saxe-Gotha, afterward king of the Belgians, 1816; died in childbirth.

Char'lotte M. Braeme, brĭm [Pen-name], Bertha M. Clay, novelist.

Char-lot'ten-burg", shär-let'tęn-burg", mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Pruss.; p. 76,859.

Char'lottes-ville, shär'lęts-vil, city; ⊙ of Albemarle co., Va.; p. 5,590; seat of Univ. of Va.

Char'lotte-town", spt. city; ⊙ of Queens co., & * of Prince Edward Isl., prov. Can.; p. 11,373.

Char'lton, chärl'tun. **1.** Co.; Ga.; 1,055 □; p. 3,335; ⊙ Trader's Hill. **2.** Vil.; Worcester co., Mass.; p. with tp., 1,847.

Char'lton-next-Wool'wich, -wŭl'ich, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 7,699.

Char'mian, cär'mi-an [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*], attendant on Cleopatra, on whose death she kills herself with an asp.

Char'nock, chär'nec. **1. Job** [–1692], founder of Calcutta, India. **2. Ste'phen** [1628–1680], Eng. theologian; ejected for non-conformity, 1662; *Existence and Attributes of God*.

Cha'ron. See vocabulary.

Cha-ron'das, ca-ren'das [fl. –5th cent.], Gr. lawgiver; b. in Catania, Sicily; his laws adopted by Athens and other states.

Cha"ronne', shā"ren', vil.; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Char'on's toll, kē'renz tōl, the amount paid to Charon for ferrying spirits across the Styx to the Elysian Fields.

Char"ron', shā"rōṅ', **Pierre** [1541–1603], Fr. priest; moral philos.; *Treatise on Wisdom*, etc.

Char'sad-da, chär'sŭd-dŭ, town; Peshawur div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,619.

Char"tier', shär"tyē', **A"lain'** [1385?–1449?], Fr. writer; contributed to formation of Fr. language; *Book of the Four Ladies*, etc.

Char"tiers', shär"tirz', bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 2,983.

Char'tres, shär'tr, mfg. city; * of Eure-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 21,523; cathedral; taken from Eng., 1432.

Cha-ryb'dis, ka-rib'dis [*Myth.*], a ravenous woman, whom Jupiter transformed in a treacherous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast. See vocab., and SCYLLA.

Cha-rytch', chā-rich', riv.; Sib.; l. 220 m. to Obi Riv.

Tcha-rytch'‡.

Chase, chēs. **1. Phi-lan'der** [1775–1852], Am. divine; went to Ohio as missionary & estabi. Episcopal church there; bishop of Ohio, 1819, of Ill., 1835; founded Kenyon Coll., Ohio, & Jubilee Coll., Ill. **2. Sal'mon Port'land** [1808–1873], Am. lawyer; antislavery statesman; Sec. of the Treasury, 1861–1864; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864–1873; pres. of the court which tried Pres. Johnson, Mar., 1868. **3. Sam'u-el** [1741–1811], Am. lawyer; patriot; signer of the Decl. of Ind.; Judge of Supreme Court, 1796–1811; impeached by John Randolph, but acquitted, 1805. **4.** Co.; Kan.; 750 □; p. 8,233; ⊙ Cottonwood Falls. **5.** Co.; Neb.; 888 □; p. 4,807; ⊙ Imperial.

Chas'ka, chas'kȧ, vil.; ⊙ of Carver co., Minn.; p. 2,210.

Chasles, shāl. **1. Mi"chel'** [1793–1880], Fr. geometer; made improvements in geometrical theory & practise. **2. Vic"tor' E. P.** [1799–1873], Fr. writer; *Studies on America*, *Life of Galileo*.

Chas"sé', shā"sē', **Da'vid Hen'drik, Baron** [1765–1849], Dutch gen.; fought for the allies at Waterloo; gov. of Antwerp, 1815; defended it against the Fr., 1832.

Chaste"lard', shāt'lär', **Pierre de Bos"co"sel' de** [1540?–1563], Fr. poet; twice surprised in the bedchamber of Mary Queen of Scots; executed at Edinburgh; subject of a drama by Swinburne, 1865. **Chas"tel'let'‡.**

Chaste"let', shāt'lē', **Ga"bri"elle' É"mi"lie', Marquise du** [1706–1749], Fr. savante; lived with Voltaire at Cirey; d. in childbirth; *Institutions de Physique*, etc.

Chas"tél'lux', shā"tē"lūx', **Fran"çois' Jean, Marquis de** [1734–1788], Fr. gen. & writer; fought in Am. Revolutionary war; *Travels in N. Am.*

Cha"teau'bri'and', shā"tō"brī'ăṅ', **Fran"çois' Re-né', Vicomte de** [1768–1848], Fr. writer; ambassador; visited U. S.; fought as a royalist at Thionville, Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; exiled; *Atala*; *Genius of Christianity*.

Châ"teau'dun', shā"tō"duṅ', anc. city; Eure-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 7,000; taken by Germans, 1870; Jean Dunois is buried in the chapel of the castle.

Chat"eau-gay', shat'o-gē'. **1.** Lake; Franklin co., N. Y. **2.** Riv.; l. 50 m. from Lake Chateaugay to St. Lawrence Riv.

Cha"teau'guay', shā"tō"gē', co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 250 □; p. 16,166; ⊙ Saint Martine.

Châ"teau'-Re-gnaud', shā"tō'-rę-nō', **Fran"çois', Count de** [1637–1716], Fr. vice-admiral; marshal; defeated Dutch, 1673, 1678, and Eng., 1688.

Châ"teau' Ri"cher', shā"tō' ri"shē', vil. & par.; Montmorency co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,618.

Châ"teau"roux', chā"tō"rū', mfg. town; * of Indre dept., Fr.; p. 21,795; castle, now town hall, was prison of Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu.

Châ"tel', shā"tel', **Fran"çois'** [1626–], Flemish historical painter; *King of Spain Receiving Fealty from Flanders and Brabant*, 1661.

Châte"let', shāt'lē'. Same as CHASTELET.

Cha"telle"rault', chā"tel'rō', mfg. town; Vienne dept., Fr.; p. 18,000.

Chat'ga-ri, chat'gą-ri, frontier dist.; Assam Valley, near Bhutan, Brit. Ind.; p. 30,000; Tibetan dialect; no written language.

Chat'ham, chat'ŭm. **1. Earl of** [1708–1778], William Pitt, Eng. statesman; orator; denied the right to tax Brit. colonies; opposed Lord North's Am. policy, 1774–1777; seized with illness in the House of Lords, Apr. 7, 1778; d. May 11. **2.** Co.; Ga.; 433 □; p. 57,740; ⊙ Savannah. **3.** Co.; N. C.; 784 □; p. 25,413; ⊙ Pittsborough. **4.** Fort. spt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 31,711; govt. dockyard; Rom. remains. **5.** Town; ⊙ of Kent co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 9,052. **6.** Vil.; Columbia co., N. Y.; p. 1,912. **7.** Vil.; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,274. **8.** Vil.; Morris co., N. J.; p. with tp., 3,715. **9.** Town; Northumberland co., New Brunswick; p. 3,000; port of entry.

Chat'ham Is'lands, group; S. Pac. Oc.; attached to, & 360 m. E. of, New Zealand; 375 □; p. 394.

Cha"til'lon', shā"tē'lyōṅ'. [SHAK. *King John*], ambas. of king of Fr. to John, king of Eng.

Chat'is-ghar, chat'is-gär', S. E. div. of Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; including districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sumbulpur; p. 206,000.

Chat'moss", chat'mes', bog; Lanc., Eng.; 10 □; partially reclaimed by Roscoe, the historian; railroad successfully laid across by Stephenson.

Chats'worth, chats'wŭrth, seat & estate of duke of Devonshire; Derby co., Eng.; 10 m. in circuit; Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned here.

Chat"ta-hoo'chee, chat'ȧ-hū'chi. **1.** Riv.; N. Ga.; l. 500 m. along W. boundary of Ga. to Apalachicola Riv. **2.** Co.; W. Ga.; 220 □; p. 4,902; ⊙ Cusseta.

Chat"ta-noo'ga, chat'ȧ-nū'gȧ, mfg. city; ⊙ Hamilton co., Tenn.; p. 29,100; battles of Lookout Mountain & Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24–25, 1863.

Chat'te-ris, chat'ę-ris, town; Cambridge co., Eng.; p. of par., 4,765.

Chat'ter-pur", chat'ęr-pūr'. **1.** Native state; Bundelkhand, cen. India; 1,240 □; p. 120,000. **2.** Its *; p. 10,000.

Chat'ter-ton, Thom'as [1752–1770], Eng. poet; precocious literary forger; committed suicide while starving; subject of a drama by Alfred de Vigny, 1835.

Chat-too'ga, chat-tū'gȧ, co.; N. W. Ga.; 331 □; p. 11,202; ⊙ Summerville.

Chau'cer, chā'sęr, **Geof'frey** [1340–1400], "father of Eng. poetry"; *Canterbury Tales*, 1388, etc.

Chau"det', shō"dē', **An"toine' De-nis'** [1763–1810], Fr. sculptor; *Œdipus, Paul & Virginia*, etc.

Chau"dière', shō"dyâr', riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 102 m. to St. Lawrence Riv.

Chau"doc', shō"dec', prov.; Fr. Cochin-China; p. 342,241.

Nau"gi-ang"‡.

Chau"lieu', shō"lyō', **Guil"laume' Am"fry' de** [1639–1720], Fr. lyric poet.

Chau"mette', shō"met', **Pierre Gas"pard'** [1763–1794], Fr. demagogue; Jacobin; proscribed by Robespierre; guillotined.

Chau"mont', shō"mōṅ', mfg. town; Haute-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 12,333; treaty of the allies against Napoleon I., 1814.

Chaun'cey, chôn'se *or* chôn'sę, **I'saac** [1772?-1840], Am. commodore; def. Brit. fleet on Lake Ontario, Oct. 5, 1813.
Chaus"sée', shō"sē', **Pierre C. N. de la** [1692-1754], Fr. dramatist, originator of pathetic comedy; *Préjudice à la mode*, etc.
Chau-tau'qua, shą-tâ'ckwą. **1.** Lake; Chautauqua co., N. Y.; 16 × 2 m. **2.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 651 □; p. 12,297; ☉ Sedan. **3.** Co.; S. W. of N. Y.; 1,020 □; p. 75,282; ✶ Mayville. **4.** Summer resort, on Lake C.; in C. co.; headquarters of C. Literary & Scientific Circle.
Chau"venu': La"garde', shō"vē'-lą'gärd', **Claude Fran"çois'** [1756-1841], Fr. advocate; defended Charlotte Corday & Marie Antoinette.
Chau've-net', shō've-nā', **Will'iam** [1819-1870], Am. mathematician; director of Annapolis Observatory, etc.
Chau've-net, Mount, shō've-nā, Wyo.; 13,000 ft.
Chau'vin', shō'văn (SCRIBE *Soldat laboureur*), the hero, a veteran soldier of Napoleon. See CHAUVIN, in vocab.
Chaux"-de-Fonds', shō'-dę-fôn', mfg. town; Neuchâtel canton, Swit.; p. 27,024; watchmaking chief industry.
Chea'dle, chē'dl, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 4,883.
Cheat'ham, chēt nm. **1. Ben'ja-min F.** [1820-1886], Am. Confed. gen.; divisional commander. **2.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 400 □; p. 8,815; ✶ Ashland City.
Cheat Riv'er, W. Va.; l. 150 m. to Monongahela Riv.
Che-bo'ygan, shę-boi'gan. **1.** Co.; N. Mich.; 815 □; p. 11,486. **2.** Its ✶; p. 6,255.
Che-chent'si, chē-chent'sē, a people of E. Circassia; p. about 130,000; principally herdsmen. **Tchet-chent'zi:**.
Ched'dar, ched'dar, vil., Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,941.; noted for its cheese; immense stalactite caverns in vicinity.
Che-du'ba, chē dū ba, island, Arakan, Ind.; 240 □; p. 23,867.
Chee'ra, chī'ra, city; Chinese Turkestan; p. 10,000. **Tchi'ra:**.
Cheer'y-ble Broth'ers, chir'i-bl [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], Ned & Charles, warm-hearted, benevolent, wealthy London merchants, who had been waifs when boys.
Chee"shah-teau'muck, chī'shā-tō mnc, **Ca'leb** 1646-1699?, an educated Indian; the only aboriginal graduate of Harvard College.
Chee'ver, chī'vęr, **George B.** 1807-1890, Am. Congregational minister, author; imprisoned for libel for writing *Deacon Giles's Distillery*.
Che-fu', chu-fū', treaty port; Shantung prov., China; p. 32,700; commercial convention, 1876. **Tschi-fu':**.
Che-ha'lis, chę-hā'lis. **1.** Riv.; Wash.; l. 120 m. to Pacific Ocean. **2.** Co.; W. Wash.; 2,091 □; p. 9,249; ☉ Montesano. **3.** City; ☉ of Lewis co., Wash.; p. 1,309.
Chch"ki-ang', chc'ki-ąng', prov., E. China; 39,150 □; p. 11,588,632; ✶ Hangchau. **Tche"ki-ang':**.
Chei'lon. Same as CHILLON.
Cheke, chēk. **Sir John** 1514-1557], Eng. scholar; abjured Protestantism under threat of burning, 1556.
Chel"am-bram', chel'gm-brăm', town; S. Arcot dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 10,000.
Che"lan', chē'lan, lake; Okanogan co., Wash.; l. 40 m.
Chelms'ford, chemz'ford. **1. Lord** [1794-1878], Sir Frederick Thesiger, Eng. lawyer; lord chancellor. **2.** Town; ✶ of Essex co., Eng.; p. 11,048.
Chel'sea, chel'sę. **1.** Bor., S. W. suburb of London, Eng.; p. of par., 90,252; hospital for veteran soldiers. **2.** City; Suffolk co., Mass., N. E. suburb of Boston; p. 25,909.
Chel'ten-ham, chel'tenam, town; fashionable watering-place, Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 44,519; mineral springs.
Chem, chem, riv., Manchuria, China; l. 100 m. **Tchem:**.
Chem'nitz, kem nits. **1. Mar'tin** 1522-1600, Ger. Protestant divine, his confession of faith adopted in Saxony, 1551. **2.** Mfg. town, Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 138,954.
Che-mul'po, chę-mul'pō, town; W. coast of Korea; treaty port. **Tsin-chuan':**.
Che-mung', shę-mung'. **1.** Riv.; Steuben co., N. Y.; l. 50 m. to Susquehanna Riv. **2.** Co.; S. N. Y.; 426 □; p. 48,365; ✶ Elmira.
Che-nab', chi-năb', riv.; Kashmir & Punjab, India; l. 800 m. to Indus Riv.
Che-nan'go, shę-nan gō. **1.** Riv.; Chenango & Broome cos., N. Y.; l. 100 m. to Susquehanna Riv. **2.** Co.; N. Y.; 894 □; p. 37,776. ✶ Norwich.
Chen'er-y, chen'gr-i. **Thom'as** [1826-1884], Brit. journalist, Orientalist, editor of the *Times*, Old Test. reviser.
Chen"gai-pat', same as CHINGLEPUT.
Ché"nier', shā'nyā'. **1. An"dré' Ma"rie' de** [1762-1794], Fr. poet, imprisoned by revolutionists, guillotined; *Poems*, 1819. **2. Ma"rie' Jo"seph'** 1764-1811, Fr. poet; dramatist; brother of preceding; *Charles IX.*, etc.
Che'ops, kē'ops, king of Egypt, built the first pyramid at Gizeh, near Cairo, ~ 2850? B. C. ~ 2700? **Khu'fu:**.
Cheph'ren, kef'ren, ~ 2751? ~ 2705? B. C., son or bro. of Cheops, king of Egypt, built 2d pyramid at Gizeh, near the Sphinx.
Chep'an, chep'an, riv.; Viatka govt., Russ.; l. 250 m. to Viatka riv.
Chep'stow, chep'stō, town & river port, Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 3,878; tides often rise 50 ft.; castle ruin; Tintern Abbey in vicinity.
Chept'sa, chept'sa, riv.; Viatka govt., Russ.; l. 250 m. **Tschept'za:**.
Cher, shār. **1.** Riv.; Creuse dept., cen. Fr.; l. 230 m. to Loire Riv. **2.** Dept., Fr.; 2,780 □; p. 350,276; ✶ Bourges.
Cher-a'na, chęr-ā'na, riv.; S. E. Wash.; l. 130 m. to Pasco, Rls.
Cher"bourg', shār'bûr' *or* sher bûrg, anc. fort. apt. city; Manche dept., Fr.; p. 38,551, naval arsenal & harbor.
Cher"bu'liez', sher'bü'lyā'. **1. An"dré'** [1795-1871], Swiss prof. of Latin, writer; *Le Libre Job*. **2. An"toine' É"li"sée'** 1797-1869, prof. pol. econ. at Geneva & Zürich; *Extraits*. **3. Jo"el'** 1834-1870, editor of the *Revue Critique*.
Che"rem-shim', ché'rem-shim', riv.; Orenburg, Russ.; l. 130 m. to Volga Riv.
Cher'i-bon", sher i-bŏn', spt. town; N. const of Java Isl., Malay Arch.; p. 11,000. **Jer'i-bon":**.
Cher-ka'si, cher-kā'sē, town; Kief govt., Russ.; p. 14,000.
Cher"ni-gof', cher'ni-gof. **1.** Govt., Russ.; 20,232 □; p. 2,36?,?00. **2.** Its ✶; p. 17,000. **Cher"ni-gov':**.
Cher"no-morsk', cher'no-mŏrsk', mil. dist.; Transcaucasia, Russ.; 2,541 □; p. 15,763.
Cher'o-kee', cher'o-kē'. **1.** Co.; N. E. Ala.; 576 □; p. 20,476; ✶ center. **2.** Co.; N. Ga.; 430 □; p. 15,112; ✶ Canton. **3.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 576 □; p. 15,669. **4.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 576 □; p. 25,750; ✶ Columbus. **5.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 530 □; p. 2,956; ✶ Murphy. **6.** Co.; E. Tex.; 1,020 □; p. 22,975; ✶ Rusk. **7.** Town; ✶ of Cherokee co., Iowa; p. 3,141.
Cher'ry, l. see CHARITY. **2.** Co., N. W. Neb.; 5,668 □; p. 6,423; ☉ Valentine.
Cher'ry-field, vil., Washington co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,787.
Cher'ry-vale", city, Montgomery co., Kan.; p. 2,404.
Cher'si-phron, kęr si-fron, Cretan architect; designed temple of Diana at Ephesus, one of the seven wonders of the world, fl. about ~600.
Cher'so, kęr sō, isl., Quarnero Gulf, Austria; 127 □; p. 9,559.
Cher"so-ne'sus, kęr so-nē'sus, anc. name of several Eur peninsulas, incl. the Crimea, Gallipoli, & Jutland; the Malay peninsula is usually called *The Chersonese*. **Cher-so'nē-sus:** [Gr.].
Chert'sey, chęrt'sē. **1.** Town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 11,298; residence of Charles James Fox & Crowley the poet. **2.** Vil.; Montcalm co., Quebec; p. of par., 1,619.
Che"ru-bi'ni, ké"rū-bī'ni, **Ma-ri'a Lu-i'gi C. Z. S.** [1760-1842], It. mus. composer; *Iphegenia*, etc.
Ché"ry', shā'rī', **Phi"lippe'** [1759-1839], Fr. historical painter; *Death of Alcibiades*, 1791, etc.
Ches'a-ning, vil.; Saginaw co., Mich.; p. with tp., 8,018.
Ches'a-peake, ches'a pik. **Bay,** largest inlet on Atl. coast; Md. & Va.; l. 200 m.; receives Susquehanna & Potomac Rivs.
Ches'el-den, chez'el-den, **Will'iam** [1688-1752], Eng. surgeon; anatomist; operated successfully on a man blind from birth; *Treatise of Anatomy*, etc.
Chesh'am, chesh'am, town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 8,018.
Chesh'ire, chesh'ir. **1.** Co.; Eng.; 1,102 □; p. 730,062; ✶ Chester. **Ches'ter:**. **2.** Co.; S. W. N. H.; 784 □; p. 29,579; ☉ Keene. **3.** Vil.; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 1,929.
Ches'hunt, ches'hunt, town & par.; Hertford co., Eng.; p. of par., 9,630; residence of Wolsey & James I.
Ches'ney, ches'ne. **1. Charles Corn-wal'lis** [1826-1876], Eng. colonel; writer on military subjects; *Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia*, etc. **2. Fran'cis Raw'don** [1789-1872], Brit. gen.; b. in Ir.; commanded the Euphrates Valley Exploration Expedition, 1835.
Ches'ter. 1. T. Mor'ris [~1892], Am. colored lawyer; raised colored troops, 1861; admitted to Eng. bar, 1870. **2.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 764 □; p. 89,377; ✶ Westchester. **3.** Co.; N. S. C.; 570 □; p. 26,600; ☉ Chester Court-house. **4.** Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 288 □; p. 9,069; ☉ Henderson. **5.** Anc. **Caer'le-on of Cymry & De-va'na Cas'tra** of Romans. Mfg. city; Cheshire co., Eng.; p. 37,105; anc. cathedral & castle; siege. **6.** Mfg. city; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 24,326. **7.** City; ☉ of Randolph co., Ill.; p. 2,508. **8.** Town; ☉ of Chester co., S. C.; p. 2,703. **9.** Vil.; Windsor co., Vt.; p. with tp., 2,462.
Ches'ter-field. 1. Earl of [1694-1773], Philip Dormer Stanhope, Eng. courtier; orator; wit; *Letters to his Son*, 1774. **2.** Co., S. E. S. C.; 266 □; p. 18,468; ☉ Chesterfield Court-house. **3.** Co.; C. Va.; 405 □; p. 26,211; ☉ Chesterfield Court House. **4.** Anc. mfg. bor.; Derby co., Eng.; p. 22,049.
Ches'ter-field or Bow'den In'let, bau'dn, Keewatin dist., Can.; arm of Hudson Bay; l. 250 m.
Ches'ter-le-Street", town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 8,623.
Ches'ter-town", l. Town; ☉ of Kent co., Md.; p. 2,632. **2.** Summer resort; Warren co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,173.
Ches"ti-much'a, Ches"ti-mach'es. See GRAND LAKE.
Chest'nut Ridge, mt. range; S. W. Pa.; l. 130 m.; highest peak about 2,000 ft.
Che-sun'cook Lake, chę-sun'cuk, Piscataquis co., Me.; l. 20 m.
Chet'i-camp, post-settlement; Inverness co., Nova Scotia; p. 1,915.
Che-to'pa, shę-tō'pa, city; Labette co., Kan.; p. 2,265.
Che-va'lier', shę-va'lyā'. **1. Mi"chel'** [1806-1879], Fr. economist; sent to U. S. to examine railway system; *Ways of Communication in the U. S.*, etc. **2. Sul'pice Paul.** See GAVARNI.
Che-va'lier' d'É"on', dā'ôn'. See ÉON DE BEAUMONT.
Chev"e-rie', shev'e-rī', vil.; Hants co., Nova Scotia; p. 200; exports 30,000 tons of gypsum annually.
Chev'e-rus, shev'e-rus *or* shę-vā'rūs', **Jean L. A. M. L. de** 1768-1839, Fr. priest, missionary to Maine Indians.
Cheves, chēvz, **Lang'don** [1776-1857], Am. statesman; Speaker; gave casting vote agst. recharter of U. S. Bank, 1815; pres. U. S. Bank.
Chev'i-ot Hills, chev'i-ot, range; bet. Roxburgh co., Scot., & Northumberland co., Eng.; l. 35 m.; highest peak, Cheviot, 2,422 ft.
Che-vreul', shę-vrûl', **Mi"chel' Eu"gène'** [1786-1889], Fr. chemist; *Laws of Contrast of Color*, 1839, etc.
Che-vreuse', shę-vrûz', **Duchesse de** [1600-1679], Marie de Rohan, Fr. politician; exiled by Richelieu; subject of opera by Donizetti.
Chev'y Chase, chev i chās [PERCY *Reliques*], title & subject of an old Eng. ballad, in which the battle of Otterburn, Aug. 10, 1388, and the chase of the earl of Douglas in the "Chevyat Hyls" after Harry Percy (Hotspur), are intermingled.
Chey"enne', shui'en'. **1. C. Moun'tain,** Front Range, Col.; 9,818 ft. **2. C. Riv'er,** Wyo. & S. Dak., N. & S. forks; each 350 m. long, 150 m. from junction to Missouri Riv. **3.** Co.; E. Col.; 1,800 □; p. 534; ✶ Cheyenne Wells. **4.** Co., N. W. Kan.; 1,050 □; p. 1,401; ✶ Bird City. **5.** Co.; W. Neb.; 3,200 □; p. 5,083; ✶ Sidney. **6.** City; ☉ of Laramie Co. & of Wyo.; p. 11,690.
Ché"zy', shā'zē'. **An"toine' Lé"o"nard' de** [1773-1832], Fr. Orientalist, trans. Sana. poem *Sakuntala*, 1830.
Chha"tis-garh', chā'tis-gŭr', div.; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 25,013 □; p. 3,544,988; ✶ Raipur.
Chi'an-bre'ra, kī'ą bre'rą, **Gia'bri-el'lo** [1552-1637], It. lyric poet, founder of a new school of poetry; *Rome*.
Chi-ant'la, chi-ant'la, riv.; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; l. 150 m.
Chi-a'pas, chi-ā'pas, Pac. state; Mex., N. Am.; 27,222 □; p. 250,?41. ✶ San Cristobal.
Chi-a'va-ri, ki-ā'vą-ri, mfg. town; Genoa prov., Liguria, It.; p. 12,009.
Chic"n-scole', chic'n-scōl', town; Ganjam dist., N. E. Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 13,000.
Chi-ca'go, shi-cā'gō, cml. mfg. city & lake port; ☉ of Cook co., Ill.; p. 1,099,850; great fire, Oct. 8-11, 1871; International exhibition, 1893.
Chi"ca-rd', shi'cā'r', the harlequin of the modern Fr. carnival, so called from the originator, M. Chicard.
Chich'e-ly, chich'ę-li, **Heu'ry** [1362?-1443], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury; persecuted Lollards. **Chich'e-le:**.
Chi-chen', chi-chen', vil.; Yucatan, Mex.; ruins of anc. Indian buildings, 150 ft. long; pyramid with base, 550 ft. square.
Chich'es-ter, chich'es-tęr [anc. **Reg'num**], city; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 7,842; cathedral contains portraits of all Eng. rulers, from the Conquest.
Chick [DICKENS *Dombey & Son*], Dombey's brother-in-law, who hums & whistles at inopportune moments.
Chick"a-hom'i-ny Riv'er, S. E. Va.; l. 90 m. to James Riv.; battles, Fair Oaks & before Richmond, 1862.
Chick"a-mau'ga Creek, chic'a-mô'gą, Walker co., Ga.; l. 50 m. to Tennessee Riv.; victory of Confederates, 1863.
Chick'a-saw, chic'a-sô. **1.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 504 □; p. 15,019; ✶ New Hampshire. **2.** Co.; N. Miss.; 520 □; p. 19,891; ✶ Houston.
Chick"a-sa'wha Riv'er, chick'a-sô'wa, S. E. Miss.; l. 200 m. to Leaf Riv.
Chick'er-ing, Jo'nas [1798-1853], Am. piano-manufacturer, lived in Boston.
Chi-clay'o, chi-clai'ō, town; Lambayeque dept., Peru; p. 11,825.
Chi'co, chi'cō, city; Butte co., Cal.; p. 2,894.
Chic'o-pee", chic'o-pī', city & vil.; Hampden co., Mass.; p. of city, 14,050; vil., 8,000.
Chic'o-pee" Falls, mfg. vil.; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 5,000.
Chic'o-pee" Riv'er, Worcester & Hampden cos., Mass.; l. 70 m. to Connecticut Riv.
Chi'cot, shi'cō, co.; Ark.; 760 □; p. 11,419; ☉ Lake Village.
Chi-cou"ti-mi', shi-kū"ti-mi', co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 38,700 □; p. 17,493; ☉ Chicoutimi; p. 2,277.
Chic-so'ĭ, chic-sō'i, riv.; Guatemala; l. 150 m. to Mexico.
Chi-eng"mai', chi-eng'mai', town; Shan states, N. W. Siam, Indo-China; p. 25,000. **Ki-ang"mai':, Zim'mę:**.
Chi-e'ti, ki-ē'ti. **1.** Prov.; Abruzzi e Molise dept., It.; 1,188 □; p. 849,290. **2.** Its ✶; p. with com., 23,884.
Chif'finch [SCOTT *Peveril of the Peak*], emissary of Charles II., employed by Buckingham to abduct Alice Bridgenorth.
Chig-nec'to, shig-nec'tō. **1. Cape,** N. W. Nova Scotia, Can., at head of Bay of Fundy. **2. Bay,** Bay of Fundy; bet. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Can.; 30 m. long.
Chi-hua'hua, chi-wā'wā. **1.** Inland state; Mex.; 87,802 □; p. 288,073. **2.** Its ✶; p. 25,000.
Child, Lyd'ia Ma-ri'a (*née* Francis) [1802-1880], Am. writer; editor of *National Anti-Slavery Standard*; *Hobomok*, etc.
Childe Har'old, chīld har'gld, the hero of Byron's poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, who roams from country to country in the effort to "flee from himself"; drawn from the poet's own experiences.
Chil'dren, John George [1777-1852], Eng. chemist; electrician; demonstrated that quantity of electricity is proportional to the size of plates, & intensity to their number.
Chil'dren of the Mist [SCOTT *Legend of Montrose*], a branch of the McGregors, who fight with the soldiers in search of Dalgetty.
Chil'dren of the Wood [PERCY *Reliques*], a ballad of two children who perished in Wayland Wood, Eng.
Child'ress, chīld'res, co.; N. W. Tex.; 875 □; p. 1,175; ☉ Childress.
Childs, chīldz, **George Wash'ing-ton** [1829-1894], editor; philanthropist; proprietor and editor of *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.
Chil'e, chil'e, rep.; S. W. S. Am.; 293,970 □; p. 2,867,375; ✶ Santiago. **Chi'li:**.
Chil'i, chil'i, prov.; N. E. China; 58,949 □; p. 17,937,000; ✶ Peking. **Pe"chi-li':**.
Chil'ka Lake, chil'kā, inlet of Bay of Bengal; Orissa, S. W. Bengal presidency, India; l. 45 m.; area from 344 to 450 □.
Chil'lan', chil'yan', town; ✶ of Nuble prov., Chile, S. Am.; p. 21,000.
Chil"li-an-wal'la, chil'i-an-wal'la, vil.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; indecisive engagement, second Sikh war, Jan. 13, 1849; 14 per cent. of Brit. force killed.
Chil"li-coth'e, chil'li-coth'ę. **1.** Mfg. city; ☉ of Ross co., Ohio; p. 11,288. **2.** City; ☉ of Livingston co., Mo.; p. 5,717. **3.** City; Peoria co., Ill.; p. 1,632.
Chil'ling-worth, Will'iam [1602-1644], Eng. Arminian theologian; imprisoned by Parliamentarians; d. in prison.
Chil'lon, shil'gn *or* (F.) shi'lyŏn', **Château de,** anc. castle; Vaud canton, Swit.; at E. end of Lake Geneva; prison of Bonnivard (see Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*).
Chi"lo-é', chi'lo-ā', Isl. & prov.; Chile, S. Am.; 3,995 □; p. 88,530; ✶ Ancud; p. 3,543.
Chi'lon, kai'lon, one of the Seven Sages of Gr.; ephor of Sparta, ~556; fl. ~596. **Chei'lōn:** [Gr.]; **Chi'lo:**.
Chil'pe-ric, chil pę-ric *or* (F.) shil'pē'rīk'. **1. C. I.** [539-584], king of the Franks, 561-584; married Fredegunda, 565?; murdered by her. **2. C. II.** [670-720], king of France.
Chil'ton, chil'tun, co.; cen. Ala.; 710 □; p. 14,549; ☉ Clanton.
Chil'vers Co'ton, town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 3,717.
Chi-mal"te-nan'go, chi-mūl'tē-nūn'gō, town; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 14,000.
Chi"may', shi'mē', **Jeanne Ma"rie', Princesse de** (*née* Cabarrus) [1773-1835], Sp. beauty; married successively Marquis de Fontenay, Tallien, & Prince de Chimay, Belgian diplomatist; imprisoned by Robespierre.
Chim"bo-ra'zo, chim'bo-rā'zō. **1.** Mt.; Andes, Ecua., S. Am.; 20,498 ft. **2.** Prov.; Ecua.; 5,544 □; p. 122,300; ✶ Cajabamba.
Chime"pa-nipe-stick', shim'pa-nip-stic', riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Chim'ney Peak, mt.; N. C.; 6,234 ft.
Chi'na, S. E. div. of Chinese empire; 1,336,841 □; p. 386,533,029; ✶ Peking; includes Formosa & Hainan Isls.
Chi"nan-de'gu, chi'nān-dē'gū, town; Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; p. 12,500.
Chi'na Sea, that part of the Pacific Ocean lying between China & Siam on the W., Phil. Is. on the E., Borneo on the S., & the island of Formosa on the N.; chief ports, Canton, Manila, Saigon, & Singapore.
Chin"chay-co'cha, chin'cha-cō'cha, lake; Junin dept., Peru; 36 × 7 m.; 300 ft.; 13,330 ft. above sea-level.
Chind-wa'ra, chind-wā'ra, dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 3,852 □; p. 372,893; ✶ Chindwara.
Chi-nese' Em'pire, E. Asia; includes China proper, East Turkestan, Manchuria, Mongolia, & Tibet; 4,218,401 □; p. 402,680,000; ✶ Peking.
Chi-nese' Ti-bet', tĭ-bet' *or* tĭb'et, E. part of Tibet; p. 1,000,000?; chief town, Batang.
Ching'-An', ching'-ăn', cape; N. E. Siberia; Bering Sea; high cliff with red band from base to summit.
Ching"le-put', ching'le-put', dist.; Madras prov., Brit. India; 2,824 □; p. 1,137,333; ✶ Saidapet.
Ching"tu', ching'tū', city; ✶ of Szechuen prov., China.
Chin'i-ot, chin'i-ot, town; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 13,176.
Chin"ki-ang', chin'ki-ąng', cml. city; treaty port; Kiangsu prov., China; p. 140,000; bombarded by Brit., 1842.
Chin'ne-reth, kin-g-reth [Heb.; *Bib.*], anc. fort. city of Naphtali; *Josh.* xix. 35.
Chin-su'ra, chin-sū'ra. Same as HUGLI.
Chi-og'gia, ki-od'jā [Anc. **Fos'sa Clo'di-a**], spt. town; Venezia prov., It.; p. 25,084; built on piles; stone bridge of 23 arches.
Chi'os, kī'os. **1.** Anc. isl., Ægean Sea; 320 □; p. 70,000; Turk.; reputed bpl. of Homer. **2.** Its ✶; p. 18,000; burned by the Persians & inhabitants placed in bondage, ~494.
Chi"pi-ca'ni, chi'pi-cā'ni, mt.; Andes Mts., Tacna prov., N. Chile; 19,742 ft.
Chip'man, Na-than'i-el [1752-1843], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Vt., 1789; *Principles of Government*.
Chi-po'la, chi-pō la, riv.; Henry co., Ala.; l. 130 m. to Apalachicola Riv.
Chippe'nham, chip'nam, town; Wilts., Eng.; p. 4,618.
Chip'pe-wa, chip'g-wā. **1.** Riv.; Midland co., Mich.; l. nearly 100 m. **2.** Riv.; W. Minn.; l. 120 m. to Minnesota Riv. **3.** Riv.; N. W. Wis.; l. 300 m. to Mississippi Riv. **4.** Riv.; S. Ontario prov., Can.; l. 40 m. to Niagara Riv. **5.** Co.; E. Mich.; 1,600 □; p. 12,019; ☉ Sault Ste. Marie. **6.** Co.; S. W. cen. Minn.; 575 □; p. 8,555; ✶ Montevideo. **7.** Co.; Wis.; 1,980 □; p. 25,143; ☉ Chippewa Falls. **8.** Vil.; Welland co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 523; battles, 1814.
Chip'pe-wa Falls, mfg. city; ☉ of Chippewa co., Wis.; p. 5,650.
Chip'ping Nor'ton, town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 4,222.
Chip'ping-Wy'combe. Same as HIGH WYCOMBE.
Chi"qui-mu'la, chi'ki-mū'lā. **1.** Isthmus; Guate.; 150 m. broad from Gulf of Honduras to the Pacific. **2.** Dept.; Guate.; 4,000 □; p. 75,000. **3.** City; Guate.; p. 10,092.
Chi-quin"qui-rá', chi-cwin'ki-rā', town; Boyaca dept., Colombia; p. 18,000; place of pilgrimage.
Chi'ra, chi'ra, town; S. Chin. Turkestan; p. 10,000. **Tchi'ra:**.
Chi-raz', Same as SHIRAZ.
Chi"ri-qui', chi'ri-kī'. **1.** Riv., lagoon, & archipelago; Panama dept., Colombia; the lagoon extends 90 m. along coast & 50 m. inland. **2.** Div.; Panama dept., Colombia; adjoins Costa Rica; 6,500 □; p. 43,000; ✶ David.
Chirk, chirk, vil.; Denbigh co., Wales; p. of par., 2,272.
Chi'ron. **1.** kai'rgn. (*Gr. Myth.*) The wisest of the Centaurs; son of Kronos & Philyra; placed among stars as constellation Sagittarius by Jupiter. **Chei'rōn:** [Gr.]. **2.** chi'ron. Town; Adamawa, Cen. Afr.
Chir-pan', chir-pân', town; Bulgaria; p. 11,024.

Chi″sa-go′, chī′sə-gō′, co.; E. cen. Minn.; 435 □; p. 10,359; ⊙ Center City.

Chis′el-hurst, chiz′el-hŭrst, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 6,557; Napoleon III. died and is buried here.

Chis′holm, chiz′um. **Car′o-line** [1810–1877], Eng. philanthropist, founded Female Immigrants' Home, Sydney, Australia, 1839, & the Family Colonization Soc., London, Eng., 1846.

Chi-sus′ti, chī-sus′tī, town; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 11,000.

Chis′wick, chiz′ĭc, par.; W. suburb of London, Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 21,863; Hogarth buried here.

Chit″al-drug′, chit′al-drŭg′, dist.; Mysore, India; 4,871 □; p. 376,310. ✻ Chitaldrug. **Chit″tel-drug′‡.**

Chi′tral, chi trŭl, frontier country; N. W. Brit. India; S. E. of Badakhshan; p. 150,000 to 200,000; ✻ Chitral.

Chit″ta-gong′, chit′to-gong′. **1.** Div.; E. Bengal prov., Brit. India; 12,118 □; p. 4,190,081. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 2,567 □; p. 1,132,341. **3.** Its ✻; p. 24,069. **Is″lam-a-bad′‡.**

Chit′ten-den. 1. Mar′tin [1776–1840], Am. statesman; Gov. of Vt., 1813–1814. **2. Thom′as** [1730–1797], Am. statesman; father of preceding; one of the founders of Vt., 1774; 1st Gov. of Vt. **3.** Co.; W. N. W. of Vt.; 516 □; p. 35,389; ⊙ Burlington.

Chit′ten-den, Mount, National Park, Wyo.; 10,027 or 10,190 ft.

Chit″tur′, chit′tŭr′, town; ✻ of N. Arcot dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 9,965.

Chit′ty, Jo′seph [1776–1841], Eng. lawyer; writer; *Law of Nations Relative to Belligerents and Neutrals*, 1812, etc.

Chi-u′si. ki-ū′sī [anc. **Clu′si-um**], anc. town; Siena prov., Italy; p. 3,000; one of the 12 republics of Etruria; residence of Porsena; Etruscan remains.

Chlad′ni, clăd nī, **Ernst Flo′rens Fried′rich** [1756–1827], Ger. physicist; inv. the euphone & the clavicylinder, 1800; *Acoustics*, etc.

Chlo′ē, clō′ē [Gr. *fem.*, blooming. **F. Chlo″é′**, clō′ē; L. **Chlo′e**]. **1.** The Athenian surname of Ceres. **2.** [Longus *Daphnis & Chloe.*] The heroine of a pastoral.

Chlo′ris [*Gr. Myth.*]. Same as Flora. See vocabulary.

Choate, chōt, **Ru′fus** [1799–1858], Am. lawyer; statesman; Senator.

Cho-cor′u-a, cho-cor′u-ə, mt.; Carroll co., N. H.; 3,540 ft.

Choc′taw, chec′tô. **1.** Co.; W. S. W. Ala.; 916 □; p. 14,549; ⊙ Butler. **2.** Co.; N. E. cen. Miss.; 404 □; p. 10,847; ⊙ Chester.

Choc″taw-hatch′ee, chec′tô-hach′ī, riv.; Ala. & Fla.; l. 180 m. to Choctawhatchee Bay, inlet of Gulf of Mexico.

Cho″do-wi-ec′ki, cō″do-vī-ets′kĭ, **Da′ni-el Ni′ko-laus** [1726–1801], Prus. engraver; miniature-painter; "the Hogarth of Germany."

Choi″seul′, shwā″zŏl′. **1. Cé″sar′, Duke de** [1598–1675], Fr. marshal; defeated Turenne at Rethel, 1650. **2. É″ti″enne′ Fran″çois′, Duke de** [1719–1785], Fr. statesman; diplomat; suppressed & banished the Jesuits, 1762; exiled, 1770–1774.

Choi″seul′-Gouf″fier′, -gū″fyĕ′, Ma″rie′ Ga″bri″el′, Comte de [1752–1817], Fr. traveler; writer; *Picturesque Journey in Greece.*

Cho″len′, shō″lŏn′, town; Fr. Cochin-China; p. 60,000.

Cho″let′, shō″lĕ′, town; Maine-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 12,335.

Cho′nos Ar″chi-pel′a-go, isl. group; off W. coast of S. Chile; lat. 45° S.

Chon-ta′les, cen-tā′les, dept.; Nicaragua; est. p. 27,738; ✻ Libertad.

Cho″pin′, shō″pan′ (Pol. **Szo′pin**, shō′pĭn), **Fré″dé″ric′** [1809–1849], Pol. mus. composer; pianist; settled in Paris, 1832.

Cho′prah, chō′prā, town; Khandesh dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 12,000.

Cho′ris, cō′ris, **Lou′is** [1795–1828], Rus. painter; traveler; artist of Kotzebue's exped. round world; killed by robbers in Mexico; *Picturesque Voyage Round the World*, 1824.

Chor′ley, chôr′lē. **1. Hen′ry Foth′er-gill** [1808–1872], Eng. writer; musician; mus. critic on London *Athenæum*; *Modern German Music*, etc. **2.** Mfg. & mfg. town; Lancs. co., Eng.; p. 23,087. **3.** Town; Chester co., Eng.; p. 2,270.

Cho-rol′que, chō-rol′kĕ, Snowy Mts.; Bolivia; 16,548 ft.

Cho″ruk′, chō″rŭk′, riv., Armenia & Transcaucasia; l. 200 m. to Black Sea at Batum.

Chos′ro-es″, cos′ro-ĭz″. **1. C. I. Nu″shir-vân′**, nū″shĭr-vān′ ("generous soul"), "the Great" [–579], king of Per., defeated by Justinian, gen. of Tiberius, at Melitene, 576. **2. C. II. Par″wîz′** or **Per″wis′**, pĕr″vĭz′, "the Generous" [–628], king of Per.; grandson of preceding; deposed and murdered.

Cho′ta Nag′pur″. Same as Chutia Nagpur.

Cho-teau′, shō-tō′. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Mont.; 27,280 □; p. 4,741; ⊙ Fort Benton. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. S. Dak.; 870 □; p. 8; ⊙ ——.

Cho-tin′, co-tĭn′, town; N. Bessarabia govt., Rus.; p. 18,000.

Chou′an, shū′an *or* shwān′ [Fr. *masc.*, brown owl], nickname of the Cottereau family, Fr. royalists. See vocabulary.

Cho-wan′, chō-wŏn′, co.; N. C.; 220 □; p. 9,167; ⊙ Edenton.

Chriem-hil′de, crim-hil′dĕ [*Nibelungenlied*], the heroine, wife of Siegfried and rival of Brunhilde. **Chriem′hild‡.**

Chris′ta-bel [*Gr. fem.*, fair Christian], the heroine of Coleridge's poem *Christabel.*

Christ′church. **1.** Spt. city; ✻ of Selwyn co., Middle Isl., New Zealand; p. 16,223. **2.** Town; Monmouth, Eng.; p. with Caerleon ultra Pontem, 13,955. **3.** Spt. town, Hampshire, Eng.; p. 3,934.

Chris′ti-an [*Gr. fem. & masc.*, Christian. **Chris′ty** (dim.). Dan. G. **Chris′ti-an.** cris′tĭ-ăn; F. **Chré″ti″en′**, cré″tĭ″ăn′, **Chres″ti″en′‡**; It. Pg. Sp. **Chris″ti-a′no**, cris″tĭ-ä′nō; L. **Chris″ti-a′nus**]. **1. Fletch′er**, mate of the "Bounty"; leader of mutineers; introd. in Byron's *Island*; fl. 1790. **2.** [Bunyan *Pilgrim's Progress.*] The hero in the allegory. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 710 □; p. 30,531; ⊙ Taylorsville. **4.** Co.; S. S. W. Ky.; 708 □; p. 34,118; ⊙ Hopkinsville. **5.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 556 □; p. 14,017; ⊙ Ozark.

Chris″ti-an′a [Gr. *fem.* of Christian. **Chris-ti′na‡. Chris′sie, Ti′na** (dim.). D. It. Sp. **Chris-ti′na**, cris-tī′nə; F. **Chris″ti″ne′**, cris″tĭ-ĭn′; G. **Chris″ti-a′ne**, cris″tĭ-ä′nə, **Chris-ti″ne‡**; Pg. **Cris-ti′nya**, cris-tĭ′nyə]. [Bunyan *Pilgrim's Progress.*] Christian's wife, who leaves the City of Destruction long after her husband.

Chris″ti-a′ni-a, **cris″tĭ-ä′nĭ-ə**, mfg. spt. city; ✻ of Norway; a prov. in itself; 6 □; p. 151,239.

Chris′ti-ans, cris′tĭ-ănz, prov.; S. Norway; 9,798 □; p. 108,076; ✻ Lillehammer.

Chris′ti-an-sand″, cris′tĭ-ăn-sănd′, spt. town; Lister og Mandal prov., Norway; p. 12,813.

Chris″ti-an-stad″, cris′tĭ-ăn-stăt′. **1.** Prov.; S. Sweden; 2,507 □; p. 219,011. **2.** Its ✻; p. 10,670.

Chris″ti-an-sted″, cris′tĭ-ăn-sted′, spt. town; ✻ of Santa Cruz isl., Danish W. Indies; p. 5,000.

Chris″ti-an-sund″, cris′tĭ-ăn-sŭnd′, spt. town; Romsdal prov., Norway; p. 10,281.

Chris-ti′na, cris-tī′nə [1626–1689], queen of Sweden, 1632–1654; dau. of Gustavus Adolphus; abdicated, 1654; put her equerry, Monaldeschi, to death, 1657.

Chris′ti-son, Rob′ert [1798–1882], Scot. physician; toxicologist; *Treatise on Poisons.*

Chris″tophe′, cris″tŏf′, **Hen″ri′** [1767–1820], negro-creole king of Haiti, 1806–1820; unable to suppress a revolt, he shot himself.

Chris′to-pher [Gr. *masc.*, Christ-bearer. **Kit, Kit′to** (dim.). Dan. **Chris′tof-fer**, cris′tof-fər; D. **Chris-to′pho-rus**, cris-tō′fō-rus; F. **Chris″tophe′**, cris″tŏf′; G. **Chris-to′pho-rus**, cris-tō′fō-rus, **Chris′toph‡**; It. **Cris-to′fo-ro**, cris-tō′fō-rō; L. **Chris-toph′o-rus**; Pg. **Chris′to-vão′**, cris′tō-vaun′; Sp. **Cris-to′val**, cris-tō′vŭl; Sw. **Kris′to-fer**, kris′to-fər]. **1. C. III.** [–1448], king of Denmark, Sw., & Norw., 1440–1448; made Copenhagen his capital; pub. a code of laws. **2. Saint,** b. in Syria or Palestine; supposed to have suffered martyrdom; fl. 3d cent.

Christ′o-pher Crow′field [Pen-name], Harriet Beecher Stowe, in *House and Home Papers.*

Christ's Hos′pi-tal, commonly called **Blue′coat″ School,** Newgate St., London, Eng.; founded by Edw. VI. for orphans; about 1,200 scholars; classical college.

Chris′tus or **Chris-toph′sen, Pe′trus** [1393?–14], Flemish painter; *Madonna and Child*, 1417, etc.

Chru′dim, crŭ′dĭm, town; Bohemia, Aust.-Hung.; p. 11,886; horse-markets.

Chry″sale′, cri″sāl′ [Molière *Les Femmes Savantes*], a simple, honest tradesman, henpecked by his wife, Philaminte, one of the *femmes savantes.*

Chry-se′is crŭ-sī′ĭs [Homer *Iliad*], daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo.

Chry-sip′pus, cri-sip′us [–280?–207], Stoic philos.; b. at Soli, in Cilicia; said to have invented the sorites. **Chry′-sip-pos‡** [Gr.].

Chrys″o-lo′ras, Man′u-el [1355?–1415], Gr. scholar; restorer of Gr. learning in Italy.

Chrys′os-tom, cris′es-tĕm [Gr. *masc.*, golden-mouthed. D. **Chry-sos′to-mus**, cri-sōs′tō-mus; F. **Chry″so″stom′**, cri″zō″stom′; Gr. **Chry-so′sto-mos**; It. **Cri-sos′to-mo**, cri-zōs′tō-mō; L. **Chrys-os′to-mus**], **John** [347?–407], Gr. Christian Father; patriarch of Constantinople; deposed and exiled.

Chrys′tal Croft′an-gry, the feigned author of Scott's *Chronicles of Canongate*, consisting of *The Highland Widow* and *The Fair Maid of Perth.*

Chu-but′, shū-būt′. **1.** Riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 600 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Ter.; S. Arg. Rep.; ✻ Rawson.

Chuf′fey, chuf′ĭ [Dickens *Martin Chuzzlewit*], Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk, between whom and his master there is a strong affection.

Chu′i, chū′ī, riv.; rises in Issik-Kul Lake, Semirechenskgovt., Rus. Turkestan, cen. Asia; flows W. N. W. for about 600 m. till lost in sands of Kirghiz Steppe.

Chu-lim′, chū-lĭm′, riv.; Yeniseisk and Tomsk govts., Siberia; l. 500 m. to the Obi.

Chu″ma-la′ri, chū″mä-lä′rī, mt.; Himalaya Mts., Bhutan, N. E. India; 23,944 ft. **Cha″ma-la′ri‡.**

Chum′ba, chum′bə, native trib. state; N. E. of Kashmir, Ind.; 3,216 □; p. 130,000; ✻ Chumba. **Tscham′ba‡.**

Chum″bul′, chum′bul′, riv. Same as Chambal.

Chum″pa-run′, chum′pə-run′, dist.; Patna div., Ind.; 3,531 □; p. 1,440,815; ✻ Moteeharee.

Chu-nar′, chū-när′, town; Benares div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 12,524.

Chun-dau′si, chun-dau′sĭ, town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 27,521.

Chun″dra-ko′na, chun′drə-kō′nə, town; Midnapur dist., Ben.; p. 21,331.

Chu″ni-an′, chū″nĭ-ăn′, town; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 10,399.

Chu-pra′. Same as Chapra.

Chu″qui-sa′ca, chū″kĭ-sä′cä. **1.** Dept.; Bol.; 39,871 □; p. 123,347; ✻ Sucre. **2.** City; Bol.; p. 30,000.

Chur, hŭr, mfg. town; ✻ of Grisons canton, Swit.; p. 7,552; cathedral; seat of zinc- and tool-manufacture.

Church. 1. Co.; W. cen. N. Dak.; 1,020 □; p. 74. **2.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 5,870. **3.** Town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,653.

Church′ill. 1. Charles [1731–1764], Eng. clergyman; poet; friend of John Wilkes; *Rosciad*, etc. **2. John.** See Marlborough. **3.** Cape; on W. shore of Hudson Bay. **4.** Riv.; N. W. Ter. & Keewatin dist., Can.; l. 900 m. to Hudson Bay. **5.** Co.; W. cen. Nev.; 4,852 □; p. 703; ⊙ Stillwater.

Church Stret′on, mkt. town; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 1,707.

Chu″ru-bus′co, chū″ru-bŭs′cō, vil.; 5 m. S. of Mex. city, Mex.; U. S. defeated Mex., 1847.

Chu″san′ Ar″chi-pel′a-go, chu′sŭn′, off coast of Chehkiang prov., China; p. 250,000; chief town Ting-hai.

Chu′ti-a Nag′pur″, chū′tĭ-ä nŭg′pŭr′, div.; W. Bengal, Brit. India; 26,935 □; p. 4,638,238; ✻ Ranchi.

Chu′ti-a U″di-pur′, ū′dĭ-pŭr′, native state; Gujarat, India; 320 □; p. 62,913; ✻ Chutia Udipur.

Chut″tees-gurh′, chut′tĭs-gurh′. Same as Chhatisgarh.

Chuz′zle-wit, chuz′l-wit [Dickens *Martin Chuzzlewit*], hero of novel.

Cial-dī′nĭ, chāl-dī′nĭ, **En-rī′co** [1811–1892], It. gen.; fought against Austr., in the Crimea, etc.

Ci-ba′o, Si-er′ra de, sĭ-hā′ō, sĭ-er′rə dĕ, mt. range; Haiti isl., W. Indies; highest peak Picode Yaqui; 9,695 ft.

Cib′ber, sib′ər, **Col′ley** [1671–1757], Eng. actor; dramatist; poet laureate, 1730; one of the heroes of Pope's *Dunciad*; *The Careless Husband*, etc.

Ci-bo-lo″, sĭ′bo-lō″, riv.; S. Tex.; l. 150 m. to San Antonio Riv.

Cic′e-ro, sis′ē-rō. **1. Mar′cus Tul′li-us** [–106–43], Rom. advocate; orator; writer; defeated Catiline's conspiracies; killed by Antony's soldiers; intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar.* **2. Quin′tus Tul′li-us** [–102–43], Rom. soldier; brother of preceding; gov. of Asia, 61–58; killed by Antony's orders.

Cic′i-ly, sis′ĭ-lĭ. Same as Cecilia.

Ci″co-gna′ra, chĭ′co-nyä′rä. **Le″o-pol′do, Conte da** [1767–1834], It. antiquary; writer on art; *Hist. of Sculpture.*

Cid, el, el sĭd *or* (Sp.) thĭd [1040?–1099], Sp. hero; subject of oldest Sp. poem and of Corneille's *Le Cid.* See vocab.

Cid Ha′met Ben″en-ge′li, sid hā′mĕt ben′en-gē′lĭ, imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes pretends to have obtained account of Don Quixote's adventures. *Benengeli* is Moorish for Cervantes's own name, meaning "son of a stag," in Sp. *cervanteno.*

Ci″en-fue′gos, thĭ′en-fwē′gos. **1. Ni-ca′si-o Al′va-rez de**, nĭ-cä′sĭ-o āl′vg-reth dĕ [1764–1809], Sp. poet; dramatist; banished to Fr. by Murat when he invaded Sp., 1808; *Pitaco.* **2.** Spt. town; S. coast Cuba; p. 65,067.

Ci-gna′ni, chē-nyä′nē, **Car′lo, Conte** [1628–1719], It. painter; *Assumption of the Virgin.*

Ci″gna-ro′li, chĭ″nyä-rō′lē, **Gio-van′ni Bet-ti′no** [1706–1770], It. painter; *Flight to Egypt*, etc.

Ci′go-li, chĭ′go-lē, **Lo″do-vi′co Car′di da** [1559–1613], It. painter; *Martyrdom of St. Stephen.*

Ci-li′ci-a, sĭ-lish′ĭ-ə, anc. country or dist.; S. E. Asia Minor; nearly coextensive with present vilayet of Adana. **Ki-li-ki′a‡** [Gr.].

Ci″ma-bu′e, chĭ″mä-bū′ĕ, **Gio-van′ni** [1240–1300], father of modern painting; b. at Florence; decorated church of St. Francis Assisi.

Ci″ma-ro′sa, chĭ″mä-rō′sä, **Do-me′ni-co** [1755–1801], It. mus.; composer; *Matrimonio Segreto.*

Ci″mar-ron′, sĭ″mg-ron′, riv.; N. M., Kan., and Okla.; l. 650 m. to Arkansas Riv.

Cim′ber, sim′bər, **L. Til′li-us**, Roman partizan of Cæsar, but conspired against him; gave signal for his murder by pulling his robe; fl. –49.

Cim-me′ri-an. **1.** [*Myth.*] See vocabulary. **2.** A people of the Tauric Chersonese; driven thence by Scythians; migrated W., taking Sardis, —635.

Ci′mon, sai′mən [–502?–449], Athenian gen.; statesman; defeated Per. twice in one day, by sea and on land, —466. **Ki′mōn‡** [Gr.].

Ci″na-lo′a. Same as Sinaloa.

Cin″cin-na′ti, sin′sin-nā′tĭ. **1.** A society, est. 1783, in U. S., to perpetuate friendship of officers of the Revolutionary army and relieve widows and orphans of those killed; membership hereditary. **2.** Mfg. city; river port; ⊙ of Hamilton co., Ohio; on Ohio Riv.; p. 296,908.

Cin″cin-na′to, chĭn′chĭn-nä′tō, **Ro′mu-lo** [1525?–1600?], It. painter; decorated the Escurial, Sp., for Philip II.; *Circumcision.*

Cin″cin-na′tus, sin′sin-nā′tus, **Lu′ci-us Quin′tus** [–519?–439], Rom. patrician; farmer; patriot; dictator; within 14 days defeated the Æqui, relieved Minucius, and resigned.

Cin″der-el′la, sin′der-el′ə [F. *cendrillon*, little cinder-girl], heroine of an anc. fairy-tale known to Strabo (A. D. 24), and said to be of Eastern origin.

Cin′go-li, chĭn′go-lē, town; Macerata prov., Marches, It.; p. with com., 21,000.

Cin′na, sin′ə. **1. Ca′ius Hel′vi-us,** Rom. poet; killed, on day of Cæsar's funeral, by Rom. mob, who mistook him for his namesake L. Cornelius Cinna; intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar*; fl. –44. **2. Lu′ci-us Cor-ne′li-us** [–84], Rom. consul; deposed; expelled; took Rome; massacred Sulla's partizans; killed by his soldiers. **3. L. Cor-ne′lius,** son of preceding; pretor; conspirator agst. Cæsar; intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar*; fl. –44.

Cin′na-mon, Mt., Elk Mts.; Col.; 12,600 ft.

Cin′ne-roth [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 11.

Cinq″-Mars′, sañc′-mārs′, **Marquis de** [1620–1642], Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Fr. courtier; charged with conspiracy and executed at Lyons; subject of novel by De Vigny, 1826.

Ci″o″tat′. Same as La Ciotat.

Ci-pan′go, sĭ-pan′go, island described by Marco Polo, as in Eastern seas, 1,500 miles from land; identified by some as Japan.

Ci″pri-a′ni, Gio-van′ni Bat-tis′ta [1732?–1785], It. painter; engraver; lived in London; member of R. A.

Cir-cars′, sĕr-cārs′, a former name of ter. in Hind.; on Bay of Bengal; 17,000 □; 18 to 100 m. wide; Brit. possession. See vocabulary. **North′ern Cir-cars′‡.**

Cir-cas′si-a, sĕr-cash′ĭ-ə, former country; N. W. of Caucasus Mts.; conquered by Rus.; now part of Kuban govt.

Cir′ce. sĕr′sĭ. [*Gr. Myth.*] See Circean, in vocabulary. **Kir′kē‡** [Gr.].

Cir-ce′i′lo, chĭr-chel′lō, **Cape,** Latium, It.; alt. 1,713 ft.

Cir′cle-ville, city; ⊙ of Pickaway co., Ohio; p. 6,556.

Cir″cum-lo-cu′tion Of′fice [Dickens *Little Dorrit*], the chief of "public departments in the art of perceiving how not to do it"; in ridicule of Eng. officialdom.

Cirenc′es-ter, sis′ĕ-tər [anc. **Co-rin′i-um**], town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 7,441; remains of Rom. amphitheater.

Ci″rey′, sĭ″rē′, château; Haute-Marne dept., Fr.; Voltaire's residence.

Ci-ril′lo, Do-me′ni-co [1734–1799], It. physician; botanist; executed as a traitor by King Ferdinand.

Cis-al′pine Re-pub′lic, Lombardy & Venetia, N. It.; formed by Napoleon, 1796; now part of kingdom of Italy.

Cis″cau-ca′si-a. See Northern Caucasia.

Cis″lei-tha′ni-a, sis″lī-thĕ′nĭ-ə, part of Austria-Hungary W. of Leitha Riv.; comprises all Austr. but Galicia.

Cis-ne′ros, this-nĕ′rōs. Same as Ximenes.

Cith-æ′ron, sith-ĭ′rən, mt.; bet. Bœotia and Attica, Gr.; at head of Gulf of Corinth; 4,630 ft. **Ki-thai-rōn′‡** [Gr.].

Ci″toy″enne′ Jacque″line′, sĭ″twā″yen′ zhăc″lĭn′, novel by Sarah Tytler.

Cit′rus, sĭt′rus, co.; W. cen. Fla.; 592 □; p. 2,394; ⊙ Inverness.

Cit″ta-no′va, chit″tä-nō′vä, town; Reggio di Calabria prov., It.; p. 12,000.

Cit′ta Vec′chi-a, chit′tä vec′kĭ-ä, inland town; Malta; p. 22,000; Brit.

Cit′y of Broth′er-ly Love, Philadelphia, Pa.; the phrase being a translation of the name.

Cit′y of Church′es, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cit′y of Da′vid. [*Bib.*] **1.** Jerusalem, especially the citadel on Mt. Zion. **2.** Bethlehem.

Cit′y of De-struc′tion [Bunyan *Pilgrim's Progress*], imaginary city that typifies the worldly state of the unconverted; Christian flees thence to the Celestial City.

Cit′y of Elms, New Haven, Conn.; from the streets being shaded with elms.

Cit′y of God, title of a work by St. Augustine (*De Civitate Dei*), the church or body of believers, as opposed to the body of unbelievers.

Cit′y of Mag-nif′i-cent Dis′tan-ces, Washington, D. C.

Cit′y of Mon′u-ments, Baltimore, Md.; one of its streets is named Monument street.

Cit′y of the Sun, Balbec, Syria; from *Baal*, the sun-god; *bec*, city; Gr. name, *Heliopolis*, has the same meaning.

Cit′y Point, town; Prince George co., Va.; p. 409; national cemetery.

Ci″u-dad′ Bo-lī′var, thĭ″u-dād′ bo-lī′vār. See Angostura.

Ci″u-dad′ de Cu′ra, dĕ cū′rä, town; Bermudez state, Venez., S. Am.; p. 12,198.

Ci″u-dad′ Gar-ci′a, gär-thĭ′ä, city; Mex.; p. 14,000.

Ci″u-dad′ Re-al′, thĭ″u-dād′ rĕ-äl′. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 7,840 □; p. 292,291. **2.** Its ✻; p. 11,684.

Ci″u-dad′ Rod-ri′go, rod-rĭ′gō, fort, town; Salamanca prov., W. Sp.; p. 6,000; besieged by Fr., 1810, by Brit., 1812.

Ci-vi′lis, sĭ-vĭ′lĭs, **Clau′di-us,** chief of the Batavi; served in the Rom. army; on execution of his brother, revolted & won several victories; defeated by Cerealis; fl. 69. See Tacitus.

Ci′vi-ta di Pen′ne, chĭ′vĭ-tä dī pen′nĕ [anc. **Pin′na**], town; Teramo prov., Abruzzi e Molise dept., It.; p. 10,000.

Ci″vi-ta′li, chĭ′vĭ-tä′lē, **Mat-te′o** [1435?–1500?], It. barber; sculptor; several of his statues are in Genoa Cathedral.

Ci′vi-ta Vec′chi-a, chĭ′vĭ-tä vec′kĭ-ä [anc. **Cen′tum Cel′læ**], anc. fort.; spt. town; Roma prov., It.; p. 12,000.

Clack′a-mas, co.; N. W. cen. Ore.; 9,260 □; p. 15,233; ⊙ Oregon City.

Clack′a-mas Riv′er, Ore.; l. nearly 100 m. to Willamette River.

Clack-man′nan. **1.** Co.; Scot.; 38 □; p. 25,677; smallest co. in Scot. **2.** Its ✻; p. 1,503. **Clack-man′nan-shire‡.**

Clac′ton, Great, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 3,584.

Clag′gau Bay, Galway co., Ir.

Clag′gett, Thom′as John [1743–1816], 1st Protestant Episcopal bishop in U. S.; chaplain U. S. Senate, 1800.

Clai′borne, clĕ′bərn. **1. Wil′liam C. C.** [1775–1817], Am. statesman; Gov. of Miss. Ter., 1801; Gov. & Intendant of La., 1803. **2.** Par.; N. W. La.; 800 □; p. 23,312; ⊙ Homer. **3.** Co.; W. S. W. Miss; 452 □; p. 14,516; ⊙ Port Gibson. **4.** Co.; N. N. E. Tenn.; 472 □; p. 15,103; ⊙ Tazewell.

Clai″raut′, clĕ″rō′, **A″lex″is′ Claude** [1713–1765], Fr. math.; *The Motion of Comets*, etc.

Claire, clār. See Clara.

Clair″fait′, clār′fĕ′. Same as Clerfayt.

Cla′lam, co.; W. N. W. Wash.; 1,824 □; p. 2,771; ⊙ New Dungeness.

Clap'ham, clap'am, par.; Surrey co., Eng.; S. W. suburb of London; p. 43,698.

Clap'per-ton, Hugh [1788-1827], Scot. traveler; Afr. explorer; with Oudney & Denham reached Lake Chad *via* Tripoli.

Clar'a, clar'a [L. *fem.*, famous. **Clare** (dim.). Dan. D. Pg. Sp. **Cla'ra,** clä'rä; F. **Claire,** clär, **Cla"ra';** G. Sw **Kla'ra,** klä'rä].

Clar'a Doug'las, the heroine of Bulwer's comedy *Money*, who rejects Alfred Evelyn on the score of poverty, but afterward marries him.

Clar'a Peg'got-ty, peg'gt-i [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], faithful nurse of David; maid of Mrs. C.; very stout.

Clär'chen, clär'hen [GOETHE *Egmont*], the heroine, constant and devoted.

Clare, clär. 1. See CLARA. 2. Co.; Munster prov., Ir.; 1,294 □; p. 123,859; ✻ Ennis. 3. Co.; N. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 7,588; ⊙ Harrison. 4. Town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,887; anc. castle. 5. Vil.; Digby co., N. S.; p. of par., 1,877.

Clare Is'land, entrance to Clew Bay, Mayo co., Ir.; 4½ m. long; chief vil. Tornore.

Clare'mont, vil.; Sullivan co., N. H.; p. with tp., 5,565.

Clar'ence, George, Duke of [1449-1478], br. of Edward IV. & Richard III. of Eng.; intrigued against Edward IV.; condemned to death for treason; found dead, but not in a butt of malmsey as often stated; intro. in Shak. *3 Hen. VI.*, *Richard III.*, and Scott's *Anne of Geierstein*.

Clar'ence Is'land, Chile, S. Am.; W. of Terra del Fuego; l. 52 m.

Clar'ence Mount. See ISABEL.

Clar'ence Peak, Fernando Po Isl.; Bight of Biafra, Guinea, W. Afr; 9,350 ft.

Clar'ence Riv'er, N. E. New South Wales; Austral.; l. 250 m. to Shoal Bay.

Clar'en-don. 1. Earl of [1608-1674], Edward Hyde, Eng. royalist statesman; historian; premier & lord chancellor; impeached & retired to Fr.; *Hist. of the Great Rebellion*, 1702. **2. Earl of** [1638-1709], Henry Hyde, son of preceding; lord lieut. of Ir.; dismissed from office by James II. as a Protestant; imprisoned for conspiracy; *Clarendon Papers*. **3. Earl of** [1800-1870], George W. F. Villiers, Eng. statesman; diplomat; Brit. representative at Treaty of Paris, 1856. **4.** Co.; E. cen. S. C.; 664 □; p. 23,233; ⊙ Manning.

Clar'en-don Park, anc. royal forest & palace; Witts co., Eng.; Henry II. here enacted the *Constitutions of Clarendon*.

Clar'en-don Springs, vil.; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 87; health resort; mineral springs.

Cla'ri. clä'ri, **the Maid of Mi-lan',** a play by James Howard Payne, in which his song *Home, Sweet Home* was first introduced.

Clar'i-bel, clar'i-bel [L. *fem.*, brightly fair] [Pseud.], Charlotte A. Barnard [1830-1869], Eng. poet; composer of popular songs.

Clar'ice. See CLARISSA.

Clar'i-mond, clar'i-mond [Teut. *fem.*, famous protection].

Cla-rin'da. 1. [Pseud.; Agnes Craig Maclehose [1759-1841]., writer, of Glasgow; corresponded with Burns. **2.** City; ⊙ of Page co., Iowa; p. 3,282.

Clar'i-on, clar'i-un. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Pa.; l. 130 m. from McKean co. to Allegheny Riv. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Pa.; 540 □; p. 36,402. **3.** Tn. ⊙; p. 2,164.

Cla-ris'sa, cla-ris'a [L. *fem.*, making famous. **Clar'ice';** F. **Cla"risse',** clä'ris'; G. It. **Cla-ris'sa,** clä-ris'sä].

Cla-ris'sa Har'lowe, the heroine of Richardson's *Hist. of Clarissa Harlowe*, who is basely abused by her lover and dies of grief and shame.

Clark. 1. A'bra-ham [1726-1794], Am. patriot; delegate to Continental Congress; signer of Decl. of Independence, 1776. **2. Al'van** [1804-1887], Am. optician; portrait-painter, manuf. object-glasses of Chicago, Washington, & Lick telescopes. **3. George Rog'ers** [1752-1818], Am. gen.; took Fort Vincennes, Ind., 1779; fought agst Benedict Arnold in Va., 1780. **4. Sir James** [1788-1870], Scot. physician; phys. to Queen Victoria, 1837; *Sanatura Influence of Climate*, etc. **5. My'ron Hol'by** [1806-1892], Am. Whig politician; Gov. of N. Y., 1854. **6. Will'iam Smith** [1805-1886], Am. botanist, teacher; pres. of Mass. Agric. Coll., 1867. **7. Will'iam Tier'ney** [1783-1852], Eng. civil engineer; built suspension bridges over Thames at Hammersmith & over Danube at Budapest. **8. Will'is Gay'lord** [1810-1841], Am. poet, *The Spirit of Life*. **9.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ark.; 867 □; p. 20,966. Arkadelphia. **10.** Co.; E. S. E. Ill.; 500 □; p. 21,866. ⊙ Marshall. **11.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 380 □; p. 30,250; ⊙ Charlestown. **12.** Co.; S. S. W. Kan.; 975 □; p. 2,257; ⊙ Ashland. **13.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ky.; 200 □; p. 15,454; ⊙ Winchester. **14.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 500 □; p. 15,126; ⊙ Kahoka. **15.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ohio; 383 □; p. 32,577; ⊙ Springfield. **16.** Co.; N. E. cen. S. Dak.; 970 □; p. 6,758; ⊙ Clark. **17.** Co.; N. W. cen. Wis.; 1,224 □; p. 15,786; ⊙ Neillsville.

Clarke. 1. Ad'am [1762-1832], Ir. Methodist minister; itinerant preacher; *Commentary on the Holy Bible*, etc. **2. An'drew, Sir** [1820-1893], Scot. phys.; lived in London. **3. Charles Cow'den** [1787-1877], Eng. writer; Shak. editor, *Tales from Chaucer*. **4. Ed'ward Dan'iel** [1769-1822], Eng. scientist; traveler, etc.; prof. mineralogy, Cambridge; *Travels*, 6 vols. **5. Hen'ri J. G.** See FELTRE, I. **6. James Free'man** [1810-1888], Am. Unitarian minister; writer, *The Ten Great Religions*, etc. **7. John** [1609-1676], Eng. minister; one of the founders of Rhode Isl.; founded Baptist church at Newport. **8. John** [1766-1832], Am. officer, served in Revolutionary war; Gov. of Ga., 1817. **9. Sam'u-el** [1675-1729], Eng. divine; philosopher; chaplain to Queen Anne; *Being and Attributes of God*, etc. **10. Will'iam** [1770-1838], Am. explorer; leader of expedition from St. Louis to mouth of Columbia Riv., 1804; Gov. of Mo. Ter., 1813. **11. Will'iam George** [1821-1878], Eng. scholar; traveler; *The Cambridge Shak.*, 9 vols., etc. **12.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ala.; 1,160 □; p. 22,624; ⊙ Grove Hill. **13.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ga.; 140 □; p. 15,186; ⊙ Athens. **14.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 432 □; p. 11,332; ⊙ Osceola. **15.** Co.; E. S. E. Miss.; 660 □; p. 15,826; ⊙ Quitman. **16.** Co.; N. Va.; 265 □; p. 8,051; ⊙ Berryville. **17.** Co.; S. W. Wash.; 648 □; p. 11,709; ⊙ Vancouver.

Clarke's Fork, riv.; Tex.; l. 200 m. to Brazos Riv.

Clarke's Peak, mt.; Gr. Smoky Mts., bet. Sevier co., Tenn., & Swain co., N. C.; 6,619 ft.

Clarke's Riv'er, N. W. Va. & E. Tenn.; l. 300 m. to Tennessee Riv.

Cling'mans Dome, mt.; Gr. Smoky Mts., bet. Sevier co., Tenn., & Swain co., N. C.; 6,619 ft.

Cling'mans Moun'tain or **Black Dome.** Same as MITCHELL'S PEAK.

Clin'ton. 1. De Witt [1769-1828], Am. lawyer; statesman; son of James; Gov. of N. Y. **2. George** [1739-1812], Am. lawyer; Revolutionary soldier; statesman; brother of James, 4th Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1805-1812. **3. Sir Hen'ry** [1738-1795], Eng. gen.; commander-in-chief in Am., 1778. **4. Hen'ry Fynes** [1781-1852], Eng. scholar; chronologist; *Chronology of Greece*, etc. **5. James** [1736-1812], Am. gen. **6.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ill.; 494 □; p. 17,411; ⊙ Carlyle. **7.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 27,370; ⊙ Frankfort. **8.** Co.; E. cen. Iowa; 660 □; p. 41,199. **9.** Its ⊙; p. 13,619. **10.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 220 □; p. 7,047; ⊙ Albany. **11.** Co.; S. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 26,509; ⊙ St. Johns. **12.** Co.; N. W. cen. Mo.; 440 □; p. 17,138; ⊙ Plattsburg. **13.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 995 □; p. 46,437; ⊙ Plattsburg. **14.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ohio; 384 □; p. 24,240; ⊙ Wilmington. **15.** Co.; N. cen. Pa.; 850 □; p. 28,683; ⊙ Lock Haven. **16.** City; ⊙ of Clinton co., Iowa; p. 13,619. **17.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 10,424. **18.** City; ⊙ of Henry co., Mo.; p. 4,737. **19.** City; ⊙ of De Witt co., Ill.; p. 2,598. **20.** City; ⊙ of Hickman co., Ky.; p. 1,347. **21.** Town; ⊙ of East Feliciana co., La.; p. 774. **22.** Town; ⊙ of Sampson co., N. C.; p. 839. **23.** Town; ⊙ of Anderson co., Tenn.; p. 1,198. **24.** Bor.; Hunterdon co., N. J.; p. 1,975. **25.** Vil.; Vermillion co., Ind.; p. with tp., 3,609. **26.** Vil.; Kennebec co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,518. **27.** Vil.; Rock co., Wis.; p. with tp., 2,220. **28.** Vil.; Huron co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,016.

Clin'ton, Mount, 1. Mt.; Adirondacks, Essex co., N. Y.; 4,937 ft. **2.** Mt.; White Mts., N. H.; 4,320 ft.

Cli'o, cli'ō. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] See vocab. **Klei-ō'**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** Name formed from 4 letters signed consecutively by Addison to contributions to *Spectator*; the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, & the Office whence they were sent.

Clis'sa, town; Dalmatia; p. 1,200; many times besieged; near reputed site of Roman castle of Andretium. **Klis'**‡.

Clau"det', clō'dē', **An"toine' Fran"çois'** [1797-1867], Fr. photographer; improved Daguerre's process; invented focimeter, photographometer, stereomonoscope, etc.

Clau'di-a, clō'di-ä [*Bib.*; *fem.* of CLAUDIUS. D. G. It. Sp. Sw. **Clau'di-a,** clau'di-ä; F. **Clau"dine',** clō'din', **Claude'**‡], a female disciple at Rome.

Clau"di-a'nus, clō'di-ā'nus [365-408?], Latin poet; friend of Stilicho; *Rape of Proserpine*, etc. **Clau'di-an'**‡; **Clau'di-us'**‡.

Clau'di-o, clō'di-ō. **1.** [SHAK. *Measure for Measure.*] Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. **2.** [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing.*] A young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

Clau'di-us, clō'di-us [L., lame. **Claude'**‡. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us,** clau'di-ūs. **Klau'di-us'**‡; F. **Claude,** clōd; It. Sp. **Clau'di-o,** clau'di-ō]. **1. Ap'pi-us,** Rom. decemvir; attempted to enslave & dishonor Virginia; imprisoned & committed suicide; intro. in Knowles's *Virginius*; fl. —451. **2. Li-be'ri-us Dru'sus** [—10-54 A. D.], Rom. emperor; successor of Caligula; invaded Britain. **3. Mar'cus Au-re'li-us** [214-270], Rom. emperor; defeated the rebel Aureolus, also the Goths at Naissus. **4. Mat-thi'as,** "the Messenger of Wandsbeck" [1743-1815], Ger. poet; theologian; wrote the "Rhine-Wine Song." **5.** [SHAK. *Hamlet.*] Usurping king of Denmark; murderer of Hamlet's father. **6.** [KNOWLES *Virginius.*] The tool of Appius to entrap Virginia. See def. 1.

Clau'di-us of Tu'rin [—840?], Sp. scholar; theologian; opposed the worship of images & of the cross; charged with heresy; "the Protestant of the 9th cent."

Claus. See NICHOLAS. See SANTA CLAUS, in vocabulary.

Clau"sel', clō'zel', **Ber"trand', Count** [1772-1842], Fr. marshal; in Aust. & Sp. campaigns; refugee in U. S., 1815; gov. of Algeria.

Clau'sen, clau'zen, **Hen'rik Nik"o-la'i** [1793-1877], Danish theologian; statesman; leader of the reform movement of 1848.

Clau'se-witz, clau'ze-vitz, **Karl von** [1780-1831], Prus. gen.; military writer; *Works*, 10 vols.

Clau'si-us, clau'si-us, **Ru'dolf J. E.** [1822-1888], Ger. physicist; math.; disc. principle of the virial in mathematical physics.

Clav'er-ack, vil.; Columbia co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 4,518.

Clav'er-house. See DUNDEE, VISCOUNT.

Cla"vi-ge'ro, clä'vi-hē'rō, **Fran-cis'co Se-ve'ri-o** [1718-1788], Mex. historian; Jesuit missionary; 30 years among MEX. Indians; on suppression of Jesuits went to Cesena, It.; *Ancient Hist. of Mex.* in Italian.

Cla-vi'jo y Fa-xar'do, clä-vē'hō ē fä-här'dō, **Jo-sé',** [1726-1806], Sp. writer; his duel with Beaumarchais, 1764, dramatized by Goethe; *El Pensador*, etc.

Cla"vi-le'ño A"li-ge'ro, clä'vē-lē'nyō ä"lē-hē'rō [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], literally, "Clavileno the Winged"; a wooden steed which Don Quixote mounts in order to disenchant the Countess Trifaldo and her companions.

Clay. 1. Green [1757-1826], Am. gen.; pioneer; settled in Ky., 1776; defended Fort Meigs (Ohio) against the Brit. and Ind. **2. Hen'ry** [1777-1852], Am. lawyer; statesman; Speaker; commissioner at Treaty of Ghent, 1814; promoted Compromise Bill of 1850, which postponed slavery question. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Ala.; 599 □; p. 15,765; ⊙ Ashland. **4.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 568 □; p. 12,200; ⊙ Corning. **5.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 634 □; p. 5,154; ⊙ Green Cove Springs. **6.** Co.; W. S. W. Ga.; 192 □; p. 7,817; ⊙ Fort Gaines. **7.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ill.; 470 □; p. 16,772; ⊙ Louisville. **8.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ind.; 361 □; p. 30,536; ⊙ Brazil. **9.** Co.; N. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 9,309; ⊙ Spencer. **10.** Co.; N. E. cen. Kan.; 600 □; p. 16,146; ⊙ Clay Center. **11.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ky.; 580 □; p. 12,447; ⊙ Manchester. **12.** Co.; W. cen. Minn.; 1,009 □; p. 11,517; ⊙ Moorhead. **13.** Co.; E. N. E. Miss.; 420 □; p. 18,007; ⊙ West Point. **14.** Co.; W. N. W. Mo.; 415 □; p. 19,856; ⊙ Liberty. **15.** Co.; S. E. cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 16,310; ⊙ Clay Center. **16.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 160 □; p. 4,197; ⊙ Hayesville. **17.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 410 □; p. 7,509; ⊙ Vermillion. **18.** Co.; N. cen. Tenn.; 260 □; p. 7,220; ⊙ Celina. **19.** Co.; N. cen. Texas; 1,100 □; p. 7,503; ⊙ Henrietta. **20.** Co.; W. cen. W. Va.; 325 □; p. 4,659; ⊙ Clay Court House.

Clay, Mount, White Mts., N. H.; 5,553 ft.

Clay'borne, clā'born, **Will'iam** [16 —16], Eng. settler in Am.; occupied Kent Isl., Chesapeake Bay; Sec. of State, 1652.

Clay Cen'ter, city; ⊙ of Clay co., Kan.; p. 2,802.

Clay Cross, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 7,727.

Clay'ton. 1. John [1693-1773], Am. physician; botanist; emigrated from Eng. to Va., 1705. **2. John Mid'dle-ton** [1796-1856], Am. lawyer; statesman; diplomat; negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 135 □; p. 8,295; ⊙ Jonesborough. **4.** Co.; N. E. Iowa; 745 □; p. 26,733; ⊙ El Kader. **5.** Town; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; p. 4,074. **6.** Bor.; Gloucester co., N. J.; p. 1,807. **7. West** Co., town; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; p. 1,541. **8.** Vil.; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. 1,748.

Clay'ton-Bul'wer Trea'ty, July 4, 1850, between U. S. and Gr. Brit.; provides that neither country shall have exclusive control over any interoceanic canal in Cen. Am., or erect any fortifications in the country.

Clay'ton-le-Moors", town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 7,155.

Clay'ton's Peak, Utah; 11,889 ft.

Clé"ante', clā'änt'. **1.** [MOLIÈRE *Tartuffe.*] Orgon's brother-in-law; noted for his piety. **2.** [MOLIÈRE *Malade Imaginaire.*] Lover of Angelique, to whom, in guise of a music-master, he makes love in the very presence of her father. **3.** [MOLIÈRE *L'Avare.*] Son of Harpagon, the miser; both wish to marry Mariane; Cléante by hiding the miser's casket of gold gains the day.

Cle-an'thes, cle-an'thēz [—300?-220?], Gr. Stoic philos.; poet; succeeded Zeno in his school; *Hymn to Jupiter*. **Kle-an'thēs'**‡ [Gr.].

Clear, Cape, S. point of Clear Isl., Cork co., Ir.; most S. point of Ir.; lighthouse 455 ft. above the sea.

Cle-ar'chus, cle-är'cus [—401], Spartan gen.; treacherously put to death by Tissaphernes. **Kle'ar-chos'** [Gr.].

Clear Creek, co.; N. cen. Col.; 390 □; p. 7,184; ⊙ Georgetown.

Clear'field. 1. Co.; W. cen. Pa.; 1,079 □; p. 69,565. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,248.

Clear Fork, riv.; Tex.; l. 200 m. to Brazos Riv.

Clear Lake, Lake co., Cal.; 25 × 10 m.; 1,500 ft. above sea-level.

Clear'wa-ter Riv'er, N. Ida.; l. 200 m. to Snake Riv.

Cle-a'tor Moor, cle-ē'tər, min. town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 9,464.

Cleave'land, Par'ker [1780-1858], Am. mineralogist; prof. of chemistry, etc., at Bowdoin Coll., Me.; *Mineralogy and Geology*.

Cle'burne. 1. Pat'rick [1828?-1864], Am. Confed. gen.; "the Stonewall Jackson of the West"; killed in action. **2.** Co.; E. N. E. Ala.; 545 □; p. 13,218; ⊙ Edwardsville. **3.** Co.; N. cen. Ark.; 558 □; p. 7,884; ⊙ Heber. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Johnson co., Tex.; p. 3,278.

Cleck'hea-ton, clek'e-tun, mfg. town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 11,826; ruins of anc. abbey.

Cleef, clēf, **Jan van** [1646-1716], Flemish painter; *Redemption of the Captives*, etc.

Clé"men'cet', clā'mäN'sā', **Charles** [1703-1778], Fr. Benedictine monk; historian; *Hist. of Port Royal*, 10 vols.

Cle'mens, Ti'tus Fla'vi-us [150? 217 ?], Christian Father; exiled by edict of Severus, 202; *Stromata*, etc.; **Clem'ent of Al"ex-an'dri-a**‡.

Cle'mens Ro-ma'nus [—100], bishop of Rome, 92-100; supposed to be St. Paul's fellow laborer. Called also **Clem'ent I.**

Clem'ent, clem'ent [L. *masc.*, merciful. Dan. D. G. **Cle'mens,** clē'mens; F. **Clé"ment',** clā'mäN'; It. Sp. **Cle-men'te,** clā-men'tā; L. **Cle'mens**]. **1. C. VII.** [1478?-1534], Giulio de Medici, pope; issued bull agst. Hen. VIII. which caused severance of Eng. from Rome. **2. C. XIV.** [1705-1774], Giovanni V. A. Ganganelli, It. divine; pope; decreed the suppression of Jesuits, 1773. **3.** clā'mäN'. **Dom Fran"çois'** [1714-1793], Fr. Benedictine monk; scholar; *Art of Verifying Dates*. **4. Jacques** [1567-1589], Fr. Dominican monk; regicide; murdered Hen. III. of Fr.; killed by the king's attendants.

Cle-men'ti, clā-men'tī, **Mu'zi-o** [1752-1832], It. mus. composer; pianist; originator of pianoforte sonata.

Clem"en-ti'na, clem'en-tī'na [L. *fem.*, merciful. **Clem'en-tine'**‡. F. **Clé"men'tine',** clā'mäN'tēn'; G. **Cle"men-ti'ne,** clā'men-tī'ne].

Cle"o-bu'lus, clē'o-bū'lus, Gr. lyric poet; one of the Seven Sages; fl. —580? **Kle-o'bou-los**‡ [Gr.].

Cle-om'bro-tus, clē-em'bro-tus [—371], king of Sparta; defeated & slain at Leuctra. **Kle-om'bro-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Cle"o-me'des, clē'o-mī'dēz, Gr. astronomer; wrote *Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies;* fl. in or after 1st c. B. C. **Kle-o-mē'dēs**‡ [Gr.].

Cle-om'e-nes, clī-em'e-nīz. **1. C. I.** [—489], king of Sparta, —524?-489. **2. C. III.** [—220], king of Sparta, —236-222. **3.** Gr. sculptor, of Athens; fl. —250?; *Venus de Medici*. **Kle-o-me'nēs**‡ [Gr.].

Cle'on. 1. [—422], Athenian demagogue; captured Sphacteria from the Spartans. **2.** [SHAK. *Pericles.*] Gov. of Tarsus; burnt to death by the citizens. **3.** [SPENSER *Faerie Queene.*] The personification of glory. **Kle'ōn**‡ [Gr.].

Cle'o-pas, clī'o-pus [*Bib.*], a disciple at Emmaus.

Cle"o-pa'tra, clī'o-pē'tru [Gr. *fem.*, her father's fame] [—69-30], queen of Egypt, —51-30; noted for her beauty and fascination; killed herself by the bite of an asp; heroine of Shak. *Antony and Cleopatra* and of Dryden's *All for Love*. **Kle-o-pa'tra**‡ [Gr.].

Cle-os'tra-tus, clē-es'tru-tus, Gr. astron.; arranged the signs of the zodiac, etc.; fl. bet. 548 and 432 B. C. **Kle-o'-stra-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Clerc, Le. Same as LECLERC.

Cler"fayt', clär'fē', **Count de** [1733-1798], François S. C. J. de Croix, Aust. gen. in Seven Years' War.

Clerk'en-well, clärk'[*or* clerk'jen-wel, par.; N. E. London, Eng.; fatal gunpowder explosion, House of Detention, by Fenians, Dec. 13, 1867.

Cler'mont, cler'mont, co.; S. W. Ohio; 496 □; p. 33,553; ⊙ Batavia.

Cler"mont'-Fer"raud', clär'mōN'-fär'rōN', anc. mfg. city; ✻ of Puy-de-Dôme dept., Fr.; p. 50,119; university; cathedral; Council of the Crusades, 1095.

Clesh'am, clesh'am, mt.; Lewis Isl., Hebrides, Scot.; 2,662 ft.

Cleve'don, cliv'dun, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 5,412.

Cleve'land. 1. Charles Dex'ter [1802-1869], Am. scholar; writer; *Compendium of Am. Literature*, etc. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ark.; 693 □; p. 11,362; ⊙ Toledo. **3.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 420 □; p. 20,384; ⊙ Shelby. **4.** Co.; S. E. Okla.; 1,400 □; p. 6,605; ⊙ Norman. **5.** Mfg. cmi. city & lake port; ⊙ of Cuyahoga co., Ohio; p. 261,353. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Bradley co., Tenn.; p. 2,863. **7.** Iron-min. dist.; Yorks., Eng.

Clev'en-ger, cliv'en-jer, **Sho'bal L. Vail** [1812-1843], Am. sculptor; made busts of Webster, Clay, etc.

Cleves, clēvz [F. **Clèves,** clēv; G. **Kle've,** klē've], mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,000.

Clew Bay, Mayo co., Ir.; 15 × 8 m.; attractive scenery.

Cli"chy', clī'shī', mfg. t.; N. sub. of Paris, Fr.; p. 26,741.

Clif'ford. 1. John, Lord [1435-1461], Eng. Lancastrian leader; called "Black Clifford" from his cruelty; introduced in Shak. *Henry VI.*, part II, as "young Clifford," and part III. **2. Nathan** [1803-1881], Am. lawyer; Dem. politician; judge of U. S. Supreme Court, 1858. **3. Ro'samond,** "Fair Rosamond" [—1175?], dau. of Walter, Lord Clifford; mistress of Henry II.; introduced in Scott's *Talisman* and *Woodstock*. **4. Thom'as, Lord** [—1455], Eng. Lancastrian leader; son of John; killed at St. Albans battle; intro. in Shak. *Henry VI.* part II. **5. Thom'as, Lord** [1630-1673], Eng. statesman; member of the Cabal ministry. **6. Will'iam King'don** [1843-1879], Eng. mathematician; writer on science & religion; *Lectures and Essays*.

Clif'ton, clif'tun. **1.** Suburb; W. of Bristol, Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 26,364. **2.** Town; Spartanburg co., S. C.; p. 2,639. **3.** Town; Graham co., Ariz.; p. 600; copper-mines. **4.** Town; Welland co., Ont.; p. 1,610.

Clif'ton Forge, town; Alleghany co., Va.; p. 1,792.

Clif'ton Heights, bor.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 1,820.

Clif'ton Hill, suburb of Collingwood City, Victoria, Austral.; p. 6,000.

Clif'ton Park, vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,506.

Clif'ton Springs, vil.; Ontario co., N. Y.; p. 1,297; mineral springs.

Clinch, co.; S. E. Ga.; 968 □; p. 6,652; ⊙ Homerville.

Clinch Moun'tains, N. E. Tenn. & S. W. Va.; bet. Clinch & Holston Rivs.

Clinch Riv'er, S. W. Va. & E. Tenn.; l. 300 m. to Tennessee Riv.

Clin'ton. 1. De Witt [1769-1828], Am. lawyer; statesman; son of James; Gov. of N. Y. **2. George** [1739-1812], Am. lawyer; Revolutionary soldier; statesman; brother of James, 4th Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1805-1812. **3. Sir Hen'ry** [1738-1795], Eng. gen.; commander-in-chief in Am., 1778. **4. Hen'ry Fynes** [1781-1852], Eng. scholar; chronologist; *Chronology of Greece*, etc. **5. James** [1736-1812], Am. gen. **6.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ill.; 494 □; p. 17,411; ⊙ Carlyle. **7.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 27,370; ⊙ Frankfort. **8.** Co.; E. cen. Iowa; 660 □; p. 41,199. **9.** Its ⊙; p. 13,619. **10.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 220 □; p. 7,047; ⊙ Albany. **11.** Co.; S. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 26,509; ⊙ St. Johns. **12.** Co.; N. W. cen. Mo.; 440 □; p. 17,138; ⊙ Plattsburg. **13.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 995 □; p. 46,437; ⊙ Plattsburg. **14.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ohio; 384 □; p. 24,240; ⊙ Wilmington. **15.** Co.; N. cen. Pa.; 850 □; p. 28,683; ⊙ Lock Haven. **16.** City; ⊙ of Clinton co., Iowa; p. 13,619. **17.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 10,424. **18.** City; ⊙ of Henry co., Mo.; p. 4,737. **19.** City; ⊙ of De Witt co., Ill.; p. 2,598. **20.** City; ⊙ of Hickman co., Ky.; p. 1,347. **21.** Town; ⊙ of East Feliciana co., La.; p. 774. **22.** Town; ⊙ of Sampson co., N. C.; p. 839. **23.** Town; ⊙ of Anderson co., Tenn.; p. 1,198. **24.** Bor.; Hunterdon co., N. J.; p. 1,975. **25.** Vil.; Vermillion co., Ind.; p. with tp., 3,609. **26.** Vil.; Kennebec co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,518. **27.** Vil.; Rock co., Wis.; p. with tp., 2,220. **28.** Vil.; Huron co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,016.

Clin'ton, Mount, 1. Mt.; Adirondacks, Essex co., N. Y.; 4,937 ft. **2.** Mt.; White Mts., N. H.; 4,320 ft.

Cli'o, clī'ō. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] See vocab. **Klei-ō'**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** Name formed from 4 letters signed consecutively by Addison to contributions to *Spectator*; the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, & the Office whence they were sent.

Clis'sa, town; Dalmatia; p. 1,200; many times besieged; near reputed site of Roman castle of Andretium. **Klis'**‡.

Clis″son′, cli″sôn′, **O″li″vier′ de** [1332?-1407], Fr. soldier; Constable of France.

Cli′sthe-nes, clis′the-nīz, Athenian statesman; grandfather of Pericles; fl. —500. **Klei-sthe′nēs**‡, Gr.].

Cli″tan′dre, cli″tôn′ dr [MOLIÈRE *Femmes Savantes*], wealthy bourgeois, in love with Henrietta.

Clith′e-roe, clith′e-rō, mfg. town; Lanc. co., Eng.; p. 10,815, ruins of castle.

Cli′tus, cli′tus, —328, Macedonian officer; saved Alexander the Great's life at the Granicus, —334; killed by him at a banquet. **Klei′tos**‡, Gr.

Clive, cliv. **1. Cath′er-ine** (*née* Raftor) [1711-1785], Eng. actress; debut at Drury Lane, 1730. **2. Lady Car′o-line** (*née* Wigley) [1801-1873], Eng. novelist; poet; accidentally burned to death; *Poems; Paul Ferroll*, etc. **3. Rob′ert, Lord** [1725-1774], Eng. gen.; statesman; founder of Brit. empire in India; persecuted politically in Eng.; d. by suicide.

Cloch Point, clec, headland; N. W. point of Renfrew co., Scot., on Firth of Clyde; lighthouse.

Clo′di-us, Pub′li-us, surnamed **Pul′cher**, pul′ker [—52], Roman patrician demagogue; impeached Catiline; procured Cicero's expulsion; killed by Milo.

Clo″na-kil′ty, clō″na-kil′ti, town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 3,676.

Clones, clōnz, town; Monaghan co., Ir.; p. 2,216.

Clon″fert′, clon′fert, anc. city; Galway co., Ir.; p. 2,200.

Clon″fert′ and Kil″more′, two contiguous bogs, Connaught co., Ir.; 9,615 acres; average depth, 30 ft.

Clon″mel′, clon′mel′, mfg. town; Tipperary & Waterford cos., Ir.; p. 9,008; taken by Cromwell, 1650.

Clon″turf′, clon′tûrf′, town; Dublin, Ir.; p. 5,105.

Clootz, clōtz, **Jean Bap″tiste′, Count de**, "Anacharsis Cloots" [1755-1794], Prus. fanatic; partizan of Fr. revolutionists; member of the Convention, 1793; guillotined.

Clo″pi″nel′, clō″pi″nel′, Same as MEUN.

Clo-quet′, clo-kwet′. **1.** Vil.; Carlton co., Minn.; p. 2,580. **2.** Riv.; St. Louis co., N. E. Minn.; l. 100 m. to St. Louis Riv.

Clo′ten [SHAK. *Cymbeline*], Cymbeline's stepson; Imogen's rejected lover.

Clo-til′da [Teut. *fem.*, famous warrior maid], **Saint** [-545], dau. of Childeric, king of Burgundy; queen of Clovis I., king of the Franks, whom she converted to Christianity.

Cloud, co.; N. E. cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 19,295; ⊙ Concordia.

Clough, cluf, **Ar′thur Hugh** [1819-1861], Eng. poet; scholar; *Long Vacation Pastoral*, etc.

Clo′ver-port, city; Breckinridge co., Ky.; p. 1,527.

Clo′vi-o, Don Giu′li-o [1498-1578], It. miniature & historical painter; *Descent from the Cross*, etc.

Clo′vis I. [465?-511], king of the Franks; usually regarded as the founder of the Fr. kingdom.

Clun, clun, mkt. town; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 2,220.

Clunes, clūnz, bor.; Talbot co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 3,117.

Clu″ny′, clü″ni′, anc. mfg. town; Saône-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 5,000; famous Benedictine abbey.

Clyde, clīd. **1. Lord** [1792-1863], Colin Campbell, Brit. gen.; fought in Sp., the Punjab, the Crimea; suppressed Sepoy mutiny, 1857-1858. **2.** Riv.; S. W. Scot.; 75 m. long to Firth of Clyde. **3.** Mfg. vil.; Wayne co., N. Y.; p. 2,638. **4.** Vil.; Sandusky co., Ohio; p. 2,327.

Clyde′bank, burgh; Dumbarton co., Scot.; p. 9,998.

Cly′mer, clī′mer, **George** [1739-1813], Am. patriot; legislator; signer of Decl. of Ind.; member of Constitutional Convention, 1787.

Clyt″em-nes′tra, clīt′em-nes′tra [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Tyndareus & Leda; faithless wife of Agamemnon. **Kly-tai-mnē″stra**‡ [Gr.].

Clyt′i-e, clīt′i-i, dau. of Oceanus; a nymph, beloved by Apollo. **Kly-ti-ē″**‡ [Gr.].

Cnī′dus, nī′dus [*Bib.*], city with two harbors; anc. Caria, Asia Minor. **Knī′dos**‡ [Gr.].

Cnos′sus, nos′us, chief city & traditional ✳ of Crete; in myth., created by Minos; bpl. of Zeus. **Gnos′sus**‡.

Cnut, cnūt. See CANUTE.

Co″a-ho′ma, co.; N. W. Miss.; 500 □; p. 18,342; ⊙ Friar's Point.

Coal Cit′y, vil.; Grundy co., Ill.; p. 1,672.

Coal Creek, vil.; Anderson co., Tenn.; p. 1,865.

Coal Dale, vil.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 1,849.

Co-inu′, co-an′, **Ti′tus** [1801-1882], Am. missionary to Hawaii; explorer; *Adventures in Patagonia, Life in Hawaii*, etc.

Co-an′za Riv′er. Same as CUANZA.

Coast Range, mts; N. to S. limit of Cal., near the coast; highest peak, San Bernardino, 11,600 ft.

Coat′bridge, min. & iron-mfg. town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 20,226.

Coates′ville, cōts′vil, bor.; Chester co., Pa.; p. 3,630.

Co-at′i-cook, co-at′i-cuk, vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 3,086.

Co-ban′, co-bân′, inland town; ✳ of Alta Vera Paz dept., Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 25,700.

Cobb. 1. How′ell [1815-1868], Am. Dem. politician; Speaker of the House, 1849-1850; pres. of Secession Congress, Feb., 1861. **2. Thom′as R. R.** [1820-1862], Am. lawyer; Confed. gen.; killed at Fredericksburg; *Digest of the Laws of Georgia*. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 379 □; p. 22,296; ⊙ Marietta.

Cob′bett, Will′iam [1762-1835], Eng. writer; politician; *English Grammar*, etc.

Cob′den, Rich′ard [1804-1865], Eng. statesman; free-trade advocate; began anti-corn-law agitation, 1838; obtained repeal, 1846.

Cob′ham, cob′am. **1. El′e-a-nor** [14 ?-1443?], dau. of John; married Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; condemned & exiled for witchcraft & treason; intro. in Shak. *2 Hen. VI.* **2. Lord** [-1418], Sir John Oldcastle, Eng. Lollard leader; burnt in London. **3.** Mkt. town; Surrey, Eng.; p. 2,319.

Co′blenz, cō′blentz, mfg. city; Rhine prov., Prus., on the Rhine; p. 32,664. **Ko′blenz**‡.

Co′bles-kill, cō′blz-kil, vil.; Schoharie co., N. Y.; p. 1,822.

Co′bourg, cō′hûrg, town; ⊙ of Northumberland co., Ontario, Can.; p. 4,829; lake port.

Co′bras, cō′brgs, fort. isl.; Rio de Janeiro Bay, Brazil.

Co′bre, cō′brē. Same as EL COBRE.

Co′burg. 1. Fried′rich Jo-si′as, Prince of Saxe- [1737-1815], Austr. gen. **2.** Duchy; Ger.; 217 □; p. 59,287; united with Gotha. **3.** Its ✳; p. 17,106.

Co′burg Pen-in′su-la, N. W. end of Arnhem's Land, N. Austral.; contains the port of Victoria.

Coc-agne′, Land of. Same as LAND OF COCKAYNE.

Co″ca-na′da, cō″ca-nā′dā, spt.; Godavari dist., Madr.; p. 28,852.

Coc-ce′ius, coc-sē′ius, **Ner′va** [-33?], Rom. jurist; grandfather of Emperor Nerva; death caused by voluntary starvation.

Coc-ce′jus or **Coc-ce′lus**, cot-sē′yus *or* coc-sē′lus. **1. John** [1603-1669], Ger. theol. See COCCEIAN, in vocab. **2. Sam′u-el, Baron von** [1679-1755], Ger. jurist; framed a new code of laws for Frederick the Great.

Co″cha-bam′ba, cō″chā-bām′bā. **1.** Dept.; Bolivia, S. Am.; 21,417 □; p. 136,766. **2.** Its ✳; 8,370 ft. above the sea; p. 25,000.

Co″che-to′pa Pass, cō″che-tō′pa, Col.; alt. 10,032 ft.

Co″chin′, 1. cō″shin′. **Charles Ni″co″las′** [1715-1790], Fr. designer; engraver; *Petit voyage Journey in It.* **2.** co-chin′ Native state; S. W. Madras prov., India; 1,362 □; p. 722,406. **3.** Its ✳; a spt. town; p. 30,000.

Co′chin-Chi′na, cō′chin. **1.** The S. part of Annam, Indo-China. **2.** Same as FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.

Co-chise′, co-chīs′, co.; S. E. Ariz.; p. 6,004 □; p. 6,938; ⊙ Tombstone.

Co-chit′u-ate, co-chit′u-ēt, lake; Middlesex co., Mass.; l. 4 m.; partly supplies Boston with water.

Coch′rane, coc′ran. **1. Sir Al″ex-an′der F. In′glis** [1758-1832], Brit. admiral; took Dan. W. Indies, Martinique, & Washington, 1814. **2. Thom′as.** See DUNDONALD.

Cock-ade′ Cit′y, name given to Petersburg, Va.

Cock″ngne′, See LAND OF COKAYNE. **Cock″nigne′**‡.

Cock′burn, cō′bûrn. **1. Sir Al″ex-an′der J. E.** [1802-1880], Eng. lawyer; statesman; Chief Justice of Eng., Brit. arbitrator on Alabama claims. **2. Sir George** [1772-1853], Eng. admiral; conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, Aug., 1815.

Cocke, coc, co.; E. S. E. Tenn.; 458 □; p. 16,523; ⊙ Newport.

Cock′er, Ed′ward [1632-1675], Eng. teacher; writer; his *Arithmetic* went through 112 editions.

Cock′er-ell, Charles Rob′ert [1788-1863], Eng. architect; disc. Ægînetan & other sculpturea.

Cock′er-mouth, bor.; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 5,464.

Cock′ney Po′ets, a name once applied contemptuously by London critics to certain literary men, among whom were Keats, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt.

Co′cles, cō′clīz [Lat., one-eyed], **Ho-ra′ti-us**, a semi-myth. Rom. hero; fl. —508?; subject of one of Macaulay's *Lays*.

Co″co-nu′da, cō″co-nū′dā, town; ✳ of Godavari dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 40,553.

Coc″o-ni′no, coc′o-nī′nō, co.; N. Ariz.; 21,000 □; ⊙ Flagstaff.

Co″co-pah′ Des′ert, cō′co-pā′, volcanic & torrid region; Lower Cal.; below sea-level.

Co″cui′ Range, cō″cwī′, Andes, Colombia, S. Am.; highest peak, 17,400 ft.

Co-cy′tus, co-sī′tus [Gr., lamentation], riv.; Epirus (now Albania); flows into the Acheron. See vocab. **Kō-ky-tos′**‡ [Gr.].

Cod, Cape, N. point of Barnstable co., Mass.; S. E. boundary of Mass. Bay; l. 65 m.; contains several towns.

Cod′dig-ton, Will′iam [1601-1678], Eng. Quaker; one of the founders of Rhode Island.

Cod′ing-ton, co.; N. E. S. Dak.; 720 □; p. 7,087; ⊙ Watertown.

Co-do′gno, co-dō′nyō, town; Milan prov., It.; p. 11,368.

Cod′ring-ton, Sir Ed′ward [1770-1851], Eng. admiral; destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino.

Co′drus [—1070?], last king of Athens, —1092?-1070?; none deemed worthy to succeed him. **Ko′dros**‡ [Gr.].

Coe′horn. Same as COHORN.

Co′el, cō′el, town; India. See ALIGARH.

Cœ′lebs′ Wife, sī′lebz [HANNAH MORE *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife*], an ideal or model wife.

Cœ″le-syr′i-a, sī″le-sir′i-a, valley; Syria; 100 m. × 10 m.; runs from Baalbec. **El Bek′a-a″**‡; **hē Koi′lē Syri′a**‡ [Gr.].

Co-el′lo, co-el′yō, **Clau′di-o** [1621-1693], Sp. painter; *Collocation of the Host*.

Cœ′lus, sī′lus [L., heaven] [*Rom. Myth.*], one of the oldest of the gods; son of Æther & Dies (air & day); the Gr. Uranus.

Cœur de Li″on′, cūr de lī″ōn′, a name popularly given to Richard I. of Eng. by reason of his bravery.

Coey′mans, cwī′monz, vil.; Albany co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,669.

Cof′fee. 1. Co.; S. E. Ala.; 728 □; p. 12,170; ⊙ Elba. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Ga.; 1,145 □; p. 10,488; ⊙ Douglas. **3.** Co., S. cen. Tenn.; 360 □; p. 13,827; ⊙ Manchester.

Cof′fey, co.; E. cen. Kan.; 648 □; p. 15,856; ⊙ Burlington.

Cof′fey-ville, city; Montgomery co., Kan.; p. 2,282

Cof′fin, James Hen′ry [1806-1873], Am. meteorologist; *Winds of the Globe*.

Cof′fin Is′land, N. E. isl. of Magdalen Isls.; Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cof′fin Moun′tain, Wyo.; 11,376 ft.

Co′fre de Pe-ro′te, cō′frē dē pē-rō′tē, mt.; Vera Cruz state, Mex.; 13,416 ft.

Cogge′shall, cog′shal, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 3,830.

Co′gi-a, Hous′sain, cō′ji-a hūs′sēn [*Arabian Nights, Ali Baba*], captain of the Forty Thieves.

Co″gnac′, cō″nyūc′, town; Charente dept., Fr.; p. 14,000.

Cogs′well, Jo′seph Green [1786-1871], Am. lawyer; scholar; teacher; planned the Astor Library, N. Y.

Coh″a-hui′la, cō″a-wī′la, state; Mex.; 63,569 □; p. 177,797; ✳ Saltillo. **Co″a-hui′la**‡.

Co-hoes′, co-hōz′, city; Albany co., N. Y.; p. 22,509.

Co′horn, Men′no, Baron van [1632-1704], Dutch engineer; gen.; constructed several famous fortresses.

Coi″gny′, Duc de [1670-1759], François de Franquetot, Fr. marshal.

Co-im″ba-tur′, cō-im′bā-tūr′. **1.** Dist.; Madras Presidency, Brit. Ind.; p. 1,657,690. **2.** Its ✳; p. 35,310; formerly a military post. **Ko-im″ba-tur′**‡.

Co-im′bra, co-im′brā. **1.** Dist.; Beira prov., Pg.; 1,500 □; p. 307,436. **2.** Its ✳; p. 13,869; capital of Pg. from 1139 to 1506; university.

Coit, coit, **Thom′as Win′throp** [1803-1885], Am. Episcopalian minister; theologian.

Co-je′des, co-hé′des, state; Venez.; 5,086 □; p. 85,678; ✳ San Carlos.

Co-ju″te-pe′que, co-hū″tē-pē′kē, town; Salvador, Cen. Am.; p. 15,000.

Coke, cōk *or* cuk. **1. Sir Ed′ward** [1552-1633], Eng. lawyer; jurist; carried the Petition of Right in Parliament; *Commentary on Littleton*. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 2,059; ⊙ Robert Lee.

Co″lne′, cō″lac′. **1.** Shire; Victoria, Austral.; 1,094 □; p. 8,000. **2.** Town; Colac Shire, Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,800.

Col′berg, cōl′berg, mfg. town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 14,000.

Col″bert′, col′bār′. **1. Jean Bap″tiste′** [1619-1683], Fr. statesman; financier; founded the Academies of Painting & of Sciences, also the Observatory of Paris. **2.** Co.; N. W. Ala.; 556 □; p. 20,189; ✳ Tuscumbia.

Col-bran′, col-brān′, **Is″a-bel′la An′ge-la** [1785-1845], Sp. singer; married Rossini.

Col′brand, cōl′brand, a Dan. giant killed by Guy of Warwick, legendary knight of Eng. romance.

Col′by, cōl′bi. **1. Thom′as** [1784-1852], Eng. engineer; gen.; superintendent Ordnance Survey. **2.** City; ⊙ of Thomas co., Kan.; p. 516.

Col-cha′gua, col-chā′gwa, prov.; Chile; 3,795 □; p. 161,788; ✳ San Fernando.

Col′ches-ter, cōl′ches-tgr. **1. Lord** [1757-1829], Charles Abbot, Eng. statesman; Speaker, 1802-1817. **2.** [Anc. **Cam″a-lo-du′num.**] Mfg. town & river port; Essex co., Eng.; p. 34,559; castle & extensive Rom. remains. **3.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 1,300 □; p. 27,160; ⊙ Truro. **4.** Bor.; New London co., Conn.; p. with tp., 2,988. **5.** Town; McDonough co., Ill.; p. 1,643. **6.** Vil.; Chittenden co., Vt.; p. 5,143.

Col′chis, col′kis, anc. country; E. of the Euxine, bet. the Caucasus Mts. & Armenia; now Kutais; govt. of Transcaucasia, Rus.; the land of the Golden Fleece. **Kol-chis′**‡ [Gr.].

Cold′en, cōld′en. **1. Cad-wal′la-der** [1688-1776], Am. historian; botanist; *Hist. of Five Indian Nations of Canada*. **2. Cad-wal′la-der D.** [1769-1834], Am. lawyer; writer; grandson of preceding; *Life of Robert Fulton*.

Cold′en, Mount, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,708 ft.

Cold Har′bor, vil.; Hanover co., Va.; p. 16; severe engagement bet. Grant & Lee, June 1-3, 1864.

Cold Spring, vil.; Putnam co., N. Y.; on the Hudson; p. with tp., 4,113.

Cold′stream″, town; Berwick co., Scot.; p. 1,724; Brit. Coldstream Guards raised here, 1659.

Col du Ju″lier′, cōl dü zhü″lyē′, pass; Rhætian Alps, Grisons, Switz.; 7,588 ft.

Cold′wa″ter. 1. Riv.; N. W. Miss.; l. 150 m. to Tallahatchee Riv. **2.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Branch co., Mich.; p. 5,247. **3.** City; ⊙ of Comanche co., Kan.; p. 480.

Cole. 1. Jo′seph Fox′croft [1837-1892], Am. landscape-painter. **2. Thom′as** [1801-1848], Am. landscape-painter; *The Voyage of Life*, etc. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Mo.; 390 □; p. 17,281; ⊙ Jefferson City.

Cole′brook, town; ⊙ of Coos co., N. H.; p. 1,736.

Cole′brook-dale. 1. Vil.; Salop, Eng.; p. 1,574. **2.** Vil.; Berks co., Pa.; p. with tp., 1,660.

Cole′brooke, cōl′bruk, **Hen′ry Thom′as** [1765-1837], Eng. Orientalist; *Sanskrit Grammar*, etc.

Cole′ford, cōl′ford, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,450.

Cole′man. 1. Will′iam [1766-1829], Am. lawyer; journalist; edited *Evening Post* [N. Y.], 1801-1820. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Texas; 1,200 □; p. 6,112; ⊙ Coleman. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Coleman co., Tex.; p. 906.

Co-len′so, co-len′zō, **John Will′iam** [1814-1883], Eng. mathematician; Biblical critic; theol.; *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined*.

Cole-rain′, cōl-rēn′. **1.** Vil.; Franklin co., Mass.; p. with tp., 1,699. **2.** Vil.; Bertie co., N. C.; p. with tp., 2,823.

Col″er-aine′, col″gr-ēn′, spt. town; Londonderry co., Ir.; p. 5,869.

Cole′ridge, cōl′rij. **1. Hart′ley** [1796-1849], Eng. poet; son of Samuel. **2. Sam′u-el Tay′lor** [1772-1834], Eng. poet; philos.; theol.; *Poems; Ancient Mariner*, etc. **3. Sa′ra Hen′ry** [1803-1852], Eng. writer; dau. of Samuel; *Phantasmion*.

Coles, cōlz. **1. Cow′per Phipps** [1819-1870], Eng. naval capt.; inv. turret-ships; drowned at the foundering of H. M. S. "Captain," a vessel of his own designing. **2. Ed′ward** [1786-1868], Am. philanthropist; prevented Ill. from becoming a slave State. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Ill.; 520 □; p. 30,093; ⊙ Charleston.

Coles′hill, cōlz′hil, town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,356.

Col′et. 1. John [1466-1519], Eng. priest; scholar; reformer; his lectures helped on the Reformation in Eng. **2. Lou″ise′**, lū′iz′ cō″lē′ (*née* Révyll) [1810-1876], Fr. poet; novelist; miscellaneous writer.

Col′fax, cōl′fax. **1. Schuy′ler**, scol′ler [1823-1885], Am. statesman; Speaker of the House, 1863-1869; Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1869-1873. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Neb.; 400 □; p. 10,453; ⊙ Schuyler. **3.** Co.; N. E. New Mex.; 6,600 □; p. 7,974; ⊙ Springer. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Whitman co., Wash.; p. 1,649.

Co″li″gni′, Gas″pard′ de [1517-1572], Fr. soldier; admiral; Huguenot leader; killed in massacre of St. Bartholomew. **Co″li″gny′**‡.

Co-li′ma, co-lī′mā. **1. Ne-va′do de**, nē-vā′dō dē, mt.; Jalisco state, Mex.; 14,100 ft. **2. Vol-ca′no de**, vol-cā′nō dē, volc.; Jalisco state, Mex.; 12,750 ft. **3.** Pac. state; Mex.; 2,272 □; p. 72,591. **4.** Its ✳; p. 25,124.

Co′lin, cō′lin [L. *masc.*, dove].

Co″lin′, co-lan′ *or* col′in. **A″lex-an′der** [1526-1612], Flemish sculptor; *Fountain at Vienna*, etc.

Col′in Clout, pastoral name assumed by Spenser in his *Faerie Queene*, etc.

Co″lin′ Tam″pon′, co-lān′ tôn″pôn′, the nickname of a Swiss.

Col′in-ton, vil.; Midlothian, Scot.; p. of par., 3,644.

Col′la-mer, Ja′cob [1792-1865], Am. lawyer; statesman; Postmaster-Gen.

Col″la-ti′nus, L. Tar-quin′i-us, Rom. citizen; husband of Lucretia; one of Rome's two first consuls; fl. —509.

Col′le, col′lē, **Raf″fa-el-li′no dal** [1490-1550?], It. painter; pupil of Raffael.

Col′lege Point, vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 6,127.

Col′le-ton, col′ē-tun, co.; S. S. C.; 1,920 □; p. 40,293; ⊙ Walterborough.

Col′lier, col′ygr. **1. Hen′ry Wat′kins** [1801-1855], Am. lawyer; Gov. of Ala. **2. Jer′e-my** [1650-1726], Eng. theologian; Jacobite; *Essays upon Several Moral Subjects*. **3. John Payne** [1789-1883], Eng. antiquary; critic; Shak. editor; *Life of Shak.*

Col′lin, co.; N. N. E. Texas; 880 □; p. 36,736; ⊙ McKinney.

Col′lings-worth, co.; N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 357.

Col′ling-wood. 1. Cuth′bert, Lord [1750-1810], Eng. admiral; 2d in command at Trafalgar. **2.** Town; suburb of Melbourne, Austral.; p. 33,673. **3.** Town; Simcoe co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 4,939; lake port on Georgian Bay.

Col′lins. 1. An′tho-ny [1676-1729], Eng. freethinker; friend of Locke; *Discourse on Freethinking*, etc. **2. Ar′thur** [1682-1760], Eng. antiquary; historian; *Hist. of the Peerage of Eng.*, etc. **3. Mor′ti-mer** [1827-1876], Eng. poet; novelist; *Sweet Anne Page*, etc. **4. Will′iam** [1721-1759], Eng. lyric poet; friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his *Life; Odes*, etc. **5. Will′iam** [1787-1847], Eng. landscape-painter; *Happy as a King*, etc. **6. Will′iam Wil′kie** [1824-1889], Eng. novelist; son of preceding; son-in-law of Charles Dickens; *Woman in White*, etc.

Col′lins, Mount, Tenn.; 6,188 ft.

Col′lin-son, Pe′ter [1694-1768], Eng. merchant; Quaker; naturalist; friend of Franklin.

Col′lins-ville, city; Madison co., Ill.; p. 3,498.

Col′lin-wood, vil.; Cuyahoga co., Ohio; p. 2,000.

Col″lot′ d′Her″bois′, cō″lō′ dār″bwā′, **Jean Ma″rie′** [1750-1796], Fr. Jacobin; partizan of Robespierre; put to death 16,000 people at Lyons; caused Robespierre's downfall.

Col-lump′ton, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 2,205.

Col′man, cōl′man [L. *masc.*, dove]. **1. George** [1733-1794], Eng. dramatist; *Jealous Wife*, etc. **2. George**, "The Younger" [1762-1836], Eng. dramatist; son of preceding; *Heir at Law*, etc.

Col-mar′, cōl-mār′, anc. fort. & mfg. city; ✳ of Upper Alsace dist., Alsace-Lorraine prov., Ger.; p. 30,399; twice besieged; cathedral. **Kol-mar′**‡.

Colne, cōln, riv.; Essex co., Eng.; l. 30 m. to North Sea.

Colne and Mars′den, town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 16,774.

Co″lo-co-tro′nis, co″lo-co-trō′nis, **The′o-dore** [1770-1843], Gr. patriot; fought agst. Turk. in war of independence.

Co-logne′, co-lōn′ (G. **Köln, Kiln**). **1.** Govt.; Rhine prov.; 1,544 □. **2.** Anc. fort. and mfg. city; ✳ of Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 281,681; three times besieged; fine cathedral.

Co-lo′lo, mt.; Andes, near boundary of Peru & Bolivia; 17,930 ft.

Co-lom′bi-a, rep.; N. end of S. Am.; 504,773 □; p. 3,544,000?; ✳ Bogota.

Co-lom′bo, co-lem′bō. **1. Re-al′do** [1544-1576], It. anatomist; reputed disc. of pulmonary circulation. **2.** Spt. city; ✳ of Ceylon isl., Brit. Ind.; p. 126,926.

Co-lon′, co-lōn′, spt. town; Panama dept., Colombia; on N. side of Panama isthmus; p. 4,000; formerly **As′pin-wall.**

Colo″nel-ganj′, cōr″nel-gānj′, town; Faizabad div., Oudh, Brit. India; p. 10,000.

Colo′nel Jack, the hero of Defoe's romance *Colonel Jack*; a thief who becomes slave-owner.

Colo′nels Chair, cōr′nelz, mt.; Catskills, N. Y.; 3,165 ft.

Co-lo′ni-a, La, lā co-lō′ni-ā, dept.; Uruguay; 2,192 □; p. 37,162; ✳ Colonia; p. 5,000.

Co-lon′na, co-lon′nā. **1. Fra Fran-ces′co** [1433?-1527], It. Dominican monk; noted as author of *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*. **2. Marc″an-to′ni-o** [1535-1584], duke of Palliano; It. gen.; viceroy of Sicily. **3. Pros-pe′ro** [-1523], It. gen.; captured Milan and Genoa from Fr. **4. Vit-to′ri-a** [1490-1547], It. poetess; friend of Michel-

angelo & Cardinal Pole. **5. Cape** [anc. **Su'ni-um**], most S. point of Attica, Greece.

Col"o-ra'do, col'o-rā'dō. **1.** W. State; U. S. Am.; 103,925 □; p. 412,198; * Denver; Ter., 1861; State, 1876. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 19,512; ⊙ Columbus. **3.** City; ⊙ of Mitchell co., Tex.; p. 1,582.

Col"o-ra'do Cit'y, city; El Paso co., Col.; p. 1,788.

Col"o-ra'do Riv'er. 1. Utah, Ariz., & Mex., formed by the Green Riv. of Wyo. & Grand Riv. of Col.; l. 1,050 m. **2.** Riv.; Cen. & S. E. Tex.; l. 900 m. to Matagorda Bay.

Col"o-ra'do Springs, city; ⊙ of El Paso co., Col.; p. 11,140.

Col'quitt, col'kwit. **1. Al'fred Holt**, [1824–1894], Am. lawyer; statesman; Confed. gen.; U. S. Senator. **2.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ga.; 550 □; p. 4,794; ⊙ Moultrie.

Colt, cōlt, **Sam'u-el** [1814–1862], Am. inventor; patented revolver, 1835.

Col'tou, col'tun. **1. Ca'leb C.** [1780–1832], Eng. clergyman; writer; *Lacon*. **2.** Vil.; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,834.

Co-lum'ba, Saint [521–597], Ir. monk; "the Apostle of the Highlanders"; missionary to the Picts of Caledonia.

Co-lum'ban, Saint [543?–615], Ir. monk; preached in Gaul & Lombardy.

Co-lum'bi-a, co-lum'bi-a. **1.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 825 □; p. 19,893; ⊙ Magnolia. **2.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 862 □; p. 12,877; ⊙ Lake City. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 333 □; p. 11,281; ⊙ Appling. **4.** Co.; E. S. E. N. Y.; 691 □; p. 46,172; ⊙ Hudson. **5.** Co.; N. W. Ore.; 693 □; p. 5,191; * St. Helen. **6.** Co.; E. cen. Pa.; 480 □; p. 36,852; * Bloomsburg. **7.** Co.; S. E. Wash.; 864 □; p. 6,709; * Dayton. **8.** Co.; S. cen. Wis.; 780 □; p. 28,350; ⊙ Portage. **9.** City; ⊙ of Richland co. & * of S. C.; p. 15,353. **10.** Mfg. bor.; Lancaster co., Pa.; p. 10,599. **11.** Town; ⊙ of Maury co., Tenn.; p. 5,370. **12.** Town; ⊙ of Boone co., Mo.; p. 4,000. **13.** City; ⊙ of Whitley co., Ind.; p. 3,027. **14.** Town; ⊙ of Adair co., Ky.; p. 650.

Co-lum'bi-an'a, co-lum'bi-an'a. **1.** Co.; E. N. E. Ohio; 538 □; p. 59,029; ⊙ New Lisbon. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Shelby co., Ala.; p. 654.

Co-lum'bi-a Riv'er, Brit. Columbia, Wash., and bet. Wash. and Oregon; l. 1,400 m. to Pac. Oc.

Col'um-bine [*L. fem.*, dove].

Co-lum'bus. 1. Don Bar-thol'o-mew [1437?–1514], It. navigator; brother of Christopher; sought aid for his brother's project, sailed with him on his 2d & 4th voyages; gov. of St. Domingo, 1494–1499. **2. Chris'to-pher** [1445?–1506], It. navigator, disc. of Am.; landed, first time, on Am. continent, at the mouth of the Orinoco, Aug. 1, 1498. **3.** Co.; S. E. N. C.; 940 □; p. 17,586; ⊙ Whiteville. **4.** Mfg. city; * of Ohio & ⊙ of Franklin co.; p. 88,150. **5.** Mfg. city, ⊙ of Muscogee co., Ga.; p. 17,303. **6.** City; * of Bartholomew co., Ind.; p. 6,719. **7.** City, * of Lowndes co., Miss.; p. 4,559. **8.** City; ⊙ of Platte co., Neb.; p. 3,134. **9.** City; ⊙ of Cherokee co., Kan.; p. 2,167. **10.** City; * of Colorado co., Tex.; p. 2,199. **11.** City, Columbia co., Wis.; p. 1,977.

Co-lum'bus Grove, vil.; Putnam co., Ohio; p. 1,677.

Co-lum'bus Junc'tion, vil.; Louisa co., Iowa; p. with tp., 2,505.

Col"u-mel'la, Lu'ci-us J. M., Rom. writer on agriculture; fl. about 45; *De Re Rustica*.

Co-lum'na, Fa'bi-us [1567–1650], It. botanist; first to distinguish genera, & to use copper plates to delineate plants; *Ecphrasis of Plants*.

Co-lu'sa, co-lū'sa. **1.** Co.; N. W. Cal.; 2,450 □; p. 14,640; ⊙ Colusa. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Colusa co., Cal.; p. 1,336.

Col'ville, col'vil, vil.; * of Stevens co., Wash.; p. 539; formerly **Fort Col'ville.**

Col'y-ton, col'i-tun, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,479.

Co"mal', cō"mäl', co.; S. cen. Tex.; 580 □; p. 6,398; ⊙ New Braunfels.

Co-man'che, co-man'chi. **1.** Co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 795 □; p. 2,549; ⊙ Coldwater. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Tex.; 960 □; p. 15,608; ⊙ Comanche.

Co-man'che Peak, mt.; Hood co., Tex.; visible 100 m.

Co"may-a'gua, co"mä-ä'gwä. **1.** Dept.; Honduras, Cen. Am. **2.** Its *; p. 12,585.

Com"ba-co'num, com"ba-cō'num, town; Tanjore dist., S. E. Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 54,356.

Com"ba-hee', com'ba-bi', riv.; S. part of S. C.; l. 140 m. to Pacific Ocean.

Combe, cūm *or* cōm. **1. An'drew** [1795–1847], Scot. physician, brother of George, physician to the Queen; *Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health*, etc. **2. George** [1788–1858], Scot. lawyer, phrenologist; *Constitution of Man*, etc. **3. Will'iam**, See COOMBE.

Com'ber, town; Down co., Ir.; p. 3,403.

Com'ber-mere, Vis'count [1773–1865], Stapleton Cotton, Eng. field-marshal; served in Flanders, Afr., Ind., & Sp.

Com"bin', cōn'ban', mt. peak; Alps; between Italy and Switzerland, 14,163 ft.

Co-me'ni-us, co-mē'ni us, or **Ko-men'ski**, ko-men'ski, **John A'mos** [1592–1671], Slavic minister; philologist; educational reformer; *Gate of Languages Unlocked*.

Co-mil'la, co-mil'a, town; Chittagong div., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 14,690. **Tip"pe-rah'**.

Co"mines', cō"mēn'. **Phi'lippe' de** [1445–1509], Fr. historian, his *Memoirs* give a history of events from 1464–1498; introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward*.

Com'i-so, town, Syracuse prov., Sicily, It.; p. 17,000.

Com-man'der of the Faith'ful [Ar. *Emir al Mumenin*, title assumed by Calif Omar I. [581–644]; retained by his successors.

Com"men'try', com'mūn'tri', coal-min. town; Allier dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Com'me-ragh' Moun'tains, com'e-rāh', Waterford co., Ir.; highest peak Knockanaffrin, 2,479 ft.

Com"mer'son', cō"mer'sōn', **Phi'li'bert'** [1727–1773], Fr. naturalist, explorer.

Com"me-wy'ne, com'e-wī'ne, riv.; Dutch Guiana; l. 100 m. to Surinam Estuary.

Com'mo-dus, Lu'ci-us Æ'lius A. [161–192], Rom. emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius; defied himself as Hercules; strangled by Narcissus.

Com-ne'nus, A-lex'is. See ALEXIS I.

Co'mo, cō'mō. **1.** Lake, Como prov., It.; l. 37 m.; picturesque. **2.** Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 1,791 □; est. p. 559,745. **3.** Its *; town at S. W. end of Lake of Como; p. 32,000.

Co"mon-fort', cō"mōn-fōrt', **Ig-na'ci-o** [1812–1863], Mex. gen.; Pres. of Mex., 1857–1858; murdered by bandits.

Com'o-rin, cape; S. point of India Peninsula.

Co'morn. Same as KOMORN.

Com'o-ro Isles, N. W. of Madagascar isl., Afr.; in Mozambique Channel; 760 □; p. 65,000; Fr.

Com"pa-ret'ti, com"pa-ret'ti, **An-dre'a** [1746–1801], It. physician; naturalist; *Masked Periodical Fevers*, etc.

Com-pey'son, com-pē'sun, DICKENS *Great Expectations*], would-be gentleman, a forger; jilts Miss Havisham; dupes and ruins Abel Magwitch.

Com"pi-ègne', com'pi-ēn', anc. city; Oise dept., Fr.; p. 14,000. Joan of Arc captured at siege, May 25, 1430.

Comp'ton. 1. Hen'ry [1632–1713], Eng. prelate; bishop of Oxford & London, crowned William & Mary. **2. Hen'ry**, [Pseud.] Henry Mackenzie [1805–1877], Eng. actor, excelled in Shak comedies. **3.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 1,350 □; p. 22,770; * Cookshire.

Comp'ton Gif'ford, town, Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,264.

Com'stock, vil.; Kalamazoo co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,974.

Comte, cōnt, **Au"guste'** [1798–1857], Fr. philos.; founder of Positivism and of the "Religion of Humanity"; *Cours Systématique de l'Humanité*, etc.

Co'mus. 1. See vocab. **2.** A poem by Milton, 1634, in which Comus is a wicked enchanter. **Kō'mos** [Gr.].

Co-nach'ar, co-nac'ur [SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth*], apprentice of Simon Glover; unsuccessful suitor of "the fair maid."

Con'an, con'un [Celt. *masc.*, wisdom]. **Count.**

Con"a-ni'ah [Heb.; *Bib.*], a chief Levite, time of Josiah, —610?

Con-cep'cion, con-sep'shun *or* (Sp.) cōn-thep'thi-ōn'. **1.** Min. prov.; Chile, S. Am.; 3,535 □; est. p. 230,847. **2.** Its *; p. 24,190. **3.** Town; Paraguay, S. Am.; p. 11,000.

Con'cho, con'chō. **1.** Riv.; W. Tex.; l. 200 m. from Andrews co. to Colorado Riv. in Concho co. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 1,065; ⊙ Paint Rock.

Con'chos, con'chos, riv.; Chihuahua state, Mex.; l. 300 m. to Rio Grande del Norte. **Con'chas**.

Con'cord, con'cerd. **1.** Mfg. city; * of N. H. & ⊙ of Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 17,004. **2.** City; ⊙ of Cabarrus co., N. C.; p. 4,339. **3.** Town; Cumberland co., N. S. Wales; p. 2,100. **4.** Vil.; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 3,950; battle, Apr. 19, 1775. **5.** Vil.; Jefferson co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,522.

Con-cor'di-a. 1. [*Rom. Myth.*] Goddess of concord or peace; represented as a matron holding a cornucopia in her left hand. **2.** Par.; E. La.; 680 □; p. 14,871; ⊙ Vidalia. **3.** City; ⊙ of Cloud co., Kan.; p. 3,184.

Con"da'mine', Same as LA CONDAMINE.

Con"dé', cōn'dā'. **1. Prince de** [1530–1569], Louis I. de Bourbon, Fr. Huguenot leader; general-in-chief of the Huguenots; killed after surrender at Jarnac. **2. Prince de**, "the Great" [1621–1686], Louis II. de Bourbon, Fr. gen.; captured Paris, 1649. **3. Prince de** [1736–1818], Louis J. de Bourbon, Fr. gen.; royalist refugee; served in Austrian & Russian armies. **4.** con'dē. **Jo-sé' An-to'ni-o** [1765–1820], Sp. historian; Orientalist; *Dominion of the Arabs in Spain*.

Con"de-su'yos, cōn'dā-sū'yōs, dist.; Arequipa dept., Peru; p. 20,145.

Con"dil'lac', cōn'dē'lyāc', **É"ti"enne' Bon"not' de** [1715–1780], Fr. philos.; *Origin of Human Knowledge*, etc.

Con"dor"cet', cōn'dōr'sā', **Marquis de** [1743–1794], Marie Jean A. N. Caritat, Fr. mathematician; philos.; publicist; *Problem of Three Bodies*, etc.

Co-ne'cuh, co-nē'cu. **1.** Riv.; S. Ala.; l. 175 m. to Escambia Riv. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Ala.; 804 □; p. 14,594; ⊙ Evergreen.

Co"ne-glia'no, cō"ne-lyū'nō, **Duke de.** See MONCEY.

Co-ne'jos, co-nē'hōs, co.; S. Col.; 1,200 □; p. 7,193; ⊙ Conejos.

Co-ne'jos Peak. St. Juan Mts.; Conejos co., Col.; 13,183 ft.

Cone Moun'tain, extinct volc.; Siskiyou co., Cal.; 6,600 ft.

Cone Peak, mt.; New Mexico; 12,020 ft.

Co-ne'sus Lake, Livingston co., N. Y.; l. 9 m.

Co'ney Is'land, cō'ne. **1.** Isl.; Kings co., N. Y.; l. 5 m.; summer resort. **2.** Former vil. on same; p. 3,313; now part of Brooklyn.

Con-fed"er-a'tion of the Rhine, confederation of 36 German states, formed in 1806, under protection of Napoleon I.; after his fall, merged in Germanic Confederation.

Con"flans', cōn'flōn', **Count de** [1620–1777], Hubert de Brienne; Fr. adm.; marshal.

Con-fu'ci-us, con-fū'shi-us [Latinized form of **Kong"fu'tse'**, kon'-fū'-tsē', *i. e.*, the master Kong], Chinese sage [—551?–479?]. See CONFUCIANISM, in vocab.

Con'gu-ree', con'gu-rē', riv.; S. C.; l. 50 m.

Con'gle-ton, cong'gl-tun, anc. mfg. town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 10,744.

Con'go. Con'go Free State. Same as KONGO, etc.

Con'greve, con'griv. **1. Will'iam** [1670–1729], Eng. dramatist; *Love for Love*, etc. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1772–1828], Eng. officer; engineer; inv. the "Congreve rocket."

Coni, cō'ni. Same as CUNEO.

Con'ic-al Peak, mt.; Mont.; 10,737 ft.

Co-ni'l', cō-nil', walled spt. town; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 5,375.

Con'ings-by, the hero of Disraeli's *Coningsby*, a novel introducing several prominent persons.

Con'is-brough, con'is-bru, vil.; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; par. p. 2,119.

Con'is-ton Wa'ter, lake; N. Lanc., Eng.; l. 6½ m.

Con-jev"er-am', con-jev'er-am', town; Chingleput dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 37,000.

Con'key Chick'weed, DICKENS *Oliver Twist*], a man who robs himself, seems to excite sympathy and make money.

Conk'ling, Ros'coe [1829–1888], Am. lawyer; Rep. statesman; U. S. Senator.

Con'naught, con'nôt, prov.; W. Ir.; 6,867 □; p. 724,774.

Con"neau', con'nō', **Hen"ri'** [1803–1877], Fr. physician; attended Napoleon III.

Con"ne-aut', con'ne-ôt', vil.; Ashtabula co., Ohio; p. 3,241.

Con-nect'i-cut, con-net'i-cut. **1.** Riv.; bet. Vt. & N. H. & in Mass. & Conn.; l. 450 m. to Long Isl. Sound. **2.** N. Atl. State; U. S. Am.; 4,990 □; p. 746,258; * Hartford; one of the original States.

Con'nel [Celt. *masc.*, chief's bravery]. **Con'nal.**

Con'nells-ville, bor.; Fayette co., Pa.; p. 5,629.

Con'ners-ville, city; ⊙ of Fayette co., Ind.; p. 4,548.

Con'ness Peak, mt.; Cal.; 12,513 ft.

Con'nor [Celt. *masc.*, slaughtering dog].

Con'ol-ly, John [1794–1866], Eng. physician; *Indications of Insanity*, etc.

Co'non [—390?], Athenian naval commander; destroyed Spartan fleet. **Kō'nōn** [Gr.].

Con"o-ni'ah [Heb.; *Bib.*], a chief Levite; fl. —726.

Con'rad [Teut. *masc.*, able counsel] or speech. Dan. **Con'rad**, cōn'rōdh; D. **Koen'raad**, kūn'rōt; F. **Con"rade'**, cōn'rād'; G. **Con'rad**, cōn'rōt; It. Sp. **Con-ra'do**, cōn-rā'dō. It. **Cor-ra'do**; L. **Con-ra'dus**; Sw. **Con'rad**, con'rōd. **1. C. I.** [—918], emperor of Ger., 911–918. **2. C. II.**, "the Salic" [—1039], king of Ger., 1024–1039; author of the written feudal law of Ger. **3. C. III.** [1093 or 1094–1152], Duke of Franconia; elected Emperor of the Romans, 1138; defeated the Saracens in the 2d crusade. **4. Tim'o-thy Ab'bott** [1833?–1877], Am. paleontologist; *Fossil Shells of N. Am.* **5.** BYRON *Corsair*.] The hero of the poem, and of *Lara*, its continuation.

Con'rade, con'rēd. **1.** [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*.] A follower of Don John. **2.** [SCOTT *Talisman*.] Marquis of Montserrat, who conspired against Richard Cœur de Lion.

Con-sal'vi, con-sāl'vi, **Er'co-le** [1757–1824], cardinal; It. statesman; abolished torture & capital punishment for heresy.

Con"sci"ence', cōn'si'ānhs', **Hen"ri'** [1812–1883], Flemish novelist; *Lion of Flanders*, etc.

Con'sett, town, Durham, Eng.; p. 8,175.

Con"sho-hock'en, con'sho-hok'en, bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 5,470.

Con'sta-ble. 1. Ar'chi-bald [1774–1827], Scot. publishers issued works of Walter Scott; *Edinburgh Review*, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, etc. **2. John** [1776–1837], Eng. landscape-painter; reputed father of the Fr. Barbizon school; *Salisbury Cathedral*.

Con'sta-ble de Bour'bon. See BOURBON, 2.

Con'stance [L. *fem.*, constant; firm. D. **Con-stan'ti-a**, con-stān'si-ä; F. **Con"stance'**, cōn'stānhs'; G. **Con-stan'za**, cōn-stän'tsä; It. **Co-stan'za**, cō-stän'zä, Pg. **Con-stan'ci-a**, con-stän'si-ä; Sp. **Con-stan'za**, con-stän'thä. **Co-sten'za**]. **1. Lake of**, bet. N. E. Switz. & S. Ger.; 209 □. **2. Mount**, Wash.; 7,777 ft. **3.** [SHAK. *King John*.] Mother of Prince Arthur. **4.** [KNOWLES *Love Chase*.] Daughter of Sir William Fondlove; courted & married by Wildrake. **5.** See KONSTANZ.

Con'stans. 1. C. I., Fla'vi-us Ju'li-us [320?–350], Emperor of the West; 4th son of Constantine the Great; killed by soldiers of Magnentius. **2. C. II., Fla'vi-us He-rac'li-us** [630–641], Emperor of the East; plundered Rome; murdered in his bath.

Con'stant [L., firm; faithful. G. **Con'stanz**, cōn'stänts; It. **Cos-stan'te**, cos-tän'tē, **Cos-tan'zo**]; L. **Con'stans**; Fg. **Con-stan'ci-o**, cōn-stän'si-ō; Sp. **Constan'ci-o**, cōn-stän'thi-ō].

Con"stant' de Re-becque', cōn'stäN' de re-bec', **Hen"ri' Beu"ja'min**, commonly called **Ben'ja-min Con'stant** [1767–1830], Fr. orator; politician; writer; *The Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation*, etc.

Con'stan-tine, con'stan-tin *or* -tīn [L. *masc.*, firm. Dan. G. **Con"stan-tin'**, cōn'stän-tin'; D. **Con'stantijn'**, cōn'stän-tāin'; F. **Con"stan"tin'**, cōn'stāN'-tan'; It. **Cos"tan-ti'no**, cōs'tän-tē'nō; L. **Con"stan-ti'nus**, con'stan-tī'nus; Sp. **Con"stan-ti'no**, cōn'-stän-tē'nō]. **1. C. II., Fla'vi-us Clau'di-us** [312–340], Rom. emperor, 337–340; inherited Gaul, Britain, Sp., & part of Afr.; slain near Aquileia. **2. Fla-ve'ri-us Va-le'ri-us Au-re'li-us**, "the Great" [272–337], 1st Christian emperor of Rome; convened first general council at Nicæa. **3. Ni"co-la'ie-vitch, Grand Duke** [1827–1892], 2d son of Nicholas, Czar of Russ.; pres. of the council of the empire, 1865–1881; became insane. **4. Pa"læ-ol'o-gus** or **Dra-co'ses** [1394–1453], last Emperor of the East; his capital, Constantinople, taken by Turks and himself slain. **5. Pau'lo-vich, Grand Duke** [1779–1831], 2d son of Paul, Czar of Russ.; renounced his right to Russ. throne in favor of his younger brother Nicholas. **6.** cen'stgn-tin'. Dept.; Algeria, N. Afr.; 73,929 □; p. 1,714,539. **7.** Its *; fort. city; p. 46,581; the * of anc. Numidia; taken by Fr., 1837. Anc. **Cir'ta.**

Con"stan-ti"no-grad', cōn'stän-ti"no-grōd', town; Poltava govt., Russ.; p. 4,679.

Con-stan"ti-no'ple, con-stan'ti-nō'pl. **1.** Vilayet; Turkey; on both sides of the Bosporus; 5,867 □; p. 895,470. **2.** Its * & * of Ottoman empire; p. 873,565; anc. fort. city; on the Bosporus; founded about —658, lesser successively by the Rom., Gr., and Turks; Turkish name, **Stam-boul'. By-zan'ti-on**; [Gr.]; **By-zan'ti-um**.

Con-stan"ti-nov', con-stan'ti-nov', town; Volhynia govt., Russ.; p. 16,000. **Sta'ro.**

Con-stan'ti-us II., con-stan'shi-us, **Fla'vi-us Ju'li-us** [317–361], Rom. emperor; 3d son of Constantine the Great.

Con-stan'ti-us Chlo'rus, Fla'vi-us Va-le'ri-us [250?–306], Rom. emperor; father of Constantine the Great.

Con'stanz. See KONSTANZ.

Con"sti-tu-ci'on', cōn'sti-tū-thi'ōn', town; Chile; p. 32,195. **Mau'le.**

Con"su"e'lo', cōn'sū'ā'lō' [GEORGE SAND *Consuelo*], the heroine; a type of moral purity surrounded by temptations.

Con'sul Bib'u-lus, nickname for an official nonentity, derived from Bibulus, consul of Rome with Julius Cæsar.

Con"tant' d'I"vry', con'tōN' dē'vri', **Pierre** [1698–1777], Fr. arch.; designed Palais Royal & the Madeleine Church, Paris.

Con"ta-ri'ni, cōn'tä-ri'ni, name of a Venetian family from which many celebrated men sprang, incl. 8 doges.

Con-tent'nea Creek, con-tent'ni, riv.; N. C.; l. 100 m. to Neuse Riv.

Con"ti', cōn'ti', **Prince de** [1664–1709], François Louis de Bourbon, Fr. gen.; elected king of Poland, but deposed by Augustus of Saxony.

Con'tin, con'tin, vil.; Ross co., Scot.; p. of par., 1,550.

Con"ti-nen'tal sys'tem [*Fr. Hist.*], Napoleon's policy to shut off all commerce from Britain.

Con'tra Cos'ta, co.; W. cen. Cal.; 810 □; p. 13,515; ⊙ Martinez.

Con"tre-cœur', cōn'tr-cūr', vil.; Verchères co., Quebec; p. of par., 1,813.

Con-tre'ras, con-trē'rgs, town; 14 m. S. of Mexico city, Mex.; Mex. forces def. by Gen. Scott, Aug. 20, 1847.

Con-tuc'ci, con-tut'chi, **An-dre'a** [1460–1529], It. sculptor; architect. **San"sa-vi'no'.**

Con"ver-sa'no, con'ver-sā'nō, town; Bari prov., Apulia, It.; p. 11,000.

Con"ver-sa'tion Sharpe, Richard Sharpe [1759–1835], Eng. critic.

Con'verse, con'vers, co.; E. Wyo.; 6,600 □; p. 2,739; ⊙ ——.

Con'way, con'wā. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Ark.; 493 □; p. 19,459; ⊙ Morrilton. **2.** Anc. walled town & spt.; Carnarvon co., Wales; p. 3,467; tubular & suspension bridges; ruins of castle. **3.** Town; co. of Faulkner co., Ark.; p. 1,207.

Con'way Ca-bal' [*Am. Hist.*], a faction whose object was to put Gen. Gates at head of Continental army, 1777.

Con'y-beare, Rev. cun'i-bār. **1. Will'iam Dan'iel** [1787–1857], Eng. divine; geologist; disc. the plesiosaurus. **2. Will'iam John** [1815–1857], Eng. clergyman & writer; joint author with Howson of *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*.

Con'yers, town; ⊙ of Rockdale co., Ga.; p. 1,349.

Cook. 1. E-li'za [1817–1889], Eng. poetess; *Poems*. **2. Capt. James** [1728–1779], Eng. navigator; discoverer; disc. New Caledonia, Hawaiian Isls.; killed at Hawaii. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ill.; 960 □; p. 1,109,922; ⊙ Chicago. **4.** Co.; N. E. Minn.; 1,820 □; p. 9,8; ⊙ Grand Marais.

Cook, Mount. 1. Alaska; 16,000 ft. **2.** Middle Isl.; New Zealand; 12,349 ft.

Cooke. 1. Ben'ja-min [1739–1793], Eng. mus. composer of anthems, glees, etc.; *Hark the Lark*, etc. **2. George Fred'er-ick** [1756–1811], Eng. tragic actor. **3. John Es'ten** [1830–1886], Am. lawyer; writer; *My Lady Pokahontas*, etc. **4. Jos'i-ah Par'sons** [1827–1894], Harvard prof.; *Chemical Physics; Religion of Chemistry*. **5. Rose Ter'ry** [1827–1892], Am. writer; *Somebody's Neighbors*. **6. Sir Will'iam Foth'er-gill** [1806–1879], Eng. electrician; constructed the first magnetic telegraph in Eng. **7.** Co.; N. cen. Tex.; 920 □; p. 24,686; * Gainesville.

Cook Inlet, Alaska; l. 130 m.; Kadiak Isl. is at the entrance.

Cook or Her'vey Is'lands, hgr'vg, S. Pac.; lat. 20° S., long. 158° W.; 142 □; p. 8,900.

Cooks'town. Same as KU MASSI.

Cook'town, spt. town; Queensland, Australia; p. 2,980.

Coo'ma, co.; dist. & town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. of town, 1,760; with tp. & dist., 15,000.

Coo-mas'sie, * of Ashanti, Guinea; p. 50,000.

Coombe, cūm, **Will'iam** [1741–1823], Eng. writer; *Three Tours of Dr. Syntax*.

Coombs, cūmz, **Les'lie** [1793–1881], Am. lawyer; gen.; served in war of 1812 and Mex. war.

Coo'ninx-loo", cō'ninx-lō". **Giles'van** [1544–1600?], Flemish painter; "the greatest landscape-painter of his time."

Coop'er. 1. A'bra-ham [1787–1868], Eng. painter of horses and battle-scenes; *Battle of Lagny*, 1816. **2. An'tho-ny Ash'ley**, See SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF. **3. Sir Ast'ley Pas'ton** [1768–1841], Eng. surgeon; *Dissections & Fractures*. **4. James** [1810–1863], U. S. lawyer; statesman; gen. **5. James Fen'i-more** [1829–1851], Am. novelist; *Last of the Mohicans*, etc. **6. Pe'ter** [1791–1883], Am. manufacturer; philanthropist; founded Cooper Union, New York. **7. Sam'u-el** [1609–1672], Eng. miniature-painter; *Cromwell*. **8. Sam'u-el** [1795–1876], Am. gen. in Mex.; with Confed., 1861–1865. **9. Thom'as** [1805–1882], Eng. writer; lecturer; *The Purgatory of Suicides*, etc. **10. Thom'as Sid'ney** [1803–1888?], Eng. animal-painter; do-

nated his art-gallery to city of Canterbury. **11.** Co.; cen. Mo.; 562 □; p. 22,707; ⊙ Boonville. **12.** Co.; S. W. Ore.; 1,750 □; p. 8,874.

Coop'ers-town, vil.; ⊙ of Otsego co., N. Y.; p. 2,657.

Coop'er Un'ion, educational inst. for working classes, N. Y. City.

Coorg, cŏrg. Same as KURG.

Coorn'hert. Same as CORNHERT.

Co'os, cō'es. **1.** Co.; N. N. H.; 1,771 □; p. 23,211; ⊙ Lancaster. **2.** Co.; S. W. Ore.; 1,750 □; p. 8,874; ⊙ Empire City.

Coo'sa, cū'sa. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Ga. & N. E. Ala.; l. 350 m., uniting with the Tallapoosa; forms the Alabama. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ala.; 684 □; p. 15,936; ⊙ Rockford.

Coos Bay, cūs, coast of Ore.; lat. 40° 21′ N.

Coo"ta-mun'dra, town; Harden co., N. S. Wales; p. 2,400.

Coote, cūt, **Sir Eyre,** ār [1726–1783]; Brit. gen.; b. in Ir.; gov. of Calcutta; took Pondicherry; defeated Hyder Ali.

Coote'hill, cūt'hil, town; Cavan co., Ir.; p. 1,851.

Co-pake', co-pāk', vil.; Columbia co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,518.

Co-pan', co-pān', ruined city; Honduras, Cen. Am.

Cope. 1. Charles West [1811–1890], Eng. historical painter; painted frescoes in the House of Lords; *Othello Relating his Adventures.* **2. Sir John** [17 –1760], Brit. gen.; defeated by the Young Pretender at Prestonpans. **3. Thom'as Pym** [1768–1854], Am. merchant; Quaker; philanthropist; established 1st line of ships between Philadelphia & Liverpool.

Cope'land Is'lands, off N. E. coast of Down co., Ir.

Co"pen-ha'gen, cō"pen-hā'gen [Dan. **Kjö"ben-havn',** kyū'ben-hāvn'], mfg. & fort. spt. city; N. E. coast of Zealand Isl.; ✱ of Den.; 8 □; p. 312,859; with suburbs, 37,251.

Co-per'ni-cus, Nich'o-las. See COPERNICAN, in vocab.

Co-phet'u-a, co-fet'yu-a [PERCY *Reliques*], an Afr. king who fell in love with & married a beggar maid named Penelophon.

Co-pi'ah, co.; cen. Miss.; 760 □; p. 30,233; ⊙ Hazlehurst.

Co"pi-a-po', cō"pi-a-pō', min. town; ✱ of Atacama prov., Chile, S. Am.; p. 27,531.

Cop'ley, cep'le, **John Sin'gle-ton** [1737–1815], Am. hist. paint.; f. of Lord Lyndhurst; *Death of Lord Chatham,* etc.

Cop-pa'ro, cep-pā'rō, town; Ferrara prov., Emilia, It.; p. with com., 28,907.

Cop'per-mine Riv'er, N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 300 m. from Providence Lake to Arctic Oc.

Cop'per Riv'er. 1. Alaska; l. 250 m. to Pac. Oc. **2.** Mo.; l. 130 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Coque"rel', cōc'rel'. **1. A"tha"nase' Jo"su"é'** [1820–1875], Fr. Protestant divine; son of Athanase; suspended for rationalism; *Catholicism and Protestantism,* etc. **2. A"tha"nase' L. C.** [1795–1868], Fr. Protestant divine; *Modern Orthodoxy,* etc.

Co-quim'bo, co-kim'bō. **1.** Prov.; cen. Chile, S. Am.; 12,905 □; p. 191,901; ✱ Serena. **2.** Spt. town in same; p. 16,065.

La Se-re'na‡.

Co'ra, cō'ra [Gr. *fem.*, maiden. **Co-rin'na** (dim.). F. **Co"rinne',** cō"rin'].

Co'rah, cō'rā [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel*], Titus Oates; a satirical sobriquet.

Co'ram, cō'rum, **Thom'as** [1668–1751], Eng. naval capt.; established Foundling Hospital, London.

Co-ran'na Land. Same as KORANNA LAND.

Co-ra'to, co-rā'tō, city; Bari prov., Apulia, It.; p. 30,428.

Co"ray', cō"rē', **A"da-man'te** or **Di"a-mant'** [1748–1833], Gr. philologist; patriot; devoted to reviving knowledge of Gr. classics, history, etc.

Co"ra-zon', cō"rā-thōn', mt.; Andes Mts., Ecua., S. Am.; 15,871 ft.

Cor'bie Hall, vil.; Linlithgow co., Scot.; p. 3,380.

Cor'co-ran, Will'iam Wil'son [1798–1888], Am. merchant; philanthropist; founded Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.

Cor"co-va'do, cōr"co-vā'dō, volc.; Andes, Magallanes ter., Chile, S. Am.; lat. 43° 10′ S.; 7,510 ft.

Cor"day' d'Ar"mans', cōr'dē' dūr'mūn', **Ma"rie' Anne Char"lotte Cor"day'** [1768–1793], Fr. patriot; assassinated Marat in Paris, July 13, 1793; guillotined.

Cor'dele, cōr'dīl, town; Dooly co., Ga.; p. 1,578.

Cor-de'li-a, cōr-dē'lī-a *or* -dīl'ya [**Cor-du'la‡.** F. **Cor"-dé"lie',** cōr'dē'lī'; G. **Cor-de'li-a,** cōr-dē'lī-ā] [SHAK. *King Lear*], Lear's youngest & favorite daughter.

Cor'do-va, cōr'do-vā. **1.** Prov.; Andalusia, Sp.; 5,190 □; p. 420,714. **2.** Its ✱ city; p. 55,614; formerly a Moorish cap.; bpl. of Seneca, Lucan, & Averrhoes; anc. cathedral. Anc. **Cor'du-ba. 3.** Prov.; Argentine Rep., S. Am.; 54,000 □; p. 380,000. **4.** Its ✱; on Primero Riv.; p. 66,247.

Co-re'a. Same as KOREA.

Co-rel'li, Arc-an'ge-lo [1653–1713], It. mus. composer; violinist; *Concerti Grossi,* etc.

Co"ren-tyn', cō"rin-tuln', riv.; S. Am.; separates Brit. & Dutch Guiana; navigable 150 m.

Co-ren'zi-o. Be"li-sa'ri-o [1558–1643], Gr. painter; *Feeding of the Five Thousand,* etc.

Core Sound, on coast of N. C.; 35 × 2 to 5 m.

Corfe Cas'tle, vil.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,777; ruins of C. Castle.

Cor-fiam'bo [heart of flame] [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a giant, typical of sensual passion; killed by Arthur.

Cor-fu', cōr-fū'. **1.** Nome; Gr.; part of Ionian Isls.; 431 □; p. 114,535. **2.** Its ✱; a fort. spt. town; p. 28,328. **3.** Isl., part of nome; 227 □; p. 65,000; anc. **Cor-cy'ra.**

Cor'i-at. See CORYAT.

Co"ri-glia'no, cō"ri-lyā'nō, town; Cosenza prov., Calabria, It.; p. 11,000.

Co-rin'na, co-rin'a, Gr. lyric poet; fl. about —490. **Ko'-rin-na‡** [Gr.].

Co"rinne', cō"rin', the heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel *Corinne,* whose lover proves false & she dies.

Cor'inth, cor'inth. **1.** Anc. fort. city; Argolis & Corinth nome; Gr.; p. 7,000; destroyed by Rom. —146; rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, —46. **2.** City; ⊙ of Alcorn co., Miss.; p. 2,111; victory of Fed. forces under Rosecrans, Oct. 3-5, 1862. **Ko'rin-thos‡** [Gr.].

Cor'inth, Gulf of, N. of Morea, Gr. **Le-pan'to‡.**

Cor'inth, Isth'mus of, joins the Morea to Attica, Gr.; l. 20 m.

Co"ri-o-la'nus, Ca'ius (or **Cne'ius) Mar'ci-us,** legendary Rom. hero; subject of Shak.'s *Coriolanus;* fl.—490.

Cork. 1. Earl of [1566–1643], Richard Boyle, Eng. statesman; aided in suppressing Ir. rebellion, 1641. **2.** Co.; Munster prov., S. Ir.; 2,885 □; p. 436,641. **3.** Its ✱; spt. city; p. 75,070.

Cork Har'bor, Cork co., Ir.; inlet of Atlantic Oc.; contains Great Isl.

Cor"le-o'ne, cor'lē-ō'nē, town; Palermo prov., Sicily, It.; p. 16,000.

Cor'liss, George H. [1817–1888], Am. manufacturer; inv. the Corliss engine.

Corme"nin', cōrm'nañ', **Vicomte de** [1788–1868], Louis Marie de la Haye, Fr. jurist; publicist; politician.

Cor-na'ro, cōr-nā'rō. **1. Cath'er-ine** [1454–1510], Venetian lady; w. of James II. of Cyprus; established a court for scholars & poets at Assolo, 1489. **2. Lu-i'gi** or **Lu"-do-vi'co** [1467–1566], It. writer on dietetics; *Treatise on a Temperate Life.*

Corn'bur-y, cōrn'bur-i, **Lord** [1688–1723], Edward Hyde, Eng. statesman; Gov. of N. Y., 1702–1708; removed for tyranny.

Corn'crack"er, The [SOBR.], the State of Kentucky.

Cor"neille', cer"nēl'. **1. Pierre** [1606–1684], Fr. dramatist; *The Cid,* etc. **2. Thom'as** [1625–1709], Fr. dramatist; brother of preceding; *Ariadne.*

Cor-ne'li-a, cōr-ni'li-a *or* -nil'ya, F. **Cor"né"lie',** cōr'nē'lī'; G. It. **Cor-ne'li-a,** cōr-nē'li-ā]. **1.** Rom. matron; married T. Sempronius Gracchus; "mother of the Gracchi"; fl. —150. **2.** [—68], Rom. lady; dau. of L. Cinna; 2d wife of Julius Cæsar. **3.** Rom. lady; dau. of Metellus Scipio; married Pompey; saw him murdered; obtained his ashes from Cæsar; fl. —53.

Cor-ne'li-a Blim'ber [DICKENS *Dombey & Son*], a learned young lady who "had no light nonsense about her."

Cor-ne'lisz, cōr-nē'lis, **Lu'cas** [1495–1552], Dutch painter.

Cor-ne'li-us, cōr-nē'li-us *or* (Eng.) cōr-nil'yus [Dan. **Cor-ne'li-us,** cōr-nē'li-us; D. **Kor-ne'lis,** kōr-nē'lis, **Cor-ne'lisz.** F. **Cor"neille',** cōr'nēl', **Cor"-né"li"us',** cōr'nē'lī'ūs'; G. **Cor-ne'li-us,** cōr-nē'li-us; It. Pg. Sp. **Cor-ne'li-o,** cōr-nē'li-ō], **Pe'ter von** [1783?–1867], Ger. painter; revived fresco-painting at Rome; *Last Judgment,* etc.

Cor-ne'li-us, Ne'pos. See NEPOS.

Cor-nell', Ez'ra [1807–1874], Am. electrician; founded Cornell University.

Cor-nell' Moun'tain, Catskills, N. Y.; 3,681 ft.

Corn'hert, Died'rik [1522–1590], Dutch reformer; writer; engraver. **Coorn'hert‡.**

Cor'ning. 1. Vil.; ⊙ of Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 8,550. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Adams co., Iowa; p. 1,682. **3.** Vil.; Perry co., Ohio; p. 1,551. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Clay co., Ark.; p. 584.

Corn'-Law" Rhym'er [Pseud.], Ebenezer Elliott [1781–1849], Eng. poet.

Corn'wall. 1. Earl of [1209–1272], Richard Plantagenet, 2d son of K. John of Eng.; held diet at Worms, 1269. **2.** Co.; S. W. Eng.; 1,359 □; p. 322,589; ✱ Bodmin.

Corn'wall and Stor'mont. 1. Co.; Ont., Can.; 290 □; p. 27,156. **2.** Its ✱; p. 2,033.

Corn-wal'lis, cōrn-wol'is, **Charles, Marquis** [1738–1805], Eng. gen.; stateman; surrendered at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781.

Co"ro-man'del Coast, E. coast of S. India, from Kistna Riv. to Palk Strait.

Co-ro'na. 1. Vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 2,362. **2.** Vil.; N. Dak.; battle, Fr. & Aust., Jan. 15, 1797.

Co"ro-pu'na, cō"ro-pū'nā, mt.; Andes, Peru; 80 m. N. W. of Arequipa; 22,800 ft.; 2d highest mt. in Am.

Co"rot', cō"rō', **Jean Bap'tiste' Ca"mille'** [1796–1875], Fr. landscape-painter; *Hagar in the Wilderness,* etc.

Co-ro'wa, town; dist. and co. of Hume, N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,000; with dist., 3,500.

Cor'pi San'ti, cōr'pī sān'tī, sub. dist.; Milan, It.; p. 62,976.

Cor'po-ral Nym, nim [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Hen. V.*], arrant rogue in Falstaff's army; ends on the gallows.

Cor'po-ral Trim [STERNE *Tristram Shandy*], Uncle Toby's attendant, faithful, affectionate, and loquacious, but respectful.

Cor'pus Chris'ti. 1. Bay; Gulf of Mex., San Patricio & Nueces cos., Tex. **2.** City; ⊙ of Nueces co., Tex.; p. 4,387.

Corr, E'rin [1803–1862], Belgian engraver; of Ir. parentage; spent ten years on *Descent from the Cross,* after Rubens.

Cor"ral' Peak, cer"ral', Middle Park, Col.; 11,333 ft.

Cor-re'a de Ser'ra, cōr-rē'ū dē ser'rū, **Jo-sé' Francis'co** [1750–1823], Pg. botanist; minister to U. S., 1816.

Cor-reg'gio, cōr-red'jō. **1. An-to'ni-o Al-le'gri** [1494–1534], It. painter; *Ecce Homo,* etc. **2.** Town; Modena prov., Emilia, It.; p. 12,000; bpl. of preceding.

Cor"rèze', cer'rēz', dept.; Fr.; 2,265 □; p. 328,119; ✱ Tulle.

Cor'rib, Lough, loh, lake; Galway & Mayo cos., Ir.; l. 25 m.; 1 to 6 m. broad; second largest lake in Ir.

Cor"ri-en'tes, cer'ri-en'tes. **1.** Prov.; Argentine Rep.; 54,000 □; p. 290,000. **2.** Its ✱; p. 14,000.

Cor'ry, cer'i, city; Erie co., Pa.; p. 5,677.

Cor'si-ca (Fr. **Corse**), isl.; Medit. Sea; dept. of Fr.; 3,377 □; p. 288,596; ✱ Ajaccio.

Cor"si-ca'na, cōr'si-cā'na, city; ⊙ of Navarro co., Tex.; p. 6,235.

Cors'sen, Wil'helm Paul [1820–1875], Ger. philologist; Latin and Etruscan scholar; *The Language of the Etruscans,* etc.

Cor"te-re-al', cōr'tē-re-āl', **Gas-pa'ro,** Pg. navigator; explored Labrador, etc.; fl. 1501.

Cor-te'si, cōr-tē'si. See COURTOIS, 2.

Cor'tez, cer'tez *or* (Sp.) cōr-tes', **Her-nan'** or **Her-nan'do** [1485–1547], Sp. conqueror; captured Montezuma; conquered Mexico; discovered California. **Cor'tes‡.**

Cor'ti, cer'ti, **Mat-te'o** [1475–1542], It. physician; anatomist; disc. the "fibers of Corti" in the human ear.

Cort'land. 1. Co.; S. E. cen. N. Y.; 480 □; p. 28,657. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 8,590.

Cor-to'na. 1. Pi-e'tro Ber"ret-ti'ni da, ber'ret-tī'nī dā [1596–1669], It. painter; architect; decorated the Vatican; *Conversion of St. Paul.* **2.** Town; Arezzo prov., Tuscany, It.; p. with com., 26,524.

Co-ru'ña, co-rū'nya. **1.** Prov.; N. W. Spain; 3,079 □; p. 613,792. **2.** Its ✱; p. 36,200; Sp. Armada refitted here, 1588; Brit. def. Fr., 1809. **Co-run'na‡.**

Co-run'na, city; ⊙ of Shiawassee co., Mich.; p. 1,382.

Cor-val'lis, city; ⊙ of Benton co., Ore.; p. 1,527.

Cor-vi'nus, Mat-thi'as [1443–1490], king of Hungary; conquered Aust., 1485.

Cor'wen, town; Merioneth and Denbigh cos., Wales; p. of par., 2,646.

Cor'win, Thom'as [1794–1865], Am. lawyer; orator; statesman; Sec. of Treas.; minister to Mex.

Co'ry, Mount, Nev.; 11,326 ft.

Cor'y-at, cer'i-at, **Thom'as** [1577–1617], Eng. traveler; introduced table-forks into Eng.; traveled on foot from Palestine to India. **Cor'i-at‡.**

Cor'y-don, cer'i-dun. **1.** A common name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd; occurs in *Idyls* of Theocritus, Vergil's *Eclogues,* & Spenser's *Faerie Queene.* **Ko-ry-dōn'‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Wayne co., Iowa; p. 962. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Harrison co., Ind.; p. 880.

Co"ry-ell', co.; E. cen. Texas; 1,000 □; p. 16,873; ⊙ Gatesville.

Co'rys Peak, mt.; Cal.; 11,326 ft.

Cor"y-vreck'an, cer'i-vrec'an, intermittent whirlpool; off coast of Argyll co., Scot.

Cos. Same as KOS.

Co"se-gui'na, cō"sē-gī'nā, volcano; N. W. corner of Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; 3,800 ft.

Cose'ley, cōz'le, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 21,899.

Co-sen'za, co-sen'za. **1.** Prov.; Calabria, It.; 2,568 □; p. 464,510. **2.** Its ✱; p. 16,000.

Co-shoc'ton, co-shoc'tun. **1.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ohio; 550 □; p. 26,703. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,672.

Co'si. Same as KOSI.

Cos'mas, surnamed **In"di-co-pleus'tes** (*i. e.*, Indian navigator), Egy. merchant; traveler; geographer; monk; fl. —530?

Cos'me, coz'mi, **Saint** [—303 or —310], patron of surgeons; martyr under Diocletian.

Cos'mo de Med'i-ci. See MEDICI.

Cos'sacks, Coun'try of the Don. Same as DON, 4.

Cos"sé', cō"sē', **Charles de** [1505?–1563], Comte de Brissac, Fr. gen.; marshal.

Cos'ta, Sir Mi'cha-el [1810?–1884], It. mus. composer; conductor; lived in Eng.; *Naaman.*

Cos-tan'zo, cos-tān'zō, **An"ge-lo'di** [1507–1591], It. historian; lyric poet.

Cos'tard [SHAK. *Love's Labour's Lost*], a clown.

Cos'ta Ri'ca, cos'tg ri'cg, rep.; Cen. Am.; 23,000 □; p. 243,-205; ✱ San José.

Coste, cōst, **Jean Fran"çois'** [1741–1819], Fr. physician; chief surgeon in Fr. contingent of U. S. Rev. army, 1778–1783; *Military Hospitals,* etc.

Cos-tel'lo, J. Dud'ley [1803–1865], Brit. journalist; novelist; artist; brother of succeeding; restored art of illuminating MSS. **2. Lou-i'sa Stu'art** [1799–1870], Ir. writer; *Pilgrimage to Auvergne.*

Cos'ter. 1. Name (meaning sacristan) usually given to **Lau'rens Jans'zoon** [1370?–1440], reputed earliest inventor of movable types. **2. Sam'u-el** [1580?–after 1646], Dutch dramatist; "founder of the theater of Amsterdam"; *Iphigenia,* etc.

Cos-til'la. 1. C. Pass, N. M.; alt. 10,188 ft. **2. C. Peak,** Colfax co., N. M.; 12,634 ft. **3.** Co.; S. Col.; 1,720 □; p. 3,491; ⊙ San Luis.

Cos'way, Rich'ard [1740–1821], Eng. painter; chiefly in miniature.

Côte Blanche Bay, cōt blōnsh, S. W. of St. Mary par., La.

Côte"-d'Or', cōt'-dōr', dept.; E. Fr.; 3,383 □; p. 376,866; ✱ Dijon.

Côte Saint An"toine', cōt sañ añ'twañ', vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 3,076.

Côtes"-du-Nord', cōt'-dü-nōr', dept.; W. Fr.; 2,659 □; p. 618,652; ✱ Saint-Brieuc.

Co"to-ca'chi, cō"tō-cā'chī, mt.; Andes, Ecua., S. Am.; 16,-901 ft.

Co"to-pax'i, cō"to-pax'i, volc.; Andes, Ecua., S. Am.; 19,-550 ft., according to Wymper, who ascended it in 1880.

Co-tro'ne, co-trō'nē [anc. **Cro-to'na**], spt. town; Catanzaro prov., Calabria, It.; p. 8,000; Pythagoras taught here.

Cots'wold Hills, Gloucester co., Eng.

Cot'ta. 1. Bern'hard [1808–1879], Ger. geologist. **2. Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1764–1832], Baron von Cottendorf, Ger. publisher; statesman; friend and publisher of Goethe, Schiller, etc.; introduced steam-navigation on Rhine.

Cott'bus. Same as KOTTBUS.

Cot'ti-an Alps, cot'ti-an, bet. Savoy & Hautes-Alpes depts., Fr., on the W., & Piedmont on the E.; highest peak, Monte Viso; 2,685 ft.

Cot-tin', co-tañ', **So"phie'** (*née* Ristaud) [1773–1807], Fr. Protestant writer; *Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia.*

Cot'ting-ham, cet'ing-am, town; E. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 3,880.

Cot'tle, co.; N. W. cen. Texas; 1,080 □; p. 240; ⊙ Paducah.

Cot'ton. 1. Sir Rob'ert Bruce [1570–1631], Eng. antiquary; collector of the Cottonian Library in Brit. Museum. **2. Sir Sta'ple-ton.** See COMBERMERE.

Cot'ton-wood. 1. Riv'er, Lyon, Redwood, & Brown cos., Minn.; l. 140 m. to Minnesota Riv. **2. Falls,** city; ⊙ of Chase co., Kan.; p. 770. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. Minn.; 640 □; p. 7,412; Windom.

Co-tul'la, co-tul'a, town; ⊙ of La Salle co., Tex.; p. 672.

Cou"der', cū'dār', **Lou"is' Charles Au"guste'** [1790?–1873], Fr. historical painter; *Soldier of Marathon,* etc.

Cou'ders-port, cou'dgrs-pōrt, bor.; ⊙ of Potter co., Pa.; p. 1,530.

Cou"lomb', cū'lōn', **Charles Au"gus-tin' de** [1736–1806], Fr. physicist; inv. torsion balance, etc.

Cou"lon' de Thé've"not', cū'lōn' dg tēv'nō', **A.** [1754?–1814], inv. of Fr. shorthand; military sec. to Lafayette.

Coun'cil Bluffs, city; ⊙ of Pottawattamie co., Iowa; p. 21,474.

Coun'cil Grove, city; ⊙ of Morris co., Kans.; p. 2,211.

Coun'try Par'son [Pseud.], Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, Eng. essayist.

Cou'par-An'gus, t.; Perth & Forfar cos., Scot.; p. 2,154.

Coupe'ville, cūp'vil, town; ⊙ of Island co., Wash.; p. 513.

Cour"bet', cūr'bē', **Gus"tave'** [1819–1877], Fr. landscape-painter; communist; founder of realist school; exiled.

Cour"be-voie', cūr'be-vwā', t.; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 15,000.

Cou"rier' de Mé"ré', ku'riē'dg mē'rē', **Paul Lou"is'** [1773–1825], Fr. writer; *Pamphlet des Pamphlets,* etc.

Cour'land, cūr'lond, govt.; Rus.; 10,535 □; p. 676,582; ✱ Mitau.

Court, cūr, **Jo"seph' Dé"si"ré'** [1798–1865], Fr. painter; *Death of Cæsar.*

Court de Gébe"lin', dg zhēb'lañ', **Au"toine'** [1725–1784], Fr. Protestant minister; scholar; writer; coeditor with Franklin, etc., of *The Affairs of Eng. & Am.*

Cour"tois', kūr'twā'. **1. Guil"laume'** [1628–1679], Fr. painter; brother of succeeding; *Joshua Suspending Motion of the Sun,* etc. **2. Jacques,** or (It.) **Ja'co-bo Cor-te'si,** "Il Borgognone" [1621–1676], Fr. painter; *Battle of Arbela,* etc.

Cour"trai', cūr'trē' [anc. **Co"to-ri'a-cum**], fort. mfg. town; West Flanders prov., Belgium; p. 30,805; "Battle of Spurs," July 11, 1302.

Cou"sin', kū'zañ'. **1. Jean** [1500?–1589], 1st Fr. historical painter; sculptor; painted on glass; *Last Judgment.* **2. Vic"tor'** [1792–1867], Fr. philosopher; minister pub. instruction; *The True, the Beautiful, and the Good.* See ECLECTICISM, in vocabulary.

Cous'in Mi'cha-el (Ger. **Vet'ter Mi'chel,** fet'ter mī'kel), nickname of a German.

Cous"tou', cūs'tū'. **1. Guil"laume'** [1678–1746], Fr. sculptor; made bas-relief at Hôtel des Invalides, Paris, etc. **2. Ni"co"las'** [1658–1733], Fr. sculptor; *Descent from the Cross,* etc.

Cou"thon', cū'tañ', **Georges** [1756–1794], Fr. lawyer; Jacobin leader; partizan of Robespierre; guillotined.

Cou'za, Al"ex-an'der John [1820–1873], Moldavian official; proclaimed union of two provs. with himself as prince, 1861; abdicated, 1866. **Cu'za‡.**

Cove Is'land, isl. in Cork harbor, Ir.; 13,000 acres. **Great Is'land‡.**

Cov'en-try, cuv'en-tri *or* cev'en-tri. **1. Sir John,** Eng. M. P.; remarked on profligacy of Charles II. in H. of Commons, waylaid & maimed therefor; fl. 1670. **2. Thom'as, Baron** [1578–1640], Eng. lawyer; statesman; lord keeper, and adviser to Charles I. **3.** Anc. mfg. city; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 52,720. **4.** Vil.; Kent co., R. I.; p. with tp., 5,068.

Cov'er-dale, Miles [1488–1568], Eng. Augustine monk; reformer; author of "Coverdale's Bible."

Cov'ert, cuv'grt, vil.; Seneca co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,097.

Co"vi'lhã', cō'vi'lyūn', town; Beira prov., Pg.; p. 10,809.

Cov'ing-ton, cuv'ing-tun. **1.** Co.; S. cen. Ala.; 994 □; p. 7,536; ⊙ Andalusia. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Miss.; 570 □; p. 8,299; ⊙ Williamsburg. **3.** City; ⊙ of Kenton co., Ky.; p. 37,371. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Newton co., Ga.; p. 1,823. **5.** City; ⊙ of Fountain co., Ind.; p. 1,891. **6.** Vil.; Miami co., Ohio; p. 1,778. **7.** Town; ⊙ of Tipton co., Tenn.; p. 1,067. **8.** Town; ⊙ of St. Tammany co., La.; p. 976. **9.** Town; ⊙ of Alleghany co., Va.; p. 704.

Cow'den-beath, burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 4,249.

Cow'der-y, Ol'i-ver [1805–1850], second ordained elder in the Mormon Church; associated with Joseph Smith in founding that church.

Cowes, couz, spt. town; seaside resort; Isle of Wight, Hants, Eng.; p. 9,284; Osborne House, royal residence, near.

Cow-e'ta, cau-ī'ta, co.; W. N. W. Ga.; 506 □; p. 22,354; ⊙ Newnan.

Cow'ley. 1. A'bra-ham [1618–1667], Eng. poet; royalist; took part in founding Royal Soc.; *Pindaric Odes,* etc. **2. Han'nah** (née Parkhouse) [1743–1809], Eng. dramatist; *The Belle's Stratagem,* etc. **3.** Co.; S. S. E. Kan.; 1,122 □; p. 34,478; ⊙ Winfield.

Cow'litz, co.; S. W. Wash.; 1,124 □; p. 5,917; ⊙ Kalama.

Cow'litz Riv'er, Lewis & Cowlitz cos., S. W. Wash.; l. 150 m. to Columbia Riv.

Cow'pen", coal-min. town; Northum. co., Eng.; p. 12,982.

Cow'pens", town; Spartanburg co., S. C.; p. 349; Brit. forces def., Jan. 17, 1781.

Cow'per, cuu'pĕr *or* cū'pĕr. **1. Will'iam, Lord** [1664–1723], Eng. lawyer; statesman; twice lord chancellor. **2. Will'iam** [1731–1800], Eng. poet; *The Task; John Gilpin,* etc.

Cox. 1. Da'vid [1793–1859], Eng. landscape-painter in water-colors; wrote *Painting in Water-Colours; A Welsh Funeral,* etc. **2. Sam'u-el Han'son** [1793–1881], Am. author; pulpit-orator. **3. Sam'u-el Sul'li-van** [1824–1898], Am. writer; Dem. politician; *Eight Years in Congress,* etc.

Coxe, cox, **Will'iam** [1747–1828], Eng. traveler; historian; *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole,* etc.

Cox'ie, cox'i, **Mi'cha-el** [1499–1592], Flemish painter; copied Van Eyck's *Adoration of the Lamb* for Philip II. of Sp.

Cox'cie:,

Cox-sack'ie, cox-sak'i, vll.; Greene co., N. Y.; p. 1,611.

Cox's Peak, mt.; Uintah Mts., Utah; 13,250 ft.

Coyle, coil, riv.; Chutia-Nagpur, Ind.; l. 300 m. **Koel:,**

Coy"pel', cwā"pel'. 1. An"toine' [1661–1722], Fr. painter; engraver; son of succeeding; *Scenes from the Æneid.* **2. No"el'** [1628–1707], Fr. painter; adorned old Louvre, council-hall of Versailles, etc.

Coyse"vox', cwōz"vŏx', An"toine' [1640–1720], Fr. sculptor; the Van Dyck of sculpture; *Fame and Mercury,* etc.

Coz'ens, cuz'ĕns, **John** [1752–1799], Eng. landscape-painter in water-colors; *Alpine Landscape with the March of Hannibal,* etc.

Co"zu-mel' Is'land, cō"zu-mel', off E. coast of Yucatan, Mex.; 24 m. × 7 m.; chief town San Miguel.

Crabbe, crab, **George** [1754–1832], Eng. poet; *Parish Register,* etc.

Cra'cow, crā'cō [Pol. **Kra'kau,** krā'kau], anc. city, W. Galicia, Aust.; p. 76,025; ✻ of Poland, 1320–1609; free rep., 1815–1846; annexed by Aust., 1846.

Cra'dle of Lib'er-ty, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.

Cra'dock, Same as CARACTACUS, 1.

Cra'dock Hill (anc. **Caer'Ca-rad'oc**), Shropshire, Eng.; anc. camp of Caractacus.

Craig, crēg **1. Sir Thom'as** [1538?–1608], Scot. lawyer; antiquary; Latin poet; *Feudal Law.* **2.** Co.; Western Va.; 381 □; p. 3,835; ⊙ New Castle.

Craig'head, co.; N. E. Ark.; 668 □; p. 12,025; ⊙ Jonesborough.

Craik, crāk. **1. Di'nah Ma-ri'a** (*née* Muloch) [1826–1887], Eng. novelist; married son of succeeding, 1865; *John Halifax, Gentleman,* etc. **2. George Lil'lie** [1799–1866], Scot. writer; *Romance of the Peerage.*

Cra-jo'va, crā-yō vā, town; W. Wallachia, Rum.; p. 30,081.

Cra'mer, crā'mĕr. **Jo'hann An'dre-as** [1723–1788], Ger. lyric poet; prose-writer; *Gedichte,* etc.

Cram'ling-ton, town; Northumberland, Eng.; p. of par., 5,367.

Cramp'ton's Gap, pass; S. Mountain range, Frederick co., Md.; battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Cra'nach. Same as KRANACH.

Cran'borne, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,562.

Cran'brook, town, Kent co., Eng.; p. of par., 4,331.

Cranch. 1. Chris'to-pher Pearse [1813–1892], Am. poet, landscape-painter, son of succeeding; *Translation of the Æneid, Satire,* etc. **2. Will'iam** [1787–1855], Am. jurist, chief justice, Dist. of Columbia.

Crane, crēn, co., W. cen. Texas; 1,000 □; p. 15; ⊙ ——.

Cran'ley, vll., Surrey co., Eng.; p. 1,850.

Cran'mer, Thom'as [1489–1556], Eng. Protestant divine; reformer; martyr, burnt by Mary I. as a heretic; intro. in Shak. *Henry VIII.*

Cran'ston Print Works, vll.; Providence co., R. I.; p. 1,963.

Cran'worth, Rob'ert M. R., Baron [1790–1868], Eng. lawyer, statesman; twice lord chancellor.

Crash'aw, Rich'ard [1613–1650], Eng. poet; priest; refused covenant, 1644; became a canon of Rome; *Sacred Epigrams,* etc.

Cras'sus, Mar'cus Lu-cin'i-us, surnamed **Di'ves** [—115? or —108?–53], Rom. gen., statesman, with Julius Cæsar & Pompey formed 1st triumvirate.

Cra-ti'nus [—520–422], Athenian dramatist; poet; won a prize over Aristophanes, with his *Pytinē* (wine-flask).

Kra-ti'nos: [Gr.].

Cra-tip'pus, Gr. Peripatetic philosopher; teacher of Cicero; fl. —46. **Kra'tip-pos:** [Gr.].

Crat'y-lus, Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato; fl. —5th c. **Kra'ty-los:** [Gr.].

Craven. 1. Tu'nis Au-gus'tus [1813–1864], Am. naval officer; capt. of Ironclad "Tecumseh"; sank with her at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864. **2.** Co.; E. N. C.; 792 □; p. 20,533; ⊙ Newbern.

Crawford. 1. John [1783–1868], Scot surgeon; diplomat; *Hist. of Indian Archipelago,* etc. **2. Sam'u-el Wy'lie** [1829–1892], U. S. gen.; one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, Apr., 1861. **3. Thom'as** [1814–1857], Am. sculptor; f. of Marion Crawford, the novelist; *Genius of America* on Capitol, Washington. **4. Will'iam Har'ris** [1772–1834], Am. lawyer, statesman; Sec. of War & of Treas. **5.** Co.; W. N. W. Ark.; 582 □; p. 21,713; ✻ Van Buren. **6.** Co.; W. cen. Ga.; 324 □; p. 9,315; ✻ Knoxville. **7.** Co.; E. S. E. Ill.; 452 □; p. 17,283; ✻ Robinson. **8.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ind.; 270 □; p. 13,941; ⊙ Leavenworth. **9.** Co.; W. cen. Iowa; 730 □; p. 18,891; ✻ Denison. **10.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 592 □; p. 30,286; ⊙ Girard. **11.** Co.; N. cen. Mich.; 560 □; 2,962; ⊙ Grayling. **12.** Co.; S. E. cen. Mo.; 760 □; p. 11,961; ⊙ Steelville. **13.** Co.; N. cen. Ohio; 393 □; p. 31,927; ✻ Bucyrus. **14.** Co.; N. W. Pa.; 1,040 □; p. 65,324; ✻ Meadville. **15.** Co.; S. W. Wis.; 535 □; p. 15,987; ✻ Prairie du Chien.

Craw'fords-ville, city; ✻ of Montgomery co., Ind.; p. 6,029.

Craw'ford-ville, vll.; ⊙ of Taliaferro co., Ga.; p. 584.

Cra'yer, cruī'yĕr *or* crā'yĕr. **Kas'par** or **Gas'pard** [1582–1669], Flemish painter; *Virgin & Child Enthroned,* etc.

Cra'zy Peak, Mont.; 11,178 ft.

Crea'kle, cri'kl [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], tyrannic schoolmaster of David, "spoke in a whisper."

Crea'sy, cri'si, **Sir Ed'ward S,** [1812–1878], Eng. lawyer; historian, chief justice of Ceylon; *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,* etc.

Cré"bil'lon', crā"bē'lyŏN', **Pros"per' Jol"yot' de** [1674–1762], Fr. dramatic poet; *Catilina,* etc.

Crécy, cres'i *or* Fr. crā"sē', town; Somme dept., Fr.; Edward III. of Eng. def. Fr., Aug. 26, 1346.

Cre'di, crĕ'di, **Lo-ren'zo Sciar"pel-lo'ni di,** shär"pel-lō'ni di [1458?–1537], It. painter of Florentine school; *Madonna and Child.*

Cre'di-ton, cri'di-tun, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 4,207.

Creech, crich, **Thom'as** [1659–1701], Eng. scholar; translator *Lucretius,* etc.

Creede, crid, post-town; between Hinsdale, Rio Grande, & Saguache cos., Col.; p. 8,000.

Creed'moor, vll.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 29; rifle-range.

Cre'feld. Same as KREFELD.

Cre-mo'na, cre-mō'na *or* (It.) crā-mō'nä. **1.** Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 695 □; p. 376,557. **2.** Its ✻; anc. fort. city, on Po Riv.; p. 31,083; famous for violin-makers.

Cren'shaw, co.; S. cen. Ala.; 640 □; p. 15,425; ⊙ Rutledge.

Cre'ole State, Louisiana.

Cre'on, crī'ŏn [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Thebes; surrendered throne to Œdipus; intro. in the *Œdipus and Antigone* of Sophocles. **Kre'ōn:** [Gr.].

Cres'cent Cit'y. 1. Town; ⊙ of Del Norte co., Cal.; p. 907. **2.** Vll.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 4,000. **3.** New Orleans; older part of city was built round a bend of Mississippi Riv.

Cres-cen'ti-us, cres-sen'shi-us [—98?], Rom. patrician; murdered Pope Benedict VI.; hanged & beheaded by Otho III.

Cre-scen'zi, crĕ-shen'zi, **Pi-e'tro de'** [1230–1320?], It. agriculturist; *Rural Economy.*

Cres'ce-us, cres'sē-us [*Bib.*], a disciple at Rome; fl. 1st c.

Cre"scim-be'ni, crĕ"shim-bĕ'ni, **Gio-van'ni Ma-ri'a** [1663–1728], It. poet; prose-writer; founded Arcadian Academy, Rome; *Hist. of National Poetry.*

Cres'co, town; ⊙ of Howard co., Iowa; p. 2,018.

Cres'pi, cres'pi, **Giu-sep'pe Ma-ri'a** ("*Lo Spagnuolo,*" lit., "the Spaniard"); so called from his magnificence of dress) [1665–1747], It. painter; *Seven Sacraments,* etc.

Cres'si-da [SHAK. *Troilus and Cressida*], the heroine, dau. of Calchas, a Trojan priest. Compare TROILUS. **Cres-sei'da:** [Chaucer].

Cress'well, John A. J. [1828–1891], U. S. Postmaster-Gen. under Pres. Grant.

Crest'line, city; Crawford co., Ohio; p. 2,911.

Cres'ton, mfg. city; Union co., Iowa; p. 7,200.

Cres'tone Peak, cres'tun, Sangre de Cristo Range, Col.; 14,233 ft.

Cres'well, Sir Cres'well [1794–1863], Eng. lawyer; 1st judge of New Divorce Court, 1858.

Cres'wick. 1. Thom'as [1811–1870], Eng. landscape-painter; *London Road a Hundred Years Ago,* 1847. **2.** Bor.; Talbot co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 3,969.

Crete, crīt. **1.** [Anc. **Cre'ta.**] Isl.; l. 150 m. in Medit. Sea; vilayet of Turk.; 2,949 □; p. 294,192; ✝ Candia. **Can'di-a‡; Kre'tē:** [Gr.]. **2.** City; Saline co., Neb.; p. 3,283.

Cret'in, Jo'seph [1801?–1857], Fr. priest; Indian missionary; 1st bishop of St. Paul, Minn.

Cre-u'sa, crē-ū'sa [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Priam, king of Troy; wife of Æneas; killed or lost at capture of Troy.

Creuse, crūz. **1.** Dept.; cen. Fr.; 2,150 □; p. 284,660; ✻ Guéret. **2.** Fr.; 175 m., Creuse dept., to Vienne Riv.

Cre'utz, crē'utz, **Gus-ta'vus Phil'ip, Count of** [1726–1785], Sw. poet; diplomat; negotiated treaty bet. Sw. and U. S.; *Epistle to Daphne,* etc.

Creux, crū, Cape, most E. point of Sp.; S. W. limit of Gulf of Lyons, Mediterranean Sea.

Creu'zer, croit sēr, **Ge'org Fried'rich** [1771–1858], Ger. philologist; archeologist; *Mythology of Ancient Peoples.*

Cré"vier', crā"vyā', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1693–1765], Fr. historian; *Hist. of the Roman Emperors,* etc.

Crewe, crū, mfg. bor.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 28,761; important railway center.

Crew'kerne, mkt. town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 3,557.

Crich'ton, Jas'per, croi'tun, commonly **The Admirable C.** [1560–before 1591], Scot. linguist; scholar; soldier; murdered by Vincenzo, Prince of Mantua.

Crick'lade, crik'lĕd, bor.; Wilts and Gloucester cos., Eng.; p. 52,000.

Crieff, crīf, town; Perth co., Scot.; p. 4,901.

Cril"lon', crī"lyŏN', **Lou"is' des Balbes de Ber"ton' de** [1541–1615], Fr. gen.; "the bravest of the brave."

Cril"lon', Ma"hon', mä"ŏN', **Duke de** [1718–1796], Louis de Berton des Balbes de Quiers, Fr. gen.; in Sp. service, 1762; capt.-gen. of Sp.; took Minorca.

Crill'on, Mount, Alaska; 15,800 ft.

Cri-mea, crī-mē'a, pen.; N. of Black Sea; part of Taurida Govt., Rus.; 10,000 □; p. 250,000; ✻ Simferopol.

Crim'mit-schau', Same as KREMMITSCHAU.

Cris'field, cris fild, town; Somerset co., Md.; p. 1,565.

Cris'pin [Lat. *crispus,* curly. D. **Kris'pijn,** cris'pain; F. **Crē"pin',** crē"pañ', **Cris"pin':** G. **Cris'pus,** cris'pŏs; It. **Cris-pi'no,** cris-pē'nō, **Cris'po:** Sp. **Cris'po,** cris'pō; Sw. **Kris-pin',** cris-pin'; **Saint** [—288?], legendary Roman martyr; shoemaker; beheaded as a Christian.

Cris'pus [L., curled; *Bib.*], a Corinthian convert.

Cris'tall, cris'tel, **Josh'u-a** [1767–1847], Eng. water-color painter; founder of Soc. of Painters in Water-Colours.

Cri'ti-as, crish'i-as. **1.** Athenian sculptor; *Harmodius, Aristogiton,* etc.; fl. —470? **2.** [—404] Athenian poet; orator; one of the 30 tyrants. **Kri-ti'as:** [Gr.].

Crit"o-la'us, crit"o-lē'us, Gr. philosopher; head of Peripatetic school in Athens; fl. 155. **Kri-to'la-os:** [Gr.].

Cri'ton, croi'tun, Athenian citizen; disciple of Socrates; fl. —400. **Cri'to:; Kri'ton:** [Gr.].

Crit'ten-den. 1. George B. [1812–1880], Am. Confed. gen.; son of succeeding. **2. John Jor'don** [1787–1863], Am. lawyer; statesman; twice Atty.-Gen. **3. Thom'as L.** [1819–1893], U. S. gen.; son of John J. **4.** Co.; E. N. E. Ark.; 614 □; p. 13,940; ⊙ Marion. **5.** Co.; W. N. W. Ky.; 340 □; p. 13,119; ⊙ Marion.

Cri-vel'li, cri-vel'li, Car'lo, It. painter; fl. 1475; *Annunciation.*

Cri'xas, crī'shŭs, riv.; Goyaz state, Brazil; l. 200 m. to Grande River.

Cro'agh Pat'rick, crō'ŭh, mt.; S. of Clew Bay, Mayo co., Ir.; 2,530 ft.

Croak'er, crōk'ĕr [GOLDSMITH *Good-natured Man*], Miss Richland's guardian, "a poor, fretful soul."

Croak'er and Co. ["Pseud.], Joseph R. Drake and Fitz-Green Halleck; *Croaker Papers,* 1819.

Croa"tan' Sound, crō"tan', bet. Dare co. & Roanoke Isl., N. C.; connects Albemarle & Pamlico sounds.

Cro-a'ti-a, cro-ā'shi-a, **Turk'ish,** dist.; N. W. part of Bosnia; chief town, Bihacs.

Cro-a'ti-a and Sla-vo'ni-a, prov.; Hung.; provincial diet for local legislation; 16,713 □; p. 2,200,977; ✻ Agram.

Crock'ett. 1. Da'vid [1786?–1836], Am. frontiersman; Congressman; fought against Mexico; murdered by Santa Anna. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Tenn.; 260 □; p. 15,146; ⊙ Alamo. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Texas; 3,510 □; p. 194. **4.** Vll.; ⊙ of Houston co., Tex.; p. 1,445.

Cro'sus, cri'sus [—560?–after —525], wealthy king of Lydia; defeated & dethroned by Cyrus. **Kroi'sos:** [Gr.].

Croft, Will'iam [1677–1727], Eng. composer of church music; *Divine Harmony.*

Croft'er. 1. John Wil'son [1780–1857], Ir. writer; politician; with Scott & others founded *Quarterly Rev.* **2. Thom'as Croft'on** [1798–1854], Ir. writer; antiquary; *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.*

Cro'ly, George [1780–1860], Brit. clergyman; poet; romance writer; *Salathiel,* etc.

Crom'ar-ty, crom'ur-ti. **1.** Co.; Scot.; 369 □; with Ross co., 3,078 □; p. with Ross co., 78,727. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,360.

Crom'ar-ty Firth, inlet of North Sea; E. Ross co., Scot.; l. 20 m.

Crome, crōm, John, "Old Crome" [1769–1821], Eng. landscape-painter; etcher; *Mousehold Heath.*

Cro'mer, coast t.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,197; summer resort.

Cromp'ton. 1. Sam'u-el [1753–1827], Eng. farmer; invented spinning-mule. **2.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 7,302.

Crom'well, crom'wel *or* crum'wel. **1. Hen'ry** [1627–1674], son of Oliver; fought under him; Lord Lieut. of Ir., 1658. **2. Ol'i-ver** [1599–1658], Lord Protector of Eng., 1653–1658. **3. Ol'i-ver** [1742–1821], the last male descendant of the Protector; *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons Richard & Henry.* **4. Rich'ard** [1626–1712], Protector of Eng., 1658–1659; son of Oliver. **5. Thom'as** [1485?–1540], earl of Essex; Eng. statesman; Sec. of State; tried for treason & beheaded. **6.** Post-town; Middlesex co., Conn.; p. 1,856.

Cron'stadt, crŏn'stät, fort. spt. town; Kotlin isl., Gulf of Finland, Rus.; p. 48,276; greatest Rus. naval station.

Cron'stedt, crŏn'stet, **Ax'el Fred'rick** [1722–1765], Sw. mineralogist; disc. nickel; *Essay on Mineralogy.*

Cro'nus. See KRONOS, in vocab.

Crook. 1. George [1828–1890], U. S. gen. **2.** Co.; cen. Ore.; 8,150 □; p. 3,244; ⊙ Prineville. **3.** Co.; N. E. Wyo.; 5,250 □; p. 2,338; ⊙ Sundance.

Crook'ed Creek, W. Ill.; l. 100 m. to Illinois Riv.

Crook'ed Fork, riv.; Iowa & Mo.; l. 200 m. to Grand Riv.

Crook'ed Riv'er, Crook co., Oregon; l. 200 m. to Des Chutes River.

Crook'ston, city; ⊙ of Polk co., Minn.; p. 3,457.

Crooks Tow'er, mt.; Black Hills; highest in S. Dak.; 7,600 ft.

Cros'by. 1. How'ard [1826–1891], Am. Presbyterian divine, teacher; writer; *Lands of the Moslem,* etc. **2.** Co.; N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 346; ⊙ Estacado. **3. Great C.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 6,503.

Cros'land, South, town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 3,078.

Cross, co.; E. N. E. Ark.; 672 □; p. 7,963; ⊙ Wittsburg.

Crosse, An'drew [1784–1855], Eng. electrician; produced mineral crystals by electricity.

Cross'hill, burgh; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 3,798.

Cross Keys, vll.; Rockingham co., Va.; indecisive battle, civil war, 1862.

Cross Lake, name of various small lakes in N. Am., as in Brit. Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New York, and Louisiana.

Cross'ley, Sir Fran'cis [1818–1872], Eng. manuf.; philanthropist.

Cross Riv'er, Brit. Oil Rivers Protectorate; Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; l. 200 m. to Bight of Biafra.

Cross Tim'bers, vll.; Hickory co., Mo.; p. with tp., 1,536.

Cros'ton, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 2,034.

Cros'well, Ed'win [1795?–1871], Am. journalist; politician; member of the "Albany Regency."

Cro-to'na. See COTRONE.

Cro'ton Lake, Westchester co., N. Y.; artificial lake, formed by a dam on Croton Riv.; N. Y. city water supply.

Cro'ton Riv'er, N. Y.; l. 55 m., from Dutchess co. to Croton Lake, Westchester co.

Crowe, crō. 1. Cath'er-ine (*née* Stevens) [1800–1876], Eng. writer; *Night Side of Nature.* **2. Eyre Ev'ans** [1799?–1868], Eng. journal.; historian; *The Greek & the Turk.*

Crow In'dians, tribe of Siouan stock. See AMERICAN, in vocab.

Crow'land, crō'land, mkt. town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 3,000; abbey. **Croy'land:.**

Crown Point. 1. Town; ⊙ of Lake co., Ind.; p. 1,907. **2.** Vll.; Essex co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,135; capture of Brit. fort by Ethan Allen, May, 1775.

Crow Riv'er, Minn.; l. 160 m. to Mississippi Riv.; 20 m. above Minneapolis.

Crow Wing, co.; N. cen. Minn.; 550 □; p. 8,852; ⊙ Brainerd.

Crow Wing Riv'er, Minn.; l. 100 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Croy'don, croi'dun, anc. town; one of the 2 ⊙ of Surrey co., Eng.; p. 102,697.

Croy'land. See CROWLAND.

Cro'zer, John Price [1793–1866], Am. manuf.; philan.; founded Crozer Theol. Sem., Upland, Pa.

Crozier, crō'zhēr, **Fran'cis Raw'don Moi'ra** [1795?–1848?], Brit. naval capt.; with Franklin's last arctic expedition.

Cru'den, Al"ex-an'der, [1701–1770], Scot. bookseller; *Concordance of the Old & New Testaments.* See ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

Cruik'shank, cruk'shank, **George** [1792–1878], Eng. artist; caricaturist; moralist; *Worship of Bacchus,* etc.

Crum'mles, crum'lz [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], eccentric manager of Portsmouth Theater.

Crum'mock Wa"ter, lake; Cumberland co.; Eng.; l. 4 m.

Crump'sall, crump'sĕl, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 5,342.

Cru'sen-stol"pe, crū'zen-stōl"pe, **Mag'nus Ja'kob** [1795–1865], Sw. novelist; political writer; imprisoned for writing *Positions and Relations.*

Crutched Fri'ars, See FRIAR, in vocabulary.

Cruz, crūz, **A"gos-ti'nho da,** ä'gŏs-tī'nyō dä [1540–1619], Pg. monk; poet; his poems rank among Pg. classics.

Crys'tal Hills, the White Mountains, N. H.

Csab'a, chsb'a, town; Hung.; united with Békés. See BÉKÉS.

Csal-kis'ten", chal-kis'ten", dist.; Hungary; between Danube and Theiss; 340 □; p. 34,888.

Csa-nad', che-ned', co.; E. Hung.; 609 □; p. 94,658; ✻ Csanad.

Cse"pel', chĕ"pel', isl. in Danube Riv.; S. of Budapest; l. 30 m.

Csik, chik, co.; Hung.; 1,574 □; p. 107,285; ✻ Csik-Sereda.

Csil'lag, chil'leg, **Ro'sa** [1835–1892], Hung. soprano singer.

Cso'ma de Kö'rös, chō'me, **A"lex-an'der** [1784–1836], Hung. traveler; philol.; *Tibetan and Eng. Dictionary and Grammar.*

Cson-grad', chen-grād'. **1.** Co.; Hung.; 1,313 □; p. 225,000; ✻ Szegedin. **2.** Town; Hung.; 70 m. S. E. of Budapest; p. 20,802.

Cte'si-as, tī'shi-as, Gr. physician; historian; wrote histories of Persia & India; fl. —400. **Ktē'si-as:** [Gr.].

Cte-sib'i-us, tē-sib'i-us, Gr. mechanician; inventor; fl.—250? **Ktē-si'bi-os:** [Gr.].

Ctes'i-phon, tez'i-fon, ruined city; anc. ✻ of Parthia & of Babylonia; on Tigris Riv.; 16 m. S. S. E. of Bagdad. **Ktē-si-phōn':** [Gr.].

Cu-an'za, cu-ăn'za, riv.; Angola, S. W. Afr.; l. 500 m. to S. Atl. Oc.

Cu'ba, kū'ba *or* (Sp.) kū'bä. **1.** Isl.; Sp. W. Indies, 45,000 □; p. 1,631,687; ✻ Havana. **2.** See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Cu-be'ro, cu-bĕ'rō, **Pe'dro** [1645–], Sp. priest; said to be 1st. traveler round the world.

Cu'bitt, kū'bit, **Sir Will'iam** [1785–1861], Eng. engineer; constructed Berlin water-works; invented the treadmill.

Cuch Ba-har', Same as KUCH BEHAR.

Cu-chul'lin Hills, See CUILION HILLS.

Cuck'field, town; E. Sussex co., Eng.; p. 1,737.

Cu'cu-ta, cū'cu-tä, town; Santander dept., Colombia; p. 10,000.

Cud"da-lore', cud"dg-lōr'. Same as GUDALUR.

Cud'da-pah, cud'dg-pä. **1.** Dist.; Madras prov., Brit. India; 8,745 □; p. 1,268,887. **2.** Its ✻; p. 17,379.

Cudge'gong, cuj'geng, mining tp. & municipality; N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,500.

Cud'worth, Ralph [1617–1688], Eng. Arminian divine; philos.; opponent of Hobbes; *True Intellectual System of the Universe,* etc.

Cuen'ca, cwen'cä. **1.** Prov.; New Castile, Sp.; 6,726 □; p. 342,024; ✻ Cuenca. **2.** Mfg. town; ✻ of Bolivar prov., Ecua.; p. 25,000.

Cuer"na-va'ca, cwer"nä-vä'cä, ✻ of Morelos state, Mex.; p. 17,000.

Cue'ro, cwĕ'rō, town; De Witt co., Tex.; p. 2,442.

Cue'va, cwĕ'vä, **Ju-an' de la** [1550?– after 1607], Sp. didactic poet.

Cue'va de Ve'ra, dĕ vĕ'rä, town; Almeria prov., Andalusia, Sp.; p. 20,644.

Cuf'fee, cuf'i, **Paul** [1759–1818], Am. negro sailor; philanthropist; made a fortune at sea.

Cuil'i-on Hills, cū'il-en, isle of Skye, Scot.; highest peak, Sceir na Gillean, 3,220 ft. **Cu-chul'lin‡.**

Cu"jas', cü'zhäs', **Jacques** [1522–1590], Fr. jurist; founder of historical school of jurispr. **Cu-ja'ci-us**; [L.].

Cu-le'bra Peak. cu-lē'bra, mt.; Sangre de Cristo Range, S. Col.; 14,079 ft.

Cu"li-a-can', cü"lī-ä-cän', town; ✻ of Sinaloa state, Mex.; p. 8,000.

Cul'len. 1. Paul [1803–1878], Ir. Rom. Cath. Ultramontane prelate; 1st Ir. prince of the church. **2. Will'iam** [1710–1790, Scot. physician; founded study of scientific chemistry in Brit.; *Institutions of Medicine*, etc. **3.** Town, Banff co., Scot.; p. 2,033.

Cul-le'ra, cü-lyē'rä, spt. town; Valencia prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.

Cull'man, cul'man, co.; N. cen. Ala.; 577 □; p. 13,439; ⊙ Cullman.

Cul-lo'den, cul-lō'den, vll., & moor; Inverness co., Scot.; battle, 1746.

Cul-lomp'ton, cul-lomp'tun, mkt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,179.

Cul'lum, George W. [1809–1892], Am. military engineer; Federal gen.; *Systems of Military Bridges.*

Cul'na, t., Brit. Ind.; 47 m. N. of Calcutta; p. (1881) 10,463.

Cul'pep-er. 1. Co.; N. E. cen. Va.; 332 □; p. 13,233. **2.** Its ✻; p. 1,620.

Cul'pep-per. 1. John, surveyor-gen.; popular leader; headed revolution in N. C.; fl. 1678. **2. Thom'as, Lord** [–1719., Eng. colonial statesman; Gov. of Va.

Cul'vert, George [1744–1839], Choctaw Indian chief; served in Revolutionary and Seminole wars.

Cu'mæ, kü'mi, anc. fort. city; coast of Campania; earliest Gr. settlement in either Italy or Sicily.

Cu"ma-na', cü"mg-nä', spt. town; Bermudez state, Venez., S. Am.; p. 10,000.

Cu-ma'ni-a. two dists. in cen. Hung., incl. **Great C.,** 424 □; p. 55,000; ✻ Kardzag Uj Szallas; **Little C.,** 1,000 □; p. 64,000; ✻ Felegyhaza.

Cum-bal', cum-bäl', volc.; Andes Mts.; S. part of Cauca dept., Colombia; 15,620 ft.

Cum'ber-land. 1. Rich'ard [1632–1718], Eng. prelate; moral philosopher; opponent of Hobbes; *De Legibus Naturæ*, etc. **2. Rich'ard** [1731–1811], Eng. dramatist; novelist; essayist; *Wheel of Fortune*, etc. **3. Will'iam Au-gus'tus, Duke of** [1721–1765], Eng. gen.; 3d son of George II.; def. the Young Pretender at Culloden, Apr. 27, 1746; intro. in Scott's *Waverley.* **4.** Peninsula; Baffin Land, W. of Davis Strait, N. Am. **5.** Largest of the Sea Islands; off Camden co., Ga.; l. 17 m. **6.** Co.; N. W. Eng.; 1,516 □; p. 266,550; ✻ Carlisle. **7.** Co.; E. S. E. Ill.; 350 □; p. 15,443; ⊙ Toledo. **8.** Co.; S. cen. Ky.; 315 □; p. 8,452; ⊙ Burkesville. **9.** Co.; S. W. Me.; 1,005 □; p. 90,949; ⊙ Portland. **10.** Co.; S. W. New Jersey; 505 □; p. 45,438; ⊙ Bridgeton. **11.** Co.; S. E. cen. N. C.; 794 □; p. 27,321; ⊙ Fayetteville. **12.** Co.; S. E. cen. Pa.; 560 □; p. 47,271; ⊙ Carlisle. **13.** Co.; E. cen. Tenn.; 576 □; p. 5,376; ⊙ Crossville. **14.** Co.; S. E. cen. Va.; 290 □; p. 9,482; ⊙ Cumberland Court House. **15.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 1,612 □; p. 34,529; ✻ Amherst. **16.** City; ⊙ of Allegany co., Md.; p. 12,729.

Cum'ber-land Gap, gorge; Cumberland Mts.; bet. Lee co., Va., & Claiborne co., Tenn.; 500 ft. deep; important strategic point during civil war.

Cum'ber-land Moun'tains, W. range of Alleghany Mts.; from N. W. corner of Ala. to S. W. boundary of W. Va.

Cum'ber-land Riv'er, Ky. & Tenn.; l. 650 m. from Cumberland Mts. to Ohio Riv.

Cum'ber-land Sound, bet. Ga. & Fla.; estuary of St. Marys Riv.

Cum-brae', cum-brē'z', **The,** 2 isls., **Great C. & Little C.;** Firth of Clyde, Scot.; part of Bute co.; 5 □; p. 1,856.

Cum'bre, La, lä cüm'brē, pass; Andes Mts.; bet. Chile & Argentine Rep.; 12,454 ft.

Cum'bri-an Moun'tains, Cumberland, Lanc., & Westmoreland cos., Eng.; highest peak, Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft.

Cum'ing, co.; N. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 12,265; ⊙ West Point.

Cum'ming, Rou-al'eyn Gor'don [1820–1866], Scot. sportsman; *Hunter's Life in S. Africa.*

Cum'mings. Thom'as Seir [1804–1894], Am. miniature-painter; a founder of Nat. Acad. of Design.

Cum'mins. 1. George Da'vid [1822–1876], Am. divine; 1st bishop of Reformed Episcopal Ch. **2. Ma-ri'a S.** [1827–1866], Am. novelist; *Mabel Vaughan*, etc.

Cum'nock, vll.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 3,105.

Cum'nor Hall, ballad by William Julius Mickle; relates story of Amy Robsart & Leicester; basis of *Kenilworth.*

Cu-nard', Sir Sam'u-el [1787–1865], Eng. engineer; established "Cunard" line of steamers.

Cun"di-na-mar'ca, cün"dī-nä-mär'cä, dept.; Colombia; 79,810 □; p. (1881) 569,000; ✻ Bogota.

Cu"ne-gonde, kü"ne-gond. **1.** Same as KUNIGUNDE. **2.** [VOLTAIRE *Candide*] Candide's mistress.

Cu-ne'o, cu-nē'ō. **1.** Prov.; Piedmont, It.; 2,882 □; p. 635,400. **2.** Its ✻; p. with com., 29,500.

Cu'nha, cü'nya, **Tris'tam** or **Tris'tau da,** Pg. navigator & discoverer; fl. 1510.

Cu-nhin'ga, cü-nyip'ga, river; Angola, Afr.; l. 130 m. to Kongo Riv.

Cun'ning-ham, Al'lan [1784–1842], Scot. poet; miscel. writer; *Songs of Scot.*

Cu-no'be-lin, kü-nō'be-lin, king of Brit. tribe of Trinobantes; father of Caractacus; fl. 43? **Cym'be-line.**

Cu'par, cü'pär, mfg. town; ✻ of Fife co., Scot.; p. 4,729. **Cu'par-Fife".**

Cu'par-An'gus, burgh; Perth & Forfar cos., Scot.; p. 2,149.

Cu'ra. Same as CIUDAD DE CURA.

Cu"ra-ça'o, cü"ra-sä'ō, isl.; Dutch W. India Isls.; off N. coast Venez.; 210 □; p. 26,245; ✻ Willemstad.

Cu"ra-ray', cü"ra-rai', riv.; Ecua.; l. 885 m. from Andes Mts. E. to Napo Riv.

Cu'rate of Meu'don, Rabelais, who held that office late in life.

Cur'ci, cür'chi, **Car'lo Ma-ri'a** [1810–1891], It. Jesuit priest; theol.; *Modern Dissension bet. Church and State.*

Cure'ton, cür'tun, **Will'iam** [1808–1864], Eng. Orientalist.

Cu"ri-a-ti'i, kü"ri-ä-shī-ī | *Rom. Hist.*], three Rom. brothers, about 669 B. C.; subject of Corneille's *Horace.*

Cu"ri-có', cü"ri-cō'. **1.** Prov.; cen. Chile; 2,913 □; p. 104,989. **2.** Its ✻; p. 10,110.

Cu"ri-ti'ba, cü"ri-tī'bä, mfg. town; ✻ of Parana state, Braz.; p. 12,000.

Cur'ragh, cur'rüm, plain; Kildare co., Ir.; 4,838 acres; Brit. military camp; race-course.

Cur'ran, John Phil'pot [1750–1817], Ir. barrister; orator; member of Ir. H. of Commons; master of the rolls in Ir.

Cur'rent Riv'er, S. Mo. and N. E. Ark.; l. 220 m. to Big Black Riv.

Cur'rer Bell [Pen-name], Charlotte Brontë.

Cur'ri-tuck, co.; N. E. N. C.; 217 □; p. 6,747; ⊙ Currituck Court House.

Cur'ri-tuck Sound, E. coast of Currituck co., N. C.

Cur'ry, co.; S. W. Ore.; 1,500 □; p. 1,709; ⊙ Ellensburg.

Cur'tin, Andrew G., 1815–1894., Am. statesman; war Governor of Pa.; min. to Rus.; M. C.

Cur'ti-o, cür'shī-ō [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew*].

Cur'tis. 1. Ben'ja-min R. [1809–1874], Am. lawyer; one of the counsel for Pres. Johnson. **2. George Will'iam** [1824–1892], Am. writer; lecturer; journalist; *Prue and I*, etc. **3. Sam'u-el R.** [1807–1866], U. S. gen.; served in Mex. war; won battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar., 1862.

Cur'tis, Mount, Tenn.; 6,568 ft.

Cur'ti-us. 1. cür'tsi-ūs. **Ernst** [1814–1896], Ger. historian; antiquary; *Hist. of Greece.* **2.** cür'shi-us. **Mar'cus,** legendary Rom. youth who leaped into a chasm in the Forum; fl. 362. **3. Ru'fus Quin'tus,** Roman hist.; *History of Alexander the Great.*

Cur'wen, John [1816–1880], Eng. clergyman; music-teacher; promoter of tonic sol-fa system.

Cur'wens-ville, bor.; Clearfield co., Pa.; p. 1,664.

Cur-zo'la, cur-dzō'lä. **1.** Isl.; Dalmatia, Aust.; in Adriatic Sea; l. 30 m. **2.** Spt. town; E. coast of same; p. 6,000.

Cur'zon, Rob'ert [1810–1873], Lord de la Zouche, Eng. nobleman; author; *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant.*

Cush, cush [Heb., black; *Bib.*]. **1.** A son of Ham; fl. —2250? **2.** A Benjamite in David's time. **3.** The descendants of Cush, hence the Ethiopians. **4.** Ethiopia.

Cush'ing, cush'ing. **1. Ca'leb** [1800–1879], Am. jurist; diplomat; counsel for U. S. at Geneva on Alabama claims, 1872. **2. Thom'as** [1725–1788], Am. patriot; member of 1st & 2d Continental Congresses; Lieut.-Gov. of Mass. **3. Will'iam** [1733–1810], Am. lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **4. Will'iam B.** [1842?–1874], U. S. naval officer; destroyed Confed. ironclad "Albemarle" by torpedo.

Cush'man, cush'man. **1. Char'lotte** [1816–1876], Am. singer; tragic actress. **2. Rob'ert** [1580?–1625?], Eng. colonist; preached 1st sermon printed in Am.

Cus'tance, cus'tuns [L. *fem.*, firm] [CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales*], the Rom. emperor's daughter; m. sultan of Syria.

Cus'ter. 1. George A. [1839–1876], U. S. gen.; killed by Indians. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Col.; 720 □; p. 2,970; ⊙ Silver Cliff. **3.** Co.; cen. Idaho; 3,500 □; p. 2,176; ⊙ Challis. **4.** Co.; S. E. Mont.; 26,580 □; p. 5,308; ⊙ Miles City. **5.** Co.; cen. Neb.; 2,592 □; p. 21,677; ⊙ Broken Bow. **6.** Co.; S. W. S. D.; 1,615 □; p. 3,891; ⊙ Custer.

Cus"tine', cüs'tīn', **A"dam' Phi"lippe', Count de** [1740–1793], Fr. gen.; guillotined by Jacobins at Paris.

Cus'tis, George Wash'ing-ton Parke [1781–1857], adopted son of Washington; author of plays & speeches.

Cus-toz'za, cus-tōd'zu, vll.; 10 m. S. W. of Verona, It.; scene of Aust. victories, 1848 and 1866.

Cutch, cuch, native state; N. Gujarat, Bom., Brit. Ind.; 6,500 □; p. 558,415; ✻ Bhuj.

Cutch, Gulf of, Arabian Sea, N. W. of Kathiawar pen., Bombay, Brit. India.

Cutch Be"har', Same as KUCH BEHAR.

Cutch Gun-da'va, gun-dä'va, prov.; N. E. Baluchistan; 9,000 □; p. 100,000; ✻ Gundava.

Cuth [Heb.; *Bib.*], a country of Assyria.

Cuth'bert [Teut. *musc.*, noted splendor]. **1. Saint** [–687], Eng. monk; missionary in Northumbria. **2.** [–758], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury. **3.** Town; ⊙ Randolph co., Ga.; p. 2,328.

Cuth'bert Bede [Pen-name], Rev. Edward Bradley; *Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green.*

Cut'ler, Ma-nas'seh [1744–1823], Am. botanist; pioneer of botany in New Eng.

Cut-tack', cut-tāc'. **1.** Dist.; Orissa, Brit. India; 3,178 □; p. 1,494,734. **2.** Its ✻; p. 47,186; taken by Brit., 1803.

Cut-tack' Ma-hals', mg-halz', group of 20 tributary states; W. Orissa, Brit. Ind.; 16,218 □; p. 1,500,000.

Cut'ter, George Wash'ing-ton [1814–1865], Am. poet; *The Song of Steam*, etc.

Cut'ty-hunk", cut'i-hunk', isl.; Elizabeth Isls., Mass.; S. of entrance to Buzzards Bay.

Cu"vier', cü"vyē'. **1. Fré"dé"ric'** [1773–1838], Fr. naturalist; brother of succeeding; *Natural History of Mammals.* **2. George Chré"ti"en' L. F. D., Baron** [1769–1832], Fr. naturalist; statesman; philos.; writer; *Animal Kingdom*, etc.

Cu'vo, cü'vō, riv.; Lower Guinea, W. Afr.; l. 400 m. to Atl. Oc.

Cu"ya-ba', cü"yą-bä', city; ✻ of Matto-Grosso state, Braz.; p. 15,000.

Cuy"a-ho'ga, cui"a-hō'ga. **1. C. Falls,** vll.; Summit co., Ohio; p. 2,614. **2. C. Riv'er,** N. E. Ohio; l. 100 m. to Lake Erie at Cleveland. **3.** Co.; N. Ohio; 480 □; p. 309,970; ⊙ Cleveland.

Cuyp, coip. **1. Al'bert** [1605–1691?], Dutch landscape- and cattle-painter. **2. Ja'cob Ger-ri'tse** [1575–1649], Dutch painter; best in portraits. **Kuyp.**

Cu'za, Al"ex-an'der John. See COUZA.

Cuz'co, cüs'cō. **1.** Dept.; S. Peru; 95,547 □; p. 238,445. **2.** Its ✻; an anc. city; p. 18,370; taken by Pizarro, Aug., 1536.

Cy-ax'a-res, sai-ax'a-riz, king of Media; destroyed Nineveh; fl. —6th c. **Ky-a-xa'rēs;** [Gr.].

Cyc'la-des, sic'la-dīz, isl. group; Ægean Sea; a nome of Gr.; 923 □; p. 131,508; ✻ Syra, on Syra isl. **Ky-kla'dēs;** [Gr.].

Cyd'nus, sid'nus, riv.; Adana vilayet, Asia Minor; l. 75 m. to Gulf of Iskanderun; water very cold. **Kyd'nos;** [Gr.].

Cym'be-line, sim'be-lin [Celt. *masc.*, lord of the sun, or of war] [SHAK. *Cymbeline*], king of Brit.; father of Imogen by his first wife. See CUNOBELIN.

Cyn"o-su'ra, sin"o-sū'ra [Gr. *fem.*, dog's tail; *Myth.*], one of the nurses of Jupiter, who placed her among the stars, forming the constellation Ursa Minor. **Ky-no'sou-ra;** [Gr.].

Cyn"thi-an'a, sin"thi-an'a, city; ⊙ of Harrison co., Ky.; p. 3,016.

Cyn'thi-us, sin'thi-us [*Gr. Myth.*], Apollo. **Kyn'thi-os;** [Gr.].

Cyp'ri-an, sip'ri-an [Gr. *masc.*, from Cyprus Isl. D. **Cy-pri-an,** sī'pri-ăn; F. **Cy"pri"en',** sī'pri"ăñ', **Cy"prian';** G. **Cy'pri-an,** tsī'pri-ăn; It. **Ci"pri-a'no,** chī'pri-ä'nō; L. **Cyp"ri-a'nus;** Pg. **Cy"pri-a'no,** sī'pri-ä'nō; Sp. **Ci"pri-a'no,** thī'pri-ä'nō], **Saint** [200?–258], Thascius Cæcilius, Latin Father; martyred under Valerian; *On Mortality*, etc.

Cy'prus, sui'prus, isl.; Medit. Sea, S. of Asia Minor; 3,707 □; p. 209,286; ✻ Nicosia; administered by Brit. **Ky'prost** [Gr.].

Cyr"re-na'i-ca, anc. dist. of Africa, opp. Greece.

Cy-re'ne, sai-rī'nī. **1.** [*Myth.*] Nymph, mother of Aristæus by Apollo, who carried her from Mt. Pelion to Libya. **2.** Gr. city; N. Afr., bet. Alexandria & Carthage; now a desert. **Ky-rē'nē;** [Gr.].

Cy-re'ni-us, sai-rī'ni-us [*Bib.*], **Pub'li-us Sul-pi'cius Qui-ri'nus** or **Qui-rin'i-us,** Rom. Gov. of Syria when Christ was born.

Cyr'le, Saint, patron of sailors; the St. Elmo of the Welsh.

Cyr'il, sir'il [Gr. *masc.*, lordly. Dan. D. **Cy-ril'lus,** si-ril'lus; F. **Cy"rille',** si"rīl'; G. **Cy'rill,** tsī'ril; Gr. **Ky'ril-los;** It. **Ci-ril'lo,** chi-ril'lō; L. **Cy-ril'lus;** Sp. **Ci-ri'lo,** thi-ri'lō]. **1. Saint** [315–386], Gr. Father; bishop of Jerusalem; *Lectures to Catechumens*, etc. **2. Saint** [376?–444], abp. of Alexandria; expelled the Jews; instigated murder of Hypatia. **3. Saint Con'stan-tine** [–882], Gr. monk; "Apostle of the Slavs"; translated part of Bible into Slav.

Cyr'il-Lu'car [1572–1638?], Gr. Prot. prelate; patriarch of Alexandria and of Constantinople.

Cy'rus, sai'rus [Per. *musc.*, the sun. F. **Cy"rus',** si"rüs'; G. **Cy'rus,** tsī'rūs; It. **Ci'ro,** chī'rō; Sp. **Ci'ro,** thī'rō]. **1.** "The Great" [–530], king of Per.; founder of Persian empire. **2.** "The Younger" [–401], 2d son of Darius Notus, king of Per.; def. & slain at Cunaxa. **Ky'ros;** [Gr.].

Czac'ki, chāts'kī, **Thad-de'us, Count** [1765–1813], Pol. statesman; writer; estab. many primary schools; *Laws of Poland & Lithuania.*

Czar Ko'lo-kol. See illus. under BELL, in vocab.

Czarn-iec'ki, chärn-yets'kī, **Ste'phen** [1599–1665], Polish gen.; liberator; fought against Charles X. of Sweden; def. the Cossacks.

Czar"to-rys'ki, chär'to-ris'kī, **A'dam George, Prince** [1770–1861], Pol. statesman; Rus. Min. of War; took part in Pol. revolution; exiled.

Czas'lau, chäs'lau, town; Bohemia; p. 6,878; Frederick the Great def., Aust., May, 1742.

Cze'gled", tsē'gled', town; Pest co., Hung.; p. 27,549.

Czeus-to'chow, chens-tō'cov, town; Plotrkow govt., Poland; p. 14,000.

Czer'ni-George, cher'ni- [1775–1817], Hospodar of Servia; captured by the Turks and beheaded.

Czer'no-witz, cher'no-vits, town; ✻ of Bukowina prov., Aust.; p. 57,403.

Czer'ny, tser'nī, **Karl** [1791–1857], Aust. mus. composer; pianist; teacher of Döhler, Liszt, etc.

D

Dac'ca. 1. Div.; Bengal prov., Brit. India; 15,043 □; p. 9,844,127. **2.** Dist.; D. div.; 2,797 □; p. 2,116,350. **3.** Its ✻, also ✻ of div.; a cml. city; p. 82,321. **Dhak'at.**

Da"cier', dä"syē'. **1. An"dré'** [1651–1722], Fr. scholar. **2. Anne** (*née* Lefèvre) [1654–1720], Fr. scholar; married preceding; wrote essays in defense of Homer and agst. the criticisms of Hardouin & La Mothe; trans. the *Iliad* and *Odyssey.*

Da Cos'ta, Isaak [1798–1860], Dutch poet; theologian.

Dade, dēd. **1.** Co.; S. E. Fla.; 5,636 □; p. 861; ⊙ Miami. **2.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 186 □; p. 5,707; ⊙ Trenton. **3.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 500 □; p. 17,526; ⊙ Greenfield.

Dæd'a-lus, ded'a-lus [*Gr. Myth.*], legendary sculptor of Athens and Crete; personification of development of Gr. sculpture. See ICARIAN, in vocab. **Dai'da-los;** [Gr.].

Daen'dels, dän'dels, **Her'mann Wil'lem** [1762–1818], Dutch gen.; served in Fr. army; Gov. of Dutch E. Indies.

Da Ga'ma, Vas'co. See GAMA.

Dag'gett, dag'et, **Da'vid** [1764–1851], Am. lawyer; statesman; Chief Justice of Conn.

Dag'gett Pass, Cal.; elev. 6,824 ft.

Da"ghes-tan', dä"ges-tän', govt.; **Transcaucasia, Rus.;** 11,492 □; p. 597,856; ✻ Derbend.

Dag'mar, dag'mär [Teut. *fem.*, Dane's joy].

Da'go-bert, dä'gō-bert. **1.** One of several Merovingian kings. **2.** dä"gō'bär'. **Luc S. A.** [1736–1794], Fr. gen.

Da'gö-e, dä'gö-g, isl.; Baltic Sea, Rus.; 34 × 15 m.; p. 10,000.

Dag'o-net [Pen-name], George R. Sims, Eng. writer of the day in *The Referee.*

Da"guerre', dą'gär', **Lou"is' J. M.** [1789–1851], Fr. artist; invented the diorama and daguerreotype.

Da"gues"seau', dä"gē'sō', **Hen"ri' Fran"çois'** [1668–1751], Fr. lawyer; statesman; chancellor of France.

Dah"ka-lee'yah, Same as DAKALIEH.

Dahl, dāl. **1. Jo'han K. C.** [1788–1857], Norw. landscape-painter. **2. Mi-kael'** [1656–1743], Sw. painter; rival of Kneller. **3. Vlad'i-mir I-van'o-vitch** [1800?–1872], Rus. novelist; *Intoxication*, etc.

Dah-lak' Is'lands, dä-läk'; in Red Sea, off Massowah, 420 □; p. 2,000; It. possession.

Dahl'gren, dal'gren. **1. Charles G.** [1809–1888], Am. lawyer; Confed. gen. **2. John A.** [1808–1870], U. S. rear-admiral; brother of preceding; inv. Dahlgren shell-gun. **3.** dāl'gren. **Karl Fred'rik** [1791–1844], Sw. poet; humorist. **4. Ul'ric** [1842–1864], U. S. officer; son of John A.; killed before Richmond, Mar. 4.

Dahl'mann, dāl'mūn, **Fried'rich Chris'toph** [1785–1860], Ger. historian; *Hist. of Denmark*, etc.

Dahl-stjer'nn, dāl-sher'nā, **Gun'no** [1661–1709], Sw. mathematician; poet.

Da-ho'mey", dä-hō'mē', kingdom; Guinea, W. Afr.; 4,000 □; p. 250,000; ✻ Abomey. See AMAZON[1], 2, in vocabulary.

D'Ail"ly', dä"lyī', **Pierre** [1350–1420], French divine.

Dai"mi-el', dai"mī-el', town; Ciudad Real prov., Sp.; p. 13,000.

Dain'tree, dān'tri. See DAVENTRY.

Da"ka-li'eh, dä"kg-li'yg, prov.; Lower Egypt; 931 □; p. 586,033; ✻ Mansoura. **Dah"ka-lee'yah.**

Da-ko'ta. 1. Former territory, U. S.; now divided into two States. See NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA. **2.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 575 □; p. 20,240; ⊙ Hastings. **3.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 280 □; p. 5,386; ⊙ Dakota.

Da-ko'ta or **James Riv'er,** N. & S. Dak.; l. 600 m. to Missouri Riv.

Dal-beat'tie, dal-bē'ti, vll.; Kirkcudbright, Scot.; p. 3,861.

Dal'berg, dāl'berg, **Karl T. A. M. von** [1744–1817], Ger. prelate; writer; *Contemplations on the Universe*, etc.

Dale, dēl. **1. Da'vid** [1739–1806], Scot. manufacturer; mill-owner; philanthropist. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ala.; 660 □; p. 17,225; ⊙ Ozark.

Dale"champs', dāl'shūñ', **Jacques** [1513–1588], Fr. phys.; bot.; organized science of botany; *Gen. Hist. of Plants.*

Dal'-Elf", dāl'-elf", riv.; Sw.; l. 250 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.

D'A"lem"bert', dä"lăñ'bär', **Jean le Rond,** lg rōn [1717–1783], Fr. mathematician; philosopher; joint editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie*; *System of the Universe.*

Dal-gar'no, dal-gär'nō, **George** [1626–1687], Scot. teacher; inv. first deaf-and-dumb manual alph.; *Didascalocophus.*

Dal-hou'sie, dal-hū'zi. **1. Earl of** [1770–1838., George Ramsay, Scot. gen.; Gov.-Gen. of Canada; commander-in-chief in India. **2. Marquis of** [1812–1860], James Andrew Ramsay, Brit. statesman; son of preceding; Gov.-Gen. of India; annexed the Punjab, Pegu, & Oudh. **3.** Town; New Brunswick prov., Can.; p. 2,532.

Da'li-as, dā'lī-ăs, town; Almeria prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.

Da"li'bard', dä"lī'bär', **Tho'mas' Fran"çois'** [1703?–1770], Fr. botanist; first used lightning-rod in France.

Da'lin, dä'lin, **O'lof** or **O'laus von** [1708–1763], Sw. poet; historian; *Hist. of Sweden.*

Dal-keith', dal-kith', town; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. 6,952; seat of duke of Buccleuch.

Dal'key, dēl'ky, vll.; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 2,584.

Dal'lam, dal'am, co.; N. W. Tex.; 1,400 □; p. 112.

Dal'las, dal'as. **1. Al"ex-an'der James** [1759–1817], Am. lawyer; statesman; Sec. of Treas., 1814; *Causes and Character of the Late War*, 1815. **2. George Mif'flin** [1792–1864], Am. lawyer; statesman; Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1845. **3. Rob'ert Charles** [1754–1824], Brit. author; friend of Lord Byron; *Hist. of the Maroons*, etc. **4.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ala.; 954 □; p. 49,350; ⊙ Selma. **5.** Co.; S. cen. Ark.; 676 □; p. 9,296; ⊙ Princeton. **6.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 20,479; ⊙ Adel. **7.** Co.; S. W. cen. Mo.; 530 □; p. 12,647; ⊙ Buffalo. **8.** Co.; N. E. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 67,042. **9.** Its ⊙; p. 38,067.

Dalles, The, dalz. **1.** Rapids of Columbia Riv.; near The Dalles city, Oregon. **2.** City; ⊙ Wasco co., Ore.; p. 3,029.

Dall Ou'ga-ro, dāl'ōn'gā-rō, **Fran-ces'co** [1808–1873], It. priest; poet; journalist; expelled for liberalism.

Dal-ma'ti-a, dal-mē'shi-a, prov.; on the Adriatic, Aust.; 4,940 □; p. 527,426; ✻ Zara. See DALMATIAN, in vocab.

Dal-mel'ling-ton, burgh; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 1,514.

Dal"ri-a'da. See DALRIAD, in vocab.

Dal"ry', dal'rī', vll.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 5,214.

Dal'rym-ple, dal'rim-pl. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1737–1808], Scot. hydrographer; *Discoveries in the Southern Ocean*, etc. **2. Sir Da'vid** [1726–1792], Lord Hailes; Scot. lawyer; antiquary; *Remains of Christian Antiquity*, etc. **3. Sir Hew**

White'ford [1750–1830], Brit. gen.; originated the Convention of Cintra, 1808. **4. James**, [1619–1695], Viscount Stair; Scot. jurist; statesman; pres. of Court of Sessions; *Institutions of the Law of Scot.* **5. John** [1644–1707], Earl of Stair; Scot. lawyer; statesman; reputed instigator of Glencoe massacre. **6. John** [1673–1747], Earl of Stair, Scot. gen.; commanded Scots Greys in War of Sp. Succession. **7. Sir John** [1726–1810], Scot. lawyer; writer; *History of Feudal Property.*

Dal'ston, dăl'stŭn, N. suburb of London, Eng.: p. 13,110.

Dal'ton, dăl'tŭn. **1. John.** See DALTONIAN, in vocab. **2. John C.** [1825–1889], Am. physiol.; *Human Physiology.* **3.** City: ⁘ Whitfield co., Ga.: p. 3,046. **4.** Town; Berkshire co., Mass.: p. 2,885.

Dal'ton-in-Fur'ness, iron-mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 14,800; ruins of Furness Abbey.

Dal'ton, Mount, Utah; 10,480 ft.

Da'ly, Mount, Elk range, con. Col.; 13,193 ft.

Da"man-hour', dă"măn-hûr', town; ⁘ of Behera prov., Lower Egypt: p. 23,333.

Da-mão', dă-mouⁿ'. **1.** Pg. colony; Bombay, India; 148 □; p. 56,864. **2.** Its ⁘; a spt. town; p. 6,000. **Da-man'**.

Da"mar', dă"mär', fort, town, Yemen, Arabia; p. 30,000.

Da-ma'ra-land, da-mä'ra-land. Same as GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Dam"a-ris-cot'ta Riv'er, navigable arm of sea; Lincoln co., Me.; l. 22 m.; invasion checked, 1607.

Dam"a-sce'nus, dam"a-sē'nus. **1. Jo-han'nes** [700?–after 755], Gr. theologian; *Fountain of Knowledge.* **John of Da-mas'cus**‡. **2. Nic"o-la'us** [—74–], Gr. historian, philosopher; *Universal Hist.* **Da-ma-skē'nŏs'**; [Gr.] **Nich'o-las of Da-mas'cus**‡.

Da-mas'ci-us, da-mas'sē-us; [480?–after 532], Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher; *Doubts and Solutions of the First Principles.* **Da-ma'ski-os**‡ [Gr.].

Da-mas'cus, da-mas'kus. **1.** Dist.; Syria; bet. Lebanon and the Euphrates; p. 250,000; remains of anc. cities. **2.** Anc. city; Syria, Asiatic Turk.; p. 150,000 to 200,000; possessed successively by Hebrews, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, and Turks. **Da-ma-skos'**‡ [Gr.]. **3.** Vil.; Wayne co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,442.

Dam'a-sus, dam'a-sus [–384], Pope; encouraged preparation of the Vulgate.

Dame Ce'li-a [SPENSER *Fuerie Queene*], mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity; lived in a hospice named Holiness.

Dame Dur'den. **1.** A country housewife who kept 5 man servants & 5 maid servants, subject of a well-known Eng. glee. **2.** [DICKENS *Bleak House.*] Nickname given to Esther Summerson.

Dame Nel'ly Chris'ty [SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel*], John Christy's wife, carried off by Dalgarno.

Dame Part'let, the hen in "Reynard the Fox" and Chaucer's "Nonne Prestes Tale."

Da'mer, Anne Sey'mour (*née* Conway) [1748–1828], Eng. sculptress; made statue of George III.; *etc.*

Dame Ur'su-la [SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel*], female character, said to be intended for Mrs Turner, accomplice in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

Da'mi-an [Gr. *mase.*, taming. F. **Da"mi"en'**, dă"mi"-ăⁿ'; It. **Da"mi-a'no**, dă"mi-ä'nō; L. **Da"mi-a'nus**; Pg. **Da'mi-ão**, dă-mi-ouⁿ'; Rus. **Dem'jan**], dau. of Pythagoras, whose MSS. she preserved in spite of poverty; fl. —530?

Dam'o-cles, dam'ō-klēz; fl. —360?]. See DAMOCLEAN, in vocabulary. **Da-mo-klē'ŏ'** [Gr.]

Da-mo'dar, da-mō'dăr, riv.; Lohardaga dist., Bengal, Ind.; l. 350 m. to the Hugli.

Dam'oh, dam'ō, town; Jabalpur div., Cent. Provs., India; 2,700 ; p. 32,966. **Dum'oh'**.

Da'mon and Pyth'i-as, two Syracusans. P., condemned to die by Dionysius, obtained leave to visit his home, & left his friend Damon as hostage, but returning was pardoned. The name Pythias is an error, it should be Phintias.

Da-mox'e-nus, da-mox'e-nus, Gr. pugilist of Syracuse.

Dam'pier, dam'pir. **1. Will'iam** [1652–1715], Eng. navigator, sailed round the world, explored South seas; *Voyages.* **2.** Vole. Isl., N. E. of New Guinea. **3. Archipelago**, S. W. Austral. **4. Strait**, E. of New Guinea. **5. Strait**, S. W. of New Guinea; base passage between Indian and Pacific oceans.

Damp'ier's Land, peninsula; W. Austral.

Dam'rosch, dăm'rŏsh. **Le'o-pold** [1832–1885], Ger. musician, removed to New York, 1871.

Dam-u'da, dam-ō'da, riv.; Bengal, India; l. 350 m. to Hoogly R.

Dan see DANIEL; *Bib.*]. **1.** Fifth son of Jacob & first of Bilhah. **2.** The tribe descended from him. **3.** A landmark city at N. extremity of Holy Land; a center of idolatrous worship. **La'ish**‡.

Da'na, dā'na **1. Fran'cis** [1743–1811], Am. lawyer; statesman; delegate to Continental Cong.; Chief Justice of Mass. **2. Rich'ard Hen'ry** [1787–1879], Am. poet, prose writer; son of preceding; *Dying Raven.* **3. Rich'ard Hen'ry, Jr.** [1815–1882], Am. lawyer; writer; one of the founders of the Free-Soil party; *Two Years before the Mast.*

Da'na-e. See vocabulary.

Dan'a-i, dan'a-ai, name for the Gr., from Danaus, king of Argos.

Da-na'i-des. [*Gr. Myth.*] See DANAIDEAN, in vocab.

Da-na'kil, dă-nä'kil. **1.** Country, E. of Abyssinia, N. E. Afr.; 80,000 ; p. 300,000; lit. protectorate. **2.** See AFAR.

Da'na Mount'ain, Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 12,992 ft.

Dan'bur-y, city, one of 2 of Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 16,552; formed by Brit., April, 1779.

Dan'by. **1. Earl of.** Thomas Osborne. See LEEDS. **2. Fran'cis** [1793–1861], Ir. landscape-painter; *Embarkation of Leander.* **3.** Vil., Tompkins co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,161.

Dance. **1. George** [1700–1768], Eng. architect; built the Mansion House, London. **2. George, Jr.** [1741–1825], Eng. architect, built Newgate and front of Guildhall, London.

Dan"chet', dăn'shĕ', **An"toine'** [1671–1748], Fr. dramatist; *Cyrus.*

Dan"court', dăⁿ"kûr', **Flo"rent' Car"ton'** [1661–1725], Fr. dramatist.

Dan'da, dăn'dä, riv.; Angola state, S. W. Afr.; l. 200 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

Dande"loi', dăⁿd"lwȧ', **Fran"çois' de Co"ll"gny'** [1529–1569], Fr. Huguenot gen.; captured at siege of Parma.

Dan'dhu Pant, dăn'dō punt [1824?], Nana Sahib; adopted son of an ex-peshwa of the Mahrattas; leader of mutiny; responsible for massacre at Cawnpur, 1857.

Dan'die Din'mont [SCOTT *Guy Mannering*], a jovial, eccentric, honest store-farmer

Dan"din', dăⁿ"dăⁿ'. **1.** Hero of Molière's comedy *Dandin.* **2.** One of several characters, as in Rabelais, Racine, and La Fontaine.

Dan'do-lo, dăn'dō-lō, **En-ri'co** [1108–1205], Doge of Venice; furnished fleet for 4th crusade; declined the throne of the Latins; made despot of Rumania.

Dane, dān. **1. Na'than** [1752–1835], Am. lawyer; member of Continental Congress; *Digest of Am. Law.* **2.** Co.; S. cen. Wis.; 1,200 □; p. 59,579; ⊙ Madison.

Da"ne-mo'ra, dä"ne-mō'ra. **1.** Vil.; Upsala prov., Sw.; iron-mines. **2.** Vil.; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. 580; iron-mills; State prison. **Dan"ne-mo'ra**‡.

Dan'gle [SHERIDAN *Critic*], a dilettante critic, who bores the manager with flattery and advice.

Dangs, The, hilly tract; Bombay pres., India; 1,000 □; p. 15,385.

Da"ni"can', dă"nē"căⁿ'. See PHILIDOR.

Dan'iel, dan'yel *or* dan'yel [Heb. *masc.*, God, the judge. **Dan**; **Dan** (dim.; Dan. D. G. **Da'ni-el**, dă'ni-el; F. **Da"ni"el'**, dă"nē"ĕl'; It. **Da"ni-e'le**, dă"nē-ā'lĕ; L. **Da'ni-el**; Sp. **Da"ni-el'**, dă"nē-ĕl'], [*Bib.*] (1) David's second son; fl. —1050? (2) [— 606–534?] A Hebrew at Babylon; a greater prophet. See vocabulary. **2. Ga"bri"el'** [1649–1728], Fr. Jesuit; historian; *Journey into the World of Descartes*, etc. **3. Sam'u-el** [1562–1619], Eng. poet laureate; associate of Marlowe and Shakespeare; *Cleopatra.*

Dan'iel De-ron'da, the hero of George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda.*

Dan'iell, dan'yel. **1. John Fred'er-ick** [1790–1845], Eng. chemist; physicist; inv. the pyrometer and Daniell battery; *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.* **2. Will'iam**, [1769–1837], Eng. landscape-painter; engraver; *Battle of Trafalgar*, etc.

Dan'iel-son-ville, bor.; Windham co., Conn.; p. 4,000.

Dan'iel Stern [Pen-name], Marie de Flavigny [1800?–1876], Comtesse d'Agoult, Fr. writer.

Dank'el-man, dăŋk'el-măn, **Er'hard C. B., Baron von** [1643–1722], Prus. statesman; founded Berlin Acad. of Sciences and Univ. of Halle.

Dan'neck-er, dăn'nek-ĕr, **Jo'hann Hein'rich von** [1758–1841], Ger. sculptor; made colossal statue of Christ.

Dan'ne-werk, dăn'ne-verk, **The**, anc. entrenchment across Schleswig, Prussia.

Dan Riv'er, N. C. & Va.; l. 200 m. to Roanoke River.

D'Ansse, dăⁿs. See VILLOISON.

Dans'ville, danz'vil, vil.; Livingston co., N. Y.; p. 3,758; sanitarium.

Dan'te, dăn'tē *or* (Eng.) dan'te, **A"li-ghi-e'ri** [1265–1321], It. poet; soldier; exile; *Divina Commedia*, etc. **Du-ran'te**‡.

Dan'ton, dan'tun *or* dăⁿ'tôⁿ', **Georges Jacques** [1759–1794], Fr. revolutionary leader; member of the Convention; tried by Revolutionary Tribunal; guillotined.

Dant'zic. See DANZIG.

Dan'ube, dan'yūb (G. **Do'nau**, dō'nou). **1.** [Anc. **Is'ter**] Riv.; Europe; l. 2,000 m. from Baden, Ger., to Black Sea. **2.** Circle; Württemberg, Ger.; 2,419 ; p. 487,148.

Dan'vers, town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 7,454; home of the poet Whittier for some years.

Dan'ville. **1.** City; ⁘ of Vermilion co., Ill.; p. 11,491. **2.** City; Pittsylvania co., Va.; p. 10,306. **3.** Bor.; ⊙ of Montour co., Pa.; p. 7,988. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Boyle co., Ky.; p. 3,766 . **5.** Town; Caledonia co., Vt.; p. 1,784. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Hendricks co., Ind.; p. 1,569.

D'An"ville', Same as ANVILLE.

Dan'zig, dănt'sig. **1.** See LEEFERVRE. **2. Gulf of**, Baltic Sea, N. of E. & W. Prussia provs., Prus. **3.** Govt.; W. Prussia prov., Prus.; 3,069 □; p. 589,176. **4.** Its ⁘; anc. city; p. 120,338; siege, 1812. **Dant'zic**‡; **Dant'zigt.**

Da'phi-us, dā'fī-us [VERGIL *Pastorals*], pseud. for Julius Cæsar

Daph'ne, daf'nē [Gr. *fem.*, laurel, bay-tree]. **1.** See vocabulary. **2.** A park 5 m. S. of Antioch, where a temple of Apollo was built about —170

Daph"ne-pho'ri-a, daf"nē-fō'ri-a, festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated at Thebes, in anc. Gr., every ninth year.

Daph'nis, daf'nis [*Gr. Myth.*], Sicilian shepherd; son of Hermes & a nymph, the reputed inventor of bucolic poetry.

Da Pon'te, dä pon'tā, **Lo-ren'zo** [1749–1838], It. poet, opera-writer; banished from Venice; professor of Italian at Columbia Coll., N. Y.; libretto of *Don Giovanni*, etc.

Dap'ple CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], Sancho's ass.

Dap'sang, dŭp'sŭng, mt.; Karakoram Mts., Kashmir, India; 26,378 ft.

Da'rab, dä'răb, town; Fars prov., Persia; p. 20,000. **Da"rab-jird'**.

Dar"bhan-gă', dăr"bhŭn-gŭ'. **1.** Dist.; Patna div., Behar prov., Bengal, India; 3,665 □; p. 2,633,447. **2.** Its ⁘; p. 73,561.

D'Ar'blay, dăr'blē *or* dăr'blē', **Fran'ces** (*née* Burney) [1752–1840], Eng. novelist; dau. of Charles Burney; *Evelina*, etc.

Dar"boy', dăr'bwȧ', **Georges** [1813–1871], Fr. prelate; writer; abp. of Paris, 1863–1871; shot by Communists; *Life of St. Thomas à Becket.*

Dar'by [Celt. *masc.*, freeman. **Der'mot**‡]. **1. John Nel'son** [1800–1882], Eng. lawyer; preacher; founded Plymouth Brethren. **2.** Bor.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 2,972.

Dar'by and Joan, jōn, John Darby [–1730] and his wife Joan; subjects of Henry Woodfall's (?) ballad, *The Happy Old Couple.*

D'Arc, Jo-an'. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

Dar"cet', dăr"sĕ', **Jean** [1725–1801], Fr. physician; chemist; disc. composition of porcelain and the combustibility of the diamond.

D'Ar"cour', dăr"sōōr', **Jean Claude É"lé"nore' le Mi"chaud'** [1733–1800], Fr. mil. engineer; invented floating batteries.

D'Ar'cy [Fr. *masc.*, dark], **Pat'rick, Count** [1725–1779], Ir. mathematician; military engineer in Fr. army; *Essay on Artillery*, etc.

Dar"da-nelles', dăr"da-nelz' [< *Dardanus*, myth. founder of Troy], strait; l. 40 m., conn. Sea of Marmora with Ægean Sea, originally, 4 castles or forts guarding the strait. **Hel'les-pont'**; **Hel-lē'spon-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Dar'da-nus *Gr. Myth.*, son of Zeus & Electra. See DARDANTAN, in vocabulary. **Dar'da-nos**‡ [Gr.].

Dare, dăr, co.; N. E. N. C.; 240 □; p. 3,768; ⁘ Manteo.

Da'res, dā'rēz. **1.** A Trojan priest of Vulcan; mentioned in the Iliad; reputed author of an Iliad said to be older than Homer's. **2.** [VERGIL *Æneid*, bk. v.] An athlete who is overcome by Entellus at the funeral games of Anchises.

Dar'field, dăr'fild, vil.; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 1,673.

Dar'fur, dăr'fŏr, country; E. Sudan, Afr.; 200,000 □; p. 1,-000,000; ⁘ El Fasher.

Dar'gan, Will'iam [1799–1867], Ir. engineer; contractor; built Ir. railways, etc.

Da'ri-en, dā'ri-en. **1. Gulf of D.**, Caribbean Sea, E. of Isthmus of Darien, Colombia. **2. Isth'mus of D.** See PANAMA. **3.** Town, Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 2,276. **4.** Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,964.

Da'ri-en Scheme [*Scot. Hist.*], an unsuccessful plan to establish New Caledonia on Spanish territory.

Da-ri'us, da-rī'us. **1. D. I.** or **D. Hys-tas'pes** [—550?–486?], king of Per.; —522–486; invaded Scythia; def. at Marathon. **2. D. III., Cod"o-man'nus** [–330?–330], last king of Per.; def. by Alexander the Great; murdered. **Da-rei'os**‡ [Gr.].

Da-ri'us the Me'di-an [*Bib.*], probably Astyages, successor of Belshazzar; last king of Media; conquered by Cyrus.

Dar-ji'ling, dăr-jī'ling. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, India; 1,234 □; p. 94,712. **2.** Town; summer resort; Rajeshahye div., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 13,037.

Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; said to be translation of "Kentucky," the battle-ground between Indians of the North and South.

Dark Con'ti-nent, Africa.

Darke, dărk, co.; Ohio; 600 □; p. 42,961; ⊙ Greenville.

Dar"khan', dăr"kăn', mt. range; Mongolia.

Dar'las-ton, dăr'las-tun, iron-mfg. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 14,422; coal-mines.

Dar'ley. **1. Fe'lix O. C.** [1822–1888], Am. artist; illustrated works of Washington Irving, etc.; *Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil.* **2. North D.**, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 2,179.

Dar'ling. **1. Grace** [1815–1842], Eng. heroine; dau. of William Darling, keeper of lighthouse on Longstone Rock, Northumberland; saved nine shipwrecked persons. **2.** Riv.; N. S. Wales, Austral.; l. 1,200 m. to Murray River.

Dar'ling Range, S. W. part of W. Austral.; l. 300 m.

Dar'ling-ton. **1. Will'iam** [1782–1863], Am. botanist; physician; *Flora Cestrica.* **2.** Co.; N. E. S. C.; 673 □; p. 29,134; ⊙ Darlington Court-House. **3.** Iron-mfg. town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 38,069; starting-point of first railway; Stephenson's "Locomotive No. 1" forms a town monument. **4.** Town; ⊙ Darlington co., S. C.; p. 2,389. **5.** City; ⊙ of Lafayette co., Wis.; p. 1,589. **6.** Vil.; Beaver co., Pa.; p. with tp., 1,811.

Darm'stadt, dărm'stăt, town; ⁘ of Hesse & of Starkenburg prov., Ger.; p. 56,399.

Darn'ley, Lord [1546–1567], Henry Stuart, Scot. noble; married Mary Queen of Scots; murdered by Bothwell.

Darme'stet-er, dărm'stet-ĕr, **James** [1849–1894], Fr. Orientalist; author; *Ormuzd et Ahriman.*

Dar"rang', dăr"răŋ', dist.; Assam, Brit. India; 3,418 □; p. 307,761; ⁘ Tezpu; p. 3,889.

D'Ar"ta"gnan', dăr"tă"nyăⁿ' *or* dăr-tēn'yun [DUMAS *Three Musketeers*, etc.], a brave, boastful Gascon, companion in arms and adventures of the three musketeers.

Dart'ford, mfg. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 11,962.

Dart'moor, heath; Devon co., Eng.; prison founded 1806.

Dart'mouth. **1. Lord** [1647–1691], George Legge, Eng. adm.; comm. fleet sent to intercept William of Orange. **2.** Riv.; Madagascar; l. 150 m. to St. Augustine Bay. **3.** Spt.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,038; sieges, 1643, 1645. **4.** Town; Halifax co., Nova Scotia; p. 6,249. **5.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 3,122.

Dar'ton, dăr'tun, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 7,013.

Da"ru', dă"rü'. **Pierre A. N. B., Count** [1767–1829], Fr. statesman; writer; Sec. of State; Minister of War; *Hist. of Venice*, etc.

Dar'vel, burgh; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 2,001.

D'Ar"vieux', dăr"vyŏ'. **Lau"rent', Chevalier** [1635–1702], Fr. traveler; Oriental scholar; *Treatise on Manners and Customs of the Arabs.*

Dar'war. Same as DHARWAR.

Dar'wen or **O'ver-Dar"wen**, cotton-mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 34,192.

Dar'win. **1. Charles Rob'ert** [1809–1882], Eng. naturalist; with "Beagle" exploring party; *Origin of Species*, etc. See DARWINISM, in vocab. **2. Er'as-mus** [1737–1802], grandfather of preceding; Eng. physician; poet; *Loves of the Plants*, etc.

Da"sa-ra'tha, a powerful sovereign of anc. India; father of the Rama who married Sita and conquered Ceylon; fl. —15th c.

Dash'kof, dăsh'kof, **E'ka-te-ri'na Ro"ma-nov'na** [1744–1810], Rus. princess; leader in dethronement of Peter III.; founder of Rus. Academy. **Dasch'kov**‡.

Dass, dăs, **Pe'ter** [1647–1708], father of Norwegian poetry; son of Peter Dundas, a Scotchman; became a Lutheran priest; *Nordlands Trompet*, etc.

Da'ti, dä'ti, **Car'lo Ro-ber'to** [1619–1676], It. scholar; pupil of Galileo; *Lives of Ancient Painters.*

Da-ti'a, da-tī'a. **1.** Native state; Bundelkhand, Ind.; p. 182,598. **2.** Its ⁘; p. 28,346. **Da-tī'yat**‡.

Dat'i-li Range, Western Peak; N. M.; 9,440 ft.

Da'tis, dā'tis, a Mede; commanded Per. army; def. at Marathon; fl. —490. **Dā'tis**‡ [Gr.].

Dau"ben'ton', dō"băⁿ'tôⁿ', **Lou"is' Jean Ma"rie'** [1716–1800], Fr. naturalist; writer; *Instruction for Shepherds*; assisted Buffon in his *Natural Hist.*

Daube'ny, dōb'ni [Pseud.], Benjamin Disraeli; in Anthony Trollope's novels.

D'Au"bi"gné', dō"bē"nyĕ'. See AUBIGNÉ.

Dau"bi"gny', dō"bē"nyē'. **1. Charles Fran"çois'** [1817–1878], Fr. landscape-painter of Barbizon school; *Vintage in Burgundy.* **2. Karl** [1846–1886], Fr. landscape-painter; son of preceding; *Rising Moon & Setting Sun*, etc.

D'Au"bus'son', dō"bü'sôⁿ', **Pierre** [1423–1503], grand master of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; successfully defended Rhodes against Turks, 1480.

Dau"chitte' Bay'ou. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Dau"din', dō"dăⁿ', **Fran"çois' Ma"rie'** [1774–1804], Fr. naturalist; *Natural Hist. of Reptiles.*

Da"ud-nu'gar, dă"ŭd-nŭ'gŭr, town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,000.

D'Au"male', Same as AUMALE.

Dau"mat', See DOMAT.

D'Au"mont', Same as AUMONT.

Daun, doun, **Le'o-pold J. M., Count von** [1705–1766], Aust. field-marshal; def. Frederick the Great at Prague, driving him as far as Kolin, June, 1757.

Daung, dŏng, country; Bombay Pres., near W. coast of India; 930 ; p. 30,300; forests of teak.

Dau"nou', dō"nü', **Pierre C. F.** [1761–1840], Fr. statesman; historian; deputy to National Convention.

Dau'phin, dō'fin, co.; S. E. cen. Pa.; 510 □; p. 96,977; ⊙ Harrisburg.

Dau"phi"né', dō"fī"nē', anc. prov., S. E. Fr.; absorbed in 3 depts.; formerly governed by palatine counts or dauphins.

Dau'phin Is'land, W. of entrance to Mobile Bay, Ala.

Dau-ra'ni, dou-rä'nī, people of country bet. Herat & Kandahar, Afghanistan; p. 300,000; tent-dwellers.

Dau"rat', dō"rȧ'. Same as DORAT.

Dav'en-ant, dav'en-ant, **Sir Will'iam** [1605–1668], Eng. poet; dramatist; poet laureate, 1638; produced 1st Eng. opera; *Albovine*, a tragedy.

Dav'en-port. **1. Ed'ward Loo'mis** [1816–1877], Am. tragic actor; played with Macready. **2. John** [1598–1670], Eng. Puritan; emigrated to Mass.; first pastor in New Haven, Conn. **3.** City; ⊙ of Scott co., Iowa; p. 26,872.

Dav'en-try, anc. inkt. town; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 3,938; Roman remains. **Dain'tree**‡.

Da'vid [Heb. *masc.*, beloved. **Dave**, **Da'vie**, **Da'vy** (dims.). Dan. **Da'vid**, dă'vidh; D. **Da'vid**, dă'vit; F. **Da"vide'**, dă"vēd'; G. **Da'vid**, dă'vit; It. **Da-vi'de**, dă-vē'dĕ, **Da-vid'de**‡]. **1.** [*Bib.*] [—1068–1016] Son of Jesse, king of Israel; writer of the Psalms. **2. D. I.** [1084–1153], king of Scot.; intro. feudalism into Scot.; founded Holyrood and Melrose abbeys. **3. D. II.** [1324?–1371], David Bruce, king of Scot.; def. and captured by Eng. at Neville's Cross, Oct. 17, 1346. **4.** dă'vid]. **Fé"li"cien' C.** [1810–1876], Fr. mus. composer; *The Desert*, a symphony, etc. **5. Jacques Lou"is'** [1748–1825], Fr. historical painter; partizan of Robespierre; exiled as a regicide; *Rape of the Sabines*, etc. **6. Pierre Jean** or **Da"vid' d'An"-**

gers' [1789–1856], Fr. sculptor; busts of *Washington, Goethe*, etc. **7.** [1283] Prince of Wales; brother of Llewellyn; revolted agst. Edward I.; executed at Shrewsbury. **8.** dē'vid. **Saint** [–601?], patron of Wales; founded monasteries; wrote homilies, etc. **De'wit. 9.** [DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel.*] Charles II. of Eng.; a satirical sobriquet. **10.** City, ☉ of Butler co., Neb.; p. 2,028.

Da'vid Cop'per-field, the hero of Charles Dickens's novel *David Copperfield*, supposed to incorporate incidents of author's early life.

Da'vid George [1501–1556]. See DAVIDIST, in vocab.

Da'vid Good'man [Pen-name], David G. Croly [1829–1889], Am. writer. *The Modern Thunker.*

Da'vids Is'land, Long Island Sound; off New Rochelle, N. Y.; purchased by govt.; military reservation.

Da'vid-son. 1. John W. [1824–1881], U. S. gen. **2. Lu-cre'ti-a Ma-ri'a** [1808–1825], Am. poet; *Poems.* **3. Mar'ga-ret Mill'er** [1833–1838], Am. poet; sister of preceding. Washington Irving wrote her biography. **4. Will'iam** [1746–1781], Am. Revolutionary gen.; killed at battle of Cowan's Ford, N. C. **5.** Co.; N. W. cen. N. C.; 580 □; p. 21,702; ☉ Lexington. **6.** Co.; N. cen. Tenn.; 508 □; p. 108,174; ☉ Nashville.

Da'vie. 1. Will'iam Rich'ard-son [1756–1820], Am. Revolutionary officer; member of Fed. Conv.; Gov. of N. C. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. N. C.; 286 □; p. 11,621; ☉ Mocksville.

Da'vies, dē'vis. **1. Charles** [1793–1876], Am. mathematician. **2. Sir John** [1569–1626], Eng. lawyer; statesman; poet; Speaker of first Ir. Commons; *Orchestra, or a Poem of Dancing*, etc. **3. Sam'u-el** [1724–1761], Am. theol.; pulpit orator; instrumental in founding the College of N. J. **4. Thom'as** [1712–1785], Eng. actor; bookseller; friend of Dr. Johnson, who first met Boswell at Davies's house.

Da'vies Moun'tain, Nev.; 11,756 ft.

Da'viess, dē'vis. **1.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 430 □; p. 26,227; ☉ Washington. **2.** Co.; N. W. Ky.; 410 □; p. 33,120; ☉ Owensboro. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Mo.; 576 □; p. 20,456; ☉ Gallatin.

Da'vi-la, dā'vī-lä. **1. En-ri'co Ca'te-ri'no** [1576–1631], It. historian; murdered; *Hist. of Civil Wars of France.* **2. Gil Gon-za'lez** [1570–1658], Sp. author.

Da Vin'ci. See VINCI.

Da'vis. 1. Charles Hen'ry [1807–1877], U. S. rear-admiral; commanded Mississippi flotilla, 1862. **2. Da'vid** [1815–1886], Am. lawyer; Senator; Justice of U. S. Sup. Court. **3. Hen'ry Win'ter** [1817–1865], Am. Whig and Rep. statesman. **4. Jef'fer-son** [1808–1889], Am. soldier; U. S. Sec. of War, 1853; Pres. of Confed. States, 1861–1865. **5. Jef'fer-son C.** [1828–1879], U. S. gen. **6. John** [1550?–1605], Eng. navigator. See DAVYS. **7. John** [1787–1854], Am. Whig statesman; Gov. of Mass.; commonly called "Honest John." **8. Sir John Fran'cis** [1795–18], Eng. officer; Chinese scholar; Gov. of Hongkong; *The Chinese*, etc. **9. John Lee** [1825–1889], U. S. naval officer. **10. Thom'as** [1814–1845], Ir. poet; writer; leader of "Young Ireland" party; *Who Fears to Speak of '98?* etc. **11.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 500 □; p. 15,258; ☉ Bloomfield. **12.** Co.; N. cen. Utah; 290 □; p. 6,751; ☉ Farmington.

Da'vi-son. 1. Will'iam [1542?–1608], Eng. statesman; diplomat; obtained Elizabeth's signature to warrant for execution of Mary Stuart. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. S. D.; 435 □; p. 5,449; ☉ Mitchell.

Da'vis's Strait, N. Am., bet. Greenland & Cumberland Pen., Baffin Land; connects Baffin Bay with Atlantic Oc.

Da"vout', dȧ"vū', incorrectly **Da"voust'. 1. Lou"is' A. E. F., Baron** [1773–1820], Fr. brigadier-general; present at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram. **2. Lou"is' Ni"co"las'** [1770–1823], duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl; Fr. marshal; brother of preceding; Minister of War, 1815.

D'Av"ri"gny, dȧ"vrē"nyē'. **Charles Jo"seph' Læ"il"lard'** [1760?–1823], Fr. dramatist; poet; censor of the press under Napoleon I.; *Joan of Arc*, a tragedy.

Da'vy. 1. Sir Hum'phry [1778–1829], Eng. chemist; inv. safety-lamp; pres. Royal Soc.; *Chemical Philosophy*, etc. **2.** [SHAK. *2 Henry IV.*] Justice Shallow's servant.

Da'vy Jones. See vocabulary.

Da'vys, dē'vis, **John** [1550?–1605], Eng. navigator; comm. expeds. in search of N. W. passage; killed by Jap. pirates.

Daw'don, dē'dun, t.; Durham co., Eng.; p. of par., 9,044.

Dawe, dē, **George** [1781–1829], Eng. portrait-painter; painter to Alexander, emp. of Rus.; *Andromache.*

Dawes, dōz. **1. Ru'fus** [1803–1859], Am. poet; *Geraldine*, etc. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1671–1724], Eng. prelate; writer; abp. of York; *Anatomy of Atheism*, poem. **3. Will'iam Rut'ter** [1790–1868], Eng. physician; clergyman; astronomer; noted for researches in double stars. **4.** Co.; N. W. Neb.; 1,404 □; p. 9,722; ☉ Chadron.

Dawes Peak, dōz, Uinta Mts., Utah; 13,300 ft.

Daw'ley, dē'le, town; Salop co., Eng.; p. 6,996.

Daw'lish, dē'lish, vil.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 4,210.

Daw'son. 1. Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 192 □; p. 5,612; ☉ Dawsonville. **2.** N. E. Mont.; 26,680 □; p. 2,056; ☉ Glendive. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Neb.; 1,028 □; p. 10,129; ☉ Lexington. **4.** Co.; N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 29. **5.** Town; ☉ of Terrell co., Ga.; p. 2,284.

Dax, dȧks [anc. **A'quæ Au-gus'tæ**], town; Landes dept., Fr.; p. 10,000; watering-place; hot springs. **Ax‡.**

Day. 1. Al'fred [1810–1849], Eng. musician; *Treatise on Harmony.* **2. Hen'ry No'ble** [1808–1890], Am. clergyman; educational writer; *Art of Rhetoric*, etc. **3. Jer"e-mi'ah** [1773–1867], pres. of Yale Coll. **4. John** [1522–1584], Eng. printer; promoted Reformation by his editions of the Bible. **Dai‡; Daye‡. 5. Thom'as** [1748–1789], Eng. writer; philanthropist; *Sandford and Merton*, etc. **6.** Co.; N. E. S. D.; 1,080 □; p. 9,168; ☉ Webster.

Da"ya-bang', dā"yū-bŭng', mt.; Himalaya Mts., Nepal; 23,762 ft.

Dayles'ford, dēlz'fẽrd, town; Talbot co., Victoria, Austral.; p. with tp., 4,130.

Day of Bar"ri-cades' [*Fr. Hist.*]. **1.** May 12, 1588, when the populace rose agst. Henry III. **2.** Aug. 27, 1688, when the Frondeur war began. **3.** July 27, 1830, when the revolution began that drove Charles X. from the throne. **4.** Feb. 24, 1848, when Louis Philippe was forced to abdicate. **5.** June 23, 1848, when Red Republicans rose agst. the government. **6.** Dec. 2, 1851, the coup d'état of Napoleon III.

Day of Dupes [*Fr. Hist.*]. **1.** Nov. 11, 1630, when Richelieu's opponents were circumvented. **2.** Aug. 4, 1789, when the Fr. nobles and clergy renounced their privileges.

Day'ton. 1. John [1762–1822], Am. lawyer; writer; Gov. of S. C.; *Memoirs of the Revolution*, etc. **2. Jon'athan** [1760–1824], Am. statesman; member of Federal Convention; Speaker of House; Senator. **3. Will'iam Lew'is** [1807–1864], Am. lawyer; statesman; diplomat; opposed Fugitive Slave bill. **4.** City; ☉ of Montgomery co., Ohio; p. 61,220. **5.** City; Campbell co., Ky.; p. 1,264. **6.** City; ☉ of Rhea co., Tenn.; p. 2,719. **7.** City; ☉ of Columbia co., Wash.; p. 1,880. **8.** Vil., Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,735.

Daz'zle [BOUCICAULT *London Assurance*], a cockney on a visit to the country.

Dead Rab'bit Ri'ots, outbreak in Mulberry & Bayard streets, the Bowery, and Five Points, New York, July 4-5, 1851, between two gangs known as the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys."

Dead Sea [anc. **La'cus As"phal-ti'tes**], salt lake, Palestine; 41 × 8½ m.; 1,312 ft. below Medit. Sea.

Dead'wood, city; ☉ of Lawrence co., S. Dak.; p. 2,366.

Deaf Smith, co.; N. Texas; 1,360 □; p. 179; ☉ La Plata.

De-ak', dĕ'ȯk', **Fran'cis** [1803–1876], Hung. statesman; patriot; surnamed "the Just"; secured from Aust. restoration of Hungarian autonomy.

Deal, dēl. **1.** Anc. spt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 8,891; Walmer Castle in vicinity. **2.** Seaside resort, Monmouth co., N. J.; S. of Long Branch.

Deals Is'land, Somerset co., Md.; in Chesapeake Bay; l. 3 miles.

Dean [POPE *Imitations of Horace*], Swift; his official title.

Dean, For'est of, anc. royal forest; Gloucester co., Eng.; 22,000 acres; p. (parliamentary div. of co.) 52,793; mines & quarries.

Deane, dīn. **1. James** [1801–1858], Am. physician; geologist; disc. fossil footprints in valley of Connecticut Riv. **2. Si'las** [1737–1789], Am. diplomat; M. C. 1774; sent to Fr., 1776, on secret mission; recalled; died in England.

Dear'born, dēr'bȯrn. **1. Hen'ry** [1751–1829], Am. Rev. gen.; Sec. of War. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 287 □; p. 23,364; ☉ Lawrenceburg.

Dear'borns Riv'er, Rocky Mts., Mont.; l. 150 m. to Missouri River.

Death Val'ley, Inyo co., Cal.; bet. Telescope and Panamint Mts.

De-bacq', dē-bȧc', **Charles A"lex"an'dre** [1804–1850], Fr. historical painter; *Mary Stuart Leaving France.*

De-bay', dē-bā', **Au"guste' Hy"a-cinthe'** [1804–1865], Fr. painter; sculptor; *Lucretia in the Forum.*

De Ber'in-ghen, dē ber'in-gen [BULWER *Richelieu*], a foolish old gourmand, banished by Richelieu.

De Big'ot, dē big'ȯt [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], Prince John's seneschal.

Deb'o-rah [Heb. *fem.*, bee; *Bib.* **Deb, Deb'by** (dims.). D. **De-bo'ra,** dē-bō'rū; F. **Dé"bo"ra',** dā'bō"rä'; It. **De'bo-ra,** dā'bō-rä; L. **Deb'o-ra.** 1. Rebekah's nurse. **2.** A prophetess of Mount Ephraim, who judged Israel, & who, with Barak, def. Sisera —1285?

Deb'o-rah Dunn [Pen-name], Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, Am. writer of the day.

De Bow, dē bō, **James D. B.** [1820–1867], Am. economist; *Industrial Resources of the South and West.*

De-brec'zin, dā-bret'sin, mfg. town; Hung.; p. 56,996.

De-caen', dē-cän', **Charles Ma"thi"eu' I"si'dore', Count** [1769–1832], Fr. gen.; Capt.-Gen. of Fr. E. Indies; surrendered Mauritius to the English.

De-caisne', dē-kān', **Hen"ri'** [1799–1852], Bel. historical painter; decorated public buildings of Paris and Versailles.

De-camps', dē-cän', **A"lex-an'dre Ga"bri"el'** [1803–1860], Fr. painter; killed while hunting at Fontainebleau; *Joseph Sold by his Brethren*, etc.

De Can'dolle', See CANDOLLE.

De Cas'tro. See CASTRO.

De-ca'tur, dē-kē'tur. **1. Ste'phen** [1751–1808], Am. post-captain. **2. Ste'phen, Jr.** [1779–1820], Am. commodore; recaptured frigate "Philadelphia" in harbor of Tripoli; forced dey of Algiers to release Christian prisoners. **3.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 1,106 □; p. 19,949; ☉ Bainbridge. **4.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ind.; 380 □; p. 19,277; ☉ Greensburg. **5.** Co.; S. S. W. Iowa; 534 □; p. 15,643; ☉ Leon. **6.** Co.; N. W. Kan.; 900 □; p. 8,414; ☉ Oberlin. **7.** Co.; W. cen. Tenn.; 310 □; p. 8,995; ☉ Decaturville. **8.** City; ☉ of Macon co., Ill.; p. 16,841. **9.** City; ☉ of Adams co., Ind.; p. 3,142. **10.** City; ☉ of Morgan co., Ala.; p. 2,765. **11.** Town; ☉ of Wise co., Tex.; p. 1,746.

De-cazes', dē-cāz', **É"lie'** [1780–1860], Fr. statesman; Min. of Interior; premier; ambassador to England.

Dec'can, the part of India S. of the Nerbudda Riv., or as far as the Krishna River.

De'ci-us, dē'shi-us, **Ca'ius Mes'si-us Q. T.** [200?–251], Rom. emp.; persecuted Christians; def. & slain by Goths.

Deck'er. See DEKKER, 3.

De Co-lum'nis. Same as GUIDO DELLE COLONNE.

De-co'rah, dē-cō'rū, city; ☉ of Winneshiek co., Iowa; p. 2,801.

De Cos'ter, Charles T. H. [1827–1879], Belgian writer.

De-crès', dē-crē', **De-nis', Duc** [1761–1820], Fr. admiral; fought agst. Brit.; murdered by his valet.

Ded'ding-ton, town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,061.

Ded'ham, town; ☉ of Norfolk co., Mass.; p. with tp., 7,123.

De Dom'i-nis. See DOMINIS.

Dee. 1. John [1527–1608], Eng. savant; astrol.; imprisoned by Queen Mary as a magician; favored by Elizabeth; *Monas Hieroglyphica*, etc. **2.** Riv.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; l. 100 m. to North Sea. **3.** Riv., l. 70 m., & lake, Kirkcudbright co., Scot. **4.** Riv.; Merioneth co., N. Wales; l. 80 m. to Irish Sea.

Deeg. Same as DIG.

Deep Creek Moun'tain, Idaho; 8,818 ft.

Deep Riv'er, N. C.; l. 130 m. to Haw River.

Deep'wa"ter, dīp'wō"tẽr, city; Henry co., Mo.; p. 1,102.

Deer Creek. 1. Madison & Pickaway cos., Ohio; l. 80 m. to Scioto Riv. **2.** Allegheny co., Pa.; l. 50 m. to Alleghany River.

Deer'field. 1. Riv.; Vt.; l. 100 m. to Connecticut Riv. **2.** Town; Franklin co., Mass.; p. 2,910. **3.** Vil.; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,104. **4.** Vil.; Dane co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,573. **5.** Vil.; Lenawee co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,548. **6.** Vil.; Lake co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,525.

Deer'ing, town; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 5,353.

Deer Isle, town; Hancock co., Me.; p. 3,422.

Deer'lodge, co.; N. W. cen. Mont.; 5,085 □; p. 15,155; ☉ Deerlodge City.

Deer Moun'tain. 1. Wyo.; 8,377 ft. **2.** N. C.; 6,233 ft.

Deer'slay"er, nickname of Nathaniel Bumppo, a brave, truthful, chivalrous man, in J. Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Deerslayer*; introd. also in other novels by this author.

De-fend'ers' Day, Sept. 12; first celeb. at Baltimore, Md., in 1842, to commemorate the battle of North Point, 1812.

Def"fand'. Same as DU DEFFAND.

De-fi'ance. 1. Co.; N. W. Ohio.; 414 □; p. 25,769. **2.** Its ☉; p. 7,691.

De-foe', dē-fō', **Dan'iel** [1661?–1731], Eng. political & misc. writer; adventurer; pilloried for his writings; secret agent of the Brit. govt.; *Robinson Crusoe*, etc.

De"ge-ran'do'. See GERANDO.

De Haas, de hās, **Man'rice Fred'er-ick** [1832–1880], Dutch-Am. marine painter.

De Ha'ven, de hē'vn, **Ed'win J.** [1819–1865], Am. naval officer; comm. Franklin search exped., 1850.

De-hon', The'o-dore [1776–1817], Am. divine; bp. of S. C.

Deh'ra Dun, dē'rȧ dūn, dist.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,016 □; p. 116,953; * Dehra.

De"i-a-ni'ra, dē'i-a-nī'rȧ [*Myth.*], wife of Hercules; killed herself because she caused his death. **Dē-i-a'nei-ra‡** [Gr.]; **De"ja-ni'ra‡.**

Dein'hard-stein", dīn'hȧrt-stīn", **Jo'hann Lud'wig** [1794–1859], Ger. dramatist; *Floretta*, etc.

De-iph'o-bus, dē-if'o-bus [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Priam; bravest Trojan next to Hector; betrayed by Helen; slain by Menelaus. **Dē-i'pho-bos‡** [Gr.].

De-ja"zet', dē-zhā'zā', **Pau"line' Vir"gi"nie'** [1797–1875], Fr. actress.

De-jo'ces, dē-jō'sēz [—656), king of Media, —709–656; founded Ecbatana. **Dē-i-o'kēs‡** [Gr.].

De-joux', dē-zhū', **Claude** [1731–1816], Fr. sculptor; *Ajax and Cassandra*, etc.

De Kalb, de kalb, **John** [1721–1780], Ger. soldier; self-styled Baron; came to Am. with Lafayette; served under Washington.

De-kalb'. 1. Co.; N. E. Ala.; 760 □; p. 21,106; ☉ Fort Payne. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 269 □; p. 17,189; ☉ Decatur. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ill.; 650 □; p. 27,066; ☉ Sycamore. **4.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 370 □; p. 24,307; ☉ Auburn. **5.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 440 □; p. 14,589; ☉ Maysville. **6.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 310 □; p. 15,650; ☉ Smithville. **7.** City; Dekalb co., Ill.; p. 2,579.

De Kay, de kē, **James E.** [1792?–1851], Am. physician; naturalist; *Nat. Hist. of N. Y. State* (5 vols.), etc.

De'ken, dē'kẽn, **A-ga'tha** [1741–1804], Dutch writer; *Songs for Country People*, etc.

Dek'ker. 1. Ed'ward Dou'wes [1820–1887], Dutch writer; *Max Havelaar*, 1860, etc. **2. Je"re-mi'as de** [1610?–1666], Dutch poet; *Praise of Ararice*, etc. **Van Deck'er‡. 3. Thom'as** [1570?–1641?], Eng. dramatist; prose-writer; *Old Fortunatus*, etc. **Deck'er‡.**

De la Beche, de lä bēsh, **Sir Hen'ry Thom'as** [1796–1855], Eng. geologist; director of the Geol. Survey of Eng.; pres. Geol. Soc.; *Researches in Theoretical Geol.*, etc.

De-la"borde', See LABORDE.

De-la"croix', dę-lä'crwȧ'. **1. Fer"di"nand' V. Eu"gène'** [1799–1863], Fr. hist. painter; leader of new school; *Prisoner of Chillon*, etc. **2. Jacques Vin"cent'** [1743–1832], Fr. jurist; historian; *Constitutions of Europe*, etc.

De'la-field [Pen-name], Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, in *Arthur's Magazine.*

De la Fosse, See LA FOSSE.

De"la-go'a Bay, Indian Oc.; at S. boundary of Pg. E. Afr.; 60 × 20 m.

De-la"lande', dę-lä'lȧnd', **Pierre An"toine'** [1787–1823], Fr. naturalist; *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.*

De-lam'bre, dę-lȧn'br, **Jean Bap"tiste' J.** [1749–1822], Fr. astron.; with Méchain, measured an arc of the meridian; *Theoretical and Practical Astronomy*, etc.

De Lacy Will'iam Heath'cote [1797–1865], Am. divine; provost of Univ. of Pa.; bishop of Western N. Y.

De-lane', John Thad'de-us [1817–1879], Eng. journalist; editor of the *London Times.*

Del'a-no. 1. Am'a-sa, Captain [1763–1817], Am. traveler; *Three Voyages Around the World.* **2.** Co.; N.W. cen. S. D.; 1,045 □; p. 40.

Del'a-no, Mount. 1. Utah; 12,240 ft. **2.** Montana; 10,200 ft.

De-la"roche', dę-lȧ'rōsh', **Paul** [1797–1856], **Fr.** hist. painter; chief of the Eclectic school; *Marie Antoinette After her Condemnation*, etc.

De la Rue, dę lä rū, **War'ren** [1815–1889], Eng. physicist; made solar & lunar photographs; joint author with Balfour Stewart of *Solar Physics.*

De-la"tour', See LATOUR.

De-lau"nay', dę-lō"nā'. **1. Charles Eu"gène'** [1816–1872], Fr. astronomer; member of Institute; director of Paris observatory. **2. Jules É"lie'** [1828–1891], Fr. painter; *Communion of the Disciples*, etc.

Del'a-van. 1. Vil.; Tazewell co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,140. **2.** Vil.; Walworth co., Wis.; p. 2,038.

De-la"vigne', dę-lä'vīn', **Jean Fran"çois' Ca"si"mir'** [1793–1843], Fr. poet; dram.; *Sicilian Vespers*, etc.

Del'a-ware, del'a-wār. **1. Lord** [–1618], Thomas West, Eng. administrator; Gov. of Va.; lost at sea; *True Relation to the Council of Virginia.* **De-la"warr'‡. 2.** Riv.; N. Y. & bet. Pa. & N. J.; l. 350 m. to Delaware Bay. **3.** Middle Atl. State, U. S.; named after Lord Delaware; 2,050 □; p. 168,493; * Dover. **4.** Co.; E. cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 30,131; ☉ Muncie. **5.** Co.; N. E. Iowa; 576 □; p. 17,349; ☉ Manchester. **6.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 1,557 □; p. 45,496; ☉ Delhi. **7.** Co.; N. cen. Ohio; 452 □; p. 27,189. **8.** Its ☉; p. 8,224. **9.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 200 □; p. 74,683; ☉ Media.

Del'a-ware Bay, Atl. Oc.; bet. Del. & N. J.; l. 55 m.

Del'a-ware Wa'ter Gap, bor.; Monroe co., Pa.; p. 467; summer resort; attractive scenery.

De la Zouche. See ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

De-lec'ta-ble Moun'tains [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], Immanuel's land, whence the Celestial City is seen.

De-les"cluze', dę-lā'clüz', **Lou"is' Charles** [1809–1871], Fr. journalist; communist; killed in Paris in the Commune.

De-les"sert', dę-lā'sār', **Ben"ja"min'** [1773–1847], Fr. banker; botanist; philanthropist; collected 86,000 species of plants; *Select Figures of Plants.*

Delis'na'ven, delis'nā'vn, spt.; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 12,000; Pilgrim Fathers sailed thence to Plymouth.

Delft, delft, mfg. town; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 30,079; Delft earthenware, first made about 1310; scene of William the Silent's murder, 1584.

Del-ga'do, dęl-gä'dō, **Cape,** E. coast of Afr. at boundary between Ger. E. Afr. and Pg. E. Afr.

Del'ham Peak, del'ham, Wyo.; 11,524 ft.

Del'hi, del'li. **1.** Div.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 15,530 □; p. 4,435,886. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 1,227 □; p. 608,850. **3.** Its *, & * of div.; an anc. city; p. 192,579; sieges, 1398, 1739, 1761, 1803, 1857. **4.** del'hoi. Vil.; ☉ of Delaware co., Iowa; p. with tp., 3,051. **5.** Vil.; ☉ of Delaware co., N. Y.; p. 1,564.

De l'Hu"ys'. See DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

De'li-a, dē'li-a *or* dēl'yu [Gr. *fem.*, from Delos Isl.]. **1.** A name of Diana. **2.** [POPE *Satires and Epistles.*] Pseud. for Lady Deloraine, wife of W. Windham.

De'li-a Lake, in Adirondack Mts., Essex co., N. Y.; l. 5 m.

De-li'lah, dę-lī'lä *or* del'i-lä [Heb., languishing; *Bib.*], a Philistine courtezan who ensnared and betrayed Samson, —12th c.; hence, a temptress.

De-lille', dę-lēl', **Jacques** [1738–1813], L'Abbé, Fr. didactic poet; translation of the *Æneid*, etc.

De-li"niers'-Bre-mont', dę-lī"nyār'-brę-mōn', **Jacques A. M.** [1756–1810], Fr. naval officer; took Buenos Ayres from British.

De-lisle', dę-lēl'. **1. Guil"laume'** [1675–1726], Fr. geographer; reputed author of modern system of geog. **2. Jo"seph' Ni"co"las'** [1688–1768], Fr. astronomer; brother of preceding; astron. of the czar. **3. Rou"get'.** See ROUGET DE LISLE.

De-lisle' de Sales, Jean Bap"tiste' I"so"ard' [1743–1816], Fr. author; condemned to exile; *Philosophy of Nature.*

De'litzsch, dē'litch, **A'dolf Franz** [1813–1890], Ger. theologian; *Christian Apologetics*, etc.

De'li-us. 1. dī'li-us. A name of Apollo, from Delos Island. **2.** dę'li-us. **Ni'ko-laus"** [1813–1888], Ger. philologist; Shakespearian critic.

Del'la-Crus'can School. See DELLA-CRUSCAN, *a. & n.*, in vocabulary.

Del'len-baugh, del'en-bȧ, **Mount,** Ariz.; 6,750 ft.

Del'lys', del'lēz', coast t.; Algiers dept., Algeria; p. 13,000.

Del'mas', del'mȧs', **An"toine' Guil"laume'** [1763–1813], Fr. gen.; served in ft.; fell at Leipsic.

Del Nor'te, del nōr'tē, co.; N.W. Cal.; 1,500 □; p. 2,592; ☉ Crescent City.

Del Nor'te Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,084 ft.

De Lolme, de lōlm, **Jean Lou"is'** [1740–1806], Swiss jurist; *Constitution of England.*

De Long, de lŏng, **George Wash'ing-ton** [1844–1881], Am. arctic explorer; comm. the Jeannette exp., 1879; crushed in the ice, 1881.

De-lorme', dę-lōrm'. **1. Ma"ri"on'** [1612?–1650], Fr. beauty; courtezan; heroine of De Vigny's *Cinq-Mars*, and of Victor Hugo's *Marion Delorme.* **2. Phi"li"bert'** [1518–1577], Fr. architect; designed the Tuileries. **3. Pierre C. F.** [1783–1859], Fr. hist. painter; *Repose in Egypt.*

De'los, isl.; Cyclades, Gr.; in Ægean Sea. **Dē'los‡** [Gr.]. **Sdi'li‡.**

Del'phi, del'fī. **1.** See DELPHIAN, in vocab. **Del-phoi'‡** [Gr.]. **2.** City; ☉ of Carroll co., Ind.; p. 1,923.

Del"phine', del'fĭn' [De Staël *Delphine*], the heroine, who dies as a result of disappointed love.

Del'phos, del'fŏs, city; Allen co., Ohio; p. 4,516.

Del Ri'o, del ri' ō, town; ≡ of Valverde co., Tex.; p. 1,980.

Del"sarte', del'särt', **Fran"çois' A. N. C.** [1811–1871], Fr. singer; novelist; elocutionist. See Delsartian, in vocabulary.

Del'ta. 1. [Δ] Pen-name of David M. Moir [1798–1851], Scot. poet; essayist; *Blackwood's Magazine*. **2.** Ter.; Venez.; 25,347 □; p. 7,222; at mouth of Orinoco Riv. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Col.; 1,150 □; p. 2,534. **4.** Co.; N. E. Mich.; 718 □; p. 15,330; ☉ Escanaba. **5.** Co.; N. E. Texas; 260 □; p. 9,117; ≡ Cooper.

De-lue', de-lü', **Jean An"dré'** [1727–1817], Sw. geol.; physicist; *Geological Travels*, etc.

Del'ville [Frances Burney *Cecilia*], one of Cecilia's guardians.

Del"vin"court', del'văn'cŏr', **Claude É"ti"enne'** [1762–1831], Fr. jurist; dean of University of Paris; *Institutes of French Law*.

Del-vi'no, del-vē'nō, t.; Janina vilayet, Turkey; p. 10,000.

Del"zons', del'zŏn', **A"lex"is' Jo"seph'** [1775–1812], Fr. general.

De-ma'des, de-mā'dĭz [—318], Athenian orator.

De Mais'tre. See Maistre.

Dem"a-ra'tus, dem'a-rē'tŭs, co-king of Sparta, —510?–491.

Dē-ma'ra-tos: [Gr.].

De"mar-ca'tion Point, Arctic Oc. at boundary bet. Alaska & Brit. N. Am.; long. 141° W.

De'mas, dē'mas [Gr.; *Bib.*], a disciple with Paul at Rome, about A. D. 61.

Dem"a-vend', mt.; Elburz Mts., N. Persia; about 20,000 ft.

Dem'be-a, dem'bē-a or dem-bē'a. See Tzana.

Dem-bin'ski, dem-bĭn'skĭ, **Hen'ry** [1791–1864], Polish gen.; comm.-in-chief Hung. army, 1849.

Dem"er-a'ra, dem'ĕr-ā'ra. **1.** Riv.; Brit. Guiana; l. 180 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Co.; Brit. Guiana; p. 86,250.

De-me'ter, de-mē'tĕr. See Ceres, in vocabulary.

De-me"tri-us, de-mē'trĭ-us (Gr *masc.*, from the goddess Demeter. F **Dé"mé"tri"us**, dā'mā'trĭ'üs; G. **De-me'-tri-us**, dē-mē'trĭ-ŏs; Gr. **Dē-mē'tri-os**; It. Pg. **De-me'tri-o**, dē-mē'trĭ-ō; L. **De-me'tri-us**; Rus. **Dmi'-tri**, dmĭ'trĭ. **1.** [*Bib.*] An Ephesian silversmith who assailed Paul. **2. Ni-ca'tor** [—125], king of Syria; reconquered independence of Jews, & Simon Maccabeus as their ruler, killed by Gov. of Tyre. **3. Pha-le're-us** [—345?–283?], Ath. poet; orator; philos.; Gov. of Athens; assisted in founding Alexandrian library. **4. Poli"or-ce'tes** [—335?–287?], king of Macedon; took Athens; def. Ptolemy. **5. So'ter** [—187?–125], king of Syria; son of Seleucus Philopator; def. & slain by Balas. **6.** One of seventeen ancients, noted in art, philos. or letters. **7. D. "the False."** [—1606], Rus. pretender, appeared in Poland as son of Ivan IV.; invaded Rus.; proclaimed czar on death of Boris; put to death by his subjects. **8. D.** "The False" [—1612], second Rus. pretender, claimed to be preceding; besieged Moscow; killed by his guard. **9.** [Ben Jonson *Poetaster*.] Pseud. for Thomas Dekker, dramatist, or for John Marston. **10.** [Shak. *M. N. D.*] A young Athenian, in love with Hermia, and beloved by Helena. **11.** [Shak. *Titus Andronicus*.] Son to Tamora. **12.** [Shak. *Antony and Cleopatra*.] Friend of Antony.

De-metz', de-mĕs', **Fre"dé"ric' Au"guste'** [1796–1873], Fr. philanthropist, examined U. S. prisons with De Tocqueville, 1836, founded reformatory at Mettray, near Tours, Fr.

Dé"meu"nier', dā'mœ'nyĕ', **Jean Ni"co"las'** [1751–1818], Fr. writer; *Customs of Various Nations*. **Des"-meu"nier'**:.

De"mi-an'ka, dĕ'mĭ-ăn'kō, riv.; Tobolsk govt., Siberia; l. 350 m. to Irtish Riv.

De Mille, de mĭl, **James** [1837–1880], Can. novelist; *The Dodge Club*.

Dem-min', dem-mĭn', town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 13,000.

De"mo-ce'des, dĭ'mo-sē'dĭz [—530?], Gr. phys. of Crotona, cured Darius & his queen, Atossa. **Dē-mo-kē'des**: [Gr.].

De-moc'ri-tus [—460? 357?]. See Democritean, in vocab. **Dē-mo'krĭ-tos**: [Gr.].

De-moc'ri-tus Jun'ior [Pen-name], Robert Burton. See Burton, 3.

De'mon of Ge-ne'va [Rabelais *Pantagruel*], nickname of Calvin.

De-moph'o-on, de-mŏf'o-ŏn [*Semimyth*.], king of Athens; shipwrecked, married Phyllis. See Phyllis. **Dem'o-phon**‡; **Dē-mo-phōn'**‡ [Gr.].

De-mop'o-lis, city, Marengo co., Ala.; p. 1,898.

De Mor'gan, Au-gus'tus [1806–1871], Eng. math.; *Essay on Probabilities*, etc.

De-mos'the-ne-s, de-mŏs'thĕn-ĭz. **1.** [—413? Ath. gen.; took Nisæa; def. & put to death by the Syracusans. **2.** See Demosthenic, in vocab.

De-mot'i-ka, town, Adrianople vilayet, Turkey; p. 10,000.

Dem'ter, See Deventer.

De-nain', de-năn', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 10,040.

Den'bigh, den bĭ. **1.** Co.; Wales; 662 □; p. 117,959. **Den'-bigh-shire**:. **2.** Its ≡; p. 6,412; ruins of castle.

Den'by, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,661.

Den'der, riv.; Abys. and Nubia; l. 250 m. to Bahr-el-Azrek.

Den'der-ah, vil.; Upper Egypt; ruins of grand temple; other Egyptian remains.

Den'ham, den'ăm. **1. Dix'on** [1786–1828], Eng. officer; Afr. traveler; *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries*. **2. Sir John** [1615–1668], Eng. poet; *Cooper's Hill*, etc.

Den'holme, den'ŭm, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 3,257.

Den-il'i-quin, den-ĭl'ĭ-kwĭn, municipal tp.; Townsend co., Sydney, N. S. Wales; p. 2,490.

De-ni'no, dā-nē'nō, **Gia"com-ma-ri'a, Car'lo** [1731–1813], It. priest, hist.; *Revolutions of Italy*, etc.

Den'is see Dionysius. **1.** (Fr. nē) **Fer"di"nand'** [1798–1890], Fr. writer; *Brazil*, etc. **2. Madame**, niece of Voltaire, with whom he resided at Ferney. **3. Ni"co"las'**, See Denys. **4.** den'ĭs. **Saint** [—272?], patron saint of Fr.; first bishop of Paris, martyred under Valerian.

Den'i-son. 1. City, Grayson co., Tex.; p. 10,958. **2.** Town; ≡ of Crawford co., Iowa; p. 1,582.

Den'man. Thom'as, Lord [1779–1854], Eng. lawyer; Lord Chief Justice.

Den'mark, den'märk [Dan **Dan'mark**, dăn'märk]. **1.** Kingdom; N. W. Europe; 15,775 □; p. 2,172,380; ≡ Copenhagen. **2.** Vil.; Lewis co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,984.

Den'nis see Dionysius. **1. John**, 1657–1734, Eng. critic; dramatist; *Iphigenia*, etc. **2.** [Dickens *Barnaby Rudge*.] "The hangman," a leader in "No Popery" riots. **3.** Town; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. 2,889.

Den'ni-son, vil., Tuscarawas co., Ohio; p. 2,925.

Den'ny, burgh, Stirling co., Scot.; p. with Dunipace, 4,160.

De-non', de-nôN', **Do"mi"nique' Vi"vant', Baron** [1747–1825], Fr. artist; writer; *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt*, etc.

De-non"ville', de-nôN'vĭl', **Marquis de** [—1710], Jacques René de Bresay; Fr. Canadian governor.

Dens, dens or [F ɔ̃dɛ̃s], **Pe'ter** [1699?–1775], Fl. Rom. Cath. theol.; *Theologia Moralis et Dogmatica*.

Dent. 1. F. T. [1830–1892], U. S. gen. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Mo.; 750 □; p. 12,149; ≡ Salem. **3.** Vil.; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 2,006.

Den-ta'tus. 1. Lu'ci-us Si-cin'i-us [—450], Rom. trib.; assassinated by Appius Claudius. **2. Man'i-us Cu'ri-us** [—270?], Rom. hero; consul; pretor; censor; completed many useful public works.

Dent"-du-Mi"di', dăN'-dü-mē'dĭ', mt.; Alps, Valais canton, Switz.; 10,771 ft.

Den'ton. 1. Co.; N. E. Texas; 900 □; p. 21,289. **2.** Its ☉; p. 2,538.

Den'ver. 1. James W. [1818–1892], Am. lawyer; gen.; served in Mex. & civil wars; Gov. of Kans.; the ≡ of Col. named in his honor. **2.** City; ≡ of Col. & ☉ of Arapahoe co.; p. 106,713.

De-nys', de-nē', **Ni"co"las'** [1600?–], Fr. administrator; gov. of Can. and Acadia, 1632; *Description of the Coasts of North America*. **De-nis'**:.

De'o-bund", dē'o-bund', town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 22,116.

De"o-dar', dē'o-där', native State; Palanpur, Bombay, India; 440 □; p. 24,061.

D'É"on'. See Éon de Beaumont.

De-pere', de-pĭr', city; Brown co., Wis.; p. 3,625.

De Pey"ster, Di'rick [1658–1728], N. Y. merchant; son of Johannes; Mayor of N. Y.; Chief Justice; Governor. **2. A. Schuy'ler** [1736–1832], Am. royalist officer; grandson of preceding; served in Fr., Ind., and Revol. wars. **3. Jo-han'nes** [1600?–1685], Dutch settler in N. Y.; took active part in New York affairs.

De-pos'it, de-pŏz'it, vil.; Broome co., N. Y.; p. 1,530.

Dep'ping, George Ber'nard [1784–1853], Ger.-Fr. hist. and juvenile writer; *The Jews in the Middle Ages*, etc.

De-près', de-prĕ', **Jos"quin'**, yôs'căn' [1450 or 1455–1531], Fl. mus.; greatest composer of his time; his works incl. masses, songs, etc. **Des"près'**:.

De-pre'tis, dā-prā'tēs, **A"gos-ti'no** [1811–1887], It. statesman; gov. of Brescia; thrice premier.

Dept'ford, dĕt'fĕrd, S. E. suburb of London, Eng., Kent & Surrey cos.; p. 101,286.

De Quin'cey, de ewin'sę, **Thom'as** [1785–1859], Eng. writer; friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, & Southey; *Confessions of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, etc.

De'ra Gha'zi Khan, dē'ra gā'zĭ kăn, town; Derajat div., Brit. India; p. 27,886.

De'ra Is"ma-il' Khan, ĭs'mā-ēl', town; Derajat div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 26,884.

De"r-ja't, dĕ'ra-jăt', div.; Punjab, Brit. India; 22,315 □; p. 1,643,043; chief town, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Der-bend', der-bend', port, town; ≡ of Daghestan govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; p. 18,000; on Caspian Sea.

Der'by, der'bĭ *or* dûr'bĭ. **1. Countess of** [1601–1663], Charlotte de la Trémouille, wife of James Stanley; b. in Fr.; defended Lathom House against Cromwell, last person to submit to him. **2. Earl of** [—1594], Thomas Stanley, Eng. noble; impr. by Richard III. **3. Earl of**, 1599–1651, James Stanley, Lord Strange, Eng. royalist; captured by Parliamentarians at battle of Worcester; beheaded. **4. Earl of** [1799–1869], Edward G. S. Stanley, Eng. prime minister; estab. national education in Ir. **5. Earl of** [1826–1893], Edward H. S. Stanley, Eng. scholar; statesman; son of preceding; Col. & For. Sec.; Lord Rector, Glasgow & Edinburgh Univs. **6. E-li'as Has'ket** 1739–1799], Am. merchant; patriot; fitted out 158 privateers on outbreak of Revolution. **7.** Co.; Eng.; 1,029 □; p. 258,033; ≡ Derby. **8.** Mfg. town; ≡ of Derby co., Eng.; p. 94,146; porcelain-factories; 1st Eng. silk-mill, 1717.

Der'by, Mount, Col.; 12,253 ft.

Der-ce'tas, der-sē'tas [Shak. *Antony and Cleopatra*], friend of Antony.

Dere'ham, dēr'ŭm, **East**, anc. mkt. town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 5,524.

Der Frei'schütz, der frī'shütz, opera. See Freischütz.

D'Er"lon', dăr'lôN', **Count.** See Drouet, 2.

Der'mot. See Darby.

Der'rick. See Theodoric.

Der'ry. 1. Bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 1,968. **2.** Abbreviation for Londonderry, Ireland.

De Ruy'ter. See Ruyter.

Der'went. 1. Riv., York co., Eng.; *l.* 60 m. **2.** Riv.; Derby co., Eng.; l. 50 m. **3.** Riv.; Cumberland co., Eng.

Der'went-wa"ter. 1. Earl of [1689–1716], James Ratcliffe; Eng. Rom. Cath. Jacobite; joined the Pretender; def. & captured at Preston; beheaded. **2.** Lake; Cumberland co., Eng.; l. 4 m.; attractive scenery.

Der-zha'vin, Ga'bri-el Ro-ma'no-vich [1743–1816], Rus. lyric poet; statesman; Minister of Justice; *Ode to the Deity*. **Der-ja'vinet**; **Der-scha'-win**:.

De Sa'cy. See Sacy.

Des"a-gua-de'ro, des'ä-gwä-dā'rō. **1.** Lake; Araucania, Chile; l. 35 m. **2.** Riv.; Bolivia. See Rio Desaguadero. **3.** Riv.; Arg. Rep., separating San Luis & Mendoza depts. **4.** Plain; Bolivia & Peru; elev. 13,500 ft.; rich in minerals; ≡ Oruro.

De-sault', de-sō', **Pierre Jo"seph'** [1744–1795], Fr. surgeon; *Treatise on Surgical Diseases*.

De Saus"sure', See Saussure.

Des-barres', dā-bär', **Jo'seph Fred'er-ick W.** [1722–1824], Eng. mil. eng.; hydro.; surveyed coast of Nova Scotia.

Des"bor-ough, dez'bŭr-o. **1. John** [1608–1680], Eng. Parliamentary gen.; opposed Cromwell's taking title of king; intro. in *Hudibras* and *Woodstock*. **2.** Town; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 2,872. **Des'bor-ow**‡; **Dis'brow**‡.

Des"cartes', dā'kärt', **Ré-né'** [1596–1650], Fr. mathematician; philosopher. See Cartesian, etc., in vocabulary.

Des"champs', dā'shôN'. **1. Dom** [1716–1774], Fr. Benedictine monk; philos.; in his work, *La Vérité, ou le Vrai Système*, he anticipated Hegel. **2. É"mile'** [1791–1871], Fr. poet; dramatist.

Des Chutes, dā shüt, riv.; Oregon; l. 320 m. to Columbia River.

D'Es"clot'. Same as Esclot.

Des"de-mo'na, dez'de-mō'na [Shak. *Othello*], the heroine Othello's wife; smothered by him through jealousy incited by Iago.

Des'er-et, des'er-ĕt [virtue and industry], name proposed for Utah by Mormons when seeking admission as a State.

Des"e-ron'to, des'ē-ron'tō, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 3,338.

De-sert'ed Vil'lage, poem by Goldsmith, "purporting to be a description of the home of the poet's boyhood." See Auburn, 6.

Des'ert Moun'tain, Utah; 8,175 ft.

Des'erts of A'mia, chain of deserts from Canary Isls., Atlantic Oc., to Yellow Sea, crossing Afr. & Ar., through parts of central Per. & neighboring countries to Rajputana. See Gobi; Kharazm; Khorassn; Kizil-Kum; Sahara.

De"ses"sarts', dā'zĕ'sär', **Ni"co"las' Le-moyne'**, le mwăn' [1744–1810], Fr. lawyer; writer; *Causes Célèbres*.

De Sèze, de sĕz, **Ray"mond', Count** [1748–1828], Fr. advocate; defended Louis XVI., at his trial; impr. by Revolutionists; made peer of Fr., 1815; *Defence of King Louis XVI.*

Des"fo"nan'dres, dā'fō'năn'dr [Gr., killer of men] [Molière *L'Amour Médecin*], pseud. for Élie Bŏda.

Des"fon"taines', dā'fôN'tĕn'. **1. Guil"laume' F. F. D.** [1733–1825], Fr. dram. **2. Pierre Fran"çois' G.** [1685–1745], Fr. critic; controversy with Voltaire. **3. Re-né' Lou"iche'** [1752?–1833], Fr. bot.; disc. the difference in structure and growth of monocotyledons and dicotyledons; *Flora Atlantica*.

Des"ge-nettes', dā'zhę-nĕt' *or* dēzh'nĕt', **Re-né' N. D., Baron** [1762–1837], Fr. army surgeon; writer.

De-sha', dę-shē', co.; S. E. Ark.; 733 □; p. 10,324; ☉ Arkansas City.

Des"hayes', dā'zē' *or* dā'hē'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1720–1765], Fr. hist. painter; *Venus Embalming the Body of Hector*. **2. Lou"is'** [1592?–1632], Baron of Courmenin, Fr. dipl.; writer; beheaded by Richelieu for conspiracy; *Travels in the Levant*. **Des"hais'**:.

Des"hou"lières', dā'zü'lyâr', **An"toi"nette'** (*née* du Ligier de la Garde) [1637?–1694], Fr. poet; *Les Moutons*, an idyl.

Desht, dĕsht, riv.; S. W. Baluchistan; l. 500 m. to Arab. Sea.

De"si-de'ri, dā'sē-dā'rē, **Ip-po'li-to** [1684–1733], It. miss. in Tibet; translated *Kangiur*, the sacred book of Tibet, into Latin.

Des"i-de'ri-us, last king of Lombards; warred with Pope Adrian I.; surrendered to his son-in-law, Charlemagne; sent by him to a monastery; d. 760. **Di"dier'**; [Fr.].

Dé"si"rade', dā'zē'răd', lāt.; Fr. W. Indies; 10 □; p. 1,398.

Dé"si"ré' Ha"zard', dā'zē'rā' hā'zär' [Pen-name], Octave Feuillet in *Le Nationale*.

De-sire' Riv'er, Colorado Lake, Patagonia, Argentine Repub.; l. 300 m. to Atl. Oc. **De"se-a'do**:.

Des"jar'dins', dĕs'zhär'dĭn', **Er"nest'** [1823–1886], Fr. hist.

Des"ma"rais'. See Regnier-Desmarais.

Des"ma"rets', dā'mā'rĕ'. **1. Jean B. F.** See Maillebois. **2. Ni"co"las'** [—1721], Fr. statesman; financier. **3. Ni"co"las'** [1725–1815], Fr. nat.; philosopher; geologist.

Des Moines, dē moin. **1.** Riv.; Minn. & Iowa; l. 300 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 400 □; p. 35,324; ☉ Burlington. **3.** City; ≡ of Iowa and ☉ of Polk co.; p. 50,093.

Des'mond, dez'mund, **Countess of** [—1604], Katherine Fitzgerald, Ir. lady; 2d wife of Sir Thomas D.; lived about 140 years; referred to in works of Raleigh, Bacon, and Ussher.

Des"mou"lins', dā'mü'lăN', **Ca"mille'** [1762–1794], Fr. revolutionist; writer; partizan of Danton; guillotined; *Histoire des Brissotins*.

Des'na, des'nä, riv.; Rus.; l. 500 m. to Dnieper Riv..

Des"no"yers', dā'nwä'yĕ', **Au"guste' G. L. B., Baron** [1779–1857], Fr. engr.; *Transfiguration*, etc., after Raffael.

Des"o-la'tion Ca'ñon, Green Riv.; N. E. Utah.

Des"o-la'tion Is'land. Same as Kerguelen Land.

De-sor', de-zōr', **E'dou-ard** [1811–1882], Ger.-Swiss geol.; archeologist; on U. S. Coast Survey, 1847–1852.

De So'to, dē sō'tō. **1. Her-nan'dez** or **Her-nan'do** or **Fer-nan'do** [1496?–1542], Sp. explorer; with Pizarro in Peru; expl. Fla.; disc. the Mississippi. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Fla.; 3,272 □; p. 4,944; ☉ Pine Level. **3.** Par.; N. W. La.; 865 □; p. 19,869; ≡ Mansfield. **4.** Co.; N. W. Miss.; 480 □; p. 24,183; ☉ Hernando. **5.** City; Jefferson co., Mo.; p. 3,960.

Des'pard, Ed'ward Mar'cus [1751–1803], Brit. colonel; b. in Ir.; originated **Des'pard's Con-spir'a-cy**, a plot to kill George III., of Eng., and estab. a republic, 1802; Despard & 40 others arrested, leaders hanged.

De-spen'ser. 1. Hugh le [—1265], Eng. baronial leader agst Henry III.; killed at Evesham. **2. Hugh le, "the Elder"** [1262–1326], Earl of Winchester; Eng. statesman; son of preceding; favorite of Edward II.; Governor of Bristol; summarily hanged. **3. Hugh le, "the Younger"** [—1326], son of "the Elder"; with him favorite of Edward II.; surrendered to Queen Isabella's army; executed.

Des Plaines, dē plān, riv.; Wis., l. 150 m. to Kankakee Riv., Illinois.

Des"portes', dā'pōrt'. **1. Fran"çois'** [1661–1743], Fr. painter of portraits & animals. **2. Phi"lippe'** [1546–1606], Fr. Anacreontic poet; *Premiers Œuvres*.

Des-po'to Dagh, des-pō'tō dăg, anc. **Rhod o-pe**], mt. chain; Salonika & Adrianople vilayets, Turk.; highest peak, 7,800 ft.

Des"près'. See Depréz.

Des"prez', dā'prĕ'. **1. Lou"is'** [1799–1870], Fr. sculp.; *Death of Orion*, etc. **2. Lou"is' Jean** [1745?–1804], Fr. artist; *Battle of Suenskund*, etc.

Des"saix', dā'sĕ', **Jo"seph' Ma"rie'** [1764–1834], Fr. gen.; fought at Lodi, Wagram, etc.

Des"sa"lines', dā'sā'lĭn', **Jean Jacques** [1760?–1806], negro emp. of Haiti; expelled the Fr.; massacred the whites; assassinated.

Des'sau, des'sou. **1. Le'o-pold von An'halt** [1676–1747], Prus. gen. under Frederick the Great. **2.** Mfg. town; ≡ of Anhalt duchy, Ger.; p. 31,658.

Des"solles', dā'sôl', **Jean J. P. A., Marquis** [1767–1828], Fr. gen.; Sec. of War; served in It., Aust., & Ger.

De Staël-Hol'stein. See Staël-Holstein.

D'Es"taing'. See Estaing.

De Sten'dhal, de sten'dăl [Pen-name], Marie Henri Beyle [1783–1842], Fr. writer.

Des"touches', dā'tüsh', **Phi"lippe' Né"ri"cault'**, [1680–1754], Fr. dramatist; *Married Philosopher*, etc.

D'Es"trées'. See Estrées.

De-ster"mi-na'tus [Pen-name], Samuel Adams in *Boston Gazette*, 1768.

Det'mold, det'mōld *or* (G.) det'mōlt. **1. Will'iam** [1808–1894], Am. physician; surgeon; Detmold's knife in U. S. Army. **2.** Town; ≡ of Lippe, Ger.; p. 9,735.

De Tocque'ville. See Tocqueville.

De-troit'. 1. Riv.; l. 25 m. from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, boundary between U. S. & Can. **2.** City; ☉ of Wayne co., Mich.; p. 205,876. **3.** Vil.; ☉ of Becker co., Minn.; p. 1,510.

Det'ting-en, det'ing-en, vil.; Lower Franconia dist., Bavaria, Ger.; George II. of Eng. def. Fr., June 27, 1743.

Dett'va, det'vo, town; Sohl co., Hungary; p. 10,000.

Deu'bler, doi'blĕr, **Kon'rad** [1814–1883], Aust. philos.; called *The Peasant Philosopher*.

Deu-ca'li-on, du-kā'lĭ-un [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Prometheus & Clymene; husband of Pyrrha; rescued from flood; sent by Zeus to destroy mankind. **Deu-kn-li'ŏn**: [Gr.].

Deu-el', du-el', **1.** Co.; W. cen. Dak.; 630 □; p. 2,139...; p. 2,893. ☉ Big Spring. **2.** Co.; N. E. S. Dak.; 630 □; p. 4,574; ☉ Garv.

Deutsch, doich. **1. E-man'u-el O. M.** [1829–1873], Ger.-Eng. Orientalist; assistant in the Brit. Museum Lib. **2. Ni'co-las E-man'u-el** [1484–1530], Swiss painter; engr.; *The Wise and Foolish Virgins*.

Deutz, doits, fort, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 16,000.

Deux"-Ponts', dœ'-pôN', Same as Zweibrücken.

Deux"-Sè'vres, dœ'-sĕ'vr, dept.; W. Fr.; 2,317 □; p. 354,282; ≡ Niort.

De'va-ki, cousin or sister of Kansa, king of Mathura; w. of Vasudeva; mother of Krishna.

De Va"pray-a'gn, dē vŭ'prai-ā'gŭ, town; Garhwal, India, at the fork of 2 rivers forming the Ganges; elev. 2,266 ft.; reached by steps cut in the rock; place of pilgrimage.

Dev'ens, Charles [1820–1891], U. S. gen.; lawyer; atty.-gen.

Dev'en-ter, dev'en-ter, anc. fort, town; Overyssel prov., Neth.; p. 23,351. **Dem'ter**‡; **De'wen-ter**‡.

De Vere, de vir, **Sir Au'brey** [1788–1846], Eng. poet; dramatist; *Waldenses*.

Dev'er-eux. See ESSEX, EARL OF.
De Vig'ny'. See VIGNY.
De Ville'. See SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE.
Devil on Two Sticks. 1. [LE SAGE *Le Diable Boiteux*.] Eng. title of a novel wherein Asmodeus, by unroofing houses, exhibits doings of the inmates. **2.** [Nickname.] Oliver P. Morton, U. S. Senator, who, being paralyzed, used two sticks in walking. **3.** See DEVIL, in vocab.
Devil's Dyke, steep grassy declivity, 300 ft. deep; South Downs, near Brighton, Sussex co., Eng.; Roman camp near.
Devil's Lake, salt lake; S. Ramsey co., N. Dak.; 42 × 6 m.; no visible outlet. **Min'ni Wa'kan‡.**
Devil's Punch'-Bowl", small lake; Kerry co., Ir.; 3,000 ft. above sea-level.
De Vit, dē vit [1810–1892], It. philol.; comp. *Onomasticon*, containing all proper names down to 5th cent. A. D.
De-vi'zes, de-vī'zez, mkt. town; Wilts., Eng.; p. 6,426; Royalists def. Parliamentarians at Roundway Down, near here, July 13, 1643.
Dev'on, dev'un. **1. Earl of** [1526?–1556], Edward Courtenay, Eng. noble; betrayed Wyatt's plot. **2.** Riv.; Perth and Clackmannan cos., Scot.; falls in vicinity; picturesque scenery; described by Burns. **3.** Co.; Eng.; 2,586 □; p. 631,767; * Exeter. **Dev'on-shire‡.**
Dev'on-port, fort. spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 54,736; royal dockyard; naval & mil. station.
Dev'on-shire. 1. Duke of [1640–1707], William Cavendish, Eng. statesman; signed invitation to William of Orange; built Chatsworth. **2. Geor"gi-an'a, Duchess of** [1757–1806], daughter of Earl Spencer; beautiful; accomplished; friend of Fox.
Dev"ri-ent', dev'ri-ŋ̇n'. **1. Gus'tav E'mil** [1803–1872], Ger. tragic actor; nephew of Ludwig. **2. Lud'wig** [1784–1832], Ger. actor; "the Garrick of Germany." **3. Wil"hel-mi'ne.** See SCHRÖDER-DEVRIENT.
De-vyn'ock, de-vun'ge, vil.; Brecknock co., Wales; p. of par., 1,734.
Dew, Thom'as R. [1802–1846], Am. writer; pres. of William and Mary College, Va.; *Essay in favor of Slavery*.
De"was', de'wās'. **1.** Native state; central India; 289 □; p. 142,162. **2.** Its *; p. 11,921. **3.** Town; Indore state, cen. India; p. 25,000.
De Wet'te, Wil'helm Mar'tin Le'berecht [1780–1849], Ger. Bib. critic; writer; prof. of theology.
Dew'ey. 1. Or'ville [1794–1882], Am. Unit. divine; *The Unitarian Belief*. **2.** Co.; N. cen. S. Dak.; 2,235 □; p. ——.
De Wint, Pe'ter [1784–1849], Eng. landscape-painter in water-colors.
De Win'ter, Jan Wil'lem. See WINTER.
De Witt. 1. Cor-ne'li-us or Kor-ne'lis [1623–1672], Dutch statesman; naval officer; served under De Ruyter; killed by a mob at The Hague. **2. John** [1625–1672], Dutch statesman; bro. of preceding; made peace with Cromwell; killed with his brother.
De-witt'. 1. Co.; N. cen. Ill.; 405 □; p. 17,011; ⊙ Clinton. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Texas; 880 □; p. 14,307; ⊙ Cuero. **3.** Vil.; Clinton co., Iowa; p. with tp., 3,457.
Dews'bur-y, dūz'bur-i. **1. Will'iam** [1620?–1688], Eng. Quaker; met George Fox; became his disciple; twice imprisoned. **2.** Anc. mfg. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 29,847.
Dex'ter. 1. Hen'ry Mar'tyn [1821–1890], Am. minister; writer; *Congregationalism*, etc. **2. Sam'u-el** [1761–1816], Am. lawyer; Sec. of War & Treas. **3.** Town; Penobscot co., Me.; p. with tp., 2,732.
Dey'ster, dī'ster, **Lou"is' de** [1656–1711], Fl. hist. painter; *Apparition of Christ to the Three Marys*.
Dez"ful', dez'fūl', city; Khuzistan, Persia; p. 30,000.
Dha-mar', dū-mūr', large town; Yemen vilayet, Ar.
Dha"mie', dū'mī', Sikh state, N. W. India; 28 □; p. 5,500.
Dhar, dūr. **1.** Native state; Malwa, Rajputana, India; 2,500 □; p. 194,274. **2.** Its *; p. 30,000.
Dhar'war, dūr'wūr. **1.** Dist.; S. Bombay prov., Brit. India; 4,603 □; p. 1,051,314. **2.** Its *; p. 32,841.
Dhau"la-gi'ri, dou"lā-gī'ri, mt.; Himalayas, Nepal, India; 26,826 ft. **Dha"wa-la-gi'ri‡.**
Dhen"ka-nal', den'kā-nūl', native state; Bengal, India; 1,463 □; p. 178,000.
Dhol'ka, dōl'kā, town; Ahmadabad dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 25,000.
Dhol'ler-a, dōl'ler-ɑ, town; Ahmadabad dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 12,000.
Dhol-pur', dol-pūr', native state; Rajputana, India; 1,156 □; p. 279,800; * Dholpur.
D'Ho"zier', dō'zyē'. **Pierre** [1592–1660], Fr. genealogist; judge of arms; councilor of state; *Genealogy of the Principal Families of France*.
Dhub'bo-ree', dub'o-rī', town; Guzerat, Ind.; anc. rampart, with colonnade 2 m. in circuit & marvelous tank, both of hewn stone; no stone in dist., swarms of monkeys.
Dhu'li-a, dū'li-ɑ, town; * of Khandesh dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 21,880.
Dhun-du'kar, dun-dū'kūr, town; Ahmadabad dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 10,000.
Dhun"gaum', dun'gōm', town; Bombay prov., Brit. India; p. 11,000.
Di"a'ble, Le, lę dī'ɑ'bl. **1.** Olivier Ledain, courtier; councilor of Louis XI. of Fr. **2.** Robert I. of Normandy. See ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Di"a"ble-ret', dī'ɑ'blę-rē', mt.; Bernese Alps, Valais, Swit.; 10,130 ft.
Di-a'blo Knoll, dī-ɑ'blō, mt.; N. Mex.; 7,617 ft.
Di-ab'o-lus Gan'der [WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year*], pseud. for Dionysius Lardner, Eng. savant.
Di-ag'o-ras, dī-ag'o-rus, Gr. poet; philos.; called "the Atheist"; accused of impiety; fled from Athens; fl. —420.
Di-a'la, dī-ɑ'lɑ, riv.; As. Turk.; flows into Tigris near Bagdad. **Di-ya'la‡.**
Di"a-man-ti'na, dī"ɑ-mɑn-tī'nɑ, city; Minas-Geraes prov., Braz.; p. 14,000, formerly **Te-ju'co.**
Di"a-man-ti'no, dī"ɑ-mɑn-tī'nō, town; Matto-Grosso state, Braz.; p. 10,000.
Di'a-mond Har'bor, port of Calcutta, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 30 m. below the city.
Di'a-mond Head, Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian Isls.; 761 ft.
Di'a-mond Neck'lace, The, a necklace of 500 diamonds, made for Mme. Du Barry in 1775; given by Cardinal de Rohan to Countess de la Motte, for Marie Antoinette, but never delivered. See CAGLIOSTRO; DU BARRY; LAMOTTE; ROHAN DE.
Di'a-mond Peak. 1. Mt.; Col.; 9,925 ft. **2.** Mt.; Cascade range, Lane co., Oregon; 8,807 ft.
Di'a-mond State, Delaware; from its size & position.
Di-an'a, dī-an'ɑ [L. *fem.*, goddess. **Di'ɑn‡. F. Di"ane',** dī'ɑn'; G. It. **Di-a'na,** dī-ɑ'nɑ; L. **Di-a'na]. 1.** *Myth.* See vocab. **2.** Signature of Abigail Smith before her marriage with Pres. John Adams. **3.** [SHAK. *All's Well that Ends Well*.] A modest maiden, who reconciles Count Bertram with his wife, Helena.
Di-an'a of Poi"tiers', pwā'tyē' [1499–1566], Fr. lady; said to have instigated persecution of Huguenots.
Di-an'a Ver'non [SCOTT *Rob Roy*], the heroine; a daring young lady, knows little of society or its requirements.
Di-ar'bekr, dī-ɑr'bekr. **1.** Vilayet; Kurdistan, As. Turkey; 18,973 □; p. 171,462. **2.** Its *; p. 47,000.
Di'az. 1. de'ɑs. **Bar"to-lo-me'u** [–1500], Pg. nav.; disc. Cape of Good Hope. **2.** dī'ɑth. **Ju-an' Mar'tin,** surnamed *el Empecinado*, lit., covered with shoemakers' wax [1775–1825], Sp. gen.; b. among shoemakers; led guerrillas agst. Fr.; executed for treason.
Di'az de la Pe'ña, dī'ɑth dę lɑ pā'nyɑ. **Nar"cisse'**
Vir"gile' [1808–1876], Fr. landscape- & figure-painter; disciple of the Barbizon school; *The Dream*, etc.
Dib'din Charles, [1745–1814], Eng. actor; composer of songs; misc. writer; *Tom Bowling*, etc.
Di"bong', dī'beng', riv.; Ind.; unites with the Dihong and forms Brahmaputra River.
Di"cæ-ar'chus, dul'sę-ār'cus, Gr. Peripatetic philos.; geog.; hist.; disciple of Aristotle; fl. about —285. **Di-kai'ar-chos‡,** (Gr.).
Dick. See RICHARD.
Dick Dis'tich, dis'tic [Pen-name], Alexander Pope in *The Guardian*.
Dick'ens. 1. Charles [1812–1870], Eng. novelist; editor; reformer; *Pickwick Papers*; *Nicholas Nickleby*, etc. **2.** Co.; N. W. Texas; 840 □; p. 295.
Dick'en-son, co.; W. of Va.; 375 □; p. 5,077; ⊙ Clintwood.
Dick'eus's Dutch'man, nickname of Charles Langheinrer, a jail-bird who figures in Dickens's *American Notes*.
Dick'ey, co.; S. E. N. Dak.; 1,152 □; p. 5,573; ⊙ Ellendale.
Dick'in-son. 1. Dan'iel Ste'vens [1800–1866], Am. lawyer; statesman; leader of the "Hunker" Democrats. **2. John** [1732–1808], Am. lawyer; patriot; statesman; opposed Decl. of Ind.; served agst. Brit.; Pres. of Pa. **3. Phi-le'mon** [1740–1809], Am. patriot; statesman; commanded N. J. militia at Monmouth; U. S. Senator. **4.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 408 □; p. 4,328; ⊙ Spirit Lake. **5.** Co.; N. E. cen. Kan.; 851 □; p. 22,273; ⊙ Abilene. **6.** Co.; N. Mich.; 800 □; p. ——.
Dick'son. Co.; N. cen. Tenn.; 620 □; p. 13,645; ⊙ Charlotte. **2.** Bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 3,110.
Dic'tys Cre-ten'sis, dic'tis cre-ten'sis, reputed author of *Ephemeris Belli Trojani*, extant Latin work on Trojan war.
Dide"rot', did'rō', **De-nis'** [1713–1784], Fr. philos.; savant; projector & chief ed. of the *Encyclopédie*; *Pensées Philosophiques*, etc.
Did'i-us, Sal'vi-us Ju"li-a'nus [133–193], Rom. emp.; bought the empire when offered at auction by the Pretorian guards; killed by his soldiers.
Di'do, dī'dō [F. **Di"don',** dī'dōn'; It. **Di-do'ne,** dī-dō'ne; *Myth.*], daughter of Belus, king of Tyre; founded Carthage. **E-lis'sa‡.**
Di"dot', dī'dō'. **1. Am"broise' Fir"min'** [1790–1876], Fr. pub.; printer; head of Firmin Didot Frères, Paris, publishers of the *Academy Dictionary*, etc. **2. Fir"min'** [1764–1836], Fr. pub.; typographer; improved stereotyping. **3. Fran"çois' Am"broise'** [1730–1804], Fr. printer; type-founder. **4. Pierre** [1760–1853], Fr. pub.; pub. Louvre ed. of Latin classics.
Did'y-mus of Al"ex-an'dri-a [301–396], Chr. teacher of Alexandria; blind from childhood. **Di'dy-mos‡** [Gr.].
Die'bitsch, dī'bich, **Hans K. F. A.** [1785–1831], Count Sabalkansky, Rus. field-marshal; made treaty of Adrianople, 1829.
Died'rich Knick'er-bock"er, dīd'rik nik'gr-bek'gr [Pen-name], Washington Irving.
Die'fen-bach, Jo'hann Fried'rich [1794–1847], Prussian surgeon; *Operative Surgery*.
Di-e'go Ra-mi'rez, dī-ē'gō rā-mī'res, Isls; S. Pac. Oc.; near Cape Horn.
Di-e'go-Sun'rez', -swā'res', Fr. colony; N. W. Madagascar; p. 8,000; chief town Antsirane.
Di-e'go y Mo-re'no, ī mō-rē'nō, **Fran-cis'co Garci'a** [1799?–1846], Mex. priest; missionary to Calcutta, Ind.
Die'men, An'tho-ny van [1593–1645], Dutch adm.; Gov.-Gen. of Dutch E. Indies.
Die'pen-beck", dī'pen-bek', **A'bra-ham van** [1607–1675], Dutch hist. painter on glass and canvas. **Die'penbeke"‡.**
Di-eppe', dī-ep', spt. town; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 22,000.
Dies'kau, dīs'kou, **Lud'wig Au'gust von** [1701–1767], Ger.-Fr. gen. in Am. Revolution.
Die'trich, dī'trih. **1. Jo'hann Wil'helm Ernst** [1712–1774], Ger. painter; *Adoration of the Magi*. **2. Phi"lippe' F., Baron de** [1749–1793], Fr. mineral.; guillotined; *Deposits of Ore*. **3.** Hero of Ger. medieval romance. **Di'der-ick‡.**
Die'trich of Bern [*Nibelungenlied*, pt. 2], pseud. for Theodosius, king of the Ostrogoths.
Dieu, Saint"-Jean' de [1495–1550], Pg. shepherd; founded Hospice of La Charité, Granada; canonized, 1690.
Dieu"don-né', dyō'den-nē' [F., God-given. **Du"don't‡.** It. **Du-do'ne,** dū-dō'nę].
Diez, dīts. **Fried'rich Chris'ti-an** [1794–1876], Ger. philol.; founder of Romance or Provençal philology.
Dig, dig, fort. town; Rajputana, India; lat. 27 m. N. W. of Agra; palatial ruins; battle Nov. 13, 1804. **Deegt‡.**
Dig'by. 1. Sir Ev'er-ard [1581–1606], Eng. Rom. Cath.; accomplice in Gunpowder Plot, 1605; executed. **2. Sir Ken'elm** [1603–1665], Eng. courtier; adventurer; writer on occultism; *Body and Soul of Man*, etc. **3.** Co.; S. W. Nova Scotia; 1,022 □; p. 19,896. **4.** Its *; p. 3,072; herring-fisheries.
Dig'go-ry [GOLDSMITH *She Stoops to Conquer*], laborer to Mr. Hardcastle; occasionally taken from the barn to make a show at the side-table.
Digh'ton, dai'tun, town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. with tp., 1,889; has rock-inscriptions of unknown age and meaning.
Digne, dīn, cml. town; * of Basses-Alpes dept., Fr.; p. 7,261.
Di"hong', dī'heng'. **1.** Riv.; Ind.; branch of Brahmaputra Riv. **2.** [Assam.] Same as BRAHMANBARIA.
Di"jon', dī'zhōn', anc. mfg. city; * of Côte-d'Or dept., Fr.; p. 65,428; bpl. of Charles the Bold, Crébillon, Bossuet, etc.
Di-ko'a, dī-kō'ɑ, walled town; Bornu, Cen. Afr.; 50 m. S. of Lake Chad; p. 30,000.
Dil'len [L. **Dil-le'ni-us], Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1687–1747], Ger. bot.; 1st prof. of bot. at Oxf.; *Hortus Elthamensis*.
Dil"man', dil'mɑn', town; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 15,000.
Di'man, dai'mɑn, **Jer"e-mi'ah Lew'is** [1831–1881], Am. Congreg. divine; writer; *The Theistic Argument*, etc.
Dimmes'dale, dimz'dēl [HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter*], the hero; a clergyman guilty of adultery; confesses & dies.
Dim'mit, co.; S. W. Texas; 1,100 □; p. 1,049; ⊙ Carrizo Springs.
Di'nah [Heb. *fem.*, judgment].
Di'nah Mor'ris [GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede*], a devotee of religion and duty.
Di"naj-pur', dī'nāj-pūr'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,118 □; p. 1,511,346. **2.** Its *; p. 12,204. **Di"nage-pore'‡.**
Di-nant', dī-nɑnt' *or* dī"nɑ̃', anc. town; Namur prov., Bel.; capt. and destroyed by Duke of Burgundy, 1466.
Di"na-pur', dī'nu-pūr', town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 20,000.
Di-nar'chus, dul-nār'cus [–361?–after –292], last of the 10 Attic orators; 3 of his speeches extant. **Dei'nar-chos‡** [Gr.].
Di-nar'ic Alps, dī-nār'ic, bet. Croatia and Dalmatia on the W. and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the E.
Di"nar-za'de, dī'nār-zā'dē [*Arabian Nights*], sister of Scheherazade, whom she wakes each morning to finish the story begun the day before.
Din"di-gul', din'di-gul', town; Madura dist., Madr., Brit. Ind.; p. 14,182; Brit. garrison.
Ding'el-stedt, Franz von [1814–1881], Ger. poet; novelist; dramatist.
Ding'wall, burgh; Ross co., Scot.; p. 2,283.
Di-niz', dī-nīz'. **1. D. I.** [1261–1325], king of Pg.; founded Univ. of Lisbon; planted forest of Leiria. **2. An-to'ni-o** [1730–1799], Pg. lawyer; poet; Chancellor of Supreme Court, Rio; *Goupillon*, etc. **Di-niz' da Cruz‡.**
Di-noc'ra-tes [–285?], Macedonian architect; rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus. **Dei-no-kra'tēs‡** [Gr.].
Din-wid'die. 1. Rob'ert [1690–1770], Scot. administrator; Gov. of Va.; incompetent; recalled. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Va.; 529 □; p. 13,515; ⊙ Dinwiddie Court-House.
Di'o-cles, Gr. geometer; inv. the cissoid curve. See CISSOID, in vocabulary. **Di-o-clēs'‡** (Gr.).
Di"o-cle'tian, dul'o-clī'shɑn, **Ca'ius V. A.** [245–313], Rom. emp. 284–305; persecuted Christians; made Maximian his colleague.
Di"o-cle'tian Per"se-cu'tion, edict against Christians issued by Rom. emp. Diocletian, 303–305.
Di"o-do'rus Sic'u-lus, Gr. hist.; b. in Sicily; wrote hist. of world; *Historical Library*, in 40 books; fl. —40. **Di-o'dō-ros‡** [Gr.].
Di-og'e-nes, dul-ej'ę-nīz. **1.** [—412?–323], Gr. Cynic philos.; b. at Sinope, in Pontus. **2. La-er'ti-us,** Gr. writer; b. at Laertes, in Cilicia; fl. 200?; *Lives and Doctrines of Philosophers*.
Di-o'ma, dī-ō'mɑ, riv.; Orenburg govt., Rus.; l. 150 m. to Belaia Riv.
Di"o-me'des. 1. [*Gr. Myth.*] King of Argos; son of Tydeus, hence called Tydides; bravest Gr. in Trojan war, next to Achilles; intro. in Shak. *Troilus and Cressida*. **Di'o-med‡; Di'o-mede‡. 2.** King of the Bestones, in Thrace; fed his horses human flesh; killed by Hercules. **3.** [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*.] Attendant on Cleopatra.
Di'on, dai'en [—408?–354?], Gr. patriot; statesman; became master of Syracuse and held the city; murdered.
Di'on Cas'si-us, cash'i-us [155?–240?], Rom. hist.; wrote in Gr. a *Hist. of Rome*.
Di'on Chrys'os-tom [30?–117?], Gr. sophist; rhetorician.
Di-o'ne, dai-ō'nī [*Gr. Myth.*], female Titan; in the *Iliad*, mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter.
Di"o"nis' du Sé"jour', dī'ō'nis' dü sē'zhūr', **A"chille' Pierre** [1734–1794], Fr. astronomer; *Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies*.
Di"o-nys'i-us, dai'o-nish'i-us [Gr., belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine. **Deu'is‡; Den'is‡.** Dan. D. **Di"o-ny'si-us,** dī'ō-nī'zi-us; F. **De-nis', De-nys',** de-nī'; G. **Di"o-nys',** dī'ō-nīs'; Gr. **Di-o-ny'si-os;** It. **Di-o-ni'gio,** dī'ō-nī'jō; Pg. Sp. **Di"o-ny'si-o,** dī'ō-nī'si-ō]. **1.** "The Elder" [—430–367], Tyrant of Syracuse; wrote poems and tragedies; his *Redemption of Hector* gained the prize at the Lenaia, Feb., —367. **2.** "The Younger" [—395?–after—343], Tyrant of Syracuse; expelled. **3. D. Ex-ig'u-us** [–545?], Christian theol.; author of Dionysian Era, now used, by which dates are reckoned from Christ's birth. **4. D. of Col'o-phon,** Gr. painter; fl. —450. **5. D. of Hal"i-car-nas'sus** [—68?–7]. Gr. hist.; rhet.; critic; b. at Halicarnassus in Caria; *Roman Antiquities*, etc. **6. D. Pe-ri"e-ge'tes,** Gr. geographer; poet; b. at Byzantium or in Afr.; his poem, *Journey Round the Earth*, often translated; fl. 200? **7. D. the A"re-op'a-gite** [–95?], judge in Athens before whom Paul appeared; converted by Paul. **8. D. Thrax,** "the Thracian"; Gr. gram.; taught rhetoric in Rome; fl. —80?; *Art of Grammar*. **9. Saint.** See DENIS, SAINT.
Di"o-ny'za, dai'o-nai'zɑ [SHAK. *Pericles*], Cleon's wife, to whom Pericles commits his child Marina.
Di"o-phan'tus of Al"ex-an'dri-a, Gr. math.; reputed inv. of algebra; fl. 365? **Di-o'phan-tos‡** [Gr.].
Di"os-cor'i-des, Pe-da'ni-us, Gr. phys.; founder of botany; fl. 1st & 2d cent. **Di-o-sko-ri'dēs‡** [Gr.].
Di-os'co-rus [—454], bp. of Alexandria; presided at Council of Ephesus (Robber Synod); excommunicated. **Di-o'sko-ros‡** [Gr.].
Di"o-ti'ma, dai'o-tai'mɑ [PLATO *Symposium*], priestess of Mantinea; teacher of Socrates.
Di"o-ti'mus, dai'o-tai'mus, Gr. poet; b. in Mysia; fl. —260? **Di-o'ti-mos‡** [Gr.].
Di-o"ti-sal'vi, dī-ō'ti-sāl'vi, **A"les-san'dro,** It. arch.; designed baptistery of Pisa; completed, 1162.
Diph'i-lus, dif'i-lus, Gr. dramatist; b. at Sinope; wrote about 100 comedies; fl. —300? **Di'phi-los‡** (Gr.).
Dip'pel, dip'pel, **Jo'hann Con'rad** [1673–1734], Ger. theologian; alchemist; physician; disc. Prussian blue.
Di'ræ, dai'rī, Latin name for the Eumenides or Furies.
Dirk Har'tog Is'land, derk hūr'teg, off coast of W. Austral.; lat. 25° S.; 45 × 10 m.
Dir'schau, dir'shau, town; W. Prussia; p. 11,000.
Dis"np-point'ment, Cape, S. W. point of Pacific co., Wash.; N. of mouth of Columbia River; lighthouse.
Dis'browe, diz'brō. See DESBOROUGH.
Dis'co, isl. in Davis Strait; W. of Greenland; Danish.
Dis-cor'di-a, dis-cōr'di-ɑ [*Rom. Myth.*], goddess of discord; the Gr. Eris.
Dis-cov'er-y Bay, S. coast of Austral.; 50 m. wide.
Dis'mal Swamp, in S. E. Va. & N. E. N. C.; 30 × 10 m.
Di"son', di"zōn'], mfg. t.; Liége prov., Belgium; p. 11,000.
D'Is-ra'el-i, diz-ré'el-i, **I'saac** [1766–1848], Eng. writer; son of a Venetian Jew; *Curiosities of Literature*, etc.
Dis-ra'el-i, Ben'ja-min [1804–1881], Earl of Beaconsfield; Eng. statesman; novelist; son of Isaac D'Israeli; Prime Minister of Eng.; created Earl of Beaconsfield, 1876; *Vivian Grey*, *Contarini Fleming*, *Lothair*, etc.
Diss, dis, town; Norfolk, Eng.; p. of par., 3,763.
Dis'trict of Co-lum'bi-a, federal dist.; U. S. Am.; 70 □; p. 230,392; * Washington, also × of U. S.
Dit'marsh, W. dist. of Holstein, Ger.; 531 □; p. 77,347; independent for centuries. **Ditt'mar-schen‡.**
Di'trich. Same as DIETRICH.
Dit'te-nh. 1. Native state; Bundelcund, India; 850 □; p. 120,000; Brit. protectorate. **2.** Its *; p. 45,000. **Du'tiyn‡; Dut'te-ah‡.**
Dit'ters von Dit'ters-dorf", Karl [1739–1799], Ger. composer; b. in Vienna; *Esther*, etc.
Di'u, dī'u, Pg. isl.; fort. spt. town; off S. coast of Kathiawar pen., Bombay, India; 2 □; p. 12,636.
Di-vi'na Com-me'di-a, dī-vī'nɑ com-mī'dī-ɑ *or* (It.) dī-vī'nā com-mē'dī-ā, poem by Dante, in 3 parts, *Inferno*, *Purgatory*, and *Paradise*.
Di-vine' É"mi"lie', poem by Voltaire, addressed to Mme. Chastelet.
Di-vi'sion Peak, mt.; Nev.; 8,585 ft.
Dix [L. *masc.*, blessed]. **1. Dor"o-the'a Lynde** [1805–1887], Am. philan.; writer; caused establishment of lunatic asylums; *Garland of Flora*. **2. John A.** [1798–1879], Am. lawyer; gen.; Sec. of Treas., 1861; Gov. of N. Y.
Dix'ie. See vocabulary.
Dix'on. 1. Will'iam Hep'worth [1821–1879], Eng. writer; ed. of *Athenæum*, etc. **2.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 468 □; p. 6,084; ⊙ Ponca. **3.** City; ⊙ of Lee co., Ill.; p. 5,161.
Dix Peak, Adirondacks; Essex co., N. Y.; 4,916 ft.
Di-ya'la. See DIALA.
Di"ya-mir', Same as NANGA PARBAT.
Diz"ful', Same as DEZFUL.
Diz'zy [Nickname], Benjamin Disraeli.
Djan'ga, jān'gā, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 16,750 ft.
Djok"jo-kar'ta, jok'yo-kār'tɑ, town; Java Isl., Malay Arch.; p. 50,000; Dutch.
Dmi'tri-ef, dmī'tri-ef, **I'van I-van'o-vich** [1760–1837], Rus. poet.
Dnie'per, nī'per, riv.; S. W. Rus.; l. 1,200 m. to Black Sea.
Dnies'ter, nis'ter, riv.; Aust. & Rus.; l. 700 m. to Black Sea.
Do"nab', dō"ūb' [Hind., two waters], region bet. 2 rivers.
Doane, dōn, **George Wash'ing-ton** [1799–1859], Am. divine; poet; founded Burlington Coll., N. J.; *Poems*, etc.
Doane, Mount, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,713 ft.

Dob'bin, James Coch'rane [1814–1857], Am. statesman; Sec. of the Navy.

Dobbs Fer'ry, vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 2,083.

Do-bell', Syd'ney Thomp'son [1824–1874], Eng. poet; pen-name Sydney Yendys; *The Roman.*

Dō'beln, dō' belη, town; Saxony, Ger.; p. 12,000.

Do'boy Is'land, dō'boi, one of the Sea Islands; McIntosh co., Ga.; area 13 acres; pine.

Dō'bren-teĭ", Ga'bor, dō'bren-tē", gū'bor [1786–1851], Hung. poet; writer; *Ancient Monuments of the Magyar Language.*

Do-brow'ski, do-brov'skĭ, **Jo'zsef** [1753–1829], Bohemian philol.; *Hist. of Bohemian Lang. and Lit.*

Do-bru'dja, do-brū'jā, dist.; Rumania, between Danube Riv. & Black Sea; 2,800 □; p. 300,000. **Do-bru'ja:.**

Dob'son, Will'iam [1610–1646], Eng. hist.; port.-painter; *Portrait of Charles I.*, etc.

Do-cam'po, dō-cām'pō, **Flo'ri-an** [1513–1590], Sp. chronicler.

Do'ce, dō'sā [Sp., sweet], river; Minas-Geraes state, Brazil; l. 500 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

Doc'tor Blim'ber [DICKENS *Dombey and Son*], a worthy but injudicious schoolmaster.

Doc'tor Dul"ca-ma'ra, dul"cg-mā'rg [DONIZETTI *L'Elisir d'Amore*], an itinerant quack and mountebank.

Doc'tor Horn'book [BURNS *The Deril and Dr. Hornbook*], intended for John Wilson, an apothecary.

Doc'tor Pes'si-mist Au'ti-cant [ANTHONY TROLLOPE *Werdens*], intended for Carlyle.

Doc'tor Sau-gra'do, sōu-grū'dō [LE SAGE *Gil Blas*], a typical quack of Valladolid.

Doc'tor Slop [STERNE *Tristram Shandy*], an irascible, uncharitable physician; said to be Doctor Burton of York.

Doc'tor Squint'um [FOOTE *The Minor*], intended for George Whitefield, the pulpit orator.

Doc'tor Syn'tax [COMBE *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*], a simple, pious, henpecked clergyman, who travels "in search of the picturesque," etc.

Dod [Teut. *mitse*], of the people. **Dodd:, Dau'iel** [1788–1823, Am. mech.; built engines for the "Savannah," first steamer to cross the Atlantic.

Dodd, Will'iam [1729–1777], Eng. clergyman; writer; executed for forgery; *Reflections on Death*, etc.

Dodd'ridge, dod rij, **1. Phil'ip** [1702–1751], Eng. dissenting minister; writer; *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.* **2.** Co.; W. Va.; 475 □; p. 12,183; ☉ West Union.

Dō'der-lein, dō' der-lain, **1. Jo'hann Chris'toph** [1746–1792], Ger. theologian. **2. Lud'wig** [1791–1863], Ger. philologist.

Dodge, doj, **1. Eb"en-e'zer** [1819–1890], Am. Bapt. teacher, writer; pres. of Madison now Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.; *Evidences of Christianity.* **2. Will'iam Earl** [1805–1883], Am. philanthropist. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Ga.; 414 □; p. 11,452; ☉ Eastman. **4.** Co.; S. E. cen. Minn.; 430 □; p. 10,864; ☉ Mantorville. **5.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 520 □; p. 19,260; ☉ Fremont. **6.** Co.; S. E. cen. Wis.; 900 □; p. 44,084; ☉ Juneau. **7.** City; ☉ of Ford co., Kan.; p. 1,761. **Dodge'ville,** city; ☉ of Iowa co., Wis.; p. 1,722

Dō'di-berg", dō'di-bārg", mt.; Alps, Glarus canton, Swit.; 11,857 ft.

Do-doens', do-dūns' [Gr. **Dō-dō"nē**; L. **Do"do-næ"us**], **Rem'bert** [1518–1585], Dutch phys.; bot.; *Hist. of Plants.*

Do-do'na, anc. town, Epirus, seat of a temple to Zeus, and of oldest of Gr. oracles.

Dods'ley, Rob'ert [1709–1764], Eng. bookseller; writer

Dod'son & Fogg [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*], firm of lawyers, attorneys for Mrs. Bardell against Pickwick.

Do'eg [DRYDEN *Absalom & Achitophel*], intended for Elkanah Settle [1648–1743], a rival of Dryden. See *1 Sam.* xxi, 7, xxii, 9, 18.

Do-ess"me-ghe"ne-o'ra, do-es"mē-ghē"nē-ō'rā, mt.; Thian-Shan Mts., Chinese Turkestan, 19,700 ft.

Doe'saticks, Q. K. Phi-lan'der [Pseud.], Mortimer Thomson [1832–1875], Am. humorous writer.

Do'tre-field, Same as DOVREFJELD.

Dog'ber"ry [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*], an ignorant, foolish constable

Dog'ger Bank, shoal, North Sea; 170 × 65 m.; 8 to 16 fathoms deep; fishing-ground.

Dog'gett, Thom'as [–1721], Ir. actor; founder of Doggett's Coat and Badge for Watermen.

Dog'gett's Coat and Badge, an orange livery with badge representing Liberty, sculling-prize annually competed for by Thames watermen

Dog Is'land, off Franklin co., W. Fla.; in Gulf of Mex.

Do'kos, dō' kŏs, race of negro pygmies inhab. Senaar, Afr.; 4 ft. high, uncivilized.

Dol"a-bel'la, 1. Pub'li-us Cor-ne'li-us [–70? B. C.], Rom. patrician; in Cicero's day consul; partizan of Antony. **2.** [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*], A friend of Cæsar.

Dol'ci, dol'chi, **Car'lo** [1616–1686], It. painter; *Christ on Mount Olivet.*

Dol-ci'no, dol-chē'nō [L. **Dul-ci'nus**], **Fra** [–1307], It. heretic, martyr, founded Dulcinist com. in Piedmont.

Dole, dōl, town, Jura dept., Fr.; p. 13,000.

Do"let', dō"lĕ', **E"ti"enne'** [1509–1546], Fr. printer; scholar; theol.; writer; strangled and burned as an atheist.

Dol-gel'ly, dol-geth'li [" dale of hazels"], town; ✻ of Merioneth co., Wales; p. 2,357; seat of Owen Glendower's Parliament, 1404.

Dol'lar, vil., Clackmannan co., Scot.; p. 2,123.

Dol'lar Law, mt.; Peebles co., Scot.; 2,840 ft.

Dol'lart, gulf, North Sea, bet. Netherlands & Germany.

Döl'ling"er, Jo'hann Jo'seph Ig-naz' [1799–1890], Ger. R. C. theol.; excom. for opposing the dogma of infallibility.

Dol'lond, John [1706–1761], Eng. weaver; optician; invented achromatic object-glass.

Doll Tear'sheet [SHAK. *2 Henry IV.*], a courtezan associated with Falstaff.

Dol'ly, See DOROTHEA.

Dol'ly Var'den [DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge*], the heroine, pretty and bewitching, dressed in Watteau style.

Do"lo"mieu', dō"lō"myœ'. **Dō"o"dat' G. S. T. de Gra"tet'** [1750–1801], Fr. geologist; mineralogist; *Mineralogical Philosophy*, etc.

Do"lon-nor', dō"lon-nōr', large town; Chili prov., Mongolia, 165 m. N. of Pekin.

Do-lo'res [L., = Sp. *tem.*, grief]. **1.** [Pseud.] Miss Dickson, a popular Eng. composer of songs. **2.** Riv., Col. and Utah, l. 250 m. to Grand Riv. **3.** Co.; S. W. Col.; 1,000 □; p. 1,185; ☉ Rico

Dolph. See ADOLPHUS.

Dol'phin, dol'fin [Gr. *mitse*, from the town of Delphi].

Do"mat', dō"mā', **Jean** [1625–1696], Fr. jurist; *Civil Laws in Natural Order.* **Dau"mat':.**

Dom"bey', dom'bē' **1. Jo"seph'** [1742–1795], Fr. bot.; explorer; made collections of the flora of Peru and Chile. **2.** dom'bi [DICKENS *Dombey and Son*], A wealthy London merchant.

Dom-brow'ski, dom-brov'skĭ, **John Hen'ry** [1755–1818], Polish gen.; served in Saxon, Polish, and French armies.

Dom-dan'iel, haunted cave near Babylon; also, an imaginal abode of gent

Dome Moun'tain, Rocky Mts., Col.; 12,498 ft.

Do-men"i-chi'no, do-men'i-kē'nō [1581–1641], Domenico Zampieri, It. painter, architect of the Vatican; *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, etc.

Dom'ett, Al'fred [1811–1887], Eng. lawyer; poet; *Venice*, etc.; hero of Browning's *Waring.*

Dom'i-nic [L. *mitse.*, Sunday child. **Dom'i-nick:,** Dan. D. Sw. **Do-mi'ni-cus,** dō-mi'ni-cŭs; F. **Do"mi"nique',** dō"mē'nēk'; It. **Do-me'ni-co,** dō-mē'nē-cō; L. **Do-min'i-cus;** Pg. **Do-min'gos,** dō-mīn'gōs; Sp. **Do-min'go,** dō-mīn'gō), **Saint** [1170–1221], Sp. monk. See DOMINICAN, in vocabulary.

Dom"i-ni'ca, dom'i-nī'cg, isl.; Leeward Isls., Brit. W. Indies; 291 □; p. 26,841; ✻ Roseau; p. 5,000.

Do-min'i-can Re-pub'lic, E. part of Haïti isl.; 18,045 □; p. 610,000; ✻ Santo Domingo. **San'to Do-min'go:.**

Dom'i-nie Samp'son [SCOTT *Guy Mannering*], tutor at Ellangowan House.

Dom'i-nis, dom'i-nis, **Marc"an-to'ni-o de** [1566–1624], It. Jesuit; physicist; first to explain the phenomenon of the rainbow.

Do-mi'ti-an, do-mish'i-an. **1. Ti'tus Fla'vi-us** [51–96], Rom. emp.; persecuted Christians; murdered. **2.** One of the signatures of Junius.

Dom"re-my', dōn"rg-mē', vil.; Vosges dept., Fr.; birthplace of Joan of Arc.

Don, don. **1.** [Anc. **Ta'na-is.**] Riv.; S. E. Rus.; l. 1,125 m. to Sea of Azov. **2.** Riv.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; l. 62 m. to North Sea. **3.** Riv.; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; l. 55 m. to Ouse Riv. **4.** Riv.; Maine-et-Loire dept., Fr.; l. 40 m. **5. Re'gion of the,** govt.; Rus.; 61,896 □; p. 1,896,113; ✻ Rostof.

Don A"dri-a'no de Ar-ma'do, dōn ä"drē-ä'nō dĕ ärmä'dō [SHAK. *Love's Labour's Lost*], Sp. soldier; pompous; boastful; awkward; ignorant.

Do'na Fran-cis'ca, dō'nä frän-thēs'cä, Ger. colony; Santa Catherina prov., Braz.; 97 □; p. 18,000; ✻ Joinville.

Don"agh-a-dee', don"ah-g-dī', town; Down co., Ir.; p. 2,226.

Don'al-bain, don'al-bēn [SHAK. *Macbeth*], son to Duncan.

Don'ald [Celt. *mitse.*, proud chief]. **1.** [–216?] Reputed first Christian king of Scotland.

Don'ald-son. 1. John [1787–1801], Scot. portrait-painter; *Elements of Beauty.* **2. John Will'iam** [1812–1861], Eng. clergyman; philol.; *Theatre of the Greeks.*

Don'ald-son-ville, town; ☉ of Ascension par., La.; p. 3,121.

Do"na-tel'lo, dō"nä-tel'lō, **1.** [1386–1466] It. sculp.; *David*, etc. **Do-na'to di Bel'to di Bar'do:. 2.** [HAWTHORNE *The Marble Faun.*] A young Italian, hero of the story.

Do-na'ti, do-nä'tī. **1. Gem'ma,** jem'mā, It. woman of the noble Donati family of Florence; wife of Dante. **2. Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1826–1873], It. astr.; director of Florence Observatory.

Do-na'tus, do-nā'tŭs. **1.** Bishop of Casa Nigra, Numidia; originated the Donatist schism; fl. 4th cent. **2. D.** "the Great"[–355], leader of Donatists; bp. of Carthage; exiled.

Do'nau, dō'nau. See DANUBE.

Don Be"li-a'nis of Greece, bē"lī-ā'nĭs, hero of an old tale of chivalry.

Don Be-ni'to, dōn bē-nī'tō, town; Badajoz prov., Sp.; p. 15,000.

Don Cæ'sar de Ba'zan', play by Dumanoir & Dennery.

Don'cas-ter [**Da'num,** Rom.; the **Do'na Cea'tre** of the Angles], anc. town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 25,936; horse-races began 1703.

Don Cher'u-bim, don cher'u-bim [LE SAGE *Bachelor of Salamanca*], the "bachelor" hero, who observes all classes of society, and satirizes each in turn.

Don Cla-vi'jo, don clä-vē'hō [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], accomplished cavalier; metamorphosed by Malambruno into a crocodile; disenchanted by Don Quixote.

Don Cle'o-fas, don clē'o-fas [LE SAGE *Devil on Two Sticks*], the hero; a fiery young Spaniard, noted for his gallantry.

Don'ders, Frans Cor-ne'lis [1818–1889], Dutch phys.; ophthalmologist; *Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation*, etc

Don"er-gal', don"g-gāl', co.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 1,870 □; p. 135,211; ✻ Lifford.

Do-netz', do-nets', riv.; S. Rus.; l. 400 m. to Don Riv.

Don Ga"bri-el' Tri"a-que'ro, trī"ä-kē'rō [LE SAGE *Gil Blas*], intended for Voltaire

Don'gan, Thom'as [1634–1715], earl of Limerick; Brit. administrator; Gov. of N. Y., 1662–1688; gave N. Y. city its 1st charter

Don"gar-pur', don'gŭr-pūr', native state; Rajputana, central India; 952 □; p. 175,000; ✻ Dongarpur.

Don Gio-van'ni, jō-vän'nē, opera by Mozart.

Don-go'la, don-gō'lg, prov.; Nubia; 100,000 □; p. 1,000,000; ✻ New Dongola; p. 5,000.

Don"gu-so'rum, don'gu-sō'rum, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 11,600 ft.

Don'ing-ton Cas'tle, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 2,154.

Don'i-phan, don'i-fun. 1. Al"ex-an'der W. [1808–1887], Am. lawyer; soldier; declared New Mex. annexed to U. S., 1846. **2.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 378 □; p. 13,535; ☉ Troy.

Do"ni-zet'ti, dō"nē-zet'tē, Ga"e-ta'no, gä"ā-tä'nō [1798–1848], It. opera-composer; became insane; *Lucia di Lammermoor*; *La Fille du Régiment*, etc.

Don Jo'sé, don jō'sā *or* (Sp.) dōn ho-sā' [BYRON *Don Juan*], intended for the author.

Don Ju'an, don jū'an *or* (Sp.) hō-än'. **1.** Hero of dramas by Tirso de Molina, Molière, Thomas Corneille, of a ballet by Gluck, and an opera by Mozart. The original was Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of 14th cent. **2.** The hero of Byron's poem *Don Juan.*

Don'ki-a, dōn'ki-ä, mt.; India. Same as DUNKIA. **Pachoun'ri:.**

Don'ley, co.; N. Texas; 900 □; p. 1,056; ☉ Clarendon.

Don Ma'nu-el Al-va'rez Es"pri-el'la, don mä'nū-el ǟl-vä'reth es"prē-el'lä [Pen-name], Robert Southey, *Letters from England.*

Don'na An'a, don'u an'u, co.; S. New Mex.; 8,992 □; p. 9,191; ☉ Las Cruces.

Don'na I'nez, dō'nez *or* ē'nēs [BYRON *Don Juan*]. See INEZ.

Donne, don, **John** [1573–1631], Eng. divine; writer; founded metaph. school of poetry.

Don'ner Lake, Sierra Nevada, Nevada co., Cal.

Don'ning-ton, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. of par. 1,753.

Don'ny-brook, vil.; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 2,000; famous annual fair.

Do'no, Pa'o-lo di, pä'ō-lō dē. See UCCELLO.

Don'o-ghue, don o-hū' [Celt. *mitse.*, brown chief].

Don'ough, don'o [Celt. *mitse.*, brown warrior].

Don Pe'dro, pē'drō *or* pā'drō [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*], Prince of Aragon.

Don Quix'ote, don cwix'ot *or* (Sp.) dōn kē-hō'tē, hero of Cervantes's romance *Don Quixote*; a country gentleman of La Mancha, who becomes half-crazed by reading romances of chivalry, and essays knight-errantry. **Don Qui-jo'te:.**

Doo'ish, mt.; Donegal co., Ir.; 2,143 ft.

Doo'lit-tle, Ma'ry An"toi-nette' [1816–1886], Am. religionist; joined the Shakers; wrote "inspirational songs."

Doo'ly, co.; S. W. cen. Ga.; 305 □; p. 18,146; ☉ Vienna

Doon, dūn, riv.; Ayr co., Scot.; l. 20 m. to Firth of Clyde; the "bonnie Doon" of Burns.

Door, dōr, co.; N. E. Wis.; 450 □; p. 15,682; ☉ Sturgeon Bay.

Dor, dōr [Heb., habitation; *Bib.*], anc. royal Canaanite city in Palestine.

Do'ra. See DOROTHEA; EUDORA; THEODORA.

Do'ra d'Is'tri-a, dō'rä dēs'trē-ä [Pen-name], Helen, Princess Koltzoff-Massalsky [1829–1888], Rum. writer; painter; *Women, by a Woman.*

Do'ran, John [1807–1878], Eng. writer; editor of *Notes and Queries*; *Monarchs Retired from Business.*

Do"rante', dō-rānt', one of several characters in Molière's comedies.

Do'ra Spen'low [DICKENS, *David Copperfield*], David's child-wife; pretty; affectionate; unskilful housekeeper.

Do"rat', dō-rä'. 1. Claude Jo"seph' [1734–1780], Fr. poet; dram.; *Les Baisers*; *Zulica*, etc. **2. Jean** [1500?–1588], Fr. poet; critic; prof. of Gr. at Royal College, Paris; one of the Pleiades. **Dau"rat':.**

Do'rax [DRYDEN *Don Sebastian*], name assumed by Don Alonzo when he deserts Sebastian, king of Portugal.

Dor'cas [Gr. *fem.*, gazel; *Bib.*], a female disciple at Joppa, "full of good works."

Dor"cheat', dōr'chit', Bay'ou, riv.; Ark. & La.; l. 100 m. to Lake Bistineau. **Dau"chitte':.**

Dor'ches-ter. 1. Co.; S. E. Md.; 610 □; p. 24,843; ☉ Cambridge. **2.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 912 □; p. 19,017; ✻ Sainte Henedine. **3.** Suburb and ward of Boston, Mass.; p. 18,048. **4.** Anc. town; ✻ of Dorset co., Eng.; p. 7,946; Rom. remains. [Anc. **Durn"co-va'ri-a** or **Dorn Ceas'tre.**] **5.** Port of entry; ✻ of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick; p. 800; gray sandstone; jet coal.

Dor"dogne', dōr'dōn' *or* (F.) dor'dōñ'. **1.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 3,546 □; p. 478,471; ✻ Périgueux. **2.** Riv.; S. W. Fr.; l. 220 m. to Garonne Riv.

Dord'recht, dōrd'rent. See DORT.

Do"ré', dō'rā', Paul Gus"tave' [1832–1883], Fr. painter; engr.; b. at Strasbourg; *Christ Entering Jerusalem*, etc.; illustr. *Bible*, Dante's *Inferno*, etc.

Do'ri-a, Au'dre-a or **An'drew** [1468–1560], Genoese naval comm.; liberator.

Dor'i-cles [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], name assumed by Florizel, and under which he courts Perdita.

Dor'i-court [MRS. COWLEY *Belle's Stratagem*], the hero, a man of the world.

Do"ri"gny', dō'rē'nyĭ', Sir Ni"cho'las' [1657–1746], Fr. engr.; *Cartoons of Raphael*, etc.

Dor'i-mant [ETHEREGE *The Man of Mode*], an aristocratic rake; intended for John Wilmot, earl of Rochester.

Do"ri"mène', dō'rē'mĕn' [MOLIÈRE *Le Mariage Forcé* and *Le Cocu Imaginaire*], heroine of both plays, the young wife of Sganarelle.

Do'ris [*Gr. Myth.*], **1.** Sea-goddess; dau. of Oceanus and Tethys; mother of the Nereids. **2.** Eparchy; Phocis nome, Gr., p. 20,187; ✻ Lidikori.

Dor'king, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 7,132; noted for its breed of fowls (see FOWL, in vocab.); lime; chalk.

Dor'nach", dor'nāc', vil.; Swit.; Aust. def. by Swiss, 1499.

Dor'ner, I'saac Au'gust [1809–1884], Ger. Prot. theol.; *Christian Doctrine of Faith*, etc.

Dor'noch Firth, dōr'nŏg, North Sea, bet. Sutherland & Ross cos., N. E. coast of Scot.

Do"ro-go-bush', dō'ro-go-bŭzh', town; Smolensk govt., Rus.; p. 10,000; scene of disasters to Fr. army on retreat from Moscow.

Do"ro-go'i, dō'ro-hō'ĭ, town; N. of Moldavia, Rum.; p. 14,000. **Do"roh-o'yĭ:.**

Do'ron [ROBERT GREENE *Menaphon*], intended for Shakespeare.

Do-ros'ma, do-resh'mg, town; Little Cumania, cen. Hung.; p. 11,000.

Dor"o-the'a, dor'o-thī'g [Gr. *fem.*, gift of God. **Do-rin'da:; Dor'o-thy:, Dol'ly, Do'ra** (dim.). Dan. D. G. **Do"ro-the'a,** dō'rō-tē'ä; F. **Do"ro"thée',** dō'rō'tē'; It. Sp. **Do"ro-te'a,** dō'rō-tā'ä; Sw. **Do"rothe'a,** dō'rō-tī'ä] **1. Saint,** Chr. virgin of Alexandria; subject of Massinger's play *The Virgin Martyr*; fl. 310. **2.** [CERVANTES *Don Quixote.*] Don Fernando's young wife, whose adventures form an episode in the romance. **3.** The heroine of Goethe's poem *Hermann und Dorothea.*

Dor"o-the'a Brooke [GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch*], the heroine; marries Casaubon and afterward Ladislaw.

Dorp, mfg. town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 12,000.

Dor'pat, dōr'pāt, town; Livonia govt., Rus.; p. 40,884; formerly Hanse; thrice razed; twice burned; university. **Derpt:; Dörpt:; Tar'to-ma:.**

Dorr, Thom'as Wil'son [1805–1854], Am. politician; instigated "Dorr's Rebellion" in R. I.; imprisoned.

Dorr's Re-bel'lion, attempt to extend suffrage in Rhode Island, 1842, against charter restrictions.

D'Or"say', dōr'sā', Al"fred', Count [1798–1852], Fr. leader of fashion; painter; sculptor; lived in England.

Dor'set. 1. Earl of [1536–1608], Thomas Sackville; Eng. diplomat; statesman; poet; Lord High Treasurer; *Gorboduc*, 1st tragedy performed in English. **2. Earl of** [1637–1706], Charles Sackville; Eng. courtier; wit; patron of letters; *To All you Ladies.* **3.** Co.; S. Eng.; 980 □; p. 194, 487; ✻ Dorchester. **Dor'set-shire:.**

Dor'sey, John Syng [1783–1818], Am. physician; *Elements of Surgery.*

Dort, dōrt, town; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 33,508; Dutch Declar. of Ind., made 1572. **Dord'recht:.**

Dort'mund, dōrt'mŭnt, town; Westphalia, Prus.; p. 89,663.

Do'rus [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Hellen; myth. ancestor of the Dorians. **Dō'rost** [Gr.].

Dos'si, dos'sī, Dos'so [1490–1558], It. painter of Ferrara.

Dost Mo-ham'med or **Ma-hom'med Khan** [1798–1863], Ameer of Afghanistan; expelled & restored by Brit.

Dos"to-yef'sky, dos'to-yef'skĭ, Fe'o-dor M. [1822–1881], Rus. novelist; banished to Sib.; recalled; *The Crime and its Punishment.*

Dot [DICKENS *Cricket on the Hearth*], pet name of John Peerybingle's wife, Mary.

Do'the-boys Hall, dō'dhe-boiz [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], Yorkshire school kept by Wackford Squeers.

Do'tis, dō'tish, town; Komorn co., Hung.; p. 10,000. **To'tist.**

Dou"ai', dū"ĕ', anc. fort. mfg. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 30,000; Eng. Rom. Cath. college, founded 1568; since removed.

For Douai Bible, see VERSION, in vocab. **Dou"ay':.**

Dou"ar"ne-nez', dū"dŭr"nē-nĕ', coast town; Finistère dept., Fr.; p. 10,000.

Dou'ble-day, Ab'ner [1820–1893], U. S. gen.; at Fort Sumter, Antietam, Gettysburg.

Dou'ble-top, mt.; Catskills, N. Y.; 3,875 ft.

Dou'ble Top Moun'tain, Col.; 12,192 ft.

Doubs, dūbz. **1.** Riv.; E. Fr.; l. 270 m. to Saône Riv. **Du'bis:. 2.** Dept.; E. Fr.; 2,048 □; p. 303,081; ✻ Besançon.

Doubt'ing Cas'tle [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], Giant Despair's castle, where Christian and Hopeful were imprisoned.

Douce, dūs, mt.; Wicklow co., Ir.; 2,392 ft.

Douce Da'vie Deans [SCOTT *Heart of Midlothian*], a poor cowherd of Edinburgh; father of Effie and Jeanie.

Dou'gal [Celt. *mitse.*, black stranger].

Dough'er-ty, co.; S. W. Ga.; 312 □; p. 12,206; ☉ Albany.

Dough'face. See under DOUGH, in vocabulary.

Dough'ty, dou'ti, Thom'as [1793–1856], Am. landscape-painter.

Doug'las [Celt. *mitse.*, dark gray]. **1. Ar'chi-bald, Earl of** [1369–1424], Scot. warrior; captured by Hotspur at Homildon Hill. **2. Da'vid** [1798–1834], Scot. bot. **3. Gaw'in or Gav'in** [1474–1522], Scot. divine; poet; trans. *Æneid* into Scot. verse. **4. Sir How'ard** [1776–1861], Eng. gen.; Gov. of New Brunswick; *Naval Gunnery*, etc. **5. Sir James,** "the Good" [1286?–1330], Scot.; chief at Bannockburn; invaded Eng.; killed by Moors in Sp. **6.**

James, Earl of [-1388], Scot. warrior; fell at Otterburn. **7. James, Earl of** [-1488], Scot. chief; took up arms agst. James II. **8. Ste'phen Ar'nold** [1813–1861], Am. lawyer; U. S. Sen.; judge; nicknamed "the Little Giant." **9. Will'iam, Earl of** [-1452], Scot. chief; rebelled agst. James II. of Scot. **10.** Co.; N. E. cen. Col.; 840 □; p. 3,006; ⊙ Castle Rock. **11.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 178 □; p. 7,794; ⊙ Douglasville. **12.** Co.; E. cen. Ill.; 410 □; p. 17,669; ⊙ Tuscola. **13.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 469 □; p. 23,961; ⊙ Lawrence. **14.** Co.; W. cen. Minn.; 720 □; p. 14,606; ⊙ Alexandria. **15.** Co.; S. cen. Mo.; 792 □; p. 14,111; ⊙ Ava. **16.** Co.; E. Neb.; 330 □; p. 158,008; ⊙ Omaha. **17.** Co.; W. Nev.; 892 □; p. 1,551; ⊙ Genoa. **18.** Co.; S. W. Oregon; 4,875 □; p. 11,864; ⊙ Roseburg. **19.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 450 □; p. 4,600; ⊙ Grand View. **20.** Co.; E. cen. Wash.; 4,552 □; p. 3,161; ⊙ Waterville. **21.** Co.; N. W. Wis.; 1,336 □; p. 13,463; ⊙ Superior. **22.** Spt. town; * of Isle of Man, Eng.; p. 20,000; summer resort.

Doug'las, Mount, Mont.; 11,300 ft.

Douglass, Da'vid Bates [1790–1849], Am. civil eng., proj. Croton Aqueduct, N. Y.

Dou'ro, dū'rō, riv.; Sp. & Pg.; l. 400 m. to Atl. Oc.; battle, May 12, 1809. **Du-e'ro‡.**

Dou'za, dū'sa, **Jan** [1545–1604], Dutch Prot. statesman; schol.; Gov. of Leyden; founder of its univ.; *Poemata*, etc. **Dou'za‡; Van der Does'.**

Dou'ster-Swi'vel, dū'ster-swi'vel, nickname given by the *Edinburgh Review* to Spurzheim, the phrenologist.

Douw. See Dow.

Do've, dō'vę, **Hein'rich Wil'helm** [1803–1879], Ger. physicist; meteorol.; director of Meteorol. Inst. of Prus.; *Law of Storms*, etc.

Do'ver. 1. Anc. Rom. fort. spt. town & summer resort; Kent co., Eng.; p. 33,418; castle; harbor; Rom. remains. **Por'tus Du'bris‡. 2.** City; ⊙ of Strafford co., N. H.; p. 12,790. **3.** Town; * of Del. & ⊙ of Kent co; p. 3,061. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Piscataquis co., Me.; p. 1,942.

Do'ver, Strait of, bet. Kent co., Eng., & Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; 22 m. wide.

Do"vre-fjeld', dō'vre-fyeld', mt. range; Norway; highest peak Sneehattan, 7,566 ft.

Dow, dou, **Ge'rard** [1613–1680], Dutch painter; *Village Grocer*, etc. **Douwt.**

Do-wa'gi-ac, do-wā'ji-ac, city; Cass co., Mich.; p. 2,806.

Down, co.; S. E. Ulster prov., Ir.; 957 □; p. 224,008; ⊙ Downpatrick.

Downes, dounz, **John** [1786–1855], Am. nav. officer; served in war of 1812, in Algiers and Sumatra.

Dow'ney, dou'ng, vil.; Los Angeles co., Cal.; p. 1,600.

Down'ham Mar'ket, town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,537.

Dow'nie-ville Butte, mt.; Sierra co., Cal.; 8,800 ft.

Down'ing, An'drew Jack'son [1815–1852], Am. landscape-gardener; pomol.; *Fruits and Fruit-trees of Am.*, etc.

Dow'ning-town, bor.; Chester co., Pa.; p. 1,920.

Down-pat'rick, bor.; * of Down co., Ulster prov., Ir.; p. 5,000; residence of kings of Ulster & of St. Patrick. **Down‡.**

Down'right [Pen-name], attributed to Junius; letter dated Dec. 22, 1767.

Down'ton, doun'tun, town; Wilts co., Eng.; p. of par., 3,654.

Do"yen', dwā'yăN', **Ga"bri"el' Fran"çois'** [1726–1806], Fr. hist. painter; decor. palaces of Catherine II. at St. Petersburg; *Death of Virginia*, etc.

Doyles'town, doilz'tun, bor.; ⊙ of Bucks co., Pa.; p. 2,519.

Dra'chen-fels", drā'nen-fels' [G., dragon's rocks], mt.; Rhine prov., Prus.; named from dragon slain there by Siegfried, hero of the *Nibelungenlied*.

Dra'co. See Draconian, in vocab. **Dra'kōn‡** [Gr.].

Draft Ri'ots, riots in opposition to draft for U. S. army, N. Y. city, July 13–15, 1863; quelled by military.

Drag'on of Want'ley [*Myth.*], monster; mouth alone vulnerable; subject of anc. Eng. ballad.

Dra-goon' Creek, Kan.; l. 60 m. to Osage River.

Drake. 1. Dan'iel [1785–1852], Am. phys.; writer; founded Medical Coll. of Ohio; *Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of N. Am.* **2. Sir Fran'cis** [1540–1596], Eng. navigator; nav. comm.; conducted exp. agst. Sp. W. Indies, etc. **3. Fran'cis Sam'u-el** [1828–1885], Am. writer; son of Samuel G.; *Indian Tribes of the U. S.*, etc. **4. Fried'rich** [1805–1882], Ger. sculp.; *Madonna and Child*. **5. Jo'seph Rod'man** [1795–1820], Am. poet; friend of Fitz-Green Halleck; *Culprit Fay*, etc. **6. Sam'u-el Gard'ner** [1798–1875], Am. writer; bookseller; *Hist. and Biog. of Indians of N. Am.*, etc.

Dram'men, drūn'men, spt. town; * of Buskerud prov., S. Norway; p. 20,687.

Dranes'ville, drānz'vil, vil.; Fairfax co., Va.; p. 156; 1st U. S. victory by army of Potomac, Dec. 20, 1861.

Dra'per. 1. Hen'ry [1837–1882], Am. astron.; physicist. **2. John Chris'to-pher** [1835–1885], Am. chem.; *Medical Physics*, etc. **3. John Wil'liam** [1811–1882], Eng.-Am. chem.; physiol.; hist.; b. in Liverpool; *Intellectual Development of Europe*. **4. Sir Will'iam** [1721–1787], Eng. officer; writer; captured Manila; wrote in favor of Marquis of Granby against Junius.

Dra'pi-er [Pen-name], Dean Swift; letters to the people of Ireland concerning the copper currency. **Dra'per‡; M. B. Dra'pi-er‡.**

Drave, drev (G. **Drau,** drau), riv.; Aust. & Hung.; l. 360 m. to Danube River.

Draw'can-sir, drâ'can-sęr [Duke of Buckingham *The Rehearsal*], a blustering braggart, who in a battle killed every one on both sides.

Dray'ton. 1. Mi'chael [1563–1631], Eng. poet laureate, 1626–1631; *Polyolbion*, etc. **2. Per'ci-val** [1812–1865], Am. nav. officer; in command of "Passaic" agst. Sumter & of Farragut's flagship "Hartford" agst. Mobile. **3. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1742–1779], Am. lawyer; patriot; historian; *Memoirs of Am. Revolution*.

Dream'er [Pen-name], Major John André [1751–1780]; *The Cow Chase*.

Dred [Mrs. H. B. Stowe *Dred* (later ed. *Nina Gordon*)], a fugitive negro slave, living in the Dismal Swamp.

Dred Scott Case, claim for freedom of a slave, Dred Scott, who sued in U. S. Circuit Court, and obtained judgment that U. S. Supreme Court reversed, 1857.

Dre-lin'court', drę-laN'cūr'. **1. Charles** [1595–1669], Fr. Prot. miner; writer; *Consolations against the Fear of Death*, etc. **2. Charles** [1633–1697], Fr. phys.; writer; son of preceding; phys. to Louis XIV.; prof. at Leyden.

Dren'the, dren'tę, prov.; Neth.; 1,050 □; p. 135,658; * Assen.

Dres'den. 1. Prov.; Saxony, Ger.; 1,674 □; p. 950,530. **2.** Its *, & * of Saxony; anc. fort. city; p. 289,844; famous chinaware; victory of Napoleon, Aug. 26–27, 1813. **3.** Town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,058.

Dreux, drū, anc. town, Eure-et-Loire dept.; ruins of castle; def. of Huguenots & capture of the Prince of Condé, 1562.

Dre-vet', drę-vē'. **1. Im"bert',** aN'bâr' [1697–1739], Fr. engr.; son of Pierre; *Portrait of Bossuet*, etc. **2. Pierre** [1664–1738], Fr. engr.; *Portrait of Louis XIV.*, etc.

Drew. [Teut. *masc.*, skilful.] **1. Dan'iel** [1797–1879], b. in N. Y.; Am. stock speculator; made & lost several fortunes; founded Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. **2. Sam'u-el** [1765–1833], Eng. shoemaker; Metho. preacher; writer; *Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*, etc. **3.** Co.; S. E. Ark.; 802 □; p. 17,552; ⊙ Monticello.

Drey'se, drōi'zę, **Jo'hann N. von** [1787–1867], Prus. locksmith; inv. needle-gun and breech-loader.

Drif'field, town; E. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 5,703. **Great Drif'field‡.**

Drigh'ling-ton, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 4,322.

Drin. 1. Riv.; Bosnia; l. 180 m. to the Save. **2.** Riv.; Albania, Eur. Turkey; l. 110 m. to Gulf of D.; Adriatic.

Dro'ghe-da, drē'hę-da, anc. spt. town; Meath & Louth cos., Ir.; p. 11,541; taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649; battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690.

Dro'gu, drō'jō, a Venetian voyager's name, 14th cent., for a new continent S. W. of Estotiland.

Dro'ho-bicz", drō'ho-bich', town; E. Galicia, Aust.; p. 18,000.

Droit'wich, droit'ich, town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 3,504; brine-springs.

Drôme, drōm. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Fr.; l. 60 m. to Rhône Riv. **2.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 2,518 □; p. 306,419; * Valence.

Drom'e-da-ry [Wilson *Noctes Ambrosianæ*], sobriquet for Thomas Campbell, the poet.

Drou"ais', drū'ē', **Ger"main' Jean** [1763–1788], Fr. painter; won 1st prize at the Academy and in Rome; *Christ and the Woman of Canaan*, etc.

Drou"et', drū'ē'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1763–1824], Fr. revolutionist; caused the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes; deputy to the Convention; decorated by Napoleon. **2. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1765–1844], Count d'Erlon; Fr. marshal; Gov. of Algiers.

Drou"ot', drū'ō', **An"toine', Count** [1774–1847], Fr. gen.; at Trafalgar, Borodino, Waterloo.

Drou"yn' de l'Hu'ys', drū'aN' dę lü'ī', **É"dou"ard'** [1805–1881], Fr. dipl.; statesman; ambas. to London.

Droyls'den, droilz'den, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 9,482.

Droy'sen, droi'zęn, **Jo'hann Gus'tav** [1808–1884], Ger. hist.; *Hist. of Prussian Politics*, etc.

Droz, drō. **1. Fran"çois' Xa"vier Jo"seph'** [1773–1850], Fr. writer; moralist; *Moral Philosophy*, etc. **2. Jean Pierre** [1746–1823], Swiss engr. of coins & medals. **3. Jules An"toine'** [1807–1872], Fr. sculp.; son of Jean Pierre; *Statues of Winter and Summer*, etc.

Dru'id [Pen-name], Henry Hall Dixon, Eng. sporting writer; *Saddle and Sirloin*, etc.

Dru'id Peak, mt.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,600 ft.

Drum-clog', drum-cleg', hill; Lanark co., Scot.; Covenanters def. Claverhouse, 1679; described in Scott's *Old Mortality*.

Drum-con'dra, vil.; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 8,041.

Drum'mond. 1. Thom'as [1797–1840], Scot. captain; engineer; inv. calcium-light and heliostat. **2. Will'iam, of Haw'thorn-den** [1585–1649], Scot. poet; *Praise of a Solitary Life*. **3. Sir Will'iam** [1795–1828], Scot. scholar; diplomat; writer; *Œdipus Judaicus*, etc. **4.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 622 □; p. 14,281; * Drummondville East.

Drum'mond Is'land, one of Manitoulin Isls., Lake Huron; part of Chippewa co., Mich.; l. 20 m.; p. 496.

Drum'mond Lake, Dismal Swamp, Norfolk co., Va.; l. 6 m.

Drum'mond-ville, town; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,955.

Dru'ry, Jo'seph [1750–1834], Eng. scholar; head master of Harrow.

Dru-sil'la, dru-sil'a [L. *fem.*, strong. F. **Dru"sille',** drü'zil'; G. **Dru-sil'le,** drū-zil'lę; It. **Dru-sil'la,** drū-zil'lä]. **1.** Dau. of Herod Agrippa; heard Paul preach to Felix. **2.** See Livia, 2.

Dru'sus. 1. Clau'di-us Ne'ro, surnamed **Ger-man'i-cus** [—38–9], Rom. gen.; son of Tiberius Nero & Livia; conducted 4 campaigns agst. Ger. **2.** [John Davies *Drusus and his Deer-Stealing.*] Pseud. for Shakespeare.

Dry'ads. See Dryad, in vocabulary.

Dry'as-dust, The Rev. Doctor, an imaginary character to whom Sir Walter Scott addressed prefatory letters in some of his novels; used also for any dull writer or speaker.

Dry'burgh Ab'bey, ruin; Berwick co., Scot.; on Tweed Riv.; burial-place of Sir Walter Scott.

Dry'den. 1. John [1631–1700], Eng. poet; dram.; poet laureate, 1670; *All for Love*, etc. **2.** Vil.; Tompkins co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 4,558.

Dry Tor'tu'gas, 10 isls.; Monroe co., Fla.; W. of Florida Keys; 2 lighthouses; U. S. military prison.

Dsap'chyn, dsāp'chin. See Japkin.

Du-ane', dū-ān'. **1. James** [1733–1797], Am. lawyer; leader in Rev. war; 1st Mayor of N. Y. city after Rev. **2. Will'iam J.** [1780–1865], Am. lawyer; statesman; b. in Ir.; Sec. of Treas.; removed by Jackson.

Du"ban', dü'bāN', **Fé"lix' Lou"is' Jacques** [1798–1870], Fr. arch.; finished Palace of Fine Arts, Paris; arch. of the new Louvre.

Du Barry, Comtesse Ma"rie' [1746–1793], Jeanne Gomard de Vambernier, favorite of Louis XV., for whom he ordered the diamond necklace; guillotined.

Dub'lin. 1. Bay, Dublin co., Ir.; inlet of Irish Sea; l. 7 m.; 7 m. wide. **2.** Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 354 □; p. 429,111. **3.** Its *; anc. spt. city; * of Ir.; p. of city proper, 254,709; police district, 361,891; cathedral; university; castle, residence of Lord Lieutenant. **4.** City; Erath co., Tex.; p. 2,025.

Du"bois', dü'bwä'. **1. An"toine'** [1756–1837], Fr. phys.; surg.; attended Maria Louisa. **2. Guil"laume'** [1656–1723], Fr. prelate; statesman; abp. of Cambray. **3. Jean** [1784–1842], Fr. Rom. Cath. prelate; went to U. S., 1791; founded Emittsburg Coll., Md. **4. Paul** [1795–1860], Fr. physician; attended Empress Eugénie; *Art of Accouchements*. **5.** du-bois'. Co.; S. W. Ind.; 410 □; p. 20,253; ⊙ Jasper. **6.** Bor.; Clearfield co., Pa.; p. 6,149.

Du Bois, du bois, **Will'iam Ew'ing** [1810–1881], Am. numismatist; writer; assayer; *Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations*, etc.

Du"boi' de la Bo"ë', dü'bwä' dę lä bō'ē', **Fran-cis'-cus** [1614–1672], Dutch phys.; chem.; founder of clinical instruction and pathologic anatomy.

Du"bos', dü'bō', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1670–1742], Fr. dipl.; writer; predicted revol. of Am. colonies; *Hist. of the League of Cambray*.

Du"bourg', dü'bůr', **Will'iam Lou'is** [1766–1833], Am. Rom. Cath. prelate; bp. of New Orleans.

Du-bov'ka, du-bov'kä, town; Saratov govt., Rus.; p. 13,000.

Du'bric, Saint, a legendary primate of Brit.; said to have crowned King Arthur; intro. in Tennyson's *Coming of Arthur, Enid*, etc.

Du"bufe', dü'büf', **É"dou"ard'** [1818–1883], Fr. painter; pupil of Delaroche; *Prodigal Son*, etc.

Du-buque', du-bůk'. **1.** Co.; N. E. Iowa; 600 □; p. 49,848. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 30,311.

Du"cange', dü'cänzh', **Vic"tor' H. J. Bra"bain'** [1783–1833], Fr. novelist; dramatist; *Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler*.

Du Cange, dü cänzh, **Sieur** [1610–1688], Charles du Fresne, Fr. scholar; historian; *Empire of Constantinople Under the French Emperors*; *Glossaire of Latin Words*, etc.

Du"casse', dü'cās', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [-1715], Fr. naval commander; Gov. of St. Domingo; defended isl. against England & Spain.

Duc'cio di Bu"on-in-se'gna, dut'chō dē bů'on-in-sē'nyā, It. painter; head of Sienese school; fl. bet. 1285–1320.

Du"châ'tel', dü'shů'tel'. **1. Pierre** [1480?–1552], Fr. prelate; scholar; Grand Almoner of Fr. **2. Tanne'guy',** tąn'gwī' [1359?–1449], Fr. gen. at Agincourt; rescued the Dauphin.

Du Châ"let'. See Chastelet.

Du-ché', du-shē', **Ja'cob** [1739?–1798], Am. clergyman; chaplain of 1st Cont. Cong.; declared traitor by Congress.

Du"chesne', dü'shēn', **An"dré'** [1584–1640], Fr. historian; geographer; father of Fr. history; *Hist. of the Popes*, etc.

Duch'ess, The [Pen-name], Mrs. Margaret Argles Hungerford, Irish novelist of the day.

Duch'ess of Mal'fi, mal'fī, heroine of John Webster's tragedy *The Duchess of Malfi*; murdered for marrying her steward.

Du'cie Is'land, Pac. Oc.; 24° 40′ S. lat., 124° 48′ W. long.; British possession.

Du"cis', dü'sī'. **1. Jean Fran"çois'** [1733–1816], Fr. dram.; adapter of Shak. *Hamlet, Roméo and Juliet*, etc. **2. Lou"is'** [1775–1847], Fr. painter; pupil of David.

Duck Riv'er, Tenn.; l. 200 m. to Tennessee River.

Duck'town, vil.; Polk co., Tenn.; p. 221; copper-mines.

Duck'worth, Sir John Thom'as [1748–1817], Eng. admiral; took Minorca.

Du"clos', dü'clō', **Charles Pi"not',** pē'nō' [1704–1772], Fr. historian; moralist; worked on Dict. of the Academy; *The Morals of the Age*.

Du"cor"net', dü'cōr'nē', **Lou"is' Cé"sar' Jo"seph'** [1806–1856], Fr. painter; b. without arms; painted with his feet; *Parting of Hector and Andromache*, etc.

Du"cos', dü'cō', **Ro"ger'** [1650–1816], Fr. lawyer; statesman; deputy to the Convention; Third Consul; exiled as a regicide.

Duc, dük, **Jo"seph' Fran"çois'** [1762–1829], Belg. painter; *Venus Rising from the Sea*.

Du Croi"sy', dü crwä'zī' [Molière *Les Précieuses Ridicules*], a hero who cures the heroines of romantic folly.

Du"crot', dü'crō', **Au"guste' Alex"an'dre** [1817–1882], Fr. gen.; writer; surrendered at Sedan, 1870; escaped to Paris and defended it; *The Day of Sedan*.

Dud'des-ton, par.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 45,986; suburb of Birmingham.

Dud'ding-ton, vil.; Midlothian, Scot.; p. of par., 6,369.

Dud'don, riv.; lake dist., bet. Cumberland & Lanc., Eng.; l. 8 m. to Ir. Sea; celebrated by Wordsworth.

Du Def"fand', dü dę'fän', **Marquise** [1697–1780], Marie de Vichy Chamron; Fr. writer; became blind, 1753; *Letters*.

Du"de-vant', Madame. See Sand, George.

Dud'ley. 1. Am'brose [1530?–1590], Earl of Warwick; Eng. courtier; soldier; son of John; condemned to die with his father; pardoned; took Havre. **2. Charles Ed'ward** [1780–1841], Am. statesman; U. S. Senator; founded Dudley Observ. Albany, N. Y. **3. Sir Ed'mund** [1462–1510], Eng. lawyer; agent of Henry VII. for collecting imports; Speaker; executed. **4. Guil'ford, Lord** [1536?–1554], son of John; married Lady Jane Grey; beheaded with his wife. **5. Sir Hen'ry Bate** [1745–1824], Eng. clergyman; journalist; founded *The Morning Post*. **6. Jane, Lady** [1537–1554]. See Grey. **7. John** [1502–1553], Duke of Northumberland; Eng. statesman; Lord High Admiral; beheaded. **8. Jo'seph** [1647–1720], Am. lawyer; Gov. of Mass. **9. Paul** [1675–1751], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Mass.; founded Dudleian Lecture at Harvard. **10. Rob'ert** [1533–1588], Earl of Leicester; Eng. statesman; gen.; favorite of Elizabeth. **11. Thom'as** [1576–1652], Eng. soldier; nonconformist; Gov. of Mass. **12.** Min. & mfg. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 45,740; castle. **13.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,944.

Du'du, dü'dü. **1.** [Pen-name.] Julia Constance Fletcher, Am. novelist; *Kismet*. **2.** [Byron *Don Juan.*] An inmate of the sultan's harem.

Dud'weil-er, důt'wīl-ęr, commune; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,029.

Du'el-list, sobr. in Churchill's satire *The Duellist*, for Samuel Martin, who wounded John Wilkes in a duel.

Du'er. 1. John [1782–1858], Am. jurist; bro. of William Alexander; *Law and Practice of Marine Insurance*. **2. Will'iam Al"ex-an'der** [1780–1858], Am. jurist; pres. Columbia Col.; *Constitutional Jurisprudence of the U. S.*

Du-es'sa [Celt. *fem.*, black nurse] [Spenser *Faerie Queene*], wicked sorceress, typical of papacy.

Du"faure', dü'fōr', **Jules A. S.** [1798–1881], Fr. lawyer; orator; statesman; Min. of Justice; premier.

Du"fay', dü'fē', **Charles Fran"çois' de Cis"ter'nay'** [1698–1739], Fr. savant; originated theory of positive and negative electricity.

Duff [Celt. *masc.*, black], **Al"ex-an'der** [1806–1878], Scot. missionary in India; conducted native school, Calcutta; *India and Indian Missions*.

Duf'fer-in, Lady Se-li'na (*née* Sheridan) [1807–1867], Ir. balladist, granddau. of Sheridan; *Irish Emigrant's Lament*.

Duf'field, vil.; Derby co., Eng.; p. 6,737.

Duf'fus, vil.; Elgin co., Scot.; p. of par., 3,716.

Du"four', dü'fůr', **Guil"laume' Hen"ri'** [1787–1875], Swiss gen.; suppressed Sonderbund rebellion, Nov., 1847.

Du"fré"noy', dü'frē'nwä'. **1. A"de-la"ide' Gil"lette'** (*née* Billet, bi'lē') [1765–1825], Fr. poet; prose-writer; "the Fr. Sappho"; *Élegies*, etc. **2. Pierre Ar"mand'** [1792–1857], Fr. geol.; made geol. survey of Fr.; *Mineralogy*.

Du"fres"noy', dü'frē'nwä', **Charles Al"phonse'** [1611–1665], Fr. painter; Latin poet; *De Arte Graphicâ*, a poem.

Du"fres"ny', dü'frē'nī', **Charles Ri"vière'** [1648–1724], Fr. painter; dramatist; *Village Coquette*.

Du'gald [Celt. *masc.*, dark or black stranger].

Du'gald Dal-get'ty [Scott *Legend of Montrose*], a student and soldier of fortune, brave but mercenary.

Du"ganne', dü'gan', **Au-gus'tine J. H.** [1823–1884], Am. poet; prose-writer; *Lydian Queen*.

Dug'dale, Sir Will'iam [1605–1686], Eng. royalist; antiquary; fought at Edgehill; *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

Du"ghet', dü'zhē', **Gas"par',** See Poussin, Gaspar.

Du"gom"mier', dü'gom'myē', **Jean Fran"çois' Co"quille'** [1736–1794], Fr. gen.; captured Toulon.

Du"guay'-Trou"in', dü'gē'-trü'aN', **Re-né'** [1673–1736], Fr. admiral; cap. several Eng. war-ships; *Memoirs*.

Du"gues"clin', dü'gē'claN', **Ber"trand'** [1314?–1380], Fr. warrior and constable; recov. Guienne and Poitou from Eng.

Du"ha"mel' du Mon"ceau', dü'hā'mel' dü mōn'sō', **Hen"ri' Lou"is'** [1700–1782], Fr. agriculturist.

Du"hesme', dü'hem', **Phi"lippe' Guil"laume', Count** [1766–1815], Fr. gen.; fell at Waterloo.

Dui'da, dwī'dä, mt.; Venez.; 8,500 ft.; landmark; perpendicular on two sides.

Du-il'i-us, du-il'i-us, **Ca'ius,** Rom. gen.; consul; def. Carthag. fleet; 1st Rom. naval victory; fl. —260.

Du'is-burg", dū'is-burg', t.; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 59,285.

Du"jar'din', dü'zhär'daN', **Ka'rel** [1625?–1678], Dutch painter; *The Charlatan*.

Duke of Ex'e-ter's Daugh'ter, a rack-like instrument of torture; said to have been inv. by dukes of Exeter & Suffolk in Henry VI.'s reign.

Duke of Jug'ger-naut [Disraeli *Vivian Grey*], sobriquet for the Duke of Norfolk.

Duke of York's School, popular name of Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, Eng.; soldiers' orphan asylum.

Duke of Wa"ter-loo' [Disraeli *Vivian Grey*], sobriquet for the Duke of Wellington.

Dukes, co.; S. E. Mass.; 124 □; p. 4,369; ⊙ Edgartown.

Du'kin-field, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 17,408.

Du"laure', dü'lōr', **Jacques An"toine'** [1755–1835], Fr. revolutionist; historian.

Dul'ce, dūl'sē *or* dūl'thē, lake; Guate., Cen. Am.; 25 × 10 m.

Dul'ce Do'mum, song of collegians at Winchester, Eng.; sung each year when school breaks up for the summer.

Dul"ci-be'l'la [L. *fem.*, sweet fair; sweet belle].

Dul-ci'gno, dul-chī'nyō, spt. town; Montenegro; p. 2,000 to 5,000; ceded to Montenegro by Turk., Oct. 12, 1880.

Dul-cin'e-a, dul-sin'ē-ā *or* dul'thi-nē'ā, **del To-bo'so** [L., < Sp. *fem.*, sweet] (CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], name given by the hero to a country wench, the lady of his knightly devotion.

Dul-ci'nus, dul-sī'nus. See DOLCINO.

Dulck'en, dulk'en, **Lou-i'se** (*née* David) [1811–1850], Ger. pianiste.

Dull [SHAK *Love's Labour's Lost*], a constable.

Dul'ler, dul'ler, **Ed'u-ard** [1809–1853], Ger. poet; historian; b. in Vienna; *The Revolt of the Netherlands*, etc.

Du"long', dü'lôn', **Pierre Lou"is'** [1785–1838], Fr. chem.; discovered chlorid of nitrogen through an explosion.

Du-luth', dü-lüth', city; ⊙ of St. Louis co., Minn.; p. 33,115.

Dul'wich, dul'ij, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 5,560; coll., founded 1619.

Du-main', dü-mēn' [SHAK. *Love's Labour's Lost*], a lord in attendance on the king of Navarre.

Du-man'gas, du-mün gas, town; Panay Isl., Philippine Isls.; p. 25,000.

Du"ma"noir' le Pel"ley', dü'mä'nwär' le pel'lē', **Pierre E. R. M., Comte** [1770–1829], Fr. admiral; commanded vanguard at Trafalgar.

Du"mas', dü'mä'. **1. A"lex-an'dre** [1802–1870], Fr. novelist; dramatist; a quadroon; *The Three Musketeers*, etc. **Du"mas' Da'vy de la Paille'te-rie',. 2. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1800–1884], Fr. chem.; statesman; *Chemistry Applied to the Arts.* **3. Ma"thi"eu', Comte** [1753–1837], Fr. gen.; hist.; *Narrative of Military Events.*

Dun-bar'ton, dun-bär'ton (Gael. **Dun-breo'ton,** fort of the Britons] **1.** *Co.*; Scot.; 270 □; p. 94,501 **Dun-bar'ton-shire;. Lenox'. 2.** Its ✻; p. 16,298; castle where Wallace was imprisoned. **Al'claith'; Dun-bar'ton;.**

Dum'bie-dikes, dum'bi-dīks [SCOTT *Heart of Midlothian*]. **1.** A grasping landlord. **2.** His son, a bashful unsuccessful suitor of Jeanie Deans.

Dum'dum', dum'dum', town; Calcutta, cen. Brit. Ind.; p. with troops, 4,223; scene of outbreak of mutiny, 1857.

Du"me"ril', dü'mā'ril', **An"dré' M. C.** [1774–1860], Fr. physician; naturalist; *Natural Hist. of Reptiles.*

Du"mes"nil', dü'mā'nil', **Ma"rie' Fran"çoise'** [1711–1803], Fr. tragic actress; active career of nearly 40 years.

Dum-fries', dum-frīs'. **1.** *Co.*; S. Scotland, 1,103 □; p. 74,388 **Dum-fries'shire;. 2.** Its ✻; anc. mfg. t.; p. 17,801; Burns's mausoleum.

Dum'oh. See DAMOH.

Du"mon"ceau', dü'mōn'sō', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1760–1821], Fr. gen.; gen.-in-chief of Batavian repub.

Du"mont', dü'mōn'. **1. Au"gus"tin' A"lex-an'dre** [1801–1884], Fr. sculp.; some of his work in the Louvre. **2.** dü-mont'. **Eb"en-e'zer** [1815–1871], U. S. gen.; lawyer; M. C. **3. Pierre É"ti"enne' Lou"is'** [1759–1829], Swiss Prot. minister, writer; *Recollections of Mirabeau.*

Du"mont' d'Ur"ville', dü'mōn' dür'vil', **Jules Sé"bas"tien' Cé"sar'** [1790–1842], Fr. circumnavigator; naturalist; disc. the Venus of Milo; *Voyage to South Pole*, etc.

Du"mou"lin', dü'mü'lan' (L. **Mol"i-næ'us**), **Charles** [1500–1566], Fr. Prot. jurist, persecuted.

Du"mou"riez', dü'mü'ryā', **Charles Fran"çois'** [1739–1823], Fr. gen.; statesman; conquered Belg., 1792.

Dum-ra'on, dum-rā'on, town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 17,000.

Dun [BUTLER *Hudibras*], the hangman, intended for Sir Arthur Hazelrig, one of 5 members of parliament impeached by Charles I., Jan. 3, 1642.

Dü'na, dü nä, riv.; Smolensk govt., N. W. Rus.; l. 600 m. to Gulf of Riga. **South'ern Dwi'na;.**

Du'na-burg, dü nä-burg, town; Vitebsk govt., Rus.; p. 72,200.

Du-na'gi-ri", du-nä'gi-ri', mt.; Himalayas, E. Nepal, India; 23,186 ft.

Dun-bar',. 1. Will'iam [1465? –1530?], Scot. Franciscan monk, poet; *The Thistle and the Rose*, etc. **2.** Coast town; Haddington co., Scot.; p. 3,545; castle; Cromwell def. Leslie, Sept. 3, 1650. **3.** Vil.; Fayette co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,972.

Dun-bar'ton. See DUMBARTON.

Dun-blane', dun-blān', town; Perth co., Scot.; p. 2,186. **Dum-blane';.**

Dun'can, dun cun (Celt. *name.*, brown chief]. **1.** [–1040] King of Scot.; murdered by Macbeth; intro. in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.* **2. Ad'am** [1731–1804], Viscount Camperdown; Brit. admiral; b. in Scot.; def. Dutch at Camperdown. **3. Hen'ry** [1774–1846], Scot. min.; writer; founder of savings-banks in Scot. **4. John'son K.** [1827 – 1903], Am. Congl. min. **5. Jo'seph** [1799–1854], Am. gen.; statesman, Gov. of Ill. **6. Thom'as** [1807–1872], Scot. p. **Dunck'er,** dunk'ger, **Max"i-mil'i-an Wolf'gang** [1781–1869], Ger. hist. writer; director of state archives, Prus.; *History of Antiquity*, etc.

Dun'coombe, dun cum, **Thom'as Slings'by** [1796–1861], Eng. Rad. politician; M. P.; brought about abol. of political disabilities of Jews.

Dun-dalk', dun-dôk', spt. town; Louth co., Ir.; p. 13,207.

Dun-dalk' Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, Louth co., Ireland.

Dun-das', dun-das'. **1. Hen'ry** [1742–1811], Viscount Melville; Scot. lawyer; statesman; organized volunteer and militia forces. **2. Rich'ard Saun'ders** [1802–1861], Brit. admiral; b. in Scot.; in Chinese war. **3.** Group of nearly 500 islets; E. coast of Afr. **Ju'ba Is'lands;. 4.** Strait; N. Austral., 18 m. broad; separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula. **5.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 392 □; p. 21,132. ✻ Cornwall. **6.** Town; Wentworth co.; Ont., Can.; p. 3,500.

Dun'dee' [Rom. **Tu"o-du'num,** hill or fort on the Tay], **1. Viscount** [1650–1689], John Graham of Claverhouse; Scot. soldier; def. Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge, 1679; intro. in Scott's *Old Mortality.* **2.** Spt. city; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 153,093; noted for its jute & marmalade; Tay bridge, 1 2 m. **3.** Vil.; Kane co., Ill.; p. 2,025.

Dun'der-berg Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,289 ft.

Dun-don'ald, Earl of [1775–1860], Thomas Cochrane, Brit. admr.; b. in Scot.; destroyed Fr. fleet in Basque Roads, April, 1809.

Dun'drum Bay, inlet of Ir. Sea, Down co., Ir.

Dun'dy, co., S. W. Neb.; 942 □; p. 4,002.

Dun-ed'in. 1. Spt. town, ✻ of Otago prov., & ✻ of Taieri co., New Zealand; p. 22,376. **2.** Old Gaelic & poetic name for Edinburgh, Scot.

Dun-fer'line, dun-fer'lin, town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 19,742; burned by Edward I. of Eng., 1304; rebuilt by Bruce, who was buried there.

Dun-gan'non, dun-gan'un, town; Tyrone co., Ir.; p. 5,000; seat of kings of Ulster until 1607; castle destr., 1641.

Dun"ga-roon', town; Waterford co., Ir.; p. 6,520.

Dun-gar'van, dun-gär'van, spt.; Waterford co., Ir.; p. 7,577.

Dun"ge-ness', dun'jē-nes', fort. headland; S. E. point of Kent co., Eng.

Dun'gli-son, dun'gli-sun, **Rob'ley** [1798–1869], Am. phys.; writer; held chairs in Va & Md univs.; phys. to Pres. Jefferson and Madison; *Therapeutics*, etc.

Dun'i-pace, burgh, Sterling co., Scot.; p. with Denny, 4,180.

Dun-keld', dun-kel', anc. town; Perth co., Scot.; p. 768; seat of the duke of Athole; battle, Aug. 21, 1689.

Dun'ki-a, dun'ki-a, mt.; Himalayas, Ind.; 23,176 ft.; near N. boundary between Bhutan and Sikkim. **Dun'ki-a';. Don'ki-ah;.**

Dun'kirk, dun'kerk. **1.** [F. **Dun"kerque',** dün'kärc'.] Anc. fort. spt. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 39,498; sieges, 1652, 1658, 1793. **2.** City; Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. 9,416.

Dunk'lin, co.; S. E. Mo.; 500 □; p. 15,085; ⊙ Kennett.

Dun'lap, Will'iam [1766–1839], Am. painter; writer; *Christ Rejected*, a painting; *Hist. of Am. Theatre.*

Dun-man'way, town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 2,046.

Dun"more', bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 8,315.

Dun'mow, dun'mō [anc. **Cæ"sar-om'a-gus],** town; Essex co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,983; scene of competitions for **Dun'mow Flitch,** a gift to married folk who avoided quarrel. **Great Dun'mow;.**

Dunn. 1. Co.; W. cen. N. Dak.; 1,152 □; p. 159; ⊙ Dunn. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Wis.; 860 □; p. 22,664; ⊙ Menomonee.

Dun'net Head, Caithness co., Scot.; most N. point of Gt. Brit.

Dun-not'tar Cas'tle, Kincardine co., Scot.; built on a rock 160 feet high, overhanging the sea; taken by Wallace, 1296; prison of 167 covenanters for 3 months in 1685.

Dunn'ville, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,776.

Du"nois', dü"nwä', **Jean,** "the Bastard of Orleans" [1402–1468], Fr. warrior, nat. son of duke of Orleans.

Dun"oon', dun'ün', coast town; Argyll co., Scot.; p. 5,285; summer resort.

Dun-ra'ven Peak, mt.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,988 ft.

Dunse, duns, town; Berwick co., Scot.; p. 2,618.

Dun'si-nane', dun'si-nēn', hill; Perth co., Scot.; 1,114 ft.; here Siward, earl of Northumberland, def. Macbeth, 1054.

Duns Sco'tus. 1. John, "the Subtle Doctor" [1274?–1308], Franciscan monk; scholastic philos. See SCOTISM, and DUNSER, in vocab. **2.** [Nickname.] Sir Walter Scott, from his knowledge of old Scottish chronicles.

Dun'sta-ble, dun'sta-bl, mfg. town; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 4,513; here Catherine of Aragon was tried 1533.

Dun-staff'nage Cas'tle, anc. royal castle; Loch Etive, Argyll co., Scot.; stronghold of Macdougals & Campbells; temporary prison of Flora Macdonald.

Dun'stan [Teut. *masc.*, hill stone], **Saint** [925–988], Eng. Benedictine monk; statesman; abbot of Glastonbury; chief minister to Edred.

Dun'ster, Hen'ry [–1659], Eng. clergyman; first president of Harvard College.

Du Page, dü pāj, co.; N E. Ill.; 340 □; p. 22,551; ⊙ Wheaton.

Du-page' Creek, Du Page co., Ill.; l. 60 m. to Des Plaines Riv.

Du"pan'loup', dü'pän'lö', **Fé"lix' An"toine' Phi"lib"ert'** [1802–1878], Fr. prelate; writer; bp. of Orleans; *Higher Intellectual Education*, etc.

Du"pa"ty', dü'pä'tē', **Charles Mer"cier'** [1771–1825], Fr. sculp.; *Ajax Pursued by Neptune.*

Du"per"ré', dü'pā'rā', **Vic"tor' Guy, Baron** [1775–1846], Fr. admiral; served agst. Eng.; captured Algiers, 1830.

Du"per"rey', dü'pā'rē', **Lou"is' I"si"dore'** [1786–1865], Fr. circumnavigator; savant; *Voyage Around the World.*

Du"per"ron', dü'pā'rōn', **A"bra"ham' Hy"a"cinthe' An"que-til'** [1731–1805], Fr. scholar; Orientalist, first to trans. the *Zend-Avesta* into Eur. language.

Du"pe-tit'-Tha"ars', dü'pe-tē'-tä'är', **1. A"bel' Au"bert'** [1792?–1884], Fr. admiral; circumnavigator; commanded "Venus" expedition, 1837–1839. **2. A"ris"tide' Au"bert'** [1760–1798], Fr. naval officer; brother of Louis; with Napoleon in Egypt; fell at battle of Nile. **3. Lou"is' Ma"rie' Au"bert'** [1756?–1831], Fr. bot.; explored Isles of France and Bourbon.

Du"pin', dü'pan'. **1. An"dré' M. J. J.** [1783–1865], Fr. jurist; orator; statesman; defended Marshal Ney; *Hist. Abstract of Roman Law.* **2. Fran"çois' P. C., Baron** [1784–1873], Fr. geometer; economist; politician; exam. Eng. public works & mil. resources; *Geometry Applied to the Arts.* **3. Jean Hen"ri'** [1787–1867], Fr. dramatist. **4. Lou"is' Ei-lies',** ēl-lē' [1657–1719], Fr. ecclesiastical historian; *New Library of Ecclesiastical Writers*, etc.

Du Plain, du plēn, vil.; Clinton co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,773.

Du"pleix', dü'plē', **Jo"seph' Fran"çois', Marquis** [1695?–1763], Fr. merchant; administrator; Gov. of Fr. settlements in India.

Du"pleis"sis'-Mor"nay', dü'ples'sē'-mōr'nē' [VOLTAIRE *Henriade*], pseud. for duke of Sully, minister of Henry IV.

Du'plin, dü'plin, co.; S. E. cen. N. C.; 828 □; p. 18,690; ⊙ Kenansville.

Du-pon'ceau, du-pon'sō *or* (F.) dü'pōn'sō', **Pe'ter S.** [1780–1844], Am. lawyer; scholar; b. in Fr.; *Indian Languages of N. Am.*, etc.

Du"pont', dü'pōn'. **1. de l'É"tang',** de lā'tāN', **Pierre** [1765–1838], Fr. gen.; at Jena & Friedland; Min. of War to Louis XVIII. **2. de l'Eure,** de lœr, **Jacques Charles** [1767–1855], Fr. lawyer; statesman; Min. of Justice; Pres. of Executive Council formed on abdication of Louis Philippe. **3. de Ne-mours',** de ne-mür', **Pierre Sa"mu"el'** [1739–1817], Fr. economist; revolutionist; defended Louis XVI., 1792. **4.** dü-pont'. **Sam'u-el Fran'cis** [1803–1965], U. S. rear-admiral; served in Mex. war.

Du"pré', dü'pré', **Jules** [1812–1889], Fr. painter, of the Barbizon school.

Du"puis', dü'pwī', **Charles Fran"çois'** [1742–1809], Fr. savant; statesman; constructed a mech. telegraph from Belleville to Bagneux.

Du"pu-y"tren', dü'pü-ī'trāN', **Gil"laume', Baron** [1777–1835], Fr. surg. to Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

Du"quesne', dü'kān', **A"bra"ham'** [1610–1688], Fr. naval comm.; vice-adm. of Sw. fleet; bomb. Algiers and Genoa.

Du"ques"noy', dü'kā'nwä' or **Fla"mand',** flä'mōn', **Fran"çois'** [1594–1746], Flem. sculp.; b. at Brussels; *St. Andrew*, etc.

Du-quoin', dü-cwoin', city; Perry co., Ill.; p. 4,052.

Du'ran, dü rän, **Au'gus-tin** [1790–1862], Sp. author.

Du"rance', dü'rōns', riv.; S. E. Fr.; l. 160 m. to Rhone Riv.

Du-rand', dü-rand' [L. *masc.*, lasting]. **1. Ash'er Brown** [1796–1867], Am. engr.; landscape-painter; *Capture of Major André.* **2. Sir Hen'ry Mar'i-on** [1812–1871], Eng. gen.; in Afghan war, 1839; Lieut.-Gov. of Punjab. **3.** City, ✻ of Pepin co., Wis.; p. 1,154.

Du-ran'go, du-rän'gō. **1.** State, Mex.; 38,020 □; p. 265,931. **2.** Its ✻; p. 24,900. **3.** City; ⊙ of La Plata co., Col.; p. 2,726. **Ci"u-dad' de Vic-to'ri-a;. Gua"di-a'na;.**

Du-rant', **Hen'ry Fowle** [1822–1881], Am. lawyer; philan.; lay preacher; founded Wellesley College, Mass.

Du-ran'te, du-rän'tā. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1693–1755], It. composer of vocal church music. **2.** See DANTE.

Du-raz'no, du-räd'nō, dept.; Uruguay, S. Am.; 5,525 □; p. 24,319; ✻ Durazno.

Du-raz'zo, du-räd'sō, spt. town; Turkish Albania; p. 1,200; important harbor; anc. ✻ of New Epirus; taken in turn by Ostrogoths, Bulgarians, Normans, Venetians, and Turks; destroyed by earthquake, 1273. **Dyr-ra'chi-um;. Ep"i-dam'nos;.**

Dur'ban, dür'ban, spt.; Natal, S. Afr.; p. 25,512.

Dur'bhun-ga', Same as DARBHANGA.

Dü'ren, dü'ren, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 21,731. **Mark Dü'ren;.**

Dü'rer, dü'rer, **Al'bert** or **Al'brecht** [1471–1528], Ger. painter; engr.; writer; reputed inv. of etching and of printing woodcuts in two colors.

Dü"ret', dü'rā', **Frin"cisque'** [1805–1865], Fr. sculp.; decorated the Louvre; *Statue of Rachel.*

D'Ur'fey, dür'fe, **Thom'as** [1653–1723], Eng. dramatist; song-writer; Huguenot; *No Wit Like a Woman's*, etc.

Dur'ham, dur'am. **1. Earl of** [1792–1840], John George Lambton; Eng. statesman; active in Reform movement; ambas. to Rus.; Gov.-Gen. of Can. **2.** Co.; N. E. cen. N. C.; 292 □; p. 18,041. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 5,485. **4.** Co.; N. Eng.; 1,012 □; p. 1,016,449. **5.** Its ✻; p. 14,863; cathedral; university. **Dun'holme;. 6.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 642 □; p. 32,427; ✻ Port Hope.

Du"roc', dü'rōc', **Mi"chel' Gé"rard' Chris"tophe',** [1772–1813], duke of Friuli; Fr. gen.; aide to Napoleon.

Dur"rang', Same as DARRANG.

Durs'ley, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. of parish, 2,413.

D'Ur"ville', Same as DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Dur-yea', dur-yē', vil.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 3,000.

Dur-yee', dur-yē', **A'bram** [1815–1890], U. S. gen.; recruited the Duryee Zouaves, 1861.

Du Somme"rard', dü sōm"rär', **A"lex"an'dre** [1779–1842], Fr. archeol.; *Arts of the Middle Ages.*

Dus-pul'ia, dus-pul'a, native state; Orissa, India; 568 □; p. 34,805; ✻ Duspulla. **Das-pal'ia;.**

Dus"saun', dus'sän', riv.; source in Vindhya Mts., India; l. 180 m. to the Betwah.

Düs'sel-dorf", düs'sel-derf'. **1.** Govt.; Rhine prov., Prus.; 2,113 □; p. 1,973,115. **2.** Its ✻; an anc. city; p. 144,642; bombarded by Fr., 1795.

Dutch East In'dies, parts of Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Timor, the Moluccas, etc.; 725,000 □; p. 32,000,000; ✻ Batavia.

Dutch'ess, co.; S. E. of N. Y.; 853 □; p. 77,879; ⊙ Poughkeepsie.

Dutch Gui-a'na, gī-ā'na, Dutch colony; S. Am.; 46,060 □; p. 57,388, besides forest negroes; ✻ Paramaribo. **Su"ri-nam';.**

Dutch West In'dies, incl. Surinam or Dutch Guiana; ✻ Curaçao; 46,463 □; p. 120,000.

Dutch'y [Nickname], Gen. Franz Sigel; used by his soldiers during U. S. civil war.

Du"tro"chet', dü'trō'shē', **Re-né' Joa"chim' Hen"ri'** [1776–1847], Fr. physician; physiologist; physicist.

Dutt, To-ru' [1856–1877], Hindu poet; novelist, b. at Calcutta; *Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindostan.*

Dut'tee-ah, dut'ti-ā. Same as DITTEAH.

Dut'ton, Mount, Utah; 10,800 ft.

Du-val', dü-vel'. **1.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 900 □; p. 26,800; ⊙ Jacksonville. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Texas; 1,750 □; p. 7,598; ⊙ San Diego.

Du"ver"gier' de Hau"ranne', dü'vär'zhyē' dę hō'rän' [1798–1881], Fr. publicist; historian; *Principles of Representative Government.*

Dux'bur-y, vil.; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. with tp., 1,908.

Duyck'ink, duik'ink, **Ev'ert Au-gus'tus** [1816–1878], Am. writer; founded *Literary World*; pub., with his brother **George D.** [1823–1863], *Cyclopedia of Am. Literature.*

Dwa-ra'ca, dwa-rā'ca, town; Kathiawar Pen., Bom., India; temple of Krishna. **Dwar'ka;. Ji-gat';.**

Dwight, dwait. **1. The'o-dore Will'iam** [1822–1893], Judge and prof.; author of law-books. **2. Tim'o-thy** [1752–1817], Am. Congreg. divine; poet; scholar; grandson of Jonathan Edwards; 22 years pres. of Yale; *Theology Explained and Defended.* **3.** Vil.; Livingston co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,174.

Dwi'na, dwi'na (Rus. **Dvi'na,** dvi'na), riv.; Vologda govt., N. Rus.; l. 700 m. to White Sea.

Dyce, dois, **Will'iam** [1806–1864], Scot. hist. painter; frescos at Buckingham Palace & Osborne; *Jacob and Rachel.*

Dych'tau, dik'tou, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 16,888 ft.

Dy'er, dal'gr. **1. John** [1700–1758], Eng. clergyman; poet; b. in Wales; *Ruins of Rome*, etc. **2.** Co.; N. W. Tenn.; 495 □; p. 19,878; ⊙ Dyersburg.

Dy'ers-burg, city; ⊙ of Dyer co., Tenn.; p. 2,009.

Dykes, duiks, John Bac'chus [1823–1876], Eng. clergyman; composed sacred music; *Nearer, my God, to Thee*, etc.

Dy'mond, Jou'a-than [1796–1828], Eng. Quaker; moralist; *Principles of Morality.*

Dy'sart, dal'zärt, spt. town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 12,849.

E

Eads, ēdz, **James Bu-chan'an** [1820–1887], Am. civ. eng.; const. Ironclads; built St. Louis bridge and Mississippi jetties.

Ea'gle, ī'gl, co.; N. W. cen. Col.; 1,600 □; p. 3,725; ⊙ Red Cliff.

Ea'gle Grove, city; Wright co., Iowa; p. 1,881.

Ea'gle Peak. 1. Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,800 ft. **2.** Modoc co., Cal.; 9,933 ft. **3.** Idaho; 7,500 ft.

Ea'gle Ri'ver Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,648 ft.

Ea'ling, ī'ling, W. suburb of London, Eng.; p. 23,979.

Earl'ing-ton, town; Hopkins co., Ky.; p. 1,748.

Ear'lom, gr'lom, **Rich'ard** [1743–1822], Eng. engr., esp. in mezzotint; *Liber Veritatis.*

Ear'ly. 1. Ju'bal A. [1818–], Am. Confed. gen.; def. by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. **2.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 429 □; p. 9,792; ⊙ Blakely.

Eas'dale, ēz'dēl, Isl.; W. Argyll co., Scot.; slate-quarries.

Eas'ing-wold, ēz'ing-wōld, t.; N. R. York co., Eng.; p. 1,932.

East Au-ro'ra, vil.; Erie co., N. Y.; p. 1,582.

East Bar'net Val'ley, town; Hertford, Eng.; p. 7,715.

East Bat'on Rouge, par.; S. E. cen. La.; 450 □; p. 25,922; ⊙ Baton Rouge.

East Beth'le-hem, vil.; Washington co., Pa.; tp. p. 1,737.

East'bourne, Isl.; burn, anc. coast town and watering-place; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 34,969.

East Bridge'wa"ter, town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 2,911.

East Cam'bridge, kēm'brij, part of Cambridge, Middlesex co., Mass.

East Car'roll, par.; N. E. La.; 400 □; p. 12,362; ⊙ Lake Providence.

East Ce-ment' Moun'tain, Col.; 12,047 ft.

East Cleve'land, vil.; Cuyahoga co., Ohio; p. with tp., 5,773; formerly, **Col'la-mer.**

East Cowes, couz, town; Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. 2,872.

East Dere'ham, dir'am, mfg. town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 5,524; burial-place of Cowper. **Mar'ket Dere'ham;.**

East'er, Ist'gr [Teut. *fem.*, Easter child].

East'er Is'land, S. Pac. Oc.; lat. 28° S.; long. 110° W.; 47 □; remarkable stone statues, 4 to 37 ft. high. **Wat'hu;.**

East'ern Ru-me'li-a, ru-mī'li-a, trib. prov.; Turk.; 13,500 □; p. 960,441; ✻ Philippopolis; incorp. with Bulg., 1886. **South Bul-ga'ri-a;.**

East'ern Shore, Accomac and Northampton cos., Va., and all of Md. E. of Chesapeake Bay; fertile; locality famous for peaches and oysters.

East Fe-lic'i-an'a, fę-lis'i-ā'na, par.; E. cen. La.; 485 □; p. 17,903; ⊙ Clinton.

East Flan'ders, flan'dgrz, prov.; Belgium; 1,158 □; p. 966,520; ✻ Ghent.

East Fries'land, friz'land, dist.; N. W. Ger.; 1,153 □; p. 189,345; ✻ Aurich.

East Green'wich, grin'wich, ⊙ of Kent co., R. I.; p. 3,127.

East Grin'stead, mkt. town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 5,180.

East Guth'rie, guth'ri, town; Logan co., Okla.; p. 2,141.

East Had'dam, town; Middlesex co., Conn.; p. 2,599.

East Ham, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 32,713; suburb of London.

East-hamp'ton, town; Hampshire co., Mass.; p. 4,395.

East Hart'ford, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 4,455.

East'lake. 1. Sir Charles Lock [1793–1865], Eng. hist. painter; pres. R. A., 1850–1865; *Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem*, etc. **2.** Vil.; Manistee co., Mich.; p. 1,856.

East'land, co.; N. E. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 10,373; ⊙ Eastland

East Las Ve'gas, town; San Miguel co., N. Mex.; p. 2,312.

East Liv'er-more, town; Androscoggin co., Me.; p. 1,506.

East Liv'er-pool, city; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 10,956.

East Lon'don, lun'dun. **1.** Dist.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 1,707 □. **2.** Spt.; Cape Colony; p. 6,924.

East Lyme, laim, town; New London co., Conn.; p. 2,048.

East Ma-chi'as, ma-chai'as, town; Washington co., Me.; p. 1,637.

East Main. 1. N. W. part of Labrador pen., Can. **2.** Riv.; Labrador, Can.; l. 400 m. to James Bay. **Slade‡.**

East Mauch Chunk, bor.; Carbon co., Pa.; p. 2,772.

East Moul'sey, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 4,666.

East'on. 1. City; ⊙ of Northampton co., Pa.; p. 14,481. **2.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 4,493. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Talbot co., Md.; p. 2,939. **4.** Vil.; Washington co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,500.

East Or'ange, town; Essex co., N. J.; p. 13,282.

East Pal'es-tine, vil.; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 1,816.

East'port, t.; Washington co., Me.; p. 4,908; on Moose Isl.

East Port'land, city; Multnomah co., Ore.; p. 10,532.

East Prov'i-dence, town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 8,422.

East Prus'sia, prush'ia, prov.; N. E. Prus.; 14,275 □; p. 1,958,663; * Königsberg.

East Ret'ford, mkt. town; Nottingham, Eng.; p. 10,603.

East Riv'er, strait bet. Long Island Sound and New York Bay; l. 10 m.

East Saint Lou'is, lū'is *or* lū'i, city; St. Clair co., Ill.; p. 15,169.

East Stone'house, Devon co., Eng.; p. 15,401; suburb of Devonport.

East Strouds'burg, bor.; Monroe co., Pa.; p. 1,819.

East Syr'a-cuse", vil.; Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. 2,231.

East Ta'was, tē'was, vil.; Iosco co., Mich.; p. 2,200.

East'wick, Ed'ward Back'house [1814–1883], Eng. Orientalist; dipl.; *Hindustani Grammar*, etc.

East Wind'sor, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 2,890.

Ea'ton, ī'tun. **1. A'mos** [1777–1842], Am. nat. & geol. **2. Will'iam** [1764–1811], Am. dipl. & soldier; consul at Tunis. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 32,094; ⊙ Charlotte. **4.** Town; Derby, Eng.; p. 9,636. **Long Ea'ton‡. 5.** Vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,121. **6.** Vil.; ⊙ of Preble co., Ohio; p. 2,934.

Ea'ton Rap'ids, city; Eaton co., Mich.; p. 1,970.

Ea'ton-ton, city; ⊙ of Putnam co., Ga.; p. 1,682.

Eau"claire', ō"clār'. **1.** Riv.; Wis.; l. 120 m. to Chippewa Riv. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Wis.; 648 □; p. 30,673. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 17,415.

E'bal, ī'bal [Heb., bare; *Bib.*].

Ebbs'fleet, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; on Isle of Thanet; first landing-place of the Anglo-Saxon invaders.

Eb'bw Vale, eb'bū, iron-mfg. town; Monmouth & Breckon cos., Eng. & Wales; p. 17,034.

E'be-ling", ē'bẹ-ling", **Chris'toph Da'ni-el** [1741–1817], G. scholar & hist.; *Hist. & Geog. of N. America*.

Eb"en-e'zer [Heb., the stone of help; *Bib.*], place where Samuel set up a memorial of victory.

E'ber-hard", ē'bẹr-hārt". **1. Im Bart** [*i. e.*, the bearded] [1445–1496], 1st Duke of Württemberg; "the father of his country." **2. Jo'hann Au'gust** [1739–1809], Ger. Leibnitz-Wolffian philosopher.

E'bers-wal"de, ē'bẹrz-vāl"dẹ, mfg. town; Prus.; p. 13,241.

Eb"lé', eb"lé', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1758–1812], Fr. gen.; fought in Neth.; comm. artillery at Hohenlinden.

Eb'lis [*Ar. Myth.*], ruler of evil spirits; an angel condemned for refusing to worship Adam. (*Koran* ch. ii.)

E'brard, ē'brārt, **Jo'hann Hein'rich Au'gust** [1818–1888], Ger. Prot. theologian.

E'bro, ī'brō *or* (Sp.) ē'brō, riv.; N. E. Sp.; l. 340 m. S. E. to Medit. Sea. **I-be'rus†.**

Eb"u-ro'nes, eb"yu-rō'nīz, nation of Belgic Gaul.

Ec-bat'a-na, * of anc. Media; founded –700; residence of Cyrus and Alexander; modern **Ha"ma-dan'. Ek-ba'ta-na‡** (Gr.).

Ec"cle-fech'an, ec"l-fec'an, vil.; Dumfries co., Scot.; p. 746; bpl. and burial-place of Carlyle.

Ec'cles, ec'lz, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 29,633.

Ec'cles-hill, town; West Riding York co., Eng.; p. 7,928.

E-chid'na, ẹ-kid'na [*Gr. Myth.*], a monster, half woman & half serpent; dau. of Tartarus, m. of Cerberus, the sphinx.

Ech'o [*Gr. Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

Ech'ols, ec'ẹlz, co.; S. E. Ga.; 390 □; p. 3,079; ⊙ Statenville.

Ech'o Peak, mt.; Cal.; 11,231 ft.

E-chu'ca, ẹ-chū'ca, bor.; Rodney co., Victoria, Austral. **Hop'wood's Fer'ry†.**

E'ci-ja, ē'thi-hā, mfg. town; Seville prov., Sp.; p. 27,000.

Eck, ek, **Jo'hann Mai'er** [1486–1543], Ger. theol.; opposed Luther at Diet of Augsburg; *Manual of Controversy*.

Ec'ker-mann", ec'kẹr-mɑn", **Jo'hann Pe'ter** [1792–1854], Ger. writer; literary executor of Goethe.

Eck'ford, Hen'ry [1775–1832], Scot. nav. arch.; constructed U. S. lake fleets, War of 1812; Turk. nav. constructor.

Eck'hart, Jo-han'nes or **Hein'rich,** "Meister Eckhart" [1250?–1328?], Ger. Dom. monk, mystic, & pantheist.

Eck'hel, ec'hel, **Jo'seph Hil'a-ry** [1737–1798], Aus. Jesuit and numismatist; *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*.

Eck'mühl, ec'mül. **1. Prince of.** See DAVOUT. **2.** Vil.; Bav.; Fr. def. Aust., April 22, 1809.

Ec'tor, co.; S. W. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 224.

Ec"ua-dor', ec"wạ-dōr', rep.; S. Am.; 120,000 □; p. 1,271,861; * Quito.

E'dar, native Rajputana state; Guzerat, Bom., Ind.; 4,966 □; p. 258,429; * Edar.

Ed'dy. 1. Co.; E. cen. N. Dak.; 648 □; p. 1,377; ⊙ New Rockford. **2.** Co.; S. E. N. M.; 6,800 □; p. ——.

Ed'dy-stone Rock, Eng. Channel, S. of Plymouth; lighthouse; several times rebuilt during 200 years.

E'de, ē'dé. **1.** Town, Yoruba, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 30,000 to 40,000. **2.** Town; Gelderland, Neth.; p. of commune, 3,097. **E'den‡; Ee'de‡.**

E'de-linck, ē'de-linc, **Ge'rard** [1649–1707], Flem. engr.; *Combat of Cavalry*, after Da Vinci, etc.

E'den. 1. See AUCKLAND. **2. Lady Em'i-ly** [1795–1869], Eng. novelist. **3. Sir Fred'er-ick Mor'ton** [–1809], Eng. dipl. & econ.; *The State of England*, etc. **4. Rich'ard** [1521?–1576], Eng. writer of travels. **5.** Riv.; Westmoreland & Cumberland cos., Eng.; l. 50 m. to Solway Firth. **6.** Vil.; Erie co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,288.

E'den-der"ry, town; Kings co., Ir.; p. 1,873.

E'den-ton, town; ⊙ of Chowan co., N. C.; p. 2,205.

E-des'sa, anc. city; bet. Aleppo & Diarbekr, Turkey; p. 40,000; important in early Chr. history.

Ed'fu, ed'fū, vil.; El Hedood prov., Upper Egy.; on Nile Riv.

Ed'gar [Teut. *masc.*, rich spear. G. **Ed'gar,** et'gār; It. **Ed-ga'ro,** ed-gā'rō; L. **Ed-ga'rus**]. **1. E.** "the Peaceable" [942–975], king of Mercia & Northumbria, then of all Eng.; recalled Dunstan. **2. E. Ath'el-ing** [1057?–1120?], Saxon prince, son of Edward the Exile; proclaimed king after battle of Hastings, but submitted to William I.; thenceforth an adventurer. **3.** [SHAK. *King Lear*.] A noble young man, son of Gloucester; attends Lear during his wanderings in the storm. **4.** [SCOTT *Bride of Lammermoor*.] The hero; betrothed to Lucy Ashton of Ravenswood. **5.** Co.; E. Ill.; 630 □; p. 26,787; ⊙ Paris.

Edge'combe, ej'com, co.; N. E. cen. N. C.; 520 □; p. 24,113; ⊙ Tarborough.

Edge'cumbe, Mount, mt.; N. Isl., New Zealand; 10,000 ft.

Edge'field, co.; E. S. C.; 775 □; p. 49,259; ⊙ Edgefield Court House.

Edge'hill, ridge; near S. border of Warwick co., Eng.; 1st battle of civil war, Oct. 23, 1642.

Edg'er-ton, ej'ẹr-tọn, city; Rock co., Wis.; p. 1,595.

Edge'wa"ter, ej'wē"tẹr, vil.; Richmond co., N. Y.; p. 14,265; on N. Y. Bay.

Edge'worth. 1. Ma-ri'a [1767–1849], Eng. nov.; dau. of Richard; *Castle Rackrent*, etc. **2. Rich'ard Lov'ell** [1744–1817], Eng. writer; *Professional Education*, etc.

E-di'na, ẹ-dai'na. Poetic name for Edinburgh, Scot.

Ed'in-burg, ed'in-būrg, town; Johnson co., Ind.; p. 2,031.

Ed'in-burgh, ed'in-bur-o [burgh or city of Edwin]. **1.** Co.; E. Lowlands, Scot.; 362 □; p. 434,276. **Ed'in-burgh-shire‡; Mid-Lo'thi-an‡. 2.** Its *, and * of Scot.; a spt. city; p. 267,672; castle; cathedral; university; Holyrood Abbey and Palace; "the modern Athens." **Dun-ed'in‡.**

Ed'ing-ton, vil.; Wilts, Eng.; probable scene of Alfred's victory over the Danes, at Ethandun, May, 878.

Ed'is-to, riv.; S. C.; l. 100 m. to Atl. Oc.

E'dith [Teut. *fem.*, rich gift. **A'da‡.** It. **E'di-ta,** ē'di-ta; L. **Ed'i-tha**], mistress of King Harold, said to have found his body on the field of Hastings; fl. 1066.

E'dith May [Pen-name], Anna Drinker; Am. poet; works pub. 1851 and 1854.

Ed'monds, John Worth [1799–1874], Am. judge; spiritualist; *Spiritualism*.

Ed'mon-son, co.; S. W. cen. Ky.; 348 □; p. 8,005; ⊙ Brownsville.

Ed'mon-ton, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 25,380; N. suburb of London; burial-place of Charles and Mary Lamb; the "Bell" at E. mentioned in Cowper's *John Gilpin*.

Ed'mund [Teut. *masc.*, valuable protection. **Ed, Ned** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'mund,** ed'mūndh; D. **Ed'mond,** et'mōnt; F. **Ed"mond',** ĕd"mōṅ'; G. **Ed'mund,** et'mūnt; It. **Ed-mon'do,** ed-mōn'dō; Pg. Sp. **Ed-mun'do,** ed-mūn'dō]. **1. Saint** [840–870], "the Martyr," king of the East Angles; def. and captured by the Danes; refusing to renounce Christianity, shot to death with arrows. **2. E. I.** [922–946], king of Eng.; fought for Athelstan; granted Cumbria to Malcolm of Scot. **3. E. II.,** "Ironside" [981–1016], king of Eng.; def. Canute in several severe battles; def. by Canute at Assandun; div. kingdom with him. **4.** [SHAK. *King Lear*.] Natural son of Gloucester.

Ed'munds, co.; N. cen. S. Dak.; 1,154 □; p. 4,399; ⊙ Ipswich.

E'dom [Heb., red; *Bib.*]. **1.** Esau, after the sale of his birthright, –1809. **2.** The mountain region S. of Moab; occupied by the Edomites; Idumea.

Ed'red [–955], king of Eng., 946–955; conq. Northumbrians.

Ed-ri'si, ed-rī'sī [1100–1180?], Arab geographer.

E"dur', ī"dūr'. **1.** Rajput state, Gujarat prov., Brit. Ind. **2.** Dist.; Edur state. **3.** Its *; p. 10,000.

Ed'ward [Teut. *masc.*, valuable or happy guard or keeper. **Ed, Ed'die, Ned, Ted, Ted'dy** (dims.). Dan. **E'du-ard,** ē'dū-ārdh; D. G. **E'du-ard,** ē'dū-ārt; F. **E"dou"ard',** ē"dū"ār'; It. Pg. Sp. **E"du-ar'do,** ē"dū-ār'do; It. **E"do-ar'do‡, O"do-ar'do‡;** Pg. **Du-ar'te‡;** Sw. **E'du-ard,** ē'dū-ārd]. **1. E.** "the Elder" [870?–925], king of Eng.; son of Alfred the Great; def. Ethelwald, the Danes, Mercians, East Anglians, Northumbrians, Scotch, and Welsh. **2. E.** "the Martyr" [960?–978], king of Eng.; murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida. **3. E.** "the Confessor" [1004–1066], king of Eng.; rebuilt Westminster Abbey. **4. E. I.,** "Longshanks" [1239–1307], king of Eng.; fought in Barons' war and Crusades; conquered Wales; expelled the Jews; acknowledged Lord of Scot.; def. Wallace at Falkirk. **5. E. II.** [1284–1327], king of Eng.; def. by Bruce at Bannockburn; capt., impr., deposed, and murdered. **6. E. III.** [1312–1377], king of Eng.; def. Scots at Halidon Hill; engaged in 4 Fr. campaigns; def. Fr. at Crécy and Poitiers and the Scots at Neville's Cross, capturing David II. **7. E.** "the Black Prince" [1330–1376], Prince of Wales; at Crecy, Poitiers, and Navarette; captured Limoges. **8. E. IV.** [1442–1483], king of Eng.; def. Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross, Towton, Hedgely Moor, and Hexham; def. Warwick at Barnet; introduced in Scott's *Anne of Geierstein*. **9. E. V.** [1470–1483], king of Eng.; son of Edward IV.; murdered in the Tower with his younger brother, by order of Richard III. **10. E. VI.** [1537–1553], king of Eng.; founded Blue-coat School and St. Thomas's Hosp.; settled crown on Lady Jane Grey.

Ed'wardes, ed'wardz, **Sir Her'bert Ben'ja-min** [1819–1868], Eng. gen.; Sikh wars in India; *A Year on the Punjab Frontier*.

Ed'wards. 1. A-me'li-a Bland'ford [1831–1892], Eng. nov. & Egyptologist. **2. Guil"laume' Fré"dé"ric'** [1777–1842], Fr. physiol. & ethnol. **3. Jon'a-than** [1703–1758], Am. theol.; metaph.; pres. of Princeton College; *Doctrine of Original Sin*, etc. **4. Jus'tin** [1787–1853], Am. divine, temp. advocate, and writer; pres. of Andover Theol. Sem., Mass. **5.** Riv.; Ill.; l. 75 m. to Mississippi Riv. **6.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 220 □; p. 9,444; ⊙ Albion. **7.** Co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 612 □; p. 3,600; ⊙ Kinsley. **8.** Co.; S. W. cen. Tex.; 2,620 □; p. 1,970; ⊙ Leakey.

Ed'wards-dale, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 3,284.

Ed'wards-ville, city; ⊙ of Madison co., Ill.; p. 3,561.

Ed'win [Teut. *masc.*, valuable friend. **Ed, Ed'dy** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'win,** ed'vin; G. **Ed'win,** et'vin; It. **E"du-i'no,** ē"du-ī'nō; L. **Ed-wi'nus**]. **1.** [585–633] King of Northumbria; m. Ethelburga of Kent, a Christian; def. the West Saxons; baptized at York; founded or restored Edinburgh; def. & slain by Penda. **2.** [GOLDSMITH *The Hermit*.] Hero of the poem, in love with Angelina.

Ed'wy, ed'wi [Teut. *masc.*, rich war] [940–959], king of Eng.; compulsorily divorced by Odo, abp. of Canterbury; his wife Elgiva put to death. **Ead'wig‡.**

Eeck'hout, ēc'haut. **1. An'ton van den** [1656–1695], Flem. painter of flowers and fruit; murdered. **2. Ger'brand van den** [1621–1674], Dutch hist. & portrait-painter; pupil and imitator of Rembrandt.

Ee'cloo, ē'clō, town; E. Flanders prov., Belgium; p. 10,000. **Ec'cloo‡.**

Ee'lee, ī'lī, riv.; Thian-Shan Mts., Asia; l. 300 m. to Lake Balkash. **I'li‡.**

Ef'fie. See EUPHEMIA.

Ef'fing-ham, ef'ing-ham. **1.** Co.; E. Ga.; 449 □; p. 5,599; ⊙ Springfield. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ill.; 490 □; p. 19,358. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 3,260.

É"ga"li"té', ē"gā"lī"té' [Pseud.], Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans; assumed to court the favor of revolutionists.

E'gan. 1. Pierce [1772–1848], Eng. humorist, of Ir. descent; *Real Life in London*, etc. **2. Pierce** [1814–1880], Eng. novelist; son of preceding; *Flower of the Flock*, etc.

Eg'ba, eg'bạ, kingdom; N. of Slave Coast, W. Afr.; 3,000 □; p. 100,000; * Abbeokuta.

Eg'bert [Teut. *masc.*, formidably bright. G. **Eck'bert,** ec'bert, **Eg'bert‡;** It. Pg. **Eg-ber'to,** eg-ber'tō; L. **Eg-ber'tus**] [775?–839], king of Wessex, conq. Devon, Cornwall, Mercia, Northumbria, & Wales; def. Danes & Britons at Hengest Down.

Eg'e-de, eg'ẹ-dẹ. **1. Hans** [1686–1758], Nor. pastor; "Apostle of Greenland"; founded the 1st Danish mission. **2. Paul** [1708–1789], son of preceding; bp. of Greenland.

E'ger, ē'gẹr. **1.** Riv.; Ger. & Bohemia; l. 125 m. to the Elbe. **2.** Town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 17,148.

Eg'er-ton, ej'ẹr-tọn. **1. Fran'cis.** See ELLESMERE, EARL OF. **2. Thom'as** [1540–1617], Lord Ellesmere, Eng. lawyer; statesman; Lord Chancellor.

E-ge'us, ī-jī'us [SHAK. *M. N. Dream*], father to Hermia.

Eg'ga, eg'gā, town; Nupe kingdom, Guinea, W. Afr.; p. 35,000. **Eg"gan'‡.**

Eg"ge-bi', eg"gẹ-bī', town; Sokoto, Sudan, Cen. Afr.; p. 14,000.

Eg'ham, eg'am, vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. of par., 10,187; field of Runnymede adjoins the village.

Eg'in-hard [771?–844], Fr. hist.; sec. to Charlemagne & Louis le Debonnaire; *Annals of the Kings of the Franks*.

Eg'la-mour, eg'la-mūr [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*].

Eg"lan"tine'. Same as FABRE D'EGLANTINE.

Eg'lin-ton, Earl of [1812–1861], Archibald William Montgomerie, Eng. statesman; Lord Lieut. of Ir.; held a famous tournament.

Eg'lon [Heb., circle; *Bib.*].

Eg'mont. 1. eg'mont *or* (F.) eg"mōṅ'. **La"mo"ral', Count of** [1522–1568], Dutch soldier; ambassador to Eng.; comm. cavalry at St. Quentin; def. Fr. at Gravelines; imprisoned; beheaded. **2.** eg'mẹnt. Active volc.; Taranaki prov., North Isl., New Zealand; 8,300 ft.

Eg're-mont, eg'rẹ-mẹnt, town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 6,273.

Eg'ri-po", eg'ri-pō". A former name of CHALCIS.

E'gypt, ī'jipt. **1.** Country; N. E. Afr.; total area, 400,000 □; cultivated and settled in Nile valley and delta; 12,976 □; p. 6,817,265; * Cairo; tributary to Turkey; occupied & administered by Brit. **Ai'gy-ptos‡** [Gr.]. **2.** [Nickname.] The S. part of Illinois, in the neighborhood of Cairo.

Eh'ren-berg", ē'rẹn-berg", **Chris'ti-an Gott'fried** [1795–1876], Ger. nat.; micros.; explor. in Egy., Arab., and Syr.; with Humboldt in Ural and Altai Mts.

Eh"ren-breit'stein, ē"ren-brait'stain [Ger., honor's broad stone], town and fortress; Rhine prov., on the Rhine., Prus.; p. 3,000; taken by the Fr., Jan. 24, 1799; evac., Feb. 9, 1801.

Eh'ren-feld", ē'ren-felt", town; Rhine prov., Prus.; suburb of Cologne; p. 12,000.

Ei'chen-dorff", ai'ʜen-dōrf", **Jo'seph, Baron von** [1788–1857], Ger. poet; dramatist; novelist.

Eich'horn, aiʜ'hērn. **1. Jo'hann Gott'fried** [1752–1827], Ger. Orientalist; rational. bib. critic; held chairs at Jena & Gottingen; *Hist. of Literature*, etc. **2. Karl Fried'rich** [1781–1854], Ger. jurist and hist.; son of preceding; *Hist. of the States & Law of Ger.*, etc.

Eich'wald, aiʜ'vālt, **Ed'ward** [1795–1876], Rus. nat.

Ei'der, ai'dẹr, riv.; Schleswig-Holstein prov., Prus.; l. 90 m. to North Sea.

Ei'ger, ai'gẹr, mt.; Bernese Alps, S. E. border of Bern Canton, Swit.; 13,900 ft. **Ei'gher‡.**

Eight"een'mile Moun'tain, Col.; 12,278 ft.

Ei'kon Ba-sil'i-ke, ai'ken ba-sil'i-kī [Gr., kingly portrait], title of a book pub. after the execution of Charles I. of Eng.; attributed to Charles himself; claimed by John Gauden, bishop of Exeter.

Eil'don Hills, il'dun, 3 conical peaks; N. W. part of Roxburgh co., Scot.; highest peak, 1,385 ft.

Ei'leen. See HELEN.

Ei'len-burg, ai'len-burg, mfg. town; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 11,000.

Ei-re'ne, ai-rī'nī [Gr., peace; *Myth.*], goddess of peace; dau. of Zeus and Themis & one of the Horæ; the Roman Pax. **I-re'ne‡.**

Ei'sen-ach, ai'sen-āʜ, town; Saxe-Weimar, Ger.; p. 21,399; Wartburg Castle, 600 ft. above the town.

Ei'sen-burg, ai'zẹn-burg, co.; Hung.; 1,937 □; p. 331,602; * Szembathely. **Vas-Var'me"gye"‡.**

Ei'sen-erz, ai'zẹn-erts, town; Styria, Aust.; iron-mountain in vicinity; iron worked for ten centuries.

Eis'le-ben, ais'lē-bẹn, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 23,175; birthplace of Luther.

E-ji'bo, ẹ-jī'bō, town; Yoruba, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 22,000.

E-ka"te-rin'burg. Same as YEKATERINBURG.

E-ka"te-ri-no-dar'. Same as YEKATERINODAR.

E-ka"te-ri-no-slaf'. Same as YEKATERINOSLAF.

Ek'he, ek'ẹ, riv.; Mongolia, China; l. 170 m. to the Selenga.

Ek'ron, ek'run [Heb., naturalization; *Bib.*].

El"a-gab'a-lus, M. A. An"to-ni'nus [204–222], emp. of Rome; def. Macrinus; killed by his soldiers.

E'lah, ī'lā [Heb., oak; *Bib.*].

E-laine', ẹ-lēn' [See HELEN] [TENNYSON *Idylls of the King*], "the lily maid of Astolat," who pines and dies for love of Lancelot.

E'lam [Heb., youth; *Bib.*], kingdom or country S. of Assyria.

El"a-te'a, el"a-tī'a. See CITHÆRON.

El'ba, el'bā, isl.; Grosseto prov., Tuscany, It.; 149 □; p. 22,000; in Tyrrhenian Sea; place of Napoleon's exile.

Elbe, elb, *or* (G.) el'bẹ, riv.; Aust. & Ger.; l. 550 m. to North Sea.

El"bee', Gi"got' d', del"bé, zhī"gō' [1752–1794], Fr. Vendean leader; fought at Fontenay, Saumur, etc.; defeated at Cholet; tried; shot.

El Bek'a-a", el bek'a-ā". See CŒLE-SYRIA.

El'ber-feld", el'bẹr-felt", mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 125,899.

El'bert. 1. Co.; E. cen. Col.; 1,880 □; p. 1,856; ⊙ Kiowa. **2.** Co.; E. N. E. Ga.; 406 □; p. 15,376; ⊙ Elberton.

El'bert Moun'tain, Col.; 14,351 ft.

El'ber-ton, town; ⊙ of Elbert co., Ga.; p. 1,572.

El"beuf', el"bōf', mfg. town; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 23,000.

El'bing, el'bing, fort. town; near mouth of Elbing Riv., W. Prussia prov., Prus.; p. 41,576.

El'bow [SHAK. *Measure for Measure*], a foolish but well-meaning constable.

El"bruz', el"brūz', highest peak in Caucasus Mts. and in Europe; 18,526 ft.

El"burz', el"būrz', mt. range; S. of Caspian Sea, Per.; highest peak, Demavend, about 20,000 ft.

El'che, el'chê, town; Alicante prov., Sp.; p. 19,000.

El'ching-en, el'ʜing-ẹn, vil.; Bav., Ger.; def. of Aust. by Fr. under Ney, Oct. 13, 1805.

El Co'bre, el cō'brê, town; S. E. coast of Cuba; copper-mines.

El'don. 1. Earl of [1751–1838], John Scott, Eng. lawyer; statesman; prosecuted Horne Tooke for treason; twice Lord Chancellor. **2.** Town; Wapello co., Iowa; p. 1,725.

El-do'ra, town; ⊙ of Hardin co., Iowa; p. 1,577.

El Do-ra'do, el do-rā'dō *or* -rē'dō [Sp., the gilded man, in allusion to the tradition that the chief of an Indian tribe in Colombia was covered with gold-leaf]. **1.** An imaginary land, rich in gold & precious stones, supposed by the Sp. & by Raleigh to have existed between Amazon & Orinoco Rivs., S. Am. **2.** Co.; E. N. E. Cal.; 1,790 □; p. 9,232; ⊙ Placerville. **3.** City; ⊙ of Butler co., Kan.; p. 3,339. **4.** Town; Victoria, Austral.; p. with dist., 1,600.

El"do-ra'do Springs, city; Cedar co., Mo.; p. 1,543.

El'e-a-nor, el'ẹ-a-nẹr *or* el'a-nẹr [Gr. *fem.*, light. **El'i-nor‡; Hel'en‡. El'la, Nell, Nel'ly, No'ra** (dims.). Dan. G. **E"le-o-no're,** ē"lē-ō-nō'rẹ; D. **Le"o-no'ra,** lē"o-nō'rā; F. **A"li"é"nor',** ā"lī"ē"nōr'; It. **E"le-o-no'ra,** ē"lē-ō-nō'rā; L. **El"e-a-no'ra;** Sp. **Le"a-nor',** lē"ā-nōr']. **1. E. of Aq"ui-taine'** or of **Gui"enne'** [1122–1204], m. Louis VII. of Fr.; divorced; m. Hen. II. of Eng.; mother of Richard Cœur de Lion; twice impr. **2. E. of Cas-tile'** [1244?–1290], wife of Ed. I., king of Eng.; accomp. him on his crusade; said to have saved his life; d. at Grantham. See CHARING CROSS. **3. E. of Pro"vence'** [–1291], m. Henry III. of Eng.; mother of Edward I.; became a nun.

E″le-a′zar [Heb., God's help, or God is helper; *Bib.*].
E-lec′tra [Gr., the bright one]. **1.** One of the Pleiades; mother of Dardanus. **2.** Dau. of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; subject of tragedies by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. **E-lek′tra**‡ [Gr.]. **Lu-od′i-ce**‡.
E-lec′tric Peak, mt.; Rocky Mts., Park co., Mont.; 11,155 ft.
E-lec′try-on, son of Perseus & Andromeda.
El″e-o-no′ra [see ELEANOR] **of En′te**, es′tē [1537–1581], It. princess; subject of Tasso's love-songs.
El″e-phan′ta, el″e-fan′ta, Isl.; Bombay harbor, Ind.; 6 m. in circumference; rock-cut temples.
El′e-phant Back, mt.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 8,884 ft.
El′e-phant Moun′tain, Cal.; 10,418 ft.
El-eu′sis, el-lū′sis. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Son of Mercury. **2.** A city in Attica. See ELEUSINIA, in vocabulary.
El-eu′ther-a, el-lū′ther-a, Isl.; Bahama; 20 × 10 m.
El-eu″ther-op′o-lis, el-lū″ther-op′o-lis, anc. Rom. city, Palestine; now in ruins; 22 m. S. W. of Jerusalem.
El′fri-da, queen of Edgar, king of Eng., mother of Ethelred the Unready; killed her stepson, Edward the Martyr.
Elf′borg, elfs′borg, prov.; S. W. Sweden; 4,948 □; p. 272,500; * Wenersborg. **Wen′ers-borg**‡.
El Ghor, el gōr, val. of Dead Sea and lower Jordan, Pal.
El′gin, el′gin. **1. Earl of**, [1777–1841], Thomas Bruce; Brit. diplt.; envoy successively to Brussels, Berlin, Constantinople; collected the "Elgin Marbles." **2. Earl of**, [1811–1863], James Bruce; Brit. statesman, son of Thomas; Gov.-Gen. of Can.; ambas. to China, Gov.-Gen. of India. **3.** Co.; Scot.; 531 □; p. 43,612. **El′gin-shire**‡; **Mor′ay-shire**‡; **Mur′ray**‡. **4.** Its *; anc. city; p. 5,799; ruins of cathedral & castle. **5.** Co.; W. Ont., Can.; 725 □; p. 50,643; * St. Thomas West. **6.** el′jin. City; Kane co., Ill.; p. 17,823.
El-gi′va, el-gil′va [Teut. *fem.*, elf or fairy gift] [–958], wife of Edwy, king of the English; murdered.
El′gon, el′gon. mt.; Brit. E. Afr., N. E. of Victoria Nyanza; 14,044 ft. **Li-gou′yi**‡.
El Gran Cha′co. Same as GRAN CHACO.
El Hed-jaz′. See HEJAZ.
El Hed′ood, el hed′ūd, prov.; Upper Egy.; formed, 1888, from former prov. of Kaneh, with added territory to the south.
El′i [Heb., the highest; *Bib.*] [–2228–1128], high priest; judge.
El′i-a [Heb.; see ELIJAH] [Pen-name], Charles Lamb; *London Magazine*.
El-i′ab [Heb., God is father; *Bib.*].
El-i′a-da [Heb., God knows; *Bib.*].
El-i′a-kim [Heb., whom God establishes; *Bib.*].
El-i′as [Heb., God the Lord, *Bib.*] See ELIJAH.
El-i′a-saph, el-ai′a-saf [Heb., God is gatherer; *Bib.*].
El-i′a-shib [Heb.; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*].
E″lie′ de Beau″mont′, ā″lē′ dᵉ bō″mōn′, **Jean Bap″tiste′ A. L. L.** [1798–1874], Fr. geologist; writer.
El′i-e′zer [Heb., God is help; *Bib.*].
El-i′hu, el-ai hū *or* el′i-hū [Heb., God the Lord; *Bib.*].
El′i-jah, el-ai′jā [Heb., God the Lord, or God is Jehovah; *Bib.*, **E-li′as**]. Dan. D. G. **E-li′as**, ē-lī′ās, **E-li′a**, ē-lī′ä; F. **E″lie′**, ā″lē′; It. **E-li′a**, ā-lē′ä; L. **E-li′as**, a prophet of Jehovah in the time of Ahab, –900; opposed idolatry & iniquity; carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.
E-li′jah Po′gram [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], an American politician, a pompous and bombastic Congressman.
E′lim [Heb., palm-trees; *Bib.*].
E-lim′e-lech, ē-lim′e-lek [Heb., God is king; *Bib.*].
El′i-nor. See ELEANOR.
El′i-ot. 1. George [Pseud.]. See GEORGE ELIOT, and EVANS, MARY ANN. **2. Sir John** [1592–1632], Eng. statesman; led the impeachment of Buckingham, several times impr. for objecting to or obstructing legislation, etc. **3. John** [1604–1690], Am. missionary, "Apostle to the Indians"; b. in Eng.; *Translatium of Bible for the Indians*.
El′i-ott, George Au-gus′tus. See HEATHFIELD, LORD.
E-liph′a-let, ē-lif′ā-let [Heb., God delivers; *Bib.*]. **E-liph′e-let**‡.
E′lis, anc. country; W. coast of Peloponnesus, Gr.; contains the plain of Olympia, where the Olympic games were held, now an eparchy in Achaia & Elis nome.
E″lise′, ā″lēz′. See ELIZABETH.
El″i-se′us [Gr., *New Test.* & *Apocrypha*]. See ELISHA.
E-li′sha [Heb., God is salvation; *Bib.* **F. E″li″sée′**, ā″lē″sā′, Gr **E-lis-sai′os**; It. Sp. **E″li-se′o**, ā″lē-sā′ō; L. **El″i-se′us**, el″i-sē′us; Pg. **E″li-se′u**, el″i-sē′ū], a Jewish prophet of Jehovah, attendant and successor of Elijah, d. –839?
E-lish′a-ma [Heb., whom God hears; *Bib.*].
E-lish′e-bah [Heb., Elizabeth; *Bib.*], wife of Aaron.
El″i-shu′a, el″ish′ū-a *or* el-ish′ū-a [Heb.; *Bib.*].
E-lis′sa or **E-li′sa**, a name of Dido.
E-li′za [see ELIZABETH] [Pseud.], Mrs. Elizabeth Draper; Sterne's *Letters from Yorick to Eliza*.
E-liz′a-beth [Gr., from Heb. (Elisheba), worshiper of God (God is her oath). **E-lis′a-beth**‡; **E-li′za**‡, **Bess**, **Bes′sy**, **Bet′sy**, **Bet′ty**, **El′sie**, **Lib′by**, **Li′sa**, **Liz′zie** (dims.). Dan. D. G. **E-li′sa-beth**, ē-lī′zā-bet, **E-li′sa**‡; F. **E″li″sa″beth′**, ē″lē″zä″bet′, **E″lise′**, ē″lēz′; Gr **E-li-sa-bet′**‡; It **E-li″sa-bet′ta**, ā-lē″zä-bet′tä, **A-li′sa**‡; L. **E-liz″a-beth′a**‡; Sp. **I″sa-bel′**, ē″sä-bel′. **1.** [*Bib.*] Mother of John the Baptist. **2. E. of York** [1426–1503], dau. of Elizabeth Woodville; wife of Henry VII of Eng.; mother of Henry VIII. **3. Petrov′na** [1709–1762], empress of Russ.; dau. of Peter the Great; founded Acad. of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, & Univ. of Moscow; against Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War; her troops entering Berlin, 1760. **4. Saint**, of Hung. [1207–1231], dau. of Andrew II of Hung.; practiced extreme asceticism. **5. Stu′art** [1596–1662], queen of Bohemia; dau. of James I. & sister of Charles I of Eng.; m. Frederick V, Elector Palatine; mother of Prince Rupert & the Electress Sophia (mother of George I. of Eng.). **6. Tu′dor** [1533–1603], queen of Eng.; dau. of Henry VIII. & Anne Boleyn; reestablished Reformed faith. **7. Wood′ville** [1431?–1492], wife of Sir John Grey, then of Edward IV. of Eng.; d. in a nunnery; intro. in Shak. *Richard III.*
St. City, of Union co., N. J.; p. 37,754. **Town**, p. of Pasquotank co., N. C.; p. 3,251. **10.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 1,234.
E-liz′a-beth Cit′y. **1.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 50 □; p. 16,168; ⊙ Hampton. **2.** Same as ELIZABETH, 8.
E-liz″a-beth-grad′. Same as YELIZAVETGRAD.
E-liz′a-beth Is′lands, Buzzard's Bay, Dukes co., Mass.
E-liz′a-beth Peak, mt.; New Mex.; 12,491 ft.
E-liz″a-beth-pol′. Same as YELIZAVETPOL.
E-liz′a-beth-town, city, ⊙ of Hardin co., Ky.; p. 2,260.
Elk. **1.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 651 □; p. 12,216; ⊙ Howard. **2.** Co.; N. E. cen. Pa.; 760 □; p. 22,299; ⊙ Ridgway.
El-ka′nah, el-kā′nä *or* el′ka-nä [Heb., God possesses; *Bib.*].
Elk′hart. **1.** Riv.; Ind.; 90 m. to St. Joseph Riv. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 470 □; p. 39,201; ⊙ Goshen. **3.** City; Elkhart co., Ind.; p. 11,360.
Elk′horn. **1.** Riv.; Neb.; 1.200 m. to Platte Riv. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Walworth co., Wis.; p. 1,417.
El′kins, Hen′ry W. [1837–1904], Am. landscape-painter; *Mount Shasta*, etc.
Elk Lake, Beltrami co., Minn.; once claimed to be source of Mississippi.
Elk Moun′tain, Medicine Bow Range, Carbon co., Wyo.; 11,511 ft.
Elk Moun′tains, Pitkin & Gunnison cos., Col.; highest point, Castle Peak, 14,115 ft.
El′ko, co.; N. E. Nev.; 17,652 □; p. 4,794; ⊙ Elko.
Elk Riv′er. **1.** Affluent of the Tennessee; Coffee and Franklin cos., Tenn.; 1. 150 m. **2.** Webster and Braxton cos., W. Va.; 1. 180 m. to the Kanawha.
Elk′ton, town; ⊙ of Cecil co., Md.; p. 2,318.
El′la, El′len. See ELEANOR.
El′land, town; West Riding York co., Eng.; p. 9,991.
El′len, Mount, Utah; 11,410 ft.
El′len-bor-ough, el′len-bur-o. **1. Baron** [1750–1818], Edward Law; Eng. lawyer; counsel for Warren Hastings; Lord Chief Justice. **2. Earl of** [1790–1871], Edward Law; Eng. statesman; Gov.-Gen. of Ind.; annexed Sind, etc.
El′len-burg, vil.; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 3,186.
El′len-rie″der, el′len-rī′dᵉr, **Ma-ri′a** [1791–1863], Ger. hist. & genre painter; *Faith, Hope, & Charity*, etc.
El′lens-burg, city; ⊙ of Kittitas co., Wash.; p. 2,768.
El′len-ville, vil.; Ulster co., N. Y.; p. 2,881.
El′ler-y. **1. Will′iam** [1727–1820], Am. lawyer; patriot; signer of the Decl. of Ind. **2.** Vil.; Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,777.
Elles′mere, elz mir. **1. Earl of** [1800–1857], Francis Leveson Gower Egerton; Eng. statesman; writer. **2.** Town; Flint and Salop cos., Eng. and Wales; p. 1,830.
El′let, Charles [1810–1862], Am. eng.; made first wire suspension bridge in America.
El′lice Is′lands, el′lis, 9 groups of coral islands, N. of Fiji & S. W. of Samoa; 360 m. in extent from N. W. to S. E., between 5½° & 11° S. lat., & 176° & 180° E. long.; p. 2,500, mostly Christian Polynesians.
El″lich-pur′, el″lich-pūr′. **1.** Dist.; Berar prov., Brit. India; 2,623 □; p. 313,805. **2.** Its *; p. 27,782.
El′li-cott, An′drew [1754–1820], Am. surv.; planned Washington, D. C.; Surveyor-Gen.; commissioner to settle southern boundary of U. S.
El′ling-ton, town; Tolland co., Conn.; p. 1,539.
El′li-nor. Same as ELEANOR.
El′li-ot, Sir Gil′bert. See MINTO, EARL OF.
El′li-ot-son, John [1791?–1868], Eng. phys.; mesmeric specialist.
El′li-ott. 1. Charles Wyl′lys [1817–1883], Am. historian. **2. Eb″en-e′zer** [1781–1849], Eng. poet; "the Corn-law Rhymer." **3. Jes′se Dun′can** [1782–1845], Am. nav. officer; with Perry at Lake Erie. **4. Ste′phen** [1771–1830], Am. nat.; *Botany of S. C. and Ga.* **5.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 270 □; p. 9,214; ⊙ Sandy Hook.
El′lis [Heb. *masc.*, God the Lord]. **1. Al″ex-an′der John** [1814–1890], Eng. philol.; *Early English Pronunciation*. **2. George** [1745–1815], Eng. writer. **3. Hen′ry** [1721–1806], Eng. nat.; Gov. of N. Y. and of Ga. **4. Sir Hen′ry** [1775–1869], Eng. scholar; libr. of Brit. Museum. **5.** Co.; N. W. cen. Kan.; 625 □; p. 7,942; ⊙ Hays City. **6.** Co.; N. E. cen. Texas; 950 □; p. 31,774; ⊙ Waxahachie.
El′lis Bell [Pen-name], Emily Jane Brontë.
El′lis-burg, vil.; Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 4,145.
El′lis Is′land, N. Y. harbor, about ¼ m. W. S. W. of the Battery; immigrant station.
El′lis-ton, Rob′ert Will′iam [1774–1831], Eng. comedian; theat. manager; writer.
El-lo′ra, town, near N. W. border of Haidarabad, India; 170 m. N. E. of Bombay; rock-cut temple. **E-lo′ra**‡.
El″lore′, el″lōr′, town; Godavari dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; p. 25,000.
Ells′worth. **1. E′phra-im El′mer** [1837–1861], Am. patriot; organized Zouave reg. in N. Y. city, Ap., 1861; shot dead at Alexandria, Va., for removing a Confederate flag. **2. Ol′i-ver** [1745–1807], Am. lawyer & Federalist statesman; Chief Justice of U. S. **3.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 9,272. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 1,620. **5.** City; ⊙ of Hancock co., Me.; p. 4,804.
Ell′wood, Thom′as [1639–1713], Eng. Quaker preacher; writer, friend of Milton; suggested *Paradise Regained*.
El″ma-lu′, el″mä-lō′, town, Konieh prov., Asia Minor; p. 25,000; seat of red-leather manufacture.
Elm Cit′y [Sobr.], New Haven, Conn.
Elmes, elmz. **Har′vey Lous′dale** [1814?–1847], Eng. arch.; designed St. George's Hall, Liverpool.
El-mi′na, el-mī′nä, pt. spt. town, Gold Coast, Brit. W. Afr.; p. 10,530. **St. George del Mi′na**‡.
El-mi′ra, el-mī′rä, city; ⊙ of Chemung co., N. Y.; p. 30,893.
El′mo [Gr. *masc.*, amiable]. **Saint**, patron of sailors.
El′more. 1. Al′fred [1815–1881], Eng. hist. painter. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ala.; 632 □; p. 21,723; ⊙ Wetumpka. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. Idaho; 8,000 □; p. 1,870; ⊙ Mountain Home. **4.** Town, Bendigo co., Victoria, Austral.; p. with tp., 2,000.
Elm′wood. **1.** [Pen-name] James Russell Lowell. **2.** Town; Peoria co., Ill.; p. 1,548.
Elne, eln [anc. **Hel′e-na** and **Il-lib′e-ris**], town; Pyrénées-Orientales, Fr.; p. 2,463.
E′lon [Heb., oak, strong; *Bib.*].
E-lo′ra. See ELLORA.
El Pa′so. **1.** Co.; E. Col.; 2,660 □; p. 21,239; ⊙ Colorado Springs. **2.** Co.; S. W. Tex.; 9,750 □; p. 15,678. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 10,338. **4.** City; Woodford co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,068.
El Pa′so del Nor′te, nōr′tē, town, with line of settlements 10 m. in extent; Chihuahua State, Rio Grande Valley, Mex.; p. 5,302; opposite El Paso co., Texas. **El Pa′so**‡.
El′phin-ston, Ar′thur. See BALMERINO, LORD.
El′phin-stone, el′fin-ston. **1. George Keith.** See KEITH, 3. **2. George Will′iam Keith**, 1782–1842], Brit. gen. at Waterloo; comm. of Brit. troops in Afghan, 1840–1842; held at Kabul by Akbar Khan; his army massacred; d. at Kabul. **3. Mount-stu′art** [1779–1859], Brit. statesman; hist.; first Brit. envoy to Kabul; Gov. of Bombay. **4. Will′iam** [1431–1514], Scot. prelate; statesman; Lord Chancellor of Scot.; founded Aberdeen Univ.
El′sa, El′se. See ALICE.
El′sass-Loth′ring-en. Same as ALSACE-LORRAINE.
Els′hei″mer, els hī″mᵉr, **A′dam** [1574–1620?], Ger. painter of landscapes & figures; *Flight into Egypt*, etc.
El′sie Ven′ner, the heroine of Oliver Wendell Holmes's novel *Elsie Venner*, a strange psychological phenomenon.
El″si-nore′, el″si-nōr′ [Dan. **Hel″sin-gör′**, hel″sin-gör′], fort. spt.; Zealand Isl., on the Sound, Den.; p. 11,802; passage forced by Parker and Nelson, Mar. 31, 1801.
Els′peth [Heb. *fem.*, God's oath]. **Els′pet**‡.
Els′ler, Fan′ny [1810–1884], Ger. danseuse.
El′ster. **1.** Riv.; central Ger.; 1. 110 m. to Saale Riv. **White El′ster**‡. **2.** Riv.; Saxony, Ger.; 1. 105 m. to Elbe R. **Black El′ster**‡.
Els′wick, town; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Eng.; p. 40,000. Armstrong Iron Works, 14,000 workmen.
El′tham, elt′am, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. of par., 5,682; residence of Plantagenet and Tudor rulers; palace razed by Cromwell.
El′ton, salt lake; Astrakhan govt., Russ.; 62 □; annual product about 90,000 tons.
El′vas, el′vas, town; Alemtejo prov., Pg.; p. 10,471.
El-vi′ra, el-vī′rä [L., white. Sp. **El-vī′ra**, el-vī′rä].
El′wood, town; Madison co., Ind.; p. 2,284. **Quin′cy**‡.
El′y, I′ll. **1.** Isl.; Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 63,966; here Hereward yielded to William I., 1071. **2.** Anc. city on same; p. 8,017; anc. cathedral, church, and monastery. **3.** Vil.; Orange co., Vt.; copper mine, yielding 2,000,000 lbs. annually.
El′y-mas, el′i-mas [Gr., a sorcerer; *Bib.*; *Acts* xiii, 8.
El′y-ot, el′i-ut, **Sir Thom′as** [1490?–1546], Eng. writer; author of *The Governour*, first Eng. work on moral philosophy, and *Bibliotheca*, the first Latin-Eng. dictionary.
E-lyr′i-a, ē-lir′i-a, vil.; ⊙ of Lorain co., Ohio; p. 5,611.
El′ze, el tsā, **Fried′rich Karl** [1821–1889], Ger. Shakespearian scholar.
El′ze-vir, el′zē-vir, **Lou′is** [1540?–1617?], Dutch printer; publisher. See ELZEVIR, in vocab.
Elz′hei″mer. Same as ELSHEIMER.
E-man′u-el. [See EMMANUEL.] **1. E.** "the Great" [1469–1521], king of Pg.; made code of laws; patron of chivalry, art, and science. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ga.; 1,028 □; p. 14,708; ⊙ Swainsborough.
Em′ba, riv.; Orenburg govt.; Russ.; l. 450 m. to Caspian Sea.
Em-bar′ras Riv′er. **1.** Champaign and other cos., Ill.; l. 150 m. to Wabash Riv. **2.** Shawano co., to New London, Wis.; l. 100 m. to Wolf Riv.
Em′bar-y, Phil′ip [1729–1775], Am. divine; first Meth. preacher in U. S.; b. in Ir. of German parentage.
Em′den, fort. spt. town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 14,020. **Emb′den**‡.
Em′e-line, em′e-lain *or* -lin. **Em′me-line**‡; **Em′i-ly**‡; **Em′ma**‡. F. **E″mi″lie′**, ā″mē″lē′, **E″mile′**‡; G. **E-mi′lie**, ē-mē′lē-ē; It. Pg. Sp. **E-mi′li-a**, ē-mē′lē-ä].
Em′er-ald Hill, suburb of Melbourne; Victoria, Austral.; p. 25,000.
Em′er-ald Isle, Ireland; so called from its verdure; first used by Dr. Drennan in his poem *Erin*.
Em′er-son, Ralph Wal′do [1803–1882], Am. transcendental essayist; poet.
Em′er-y [Teut. *masc.*, work, rule. **Em′o-ry**‡. F. **Eme″ri′**, em″rī′; It. **A″me-ri′go**, ä″mā-rī′gō; L. **Al″me-ri′cus**, al″mg-rī′cus], co.; Utah; 5,723 □; p. 4,866; ⊙ Castle Dale.
Em′i-grant Peak. **1.** Mont.; 10,969 ft. **2.** Nev.; 8,509 ft.
E″mile′, ā″mēl′. See EMELINE.
E-mil′i-a [see EMELINE]. **1.** [CHAUCER *Knight's Tale*], lady-love of Arcite and Palamon. **2.** [SHAK. *Othello*.] Iago's wife; Desdemona's waiting-woman. **3.** [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*.] Attendant on Hermione in prison. **4.** Former dept.; It.; now divided into 8 provs.
Em′i-ly. See EMELINE.
E′mim [Heb., terrible men; *Bib.*], a race of giants E. of the Dead Sea.
Em′i-nence, vil.; Henry co., Ky.; p. 2,000.
Em′i-nent Hand [Pen-name], Alexander Pope; *The Impertinent*, a satire.
Em′ma [Norman, < Teut. *fem.*, grandmother. **Em, Em′mie** (dim.). F. **Em″ma′**, em″mä′; G. It. Pg. **Em′ma**, em′mä; L. **Em′ma**‡; Sp. **E′ma**, ē′mä] [982–1052], wife of Ethelred the Unready; after his death m. Canute; mother of Edward the Confessor.
Em-man′u-el [Gr., God with us; *Bib.* **E-man′u-el**‡, F. **Em″ma″nu″el′**, em″mä″nü″el′; G. **E-ma′nu-el**, ē-mä′nu-ēl, **Im-ma′nu-el**‡; It. **E-ma″nu-e′le**, ē-mä-nū-ē′lē; Pg. Sp. **Ma″nu-el′**, mä″nū-el′; Pg. **Ma″noel′**‡]. See IMMANUEL, in vocabulary.
Em-man′u-el-Phil′i-bert, the Iron-headed [1528–1580], duke of Savoy; It. gen.; def. Fr. at St. Quentin.
Em′ma-us, em′a-us *or* em-mā′us [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Vil.; 7½ m. from Jerusalem. **2.** Town; 20 m. from Jerusalem. **Ni-cop′o-lis**‡.
Em′met. **1. Rob′ert** [1778–1803], Ir. patriot; brother of Thomas; leader of "United Irishmen"; hanged. **2. Thom′as Ad′dis** [1764–1827], Ir.-Am. lawyer; leader of "United Irishmen"; imprisoned; afterward Att'y-Gen. of N. Y. **3.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 408 □; p. 4,274; ⊙ Estherville. **4.** Co.; N. W. Mich.; 438 □; p. 8,756; ⊙ Harbor Springs.
Em′mets-burg, city; ⊙ of Palo Alto co., Iowa; p. 1,584.
Em′mons. **1. Eb″en-e′zer** [1798–1863], Am. geologist. **2. Peak**; Uintah Mts., Utah; 13,624 ft. **3. Mount**, Elk Mts., Col.; 12,414 ft. **4.** Co.; S. cen. N. Dak.; 1,584 □; p. 1,971; ⊙ Williamsport.
Em′o-ry, Will′iam H. [1812?–1887], U. S. gen.; at Pleasant Hill, Cedar Creek, etc.
Em-pe″ci-na′do, el. See DIAZ, JUAN MARTIN.
Em-ped′o-cles [–455?–395?], Gr. poet; phys.; philos.; b. in Sicily; credited with theory of the four elements; taught transmigration; said to have cast himself into Etna. **Em-pe-do-kles′**‡; Gr.‡.
Em′per-or Will′iam's Land, tract of E. Greenland on the coast, including Cape Bismarck on the extreme north.
Em-po′ri-a, city; ⊙ of Lyon co., Kan.; p. 7,551.
Em-po′ri-um, bor.; ⊙ of Cameron co., Pa.; p. 2,147.
Emp′son, Sir Rich′ard [–1510], Eng. lawyer; agent for collection of Henry VIII. impositions; beheaded.
Ems, ems. **1.** Riv.; Westphalia and Hanover, Prus.; l. 160 m. to North Sea. **2.** Town; near the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine, Hesse-Nassau, Prus.; p. 7,000; watering-place. **Bad′ Ems**‡.
Ems′worth, town; Hants co., Eng.; p. 1,824.
E-na′ra. ē-nä′rä, lake; N. part of Finland, Russ.; 685 □.
En-a′ri-a, en-ā′ri-a, kingdom; S. W. Afr.; 1,100 □; p. 40,000; * Saka. **Lim′nu**‡.
En-cel′a-dus, en-sel′a-dus [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Tartarus and Ge; one of the 100-armed giants; killed by Zeus; buried under Mt. Etna. **En-ke′la-dos**‡ [Gr.].
En″chi-rid′i-on, en″ki-rid′i-gn, a treatise on institutions divine and moral, by Francis Quarles.
En″ci-nal′, en′si-nāl′, co.; S. W. Texas; 1,700 □; p. 1,022. **En″si-nal′**‡.
En-ci′nas, en-thī′nās. **1. Fran-cis′co** [1520?–1552], Sp. reformer; brother of Juan; friend of Luther and Melanchthon; translated New Testament into Sp. and presented copy to Charles V.; impr., but escaped to England. **2. Ju-an′** [–1545], Sp. Prot. martyr; burnt alive at Rome.
Enc′ke, enc′ke, Jo′hann Franz [1791–1865], Ger. astron.; determined orbit of comet called by his name
En-coun′ter Bay, S. Austral.; at mouth of Murray Riv.
En′der-by Land, Antarctic Oc.; lat. 67° S.; long. 50° E.
En′di-cott, John [1589–1665], Eng. Puritan; 14 years Gov. of Mass.
End′lich-er, ent′lin-ᵉr, **Ste′phen Lu′dis-laus** [1804–1849], Hung. botanist; linguist.
En′dor [Heb., Spring of Dor; *Bib.*], town; Manasseh, Issachar.
En-dym′i-on, en-dim′i-on [*Gr. Myth.*], beautiful youth, forever asleep; beloved by Diana.
E-ne′as, same as ÆNEAS. [F. **E″nie′**, ā″nē′; Gr. **Ai-nei′as**; L. **Æ-ne′as**; Sp. **E-ne′as**, ā-nā′ās.]
En″fan″tin′, än″fän″tan′. **Bar″thé-le″mi′ Pros″per** [1796–1864], Fr. socialist; disciple of Saint-Simon.
En′field. **1.** Town; N. of London, Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 31,536; govt. small-arms factory. **2.** Town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 7,199. **3.** Vil.; White co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,108.
En″ga-dine′, en″gā-dīn′, valley of the Inn Riv.; Alps, Grisons, Swit.; l. 45 m., divided into Upper and Lower; resort for consumptives, etc.
Eng′el, eng′el, **Jo′hann Ja′kob** [1741–1802], Ger. dramatist; novelist; philosopher.
Eng′el-brecht″sen, eng′el-breut″sgn, **Cor-ne′lis** [1468–1533], Dutch painter; one of the first to use oil with colors.
Eng′el-mann″. **1.** än″zhel″män′. **Gode″froy′** [1788–1839], Fr. lith. **2.** eng′l-mān. **George** [1809–1844], Ger.-Am. botanist; physician; journalist.
En″ghien′, än″gan′, Duke d′ [1772–1804], Louis A. H. de Bourbon, Fr. prince; fought against the republic; settled in Ger.; seized by order of Napoleon; shot at Vincennes.
En″gi-neer′ Moun′tain, Col.; 12,971 ft.
Eng′land, ip′gland, div. of Gt. Britain, and part of the United Kingdom of Gt. Brit. & Ir.; 50,840 □; p. 27,483,490; * London.
En′gle-man, Mount, Col.; timber-line on, 11,578 ft.
Eng′lish Chan′nel, bet. Eng. and Fr.; 23,900 □; 22 to 155 m. wide.

ȣ = *out*; **oil**; **ū** = *feud*, **u̇** = future; **c** = k; **church**; **dh** = *the*; **go**, **sing**, **iṅk**; **so**; **thin**; **zh** = azure; **F.** bo**ṅ**, di**ṅ**e. <, *from*; †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.

Eng'lish Jus-tin'i-an, Edward I. of Eng.: so called from important laws of his reign.
Eng'lish-man, Pen-name], Thomas Paine; *Common Sense.*
Eng'lish O'pi-um-eat'er [Pen-name], Thomas De Quincey in his "Confessions."
Eng'lish Pale. See PALE, THE.
Eng'lish Riv'er, enters Hudson Bay from W. at Fort Churchill, l. 630 m. **Great Wa'ter‡; Mis'sis-sip'pi‡.**
E'nid (TENNYSON *Idylls of the King*), lady of Arthur's court; ideal of purity and wifely devotion.
En'na [-1126], king of Leinster, Ir.
En'ne-mo'ser, en'ng-mō'zgr. **Jo'seph** [1787–1854], Ger. phys.; writer; b. in the Tyrol; prof. at Rome; *Magnetism.*
En'nis. **1.** Town; * of Clare co., Ir.; p. 6,000. **2.** City; Ellis co., Tex.; p. 2,171.
En"nis-cor'thy, en'is-cōr'thi, town; Wexford co., Ir.; p. 8,000, taken by Cromwell, 1649; anc. castle.
En"nis-kil'len, en'is-kil'gn, town; * of Fermanagh co., Ir ; p. 6,000; def. of James II 's troops, July 30, 1689.
En'ni-us, Quin'tus [—239–169], Rom. epic poet; b. of a Gr. family, in Calabria; only fragments of his works remain.
En-no'di-us, Mag'nus Fe'lix, Saint [473?–521], Latin Father; bishop of Papia; failed to unite E. & W. churches.
Enns, ens, riv.; Styria & other dists., Austria; l. 112 m. to the Danube. **Ens‡.**
En"o-bar'bus [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*], friend of Antony.
E'noch, ē'nqc [Heb., initiated; consecrated; dedicated; teacher; *Bib.* **He'noch"‡.** F. **É"noch',** ē"nōc'. **Hé"noch'‡;** L. **E-no'chus, Æ-no'chus‡].** **1.** Eldest son of Cain. **2.** Father of Methusaleh.
E'nos [Heb., mortal man]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Son of Seth. **2.** Anc. spt.; Adrianople prov., Eur. Turk.; p. 6,000.
E'nos-burg, town; Franklin co., Vt.; p. with tp., 2,299.
En-ri'co. See HENRY.
En-ro'gel, en-rō'gel [Heb., the fullers' fountain; *Bib.*], a spring forming a landmark between Judah and Benjamin.
En"té'lé"chie, ăn'té'lé"shi' [RABELAIS *Pantagruel*], an imag. kingdom, ruled by Queen Quintessence; visited by Pantagruel.
En-tel'lus, Sicilian athlete; friend of Æneas. See DARES, 2.
En"tre Mi'nho-e-Dou'ro. Same as MINHO.
En'tre Ri'os, en'tré ri'os, prov.; Argentine Rep.; 45,000 □; p. 248,700; ≈ Paraná.
En'zi-o [1224–1272], king of Sardinia; def. Genoese fleet and Mongols; cap. by Bolognese and died in prison.
É"on' de Beau"mont', ē"ōn' dę bō"mōn', **Charles G. L. A. A. T. d',** "Chevalier d'Éon" [1728–1810], Fr. dipl.; writer; adventurer; secret envoy to Rus. in female attire; pensioned by Fr. govt., on condition that he should wear women's dress; concealed his sex so well from this time that it was uncertain to many until his death.
E'os (*Gr. Myth.*), goddess of the morning; dau. of Hyperion; wife of Tithonus, & mother of Memnon; the Rom. Aurora.
E'öt-vös, ē'öt-vösh, **Jo'seph, Baron** [1813–1871], Hung. writer; statesman.
Ep-am"i-non'das [—412?–362], Theban statesman; gen.; twice def. Spartans. **E-pa-mei-nōn'das‡** [Gr.].
Ep-a"no-me-ri'a, ep-ā"nō-mē-ri'ą, town; Santorini, Gr. Archipelago; built on face of cliff; 15 to 20 tiers of houses cut in rocks, 400 ft. above the gulf.
Ep-aph"ro-di'tus, ep-af"rō-dī'tus [Gr.; *Bib.*], a messenger of the churches; fl. 1st cent. **E-pa-phro'di-tos‡** [Gr.].
É"pée', de l', dę lē"pē', **Charles Mi"chel'** [1712–1789], Fr. abbé; instructor of deaf-mutes.
É"pe"ri-es', ē"pē"ri-esh', town; on Theiss Riv., Hung.; p. 10,000. **He"per-jes'‡.**
É"per"nay', ē"pār"nē', town; Marne dept., Fr.; p. 16,000.
E'phah, ī'fą [Heb., darkness; obscurity; *Bib.*].
Eph'e-sus, ef'ę-sus [Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. Ionian cml. city, W. Asia Minor; * of Rom. prov. of Asia; temple of Diana; site of one of the 7 churches. **E'phe-sos‡** [Gr.].
Eph"i-al'tes, ef"i-al'tiz. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Giant, son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; made war on the gods; slain by Apollo. **2.** A Malian who betrayed the Spartans at Thermopylæ, —480.
E'phra-em, ī'frą-em, **Sy'rus,** *i. e.,* "the Syrian" [-373], Syr. ecclesiastic; hermit. **E'phrem‡.**
E"phra-im, ī'frą-im [Heb., twofold increase or fruitful; *Bib.*]. **1.** Joseph's second son, who obtained the birthright. **2.** The tribe descended from him, or the region it occupied in Palestine. **3.** A city near Bethel.
Eph'ra-ta, ef'rą-tą [Heb., fruitful; *Bib.*]. **1.** Grandmother of Caleb the spy. **2.** Bethlehem.
E'phron, ī'fron [Heb., fawn-like; *Bib.*]. **1.** A Hittite who sold Abraham a burying-place. **2.** A city E. of Jordan.
Ep"i-char'mus, ep'i-cār'mus [—540–443], Gr. comic poet; Pythag. philos.; b. in Sicily; only fragments of his 52 dramas remain. **E-pi'char-mos‡** [Gr.].
Ep"ic-te'tus 50?–125?, Gr. Stoic philos.; b. in Phrygia; ban. from Rome by Domitian; taught in Epirus; *Enchiridion* **E-pi'ktē-tos‡** [Gr.].
Ep"i-cu'rus, Gr. philos. See EPICUREAN, in vocab.
Ep"i-dau'rus, ep'i-dô'rus, spt. vil.; Argos nome, Morea, Gr.; anc. state & great cml. city; 5 m. W. was the temple of Æsculapius. **Ep"i-dau'ro‡; E-pi'dau-ros‡** [Gr.].
Ep"i-day'ro‡; Pi'day-ro‡.
Ep-ig'o-ni, ep-ig'o-nī [Gr., descendants; *Myth.*], the 7 sons of 7 chiefs; subject of Æschylus's *Seven Against Thebes,* etc. **E-pi'go-noi‡** [Gr.].
Ep"i-men'i-des, ep'i-men'i-dīz, Gr. poet; prophet; purified Athens from the plague.
Ep"i-me'theus, ep'i-mē'thūs *or* -thē-us [*Gr. Myth.*], husband of Pandora; brother of Prometheus.
É"pi"nal', ē"pi"nāl', town; * of Vosges dept., Fr.; p. 18,580.
É"pi"nay', ē"pi"nē', **Lou"ise' F. P. Tar"dieu', De"scla"velles' d'** [1725?–1783], Fr. writer; friend and patroness of Rousseau and Grimm.
Ep"i-pha'ni-us, Saint [310–403], Gr. Father; born in Palestine; opposed Origen and the Arians.
E-pi'rus, e-pī'rus [*i. e.,* "the mainland"], anc. country in the N. W. of Gr.; now S. part of Albania. **É'pei-ros‡** [Gr.].
Ep"is-co'pi-us, Si'mon [1583–1643], Dutch Armenian theol. **Biss'chop‡.**
Ep-is'to-læ Ob"scu-ro'rum Vi-ro'rum, or "Letters of Obscure Men," a collection of satirical Latin letters, pub. early in 16th cent., attacking scholastics and monks; authorship uncertain; helped the Reformation movement.
Ep'ping. **1.** Town; Essex co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,275. **2.** Town; Rockingham, N. H.; p. with tp., 1,721.
Ep'ping For'est, Essex co., N. E. of London, Eng.; 60,000 acres. Waltham Abbey near by.
Ep'som, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 8,417; horse-races estabi., 1730; Oaks, 1779; Derby, 1780.
Ep'worth, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,903; bpl. of John Wesley.
É"rard', ē"rār', **Sé"bas"tien'** [1752–1831], Fr. pianoforte-maker; invented double-action harp and repeating grand piano.
Er"a-sis'tra-tus, Gr. phys.; grandson of Aristotle; disc. functions of brain and nervous system. **E-ra-si'stra-tos‡** [Gr.].
E-ras'mus [G. *masc.*, amiable. Dan. D. G. **E-ras'mus,** ērăs'mŭs; F. **É"rasme',** ē"rāsm'; It. Pg. Sp **E-ras'mo,** ē-rās'mō; L. **E-ras'mus**], **Des"i-de'ri-us** [1467?–1536], Dutch scholar and theol.; studied at Oxford; friend of Colet and More; *Colloquies,* of which the monks said "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched," etc. See ERASMIAN, in vocabulary.
É"raste', ē"rāst' [MOLIÈRE *Les Fâcheux*], the hero, in love with Orphise.
E-ras'tus (Gr., beloved; lovely; amiable. F. **E"raste',** ē"rāst'; G. **E-ras'tus,** ē-rās'tŭs; L. **E-ras'tus**]. See ERASTIAN, in vocabulary.
E"rath', ī'rŭth', co.; N. E. cen. Texas; 1,000 □; p. 21,515; ⊙ Stephensville.
Er'a-to. See vocabulary.
Er"a-tos'the-nes [—275–195], Gr. astron.; geom.; geog.; gram.; philos.; poet; b. at Cyrene in Afr.; meas. obliquity of the ecliptic and dimensions of the earth.
E-rau'so, dé-rau'sō, Ca"ta-lí'na d' [1592–], called *La Monja Alferez* ("the Ensign Nun"); Sp. heroine; reared in a convent; disguised as a man, became a soldier in S. Am.; her life is the basis of De Quincey's *Spanish Nun.*
Er'cil-doune. See THOMAS THE RHYMER.
Er-cil'la y Zu-ñi'ga, ār-thī'lyą ī thū-nyī'gū, **Don Alfon'so de** [1533–1595], Sp. epic poet; served in expedition against the Araucanians in Chile; *Araucana.*
Er'co-le. See HERCULES.
Er'ding-ton, vil.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 4,483.
Er'e-bus [Gr., darkness]. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Chaos; the dark & gloomy space under the earth. **E're-bos‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Volcano; South Victoria Land, antarctic regions; 12,367 ft.
Er-ech'theus, er-ec'thūs. [*Gr. Myth.*] **1. E. I.,** son of Hephæstus and Atthis, brought up by Athena; king of Athens; worshiped as a god. **2. E. II.,** king of Athens; grandson of preceding; father of Cecrops, Procris, Creusa, etc.
Er"e-glee', er'ęglī', town; on the Black Sea, Asia Minor; p. 2,000; scene of Xenophon's embarkation with 10,000 Greeks on their return to Gr. **Er"e-gli'‡; Er"e-gri'‡; Er"e-kli'‡.**
Er'furt, ār'furt. **1.** Govt.; Saxony prov., Prus.; 1,363 □; p. 433,020. **2.** Its *; p. 72,360; taken by Murat, Oct. 16, 1806; univ. **Er'furth‡.**
Er'ics-son, John [1803–1889], Sw. eng.; improved the locomotive; inv. the screw propeller; came to U. S., 1840; built the Monitor; his work revolutionized the navigation and the navies of the world.
E'ric the Red [Teut. *masc.*, ever king. L. **E-ri'cus**], Scan. navigator, reputed disc. of N. Am.; visited Iceland; fl. 1000.
E'rie. **1. Lake,** bet. Ohio, Pa., & N. Y., on the S., & Ontario prov., Can., on the N.; l. 240 m.; 58 m. wide; area 9,600 □. **2.** Co.; W. N. Y.; 996 □; p. 322,981; ⊙ Buffalo. **3.** Co.; N. Ohio; 260 □; p. 35,462; ⊙ Sandusky. **4.** Co.; N. W. Pa.; 770 □; p. 86,074. **5.** Its ⊙; p. 40,634.
Er-ig'e-na, er-ij'e-ną, **Jo-han'nes Sco'tus** [—886?], Ir. schol. philos.; 27 years at court of Charles the Bald in Fr.
E'rin [Erse, west island], anc. native name, and still a poetical designation, of Ireland.
E-rin'na, Gr. epic poet; friend of Sappho; b. in Rhodes or Telos; d. aged 19; fl. about —595; *The Distaff,* etc.
E-rin'nys, E-rin'ny-es, *pl.* See FURY‡, *n.*, in vocab.
E'ris [*Gr. Myth.*], goddess of discord. **Dis-cor'di-a‡** [Rom.].
Er'is-kay", er'is-kē', Hebrides, Scot.; S. of S. Uist islets; l. 2 m.; landing-place of Prince Charles Ed. Stuart, 1745.
E'rith, ī'rith, town; on the Thames, Kent co., Eng.; p. 13,414; summer resort.
E-rit're-a, grit'rę-ą, It. colony; N. & E. of Abys., Afr.; 95,485 □; p. 450,000; * Massaua.
Er"i-van', er'i-vân'. **1.** Govt.; Transcaucasia, Rus.; 10,745 □; p. 677,491. **2.** Its *; fort. town; p. 15,000; annexed to Rus. from Per., Feb., 1828.
Er"lach', dār'lăc', **Jean Lou"is' d'** [1595–1650], Swiss gen. & Fr. field-marshal.
Er'lang-en, er'lĭng-gn, town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 18,000. **Er'lang‡.**
Er'lau, ār'lou [Hung. **E"ger,** ē'gār'], town; * of Heves co., Hung.; p. 22,427.
Erl'-king". See vocab.
Er"lon', dār'lōn', **Count d'.** See DROUET, 2.
Er'man, er'mān, **Ge'org A'dolf** [1806–1877], Ger. physicist and trav.; observations on terrestrial magnetism.
Er-mi'ni-a, er-mi'ni-ą [TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered*], the heroine, who goes in armor with Tancred to Jerusalem.
Er-na'ni, er-nā'ni. See HERNANI.
Erne, grn. **1.** Lakes (Upper & Lower E.), Fermanagh co., Ir.; l. 40 m. with channels extending 10 m. **2.** Riv.; S. W. of Ulster prov., Ir.; l. 72 m. to Donegal Bay.
Er'nest [Teut. *masc.*, eaglestone. **Er'nes-tine,** gr'nes-tīn (*fem.*). Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst,** ārnst; D. **Er-nes'tus,** er-nes'tŭs; F. **Er"nest',** ār"nēst'; It. Pg. Sp. **Er-nes'to,** er-nes'tō; L. **Er-nes'tus**] "the Pious" [1601–1675], Duke of Saxe-Gotha; founded house of S.-G.; def. Pappenheim at Lutzen.
Er'nest Au-gus'tus [1629–1698], 1st Elector of Han.; f. of George I. of Eng.
Er-nes'ti, er-nes'tī, **Jo'han Au'gust** [1707–1781], Ger. scholar; rationalist Biblical critic.
Ernst, ernst. **Hein'rich Wil'helm** [1814–1865], Ger. violinist; performed in Eng., Am., etc.
É"ro"lés', ē"rō"les', **Baron de** [1785–1825], Sp. gen.; fought as a guerrilla against the Fr.
E'ros [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*], a friend of Antony.
E-ros'tra-tus. Same as HEROSTRATUS.
Er-po'ni-us, Thom'as [1584–1624], Dutch Orientalist. **Van Er'pen‡.**
Er"rard', ār"rār', **Charles** [1606–1689], Fr. painter; arch.; decorated Palais Royal, Louvre, Tuileries, etc.
Er'ris, maritime dist.; N. W. of Mayo co., Ir.; p. 18,000.
Ersch, ersh, **Jo'hann Sa'mu-el** [1766–1828], Ger. encyclop.; bibliog., etc.
Er'skine, er'skin. **1. Eb"en-e'zer** [1680–1754], Scot. min.; son of Henry, Lord Cardross; organized the "Secession Church." **2. Hen'ry** [1650?–1693], Lord Cardross; Scot. patriot; impr. for his religion; went to S. C.; expelled by the Sp.; went to Holland; then to Eng. with Will. of Or. **3. Hen'ry** [1746–1817], Scot. lawyer; son of the Earl of Buchan; Lord Advocate of Scot. **4. John** [1509?–1591], Baron of Dun; Scot. Prot. min.; said to have introduced Greek into Scot. schools. **5. John.** See MAR. **6. John** [1695–1768], of Carnoch; Scot. jurist; *Institutes of the Law of Scot.* **7. Thom'as** [1750–1823], Lord; Scot. advocate; orator; statesman; brother of John; in the navy & army; practised law; defended Capt. Baillie, Lord George Gordon, Thomas Paine, Horne Tooke, Queen Caroline; Lord Chancellor.
Er'win von Stein'bach, stīn'bŭu [-1318], Ger. arch.; remodeled tower of Strasburg cath.
Erx'le-ben, erx'lē-bgn, **Jo'hann C. P.** [1744–1777], Ger. naturalist.
Er"y-ci'na, er'i-sai'nq, a name of Venus, from Mt. Eryx, N. W. Sicily, on whose top she had a temple. **E-ry-ki'nē‡** [Gr.].
Erze'rum, erz'rūm. **1.** Vilayet; Armenia, As. Turk.; 29,614 □; p. 645,702. **2.** Its *; an anc. fort. city; p. 60,000.
Erz'-Ge-bir'ge, erts'-gę-bir'gę, mt. range; bet. Saxony kingdom, Ger., and Boheimia, Aust.; l. 120 m.; highest point 4,500 ft.
Er"zin-jan', er'zin-jân', town; Erzerum vilayet, Asiatic Turk.; p. 30,000.
E-sa'ias, i-zē'yus [Gr.; *Bib.*]. See ISAIAH.
E'sau, ī'sô [Heb., hairy; rough; *Bib.* F. **E"sa'u,** ē"sō'ū; L. **E-sa'vus**] [—1836–], oldest son of Isaac; ancestor of Edomites; sold his birthright to Jacob.
Es'bjerg, es'byerg, port; Den.; p. 1,529; large export trade; best harbor on W. coast of Jutland; subsidized steamship port.
Es"ca-lan'te, es"cą-lān'tē, **Ju-an' d'** [-1519], Sp. soldier; with Cortez in Mex.
Es-cam'bi-a. **1.** Co.; S. S. W. Ala.; 972 □; p. 8,666; ⊙ Brewton. **2.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 680 □; p. 20,188; ⊙ Pensacola. **3.** Riv.; Monroe co., Ala., to Pensacola Bay.
Es"ca-na'ba, es'cą-nā'bą, city; ⊙ of Delta co., Mich.; p. 6,808.
Esch'en-bach", esh'en-bāh', **Wol'fram von,** Ger. minnesinger; fl. 1200? *Parcifal,* etc.
Esch'scholtz, esh'sholts, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1793–1831], Ger. physician; naturalist; explorer.
Esch'wei-ler, esh'vai-ler, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 16,000.
Es-clot', es-clō', **Ber'nat,** Sp. hist.; fl. 1285? *Chronicle of King Don Pedro.* **D'Es-clot'‡.**
Es"co-bar' y Men-do'za, es'co-bār' ī men-dō'thą, **Anto'ni-o** [1589–1669], Sp. Jesuit casuist; opponent of Pascal.
Es-co'ri-al, es-cō'ri-ăl, town; Madrid prov., Sp.; p. 2,000; noted for palace of same name. See vocabulary.
Es"cu-di'la Moun'tain, Ariz.; 10,691 ft.
Es"dra-e'lon, es'drą-ī'lon, great plain; Palestine; scene of many battles. **Es"dre-lon'‡; Plain of Jez're-el‡.**
Es'dras [*Apocrypha*]. **1.** Ezra. **2.** Either of the books named after him.
Esh'er, vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; here are Esher Palace, Wolsey's residence, and Claremont (built by Lord Clive), residence of Princess Charlotte, 1816.
Es"ki-His'sar, es'ki-his'sār, ruins of the most famous of the Laodicean cities.
Es"kil-stu'na, es'kil-stū'nā, town; Södermanland, Sw.; p. 11,083.
Es"ki-Sa'gra, es'ki-sā'grą. Same as STARA-ZAGORA.
Es"me-ral'da, es'mę-răl'dą [Sp. *fem.*, emerald, < Gr.]. **1.** Riv., Ecuador; l. 110 m. to Pacific Oc. **2.** Co.; S. W. Nevada; 8,540 □; p. 2,148; ⊙ Hawthorne.
Es"me-ral'das, es'mę-răl'dąs, prov.; N. W. Ecuador; 7,439 □; p. 14,553; * Esmeraldas.
Es'neh, es'ng. **1.** Former prov.; Upper Egypt; now part of new prov. El Hedood. **2.** Town in same, on Nile Riv.; p. 7,000; ruins.
Es-pa'ña, es-pā'nyą, **Count de** [1775–1839], Don Carlos; Sp. gen.; b. in Fr.; fought at Badajoz, Albuera, Salamanca, etc.; murdered.
Es"par-te'ro, es'pār-tē'rō, **Joa-quin' Bal"do-me'ro** [1793–1879], Duke of Vittoria; Sp. marshal; statesman.
Es-pe'jo, es-pē'hō, **An-to'ni-o,** Sp. explorer; disc. New Mexico, 1582.
Es"pi"nasse', es'pi"nās', **Es"prit' Charles Ma"rie',** [1815–1859], Fr. gen.; in the Crimea; fell at Magenta.
Es-pi'ri-to San'to, es-pi'ri-tō sān'tō, state; E. Braz.; 17,313 □; p. 121,562; * Victoria.
Es-pi'ri-tu San'to, es-pi'ri-tū. **1.** Isl.; Gulf of California, Mex.; 13 m. × 5 m. **2.** Bay; E. of Yucatan, Mex.
Es"pron-ce'da, es'pron-thē'dą, **Jo"sé' de** [1810–1842], Sp. poet; novelist; radical politician.
Es'py, James P. [1785–1860], Am. meteorologist.
Es'qui-malt, es'ki-mălt, spt.; Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia; p. 740; naval station.
Es"qui"rol', es'ki'rōl', **Jean É"ti"enne' Do"mi"nique'** [1772–1840], Fr. physician; alienist.
Es"qui"ros', es'ki'rōs', **Hen"ri' Al"phonse'** [1814–1876], Fr. socialist; writer.
Es'seg, fort. town; Slavonia, Hung.; p. 17,000. **Es'zek‡.**
Es'sen, es'sen, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 78,706; Krupp's steel-works and gun-factory.
Es'seu-don, town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 14,726.
Es"se-qui'bo, es'sę-ki'bō. **1.** Riv.; Brit. Guiana, S. Am.; l. 500 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Co.; Brit. Guiana; l. of sea-front, 120 m.; p. 35,122.
Es'sex. 1. Earl of [1567–1601], Robert Devereux, Eng. gen.; favorite of Elizabeth; beheaded for treason. **2. Earl of** [1592–1647], Robert Devereux, Eng. gen.; son of preceding; served the Royalists; deprived of commission; joined Cromwell; def. Charles I. at Edgehill and Newbury. **3. Earl of** [1540?–1576], Walter Devereux, Eng. gen.; statesman; ordered massacre at Rathlin. **4.** Co.; Eng.; 1,542 □; p. 785,145; * Chelmsford. **5.** Co.; N. E. Mass.; 503 □; p. 299,995; ⊙ Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence. **6.** Co.; N. E. N. J.; 127 □; p. 256,088; ⊙ Newark. **7.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 1,667 □; p. 33,052; ⊙ Elizabethtown. **8.** Co.; E. cen. Va.; 235 □; p. 10,047; ⊙ Tappahannock. **9.** Co.; N. E. Vt.; 730 □; p. 9,511; ⊙ Guildhall. **10.** Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 235 □; p. 32,697; * Sandwich. **11.** Town; Middlesex co., Conn.; p. 2,035. **12.** Town; Chittenden co., Vt.; p. 2,013. **13.** Town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 1,713. **14.** Vil.; Clinton co., Mich.; p. with tp., 1,511.
Es'sex Cen'ter, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,709.
Es'sex-ville, vil.; Bay co., Mich.; p. 1,545.
Es'sie. See ESTHER.
Ess'ling, es'ling, vil.; on the Danube, 7 m. E. of Vienna.
Ess'ling-en, es'ling-en, town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 22,134
Es"taing', es'tañ', **Charles Hec"tor', Count d'** [1729–1794], Fr. admiral; Royalist; comm. fleet sent to aid Am. colonists; guillotined. **D'Es"taing'‡.**
Es'te, es'tē *or* -tī. **1.** An ancient and illustrious family of Italy. **2.** Town; Padova prov., Venetia, It.; p. 11,000.
Es-te'ban, Es"te-vão'. See STEPHEN.
Es-tel'la [L., star]. **Es-telle'‡** [Fr.].
Es"te-po'na, es'tē-pō'nq, coast town; Malaga prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.
Es"ter-ha'zy de Ga-lan'tha, es'ter-hā'zi dē gā-lān'tą, powerful Hung. family; princes of Aust. empire.
Es'ther, es'ter [Per., the planet Venus; *Bib.* **Hes'ter‡; Hes'ther‡.** **Es'sie** (dim.). D. **Hes'ter,** hes'ter; F. **Es'ther',** ēs'tār'; G. **Es'ther,** ēs'ter; It. **Es'ter,** es'ter, **Es-ter're‡;** L. **Es-the'ra;** Sp. **Es-ter',** es-tār'].
Es-tho'ni-a, es-thō'ni-ą, prov.; Baltic Provs., Rus.; 7,818 □; p. 401,000; * Revel.
Es"ti"enne', ē"tī'en' [see STEPHEN]. **1. Hen'ry** [1528–1598], Fr. scholar; printer; son of Robert; disc. Anacreon's poems. **2. Rob'ert** [1503–1559], Fr. Prot. scholar; printer; 11 eds. of Bible in Heb., Lat., or Fr.
Es'till, co.; E. cen. Ky.; 250 □; p. 10,836; ⊙ Irvine.
Es'ton, town; N. R., York co., Eng.; p. 10,695; steel-works.
Es-toi'i-land, an imaginary land in N. Am.; said to have been disc. by Friesland fishermen before Columbus.
Es"trées', d', des'trē'. **1. Ga"bri"elle'** [1571–1599], mistress of Henry IV. of Fr. **2. Jean, Count** [1624–1707], Fr. adm.; marshal; nephew of preceding. **3. Lou"is' Cé"sar' Le-tel'lier', Count** [1695–1771], Fr. marshal
Es"tre-ma-du'ra, es'trē-mā-dū'rą. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Pg.; 6,876 □; p. 946,472; * Lisbon. **2.** Old prov., Sp.; now Badajos and Caceres provs.
E'tah, ē'tŭh, dist.; Agra div., Brit. Ind.; 1,512 □; p. 704,000; * Etah.
Et-á'wah, et-ā'wŭ. **1.** Dist.; Agra div., Brit. India; 1,693 □; p. 722,371. **2.** Its *; p. 34,721.
Et-e'o-cles, et-i'o-clīz [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Œdipus and Jocasta; he and Polynices, his brother, kill each other in single combat. **E-te-o-klēs'‡** [Gr.].
E-ter'nal City, Rome.
E-ter'ni-ty, Cape, mt.; Saguenay Riv., Quebec prov., Can.; 1,899 ft.
Eth"an-dun', eth'ąn-dŭn'. See EDINGTON.
Eth'el [Teut. *fem.*, noble].
Eth'el-bald [AS. *masc.*, noble prince].

Eth'el-bert [see ALBERT. Dan. D. G. **A'del-bert**, ō'del-bert; F. **A"dal"bert'**, ō'dāl"bār'; **A"del"bert'**; L. **Eth"el-ber"tus, Ad"al-ber"tus**‡] [582–616], king of Kent; m. Bertha, a Christian; baptized by Augustine; pub. first code of Anglo-Saxon laws.

Eth"el-fle'da. "Lady of the Mercians" [–922], dau. of Alfred the Great. **El-fle'da**‡.

Eth'el Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,976 ft.

Eth'el-red [AS. *mase.*, noble council]. **1. E. I.** [–871], king of Wessex, 866–871; br. of Alfred the Great; mortally wounded at Merton. **2. E. II.,** "the Unready" [968–1016], king of Eng., 979–1016; ordered massacre of Danes; driven from Eng. by Sweyn, but recalled to rule.

Eth'el-wolf [AS. *mase.*, noble wolf] [–858?], king of Eng., 739? 858?; father of Alfred the Great. **Eth'el-wulf**‡.

E"thi-o'pi-a, [ˈthi-ō'pi-ą, anc. name of region S. of Egy., incl. modern Nubia, Abys., Kordofan, and Senaar. **Ai-thi-o-pi'a**‡ [Gr.].

E"ti"enne'. See STEPHEN.

Et'na. 1. Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 3,767. **2.** Volcano; Sicily, It.; 9,652 ft. **Ait'nē**‡ [Gr.].

E'ton, ē'tun, town; on Thames, opposite Windsor, Bucks., Eng.; p. 4,494; coll. (public school) founded by Henry VI.

Et'o-wah, co.; E. N. E. Ala.; 540 □; p. 21,926; ⊙ Gadsden.

E-tru'ri-a. 1. Anc. country; about coextensive with Tuscany & Latium, N. W. of the Tiber, W. cen. It.; conq. by the Romans. –283. **2.** Vil., Stafford co., Eng.; p. 4,785; Wedgwood and Bentley potteries.

Et'ta. See HENRIETTA.

Ett'mül"ler, et mül"ler. **Ernst Mo'ritz Lud'wig** [1802–1877], Ger. scholar; poet.

Ett'rick Shep'herd [Sobr.], James Hogg, Scot. poet.

Et'ty, Will'iam [1787–1849], Eng. hist. painter; R. A.

Eu-bœ'a, yu-bē'ą, Isl.; Ægean Sea; forming, with the Sporades, a nome of Greece; 2,216 □; p. 103,442; ⊙ Chalcis. **Eu'boi-a**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-bu'li-des, yu-bū'li-dēz, Gr. philos.; opposed Aristotle; taught Demosthenes; fl. –340. **Eu-bou-li'dēs**‡ [Gr.].

Eu'clid, yū'clid. **1. E. of Al"ex-an'dri-a.** See vocab. **2. E. of Meg'a-ra,** Gr. Eleatic philos.; founded Dialectic school; fl. –300. **Eu-klei'dēs**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-do'ci-a, yu-dō shi-ą (Gr *fem.*, satisfaction or approval; 394?–460), Rom. empress; poet; b. at Athens; m. Theodosius II. **Ath"e-na'is**‡; **Eu-do-ki'ą**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-do'ra Gr., good gift. **Do'ra** (dim.). F. **Eu"dore'**, ō"dōr'; L. **Eu-do'ra**.

Eu-dox'us [–406?–352?], Gr. astron.; math.; determined length of year. **Eu'do-xos**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-fau'la, yu-fô'lu, city; Barbour co., Ala.; p. 4,394.

Eu-gene', yu-jin' *or* yū jin (Gr *mase.*, well-born. **Eu-ge'ni-a** [*fem.*). **Gene** (dim.). **D Eu-ge'ni-us,** ō-nē'ni-us; F. **Eu"gène'**, ō'zhēn'; G. **Eu-gen'**, oi-gen', **Eu-ge'ni-us**, oi-ge'ni-us; It. **E"u-ge'ni-o**, ē"u-jē'ni-ō; Pg **E"u-ge'ni-o**, ē"u-zhē'ni-ō; Sp **E"u-ge'ni-o**, ē"u-hē'ni-ō; Sw. **E"u-ge'ni-us**, ē"u-gē'ni-ūs). **Prince** [1663–1736], Francois of Savoy, Aust gen.; b. in Paris; with Marlborough def. Fr at Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet.

Eu-ge'ni-a, yu-jī'ni-ą; see EUGENE. **Eu-ge'nie** (dim.). F **Eu"ge"nie'**, ō zhē"nē'. G **Eu-ge'ni-a**, oi-ge'ni-ą. **Eu-ge'ni-e**‡; It. **E"u-ge'ni-a**, ē"u-jē'ni-ą; Sp. **E"u-ge'ni-a**, ē"u-hē'ni-ą.

Eu"gé"nie', ō'zhē"nī'; see EUGENIA], Eugenie Marie de Montijo de Guzman; empress of France as wife of Napoleon III.

Eu-ge'ni-us IV., yu-jī'ni-us (1383? 1447], Gabriele Condolmero, Pope; 1431–1447; deposed by Council of Basel.

Eu-he'mer-us, yū-hē'mer-us, Gr. philos.; regarded myths as hist. events; fl. –320. **Eu-hē'me-ros**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-la'li-a, yu-lē'li-ą, Gr., fair speech. F. **Eu"la"lie'**, ō"la"lē'; It. **E"u-la'li-a**, ē"u-lä'lē-ä).

Eu'len-spie"gel, oi'len-spī"gel, **Till,** semimythical Ger. clown & adventurer of the 13th cent., baptized in mud & hot water; prototype of one who is both knave and fool.

Eu'ler, yū'lęr *or* (G.) oi'lęr. **Leon'ard** [1707–1783], Swiss math.

Eu-mæ'us, yu-mī'us [*Gr. Myth.*], the faithful swineherd of Ulysses. **Eu'mai-os**‡ [Gr.].

Eu'me-nes, yū'me-nēz [360? 316], Gr gen., statesman; sec. to Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great.

Eu-mol'pus, yu-mol'pus Gr., good singer. *Gr. Myth.*], son of Poseidon and Chione, reputed founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. **Eu'mol-pos**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-na'pi-us [347 after 414], Gr. phys.; Neoplatonist anti-christian writer. **Eu-na'pi-os**‡ [Gr.].

Eu'nice, yū nis Gr., happy victory; *Bib.* L. **Eu-ni'ce,** yu-nī' sē], mother of Timothy.

Eu"pa-to'ri-a, yū"pą-tō'ri-ą, spt.; W. coast Crimea, Rus.; p. [1897] **Kos"lov'**.

Eu'pen, oi'pen, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 15,000.

Eu-phe'mi-a, yu-fī'mi-ą (Gr *fem.*, of good report. **Ef'fie** (dim.). F. **Eu"phé"mie'**, ō'fā"mī'; G. **Eu-phe'mi-a**, oi-fe'mi-ą; It. sp. **E"u-fe'mi-a**, ē"u-fā'mi-ä).

Eu-phra'nor, yu-frā'nor, Gr. painter; sculp.; fl. –340.

Eu-phra'si-a, yu-frā'shi-ą, Gr. heroine; dau. of Evander, king of Syracuse, w. of Phocion, fostered her father, who was dying of starvation in a dungeon, from her breast, called "the Grecian daughter."

Eu-phra'tes, yu-frā'tēz, riv.; As. Turk.; l. 1,800 m. from Armenia to Persian Gulf.

Eu'phu-es, yū fū-ēz [LYLY *The Anatomy of Wit*, etc.], the chief character. See EUPHUISM, in vocab.

Eu'po-lis [446? 411?], Athenian dram. poet.

Eu-pom'pus, Gr. painter; founder of the Sicyonian school; fl. about –320. **Eu'pom-pos**‡ [Gr.].

Eure, ūr, dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,330 □; p. 349,471; * Evreux.

Eure"et-Loir', ūr"ā-ē-lwär', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,268 □; p. 284,654; * Chartres.

Eu-re'ka, yu-rī'ką **1.** Co.; N. E. cen. Nev.; 4,150 □; p. 3,275. **2.** Its co., p. 1,699. **3.** City, ⊙ of Humboldt co., Cal.; p. 4,858. **4.** City, ⊙ of Greenwood co., Kan.; p. 2,259. **5.** Town, Juab co., Utah; p. 1,733.

Eu-re'ka Springs, city; ⊙ of Carroll co., Ark.; p. 3,706.

Eu-re'li-us, yu-rī'li-us [1661–1709], Swedish poet; mathematician; *Battle Song*, etc. **Gu'nus Dahl'stjer-na**‡.

Eu-rip'i-des [–480–406], Gr. tragic poet; pupil of Anaxagoras, friend of Socrates.

Eu-ri'pus, yu-rī'pus, strait; bet. Eubœa isl. and Grecian mainland; l. 118 m. **Eu'ri-pos**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-ro'pa (*Gr. Myth.*), sister of Cadmus; carried off by Zeus to Delphi in the form of a white bull. **Eu-rō-pē'**‡ [Gr.].

Eu'rope, yū rop, continent, 3,841,000 □; p. 370,000,000.

Eu-ry'a-le, yu-rī'ą-lē (*Gr. Myth.*), one of the 3 Gorgons.

Eu-ry'a-lus, yu-rī'ą-lus (Virgil, *Æneid*), faithful friend of Nisus, follower of Æneas. **Eu-ry'a-los**‡ [Gr.].

Eu-rys'theus, yū rīs'thūs *or* -thus (*Myth.*), king of Argos.

Eu-se'bi-us (Gr., pious, godly. F. **Eu"sèbe'**, ō"zēb'; G. **Eu-se'bi-us**, oi-se'bi-us; Gr. **Eu-se'bi-os**‡ It. Pg. Sp. **E"u-se'be-o**, ē"u-sā'be-ō). **1. Pam'phi-li** [265?–340?]. See EUSEBIAN, in vocabulary. **2. E. of Nic"o-me'di-a** [–342. See EUSEBIAS, in vocabulary.

Eus'tace, yūs'tęs (Gr *mase.*, happy in harvest. D. **Eu-sta'ti-us**, oi-stä'ti-us. F. **Eu"stache'**, ō"stāsh'; G. **Eu-sta'chi-us**, oi-stä'hi-us. It. **E"u-sta'zi-o**, ē"u-stä'tsē-ō; L. **Eu-sta'chi-us**; Pg. **E-sta'ci-o**, ē-stä'si-ō; Sp. **E"u-sta'qui-o**, ē"u-stä'ki-ō).

Eu-sta'chi-us, yu-stā'ki-us. **Bar"to-lom-me'o** [1500–1570. See EUSTACHIAN, in vocabulary.

Eu-sta'thi-us, Gr. commentator on Homer; archbp. of Thessalonica; fl. 1160. **Eu-sta'thi-os**‡ [Gr.].

Eus'tis, Wil'liam [1753–1825], Am. surg.; Sec. of War.; Gov. of Mass.

Eu'taw Springs, vil.; Berkeley co., S. C.; Brit. victory, Sept. 8, 1781.

Eu-tro'pi-us, Fla'vi-us, Latin hist.; fl. 364.

Eu'ty-ches, yū'ti-kēz. See EUTYCHIAN, in vocabulary.

Eux'ine, yūx'in. See BLACK SEA.

E'va, ē'vą *or* ē'vä [L., < Heb., life. **Evet**, Dan. D. G. It. Pg. Sp. **E'va**, ē'vä; F. **Eve**, ēv; L. **E'vn**; Sw. **E'va**, ī'vä].

E-vad'ne, dau. of Poseidon; mother of Iamus by Apollo.

E'vald, ē'vält, **Jo-han'nes** [1743–1781], Dan. poet.

Ev'an [Celt. *mase.*, young warrior].

E-van'der [*Myth.*], son of Hermes by Carmenta; worshiped at Pallantium and Rome. **Eu'an-dros**‡ [Gr.].

E-van'gel-ine, ę-van'jel-din *or* -īn [Gr. *fem.*, glad messenger, or bearer of glad tidings], the heroine of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*, separated from her lover, and spends her life seeking him.

Ev'ans. 1. Sir De La'cy [1787–1870], Brit. gen. **2. Fred'er-ick Will'iam** [1808–18], Am. Shaker; socialist; commonly called "Elder Evans." **3. Sir Hugh** [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a Welsh parson. **4. Ma'ry Ann** [1819–1880], Eng. novelist; poet; pen-name, "George Eliot"; *Adam Bede*, etc. **5. Ol'i-ver** [1755–1819], Am. mech.; inv. high-pressure steam-engine. **6. Thom'as** [1798–1868], Am. Quaker preacher; writer. **7. Mount,** Rocky Mts., Col.; 14,330 ft.

Ev'ans-ton, town; ⊙ of Uintah co., Wyo.; p. 1,995.

Ev'ans-ville. 1. City; ⊙ of Vanderburg co., Ind.; p. 50,756. **2.** Vil., Rock co., Wis.; p. 1,523.

Ev'arts, Mount, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 7,900 ft.

Ev"e-li'na [Celt. *fem.*, agreeable], the heroine of Frances Burney's novel *Evelina*. See D'ARBLAY.

Ev'e-lyn [L. *mase.*, hazelnut. **Ev'e-lin**‡; **Ev'e-line**‡]. **John** [1620–1706], Eng. writer; diarist; a founder of the Royal Soc.

Ev'er-ard [Teut. *mase.*, firm, wild boar. Dan. **E'bər-hard**, ē'bęr-hŭrth; D. **E've-rard**, ē've-rärt; F. **E"vraud'**, ā"vrō'; G. **E'ber-hard**, ē'bęr-hŭrt, **E'bert**‡; It. **E"ve-rar'do**, ē"ve-rär'dō].

Ev'er-ard Range, mts.; S. Austral.; bet. 27° & 28° 20' S. lat.

Ev'er-ding"en, Al'dert van [1621–1675], Dutch painter; etcher.

Ev'er-est, mt.; Himalaya Mts., E. Nepal, India; 29,002 ft.; highest measured peak in the world.

Ev'er-ett. 1. Al"ex-an'der Hill [1792–1847], Am. dipl.; writer. **2. Ed'ward** [1794–1865], Am. scholar; statesman; orator; pres. Harvard; Sec of State. **3.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 11,068. **4.** Bor.; Bedford co., Pa.; p. 1,679.

Ev'er-glades, swamp-region; Dade, Lee, & Monroe cos., S. Fla.

Ev'er-green. 1. [Pen-name.] Washington Irving; *Salmagundi*, etc. **2.** Town, ⊙ of Conecuh co., Ala.; p. 1,783.

Eve"sham, ēv'shum, town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 5,836; battle, Aug. 4, 1265.

Ev'o-ra, ē'vō-rą. **1.** Dist.; Alemtejo prov., Pg.; 2,738 □; p. 112,755. **2.** Its *; p. 13,046.

Ev"reux', ē'vrō', anc. city, * of Eure dept., Fr.; p. 13,135.

E'wald, ē'vält **1. Ge'org Hein'rich Au'gust** [1803–1875], Ger. Orientalist; rationalist Bib. critic. **2. Johan'nes.** Same as EVALD.

Ew'an, yū'ąn [Celt. *mase.*, warrior].

Ew'art, yū'ąrt [Teut *mase.*, firm, wild boar].

Ew'ell, Rich'ard Stod'dard [1817?–1872], Am. Confed. gen.; at Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.

Ew'ing, yū'ing. **1. Ju"li-an'a Ho-ra'ti-a Orr** [1842–1885], Eng. writer for children. **2. Thom'as** [1789–1871], Am. lawyer, Sec. of Treas. and of Interior. **3.** Co.; N. W. S. Dak.; 1,008 □; p. 16.

Ex-cal'i-bur, ex-cal'i-bŭr, King Arthur's legendary sword.

Ex"cel"mans', ex"sel"mäN', **Ré"mi' Jo"seph' I"si"dore', Baron** [1775–1852], Fr gen.; marshal.

Ex-cel'si-or Springs, city; Clay co., Mo.; p. 2,034.

Ex-cel'si-or State, New York; so called from its motto.

Exe, ex, riv.; Somerset & Devon cos., Eng.; l. 54 m. to Eng. Channel.

Ex'e-ter. 1. [Anc. Brit **Caer Isc**, Rom. **Is'ca Dam-no'ni-brum.**] Anc. fort river port, city, & co. in itself; * of Devon co., Eng.; p. 37,580; lace-manuf.; remains of Saxon wall & Norman castle, cathedral. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Rockingham co., N. H.; p. 4,384.

Ex'moor, forest; Somerset and Devon cos., Eng.; 30 □.

Ex'mouth, ex'muth. **1. Viscount** [1757–1833], Edward Pellew, Eng. adm. at battles of Lake Champlain, exp. to Quiberon, bombarded Algiers. **2.** Anc. spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 8,807; health resort.

Ex'mouth Gulf, W. Australia; l. 65 m.; 30 m. wide.

Ex-pun'ging Res"o-lu'tion [*Am. Hist.*], resolution adopted in U. S. Senate, Mar. 16, 1837, canceling resolution of Mar. 28, 1834, charging Pres. Jackson with unconstitutional practices.

Ex-u'ma, ex-ū'mą, **Great** and **Lit'tle,** isls.; Bahama Isls., Brit. W. Indies; p. 2,000.

Ey'am, ī'am *or* ą'am, vil.; N. Derby co., Eng.; p. 1,038; lead-mines; plague of 1665, 260 out of 350 persons died.

Eyck, ōik. **1. Hu'bert van** [1366–1426], Flem. painter; said to have inv. oil-painting. **2. Jan van** [1390–1440], "John of Bruges", Flem painter, br. of preceding.

Eye'mouth, ī'muth, burgh; Berwick co., Scot.; p. 2,573.

Eye'wit"ness [Pen-name], Charles Lamb; *Satan in Search of a Wife*.

Eyre Lake, ār, S. Austral.; 4,000 □; salt.

Ey'rie Peak, ā'ri, Utah; 9,458 ft.

E-ze'chi-as [Heb. *Azarrephah*], Hezechiah.

E-ze'ki-el [Heb. *mase.*, strength of God **Zeke** (dim.). D. G. **He-se'ki-el**, hē-sē'ki-ēl; **E-ze'ki-el**‡; F. **E"ze"chi"el'**, ā"zā"shi'ēl'; Sp. **E-ze"qui-el'**, ā-thē"ki-ēl'], Heb. prophet; fl. –590.

Ez'ra [Heb. *mase.*, rising light or helper. F. **Es"dras'**, ès'drūs; L. **Ez'ra, Ez'dras**‡], Jewish writer; reformer. See *Esra* vii.

F

Fab-bro'ni. Same as FABRONI.

Fa'ber, fā'bęr. **1. Ce-ci'li-a Böhl de,** bōl dē. See CABALLERO. **2.** fā'bęr **Fred'er-ick Will'iam** [1814–1863], Eng. R. C. theologian; hymn-writer; *The Precious Blood, The Pilgrims of the Night*, etc. **3. George Stan'ley** [1773–1854], Eng. theologian.

Fa"bert', fą'bār'. **A"bra"ham' de** [1599–1662], Fr. marshal, Gov. of Sedan.

Fa'bi-an, fā'bi-an [L. *mase.*, bean-grower. **Fa'by-an**‡. Dan. **Fa'bi-an**, fą'bi-ąn; D. **Fa'bi-aan**, fą'bi-ān; F. **Fa"bi"en'**, fą'bi'ēn'; It. **Fa"bi-a'no**, fą'bi-ä'nō; L. **Fa"bi-a'nus**]. See FABYAN.

Fa'bi-us. 1. [Pen-name.] John Dickinson, Am. statesman. **2.** Riv.; Mo.; formed by 3 branches, north, middle, and south; l. of N branch, 140 m.

Fa'bi-us Max'i-mus, Quin'tus [d. –203], Rom. gen. & statesman; five times consul; dictator. See FABIAN, in vocab.

Fa'bi-us Max'i-mus Rul"li-a'nus, rvl"li-ā'nus, **Quin'tus,** Rom statesman; gen.; several times consul; dictator; often opposed & def. the Samnites; fl. –310.

Fa'bi-us Pic'tor. 1. Ca'ius, earliest known Rom. painter; fl. –305. **2. Quin'tus,** grandson of preceding; first Rom. prose hist.; fl. –225.

Fa'bre d'É"glan"tine', fą'br dā"glăN'tin', **Phi"lippe' F. N.** [1755–1794], Fr. dram.; revolutionist; guillotined.

Fa-bret'ti, fą-bret'ti, **Raf"fa-e'le** [1618–1700], It. antiquary; archeologist.

Fa"bri', fą'bri', **Ho"no-ré'** [1607–1688], Fr. Jesuit; said to have disc. circulation of the blood.

Fa"bri-a'no, fą'bri-ä'nō, **Gen-ti'le da** [1348?–1428?], It. painter; *Madonna* in cathedral of Orvieto, etc.

Fa-bri'ci-us, fą-brish'i-us. **1. Ca'ius,** surnamed **Luscin'us,** Rom. patriot; statesman; fl. –280. **2. Da'vid** [1564–1617], Ger. astron.; b. in Friesland; disc. the variable star Mira Ceti. **3. Ge-ro'la-mo** [1537–1619], It. anat.; pupil of Fallopio; teacher of Harvey; 54 years prof. of anat. at Padua; disc. valves of the veins. **Fa-bri'zi-oi.** **4. Jo'hann** [–1625?], Ger. astron., son of David; first observed spots on the sun. **5. Jo'hann Al'brecht** [1668–1736], Ger. bibliog; *Bibliotheca Græca*, etc. **6. Jo'hann Chris'ti-an** [1745–1808], Dan. entomologist.

Fa-bro'ni, fą-brō'ni, **An-gio'lo** or **An'ge-lo** [1732–1803], It. biographer, etc.

Fa'by-an, Rob'ert [–1513?], Eng. hist. **Fa'bi-an**‡.

Fac"cio-la'ti, fąt'chō-lä'ti, **Ja'co-po** [1682–1769], It. philologist; lexicographer.

Fa"di-ef'skoi, fą"di-ef'skel, isl.; Arctic Oc., Rus. in Asia; 100 × 35 m. **Fa"di-ev'skoi**‡.

Fa-en'za, fą-en'tsą, city; Ravenna prov., It.; p. with com., 36,659. See FAIENCE, in vocabulary.

Fa'gel, Gas'par [1629–1688], Dutch statesman; prepared expedition of William of Orange to Eng., 1688.

Fa'gin, fā'gin [DICKENS *Oliver Twist*], an old Jew, who trains children to pick pockets.

Fa'gi-us, fā'gi-us, Latin name of Paul Bücher.

Fah'ren-heit, Ga'bri-el Da'ni-el [1686–1736], Ger. physicist; inv. mercurial thermometer. See vocabulary.

Fails'worth, fēlz'wŭrth, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 10,425.

Fair, James G. [1831–1894], U. S. Senator from Nev.; amassed $50,000,000 in silver-mining.

Fair'bairn, Sir Will'iam [1789–1874], Scot. engineer; with Stephenson built Menai Bridge, Wales.

Fair'banks, E-ras'tus [1792–1864], Am. politi.; introm many impr. in weighing-machines; twice Gov. of Vt.

Fair'bur-y, fār'bur-i. **1.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Neb.; p. 2,630. **2.** Town; Livingston co., Ill.; p. 2,324.

Fair'fax. 1. Ed'ward [1580–1635], Eng. writer. **2. Fer"di-nan'do, Lord** [1584–1648], Eng. gen. under Cromwell; fought at Marston Moor; Gov. of York. **3. Thom'as, Lord** [1611–1671], Eng. gen. under Cromwell; son of Ferdinando; served against the Scots; cap. Leeds, Wakefield, & Colchester; at Marston Moor, Naseby, & other battles; in Cromwell's 1st Parliament; declared for restoration of Charles II. **4. Thom'as, Lord** [1732–1782], Brit. settler in Va.; patron of Washington. **5.** Co.; N. E. Va.; 520 □; p. 16,655; ⊙ Fairfax Court House.

Fair'field. 1. Sum'ner Lin'coln [1803–1844], Am. poet. **2.** Co.; S. W. Conn.; 640 □; p. 150,081; ⊙ Danbury & Bridgeport. **3.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ohio; 474 □; p. 33,939; ⊙ Lancaster. **4.** Co.; N. cen. S. C.; 775 □; p. 28,599; ⊙ Winnsborough. **5.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 3,868. **6.** Town; Somerset co., Me.; p. with tp., 3,510. **7.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Iowa; p. 3,391. **8.** Town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 2,103. **9.** Town; ⊙ of Wayne co., Ill.; p. 1,881. **10.** Town; Franklin co., Vt.; p. 1,825.

Fair-ha'ven. 1. City; Whatcom co., Wash.; p. 4,076. **2.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 2,919. **3.** Town; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 2,791. **Fair Ha'ven**‡.

Fair'holt, Fred'er-ick Will'iam [1814–1866], Eng. draftsman; antiquary; writer.

Fair Maid of Kent. See JOAN, COUNTESS OF KENT.

Fair Maid of Perth [SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth*], Katie Glover.

Fair Oaks, railway-station; Henrico co., Va.; battles, May 31–June 1, 1862.

Fair'port, vil.; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. 2,552.

Fair Ro'sa-mond. See CLIFFORD, ROSAMOND.

Fair'view. 1. Bor.; Butler co., Pa.; p. with tp., 1,996. **2.** Bor.; Erie co., Pa.; p. with tp., 1,674.

Fair'view Peak, Nev.; 8,402 ft.

Fair'ville, vil.; St. John co., N. B.; p. 1,500.

Fair'weath"er, Mount, Alaska; 14,580 or 15,500 ft.

Faith'ful [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], Christian's companion; martyred at Vanity Fair.

Fai'thorne, Fe'thərn, Will'iam [1616–1691], Eng. engr.

Fai"za-bad', fąi'zą-bŏd'. **1.** Div.; Oudh, Brit. India; 12,132 □; p. 6,794,272. **2.** Its *; p. 78,921. **3.** Town; * of Badakhshan prov., Afghan.

Fa-jar'do, fą-när'dō, town; Porto Rico; p. 3,500; good harbor. **Fa-xar'do**‡.

Fa'ken-ham, fā'ken-am, town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,900.

Fak'-Who-Mun", fŭk'-wō-mŭn", town; Leao-Tong prov., Manchuria; p. 12,000.

Fal"aize', fąl'āz', town; Calvados dept., Fr.; p. 8,276; birthplace of William the Conqueror.

Fal-con', fāl-cŏn', **and Zu'li-a,** sū'li-ą, state; Venez., S. Am.; 36,212 □; p. 224,566; * Maracaibo.

Fal'con-bridge. Same as FALCONBRIDGE.

Fal'con-er, fal'cn-gr *or* fac'ner. **1. Hugh** [1808–1865], Scot. bot.; falcon.; *Fauna Antigua Sivalensis*, etc. **2. Wil'liam** [1732–1769], Scot. sailor; poet; *The Shipwreck*.

Fal"co"net', fāl"cō"nĕ', **E"ti"enne' Mau"rice'** [1716–1791], Fr. sculptor; *Peter the Great*.

Fa-li'ce. See FELIX.

Fa"li-e'ro, fą"li-ā'rō, **Ma-ri'no** [1274–1355], doge of Venice; beheaded for treason; subject of tragedy by Byron.

Fal'kirk, fāl'kirk, mfg. town; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 16,615; ironworks; remains of Antonine's wall; def. of Wallace by Edw. I., July 22, 1298; victory of Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, Jan. 17, 1746.

Falk'land, fŏk'land. **1. Viscount** [–1633], Henry Cary; Eng. statesman; Lord Deputy of Ir. **2. Viscount** [1610?–1643], Lucius Cary; Eng. patriot; royalist; in Long Parliament; killed at 1st battle of Newbury. **3.** [Pen-name.] Fisher Ames. **4.** [GODWIN *Caleb Williams*.] Caleb's employer; an undetected murderer, a prey to remorse. **5.** Royal burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 1,068; castle where Rothesay was murdered by starvation.

Falk'land Is'lands, 300 m. E. of Magellan Straits, S. Atl. Oc.; 6,500 □; p. 1,789; * Stanley; Brit.

Fal-lop'pi-o, fāl-lōp'pi-ō, **Ga"bri-el'lo** [1523?–1562]. See FALLOPIAN, in vocabulary.

Fall Riv'er. 1. Greenwood co. to Montgomery co., Kan.; l. 100 m. to Verdigris Riv. **2.** Co.; S. W. S. Dak.; 1,770 □; p. 4,478. **3.** Mfg. city; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 74,398.

Falls, co.; E. cen. Texas; 770 □; p. 20,706; ⊙ Marlin.

Falls City, city; ⊙ of Richardson co., Neb.; p. 2,102.

Fal'mouth, fal'muth. **1.** Fort. spt. town; Cornwall, Eng.; p. 4,757; good harbor; pilchard-fishery; Pendennis & St. Mawes Castles. **2.** Town; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,567. **3.** Town; Cumberland co., Me.; p. with tp., 1,580.

Fal'staff, fāl'stąf, **Sir John** [SHAK. *1 and 2 Henry IV.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a fat knight, friend of Prince Hal, and victim of the merry wives. See FALSTAFFIAN, in vocab.

Fal'ster, fāl'stęr, isl.; S. of Zealand, Den.; l. 30 m.; p. 27,753; * Nikjöping; "the orchard of Denmark."

Fa'lun, fą'lŭn. **1.** Maritime laen or co.; Sw.; 11,421 □; p. 197,452. **2.** Its *; p. 7,507; copper-mine, 1,200 ft. in width & depth.

Fa"ma-gus'ta, fä"mä-güs'tä, anc. spt. town; Cyprus; p. with Varoshia, 3,367; destr. by earthquake, 1735.
Fa"ma-ti'na, fä"mä-tī'nä, valley; Arg. Rep.; 150 × 30 m.; silver-mines.
Fam'i-ly Com'pact, 1. Alliance bet. Bourbon rulers of Fr. & Sp. & the Two Sicilies to gain support of Sp. for Fr. in Seven Years' war; caused war bet. Eng. & Sp., 1762. 2. A similar compact, 1731, that led to war bet. Eng. & Sp., 1739–1748.
Fan'chon, fan'shŏn [see FRANCES] [Pen-name], Mrs. Laura M. Sanford.
Fan-dan'go Peak, mt.; Cal.; 7,849 ft.
Fane, Ju'li-an [1827–1870], Eng. poet; dipl.
Fan'euil, fan el *or* fun'l, **Pe'ter** [1700–1743], founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston.
Fan'nick Moun'tains, Ross & Cromarty cos., Scot.; highest point Sgurr Mor, 3,637 ft.
Fan'nie, Fan'ny. See FRANCES.
Fan'nin, fan'in. 1. Co.; N. Ga.; 409 □; p. 8,724; ⊙ Morganton. 2. Co.; N. E. Texas; 1,000 □; p. 38,709; ⊙ Bonham.
Fan'ning, Da'vid [1756?–1825], Am. Tory outlaw, leader in N. C.
Fan'ning Is'land, Pac. Oc.; 3° 50′ N. lat., 159° W. long.; Brit.
Fan'ny Fern [Pen-name], Sara Payson Parton (*née* Willis).
Fan'ny For'res-ter [Pen-name], Emily C. Judson.
Fa'no, fä'nō [anc. **Fa'num For-tu'næ**], coast town; Pesaro e Urbino prov., Marches, It.; p. with com., 21,001; watering-place; cathedral & Rom. remains.
Fans, race of aborigines, partly negro, W. Afr.; physically & numerically strong; cannibals; under Fr. influence.
Fan'shawe, fan'shô, **Sir Rich'ard** [1608–1666], Eng. royalist; dipl.; translator.
F. An'stey [Pen-name], F. Anstey Guthrie, Eng. novelist.
Fan'ti. 1. fän'tī. **Man-fre'do** [1806?–1865], It. gen.; served in Fr. & Sp. armies; with Cialdini. 2. fan'tī. Negro race, Gold Coast, W. Afr.; conq. by the Ashantis; now under Brit. rule.
Fan"tine', fäN'tēn' [HUGO *Les Misérables*], one of the heroines.
Far'a-day, far'a-dē, **Mi'cha-el** [1791–1867], Eng. chem.; physicist; disc. magneto-electricity, magnetization of light, etc.
Fa"rak-na'gar, fä"rak-nä'gŭr, town; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 11,000.
Fa"ral-lo'nes, fä"rgl-yō'nes, isls.; 32 m. W. of San Francisco Bay, Cal.; lighthouse.
Fare'ham, fär'am, town; Hampshire, Eng.; p. 7,934.
Fa"rel', fä'rel', **Guil"laume'** [1489–1565], Fr. reformer.
Fare-well' Cape, most S. point of Greenland, N. Am.
Far'go, city; ⊙ of Cass co., N. Dak.; p. 5,664.
Far'i-bault, far'i-bō. 1. Co.; S. Minn.; 720 □; p. 16,708; ⊙ Blue Earth City. 2. City; ⊙ of Rice co., Minn.; p. 6,520.
Fa-rid'kot, fa-rid'kōt, native state; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 643 □; p. 115,040.
Fa"ri-nel'li, fä"ri-nel'lī [Stage Name], Carlo Broschi [1705–1782], It. tenor.
Fa"rine', fä"rīn', **Pierre Jo"seph'** [1770–1833], viscount; Fr. gen.
Far'ing-don, Great, town, Berks., Eng.; p. 3,133.
Fa-ri'ni, fä-ri'nī, **Car'lo Lu-i'gi** [1822–1866], It. statesman; hist.
Farm'er. 1. **Hugh** [1714–1787], Eng. dissenting divine. 2. **Mo'ses G.** [18 –1893], Am. electrician; intro. a fire-alarm system.
Farm'er, The [Pen-name], Arthur Young [1741–1820], Eng. trav.; agriculturist.
Farm'er George [Sobr.], King George III. of England.
Far'ming-ton. 1. Town; ⊙ of Franklin co., Me.; p. with tp., 3,207. 2. Town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 3,179. 3. Town; Strafford co., N. H.; p. 3,064.
Far'ming-ton Riv'er, Mass.; l. 100 m. to Conn. Riv.
Farm'ville, town; ⊙ of Prince Edward co., Va.; p. 2,404.
Far'nam's Peak, mt.; South Park, Col.; 11,400 ft.
Farne or **Fern Is'lands,** opposite Bamborough, off coast of Northumberland co., Eng.
Far-ne'se, fär-nē'sē, **A"les-san'dro** [1552?–1592], duke of Parma; lt. gen.; served in Sp. army at Lepanto, in the Neth., & Fr.; 14 years Gov. of Neth.
Farn'ham, färn'am. 1. **E-li'za** [1815–1864], Am. writer; w. of Thomas J. 2. **Thom'as J.** [1804–1848], Am. trav.; writer. 3. Anc. town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 5,545; Alfred def. Danes, 894; castle; ruins of Waverley Abbey. 4. Vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,822.
Farn'worth, bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 23,738.
Fa'ro, fä'rō. 1. Dist.; coextensive with Algarve prov., Pg.; 1,873 □; p. 204,037. 2. Its ⊛; p. 8,097; cathedral.
Far'oe, fē'rō *or* -rō, isls.; bel. Iceland and the Shetland Isls., N. Atl. Oc.; 514 □; p. 12,955; ⊛ Thorshavn, on Stromö Isl.
Fa-rokh'sir, fä-rōk'sir, **Ma-hom'ed** –1719], emp. of Delhi, India; last Mogul ruler who m. a Hindu; a grant of land from Farokhsir, in return for services of a surgeon, was the foundation of British India.
Far'quhar, fär'kwar *or* -kar [Celt. *masc.*, manly], **George** [1678–1707], Ir. dram.; *Beaux' Stratagem.*
Far'ra-gut, far'a-gut, **Da'vid Glas'coe** [1801–1870], U. S. adm.; in civil war; took New Orleans; def. Confed. fleet at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864.
Far'rand, Rich'ard [1530?–1585], Eng. composer of sacred music.
Far'rar, Mrs. E-li'za Rotch [1792–1870], Am. writer.
Far'ren, E-li'za [1759–1829], countess of Derby; Eng. actress; m. earl of Derby, 1797.
Far Rock'a-way, vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 2,288; seaside resort.
Fars, färs, prov.; S. W. Persia; 53,500? □; p. 1,700,000; ⊛ Shiraz.
Far"zis-tan', See FARSISTAN.
Far"san' Is'lands, fär"sän', in Red Sea; lat. 16° 45′ N., long. 42° E.; 31 × 18 m.
Fars'ley, town; W. Riding Yorks., Eng.; p. 5,328.
Fa-ruk"ha-bad', fa-ruk"hg-bŭd'. 1. Dist.; Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,909 □; p. 919,091; ⊛ Futtigarh. 2. Town in dist.; p. 78,032.
Fa-sa'no, fä-sä'nō, town; Bari prov., It.; p. 14,809.
Fa-sho'da, dist.; Bahr-el-Abiad, Afr.; p. 300,000; ⊛ Fashoda; thickly populated; fertile. **Fas-cho'da.**
Fas'tolf, Sir John [1378?–1459], Eng. gen.; def. by Joan of Arc at Patay; intro. in Shak. *Henry VI.* **Fas'tolfe.**
Fa'tah A'li Shah, fä'tä ä'lī shä, Per. king; 804 wives, 130 sons, 160 dau.; fl. 1820.
Fa'tal Stone. See STONE OF DESTINY.
Fa'ta Mor-ga'na, fä'ta mōr-gä'na [*Myth.*], a fairy, pupil of Merlin & sister of Arthur; appears in many medieval romances & poems of Italy.
Fat Con-trib'u-tor [Pen-name], Thackeray; in *Punch.*
Fa'teh-ganj, fä'tg-gŭnj [Victory Market], 2 villages, Bareilly dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; scene of Brit. victories over the Rohillas, 1774 and 1794.
Fa"teh-garh', Same as FUTTIGARH.
Fa"teh-pur', fä"te-pūr'. 1. Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,583 □; p. 663,877. 2. Its ⊛; p. 21,328; def. of Sepoy mutineers by Havelock, June 12, 1857.
Fa'ther A'bra-ham. 1. [Pen-name.] Benjamin Franklin. 2. [Sobr.] Abraham Lincoln.
Fa'ther of A-mer'i-ca [Sobr.], Samuel Adams.
Fa'ther of the A-mer'i-can Rev"o-lu'tion‡.
Fa'ther of Eng'lish Po'e-try [Sobr.], Chaucer; name given by Dryden.
Fa'ther of his Coun'try [Sobr.], George Washington.
Fa'ther of Wa'ters, the Mississippi Riv., from its many tributaries.
Fa'ther Paul [It. **Fra Pa'o-lo,** frä pä'o-lō] [Pseud.], Pietro Sarpi.
Fa'ther Prout [Pen-name], Francis Sylvester Mahony.
Fat'i-ma. 1. Only daughter of Mohammed. 2. [*Arabian Nights, Aladdin.*] An anchoress & holy woman. 3. [PERRAULT *Contes de Fées.*] Bluebeard's last wife.
Fa"tshan", fä'-shän', city; Quang-Tong prov., China; iron-works. **Fuh'-tshan"‡.**
Fat'wa, fät'wä, town; Patna, Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,919.
Fau"bourg' Saint"-An"toine', fō"bürg', suburb of Paris; Condé def. Turenne, July 2, 1652.
Fau"chard', fō"shär', **Pierre** [1680–1761], Fr. dentist; "the father of dentistry."
Fau"cher', fō"shĕ', **Lé"on'** [1803–1854], Fr. journalist and statesman.
Faul'con-bridge, fô'cun-brij. 1. **Lady** [SHAK. *King John*], mother of Robert F. and Philip the Bastard. 2. **Rob'ert** [SHAK. *King John*], son of Sir Robert F.
Faulk, fôk, co.; N. E. cen. S. D.; 1,010 □; p. 4,062; ⊙ Faulkton.
Faulk'ner, fôk'ner, co.; cen. Ark.; 623 □; p. 18,342; ⊙ Conway.
Fau'na, fô'na [L. *fem.*, favorer] [*Rom. Myth.*], wife or sister of Faunus. **Bo'na De'a‡.**
Faunt'le-roy. 1. **Hen'ry** [1785–1824], Eng. banker; executed for forgery. 2. See LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
Fau'nus, fô'nus [L. *masc.*, favorer] [*Rom. Myth.*], grandson of Saturn; god of agriculture & shepherds.
Fau'quier, fô'kir, co.; N. E. cen. Va.; 680 □; p. 22,590; ⊙ Warrenton.
Fau"ri'el', fō"ri'el', **Claude Charles** [1772–1844], Fr. scholar; writer; *Hist. of Gaul Under Ger. Conquerors,* etc.
Faust, faust. 1. **Jo'hann,** See FUST. 2. **Jo'hann,** Ger. phys.; alch.; astrol.; reputed magician; fl. 16th cent; subject of Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* & of Goethe's *Faust;* where, in return for his soul, the devil gives him youth and the love of Marguerite.
Faus-ti'na, fôs-tī'na *or* -tī'na. 1. **An'ni-a Ga-le'ri-a** [–141], "Faustina Senior," wife of Antoninus Pius. 2. "Faustina Junior" [–175], dau. of preceding; wife of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Faus'tine, fôs'tin [L. *fem.*, lucky. **Faus-ti'na‡. Faus'tus** (*masc.*). F. **Faus"tine',** fôs'tin'; G. **Faus-ti'ne,** faus-tī'ne; It. **Faus-ti'na,** faus-tī'nä].
Fau'stu-lus, fô'stu-lus [*Rom. Hist.*], a legendary shepherd said to have rescued and reared Romulus and Remus.
Fa-va'ra, fä-vä'rä, town; Sicily, It.; p. 15,233; sulfur-mines.
Fa"vart', fä'vär', **Charles Si"mon'** [1710–1792], Fr. dram.
Fav'er-sham, anc. port of entry; Kent co., Eng.; p. 10,478.
Fa-vo'ni-us [*Rom. Myth.*], the W. or S. W. wind. **Zeph'-y-rus‡** [Gr.].
Fa'vre, fä'vr, **Jules Ga"bri"el' Claude** [1809–1880], Fr. lawyer; orator; statesman.
Faw'cett, fô'set, **Hen'ry** [1833–1884], Eng. econ.; statesman; blind from 25th year; estab. P. O. Savings-banks & parcels-post.
Fawkes, fôks, **Guy** or **Gui'do** [1570–1606], Eng. R. C. conspirator; executed. See GUNPOWDER PLOT, in vocab.
Fawn Pass, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,000 ft.
Fay-al', fui-äl', isl.; Azores Isls., N. Atl. Oc.; p. 26,264; ⊛ Horta.
Fay-ette', fā-et'. 1. Co.; N. W. Ala.; 700 □; p. 12,823; ⊙ Fayette Court-House. 2. Co.; W. N. W. Ga.; 162 □; p. 8,728; ⊙ Fayetteville. 3. Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 720 □; p. 23,367; ⊙ Vandalia. 4. Co.; E. cen. Ind.; 210 □; p. 12,630; ⊙ Connersville. 5. Co.; N. E. Iowa; 720 □; p. 23,141; ⊙ West Union. 6. Co.; N. E. cen. Ky.; 252 □; p. 35,609; ⊙ Lexington. 7. Co.; S. W. cen. Ohio; 398 □; p. 22,309; ⊙ Washington. 8. Co.; S. W. Pa.; 830 □; p. 80,006; ⊙ Uniontown. 9. Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 630 □; p. 28,878; ⊙ Somerville. 10. Co.; S. E. cen. Tex.; 960 □; p. 31,481; ⊙ La Grange. 11. Co.; S. cen. W. Va.; 750 □; p. 20,542; ⊙ Fayetteville. 12. City; ⊙ of Howard co., Mo.; p. 2,247.
Fay'ette-ville, fā'et-vil. 1. Town; ⊙ of Cumberland co., N. C.; p. 4,222. 2. City; ⊙ of Washington co., Ark.; p. 2,942. 3. Town; ⊙ of Lincoln co., Tenn.; p. 2,410.
Fay-oum', fui-ūm', prov.; Upper Egy.; 840 □; p. 228,709; ⊛ Medinet-el-Fayoum; p. 26,000; oasis, below level of desert. **Fay-ûm'‡; Fay-yûm'‡.**
Fa-zo'gl, country; on the Bahr-el-Azrek, Afr.; bounded approx. N. & S. by parallels 11° & 12° N. lat.; p. about 500,000; ⊛ Adassé; negroes; Egy. protectorate. **Fas-so'kl‡.**
Fa"zy', fä'zī', **Jean Jacques** [1796–1878], Swiss journalist; statesman; leader of Democratic party.
Fe"ar-da'na, fī"ar-dē'nq [Pen-name], Robert Dwyer Joyce.
Fear'gus, fer'gus [Celt. *masc.*, man's strength].
Feath'er Riv'er, Cal.; l. 250 m. to Sacramento River.
Feath'er-stone, town; W. Riding Yorks., Eng.; p. 7,528.
Fé"camp', fē"cäN', spt.; Seine-Inférieure, Fr.; p. 12,074.
Fech'ter, Charles [1824–1879], Fr. actor.
Feck'en-ham, fek'en-qm. **John de** [1515?–1585], Eng. ecclesiastic; opposed Reformation; d. in prison.
Fed'er-al Dis'trict. 1. Mex.; 463 □; p. 575,747. 2. Braz.; 538 □; p. 406,958.' 3. Venez.; 45 □; p. 89,133.
Fe-dor', **Fe-do'ra.** See THEODORE.
Feh'mern. Same as FEMERN.
Fehr"bel-lin', fär"bel-lin', town; 40 m. N. W. of Berlin, Prus.; Frederick William def. Swedes, June 28, 1675.
Fei'li, fē'lī, tribe or people; Khuzistan, S. W. Per.; p. 200,000?; occupy about 100,000 houses.
Fe"la-niche', fē"lg-nich', anc. town; Majorca Isl., Sp.; p. 5,918; Moorish remains.
Feld'kirch, feld'kirH, fort. town; Vorarlburg, Aust.; battle and siege, Mar., 1799.
Felds'burg, felts'burg, town; 40 m. W. N. E. of Vienna, Lower Aust.; p. 2,424; famed wine; palace of Prince of Liechtenstein. **Velts'purg‡.**
Fé"legy"há'za", fē"lej'hä'ze', town; Hung.; p. 30,406; Rom. remains.
Fé"li"bien', fē"lī'byĕn', **An"dré'** [1619–1695], Fr. arch.; writer on art.
Fe-li'ci-a, fe-lish'i-a [L. *fem.*, happy. F. **Fé"li"ci"té',** fē"lī'si'tē'; **Fe"li"sie',** fē"lī'si'; It. **Fe-li'ci-a,** fē-lī'si-ä; Sp. **Fe"li-ci-dad',** fē"lī-thī-dăd'].
Fe'lim [Celt. *masc.*, ever good]. **Phe'lim‡.**
Fe-li'pe, Fe-lip'po, Fil'ip. See PHILIP.
Fe'lix [L. *masc.*, happy; fortunate; prosperous. Dan. D. G. **Fe'lix,** fē'lix; F. **Fé"lix',** fē'lix', **Fé"li"cien'‡;** It. **Fe-li'ce,** fē-lī'chĕ; Pg. **Fe-liz',** fē-līz'; Sp. **Fe-lix',** fē-lix'], **1. An-to'ni-us,** cruel & profligate Roman procurator in Judea; kept Paul in prison; fl. 60. **2. M. Minu'ci-us,** Rom. lawyer; advocated Christianity; fl. 230. **3.** Sp. prelate; bp. of Urgel; promulg. Adoption heresy; recanted, but deposed. See ADOPTIONIST, in vocab.
Fe'lix Mer'ry [Pen-name], Evert Augustus Duyckinck [1816–1878], Am. editor; essayist.
Fe'lix-stowe and Wal'ton, bor.; E. Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 3,507.
Fell, John [1625–1686], Eng. theol.; chaplain to Charles II.; bp. of Oxford.
Fel'len-berg", fel'en-bärg', **Phi'lipp E-ma'nu-el von** [1771–1844], Swiss educ.; philanthropist.
Fell'ing, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 17,490.
Fel'low of the Roy'al So-ci'e-ty [Pen-name], Cotton Mather; *Coheleth,* etc.
Fel'lows, Sir Charles [1799–1860], Eng. archeologist; explorer; sent the Lycian marbles to England.
Fell'tham, O'wen [1602?–1668], Eng. prose-writer; poet.
Fe-loops', fe-lūps', people or nation; Senegambia, Afr.; maritime ter.; extends 75 by 45 m.; p. about 50,000. **Fe-lup'‡.**
Fel"sö'-Ban'ya", fel'shō'-bŭn'yŏ', town; Szathmar co., Hung.; p. 5,440; gold-, silver-, copper-, and lead-mines.
Felt, Jo'seph Bar'low [1789–1869], Am. Cong. eccl. Hist.
Fel'tre. 1. fel'tr. **Duke de** [1765–1818], Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke; Fr. gen.; statesman. 2. fel'trĕ. Fort. town; Belluno prov., It.; p. 12,435; cathedral. **Fel'tri-a‡.**
Fe'male Phy-si'cian [Pen-name], Dean Swift; *Receipt for Cuckolding.*
Fe'mern, fē'mgrn, isl. in Baltic Sea, Holstein, Prus.; 70 □; p. 10,000; ⊛ Burg.
Fe-nel'la [SCOTT *Peveril of the Peak*], a tiny deaf-mute, the countess of Derby's waiting-woman.
Fé"ne-lon', fē"ne-lōN', **Fran"çois' de Sa"li"gnac' de la Mothe,** dę sä'lī"nyăc' dę lŭ mŏt [1651–1715], Fr. ecclesiastic; writer; *Adventures of Telemachus,* etc.
Fen'ham, fen'am, town; Northumberland, Eng.; p. with Benwell, 10,517.
Fe'ni-an Head Cen'tre [Pen-name], James Stephens.
Fenn, Sir John [1739–1794], Eng. antiq.; editor.
Fen'ny Strat'ford, town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,614.
Fen'ton. 1. **E-li'jah** [1683–1730], Eng. poet. 2. **Reu'-ben E.** [1819–1885], Am. lawyer; Rep. statesman; Gov. of N. Y., 1864–1868. 3. Mfg. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 16,998.
Fen'ton-ville, vil.; Genesee co., Mich.; p. 2,182.
Fen'tress, co.; N. E. cen. Tenn.; 510 □; p. 5,226; ⊙ Jamestown.
Fen'wick. 1. **Ben'e-dict Jo'seph** [1782–1846], Am. Jesuit & prelate; br. of Edward. 2. **Ed'ward D.** [1768–1832], Am. prelate; founded Dominican monastery, Ky.
Fe'o-dor. See THEODORE.
Fe"o-do'si-a. See KAFFA.
Fer'a-morz, fer'a-mērz [MOORE *Lalla Rookh*], sultan of Kashmir; in guise of a poet, wins the love of Lalla Rookh.
Fer'di-nand [Teut. *masc.*, risking life. **Fer-nan'da** (*fem.*). D. G. **Fer'di-nand",** fer'dī-nănt"; F. **Fer"di"nand',** fär'dī"năN'; **Fer"rand'‡;** It. **Fer"-di-nan'do,** fer'dī-nän'dō, **Fer-ran'do‡;** Pg. **Fernão',** fer-nąuN', **Fer-nan'do‡;** Sp. **Her-nan'do,** her-nän'do; Pg., Sp. **Fer-nan'do,** fer-nän'dō]. 1. **F. I.** [1424–1494], king of Naples. 2. **F. V.,** "the Catholic" [1452–1516], king of Castile & Aragon; estab. Inquisition at Seville; capt. Granada; expelled the Jews & Moors; promoted exped. of Columbus & Vespucci; conq. Navarre. 3. **F. I.** [1503–1564], king of Bohemia & of Hung.; Emp. of the West. 4. **F. II.** [1578–1637], king of Bohemia & of Hung.; Emp. of the West; grandson of preceding; persecuted Protestants; Thirty Years' war. 5. **F. IV.** [1751–1825], king of Naples and Sicily. 6. **F. VII.** [1784–1833], king of Sp.; compelled to resign by Napoleon, 1808; impr.; liberated and restored, 1814. 7. **F. II.** [1810–1859], king of the Two Sicilies; nicknamed *Bomba.* 8. **Sir John** [1645?–1697], Eng. M. P.; executed for complicity in the Assassination Plot. 9. [SHAK. *Tempest.*] Son of the king of Naples; in love with Miranda. 10. Vil.; Dubois co., Ind.; p. with tp., 1,782.
Fer"di-nan-de'a, fer'dī-nūn-dē'ā, disappearing volcanic isl.; bet. Sicily and Pantelleria, Medit.; appeared July 31, 1831, remaining 3 months; reappeared, 1864. **Gra'ham's Is'land‡.**
Fer-du'si. Same as FIRDUSI.
Fe"ren-ti'no, fē"ren-tī'nō, town; Roma prov., It.; p. 10,174; Rom. remains. **Fe"ren-ti'num‡.**
Fer-gha'na, fer-gā'nq, govt.; Rus. Turkestan, cen. Asia; 35,654 □; p. 775,600; ⊛ Khokand.
Fer'gus, fer'gus [Celt. *masc.*, man's strength]. 1. **F. I.** Legendary 1st king of Scot.; said to have gone from Ir. about —330. 2. **F. II. Mor** [–501], 1st Dalriad king of Scot.; went from Ulster, Ir., to S. W. Scot. (now Argyll co.). 3. Co.; cen. Mont.; 6,762 □; p. 3,514; ⊙ Lewistown. 4. Vil.; Wellington co., Ont., Can.; p. 1,666.
Fer'gus Falls, city; ⊙ of Ottertail co., Minn.; p. 3,772.
Fer'gu-son. 1. **Ad'am** [1723–1816], Scot. hist.; philos. 2. **James** [1710–1776], Scot. astron.; mech. 3. **Pat'rick** [1744–1780], Brit. soldier; inv. breech-loading rifle, 1776; spared Washington's life at Brandywine, by declining to fire at one on duty whose back was turned; fell at King's Mountain, S. C. 4. **Rob'ert** [1637?–1714], Scot. pol. intriguer; hist. 5. **Sir Sam'u-el** [1810–1886], Ir. poet; Celt. scholar; *The Forging of the Anchor,* etc.
Fer'gus-son, fer'gu-sun. 1. **James** [1808–1886], Scot. writer on arch. 2. **Rob'ert** [1750–1774], Scot. poet. 3. **Sir Will'iam** [1808–1877], Scot. surgeon.
Fe-ri'no, fe-rī'nō, **Pierre M. B., Count** [1747–1816], It. gen.; served in Fr. army.
Fer'ish-tah, Mo-ham'med, Ka'sim Hin'du Shah, Per. hist.; fl. 16th cent.; *History of the Mohammedan Power in India,* etc.
Fer-man'agh, fer-man'a, co.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 714 □; p. 74,037; ⊛ Enniskillen.
Fer'mo, fär'mō, walled city; Ancona prov., Marches, It.; p. 17,886; cathedral; university. **Fir'mum‡.**
Fer'mor, fer'mōr, **Will'iam** [1704–1771], count; Rus. gen.; Turk. war of 1736; opposed Frederick II. of Prus.
Fer-moy', fer-moi', town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 7,388.
Fer-nan'da, Fer-nan'do. See FERDINAND.
Fer-nan'dez, fer-nän'deth, **Ju-an',** Sp. pilot; navigator. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.
Fer"nan-di'na, fer'nan-dī'na, city; ⊙ of Nassau co., Fla.; p. 2,803.
Fer-nan'do No-ro'nha, fär-nän'dō nō-rō'nyą, isl.; Atl. Oc.; lat. 3° 50′ S., long. 32° 25′ W.; Braz. convict settlement.
Fer-nan'do Po, pō, isl.; Bight of Biafra, W. Afr.; 771 □; p. 30,000; Sp.; place of exile for pol. offenders.
Fern Is'lands. See FARNE ISLANDS.
Fe-ro"za-bad', fi-rō"zā-bŭd', town; Agra dist., Beng., Brit. India.; p. 16,023.
Fe"roze-pur', fi'rōz-pūr'. 1. Dist.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 2,692 □; p. 650,519. 2. Its ⊛; p. 39,570.
Fe-ro'ze-shah, fē-rō'zē-shä, town; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; severe battle bet. Eng. & natives, Dec. 21–22, 1845.
Fer'rar. 1. Nich'o-las [1593–1637], Eng. Arminian divine; founded a nunnery; denounced in Long Parl.; estab. broken up. 2. **Rob'ert** [before 1510–1555], Eng. prelate; martyr; burned in Mary's reign.
Fer-ra'ra, fer-rä'rä. 1. Prov.; Emilia, It.; 1,012 □; p. 249,488. 2. Its ⊛; anc. walled & fort. city; p. 85,500; cath., castle, univ., etc.; res. of Ariosto; Tasso impr.
Fer-ra'ri, fer-rä'rī. 1. **Giu-sep'pe** [1811–1876], It. philos.; hist. 2. **Lo"do-vi'co** [1522–1565], It. math.; disc. method of treating biquadratic equations. 3. **Pa'o-lo** [1822–1889], It. dram.; *Goldoni,* etc.
Fer"re-i'ra, fer"rē-ī'rä. **An-to'ni-o** [1528–1569], Pg. poet; dram.
Fer'rel, Will'iam [1817–1891], Am. meteor.; *Treatise on Winds,* etc.
Fer-re'ras, fer-rē'rās, **Don Ju-an' de** [1652–1735], Sp. eccles.; hist.; philos.
Fer'rers, George [1500?–1579], Eng. lawyer; poet; M. P. His arrest when going to the House led to the first assertion by Parliament of the exemption of members from arrest for debt during a session. **George Fer'rars‡.**
Fer'rex [THOMAS NORTON and THOMAS SACKVILLE *Ferrex and Porrex or Gorbuduc*], one of two brothers, heroes of the earliest hist. play in English.

Fer'ri-er, 1. James Fred'er-ick [1808–1864], Scot. philos. **2. Su'san Ed'mon-stone** [1782–1854], Scot. nov.; *Marriage*, etc.

Fer'ris-burg, town; Addison co., Vt.; p. 1,501.

Fer'ro, fer'rō, Isl.; Canary Isls.; 100 □; p. 5,000; * Valverde; long. 17° 40' W. Its meridian is advocated by some as the prime meridian.

Fer-rol', fer-rōl', fort. spt. town; Coruña prov., Sp.; p. 28,-811; nav. arsenal and dockyard.

Fer-ruck'a-bad', Same as FARUKHABAD.

Fer"ry', Jules [1832–1893], Fr. lawyer; statesman; twice premier.

Fer'ry-land, 1. Dist.; E. coast Avalon pen., Newfoundland. **2.** Its *; port of entry.

Fer'ry-port-on-Craig', town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,674.

Fes'an, fe'sän, mfg. town; Fars prov., Persia; p. 18,000.

Fesch, fesh, **Jo"seph'** [1764–1839], Fr. cardinal; uncle of Napoleon.

Fes'sen-den, 1. Thom'as Green [1771–1837], Am. stat. poet. **2. Will'iam Pitt** [1806–1869], Am. lawyer; statesman; Sec. of Treas.

Fes-tin'i-og, fes-tin'i-ŏg, vil.; Merioneth co., N. Wales; p. of par., 11,073; tourist center; picturesque mountains & waterfalls.

Fes'tus [L. *Sib.*], **Por'ci-us,** procurator of Judea; sent Paul to Rome; fl. 60.

Fe"tis', fā'tē'. **Fran"çois' Jo"seph'** [1784–1871], Fr. writer on music; founded *Revue Musicale*, etc.

Feu'er-bach", foi'er-bäh'. **1. Lud'wig An'dre-as** [1804–1872], Ger. philos.; theol.; son of following. **2. Paul Jo'hann An'selm** [1775–1833], Ger. jurist; prepared new penal code for Bav.

Feuil"let', fœ'yā'. **Oc"tave'** [1822–1890], Fr. nov.; dram.; *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, etc.

Fev'er-sham, Earl of [1692–1709], Louis de Duras or Durfort, Eng. gen.; b. in Fr.; def. Monmouth at Sedgemoor.

Fey"deau', Er"nest' Al"mé' [1821–1873], Fr. novelist.

Fez, fez, city; one of the 3 * of Mor.; p. 140,000 to 150,000.

Fez-za'rah, fez-zä'rä, lake; S. B. W. of Bone, Alg.; 30 × 24 m.

Fez-za'ra',

Fez"zan', fez'zän', sultanate; S. of & trib. to Tripoli, N. Afr.; 130,000 □; p. 75,000 to 150,000; * Murzuk. **Pha-sa'-ni-a'.**

Fich'te, fiH'tę. **Jo'hann Gott'lieb** [1762–1814], Ger. philos.; organized the new Univ. of Berlin. See IDEALISM, in vocabulary.

Fich'tel-ge-bir'ge, fiH'tel-gĕ-bir'gę [Ger., pine-mountains], mts.; N. Bavaria, Ger.; highest peak, Schneeberg, 3,450 ft.

Fi-ci'no, Mar-si'li-o [1433–1499], It. scholar of the Renaissance.

Fi-dal'go, fi-dal'gō, large harbor; S. coast Alaska.

Fi-de'li-o, fi-dā'li-ō, Beethoven's only opera.

Field, 1. Ben'ja-min H. [1823–1903], Am. philan. **2. Cy'rus West** [1819–1892], Am. merchant, laid first transatlantic cable, 1858, a second, 1866. **3. Da'vid Dud'ley** [1805–1894], Am. jurist; br. of Cyrus; adv. of arbitration & law-reform; *Code*, etc. **4. Ed'win Wil'kins** [1891–1871], Eng. lawyer; law-reformer; artist; *Law Reform*, etc.

Field, Mount, N. H.; 4,356 ft.

Field'ing, 1. An'tho-ny Van-dyke' Cop'ley [1788–1855], Eng. painter **2. Hen'ry** [1707–1754], Eng. dram.; nov.; lawyer, pol. writer; *Tom Jones*, etc. **3. Sa'rah** [1714–1768], Eng. nov.; sister of preceding.

Field of Blood, See ACELDAMA, in vocabulary.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, bet. Ardres & Guines, now in Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; Henry VIII of Eng. met Francis I of Fr., June 7–25, 1520. So called from the magnificence of the display.

Fields, James T. [1817–1881], Am. author; editor *Atlantic Monthly*

Fi-es'co, fi-es'cō, **Gio-van'ni Lu-i'gi** [1523?–1547], count of Lavagna, Genoese conspirator.

Fi-e'so-le, fi-ā'sō-lā. **1.** Town, Firenze prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 13,198; cath.; Etruscan remains, etc. **2. Fra Gio-van'ni da.** See ANGELICO.

Fife, 1. Co.; E. Scot.; 513 □; p. 187,339; * Cupar-Fife. **Fife'-shire. 2.** Fort. station; midway bet. Lakes Tanganyika & Nyassa, Brit. Zambesia, E. Afr.; p. 300.

Fif'ty-four Forty or Fight [*Am. Hist.*], a campaign cry during the Pres. contest of 1844, based on claim to ter extending N. on the Pacific to lat. 54° 40'.

Fi"gu'ro, fi'gü'rō. [BEAUMARCHAIS *Barber of Seville*], the hero, a barber & valet-de-chambre, who outwits all opponents; also, the hero of several operas.

Fight'ing Joe Scot.], Joseph Hooker, gen. U. S. army; in civil war, 1861–1865.

Fi-gli'ne, fi-glē'nā, mfg. town; Firenze prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 10,010.

Fi-go, fi'gō, prov.; Kiushiu Isl., Jap.; l. 60 m.; p. 935,037; ⊙ Kumamoto.

Fi-gue'ras, fi-gā'rās, fort. town; Gerona prov., Catalonia, Sp.; p. 11,750; thrice taken by the Fr.

Fi'ji Is'lands, fē'jē, S. Pac. Oc.; 7,740 □; p. 125,402; * Suva, Brit. **Fee'jee'.**

Fi-lan'gi-e'ri, fē-län'jē-ā'rē, **Ga"e-ta'no** [1752–1788], It. publicist.

Fi"le-mo'na, Fi-lé'to. See PHILEMON, PHILETUS.

Fi'ley, coast town, N. & E. Riding Yorkes., Eng.; p. 2,491; spa.

Fi"li-pe'pi, San'dro. See BOTTICELLI.

Fi-lip'pa, Fi-lip'po, etc. See PHILIPPA, etc.

Fil'lan, Saint [. . .], Scot. abbot, water in his holy pool at Strathfillan formerly credited with power to heal.

Fill'more, 1. Mill'ard [1800–1874], 13th Pres. of U. S.; succeeded on death of Pres. Taylor. **2.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 864 □; p. 26,338. ⊙ Preston. **3.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 10,022. ⊙ Geneva. **1. Mount,** Cal.; 7,576 ft.

Fil'mer, Sir Rob'ert [1653?–], Eng. advocate of the divine right of kings; *Patriarcha.*

Fi-na'le, fi-nä'lĕ, mfg. town; Ferrara prov., Emilia, It.; p. 12,984.

Finch, See NOTTINGHAM, EARL OF.

Finch'ley, par.; suburb of London; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 18,617.

Fin'den, Will'iam [1787–1852], Eng. engraver.

Find'la-ter, An'drew [1810–1895], Scot. scholar; first ed. (not of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*).

Find'lay, find'lā, city; * of Hancock co., Ohio; p. 18,553.

Find'ley Peak, Cal.; 7,470 ft.

Fi-nel'la [Celt. *fem.*, white-shouldered].

Fin-gal', fin-gōl' or fin'gal [Celt. *masc.*, white stranger]. **1.** (OSSIAN'S) *Fingal*, Hero of an epic poem; authorship yet in dispute. See MACPHERSON, JAMES. **2.** Dist., Dublin co., Leinster prov., Ir.

Fin'gal's Cave, basaltic cavern; Staffa Isl., W. of Mull Isl., Argyll co., Scot.; l. 212 ft.; 33 ft. wide at entrance; 60 ft. high, filled with sea-water, 20 ft. deep.

Fin'go-land, region; N. E. part of Cape Colony, Afr.; p. 40,000.

Fi"ni-guer'ra, fi'ni-gwer'rä, **Tom-ma'so** [1424?–1475?], Fl. sculp., goldsmith; engr.; inv. copperplate.

Fi"nis'tère', fi'nis'târ'. **1. Cape F.,** most W. point of Fr. Finistère dept. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,595 □; p. 727,012; * Quimper.

Fi"nis'terre', fi'nis'târ', **Cape,** most W. point of Sp.; Coruña prov.

Fin"is-terre' Moun'tains, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, N. E. New Guinea; highest peak, about 20,000 ft.

Fin'land, 1. Gulf of, N. E. arm of Baltic Sea, S. of Finland, Rus. **2.** Grand duchy; N. W. Rus.; 144,255 □; p. 2,380,140; * Helsingfors.

Fin'lay, George [1799–1875], Eng. hist.; fought for Greek independence; *Hist. of Greece.*

Fin'ley. 1. James Brad'ley [1781–1856], Am. Meth. min.; writer. **2. Rob'ert** [1772–1817], Am. min.; founder Am. Colonization Soc.

Fin-mar'ken, fin-mär'ken, prov.; N. Nor.; 18,295 □; p. 29,-168; * Hammerfest. **Fin-mark'.**

Fin'ney, co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 864 □; p. 3,350; ⊙ Garden City.

Fin'nis Point, U. S. fort; Salem co., N. J.; cemetery Confed. prisoners, 1861–1865.

Fins'bur-y, finz'bur-i, bor.; N. London, Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 552,888.

Fin'ster-aar'horn, fin'ster-är'hōrn, mt.; highest peak of Bernese Alps, Swit.; 14,026 ft.

Fir-du'si, fir-dö'sē, **A-bul' Ca'sim Man-sur'** [939?–1020], Per. poet; *Shâhnameh.*

Fire Is'land, Isl.; at entrance to Great South Bay, Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 81; summer resort.

Fi-ren'ze, fi-ren'tsē, prov.; Tuscany, It.; 2,265 □; p. 815,506; * Florence.

Fir"mi'ny', fir'mi'ni', mfg. vil.; Loire dept., Fr.; p. 10,010.

Fi-ro'za-bad', Same as FEROZABAD.

Fi-ro'ze-shah, Same as FEROZESHAH.

Fi-roz"pur', Same as FEROZEPUR.

First Cit'i-zen [Pen-name], Charles Carroll, in controversy with Daniel Dulany.

First Gen'tle-man of Eu'rope [Sobr.], King George IV. of England.

Firth, Mark [1819–1880], Eng. steel-manuf.; philan.; founded Firth Coll., etc., Sheffield.

Firth of Clyde, bet. Argyll co., Bute & Arran Isls. on the W. & Renfrew & Ayr cos. on the E., S. W. Scot.

Firth of Forth, bet. Fife co. on the N. & Edinburgh & Haddington cos. on the S., S. E. Scot.; 50 × 15 m.; remarkable cantilever bridge, l. 8,296 ft., h. 364 ft.

Firth of Lorn, Argyll co., W. Scot.

Firth of Tay, bet. Perth & Forfar cos. on the N. & Fife co. on the S., S. E. Scot.

Fish, Hum'il-ton [1809–1893], Gov. of N. Y.; Senator; Sec. of State, 1869–1877.

Fish'er, 1. John [1459–1535], Eng. cardinal; bp. of Rochester; burnt Tyndale's Bibles; beheaded. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Tex.; 900 □; p. 2,998; ⊙ Roby.

Fish'er-man Peak, mt.; Cal.; 14,448 ft.

Fish'er's Hill, 30 m. S. of Winchester, Shenandoah valley, Va.; Sheridan def. Early, Sept. 21, 1864.

Fish'er's Peak, highest of Raton Mts.; Las Animas co., Col.; 9,460 ft.

Fish'ers-ville, vil.; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 3,000.

Fish'guard, vil.; N. coast of Pembroke co., Wales; 1,400 Fr invaders landed, 1797; yielded to the yeomanry in two days.

Fish'kill-on-the-Hud'son, vil.; Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 3,617. **Fish'kill Land'ing;.**

Fish Lake Moun'tain, Utah; 11,578 ft.

Fitch, 1. A'sa [1809–1879], Am. entomol. **2. John** [1743–1798], Am. inventor; father of steam-navigation; succeeded with steamboat, 1787, intro. screw propeller, 1794.

Fitch'burg, city; ⊙ of Worcester co., Mass.; p. 22,037.

Fitz, Rich'ard, Eng. min.; founded Independents or Congregationalists, 1568.

Fitz'-Boo'dle, THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*], the hero of a series of ludicrous love-affairs.

Fitz-cla'rence, Viscount. See MUNSTER, EARL OF.

Fitz-ger'ald, 1. Ed'ward, Lord [1763–1798], Ir. conspirator; son of duke of Leinster; pres. of United Irishmen; conspired in Swit. & Fr. to invade Ir.; d. in prison. **2. Ed'ward** [1809–1883], Eng. poet; transl. of Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat*, etc. **3. Lady Ed'ward** [1776–1831], w. of Lord Edward; his medium in conspiracy; her claim as a member of the Orleans family not estab. **4. Kath'er-ine,** See DESMOND, COUNTESS OF. **5. Thom'as** [1513–1537], Lord Offaly & 10th earl of Kildare; Ir. rebel; besieged Dublin Castle, surrendered; hanged.

Fitz-gib'bon, Gis'bŭn. John [1749–1802], earl of Clare; Ir. noble; Lord High Chancellor of Ir.; advocated Union.

Fitz-her'bert, Ma-ri'a Anne [*née* Smythe] [1756–1837], Eng. R. C. lady; privately m. to Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.

Fitz'james, James. See BERWICK, DUKE OF.

Fitz'roy. 1. Rob'ert [1805–1865], Eng. adm.; meteor.; commanded both "Beagle" expeditions; estabd. system of storm-warnings. **2.** Riv.; W. Austral.; l. 300 m. to King Sound. **3.** Town; suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Austral.; p. 30,500.

Fitz-ste'phen, 1. Rob'ert [bet. 1110 & 1115–1183?], 1st Norman invader of Ir.; capt. Wexford, 1169. **2. Will'-iam** [–1191], Eng. monk; saw Becket murdered; wrote his biog., with 1st descrip. of London.

Fitz'urse, fits'ûrs, Reg'i-nald, one of Becket's murderers; fl. 1170.

Fitz-will'iam, Earl [1748–1833], William Wentworth, Eng. statesman; Gov.-Gen. of Ir.

Fi-u'me, fi-ū'mē [It., river], anc. spt. town; N. E. end of Adriatic Sea, Hung.; p. 29,494.

Five Forks, vil., Prince Edward co., Va.; Sheridan def. Confed., Apr. 1, 1865.

Five Mem'bers [Sobr.], the 5 Eng. M. P.'s (Pym, Hampden, Holles, Haselrig, & Strode) whose arrest was attempted by Charles I. to stay the queen's impeachment.

Fi-zen', fi-zen', prov.; Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 1,074,461; * Saga. **Hi-zen'.**

Flac'cus, Ca'ius Va-le'ri-us, Rom. poet; *Argonautica* (unfinished), fl. about 75

Fla"hault' de la Bil"larde"rie', flä"ō' de lä bē"yär'dē', **Au"guste' Charles Jo"seph'** [1785–1870], Fr. soldier, dipl.; exiled after Waterloo; m. Scot. baroness of Keith & Nairne; Fr. ambas. to Aust. & Eng.

Flam'bard, Ra'nulph or **Ralph** [–1128], Eng. prelate; bp. of Durham, adviser of William II.

Flam'beau Riv'er, flam'bō, N. Wis.; l. 150 m. to Chippewa Riv.

Flam'bor-ough Head, flam'bur-o, promontory; E. Riding Yorkes., Eng.; 450 ft.

Fla-min'i-us, 1. Ca'ius [–217], Rom. gen.; twice consul; censor; constructed the *Via Flaminia* & the *Circus Flaminius.* **2. T. Quin'ti-us** [–230?–174], Rom. gen.; conq. Epirus.

Flam'mock, flam'ge. Thom'as [–1497], Eng. lawyer; incited Cornishmen to rebel against taxation; def. at Blackheath; hanged.

Flam'steed, flam'sted. **John** [1646–1719], Eng. astron.; 1st astron. royal; *Historia Cœlestis Britannica.*

Flan'ders, flan'derz, former ter. See FLEMING, *n.*, in vocab.

Flan"din', flän'dan', Eu"gène' Na"po"lé"on' [1809–1876], Fr. painter, archeol.

Flan"drin', flän'dran', Jean Hip"po"lyte', ip'ō'lit' [1809–1864], Fr. painter; *Mater Dolorosa*, etc.

Flan'ner-y, co.; N. W. N. Dak.; 1,800 □; p. 72.

Flat'bush, vil.; Kings co., N. Y.; now 29th ward of city of Brooklyn; p. 12,623; battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Flat'head Lake, Missoula co., N. W. Mont.; 30 × 15 m.

Flat'head Pass, Bridger Range, Mont.; 6,769 ft.

Flat'head Riv'er, Brit. Columbia & Mont.; l. 200 m. to Clarke's Fork.

Flat'lands, town; Kings co., N. Y.; p. 4,234.

Flat Moun'tain, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,200 ft.

Flat Top, mt.; Peaks of Otter, Va.; 4,000 ft.

Flau"bert', flō'bâr', **Gus"tave'** [1821–1880], Fr. nov.

Fla"vi-a'nus, flā"vi-ā'nus [–449], abp. of Constantinople; deposed by "Robber Synod"; d. from maltreatment.

Fla'vi-us, 1. [SHAK. *Timon of Athens.*] Timon's steward. **2.** [SHAK. *Julius Cæsar.*] Tribune of the people.

Flax'man, John [1755–1826], Eng. sculp.; designer; *Monument of Nelson*, etc.; in St. Paul's cathedral.

Fleck'noe, Rich'ard [–1678?], Ir. dramatist.

Fleet Pris'on. See vocabulary.

Fleet'wood, 1. Charles [–1692], Eng. gen.; m. Cromwell's dau.; recalled Long Parl., 1659; favored restoration. **2.** Spt. town; Lanc., Eng., p. 9,274; mfl. station.

Flem'ing, John [1785–1857], Scot. nat.; *Philos. of Zoology.*

Flem'ing, co.; N. E. Ky.; 340 □; p. 16,078; ⊙ Flemingsburg.

Flens'burg, flens'burg, anc. town; Sleswick-Holstein, Prus.; p. 36,894.

Flers, flâr, mfg. town; Orne dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Fletch'er, 1. An'drew [1653?–1716], Scot. publicist; took part in Monmouth reb.; went to Eng. with William of Orange. **2. Giles** [1548?–1611], Eng. poet; dipl. **3. Giles** [1588?–1623], "the Younger"; Eng. divine; poet; bro. of Phineas. **4. John** [1579–1625], Eng. dram.; poet; nephew of Giles; collaborator of Beaumont. **5. Ma-ri'a Jane** (*née* Jewsbury) [1800–1833], Eng. writer; friend of Wordsworth. **6. Phin'e-as** [1582–1650], Eng. divine; poet; son of Giles; *The Purple Island.*

Fleu"rus', flō'rüs', vil.; Hainaut prov., Belg.; p. 5,000; sev. battles (including that usually called Ligny), June 16, 1815.

Fleu'ry', flō'rī'. **1. An"dré' Her"cule' de** [1653–1743], Fr. cardinal; chief min. of Louis XV. **2. Claude** [1640–1723], Fr. divine & hist.; confessor to Louis XV.

Fleu"ry' de Cha"bou"lon', dę shą'bū'lôN', **Pierre A. E.** [1779–1835], Fr. writer; private sec. to Napoleon.

Flied'ner, flēd'ner, **The'o-dor** [1800–1864], Ger. philan.; estab. first infant-school in Ger.

Flin'ders, Mat'thew [1774–1814], Eng. navigator; explored E. coast of Australia, etc.

Flint, 1. Aus'tin [1812–1886], Am. phys. **2. Tim'o-thy** [1780–1840], Am. missionary; writer. **3.** Riv.; S. W. Ga.; l. 400 m. to the Chattahoochee. **4.** Co.; Wales; 266 □; p. 77,277. **Flint'shire. 5.** Its *; p. 5,247. **6.** Spt. & mfg. town; * of Flint co., Wales; p. 5,247; lead-mines; ruins of castle. **7.** City; ⊙ of Genesee co., Mich.; p. 9,803.

Flod'den, hill; Cheviot Hills, N. Northumberland co., Eng.; battle Sept. 9, 1513, described in Scott's *Marmion.*

Flood, Hen'ry [1732–1791], Ir. orator; member Ir. & Eng. Parliaments; rival of Grattan.

Flo'ra [L. *fem.*, flower. D. It. **Flo'ra,** flō'rä; F. **Flore,** flōr]. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] Goddess of flowers & spring. **Chlo'ris** [Gr.]. **2.** City; Clay co., Ill.; p. 1,695.

Flo'ra, Mount, Col.; 12,878 ft.

Flo'ra Mc-Flim'sey [W. A. BUTLER *Nothing to Wear*], fashionable young woman of New York city.

Flor'ence [L. *fem.*, flourishing. Dan. G. **Flo-renz',** flō-rents'; D. **Flo-ren'ti-a,** flō-ren'si-ä; F. **Flo"rence',** flō'rŏns'; It. **Fi"o-ren'za,** fi'o-ren'zä; Sp. **Flo-ren'ci-a,** flō-ren'thi-ä; Sw. **Flo-renz',** flō-rens'], **1. Will'iam Jer'myn** [1831–1891], Am. comedian. **2.** Co.; E. cen. S. C.; 578 □; p. 25,027. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 3,395. **4.** Co.; N. E. Wis.; 498 □; p. 2,604; * Florence. **5.** Anc. city; * of Firenze prov., It.; p. 191,453; former * of Tuscany & of It.; noted for its art-treasures & former preeminence in literature & the arts. **6.** City; ⊙ of Lauderdale co., Ala.; p. 6,012. **7.** Town; ⊙ of Pinal co., Ariz.; p. 1,486.

Flor'ence of Worces'ter, wus'tęr [–1118], Eng. monk; compiler of a chronicle dating from the Creation.

Flor'ence War'den [Pen-name], Florence Alice James (*née* Price); Eng. novelist of the day.

Flo'res, flō'res. **1.** Isl.; Malay Arch.; S. of Celebes; 200 × 35 m. **2.** Isl.; Azores Isls.; p. 10,508; * Santa Cruz. **3.** Dept.; Urug., S. Am.; 1,744 □; p. 15,000; * Trinidad.

Flo"ri'an', flō'ri'äN'. **1. Jean P. C.** [1755–1794], Chevalier de, Fr. writer; *Fables*, etc. **2.** Suburb of Valetta, Malta; residence of Eng. families.

Flor'i-da, flor'i-da. **1.** S. Atl. State, U. S. Am.; 58,680 □; p. 391,422; * Tallahassee; winter resort. **2.** Dept.; Urug., S. Am.; 4,673 □; p. 28,752; * Florida.

Flo-ri'da Blan'ca, flō-ri'dä blän'cä, **Count of** [1728?–1808], José Moñino, Sp. statesman; chief min. of Charles III. & IV.

Flor'i-da Keys, chain of isls. & sand-banks; l. 220 m. S. W. of Cape Florida. **F. Reefs'.**

Flor'i-da Pass, N. Mex., 4,600 ft.

Flor'i-da Peak, N. Mex.; 7,295 ft.

Flo'ri-o, John [1553?–1625], Eng. teacher; writer; transl. Montaigne's *Essays.*

Flo'ris, Frans [1520–1570], Flem. painter; *Nativity.*

Flor'i-zel. 1. [Pseud.] George IV., in letters to Mrs. Robinson. **2.** [SHAK. *Winter's Tale.*] Prince of Bohemia; in love with Perdita.

Flo'rus, L. An-næ'us, Rom. hist.; fl. 125.

Flo'tow, flō'tō. Friedrich F. A. von [1812–1883], Ger. opera-composer; *Martha*, etc.

Flour Cit'y, Rochester, N. Y., from its many flour-mills.

Flou"rens', flö'rŏN'. 1. Gus"tave' [1838–1871], Fr. writer; communist; killed in battle near Paris. **2. Ma"rie' Jean Pierre** [1794–1867], Fr. phys.; writer.

Flow'er Cit'y, Springfield, Ill., from its picturesque environs.

Flow'er-y King'dom, China: a transl. of the native name Hwa Kwoh.

Floyd, fleld. **1. John B.** [1805–1863], Am. Confed. gen.; Sec. of War, 1857–1860; comm. at Fort Donelson. **2. Will'iam** [1734–1821], Am. patriot; signed Dec. of Ind. **3.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 539 □; p. 28,391; ⊙ Rome. **4.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 140 □; p. 29,458; ⊙ New Albany. **5.** Co.; N. E. cen. Iowa; 504 □; p. 15,424; ⊙ Charles City. **6.** Co.; E. Ky.; 410 □; p. 11,256; ⊙ Prestonburg. **7.** Co.; N. W. cen. Texas; 1,100 □; p. 529. **8.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 444 □; p. 14,305; ⊙ Floyd Court House.

Floyd's Riv'er, N. W. Iowa; l. 100 m. to the Missouri.

Flu-el'len [SHAK. *Henry V.*], a pedantic & hot-tempered but brave Welshman.

Flü'gel, flü'gĕl, Jo'hann Gott'fried [1788–1855], Ger. lexicographer.

Flume Moun'tain, N. H.; 4,340 ft.

Flush'ing, 1. Fort. spt.; Zealand prov., Neth.; p. 8,929; taken by Eng., Aug. 15, 1809. **2.** Vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 8,436.

Flu-van'na, co.; cen. Va.; 280 □; p. 9,506; ⊙ Palmyra.

Foard, fōrd, co.; N. cen. Texas; 660 □; p. ——.

Foc-sa'ni, foc-sä'nī, town; bet. Moldavia & Wallachia, Rumania; p. 17,039; Turks def. by Aust. and Rus., July 21, 1789.

Fo"ga'ras', fō'gə'resh', co.; Transylvania; 720 □; p. 86,943; * Fogaras.

Fog'gia, fod'jä. **1.** Prov.; Apulia, It.; 2,688 □; p. 397,205. **2.** Its *; p. 44,500.

Fog'go, George [1793–1869] & **James** [1789–1850], Eng. historical painters; lith.; worked together 40 years.

Fo'go, fō'gō [*i. e.*, fire], Isl.; Cape Verde Isls.; p. 8,400; * Nossa Senhora da Luz; volcano; Pg. **Fu-e'go.**

Foix, fwä. **1. Gas"ton' de** [1489–1512], duke of Nemours; Fr. gen.; def. Sp. & Papal armies, & fell at Ravenna. **2. O"det' de.** See LAUTREC. **3.** Anc. town; * of Ariège dept., Fr.; p. 5,800; ruins of castle.

Fo'ki-en", Same as FUKIEN.
Föld"vár', föld'vôr, town; Tolna co., Hung.; p. 12,382.
Du'na Föld"vár'.
Fo'ley. 1. John Hen'ry [1818–1874], Ir. sculp.; R. A.; *Prospero and Miranda*, etc. **2. Sir Thom'as** [1757–1833], Eng. admiral; at St. Vincent, the Nile, and Copenhagen. **3.** Co.; S. W. Texas; 2,100 □; p. 16.
Fo-li'gno, fo-lē'nyō, mfg. town; Perugia prov., Umbria, It.; p. of com., 22,688.
Fol'i-ot, fol'i-ət, **Gil'bert** [–1187], Eng. prelate; bishop of Hereford, then of London; opposed Becket; friend of Henry II.
Folke'stone, fōk'ston, anc. spt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 23,711; Rom remains.
Fol'len. 1. Charles The'o-dore Chris'ti-an [1796–1880, Unit. div.]mer; b. in Ger.; settled in U. S.; prof. at Harvard Coll. **2. E-liz'a-beth Lee** (*née* Cabot) [1787–1860], Am. writer; wife of Charles; *Poems*, etc.
Fol'lett, Sir Will'iam Webb [1798–1845], Eng. Atty.-Gen.
Fol'ti-sche'ni, fōl'ti-shē'ni, town; Moldavia, Rumania; p. 10,000.
Fon-blanque', fon-blanc', **Al'ba-ny Will'iam** [1793–1872], Eng. journalist.
Fond du Lac, fond dū lac. **1.** Co.; E. S. E. Wis.; 720 □; p. 44,088. **2.** Its ☉; p. 12,024.
Fon"taine', fōn"tēn'. **1. Jean de la**, See LA FONTAINE. **2. Pierre F. L.** [1762–1853], Fr. architect; architect to four Fr. rulers; built extension to the Louvre.
Fon"taine'bleau', fōn"tēn'blō', mfg. town; Seine-et-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 11,545; palace; park; forest.
Fon-ta'na, fon-tä'na. **1. Do-me'ni-co** [1543–1607], It. architect; engineer; *Palace of the Lateran*. **2. Pros'pe-ro** [1512–1597], It. painter.
Fon"tanes', fōn'tän', **Lou"is', Comte de** [1757–1821], Fr. writer; statesman.
Fonte"nay', fōnt'nē'. **1. Marquise de**, Thérèse de Cabarrus. See TALLIEN. **2.** T.; Deux-Sèvres, Fr.; p. 9,864.
Fonte"nelle', fōnt'nel', **Ber"nard' le Bo"vier' de** [1657–1757], Fr. writer; nephew of Corneille; *Dialogues of the Dead*, etc.
Fon'te-noy, fen'te-nei *or* (F.) fōnt'nwā', vil.; Hainaut prov., Belg.; Saxe def. Cumberland, May 11, 1745.
Font'hill Ab'bey, Wiltshire, Eng.; residence of Beckford, author of *Vathek*.
Foo"-choo"-foo', Foo"chow', See FUCHAU.
Foo-koo'ee, Same as FUKUI.
Foo"koo-O'ka, Same as FUKUOKA.
Foo'see, Same as FUJISAN.
Foo"-shan', Same as FUSHAN.
Foo'ta, fū'ta, Same as FUTA.
Foo'ta-Jal"lon', -jāl"lōn', Same as FUTA-JALLON.
Foote, fut. **1. An'drew Hull** [1806–1863], U. S. admiral. **2. Ma-ri'a** [1797–1867], Countess of Harrington; Eng. actress; dau. of Samuel. **3. Sam'u-el** [1720–1777], Eng. actor; dramatist. **4. Sam'u-el Au-gus'tus** [1780–1846], Am. politician; U. S. Sen. from Conn.; Gov. of Conn.
Foots'cray, futs'cré, bor.; Victoria co., Australia; p. 18,253.
Forbes. 1. Al"ex-an'der [–1762], Lord Forbes of Pitsligo; Scot. Jacobite. **2. Al"ex-an'der Pen'rose** [1817–1875], Scot. divine; prosecuted for heresy; acquitted. **3. Dun'can** [1685–1747], Scot. lawyer; Jacobite. **4. Ed'ward** [1815–1854], Eng. nat. **5. James Da'vid** [1809–1868], Scot. physicist; Alpine explorer; *Papers on the Theory of Glaciers*, etc. **6. Sir John** [1787–1861], Scot. phys.; writer.
For"cade', fôr'cād', **Eu"gène'** [1820–1869], Fr. journalist; hist.; founded *Revue Nouvelle*.
Force, Pe'ter [1790–1868], Am. hist.; *American Archives*.
Ford. 1. John [1586–1639?], Eng. dram. **2. Rich'ard** [1796–1858], Eng. traveler; writer. **3. Mrs.** [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor*], one of the wives to whom Falstaff makes love. **4.** Co.; E. N. E. Ill.; 490 □; p. 17,035; ☉ Paxton. **5.** Co.; S. S. W. Kan.; 1,040 □; p. 5,308; ☉ Dodge City.
Ford'ing-bridge, town; Hampshire, Eng.; p. of par., 3,053.
Ford Riv'er, N. Mich.; l. 100 m. to Green Bay.
For'dun, John de [soon after 1300–1386?], Scot. hist.
For'dyce, George [1736–1802], Scot. physician.
Fore'land, North and **South**, headlands; E. Kent co., Eng.
For'est. 1. Miles, Eng. murderer; helped to kill the princes in the Tower of London (1483); died in sanctuary. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Pa.; 410 □; p. 8,482; ☉ Tionesta. **3.** Co.; N. E. Wis.; 1,276 □; p. 1,012. **4.** Bor.; Susquehanna co., Pa.; p. 2,319.
For'est Can-tons', Swit.; the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Uri.
For'est Cit'y. **1.** Cleveland, Ohio. **2.** Portland, Me. **3.** Savannah, Ga.
For'est-on, vil.; Ogle co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,517.
Fo"rey', fō"rē', **E"lie' Fré"dé"ric'** [1804–1872], Fr. field-marshal.
For'far. 1. Co.; Scot.; 875 □; p. 277,735. **An'gus; For'far-shire'.** **2.** Its ☀; p. 12,844.
Forked Deer Riv'er, W. Tenn.; l. of main stream, 40 m.; S. Fork, 120 m.; both flow into the Mississippi River.
For'kel, fōr'kel, **Jo'hann Ni'cho-las** [1749–1818], Ger. musician; writer; *General Hist. of Music*, etc.
For-li', fōr-lē'. **1. Me-loz'zo da.** See MELOZZO. **2.** Prov.; Emilia, It.; 725 □; p. 271,200. **3.** Its ☀; walled city; p. of com., 44,000.
For"men-te'ra, for'men-tē'rä, isl.; Balearic Isls., Sp.; l. 13 m.; p. 1,900.
For'mes, fōr'mes. **1. Karl** [1810–1889], Ger. bass singer. **2. The'o-dor** [1826–1874], Ger. tenor singer; brother of Karl.
For"mi"gny', fōr'mē'nyī', town; Calvados dept., Fr.; p. 607?; Fr. def. Eng., 1450.
For-mo'sa [*i. e.*, beautiful]. **1.** [Chin. **Tai"-Wan'.**] Isl.; China sea; part of Fukien prov., China; 14,972 □; p. about 3,000,000; ✶ Tai-Wan. **2.** Ter.; Argentine Republic.
For"na-ri'na, fōr'nä-rē'nä [< It. *fornajo*, a baker], **La** [Pseud.], Margherita (?), Raffael's mistress; so called by him; portraits by him extant.
For'nax [L., oven; *Rom. Myth.*], goddess of corn; patroness of bakers.
For'ney Ridge Peak, mt.; Tenn.; 5,087 ft.
For'res, fōr'rez, anc. mfg. mkt. town; Elgin co., Scot.; p. 3,971; residence of early Scot. kings; scene of *Macbeth*.
For'rest. 1. Ed'win [1806–1872], Am. tragic actor. **2. Na'than Bed'ford** [1821–1877], Confederate general; took Fort Pillow, 1864.
For'shey, fōr'shē, **Ca'leb Gold'smith** [1812–1881], Am. engineer; Confederate officer.
Fors'kal, fōrs'kāl, **Pe'ter** [1736–1763], Sw. naturalist.
Forst, fōrst, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 23,539.
Fors'ter. 1. George [–1792], Eng. trav.; *Journey* (overland *from Bengal to Eng.* **2. Jo'hann Ge'org A'dam** [1754–1794], Ger. nat.; son of Johann Reinhold. **3. Jo'hann Rein'hold** [1729–1798], Ger. nat. **4. John** [1812–1876], Eng. jour.; biog. **5. Will'iam Ed'ward** [1818–1886], Eng. Lib. statesman; Chief Sec. for Ireland.
For-syth', fōr-saith'. **1. Al"ex-an'der John** [1769–1843], Scot. chemist; inventor of the percussion-cap. **2. John** [1780–1841, Am. lawyer; min. to Sp.; Sec. of State. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 297 □; p. 11,155; ☉ Cumming. **4.** Co.; N. W. cen. N. C.; 372 □; p. 28,434; ☉ Winston.
Fort Al'a-mo, Bexar co., Texas; battle bet. Mex. & Tex., Mar. 6, 1836.
Fort Ann, vil.; Washington co., N. Y.; p. 2,696.
Fort At'kin-son, city; Jefferson co., Wis.; p. 2,283.
Fort Bend, co.; S. E. Texas; 880 □; p. 10,586; ☉ Richmond.
Fort Church'ill, U. S. mil. post; W. Shore Hudson Bay, Keewatin dist., Can.
Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla.; taken by Confed., 1861; retaken by U. S. forces, 1862.
Fort Col'lins, city; ☉ of Lorimer co., Col.; p. 2,011.
Fort"-de-France', fōr'-de-frāns', fort. spt. town; ✶ of Martinique, Fr. W. Indies; p. 13,288; naval arsenal.
Fort Dodge, city; ☉ of Webster co., Iowa; p. 4,871.
Fort Don'el-son, 1 m. below Dover, Stewart co., Tenn.; naval attack, Feb. 14, 1862; surrendered after 2 days.
Fort Ed'ward, vil.; Washington co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 4,424.
Fort E'rie, vil.; Welland co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 934; taken by Am. forces, June 3, 1814; evacuated Nov. 5.
For'tes-cue, Sir John [1394?–1476?], Eng. jurist.
Fort Gaines, fort; E. end of Dauphin Isl., Ala.; defense of Mobile.
Fort George, Moray Firth, Inverness co., Scot.; stronghold; quarters for 3,000 men.
Fort Gra'ti-ot, grē'shi-ət, c.; St. Clair co., Mich.; p. 2,832.
Forth, riv.; N. E. Ben Lomond, Scot.; l. 170 m. to Firth of F.
Fort Ham'il-ton, vil.; Kings co., N. Y.; now part of Brooklyn city; p. 2,617; defense of N. Y. harbor.
Fort Hen'ry, on Tennessee Riv.; Stewart co., Tenn.; taken by Union forces, Feb. 6, 1862.
Fort How'ard, city; Brown co., Wis.; p. 4,754.
For'tin-bras, fôr'tin-brās [SHAK. *Hamlet*], prince of Norw.
Fort John'ston, mission station; Nyassaland, S. Afr.
Fort Kent, town; Aroostook co., Me.; p. 1,826.
Fort Lar'a-mie, U. S. mil. post; Laramie co., Wyo.; mil. reservation, 50 □.
Fort Leav'en-worth, vil. & mil. post; Leavenworth co., Kan.; headquarters Mo. Dept. of supplies for western posts.
Fort Mac-Pher'son, mac-fer'sun, U. S. mil. post; Lincoln co., Neb.; national cemetery.
Fort Mad'i-son, city; ☉ of Lee co., Iowa; p. 7,901.
Fort Ma'son, U. S. mil. post; San Francisco, Cal.
Fort Mc-Hen'ry, Whetstone Point; near W. bank of the Patapsco, Md.; defense of Baltimore; bombarded by Brit., 1814; battle inspired *The Star-spangled Banner*.
Fort Mont-gom'er-y, N. end of Lake Champlain; Clinton co., N. Y.; frontier defense.
Fort Moul'trie, mūl'tri, on Sullivan Isl., S. C.; defense of Charleston harbor.
Fort Payne, city; ☉ of DeKalb co., Ala.; p. 2,698.
Fort Pil'low, Tenn.; 70 m. above Memphis; taken by Confederate forces in 1864.
Fort Plain, vil.; Montgomery co., N. Y.; p. 2,864.
Fort Pu-las'ki, Cockspur Isl.; Ga.; defense of Savannah; taken by Union forces, 1862.
Fort'ress Mon-roe', Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads, Va.; covers 80 acres; U. S. artillery school, arsenal, etc.
Fort Ri'ley, U. S. mil. post; Geary co., Kan.
Fort San'ders, U. S. post & reservation; 3 m. S. of Laramie City, Wyo.
Fort Schuy'ler, skuī'lər, Throgg's Neck, E. River, N. Y.; defense of New York city; 17 m. from city.
Fort Scott, city; ☉ of Bourbon co., Kan.; p. 11,946.
Fort Smith, city; ☉ of Sebastian co., Ark.; p. 11,311.
Fort Sum'ter, Charleston harbor, S. C.; surrendered to Confederates, Apr. 14, 1861; evacuated by them, Feb. 17, 1865.
Fort Ti-con"der-o'ga, See TICONDEROGA.
For'tu-nate Isles, the Canaries, in N. Atl. Oc.; mythically, "Islands of the Blessed."
For"tu-na'tus, the subject of an It., Fr., & Ger. story; possessed an inexhaustible purse and a wishing-cap that could transport him wherever he desired to go.
For'tune Bay At-fair', seizure by Gt. Brit. of the nets of Am. fishermen at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, for Sunday work; Brit. paid $75,000 indemnity.
For'tunes of Ni'gel, nī'jel, a novel by Sir Walter Scott.
Fort Un'ion, U. S. mil. post; Mora co., N. M.; U. S. arsenal.
For-tu'ny, Ma"ri-a'no [1838–1874], Sp. painter.
Fort Val'ley, town; Houston co., Ga.; p. 1,752.
Fort Wads'worth, The Narrows, Staten Island, N. Y.; defense of N. Y. city.
Fort Wal'lace, U. S. mil. post; Wallace co., Kan.; garrison.
Fort War'ren, George's Island, Mass.; defense of Boston.
Fort Wayne, city; ☉ of Allen co., Ind.; p. 35,398.
Fort Will'iam. **1.** Fortress; Calcutta; ✶ of Bengal, Brit. Ind.; city built around it; strong garrison. **2.** Vil.; fort; on Loch Eil, Inverness co., Scot.; p. of vil., 1,212. **3.** Vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,500; silver-mines.
Fort Worth, city; ☉ of Tarrant co., Tex.; p. 23,076.
Fort Wrang'el, rang'gl, vil. and mil. post, Alaska; p. 316.
For'ty-nine Ca-ñon' Pass, Cal.; 6,306 ft.
For'ty Thieves [*Arabian Nights, Ali Baba*], robbers who lived in a cave having a magic door. See OPEN SESAME, under SESAME, in vocabulary.
Fos'broke, foz'bruk, **Thom'as Dud'ley** [1770–1842], Eng. clergyman; antiquary.
Fos-ca'ri, fos-cā'ri, **Fran-ces'co** [–1457], doge of Venice; 3 wars with Milan. See TWO FOSCARI.
Fos"ca-ri'ni, fos'cā-rī'ni, **Mar'co** [1698–1763], doge of Venice; historian.
Fos'co-lo, U'go [1778–1827], It. poet; dramatist; essayist.
Fos-sa'no, fos-sä'nō, town; Cuneo prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 16,544.
Fos'sil Pass, Nev.; 8,028 ft.
Fos'ter. 1. Hen'ry [1797–1831], Eng. arctic & antarctic explorer; drowned. **2. James** [1697–1753], Eng. Bap. divine. **3. John** [1770–1843], Eng. writer. **4. John** [1786?–1846], Eng. arch. **5. John Gray** [1823–1874], U. S. gen.; in Mex. and civil wars; at Sumter, Roanoke, & Newbern. **6. John Wells** [1815–1873], Am. geol. **7. La'fay-ette' Sa'bine** [1806–1880], U. S. Senator. **8. Ste'phen Col'lins** [1826–1864], Am. song-writer; *Old Folks at Home*, etc. **9.** Co.; E. cen. N. Dak.; 648 □; p. 1,210; ☉ Carrington.
Fos-to'ri-a, city; Seneca co., Ohio; p. 7,070.
Foth'er-gill, fodh'gr-gil, **John** [1712–1780], Eng. phys.
Foth'er-in-gay Cas'tle, fodh'gr-in-gē, Northampton co., Eng.; prison of Mary Queen of Scots; razed by James I.
Fou"cault', fū'cō', **Jean Ber"nard' Lé"on'** [1819–1868], Fr. physicist; measured veloc. light; devised Foucault's pendulum. See PENDULUM, in vocabulary.
Fou"ché', fū'shē', **Jo"seph'** [1763–1820], Duke of Otranto, Fr. administrator; joined in suppressing Robespierre; twice Min. of Police; exiled.
Fou"cher', fū'shē', **Jean** [1508–1567], Fr. expl.; piloted several expeditions.
Fou"gères', fū'zhār', town; Ille-et-Vilaine dept., Fr.; p. 10,396.
Fould, fū, **A"chille'** [1800–1867], Fr. statesman; twice Min. of Finance.
Foun'tain, co.; W. N. W. Ind.; 390 □; p. 19,558; ☉ Covington.
Foun'tain of Youth. See vocabulary.
Foun'tain Peak, mt.; Idaho; 8,900 ft.
Fou"qué', See LAMOTTE-FOUQUÉ.
Fou"quet', fū'kē', **Jean** [1415?– after 1474], Fr. painter.
Fou"quier'-Tin"ville', fū'kyē'-tan'vil', **An"toine' Quen"tin'** [1747–1795], Fr. lawyer; public accuser at the Rev. Tribunal; guillotined.
Fourche la Fave, fūrsh lä fāv, riv.; W. Ark.; l. 150 m. to the Arkansas River.
Four E-van'gel-ists, group of islets, entrance to Strait of Magellan, Patagonian coast. See TWELVE APOSTLES.
Fou"rier', fū'rye'. **1. Fran"çois' Charles Ma"rie'** [1772–1837], Fr. socialist; inv. cooperative system. **2. Jean Bap"tiste' Jo"seph'** [1768–1830], Fr. math.; disc. Fourier's theorem (see THEOREM, in vocab.); *Theory of Heat*.
Four Lakes, chain of lakes; Dane co., Wis.; conn. by islets; including L. Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, & Kegonsa.
Four Mas'ters, Ir. historians, who compiled, in Gaelic, the *Annals of Ireland*; fl. 17th cent.?
Four"mies', fūr'mī', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 15,000.
Four"mi'gni'. Same as FORMIGNY.
Four"mont', fūr'mōn', **É"ti"enne'** [1683–1745], Fr. Orientalist; sinologist.
Four"nier', fūr'nyé', **Pierre Si"mon'** [1712–1768], Fr. engraver, etc.
Fou"ville', fū'vil', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1794–1837], Fr. nat.; expl.; in Brazil, on the Kongo, etc.; killed by negroes.
Fo"veaux', fō'vō', **Strait**, bet. South & Stewart Isl., New Zealand.
Fow'ey, fō'e, town; Cornwall, Eng.; p. of par., 1,394; imp. harbor; forts; prominent in 13th & 14th centuries.
Fowke, fouk, **Fran'cis** [1823–1865], Eng. mil. officer; arch.; engineer.
Fow'ler, town; ☉ of Benton co., Ind.; p. 1,285.
Fox. 1. Charles James [1749–1806], Eng. orator; statesman; twice Foreign Sec.; Sec. of State; b. in Westminster Abbey. **2. George** [1624–1690], founded Soc. of Friends; several times impr. **3. Gus-ta'vus Va'sa** [1821–1883], Asst. Sec. of U. S. Navy; planned capt. of New Orleans; negotiated purchase of Alaska. **4. Jesse** [1819–1894], Am. math; 1st Surv.-Gen. of Utah. **5. Rich'ard.** See FOXE. **6. Sir William** [1812–1893], Eng. lawyer; statesman; four times premier of New Zealand.
Fox'bor-o, fox'bur-o, town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 2,933.
Fox'croft, town; Piscataquis co., Me.; p. 1,726.
Foxe, fox. **1. John** [1517–1587], Eng. divine; hist.; expelled from Oxford for heresy; *Book of Martyrs*. **2. Rich'ard** [1448?–1528], Eng. prelate; diplomatist; bishop in several sees; ambassador to Sc. & Fr.; founded Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. **Fox'e.**
Fox Riv'er. **1.** N. E. Wis.; l. 250 m. to Lake Michigan. **Nee'nah'.** **2.** S. E. Wis. and N. E. Ill.; l. 220 m. to the Illinois River. **Pish-ta'ka'.**
Foy, fwä, **Max"i-mi'lien' Sé"bas'tien'** [1775–1825], Fr. gen.; at Austerlitz; in Pen. War; at Waterloo.
Frack'ville, bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 2,520.
Fra Di-a'vo-lo, frä di-ä'vō-lō [It., brother devil] [Pseud.], Michele Pezzo; lt. friar & bandit chief; served Bourbon against Fr.; capt.; executed; made hero of opera by Auber.
Fra Gio-van'ni da Fi-e'so-le. See ANGELICO.
Fra"go"nard', frä'gō'när', **Jean Ho"no"ré'** [1732–1806], Fr. painter; illustrator.
Fra'gua, frä'gwä, riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 180 m. to the Japura River.
Frähn, frän, **Chris'ti-an Mar'tin** [1782–1851], Ger. Orientalist; numismatist; intro. study of Oriental languages in Russia.
Fra'ming-ham, frē'ming-ham, town; Middlesex co., Mass; p. 9,239.
Fram'ling-ham, fram'ling-əm, mkt. town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 2,569.
Fran"ca-vil'la, frän"cä-vil'lä, mfg. town; Lecce prov., It.; p. with com., 20,444.
France, frans *or* (F.) frāns, republic; W. cen. Eur.; 204,092 □; 87 depts.; p. 38,343,192; ✶ Paris.
Fran'ces [Teut. *fem.*, free. **Fan'chon**‡ (F.). **Fan'ny, Frank** (dim.). Dan. D. Pg. **Fran-cis'ca, Fran-sis'cā**; F. **Fran"çoise'**, frän'swäz', **Fran"cisque**, frän'sisc'; G. **Fran-cis'ca**, frän-tsis'cä; It. **Fran-ces'ca, Fran-ches'cā**; Sp. **Fran-cis'ca, Fran-cis'ca, Fran-this'cā**; Sw. **Fran-cis'ka**, frän-sis'kä].
Fran-ces'ca, frän-ches'cä, **Pi-e'tro del'la** [1415?–1492], It. painter; math. **Pi-e'tro Bor-ghe'se'.**
Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni, ri'mi-ni, It. lady; dau. of Giovanni da Polenta; m. to Giovanni the Lame, son of Malatesta, lord of Rimini; his brother Paolo won her affection, and, being caught together (1285), her husband slew both. The incident has been subject of several poems, tragedies, and pictures.
Fran-ces'co A-ba'ti, frän-ches'cō ä-bä'tē [Pen-name], William Winwood Reade; *See-Saw*.
Fran-ces'co da Bo-lo'gna. See FRANCIA, 1.
Franche"-Com"té', frānsh'-cōn'tē', former prov.; Fr.; ✶ Besançon; now absorbed in 3 depts.
Fran'cia, frän'chä. **1.** [Pseud.] **Fran-ces'co Ra"i-bo-li'ni Gio-van'ni da Bo-lo'gna** [1450–1518], It. painter, etc.; founded Bolognese school. **2. Jo-sé' Gaspar' Ro-dri'guez**, ro-drē'geth [1757–1840], dictator of Paraguay.
Fran'cis [Teut. *masc.*, free. **Frank;**, Dan. **Franis**, frāns; Dan. D. **Fran-cis'cus**, fran-sis'cus; F. **Fran"çois'**, frān'swä'; G. **Fran-cis'cus**, fran-tsis'cus, **Franz**‡; It. **Fran-ces'co**, frān-ches'cō, **Fran'ce-sco**‡; Pg. **Fran-cis'co**, frān-sis'cō; Sp. **Fran-cis'co**, frān-this'cō; Sw. **Frans**, frāns]. **1. F. I.** [1494–1547], king of Fr.; met Henry VIII. on "Field of the Cloth of Gold"; persecuted Protestants. **2. F. II.** [1544–1560], king of Fr.; m. Mary Q. of Scots. **3. F. I. of Lor-raine'** [1708–1765], emp. of Holy Roman Empire; m. Maria Theresa. **4. Saint F. of As-si'si** [1182–1226], It. mendicant preacher; founded the Franciscans; canonized by Gregory IX. **5. Saint F. de Sales**, de sāl [1567–1622], Fr. prelate; writer; bp. of Geneva; canonized by Alexander VII., 1665. **6. Sir Philip** [1740–1818], Eng. lawyer; *Letters of Junius* (?), etc. See JUNIUS. **7. John** [1780–1861], Eng. sculptor; *Bust of Queen Victoria*, etc. **8. John Wake'field** [1789–1861], Am. physician. **9. F. II.** [1768–1835], emp. of the Holy Roman Empire & (as Francis I.) of Aust.; resigned empire of Ger., Aug. 6, 1806.
Fran'cis Full'wood [Pen-name], Richard Baxter.
Fran'cis Ol'dys, ōl'dis [Pen-name], George Chalmers; *Life of Paine*.
Fran'cis Trol'oppe, trel'əp [Pen-name], Paul Henri Féval; *Mysteries of London*.
Fran"co-Ger'man war. See FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Fran-co'ni-a, anc. duchy; formerly circle in Ger. empire.
Fran-co'ni-a Moun'tains, Grafton co., N. H.; W. part of White Mts.
Fran"co-Prus'sian war, war between Fr. & Ger.; July 15, 1870, to May 10, 1871; Fr. def., ceded Alsace-Lorraine, paid 5 milliards of francs indemnity; Fr. loss, 350,000 (?); Ger. killed and wounded 128,000.
Fran-cuc'ci, frän-cōō'chī, **In"no-cen'zi-o** [1490?–1549?], Innocenzio da Imola; It. painter.
Frank Coo'per [Pen-name], William Gilmore Simms.
Frank'en-berg", frānk'en-berg', mfg. town; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 10,000.
Frank'en-stein", frānk'en-stain' [MARY GODWIN SHELLEY *Frankenstein*], hero of the story; a man monster.
Frank'en-thal", frānk'en-tāl', mfg. t.; Rhenish Bavaria, Ger.; p. 13,000.
Frank Fair'legh, fār'le [Pen-name], Francis E Smedley; Eng. novelist; *Frank Fairlegh*, etc.
Frank For'es-ter [Pen-name], Henry William Herbert; Eng.-Am. writer on sports.
Frank'fort. 1. Govt.; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; 7,382 □; p. 1,059,302. **2.** Its ✶ & ✶ of Brandenburg prov.; p. 55,736. **Frank'fort-on-the-O'der'. 3. Fr.-on-the-Main.**

anc. cml. city; * of Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 179,965. **4.** City; * of Ky.; * of Franklin co.; p. 5,892. **5.** City; ⊙ of Clinton co., Ind.; p. 5,919. **6.** Vil.; Herkimer co., N. Y.; p. 2,291. **7.** Vil.; Will co., Ill.; p. with tp., 1,648.

Frank'lin. 1. Ben'ja-min 1706-1790, Am. printer; writer; patriot; diplomat; physicist; b. at Boston; signer of Declaration of Independence; twice envoy to Eng.; once to Fr.; Pres. of Pa.; proved identity of elec. & lightning. **2. Sir John** [1786-1847], Eng. arctic expl.; with 2 exp.; d. during second, 1845-1847; facts learned, 1859. **3. Will'iam** [1729-1813], natural son of Benjamin; last colonial Gov. of N. J. **4.** Co.; N. W. Ala.; 630 □; p. 10,681; * Bel Green. **5.** Co.; N. W. Ark.; 672 □; p. 19,934; * Ozark. **6.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 620 □; p. 3,308; * Appalachicola. **7.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 359 □; p. 14,670; * Carnesville. **8.** Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 430 □; p. 17,138; * Benton. **9.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 400 □; p. 18,366; * Brookville. **10.** Co.; N. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 12,871; ⊙ Hampton. **11.** Co.; E. cen. Kan.; 576 □; p. 20,279; * Ottawa. **12.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ky.; 200 □; p. 21,267; * Frankfort. **13.** Co.; N. E. La.; 600 □; p. 6,900; * Winnsborough. **14.** Co.; W. cen. Me.; 1,660 □; p. 17,053; * Farmington. **15.** Co.; N. W. Mass.; 665 □; p. 38,610; * Greenfield. **16.** Co.; S. W. Miss.; 356 □; p. 10,424; * Meadville. **17.** Co.; E. Mo.; 866 □; p. 28,056; * Union. **18.** Co.; S. Neb.; 576 □; p. 7,693; ⊙ Bloomington. **19.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 1,783 □; p. 38,110; * Malone. **20.** Co.; N. E. cen. N. C.; 480 □; p. 21,609; * Louisburg. **21.** Co.; cen. Ohio; 524 □; p. 124,067; * Columbus. **22.** Co.; S. cen. Pa.; 750 □; p. 51,433; * Chambersburg. **23.** Co.; S. Tenn.; 570 □; p. 18,929; ⊙ Winchester. **24.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 300 □; p. 6,481; ⊙ Mount Vernon. **25.** Co.; N. W. Vt.; 639 □; p. 29,755; ⊙ St. Albans. **26.** Co.; S. W. cen. Va.; 750 □; p. 24,885; * Rocky Mount. **27.** Co.; S. E. Wash.; 1,244 □; p. 696; * Pasco. **28.** City; * of Venango co., Pa.; p. 6,221. **29.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 4,831. **30.** Town; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 4,085. **31.** City; ⊙ of Johnson co., Ind.; p. 3,781. **32.** Vil.; Warren co., Ohio; p. 2,729. **33.** Town; * of Simpson co., Ky.; p. 2,324. **34.** Town; * of Williamson co., Tenn.; p. 2,250. **35.** Town; ⊙ of St. Mary co., La.; p. 2,127.

Frank'lin, Mount, White Mts., N. H.; 4,924 ft.

Franz, frănts, **Ro'bert** [1815-1892], Ger. mus. composer; song-writer.

Franz"-Jo'sef Land, frănts'-yō'zef, isl. group; Arctic Oc.; N. of Novaya Zemblya.

Fra'ser, fra'zer. **1. Charles** [1782-1860], Am. lawyer; painter. **2. James Bail'lie** [1783-1856], Scot. trav.; novelist. **3. Si'mon** [1729-1777], Brit. gen.; in command with Burgoyne at N. Y.; fell at Stillwater.

Fra'ser-burgh, fra'zer-bur-o, spt.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 7,360.

Fra'ser Range, mts.; S. of Victoria Springs, S. Australia.

Fra'ser Riv'er, Brit. Columbia; l. 1,000 m. to Gulf of Georgia, largest riv. of Brit. Columbia.

Frat'ta Mag-gio're, frăt'tă mäd-jō'rĕ, town; Napoli prov., Campania, It.; p. 10,800.

Fraun'ho-fer, froun'hō-fer. **Jo'seph** [1787-1826], Ger. opt.; physicist; mapped dark lines in the solar spectrum. See LINE, *n.*, 23, in vocab.

Fray An-to'ni-o A"ga-pi'da, ä'gä-pē'dä (Pen-name), Washington Irving; *Granada.*

Fred"e-gun'da [–597], mistress of Chilperic I., king of Soissons, became his wife, instrumental in his murder.

Fred"er-i'ca, fred'ĕr-ī'ca (see FREDERICK). **F. Fré"-de"rique',** frā'dĕ'rēk'; G. **Fried"e-ri'ke,** frēd'ĕ-rē'kĕ; It. **Fe"de-ri'ca,** fā'dā-rē'cä; Pg. Sp. **Fe"de-ri'ca,** frā'dĕ-rē'cä).

Fred"er-i'ci-a, fred'ĕr-ish'i-a, fort. spt. town; S. E. Jutland, Den.; p. 10,044.

Fred"er-ick (Teut *mans.*, peaceful ruler. **Fred'er-ic**; Fr. **Fred, Fred'dy** dim.s. **Fred"e-ri'cus** (*Lat.*), Dan. **Fre'der-ik,** frē'dĕr-ik; D. **Fre'de-rik,** frā'dĕ-rik; F. **Fre"de"ric',** frā'dā'rēk'; G. **Fried'rich,** frēd'rĭn. **Fritz**; It. **Fe"de-ri'go,** fā'dā-rē'gō, **Fe"de-ri'co,** fā'dā-rē'cō, Pg sp. **Fe"de-ri'co,** fā'dā-rē'cō, sw. **Fred'rick,** fred'rĭk). **1.** Any one of several emperors of the Holy Rom. Empire. Especially: (1) **F. I., "Bar"ba-ros'sa"** (Red-beard) [1121-1190], emperor of Ger.; invaded It. 5 times; conq. of Poland. (2) **F. II.** [1194-1250], emperor of Ger. & king of Sicily, founded Univ. of Naples; deposed by Innocent IV. (3) **F. III.,** "the Pacific" [1415-1493], emperor of Ger.; claimed crown of Hung.; became a wanderer. **2. F. Ho"hen-zol'lern** [1372-1440], gov. or elector of Brandenburg; founded royal family of Prus. **3. F. III.,** "the Wise" [1463-1525], elector of Sax.; founded Univ. of Wittenberg; protected Luther. **4. F. V.** [1596-1632], Elector Palatine, king of Bohemia; acceptance of crown led to Thirty Years' war. **5. F. I.** [1657-1713], 1st king of Prus.; founded Univ. of Halle, also Berlin Acad. of Painting & of sciences, 1737. **6. F. II.,** "the Great" [1712-1786], king of Prus.; military genius, in three wars, patron of literature. **7. F. I.** [1754-1816], 1st king of Württemberg, made king by Napoleon, joined allies, 1813. **8.** SHAK. *As You Like It*, The usurping duke. **9.** Co.; S. W. Md.; 633 □; p. 19,512. **10.** Co.; S. Va.; 360 □; p. 15,880; * Winchester.

Fred'er-ick Au-gus'tus I. [1670-1733], elector of Sax.; king of Poland.

Fred'er-ick Charles, Prince [1828-1885], nephew of William I., German emp.; fieldmarshal, in Franco-Prus. war; took Metz, Orléans, & Le Mans.

Fred'er-ick Hen'ry, isl.; S. W. of Papua; triangular; nearly as large as Sicily.

Fred'er-icks-borg", fred'ĕr-iks-bôrg'. **1.** Suburb; Copenhagen, Den.; p. 16,285. **2.** Vil.; 21 m. from Copenhagen, Den.; summer res. of royal family. **Hill'le-röd",**.

Fred'er-icks-burg, fred'ĕr-iks-bûrg. **1.** Mfg. city; spottsylvania co., Va.; home of Mary, mother of Washington; p. 4,528; Lee def. Burnside, Dec. 13, 1862. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Gillespie co., Tex.; p. 1,932.

Fred'er-ick-sted", town; Santa Cruz Isl., Dan. W. Indies; p. 3,317; fort, good roadstead.

Fred'er-ick Wil'liam. 1. "The Great Elector" [1620-1688], elector of Brandenburg, secured independence of Prussia; encouraged relig. toleration. **2.** Any one of several kings of Prussia. Especially: (1) **F. W. I.** [1688-1740], father of Frederick the Great, abolished feudal tenures. (2) **F. W. II.** [1744-1797], nephew & successor of Frederick the Great, war with Fr. rep., 1792-1795. (3) **F. W. III.** [1770-1840], two wars with Napoleon, founded Univ. of Berlin. (4) **F. W. IV.** [1795-1861], refused to grant a constitution, 1841; issued one, 1848; abolished it, 1852-1854. **3. F. W.** [1831-1888], Ger. emp. & king of Prus.; known as **Frederick III.**; in Danish, Austrian, & Franco-Ger. wars; d. of throat-cancer.

Fred'er-ic-ton, city; * of New Brunswick prov., Can.; p. 6,592.

Fred'er-iks-hald", fred'ĕr-iks-hôld', mfg. town; Smaalenene prov., S. E. Norway; p. 11,217.

Fred'er-iks-stad", fred'ĕr-iks-städ', fort. spt. town; Smaalenene prov., S. E. Nor.; p. 12,451.

Fre-do'ni-a. 1. Vil.; Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. 3,399. **2.** City; ⊙ of Wilson co., Kan.; p. 1,515. **3.** Vil.; Ozaukee co., Wis.; p. with tp., 1,906.

Fre-don'yer Peak, fre-dŏn'yĕr, mt.; Cal.; 9,995 ft.

Free'born, co.; S. Minn.; 720 □; p. 17,982; * Albert Lea.

Free'hold, town; * of Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 2,832; battle of Monmouth C.-H., June 28, 1778. **Mon'mouth Court-House;.**

Free'land, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 1,730.

Freel Moun'tain, Cal.; 10,848 ft.

Free'man. 1. Ed'ward Au-gus'tus [1823-1892], Eng. hist.; *Hist. of the Norman Conquest*, etc. **2.** [Pen-name.] William Henry Drayton, Am. statesman; pres. of Cont. Congress, 1775. **3. Mrs.** [Pseud.], the first duchess of Marlborough; in private correspondence with Queen Anne. Compare MORLEY, MRS.

Free'man's Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,600 ft.

Free'man"tle, town; near Southampton, Hampshire, Eng.; p. with Shirley, 15,898.

Free'port. 1. City; ⊙ of Stephenson co., Ill.; p. 10,189. **2.** Town; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 2,482. **3.** Bor.; Armstrong co., Pa.; p. 1,657.

Free'stone, co.; N. E. cen. Tex.; 870 □; p. 15,987; ⊙ Fairfield.

Free'stone State, Connecticut, from freestone-quarries.

Free'town, spt. town; * of Brit. colony of Sierra Leone, W. Afr.; p. 30,033. **Saint George'.**

Frei'berg, frī'berg, min. & mfg. town; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 28,955. **Frey'berg;.**

Frei'burg, frī'burg. **1.** Dist.; Baden, Ger.; 1,330 □; p. 469,515. **2.** Its *; mfg. city; p. 48,909; univ. **Frey'burg;. 3.** Canton; Switz.; 644 □; p. 119,155. **4.** Its *; walled mfg. town; p. 12,546. **Fri'bourg;.**

Frei'lig-rath", frī'lĭg-rät'. **Fer'di-nand** [1810-1876], Ger. lyric poet; translator; exiled for political opinions.

Freind, frend, **John** [1675-1728], Eng. physician; writer; *Hist. of Physic*, etc.

Fre'i-re, frĕ-ē'rĕ. **Fran-cis'co Jo-zé'** [1713-1773], Pg. historian; philologist; often known as "Candido Lusitano."

Frei'schütz, frī'shütz (Ger., free-shooter [WEBER *Der Freischütz*], Ger. hunter who has a charmed bullet.

Frel'ing-huy"sen, frī'lĭng-hoi'zĕn. **1. Fred'er-ick** [1753-1804], Am. soldier; statesman; at Trenton & Monmouth; member of Cont. Cong.; Senator. **2. The'o-dore** [1787-1861], Am. lawyer; son of preceding; Whig statesman; Senator. **3. Fred'er-ick The'o-dore** [1817-1885], Am. statesman; nephew of preceding; Sec. of State.

Fre'man"tle, frī'man'tl, spt. town; W. Austral.; p. 5,607.

Fre-mont', frē-mont' [Teut., < Fr. *mun.*, peace, protection]. **1. John Charles** [1813-1890], "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mts."; Am. expl.; gen.; 1st Rep. candidate for Presidency. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Col.; 1,600 □; p. 9,156; * Canon City. **3.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 500 □; p. 16,842; ⊙ Sidney. **4.** Co.; W. cen. Wyo.; 12,000; p. 2,463; * Lander. **5.** City; ⊙ of Sandusky co., Ohio; p. 7,141. **6.** City; ⊙ of Dodge co., Neb.; p. 6,747.

Fre-mont' Pass, Col.; alt. 11,313 ft.

Fre-mont' Peak, mt.; Wind River Mts.; Fremont co., Wyo.; 13,570 ft.

French Bight of Ben-in' Set'tle-ments, ben-ĭn', Fr. colony; incl. Agoué, Grand-Popo, Kotonu, & Porto-Novo, Guinea, W. Afr.; 15,000 □; p. 360,000; * Porto-Novo.

French Broad Riv'er, N. C. & Tenn.; l. 250 m.

French Co'chin-Chi'na, Fr. dependency; S. of Cambodia & Annam, Indo-China; 23,082 □; p. 2,081,458; * Saigon.

French Creek, N. Y. & Pa., l. 140 m. to Alleghany Riv., Pa.

French Gold Coast, Fr. colony; Guinea, W. Afr.; 10,000 □; p. 150,000; * Grand-Bassam.

French Gui-a'na, gi-ä'nä, Fr. colony; S. Am.; 46,850 □; p. 29,657; * Cayenne.

French In'di-a, five towns: Chandernagar, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, & Yanaon, with adjoining territory; 208 □; p. 280,318.

French Is'land, Western Port Bay, Victoria, Austral.; 110

French Kon'go, cen'gō, Fr. dependency, W. Afr.; 267,900 □; p. 7,000,000; * Libreville.

French Pass, Col.; alt. 12,044 ft.

French Peak, mt.; Nev.; 10,779 ft.

French Riv'er, riv.; Ontario, Can.; l. 55 m. to Georgian Bay.

French Shore, parts of N. E. & W. coasts of Newfoundland; incl. in Fr. fishing-treaty; p. 5,000.

French Su'dan', territories & protectorates; Sudan, W. Afr.; ter. 54,000 □; p. 283,660; prot. 230,000 □; p. 2,500,000 to 3,000,000; * Kayes.

French'town, vil.; Monroe co., Mich.; capt. by Brit., 1813.

French'ville, town; Aroostook co., Me.; p. 2,560.

French West In'dies, incl. Martinique, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, & part of St. Martin; area 1,108 □; p. 341,762; comprised in colonies of Martinique & Guadeloupe; * Fort-de-France & Pointe-à-Pitre.

Fre'neau", frī'nō', **Phil'ip** [1752-1832], Am. poet; sailor; *Poems of the Am. Revolution.*

Fren-ta'ni, fren-tä'nī, anc. It. people; on coast of Adriatic.

Frere, frir. **1. Sir Hen'ry Bar'tle Ed'ward** [1815-1884], Brit. administrator; born in Wales; Gov. of Bombay & of Cape Colony. **2. John Hook'ham** [1769-1846], Eng. dipl.; humorist; translator. **3. Pierre E"dou'ard'** [1819-1886], Fr. genre painter.

Fres"co-bal'di, fres'co-bäl'dī, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1591-1660], It. mus. composer; organist.

Fresh'wa"ter, vil.; W. end of Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. of par., 2,620.

Fres"nel', frē"nel'. **Au"gus"tin' Jean** [1788-1827], Fr. physicist; experimented on diffraction and polarization of light.

Fres'no, frez'nō. **1.** Co.; S. cen. Cal.; 8,010 □; p. 32,026. **2.** Its *; p. 4,933.

Frey, frī. **Jo'hann Ja'cob** [1681-1752], Swiss engr.

Frey'burg. See FREIBURG.

Fri'ar Lau'rence [SHAK. *Romeo & Juliet*], confessor & friend of Romeo & Juliet.

Fri'ar Tuck, a jovial priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood.

Fri'bourg. See FREIBURG.

Fri'day [DEFOE *Robinson Crusoe*], Crusoe's native servant.

Fried'land, frīt'länt, town; Königsberg govt., East Prussia prov., Prus.; p. 3,296; battle, June 14, 1807.

Friend, Sir John, –1696?, Eng. Jacobite; plotted against William III.; executed.

Friend'ly Is'lands, See TONGA ISLANDS.

Friend of the Peo'ple [Fr. *L'Ami du Peuple*] (Pseud.), Marat, as editor during the Fr. Revolution.

Fri'ern Bar'net, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 9,173.

Fries, frīs. **1. E-li'as Mag'nus** [1794-1878], Sw. bot. **2. Jak'ob Fried'rich** [1773-1843], Ger. philos.

Fries'land, friz'land, prov.; Neth.; 1,282 □; p. 336,442; * Leeuwarden. **Vriew'land;.**

Fri'o, frī'ō, co.; S. cen. Tex.; 1,010 □; p. 3,112; ⊙ Pearsall.

Frisch, frish, **Jo'hann Le'on-hard"** [1666-1743], Ger. nat. & lex.; founded silk-industry in Brandenburg.

Frisch'e Haff, frish'ę hŭf, lagoon; East Prussia prov., Prus.; 57 × 5 m.

Friz'well, friz'wel, **James Hain** [1827-1878], Eng. writer.

Frith, John [1503?-1533], Eng. Prot. martyr; converted by Tyndale; burnt. **Fryth;.**

Frith'iof, frīt'yof [Teut., peace-maker] [TEGNER *Frithiof's Saga*], the hero; lover, then husband of Ingeborg; based on Icelandic story of the 13th cent.

Frit'i-gern, frit'i-gern [–382?], leader of the Visigoths.

Fri'u-li, frī'ū-lī, anc. duchy; N. It.; now div. bet. Udine prov., It., & Küstenland prov., Austria.

Friz'ing-ton, town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. with Ariecdon, 5,598

Frob'ish-er, Sir Mar'tin [1535?-1594], Eng. navigator; comm. 3 expeditions to discover N. W. passage to India; fought against Armada, etc.

Frob'ish-er Bay, S. E. Baffin Land, Brit. N. Am.; discovered by Frobisher, 1576.

Frob'ish-er Strait, bet. Hudson Bay & Northumberland Inlet, Brit. N. Am.; l. 240 m.

Froe'bel, frō'bel. **Fried'rich Wil'helm Au'gust** [1782-1852], Ger. educator; founded kindergarten. **Frö'bel;.**

Frog'more, Eng. royal palace; Windsor park, Berks co., Eng.; mausoleum of Prince Consort.

Frois"sart', frwä'sär', **Jean** [1337-1410], Fr. poet; chronicler.

Frome, frōm, anc. market-town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 9,613.

Frome, Lake, in E. part of S. Austral.; l. 60 m.

Fro"men'tin', frō"măn'tan', **Eu"gène'** [1820-1876], Fr. painter; writer.

Froude [F., a sling]. See vocabulary.

Fron'te-nac, fron'tę-nac *or* (F.) frôn'tę-năc'. **1. Count of** [1622-1698], Louis de Buade, Fr. administrator; Gov. of Can. **2.** Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 322 □; p. 32,708; * Kingston.

Fron"tier', fren'tir', co.; S. W. cen. Neb.; 972 □; p. 8,497; ⊙ Stockville.

Fron-ti'nus, fren-tai'nus, **Sex'tus Ju'li-us** [–104?], Rom. Gov. in Britain; conquered the Silures.

Front Range, Rocky Mts., E. boundary of Grand co., Col.; highest peak, Mt. Evans, 14,330 ft.

Frost, Wil'liam Ed'ward [1810-1877], Eng. painter; *Prometheus*, etc.

Frost'burg, town; Allegany co., Md.; p. 3,804.

Froude, frūd. **1. Rich'ard Hur'rell** [1803-1836], Eng. theologian. **2. Wil'liam** [1810-1879], Eng. engineer.

Fruc"ti'dor' Con"sti-tu'tion, fruc'tĭ'dōr', rules of govt. made by the Fr. revolutionists; on 5th Fructidor (Aug. 22, 1795); overthrown by Napoleon, 1799.

Fru-go'ni, fru-gō'nī, **Car'lo In"no-cen'zi-o** [1692-1768], It. poet; court poet at Parma.

Frus'tum Moun'tain, Col.; 13,893 ft.

Fry. 1. E-liz'a-beth (*née* Gurney) [1780-1845], Eng. Quaker preacher; philanthropist; prison-reformer. **2. Wil'liam Hen'ry** [1815-1864], Am. mus. composer.

Fryth, John. See FRITH.

Fryx'ell, Ar'ders [1795-1881], Sw. hist., etc.

Fu'ca, fū'cä, **Ju-an' de** [1592], Apostolos Valerianus [–1602], Gr. navigator; 40 yrs. pilot in Sp. Am.; discovered Juan de Fuca Strait.

Fu"chau', fu'chau', walled city; * of Fukien prov., China; p. 636,000; treaty port.

Fuchs, fŭcs, **Le'on-hard"** [1501-1566], Bavarian physician; botanist. See FUCHSIA, in vocab. **Fuch'si-us;.**

Fudge Fam'i-ly [MOORE *Fudge Family Abroad*], a traveling party; satire on Brit. tourists.

Fu-e'go. 1. fu-ĕ'gō. Active volcano; Guatemala; 12,073 ft. **2.** Same as FOGO. **3.** fu-ī'gō. Mt.; Ore.; 7,020 ft.

Fuen'tes, Count of [1560-1643], Don Pedro Henriquez d' Azevedo, Sp. gen; killed at Rocroy.

Fuen'tes-de-O-no'ro, fwen'tes-dĕ-ō-nō'rō, town; Salamanca prov., Sp.; Brit. victories, May 3 and 5, 1811.

Fuerst, fürst, **Ju'li-us** [1805-1873], Ger. Orientalist; *Hebräic und Chaldäic Dict.*

Fuer"te-ven-tu'ra, fwār'te-ven-tū'rä, isl.; Canary Isls.; 658 □; p. 11,000; * Betancuria.

Fü'ger, fü'ger, **Fried'rich Hein'rich** [1751-1818], Aust. painter.

Fug'ger, fug'ger, **Jo-han'nes F.** [1368–], Bav. weaver; founded family who, within 300 years, owned 60 estates.

Fu"ji-san', fū'ji-sän', extinct volcano; Nippon Isl., Japan; 12,365 ft.; sacred to Japanese.

Fu'ki-en", fū'kī-en', prov.; E. China; including Formosa Isl.; 53,490 □; p. 25,200,556; * Fuchau.

Fu-ku'i, fu-kū'ī. **1.** Ken; Japan; p. 590,548. **2.** Spt.; W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 41,594.

Fu"ku-o'ka, fū"kū-ō'kä. **1.** Ken; Japan; p. 1,188,877. **2.** City; N. Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 54,855.

Fu"ku-shi'ma, fū"kū-shī'mä, ken; Japan; p. 893,954.

Ful"bert', fül'bär', Fr. prelate; canon of Paris; ordered punishment of Abelard for betrayal of Heloïse; fl. 1119.

Ful'da, ful'dą, anc. mfg. town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 12,256; seat of abbey founded in 8th cent.

Ful-gen'ti-us, Fa'bi-us, C. G. [468?-533], Latin Father; saint; born at Leptis, N. Afr.

Ful'ham, ful'am, par.; S. W. suburb of London; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 91,639.

Fulk of Mar"seilles', fŭlk ov mär"sālz' [–1231], bishop of Toulouse; persecuted the Albigenses.

Full'er, 1. Au'drew [1754-1815], Eng. Baptist clergyman. **2. George** [1822-1884], Am. painter; *Romany Girl*, etc. **3. Sa'rah Mar'ga-ret** [1810-1850], Marchioness Ossoli; Am. writer; *Woman in the Nineteenth Century.* **4. Thom'as** [1608-1661], Eng. divine; historian; chaplain to Charles II., 1660; *Worthies of England*, etc.

Ful'stone, vil.; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 1,766.

Ful'ton, ful'tun. **1. Rob'ert** [1765-1815], Am. eng.; b. in Pa.; launched first steamboat on the Seine, 1803, and "Clermont," the first on the Hudson River, 1807. **2.** Co.; N. Ark.; 649 □; p. 10,984; ⊙ Salem. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ga.; 166 □; p. 84,655; ⊙ Atlanta. **4.** Co.; W. N. W. Ill.; 870 □; p. 43,110; ⊙ Lewistown. **5.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ind.; 380 □; p. 16,746; ⊙ Rochester. **6.** Co.; S. W. Ky.; 190 □; p. 10,005; ⊙ Hickman. **7.** Co.; E. cen. N. Y.; 567 □; p. 37,650; * Johnstown. **8.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 402 □; p. 22,023; * Wauseon. **9.** Co.; S. cen. Pa.; 435 □; p. 10,137; ⊙ McConnellsburg. **10.** City; ⊙ of Callaway co., Mo.; p. 4,314. **11.** Vil.; Oswego co., N. Y.; p. 4,214. **12.** City; Whiteside co., Ill.; p. 2,099. **13.** Town; Fulton co., Ky.; p. 1,818.

Ful'ton House, station; Lancaster co., Pa.; bpl. of Fulton.

Ful'vi-a, ful'vi-ą. **1.** Mistress of Curius, one of Catiline's conspirators; reveals plot to Cicero; fl. –63. **2.** [–40.] Wife of Marc Antony.

Ful'wood, ful'wud, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 4,112.

Fun-chal', fūn-shäl', spt. town; * of Madeira Is., N. Atl. Oc.; p. 20,606; winter health-resort.

Fun'dy, Bay of, between Nova Scotia & New Brunswick provs., Can.; tides often rise 70 ft.

Fü'nen, fü'nen. **1.** Isl.; Baltic Sea, N. E. of Sleswick-Holstein, Den.; 1,135 □; p. 206,528. **Fuh'nen;. 2.** Its *.

Fünf'haus, fünf'hous, town; suburb of Vienna, Lower Austria prov., Aust.; p. 40,000.

Fünf'kirch"en, fünf'kir'ĭn (*i. e.*, five churches), city; * of Baranya co., S. W. Hung.; p. 33,780.

Fur'ca, fûr'cä. **1.** Mt.; Bernese Alps, bet. Bern & Valais cantons, Swit.; 14,037 ft. **2.** Pass; bet. Uri & Valais cantons, Swit.; 8,268 ft.

Fur"id-pur', fur'id-pūr'. **1.** Dist.; Dacca div., Beng., Brit. India; 1,524 □; p. 1,012,589; * Furidpur. **2.** Town; Dacca div., Beng., Brit. India; p. 10,774.

Fur'nas, co.; S. Neb.; 720 □; p. 9,840; ⊙ Beaver City.

Fur"neaux' Is'lands, fur'nō', group of isls.; Bass Strait, Australasia; principal isl., Great Island, 35 × 10 m.

Fur'neaux', N. Lancashire, Eng.; a "manorial liberty"; chief town, Barrow-in-Furness.

Fur'ness Ab'bey, ruins; bet. Dalton- & Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Eng.; founded 1127.

Fur-reed'kote, Same as FARIDKOT.

Fur-ruck"a-bad', Same as FARUKHABAD.

Für'sten-wal"de, für'stęn-väl'dę, mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 11,000.

Fürth, fürt, mfg. town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 43,206.

Fus-ber'ta, fus-ber'tu [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso*], the sword of Rinaldo.

Fu'se-li, fū'se-li, **Hen'ry** [1742–1825], Swiss painter; became R. A.; *Francesca da Rimini*, etc. **Fues'sli**†.

Fu"shan', fu'shān', city; Kwangtung, China; p. 200,000.

Fust, fust, **Jo'hann** [-1466?], Ger. printer; an inventor of the art; with Gutenberg. **Faust**†.

Fu'ta, fū'tu, Mohammedan ter.; Senegambia, W. Afr.

Fu'ta-Jal"lon', -jāl'lōn', dist.; Senegambia, W. Afr.

Fut"teh-poor', Same as FATEHPUR.

Fut"ti-garh', fut'ti-gŭr', fort. town; Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 10,335; massacre by Nana Sahib, July, 1857; battle, Jan. 2, 1858.

Fut'wa, fŭt'wu, town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Beng., Brit. India; p. 11,295; place of pilgrimage.

Fwam'bo, fwām'bō, fort. station of London Missionary Soc., Brit. Zambesia, S. E. of Lake Tanganyika, E. Afr.

Fy'vie, fī'vi, parish; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 4,511.

Fy"za-bad', Same as FAIZABAD.

G

Ga'ash, gā'ash [Heb., quaking: *Bib.*], mt. in Ephraim; burial-place of Joshua.

Gab'ba-tha, gab'u-thu [Heb., elevated place: *Bib.*], place of Pilate's judgment-seat.

Gab"bi-a'ni, gāb'bi-ā'ni, **An-to'ni-o Do-me'ni-co** [1652–1726], It. painter; engraver.

Ga'be-lentz', gā'be-lents', **Hans Co'non von der** 1807–1874], Ger. philologist; learned 80 languages.

Ga-boon', See GABUN.

Ga"bo"ri-au', gā'bō'ri-ō', **É"mile'** [1835–1873], Fr. nov.

Ga'bri-el [Heb. *muse.*, hero of God. **Gabe** (dim.). F. **Ga"bri"el',** gā'bri'el'; G. **Ga'bri-el,** gā'bri-ēl; It. **Ga"bri-el'lo,** gā'bri-el'lō; L. **Gu'bri-el**; Pg. Sp. **Ga"-bri-el',** gā'bri-ēl'; Sw. **Ga'bri-el,** gā'bri-el' [*Bib.*], an angel sent with message from God, as to Daniel and the Virgin Mary.

Ga'bri-el Chan'nel, Terra del Fuego isls.; precipitous coast-boundaries; violent squalls.

Ga"bri"el' Fer"ry, gā'bri'el' fer'ri' [Pen-name], Eugène Louis Gabriel de Ferry de Bellemare, Fr. novelist; essayist.

Ga"bri"elle' d'Es"trées', See ESTRÉES, 1.

Ga'bri-el'li, gā'bri-el'li, **Ca"ta-ri'na** [1730–1796], It. singer.

Ga-bun', gā-būn'. **1.** Riv.; W. Afr.; flows into Atl. Oc. near the equator. **2.** Fr. colony; W. Afr.; now part of Fr. Kongo; 173,000 ☐. **Ga-boon'**†.

Gad [Heb., fortune: *Bib.*], Jacob's seventh son; also, the tribe descended from him, or its territory E. of Jordan.

Ga-dag', ga-dŭg', town; Dharwar dist., S. Bombay prov., Brit. India; p. 23,821.

Gad'a-ra [Heb.], anc. city or region E. of Sea of Galilee; city or country of the Gadarenes.

Gad'di, gād'di. **1. A-gno'lo** [1350?–1396], It. painter; son of Taddeo. **2. Tad'de-o** [1302?–after 1366], It. painter; arch.; built the Ponte Vecchio, Florence.

Ga'des. Same as CADIZ.

Gad'ite [*Bib.*], a descendant of Gad; member of the tribe of Gad.

Gads'den. 1. Chris'to-pher [1724–1805], Am. patriot; in Cont. Congr.; captured at Charleston, S. C. **2. James** [1788–1858, Am. soldier; dipl.; grandson of preceding; in Seminole war; made treaty with Mex., 1853, effecting the Gadsden Purchase. **3.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 550 ☐; p. 11,894; ⊙ Quincy. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Etowah co., Ala.; p. 2,901.

Gads'hill. 1. 3 m. N. of Rochester, Kent co., Eng.; residence of Dickens; scene of Falstaff's encounter with the men in buckram. **2.** [SHAK. *1 Henry IV.*] A thief and a companion of Falstaff.

Gaert'ner, Fried'rich von [1792–1847], Ger. arch.; built king's palace at Athens, etc. **Gärt'ner**†.

Ga-e'ta, gā-ē'tā. 1. Gulf of, W. coast of It. **2.** Fort. spt. town; Caserta prov., It.; p. with com., 18,385; Cicero's villa was at Gaeta.

Gaff'ney, town; Spartanburg co., S. C.; p. 1,631.

Gage. 1. Thom'as [1763–1787], Brit. gen.; administrator; Gov. of Mass., 1774–1775; comm. Brit. army at Bunker Hill. **2.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 864 ☐; p. 36,344; ⊙ Beatrice.

Gages, gāzh. **Jean B. D., Count de** [1682–1753], Sp. gen.; def. Aust. at Campo Santo, Feb., 1743.

Ga'gra, gā'gru, sacred riv.; Nepal, Brit. India; l. 450 m. to Ganges River. **Gog'ra**†.

Gahn, gān, **Jo'seph Gott'lieb** [1745–1818], Sw. chem.; disc. phosphorus in bone.

Gail Ham'il-ton [Pen-name], Mary Abigail Dodge, Am. writer of the day.

Gail"lard', gā'lyār'. **Ga"bri"el' Hen"ri'** [1726–1806], Fr. hist.; *Hist. of Francis I.*, etc.

Gaines, gānz. **1. Ed'mund P.** [1777–1849], Am. gen.; defended Fort Erie, Aug., 1814. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 1,500 ☐; p. 68.

Gaines'ville. 1. City; ⊙ of Cooke co., Tex.; p. 6,594. **2.** City; ⊙ of Hall co., Ga.; p. 3,202. **3.** City; ⊙ of Alachua co., Fla.; p. 2,730.

Gains'bor-ough. 1. Thom'as [1727–1788], Eng. painter; R. A. **2.** Town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 14,372.

Gaird'ner Lake, gārd'ner, S. part of S. Australia; l. 100 m.

Ga'ius, gā'us *or* gā'yus, Rom. jurist; *Institutes.* **Ca'ius**†.

Gal'a-had [Gr. (?) *masc.*, milky (?)]. See SIR GALAHAD.

Ga-lam', gā-lām', country; along Senegal Riv., Senegambia, Afr. **Ga"di-a-ga'**†; **Ka-jan'ga**†.

Ga-la'pa-gos, gā-lā'pā-gōs *or* gal'a-pā'gos, isls.; 730 m. W. of Ecuador, in Pac. Oc.; 2,400 ☐; few inhab.; formerly penal.

Gal"a-shiels', gal'a-shīlz', anc. mfg. town; Selkirk and Roxburgh cos., Scot.; p. 17,249.

Gal"a-te'a, gal'a-tī'u [*Gr. Myth.*], a sea-nymph, in love with Acis; loved by Polyphemus.

Ga-la'ti-a, gā-lē'shi-u, anc. country; Asia Minor; incl. parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia. **Ga-la'tei-a**† [Gr.]. See GALATIAN, In vocab.

Ga'latz, gā'lŭts, cml. city; Moldavia, Rumania; p. 59,143.

Gal'ba, gal'bu. **1. Pub'li-us Sul-pi'ci-us,** Rom. gen.; def. Philip of Macedon. **2. Ser'vi-us Sul-pi'ci-us** [B. C. 3? A. D. 69], Rom. emp.; gen. in Afr. & Sp.; killed by his soldiers.

Gale, The-oph'i-lus [1628–1678], Eng. Nonconf. divine.

Ga'len, gā'len, **Clau'di-us** [130–200?], Gr. med. writer; philos. **Klau'di-os Ga-lē'nos**† [Gr.]. See GALENIAN, In vocab.

Ga-le'na, gu-lī'nu. **1.** City; ⊙ of Jo Daviess co., Ill.; p. 3,965. **2.** City; Cherokee co., Kan.; p. 2,196.

Ga-le'na Moun'tain, San Juan Mts., Col.; 13,200 ft.

Ga'len-stock", gā'len-stok', mt.; Alps, Uri canton, Switz.; 11,000 ft.

Ga-le'ri-us. See MAXIMIANUS.

Gales'burg, mfg city; ⊙ of Knox co., Ill.; p. 15,264.

Gal'ga-cus, gal'ga-cus; Caledonian chief; def. by Agricola.

Ga"li-a'ni, gā'li-ā'ni, **Fer"di-nan'do** [1728–1787], It. abbé; economist.

Ga-li'ci-a, gu-lish'i-u. **1.** PROV.: Aust.; 30,307 ☐; p. 6,607,816; ✻ Lemberg. **2.** Former kingdom. See GALICIAN, In vocabulary.

Gal'i-lee [Gr., from Heb. *Galil*, circuit, Circle: *Bib.*]. **1.** Anc. prov.; N. of Samaria, Palestine. **2. Sea of.** See TIBERIAS, LAKE.

Ga"li-le'i, gā'li-lē'i. **Ga"li-le'o,** usually only called **Gal"i-le'o** [1564–1642], It. astron.; physicist; invented astronomical telescope; discovered moons of Jupiter, phases of Venus, properties of pendulum; supported Copernican system; condemned by Inquisition; abjured.

Gal'i-on, mfg. city; Crawford co., Ohio; p. 6,326.

Gal"iu-bi'yeh, gāl'yū-bī'yg, prov.; Delta, Egypt; p. 188, 275; ✻ Galyiuh. **Gal"you-bee'yeh**†.

Gall. 1. gŭl. **Franz Jo'seph** [1758–1828], Ger. phys.; founder of phrenology. **2.** gŏl. **Saint** [550?–646], "Apostle of the Swiss"; b. in Ir.

Gal"lait', gu'lē', **Lou"is'** [1810–1887], Belg. hist. painter.

Gal'la-tin, gal'u-tin. **1. Al'bert** [1761–1849], Am. statesman; b. at Geneva, Swit.; Sec. of Treas.; envoy to Rus., Eng., & Fr. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 349 ☐; p. 14,935; ⊙ Shawneetown. **3.** Co.; N. Ky.; 130 ☐; p. 4,611; ⊙ Warsaw. **4.** Co.; S. W. Mont.; 2,295 ☐; p. 6,246; ⊙ Bozeman. **5.** Mfg. town; ⊙ of Sumner co., Tenn.; p. 2,078.

Gal'la-tin Moun'tain, Gallatin co., Mont.; 10,967 ft.

Gal'la-tin Riv'er, Mont.; l. 170 m. to Jefferson Riv.

Gal'lau-det', gal'ō-det', **Thom'as H.** [1787–1851], Am. clergyman; intro. instruction of deaf-mutes into U. S.

Galle, gŏl. Same as POINT DE GALLE.

Gal'li-a. 1. Anc. Latin and usual poetical name of France. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 441 ☐; p. 27,005; ⊙ Gallipolis.

Gal"li-c'nus, Pub'li-us Li-cin'i-us Va-le'ri-us [218–268], Rom. emp.; son of Valerian; k. by his own soldiers.

Gal-li'nas Peak, gāl-lī'nās, mt.; N. Mex.; 9,798 ft.

Gal-lip'o-li. **1.** Pen.; bet. Gulf of Saros & Dardanelles; anc. Thracian Chersonese. **2.** Spt. & fort. naval station on same; W. end of Sea of Marmora; p. about 20,000. **3.** Spt. town; Lecce prov., Apulia, It.; p. 9,951; olive-oil mart.

Gal"li-po-lis', mfg. city; ⊙ of Gallia co., Ohio; p. 4,498.

Gal"lis"so"nière', gā'lē'sō'nyār', **Ro"land' M. B., Marquis de la** [1693–1756], Fr. nav. comm.; def. Brit. under Byng, 1756.

Gal-lit'zin, bor.; Columbia co., Pa.; p. 2,392.

Gal'lo-way, former dist.; S. W. Scot.; now includes Wigtown and Kirkcudbright cos.

Gal'lus. 1. Ca'ius Cor-ne'li-us [—66?–26], Rom. poet; soldier; destroyed Antony's fleet. **2. Ca'ius Sulpi'ci-us,** Roman statesman; astron.; consul; fl. —168. **3. Ca'ius Vib'i-us Tre-bo"ni-a'nus** [205?–253?], Rom. emp.; k. by his soldiers.

Gal-luz'zo, gā-lōt'sō, town; Florence prov., It.; p. of commune, 14,183.

Ga"lo-fa'ro, gā'lo-fā'rō [anc. **Cha-ryb'dis**], whirlpool in Strait of Messina; opposite rock of Scylla, Sicily, It.

Galt, gŏlt. **1. Sir Al"ex-an'der Til'loch** [1817–1893], Can. statesman; son of John; minister of finance. **2. John** [1779–1839], Scot. writer; *Annals of the Parish*, etc. **3.** Town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 7,535.

Gal'va, town; Henry co., Ill.; p. 2,409.

Gal-va'ni, gal-vā'ni, **Al-vi'si-o** [1737–1798], It. physiol.; physicist; disc. galvanism.

Gal'ves-ton, gal'ves-tun. **1.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 640 ☐; p. 31,476. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 29,084; port of entry.

Gal'ves-ton Bay, inlet of Gulf of Mex.; Galveston co., Tex.; 450 ☐.

Gal'way, gŏl'wē. **1. Lord** [1647–1720], Henry de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny; Eng. gen.; b. in Fr.; at the Boyne. **Gal'low-ay**†. **2.** Co.; Connaught prov., Ir.; 2,342 ☐; p. 214,256. **3.** Its ✻; p. 13,746; 3 times besieged. **4. G. Bay,** bet. Galway & Clare cos., W. Ir.; 30 × 18 m.

Ga'ma, gā'mā. **Vas'co da** [1450–1524], Pg. navigator; commanded 1st expedition to India.

Ga-ma'li-el, gu-mē'li-el [Heb., God is avenger; *Bib.*]. **1.** A prince of Manasseh in the Exodus. **2.** A Pharisee; preceptor of St. Paul.

Ga-ma'li-el Smith [Pen-name], Jeremy Bentham.

Gam"bet'ta, gām'bē'tā' *or* gam-bet'u, **Le"on' Mi"-chel'** [1838–1882], Fr. lawyer; statesman; premier.

Gam'bi-a, gām'bi-u. **1.** Riv.; W. Afr.; l. 700 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Brit. crown colony; W. Afr.; 2,700 ☐; p. 50,000; ✻ Bathurst.

Gam-bier', gām-bīr', Isl.; Fr. poss.; Oceania; with Tuamota, area 390 ☐; p. 6,536.

Gam'bi-er, James, Baron [1756–1833], Eng. admiral; commanded at Copenhagen, 1807.

Gam'bi-er Is'lands. 1. Group; lat. 23° 8′ S., long. 134° 55′ W.; in Pacific; Fr. **2.** Group; Spencer Gulf, S. Australia.

Gam-bri'nus, gam-brē'nus [probably corruption of *Jean Primus*, "John the First"] [1251–1294], duke of Brabant; reputed inv. of lager-beer; now represented as a king.

Games, gēmz, co.; W. N. W. Texas; 1,500 ☐; p. 68; ⊙ ——.

Gam'ka, gām'kŭ, riv.; Cape Colony, S. Afr. **Great Li'on**†.

Gam-toos', gam-tūs' *or* gam-tōs', riv.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; l. 200 m. to St. Francis Bay. **Groote**†.

Gan"an"oque', gan'an"ōc' *or* gan'an-oc'wg, town; Leeds co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,669; port of entry.

Gan"dak', Same as GUNDUK.

Gan'do, kingdom; middle Niger, Sudan, W. Afr.; part of the Brit. Niger Ter.; 100,000 ☐; p. 6,000,000; ✻ Gando.

Gan'ges, gan'jīz, sacred riv.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; l. 1,557 m. from Himalaya Mts. to Bay of Bengal.

Gan'gi, gūn'ji, town; Palermo prov., Sicily, It.; p. 13,057.

Gan'goh, gūn'gō, town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 12,089.

Gang"pur', gūng'pūr', native state; Chutia Nagpur, Brit. Ind.; 2,484 ☐; p. 73,673; ✻ Suadi.

Gan"gu'tri, gun'gū'tri, vil.; Garhwal, N. India; elev. 10,073 ft.; place of pilgrimage.

Gan-jam', gun-jām', dist.; Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; 8,369 ☐; p. 1,893,813; ✻ Berhampur.

Gans, Gŭns, E'du-ard [1798–1839], Ger. jurist.

Gan"tang' Pass, gun'tūng', Himalaya Mts.; lat. 31° 38′ N., long. 78° 47′ E.; alt. 18,295 ft.

Ga"rat', gā'rā', **Do"mi"nique' Jo"seph'** [1749–1833], Fr. revolutionist; writer.

Gar-ci'a, gār-thē'ā. **1. Ma"nu-el'** [1805–1880], Sp. teacher of singing; son of following. **2. Ma"nu-el' de Po'pu-lo Vi-cen'te** [1775–1832], Sp. tenor; composer; father of Malibran.

Gar-ci'a de Mas"en-ren'has, gār-sē'ā dē mās'sē-ren'yŭs, **Braz,** or **Blai'se** [1596–1656], Pg. poet.

Gar-ci'a Peak, gār-sī'u, mt.; N. Mex.; 9,920 ft.

Gar"ci-la'so de la Ve'ga, gār'thē-lā'sō dē lā vē'gu. **1.** [1503?–1536] Sp. poet; "the Spanish Petrarch." **2.** "The Inca" [1540–1616], Sp. hist.; *Origin of the Incas*, etc.

Gard, gār, dept.; S. Fr.; 2,253 ☐; p. 419,388; ✻ Nimes.

Gar-dai'a, gār-dul'ā, walled fort. town; Sahara, Algeria, p. 12,000. **Ghar-dei'at.**

Gar'den. 1. Al"ex-an'der [1730?–1791], Scot.-Am. physician; bot. **2. Al"ex-an'der** [1757–1829], Am. soldier; writer; son of preceding; aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene in Rev. War.

Gar'den Cit'y. 1. Chicago, Ill.; from fertility of surrounding country. **2.** Vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; cathedral.

Gar'den of the Gods, valley; El Paso co., Col.; isolated eroded rocks, of curious imitative forms.

Gar'di-ner, gār'di-ner *or* gārd'ner. **1. James** [1688–1745], Brit. soldier; fell at Prestonpans. **2. Ste'phen** [1483–1555], Eng. prelate; used by Henry VIII. in papal negotiations; Lord Chancellor; intro. in Shak. *Henry VIII.* **3. Mount,** Sierra Nevada, Inyo co., Cal.; est. 14,000 ft. **4.** Mfg. city; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 5,491; port of entry.

Gard'ner. 1. Lord Al'an [1742–1808], Brit. administrator; with Rodney & Howe. **2.** Vil.; Worcester co., Mass.; tp. p. 8,424. **3.** Isl.; Pac. Oc.; Phœnix group; Brit.

Gare Loch, gār loh, branch of Firth of Clyde, Scot.; l. 7 m.

Gar'eth, gār'eth [TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette*], the hero; wins Lynette by recovering her sister.

Gar'field. 1. James A. [1831–1881], U. S. gen.; statesman; 20th Pres. of U. S.; assassinated. **2. Mount G.,** Idaho; 9,704 ft. **3. G. Peak,** Elk Mts., Col.; 12,136 ft. **4.** Co.; N. W. Col.; 3,250 ☐; p. 4,478; ⊙ Glenwood Springs. **5.** Co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 432 ☐; p. 881. **6.** Co.; N. E. cen. Neb.; 576 ☐; p. 1,659; ⊙ Burtwell. **7.** Co.; N. W. cen. N. Dak.; 918 ☐; p. 33. **8.** Co.; S. Utah; 1,364 ☐; p. 2,457; ⊙ Panguitch. **9.** Co.; S. E. Wash.; 672 ☐; p. 3,897; ⊙ Pomeroy.

Gar-gan'tu-a, gār-gan'tū-u, the hero of Rabelais's satire *Gargantua*, a giant of great longevity. See PANTAGRUEL.

Garh-wal', gŭr-wŭl', native state; N. W. provs., Brit. India; 4,164 ☐; p. 241,242; ✻ Garhwal.

Ga"ri-bal'di, gā'ri-bāl'di, **Giu-sep'pe** [1807–1882], It. patriot; fought for and secured Italian unity.

Gar'land, co.; W. cen. Ark.; 622 ☐; p. 15,328; ♨ Hot Springs.

Gar"neau', gār'nō', **Fran"çois' Xa"vier'** [1809–1866], Can. historian.

Garne"rin', gārn'raṅ', **An"dré' Jacques** [1769–1823], Fr. aeronaut; first to use parachute.

Gar'net, Hen'ry [1555–1606], superior of Eng. Jesuits, 1586; hanged as accomplice in Gunpowder Plot.

Gar'nett. 1. James Mer'cer [1770–1843], founded U. S. Agricultural Society. **2. Rich'ard B.** [1819–1883], Am. Confed. gen.; fell at Gettysburg. **3. Rob'ert Sel'den** [1821?–1861], Am. Confed. gen. **4.** Mfg city; ⊙ of Anderson co., Kan.; p. 2,191.

Ga-ro'fa-lo, gā-rō'fā-lō, **Ben"ve-nu'to Ti'si-o** [1481–1559], It. painter; assisted Raffael at the Vatican.

Ga'ro Hills, gā'rō, dist.; Assam, Brit. Ind.; 3,150 ☐; p. 121,570; ✻ Turu. **Gar'ron**†.

Ga"ronne', gā'ron', riv.; S. W. Fr.; l. 384 m. from the Pyrenees to the Dordogne Riv.

Gar"rard, gar'rūrd'. **1. Mark** [1550?–1635], Flem. painter; engraver. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ky.; 225 ☐; p. 11,138; ⊙ Lancaster.

Gar'rett [Teut. *masc.*, firm spear]. **1.** Co.; N. W. Md.; 680 ☐; p. 14,213; ⊙ Oakland. **2.** T.; Dekalb co., Ind.; p. 2,767.

Gar'rick, Da'vid [1716–1779], Eng. actor; dramatist.

Gar'ri-son, Wil'liam Lloyd [1805–1879], Am. abolitionist; philanthropist; pres. Anti-Slavery Soc.

Gar'ston, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 13,444.

Garth, Sir Sam'u-el [1670?–1719], Eng. phys.; poet.

Gärt'ner. See GAERTNER.

Ga'rw, gā'ru, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. with Ogmore, 13,800.

Gar'za, co.; N. W. cen. Texas; 900 ☐; p. 14.

Gas-coigne', gas-coin'. **1. George** [1535?–1577], Eng. poet; courtier. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1350–1479], Eng. Chief Justice; sent Prince Henry (afterward Henry V.) to prison for striking him while on the bench.

Gas"co-nade', gas'co-nēd'. **1.** Riv.; S. Mo.; l. 200 m. to Missouri Riv. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Mo.; 510 ☐; p. 12,706; ⊙ Hermann.

Gas'co-ny, former prov. S. W. Fr.; now included in 4 depts.

Gash"er-brum', gush'er-brūm'. Same as GUSHERBRUM.

Gas'kell, E-liz'a-beth C. (*née* Stevenson) [1810–1865], Eng. novelist.

Gas'par, Gas"pard', See JASPER.

Gas"pa"rin', gās'pā'raṅ', **A"gé"nor' É"ti"enne', Count de** [1810–1871], Fr. publicist.

Gas"pé', gās'pē'. **1.** Pen.; E. Quebec prov., Can.; fisheries. **2.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 4,703 ☐; p. 26,875; ✻ Percé.

Gas-sen'di, gas-sen'dī *or* (F.) gā'sāṅ'dī', **Pierre** [1592–1655], Fr. savant; first noted transit of Mercury.

Gas"si'on', gā'sī'ōṅ', **Jean de** [1609–1647], Fr. general.

Gas'tein, gās'tīn, valley; Noric Alps, Salzburg prov., Aust.; l. 30 m.; mineral springs.

Gas'ton, co.; W. S. W. N. C.; 340 ☐; p. 17,764; ⊙ Dallas.

Gas"ton' de Foix, See FOIX, GASTON DE.

Gate Cit'y. **1.** Atlanta, Ga.; so named by Jefferson Davis from its strategic importance. **2.** Keokuk, Iowa; foot of Mississippi rapids.

Gate of Tears. See BAB-EL-MANDEB.

Gates. 1. Ho-ra'ti-o [1728–1806], Am. gen.; def. Burgoyne under Gen. Schuyler's plans at Saratoga. **2.** Co.; N. E. N. C.; 360 ☐; p. 10,252; ♨ Gatesville.

Gates'head, anc. spt. & mfg. town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 85,709; Roman remains.

Gates of the Rock'y Moun'tains, gorge of the Missouri Riv.; near Helena, Mont.

Gath, gath [Heb., a wine-press; *Bib.*], Philistine city, Judah; birthplace of Goliath.

Gat'i-neau, gat'i-nō *or* (F.) gā'tī'nō', riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 400 m. to Ottawa Riv.

Gat'ley, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. with Chaldle, 8,252.

Gat'ti, Ber"nar-di'no [1495?–1575], It. painter; pupil of Correggio. **So-ga'ro**† [It.]; **So"gli-a'ro**†.

Gat'ty. See GERTRUDE.

Gau'den, gô'den, **John** [1605–1662], Eng. prelate; writer; wrote part of *Eikon Basilike*.

Gau"denz-dorf', gau'dents-dōrf', vil.; Austria; p. 11,692; suburb of Vienna.

Gau"din', gō'daṅ', **Mar"tin' Mi"chel' Charles** [1756–1844], Duke of Gaeta; Fr. min. of finance.

Gau-ha'ti, gau-hū'ti, town; ✻ of Kamrup dist., Assam, Brit. India; p. 10,654.

Gau'ley Riv'er, S. E. West Va.; l. 120 m. to Kanawha Riv.

Gaun'de-re, gaun'dē-rē, fort. cml. town; S. Adamawa, Cen. Afr.; p. 20,000?.

Gaunt, gŏnt, **John of** [SHAK. *Richard II.*], Duke of Lancaster; uncle to the king.

Gau"ri-san'kar, Same as EVEREST.

Gauss, gous, Karl Fried'rich [1777–1855], Ger. math.

Gau"thier', gō'tyē', **Thé"o"phile'** [1811–1872], Fr. poet; novelist; critic.

Gau"tier'. See WALTER.

Ga-var'ni, gu-vär'ni [Pseud.], Sulpice Paul Chevalier [1801–1866], Fr. caricaturist.

Ga-vaz'zi, gā-vät'si, **A"les-san'dro** [1809–1889], It. priest; orator; reformer.

Gav'es-ton, Piers [-1312], Earl of Cornwall, favorite of Edward II. of Eng.; king of the barons.

Gav'in [Celt. *masc.*, battle-hawk].

Gaw'ain, gā'en, a Knight of the Round Table; nephew of King Arthur.

Gay. 1. John [1685–1732], Eng. poet; *Beggar's Opera*, etc. **2. Syd'ney How'ard** [1814–1888], Am. writer.

Ga-ya', gu-yā'. **1.** Dist.; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,713 ☐; p. 1,949,750; ✻ Sahibgunge. **2.** City; within prov.; p. 80,383.

Gay Head, W. end of Martha's Vineyard Isl., Mass.

Gay"-Lus"sac', gā'-lü'sāc', **Ni"co"las' Fran"çois'** [1778–1850], Fr. chemist; physicist.

Ga'za, gā'zu [Heb., strong place; *Bib.*], anc. town; 48 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, Palestine; site of modern Ghuzzeh.

Gaz'ne-vides, gaz'nē-vidz, first Mohammedan dynasty in India, 962? 1186.

Gé"ant', zhā'ōṅ'. **1.** Mt.; Pennine Mts., Fr.; 13,156 ft.; 4½ m. N. E. of Mt. Blanc. **2. Col du G.,** pass; bet. Mts. Géant and Blanc; 11,146 ft.

Gen'ry, gē'ri *or* gī'ri. **1. John W.** [1819–1873], U. S. gen.; Mex. and civil wars. **2.** Co.; N. E. cen. Kan.; 407 ☐; p. 10,423; ⊙ Junction City.

Ge-au'ga, je-ô'gu, co.; N. E. Ohio; 400 ☐; p. 13,489; ⊙ Chardon.

Ge'ber, gē'ber *or* geb'ĕr [Pseud.], Abu-Mussah-Jaafar-al-Sofi, Arab. chemist; alchemist; fl. about 800.

Geb'wei-ler, geb'vī-ler, mfg. t., Alsace, Ger.; p. 12,367.

Ged, Will'iam [1690-1749], Scot. goldsmith; printer; invented stereotyping.

Ge'deh, gē'dē, volcano; Java; 9,980 ft.; 46 m. S. S. E. of Batavia.

Geefs, gēfs *or* nēfs, **Will'iam** [1806-1880], Belg. sculp.

Gee"long', gi'lĕng', spt. town, Victoria, Australia; p. 24,283.

Geel'vink, gil'vink. **1.** Channel; Indian Oc.; lat. 28° 30' S., W. Austral. **2.** Bay; N. W. New Guinea; 150 m. wide.

Gees'te-mün"de, gēs'te-mün'dĕ, spt. town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 10,425; suburb of Bremerhaven.

Gef'le, yev'lĕ, fort. spt. town; ✶ of Gefleborg prov., Sw.; p. 24,337.

Gef'le-borg", yev'lĕ-bôrg', prov.; Sw.; 7,418 □; p. 210,574; ✶ Gefle.

Ge-hu'zi, gē-hē'zī [Heb.: *Bib.*], *2 Kings* iv, 12.

Gei'ger, gī'ger, **La'za-rus** [1829-1870], Ger. philologist.

Gei'jer, yī'ger, **E'rik Gus'taf** [1783-1847], Sw. poet; hist. **Gey'er:.**

Geish, gēsh, mt.; Amhara, Abyssinia; 9,700 ft.

Ge'la, ge-la, anc city of Sicily, founded —690.

Gel'der-land, gel der-land *or* (D.) hel'dĕr-lānt, prov.; Neths.; 1,965 □; p. 321,210; ✶ Arnhem.

Gell, gel, **Sir Will'iam** [1777-1836], Eng. antiq.; scholar; *Pompeiana*, etc.

Gel'lert, gel'lert, **Chris'ti-an Fürch'te-gott** [1715-1769], Ger. poet; prose-writer.

Gel'li, jel'lī, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1498-1563], It. writer; moralist.

Gel'li-us, jel'i-us, **Au'lus** [117? -180?], Rom. writer; *Attic Nights.*

Ge'lon, jī lun [— -478], king of Syracuse.

Gel'sen-kirch"en, gel'sĕn-kīrh'ĕn, town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 28,057.

Gem"a-ri'ah, gem'a-rī'ā [Heb., Jehovah requites; *Bib.*].

Gem Ci'ty, jem. **1.** Dayton, Ohio. **2.** Quincy, Ill. **3.** St. Paul, Minn.

Gem'i-ni, jem'i-nī [L., the twins; *Myth.*], Castor & Pollux.

Ge"mi-ni-a'ni, jē"mī-nī-ā'nī, **Fran-ces'co** [1680? 1762], It. violinist; composer.

Gem'mi, gem'mī, mt. pass; Bernese Alps, Switz.; elev. 7,595 ft.

Gem of the Moun'tains, the State of Idaho.

Gen"e-see', jen'ĕ-sē'. **1.** Riv., Pa. & N. Y.; 200 m. to Lake Ontario. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Mich.; 640 □; p. 39,430; ✶ Flint. **3.** Co.; N. W. N. Y.; 495 □; p. 48,385; Batavia.

Gen"e-se'o, jen'ĕ-sē'ō. **1.** Mfg. city; Henry co., Ill.; p. 3,182. **2.** Vil.; ✶ of Livingston co., N. Y.; p. 2,286.

Ge-ne'va, je-nī'va. **1.** Canton; Switz.; 108 □; p. 105,500. **2.** Its ✶; anc mfg. & cmal. city; p. with suburbs, 75,000. **3.** Co., S. E. Ala.; 640 □; p. 10,920; ✶ Geneva. **4.** Mfg. vil.; Ontario co., N. Y.; p. 7,557; Hobart Coll. **5.** Mfg. vil.; Ashtabula co., Ohio; p. 2,191. **6.** Mfg. city; ✶ of Kane co., Ill.; p. 1,692. **7.** City; ✶ of Fillmore co., Neb.; p. 1,580.

Ge-ne'va Peak, mt., Nev.; 11,077 ft.

Gen"e-vieve', jen'ĕ-vīv'. See WINIFRED, **Saint** [421?-512?], Fr. nun, patron saint of Paris.

Geni. See GENEVA.

Gen'ga, jen gā. **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1476-1551], It. architect

Gen'ghis Khan, jen gis kān [very mighty ruler], [1162-1227], Mongol warrior, conquered N. China, Tatary, and Per

Gen'ghis:. Gen'ghiz:. Te"mu-jin':. Zin'gis:.

Ge'nie Mount, jī nī, Wyo.; 12,536 ft.

Gen"lis', zhōn'lis, **Ste"pha"nie' Fé"li"ci"té', Comtesse de** *née* Ducrest de Saint-Aubin [1746-1830], Fr. writer.

Gen-na'di-us, jen-nā'dī-us, **of Mar-seilles',** Latin ecclesiastical writer; fl. about 480.

Gen-na'ro, jen-nā'rō [DONIZETTI *Lucrezia Borgia*], the hero, natural son of Lucrezia.

Gen-nes'a-ret, gen-nes'a-ret. **1. Sea** or **Lake.** See TIBERIAS, Lake. **Gen-nes'a-reth:. Sea of Chin'ner-eth** or **Gal'i-lee:.** **2.** A region on its shore.

Gen'o-a, jen'ō-a; It. **Gen'o-va,** jen'ō-vä'. **1.** Prov.; Liguria, It.; 1,582 □; p. 769,122. **2.** Its ✶; anc fort. spt. & mfg city; p. 212,000, supposed birthplace of Columbus.

Gen'o-a, Gulf of, S. of Liguria, It.

Ge"no-ve'si, jē"nō-vā'zī, **An-to'ni-o** [1712-1769], It. philosopher; economist.

Gen'ser-ic, jen ger-ik [? 406?-477], king of the Vandals; took Carthage; conquered N. Africa; sacked Rome.

Gen"sau"né', zhōn'sōn'nā', **Ar"mand'** [1758-1795], Fr. lawyer; Girondist leader; guillotined.

Gen-til'is, jen-til'is *or* jen'ti-lis, **Al"be-ri'co** [1551-1611], It. jurist; founded international law.

Gen"til'ly', zhōn'tē'lyē', town, Seine dept., Fr.; p. 10,378; S. suburb of Paris.

Gen'try, jen'trī, co.; N. W. Mo.; 450 □; p. 19,018; ✶ Albany.

Gentz, gents, **Fried'rich von** [1764-1832], Ger. publicist; historian.

Geof'frey Cray'on, Esq., jef'rĭ [Pseud.], Washington Irving *Sketch-Book.*

Geof'frey of Mon'mouth, surnamed **Ar'thur** [1100?-1154?], Eng. historian. *Historia Britonum.*

Geof"froy'-Saint-Hi"laire', zhōf'frwȧ'-sant-[']lār'. **1. É"ti"enne'** [1772-1844], Fr. anat.; zool. *Anatomical Philosophy*, etc. **2. I"si'dore'** [1805-1861], Fr. zool.; son of preceding.

George, jôrj Gr *name*, husbandman. **Geor'gie, Geor'die** dim.; **Geor"gi-an'a** *fem.* Dan. G Sw. **Ge'org,** gē'ôrg; F. **Georges,** zhôrzh. **Geor"ges',** zhôrzh'; Hung. **György,** dyœr'dy. **Geor'gio,** jôr'jō, it. **Geor'ius,** jôr'jī-us; Pg. **Jor'ge,** zhôr'zhĕ; Sp. **Jor'ge,** hôr'hĕ. **1. G. I., Lew'is** [1660-1727], king of Eng., elector of Han over. **2. G. II., Au-gus'tus** [1683-1760], king of Eng.; son of G. I.; fought at Oudenarde & Dettingen. **3. G. III., Will'iam Fred'er-ick** [1738-1820], king of Eng.; ruled during American Revolution; 3 times insane. **4. G. IV., Au-gus'tus Fred'er-ick** [1762-1830], king of Eng.; son of G. III. **5. G., Prince of Den'mark** [1653-1708], consort of Queen Anne of Eng.; Commander-in-Chief; Lord High Admiral. **6. Saint** [? -303], patron saint of England; reputed slayer of a dragon, martyred under Diocletian.

George Barn'well LILLO *George Barnwell*, the hero of a tragedy, prompted to rob & murder, betrayed, hanged

George Eli'ot Pen-name; Mary Ann Evans, Eng. nov.

George Flem'ing Pen-name; Julia Constance Fletcher, Am. novelist of the day; *Kismet*, etc.

George Sand. See SAND.

George'town. **1.** Co.; S. E. S. C.; 742 □; p. 20,857. **2.** Its ✶; p. 2,925. **3.** Spt. city; ✶ of Brit. Guiana, S. Am.; p. 53,756. **4.** Spt. town; ✶ of Penang, Malay Pen.; p. 25,000. **5.** Suburb of Washington, D. C.; p. 14,096. **6.** Town; ✶ of Williamson co., Tex.; p. 2,447. **7.** Vil., Essex co., Mass.; p. with tp., 2,317. **8.** Min. town, ✶ of Clear Creek co., Col.; p. 1,827.

George'town Pass, Col.; elev. 8,119 ft.

George'town Peak, mt.; Idaho; 8,496 ft.

Geor'gi-a, jôr'jĭ-a. **1.** E. Atl. State; U. S.; admitted 1788; 59,475 □; p. 1,837,353; ✶ Atlanta. **2.** Anc country; Caucasus; now Tiflis govt., Rus. **3.** Vil.; Franklin co., Vt.; p. 1,603.

Geor'gi-a, Gulf or **Strait of,** bet. Vancouver Isl. & Brit. Columbia.

Geor"gi-an'a Gr *fem.*; peasant woman. **Geor-gi'na:.** F. **Geor"gine',** zhôr'zhēn'. **Geor"gette',** zhôr'zhet'. G. **Ge"or-gi'na,** gĕ'ôr-gē'nä; It. **Glor'gia,** jôr'jä.

Geor'gi-an Bay, N. E. part of Lake Huron, Ontario, Can.; 110 × 50 m.

Geor'gi-a Pass, Rocky Mts.; lat. 39° 28' N.; long. 105° 55' W.; Col.; elev. 11,811 ft.

Ge'ra, gē'ra, walled mfg. town; ✶ of Reuss-Schleiz, Ger.; p. 39,599.

Ger'ald, jer'ald [Teut. *name*, spear-power. **Gar'ret:** (corrupt.). **Ge-rard'** or **Ger'ard:. Ger'al-dine** *fem.*). Dan. **Ger'hard,** ger hārdh; D. **Ge'rard,** nĕ'rärt; F. **Gé"rard',** zhĕ'rär'; **Gé"raud',** zhĕ'rō'; **Gi"raud':.** **Gi"rauld':.** G. **Ger'hart,** ger'härt, **Ge'rolt:. Ger"-har-di'un** (*fem.*), ger'har-dī'nŏ; It. **Ge-rar'do,** jĕ-rär'dō. **Ghe-rar'do:. Gi-ral'do:.** jī-räl'dō, **Gi-ral'da** (*fem.*). jī-räl'da; L. **Ge-rar'dus, Ge-ral'dus:.** Sw. **Ger'hard,** ger härd].

Ge-ran"do, zhe-rän'dō, **Jo"seph' Ma"rie',** Baron de [1772-1842], Fr. philos.; statesman. **De"ge-ran"do':.**

Ge'rar, gī'rär [Heb., circle, district, residence; *Bib.*].

Ge-rard', je-rärd' [See GERALD]. **1. Bal"tha'sar'** [— -1584], Fr. fanatic; killed William of Orange, "The Silent"; executed. **2. Cé"cile' Jules Ba"sile'** [1817-1864], Fr. officer; hunter; "The Lion-killer." **3. É"ti"enne' Mau"rice',** Count [1773-1852], Fr. marshal; took Antwerp, 1832. **4. Fran"çois' Cas"cal',** Baron [1770-1837], Fr. painter; *Amour et Psyché*, etc. **5. Jean Ig"nace' I."si'dore'** [1803-1847], Fr. artist; caricaturist.

Ge"rard' Thom, or **Tenque** [1902?-1421?], It. merchant; founded order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ge-ra'sa, je-rā'sa, anc. Rom. city; Syria. **Je-rash':.**

Ger'hardt, ger'härt, **Paul** [1607-1676], Ger. Prot. divine; relig. poet.

Ge'ring, gē'ring. **U'lric** [— -1510], Swiss printer; introduced printing into Fr.

Ger'i-zim, ger'i-zim [Heb.; *Bib.*], mt.; Samaria, Palestine; Samaritan temple, probably same as in Deut. xi.

Ger'ki, ger'kī, town; Sokoto, Sudan, W. Afr.; p. 15,000.

Ger-maine', jer-mān' [L., > F. *fem.*, German. **Ger'-mainc:.** F. **Ger"main',** zhār'mań', **Ger'man:.** It. **Ger-ma'no,** jer-mä'nō; L. **Ger-ma'nus,** jer-mā'nus].

German East Af'ri-ca, ter. or sphere of influence, bet. Lake Tanganyika and Indian Ocean; 368,826 □; p. 2,900,000; ✶ Dar-es-Salaam.

Ger-man'i-cus Cæ'sar, jer-man'i-cus [— 14-A. D. 19], Rom. gen.; defeated Germans in 3 campaigns.

Ger'man O'cean. Same as NORTH SEA.

Ger'man South'west" Af'ri-ca, ter bet. Angola & Cape Colony, including Damaraland and Namaqualand; 322,450 □; p. 200,000; ✶ Lüderitz or Agra Pequeña.

Ger'man-town, N. suburb (22d ward) of Philadelphia, Pa.; p. 45,326; battle bet. Am. and Brit., Oct. 4, 1777.

Ger-ma'nus, jer-mā'nus; Fr. **Saint:Ger"main'** [380-448], Gallic saint, lawyer, b. at Auxerre; twice in Britain.

Ger'ma-ny, jer ma-nī, empire; cen. Europe; 208,738 □; p. 49,428,150; ✶ Berlin.

Ger"mi"nal' In"sur-rec'tion [*Fr. Hist.*], Parisian revolt, Apr. 1, 1795; suppressed by Pichegru.

Ge-ro'na, je-rō'nä. **1.** Prov.; Catalonia, Sp.; 2,272 □; p. 305,539. **2.** Its ✶; anc fort.; mfg. city; p. 18,606.

Ger'o-nĭ'mus. See JEROME.

Ger'ry, ger'ri, **El'bridge** [1744-1814], Am. statesman; signer Decl. of Ind.; Vice-Pres. U. S. See GERRYMANDER, in vocab.

Gers, zhār, dept.; S. W. Fr.; 2,425 □; p. 261,084; ✶ Auch.

Ger'shom, ger'shem [Heb., a stranger there; *Bib.*].

Ger"son', zhār'sōń', **Jean Char"lier' de** [1363-1429], Fr. ecclesiastic.

Ger'stacc"ker, ger'stec'ker, **Fried'rich** [1816-1872], Ger. traveler; novelist; writer on America.

Ger'trude Teut. *fem.*, spear-maid. **Gat'ty:. Ger'tie, Tru'dy** (dim.). D. **Geer-trui'da,** nē'rī-tröi'dä; F. **Ger"trude',** zhār'trüd'; G. **Ger'traud,** ger'traut; **Ger'trud,** ger'trūt; It. **Ger-tru'de,** jer-trö'dĕ; **Gel-tru'da:.** Pg. **Ger-tru'des,** zher-trö'des; Sp. **Ger-tru'dis,** ner-trö'dēs; Sw. **Ger'trud,** ger trūd] [SHAK. *Hamlet*], queen of Denmark, and mother of Hamlet.

Ger'trude of Wy-o'ming, heroine of Campbell's poem *Gertrude of Wyoming.*

Ger'vase, jer'vas **Jer'vis:.** D. **Ger'vaas,** ner'vās; F. **Ger"vais',** zhār'vē'. LL. **Ger-va'si-us,** jer-vē'shi-us].

Ger-vi'nus, ger-fī'nus, **Ge'org Gott'fried** [1805-1871], Ger. historian and critic.

Ger'y-on, ger'i-un [*Gr. Myth.*], a monster with three heads; killed by Hercules. **Ca'cus:** [Rom.].

Ge-se'ni-us, ge-sē'nĭ-us *or* gē-zē'nĭ-us, **Fried'rich Hein'rich Wil'helm** [1786-1842], Gr. Orientalist; Biblical critic.

Gess'ler, ges'ler, Austrian bailiff said to have been killed by William Tell. See TELL.

Ges'ner or **Gess'ner,** ges'ner. **1. Con'rad von** [1516-1565], Sw. phys.; naturalist. **2. Sal'o-mon** [1730-1787], Swiss poet, landscape-painter; engraver.

Ges'ta Ro"ma-no'rum, jes'ta [L., deeds of the Romans], oldest story-book of the middle ages; author unknown.

Ges-to'la, ges-tō'lä, mt., Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 16,550 ft.

Ge'ta, jī'ta, **Sep'ti-mus An"to-ni'nus** [189-212], Rom. emp., son of Severus, killed by his colleague Caracalla.

Geth-sem'a-ne, geth-sem'a-nē [Gr., ✶ Heb.; *Bib.*], place at foot of Mount of Olives; scene of Christ's agony.

Get'tys-burg, get'iz-bŏrg, bor.; ✶ of Adams co., Pa.; p. 3,221; Meade def. Lee, July 1-3, 1863, ending the invasion of Pa.; national cemetery.

Gey'ser Springs, gī zer, vil.; Sonoma co., Cal.; in deep cañon, 700 boiling springs; summer resort

Gha'ra, gä rä, river; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; part of the Sutlej River; 200 m. to the Chenab River. **Gar'ra:. Sut'lej:.**

Ghar-bi'eh, ghŭr-bī'yĕ, prov.; Lower Egy.; 2,340 □; p. 929,998; ✶ Tanta.

Ghar-da'ia, gŭr-dā'yŭ, Algeria; p. 28,782.

Gha'tal', gä'tŭl', town, Bardwan div., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 15,000.

Ghats, gäts, 2 mt. chains; S. India; E. Ghats, l. 750 m. from Nilgiri Hills, N. E., to Orissa prov.; highest point about 3,000 ft.; W. Ghats, l. 1,000 m. from Cape Comorin, N. W. to Gulf of Cambay; highest point about 10,000 ft. **Ghauts:.**

Ghu"zi-pur', gō'zi pŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Benares div., N. W. Prov., Brit. Ind.; 2,168 □; p. 1,345,570. **2.** Its ✶; p. 32,885.

Ghuz'ni, gōz'nī, walled and fort. town; Afghan.; p. from 3,000 to 10,000.

Gheel, gēl, town; Antwerp prov., Belg.; p. with com., 11,260.

Gheut, gent [Fr. **Gand,** gän], anc. cmal. mfg. & fort. city; ✶ of East Flanders prov., Belg.; p. 150,223; six times besieged; university; cathedral.

Ghe"rar-de'ca, gĕ'rär-des'cä, **U"go-li'no del'la** [1220-1289], It. count; treacherous leader of the Ghibellines; killed by starvation; introduced in the *Inferno.*

Ghi-ber'ti, gi-ber'tī, **Lo-ren'zo** [1378-1455], It. sculptor; painter, *Bronze Gates of the Baptistery*, Florence.

Ghi'lan', gi'lŭn', prov.; Per.; 6,000? □; p. 150,000?; ✶ Reshd.

Gi-lan':.

Ghir"lan-da'jo, gir'lgn-dä'yō [1449?-1494?], Domenico Bigordi, It. painter; taught Michelangelo.

Ghuz'zeh, ghuz'zg, town, 18 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, Syria; p. 12,000 or 15,000, on site of anc. Gaza.

Ghuz'zeh, guz'zg. Same as GAZA.

Gia'co-mo. See JAMES.

Gi'ant De-spair' [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], the occupant of Doubting Castle; seizes Christian and Hopeful.

Gi'ant Grim [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], a giant slain by Greatheart.

Gi'ant's Cause'way, basaltic formation; N. coast of Antrim co., Ir.

Giar-di'ni, Fe-li'ce [1716-1796], It. violinist; composer.

Giar're, jär'rĕ, town; Catania, Sicily, It.; p. 17,414.

Gib'bon, gib'un, Teut. *name*, bright pledge], **Ed'ward** [1737-1794], Eng. hist.; *Roman Empire*, etc.

Gib'bons, I. Grin'ling [1648?-1721], Eng. sculptor; wood-carver. **2. Or-lan'do** [1583-1625], Eng. composer of anthems, madrigals, etc.

Gib'e-ah, gib gē-ä [Heb., height; *Bib.*].

Gib'e-on, gib'ē-on [Heb., hill; height; *Bib.*].

Gi-bral'tar, jī-brŏl'tar *or* (Sp.) nĭ'brgl-tär'. **1.** Spt. town & fort. rock; Andalusia, Sp.; 2 □; p. 25,889; alt. 1,439 ft; British possession; three times besieged. **2. Strait of,** S. of Sp., N. of Afr.; width in narrowest part 15 m.

Gi-bral'tar of A-mer'i-ca, the city of Quebec.

Gib'son, Bain'bridge [1789-1853], Am. jurist; Chief Justice, Pa. **3.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 490 □; p. 24,920; ✶ Princeton. **4.** Co.; N. W. Tenn.; 614 □; p. 35,859; ✶ Trenton. **5.** Town; Ford co., Ill.; p. 1,803.

Gib'son Peak, mt.; Col., 13,729 ft.

Gid'dings, gid'ingz. **1. Josh'u-a Reed** [1795-1864], Am. lawyer; abolitionist. **2.** Town; ✶ of Lee co., Tex.; p. 1,203.

Gid'e-on, gid e-on [Heb., hewer; great warrior is; *Bib.*. F. **Gé"dé"on',** zhĕ'dĕ'ōń'; G. **Ge"de-o'ne,** gĕ'dĕ-ō'nĕ; L. **Gid'e-ou],** judged Israel 40 years; fl. about -1245.

Gie'se-ler, gī'ze-ler, **Jo'hann Karl Lud'wig** [1792-1854]; Ger. Prot. theol.; ecclesiastical historian.

Gies'sen, gis'sgn, town; Hesse, Ger.; p. 20,535; university; castle; observatory.

Gif'ford, gif'grd. **1. Sand'ford Rob'in-son** [1823-1880], Am. landscape-painter. **2. Will'iam** [1756-1826], Eng. critic; founded *Quarterly Review.*

Gi'fu, gī'fū, ken; Japan; p. 899,311.

Gi"goux', zhī'gū'. **Jean Fran"çois'** [1806-1894], Fr. portrait-painter; lithographer; *Heloise and Abelard.*

Gi'hon, gī'hon [Heb., stream; *Bib.*].

Gi-jon', hī-hōn', cmi & mfg. spt. town; Oviedo prov., Sp.; p. 35,170; collegiate Asturian institute.

Gi'la, hī'la. **1.** Riv.; N. Mex. & Ariz.; l. 650 m. to Colorado Riv. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ariz.; 3,212 □; p. 2,021.

Gil'bert, gil'bert [**Gil** (dim.). Dan. **Gil'bert,** gil'bert; D. **Gil'bert,** nĭl'bert; F. **Guil"bert',** gil'bär', **Gil"-bert',** zhil'bär'; G. **Gil'bert,** gil'bert, **Gi'zel-bert,** gi'zel-bert; It. **Gil-ber'to,** jil-ber'tō; L. **Gil-ber'tus;** Sp. **Gil-ber'tō,** nil-ber'tō; Sw. **Gil-ber'tus,** yil-ber'tus]. **1. Sir Hum'phrey** [1539-1583], Eng. navigator; commanded 2 expeditions to Am.; occupied Newfoundland. **2.** zhil'bär'. **Ni"co'las' Jo"seph' Lau"rent'** [1751-1780], Fr. satiric and lyric poet. **3. Saint G.,** of Sempringham [1083-1189], Eng. ecclesiastic. **4. Will'iam** [1540-1603], Eng. physician; physicist; after 30 years experiment, issued work *On the Magnet.*

Gil'bert Is'lands, on the equator; Pacific Ocean; 170 □; p. 36,800; Brit. **Kings'mill Group:.**

Gil'ber-ton, bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 3,687.

Gil'bert Peak, mt.; Utah, 13,687 ft.

Gil Blas, zhil blās, the hero of Le Sage's novel *Gil Blas.*

Gil-bo'a, gil-bō'a [Heb., bubbling fountain; *Bib.*], mt. region E. of Esdraelon, where Saul and Jonathan were slain.

Gil'christ, gil'crist [Celt. & Gr. *masc.*, servant of Christ].

Gil'das, gil'das, **Saint** [516?-570?], "the Wise"; semilegendary British ecclesiastic.

Gil'der-sleeve, gil der-sliv, mfg. vil. in the town of Portland, Middlesex co., Conn.; p. about 1,500.

Gil'der-some, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 3,175.

Gil'e-ad, gil'e-ad [Heb., strong; rocky; *Bib.*]. **1.** Grandson of Manasseh; father of the Gileadites. **2.** Father of Jephthah. **3.** Mt. region E. of the Jordan; 30 × 60 m.; occupied by Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh. **4.** Mt. in G. region.

Giles, jilz [Gr. *name*, with the cgis. D. G. **E-gi'di-us.** ē-gī'dĭ-us; F. **Gilles,** zhil, **E"gide',** ē"zhīd'; It. **E-gi'di-o,** ē-jī'dĭ-ō; L. **Æ-gid'i-us]. 1. Will'iam Branch** [1762-1830], Am. orator; statesman. **2.** Co.; S. Tenn.; 656 □; p. 34,969; ✶ Pulaski. **3.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 446 □; p. 9,000; ⊙ Pearisburg.

Gil'ford, gil'fĕrd, mfg. vil.; Belknap co., N. H.; tp.; p., 3,585.

Gil'gal, gil'gal [Heb., circle; wheel; *Bib.*].

Gil'ghit', gil'git', prov.; W. Tibet; at N. W. angles of Kashmir; occupied by Dards, an Indo-Eur. race.

Gil'les'pie, gil-les'pī [Celt. *name*, servant of the bishop], co.; S. cen. Texas; 960 □; p. 7,028; ✶ Fredericksburg.

Gill'iam, gil'yum, co.; N. Orc.; 1,700 □; p. 3,600; ✶ Gilliam.

Gil'li-an, jil'i-an. See JULIANA.

Gil'lies, gil'iz. **John** [1747-1836], Scotch historian.

Gil'ling-ham, gil'ing-um, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 27,899; suburb of Chatham.

Gil'liss, gil'is, **James Mel'vin** [1811-1865], Am. astronomer; founded U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Gill'more, gil'mōr, **Quin'cy Ad'ams** [1825-1888], U. S. gen.; bombarded Fort Sumter and Charleston in 1863.

Gill'ray, gil'rā, **James** [1757-1815], Eng. caricaturist; engr.

Gil'ly, zhī'lyī', mln. town; Hainaut prov., Belg.; p. 15,000.

Gil'mer, gil'mgr. **1. Thom'as W.** [? -1844], Am. statesman; Sec. of Navy. **2.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 452 □; p. 9,071; ✶ Ellijay. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. W. Va.; 330 □; p. 9,746; ✶ Glenville.

Gi-lo'lo, jī-lō'lō, isl.; N. E. of Celebes, Malay Arch.; 6,500 □; est. p. 100,000. **Hal"i-ma-he'ra:.**

Gil-pat'rick, gil-pat'rik [Celt. *name*, servant of Patrick].

Gil'pin, gil'pin. **1. Ber'nard** [1517-1583], Eng. Prot. divine; reformer. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Col.; 150 □; p. 5,865; ✶ Central City.

Gil'roy, gil'rŏi, mfg. town; **Santa Clara** co., **Cal.**; p. 1,694

Gil'son Crest, gil'sun, mt.; Nev.; 11,000 ft.

Gil Vi-cen'te, zhil vi-sen'tĕ [1485-1557], Pg. dramatist; founder of Pg. and Sp. dramatic literature.

Gi-nev'ra, jī-nev'rä [ROGERS *Italy*], It. bride; hid herself in a spring-locked trunk; skeleton found long afterward See MISTLETOE BOUGH.

Gin"gue-né', zhañ'gę-nē', **Pierre Lou"is'** [1748-1816], Fr. writer

Gin'kell, gip'kel, **Go'dart van** [1640-1703], Earl of Athlone; Dutch and Eng. gen.; with William of Orange.

Gio-ber'ti, jō-ber'tī, **Vin-cen'zo** [1801-1852], It. writer; statesman.

Gio-con'do, jō-con'dō, **Fra Glo-van'ni** [1450-1530], It. architect; antiquary; engineer.

Gio'ja, jō'yä. **1. Mel"chi-or're** [1767-1839], It. economist. **2.** Town; Bari prov., Italy; p. 13,094.

Gior-da'no, jôr-dä'nō, **Lu'ca** [1632-1705], It. painter; frescos in the Escurial.

Gior'gio. See GEORGE.

Gior-gio'ne, jôr-jō'nĕ, [1477?-1511], Giorgio Barbarelli, It. painter; rival of Titian.

Gio'to, jō'tō, **di Bon-do'ne** [1276-1336], It. painter; architect; friend of Dante.

Gio-van'ni. See JOHN.

Gipps'land, gips'land, S. E. part of Victoria, Australia, 13,398 □; chief town, Sale.

Gi-ral'dus Cam-bren'sis, jī-ral'dus cam-bren'sis [1147-1222], Welsh ecclesiastic; historian. **Gi'rald' de Bar"ri':.**

Gi-rard', je-rärd'. **1. Ste'phen** [1750-1831], Am. merchant; banker; founded Girard Coll., Phila., Pa. **2.** City; ✶ of Crawford co., Kan.; p. 2,541. **3.** City; Macoupin co., Ill.; p. 1,524.

Gi″rar″din′, zhĭ″rär″dăn′. **1. Del″phine′ de** (*née* Gay) [1804–1855], Fr. poet; misc. writer; wife of Émile. **2. É″mile′ de** [1806–1881], Fr. journalist; founded *La Presse.*
Gi″rar″don′, zhĭ″rär″dôñ′, **Fran″çois′** [1630–1715], Fr. sculptor.
Gi-rard′ville, jē-rärd′vĭl, bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 3,584.
Gi-raud′, zhĭ-rō′. **Gio-van′ni, Count** [1776–1834], It. dramatist.
Gir′ga-shites, gĕr′gu-shŭits [*Bib.*], anc. Canaanitish people.
Gir′geh, jĭr′jē. **1.** Prov.; Upper Egy.; 631 □; p. 521,413; ✳ Suhag. **Guer′ga†.** **2.** T. in same; on the Nile; p. 9,000.
Gir-gen′ti, jĭr-jĕn′tĭ. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Sicily; 1,172 □; p. 337,983. **2.** Its ✳, anc. city; p. with com., 22,027; ruins of Gr. **Ag″ri-gen′tum** near by.
Gi″ro″det′-Tri″o″son′, zhĭ″rō″dĕ′-trĭ″ō″zôñ′, **Anne Lou″is′** [1767–1824], Fr. painter.
Gi-ro′la-mo, Ge-ro′ni-mo. See JEROME.
Gi″ronde′, zhĭ″rôñd′. **1.** Estuary; Garonne & Dordogne Rivs., S. W. Fr.; l. 45 m. **2.** Dept.; S. W. Fr.; 3,761 □; p. 798,528; ✳ Bordeaux.
Gir′tin, gĕr′tĭn, **Thom′as** [1773–1802], Eng. water-color painter.
Gir′van, gĭr′vun, spt. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 4,081; watering-place.
Giu-glia′no, jū-lyä′nō, town; Napoli prov., It.; p. 11,772.
Giu′li-a. See JULIA.
Giu″li-a′na, Giu″li-a′no. See JULIANA; JULIAN.
Giu′li-o Ro-ma′no, jū′lĭ-ō rō-mä′nō [1492–1546], Giulio Pippi de Giannuzzi, It. painter; architect.
Giu-luch′, ju-lŏch′, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 14,678 ft.
Giur-ge′vo, jür-jĕ′vō, town; on the Danube; 40 m. S. S. W. of Bucharest, Wallachia, Rumania; p. 20,866.
Giu-sep′pa, Giu-sep′pe. See JOSEPHINE; JOSEPH.
Gius′ti, jŭs′tĭ, **Giu-sep′pe** [1809–1850], It. satiric poet.
Gi″vors′, zhĭ″vōr′, mfg. town; Rhône dept., Fr.; p. 10,856.
Gi′zeh, gī′zē. **1.** Prov.; Upper Egy.; 370 □; p. 283,083. **2.** Its ✳; p. 10,500; near the Pyramids.
Glac′i-er Mount, glas′ĭ-ĕr, Col.; 14,243 ft.
Glac′i-er Peak, mt.; Col.; lat. 39° 34′ N., long. 105° 52′ 18″ W.; 12,654 ft.
Glad′bach, glät′bŏn. See MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.
Glad′win, co.; N. cen. Mich.; 540 □; p. 4,208; ⊙ Gladwin.
Gla′dys, glē′dis *or* glad′is.
Gla-mor′gan, co.; S. Wales; 808 □; p. 687,218; ✳ Cardiff. **Gla-mor′gan-shire†.**
Glan′ville. 1. Jo′seph [1636–1680], Eng. divine & philosopher. **2. Ra′nulf de** [–1190], Eng. lawyer; Justiciary of Eng.; killed at Acre in Crusades.
Gla′rus, glā′rus. **1.** Canton; Swit.; 267 □; p. 33,825. **2.** Its ✳; mfg. town; p. 5,516.
Glas′cock, co.; N. E. cen. Ga.; 90 □; p. 3,720; ⊙ Gibson.
Glas′gow, glăs′gō [Celt. *glas,* green, + *cu* or *ghu,* dear; *i.e.,* beloved green spot]. **1.** Mfg. and cml. spt. city; Lanark, Renfrew, & Dumbarton cos., Scot.; p. 677,883; cathedral; university. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Barren co., Ky.; p. 2,051. **3.** City; Howard co., Mo.; p. 1,781.
Glas-nev′en, glas-nev′ĕn, vil.; Dublin co., Ir.; p. of par., 1,515.
Glass, John [1695–1773], Scot. theol. See GLASSITE, in vocab.
Glass, Mount, Cal.; 7,850 or 11,127 ft.
Glass, Mrs., pseud. or real author; cookery-book; first ed., 1747.
Glass′cock, co.; W. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 208.
Glas′ton-bur-y, gĭgs′un-ber-ĭ. 1. Anc. town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 4,119; ruins of abbey; reputed burial-place of King Arthur. **2.** Mfg. vil.; Hartford co., Conn.; p. with tp., 3,457.
Glatz, glăts, walled & fort. mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus., 58 m. S. W. of Breslau; p. 12,514; 4 times besieged.
Glau′ber, glō′bĕr *or* (G.) glau′bĕr, **Jo′hann Ru′dolf** [1604–1668], Ger. phys.; alchemist; disc. muriatic acid and Glauber's salts.
Glau′chau, glau′nau, walled mfg. town; Saxony Kingdom, Ger.; p. 23,405.
Glau′cus, glô′cus. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Sisyphus; torn to pieces by his own horses. **2.** Great-grandson of preceding; leader of Lycians in Trojan war; killed by Ajax. **3.** Son of Minos, king of Crete; smothered in honey; restored to life. **4. G. of Chi′os,** Gr. statuary in metal; reputed inv. of soldering.
Glei′chen, glī′ĸĕn, **Vic′tor, Count** [1833–1892], Ger. prince; nav. officer in British service; sculptor.
Glei′witz, glī′vĭts, mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 17,658.
Glen Ca′ñon, Colorado Riv.; Utah & Ariz.
Glen″coe′, glen″cō′. **1.** Valley; Argyll co., Scot.; scene of massacre, Feb. 13, 1692. **2.** glen′co. Vil.; ⊙ of McLeod co., Minn.; p. 1,649.
Glen′dow-er, glen′dau-ĕr, **O′wen** or **O′wain** [1359?–1416?], Welsh chieftain; claimed throne of Wales (intro. in Shak. *1 Henry IV.*). **Glyn′dwr-dut.**
Glen-elg′, riv.; S. W. Victoria, Austral.; l. 200 m. to Indian Ocean.
Glen-gar′ry. 1. One of two glens in Scot.; Inverness and Perth cos.; each with a Riv. Garry. **2.** Co.; E. Ontario, Can.; 462 □; p. 20,524; chief town, Cornwall.
Glen-ly′on, glen-lī′un, vil.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,255.
Glenn Springs, vil.; Spartanburg co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,696; mineral springs.
Glens Falls, vil.; Warren co., N. Y.; p. 9,509.
Glen′wood, city; ⊙ of Mills co., Iowa; p. 1,890.
Glis′son, Fran′cis [1597–1677], Eng. phys. and anat.
Globe Peak, mt.; Nev.; 11,231 ft.
Glo′gau, glō′gou, fort. mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 20,529. **Gross Glo′gau†.**
Glom′men, glum′mĕn, riv.; S. Norway; l. 280 m. to Skager Rack.
Glo″ri-a′na, glō″rĭ-ā′nu [SPENSER *Fuerie Queene*], Queen of Fairy-land; intended for Queen Elizabeth.
Glos′sop, glos′up, mfg. town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 22,416.
Glouces′ter, glos′tĕr. **1. Hum′phrey, Duke of** [1391–1447,, Protector of Eng. during minority of Henry VI.; arrested for treason; d. in prison; intro. in Shak. *1 Henry IV., Henry V., 1* and *2 Henry VI.* **2. Rob′ert of,** Eng. chronicler; fl. 1270. **3. Thom′as of Wood′stock, Duke of** [1355–1397], High Constable of Eng.; plotted against his nephew, Richard II.; arrested; murdered. **4.** Co ; W. Eng.; 1,225 □; p. 599,974. **Glouces′ter-shire. 5.** Its ✳; a port of entry; p. 39,444. **Glos′ter. 6.** Co.; New Brunswick prov., Can.; 1,684 □; p. 24,897; ✳ Bathurst. **7.** Co.; N. J.; 326 □; p. 28,649; ⊙ Woodbury. **8.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 245 □; p. 11,553. ✳ Gloucester Court House. **9.** Spt. city & fishing-station; Essex co., Mass.; p. 24,651. **10.** Mfg. city; Camden co., N. J.; p. 6,564.
Glov′er, gluv′ĕr, **Rich′ard** [1712–1785], Eng. poet; *Leonidas,* etc.
Glov′ers-ville, mfg. city; Fulton co., N. Y.; p. 13,864.
Glub-dub′drib [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], an imaginary island peopled by magicians.
Glu-chof′, glū-nŏf′, town, Chernigof govt., Rus.; p. 16,446.
Gluck, gluk, **Chris′toph Wil′li-bald, von** [1714–1787], Ger. mus. composer; *Iphigenia in Tauris,* etc.
Glück′stadt, glĭk′stät, town; Sleswick-Holstein prov., Prus.; p. 5,483; thrice besieged in Thirty Years' War.
Glyn, glin, **Is″a-bel′la Geums** [1823–1889], Eng. actress
Glynn, co.; S. E. Ga.; 427 □; p. 13,420. ⊙ Brunswick.
Gmünd, gmünt, anc. walled mfg. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 16,817. **Gmün′den†.**
Gna′den-brut″ten Mas′sa-cre, gnū′den-brut″ĕn, killing of Indian converts by Ohio volunteer militia, March, 1782.
Gnei′se-nau″, gnaĭ′zĕ-nau″, **Au′gust, Count Neid″hardt von** [1760–1831], Prus. marshal; at Waterloo.
Gne′sen, gnĕ′zen, mfg. town; Posen prov., Prus.; p. 15,760.
Go′a, gō′u. **1.** Pg. ter.; W. coast of S. India; 1,447 □; p. 494,836; ✳ Panjim or New Goa. **2.** Decayed city; former ✳ of ter.; p. 4,000; tomb of St. Francis Xavier.
Go″a-ji′ra, gō″ä-hē′rä, ter.; Venez.; 3,608 □; p. 65,990.
Go″al-an′da, town; confluence of Ganges & Brahmaputra Rivers, Furidpur dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; important river trade.
Go-al″pa′ra, go-ăl″pä′ru. **1.** Dist.; N. W. Assam, Brit. India; 3,397 □; p. 446,700. **2.** Its ✳; p. 6,700.
Goat Is′land. 1. In Newport harbor, R. I.; Fort Wolcott. **2.** In Niagara Riv., at edge of Falls; bet. Can. & U. S.
Gob [Heb., a pit; *Bib.*]. Same as GATH.
Gob′bo, gob′bō [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*]. **1. Laun′celot,** servant to Shylock. **2. Old,** father of Launcelot.
Gobe″lin′, gō″blăn′. **Gilles** and **Jean,** brothers; Fr. tapestry-makers; fl. 1456. See GOBELIN, in vocabulary.
Go′bi″, gō′bĭ″, desert region; Mongolia & East Turkestan; 1,200 × 500 to 700 m. **Sha′mo†.**
God′al-ming, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 2,797.
Go-da′va-ri, go-dä′vu-rĭ. **1.** Riv.; Haidarabad & Madras, S. India; l. 898 m. to Bay of Bengal. **2.** Dist.; Madras prov., Brit. India; 7,345 □; p. 1,791,512; ✳ Coconada.
God′dard [Teut. *masc.,* godlike firmness. **God′ard†. D. Gott′hard,** got′härt; F. **Go″dard′,** gō″dăr′; G. **Gott′hart,** gōt′härt]. **Mount,** Sierra Nevada; Mono co., Cal.; est. alt., 14,000 ft.
God′dess of Rea′son [*Fr. Hist.*], personification of Reason, whose worship was set up by Fr. revolutionists in Paris, Nov. 10, 1793.
Gode′rich, gōd′rĭch, town; Huron co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,839; port of entry.
God′frey, ged′frē [Teut. *masc.,* God's peace. Dan. **Gott′fried,** get′frĭdh; D. **God′fried,** hŏt′frĭt; F. **Gode″froi′,** gōd″frwä′, **Geof″froi′,** zhō″frwä′; G. **Gott′fried,** gōt′frĭt; It. **Go″do-fre′do,** gō″do-frā′dō, **Gof-fre′do,** gof-frā′dō, **Giot′to,** jōt′tō; Pg. Sp. **Go″do-fre′do,** gō″do-frā′dō; Sp. **Go-fre′do,** gō-frā′dō]. **1. G. of Bouil″lon′** [1058–1100], duke of Lower Lorraine; leader of 1st crusade, 1096–1100; hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* **2. Sir Ed′mund Ber′ry** [–1678], London magistrate; heard testimony of Titus Oates; murdered. See AGAG.
Go-di′va, go-dī′vu *or* **God′gi-fu,** ged′gi-fū [Teut. *fem.,* God's gift], w. of Leofric, earl of Mercia, Eng.; said to have ridden naked through Coventry as the condition of the removal of certain taxes; fl. 1040.
God′less flo′rin, Eng. florin issued 1849, by a Roman Catholic master of the mint named Wigsell, who omitted F. D. from the legend on the coins.
God′man, John D. [1794–1830], Am. phys.; naturalist.
Godman′ches-ter, gum′sĕs-tĕr, bor.; Huntingdon co., Eng.; p. 2,095.
God′na, gōd′nu, cml. town; Patna div., Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 13,415. **Rev″el-ganj′†.**
Go-dol′phin, go-del′fĭn, **Earl of** [1645–1712], Sidney Godolphin, Eng. statesman; 3 times prime minister.
Go-doy′, go-doĭ′ *or* (Sp.) gō-dō′ĭ, **Ma″nu-el′ de** [1767–1851], duke of Alcudia; comm. Sp. forces; deposed, 1804.
Go′dra, gō′dru, town; ✳ of Panch Mahals dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 14,691.
God′s Lake, Keewatin dist., Can.; l. about 40 m.
God′win [Teut. *masc.,* divine friend. **God′wine†.** D. **Go′de-wijn″,** hō′dĕ-waĭn″; L. **God-wi′nus**]. **1. Earl** [990?–1053], Eng. statesman; chief min. to Edward the Confessor. **2. Ma′ry,** wife of William. See WOLLSTONECRAFT. **3. Will′iam** [1756–1836], Eng. nov.; polit. writer; *Caleb Williams,* etc.
God′win-Aus′ten, mt.; Karakoram Mts.; N. Kashmir, India; 28,278 or 27,640 ft.
Goen″toer′, gūn″tūr′, active volcano; Java Isl.; 6,689 ft.
Goe′the, gō′tĕ, **Jo′hann Wolf′gang von** [1749–1832], Ger. poet; prose-writer; *Faust,* etc.
Goetz, gŏtz. **1. Her′mann** [1840–1876], Ger. opera-composer. **2.** See BERLICHINGEN.
Gof′le′town, vil.; Hillsboro co., N. H.; p. with tp., 1,981.
Gog [Heb., high; mountain; *Bib.*]. **1.** A Scythian prince or people; used as a symbol of earthly power antagonizing God. **2.** A Reubenite.
Go′ge-bic, gō′jē-bĭc, co.; N. W. Mich.; 1,115 □; p. 13,166; ⊙ Bessemer.
Go′gha, gō′gu, town; W. coast Gulf of Cambay, Ahmadabad dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000.
Go′gol, gō′gol, **Ni″ko-la′i Vas″sil-ie′vich** [1809?–1852], Rus. novelist; dramatist.
Gog′ra, gŏg′ru, riv.; India. Same as GAGRA.
Go-kak′, go-kăk, town; Belgaum dist., S. Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 12,612.
Go′lan [Heb., circle; *Bib.*], a city of refuge E. of the Jordan; ter. of Manasseh.
Gol′car, gōl′cär, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 9,108.
Gol-con′da, gol-cen′du, fort. town; Haidarabad, S. India; diamond-mart.
Gold Coast, Brit. crown colony and protectorate, Guinea, W. Afr.; colony, 15,000 □; with prot., 46,000 □; p. of colony, 1,473,900; ✳ Akkra; p. 20,000. See also FRENCH GOLD COAST.
Gold′en, city; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Col.; p. 2,383.
Gold′en Bull [*Ger. Hist.*], an edict of Andrew II. of Hung.; in force more than 500 years. See also BULL, in vocab.
Gold′en Cher′so-nese, kĕr′sō-nēs, the Malay pen.; anc. name.
Gold′en Fleece. See FLEECE, in vocab.
Gold′en Horn, the crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Constantinople is situated.
Gold′en Peak, mt.; Col.; 9,650 ft.
Gold′en State, California, from its gold-mines.
Gold Hill, town; Storey co., Nev.; p. 2,078; Comstock lode.
Gol-do′ni, gol-dō′nē, **Car′lo** [1707–1793], It. comic dram.
Golds′bor-o, mfg. city; ⊙ of Wayne co., N. C.; p. 4,017.
Golds′bor-ough, Lew′is M. [1805–1877], U. S. rear-admiral; at Roanoke Isl.
Gold′schmidt, Madame. See LIND, JENNY.
Gold′smith, Oli′ver [1728–1774], Ir. poet; novelist; dramatist; *Vicar of Wakefield; Deserted Village,* etc.
Gold′stück-er, gōld′stük-ĕr, **The′o-dor** [1821–1872], Ger. Sanskrit scholar.
Go′lek″-Bo″ghaz′, gō′lek″-bō″gäs′, pass; Taurus Mts., bet. Adana & Konia vilayets, Asia Minor; the ancient "Cilician Gates."
Go-let′ta, fort. spt. town; port of Tunis, N. Afr.; p. 3,500.
Gol′go-tha, gol′gō-thu [Gr., < Heb.; *Bib.*]. See vocab.
Go″li-ad′. **1.** Co.; S. E. Texas; 820 □; p. 5,910. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,000.
Go-mal′, go-măl′. Same as GUMAL.
Go′mer [Heb., completion; heat; *Bib.*].
Go-me′ra, go-mĕ′rŭ, isl.; Canary Isls.; 23 × 9 m.; p. 11,000; ✳ San Sabastian.
Gom′er-sal, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,923.
Gō″mōr′ and Kis″-Hont′, gō″mōr′ and kish″-hont′, min. co.; N. Hungary; 1,358 □; p. 173,438.
Go-mor′rah [Heb., fissure; submersion; *Bib.*], one of the "cities of the plain"; destroyed by fire from heaven.
Go″na-ives′, Les, lĕ gō″nq-ĭv′ *or* go-naĭv′, spt. town; west coast of Haiti; p. 18,000.
Gon″court′, gôñ″cūr′, **Jules Al″fred′ Hu″ot′ de** [1830–1873], Fr. novelist; miscellaneous writer.
Gon′da, gŏn′du, town; Faizabad div., Oudh, Brit. India; p. 13,743.
Gon-dal′, gen-dāl′, native state; W. Brit. Ind.; Kathiawar pen.; 699 □; p. (1872) 137,217.
Gon′dar, gen′dūr, mfg. city; ✳ of Amhara, Abya.; p. 5,000.
Gon″do-ko′ro, gen′do-kō′ro, town; on Nile Riv., Afr.; lat. 4° 43′ N.; ivory.
Gon′er-il [SHAK. *King Lear*], Lear's eldest daughter, a type of filial ingratitude.
Gon-go′ra y Ar-go′té, gon-gō′rä ĭ ŭr-gō′tĕ, **Lu′is de** [1561–1627], Sp. lyric poet.
Gon-sal′vo, gon-sāl′vō, **de Cor′do-va, Her-nan′dez** [1443–1515], Sp. commander; "the Great Captain." **Gonza′lo†.**
Gon-za′ga, gon-zā′gŭ, town; Mantova prov., Lombardy, It.; p. with com., 17,526.
Gon-za′les, gon-zā′lez. **1.** Co.; S. E. cen. Texas; 980 □; p. 1,806. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,641.
Gon-za′lo, gon-zā′lō [SHAK. *The Tempest*], counselor of Alonzo, of Naples.
Gooch′land, gūch′lund, co.; cen. Va.; 280 □; p. 9,958; ⊙ Goochland Court House.
Good, John Ma′son [1764–1827], Eng. phys.; scholar.
Good′all, gud′ăl, **Ed′ward** [1695–1870], Eng. engr.; plates after Turner.
Good′fel″low, Rob′in. See PUCK, in vocabulary.
Good Gray Po′et, The [Sobr.], Walt Whitman.
Good′hue, co.; S. E. Minn.; 755 □; p. 28,806; ⊙ Redwing.
Good′land, city; ⊙ of Sherman co., Kan.; p. 1,027.
Good Queen Bess, Queen Elizabeth of Eng.
Good′rich. 1. Chaun′cey Al′len [1790–1860], Am. scholar; divine; edited 2 editions of Webster's Dictionary. **2. Sam′u-el Gris′wold** [1793–1860], Am. writer for the young; pen-name, "Peter Parley."
Good Riv′er, S. Kan.; l. 150 m. to Arkansas River. **Niu′ne Scah†.**
Good′sir, John [1814–1867], Scot. anatomist.
Good′win Sands, dangerous shoals, about 5 m. off E. coast of Kent; Straits of Dover.
Good′wood, park; Sussex co., Eng.; race-course.
Good′year, Charles [1800–1860], Am. inventor of vulcanized india-rubber.
Goole, gūl, mfg. & cml. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 7,680; port of entry.
Go′pher State, gō′fĕr, Minnesota.
Gŏp′ping-en, gŏp′ping-un, mfg. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 14,352.
Go″rakh-pur′, gō″rŭk-pūr′. **1.** Div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 9,496 □; p. 6,508,526. **2.** Dist., within div.; 4,584 □; p. 2,019,300. **3.** Its ✳, & ✳ of div.; p. 63,620. **Go″ruck-poor′†.**
Gor′bo-duc, gor′bo-duc, the first tragedy in English; written by Norton & Sackville, 1561. **Fer′rex and Por′rex†.**
Gor′di-an. 1. Mar′cus An-to′ni-us Af″ri-ca′nus [157 238], Rom. emp.; k. himself because his son was slain in battle. **2. Mar′cus An-to′ni-us Pi′us** [225?–244], Rom. emp.; k. by his soldiers.
Gor′di-us, king of Phrygia. See GORDIAN KNOT, in vocab.
Gor′don. 1. Lady Cath′er-ine, "the Pale Rose of England," dau. of the earl of Huntley; m. Perkin Warbeck. **2. Charles George** [1833–1885], "Chinese Gordon," Eng. gen.; suppressed Taiping rebellion in China; gov. of Sudan; k. at Khartum. **3. Lord George** [1750–1793], Eng. polit. agitator; instigated "No Popery" riots in London, 1780. **4. Sir John Wat′son** [1790–1864], Scot. portrait-painter. **5. Will′iam** [1729–1807], Eng. hist.; clergyman; *History of the United States.* **6.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 351 □; p. 12,758; ⊙ Calhoun.
Gor′don Ben′nett Moun′tain, bet. Albert Nyanza & Albert Edward Nyanza, Cen. Afr.; lat. 0° 20′ N., long. 30° 27′ E.; 13,940 ft.
Gore, 1. Mrs. Cath′er-ine Grace (*née* Francis) [1799–1861], Eng. nov.; dram. **2. Chris′to-pher** [1758–1827], Gov. of Mass.; gave largely to Harvard.
Gore Pass, Col.; elev. 9,570 ft.
Go′rey, town; Wexford co., Ir.; p. 2,639.
Gor′gi-as, gôr′ji-as [–480? -after –380], Gr. rhetorician; sophist; lived over 100 years.
Gor′ham, gōr′um. **1.** Mfg. vil.; Cumberland co., Me.; p. with tp., 2,883. **2.** Vil.; Coos co., N. H.; p. with tp., 1,710.
Go″rin′, gō″rĭn′, riv.; Poland, Rus.; l. 230 m. to Pripet Riv.
Gō′ritz, gō′rĭts. **1.** Dist.; Kustenland prov., Aust.; 1,130 □; p. with Gradiska, 220,308. **2.** Its ✳; p. 21,825.
Gor′les-ton, town; Suffolk, Eng.; p. 4,402.
Gör′litz, gūr′lĭts, walled mfg. & cml. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 62,135.
Go″ro-gue′a, gō″ro-gā′gŭ, riv.; Plauhy state, N. E. Brazil; l. 320 m. to Parahiba Riv.
Gör′res, Ja′kob Jo′seph [1776–1848], Ger. journalist; writer.
Gort, gōrt, town; Galway co., Ir.; p. 1,773.
Gor′ton, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 21,616; suburb of Manchester.
Gor″tscha-koff′, gōr″chŭ-kōf′. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [1798–1883], Rus. prince; statesman; dipl.; foreign minister; Chancellor. **2. Mi″cha-el′** [1795–1861], Rus. prince; bro. of Peter; gen. **3. Pe′ter Di-mi′tri-vich** [1790–1868], Rus. prince; gen ; statesman.
Go′shen [Heb., *Bib.*]. **1.** Dist.; anc. Egy.; where Joseph placed the Israelites. **2.** Dist.; S. Palestine. **3.** Town; in mts. of Judah. **4.** City; ⊙ of Elkhart co., Ind.; p. 6,033. **5.** Vil.; ⊙ of Orange co., N. Y.; p. 2,907.
Gos′i-ute Lake, gosh′ĭ-ūt; Elko and White Pine cos., Nev.; l. 12 m.; 5,952 ft. above sea-level.
Gos′i-ute Peak, Elko co., N. E. Nev.; 10,491 ft.
Gos′lar, gos′lär, anc. walled mfg. town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 11,000.
Gos-pat′rick [Celt. *masc.,* boy of Patrick].
Gos′per, co.; S. Neb.; 468 □; p. 4,816; ⊙ Milton.
Gos′port, gos′pōrt, fort. spt. town; Hampshire, Eng.; est. p. 15,000; naval depot.
Gosse, gos. Phil′ip Hen′ry [1810–1888], Eng. naturalist.
Gos″sel′lin′, gos″sel′lăn′. **Pas″cal′ Fran″çois′ Jo″seph′** [1751–1830], Fr. geographer. **Gos″se-lin″†.**
Gō′te-borg″, yō′tĕ-bōrg″, fort. mfg., cml., & spt. city; ✳ of Göteborg & Bohus prov., Sweden; p. 106,518. **Got′henburg†; Got′ten-borg″†; Gut′ten-borg″†.**
Gō′te-borg and Bo′hus, bū′hŭs, prov.; S. W. Sw.; 1,952 □; p. 300,461; ✳ Göteborg.
Go′tha, gō′tŭ. **1.** Duchy; Ger.; 538 □; p. 147,226; united with Saxe-Coburg. **2.** Its ✳, a mfg. town; p. 29,134.
Go′tham, gō′thum. **1.** Anc. par. & vil.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. of par., 1,026. See GOTHAMIST, in vocab. **2.** [Nickname.] New York city; from alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people; first used by Irving in *Salmagundi.*
Got′hen-burg, get′ĕn-bŭrg. Same as GÖTEBORG.
Goth′ic Moun′tain. 1. Elk Mts., Col.; 12,570 ft. **2.** Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,744 ft.
Got′land, get′lund [*i. e.,* good land], Isl.; Baltic Sea; prov. of Sw.; 1,208 □; p. 51,168; ✳ Wisby. **Goth′land†.**
Got′ten-borg, get′ĕn-bŏrg. Same as GÖTEBORG.
Gŏt′ter-dăm″me-rung, gŏt′tĕr-dam″me-rung, the twilight of the gods (see GOD, in vocab.); subject of opera by Wagner.
Gott′fried of Stras′burg, get′frĭt [–1210], Ger. minnesinger; *Tristan and Isolde.*
Göt′ting-en, gŏt′ting-un, mfg. town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 23,689; university; old Hanse town.

Got'to, kingdom; bet Bambarra & Timbuctu, Afr.; * Mossidu

Gott'schalk, got'shglk, **Lou'is Mo"reau'** [1829–1869], Am. pianist; composer.

Gott'sched, got'shet, **Jo'hann Chris'toph** [1700–1766], Ger. poet; critic; grammarian.

Götz, gŏts. See BERLICHINGEN.

Gou'da, gou'da *or* (D.) nou'dȧ, mfg. town; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 19,535. **Ter'gouw'.**

Gough, gof. **1. Hugh, Viscount** [1779–1869], Brit. field-marshal; b. in Ir.; in Peninsular war & in India. **2. John B.** [1817–1886], Anglo-Am. temperance advocate and lecturer.

Gou"jon', gȯ͞o'zhōN', **Jean** [1515?–1572], Fr. sculp.; architect.

Goul'burn, gōl'bŭrn **1.** Riv.; Victoria, Australia; l. 230 m. to Murray Riv. **2.** Town; New South Wales, Australia; p. 10,916

Gould, gōld. **1. Au-gus'tus Ad'di-son** [1805–1866], Am. phys.; naturalist. **2. Han'nah Flagg** [1789–1865], Am. poet. **3. Jay** [1836–1892], Am. financier; millionaire. **4. John** [1804–1881], Eng. naturalist.

Gou"nod', gȯ͞o'nō', **Charles Fran"çois'** [1818–1893], Fr. mus. composer, *Faust*, etc.

Gour"gaud', gȯ͞or'gō', **Gas"pard', Baron** [1783–1852], Fr. gen.; mil. writer; with Napoleon; *Memoirs*.

Gourgues, gȯ͞org, **Do"mi"nique' de** [1530?–1593], Fr. seaman; capt Sp forts, Fla

Gou'rock, gȯ͞o'rek, town; Renfrew co., Scott.; p. 4,431.

Gou"ver-neur', gȯ͞o'ver-nȯ͞r', vll.; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p 3,458

Gou"vi"on', Saint"-Cyr', gȯ͞'vē'ōN' saN'-sēr', **Lau"rent'** [1764–1830], Fr. marshal; with Napoleon

Gov'an, gav'an, spt. town; Lanark & Renfrew cos., Scott.; p. 61,364; suburb of Glasgow; ship-building.

Gov"ans-hill', gav'anz-hil', town; Lanark co., Scott.; p. 14,339; suburb of Glasgow.

Gov'ans-town, vll.; Baltimore co., Md.; p. 1,509.

Gove, co., N. W. cen. Kan.; 1,020 □; p. 2,994; * Gove.

Gov'ern-ors Is'land. 1. At mouth of East Riv.; New York harbor; Fort Columbus and Castle William. **2.** In Boston harbor, Mass., Fort Winthrop

Gow'er, gou'ėr **1. John** [1330–1408], Eng. poet; friend of Chaucer. **2.** Pen., W. Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 10,000.

Gow-hat'ty, gou-hat'ti, town; Kamrup dist., Assam, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,492.

Gow'rie, gou'ri **1. Earl of** [1577?–1600], John Ruthven, Scot. noble, conspirator, tried to kill James VI.; slain. **2. Earl of** [–1584], William Ruthven; Scot. conspirator; seized James VI. at Ruthven; executed.

Go-yan'na, gō-yăn'nȧ, mfg. and eml. town; Pernambuco, Brazil; p. 13,000.

Go-yaz', gō-yȧz', state; cen. Brazil; 285,546 □; p. 211,721; * Goyaz; p. 8,000

Go'zo, gō'tso, Isl.; 4 m. N. W. of Malta, Medit. Sea; 20 □; p. 18,000, chief town, Rabato **Goz'zo.**

Go"zou', gō"zȯ͞', **Dieu"-don"né' de** [–1353, Fr. knight; reputed serpent-slayer; subject of Schiller's *Combat with the Dragon*.

Goz'zi, got'sē **1. Car'lo, Count** [1722–1806, It. dram.; brother of Gasparo, *Turandot*, etc. **2. Gas'pa-ro, Count** [1715?–1786], It. writer.

Goz'zo-li, got-sō'lē, **Be-noz'zo** [1420–1498], It. painter.

Gra'bow, grȧ'bou, town; Pomerania, Prus.; p. 10,238; suburb of Stettin

Grac'chus, grak'us. **1. Ca'ius Sem-pro'ni-us,** –152? B.C., Rom. statesman; orator, brother of Tiberius; def. & twice tribune, k. during massacre. He and his brother known as *the Gracchi*. **2. Ti-be'ri-us Sem-pro'ni-us,** –212?, Rom. gen. **3. Ti-be'ri-us Sem-pro'ni-us,** –220? B.C., Rom. gen.; father of the Gracchi. **4. Ti-be'ri-us Sem-pro'ni-us** [–168? B.C.], Rom. statesman; tribune, killed by partizans.

Grace (L. *Gra'cia*, grace) (dim., D. **Gra'ti-a,** grā'shi-ȧ, F. **Grâce,** grȧs; It. **Gra'zi-a,** grät'sē-ä; L. **Gra'ti-æ,** grā'shi-ē).

Grace Green'wood [Pen-name], **Sarah Jane Lippincott** *nee* Clarke; Am. writer of the day.

Gra"ci-o'sa, grō"sē-ō'sȧ, Isl.; Azores Isls.; 100 □; p. 12,000; * Santa Cruz.

Grad'grind [DICKENS *Hard Times*], the ideal of a selfish, unsympathetic man; hardware-merchant and M. P.

Gra-di'ska, See GORITZ

Grad'u-ate of Ox'ford [Pen-name], John Ruskin; *Modern Painters*.

Gra'dy, Henry W. [1851–1889], Am. journalist.

Graf-ō'ti d' i-ta'li-a, grȯf-ō'tē dē-tē'lē-ȧ, poems by W. W. Story

Graff"-Ri'net, grȯf'-rē'net, div.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 4,597 □; p. 9,000

Graf'ton, grȧf'tun. **1. Duke of** [1736–1811], Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Eng. prime minister, attacked by Junius. **2.** Co., W. N. H.; 1,766 □; p. 35,217; * Haverhill & Plymouth. **3.** Mfg. town; * Worcester co., Mass.; p. with tp., 5,022. **4.** Mfg. town; * of Taylor co., W. Va.; p. 3,159. **5.** City; * of Walsh co., N. Dak.; p. 1,591.

Graf'ton Peak, mt.; bet. White Pine & Lincoln cos., E. Nev.; 10,965 ft.

Gra-gua'no, grȧ-gwȧ'nō, town; Napoli prov., Campania, It.; p. with com., 12,278

Gra'ham, grā'am. **1. James,** See MONTROSE, Marquis of. **2. Sir James Rob'ert George** [1792–1861], Eng. Home Sec. **3. John G. of Clav'er-house,** clav'ėr-us See DUNDEE, Viscount. **4. Syl-ves'ter** [1794–1851], Am. Pres. clergyman, vegetarian, inv. of "Graham bread." **5. Thom'as,** see LYNCHBURG. **6. Thom'as** [1805–1869], Scot. chemist; 1st pres. of Chemical Soc.; disc. osmosis, 1854. **7. Will'iam A.** [1824–1875], Sec. of U. S. Navy, 1850–1852. **8.** Co., S. E. Ariz.; 6,152 □; p. 5,670; * Solomonsville. **9.** Co., S. W. cen. Kan.; 900 □; p. 5,029; * Hill City. **10.** Co.; W. N. C.; 250 □; p. 3,313; * Robbinsville.

Gra'hame, grā'am, **James** [1765–1811], Scot. poet, divine.

Gra'hame's Dyke or **Dike,** the remains of the Roman wall bet. Firths of Forth and Clyde, Scot.

Gra'ham Moun'tain, Graham co., S. E. Ariz.; 10,516 ft.

Gra'ham's Town, town, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; p. 10,488.

Gra'hams-town, vll.; Stirling co., Scott.; p. 2,518; suburb of Falkirk

Grain Coast, Guinea, W. Afr.; W. of Ivory Coast; including most of Liberia

Grain'ger, grān'jėr, co.; N. E. cen. Tenn.; 294 □; p. 13,196; * Rutledge. **Gran'gerˊ.**

Gram"mont', gram'mōN' **1. Phi"li"bert', Comte de** [1621–1707], Fr. gen., courtier; wit. **2.** Anc. mfg. town; E. Flanders, Belg.; p. 10,000

Gram'pi-ans, gram'pi-anz **1.** Mt. chain, Scot.; from Argyll co. to Aberdeen co., highest peak Ben Nevis, 4,368 ft. **2.** Mt. range, Victoria, Austral.; highest peak, 4,825 ft.

Gran, grȯn **1.** Riv.; Hung.; l. 150 m. to Danube Riv. **2.** Anc. city, Hung.; p. 5,789; cathedral; nine times besieged.

Gra-na'da, grȧ-nä'dȧ **1. Fray Lu-is' de,** frī [1504–1588], Sp. ecclesiastic, pulpit orator. **2.** Prov., Andalusia, S. Sp.; 4,925 □; p. 484,340 **3.** Its *, anc. city; p. 73,006; * of Moorish kingdom; Alhambra; cathedral; university. **4.** Mfg. & eml. city, Nicaragua; p. 15,000; three times besieged.

Gran'by, Marquis of [1721–1770], John Manners, Eng. gen.; comm. Brit. troops in Seven Years' war

Gran Ca-na'ri-a, grȧn cȧ nä'rē-ȧ, Isl., Canary Isls.; 758 □; p. 60,000; * Las Palmas

Gran Chaˊco, chō'cō, barren region; N. E. Argentine Rep.; 230,351 □; 3 divisions: C. Boreal, 80,730 □; C. Central, 71,996 □; C. Austral, 77,625 □.

Grand. 1. Co.; N. W. cen. Col.; 2,100 □; p. 694; ⊙ Hot Sulphur Springs. **2.** Co.; E. Utah; 3,175 □; p. 541; ⊙ Moab.

Grand Ba-ha'ma, Isl.; Bahama Isls.; 70 × 9 m.; p. 858.

Grand Bank, shoal; N. Atl. Oc., E. of Newfoundland; l. 275 m. from N. to S., 350 m. from E. to W.; cod-fishing.

Grand"-Bourg', grōN'-bu͞r', chief town; Marie Galante Isl.; Fr. W. Indies; p. 6,992.

Grand Ca-ñon', gorge; Ariz.; worn by Colorado Riv. below the level; in part over 6,000 ft. deep.

Grand Cay"man', kī'mȧn', Isl.; Cayman Isls.; Brit. W. Indies; l. 7 m.; p. 4,000.

Grand En-camp'ment Moun'tain, Sierra Madre, Carbon co., Wyo.; 11,003 ft.

Grande Ronde, grand rend. **1.** Riv.; Oregon; l. 175 m. from Blue Mts. to Snake Riv. **2.** Valley; Union co., Oregon; 275,000 acres, arable land; 20 × 18 m.

Grande"-Terre', grōnd'-târ', Isl., E. of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies; l. 30 m.; 12 m. wide; * Pointe-à-Pitre.

Grand Falls, on Grand Riv., S. E. Labrador, Can.; 500 ft.; 316 ft. perpendicular.

Grand Forks. 1. Co.; N. E. North Dakota; 1,404 □; p. 18,857. **2.** Its *; p. 4,979.

Grand Ha'ven, city; ⊙ of Ottawa co., Mich.; p. 5,023; lake port.

Grand Is'land, city; ⊙ of Hall co., Neb.; p. 7,536.

Grand Isle, co.; N. W. Vt.; 80 □; p. 3,843; * North Hero.

Grand'-di-son Crom'well [Nickname], Lafayette; so called by Mirabeau.

Grand Junc'tion, city; ⊙ of Mesa co., Col.; p. 2,030.

Grand Lake. 1. Queens co., New Brunswick, Can.; l. 25 m. **2.** Bocria & St. Mary parishes; S. La.; 35 × 10 m.

Chet"ti-mach'n; Ches"ti-mach'es;.

Grand Ledge, vll.; Eaton co., Mich.; p. 1,606.

Grand Ma-nan', ma-nan', Isl.; Bay of Fundy & part of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, Can.; l. 20 m.; p. 2,397.

Grand Me'sa, mē'sa, mt.; Mesa co., W. Col.; 10,000 ft.

Grand Peak, mt.; Nev.; 8,307 ft.

Grand"-pré', grōN' pré', vll.; [SHAK. *Henry V.*], a French lord.

Grand Pré, grȧn pré, vll.; Kings co., Nova Scotia; cel. p. 600; scene of early events in Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Low'er Hor'ton;.

Grand Rap'ids. 1. City; ⊙ of Kent co., Mich.; p. 60,278. **2.** City; * of Wood co., Wis.; p. 1,702.

Grand Riv'er. 1. Col. and Utah; l. 350 m., from Middle Park plateau to Green Riv. **2.** Iowa; l. 300 m. to Missouri Riv. **3.** Mich.; l. 280 m. to Lake Mich. **Was'te-nong;. 4.** Mo.; l. 150 m. to Osage Riv. **5.** Ontario, Can.; l. 150 m. to Lake Erie. **6.** S. E. Labrador, Can.; l. 500 m. to Atl. Oc.

Grand Te-ton', tē-tōN'. See HAYDEN, MOUNT. **Mount Hay'den;.**

Grand Trav'erse, co.; N. W. Mich.; 485 □; p. 13,355; ⊙ Traverse City.

Grand Trav'erse Bay, bet. Antrim and Leelanaw cos.; Mich.; on Lake Michigan; 30 × 12 m.

Grand"-ville', grōN'-vēl' ; Pseud]; Jean Ignace Isidore Gérard [1803–1847], Fr. caricaturist

Grange'mouth, spt. town; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 5,833.

Grange'town, vll.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 2,189

Gra-ni'cus, gra-nī'cus, riv.; Mysia, N. W. Asia Minor.

Gra"nier' de Cas"sa"gnac, grȧ"nyē' dę cȧ'sȧ"nyȧc' **Ber"nard' A"dolphe** [1808?–1880], Fr. journalist; hist.

Gran'ite Moun'tain, Oregon; 8,990 ft.

Gran'ite Peak, mt.; Humboldt co., N. W. Nev.; 8,930 ft.

Gran'ite State, New Hampshire.

Gran'ite-ville, town; Aiken co., S. C.; p. 1,791.

Gran Sas'so, grōn sȧs'sō, highest peak of the Apennines; Abruzzo e Molise dept., It.; 10,326 ft. **Cor'no;.**

Grant. 1. Anne, of Lag'gan [*nee* McVicar] [1755–1838], Scot. writer. **2. Sir Frau'cis** [1803?–1878], Scot painter; pres. Royal Acad. **3. Sir James Hope** [1808–1875], Br. gen.; bro. of Sir Francis; b. in Scot.; in India & China; took Pekau, 1860. **4. U-lys'ses Simp'son** [1822–1885], Am. gen.; com. U. S. army in civil war after March, 1864; 18th Pres. of U. S. **5.** Co.; S. cen. Ark.; 615 □; p. 7,796; * Sheridan. **6.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ind.; 420 □; p. 31,493; ⊙ Marion. **7.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 550 □; p. 1,308; * Ulysses. **8.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 240 □; p. 12,671; * Williamstown. **9.** Par.; cen. La.; 646 □; p. 8,270; * Colfax. **10.** Co.; W. Minn.; 576 □; p. 6,875; * Elbow Lake. **11.** Co.; W. cen. Neb.; 720 □; p. 498; * Hyannis. **12.** Co.; S. W. New Mex.; 9,300 □; p. 9,657; * Silver City. **13.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ore.; 5,472 □; p. 5,080; * Cañon City. **14.** Co.; N. E. South Dak.; 690 □; p. 6,814; * Millbank. **15.** Co.; E. W. Va.; 490 □; p. 6,802; * Petersburg. **16.** Co.; S. W. Wis.; 1,130 □; p. 36,651; * Lancaster.

Grant, Mount, Nev.; 9,995 ft.

Grant'ham, grant'am, anc. mkt. town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 16,748; Cromwell's first victory, 1643

Gran"velle', grȧn"vēl', **An"toine' de Per"re-not' de** [1517–1586]; Fr. statesman; cardinal; viceroy of Naples.

Gran'ville. 1. George [1667–1735], Viscount Lansdowne, Eng. dram.; statesman; sec. of War. **Green'-ville;. Gren'ville;. 2. Earl,** John Carteret. See CARTERET. **3. Earl** [1815–1891], G. G. Leveson-Gower, Eng. statesman; twice Foreign Secretary; Pres. of Council. **4.** Co.; N. E. North Car.; 600 □; p. 24,484; ⊙ Oxford. **5.** grōn'vil'. Fort, spt. town; Manche dept., Fr.; p. 12,372.

Grape'vine Peak, mt.; Cal.; 8,528 ft.

Gras'mere, l. Lake; Westmoreland co., Eng.; p. 1,016; residence of Wordsworth. **2.** Vll.; Westmoreland co., Eng.

Grasse, grȧs, town; Alpes-Maritimes, Fr.; p. 12,000.

Grass Val'ley, town; Nevada co., Cal.; p. 4,032; gold.

Gra'ti-an, grā'shi-an **1.** [306–383] Rom. emperor; deposed and put to death by Maximus. **2.** [–1150?], It. Benedictine monk, *Gratian's Decretal*.

Gra"ti-a'no, grā"shi-ä'nō. **1.** [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*] Friend to Antonio; marries Nerissa. **2.** [SHAK. *Othello*.] Brabantio's brother; Desdemona's uncle.

Gra'ti-ot, grā'shi-ot, co.; cen. Mich.; 560 □; p. 28,668; ⊙ Ithaca

Grat'tan. 1. Hen'ry [1750–1820], Ir. lawyer; statesman; orator. **2. Thom'as Col'ley** [1796–1864], Ir. novelist.

Gratz, grȧts, city; * of Styria prov., Aust.; p. 113,540; cathedral; university.

Grau'denz, grau'dents, walled and fort. town; W. Prussia prov., Prus.; p. 20,385.

Grave"lines, grāv'lin', fort. spt. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 8,000. Eng. fleet def. Sp Armada; 6 times besieged.

Grave-lotte', grāv-lot', vll.; Lorraine prov., Ger.; def. of Fr. by Ger., Aug. 18, 1870.

Graves, co.; S. W. Ky.; 520 □; p. 28,534; * Mayfield.

Graves'end. 1. Anc. mkt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 24,067; port of entry. **2.** Former town; Kings co., N. Y.; incl. Coney Island; p. 8,000; now part of Brooklyn.

Gra-vi'na, grȧ-vē'nȧ, city; Bari prov., Aputia, It.; p. with com., 14,443.

Gray. 1. A'sa [1810–1888], Am. bot.; prof. nat. hist., Harvard **2. Hen'ry Pe'ters** [1819–1877], Am. painter. **3. Thom'as** [1716–1771], Eng. poet; *Elegy*, etc. **4.** Co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 864 □; p. 2,415. **5.** Co.; N. Texas; 900 □; p. 303.

Gray Peak. 1. Mt.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,200 ft. **2.** Mt.; Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,902 ft.

Gray'son. 1. Co.; cen. Ky.; 570 □; p. 18,688; ⊙ Leitchfield. **2.** Co.; N. E. Texas; 980 □; p. 53,211; ⊙ Sherman. **3.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 485 □; p. 14,394; ⊙ Independence.

Grays Peak, mt.; Rocky Mts., Col.; lat. 39° 38′ N., long. 105° 48′ W.; 14,341 ft.

Grays Thur'rock, thur'uc, mkt. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 12,217; port of entry.

Gray'ville, mfg. city; White co., Ill.; p. 1,999.

Gra"zi-el'la, grȯ"zē-el'ȧ [It., *fem.*, < L. *gratia*, thanks].

Great Bald Moun'tain, Tenn.; 4,922 ft.

Great Bar'ri-er Is'land, S. Pac. Oc.; N. E. of New Zealand; 20 × 8 m. **O-re'a;.**

Great Bar'ring-ton, vll.; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 4,612.

Great Bear Lake, N. W. Ter., Can.; lat. 66° N., long. 120° W.; 14,000 □; outlet to Mackenzie Riv.

Great Bend, city; ⊙ of Barton co., Kan.; p. 2,450.

Great Bi'ble, a revision of Matthews's Bible; the first published by authority (1539). **Cran'mer's Bi'ble;.**

Great Brit'ain, largest Isl. in Europe; incl. Eng., Scot., and Wales; 87,971 □; p. 33,026,665; chief city, London.

Great Com'mon-er, William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham.

Great Crook'ed Riv'er State, Tennessee.

Great Falls, city; ⊙ of Cascade co., Mont.; p. 3,979.

Great Fish Riv'er. 1. N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 600 m. to Cockburn Bay, Arctic Ocean. **Back Riv'er;. 2.** Cape Colony, S. Afr.; l. 230 m. to Indian Ocean.

Great Grims'by, See GRIMSBY.

Great'heart [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], Christiana's guide to the Celestial City.

Great Hog'back, mt.; N. C.; 4,780 ft.

Great Is'land, in Cork Harbor, Cork co., Ir.; 20 □; chief town, Queenstown.

Great Ka-na'wha, ka-nȧ'wa, riv.; N. C., Va., and W. Va.; l. 450 m. from Watauga co., N. C., to Ohio Riv.

Great Na-ma'qua-land", ng-mȧ'ewa-land". Same as GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

Great Pan [Nickname], Voltaire.

Great Salt Lake, N. W. Utah; 80 × 30 m.; mean depth, 12 ft.; maximum depth, 60 to 78 ft.; very salt; no outlet.

Great Slave Lake, N. W. Ter., Can.; 300 × 50 m.; source of Mackenzie Riv.

Great Slave Riv'er, formed by Peace and Stony rivers, Brit. N. Am.; l. 300 m. to Great Slave Lake.

Great South Bay, inlet of Atl. Oc.; L. I., N. Y.; 50 × 4 m.

Great Tor'ring-ton, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,436.

Great Yar'mouth. See YARMOUTH.

Greece, grēs, kingdom; S. E. Eur.; 25,401 □; p. 2,217,000; * Athens.

Gree'ley. 1. Hor'ace [1811–1872], Am. jour.; abolitionist; founded N. Y. *Tribune*; Pres. candidate, 1872. **2.** Co.; W. Kan.; 780 □; p. 1,264; ⊙ Tribune. **3.** Co.; cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 4,869; ⊙ Greeley. **4.** City; ⊙ of Weld co., Col.; p. 2,395.

Gree'ly Ex"pe-di'tion, Am. exp. to arctic regions under Lieut. A. W. Greely, 1881–1884; only 5 of the party survived.

Green. 1. John Rich'ard [1837–1883], Eng. clergyman; hist.; *History of the Eng. People*, etc. **2. Thom'as** [1816–1864], Am. Confederate gen.; fell at Red River. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Ky.; 275 □; p. 11,463; ⊙ Greensburg. **4.** Co.; S. Wis.; 576 □; p. 22,732; ⊙ Monroe. **5.** Riv.; Wyo.; l. 750 m. to Colorado Riv.

Green Bay. 1. Part of Lake Michigan, Wis.; 95 × 15 m. **2.** City; ⊙ of Brown co., Wis.; p. 9,069; lake port.

Green Bay En-quir'y [Sobr.], Eng. Parl. investigation, 1817, as to persons who threw missiles at the Prince Regent.

Green-bri'er, co.; S. E. West Va.; 1,050 □; p. 18,034; ⊙ Lewisburg.

Green-bri'er Riv'er, W. Va.; l. 175 m. to Great Kanawha River.

Green'bush, vll.; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 7,301. **East Al'ba-ny;.**

Green'cas-tle. 1. City; ⊙ of Putnam co., Ind.; p. 4,390. **2.** Bor.; Franklin co., Pa.; p. 1,525.

Green Cove Springs, vll.; ⊙ of Clay co., Fla.; p. 1,106.

Greene. 1. Chris'to-pher [1737–1781], Am. mil. officer; defended Fort Mercer, Delaware Riv., 1777. **2. George Wash'ing-ton** [1811?–1883], Am. writer; grandson of Nathaniel; *Historical Studies*, etc. **3. Na-than'i-el** [1742–1786], Am. gen.; conducted campaign in the Carolinas, Rev. war, etc. **4. Rob'ert** [1560–1592], Eng. dram.; *Orlando Furioso*, etc. **5.** Co.; W. Ala.; 544 □; p. 22,007; ⊙ Eutaw. **6.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 591 □; p. 12,908; ⊙ Paragould. **7.** Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 361 □; p. 17,051; ⊙ Greensborough. **8.** Co.; W. Ill.; 544 □; p. 23,791; ⊙ Carrollton. **9.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 540 □; p. 24,379; ⊙ Bloomfield. **10.** Co.; W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 15,797; ⊙ Jefferson. **11.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 820 □; p. 3,906; ⊙ Leakesville. **12.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 688 □; p. 48,616; ⊙ Springfield. **13.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 660 □; p. 31,588; ⊙ Catskill. **14.** Co.; E. cen. N. C.; 310 □; p. 10,039; ⊙ Snow Hill. **15.** Co.; S. W. Ohio; 416 □; p. 29,820; ⊙ Xenia. **16.** Co.; S. W. Pa.; 640 □; p. 28,935; ⊙ Waynesburg. **17.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 580 □; p. 26,614; ⊙ Greeneville. **18.** Co.; N. cen. Va.; 200 □; p. 5,622; ⊙ Stanardsville.

Greenes'ville, co.; S. E. Va.; 325 □; p. 8,230; ⊙ Emporia.

Greene'ville, vll.; ⊙ of Greene co., Tenn; p. 1,779.

Green'field. 1, Vll.; ⊙ of Franklin co., Mass.; p. with tp., 5,252. **2,** City; ⊙ of Hancock co., Ind.; p. 3,100. **3.** Vll.; Highland co., Ohio; p. 2,460.

Green'horn Moun'tain, bet. Pueblo and Huerfano cos., Col.; 12,230 ft.

Green Is'land, vll. on island; Albany co., N. Y.; p. 4,463.

Green Lake. 1. Lake; Brit. Columbia; lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 121° 20′ W.; l. 30 m. **2.** Co.; S. E. cen. Wis.; 360 □; p. 15,163; * Dartford.

Green'land. 1. Isl.; N. E. of N. Am.; 1,660 × 700 m.; Dan. **2.** Dan. colony; S. W. Greenland Isl.; 46,740; p. 10,516; * Godthaab and Godhaven.

Green Moun'tains, Vt.; highest peak, Mt. Mansfield, 4,430 ft.

Green Moun'tain State, Vermont; from Fr. *vert mont*.

Green'ock, grin'ęc *or* gren'ęc, spt. mfg. town; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 63,086; birthplace of Watt.

Green'ough, grin'ō, **Ho-ra'ti-o** [1805–1852], Am. sculptor; colossal *Statue of Washington*, at the Capitol, etc.

Green'point, suburb (17th ward) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; p. 41,424.

Green'port, spt. town; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 2,650.

Green Riv'er, L. 1. Wyo. & Utah; l. 750 m. to Grand Riv. **2.** Ky.; 350 m. to Ohio Riv. **3.** Ill.; l. 120 m. to Rock Riv.

Greens'bor-o. 1. City; ⊙ of Guilford co., N. C.; p. 3,317. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Hale co., Ala.; p. 1,759; Southern Univ.

Greens'burg. 1. Bor.; ⊙ of Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 4,202. **2.** City; ⊙ of Decatur co., Ind.; p. 3,596.

Green's Peak, mt.; White Mts., Apache co., Col.; 10,115 ft.

Green'up, co.; N. E. Ky.; 352 □; p. 11,911; ⊙ Greenup.

Green'ville. 1. Sir Rich'ard. See GRENVILLE. **2.** Co.; N. W. S. C.; 716 □; p. 44,310. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 8,607. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Washington co., Miss.; p. 6,658; port of entry. **5.** City; ⊙ of Darke co., Ohio; p. 5,473. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Hunt co., Tex.; p. 4,330. **7.** Bor.; Mercer co., Pa.; p. 3,674. **8.** City; Montcalm co., Mich.; p. 3,056. **9.** City; ⊙ of Butler co., Ala.; p. 2,806. **10.** Town; ⊙ of Pitt co., N. C.; p. 1,937. **11.** City; ⊙ of Bond co., Ill.; p. 1,868.

Green'wich, grin'ij. **1.** Bor.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 78,181; suburb of London; naval hospital; observatory and prime meridian. **2.** grin'wich. Vll.; Fairfield co., Conn., on L. I. Sound; p. 2,100. **3.** Vll.; Washington co., N. Y.; p. 1,663.

Green'wood, co.; S. E. cen. Kan.; 1,135 □; p. 16,309; ⊙ Eureka.

Greer, co.; S. W. Okla.; 3,000 □; p. 5,338; claimed by Tex.

Greet'land, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 4,283.

Greg [Celt. *nasus*, fierce], **Will'iam Rath'bone** [1809–1881], Eng. theologian; philosophical writer. **Gregg;.**

Gregg, co.; N. E. Tex.; 260 □; p. 9,402; ⊙ Longview.

Gre'gor Sa'ma-row", grĕ'gôr sŭ'mg-rov' [Pen-name], Oskar Meding [1829–], Ger. novelist of the day; *Heights & Depths*, etc.

Greg'o-ry (Gr. *masc.*, watchman. **Greg'ort.** Dan. **Gregor'**, grĕ-gōr'; D. **Gre-go'ri-us**, grĕ-gō'ri-ŭs; F. **Gré"goire'**, grĕ'gwär'; G. **Gre-go'ri-us**, grĕ-gō'ri-ŭs, **Gregor'**; It. Pg. Sp. **Gre-go'ri-o**, grĕ-gō'ri-ō]. **1. Saint**, "the Illuminator" [258–], first patriarch of Armenia. **2. Na"zi-en'zen**, "the Theologian" [326–389], Gr. Father; pulpit orator. **3. G. of Nys'sa** [332?–395?], Gr. Father; bishop of Nyssa. **4. G. of Tours** [540–594], Frankish hist.; eccles.; bishop of Tours; *Hist. of the Franks*. **5. G. I.**, "the Great" [540? 604], pope; sent Augustine to Brit.; reformed church service. **6. G. VII.**, or **Hil'de-brand** [1020?–1085], pope; deposed by Henry IV. of Italy, whom he in turn deposed. **7. G. XIII.** [1502–1585], pope; celebrated the massacre of St. Bartholomew; reformed Julian calendar. **8. James** [1638–1675], Scot. math.; inv. reflecting telescope. **9. G. Bald**, mt.; Great Smoky Mts., Tenn.; 4,944 ft. **10. G. Lake**, lat. 29° 20' S., long. 139° 30' E.; S. Australia; l. 20 m. **11.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 975 □; p. 295.

Greifs'wald, grīfs'vŭld, walled spt. town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 21,624.

Greiz, grīts, walled town; ✻ of Reuss-Greiz, Ger.; p. 20,411. **Greitz‡.**

Gren-a'da, gren-ā'dŭ. **1.** Isl.; Windward Isls., Brit. W. Indies; 133 ; p. 55,333; ✻ St. George's. **2.** gren-ā'dŭ. Co.; N. cen. Miss ; 430 ; p. 14,971. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 2,416.

Gren"a-dines', gren'ŭ-dīnz', isl. group; Windward Isls., British West Indies; 86 □; p. 6,400.

Gre-nelle', grę-nel', vil.; near Paris, Fr.; artesian well 1,794 ft. deep.

Gren'fell, Pas'coe [1762–1838], Eng. politician; with Wilberforce in slave-trade agitation, 1805–1807.

Gre-nier', grę-nyē'. **Jaques Ray"mond'** [1736–1808], Fr. hydrographer; author of naval charts.

Gre-no'ble, grę-nō'bl, fort. city; ✻ of Isère dept., Fr.; p. 60,439; cathedral; 4 times besieged.

Gren'ville, gren'vil. **1. George** [1712–1770], Eng. statesman; premier; passed Stamp Act. **2. Sir Rich'ard** [1540–1591], Eng. vice-adm.; with Raleigh in Va.; fell on the "Revenge." **Green'ville‡. 3. Thom'as** [1755–1846], Eng. dipl.; statesman; bequeathed his library to Brit. Museum. **4. Will'iam Wynd'ham, Lord** [1759–1834], Eng. statesman; Speaker; premier; effected abolition of slave-trade. **5.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 464 ; p. 22,616; ✻ Prescott. **6.** Co.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 44,151.

Gresh'am, Sir Thom'as [1519–1579], Eng. dipl.; merchant; built Royal Exchange; founded Gresham College.

Gres"set', grĕ'sĕ', **Jean Bap'tiste' Lou"is'** [1709–1777], Fr. poet; dram.; *Vert-Vert*, etc.

Gret'chen. See MARGARET.

Gret'na, town; ⊙ of Jefferson par., La.; p. 3,332.

Gret'na Green, vil.; Dumfries co., Scot.; close to the Eng. border; former scene of runaway marriages.

Gré"try', grĕ'trī'. **An"dré' Er"nest' Mo"deste'** [1741–1813], Fr. opera-composer; *Lucile*.

Greuze, grŭz. **Jean Bap'tiste'** [1725–1805], Fr. painter.

Gré"vy', grĕ'vī', **Jules** [1807–1891], Fr. statesman; Pres. of Fr. republic.

Grey. 1. Charles, Earl [1764–1845], Eng. statesman; twice premier. **2. Lady Jane** [1537–1554], great-granddaughter of Henry VII.; made heir to Eng. throne by Edward VI.; tried for treason; beheaded. **3.** Co.; Ontario, Can.; 1,799 □; p. 76,238; ✻ Owen Sound.

Grey'beard, mt.; Buncombe co., N. C.; 5,448 ft.

Grey Bull Riv'er, Wyo.; l. 100 m. to Big Horn Riv.

Grey Fri'ars. See FRANCISCAN, in vocabulary.

Grey'mouth, town; Westland prov., New Zealand; p. 3,787.

Grier, grir. **Rob'ert Coop'er** [1794–1870], Am. jurist; 24 years justice of Supreme Court of U. S.

Gries'bach, gris'bŏkh. **Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1745–1812], Ger. theologian; Biblical critic.

Grif'fin. [See GRUFFYDH.] **1. Ger'ald** [1803–1840], Ir. novelist. **2.** City; ⊙ of Spalding co., Ga.; p. 4,503.

Grif'fith [L. *masc.*, reddish. **Grif'fin‡.** Dan. **Grif'fith**, grif'ĭth; D. **Ru-fi'nus**, ru-fī'nŭs; L. **Grif-fith'i-us**; Sw. **Ru-fin'**, rū-fēn'].

Grif'fith Moun'tain, Clear Creek co., Col.; 11,273 ft.

Griggs, co.; E. cen. N. Dak.; 720 ; p. 2,817; ⊙ Coopers-town.

Gri-jal'va, grī-hŭl'vŭ, **Ju-an'** [-1527], Sp. navigator; discovered Mexico.

Grill'par-zer, grĭl'pär-tsęr, **Franz** [1791–1872], Ger. dramatist; poet.

Gri-mal'di, grī-mal'dī *or* grī-mŏl'dī, **Jo'seph** [1779–1837], Eng. comic actor; clown.

Grimes, grīmz. **1. James Wil'son** [1816–1872], U. S. Senator; Gov. of Iowa. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Tex.; 720 □; p. 21,312; ⊙ Anderson.

Grim'ké. See WELD.

Grimm, grim. **1. Fried'rich Mel'chi-or, Baron** [1723–1807], Ger. writer. **2. Ja'kob Lud'wig** [1785–1863], Ger. jurist; philologist; *Deutsche Grammatik*. **3. Wil'helm Karl** [1786–1859], Ger. philologist; *Deutsche Heldensage*, etc.

Grims'by, anc. spt. town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 51,876; fishery. **Great Grims'by‡.**

Grim'sel. 1. Mt.; Bernese Alps, bet. Bern & Valais cantons; 9,700 ft. **2.** Pass over same; elev. 7,126 ft.

Grin'dal, Ed'mund [1519–1583], Eng. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury; wrote for Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.

Grin-nell'. 1. Mo'ses [1803–1877], Am. merchant; sent Grinnell arctic expedition under Dr. Kane. **2.** City; Powesheik co., Iowa; p. 3,332; Iowa Coll.

Grin-nell' Land, W. of Kennedy Channel; lat. 75° 24' 21" N. to 82° 30' N.; arctic regions.

Gri'qua-land" East, grĭ'kwŏ-land', dependency; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 7,594 ; p. 152,618.

Gri'qua-land" West, former dependency; now part of Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 15,197 □; p. 83,375; chief town Kimberly; diamond-mines.

Gris'com, grĭs'cum, **John** [1774–1852], Am. Quaker; teacher; philanthropist.

Gri-sel'da, grī-zel'dŭ [Gr. *fem.*, stone heroine. **Gris'sel.**; **Gri-zel'**; (Scot.). It. **Gri-sel'da**, grī-sĕl'dä] [BOCCACCIO *Decameron*], a heroine whose patience is tested by her husband; story also told by Petrarch, Chaucer, etc.

Gri'si, grī'sē, **Giu'li-a** [1811–1869], It. mezzo-soprano singer; actress; married Marquis de Melcy in 1836, and after his death Mario the tenor in 1856.

Gris"-Nez', grĭ'-nĕ', **Cape**, Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; nearest point to Eng.

Gri"sons', grĭ'zŏn', canton; E. Switz.; 2,773 □; p. 94,810; ✻ Chur.

Gris'wold, grĭz'wŏld. **1. Al"ex-an'der Victs** [1766–1843 , 1st Prot. Epis. bishop of Vt., N. H., Mass., and R. I. **2. Rog'er** [1762–1812], Am. statesman; leader of Federalists. **3. Ru'fus Wil'mot** [1815–1857], Am. clergyman; editor; critic. **4.** Town; New London co., Conn.; p. 3,113.

Griz'zly Moun'tain, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,700 or 9,982 ft. **Griz'zly Peak‡.**

Griz'zly Peak. 1. Mt.; Saguache Range, Col.; 13,962 ft. **2.** Mt.; Cal.; 6,804 to 11,723 ft.

Gro-chow', grō-khōv', vil.; near Warsaw, Poland, Russ.; battle, Polish revolution, 1831.

Grod'no, grŏd'nō. **1.** Govt.; W. Russ.; 14,931 □; p. 1,510,028. **2.** Its ✻; p. 49,588; twice besieged.

Gron'gar Hill, Carmarthen co., Wales; subject of Dyer's poem.

Gron'ing-en, gron'ing-ĕn *or* (D.) grō'ning-ŭgn. **1.** Prov.; Netherlands; 790 □; p. 379,397. **2.** Its ✻; fort. cml. town; p. 57,967; univ.; museum nat. hist.

Gro-no'vi-us, Jo'hann Fried'rich [1611–1671], Ger. scholar; antiquary. **Gro'nov‡.**

Groote, grōt. See GAMROOS.

Groo'te Ey'landt, grō'tĕ ī'lănt, isl.; off W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia; 40 × 40 m.; uninhabited.

Gros, grō, **An"toine' Jean, Baron** [1771–1835], Fr. painter.

Grosse Isle, grōs īl, in St. Lawrence Riv., 20 m. below Quebec, Can.; quarantine station.

Gros'sen-hain", grōs'sęn-hain', town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 10,438.

Gross'este, grōs'test, **Rob'ert** [1175?–1253], Eng. prelate; scholar; bishop of Lincoln.

Grosse'tete' Bay'ou, grōs'tĕt', Point Coupée par., La.

Gros-se'to, grōs-sĕ'tō. **1.** Prov.; Tuscany, It.; 1,738 □; p. 121,564. **2.** Its ✻; a fort. town; p. 5,849; cathedral.

Gross Glock'ner, glŏk'nęr, mt.; Tyrol, Aust.; 13,100 ft.

Gross-war'dein, grōs-wär'dain, fort. city; ✻ of Bihar co., Hung.; p. 38,557; 3 cathedrals.

Gros-ven'tre, grō-ven'tr. **1. Creek**, W. Wyo.; l. 100 m. to Snake Riv. **2. Peak**, mt.; Uintah co., Wyo.; 11,570 ft.

Grote, George [1794–1871], Eng. banker; historian; *Hist. of Greece*, etc.

Gro'te-fend, Ge'org Fried'rich [1775–1853], Ger. philol.; antiq.; numismatist; deciphered cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis.

Gro'ti-us, Hu'go [1583–1645], Dutch theologian; jurist; historian. **De Groot‡.**

Grou"chy', grū'shī', **Em"ma"nu"el', Marquis** [1766–1847], Fr. marshal; with Napoleon; failed to prevent Prussian advance at Waterloo; banished; restored.

Gro'ver, Cu'vi-er [1830–1885], U. S. gen.; at Port Hudson, Cedar Creek, etc.

Gru'ber, Jo'hann Gott'fried [1774–1851], Ger. scholar; savant; editor *Allgemeine Encyklopädie*.

Grub Street, near Moorfields, London, Eng. See vocab.

Gru'mi-o [SHAK. *Taming of Shrew*.], servant to Petruchio.

Grün'berg, grün'berg, walled mfg. town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 13,000.

Grundt'vig, Ni"ko-la'i Fred'er-ik Se'ver-in [1783–1872], Dan. theol.; poet; hist.; politician.

Grun'dy, grun'dĭ. **1. Fe'lix** [1777–1840], U. S. Senator; Att'y-Gen. **2. Mrs.**, a character in Morton's comedy *Speed the Plough;* the wife of a lucky farmer; envied by Dame Ashfield, a neighbor, who continually exclaims "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" hence, society in general, regarded as a censor of morals. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ill.; 440 □; p. 21,024; ⊙ Morris. **4.** Co.; N. E. cen. Iowa; 504 □; p. 13,215; ⊙ Grundy Center. **5.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 460 □; p. 17,876; ⊙ Trenton. **6.** Co.; S. cen. Tenn.; 410 ; p. 6,345; ⊙ Altamont.

Gru'ter, grū'tęr, **Jan** [1560–1627], Dutch philologist.

Grüt'li, grüt'lĭ, meadow; Uri canton, Swit.; where Arnold, von Melchthal, Fürst, and Stauffacher, Swiss liberators of 1300, planned independence of Switzerland.

Gru"yère', grü'yăr', town; Freiburg canton, Swit.; p. 1,097; renowned for its whole-milk cheese.

Gry'phi-us, An'dre-as [1616–1664], Ger. poet; dram. **Gryph‡.**

Gua-chi'pe, gwä-chī'pĕ, riv.; Salta prov., Arg. Rep.; l. 190 m. **Gua-chi'pas‡.**

Gua-cu'ba, gwŭ-cŭ'bŭ, riv.; Colombia; l. 150 m. to Gulf of Darien. **Le'on‡.**

Gua"da-la-ja'ra, gwä'dä-lä-hä'rä. **1.** Prov.; Castile, Sp.; 4,870 □; p. 201,496. **2.** Its ✻; walled town; p. 7,902. **3.** Mfg. city; ✻ of Jalisco state, Mex.; p. 95,000.

Gua"da-la-vi-ar', gwä'dä-lä-vē-är', riv.; Sp.; l. 130 m. to the Mediterranean. **Bian'co‡.**

Gua"dal-quiv'ir, gŏ'dŭl-kwĭv'ęr *or* (Sp.) gwä'däl-kē-vēr', riv.; Andalusia, Sp.; l. 280 m. to Atl. Oc.

Gua"dal-upe', gŏ'dŭ-lūp'. **1.** Co.; S. E. cen. Tex.; 710 □; p. 15,217; ⊙ Seguin. **2.** gwä'dä-lū'pĕ. Town; 56 m. E. of Caceres, Sp.; monastery containing art-treasures.

Gua"da-lu'pe Hi-dal'go, gwä'dä-lū'pĕ *or* gŏ'dŭ-lūp'-hĭ-dăl'gō, town; near Mexico City, Mex.; treaty ceding California and New Mexico to United States.

Gua"da-lupe' Moun'tains. 1. Range; New Castle, Sp. **2.** Bet. Pecos Riv. and Rio Grande, Texas and New Mexico.

Gua"da-lupe' Riv'er. 1. Aragon, Sp.; l. 70 m. **2.** S. Tex.; l. 300 m. to San Antonio Riv.

Gua"de-loupe', gŏ'dę-lōp'. **1.** Fr. colony; W. Indies; 6 isls. and part of St. Martin; 722 □; p. 165,899; ✻ Pointe-à-Pitre. **2.** Chief isl. of same; 420 □; p. 142,294.

Gua"det', gŭ'dĕt', **Mar"guc-rite' É'lie'** [1758–1794], Fr. Girondist leader; guillotined.

Gua"di-a'na, gwä'dĭ-ä'nä, riv.; Sp. & Pg.; l. 510 m. to Atl.

Gua-dix', gwŭ-dēx', city; Granada prov., Spain; p. 10,154.

Gua-han', gwŭ-hän' [Sp. **San Ju-an'**], largest isl. Ladrone group, Pac. Ocean; 100 m. in circumference; Sp. poss.; p. 5,000; ✻ Agaña. **Gu-am'‡.**

Guai'ni-a, gwī'nĭ-ä, riv.; Colombia & Venez.; l. 350 m. to Cassiquiare Riv., forming the Rio Negro.

Gua"la-ti'ri, gwä'lą-tī'rī, mt.; Andes Mts., bet. Tacna prov., Chile, and Oruro dept., Bol.; 21,960 ft.

Gua"le-gua-chú', gwä'lĕ-gwŭ-chū', town; Entre Rios prov., Arg. Rep.; p. 14,000.

Gua-lil'las, gwä-lē'lyäs, pass; Andes, bet. Chile & Bolivia; elev. 14,750 ft.

Gua"na-ba-co'a, gwä'nŭ-bä-cō'ä, coast town; Cuba; p. 16,402.

Gua"na-ha'ni, gwä'nä-hä'nē. See CAT ISLAND.

Gua"na-jua'to, gwä'nä-hwä'tō. **1.** Inland state; Mex.; 11,370 □; p. 1,007,116. **2.** Its ✻; p. 52,112; elevation 6,017 ft. **Gua"na-xua'to‡.**

Gua"na-pa'ro, gwä'nä-pä'rō, riv.; N. W. Venez.; l. 230 m.

Gua-na're, gwä-nä'rĕ. **1.** Town; Zamora dept., Venez., on Guanare River; p. 10,880. **2.** River; Venez.; l. 100 m. to Apure River. **Gua"na-ri'to‡.**

Gua-pal', gwä-pal', riv.; Bol.; l. 550 m. to Mamore Riv. **Gua-pey'‡.**

Gua-po're, gwä-pō'rĕ, riv.; bet. Braz. and Bol.; l. 400 m. to Mamore Riv. **I-te'nez‡.**

Gua"ram-ba-ri', gwä'rŭm-bä-rī', river; Paraguay; l. 150 m. to Paraguay River.

Gua-ran'da, gwä-rän'dä, town; ✻ of Bolivar prov., Ecuador; p. 6,000.

Gua"ra-pa-ri', gwä'rä-pä-rī'. **1.** Mt. chain; Espirito Santo state, Brazil. **2.** Two rivers; Espirito Santo state, Brazil. **3.** Town; same state, Brazil.

Gua"ra-pi'che, gwä'rä-pī'chĕ, river; Bermudez state, Venezuela; l. 100 m. to Gulf of Paria.

Guar'da, gwär'dä. **1.** Dist.; Beira prov., Pg.; 2,146 □; p. 334,368. **2.** Its ✻; p. 3,452.

Gua-ri'co, gwä-rī'cō, riv.; N. Venez.; l. 250 m. to Orinoco Riv.

Gua"a-ri'ni, gŭ'ä-rī'nī, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1537–1612], It. poet; wrote dramas, madrigals, and sonnets; *The Faithful Swain*.

Guar-ne'ri-us, An'dre-as [1650–1695], It. violin-maker, of Cremona; descendants became famous violin-makers.

Guas-tal'la, gwäs-täl'lä, walled city; N. Italy; p. 10,618.

Gua"te-ma'la, gŏ'tę-mä'lŭ *or* (Sp.) gwä'tĕ-mä'lä. **1.** Rep.; Cen. Am.; 46,800 □; p. 1,460,017. **2.** Its ✻; 4,961 ft. above the sea; p. 70,000.

Gua"te-ma'la la An-ti'gua, town; Guatemala; p. 15,000. **San"ti-a'go de Cu"bal-le'ros‡.**

Gua"te-mo'zin, gwä'tĕ-mō'zĭn [1497?–1522], last Aztec emp. of Mex.; succeeded Montezuma; put to death by Cortez.

Gua"vi-a're, gwä'vĭ-ä'rĕ, riv.; Colombia and Venez.; l. 450 m. to Orinoco Riv.

Guay-a'ma, gwaĭ-ä'mä, dept.; Puerto Rico; p. 98,814.

Guay"a-quil', gwaĭ'ä-kēl'. **1. Gulf of**, Ecuador. **2.** City; ✻ of Guayas prov., Ecua.; p. 44,515.

Guay'as, gwaĭ'äs, prov.; Ecua.; 11,504 □; p. 98,042; ✻ Guayaquil.

Guay'mas, gwaĭ'mäs, spt. town; Sonora state, Mex.; p. 5,000.

Gub'bi-o, gŭb'bĭ-ō. **1. O"de-ri'gi da** [-1300?], It. painter; friend of Dante. **2.** Town; Perugia prov., It.; p. 5,343; Rom. ruins. **Eu-gu'bi-um‡; I-gu'vi-um‡.**

Gu'ben, gū'bęn, walled mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 29,328.

Gu'da Bu"ti-go'ri, gū'dŭ bū"tĭ-gō'rĭ, town; Bombay, India; p. 16,000.

Gu"da-lur', gū'dŭ-lūr', spt. town; ✻ of S. Arcot dist., Madras, Brit. India; p. 47,355.

Gu"das-pur', gū'dŭs-pūr', dist.; Lahore div., Brit. India.

Gu'den, gū'dęn, principal river; Jutland, Den.; l. 80 m. to the Cattegat.

Gu"din', gū'dăn', **Jean An"toine' Thé"o"dore'** [1802–1880], Fr. marine painter.

Gué"bri"ant', gĕ'brĭ'ŭn', **Count de** [1602–1643], Jean Baptiste Budes, Fr. marshal; in Thirty Years' war.

Guel'ders. Same as GELDERLAND.

Guelph, gwelf. 1. Same as GUELF. See vocab. **2.** City; ✻ of Wellington co., Ontario, Can.; p. 10,587.

Gué"rande', gĕ'rŭnd', anc. town; Loire-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 7,000; 7 times besieged.

Guer-ci'no, gwăr-chī'nō [1590–1666], Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, It. painter. **Guer-ci'no da Cen'to‡.**

Gué"ret', gĕ'rĕ', town; ✻ of Creuse dept., Fr.; p. 6,113.

Guer'ric-ke, Ot'to von [1602–1686], Ger. physicist; invented the air-pump.

Gué"rin', gĕ'răn'. **1. Eu"gé"nie' de** [1805–1848], Fr. writer; pietist. **2. Mau"rice' du Cay"la' de** [1810–1839], Fr. poet; bro. of preceding. **3. Pierre Nar"cisse'** [1774–1833], Fr. painter.

Guern'sey, gŭrn'zę. **1.** Isl.; Channel Isls., Eng.; 19 □; p. 35,339; chief town, St. Pierre. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ohio; 517 □; p. 28,645; ⊙ Cambridge.

Guer-raz'zi, gwer-rŭt'sĭ, **Fran-ces'co Do-me'ni-co** [1805–1873], It. novelist; dictator at Florence.

Guer-re'ro, ger-rĕ'rō. **1. Vincente** [1783–1831], Pres. of Mexico; defeated and put to death. **2.** Pac. state; Mex.; 24,996 □; p. 353,193; ✻ Chilpancingo.

Gues'clin. Same as DUGUESCLIN.

Guess, ges, George [1770?–1843], half-breed Cherokee Indian; invented Cherokee alphabet. **Se-quoy'ah‡.**

Guest, gest, Ed'win [1800–1880], Eng. scholar; historian.

Guet"tard', gĕ'tăr', **Jean É"ti"enne'** [1715–1786], Fr. physicist; geologist.

Gue-va'ra, Lu'is Ve'lez de las Du-e'nas y [1574–1646], Sp. dram.; novelist.

Gu-glielˊmi, gu-lyĕlˊmē, **Pi-e'tro** [1727–1804], It. mus. composer; 200 operas, etc.

Gu"glielˊmi, gu-lyĕlˊmē, **Pi-e'tro** [1727–1804], It. mus. composer; 200 operas, etc.

Gu"glielˊmi, Guil"laume'. See WILLIAM.

Gui-a'na, gī-ă'nŭ, ter.; N. E. part of S. Am.; divided into Brit., Fr., Dutch, and Venezuelan Guiana. **Gua-ya'na‡; Gu-ya'na‡.**

Gui"bert', gē'bār'. **1.** [-1100] Abp. of Ravenna; antipope as Clement III.; opposed Gregory VII. **2. Jacques A. H., Count de** [1743–1790], Fr. writer; academician.

Guic"ciar-di'ni, gwēt'chär-dī'nē, **Fran-ces'co** [1482–1540], It. historian; diplomat.

Guic-cio'li, gwēt-chō'lē, **Te-re'sa, Countess** (*née* Gamba) [1801–1873], It. lady; favorite of Lord Byron.

Gui"chen', gē'shĕn', **Luc Ur"bain' du Bou"ex"ic'** [1712–1790], Fr. nav. comm.; def. Rodney at Dominique, 1780.

Gui-de'ri-us, gwĭ-dē'rĭ-ŭs [SHAK. *Cymbeline*].

Gu-i'di, gū-ē'dĭ, **Car'lo A"les-san'dro** [1650–1712], It. lyric poet.

Gui'do, gwē'dō *or* (It.) gū-ē'dō. **1. d'A-rez'zo** [995?–1050?], It. Benedictine monk; musician; inv. pres. mus. notation. See SOLMIZATION, in vocab. **2. del'le Co-lon'ne**, Sicilian poet; hist.; fl. 1250? **3. G. Re'ni** [1575–1642], It. painter.

Gui"enne', gē'en, old prov. of Fr. **Aq"ui-ta'ni-a‡; Guy"enne'‡.**

Guignes, gēn, Jo"seph' de [1721–1800], Fr. Orientalist.

Gui-jar', gī-här', lake; San Salvador; 60 m. in circum.

Guil'den-stern, Gil'den-stęrn [SHAK. *Hamlet*], a courtier.

Guild'ford, gil'fĕrd. **1.** See NORTH, LORD. **2.** Anc. mkt. town; ✻ of Surrey co., Eng.; p. 14,319; ruins Norman castle. **Guil'ford‡.**

Guil'ford. 1. Co.; N. cen. N. C.; 680 □; p. 28,052; ⊙ Greensboro. **2.** Bor. New Haven co., Conn.; p. with tp., 2,780; bpl. of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Guil"laume', gē'yōm'. **1. de Ju"mi-éges'** [-1090], Fr. eccles.; hist. **2.** [1475–1537] Fr. painter on glass; architect. **Frère Guil"laume'‡.**

Guil"lo-tin', gēl'lō-tăn' *or* (F.) gē'yō'tăn'. **Jo"seph' I"gnace'** [1738–1814], Fr. phys. See GUILLOTINE, in vocab.

Guin'ea, gin'ę. **1. Gulf of**, W. of Afr., bet. lat. 6° N. & 1° S. **2.** Region; W. Afr., from about lat. 10° N. to 10° S., divided by lat. 5° N. into Upper and Lower.

Guin'e-vere, gwin'ę-vĭr [TENNYSON *Idylls*], Arthur's unfaithful queen.

Gui-o'na, gī-ō'nŭ, highest mt. in Greece; lat. 38° 38' N., long. 22° 15' E.; 8,239 ft.

Gui-puz'co-a, gī-pūth'eo-ä, prov.; N. E. Sp.; 728 □; p. 181,856; ✻ Tolosa.

Guis'bor-o, gĭz'bur-o, anc. mkt. town; N. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 5,623. **Gis'bor-ough‡.**

Guis"card', gēs'cär', **Ro"bert'** [1015?–1085], Norman mil. com.; liberated Gregory VII.; sacked Rome.

Guise, gwīz *or* (F.) gü-īz'. **1. Charles de** [1525–1574], Fr. eccles.; statesman; Cardinal de Lorraine; Finance Min. **2. Duke of** [1496–1550], Claude de Lorraine, Fr. comm.; conquered Luxemburg. **3. Duke of** [1519–1563], François de Lorraine, Fr. comm.; executed massacre of Vassy; defeated and captured Condé; killed by De Mérey at Orleans. **4. Duke of** [1550–1588], Henry of Lorraine, Fr. com.; promoted massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Guise'ley, gĭz'lĭ, town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 4,079.

Gui"zot', gwē'zō' *or* gü-ē'zō'. **1. É"li"za'beth'. C. P.** (*née* de Meulan) [1773–1827], Fr. writer; w. of François. **2. Fran"çois' Pierre Guil"laume'** [1787–1874], Fr. statesman; hist.; eclectic philos.; *Hist. of France*, etc.

Gu"ja-rat', gŭ'jŭ-rŭt'. **1.** Former monarchy, Hind.; now partly annexed to Bombay prov., Brit. India; 70,038 □; p. 9,779,780. **Gu"jer-at'‡. 2.** Dist.; Punjab, Brit. India; 1,973 □; p. 689,115. **3.** Its ✻; p. 18,743; Brit. def. Sikhs, Feb. 21, 1349. **Gu"jer-at'‡; Guj"rat'‡.**

Guj"ran-wa'la, gŭj'rŭn-wä'lŭ. **1.** Dist.; Punjab, Brit. India; 2,587 □; p. 616,892. **2.** Chief town of same; p. 22,884.

Gu"lad-gad', gŭ'lŭd-gŭd', town; Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,800.

Guld"brands-dal', gŭld'brŭnds-dāl', valley of the Lougen Riv., S. Norway; l. 168 m.

Gulf Stream. See in vocabulary.

Gul'li-ver. See LEMUEL GULLIVER.

Gul-nare', gul-nār' [BYRON *The Corsair*], queen of Seyd's harem; Kills Seyd and flees with Conrad.

Gu'ma, gū mā, walled town; 90 m. N. W. of Khotan, Chin. Turkestan; p. 30,000.

Gu-mal', gu-mäl', pass; Sulleiman Mts., bet. Afghan. & India.

Gum-biu'nen, town; E. Prus.; 72 m. E. of Königsberg; p. 10,306.

Gum'ma, ken; Japan; p. 690,880.

Gum'ti, gūm'tī, riv.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; l. 450 m. to Ganges Riv.

Gu'mush Kha'na, gū'mush kä'nä, town; Trebizond vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 10,000.

Gu'na, gū'nä, mt.; 50 m. E. of Lake Tzana, Abys.; 13,950 or 14,043 ft.

Gun"duk', gun'dūk', riv.; Nepal and Bengal, India; l. 400 m. to Ganges Riv. at Patna.

Gun'dulf [-ūlf], Norman eccles.; rebuilt Rochester cath.

Gund-wa'na, gund-wä'nä, former prov. of cen. India. See GOND, in vocab.

Gun'goh, gūn'gō. Same as GANGOH.

Gun'ni-son. **1.** Riv.; Col.; l. 200 m. to Grand Riv. **2.** Co.; S. W. cen. Col.; 3,200 □; p. 4,359; ⊙ Gunnison.

Gun'ni-son, Mount, West Elk Mts., Gunnison co., Col.; 12,688 ft.

Gun'pow"der Riv'er, Md.; flows into Chesapeake Bay, bet. Harford and Baltimore cos.

Gun'sight Moun'tain, Utah; 8,306 ft.

Gun'ter, Ed'mund [1581-1626], Eng. math.; inv. sector, scale, and chain; disc. variation of the compass. See vocab.

Gun"tur', gun'tūr', town; pres. of Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 19,946

Gur'ha, gur hä, town; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 20,000.

Gurh-wal', gur-wäl'. Same as GARHWAL.

Gu'rim, gū'rim, town; Adamawa, Cen. Afr.; p. 12,000.

Gur'net Point, S end of Duxbury Beach; Plymouth co., Mass.; 2 lighthouses.

Gur'ney, Jo'seph John [1788-1847], Eng. Quaker minister; philan.; brought about prison reforms.

Gu"ru-pa-tu'ba, gū'rū-pā-tū'bä, riv.; N. Brazil; l. 300 m. to Amazon River.

Gu"ru-pi', gū'rū-pī', riv.; bet. Para & Maranhão states, N. E. Brazil; l. 400 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

Gush"er-brum', gush'ėr brūm', mt.; Karakoram Mts., Baltistan, Kashmir, India; 2 peaks, 26,378 and 26,483 ft.

Gus-ta'vus, gus-tā'vus *or* (Eng.) gus-tā'vus [Teut. *musc.*, Goth's staff] D **Gus-ta'vus**, gus-tā'vus; F. **Gus"-tave'**, gus'tāv'; G **Gus-tav'**, gus-täf'; It. Sp. **Gus-ta'vo**, gus-tä'vō; L. **Gus-ta'vus**; sw **Gus'taf**, gūs'-täf. Any one of several kings of sw. Especially, **1. G. I., Va'sa** [1496-1560], def. Danes; took Stockholm, estab Lutheranism. **2. G. II., A-dol'phus,** "the Great" [1594-1632], prominent in Thirty Years' war. **3. G. III.** [1746-1792], made new constitution, coup d'état, shot at a masked ball. **4. G. IV.** [1778-1837], son of G. III.; leagued Ger princes against Napoleon; forced to abdicate.

Güs'trow, güs'trov, walled mfg. town; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger.; p. 14,568.

Gu'ten-berg", gū'ten-berg', **Jo'hann** or **Hen'ne** [1400?-1468?], Ger printer, inv. printing from movable types

Guth'rie, guth'ri. **1. James** [1793-1869], Am lawyer; U. S. statesman. Sec. of Treas. **2. Thom'as** [1803-1873], Scot. clergyman, orator; philan., writer, moral reformer, editor of *Sunday Magazine*. **3.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 17,380; ⊙ Guthrie Centre. **4.** Town; ✳ of Oklahoma & ⊙ of Logan co.; p. 2,788.

Gut of Can'so, strait; between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia.

Gut'ten-berg, town; Hudson co., N. J.; p. 1,947; racing-track.

Gutz'kow, guts'kō, **Karl Fer'di-nand** [1811-1878], Ger. nov.; dram.; a leader of "Young Germany."

Gütz'laff, guts'läf, **Karl** [1803-1851], Ger missionary; with Tomlin, translated New Test. into Chinese.

Guy, gī (Dan. It. Sw. **Gui'do**, gwē'dō; D G Sp **Gui'do**, gē'dō, G **Veit**; F **Guy**, gē). **1. G. de Lu"si'gnan'** [-1194], Fr Crusader, king of Jerusalem, 1186-1192, def. by Saladin. **2. Thom'as** [1633-1724], Eng. bookseller, founded Guy's Hospital, London, Eng.

Guy"au-dotte', gwē'ōdot'. **1.** Riv.; W Va.; l. 150 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** Vil.; Cabell co., W Va.; p. 1,592.

Guy Man'ner-ing, the hero of Scott's novel *Guy Mannering*.

Guy'on, gē'ōn *or* (F.) gē'ōN', **Madame Jeanne** (*née* Bouvier de la Motte-) [1648-1717], Fr. mystic; Quietist.

Guy"ot', gē', **Ar'nold Hen'ry** [1807-1884], sw-ish physical geog.; colleague of Agassiz; settled in U. S.

Guy'ot, Mount. **1.** Col.; 13,565 ft. **2,** Tenn.; 6,636 ft. **3.** White Mts.; Grafton co., N. H.; 4,589 ft.

Guys'bor-ough, gīz'bur-o. **1.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 2,950 □; p. 17,385. **2.** Its ✳; p. 1,887.

Guy"ton' de Mor"veau', gē'tôN' dę mōr'vō', **Lou"is' Ber"nard'** [1737-1816], Fr. chemist; revolutionist.

Guz"e-rat', guz'e-rät'. Same as GUJARAT.

Guz-man'. **1.** gūth-män'. **Al-fon'so Pe'rez de G.,** "the Good" [1258-1309], Sp comm.; took Gibraltar from the Moors, 1309. **2.** gus-mun'. **Bar"tho-lo-me'u Lour-en'ço de** [1685-1725], Pg. eccles., inv. the balloon

Gwa'li-or", gwä'li-or'. **1.** Native state, cen India; 25,855 □; p. about 3,000,000. **2.** Its ✳; a fort city; p. 101,463.

Gwee-dore', gwē-dōr', dist., N. Donegal co., Ir.; wild scenery. **Gui-dare'**.

Gwen'do-len [Celt. *fem.*, white-browed]

Gwen'do-len. Has'leth GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda*, heroine, married Grandcourt.

Gwin"nett', co; N. W. cen Ga.; 450 □; p. 19,899; ⊙ Lawrenceville.

Gwy'dir, gwi'dir, riv.; New South Wales; l. 445 m.

Gwyn'eth, gwin'ith [Celt. *fem.*, blessed] **Gyn'eth.**

Gwynn, gwin, **El'e-a-nor,** commonly **Nell** [1650-1691], Eng. actress; mistress of Charles II.

Gy-a', gī-ä' Same as GAYA.

Gy'ges, gī'jēz. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Uranus & Gæa; one of the giants, killed by Hercules. **Gy'as; Gy'es.** **2.** [—678] King of Lydia, dethroned and put to death Candaules, his predecessor.

Gy-lip'pus, ji-lip'us, Spartan gen.; capt. Athenian army; robbed treasure sent by Lysander, banished, fl. 410.

Gym'pie, gim'pī, town, Queensland, Austral.; p. 8,449.

Gyön"gyös', dyön'dyösh', town; Heves co., Hung.; p. 15,-380.

Gyp, zhip (Pen-name), Countess of Martel-Mirabeau; Fr. writer of the day.

Gyu'la, dū'le, town, Békés co., Hung.; p. 18,495.

H

Haar'lem, här'lem, city; Neth.; p. 55,311.

Haar'lem Lake, former inlet of Zuyder Zee, Neth.; 109 □, now drained; p. 15,134. **Haar'lem Meer'.**

Ha-bak'kuk, ha-bak'uk *or* hab'a-kuk [Heb., loving embrace, *Bib.*]. See vocab. **Ab'a-cuc'; Hab'ba-cuc'.**

Hä'ber-lin", hā'ber-lin'. **Franz Do-mi'ni-cus** [1739-1793], Ger hist. **Hae'ber-lin'.**

Hab'er-sham. **1. Jo'seph** [1750-1815], Am Rev officer; statesman. **2.** Co., N. E. Ga.; 317 □; p. 11,573. ✳ Clarkesville.

Ha"bert', ä'bär', **Pierre Jo"seph',** **Baron** [1753-1825], Fr. general; served under Napoleon.

Hab'ing-ton. **1. Thom'as** [1560-1647], Eng. conspirator; schemed for Mary Queen of Scots; in Gunpowder Plot. **2. Will'iam** [1605-1645], Eng. poet; son of preceding.

Habs'burg, hāps'būrg, vil.; Aargau, Swit.; orig. seat of Aust. imperial family. See HAPSBURG.

Hach'e-ta Peak, hach'e-tä, mt.; N. Mex.; 8,352 ft.

Ha"chette', ä'shet', **Jean Ni"co'las' Pierre** [1769-1834], Fr. math.; instructor of Arago.

Hack'en-sack", **1.** Riv.; N. J.; l. 50 m. to Newark Bay. **2.** Town; ✳ of Bergen co., N. J.; p. 6,000.

Hac'kert, häc'kert. **1. Ge'org** [1755-1805], Ger. engraver. **2. Jo'hann** [1744-1775], Ger. landscape-painter. **3. Phi'lipp** [1737-1807], Ger. landscape-painter. **4. Wil'helm** [1748-1783?], Ger. hist. painter.

Hack'et, John [1592-1670], Eng. writer; bp. of Lichfield.

Hack'ett. **1. Ho-ra'ti-o Balch** [1808-1875], Am. Biblical scholar. **2. James Hen'ry** [1800-1871], Am. comic actor.

Hack'etts-town, town; Warren co., N. J.; p. 2,417.

Hack'län"der. hāk'len'dėr, **Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1816?-1877], Ger. novelist.

Hack'luyt, hak'lūt. Same as HAKLUYT.

Hack'ney, hac'ne, bor.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. of par., 198,466; suburb of London.

Had'dad [Heb., powerful; *Bib.*].

Had"ad-e'zer [Heb., mighty is the help; *Bib.*].

Had"ar-e'zer [Heb., Hader is help; *Bib.*].

Ha-das'sah [Heb., myrtle; *Bib.*], Esther, when a child.

Had'dam, had'am, town; ⊙ of Middlesex co., Conn.; p. with tp., 2,085.

Had'dan, Har'thur West [1816-1873], Eng. divine; historical scholar.

Had'dik, hād'ik, **An'dre-as, Count of** [1710-1790], Hung. gen.; Gov. of Galicia.

Had'ding-ton. **1.** Co.; Scot.; 271 □; p. 37,377. **East Lo'thi-an"; Had'ding-ton-shire'.** **2.** Its ✳; p. 2,465.

Had'don-field, bor.; Camden co., N. J.; p. 2,502.

Hä'del'n, hā'delN, dist.; Hanover, Prus.; 110 □; p. 17,000.

Had'leigh, had'lę, town; W. Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 3,224.

Had'ley. **1. James** [1821-1872], Am. scholar. **2. John** [1682-1744], Eng. astron.; meteorologist; vice-pres. Royal Soc.; invented the sextant. **3.** Town; Hampshire co., Mass.; p. with tp., 1,669.

Ha-dh'ram [Heb., Hader is high; *Bib.*].

Ha"dra-maut', hä'dra-mout' [Ar.], country; S. E. Arabia; bet. 48° & 51° E. long.; p. 150,000.

Ha'dri-an, hā'dri-an. (See ADRIAN], Hadrianus Publius Ælius; 76-138, Rom. emp.

Hæ'mus, hī'mus, anc name Balkan Mts. **Hai'mos;** (Gr.].

Haeu, hün, An'toon van [1704-1776], Dutch physician. **Haun'.**

Ha'fiz, hä'fiz [—1388], Persian lyric poet.

Haf'sfiord, hāfs'fyörd, inlet; Norway; scene of sea-fight, 872, resulting in consolidation of Norway.

Ha'gan. See HAGEN.

Ha'gar [Heb., wandering; *Bib.*], Egyptian bondmaid of Sarah; concubine of Abraham; mother of Ishmael, —1910.

Ha"gar-enes', hę'gar-inz' [Heb.; *Bib.*], a people E. of Jordan. **Ha'gar-ites'.**

Ha'ge-dorn", hō'ge-dōrn'. **1. Chris'ti-an Lud'wig** [1713-1780], Ger art-critic **2. Fried'rich von** [1708-1754], Ger poet; brother of preceding.

Ha'gen, hä'gen **1. Fried'rich Hein'rich von der** [1780-1856], Ger. critic; philologist. **2.** [*Nibelungenlied.*] Siegfried's murderer; killed by Chriemhilde. See vocabulary. **Ha'gan;.** **3.** Mfg. town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 35,428.

Ha'ge-nau, hä'ge-nou. Same as HAGUENAU.

Ha'gen-bach", hä'gen-bäh', **Karl Ru'dolf** [1801-1874], Swiss Prot. theol.; writer.

Ha'gers-town, city; ✳ of Washington co., Md.; p. 10,118.

Hag'ga-i [Heb., festive; *Bib.*; *Gen.* xlvi, 16.

Hag'gith, hag'gith [Heb., festive; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* iii, 4.

Ha'gi, hä'gī, spt. town; N. W. coast of Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 21,000.

Hague [meadow], hāg, **The,** city; court ✳ of Neth.; ✳ of S. Holland prov.; p. 169,828. **'s Gra"ven-ha'ge'.**

Hague"nau', äg'nō', town; Alsace, Ger.; p. 12,000.

Hague Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,832 ft.

Hah'ne-mann, Sa'mu-el Chris'ti-an Fried'rich [1755-1843], Ger. phys.; writer; founder of homeopathy.

Hahn'-Hahn", hän'-hän', **I'da Ma-ri'e Lu-i'se So'-phi-e, Countess von** [1805-1880], Ger. novelist.

Hahn Peak, mt.; Nev.; 11,288 ft.

Hai"da-ra'bad', hī'da-rä'bäd'. **1.** Native state; S. India; 82,698 □; p. 11,573,030. **The Ni'zam's Do-min'-ions;.** **2.** Its ✳; fort, city; p. 415,039. **3.** Dist.; Sind, Bombay; 9,033 □; p. 918,646. **4.** Its ✳, & ✳ of Sind; p. 58,048.

Hai'duk, hī'dūk, dist.; E. cen. Hung.; 1,289 □; p. 161,000.

Hai'fong', hī'fong', spt. town; Tongking, Indo-China; p. 12,000.

Hailes, hēlz, **Lord.** See DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID.

Hai"nan', hī'nän', isl.; part of Kwangtung prov., China; 12,000 □; p. 1,000,000.

Hai"naut', hē'nō'. **1.** Prov.; Bel.; 1,437 □; p. 1,065,881. **2.** Anc. countship, now divided bet. Fr. and Bel. **Hai"-nault'.**

Haines Knob, hānz, mt.; W. Va.; 4,130 ft.

Hair'y Bear, mt.; Black Mts., N. C.; 6,681 ft.

Hai'ti, hā'tī. **1.** Isl.; W. Indies; 28,240 □; p. 1,570,000? **2.** Rep.; W. part of Haïti Isl.; 10,204 □; p. probably less than 800,000; ✳ Port-au-Prince. **Hay'ti;.**

Ha"ji-pur', hä'ji-pūr', town; Bihar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 21,487.

Ha-ka'ta, hą-kä'ta, spt. town; N. W. coast Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 22,954.

Hak-ka'ri, hok-kä'ri, mt. dist.; Kurdistan, As. Turk.; p. 250,000. **Ha-ka'ri;.**

Hak'luyt, hak'lūt, **Rich'ard** [1553-1616], Eng. historian; *Voyages; Discoveries.* **Hack'luyt;.**

Ha"ko-da'te, hä"kō-dä'te, spt. city; S. W. part of Yesso Isl., Japan; p. 57,943.

Hal. See HENRY.

Ha'la Moun'tains, hä'lä, Baluchistan; run N. from Arabian Sea.

Ha'las', he'losh', town; 75 m. S. E. of Budapest, Hung.; p. 15,000.

Hal"ber-stadt', häl'ber-stät', mfg. town; Magdeburg govt., Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 36,786.

Hal'cott Moun'tain, Catskills, N. Y.; 3,594 ft.

Hal'dane, hal'dān **1. James Al"ex-an'der** [1768-1837], Scot. Indep. clerg.; writer. **2. Rob'ert** [1764-1842], Scot. Indep. clerg.; writer; bro. of preceding.

Hal'de-man, hal'de-man, **Sam'u-el Steh'man** [1812-1880], Am. philologist; naturalist.

Hal'di-mand. co.; Ont., Can.; 357 □; p. 16,307; ✳ Cayuga.

Hale, hāl. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1797-1863], Am. educator **2. John P.** [1806-1873], Am. lawyer; statesman; minister to Sp. **3. Sir Mat'thew** [1609-1676], Eng. judge; historian; *Hist. of Common Law of Eng.* **4. Na'than** [1755-1776], Am. patriot; executed by Brit. in N. Y. as a spy. **5. Na'than** [1784-1863], Am. jour.; lawyer; nephew of preceding. **6. Sa'rah Jo-se'pha** (*née* Buell) [1788-1879], Am. author. **7.** Co.; W. Ala.; 732 □; p. 27,501; ⊙ Greensborough. **8.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 1,100 □; p. 721; ⊙ Plainview.

Hale, Mount, N. H.; 4,102 ft.

Ha"le-a-ka-la', hä"lē-ä-kä-lä', mt.; Maui Isl., Hawaiian Isls.; 10,032 ft.

Hales, hēlz. **1. Al"ex-an'der of** [-1245], Eng. scholastic; theologian. **2. Sir Ed'ward** [-1695], Eng. papist; lieut. of the Tower. **3. John,** "the Ever-memorable" [1584-1656], Eng. scholar; Arminian divine. **4. Ste'phen** [1677-1761], Eng. divine; physicist.

Hales-o'wen, helz-ō'ėn, town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 3,603.

Hales'worth, mkt. town & par.; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,316.

Ha"lé'vy', ä'lē'vī', Jacques Fran"çois' Fro"men"tal' É"lie' [1799-1862], Fr. composer.

Half Dome, mt.; Yosemite Valley, Cal.; 4,737 ft.

Half Moon Is'lands, Malay Arch.; lat. 9° N., long. 115° E.

Hal'ford, Sir Hen'ry [1766-1844], Eng. physician.

Hal"i-ar'tus, hal'i-är'tus, anc. town; Bœotia, Gr.; Lysander killed in battle against the Thebans, —395. **Ha-li'ar-tos;** [Gr.].

Hal'i-bur-ton, Thom'as Chand'ler [1797-1865], Eng. humorist; b. in Nova Scotia. See SAM SLICK.

Hal"i-car-nas'sus, hal'i-cär-nas'us, anc. Gr. city; Asia Minor; largest city of Caria; reputed bpl. of Herodotus; site of the Mausoleum. See MAUSOLEUM, in vocabulary. **Ha-li-kar-nas-sos';** [Gr.].

Hal'i-don Hill, near Berwick, Eng.; Eng. victory, July 19, 1333; Scot. loss, 10,000.

Hal'i-fax. **1. Earl of** [1661-1715], Charles Montagu, Eng. prime minister. **2. Marquis of** [1630-1695], George Saville, Eng. statesman. **3.** Co.; Nova Scotia; 2,097 □; p. incl. Halifax city, 71,308. **4.** Its ✳; spt. city, & ✳ of Nova Scotia; p. 38,556; chief naval station. **5.** Co.; N. E. N. C.; 680 □; p. 28,908; ⊙ Halifax. **6.** Co.; S. Va.; 820 □; p. 34,424; ⊙ Houston. **7.** Mfg. town; York co., Eng.; p. 82,863.

Hal'i-fax Bay, N. E. Australia; lat. 19° S., long. 147° E.

Hal'kett, Hugh, Baron [1784-1863], Scot. soldier; gen. in Hanoverian service.

Hall. **1. An'na Ma-ri'a** (*née* Fielding) [1804-1881], Ir. author; w. of S. C. Hall. **2. Bas'il** [1788-1844], Scot. naval capt.; explorer; writer. **3. Charles Fran'cis** [1821-1871], Am. arctic explorer. **4. Dom'i-nick Au'gus-tine** [1765-1890], Am. judge for La. **5. Ed'ward** [1495?-1547], Eng. chronicler. **Hall;.** **6. Gor'don** [1782-1826], Am. miss. to India. **7. James** [1793-1868], Am. author; judge. **8. Jo'seph** [1574-1656], Eng. writer; bishop of Exeter. **9. Lou-i'sa Jane** [1802-1892], Am. poet. **10. Mar'shall** [1790-1857], Eng. phys.; writer. **11. Rob'-ert** [1764-1831], Eng. Bap. clergyman; pulpit orator. **12. Sam'u-el Car'ter** [1800-1889], Ir. writer; critic. **13.** Isl.; Pac. Oc.; Phœnix group; Brit. **14.** Co.; N. Ga.; 497 □; p. 18,047; ⊙ Gainesville. **15.** Co.; cen. Neb.; 552 □; p. 16,513; ⊙ Grand Island. **16.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 703; ⊙ Memphis.

Hal'lam. **1. Ar'thur Hen'ry** [1811-1833], Eng. critic; essayist; subject of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*. **2. Hen'-ry** [1777-1859], Eng. historian; father of preceding.

Hal'land, hāl'land, prov.; S. S W.; 1,899 □; p. 136,210; ✳ Halmstad.

Hal"lé', ä'lē'. **Jean No"él'** [1754-1822], Fr. phys. **2.** hāl'lę. City; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 101,401.

Hal'leck, hal'ec. **1. Fitz"-Greene'** [1790-1867], Am. poet. **2. Hen'ry Wa'ger** [1815-1872], U. S. gen.

Hal'ler, hāl'ėr, **Al'brecht von** [1708-1777], Swiss phys.; physiologist; botanist; poet.

Hal'ley, Ed'mund [1656-1742], Eng. astron. royal; disc. "Halley's comet," 1680.

Hal'li-day, Sir An'drew [1781-1839], Scot. phys.; hist. writer; *Annals of House of Brunswick.*

Hal'li-gen, hāl'li-gen, isl. group; off W. coast of Sleswick-Holstein, Prus.

Hal'ling-dal", hāl'ling-dāl', valley; Norway; 80 m. N. W. of Christiania.

Hal'li-well, hal'i-wel, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 16,525.

Hall'o-well, hal'o-wel, city; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 3,181.

Hal'lu"in', hāl'lū'an', mfg. town; Nord dept., 10 m. N. E. of Lille, Fr.; p. 9,409.

Halm'stad, hälm'städ, spt. town; ✳ of Halland prov., sw.; p. 12,531.

Hal'pine, hal'pin, **Charles Gra'ham** [1829-1869], Ir.-Am. poet; humorist. See MILES O'REILLY.

Hals, hāls, **Frans** [1580(81?)-1666], Fl. portrait-painter.

Hal'stead, hāl'sted, mfg. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 6,066.

Hal'ton, hāl'tun, co.; Ont., Can.; 372 □; p. 21,982; ✳ Milton.

Halt'whis"tle, halt'whis'l, par. & town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,305.

Ha'lys, hā'lis, anc. riv.; Asia Minor; l. 520 m. to Black Sea; battle between Lydians and Medes stopped by an eclipse of the sun, May 28, —585; modern name **Kiz'el-ir'mak;.**

Ham, ham [Heb., swarthy; *Bib.*]. **1.** One of the sons of Noah; father of Canaan. **2.** Gn. Vil.; Somme dept., Fr.; p. 3,000; Louis Napoleon imprisoned here, 1840-1846.

Ha"m-a-dan', hä"mä-dän'. **1.** Prov.; Persia. **2.** Its ✳; 160 m. W. S. W. of Teheran; p. 30,000 to 35,000; tomb of Avicenna.

Ha'mah, hä'mä, walled city; 110 m. N. of Damascus, Syria; p. 44,000.

Ha'm"ker, hä'mä'kęr, **Hen'drik A'rens** [1789-1835], Dutch Orientalist.

Ha"mal', hä'mäl', **Jean No"él'** [1709-1778], Fl. composer.

Ha"ma-mat-su', hä'mä-mät-sū', town; Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 13,190.

Ha'man [Heb., celebrated; *Bib.*], chief minister of Ahasuerus, whose plot against the Jews recoiled upon himself.

Ha'mann, Jo'hann Ge'org [1730-1788], Ger. writer; *Sämmtliche Schriften.*

Ha-mar', hą-mär', dist.; Norway; 20,410 □; p. 227,000; ✳ Hamar.

Ha'math, hē'math [Heb., protected; walled; *Bib.*].

Ham'blen, ham'blęn, co.; N. E. Tenn.; 150 □; p. 11,418; ⊙ Morristown.

Ham'burg, ham'bŭrg *or* (G.) hām'būrn. **1.** State & free city; Ger.; 158 □; state p. 622,530; city p. with suburbs, 569,-260. **2.** Bor.; Berks co., Pa.; p. 2,127.

Ham'den, town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 3,882.

Hame"liu', äm'lan', **Fer"di'nand' Al"phonse'** [1796-1864], Fr. admiral.

Ha'meln, hä'męln, town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 11,831.

Ham"-che-ung', hām'-hē-ŭng', town; Korea, N. E. Asia; p. 25,000 to 30,000.

Ham'er-ton, Phil'ip Gil'bert [1834-1894], Eng. painter author; *The Intellectual Life.*

Ha-mil'car. **1.** [—480] Carth. gen. **2.** [—309] Carth naval commander. **3.** Carth. gen.; naval commander; fl. —260. **4. Bar'ca** [—229], Carth. gen.; father of Hannibal. **Ha-mil'char;. Ha-mil'kas** [Gr.].

Ham'il-ton. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1757-1804], Am. statesman; financier; orator; gen.; killed by Aaron Burr in a duel; wrote large part of *The Federalist.* **2. An'drew J.** [1815-1875], Am. politician; Gov. of Tex. **3. An'tho-ny, Count** [1646-1720], Brit courtier; writer; b. in Ir.; *Memoirs of Grammont.* **4. Da'vid** [1768-1843], Scot. architect. **5. E-liz'a-beth** [1758-1816], Ir. writer. **6. Lady Em'ma** [1761-1815], w. of Sir William; favorite of Lord Nelson. **7. Gav'in** [1730?-1797], Scot. hist. painter. **8. George** [1666-1737], Earl of Orkney; Scot. gen. **9. James** [15 ?-1575], Earl of Arran; regent of Scot., 1542-1554. **10. James II., of Both'well-haugh,** Scottish desperado; killed the regent Murray, 1570. **11. James, 1st Duke of** [1606-1649], Scot. Royalist leader; beheaded for treason. **12.**

James, 4th Duke of [1657–1712], Scot. Jacobite; soldier; killed in duel; intro. in Thackeray's *Esmond*. **13. James** [1789–1841], Eng. educationist; *System of Teaching Language*, s. **14. James**, [1786–1857], Am. lawyer; statesman; Gov. of S. C. **15. John C.** [1792–1882], Am. hist.; son of Alexander. **16. Pat'rick** [1503–1528], abbot of Ferne; 1st Scot. Prot. reformer & martyr; burned. **17. Rob'ert** [1742–1829], Scot. economist. **18. Thom'as** [1789–1842], Eng. capt.; writer; *Cyril Thornton*. **19. Sir Will'iam** [1730–1803], Brit. diplomat; antiquarian; husband of Emma. **20. Sir Will'iam** [1788–1856], Scot. philos. See HAMILTONISM, in vocabulary. **21. Will'iam Ge'rard.** "Single-speech Hamilton" [1729–1796], Eng. statesman; writer. **22. Will'iam Rich'ard** [1777–1859], Eng. antiq.; diplomat; procured Rosetta Stone for Brit. Museum. **23. Sir Will'iam Row-an'** [1805–1865], Ir. math.; inv. quaternions; astron. royal for Ir. **24.** Co., N. Fla.; 556 □; p. 8,507; ⊙ Jasper. **25.** Co., S. Ill.; 440 □; p. 17,800; ⊙ McLeansboro. **26.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 28,123; ⊙ Noblesville. **27.** Co., cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 15,319; ⊙ Webster City. **28.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 922 □; p. 2,027; ⊙ Syracuse. **29.** Co.; cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 14,086; ⊙ Aurora. **30.** Co.; N. E. N. Y.; 1,767 □; p. 4,762; ⊙ Sageville. **31.** Co.; S. W. Ohio; 400 □; p. 374,573; ⊙ Cincinnati. **32.** Co.; S. E. Tenn.; 440 □; p. 53,482; ⊙ Chattanooga. **33.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 900 □; p. 9,279; ⊙ Hamilton. **34.** City; ✳ of Wentworth co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 48,960. **35.** City; ⊙ of Butler co., Ohio; p. 17,565. **36.** Town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 24,883. **37.** Town; N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 4,800; suburb of Newcastle. **38.** Town; Dundas & Normandy cos., Victoria, Austral.; p. 3,400. **39.** Vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. 1,744. **40.** Town; Caldwell co., Mo.; p. 1,641. **41.** Town; ✳ of Bermudas; p. 1,296.

Ham'il-ton Mount, Santa Clara co., Cal.; 4,440 ft.; site of Lick Observatory. See TELESCOPE, in vocabulary.

Ham'il-ton Pass. main range, Rocky Mts., Col.; elev. 12,370 ft.

Ha"mir-pur', hŭ"mir-pŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 2,289 □; p. 513,720. **2.** Its ✳; p. 14,479 **Rath':**

Ham'let, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy *Hamlet*.

Ham'ley, Sir Ed'ward Bruce [1824–1893], Eng. gen.; writer.

Ham'lin. 1. Han'ni-bal [1809–1891], Am. lawyer; statesman; diplomat; Vice-Pres. U. S., 1861–1865. **2.** Co.; N. E. pt. of S. Dak.; 545 □; p. 4,625; ⊙ Castlewood.

Hamm, hăm, town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 24,975.

Ham'me, hăm'mg, town; E. Flanders prov., Bel.; p. of com., 11,000.

Ham'mer-fest", hăm'gr-fest', town; ✳ of Finmarken prov., Norw.; p. 1,000; most N. town in Europe.

Ham'mer-ö, hăm'gr-ö, pen.; Nordland prov., Norw.

Ham'mer-Purg'stall", hăm'gr-pŭrt'stăl', **Jo'seph, Baron von** [1774–1856], Ger. Orientalist; historian.

Ham'mer-smith, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 97,237; suburb of London.

Ham'mond. 1. Hen'ry [1605–1660], Eng. divine; writer. **2. Ja'bez D.** [1778–1855], Am. lawyer; hist.; regent of Univ. of N. Y. **3. James Ham'il-ton** [1807–1864], Am. statesman; Gov. of S. C. **4. Sam'u-el** [1757–1842], Am. officer; commandant of Upper La., 1805? **5.** City; Lake co., Ind.; p. 5,428.

Ham'mon-ton, town; Atlantic co., N. J.; p. 3,883.

Ha'mou-gog", hē'mon-gog' [Heb.; inultitude by Gog; *Bib.*].

Ha-moon', hă-mŭn'. Same as SEISTAN.

Hamp'den. 1. John [1594–1643], Eng. patriot; statesman; refused to pay ship-money exacted by Charles I. **2. Renn Dick'son** [1792?–1868], Eng. divine; scholar; bp. of Hereford. **3.** Co.; W. Mass.; 634 □; p. 135,713; ⊙ Springfield. **4.** Town; Penobscot co., Me.; p. 2,484.

Hamp'shire, hamp'shgr. **1.** Co.; S. Eng.; 1,621 □; p. 690,097; ✳ Winchester. **Hants‡. 2.** ham'shir. Co.; W. Mass.; 572 □; p. 51,859; ⊙ Northampton. **3.** Co.; N. E. W. Va.; 550 □; p. 11,419; ⊙ Romney.

Hamp'stead, hamp'sted, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 68,416; suburb of London.

Hamp'ton. 1. Wade [1755–1835], Am. gen. **2.** Co.; S. S. C.; 1,141 □; p. 20,544; ⊙ Hampton. **3.** Par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 5,822. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Franklin co., Iowa; p. 2,067. **5.** Town; Rockingham co., N. H.; seaside resort; p. 1,330. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Elizabeth City co., Va.; p. 2,513.

Hamp'ton Court Pal'ace, former royal residence near Hampton, Middlesex co., Eng.; built by Cardinal Wolsey; now used by state pensioners; fine picture-gallery & gardens.

Hamp'ton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, Va.; naval duel, Merrimac & Monitor, Mar. 9, 1862; war conference, Feb. 3, 1865.

Hamp'ton Wick, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 2,378.

Ha"mun', hŭ"mŭn', marshy region; Persia and Baluchistan.

Ha-mu'tal [Heb., kin to the dew; *Bib.*], one of King Josiah's wives; m. of Jehoahiz.

Ham'za hăm'zā, surnamed **Al-ha'di,** "The Director"; reputed founder of the Druses; fl. about 1000.

Han, hăn, riv.; Korea. Same as HAN-KIANG.

Ha'nau, hā'nou, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 25,029; defeat of allies by Napoleon, Oct. 30, 1813.

Han'cock. 1. John [1737–1793], Am. statesman; pres. Continental Cong., 1775. **2. Win'field Scott** [1824–1886], U. S. gen.; Dem. candidate for Pres., 1880. **3.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 474 □; p. 17,149; ⊙ Sparta. **4.** Co.; W. Ill.; 769 □; p. 31,907; ⊙ Carthage. **5.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 307 □; p. 17,829; ⊙ Greenfield. **6.** Co.; N. Iowa; 576 □; p. 7,621; ⊙ Concord. **7.** Co.; W. Ky.; 200 □; p. 9,214; ⊙ Hawesville. **8.** Co.; S. Me.; 1,312 □; p. 37,312; ⊙ Ellsworth. **9.** Co.; S. Miss.; 549 □; p. 8,318; ⊙ Bay Saint Louis. **10.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 522 □; p. 42,563; ⊙ Findlay. **11.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 260 □; p. 10,342; ⊙ Sneedville. **12.** Co.; N. W. Va.; 92 □; p. 6,714; ⊙ Fairview. **13.** Vil.; Houghton co., Mich.; p. 1,772.

Han'cock, Mount. 1. Wyo.; 10,235 ft. **2.** N. H.; 4,434 ft.

Han'cock Pass, Col.; elev. 12,263 ft.

Hand, co.; cen. S. Dak.; 1,435 □; p. 6,546; ⊙ Miller.

Han'del, han'del (G. **Hän'del,** hen'dĕl), **George Fred'er-ick** [1685–1759], Ger.-Eng. composer; *Messiah*, etc.

Han'dies Peak, mt.; San Juan co., Col.; 13,997 ft.

Hand'sworth. 1. Town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 32,756. **2.** Town, W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 10,295.

Han'dy An'dy, the hero of Samuel Lover's humorous Ir. story *Handy Andy*, a blundering Irish lad.

Hang'chau", hăng'chou', city; ✳ of Chehkiang prov., Shensi and Hupeh provs., China; p. 700,000. **Hang'chau-fu:.**

Ha-ni'fah, hŭ-nī'fŭ. **A'bou-al-No-man'-Ibn-Ta'-bet** [700?–767]. See HANAFITE, in vocab.

Hän'ke, hen'kg. **Hen"ri-et'te Wil"hel-mi"ne** (*née* Arndt) [1783–1862], Ger. novelist (126 vols.). **Haen'ke‡.**

Han"-ki-ang', hăn'-ki-ang'. **1.** Riv.; China; 1,600 m. to Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Yang. **2.** Riv.; Korea; l. 200 m. to Pae-Ge.

Han"kow', hăn'kou', treaty port; Hupeh prov., 600 m. W. of Shanghai, China; p. 800,000.

Han'ley, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 86,945.

Han'mer, Sir Thom'as [1676–1746], Eng. legislator; Speaker; Shakespearian editor.

Han'nah [Heb., grace. See ANN; *Bib.*], Jewish prophetess; m. of Samuel; —1170.

Han"ne-man", hăn'ng-măn', **A'dri-an** [1610?–1666], Dutch portrait-painter.

Han'ni-bal [Phen. *masc.*, favor of Baal. **F. Han"ni"-bal',** ăn"ni"bāl'; **An"ni"bal'i‡** Gr. **Han-ni'bas;** It. **An-ni'ba-le,** ăn-nī'bā-lē; Sp. **A"ni-bal',** ā"nī-bāl'] **1.** [—247–183?] celebrated Carth. gen.; invaded Italy; poisoned himself. **2.** City; Marion co., Mo.; p. 12,857.

Han'no. 1. Carth. navig.; fl. —500. **2.** [—309?] Carth. gen. **3.** Carth. gen.; admiral; fl. —260. **4.** Carth. admiral; Prus.; 14,853 □; p. 2,278,361. **2.** Its ✳; p. 163,593. **3.** Co.; cen. Va.; 450 □; p. 17,402; ⊙ Hanover. **4.** Bor.; York co., Pa.; p. 3,746. **5.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 2,093. **6.** Town; Grafton co., N. H.; p. with tp., 1,817; Dartmouth College.

Han'o-ver Court'-House", vil.; ⊙ of Hanover co., Va.; bpl. of Henry Clay near by.

Han'o-ver Peak, mt.; New Mex.; 7,396 ft.

Hans. See JOHN.

Han'sard, Luke [1752–1828], Eng. printer; pub. of *Parliamentary Debates*.

Hans Breit'mann, hăns brult'măn [Pen-name], Charles Godfrey Leland; *Hans Breitmann's Ballads*.

Han'sel Pass, Utah; elev. 5,138 ft.

Han'sen, hăn'sgn, **Pe'ter An'dre-as** [1795–1874], Ger. astronomer.

Hanse Towns. See HANSEATIC LEAGUE, in vocabulary.

Hans'ford, co.; N. W. Tex.; 910 □; p. 133; ⊙ Hansford.

Han'si, hăn'sī, town; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 15,190.

Han'son, co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 435 □; p. 4,267; ⊙ Alexandria.

Hans'-Sachs", hăns'-săhs' [1494–1576], Ger. shoemaker; schoolmaster; meistersinger; poet.

Han'steen, Chris'tof-fer [1784–1873], Norwegian astron.; geometer.

Hants, hants. **1.** See HAMPSHIRE. **South-amp'ton‡; South-amp'ton-shire‡. 2.** Co.; N. Scotia prov., Can.; 1,175 □; p. 22,052; ✳ Windsor.

Han'way, Jo'nas [1712–1786], Eng. merchant; traveler; philanthropist; first to introduce the umbrella in London.

Han'well, vil.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. of par., 6,139.

Hau":Yu', hăn'-yū', Chinese scholar; philos.; "Prince of Literature"; fl. 8th cent. **Hau":Wan-Kung':.**

Hanz Peak, mt.; Col.; 10,906 ft.

Ha"oo-ran', hŭ"ū-rān'. Same as HAURAN.

Ha"pai', hŭ"pai', isl. group; Tonga Arch., S. Pac. Oc. **Gal'vez:.**

Hap'py Val'ley [JOHNSON *Rasselas*], place in Amhara, Abys., having but one entrance.

Haps'burg, haps'bŭrg *or* (G.) hăps'bŭrg, anc. imp. family of Austria. Compare HABSBURG.

Hap'ton, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. with Padiham, 11,301.

Ha-pur', hŭ-pŭr', town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 13,212.

Ha'ra, hă'rā, lake; Gobi Desert; Chinese Turkestan.

Har'al-son, co.; W. Ga.; 269 □; p. 11,316; ⊙ Buchanan.

Ha"ra-moshi', hă"ru-mōshi', mt.; Karakoram Mts., Baltistan, N. W. India; 24,285 ft.

Ha"ra-muk', hă"rā-muk', mt.; Himalaya Mts., India; 19,000 ft.

Har'bor Grace, town; S. E. Newfoundland; p. 7,054.

Har'borne, hăr'bŏrn, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 44,105.

Har'bor-ough, hăr'bur-o, **Great and Lit'tle,** town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 5,876.

Har'burg, hăr'bŭrg, town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 35,081.

Har'court. 1. ăr'kŭr', **Hen"ri', Duc d'** [1654–1718], Fr. marshal; diplomat. **2.** hăr'cŏrt, **Si'mon, Viscount** [1660–1727], Eng. lawyer; Lord Chancellor.

Har'dang"er-Fiord', hăr'dăng"gr-fyĕrd', inlet; W. coast of Norway; l. about 70 m.

Har'dang"er-Field', -fyeld', mt. range; Norway.

Hard'cas'tle, hărd'cgs'l, **Kate,** the heroine of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, who, by taking the character of a maid servant, "stoops to conquer" the bashfulness of young Marlow.

Har'dee, Will'iam Jo'seph [1818–1873], Am. Confed. gen.

Har'de-man. 1. Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 640 □; p. 21,029; ⊙ Bolivar. **2.** Co.; N. Tex.; 1,180 □; p. 3,904; ⊙ Quanah.

Har'den-berg", hăr'den-berg'. **1. Fried'rich Lud'-wig.** See NOVALIS. **2. Karl Au'gust, Prince von** [1750–1822], Prus. statesman.

Har"di-ca-nute', See HARTHACNUT.

Har'din. 1. Co.; S. E. Ill.; 194 □; p. 7,234; ⊙ Elizabethtown. **2.** Co.; cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 19,003; ⊙ Eldora. **3.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 580 □; p. 21,304; ⊙ Elizabethtown. **4.** Co.; W. Ohio; 425 □; p. 28,939; ⊙ Kenton. **5.** Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 560 □; p. 17,698; ⊙ Savannah. **6.** Co.; E. Tex.; 940 □; p. 3,956; ⊙ Kountze.

Har'ding. 1. Ches'ter [1792–1866], Am. portrait-painter. **2. James Duf'field** [1798–1863], Eng. painter; writer on art. **3. John** [1378 1465?], Eng. chronicler. **Har'-dyng:. 4. Karl Lud'wig** [1765–1834], Ger. astron. **5. Ste'phen** [—1134], Eng. monk; founded Cistercians. **6.** Co.; N. W. S. Dak.; 1,475 □; p. 167; ⊙ Camp Crook.

Har'dinge, hăr'ding, **Hen'ry, Viscount** [1785–1856], Eng. gen.; Gov.-Gen. of India.

Har"di"on', ăr"dī"ōn', **Jacques** [1686–1766], Fr. scholar; historian.

Hard'kop-pig, Pete. Same as PETER, 5.

Har'do-i, hŭr'dō-ī. **1.** Dist.; Lucknow div., Oudh, Brit. India; 2,305 □; p. 1,113,211; ✳ Shahabad. **2.** Town in same; p. 10,026.

Har"dou"in', ăr"dŭ'ăn', **Jean** [1646–1729], Fr. Jesuit; scholar; numismatist.

Hard'war, hărd'wŭr, town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., India; p. 4,520; largest annual fair in India.

Hard'wick [Teut. *masc.*, hard war. **Hard'wicke‡]. 1. Phil'ip** [1792–1870], Eng. architect. **2.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,922. **3.** Town; Caledonia co., Vt.; p. 1,547.

Hard'wicke. 1. Earl of [1690–1764], Philip Yorke; Eng. judge; Lord Chancellor. **2. Earl of** [1757–1834], Philip Yorke; Lord Lieut. of Ir.

Hard'wicke Bay, arm of Spencer Gulf, S. Australia.

Hard'wicke Is'land, Queen Charlotte Sound, B. C., Can.

Hard'wicke Moun'tains, E. Austral. **Nun-da'was‡.**

Har'dy. 1. Rob'ert Spence [1803–1868], Eng. miss. to Ceylon; Buddhist scholar. **2. Thom'as Duf'fus** [1804–1878], Eng. hist. scholar. **3. Sir Thom'as Mas'ter-man** [1769–1839], Eng. admiral. **4.** Co.; N. E. pt. of W. Va.; 400 □; p. 7,567; ⊙ Moorefield.

Har'dy, Mount, N. C.; 6,102 ft.

Hare. 1. Ju'li-us Charles [1795–1855], Eng. divine; writer; *Guesses at Truth*. **2. Rob'ert** [1781–1858], Am. chemist; invented oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

Ha'reid, hă'rŭid, isl.; Romsdal prov., Norway; 11 × 8 m.

Hare Is'land, St. Lawrence Riv., Quebec prov., Can.

Ha'ren, hă'rgn, **Wil'lem van** [1713?–1768], Dutch epic poet; *The Adventures of Friso*.

Ha'reth, hē'reth [Heb., thicket; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxii, 5.

Har"fleur', ăr"flŭr', spt.; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 2,317; taken by Eng., Sept. 22, 1415; retaken by Fr., 1449.

Har'ford, co.; N. E. Md.; 422 □; p. 28,993; ⊙ Belair.

Har'greaves, Ha'riot [—1778], Eng. weaver; inv. spinning-jenny.

Har-ha'iah, hăr-hē'yŭ *or* hăr'hu-aī'ŭ [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Har'has, hăr'has [Heb., glitter, splendor; *Bib.*]. **Kas'-rah‡.**

Ha'rim, hē'rim [Heb., flat-nosed; *Bib.*].

Hä'ring, hā'ring, **Ge'org Wil'helm Hein'rich** [1797–1871], Ger. novelist. **Hae'ring‡.**

Har'ing-ton, Sir John [1561–1612], Eng. courtier; writer.

Har'i-ot, har'i-gt, **Thom'as** [1560–1621], Eng. math. **Har'ri-ott‡.**

Ha'riph, hē'rif [Heb., early born; *Bib.*].

Ha-ri'ri, hu-ri'ri. **Al Ka'sem** [1054–1121?], Arab. writer.

Hark'ness Moun'tain, near Big Meadows, Cal.; 8,875 ft.

Har'lan. 1. Co.; S. E. Ky.; 410 □; p. 6,197; ⊙ Harlan. **2.** Co.; S. Neb.; 576 □; p. 8,158; ⊙ Alma. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Selby co., Iowa; p. 1,765.

Har-law', hăr-lē', vil.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; defeat of Highlanders by Lowlanders, July 24, 1411.

Har'lem, former town; N. Y.; now part of N. Y. City.

Har'lem Plains, former name, N. part of Manhattan Isl., N. Y.; now part of New York city.

Har'lem Riv'er, from Hudson Riv. to East Riv., N. Y.; N. boundary of Manhattan Isl.

Har'ley, Rob'ert [1661–1724], Earl of Oxford; Eng. prime minister.

Har'ling-en, fort. town; Friesland prov., Neth.; p. 12,000.

Har'low, George Hen'ry [1787–1819], Eng. hist. and portrait-painter.

Har-mo'di-us [—514], Athenian youth; conspired against and k. Hipparchus; slain. **Har-mo'di-os‡** [Gr.].

Har-mo'ni-a [*Myth.*], personification of universal harmony; daughter of Mars and Venus; wife of Cadmus. **Har-mo-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Har'ness, Will'iam [1790–1869], Eng. divine; dram.; editor of Shakespeare.

Har'nett. 1. Cor-ne'li-us [1723–1781], Am. statesman; b. in Eng. **2.** Co.; N. C.; 580 □; p. 13,700; ⊙ Lillington.

Har'ney, Will'iam Sel'by [1800–1889], U. S. gen. **2.** Co.; S. E. Oregon; 10,600 □; p. 2,559; ⊙ Harney.

Har'ney Lake, Oregon; elev. 4,150 ft.

Har'ney Peak, mt.; Black Hills, S. Dak.; 7,368 ft.

Ha'rod, hē'red [Heb., trembling; *Bib.*], *Judg.* vii, 1.

Har'old, har'ŭld [Teut. *masc.*, warrior strength. Dan. **Ha'rald,** hă'rŭld; D. **He'rold,** hē'rolt; F. **Ha"rold',** ă"rōld'; It. **A-ral'do,** ă-rŭl'dō. **A-rol'do‡.** **L. Ha-rol'dus]. 1. H. I.,** "**Hare'foot**" [—1040], king of Eng. **2. H. II.** [1021?–1066], king of Eng.; killed at Hastings, where def. by Wm. the Conqueror. **3. Har'dra"da** [1016?–1066], king of Norw.; killed at Stamford Bridge. **4. Har'fa"ger** [—936?], king of Norw.

Har'old Skim'pole [DICKENS *Bleak House*], a shiftless amateur artist; caricature of Leigh Hunt.

Ha"rom"szek', hă"rem'sek', co.; Transylvania, Hung.; 1,369 □; p. 126,000.

Ha-ro'sheth, hu-rō'sheth [Heb., forest; *Bib.*], *Judg.* iv, 2.

Ha-roun':al-Ra'schid, hă-rūn'-ăl-rŭ'shid. Same as HARUN-AL-RASCHID.

Har'pa-gus, Mede officer; saved life of infant Cyrus, afterward "the Great"; fl. about —580. **Har'pa-gos‡** [Gr.].

Har'pa-lus [—324?], Macedonian satrap of Babylonia. **Har'pa-los‡** [Gr.].

Har'per. 1. James [1795–1869], Am. pub.; founder of Harper & Bros. **2. Rob'ert Good'loe** [1765–1825], Am. lawyer; Senator. **3.** Co.; S. Kan.; 810 □; p. 13,266; ⊙ Anthony. **4.** City; Harper co., Kan.; p. 1,579.

Har'per's Fer'ry, town; Jefferson co., W. Va.; p. 968; seized by John Brown, Oct. 16, 1859; by "Stonewall" Jackson, Sept. 15, 1862.

Har'peth, riv.; Tenn.; l. 90 m. to Cumberland Riv.

Har-poc'ra-tes, hăr-poc'ru-tīz [*Egy. Myth.*], god of silence.

Har"po-cra'ti-on, hăr'po-crē'ti-en, **Va-le'ri-us,** Gr. rhetorician; fl. 2d cent.

Harps'well, town; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 1,766.

Har"rar', hăr'rŭr'. **1.** Dist.; S. E. Abys.; p. 1,900,000; It. protectorate. **Ha"rar'i. 2.** Its ✳; cml. town; p. 35,000.

Har'ri-can'aw, har'ri-kan'ŏ, riv.; Can.; l. 270 m. to James's Bay.

Har'ri-et, Har'ri-ot. See HENRIETTA.

Har'ring-ton. 1. Earl of [—1756], William Stanhope, Eng. statesman. **2. Earl of** [1753–1829], Charles Stanhope, Eng. gen. **3. James** [1611–1677], Eng. writer.

Har'ris. 1. George, Lord [1746–1829], Eng. gen. **2. James** [1709–1780], Eng. scholar; writer. **3. James.** See MALMESBURY. **4. John** [1667–1719], Eng. divine; math.; compiled the 1st cyclopedia. **5. John** [1804–1856], Eng. clergyman; writer. **6. Sam'u-el Smith** [1841–1888], Am. divine; bp. of Mich. **7. Sir Will'iam Snow** [1792–1867], Eng. surgeon; electrician; inventor; writer. **8.** Co.; W. Ga.; 423 □; p. 16,797; ⊙ Hamilton. **9.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 1,800 □; p. 37,249; ⊙ Houston.

Har'ris, Mrs. [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], an imaginary person; Sarah Gamp's authority.

Har'ris-burg. 1. City; ✳ of Pa. and ⊙ of Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 39,385. **2.** Town; Saline co., Ill.; p. 1,723.

Har'ri-son. 1. Ben'ja-min [1740–1791], Am. statesman; signed Decl. of Independence; Gov. of Va. **2. John** [1693–1776], Eng. mech.; inv. compensation pendulum & chronometer. **3. Thom'as** [1606–1660], Eng. comm. in Cromwell's army; a judge at Charles I.'s trial; hanged. **4. Will'iam** [1534–1593], Eng. clergyman; annalist. **5. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1773–1841], U. S. gen.; Gov. Northwestern Territory; def. Indians at Tippecanoe; 9th Pres. U. S., 1841; son of Benjamin. **6.** Co.; S. Ind.; 470 □; p. 20,786; ⊙ Corydon. **7.** Co.; W. Iowa; 605 □; p. 21,356; ⊙ Logan. **8.** Co.; N. Ky.; 315 □; p. 16,914; ⊙ Cynthiana. **9.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 990 □; p. 12,481; ⊙ Mississippi City. **10.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 730 □; p. 21,033; ⊙ Bethany. **11.** Co.; E. Ohio; 405 □; p. 20,830; ⊙ Cadiz. **12.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 880 □; p. 26,721; ⊙ Marshall. **13.** Co.; N. E. pt. of W. Va.; 464 □; p. 21,919; ⊙ Clarksburg. **14.** City; Hudson co., N. J.; p. 8,338. **15.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 1,690.

Har'ri-son Bay, N. coast of Alaska, Arctic Oc.; bet. lat. 70° 30' N. and long. 150–152° 30' W.

Har'ri-son-burg, city; ⊙ of Rockingham co., Va.; p. 2,792.

Har'ri-son, Fort, Ind.; defended by Zachary Taylor against the Indians, Sept. 4, 1812.

Har'ri-son-ville, town; ⊙ of Cass co., Mo.; p. 1,645.

Har'rods-burg, town; ⊙ of Mercer co., Ky.; p. 3,230.

Har'ro-gate, town; York co., Eng.; p. 13,917; mineral springs.

Har'row-by, Earl of [1762–1847], Dudley Ryder, Eng. statesman; philanthropist.

Har'row-on-the-Hill', town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 12,968; seat of school, founded by John Lyon.

Har'ry [See HENRY]. **Blind,** Scot. bard; fl. 15th cent. **Hen'ry the Min'strel‡.**

Har'ry, Mount, Utah; 11,300 ft.

Har'ry Grin'go [Pseud.], Henry A. Wise [1819–1869], Am. naval lieut.; writer.

Har'shn [Heb., artificer; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 52.

Hart. 1. Jo'el T. [1810–1877], Am. sculptor. **2. John** [1708–1780], Am. patriot; signed Decl. of Independence. **3. Sol'o-mon** [1806–1881], Eng. historical painter. **4.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 381 □; p. 10,887; ⊙ Hartwell. **5.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 410 □; p. 16,439; ⊙ Munfordville.

Hart'ford. 1. Co.; N. Conn.; 738 □; p. 147,180. **2.** Its ⊙, & ✳ of Conn.; p. 53,230; Trinity College. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Blackford co., Ind.; p. 2,287. **4.** Town; Windsor co., Vt.; p. 3,740.

Hart'ford Con-ven'tion [*U. S. Hist.*], delegates from New Eng. States, to oppose Pres. Madison's war policy; accused of plotting disunion.

Har"tha-cnut', hār"thu-cnŭt' [1018?–1040], king of Eng. & Den.; son of Cnut. **Har"di-ca-nute':.**

Har'tle-pool, spt. town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 21,521.
Hart'ley. **1. Da'vid** [1705–1757], Eng. philos. **2.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 1,480 □; p. 252.
Hart'lib, härt'lip, **Sa'mu-el** [1600?–after 1661], Anglo-Polish reformer.
Hart'mann, härt'mân, **Mo'ritz** [1821–1872], Ger. lyric poet; politician; miscellaneous writer.
Har'tranft, här'tranft, **John Fred'er-ick** [1840–1878], Am. gen.; Gov. of Pa.
Harts'horne. **1. Charles Hen'ry** [1812–1865], Eng. clerg.; archeol. **2. Jo'seph** [1779–1850], Am. phys.
Hart'soe'ker, härt'sû'kgr, **Ni'klaas** [1656–1725], Dutch optician, physicist.
Hart'well. **1.** Vil.; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 118, residence of Louis XVIII. of Fr. in exile. **2.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 1,507.
Hartz. See HARZ.
Ha-ru'maph, ha-rû'maf [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Neh.* iii, 10.
Ha-run'al-Ra'schid, hâ-rûn'-ûl-rä'shid, literally "the Just"; 765–809, caliph of the Saracens; hero of *Arabian Nights.*
Ha'ruz, hê'ruz [Heb., industrious; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xxi, 19.
Har'vard, här'vard **1. John** [1607–1638], Eng. nonconf. clergyman, endowed Harvard Coll., 1638. **2.** Vil.; McHenry co., Ill.; p. 1,967.
Har'vard, Mount. Col.; 14,375 ft.
Har'vey [Celt *mase.*, bitter.] **1. Sir E-li'ab** [1759–1830], Eng. admiral. **2. Sir George** [1806–1876], Scot. painter, pres. Royal Scottish Academy, 1864. **3. Will'iam** [1578–1657], Eng. phys.; discr. circulation of blood and epigenesis. **4. Will'iam** [1796–1866], Eng. designer, engraver. **5.** Co.; S. Kan.; 540 □; p. 17,604; ⊙ Newton.
Har'wich, har'ij [Heb., shining; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vi, 34
Hash-mo'nah [Heb., fruitfulness; *Bib.*
Ha'shub [Heb., associate; *Bib.*] **Has'shub:.**
Ha-shu'bah [Heb., association; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iii, 20.
Ha'shum [Heb., shining; *Bib.*]
Has'kell, has kel **1.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 576 □; p. 1,077; ⊙ Santa Fé. **2.** Co., N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,665; ⊙ Haskell.
Has'kell Peak, mt.; Cal.; 8,136 ft.
Has-ke'ui, hgs-kê'nî, town; Bulgaria; p. 14,191.
Has'ling-den, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 18,225
Has'san ben Sa"bah', hâs'san ben sâ-bâ', "the Old Man of the Mountain." See ASSASSIN, 2, in vocab.
Has'san Pa-cha', hâs'san pa-shâ' [–1790], grand admiral and vizier of Turkey. **Ga'zi Has'san:.**
Has'se, hâs'sg, **Jo'hann A'dolf** [1699–1783], Ger. composer. *Maestro.*
Has'sel-quist, hâs'sgl-ewist, **Fred'rik** [1722–1752], Sw. naturalist; pupil of Linnæus.
Has'selt, his selt, town, Limburg prov., Belg.; p. 13,194
Has-sen'a-ah, hassen'a-â [Heb., the thorn-hedge; *Bib.*]
Has'tings, hes'tingz [Teut *mase.*, swift.] **1. Marquis of** [1754–1826, Francis Rawdon, Brit gen.; Gov.-Gen. of India. **2. Se-li'na.** See HUNTINGDON, COUNTESS OF. **3. War'ren** [1732–1818], first Gov.-Gen. of Brit India; impeached, tried, acquitted. **4. Will'iam, Lord** [Shak. *Richard III.*], a noble executed by order of the King. **5.** Bor., Sussex co., Eng.; p. 52,340; cinque port; William the Conqueror def. Harold, Oct. 14, 1066. **6.** Co., cen. Ont. prov., Can.; 2,337 □; p. 59,227; * Belleville. **7.** City; ⊙ of Adams co., Neb.; p. 13,584. **8.** City, S. of Barry co., Mich.; p. 2,072. **9.** City; ⊙ of Dakota co., Minn.; p. 3,705
Has'tings Pass, Nev.; elev. 6,220 ft.
Ha-su'pha, ha-sû'fa [Heb., nakedness; *Bib.*]. **Ha-shu'pha:.**
Hat'tach, hê'tac [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esther* iv, 5.
Hat'field, Thom'as [–1381], Eng. prelate; bishop of Durham, founded Trinity College, Oxford.
Ha'thath, he'thath [Heb., bruised; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 13.
Hath'a-way, Ann [1557–1623], wife of Shakespeare
Hath'ras, hûth'ras, town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 39,481.
Ha-ti'pha, ha-tû'fa *or* hat'i-fa [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 54.
Ha-ti'ta, ha-tû'ta *or* hat'i-ta [Heb., exploration; *Bib.*]
Hat Mount'ain, Cal.; 7,676 ft.
Hat'ter-as, Cape, s. E. point of Isl. E. of Pamlico sound, N. C.; noted for violence of its storms.
Hat'ti-a, hat'ti-a, Isl.; mouth of Ganges River, India; p. 21,000.
Hat'ton, Sir Chris'to-pher [1540–1591], Eng. courtier; Lord Chancellor.
Hat'tush, hat'ush [Heb., contender; *Bib.*].
Hat'ty, See HENTY.
Hauff, houf, **Wil'helm** [1802–1827], Ger. novelist.
Haug, houg, **Mar'tin** [1827–1876], Ger. Orientalist.
Haugh'ville, hô'fil, town; Marion co., Ind.; p. 2,144.
Haupt'mann, houpt'mân, **Mo'ritz** [1792–1868], Ger. composer. *Maestro.*
Hau'ran', hou'rân' [Heb., cave district; *Bib.*], anc. and modern province, Syria **Au-ra-ni'tis:** Gr.]
Hau'ser, hou'zgr, **Kas'par** [1812?–1833], Ger. foundling; adopted by city of Nuremberg; put to basket-making; became protégé of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach where, Dec. 14, he interviewed one who promised to reveal his parentage, and returned fatally wounded; thought by some to have been an impostor.
Haute'feuille', ôt'fêl'yg, **Jean de** [1647–1724] Fr mechanician; invented spiral watch-spring.
Haute"-Ga"ronne', ôt'-gô'ron', dept.; S. Fr.; 2,429 □; p. 472,864; * Toulouse
Haute"-Loire', ôt'-lwär', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,916 □; p. 316,-755; * Le Puy.
Haute"-Marne', ôt'-märn', dept., N. E. Fr.; 2,902 □; p. 248,833; * Chaumont
Hautes"-Alpes', ôtz'-alp', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 2,158 □; p. 115,-622; * Gap.
Haute"-Saône', ôt'-sôn', dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,062 □; p. 280,-850; * Vesoul
Haute"-Sa"voie', ôt'-sâ'vwâ', dept., E. Fr.; 1,667 □; p. 265,-206; * Annecy
Hautes"-Py"ré"nées', ôt'-pi'ré'nê', dept., S. Fr.; 1,719 □; p. 255,561; * Tarbes
Haute"-Vi"enne', ôt'-vi'en', dept., W. cen. Fr.; 2,130 □; p. 350,-; * Limoges
Haut"-Rhin', ô'-ran', dept., E. Fr.; 2355 □; p. 83,670; * Colmar.
Ha'üy, ô'wî' *or* ô'üî' **1. Re-né' Just** [1743–1822], Fr crystallographer and mineralogist **2. Va"len'tin** [1745–1822], Fr. philanthropist, brother of preceding, founded blind-asylum, Paris
Ha-va'na, ha-van'a. **1.** (Sp. **Ha-ba'na,** hâ-bâ'nâ), spt. city; * of Cuba, W. Indies; p. 200,448. **2.** City; ⊙ of Mason co., Ill.; p. 2,525. **3.** Vil.; Schuyler co., N. Y.; p. 1,751.
Ha'vel-land, hâ'vgl-lânt, dist.; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; 1,002 □; p. 146,000.
Hav'e-lock, hav'g-lec, **Sir Hen'ry** [1795–1857], Brit. gen.; a hero of the Indian mutiny; relieved Lucknow, but was besieged there till rescued by Colin Campbell.
Ha'ven, E-ras'tus O'tis [1820–1881], Am. Meth. divine; bishop.
Ha'ver-camp", hâ'vgr-kâmp', **Sig'e-bert** [1683–1742], Dutch philologist; critic.
Hav'er-ford:West", spt. town; * of Pembroke co., Wales; p. 6,179; a county in itself.
Hav'er-gal, Fran'ces Rid'ley [1836–1879], Eng. religious poet.
Ha'ver-hill, hê'vgr-il. **1.** City; Essex co., Mass.; p. 27,-412. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Grafton co., N. H.; p. 2,545.
Hav'er-straw, vil.; Rockland co., N. Y.; p. 5,070.
Hav'i-lah, hav'i-lâ *or* hav'vi-lâ [Heb., circle, district; *Bib.*].
Ha"voth-ja'ir, hê'veth-jê'ir [Heb., villages of Jair; *Bib.*].
Ha'vre, hâ'vgr, or **Le Ha'vre,** lg â'vr. spt city; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 116,369; four times besieged.
Hav're de Grace, hav'gr dg grâs, city; Harford co., Md.; p. 3,244; taken by Brit., May 3, 1813.
Haw, hô, riv.; cen. N. C.; 130 m.
Ha-wai'i, hg-wai'i, Isl.; largest of Hawaiian group; N. Pac. Oc.; 4,210 □; p. 26,754; chief town, Hilo.
Ha-wai'ian Is'lands, ha-wai'yan, formerly Sandwich Isls.; rep.; N. Pac. Oc.; 6,640 □; p. 89,990; * Honolulu.
Hawar'den, hâr'den, par.; Flint co., Wales; p. of par., 7,057; castle, the res. of William E. Gladstone.
Ha'wash", hâ'wâsh', riv.; S. Abys.; 1,500 m.
Haw'es, hôz. **1. Ste'phen,** Eng. poet; fl. 1500. **2. Will'iam** [1736–1803], Eng. phys.; founded Royal Humane Soc.
Ha'wick, hô wik, town; Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 19,304.
Ha-wi'za, hg-wi'zo, Khuzistan prov., Persia; p. 12,000.
Hawk Bill, mt.; Blue Ridge, Va.; 4,066 ft.
Hawke, hôk, Ed'ward, Lord [1705–1781], Eng. admiral; def. French off Belleisle, 1759.
Haw'ker, Rob'ert Ste'phen [1804–1875], Eng. divine; poet.
Hawke's Bay, former prov.; 4,410 □; p. 28,506; and bay, North Isl., New Zealand.
Hawkes'worth, John [1715–1773], Eng. writer; essayist.
Hawk'eye State, Iowa; said to be from an Indian chief.
Haw'kins. **1. Sir John** [1520?–1595], Eng. admr.; slave-trader. **2. Sir John** [1719–1789], Eng. writer; *Hist. of Music.* **3. Sir Rich'ard** [1555?–1622], Eng. nav. officer. **4.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 490 □; p. 22,246; ⊙ Rogersville.
Haw'kins-ville, town; ⊙ of Pulaski co., Ga.; p. 1,755.
Hawk Nest, mt.; Wyo.; 9,800 ft.
Hawks, Fran'cis Lis'ter [1798–1866], Am. clergyman; writer.
Hawks'moor, Nich'o-las [1666–1736], Eng. architect.
Hawk'wood, Sir John [–1394], Eng. mil. adventurer; at Crecy and Poitiers, in Italy. **L'A-cu'to:.**
Haw'ley. **1. Gid'e-on** [1727–1807], Am. pastor; Indian missionary. **2. Hen'ry** [–1793], Eng. gen.; defeated by Highlanders, Falkirk, 1746. **3. Jo'seph** [1724–1788], Am. lawyer; patriot. **4.** Bor.; Wayne co., Pa.; p. 1,968.
Haw'thorn, hô'thêrn, town; Victoria, Australia; p. 18,860; suburb of Melbourne.
Haw'thorne, Na-than'i-el [1804–1864], Am. novelist.
Hax"o', ôk'sô, Fran"çois' Ni"co'las' Be-noit', Baron [1774–1838], Fr. gen.; mil. engineer.
Hay, hê, Da'vid Ram'say [1798–1866], Scot. artist; writer.
Hay'den, he'din, Fer'di-nand Van'de-veer [1829–1887], Am. geologist; Rocky Mt. places named in his honor.
Hay'den, Mount. **1.** Teton Range, Uintah co., Wyo.; 13,-691 ft. **Grand Te-ton':.** **2.** Catskills; N. Y.; 2,900 ft.
Hay'den Di-vide', Col.; elev. 9,174 ft.
Hay'den Pass, Col.; elev. 10,780 ft.
Hay'du, he'din *or* G. hai'den. **1. Franz Jo'seph** [1732–1809], Aust composer; *Creation* **2. Jo'seph** [–1856], Eng. author; *Dust of Dates.*
Hay'don, hê'dun, **Ben'ja-min Rob'ert** [1786–1846], Eng. historical painter.
Ha-yel', hg-yel', town; Arabia; N. E. of Medina; p. 12,000.
Hayes, hez. **1. Cath'er-ine** [1820–1861], Ir. soprano singer. **2. I'saac I.** [1832–1881], Am. arctic explorer. **3. Ru'ther-ford Bir'chard** [1822–1893], Am. lawyer; U. S. gen.; Gov. of Ohio; 19th Pres. of U. S., 1877–1881; election disputed; electoral commission created by Congress to canvass vote. **4.** Co.; S. W. Neb.; 720 □; p. 3,963; ⊙ Hayes Center.
Hayes Pen-in'su-la, W. Greenland, E. of Baffin Sea.
Hay'ley, hê'lg, **Will'iam** [1745–1820], Eng. poet.
Hay'man, he mun, **Fran'cis** [1708–1776], Eng. painter.
Hay'nau, hai'nau, **Ju'li-us Ja'kob, Baron von** [1796–1853], Aust gen.; accused of cruelty.
Hayne, hên. **1. I'saac** [1745–1783], Am. colonel; hanged by British as a traitor. **2. Ju'li-a Dean** [1830–1868], Am. actress. **3. Rob'ert Young** [1791–1839], Am. orator; grandnephew of Isaac; forensic opponent of D. Webster.
Haynes, hênz. **1. John** [–1654], Eng. statesman; first Gov. of Conn. **2. Lem'u-el** [1753–1833], Am. colored clergyman.
Hays, hez. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1824?–1864], U. S. gen.; k. at battle of Wilderness. **2.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 680 □; p. 11,352; ⊙ San Marcos.
Hay'stack Moun'tain. **1.** Yellowstone Park; 7,089 ft. **2.** Adirondacks; N. Y.; 4,919 ft. **3. Lit'tle,** Adirondacks; N. Y.; 4,566 ft
Hay'ter, hê'tgr, Sir George [1792–1871], Eng. historical portrait-painter.
Hay'ti. See HAYTI.
Hay'ward, hê'ward. **1. A'bra-ham** [1803–1884], Eng. lawyer, author. **2. Sir John** [1562?–1627], Eng. historian
Hay'wood, hê'wud. **1.** Co.; S. W. part of N. C.; 560 □; p. 13,346; * Waynesville. **2.** Co.; W. Tenn.; 570 □; p. 23,558; * Brownsville.
Ha'za-el, hâ'za-el *or* haz'o-el. Heb., God sees; *Bib.*].
Ha-za'iah, ha-zê' yâ [Heb., Jah is seeing; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-mad'dar [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 4.
Haz'ard, Row'land Green [1801–1888], Am. author.
Ha"zard', Dé"si'ré', dé'zi'ré' [Pen-name], Octave Feuillet.
Ha"zar-e'nan [Heb., court of the fountains; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-gad'dah [Heb., court of Gad. *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-hat'ti-con [Heb., court of death; *Bib.*].
Ha"za-ri-bagh', hâ'za-ri-bâ'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. India; 7,021 □; p. 1,104,742. **2.** Its *; p. 16,672.
Ha"zar-ma'veth, hê'zar-mé'veth [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-shu'al, hê'zar-shû'al [Heb., fox-village; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-su'sah, hê'zar-sû'sâ [Heb., horse-village; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-su'sim:.
Haz"e-lel-po'ni [Heb., protection of the face of; *Bib.*].
Ha-ze'rim [Heb., villages, courts; *Bib.*], *Deut.* ii, 23.
Ha-ze'roth [Heb., stations, villages; *Bib.*].
Haz"e-zon-ta'mar, haz'g-zon-tê'mar [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Ha'zi-el [Heb., God is seeing; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiii, 9.
Ha'zle-rig, hê'zl-rig, **Sir Ar'thur** [–1661], Eng. Parl. leader; Gov. of Newcastle.
Haz"e-na'ah [Heb., the violated; *Bib.*].
Hash"a-bi'ah [Heb., Jah is associated; *Bib.*].
Ha-shab'nah [Heb., Jah is a friend. *Bib.*]
Hash"ab-ni'ah [Heb., Jah is a friend; *Bib.*].
Hash-bad'a-na [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Neh* viii, 4.
Ha'shem [Heb., shining; *Bib.*, *1 Chron.* xi, 34
Hash-mo'nah [Heb., fruitfulness; *Bib.*
Ha'shub [Heb., associate; *Bib.*] **Has'shub:.**
Ha-shu'bah [Heb., association; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iii, 20.
Ha'shum [Heb., shining; *Bib.*]
Has'kell, has kel **1.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 576 □; p. 1,077; ⊙ Santa Fé. **2.** Co., N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,665; ⊙ Haskell.
Has'kell Peak, mt.; Cal.; 8,136 ft.
Has-ke'ui, hgs-kê'nî, town; Bulgaria; p. 14,191.
Has'ling-den, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 18,225
Has'san ben Sa"bah', hâs'san ben sâ-bâ', "the Old Man of the Mountain." See ASSASSIN, 2, in vocab.
Has'san Pa-cha', hâs'san pa-shâ' [–1790], grand admiral and vizier of Turkey. **Ga'zi Has'san:.**
Has'se, hâs'sg, **Jo'hann A'dolf** [1699–1783], Ger. composer. *Maestro.*
Has'sel-quist, hâs'sgl-ewist, **Fred'rik** [1722–1752], Sw. naturalist; pupil of Linnæus.
Has'selt, his selt, town, Limburg prov., Belg.; p. 13,194
Has-sen'a-ah, hassen'a-â [Heb., the thorn-hedge; *Bib.*]
Has'tings, hes'tingz [Teut *mase.*, swift.] **1. Marquis of** [1754–1826, Francis Rawdon, Brit gen.; Gov.-Gen. of India. **2. Se-li'na.** See HUNTINGDON, COUNTESS OF. **3. War'ren** [1732–1818], first Gov.-Gen. of Brit India; impeached, tried, acquitted. **4. Will'iam, Lord** [Shak. *Richard III.*], a noble executed by order of the King. **5.** Bor., Sussex co., Eng.; p. 52,340; cinque port; William the Conqueror def. Harold, Oct. 14, 1066. **6.** Co., cen. Ont. prov., Can.; 2,337 □; p. 59,227; * Belleville. **7.** City; ⊙ of Adams co., Neb.; p. 13,584. **8.** City, S. of Barry co., Mich.; p. 2,072. **9.** City; ⊙ of Dakota co., Minn.; p. 3,705
Has'tings Pass, Nev.; elev. 6,220 ft.
Ha-su'pha, ha-sû'fa [Heb., nakedness; *Bib.*]. **Ha-shu'pha:.**
Hat'tach, hê'tac [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esther* iv, 5.
Hat'field, Thom'as [–1381], Eng. prelate; bishop of Durham, founded Trinity College, Oxford.
Ha'thath, he'thath [Heb., bruised; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 13.
Hath'a-way, Ann [1557–1623], wife of Shakespeare
Hath'ras, hûth'ras, town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 39,481.
Ha-ti'pha, ha-tû'fa *or* hat'i-fa [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 54.
Ha-ti'ta, ha-tû'ta *or* hat'i-ta [Heb., exploration; *Bib.*]
Hat Moun'tain, Cal.; 7,676 ft.
Hat'ter-as, Cape, s. E. point of Isl. E. of Pamlico sound, N. C.; noted for violence of its storms.
Hat'ti-a, hat'ti-a, Isl.; mouth of Ganges River, India; p. 21,000.
Hat'ton, Sir Chris'to-pher [1540–1591], Eng. courtier; Lord Chancellor.
Hat'tush, hat'ush [Heb., contender; *Bib.*].
Hat'ty, See HENTY.
Hauff, houf, **Wil'helm** [1802–1827], Ger. novelist.
Haug, houg, **Mar'tin** [1827–1876], Ger. Orientalist.
Haugh'ville, hô'fil, town; Marion co., Ind.; p. 2,144.
Haupt'mann, houpt'mân, **Mo'ritz** [1792–1868], Ger. composer. *Maestro.*
Hau'ran', hou'rân' [Heb., cave district; *Bib.*], anc. and modern province, Syria **Au-ra-ni'tis:** Gr.]
Hau'ser, hou'zgr, **Kas'par** [1812?–1833], Ger. foundling; adopted by city of Nuremberg; put to basket-making; became protégé of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach where, Dec. 14, he interviewed one who promised to reveal his parentage, and returned fatally wounded; thought by some to have been an impostor.
Haute'feuille', ôt'fêl'yg, **Jean de** [1647–1724] Fr mechanician; invented spiral watch-spring.
Haute"-Ga"ronne', ôt'-gô'ron', dept.; S. Fr.; 2,429 □; p. 472,864; * Toulouse
Haute"-Loire', ôt'-lwär', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,916 □; p. 316,-755; * Le Puy.
Haute"-Marne', ôt'-märn', dept., N. E. Fr.; 2,902 □; p. 248,833; * Chaumont
Hautes"-Alpes', ôtz'-alp', dept.; S. E. Fr.; 2,158 □; p. 115,-622; * Gap.
Haute"-Saône', ôt'-sôn', dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,062 □; p. 280,-850; * Vesoul
Haute"-Sa"voie', ôt'-sâ'vwâ', dept., E. Fr.; 1,667 □; p. 265,-206; * Annecy
Hautes"-Py"ré"nées', ôt'-pi'ré'nê', dept., S. Fr.; 1,719 □; p. 255,561; * Tarbes
Haute"-Vi"enne', ôt'-vi'en', dept., W. cen. Fr.; 2,130 □; p. 350,-; * Limoges
Haut"-Rhin', ô'-ran', dept., E. Fr.; 2355 □; p. 83,670; * Colmar.
Ha'üy, ô'wî' *or* ô'üî' **1. Re-né' Just** [1743–1822], Fr crystallographer and mineralogist **2. Va"len'tin** [1745–1822], Fr. philanthropist, brother of preceding, founded blind-asylum, Paris
Ha-va'na, ha-van'a. **1.** (Sp. **Ha-ba'na,** hâ-bâ'nâ), spt. city; * of Cuba, W. Indies; p. 200,448. **2.** City; ⊙ of Mason co., Ill.; p. 2,525. **3.** Vil.; Schuyler co., N. Y.; p. 1,751.
Ha'vel-land, hâ'vgl-lânt, dist.; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; 1,002 □; p. 146,000.
Hav'e-lock, hav'g-lec, **Sir Hen'ry** [1795–1857], Brit. gen.; a hero of the Indian mutiny; relieved Lucknow, but was besieged there till rescued by Colin Campbell.
Ha'ven, E-ras'tus O'tis [1820–1881], Am. Meth. divine; bishop.
Ha'ver-camp", hâ'vgr-kâmp', **Sig'e-bert** [1683–1742], Dutch philologist; critic.
Hav'er-ford:West", spt. town; * of Pembroke co., Wales; p. 6,179; a county in itself.
Hav'er-gal, Fran'ces Rid'ley [1836–1879], Eng. religious poet.
Ha'ver-hill, hê'vgr-il. **1.** City; Essex co., Mass.; p. 27,-412. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Grafton co., N. H.; p. 2,545.
Hav'er-straw, vil.; Rockland co., N. Y.; p. 5,070.
Hav'i-lah, hav'i-lâ *or* hav'vi-lâ [Heb., circle, district; *Bib.*].
Ha"voth-ja'ir, hê'veth-jê'ir [Heb., villages of Jair; *Bib.*].
Ha'vre, hâ'vgr, or **Le Ha'vre,** lg â'vr. spt city; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 116,369; four times besieged.
Hav're de Grace, hav'gr dg grâs, city; Harford co., Md.; p. 3,244; taken by Brit., May 3, 1813.
Haw, hô, riv.; cen. N. C.; 130 m.
Ha-wai'i, hg-wai'i, Isl.; largest of Hawaiian group; N. Pac. Oc.; 4,210 □; p. 26,754; chief town, Hilo.
Ha-wai'ian Is'lands, ha-wai'yan, formerly Sandwich Isls.; rep.; N. Pac. Oc.; 6,640 □; p. 89,990; * Honolulu.
Hawar'den, hâr'den, par.; Flint co., Wales; p. of par., 7,057; castle, the res. of William E. Gladstone.
Ha'wash", hâ'wâsh', riv.; S. Abys.; 1,500 m.
Haw'es, hôz. **1. Ste'phen,** Eng. poet; fl. 1500. **2. Will'iam** [1736–1803], Eng. phys.; founded Royal Humane Soc.
Ha'wick, hô wik, town; Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 19,304.
Ha-wi'za, hg-wi'zo, Khuzistan prov., Persia; p. 12,000.
Hawk Bill, mt.; Blue Ridge, Va.; 4,066 ft.
Hawke, hôk, Ed'ward, Lord [1705–1781], Eng. admiral; def. French off Belleisle, 1759.
Haw'ker, Rob'ert Ste'phen [1804–1875], Eng. divine; poet.
Hawke's Bay, former prov.; 4,410 □; p. 28,506; and bay, North Isl., New Zealand.
Hawkes'worth, John [1715–1773], Eng. writer; essayist.
Hawk'eye State, Iowa; said to be from an Indian chief.
Haw'kins. **1. Sir John** [1520?–1595], Eng. admr.; slave-trader. **2. Sir John** [1719–1789], Eng. writer; *Hist. of Music.* **3. Sir Rich'ard** [1555?–1622], Eng. nav. officer. **4.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 490 □; p. 22,246; ⊙ Rogersville.
Haw'kins-ville, town; ⊙ of Pulaski co., Ga.; p. 1,755.
Hawk Nest, mt.; Wyo.; 9,800 ft.
Hawks, Fran'cis Lis'ter [1798–1866], Am. clergyman; writer.
Hawks'moor, Nich'o-las [1666–1736], Eng. architect.
Hawk'wood, Sir John [–1394], Eng. mil. adventurer; at Crecy and Poitiers, in Italy. **L'A-cu'to:.**
Haw'ley. **1. Gid'e-on** [1727–1807], Am. pastor; Indian missionary. **2. Hen'ry** [–1793], Eng. gen.; defeated by Highlanders, Falkirk, 1746. **3. Jo'seph** [1724–1788], Am. lawyer; patriot. **4.** Bor.; Wayne co., Pa.; p. 1,968.
Haw'thorn, hô'thêrn, town; Victoria, Australia; p. 18,860; suburb of Melbourne.
Haw'thorne, Na-than'i-el [1804–1864], Am. novelist.
Hax"o', ôk'sô, Fran"çois' Ni"co'las' Be-noit', Baron [1774–1838], Fr. gen.; mil. engineer.
Hay, hê, Da'vid Ram'say [1798–1866], Scot. artist; writer.
Hay'den, he'din, Fer'di-nand Van'de-veer [1829–1887], Am. geologist; Rocky Mt. places named in his honor.
Hay'den, Mount. **1.** Teton Range, Uintah co., Wyo.; 13,-691 ft. **Grand Te-ton':.** **2.** Catskills; N. Y.; 2,900 ft.
Hay'den Di-vide', Col.; elev. 9,174 ft.
Hay'den Pass, Col.; elev. 10,780 ft.
Hay'du, he'din *or* G. hai'den. **1. Franz Jo'seph** [1732–1809], Aust composer; *Creation* **2. Jo'seph** [–1856], Eng. author; *Dust of Dates.*
Hay'don, hê'dun, **Ben'ja-min Rob'ert** [1786–1846], Eng. historical painter.
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Hayes, hez. **1. Cath'er-ine** [1820–1861], Ir. soprano singer. **2. I'saac I.** [1832–1881], Am. arctic explorer. **3. Ru'ther-ford Bir'chard** [1822–1893], Am. lawyer; U. S. gen.; Gov. of Ohio; 19th Pres. of U. S., 1877–1881; election disputed; electoral commission created by Congress to canvass vote. **4.** Co.; S. W. Neb.; 720 □; p. 3,963; ⊙ Hayes Center.
Hayes Pen-in'su-la, W. Greenland, E. of Baffin Sea.
Hay'ley, hê'lg, **Will'iam** [1745–1820], Eng. poet.
Hay'man, he mun, **Fran'cis** [1708–1776], Eng. painter.
Hay'nau, hai'nau, **Ju'li-us Ja'kob, Baron von** [1796–1853], Aust gen.; accused of cruelty.
Hayne, hên. **1. I'saac** [1745–1783], Am. colonel; hanged by British as a traitor. **2. Ju'li-a Dean** [1830–1868], Am. actress. **3. Rob'ert Young** [1791–1839], Am. orator; grandnephew of Isaac; forensic opponent of D. Webster.
Haynes, hênz. **1. John** [–1654], Eng. statesman; first Gov. of Conn. **2. Lem'u-el** [1753–1833], Am. colored clergyman.
Hays, hez. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1824?–1864], U. S. gen.; k. at battle of Wilderness. **2.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 680 □; p. 11,352; ⊙ San Marcos.
Hay'stack Moun'tain. **1.** Yellowstone Park; 7,089 ft. **2.** Adirondacks; N. Y.; 4,919 ft. **3. Lit'tle,** Adirondacks; N. Y.; 4,566 ft
Hay'ter, hê'tgr, Sir George [1792–1871], Eng. historical portrait-painter.
Hay'ti. See HAYTI.
Hay'ward, hê'ward. **1. A'bra-ham** [1803–1884], Eng. lawyer, author. **2. Sir John** [1562?–1627], Eng. historian
Hay'wood, hê'wud. **1.** Co.; S. W. part of N. C.; 560 □; p. 13,346; * Waynesville. **2.** Co.; W. Tenn.; 570 □; p. 23,558; * Brownsville.
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Ha-za'iah, ha-zê' yâ [Heb., Jah is seeing; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-mad'dar [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 4.
Haz'ard, Row'land Green [1801–1888], Am. author.
Ha"zard', Dé"si'ré', dé'zi'ré' [Pen-name], Octave Feuillet.
Ha"zar-e'nan [Heb., court of the fountains; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-gad'dah [Heb., court of Gad. *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-hat'ti-con [Heb., court of death; *Bib.*].
Ha"za-ri-bagh', hâ'za-ri-bâ'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. India; 7,021 □; p. 1,104,742. **2.** Its *; p. 16,672.
Ha"zar-ma'veth, hê'zar-mé'veth [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-shu'al, hê'zar-shû'al [Heb., fox-village; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-su'sah, hê'zar-sû'sâ [Heb., horse-village; *Bib.*].
Ha"zar-su'sim:.
Haz"e-lel-po'ni [Heb., protection of the face of; *Bib.*].
Ha-ze'rim [Heb., villages, courts; *Bib.*], *Deut.* ii, 23.
Ha-ze'roth [Heb., stations, villages; *Bib.*].
Haz"e-zon-ta'mar, haz'g-zon-tê'mar [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Ha'zi-el [Heb., God is seeing; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiii, 9.
Ha'zle-rig, hê'zl-rig, **Sir Ar'thur** [1612–1660], Eng. Puritan, arrest sought by Charles I. **Hes'el-rig:.**
Ha'zle-ton, hê'zl-tun, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 11,872.
Haz'litt, Will'iam [1778–1830], Eng. author; critic.
Ha'zo [Heb., seer; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxii, 22.
Ha'zor, hê'zôr; Heb., enclosed; *Bib.*] **Ha-sôr':** [Gr.].
Head. **1. Sir Ed'mund Walk'er** [1805–1868], Eng. administrator; Gov.-Gen. of Can. **2. Sir Fran'cis Bond** [1793–1875], Eng. writer; Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Can. **3. Sir George** [1782–1855], English officer; writer; brother of preceding.
Head'ing-ly:with:Bur'ley, town; York co., Eng.; p. 20,911.
Hea'phy, hî'fi, **Thom'as** [1780?–1835], Eng. water-color painter. **Hea'fy:.**
Heard, herd, co.; W. Ga.; 290 □; p. 9,557; ⊙ Franklin.
Hearne, hern. **1. Sam'u-el** [1745–1792], Eng. expl.; first to reach Arctic Oc. **2. Thom'as** [1678–1735], Eng. antiq.; diarist. **3. Thom'as** [1744–1817], Eng. designer; landscape-painter in water-colors.
Heart Lake, Yellowstone Park; elev. 7,475 ft.
Heath, hîth. **1. Charles** [1784–1848], Eng. engraver. **2. James** [1757?–1834], Eng. engraver; father of Charles. **3. Will'iam** [1737–1814], Am. Rev. gen.
Heath'cont, hîth'cōt, **John** [1784–1861], Eng. mech.; inv. lace-making machine.
Heath'field, Lord [1718?–1790], George Augustus Elliot or Eliott; Scot. gen.; defended Gibraltar against Fr. and Sp., 1779–1783.
Hea'ton Nor'ris, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 7,164.
He'ber, hî'ber. **1. Reg'i-nald** [1783–1826], Eng. divine; poet; bp. of Calcutta. **2.** City; ⊙ of Wasatch co., Utah; p. 1,538.
He'ber Moun'tain, Utah; 9,850 ft.
Hé"bert', é"bâr'. **1. Jacques Re-né'** [1755–1794], Fr. revolutionist; guillotined; pseud. "Père Duchesne." **2. Paul O.** [1818–1880], Am. Confed. gen.; Gov. of La.
Heb'ri-des, heb'ri-diz, 160 Isls.; W. of Scot.; 3,000 □; p. 115,000; chief town Stornoway. **West'ern Is'lands:.**
He'bron, hî'brun. **1.** Town; 16 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, Palestine; p. 10,000. **Che-brōn':** [Gr.]. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Thayer co., Neb.; p. 1,502
Hec"a-tæ'us, hec'a-

Hel'i-ade, hel'i-ād, **John** [1800–1872], Rumanian poet.
Hel"i-ca'nus, hel'i-kē nus [Shak. *Pericles*], a lord of Tyre.
Hel'i-con, mt.; Bœotia; 4,963 ft. See vocab. **He-li-kŏn"‡** [Gr.].
He"li-o-do'rus, hī"li-o-dō'rus, Gr. romancist; bp. of Tricca; fl. 4th cent.; *Æthiopica.* **Hē-li-o-dō-ros‡** [Gr.].
He"li-o-gab'a-lus. Same as Elagabalus.
He"li-op'o-lis, 1. Anc. city; near apex of Nile Delta, Egy.; seat of Egy. learning; site of Cleopatra's Needle. **An't; Hē-li-ou'po-lis;** [Gr.]; **On't, 2.** See Baalbek.
Hel'kai, hel'kē *or* hel'ka-ī [Heb., Jah is a portion; *Bib.*].
Hel'kath [Heb., portion; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 25.
Hel"kath-haz'zu-rim, hel'kath-haz'ziu-rim [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Hell, Max"i-mil'i-an [1720–1792], Hung. Jesuit; astron.
Hel"la-ni'cus of Mit"y-le'ne [—495 ?–405 ?], Gr. hist.; logographer. **Hel-la'ni-kos‡** [Gr.].
Hel'las, See Greece. **Hel'les‡.**
Hel'le, hel'li [*Myth.*], dau. of Nephele & Athamas; fled from Ino; drowned; hence name Hellespont. **Hel'lē‡** [Gr.].
Hel'len [*Myth.*], reputed ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks; son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. **Hel'lĕn‡** [Gr.].
Hel'ler, Ste'phen [1814–1888], Hung. composer.
Hel'les-pont [Gr., Greek's bridge]. See Dardanelles. **Hel-lē'spon-tos‡** [Gr.].
Hell Gate, narrow channel; East River, New York city; formerly dangerous; rocks removed in 1885.
Hel-lín', ēl-yēn', mfg. town; Albacete prov., Sp.; p. 13,700.
Hel-lo'vo, mt. range; northern Greece.
Hell'roar"ing Moun'tain, Yellowstone Park; 8,418 ft.
Helm, Ben'ja-min Har'din [1831–1863], Am. Confed. gen.; fell at battle of Chickamauga.
Hel'met Peak, mt.; S. W. Col.; 12,042 ft.
Helm'holtz, helm'hōlts, **Her'mann Lud'wig Fer'di-nand, Baron von** [1821–1894, Ger. physicist; physiologist. Invented ophthalmoscope; *Sensations of Tone.*
Hel'mont. 1. Jan Bap-tis'ta van [1577–1644], Fl. chemist; physiol.; visionary. **2. Seg'res Ja'cob van** [1683–1726], Fl. historical painter.
Hel'mund, riv.; Afghan.; 1. 650 m. to Lake Seistan.
Hé"lo"ise', ē"lō"ēz' [Teut. F. *fem.*, famous holiness. **E"lo"ise'‡** [1101?–1164], French woman; beautiful and learned; pupil and wife of Abelard.
He'lon [Heb., strong; *Bib.*], *Num.* vii, 24.
Helps, Sir Ar'thur [1813–1875], Eng. hist.; essayist; *Friends in Council.*
Hel'sing-borg", fort. spt.; opp. Elsinore, Sw.; p. 20,897.
Hel'sing-er Notch, mt.; Catskills; N. Y.; 2,677 ft.
Hel'sing-fors", fort. spt. city; 191 m. W. of St. Petersburg; * of Finland, Rus.; p. 65,535.
Hel"sin-gör', See Elsinore.
Helst, Bar'thol'o-mew van der [1613?–1670], Dutch painter.
Hel-vel'lyn, hel-vel'in, mt.; Cumberland, Eng.; 3,118 ft.
Hel-ve'ti-a, hel-vī'shi-ą, the anc. Latin, and now a poetical, name of Switzerland.
Hel-ve'tian Re-pub'lic, Swit.; estab. by that name at Fr. conquest, 1798; abolished, 1814.
Hel-ve'ti-i, hel-vī'shi-ī, a Germano-Celtic people; anc. inhabitants of Switzerland. **He-lou-ē'ti-oi‡** [Gr.].
Hel-ve'ti-us, hel-vī'shi-us *or* (F.) el'vĕ'si'üs', **Claude A"dri"en'** [1715–1771], Fr. philos.
Hel-vid'i-us [Pen-name], James Madison, five essays in reply to Hamilton.
Hel"voet-sluis', hel'vut-sleis', fort. spt.; arsenal; S. Holland prov., Neth., 17 m. S. W. of Rotterdam; p. 4,362.
He'man [Heb., faithful, reliable. F. **Hé" man',** ē'mąn'; G. **He'man,** hē'mąn; Sp. **E-man',** ē-mąn'. *Bib.*].
Hem'ans, hem'anz. **1. Charles Is'i-dore** [1817–1876], Eng. archeologist; son of Felicia D. **2. Fe-li'ci-a Dor"o-the'a** (*née* Browne) [1793–1835], Eng. poet.
He'manh [Heb., warmth; *Bib.*].
Hem'ing-ford, Wal'ter de [–1347], Eng. historian.
Hem'pel, hem'pl, **Charles Ju'li-us** [1811–1879], Ger.-Am. phys.; med. writer.
Hemp'hill, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 519; ⊙ Canadian.
Hemp'stead, hemp'sted. **1.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 742 □; p. 22,786; ⊙ Washington. **2.** Vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 4,831. **3.** City; ♄ of Waller co., Tex.; p. 1,671.
Hem'ster-huys, hem'ster-heis. **1. Frans** [1720–1790], Dutch philos.; moralist. **2. Ti-be'ri-us** [1685–1766], Dutch philologist.
He'na [Heb., low land; *Bib.*].
Hen'a-dad [Heb., Hadad is gracious; *Bib.*], *Ezra* iii, 9.
Hé" nault', ē'nō', **Charles Jean Fran"çois'** [1685–1770], Fr. historian; dramatist.
Hen'der-son. 1. Eb"en-e'zer [1784–1858], Scot. Bib. critic. **2. John** [1746–1785], Eng. actor. **3. Thom'as** [1798–1844], astron. royal for Scot. **4.** Co.; W. Ill.; 390 □; p. 9,876; ⊙ Oquawka. **5.** Co.; W. Ky.; 472 □; p. 29,536; ⊙ Henderson. **6.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 360 □; p. 12,589; ⊙ Hendersonville. **7.** Co., W. Tenn.; 530 □; p. 16,336; ⊙ Lexington. **8.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 960 □; p. 12,285; ⊙ Athens. **9.** City; ⊙ of Henderson co., Ky.; p. 8,835. **10.** Town; ⊙ of Vance co., N. C.; p. 4,191. **11.** Town; ⊙ of Rusk co., Tex.; p. 1,536.
Hen'don, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 15,843.
Hen'drick Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 7,574 ft.
Hen'dricks. 1. Thom'as A. [1819–1885], U. S. Senator; Gov. of Ind.; Vice-Pres. U. S., 1885. **2.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 21,498; ♄ Danville.
Hen'frey, hen'fre. **Ar'thur** [1819–1859], Scot. botanist.
Hen'gest, hen'jest [–488], Saxon chief; founded kingdom of Kent, Eng. **Hen'gist‡.**
Hen'gest Down, Cornwall, Eng.; W. of Tamar Riv.; Egbert def. Danes and West Britons, 835 ?
Heng'sten-berg", heng'sten-berg', **Ernst Wil'helm** [1802–1869], Ger. theologian.
Hen'ley. 1. John [1692–1756], "Orator H."; Eng. pulpit orator; ridiculed in Pope's *Dunciad.* **2. Rob'ert** [1708–1772], Lord Northington, Lord Chancellor.
Hen'ley-on-Thames', -temz', town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 5,433; annual regatta.
Hen-lo'pen, hen-lō'pen, **Cape,** N. E. point of Sussex co., Del.; S. W. of entrance to Delaware Bay.
Hen'ne-pin. 1. cn'pañ', **Lou"is'** [1640–1706 ?], Fl. Franciscan; miss. to Can.; explorer; writer. **2.** hen'e-pin. Co.; cen. Minn.; 580 □; p. 185,294; ⊙ Minneapolis.
Hen'ness Pass, Cal.; elev. 6,996 ft.
Hen'ning [Teut. *masc.*, home-ruler].
Hen'ny, See Henry.
Hé"noch [Heb.; *Bib.*]. See Enoch.
Hen-ri-co, hen-ri'kō, co.; cen. Va.; 255 □; p. 103,394; ⊙ Richmond.
Hen"ri-et'ta [Teut. *fem.*, home-ruler. **Har'ri-et‡; Har'ri-ot‡; Har'ri-otti, Et'ta, Hat'ty, Het'ty, Net'tie** (dim.). Dan. **Hen"ri-et'te,** hen'ri-et'tē; D. Sw. **Hen"ri-et'ta,** hen'ri-et'tą; F. **Hen"ri"ette',** ēn'ri'-ĕt'; G. **Hen"ri-et'te,** hen'ri-ĕt'tę; It. **En"ri-ghet'ta,** en'ri-get'tą; Pg. **Hen"ri-que'ta,** en'ri-kĕ'tą; Sp. **En"ri-que'ta,** en'ri-kĕ'tą], town, ♄ of Clay co., Tex.; p. 2,100.
Hen-ri-et'ta Ma-ri'a. 1. [1609–1669] Consort of Charles I. of Eng. **2.** [1644–1670] Duchess of Orleans; dau. of preceding.
Hen"ri"ette', ēn'ri'ĕt' [Molière *Femmes Savantes*], Chrysale's dau.; type of domestic woman.
Hen"ri', Gré"ville', ēn'ri' grĕ'vil' [Pen-name], Mme. Alice Marie Céleste (Fleury) Durand, Fr. nov. of the day.
Hen"ri"ot', ēn'ri'ō', **Fran"çois'** [1761–1794], Fr. revolutionist, guillotined. **Han"ri"ot‡.**
Hen'ry [Teut. *masc.*, home-ruler. **Hal, Har'ry, Hen, Hen'ny** (dim.). Dan. D. **Hen'drik,** hen'drik; F. **Hen"ri',** ēn'ri'; G. **Hein'rich,** hain'riu; It. **En-ri'co,** en-ri'kō; Pg. **Hen-ri'que,** en-ri'kĕ; Sp. **En-ri'que,** en-ri'kĕ; Sw. **Hen'rik**]. **1. H. I.,** "the Fowler" [876–936], Ger. emp. **2. H. II.,** "the Saint" [972–1024], Ger. emp. **3. H. IV.** [1050–1106], Ger. emp.; excommunicated by Gregory VII.; did penance at Canossa. **4. H. I., Beau'clerc** [1068–1135], king of Eng. **5. H. II.** [1133–1189], king of Eng.; 1st Plantagenet. **6. H. IV., of Bo'ling"broke** [1366–1413], king of Eng.; 1st Lancastrian; intro. in Shak. *Richard II.*, and hero of *1* and *2 Henry IV.* **7. H. V., of Mon'mouth** [1388–1422], king of Eng.; the Prince Henry of Shak. *1* and *2 Henry IV.*, and hero of *Henry V.* **8. H. VI., of Wind'sor** [1421–1471], king of Eng.; deposed; earl of Richmond; hero of Shak. *1, 2,* and *3 Henry VI.* **9. H. VII., Tu'dor** [1456–1509], king of Eng.; founded Tudor dynasty. **10. H. VIII.** [1491–1547], king of Eng.; threw off papal authority & declared the sovereign the head of church in Eng.; English Reformation; hero of Shak. *Henry VIII.* **11. H. III., of Va"lois'** [1551–1589], king of Fr.; murdered by Jacques Clément. **12. H. IV., of Na"varre',** "the Great" [1553–1610], king of Fr.; founder of Bourbon dynasty; k. by Ravaillac. **13. H. of Hun'ting-don",** Eng. hist.; fl. 1150? **14. H. of Por'tu-gal** [1394–1460], "the Navigator"; Pg. prince; son of John I.; scientist; encouraged maritime discovery. **15. Jo'seph** [1799–1878], Am. savant; physicist; discoveries in electromagnetism. **16. Mat'thew** [1662 1714], Eng. divine; *Commentary on the Old and New Test.* **17. Pat'rick** [1736–1799], Am. patriot; orator; Gov. of Va. **18. Prince H.** [Shak. *King John*], son of King John; afterward Henry III. of Winchester. **19. Rob'ert** [1718–1790], Scot. hist. **20. H.** "the Lion" [1129–1195], duke of Saxony. **21. H.** "the Minstrel." See Harry, Blind. **22.** Co.; S. E. Ala.; 984 □; p. 24,847; ⊙ Abbeville. **23.** Co.; W. Ga.; 322 □; p. 16,220; ⊙ McDonough. **24.** Co.; N. W. Ill.; 830 □; p. 33,338; ⊙ Cambridge. **25.** Co.; E. Ind.; 400 □; p. 23,879; ⊙ Newcastle. **26.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 432 □; p. 18,895; ⊙ Mount Pleasant. **27.** Co.; N. Ky.; 272 □; p. 14,164; ⊙ Newcastle. **28.** Co.; W. Mo.; 740 □; p. 28,235; ⊙ Clinton. **29.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 420 □; p. 25,080; ⊙ Napoleon. **30.** Co.; N. W. Tenn.; 580 □; p. 21,070; ⊙ Paris. **31.** Co.; S. Va.; 410 □; p. 18,208; ⊙ Martinsville. **32.** City; Marshall co., Ill.; p. 1,512.
Hen'ry, Cape, N. E. point of Princess Anne co., Va.; S. of entrance to Chesapeake Bay.
Hen'ry, Mount, Tenn.; 6,373 ft.
Hen'ry Es'mond, ez'mond, the hero of Thackeray's novel *Esmond*, a chivalrous Jacobite.
Hen'ry Hol'beach, hōl'bich [Pen-name], William Brightly Rands [1827–1882], Eng. writer.
Hen'ry Luke, lūke, I. 3 to 4 m.; elev. 6,443 ft.
Hens'low, henz'lō, **John Ste'vens** [1796–1861], Eng. clerg.; botanist.
Hentz, hents, **Car'o-line Lee** (*née* Whiting) [1804?–1856], Am. novelist; dramatist.
Hen-za'da, hen-zā'dą. **1.** Dist.; Lower Burma; 4,047 □; p. 318,000. **2.** Its *: p. 19,555.
He-os'pho-rus, hę-os'fo-rus [*Gr. Myth.*], the morning star personified. **He-ōs-pho'ros‡** [Gr.].
Hep'burn, James Bo"na-ven-tu'ra [1573–1621], Scot. philologist.
He-phæs'ti-on, hę-fes'ti-un. **1.** [—325] Friend and brother-in-law of Alexander the Great. **2.** Gr. grammarian of Alexandria; fl. about 150. **Hē-phais-ti'ōn‡** [Gr.].
He'pher, hī'fęr [Heb., a well; *Bib.*].
Heph'zi-bah, hef'zi-bą [Heb. *fem.*, my joy is in her. **Hep'sy** (dim.)].
Her"a-cli'des of Pon'tus, her'ą-clai'dīz, Gr. philos.; fl. —4th cent. **Hē-ra-klei'dēs‡** [Gr.].
Her"a-cli'tus, her'ą-clai'tus, "the Naturalist," Gr. philos. See Heraclitean, in vocab. **Hē-ra'klei-tos‡** [Gr.].
Her-a-'cli-us, her-ē'cli-us [575?–641], Rom. Emp. of the East. **Hē-ra'klei-os‡** [Gr.].
He-rat', hę-rāt', fort. city; 390 m. W. of Kabul; W. Afghan.; p. 30,000; important in Russo-English politics.
Hé" rault', ē'rō', dept.; S. Fr.; 2,393 □: p. 461,651; * Montpellier.
He" rault' de Sé" chelles', dę sē'shel', **Ma" rie' Jean** [1760–1794], Fr. lawyer; revolutionist; guillotined.
Her'bart, her'bārt, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1776–1841], Ger. philosopher. See Herbartian, in vocab.
Her" belot', ār"blō', **Bar"thé" le-my' d'** [1625–1695], Fr. Orientalist.
Her'bert, her'bert [Teut. *masc.*, warrior bright. **Bert, Ber'tie** (dim.). F. **Her" bert',** ār'bār'; G. Sw. **Her'bert,** her'bert; It. **Er-ber'to,** er-ber'tō; Pg. **Her-ber'to,** er-ber'tō; Sp. **He-ber'to,** hĕ-ber'tō]. **1. Ed'ward, Lord** [1581–1648], of Cherbury; Eng. statesman; dipl.; philos.; hist. **2. George** [1593–1632], Eng. poet; bro. of preceding. **3. Hen'ry Will'iam** [1807–1858], Eng.-Am. novelist; poet; writer on sports. See Frank Forester. **4. Sid'ney, Baron** [1810–1861], Eng. statesman. **5. Sir Thom'as** [1606 ?–1682], Eng. traveler; writer. **6. Will'iam** [1580–1630], earl of Pembroke, Eng. poet; statesman; chancellor of Oxford.
Her'bert Ains'lie, ēnz'lī [Pen-name], Edward Maitland, Eng. novelist of the day.
Her"cu-la'ne-um. See Herculanean, in vocab. **Hēr-kou-la'ne-on‡** [Gr.].
Her'cu-les, her'kū-līz [Gr. L. *masc.*, heroic fame. F. **Her"cule',** ēr'cül'; G. **Her'cu-les,** her'cu-lēs; Gr. **Hē-ra-klēs'**; It. **Er'co-le,** ĕr'cō-lĕ; L. **Her'cu-les**]. See vocabulary.
Her'der, her'dęr, **Jo'hann Gott'fried von** [1744–1803], Ger. philos.; theol.; poet; misc. writer.
Her'e-ford, her'ę-fęrd. **1.** Co.; W. Eng.; 833 □; p. 115,986. **2.** Its *; cathedral city; p. 20,267.
He'res, hī'rīz [Heb., heat, sun; *Bib.*], *Judg.* i, 35.
Her'e-ward, her'ę-wurd [Teut. *masc.*, sword-keeper], "the Wake." Eng. patriot; opponent of William I.; fl. 1070.
Her'ford, her'fōrt, town; Westphalia, Prus.; p. 15,902. **Her'vor-dent‡.**
Her'ing, her'ing, **Con'stan-tine** [1800–1880], Ger.-Am. homeopathic phys.; med. author.
Her'lng Lake, Wyo.; elev. 7,530 ft.
He'ri-sau", hĕ'ri-sau', town; Appenzell canton, Swit.; p. 14,020.
Her'ki-mer, her'ki-męr. **1. Nich'o-las** [1720–1777], Am. gen. in Rev. war; fell at Oriskany. **2.** Co.; N. N. Y.; 1,459 □; p. 45,608. **3.** Its ⊙; vil.; p. with tp., 4,666.
Her'man, her'mąn *or* (G.) hār'mān [Teut. *masc.*, army man or soldier. Dan. G. **Her'mann,** her'mąn; G. **Ar'min',** ār-mīn'; D. Sw. **Her'man,** her'mąn; F. **Ar" mand',** ār'mąn'. **Ar" mant'‡**; It. **Er-man'no,** ĕr-mąn'nō; L. **Ar-min'i-us**]. **1. H., of Sal'za** [-1239], Ger. soldier; diplomat; Grand Master of Teutonic order. **2.** [16? B. C.-19 A. D.] Ger. national hero; fought against the Romans. **Her'mann‡.**
Her'mann. 1. Jo'hann Gott'fried Ja'kob [1772–1848], Ger. philol.; critic. **2. Fried'rich Be'ne-dikt Wil'helm von** [1795–1868], Ger. polit. economist. **3.** [Goethe *Hermann und Dorothea.*] The hero. **4.** Town; Gascoade co., Mo.; p. 1,410.
Her'mann-stadt", hār'mān-stāt', town; Hung.; p. 21,465.
Her-ma'no Peak, her-mą'nō, mt.; Col.; 9,014 ft.
Her-mar'chus, her-mār'cus, Gr. Epicurean philos.; fl. about —270. **Her'mar-chos‡** [Gr.].
Her'mas, her'mąs, Gr. Christian Father; friend of Paul; lived in It.; fl. about 136. **Her-mās'** [Gr.].
Her'mes, her'mez, **Ge'org,** Ger. theol. See Hermesianism, in vocabulary.
Her'mi-a, her'mi-ą [Gr. *fem.*, from the god Hermes] [Shak. *Midsummer-Night's Dream*], Egeus's daughter, in love with Lysander.
Her-mi'as, her-mī'as. **1.** [—344) Ruler of Atarneus in Mysia; friend and patron of Aristotle. **2.** Gr. Christian philos.; fl. 2d cent.
Her-mi'da, ār-mī'dā, **Be-ni'to y Por'ras-Ber-mu'dez-Mal" do-na'do** [1736–1814], Sp. statesman; trans. *Paradise Lost.*
Her-mi'o-ne, her-mī'o-nē. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Dau. of Menelaus and Helen. **2.** [*Gr. Myth.*] W. of Cadmus. **Her-mi-o'nē‡** [Gr.]. **3.** [Shak. *Winter's Tale.*] W. of Leontes; wrongly suspected by him.
Her-mip'pus, 1. Athen. dramatic & satiric poet; fl. about —430. **2. of Smyr'na,** "the Callimachean"; Gr. philos.; fl. about —240. **Her'mip-pos‡** [Gr.].
Her'mit of Mar'low [Pen-name], Percy Bysshe Shelley.
Her-moc'ra-tes [–407], Syracusan gen.; statesman. **Her-mo-kra'tēs‡** [Gr.].
Her"mo-do'rus, of Ephesus; Gr. philosopher; fl. —450. **Her-mo'dō-ros‡** [Gr.].
Her-mog'e-nes, her-moj'e-nīz. **1.** [Gr.; *Bib.*] *2 Tim.* i, 15. **2.** Athen. philos.; fl. about —450. **3. Xys'ter,** Gr. rhetorician; fl. 2d cent. **Her-mo-ge'nēs‡** [Gr.].
Her'mon, her'mon [Heb., prominent; *Bib.*], Anti-Libanus mts., Palestine; 11,000 ft.
Her-mop'o-lis, her-mep'o-lis, cml. town; Syra Isl., Ægean Sea; p. 22,104. **Her-moû'po-lis‡** [Gr.]; **Sy'ra‡.**
Her"mo-sil'lo, hār'mo-sī'lyō, town; * of Sonora state, Mex.; p. 7,071.
Her-moû'po-lis. Same as Hermopolis.
Her-nan'dez, ār-nān'deth. **1. Fran-cis'co,** Sp. phys.; nat.; wrote first nat. hist. of North America; fl. 1615. **2. Fran-cis'ca,** Sp. female religious teacher; fl. 1530.
Her-nan'do, her-nan'dō, co.; cen. Fla.; 520 □; p. 2,476; ⊙ Brooksville.
Her-na'ni, er-nā'nī, hero of Victor Hugo's *Hernani* (1830) and Verdi's opera (1841) of the same name. **Er-na'ni‡.**
Herne the Hunt'er, a popular character in Eng. legend; said to have nightly roamed through Windsor Forest, especially in the vicinity of an old tree called **Herne's Oak,** blown down Aug. 31, 1863; intro. in Shak. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and subject of a novel by W. Harrison Ainsworth.
He'ro, hī'rō [Gr. *fem.*, lady]. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Priestess of Venus; beloved by Leander. **Hē'rō‡** [Gr.]. **2.** See Heron, 1. **3.** [Shak. *Much Ado About Nothing.*] Leonato's dau.; betrothed to Claudio.
Her'od, her'ęd. [Gr. *masc.*, heroic.] **1.** "The Great" [72 B. C.–A. D. 4], son of Antipater; king of Judea; rebuilt the Temple; attempted to kill the infant Christ. **2. An'ti-pas,** son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa; killed John the Baptist; questioned and mocked Christ; fl. 30. **3. A-grip'pa I.** [10 B. C.–A. D. 44], grandson of Herod the Great; king of Judea, Samaria, etc.; killed James; imprisoned Peter. **4. A-grip'pa II.** [27–100], son of preceding; last of his line; king of Judea, Abilene, etc.; heard Paul's defense. **Hē-rō'dēs‡** [Gr.].
He-ro'des, hę-rō'dīz, **Ti-be'ri-us Clau'di-us At'ticus** [102?–180], Athen. statesman; orator; Rom. consul.
He-ro'di-an, Rom. hist.; wrote in Gr.; fl. 200.
He-ro" di-a'nus Æ'li-us, hę-rō"di-ā'nus ī'li-us, Gr. gram.; fl. about 170. **Hē-rō-di-a-nos' Ai'li-os‡** [Gr.].
He-ro'di-as, hę-rō'di-as [Gr. *fem.*, heroic], 2d w. of Herod Antipas; *Mark* vi, 17–28.
He-ro'di-on [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 11.
He-rod'o-tus [—484–after 409], Gr. hist.; "the Father of History." **Hē-ro'do-tos‡** [Gr.]. See Herodotean, in vocabulary.
Hé" rold', ē"rōld', **Lou"is' Jo" seph' Fer" di" nand'** [1791–1833], Fr. composer.
He'ron, hī'ren. **1.** Gr. math.; physicist; fl. —2d or 3d cent. **He'ro‡; Hē'ron‡** [Gr.]. **2.** her'on. **Rob'ert** [1764–1807], Scot. historian.
He-ron'das, hę-ren'das, Gr. writer; fl. —3d cent.
He-roph'i-lus, hę-ref'i-lus, phys. of Alexandria; fl. —4th cent. **Hē-ro'phi-los‡** [Gr.].
He-ros'tra-tus, Gr. incendiary; fired temple of Diana, Ephesus, to immortalize his name; fl. —356. **Hē-ro'stra-tos‡** [Gr.].
Her-re'ra, er-rē'rą. **1. Fer-nan'do de,** "the Divine" [1534 ?–1597 ?], Sp. lyric poet. **2. Fran-cis'co de,** "the Elder" [1576–1656], Sp. painter. **3. Fran-cis'co de,** "the Younger" [1622–1685], Sp. painter; architect.
Her-re'ra y Tor"de-sil'las, er-rē'rą ī tōr'dē-sī'lyąs, **An-to'ni-o** [1549–1625], Sp. hist.
Her'rick, her'ic, **Rob'ert** [1591–1674], Eng. lyric poet.
Her'ring, John Fred'er-ick [1795–1865], Eng. animal-painter.
Her'rings, Bat'tle of the, sortie of Fr. against Eng., near Orleans, Fr., Feb. 12, 1429, to seize supply of fish.
Her'schel, her'shęl. **1. Car'o-line Lu-cre'ti-a** [1750–1848], Ger.-Eng. astron.; sister of Sir William. **2. Sir John Fred'er-ick Will'iam** [1792–1871], Eng. astron.; physicist. **3. Sir Will'iam** [1738–1822], Ger.-Eng. astron.; father of preceding; discovered Uranus.
Hert'ford. 1. hār'fęrd. Co.; Eng.; 633 □: p. 220,125. **Hert'ford-shire‡; Herts‡. 2.** Its *; p. 8,813. **3.** hert'fęrd. Co.; N. E. N. C.; 324 □; p. 13,851; ⊙ Winton.
Hertz, hertz. **1. Hein'rich** [1857–1894], Ger. physicist. See Hertzian, in vocab. **2. Hen'rik** [1798–1870], Dan. poet.
Her'u-li, her'u-lī. A Teutonic tribe. See Herulian, in vocabulary.
Her'vey, her'vę *or* hār'vę. **1. James** [1714–1758], Eng. divine; *Meditations.* **2. John, Lord** [1696–1743], 1st Earl of Bristol; Eng. politician; writer. **3. Thom'as Kib'ble** [1799–1859], Scot. poet; misc. writer.
Her'vey Is'lands, hār'vę. See Cook Islands.
Her'wegh, her'vęh, **Ge'org** [1817–1875], Ger. lyric poet.
Herz, herts, **Hein'rich** [1806–1888], Ger. pianist; comp.
Herz'berg, herts'berg, **E'wald Fried'rich** [1725–1795], Prus. statesman. **Hertz'berg‡.**
Her"ze-go-vi'na. See Bosnia.
Her'zen, her'tsęn, **Al" ex-an'der** [1812–1870], Rus. socialist; republican. **Hert'zen‡.**
Her'zog, her'tsōg, **Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1805–1882], Ger. divine; writer.
Hes'ba Stret'ton, hez'bą stret'un [Pen-name], Sarah Smith; Eng. novelist of the day.
He'sed [Heb., kindness; *Bib.*], *1 Kl.* iv, 10.
Hes'el-rige, hez'el-rig. See Hazlerig.
Hesh'bon [Heb., stronghold; *Bib.*]. **He-sc-bōn'** [Gr.].
He'si-od, hī'si-ęd, Gr. poet. See Hesiodic, in vocabulary. **Hē-si'o-dos‡** [Gr.].
He-si'o-ne, hę-sai'o-nī [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Laomedon; rescued by Hercules from a monster. **Hē-si-o'nē‡** [Gr.].
Hes'per-is Moun'tain, S. W. Col.; 13,135 ft.
Hess, hes. **1. Hein'rich Her'mann Jo'seph, Baron von** [1788–1870], Aust. field-marshal; diplomat. **2. Hein'rich von** [1798–1863], Ger. historical painter. **3. Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1741–1828], Swiss Prot. theol.; writer. **4. Lud'wig** [1760–1800], Swiss landscape-painter. **5. Pe'ter** [1792–1871], Ger. painter; battle-scenes.
Hesse, 1. es. **Ni" co" las' Au" guste'** [1795–1869], Fr historical painter. **2.** hes. (Ger. **Hes'sen,** hes'sęn). State;

partly in Baden and Prus., Ger.; 2,966 □; p. 992,883; ✻ Darmstadt. **Hesse″-Darm′stadt**.

Hesse″-Nas′sau, hes′-nŏs′sou, prov.; Prus., W. cen. Ger.; 6,055 □; p. 1,664,428; ✻ Cassel.

Hes′ter, Hes′ther. See ESTHER.

Hes′ter Prynne, prin HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter*), the unfortunate heroine led astray by Arthur Dimmesdale.

Hes′ton, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 10,389.

Hes-sych′i-us, hes-ik i-us. **1. H. of Al″ex-an′dri-a**, Gr. gram.; lexicog.; fl. before 389. **2. H. of Mi-le′tus**, "the Illustrious," Gr. hist.; fl. 520. **Hē-sy′chi-os**‡ [Gr.].

Heth [Heb., terrible; *Bib.*], son of Canaan, forefather of the Hittites.

Heth′er-ing-ton, Heth′ling-ton, Will′iam Max′well 1803-1865, Scot. divine; eccl. historian.

Heth′lon Heb., stronghold; *Bib.*], *Ezek.* xlvii. 15.

Het′ting-er, het′ting-er, co.; S. W. part of N. Dak.; 2,160 □; p. 81; ✻ New England City.

Het″zel′, et′sel′. **Pierre Jules** [1814-1886], Fr. writer; publisher.

Heus′ser, hois′ser. **Me′ta** (*née* Schweizer) [1797-18?], Swiss religious poet; *Alpine Lyrics*.

He-ve′li-us, he-vī′li-us *or* (G.) hē-vā′li-us, **Jo-an′nes** 1611-1687, Polish astronomer. **Ho′vel**.

He″vey′, hē′vesh , co.; Hung.; 1,462 □; p. 216,633.

Hewes, hūz. **Jo′seph** [1730-1779], Am. patriot; M. C.; signer of Decl. of Independence.

Hew′son, hū′sun. **Will′iam** [1739-1774], Eng. surgeon.

Hex′ham, hex′am, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 5,352; Lancastrians def., May 15, 1464.

Hey′den, hai′den. **1. Jan van der** [1637?-1712], Dutch painter. **Heyde**. **2. Fried′rich Au′gust von** [1789-1850], Ger. poet.

Hey′den-reich″, hoi′den-roin′. **Karl Hein′rich** 1764-1801, Ger. poet; philosopher; disciple of Kant.

Hey′lin, hē′lin. **Pe′ter** [1600-1662], Eng. divine; writer.

Hey′ne, hoi′ne. **Chris′ti-an Gott′lob** [1729-1812], Ger. scholar, philol.; archeologist.

Hey′ward, hē′ward. **Thom′as** [1746-1809], Am. lawyer; M. C.; signer of Decl. of Independence.

Hey′wood, hē′wud. **1. E-li′za** (*née* Fowler) [1695-1756], Eng. nov., satirized in Pope's *Dunciad*. **2. Jas′per** 1535-1598, Eng. Jesuit; poet. **3. John** 1502-1565, Eng. dram.; father of preceding. **1. Thom′as**, Eng. dram.; actor; fl. 1615. **5.** Mfg. bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 23,286.

Hez″e-ki′ah [Heb., Jehovah is strength; *Bib.* D. G. **Hiski′a**, his-ki′ā; F. **E″zé″chi″as′**, ā′zā″shi″ās′; It **Ez-e′chi-a**, et-se′ki-a; Sp **E-ze″qui-as**, e-thē′ki-ās] [—750-698], son of Ahaz, 12th king of Judah.

Hez′i-on [Heb., vision; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xv. 18.

Hez′ir [Heb., returning home; *Bib.*].

Hez′ro [Heb., blooming; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi. 37. **Hez′rai**.

Hez′ron [Heb., blooming; *Bib.*].

H. H., Pen-name, Helen Hunt Jackson.

Hi″a-wa′tha, hai′o-wā′thu. **1.** City; ✻ of Brown co., Kan.; p. 2,486. **2.** Hero of Longfellow's poem *Hiawatha*; a mythical Indian prophet; type of advancing civilization.

Hi-ber′ni-a, Latin and poetical name of Ireland.

Hick′es, hiks. **1. George** [1642-1715], Eng. divine; philol.; antiquary. **2. John** [1633-1685], Eng. nonconformist; joined Monmouth's rebellion, executed.

Hick′man, hik′man. **1.** Co.; S. W. Ky.; 240 □; p. 11,637; ✻ Clinton. **2.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 648 □; p. 14,899; ✻ Centerville. **3.** Town, ✻ of Fulton co., Ky.; p. 1,652.

Hick′o-ry. 1. Co.; cen. Mo.; 415 □; p. 9,453; ✻ Hermitage. **2.** Town, Catawba co., N. C.; p. 2,023.

Hicks, E-li′as [1748-1830]. See HICKSITE, in vocabulary.

Hicks′ville, vil.; Defiance co., Ohio; p. 2,144.

Hi-dal′go, hi-dal gō *or* -dăl′gō. **1.** State, Mex.; 8,917 □; p. 580,028. ✻ Pachuca. **2.** Co.; S. Tex.; 2,970 □; p. 6,534; ✻ Hidalgo.

Hid′dai, hid′di *or* hid′da-ai [Heb., mighty, chief; *Bib.*].

Hid′de-kel [Heb., rapid; *Bib.*], anc. name of the Tigris.

Hi′el [Heb., God is living; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xvi. 34.

Hi′e-ron, hai′e-ron [—467], tyrant of Syracuse. **Hi′e-ro‡**; **Hi-e′rōn**‡ [Gr.].

Hi″e-ron′y-mus, hai″e-ron′i-mus. **1.** [—215] King of Syracuse, k. by his subjects. **2. H. of Car′di-a**, Gr. hist.; Governor of Boeotia, fl. about —300. **3.** See JEROME, SAINT. **Hi-e-rō′ny-mos**‡ [Gr.

Hi″er′ro′, hē″rō Pen-name], Victor Hugo.

Hig′den, Ra′nulph or **Ralph** [—1363?], Eng. Benedictine; chronicler.

Hig′gin-son. 1. Fran′cis [1588-1630], Eng. divine; settler. **2. John** [1616-1708], Am. pastor; son of Francis.

Hig′gins-ville, vil.; Lafayette co., Mo.; p. 2,342.

High and Low Heels (SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*), two factions in Lilliput, intended for High and Low Church.

High′gate. 1. Par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 86,917, N. suburb of London. **2.** Town, Franklin co., Vt.; p. 1,853.

High′land. 1. Co.; S. Ohio; 527 □; p. 29,048; ✻ Hillsboro. **2.** Co.; W. pt. of Va.; 389 □; p. 5,352. ✻ Monterey. **3.** City; Madison co., Ill.; p. 1,857.

High′land Falls, vil.; Orange co., N. Y.; p. 2,237.

High′land Ma′ry, Mary Morison or Mary Campbell, addressed by Burns in his poem *Highland Mary*, etc.

High′land Park, city; Lake co., Ill.; p. 2,163.

High′land Peak, mt., Cal.; 10,956 ft.

High′lands. 1. Part of Scot., N. of Grampians, sublime mountain scenery. **2.** Hills, from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook, N. J. **Na′ve-sink Hills**. **3. H. of the Hud′son**, mountainous region, N. Y., intersected by Hudson River. **4.** City, Arapahoe co., Col.; p. 5,161.

High′more. Jo′seph [1692-1769], Eng. portrait-painter.

Hights′town, bor.; Mercer co., N. J.; p. 1,855.

High Wy′combe, wic′om, bor.; Bucks, Eng.; p. 12,552.

Hi-ko′ne, hi-kō′nā, city, cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 18,357.

Hi″laire′, Père. See GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE.

Hi-la′ri-on, Saint [292?-372], founded monachism in Palestine.

Hi-la′ri-us [L. *masc. & fem.*, hilarious, joyful. **Hil′a-ry**]. **Hi-la′ri-a** [*Gen.*] Dan. sw. **Hi-la′ri-us**, hi-lā′ri-ŭs; D. G. **Hi-la′ri-us**, hi-lā′ri-us; **F. Hi″laire′**, i′lăr′; It. **I-la′ri-o**, ē-lā′ri-ō; L. **Hi-la′ri-us**; Pg. Sp **Hi-la′ri-o**, hi-lā′ri-ō. **1. Saint** [300?-367], Gallic anti-Arian theol., bp. of Poitiers. **2. Saint** [403?-449], Gallic prelate, bp. of Arles.

Hil′da, Teut. *fem.*, war-maiden, amazon. **1. Saint** [—680], abbess of Heorthean mod. Whitby); grandniece of Edwin, king of Northumbria. **2.** [HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun*.] An American girl, art-student in Rome.

Hil′de-bald, Hil′de-ba′ld [—541], king of the Lombard Ostrogoths.

Hil′de-bert [1057-1134], Fr. poet; abp. of Tours.

Hil′de-brand, hil′de-brand [Teut. *masc.*, battle-brand or sword. See GREGORY VII.

Hil′de-brandt″, hil′de-brānt″. **1. E′du-ard** [1817-1868], Ger. painter. **2. Fer′di-nand The′o-dor** [1809-1874], Ger. historical painter.

Hil′de-garde″, hil′de-gārd′, **Saint** [1098?-1180], Ger. nun; mystic.

Hil″de-gon′da, Saint, "Frère Joseph" [—1188].

Hil′de-ric, hil′de-rīc [—533?], king of the Vandals in Africa.

Hil′des-heim″, hil′des-hoim′, town; Hanover prov., Prus.; 24 m. S. E. of Hanover; p. 33,481.

Hil′dreth, Rich′ard [1807-1865], Am. publicist; antislavery writer; historian.

Hil′gard, Mount. 1. Utah; 11,460 ft. **2.** Mont.; 11,000 ft.

Hil-ki′ah [Heb., Jah is protection; *Bib.*].

Hill. 1. Aar′on [1685-1750], Eng. dram.; hist.; noticed in Pope's *Dunciad*. **2. Am′brose Pow′ell** [1825-1865], Am. Confed. gen.; fell near Petersburg, Va. **3. Dan′iel H.** [1821-1889], Am. Confed. gen. **4. George** [1796-1871], Am. poet. **5. I′saac** [1788-1851], Am. journalist; Gov. N. H. **6. Sir John** [1716-1775], Eng. bot.; prof. of med.; misc. writer; subject of epigram by Garrick. **7. Mat′thew Dav′en-port** [1744-1872], Eng. writer; educationist; philan.; bro. of Sir Rowland. **8. Row′land** [1744-1833], Eng. popular preacher; disciple of Whitfield. **9. Row′land, Viscount** [1772-1842], Eng. gen.; nephew of preceding. **10. Sir Row′land** [1796-1879], Eng. educationist; author of the penny postage system, 1840. **11.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 27,583; ✻ Hillsboro.

Hil′lah, hil′lā, town; S. of Bagdad, Turkey in Asia; p. 10,000; on site of anc. Babylon.

Hil′lard, hil′ard, **George Still′man** [1808-1879], Am. lawyer; writer; orator.

Hill Cit′y, vil.; Hamilton co., Tenn.; p. 1,763.

Hill Dis′tricts, div.; Assam, Brit. India; 18,675 □; p. 504,916.

Hil′le-brand″, hil′le-brānt″, **Karl** [1829-1884], Ger. historian.

Hil′lel [Heb., greatly praised]. **1.** [110? B. C.-A. D. 10] Jewish rabbi; reputed originator of the Talmud. **2.** Jewish rabbi; descendant of preceding; reformed the Jewish calendar; fl. about 300. **3.** See *Judges* xii. 13-15.

Hil′ler, hil′ger. 1. Fer′di-nand [1811-1885], Ger. comp. **2. Jo′hann, Baron von** [1754-1819], Aust. gen.

Hil′lers, Mount, Utah; 10,650 ft.

Hill′head, burgh; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 7,738.

Hill′iard, hil′yard. **Nich′o-las** [1547-1619], Eng. miniature-painter.

Hil′ling-don, vil.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 10,797.

Hills′bor-o, hils′bur-o. **1.** Co.; S. Fla.; 1,260 □; p. 14,941; ✻ Tampa. **2.** Co.; W. N. H.; 841 □; p. 93,247; ✻ Manchester & Nashua. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Highland co., Ohio; p. 3,620. **4.** City; ⊙ of Hill co., Tex.; p. 2,541. **5.** Town; Hillsboro co., N. H.; p. 2,120.

Hills′dale. 1. Co.; S. Mich.; 507 □; p. 30,660. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,915.

Hill Tip′pe-rah, native state; Bengal, Brit. India; 4,086 □; p. 137,442; ✻ Agartala.

Hi′lo, hī′lō, sea & district; chief town of Hawaii Isl., N Pac. Oc.; p. 5,000.

Hil′ton, Will′iam [1786-1839], Eng. historical painter; keeper of the Royal Academy.

Hiltz, hilts. **Jo′hann** [d. 15th cent.], Ger. arch.; designed spire of Strasburg cathedral.

Hi-ma′la-ya Moun′tains, hi-mā′la-ya [snow abode], chain; bet. Tibet & India; 1,500 m.; highest peak, Gaurisankar or Mt. Everest, 29,002 ft., the highest measured mt.

Hi-me′ji, hi-mē′jī, city; W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 25,724.

Hi′me-ra, hai′me-ra, anc. town; Sicily; Theron and Gelo def. Carth., —480. **Hi-me′ra**‡ [Gr.].

Hi-mer′i-us, hai-mi′ri-us, Gr. sophist; secretary to Julian at Antioch; fl. 362. **Hi-me′ri-os**‡ Gr.].

Hi-mil′co, hi-mil′cō. **1.** Carth. navig.; fl. —6th cent. **2.** [—396 Carth. gen. **3.** [—212] Carth. nav. commander.

Hi-mil′con‡. **Hi-mil′kōn**‡ [Gr.]

Him′mel, Fried′rich Hein′rich [1765-1814], Ger. comp.; *Fanchon*.

Hinck′ley, Thom′as [1618-1706], Gov. of Plymouth colony.

Hincks, Ed′ward [1791-1866], Ir. Presb. clerg.; philologist.

Hine′mar [806?-882], Fr. prelate; abp. of Rheims.

Hind′man, hoind′man, **Thom′as C.** [1818-1868], Am. Confed. gen.

Hin′doos [Nickname], the Am. "Know-Nothing" party; from Cuman, their Pres. candidate, said to be from Calcutta.

Hinds, haindz. **1. Sam′u-el** [1793-1872], Eng. theol.; writer; bp. of Norwich. **2.** Co.; W. Miss.; 870 □; p. 39,279; ⊙ Raymond.

Hin′du-Kush″ Moun′tains, hin′dū-kūsh′, range; W. of Himalayas, cen. Asia; highest point, 23,000 ft.

Hin″du-stan′, hin′du-stān′, Persian name of India.

Hing′ham, hing′am, town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 4,564.

Hin′ka Lake, hin ka, E. Manchuria; 90 × 35 m.

Hin′nom, Val′ley of the Son of [Heb., gratis; *Bib.*], ravine near Jerusalem where sacrifices were offered.

Hins′dale, hinz′dēl. **1.** Co.; S. Col.; 1,400 □; p. 862; ✻ Lake City. **2.** Town; Cheshire co., N. H.; p. 2,238. **3.** Town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 1,739. **4.** Vil.; Dupage co., Ill.; p. 1,584.

Hin′ton. 1. James [1822-1875], Eng. surgeon; misc. writer. **2. John How′ard** [1791-1873], Eng. Bap. clergyman; father of preceding. *Hist. of U. S.* **3.** Town; ✻ of Summers co., W. Va.; p. 2,570.

Hi-ouen′-Thsang′, hi-wen -tsăn′ [602?-664], Chin. Buddhist miss. in India; author; translator.

Hip-par′chus. 1. [—514] Athenian ruler; coregent with his bro. Hippias; killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton. **2.** Gr. astron.; disc. the precession of the equinoxes; fl. —150. **Hip′par-chos**‡ [Gr.].

Hip′pel, The″o-dor Gott′lieb von [1741-1796], Ger. humorist.

Hip′pi-as. 1. [—490?] Athenian ruler; coregent, coruler, then sole ruler, of Athens; expelled. **2.** Gr. sophist; fl. —435? **Hip-pi′as**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-poc′ra-tes, hip-poc′ro-tiz. **1.** "The Father of Medicine" [—460-377?], Gr. phys. See HIPPOCRATISM, in vocab. **2. H. of Chi′os**, Gr. geometer; disc. quadrature of the lune; fl. about —460. **Hip-po-kra′tēs**‡ [Gr.].

Hip″po-da-mi′a, hip″po-da-mī′a [*Myth.*], real name of Achilles's female slave Briseis. **Hip-po-dā′mei-a**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-pod′a-mas of Mi-le′tus, Gr. arch.; built the Piraeus; planned Rhodes; fl. —440. **Hip-po′da-mos**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-pol′y-ta, hip-pol′i-ta. **1.** [*Myth.*, Queen of the Amazons, dau. of Mars. **Hip-po-ly′tē**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** [SHAK. *Midsummer-Night's Dream*.] The betrothed of Theseus, Duke of Athens

Hip-pol′y-tus, hip-pol′i-tus. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Theseus and Hippolyta or Antiope; k. by his horses; restored by Asclepius. **2. Saint** [—238?], eccl. writer; bp. of Portus. **Hip-po-ly′tos**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-po′nax [*Myth.*], the goddess of horses. **Hip′pō-na**‡ [Gr.].

Hip′po-nax, Gr. poet. See HIPPONACTEAN, in vocab. **Hip-pō′nax**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-pot′a-des, hip-pot′a-diz [*Gr. Myth.*], god of the winds.

Hi′rah, hai′rō [Heb., distinction, nobility; *Bib.*].

Hi′ram [Heb., nobly born; *Bib.*], king of Tyre; friend of David & Solomon; furnished means to build Temple, —1014.

Hir-ca′nus, her-kē′nus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Hi″ro-sa′ki, hi′ro-sā′kī, prin. city W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 30,500.

Hi″ro-shi′ma, hi′ro-shi′ma, apt. city; S. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 90,154. **Hi″ro-si′ma**‡.

Hirsch′berg, hirsh′berg, fort. town; Silesia prov., Prus., 78 m. S. W. of Breslau; p. 15,622

Hirst, herst. **Hen′ry B.** [1813-1874], Am. poet.

Hirt, hirt, **A′loys** or **Al″o-ys′i-us** [1759-1836], Ger. archeologist.

Hir′ti-us, her′shi-us, **Au′lus** [—43], Rom. consul; gen.; hist.; friend of Cæsar and Cicero; k. at siege of Mutina.

His-pa′ni-a, anc. Latin and present poetical name of Sp. **Hi-spa-ni′a**‡ [Gr.].

His-pan″i-o′la, his-pan′i-ō′la. Same as HAITI.

His″sar′, his′sār′. **1.** Dist.; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. India; 5,163 □; p. 776,006. **2.** Its ✻; p. 16,854.

His′ti-æ′us, his′ti-i′us [—494], tyrant of Miletus; ally of Darius I. **Hi-sti-aï′os**‡ [Gr.].

His-to′ri-cus, his-tō′ri-cus [Pen-name], Sir William V. Harcourt, Eng. statesman of the day; letters in the *Times*.

Hitch′cock. 1. Ed′ward [1793-1864], Am. geol.; a founder & 1st pres. of Am. Geol. Ass'n. **2. E′than Al′len** [1798-1870], Am. gen.; writer; grandson of Ethan Allen. **3. Pe′ter** [1780-1853], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Ohio. **4. Ros′well Dwight** [1817-1887], pres. Union Theol. Sem., N. Y. city. **5.** Co.; S. W. Neb.; 720 □; p. 5,799; ⊙ Culbertson.

Hit′ter-en, hit′ter-en, isl.; S. Trondhjem prov., Norway; 30 × 10 m.; p. 2,200.

Hit′torf, hit′tŏrf *or* t′tŏrf′, **Jacques I″gnace′** [1793-1867], Ger.-Fr. arch.; archeologist.

Hit′zig, hit′sin, **Fer′di-nand** [1807-1875], Ger. Bib. critic; Orientalist.

Hi″va-o′a, hī″va-ō′a, largest of Marquesas Isls., S. Pac. Oc.; 22 × 10 m.

Hi′vites [Heb., villagers; *Bib.*]. **Eu-aï′oi**‡ [Gr.].

Hi-zen′. Same as FIZEN.

Hiz-ki′ah [Heb., Jah is strong; *Bib.*].

Hlin, hīn [*Norse Myth.*], goddess; guardian of Frigga's proteges. **Hli′nat**; **Ly′na**‡.

Hoad′ly, hōd′li. **1. Ben′ja-min** [1676-1761], Eng. Low-church divine; bp. of Bangor and other sees. **2. Ben′ja-min** [1705-1757], Eng. phys.; dram.; son of preceding.

Ho-ai″-Ho′, ho-aï′-hō′, riv.; China; l. 400 m. to Hoang-Ho River. **Hwai′**.

Ho-ang″-Ho′, ho-ăng′-hō′, riv.; China; l. 2,700 m. to Pe-chi-li Gulf. **Hwang″-Ho′**‡; **Yel′low Riv′er**‡.

Ho-ang″-Yan′, ho-ăng′-yăn′, city; Chehkiang prov., China; p. 120,000.

Hoar, hōr, **Sam′u-el** [1778-1856], Am. lawyer; envoy from Mass. to S. C.; driven from Charleston by a proslavery mob, 1844.

Hoare, hōr. **1. Sir Rich′ard Colt** [1758-1838], Eng. antiquary. **2. Will′iam** [1706?-1792], Eng. historical and portrait-painter.

Ho′bab [Heb., beloved; *Bib.*].

Ho′back Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 10,818 ft.

Ho′bart, hō′burt. **1. John Hen′ry** [1775-1830], Am. clerg.; writer; bp. of N. Y. **2.** City; ✻ of Tasmania; p. 24,905.

Ho′bart-Hamp′den, Au-gus′tus Charles, commonly **Ho′bart Pa-sha′** [1822-1886], Eng. naval officer; blockade-runner in U. S. civil war; entered Turk. service; admiral.

Hobbes, hobz, **Thom′as** [1588-1679], Eng. philosopher; *Leviathan*. See HOBBISM, in vocabulary.

Hob′bi-ma, Min′der-hout [1638-1709], Fl. landscape-painter. **Hob′be-ma**‡.

Hob-gob′lin [SHAK. *Midsummer-Night's Dream*], Puck.

Hob′house, John Cam. See BROUGHTON, LORD.

Ho-bo′ken, ho-bō′kĕn *or* hō′bo-kĕn, city; Hudson co., N. J., opposite N. Y. city; p. 43,648.

Hob″o-mok′ko, heb′o-mok′kō [*N. Am. Indian Myth.*], an evil spirit.

Hob′son, To-bi′as [1544-1631], Eng. liveryman. See HOBSON'S CHOICE, under CHOICE, in vocabulary.

Hoche, ōsh. **La″zare′** [1768-1797], Fr. general.

Hoch″e-la′ga, hok′ē-lā′gu, co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 76 □; p. 263,693; ✻ Longue Pointe.

Hoch′kirch″en, hōn′kirn′en, vil.; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 509; Prus. under Frederick II. def. by Aust., Oct. 14, 1758.

Hoch′stadt, hoh′stet. See BLENHEIM.

Hoch′stet′ter, Fer′di-nand [1829-1884], Ger. geologist; with Novara expedition around the world.

Hock′ing, hok′ing, co.; S. Ohio; 408 □; p. 22,658; ⊙ Logan.

Hock′ley co.; N. W. Tex.; 940 □; chief vil., Monterey.

Ho-da′in, ho-dā′yă *or* hod′a-aï′ă [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Ho″da-vi′ah [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Ho-dei′dah, ho-dē′dă, port. town; Yemen, Ar.; p. 20,000.

Hodge, hoj. [See ROGER.] **1. Ar′chi-bald Al″ex-an′der** [1823-1886], Am. Presb. theol.; writer. **2. Charles** [1797-1878], Am. Presb. theol.; father of preceding; founded *Princeton Review*.

Hodge′man, hoj′man, co.; S. W. Kan.; 864 □; p. 2,395; ⊙ Jetmore.

Hodg′es, Mount, hoj′ez, Utah; 13,500 ft.

Hodg′kin-son, hoj′kin-sn, **En′ton** [1789-1861], Eng. mech. engineer.

Hodg′son, hoj′sun, **Fran′cis** [1781-1852], Eng. poet.

Ho″di-er′na, ō′di-ār′nă. **Giam″bat-tis′ta** [1597-1660], Sicilian astron.; disc. motions of Jupiter's satellites. **A″di-er′na**‡.

Ho-dī′jah or **Ho-dī′ah** [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Hod″-Me″zö-Va″sar-hely′, hōd′-mē′zō-vā′sār-hēl′, city; Csongrad co., Hung.; p. 55,183.

Ho′dy, hō′di, **Hum′phrey** [1659-1706], Eng. schol.; theol.

Hoe, hō, **Rich′ard March** [1812-1886], Am. inventor and manufacturer of printing-presses.

Hoe′fer, hō′fer, **Jo′hann Chris′ti-an Fer′di-nand** [1811-1878], Ger. physician; writer.

Ho-ei″-Ho′, ho-ĕ′-hō′, river; China; l. 400 m.; branch of Hoang-Ho.

Ho-ei″-Tong′, ho-ĕ′-teng′, c.; Hainan Isl., China; p. 45,000.

Hoek, hūk. **1. Jan van** [1600?-1650], Fl. painter. **2.** [Heb. **Houbraken**] [1609-1668], Fl. painter; bro. of preceding. **Hoeck**‡; **Houk**‡.

Hoek′sche-Waard′, hūk′skę-vārd′, isl.; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 22,000.

Hoet, hūt, **Ge′rard** [1648-1733], Dutch historical painter.

Hoe′ven, hū′vęn, **Jan van der** [1801-1868], Dutch zool.

Hof, hōf, mfg. town; on the Saale, Bavaria, Ger.; p. 24,455.

Ho′fer, hō′fer. **1. An′dre-as** [1767-1810], Tyrolese patriot; insurgent leader; executed by Fr. **2. Ed′mund** [1819-1882], Ger. novelist.

Hoff′man, hof′man. **1. Charles Fen′no** [1806-1884], Am. poet; novelist. **2. Da′vid** [1784-1854], Am. lawyer; writer. **3.** ef′măn′. **Fran″çois′ Be-noît′** [1760-1828], Fr. dram. poet; critic.

Hoff′man Mount, Cal.; 8,018 ft.

Hoff′man Mountain, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,727 ft.

Hoff′mann, hof′măn. **1. Au′gust Hein′rich** [1798-1874], Ger. lyric poet; philol. **2. Chris′ti-an Gott′fried** [1692-1735], Ger. jurist. **3. Chris′toph Lud′wig** [1721-1807], Ger. phys.; founded new system of medicine. **4. Ernst The′o-dor Wil′helm A″ma-de′us** [1776-1822], Ger. nov.; misc. writer. **5. Fried′rich** [1660-1742], Ger. physician. **6. Mo′ritz** [1622?-1698], Ger. phys.; disc. pancreatic duct.

Hoff″ma-no′wa, hef″mā-nō′vā, **Kle″men-ti′na** (*née* Tanska) [1798-1845], Polish writer.

Hoff′man Peak, mt.; Cal.; 10,872 ft.

Hof″huf′, hof′hūf′, town; ✻ of Lhasa, Ar.; p. 24,000.

Hof′land, hof′land. **1. Bar′ba-ra** (*née* Wreake) [1770-1844], Eng. novellist. **2. Thom′as Chris′to-pher** [1777-1843], Eng. landscape-painter; husband of preceding.

Hof′mann, hof′măn, **Jo′hann Chris′ti-an Kon′rad** [1810-1877], founded "Erlangen school" of Lutheran theol.

Ho′gan, hō′gan, **John** [1800-1858], Ir. sculptor.

Ho′garth, Will′iam [1697-1764], Eng. satirical painter.

Hogg, James, "the Ettrick Shepherd" [1772-1835], Scot. poet; *The Queen's Wake*.

Hog′lah [Heb., magpie; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 33.

Ho′go-len Is′lands, group; part of Caroline Isls.; N. Pac. Oc.; p. 5,000; Sp. poss.

Ho'ham [Heb., Jah protects the multitude; *Bib.*].

Ho"hen-lin'den, hō"en-lin'den, vil.; Bavaria, 20 m. E. of Munich, Ger.; p. 920; def. of Aust. by Fr., Dec. 3, 1800.

Ho'hen-lo"he, hō'en-lō"e. **1.** A famous family of Ger. princes. **2. A"lex-an'der Le'o-pold, Prince of** [1794-1849], Ger. R. C. eccles.; professed power of healing.

Ho'hen-lo"he-lung'el-fing"en, Fried'rich Lud'wig von, Prince [1746-1818], Prus. gen.; def. at Jena, Oct., 1806.

Ho'hen-stau"fen, hō'en-stou"fen [G., high hill], family of Ger. princes; reigned from 1138 to 1254.

Ho"hen-zol'lern, hō"en-tsol'lern [G., from the castle of Zollern, in Suabia, built by Thassilo about 800]. **1.** Anc. princely and present imp. family of Germany. **2.** Prov.; Prus.; 441 □; p. 66,085; ✻ Sigmaringen.

Höh'scheid, hō'shaît, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,000.

Hö'i-jer, hō i-yer. **Ben'ja-min Carl Hen'rik** [1766-1812], Sw. philosopher

Ho'kah, hō'kä, riv.; Minn.; l. 150 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Hok-kai'do. See Yesso.

Hol"bach', hōl'bän', **Baron d'** [1723-1789], Paul Heinrich Dietrich, or (F.) Paul Henri Thyry, Fr. skeptical and materialistic philosopher.

Hol'beck, hōl'bec, par.; York co., Eng.; suburb of Leeds; p. 20,630.

Hol'bein, hōl'bain, **Hans,** "the Younger" [1497?-1543], Ger. historical and portrait-painter; *Dance of Death.*

Hol'berg, hōl'berg, **Lud'wig, Baron** [1684-1754], Dan. humorous poet; dram.; misc. writer.

Hol'born, hō'bərn, dist. or par.; City of London, Eng.; said to be early name of Fleet Riv., formerly running through.

Hol'brook, hōl bruk. **1. John Ed'wards** [1795-1871], Am. naturalist. **2.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 2,474.

Hol'croft, hōl'croft, **Thom'as** [1745-1809], Eng. dram.; novelist; miscellaneous writer.

Hol'den, hōl'den. **1.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,623. **2.** City; Johnson co., Mo.; p. 2,520.

Hol'den-hurst, hōl'den-hûrst, town; Hants, Eng.; p. 27,908.

Hol'der, hōl'der, **Jo'seph Bas'sett** [1824-1888], Am. zool.; a founder of Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.

Höl'der-lin, hōl'der-lin, **Jo'hann Chris'ti-an Fried'rich** [1770-1843], Ger. lyric poet.

Hol'dredge, hōl'dref, city; ⊙ of Phelps co., Neb.; p. 2,601.

Hol'ger, hōl'ger, **the Dane,** semi-myth. national hero of Den. **O'gi-er'i; Ol'ger'i.**

Hol-guin', hōl-gin', town; Cuba; p. 34,767.

Hol'in-shed, Ra'pha-el [-1580], Eng. chronicler. **Hol'ing-shed'.**

Hol'kar, hol'kär. **1.** Family name, maharajas of Indore, Brit. Ind. **2. Jes'wunt Ra'o** [-1811], a Mahratta chief of Indore. **3. Mul'har Ra'o** [1691-1765?], a Mahratta chief of Indore.

Holl, hōl. **1. E-li'as** [1573-1636], Ger. architect. **2. Frank** [1845-1888], Eng. painter.

Hol'land. 1. Hen'ry [1745?-1806], Eng. architect. **2. Sir Hen'ry** [1788-1873], Eng. phys.; trav.; writer. **3. Baron** [1705-1774], Henry Fox, Eng. statesman; f. of Charles James Fox. **4. Earl of** [-1649], Henry Rich, Eng. courtier; royalist; executed. **5. Lord** [1773-1840], Henry Richard Vassal Fox, Eng. statesman; writer. **6. James** [1800-1870], Eng. water-color painter. **7. Jo-si'ah Gil'bert** [1819-1881], Am. nov.; poet. See Timothy Titcomb. **8. John** [Shak. *2 Henry VI.*], a follower of Cade. **9.** Kingdom; N. W. Europe. See Netherlands. **10.** See North H. & South H. **11.** City; Ottawa co., Mich.; p. 3,945.

Hol'land, Parts of, dist.; Lincoln co., Eng.; 317,486 acres; p. 90,851; incl. former **Holland Fen** (8,835 acres; est. p., 10,000), now drained.

Hol'lands-Diep", hel'lûnts-dīp", main branch of Waal Riv., Neth.

Hol'lar, hel'lär, **Wen-ces'laus** [1607?-1677], Bohemian designer; engraver.

Hol'li-days-burg", bor.; ⊙ of Blair co., Pa.; p. 2,975.

Hol'lis. 1. Den'zil, Lord [1597-1680], Eng. Parl. leader; son of Earl of Clare; arrest denied to Charles I. by Parl., 1642; ambas. to Fr., 1663. **Hol'les‡. 2. Thom'as** [1659-1731], Eng. merchant; benefactor of Harvard College.

Hol'lis-ter, hel'is-ter, **Gid'e-on Hi'ram** [1817-1881], Am. hist.; poet; *History of Conn.*

Hol'lis-ton, town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 2,619.

Hol'lo-way, Thom'as [1748-1827], Eng. engraver.

Hol'ly, James The'o-dore [1829-1874], Am. colored miss.; bp. of Haiti.

Hol'ly Springs, city; ⊙ of Marshall co., Miss.; p. 2,246.

Hol'man, hōl'mun, **James,** "the Blind Traveler" [1791-1857], Eng. sailor; traveler; *Journals.*

Holme Lee, hōlm lī [Pen-name], Harriet Parr; Eng. novelist of the day.

Holmes, hōmz. **1. A-bi'el** [1763-1837], Am. divine; annalist; father of Oliver Wendell H. **2. Ol'i-ver Wen'dell** [1809-1894], Am. physician; poet; essayist; *Autocrat of the Breakfast-table.* **3. Sir Rob'ert** [-1675], Eng. nav. comm.; took New Amsterdam (New York), 1664. **4. The-oph'i-lus H.** [1829-1880], Am. Confed. gen. **5.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 535 □; p. 4,336; ⊙ Cerro Gordo. **6.** Co.; cen. Miss.; 750 □; p. 30,970; ⊙ Lexington. **7.** Co.; cen. Ohio; 436 □; p. 21,139; ⊙ Millersburg.

Holmes, Mount, Yellowstone Park; 10,528 ft.

Hol'mon, hōl'mōn, Sw. isl.; Gulf of Bothnia.

Hol"o-fer'nes, hol'o-fer'niz. **1.** [Gr., *Apocrypha.*] Assyrian gen.; killed by Judith. **2.** [Shak. *Love's Labour's Lost.*] A pedantic schoolmaster; supposed by a few critics to be intended for John Florio.

Ho'lon [Heb., strong place; *Bib.*].

Holst, hōlst, **Hans Pe'ter** [1811-1893], Dan. poet; novelist.

Hol'stein, hōl'stain, former Dan. duchy; 3,237 □; p. 560,000; now part of Sleswick-Holstein prov., Prus.

Hol-ste'ni-us, hol-stî'ni-us *or* hōl-stē'ni-us [1596-1661], Ger. scholar; libr. of the Vatican. **Hol'ste‡.**

Hol'ston, hōl'stun, riv.; Va. & Tenn.; l. 200 m. to Tenn. Riv.

Holt, hōlt. **1. Sir John** [1642-1709], Eng. lawyer; Lord Chief Justice. **2. Jo'seph** [1807-1894], Am. statesman. **3.** Co.; N. W. Mo., 462 □; p. 15,469; ⊙ Oregon. **4.** Co.; N. Neb.; 2,714 □; p. 13,672; ⊙ O'Neill. **5.** Isl.; Low Arch., Pac. Oc.

Hol'ton, hōl'tun, city; ⊙ of Jackson co., Kan.; p. 2,727.

Höl'ty, hōl'ti, **Lud'wig Hein'rich Chris'toph** [1748-1776], Ger. lyric poet. **Hoel'ty‡.**

Hol"wan', hōl'wän' [Anc. **Ca'lah** (*Gen.* xii)], anc. city; Persia.

Ho'ly Cross Moun'tain, Col.; 14,176 ft.; cruciform glacier.

Hol'y-head, hel'i-hed, spt. town; Holyhead Isl., Anglesey co., Wales; p. 8,745.

Ho'ly Is'land. 1. Pen. at low tide; North Sea; 8 m. from Berwick; res. of St. Cuthbert. **Lau"dis-farne'‡. 2.** Formerly, Ireland; from her many saints.

Ho'ly Land, Palestine; first so called in *Zech.* ii, 12.

Ho'ly Maid of Kent. See Barton, Elizabeth.

Hol'yoke, hōl'yōk. **1.** Mt.; Hampshire co., Mass.; part of Trap Ridge; 954 ft. **2.** Mfg. city; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 35,637.

Ho'ly Ro'man Em'pire. See Empire, in vocabulary.

Hol'y-rood House, palace; near Edinburgh, Scot.; former res. of Scot. kings; once an abbey; scene of Rizzio's murder; burned; rebuilt.

Hol'y-well, mfg. town; Flint co., N. Wales; p. 8,018.

Hol'zer, hōl'tser, **Jo'hann E-van'gel-ist** [1709-1740], Ger. engr.; fresco-painter.

Hom'berg, hom'berg, **Wil'helm** [1652-1715], Ger. phys.; chemist; discovered boracic acid.

Hom'burg, hom'bûrg, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 8,663; springs; formerly gaming-resort.

Home. 1. Sir Ev'er-ard [1756-1832], Scot. surgeon. **2. Hen'ry.** See Kames, Lord. **3. John** [1724-1808], Scot. preacher; dram.; hist. **Hume‡. 4. Rob'ert** [1838-1879], Eng. mil. eng. officer; dipl.; writer on tactics.

Ho"mel', hō"mel', town; Moghilef govt., Rus.; p. with Bielitza, 22,000.

Ho'mer [D. G. **Ho-me'rus,** hō-mē'rus; F. **Ho"mère',** ō"mär'; Gr. **Ho'mē-ros;** It. **O-me'ro,** ō-mē'rō; L. **Ho-me'rus,** ho-mī'rus]. **1.** Gr. poet. See Homeric; Homeridæ, in vocabulary. **2.** Vil.; Cortland co., N. Y.; p. 4,206.

Ho'mer-ton, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. incl. in Hackney.

Home'stake Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,687 ft.

Home'stead, hōm'sted, bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 7,911; steel-works; labor riots, 1892.

Homs, hōms, mfg. town; Syria; p. 35,000; defeat of Zenobia by Aurelius, 272. **Hems‡; Hums‡.**

Ho"nan', hō"nän'. **1.** Prov.; China; 65,104 □; p. 22,115,827; ✻ Kai-Fong. **2.** Famous temple of Buddha; on isl. near Canton, China.

Ho"na-war', hō"na-wär', coast town; Madras, Brit. India; p. 6,658.

Hon'de-koe"ter, hon'dę-kō"tęr, **Mel"chi-or'** [1636-1695], Fl. painter.

Hon'di-us, hon'di-us, **A'bra-ham"** [1638-1691?], Dutch painter; engr. **Hondt‡.**

Hon'do. See Nippon.

Hon'do Creek, Tex.; l. 100 m. to Rio Frio.

Hon-du'ras, hon-dū'ras. **1. Cape,** most N. point of Honduras, Cen. Am. **2. Bay of,** N. of Guatemala & Honduras, Cen. Am. **3.** Rep.; Cen. Am.; 46,400 □; p. 431,917; ✻ Tegucigalpa. **4.** See British Honduras.

Hone, Will'iam [1779-1842], Eng. writer; bookseller.

Hones'dale, bor.; ⊙ of Wayne co., Pa.; p. 2,816.

Hon'ey Grove, city; Fannin co., Tex.; p. 1,828.

Hon'ey Lake, Lassen co., Cal.; l. 20 m.

Hon"fleur', ōn"flûr', mfg. town; Calvadoes dpt., Fr.; p. 9,265.

Hong"-Ki-ang', heng'-ki-ung', nav. riv.; S. China; l. 800 m. to China Sea.

Hong-kong', heng-keng', Brit. crown colony; incl. Hong-Kong Isl. and pen. of Kowloon; 29 □; p. 221,441; ✻ Victoria.

Hon'i-ton, bor.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,216; lace.

Ho"no-lu'lu, hō"no-lū'lū, cml. spt.; Oahu Isl.; ✻ of Hawaiian Isls.; p. 22,907.

Ho-no'ra, ho-nō'ra [L. *fem.*, honor. **Ho'nor‡; Ho-no'ri-a‡, No'ra, No'rah** (dim.), F. **Ho"no"ré',** ō"nō"rē'].

Ho-no'ri-us, Au-gus'tus Fla'vi-us [384-423], Rom. emp.; first Emp. of the West.

Hont, hōnt, co.; N. W. Hung.; 1,017 □; p. 116,000; ✻ Schemnitz.

Hont'heim, hent'haim, **Jo'hann Ni'ko-laus von** [1701-1790], Ger. R. C. priest; jurist; pseud. *Justinius Febronius.*

Hont'horst, hent'hôrst, **Ge-rard'** [1592-1660], called Gerardo della Notte ("Gerald of the Night"), Fl. painter; night scenes. **Hund'horst‡.**

Hooch, Pie'ter de. See Hooge.

Hoo"-Chou', hū"-chū', cml. town; Chehkiang prov., 70 m. N. W. of Ning-Po, China; p. 60,000.

Hood. 1. Al"ex-an'der. See Bridport, 1. **2. Ed'win Pax'ton** [1820-1885], Eng. dissenting clergyman; misc. writer. **3. John B.** [1831-1879], Am. Confed. gen. **4. Rob'in,** Eng. archer; outlaw; possibly Robert Fitzooth, Earl of Huntingdon; hero of many tales; fl. about 1200? **5. Sam'u-el, Viscount** [1724-1816], Eng. admiral. **6. Sir Sam'u-el** [1762-1815], Eng. admiral; cousin of preceding. **7. Thom'as** [1798-1845], Eng. poet; humorist. **8.** Co.; N. Tex.; 460 □; p. 7,581; ⊙ Granbury.

Hood, Mount, Ore.; 11,934 ft.

Hood Ca-nal', nav. inlet of Pac. Oc.; Wash.; l. 44 m.

Hooft, hōft, **Pie'ter Cor-ne'lis** [1581-1647], Dutch poet; historian; *Hist. of Netherlands.*

Hoo"ge-veen', hō"ng-vēn', mfg. town; Drenthe prov., Neth.; p. 12,000.

Hoogh, hōg. **1. Pie'ter de** [1643?-1681?], Dutch genre- & portrait-painter. **2. Ro'meyn or Ro'main de** [1640 or 1650-1725], Dutch designer; engraver. **Hooch‡; Hooge‡.**

Hoo'gly. Same as Hugli. **Hoo'ghly‡.**

Hoog'vliet, hōn'vlit, **Ar'nold** [1687-1763], Dutch poet.

Hook. 1. James [1746-1827], Eng. organist; composer. **2. James** [1771-1828], Eng. misc. writer; dean of Worcester; son of preceding. **3. The'o-dore Ed'ward** [1788-1841], Eng. novelist; dramatist; wit; brother of second James. **4. Wal'ter Far'qu-har** [1798-1875], Eng. eccl. writer; son of second James.

Hooke, Rob'ert [1635-1703], Eng. math.; physicist.

Hook'er. 1. Jo'seph [1814-1879], "Fighting Joe," U. S. gen. **2. Rich'ard** [1554?-1600], "the Judicious," Eng. theol.; *Ecclesiastical Polity.* **3. Thom'as** [1586-1647], Eng.-Am. clerg.; cofounder of Hartford, Conn. **4. Sir Will'iam Jack'son** [1785-1865], Eng. bot. **5.** Co.; W. Neb.; 720 □; p. 426.

Hook'er, Mount. 1. Rocky Mts., Brit. Col., Can.; 15,700 ft. **2.** Wyo.; 12,900 ft.

Hook'set, town; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 1,893.

Hoole, hūl, John [1727-1803], Eng. dram.; translator.

Hoo'per. 1. John [1495-1555], Eng. Prot. reformer; martyr. **2. Will'iam** [1742-1790], Am. patriot; lawyer; signed Decl. of Independence.

Hoopes'ton, hūps'tun, city; Vermilion co., Ill.; p. 1,911.

Hoorn, hōrn, spt. town; N. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 11,311.

Hoo'sac. 1. Mt. range; part of Green Mts., Berkshire co., Mass.; tunnel 5¾ m. long. **2.** Riv.; Berkshire co., Mass.; l. 90 m. to Hudson Riv.

Hoo'sick, vil.; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. with Hoosick Falls & tp., 10,471; site of battle in Rev. war, 1777. **Hoo'sick Cor'ners‡.**

Hoo'sick Falls, vil.; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 7,014.

Hoo'sier Pass, Col.; elev. 11,627 ft.

Hope. 1. John [1766-1823], Earl of Hopetoun, Brit. gen. **2. Thom'as** [1770?-1831], Eng. nov.; misc. writer. **3.** Town; Hempstead co., Ark.; p. 1,937.

Hoph'ni, hof'nai [Heb., strong; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* i, 3.

Hō"pi'tal', hō"pi'tāl'. See L'Hospital.

Hop'kins. 1. Ed'ward [1600-1657], Eng. administrator; Gov. of Conn. **2. E-ze'ki-el** [1633-1690], Eng. Calvinistic divine; fr. bishop. **3. John Hen'ry** [1792-1868], bp. of Vermont. **4. Johns** [1795-1873], Am. merchant; founded Johns Hopkins Univ., Balt. **5. Mark** [1802-1887], Am. Presb. theol.; educator. **6. Sam'u-el** [1743-1803], Am. theol. See Hopkinsianism. **7. Ste'phen** [1707-1785], Am. lawyer; patriot; statesman; Chief Justice & Gov. of R. I.; signed Decl. of Independence. **8. Will'iam** [1647-1709], Eng. divine; antiquary. **9.** Co.; W. Ky.; 550 □; p. 23,505; ⊙ Madisonville. **10.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 750 □; p. 20,572; ⊙ Sulphur Springs.

Hop'kin-son. 1. Fran'cis [1737-1791], Am. patriot; writer; judge; signed Decl. of Independence. **2. Jo'seph** [1770-1842], Am. lawyer; judge; son of preceding; author of *Hail Columbia.*

Hop'kins-ville, city; ⊙ of Christian co., Ky.; p. 5,833.

Hop'kin-ton. 1. Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 4,088. **2.** Town; Washington co., R. I.; p. 2,864. **3.** Town; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 1,817.

Hop'-o'-my-Thumb", a fairy hero of Eng. nursery-tales.

Hop'per. 1. I'saac Ta'tem [1771-1852], Am. Quaker; philanthropist. **2. Thom'as** [1775-1856], Eng. architect.

Hopp'ner, John [1758-1810], Eng. portrait-painter.

Hop'ton, Sir Ralph [-1652], Eng. royalist leader; def. by Fairfax at Torrington, 1646.

Hor, hēr, **Mount,** three peaks, part of Mt. Seïr, Arabia Petræa; Aaron is said to have been buried here.

Hor'ace, hor'ęs [see Horatio], **Quin'tus Ho-ra"ti-us Flac'cus** [-65-8], Rom. lyric and satirical poet.

Hor'ace Horn'em [Pen-name], Lord Byron.

Ho'ræ, hō'ri [*Myth.*], Eunomia, Dice, and Irene; dau. of Zeus and Themis; goddesses of the seasons and of natural and social order. **Hō'rai‡** [Gr.]; **The Hours‡.**

Ho'ram [Heb., elevated; *Bib.*], *Josh.* x, 33.

Ho"ra-pol'lo, Gr. writer on Egy. hieroglyphics; fl. about 5th cent. **Hō-ra-pol'lōn‡** [Gr.]; **Ho'rus A-pol'lo‡.**

Ho-ra'ti-o, ho-rē'shi-ō [L. *masc.*, **Hor'ace‡. Ho-ra'ti-a** (*fem.*). Dan. **Ho-rats',** hō-rūts'; D. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** hō-rā'tsi-ūs; F. **Ho"race',** ō"rās'; G. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** hō-rā'tsi-ūs, **Ho'rats‡;** It. **O-ra'zi-o,** ō-rä'tsē-ō; L. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** ho-rē'shi-us *or* -shus; Pg. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** ō-rä'sī-ō; Sp. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** hō-rä'thī-ō] [Shak. *Hamlet*], Hamlet's devoted friend.

Ho-ra'ti-us, legendary Rom. hero; k. the three Curiatii of Alba after they had slain his brothers in combat.

Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles. See Cocles.

Hor'a-Ba'tu, hēr'a-bā'tū, lake; Tibet; elev. 17,930 ft.; the highest lake known. **Hor-pa'chu‡.**

Hör'berg, hēr'berg, **Pehr** [1746-1816], Sw. painter; engraver. **Hoer'berg‡.**

Hör'de, hūr'de, town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 14,598?

Ho'reb, Mount [Heb., waste; *Bib.*]. **1.** In Sinai pen., Arabia. **2.** Utah, 7,831 ft.

Hor"-ha-gid'gad [Heb., mountain of the cleft; *Bib.*].

Ho'ri [Heb., dweller in caves; *Bib.*].

Hor'i-con, Lake George; name given by J. Fen. Cooper.

Ho'rites, Ho'rim [*Bib.*], cave-dwellers of Mount Seïr.

Hor'le-man", hēr'lę-mān', **Carl, Baron** [1700-1753], Sw. architect. **Har'le-man"‡.**

Hor'mah [Heb., fortress; *Bib.*], Canaanitish city in Judah.

Hor'mayr, hēr'mair, **Jo'seph von** [1781-1848], Ger. hist.

Horn. 1. Charles Ed'ward [1786-1849], Eng. tenor singer; comp. **2. Count of** [1592-1657], Gustaf Carlsson; Sw. gen. **3. Count de** [1522-1568], Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle; Fl. soldier; admiral; statesman; k. with Egmont by Alva. **Hoorn‡. 4. Cape,** S. point of Horn Isl., Chile, and most S. point of S. Am. **Hoorn‡.**

Horn"-Aï'van, hērn'-īf'vān, lake; N. Swe.; 50 × 10 m.

Horn'blow"er, Jo'seph C. [1777-1864], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of N. J.

Horne, hōrn. **1. George** [1730-1792], Eng. divine; writer; bp. of Norwich. **2. Rich'ard Hen'ry "Hengist"** [1803-1884], Eng. poet; dramatist. **3. Thom'as Hart'well** [1780-1862], Eng. clerg.; Bib. critic; *Introduction.*

Hor'neck. 1. An'thony [1641-1696], Eng. theol. **2. Ot'to-kar von,** Ger. hist.; one of the earliest writers in German; fl. about 1300. **Von Stei'er-mark‡.**

Horn'ells-ville, city; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 10,996.

Hor'ne-man", hēr'ne-mān', **Jens Wil'ken** [1770-1841], Dan. botanist.

Hor'ne-mann", Fried'rich Con'rad [1772-1800?], Ger. traveler in Africa.

Hor'ner, hōr'ner. **1. Fran'cis** [1778-1817], Scot. lawyer; statesman; cofounder of *Edinburgh Review.* **2. Leon'ard** [1785?-1864], Scot. geol.; bro. of preceding. **3. Thom'as** [Shak. *2 Henry VI.*], an armorer.

Horne Tooke. See Tooke.

Horn Head, mt.; Utah; 10,920 ft.

Horn'sey, hōrn'zę, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 44,205; suburb of London.

Hor"o-na'im [Heb., double caves; *Bib.*], *Isa.* xv, 5.

Hor're-bow, hor're-bō. **1. Chris'tof-fer** [1718-1776], Dan. astron. **2. Pe'der** [1679-1764], Dan. astron.; father of preceding. **Hor're-boe‡.**

Hor'rocks, Jer"e-mi'ah [1619?-1641], Eng. astron.; first observed transit of Venus. **Hor'rox‡.**

Hor"ry', ōr"ī', co.; N. E. S. C.; 980 □; p. 19,256; ⊙ Conway.

Hor'sa [Teut. *masc.*, horse] [-455], Saxon chief; with Hengest.

Horse'fly, Mount, Col.; 10,504 ft.

Horse'heads, vil.; Chemung co., N. Y.; p. 1,716.

Hör'sel-berg", hūr'sel-berg", mt. range; cen. Ger.; 1,540 ft.

Hor'sens, town; Jutland, Den.; p. 17,290.

Horse'shoe Moun'tain, Park Range, Col.; 13,988 ft.

Hors'field, Thom'as [1773-1859], Am. nat.; trav. **Horse'field‡.**

Hors'ford, hōrs'fȯrd, **Eb'en Nor'ton** [1818-1891], Am. chemist; author.

Hor'sham, hōr'shum, bor.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 10,741.

Hors'ley. 1. Sam'u-el [1733-1806], Eng. scholar; prelate; writer. **2. Will'iam** [1774-1858], Eng. song-writer.

Horst, Gre-gor' [1578-1636], Ger. phys.; "the Ger. Æsculapius."

Hor'ta, hōr'tä, spt.; ✻ of Fayal Isl., Azores Isls.; p. 7,636.

Hor'ten, hōr'ten, town; Christiania Gulf, Nor.; p. 6,192; chief naval port.

Hor"tense' Eu"gé"nie' de Beau"har"nais', ōr"tāns' ū"zhē"nī' dę bō"ār"nē' [1783-1837], daughter of Josephine; wife of Louis Bonaparte; mother of Napoleon III.

Hor-ten'si-a, hōr-ten'shi-ą [L. *fem.*, gardener. **Hor"tense'‡.** F. **Hor"tense',** ōr"tāns'; G. **Hor-ten'si-a,** hor-ten'zi-ą; It. **Or-ten'si-a,** ōr-ten'zi-ą; L. **Hor-ten'si-a**].

Hor-ten'si-o, hēr-ten'shi-ō [Shak. *Taming of the Shrew*], a suitor of Bianca.

Hor-ten'si-us, Quin'tus [-114-50], Rom. orator; consul; friendly rival of Cicero.

Hor'ton. **1.** Town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 40,725; suburb of Bradford. **Great Hor'ton‡. 2.** City; Brown co., Kan.; p. 3,316.

Hor'vát, hēr'vāt, Ist-ván', [1784-1846], Hung. hist.; "the Hung. Varro."

Hos'nck, Da'vid [1769-1835], Am. phys.; writer.

Ho'sah [Heb., refuge; *Bib.*].

Ho-se'a [Heb., God is help; *Bib.*]. **1.** See vocab. **O-se'a‡. 2.** The last king of Israel; fl. about —730.

Ho-se'a Big'low [Pen-name], James Russell Lowell.

Ho-sha'nah, ho-shē'yą *or* hesh'a-ni'ą [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Hosh'a-ma [Heb., Jah is hearer; *Bib.*].

Ho-shang"a-bad', hō-shang'ą-būd'. **1.** Dist.; Nerbudda div., Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 4,594 □; p. 529,945. **2.** Its ✻; p. 13,495.

Ho-she'a. Same as Hosea.

Ho"shi-ar-pur', hō"shi-ār-pūr'. **1.** Dist.; Jalandhar div., Punjab, Brit. India; 2,244 □; p. 1,011,659. **2.** Its ✻; p. 21,354.

Hos'mer, hoz'mer, **Will'iam Hen'ry Cuy'ler** [1814-1877], Am. poet.

Hos"pett', town; Bellary dist., Madras, Brit. India; p. 9,845.

Höst, hūst, **Jens Kragh** [1772-1844], Dan. historian.

Hoste, hōst, **Sir Will'iam** [1778-1828], Eng. nav. comm.

Hos'te Is'land, ōs'tē, near Terra del Fuego, S. Am.; 90 × 50 m.

Hos-til'i-us, Tul'lus, 3d king of Rome; fl. about —650.

Ho'tham, hō'thum. **1.** [Heb., determination; *Bib.*] **Ho'tham‡. 2. Hen'ry** [1776-1818], Eng. vice-admiral; received Napoleon on the "Bellerophon," July 15, 1815. **3.** Town; Victoria, Australia; p. 18,000; suburb of Melbourne.

Ho'thir [Heb., abundance; *Bib.*].

Hot"man', ōt"mäñ', **Fran"çois'** [1524-1590], Fr. jurist; friend of Calvin.

Hot Spring, co.; cen. Ark.; 626 □; p. 11,603; ⊙ Malvern.
Hot Springs, city; × of Garland co., Ark.; p. 8,086.
Hot'spur. 1. Nickname, Harry Percy, from his fiery temper; intro. in Shak. *Richard II.* and *1 Henry IV.* See PERCY, HENRY. **2.** [Pseud.] Mansfield Tracy Walworth [1830-1873], Am. lawyer.
Hot'ting-er, het'ding-er. **Jo'hann Hein'rich** [1620-1667], Swiss Orientalist; Prot. theologian.
Hou'bra"ken, how'brō"kən. **1. Ar'nold** [1660-1719], Dutch painter; engraver; biographer. **2. Ja'cob** [1698-1780], Dutch engraver; son of preceding.
Hou"chard', ū"shär', **Jean Au"toine'** [1741-1793], Fr. gen.; executed by Revol. tribunal.
Hou"don', ū"dōN', **Jean Au"toine'** [1741-1828], Fr. sculptor; statuary; *Cicero; Napoleon; Washington.*
Hough, huf, **John** [1651-1743], Eng. scholar; prelate.
Hough'ton. 1. Baron [1809-1885], Richard Monckton Milnes; Eng. statesman; poet; misc. writer. **2.** Co.; N. W. Mich.; 1,000 □; p. 35,369. **3.** Its × ; p. 2,082.
Houl'ton, hōl'tun, town; × of Aroostook co., Me.; p. 4,015.
Houns'low, hounz'lō, town; Hounslow Heath, Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 9,294; gunpowder-mills; cavalry-barracks.
Houns'low Heath, extensive tract; Middlesex co., Eng.; noted formerly for military encampments, and later the scene of many highway robberies.
Hou"sa-ton'ic Riv'er, hū'sə-ton'ik, Mass. and Conn.; l. 150 m. to Long Isl. Sound.
House of Fame [CHAUCER *House of Fame*], a splendid palace built on a mountain of ice.
Hous'sa, hau'sä, region; Sudan, Cen. Afr.; now the empire of Sokoto.
Hous'sain, Prince [*Arabian Nights*], owner of a magic carpet in the story of *Ahmed and Paribanou.*
Hou'ston, hū'stun. **1. Sam** [1793-1863], Am. lawyer; statesman; gen.; Gov. of Tenn.; Pres. of Texas; afterward Gov. **2.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 570 □; p. 21,613; × Perry. **3.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 565 □; p. 14,653; × Caledonia. **4.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 240 □; p. 5,308; × Erin. **5.** Co.; E. Tex.; 1,200 □; p. 19,900; ⊙ Crockett. **6.** Mfg. city; × of Harris co., Tex.; p. 27,557.
Hout'man, hout'mān. **1. Cor-ne'li-us** [-1605], Dutch navig.; founded commerce bet. Holland and E. Ind. **2. Fre'de-rik** [1570?-1613], Dutch navig., Gov. of Amboyna.
Houtz'dale, houtz dāl, bor., Clearfield co., Pa.; p. 2,231
Hove, hōv, par.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 21,000; suburb of Brighton.
Hove'den, huv'dən *or* hōv'dən, **Rog'er de,** Eng. divine; hist.; fl. 1190.
How, hau, **Will'iam** [1619-1656], Eng. officer; phys.; author of first Eng. flora; *Phytologia Britannica,* 1650.
How-a'dji, hau-ä ji [Pers.-name], George William Curtis.
How'ard, hau'ərd **1. Charles, Lord H. of Effingham** [1536-1624], earl of Nottingham; Lord High Adm.; comm. fleet against Sp. Armada. **2. Ed'ward, Lord** [-1513], Eng. adm.; fell in action against Fr. fleet. **3. Ed'ward** [-1842], Eng. sailor; writer of sea-stories. **4. Fred'er-ic** [1748-1825], earl of Carlisle; Eng. statesman; poet. **5. George W. F.** [1802-1864], earl of Carlisle, Eng. statesman; writer, Lord Lieut. of Ireland. **6. Hen'ry,** See SURREY, EARL OF. **7. Hen'ry** [1727-1847], Eng. historical painter. **8. John** [1726-1790], Eng. philan.; prison-reformer. **9. John Es'ger** [1752-1825], Am. Rev. officer; Gov. of Md. **10. Sir Rob'ert** [1626-1698], Eng. poet, dram.; original of Bilboa in Dryden's *Rehearsal.* **11. Thom'as.** See NORFOLK, DUKE OF. **12. Thom'as.** See ARUNDEL, EARL OF. **13. Will'iam,** See STAFFORD, VISCOUNT OF. **14.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 629 □; p. 13,789; × Center Point. **15.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 300 □; p. 26,186; × Kokomo. **16.** Co.; N. E. Iowa; 480 □; p. 11,182; × Cresco. **17.** Co.; cen. Md.; 250 □; p. 16,360; × Ellicott. **18.** Co.; cen. Mo.; 450 □; p. 17,371; × Fayette. **19.** Co.; cen. Nebr.; 576 □; p. 9,430; × St. Paul. **20.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 840 □; p. 1,210; × Big Springs.
Howe, hau **1. E-li'as** [1819-1867], Am. machinist; inv. sewing-machine. **2. John** [1630-1705], Eng. Puritan divine. **3. John** [-1721], Eng. politician, writer. **4. Rich'ard, Earl** [1725-1799], Eng. adm.; def. Fr. fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794. **5. Sam'u-el Grid'ley** [1801-1876], Am. phys.; philan. **6. Sir Will'iam** [1725-1814], Eng. gen.; bro. of Richard; comm.-in-chief in N. Am., 1775-1778. **7. Cape,** S. E. Australia, bet. Victoria and New S. Wales.
How'ell, hau'el **1. James** [1595-1666], Eng. writer; 1st historiographer royal. **2.** Co.; S. Mo.; 920 □; p. 18,618; × West Plains. **3.** Vil.; × of Livingston co., Mich.; p. 2,387.
How'el the Good [-948?], king of Wales; legislator of the Welsh. **Hy'wel Dda:.**
How'itt. 1. Ma'ry *née* Botham] [1799-1888], Eng. Quakeress; w. of William; poet; misc. writer. **2. Will'iam** [1795-1879], Eng. Quaker; poet; misc. writer.
How'ley, hou'le. **Will'iam** [1765-1815], abp. of Canterbury.
How'rah, hou'rə, mfg. city; on Hugli Riv., opp. Calcutta; Bardwan div., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 116,600.
How'son, hou'sən. **John Saul** [1816-1865], Eng. divine; author.
Hox'ton, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 54,768; N. E. of London.
Hoy, hoi; Orkney Isls., Scot.; 14 × 5 m.; p. 1,395.
Ho"zi"er', d', See D'HOZIER.
Hros"wi-tha, hrots vi'thä, nun or abbess of Gandersheim; Ger. poet, wrote in Latin; fl. 960. **Ros'wi-tha:.**
Hrung'nir, hrung'ner [*Norse Myth.*], a giant; fought against the gods; slain by Thor.
Hrym, hrim [*Norse Myth.*], leader of the Frost-giants in battle against the gods at the Ragnarök.
Hsun"chau', sun'-chau', walled town; Kwangsi prov., China; p. 20,000.
Hu"a-la-lai', hū"ə-lə-lī', mt.; Hawaii Isl.; 8,275 ft.
Hua-lla'ga, wä'lyä gä, riv.; Peru; l. 500 m. to Amazon.
Hua-uaut'la, wä-wout'lä, town, near Puebla, Mex.; def. of Mex. by U. S., Oct. 9, 1847.
Huan"ca-ve-li'ca, wän'cə-vā-lē'cä, dept.; Peru; 10,814 □; p. 104,155; × Huancavelica.
Hun'nu-co, wä nä'kō, dept.; Peru; p. 78,866; × Huanuco.
Hu-ar'te, ū-är'tā, Ju-an' de Di'os [1535-1600], Sp. phys.; philos., *Trial of Wits.*
Hua'car, wä'cär [-1532?], Inca of Peru; dethroned and put to death by his brother Atahualpa.
Huay'na Po-to'si, wī'nä pō-tō'sē, mt.; Andes Mts., La Paz dept., Bolivia; 20,178 ft.
Huay'na Pu-ti'na, pō-tē'nä, volc.; S. E. Arequipa, Peru; 17,464 ft.
Hub'bard, hub'ərd, co.; cen. Minn.; 575 □; p. 1,412; × Park Rapids.
Hub'bard, Moth'er, subject of Eng. nursery-rhyme.
Hub'bard-ton, vil., Rutland co., Vt., battle Revolutionary war, July 7, 1777.
Hu'ber, hü'bər **1. Fran"çois'** [1750-1830], Swiss nat.; writer on bees; blind. **2. Jo'hann** [1722-1790], Swiss artist; friend of Voltaire. **3. Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1706-1778], Swiss anatomist. **4. Jo'hann Ne'po-muk** [1839-1879], Ger. divine; "Old Catholic" leader. **5. Jo'hann Ru'dolf** [1668-1748], Swiss painter, "The Swiss Tintoretto." **6. Lud'wig** or **Lou'is Fer'di-nand** [1764-1804], Ger. dram., misc. writer. **7. Ma'rie** [1695-1753], Swiss Prot. theol., author. **8. The-re'se** [1764-1829], Ger. nov.; w. of Ludwig. **9. Vic'tor Al"mé'** [1800-1869], Ger. hist.; misc. writer; son of Ludwig.
Hu'bert, hü'bert [Teut. *name*], mind-bright. **Hub'bard:.** Dan. Sw. **Hu-ber'tus,** hü-ber'tus; D. **Hu-ber'tus,** hü-ber'tüs; F. **Hu"bert',** ü"bär'; G **Hu'bert,** hü'bert. **Hu'-gi-bert':** It. **U-ber'to,** ü-ber'tō; Pg. Sp. **Hu-ber'to,** hü-ber'tō].
Hu'bert de Burgh [1194-1243], Earl of Kent; Eng. statesman; soldier; chief justiciary; intro. in Shak. *King John.*
Hu'berts-burg", hü'berts-bürg', vil.; Saxony, Ger.; peace treaty, ending Seven Years' War, signed, Feb. 15, 1763.
Hu'bli, hü'blī, town; Dharwar dist., S. Bombay, Brit. India; p. 52,595.
Hüb'ner, hüp'ner, **Ru'dolf Ju'li-us Ben'no** [1806-1882], Ger. historical painter.
Huc, ük, **E"va"riste' Ré"gis'** [1813-1860], Fr. abbé; missionary traveler in cen. Asia.
Huch'ten-burg", See HUGTENBURG.
Huck'nall, huc'nal, town; Nottingham, Eng.; p. of par., 1,257; burial-place of Byron.
Hud'ders-field, hud'ərz-fīld, mfg. bor.; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 95,422; cloth-center.
Hu'di-bras, hü'di-bras [BUTLER *Hudibras*], hero of the poem; a justice who desires to reform abuses. See HUDIBRASTIC, in vocabulary.
Hud'son. 1. Fred'er-ic [1819-1875], Am. journalist. **2. George** [1800-1857], Eng. draper; speculator; "railway king"; M. P. for Sunderland, 1845-1859. **3. Hen'ry** or **Hen'drik** [-1611?], Eng. navig.; disc. or redisc. Hudson Riv. & Hudson Bay; set adrift by his crew; lost, 1611. **4. Thom'as** [1701-1778], Eng. portrait-painter; teacher of Joshua Reynolds. **5. H. Bay,** inland sea; Canada; 900 × 600 m. **6. H. Riv'er,** N. Y.; l. 350 m. to N. Y. Bay; opp. New York city called North River. **7. H. Strait,** bet. Hudson Bay and N. Atl. Oc.; l. 400 m. **8.** Co.; N. E. N. J.; 43 □; p. 275,126; × Jersey City. **9.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Columbia co., N. Y.; p. 9,970. **10.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 4,670. **11.** City; × of St. Croix co., Wis.; p. 2,885. **12.** Vil.; Lenawee co., Mich.; p. 2,178.
Hu-é', hu-ā', fort, city; × of Annam, Indo-China; p. 15,000.
Hu-e'co Pass, hū-ā'cō, Tex.; elev. 5,027 ft.
Huel'va, wel'vä. **1.** Prov.; Andalusia, Sp.; 4,122 □; p. 254,-931. **2.** Its ×; a spt.; p. 11,722.
Huer'ta-no, wär'tä-nō. **1.** Riv.; Col.; l. 100 m. to Arkansas River. **2.** Co.; S. Col.; 1,600 □; p. 6,882; × Walsenburg.
Huer'ta, wär'tä, Vin-cen'te Gar'ci-a de la [1729-1797], Sp. poet.
Hues'ca, wes'cä. **1.** Prov.; Aragon, Sp.; 5,878 □; p. 254,958. **2.** Its ×; p. 10,246.
Hu"et', ü'et'. **1. Fran"çois'** [1814-1869], Fr. philos.; founded the "Neo-Catholic Church." **2. Paul** [1804-1869], Fr. landscape-painter. **3. Pierre Da"ni"el',** [1630-1721], Fr. scholar, critic.
Hu'fe-land", hü'fe-länt'. **Chris'toph Wil'helm** [1762-1836], Ger. phys.; writer.
Hu"ger', ü'jē'. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1806?-1877], Am. Confed. gen. **2. I'saac** [1742-1797], Am. Rev. gen.
Hugh, hü. [Teut. *name*, mind. **Hu'go:.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hu'go,** hü'gō; F. **Hugues,** ügz; It. **U'go,** ü'gō, **U"go-li'no,** ü'gō-lē'nō; L. **Hu'go,** hü'gō; Pg. Sp. **Hu'go,** ü'gō. **1. Ca'pet.** See CAPET. **2. H. of Av'a-lon,** "the Great" [1135-1200], Eng. prelate; Carthusian; founded Lincoln Cathedral. **3. H. of Lin'coln** [1247-1255], a boy alleged to have been stolen & crucified by Jews of Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged. **4. H. of Pro"vençe'** [-947], king of It. **5. H. of Saint Vic"tor'** [-1142], Fr. monk; mystic. **6. H. "the Great"** [-956], Count of Paris; Duke of Fr. and Burgundy; f. of Hugh Capet.
Hughes, hūz. **1. Sir Ed'ward** [1720?-1794], Eng. admiral. **2. John** [1677-1720], Eng. poet, dram.; essayist. **3. John** [1798-1864], Ir.-Am. R. C. prelate; abp. of N. Y. **4.** Co.; cen. S. Dak.; 756 □; p. 5,044; × Pierre.
Hugh Ev'ans, Sir [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a shrewd pedantic Welsh parson and schoolmaster.
Hu'gli, hü'gli, riv.; Bengal, Brit. India; l. 200 m. to Bengal Bay; branch of Ganges Riv.
Hu'gli and Chin-su'ra, chin-sü'rə, town; Bardwan div.; Bengal, Brit. India; p. 33,080.
Hu'go. [See HUGH.] **1.** hü'gō. **Gus'tav** [1764-1844], Ger. jurist. **2.** ü'gō'. **Vic'tor' Ma"rie', Vicomte** [1802-1885], Fr. lyric poet; nov.; dram.; *Les Misérables; L'Art d'etre Grandpère.*
Hu"gon', ü"gōN' [*Fr. Folk-lore*], an evil spirit or ogre mentioned to frighten children.
Hug'ten-burg", hug'ten-bürg'. **Jan van** [1646-1733], Dutch painter; battlescenes. **Huch'ten-burg":.**
Hui'la, wē'lä, mt.; Andes Mts.; Colombia, S. Am.; 18,700 ft.
Huk'kok [Heb., ditch, *Bib.*].
Hu"kok', hü'kok', valley; Upper Burma, near Assam.
Hul, hul [Heb., circle; *Bib.*], son of Aram.
Hu"la-ku', hü"lə-kü' [1217-1265], conqueror & 1st Mongol king of Per.; grandson of Genghis Khan. **Hou"la-kou':.**
Hul'da, hul'də [*Ger. Myth.*], goddess of marriage and fruitfulness.
Hul'dah [Heb., weasel; *Bib.*], a prophetess at Jerusalem.
Hull. 1. I'saac [1775-1843], Am. commodore. **2. Will'iam** [1753-1825], Am. Rev. officer; gen. in War of 1812. **3.** Pen.; Mass.; 9 m. S. E. of Boston; summer resort. **4.** Mfg. city; bor., E. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 199,091. **Kings'ton-up-on"-Hull':. 5.** Mfg. city; × of Ottawa co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 11,261.
Hul'lah, hul'lä, **John Pyke** [1813-1884], Eng. music-composer; teacher.
Hu"ma-ca'o, hū"mä-cä'ō, dept.; Puerto Rico; p. 82,251.
Hu-mai"ti-ta', ū-mā"ī-tä', fort, post on Paraguay Riv., Paraguay.
Hu"mā"yūn', hū"mä'yün' [1508-1556], Mogul emp. of India; son of Baber; f. of Akbar.
Humber, estuary; Ouse and Trent Rivs.; bet. York and Lincoln coast, Eng.
Hum'bert', un'bär' [Teut. *name*, bright stake], **Jean Ro"bert' Ma"rie'** or **Jo"seph' A"ma'ble** [1755 or 1756-1823], Fr. gen.; comm. exp. to Ir., 1798.
Hum'boldt, hum'bōlt or (G.) hum'bōlt. **1. Fried'rich Hein'rich A"lex-an'der, Baron von** [1769-1859], Ger. savant; trav.; *Kosmos.* **2. Karl Wil'helm, Baron von** [1767-1835], Ger. philol.; statesman; bro. of pre-ceding. **3. H. Bay,** Humboldt co., Cal.; 16 × 3 m. **4. H. Lake,** Humboldt co., Nev.; 20 × 9 m. **5. H. Riv'er,** Nev.; l. 350 m. to Humboldt Lake. **6.** Co.; N. W. Cal.; 3,570 □; p. 23,469; ⊙ Eureka. **7.** Co.; N. Iowa; 432 □; p. 9,836; × Dakota. **8.** Co.; S. W. Nev.; 16,580 □; p. 3,434; ⊙ Winnemucca. **9.** Town; Gibson co., Tenn.; p. 1,897.
Hume, hūm. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1560?-1609], Scot. minister, poet. **2. Da'vid** [1711-1776], Scot. philos.; hist. See HUMISM, in vocab. **3. James Dea'con** [1774-1842], Eng. financier. **4. Jo'seph** [1777-1855], Eng. statesman; financial reformer; b. in Scot. **5. John** [SHAK. *2 Henry VI.*], a priest.
Hu'me-rus, hü'mē-rüs. **Lars Jo'hans-son** [1642? 1674], Sw. poet; murdered; called also *Lycidor the Unfortunate.*
Hum'mel, hum'məl, **Jo'hann Ne'po-muk** [1778-1837], Hung. pianist; composer; pupil of Mozart.
Hum'phrey, hum'fri [Teut. *name*], prop. of peace. **Humph'ry:.** D. **Hum'fried,** hum'frit; F. **Ou"frol',** ōō'frwō'; G. **Hum'fried,** hūm'frit; It. **O"no-fre'do,** ō'nō-frā'dō, **Om-fre'do:**; L. **Hum-phre'dus:** Sp. **Hun-fre'do,** un-frā'dō; Sw. **Hum'frid,** hum'frid]. **1. He'man** [1779-1859], Am. divine; writer; pres. of Amherst Coll. **2. Law'rence** [1527?-1590], Eng. Calvinistic divine; dean of Winchester.
Hum'phrey Peak, mt.; Ariz.; 12,562 ft.
Hum'phreys, hum'frez. **1. Au'drew A.** [1810-1883], U. S. gen. **2. Da'vid** [1758-1818], Am. poet; diplomat. **3. Hen'ry No'el** [1810-1879], Eng. artist; antiq.; naturalist. **4.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 420 □; p. 11,720; ⊙ Waverly.
Hum'phreys, Mount, Yellowstone Park; 11,000 ft.
Hum'phry, O-zi'as [1742-1810], Eng. miniature-painter.
Hum'phry Clink'er [SMOLLET *Expedition of Humphry Clinker*], a workhouse boy who proves to be the son of Mr. Bramble.
Hu"nan', hū"nän', prov.; cen. China; 74,320 □; p. 21,002,604; × Chang-Sha.
Hunch'back, The, Master Walter, a character in Knowles's drama *The Hunchback*; the apparent guardian but real father of Julia, the heroine.
Hunch'back Moun'tain, Col.; 13,755 ft.
Hun":Chun', hun'-chün', cml. town; Manchuria, Chinese emp.; p. 10,000.
Hun'dred Days, time elapsing bet. Napoleon's entry into Paris from Elba and departure after abdication.
Hunds'rück, hunts'rük, mt. region; bet. Moselle & Nahe Rivs., Ger.
Hun'e-ric [-484], 2d king of the Vandals in Afr. **Ho-nō'ri-chos:** [Gr.]; **Hun'ne-ric:.**
Hun"fal'vy, hün'fol'vi, **Pál** [1810-1891], Hung. philologist.
Hun'ga-ry, hun'gə-ri, kingdom; E. pt. of Austro-Hung. monarchy; cen. Europe; 125,039 □; p. 17,463,473; × Budapest.
Hu-ni'a-des, hu-nī'ə-dīz, **Jo-an'nes Cor-vi'nus** [1400?-1456], Hung. gen.; regent of Hung.; fell at Belgrade. **Hun'ya-des:.**
Hunn'let, mfg. town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 37,289; suburb of Leeds.
Hunt. 1. Hel'en. See JACKSON. **2. Hen'ry** [1773-1835], Eng. Rad. reformer. **3. James Hen'ry Leigh** [1784-1859], Eng. poet; misc. writer. **4. Rob'ert** [1807-1887], Eng. physicist; writer. **5. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1790-1864], Eng. water-color painter. **6. Will'iam Mor'ris** [1824-1879], Am. painter. **7.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 870 □; p. 31,885; ⊙ Greenville.
Hunt'er. 1. Da'vid [1802-1886], U. S. gen. **2. John** [1728-1793], Scot. surgeon; anatomist. **3. Rob'ert Mer'cer Ta-li"a-fer'ro** [1809-1887], Am. statesman; Confed. Sec. of State. **4. Will'iam** [1718-1783], Scot. phys.; anat.; bro. of John.
Hunt'er-don, co.; N. W. N. J.; 434 □; p. 35,355; ⊙ Flemington.
Hunt'er Riv'er, New South Wales, Australia; l. 300 m. S. E. to Pacific Ocean.
Hunt'er's Is'land, N. W. Ontario prov., Can., N. E. of St. Louis co., Minn.
Hunt'ing-don, city; Dubois co., Ind.; p. 3,167.
Hunt'ing-don. 1. Hen'ry of. See HENRY. **2. Se-li'na, Countess of** *née* Shirley] [1707-1791], Eng. philan.; founded "Countess of Huntingdon's Connection." **3.** Co.; Eng.; 359 □; p. 57,772. **Hunt'ing-don"shire:.**
Hunts'. 4 Its ×; cml. bor.; p. 4,349. **5.** Co.; cen. Pa.; 890 □; p. 35,751. **6.** Its ×; bor.; p. 5,729. **7.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 236 □; p. 14,385. **8.** Its ×; p. 1,177
Hunt'ing-ton. 1. Sam'u-el [1731-1796], Am. lawyer; patriot; statesman; Pres. of Congress, 1779-1780; Gov. of Conn. **2. H. Bay,** inlet; Long Island Sound, N. Y. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 380 □; p. 27,644. **4.** Its ⊙; city; p. 7,328. **5.** City; × of Cabell co., W. Va.; p. 10,108. **6.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 4,006. **7.** Vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 3,028.
Hunt'ly. 1. Earl of [-1563], George Gordon; Scot. gen.; statesman; Chan. of Scot. **2. Marquis of** [-1636], George Gordon; Scot. statesman; gen.; R. C. leader.
Hunt Peak, mt.; Sangre de Cristo Range, Col.; 12,333 ft. or 14,065 ft.
Hunts'ville. 1. Town; ⊙ of Madison co., Ala.; p. 7,995. **2.** Town; × of Randolph co., Mo.; p. 1,836. **3.** City; ⊙ of Walker co., Tex.; p. 1,509.
Hun"yad', hun'yäd', co.; S. W. Transylvania, Hung.; 2,666 □; p. 257,000.
Hu'on of Bor"deaux', hü'ən *or* ü'ōN', **Sir,** hero of medieval romance of chivalry.
Hu"peh', hü"pē', prov.; cen. China; 70,450 □; p. 33,365,005; × Wuchang.
Hup'feld, hup'felt, **Her'mann** [1796-1866], Ger. theol.; Hebraist.
Hup'pah [Heb., protection; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiv, 13.
Hup'pim [Heb., protection; *Bib.*]. **Hu'pham:.**
Hur [Heb., free, noble; *Bib.*].
Hu'ral, hü'ré *or* hü'ru-al [Heb., free, noble; *Bib.*].
Hu'ram [Heb., of noble birth; *Bib.*].
Hurd, Rich'ard [1720-1808], Eng. prelate; writer.
Hurd Pass, Tex.; elev. 4,419 ft.
Hu'ri, hü'ri [Heb., linen-weaver; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 14.
Hurl'but, Ste'phen A. [1815? 1882], U. S. gen.
Hur'ley, vil.; Ashland co., Wis.; p. 2,267.
Hu'ron, hū'rən. **1. Lake H.,** N. frontier of U. S.; 20,-000 □; 3d in size of the 5 great lakes of N. Am.; 3,000 islands. **2. H. Riv'er,** Mich.; 130 m. to Lake Erie. **3.** Co.; E. Mich.; 750 □; p. 28,545; ⊙ Bad Axe. **4.** Co.; N. Ohio; 480 □; p. 31,949; ⊙ Norwalk. **5.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 1,288 □; p. 58,173; × Goderich. **6.** City; ⊙ of Beadle co., S. Dak.; p. 3,038.
Hur'ri-cane Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,565 ft.
Husch, hüsh, town; near Jassy, Moldavia, Rumania; p. 18,500.
Hu'shai, hü'shē *or* shō-ä' [Heb., quick; *Bib.*].
Hu'sham [Heb., hasting; *Bib.*], a king of Edom.
Hu'shath-ite [*Bib.*], *2 Sam.* xxi, 18.
Hush":E-on', hush'-ē-ōn', walled city; Hainan Isl., Kwangtung prov., China; p. 200,000.
Hu":She-u":Shan', hü'-shē-ü'-shän', mt.; Shansi prov., China.
Hu'shim [Heb., hasting; *Bib.*].
Hus'kis-son, Wil'iam [1770-1830], Eng. statesman; financier; killed by train at the opening of the first railway.
Huss, hus *or* (G.) hus, **John** [1373-1415]. See HUSSITE, in vocabulary.
Hus"sein' Pa-sha', hus'sīn'. **1.** [1750?-1803] Turk. admiral. **2.** [1773-1838] Last dey of Algiers; deposed by Fr.
Hutch'e-son, Fran'cis [1694-1747], Ir.-Scot. Presb. clerg.; philos.
Hutch'in-son. 1. Ann [1590?-1643], Eng. Antinomian; emig. to Boston, Mass. See vocab. **2. John** [1616-1664], Eng. Puritan; lieut.-col. in Cromwell's army. **3. John He'ly** [1757-1832], earl of Donoughmore; Brit. general. **4. Lu'cy** (*née* Apsley) [1620-1659], Eng. writer; w. of John H. **5. Thom'as** [1711-1780], Gov. of Mass. **6.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 795 □; p. 10,469; ⊙ Olivet. **7.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 58. **8.** City; × of Reno co., Kan.; p. 8,682.
Hut'ta-ny", hut'ta-nī". Same as ATHNI.
Hut'ten, hut'tən, **Ul'rich von** [1488-1523], Ger. poet; theol.; reformer.
Hut'ton, hut'un. **1. Charles** [1737-1823], Eng. math. **2. James** [1726-1797], Scot. phys.; geol.; author of Plutonian theory of geology. **3. Will'iam** [1723-1815], Eng. anthq.; poet; misc. writer.
Hux'ham, hux'əm, **John** [1694-1768], Eng. physician.
Huy, hoi, fort, mfg. town; Liége prov., Belg.; p. 11,744.
Huy'de-co"per, hoi'dę-kō"pər, **Bal-tha'sar** [1695-1778], Dutch poet; philologist.
Huy'gens, hoi'gens *or* (D.) hoi'ɣens, **Chris'ti-an** [1629-1695], Dutch math.; astron.; inv. pendulum clock; disc. Saturn's ring; proposed undulatory theory. **Huy'ghens:.**
Huys'man, hois'mən, **Cor-ne'lis** [1648-1727], Fl. landscape-painter.

Huy'sum, hōī'sum. **Jan van** [1682-1749], Dutch painter of flowers, fruit, etc.

Huz [Heb.; *Bib.*]. Same as Uz.

Hu"zard', u'zär'. **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1755-1839], Fr. veterinary physician; library of 40,000 vols. on veterinary subjects.

Huz'a-reh, huz'ū-rē, **and Ei"mauk',** ī"môk', **Country,** mt. region; W. Afghanistan; 80,000 □; p. 350,000.

Huz'zab [Heb., established; *Bib.*]. *Nath.* ii, 7.

Hva'lö, hvä' lö, isl.; Norw.; 27 × 14 m.; in Arctic Ocean.

Hven, hvēn, isl.; near Elsinore, Den.; Tycho Brahe's observatory, "Uranienborg," erected 1576. **Hveen‡.**

Hvit'feld, hvit'feld, **Ar'ild** [1549-1609], Dan. hist.; Chan. of Denmark.

Hwen'-Thsang", wen'-tsang". Same as Hiouen-Thsang.

Hy'a-cinth, hī'a-sinth [Gr. *masc.*, purple. **Hy"a-cin'-tha‡; Hy'a-cinthe,** *fem.*].

Hy'a-cinth, Father, Charles Jean Marie Loyson, Fr. priest; pulpit orator; attempted reforms in R. C. Ch.

Hy"a-cin'thus [*Myth.*], beautiful youth beloved by Apollo; k. at quoits; changed to a flower. **Hy-a'kin-thos‡** [Gr.].

Hy'a-lite Peak, mt.; Mont.; 10,110 ft.

Hy'atts-ville, town; Prince George co., Md.; p. 1,509.

Hy-das'pes, hū-das'pēz, anc. name of Jhelum Riv., Punjab, Brit. India; Alexander def. Porus, —327. **Hy-da'spēs‡** [Gr.].

Hyde, hīd. **1. Anne** [1639-1671], dau. of Lord Clarendon; q. of James II. of Eng.; m. of Q. Mary & Anne. **2. Ed'ward.** See Clarendon, Earl of. **3. Hen'ry.** See Clarendon, Earl of. **4. Law'rence.** See Rochester, Earl of. **5. Or'son** [1805-1878], Mormon apostle; b. in Conn. **6. Thom'as** [1636-1703], Eng. divine; Orientalist. **7.** Co.; E. N. C.; 435 . ; p. 8,903; ⊙ Swan Quarter. **8.** Co.; cen. S. Dak.; 850 □; p. 1,890; ⊙ Highmore. **9.** Mfg. town; Cheshire co., Eng.; p. 31,682.

Hyde, hīd, **Mr.** [R. L. Stevenson *Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*], the name borne by Doctor Jekyll when under the influence of a drug. See Jekyll.

Hyde Park. 1. Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 10,193. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Lamoille co., Vt.; p. 1,633. **3.** Royal park; London, Middlesex co., Eng.; 400 acres.

Hy"der-a"bad', Same as Haidarabad.

Hy'der-A'li, hūī'der-ä'lī [1728-1782], regent of Mysore; fought against the Brit.; father of Tippoo Sahib.

Hy'dra. 1. [*Myth.*] See vocab. **2.** Isl.; E. of Morea, Gr.; 38 . ; p. 20,000. **3.** Its chief town; on N. W. coast; p. 7,428.

Hy"ères', ī"ār', mfg. spt. town; Var dept., S. Fr.; p. 8,046; winter resort.

Hy"ères' Islands, in Medit. Sea, off Var dept., Fr.

Hy-gi'nus, Ca'ius Ju'li-us, Rom. gram.; librarian; fl. —10. **Hi-gi'nus‡.**

Hyk'sos, hīk'sōs. See Shepherd Kings, in vocabulary.

Hy'las [*Gr. Myth.*], a beautiful youth, favorite of Hercules; taken by Naiads at Mysia.

Hy"me-næ'us. 1. [Gr.; *Bib.*] A heretic in time of Paul. **2.** [*Myth.*] See Hymen, in vocab.; also intro. in Shak. *As You Like It.* **Hy-mæ'nai-os‡; Hy-men-æ'us‡** [Gr.].

Hy-met'tus, mt.; 3 m. S. of Athens, Gr.; 2,680 ft.; noted for its honey and marble.

Hym'ni-a [*Myth.*], a surname of Diana. **Hym-nī'a‡** [Gr.].

Hy-pa'ti-a, hūī-pē'shī-ä [—415], Gr. math.; Neoplatonic philos.; k. by Cyril and his monks; heroine of Kingsley's *Hypatia.* **Hy-pa-tī'a‡** [Gr.].

Hy"per-i'des [—396-322], Athenian orator; prosecutor of Demosthenes, —324; k. by Antipater. **Hy-pe-rai'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Hy-pe'ri-on. 1. See vocab. **Hy-pe-ri'ōn‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Title of poem by Keats. **3.** Title of story by Longfellow.

Hy"perm-nes'tra [*Myth.*], one of the Danaides; wife of Lynceus. See Lynceus. **Hy-per-mnē'stra‡** [Gr.].

Hyp'nos [*Myth.*], god of sleep; bro. of Oniros (dreams) and Thanatos (death). **Hy'pnos‡** [Gr.].

Hyp'si-cles, hip'sī-clīz, Gr. math.; fl. 2d cent. or later. **Hy-psi-clēs'‡** [Gr.].

Hyp-sip'y-le, hip-sip'ī-lē [*Gr. Myth.*], queen of Lemnos; saved her father's life. **Hy-psi-py'lē‡** [Gr.].

Hyr-ca'ni-a, her-kē'nī-ä, prov.; anc. Per. & Parthian empires, S. and S. E. of Hyrcanian (Caspian) Sea. **Hyr-ka-nī'a‡** [Gr.].

Hyr-ca'nus, her-kē'nus. **1. H. I., Jo-an'nes** [—106?], high priest; prince of the Jews. **2. H. II., Jo-an'nes** [—30], high priest; king of the Jews. **Hyr-ka-nos'‡** [Gr.].

Hys-tas'pes, his-tas'pēz, Persian satrap; f. of Darius I.; fl. about —550. **Hy-stas'pēs‡** [Gr.].

Hythe, hīdh, bor.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 4,351; cinque port; school of musketry.

Hy'wel Dda, huī'wel dä. See Howel the Good.

I

I-ac'chus, ī-ak'us, Bacchus; so named in the Eleusinian mysteries. **I'ak-chos‡** Gr.].

Iach'i-mo, yak'ī-mō, Shak. *Cymbeline*], an It. libertine; makes a wager with Posthumus that he can seduce Imogen.

I-ad'mon, ī-ad'mon, Samian philosopher; Æsop's master; fl. 7th cent.

I-a'go, ī-ä'gō [Shak. *Othello*], Othello's "ancient"; makes Othello believe Desdemona false.

I-am'be, ī-am'bē [*Myth.*], maid to Metanira, queen of Eleusis. **I-am'bē‡** [Gr.].

I-am'bli-chus [330?], Neoplatonist philos.; b. in Syria. **I-am'bli-chos‡** [Gr.].

I-am'i-dæ, ī-am'ī-dī [*Gr. Myth.*], a family of seers of Olympia.

I-am'ni-a, anc. city; Palestine. **Jab'ne-el‡; Jab'neh‡.**

I'a-mus, ī'a-mus [*Gr. Myth.*], a seer; son of Apollo and Evadne; ancestor of the Iamidæ. **I'a-mos‡** [Gr.].

I-an'thē, ī-an'thī [Sobr.], Lady Charlotte Mary Harley, afterward Lady Bacon; used as dedicatory by Byron.

I"a-pyg'i-a, ī'a-pij'ī-a, anc. Gr. name of S. Apulia.

I-as'i-on, ī-az'ī-on [*Myth.*], son of Zeus & Electra; beloved by Demeter. **I-a-sī'ōn‡** [Gr.]; **I-as'i-us‡; I'a-sus‡.**

I-ba'dan, ī-bä'dän, town; Yoruba, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. over 50,000.

I-ba'gué, ī-bä'gē, town; ✳ of Tolima dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 12,000.

I-bar'ra, ī-bär'rä, town; ✳ of Imbabura prov., Ecuador; p. 10,000.

I'bas [—457], Syrian priest; bp. of Edessa; deposed for Nestorianism; reinstated.

I-be'ri-a. 1. Co.; S. La.; 580 □; p. 20,997. **2.** See Iberian, in vocab. **I-bē'ri-a‡** [Gr.].

I-be'ri-an Pen-in'su-la, Spain and Portugal.

I-be'rus, ī-bī'rus, anc. Lat. name of Ebro Riv., N. E. Spain.

I"ber"ville', ī"bār'vil'. **1. Le"moine'** or **Le"moyne' d'** [1642-1706], Fr.-Can. nav. comm.; explorer; disc. mouth of Mississippi Riv. **2.** ol'ber-vil. Par.; S. La.; 650 □; p. 21,848; ⊙ Plaquemine. **3.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 188 □; p. 11,893; ✳ St. Athanase. **4.** City; Iberville co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,710.

Ib'har [Heb., chooser; *Bib.*], a son of David.

I"bi-a-pa'ba, ī'bī-ä-pä'bä, mt. chain; Ceara state, Brazil.

I"bi-cuī', ī'bī-ewī', riv.; Brazil; l. 400 m. to Uruguay Riv.

Ib'le-am [Heb., place of victory; *Bib.*]; *Josh.* xvii, 11.

Ibn Ba-tu'ta, ibn bä-tū'tä [1304-1378], Ar. traveler; geographer. **A'bu Ab-dul'lah Mo-ham'med‡.**

Ib-ne'iah, ib-nī'yä *or* ib'ne-ī'ä [Heb., Jehovah builds; *Bib.*].

Ibn Ga'min, ibn gä'min. See Kamet.

Ibn"-Han'bal, ibn"-hän'bäl. **Ah'med** [786-855], founded Hanbalites or 4th sect of orthodox Mohammedans.

Ib-ni'jah [Heb.; *Bib.*], a Benjamite in Jerusalem.

Ibn"-Kal'dūn', ibn"-kūl'dūn' [1332-1406], Waly-Eddin-Abu-Zeid-Abd-er-Rahman, Ar. historian.

Ibn"-Yu'nas, ibn"-yū'nus [979-1008], Ali-Ibn-Abd-er-Rahman, Ar. poet; astron.; first used pendulum to measure time. **Ibn"-Ju'nis‡.**

Ib"ra-him' Bey, ib"rā-hīm' bē [1735?-1816], Mameluke chief; coruler of Egypt with Mourad Bey.

Ib"ra-him' Ef-fen'di [—1744], Polish author; estab. 1st printing-press in Turkey in 1728.

Ib"ra-him' Pa-sha' [1789-1848], Egy. commander; viceroy; stepson of Mehemet Ali.

I"bra-il', ī'brā-īl'. Same as Braila.

Ib'ri, ib'rī [Heb., Hebrew; *Bib.*], one of David's Levites.

Ib'y-cus, ib'ī-cus, Gr. lyric poet; fl. —540. **I'by-kos‡** [Gr.].

Ib'zan [Heb., splendid; *Bib.*], judge of Israel.

I'ça, ī'sä. **1.** Dept.; Peru; 6,295 □; p. 60,111. **2.** Its ✳; p. 7,000.

I-ca'ri-an Sea, ī-kā'ri-an, part of Ægean Sea; W. of Samos.

I-ca'ri-us, ī-kā'ri-us. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] An Athenian; learned cultivation of the vine from Dionysius; now the star Bootes or Arcturus. **Ic'a-rus‡. 2.** [*Gr. Myth.*] A Spartan; father of Penelope. **I-ka'ri-os‡** [Gr.].

Ic'a-rus [*Gr. Myth.*]. See Icarian, in vocabulary. **I'-ka-ros‡** [Gr.].

Ice'land, isl.; N. Atl. Oc.; 39,756 □; p. 70,927; ✳ Reikiavik; Danish.

I-ce'ni, ī-sī'nī, anc. Brit. tribe; former inhabitants of modern Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England.

Ich'a-bod [Heb., inglorious, the glory has departed; *Bib.*], a son of Phinehas; born immediately after the death of his father and grandfather.

Ich'a-bod Crane [Irving *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*], a credulous schoolmaster; suitor of Katrina Van Tassel.

I'chang", ī'chäng', walled town; Hupeh prov., China; p. 33,575; treaty port.

Ich"a-way-noch'a-way, ich'ä-wē-nech'ä-wē, creek; Ga.; l. 100 m. to Flint River.

I-cil'i-us, ī-sil'ī-us, **Lu'ci-us,** Rom. tribune; betrothed to Virginia; incited revolt against the Decemvirs; fl. —450.

Ic"olm-kill', ic'om-kil' [Celt., Columba's burial-place]. See Iona.

I-co'ni-um [Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. city; Lycaonia, Asia Minor; now Konia or Konieh. **I-kō'ni-on‡** [Gr.].

Ic-tī'nus, ic-tī'nus, Gr. arch.; built the Parthenon at Athens; fl. —435. **I-ktī'nos‡** [Gr.].

I'cy Strait, Alaska; Chatham Str. to Pacific Oc.

I'da, ī'dä [Teut., happy]. **1.** [—560] Anglian chief; founded kingdom of Bernicia. **2.** Mt. range; Mysia, Asia Minor; scene of rape of Ganymede and judgment of Paris. **3.** Anc. mt.; Crete; connected with the worship of Zeus; now Psiloriti. **4.** Co.; W. Iowa; 432 □; p. 10,705; ⊙ Ida Grove.

I'da Grove, town; ⊙ of Ida co., Iowa; p. 1,563.

I'da-ho. 1. State; N. W. U. S.; 84,800 □; p. 84,385; ✳ Boisé City. **2.** Co.; Idaho; 11,400 □; p. 2,955; ⊙ Mount Idaho.

Id'a-lah [Heb., memorial of God; *Bib.*], a city of Zebulon.

I-da'li-a, ai-dē'li-ä [*Myth.*], Venus; from Idalium in Cyprus, where she was worshiped.

I'das [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Aphareus; bro. of Lynceus; killed Castor, but was killed by Pollux.

Id'des-leigh, id'es-li, **Earl of** [1818-1887], Stafford H. Northcote, Eng. statesman; commissioner on Alabama claims; Conservative leader.

Id'do [Heb.; *Bib.*].

I'den, ai'den, **Al"ex-an'der,** Kentish squire; k. Jack Cade; fl. 1450; intro. in Shak. *2 Henry VI.*

Id-jeng', id-jeng', active volcano; Java; 10,170 ft.

I'dle, mfg. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 7,118.

I-dom'e-neus, ai-dom'ē-nūs [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Crete; fought against Troy. **I-do-me-neus'‡** [Gr.].

I'dri-a, ī'drī-ä *or* id'rē-ä, min. town; Carniola prov., Aust.; p. 4,280; quicksilver-mines.

Id'ris [*Welsh Myth.*], Welsh prince; giant; the subject of a poem by Mrs. Hemans.

I'dro, ī'drō, lake; N. E. Lombardy, It.; 7 × 1½ m.

I"du-mæ'a, ai"dū-mī'ä [Gr., < Heb.], Edom; a mt. region S. E. of Palestine. **I-dou-mai'a‡** [Gr.]; **I"du-mē'a‡.**

I-er'ne, ai-ėr'nī, a name of Ir.; first given by Pytheas, about —325. **I-er'nē‡** [Gr.]; **I-ou-er-nī'a‡.**

I-e'si, ī-ā'sī, mfg. town; Marches, It.; p. with com., 19,000. **Je'si.**

If, if, rocky islet; Gulf of Marseilles, Fr.; castle where Mirabeau and Orleans (Égalité) were imprisoned.

If'fland, if'fänt, **Au'gust Wil'helm** [1759-1814], Ger. actor; dramatist.

If'ni, if'nī, Sp. spt. town and dist.; near Cape Nun, Morocco, Afr.; 25 □; p. 6,000.

I'gal, ī'gal [Heb., deliverer; *Bib.*]. **1.** The faithless spy of the tribe of Issachar, —1490. **2.** One of David's mighty men. **3.** Igeal.

I-gu"ti-mi', ī-gū'tī-mī', riv., S. Brazil, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to Parana River.

Ig"da-li'ah, ig"da-laī'ä [Heb., Jehovah is great; *Bib.*].

Ig'e-al, ij'e-al *or* ai'je-al [Heb., deliverer; *Bib.*].

Ig'lau, ig'lau, mfg. town; Moravia prov., Aust.; p. 23,716; twice taken in Thirty Years' war.

Ig-na'ci-o, Is'lands, ig-nā'sī-ō, group; in Gulf of Cal., off Sinaloa state, Mex.

Ig-na'ti-us, ig-nē'shī-us [L. *masc.*, fiery. D. **Ig-na'ti-us,** ig-nā'sī-us; F. **I"gnace',** ī"nyās'; G. **Ig-na'z',** ig-nāts'. **Ig-na'ti-us,** ig-nā'tsī-us; Gr. **I-gna'ti-os;** It. **I-gna'zi-o,** ī-nyāt'sī-ō, **I-gna'ci-o,** ī-nyā'chī-ō; Pg. **Ig-na'ci-o,** ig-nā'sī-ō; Sp. **Ig-na'ci-o,** ig-nā'thī-ō, **I-ñi'go,** ī-nyī'gō]. **1. Saint** [—107, 115, or 116], Theophorus, Christian Father; b. in Syria; martyred at Rome. **2.** 799-878] Patriarch of Constantinople. **3.** See Loyola.

I"gua-çu', ī'gwā-sū', riv.; Parana state, Brazil; l. 800 m. to Parana River.

I"gua-la'da, ī'gwā-lä'dä, mfg. town; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 11,900.

I-guaï'pe, ī-gwā'pē, riv.; S. Brazil; l. 150 m. to Atl. Oc.

I-gu'vi-um, ai-gū'vī-um, anc. town; Umbria, It.; now Gubbio. **Eu-gu'bi-um‡; I-gou'i-on‡** [Gr.].

Ih're, ī'rē, **Jo'hnn** [1707-1780], Sw. philologist.

I'im [Heb., circles; *Bib.*].

I"je-ab'a-rim, ai'je-ab'a-rim [Heb., heaps of the further region; *Bib.*].

I'jon [Heb., heap; *Bib.*], a town of Naphtali, sacked by Benhadad.

Ik, īk, riv.; Orenburg govt., Rus.; l. 200 m.

Ike, aik [Teut. *masc.*, cognate with Eginhard and Eckhardt; terribly hard or firm]. See Isaac.

Ike Mown'tain, Wash.; 5,100 ft.

Ik'kesh [Heb., subtile; *Bib.*].

I-kro'pa, ī-krō'pä, riv.; Madagascar; l. 270 m. to Bembatoka Bay.

I'lai, ai'lī [Heb., exalted; *Bib.*], one of David's mighty men.

I-lu'ri-o. See Hilarius.

Il'ches-ter, ancient village; Somerset co., Eng.; probably the Ischalis of Ptolemy; Rom. remains; birthplace of Roger Bacon.

Il-chi', il-chī'. See Khotan.

Il"de-fon'so, il'dē-fon'sō, **Saint** [607-669], Sp. prelate; abp. of Toledo.

Île'-de-France', īl'-dę-frāns', "Isle of France." **1.** Former prov.; N. Fr.; practically absorbed in 6 present depts.; Its ✳ was Paris. **2.** Former name of Mauritius.

Île des Pins, īl dē pañ, Fr. isl.; S. E. of New Caledonia, Pac. Oc.; 58 □. **Ku'niet.**

I'letzk, ī'letsk, town; Orenburg govt., Rus.; p. 5,769; saltmines.

Il'fra-combe, il'fra-cūm, spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 7,692; watering-place; lighthouse, 127 ft.

Il'gen, il'ggn, **Karl Da'vid** [1763-1834], Ger. philologist.

Il'i", ī'lī". **1.** Riv.; Semirechensk govt., Rus. Turkestan; l. 300 m. to Lake Balkash. **2.** See Kulja.

Il"i-ni'ça, īl'ī-nī'sä, mt.; Andes Mts., Ecuador; 17,380 ft.

Il'i-on, vil.; Herkimer co., N. Y.; p. 4,057.

Il-is'sus, riv.; Attica, Gr.; flowing through E. part of Athens. **I-lis-sos'‡** [Gr.].

I-lith"y-i'a, ai-lith'ī-aī'ä [*Gr. Myth.*], the goddess who presided over childbirth. **Ei-lei'thui-a‡** [Gr.].

Il'i-um, anc. Gr. name of Troy. **Il'i-on‡** [Gr.].

Il-lam'pu. Same as Sorata.

Il"la-pel', īl'yā-pel', town; Coquimbo prov., Chile; p. 31,695; gold-mines.

Il'li-am'na. 1. Active volc.; W. of Cook Inlet, Alaska; 12,066 ft. **2.** Lake; Alaska; 85 × 24 m.

Il'kes-ton, mfg. & mkt. town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 19,744; mineral spring.

Ill'ley, anc. t.; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 5,767; watering-place.

Ill, il. **1.** Riv., Alsace, Ger.; l. 127 m. to Rhine Riv. **2.** Riv.; Austria; l. 50 m. to Rhine Riv.

Il-la'na, il-lā'nä, bay; Mindanao Isl., Philippine Isls.; 70 × 40 m.

Ille"-et-Vi"laine', īl'-ā-vī'lēn', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,597 □; p. 626,875; ✳ Rennes.

Il"li-ma'ni, īl'yī-mā'nī, mt.; Andes Mts., La Paz dept., Bolivia; 21,149 ft.

Il"li-ni'za, īl'yī-nī'thä, mt.; Andes Mts., Ecuador; 17,405 ft.

Il'li-nois, ilī'li-noi' *or* -noiz', N. cen. State; U. S.; 56,650 □; p. 3,826,351; ✳ Springfield.

Il'li-nois' Bay'ou, Pope co., Ark.; l. 75 m. to Arkansas Riv.

Il"li-nois' Riv'er, Ill.; l. 350 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Il-lo'gan, par.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 9,312.

Il-lyr'i-a, il-lir'ī-a [anc. **Il-lyr'i-cum**], former country; E. of Adriatic Sea, N. of Epirus; now Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, & Montenegro. **Il-ly-rī'a‡; Il-ly-ri-kon'‡** [Gr.].

Il-men', lake; Novgorod govt., Rus.; 354 □.

Il'min-ster, anc. mkt. town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. of par., 3,500.

I"lo-i'lo, ī'lō-ī'lō. **1.** Prov.; Panay Isl., Philippine Isls. **2.** Its ✳; a spt.; p. 8,000. **Y"lo-i'lo‡.**

I"lo-rin', ī'lō-rin'. **1.** State; Yarriba, W. Afr.; p. 130,000; tributary to Gando. **2.** Its ✳; 50 m. S. W. of Rabba; p. 50,000. **Il"lo-ri'‡; Il"lo-rin'‡.**

I-mad'-ed-din', ī-mād'-ed-dīn' [pillar of religion], **Moham'med,** "El Kateb" [1125-1201], Per. poet; hist.; sec. to Noureddin and Saladin.

I-man'dra, ī-mān'drä, lake; Archangel govt., Rus.; l. 60 m.

I-ma'us, ī-mē'us, anc. name, mt. range, Asia; probably Altai Mts. or W. Himalayas. **I'ma-os‡** [Gr.].

Im"ba-bu'ra, im'bä-bū'rä, prov.; Ecuador; p. 67,940; ✳ Ibarra.

Im"bert', an'bār', **Jo"seph' Ga"bri"el'** [1654-1740], Fr. painter; monk; *Calvary.*

Im'bros, isl.; Ægean Sea, W. of mouth of Dardanelles; 98 . ; p. 6,000; chief vil., Kastro; Turk. **Im'o-ros‡.**

I"me-ri'ti-a, ī"mē-rish'ī-a, agric. & mt. region; formerly independent; now part of Tiflis govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; estimated p. 480,000.

Im'ho-tep [*Egy. Myth.*], god of science; son of Ptah and Sekhet.

Im'la [Heb., fulfilling; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xxii, 8. **Im'lah‡.**

Im'mer [Heb., prominent; *Bib.*].

Im'mer-mann", im'mėr-mān', **Karl Leb'recht** [1796-1840], Ger. poet; dramatist; novelist.

Im'nah [Heb., withdrawing, prosperity; *Bib.*].

Im'o-gen [seems to occur first in Shak. *Cymbeline*; derivation & meaning undetermined] [Shak. *Cymbeline*], daughter of Cymbeline; wife of Posthumus; a model of conjugal fidelity.

I'mo-la, ī'mō-lä. **1. In"no-cen'zi-o da** [1490?-after 1549], It. painter; pupil of Francia; *Archangel Michael and Satan.* **2.** Mfg. town; Bologna prov., It.; p. 11,372.

Im'pey, Sir E-li'jah [1732-1809], Chief Justice of Bengal.

Im-pul'si-a Gush'ing-ton, The Hon. [Pen-name], Helen Selina, Baroness Dufferin (*née* Sheridan), countess of Gifford [—1867], Ir. writer. **An"ge-li'na Gush'ing-ton‡.**

I'na. See Ine.

I-na'ba, ī-nä'bä, prov.; Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 172,715.

In'a-chus, in'a-cus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] First king of Argos; son of Oceanus and Tethys; father of Io. **2.** Chief riv. of Argolis, anc. Gr. **I'na-chos‡** [Gr.].

I-na'gwa, ī-nä'gwä, isl.; largest of the Bahamas; 50 × 25 m.

Inch'bald, inch'bōld, **E-liz'a-beth** (*née* Simpson) [1753-1821], Eng. actress; nov.; dramatist.

Inch'cape Rock. Same as Bell Rock.

Inch'i-quin, inch'ī-cwin. **1. Baron of** [1618?-1674], Morrogh O'Brien; Ir. soldier; fought for & against Charles I.; gen. in Fr. service. **2.** [Pen-name.] Robert Southey in *Quarterly Review.* **3.** Barony and isl.; Clare co., Ir.; p. 12,000.

In'cle-don, Charles (baptized **Ben'ja-min**) [1763-1826], Eng. tenor singer.

In"co-ro-na'ta, in'cō-rō-nä'tä, isl.; Adriatic Sea; Dalmatia, Aust.; l. 15. m.

In-dent'ed Head, pen.; Victoria, Austral.; 160 □.

In'de-pend'ence. 1. Bay, N. E. Greenland; disc. by Peary, July 4, 1892. **2.** Co.; N. Ark.; 736 □; p. 21,961; ⊙ Batesville. **3.** City; ⊙ of Jackson co., Mo.; p. 6,380. **4.** City; ⊙ of Buchanan co., Iowa; p. 3,163. **5.** City; ⊙ of Montgomery co., Kan.; p. 3,127.

In'dex Peak, volc. mt.; N. of Pilot Peak, Wyo.; 11,702 ft.

In'di-a, country; S. Asia; comprises Brit. India, 1,068,314 □; p. 221,172,952; ✳ Calcutta; and native or feudatory states, subject to Brit. control; 731,944 □; p. 66,050,479; total, 1,800,258 □; p. 287,223,431. **In-di'a‡** [Gr.].

In'di-an'a. 1. N. cen. State; U. S.; 36,350 □; p. 2,192,404; ✳ Indianapolis. **2.** Co.; W. Pa.; 830 □; p. 42,175. **3.** Its ✳; bor.; p. 1,963.

In'di-an-ap'o-lis, mfg. cml. city; ✳ of Indiana & ⊙ of Marion co.; p. 105,436.

In'di-an Creek Pass, Col.; elev. 9,803 ft.

In'di-an Head. 1. Mt.; Yavapuits Plateau, Utah; 9,810 ft. **2.** Mt.; Catskills, N. Y.; E. Peak, 3,380 ft.; W. Peak, 3,581 ft.; Middle Peak, 3,510 ft.

In'di-an O'cean, one of the five great oceans; bet. Afr., Asia, Australia, and 40th parallel of S. lat.; estimated area, 17,320,500 □.

In'di-an-o'la, city; ⊙ of Warren co., Iowa; p. 2,254.

In'di-an Or'chard, vil.; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 2,478.

In'di-an Pass. 1. Nev.; elev. 9,057 ft. **2.** Adirondacks, N. Y.; elev. 2,937 ft. **3.** Catskills, N. Y.; elev. 2,694 ft.

In'di-an Riv'er, inlet of Atl. Oc., E. Fla.; l. 100 m.

In'di-an Ter'ri-to-ry, U. S.; S. of Kan. and E. of Oklahoma; 31,400 □; p. 177,782; ✳ Tahlequah.

In-dib'i-lis [—305], Sp. chief; fought, first on one side and then on the other, in first Punic war.

In"di-co-pleus'tes, in'di-co-plūs'tēz [Indian navigator]. See Cosmas.

In"di-gir'ka, in"di-gir'kŭ, riv.; Yakutsk govt., Siberia; l. 870 m. to Arctic Oc.

In'do-Chi'na, pen.; S. E. Asia; includes Anam, Burma, Cambodia, Fr. Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Siam, and Tongking; 880,000 □; p. 30,000,000. **Far'ther In'di-a:.**

In-dore', in-dōr'. **1.** Native state; cen. India; 9,625 □; p. 1,099,980. **2.** Its ×; p. 92,329.

In'dre, an'dr'. **1.** Riv.; Indre & Indre-et-Loire depts., Fr.; l. 152 m. to Loire Riv. **2.** Dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,624 □; p. 292,-868; × Châteauroux.

In"dre-et-Loire', an'dr'-ā-lwŏr', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,361 □; p. 337,285; × Tours.

In-dul'phus, in-dul'fus [-962], king of Alban.

In-du'no, in-dū'nō, **Do-me'ni-co** [1815-1878], It. historical and genre painter.

In'dus, riv.; W. Tibet & N. W. India; l. 1,800 m. to Ar. Sea. **In-dos':** (Gr.).

In'ue, ū'nĭ [-726], king of the West Saxons, Brit.; founded Anglo-Saxon school in Rome. **In'na:; In'i:.**

In'nez, ĭn'nez [see AGNES. **In-nes':**], **Don'na** [BYRON *Don Juan*], Don Juan's mother; satire on the author's wife.

In"ez' de Cas'tro, ī'nyeth' dĕ kās'trō. See CASTRO. **Ag'-nes of Cas'tro;** (Eng.).

In"fan-ta'do, in'fŭn-tā'dō, **Du'que** [1773-1841], Sp. states-man; soldier; def. at San Sebastian; prime minister.

Ing'bert, mfg. town; Palatinate govt., Bavaria, Ger.; p. 10,-875. **St. Ing'bert:.**

Ing'e-bur"ga, ing'e-bur'gă [-1236], Dan. princess; wife of Philip Augustus, king of Fr.; divorced; reinstated by the Pope.

Ing'e-mann", ing'e-mān', **Bern'hard Se've-rin** [1789-1862], Dan. poet; novelist.

In'gen-housz", in'gen-hous', **Jan** [1730-1799], Dutch phys.; chem.; bot.; disc. that plants exhale oxygen in light, etc.

In'ger-soll. 1. Charles Ja'red [1782-1862], Am. law-yer; poet; historian. **2. Ja'red** [1749-1822], Am. jurist; father of preceding; candidate for Vice-Pres., 1812. **3.** Town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 4,191.

Ing'ham, ing am. co.; S. Mich.; 552 □; p. 37,666; ☉ Mason.

In"ghi-ra'mi, in-gi-rā'mi. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1772-1846], It. archeologist; historian. **2. Tom-ma'so Fe'dra** [1470-1516], It. scholar; poet; orator; "Cicero of his age."

In'gle-by, Clem'ent Mans'field [1823-1886], Eng. phi-losopher, Shak. scholar.

In'glis. 1. Hen'ry Da'vid [1795-1835], Scot. trav.; writ-ter. **2. Sir James** [-1554], Scot. poet, writer. **3. Sir John Eard'ley Wil'mot** [1814-1862], Brit. gen.; de-fended Lucknow, 1857.

In-go'da, in-gō'dă, riv.; Siberia; l. 300 m. to Onon Riv.

In'golds-by. See THOMAS INGOLDSBY.

In'gol-stadt", in'gol-stät', fort. t.; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 17,646.

In'go-mar', in'go-mär', hero of Munch-Bellinghausen's drama *Ingomar*; a barbarian; tamed by a beautiful female captive.

In'gra-ham, in'gra-am. **1. Dun'can Na-than'i-el** [1802-1891], U. S. naval officer; procured release of Martin Kouzta, an intended Am. citizen, from Aust. man-of-war, Smyrna, 1853. **2. Jo'seph Holt** [1809-1860], Am. sailor; teacher; clergyman; romancist.

In'gram Teut *name*, ing's raven], **Her'bert** [1811-1860], Eng. printer; founded *Illustrated London News*.

In'gres, an gr', **Jean Au"guste' Do"mi"nique'** [1781-1867], Fr. historical painter.

In'gri-a, in'gri-ă, region; St. Petersburg govt., Rus.; p. 18,-466.

In-gul', in-gŭl', riv.; Kherson govt., Rus.; l. 150 m. to Bug Riv.

In"gu-lets', in'gu-lets', riv; Kherson govt., Rus.; l. 220 m. to Dnieper Riv.

In-gul'phus, in-gul'fus [1030?-1109], Eng. Benedictine; ab-bot of Croyland; secretary to William the Conqueror.

In"ham-ba'ne, in'yum-bā'nē, riv.; E. Afr.; l. 150 m to In-dian Ocean.

In'i-go, in-ī'gō [Gr. *name*, fiery].

Ink'er-man, ink'gr-man *or* (Rus.) ĭnk'gr-mān', spt. vil.; Crimea, Rus., Eng. & Fr. def Rus., Nov. 5, 1854.

In'man, Hen'ry [1801-1846], Am. portrait-painter; selected to adorn the Capitol, *Chief Justice Marshall*, etc.

Inn, riv.; Swit., the Tyrol, & Bav.; l. 317 m. to Danube Riv.

In"ner-leith'en, in'ner-lith en, burgh, Peebles co., Scot.; p. 2,313. Scott's "St. Ronan's Well." **In"ver-leith'en:.**

In'nes. 1. Cos'mo [1798-1874], Scot. lawyer; antiq.; histo-rian. **2. Thom'as** [1662-1744], "Father Innes"; Scot. hist., founded historical criticism.

In'ness, George [1825-1894], Am. landscape-painter.

In'nis-fail, in'nis-fāl' [Isle of Destiny], an anc. name of Ireland.

In'nis-fail-en, īsl.; in Lake Killarney, Ir.

In'no-cent (L. *nŏ'se*, harmless) **I. In"no-cen'ti-us,** in"-nō-sen'shi-us; **E. In"no"cent',** in"nō'sĕnt; **G. In'no-cenz,** in'nō-tsents. **In"no-cen'ti-us,** in"nō-sen'shi-us; **It. In"no-cen'te,** in'nō-chen'tā; **L. In"no-cen'ti-us,** in"-nō-sen'shi-us; **Sp. In"no-cen'ci-o,** in"nō-thēn'thē-ō. **1. In. I., Saint** [-417], bp of Rome, condemned Pelagianism. **2.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **In. II.** [-1143], condemned Arnold of Brescia & Abelard. (2) **In. III., Lo-tha'ri-us** [1161-1216], laid interdict on Fr & Eng.; ordered Crusades, excommunicated 3 kings; annulled Magna Charta. (3) **In. IV., Si"ni-bal'di de' Fi-es'-chi,** si"ni-bal'dē dĕ' fē-es'kē [-1254], proclaimed crusade against Frederick II., his son, and his successor. (4) **In. XI., Be"ne-det'to O"de-scal'chi** [1611-1689], quar-reled twice with Louis XIV. of Fr.

Inns'bruck, ins'prŭk, anc. emi city; × of Tyrol, Aust.; p. 23,526; summer resort. **Inns'pruck:.**

I'no, ī'nō [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Cadmus & Harmonia, w. of Athamas; in c. of Learchus and Melicertes. **I-nō':** [Gr.]. **Leu-coth'e-a:.**

I"now-raz'law, ī"nev-rŭs'lăv, town; Posen prov., Prus.; p. 13,558. **I"no-rac'law:.**

In-scrip'tion Rock, mt ; New Mex.; 7,238 ft.

In'skip, John S. [1816-1894], Am. Methodist preacher; b. in England.

In-spired' Id'i-ot [Sobr.], Oliver Goldsmith: first so called by Horace Walpole.

In'sur Om'ni-um [Sobr.], Samuel Adams; by Gov. Hutchinson in a letter to Pownall, 1771.

In'ster-burg, mfg. town, E. Prussia prov., Prus.; p. 22,227.

In-su'bri, in-sū brī, anc. name of dist., N. It.; now part of Lombardy.

In'ter-la"ken, in'ter-lä'ken [between the lakes], vil.; bet. lakes Brienz and Thun, Swit.; p. 2,121, summer resort.

In"ver-ar'y, in"ver-ăr'ī, royal burgh, × of Argyll co., Scot., p. 906; castle, seat of dukes of Argyll.

In"ver-car'gill, mfg. town; South Island, New Zealand; p. 9,000.

In"ver-keith'ing, in'ver-kith'ing, royal burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 1,553.

In"ver-loch'y, in"ver-lŏn'ī, ruined castle, Inverness co., Scot., Montrose def. Argyll, Feb. 2, 1645.

In"ver-ness', **1.** Co.; Scot.; 4,088 □; p. 90,121. **In"ver-ness'shire":.** **2.** Its ×, & × of the N. Highlands, anc. city; p. 19,214. **3.** Co.; Cape Breton Isl., N. S.; 1,395 □; p. 25,779. × Port Hood.

In"ver-u'rie, in"ver-ū'rī, royal burgh; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 3,098. **In"ver-u'ry:.**

In'yo, in'yō, co.; S. Cal.; 10,020 □; p. 3,544; ☉ Independence.

In'yo Peak, mt.; Nev., 11,337 ft.

I-o'la, city, ☉ of Allen co., Kan.; p. 1,706.

I"o-la'us, ī"o-lē'us [*Gr. Myth.*], companion of Hercules; helped to slay the Hydra. **I-o'la-os:** [Gr.].

I-o'le, ī"o-lī [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Eurytus, king of Œchalia; beloved by Hercules.

I-o'li, ī-ō'lī, town; Bombay, Brit. India; p. 18,000. **I-o'lē:** [Gr.].

I'on, ī'ŏn. **1.** Gr. tragic poet; fl. —450. **2.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Ancestor of the Ionians; son of Xuthus or Apollo & Creusa. **I'ōn:** [Gr.]. **3.** The hero of Talfourd's tragedy *Ion*.

I-o'na, ī-ō'nă, isl.; S. W. of Mull Isl., Argyll co., Scot.; 2,264 acres; p. 243; monastery built by St. Columba, 563. **Ic'-olm-kill':.**

I-o'ni-a, ī-ō'nĭ-ă. **1.** Anc. name; coast dists. and isls. of W. Asia Minor; peopled by Gr. colonists. **I-ō-ni'a:** [Gr.]. **2.** Co.; cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 32,801. **3.** Its ☉; p. 4,482.

I-o'ni-an Is'lands, chain; off the W. & S. of Gr.; 1,010 □; p. 238,783; chief town, Corfu.

I-o'ni-an Sea, part of Medit. Sea, bet. S. It. & Gr.

I'o-phon, ī'ō-fon, Gr. tragic poet; son of Sophocles; falsely declared his f. insane; fl. —430; works lost. **I-o-phōn':** [Gr.].

I-os'co, ī-os'cō, co.; N. E. Mich.; 563 □; p. 15,224; ☉ Tawas.

I'o-wa, ī'ō-wă. **1.** Riv.; Iowa; l. 375 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** N. cen. State; U. S.; 56,025 □; p. 1,911,896; × Des Moines. **3.** Co.; E. Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,270; ☉ Marengo. **4.** Co.; S. Wis.; 740 □; p. 22,117; ☉ Dodgeville.

I'o-wa Cit'y, mfg. city; ☉ of Johnson co., Iowa; p. 7,016; former × of Iowa; present seat of State univ.

I'o-wa Falls, town; Hardin co., Iowa; p. 1,796.

Iph"e-de'iah, if"e-dī'yă [Heb., Jah is freeing; *Bib.*].

I-phic'ra-tes, ī-fic'rā-tīz, Athen. gen.; def. Spartans near Corinth; fl. —390. **I-phi-kra'tēs:** [Gr.].

Iph"i-ge-ni'a, if"i-je-nī'ă [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Agamem-non and Clytemnestra, or an adopted dau.; offered as a sac-rifice to Artemis; saved. **I-phi-ge'nei-a:** [Gr.].

Iph"i-me'di-a, if"i-mē'dī-ă, wife of Aloeus; mother of the Aloïdæ.

Iph'i-tus, if'i-tus, king of Elis; restored the Olympic games; fl. —884. **I'phi-tos:** [Gr.].

I Pro-mes'si Spo'si, ī prō-mes'sē spō'sē, novel by Man-zoni.

Ip'sus, anc. town; Phrygia; def. of Antigonus by Seleucus & Lysimachus, —301. **I'psos:** [Gr.].

Ips'wich, ips'wich. **1.** Anc. town; × of Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 57,269; bpl. of Cardinal Wolsey. **2.** Min. & cml. town; Queensland, Austral.; p. 7,625. **3.** Town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 4,439.

I-qui'que, ī-kē'kē, spt. town; × of Tarapaca ter., Chile; p. 15,391.

Ir [Heb., watcher; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 12. **I'ri:.**

I'ra [Heb., vigilant, watcher; *Bib.*].

I'rad [Heb.; *Bib.*], a grandson of Cain.

I'rak'-Aj'e-mi, ī'rŭk -ăj'e-mī [Anc. **Me'di-a**], cen. prov.; Per.; 138,190 □; est. p. 1,000,000; × Teheran.

I'rak'-A'ra-bi, ī'rŭk'-ăr'a-bī, dist.; S. E. Turk. in Asia; now absorbed in 3 vilayets; 100,205 □; p. 1,350,280. **Bab"y-lo'ni-a:.**

I'ram [Heb.; *Bib.*], a duke of Edom.

I"ran-dal', ī'run-dăl', town; Bombay prov., Brit. India; p. 11,000.

I'ras [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra*], female attendant on Cleopatra.

I"ra-wa'di, ĭ"rŭ-wā'dī. **1.** Riv.; Tibet & Burma; l. 1,300? m. to Indian Oc.; probably the Nu- & Lu-Kiang of Tibet. **2.** Div.; Lower Burma, Brit. India; 16,805 □; p. 1,552,166; × Bassein. **Ir"ra-wad'dy:.**

I-ra'zu, ī-rä'thu, volc.; Costa Rica; 11,450 ft.; eruption, 1726.

Ire'dell, ir'del. **1. James** [1751-1799], Am. jurist; judge of Supreme Court. **2. James** [1788-1853], Am. lawyer; son of preceding; Gov. of N. C.; U. S. Senator. **3.** Co.; W. of N. C.; 640 □; p. 25,462; ☉ Statesville.

Ire'land, ir'land. **1. John** [1761-1842], Eng. divine; writer; dean of Westminster; *Paganism and Christianity Compared*, etc. **2. Sam'u-el** [1750?-1800], Eng. weaver; designer; writer of travels. **3. Sam'u-el Will'iam Hen'ry** [1777-1835], Eng. law-student; author of Shak. forgeries, 1795. **4. Will'iam** [1636-1679], Eng. Jesuit; ac-cused by Titus Oates; executed for treason. **5.** One of Brit. Isls.; 32,583 □; p. 4,704,750; × Dublin.

I"re-ne'us, ī"rē-nē'ŭs [*Gr. name*, peaceful], **Saint,** Gr. Christian Father; martyr under Severus; fl. 177. **Ei-re-nai'os:** [Gr.].

I-re'ne', ī-rā'nē *or* Gr [ī-rī'nē] [Gr. *fem.*, peace. **F. I"rène',** ī'rĕn'; **G. I-re'ne,** ī-rē'ne; Gr. **Ei-rē'nē:** It. **I-re'ne,** ī-rā'nā]. **1.** [752-803] Empress of the East; dethroned her son; in power 11 years; deposed; banished. **2.** See EIRENE. **Pax:.**

Ire'ton, air'tun, **Hen'ry** [1610-1651], Eng. Parliamentary gen.; Cromwell's son-in-law; Lord Deputy of Ir.

Ir-ghiz', ir-gĭz', riv.; Turkestan; l. 300 m.

I"ri-a'te, ī"rī-ā'tē. Same as YRIARTE.

I-ri'jah [Heb. *Jah sees*; *Bib.*, *Jer.* xxxvii, 13-14.

Ir'ion. co.; W. Tex.; 970 □; p. 870; × Sherwood.

I'rish Sea, bet. Eng. & Ir.; part of Atl. Ocean.

Ir'kut, ir'kŭt, riv.; Irkutsk govt., Siberia; l. 220 m. to An-gara Riv.

Ir"kutsk', ir'kŭtsk'. **1.** Govt.; E. Siberia; 287,061 □; p. 421,187. **2.** Its ×; a cml. city; p. 50,274.

Ir-ne'ri-us, ĕr-nī'rī-us [1095? 1138?], It. jurist; restored Roman law. **Guar-ne'ri-us:. War-ne'ri-us:.**

I'ron. 1. Co.; N. W. Mich.; 1,100 □; p. 4,432; × Crystal Falls. **2.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 550 □; p. 9,119; × Ironton. **3.** Co.; S. W. Utah; 3,436 □; p. 2,683; × Parowan.

I'ron City, Pittsburg, Pa.; from its iron-factories.

I'ron Hand [SCOTT], Goetz von Berlichingen; had a hand of iron, to replace one lost in battle.

I'ron Mask, Man with the, a Fr. state prisoner; iden-tity subject of conjecture; wore black velvet mask; con-fined about 35 years; died in the Bastile, Nov. 19, 1703.

I'ron Mount'ain. 1. Wyo.; 6,257 ft. **2.** Tenn.; 4,047 ft. **3.** N. H.; 2,736 ft. **4.** St. François co., Mo.; 1,077 ft.; con-tains iron ore; now nearly worked out. **5.** City; Dickinson co., Mich.; p. 8,599.

I'rons, ī'rŭnz, **William Jos'ĕph** [1812-1883], Eng. di-vine; writer.

I'ron-ton, ī'urn-tun, mfg. city; ☉ of Lawrence co., Ohio; p. 10,939.

I'ron-wood, city; Gogebic co., Mich.; p. 7,745.

Ir'o-quois, 1. See vocabulary. **2.** Riv.; Jasper co., Ind.; l. 120 m. to Kankakee Riv. **3.** Co.; E. Ill.; 1,120 □; p. 35,167; ☉ Watseka.

Ir'pe-el. Heb., God is healer; *Bib.*], a city of Benjamin.

Ir-she'mesh [Heb., city of the sun; *Bib.*], a city of Dan.

Ir'tish, ir'tish, riv.; W. Siberia; l. 1,620 m. to Obi Riv.

I'ru [Heb., watch; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 15.

I-run', ī-rŭn', town; Guipuzcoa prov., Sp.; p. 7,040; taken from Carlists by Brit. legion, 1837.

Ir'vine, ĕr'vin. **1.** Cml., mfg., & spt. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 9,037. **2.** Town; ☉ of Estill co., Ky.; p. with tp., 2,916.

Ir'ving. 1. Ed'ward [1792-1834], Scot. clergyman; pul-pit orator; founded the Irvingites. See vocab. **2. Wash'-ing-ton** [1783-1859], Am. writer; biog.; humorist.

Ir'ving-ton, vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 2,299.

Ir'win, ĕr'win. **1.** Co.; S. Ga.; 601 □; p. 6,316; ☉ Irwinville. **2.** Bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 2,428.

I'sa, ī'sa, pen-name of Isabella Craig, later **Mrs. John Knox,** Scot. poet of the day.

I'saac, ī'zac [Heb., laughter. **Ike** (dim.). Dan. **I'sak,** ī'sŏk; D. Pol. **I'zaak,** ī'zăk; F. **I"sa"ac',** ī"zā"ăc'; G. **I'saak,** ī'sāk; Hung. **I'zsák,** ī'sāk; It. **I-sac'co,** ī-săc'-cō; L. **I-sa'a-cus,** ī-sā'a-cus; Sw. **I'sak,** ī'sāk]. **1.** [*Bib.*] [—1896?-1716?] Heb. patriarch; son of Abraham & Sarah; f. of Esau & Jacob. **2. Is. II., Com-ne'nus** [-1061], Emp. of the East; retired to a monastery. **3. Is. III., An'ge-lus** [-1204], Emp. of the East; dethroned; blinded; imprisoned by his brother Alexius; restored; killed.

I'saac Bick'er-staff. [Pen-name.] **1.** Dean Swift; con-troversy with John Partridge. **2.** Richard Steele; as editor of the *Tatler*, etc.

I'saac of York [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], Rebecca's father, a wealthy Jew; imprisoned by Front de Bœuf.

Is'a-bel, iz'a-bel [Heb. *fem.*, oath of Baal. **Is"a-bel'la:; Is'a-belle:; Is'o-bel':** [Gr.]. **Bel, Bel'la** (dim.). D. G. **I"sa-bel'le,** ī"sā-bel'lē; F. **I"sa"belle',** ī"zā"-bel', **I"sa"beau':;** It. Sw. **I"sa-bel'la,** ī"sā-bel'lä; L. **Is"a-bel'la;** Pg. Sp. **I"sa-bel',** ī"sā-bel'. **1.** [Pen-name.] William Gilmore Simms; *Pelago*. **2.** ī"sa-bel. Mt.; Fernando Po Isl., Bight of Biafra, W. Afr.; over 10,000 ft. **Clar'ence:.**

Is"a-bel'la. 1. I. of An"gou"lême' [1185?-1245], queen of Eng.; wife of King John; m. of Hen. III. **2. I. of France,** "the she wolf of France" [1295-1358], queen of Ed-ward II. of Eng.; m. of Edward III.; deposed her husband; imprisoned by her son. **3. I. of Ba-va'ri-a** [1371-1435], queen of Charles VI. of Fr.; mother of 2 Eng. queens; intro. in Shak. *Henry V.* **4. I. of Cas-tile'** [1451-1504], queen of Castile & Leon; w. of Ferdinand V., king of Ara-gon; intro. Inquisition into Sp.; favored Columbus; per-secuted the Jews. **5. I. Va"lois'** [1387-1410?], queen of Eng.; dau. of Isabella of Bavaria; w. of Richard II. **6.** [SHAK. *M. for M.*] The heroine, sister of Claudio, the object of Angelo's passion. **7.** [MEYERBEER *Roberto il Diavolo.*] Princess of Sicily; in love with Roberto. **8. The Lady I.** [PERCY *Reliques*], a beautiful girl; killed and made into a pie by order of her stepmother. **9.** The sub-ject of Keats's poem *Isabella*. **10.** Co.; cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 18,784; ☉ Mount Pleasant. **11.** Spt., S. coast of Haiti; first settlement of Columbus, 1493.

I"sa"bey', ī"za'bĕ'. **1. Eu"gène' Lou"is' Ga"bri"-el',** 1803-1886], Fr. marine & historical painter. **2. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1767-1855], Fr. portrait- & miniature-painter.

I-sæ'us, ai-sē'us, Attic orator; rhetorician; reputed teacher of Demosthenes; fl. —370. **I-sai'os:** [Gr.].

I-sa'iah, ai-zē'yuh *or* ai-zai'ă [Heb., salvation of the Lord. Dan. **E-sai'as,** ē-sai'ăs; D. **Je-za'jus,** yĕ-zā'yŭs; F. **I"sa"ïe',** ī"zā"yī'; G. **E-sa'ias,** ē-zā'yās *or* ē-zai'ăs; It. **I-sai'a,** ī-zai'ä; L. **E-sai'as;** Pg. Sp. **I"sa-ï'as,** ī"sā-ī'ăs; *Bib.*], the first great Heb. prophet; fl. —750. See vo-cabulary. **I-sai'a:; I-sa'ias:.**

I"sam"bert', ī"zăn'bār', **Fran"çois' An"dré'** [1792-1857], Fr. jurist; founded Fr. Soc. for Abolition of Slavery.

I"san-du'la, ī"sān-dū'lă, in N. E. part of Natal, S. Afr.; Zulus routed Brit., Jan. 22, 1879. **I"sandh-lwa'na:.**

I-san'ti, co.; cen. Minn.; 450 □; p. 7,607; ☉ Cambridge.

I'sar, ī'zär, riv.; Tyrol & Bavaria; l. 220 m. to Danube Riv. **I'ser:.**

I-san'ra, ī-sē'ru, anc. city; Asia Minor; its ruins are 44 m. S. W. of Konia. **I'sau-ra:** [Gr.].

I-sau'ri-a, ī-sē'rĭ-ă, dist.; bet. Cilicia and Pisidia, Asia Mi-nor. **I-sau-ri'a:** [Gr.].

I'sa-ah [Heb., Jah is looking; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xl, 29.

Is-ca'nus, Jo-se'phus [-1224], Eng. poet; accom-panied Richard I. to Palestine. **Jo'seph of Ex'e-ter:.**

Is'chi-a, is'kī-ă. **1.** Isl.; Bay of Naples, It.; 26 □; p. 22,170. **2.** Its ×; p. 4,741; destroyed by earthquake, Sept. 28, 1883.

Ise"lin', iz'lan', **Jacques Chris"toph'** [1681-1737], Swiss divine; philologist.

I'ser, ī'zgr. **1.** See ISAR. **2.** Riv.; Bohemia; l. 60 m. to Elbe River.

I"sère', ī"zār'. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Fr.; l. 180 m. to Rhône Riv. **2.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 3,201 □; p. 572,145; × Grenoble.

I"ser-lohn', ī'zgr-lōn', mfn. & mfg. town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 22,117.

I-ser'ni-a, ī-ser'nĭ-ă, anc. walled town; Campobasso prov., It.; p. 7,638; Samnite remains.

I-set', ī-set', riv.; Siberia; l. 250 m. to Tobol Riv.

I"sault', ī"sŏlt'. Same as ISOLDE.

I-se'yin, ī-sē'yin, town; Yarriba, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 40,000 to 60,000.

Is-fen"di-yar', is-fen'dĭ-yār', Per. hero; warrior; con-quered Ind.; Afr.; fl. —500.

Ish'ah, ish'ă [Heb., out of man], Eve's name before the Fall, because she was taken out of man.

I-sha'ga, ī-shä'gă, town; Yarriba, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 30,000.

Ish'bah [Heb., appeaser; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 17.

Ish'bak [Heb., free; *Bib.*], a son of Abraham.

Ish"bi-be'nob [Heb., dweller on the mount; *Bib.*].

Ish-bo'sheth [Heb., man of shame; *Bib.*].

I'shi, ī'shī *or* ish'ī [Heb., *Bib.*].

I-shi'ah [Heb., *Jehiyah*; *Bib.*]. See ISSHIAH. **I-shi'jah:.**

Ish'im", riv.; Tobolsk govt., W. Sib.; l. 700 m. to Irtish Riv.

Ish'ma-el, ish'mā-el [Heb., God hears; *Bib.* F. **Is"ma"-el',** is'mā'el': It. **Is"ma-e'le,** is'mā-ē'lā; L. **Ish'ma-el'**]. See ISHMAELITE, in vocabulary.

Ish-mu'ah, ish-mū'yă *or* ish'mū-ī'ă [Heb., *Ishmayahu*, Jah hears; *Bib.*]. **1.** Son of Obadiah. **2.** Ismalah.

Ish'me-rai, ish mē-rē *or* -rā'ī [Heb., Jah is keeper; *Bib.*].

Ish'od [Heb., man of honor; *Bib.*]. **Ish'hod:.**

Ish'pem-ing, city; Marquette co., Mich.; p. 11,197.

Ish'tob [Heb., man of Tob; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* x, 6, 8.

Ish'u-ah [Heb., self-answering; *Bib.*]. **Ish'vah:.**

Ish'u-ai, ish'yu-ē [Heb.; self-answering; *Bib.*]. **Ish'vi:.**

Ish'u-i, ish'yu-ī [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Ish'vi:; Is'u-i:.**

Is'i-dore, is'i-dōr [D. **I"si-do'rus,** ī'zi-dō'rŭs; F. **I"si"-dore',** ī'zī'dōr'; Gr. **Is-i'dō-ros:** It. **I"si-do'ro,** ī'zi-dō'rō; L. **Is"i-do'rus**]. **1. I. of Cha'rax,** Pers. geog-rapher; fl. 1st. cent. **2. Saint** [560?-636], Sp. theol.; pres. of Councils at Seville and Toledo. **3. Saint I. of Pe-lu'si-um,** theol.; hermit in Egy.; fl. 4th or 5th cent.

Is"i-do'rus of Mi-le'tus, Gr. arch.; built church of St. Sophia, Constantinople; fl. 532.

I'sis. 1. See vocabulary. **2.** Eng. river; flows into Thames at Dorchester. **Thames:.**

I-skan'der, ī-skăn'dgr [Turk. for Alexander], pen-name of Alexander Herzen.

I-skan"de-run', ī-skăn'dē-rūn'. **1.** Spt. town; Aleppo vilayet; Syria, As. Min.; p. 1,500; extensive transit trade. **Al"ex-an-dret'ta; Scan"de-roon':. 2. Gulf of,** N. E. Medit. Sea; 50 × 40 m.

Is'ker, is'ker, riv.; Bulgaria; l. 150 m. to Danube Riv.

Is'la, is'lă, **Jo-sé' Fran-cis'co de** [1703-1781], Sp. Jesuit; novelist.

Is'la de Le-on', is'lă dĕ lē-ōn'. **1.** Isl.; Atl. Oc.; Cadiz prov., Sp.; 10 × 2 m. **2.** Mfg. fort. town in same; p. 18,302.

Is'la del Rey, rē, largest of Pearl Isls.; Gulf of Panama; l. 20 m.

Is'la de Pi'nos, dĕ pī'nōs, isl.; S. of Cuba; 1,200 □; p. 2,200.

Is'lam-a"bad', is'lăm-ū'bŭd'. See CHITTAGONG.

Is'la Ma-yor', mā-yōr', isl.; Seville prov., Sp.; l. 17 m.

Is'land, co.; N. W. Wash.; 220 □; p. 1,787; ☉ Coupeville

Is'land of St. Bran'dan [*Medieval Legend*], flying isl.; W. of Canaries.

Is'land-shire, ol'land-shir, dist.; N. Northum. co., Eng.; 28,441 acres; p. 3,875; formerly part of Durham co.

Is'lands of the Blest [*Myth.*], fruitful isles, W. ocean; abode of blths.

Is'lay, ī'lē, isl.; Argyll co., Scot.; 246 □; p. 7,559. **Is'lat.** **Isle Jé"sus',** īl zhĕ'züs', isl.; forming Laval co., Quebec prov., Can.; 85 □; p. 9,436; * Ste. Rose. **Isle of E'ly, Man,** etc. See ELY, etc. **Isle of Pines.** See ISLA DE PINOS and ILE DES PINS. **Isle of Port'land,** pen.; Dorset co., Eng.; 4½ × 2 m.; p. 9,943; stone-quarries; prison; anc. remains. **Isle of Pur'beck.** See PURBECK. **Isle of Saints,** Ireland; medieval name, from number of missionaries sent out. **Isle of Than'et.** See THANET. **Isle of Wight,** wait. **1.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 300 □; p. 11,313; ⊙ Isle of Wight Court-House. **2.** See WIGHT. **Isle Roy'ale,** co.; N. W. Mich.; 215 □; p. 135; ⊙ Minong. **Isles of Shoals,** small islands; coast of N. H. **I'sle-worth,** ī'sl-wûrth *or* īl' wûrth, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 12,973; Sion House, seat of duke of Northumberland. **Is'ling-ton,** iz'ling-tun, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 319,-143; part of London city. **Is'lip,** iz'lip. **1. Si'mon** [-1366], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury; reformed church abuses. **2.** Vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 8,783. **Is"ma-chi'ah,** is"mą-cī'ą [Heb., Jah is supporter; *Bib.*]. **Is-ma'iah,** is-mē'yą *or* is"mą-ī'ą [Heb.,Jah hears; *Bib.*]. **Is"ma-il',** is"mą-ĭl', fort. town; Bessarabia govt., Rus.; p. 35,024; port of entry. **Is"ma-il'ia,** is"mą-ĭl'yą, town; Timsah Lake, Suez Canal, Egy.; p. 1859; headquarters of canal-construction. **Is"mid,** is'mĭd', **Gulf of. 1.** At E. end of Sea of Marmora, Asia Minor; l. 45 m. **2.** Vilayet; E. of Sea of Marmora, Asia Minor; 4,296 □; p. 246,824; * Ismid; p. 8,000. **Is"narď,** is'nărd, **Max"i'min'** [1751–1830], Fr. orator; rev-olutionist. **Is'o-bel.** See ISABEL. **I-soc'ra-tes** [–436–338], one of ten great Athen. orators, taught Xenophon and others. **I-so-kra'tēs;** [Gr.]. **I'so-la Gros'sa,** ī'so-lą grōs'są, isl.; in Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia, Aust.; 27 × 3 m.; p. 12,400. **I'so-la Lun'ga‡.** **I-solde',** ī-sōld' [Celt. *fem.* fair. **I-solt'‡,** F. **Y"-seulte',** ī'sōlt'; It. **I-sol'da,** ī-sōl'dą; **I-zol'ta‡** [*Medieval Legend*], wife of Sir Mark, king of Cornwall. **Is"pa-han',** is"pą-hăn', anc. mfg. city; * of Irak-Ajemi prov.; former * and present religious center of Per.; p. 60,000 to 90,000. **Is'ra-el** [Heb., soldier of God. F. **Is"ra"el',** is'rą"el'; G. **Is"ra-el',** is'rą-ĕl'; L. **Is'ra-el**]. See vocab. **Is'ra-fil,** iz'rą-fil [MOHAMMED *Koran*], the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection. **Is'sa-char,** iz'ą-kŭr [Heb., hire; *Bib.*]. **Is"sa-que'na,** is"ą-cwī'ną, co.; W. Miss.; 370 □; p. 12,318; * Mayersville. **Is"sa-que'na Creek,** Miss.; l. 150 m. to Yazoo & Mississippi Rivs. **Is-se'do-nes,** is-sī'do-nīz, anc. Scythian tribe; lived near the Massagetæ. **Is'se-Fiord',** is'sĕ-fyōrd', inlet; N. coast of Zealand Isl., Denmark; l. 20 m. **Is-shi'ah,** Same as ISAIAH. **Is'sik-kul** [Kirghiz, warm water], salt lake; Semirechinsk govt., Rus. Turkestan; 1,980 □; elev. 5,000 ft. **Is"sou'dun',** is'sū'dŭn', cml. mfg. town; Indre dept., Fr.; p. 12,697. **Is'sus,** anc. spt.; Cilicia, Asia Minor; Alexander defeated Darius, Oct., —333. **Is-sos'‡** [Gr.]. **Is"sy',** is'sī', town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 12,080; S. W. suburb of Paris; Blucher defeated Davout, July 3, 1815. **Is"ta-lif',** is'tą-lĭf', mfg. town; Afghan.; p. with suburbs, 18,000; destroyed by Brit., 1842. **Is'tri-a,** is'trĭ-ą. **1. Duke of.** See BESSIÈRES. **2. Capo d'.** See CAPO D'ISTRIA. **3.** Pen., dist. of Küstenland, Aust.; 1,912 □; p. 317,610; * Pisino. **Is"tu-riz',** is'tū-rĭth', **Frau-cis'co Xa"vier' de** [1790–1871], Sp. statesman; diplomat; imin. to Eng. and Rus. **Is'tvan.** See STEPHEN. **Is'u-ah** [Heb., *Jehvah; Bib.*], Ishuah. **Is'u-i.** Same as ISHUI. **I-tal'i-an East Af'ri-ca,** region extending from Cape Kasar, Afr., to mouth of Juba Riv.; 546,100 □; p. 6,258,000. **Mas-saun'a‡.** **I-tal'i-an Peak,** mt.; Elk Mts., Col.; 13,350 ft. **It'a-lus** [*Rom. Myth.*], anc. king of It.; m. Electra; Italy said to have been named from him. **I-ta-los'‡** [Gr.]. **It'a-ly,** kingdom; S. Eur.; 110,623 □; p. 30,535,848; * Rome. **I-ta-li'a‡** [Gr.]. **I"ta-pa-ri'ca,** ī"tą-pą-rī'cą. isl.; off Bahia state, Brazil; 18 × 16 m. **I"ta-pi-cu-ru',** ī"tą-pī-cū-rū', riv.; Bahia state, Braz.; l. 350 m. to Atl. Oc. **I"ta-pi-cu-ru' Gran'de,** grăn'dĕ, riv.; Maranhão state, Braz.; l. 410 m. **I"ta-que'i-ra,** ī"tą-kĕ'ī-rą, mt. range; S. E. Matto-Grosso state, Braz. **I-tas'ca,** ī-tas'co. **1. Lake,** Beltrami co., Minn.; l. 8 m.; source of Mississippi Riv.; its basin now a public State park. See ELK LAKE. **2.** Co.; N. Minn.; 5,430 □; p. 743. **I-ta'ta,** ī-tą'tą, riv.; Concepcion prov., Chile; l. 150 m. to Pac. Oc. **It"a-wam'ba,** it'ą-wem'bą, co.; N. E. Miss.; 540 □; p. 11,-708; ⊙ Fulton. **Ith'a-ca.** **1.** Isl.; Ionian Isls., Gr.; 37 □; p. 10,650; chief town, Vathi. **I-tha'kē‡** [Gr.]; **Thi-a'ki‡. 2.** City; ⊙ of Tompkins co., N. Y.; p. 11,079; Cornell Univ. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Gratiot co., Mich.; p. 1,627. **I'thai,** ī'thē *or* ith'ą-ī [Heb., being; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 31. **Ith'a-mer** [Heb., land of palms; *Bib.*], Aaron's son. **Ith'i-el,** ith'ĭ-el [Heb., God is; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xi, 7; *Prov.* xxx, 1. **Ith'ra** [Heb., eminence; excellence; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* xvii, 25. **Ith're-am** [Heb., remnant of the people; *Bib.*]. **I-thu'ri-el** [Heb., the discovery of God] (MILTON *Paradise Lost*), an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan. **It'tai,** it'tē *or* it'tą-ī [Heb., being, living; *Bib.*]. **It"ta-ku'zin** [Heb., kindred of the extremity; *Bib.*]. **I-tu',** ī-tū', town; São Paulo state, Braz.; p. 10,000. **I-tur'bi-de,** ī-tŭr'bi-dē, **Au-gus'tin de** [1781–1824], Mex. liberator; made emp.; abdicated; banished; returned; shot. **I"tu-re'a** [Gr., *Bib.*], anc. dist.; N. W. Palestine. **I-tou-ra'i'a‡** [Gr.]; **I"tu-rē'a‡.** **I-tu'ri.** ī-tū'rī. See ARUWIMI. **I"tu-rup',** ī"tū-rūp', largest of Kurile Isls., Japan; 2,656 □; p. about 150; contains an active volcano. **It'ze-ho"e,** it'sę-hō"ę, town; Sleswick-Holstein prov., Prus.; p. 10,772. **I-u'lus,** ī-yu'lus [*Rom. Legend*]. **1.** Ascanius. **2.** Eldest son of Ascanius; claimed Latium, but yielded it to Silvius. **I'vah.** ī'vą [Heb., hamlet, sky; *Bib.*], region conquered by Assyrians. **Iv'vah‡.** **I"va-hī',** ī"vą-hī', riv.; São Paulo state, Brazil; l. 250 m. to Parana Riv. **I'van,** ī'vąn *or* (Rus.) ī-vän' [see JOHN]. **1. I. III.. Vas'si-li-ĭ-vich",** vąs'sī-lĭ-vĭch', "the Great," "the Threatening" [1439–1505], czar of Muscovy; founded Rus. empire; def. Tatars. **2. I. IV., Vas'si-li-vich",** "the Terrible" [1529–1584], czar of Rus.; conq. Kazan & Astrakhan. **I'van-hoe, Sir Wil'fred, Knight of,** the hero of Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*: a model of courage and chivalry. **I-van' I-van'o-vich** [son of Ivan], sobr. for a Russian; used like John Bull to designate an Englishman. **I"va-no'vo,** ī"vą-nō'vō, mfg. town; Vladimir govt., Rus.; p. 32,575; center of Rus. cotton-industry. **Ives,** īvz *or* (F.) īv [Teut. *masc.*, archer], **Saint** [1035–1115], Fr. theol.; bp. of Chartres. **Ives Pass,** Nev.; elev. 6,672 ft. **I-vi'ça,** ī-vī'są, isl.; Balearic Isls., Sp.; 228 □; p. 22,800; * Iviça; p. 7,400. **I-vi'za‡.** **I'vo-ry, James** [1765–1842], Scot. mathematician. **I'vo-ry Coast,** W. Gold Coast, Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; Fr. and Brit. **I"vry-la-Ba"taille',** ī"vrī'-lą-bą'tĕl', town; Eure dept., Fr.; p. 1,100; Henry IV. def. Mayenne, Mar. 14, 1590. **I"vry'-sur-Seine',** ī"vrī'-sür-sĕn', mfg. town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 21,076. **I"wa-ku'ra,** ī"wą-kū'rą, **To-mo'mi** [1825–1883], Jap. statesman. **I'wo,** ī'wō, town; Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 60,000. **Ix"ca-quix'tla,** ix'cą-klx'tlą, town; Puebla state, Mex.; p. 5,000; anc. remains. **Ix"elles',** ix'el', mfg. town; Bel.; p. 46,666; S. suburb of Brussels. **Ix-i'on** [*Gr. Myth.*], king of the Lapithæ; f. of the Centaurs. **I-xi'ōn‡** [Gr.]. **Ix"tac-ci-hua'tl,** ix"tăc-sĭ-hwā'tl, extinct volc.; Mex.; 16,960 ft. **Ix"tlil-xo-chit'l, Fer-nan'do de Al'-va** [1568?–1648?], Mex. hist. **I'yim.** Same as ITM. **I'za,** ī'za [Teut. *fem.*, iron]. **I'sa‡.** **I'zaak.** See ISAAC. **Iz'ard. 1. George** [1777–1828], U. S. gen. in war of 1812. **2.** Co.; N. Ark.; 547 □; p. 13,038; ⊙ Melbourne. **Iz"du-bar',** semimythical king of Babylonia; hero of the *Twelve Legends of Izdubar*. **Iz'har** [Heb., shining; *Bib.*, *Ex.* vi, 18. **Iz'e-hart.** **Izh'ma,** izh'mą, riv.; Rus.; l. 150 m. to Petchora Riv. **Iz"i-oom',** iz'ĭ-ūm', town; Kharkof govt., Rus.; p. 12,962. **Iz"nik',** iz'nĭk', vil.; Brusa vilayet, N. W. Asia Minor; Nicene Creed promulgated, 325; ruined city. **Ni-cæ'a‡.** **Iz'ra-hi'ah** [Heb., Jah is appearing; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 3. **I-zu'car,** ī-zū'cär, town; Puebla state, Mex.; p. 12,000.

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Ja'a-kan [Heb., intelligent; *Bib.*], *Deut.* x, 6. **Ja"a-ko'bah,** jĕ'ą-kō'bą *or* ją-ac'o-bą [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Ja-a'la** [Heb., elevation; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 56. **Ja-a'lah‡.** **Ja-a'lam** [Heb.; *Bib.*], a son of Esau. **Ja'a-nai,** jĕ'ą-nē *or* ją-ā'nē [Heb., answerer; *Bib.*]. **Ja"a-re-or'e-gim,** jĕ'ą-rī-ēr'ę-jĭm *or* ją-ar'ę-or'ą-jĭm [Heb., foresters; *Bib.*], a Bethlehemite. **Ja-a'si-el,** ją-ē'sĭ-el [Heb., God is maker; *Bib.*]. **Ja-az"a-ni'ah** [Heb., Jah is hearing; *Bib.*]. **Ja"a-zi'ah** [Heb., Jah is determining; *Bib.*]. **Ja-a'zi-el** [Heb., God is determining; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xv, 18. **Ja'bal** [Heb., moving; *Bib.*], son of Lamech. *Gen.* iv, 20. **Ja'bal-pur',** jŭ'bŭl-pūr'. **1.** Div.; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 18,688 □; p. 2,201,633. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 3,918 □; p. 687,-233. **3.** Mfg. city; * of dist. & div.; p. 84,481. **Ja"ba-ry',** hŭ'bą-rī', riv.; bet. Peru and Brazil; l. 450 m. **Ja"va-ri'‡.** **Ja'besh** [Heb., dry place; *Bib.*], Jabesh-Gilead. **Ja"besh-Gil'e-ad** [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city E. of Jordan. **Ja'bez** [Heb., height; *Bib.*]. **Ja'bin** [Heb., intelligent; *Bib.*], two kings of Hazor. **Ja"blo-nov'ski, Stan'is-la-us** [1631–1702], Polish general. **Ja-blon'ski,** yg-blon'skĭ. **1. Karl Gus'tav** [1756–1787], Prus. entomologist. **2. Paul Ernst** [1693–1757], Prus. divine; Egyptologist. **Jab'ne-el** [Heb., God is builder; *Bib.*]. **Jab'ok,** jab'ęk [Heb., flowing], riv.; Syria; l. 45 m. to Jordan River. **Jab'bok‡** [*Bib.*]. **Ja-bu'ah,** ją-bū'ą, native state; Bengal, India; 1,348 □; p. 132,000; * Jabuah. **Ja'chin,** jĕ'kin [Heb., founding; *Bib.*]. **Jack** [see JOHN], co.; N. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 9,740; ⊙ Jacksboro. **Jack and Jill,** names in old Eng. nursery-song; also, any man and his sweetheart or wife; proverb in Shak. **Jack and the Bean'-Stalk",** nursery-legend, probably of Teutonic origin, in which the hero climbs a bean-stalk and discovers and robs a giant. **Jack Hor'ner,** hero of an Eng. nursery-rime; said to have been a steward of Henry VIII., who took a title-deed from a pie (intended for the king) and returned it to the abbot of Glastonbury. **Jack of New'bur-y** [Sobr.], John Winchcomb, Eng. clothier; fl. 16th century. **Jack Rob'in-son,** said to have been a man's name: in the phrase "before you could say 'Jack Robinson'"; but an old play has "saye *Jacke robs* [robes?] *on*." **Jack'son. 1. An'drew** [1767–1845], U. S. gen.; statesman; in the war of 1812; 7th President of U. S. **2. Charles Thom'as** [1805–1880], Am. chem.; geol.; claimed disc. of anesthesia by means of ether. **3. Con'rad Fe'ger** [1813–1862], U. S. gen.; fell at Fredericksburg. **4. Sir George** [1785–1861], Eng. diplomat; commissioner to Washington, D. C., under Treaty of Ghent. **5. Hel'en Hunt** (*née* Fiske) [1831–1885], Am. poet; novelist; misc. writer; *Ramona*, etc. **6. James** [1757–1806], Am. lawyer; soldier in Revol. war; Gov. of Ga. **7. James S.** [1822?–1862], U. S. lawyer; gen.; fell at Perryville. **8. John** [1686–1763], Eng. clerg.; Arian; chronologist; controversial writer. **9. John** [1778–1831], Eng. portrait-painter. **10. John Ad'ams** [1825–1879], Am. sculptor; portrait-painter. **11. Pat'rick Tra'-cy** [1780–1847], Am. pioneer cotton-manufacturer; philan. **12. Sam'u-el** [1787–1872], Am. phys.; lecturer; writer. **13. Thom'as Jon'a-than,** commonly **"Stone'wall Jack'son"** [1824–1863], C. S. mil. officer in Mex. war-gen. in Confed. service; defeated Banks at Cedar Mountain, 1862; unintentionally shot by his own men. **14. Will'-iam** [1730–1803], Eng. mus. composer; landscape-painter. **15. Will'iam, "of Mash'am"** [1816–1866], Eng. mus. composer. **16.** Co.; N. E. Ala.; 1,144 □; p. 28,026; ⊙ Scottsboro. **17.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 619 □; p. 15,179; ⊙ Newport. **18.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 990 □; p. 17,544; ⊙ Marianna. **19.** Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 328 □; p. 19,176; ⊙ Jefferson. **20.** Co.; S. W. Ill.; 580 □; p. 27,809; ⊙ Murphysboro. **21.** Co.; S. Ind.; 510 □; p. 24,139; ⊙ Brownstown. **22.** Co.; E. Iowa; 612 □; p. 22,771; ⊙ Maquoketa. **23.** Co.; N. E. Kans.; 658 □; p. 14,626; ⊙ Holton. **24.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 305 □; p. 8,261; ⊙ McKee. **25.** Co.; N. cen. La.; 580 □; p. 7,453; ⊙ Vernon. **26.** Co.; S. Mich.; 720 □; p. 45,031. **27.** Its ⊙; p. 20,798. **28.** Co.; S. W. Minn.; 720 □; p. 8,924; ⊙ Jackson. **29.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 1,072 □; p. 11,251; ⊙ Scranton. **30.** Co.; W. Mo.; 630 □; p. 160,510; ⊙ Independence. **31.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 552 □; p. 9,512; ⊙ Webster. **32.** Co.; S. Ohio; 392 □; p. 28,408; ⊙ Jackson. **33.** Co.; S. W. Ore.; 2,880 □; p. 11,455; ⊙ Jacksonville. **34.** Co.; S. part of S. Dak.; 1,255 □; p. 30. **35.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 280 □; p. 13,325; ⊙ Gainesboro. **36.** Co.; S. Tex.; 880 □; p. 3,281; ⊙ Edna. **37.** Co.; W. Va.; 470 □; p. 19,021; ⊙ Jackson. **38.** Co.; W. Wis.; 992 □; p. 15,797; ⊙ Black River Falls. **39.** City; Hinds co., Miss.; p. 5,920. **40.** City; ⊙ of Madison co., Tenn.; p. 10,039. **41.** Vil.; ⊙ of Jackson co., Ohio; p. 4,320. **Jack'son's Lake,** W. Wyo., U. S.; l. 8 m.; elev. 6,800 ft. **Jack'son's Riv'er,** Va.; l. 120 m. **Jack'son-ville.** **1.** City; ⊙ of Duval co., Fla.; p. 17,201. **2.** City; ⊙ of Morgan co., Ill.; p. 12,935. **Jack the Gi'ant-kill"er,** hero of Teutonic or Aryan legends, who had magic coat, cap, shoes, and sword. **Ja'cob,** jē'cęb [Heb., supplanter. **Jake** (dim.). Dan. Pol. Sw. **Ja'kob,** yā'kŏb; D. G. **Ja'cob,** yā'cob; F. **Ja"-cob',** shā'cŏb'; Hung. **Ja'kób,** yā'kōb; It. **Gia-cob'be,** jā-cōb'bē; L. **Ja-co'bus,** ją-cō'bus; Sp. **Ja-co'bo,** hā-cō'bō]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Heb. patriarch; 2d son of Isaac; progenitor of Israelites. **Is'ra-el‡.** **2.** Hung. adventurer; instigated Fr. crusade to liberate St. Louis; fl. 1250? **3. Hen'ry** [1562?–1626?], Eng. Puritan; pastor of first Indep. or Congreg. church in Eng.; settled in Va. **Ja"cob-a"bad',** jā'cob-ą-bād', town; Upper Sind, Frontier dist.; Bombay, Brit. India; p. 12,396. **Ja-co'bi,** yā-kō'bī. **1. Fried'rich Hein'rich** [1743–1819], Ger. philosopher. **2. Jo'hann Ge'org** [1740–1814], Ger. professor; poet. **3. Karl Gus'tav Ja'kob** [1804–1851], Ger. math.; discovered elliptic functions. **Ja'cobs,** jē'cębs *or* (G.) yā'cops. **1. Fried'rich Chris'-ti-an Wil'helm** [1764–1847], Ger. scholar; writer. **2. Lu'cas.** See LUCAS VAN LEYDEN. **Ja"co-po'ne,** yā'co-pō'nē, sometimes **Ja'co-po de Be"-ne-det'ti** [–1306], It. monk; poet; *Stabat Mater Dolorosa*. **Ja'co-po da To'di‡.** **Ja"co"tot',** zhā'cō'tō', **Jean Jo"seph'** [1770–1840], Fr. teacher; invented "universal method" of education. **Jac"quard',** zhā'cār', **Jo"seph' Ma"rie'** [1752–1834], Fr. weaver; invented Jacquard loom. **Jacque"line',** zhăc'lĭn', **of Ba-va'ri-a** [1400–1436], countess of Hol.; gave up her possession to Philip the Good. **Jacque"mart',** zhăc'mār'. **1. Al"bert'** [1808–1875], Fr. writer on ceramics. **2. Jules Fer"di"nand'** [1837–1880], Fr. etcher; designer; son of preceding. **Jacque"mont',** zhăk'mŏn', **Vic"tor'** [1801–1832], French naturalist; traveler. **Jacque-net'ta,** jac-net'ą [SHAK. *Love's Labour's Lost*], a country wench. **Jacques Bon"homme',** zhāc bŏn'ęm' [Nickname], the typical French peasant. **Jacques'-Car"tier',** zhāc'-cār'tyē', co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 90 □; p. 13,832; * Pointe Claire. **Jac"quin',** zhā'cañ', **Ni'ko-laus Jo'seph, Baron** [1727–1817], Dutch bot.; explored W. Indies. **Ja"cu-hy',** zhā'cu-ī', riv.; Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; l. 250 m. to Lake of Patos. **Jad-du'a** [Heb., very knowing; *Bib.*]. **Ja'don** [Heb., judging; *Bib.*]. **Ja'el,** jē'el [Heb., chamois; *Bib.*], wife of Heber the Kenite. **Ja-en',** hą-ēn'. **1.** Prov.; Andalusia, Sp.; 5,184 □; p. 487,-842. **2.** Its *; anc. city; p. 21,290; cathedral. **Jaf'fa,** jaf'fą. See JOPPA. **Jaf-fé',** yęf-fĕ', **Phi'lipp** [1819–1870], Jewish-Ger. historian. **Jaff'na,** jăf'ną. **1.** Isl. N. of Ceylon; India; p. 245,983. **2.** Spt. town; Jaffna Isl.; p. 43,092. **Jaff"na-pa-tam',** jag"ą-dhrī', jăg'ą-drī', town; Ambala dist.; Punjab, Brit. India; p. 18,029. **Ja"gan-nath',** jū'gan-nāth'. See PURI. **Ja-gel'lons,** yg-gel'lenz, Lithuanian dynasty; reigned in Poland, Hung., and Bohemia, 14th to 17th century. **Jä'gern-dorf",** yĕ'gern-dōrf", town; Silesia, Aust.; p. 11,-792; former principality. **Jag'gers, Mr.** [DICKENS *Great Expectations*], a lawyer; Pip's guardian. **Jag"ra-on",** jag'rą-ōn', town; Jalandhar div.; Punjab, Brit. India; p. 18,116. **Ja-gua'ras,** zhā-gwā'rās, riv.; part of boundary bet. Brazil and Uruguay, S. Am.; l. 175 m. **Ja"gua-ri'be,** zhū'gug-rī'bĕ, riv.; Braz.; l. 460 m. from Ceara state to Atl. Ocean. **Ja'gur,** jē'gur [Heb., dwelling; *Bib.*], a city of Judah. **Ja'hath** [Heb., comfort; revival; *Bib.*]. **Ja'haz** [Heb.; *Bib.*], a Levitical city in Reuben. **Ja-ha'-za‡; Ja-ha'zah‡; Jah'zah‡.** **Ja"ha-zi'ah** [Heb., Jah reveals; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 15. **Ja-ha'zi-el** [Heb., God reveals; *Bib.*]. **Jah'dai,** jā'dē *or* jā'da-ī [Heb., leader; guide; *Bib.*]. **Jah'de,** yā'dę. **1.** Bay; North Sea; Prus. **2.** See WILHELMSHAVEN. **Jah'di-el** [Heb., union of God; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 24. **Jah'le-el** [Heb., God waits; *Bib.*], 3d son of Zebulun. **Jah'mai,** jā'mē *or* jā'ma-ī [Heb., Jah protects; *Bib.*]. **Jahn,** yän. **1. Jo'hann** [1750–1816], Ger. R. C. priest; Orientalist; works proscribed by court of Rome. **2. Ot'to** [1813–1869], Ger. archeol.; philologist. **Jahr,** yär, **Ge'org Hein'rich Gott'lieb** [1801–1875], Ger. homeopathic physician; writer. **Jah'ze-el,** jā'ze-el [Heb., God apportions; *Bib.*], son of Naphtali. **Jah'zi-el‡.** **Jai"pur',** jaĭ'pūr'. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 15,-349 □; p. 2,832,276. **2.** Its *; cml. city; p. 158,905. **Jey"-pore'‡.** **Ja'ir** [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Ja-i'rus** [Gr. < Heb. JAIR; *Bib.*], a ruler of a synagogue whose dau. Jesus raised from the dead. **Jai"sal-mir',** jaĭ'sal-mir'. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 16,447 □; p. 108,143. **2.** Its *; p. 10,965. **Jaj"pur',** jāj'pūr', town; Cuttack dist.; Orissa prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,753; place of pilgrimage. **Ja'keh** [Heb., harkening; *Bib.*], the father of Agur. **Ja'kim** [Heb., a setter up; *Bib.*]. **Ja-ko'vo,** yą-kō'vō, town; Albania, Turk.; p. 18,000. **Jal,** zhāl, **Au"guste'** [1795–1873], Fr. writer, chiefly on art and naval antiquities. **Ja'lal-pur',** jū'lŭl-pūr', town; Rawalpindi div.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,065. **Ja'land-har,** jū'lond-hor. **1.** Div.; Punjab, Brit. India; 11,775 □; p. 4,217,670. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 1,433 □; p. 907,-583. **3.** Anc. city; * of div. & dist.; p. 66,202. **Jul'lun-der'‡.** **Ja-la'pa,** hą-lā'pą, mfg. city; * of Vera Cruz state, Mex.; p. 18,000; abundant growth of plants from which jalap is produced. **Xa-la'pa‡.** **Ja-laun',** ja-laun'. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 1,477 □; p. 396,361; * Kalpi. **2.** Town in same; p. 14,242. **Ja-loun'‡.** **Jal"ga'on,** jŭl'gā'ŏn, town; Berar prov., Brit. India; p. 10,392. **Ja-lis'co,** hą-lis'cō, state; Mex.; 31,846 □; p. 1,159,341; * Guadalajara. **Jal-lor',** jŭl-lōr', fort. town; Jodhpur state; Rajputana, India; p. 15,000. **Ja"lom-nit'za,** yą'lom-nĭt'są, riv.; Rumania; l. 140 m. **Jal"pai-gu'ri,** jŭl'pai-gū'rī, dist.; Rajesh-ahye div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 2,906 □; p. 418,665; * Jalpaiguri. **Jul"pi-go'ri‡.** **Ja-mai'ca,** ja-mē'cą. **1.** Isl.; Brit. W. Indies; with Turk's Island, 4,424 □; p. 644,235; * Kingston. **2.** Bay; S. W. Long Isl., N. Y.; 10 × 5 m. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Queens co., N. Y.; p. 5,361. **Jam'bli-chus,** jam'blĭ-cus. Same as IAMBLICUS. **Jam'bo-li,** yām'bo-lī, mfg. t.; E. Rumelia, Bulg.; p. 18,588. **Jam'bres,** jam'brēz [*Bib.*], an opponent of Moses; *2 Tim.* iii, 8–9. **Jam"bu-sar',** jūm'bu-sār', town; Broach dist.; N. Bombay prov., Brit. India; p. 11,479. **Jum"bo-sir'‡.** **James** [*Bib.* **Ja'cob‡; Jeames‡. James-i'na** (*fem.*). **Ja'mie, Jem, Jem'my, Jim, Jim'my** (*dim.*). F. **Jacques,** zhāc; Gr. **Ia'kō-bos;** It. **Gia'co-mo,** jā'-cō-mō. **Ja'chi-mo‡, Ja'co-po‡;** Fg. **Jay'me,** zhaĭ'-mĕ, **Di-o'go,** dī-ō'gō; Rus. **Ya'kof,** yą'kof; Sp. **Di-e'-**

go, dī-ē′gō. **Ja′go,** hā′gō. **Jai′me,** hoī′mē]. **1.** One of two apostles: (1) The son of Zebedee: exec. by Agrippa, 40. (2) The son of Alphæus. **2.** One of the Lord's brothers. **3.** An epistle, originally to Jewish Christians, concerning the conduct of life. **4. J. I.** (1394–1437, king of Scot.; murdered at Perth. **5. J. II.** (1430–1460), king of Scot.; invaded Eng.; k. at battle of Roxburgh. **6. J. III.** (1452–1488), king of Scot.; def. and k. by his nobles near Bannockburn. **7. J. IV.** (1472–1513), king of Scot.; twice invaded Eng.; fell at Flodden. **8. J. V.** (1512–1542), king of Scot.; father of Mary Queen of Scots. **9. J. I.** of Eng., **VI.** of Scot. (1566–1625), king of Scot., 1567–1625; of Eng., 1603–1625; son of Darnley & Mary Queen of Scots. **10. J. II.** of Eng., **VII.** of Scot. (1633–1701), king of Gt. Brit. & Ir.; son of Charles I.; deposed; def. by William III. at the Boyne, 1690. **11. Charles T.** (1805–1862), Am. Senator; inv. a rifled cannon. **12. Frank Linsly** (1851–1890), Eng. explorer in Afr., etc. **13. George Payne Rains′ford** (1801–1860), Eng. nov.; wrote 189 vols.; *Richelieu*, etc. **14. Sir Henry** (1803–1877), Eng. gen.; director of ordnance survey. **15. Henry** (1811–1882), Am. theol.; religious writer and lecturer; father of Henry James, nov. etc. **16. James Francis Edward Stuart.** See STUART. **17. John Angell** (1785–1859), Eng. Congregational clerg.; writer. **18. Robert** (1793–1776), Eng. phys.; inv. fever-powder. **19. Thomas** (1593?–1623?), Eng. arctic explorer; searched for N.-W. passage; disc. James Bay. **20. Thomas Chalkley** (1766–1835), Am. phys.; scholar; poet. **21.** Co.; S. E. Tenn.; 210 □; p. 4,903; × Ooltewah.

James Bay, s. of Hudson Bay; 250 × 175 m.

James City, co.; E. Va.; 140 □; p. 5,613; × Williamsburg.

James Island, Galapagos Isls.; Pac. Oc.; 50 × 30 m.

Jame′son, jē′me-sun. **1. Anna** *née* Murphy) (1795–1860), Ir. writer; art-critic. **2. Charles Da′vis** (1827–1902), U. S. gen.; at Bull Run and Fair Oaks. **3. Rob′ert** (1772?–1854), Scot. geol.; naturalist.

Jame′son, jē′me-sun. **George,** (1588?–1644), Scot. portrait-painter; "the Van Dyck of Scot."; pupil of Rubens.

James Peak, mt.; 10 m. from Central City, Col.; 13,283 ft.

James River, Va.; formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers; l. 450 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

James′town. **1.** Mfg. city, Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. 16,038. **2.** City; × of Stutsman co., N. Dak.; p. 2,296. **3.** Fort (ruin), × of St. Helena, p. 2,500. **4.** Ruined vil.; James City co., Va.; 1st Eng. settlement in U. S., 1607.

Jā′mī, jā′mī. **Mul′la Nour″ed-dīn′ Abd″ur-Rah′man** (1414–1492), last classic poet of Persia; "the Persian Petrarch."

Ja′mie, jā′mī. See JAMES.

Ja′mie-son, jā′mesn. **John** (1759–1838), Scot. divine; scholar; *Etymological Dict. of Scottish Language*, etc.

Ja′min (Heb., right hand, prosperity, *Bib.*).

Jan″min′ de Ber″mu″y, zhaŋ′maṅ de bār″mū′ī. **Jean Bap′tiste′ Au″guste′ Ma″rie′** (1773–1815), Fr. cavalry officer; at Ocaña and Vitoria, fell at Waterloo.

Jam″mu′, jum′mū. **1.** Native state; Kashmir, India; p. 80,075. **2.** Its ×; p. 34,542. **Jam″mu″.**

Jam′na, riv., N.-W. Provs., Brit. India; l. 860 m. to Ganges Riv. at Allahabad. **Jum′na.**

Jam′ni-a (Gr., *Apocrypha*). Jabneel.

Jam-no′tri, See JUNOTRI.

Jam-shid′, jūm-shid′, king of Per.; improved Persepolis; reputed introducer of solar year, fl. about −800. **Jemshid″.**

Ja′mu-na, See BRAHMAPUTRA.

Jan, Ja′nos, See JOHN.

Jane, Ja-net′ (C., Sc.), **Jan′et** (Eng.), **Jean** (Scot.), **Jean-nette′** (Fr.), **Jeu′nie, Jeu′ny, Jes′sie** (dims.). Variant forms of JOAN.

Jane Eyre, ār, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre*, a young woman with a strong sense of duty; brave in adversity.

Janes′ville, jānz′vil, city; × of Rock co., Wis.; p. 10,836.

Jan″gi-pur′, jan′gi-pūr, town; Murshidabad dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 11,361.

Ja″nin′, zhō′nan. **Jules Ga″bri″el′** (1804–1874), Fr. jour., nov., critic; misc. writer; academician.

Ja-ni′na, yā-nē′nā. **1.** Vilayet; W. Eur. Turk.; 7,025 □; p. 579,750. **2.** Its ×; p. 20,000.

Jan May′en Land, yān mī′ĕn, vole isl.; bet. Icel. & Spitzbergen; l. 35 m.; seal-fishing.

Jan′nes (*Bib.*), an Egyptian magician, opposed Moses; 2 *Tim.* iii.

Jan′ney, jan′ne, **Sam′u-el M.,** (1801–1880), Am. writer; Quaker; *Hist. of the Religious Society of Friends.*

Ja-no′ah (Heb., resting-place; *Bib.*, *2 Kings* xv, 29.

Ja-no′hah (Heb., *Bib.*, *Josh.* xvi), 6, 7.

Jan′os. See JOHN.

Jan′sen, jan′sen or (D.) yān sen. **Cor-ne′lis** (1585–1638), Dutch theol. See JANSENISM, in vocab. **Jan-se′ni-us.**

Jan″son′, zhaṅ′sōn (1847–), Fr. engraver, printer; typefounder; reputed inv. of Roman type.

Jans′sen, yāns sen. **Cor-ne′lis** (1590–1665), Dutch portrait and historical painter. **John′son.**

Jans′sens, yāns sens. **1. A′bra-ham** (1589–1632), Dutch painter; *Adoration of the Magi.* **2. Jan Wil′lem** (1762–1838), Dutch gen., Gov. of Good Hope; twice def. by Brit. **3. Vic′tor Ho-no′ri-us** (1824–1870), Fl. painter.

Ja-nu′, jā-nū′, mt.; Himalaya Mts., E. Nepal, India; 25,304 ft. **Jun-nu′.**

Jan″u-a-ri′us, jan″yu-ā′ri us. **Saint** (– 305?, martyr under Diocletian, his blood, kept in vials, credited with power to liquefy yearly. **San Gen-na′ro.**

Jan′u-a-ry and May CHAUCER *Merchant's Tale*), an old baron and a deceiving young girl, who marry.

Ja′nus, jā′nus (cognate with L. *janua*, a gate or opening). **1.** See vocab. **2.** Pen-name; Johann Joseph Ignaz Döllinger and Johann Friedrich, Ger. R. C. theologians; *The Pope and the Council*, etc.

Ja-o′ra, jā-ō′ra. **1.** Native state; cen. India. **2.** Its ×; p. 21,844.

Ja-pan′, ja-pan′, empire, composed of 4 large & about 4,000 small Isls., N. E. of China; 147,655 □; p. 40,718,677; × Tokyo. **Ja-pan′ Sea,** part of Pac. Oc., between Japan and Korea.

Ja-pa′ra, jā-pā′ra. **1.** Dutch residency, N. Java Isl.; p. 1,250,708. **2.** Its ×, fort, town.

Ja′pheth, jā′feth (Heb., the extender; *Bib.*), second son of Noah. See JAPHETIC, in vocabulary.

Ja-phi′a, ja-fī′a (Heb., high; *Bib.*)

Ja′pho, jā′fō (Heb.; *Bib.*). Same as JOPPA.

Ja′pix, yā′pix, **Gys′bert** (1924–1966), Friesian poet.

Ja′pi-zo″; Ja′pik″s.

Jap′kin, jāp′kin, riv.; Asia. Same as CHABKAN. **Doap′chyn″.**

Ja″pu-ra′, nā″pu-rā′, riv., Colombia & Brazil; l. 1,300 m. to Amazon Riv. **Ca″qua-ri′; Yu″pu-rá′.**

Ja′ques, jā′ewez (SHAK. *In You Like It*), a lord attending on the banished duke, melancholy, cynical.

Ja′ques de Boys, bois (SHAK. *As You Like It*), second son of Sir Rowland de Boys.

Jar″chi′, zhār′shī. **Sol′o-mon Ben Isaac** (1040?–1105?), Jewish writer, called "Prince of Commentators." **Jar″qui′; Ra″schi′.**

Jar′dine, jār din. **Sir Will′iam** (1800–1874), Scot. nat.

Jar″dins′, zhār′daṅ. **Ma″rie′ Cathe″rine′ Hor″tense′ des,** See VILLEDIEU.

Jar′dyn, zhār′din. **Ka′rel de.** Same as DUJARDIN.

Ja′reb (Heb., avenger; *Bib.*, *Hos.* v, 13; x, 6.

Ja′red (Heb., descending; *Bib.*). **Je′red†.**

Jar″e-si′ah (Heb., Jah gives a couch; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* viii, 27.

Jar′ha (Heb.; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* ii, 34, 35.

Ja′rib (Heb., striving; *Bib.*).

Jar′ley, Mrs. (DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop*), owner of a waxwork show; friend of Little Nell.

Jarls′berg, yārls′berg, **and Lar′vik,** lār′vik, prov.; Norw.; 896 □; p. 100,957; × Larvik.

Jar′muth (Heb., height; *Bib.*), *Josh.* xv, 35; xxi, 29.

Jar″nac′, zhār″nāc′, town; Charente dept., Fr.; p. 4,390; duke of Anjou def. the Huguenots, Mar. 13, 1569.

Jarn′dyce, jārn′dis, **Mr.** (DICKENS *Bleak House*), Esther Summerson's guardian; a litigant in chancery.

Ja-ro′ah (Heb., new moon; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* v, 14.

Ja″ro-slaf′, yā″ro-slāf′. Same as YAROSLAF.

Ja′ro-slaw″, yā′ro-slāv′, town; Galicia, Aust.; p. 11,166.

Jar′ratt, jar′at (Teut. *masc.*, firm spear). **Gar′ratt†; Jar′rett†.**

Jar′rin′, nār′rin′, mt.; Andes Mts., Ecuador; 16,164 ft.

Jar′row, jar′ō, min. spt. bor.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 33,682; shipyards.

Jar″ry′, zhā″rī′, **Lau″rent′ Ju″il″bard′ du,** zhū″ī″lyār′ [1658?–1730], Fr. ecclesiastic; poet; orator.

Jar′ves, jār′viz. **James Jack′son** (1818–1888), Am. art-critic; gave art collection to Yale College.

Jar′vie. See BAILIE NICOL JARVIE.

Jar′vis, jār′vis (Teut. *masc.*, spear, war), **John Wes′ley** (1780–1840), Eng. portrait-painter.

Jar′vis Is′land, guano isl.; Pac. Oc.; on the equator, 159° W. long.; 1,000 acres; Brit. poss.

Jäsch′ke, jesh′ke, **Hein′rich Au′gust** (1817–1883), Ger. Moravian missionary in India; Tibetan scholar.

Ja′shen (Heb., shining; *Bib.*; *2 Sam.* xxiii, 32.

Jash′er, jash′ĕr (Heb., upright; *Bib.*), **Book of,** lost book of the Hebrews; *Josh.* x, 13; *2 Sam.* i, 18.

Ja-sho′be-am, ja-shō′be-am (Heb., the people return; *Bib.*).

Jash″pur′, jāsh′pūr, native state; Chutia Nagpur prov., Bengal, Brit. India; 1,903 □; p. 90,240; × Jashpur.

Ja′shub (Heb., turning back; *Bib.*).

Jas″min′, zhās′maṅ, **Jacques** (1798–1864), Fr. poet; wrote in the Provençal or Agénais patois; called "the Barber Poet of Agen." **Jaus″min′†.**

Ja′son. (Gr., healer; *Bib.*) **1.** A man of Thessalonica who sheltered Paul and Silas. **2.** A kinsman of Paul. **3.** Gr. hero; son of Æson; led the Argonautic expedition.

Jas′per, jas′pĕr (Per. *masc.*, treasurer. Dan. **Jes′per.** yes′pĕr; D. **Jas′per,** yās′pĕr; **Kas′per†;** F. **Gaspard′,** gās′pār′; G. **Cas′par,** cās′pār, **Kas′par†;** It. **Gas′pa-ro,** gās′pā-rō, **Gas-par′ro†;** L. **Gas′pari** Pg. Sp. **Gas-par′,** gās-pār′; Sw. **Kas′per,** kās′pĕr). **1. Will′iam,** commonly "**Sergeant Jasper**" (1750–1779), Am. Revol. soldier; replaced the Am. flag on Fort Moultrie, 1776. **2.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 380 □; p. 13,879; ⊙ Monticello. **3.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 500 □; p. 18,188; × Newton. **4.** Co.; N. W. Ind.; 570 □; p. 11,183; × Rensselaer. **5.** Co.; cen. Iowa; 720 □; p. 21,943; × Newton. **6.** Co.; E. Miss.; 730 □; p. 14,786; × Paulding. **7.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 672 □; p. 50,509; ⊙ Carthage. **8.** Co.; E. Tex.; 940 □; p. 5,592; × Jasper. **9.** Town; × of Hamilton co., Fla.; p. with tp., 2,627.

Jas′sy, yā′si, cmtl. city; formerly × of Moldavia, Rumania; p. 80,000 to 90,000. **Ja′shi; Yas′sy†.**

Jasz′-Be-reny, yās′-be-rēn′, mfg. town; × of Jazygia Land, Hung.; p. 24,331.

Jath′ni-el (Heb., God is giving; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* xxvi, 2.

Ja′ti-va, hā′tī-vā, city; Valencia prov., E. Sp.; p. 15,000.

Na″ti-va′.

Jats, jāts, an agric. people of Punjab, Brit. India; est. number 4,500,000; identified with the Gipsies

Jat′tir (Heb., wide; *Bib.*), a priestly city in Judah.

Jau″court′, zhō″cūr′, **Lou″is′, Chevalier de** (1704–1779), Fr. scholar; writer.

Jau′er, you gr, mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 11,178.

Jau′ja, hou nā. **1.** Riv.; Peru; l. 400 m. to Apurimac Riv. **2.** Town, Junin dept., Peru; p. 15,000.

Jaun″pur′, joun′pūr. **1.** Dist.; Benares div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 1,551 □; p. 1,264,918. **2.** Its ×; p. 42,819.

Jaun″sar′, joun′sār, hill tract; Dehra Dun dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 343 □; p. 21,684.

Jau′ra, jou′ra. **1.** Native state; cen. India; 872 □; p. 85,456. **2.** Its ×; p. 10,000

Jau-ru′, zhou-rū′, riv.; Brazil; l. 220 m. to Paraguay Riv.

Jaus″min′, zhōs′maṅ. See JASMIN.

Ja′va, jā′va, Dutch isl.; Malay Arch.; including Madura, 50,848 □; p. 24,133,685. × Batavia.

Ja′van (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Ja-va′na, jā-vā′nā, town; N. coast Java Isl.; p. 10,000.

Ja″va-rī′, nā″va-rī′. See JABARY.

Ja′va Sea, part of Pac. Oc.; bet. Borneo and Java.

Ja″vert′, zhā″vār′ (HUGO *Les Misérables*), a police officer; personification of the law.

Ja′wa-hir″, jā′wā-hir″, mt.; Himalaya Mts.; Kumaun, Brit. India; 25,670 ft.

Ja-war′, ja-wār′, native state; S. Bombay, India; 300 □; p. 37,406.

Jax-ar′tes, jax-ār′tiz, anc. name of the Syr-Daria Riv.

Jay. 1. John (1745–1829), Am. lawyer; statesman; diplomat; first Chief Justice of U. S. **2. Will′iam** (1769–1853), Eng. dissenting clergyman; writer. **3. Will′iam** (1789–1858), Am. lawyer; philan.; writer. **4.** Co.; E. Ind.; 396 □; p. 23,478; × Portland. **5.** Town; Franklin co., Me.; p. 1,541.

Jay″a-de′va, jā″ū-dē′vū (god of victory), pen-name of a Hindu poet, author of the *Gita Govinda*; fl. 12th century.

Ja′zer (Heb., fortified; *Bib.*), city in Gad. **Ja′a-zer†.**

Ja′ziz, (Heb., shining, *Bib.*, keeper of David's flocks.

Ja-zyg′i-a, ja-zij′i-a, dist.; cen. Hung.; 1,389 □; × Jasz-Bereny. **Ja-zyg′e-a†.**

Jeames de la Pluche, jēmz de lā plūsh, fictitious author of Thackeray's *Jeames's Diary*; an ideal flunkey.

Jean. See JOHN; JOAN.

Jean Bap′tiste′, zhaṅ bā′tēst′ (Sobr.), the typical Fr.-Canadian peasant.

Jean Crapaud′, crā′pō′ (Sobr.), a Frenchman. **John′ny Crap′aud†.**

Jean de Dieu, de dyū. See DIEU.

Jean Frois″sart′, frwā″sār′ (Pen-name), Alphonse Daudet, Fr. novelist of the day; *Chroniques Rimées.*

Jean′ie Deans (SCOTT *Heart of Midlothian*), Effie's sister; journeys to London to intercede for her sister's life.

Jean Jacques, zhāc. See ROUSSEAU.

Jeanne d'Al″bret, zhān dāl″brē′ (1528–1572), queen of Navarre; m. of Henry IV. of Fr.; a Calvinist. **Joan†.**

Jeanne d'Arc. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

Jean-nette′, jen-net′. **1.** See JANE. **2.** Bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 3,296.

Jean″nin′, zhā″naṅ′, **Pierre** (1540–1622?), Fr. statesman; diplomat; saved Protestants of Dijon from massacre.

Jean Paul (Pen-name), Johann Paul Friedrich Richter; in his earliest publications.

Jean Val″jean′, zhaṅ vāl″zhāṅ′, character in *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo.

Je′a-rim (Heb.; *Bib.*), mt.; N. border of Judah.

Je-at′e-rai, je-at′ē-rē′ *or* je-at′ē-rē′ai (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Jebb. 1. John (1736–1786), Eng. Socinian divine; physician; polit. writer, favored Am. colonists. **2. Sam′u-el** (– 1772), Eng. physician; scholar; uncle of preceding.

Jeb′el, jeb′el. **1.** Prov.; Nejd, Ar.; p. 162,000; × Hayel. **2.** Mt. in same; 6,000 ft.

Jeb′el-Akh″dar′, -ak″dār′, prov.; Oman, Arabia.

Jeb′el-Su″kur′, -su″kūr′, isl.; Red Sea; lat. 14° N.; l. 14 m. **Jeb′el-Zu″gur′†.**

Je-ber″e-chi′ah (Heb., Jah is blessing; *Bib.*), *Isa.* viii, 2.

Je′bus (Heb., trodden down; *Bib.*), *Josh.* xviii, 28. **Jeb′u-si†.**

Jech″o-li′ah (Heb., Jah is able; *Bib.*), *2 Kings* xv, 2. **Jec″o-li′ah†.**

Jech″o-ni′as, jec″o-naī′as [Gr.; *Bib.*).

Jec″o-ni′ah (Heb., Jah is establishing; *Bib.*).

Je-da′iah, je-dē′yu *or* jed″a-aī′ū (Heb., Jah is knowing; *Bib.*).

Jed′burgh, jed′bur-o, royal burgh; × of Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 3,396; ruined abbey.

Jed′da or **Jed′dah,** jed′dū. Same as JIDDAH.

Jed′do, jed′dō, former name of Tokyo, Japan. **Yed′do†.**

Jed″e-di′ah Cleish′both-am, clīsh′both-um, fictitious compiler of Scott's *Tales of My Landlord.*

Je-di′a-el (Heb., God knows; *Bib.*).

Je-di′dah (Heb., beloved; *Bib.*), *2 Kings* xxii, 1.

Jed″i-di′ah (Heb., Jah is a friend; *Bib.*), *2 Sam.* xii, 25.

Je-du′thun, je-dū′thun *or* jed′yu-thun (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Jeens, jinz, **Charles Heu′ry** (1827–1879), Eng. engraver.

Je-e′zer (Heb.; *Bib.*), Ablezer, the son of Gilead.

Jeff Da′vis, co.; W. Tex.; 2,390 □; p. 1,394; ⊙ Fort Davis.

Jeff′er-ies, John Rich′ard (1848–1887), Eng. author; *Field and Hedgerow*, etc.

Jef′fer-son, jef′ĕr-sun. **1. Thom′as** (1743–1826), Am. lawyer; statesman; diplomat; 3d Pres. U. S.; founded Univ. of Va.; drafted the Declaration of Independence. **2.** Co.; cen. Ala.; 1,092 □; p. 88,501; ⊙ Birmingham. **3.** Co.; cen. Ark.; 840 □; p. 40,881; ⊙ Pine Bluff. **4.** Co.; cen. Col.; 860 □; p. 8,450; ⊙ Golden. **5.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 600 □; p. 15,557; ⊙ Monticello. **6.** Co.; E. Ga.; 640 □; p. 17,213; ⊙ Louisville. **7.** Co.; S. Ill.; 580 □; p. 22,390; ⊙ Mount Vernon. **8.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 370 □; p. 24,507; × Madison. **9.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 432 □; p. 15,184; × Fairfield. **10.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 568 □; p. 16,620; ⊙ Oskaloosa. **11.** Co.; N. Ky.; 375 □; p. 188,598; ⊙ Louisville. **12.** Co.; S. E. La.; 300 □; p. 13,221; ⊙ Gretna. **13.** Co.; S. W. Miss.; 490 □; p. 18,947; ⊙ Fayette. **14.** Co.; E. Mo.; 640 □; p. 22,481; × Hillsboro. **15.** Co.; cen. Mont.; 1,850 □; p. 6,026; × Boulder Valley. **16.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 14,850; × Fairbury. **17.** Co.; N. N. Y.; 1,147 □; p. 68,806; × Watertown. **18.** Co.; E. Ohio; 435 □; p. 39,415; × Steubenville. **19.** Co.; W. Pa.; 640 □; p. 44,005; ⊙ Brookville. **20.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 310 □; p. 16,478; ⊙ Dandridge. **21.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 960 □; p. 5,857; ⊙ Beaumont. **22.** Co.; W. Wash.; 1,688 □; p. 8,368; ⊙ Port Townsend. **23.** Co.; N. E. part of W. Va.; 280 □; p. 15,553; ⊙ Charlestown. **24.** Co.; S. E. Wis.; 570 □; p. 33,530; ⊙ Jefferson. **25.** City; × of Mo. and × of Cole co.; p. 6,742. **26.** City; ⊙ of Marion co., Tex.; p. 3,072. **27.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Wis.; p. 2,287. **28.** Town; ⊙ of Greene co., Iowa; p. 1,855.

Jef′fer-son, Mount. 1. Cascade Range, Oregon; 10,200 ft. **2.** White Mts.; Coos co., N. H.; 5,736 ft.

Jef′fer-son Brick (DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*), an impulsive American politician.

Jef′fer-son Riv′er, S. W. Mont.; l. 140 m. to Madison Riv.

Jef′fer-son-ville, city; ⊙ of Clark co., Ind.; p. 10,666.

Jef′frey, jef′fri. **Fran′cis, Lord** (1773–1850), Scot. critic; essayist; cofounder of *Edinburgh Review.*

Jef′freys, jef′friz. **George, Lord** (1648–1689), Baron Jeffreys of Wem; Eng. judge; Chief Justice; tried Titus Oates; held Bloody Assizes; d. in the Tower.

Jef′fries, jef′frez, **John** (1747–1819), Am. phys.; aeronaut; first to cross Eng. Channel in a balloon.

Je″ga-rsa″ha-du′tha (Aramean, heap of testimony; *Bib.*), the heap of stones erected by Jacob and Laban.

Je″ha-le′le-el (Heb.; *Bib.*). **Je-hal′e-lel†; Je-hal′le-lel†.**

Je-ha″na-bad′, je-hā″nū-bād′, town; Gaya dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 21,022. **Ja-ha″na-bnd′†.**

Je-han′gir, je-hān′gir [conqueror of the world], Abul Muzaffer Noureddin Mohammed [– 1627], Mogul emp. of Hindustan; son of Akbar.

Jeh-de′iah, je-dī′yū (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Je-hez′e-kel (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Je-hi′ah (Heb.; *Bib.*).

Je-hi′el (Heb., God lives; *Bib.*).

Je-hi′e-li (Heb.; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* xvi, 21.

Je″hiz-ki′ah (Heb., Jah is strong; *Bib.*), *2 Chron.* xviii, 12.

Je-ho′a-dah (Heb., Jah unveils; *Bib.*). **Je″ho-ad′dah†.**

Je″ho-ad′dan (Heb., Jah gives delight; *Bib.*), *2 Kt.* xiv, 2.

Je-ho′a-haz (Heb., Jah upholds; *Bib.*). **Shal′lum†.**

Je-ho′ash, je-hō′ash. See JOASH.

Je″ho-ha′nan (Heb., Jah is gracious; *Bib.*).

Je-hoi′a-chin (Heb., Jah establishes; *Bib.*), *2 Kt.* xxiv, 6.

Je-hoi′a-da (Heb., Jah knows; *Bib.*).

Je-hoi′a-kim (Heb., Jah sets up; *Bib.*). **E-li′a-kim†.**

Je-hoi′a-kin, je-hoi′a-kin (Heb. *masc.*, the Lord's appointed; *Bib.*). **Jec″o-ni′ah†; Je-hoi′a-chim†.**

Je-hoi′a-rib (Heb., Jah contends; *Bib.*).

Je-hon′a-dab (Heb., Jah is liberal; *Bib.*), *2 Kt.* x, 15.

Je-hon′a-than (Heb., Jah gives; *Bib.*).

Je-ho′ram, je-hō′rum (Heb. *masc.*; *Bib.*).

Je″ho-shab′e-ath (Heb., Jah makes oath; *Bib.*), *2 Ch.* xxii, 11.

Je-hosh′a-phat, je-hesh′a-fat (Heb., Jah is judge; *Bib.*).

Je-hosh′e-ba (Heb., Jah makes oath; *Bib.*), *2 Kt.* xi, 2.

Je-hosh′u-a (Heb., Jah saves; *Bib.*). **Je-hosh′u-ah†.**

Je-ho′vah (Heb., the living one; *Bib.*). **E-lī′a-kim†.** See vocabulary.

Je-ho″vah-ji′reh (Heb., Jehovah will provide; *Bib.*).

Je-ho″vah-nis′si (Heb., Jehovah is my banner; *Bib.*).

Je-ho″vah-sha′lom (Heb., Jehovah is peace; *Bib.*).

Je-hoz′a-bad (Heb., Jah endows; *Bib.*).

Je-hoz′a-dak (Heb., Jah is just; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* vi, 14.

Je′hu, jī′hū (Heb., Jah is He; *Bib.*).

Je-hu′cal (Heb., Jah is able; *Bib.*), *Jer.* xxxvii, 3.

Je′hud (Heb., honorable; *Bib.*), a town in Dan.

Je-hu′di, je-hū′dī (Heb., a Jew; *Bib.*), *Jer.* xxxvi, 14.

Je-i′el (Heb., God snatches away; *Bib.*).

Je′isk, yē′isk. Same as YEISK.

Je-jee-boy′, je-jī-boī′, **Sir Jam-set′jee** (1783–1859), Parsee merchant of Bombay, Ind.; philanthropist. **Jamshe′dji Ji-jib′hai†.**

Je-kab′ze-el (Heb., God gathers; *Bib.*), a city of Judah.

Jek″u-me′am (Heb., standing of the people; *Bib.*).

Je-kun′thi-el (Heb., God is mighty; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* iv, 18.

Jek′yll, jek′il. **1. Sir Jo′seph** (1664–1738), Eng. lawyer; statesman; master of the rolls. **2.** jī′kil *or* jek′il. **Doc′tor** (R. L. STEVENSON *Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*], the hero, a kindly physician; habituated to the use of a drug that transforms him into a fiend. See HYDE, MR.

Jel″a-la′bad, jel″ā-lā′bād′. **1.** Town; × of Seistan, W. Afghan.; p. 10,000; ruins. **2.** Vil.; Afghan.; heroic defense by Sir Robert Sale, 1841.

Je-lāl′-ud-din-Ru′mi, je-lāl′-ūd-din-rū′mī (1200?–1273?), Per. Sufi poet; mystic.

Je-lu′ni-a, yē-lū′nī-ū, cape; N. E. point of Novaya Zemlya.

Jelf, jelf, **Rich′ard Will′iam** (1798–1871), Eng. divine; writer.

Jel″la-chich″ von Bu′zim, yel″lū-kik′ fen bū′tsim. **Jo′seph, Baron** (1801–1859), Aust. gen.; aided in suppressing Hung. rising, 1848.

Jel′ly-by, Mrs. (DICKENS *Bleak House*), an untidy woman devoted to foreign missions who neglects her home.

Je″mappes′, zhē″māp′, town; Hainaut, Belg.; p. 11,322; Fr. def. Aust., Nov. 6, 1792.

Je-mi′ma (Heb., dove; *Bib.*), one of Job's daughters.

Jem′my. See JAMES.

Jem-shid′, jem-shīd′. Same as JAMSHID.

Jemt'land, yemt'lănt, prov.; Sw.; 19,593 □; p. 104,171; * Ostersund.

Je'na, yē'nä, anc. univ. city; Saxe-Weimar duchy, Ger.; p. 13,449; Fr. def. Prus., Oct. 14, 1806.

Jen'kin, jen kĭn. Heb. *masc.*, the Lord's grace].

Jen'kins. jen kĭns. **1. Al'bert G.** [1830? 1864], Am. Confed. gen.; at Gettysburg; fell at the Wilderness. **2. Da'vid** [1582-1663], Welsh judge; royalist; imprisoned by Parliament. **3. Hen'ry** [-1670], Eng. fisherman; "the modern Methuselah"; claimed to be 170 years old. **4. Sir Le'o-line** [1623-1685], Eng. royalist; statesman; diplomat. **5. Mrs.** [SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker*], Miss Bramble's maid; misapplies names, etc.; prototype of Mrs. Malaprop.

Jen'kin-town, bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 1,609.

Jen'na, town; Yarriba, Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; p. 10,000.

Jen'ne, jen ne, walled cmtl. town; on an isl. in Niger Riv., Sudan, W. Afr.; p. 8,000; trade center.

Jen'ner, Ed'ward [1749-1823], Eng. physician; introduced vaccination.

Jen'nie, Jen'ny. See JANE.

Jen'nings. 1. Sa'rah. See MARLBOROUGH, DUCHESS OF. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 350 □; p. 14,608; ⊙ Vernon.

Jen"ny' l'Ou"vrière', zhĕ"nē' lū"vryăr' [Sobr.], the typical hard-working Parisian seamstress.

Jen'o-lan Caves, W. side of Blue Mts., New S. Wales, 160 m. W. of Sydney.

Jen'sen, yen'sĕn, **A'dolf** [1837-1879], Ger. mus. comp.; songwriter.

Jen'yns, Soame [1704-1787], Eng. poet; misc. writer; *Nature and Origin of Evil*, etc.

Jeph'thah, jef'thä [Heb., an opposer: *Bib.* F. **Jeph"té',** zhef"tĕ'; L. **Jeph'tha**], judge in Israel; fl. —1200?

Je-phun'neh, jē-fŭn'ē [Heb., appearing; *Bib.*].

Je'rah [Heb., moon; *Bib.*], a son of Joktan. *Gen.* x, 26.

Je-rah'me-el [Heb., God is merciful; *Bib.*].

Je-rash', jē-răsh'. See GERASA.

Jer'auld, jer'ĕld, co.; cen. S. Dak.; 550 □; p. 3,605; ⊙ Wessington Springs.

Jer'ba, jer'bä, isl.; in Gulf of Cabes, Tunis, N. Afr.; 425 □; p. 40,000; reputed home of the Lotus-eaters.

Jer'dan, Will'iam [1786-1869], Scot. writer; critic; arrested Bellingham, who killed Spencer Perceval.

Je'red [Heb., low; flowing; *Bib.*], Jared.

Jer"e-mi'ah [Heb., the exalted of the Lord; *Bib.* **Jer"e-mi'as**‡; **Jer'e-my**‡. **Jer'ry** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Je"re-mi'as**, yĕ"re-mē'äs; F. **Jé"ré"mie'**, zhĕ"ré"mĭ'; It. **Ge"re-mi'a**, jĕ"rĕ-mē'ä; L. **Je"re-mi'as**]. See vocabulary.

Jer'e-mie, jer'ē-mĭ, **Sir John** [1795-1841], Brit. lawyer; judge; administrator; *Colonial Slavery*.

Jer'e-my Did'dler [KENNY *Raising the Wind*], hero of the farce; a clever swindler.

Je-rez' de la Fron-te'ra, hĕ-rĕth' dā lä frōn-tā'rä, tn; 9,079; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 61,708; noted for its sherry.

Je-ri'ah [Heb., Jah is foundation; *Bib.*]. **Je-ri'jah**‡.

Jer'i-bai, jer'ĭ-bī [Heb., Jah contends; *Bib.*], *1 Ch.* xi, 46.

Jer'i-bon', Samoa s. CHERIBON.

Jer'i-cho, jer'ĭ-cō [Heb.; *Bib.*], anc. city of Palestine; 7 m. N. of Dead Sea; miraculously destroyed when attacked by Joshua, —1451; rebuilt by Hiel in the days of Ahab, —915?; site now occupied by a small vil., Rîhâ or Arîhâ.

Jer'i-moth [Heb., elevation; *Bib.*]. **Jer'e-moth**‡.

Je-rir'-Ibn-A"ţī'yah-At"te-mī'mi, jē-rĭr'-ĭbn-ä"tī'-yŭ-āt"tē-mĭ'mĭ [-709 or 730], Ar. poet.; surnamed Abu-Hazrah.

Jer'myn, jer'mĭn *or* jŭr'mĭn [L. *masc.*, German], mining bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 2,650.

Jer"o-bo'am [Heb., enlarger; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xi, 26.

Je-ro'ham, jē-rō'hăm *or* jer'o-hăm [Heb., loved; *Bib.*].

Je-rome', jē-rōm' (U. S.) *or* jer'ōm (Eng.) [Gr. *masc.*, holy name. **Hi'er-om'**. Dan. **Je-ro'ny-mus,** yē-rō'nĭ-mŭs; D. G. Sw. **Hi"e-ro'ny-mus,** hĭ"ē-rō'nĭ-mus; F. **Jé"rôme'**, zhĕ"rōm'; It. **Ge-ro'ni-mo,** jĕ-rō'nĭ-mō, **Gi-ro'la-mo,** jē-rō'lä-mō; L. **Hi"e-ron'y-mus**; Pg. **Hi"e-ro'ni-mo,** hĭ"ē-rō'nĭ-mō, **Je-ro'ni-mo,** zhĕ-rō'nĭ-mō; Sp. **Je-ro'ni-mo,** hĕ-rō'nĭ-mō, **Je-ro'mo**‡]. **1. J. of Prague** [1365?-1416], Bohemian Prot. reformer; follower of Huss; burned. **2. Saint** [340?-420], Latin Father; prepared the Vulgate.

Jer'rold, jer'ĕld. **1. Doug'las** [1803-1857], Eng. dram.; humorist; misc. writer; *Caudle Lectures*. **2. Will'iam Blan'chard** [1826-1884], Eng. author; dram.; son of former; *Cool as a Cucumber*.

Jer'sey, jer'zē. **1.** One of the Eng. Channel Isls.; 45 □; p. 54,518; * St. Helier. **2.** Co.; W. Ill.; 360 □; p. 14,810; ⊙ Jerseyville.

Jer'sey Cit'y, mfg. city; ⊙ of Hudson co., N. J.; p. 163,003; on Hudson Riv., opp. N. Y. city; terminus of most of the railroads leading to that city.

Jer'sey Shore, bor.; Lycoming co., Pa.; p. 1,853.

Jer'sey-ville, city; ⊙ of Jersey co., Ill.; p. 3,207.

Jer"ub-ba'al [Heb., contender with Baal; *Bib.*], Gideon.

Jer"ub-be'sheth [Heb., contender with the idol; *Bib.*].

Je-ru'el [Heb., foundation of God; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xx, 16.

Je-ru'sa-lem" [Heb. *Yerushalaim*, foundation of peace]. **1.** yē-rū'zā-lĕm'. **Jo'hann Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1709-1789], Ger. Prot. divine. His son's suicide suggested Goethe's *Werther*. **2.** jē-rūs'sa-lem. Vilayet; Syria, Turk. in Asia; 8,222 □; p. 339,169. **3.** Its *; p. 43,000; anc. holy city and * of the Jewish nation; seat of Solomon's Temple; five times taken or retaken; twice destroyed.

Je-ru'sha [Heb., possessing; possessed; *Bib.*]. **Je-ru'shah**‡.

Jer'vas, jer'vas, **Charles** [1675-1739], Ir. portrait-painter; subject of Pope's *Epistle to Jervas*.

Jer'vis, jer'vĭs *or* jŭr'vĭs [Teut. *masc.*, spear war], **John.** See ST. VINCENT, EARL.

Jer'vis Bay, 85 m. from Sydney, New S. Wales; 9 × 9 m.; fine harbor.

Je-sa'iah, jē-sā'yŭ [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Je-sha'iah**‡.

Jesh'a-nah [Heb., ancient; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xiii, 19.

Jesh"a-re'lah, jesh'ä-rī'lä *or* jē-shar'ē-lä [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Je-sheb'e-ab, jē-sheb'ē-ab *or* jē-shĭ'bē-ab [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Jesh'i-mon [Heb., a waste; *Bib.*], an unidentified desert.

Je-shi'shai, jē-shĭ'shī *or* jē-shĭsh'ä-ĭ [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Je"sho-ha'iah, jĭ"shō-hī'yŭ [Heb., humbled by Jah; *Bib.*].

Jesh'u-a [Heb., Jah is help; *Bib.*]. **Jesh'u-ah**‡.

Jesh'u-run, jesh'u-run *or* jē-shū'run [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Je-si'ah [Heb., Jah exists; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii, 6; xxiii, 20.

Je-sim'i-el [Heb., God sets; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 36.

Jes'sa-mine, jes'sä-mĭn, co.; cen. Ky.; 162 □; p. 11,248; ⊙ Nicholasville.

Jes'se, jes'ē [Heb. *masc.*, the Lord is]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Father of David; —1085]. **2. Ed'ward** [1789-1868], Eng. naturalist; writer. **3. John Hen'eage** [1815?-1874], Eng. poet; hist.; miscellaneous writer.

Jes'sel, jes'ĕl, **Sir George** [1824-1883], Eng. lawyer; master of the rolls.

Jes'sey, jes'ē, **Hen'ry** [1600?-1663], Eng. Baptist divine; persecuted for nonconformity.

Jes'si-ca [Heb. *fem.*, the Lord's grace] [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*], dau. of Shylock; elopes with Lorenzo.

Jes'sie. See JANE.

Jes"sur', jes'sŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Presidency div., Bengal, Brit. India; 5,763 □; p. 2,075,021. **2.** Its *; p. 8,495. **Jes"sore'**‡.

Je'su, jĭ'sū [L., < Gr.]. **1.** [*Apocrypha.*] Jeshua the father of Jozabad. **2.** Jesus.

Jes'u-i, jes'yu-ī [Heb., Jah is satisfied; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 44.

Jes'u-run [Heb.; *Bib.*], Jeshurun.

Je'sus, jĭ'zŭs [Gr. *Iēsous*, < Heb. *Yehoshua* or *Yeshua* (Jehoshua or Jeshua), help of Jehovah; savior; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*]. **1.** See JESUS and CHRIST, in vocab. **2.** Joshua, son of Nun or of Jehozadak. **3.** Jeshua. **4.** Justus, fellow worker with Paul at Rome. **5.** Son of Sirach; author of "Ecclesiasticus" or "The Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach"; fl. —3d or 4th cent. Called also *Jeshua*.

Je'ther [Heb., preeminent; *Bib.*].

Je'theth [Heb., subjection; *Bib.*], a duke of Edom.

Je"thou', zhĕ"tū', isl.; Eng. Channel Isls.; 2½ m. E. of Guernsey.

Jeth'ro [Heb. *jithro*, preeminence; *Bib.*], *Exod.* iii, 1.

Je'tur [Heb.; *Bib.*], a son of Ishmael, or his descendants.

Je-u'el [Heb., snatching away; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ix, 6.

Jeu"nesse' Do"rée', zhū"nĕs' dō"rē' [Nickname], a clique of Fr. counter-revolutionists, formed after Robespierre's fall. **Mus"ca"dins'**‡; **Pe-tits' Mai'tres**‡.

Je'ush. [Heb., collector; *Bib.*].

Jev'ons, jev'unz, **Will'iam Stan'ley** [1835-1882], Eng. logician; economist; *Principles of Science*, etc.

Jew'el, jū'ĕl, **John** [1522-1571], Eng. divine; father of Eng. Protestantism; *Apology for Church of England*, etc.

Jew'ell, co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 19,349; ⊙ Mankato.

Jew of Mal'ta, Barabas, the principal character in Marlowe's tragedy *The Jew of Malta;* is deprived of his wealth by governor of Malta.

Jews'bur-y, juz'bur-ĭ, **Ma-ri'a Jane** [1800-1833], Eng. author; married William Fletcher, miss. to India; d. in India; *Lays of Leisure Hours*.

Jey"pore', jaĭ'pūr'. See JAIPUR.

Jez"a-ni'ah [Heb., Jah determines; *Bib.*], Jewish captain.

Je'zer, jī'zer [Heb., formation; *Bib.*], 3d son of Naphtali.

Je'zi-el, jĭ'zĭ-ĕl [Heb., God unites; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii, 3.

Jez"ra-hi'ah, jez'ra-haĭ'ä [Heb., Jah is shining; *Bib.*].

Jez're-el, jez'rē-ĕl [Heb., God sows; *Bib.*].

Jez'zar Ah'med, jez'zär ä'med [1735-1804], pasha of Acre and Syria; with Sir Sidney Smith in defense of Acre, 1799; surnamed "the Butcher" because of his cruelty.

Jhaj'jar, jŭj'jŭr, town; Rohtuk dist., Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 11,881.

Jha'la-wan', jä'lä-wän', prov.; Baluchistan; 16,000 □; p. 40,000.

Jha'la-war, jä'lä-wŭr. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 3,043 □; p. 343,601; * Jhalra-Patan. **2.** Native state; Kathiawar penin., Bombay, Brit. India; 3,793 □; p. 381,389.

Jhal'ra-Pa'tan, jŭl'rä-pä'tun, town; Jhalawar state, Rajputana, India; p. 23,381.

Jhang, jŭng. **1.** Dist.; Lahore div., Punjab, Brit. India; 5,571 □; p. 438,841; * Jhang-Maghiana. **2.** Town; Jhang dist., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 9,124.

Jhang"-Ma"ghi-a'na, jŭng'-mä'gĭ-ä'nä, town; * of Jhang dist., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 23,290.

Jhan'si, jŭn'sĭ. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 1,640 □; p. 407,436. **2.** Its *; p. 53,779.

Jhe'lum, jĕ'lum. **1.** Riv.; Kashmîr & Punjab, India; l. 450 m. to Chenab Riv. **Hy-das'pes.** **2.** Dist.; Rawalpindi div., Punjab, Brit. India; 3,995 □; p. 609,056. **3.** Its *; p. 12,878. **Jhe'lam**‡.

Jid'dah, jĭd'dä, spt. town; Hejaz, Arabia; p. 20,000 to 30,000.

Ji"ga:Goung"gar', jĭ'gä-gŭn'gŭr', town; 45 m. S. W. of Lhasa, Tibet; est. p. 90,000.

Jill. See JACK AND JILL.

Jim, See JAMES.

Jim'na [Heb., prosperity; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xlvi, 17. **Jim'nah**‡.

Jind, jĭnd, native state; Punjab, Brit. India; 1,268 □; p. 284,560; * Jind. **Jhind**‡.

Jin-ji'ra, jĭn-jĭ'rä, native state; S. Bombay, India; 324 □; p. 71,996; * Jinjira.

Ji'pe, jĭ'pē, lake; Ger. E. Afr., near Kilima-Njaro Mt.; l. 12 m.

Jit"o-mir', zhĭt'o-mĭr', town; * of Volhynia govt., Rus.; p. 57,790.

Jo'ab [Heb., Jehovah is father; *Bib.*], David's nephew.

Jo'a-chim, jō'ä-kĭm [Heb., the Lord will judge. D. **Jo'a-chim,** yō'ä-kĭm; F. **Jo"a"chim',** zhō"ä"kăn'; G. **Jo'chim.** jō'hĭm, **Jo'a-chim**‡; It. **Joa-chi'no,** jō-kĭ'nō, **Joa-chi'mo**‡; Sp. **Joa-chín',** hwä-kĭn', **Joachim'**‡].

Jo'a-chims-thal", yō'ä-nims-tāl', mining town; Bohemia; p. 6,628.

Jo'a-cim, jō'ä-sim [Gr.; *Apocrypha*]. **1.** Jehoiakim. **2.** Jehoiachin. **3.** Joiakim. **4.** Susanna's husband.

Jo'ah [Heb., Jah is brother; *Bib.*].

Jo'a-haz [Heb., Jah helps; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xxxiv, 8.

Jo'an, jō'ăn *or* jōn [Heb. *fem.*, the Lord's grace. **Janet**‡; **Ja-net'**‡ (dim.); **Jo-an'na**‡; **Jo-hun'na**‡, **Jes'sie** (dim.). Dan. **Jo-han'ne,** yō-hän'nē; D. **Han'na,** hän'nä; F. **Jeanne,** zhăn; G. Sw. **Jo-han'na,** yo-hän'nä; It. **Gio-van'na,** jo-vän'nä; L. **Jo-han'na, Jo"a-net'-ta**; Pg. **Jo-van'na,** zhō-vän'nä; Sp. **Ju-a'na,** hū-ä'nyä]. **1.** Legendary female character; assumed male attire; became a priest; said to have been elected pope, 855. **2.** "The Fair Maid of Kent" [1326?-1385], dau. of Edmund, earl of Kent; w. of the Black Prince; mother of Richard II. **3. J. of Arc** [1412-1431], "the Maid of Orleans"; Fr. heroine; martyr; compelled Eng. to raise siege of Orleans; captured; burned; canonized, 1894; intro. in Shak. *1 Henry VI.*

Jo-a'nan, jō-ē'nan [Gr.]. **1.** [*Bib.*] An ancestor of Christ (*Luke* iii, R. V.). **2.** [*Apocrypha.*] Johanan.

Jo-a'nes, yō-ä'nes, **Vin-cen'te** [1523-1579]. See JUANES.

Jo-an'na [Gr., gracious gift of God. See JOAN; *Bib.*]. **1.** Wife of Chusa; a female disciple, who ministered to Christ. **2.** An ancestor of Christ; son of Rhesa or Zerubbabel. **Jo-an'an**‡. **3. J. of Na-varre'** [-1437], queen of Eng.; w. of Henry IV. of Eng.; imprisoned for witchcraft.

Jo-an'nes, jo-an'nĭz. **1. J. II., Com-ne'nus** [1088-1143], emp. of the East; def. Turks & Servians. **Cal'o-Jo-an'nes**‡. **2.** See JOHN. **3. Is'land of.** See MARAJO.

Jo-ão'. See JOHN.

Jo'ash [Heb., Jah supports; *Bib.*]. **Jo-ho'ash**‡.

Jo'a-tham [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Matt.* i, 9.

Job, jōb, [Heb. *masc.*, one prescented, hated, or afflicted. F. **Job,** zhōb; G. **Hi'ob,** hĭ'ōp; It. **Giob'be,** jōb'bĕ; L. **Job, Jo'bus**‡; Sw. **Job,** yōb]. See vocabulary.

Jo'bab [Heb., howling; *Bib.*].

Jo'bie, jō'bĭ, isl.; N. of Geelvink Bay, N. W. New Guinea; 100 × 25 m.

Jo-cas'ta [*Gr. Myth.*], w. of Laius; mother of Œdipus, whom she unwittingly married; hanged herself. **E-pi-cas'te**‡; **Jo-cas'te**‡.

Joc'e-lin, jos'ē-lĭn. **1.** See JUSTUS. **2. J. de Brake'-lond** [-1211?], Eng. chronicler; Benedictine; his *Chronicle* originated Carlyle's *Past and Present*. **3. J. of Wells** [-1242], Eng. prelate; founder of Wells Cathedral. **Jos'-ce-line**‡.

Joch'e-bed, jok'ē-bed [Heb., Jah is honor; *Bib.*].

Jock. See JOHN.

Jo Da'viess, jō dē'vĭs, co.; N. W. Ill.; 663 □; p. 25,101; ⊙ Galena.

Jo"delle', É"ti"enne' [1532-1573], Sieur de Lymodin, Fr. dramatist; *Cleopatra*.

Jodh"pur', jōd'pūr'. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 37,445 □; p. 2,521,127. **2.** Its *; p. 61,849.

Jo'el [Heb., Jehovah is God; *Bib.* F. **Jo"el',** zhō'el'; L. **Jo'el**].

Jo-e'lah [Heb., God is snatching; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii, 7.

Jo-e'zer [Heb., Jah is help; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii, 6.

Jof'frid, Eng. abbot of Lincoln; reputed founder of Cambridge Univ.; fl. 12th century.

Jog'be-hah, jog'bē-hä [Heb., height; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxii, 35.

Jo'ha [Heb., Jah is living; *Bib.*].

Jo-ha'nan [Heb., Jah is gracious; *Bib.*].

Jo-han'na, jō-han'nu [see JOAN], fsl.; Comoro Isles, E. of Afr.; 26 × 18 m.; p. 12,000; * Johanna.

Jo-han'nes-burg", yō-hän'nes-bŭrg, gold-min. town; S. Afr. Rep.; p. 40,215, exclusive of 30,000 transient miners.

Jo-han'nis-berg", yō-hän'nis-bärg", vil.; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 1,316; famous hock; castle of Metternich.

John, Jack, Jock (Scot.), **John'ny** (dim.). D. G. Sw. **Jo'hann,** yō'hän, **Hans,** häns; G. **Jo-han'nes**‡; D. Pol. **Jan,** yän; F. **Jean,** zhăn; Hung. **Já'nos,** yä'nosh; It. **Gio-van'ni,** jō-vän'nĭ, **Gian,** jän, **Gian'ni**‡; L. **Jo-an'nes, Jo-han'nes**‡; Pg. **Jo-ão',** zhō-ŏun'; Rus. **I-van',** ĭ-vän'; Sp. **Ju-an',** hu-än'; *Bib.*]. **1. J. the Bap'tist** [-28], son of Zacharias & Elizabeth; forerunner of Christ; beheaded by order of Herod Antipas. **2. Saint J. the Di-vine'** [-99], son of Zebedee; one of the apostles; "the disciple whom Jesus loved." **3.** A nephew of Barnabas; f. of Peter. **Mark**‡. **4.** Any one of several members of the Maccabean family, especially a son of Simon & brother of Judas. **5.** The name of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **J. I.** [-526], imprisoned by Theodoric at Ravenna. (2) **J. VIII.** [-882], paid tribute to Saracen invaders of It. (3) **J. X.** [-928], drove Saracens from It.; probably k. by Guido, duke of Tuscany. (4) **J. XII.** [-964], reputedly cruel and licentious. (5) **J. XXII.** [-1334], caused war bet. Guelfs & Ghibellines; erudite; hoarded 18,000,000 florins. (6) **J. XXIII.** [-1419], convoked Council of Constance; deposed; imprisoned. **6.** The name of several emperors of the East. Especially: (1) **J. III., Va-tat'zes,** vĕ-tät'zĭz [1193-1255], reconquered much of the Gr. empire from the Latins. (2) **J. VI., Pa"læ-ol'o-gus** [-1391], attacked by the Turks; agreed to pay tribute. (3) **J. VII., Pa"læ-ol'o-gus** [-1448], reunited the E. & W. churches. (4) **Com-ne'nus.** See JOANNES, 1. **7.** The name of several kings of Portugal. Especially: (1) **J. I.** [1357-1433], "the Great," warred against Sp. and the Moors of Afr.; disc. Madeira, the Canaries, and Azores. (2) **J. II.** [1455-1495], "the Perfect," fought against the Moors in Afr. (3) **J. III.** [1502-1557], introduced Inquisition at Lisbon; colonized Brazil; his fleet discd. Japan. **J. IV.** [1604-1656], "the Fortunate," 1st of Braganza dynasty; freed Pg. from Sp. rule. (5) **J. V.** [1689-1750], joined the Allies agst. Fr. & Sp.; def., with Eng. & Dutch, at Almanza, 1707. (6) **J. VI.** [1767 or 1769-1826], on Fr. invasion retired to Braz.; recognized independence of Braz., 1825. **S. J. I., "Lack'land"** (Fr. *Sansterre*) [1166-1216], king of Eng., 1199-1216; compelled by barons to sign Magna Charta, June 15, 1215. **9. J. II.** [1350-1364], "the Good," king of Fr.; def. & capt. by the Black Prince at Poitiers. **10. J. II.** [1404-1454], king of Castile & Leon; warred against Moors of Granada & John II. of Navarre. **11. J. II.** [1397-1479], king of Navarre, also of Aragon; warred agst. John II. & Henry IV. of Castile & Louis XI. of Fr. **12. J. III.** [1537-1592], king of Sw.; deposed his bro. Eric; tried to restore R. C. faith; returned to Lutheranism. **13. J. IV., Jean de Mont"fort'** [1293-1345], duke of Bretagne; claimed & warred to secure his title; captured; imprisoned. **14. J. V., Can"ta-cwz'e-nus,** Byzantine emp.; regent during minority of John Palæologus; afterward his partner in the empire; fl. 14th cent. **Can"ta-cwz'e-nef.** **15.** [-1889] king of Abyssinia; aided Eng. agst. Theodore; repelled Egy. invasion. **16. J. of An'ti-och** [-579], Gr. canonist; patriarch of Constantinople. **17. J. of Aus'tri-a, Don** [1546-1578], Ger. mil. & nav. comm.; nat. son of Charles V. and Barbara; drove the Moors from Sp.; def. Turkish fleet at Lepanto. **Ju-an'**‡. **18. J. of Austria** [1629-1679], Sp. gen.; took Naples and Barcelona. **Ju-an'**‡. **19. J. of Bo-lo'gna.** See BOLOGNA. **20. J. of Bri"enne',** bri'en' [-1237], Fr. crusader; king of Jerusalem; took Damietta; regent of Constantinople. **21. J. of Bruges.** See EYCK, JAN VAN. **22. J. of Damas'cus.** See DAMASCENUS. **23. J. of Gaunt,** gänt [1340-1399], duke of Lancaster; son of Edward III. of Eng.; supported Wyclif; intro. in Shak. *Richard II.* **24. J. of Ley'den** [1509-1536], Dutch tailor; orator; fanatic; leader of Anabaptists of Munster; tortured and killed. **Beuck'-els**‡; **Boc'cold**‡; **Bock'hold**‡; **Jo'han Beuck'el-zoon**‡. **25. J. of Lux'em-burg,** lux'em-bŭrg [1295-1346], "the Blind," king of Bohemia; acquired Silesia; invaded It. & Poland; killed at Crécy. **26. J. of Salis'-bur-y** [1120-1180], Eng. scholastic philos.; sec. to Becket. **27. J.** [1467-1532], "the Constant," elector of Saxony; defended Lutheranism. **28. J.** [1371-1419], "the Fearless" (Fr. *Sans Peur*), duke of Burgundy; instigated assassination of duke of Orleans; gov. of Fr.; murdered. **29. J. de Ma'tha, Saint** [1169-1213], Fr. priest; aided in founding soc. for ransoming Christian captives from the Moors. **30. Saint J. of the Cross** [1542-1591], Sp. Carmelite; mystic; aided in reforming Carmelites. **Juan' de la Cruz'.** **31. Nep'o-muk Ma-ri'a Jo'seph** [1801-1873], king of Saxony; ally of Aust. in war against Prus., 1866; translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*. **32. Eu-gu'ni-a** [1825-1887], Ger. novelist; pen-name "E. Marlitt." **33. Don** [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*], Pedro's bastard brother, the villain of the play. **34. Fri'ar** [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*], a Franciscan friar; Lawrence's messenger to Romeo. **35. Prince** [SCOTT *The Betrothed* and *The Talisman*], bro. of Richard I. of Eng.; afterward King John.

John Bap'tist, Jo'seph Fr'bi-an Se-bas'ti-an [1782-1859], archduke of Aust.; gen.; def. by Moreau at Hohenlinden, Dec. 3, 1800; def. Eugene; vicar of Ger. empire.

John Brow'die, brou'dĭ [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], a big Yorkshireman; befriends Smike.

John Cas'i-mir, cas'ĭ-mur. **1.** [1543-1592] Ger. Calvinist, count palatine; son of Elector Frederick III.; aided Fr. Huguenots; pol. head of the Reformers. **2.** See CASIMIR V.

John Dey's Riv'er, Ore.; l. 25 m.; Blue Mts., Col., to Columbia River.

John Ed'gar, Sir [Pen-name], Sir Richard Steele; *The Theatre*.

John Fitz-vic'tor [Pen-name], Percy Bysshe Shelley; *Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson*.

John Fred'er-ick, "the Magnanimous" [1503-1554], elector of Saxony; intro. Lutheranism.

John George I. [1585-1656], elector of Saxony; fought, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, in Thirty Years' War.

John Gil'pin, hero of Cowper's ballad *John Gilpin*, a citizen of London whose horse ran away with him.

John Gray's Riv'er, Wyo. & Idaho; l. 120 m. to Snake Riv.

John Hal'i-fax, the hero of Dinah M. Craik's novel *John Halifax, Gentleman*, a poor orphan who becomes millowner.

John Hol'ly-bush" [Pen-name], Miles Coverdale.

John'ny Cra'paud. See JEAN CRAPAUD.

John'ny New'come [Nickname, Eng.], any simple or clownish military or naval recruit.

John'ny Reb [Nickname]. Same as JOHNNY, 1, in vocab.

John'ny the Bear [Sobr.], John Abernethy, Eng. surgeon; used by Southey in his *Doctor*.

John O'Groat, a Dutchman; said to have settled in N. of Scotland about 1489.

John O'Groat's house, a building near Dunconsby Head, the extreme northern point of Gt. Brit., said to have been built by John O'Groat.

John Ol'i-ver Hobbes [Pen-name], Miss Craigie, Eng. novelist of the day; *The Sinner's Comedy*, etc.

John o' Noakes, an imaginary individual whose name figures in actions of ejectment.

John Paul [Pseud.], Charles Henry Webb, Am. journalist.

John Phœnix, ti nix [Pen-name], Capt. George H. Derby [1823–1861], Am. humorist.

John Podsnap [DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend*], a pompous individual, representative of British respectability and philistinism.

Johns, John [1795–1876], Am. clerg.; bp. of Va.; pres. of William and Mary College.

John Sobieski, See SOBIESKI.

John'son. 1. Al"ex-an'der B. [1786–1867], Am. banker; philos.; philologist. **2. An'drew** [1808–1875], Am. statesman; Vice-Pres. U. S.; by death of Lincoln became 17th Pres. U. S.; impeached; acquitted. **3. Ben.** See JONSON. **4. Ed'ward** [1609?–1672], Am. hist.; b. in Eng.; emigrated to Mass.; *Hist. of New Eng.* **5. Ed'ward** [1838–1873], Am. Confed. gen.; at Gettysburg; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-house. **6. I'saac** [—1630], Eng. colonist in Am.; founded Boston, Mass., 1630. **7. Sir John** [1742–1830], Eng. gen.; in Revol. war; Gov. of Upper Canada. **8. Jo'seph** [1779–1857], Am. phys.; a leader of Anti-nullification party. **9. Rev'er-dy** [1796–1856], Am. lawyer, statesman, diplomat, U. S. Atty.-Gen. **10. Rich'ard Men'tor** [1780–1850], Am. lawyer; statesman; 9th Vice-Pres. of U. S. **11. Sam'u-el** [1649–1703], Eng. divine; polit. writer; antipapist; whipped; pilloried; fined; imprisoned; *Julian the Apostate*, etc. **12. Sam'u-el** [1709–1784], Eng. lexicographer; moralist; *English Dictionary*, etc. **13. Sam'u-el** [1822–1882], Am. theol.; writer. **14. Thom'as** [1561–1644], Eng. bot.; Royalist officer. **15. Walter Rog'ers** [1794?–1852], Am. chem.; geologist. **16. Will'iam** [1771–1834], Am. lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **17. Sir Will'iam** [1715?–1774], Eng. officer, def. Fr. & Indians at Crown Point, 1755. **18. Will'iam Sam'u-el** [1727–1819], Am. lawyer; scholar; statesman; pres. Columbia College, N. Y. **19.** Co.; N. W. Ark.; 612 □; p. 16,736; ⊙ Clarksville. **20.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 266 □; p. 6,128; ⊙ Wrightsville. **21.** Co.; S. Ill.; 340 □; p. 15,013; ⊙ Vienna. **22.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 320 □; p. 19,561; ⊙ Franklin. **23.** Co.; E. Iowa; 575 □; p. 23,082; ⊙ Iowa City. **24.** Co.; E. Kan.; 480 □; p. 17,385; ⊙ Olathe. **25.** Co.; E. Ky.; 300 □; p. 11,027; ⊙ Paintsville. **26.** Co.; W. Mo.; 800 □; p. 28,132; ⊙ Warrensburg. **27.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 396 □; p. 10,333; ⊙ Tecumseh. **28.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 340 □; p. 8,858; ⊙ Mountain. **29.** Co.; N. Tex.; 720 □; p. 22,313; ⊙ Cleburne. **30.** Co.; N. Wyo.; 4,000 □; p. 2,357; ⊙ Buffalo. **31.** City; Washington co., Tenn.; p. 4,161. **32.** Town; Lamoille co., Vt.; p. 1,462; natural bridge over Lamoille R.

John'son Pass. 1. Cal.; elev. 7,339 ft. **2.** [tab; elev. 6,237 ft.

John'ston, jons'tun. **1. Al'bert Sid'ney** [1803–1862], Am. soldier; comm. army of Texas, 1837, in Mex. war; joined Confed.; fell at Shiloh. **2. Al"ex-an'der** [1849–1899], Am. lawyer, publicist. **3. Al"ex-an'der Keith** [1804–1871], Scot. geog.; cartographer; *Royal Atlas*, etc. **4. Al"ex-an'der Keith** [1836–1879], Scot. explorer in Afr.; son of preceding. **5. Ar'thur** [1587–1641], Scot. phys.; humorist; Lat. poet, phys. to Charles I. **Jons'ton. 6. Ga'bri-el** [1699–1752], colonial Gov. of N. C.; b. in Scot. **7. George** [1789–1855], Scot. phys.; naturalist. **8. James F. W.** [1796–1855], Scot. agr. chem.; *Chemistry of Common Life*, etc. **9. Jo'seph Eg'gles-ton** [1807–1891], Am. soldier; in Mex. war, joined Confed.; at Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Resaca. **10. J. Strait,** bet. Brit. Columbia and N. of Vancouver Isl. **11.** Co.; cen. N. C.; 660 □; p. 25,239; ⊙ Smithfield. **12.** Town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 9,578.

John'stone, jons'tun. **1. James** [1730–1802], Scot. phys.; writer. **2. John** [1760–1836], Eng. phys., scholar, son of preceding. **3. John Hen'ry** [1750–1828], Ir comic actor; singer. **4. Che-va"lier' de** [1720–1790?], Scot. Jacobite; aide to the Pretender; fought at Preston and Culloden. **5.** Burgh; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 9,668.

John'stown. 1. Mfg. city; Cambria co., Pa.; p. 21,805; reservoir burst and flooded the city, May 31, 1889. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Fulton co., N. Y.; p. 7,788.

John Strange Win'ter [Pen-name], Mrs. Arthur Stannard *nee* Palmer), Eng. novelist of the day; *Bootles' Baby*.

Jo"hore', jō'hōr', native state, S end of Malay pen.; 9,000 □; p. 300,000; ⊙ Johore Bahru, Brit.

Joi'a-da, joi a-da [Heb., Jah knows; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xii, 10.

Joi'a-kim [Heb., Jah sets up. *Bib.*], *Neh.* xii, 10.

Joi'a-rib [Heb., Jah contends. *Bib.*].

Join'ville', zhwăN'vil', **Jean** or **Je'han, Sire de** [1224–1317 or 1319], Fr. crusader; chronicler.

Jok"ja-kar'ta, jok'ya-kär'tă, **1.** Dutch residency; Java; 4,100 □; p. 654,519. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 44,998; anc. temples.

Jok'me-am, jok'mē-um [Heb., standing of the people; *Bib.*].

Jok'ne-an, jok'nē-un [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Jok'shan, jok'shăn [Heb., fowler; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* i, 32.

Jok'tan, jok'tun [Heb., small; *Bib.*], *Gen.* x, 26.

Jok'the-el, jok the-el [Heb., God's reward of victory; *Bib.*].

Jo"li'et', zhō'li'ĕ' **1. Lou"is'** [1645–1700], Fr. explorer; explored Mississippi Riv. with Marquette, 1673. **2.** jō'li-et. City; ⊙ of Will co., Ill.; p. 23,264; state prison.

Jo"li'ette', zhō'li'ĕt' **1.** Co.; W. Quebec prov., Can.; 2,650 □; p. 22,021. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 4,372.

Jo"mard', zhō'mär', **Ed"mé' Fran"çois'** [1777–1862], Fr. geog.; archeol.; with Fr army in Egy.; partly prepared *Description of Egypt*.

Jo-mel'li, yō-mel'li, Nic'co-lo [1714–1774], It. mus. composer, *Miserere*, etc.

Jo"mi"ni', zhō'mi'ni', Hen"ri', Baron [1779–1869], Fr. gen.; hist.; writer on strategy; *Art of War*, etc.

Jon'a-dab [Heb., Jah is liberal; *Bib.*].

Jo'nah [Heb. *nuax*, dove; *Bib.*], **Jon'as.** F. **Jo"nas',** zhō'nās'; G. **Jo'nas,** yō'nās; L. **Jo'nas]. 1.** See vocabulary. **2. J. of Cor'de-va** [900?–], Jewish rabbi; gram. **Mar-i'nus; Mer-i'nos.**

Jo'nan [*Bib.*, *Luke* iii, 30]. **Jo'nam.**

Jo'nas Gr.; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*]. See JONAH.

Jo'nas, yō'nās. **1. Arn'grim** [1545? or 1568?–1648], Icelandic divine, hist.; antiq.; astron. **Jo'næ; Jons'son. 2. Jus'tus** [1493–1555], Ger. reformer; writer; aided Luther in trans. Old Testament.

Jon'a-than Heb.; gift of Jehovah; *Bib.* F. **Jo"na"than',** zhō'nā'tăN', L. **Jon'a-than]**

Jon'a-than Apph'us, at us [—141], Jewish high priest; bro. of Judas Maccabæus; murdered at Ptolemais.

Jon'a-than Old'style [Pen-name], Washington Irving; contributions to N. Y. *Morning Chronicle*, 1802.

Jones. 1. An'son [1798–1858], Am. phys.; Pres. of Texas republic. **2. Da'vid R.** [1827–1903], Am. Confed. gen.; at Antietam. **3. Eb"e-ne'zer** [1820–1860], Eng. poet; advocated anti-national organization, *Land Monopoly*. **4. Er'nest Charles** [1819–1869], Eng. Chartist leader; poet. **5. Hen'ry Bence** [1814–1873], Eng. phys.; writer. **6. In'i-go** [1573–1653], Eng. architect, writer; "the Eng. Palladio." **7. Ja'cob** [1770–1850], Am. commodore, capt. the "Frolic" from Brit., Oct., 1812. **8. James Cham'ber-lain** [1809–1859], Am. Whig statesman; Gov. of Tenn. **9. John** [1805–1857], Eng. Celt. corrs.; compiled 1st Gr.-Eng. lexicon. **10. John M.** [1759–1801], Am. Confed. gen.; fell near Spottsylvania. **11. Paul,** originally **John Paul** [1747–1792], Scot.–Am. seaman, adventurer; entered Am. Revol. navy, 1775; captured Brit. war-ships "Drake" & "Serapis"; as rear-admiral served Catherine of Rus. 1788; d. in Paris. **12. O'wen** [Flt. 1811], Welsh antiq. **13. O'wen** [1801–1850], Welsh art decorator, writer. **14. Rog'er** [1759–1852], Am. gen.; in war of 1812. **15. Sam'u-el** [1820–1864], Am. Confed. gen.; fell at the Wilderness. **16. Thom'as Ry'mer** [1810?–1880], Eng. phys.; anat.; physiologist. **17. Sir Will'iam** [1746–1794], Eng. lawyer; Orientalist; founded Royal Asiatic Soc. **18. Will'iam, of Nay'land** [1726–1800], Eng. Hutchinsonian divine; writer. **19.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 386 □; p. 12,709; ⊙ Clinton. **20.** Co.; E. Iowa; 576 □; p. 20,233; ⊙ Anamosa. **21.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 680 □; p. 8,333; ⊙ Ellisville. Depot. **22.** Co.; E. N. C.; 430 □; p. 7,403; ⊙ Trenton. **23.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 3,797; ⊙ Anson.

Jones'bor-o, town; ⊙ of Craighead co., Ark.; p. 2,065.

Jones Pass, Yellowstone Park; elev. 9,400 ft.

Jones'port, town; Washington co., Me.; p. 1,917.

Jön'kö-ping, yön'chö-ping. **1.** Prov.; S. Swe.; 4,464 □; p. 193,389. **2.** Its ×; p. 19,902.

Jon'son, Ben [1573–1637], Eng. dram.; friend of Shak.; soldier in Holland; poet laureate; *Every Man in his Humour*.

Jons'son, yens'sun, **Finn** [1704–1789], Icel. clerg.; writer.

Jop'lin, city; Jasper co., Mo.; p. 9,943.

Jop'pa [Gr. *Ioppē*, < Heb. *Yafo*, beauty; *Bib.*], anc. spt.; 31 m. N. W. of Jerusalem; several times destroyed. **Jaf'fa; Ya'fa.**

Jop'pe, jop'ę [*Apocrypha*], Joppa.

Jo'rai, jō'rē or jō'ra-ī [Heb.; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 13.

Jo'ram [Heb.; *Bib.*]. See JEHORAM.

Jor'daens, yōr'dāns, **Ja'kov** [1593–1678], Fl. painter.

Jor'dan [Heb. *nasc.*, descender] **1.** zhōr'dăN', **Ca"mille'** [1771–1821], Fr. statesman; orator; in Council of 500; exiled; councilor of state. **2.** jōr'dan. **Dor"o-the'a** or **Dor'o-thy** *née* Bland) [1762?–1816], Ir. actress; mistress of Duke of Clarence (afterward William IV.). **3.** her-dān'. **Es-te'ban** [1543–1605], Sp. sculp.; painter; architect. **4.** jer'dan. **Sir Jo'seph** [1693–1685], Eng. vice-admiral; def. Dutch at Solebay, May 28, 1672. **5.** jōr dun. Riv.; Palestine; l. 200 m. to Dead Sea; descending 3,000 ft.

Jor-da'nis, jōr-dē'nis, Gothic monk; hist.; fl. 550. **Jor-nan'des.**

Jor'gen-son, yōr'gn-sun, **Jor'gen** [1779–after 1825], Dan. adventurer; declared Iceland independent; assumed the govt. **Jür'gen-sen.**

Jor-ja'ni, jōr-jä'nī, **Sa-id' Scher-if' Zein"ed-Din' A'boul Has'san** [1339–1413], Ar. writer; favorite of Tamerlane; *Tarajat*.

Jor'kins DICKENS *David Copperfield*], a kind-hearted lawyer; his partner pictures him to clients as hard and rigid.

Jor'tin, John [1698–1770], Eng. divine; writer.

Jo-rul'jo, hō-rul'yō, volc.; Michoacan state, Mex.; 4,315 ft.; formed by eruption, Sept., 1759.

Jos'a-phat, jos'u-fat. See JEHOSHAPHAT.

Jos'ce-lin, Jos'ce-lind. See JUSTUS.

Jo-sé'. 1. zho-sā'. **An-to'ni-o** [1702?–1745], Jewish Pg. dram.; tortured and burned by Inquisition. **Jo-zé'.** 2. hō-sā'. [BYRON *Don Juan.*] Juan's father; a henpecked husband.

Jos'e-dech [Heb.; *Bib.*], Jehozadak. **Jos'e-dec.**

Jo'seph, jō zef [Heb. *nasc.*, addition; *Bib.* **Joe** (dim.). F. **Jo'sèphe,** zhō'zĕf'; G. **Jo'seph,** yō'zef; Hun. Pol. **Jo'zsef,** yō'sef; It. **Giu-sep'pe,** jū-sep'pē; L. **Jo-se'phus;** Pg. **Je-sé',** zhō-zĕ', **Jo-zé';** Sp. **Jo-sé',** hō-zĕ'). **1.** Heb. patriarch; son of Jacob; Gov. of Egypt. **2.** Carpenter of Nazareth; husband of the Virgin Mary; fl. —5. **3.** A brother of Christ; Joses. **4. Bar'sa-bas,** "Justus"; one of the two persons chosen to fill the place of Judas; fl. 30. **5. Father J.** [1577–1638], François Leclerc du Tremblay, Fr. monk; agent and confidant of Richelieu. **6. J. I.** [1678–1711], king of Hung.; emp. of Ger.; joined Brit. in War of Sp. Succession. **7. J. II.** [1741–1790], emp. of Ger.; closed 700 monasteries; prohibited publ. of bulls; issued edict of toleration, abolished serfdom. **S. J. of Ar"i-ma-the'a,** a wealthy Israelite; reverently buried the body of Jesus; fl. 30. **9. J. of Ex'e-ter.** See ISCANUS.

Jo'seph An'drews, the hero of Henry Fielding's novel *Joseph Andrews*; a model footman.

Jo'seph E-man'u-el [1714–1777], king of Pg.; wounded in an attempt to murder him; declared Jesuits to be traitors; with Brit. in war against France and Spain.

Jo'seph-ine, jō zef-in [Heb. *fem.*, addition. **Jo'zeph-ine;** F. **Jo"sé"phine',** zhō'zĕ'fēn', **Jo"sèphe',** zhō'zĕf'; G. **Jo'seph-e,** yō'zef-e, **Jo"se-phi'ne,** yō'zĕ-fē'nĕ; It. **Giu-sep'pa,** jū-sep'pä, **Giu"sep-pi'na,** jū'sep-pē'nä; L. **Jo-se'phus;** Pg. **Jo-sé'pha;** Sp. **Jo"se-phi'na,** zhō'zĕ-fē'nä; Sp. **Jo"se-fi'na,** hō'zĕ-fē'nä). **1.** [1763–1814] Marie Joseph-Rose de Tascher de la Pagerie, empress of Fr.; widow of Viscount Beauharnais; m. Napoleon I., 1796; divorced 1809. **2.** Co.; S. W. Oregon; 1,696 □; p. 4,878; Grant's Pass. **Jo'seph Peak,** mt.; Yellowstone Park; 10,330 ft.

Jo"seph' Prud'homme', zhō'zef' prüd'om', a serene, self-satisfied character in Henri Monnier's *Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme*, who deals in wordy platitudes and absurd metaphors.

Jo'seph-stadt", yō'sef-stät', fort. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. of town, 5,963; garrison, needle-making.

Jo-se'phus, jō-sē'fus, **Fla'vi-us** [37–96?], Jewish gen.; hist.; "the Gr. Livy"; at siege of Jerusalem; *Jewish War*.

Jo'ses, jō'sēz [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **1.** One of Christ's ancestors or one of his brethren. **2.** Barnabas.

Josh. See JOSHUA.

Jo'shah [Heb., Jah is a gift; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 34.

Josh'u-phat, josh'u-fat; Heb., Jah judges; *Bib.*].

Josh"u-a'jah [Heb., Jah is equality; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 46.

Josh"be-ka'shah [Heb., seated in hardness; *Bib.*].

Josh Billings [Pen-name], Henry W. Shaw [1818–1885], Am. humorist.

Josh'u-a [Heb. *nasc.*, the Lord my salvation; or, Lord the Savior; *Bib.*] **Josh** (dim.). D. Sw. **Jo'su-a,** yō'su-ä; F. **Jo"su"é',** zhō'zü'ĕ'; G. **Jo'su-a,** yō'zhū-ä; It. **Gio"su-è',** jō'zū-ĕ'; L. **Jos'u-a]** [—1665 or 1537–1555 or 1427], leader of the Israelites; subject of Book of Joshua; conquered Canaan. See vocab. **Ho-she'a; O-she'a.**

Jo-si'ah [Heb. *nasc.*, given to the Lord; *Bib.* **Dan. Jo-si'as,** yō-zī'ăs; D **Jo-zi'as,** yō-zī'ăs. F. **Jo"si"as',** zhō'zē'ä'; It. **Gio-si'a-de,** jō-sē'ä-dĕ; L. **Jos-i'as]** [—649–609], king of Judah; k. at battle of Megiddo. **Jo-si'ast.**

Jos"i-bi'ah [Heb., Jah causes to dwell; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 35.

Jo'si-ka, yō'shi-ke, **Mik'los** [1796–1865], Hung. peer; novelist, lived in exile.

Josse'-Ten-Noo'de, yos'-ten-nō'dę See SAINT-JOSSE.

Jost, yost, **I'saak Mar'kus** [1793–1860], Jewish-Ger. hist.; schoolmaster, *Hist. of the Israelites*.

Jot"a-pa'ta, jot'a-pā'ta, anc. city; Palestine; besieged and taken from Josephus by Vespasian, 67.

Jot'bath, jot'bath [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Jot'ba-thah.**

Jo'tham [Heb., Jah is perfect; *Bib.*], *Judg.* ix, 5.

Jou"bert', zhōō'bär'. **1. Bar"thé'le-my' Cathe"rine'** [1769–1798], Fr. gen.; fell at Novi. **2. Jo"seph'** [1754–1824], Fr. moralist, friend of Chateaubriand. **3. Jo"seph' An"toine' Re-né'** [1772–1843], Fr. gen.; at Heliopolis, Wagram, Smolensk, Lützen. **4. Lau"rent'** [1529–1583], Fr. physician.

Jouf"froy', Théo"dore' Si"mon' [1796–1842], Fr. philosopher.

Jouf"froy' d'Ab"bans', dū'bôN', **Claude Fran"çois' Do"ro"thée', Marquis de** [1751–1832], Fr. officer; reputed inv. of steam-navigation.

Joule, jōl, **James Pres'cott** [1818–1889], Eng. physicist; determined mechanical equivalent of heat.

Jour'sar', Same as JAUSSAC.

Jour"dain', zhūr'dăn'. **1.** M. MOLIÈRE *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*], the hero; an elderly tradesman; becomes wealthy; thirsts after knowledge. **2. Mar'ga-ret** [SHAK. *2 Henry VI.*], a witch.

Jour"dan', zhūr'dăN'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste', Count** [1762–1833], Fr. marshal; defeated by Wellington at Vitoria. **2. Ma"thieu' Jouve,** "the Cutthroat" [1749–1794], Fr. revolutionist; led the "Brigands of Avignon"; guillotined.

Jou"ven"cy, zhū'vĕN'si', **Jo"seph'** [1643–1719], Fr. Jesuit; hist. **Jou"van"cy.**

Jouve"net', jūv'nĕ', **Jean** [1644?–1717], Fr. hist. painter.

Jou"y', zhū'ĭ', **Vic'tor' Jo"seph' É'ti"enne' de** [1764–1846], Fr. writer.

Jo"vel-la'nos, hō"vĕ-lyā'nōs, **Gas-par' Mel"chi-or' de** [1744–1811], Sp. judge; statesman; economist; writer.

Jo"vi-a'nus, Fla'vi-us Clau'di-us [331–364], Rom. emp.; reestab. Christianity. **Jo'vi-an.**

Jo-vin'i-an [—before 406], It. monk; opposed celibacy, fasting, etc.; twice banished.

Jow'ett, jau'et, **Ben'ja-min** [1817–1893], Eng. scholar; master of Balliol Coll.

Jowf, jauf, oasis; E. of Yemen, Ar.; chief town, Mareb.

Joyce, jois [L. Eng. *fem.*, jocose, joyful], **Rob'ert Dwy'er** [1836–1883], Ir. poet.

Jo"yeuse', zhwā'yōz'. **1. Anne, Duc de** [1561–1587], Fr. gen.; admiral of Fr.; def. by Henry of Navarre; slain. **2. Fran"çois', Cardinal de** [1562–1615], Fr. ecclesiastic; statesman; bro. of preceding; minister to three kings.

Joz'a-bad [Heb., Jah endows; *Bib.*].

Joz'a-char, joz'a-cär [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Joz'a-cart.**

Joz'a-dak [Heb., Jah is great; *Bib.*], *Ezra* iii, 2.

Jo-zé', zho-zĕ'. **An-to'ni-o.** See JOSÉ.

Jo'zeph-ine. See JOSEPHINE.

Jo'zsef. See JOSEPH.

Ju'ab, jū'ab, co.; W. Utah; 3,828 □; p. 5,582; ⊙ Nephi.

Ju'an, jū'un *or* (Sp.) wän [see JOHN. **Ju-a'na** (*fem.*). See JOAN], **Don.** See DON JUAN.

Ju'an de Fu'ca, jū'an dę fū'ca *or* (Sp.) wän dĕ fū'cä, strait; bet. Vancouver Isl. and Washington, Pac. Oc.

Ju-an' de la Ye'pez.

Ju-a'nes, hū-ä' nes, **Ju-an' Bau-tis'ta de** [1523–1579], Sp. painter; "the Spanish Raffael." **Jo-a'nes.** **Vicente Ju-an' Ma'cip.**

Ju'an Fer-nan'dez, jū'an fer-nan'dez *or* (Sp.) wän-fer-nän'deth, Isl.; Pac. Oc.; 425 m. W. of Chile; solitary res. of Alex. Selkirk.

Ju-an' y San"ta-ci'li-a, wän-dē' sän'tä-thē'li-ä, **Jor'ge, Don** [1712–1774], Sp. math.; naval officer.

Ju-a'rez, ju-ā'rez *or* (Sp.) hū-ä'reth, **Be-ni'to** [1806–1872], Pres. of Mex.; executed Maximilian.

Ju'ba, jū'ba. **1. J. I.** [—46], king of Numidia; joined Pompey against Cæsar; def. by Cæsar at Thapsus; k. himself. **2. J. II.** [58? B. C.–24? A. D.], historical and misc. writer; son of preceding; taken to Rome by Cæsar; made king of Numidia by Augustus. **3.** Riv.; E. Afr.; bet. It. and Brit. E. Afr.; l. 800 m.? **U'mo.**

Ju'bal [Heb., blast of trumpets; *Bib.*], descendant of Cain; son of Lamech & Adah; inv. harp & organ, or lyre & flute.

Ju-bo'nu, jū-bō'nū, mt.; Himalaya Mts., E. Nepal, India; 21,350 ft

Ju'by, cape; 100 m. S. of Morocco, W. Afr.; Brit. trade settlement.

Ju'cal [Heb., able; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xxxviii, 1.

Ju'car, hū'car, riv.; E. Sp.; l. 200 m. to Medit. Sea. **Su'cro.**

Ju'da [*Bib.*]. **1.** Judah. **2.** One of the Lord's brethren (Judas) or one of his reputed ancestors.

Ju'da Hak'ka-dosh [120?–190], Jewish rabbi; reputed compiler of the Mishna. **Ju'dah; Je-hu'da Hak'ka-dosch".**

Ju'dah [Heb. *Yehudah*, praise; *Bib.* **Ju'dus; Jude.** F. **Ju"da',** zhū'dä', **Jude,** zhūd; G. Pol. Sw. **Ju'das,** yū'däs; Hun. **Ju'da,** yū'dū; It. **Giu'da,** jū'dū; L. **Ju'das]. 1.** [—1749?—] The 4th son of Jacob & Leah; ancestor of the Messiah. **2.** Tribe descended from Judah, or territory in Palestine assigned to it. **3.** Kingdom ruled over by descendants of Solomon, comprising tribes of Judah and Benjamin, or their territory.

Ju'dah Hi-ou'g, hī-ūg', Jewish rabbi; phys.; gram.; fl. 1040? **Chi-ug'i.**

Ju'das [Gr., for Judah; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*]. **1.** Judah. **2.** Judas Iscariot. **3.** One of the Maccabees; 3d son of Mattathias. **4.** One of the Maccabees; son of Simon, —135? **5.** One of the brethren of our Lord. **6.** One of the Apostles (not Iscariot); Jude.

Ju'das Is-car'i-ot [*Bib.*], the Apostle who betrayed Jesus Christ for 30 pieces of silver; fl. 30.

Ju'das Le-vi'ta, le-vī'tu [1090–1140], Sp. Jew; poet; gram.; philos. **Hal'le-vi.**

Ju'das Mac"ca-bæ'us. See MACCABEUS.

Judd, Syl-ves'ter [1813–1853], Am. Unit. clerg.; writer.

Jude [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **1. Saint,** one of the Apostles; fl. 30. **Ju'das;** (not Iscariot). **Leb-bæ'us; Thad'de-us. 2.** A brother of our Lord. **Ju'das. 3.** A short general epistle in the N. T. written by one of the above, denouncing ungodliness and licentiousness.

Ju-de'a [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **Ju-dæ'a.**

Ju'dith [Heb., praise; *Bib.* **Ju'dy** (dim.). F. **Ju"dith',** zhū'dit'; G. **Ju'dith,** yū'dit; It. **Giu-dit'ta,** jū-dit'tä; L. **Ju-di'tha]. 1.** A Hittite; wife of Esau. **2.** Heroine of a book of the Apocrypha, or the book itself; fl. —590? **3. J. of Ba-va'ri-a,** queen of Fr.; empress of the Romans; fl. 820. **4.** Queen of Wessex; dau. of Charles the Bald of Fr.; m. Ethelwolf; abducted by Baldwin, count of Flanders.

Jud'son. 1. Ad"o-ni'ram [1788–1850], Am. Baptist miss. to Burma; trans. Bible into Burmese. **2. Ann** (*née* Hasseltine) [1789–1826], Am. miss. to Burma; w. of preceding. **3. Em'i-ly** (*née* Chubbuck) [1817–1854], American poet; misc. writer; wife of Adoniram. See FANNY FORRESTER.

Ju'dy [see JUDITH; *Myth.*], wife of Punch. See PUNCH, in vocabulary.

Ju'el, yū'el, **Nich'o-las** (**Nils** or **Niels**) [1629–1697], Dutch admiral; took Gotland Isl.; thrice def. Sw. fleet.

Ju-gur'tha, jū-gūr'thu. See JUGURTHINE, in vocab.

Ju'i-shir. Same as KABUL, I.

Ju-juy', hū-hwī'. **1.** Riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 300 m. to Vermejo Riv. **2.** Prov.; N. W. Arg. Rep.; 27,000 □; p. 60,000. **2.** Its ×; p. 5,000.

Jukes. jūks, **Jo'seph Bec'te** [1811–1869], Eng. geologist.

Jul"cy-saur', jul'cē-saur', town; Muttra dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 13,351.

Jülg, yülg [1825–1886], Ger. philol.; folklorist.

Ju'li-a [L., *fem.* of JULIUS. **Ju"li"enne'.** **Ju'li-et** (dim.). D. **Ju'li-a,** yū'li-ä; F. **Ju"lie',** zhū'li'; G. **Ju'li-e,** yū'li-ę; It. Sw. **Giu'li-a,** jū'li-ä; L. **Ju'li-a;** Pg. **Ju'li-a,** zhū'li-ä; Sp. **Ju'li-a,** hū'li-ä]. **1.** [—54] Rom. lady; dau of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia; w. of Pompey. **2.** [39 B. C.–14 A. D.] Only child of Emp. Augustus; w. of M. Marcellus, M. Agrippa, and Tiberius; poisoned by order of Tiberius. **3.** [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*] Lady, beloved by Proteus. **4.** [S. KNOWLES *The Hunchback.*] The heroine; ostensibly the hunchback's ward; in reality, his daughter. **5. Don'na** [BYRON *Don Juan*], a lady of Seville; false with Juan.

Ju'li-a Dom'na [170–217], w. of Septimius Severus, Rom. emp.; mother of Caracalla and Geta.

Ju'li-an [L., < *Julius*. **D. Ju"li-a'nus,** jū'li-ā'nus; **F. Ju"li-en',** zhū'li-ĕN'; G. Sw. **Ju'li-an,** yū'li-ān; It. **Giu"li-a'no,** jū'li-ä'nō; L. **Ju"li-a'nus;** Pg. **Ju"-**

Ii-ā'o', zhū'lī-aṅ'; Sp. **Ju"li-an'**, nū"lī-ăn', **Ju"li-a'no**, nū"lī-ā'nō]. **1. J.**, "the Apostate" [331–363], Rom. emp.; restored paganism; fell in battle in Persia. **Flā'vius Clau'di-us Ju"li-a'nus‡. 2.** [390?–450?] It. theol.; pupil of Pelagius; founded "Semi-Pelagianism"; deposed. **Ju"li-a'nus‡. 3. Count**, Sp. Gov. of Ceuta; with the Moors def. Roderick, king of Visigoths, at Xeres, July, 711; fl. 710.

Ju"li-an'a [L. *fem.* of JULIANUS. **Gil'li-an‡, Gill, Jill** (dim.). D. Sw. **Ju"li-a'na**, yū'lī-ā'nȧ; F. **Ju"li"enne'**, zhū'lī'en'; G. **Ju"li-a'ne**, yū'lī-ā'nę; It. **Giu"li-a'na**, jū'lī-ā'nȧ; L. **Ju"li-a'na**; Pg. **Ju"li-a'na**, zhū'lī-ā'nȧ; Sp. **Ju"li-a'na**, nū'lī-ā'nȧ].

Ju"li-a'nus. 1. Sal'vi-us [100?–], Rom. jurist; consul. **2.** See JULIAN.

Ju"lie', **Ju"li"enne'**, **Ju'li-et**, See JULIA.

Ju"li"en', zhū'lī'en'. **1. Lou"is' An"toine'** [1812–1880], Fr. mus. comp.; concert-conductor; became insane. **2. Pierre'** [1731–1804], Fr. sculp.; *The Dying Warrior*, etc. **3. Sta"nis"las' Ai"gnan'** [1799–1873], Fr. Sinologue.

Ju'li-en Gor'don, jū'lī-en [Pen-name], Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Am. novelist of the day.

Ju"lier' Pass, zhū'lyē'. See COL DU JULIER.

Ju'li-et [see JULIA]. **1.** [SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet.*] The heroine; a Capulet; loves and secretly marries Romeo, a Montagu; both die for love's sake. **2.** [SHAK. *Measure for Measure.*] The lady beloved by Claudio, Isabella's brother.

Ju'li-us [L. *masc.*, D. **Ju'li-us**, yū'lī-us; F. **Jules**, zhül; G. **Ju'li-us**, yū'lī-us; It. **Giu'li-o**, jū'lī-ō; L. **Ju'li-us**; Pg. **Ju'li-o**, zhū'lī-ō; Sp. **Ju'li-o**, nū'lī-ō]. **1.** [*Bib.*] The centurion with whom Paul sailed for Rome, 60. **2. J. I.** [–352], Rom. bp. or pope of Rome; supported Athanasius against the Arians. **3. J. II.** [1443–1513], Giuliano della Rovere; It. cardinal; pope; sanctioned union of Henry VIII. of Eng. and Catherine of Aragon. **4. J. III.** [1487–1555], Cardinal Glocel; divine; pope; reopened Council of Trent; sent Pole as legate to Mary I. of Eng.

Ju'li-us Flo'rus [Sobr.], William Pitt, Eng. statesman; report of parliamentary speeches, prior to sanctioned newspaper reports.

Jul'lun-der, jul'lun-der'. See JALANDHAR.

Jul"pi-go'ri, jul'pī-gō'rī. See JALPAIGURI.

Jum"al-pur', jum'ul-pūr'. **1.** Town; Mymensingh dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 14,312. **2.** Town; Monghyr dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,453.

Jum"bo-sir', jum'bo-sir'. See JAMBUSAR.

Ju"met', zhū"met', town; Hainaut prov., Belg.; p. 24,164.

Jum"mu', jum'mū'. See JAMMU.

Jum'na, jum'nȧ. See JAMNA.

Jum-nu"tri, jum-nū'trī, mt.; Himalaya Mts., Brit. India; 21,155 ft. **Jum-no'tri‡.**

Ju"na-garh', jū"nȧ-gŭr'. **1.** Native state; Kathiawar peninsula, Bombay, Brit. India; 3,800 □; p. 380,921. **2.** Its ✻; a walled town; p. 31,640.

Junc'tion, junc'shun, city; ⊙ of Geary co., Kan.; p. 4,502.

Ju"neau', jū'nō', co., cen. Wis.; 800 □; p. 17,121; ⊙ Mauston.

Jung, yung. **1. Jo'a-chim** [1587–1657], Ger. phys.; bot.; math.; reputed originator of the Linnean classification. **Junge‡. 2. Jo'hann Hein'rich** [1740–1817], Ger. phys.; economist; writer; mystic. **3.** jung, **Sir Sa'lar** [1829–1883], Indian noble; chief minister of the Nizam of Haidarabad; ceded Berar prov. to Brit.

Jun-ga'ri-a, jun-gā'rī-ȧ. See ZUNGARIA.

Jung":Ba-ha'dur, jung'-bȧ-hū'dur [*i. e.*, brave in war], **Sir** (1816–1877), Ind. prince; prime minister of Nepal; aided Brit. in relief of Lucknow, 1857.

Jung":Buntz'lau, yung'-bunts'lau, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,000.

Jung'frau, yung'frau [Ger., maiden or virgin], mt.; Bernese Alps; bet. Bern and Valais cantons, Swit.; 13,671 ft.

Jung'mann, yung'mȧn, **Jo'seph Ja'kob** [1773–1847], Bohemian lexicog.; bibliog.; Slav. philologist.

Ju'ni-a, jū'nī-ȧ [Gr. or L., *Bib.*], a kinsman of Paul at Rome. **Ju'ni-as‡.**

Ju"ni-at'a, jū"nī-at'ȧ. **1.** Riv.; Pa.; l. 140 m. to Susquehanna Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Pa.; 410 □; p. 16,655; ⊙ Mifflintown.

Ju-nin', hū-nīn'. **1.** Dept.; Peru; p. 209,871; ✻ Cerro de Pasco. **2.** Town in same; Bolivar dep. Sp., Aug. 24, 1824.

Ju"nir', jū"nīr', town; Puna dist., cen. Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,901.

Ju'ni-us [L. *masc.*, < Juno, the goddess]. **1. A'dri-an** [1512–1575], Dutch phys.; scholar. **2. Fran'cis** [1545–1602], Fr. Prot. theol.; with Tremellius, translated Old Test. into Lat. **3. Fran'cis** [1589–1677], Dutch philol.; son of preceding; *Etymologicum Anglicanum*, etc. **4.** Pen-name of an Eng. writer of political letters in *Public Advertiser*, 1769–1772; his identity was never revealed; conjectured to be Sir Philip Francis.

Jun-nu', jun-nū'. See JANU.

Ju"not', zhū"nō'. **1. An"doche'** [1771–1813], Duc d'Abrantès; Fr. marshal; nicknamed "the Tempest"; in It., Egy., Pg., Sp., & Rus. **2. Laure** (*née* Permon) [1784–1838], Fr. writer; w. of preceding; *Memoirs of Napoleon.*

Ju'ra, jū'rȧ *or* (F.) zhū'rȧ'. **1.** Mt. chain; bet. Fr. & Swit.; highest pt. Mt. Moléson; 6,588 ft. **2.** Dept.; E. Fr.; 1,928 □; p. 273,028; ○ Lons-le-Saunier. **3.** Isl.; Hebrides, Scot.; l. 27 m.

Ju"ri-eu', zhū'ri-ö', **Pierre** [1637–1713], Fr. Prot. theol.; controversialist.

Ju'rin, jū'rin. **James** [1684–1750], Eng. phys.; math.

Ju"shab-he'sed, jū'shab-hī'sed [Heb.; *Bib.*], a son of Zerubbabel.

Jush"pur', jush'pūr'. Same as JASHPUR.

Jus"sieu', zhü'syö'. **1. A"dri"en' de** [1797–1853], Fr. bot. **2. An"toine' de** [1686–1758], Fr. bot.; explor. Fr., Sp., & It. **3. An"toine' Lau"rent' de** [1748–1836], Fr. bot.; founded natural system of classification. **4. Ber"nard' de** [1699–1777], Fr. bot.; 1st conceived idea of natural classification. **5. Jo"seph' de** [1704–1779], Fr. bot.; bro. of preceding; 36 years in S. Am.

Just, zhüst, **Saint.** See SAINT-JUST.

Juste, zhüst. **Théo"dore'** [1818–1888], Belgian historian.

Jus'tice O'ver-do, a prominent character in Ben Jonson's play *Bartholomew Fair.*

Jus'tin [L. *masc.*, just. **Jus-tin'i-an‡.** F. **Jus"tin'**, zhüs"tan'; G. **Jus'tin**, yūs'tin; It. **Gius-ti'no**, jūs-tē'nō; Sp. **Jus-ti'no**, nūs-tē'nō]. **1. J.**, "the Martyr" [100?–bet. 148? & 165?], Gr. Father of the Church; probably beheaded in Rome under Marcus Aurelius. **2.** Rom. historian; fl. 3d or 4th c. **Jus-ti'nus Fron-ti'nus‡. 3. J. I.** [450–527], Flavius Anicius; Emp. of the East; reunited Gr. & L. churches; rebuilt Antioch. **Jus-ti'nus‡. 4. J. II.** [?–578], Emp. of the East; war with Persia. **Jus-ti'nus‡.**

Jus-ti'na, jus-tī'nȧ *or* jus-tī'nȧ [L. *fem.*, just. F. **Jus"tine'**, zhüs"tēn'; G. **Jus-ti'ne**, yūs-tē'ne; It. **Gius-ti'na**, jūs-tē'nȧ; L. **Jus-ti'na**; Sp. **Jus-ti'na**, nūs-tē'nȧ]. **Saint** [–304?], Christian martyr; probably suffered death under Diocletian; patroness of Venice and Padua.

Jus-tin'i-an [see JUSTIN]. **1. J. I.** [483–565], Emp. of the East; b. in Dardania; persecuted Arians and Jews; published Justinian code. See CODE, in vocab. **2. J. II. Rhi"not-me'tus** [670?–711], Emp. of the East; deposed and banished for cruelty by Leontius; restored; beheaded. **Jus-tin"i-a'nus‡.**

Jus-tin'i-us Feb-ro'ni-us, jus-tin'i-us feb-rō'nī-us [Pen-name], Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim [1701–1790], Ger. R. C. priest; jurist; *De Statu Ecclesiæ.*

Jus'tus [L., just; *Bib.* **Jos'ce-lin‡; Jos'ce-lind‡.**

F. Juste, zhüst; G. **Jus'tus**, yūs'tus; **Just**, yūst; It. **Giu'sto**, jūs'tō; Sp. **Jus'to**, nūs'tō]. **1.** A surname of Joseph Barsabas. **2.** A Corinthian at whose house Paul preached. **3.** A fellow worker with Paul. Called also *Jesus.* **4.** [?–42] Monk sent to Eng. by Pope Gregory I.; bp. of Rochester; abp. of Canterbury.

Ju-tay', zhū-tai', riv.; Amazonas state, Brazil; l. 700 m. to Amazon River. **Hyu"tahy'‡.**

Jut'land, jut'land, pen.; Den.; 9,743 □; p. 942,120; forms largest part of kingdom.

Jut'tah, jut'tȧ [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city of Judah.

Ju-tur'na, jū-tūr'nȧ [*Rom. Myth.*], nymph of a healing fountain in Latium; beloved by Jupiter.

Ju-va'ra, yū-vä'rg. **Fi-lip'po** [1685–1735], It. architect. **I-va'ra‡.**

Ju've-nal, jū'vę-nal [55?–125?]. See JUVENALIAN, in vocab. **Dec'i-mus Ju'ni-us Ju've-na'lis‡.**

Ju-ven'cus, jū-ven'cus, **Ca'ius Vec'ti-us Aq"ui-li'nus**, one of the earliest Christian poets; fl. 330?.

Jux'on, Will'iam [1582–1663], Eng. prelate; statesman; Lord High Treasurer; abp. of Canterbury.

K

Ka'ab, kā'ȧb [–662], Arabian poet.

Ka-a'la, kā-ā'lȧ, mt.; Oahu Isl., Hawaiian Isls.; 4,060 ft.

Ka'be-le", kā'bē-lē', lake; Kongo Free State, W. Afr.

Ka'bi-re", kā'bi-rē', lake; Kongo Free State, W. Afr.

Ka'bru, kā'brū, mt.; Himalaya Mts., E. Nepal, India; 24,015 ft.; W. W. Graham ascended to within 40 ft. of top, 1883, highest point ever attained by man.

Ka-bul', kā-būl'. **1.** Riv.; N. E. Afghan. and Punjab, India; l. 320 m. to Indus Riv. **Ju'i-shir‡. 2.** Prov.; N. E. Afghan.; 100 □. **3.** City; ✻ of Afghan.; p. about 60,000. **Ca-bul'‡.**

Kab'ze-el [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city of Judah.

Ka'chan, kā'chun, city; Persia; p. 30,000.

Ka"dar-a'bad', kā"dur-ā'būd', town; Haidarabad, S. India; p. 23,353.

Ka'desh [Heb., holy; *Bib.*], camping-place in wilderness, whence the people were turned back to begin their long wandering. **Ka'desh-Bar"ne-a‡; Ka-ēds'‡** [Gr.].

Kad-iak', kād-yak', isl.; Alaska, E. of Alaska pen.; l. 80 m.

Kad'mi-el [Heb., God the primeval; *Bib.*].

Ka"doe', kā'dū', Dutch residency; Java; p. 686,802.

Ka"dur', kā'dūr', dist.; Mysore state, India; 2,294 □; p. 333,925.

Kaemp'fer, kemp'fer. See KÄMPFER.

Kaf, kăf [*Mohum. Myth.*], an emerald mt. that surrounds the world. **Caf‡.**

Kaf'fa, kăf'fȧ. **1.** Country; S. of Abys., E. Afr.; original habitat of coffee; ✻ Bonga. **2.** Anc. walled and fort. spt. town; E. Crimea, Rus.; p. 8,482. **Fe"o-do-si-a‡.**

Ka"fir-i-stan', kā"fīr-ī-stān', country of the Kafirs; N. E. of Afghan.; 7,000 □.

Kaf-fra'ri-a, kyf-frē'rī-ȧ *or* kaf-frār'ī-ȧ, former name of habitat of Kafirs; now divided between Cape Colony, Natal, and Zululand.

Ka'ge-ra, kȧ'gę-rȧ, riv.; Ger. E. Afr.; l. 300 m. to Lake Victoria Nyanza; ultimate source of Nile. **Ru-vu'vu‡.**

Ka"go-shi'ma, kā"go-shī'mȧ, spt. town; ✻ of Satsuma prov., Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 56,157.

Ka-gul', kā-gūl'. **1.** Lake; S. W. Bessarabia govt., Rus.; 24 × 9 m. **2.** Chief town in Kagul lake dist.; Bessarabia, Rus.; p. 6,096.

Ka-ho"o-la'we, kā-hō"o-lā'vē, isl.; Hawaiian Isls.; 11 × 8 m.

Kai-a'ni-an, kāi-ē'nī-an *or* -g'nī-an, famous anc. Persian dynasty, including Cyrus.

Kai'bab Pla-teau', Ariz.; elev. 8,000.

Kai"e-teur', kaī'ę-tūr', falls; Potaro Riv., Brit. Guiana, S. Am.; 741 ft.

Kai"las', kaī'lȧs' [Sans., paradise], mts.; W. Tibet, at source of the Indus and Sutlej Rivs.; lat. 31° N., long. 81° E.; Hindu Olympus.

Kal"lur', kaī'lūr', native hill state; Punjab, India; 448 □; p. 60,000.

Kaim"ganj', kaīm'ganj', town; Farukhabad dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 10,443.

Kain, dist.; Khorassan prov., Persia.

Kai-par'o-witz Peak, kaī-par'o-wits, Garfield co., Utah; 9,180 ft.

Kai-par'o-witz Pla-teau', Garfield and Kane cos., Utah; elev. 7,489 ft. at E. end.

Kai'ra, kaī'rȧ. **1.** Dist.; N. Bombay, Brit. India; 1,609 □; p. 871,589. **2.** Its ✻; p. 12,640.

Kair"pur', kaīr'pūr', native state; Bombay prov., Brit. India; 6,109 □; p. 131,937.

Kair"wan', kaīr'wān', holy city; Tunis, N. Afr.; p. 15,000.

Kai"sa-ri'eh, kaī'za-rī'ę, town; S. E. Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 45,000 to 60,000.

Kai'ser-in Au-gus'ta, kaī'zęr-in au-gus'tȧ [Ger., Empress Augusta], riv.; Ger. New Guinea.

Kai'sers-lau'tern, kaī'zęrs-lau'tęrn, mfg. town; Palatinate, Bavaria; p. 37,047.

Kai'ser Wil'helm's Land, kaī'zęr vil'helms, N. part of S. E. New Guinea; 72,000 □; p. 110,000.

Kait"hal', kaīt'hūl', anc. town; Karnal dist., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 15,768. **Kyi"hul'‡.**

Kak"a-be'ka, kak'ȧ-bī'kȧ, falls; Kaministiguia River, W. Ont. prov., Can.; 130 ft.

Ka"la-fat', kā'lg-fūt', town; Rumania; on Danube, opposite Widdin; p. 2,280; strongly fortified; siege, 1854.

Ka"la-han'di, kā'lg-hūn'dī, native state; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 3,745 □; p. 825,993.

Ka"la-ha'ri, kā'lg-hā'rī, desert; part of Namaqualand and Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; 500 × 300 m.; altitude 3,500 ft.

Ka-lai'chi, kȧ-laī'chī, town; Dera Ismail Khan dist., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 9,921.

Kal"a-kau'a, kaī'ȧ-kau'ȧ, **Da'vid** [1836–1891], king of Hawaiian Isls.

Ka"la-ma'ta, kā'lȧ-mā'tȧ. **1. Gulf of.** See KORON, GULF OF. **2.** Spt. town; Messenia nome, Morea, Gr.; p. 10,696. **Ca"la-ma'ta‡.**

Kal"a-ma-zoo', kaī'ȧ-mȧ-zū'. **1.** Riv.; Hillsdale co., Mich.; l. 200 m. to Lake Michigan. **2.** Co.; S. W. Mich.; 576 □; p. 39,273. **3.** Its ✻; mfg. city; p. 17,853; seat of Bap. coll.

Ka"lan-tan', kā'lgn-tān'. **1.** State; E. Malay pen.; p. 50,000. **2.** Its ✻.

Ka"la-pu'ya. Same as CALAPOOYA.

Kalb, de. See DE KALB.

Kal'be, kāl'bę; town; Saxony prov., Prussia; p. 9,609.

Kalck'reuth", kālk'roit', **Fried'rich A'dolf, Count von** [1737–1818], Prus. marshal.

Kal'di, kāl'di, **George** [1572?–1634], Hung. Jesuit; scholar.

Ka-ler'gis, kȧ-lęr'jis *or* kā-lęr'gis, **De-me'tri-us** [1802–1867], Gr. gen.; statesman.

Kal"gan', kāl'gān' [gate], fort. city; Mongolia; 125 m. N. W. of Peking; p. 75,000; tea-emporium.

Ka"li-da'sa, kā'lī-dā'sȧ, Hindu poet and dram.; "Shakespeare of India"; fl. about 525?; *Sakuntala*, **Ca"lo-da'sa‡.**

Ka-lin'ga, kȧ-lin'gȧ, town; Bengal, Brit. India; p. 15,687.

Ka'lin-jar, kā'lin-jar, hill fortress and shrine; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; l. 1,230 ft. high; ruins.

Ka"li-ou-bi'eh, kā'lī-u-bī'yę, prov.; Lower Egy.; 352 □; p. 271,391; ✻ Kalioub.

Ka'lisch, kā'lish, **Mar'cus M.** [1828–1885], Ger.-Eng. Jewish scholar; *Critical Commentary on Old Testament.*

Ka'lisz, kā'lish. **1.** Gov.; Poland, Rus.; 4,392 □; p. 887,317. **2.** Its ✻; p. 16,957.

Ka'li-ya, kā'lī-yȧ [Sans., black, deadly], the serpent destroyed by Krishna. **Ka"la-na'gaṭ.**

Kal"kan-de'le, kāl'kun-dē'lē, town; Monastir vilayet, Turk.; p. 20,000. **Kal-kal'deln‡; Kal"kan-de're‡.**

Kal-kas'ka, kal-kas'kȧ, co.; N. Mich.; 580 □; p. 5,160; ⊙ Kalkaska.

Kalk'bren"ner, kālk'bren'ner. **1. Chris'ti-an** [1755–1806], Prus. music-composer. **2. Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1788–1849], Prus. composer; pianist.

Kal'lai, kal'lē *or* kal'lu-aī [Heb., Jah is light; *Bib.*].

Kalm, kälm, **Pehr** or **Pe'ter** [1715–1779], Sw. nat. after whom the genus *Kalmia* was named.

Kal'mar, kāl'mūr. **1.** Prov.; Sw.; 4,488 □; p. 229,230. **2.** Its ✻; fort. spt. town; p. 11,779. **Cal'mar‡.**

Kal'na, cnl. town; Bengal, Brit. India, near Calcutta; p. 10,463. **Khul'na‡.**

Ka"locs'a", ke'lech'e', cathedral town; Hung.; p. 16,302.

Kal'pi, kāl'pī, fort. town; ✻ of Jalaun dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 14,306.

Kal'si-a, kal'sī-ȧ, native state; Punjab, India; 149 □; p. 68,633. **Khul'si-a‡.**

Ka-lu'ga, kȧ-lū'gg. **1.** Govt.; Rus.; 11,942 □; p. 1,242,900. **2.** Its ✻; a mfg. town; p. 40,610.

Ka-lu'ta-ra, kȧ-lū'tu-rȧ, spt. town; S. W. Ceylon, Brit. India; p. 10,864. **Kal-tu'ra‡.**

Kal-yan', kal-yān', town; Thana dist., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 13,000.

Ka'ma, kā'mȧ, riv.; Perm govt. to Volga Riv., Rus.; 1,050 m.

Ka"ma-ran'ka. Same as CAMARANCA.

Kam-chat'ka, kăm-chăt'kȧ, pen.; Primorskaya govt., E. Siberia; 105,590 □; p. 6,500; chief town, Petropaulovsk.

Ka-meel', kȧ-mīl', **Ma'lek el** [–1238], sultan of Egy.; recovered Damietta and Jerusalem from Crusaders.

Ka'men-etz'-Po-dolsk', kā'men-ets'-pō-dōlsk', town; ✻ of Podolia govt., Rus.; p. 36,610.

Kam"er-un', kam'ęr-ūn' *or* kăm'ęr-ūn'. **1.** Mts. Same as CAMEROONS. **2.** Riv.; W. Afr.; falls into Bight of Biafra; cataract 90 m. from mouth. **3.** Ger. ter.; W. Afr.; 130,000 □; p. 2,600,000. **Cam'er-oons‡.**

Kames, kēmz, **Lord** [1696–1782], Henry Home; Scot. scholar; jurist; metaphys.; *Elements of Criticism*, 1762.

Ka'met, kā'met, mt.; Himalaya Mts., Brit. Garhwal, N. W. Provs., India; 25,373 ft. **Ibu Ga'min‡.**

Kam"in-is'ti-gui-a, kam'in-is'tī-gwī-ȧ, riv.; W. Ont. prov., Can.; l. 60 m. to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.

Ka"mi-shin', kā'mī-shīn', walled town; Saratof govt., Rus.; on Volga; p. 15,698. **Ka"mi-schin'‡.**

Kam'loops, kam'lūps, ✻ of dist.; Brit. Columbia prov., Can.; p. 1,517.

Ka"mo-ron'do. See LUALABA.

Ka-mor'ta, kȧ-mōr'tȧ, isl.; Nicobar Isls.; l. 16 m.

Ka"mou-ras'ka, kā'mu-rās'kȧ. **1.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 1,018 □; p. 20,454. **2.** Its ✻; p. 600.

Kam'pen, kăm'pen, anc. mfg. town; Overyssel, Neth.; p. 18,767; formerly Hanse town.

Kämp'fer, kemp'fer. **En'gel-bert** [1651–1716], Ger. bot.; trav.; writer. **Kaemp'fer‡.**

Kamp'ti, kămp'tī, town; Nagpur dist., Cen. Provs., Brit. India; p. 43,159.

Kam"rup', kăm'rūp', dist.; N. W. Assam prov., Brit. India; 3,631 □; p. 634,249; ✻ Gauhati. **Cam'rup‡.**

Kan'a-bec", kan'ȧ-bec', co.; cen. Minn.; 522 □; p. 1,579; ⊙ Mora.

Kan'ab Pla-teau', Coconino co., Ariz.; 5,000 to 6,400 ft.

Ka'nah [Heb., reed; *Bib.*].

Kan"a-nur', kan'ȧ-nūr', cnl. spt. town; Malabar dist., W. Madras pres., Brit. India; p. 27,418. **Can"a-nore'‡.**

Ka-na'ra, kȧ-nā'rȧ, dist.; S. Bombay prov., Brit. India; 3,941 □; p. 446,351; ✻ Karwar.

Ka-na'ra, South. See SOUTH KANARA.

Ka-na'ris. Same as CANARIS.

Ka-nauj', kȧ-nauj', town; Farukhabad dist., Agra div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 16,646; ruins.

Ka-na'wha, kȧ-nō'wȧ. **1.** Riv.; N. C., Va., and W. Va.; called *New River* in N. C. and Va. Same as GREAT KANAWHA. **2.** Co.; W. part of W. Va.; 825 □; p. 42,756; ⊙ Charleston.

Ka"na-zu'wa, kā'ng-zū'wg, spt. city; W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 93,531.

Kan"chan-jan'ga, kăn'chăn-jăn'gū, peak; Himalaya Mts., bet. Nepal and Sikkim; 28,176 ft. **Kin"chin-jin'ga‡; Kun"chin-jun'ga‡.**

Kan"chau', kăn'chau', town; Kansu prov., China; p. 15,000 to 20,000.

Kan"da-har', kăn'dā-hār', anc. walled and fort. commercial city; ✻ of cen. and S. Afghan.; p. 25,000 to 100,000. **Can"da-har'‡.**

Kan"da-las'ka, Gulf of, W. part of White Sea, Rus.; l. 130 m.

Kan"da-vu', kăn'dā-vū', isl.; Fiji Isls.; l. 25 m.; p. 10,000.

Kan-dhar', kun-dūr', town; Bhagalpur div., Behar prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,502.

Kan'di-a, kăn'dī-ȧ, town; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 11,969.

Kan"di-yo'hi, kan'dī-yō'hī, co.; cen. Minn.; 860 □; p. 13,997; ⊙ Willmar.

Kan'dy, kăn'dī. **1.** Town; Ceylon Isl., Brit. India; p. 20,252. **2.** Town; Murshidabad dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 12,016.

Kane. 1. E-li'sha Kent [1820–1857], Am. arctic explorer; 2d Grinnell exp. **2. Sir Rob'ert** [1810–1890], Ir. chem.; writer. **3.** Co.; N. Ill.; 540 □; p. 65,061; ⊙ Geneva. **4.** Co.; S. Utah; 4,172 □; p. 1,685; ⊙ Kanab. **5.** Bor.; McKean co., Pa.; p. 2,944.

Ka'nem, kā'nem, state; N. E. of Lake Chad, Cen. Afr.; 30,000 □; p. 100,000; ✻ Njimi.

Kan"ga-roo' Is'land, S. Australia, mouth Gulf St. Vincent; 87 × 34 m.; p. 379, all white.

Kan'gra, kăn'grȧ. **1.** Dist.; Jalandhar div., Punjab, Brit. India; 8,988 □; p. 763,030. **2.** Its ✻; p. 45,607.

Kan'ik-su, kan'ik-sū, lake; Kootenai co., N. Idaho; l. 22 m.

Ka"nis-kai'a, kā'nis-kaī'ȧ, pen.; N. Rus.

Ka'ni"zsa". See KIS-KANIZSA and NAGY-KANIZSA.

Kan"ka-kee', kan'ka-kī'. **1.** Riv.; Ind. and Ill.; l. 230 m. to Des Plaines Riv., forming Illinois Riv. **2.** Co.; E. Ill.; 680 □; p. 28,732. **3.** Its ✻; mfg. city; p. 9,025.

Kan'kr, kăn'kgr, native state; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 1,000 □; p. 43,552.

Kan'ki-ri", kăn'ki-rī", town; Turkey in Asia; p. 18,000.

Ka"no', kā'nō'. **1.** Prov.; Sokoto, Cen. Afr.; p. 500,000; fertile. **2.** Its ✻; walled town; p. 35,000. **3.** Walled town; Sahara Desert, S. Algeria, Afr.

Kan-pa'la, kan-pā'lȧ, town; Uganda, Africa.

Kan'sas, kan'sus, N. cen. State, U. S. Am.; 82,080 □; p. 1,427,096; ✻ Topeka; admitted 1861.

Kan'sas Cit'y. 1. City; Jackson co., Mo.; p. 119,668. **2.** City; ⊙ of Wyandotte co., Kan.; p. 38,316.

Kan'sas Riv'er, Kan.; l. 900 m., incl. Smoky Hill Fork, to Missouri River.

Kan"su', kān'sū', prov.; N. W. China; 125,450 □; p. 9,285,377; ✻ Lan-Chau-Fu.

Kant. Im-ma'nu-el [1724–1804], Ger. philos. See KANTIANISM, in vocabulary.

Ku"pa-do-nuj', kū'pu-do-ūnj', town; Bombay prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 13,982.

Kap'nist. Va"si-li-e'vich [1756–1813], Rus. lyric poet; dramatist.

Kap″os″var′, kŏp′esh′vŭr′, town; Hung.; 97 m. S. W. of Budapest; p. 10,000.

Kapp, kăp. **Fried′rich** [1824–1884], Ger.-Am. lawyer; writer.

Ka″pur-tha′la, kŭ″pŭr-thŭ′lŭ. **1.** Native state; Punjab, Brit. India; 598 □; p. 299,690. **2.** Its *; p. 31,789.

Ka′ra, kŭ rŭ *or* kŭ-rŭ′, gold-mtn. dist.; E. Siberia.

Ka′ra-Bu″gaz′, kŭ′rŭ-bŭ″gŭz′, gulf; E. Caspian Sea; 90 × 90 m.; very salt.

Ka″ra-chef′, kŭ″rŭ-chef′, town; Orel govt., Rus.; p. 11,267.

Ka″ra-tchev′;.

Ka-ra′chi, kŭ-rŭ′chē. **1.** Dist.; Sind prov., Bombay, Brit. Ind; 14,179 □; p. 564,880. **2.** Its *; a spt. city; p. 105,199.

Kur-ra′chee;.

Ka-ra′George. Same as CZERNI-GEORGE.

Ka-ra′jich, kŭ-rŭ′yich, **Vuk** [1787–1864], Servian scholar.

Ka″ra-kash′, kŭ″rŭ-kŭsh′, riv.; E. Turkestan; l. 600 m. to Yarkand River.

Ka″ra-kŏl′, kŭ″rŭ-kŏl′, salt lake; Bokhara, cen. Asia; 25 m. in circumference.

Ka″ra-ko′ram, kŭ″rŭ-kō′rum. **1.** Mts. See MUSTAGH. **2.** Pass; Mustagh Mts., N. E. Kashmir; 18,550 ft. **3.** Ruined city; anc. * of Mongolian Empire; lat. 47° 15′ N., long. 102° 30′ 15″ E.; town **Ka″ra-Bal-gas′sun** is on its site.

Ka″ra-ko′rum;.

Ka″ra-kul′, kŭ″rŭ-kŭl′, town; Bokhara, cen. Asia; p. 30,000.

Ka″ram-sin′, kŭ′rŭm-zĭn′, **Ni′ko-la′i Mi′kha-il-o-vich″** [1765–1826], Rus. historian; *Hist. of Rus. Empire*.

Ka-rang′-As-sam′, kŭ-rŭng′-ŭs-sŭm′. **1.** Native state; Ball Isl., Malay Arch.; p. 250,000. **2.** Its *.

Ka′ra Sea, bet. Novaya Zemlya and N. W. Siberia.

Ka″ra′-Su″, kŭ″rŭ′-sŭ″ [black river], W. branch of Euphrates River.

Ka″ra′-Su-Ba-zar′, kŭ″rŭ′-sŭ-bŭ-zŭr′, cmtl. & mfg. Tatar town; Crimea, Rus.; p. 16,000.

Ka″ra-te-gin′, kŭ′rŭ-tē-gĭn′. **1.** Riv.; Pamir, cen. Asia; affluent of the Amu-Darya. **2.** Prov.; E. Bokhara, cen. Asia, 8,300 □; p. 100,000; independent till 1868; * Karategin.

Ka″rau-li′, kŭ″rou lē′. **1.** Native state, Rajputana, India; 1,238 □; p. 148,050. **2.** Its *; p. 25,607. **Ke″row-lee′**;.

Kar-ba′la. See KERBELA.

Kar′chi, kŭr′chē. See KARSHI.

Kar″czag′, Kor′tsog, town; Hung.; former * of Great Cumania, p. 15,825. **Kard″zag′**;.

Ka-re′ah, Heb., bald; *Bib.*, *Jer.* xl–xlii.

Ka″re-li′a, kŭ″rē-lē′ŭ, S. E part of Finland; old name. See KARELIAN, in vocabulary.

Kar′i-kal″, kŭr′i-kŭl″. **1.** Fr. colony, S. E. India; 52 □; p. 93,055. **2.** Its *; p. 34,719.

Ka-rin′jan, kŭ-rin′jŭ, town; Amraoti dist., Berar prov., Brit. India; p. 10,923.

Kar-ka′a, Heb., deep ground; *Bib.*, *Josh* xv, 3.

Kar′kor, Heb., deep ground, *Bib.*, *Judges* viii, 10.

Karl, **Ka′rel**. See CHARLES.

Karls′bad, kŭrls bŭd. See CARLSBAD.

Karls-kro′na, kŭrls-krō nŭ, spt. town; * of Blekinge prov., Sw.; p. 21,119; naval station. **Carls-cro′na**;.

Karls′ruhe″, kŭrls rō″. See CARLSRUHE.

Kar′mat, kŭr′mŭt, **Ab′mad** [-900]. See KARMATHIANS, in vocabulary.

Kar′nak, kŭr nŭk, vil. near Luxor, Egy.; ruins of anc. Thebes. **Kar′nac**;.

Kar-nal′, kŭr-nŭl′. **1.** Dist.; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. India; 2,440 □; p. 683,718. **2.** Its *; p. 21,963.

Karnes, kărnz, co.; S. Texas; 730 □; p. 3,637. ⊙ Helena.

Kar-nul′, kŭr-nŭl′. **1.** Dist., Madras prov., Brit. India; 7,341 □; p. 817,328. **2.** Its *; p. 24,004. **Kur-nool′**;.

Ka″rond′, kŭ′rŏnd′, native state; Cen. Provs., India; 3,745 □; p. 133,483.

Ka-ron′go, ko-ren′gō, town, E. shore Lake Nyassa, Nyassaland, S. Afr.

Kar′put, kŭr′put, town; * of Mamouret-ul-Aziz vilayet, Turk. Armenia; p. 30,000 to 35,000; Am. Prot. mission.

Kar-qui′nes, kŭr-kī′nes, strait bet. Suisun and San Pablo bays, Cal., 1 l m.

Kars, kŭrs. **1.** Govt.; Transcaucasia, As. Rus.; 7,388 □; p. 212,000. **2.** Its *; fort. town; p. 8,672; sieges by Rus., 1855–1877.

Karsch, kŭrsh. **An′na Lu-i′se** *née* Durbach [1722–1791], Ger. poet; called "the German Sappho." **Kar′schin**;.

Kar′shi, kŭr shē, walled town; Bokhara, Asia, p. 25,000. **Kar′chi**;. **Kur′shee**;.

Kar′sten, kŭr′stĕn. **Karl Jo′hann Bern′hard** [1782–1853], Prus. mineralogist; *System of Metallurgy*.

Kar″tau-tau′, kŭr′tou-tou′, mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 16,500 ft. **Sad′dle Peak**;.

Kar″tar-pur′, kŭr′tŭr-pŭr′, town; Jalandhar dist., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 10,411.

Kart″ti-ke′ya, kŭrt′ti-kē′yŭ [*Hind. Myth.*], god of war; miraculous offspring of Siva. **Skan′da**;. **Sri′ma-na**;.

Ka-run′, kŭ-rŭn′, anc. **Eu-læ′us**; *Bib.* **U′lai**, *Dan.* viii, 2; riv., S. W. Pers., l. 400 to 500 m. to Shat-el-Arab Riv.

Kar′vir, kŭr′vir. See KOLHAPUR.

Kar′war, kŭr′wŭr, spt. town; Bombay, Brit. India; p. 14,579.

Ka-sa′i, ka-sŭ′ē. Same as KASSAI.

Kas″an-lik′, kŭs″ŭn-lĭk′, town; E. Rumelia, Bulgaria; p. 10,705. **Kez″an-lik′**;.

Ka′sar, kŭ sŭr. **Cape**, E. Afr.; Red Sea.

Kas′bek, kŭs′bek. See KAZBEK.

Kasch′au, kŭsh′ou [Hung. **Kas′sa**, kesh′shŏ], anc. city; Hung.; p. 29,196.

Kas-ganj′, kŭs-gŭnj′, town; * of Etah dist., Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 16,535.

Ka″shan, kŭ′shŭn′, mfg. town; Irak-Ajemi prov., Pers.; p. 30,000.

Kash″e-pur′, kash″ē-pŭr′, town; Moradabad dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 15,000.

Kash″gar′, kŭsh′gŭr′. **1.** Riv.; E. Turkestan; l. 500 m. **Kiz′il Su**;. **2.** Dist.; E. Turkestan; p. 120,000. **3.** Town; * of E. Turkestan; p. 16,000.

Kash-gar′i-a, kŭsh-gŭr′i-ŭ, E. Turkestan; name before conquest by China.

Kash-kar′, kŭsh-kŭr′ Same as CHITRAL.

Kash″mir′, kash″mir′, native state; N. W. India; 80,900 □; p. 2,543,952. * Srinagar.

Kas″si-mof′, kŭ″si-mof′, town; Riazan govt., Rus.; p. 14,000.

Kas-kas′ki-a, kas-kas′ki-ŭ. **1.** Riv., Ill., l. 300 m. to the Mississippi Riv. at Chester. **2.** Vil.; Randolph co., Ill.; first * of Ill. Ter.; p. with tp., 862.

Kas′par. See JASPER.

Kas″san′ba, kŭs″sŭn′bŭ, mfg. town; Aidin vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 12,000.

Kas-sa′i, kŭs-sŭ′ē, large affluent of the Kongo Riv., S. Afr.

Kas-sa′la, kŭs-sŭ′lŭ, fort. town; former * of Taka dist., Nubia, N. E. Afr.; p. 3,000.

Kas-sa′li, kŭs-sŭ′lē, lake; Kongo Free State, W. Afr.; discovered 1901.

Kas′sel, kŭs′sĕl. Same as CASSEL.

Kas″sa-ma′ni, kŭs″sŭ-mŭ′nē, corruption of *Castra Comani*, "castle of Commenus"). **1.** Vilayet; N. W. Asia Minor; 19,300 □; p. 1,009,460. **2.** Its *; p. 40,000.

Küst′ner, kest′ngr, **A′bra-ham Gott′helf** [1719–1800], Ger. math.; astron.; poet; *Hist. of Mathematics*.

Ka-sur′, kŭ-sŭr′, town; Lahore dist., Punjab, Brit. India; p. 20,580. **Kus-saur′**;.

Kas″vin′. See KAZVIN.

Ka″ta-ghan′, kŭ″tg-gŭn′, dist.; Afghan Turkestan, W. of Badakhshan; * Khunduz; p. 2,500. **Khun-duz′**;.

Ka-tah′din, ka-tŭ′dĭn, **Mount**, Piscataquis co., Me.; 5,385 ft.

Ka-tan′ga, kŭ-tăn′gŭ, country; S. Kongo Free State; S. Cen. Afr.; * Bunkeia.

Kat′a Phu′sin, kat′ŭ fŭ′sĭn [Pen-name], John Ruskin, Eng. art-critic, in *London's Architectural Mag.*, 1837–1839.

Kate. See CATHERINE.

Kate, Mount, Nev.; 6,187 ft.

Ka′ter, Hen′ry [1777–1835], Eng. math.; physicist; invented Kater's pendulum.

Kath″a-ri′na, kath′ŭ-rī′nŭ [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew*], the shrew, whom Petruchio marries and tames.

Kath′a-rine. See CATHERINE. **Kath′er-ine**;.

Kath′er-ine [SHAK. *Henry V.*], dau. to Charles VI. of France; wooed and won by Henry.

Kath′er-ine Peak, mt.; Utah; 9,902 ft.

Kat″hi-a-war′, kŭt′ĭ-ŭ-wŭr′, pen.; N. Gujarat, Bombay, Brit. India; 20,496 □; p. 2,752,404; 187 native states.

Kath′leen, Ka′tie. See CATHERINE.

Kat′kof, kŭt′kef. **Mi′cha-el Ni′ki-fo-ro-vich″** [1818–1887], Rus. journalist; Panslavist leader.

Kat′o-na, kŭt′o-nŭ. **Ist′van** [1732–1811], Hung. Jesuit; scholar; historian.

Kat′rine, Loch, Perth & Sterling cos., Scot.; 5 ☽.

Kat′te-gat″. Same as CATTEGAT.

Kut′to-witz, kŭt′to-vits, town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 11,402.

Ka-tun′ga, kŭ-tun′gŭ, town; Nupe, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 15,000.

Kau-a′i, kou-ŭ′ē, isl.; Hawaiian Isls., N. Pac. Oc.; 590 □; p. 11,859; sugar-culture.

Kauff′mann, kouf′mŭn. **1. Kon′stan-tin Pe′tro-vich von** [1818–1882], Rus. gen.; conquered Bokhara 1868, Khiva, 1873, Khokand, 1875. **2. Ma-ri′a An′na An-ge′li-ca Cath″a-ri′na** [1741–1807], Swiss painter.

Kauff′mann Peak, mt.; Trans-Altai Mts., Ferghana govt., Rus. Turkestan; 23,000 ft.

Kauf′man, kŏf′mŭn, co.; N. E. Tex.; 800 □; p. 21,598; ⊙ Kaufman.

Kau-kau′na, kŏ-kŏ′nŭ, city; Outagamie co., Wis.; p. 4,667.

Kaul′bach, koul′bäkh, **Wil′helm von** [1805–1874], Ger. hist. painter; mural paintings in Berlin Museum.

Kau′nitz, kou′nits, **Wen′zel An′ton, Prince von** [1711–1794], Aust. statesman; diplomat; called "the Coachman of Europe" from his influence.

Ka-va′la, kŭ-vŭ′lŭ, town; S. E. Salonica vilayet, Turkey in Eur.; p. 6,000; ruins. Anc. **Ne-ap′o-lis**;.

Kav′a-nagh, kăv′ŭ-nŭh. **Ju′li-a** [1824–1877], Ir. novelist.

Ka-vay′a, kŭ-vuī′ŭ, spt. town; Scutari vilayet, W. Turk.; p. 10,000. **Ca-vai′ha**;.

Ka′ve-ri, kŭ′vē-rī, riv.; Mysore and Madras, S. India; l. 475 m. to W. Ghats Mts. to Bengal Bay. **Cau′ver-y**;.

Kav″i-ron′do, country; N. E. of Victoria Nyanza; chief Brit. station, Victoria.

Kaw, kŏ, tp.; Jackson co., Mo.; coextensive with Kansas City; p. 132,716.

Ka-wa′go-e, kŭ-wŭ′gō-e, town; 25 m. N. W. Tokyo, Japan; p. 15,839.

Ka-war′do, ko-wär′dō, native state; Cen. Provs., India; 887 □; p. 75,000.

Ka-we′ah, ka-wē′ŭ, peak; Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 14,000 ft.

Kay. **1. John**, 1st Eng. poet laureate (to Edward IV.); fl. 1480. **Ca′ius**;. **2. John** [1700–1761?], Eng. machinist; inv. the fly-shuttle, 1733. **3. John** [1742–1826], Scot. miniature-painter; etcher; caricaturist. **4.** Same as CAIUS, 1.

Kaye, kē. **1.** Same as CAIUS, 1. **2. John** [1783–1853], Eng. bp.; eccl. hist. **3. Sir John Will′iam** [1814–1876], Eng. hist.

Kayes, kēz, town; * of Fr. Sudan, W. Afr.; on Senegal Riv.; p. 6,000.

Kay′i-you. See MARIAS RIVER.

Kay″-Shut′tle-worth, Sir James [1804–1877], Eng. educational reformer.

Ka″za-min′, kŭ″zŭ-mĭn′, town; As. Turk.; 8 m. N. W. of Bagdad; p. 12,000.

Ka-zan′, kŭ-zŭn′. **1.** Govt.; E. Rus.; 24,601 □; p. 2,208,917. **2.** Its *; former * of the Mongol Kingdom of the Golden Horde; p. 134,359; univ. founded, 1801.

Kaz′bek, kŭz bek, mt., Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 16,546 ft.

Ka-zem′be, ka-zem bē. **1.** Country; in N. W. Brit. Zambesia, S. Cen. Afr. **2.** Its *; large town.

Kaz″in-czy, koz in-tsē, **Fe′rencz** or **Fran′cis** [1759–1831], Hung. writer; restorer of the Hung. language.

Kaz″vin′, kŭz′vĭn′, town; N. Pers.; p. 30,000. **Kas″vin′**;.

Kaz-wi′ni, kŭz wī′nē, **Za′cha-ri′ah ben Mo-ham′med ben Mah′moud, el** [1210?–1283, Arab. mat.; geog.

Ke-a″la-ke-ku′a, kē-ŭ′lŭ-kē-kū′ŭ, bay; Hawaii Isl.; Capt. Cook killed here, Feb. 14, 1779.

Kean, kēn (Celt. Ir. *mure*, vast). **1. Charles John** [1811?–1868], Eng. actor; b. in Ir.; played in U. S. **2. Edmund** [1787–1833], Eng. tragic actor; father of preceding; played in U. S. **3. El′len** *née* Tree; [1805–1880], Eng. actress; w. of Charles.

Keane, kēn, **John, Lord** [1781–1844], Eng. gen.; at New Orleans, 1815.

Kear′ny, kär′nĭ. **1. Phil′ip** [1815–1862], U. S. gen.; k. at Chantilly. **Kear′ney**;. **2. Ste′phen Watts** [1794–1848], U. S. gen.; conquered New Mex., 1846; Gov. of Cal., 1847. **3.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 864 □; p. 1,571; * Lakin. **4.** Co.; S. Neb.; 525 □; p. 9,061; ⊙ Minden. **5.** City; ⊙ of Buffalo co., Neb.; p. 8,074.

Kear′sarge, klr′sŭrj. **1.** Mt.; Carroll co., N. H.; 3,251 ft. **2.** Mt.; Merrimack co., N. H.; 2,943 ft.

Kears′ley, kirz′lę, mfg. town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 7,253.

Kear′y, klr′ĭ. **An′nie** [1825–1879], Eng. novelist; historian.

Kent′ing, kit′ing. **Geof′frey** [1570?–1644?], Ir. priest; hist.

Kents, kits. **1. John** [1795–1821], Eng. poet. **2. Sir Rich′ard Good′win** [1757–1834], Eng. admiral.

Keb′bi, keb′bi, town; Sokoto, Brit. Niger Ter.; p. 22,000.

Ke′ble, kĭ′bl, **John** [1792–1866], Eng. divine; prof. of poetry, Oxford; Tractarian; *Christian Year*, 1827, etc.

Kec″s′kem″et′, kech′kem′ĕt′, agr. and mfg. town; Hung.; p. 48,234.

Ke′dar, kĭ′dŭr [Heb., powerful; *Bib.*], son of Ishmael.

Ked′e-mah [Heb., eastward; *Bib.*], son of Ishmael.

Ked′e-moth [Heb.; *Bib.*, *Deut.* ii, 26; *Josh.* xiii, 18.

Ke′desh, kĭ desh [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Ke-di′ri″, kē-dĭ′rĭ′. **1.** Dutch residency, Java; p. 677,000. **2.** Its *; p. 6,000.

Ke′dron, kĭ′drŏn *or* ked′rŏn, ravine E. of Jerusalem; dry except in winter. **Kid′ron**;.

Kee′ling Is′lands, kĭ′ling, group; Indian Oc.; 500 m. S. W. of Java; p. 554; Brit. **Co′cos**;. **Ke′kos Kee′ling**;.

Keene, kēn. **1. Lau′ra** [1820–1873], Eng. actress; in U. S. 1852–1873. **2.** City; ⊙ of Cheshire co., N. H.; p. 7,446.

Kee′ney Knob, mt.; W. Va.; 3,945 ft.

Kees″e′ville, kēz′vĭl, vil.; Essex co., N. Y.; p. 2,103.

Kee-wa′tin, kī-wŏ′tĭn, dist.; Can., N. E. of Manitoba; 282,000 □; p. 40,000.

Ke-gon′sa Lake, kę-gon′sŭ, Kane co., Wis.; diameter, 3 m.

Ke-hel′a-thah, kę-hel′ŭ-thŭ [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii.

Keigh′ley, kĭth′lę, mfg. town; W. R. Yorks., Eng.; p. 30,811.

Keight′ley, keit′lę, **Thom′as** [1789–1872], Ir. hist.; writer.

Kei′lah, kī′lŭ *or* kūl′lŭ [Heb., enclosed; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxiii.

Keill, kĭl, **John** [1671–1721], Scot. math.; astronomer.

Keim, kīm. **1. The′o-dor** [1825–1878], Ger. theol. **2. Wil′liam H.** [1813–1862], Am. gen.; M. C.

Kei Riv′er, kē, N. E. Cape Col., Afr.; l. 200 m. to Ind. Oc. **Great Kei**;.

Kei′ser, kŭ′zer, **Rein′hard** [1673–1739], Ger. mus. comp.; over 100 operas; *Circe*, 1734.

Keith, kĭth. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [1791–1880], Scot. clerg.; *Evidences*, etc. **2. George** [1553?–1623], earl marischal of Scot.; founded Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, Apr. 2, 1593. **3. George** [1639?–1716], Scot. Presb., "Christian Quaker," and Episcopalian successively; in Am., 1688–1694. **4. George** [1693?–1778], last earl marischal of Scot.; proscribed for supporting Pretender. **5. James Fran′cis Ed′ward** [1696–1758], "Marshal Keith"; Scot. Jacobite; soldier; in service of Sp., Rus., & Prus.; field-marshal of Prus., 1747; Gov. of Berlin, 1749. **6. Viscount** [1746–1823], George Keith Elphinstone, Brit. admiral; captured Dutch squadron in S. Afr., Aug. 17, 1796; took Genoa, June 5, 1800. **7.** Co.; W. Neb.; 1,254 □; p. 2,556; ⊙ Ogallalla. **8.** Town; Banff co., Scot.; p. 4,622.

Ke-la′ah, kę-lē′yŭ [Heb., Jah is light; *Bib.*].

Ke-lat′, kē-lăt′. See KHELAT.

Ke-la′ti Na-di′ri, kē-lă′tĭ nŭ-dĭ′rĭ, strong fortress; Khorassan prov., Per.

Kel′i-ta, kel′ĭ-tŭ [Heb., poverty; *Bib.*].

Kel′lar, kel′ler. **1. Gott′fried** [1819–1890], Swiss poet; novelist. **2. Jo′seph** [1815–1873], Ger. engraver.

Kel″ler″mann′, kĕ″ler′mŭn′. **1. Fran″çois′ Chris″-tophe′** [1735–1820], duke of Valmy; Fr. marshal; def. Prus. and Aust. at Valmy and Piedmontese at Bonneville. **2. Fran″çois′ É″ti″enne′** [1770–1835], duke of Valmy; Fr. gen.; son of preceding.

Kell′gren, kel′gren, **Jo′han Hen′rik** [1751–1795], Sw. lyric poet.

Kells, anc. town; Meath co., Ir.; p. 2,822; anc. remains.

Kel′ly. **1. Eu-gene** [1806–1894], Am. millionaire banker. **2. Sir Fitz′roy Ed′ward** [1796–1880], Eng. lawyer; M. P. **3. John** [1750–1809], Eng. clerg. **4. Mi′cha-el** [1762–1826], Ir. musician; friend of Mozart.

Kel′so, mkt. town; Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 4,687; abbey ruins.

Ke′lung″, kē′lung′, treaty port; N. E. Formosa Isl., China; p. 70,000.

Kem′ble. **1. A′de-laide**, See SARTORIS. **2. Charles** [1775–1854], Eng. actor; visited U. S., 1832. **3. E-liz′a-beth** [1761–1836], Eng. actress; sister of preceding; visited Am., 1792. **4. Fran′ces Anne**, commonly "Fanny Kemble" [1810–1893], Eng. actress; author; dau. of Charles. **5. George Ste′phen** [1758–1822], Eng. actor; manager; bro. of Charles. **6. John Mitch′ell** [1807–1857], Eng. hist.; son of Charles. **7. John Phil′ip** [1757–1823,, Eng. tragic actor; bro. of Charles. **8. Sa′rah.** See SIDDONS.

Ke″mi-jo′ki, kĕ″mi-yō′ki, riv.; N. Finland, Rus.; l. 300 m.

Kemp. **1. George Mei′kle**, [1795–1844], Scot. architect; Scott's monument, Edinburgh. **2. James**, [1787–1827], Am. divine; Prot. Epis. bp. of Maryland. **3. John** [1380–1454], Eng. cardinal, 1452; abp. of Canterbury, 1452–1454. **4. Jo′seph** [1778–1824], Eng. musician.

Kem′pe-len, Wolf′gang, Baron [1734–1804], Hung. mechanician; writer.

Kem′pen-felt, Rich′ard [1720–1782], Eng. admiral; religious poet; went down in "Royal George" at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782.

Kem′per. **1. Jack′son** [1789–1870], Am. divine; Prot. Epis. bp. of Wisconsin, 1859–1870. **2.** Co.; E. Miss.; 740 □; p. 17,961; ⊙ Dekalb.

Kem′pis, Thom′as à [1379–1471], Ger. monk; writer; reputed author of *De Imitatione Christi*, bet. 1415 and 1424.

Kemp′ten, anc. mfg. town; Swabia, Bavaria, Ger.; p. 15,760.

Ke-mu′el, kę-mū′el *or* kem′yu-el [Heb., God stands; *Bib.*].

Ken. **1. Thom′as** [1637–1711], Eng. bp.; one of the seven sent to Tower by James II.; deprived by William III. as a nonjuror. **2.** Ken. Riv.; cen. India; l. 250 m. to Jamna Riv.

Ke′nan, Same as CAINAN.

Ke′nath [Heb., possession; *Bib.*], a city E. of Jordan.

Ke′naz [Heb., side; *Bib.*].

Ken′dal, mfg. bor. and market-town; Westmoreland co., Eng.; p. 14,430; ruined castle; bpl. of Catharine Parr.

Ken′dall. **1. A′mos** [1789–1869], Am. journalist; U. S. Postmaster-Gen., 1835–1840. **2. George Wil′kins** [1810–1867], Am. journalist; hist. **3.** Co.; N. Ill.; 330 □; p. 12,106; ⊙ Yorkville. **4.** Co.; cen. Texas; 620 □; p. 3,809; ⊙ Boerne. **5.** Bor.; McKean co., Pa.; p. 1,937.

Ken′dall, Mount, San Juan Range, Col.; 13,380 ft.

Ken′dall-ville, city; Noble co., Ind.; p. 2,960.

Ken″dra-pa′ra, ken′drŭ-pŭ′rŭ, town; Cuttack dist., Orissa prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 10,682.

Ken-eal′y, ken-ĭ′ŭl, **Ed′ward Vaughan Hyde** [1819–1880], Brit. lawyer; author; defended "Tichborne claimant."

Ke′neh, kĕ′ne. **1.** Prov.; Upper Egy.; 544 □; p. 406,858. **2.** Its *; p. 13,000. **Ke″ne**;.

Ken-ni′a, kĭ-nĭ′ŭ, mt.; Brit. E. Afr.; about 20,000 ft.; probably highest in Africa.

Ken′il-worth, town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 4,173; ruins of celebrated castle; prin. scene of Scott's novel *Kenilworth*.

Ke′nite, kĭ′nait *or* ken′ŭit [*Bib.*], one of a nomadic people.

Ken′na-quhair, ken′nŭ-cwār [know not where], a Scotch name for any imaginary locality; no man's land.

Ken″ne-bec′. **1.** Riv.; Me.; l. 200 m. to Atl. Oc. **2.** Co.; S. Me.; 888 □; p. 57,012; ⊙ Augusta.

Ken″ne-bunk′, town; York co., Me.; p. 3,172.

Ken″ne-bunk-port′, town; York co., Me.; p. 2,196.

Ken′ne-dy. **1. Ben′ja-min Hall** [1804–1889], Eng. scholar; head master of Harrow School. **2. James** [1405?–1466], Scot. prelate; bp. of St. Andrews; coregent of Scot. **3. John Pen′dle-ton** [1795–1870], Am. novelist; Sec. of the Navy. **4. Will′iam** [1759–1836], Scot. lawyer; antiq. **5. Will′iam** [1799–1849], Scot. poet; writer.

Ken′ne-dy Chan′nel, bet. Grant Land and N. W. Greenland; lat. 81° N., long. 70° W.

Ken′net, White [1660–1728], Eng. antiq.; bp. of Peterborough.

Ken′neth [Celt. Scot. *masc.*, handsome]. **1.** Legendary king of the Scots; fl. 606? **2. K. I. Mac-Al′pine** [-860 or 862?], "the Hardy"; king of Galloway, 834–860?; conquered Picts; king of Alban, 844. **3. K. II.** [-995], king of Alban; defeated Danes; k. by Fenella. **4. K. III.** [-1005?, king of Alban, 997–1005?; def. by Malcolm II. at Monzievaird; slain.

Ken′ney, James [1780–1849], Ir. poet; farce-writer.

Ken′ni-cott, Ben′ja-min [1718–1783], Eng. Bib. scholar.

Ken′ning-ton, dist.; Lambeth par., S. W. London, Eng.; p. 72,507; K. Oval is a famous cricket-ground.

Ke-nog′a-mi, kę-nog′ŭ-mĭ, lake; Quebec prov.; l. 25 m.

Ke-no′sha. **1.** Co.; S. E. Wis.; 280 □; p. 15,581. **2.** Its *; a fishing, mfg., and cmtl. city on Lake Michigan; p. 6,532. **Ke-no′sha Cones**, mt. peaks; Col.; lat. 39° 25′ N., long. 105° 41′ W.; 12,340 and 12,350 ft.

Ke-no′sha Pass, Col.; elev. 10,200 ft.

Ken′rick. **1. Fran′cis Pat′rick** [1797–1863], Rom. Cath. abp. of Baltimore, 1851–1863. **2. John** [1788–1874], Eng. scholar; philol.; teacher.

Ken′sal Green, cemetery; N. W. of London, Eng.; 77 acres.

Ken′sett, John Fred′er-ick [1818–1872], Am. painter.

Ken′sing-ton, ken′zing-tun. **1.** Par.; W. London, Eng.; p. 166,321. **2.** Town; S. Australia; p. 10,000.

Kent. **1. Ed′ward, Duke of** [1767–1820], Eng. gen.; 4th son of George III.; father of Queen Victoria. **2. Ed′ward** [1802–1877], Am. lawyer; Gov. of Me.; judge of Supreme Court of Me. **3. James** [1700–1756], Eng. musician. **4. James** [1763–1847], Am. jurist; Chief Justice of N. Y.; Chan.; *Com-*

mentaries on Am. Law, 1826-1830. **5. Duchess of** [1786-1861], Maria Louisa Victoria, dau. of duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; mother of Queen Victoria. **6. Earl of**, SHAK. *King Lear*], a lord of Lear's court, who attends him in his wanderings, under the name of Caius. **7. Fair Maid of.** See JOAN, 2. **8. Holy Maid** (or **Nun**) **of.** See BARTON, ELIZABETH. **9. Will'iam** [1685-1748], Eng. architect, originated natural style of landscape-gardening. **10.** Co.; S. E. Eng.; 1,552 □; p. 1,142,324; * Maidstone. **11.** Co.; cen. Del.; 630 □; p. 32,664; * Dover. **12.** Co.; N. E. Md.; 315 □; p. 17,471; ⊙ Chestertown. **13.** Co.; W. Mich.; 860 □; p. 109,922; ⊙ Grand Rapids. **14.** Co.; cen. R. I.; 180 □; p. 26,754; ⊙ East Greenwich. **15.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 810 □; p. 324; ⊙ Jayton. **16.** Co.; N. B. prov., Can.; 1,720 □; p. 23,815; * Richibucto. **17.** Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 644 □; p. 31,134; * Chatham. **18.** Vil.; Portage co., Ohio; p. 3,500.

Ken'ti-gern, ken'ti-gern [Celt., chief lord], **Saint** [518?-603, Scot. monk; apostle of Strathclyde. **St. Mun'go†.**

Kent'ish Town, dist. or chapelry of St. Pancras par.; N. suburb of London, Eng.; p. 68,198.

Ken'ton. 1. Si'mon [1755-1836], Am. pioneer; soldier; associate of Daniel Boone. **2.** Co.; N. Ky.; 152 □; p. 54,161; ⊙ Covington. **3.** City; ⊙ of Hardin co., Ohio; p. 5,557.

Kent's Cav'ern or **Hole,** famous bone-cave; near Torquay, Devon co., Eng.

Ken-tuck'y, ken-tuk'i. **1.** Riv.; Ky.; l. 350 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** S. cen. State; U. S. Am.; 40,400 □; p. 1,858,635; * Frankfort; admitted 1792.

Kent'ville, town; * of King's co., N. S., Can.; p. 1,686.

Ken'wyn, ken'win, town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 9,000.

Ken'yon, ken'yun. **1. John** [1783-1856], Eng. poet; b. in Jamaica. **2. Lloyd, Lord** [1733-1802], Eng. lawyer; Chief Justice of King's Bench, 1788.

Ke'o-kuk, ki'o-kuk. **1.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 576 □; p. 23,862; ⊙ Sigourney. **2.** City; Lee co., Iowa; p. 14,101; on Mississippi River.

Kep'ler, Jo'hann. See KEPLERIAN, in vocab., and KEPLER'S LAWS, under LAW. **Kep'pler†.**

Kep'pel. 1. Au-gus'tus, Viscount [1725-1786], Eng. admiral; took Havana, 1762. **2. Lady Car'o-line** [1735-], dau. of earl of Albemarle; reputed author of the song *Robin Adair*.

Ker, ker *or* kûr. **John** [1819-1886], Scot. Presb. minister; writer.

Ke'rak, anc. town; S. of Dead Sea, Syria; strategic point during crusades; p. 8,000.

Ker-be'la, kär-bē'lä. **1.** Holy city; Turk. in Asia; 60 m. S. W. of Bagdad; p. 60,000. **2.** The plain which is its site, where Husain was slain. **Kur-ba'la†.**

Ke"ren-hap'puch, ki'ren-hap'uc [Heb., horn of paint; *Bib.*], *Job* xlii, 14.

Ker'foot, John Bar'rett [1816-1881], Am. divine; Prot. Epis. bp. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Kerg'ue-len Land, kerg'ē-len, isls.; Indian Oc.; lat. 49° S., long. 69° 30' E.; uninhabited. **Des"o-la'tion Is'land†.**

Ker"gué"len'-Tré"ma"rec', kâr"gē'lăN'-trē"mä"rec', **Y"ves' Jo"seph' de** [1745-1797], Fr. navig.; disc. Kerguelen Land, 1772.

Ke'ri-oth [Heb., cities; *Bib.*].

Ker"ki', ker'ki', fort. town; Bokhara, cen. Asia; 120 m. S. of Bokhara; occupied by Rus.; trading-center.

Ker"kuk', ker'kûk', town; N. of Bagdad, As. Turkey; p. 12,000; petroleum.

Ker"lé"ric', kâr'lē'ric', **Lou"is' Bil"lou"art' de** [1704-1770], Fr. naval officer; Gov. of Louisiana, 1752-1762.

Ker'ma-dec Is'lands, kęr'ma-dec, group; S. Pac. Oc.; 600 m. N. N. E. of New Zealand; 15 □; p. 8; Brit.

Ker-man', ker-mân'. **1.** Prov.; E. Per.; 59,000 □; p. 300,000. **2.** [Anc. **Car-ma'ni-a.**] Its *; p. 30,000 to 45,000; noted carpets. **Kar'man†.**

Ker"man"shah', kär"mân'shä', town; Ardalan prov., Per.; p. 32,000. **Ker"man"cha'†.**

Kern, kęrn. **1.** Riv.; Cal.; l. 200 m. Sierra Nevada to Tulare Lake. **2.** Co.; S. Cal.; 7,971 □; p. 9,808; ⊙ Bakersfield.

Ker'ner, ker'nęr. **An'dre-as Jus-ti'nus** [1786-1862], Ger. poet; a leader of Swabian school; spiritualist; *Romantische Dichtungen*.

Ke'ros, ki'ros [Heb., bent.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 44.

Ké"rou"aille', kā"rū'āl'. **Lou"ise' Re-née' de** [1649-1734], duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny; mistress of Charles II. **Qué"rou"aille'†.**

Ke"row-lee', kē"rau-lī'. Same as KARAULI.

Kerr. 1. kęr *or* kär. **Rob'ert** [1755-1813], Scot. surgeon; nat.; hist. **2.** kęr. Co.; cen. Tex.; 1,100 □; p. 4,445; ⊙ Kerrville.

Ker'ry, ker'i, co.; Munster prov., Ir.; 1,853 □; p. 179,136; * Tralee.

Ker"shaw', kęr'shô', co.; N. part of S. C.; 775 □; p. 22,361; ⊙ Camden.

Kertch, kertch, fort. spt. town; Crimea, Rus.; p. 27,149; burial-place of Mithridates.

Ke'shub Chun'der Sen, kē'shub chun'dęr sēn, **Ba'bu** [1838-1884], Hindu religious leader. See BRAHMO-SOMAJ, in vocab. **Ke'shab Chan'dra Sen†.**

Kes'sel, kes'sęl. **1. Fer'di-nand van** [1660-1696 or 1710?], Fl. painter. **2. Jan van,** "the Elder" [1626-1692?], Fl. painter. **3. Jan van,** "the Younger" [1641 or 1648-1708], Dutch painter.

Kes'sels, Mat-thi'as [1781-1836], Dutch sculp.

Kes'te-ven, kes'tę-ven. **Parts of,** S. W. dist. of Lincolnshire, Eng.; 454,875 acres; p. 105,597.

Kes'wick, kez'ik *or* kez'wik, market-town; Cumb. co., Eng.; p. 3,905; Southey buried here.

Ket, Rob'ert [-1549], Eng. tanner; led a rebellion, July-Aug., 1549; hanged.

Ketch'o", Kech'ō". Same as HANOI.

Ket'te-ler, ket'tę-lęr, **Wil'helm E-ma'nu-el, Baron von** [1811-1877], Ger. Ultramontane; writer; bp. of Mentz.

Ket'ter-ing, ket'ęr-ing, market-town; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 19,754.

Ket'tle Riv'er, Minn.; l. 100 m. to St. Croix River.

Ket'tle Rock Peak, mt.; Cal.; 7,843 ft.

Ke-tu'rah, kę-tū'rä [Heb., incense, fragrance; *Bib.*].

Ke-u'ka, kę-yū'ka, lake; Steuben and Yates cos., N. Y.; 20 × 2 m.

Ke-un'jhar, kē-ūn'jŭr. **1.** Native state; Orissa prov., Bengal, India; 3,096 □; p. 181,871. **2.** Its *; p. 2,500.

Keux, Le. See LE KEUX.

Kew, kū, vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; W. suburb of London; p. 2,000; botanic garden.

Ke-wa'nee, ke-wā'ni, town; Henry co., Ill.; p. 4,569.

Ke-wau'nee, ke-wô'ni, co.; E. Wis.; 336 □; p. 16,153; ⊙ Kewaunee.

Ke'wee-naw, ki'wi-nô, co.; N. W. Mich.; 350 □; p. 2,894; ⊙ Eagle River.

Ke'wee-naw Bay, Lake Superior; S. E. of Keweenaw Point pen., Mich.

Ke'wee-naw Point, pen.; S. of Lake Superior; coextensive with Keweenaw co., copper-mines.

Kew"Ki-ang', Same as KIUKIANG.

Key, ki. **1. Fran'cis Scott** [1780-1843], Am. lawyer; poet; author of *The Star-spangled Banner*, 1814. **2. Thom'as Hew'itt** [1799-1875], Eng. philol. **3.** kē. Isl. group; Malay Arch.; S. of Dutch New Guinea, 680 □; p. 20,-000; Dutch.

Ke"ya-pa'tha, ki'yą-pō'thō [big turtle]. **1.** Riv.; S. Dak. and Neb.; l. 250 m. to Niobrara Riv. **2.** Co.; N. Neb.; 660 □; p. 3,920; ⊙ Springview.

Keyne, kīn, **Saint,** "Keyna the Virgin"; dau. of Braganus, Welsh prince. At St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, she is said to have created by prayer a spring such that whichever of a newly married couple first drank of it should rule the household.

Key'port, ki'pôrt, town; Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 3,411.

Key'ser, kaī'zęr. **1. Ni-caise' de** [1813-1887], Belg. painter. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Mineral co., W. Va.; p. 2,165.

Key'stone, Mount, Sierra co., Cal.; 6,988 ft.

Key West. 1. Isl.; Fla., in Gulf of Mex.; 7 × 3 m. **2.** Spt. city; ⊙ of Monroe co., Fla.; on Key West isl.; p. 18,080.

Kez"an-lik', See KASANLIK.

Ke-zi'a, kę-zaī'ą [Heb., cassia; *Bib.*], *Job* xlii, 14.

Ke'ziz [Heb., border; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xviii, 21.

Kha-bur', kä-bûr', riv.; As. Turkey; l. 200 m. to Euphrates Riv.

Kha-di'ja, kę-di'ja [555?-621], wife of Mohammed.

Kha'fra, kā'fra. See CEPHREN.

Kha'i-bar, kā'i-bar, native state; Punjab, India. **Khy'ber†.**

Kha'i-bar Pass, bet. India and Afghan.; 10 m. W. of Peshawur. **Khy'ber Pass†.**

Khai"-Ju-an', See KI-YUEN.

Khai"ra-bad', kaī'rä-bād', town; * of Sitapur dist., Lucknow div., Oudh, Brit. India; p. 14,217.

Khair"a-garh', kaīr"ą-gŭr', native state; Cen. Provs., India; 940 □; p. 181,132; * Khairagarh.

Khair"pur', kaīr'pŭr'. **1.** Native state; Sind, N. W. Bombay prov., India; 6,109 □; p. 131,937. **2.** Its *; p. 7,000.

Kha'led, kā'led [582-642?], Arab. gen.; "sword of God"; prin. founder of the empire of the califs in Arabia & Syria.

Kha-lil', kę-lîl'. **1. Me'lik-al-Ash'raf** (the illustrious King) [-1293], sultan of Egypt and Syria; drove Christians from Syria. **2. Pa-sha'** [-1453], Turk. gen.; captured Constantinople, 1453; executed for bribery. **Cha-lil'†. Kha-leel'†.**

Khal"kas' Coun'try, kūl'kūs', N. Mongolia; lat. 47°-53° N., long. 90°-112° E.; * Urga.

Kham"ga-on', kŭm'ga-ôn', town; Akola dist., Berar prov., Brit. India; p. 12,390; cotton-market.

Khan-desh', kān-dēsh'. **1.** Dist.; cen. Bombay prov., Brit. India; 10,307 □; p. 1,460,851; * Dhulia. **2.** Tributary state; Bombay prov., India; 1,623 □; p. 59,055.

Khan'di-va, kŭn'di-vą, town; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; p. 15,589.

Khand"-Mals', kŭnd'-mâls', dist.; Orissa prov., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 51,810. **Khond"-Mals'†.**

Khang"-Hi', kăng'-hī' [1653?-1722], Chin. emp.; conquered greater part of Tatary.

Kha-ni'a, kā-ni'ą, cml. spt. town; N. W. Crete isl.; p. 15,000. **Ca-ne'a†.**

Khan"pur', kŭn'pŭr', town; Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India; p. 20,000.

Khan Ten'gri, kŭn ten'gri, mt.; Alatau Mts., E. Turkestan; 23,950 ft.

Kha"razm', kā"rŭzm', **Desert of,** khanate of Khiva, Turkestan, As.

Khar-kof', kär-kef'. **1.** Govt.; S. Rus.; 21,041 □; p. 2,537,-339. **2.** Its *; cml. city; p. 194,385; 4 fairs. **Kar-kof'†.**

Khar"tum', kŭr"tŭm', ruined city; on the Nile, Sudan; lat. 15° N.; destroyed by Kalifa Abdallah, Aug., 1885; its p. (70,000) removed to Omdurman, on opposite bank. **Khar'-toum'†.**

Khas-ganj', kgs-ganj'. Same as KASGANJ.

Kha'si, 'ki'-si, and Jain'ti-a, jain'ti-ą, **Hills,** dist.; Assam, Brit. India; 6,157 □; p. 197,904; * Shillong.

Kha-tan'ga, kg-tăn'gă, riv.; N. Siberia; l. 700 m. to Arc. Oc. **Cha-tan'ga†.**

Khat"man'du', kŭt'mŭn'dū', town; * of Nepal, India; p. 50,000.

Kha-wak', kg-wăk', most easterly pass across Hindu-Kush Mts.; 100 m. N. E. of Kabul; elev. 13,200 ft.; Tamerlane entered India.

Khe-lat', kē-lăt', walled and fort. town; * of Baluchistan, Brit. India; p. 14,000. **Ke-lat'†.**

Khe-ri', kē-ri'. **1.** Dist.; Lucknow div., Oudh, India; 2,992 □; p. 903,615; * Lakhimpur. **2.** Town in same; p. 7,001.

Kher-son', ker-sôn'. **1.** Govt.; S. W. Rus.; 27,523 □; p. 2,250,100. **2.** Its *; cml. town on Dnieper Riv.; p. 62,244. **Cher-son'†.**

Khil'kof, khl'kef. **An'dre-i Ya'kof Le'vich** [-1718], Rus. hist. **Khil'kov†.**

Khin"gan', kin'gân', **Moun'tains,** range bet. Mongolia and Manchuria, E. Asia; l. 800 m.; height 6,000 to 8,000 ft.

Khi'va, kī'vg. **1.** Khanate; in vassalage to Rus.; Turkestan, cen. Asia; 22,320 □; p. 700,000. **2.** Its *; est. p. 25,000.

Kho"da-ven'di-gar', kō"dg-ven'di-gŭr'. Same as BRUSA.

Khoi, koi, town; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 25,000.

Kho"jent', kō"jent', town; Syr-Daria govt., Rus. Turkestan, cen. Asia; p. 34,800.

Kho"kand', kō"kând'. **1.** Former khanate; Turkestan; annexed by Rus., 1876; now Ferghana govt. **2.** Its *; p. 54,043.

Khong, kong, fort. town; S. E. Siam; Fr. garrison.

Khou"sar', kou'sŭr', mfg. town; Irak-Ajemi prov., Per.; p. 12,000.

Kho"ra-san', kō"rā-sān' [region of the sun]. **1.** Prov.; N. E. Persia; 210,000 □; p. 2,000,000; * Meshed. **2. Des'ert of,** W. cen. Khorasan prov., Persia. Called also *Dashti-Kavir*, or *Great Salt Desert*. **Kho"ras-san'†.**

Kho"rat', kō"rāt'. **1.** State; Siam; p. 60,000. **2.** Its *; 138 m. N. E. of Bangkok; p. 7,000. **Ko-rat'†.**

Khor"sa-bad', kōr'sg-bād', vil.; Turk. in Asia; 13 m. N. E. of Mosul; ruins of Nineveh.

Khos"ru', kes'rū'. Same as CHOSROES.

Kho"tan', kō'tăn'. **1.** Dist.; E. Turkestan, Chinese emp. **2.** or **Il-chi',** il-chī', its *; a fort. cml. and mfg. town; lat. 37° N., long. 80° 30' E.; p. 40,000.

Khu'fu, kū'fū. See CHEOPS.

Khulm, kulm. **1.** Dist.; Afghan. Turkestan. **2.** Its *; a walled town; p. 15,000. **Tash"kur'ghan'†.**

Khul'si-a, kul'si-ą. See KALSIA.

Khu"na-war' Pass, kū"nu-wār', Himalaya Mts.; lat. 31° 40' N., long. 81° 30' E.; 20,000 ft.

Khund-pa'ra, kund-pā'ra. **1.** Native state; Orissa prov., Bengal, India; 244 □; p. 57,000. **2.** Its *; p. 3,000.

Khun-duz', kun-dūz'. See KATAGHAN.

Khuns, kŭns [*Egy. Myth.*], the moon-god; son of Ammon and Mut.

Khur'ja, kŭr'ja, town; * of Bulandshahr dist., Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 26,349.

Khu"zis-tan', kū'zis-tān' [Anc. **Sus"si-a'na**], prov.; S. W. Per.; * Ahwāz.

Khva-lynsk', kvg-linsk', town; Saratof govt., Rus.; p. 15,-628.

Khy'ber. See KHAIBAR.

Khy-en' Coun'try, koi-en', region in W. part of Upper Burma.

Ki-akh'ta, ki-ăk'tă, town; Transbaikalia govt., E. Siberia; p. 4,286; great trade in tea, etc. **Ki-ach'ta†.**

Ki-ang"-mai', ki-ang'-maī'. See CHIENGMAI.

Ki-ang"-si', ki-ang'-si', prov.; S. E. China; 72,176 □; p. 24,534,118; * Nan-chang. **Chi-ang'-Hsi'†.**

Ki-ang"-su', ki-ang'-sū', prov.; N. E. China; 44,500 □; p. 20,905,171; * Nanking. **Chi-ang'-su'†.**

Ki-au'ka-ri", Same as KANKIRI.

Kib"roth-hat-ta'a-vah [Heb., the graves of lust; *Bib.*].

Kib-za'im [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Kick, Cor-ne'lis [1635-1675], Dutch painter.

Kick"a-poo', kic'ą-pū', riv.; Wis.; l. 100 m. to Wisconsin Riv.

Kidd, Will'iam [1650-1701], Brit. sea-captain; sent to suppress piracy in the Indian Oc., 1696; turned pirate; arrested in Boston, 1699; hanged in London. **Cap'tain Kidd†.**

Kid'der. 1. Rich'ard [-1703], Eng. theol.; bp. of Bath and Wells. **2.** Co.; cen. N. Dak.; 1,440 □; p. 1,211; ⊙ Steele.

Kid'der-min"ster, bor. and market-town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 24,803; carpets. See vocabulary.

Kid'ron, See KEDRON.

Kid-wel'ly, spt. bor.; Carmarthen co., Wales; p. of par., 2,072; iron-works.

Ki-ef', ki-ef'. **1.** Govt.; S. W. Rus.; 19,691 □; p. 3,138,900. **2.** Its *; anc. fort. cml. city; p. 183,640; cathedral and university. **Ki-eff'†; Ki-ev'†.**

Kiel, kīl. **1. Fried'rich** [1821-1885], Ger. mus. comp. **2.** Fort. spt.; Holstein prov., Prus.; p. 69,172; navy-yard.

Ki-el'ce, ki-el'tsĕ *or* kyel'tsĕ. **1.** Govt.; Poland, Rus.; 3,897 □; p. 692,328. **2.** Its *; p. 10,650.

Kiel'mey"er, Karl Fried'rich von [1765-1844], Ger. naturalist; teacher of Cuvier.

Ki-en'-Lung", ki-en'-lung' [1710-1799], Chin. emp., 1735-1795; conquered Kalmuck Tatary and Tibet; abdicated.

Kier'ke-gaard", kyer'kg-gôrd", **Sö'ren Aa'by** [1813-1855], Danish philosopher.

Kies'ling, kīs'ling, **Le'o-pold** [1770-1827], Aust. sculptor.

Ki-ev', ki-ev'. See KIEF.

Ki-kin'da", ki-kin'de". See NAGY-KIKINDA.

Ki"lau-e'a, ki"lau-ē'ą, crater; S. slope of Mauna Loa volc., Hawaii Isl.; 3 m. across; eruptions in 1823, 1832, 1840, 1868.

Kil-bir'nie, kil-bęr'ni, min. and mfg. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 3,313.

Kil'bourne, Will'iam, James [1770-1850], Am. clerg.; pioneer of Ohio; M. C.

Kil-bow'ie, kil-bō'i, town; Dumbarton co., Scot.; p. 8,300; sewing-machine works.

Kil"burn', See KINBURN.

Kil-dare'. 1. Earl of [-1513], Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Deputy of Ir.; supported Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. **2. Earl of** [-1534], Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Deputy of Ir.; twice in Tower & died there. **3.** Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 654 □; p. 70,206; * Nass. **4.** Anc. historic town; Kildare co., Ir.; p. 1,333; remains.

Kil'ham, kil'am, **Al"ex-an'der** [1762-1798], Eng. clerg.; founded New Connection Methodists, 1796.

Ki'li-a, ki'li-ą, town; Bessarabia govt., Rus.; on Kibia branch of Danube; p. 10,000; besieged by allied fleet, 1854.

Kil'i-an. 1. ki'li-ăn". **Bar"to-lo-mä'us** [1630-1696], Ger. engr. **2. Lu'cas** [1579-1637], Ger. engr. **3. Phi'lipp An'dre-as** [1714-1759], Ger. engr.; court engr. to Augustus III. of Poland. **4.** kil'i-an. **Saint** [-689], Ir. apostle of Franconia; bp. of Würzburg. **5. Wolf'gang** [1581?-1662], Ger. engr.

Kil'i-ma'-Nja-ro', kil'i-mä'-nyä-rō' [mountain of greatness], mt.; Ger. E. Afr.; 19,720 ft.; on its slopes over 200 independent tribes live.

Kil-ken'ny. 1. Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 796 □; p. 87,261. **2.** Its *; p. 11,048.

Kil-lar'ney. 1. Lakes of, 3 connected lakes; Kerry co., Ir.; beautiful scenery. **2.** Market-town and tourists' resort; Kerry co., Ir.; 1¼ m. from the lakes; p. 6,546.

Kil"lie-crank'ie, pass; Grampian Mts., Perth co., Scot.; Claverhouse died. Mackay, 1689.

Kil'li-grew. 1. Anne [1660-1685], Eng. poet; painter. **2. Hen'ry** [1612-1688?], Eng. dram.; father of Anne. **3. Thom'as** [1611-1684], Eng. dram. **4. Sir Will'iam** [1605-1693], Eng. dram.

Kil'ling-ly, town; Windham co., Conn.; p. 7,027.

Kil'ling-ton Peak, Green Mts.; Rutland co., Vt.; 4,380 ft.

Kil-main'ham, kil-mēn'ăm, **New,** co.; Ir.; p. 6,516.

Kil-main'ham Trea'ty, kil-mēn'ăm (*Eng. Hist.*), an alleged compact (1882) by which W. E. Gladstone agreed to release C. S. Parnell from Kilmainham jail if the latter would aid in suppressing agrarian crime in Ireland.

Kil'man-segg, Miss [HOOD *A Golden Legend*], an heiress with a leg of solid gold.

Kil-mar'nock, kil-mūr'nok. **1. Earl of** [1704-1746], William Boyd, Scot. Jacobite; captured at Culloden; be headed. **2.** Anc. min. & mfg. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 28,438

Kil-pat'rick, Jud'son [1836-1881], U. S. gen.; commanded the cavalry in Sherman's march to sea; minister to Chile.

Kil-ren'ny, royal burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,560; parl. burgh, 2,610.

Kil"rush', kil'rush', spt. town; Clare co., Ir.; p. 3,805.

Kil"syth', kil'saith', min. town; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 6,064; Montrose def. Covenanters.

Kil-ward'by, kil-wôrd'bi, **Rob'ert** [-1279], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury; cardinal; crowned Edward I. **Kil-war'by†.**

Kil-war'den, Lord [1740-1803], Arthur Wolfe, Ir. judge; murdered in Dublin.

Kil-win'ning, iron-mfg. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 3,835; Eglinton Castle near.

Kim'ball, kim'bal. **1. He'ber Chase** [1801-1868], first counselor to Brigham Young, pres. of Mormon Church. **2. Mount,** Summit co., Utah; 7,777 ft. **3.** Co.; W. Neb.; 923 □; p. 959; ⊙ Kimball.

Kim'ball Moun'tain, Catskills; N. Y.; 3,960 ft.

Kim"ba-lu', kim'bū-lū', mts.; Brit. N. Borneo; highest peak 13,698 ft.

Kim'ber-ley Range, mts.; E. part of West Australia.

Kim'ber-ly, town; * of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; p. 28,718; diamond-mines.

Kim'ble, kim'bl, co.; cen. Tex.; 1,360 □; p. 2,234; ⊙ Junction.

Kim'chi, kim'ki, **Da'vid** [1160?-1235?], Fr. Jewish rabbi; gram.; exegete. **Re'dak†.**

Ki'mon. See CIMON.

Kin"burn', kin'bûrn', former fortress; Taurida govt., S. Rus.; at mouth of Dnieper; taken by Brit. and Fr., Oct. 17, 1855; demolished, 1860. **Kil"burn'†.**

Kin-car'dine, kin-car'din. **1.** Co.; E. Scot.; 383 □; p. 35,-492; * Stonehaven. **2.** Town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,631.

Kin"chin-jin'ga, kin'chin-jin'gu. See KANCHANJANGA.

Kin"chow', Same as KINGCHAU.

Kind, kînt, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1768-1843], Ger. poet; dram.; novelist.

King. 1. Charles [1789-1867], Am. journalist; pres. Columbia Coll. **2. Ed'ward** [1600?-1637], Eng. poet; reputed subject of Milton's *Lycidas*; drowned. **3. Ed'ward** [1735-1807], Eng. antiq.; writer. **4. John Al'sop** [1788-1868], Am. statesman; bro. of Charles; M. C.; Gov. of N. Y. **5. John Crook'shanks** [1806-1882], Scot.-Am. sculp. **6. Jo'nas** [1792-1869], Am. miss. to Gr. **7. Pe'ter, Lord** [1669-1734], Eng. lawyer; theol.; Lord Chan. **8. Rich'ard John** [1818-1879], Eng. antiq.; writer. **9. Ru'fus** [1755-1827], Am. statesman; father of Charles; U. S. senator; minister to Gt. Brit. **10. Ru'fus** [1814-1876], U. S. gen.; son of Charles. **11. Thom'as Starr** [1824-1864], Am. clerg.; lecturer; writer; *The White Hills*, 1859. **12. Will'iam** [1768-1852], Am. statesman; 1st Gov. of Maine. **13. Will'iam Ru'fus** [1786-1853], Am. statesman; Vice-Pres. U. S., 1853. **14.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 173; ⊙ Guthrie. **15.** Co.; W. Wash.; 1,944 □; p. 63,989; ⊙ Seattle.

King and Queen, co.; E. Va.; 400 □; p. 9,609; ⊙ King and Queen Court-House.

King Bom'ba, bom'ba [Nickname], Ferdinand II. of Naples; from his ruthless bombardment of Messina.

King"chau', king'chau', city; Hupeh prov., China; on Yangtse-Kiang Riv.; p. 600,000.

King'fish"er, co.; E. Okla.; p. 8,332; ⊙ Kingfisher.

King George, co.; E. Va.; 190 □; p. 6,641; ⊙ King George.

King George Sound, inlet of Southern Oc.; S. of West Australia, 5 × 5 m.; good roadstead.

King'horn, royal burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 1,568; parl. burgh, 467.

King Is'land, in Bass Strait, N. W. of Tasmania; l. 40 m.

King"'s-Ke-ta'o, king'-ke-tä'ō. See SKOTL.

King'lake, Al"ex-an'der Will'iam [1811-1891], Eng. lawyer; hist.; *Eothen*; *Hist. of the War in the Crimea*.

King Log [Æsop *Fables*, a log given by Jupiter to the frogs as a king, but objected to as too inert, so replaced by a stork, which devoured them.

King'ma"ker, The. See vocab., & WARWICK, EARL OF.

King'man, 1. Co.; S. Kan.; 864 □; p. 11,823. **2.** Its ⊙; a city; p. 2,280.

King'o, Thom'as [1634-1723], Dan. poet; bp. of Fünen.

King of Ter'rors, death [*Bib.*], *Job* xviii, 14.

King of the Ro'mans, title first assumed by Henry II., emp. of Ger., before his coronation (1014); for many years borne by heirs of the emperors.

King Pé"taud', pā'tō', one whose subjects are his equals.

Kings, co.; S. E. N. Y.; 370 □; p. 838,547; ⊙ Brooklyn.

King's, 1. Co.; Leinster prov., Ire.; 772 □; p. 65,563; × Tullamore. **2.** Co.; New Brunswick prov., Can.; 1,505 □; p. 29,087; × Hampton. **3.** Co.; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; 812 □; p. 22,489; × Kentville. **4.** Co.; Prince Edward Isl., Can.; 644 □; p. 26,633; × Georgetown.

Kings'bor-ough, Lord [1795-1837], Edward King, Eng. antiquary; *Antiquities of Mexico*; 9 vols.

Kings'bur-y, kingz'bur-i, co.; W. S. Dak.; 870 □; p. 8,562; The Sunet.

Kings'ley, kingz'le. **1. Charles** [1819-1875], Eng. clerg.; poet, novelist; *Hypatia*. **2. Hen'ry** [1830-1876], Eng. novelist; brother of Charles.

Kings'mill Is'lands. See GILBERT ISLANDS.

Kings Moun'tain, Gaston and Cleveland cos., N. C., and York co., S. C.; l. 16 m.; height, 1,650 ft.; Am. def., Brit., 1780.

King's Nor'ton, vil. and par.; Worcester co., Eng.; p. of par., 34,000.

King Sound, inlet of Indian Oc.; N. W. Australia.

King Springs, Death Valley, Cal.; 225 ft. below sea-level.

Kings Riv'er. 1. Cal.; l. 300 m.; Sierra Nevada to Tulare Lake. **2.** Ark.; l. 100 m.; Madison co. to White River.

Kings'ton. 1. **Will'iam Hen'ry Giles** [1814-1880], Eng. writer; wrote many books for boys. **2.** Cmi spt. city; × of Surrey co.; × of Jamaica, Brit. W. Indies; p. 46,542. **3.** City; × of Ulster co., N. Y.; p. 21,261; first Constitution of N. Y. enacted here, 1777. **4.** Cmi and mnfy. city, × of Frontenac co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 19,263. **5.** Bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,381. **6.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 1,659.

Kings'ton-up-on"-Hull'. See HULL.

Kings'ton-up-on"-Thames', anc. market-town and bor.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 27,669.

King Stork. See KING LOG.

Kings'town, kingz'toun. **1.** Spt. town and watering-place; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 17,352; port of Dublin city. **2.** Spt. town; × of St. Vincent Isl., Brit. W. Indies; p. 4,547.

King"te-chin', king'-të-chin', city; Kiang-si prov., China; p. 200,000; porcelain-mfg.

King William, co.; E. Va.; 270 □; p. 9,605; ⊙ King William.

King Will'iams-town", town; × of King Williamstown co.; S. E. Cape Colony; p. 7,226.

Kink'el, Jo'hann Gott'fried [1815-1882], Ger. patriot; poet, writer on art.

Kin"naird' Head, kin'närd', N. E. point of Aberdeen co., Scot.

Kin'ney, co.; S. Texas; 1,700 □; p. 3,781; ⊙ Brackettville.

King'ning Park, town, Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 13,659.

Kin'ross'. 1. Co.; E. Scot.; 73 □; p. 6,673. **2.** Its ×; p. 1,302.

Kin"sale', kin'sāl', spt. bor. and watering-place; Cork co., Ir.; p. 7,056; fisheries.

Kins'ber"gen, kins'ber'ngn, **Jan Hen'drik van** [1735-1820], Dutch admiral, in service of Russ., 1767, 1776.

Kins'man Moun'tain, Grafton co., N. H.; 4,320 ft.

Kin'ston, town; × of Lenoir co., N. C.; p. 1,726.

Kin-tam'po, kin-tăm'pō. See KUNTAMPO.

Kin-tyre', kin-tīr', pen.; Argyll co., Scot.; bet. Firth of Clyde and Atl. Oc.; 42 × 8 m.; seat of anc. kingdom of Dalriada. **Can-tire';.**

Kiö'len. Same as KJOLES.

Ki-o'to. See KYOTO.

Ki'o-wa, kī'o-wa. **1.** Co.; S. E. Col.; 1,800 □; p. 1,243; × Sheridan Lake. **2.** Co.; S. Kan.; 720 □; p. 2,873; ⊙ Greensburg.

Ki'o-was, kī'o-wās, co.; S. Oklahoma.

Kip, Will'iam In'graham [1811-1893], Am. divine; Prot. Epis. bp.; author; *The Double Witness of the Church*.

Kip'chacks, kip'chaks, a Turkic people (11th cent.); N. W. of Caspian Sea, ancestors of the Tatars of S. E. Rus.

Kip'pis, An'drew [1725-1795], Eng. dissenting minister; *Life of Capt. Cook*; 1788, etc.

Kir, see Heb., wall, *Bib.*; t. **1.** A country in Mesopotamia, Assyria people. **2.** A city of Moab. **Kir"-ha-ra'seth;, Ki"rat-par',** kī'rat-pär', town, Bijnaur dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 12,528.

Kir'by, ker'bi. **1. John Josh'u-a** [1716-1774], Eng. painter, antiq. **2. Will'iam** [1759-1850], Eng. entomol.

Kir'cher, kir'ngr. **A"tha-na'si-us** [1601-1680], Ger. Jesuit physicist, philol.; antiq.; his magic lantern.

Kirch'hof, kirn hof. **Gus'tav Ro'bert** [1824-1887], Ger. physicist, with Bunsen invented spectrum-analysis.

Kirch'mai"er, kirn mnī'gr. **Ge'org Kas'par** [1635-1700], Ger. scholar; chem.; reputed inv. of etching on glass.

Kirch'mann, kirn mān, **Ju'li-us von** [1802-1884], Ger. jurist, philosopher.

Kir"ghiz' Steppe, kir'giz' step, sterile region of Asiatic Rus.; on Siberia, on the N., Turkestan, on the S., and Zungaria and E. Turkestan on the E.; 775,000 □; p. 2,000,000.

Kir"-ha-re'seth; Heb. *Bib.*], a fenced city of Moab. **Kir"-hu-re'seth;, Kir-ha'reseh;, Kir-he'res;.**

Ki'ri-a, kī'ri-ä. See KURBA.

Kir"i-a-tha'im [Heb., two cities or double city; *Bib.*]. **Ki-ri-a-thain'** (for **Kir"ja-tha'im;.**

Kir'in, kir'in. **1.** Prov.; Manchuria, 116,929 □; p. 2,000,000. **2.** Its ×; walled city; p. 75,000 to 100,000.

Kir'i-oth [Heb., *Bib.*]. Same as KERIOTH.

Kir"jath-ar'ba, ker'jath-är'ba [Heb., *Bib.*].

Kir"jath-ba'zoth [Heb., city of the out-places; *Bib.*].

Kir"jath-je'a-rim [Heb., city of forests; *Bib.*]. **Kir"-jath-ba'rim;, Kir"jath-ba'al.**

Kir"jath-se'pher, ker'jath-sē'fer [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Kir"-jath-san'nah;.**

Kirk, kerk. **1. Ed'ward N.** [–1863], U. S. gen. **2. Ed'ward Nor'ris** [1802-1874], Am. Presb. divine.

Kir-kal'dy, ker-kô'di. **Sir Will'iam,** of Grange [1518-1573], Scot. Prot. soldier, held Edinburgh castle for Queen Mary besieged, surrendered, hanged.

Kirk'by-Lons'dale, ker'bi-lonz'dāl, town; Westmoreland co., Eng.; p. 1,766.

Kirk'by-Moor'side, -mōr'sīd, town; N. R., York co., Eng.; p. 1,788.

Kirk'by-Ste'phen, -stī'vgn, town; Westmoreland co., Eng.; p. 1,871.

Kirk-cal'dy, ker-cô'di *or* ker-cô'dī [*i. e.*, Kirk-Culdee, one of the Culdee churches founded by St. Columba, 563], anc. mfg. spt. and market-town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 27,151.

Kirk-cud'bright, ker-kū'bri. **1.** Co.; S. W. Scot.; 954 □; p. 39,985. **2.** Its ×; an anc. royal burgh and riv. port; p. 2,530.

Kirk'dale, N. suburb of Liverpool, Eng.; p. 32,978.

Kirk'dale Cave, N. R., York co., Eng.; 28 m. W. of Scarborough, numerous bones of extinct mammals.

Kirke, Col. Cer'cy [–1689], Eng. soldier; noted for cruelty in putting down Monmouth's rebellion, 1685; his men called "*Kirke's Lambs*" in derision.

Kirk'ham, kerk'am, market-town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 3,995.

Kirk"in-til'loch, kerk'in-til'lgh, mfg. town and burgh; Dumbarton co., Scot.; p. 9,313.

Kirk'-Ki-lis"seh, kirk-ki-lis'sg, town; Adrianople vilayet, Turk.; p. 16,000. **Kirk'-Ki-lis'si-a;.**

Kirk'land. 1. **Car'o-line Ma-til'da** (*née* Stansbury) [1801-1864], Am. writer. **2. John Thor'ton** [1770-1840], Am. divine; author; pres. of Harvard Coll.

Kirk'stall Ab'bey, 3 m. N. W. of Leeds, York co., Eng.; founded 1152; now in ruins.

Kirks'ville, city; ⊙ of Adair co., Mo.; p. 3,510.

Kirk-wall', kerk-wôl', spt. town and royal burgh; × of Orkney co., Scot.; on Mainland Isl.; p. 3,895.

Kirk'wood. 1. **Sam'u-el J.** [1813-1894], Am. lawyer; war Gov. of Iowa; U. S. Senator; Sec. of Interior. **2.** Vil.; St. Louis co., Mo.; p. 1,777.

Kir"man-sha'kan. Same as KERMANSHAH.

Kir'mong Pass, ki'rong, E. Himalaya Mts.; bet. Tibet and Nepal.

Kir'rie-muir, kir'ri-mūr, mfg. town; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 2,782.

Kir'sten, Pe'ter [1577-1640], Ger. physician; Orientalist.

Kirt'land, kert'land. **Ja'red Pot'ter** [1793-1877], Am. physician; naturalist.

Kir'wan, Rich'ard [1733-1812], Ir. chem.; physicist; geologist.

Kis'fa-lu"dy, kish'fa-lō'di *or* kish'fa-lūj. **1. Ka'roly** [1788-1830], Hung. dram.; founder of Hung. comedy, etc. **2. San'dor** [1772-1844], Hung. poet; bro. of preceding.

Kish [Heb., bow; *Bib.*].

Kish"en-garh', kish'en-gŭr'. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 724 □; p. 113,000. **2.** Its ×; walled town; p. 15,000.

Kish'i, kish'ī of [Heb., bow of Jah; *Bib.*, *1 Chron.* vi, 44.

Kish'i-nef', kish'i-nef', town; × of Bessarabia govt., S. W. Russ.; p. 117,108.

Kish'i-on [Heb., hard; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 20. **Kish'on;.**

Kishm, kishm. **1.** [Anc. **O"a-rac'ta,**] Largest Isl. in Persian Gulf, near entrance; 515 □; p. 5,000. **Ta'wi-lah;.** **2.** Its ×; a fort, spt.

Kish"na-gar', See KRISHNAGAR.

Kish'on, kish'gn [Heb., winding; *Bib.*]. **1.** Riv.; Palestine; l. 40 m. to Medit. Sea, N. E. of Mt. Carmel. **Kis'on;.** **2.** See KISHION.

Kish"o-re-gunge', kish'o-re-gunj'. See KISORIGANJ.

Kis"-Ka'ni"-zsa", kish'-ko'ni'sho', town; Hung.; 15 m. S. S. W. of Szegedin, p. 13,069.

Kis"li-ar'. See KIZLIAR.

Kis"o-ri-ganj', kis'ō-ri-ganj', town; Mymensingh dist., Dacca div., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 13,637. **Kish"o-re-gunge';.**

Kiss, Au-gus'tus [1802-1865], Prus. sculptor.

Kis'sim'mee, kis'sim'mi, city; ⊙ of Osceola co., Fla.; p. 1,086.

Kis"sing-en, kis'sing-gn, town & watering-place; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 4,024; mineral springs.

Kist'na, Kist no. **1.** Riv.; Bombay, Haidarabad, & Madras, S. India; l. 800 m. to Bengal Bay. **2.** Dist.; Madras prov., India; 8,477 □; p. 1,853,106. × Masulipatam. **Krish'na;.**

Kis U"j-szal'las', kis ŭ'i-sŏl'lŏsh', town; Hung.; est. p. 12,000.

Kit. See CHRISTOPHER.

Kit Car'son. 1. Mt.; S. Col.; 14,100 ft. **2.** Co.; E. Col.; 2,130 □; p. 2,172; ⊙ Burlington.

Kit'-Cat" Club [*Eng. Hist.*], a Whig organization founded 1698, mainly by Samuel Garth, to secure Protestant succession; included Addison, Steele, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Walpole, etc.; from Christopher Katt, a pastry-cook. Compare KIT-CAT, in vocabulary.

Kitch'e-ner, kich'g-ngr. **Will'iam** [1775?-1827], Eng. physc.; writer.

Kith'lish [Heb., separation; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 40.

Kit'ron [Heb., little; *Bib.*], *Judges* i, 30.

Kit'sap, kit'sap, co.; W. Wash.; 392 □; p. 4,624; ⊙ Port Madison.

Kits Col'ty House, col'ti, dolmen; Kent co., Eng.; 1½ m. N. W. of Aylesford.

Kit-tan'ning, kit-tan'ing, bor.; ⊙ of Armstrong co., Pa.; p. 3,095.

Kit"ta-tin'ny, kit'a-tin'i. See BLUE MOUNTAIN.

Kit'tery, kit'gr-i, town; York co., Me.; p. 2,861; navy-yard.

Kit'tim [Heb.; *Bib.*], grandson of Japheth.

Kit'ti-tas, co.; cen. Wash.; 3,344 □; p. 8,777; × Ellensburg.

Kit'to see CHRISTOPHER. **John** [1804-1854], Eng. Biblical scholar.

Kitt'son, co.; N. W. Minn.; 2,245 □; p. 5,387; ⊙ Hallock.

Kit'ty. See CATHERINE.

Kiu"ki-ang', kiū'ki-äng', treaty port; Kiang-si prov., China; p. 50,000; center of tea-trade.

Ki-ung"chau', ki-ung'chun', walled town & treaty port; × of Hainan Isl., Kwangtung prov., China; p. 40,500.

Kiu-shiu', kiū-shū', Isl.; S. Japan; 16,840 □; p. 6,270,863; × Nagasaki. **Kyu-shu';.**

Ki"u-Yu-en', ki'-yu-en', town; Manchuria, China; p. 35,000. **Khui"-Ju-an';.**

Kiz"il-Ir-mak', kiz'il-ir-mäk', riv.; Asia Minor; l. 520 m. to Black Sea.

Kiz"il-Kum', -kūm' [red sands], desert; Rus. Turkestan; S. E. of Lake Aral.

Kiz"il-Su', -sō' [red river]. See KASHGAR.

Kiz"il-Yart', -yärt' [red mountains], mt. range, running N. & S. bet. the Pamir & E. Turkestan, cen. Asia; highest peaks Taghama and Mustagh-Ata; each 25,000 ft.

Kiz"li-ar', kiz'li-är', fort, town; Terek govt., N. Caucasia, Rus.; p. 9,176. **Kis"li-ar';.**

Kiz"il-koom', Same as KIZIL-KUM.

Kje'rulf, kyĕ'rulf, **Half'dan** [1815-1868], Norw. musician.

Kjö'len, kyŏ'lgn *or* chŏ'lgn [Norse, keel], **Moun'tains,** bet. Norw. on the W. & Sw. & Finland on the E.; from lat. 63° N. to the Arctic Oc.; l. 600 m.; highest peak Sulitelma, lat. 67° 05′ N.; 5,956 ft. **Kiö'len;.**

Klaas. See NICHOLAS.

Klad'no, klŏd'nō, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,707.

Kla'gen-furth", klä'gen-fürt', mfg. & cml. town; × of Carinthia, Aust.; p. 19,756.

Kla'math, klä'math. **1.** Riv.; S. Ore. & N. Cal.; l. 275 m. from Lower Klamath Lake to Pac. Oc. **2.** Two lakes; **Up'per,** in Klamath co., Ore.; l. 30 m. **Low'er,** in Klamath co., Ore. & Siskiyou co., Cal.; l. 25 m. **3.** Co.; S. Ore.; 5,520 □; p. 2,444; × Klamath Falls; formerly **Link'ville.**

Klap'ka, klop'kŏ, **Gyorgy** [1820-1892], Hung. leader against Aust.; defense of Komorn, 1849.

Klap'roth, klap'rōt. **1. Hein'rich Ju'li-us** [1783-1835], Ger. Orient.; traveler. **2. Mar'tin Hein'rich** [1743-1817], Ger. chemist; father of preceding; discr. uranium, tellurium, and titanium.

Kla'ra. See CLARA.

Klat'tau, klät'tau, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,000.

Klaus, klaus *or* klōs [L. Ger. *mase.*, the people's victory]. See SANTA CLAUS, in vocabulary.

Klau'sen-burg", klau'zgn-bürg'. **1.** Co.; Hung.; 1,940 □; p. 302,263. **2.** Its ×; p. 32,756. **Ko"lozs"var'i** [Hung.].

Klaus'thal", klaus'täl', min.-town; N. Harz Mts., Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 8,871; with its suburb Zellerfeld, 13,278.

Klé"ber', klĕ'bär', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1754-1800], Fr. gen.; took Cairo, 1800; assassinated there by a fanatic.

Klein, klīn. **1. Bern'hard** [1793-1832], Ger. comp. of operas and oratorios. **2. Ja'kob The'o-dor** [1685-1759], Ger. nat. **3. Ju'li-us Le'o-pold** [1804-1876], Jewish-Hung. dramatist.

Kleist, klaist [1715-1759]. **1. E'wald Chris'ti-an von,** Ger. poet. **2. Hein'rich von** [1776-1811], Ger. poet; novelist; suicide.

Kleist von Nol'len-dorf", nol'len-dŏrf', **Fried'rich Hein'rich Fer'di-nand E'mil, Count** [1762-1823], Prus. general.

Klen'ze, klen'tsg, **Le'o von** [1784-1864], Ger. architect; landscape-painter; designed *Glyptothek*, *Odeon*, and *Pinakothek*, in Munich; *Walhalla*, near Ratisbon.

Kleu'ker, kloi'kgr, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1749-1827], Ger. Orientalist; trans. of *Zend Avesta*.

Kli-az'ma, kli-ăz'mä, riv.; cen. Eur. Rus.; affluent of the Oka; l. 227 m. **Kli-as'ma;.**

Klick'i-tat, co.; S. Wash.; 2,176 □; p. 5,167; ⊙ Goldendale.

Kling"e-mann', kling'g-mān', **Ernst Au'gust Fried'rich** [1777-1831], Ger. dram. poet.

Kling'en-stier"na, kling'en-ster'nə, **Sam'u-el** [1689-1765], Sw. math.; physicist.

Kling'er, Fried'rich Max'i-mi'li-an von [1753-1831], Ger. poet; dramatist.

Kling'sor von Ung'er-land', kling'sor fon ung'gr-länt', reputed author of the *Nibelungenlied*; fl. 13th cent.

Klop'stock, klop'stok, **Fried'rich Gott'lieb** [1724-1803], Ger. poet; *The Messiah*.

Klotz, klots. **1. Chris'ti-an A'dolph** [1738-1771], Ger. poet, scholar. **2. Rhein'hold** [1807-1870], Ger. philologist.

Klü'ber, klü'ber, **Jo'hann Lud'wig** [1762-1837], Ger. jurist.

Klu"chev-skoi'ya, klū'chev-skā'ya, volc.; Kamchatka, E. Siberia; 16,988 ft.

Kluit, klait, **A'dri-aan** [1735-1807], Dutch historian.

Kme'ty, kmĕ'ti, **George** [1810 or 1813-1865], Hung. gen.; fought against Aust., 1848-1849; entered Turkish service as Ismail Pasha, 1854.

Knapp. 1. knăp. **Al'brecht** [1798-1864], Ger. divine; hymn-writer. **2.** nap. **Ja'cob** [1799-1874], Am. Baptist revivalist.

Knares'bor-ough, nārz'bur-o, market-town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 4,641; castle ruins.

Knaust, knoust. **Hein'rich** [1541-1577], Ger. poet.

Kne'bel, knĕ'bel. **Karl Lud'wig von** [1744-1834], Ger. poet; miscellaneous writer.

Knee'land, nī'land, **Ab'ner** [1774-1844], Am. Baptist preacher; turned Universalist, and then Deist; imprisoned for blasphemy.

Knel'ler, nel'gr. **Sir God'frey** [1648-1723], Ger. portrait-painter; settled in Eng.; court painter to 5 monarchs.

Knibb, nib, **Will'iam** [1803?-1845], Eng. Baptist miss.; promoted abolition in W. Indies.

Knick'er-bock"er. See DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER.

Knight, nait. **1. Charles** [1791-1873], Eng. author; editor; publisher. **2. Hen'ry Gal'ly** [1786-1846], Eng. traveler; antiq.; writer. **3. Rich'ard Payne** [1750?-1824], Eng. scholar; antiq.; collection now in Brit. Museum. **4. Thom'as An'drew** [1758-1838], Eng. horticulturist; bot.

Knight'-Bruce", **Sir James Lew'is** [1791-1876], Eng. chancery lawyer.

Knight of La Man'cha, măn'chō, or **of the Rue'ful Coun'te-nance,** Don Quixote.

Knight'on, nait'un [1366?], Eng. monk; historian; compiler. **Cnitt'hon;, Knyght'on;.**

Knights'town, town; Henry co., Ind.; p. 1,867.

Knip'per-dol-ling, Bern'hard [–1536], Ger. fanatical leader of Anabaptists; executed.

Kno'bels-dorf", knō'bels-dŏrf', **Hans Ge'org Wen'ces-laus** [1697-1753], Prus. architect.

Knock, nok, vil.; Mayo co., Ir.; p. of par., 3,241; scene of alleged apparition of the Virgin, 1880; place of pilgrimage since.

Knol'ler, knel'lgr, **Mar'tin von** [1725-1804], Aust. painter.

Knolles, nōlz, **Sir Rob'ert** [1317-1407], Eng. gen.

Knollys;, Knowles;.

Knollis, nōlz, **Sir Fran'cis** [1530?-1596], Eng. statesman; promoted Reformation under Edward VI. **Knowles;.**

Knollys, nōlz, **Han'serd** [1598-1691], 1st minister at Dover, N. H.; wrote a Hebrew grammar.

Knott, not, co.; E. Ky.; 565 □; p. 5,438; ⊙ Hindman.

Knowles, nōlz, **James Sher'i-dan** [1784-1862], Brit. dram.; Bapt. preacher; b. in Cork; *Virginius*; *Hunchback*.

Knox, nox. **1. Hen'ry** [1750-1806], Am. Revol. gen.; Sec. of War. **2. John** [1505-1572], Scot. theol.; leader of the Reformation in Scotland. **3. John Jay** [1849-1892], Am. financier; originated currency system of U. S. banks. **4. Rob'ert** [1793-1862], Scot. phys.; anatomist; ethnologist. **5. Vices'i-mus** [1752-1821], Eng. clerg.; writer. **6.** Co.; W. Ill.; 720 □; p. 38,752; ⊙ Galesburg. **7.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 510 □; p. 28,044; ⊙ Vincennes. **8.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 350 □; p. 13,762; ⊙ Barboursville. **9.** Co.; S. Me.; 328 □; p. 31,473; ⊙ Rockland. **10.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 510 □; p. 13,501; ⊙ Edina. **11.** Co.; N. Neb.; 1,100 □; p. 8,582; ⊙ Niobrara. **12.** Co.; cen. Ohio; 527 □; p. 27,600; ⊙ Mount Vernon. **13.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 520 □; p. 59,557; ⊙ Knoxville. **14.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,134; ⊙ Benjamin.

Knox'ville. 1. Mfg. city and riv. port; ⊙ of Knox co., Tenn.; p. 22,535. **2.** City; ⊙ of Marion co., Iowa; p. 2,632. **3.** City; Knox co., Ill.; p. 1,728. **4.** Bor.; Tioga co., Pa.; p. 1,723.

Knuts'ford, nuts'fgrd [" Cnut's ford "], mfg. town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 4,290.

Kob'be, kob'bi, chief trading-town of Darfur, Sudan, Cen. Afr.; p. 6,000.

Kob'do, kob'dō. **1.** Prov.; N. W. Mongolia, Chin. **2.** Its ×; p. 10,000.

Ko"bé, kō'bĕ, cml. spt. city; S. Hondo Isl., Japan; p. 142,965.

Ko'bell, kō'bel. **1. Fer'di-nand** [1740-1799], Ger. etcher; painter. **2. Franz** [1749-1822], Ger. painter.

Ko"by-lia'ki, kō'bi-lyä'ki, town; Poltava govt., Rus.; p. 12,989.

Koch, kōh. **1. Chris'ti-an Fried'rich** [1798-1872], Prus. jurist. **2.** kok. **Chris"tophe' Guil"laume' de** [1737-1813], Fr. hist.; publicist. **3. Jo'seph An'ton** [1768-1839], Ger. painter; etcher. **4. Karl Hein'rich E-ma'nuel** [1809-1879], Ger. traveler; naturalist; geographer.

Ko'chi, kō'chi, spt. town; S. E. Shikoku Isl., Japan; p. 33,-000. **Ko'tsi;.**

Kock, kec, **Charles Paul de** [1794-1871], Fr. novelist; dramatist.

Ko-dun'ga-lur', ko-dun'ga-lūr'. See KRANGANUR.

Koe'berg-er, Wen'zel or **Ven-ces'laus** [1557?-1635], Fl. painter; architect; poet; antiquarian.

Koeck, Pie'ter [1502?-1553], Fl. painter; engr.; arch.

Koek'koek, kuk'kuk, **Ber'nard Cor-ne'lis** [1803-1862], Dutch painter.

Ko'el, kō'el. **1.** Riv.; W. Bengal, India; l. 150 m. to Sank Riv. **2.** Same as COEL. See ALIGARH.

Koets, kuts. **Ro'e-lof** [1655-1725 +, Dutch painter.

Ko'fe, kō'fe, town; Nippon Isl., Japan; 100 m. W. of Tokyo; p. 33,055.

Ko-hat', ko-hāt'. **1.** Dist.; Peshawur div., Punjab, Brit. India; 2,838 □; p. 203,175. **2.** Its ∗; p. 27,003.

Ko'hath [Heb., assembly; *Bib.*], second son of Levi; ancestor of Moses and Aaron and the **Ko'hath-ites.**

Koh"i-Ba'ba, kō"i-bā'bā, mt. range; Afghan.; highest peak, 17,640 ft.

Kohi, kōi. **Jo'hann Ge'org** [1808-1878], Ger. traveler.

Ko-im"ba-tur', Same as COIMBATUR.

Ko"je-rev'ska, kō"ye-rev'skŭ, volc.; Kamchatka; 15,408 ft.

Ko'ko-mo, kō'ko-mō, city; ∗ of Howard co., Ind.; p. 8,261.

Ko"ko-nor', kō'ko-nŏr' [blue sea], salt lake; N. E. Tibet; 12,097 ft. above sea; 66 × 40 m.; no outlet.

Ko'kos Kee'ling. See KEELING.

Ko-ku'ra, ko-kū'rā, spt. town; ∗ of Fizen prov., Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 16,000.

Ko'la, kō'la. **1.** Pen.; Archangel govt., N. Rus. **2.** Most N. town of European Rus.; ∗ of Rus. Lapland, in N. W. part of Kola Pen.; p. 770.

Ko-la'ba, ko-lā'ba, dist.; S. Bombay prov.; 2,137 □; p. 594,872; ∗ Alibag, p. 5,888.

Ko"la-dan', ko'la-dăn', riv.; Lower Burma; l. 200 m. to Bay of Bengal.

Ko-la'iah, ko-lē'yā [Heb., voice of Jah; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xi, 7.

Ko"la-pur', kō'lā-pŭr'. See KOLHAPUR.

Kol'be, kol'bg. **Pe'ter** [1675-1726], Ger. naturalist; astronomer. **Kolb**‡; **Kol'ben**‡.

Köl'csey, kōl'chē, **Fe'rencz** [1790-1838], Hung. lawyer; poet; writer.

Ko-let'tis, ko-let'tis, **Jo-au'nis** [1788-1847], Gr. leader in war of independence.

Kol'guef, kel'gwef, Isl.; Rus.; in Arc. Oc.; 1,350 □. **Kal'guef**‡; **Kol'guev**‡.

Ko"lha-pur', kō'lā-pūr'. **1.** Native state, Bombay prov., India; 2,855 □; p. 913,131. **2.** Its ∗; p. 45,815. **Kar'vir**‡; **Kol-a-pur'**‡.

Ko-lin', ko-lin', mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 11,636; center of sugar-industry. **Kol-lin'**‡; **Neu Ko-lin'**‡.

Kol'lar, kel'lär, **Jan** [1793-1852], Slavonian Prot. pastor; scholar; first apostle of Panslavism; b. in Hungary.

Kol-lin', kōl-lin'. See KOLIN.

Kol-mar', kōl-mär'. See COLMAR.

Köln, kŭln. See COLOGNE.

Ko'lo-e, kō'lō-ē, extensive ruins, Abys.; 50 m. S. of Massowah.

Ko"lo-ko-tro'nis, Same as COLOCOTRONIS.

Ko"lo-ky-thi'a, kō"lō-kī-thī'ā, **Gulf of,** S. E. of Morea, Greece. **La-co'ni-a**‡.

Ko"lo-me'a, kō"lo-mē'a, town; Galicia, Aust.; p. 30,160; seat of pottery and petroleum industries.

Ko-lom'na, ko-lom'no, Moscow govt., Rus.; p. 28,823; Mongols def. Rus., 1237.

Ko-lou'ri, ko-lou'ri. See SALAMIS.

Ko"lozs"var', ke'lezh'vär'. See KLAUSENBURG.

Kolt'zof, kelt'sef, **A'lex-e'i Va"si-li-e'vich** [1809-1842], Rus. lyric poet. **Kol'zov**‡.

Kol"y-ma', kel'ī-mā', riv.; E. Siberia; l. 995 m. from Stanovoi Mts. to Arctic Ocean.

Kom, kōm, kŭm. **1.** Dist.; Irak-Ajemi prov., Per. **2.** **Kum,** § Its ∗; a holy city; p. 30,000.

Kom'a-dau, kom'a-dau, **Lake,** reedy swamp; Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; Botletli Riv. flows into it; no apparent outlet.

Ko"man-dor'ski, kō"mqn-dōr'skĭ, **Is'lands,** in Bering Sea, E. of Kamchatka; seal-industry; Rus.

Ko-men'ski, ko-men'ski. See COMENIUS.

Ko-mo'do, ko-mō'dō, isl.; bet. Sumbawa and Flores Isls., Malay Arch.; l. 35 m.

Ko'morn, kō'mērn, fort. town; E. end of Great Schött Island; in Danube River, W. Hungary; p. 13,042; sieges. **Co'morn**‡.

Kom'o-tau, kem'o-tau, mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,000.

Kon'da, kŏn'da, native state; Cen. Provs., India; 174 □; p. 29,590.

Ko-new'ka, ko-niū'ka, **Paul** [1840-1871], Polish silhouette artist.

Kong, keng. **1.** Dist.; Mandingo country, W. Afr.; lat. 12° to 8° 30′ N., long. 3° to 6° W.; Fr. protectorate. **2.** Its ∗; p. 12,000 to 15,000. **Pong**‡.

Kong"-Fu'-Tse", keng'-fū'-tse'. See CONFUCIUS.

Kon'go, keŋ'gō, riv.; W. Afr.; l. about 3,000 m. from mts. **Con'go,** § N. W. of Lake Nyassa to S. Atl. Oc.; the head stream; second largest river in the world.

Kon'go Free State, country; W. Afr.; 900,000 □; p. 14,000,000; ∗ Boma; under sovereignty of Belgium.

Kongs'berg, kongs'berg, min. and mfg. town; Buskerud prov., Norw.; p. 4,800; silver.

Ko'ni-a, kŏ'ni-ā. **1.** Vilayet; Asia Minor; 35,378 □; p. 1,088,100. **2.** Its ∗; p. 43,000; anc. **I-co'ni-um. Ko'ni-eh**‡.

Kö'nig, kŏ'nig, **Fried'rich** [1774-1833], Ger. mechanician; first to apply steam-power to printing-presses.

Kö'nig-grätz", kŏ'ni-grets", town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 8,166; with suburbs, 15,715; Prus. def. Aust., 1866.

Kö'nigs-berg", kŏ'nigs-berg'. **1.** Govt.; E. Prussia prov., Prus.; 8,151 □; p. 1,172,149. **2.** Its ∗; fort. mfg. and cml. city; p. 161,660; university, founded 1544.

Kö'nigs-hüt"te, kŏ'nigs-hüt'te, min. and mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 36,502; mineral baths.

Kö'nigs-mark", kŏ'nigs-märk". **1. Hans** or **Jo'hann Chris'toph, Count von** [1600-1663], Ger. gen. in service of Gustavus Adolphus. **2. Ma-ri'a Au-ro'ra, Countess von** [1670-1728], Ger. court favorite; mistress of Augustus II. of Saxony and Poland; mother of Marshal Saxe. **3. Otto Wil'helm, Count von** [1639-1688], Ger. gen.; son of Johann; as generalissimo of Venice def. Turks. **4. Phi'lipp Chris'toph, Count** [1662-1694], Sw. officer; adventurer; brother of Maria.

Kon'kan, kon'kan, coast-region; S. Bombay prov., India; 16,415 □; p. 4,227,122.

Kon'stanz, kon'stqnts. **1.** Dist.; Baden, Ger.; 1,609 □; p. 281,770. **2.** Its ∗; on Lake Constance; p. 16,235.

Koo-ram', See KURAM.

Koo'te-nai, kū'te-nē. **1.** Riv.; Brit. Columbia and Mont.; l. 450 m. to Columbia Riv. **Koo'te-nay**‡; **Mac-Gil'li-vray**‡. **2.** Co.; N. W. Idaho; 5,600 □; p. 4,108; ⊙ Rathdrum.

Kopp, kop, **Jo'seph Eu-tych'** [1793-1866], Swiss hist.

Kop"par-berg', kop'pär-berg', prov.; cen. Sw.; 11,421 □; p. 201,403. ∗ Falun

Kop'per-nik", See COPERNICAN, in vocabulary. **Ko'per-nik"**‡.

Kö'pri-li, kŏ'pri-li. **1. Fa'zil Ah'med** or **Ach'met** [1629-1675+], Turk. grand vizier; conquered Crete. **2. Moham'med** or **Me-he'met** [1585-1661], Turk. grand vizier; def. Venetians.

Ko'rah [Heb., baldness; *Bib.*], *Num.* xvi.

Ko-ran'na Land, ko-ran'na, Hottentot country; S. W. of Kalahari Desert, S. Afr., N. of Orange River.

Ko"rat', kŏ'rŭt'. See KHORAT.

Kor"do-fan', kōr'do-fān', country; E. Sudan, Afr.; former prov. of Egy. Sudan; 100,000 □; p. 500,000; chief town, Obeid.

Ko're [Heb., crier; *Bib.*]. **Co're**‡.

Ko-re'a, § **1. Strait of,** bet. Korea and Japan. **2.** **Co-re'a,** § Kingdom occupying pen.; E. Asia; vassal to China; 82,000 □; p. about 7,500,000; ∗ Seoul. **3.** ko-rē'ā, Native state; Chutia Nagpur prov., Bengal, Brit. India; 1,631 □; p. 21,127; ∗ Souhat.

Ko-re'an Ar"chi-pel'a-go, off W. coast of Korea.

Kör'ner, kōr'ner, **Karl The'o-dor** [1791-1813], Ger. patriotic poet; dram.; soldier.

Ko'ron, kō'rŏn, **Gulf of,** S. of Morea, Greece. **Ka"la-ma'ta**‡; **Mes-se'ni-a**‡.

Kö"rös', kŏ'rösh'. **1.** Riv.; Hung.; l. 200 m. to Theiss Riv. at Csongrad. **2.** Same as NAGY-KÖRÖS.

Kor'tüm, kōr'tüm, **Karl Ar'nold** [1745-1824], Ger. phys.; satiric poet.

Kos, kes. **1.** Isl; Gr. Archipelago; 23 × 5 m.; p. 20,000. **2.** Its chief town; fortress. **Cos**‡; **Stan'koi. 3.** Gulf; S. of Aden, Asia Minor; 100 × 50 m.

Ko'sak Lu-gan'ski, kō'sqk lu-găn'skĭ [Pen-name], Vladimir Dahl [1800?-1872], Rus. novelist.

Kos"ci-us'ko, kes'i-us'kō. **1. Thad'de-us** [Polish **Kos-ciusz'ko,** kes-tsūsh'kō, **Ta'de-usz**] [1746-1817], Polish patriot; disting. in Am. Rev., 1777-1783, and against Rus. **2.** Co.; N. Ind.; 556 □; p. 28,645; ⊙ Warsaw.

Kosh"tau-tau', kesh'tqn-tau', mt.; Caucasus Mts., Rus.; 17,053 ft.

Ko'si, kō'sī. **1.** Riv.; N. part of N. W. Provs., India; l. 300 m. to Ganges Riv. **2.** Town; Muttra dist., Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 11,231.

Kös-lin', kös-lin', town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 17,277. **Cös-lin'**‡.

Kos-so'vo, kes-sō'vō [field of blackbirds]. **1.** Plain; Turk., near Servia, W. of Pristina. **2.** Vilayet; Turk.; 9,264 □; p. 588,282; ∗ Uskup. **Kos-so'va**‡.

Koss'uth, kosh'ŭt. **1. Lou"is'** [1802-1894], Hung. orator; statesman; revolutionary leader; dictator of Hung., 1849. **2.** kes'sūth, Co., N. Iowa; 964 □; p. 13,120; ⊙ Algona.

Kos"ten-dil', kes'ten-dil'. Same as KUSTENDIL.

Kos'ter. Same as COSTER, 1.

Kos-tro'ma, kes-trō'mā. **1.** Govt.; cen. Rus.; 32,702 □; p. 1,381,700. **2.** Its ∗; mfg. town; p. 31,981.

Kö'tah, kō'tā. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, Brit. India; 3,803 □; p. 526,267. **2.** Its ∗; p. 83,624.

Kö'then, kŏ'ten, town; Anhalt duchy, Ger.; p. 18,215. **Cö'then**‡.

Ko'tsi, kō'tsi. See KOCHI.

Kott'bus, ket'bus, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 34,910. **Cott'bus**‡.

Kot'ze-bue, ket'se-bū. **1. Au'gust Fried'rich Fer'di-nand von** [1761-1819], Ger. dram. **2. Ot'to von** [1787-1846], Rus. explorer; son of preceding.

Kov'no, kev'nō. **1.** Govt.; W. Rus.; 15,692 □; p. 1,587,200. **2.** Its ∗; cml. town; p. 58,758.

Kow"loon', kau'lūn', pen.; Kangtang prov., S. E. China; 23¼ □; ceded to Gt. Brit., 1861.

Ko-yun'jik, ko-yūn'jik, remains of anc. Nineveh; mounds opposite Mosul, on Tigris Riv.

Koz-lof', kez-lef'. **1.** Town; Tambof govt., Rus.; p. 35,058. **2.** Same as EUPATORIA. **Kos-lof'**‡; **Koz-lov'**‡.

Kra, krā, isthmus; connects Malay pen. & Siam. **Kra'o**‡.

Kraffi, krŭft, **A'dam** [1430?-1507], Ger. sculp.; architect.

Kra-gu'je-vatz, krā-gū'yĕ-vŏts, town; cen. Servia; p. 12,669.

Kra-jo'va, krā-yō'vā. Same as CRAJOVA.

Kra"ka-tau', krā'kā-tau'. **1.** Isl.; Strait of Sunda; bet. Java and Sumatra, Malay Arch. **2.** Volc. on same; 2,730 ft.; eruption, 1883, k. 36,417 persons. **Kra"ka-to'a**‡.

Kra'kau, krā'kau. See CRACOW.

Kra'nach, krā'nŭH, **Lu'cas von** (real name **Sun'der,** sun'der) [1472-1553], Ger. painter; engraver. **Cra'nach**‡.

Krau"ga-nur', krŏn'gā-nūr', coast town; Cochin state, Madras, Brit. India; p. 10,000; Syrian Christians settled here bef. 9th cent. **Cran"ga-nore'**‡; **Ko-dun"ga-lur'**‡.

Krantz, krŭnts, **Al'bert** [1450-1517], Ger. hist.; **Crantz**‡.

Kra-si'cki, krā-si'tskĭ, **Ig-na'ti-us** [1734-1801], Count of Sietzen; Polish poet; writer; abp. of Gnesen.

Kra-sin'ski, krā-sin'skĭ. **1. Va-le'ri-an, Count** [1780?-1855], Polish hist.; lived in Eng., 1855. **2. Zyg'munt Na-po'le-on, Count** [1812-1859], Polish poet; novelist; born and died in Paris.

Kras"no-vodsk', krŭs'no-vodsk', harbor and military station; E. of Caspian Sea, Trans-Caspian govt., Rus. in Asia; p. 427.

Kras"no-yarsk', krŭs'no-yŭrsk', town; ∗ of Yeniseisk govt., Siberia; p. 17,154.

Kras'so', krosh'shō', co.; Hung.; 2,024 □; p. 381,804; ⊙ Lugos.

Kra-szew'ski, krā-shev'skĭ, **Jo'seph Ig-na'ti-us** [1812-1887], Polish novelist; poet.

Krau'se, krou'zę, **Karl Chris'ti-an Fried'rich** [1781-1832], Ger. philos.; freemason.

Krauth, krŏth, **Charles Por'ter-field** [1823-1883], Am. Lutheran divine; scholar.

Kra-wang', krā-wăng'. **1.** Dutch residency; Java; 1,767 □; p. 279,150. **2.** Its ∗. **Kra-vang'**‡.

Kray, krul, **Paul** or **Pe'ter, Baron von** [1735-1804], Aust. general; def. at Hohenlinden.

Kre'feld, krē'felt, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 105,376.

Kre"me-netz', krē'me-nets', town; Volhynia govt., Rus.; p. 11,819.

Kre"men-tchug', krē'men-chūg', mfg. town; Poltava govt., Rus.; p. 54,881.

Krem'nitz, krem'nits, anc. min. and mfg. town; N. Hung.; p. 8,550; gold- and silver-mines.

Krems, krems, town; Lower Austria prov., Aust.; p. 11,042.

Krem'sir, krem'sir, town; Moravia prov., Aust.; p. 11,816.

Kreut'zer, krūt'sār', **Ru'dolf'** [1766-1831], Fr. music composer; *Lodoiska.*

Kreuz'nach, kroits'nŭH, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 16,404; saline springs.

Kriem'hild, krīm'hilt. Same as CHRIEMHILDE. **Kriemhil'de**‡.

Kri-lof', krī-lef', **I-van' An"dri-e'vich** [1768-1844], Rus. fabulist. **Krui-loff'**‡; **Kry-lof'**‡.

Krim. See TAURIDA.

Krim'mit-schau", krim'mit-shau', mfg. town; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; p. 19,972.

Krish"na-gar', krish'nā-gŭr', town; Nadiya dist., Bengal, Brit. India; p. 25,300. **Kish"na-gar**‡.

Kro'no-berg, krō'no-berg, prov.; S. Sw.; 3,841 □; p. 158,836; ∗ Wexio.

Kron'stadt, krōn'stät. **1.** Co.; Transylvania, Hung.; 690 □; p. 83,930. **2.** Its ∗; cml. and iron-mfg. town; p. 30,724. **Brus"so'**‡. **3.** Same as CRONSTADT.

Kroy'n, kroi'yŭ, town; Scutari vilayet, W. Turk.; p. 12,000.

Krü'de-ner", krü'de-ner, **Bar'ba-ra Ju"li-an'a, Baroness von** [1766-1824], Rus. mystic.

Krug, krūg, **Wil'helm Trau'gott** [1770-1842], Prus. philos.

Krüg'er, krüg'ęr, **Franz** [1796-1857], Ger. painter.

Krul-loff', krwl-lef'. See KRILOF.

Krum'mach"er, krum'mŭH'ęr. **1. Fried'rich A'dolf** [1768-1845], Ger. theol. **2. Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1796-1868], Ger. pulpit orator.

Krung"-Kra'o, krūng'-krū'ō, town; Siam; 54 m. N. of Bangkok; mostly in ruins; est. p. 40,000. **A-yu'thi-a**‡.

Krü'nitz, krü'nits, **Jo'hann Ge'org** [1728-1796], Ger. physician; scholar; *Encyclopedia,* 73 vols.

Krupp, krup, **Al'fred** [1812-1887], Ger. founder; estabi. famous steel-works at Essen, which has 20,000 employees.

Kru'sen-stern", krū'zęn-stārn", **A'dam John** [1770-1846], Rus. navigator.

Kry-lof', See KRILOF.

Kuang"wa', kwgng'wā'. See CHANGWA.

Ku'ba, kū'bā, fort. town; Baku govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; p. 13,062.

Ku-ban', kū-bān'. **1.** Riv.; Kuban govt., S. E. Rus.; l. 380 m. to Black Sea. **2.** Govt.; N. Caucasia, Rus.; 39,277 □; p. 1,408,718; ∗ Yekaterinodar.

Ku'blai' Khan, kū'blī' kŏn [-1294], grand Khan of Mongols; conquered China; founded Yuen dynasty; made Buddhism state religion. **Khu'bi-lai Khan**‡.

Kuch Be"har', kūch bē"hār'. **1.** Native state; N. E. Bengal prov., India; 1,307 □; p. 578,868. **2.** Its ∗; p. 3,433. **Cooch Ba"har'**‡.

Kuen"-Lun', kwen'-lūn', mt. chain; N. boundary of Tibet; l. 600 m.; width 100 to 150 m.; highest peaks about 25,000 ft.

Ku'fo, kū'fō, town; Sokoto, Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 20,000.

Kü'gel-gen, kü'gel-gen. **1. Ger'hard** [1772-1820], Ger. painter. **2. Karl** [1772-1832], Ger. painter; twin brother of preceding.

Kug'ler, kūg'lęr, **Franz The'o-dor** [1808-1858], Ger. art-critic; *History of Painting.*

Kuhn, kūn, **A'dal-bert** [1812-1881], Ger. philol.; mythol.

Kuh'nau, kū'nqu, **Jo'hann** [1667-1722], Ger. mus. comp.; satirical poet; invented the sonata.

Küh'ner, kŭ'nęr, **Ra'pha-el** [1802-1878], Ger. philol.; *Greek Grammar.*

Ku'ka, kū'kā, town; ∗ of Bornu, Cen. Afr., on W. shore of Lake Chad; p. 50,000 to 60,000. **Ku'ka-wa**‡.

Ku'klux' Klan. See KUKLUX, in vocabulary.

Kul'fo", kūl'fō", walled town; Brit. Niger Ter., W. Afr.; p. 16,000.

Kul'ja, kūl'ja. **1.** Dist.; Zungaria, Chinese emp.; 23,130 □; p. 70,000. **2.** Its ∗; p. 12,500; New Kulja, 25 m. to the W.; was destroyed by rebels in 1866, when its p. was 75,000. **I'li**‡; **Kul'dja**‡.

Kulm, kŭlm. **1.** Walled town; W. Prussia prov., Prus.; p. 9,628. **2.** Vil.; Bohemia; p. 650; Rus. & Prus. def. Fr., 1813.

Kum, kŭm. See KOM.

Ku"ma-mo-to', kū"mg-mo-tō', spt. town; W. Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 56,618.

Ku-mas'si, kū-mas'sĭ, town; ∗ of Ashanti, Guinea, W. Afr.; p. est. 18,000; taken by Brit., 1874.

Ku-ma'un, ku-mā'un. **1.** Div.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 13,703 □; p. 1,161,098; ∗ Srinagar, p. 1,500. **2.** Dist. in same; 7,151 □; p. 542,712; ∗ Almora, p. 7,390.

Kum'ta, kūm'ta, spt. town; South Kanara dist., Madras, Brit. India; p. 10,000. **Coomp'ta**‡; **Kump'ta**‡.

Kunch, kunch, town; Jalaun dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 13,739.

Kun"chin-jun'ga, See KANCHANJANGA.

Kunc'kel von Lö'wen-stiern", kunk'kel fon lö'ven-styrn", **Jo'hann** [1630 or 1638-1702 or 1703], Ger. chem.; reputed disc. of phosphorus.

Kun-duz', kun-dūz'. **1.** Riv.; Afghan Turkestan; l. 250 m. to Amu-Daria Riv. **2.** Uzbeg state; Afghan Turkestan. **3.** Its ∗; p. 5,000.

Ku'ners-dorf", kū'nęrs-dŏrf", vil.; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; 4 m. E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; Rus. & Aust. def. Fred'k the Great, 1759. **Kun'ners-dorf"**‡.

Kung, kūng, **Prince** [1835-1884], Chin. statesman; regent of China, 1861-1871; foreign sec., 1871. **Kung'-Chi-en'-Wang'**‡.

Kun"grad', kun'grād', town; Khiva, Turkestan; p. 10,000.

Kun"gur', kun'gūr', town; Perm govt., Rus.; p. 11,882.

Ku"ni-gun'de, kū"ni-gūn'dę, **Saint** [-1040], w. of Henry II., emp. of Ger.; said to have vindicated her chastity by passing unharmed through an ordeal of fire; canonized in 1200. **Ku"ne-gon'de**‡.

Kun'-Szent'-Mar"ton'y, kūn'-sent'-mār"tōn', town; Hung.; 70 m. S. E. of Budapest; p. 9,434; wine trade.

Kun-tam'po, kun-tūm'pō, trading-town; Mandingo country, W. Afr.; p. 15,000 to 40,000. **Kin-tam'po**‡.

Kunth, kūnt, **Karl Si'gis-mund von** [1788-1850], Ger. bot.; writer.

Ku-o'pi-o, kū-ō'pi-ō. **1.** Prov.; Finland, Rus.; 16,499 □; p. 290,654. **2.** Its ∗; p. 8,141.

Ku-pet'zky, kū-pet'skĭ, **Jo'hann** [1667-1740], Aust. portrait-painter. **Ku-pet'zki**‡; **Ku-pez'ky**‡.

Kur, kūr, riv.; Transcaucasia, Rus. in Asia; l. 520 m. to Caspian Sea.

Ku-ram', riv.; Afghanistan; 150 m. to Indus Riv.

Kur"dis-tan', kūr'dis-tăn', region inhabited by the Kurds, Turk. in Asia and N. W. Per., bet. 39° and 34° N. lat., and 39° and 47° E. long.; 50,000 □; p. 2,250,000.

Kurg, kūrg, hill prov.; Brit. Ind.; 1,583 □; p. 173,055; ∗ Merkara.

Ku'ri-a Mu-ri'a, kū'rī-ā mū-rī'ā, **Is'lands,** group of 5; S. E. of Arabia; 21 □; p. 34; Brit.; attached to Aden.

Ku'rile, kū'ril, **Is'lands,** chain of volcanic isls.; bet. Kamchatka and Yesso Isl., Japan; l. 800 m.; 5,000 □; p. 200; Japanese.

Kur'ma, kūr'mą [*Hindu Myth.*], the 2d avatar of Vishnu; as a tortoise.

Kur-nool', kūr-nūl'. See KARNUL. **Kur-nul'**‡.

Ku'ro-Shi'wo, kū'rō-shi'wō, ocean current flowing N. E. on W. side of Liukiu Isls., Japan. **Ja-pan' Cur'rent**‡.

Kur-ra'chee, kur-rū'chī. See KARACHI.

Kur're-a, kur'rē-a, town; E. Turkestan; p. 20,000. **Ki'ri-a**‡.

Kürsch'ner, kürsh'ngr. See PELLICAN.

Kur'shee, kur'shī. See KARSHI.

Kursk, kürsk. **1.** Govt.; S. W. Rus.; 17,937 □; p. 2,666,573. **2.** Its ∗; mfg. and cml. town; p. 52,657.

Ku-ru'man, ku-rū'mun, missionary station; Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; 130 m. N. W. of Kimberly.

Ku-sai'e, ku-saī'e, isl.; Caroline Isls., N. Pac. Oc.; mission-station.

Ku-shu'inh, kiu-shŭ'yū [Heb., bow of Jah; *Bib.*].

Ku"shan', kū'shăn', pass; Hindu-Kush Mts., Afghan. to Turkestan; lat. 35° 37′ N., long. 68° 55′ E.; 15,000 ft.

Ku'si, kū'sī, riv.; E. Nepal and Bengal, India; l. 325 m. to Ganges Riv.

Kus'ko-quim, kus'ko-kwim, riv.; S. W. Alaska; l. 550 m.

Küss'nacht, küs'nŭHt, vil.; Schwyz canton, Swit.; p. of par., 3,853; William Tell's legendary exploit.

Kus"sur', kus'sūr'. See KASUR.

Kus"ten-dil', kus'ten-dil', town; Bulgaria; p. 11,383.

Kü'sten-land", küs'ten-lānt" [coastland], prov.; Aust.; on Adriatic Sea; 3,484 □; p. 695,384; ∗ Triest.

Küs-trin', küs-trīn', fort. town and railway center; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 15,105.

Ku-tais', ku-tuīs'. **1.** Govt.; Transcaucasia, Rus. in Asia; 13,968 □; p. 998,620. **2.** Its ∗; an anc. town; p. 20,000; ruined cathedral.

Ku-ta'ya, ku-tā'yą [Anc. **Co"ti-a-e'um**], town; Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor; p. 30,000 to 60,000. **Ku-ta'hia**‡; **Ku-tu'inh**‡.

Kut'ten-berg", kut'ten-berg', min. and mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 13,154; silver.

Ku-tu'sof, ku-tū'zef, **Mi"cha-el' I"la-ri-o-no'vich** [1745-1813], Prince of Smolensk, Rus. field-marshal; def. by Napoleon at Austerlitz and Borodino; def. Davout and Ney at Smolensk.

Kutz'town, kūts'taun, bor.; Berks co., Pa.; p. 1,595.

Kuyp, kolp. See CUYP.
Kuz'netz, kŭz'nets, town; Saratof govt., Rus.; p. 15,000.
Kuz'netsk‡.
Kva'sir, kvä'ser [*Norse Myth.*], a wise person, slain by dwarfs, who with his blood concocted a mixture that made whoever drank it wise.
Kwan'do, kwän'dō, riv.; S. Afr.; affluent of the Zambesi.
Cho'be‡.
Kwan'go, kwäng'gō, riv.; S. Afr.; affluent of the Kongo.
Kwang'si', kwang'sē', prov.; S. China; 78,250 □; p. 5,151,327; * Kweilin; cml. * Wuchan.
Kwang'tung', kwang'tung', prov.; S. E. China; 79,456 □; p. 29,706,249; * Canton.
Kwan'za, kwän'za. Same as CUANZA.
Kwa'sind, kwä'sind [LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha*], the Hercules or strong man of the N. Am. Indians.
Kwei'chan, kwā'chau, prov.; S. W. China; 64,554 □; p. 7,669,181; * Kweiyang.
Kwei'lin', kwā'lin', city; * of Kwangsi prov., China.
Kwei'yang', kwā'yäng', city; * of Kweichau prov., China.
Kwi'lu, kwē'lō, riv.; Fr. Kongo, W. Afr.; from near the Lefini Riv. to Atlantic Ocean.
Kyd, Thom'as [1557?-1595], Eng. dramatist. **Kid**‡.
Kyff'häu"ser, kĭf'hoi'zer, ruined palace; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Ger.
Kyn'as-ton, kin'as-tun, **Sir Fran'cis** [1587-1642], Eng. poet.
Ky-ouk"-Phy-u', ki-ouk'-fu-ū'. **1.** Dist.; Arakan div., Lower Burma, Brit. India; 4,349 □; p. 144,177. **2.** Its *, p. 2,620.
Kyo'to, kyō'tō [Jap., western capital], mfg. city; Nippon Isl.; former * of Japan for 1,000 years; p. 297,527. **Ki-o'to**‡.
Ky-ra'nah, kul-rā'nŭ, town; Meerut, Brit. India; p. 16,953.
Kyrle, kerl, **John** [1664-1724], Eng philanthropist; called "Man of Ross" in Pope's third *Moral Essay*.
Kys'ka, kis'ka, mt.; Alaska; N. Peak, 4,085 ft.
Kyt'hul', kait'hul'. Same as KAITHAL.
Kyu-shu', Same as KIUSHIU.

L

La'a-dah, lē'ä-dä [Heb., festival; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 21.
La'a-dan, lē'ä-dan [Heb., festive-born; *Bib.*].
Laa'land, lō'länd, Isl.; Den.; Baltic Sea; 445 □; p. 64,420; * Maribo; p. 2,403.
Laar. See LAER.
La"ba"die', lä"bä"dē', **Jean** [1610-1674], Fr. pietist. See LABADIST, in vocabulary.
La'ban [Heb., white; *Bib.*].
Lab-da'ci-dæ, lab-das'i-dē [*Myth.*], descendants of Labdacus, Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, and Antigone. **Lab-da-ki'dai**‡ [Gr.].
Lab'da-cus [*Myth.*], king of Thebes; son of Polydorus. **La'bda-kos**‡ [Gr.].
La"bé', lä"bā', **Lou"ise'** [1526-1566], Fr. poet; *La belle Cordière*.
Lab"e-a'tes, anc. warlike people of Dalmatia.
La Bé"dol"lière', lä bā'dol'lyār', **E"mile' Gi"gault' de** [1812-1883], Fr. author; translator of Eng. works.
La"bé"do"yère', lä"bā'dwä'yār', **Count de** [1786-1815], Charles Angélique François Huchet, Fr. gen.; in Napoleon's wars; court-martialed; shot.
La'be-o, lā'bē-ō [L., thick-lipped]. **1. An-tis'ti-us** [-42, Rom. jurist; one of Cæsar's murderers. **2. Mar'cus An-tis'ti-us** [-54-A. D. 17], son of preceding; founded school of law. **3. Quin'tus Fa'bi-us,** Roman consul, general; fl. -190.
La-be'ri-us, Dec'i-mus [-107?-43], Roman writer.
La-bette', co.; S. E. Kan.; 649 □; p. 21,386; * Oswego.
La"biche', lä"bīsh', **Eu"gène' Ma"rin'** [1815-1888], Fr. dramatist.
La-bi'cum, anc. town; Latium, It. **La-bi'ci**‡; **La-bi-kon'**; Gr. **La-vi'ci**‡; **La-vi'cum**‡.
La"bi-é'nus, lä"bi-ā'nus **1. Quin'tus** [-39], Rom. gen.; led Parthian invasion of Syria. **2. Ti'tus** [-28-45, Rom. tribune; f. of preceding; partizan of Cæsar, then of Pompey.
La Bil"lar"dière', lä bē'lyär'dyār', **Jacques Ju"li"en' Hou"ton' de** [1755-1834], Fr. nat.; geol.; with La Perouse expedition, 1791.
La-bin'che, lä-bēn'chā, **Lu-j'gi** [1794?-1858], It. bass-singer.
La Bo"é"tie', lä bō'ā'tē', **E"ti"enne' de** [1530-1563], Fr. writer.
La"borde', lä"bōrd', **1. A"lex"an'dre Lou"is' Jo"seph', Count de** [1774-1842], Fr. antiq.; writer. **2. Jean Jo"seph', Marquis de** [1724-1794], Fr. financier, philan.; father of preceding, guillotined. **3. Lé"on' Em"ma"nu"el' Si"mon' Jo"seph', Count de** [1807-1869], Fr. archæologist, traveler.
La'bou"chère', lā'bō"shār', **1. Hen'ry** [1798-1869], Baron Taunton, Eng. Whig statesman. **2. Pierre An"toine'** [1807-1873], Fr. historical painter.
La"bou"laye', lä"bō"lā', **E"dou"ard' Re-né' Le-fé"bure' de** [1811-1883], Fr. jurist; writer; *Political Hist. of the U. S.*, etc.
La"bour"don"nais', lä"bŭr'don'nā', **1. Ber"trand' Fran"çois' Ma"hé' de** [1699-1753], Fr. naval officer in India; took Madras, 3 years in the Bastile. **2. Ma"hé' de** [1796-1809], Fr. "chess king"; grandson of preceding.
Lab"ra-dor', lab'ra-dōr' [Pg., husbandman], pen.; bet. Hudson Bay and Atl. Oc., N. E. Can.; 120,200 □, with Newfoundland; p. 197,934.
La-bran'da, anc. town; Caria, Asia Minor; temple of Zeus.
La'bro, lā'brō, anc. spt.; Etruria, It.; probably Leghorn.
La"brousse', lä"brūs', **Ni"co"las' de** [1648-1693], Count de Verbillac, Fr. general.
La Bru"yere', lä brü'yār', **Jean de** [1645-1696], Fr. writer; moralist; *Caractères*.
La"bu-an', lä"bū-än', Isl.; off N. W. coast Borneo; 30 □; p. 5,854; * Victoria. Brit. **La"bu-han'**‡.
Lab'y-ne'tus [Gr.], any of several Babylonian kings; name given by Herodotus. **La-by'nē-tos**‡ [Gr.].
La Caille. See CAILLE.
La Ca"nargue', lä cä"märg', Isl.; Bouches-du-Rhône dept., Fr.; 26 □; 11 m.
La"can-tun', lä"cän tün', riv.; Cen. Am.; l. 450 m. from Guatemala to Gulf of Mexico.
Lac'a-dive' Is'lands, lac'a-dīv', group; 14 Isls., Arabian Sea; 744 □; p. 14,440; Brit.
Lac"e-dæ'mon, las"ē-dē'mon **1.** [*Gr Myth.*] Son of Zeus & Taygete; husband of Sparta. **2.** Country of anc. Greece or its *, named after L., son of Zeus. **La-con'i-a**‡; **La-ke-dai'mōn**‡ [Gr.].
La"cé"pède', lä"sā'pād', **Comte de** [1756-1825], Bernard Germain Etienne de la Ville-sur-Illon, Fr. nat., musician.
Lac"e-ta'ni, las"ē-tā'nī, anc. people of Hispania Tarraconensis (Tarragona), foot of Pyrenees.
La"chaise', lä'shāz', **Fran"çois' d'Aix de** [1624-1709], Fr. Jesuit; confessor to Louis XIV.
La Cha"lo"tais', lä shä'lō'tā', **Lou"is' Re-né' de Ca"ra"deuc' de** [1701-1785], Fr. lawyer; magistrate; aided in suppressing Jesuits.
La Cha"pelle' Saint"-De-nis', lä shä'pel' saN'-de-nē', town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 31,393; suburb of Paris.
Lach'a-res, lac'a-rīz, Athenian demagogue; tyrant of Athens, escaped from Demetrius. **La-cha'rēs**‡ [Gr.].
La'ches, lā'kēz [-418], Athen. gen.; in Peloponnesian war; tried for theft; killed at Mantinea. **La'chēs**‡ [Gr.].
La"chine', lä'shīn'. **1.** Rapids; St. Lawrence Riv., Que. prov., Can.; 8 m. above Montreal. **2.** Town; Jacques Cartier co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 3,761.
La'chish, lā'kish [Heb., height; *Bib.*].
Lach'lan, läk'lan, riv.; New South Wales, Austral.; l. 700 m. to Murrumbidgee River.
Lach'mann, Karl Kon'rad Fried'rich Wil'helm [1793-1851], Ger. critic; philologist.
La"chute', lä'shūt', town; * of Argenteuil co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. with tp., 6,329.
La-cin'i-um, la-sin'i-um, promontory; E. coast of Bruttium, anc. It.; temple of Juno. Now **Cape Nau. La-ki'ni-on**‡ [Gr.].
La Ci"o"tat', lä si'o'tä', spt. town; Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S. E. Fr.; p. 10,000.
Lack"a-wan'na, lac'a-won'a. **1.** Riv.; Pa.; l. 60 m. to Susquehanna Riv.; anthracite-mines in valley. **2.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 460 □; p. 142,088; ⊙ Scranton.
La-clede', la-clēd', co.; S. Mo.; 740 □; p. 14,701; ⊙ Lebanon.
La Co-lo'ni-a. Same as COLONIA, LA.
La'con, lā'cun. **1.** [Pen-name.] Rev. Caleb C. Colton; also the title of his chief work. **2.** City; ⊙ of Marshall co., Ill.; p. 1,649.
La Con"da"mine', lä cōN'dä'mēn', **Charles Ma"rie' de** [1701-1774], Fr. geog.; mathematician; first scientific explorer of the Amazon.
La-co'ni-a. la-cō'ni-a. **1.** See KOLOKYTHIA, GULF OF. **2.** See LACONICA. **3.** Nome; Morea, Gr.; 1,679 □; p. 126,888; * Sparta. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Belknap co., N. H.; p. 6,143.
La-con'i-ca, la-con'i-ca, anc. country; S. E. Peloponnesus, Gr.; * Sparta. **La-co'ni-a**‡; **La-kō-ni-kē'**‡ [Gr.].
La-con'i-cus Si'nus, la-con'i-cus sai'nus, anc. name of gulf S. of Peloponnesus, Greece.
La"cor"daire', lä'cōr'dār', **Jean Bap"tiste' Hen"ri'** [1802-1861], Fr. pulpit orator.
La"coste', lä'cost', **E"ti"enne' Clé"ment', Baron** [1773-1813], Fr. gen.; in Napoleon's wars; fell in Saxony.
Lac"qui"parle', lăc'ki'pärl' [Fr., talking lake], co.; W. Minn.; 650 □; p. 10,382; ⊙ Lacquiparle.
La"cre-telle', lä'cre-tel'. **1. Jean Charles Do"mi"nique' de** [1766-1855], Fr. hist.; journalist. **2. Pierre Lou"is'** [1751-1824], Fr. jurist; writer; bro. of Jean.
La"croix', lä'crwä'. **1. Paul** [1806-1844], Fr. misc. writer. **2. Sil"vestre Fran"çois'** [1765-1843], Fr. math.
La-crosse', la-cros'. **1.** Co.; W. Wis.; 450 □; p. 38,801. **2.** Its *; p. 25,090.
Lac-tan'ti-us, lac-tan'shi-us, **Lu'ci-us Cæ-cil'i-us** (or **Cæ'li-us**) **Fir"mi-a'nus,** "the Christian Cicero"; Latin Father; apologist; rhetorician; fl. 4th century.
La Cum'bre, lä cūm brā, pass; Andes Mts., Chile; 12,454 ft.
La-cy'des, la-sai'dēz [-215?, Gr. philos. of Cyrene; pres. of Academy at Athens. **La-kȳ'dēs**‡ [Gr.].
La"dakh', lä'dăk', province; Kashmir, Brit. Ind.; 30,000 □; p. 125,000; * Leh.
La Dame aux Ca"mé"lias', lä dam ō cä"mā'lyä', novel by Alexander Dumas, Jr.
Lad'is-laus, lad'is-lâs *or* lăd'is-laus, name of 7 kings of Hungary, 7 dukes or kings of Poland, & of 1 king of Naples.
La Dix"me-rie', lä dēs'mg rī', **Al"co"las' Bri"caire' de** [1730-1791], Fr. writer.
La'do-ga, lä'do-ga, lake; N. W. Rus.; 129 × 78 m; 6,998 □; largest in Europe; outlet, Neva River.
La'don, lā'don. **1.** [*Myth.*] Dragon guarding Hesperides; killed by Hercules. **2.** Riv.; Arcadia, Gr. **3.** Riv.; Elis, Gr. **La'dōn**‡ [Gr.].
La-drones', la-drōnz' *or* (Sp.) lä-drō'nes, [Sp., thieves.] **1.** Isl. group; W. Pac. Oc.; 420 □; p. 10,172; * Agaña. **Ma"ri-a'na**‡; **Ma"ri-anne'**‡. **2.** Isl. group; China Sea; entrance to Canton River.
La'dy Boun'ti-ful [FARQUHAR *Beaux' Stratagem*], widow of Sir Charles; a benevolent old country dame.
La'dy of Eng'land [*Eng. Hist.*], Maud, dau. of Henry I.
La'dy of Ly'ons [BULWER *Lady of Lyons*], Pauline Deschapelles, heroine of the drama.
La'dy of Sha-lott' [TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott*], a maiden; dies of a magic curse for looking toward Camelot.
La'dy of the Lake. 1. [MALORY *Prince Arthur.*] Nimue, mistress of Merlin; lived in a palace surrounded by a lake. **2.** [SCOTT *Lady of the Lake.*] Ellen Douglas, favorite of King James, lived near Loch Katrine. **3.** [TENNYSON *Idylls of the King.*] Originally, a water-spirit who gave Arthur the sword Excalibur.
La'dy of the Sun [Sobr.], Alice Perrers; mistress of Edward III. of England.
Lae'ken, lā ken, vil.; Brabant prov., Belg.; p. 25,777; N. suburb of Brussels.
Læ'rtes, lē-ēr'tēz. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] King of Ithaca; father of Ulysses. **2.** [SHAK. *Hamlet.*] Ophelia's bro.; kills and is killed by Hamlet. **3.** Anc. town; Cilicia, Asia Minor; bpl. of Diogenes Laertius. **La-er'tēs**‡ [Gr.].
La Es-tra'da, lä es-trä'dä, city; Sp.; p. 24,000.
Læs-try'go-nes, les-trī'go-nēz [HOMER *Odyssey*], race of cannibal giants encountered by Ulysses. **Lai-stry-go'nes**‡ [Gr.].
Læ-ti'ti-a, lē-tish'i-a. See LETITIA.
Læ-vi'nus, lē-vī'nus. **1. Mar'cus Va-le'ri-us** [-200], Rom. gen.; def. Philip of Macedon. **2. Pub'li-us Va-le'ri-us,** Rom gen.; def. at Heraclea, -280.
La Farge, lā färzh, **Ma"rie' Cap"pelle'** [1816-1852], Fr. poisoner; impris. for poisoning her husband; guilt doubtful.
La Fa-ri'na, lā fä-rī'nä, **Giu-sep'pe** [1815-1863], It. lawyer, politician, historian.
La"fay"ette', lä'fā'et'. **1. Countess de** [1634-1693], Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Fr. nov.; reformed Fr. romance-writing. **2. Marquis de** [1757-1834], Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Fr. gen., patriot; statesman; fought in Am. Rev. **3. Mount,** Grafton co., N. H.; 5,389 ft.; North Peak, 5,081 ft. **4.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 497 □; p. 7,709; ⊙ New Lewisville. **5.** Co.; N. Fla.; 1,008 □; p. 3,686; ⊙ New Troy. **6.** Co.; S. La.; 264 □; p. 15,966; * Lafayette. **7.** Co.; N. Miss.; 720 □; p. 20,333; ⊙ Oxford. **8.** Co.; W. Mo.; 622 □; p. 30,184; * Lexington. **9.** Co.; S. Wis.; 630 □; p. 20,265; * Darlington. **10.** City; * of Tippecanoe co., Ind.; p. 16,243. **11.** Town; * of Lafayette co., La.; p. 2,106.
La"feu', lä'fŭ' [SHAK. *All's Well that Ends Well*], an old lord.
La"fitte', lä'fīt'. **1. Jacques** [1767-1844], Fr. banker; statesman; gov. Bank of Fr., Minister of Finance. **2. Jean** [1780?-1826], Fr. privateer; pirate leader in Gulf of Mexico.
La Fon"taine', lä fōN'tēn', **Jean de** [1621-1695], Fr. poet; fabulist.
La Fosse, lā fos. **1. An"toine' de** [1653?-1708], Fr. tragic poet. **2. Charles de** [1640-1716], Fr. historical painter.
La"fourche', lä'fūrsh'. **1.** Bayou; outlet of Mississippi Riv.; l. 150 m. to Gulf of Mex. **2.** Co.; S. E. La.; 1,020 □; p. 22,995; * Thibodeaux.
La'go de los Pa'tos, lä'gō de lōs pä'tōs ["duck lake"], lake; Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; 140 × 40 m.; enlargement of Jacuhy Riv.
La-goon' Is'lands. Same as ELLICE ISLANDS.
La-goon' of Tu'nis, inlet of Gulf of Tunis, N. Afr.; 12 × 5 m.; ruins of Carthage.
La'gos, lā'gōs. **1.** Brit. colony & protectorate; Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; 1,069 □; p. 85,607. **2.** Its *; spt. town; Lagos Isl.; p. 40,000. **3.** Town; Jalisco state, Mex.; p. 13,500. **4.** Fort, spt.; Algarve prov., Pg.; p. 7,900; Boscawen def. Fr. fleet, 1759.
La-grande', la-grānd', c.; ⊙ of Union co., Ore.; p. 2,583.
La Grande"-Char"treuse', lä grānd'-shär'trōz', monastery; Isère dept., Fr.; alt. 3,823 ft.; founded 1084.
La Grande Combe, cōm, town; Gard dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.
La"grange', lä'grānzh'. **1. Jo"seph' Lou"is', Comte** [1736-1813], Fr. math.; estab. the principle of virtual velocities; *Mécanique Analytique.* **2.** la-grēnj', Co.; N. E. Ind.; 384 □; p. 15,615; ⊙ Lagrange. **3.** City; ⊙ of Troup co., Ga.; p. 3,090. **4.** Vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 2,314. **5.** City; ⊙ of Fayette co., Tex.; p. 1,626. **6.** Town; ⊙ of Lagrange co., Ind.; p. 1,784.
La Grange"-Chan"cel', -shäN'sel', Fran"çois' Jo"seph' [1677-1758], Fr. dram.; satiric poet. **La Granget.**
La Guay'ra, lä gwaī'rä, town; Venez.; p. 15,293; port of Caracas.
La"guerre', lä'gār', **Lou"is'** [1663-1721], Fr. painter.
La-gu'na del Ma'dre, lā-gū'nä del mä'drā, lagoon; bet. Padre Isl. and the mainland, S. Tex.; 110 × 14 m.
La-gu'na de Ter'mi-nos, dā ter'mi-nōs, inlet; Bay of Campeche, Mex.; 70 × 40 m.
La'had [Heb., dark-colored; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 2.
La Hague, lą hāg *or* (F.) lä äg, cape; N. W. point of Manche dept., France.
La-hai'roi, la-hī'roi [Heb., the living and seeing one; *Bib.*].
La Harpe, lä ärp, **Jean Fran"çois' de** [1739-1803], Fr. critic; dram.; "the French Quintilian."
La"har-pur', lä'hur-pūr', town; Sitapur dist., Lucknow div., Oudh, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,437.
La Have, lä āv, riv.; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; l. 60 m.; salmon-fishery.
La'hej, lä'hej, country; Yemen, S. W. Arabia; * Howta.
La"hire', lä'ir', **Lau"rent' de** [1606-1656], Fr. painter; engraver.
Lah'mam, lä'mam [Heb., place of light; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 40.
Lah'mi, lä'mī [Heb.; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xx, 5.
Lahn, län, riv.; Prus.; l. 100 m. to Rhine River.
La Hon"tan', lä ōN'tăN', **Baron** [1667-1765], Armand Louis de Delondarée; Fr. soldier; traveler.
La-hore', lä-hōr'. **1.** Div., Punjab prov., Brit. Ind.; 24,872 □; p. 4,579,794. **2.** Dist. in same; 3,678 □; p. 1,075,379. **3.** Fort, city; * of prov., div., and dist.; p. 176,854; former * of Mogul empire.
Lahr, lār, town; Baden, Ger.; p. 10,805.
Lai'bach, lai'bāk, town; * of Carniola, Aust.; p. 30,691.
Laid'law, lād'lâ, **Wil'liam** [1780-1845], Scot. poet; friend and amanuensis of Scott.
Lai"né', lā'nā', **Jo"seph' Hen"ri' Jo"a"chim', Vicomte** [1767-1835], Fr. orator; statesman.
Lai-nez', lai-neth', **Ja'go, Di-e'go,** or **Ja-co'bo** [1512-1565], Sp. Jesuit; second general of the order of Jesuits.
Lainz, lēnz. **1. Al"ex-an'der Gor'don** [1795-1826], Scot. explorer in Afr. **2. Da'vid** [1790?-1878], Scot. antiq.; writer. **3. Mal'colm** [1762-1818], Scot. lawyer; historian.
Laird of Cock'pen [Sobr.], Mark Carose, owner of Cockpen, near Edinburgh; entertained Charles II. during exile.
Lai"resse', lā'res', **Ge-rard'** [1640-1711], Dutch historical painter; engraver.
La'is, lē'is. **1. The El'der,** Gr. courtezan; b. probably in Corinth; fl. -420. **2. The Young'er,** Gr. courtezan; b. in Sicily; model to Praxiteles and Apelles; fl. -340? **La-is'**‡ [Gr.].
La'ish. [Heb.; *Bib.*] **1.** Father of Phalti. **2.** A city in the north of the Promised Land. Afterward called **Dan.**
La'i-us, lā'i-us [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Thebes; f. of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him. **La'i-os**‡ [Gr.].
Lai"-Yang', laī'-yäng', city; Shangtung prov., China; p. 50,000; silk.
La"ka"nal', lä"kä'näl', **Jo"seph'** [1762-1845], Fr. revolutionist; educ. reformer; organized the Institute; in U. S. 1814-1825; pres. of Louisiana University.
Lake. 1. Ge-rard', Viscount [1744-1808], Eng. gen.; def. by Fr. in Ir., Aug. 27, 1798; won victories in India. **2.** Co.; W. Cal.; 1,125 □; p. 7,101; ⊙ Lakeport. **3.** Co.; cen. Col.; 450 □; p. 14,663; ⊙ Leadville. **4.** Co.; cen. Fla.; 1,100 □; p. 8,034; ⊙ Tavares. **5.** Co.; N. E. Ill.; 490 □; p. 24,235; ⊙ Waukegan. **6.** Co.; N. W. Ind.; 500 □; p. 23,886; ⊙ Crown Point. **7.** Co.; W. Mich; 580 □; p. 6,505; ⊙ Baldwin. **8.** Co.; N. E. Minn.; 2,380 □; p. 1,299; Beaver Bay. **9.** Co.; N. E. Ohio; 240 □; p. 18,235; ⊙ Painesville. **10.** Co.; S. Oregon; 8,040 □; p. 2,604; ⊙ Lakeview. **11.** Co.; E. S. Dak.; 580 □; p. 7,508; ⊙ Madison. **12.** Co.; N. W. Tenn.; 210 □; p. 5,304; ⊙ Tiptonville. **13.** City; Wabasha co., Minn.; p. 2,128. **14.** Town; ⊙ Columbia co., Fla.; p. 2,020.
Lake Charles, town; ⊙ of Calcasieu co., La.; p. 3,442.
Lake City [Sobr.], Madison, Wis.; between two lakes.
Lake Creek Pass, Col.; alt. 12,226 ft.
Lake Ge-ne'va, city; Walworth co., Wis.; p. 2,297.
Lake Lin'den, vil.; Houghton co., Mich.; p. 1,862.
Lake of the Clouds, N. H.; 5,053 ft. above sea-level.
Lake of the Four Can'tons, the Lake of Lucerne. See LUCERNE.
Lake of the Thou'sand Is'lands, expansion of the St. Lawrence, extending 40 m. below Lake Ontario; contains about 1,500 islands.
Lake of the Woods, bet. Manitoba and Ontario provs., Can., and N. of Minn.; l. 100 m.
Lake of Two Moun'tains, expansion near mouth of Ottawa Riv., Can.; 24 m. × 4 m.
Lake Pass, Col.; alt. 7,035 ft.
Lake Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 12,405 ft.
Lake Range, mts.; Utah; highest peak, 7,429 ft.
Lake State, Michigan; bordered by Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.
Lakh"im-pur', lŭk'im-pūr', dist.; Assam prov., Brit. Ind.; 3,724 □; p. 234,053; * Dibrugarh.
La'la. See LARUNDA.
Lal'a-ge, lal'a-je [Gr. L. *fem.*, prattler], a girl beloved by Horace; subject of an ode. **La-la-gē'**‡ [Gr.].
La"lande', lä'länd', **Jo"seph' Jé"rôme' Le Fran"çais' de** [1732-1807], Fr. astron.; writer.
Lal"gunj', lāl'gunj', town; Muzaffarpur dist., Beng., Brit. Ind., p. 12,338.
La Li"ber-tad', lä'ber-tād', dept., Salvador; p. 48,611.
La"i-Lin', lī"-lin', town; Kirin prov., Manchuria; p. 20,000.
La-li'ta-Pa-tan', lā-li'tä-pä-tän', town; 4 m. S. of Khatmandu, Nepal; p. about 24,000
La-li'ta-Vis'ta-ra, -vis'tä-rä, one of the 9 Buddhist books; life and teachings of Buddha.
Lal"it-pur', lāl'it-pūr'. **1.** Dist.; Allahabad div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,947 □; p. 274,200. **2.** Its *; p. 11,348.
Lalle"mand', lāl'mäN', **Claude Fran"çois'** [1790-1854], Fr. physician; researches on the brain.
Lal"ly'-Tol"len"dal', lā'lī'-tō'lēn'dāl', **1. Tho"mas' Ar"thur'** [1702-1766], Count de Lally; Baron de Tollendal; Fr. gen.; com. in India; capt. by Brit. **2. Tro"phime' Gé"rard', Marquis de** [1751-1830], Fr. orator; writer.
Lal'la Rookh, lāl'lä rūk, the heroine of Thomas Moore's poem *Lalla Rookh*, in love with Feramorz.

Lam'a-chus, lam'ə-cus [—470?-414], Athen. gen.; fell at siege of Syracuse. **La'ma-chos‡** [Gr.].

La"ma-Mi-a'o, lä"mä-mē-ä'ō (*i. e.*, lama temple), Mongol name of Dolonnor.

La Man'cha, lä män'chä, old prov.; Sp.; now part of Ciudad Real.

La-mar', lə-mär'. **1. Lu'ci-us Quin'tus Cin"cin-na'tus** [1825-1888], Am. lawyer; Confed. officer; M. C.; Senator; Sec. of Interior; justice of U. S. Supreme Court. **2.** Co., N. W. Ala.; 612 □; p. 14,187; ⊙ Vernon. **3.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 900 □; p. 37,302; ⊙ Paris. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Barton co., Mo.; p. 2,860.

La"marck', lä"märc', **Jean Bap"tiste' Pierre An"toine' de Mon"net' de, Chevalier de** [1744-1829], Fr. naturalist; evolutionist. See LAMARCKISM, in vocab.

La Mar'mo-ra, lä mär'mō-rä, **Al-fon'so Fer-re'ro, Marquis de** [1804-1878], It. gen.; statesman; prime minister.

La"marque', lä"märc', **Max"i"mi"lien', Count** [1770-1832], Fr. gen.; orator; in Napoleon's wars, 1805-1815.

La"mar"tine', lä"mär'tēn', **Al"phonse' Ma"rie' Lou"is' Prat de** [1790-1869], Fr. poet; orator; statesman; historian; miscellaneous writer.

La May"enne', Same as MAYENNE, 2.

Lamb. 1. Lady Car'o-line (*née* Ponsonby) [1788-1828], Eng. nov. **2. Charles** [1775-1834], Eng. poet; essayist; humorist; critic; *Essays of Elia*, etc. **3. Ma'ry Anne** [1765-1847], Eng. writer; sister of preceding; coauthor with Charles of *Tales from Shakespeare*. **4.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 1,010 □; p. 4.

Lam"balle', lăn"bäl', **Princess de** [1749-1792], Maria Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, lt. lady; intimate of Marie Antoinette; killed by a mob.

Lam"bay-e'que, lăm"bal-ē'kĕ, dept.; N.W. Peru; 17,939 □; p. 85,984; ✻ Lambayeque.

Lam'bert, [Teut., country's brightness. D. **Lam'bert,** lăm'bert, **Lam'mert‡;** F. **Lam"bert',** lăn"bär'; G. **Lam'bert,** lăm'bert, **Laud'bert‡;** It. **Lam-ber'to,** lăm-ber'tō; L. **Lam-ber'tus**]. **1.** lam'bert. **Dan'iel** [1770-1809], Eng. fat man; weighed 739 lbs. **2.** lăm'bert. **Jo'hann Hein'rich** [1728-1777], Ger. math.; philos. **3.** lam'bert. **John** [1619-1694], Eng. Parl. gen.; at Marston Moor, Preston, Worcester; banished.

Lam'bert of Herz'feld, lăm'bert ŏv herts'felt [1020?-1080?], Ger. Benedictine; chronicler.

Lam'bert-ville, city; Hunterdon co., N. J.; p. 4,142.

Lam'beth, lam'bĕth, par.; S. W. London, Eng.; p. 275,203.

Lam'born, lam'bȯrn, **Mount,** Col.; 11,337 ft.

Lamb'ton, lam'tŭn. **1. Will'iam** [1748?-1823], Eng. officer; originator of the great trigonometric survey of India, 1802-1823. **2.** Co.; Ont., Can.; 725 □; p. 47,715; ✻ Sarnia.

La'mech, lē'mec [Heb., overthrower; *Bib.*].

La"meu"nais', lä"meu'nē', **Hugues Fé"li"ci"té' Ro"bert' de** [1782-1854], Fr. abbé; philos.; theol.; publicist; founded *L'Avenir*.

Lames'ley, lēmz'lē, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 4,924.

La Met'trie', lä mĕ'trī', **Ju"li-en' Of"froy' de** [1709-1751], Fr. physician; materialistic philosopher.

La'mi-a. **1.** [*Myth.*] See vocab. **2. Æ'li-us,** anc. Rom. family; claimed descent from the mythical hero Lamus. **3. Gulf of,** E. of Greece, lat. 38° 50' N.; Thermopylæ to the S. W. **4.** Anc. town; Thessaly, Gr.; scene of the Lamian war, 323-322. **La-mi'a‡** [Gr.].

La-mine', lä-mēn', riv.; Mo.; l. 130 m. to Missouri River.

Lam'ing-ton, Lord [1816-1890], Alexander Dundas Ross Wisheart Baillie Cochrane, Eng. author; M. P.; *Ernest Vane*.

Lam'mer-moors, lam'ĕr-mūrz, hills; Haddington & Berwick cos., Scot.; highest point, Lammer Law; 1,733 ft.

La-moille', lə-moil'. **1.** Co.; N. Vt.; 450 □; p. 12,831; ⊙ Hyde Park. **2.** Riv.; l. from Lamoille co. to Lake Champlain, 80 m.

La"mon-gan', lä"mōn-gän', volc.; 60 m. E. S. E. of Soerabaya, Java; 6,561 ft. **Lem"mon-gan'‡.**

La"mo"ri"cière', lä"mō"rē"syär', **Chris"tophe' Lé"on' Lou"is' Ju"chault' de** [1806-1865], Fr. general.

La"motte', lə'met'. **1. An"toine' Hou"dart' de** [1672-1731], Fr. poet; dram.; misc. writer; *Ines de Castro*, etc. **2. Madame de la Motte** [1750?-1791], Jeanne de Luz de Saint-Rémy de Valois, Fr. adventuress; w. of the "Comte de la Motte." See DIAMOND NECKLACE.

La"motte' Fou"qué', lä"mot'-fü"kĕ', **Fried'rich Hein'rich Karl, Baron de** [1777-1843], Ger. soldier; poet; romanticist; *Undine*.

La-motte' Peak, lə-met', mt.; Utah; 12,892 ft.

La-moure', lə-mür', co.; S. E. part of N. Dak.; 1,152 □; p. 3,187; ⊙ Lamoure.

Lam-pa'di-us, Wil'helm Au'gust [1772-1842], Ger. chem.; reputed founder of metallurgy.

Lam-pa'sas, lam-pä'säs. **1.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 800 □; p. 7,565. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,408.

Lam"pe-du'sa, lăm"pĕ-dū'sä, isl.; 150 m. S. Sicily; p. 1,074.

Lam'pe-ter, mkt. town; Cardigan co., Wales; p. 1,569.

Lam'pong", lăm'peng", Dutch residency; Sumatra; 9,975 □; p. 130,671.

Lam-prid'i-us, Æ'li-us, one of six who wrote *Augusta Historia*; fl. about 300.

Lamp'sa-cus, lamp'sə-cus, anc. city; Mysia, on the Hellespont, Asia Minor; chief seat of Priapus worship; Lapsaki is on its site. **Lam'psa-kos‡** [Gr.].

La'mus, lē'mus [*Myth.*], son of Poseidon; king of the Læstrygones. **La'mos‡** [Gr.].

La-na'i, lä-nä'ē, isl.; Hawaiian Is.; 150 □; p. 1,000.

Lan'ark, lan'ərk. **1.** Co.; Scot.; 882 □; p. 1,105,899. **Clydes'dale‡; Lan'ark-shire‡. 2.** Its ✻; p. 5,537. **3.** Co.; E. Ont. prov., Can.; 1,194 □; p. 39,122; ✻ Perth.

La"na-Ter'zi, lä'nä-ter'tsē, **Fran-cis'co de** [1637-1687], It. math.; nat.; reputed originator of the balloon.

Lan'ca-shire, lan'kə-shir, co.; Eng.; 1,887 □; p. 3,926,760; ✻ Lancaster. **Lan'cas-ter‡.**

Lan'cas-ter, lan'cas-tĕr. **1. Duke of** [1299?-1361], Henry Plantagenet, Eng. gen.; Gov. of Aquitaine and of Brittany. **2. Duke of.** See JOHN OF GAUNT. **3. Earl of** [1245-1296], Edmund Plantagenet, Eng. soldier; crusader; son of Henry III. **Cross'back‡; Crouch'back‡. 4. Earl of** [1278-1322], Thomas Plantagenet, Eng. soldier; led the barons against Gaveston; def. by Edward II.; beheaded. **5. Earl of** [1281?-1345], Henry Plantagenet, bro. of preceding; f. of Henry; aided in deposing Edward II.; guardian of Edward III. **6. Sir James** [-1618], Eng. navig.; comm. 1st E. I. Co. fleet to E. Indies. **7. John of L.** [SHAK. *1 Henry IV.*], duke of Bedford, son to Henry IV. **8. Jo'seph** [1778-1838], Eng. Quaker; founded Lancasterian schools; settled in U. S., 1818. **9.** Co.; E. Neb.; 864 □; p. 76,395; ⊙ Lincoln. **10.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 965 □; p. 149,095; ⊙ Lancaster. **11.** Co.; N. part of S. C.; 535 □; p. 20,761; ⊙ Lancaster. **12.** Co.; E. Va., 160 □; p. 7,191; ⊙ Lancaster. **13.** See LANCASHIRE. **14.** Anc. town; ✻ of Lancashire, Eng.; p. 31,038. **15.** City; ⊙ of Lancaster co., Pa.; p. 32,011. **16.** City; ⊙ of Fairfield co., Ohio; p. 7,555. **17.** Town; ⊙ of Coos co., N. H.; p. 3,373. **18.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,201. **19.** Vil.; Erie co., N. Y.; p. 1,692. **20.** City; ⊙ of Grant co., Wis.; p. 1,543.

Lan'cas-ter Sound, N. Am.; connects Baffin Bay with Barrow Strait; 65 m. wide.

Lance, lăns, **George** [1802-1864], Eng. painter of fruit and still life.

Lance'lot, lăns'lĕt *or* lan'sə-lot [L. *masc.*, servant. **Lance'; Lan'ce-lot‡.** F. **Lance"lot',** lăns"lō'; L. **Lan"ce-lot'tus**], **of the Lake** [MALORY *Prince Arthur*, and TENNYSON *Idylls of the King*], the bravest of the 150 Knights of the Round Table.

Lan'ce-lot Lang'staff, lan'sə-lĕt lang'stăf [Pen-name], Washington and William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding; joint publishers of *Salmagundi*.

Lan"chau'-fu', lăn"-chau'-fū', city; ✻ of Kansu prov., China; p. 500,000. **Lan"-Chow'-Foo'‡.**

Lan"ci-a'no, lăn"chī-ä'nō *or* lăn-chä'no, town; Chieti prov., It.; p. 17,340.

Lan"cret', lăn"crĕ', **Ni"co"las'** [1690-1753], Fr. painter.

Lan'dau, lăn'dau, town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 11,136.

Lan'den, lan'dĕn, **John** [1719-1790], Eng. math.

Lan'der, lan'dĕr *or* lăn'dĕr. **1. Fred'er-ick West** [1822-1862], Am. surveyor; U. S. gen. **2. Rich'ard** [1804-1834], Eng. explorer; disc. mouth of the Niger River. **3.** Co.; cen. Nev.; 5,296 □; p. 2,266; ⊙ Austin.

Landes, länd, dept.; S. W. Fr.; 3,599 □; p. 297,842; ✻ Mont-de-Marsan.

Lan'di, lăn'dī, **Gas'pa-ro** [1756-1830], Chevalier; It. historical and portrait-painter.

Land of Co-kayne', co-kĕn', celebrated satirical poem, 13th cent.

Land of Stead'y Hab'its, the State of Connecticut, or New England.

Land of the Mid'night Sun, Sweden and Norway.

Land of the Morn'ing Calm, Korea.

Land of the Ris'ing Sun, Japan.

Land'don'. **1.** lăn'dŏn'. **Charles Paul** [1760-1826], Fr. painter; writer on art. **2.** lan'dun. **Le-ti'ti-a E-liz'a-beth** [1802-1838], Eng. poet; novelist.

Lan'dor, lan'dĕr. **Wal'ter Sav'age** [1775-1864], Eng. poet; dramatist; writer; *Imaginary Conversations*, etc.

Land o' the Leal. **1.** [Scot.] A Utopian country; abode of fair women and brave men; also, Scotland itself. **2.** Title of a song by Lady Nairn, in which the term is used for heaven.

Lands'berg, länts'berg, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 28,065.

Land'seer, land'sir. **1. Charles** [1799-1879], Eng. historical painter; son of John. **2. Sir Ed'win Hen'ry** [1802-1873], Eng. animal-painter; son of John; *Abbey*, etc. **3. John** [1769-1852], Eng. engr.; antiquary. **4. Thom'as** [1795-1880], Eng. engr.; son of John.

Land's End, cape; Cornwall co., Eng.; most W. point of England.

Lands'hut, länts'hūt, town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 18,862.

Lands'kro"na, länds'krō"na, spt. town; Malmöhus prov., Sw.; p. 12,633.

Lane, lān. **1. Ed'ward Will'iam** [1801-1876], Eng. Orientalist. **2. Hen'ry S.** [1811-1881], Am. lawyer; statesman. **3. James Hen'ry** [1814-1866], Am. lawyer; statesman; U. S. gen.; leader of Free State party in Kan. **4. Jo'seph** [1801-1881], U. S. gen.; statesman; in Mex. war; Gov. of Oregon. **5. Rich'ard James** [1800-1872], Eng. engr.; lith.; sculptor. **6.** Co.; W. Kan.; 720 □; p. 2,060; ⊙ Dighton. **7.** Co.; W. Oregon; 3,860 □; p. 15,198; ⊙ Eugene.

Lan'franc, lan'franc [Teut. *masc.*, land-free] [1005?-1089], It. lawyer; Benedictine; first abp. of Canterbury.

Lan"frey', lăn"frĕ', **Pierre** [1828-1877], Fr. lawyer; historian.

Lang, Lou'is [1812-1893], Ger.-Am. historical painter.

Lan-ga'ra, lăn-gä'rä, **Ju-an' de** [1730?-1800], Sp. admiral; def. by Rodney, Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 15, 1780.

Lang'dale, lang'dēl, **Baron** [1783-1851], Henry Bickersteth, Eng. lawyer; Master of the Rolls.

Lang'don, lang'dun. **1. John** [1739-1819], Am. statesman; Revol. soldier; at Bennington, 1777; Gov. of N. H. **2. Sam'u-el** [1723-1797], Am. divine; theol.; pres. Harvard College.

Lang'e, lăng'ə. **1. Fried'rich Al'bert** [1828-1875], Ger. philos.; materialist. **2. Jo'hann Pe'ter** [1802-1884], Ger. divine; Bible commentator.

Lang'e-land, lăng'ə-lănd [Dan., long land], isl.; Den.; 106 □; p. 19,900; ✻ Rudkjöbing; p. 3,179.

Lang'en-sal"za, lăng'ən-zäl'tsä, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 10,924; Prus. def. Hanoverians, June 27, 29, 1866.

Lang'ford, lang'fȯrd, **Mount,** Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,779 ft.

Lang'ham, lang'ăm, **Si'mon de** [1310-1376], Eng. Benedictine; Chan. of Eng.; abp. of Canterbury.

Lang'holm, lang'um, mkt. town; Dumfries co., Scot.; p. 4,298.

Lang'horne, lang'hȯrn, **John** [1735-1779], Eng. clerg.; poet; translator.

Lang'lade, lang'lēd, co.; N. E. Wis.; 876 □; p. 9,465; ⊙ Antigo.

Lang'land, lang'land, **Will'iam** [1332?-1400?], Eng. poet; disciple of Wyclif; reputed author of *Piers the Plowman*. **Lang'ley‡; Long'land‡.**

Lan"glès', lăn"glĕs', **Lou"is' Ma"thieu'** [1763-1824], Fr. Orient.; *Monuments of Hindoostan*, etc.

Lang'ley, lang'le, **Ed'mund of.** See YORK, DUKE OF.

Lan"glois', lăn"glwȧ', **Vic"tor'** [1829-1869], Fr. Orientalist; explorer; archeologist.

Lan"go-bar'di. Same as LONGOBARDI.

Lan'gres, lăn'gr, fort. town; Haute-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 7,157; altitude, 1,530 ft.; anc. Andematunnum; ✻ of the Lingones.

Lang'side, lang'sīd, par.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 6,023; S. suburb of Glasgow, Scot.; Moray def. Mary Queen of Scots, May 13, 1568.

Lang'son, lăng'sŏn, town; Tongking, China; center of operations in Fr.-Chin. war, 1884-1885.

Lang'toft, lang'tŏft, **Pe'ter de,** Eng. Augustinian canon; chronicler; fl. about 1300.

Lang'ton, lang'tun, **Ste'phen** [1150?-1228], Eng. patriot; cardinal; abp. of Canterbury; with the barons, secured Magna Charta from King John.

Lan"gue-doc', lăn"gə-dŏc', former prov.; S. Fr.; now divided into 8 depts.

Lan"guet', lăn"gĕ', **Hu"bert'** [1518-1581], Fr. Prot.; publicist.

La-nier', lə-nīr', **Sid'ney** [1842-1881], Am. poet; novelist; *Centennial Ode*, 1876.

Lan"jui"nais', lăn"zhwī"nĕ', **Jean De-nis', Comte de** [1753-1827], Fr. lawyer; orator; statesman; publicist.

Lank'es-ter, lanc'es-tĕr, **Ed'win** [1814-1874], Eng. phys.; nat.; writer.

Lannes, lăn, **Jean** [1769-1809], duke of Montebello, Fr. marshal; in Napoleon's wars; fell at Aspern.

Lan"noy', lăn"nwȧ', **Charles de** [1470?-1527], Sp. gen.; def. Francis I. of Fr. at Pavia.

La Noue, lä nü, **Fran"çois' de,** "Bras-de-Fer" (Iron-arm) [1531-1591], Fr. Huguenot soldier; writer; "the Protestant Bayard"; lost left arm at Fontenoy; used an iron one.

Lans'dale, lanz'dēl, bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 1,858.

Lans'down, lanz'daun, hill; N. of Bath, Somerset co., Eng.

Lans'downe, lanz'daun, **Marquis of** [1780-1863], Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, Eng. Whig statesman; reformer.

Lans'ford, lanz'fȯrd, bor.; Carbon co., Pa.; p. 4,004.

Lan'sing. **1.** City; Ingham co.; ✻ of Mich.; p. 13,102. **2.** City; Allamakee co., Iowa; p. 1,668.

Lan'sing-burg, vil.; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 10,550; N. suburb of Troy.

Lan"tu"ra', lăn"tū'rä', **Si"mon' Ma"thu"rin'** [1729-1778], Fr. painter.

Lan"tier', lăn"tyĕ', **É"ti"enne' Fran"çois' de** [1734-1826], Fr. author; *The Anacharsis of the Boudoirs*.

La-nu'vi-um, lə-nū'vi-um, anc. city; Latium, It.; temple of Juno Sospita; now **La-vig'u-a.**

Lan'za, lăn'zä, **Gio-van'ni** [1815-1882], It. phys.; prime minister.

Lan"za-ro'te, lăn"thä-rō'tĕ, isl.; Canary Isls.; 300 □; p. 17,500; ✻ Teguise; Sp.

Lan'zi, lăn'zi, **Lu-i'gi** [1732-1810], It. antiq.; writer on art.

Lao"ag', lau'äg', spt.; N. W. end Luzon Isl.; Philippine Isls.; p. 30,642. **Lao"ang'‡.**

La-oc'o-ön, lē-ec'o-en [*Myth.*, VERGIL *Æneid*], son of Priam and Hecuba; killed with his two sons by sea-serpents. See vocabulary. **La-o-ko'ön‡** [Gr.].

La-od'a-mas, lē-ed'ə-mas [*Myth.*], king of Thebes; killed in battle by the Epigoni. **La-o-da'mas‡** [Gr.].

La-od'a-mi'a, lē-ed'ə-mī'ə [*Myth.*]. **1.** Dau. of Acastus; wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at the siege of Troy; subject of poem by Wordsworth. **2.** Dau. of Bellerophon; m. of Sarpedon, by Zeus. **La-o-da'mei-a‡** [Gr.].

La-od'i-ce, lē-ed'i-sē. **1.** [*Myth.*] Dau. of Priam and Hecuba; w. of Helicaon. **2.** [HOMER *Iliad.*] Dau. of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; called Electra by the tragic poets. **3.** Any one of several princesses of the Seleucidan family of rulers, Syria. **La-o-di'kē‡** [Gr.].

La-od"i-ce'a, lē-ed"i-sē'ə, any one of eight Gr. cities in Asia, the chief being **L. ad Ly'cum,** Phrygia; seat of one of the seven apostolic churches; councils, 363 & 476; now in ruins. **La-o-di'kei-a‡** [Gr.].

La-om'e-don, lē-em'ē-dŏn. **1.** [*Myth.*] Founder and king of Troy; f. of Priam. **2.** One of Alexander's generals; Gov. of Syria. **La-o-me'dŏn‡** [Gr.].

La"on', lä"ōn', town; ✻ of Aisne dept., Fr.; p. 12,636.

La'os, lä'ōs, states in N. & E. Siam; p. 2,000,000; chief town, Chang-mai (Zimme).

Lâo"ou'-tsze", lä'ō'-tsŭ' [Chin., old philosopher] [—604?-after —518], Chin. philos.; moralist. See TAOISM, in vocab. **La'ou-tsze"‡; Li ĕrh‡.**

La Paz, lä päs. **1.** Dept.; Bolivia; 171,200 □; p. 361,600. **2.** Its ✻; p. 40,000. **3.** Dept.; Salvador; p. 39,577.

La-peer', lə-pīr'. **1.** Co.; E. Mich.; 660 □; p. 29,213. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,753.

La Pé"rouse', lä pē'rūz', **Comte de** [1741-1788?], Jean François de Galaup, Fr. navigator.

La Pe-rouse', Mount, lä pə-rūz', Alaska; about 11,300 ft.

La Pé"rouse' Strait, bet. Yesso & Sakhalin Isls.; N. E. Asia; from Sea of Japan to Sea of Okhotsk.

La-phun' Xai, lä-fün' zaı, town; ✻ of a Laos state, Siam; p. 12,000.

Lap'i-doth [Heb.; *Bib.*], husband of Deborah. **Lap'pi-doth‡.**

Lap'i-thæ, lap'i-thī [*Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

La"place', lä"plăs', **Pierre Si"mon', Marquis de** [1749-1827], Fr. math.; astron.; proved stability of the solar system; *Mécanique Céleste*, 5 vols.

Lap'land, region; N. parts of Norw., Sw., & Rus.; peopled by Lapps; 130,000 □; p. 32,000; chief town, Hammerfest.

La-pla'ta, lə-plā'tə, co.; S. W. Col.; 860 □; p. 5,509; ⊙ Durango.

La Pla'ta. **1.** See RIO DE LA PLATA. **2.** Spt. city; ✻ of Buenos Ayres prov., Argentine Rep.; p. 65,000.

La-pla'ta Moun'tain, peak; Saguache Range, Col.; 14,311 ft.

La-pla'ta Moun'tains, Montezuma co., S. W. Col.; highest peak, Hesperis Mountain; 13,135 ft.

La'po. Ar-nol'fo di [1232-1310?], It. architect; sculptor. **Cam'bi-o‡.**

La-porte', lə-pōrt'. **1.** Co.; N. W. Ind.; 540 □; p. 34,445. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 7,126.

Lap'pen-berg", lăp'pen-berg", **Jo'hann Mar'tin** [1794-1865], Ger. historian.

Lapp'mark, lăp'märk, N. part of Sweden.

La-prair'ie, lə-prār'i, co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 170 □; p. 10,900; ✻ Laprairie.

La-pu'ta, lə-pū'tə [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], a flying island; peopled by philosophers. Compare FLAPPER, in vocabulary.

Lar, lär, town; ✻ of Laristan prov., Per.; p. 12,000.

La'ra. **1.** lar'ə [*Myth.*]. See LARUNDA. **2.** lä'rə [BYRON *Lara*]. Assumed name of Conrad, the corsair. **3.** lā'rä. State; N. W. Venez.; 9,296 □; p. 246,760; ✻ Barquisimeto.

Lar'a-mie, lar'ə-mī. **1.** Riv.; Col. and Wyo.; l. 200 m. to N. Fork of Platte Riv. **2.** Co.; S. E. Wyo.; 7,625 □; p. 16,777; ⊙ Cheyenne. **3.** City; ⊙ of Albany co., Wyo.; p. 6,388.

Lar'a-mie Plains, fertile plateau; Albany and Carbon cos., Wyo.; 3,000 □; elev. 7,000 ft.

Lar'a-mie Range, mts.; Wyo. and Col.; highest point, Laramie Peak; 9,000 to 10,000 ft.

Lar'cum, Lu'cy [1826-1894], Am. poet.

Lard'ner, lärd'ner. **1. Di'o-nys'i-us** [1793-1859], Eng. writer; projector and ed. of *Lardner's Cyclopædia*. **2. Na-than'i-el** [1684-1768], Eng. Presb. clerg.; theol.

Lar'e-do, lar'ē-dō, city; ⊙ of Webb co., Tex.; p. 11,319.

La Re-nau"dière', lä rə-nō"dyâr', **Phi"lippe' Fran"çois'** de [1731-1845], Fr. geographer; poet.

Lar"gil"lière', lär"zhil"yâr', **Ni"co"las' de** [1656-1746], Fr. portrait and historical painter; "the French Van Dyck."

Lar'go, lär'gō, vil.; Fife co., Scot.; p. of par., 2,224; bpl. of Alexander Selkirk.

Largs, lärgz, vil.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 3,187.

La'ri, lä'rī, fort. town; Pisa prov., It.; p. 10,081.

Lar'i-mer, lar'i-mĕr, co.; N. Col.; 4,100 □; p. 9,712; ⊙ Fort Collins.

La-ri'num, lə-rī'num, anc. town of the Frentani, It.; near border of Apulia; now **La-ri'no.**

La Ri-o'ja. See RIOJA.

La-ris'sa, lə-ris'ə. **1.** Nome; Thessaly, Gr.; 2,478 □; p. 168,034. **2.** Its ✻; anc. town; p. 13,610. **3.** Anc. town; Syria; on the Orontes Riv. **Siz'a-ra‡. 4.** Anc. town; Æolis, Asia Minor; on the coast of the Troad. **5.** Anc. city; Assyria; on the Tigris Riv.; ruins described by Xenophon; supposed to have been Nineveh. **6. L. Ce-ma'te,** anc. town; Phthiotis, Thessaly. **7. L. E-phe'si-a,** anc. city; Lydia, Asia Minor; temple of Apollo Larissæus. **8. L. Phri-co'nis,** anc. town; near Cyme, Mysia, Asia Minor. **La'ris-sa‡** [Gr.].

Lar"is-tan', lär"is-tän', subdiv. of Fars prov., Per.; 22,954 □; p. 90,000; ✻ Lar.

La'ri-us Lu'cus, anc. name of Lake of Como.

La Rive, lä rīv, **Jean Mau"duit' de** [1747-1827], Fr. tragic actor.

La"ri"vey', lä"rī"vĕ', **Pierre de** [1550?-1612?], Fr. dramatist; first to write original dramas in prose.

Lark'hall, lärk'hēl, vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 7,000.

Lar"kha'na, lär"kä'na. **1.** Dist.; Sind prov., Bombay; Brit. Ind. **2.** Its ✻; p. 13,188.

Lar'kin, lär'kin. See LAWRENCE.

Lar'na-ka, lär'na-ka, chief spt. of Cyprus; on S. coast; p. 7,593. **Cit'i-um‡.**

Larne, lärn, spt. and mkt. town; Antrim co., Ire.; p. 4,522.

Lar'ned, lär'ned, city; ⊙ of Pawnee co., Kan.; p. 1,861.

La Roche"fou"cauld', lä rōsh'fū"cō', **Fran"çois', Duc de** [1613-1680], Prince de Marsillac; Fr. writer; moralist; politician.

La Roche"fou"cauld'-Li" an"court', -li"ăn"cūr', Fran"çois' A"lex"an'dre Fré"dé"ric', Duc de [1747-1827], Fr. courtier; philanthropist; writer; introduced vaccination into France.

La Roche"jaque"lein', lä rōsh'zhăc'lan', **Comte de** [1772-1794], Henri du Verger, Fr. Royalist; led adherents in La Vendée; fell at Nouaillé.

La Ro″chelle′, lä rō″shel′, spt. town; Charente-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 21,592.

La Roche″-sur-Yonne′, lä rōsh″-sür-yen′, town; * of Vendée dept., Fr.; p. 10,994.

La″rousse′, lä″rüs′, **Pierre** [1817–1875], Fr. writer; pub.; *Grand Dictionnaire Universel*, 15 vols.

Lar″rey′, lä″rē′, **Do″mi″nique′ Jean, Baron** [1766–1842], Fr. surgeon; in Napoleon's wars.

Lar′ry. See LAWRENCE.

Lars Cor″se-na. Same as PORSENA.

Lar′ti-us, lär′shi-us, **Ti′tus** [SHAK. *Coriolanus*], a Roman general against the Volscians.

La-rue′, la-rü′, co.; cen. Ky.; 260 □; p. 9,433; ⊙ Hodgensville.

La-run′da, la-run′da [*Rom. Myth.*], a silent goddess of the underworld; mother of the Lares. **La′la‡; Lar′a‡; Mu′la‡; Tac′i-ta‡.**

Lar′vik, lär′vik, spt.; * of Jarlsberg & Larvik provs., Norw.; p. 11,361. **Laur′vig″.**

La Sa″blière′, lä sä″blyär′. **1. Sieur de** [1624–1697], Antoine de Rambouillet, Fr. poet. **2. Madame de** 1636?–1683, Marguerite Hessein, wife of preceding; talented; generous, patroness of La Fontaine.

La Sale, lä säl, **Ar″toine′ de** [1398?– after 1461], Fr. writer.

La″salle′, lä″säl′. **1. An″toine′ Charles Lou″is′ Col″li″net′** [1775–1809], Fr. gen.; in Napoleon's wars; fell at Wagram. **2.** Co.; N. Ill.; 1,152 □; p. 80,798; ⊙ Ottawa. **3.** Co.; S. Tex.; 1,460 □; p. 2,139; ⊙ Cotulla. **4.** City; La Salle co., Ill.; p. 9,855.

La Salle, Sieur de [1643–1687], Robert Cavelier, Fr. explorer; explored Mississippi Riv.; killed by his crew.

Las An′i-mas, las an′i-mas, co.; S. E. Col.; 4,700 □; p. 17,–; ⊙ Trinidad.

Las′ca-ris, las′ca-ris. **1. An′dre-as Jo-han′nes or Jan′nus** [1445?–1535], Gr. scholar; head of Gr. college, Rome. **Rhyn″da-ce′nus‡. 2. Con′stan-tine** [–1493], Gr. scholar; taught in It.; *Erotemata*.

Las Ca′sas. läs cä′säs. Same as CASAS.

Las Cases. läs cäz, **Comte de** [1766–1842], Marie Joseph Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Fr. naval captain; historian; with Napoleon at St. Helena.

Las′co. lăs′co. **Jo-han′nes a,** [1499?–1560], Polish Prot. reformer; in Poland, the Neth., & Eng. **Jan Las′ki‡.**

Las′cy, lăs′si. **1. Jo′seph Fran′cis Mau′rice, Count von** [1725–1801], Aust. marshal; b. in Russ.; saved Aust. army at Lowositz. **2. Pe′ter, Count de,** [1678–1751], Rus. gen.; b. in Ire.; f. of preceding; def. Swedes at Helsingfors, 1742. **La′cy‡.**

La-sæ′a Gr.; *Bib.*], a city of Crete. **La-sæ′a‡; La-sai′a‡** Gr.; *Bib.*].

La′sha [Heb.; *Bib.*], a place on the Canaanitish border.

La-sha′ron [Heb.; *Bib.*; *Josh.* xii. 18.

Las′ker, lăs kyr, **E′du-ard** [1829–1884], Ger.-Jewish liberalist, opposed Bismarck; *Hist. of the Prus. Constitution*.

Las Pal′mas, lăs pal′mas, spt.; N. coast of Gran Canaria; chief town and former * of Canary Isls.; p. 17,754.

Las′sa. lăs′sa. See LHASA.

Las″salle′, lăs″säl′, **Fer′di-nand″ Jo′hann Gott′lieb** [1825–1864], Ger.-Jewish republican; socialist.

Las-sell′, las-sel′, **Will′iam** [1799–1880], Eng. astron.; discoverer of satellite of Neptune and two satellites of Uranus.

Las′sen. **1.** lăs′sen. **Chris′ti-an** [1800–1876], Norw. Orientalist. **2.** las′sen. Co.; N. Cal.; 4,890 □; p. 4,239; ⊙ Susanville.

Las′sen Peak, mt.; Sierra Nevada; bet. Plumas and Shasta cos., Cal.; 10,437 ft.

Las′so, lăs′so. **Or-lan′do di** [1520–1594], Fl. mus. composer. **Ro′land Las‡.**

L'As″somp″ti″on′, lăs″sôn″sē″ôn′. **1.** Riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; 1 140 m. to St. Lawrence Riv. **2.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 248 □; p. 13,674; * L'Assomption.

Lass′wade, vil., Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. of par., 7,098.

Last Days of Pom-pe′ii, pom-pē′yi, novel by Bulwer.

Las′the-nes, las the′nes, the Cretan leader against Romans; taken prisoner by Q. Metellus.

Las″tic′, lăs″tic′, **Jean Bon″ par′ de** [1371?–1454], Fr. soldier, defended Rhodes against sultan of Egy., 1444.

Last′man, last′măn, **Pie′ter,** Dutch painter; engraver; fl. 16th century.

Last of the Goths, Roderick; last Visigothic king of Spain; fell in battle, 711.

Last of the Greeks, Philopœmen; so called by a Roman; recorded in Plutarch.

Last of the Mo-hi′cans, mo-hi′canz, Uncas, an Indian chief, the hero of Cooper's romance *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Last of the Pu′ri-tans, Samuel Adams, Am. patriot; so called by Edward Everett in 1825.

Last of the Ro′mans, Aëtius, conqueror of Attila; so called by Procopius, historian.

Last of the Stu′arts. See STUART, HENRY.

Last of the Trib′unes, Cola di Rienzi [1313–1354]; used as subtitle to Bulwer's novel *Rienzi*.

Las′tra, las′trä, town; Firenze prov., It.; p. 10,276.

Las Tru′cas, las trü′cas, mt.; New Mex.; 13,150 ft.

La′sus, lā′sus, Gr. lyric poet; reputed teacher of Pindar; fl. –520. **La′sos‡** [Gr.].

Las Ve′gas, las vā′gas, city; ⊙ of San Miguel co., New Mex.; p. 2,385.

Las″wa′ri, las″wä′ri, vil.; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; def. of Mahrattas by Lake, Nov. 1, 1803.

La Ta-cun′ga, lä tä-cun′ga, town; * of Leon prov., Ecua.; p. 15,000.

La-tah′, la-tä′, co.; N. W. Ida.; 1,080 □; p. 9,173; ⊙ Moscow.

La″ta-ki′a, lä″tä-kī′a [anc. **La-od″i-ce′a**], spt.; Syria; p. 10,000; tobacco.

La′tchu, lä′chü, lake; Olonetz govt., Rus.; 22 × 12 m.

Lat′er-an, Church of St. John, Rome; named from palace of Plautius Lateranus, built on its site in 4th? cent.

La′tham, lā′thum. **1. John** [1740–1837], Eng. physician; naturalist; *General Hist of Birds*. **2. Rob′ert Gor′don** [1812–1888], Eng. philologist; ethnologist; *English Language*.

La′thom, lā′them, town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 4,371; Lathom House in vicinity. See DERBY, COUNTESS OF.

Lat″i-a′lis, lat″i-ā′lis [*Rom. Myth.*], surname of Jupiter as tutelary god of Latium. **Lat″i-a′ri‡.**

Lat′i-mer, lat′i-mer, **Hugh** [1490?–1555], Eng. Prot. martyr; bp. of Worcester; imprisoned; burned.

La-ti′ni. lä-ti′ni. **Bru-net′to** [1220?–1294], It. poet; orator; grammarian; tutor of Dante.

La-ti′nus. *Myth.*, **1.** Eponymic ancestor of the Latin race [Latini] of anc. It.; son of Faunus; king of the Laurentians of Latium. **2.** Fifth king of the Latins; son of Sylvius Æneas.

La′ti-um, lā shi-um. **1.** Anc. country; It.; between Etruria and Campania; home of the Latin or Roman people. **2.** Name of former dept., now Roma prov. **La-ti′né‡** [Gr.].

Lat′mus, lat′mus, anc. name of mt.; Caria, W. Asia Minor; scene of the story of Selene (Diana) and Endymion; now called **Mon′te di Pa-la′ti-a. La′tmos‡** [Gr.].

La-tob′ri-gi″, lā-tob′ri-jī″ *or* lat″o-brī′jī, anc. people, Belgic Gaul; lived in modern Alsace, Baden, and N. Swit.

La-to′na. *Myth.*, Rom. name of Leto.

La-top′o-lis, anc. city; Upper Egypt; now **Es′neh. La-to′po-lis‡** [Gr.].

La-tou′, la-tü′, mt.; Himalaya Mts., N. W. Provs., Ind.; 24,417 ft.

La″touche′, lä′tüsh′, **Hen″ri′ Jo″seph′ A″lex″an′dre Tha″baud′ de** [1785–1851], Fr. poet; dramatist; miscellaneous writer. **Hen″ri′ de La″touche′‡.**

La″tour′, lä′tür′. **1. Mau″rice′ Quen″tin′ de** [1704–1788], Fr. portrait-painter in pastel. **2. The′o-dor, Count** [1780–1848], Aust. mil. officer; Minister of War; killed by Viennese mob.

La″tour′ d'Au″vergne′, dō″vārn′, **Thé″o″phile′ Ma″lo′ Cor″ret′ de** [1743–1800], Fr. soldier; named by Napoleon "First Grenadier of the Armies of the Republic"; fell at Oberhausen; remains placed in the Pantheon, 1889.

La Trappe, secluded valley; Orne dept., N. W. Fr.; home of Trappists; Benedictine monastery.

La″treille′, lä′trē′ *or* lä′trā′yę, **Pierre Au″dré′** [1762–1833], Fr. naturalist; "the Prince of Entomology."

La′tro, lā′trō, **Mar′cus Por′ci-us** [–502–4], Rom. rhetorician; born in Sp.; tutor of Ovid.

La′trobe′, lā′trōb′. **1. Ben′ja-min Hen′ry** [1767–1820], Eng. arch.; eng.; settled in U. S., 1820; designed first Hall of Representatives, Washington. **2.** Bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 3,589.

La′t'to, lat′ō, **T. C.** [1818?–1894], Scot. poet; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y.

La′tude′, lā′tüd′, **Hen″ri′ Ma″sers′ de** [1725–1805], Fr. artillery officer; imprisoned at instance of Mme. de Pompadour.

Lau′bun, lau′bün, town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 11,336.

Lau′be, lau′bę, **Hein′rich** [1806–1884], Ger. misc. writer.

Laud, lôd, **Will′iam** [1573–1645], Eng. prelate; abp of Canterbury; supported Charles I.; impeached; beheaded.

Lau′der, lô′der. **1. Rob′ert Scott** [1803–1869], Scot. painter; *Trial of Effie Deans*, etc. **2. Sir Thom′as Dick** [1784–1848], Scot. author; *Legendary Tales of the Highlands*.

Lau″der-dale′, lô″der-dāl′. **1. Duke of** [1616–1682], John Maitland, Scot. courtier; favorite of Charles II.; member of the "Cabal" ministry. **2. Earl of** [1759–1839], James Maitland, Scot. Whig statesman; aided in impeaching Hastings. **3.** Co.; N. W. Ala.; 682 □; p. 23,739; ⊙ Florence. **4.** Co.; E. Miss.; 680 □; p. 29,661; ⊙ Meridian. **5.** Co.; W. Tenn.; 450 □; p. 18,756; ⊙ Ripley.

Lau″dou″nière′, lō″dou″nyār′, **Re-né′ Gou″lain′ de,** Fr. navigator; historian; attempted to found Prot. colony at Fort Caroline, Fla.; fl. 16th cent.

Lau′en-burg″, lou′gn-burg′. **1.** Dist.; Sleswick-Holstein, Prus.; formerly a Dan duchy; 457 □; p. 49,861. **2.** Town in same; former * of duchy; p. 4,748. **Saxe″-Lau′enburg″;**

Laugh′ing Phi-los′o-pher [–460–357]. See THE ABDERITE, in vocabulary.

Lau″gier′, lō″zhyē′, **Count de** [1789–1871], Cesar de Bellecourde, It. gen.; writer.

Launce, lăns [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*], a foolish servant of Proteus.

Laun′ce-lot. See LANCELOT.

Laun′ce-lot Gob′bo. See GOBBO.

Laun′ce-lot Greaves, grivz, **Sir,** a young squire, the hero of Smollett's novel *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*; an English Don Quixote.

Laun′ce-lot Lang′staff. Same as LANCELOT LANGSTAFF.

Laun′ce-lot Tem′ple [Pseud.], John Armstrong, Scot. physc. poet.

Launces′ton, lgns′tun. **1.** City; ⊙ of Cornwall co., Tasmania; p. 17,108. **2.** Bor.; former ⊙ of Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 4,345

Lau″ney′, lō″nē′, **Ber″nard′ Re-né′ Jour″dan′ de** [1740–1799], Fr. official; last gov. of the Bastile; killed by the mob.

Laun′ful, lôn′ful, **Sir,** King Arthur's steward who supplied his lady-love with a never-failing purse; a character in Thomas Chestre's *Sir Launfal*; also, a knight in Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal*.

La U″ni-on′, lä ü″ni-ōn′. **1.** Dept.; Salvador; p. 84,904. **2.** Town; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 22,000.

Lau′nitz, lou′nits, **Rob′ert E′ber-hard″** [1806–1870], Rus.-Am. sculp.; pupil of Thorwaldsen; settled in U. S.

Lau″noi′, lō″nwä′, **Jean de** [1603–1678], Fr. doctor of the Sorbonne; royal censor of books 1643; theol. writer.

Lau′ra, lā′ra [L. *fem.*, laurel. See LAWRENCE. **Lo-rin′da:, Lou′lou, Lu′lu** (dim.) F. **Laure,** lōr; G. It. **Lau′ra,** lou′ra; L. **Lau-rin′da.** **1.** [PETRARCH *Sonnets.*] Probably Laura de Noves [1307–1348], w. of Hugues de Sade of Avignon; loved by Petrarch. **2.** [BYRON *Beppo*] Beppo's wife; frivolous; loquacious.

Lau′ra Bell [THACKERAY *Pendennis*], a chief character in the novel; marries the hero, Pendennis; appears as **Lau′ra Pen-den′nis** in Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip*.

Lau′rel, lo′rgl. **1.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 450 □; p. 13,747; ⊙ London. **2.** Town; Sussex co., Del.; p. 2,938. **3.** Town; Prince George co., Md.; p. 1,984.

Lau′rel Peak, mt.; Tenn.; 5,922 ft.

Lau′rence, lo′rens. [See LAWRENCE.] **1. French** [1757–1809], Eng. lawyer; writer; M. P.; friend and executor of Burke. **2. Friar.** See FRIAR LAURENCE. **3. Rich′ard** [1760–1838], Eng. clerg.; Orientalist; Ethiopic scholar; bro. of French.

Lau′rens, lo′rgns. **1. Hen′ry** [1724–1792], Am. statesman; pres. of Congress, 1777; capt. by Brit.; imprisoned in the Tower. **2. John** [1756–1782], Am. patriot; son of preceding; aide-de-camp to Washington; at Yorktown; fell in battle, Combahee Riv., S. C. **3.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 761 □; p. 13,747; ⊙ Dublin. **4.** Co.; N. W. S. C.; 680 □; p. 31,610. **5.** Ills.; p. 2,245.

Lau-ren′ti-an Moun′tains, lô-ren′shi-un, from Labrador to Arctic Oc.; 1 3,500 m.; highest peaks about 4,000 ft.

Lau-ren′tum, lô-ren′tum, city; anc. capital of Latium, It.; near the spot now called **Pa-ter′no. Lau′ren-ton‡** [Gr.].

Lau′ri-a, lau′ri-a, mfg town; Potenza prov., It.; p. 10,696.

Lau′ris′ton′, lō′ris′tôn′, **Marquis de** [1768–1828], Alexander Jacques Bernard Law, Fr. marshal; b. in India.

Lau′ri-um, lô′ri-um, mts.; S. part of Attica, Gr.; formerly silver-mining; now worked for lead and zinc. **Lau′rei-on‡** [Gr.].

Lau′rus, lô′rus [SIR R. BLACKMORE *Prince Arthur*], "an old, revolted, unbelieving bard"; satire on Dryden.

Lau′vig″, lour′vig′. See LARVIK.

Lau″sanne′, lō″zän′, city; * of Vaud canton, Swit.; p. 35,622.

La′us, lā′us. **1.** Anc. Gr. city; near the mouth of the Laus. **2.** Anc. riv.; between Lucania and Bruttium, S. Italy. **La′os‡** [Gr.].

Lau′ter-brun″nen, lou′tgr-brun′ngn, Alpine valley; Bern canton, Swit.; Staubbach Fall.

Lau″trec′, lō″trec′, **O″det′ de Foix** [–1528], Fr. marshal; at Bicoque, Pavia, & siege of Naples.

Lau′ven, lou′ven, riv.; Norw.; 1 300 m. to Bohus Bay.

Lau″zon′, lō″zôn′, vil.; Levis co., Que. prov., Can.; p. 3,551.

Lau″zun′, lō″zun′. **1. Duc de** [1632–1723], Antonin Nompar de Caumont, Fr. marshal; courtier; def. at battle of Boyne, July 1, 1690. **2. Duc de** [1747–1793], Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Biron; Fr. gen. in Am. Revol. war; def. the Vendeans; guillotined.

La-va′ca, la-vā′co, co.; S. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 21,887; ⊙ Halletsville.

La-va′ca Bay, Tex.; an arm of Matagorda Bay.

La-va′ca Riv′er, Lavaca and Jackson cos., Tex.; 1 110 m.

La-vaine′, Sir [TENNYSON *Elaine*], Elaine's brother.

La″val′, lä″vāl′. **1.** Co.; Que. prov., Can.; p. 9,436; ⊙ Ste. Rose; p. 1,037. **2.** Mfg. t.; * of Mayenne dept., Fr.; p. 30,374.

La″va″lette′, lä″vä″let′, **Comte de** [1769–1830], Antoine Marie Chamans; Fr. officer; with Napoleon in It. & Egy.; imprisoned, 1815; condemned; escaped in his wife's dress.

La Val″lière′, lä vä″lyär′, **Duchesse de** [1644–1710], Louise Françoise de la Baume le Blanc; favorite of Louis XIV. of France.

La″val′-Mont″mo″ren″cy′, lä″vąl′-môn″mō″rôn″sē′, **Fran″çois′ Xa″vier′ de** [1622–1708], Fr. priest; vicar apostolic at Quebec; founded Laval University.

La″var″din′, lä″vär″dan′, **Jean de Beau″ma″noir′ de** [1551–1614], Fr. marshal; with Henry IV. when the king was murdered.

La-va′ter, la-vā′tgr *or* lä′vä-ter′, **Jo′hann Kas′par** [1741–1801], Swiss Prot. clerg.; writer on physiog. & religion.

La″vaur′, la″vōr′, town; Tarn dept., Fr.; taken by Simon de Montfort from the Albigenses, 1211. **Va′ri-um‡.**

Lave″leye′, läv″lē′, **É″mile′ Lou″is′ Vic″tor′ de** [1822–1892], Belg. econ.; publicist.

La Ven″dée′. See VENDÉE.

La-ver′na, la-vęr′na [*Rom. Myth.*], goddess of thieves and impostors.

La-ve′ta, la-vē′ta, town; Huerfano co., Col.; p. 361; altitude, 7,009 ft.

La-ve′ta Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,654 ft.

La″vi″ge-ric′, lä″vi″zhe-rī′, **Charles Mar″ti″al′ Alle″mand′** [1825–1892], Fr. eccles.; abp. of Algiers; cardinal-priest.

La-vin′i-a. [L., a fem. form of *Latinus*]. **1.** [VERGIL *Æneid.*] Last wife of Æneas, who won her in single combat. **2.** [SHAK. *Titus Andronicus.*] Daughter to Titus.

La-vin′i-um, la-vin′i-um, anc. town; Latium, It.; said to have been founded by Æneas; temple of Venus; now **Pra′ti-ca. La-ou-i′ni-ou‡** [Gr.].

La″voi″sier′, lä″vwä″zyē′, **An″toine′ Lau″rent′** [1743–1794], Fr. chem.; a founder of modern chemistry; guillotined.

Law, 1. Ed′mund [1703–1787], Eng. clerg.; philos.; bp. of Carlisle; f. of Lord Ellenborough. **2. John L. of Lau′ris-ton** [1671–1729], Scot. financier; speculator; founder of Mississippi Company, 1719; comptroller of Fr. finances. See MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. **3. Will′iam** [1686–1761], Eng. theol.; mystic.

Lawes, lāz, **Hen′ry** [1600–1662], Eng. mus. comp.; composed music to the *Comus* of Milton.

Law′feldt, lau′felt, vil.; near Maestricht, Limburg prov., Neth.; Saxe def. Duke of Cumberland, July 2, 1747. **La′veld‡.**

Law′rance, lō′rans, **John** [1750–1810], Am. lawyer; Federalist; statesman.

Law′rence, lō′rgns [L., laurel. **Lau′ty‡** (Ir.); **Lar′kin‡; Lau′rence‡** (Ir.); **Lar′ry** (Ir.); **Lau′rie, Law′rie** (dim.); **Lau′ra** (*fem.*). Dan. **Lo′renz,** lō′rents; D. **Lau′rens,** lau′rgns; F. **Lau″rent′,** lō″rôn′; G. **Lau′renz.** lou′rents, **Lo′renz.** lō′rents; It. **Lo-ren′zo,** lō-ren′zō; L. **Lau-ren′ti-us,** lô-ren′shi-us; Sp. **Lo-ren′zo.** lō-ren′thō; Sw. **Lars.** lārs]. **1. Saint** [–258, "the Deacon"; martyred under Valerian by being roasted on a gridiron. **2. Ab′bott** [1792–1855], Am. merchant; endowed scientific school at Harvard. **3. A′mos** [1786–1852], Am. merchant; bro. of preceding; promoted education. **4. Eu-gene′** [1823–1894], Am. hist.; journalist. **5. Fri′ar.** See FRIAR LAURENCE. **6. George Al′fred** [1827–1876], Eng. nov.; *Guy Livingstone*, etc. **7. Sir Hen′ry Mont-gom′er-y** [1806–1857], Eng. gen.; in the East; k. at Lucknow; founded mil. asylums in India. **8. James** [1781–1813], Am. naval capt.; killed in Chesapeake-Shannon fight; exclaimed "Don't give up the ship." **9. John Laird Mair, Baron** [1810–1879], Eng. administrator; bro. of Sir Henry; captured Delhi; Gov.-Gen. of India. **10. Jon′a-than** [1807–1883], Am. lawyer; poet. **11. Sir Thom′as** [1769–1830], Eng. portrait-painter; pres. R. A. **12. Sir Will′iam** [1783–1867], Eng. surgeon. **13. Will′iam Beach** [1800–1881], Am. lawyer. **14.** Co.; N. Ala.; 768 □; p. 20,725; ⊙ Moulton. **15.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 574 □; p. 12,984; ⊙ Powhatan. **16.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 360 □; p. 14,693; ⊙ Lawrenceville. **17.** Co.; S. Ind.; 452 □; p. 19,792; ⊙ Bedford. **18.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 465 □; p. 17,702; ⊙ Louisa. **19.** Co.; S. Miss.; 630 □; p. 12,318; ⊙ Monticello. **20.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 606 □; p. 26,228; ⊙ Mount Vernon. **21.** Co.; S. Ohio; 430 □; p. 39,556; ⊙ Ironton. **22.** Co.; W. Pa.; 370 □; p. 37,517; ⊙ Newcastle. **23.** Co.; S. Dak.; 795 □; p. 11,673; ⊙ Deadwood. **24.** Co.; S. Tenn.; 676 □; p. 12,286; Lawrenceburg. **25.** City; ⊙ of Essex co., Mass.; p. 44,654. **26.** City; ⊙ of Douglas co., Kan.; p. 9,997; State University.

Law′rence-burg, lō′rens-hûrg, city; ⊙ of Dearborn co., Ind.; p. 4,284.

Law′rence Lang′ston, lang′stun [Pen-name], Reverdy Johnson; *Bastiles of the North*.

Law′rence Tem′ple-ton [Pen-name], Sir Walter Scott.

Law's Bub′ble. See MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.

Law′son, lô′sun. **1. Cec′il Gor′don** [1851–1882], Eng. portrait- and landscape-painter. **2. Sir John** [–1665], Eng. admiral; aided the Restoration; fell in action against Dutch. **3. John** [–1712], Scot.-Am. surveyor; surveyed Carolinas; burnt by Indians.

Lay. 1. Ben′ja-min [1681–1760], Anglo-Am. Quaker; antislavery advocate. **2. Hen′ry Champ′lin** [1823–1895], P. E. miss. to southwest U. S.; bp. of Arkansas.

La′ya-mon, lä′ya-mon, Eng. priest; chronicler; at Ernly (now Arley, Worcestershire); wrote *Brut*, an amplified version of Wace's *Brut d'Angleterre*; fl. about 1200.

Lay′ard, lē′ärd, **Sir Aus′ten Hen′ry** [1819–1894], Eng. trav.; archeol.; diplomat; excavated ruins of Nineveh.

Lay′bach, lal′bäh. Same as LAIBACH.

Lay-nez′, lai-neth′. Same as LAINEZ.

La″zа-rell′, lā″zā-ref′, **Port,** natural harbor; Broughton Bay, E. coast Korea.

Laz′a-rus, laz′a-rus [Heb. *masc.*, God will help. **F. La″zare′,** lä″zär′; It. **Laz′za-ro.** lät′sä-rō; L. **Laz′a-rus.** **1.** Bro. of Martha and Mary; raised from the dead by Christ. **2.** Sick beggar in the parable of the rich and the poor man. **E″le-a′zer‡. 3. Em′ma** [1849–1887], Am. Jewish poet.

La″zis-tan′, lä″zis-tän′, dist.; at S. E. angle of Black Sea; Turk. and Rus.

Laz″za-ri′ni, lä″tsä-rī′ni. **1. Gio-van′ni An-dre′a** [1710–1786?], It. painter; writer. **2. Gre-go′ri-o** [1655–1730 or 1740], It. historical painter.

Le, lē. See LEH.

Lea, lē, **Isaac** [1792–1886], Am. naturalist; geol.; *Genera Unio*.

Leach, lich, **Will′iam El′ford** [1790–1836], Eng. phys.; naturalist.

Lea′cock, lī′cec, **Ham′ble James** [1795–1856], English missionary in Africa.

Lead City, led, town; Lawrence co., S. Dak.; p. 2,581.

Lead′hills, min. vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 1,023; alt. 1,300 ft.; lead mined for 600 years; bpl. of Allan Ramsay.

Lead′ville, city; ⊙ of Lake co., Col.; p. 10,384; alt. over 10,000 ft.

Le′ah, lē′a [Heb., weary]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Wife of Jacob. **2.** [MOSENTHAL *Leah.*] Heroine of the drama.

Leake, lik. **1. Sir John** [1656–1720], Eng. admiral; relieved Londonderry and Gibraltar; took Carthagena, Minorca, and Sardinia. **2. Will′iam Mar′tin** [1777–1860], Eng. traveler; topographer; colonel in Brit. army; *Topography of Athens*. **3.** Co.; cen. Miss.; 560 □; p. 14,803; ⊙ Carthage.

Leam′ing-ton, lem′ing-tun. **1.** Bor.; Warwick co., Eng.;

p. 26,930; mineral springs. **2.** Vil.; Essex co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,910.

Le-an'der [Gr., lion-man. F. **Lé"an'dre,** lé'äñ'dr; Gr. **Lei'an-dros;** It. Sp. **Le-an'dro,** lā-an'drō]. **1.** [*Myth.*] Hero of a poem by Musæus and a ballad by Schiller; a youth of Abydos; nightly swam the Hellespont to visit Hero; drowned. **2. Saint** [—600?], Sp. prelate; opponent of Arianism; abp. of Seville; bro. of St. Isidore.

Le-ang":On'-Ti, lē-äng"-ŏn'-tĭ [—549], emp. of China; founder of the Leang dynasty.

Le-ao":Tong', See LIAU-TONG.

Lear, lir. **1. Ed'ward** [1813-1888], Eng. landscape-painter; trav.; writer; humorist; *Book of Nonsense.* **2.** [SHAK. *King Lear.*] King of Brit.; made insane by ingratitude of his daughters.

Le-ar'chus, lę-är'cus, semimythical Gr. sculptor of Rhegium; fl. about —700 or —600. **Le'ar-chos‡** [Gr.].

Lear'ned, lęr'ned, **Eb"en-e'zer** [1728?-1801], Am. gen. in Revol. war.

Learn'ed Black'smith, The [Sobr.], Elihu Burritt, Am. linguist.

Leath'er-stock"ing [Sobr.], Nathaniel Bumppo, an Am. hunter and pioneer in James Fenimore Cooper's tales.

Leav'en-worth, lev'en-wŏrth. **1. Hen'ry** [1783-1834], Am. lawyer, gen.; in War of 1812. **2.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 455 □; p. 38,495. **3.** Its ⊙; mfg. and cml. city; p. 19,768.

Leav'itt, lev'it, **Josh'u-a** [1794-1873], Am. Cong. clerg.; writer; abolitionist.

Leb"a-de'a, leb'u-dī'u, anc. town; Bœotia, Gr.; oracle of Trophonius. **Le-ba'dei-a‡** [Gr.].

Leb'a-non [Semitic, whitish]. **1. Mts.;** Syria; highest point, Dahr-el-Khotîb, 10,050 ft.; Turk. **2.** Vilayet; Syria; 2,200 □; p. 245,000; * Deïr-el-Kamr. **3.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 360 □; p. 48,131. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 14,664. **5.** Town; Grafton co.; N. H.; p. 3,763. **6.** City; ⊙ of Boone co., Ind.; p. 3,682. **7.** Vil.; ⊙ of Warren co., Ohio; p. 3,050. **8.** City; ⊙ of Marion co., Ky.; p. 2,816. **9.** Town; ⊙ of Laclede co., Mo.; p. 2,218. **10.** Town; ⊙ of Wilson co., Tenn.; p. 1,883. **11.** Town; New London co., Conn.; p. 1,670. **12.** City; St. Clair co., Ill.; p. 1,636.

Leb'a-non Springs, vil., Columbia co., N. Y.; warm mineral springs.

Le"bas', lę'bȧ'. **1. Phi"lippe'** [1794-1860], Fr. archeologist, etc. **2. Phi"lippe' Fran"çois'** [1765-1794], Fr. Jacobin; father of preceding; suicide.

Leb-bæ'us, leb-bī'us [Gr.; *Bib.*], one of the 12 apostles; Thaddæus; Jude. **Leb-be'ust.**

Leb'da, leb'dȧ [anc. **Lep'tis Mag'na**], ruined spt. town; 64 m. E. of Tripoli, N. Afr. **Leb'i-da‡.**

Le Beau, lę bō, **Charles** [1701-1778], Fr. hist.; humanist.

Leb"e-din', leb"e-dĭn', town; Kharkof govt., Russia; p. 14,788.

Leb'e-dos, leb'e-dos, one of the 12 anc. Ionic cities of W. Asia Minor. **Le"be-dos‡** [Gr.].

Le-bert', lę-bert', **Her'mann** [1813-1878], Ger. phys.; pathologist.

Le-bid', lę-bid', Arab. poet; fl. 7th century.

Le-bœuf', lę-bŭf', **Ed"mond'** [1809-1888], Fr. marshal; in Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy.

Le-bo'nah [Heb., frankincense; *Bib.*], city of Ephraim.

Le-bri'ja, lē-brē'hȧ, town; Sevilla prov., Sp.; p. 12,864.

Le"brun', lę'brŭñ'. **1. Anne Charles** [1775-1859], duke of Piacenza; Fr. gen.; aide-de-camp to Napoleon. **2. Charles** [1619-1690], Fr. historical painter; founded Fr. school. **3. Charles Fran"çois'** [1739-1824], duke of Piacenza; Fr. writer; statesman; 3d consul of Fr., 1799. **4. Ma"rie' Lou"ise' É"li"sa"beth'** (*née* Vigée) [1755-1842], Fr. portrait-painter. **5. Pierre An"toine'** [1785-1873], Fr. lyric and dram. poet. **6. Ponce De-nis' É"cou"chard'** [1729-1807], Fr. lyric poet; "the French Pindar."

Le-bu', lē-bū', coal-min. town; * of Arauco prov., Chile; p. 2,699.

Le Bu"et', lę bū"ē', mt.; Alps, Haute-Savoie dept., Fr.; 10,128 ft. **Bu"et'‡.**

Lec'ce, let'chē. **1.** Prov.; Apulia dept., It.; 2,623 □; p. 626,950. **2.** Its *; p. 22,051.

Lech, lek, riv.; Tyrol and Bavaria; l. 177 m. to Danube River.

Le-chæ'um, lę-kī'um, anc. town; Gulf of Corinth, Gr.; port of anc. Corinth; connected with it by two long walls. **Le'chai-on‡** [Gr.].

Lech'ford, lech'fęrd, **Thom'as** [—1645], Eng. lawyer; writer; first lawyer in New Eng., 1638.

Lech'ler, lek'lęr, **Gott'hard Vic'tor** [1811-1888], Ger. theologian.

Leck. See LEK.

Leck'hamp-ton, lec'hamp-tun, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 3,363.

Le-claire', lę-clār', **Ed'me Jean** [1801-1872], Fr. house-painter; founder modern system of profit-sharing.

Le-clerc', lę-clārc'. **1. Jean** [1657-1736], Swiss Prot. theol.; critic; philos.; *Bibliothèque Universelle,* 25 vols. **Jo-han'nes Cler'i-cus‡. 2. Vic'tor Em"ma"nu"el'** [1772-1802], Fr. gen.; m. Pauline, sister of Napoleon.

Le"cluse', lē'clüz', **Charles de** [1526-1609], Fr. botanist; traveler. **Clu'si-us‡; L'É"cluse'‡.**

Le-comte', lę-cōnt'. **Fé"lix'** [1737-1817], Fr. sculptor.

Le Conte, lę cent. **1. John En'ton** [1784-1861], U. S. army engineer; naturalist. **2. John Law'rence** [1825-1883], Am. entomologist; traveler. **3. Jo'seph** [1823-1891], Am. geol. **4. Lew'is** [1782-1838], Am. physician; botanist.

Le-conte' de Lisle, lę-cōnt' dę lĭl, **Charles Ma"rie' Re-né** [1818-1894], Fr. poet.

Le-conte' Moun'tain, Tenn., 6,612 ft.

Le-cou"vreur, lę-cū'vrŭr', **A"dri"enne'** [1692-1730], Fr. actress. **Cou"vreur'‡.**

Le Creu"sot', lę crū'zō', town; Saône-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 17,703; iron-works.

Le-czin'ski, lę-chin'skĭ. See STANISLAUS I.

Le'da, lī'dȧ [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Thestius; w. of Tyndareus; m. of Castor and Pollux, Helena, and Clytemnestra. **Lē'da‡** [Gr.].

Led'bur-y, mkt. town; Hereford co., Eng.; p. 4,308.

Le'de-bour", lē'dę-bŭr', **Karl Fried'rich von** [1785-1851], Ger. botanist; explorer.

Led'er-er, John, reputed Ger. explorer; explored mt. regions of Va., 1669-1670; fl. 17th cent.; *Discoveries of John Lederer* (in Lat.).

Le-dru':Rol"lin, lę-drū'-rol"lăn *or* lęh-drū'-rō'lah', **A"lex"an'dre Au"guste'** [1807-1874], Fr. democrat; agitator; writer.

Led'wich, Ed'ward [1739-1823], Ir. antiquary; topographer.

Led'yard, 1. John [1751-1788], Am. traveler; with Cook on his 3d voyage round the world. **2. Will'iam** [1738-1781], in Am. Revol. war; com. and killed at Fort Griswold.

Lee. 1. Al'fred [1807-1887], Am. clerg.; writer; bp. of Del. **2. Ann,** "Mother Ann" [1735-1784], Eng. rel. enthusiast; founded Shakerism in Am. **3. Ar'thur** [1740-1792], Am. revol.; dipl.; minister to Fr.; aided in negotiating treaty with Fr., 1778. **4. Charles** [1731-1782], Am. gen. in Revol. war; b. in Wales; in Brit., Pg., & Rus. armies; punished for disobedience at Monmouth. **5. E-li'za** (*née* Buckminster) [1792-1864], Am. writer. **6. Fran'cis Light'foot** [1734-1797], Am. patriot; statesman; bro. of Arthur; signed Decl. of Independence. **7. Fred'er-ick Rich'ard** [1798?-1879], Eng. painter. **8. Han'nah F.** (*née* Sawyer) [1780-1865], Am. writer. **9. Har'ri-et,** [1756-1851], Eng. school-teacher; story-writer. **10. Hen'ry,** "Light-horse Harry" [1756-1818], Am. gen.; cav. officer in Revol. war; father of Robert E.; Gov. of Va. **11. Hen'ry Wash'ing-ton** [1815-1874], Am. clerg.; bp. of Iowa, 1854. **12. Jes'se** [1758-1816], Am. divine; founded Meth. Epis. Ch. in New Eng. **13. Na-than'i-el** [1657-1692?], Eng. dram.; confined as insane, *Theodosius,* etc. **14. Rich'ard Hen'ry** [1732-1794], Am. patriot; orator; statesman; bro. of Arthur; intro. in first Cong. measure declaring the colonies free and independent states; signed Decl. of Independence. **15. Rob'ert** [1804-1868], Scot. Presb. clerg.; writer; reformed church service. **16. Rob'ert Ed'ward** [1807-1870], Am. gen.; son of Gen. Henry; in Mex. war; commander-in-chief of Confed. forces of Va.; surrendered to Grant, Apr. 9, 1865. **17. Sam'u-el** [1783-1852], Eng. clerg.; Orientalist. **18. So-phi'a** [1750-1824], Eng. dram.; nov.; sister of Harriet. **19. Thom'as** [?-1750], Virginia planter; father of Richard H., Francis L., and Arthur. **20.** Co.; E. Ala.; 610 □; p. 28,694; ⊙ Opelika. **21.** Co.; E. Ark.; 606 □; p. 18,886; ⊙ Marianna. **22.** Co.; S. Fla.; 4,000 □; p. 1,414; ⊙ Myers. **23.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 360 □; p. 9,074; ⊙ Leesburg. **24.** Co.; N. Ill.; 740 □; p. 26,187; ⊙ Dixon. **25.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 486 □; p. 37,715; ⊙ Fort Madison. **26.** Co.; E. Ky.; 228 □; p. 6,205; ⊙ Beattyville. **27.** Co.; N. E. Miss.; 470 □; p. 20,040; ⊙ Tupelo. **28.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 640 □; p. 11,952; ⊙ Giddings. **29.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 429 □; p. 18,216; ⊙ Jonesville. **30.** Town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 3,785. **31.** Par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 16,381; S. E. suburb of London.

Leech, lich. **John** [1817-1864], Eng. artist; caricaturist; contributed to *Punch,* etc.

Leech'burg, lich'bŭrg, bor.; Armstrong co., Pa.; p. 1,921.

Leech Lake, Cass co., Minn.; 20 × 15 m.; altitude 1,330 ft.

Leeds. līdz. **1. Duke of** [1631-1712], Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby; Eng. statesman; prime minister; 5 years in prison; pres. of council. **2.** Bor.; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 367,505. **3.** Vil.; * of Megantic co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. with tp., 2,450.

Leeds and Grens'ville, co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 1,364 □; p. 48,899; * Brockville.

Leek, lik, mkt. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 14,128.

Lee'la-naw, lī'la-nē, co.; N. W. Mich.; 350 □; p. 7,944; ⊙ Leland.

Leer, lār, town; Osnabrück dist., Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 10,399.

Lees, līz. **1. Fred'er-ic Rich'ard** [1815-1879], Eng. temperance speaker; writer. **2. Will'iam Nas'sau** [1825-1887], Eng. major-gen. in Indian army; Oriental writer.

Lees'burg, līz'bŭrg, town; ⊙ of Loudoun co., Va.; p. 1,650.

Leete, līt, **Will'iam** [—1683], Brit. colonist; cofounder of Guilford, Conn.; Gov. of Conn.

Lee-to'ni-a, lē-tō'nī-ȧ, vil.; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 2,826.

Leeu'war"den, lō'wär-dęn, town; * of Friesland prov., Neth.; p. 30,712. **Leeu'war"de‡.**

Leeu'wen-hoek", lō'wen-hŭk', **An'ton van** [1632-1723], Dutch microscopist; anatomist; physiologist; naturalist; many discoveries in microscopic anatomy.

Leeuw'in Cape, lū'in *or* lē'ŭ-win, S. W. pt. W. Austral.

Leeves, līvz, **Will'iam** [1749-1828], Eng. clerg.; composer; wrote mus. of *Auld Robin Gray.*

Lee'ward Is'lands, 1. Part of W. Ind. Isls.; incl. Puerto Rico & all isls. W. of it. **2.** Isl. chain; N. of Venez., W. of Trinidad. **3.** Brit. federal isl. colony; W. Indies; incl. Dominica, Antigua, etc.; 701 □; p. 127,023; * St. John.

Le-fé'bure'-We'ly, lę-fē'bür'-vē'lĭ, **Lou"is' James Al"fred'** [1817-1869], Fr. organist; mus. comp. **Le-febvre'‡.**

Le-febvre', lę-fĕvr' *or* lę-fevr'. **1. Fran"çois' Jo"seph'** [1755-1820], duke of Danzig; Fr. marshal; aided in the coup d'état of 1799; in Napoleon's wars. **2. Tanne"gui'** [1615-1672], Fr. scholar; critic.

Le-febvre'-Des"nou"ettes', -dē"nū"et', **Charles, Count** [1773-1822], Fr. gen.; in Napoleon's wars; in U. S., 1816; drowned when returning to France in the "Albion."

Le Fèvr, lę fĕvr, **Pierre** [1506-1546], Savoyard priest; with Loyola in founding the Jesuits.

Le-fèvre', lę-fĕvr', **Ro"bert'** [1756-1830], Fr. portrait-painter; *Napoleon; Josephine,* etc.

Le-fèvre d'É"ta'ples, dē"tä'pl, **Jacques** [1455?-1537], Fr. scholar; theol.; produced 1st complete Fr. trans. of the Bible, 1530.

Lef"ko-si'a, lef"kō-zī'ū. See NICOSIA.

Le-flore', lę-flōr', co.; cen. Mich.; 660 □; p. 16,869; ⊙ Greenwood.

Le-fort', lę-fōr', **Fran"çois'** [1656-1699], Rus. gen.; adm.; statesman; b. at Geneva; chief minister of Peter the Great.

Le-froy', lę-frei', **Lake,** near Mt. Monger, S. Austral.

Le-fu-el', lę-fü-el', **Mar'tin' Hec'tor'** [1810-1881], Fr. architect; designed Exposition palace, 1855.

Le-garé', lę-grī', **Hugh Swin'ton** [1797-1843], Am. lawyer; statesman; Attorney-General.

Le-gendre', lę-zhŏndr', **A"dri"en' Ma"rie'** [1752-1833], Fr. mathematician; *Elements of Geometry,* etc.

Leg'er, lej'ęr [Teut. *masc.*, people's spear].

Leg'gett, leg'gt, **Wil'liam** [1802-1838], Am. journalist; miscellaneous writer.

Leg-horn', leg-hŏrn' *or* leg'hŏrn [It. **Li-vor'no,** lī-vōr'nō]. **1.** Prov.; Tuscany dept., It.; 133 □; p. 124,902. **2.** Its *; fort. spt. city; p. 104,960.

Le-gna'go, lē-nyä'gō, one of the 4 fortified towns of N. It., known as the Quadrilateral; 33 m. S. E. of Verona; p. 3,514.

Le-gnaj'a, lē-nyaĭ'ȧ, **Bor'go di,** W. suburb of Florence; p. 11,250.

Le-gna'no, lē-nyä'nō, town; Milan prov., It.; p. 13,000.

Le-gou"vé', lę-gū'vē', **Ga"bri"el' Ma"rie' Jean Bap"tiste'** [1764-1812], Fr. dram.; poet.

Le-grand', lę-grăn', **Jacques Guil"laume'** [1743-1807], Fr. architect.

Le-gros', lę-grō', **Pierre** [1666-1719], Fr. sculptor.

Leh, lē, walled cml. town; * of Ladakh prov., Kashmir; p. 4,000. **Let.**

Le-ha'bim [Heb., flaming; *Bib.*], *Gen.* x, xiii.

Le'hi, lī'hī [Heb., jaw-bone; *Bib.*], *Judges* xv, 9-19.

Le'high", lī'hī". **1.** Riv.; E. Pa.; 120 m. to Delaware Riv. **2.** Co.; E. Pa.; 350 □; p. 76,681; ⊙ Allentown.

Le-high'ton, bor.; Carbon co., Pa.; p. 2,959.

Le'i-a, lē'ī-ȧ, cml. town; Dera Ismail Khan dist., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,033. **Le'i-ah‡.**

Leib'nitz, laib'nits *or* laip'nits, **Gott'fried Wil'helm, Baron von** [1646-1716], Ger. scholar; math.; philos.; invented differential calculus. **Leib'nit‡.**

Leices'ter, les'tęr. **1. Earl of.** See MONTFORT, SIMON DE. **2. Earl of.** See DUDLEY, ROBERT. **3.** Co.; Eng.; 821 □; p. 373,384. **Leices'ter-shire‡. 4.** Its *; bor.; p. 174,624. **5.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 3,120.

Leices'ter of Holk'ham, hōk'ăm, **Earl of** [1752-1842], Thomas William Coke, Eng. agriculturist; Whig M. P.

Leich'hardt, laiñ'hărt, **Fried'rich Wil'helm Lud'wig** [1813-1848], Ger. explorer in Austral.; lost.

Lei'dy, laĭ'dĭ, **Mount,** Rocky Mts.; Wyo.; 11,177 ft.

Leigh, lī. **1. Ed'ward** [1602-1671], Eng. linguist and Puritan theol. **2.** Town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 28,708. **3.** Town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 4,941.

Leigh'ton, lē'tun. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1568-1649?], Scot. Presb. preacher; phys.; severely punished by Star Chamber for writing *Sion's Plea.* **2. Rob'ert** [1611-1684], Scot. divine; abp. of Glasgow; writings inspired Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection.*

Leigh'ton-Buz'zard, mkt. town; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 6,704.

Lei'ning-en, laĭ'ning-ęn, a princely Ger. family, dating from 1096.

Lein'ster, len'stęr *or* līn'stęr, prov.; S. E. Ir.; 7,622 □; p. 1,187,760.

Lein'ster, Mount, bet. Carlow and Wexford cos., Ir.; 2,610 ft.

Lei'pa, laĭ'pä, mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,000.

Leip'sic, laip'sĭc (Ger. **Leip'zig,** laip'tsĭh). **1.** Div.; Saxony kingdom, Ger.; 1,378 □; p. 871,132. **2.** Its *; mfg. & cml. city; p. 357,147; victory of the Allies, Oct. 16, 18, 1813.

Lei-ri'a, lē-rī'ȧ. **1.** Dist.; Estramadura prov., Pg.; 1,343 □; p. 199,645. **2.** Its *; p. 2,627.

Leis'ler, Jacob [—1691], Ger.-Am. revolutionist; came to Am., 1660; seized the fort of New York; executed.

Leith, lĭth, mfg. & cml. spt. burgh; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. 67,660.

Lei'tha, laĭ'tȧ, riv.; Lower Aust. & Hung.; l. 140 m. to Danube River.

Leit'mer-itz", laĭt'mer-its", town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,023. See MARIA-SCHEIN.

Lei'trim, lĭ'trim, co.; Connaught prov., Ir.; 619 □; p. 78,618; ⊙ Carrick-on-Shannon.

Le Jay, lę zhē, **Guy Mi"chel'** [1588-1674], Fr. scholar: *Polyglot Bible,* 10 vols.

Le-jeune', lę-zhŭn', **Lou"is Fran"çois', Baron** [1775-1850], Fr. gen.; painter; in Napoleon's wars.

Lek, lek, riv.; Neth.; l. 75 m. to Maas Riv. **Leck‡.**

Le-kain', lę-kañ', **Cain** [1728-1778], Fr. tragic actor. **Heu"ri' Lou"is' Cain‡.**

Le Keux, lę kūx, **John** [1783-1846], Eng. architectural engraver.

Lek'sha, lek'shȧ, lake; Olonetz govt., Rus.; 24 × 3 m.

L. E. L. [Pen-initials], Letitia Elizabeth Landon, afterward Mrs. Maclean, Eng. poet.

Lel'and, lel'ȧnd. **1. John** [1506?-1552], Eng. clerg.; antiq.; linguist. **Lay'londe‡; Ley'land‡. 2. John** [1691-1766], Eng. Presb. divine; controversialist. **3. John** [1754-1841], Am. Baptist preacher; Jeffersonian Democrat, 1801-4. **Thom'as** [1722-1785], Ir. classical scholar; historian.

Le'laps, lī'laps. Same as LÆLAPS.

Lel'e-ges, lel'ę-jīz, anc. race; inhab. of isls. of the Ægean Sea and of Caria; among the earliest inhab. of Greece. **Le'le-ges‡** [Gr.].

Le-le'wel, lē-lē'vęl, **Jo'a-chim** [1786-1861], Polish hist.; took part in Polish rebellion.

Lel'ex [*Myth.*], an Egyptian ancestor of the Leleges. **Le'lex‡** [Gr.].

Le'li-a [L. *fem.*, < *Lælius.* F. **Leé"lie',** lē'lĭ']. **Le Lo'cle,** lę lō'cl. See LOCLE.

Le-long', lę-lŏn', **Jacques** [1665-1721], Fr. priest; scholar.

Le-lun'do, lē-lun'dō, riv.; N. Angola; l. 200 m. to Atl. Oc.

Le'ly, lī'lĭ, **Sir Pe'ter** [1617-1680], Ger. painter; in Eng.; employed by Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II.

Le-maire', lę-mār'. **1. Jacques** [—1616], Dutch navig.; disc. Lemaire Strait; first to double Cape Horn. **2. Ni"co"las' É'loi'** [1767-1832], Fr. scholar; Latin poet; *Bibliotheca Classica Latina,* 154 vols. **3. Phi"lippe' Hen"ri'** [1798-1880], Fr. sculp.; pediment of the Madeleine, Paris.

Le-maire' Strait, bet. Terra del Fuego and Staten Isl., S. Am.; 20 m. wide.

Le-mais'tre, lę-mĕ'tr. **1. An"toine'** [1608-1658], Fr. advocate; orator; recluse. **2. de Sa"ci',** dę sä"sī', **I"saac' Lou"is'** [1613-1684], Fr. Jansenist; theol.; bro. of preceding; translated Old Test. into Fr.; 32 vols.

Le-mai'tre, lę-mĕ'tr, **Fré"dé'ric'** [1800-1876], Fr. actor; "the Talma of the Boulevards."

Le'man, lī'mȧn, **Lake,** Lake Geneva; from its ancient name, **Le-man'nus.**

Le Mans, lę mȧn, town; * of Sarthe dept., Fr.; p. 57,412.; Prus. def. Fr., Jan. 10-11, 1870, and took 22,000 prisoners.

Le-mars', lę-mārs', city; ⊙ of Plymouth co., Iowa; p. 4,036.

Le Mar"san', lę mär"sȧn', dist.; former prov. of Gascony, Fr.; now part of Landes dept.

Lem'berg, lem'berh, fort. cml. & mfg. city; * of Galicia prov., Aust.; p. 127,943.

Lemb'ke, lemp'kę, **Jo'hann Phi'lipp** [1631-1721], Ger. painter; engraver.

Le-mer"cier', lę-mer"syĕ'. **1. Jacques** [1585?-1654?], Fr. architect. **2. Lou"is' Jean Né"po"mu"cène'** [1771-1840], Fr. poet; dramatist; *Agamemnon,* etc.

Lem'hi, lem'hoĭ, co.; cen. Idaho; 5,400 □; p. 1,915; ⊙ Salmon City.

Le-mierre', lę-myār', **An"toine' Ma"rin'** [1733-1793], Fr. poet; dramatist; *William Tell,* etc.

Lem"mon"nier', lę-mō"nyĕ'. **1. Lou"is' Guil"laume'** [1717-1799], Fr. physician; botanist. **2. Pierre Charles** [1715-1799], Fr. astronomer; bro. of Louis.

Le-mont', vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 2,000.

Le-mou"tey', lę-mōō'tĕ', **Pierre É"dou"ard'** [1762-1826], Fr. jurist; poet; romancist.

Le Moyne, lę mwăn. **1. Charles** [1641-1683], Fr. pioneer; with Huron Indians in Can.; fought against the Iroquois. **2. Charles** [1656-1729], Baron de Longueuil; Gov. of Montreal. **3. Jo"seph'** [1668-1734], Fr. naval officer; took Pensacola from Sp., 1719.

Lem-prière', lem-prĭr', **John** [1760-1824], Eng. scholar; b. on Isl. of Jersey; *Classical Dict.*

Lem'u-el [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Prov.* xxxi.

Lem'u-el Gul'li-ver [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], the hero; makes voyages to Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the country of the Houyhnhnms.

Le'na, lī'nȧ [see HELEN]. **1.** [Pen-name] Mary Lathrop (*née* Torrans), Am. poet. **2.** lē-nŭ'. River; Sib.; l. 3,000 m. to Arc. Oc.; basin, 772,000 □.

Le'nau, lē'nau, **Ni'ko-laus** [1802-1850], Niembsch von Strehlenau, Hung. poet; *The Albigenses.*

Len'a-wee, co.; S. E. Mich.; 720 □; p. 48,448; ⊙ Adrian.

Len"clos', lăñ'clō', **Anne** [1616-1706], Fr. courtezan. **L'En"clos', Ni"non' de‡.**

Len-co'ran, len-cō'rȧn, town; Baku govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; p. 5,540; sulfur-springs; prehistoric remains.

Len-czi'za, len-chĭ'zȧ, anc. town; Warsaw govt., Poland, Rus.; p. 15,546.

Len"fant', lăñ'fȧñ', **Jacques** [1661-1728], Fr. Prot. divine; historian.

Len"glet'-Du"fres"noy', lăñ'glĕ'-dŭ'frē"nwȧ', **Ni"co"las'** [1674-1755], Fr. abbé; hist.; satirist.

Len'nep, len'nęp, **Ja'cob van** [1802-1868], Dutch lawyer; poet; dram.; nov.; "the Walter Scott of Holland."

Len'nox. 1. Char'lotte [1730-1804], Am. nov. in Eng.; friend of Dr. Johnson; *Henrietta,* etc. **2. Earl of** [—1571], Matthew Stewart, f. of Darnley; regent of Scot.; k. by Mary's partizans. **3. Lord** [1799-1881], William Pitt, Eng. soldier; author. **4.** Anc. Scot. ter.; incl. Dumbarton & parts of Stirling, Perth, & Renfrew cos. **5.** Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 315 □; p. 14,900; * Napanee.

Len'nox-town, vil.: Stirling co., Scot.; p. 3,249.

Len'ny. See LEONARD.

Le-noir', le-nwär'. **1. A"lex"an'dre** [1762-1839], Fr. antiq. **2.** le-nōr', Co.: E. N. C.; 408 □; p. 14,379; ⊙ Kinston.

Le-nore', le-nōr' (see HELEN) [BÜRGER *Lenore*], heroine of the ballad; her dead lover carries her away on horseback to their nuptials among specters.

Le Nor"mand', le nōr'mäN', **Ma"rie' Anne A"dé"-la"ïde'** [1772-1843], Fr. fortune-teller; writer; consulted by Napoleon, Murat, etc.

Le-nor"mant', le-nōr'mäN', **Fran"çois'** [1837-1883], Fr. scholar; archeologist.

Le-nō'tre, le-nō'tr, **An"dré'** [1613-1700], Fr. arch.; landscape-gardener; designed gardens at Versailles & the Tuileries.

Len'ox. 1. James [1802-1880], Am. bibliophile; philan.; founded Lenox Lib., N. Y. city, 1877. **2.** Town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 2,889; summer resort.

Le Nozze de Fi'ga-ro, le not'sā, opera by Mozart.

Lens, lôN, anc. town, Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 11,780; coalmines; Condé def. Ger. & Sp., Aug. 20, 1648.

Lent'hall, lent'ôl, **Will'iam** [1591-1662], Eng. lawyer; speaker of Long Parl.; declined to inform Charles I. of the whereabouts of the Five Members.

Len-ti'ni, len-tī'nī, town; Sicily, It.; p. 12,740.

Len'ton, len'tun, par.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 10,957; suburb of Nottingham.

Len'tu-lus, len'tu-lus [< L. *lens*, a lentil], **1.** Anc. Rom. patrician family of the Cornelia gens. **2. Pub'li-us Cor-ne'li-us,** —63, Rom. consul; aided in Catiline's conspiracy; executed. **Su'ra:.**

Len'y, len'ī, mt. pass; Perth co., Scot.

Le'o (Gr. *mus.*), lion. **Le'on:.** F. **Lé"ou',** lā'ôN'; Gr. **Le-ōn';** It. **Le-o'ne,** lā-ō'nā; L. **Le'o:.** **1.** Name of 13 popes. **2.** Name of 6 Emperors of the East (866-911). **3. L. of By-zan'ti-um,** Gr. hist.; rhetorician; disciple of Plato; fl. —350. **1. Di-ac'o-nus,** "the Deacon"; Byzantine hist.; fl. 10th cent. **5. Gram-mat'i-cus,** Byzantine hist.; fl. 11th cent.; *Chronographia.* **6. Hein'rich** [1780-1878], Ger. hist.; philol.; polemic; *Guide to Universal Hist.* **7. Ju-an',** "Africanus"; Moorish trav.; geog.; b. in Sp.; fl. 1520. **8. Le"o-nar'do** [1694-1744], It. mus. composer.

Le'ob-schütz', lē'ōp-shütz', mkt. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 12,239.

Le-o'cha-res", le-ō'co-rīz', Gr. sculptor; Athenian statuary; an architect of the Mausoleum; fl. —4th cent.

Le-of'ric, le-of'rīc [Teut. *mus.*, beloved ruler] (—1057), earl of Mercia, prevented civil war in Eng. by mediation; husband of Godiva.

Le-of'win-e, le-of'win-ē [Teut. *mus.*, beloved friend].

Le'o Hun'ter, Mr. and **Mrs.** [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*, two "lion-hunters," who ask celebrities to their parties.

Leom'in-ster. 1. lem'in-stęr, Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 7,269. **2.** lem'stęr, Mkt. town; Hereford co., Eng.; p. of bor., 5,675.

Le-on', lē-ōn'. **1. Di-e'go** [1804-1841], Sp. gen.; led revolt against Espartero; captured; shot. **2. Fray Lu'is de** [1527-1591], Sp. Augustinian, poet; mystic; "the Horace of the Cloister." **3. Pon'ce de.** See PONCE DE LEON. **4. Lake,** Nicaragua; 35 × 15 m. **Ma-na'gua:. 5.** Former kingdom & prov.; N. W. Sp.; now Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora provs. **6.** Prov.; N. W. Sp.; 6,167 □; p. 380,635; * Leon. **7.** Prov.; Ecua.; p. 109,010; * Latacunga. **8.** Hi'gn Co., N. W. Fla.; 910 □; p. 15,752; * Tallahassee. **9.** Co.; E. Tex., 1,040 □; p. 13,841; * Centerville. **10.** Insur. Mfg. town; Guanajuato state, Mex.; p. 45,539. **11.** Dept.; Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; est. p. 26,389. **12.** Its *; p. 25,000. **13.** Town, * of Leon prov., former * of Leon kingdom, Sp.; p. 11,314.

Leon'ard, len'ard [Teut. *mus.*, lion-strong. **Len'ny** (dim.). **Le'o-nard",** lē'ō-närt'; F. **Lé"ō'nar',** lā'ō'närʹ; G **Le'o-nhard",** lē'ō-nhärt'; It. Pg. Sp. **Le"o-nar'do,** lē'ō-när'dō. **Li"o-nar'do:** L. **Le"o-nar'-dus.**

Le"o-nar'do da Pi'sa, lē'ō-närʹdō dä pē sä, It. math.; probably Intro. Arabic numerals and algebra into Europe; fl. 1200. **Le"o-nar'do Bo-nac'ci:. Le"o-nar'do Fi'bo-nac'ci:. Li"o-nar'do Pi-sa'no:.**

Le"o-nar'do da Vin'ci. See VINCI.

Le"o-nar'to [SHAK. *Much Ado About Nothing*], Governor of Messina; father to Hero.

Le"o-un'tus Pos'thu-mus, lī'ō-nē'tus pos'thu-mus [SHAK. *Cymbeline*], the banished husband of Imogen.

Le"on-for'te, lē'ōn-fôr'tā, walled t.; Sicily, It.; p. 15,645.

Le'on-hard", lē'ōn-härt', **Karl Cæ'sar von** [1771-1862], Ger. geologist.

Le-o'ni, lē-ō'nī. **1. Le-o'ne** [1509-1559], It. goldsmith; medalist, statuary in marble and bronze. **2. Lu-i'gi,** "Padovano" [1531-1606], It. painter, sculp.; engr. **3. Ot-ta'vi-o,** "Il Padovano" [1556?-1630?], It. portrait-painter.

Le-on'i-das (Gr. *mus.*, son of the lion, or lion-like; F. **Le"on"tine';** Gr. **Le-ō-nī'das. 1. L. I.** [—480], king of Sparta; k. in heroic defense of Thermopylæ. **2. L. II.** [—236?], king of Sparta. **3. L. of Ta-ren'-tum,** Gr. poet; writer of epigrams, fl. —275.

Le'o-nine, lē'o-nīn (SHAK. *Pericles*], the servant of Dioniza.

Le'o-nine Cit'y, the part of Rome, It., N. of Tiber River.

Le"on-na'tus [—322], one of the generals of Alexander; saved his commander's life, fell in battle with the Athenians.

Le-ou-na'tos: [Gr.].

Le"o-no'ra. lē'ō-nō'rä (See ELEANOR. **Le'o-nore':. No'ra** (dim.). G. **Le-no're,** lā-nō'rę. It. **Le"o-no'ra,** lā'ō-nō'rä.

Le"o-no'ra d'Es'te, des'tā, sister of Alfonso II., duke of Ferrara, loved by Tasso, whom her brother imprisoned; fl. 16th cent.

Le"o-no'ra Peak, mt.; Utah; 8,900 ft.

Le'o-nore. See HELEN.

Le'on Peak, mt.; Col., 10,954 ft.

Le'on Riv'er, Tex.; 1 250 m.

Le-on'tes, lē-on'tēz [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], king of Sicily; jealous husband of Hermione.

Le"on-ti'a-des, lē"on-tī'a-dēz. **1.** Theban gen.; comm. Theban forces at Thermopylæ, —480. **2.** [—379] Leader of the oligarchy at Thebes; k. by Pelopidas.

Le"on'tine', lē"on'tīn. See LEONTIDAS.

Le"on-ti'ni, lē"on-tī'nī, anc. town; Sicily, It.; bpl. of Gorgias. **Le-on-ti'noi:** Gr.

Le-on'tis-um, lē-on-shī'um, Athen. courtezan, mistress & disciple of Epicurus; fl. —300. **Le-on'ti-on:** Gr.

Le-on'ti-us, Byzantine hist.; 653?-705?, Emp. of the East; deposed, put to death by Justinian. **2. L. of By-zan'-ti-um,** a monk, wrote against heresies; fl. 6th cent. **Le-on'ti-os:** Gr.

Le"o-par'di, lē'ō-pärʹdī. **1. A"les-san'dro** [1792-1515], It. sculp.; arch. **2.** 1798-1837, It. poet, pessimist, philol.

Le'o-pold", lā'ō-pōlt' [Teut. *mus.*, the people's prince. F. **Le"o-pold',** lā'ō-pōld'; G. **Le'o-pold,** lā'ō-pōlt. **Lu'it-pold,** lō'it-pōlt. **Leu'pold,** loi-pōlt. It. Pg. Sp. **Le"o-pol'do,** lā'ō-pōl'dō; L. **Le"o-pol'dus:** 1. Any one of several archdukes of Aust. Especially: (1) **L. I.** [1157-1194], impris. Richard I. of Eng. (2) **L. II.** [1292-1329], def. by Swiss at Morgarten, 1315. (3) **L. III.** [1351-1386], def. by Swiss & slain at Sempach. **2. L. I.,** "the Great," 1640-1705, emp. of Ger., king of Bohemia, def. Turks & Fr.; put down Hung. revolt. **3. L. II.** [1747-1792], emp. of Ger.; king of Hung.; allied with Prus. to restore Louis XVI. of Fr. **4.** [1676-1747] Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; Prus. marshal; comm.-in-chief under Frederick William I. **5. L. I.** [1790-1865], king of the Belgians; m. Princess Charlotte of Eng. **6. L. II.** [1797-1870], grand duke of Tuscany; forced to abdicate; dukedom annexed to Sardinia. **7.** lē'ō-pōlt'. **Carl Gus'taf** [1756-1829], Sw. lyric poet; dramatist; *Odin*, etc.

Le'o-pold", **Lake,** S. W. part of Ger. E. Afr.; 70 × 20 m. **Hik'wa:. Ruk'wa:.**

Le'o-pold II., Lake, Kongo Free State; lat. 2° N., long. 18° E.; 120 × 30 m.

Le-o'pold-stadt", lē-ō'pōlt-stät', city; Aust.; on isl. in Danube; p. 89,923; suburb of Vienna.

Le"o-pold'ville, lī'o-pōld'vil, town; foot of Stanley Pool, Kongo Free State, W. Afr.

Le-os'the-nes, lē-os'thę-nīz [—322], Athen. gen.; def. Antipater near Thermopylæ, —322; k. at siege of Lamia. **Le-ō-sthe'nēs:** [Gr.].

Le"o-tych'i-des, lī'o-tīk'i-dīz. **1.** King of Sparta; def. Per. fleet at Mycale, —479; exiled. **2.** Reputed son of Agis II., king of Sparta; fl. —400. **Le-ō-ty-chi'des** [Gr.].

Le"page', See BASTIEN-LEPAGE.

Le-pan'to, le-pan'to. **1, Gulf of,** See CORINTH. **2.** [Anc. **Nau-pac'tus,**] Spt.; N. of Gulf of Corinth, Gr.; sieges 1477 and 1499; Turk. fleet defeated, 1571. **E-pak'to:.**

Le-pan'to, Strait of, entrance to Gulf of Corinth, Gr.; one mile wide.

L'Ép"pée', lā-pē', **Charles Mi"chel' de** [1712-1789], Fr. abbé; Jansenist; invented a deaf-mute alphabet.

Lep'i-di, lep'i-dī, Rom. patrician family of the Æmilii gens.

Lep'i-dus. Mar'cus Æ-mil'i-us [—18], Rom. consul; pontifex maximus; triumvir with Antony and Octavius (Augustus); intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Le-pon'ti-ı', lę-pon'shi-ī', anc. Alpine people.

Le"po-rel'lo, lē'po-rel'lō [MOZART *Don Giovanni*], the don's humorous valet.

Lep'si-us, Karl Rich'ard [1813-1884], Ger. Egyptologist; head of antiq. exp. to Egy., 1842-1845

Lep'ti-nes", lep'ti-nīz". **1.** [—383] Syracusan admiral; fell in battle near Cronium. **2.** Athen. orator; attacked by Demosthenes, —355. **3.** A Syracusan; tyrant of Apollonia; expelled by Timoleon. **Le-ptī'nēs:** [Gr.].

Lep'tis, anc. spt. city; N. Afr.; founded by the Phenicians. **Le'ptis:** [Gr.]. **Ne-ap'o-lis:.**

Lep'ton, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 2,855.

Le Puy, lę pwī, town; * of Haute-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 18,912.

Ler-ca'ro di Fred'di, ler-cā'rō dī fred'dī, town; Sicily, It.; p. 9,154; sulfur-mines.

Lerch'en-feld", lerch'ęn-felt', town; Aust.; p. 10,093; suburb of Vienna.

Ler'i-da, ler'ī-dä. **1.** Prov.; Catalonia, Sp.; 4,775 □; p. 285,417. **2.** Its *; p. 17,672; battles, —216; Cæsar def. Pompey, —49. **I-ler'da:.**

Lé"rins', lā'raN', isl. group; Medit. Sea; 2½ m. S. E. of Cannes, Var dept., Fr.

Ler'ma, ler'mä, **Duke de** [—1625], Francisco de Rojas de Sandoval, Sp. prime minister.

Ler"mi"nier', lār'mi'nyē'. **1. Jean Lou"is' Eu"-gène'** [1803-1857], Fr. jurist; publicist. **2. Thé"o"do"-rie' Né"la"mond'** [1750-1836], Fr. phys.; with Napoleon.

Ler"mon-tof', ler'mon-tof', **Mi'khа-il Ya're-vich** [1814-1841], Rus. poet; nov.; of Scot. descent; "the Poet of the Caucasus"; killed in a duel. **Le"ar-mont':.**

Ler'na, dist., marsh, and riv.; anc. Argolis, Gr. See LERNEAN, In vocabulary. **Ler'ne:.**

Le-roux', lę-rū', **Pierre** [1798-1871], Fr. philos.; socialist; with George Sand, founded *Revue Indépendante.*

Le-roy', lę-rwā'. **1. Ju"li"en'** [1686-1759], Fr. watchmaker; inv. horizontal clocks, etc. **2. Ju"li"en' Da"-vid'** [1726-1803], Fr. arch.; son of preceding. **3. Pierre** [1717-1785], Fr. watchmaker; bro. of preceding; said to have disc. isochronism of spiral springs. **4.** lę-roi'. Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. 2,743.

Le-roy' d'É"ti"olles', dā'tē'ōl', **Jean Jacques Jo"-seph'** [1798-1820], Fr. surgeon.

Ler'wick, ler'ic, spt.; * of Shetland co., Scot.; p. 3,783; on Mainland Island.

Le-sage', lę-sāzh', **A"lain' Re-né'** [1668-1747], Fr. nov.; dram.; *Gil Blas*, etc. **Le Sage:.**

Les'bi-a, lez bī-ą [Sobr.], Catullus's favorite, Clodia; so called in several of his poems.

Les-bo'nax. 1. Gr. sophist; philos.; orator; fl. —1st cent. **2.** Gr. gram.; fl. later than preceding. **Le-sbō'nas:** [Gr.].

Les'bos. 1. [*Gr. Myth.*] Son of Lapithus, king of the Isl. to which he gave his name. **2.** Anc. name of Mitylene. See LESBIAN, In vocabulary.

Les"caille', lē'cā'lye, **Cath'er-ine** [1649-1711], Dutch poet; "Sappho of Holland."

Les"car'bot', lē'cär'bō', **Marc** [1570-1630], Fr. lawyer; hist.; poet; aided in settling Acadia.

Les Causses, lē cōs, dist.; cen. Fr.; wild scenery.

Les Cayes, lē kē, spt.; S. W. coast Haiti Isl.; p. 25,000. **Aux Cayes:.**

Les'ches, les'kīz, Gr. cyclic poet, of Pyrrha, near Mitylene; reputed author of the *Little Iliad*; fl. —708. **Le'sches:** [Gr.].

Les"cot', les'cō', **Pierre** [1510?-1571?], Fr. arch.; designed the Louvre, Paris.

Les"cure', lē'cür', **Lou"is' Ma"rie' de, Marquis de** [1766-1793], Fr. Royalist; Vendean chief; fell at Tremblaye.

Les"di"guières', lē'dī'gyār', **Duke de** [1543-1626], François de Bonne, Fr. marshal; comm. Huguenots in civil war, 1575; abjured Calvinism; constable of France.

Les'i-na, les'ī-nā [Anc. **Cha'ros**], isl.; Dalmatia, Aust.; 40 × 4 m.; p. 13,000; chief towns, Città Vecchia and Lesina.

Les"ko-vatz', les'kō-vāts', town; Servia; p. 12,132.

Les'ley, lez le. **John** [1527-1596], Scot. R. C. prelate; champion of Mary Queen of Scots.

Les'lie, lez'lī. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1580?-1661], Lord Balgonie; earl of Leven; Scot. gen.; marshal of Sw.; at Marston Moor; received Charles I.'s surrender. **Les'ley:. Les'-ly:. 2, Charles** [1650-1722], Ir. Anglican divine; nonjuror; Jacobite; polemical writer. **3. Charles Rob'-ert** [1791-1859], Eng. genre & portrait painter. **4. Da'vid** [—1682], Lord Newark; Scot. gen.; nephew of Alexander; comm. army to restore Charles II.; def. by Cromwell at Dunbar, imprisoned. **Les'ley:. Les'ly:. 5. E-li'za** [1787-1858], Am. writer; sister of Charles Robert. **6. Frank** (originally Henry Carter) [1821-1880], Am. pub.; b. in Eng.; founded *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.* **7. Sir John** [1766-1832], Scot. physicist. **8. Thom'as Ed'ward Cliffe** [1827-1882], Ir. economist; *Land Systems.* **9.** Co.; S. E. Ky., 420 □; p. 3,964; * Hyden. **10.** Mfg. town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 3,852.

Les'lie Keith, kith [Pen-name], Miss Keith Johnston, Eng. novelist of the day.

Les Mi"sé"ra'bles, lē mi'zā'rą'bl, novel by Victor Hugo.

Les"pi"nasse', lęs'pi'nās', **Claire Fran"çois'** or **Ju"lie' Jean É"lé"o"nore'** [1731 or 1732-1776], Fr. teacher; natural dau. of the Countess d'Albon; favorite of d'Alembert.

Les"que-reux', lē'kę-rō', **Charles Lé"o'** [1806-1889], Swiss botanist; writer, brought to U. S. by Agassiz; *The Mosses of North Am.*, etc.

Les Saintes, lē saNt, isl. group; S. of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies; 9 □; p. 1,532; fort, roadstead.

Les'seps, Fer'di-nand de [1805-1894], Fr. engineer; dipl.; completed Suez Canal 1856; projected Panama Canal, a failure 1888.

Les'ser Slave Lake, N. W. Ter., Can.; 100 × 30 m.

Les'sing, les'sing. **1. Gott'hold E'phra-im** [1729-1781], Ger. poet; critic; misc. writer; reformer of Ger. literature. **2. Karl Friedrich** [1808-1880], Ger. historical & landscape painter; grandnephew of preceding.

Les'ter, Charles Ed'wards [1815-1890], Am. Presb. clergy.; abolitionist; miscellaneous writer.

Les"tocq', les'tōc'. Jo'hann Her'man [1692?-1767], Ger. surgeon; surg. to Peter the Great.

L'Es"toile', lā'twäl', **Pierre de** [1546-1611], Fr. chronicler.

L'Es-trange', les-trēnj', **Sir Rog'er** [1616-1704], Eng. Royalist; translator; press-censor; impris.; escaped; pardoned.

Le-su"eur', lę-sü'ėr'. **1. Eus"tache'** [1617-1655], Fr. historical painter; "the Fr. Raffael." **2. Jean Fran"-çois'** [1760-1837], Fr. mus. comp. **Le Su"eur':. 3.** lę-sür' *or* lę-swer', Co.; S. Minn.; 460 □; p. 19,057. **4.** Its ⊙; bor.; p. 1,763.

Lesz-cziu'ski. See STANISLAS, LESZCZINSKI.

Letch'er, lech'ęr, co.; S. E. Ky.; 310 □; p. 6,920; ⊙ Whitesburg.

Le-thière', lę-tyār', **Guil"laume' Guil"lon'** [1760-1832], Fr. landscape and historical painter.

Le'ti, lē'tī. **1. Gre-go'ri-o** [1630-1701], It. hist.; satirist. **2.** Isl.; in Danube Riv., Rumania; 42 × 20 m.

Le-ti'ti-a, lę-tish'ę-ą [L. *fem.*, joy. **Let'tice:. Let'tie. Let'ty** (dim.). F. **Le"titz',** lę'tīs'; It. **Le-ti'zi-a,** lē-tī'tsī-ä; L. **Le-ti'ti-a,** lę-tish'i-ą].

Le'to, lī'tō. See POMPONIUS LÆTUS. See also vocabulary.

Le-tour"neur', lę-tūr'nūr', **Pierre** [1736-1788], Fr. literateur; translated Shakespeare.

Le-tronne', lę-trenʹ, **Jean An"toine'** [1787-1848], Fr. scholar; antiquary; critic.

Let"ter-ken'ny, spt. town; Donegal co., Ir.; p. 2,116.

Let'tice. Let'ty. See LETITIA.

Le-tu'shim [Heb., oppressed; *Bib.*], *Gen.* XXV, 3.

Leu'cæ, lū'sī, anc. town; Ionia, W. Asia Minor; Andronicus def. Crassus, —131. **Leū'kai:** [Gr.].

Leu'cas, lu'cas [Gr., white; so called from its chalk-hills], anc. name of Santa Maura Isl., Ionian Isls., Gr. **Leu-ca'-di-a:. Leu'kas:** [Gr.]. **San'ta Mau'ra:.**

Leu-cip'pus, lu-sip'us. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Bro. of Tyndarus; f. of Hilaira and Phœbe. **2.** Gr. philos.; founded the atomic theory; teacher of Democritus; fl. probably before —450. **Leu'kip-pos:** [Gr.].

Leu'con, lū'con, king of Bosporus; ally of the Athenians. **Leu'kōn:** [Gr.].

Leu-cos'i-a, lu-cos'ī-ą [*Myth.*], one of the three sirens.

Leu"co-sy'ri, lū'co-sīr'ī (Gr., white Syrians], Gr. name of the Cappadocians, as distinct from the darker Syrians beyond the Taurus Mts. **Leu-ko'sy-roi:** [Gr.].

Leu-coth'e-a, lū-ceth'ę-ą [Gr., white goddess]. See INO. **Leu-ko-the'ē:** [Gr.].

Leu-coth'o-e, lū-ceth'o-ē [*Gr. Myth.*], dau. of Orchamus, king of Babylon; dishonored by Apollo; buried alive by her father.

Leuc'tra, lōc'trą, anc. town; Bœotia, Gr.; Epaminondas def. Spartans, —371. **Leūk'tra:** [Gr.].

Leuk, loik, town; Valais canton, Swit.; altitude 4,643 ft.; baths near; hot saline, chalybeate, and sulfur-springs. **Lo"èche':.**

Le-um'mim [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* XXV, 3.

Leu"ret', lō'rā'. **Fran"çois'** [1797-1851], Fr. phys.; alienist.

Leus'den, loiz'den, **Jan** [1624-1699], Dutch Hebraist.

Leu'then, loi'tęn, vil.; Silesia prov., Prus.; Frederick the Great def. Austrians, Dec. 5, 1757.

Leut'schau, loit'shau, anc. town; * of Szespi co., Hung.; p. 6,867.

Leut'ze, Leit'sę, E-ma'nu-el [1816-1868], Ger.-Am. painter; *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, etc.

Leu'wen-hoek", Same as LEEUWENHOEK.

Le'va, lē'vä. Same as LEEVA.

Le Vail'lant', lę vā'lyäN', **Fran"çois'** [1753-1824], Fr. trav.; nat.; explored S. Africa.

Le-val'loi's-Per"ret', lę-vāl'wā'-per'rē', N. suburb of Paris, Fr.; p. 40,000.

Le-va'na, lę-vā'nę [L., to raise. *Rom. Myth.*], the goddess who protected new-born infants.

Le-vas"seur', lę-vā'sūr', Fr. anatomist; said to have noted circulation of the blood; fl. about 1540.

Le-vau', lę-vō', **Lou"is'** [1612-1670], Fr. architect; enlarged the Tuileries.

Lev'en, lev'ęn. **1. Earl of.** See LESLIE, ALEXANDER. **2.** Spt.; Fife co., Scot.; p. 3,998.

Lev'en, Loch, between Argyll and Inverness cos., Scot.; 11 × 2 m.; trout-fishing; ruins of castle, prison of Mary Queen of Scots.

Le'vens-hulme, town; Lanc. co., Eng.; p. 5,506.

Le'ver, Il'ay. Charles James [1806-1872], Ir. novelist.

Le'ver, Lit'tle, town; Lanc. co., Eng.; p. 5,168.

Le Ver"rier', lę ver'ryē', **Ur"bain' Jean Jo"seph'** [1811-1877], Fr. astron.; codise. of the planet Neptune.

Lé"vesque', lā'vēc', **Pierre Charles** [1736-1812], Fr. historian; translator; *Hist. of Russia*, etc.

Le'vi, lī'vī [Heb., joining; *Bib.*]. **1.** [—1736-1619] Third son of Jacob. **2.** The tribe descended from him, "divided in Jacob and scattered in Israel." **3.** The Apostle Matthew. **4.** An ancestor of Christ. **5. Le-o'ne** [1821-1888], Anglo-Jewish writer; b. at Ancona; *Hist. of Brit. Commerce*, etc.

Lé"vis', lā'vī'. **1. Fran"çois', Duc de** [1720-1787], Fr. marshal; comm. in Can.; capitulated to Eng. **2.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 256 □; p. 25,995. **3.** Its *; p. 7,301.

Le-vi'tus, lē-vī'tŭs, **E-li'as** [1472-1549], Ger.-Jewish gram.; exegete; rabbi.

Lev"ko-si'a, lev'kō-zī'ą. Same as NICOSIA.

Le'vy, lī'vī, co.; cen. Fla.; 1,104 □; p. 6,586; ⊙ Bronson.

Lew, lū *or* lūi. See LEWIS.

Le'wald, lē'vält, **Fan'ny** [1811-1889], Ger. nov.; *Stella.*

Lew'es, lū'es. **1. George Hen'ry** [1817-1878], Eng. philos.; nov.; misc. writer; founder of *Fortnightly Rev.*; *Life of Goethe*, etc. **2.** Bor.; * of Sussex co., Eng.; p. 10,997; Simon de Montfort def. Henry III., May 12, 1264.

Lew'in, lū'in, **Thom'as** [1805-1877], Eng. lawyer; theol.

Lew'is, lū'is [Teut. *mus.*, noted war. **Lou"is'. Lew. Lew'ie. Lou. Louie** (dim.). D. **Lo'de-wijk",** lō'de-wāk". F. **Lou"is',** lōō'ē'; G. **Lud'wig,** lōōt'vih; It. **Lo"-do-vi'co.** lō'dō-vē'cō. **Lu-i'gi.** lōō-ē'jē. **Lu'do-vic:.** L. **Lu"do-vi'cus:** Pol. **Lo"do-is'ka:** Pg. **Lu-iz',** lōō-ēzʹ; Sp. **Clo"do-ve'o,** clō'dō-vā'ō. **Lu-is',** lōō-ēs'; Sw. **Lud'wig,** lōōd'vig. See LOUIS and LUDWIG). **1. An'-drew** [1730-1780], Am. Revol. gen.; b. in Ir. **2. Di'o** [1823-1886], Am. phys.; hygienist; writer on physical education, etc. **3. El'is** [1798-1871], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Pa. **4. E'noch** [1776-1856], Am. Quaker; math.; writer; *Life of William Penn.* **5. Es"telle' An'na Blanche** (*née* Robinson) [1824-1880], Am. poet. **6. Fran'cis** [1713-1803], Am. patriot; b. in Wales; signed Decl. of Ind. **7. Sir George Corn'wall** [1806-1863], Eng. statesman; author; Chancellor of the Exchequer. **8. John Fred'er-ick** [1805-1876], Eng. painter; *The Harem*, etc. **9. Mat'thew Greg'o-ry,** "Monk Lewis" [1775-1885], Eng. nov.; dramatist; *The Monk*, 1795. **10. Mer'i-weth"er** [1774-1809], explorer of N. W. part of U. S. **11. Mor'gan** [1754-1844], Am. offi-

cer in Revol. war; Gov. of N. Y. **12. Tay'ler** [1802–1877], Am. scholar; theol.; *The Bible and Science*, etc. **13.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 450 □; p. 14,803; ⊙ Vanceburg. **14.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 510 □; p. 15,935; ⊙ Monticello. **15.** Co.; N. N. Y.; 1,294 □; p. 29,806; ⊙ Lowville. **16.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 280 □; p. 2,555; ⊙ Newburg. **17.** Co.; S. W. Wash.; 2,308 □; p. 11,899; ⊙ Chehalis. **18.** Co.; cen. W. Va.; 400 □; p. 15,895; ⊙ Weston.

Lew'is and Clark, co.; cen. Mont.; 2,600 □; p. 19,145; ⊙ Helena.

Lew'is and Clark Pass, mt.; Mont.; 6,323 ft.

Lew'is-burg, lū'is-bûrg, bor.; ⊙ of Union co., Pa.; p. 3,248.

Lew'is Fork. See SNAKE RIVER.

Lew'ish-am, lū'ish-am, bor.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 88,653; S. E. suburb of London.

Lew'is Lake, Yellowstone Park; altitude 7,800 ft.

Lew'is-ton, lū'is-tun, city; Androscoggin co., Me.; p. 21,701.

Lew'is-ton Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,623 ft.

Lew'is-town. 1. Bor.; ⊙ of Mifflin co., Pa.; p. 3,273. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Fulton co., Ill.; p. 2,166.

Lew'is-with-Har'ris, isl.; Scot.; largest of Hebrides; 859 □; p. 30,301; chief town, Stornoway.

Lex'ing-ton, lex'ing-tun. **1.** Co.; cen. S. C.; 730 □; p. 22,181; ⊙ Lexington. **2.** City; ⊙ of Fayette co., Ky.; p. 21,567. **3.** City; ⊙ of Lafayette co., Mo.; p. 4,537. **4.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 3,197; patriots def. Brit., 1775. **5.** Town; ⊙ of Rockbridge co., Va.; p. 3,059.

Ley'den, lai'dĕn. **1. John** [1775–1811], Scot. poet; Orient.; in India; trans. the Gospels into 5 languages. **2. John of.** See JOHN OF LEYDEN. **3. Lu'cas van,** lū'cas vân [1494–1533], Dutch painter; engr. **Lu'cas Ja'cobsz‡; Lu'cas Dam'mesz‡. 4.** Mfg. city; S. Holland prov., Neth.; p. 44,198; univ. founded by Prince William of Orange, 1575; unsuccessfully besieged by Sp., 1573–1574. **Lei'den‡.**

Ley'den-berg, lai'dĕn-berg, town; Transvaal, S. Afr.; gold-mines.

Ley'land, lī'land, town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 5,972.

Ley-nez', lai-neth'. Same as LAINEZ.

Leys, lais *or* lē, **Hen"ri' Jean Au"guste', Baron** [1815–1869], Belg. painter; tutor of Alma Tadema.

Le'y-te, lē'i-tē, isl.; Philippine Isls.; 3,590 □; p. 284,495.

Ley'ton, lē'tun, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 63,056.

Le'y-va, lē i-vä, **An-to'ni-o, Duke de** [1480?–1536], gen. of Charles V. of Ger.; b. in Navarre; aided in victory of Pavia. **Le'va‡.**

Lha'sa, lä'sä [the seat of the gods], ✳ of Tibet; sacred city of the Buddhists; p. about 20,000, incl. 5,000 monks; transient p., pilgrims, & traders, 40,000 to 80,000. **Las'sa‡.**

L'Hé"ri"tier' de Bru"telle', lē'ri'tyē' de brü"tel', **Charles Lou"is'** [1746–1800], Fr. botanist.

L'Hô"pi"tal', lō'pi'tăl'. **1. Fran"çois' de** [1583–1660], Comte de Rosnay; Fr. marshal; Gov. of Lorraine, then of Paris. **2. Guil"laume' Fran"çois' An"toine'** [1661–1704], Marquis de Sainte-Mesme, Count d'Entremont; Fr. mathematician.

L'Hos"pi"tal', lō'pi'tăl', **Mi"chel' de** [1503–1573], Fr. statesman; L. poet; chan. of Fr.; prevented estab. of Fr. Inquisition. **L'Hô"pi"tal'‡.**

Lhôte, lōt, **Nes"tor'** [1804–1842], Fr. artist; archeol.; explored in Egypt.

Li'a-khov', lī'ä-hov', isl.; most S. of Liakhov Islands.

Li'a-khov" Is'lands, group; N. of Siberia. **New Si-be'ri-a Is'lands‡.**

Li"a-kou'na, lī'ä-kau'nä. Same as LYCORRA.

Li-ang"-chau', lī-äng'-chau', walled town; Kansu prov., China; p. 25,000.

Li-a'no, lī-ä'nō, **Te"o-do'ro Fe-li'pe** [1575–1625], Sp. painter; "the Little Titian."

Li-au":Tong', lī-au'-teng'. See SHINGKING. **Le-ao":Tong'‡.**

Li-au":Tong' Gulf, N. extension of Gulf of Pe-chi-li; N. E. China; 150 × 100 m. **Le-ao":Tong'‡.**

Li-au":Yang', lī-au'-yäng', cml. city; Shingking prov., Manchuria; p. 80,000.

Li-ba'ni-us, lī-bā'ni-us [314?–395?], Gr. sophist; rhetorician; teacher of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom. **Li-ba'ni-os‡** [Gr.].

Li'ba-nus, anc. name of the Lebanon Mts. **Li'ba-nos‡** [Gr.].

Li'ban, lī'bun, spt.; Courland govt.; Rus.; p. 32,540.

Li-ba'vi-us, lī-bā'vi-us, **An'dre-as** [1588–1616], Ger. physician; chemist.

Lib'by. See ELIZABETH.

Lib'by Pris'on, Confed. military prison, Richmond, Va.; formerly a tobacco-warehouse.

Li'beli, lī'belt, **Ka'rol** [1807–1875], Polish philos.; publicist; *Philosophy and Criticism*, etc.

Lib'er-a"tor, The [Sobr.]. **1.** Simon Bolivar, because he aided in freeing Peru and other S. Am. states from Spain. **2.** Daniel O'Connell, champion of Ir. political freedom.

Lib'er-a"tor of It'a-ly, Garibaldi; It. patriot; gen.

Li'be-ri, lī'bē-ri, **Pi-e'tro,** "Libertino" [1605–1687], It. painter.

Li-be'ri-a, lai-bī'ri-a, negro federal rep.; W. Afr.; 14,360 □; p. 1,068,000; ✳ Monrovia.

Li-be'ri-us, lai-bī'ri-us [–366], bp. or Pope of Rome; upheld Athanasius against the Arians.

Li"ber-tad', lī"ber-tăd', dept.; N. W. Peru; 15,649 □; p. 147,541; ✳ Trujillo.

Lib'er-tas, lib'er-tas [*Rom. Myth.*], goddess of liberty. **E"leu-the'ri-a‡** [Gr.].

Lib'er-ty. 1. Co.; N. W. Fla.; 800 □; p. 1,452; ⊙ Bristol. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ga.; 966 □; p. 12,887; ⊙ Hinesville. **3.** Co.; E. Tex.; 1,120 □; p. 4,230; ⊙ Liberty. **4.** City; ⊙ of Clay co., Mo.; p. 2,558.

Li-be'thrum, lai-bī'thrum, anc. town; Pieria, Macedonia; on slope of Olympus; sacred to the Muses. **Lei'bē-thron‡** [Gr.].

Lib"i-ti'na, lib"i-tai'nä [*Rom. Myth.*], goddess of the earth, especially of gardens and trees; identified with Venus and sometimes with Persephone.

Lib'nah [Heb., whiteness; *Bib.*].

Lib'ni, lib'nai [Heb., white; *Bib.*], a grandson of Levi.

Li'bon, lai'bun, Gr. arch.; built temple of the Olympian Zeus; fl. about —450. **Li'bōn‡** [Gr.].

Li"bourne', lī"bûrn', town; Gironde dept., Fr.; p. 14,515.

Li'bri, lī'bri, **Gi-ro'la-mo da'i** [1472–1555], It. painter; illuminator; miniaturist.

Li'bri-Car-ruc'ci, lī'bri-cär-rüt'chi, **Guil"laume' Bru'tus, I-cil'i-us Ti"mo"lé"on', Count** [1803–1869], It. math.; polit. refugee in Fr.; criminal refugee in Eng.

Li-bur'ni-a, anc. name of dist. in Illyricum, N. of Dalmatia. **Li'bour-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Lib'y-a, anc. Gr. name for Afr.; said to be derived from Libya, dau. of Epaphus. See LIBYAN, in vocabulary. **Li-by'ē‡** [Gr.].

Lib'y-an Des'ert, part of Sahara, Afr.; immediately W. of Egypt; l. 1,000 m.

Lib'y-an Sea, anc. name of the part of the Mediterranean bet. Crete and Africa.

Li-bys'sa, lī-bis'sa, anc. town; W. of Nicomedia, Bithynia, Asia Minor; burial-place of Hannibal. **Li-bys'sa‡** [Gr.].

Lich'as, lik'as. **1.** [*Myth.*] The attendant who brought the poisoned robe to Hercules, and was by him thrown into the sea. **2.** A hospitable spartan; fl. —420. **Li'chas‡** [Gr.].

Li'cheh, lī'chĕ, town; ✳ of Shoa country, Abys.; p. 3,000.

Li-che'ma, lī-chē'ma, mt.; Ambara, Abys.; 10,000? ft.

Lich'field, lich'fild, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 7,864; cathedral; birthplace of Samuel Johnson.

Lich'te-nau", lih'tg-nau', **Wil"hel-mi'ne, Countess von** (*née* Enke) [1754–1820], favorite of Frederick William II. of Prus.; powerful in politics.

Lich'ten-berg", lih'tgn-berh", **Ge'org Chris'toph** [1742–1799], Ger. physicist; satirist; humorist.

Lich'ten-stein", lih'tgn-stain'. **1. Mar'tin Hein'rich Karl** [1780–1857], Ger. physician; naturalist. **2. Ul'rich von** [1199?–1275?], Ger. poet.

Licht'wer, liht'vgr, **Mag'nus Gott'fried** [1719–1783], Ger. fabulist.

Li-cin'i-a, lī-sin'i-a. **1.** Wife of Caius Sempronius Gracchus; fl. —130. **2.** [–114] Rom. vestal virgin; condemned for incest. **3.** Daughter of Crassus, the orator; wife of Marius the Younger; fl. —85.

Li-cin'i-a Gens, plebeian house of anc. Rome; incl. families of Crassus, Lucullus, Murena, etc.

Li-cin"i-a'nus Gra'ni-us, lī-sin'i-ē'nus grē'ni-us, Rom. hist.; fl. probably —1st cent.; *Annals.*

Li-ci'ni-o, lī-chi'ni-ō. **1. Ber"nar-di'no,** It. painter; fl. about 1540. **2. Gio-van'ni An-to'ni-o.** See PORDENONE.

Li-cin'i-us, lī-sin'i-us. **1. Ca'ius Li-cin'i-us Cal'vus Sto'lo,** Rom. tribune; consul; author of Licinian Laws. **2. Ca'ius L. Ma'cer Cal'vus** [–82–46?], Rom. poet; orator. **3. Pub'li-us Fla'vi-us G. V. L.** [–324], Rom. emp.; def. & put to death by Constantine. **4.** See MACER, 5.

Lic'i-nus, lis'i-nus. **1. Clo'di-us,** Rom. annalist; fl. about —90; *History of Rome.* **2.** A Gaul; slave; steward & freedman of Julius Cæsar; Gov. of Gaul; rich by plunder.

Lic'i-o, lis'i-ō [SHAK. *The Taming of the Shrew*], name given to the disguised Hortensio.

Lick, James [1796–1876], Am. philanthropist; founded Lick Observatory, etc.

Lick'ing, co.; cen. Ohio; 685 □; p. 43,279; ⊙ Newark.

Lick'ing Riv'er, Ky.; l. 220 m. to Ohio Riv., near Cincinnati.

Li-cym'ni-us, lī-sim'ni-us. **1.** [*Myth.*] Son of Electryon & Midea; killed by Tlepolemus, son of Hercules. **2. L. of Chi'os,** Gr. dithyrambic poet; fl. probably about —380. **Li-ky'mni-os‡** [Gr.].

Li'da, lī'da *or* laī'da [Slav. *fem.*, people's beloved].

Lid'des-dale, valley of Liddell Water; Roxburgh co., Scot.; l. 27 m.

Lid'don, lid'un, **Hen'ry Par'ry** [1829–1890], Eng. divine; writer; canon of St. Paul's, London.

Lie'ben, lī'bĕn, town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 10,000.

Lie'ben-stein", lī'bgn-stain', watering-place, Saxe-Meiningen, Ger.; chalybeate springs.

Lie'ber, lī'ber. **1. Fran'cis** [1800–1872], Ger.-Am. soldier, hist.; econ.; publicist; *Civil Liberty*, etc. **2. Os'car Mont-gom'er-y** [1830–1862], Am. chem.; geol.; mineralogist; fell at Williamsburg. **3. Thom'as.** See ERASTIAN, in vocabulary.

Lieb'hard, līp'hărt. Same as CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM.

Lie'big, lī'big, **Jus'tus, Baron von** [1803–1873], Ger. chemist; founder of agric. chem., etc.

Lie'brecht", lī'brent', **Fe'lix** [1812–1890], Prus. linguist; folklorist.

Liech'ten-stein", lih'tgn-stain'. **1. Jo'hann Jo'seph, Prince von** [1760–1836], Aust. marshal; in the Neth., It., at Ulm, Aspern, and Wagram. **2.** Independent principality; bet. Switz. and Vorarlberg; 61 □; p. 9,124.

Li"ège', lī'ezh'. **1.** Prov.; Belg.; 1,117 □; p. 778,724. **2.** Its ✳; mfg. city; p. 155,898.

Lieg'nitz, lig'nits. **1.** Dept.; Silesia prov., Prus.; 5,254 □; p. 1,047,405. **2.** Its ✳; p. 46,874.

Li-em'ba, lī-em'bä, lake; connected with S. end of Lake Tanganyika, Brit. Cen. Afr.; 40 × 18 m.

Lie-ou":Pang", lī-ō'-päng' [—250?–195], Chin. emp.; founder of Han dynasty.

Li"erre', lī'ăr', mfg. town; Antwerp prov., Belg.; p. 18,156.

Lieu-ten'ant Warne'ford, wārn'fĕrd [Pen-name], William H. C. Russell; Eng. writer; *The Phantom Cruiser*, etc.

Lie'ven, lī'vgn, **Dor"o-the'a, Princess de** (*née* Benkendorf) [1784–1857], Rus. polit. intriguer; "the Egeria of Guizot."

Lie'vens, lī'vens, **Jan** [1607–1663], Dutch painter; engr.; in Eng. **Li'vens‡; Ly'wyns‡.**

Lif'fey, lif'e, riv.; Ir.; l. 50 m. to Dublin Bay.

Li-fu', lī-fū', isl.; Loyalty Isls.; S. Pac.; 37 × 15 m.; Fr.

Li-ga'ri-us, lī-gā'ri-us, **Quin'tus** [—43], Rom. soldier; proconsul in Afr.; one of Cæsar's murderers; put to death by the triumvirs; intro. in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar.*

Li-ge'a, lai-jī'a [Gr., sweet-voiced or shrill; *Myth.*], one of the three sirens. **Li'gei-a‡** [Gr.].

Lig'er, lig'gr, anc. name of Loire Riv. **Lig'er-is‡.**

Light'foot. 1. Han'nah, Eng. Quakeress; favorite of George III.; fl. 1768. **2. John** [1602–1675], Eng. divine; Hebraist. **3. John** [1735–1788], Eng. botanist. **4. Jo'seph Bar'ber** [1828–1889], Eng. Biblical critic; bp. of Durham.

Light-Horse Har'ry [Sobr.], General Henry Lee.

Ligne, lin, **Karl Jo'seph, Prince de** [1735–1814], Aust. marshal; Fr. writer; in Seven Years' war.

Li"guy, lī'nyī', vil.; Namur prov., Belg.; Napoleon def. Blucher, June 16, 1815.

Lig'on, Rich'ard, Eng. trav.; *True and Exact Hist. of Barbadoes*; fl. 17th cent.

Lig"o-nier', lig'o-nir'. **1. John, Earl** [1678–1770], Brit. gen.; b. in Fr.; in Marlborough's campaigns. **2.** Town; Noble co., Ind.; p. 2,195.

Li-gon'yi, Mount. See ELGON.

Li-go'ri-o, lī-gō'ri-ō, **Pir'ro** [1530?–1580?], It. painter; architect; antiq.; designed the Vatican & St. Peter's, Rome.

Li-goz'zi, lī-gō'tsi, **Ja'co-po** [1543–1627], It. painter.

Li"gu-o'ri, Sf. Al-fon'so Ma-ri'a de [1696–1787], It. priest; theol. See LIGUORIST and REDEMPTORIST, in vocab.

Li-gu'ri-a, lī-gū'ri-a. **1.** Dist.; N. W. part of anc. It.; bet. the Po Riv. & Gulf of Genoa. **2.** Former dept.; N. W. It.; now Genova and Porto Maurizio provs.; 2,037 □; p. 958,594.

Li-gu'ri-an Re-pub'lic, formed by Napoleon out of the Genoese Rep.; annexed to Fr.; then to Piedmont. **Li-gou-ri'a‡** [Gr.].

Lik'strond, lik'strŏnd [strand of corpses] [*Norse Myth.*], the abode after death of murderers, violators, & perjurers.

Lil. See LILIAN.

Lil'burn, John [1618–1657], Eng. Puritan; agitator; pamphleteer; several times imprisoned.

Lil'i-an [L. *fem.*, lily], **Lil'li-an‡. Lil, Lil'ly** (dim.).

Li'li-o, lī'li-ō, **Lu-i'gi** [–1576], It. phys.; astron.; reformed the calendar under Gregory XIII.

Lil'la [Heb. *fem.*, God's oath].

Lille, lil, fort. mfg. city; ✳ of Nord dept.; Fr.; p. 201,211.

Lille, A"lain' de. See ALAIN DE LILLE.

Lille"bonne', lil'bon', town; Seine-Inférieure dept.; Fr.; p. 5,852; Rom. remains.

Lil'lie, Mount, Front range, Rocky Mts., N. Col.; 11,433 ft.

Lil'li-put [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], a country inhabited by a race of pygmies. See LILLIPUTIAN, in vocabulary.

Lil'lo, George [1693–1739], Eng. dram.; *George Barnewell.*

Lil'loo-et, lil'u-et. **1.** Lake; Brit. Columbia; l. 20 m. **2.** Town; ✳ of Cariboo dist.; Brit. Columbia; p. 1,088; gold-mining.

Lil'ly. 1. See LILIAN. **2. Wil'liam** [1602–1681], Eng. astrologer; consulted by Charles I. during civil war. **3.** See LILYE. **4.** See LYLY.

Lil"y-bæ'um, lil'i-bī'um. **1.** Anc. name of Cape Boco, W. Sicily. **2.** Anc. fort. spt. city in vicinity, founded by the Carthaginians about —397; Marsala is on its site. **Li-ly-bai'on‡** [Gr.].

Lil'ye, lil'i, **Will'iam** [1466?–1523], Eng. schoolmaster; advanced Eng. study of Greek. **Lil'ly‡.**

Li'ma. 1. lī'mä. Dept.; Peru; p. 226,922. **2.** Its ✳, and ✳ of Peru; p. 103,956. **3.** laī'mä. City; ⊙ of Allen co., Ohio; p. 15,981.

Li"ma-ri', lī"mä-rī', riv.; Coquimbo prov., Chile; l. 100 m. to Pac. Oc.

Li"ma-sol', lī"mä-sōl', chief spt. of Cyprus; p. 7,388.

Lim'bach, lim'bäh, town; Saxony kingdom; Ger., p. 10,494.

Lim'borch", lim'bŏrh', **Phi'lip van** [1633–1712], Dutch Remonstrant; Arminian theologian.

Lim"bourg', lan'bûr', prov.; Bel.; 931 □; p. 225,000; ✳ Hasselt.

Lim'burg, lim'burg. **1.** Prov.; Neth.; 850 □; p. 261,853; ✳ Maestricht. **2.** Mfg. town in same; former ✳ of duchy; p. 4,768; famous for its cheese.

Lime Creek Pass, Col.; elev. 11,314 ft. **White Earth Pass‡.**

Lime'house, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 32,202; E. suburb of London.

Lim'er-ick. 1. Earl of. See DONGAN. **2.** Co.; Munster prov., Ir.; 1,064 □; p. 158,912. **3.** Its ✳; a spt. town at head of Shannon estuary; p. 57,155.

Lime'stone. 1. Co.; N. Ala.; 596 □; p. 21,201; ⊙ Athens. **2.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 960 □; p. 21,678; ⊙ Groesbeck.

Lim'næ, lim'nē, anc. town; Messenia, Peloponnesus, Gr.; near the boundary of Laconica; temple of Artemis. **Lim'nai‡** [Gr.].

Li"moges', lī"mōzh', anc. mfg. town; Haute-Vienne dept., Fr.; p. 72,697; besieged & taken by the Black Prince, 1370.

Li"mou"sin', lī"mū'zan'. **1. Lé"o"nard'** [1505?–1574?], Fr. painter in enamel; directed enamel-making at Limoges. **2.** Old prov.; cen. Fr.; now Corrèze & part of Haute-Vienne departments.

Lim-po'po, lim-pō'po, riv.; S. Afr.; l. 1,000 m.; Transvaal to S. Ind. Oc. **Oo'ri‡.**

Lin, lin, **Hans van,** Dutch painter; fl. 1650. **Stil'heid‡.**

Li'na, lī'na. See CAROLINE.

Lin'a-cre, lin'u-ker, **Thom'as** [1460?–1524], Eng. phys.; scholar; clerg.; phys. to Henry VII. & H.VIII. **Lyn'a-kert.**

Li-na'res, lī-nä'res. **1.** Prov.; Chile; 3,488 □; p. 117,657. **2.** Its ✳; p. 7,711. **3.** Town; Jaen prov., Sp.; p. 24,733.

Lin'coln, lin'cun. **1. A'bra-ham** [1809–1865], 16th Pres. of U. S., 1861–1865; during civil war; emancipated slaves; assassinated. **2. Ben'ja-min** [1733–1810], Am. Revol. gen.; Sec. of War. **3. E'noch** [1788–1829], Am. lawyer; poet; statesman; Gov. of Maine. **4. Le'vi** [1749–1820], Am. lawyer; statesman; Attorney-General. **5. Le'vi** [1782–1868], Am. lawyer; statesman; son of preceding; Gov. of Mass. **6.** Co.; S. E. Ark.; 536 □; p. 10,255; ⊙ Star City. **7.** Co.; E. Col.; 2,600 □; p. 689; ⊙ Hugo. **8.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 309 □; p. 6,146; ⊙ Lincolnton. **9.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 9,709; ⊙ Lincoln. **10.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 328 □; p. 15,962; ⊙ Stanford. **11.** Co.; N. La.; 485 □; p. 14,753; ⊙ Ruston. **12.** Co.; S. Me.; 520 □; p. 21,996; ⊙ Wiscasset. **13.** Co.; S. W. Minn.; 500 □; p. 5,691; ⊙ Lake Benton. **14.** Co.; S. W. Miss.; 570 □; p. 17,912; ⊙ Brookhaven. **15.** Co.; E. Mo.; 598 □; p. 18,346; ⊙ Troy. **16.** Co.; W. Neb.; 2,580 □; p. 10,441; ⊙ North Platte. **17.** Co.; S. E. Nev.; 17,680 □; p. 2,466; ⊙ Pioche. **18.** Co.; S. E. N. Mex.; 26,452 □; p. 7,081; ⊙ Lincoln. **19.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 312 □; p. 12,586; ⊙ Lincolnton. **20.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 540 □; p. 9,143; ⊙ Canton. **21.** Co.; S. Tenn.; 540 □; p. 27,382; ⊙ Fayetteville. **22.** Co.; E. Wash.; 2,296 □; p. 9,312; ⊙ Sprague. **23.** Co.; S. W. W. Va.; 460 □; p. 11,246; ⊙ Hamlin. **24.** Co.; N. Wis.; 700 □; p. 12,008; ⊙ Merrill. **25.** Co.; Eng.; 2,646 □; p. 472,878. **Lin'coln-shire‡. 26.** [Anc. **Lin'dum Co-lo'ni-a,**] City; ✳ of Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 41,491; cathedral. **27.** City; ✳ of Neb. and ⊙ of Lancaster co.; p. 55,154. **28.** Town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 20,355. **29.** City; ⊙ of Logan co., Ill.; p. 6,725. **30.** Town; Penobscot co., Me.; p. 1,756.

Lin'coln, Mount, Park Range; bet. Summit & Park cos., Col.; 14,297 ft.; silver-mine near summit; meteorol. stations.

Lin'coln and Ni-ag'a-ra, co.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 21,906; ✳ St. Catharines.

Lin'coln Sea, part of Arctic Oc., N. of Greenland & Grant Land.

Lind, Jen'ny [1820–1887], Sw. singer; "the Swedish nightingale"; married Otto Goldschmidt.

Lin'de, lin'dę, **Sa'mu-el Gott'lob von** [1771–1847], Polish lexicographer. **Bo'gu-mil‡.**

Lin'den, suburb of Hanover city, Ger.; p. 28,000.

Lind'ley. 1. Dan'iel [1801–1880], Am. Presb. clerg.; miss. among the Zulus in S. Afr. **2. John** [1799–1865], Eng. bot.

Lind'paint"ner, lint'paint'ner, **Pe'ter Jo'seph** [1791–1856], Ger. music-composer; *Sicilian Vespers*, etc.

Lind'say, lin'zę. **1. Lord** [1812–1880], Alexander William Crawford; son of earl of Crawford; Eng. traveler; writer. **2. Sir Da'vid.** See LYNDSAY. **3. Will'iam Schaw** [1816–1877], Scot. merchant; ship-owner. **4.** Town; ✳ of Victoria co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 6,081.

Lind'say of Pits-cot'tie. See PITSCOTTIE.

Lind'sey. 1. Earl of [1582–1642], Robert Bertie, Eng. royalist officer; fell at Edgehill. **2. The-oph'i-lus** [1723–1808], one of the 1st Eng. Unitarian clergymen.

Linds'ley, lindz'lę [1796–1855], Am. Presb. clerg.; pres. Nashville Univ., Tenn.

Lin'dus, anc. Dorian city; E. coast of Rhodes Isl., Ægean Sea; temples of Athena and Heracles; bpl. of the sage Cleobulus. **Lin'das‡** [Gr.].

Li-net', See LYNETTE.

Ling, Pehr Hen'rik [1776–1839], Sw. gymnast; hygienist; poet; founder of the Sw. movement cure; developed modern gymnastics.

Lin'gah', lin'gä', spt.; Laristan prov., Per.; p. 10,000 to 15,000.

Lin'gan. James Mac'cu-bin [1752–1812], Am. Revol. gen.; killed by a mob in Baltimore.

Lin'gard. John [1771–1851], Eng. R. C. priest; hist.; *History of England.*

Lin"ga-yen', lin'gä-yen', spt.; W. coast Luzon Isl., Philippine Isls.; p. 23,063.

Ling'el-bach", ling'ęl-bŏh", **Jo'hann** [1625–1687], Ger. painter.

Ling"ga', ling'gä', isl.; E. of Sumatra; 40 × 20 m.; p. 10,000; Dutch.

Lin'go-nes", lin'go-nēz". **1.** Anc. people of Transalpine Gaul. **2.** A branch of the preceding, who, with the Boii, settled in Cisalpine Gaul.

Lin"guet', lan'gĕ', **Si"mon' Ni"co"las' Hen"ri'** [1736–1794], Fr. advocate; publicist; imprisoned in Bastile; guillotined.

Lin'kö"ping, lin'kö'ping, town; ✳ of Ostergötland prov., S. Sw.; p. 12,975.

Lin'ley, Thom'as [1725–1795], Eng. mus. comp.; conductor.

Lin-lith'gow, lin-lith'gō. **1.** Co.; Scot.; 120 □; p. 52,898. **Lin-lith'gow-shire‡; West-Lo'thi-an‡. 2.** Its ✳; p. 3,917.

Linn. 1. John Blair [1777–1804], Am. divine; poet; *The Powers of Genius*, etc. **2.** Co.; E. Iowa; 720 □; p. 45,393; ⊙ Marion. **3.** Co.; E. Kan.; 637 □; p. 17,215; ⊙ Mound City. **4.** Co.; N. Mo.; 620 □; p. 24,121; ⊙ Linneus. **5.** Co.; W. Oregon; 2,700 □; p. 16,265; ⊙ Albany.

Lin-næ'us, lin-nī'us, **Carl von** [1707–1778], Sw. bot.; author of the artificial system of botany; *Philosophia Botanica.* **Lin'né‡.**

Lin'nell, John [1792–1882], Eng. painter.

Lin'nhe, Loch, lin'nĭ, arm of sea; bet. Inverness and Argyll cos., W. Scot.; 20 × 8 m.

Lins'ley, Jo'el Har'vey [1790–1868], Am. lawyer; Cong. clergyman, pres. Marietta College, Ohio.

Lin'thwaite, lin'thwēt, town; W. Riding York co.; Eng.; p. 6,668.

Lin'ton, Wil'iam [1790?–1876], Eng. landscape-painter.

Lin":Tsing', lin'-tsing', large city; Shangtung prov., China.

Li'nus, lī'nus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] A harvest-deity; son of Apollo and Calliope or Psamathe, or of Amphimarus and Urania; killed by Apollo or Heracles. **Li'nos;** [Gr.,. **2. Saint** —78?, bp. of Rome; perhaps beheaded by Consul Saturninus. See *2 Tim.* iv. 21.

Linz, lints, fort. cml. city; ✻ of Upper Austria prov., Aust.; p. 47,560.

Li"o-nar'do. See LEONARD.

Li'o-nel, lī'o-nel *or* lī'o-nel [L. *masc.*, lion. It. **Li"o-nel'lo,** lī"o-nel'lō. L. **Le"o-nel'lus.**

Li"o-nesse', lī"o-nes'. See LYONNESSE.

Li'on of the North [Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, 1611–1632.

Li'o Porg'yul, lī'ō pōrg'yūl, mt.; Himalaya Mts., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 22,183 ft.

Li"o"tard', lī"o'tär', **Jean É"ti"enne'** [1702–1790], "the Turk", Swiss portrait-painter; miniaturist.

Li'pa, lī'pä, town, Luzon Isl., Philippine Isls.; p. 43,408; center of coffee trade.

Lip'a-ra, lip'a-ra, anc. name of Lipari, the largest of the Lipari Isls. **Li-pa'ra;** [Gr.].

Lip'a-ri, lip'a-ri *or* lī'pā-ri. **1.** Isl.; Lipari Isls.; 32 □; p. 7,512 **2.** Its ✻, and ✻ of group; p. 4,968.

Lip'a-ri Is'lands, Medit. Sea; 25 m. N. of Sicily; 116 □; p. 17,512 ✻ Lipari

Li-petzk', lī-petsk', town; Tambof govt., Rus.; p. 15,860; chalybeate springs.

Li-pez', lī-peth', plateau; Bolivia; head-waters of Pilcomayo and Pelaya Rivs.

Lip'pe. lip'pe. **1.** Riv.; Ger.; l. 110 m. to Rhine Riv. **2.** Principality; Ger.; 469 □; p. 128,495; ✻ Detmold, p. 9,335.

Lip'peSchaum'burg, lip'pe-shoum'burn, **Fried'rich Wil'helm, Count von** [1724–1777], Aust. gen.; b. in London; comm. Brit troops sent to aid Pg.

Lip'pi, lip'pi. **1. Fi"lip-pi'no** [1400–1505], It. painter; son of Filippo. **Lip-pi'no.** **2. Fi-lip'po** [1412–1469], "Fra Lippo Lippi"; It. painter of frescos, and in oil. **3. Lo-ren'zo** [1606–1664], It. painter; poet. See RENAISSANCE, *a*, in vocabulary.

Lip'pin-cott, Josh'u-a Bal'lin-ger [1813–1886], Am. publisher, founder of J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company.

Lip"po-ma'ni, lip'po-mä'nī. **A"lo-i'si-o** [1503–1559], It. prelate; a president of the Council of Trent.

Lipp'stadt, lip-stōt, town, Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 11,504.

Li-pran'di, lī-prän'di, **Paul Pe'tro-vich** [1796–1864], Rus. general.

Lips [*Gr. Myth.*], personification of the S. W. wind. **Af'ricus** [L.].

Lips'comb, lips'cum, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 632; ⊙ Lipscomb

Lip'si-us, lip'si-us, **Jus'tus** [1547–1606], Flemish scholar; critic, humanist. **Jo'est Lips'.**

Lip'tau, lip tau, co.; Hung.; 968 □; p. 79,273; ✻ Szent Miklos.

Li'ris, lī'ris, anc. name of Garigliano Riv.; cen. It.

Lis, lis, **Jan** [1570–1629], Dutch painter. **Van der Lys'.**

Lis-bo'a, lis-bō'ä, **Mar'cos de** [1511–1591], Pg. Franciscan; historian.

Lis'bon, liz'bun. **1.** [Pg. **Lis-bo'a,** lis-bō'ä.] Dist.; Estremadura prov., Pg.; 2,982 □; p. 518,884. **2.** Cml. & mfg. spt. city; ✻ of Pg. and of Estremadura prov.; p. 246,343. **3.** Town; Androscoggin co., Me.; p. 3,120. **4.** Town; Grafton co., N. H., p. 2,060.

Lis'burn, mkt. town; Down and Antrim cos., Ir.; p. 9,517.

Lis'cov, lis cof. **Chris'ti-an Lud'wig** [1701–1760], Ger. writer; satirist.

Lis-sette', lī-set' [Teut. F. *fem.*, noted war].

Lis'gar. 1. Baron [1807–1876], Sir John Young; Eng. administrator; Gov.-Gen of Canada. **2.** Co.; Manitoba prov., Can.; p. 22,103; ✻ Selkirk

Li"si'eux', lī'zi'ö, mfg. t., Calvados dept., Fr.; p. 18,396.

Lis-keard', lis kērd', bor., Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 3,984.

Lisle, lil. **1. Jean Bap"tiste' I"so"nard' de.** See DELISLE DE SALES. **2. Jo"seph' Ni"co"las'.** See DELISLE. **3. Rou"get' de.** See ROUGET DE LISLE.

L'Is"let', lī"le', co.; Que. prov., Can.; 795 □; p. 13,923; ✻ St. Jean Port Joli.

Lis'more, liz'mōr. **1.** Isl.; Argyll co., Scot.; 6,014 acres; p. 621 **2.** Town; Cork and Waterford cos., Ir.; p. 1,899; anc. castle

Lis'sa, lis sō. **1.** Isl.; Dalmatia, Aust.; 40 □; p. 7,871; Aust. def. lt. fleet off the coast, July 20, 1866 **2.** Its ✻; p. 4,317. **3.** Town; Posen prov., Prus.; p. 12,109.

Lis'sus, anc. spt. town in Illyria. **Lis'sos;** [Gr.].

List, Fried'rich [1789–1846], Ger. economist.

Lis'ta y A"ra-gon', lis-tä ē ä"rä-gōn', **Al-ber'to** [1775–1848], Sp. math., poet; critic.

Lis'ter. 1. Jo'seph Jack'son [1786–1869], Eng. merchant, improved achromatic microscope **2. Mar'tin** [1638–1711], Eng. phys., nat.; a founder of conchology.

Lis'ter og Man'dal, lis ter ög män'dal, prov.; S. Norw.; 2,805 □; p. 78,738; ✻ Christiansand.

Lis'ton. 1. John [1776–1846], Eng. comedian. **2. Rob'ert** [1780–1848], Scot. surgeon

Lis-tow'el, lis-tō'el, town; Perth co.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,587

Liszt, list, **Franz** [1811–1886], Hung. mus. comp.; pianist; abbé

Li"tang', lī'täng', decayed city; S. E. Chinese Tibet; altitude, 13,000 ft. former p., 150,000 **Li"thang';.**

Litch'field, lich fēld. **1.** Co., N. W. Conn.; 948 □; p. 33,-592; ✻ Litchfield. **2.** City, Montgomery co., Ill.; p. 5,811. **3.** Vill.; ✻ of Meeker co., Minn.; p. 1,889.

Lit'church, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 11,693; S. E. suburb of Derby.

Lit-er'num, anc. spt. town; Campania, Italy. **Li'ternon;** [Gr.].

Lith'gow, lith'gō, **Will'iam** [1583?–1645], Scot. traveler; tortured and imprisoned by the Sp. Inquisition as a spy.

Lith"u-a'ni-a, lith"ū-ā'ni-ä, former grand duchy; now included in W. Russia and E. Prussia.

Lit'ster, John [—1884], Eng. rebel, leader of Norfolk insurgents, def. by Bishop Spencer, hanged

Lit'ta, lit tä, **Pom-pe'o, Count** [1781–1852], It. hist.; *Celebrated Italian Families*

Lit-tell', lit tel', **E-li'a-kim** [1797–1870], Am. publisher; founded *Littell's Living Age*

Lit'tle. 1. George [1751–1809], Am. naval capt. in Revol. war **2. Lew'is Hen'ry** [1818–1862], Am. Confed. gen.; fell at Iuka **3. Will'iam** [1196?–1292?], called "William of Newburg" or, in Latin, "Nauburgensis"; Eng. monk; hist.

Lit'tle Ar-kan'sas Riv'er, Kan.; l. 125 m. to Arkansas River.

Lit'tle Black'foot Pass, Mont.; elev. 6,250 ft.

Lit'tle Blue Riv'er, Neb.; l. 200 m. to Big Blue River.

Lit'tle-bor"ough, lit'l bur'o, town, Lanc., Eng.; p. of par., 10,818; N. E. suburb of Rochdale.

Lit'tle Creek Peak, mt.; l'mb. 10,000 ft.

Lit'tle Cum'ber-land Is'lands, S. of mouth of Satilla River, Ga

Lit'tle Dor'rit [DICKENS *Little Dorrit*], heroine of the novel; born and reared in the Marshalsea prison.

Lit'tle Egg Har'bor Bay, S. E. coast N. J.; 10 × 14 m.

Lit'tle Egg Har'bor Riv'er, N. J.; l. 50 m. **At'si-on't.**

Lit'tle Em'ly [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], Daniel Peggotty's niece; elopes with and is deserted by Steerforth.

Lit'tle-en'di-ans. See BIG-ENDIANS, in vocabulary.

Lit'tle Falls. 1. Vil.; Herkimer co., N. Y.; p. 8,783; cheese-market. **2.** Vil.; Morrison co., Minn.; p. 2,384.

Lit'tle Gi'ant [Sobr.], Stephen A. Douglas; from his smallness of stature, compared with his greatness in intellect and oratory.

Lit"tle-ham'ton, spt.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 4,452; watering-place.

Lit'tle Ka-na'wha Riv'er, W. Va.; l. 150 m. to Ohio River.

Lit'tle Lord Faunt'le-roy, fônt'l'roi, the hero of Frances Hodgson Burnett's story *Little Lord Fauntleroy*; an American boy who falls heir to an English peerage.

Lit'tle Ma-gi'cian [Sobr.], Martin Van Buren; from his political sagacity.

Lit'tle Mi-a'mi Riv'er, mi-ā'mi, Ohio; l. 140 m. to Ohio River.

Lit'tle Mis-sou'ri Riv'er. 1. Wyo., Mont., S. Dak., and N. Dak.; l. 450 m. to Missouri Riv. **2.** Ark.; l. 150 m. to Ouachita River.

Lit'tle Nell [DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop*], a child, companion of her grandfather; pure amid crime and foulness.

Lit'tle Ne'ma-ha Riv'er, nī'mu-hō, Neb.; l. 90 m. to Missouri River.

Lit'tle O"sage' Riv'er, ō'sēj', Kan. and Mo.; l. 90 m. to Osage River.

Lit'tle Ped'ling-ton [JOHN POOLE *Little Pedlington*], an imaginary village; home of cant, humbug, and selfishness.

Lit'tle Red Ri'ding-Hood, heroine of an old and widely known folk-tale; devoured by a wolf who personates her grandmother.

Lit'tle Red Riv'er, Ark.; l. 120 m. to White River.

Lit'tle Rho'dy, rō'di [Sobr.], Rhode Island; the smallest of the United States.

Lit'tle Riv'er. 1. Riv.; N. C.; l. 80 m. to Neuse Riv. **2.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 547 □; p. 8,963; ✻ Richmond.

Lit'tle Rock, city; ⊙ of Pulaski co., Ark.; p. 25,874.

Lit'tle Rus'sia, incl. Chernigof, Kharkof, Kief, & Poltava govts.; 80,230 □; p. 10,840,039.

Lit'tle Sioux Riv'er, sō, Iowa; l. 300 m. to Missouri River.

Lit'tle Ten"nes-see' Riv'er, ten'es-sī', Ga. and Tenn.; l. 150 m. to Holston River.

Lit'tle Ti-bet', ti-bet *or* tib'et. See BALTISTAN.

Lit'tle-ton. 1. Ad'am [1627–1694], Eng. divine; scholar; Orient.; chaplain to Charles II. **2. Ed'ward, Baron** [1589–1645], Eng. jurist; Lord Chancellor. **3. Sir Thom'as de** [1420?–1481], Eng. jurist. **Lyt'tle-ton'.** **4.** Town; Grafton co., N. H.; p. 4,365.

Lit'tle Trav'erse Bay, Lake Michigan; Emmet co., Mich.; l. 10 m.

Lit'tle Wa'bash Riv'er, wā'bash, Ill.; l. 180 m. to Wabash River.

Lit"tré', lī"trā' *or* lī"trā'. **Max"i"mi'lien' Paul É"mile'** [1801–1881], Fr. philologist; philosopher; *Dictionary.*

Lit'trow, lit trof *or* lit'trō. **1. Jo'seph Jo'hann** [1781–1840], Bohemian astron.; director of Vienna Observatory. **2. Karl Lud'wig** [1811–1877], Aust. astron.; son of preceding; director of Vienna Observatory.

Liu'kiu" Is'lands, lū'kū", bet. Japan and Formosa; 1,863 □; p. 167,000; ✻ Suri; Jap. **Loo'choo'; Riu Kiu'.**

Liut'prand, lūt prand [922?–972?], It. prelate; diplomat; historian. **Lu'it-prand'.**

Liv"a-di'a, liv'a-dī'a, imperial estate, with palaces, gardens, etc., Crimea, 30 m. S. E. of Sebastopol.

Live Oak, co.; S. Tex.; 1,100 □; p. 2,055; ✻ Oakville.

Liv'er-pool. 1. Earl of [1727–1808], Charles Jenkinson, Eng. statesman; Sec. of War. **2. Earl of** [1770–1828], Robert Banks Jenkinson, Eng. statesman; prime minister. **3.** Spt. city; Lanc., Eng.; p. 517,951. **4.** Vil.; ✻ of Queens co., N. S. prov., Can.; p. 2,465.

Liv'er-pool Cape, S. of entrance to Lancaster Sound, & W. of Baffin Sea, N. Am.

Liv'er-pool Plains, region; New S. Wales, Austral.; 16,-638 □; p. 12,824.

Liv'er-pool Range, mts.; E. part of New South Wales.

Liv'er-sedge, mfg. town; York co., Eng.; est. p. 11,103.

Liv'i-a. 1. Rom. lady; w. of M. Porcius Cato; fl. —95. **2. Dru-sil'la** [—37?–A. D. 29], Rom. empress; w. of Tib. Claudius Nero; mother of Tiberius; m. Emp. Augustus. **3. L. Li-vil'la** [—30?], w. of Drusus, son of Tiberius; poisoned her husband; put to death by Tiberius. **Li-vil'la;.**

Liv'ing-ston. 1. Brock'holst [1764–1823], Am. lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **2. Ed'ward** [1764–1836], Am. jurist; diplomat; Sec. of State. **3. Hen'ry Beek'man** [1750–1831], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of N. Y. **4. John** [1603–1672], Scot. Presb. divine; ancestor of the Livingstons of N. Y. **5. John Hen'ry** [1746–1825], Am. pastor; Dutch Church, N. Y.; pres. Queen's (now Rutgers) Coll., N. J. **6. Phil'ip** [1716–1778], Am. patriot; signed Decl. of Ind. **7. Rob'ert** [1654–1725], founder of Livingston Manor, N. Y.; son of John. **8. Rob'ert R.** [1746–1813], Am. statesman; diplomat; bro. of Edward; aided in drawing up Decl. of Ind.; minister to Fr. **9. Will'iam** [1723–1790], Am. jurist; bro. of Philip; Gov. of N. J.; in convention, 1787. **10.** Co.; cen. Ill.; 1,026 □; p. 38,455; ✻ Pontiac. **11.** Co.; W. Ky.; 360 □; p. 9,474; ✻ Smithland. **12.** Co.; E. La.; 620 □; p. 5,769; ⊙ Springville. **13.** Co.; S. E. Mich.; 580 □; p. 30,858; ✻ Howell. **14.** Co., N. Mo.; 520 □; p. 20,-668; ✻ Chillicothe. **15.** Co.; W. N. Y.; 644 □; p. 37,801; ⊙ Geneseo. **16.** City; ✻ of Park co., Mont.; p. 2,850.

Liv'ing-stone, liv'ing-ston. **Da'vid** [1817–1873], Scot. miss.; explorer in Afr.; writer; *Missionary Travels*, etc.

Liv'i-us. 1. Mar'cus. See SALINATOR. **2. Ti'tus Pa"ta-vi'nus** [Liv'y] [—59 A. D. 17], Rom. hist.; *Hist. of Rome* (35 out of 142 books extant).

Liv'i-us An"dro-ni'cus, an'dro-nī'cus, father of Rom. epic and dram. poetry; a Greek, probably of Tarentum; fl. —240.

Liv'ni, liv'ni, town; Orel govt., Rus.; p. 12,975.

Li-vo'ni-a, lī-vō'ni-ä. **1,** Govt.; Rus.; 18,158 □; p. 1,256,-209; ✻ Riga. **2. Gulf of.** See RIGA, GULF OF.

Li-vor'no. lī-vōr'nō. See LEGHORN.

Liv'y. See LIVIUS.

Liz'ard Point, cape; Cornwall co., Eng.; most S. point of Gt. Brit.

Liz'zie. See ELIZABETH.

Lj-us'ne, lī-ūs'nē, riv.; Sw.; l. 220 m. to Bothnia Gulf.

Llan-ba'darn-Fawr", lan-bā'dārn-vuur", town; Cardigan co., Wales, p. of par., 15,268.

Llan-ber'is, lan-ber'is, vil.; Carnarvon co., Wales; "the Chamounix of Wales"; p. of par., 4,000.

Llan-daff', lan-daf', city; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 1,796; cathedral.

Llan-di'lo, lan-daf'lo, town; Carmarthen co., Wales; p. 1,533; Grongar Hill in vicinity.

Llan-do'ver-y, lan-dō'vgr-i, bor.; Carmarthen co., Wales; p. 2,035.

Llan-dud'no, lan-dud'nō, watering-place; Carnarvon co., Wales; p. 7,333.

Llan-el'ly, lan-eth'll, mfg. spt.; Carmarthen co., Wales; p. 23,937.

Llan"fair-fech'an, lan'vair-fen'un, watering-place; Carnarvon co., Wales; p. 2,407

Llan-gol'len, lan-geth'lgn, mfg. town; Denbigh co., Wales; p. 3,123; Vale of Llangollen in vicinity.

Llan'id-loes, lan'id-les, bor.; Montgomery co., Wales; p. 2,974.

Lla'no, lä'no. **1.** Riv.; Tex.; l. 175 m. to Colorado Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 900 □; p. 6,759; ⊙ Llano.

Lla'no Es"ta-ca'do, es"tä-cä'dō, plateau; N. W. Tex. & E. New Mex.; 40,000 □; alt. 5,000 ft. **Staked Plain;.**

Lla'nos, lä'nōs, vast pastoral plains; Orinoco valley, Venez.

Llan-qui'hue, lyän-kī'wē, prov.; Chile; 7,823 □; p. 76,819; ✻ Puerto-Montt, p. 2,787.

Lle-re'na, lyē-rē'nä, town; Badajos prov., Sp.; p. 5,592; Brit. def. Fr., Apr. 11, 1812.

Llew-el'lyn, lū-el'lin [Welsh *masc.*, lightning]. **1. L. I.** [—1240], Prince of Wales; m. dau. of King John of Eng. **2. L. II.** [—1282], Prince of Wales; def. at Evesham; fell in battle.

Llo-ren'te, lyo-ren'tē, **Don Ju-an' An-to'ni-o** [1756–1823], Sp. priest; secretary & historian of Inquisition.

Lloyd, loid [Celt. *masc.*, gray]. **1. Charles** [1775–1839], Eng. poet. **2. Hen'ry** [1729–1783], Welsh mil. writer; gen. in Rus. service. **3. Rob'ert** [1733–1764], Eng. poet. **4. Will'iam** [1627–1717], Eng. prelate; one of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II.

Llu-lla-i-lla'co, lū-lyā-ī-lyā'co, volcano; Andes Mts.; Antofagasta prov., Chile; 20,238 ft.

L. Ma"ri-ot'ti, mā"rī-ot'tī [Pen-name], Antonio Gallenga, It. writer (in English) of the day; *Italy, Past and Present.*

Lo'a, lō'ä, riv.; N. Chile; l. 180 m. to Pac. Oc.

Lo-am'mi, lō-am'mī [Heb., not my people; *Bib.*].

Lo-an'da, lō-ān'dä. **1.** Isl.; off coast of Angola, W. Afr.; 18 × 1 m.; Pg. **2.** Former prov.; Angola, W. Afr.; now Kongo & Ambriz provs. **3. Saint Paul de.** See ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

Lo-an'go, lō-an'gō. **1.** Dist.; W. Afr.; bet. Kongo Riv. & lat. 4° S.; now divided bet. Fr., Pg., & Kongo Free State. **2.** Spt.; chief town in same; p. 5,000? **Bo-n'li;.**

Lo-ang'wa, lō-ang'wa, riv.; Brit. Cen. Afr.; l. 300 m. to Zambesi River.

Lo"bu-chef'sky, lō'bū-chef'ski, **Ni'co-las I-va'no-vich** [1793–1856], Rus. math.; "the Copernicus of geometry." **Lo"ba-tcheff'sky;; Lo"ba-tchev'sky;.**

Lo"bau', lō'bō', **Count de** [1770–1838], Georges Mouton, Fr. marshal; in Napoleon's wars.

Lo'beck, lō'bec, **Chris'ti-an Au'gust** [1781–1860], Prus. philologist; antiquary.

Lo-be'i-ra, lō-bē'i-rä, **Vas'co de** [1360?–1403?], Pg. writer; *Amadis de Gaula.* **Lo-be'y-ra;; Lo-ve'i-ra;.**

Lob'ko-witz", lob'kō-vits', **1. George Chris'ti-an** [1702–1802], Aust. general. **2. Jo'sef Franz Max"imil'i-an, Prince** [1772–1816], Aust. musician; patron of Beethoven.

Lob Nor, lob nōr, lake or green swamp; Chin. Turkestan; l. 100 m.; no outlet.

Lo'bo, lō'bō. **1. Fran-cis'co Ro-dri'guez** [1550?–1630?], "the Pg. Theocritus," Pg. poet; scholar. **2. Je-ro'nimo** [1593–1678], Pg. Jesuit; miss. to Ind. and Abyssinia.

Lo'bos Is'lands, lō'bōs, 2 groups off coast of N. Peru; guano. **Seal Is'lands;.**

Lo"ca-tel'li, lō"cä-tel'li, **An'dre-a** [1680?–1741], It. landscape and genre painter.

Loc-ce'ni-us, lec-sē'ni-us, **Jo'han** [1598–1677], Sw. hist.; *Hist. of Sweden.*

Loch-a'ber, leh-ā'bgr, mountainous dist.; Inverness co., Scot.

Loch'ar Moss, leh'ar mos, morass; Dumfries co., Scot.; 10 × 2 m.

Loch'ee, leh'i, town; Forfar co., Scot.; p. 10,812; suburb of Dundee.

Loch'er, leh'gr, **Ja'kob,** surnamed **Phi"lo-mu'sus** [1470–1528], Ger. poet laureate.

Loch Et'ive, leh et'iv, inlet; Argyll co., Scot.; l. 20 m.

Lo-chiel', lo-kil'. See CAMERON, DONALD.

Loch'in-var', leh'in-vär' [SCOTT *Marmion*], hero of a ballad; carries off his lady-love from her intended bridegroom.

Loch-lev'en, leh-lev'gn, lake; Kinross co., Scot.; 4 × 2 m.; Lochleven Castle.

Loch-ma'ben, leh-mā'bgn, mkt. town; Dumfries co., Scot.; p. 1,539.

Loch"na-gar', leh'na-gūr', mt.; Grampians; Aberdeen co., Scot.; 3,786 ft.

Loch Ran'noch, lake; Perth co., Scot.; l. 9 m.

Locke, lec. **1. Da'vid Ross** [1833–1888], Am. journalist; humorist. See PETROLEUM V. NASBY. **2. John** [1632–1704], Eng. philos. See LOCKIANISM, in vocabulary.

Lock'er-bie, lok'gr-bī, mkt. town; Dumfries co., Scot.; p. 2,029

Lock'hart. 1. John Gib'son [1794–1854], Scot. poet; critic; misc. writer; *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, etc. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1621–1675], Brit. statesman; diplomat; Gov. of Dunkirk.

Lock-ha'ven, city; ⊙ of Clinton co., Pa.; p. 7,358.

Lock'land, vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 2,474.

Lock Mat'thew [1635–1677], Eng. mus. composer; *Music in Macbeth*, etc.

Lock'port. 1. City; ⊙ of Niagara co., N. Y.; p. 16,036. **2.** Vil.; Will co., Ill.; p. 2,449.

Locks'ley Hall, former home of the rejected lover in Tennyson's poem *Locksley Hall.*

Lock'wood. 1. James B. [1852–1884], Am. arctic explorer, attained the most N. point yet reached, lat. 83° 24' N., long. 40° 46' W. **2.** Town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 18,270; mineral waters.

Lock'wood Gap, Catskills, N. Y.; elev. 3,446 ft.

Lock'wood Is'land, Arctic Oc., N. of Greenland; lat. 83° 24' 30" N., long. 40° 46' 30" W.; the most northern land yet known.

Lo'cle, lō'cl, mfg. town; Neuchâtel canton, Swit.; p. 11,707; watchmaking. **Le Lo'cle;.**

Loc'ri, loc'ri, the peoples of anc. Locris. **Lo-kroi';**[Gr.].

Loc'ri Ep"i-ze-phyr'i-i, ep'i-zg-fir'i-ai, anc. Gr. spt. city; Bruttium, S. It.; ruins excavated, 1889–1890.

Lo-crine', lō-crin' [*Brit. Myth.*], eldest son of Brut, king of the anc. Britons; father of Sabrina.

Loc'ris, loc'ris, either of 2 dists. of anc. Gr.; **East'ern,** N. W. of Boeotia; ✻ Opus; **West'ern,** N. of Gulf of Corinth; ✻ Amphissa. **Lo-kris';**[Gr.].

Lo-cus'ta. See LUCUSTA.

Lo'cust Creek, Iowa & Mo.; l. 100 m. to Grand Riv.

Lod, lod [Heb.; fissure; *Bib.*], city near Joppa.

Lo'de-wijk". See LEWIS.

Lodge, loj. **1. Ed'mund** [1756–1839], Eng. herald; biographer. **2. Thom'as** [1556–1625], Eng. poet; dramatist; romanticist.

Lodge Pole Creek, Wyo. and Neb.; l. 150 m. to S. Fork of Platte Riv.

Lo'di, lō'di, mfg. city; Lombardy, It.; 18 m. S. E. of Milan; p. 18,689; Napoleon def. Aust. at Lodi Vecchio (4 m. W. of Lodi), May 10, 1796.

Lo"do-me'ri-a, lō"dō-mī'ri-ä [L. for **Vla'di-mir**], formerly an independent principality; since 1772 part of Austrian "kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria."

Lo-dore', lo-dōr', cataract; 3 m. S. of Keswick; Cumberland co., Eng.; subject of poem by Southey.

Lo"do-vi'co, lō"dō-vī'cō [SHAK. *Othello*], kinsman to Brabantio.

Lo'dur, lō'dur [*Norse Myth.*], the god who assisted Odin in creating man; typifies vital heat.

Lodz, lōdz, mfg. town; Warsaw govt., Rus.; p. 136,091; "the Manchester of Poland."

Loew, lō'v, **Franz Her'mann** [1807–1879], Ger. entomologist.

Loe'we, lō'vę, **Jo'hann Carl Gott'fried** [1796–1869], Ger. music composer; balladist.

Lofft, loft, **Ca'pel** [1751–1824], Eng. lawyer; litterateur.

Lofn, lōfn, *Norse Myth.*], goddess of lovers. **Lov'nat.**

Lo-fo'den, lō-fō'dęn, isl. group; off N. W. coast of Norw.; 2,247 □; p. 20,000; cod-fishing. **Lo-fo'ten‡.**

Lof'tus, Will'iam Ken'nett [1820?–1858], Eng. archeol.; explored sites of anc. cities in Mesopotamia.

Log, King. See KING LOG.

Lo'gan, lō'gun. **1.** [1725?–1780], Indian chief; "Friend of the White Man." **Tah'-gah-jute'‡. 2. George** [1753–1821], Am. phys.; philan.; aided in averting war bet. Fr. and U. S. **3. James** [1674–1751], Am. statesman; b. in Ir.; sec. to Penn. **4. John** [1748–1788], Scot. divine; poet; *The Brues of Yarrow*, etc. **5. John A.** [1826–1886], U. S. gen.; orator; writer; U. S. Senator. **6. Sir William Ed'mund** [1798–1875], Can. geologist. **7.** Co.; W. Ark.; 642 □; p. 20,774; ⊙ Paris. **8.** Co.; N. E. Col.; 1,830 □; p. 3,070; ⊙ Sterling. **9.** Co.; S. Idaho; 5,800 □; p. 4,169; ⊙ Shoshone. **10.** Co.; cen. Ill.; 620 □; p. 25,489; ⊙ Lincoln. **11.** Co.; W. Kan.; 1,080 □; p. 3,384; ⊙ Gaudy. **12.** Co.; S. W. Ky.; 544 □; p. 23,812; ⊙ Russellville. **13.** Co.; N. W. Neb.; 576 □; p. 1,378; ⊙ Gandy. **14.** Co.; S. N. Dak.; 1,008 □; p. 597; ⊙ Napoleon. **15.** Co.; W. Ohio; 448 □; p. 27,386; ⊙ Bellefontaine. **16.** Co.; Okla.; p. 12,770; ⊙ Guthrie. **17.** Co.; S. W. W. Va.; 675 □; p. 11,101. **18.** Its ⊙; p. 2,746. **19.** City; ⊙ of Cache co., Utah; p. 4,565. **20.** City; ⊙ of Hocking co., Ohio; p. 3,119.

Lo'gan, Mount, Can.; N. E. of Mt. St. Elias; 19,534 ft.; highest in N. Am.

Lo'gan Creek, N. E. Neb.; l. 130 m. to Elkhorn Riv.

Lo'gan Moun'tains, Queensland, Austral.; lat. 28° S., long. 152° 20' E.

Lo'gan Peak, mt.; Uintah Mts., Utah; 10,004 ft.

Lo'gans-port, lō'gunz-pōrt, city; ⊙ of Cass co., Ind.; p. 13,328.

Lo'ge. See LOKI, in vocabulary.

Lo-gon', lō-gōn', ter.; Bornu, Cen. Afr.; S. of Lake Chad; * Logon-Karnah; p. 15,000.

Lo-go'ne, lo-gō'nē, riv.; Adamawa, Cen. Afr.; l. 250 m. to Babal River.

Lo-gro'ño, lō-grō'nyō. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 1,945 □; p. 181,465. **2.** Its *; p. 13,393.

Lo-har'da-ga, lo-hār'dā-gā, dist.; Chutia Nagpur prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 7,132 □; p. 1,128,895; * Ranchi.

Lo-he'ia, lo-hē'yā, spt. town; Yemen vilayet, Arabia.

Lo'hen-grin, lō'en-grin, hero of metrical romance by Eschenbach and opera by Wagner; "Knight of the Swan"; son of Parcifal.

Lo''-hui', lō''-hwī', spt. city; E. coast Hainan Isl., China; p. 80,000.

Loir, lwār. **1. Ni''co''las' Pierre** [1624–1679], Fr. landscape and historical painter; etcher. **2.** Riv.; N. W. Fr.; l. 150 m. to Sarthe River.

Loire, lwār. **1.** Largest riv. of Fr.; l. 620 m. to Bay of Biscay. **2.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,838 □; p. 616,227; * St.-Étienne.

Loire, Haute. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

Loire''-In''fé''ri''eure', -añ'fē'ri''ōr', dept.; W. Fr.; 2,654 □; p. 645,263; * Nantes.

Loi''ret', lwā'rē', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,614 □; p. 377,718; * Orléans.

Loir''-et-Cher', lwār'-ā-shār', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,452 □; p. 240,358; * Blois.

Lo'is [Gr., desirable; *Bib.*], *2 Tim.* i, 5.

Lo'ja, lō'hā. **1.** Prov.; Ecua.; p. 66,456. **2.** Its *; p. 10,000. **3.** Town; Granada prov., Sp.; p. 18,249.

Lo'ker-en, lō'kęr-ęn, mfg. town; E. Flanders prov., Bel.; p. 18,841.

Lok'man, lōk'mān, legendary Ar. fabulist; fl. in time of David.

Lo'la. See CHARLOTTE.

Lo'la Mon'tez, mon'tez [1815 (or 1824?)–1861], countess of Lansfeldt; Ir. adventuress; favorite of Ludwig I. of Bavaria.

Ma-ri'a Do-lo'res Por'ris Gil'bert‡.

Lol'li-a Pau-li'na, lol'i-ą pā-lu'ną [–49), Rom. empress; w. of Caligula; killed by Agrippina.

Lol'li-us, lol'i-us. **1. Mar'cus Max'i-me,** son of Marcus Pallcanus; object of two epistles by Horace. **2. Mar'cus Pal''i-ca'nus,** Rom. propretor of Galatia; consul; Gov. of Gaul; fl. —1st cent. **3.** A real or mythical Lat. author referred to by medieval writers.

Lol'li-us Ur'bi-cus, Rom. propretor in Brit.; built the Wall of Antoninus.

Lo-ma'mi, lo-mā'mi, riv.; Kongo Free State, S. Cen. Afr.; l. 1,000 m. to Kongo Riv.; 80 m. below Stanley Falls. **Bo-lo'ko‡; Lu'bi-lash''‡.**

Lo-maz'zo, lo-mā'tsō, **Glo-van'ni Pa'o-lo** [1538–1600], It. painter; writer on art.

Lom'bard', l. lōm'bār'. **Lam''bert'** [1500?–1565], Flem. painter; architect. **2.** lem'bārd. **Pe'ter** [1100?–1160], It. theol.; schoolman; "Master of Sentences."

Lom-bar'di, lōm-bār'dē, **Al-fon'so** [1487–1536], It. sculptor.

Lom-bar'do, lōm-bār'dō, **Pi-e'tro** [1445?–1530?], Venetian sculp.; architect.

Lom'bards. See LOMBARD[1], in vocabulary.

Lom'bar-dy, lem'bar-di, former dept.; N. It.; now 8 provs.; 9,386 □; p. 3,957,261.

Lom''blem', lem'blem', isl.; bet. Flores and Timur isls., Malay Arch.; 40 × 16 m.

Lom''bok', lem'bok', isl.; Sunda Isls., Dutch E. Indies; 1,480 □; p. 500,000; * Mataram.

Lo''mé''nie', lō'mē'ni'. **Lou''is' Lé''o''nard' de** [1818–1878], Fr. writer; *Beaumarchais and his Times*, etc.

Lo''mé''nie' de Bri''enne', dę bri'en', **É''ti''enne' Charles** [1727–1794], Fr. cardinal; statesman.

Lo'mond, lō'męnd, **Loch,** Stirling and Dumbarton cos., Scot.; 22 × 5 m.

Lom''o-no''sof, lem'o-nō'sef, **Mi''kha-il' Va''si-li-e'vich** [1711–1765], Rus. poet. **Lom''o-no'sov‡; Lom''o-no'zoff‡.**

Lo'mus, lō'mus [*Hindu Myth.*], the first being created by Brahma.

Lom'za, lem'zhā. **1.** Govt.; N. E. Poland, Rus.; 4,667 □; p. 688,683. **2.** Its *; p. 15,000. **Lom'ja‡.**

Lo''na-co'ning, lō'na-cō'ning, min. town; Allegany co., Md.; p. 5,000.

Lo-na'to, lō-nā'tō, town; Brescia prov., It.; Napoleon def. Aust., 1796.

Lon-din'i-um, len-din'i-um, Rom. name of anc. London.

Lon'don, lun'dun. **1.** City; * of Brit. empire; former * of Middlesex co., Eng.; since 1888 forming a county, incl. parts of Middlesex, Kent, & Surrey; 118 □; p. 4,211,743; within police dist., 5,634,019; of city proper, 37,694. **Au-gus'ta‡. Lon-din'i-um‡. 2.** City; * of Middlesex co., Can.; p. 31,977. **3.** City; ⊙ of Madison co., Ohio; p. 3,313.

Lon'don-der''ry, lun'dun-der'i. **1. Marquis of** [1778–1854], Charles William Stewart, Brit. gen.; dipl.; b. in Ireland. **2. Marquis of.** Same as CASTLEREAGH. **3.** Co.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 816 □; p. 152,089. **4.** Its *; a spt.; p. 32,533; bombarded by James II., 1689. **Der'ry‡.**

Lon'don-der''ry, Cape, most N. point of W. Australia.

Lon'don West, vil.; Middlesex co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,915.

Lone Cone. 1. Mt.; Laplata Range, S. W. Col.; 12,761 ft. **2.** Mt.; Idaho; 9,246 ft.

Lone Moun'tain, Mont.; 11,194 ft.

Lone Peak. 1. Mt.; Park Range, Col.; 11,200 ft. **2.** Mt.; Utah; 11,285 ft.

Lone Star State, Texas; so called from the single star on its coat of arms.

Long. 1. George [1800–1879], Eng. scholar; historian. **2. Ste'phen Har'ri-man** [1784–1864], Am. eng.; explorer.

Long, Loch, arm of Firth of Clyde, Scot.; 17 × 2 m.

Long'a-cre, long'ā-kęr, **James Bar'ton** [1794–1869], Am. engraver; designed gold-coinage of United States.

Lon'ga-ville [SHAK. *Love's Labour's Lost*], a lord attending on the king of Navarre.

Long-ben'ton, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 22,162.

Long Branch, town; Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 7,231; seaside resort.

Long'champ, long'champ, **William de** [–1197], Eng. statesman; high justiciary during the absence of King Richard I.

Lou''get', lōn'zhē', **Fran''çois' A''chille'** [1811–1871], Fr. phys.; physiologist.

Long'fel''low, Hen'ry Wads'worth [1807–1882], Am. poet; prof. at Harvard Univ.; *Evangeline.*

Long'ford, long'fęrd. **1.** Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 421 □; p. 52,647. **2.** Its *; p. 4,380.

Lon'ghi, lōn'gi. **1. Giu-sep'pe** [1766–1831], It. engraver. **2. Pi-e'tro** [1702–1762], It. painter.

Lon-gim'a-nus, len-jim'ą-nus [L., long-handed], surname of Artaxerxes I., king of Persia.

Lon-gi'nus, len-jai'nus, **Di''o-nys'i-us Cas'si-us** [213?–273], Gr. Platonic philos.; rhetorician; tutor of Porphyry; min. to Zenobia; put to death by Aurelian. **Lon-gi'nos‡** [Gr.].

Long Is'land. 1. N. Y.; bet. Long Island Sound and Atl. Oc.; 115 × 20 m.; 1,682 □; p. 1,020,097. **2.** Bahama Isls.; 70 × 4 m.

Long Is'land Cit'y, city; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 30,506.

Long Is'land Sound, bet. N. Y. and Conn. on the N. and Long Isl. on the S.; 110 × 20 m.

Long Lake. 1. Hamilton co., N. Y.; 18 × 3 m. **2.** Cheboygan co., Mich.; l. 10 m.

Long'land. 1. See LANGLAND. **2. John** [SHAK. *Henry VIII.*], bishop of Lincoln.

Long'ley, Charles Thom'as [1794–1868], Eng. divine; abp. of Canterbury.

Long'man, Thom'as [1699–1755], Eng. pub.; founded firm of Longmans.

Long-mead'ow, town; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 2,183.

Lon''go-bar'di, len'go-bār'dē. See LOMBARD[1], in vocab.

Lon''go-mon-ta'nus, Chris'ti-an [1562–1647], Dan. astron. **Sev'er-in‡.**

Lon'gos, len'gos, pen.; Salonika vilayet, Turk.; l. 40 m.

Long Prai'rie Riv'er, Minn.; l. 100 m. to Crow Wing Riv.

Long'shanks [Sobr.], Edward I. of Eng.

Long's Pass, Col.; elev. 7,660 ft.

Long's Peak, mt.; North Park, Col.; 50 m. N. W. of Denver; 14,271 ft.

Long'street, long'strit. **1. Au-gus'tus Bald'win** [1790–1870], Am. lawyer; Meth. clerg.; humorist. **2. Will'iam** [1760–1814], Am. inventor; f. of Augustus B.; invented a steam-vessel, 1790.

Long Tom Cof'fin [COOPER *Pilot*], the hero; a man of action and an ideal sailor.

Long'ton, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 34,327.

Lon''gueil', lōn'gil', town; * of Chambly co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,757.

Longue''rue', lōng'rū', **Lou''is' du Four de** [1652–1733], Fr. abbé; scholar.

Longue''ville', lōng'vil', **Anne Ge''ne''vième', Duchesse de** (*née* de Bourbon Condé) [1619–1679], Fr. lady; attractive; political intriguer.

Lon'gus, len'gus, Gr. writer; fl. 3d cent.; *Daphnis and Chloe.*

Long'view, town; ⊙ of Gregg co., Tex.; p. 2,034.

Long'worth, Nich'o-las [1782–1863], Am. viticulturist; millionaire.

Loug''wy', lōng'vī', fort. town; Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., Fr.; "the Iron Gate of Fr."; thrice taken by Prussia.

Lönn'rot, lön'rōt, **E-li'as** [1802–1884], Finnish phys.; philologist.

Lo-noke', lo-nōk', co.; cen. Ark.; 769 □; p. 19,263; ⊙ Lonoke.

Lons''-le-Sau''nier', lōñ'-lę-sō''nyē', town; * of Jura dept., Fr.; p. 12,119; bpl. of Rouget de Lisle.

Loo'choo Is'lands, lū'chū. See LIUKIU ISLANDS.

Look'out, Cape, S. point Core Banks Isl.; off coast of N. C.

Look'out Moun'tain. **1.** Cal.; 9,670 ft. **2.** Tenn.; battle, Nov. 24, 1863.

Loo'mis, lū'mis. **1. Al'fred L.** [1831–1895], Am. physician. **2. E-li'as** [1811–1889], Am. astron.; meteorologist. **3. Gus-ta'vus** [1789–1872], U. S. gen.; in war of 1812.

Loop Head, Clare co., Ir.; N. of entrance to estuary of Shannon River.

Loo''sa-coo'na Creek, lū'sa-cū'ną, Miss.; l. 80 m. to Yalabusha River.

Loose-Coat Field [*Eng. Hist.*], battle of Stamford, 1470, where it is said the Lancastrians threw off their coats when retreating.

Loosh''took', lūsh'tūk', Indian name of St. John Riv., N. B. prov., Can.

Lo'pe de Ve'ga Car'pi-o, lō'pē dē vē'gą cär'pi-ō. See VEGA CARPIO.

Lo'pes, Fer-não', lō'pes, fer-nąuñ' [1380?–1449], first Pg. historian. **Lo'pez‡.**

Lo'pez, lō'pes *or* lō'peth. **1. Car'los An-to'ni-o** [1790–1862], dictator of Paraguay. **2. Don Fran-cis'co Sola'no** [1826–1870], Pres. of Paraguay; son and successor of preceding; killed in war against Brazil. **3. Nar-cis'so** [1799–1851], Am. filibuster; b. in Venez.; led exped. from U. S. to conquer Cuba; garroted. **4. Rod''er-i'go** [–1594], Pg.-Jewish phys.; phys. to Queen Elizabeth of Eng.; executed for conspiracy. **Ruy Lo'pez‡.**

Lo-rain', lo-rān'. **1.** Co.; N. Ohio.; 530 □; p. 40,295; ⊙ Elyria. **2.** Vil.; Lorain co.; Ohio; p. 4,863.

Lor'ca, min. and mfg. town; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 58,327.

Lord. 1. El''e-a'zar [1788–1871], Am. Presb. clerg.; banker; philanthropist. **2. Na'than** [1793–1870], Am. Cong. divine; pres. Dartmouth College.

Lord Har'ry [Nickname], the devil.

Lord of the Isles, title taken in 1346 by John, son of Angus, as feudal ruler of Hebrides; used by 3 successors; declared forfeited.

Lo're-lei, lō're-lai. **1.** [*Myth.*] A siren who sits on the echoing rock of Lorelei and lures boatmen to their destruction. **Lur'lei‡. 2.** Rock; Rhine Riv., Ger.; 427 ft.; famous echo.

Lo'renz, Lo-ren'zo. See LAWRENCE.

Lo''ren-zet'ti, lō''ren-zet'ti. **1. Am-bro'gio,** It. painter of Siena; fl. 14th cent. **2. Pi-e'tro,** It. painter of Siena; bro. of above; fl. 14th cent.

Lo-ren'zo. 1. Stec-chet'ti, stec-ket'tī [Pen-name], Olindo Guerrini, It. poet and dram. of the day; leader of It. realists. **2.** [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice.*] Friend to Bassanio and lover of Jessica.

Lo-re'to, lō-rē'tō, dept.; N. E. Peru; 32,727 □; p. 61,125; * Moyobamba.

Lo-ret'to, lo-ret'tō, town; It.; p. 4,134; site of sanctuary of Blessed Virgin Mary, reputed to be house occupied by the Virgin in Nazareth.

Lo'ri-a, lō'ri-ą, **Rog'er di** [1250–1305], It. admiral. **Lau'ri-a‡.**

Lo''ri''ent', lō'ri''ōñ', fort. spt.; Morbihan dept., Fr.; p. 42,116; Brit. def. Fr. fleet, June 23, 1795.

Lo'ring. 1. Fred'er-ick W. [1846–1871], Am. nov.; murdered by Indians in Ariz. **2. Will'iam W.** [1815?–1886], Am. Confed. gen.; chief of the Khedive's staff, Egy.

Lo''ri''ot', lō'ri'ō', **An''toine' Jo''seph'** [1716–1782], Fr. mechanician; confidant of Louis XV.

Lo'ris-Mel'i-kof, lō'ris-mel'i-kef, **Count** [1826–1888], Mikhail Tarielovich Tainow, Rus. gen.; statesman.

Lor'na Doone, lōr'nu dūn, the heroine of R. D. Blackmore's novel *Lorna Doone;* brought up among outlaws who had kidnaped her in infancy.

Lor''rain', See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Lor''raine', lo-rēn' *or* lō'rañ'. **1. Cardinal de.** See GUISE, CHARLES DE. **2. Charles de** [1712–1780], Aust. gen.; called *Prince Charles of Lorraine.* **3. Duke of** [1451–1508], René II.; def. Charles the Bold at Nancy, 1477. **4. Duke of** [1604–1675], Charles IV.; on Prot. side in Thirty Years' war. **5. Duke of** [1643–1690], Charles V.; Aust. gen.; statesman; nephew of preceding. **6. Duke of** [1679–1729], Leopold I.; son of preceding. **7.** [Ger. **Loth'ring-en,** lōt'ring-ęn.] Former dept.; E. Fr.; now partly incl. in Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; 2,431 □; p. 510,392; * Metz.

Lor''ris', lō'ris', **Guil''laume' de** [–1240], Fr. poet; *Roman de la Rose.*

Lo''ru-ha'mah, lō''-ru-hē'mā *or* lō-rū'hu-mā [Heb., not pitied; *Bib.*], Hosea's daughter.

Los A'la-mos, lōs ā'lā-mōs [Sp., the poplar-trees], town; Sonora state, Mex.; p. 10,000; gold- and silver-mines.

Los An'des, lōs ăn'dęs, state; Venez.; 14,719 □; p. 336,146; * Merida.

Los An'ge-les, les an'ję-līz *or* (Sp.) lōs ăn'hę-les. **1.** Co.; S. Cal.; 4,000 □; p. 101,454. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 50,395.

Lo-san'ti-ville, lo-san'ti-vil [*i. e.*, L. the riv. Licking; *os*, mouth; *anti*, opposite; *ville*, town—the town opposite the mouth of the Licking], original name of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Los Ga'tos, lōs gā'tōs, town; Santa Clara co., Cal.; p. 1,652.

Los-kiel', lōs-kīl', **George Hen'ry** [1740–1814], Rus. Moravian missionary.

Los'sing, los'ing, **Ben'son John** [1813–1891], Am. historian; engraver; *Empire State*, etc.

Los-si'ni, lōs-sī'nī, isl.; Dalmatia, Aust.; 19 × 3 m.; chief town, Lossini Piccolo.

Lost Creek Val'ley, Utah; elev. 5,500 to 6,000 ft.

Lost Knife Pass, Col.; elev. 8,400 ft.

Lost Park Moun'tain, Col.; lat. 39° 18' 15" N., long. 105° 28' 15" W.; 11,800 ft.

Lot. 1. [Heb., covering, veil; *Bib.*] *Gen.* xi–xiv; xix. **2.** [TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur.*] King of Orkney. **3.** lōt. [Anc. **Ol'tis.**] Riv.; Fr.; l. 266 m. to Garonne Riv. **4.** Dept.; S. W. Fr.; 2,012 □; p. 253,885; * Cahors.

Lo'tan, lō'tan, [Heb., covering; *Bib.*].

Lot''bi''nière', lōt'bi''nyār'. **1.** Co.; Que. prov., Can.; 735 □; p. 20,688. **2.** Its *; p. 1,854.

Lot''et-Ga''ronne', lōt'-ā-gā'rōn', dept.; S. W. Fr.; 2,067 □; p. 295,360; * Agen.

Lo-thair', lo-thār', hero of Disraeli's novel *Lothair;* a portrait of the Marquis of Bute.

Lo-thaire' I., lō-thār' *or* lō'tār' [795–855], Emp. of the West.; def. at Fontenay; part of his empire taken, 841.

Lo-thar'i-o, lo-thār'i-ō. **1.** [CERVANTES *Don Quixote.*] Hero of the episode entitled *Fatal Curiosity.* **2.** [ROWE *The Fair Penitent.*] A young Genoese nobleman; k. by Altamont in a duel. See vocab.

Lo'thi-an, lō'dhi-an, originally the ter. bet. Forth and Tweed Rivs., S. Scot.; now Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow cos.; termed East, Middle, and West Lothian.

Lo'tich, Pe'ter [1528–1560], Ger. poet.

Lo'tis [*Myth.*], dau. of Neptune; a nymph; pursued by Priapus; changed into the aquatic lotus.

Lot'ta, Lot'ty. See CHARLOTTE.

Lot'to, Lo-ren'zo [1480–1556], It. painter.

Lot'ze, lōt'sę, **Ru'dolf Her'mann** [1817–1881], Ger. philos.; *Microcosmus*, etc.

Lou'don, lau'dun. **1. Gi'de-on Ernst, Baron von** [1716–1790], Austrian field-marshal. **Lau'don‡. 2. John Clau'di-us** [1783–1843], Scot. bot.; horticulturist. **3.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 256 □; p. 9,237.

Lou'doun, lau'dun. **1.** Co.; N. Va.; 520 □; p. 23,274; ⊙ Leesburg. **2.** Par.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 5,525; Bruce def. Pembroke on Loudoun Hill, 1307. **Lau'don‡.**

Lou'gen, lau'gen, riv.; Norw.; l. 200 m. to Glommen River.

Lough, luf, **John Gra'ham** [1805–1876], Eng. sculptor.

Lough'bor-ough, luf'bur-u. **1. Baron** [1733–1805], Alexander Wedderburn, earl of Rosslyn; Scot. lawyer; statesman; Lord Chancellor. **2.** Mfg. town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 18,196.

Lough''rea', loh''rē', mkt. town; Galway co., Ir.; p. 3,159.

Lou'is, lū'i *or* (F.) lū'ē' [See LEWIS]. **1.** Any one of several kings of France. Especially: (1) **L. I.,** "Le Debonnaire" [778–840], Emp. of the West; son & successor of Charlemagne. (2) **L. VIII.** [1187–1226], king of France, 1223–1226; intro. as Dauphin in Shak. *King John.* (3) **L. IX.,** "Saint Louis" [1215–1270], reigned, 1226–1270; def. & captured by Saracens at Mansourah, 1248?. (4) **L. XI.** [1423–1483], first established post-offices in Fr.; intro. as Dauphin in Shak. *Henry V.*, and as king in Scott's *Quentin Durward*, etc.; subject of drama by Delavigne. (5) **L. XIII.** [1601–1643], son of Henry IV.; made Richelieu prime minister. (6) **L. XIV.,** "Le Grand Monarque" [1638–1715], son of preceding; author of the saying "*L'état, c'est moi.*" (7) **L. XVI.** [1754–1793], grandson of Louis XV; dethroned by revolution; imprisoned; guillotined. (8) **L. XVII., Charles** [1785–1795], nominally king, 1793–1795; son of preceding; imprisoned by the Jacobins; d. in prison. **2. An''toine'** [1723–1792], Fr. surgeon. **3. Lou''is' Do''mi''nique', Baron** [1755–1837], "Abbé Louis"; Fr. financier.

Lou-i'sa, lu-ī'zą [Teut. *fem.*, noted war. **Lou-ise'‡, Lu'lu** (dim.). F. **Lou''ise',** lū'īz', **Hé''lo''ise',** ē''lō'īz', **Li''sette',** lī'zet'; G. **Lu-i'se,** lū-ī'zę, **Lu''do-vi'ka,** lū'dō-vī'kā; It. **Lu-i'gia,** lū-ī'jā, **Lu-i'sa,** lū-ī'sā, **E''lo-i'sa,** ē''lō-ī'sā; L. **Lu-i'sa‡;** Pg. **Lu-i'za,** lū-ī'zā; Sp. **Lu-i'sa,** lū-ī'sā; Sw. **Lu''do-vi'ka,** lū'dō-vī'kā]. **1.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 300 □; p. 11,873; ⊙ Wapello. **2.** Co.; cen. Va.; 470 □; p. 16,997; ⊙ Louisa.

Lou-i'sa Au-gus'ta Wil''hel-mi'na A-me'lia [1776–1810], queen of Prus.; w. of Frederick William III.

Lou-i'sa Ul'ri-ca, ul'ri-cā [1720–1782], queen of Sw.; patroness of Linnæus.

Lou'is-burg, lū'is-bŭrg, fishing-vil.; Cape Breton co., N. S. prov., Can.; ruins of fortress; taken from Fr. by Am. colonists, 1745; by Brit., 1758.

Lou''ise' de la Val''lière', vā''lyār', novel by A. Dumas.

Lou''ise' de Sa''voie', lū'īz' dę sā''vwā' [1476–1532], twice regent of Fr.; mother of Francis I.

Lou-ise'ville, lū-īz'vil, town; * of Maskinonge co., Que. prov., Can.; p. 1,740.

Lou-i'si-ade' Ar''chi-pel'a-go, lū-ī'si-ād', group of about 100 isls.; Brit. New Guinea.

Lou''i-si-an'a, lū'ī-zi-an'ą. **1.** S. cen. State; U. S. A.; 48,720 □; p. 1,118,587; * Baton Rouge; admitted, 1812. **2.** City; Pike co., Mo.; p. 5,090.

Lou''i-si-an'a Pur'chase. See PURCHASE, in vocab.

Lou'is Na-po'le-on. See NAPOLEON III.

Lou''is' Phi''lippe', lū'ī' fī''lip' [1773–1850], king of the French; "the Citizen King"; son of duke of Orleans (Égalité); abdicated Feb., 1848; d. in England.

Lou''is'-Phi''lippe' Land, part of South Shetland; Antarctic Oc.; S. of South Am.

Lou'is-ville, lū'is-vil *or* lū'i-vil, city; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Ky.; p. 161,129.

Lou'lé, lū'lē, fort, town; Algarve prov., Pg.; p. 14,448.

Loup, lū. **1.** [1486–863?] Abbé of Ferrières; Fr. writer; dipl.; statesman. **Ser-va'tus Lu'pus** [L.]. **2.** lūp. Co.; N. Neb.; 576 □; p. 1,662; ‡ Taylor.

Loup Fork, Neb.; l. 300 m. to Platte River.

Loup"ga"rou', lūp'gā'rū [Fr., man-wolf] [RABELAIS *Pantagruel*, leader of an army of giants; all k. by Pantagruel.

Lourdes, lūrd, town; Hautes-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 6,517; alleged appearance of the Virgin to a young girl; place of pilgrimage.

Lou-ren'ço Mar-ques', lō-ren'sō mūr-kes', S. prov.; Pg. East Afr.; 150,000 □; p. 750,000.

Louth. 1. loudh. Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 316 □; p. 71,038; ✳ Dundalk. **2.** louth Bor.; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 10,040.

Lou"ther"bourg', lū'ter'būr', **Phi'lippe' Jacques de** [1735–1812], Fr. landscape-painter. **Lu'ther-burg",** **Lou-vain',** lō-vēn' *or* (F.) lū'vaN', mfg. city; Brabant prov., Belg.; p. 40,899.

Lou"vel', lū'vel', **Pierre Lou'is'** [1783–1820], Fr. assassin; killed Duc de Berry; executed.

L'Ou"ver"ture', See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Lou"vet' de Cou"vray', lū'vē' dę cū'vrē', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1760–1797], Fr. Girondist orator; misc. writer.

Lou"viers', lū'vyē', mfg. town; Eure dept., Fr.; p. 10,553.

Lou"vois', lū'vwä', **Fran'çois' Mi'chel' Le-tel"lier', Marquis** [1641–1691], Fr. minister under Louis XIV; caused edict of Nantes to be revoked.

Lov'at, luv'at, **Lord** [1676?–1747], Simon Fraser, Scot. Jacobite conspirator; beheaded.

Lo-vat', lō-vät', riv.; Vitebsk and Novgorod govts.; Rus.; l. 175 m. to Lake Ilmen.

Love. 1. Chris'to-pher [1618–1651], Welsh Presb. divine; plotted to restore Charles II.; beheaded. **2. Mount,** Tenn.; 6,443 ft.

Love'dale, miss. station; S. E. Cape Colony; 40 m. W. of King William's Town.

Love'joy, luv'joi. **1. E-li'jah Par'ish** [1802–1837], Am. clerg.; abolitionist; killed by a mob at Alton, Ill. **2. O'wen** [1811–1864], Am. Cong. clerg.; abolitionist; M. C. eight years.

Lov'el, Lord. 1. Hero of an old Scotch ballad. **2.** [T. H. BAYLEY *The Mistletoe Bough*.] Husband of the bride who hides herself in a self-locking chest and dies.

Love'lace, luv'lās. **1. Countess of** [1815–1852], only child of Lord & Lady Byron. **2. Rich'ard** [1618–1658], Eng. poet, Royalist capt. **3.** [RICHARDSON *Clarissa Harlowe*, the hero; a wealthy young libertine.

Love'land Pass, Col.; elev. 11,931 ft.

Lov'ell, Sir Thom'as [SHAK. *Henry VIII.*], constable of the Tower.

Lov'er, Sam'u-el [1791–1868], Ir. novelist; poet; portrait-painter; *Handy Andy*, etc.

Love'well, luv'wel, **John** [1691–1725], Am. volunteer capt.; fell in battle against the Indians, known as Lovewell's Fight, near Lovewell's Pond, N. H.

Lov'ing, co.; W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 3.

Low'an, lō'an, town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 7,000.

Low Ar"chi-pel'a-go, group, about 80 isls.; E. part of S. Pac. Oc.; 350 □; p. 4,743; Fr. **Pau-mo'tu; Tu"a-mo'tu;.**

Lowe, lō. **1. Sir Hud'son** [1769–1843], Brit. gen.; b. in Ir.; Gov. of St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. **2. Rob'ert.** See SHERBROOKE, LORD.

Lō'we, lō'vę, **So'phie** [1815–1895], Ger. soprano singer; married Prince Frederick of Lichtenstein. **Loe'we;.**

Low'ell, lō'el. **1. Charles** [1782–1861], Am. Cong. clerg.; father of James R. **2. Charles Rus'sell** [1835–1864], U. S. officer; fell at Cedar Creek. **3. Fran'cis Cab'ot** [1775–1817], Am. merchant; a founder of Lowell, Mass. **4. James Rus'sell** [1819–1891], Am. poet; essayist; diplomat; minister to Sp., then to Eng. **5. John** [1799–1836], Am. scholar; trav., son of Francis C.; founded Lowell Institute, Boston. **6. Ma-ri'a** *née* White; [1821–1853], Am. poet; w. of James R. **7.** City; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 77,696. **8.** Vil.; Kent co., Mich.; p. 1,829.

Lō'wen-dahl", lō'vęn-dāl', **Ul'rich Fried'rich Wol'de-mar"** [1709–1755], Ger. marshal; in Rus. and Fr. service. **Loe'ven-dahl";** **Lo'wen-dahl";.**

Lō'wen-haupt", lō'vęn-houpt'. **A'dam Lou'is, Count** [1659–1719], Sw. general.

Lō'wen-thal, lō'vęn-tāl. **1. I'si-dor** [1827–1864], Prus. Polish-Jewish philol.; Am. Presb. miss. to India. **2. John Ja'cob** [1810–1876, Hung. chess-player; writer.

Low'er Al"sace', lō'sās', dist.; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; 1,896 □; p. 621,705; ✳ Strasburg.

Low'er Am"mo-nu'sus, riv.; see AMMONUSUS.

Low'er Aus'tri-a, prov.; Aust.; 7,654 □; p. 2,661,799; ✳ Vienna.

Low'er Chind'win, dist.; cen. Upper Burma, Brit. India; 3,400 □; p. 232,245; ✳ Monywa.

Low'er Tar'ry-all Peak, mt.; South Park, Col.; 11,200 ft.

Low'er Un'ter-wal"den, same as NIDWALDEN.

Low'es-toft, lō'es-toft, spt. bor.; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 24,347; Eng. fleet def. Dutch, June 3, 1665.

Low Heels and High Heels [SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels*], two factions in Lilliput.

Lowndes, loundz. **1. Raw'lins** [1722–1800], Gov. of S. C.; 1788; b. in W. Indies. **2. Will'iam Jones** [1782–1822], Am. statesman, son of preceding. **3. Will'iam Thom'as** [–1843], Eng. bibliographer. **4.** Co., S. Ala.; 720 □; p. 31,556; ✳ Haynesville. **5.** Co.; S. Ga.; 431 □; p. 15,092; ✳ Valdosta. **6.** Co.; E. Miss.; 536 □; p. 27,047; ⊙ Columbus.

Low'rie, lou'ri, **Wal'ter** [1784–1868], Scot. Am. pol.; Senator.

Low'ry, lau'ri, **Will'son** [1762–1824], Eng. engr.; inventor.

Lowth, louth, **Rob'ert** [1710–1787], Eng. divine; writer.

Low'ville, lou'vil, vil.; ✳ of Lewis co., N. Y.; p. 2,511.

Loy'al-ty Is'lands, group; S. Pac. Oc., E. of New Caledonia; 811 □; p. 13,534. Fr

Loy-o'la, loi-ō'lä *or* (Sp.) lō-yō'lä, **Ig-na'ti-us,** "St. Ignatius" [1491–1556], Sp. soldier; priest; founded Soc. of Jesus (the Jesuits); canonized, 1622. **Don I'ñi-go Lo'pez de Re-cal'de;.**

Lo"zère', lō'zār', dept.; S. Fr.; 1,996 □; p. 135,527; ✳ Mende.

Lu'a, lō'ä (L., to purify; *Rom. Myth.*], goddess of the earth; arms taken in battle dedicated to her

Lu-al'a-ba, lō-ä'lä-bä. **1.** Part of upper course of Kongo Riv., bet. Lake Moero and the confluence with the Lukuga; l. 300 m. **2. West'ern,** riv.; S. part of Kongo Free State, Afr.; l. 600 m. to Lualaba R. **Ka"mo-ron'do;.**

Lu-ang' Pra'bang, lō-äng' prä'bäng, N. Laos state, Siam. ✳ Luang Prabang.

Lu-ang'wa, lō-äng'wä, riv.; Brit. Cen. Afr.; affluent of Zambezi River.

Lu"a-pu'la, lō'ä-pō'lä, part of upper course of Kongo Riv.; bet. lakes Bangweolo & Moero; l. 300 m.

Lub'bock, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 33; ✳ Lubbock.

Lu-bec', lō-bec', town, Washington co., Me.; p. 2,009.

Lü'beck, lü'bek. **1.** Principality, Oldenburg, N. Ger.; 309 □; p. 34,718. ✳ Eutin. **2.** (ün) and mfg. free city; N. Ger.; 115 □; p. with suburbs 63,590.

Lu"bi-lash', lō'bi-läsh', upper course of Sankuru Riv.; Kongo Free State, Afr.

Lu'bim, lō'bim [Heb.; *Bib.*], an anc. African people.

Lu'bin, lō'bin [Teut. fr. *amare*, love-friend].

Lu'blin, lō'blin. **1.** Govt.; Rus. Poland; 6,499 □; p. 979,700. **2.** Its ✳; p. 53,137.

Luc, Lu'ca, Lu'cas. See LUKE.

Lu'ca, lō'cä. **1. An-to'ni-o Sa-ve'ri-o de** [1805–1884], It. prelate; abp. of Tarsus; cardinal. **2.** Anc. city; Etruria, It.; now **Luc'ca. Loû'ka**‡ [Gr.].

Lu'can, lū'cun. **1.** [39–65] Rom. poet; nephew of Seneca; *Pharsalia*. **M. An-næ'us Lu-ca'nus;. 2. Earl of** [1800–1888], George Charles Bingham, Eng. gen.; in Crimea.

Lu-ca'ni-a, lu-kē'ni-ą, anc. country; S. It.; now incl. in 3 depts.; conq. by the Rom., —272; now **Ba-si'li-ca'ta. Lu-ka-ni'a**‡ [Gr.].

Lu-ca'nus, lu-kē'nus. See LUCAN, 1.

Lu-ca'ris, lu-kē'ris, **Cyr'il** [1572–1637?], Gr. theol.; patriarch of Constantinople.

Luc'cas, lū'cus, Sp. *masc.*, light]. **1.** St. Luke. **2. Fred'er-ick** [1812–1855], Eng. lawyer; editor; founded *The Tablet*. **3.** lū'cä'. **Paul** [1664–1737], Fr. trav. in the East. **4.** lū'cus. **Rob'ert** [1781–1853], U. S. officer in war of 1812; Gov. of Ohio, then of Iowa Ter. **5.** Co.; S. Iowa; 432 □; p. 14,563; ⊙ Charlton. **6.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 430 □; p. 102,296; ⊙ Toledo.

Lu'cas Mal'et [Pen-name], Mrs. Harrison, dau. of Charles Kingsley; Eng. novelist of the day.

Lu-cas'ta, lu-cas'tä [L., chaste, light] [Pseud.], the lady-love of Richard Lovelace, Eng. poet.

Lu'cas van Ley'den, lū'cus vän lī'dęn [1494–1533], Dutch painter; engraver.

Luc'ca, lūc'cä. **1.** Prov.; cen. It.; 558 □; p. 289,053. **2.** Its ✳; p. 21,287; hot mineral springs.

Luc-ce'i'us, luc-sē'us, Rom. historian; fl. —60.

Luce, lūs. **1.** [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors.*] Servant to Adriana. **2.** Co.; N. Mich.; 915 □; p. 2,455; ⊙ Newberry.

Luce Bay, inlet of the Irish Sea; Wigtown co., Scot.; l. 16½ m.; 13½ m. broad at entrance.

Luce de Lan"ci"val', lūs dę lāN'sē'vāl', **Jean Charles Ju"li"en'** [1764–1810], Fr. poet; dram.

Lu-ce'na, lū-sē'na *or* (Sp.) lū-thē'nä, town; Cordova prov., Sp.; p. 19,882.

Lu-cen'ti-o, lu-sen'shi-ō [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew*], son to Vincentio, in love with Bianca.

Lu-ce'ra, lū-chē'rä, town; Foggia prov., It.; p. 14,067. **Luc-ce'ri-a**‡ [Anc.].

Luc-ce'ri-us, lū-sē'ri-us [L., light-bringing], a surname of Jupiter.

Lu-cerne', lū-sęrn'. **1.** Canton; cen. Switz.; 579 □; p. 135,-360. **2.** Its ✳; p. 21,778.

Lu-cerne', Lake of, cen. Switz.; 24 × 2 m.

Lu-cet'ta, lu-set'ä [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*], waiting-maid to Julia.

Luc-het'so Da Ge-no'va, lū-ket'tō dä jē-nō'vä. See CAMBIASO.

Lu'ci-a, lū'shi-ą [see LUCY]. **1. Saint** [–304], a Christian virgin; suffered martyrdom at Syracuse. **2.** lū-chī'ä [DONIZETTI *Lucia di Lammermoor*]. Heroine of the opera; the Lucy Ashton of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Lu'cian, lū'shon [L. *masc.*, light. F. **Lu"ci"en',** lū'-sī'aN'; It. **Lu-cia'no,** lū-chä'nō; L. **Lu"ci-a'nus**]. **1.** [125?–210?] Gr. rhetorician; satirist; humorist; *Dialogues*, etc. **Lu"ci-a'nus;. 2. Saint** [–312], Christian martyr, of Antioch. **Lou-ki-a-nos'**‡ [Gr.].

Lu"ci-an'a, lū'shi-an'ä [SHAK. *Comedy of Errors*], Adriana's sister; m. Antipholus of Syracuse.

Lu'ci-a'nus, lū'shi-ā'nus. See LUCIAN, 1, 2.

Lu'ci-fer [L., < Heb., light-bearer]. **1.** See vocab. **2.** [DANTE *Inferno.*] A giant with three faces and with wings like a bat. **3.** [–370?] See LUCIFERIANS, in vocabulary.

Lu-cile', lū-sīl' [See LUCY. **Lu-cille'**‡], the heroine of Lord Lytton's poem, *Lucile*.

Lu-cil'i-us, lu-sil'i-us. **1. Ca'ius** [—148–103], Rom. satiric poet; father of Rom. satire. **2. Ju'ni-or,** Rom. poet; nat.; reputed author of *Ætna*; fl. 60.

Lu-cil'la, Au'ni-a, [116?–184], Rom. empress; dau. of M. Aurelius; w. of L. Verus, then of C. Pompeianus, Rom. senator; poisoned the former; exiled; put to death.

Lu-cin'da, lū-sin'dä. See LUCY.

Lu'ci-us [*Bib.* **Lu'ci-a, Lu'cy** (*fem.*). **F. Luce,** lūs, **Lu"ci'us',** lū'sē'üs'; G. **Lu'ci-us,** lū'tsi-ūs; It. **Lu'cio,** lū'chō; Pg. **Lu'ci-o,** lū si-ō; Sp. **Lu'ci-o,** lū'thi-ō.

Lu'ci-us, lū'shi-us. **1.** [–1185] Card. Chaldo of Lucca; 1st pope elected by the cardinals. **2.** A name of several characters in Shakespeare's plays.

Lu'ci-us O'rig'ger, Sir [SHERIDAN *The Rivals*], an aggressive Irishman.

Luc'ke, luc'kę, **Got'fried Chris'ti-an Fried'rich** [1792–1855], Ger. theologian.

Luck'en-wal"de, luc'ęn-vāl'dę, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 16,109.

Luck'im-pur', luc'im-pūr'. Same as LAKHIMPUR.

Luck'ner, luc'nęr, **Ni'ko-laus** [1722–1794], Fr. marshal; guillotined.

Luck'now", luc'nou'. **1.** Div.; Oudh prov., Brit. Ind.; 12,026 □; p. 5,856,559. **2.** Dist. in same; 979 □; p. 774,163. **3.** City; ✳ of dist. and div., and of Oudh; p. 273,028.

Lu"çon', lü'sōN', town; Vendée dept., Fr.; p. 5,977.

Lu-crèce', See LUCRETIA.

Lu-cre'ti-a, lū-crē'shi-ą [L. *fem.*, gain? F. **Lu"crèce',** lü'crēs'; G. **Lu-cre'ti-a,** lū-crē'tsi-ä; It. **Lu-cre'zi-a,** lū-crē'tsi-ä; L. **Lu-cre'ti-a**‡ Sp. **Lu-cre'ci-a,** lū-crē'thi-ä] [–510], legendary Rom. heroine; w. of Collatinus; violated by Sextus Tarquinius; killed herself, her death resulting in overthrow of the monarchy.

Lu-cret'i-lis, lū-cret'i-lis, mt. range; Sabine country, It.; near the farm of Horace, the poet; now **Mon'te Li-bret'i.**

Lu-cre'ti-us Ca'rus, lu-cri'shi-us kē'rus. **Ti'tus** [–95–52 or 51 ?], Rom. poet. See LUCRETIAN, in vocabulary.

Lu-cri'nus, lū-crui'nus, anc. lake; Campania, It.; near Cumæ; dried up by volcanic eruption, 1538.

Lu-cul'lus, lu-cul'us [–110 ?–57 ?], Rom. consul; def. Mithridates and Tigranes; wealthy; luxurious. **Li-cin'i-us;.**

Lu-cus'ta, lu-cus'tä [–68], Rom. female poisoner; employed by Agrippina to kill Claudius, and by Nero to kill Britannicus; put to death. **Lo-cus'ta;.**

Lu'cy [Eng. *fem.* **Lu-cile'**‡; **Lu-cin'da;.** D. **Lu'ci-e,** lū-si-ē; F. **Lu"cie',** lü'sī'; G. **Lu'ci-e,** lū'tsi-ę; It. **Lu-ci'a,** lū-chī'ä; L. **Lu'ci-a,** lū'shi-ą; Pg. **Lu'ci-a,** lū'si-ä; Sp. **Lu-ci'a,** lū-thī'ä]. **1. Saint,** Same as LUCIA, SAINT. **2.** [ABBOTT *The Rollo Books.*] Cousin of Rollo; travels with him.

Lu'cy Ash'ton. See ASHTON.

Lu'cy Lock'it [GAY *Beggar's Opera*], the jailer's daughter; allows Macheath to escape.

Lud [Heb.; *Bib.*], son of Shem, or his descendants.

Lu'den, lū'dęn, **Hein'rich** [1780–1847], Ger. historian; publicist.

Lü'den-scheid, lü'dęn-shīt, mfg. town; Westphalia, Prus.; p. 15,067.

Lü'der-itz, lü'dęr-its. **1.** Bay; Ger. S. W. Afr. **2.** Town on same, Ger colony; formerly **An'gra Pe-que'ña.**

Lü'ders, lü'dęrs. **Al"ex-an'der Nik"o-lai'e-vich** [1790–1874], Rus. gen.; def. Hung., July, 1849.

Lu'de-wig", lū'dę-vig'. **Jo'hann Pe'ter** [1670–1743], Ger. jurist; historian.

Lud'hi-a'na, lud'hi-ä'nä. **1.** Dist.; Jalandhar div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 1,455 □; p. 618,722. **2.** Its ✳; p. 46,334.

Lu'dim, lū'dim [Heb.; *Bib.*], a descendant or descendants of Mizraim.

Lud'ing-ton, city; ⊙ of Mason co., Mich.; p. 7,517.

Lud'low, lud'lō. **1. Ed'mund** [1620–1693], Eng. republican gen.; regicide. **2. Fitz'hugh** [1837–1870], Am. author. **3. Rog'er,** Eng. colonist; compiled the first law code of Conn.; fl. 1640. **4. Thom'as W.** [1856–1894], Am. archeol.; art-critic. **5.** Mkt. town and bor.; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 4,460. **6.** Town; Kenton co., Ky.; p. 2,469. **7.** Town; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 1,939. **8.** Town; Windsor co., Vt.; p. 1,768.

Lu-dol'phus, lū-dol'fus, Job [1624–1704], Ger. Orientalist. **Lu'dolff.**

Lu"do-vi'co, Lud'wig, Lu-i'gi. See LEWIS.

Lud'wig, lud'vih. **1. L. II.** [1845–1886], king of Bavaria; became insane; drowned himself. **2. Chris'ti-an Gott'lieb** [1709–1773], Ger. botanist. **3. Ot'to** [1813–1865], Ger. dramatist; novelist.

Lud'wigs-burg, lūd'vihs-būrh, garrison town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 17,418.

Lud'wigs-ha"fen, lūd'vihs-hā'fęn, fort. mfg. town; Bavarian Palatinate, Ger.; p. 33,216.

Luers, lürs *or* lü'grz, **John Hen'ry** [1819–1871], Ger.-Am. R. C. priest; first bp. of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Luft, luft, **Hans** [1495–1584], Ger. printer; "the Bible Printer"; pub. Luther's translation of Bible.

Lu-fi'ra, lū-fi'rä, riv.; S. Kongo Free State, Afr.; l. 400 m. to Lake Kasali.

Lu-ga'no, lū-gä'nō, **Lake of,** Swit. & It.; 14 × 1 m.; 18 □. **Ce-re'si-o;.**

Lu-gansk', lū-gänsk', min. town; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Rus.; p. 10,049.

Lug"du-nen'sis, lug'dū-nen'sis, dist. in S. E. part of ancient Gaul.

Lug-du'num, lug-dū'num. **1.** Anc. city; Gallia Lugdunensis; now Lyons. **2.** Anc. city of the Batavi, in Germania Inferior; now **Ley'den.**

Lu'gen-beel", lū'gęn-bil', co.; S. S. Dak.; 1,080 □.

Lu'go, lū'gō. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 3,787 □; p. 432,165. **2.** Its ✳; walled town; p. 19,701.

Lu'gos", lū'gōsh, town; ✳ of Krasso co., Hung.; p. 10,000.

Lu'hith [Heb., table; *Bib.*], a place in Moab.

Lu'ing, lal.; Argyll co., Scot.; l. 7 m.

Lu-i'ni, lū-ī'ni. **1. An-re'li-o** [1530?–1593?], It. painter. **2. Ber"nar-di'no** [1470?–after 1530], It. painter; father of Aurelio. **Lo-vi'ni;. Lu-vi'ni;.**

Lu'it-prand, lū'it-prand. See LIUTPRAND.

Luke, lūk [Gr. *masc.*, light. Dan. D. G. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Lu'cas.** lū'cus; F. **Luc,** lūc; Hung. **Lu'cás,** lū'cush; It. **Lu'ca,** lū'cä; L. **Lu'cas**], **Saint,** one of the Evangelists. See vocabulary.

Lu-ku'ga, lū-kū'gū, riv.; Kongo Free State, Afr.; l. 235 m. from Lake Tanganyika to Kongo River.

Lu'le-a, lū'le-ä, riv.; Norrbotten prov., Sw.; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.

Lu'ling, town; Caldwell co., Tex.; p. 1,792.

Lul"ly', l. lū'li'. **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1633–1687], It. mus. comp.; "the father of Fr. dramatic music." **2.** lul'i. **Ray'mond,** "Doctor Illuminatus" [1234–1315], Sp. soldier; philos.; scholar; alchemist; religious ascetic. **Lul'li;.**

Lum'ber Riv'er, N. C.; l. 140 m. to Little Pedee River.

Lum'ber State, Maine.

Lum'mi Riv'er, Wash.; Cascade Mts. to Bellingham Bay.

Lump'kin. 1. Jo'seph Hen'ry [1799–1867], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Ga. **2. Wil'son** [1783–1870], Am. lawyer; bro. of preceding; Gov. of Ga. **3.** Co.; N. Ga.; 267 □; p. 6,867; ⊙ Dahlonega.

Lu'na, lū'nä [L., the moon]. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] The moon-goddess. **Sem'e-le;** [Gr.]. **2.** Anc. town; Etruria, It.; ruins now called **Lu'ni.**

Lu"na-wa'ra, lū'nä-wā'rä, native Rewakanta state, Gujarat, Ind.; 388 □; p. 75,450; ✳ Lunawara.

Lun'car-ty, lun'cär-ti, vil.; Perth co., Scot.; Danes def., 990.

Lund, lūnd, town; Malmöhus prov., Sw.; p. 15,228.

Lun'dy, lun'di. **Ben'ja-min** [1789–1839], Am. philan.; persistent advocate of abolition.

Lun'dy Isle, at entrance to Bristol Channel; Devon co., Eng.; p. 177.

Lun'dy's Lane, near Drummondville, Ont. prov., Can.; Am. def. Brit., July 25, 1814.

Lü"ne-burg, lü'nę-būrg. **1.** Dept.; Hanover prov., Prus.; 4,376 □; p. 420,093. **2.** Its ✳; p. 20,665.

Lu'nen-burg, lū'nęn-būrg. **1.** Co.; S. Va.; 429 □; p. 11,-372. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 122. **3.** Co.; S. Nova Scotia prov., Can.; 1,115 □; p. 31,075. **4.** Its ✳; p. 4,044.

Lu"né"ville', lü'nā'vil', town; Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., Fr.; p. 20,114; peace bet. Fr. & Ger., 1801.

Lung'chau', lung'chou', town; Kwangsi prov., China; p. 20,000.

Lung'-Ki-ang", lung'-ki-ąng", riv.; China; l. 300 m. to Hong-Kiang River.

Lu'ni, lū'ni. **1.** Riv.; Jodhpur, Rajputana, Ind.; l. 320 m. to Runn of Cutch, south of Bombay. **2.** See LUNA, 2.

Lunt. 1. George [1803–1885], Am. lawyer; poet; misc. writer. **2. Will'iam Par'sons** [1805–1857], Am. Unit. minister; poet; misc. writer.

Lu-per'cus, lū-pęr'cus. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] See vocab. **2. Ser-vas'tus Sul-pi'ci-us.** Rom. poet of later empire.

Lu'pi-a, lū'pi-ą, anc. town; Calabria, It.; now **Lec'ce. Lup'pi-a**‡.

Lup'ton, Thom'as G. [1791–1873], Eng. engraver.

Lu'pus, lū'pus, Ru-til'i-us, Rom. writer; rhetorician; probably fl. about 30.

Lu-ray', lu-rā', vil.; ⊙ of Page co., Va.; p. 2,809; caverns.

Lur'gan, lūr'gan, mfg. town; Armagh co., Ir.; p. 11,447.

Lur"ris-tan', lū'ris-tän', prov.; W. Per.; 15,060 □; p. 300,-000; ✳ Khorremabad; p. 2,000.

Lur'lei, lūr'lī. See LORELEI.

Lurs, lürs, a people, probably of Aryan origin, inhabiting Luristan and other provs., Per.; p. 421,000.

Lus, lūs, prov.; Baluchistan; 5,200 □; p. 60,000.

Lu-sam'bo, lū-sām'bō, large town; Katanga country, S. Kongo Free State, Afr.

Lu-sa'ti-a, lū-sē'shi-ą, anc. ter.; Ger.; now divided bet. Prus. and Saxony kingdom.

Lus-ci'nus, lus-sui'nus. See FABRICIUS, CAIUS.

Lush'ing-ton, Ste'phen [1782–1873], Eng. lawyer; statesman.

Lu"si'gnan', Guy de. See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

Lu"si-ta'ni-a, lū'si-tā'ni-ą, anc. name of W. part of Hispania, incl. part of modern Pg.; now poetic name for Portugal. **Ly-si-ta-ni'a**‡ [Gr.].

Lu-te'ti-a Pa-ris'i-o'rum, lū-tē'shi-ą pa-ris'i-ō'rum, anc. town; Belgic Gaul; now Paris.

Lu'ther, lū'ther [Teut. *masc.*, noted warrior. F. **Lo"-thaire',** lō'tär'; G. **Lu'ther,** lū'ter, **Lo'thar,** lō'tär; It. **Lo-ta'ri-o,** lō-tä'ri-ō; L. **Lu-the'rus**; Sp. **Clo-ta'-ri-o,** clō-tä'ri-ō], **Mar'tin** [1483–1546]. See LUTHERAN, in vocabulary.

Lu'ther Pass, Cal.; elev. 7,505 ft.

Lu'ti, lū'ti, **Be"ne-det'to** [1666–1724], It. painter.

Lut'ke, lüt'kę, **Fe'o-dor Pe'tro-vich** [1797–1882], Rus. arctic explorer; circumnavigator.

Lu'ton, mfg. mkt. bor.; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 30,005.

Lutsk, lütsk, town; Volhynia govt., Rus.; p. 11,838.

Lut"ta-bund', lut'ä-bund', pass; E. Kabul, Afghan.; l. 6 m.

Lut'ter-worth, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. of par., 2,000; Wycliff died here.

Lut-trell', **Lur-cis'sus** [1688–1732], Eng. chronicler.

Lüt'tring-hau"sen, lüt'tring-hou'zen, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,316.

Lüt'zen, lüt'sen, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 3,501; Swedes def. Austr., 1632; Fr. def. Allies, 1813.

Lüt'zow, lut'sō, **Lud'wig A'dolf Wil'helm, Baron von** [1782-1834, Prus. officer; leader of the "black chasseurs" at Lutzen.

Lux"a-pa-til'la Creek, Ala.; l. 100 m. to Tombigbee River.

Lux"em"bourg', lük'ăm'bûr'. **1. Duc de** [1628-1695], François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Fr. marshal. **2.** Prov.; Belg.; 1,706 □; p. 242,171; * Arlon.

Lux'em-burg, lux'em-bûrg. **1.** Grand duchy; E. of Belg.; 998 □; p. 211,088; indep. neutral ter. **2.** Its ×; p. 18,187.

Lux"euil', lük"ö', town; Haute-Saône dept., Fr.; mineral springs; remains of Roman baths.

Lux'or", lux'ôr", vil.; on Nile Riv., Upper Egypt; site of anc. Thebes.

Lu"ynes', lü'in'. **1. Duc de** [1578-1621], Charles d' Albert; Fr. courtier; dipl.; favorite & minister of Louis XIII. **2. Duc de** [1802-1867], Honoré T. P. J. d'Albert; Fr. archeol.

Luz, luz [Heb., bending; *Bib.*].

Lu"zac', lü'zdc', **Jan** [1746-1807], Dutch philol.; publicist.

Lu-zan', lü-thän', **Don Ig-na'ci-o** [1702-1754], Sp. poet; critic literary reformer.

Lu"zarches', lü'zärsh', **Ro"bert' de,** Fr. architect; designed Amiens cathedral; fl. 1220.

Lu"zerne', **1.** lü'zärn'. **Anne Cé"sar' de la** [1741-1791], chevalier; Fr. diplomat; min. to U. S. **2.** lu-zern', Co.; E. Pa.; 920 □; p. 201,208; ⊙ Wilkesbarre. **3.** Bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,398.

Lu-zon', lü-zōn' *or* (Sp.) lü-thōn', largest of Philippine Isls.; 57,505 □; p. 4,450,191; * Manila.

Luz-za'ra, lü-tsä'rä, mkt. town; Parma prov., It.; Fr. def. Imperialists, 1702.

Ly-æ"us, laï-ī'us [Gr., to loosen or free], surname of Bacchus, as freeing from care. **Ly-aï'os‡** [Gr.].

Lyc"a-bet'tus, lic"a-bet'us, anc. name of mt.; N. E. of Athens, Gr.; now St. George. **Ly-ka-bēt-tos'‡** [Gr.].

Ly-cæ'us, lī-sī'us, anc. mt.; S. W. Arcadia, Gr.; sacred to worship of Zeus and Pan; now **Mt. Tet'ra-gi. Ly-kaï'os‡** [Gr.].

Ly-cam'bes, lī-cam'bīz, f. of Neobule; said to have promised her in marriage to Archilochus, then to have given her to another; fl. about —700. **Ly-kam'bēs‡** [Gr.].

Ly-ca'on, lī-kē'en [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Arcadia; son of Pelasgus & f. of Callisto; changed by Juno into a wolf. **Ly-ka'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Lyc"a-o'ni-a, lic"a-ō'ni-a, anc. name of dist in S. E. part of Phrygia, Asia Minor. **Ly-ka-o-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Ly-ce'us, lī-sī'us [*Gr. Myth.*], a surname of Apollo.

Lych'ni-dus, lic'nī-dus, anc. city; * of the Desaretii, Illyricum; its ruins are 14 m. S. of Ochrida.

Lyc'i-a, lish'i-a. See LYCIAN¹, in vocabulary.

Lyc'i-das, lis'i-das. **1.** [VERGIL *Eclogue* III.] A shepherd. **2.** [MILTON *Lycidas.*] Sobr. for Milton's friend Edward King (son of Sir John King, Sec. for Ir.), drowned on a voyage from Chester to Ireland.

Lyc'i-us, lish'i-us [*Gr. Myth.*], a surname of Apollo. **Ly'ki-os‡** [Gr.].

Lyc"o-me'des, lic'o-mī'dēz. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] King of Scyros; son of Apollo; guardian of Achilles; treacherously k. Theseus. **2.** [—366] Gr. gen. of Arcadia; cofounder of Megalopolis; def. the Spartans at Orchomenos, —369. **Ly-ko-mē'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Ly-com'ing, laï-cum'ing, co.; N. Pa.; 1,195 □; p. 70,579; ⊙ Williamsport.

Ly'con, laï'cun. **1.** Athenian orator; a prosecutor of Socrates; fl. —405. **2.** [—300-226] Head of Peripatetic school at Athens; b. in Troas. **Ly'kōn‡** [Gr.].

Lyc'o-phron, lic'o-frōn. **1.** Son of Periander, king of Corinth; fl. —600. **2.** Gr. poet; gram.; fl. —290; *Cassandra.* **Ly-ko'phrōn‡** [Gr.].

Lyc"o-re'a, lic'o-rī'a. **1.** Anc. name of one of the 2 peaks of Mt. Parnassus; those who slept there were said to become either inspired or mad; now **Mt. Li"a-kou'ra. 2.** Anc. town on or at foot of same. **Ly-kō'rei-a‡** [Gr.].

Ly-cor'tas, lī-cōr'tas, **of Meg"a-lop'o-lis,** Achean gen.; father of Polybius. **Ly-kor'tas‡** [Gr.].

Lyc'tus, lic'tus, anc. town in Crete; its ruins are N. W. of Lassiti. **Ly'ktos‡** [Gr.]; **Lyt'tus‡.**

Ly-cur'gus, lī-cūr'gus [Gr. *masc.*, wolf-hunter]. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] King of Thrace, made mad by Bacchus; k. by subjects. **2.** Semimythical Spartan lawgiver; worshiped as a god after death; fl. about —820. **3.** [—396?-323?] Attic orator; supporter of Demosthenes. **Ly-kōūr'gos‡** [Gr.].

Lyc'us, lic'us. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Ruler of Thebes; k. by Amphion & Zethus for cruelty to his niece Antiope, their mother. **2.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Son of Pandion. **3.** Anc. name of several rivers in Asia Minor. **Ly'kos‡** [Gr.].

Lyd'da, anc. town; Palestine, N. W. of Jerusalem; afterward called Diospolis; modern Ramlat is 2 m. E. of its site, which is now called Lud.

Lyd'gate, lid'gēt, **John** [1375?-1460?], Eng. monk; poet.

Lyd'i-a [Gr.; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha.* Dan. D. **Ly'di-a,** lī'di-ä; F. **Ly"die',** lī'dī'; Gr. **Ly-dī'a;** It. **Li'di-a,** lī'dī-ä; L. **Lyd'i-a]. 1.** A woman of Thyatira; a seller of purple, converted by Paul at Philippi. **2.** Anc. maritime province between Mysia & Caria, W. Asia Minor; * Sardis. **3.** Lud.

Lyd'i-a-des, lid'i-ä-dīz [—226], ruler of Megalopolis; gen. of Achean League; fell in battle. **Ly-di-a'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Lyd'i-a Lan'guish [SHERIDAN *Rivals*], the heroine of the comedy; the niece and ward of Mrs. Malaprop.

Lyd'i-as, lid'i-as, anc. name of riv. in Macedon; now called **Ka-ras'mak** or **Ma"vro-ne'ro.**

Lyd'i-at, Thom'as [1572-1646], Eng. math.; chronologist; royalist.

Ly'dus, laï'dus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Son of Atys, anc. king of Lydia; Lydia is said to have been named after him. **Ly-dos'‡** [Gr.]. **2. Jo-han'nes Lau-ren'tius** [490-565?], Gr. writer; b. in Lydia (whence his name).

Ly'ell, laï'el, **Sir Charles** [1797-1875], Eng. geol.; f. of the uniformitarian theory.

Ly'ell, Mount, Sierra Nevada; bet. Fresno and Mono cos., Cal.; 13,042 ft.

Lyg'da-mis, lig'da-mis. **1.** Gov. of Naxos; fl. —540. **2.** Father of Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus; fl. —500. **3.** Tyrant of Caria; Herodotus aided in deposing him. **Lyg-da-mis'‡.**

Lyg'i-i, lij'i-aï, anc. Ger. people; lived bet. the Oder & Vistula.

Ly'ing Dick Tal'bot [Nickname], Tyrconnel, Ir. Jacobite.

Ly'kens, laï'kenz, bor.; Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 2,450.

Ly-kur'gos, lī-kūr'gos, **Lo"go-the'tis** [1772-1850], Gr. patriot; Gov. of Samos.

Lyl'y, lil'i, **John** [1553-1606], Eng. dram.; romance-writer; *Euphues; Campaspe.* See EUPHUISM, in vocab. **Lil'ly‡; Lyl'ie‡.**

Ly'man, laï'man. **1. Da'vid Bel'den** [1803-1834], Am. miss. to Hawaiian Isls. **2. Hen'ry** [1810-1834], Am. phys.; miss. to the East; k. by Javanese. **3. Phin'e-as** [1716-1775; Am. gen.; opposed Fr. in Can.; led colony of immigrants from Eng. to Fla. **4. The'o-dore** [1792-1849], Am. politician; publicist; proslavery orator. **5.** Co.; S. S. Dak.; 575 □; p. 233.

Lyme Re'gis, laïm rī'jis, spt.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 2,365; watering-place.

Lym"'Fiord', lōm"'-fyōrd', inlet; North Sea to Cattegat, Den.; l. 100 m.

Lym'ing-ton, lim'ing-tun, bor.; Hants, Eng.; p. 4,551.

Lymm, lim, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 4,995.

Lyn-ces'tis, lin-ses'tis, anc. name of dist. in S. W. Macedonia; * Lyncus. **Her"a-cle'a‡; Lyn-kē-stis'‡** [Gr.].

Lyn'ceus, lin'sūs *or* lin'si-us [*Gr. Myth.*]. **1.** King of Argos; of the 50 sons of Ægyptus he was the only one whose life was spared by his bride. See HYPERMNESTRA. **2.** One of the Argonauts; noted for his keen sight; k. by Pollux. **Lyn-keus'‡** [Gr.].

Lynch, linch. **1. Pat'rick Nic'son** (or **Nil'son**) [1817-1882], Am. R. C. priest; bp. of Charleston. **2. Thom'as** [1749-1779], Am. patriot; signed Decl. of Ind.; lost at sea. **3. Will'iam F.** [1801-1865], Am. naval officer; expl. Jordan Valley and Dead Sea.

Lynch'burg, city; Campbell co., Va.; p. 19,709.

Lynch's Creek, S. C.; l. 150 m. to Great Pedee Riv.

Lyn'cus, lin'cus [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Scythia or Sicily; changed by Ceres into a lynx. **Lyn'kos‡** [Gr.].

Lynd'hurst, lind'hûrst, **Baron** [1772-1863], John Singleton Copley, Eng. statesman; b. in Boston, Mass.; thrice Lord Chancellor.

Lyn'don, lin'dun, town; Caledonia co., Vt.; p. 2,619.

Lynd'say, lind'zi, **Sir Da'vid,** "of the Mount" [1490?-1554?], Scot. poet. **Lind'say‡.**

Lyne'doch, lin'dōn, **Baron** [1750-1843], Thomas Graham, Scot. gen.; def. Fr. at Barosa, 1811.

Lyn-ette', lin-et' [TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette*], the heroine of the poem; secures Gareth to rescue her sister; marries him. **Li-net'‡.**

Lynn, lin. **1.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 24. **2.** City; Essex co., Mass.; p. 55,727. **3.** Spt.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 18,265. **King's Lynn‡; Lynn Re'gis‡.**

Ly'on, laï'un. **1. George Fran'cis** [1795-1832], Eng. navig.; expl. in Afr. and arctic regions; writer. **2. John** [1803-1889], Mormon poet; author; b. in Scot. **3. Ma'ry** [1797-1849], Am. female educationist; founded Mt. Holyoke Sem., Mass. **4. Mat'thew** [1746-1822], Am. Revol. officer; b. in Ir.; founded Fairfield, Vt. **5. Na-than'i-el** [1819-1861], U. S. gen.; fell at Wilson's Creek. **6.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 600 □; p. 8,680; ⊙ Rock Rapids. **7.** Co.; E. Kan.; 858 □; p. 23,196; ⊙ Emporia. **8.** Co.; S. W. Ky.; 275 □; p. 7,628; ⊙ Eddyville. **9.** Co.; S. W. Minn.; 720 □; p. 9,501; ⊙ Marshall. **10.** Co.; W. Nev.; 1,264 □; p. 1,987; ⊙ Dayton.

Ly"on"nais', lī"en"nē', anc. prov.; Fr.; now Rhône, Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme depts.

Ly"on"nesse', laï'en'nes'. **1.** [MALORY *Prince Arthur* and TENNYSON *Morte d' Arthur.*] A tract of land bet. Cornwall and the Scilly Isls., now "full forty fathoms under water"; scene of Arthur's last battle and of his death. **Li"o-nesse'‡.**

Ly'ons. 1. laï'unz. **Ed'mund, Baron** [1790-1858], Eng. adm.; diplomat. **2. Viscount** [1817-1887], Richard Bickerton Pemell; Eng. dipl.; son of preceding; ambas. to U. S. (during civil war), Turk., and Fr. **3.** lī'ŏn', Spt. city; * of Rhône dept., Fr.; p. 416,029. **4.** laï'unz. City; Clinton co., Iowa; p. 5,799. **5.** Vil.; ⊙ of Wayne co., N. Y.; p. 4,475. **6.** City; ⊙ of Rice co., Kan.; p. 1,754.

Lyons, Gulf of, Medit. Sea, S. of Fr.

Ly"ra', lī'rū', **Ni"co"las' de** [1270-1340], Fr. monk; Bib. commentator.

Lyr-nes'sus, lėr-nes'us. **1.** Anc. city of Troas, mentioned by Homer. **2.** Anc. town; Pamphylia, Asia Minor. **Lyr-nēs-sos'‡** [Gr.].

Lys, lis, riv.; Fr. and Belg.; l. 100 m. to Scheldt Riv. **Ley'e‡** [Flem.].

Ly-san'der. laï-san'der. **1.** [—395] Spartan gen.; dipl.; took Athens, —404; fell at Haliartus. **Ly'san-dros‡** [Gr.]. **2.** [SHAK. *Midsummer-Night's Dream.*] Lover of Hermia, who flees with him from Athens to avoid marriage with Demetrius.

Ly-sa'ni-as, laï-sē'ni-as [Gr. or L.; *Bib.*], *Luke* III, 1. **Ly-sa-ni'as‡** [Gr.].

Lys'i-as, lis'i-as. **1.** [—459?-378] One of the ten Attic orators; composed 233 speeches; 34 extant. **2.** [—162] Gen. of Antiochus Epiphanes; Gov. of S. Syria; besieged Jerusalem, 163; put to death by Demetrius Soter. **3. Clau'di-us,** chief captain of the Roman forces at Jerusalem in time of Felix (A. D. 50); rescued Paul. **Ly-si'as‡** [Gr.].

Ly-sic'ra-tes, laï-sic'ra-tiz, **Choragic Monument of,** at Athens; erected —335; nicknamed "the Lantern of Diogenes." See illustration on page 335, vocabulary. **Ly-sik'ra-tēs‡** [Gr.].

Ly"si-mach'i-a, laï"si-mak'i-a, anc. spt. town; Thrace. **Hex"a-mil'i-on‡; Ly-si-ma-chi'a‡** [Gr.].

Ly-sim'a-chus, laï-sim'a-cus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*]. **1.** [—281] King of Thrace & Macedon, one of Alexander's generals; def. and slain at Corupedion. **2.** A bro. of Menelaus; k. by the populace, 170? **Ly-si'ma-chos‡** [Gr.].

Ly-sip'pus, laï-sip'us. **1.** Gr. comic poet of Arcadia; fl. —434? **2.** Gr. sculp. of Sicyon; fl. —324. **Ly'sip-pos‡** [Gr.].

Ly'sis, laï'sis, Gr. philos.; disciple of Pythagoras; reputed teacher of Epaminondas; fl. about —400?

Ly-sis'tra-tus, laï-sis'tra-tus, Gr. sculptor; first used gypsum molds for wax casts.

Ly'sons, laï'sunz, **Sam'u-el** [1763-1819], Eng. antiquary.

Lys'tra, lis'tra [Gr.; *Bib.*], city of Lycaonia; ruins probably 30 m. S. of Konieh. **Ly'stra‡** [Gr.].

Lyte, Hen'ry Fran'cis [1793-1847], Scot. hymn-writer.

Lyth'am, lith'am, coast town; Lanc., Eng.; p. 4,122.

Ly'tle, laï'tl, **Will'iam Haines** [1826-1863], U. S. gen.; poet; fell at Chickamauga; *I am Dying, Egypt, Dying.*

Lyt'tel-ton, Ut'tl-tun, George, Baron [1709-1773], Eng. statesman; poet; misc. writer.

Ly'ton, lit'un. **1. Earl of.** See BULWER. **2. Earl of** [1831-1891], Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton; Eng. poet; dipl.; Gov.-Gen. of India; ambassador to France; *Lucile,* etc. See OWEN MEREDITH.

Ly'ulf, laï'ulf [Teut. Scot. *masc.*, savage wolf].

M

Ma'a-cah, mē'a-cā [Heb., depression; *Bib.*]. **Ma'a-chah‡.**

Ma-ac'a-thite [*Bib.*]. **Ma-och'a-thite‡.**

Ma"a-di'ah, mē"a-daï'ā [Heb., Jah is ornament; *Bib.*].

Ma-a'i, ma-ē'aï *or* mē'ē [Heb., Jah is compassionate; *Bib.*].

Ma-al'eh-a-crab'bim, ma-al'ē-a-crab'im *or* mē'a-lē-a-crab'im [Heb., the ascent of Akrabbim; *Bib.*].

Ma'a-rath, mē'a-rath [Heb., bare place.; *Bib.*].

Maas, mäs. **1. The New,** right arm of Merwede Riv.; Neth. to the North Sea. **2. The Old,** left arm of Merwede Riv.; Neth. to the New Maas.

Ma"a-se'iah, mē"a-sī'ya [Heb., work of Jah; *Bib.*].

Ma"a-si'as, mē"a-saï'as [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Ma'ath [*Bib.*], *Luke* III, 26.

Ma"a-zi'ah, mē"a-zaï'ā [Heb., strength of Jah; *Bib.*].

Mab. See vocabulary.

Ma'bel [L. *fem.*, beloved. **Mab‡** (Ir.). F. **Ma"belle',** mä'bel'; L. **Ma-bil'i-a; A-mab'i-lis‡].**

Ma"bil"lon', mä'bī'lyōn', **Jean** [1632-1707], Fr. hist.; Benedictine monk.

Ma"bly', mä'blī', **Ga"bri"el' Bon"not' de** [1709-1785], Fr. hist.; diplomat.

Mac-ad'am, John Lou'don [1756-1836]. See MACADAMIZE, in vocabulary.

Ma-caï'o, mä-caï'ō, city; Alagoas state, Braz.; p. 10,000. **Ma-cay'o‡.**

Ma"caire', mä"cār', **Ro"bert,** a bold criminal, the hero of "Chien d'Aubry" and other Fr. plays.

Mc-All' Mis'sion, a Prot. mission in Fr. to encourage Bible-reading; has over 100 stations.

Ma-cao', mä-cau' *or* mä-cä'ō, isl. & spt., entrance of Canton Riv., China; p. 71,834; Pg.

Mac"'Ar'dell, James [1710?-1765], Eng. engr. in mezzotinto.

Mac"'Ar'thur, Dun'can [1772-1840], Am. gen; war of 1812; Gov. of Ohio, 1830.

Mac-Ar'thur Isles, group; N. E. Austral., Pacific Oc.

Mac-art'ney, George, Earl of [1737-1806], Eng. dipl.; Gov. of Madras.

Ma-cas'sar, ma-cas'ar *or* mä-cäs'sar. **1. Strait of,** bet. Borneo and Celebes Isls.; 70 to 240 m. broad. **2.** Dutch dept.; Celebes Isl., Malay Arch.; p. 70,000. **Go'a‡; Go'ack‡. 3.** Native state in the dept. **4.** Chief town of Celebes Isl.; p. 20,000. **Mau-kas'ser‡.**

Ma-cau'lay, ma-cô'lē, **Thom'as Bab'ing-ton** [1800-1859], Lord Macaulay; Eng. statesman; historian; essayist; man of letters; *History of England,* etc.

Mac"'Au'ley, mac"-ô'lē, **Cath'er-ine E.** [1787-1841], Ir. philanthropist; founded Sisters of Mercy.

Mac-beth'. 1. [-1057] King of Scot.; hero of Shakespeare's tragedy. **2. Lady,** his wife; incites him to murder; intro. in Shakespeare's tragedy.

Mc-Bride' Peak, mt.; Cal.; 13,441 ft.

Mac"ca-be'us [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], **Ju'das,** son of Mattathias; one of the first Maccabean leaders. **Mac"ca-bæ'us‡; Mak-ka-baï'os‡** [Gr.].

Mac"ca-lu'ba, mäc'ä-lū'bä, mud-volcano; Sicily; intermittent.

Mac-Car'thy, ma-cär'thi, **Den'is Flor'ence** [1817-1882], Ir. poet.

Mc-Clel'lan, ma-clel'un. **1. George Brin'ton** [1826-1885], U. S. gen.; organized Army of Potomac & comm. it in 1861-1862; nom. for Pres., 1864. **2. Mount,** Front range, Rocky Mts., Col.; 13,423 ft.

Mac'cles-field, mac'lz-fild, town; Chester co., Eng.; p. 36,009.

Mc-Clos'key, ma-clos'kē, **John** [1810-1885], first Am. cardinal.

M'-Clure', ma-clūr', **Sir Rob'ert John Le Me-su'ri-er** [1807-1873], Eng. admiral; disc. Northwest Passage.

Mac-con'nels-ville, vil.; ⊙ of Morgan co., Ohio; p. 1,771.

Mc-Cook', co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 580 □; p. 6,448; ⊙ Salem.

Mc-Cor'mick, ma-cōr'mic, **Cy'rus Hall** [1809-1884], Am. inv.; reputed inv. of the reaping-machine.

Mc-Crack'en, co.; W. Kan.; 250 □; p. 21,051; ⊙ Paducah.

Mc-Crea', ma-crē', **Jane** [1753-1777], Am. woman; betrothed to a Brit. officer; killed by Indians.

M'-Crie, Thom'as [1772-1835], Scot. clerg.; hist.; *Life of John Knox,* etc.

Mac-Cul'lagh, ma-cul'ăh, **James** [1809-1846], Ir. math.

Mc-Cul'loch, ma-cul'oc. **1. John** [1773-1835], Brit. geol. **2. John Ram'say** [1779-1864], Scot. political economist; statist. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 3,217; ⊙ Brady.

Mac-Cul'lough, mac-cul'ŏgh, **John Ed'ward** [1837-1895], Ir.-Am. actor; tragedian.

Mac-don'ald, mac-don'ald *or* (F.) mäc-dō-nāl'. **1. É"tienne' Jacques Jo"seph' A"lex"an'dre** [1765-1840], duke of Taranto; Fr. marshal; in Napoleon's wars. **2. Flo'ra** [1722-1790], Scot. heroine; aided Charles Edward to escape after Culloden. **3. Sir John Al"ex-an'der** [1815-1891], Can. statesman; org. the first govt. of the Dom.

Mc-don'ald. 1. Co.; S. W. Mo.; 580 □; p. 11,283; ⊙ Pineville. **2.** Bor.; Wash. co., Pa.; p. 1,698.

Mac-Dou'ough, mac-den'o. **1. Thom'as** [1783-1825], Am. commodore. **2.** Co.; W. Ill.; 580 □; p. 27,467; ⊙ Macomb.

Mc-Dou'gall, mac-dū'gal, **Al"ex-an'der** [1731-1786], Am. Revolutionary general.

Mc-Dow'ell, mac-dou'el. **1. Ir'vin** [1818-1885], U. S. gen. **2.** Co.; W. N. C.; 476 □; p. 10,939; ⊙ Marion. **3.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 680 □; p. 7,300; ⊙ Perrysville.

Mac-Duff'. 1. [SHAK. *Macbeth.*] A Scot. thane. **2.** Spt. town; Banff co., Scot.; p. 4,000.

Mc-Duf'fie, mac-duf'i, co.; N. E. Ga.; 235 □; p. 8,789; ⊙ Thomson.

Mac"e-do'ni-a, mas"e-dō'ni-a, country; north of Greece proper; the most powerful seat of empire of the time under Alexander the Great; now part of Turk. Rumelia. **Ma-ke-do-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Ma"cei-ó', mä"saï-ō', spt.; * of Alagoas prov., Brazil; p. 20,000. **Ma"çay-o'‡.**

Ma'cer, mē'ser. **1. Æ-mil'i-us** [—16], Roman poet; wrote of animals & plants. **2. Æ-mil'i-us,** wrote of the Trojan war; fl. —12. **3. Æ-mil'i-us,** Roman jurist; writer; *De Appellationibus;* fl. 3d cent. **4. Clo'di-us,** gov. of Afr.; claimed throne at Nero's death. **5. C. Li-cin'i-us** [—110-66], Rom. historian; political leader; *Rerum Romanorum Libri.*

Ma"ce-ra'ta, mä-chē-rä'tä. **1.** Prov.; cen. It.; 1,087 □; p. 242,756. **2.** Its *; p. with commune, 24,500.

Mac-far'ren, mac-far'en, **Sir George Al"ex-an'der** [1813-1887], Eng. mus. comp.; dram.

Mac-gil'ly-cud-dy Reeks, ma-gil'i-cud-i riks, range of mts; Kerry co., Ir.; highest peak, Carrantuohill, 3,414 ft.

M'-Greg'or, ma-greg'ur, **Rob'ert.** See ROB ROY.

Ma-chæ'rus, ma-kī'rus, fortress on Dead Sea, where it is said John the Baptist was slain. **Ma-chai-rous'‡** [Gr.].

Ma-chan'i-das, ma-can'i-das [—207], tyrant of Lacedæmon; succeeded Lycurgus.

Ma-cha'on, ma-kē'en, Gr.; hero; at siege of Troy; wounded by Paris; received divine honors. **Ma-cha'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Mach'ba-nai, mac'ba-naï [Heb., thick; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii. 13.

Mach'be-nah, mac'bē-nā *or* mac-bī'nā [Heb., lump; *Bib.*].

Mac-heath', mac-hīth', **Captain** [GAY *Beggar's Opera*], a highwayman.

Mc-Hen'ry, mac-hen'ri. **1.** Co.; N. E. Ill.; 624 □; p. 26,414; ⊙ Woodstock. **2.** Co.; N. N. Dak.; 1,476 □; p. 1,584.

Ma'chi, mē'caï [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xiii, 15.

Ma-chi'as, ma-chaï'as, spt. town; ⊙ of Washington co., Me.; p. 2,035.

Ma"chi-a-vel'li, mä"kī-ä-vel'lī, **Nic"co-lo'** [1469-1527], Florentine statesman; writer. See MACHIAVELLIAN; MACHIAVELLISM, in vocabulary.

Ma'chir, mē'kir [Heb., salesman; *Bib.*].

Mach-nad'e-bai, mac-nad'e-bē *or* mac'na-dī'bē [Heb., gift of the noble; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 40.

Mach-pe'lah, mac-pī'lā [Heb., winding; *Bib.*].

Ma-chynl'leth, mā-hunt'leth, bor.; Wales; p. 2,042.

Mac"'Il-vaine', mak'il-vēn', **Charles Pet'tit** [1799-1873], Am. Prot. Epis. bishop.

Mc'In-tosh. 1. Co.; S. E. Ga.; 419 □; p. 6,470; ⊙ Darien. **2.** Co.; S. N. Dak.; 1,008 □; p. 3,248; ⊙ Ashley.

Mac'In-tyre, Mount, Adirondacks, N. Y.; 5,201 ft.

Mac-l'vor, Fer'gus [SCOTT *Waverley*], chief of Glennaquoich.

Mack, Frei'herr von, Karl [1752-1822], Aust. gen.; sur. to Fr. at Ulm, 1805.

Mac-kay', mac-kē'. **1. Charles** [1814-1889], Scot. poet. **2.** Spt.; Carlisle co., Queensland, Austral.; p. 3,397.

Mac-Kean', ma-kīn', co.; N. Pa.; 1,065 □; p. 46,863.

Mac-Kees'port, ma-kīz'pōrt, bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 20,741.

Mack-en'zie, ma-ken'zi. **1. Sir Al"ex-an'der** [1755? 1820], Scot. expl. in N. Am. **2. Hen'ry** [1745-1831], Scot.

writer; *Man of Feeling*, etc. **3. Will'iam Ly'on** [1795–1861], Can. journalist; agitator. **4.** Co.: N. Dak.; 1,080 □; p. 3. **5.** Riv.: N. W. Ter., Can.; l. 1,045 m. to Arctic Oc.

Mack'i-nac, mak'i-nô. **1. Strait of,** connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron; 4 m. wide. **2.** Co.; E. Mich.; 1,015 □; p. 7,830; ⊙ St. Ignace. **Mack'i-naw'.**

Mac-Kin'ney, mə-kin'ę, vil.; ⊙ of Collin co., Tex.; p. 2,489.

Mack'in-tosh, Sir James [1765–1832], Brit. philosopher; statesman.

Mack'lin, Charles [1690–1797], Ir. actor; dram.

Mac-lau'rin, mąc-lô'rin, **Co'lin** [1698–1746], Scot. math.; developed the infinitesimal calculus.

Mc-Lean', mąc-lēn'. **1. John** [1785–1861, Am. jurist. **2.** Co.; cen. Ill.; 1,166 □; p. 63,076; ⊙ Bloomington. **3.** Co.; W. Ky.; 256 □; p. 9,885; ⊙ Calhoun. **4.** Co.; W. N. Dak.; 702 □; p. 980; ⊙ Washburn.

Mc-Leu'nan, co.; E. cen. Tex.; 1,040 □; p. 39,204; ⊙ Waco.

Mc-Leod', co.; S. cen. Minn.; 504 □; p. 17,026; ⊙ Glencoe.

Mac-leod', mąc-lud', **Nor'man** [1812–1872], Scot. divine; writer; *Highland Parish*, etc.

Mac-lise', mąc-līs', **Dan'iel** [1808–1870], Ir. painter; *Death of Nelson*, etc.

Mac"ma'hon, mąc'mä'ôn', **Ma"rie' Ed"mé' Pa"trice' Mau"rice' de** [1808–1894], Duke of Magenta; Fr. marshal; statesman; Pres. of Fr.

Mac-mil'lan, mąc-mil'ən, **Dan'iel** [1813–1857], Brit. pub.; founder of the house of Macmillan & Co.

Mc-Minn', mąc-min', co.; E. Tenn.; 452 □; p. 17,890; ⊙ Athens.

Mac-Minn'ville, vil.; ⊙ of Warren co., Tenn.; p. 1,677.

Mc-Mul'len, co.; Tex.; 1,200 □; p. 1,038.

Mac-Nab', mąc-nab', **Sir Al'lan Na'pi-er** [1798–1862], Can. statesman.

Mac-Nai'ry, mąc-nē'ri, co.; S. W. Tenn.; 550 □; p. 15,510; ⊙ Purdy.

Ma-comb', mə-cūm'. **1.** Co.; S. E. Mich.; 468 □; p. 31,813; ⊙ Mt. Clemens. **2.** City; ⊙ of McDonough co., Ill.; p. 4,052.

Ma-comb' Peak, mt., Col.; 13,154 ft.

Ma'con, mē'kon. O. E. Mahomety. **1.** Co.; E. Ala.; 622 □; p. 18,439; ⊙ Tuskegee. **2.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ga.; 288 □; p. 13,183; ⊙ Oglethorpe. **3.** Co.; cen. Ill.; 580 □; p. 38,083; ⊙ Decatur. **4.** Co.; S. Mo.; 820 □; p. 30,575. **5.** Its ⊙; p. 3,371. **Ma'con Cit'y. 6.** Co.; W. N. C.; 524 □; p. 10,102; ⊙ Franklin. **7.** Co.; N. cen. Tenn.; 332 □; p. 10,878; ⊙ Lafayette. **8.** City; Bibb co., Ga.; on Ocmulgee Riv.; p. 22,746. **9.** Vil.; ⊙ of Noxubee co., Miss.; p. 1,565. **10.** mą'cōn', Town; ⊙ of dept. of Saône-et-Loire, Fr.; p. 18,457.

Ma-cou'pin, mə-cū'pin, co.; S. W. Ill.; 861 □; p. 40,340.

Mac-Pher'son, mąc-fęr'sun. **1. James** [1738–1796], Scot. poet; translator or author of *Ossian*. **2. James Birds'eye** [1828–1864], U. S. gen. in civil war; k. at Atlanta.

Mc-Pher'son, **1.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 900 □; p. 21,614. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,112. **3.** Co.; Neb.; 1,340 □; p. 401. **4.** Co.; N. S. Dak.; 975 □; p. 5,940; ⊙ Leola.

Mac-quar'ie, mąc-cwor'ę. **1.** Isl.; S. Pac. Oc., 25 × 4 m.; seals. **2.** Mts., range, Australia, W. of New S. Wales. **3.** Riv.; New S. Wales, l. 750 m. **4.** Lake; New S. Wales.

Ma-cready, mə-crē'di. **Will'iam Charles** [1793–1873], Eng. tragedian.

Ma-cri'nus, Mar'cus O-pe'li-us [164–218], Rom. emp., 217 to 218.

Ma-cro'bi-us, mə-crō'bi-us. **Am-bro'si-us Au-re'li-us The"o-do'si-us,** l. grammarian, fl. 430.

Mac-tan', mąc-tän', Isl., one of the Philippine Isls.; Magellan killed here, 1521.

Mad"a-gas'car, mad'ə-gas'cur, Isl.; Ind. Oc.; S. E. of Africa, 228,500 □; p. 3,500,000; * Antananarivo; native monarchy; Fr. protectorate.

Ma'dai, mē dē' *or* mad ī'ai [Heb., middle; *Bib.*].

Ma"dame' The"rèse', mą'dąm' tē'rēs', novel, by Erckmann and Chatrian.

Mad An'tho-ny [Sobr.], Gen. Anthony Wayne; from his impetuous assault on Stony Point.

Mad"a-waska Riv'er, mad'ə-was'kə, Ont. prov., Can.; l. 250 m.

Mad"da-lo'ni, mäd'dä-lō'ni, city; Caserta prov.; It., p. 15,072.

Mad'den, Sir Fred'er-ic [1801–1873], Eng. ant.; edited *Joynson's Brut*, etc.

Ma-del'ra, mə-del'rə Pg., timber. **1.** Pg. Isl.; Atl. Oc., N. W. Afr., 505 □; p. 132,233. * Funchal. **2. Riv'er,** Braz., S. Am., l. 928 m. (2,000 incl. the Mamoré) to Amazon Riv.

Made'ley, mād'lę, par., Salop co., Eng.; p. 8,177.

Ma'di-an [Gr.; *Bib.*], Midian.

Mad'i-son, mad'i-sun. **1. James** [1751–1836], 4th Pres. of U. S., two terms. **2. Mount,** peak; White Mts., N. H.; 5,415 ft. **3. Riv'er,** Mont.; l. 230 m. from Rocky Mts. to Jefferson Fork, Missouri Riv. **4.** Co., N. Ala.; 796 □; p. 38,119; ⊙ Huntsville. **5.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 822 □; p. 17,102; ⊙ Huntsville. **6.** Co., N. Fla.; 830 □; p. 14,306; ⊙ Madison. **7.** Co., N. E. Ga.; 300 □; p. 11,024; ⊙ Danielsville. **8.** Co., S. W. Ill.; 740 □; p. 51,555; ⊙ Edwardsville. **9.** Co., E. cen. Ind.; 451 □; p. 36,187; ⊙ Anderson. **10.** Co.; S. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 15,977; ⊙ Winterset. **11.** Co.; E. cen. Ky.; 385 □; p. 24,398; ⊙ Richmond. **12.** Par.; N. E. La.; 664 □; p. 14,135; ⊙ Tallulah. **13.** Co.; cen. Miss.; 720 □; p. 27,324; ⊙ Canton. **14.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 492 □; p. 9,268; ⊙ Fredricktown. **15.** Co.; S. W. Mont.; 4,270 □; p. 4,072; ⊙ Virginia City. **16.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 13,669; ⊙ Madison. **17.** Co.; cen. N. Y.; 628 □; p. 42,882; ⊙ Morrisville. **18.** Co.; W. N. C.; 980 □; p. 17,866; ⊙ Marshall. **19.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ohio; 465 □; p. 20,057; ⊙ London. **20.** Co.; W. Tenn.; 520 □; p. 40,197; ⊙ Jackson. **21.** Co.; E. cen. Tex.; 450 □; p. 5,512; ⊙ Madisonville. **22.** Co.; N. Va.; 290 □; p. 10,225; ⊙ Madison C. H. **23.** Mfg. city, * of Wisconsin, * of Dane co.; p. 13,426. **24.** City, * of Jefferson co., Ind.; p. 8,936. **25.** Vil.; Morgan co., Ga.; p. 2,131. **26.** Vil.; Lake co., S. D.; p. 1,736.

Mad'i-son-ville, **1.** Vil.; ⊙ of Hopkins co., Ky.; p. 2,212. **2.** Vil., Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 2,214.

Mad"ji-co-si'ma Is'lands, mä'ji-cō-sē'mä, group in Pac. Oc. near Liukiu, and under same govt.

Mädler, med'lęr, **Jo'hann Hein'rich** [1794–1874], Ger. astronomer.

Mad-me'nah [Heb., dunghill, *Bib.*], a town of Benjamin.

Mad-men'nah [Heb., heap, *Bib.*], a town in Judah.

Mad'oc, mad oc, Welsh prince, said to have disc. the western continent about 1170. **Mad'og:.**

Ma'don, mā'don, Heb.; *Bib.*, Canaanite town.

Ma-do'ni-an Moun'tains, range in Sicily.

Ma-dras', mə-drąs', cml. apt. city; * of Madras pres., Ind.; p. 452,518.

Ma-dras' Pres'i-den-cy, div.; Brit. Ind.; 141,189 ⊙; p. 35,000,000.

Ma-dre'de-Di'os, mä-drā'dā-dē'ōs, **Ar"chi-pel'a-go,** group Isls., W. coast Pata., Chilean.

Ma-drid', mə-drid' *or* sp. mä-drēd'. **1.** Prov.; New Castile, Sp.; 2,997 □; p. 682,644. **2.** Its *, and * of Spain; p. 1,0,853.

Mad Riv'er. 1. Cal.; l. 100 m. from Trinity co. to Pac. Oc. **2.** Cen. Ohio; l. 100 m. from Logan co. to Miami Riv.

Ma-du'ra, mə-dū'rə. **1.** Dist. of Madras, 8,401 □; p. 2,168,689. **2.** Its *; p. 87,420. **3. Isl.,** Malay Archipelago, Dutch East Indies; 1,764 □; p. 1,373,948.

Mad'vig, mād'vig, **Jo-hann' Ni"ko-la'i** [1804–1886], Dan. philologist; statesman.

Mæ-ce'nas, mi-sē'nas, **C. Cil'ni-us** [—73?–8], Rom. statesman; patron of letters; friend of Horace; intro. in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Mæ'lar, Mæ'lar-en. Same as MALAR.

Mæ'li-us, mē'li-us. **Spu'ri-us** [—440], Rom. knight; bought corn for Roman poor during famine. **Me'li-us:.**

Mæ-on'i-des, mi-on'i-dēz, Homer; said to have been born in Mæonia, Asia Minor. **Mai-o'ni-dēs:** [Gr.].

Mæ-showe', mą-shō', chambered mound; Orkney (mainland); stones covered with Runic inscriptions.

Mæs'tricht, mąs'trict, cml. & mfg. town; * of Limburg prov., Neth.; p. 32,757; six times besieged. **Maas'tricht:.**

Maf-fe'i, mäf-fē'i. **1. Ber-nar'din** [1513–1553], It. cardinal; antiq.; author. **2. Fran-ces'co Sci"pi-o'ne** [1675–1755], It. marquis; miscellaneous writer. **3. Gio-van'ni Pie'tro** [1535–1605], It. Jesuit; biog. Loyola and Gregory XIII. **4. Ve'gi-o** [1406–1458], poet; wrote on education.

Maf'fitt, maf'it, **John New'land** [1795–1850], Am. M. E. revivalist.

Ma"ga-gua-da-vic', mä'gä-gwä-dä-vēc', riv.; New Bruns. prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to Passamaquoddy Bay.

Ma"gal-ha'ens, mä'gäl-yä'ens. **1. Fray Ga"bri-el' de** [1699–1677], Pg. Jesuit miss. to China; author. **2. Pe'dro de** [1540–], Pg. author. **3.** Same as MAGELLAN.

Ma"ga-net"a-wan', mä'gä-net'ä-wôn', riv.; Ont. prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to Georgian Bay.

Mag'da-la, 1. [Gr. a tower; *Bib.*] Town; W. shore of Sea of Galilee; from it came Mary Magdalene; now **El-Mej'del. Mag'a-dan:. 2.** Fort, town; Abyssinia; Brit. prisoners rescued by Lord Napier, and town burned, 1868. **Mag-da-la'ː** [Gr.].

Mag"da-le'na. 1. Riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 900 m. to Caribbean Sea. **2.** Riv.; Bolivia; l. incl. Chiquitos (name of upper portion), 500 m. to Guapore Riv. **3.** State; N. Colombia; 24,440 □; p. 90,000; * Santa Marta.

Mag"da-le'na, Mount, N. Mex.; 10,798 ft.

Mag'da-lene, mag'da-lin *or* mag'da-lēn' [Gr., of Magdala; *Bib.* **Mag'da-len:; Mag"da-le'na. Maud, Maud'lin, Maun** (dim.), D. **Mag"da-le'na,** mąg'dä-lē'nä; F. **Made"leine',** mäd'lēn'; **Made"lène':, Made"lon':,** mäd'lōn'; G. **Mag"da-le'ne,** mäg'dä-lē'ne; Gr **Mag-da-lē'nē';** It. **Mad"da-le'na,** mäd'dä-lē'nä. **Ma"da-le'na:;** L. **Mag"da-le'na;** Pg. Sp. Sw **Mag"da-le'na,** mäg'dä-lē'nä. **Ma"de-le'na:].** See MARY MAGDALENE.

Mag'da-len Is'lands, group Isls.; Gulf St. Law., Can.; p. 3,172.

Mag'de-burg, mäg'dę-bûrg. **1.** Govt. of Saxony prov., Prus.; 4,441 □; p. 937,305. **2.** Its *; p. 202,234; fortress.

Mag'di-el Heb., God is renowned; *Bib.*], a duke of Edom.

Ma"ge-lang', mä'gę-läng', town; * of Kadoe residency, Java; p. 34,000.

Ma"gel-lan', mä'nel-yän'. **1. Fer-nan'do** [1470?–1521], Pg. nav.; disc. Strait of Magellan, 1520; made first voy. around the world. **2.** ma-jel'an. **Strait of,** bet. S. Am. & Terra del Fuego Isls.; l. 375 m.

Ma"gel-la'nes, mä'gel-yä'nes, ter.; Chile; 75,292 □; p. 3,282. * Punta Arenas.

Ma"gen"die', mä'zhän'dī', **Fran"çois'** [1783–1855], Fr. physiologist.

Ma-gen'ta, mə-jen'tə, town; It.; p. 5,573; bat., 1859; Aust. def. by Fr. & Sardinians.

Ma'ger-oe, mä ger-ō *or* -ō'g, Isl.; extreme N. end of Norway; 20 □.

Mag'gi, mäd'jī. **Car'lo Ma-ri'a** [1630–1699], It. poet.

Mag-gio're, mäd-jō'rē. **La'go,** lä'gō, lake; N. It. and Swit.; 39 × 5½ m.

Ma"ghi-a'na, mä'gi-ä'nä, town; Punjab Jhang dist., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. with town of Jhang, 19,649.

Ma-ginn', mə-gin', **Will'iam** [1793–1842], Ir. writer.

Ma"glia-bec'chi, mä'lyä-bec'ki, **An-to'ni-o** [1633–1714], It. scholar; bibliog.

Ma"gnan', mä'nyän', **Ber"nard' Pierre** [1791–1865], Fr. marshal.

Mag-nen'ti-us, mag-nen'shi-us, **Fla'vi-us Po-pil'i-us** 303 ., Rom. emp. in the West.

Mag-ne'si-a, mag-nē'shi-ə, anc. city of Ionia; now **Manis'sa. Mag-nē'si-a:** [Gr.].

Ma-gni'si, mä-nyē'si, prom.; E. coast Sicily.

Mag'nus-son, mąg nus-son, **Ar'ni** [1673–1730], Icelandic scholar, preserved anc. lit. of Iceland. **Mag'nu-sen:.**

Ma'go, mā'gō. **1.** [—520–500 .], organized the Carthaginian armies. **2.** [—3–3 .], Carthaginian gen.; bro. of Hannibal. **3. The Sam'ite,** an officer under Hannibal; served in It. **Ma'gōn:** [Gr.].

Ma-gof'fin, mə-gof'in, co.; E. Ky.; 300 □; p. 9,196; ⊙ Salyersville.

Ma'gog, mē'gog [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** 2d son of Japheth. **2.** A country or people mentioned in Ezekiel and Revelation.

Ma'gog, Lake, Quebec prov., Can., 9 × 3 m.

Ma"gor-mis'sa-bib [Heb., terror on every side; *Bib.*].

Mag'pi-sish, mąg pi-sish [Heb., star-collector; *Bib.*].

Ma-gru'der, mə-grū'dęr. **John Bank'head** [1810–1871], Am. Confed. gen.

Ma-hu'lah, mə-hū'lä *or* mē'hu-lə [Heb., tenderness; *Bib.*].

Ma-hu'la-le"el, mə-hē'la-lī'el *or* mə-hal'a-lī'el [Heb., God is splendor; *Bib.*].

Ma'hu-lath, mē'hu-lath [Heb., mild; *Bib.*].

Ma-hun', mə-hun'. **1. A'sa** [1800–1889], Am. Cong. theol.; pres. of Oberlin Coll. **2. Den'nis Hart** [1802–1871], prof. at West Point; mil. engineer. **3. Mi'lo** [1819–1870], Am. theol.; writer on eccles. hist.

Ma"ha-na'di, mä'hä-nä'dī [the great river], riv.; Cen. Provs., India; l. 520 m. to Bay of Bengal.

Ma"ha-na'im [Heb., two camps; *Bib.*].

Ma"ha-neh-dan', mä'hu-ne-dan' [Heb., camp of Dan; *Bib.*].

Mah'a-noy Cit'y, mä'a-noi, borough; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 11,236.

Mah'a-noy Moun'tain, ridge; Northumberland and Schuylkill cos., Pa.; contains anthracite coal.

Ma-hur'a-l, mə-hur'ə-al *or* mē'hu-rē [Heb., hasty; *Bib.*].

Ma-has'ka, co.; S. E. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 28,805; ⊙ Oskaloosa.

Ma'hath, mē'hath [Heb., dissolution; *Bib.*].

Ma-ha'zi-oth, mə-hā'zi-oth [Heb., visions; *Bib.*].

Ma"her-sha"lal-hash'-baz, mē'hęr-shē'lal-[*or* -shal'-]hash'-baz [Heb., rush on the prey; *Bib.*].

Ma"hi-kan'ta. See MYHEE CAUNTA.

Mah'lah [Heb., mildness; *Bib.*].

Mah'li, mē'lī [Heb., mild; *Bib.*].

Mah'lon, mē'lon [Heb., mild; *Bib.*].

Mah-moud', mä-mūd'. **1.** [967–1030] Sultan of Ghazni; Moham. conqueror; invaded India. **2. M. II.** [—1206], sultan of Delhi. **3. M. I.** [1696–1754], sultan of Turkey. **4. M. II.** [1785–1839], sultan of Turkey. **Mah-mud':.**

Ma'hol, mē'hol [Heb., dancer; *Bib.*, *1 Kings* iv, 31.

Ma-hom'et, mə-hom'et *or* mē'[*or* mä']ho-met. See MOHAMMED.

Ma-ho'ning. 1. Riv.; Ohio & Pa.; l. 100 m. to Shenango Riv. **2.** Co.; E. Ohio; 422 □; p. 55,979; ⊙ Youngstown.

Ma-ho'ny, Frau'cis [1805–1866], Ir. writer; *Reliques of Father Prout*, etc.

Mah-rat'ta States, mä-rat'ə, a former confed. of states; cen. India; 130,000 □.

Ma'i, mā'ī *or* mai, **An'ge-lo** [1782–1854], It. cardinal; scholar; paleographer.

Mai'a, mē'ə *or* mē'ya. **1.** See PLEIADES, 2, in vocab. **Mai'a:** [Gr.]. **2.** Riv.; Siberia; l. 500 m. to Aldan Riv.

Maid'en-head, bor.; Berks co., Eng.; p. 10,607.

Maid'en Queen, Queen Elizabeth of England.

Maid'ens, The, group of rocks with two lighthouses; off E. coast of Ir.

Maid'en Town, The, Edinburgh, Scot.

Maid Ma'ri-an, wife of Robin Hood. See MAID, in vocab.

Maid of Ath'ens, Theresa Macri; a handsome Athenian girl; subject of Byron's celebrated song.

Maid of Kent, Joan Bocher; suffered martyrdom, 1549, because she disagreed with Cranmer as to Christ's nativity.

Maid of Nor'way, Margaret, granddaughter of Alex. III. of Scotland; died on her way to the throne.

Maid of Or'le-ans [1412–1441?], Joan of Arc; Fr. heroine; compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans.

Maid of Sar"a-gos'sa [BYRON *Childe Harold*], Augustina Zaragoza, Sp. heroine; prominent in defense of Saragossa, 1808–1809.

Maid'stone, mēd'ston, cml. bor.; ⊙ Kent co., Eng.; p. 32,150.

Mai'kop, mai'kop, town; Kuban govt., As. Rus.; p. 24,482.

Maille"bois', mā'bwā', **Marquis de** [1682–1762], Jean Baptiste François Desmarets; Fr. gen.; took Corsica, 1739.

Mai'ma-na, mai'ma-nə, state; trib. to Afghanistan; 4,750 □; p. 100,000; * Maimana.

Maim'bourg', mañ'būr', **Lou"is'** [1610–1686], Fr. Jesuit; hist., etc.

Mai-mon'i-des, mai-mon'i-dēz [1135–1204], Sp. Jewish rabbi; theol.; commentator; res. at Cairo. **Mo'ses ben Mai'mon:.**

Main, mīn *or* (G.) main. **1.** Riv.; Ger.; formed by junction of Red M. & White M., l. 280 m. to Rhine Riv. **Mainz:; Mayn:. 2.** main. Riv.; Siberia; l. 180 m. to the Anady.

Maine, mān, N. E. State; U. S.; 33,040 □; p. 661,086; * Augusta; admitted, 1820.

Maine, Sir Hen'ry James Sum'ner [1822–1888], Eng. jurist.

Maine de Bi"ran', mēn de bi"rañ', **Ma"rie' Fran"çois' P. G.** [1766–1824], Fr. philos.

Maine"-et-Loire', mēn'-ē-lwār', dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,749 □; p. 518,589; * Angers.

Mainte"non', mant'nōn', **Marquise de** [1635–1719], Françoise d'Aubigné, wife of Louis XIV.; *Letters*.

Mainz, mainz, city; Ger. See MENTZ.

Maistre, mêtr. **1. Jo"seph' Ma"rie', Comte de** [1754–1821], It. statesman; writer. **2. Xa"vier', Comte de** [1763–1852], brother of above; Fr. novelist; *Voyage autour de ma Chambre*, etc.

Mai"sur', Same as MYSORE.

Mait'land. 1. Sir Rich'ard of Lethington [1496–1586], Scot. lawyer; poet. **2. Will'iam** [1527?–1573], Scot. political reformer. **3.** Town; Northumberland co., New S. Wales; p. 9,907.

Ma-jor'ca, mə-jôr'cə, Isl.; one of the Balearic Isls.; coast of Sp.; 1,310 □; p. 233,650; * Palma. **Mal-lor'ca:.**

Ma-ju'ba Hill, a hill in N. Natal; Boers def. Brit., 1881.

Ma"kart', mä"kärt', **Hans** [1840–1884], Aust. painter.

Mak-he'loth, mak-hī'leth [Heb., assemblies; *Bib.*].

Mak-ke'dah, mak-kī'dä [Heb., place of shepherds; *Bib.*].

Ma"ko', mə'kō', town; Csanad co., Hung.; p. 32,725.

Ma"ko-war', mä'ko-wär'. **1.** Isl.; Red Sea; coast of Nubia. **2.** Isl.; Red Sea; coast of Egy. **Em'er-ald Is'land:.**

Ma-kri'zi, mä-krī'zi, **Ta"ki-ed-din' Ah'med el** [1364–1442], Arabic historian of Egypt.

Ma-kung', mä-kung', fort, town; Pescadores Isls., China; p. 12,000. **Ma-kang':.**

Mal"a-bar', mal'ə-bär', dist.; Madras pres.; India; 5,765 □; p. 2,365,035; * Calicut.

Mal"a-bar' Coast, the W. coast of India.

Ma-lac'ca, mə-lac'ə. **1.** Pen.; Indo-China; 75,000 □; p. 1,200,000, incl. part of Siam and of Burma. **2.** Brit. set.; S. W. coast of Malay Pen.; 660 □; p. 92,170. **3.** Its *; spt. town; p. 20,000. **4. Strait of,** channel bet. Malay Pen. and Sumatra; l. 520 m.; 25 to 200 m. wide.

Mal'a-chi, mal'ə-cui. See vocab. **Mal'a-chy:.**

Mal'a-chy, mal'ə-ki, **St.** [1095?–1148], abp. of Armagh; *Prophesies of St. Malachy* attrib. to him.

Ma-lade' Riv'er, mä-lād'. **1.** Idaho; l. 125 m. from Salmon Riv. Mts. to Snake Riv. **2.** Idaho and Utah; l. 120 m. from Oneida co., Idaho, to Bear Riv.

Ma"la-det'ta, mä'lä-det'tä, mt.; Haute-Garonne dept., Fr.; p. 10,886; In the Pyrenees range.

Mal'a-ga, mal'ə-gə *or* (Sp.) mä'lä-gä. **1.** Lake; Nova Scotia, Can.; 12 × 3 m. **2.** Prov.; Andalusia, Sp.; 2,824 □; p. 519,977. **3.** Its *; spt.; p. 134,016.

Ma"lan', mä'lañ', **Cé"sar' Hen"ri' A"bra'ham'** [1787–1864], Swiss theol.; religious writer.

Mal'a-prop, mal'ə-prop, **Mrs.** [SHERIDAN *The Rivals*], a woman who makes ludicrous blunders in words.

Ma'lar, mē'lar, lake; Sw.; 650 □; 1,200 kils. **Mae'lar:.**

Ma-lay' Ar"chi-pel'a-go, largest island group of the world; Pac. & Ind. Oes., S. E. Asia. **Asiatic, Eastern,** or **Indian Archipelago:; Ma-lay'si-a:.**

Ma-lay' Pen-in'su-la. Same as MALACCA, 1.

Mal'cham, mal'cəm [Heb., their king; *Bib.*]. **Mal'cam:.**

Mal-chi'ah, mal-cī'ä [Heb., Jah is king; *Bib.*]. **Mal-chi'jah:.**

Mal'chi-el, mal'ki-el [Heb., God is king; *Bib.*].

Mal"chi-shu'a, mal'ki-shū'ä *or* -kish'u-ä [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Mal'chus, mal'cus [Gr., counselor; *Bib.*]. **Mal'chos:** [Gr.].

Mal'colm, mal'cum. **1. M. III., Can'more** [1035?–1093], king of Scot.; son of Duncan; intro. in Shak. *Macbeth*. **2. Sir John** [1769–1833], Brit. soldier; hist.; statesman; Gov. of Bombay; *Life of Lord Clive*.

Mal'da, mēl'dä, dist.; Bengal, Brit. India; 1,807 □; p. 676,426; * Angrazabad. **Mal'dah:.**

Mal'den, mēl'den, city; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 23,031.

Mal'den Is'land, Brit. poss.; Pac. Oc.; 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; l. 14 m.; guano.

Mal'dive Is'lands, mal'dīv, chain of atolls; Ind. Oc.; S. W. of Ceylon; 550 × 45 m.; p. 30,000; nat. Mohammedan govt. **Male-di'va Is'lands:.**

Mal'don, mēl'dun. **1.** Bor.; Essex co., Eng.; p. 5,397. **2.** Town; Talbot co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 1,692.

Mal"do-na'do, mäl'do-nä'dō. **1.** Dept.; Uruguay, S. Am.; 1,581 □; p. 20,034. **2.** Its *; fort. spt.; watering-place.

Ma'le, mä'lē, prin. Isl. Maldive group; 5 m. in circum.; p. 2,000.

Male"branche', mäl'brāñsh', **Ni"cho"las' de** [1638–1715], Fr. Cartesian philos.

Ma-le'le-el, mə-lē'le-el *or* mal'e-lī [Gr.; *Bib.*], Mahalaleel.

Mal'er Kot'la, mgl'er kot'la, native state; Punjab, Ind.; 162 □; p. 75,755.

Male"sherbes', mäl'zārb', **Chré"tien' Guil"laume' de La"moi"gnon' de** [1721–1794], Fr. statesman; guillotined for his devotion to Louis XVI.

Mal-leur', mal-ûr'; co.; Ore.; 9,936 □; p. 2,601; ⊙ Vale.

Ma"li"bran', mä'lē'brāñ', **Ma"ri"a' Fe"li"ci"té'** [1808–1836], Fr. mezzo-soprano opera-singer.

Ma"lines', mä'lēn', city of Belg. Same as MECHLIN.

Mal'ka, mäl'kä, riv.; Circassia, Rus.; l. 110 m. to Terek Riv.

Mal'le-co, mal'lē-cō, prov.; Chile; 2,856 □; p. 71,625; * Angol.

Mal'lo-thi, mal'ə-thī [Heb., Jah speaks; *Bib.*].

Mal'low, mal'ō, t.; Cork co., Ir.; p. 4,761; hot min. spring.

Mal'luch, mal'uc [Heb., counselor; *Bib.*].

Mal"mai"son', mäl'mē'zōñ', château, 10 m. W. of Paris; residence of Empress Josephine.

Malmes'bur-y, mämz'bur-i. **1. Earl of** [1764–1820], James Harris; Eng. dipl. **2. Earl of** [1807–1889], James

Howard Harris, Eng. statesman; Foreign Sec'y under Lord Derby. **3. Will'iam of** [1095?–1143?], monk; historian of Anglo-Saxon times. **4.** Mkt. town; Wilts. co., Eng.; p. 2,864

Mal'mö, mäl'mö, spt.; ✻ of Malmöhus govt., S. W. Sweden; p. 49,891.

Mal'mö-hus, mäl'mö-hüs, prov. (laen) of Sw.; 1,847 □; p. 371,736; ✻ Malmö.

Ma-lone', ma-lōn'. **1. Ed'mund** [1741–1812], Ir. critic; Shakespearian editor. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Franklin co., N. Y.; p. 4,986.

Mal'o-ry, mal'o-ri, **Sir Thom'as** [–1470?], Eng. writer of romance; *Morte d'Arthur*.

Mal-pi'ghi, mäl-pi'gi, **Mar-cel'lo** [1628–1694], It. anat.

Mal"pla"quet', mäl'pla'kĕ', vil.; Nord dept., Fr.; Brit. and Dutch def. Fr., 1709; 35,000 killed and wounded.

Mal'ta, mĕl'ta, isl.; Med. Sea; 95 □; with dep. isls., 119 □; p. 168,888; Brit.; chief town, Valetta; anc. **Mel'i-ta.**

Mal"te-Brun', mäl'tę-brün'. **1. Con'rad** [1775–1826], Dan. geog.; lived in Fr. **Mal'the Con'rad Brunn‡. 2. Vic"tor' A"dolphe'** [1816–1889], Fr. geog.

Mal'thus, mal'thus, **Thom'as Rob'ert.** See MALTHUSIAN, im vocab.

Mal'ton, mĕl'tun, town; York co., Eng.; p. 4,910.

Ma"lus', mä'lüs', **É"ti"enne' Lou"is'** [1775–1812], Fr. eng.; disc. polarization of light by reflection.

Mal'vern. **1.** Watering-place; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 8,450; med. springs. **Grent Mal'vern‡. 2.** Suburb of Melbourne, Austral.; p. 4,400.

Mal'vern Hill, plateau near Richmond, Va.; battle, 1862.

Mal'vern Hills, ridge bet. Worcester & Hereford cos., Eng.; l. 9 m.

Mal-vo'li-o [SHAK. *Twelfth Night*], steward to Olivia; ridiculously conceited.

Mäl'zel, mel'tzęl, **Jo'hann Ne'po-muk** [1772–1838], Ger. mechanician; inv. metronome.

Mam, mts.; Col. (1) **North**, 11,973 ft. (2) **South**, 10,897 ft.

Mam-bri'no, mäm-bri'nō, a Moorish king, celebrated by Ariosto, Bojardo, Cervantes, etc., as the owner of an enchanted golden helmet.

Ma-mil'li-us [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], prince of Sicilia, son to Leontes.

Mam-mæ'a, mam-mī'a [–235], mother of Alexander Severus; regent of Rom. emp.; assassinated. **Ma-mæ'a‡.**

Mam'moth Cave. **1.** A series of underground passages and chambers, with a river, etc., near Cave City, Edmondson co., Ky. **2.** A cavern near St. Andreas, Calaveras co., Cal.

Ma"mo-re', mä'mo-rĕ', riv.; Bolivia. See RIO GRANDE.

Ma"moun', mä'mün', **Al Ab'bas Ab-dal'lah** [786–833], calif of Bagdad; son of Harun-al-Raschid; patron of science. **Ma"moon'‡; Ma"mun'‡.**

Ma-mou'ret-ul-A'ziz, mä-mü'ret-ül-ä'ziz, vilayet; Turk. Armenia; 14,614 □; p. 575,314.

Mam're, mam're [Heb., *firmness*; *Bib.*].

Man, Isle of, isl.; Irish Sea; 220 □; p. 55,608; ✻ Douglas; Brit. See MANX, in vocabulary.

Ma-naar', mä-när', **Gulf of,** bet. Ceylon and Madras; 200 m. wide; pearl-fishery.

Ma'na-bi, mä'nä-bē, prov.; Ecuador; 5,761 □; p. 64,123; ✻ Puerto Viejo. **Ma'na-ví‡.**

Ma"na-cor', mä'nä-cōr', mfg. & cml. town; Isl. of Majorca, Sp.; p. 14,929.

Man'a-en, man'a-en *or* ma-nē'en [Gr., *comforter*; *Bib.*].

Ma-na'gua, mä-nä'gwä, town; ✻ of Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; on Lake Leon; p. 18,000.

Man'a-hath, man'a-hath *or* ma-nē'hath [Heb., *rest*; *Bib.*].

Ma"na-koo', mä'na-kō', harbor of New Zealand; N. Isl., W. Coast. **Ma"nu-kau'‡; Sy'mond's Har'bor‡.**

Ma-na'os, mä-nä'ōs, cml. town; ✻ of Amazonas state, Braz.; p. 12,000.

Ma-nar', ma-när', **Gulf of,** bet. India & Ceylon Isl.

Ma"na-sa-ro-war', mä'nä-sä-rō-wär', lake; Tibet, 280 m. E. N. E. of Delhi; 50 m. in circumf.; altitude 15,200 ft.

Ma-nas'sas, ma-nas'as, vil.; near Bull Run, N. E. Va.; two battles of Bull Run (called battles of Manassas by Confed.), 1861, 1862.

Ma-nas'seh, ma-nas'e [Heb., *causing forgetfulness*; *Bib.*].

Ma-nas'ses [Gr.; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*]. **1.** Manasseh. **2.** Husband of Judith. **3. Con'stan-tine,** Gr. hist. poet; fl. in 12th cent. **4. Ben"-Jo'seph Ben"-Is'ra-el** [1604?–1659], Jewish rabbi; writer; b. in Pg.; *Spes Israelis*, etc. **Ma-nas'sé‡** [Gr.].

Ma-nas'sites, ma-nas'aits [*Bib.*], the tribe of Manasseh, or its members.

Man"a-tee', man'a-tī', co.; S. W. Fla.; 1,240 □; p. 2,895; ⊙ Bradentown.

Man"a-yunk', man'a-yunk', mfg. suburb of Philadelphia, Pa.; now part of the city.

Man'bhum, män'bhum, native dist.; Bengal, Ind.; 4,914 □; p. 925,570; ✻ Purulia. **Man'bhoom‡.**

Man'by, George Will'iam [1795–1854], Brit. inventor; mortar throwing life-saving apparatus.

Manche, mänsh, dept; N. W. Fr.; 2,289 □; p. 513,815; ✻ Saint-Lô.

Man'ches-ter, man'ches-ter. **1. Earl of** [1562?–1642], Henry Montagu, father of Edward; Lord Treas. of Eng. **2. Earl of** [1602–1671], Edward Montagu; Eng. statesman; impeached for treason; later gen. of the Army of Parl.; later, Lord Chamberlain. **3.** City; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 454,509. **4.** City; one of the 2 ✻ of Hillsborough co., N. H.; p. 44,126. **5.** Town; Chesterfield co., Va.; p. 9,246. **6.** Vil.; Hartford co., Conn.; p. with tp., 8,222. **7.** Vil.; Ontario co., N. Y.; p. 3,744. **8.** City; Delaware co., Iowa; p. 2,344. **9.** Vil.; Adams co., Ohio; p. 1,965. **10.** Vil.; one of the ⊙ of Bennington co., Vt.; p. 1,907.

Man'ches-ter Po'et, Charles Swain, Eng. writer; native of Manchester.

Man-chu' Dy'nas-ty, the twenty-second imperial dynasty of China. **Tae"-tsing' Dy'nas-ty‡.**

Man-chu'ri-a, man-chü'ri-a, div.; Chin. emp.; bounded by Rus. ter., S. Korea, Yellow Sea, & W. Mongolia; 280,000 □; p. 21,000,000. **Man-choo'ri-a‡.** See MANCHU, in vocab.

Man-ci'ni, män-chī'nē. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1725–1758], It. painter. **2. Hor-ten'si-a** [1646–1699], duchess of Mazarin, It. beauty; niece of Cardinal Mazarin. **3. Ma-ri'a** [1640–1715?], princess of Colonna; sent to a convent by Cardinal Mazarin, to avoid the attentions of Louis XIV. **4. Ma-ri'a An'na** [1649–1714], duchess of Bouillon; niece of Mazarin; patron of La Fontaine. **5. O-ly'mpi-a** [1639–1708], countess of Soissons; sister of above; mother of Prince Eugene of Aust.

Man'co Ca-pac', män'cō cä-päc'. **1.** [–1107?] 1st Inca of Peru; founded Cuzco. **2.** [1516–1544] Peruvian Inca; battled with Pizarro; assassinated. **Man'co In'ca Tupan'qui‡.**

Man'da-lay, city; India; ✻ of Burma; p. 188,815.

Man"dar', män'där', **Mi"chel' Phi"lippe'** or **Thé"-o"phile'** [1759–1823], Fr. revol.; writer; *Genius of Ages*.

Man-da'ra, män-dä'rä, Moham. state; Cen. Afr.; S. of Borna. **Wan-da'la‡.**

Man'da-vee", män'da-vī', spt.; Gulf of Cutch, Ind.; p. 50,– (?). **Man'di-vee"‡; Man'dvi‡.**

Man'der, män'der, **Ca'rel van** [1548–1606], Fl. painter; writer; *Lives of Flemish and Italian Painters*.

Man'de-ville, man'de-vil. **1. Ber'nard de** [1670?–1733], Dutch writer. **2. Sir John** [1300?–1371?], Eng. trav. in the East; wrote marvelous stories in Fr.

Man'di, män'di, native state; Punjab, Brit. India; 1,200 □; p. 106,923; ✻ Mandi.

Man-din'go, män-din'gō. **1.** Bay; Caribbean Sea, N. side Isthmus of Panama. **San Blas‡. 2.** Kingdom and race on the Niger, W. Afr.

Man"dri-car'do, mąn'drī-cär'dō, king of Scythia; celebrated by Ariosto, in *Orlando Furioso*, etc.

Man-du', män-dü', riv.; Braz.; l. 100 m. from Espirito Santo to Doce Riv.

Ma-nee'sa. See MANISSA.

Ma'nes, mē'nīz, founder of heretical sect, 3d cent. See MANICHEISM, in vocab. **Ma'ni‡; Man"i-chæ'us‡.**

Man'e-tho [–300? 250?], Egyptian hist. **Man'e-thon‡.**

Man'fred. **1.** King of Naples [1231?–1266]; refused to surrender the throne acquired as regent; k. in a battle with Charles of Anjou. **2.** Title and hero of drama by Byron.

Man-fre'di, Eus-ta'chi-o [1674–1739], It. astron.; geom.; *Elements of Chronology*, etc.

Man"fre-do'ni-a, män'frē-dō'ni-ä. **1.** Cml. fort. spt. town; Foggia prov., It., on Gulf of M.; p. 8,324. **2. Gulf of,** Adriatic Sea, N. E. of Apulia, It.

Man"ga-lore', man'ga-lōr', spt. town; ✻ of S. Kanara dist., Madras pres., Ind.; p. 32,099.

Man-go'lo, män-gō'lō, one of the Xulia Isls.; Malay Archipelago; 60 × 10 m.

Man"goo', Khan [1200?–1259], Mongul emp.; subdued Tibet; captured Bagdad. **Meng"-ka"‡.**

Man'gots-field, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. of par., 7,247.

Mang"-tse'. Same as MENCIUS.

Man'gum, Will'ie Per'son [1792–1861], Am. statesman; N. C.; pres. of U. S. Senate.

Man-hat'tan, man-hat'an, vil.; ⊙ of Riley co., Kan.; p. 3,004.

Man-hat'tan Beach, seaside resort; Coney Isl., Kings co., N. Y.

Man-hat'tan Is'land, at the mouth of Hudson Riv.; 14 × 2½ m.; forms part of the city and co. of New York.

Man'heim, man'hīm, bor.; Lancaster co., Pa.; p. 2,070.

Ma'ni, mē'nī. See MANES.

Man"i-coua'gan, man'i-cwä'gan, riv.; Saguenay co., N. E. Quebec prov., Can.; l. 150 m. to Manicouagan Bay, in estuary of St. Lawrence Riv.

Ma"ni-hi'ki Is'lands, mä'nī-hī'kī, group; cen. Pacific Ocean; 55 □; p. 1,000. **Ma"ni-i'kī‡.**

Ma"nik-gunge', mä'nik-gunj', cml. town; Decca dist., Bengal, Ind.; p. 11,542. **Ma"nik-ganj'‡.**

Ma-ni'la, mä-nī'lä, cml. & mfg. city; ✻ of Luzon and the Philippine Isls.; p. 270,000. **Ma-nil'la‡.**

Ma-ni'la Bay, land-locked sea; 25 × 30 m.; Luzon Isl.; Philippines, Asia.

Ma-nin', mä-nin', **Da"ni-e'le** [1804–1857], It. patriot; dictator of Venice during siege of 1849.

Ma"ni-pur', mä'ni-pür'. **1.** Native state; Ind.; 7,600 □; p. 126,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 30,000 to 40,000.

Ma-nis'sa, ma-nis'a, town; Asia Minor; p. 40,000. **Manee'sa‡; Ma-ni'ka‡; Ma-ni'sa‡.**

Man'is-tee'. **1.** Co.; pen. of Mich.; 550 □; p. 24,230. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 12,812.

Man'is-tee' Riv'er, Antrim co., Mich.; l. 150 m. to Lake Mich.

Man"i-to-ba', man'i-to-bä'. **1.** Prov.; Can.; 64,066 □; p. 154,442; ✻ Winnipeg. **2. Lake,** partly in M., Brit. Am.; l. 110 m.

Man'i-tou, man'i-tū. **1.** Co.; Mich.; consists of sev. isls. in Lake Mich.; 120 □; p. 860; ⊙ St. James. **2. Riv'er,** Quebec prov., Can.; flows into Gulf of St. Lawrence; falls 113 ft. near mouth.

Man"i-tou'lin, man'i-tū'lin, isl. group; N. shore Lake Huron, mostly in Ontario, Can.; the largest, **Great M.,** 80 × 20 m.; p. 2,011.

Man'i-tou Springs, summer and health resort; El Paso co., Col.; p. 1,439; altitude 6,296 ft.

Man"i-to-woc', man'i-to-wok', city; ⊙ of Blue Earth co., Minn.; p. 8,838.

Man'ley, Ma'ry de la Ri"vière' [1672?–1724], Eng. auth.

Man'li-us. 1. Mar'cus (Ca'pi-to-li'nus) [–415?–381], Roman consul; awakened by geese in time to save Capitol fr. Gauls. **2. Ti'tus (Tor-qua'tus)** [–400 ?–330 ?], Roman hero; thrice dictator; sentenced his son to death; received his surname from having taken a chain (*torques*) from a Gaul whom he slew in single combat. **3. Ti'tus (Tor-qua'tus)** [–202], Roman gen.; dict.; def. Carthaginians.

Mann, man, Hor'ace [1796–1859], Am. educator; M. C. from Mass.; pres. Antioch College.

Mann'heim, män'hīm, town; Baden, Ger.; p. 79,058; ✻ of the dist. of the Lower Rhine. **Man'heim‡.**

Man'ning, Hen'ry Ed'ward [1808–1892], Eng. cardinal; statesman; writer; reformer.

Man'ning-ham, man'ing-am, par.; York co., Eng.; p. 45,051.

Ma-no'a, ma-nō'a. **1.** The capital of fabled Eldorado. **2.** Beautiful valley on the island of Oahu, Hawaiian Isls.

Ma-no'ah, ma-nō'ä [Heb., *rest*; *Bib.*], father of Samson.

Man of Blood. **1.** [*Bib.*] King David. **2.** Charles I.; so called by the Puritans.

Man of Brass [*Myth.*], Talos, a creature who traversed Crete thrice a year annoying and slaying travelers.

Man of Chi'os, Homer.

Man of De-cem'ber, Napoleon III., who was chosen pres., & later made himself emperor, in December.

Man of Des'ti-ny, Napoleon I.; so regarded by himself.

Man of Feel'ing. See MACKENZIE, HENRY.

Man of Sin, a New Testament designation (*2 Thess.* ii, 3), applied to Antichrist, Oliver Cromwell, and others.

Man-re'sa, män-rē'sä, town; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 16,526.

Man"sard', män'sär'. **1. Fran'çois'** [1598–1666], Fr. arch.; inv. mansard roof. **2. Jules Har'douin'** [1645–1708], Fr. arch.; built Hôtel des Invalides, etc. **Man"-sart'‡.**

Man'sel, Hen'ry Longue'ville [1820–1871], Eng. metaphysician; dean of St. Paul's.

Mans'field. **1. Ed'ward D.** [1801–1880], Am. journalist; author. **2. Ernst, Count von** [1585–1626], Ger. insur. gen. **3. Jo'seph King Fen'no** [1803–1862], U. S. gen.; killed at Antietam. **4. Pe'ter Ernst, Count von** [1517–1604], Ger. gen.; fought against Fr. & Huguenots; Gov.-Gen. Low Countries. **5.** Mkt. town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 15,925. **6.** City; ⊙ of Richland co., Ohio; p. 13,473. **7.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 2,352. **8.** Bor.; Tioga co., Pa.; p. 1,762.

Mans'field, Mount, Green Mts., Vt.; 4,430 ft.

Mans'field, The Mill'er of, John Cockle, a countryman, keeper of Sherwood Forest; knighted by Henry VIII., whom he arrested as a poacher but later entertained at his home.

Man'stein, män'stain, **Chris'toph Her'mann von** [1711–1757], Prus. gen.; hist.

Man'sur'. Same as AL-MANSUR.

Man-su'rah, män-sü'rä, town; ✻ of Dakahlieh prov., Egy.; p. 26,784. **Man-sou'rah‡.**

Man"ta-li'ni, man'ta-lī'ni, **Mr.** [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], a milliner's husband; continually quarreling with his wife and threatening suicide.

Man-te'gna, män-tē'nyä, **An-dre'a** [1431–1506], It. painter; engraver; *Triumph of Julius Cæsar*.

Man'tell, Gid'e-on Al'ger-non [1790–1852], Eng. geol.; paleon.

Man'teuf"fel, män'teif"fęl, **Ed'win Haus Karl, Baron** [1809–1885], Prus. gen.; comm. Army of the South, 1871.

Man'ti, man'tī, town; ⊙ of San Pete co., Utah; p. 1,950.

Man"ti-ne'a, män'ti-nī'a, vil. & ruined city; Arcadia, Morea, Gr.; Epaminondas def. Spartans and fell, –362.

Man'tu-a, man'tu-a. **1.** Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 912 □; p. 308,974. **2.** Its ✻; fort. city; p. 29,500. **Man'to-va‡.**

Man"tu-an', män'tü-än', **Bat-tis'ta** [1448–1516], Latin poet of Mantua.

Man'tu-an Bard, Vergil, a native of Mantua. **Man'tuan Swain‡; Man'tu-an Swan‡.**

Man'u-el, man'yu-el. **1. M. I., Com-ne'nus** [1120?–1180], Byzantine emp.; warred with Sicily, Hungary, and Turkey. **2. M. II., Pal"æ-ol'o-gus** [1348–1425], emp. of Constantinople, an assoc. of John VI. **3. Fran-cis'co** [1734–1819], Pg. poet. **4.** mä'nü'el', **Jacques An'toine'** [1775–1827], Fr. orator; member of Chamber of Dep. **5. Lou"is' Pierre** [1751–1793], Fr. rev.; executed for leniency toward Royalists.

Ma-nu'ti-us, ma-nü'shi-us. **1. Al'dus** [1447–1515], It. printer; schol.; inv. italic type. See ALDINE, in vocab. **2. Pa'o-lo** [1512–1574], son of preceding; It. printer; writer; *Roman Antiquities*, etc.

Man"za-na'res, man'thä-nä'res, town; Ciudad Real prov., Sp.; p. 10,275.

Man-za'no Peak, män-zä'nō, mt.; New Mex.; 10,086 ft.

Man-zo'ni, män-zō'ni, **A"les-san'dro** [1785–1873], It. writer; Sardinian senator; *I Promessi Sposi*, etc.

Ma'och, mē'ec [Heb., *poor*; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxvii, 2.

Ma'on [Heb., habitation; *Bib.*].

Map, map, **Wal'ter** [1137?–1210?], Eng. writer. **Mapes‡.**

Maple Riv'er, Iowa; l. 120 m. to Little Sioux Riv.

Ma-quo'ke-ta, ma-cō'kę-ta, town; ⊙ of Jackson co., Iowa; p. 3,077.

Mar. 1. Earl of [1675–1732], John Erskine, Scot. politi.; rebel; def. by Argyle at Dunblane, 1715. **2.** Dist.; Aberdeen co., Scot.

Ma'ra, mē'ra [Heb., *bitter*; *Bib.*], *Ruth* i, 20.

Ma"ra-cai'bo, mä'rä-cai'bō. **1.** Spt. city; ✻ of state of Zulia, Venezuela; p. 34,284. **2. Gulf of,** N. W. Venezuela; l. 150 m. **3. Lake,** landlocked sea connected with Gulf of Maracaibo; 140 × 70 m. **Ma"ra-cay'bo‡.**

Ma'ra-gha, mä'rä-gä, city; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 13,260.

Ma'rah, mē'rä [Heb., *bitter, bitterness*; *Bib.*].

Ma"rais', mä'rĕ', a part of Vendée dept., Fr.; on the coast; formerly submerged.

Ma"ra-jo', mä'rä-zhō', isl.; N. coast Braz., Atl. Oc.; 18,000 □; p. 20,000. **Jo-an'nes‡.**

Mar'a-mec, mar'a-mec, riv.; Mo.; l. 250 m. to Mississippi Riv., near St. Louis. **Mer'ri-mac‡.**

Ma"ran-hão', mä'rän-yaun'. **1.** State; N. Braz., S. Am.; 177,566 □; p. 488,443. **2.** Its ✻; cml. city; p. 38,000; on Maranhão Isl. **3. Is'land,** coast Braz.; S. Am.; 28 × 20 m.; p. 40,000. **Ma"ra-nham'‡.**

Ma"rat', mä'rä', **Jean Paul** [1743–1793], Fr. revol. leader; associate of Danton and Robespierre; assas. by Charlotte Corday.

Ma-ra'tha. Same as MAHRATTA STATES.

Mar'a-thon, mar'a-thon, battle-field in Attica, Greece, where Miltiades def. Xerxes, –490. **Ma-ra-thōn'‡** [Gr.].

Ma-rat'ta, mä-rät'tä, **Car'lo** [1625–1713], It. painter; patronized by five popes; *Madonnas*, etc. **Ma-rat'ti‡.**

Ma"ra-va'ca, mä'rä-vä'cä, **Mount,** Venezuela; 10,000 ft.

Mar'ble-head, spt. town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 8,202.

Mar'bois', mär'bwä', **Marquis** [1745–1837], François de Barbé, Fr. statesman; writer.

Mar'burg, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 12,668.

Mar'ca, Pierre de [1594–1662], Fr. prelate; abp. of Paris.

Marc"an-to'ni-o. Same as RAIMONDI.

Mar"cel', mär'sel'. **1. É"ti"enne'** [–1358], Fr. politi. leader; betrayed by Charles the Bad; assassinated. **2. Jean Jo"seph'** [1776–1854], Fr. scholar; hist.; Orientalist.

Mar"cel-li'nus, mär'sel'lus [see MARCUS. **Mar-cel'la** (*fem.*). F. **Mar"cel'lus',** mär'sę'lüs'; It. **Mar-cel'lo,** mär-chel'lō]. **1. Mar'cus Clau'di-us** [–266–208], Rom. gen.; conq. Syracuse. **2. Mar'cus Clau'di-us** [–148], Rom. gen.; consul; grandson of preceding. **3. Mar'cus Clau'di-us** [–100?–46?], Roman orator; consul; assas. **4. M. I.** [–309], bishop of Rome.

March. 1. Anne [Pseud.], Constance Fenimore Woolson, Am. novelist. **2. John** [1658–1725], colonial soldier; comm. at Damariscotta. **3.** Riv.; Aust.; l. 180 m. to Danube Riv., near Presburg. **4.** Town; Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 6,988.

Mar"chand', mär'shän'. **1. É"ti"enne'** [1755–1793], Fr. navigator; disc. several isls. in N. Pac. Oc. **2. Jean Ga"bri"el', Comte** [1765–1851], Fr. gen.; Jena, Friedland. **3. Pro"sper'** [1675?–1756], Fr. bibliographer.

Mar-che'na, mär-chē'nä, town; Seville prov., Sp.; p. 13,765.

March'es, march'es, dept.; It.; 3,763 □; p. 966,408; ✻ Ancona.

Mar'chi, mär'kī, **Fran-ces'co da** [1506–1599], It. mil. engin.; *On Fortifications*.

Mar'chion-ess, The [DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop*], a half-starved servant girl.

Mar'ci-an, mär'shi-an, Thracian emp. of the East [390?–457]; refused tribute to Attila.

Mar'ci-on, mär'shi-en. See MARCIONITE, in vocab.

Mar'co Po'lo. See POLO.

Mar'cus [L., Mark; *Bib.* **Mark‡. Mar-cel'lus** (dim.). **Mar'ci-a** (*fem.*). Dan. D. G. **Mar'cus,** mär'cus; F. **Marc,** märc; Gr. **Mar'kos;** Hung. **Márk,** märk; It. **Mar'co,** mär'cō; L. **Mar'cus;** Sp. **Mar'cos,** mär'cōs; Sw. **Mar'kus,** mär'kus].

Mar'cy, mär'si. **1. Ran'dolph B.** [1812?–1887], U. S. gen. **2. Will'iam L.** [1786–1857], Am. Sec. of State. **3. Mount,** Adirondacks, N. Y.; 5,467 ft.; highest mt. in N. Y. State.

Mar'din, mär'dīn, fort. town; Diarbekr pashalic, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey; p. 12,000. **Mar'deen‡.**

Mar"do-che'us, mär'do-kī'us [Gr.; *Apoc.*], Mordecai.

Mar-do'ni-us [–479], Per. gen.; captured Athens; def. by Pausanias. **Mar-do'ni-os‡** [Gr.].

Mar'duk. **1.** Babylonian deity; identified with Zeus. **2.** The planet Mercury.

Ma"ré'chal', mä'rĕ'shäl'. **1. Am"broise'** [1768–1828], Fr.-Am. abp. of Baltimore. **2. Pierre Syl"vain'** [1750–1803], Fr. writer; *Dict. of Atheists*, etc.

Mare Is'land, Bay San Pablo, coast Cal.; U. S. navy-yard.

Ma-rem'ma, marshy ter.; S. Tuscany, West It.

Ma-ren'go. **1.** Co.; W. Ala.; 960 □; p. 33,095; ⊙ Linden. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Iowa co., Iowa; p. 1,710. **3.** Vil.; Alessandria prov., It.; Napoleon def. Aust., 1800.

Ma"re-o'tis, mä'rē-ō'tis, marshy lake; Lower Egypt; dry for many years, but flooded by English in 1801; now 30 × 15 m. **El Ma'ri-ût‡.**

Ma"res'cot', mä'res'cō', **Ar"mand' Sa"mu"el', Count de** [1758–1831], Fr. mil. eng.

Ma-re'shah [Heb., *possession*; *Bib.*].

Ma"res'tier', mä'res'tyĕ'. **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1780?–1832], Fr. naval architect; built early steamboats.

Ma"ret', mä'rĕ', **Hugues Ber"nard'** [1763–1839], duke of Bassano; Fr. diplomat; academician.

Mar-gar'el-on, mär-gar'el-en, Trojan hero; slain by Achilles; intro. in Shak. *Troilus and Cressida*.

Mar'ga-ret, mär'ga-ret *or* märg'ret [Gr., pearl. **Mar'ger-y‡. Madge, Mag, Mag'gy, Meg, Me'ta, Peg, Peg'gy, Re'ta** (dim.). D. **Mar"ga-re'tha,** mär'gä-rē'tä; F. **Mar"gue-rite',** mär'gę-rīt'; G. **Mar'ga-re'the,** mär'gä-rē'tę, **Gret'chen** (dim.), grĕt'ken; Gr. **Mar-ga-ri'tes;** It. **Mar'ga-ri'ta, Mar"-ghe-ri'ta‡;** L. **Mar'ga-ri'ta, Mar'ga-re'ta‡;** Pg.

Mar"ga-ri'da, mär'gȧ-ri'dȧ]. **1. M. of An'jou** [1429–1482], wife of Henry VI.; virtually ruler of Eng.; deposed; died in Fr. **2. M. of Aus'tri-a** [1480–1530], dau. of Emp. Maximilian of Ger.; ruler of the Neth. **3. M. of Aus'tri-a** [1522–1567], dau. of Charles V. of Ger.; duchess of Parma; ruler of the Neth. **4. M. of France** (or **of Val'ois**) [1553–1615], dissolute wife of Henry of Navarre. **5.** [1353–1411] Qu. of Den., Norw., & Sw.; united the 3 kingdoms; called "The Semiramis of the North." **6.** [1492–1549] Qu. of Navarre; wife of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre; author; protected the Protestants; *The Heptameron.* **7. Saint,** maiden of Antioch; suff. martyrdom rather than marry Olibrius, the gov.; fl. 275. **8. Saint** [1047?–1093], Scot. queen; wife of Malcolm III.

Mar'ga-ret O'ver-reach [Massinger *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*], marries Allworth.

Mar"ga-ri'ta, mär'gȧ-ri'tȧ. **1.** Isl.; Caribbean Sea; 390 □; 45 × 20 m.; p. 41,893; * Asuncion; Venez. **2.** Isl.; N. Pac. Oc., coast Cal.; 30 × 10 m.

Mar'gate, watering-place; Kent co., Eng.; p. 21,369.

Marg'graf, märg'grȧf, **An'dre-as Sig'is-mund** [1709–1780], Ger. chem.; disc. beet-sugar.

Mar"ghi-lan', mär'gi-lȧn', town; Ferghana prov., Asiatic Rus.; p. 26,080. **Mar"ghe-lan';.**

Mar'haus, Sir, knight of the Round Table.

Ma-ri'a, mȧ-ri'ȧ. **1. M. II. da Glo'ri-a** [1819–1853], queen of Pg.; fought civil war to maintain her rights. **2. M. Lou-i'sa** [1791–1847], dau. of Francis I. of Aust.; 2d wife of Napoleon I. of Fr. **3. M. The-re'sa** [1717–1780], empress of Aust.; supported by Hungarian nobles.

Ma-ri'a del Oc"ci-den'te [Pseud.], Mrs. Maria Gowen Brooks [1795–1845], Am. poet; praised by Southey in *The Doctor.*

Ma"ri-a'na Is'lands, See Ladrones, 1.

Ma-ri'a-Schrein", mȧ-ri'ȧ-shrīn', pilgrims' shrine; near Leitmeritz, Bohemia; 30,000 devotees annually.

Ma-ri'as River, mȧ-rī'ȧs, Rocky Mts.; l. 300 m. to Mo. Riv. **Bear River; Kay'i-you;.**

Ma-ri'a-Ther-e"si-o'pel, mȧ-ri'ȧ-ther-ē'si-ō'pel, city; Hung.; p. 72,683. **Sza-bad'kha";.**

Mar"i-co'pa, mar'i-cō'pȧ, co.; S. cen. Ariz.; 9,892 □; p. 10,986; * Phœnix.

Ma"rie', Ma'ri-on, See Mary.

Ma"rie', mȧ'ri'. **1. M. An"toi-nette'** [1755–1793], queen of Fr., wife of Louis XVI.; exec. by the Jacobins. **2. M. de Me"di'cis'** [1573–1642, wife of Henry IV.; regent of Fr.; imprisoned by her son, Louis XIII.

Ma"rie'-Ga"lante', mȧ'ri'-gȧ'lȧnt', isl., W. Ind., near Guadeloupe; 58 □; p. 14,588; * Grand Bourg; Fr.

Ma-ri'en-bad", mȧ-ri'ȧn-bȧd', vil., Bohemia prov., Aust.; sanitary resort, chalybeate and saline baths, p. 2,009.

Ma-ri'en-burg", mȧ-ri'ȧn-burg', mfg. town; W. Prus. prov., Prus.; p. 10,436.

Ma-ri'en-wer"der, mȧ-ri'ȧn-ver'dȧr. **1.** Govt.; W. Prus. prov., Prus.; 6,780 □; p. 844,000. **2.** Its *, and * of W. Prus.; p. 7,591.

Ma'ries, mȧ'ris, co.; S. cen. Mo.; 515 □; p. 8,600; ⊙ Vienna.

Ma-ri'e-stad", mȧ-ri'e-stȧd', l. Laen; Sw.; 3,306 □; p. 244,419. **Ska'ra-borg";. 2.** Its *; on Lake Wener; p. 2,381.

Ma"ri-et'ta. 1. City; ⊙ of Wash. co., Ohio; p. 8,273. **2.** Vil.; * of Cobb co., Ga.; p. 3,384. **3.** Bor.; Lancaster co., Pa.; p. 2,402

Ma"ri"ette', mȧ'ri'et'. **Au"guste' É"dou"ard'** [1821–1881], Fr. archeol.; disc. site of anc. city of Memphis; excavated the Sphinx.

Ma"ri-gui'li, mȧ'ri-nyō'li, **Gio-van'ni de** [1288?–1360?], It. monk; traveler; writer; visited China. **John of Flor'ence;.**

Ma"ri-gua'na, mȧ'ri-gwȧ'nȧ, isl.; Bahama Isls., W. Ind.; l. 25 m. **May"a-gua'na;.**

Ma-rin', ma-rin', co.; W. Cal.; 590 □; p. 13,072; ⊙ San Rafael.

Ma-ri'na, mȧ-ri'nȧ. **1.** Mexican slave-girl; interpreter to Cortes, fl 16th cent. **2.** [Shak. *Pericles*,] Dau. of Pericles, prince of Tyre; carried off by pirates; sold as a slave; recovered by her father.

Ma"rin-du'que, mȧ'rin-dū'kē, isl.; Philippines, Malay Arch.; 20 × 10 m.

Ma-rine' Cit'y, ma-rin', vil.; St. Clair co., Mich.; p. 3,268.

Mar'i-nette', mar'i-net'. **1.** Co.; Wis.; 1,118 □; p. 20,308. **2.** Its *; p. 11,523.

Ma-ri'ni, mȧ-ri'ni, **Giam"bat-tis'ta** [1569–1625], It. poet; *Adonis,* etc. **Ma-ri'no;.**

Ma"ri-ni'la, mȧ'ri-ni'lȧ, city; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 15,000

Ma-ri'no Fa"li-e'ro. See Falizro, Marino.

Ma"ri-no'ni, mȧ'ri-nō'ni, **Gio-van'ni Gia'co-mo** [1676–1755], It. scientist; mathematician.

Ma'ri-o, mȧ'ri-ō, **Giu-sep'pe** [1808–1883], Marchese di Candia; It. tenor

Mar'i-on, mar'i-ȯn. **1. Fran'cis** [1732–1795], Am. Rev. gen.; carried on guerrilla warfare against the Brit. **2.** mē'ri-ȯn *or* mar'i-ȯn Co.; N. W. Ala.; 706 □; p. 11,347; * Hamilton. **3.** Co.; N. Ark.; 631 □; p. 10,220; * Yellville. **4.** Co.; N. cen. Fla.; 1,660 □; p. 20,736; * Ocala. **5.** Co.; W. Ga.; 330 □; p. 7,728; * Buena Vista. **6.** Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 580 □; p. 24,341; * Salem. **7.** Co.; cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 141,156; * Indianapolis. **8.** Co.; S. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 23,038; * Knoxville. **9.** Co.; E. cen. Kan.; 964 □; p. 20,539. **10.** Isl.; * p. 2,047. **11.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 336 □; p. 15,698; * Lebanon. **12.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 1,055 □; p. 9,532; Columbia. **13.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 420 □; p. 26,233; * Palmyra. **14.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ohio; 416 □; p. 24,727. **15.** Isl.; p. 8,327. **16.** Co.; N. W. cen. S. C.; 480 □; p. 22,934; * Salem. **17.** Co.; E. T. C.; 1,024 □; p. 20,926. **18.** Its * p. 1,640. **19.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 500 □; p. 15,611; * Jasper. **20.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 120 □; p. 10,861; * Jefferson. **21.** Co.; N. W. Va.; 314 □; p. 20,521; * Fairmont. **22.** City; * of Linn co., Iowa; p. 3,094. **23.** Vil.; ⊙ of Grant co., Ind.; p. 8,769. **24.** Vil.; * of Perry co., Ala.; p. 1,862. **25.** Vil.; ⊙ of Smith co., Va.; p. 1,691.

Ma"ri"otte', mȧ'ri'ȯt', **Ed"mé'** [–1684], Fr. physicist; Mariotte's law. See Law, in vocab.

Mar'i-po'sa, mar'i-pō'sȧ. **1.** Riv.; near Yosemite Val., Cal.; 120 m. to San Joaquin Riv. **2.** Co., cen. Cal.; 1,030 □; p. 3,587; * Mariposa; Yosemite Valley and the big trees.

Ma'rip-ville. 1. City; * of Yuba co., Cal.; p. 3,091. **2.** Vil.; Union co., Ohio; p. 2,810

Mar'i-time Alps, Same as Alpes-Maritimes.

Mar'i-time Prov'ince, prov.; E. Siberia, on Pac. Oc., from Korea to Arctic Oc.; 730,000 □.

Ma-rit'za, mȧ-rit'sȧ, riv.; E. Rumelia; l. 270 m. to Ægean Sea, near Enos

Ma'ri-us. 1. Ca'ius [–157–86], Rom. gen.; consul 7 times. **2. Mar'cus Au-re'li-us** [–268?], one of the 30 tyrants of Gaul; emp.; assassinated.

Ma"ri"vaux', mȧ'ri'vō'. **Pierre Car"let' de Cham'blain" de** 1688–1763; Fr. novelist; academician; *Marianne.*

Mark, see Marcus. See Mark, in vocab.

Mar'ka-gunt Pla-teau', Utah; elev. 11,000 ft.

Mark An'to-ny [–83 B.], Rom. gen.; with Octavius and Lepidus formed second triumvirate; tribune; intro. in Shak. *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra.* **Mar'cus An-to'ni-us;.**

Mar'ket-Har'bor-ough, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 5,876.

Mar'kirch, mär'kirn, town; Alsace prov., Ger.; p. 12,319.

Mark Tap'ley [Dickens *Martin Chuzzlewit*], Martin's jolly man servant.

Mar'lbor-o, co.; S. E. S. C.; 530 □; p. 23,500; ⊙ Bennettsville.

Mar'lbor-ough, mȧrl'bur-o. **1. Duke of** [1650–1722], John Churchill, Eng. gen.; def. Fr. at Blenheim. **2. Duchess of** [1660–1744], Sarah Churchill (*née* Jennings), wife of preceding; intimate friend of Queen Anne. **3.** Prov. dist.; New Zealand; 4,753 □; p. 12,767. **4.** Vil.; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. with tp., 13,805. **5.** Town; Wilts co., Eng.; p. 3,012.

Marle'ston Peak, mt.; Col.; 10,874 ft.

Mar'litt, E. [Pseud.], Eugenia John; *Old Mam'selle's Secret.*

Mar'low, Great, town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 6,097.

Mar'lowe, mär'lō, **Chris'to-pher** [1564–1593], Eng. dram.; created Eng. blank verse; *Dr. Faustus,* etc.

Mar'ma-ros, mär'mo-resh, co.; Hungary; 3,998 □; p. 220,506; * Szigeth.

Mar"me-nor', mär"mē-nōr', lagoon; Murcia, Sp.; 14 × 6 m.

Mar'mi-on, mär'mi-ȯn, **Lord,** hero of poem of the same name by Sir Walter Scott.

Mar"mont', mär'mōN', **Au"guste' Fré"dé"ric' Lou"is' Vi"esse'** de [1774–1852], duke of Ragusa; Fr. marshal; at Marengo, etc.

Mar"mon"tel', mär'mōN'tel', **Jean Fran"çois'** [1723–1799], Fr. writer; *Moral Tales,* etc.

Mar'mo-ra, mär'mō-rȧ. **1. Al-fon'so Fer-re'ro del'la** [1808–1878], It. gen.; statesman; Min. of War to king of Sardinia. **2.** Isl.; Sea of Marmora; p. 4,000; marble-quarries. **3. Sea of,** bet. Eur. & Asia; 160 × 50 m.

Mar'mot Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,600 ft.

Marne, märn. **1.** Riv.; N. Fr.; l. 326 m. to Seine Riv., near Paris. **2.** Dept.; N. E. Fr.; 3,159 □; p. 434,692.

Mar'nix', mär'nix', **Phi"lippe' van** [1538–1598], lord of St. Aldegonde; Dutch patriot; scholar; Protestant reformer.

Ma-roc'co, Same as Morocco.

Ma-ro-chet'ti, mȧ'ro-ket'ti, **Charles, Baron** [1805?–1868], It. sculptor; b. at Turin; worked in Fr. & Eng.

Ma-roon' Moun'tain, peak; Elk Mts., Col.; 14,003 ft.; maroon-colored sandstone.

Ma"ros, me'resh'. **1.** Riv.; Transylvania prov., Aust.; l. 400 m. to Theiss Riv. **2.** Prov.; Celebes Isl., Malay Arch.; Dutch; p. 120,000.

Ma"ros-Tor'da, -tōr'dȧ', co.; E. Transylvania prov., Aust.; 1,665 □; p. 165,267; * Maros-Vasarhely.

Ma"ros-Va"sar"hely, vȧ'shȯr'hel', city; * of Maros-Torda co., Transylvania prov., Aust.; p. 12,883.

Ma"rot', mȧ'rō'. **Cle"ment'** [1496?–1544], Fr. poet; imprisoned for heresy; *Enfer.*

Ma'roth [Heb., lordship; *Bib.*], *Micah* 1, 12.

Ma"ro-wyne', mȧ'rō-wīn' *or* -wȧ'ing, riv.; bet. Dutch & Fr. Guiana, S. Am.; l. 400 m.

Ma-ro'zi-a, mȧ-rō'zi-ȧ [–950?], Roman beauty; married 3 times; mistress Pope Sergius III.; caused murder of Pope John X.

Mar-que'sas Is'lands, mär-kē'sȧs, group of 13 isls.; S. Pac. Oc.; 480 □; p. 5,145. **Men-da'ña Is'lands;.**

Mar"quette', mär'ket'. **1. Jacques** [–1675], Fr. miss.; traveler; in Canada; explored Miss. Riv., etc. **2.** Co.; penin. of Mich.; 2,389 □; p. 39,521. **3.** Its *; p. 9,093; summer resort. **4.** Co.; S. cen. Wis.; 481 □; p. 9,676; ⊙ Montello.

Marquis of Car'a-bas, a pompous and wealthy nobleman, the subject of a song by Béranger; intro. in Perrault's tale *Puss in Boots.*

Mar"rast', mär'rȧs', **Ar"mand'** [1801–1852], Fr. jour.; statesman.

Mar'riage of the Ad"ri-at'ic, the annual ceremony at which the doge of Venice threw a ring into the Adriatic.

Mar'rick-ville, bor.; Cumberland co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 13,350.

Mar'ry-at, mar'i-ȧt, **Fred'er-ick** [1792–1848], Eng. nov.; capt. in Brit. navy; *Mr. Midshipman Easy,* etc.

Mar-sa'la, mär-sä'lȧ, anc. fort. spt. city; W. coast Sicily, It.; p. 34,202.

Mars'den, märz'dȧn. **1. Will'iam** [1754–1836], Eng. Oriental scholar. **2. Great,** town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. (with Little M.) 31,339.

Mar-seilles', mär-sēlz'. **1.** Cml. mfg. spt. city; * of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., Fr.; p. 403,749. **2.** Vil.; La Salle co., Ill.; p. 2,210.

Mar-se'na [Heb., worthy; *Bib.*], *Esther* 1, 14.

Marsh, 1. George Per'kins [1801–1882], Am. philol.; diplomat; *Man and Nature,* etc. **2. James** [1794–1842], Am. scholar; theol.; president Univ. of Vermont.

Mar'shall, 1. Hum'phrey [1812–1872], Confed. gen.; lawyer; M. C. **2. John** [1755–1835], Am. lawyer; statesman; Sec. of State, U. S.; Chief Justice Supreme Court; "The Expounder of the Constitution." **3. Thom'as Will'iam M.** [1815–1877], Eng. theol.; renounced Prot.; writer; *Protestant Journalism.* **4.** Co.; N. E. Ala.; 580 □; p. 18,935; ⊙ Guntersville. **5.** Co.; N. cen. Ill.; 440 □; p. 13,653; ⊙ Lacon. **6.** Co.; N. Ind.; 441 □; p. 23,818; * Plymouth. **7.** Co.; cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 25,842; * Marshalltown. **8.** Co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 23,912; * Marysville. **9.** Co.; W. Ky.; 330 □; p. 11,287; * Benton. **10.** Co.; N. W. Minn.; 1,810 □; p. 9,130; * Warren. **11.** Co.; N. Miss.; 720 □; p. 26,043; ⊙ Holly Springs. **12.** Co.; S. Dak.; 900 □; p. 4,544; ⊙ Britton. **13.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 350 □; p. 18,806; * Lewisburg. **14.** Co.; N. W. Va.; 241 □; p. 20,735; * Moundsville. **15.** City; ⊙ of Calhoun co., Mich.; p. 3,968. **16.** Town; ⊙ of Harrison co., Texas; p. 7,207. **17.** Town; * of Saline co., Mo.; p. 4,297. **18.** City; * of Clark co., Ill.; p. 1,800.

Mar'shall Is'lands, group in Micronesia, N. W. Pac. Oc.; Ger.; 150 □; p. 16,000

Mar'shall Pass, Saguache co., Col.; elev. 10,882 ft.

Mar'shall-town, city; * of Marshall co., Iowa; p. 8,914.

Mar'shal-sea, mär'shal-si, jail attached to Marshalsea court, Eng.; celebrated by Dickens in *Little Dorrit.*

Marsh'field. 1. Par.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 1,780. **2.** Vil.; Wood co., Wis.; p. 3,450.

Mars Hill [*Bib.*], the Areopagus at Athens.

Marsh'man, Josh'u-a [1767–1837], Eng. Bapt. miss.; *Chinese Gram.,* etc.

Marsh Peak, mt.; Utah; 12,410 ft.

Mar'si, mär'si or mär'si. See Marsic, in vocab.

Mar-si'gli, Count Lu-i'gi Fer"di-nan'do [1658–1730], It. naturalist; math.; friend of Newton.

Mar-si'gli-o, mär-si'lyi-ō, Saracen king; routed by Charlemagne, hanged

Mar"si-van', mar'sē-vän', t.; Sivas, Asia Minor; p. 11,000.

Mar'ston, mär'stun. **1. John** [1575?–1634], Eng. dram.; *The Malcontent,* etc. **2. Phil'ip Bourke** [1850–1887], Eng. poet; *Song Tide,* etc. **3. West'land** [1819–1890], Eng. dram.; poet.

Mar'ston Moor, York, Eng.; Cromwell def. Royalists, 1644.

Mar"sy', Gas"pard' [1625–1681] and **Bal"thu"zar'** [1628–1674], Fr. sculptors, brothers.

Mar'sy-as, mär'si-ȧs [*Gr. Myth.*], Phrygian satyr; flute-player; defeated in musical contest and flayed alive by Apollo. **Mar-sy'as;** [Gr.].

Mar'ta-ban', mär'tȧ-bȧn', **Gulf of,** N. W. of Tenasserim div., Lower Burma.

Mar"tel', mär'tel', surname of **Charles** [690?–741], ruler of the Franks; grandfather of Charlemagne; def. Saracens, 732

Mar'tha [Gr. Heb., lady; *Bib.* **Mat, Mat'ty, Cat, Cat'ty** (dim.). D. G. Pg. Sw. **Mar'tha,** mär'tȧ; F. **Marthe,** märt, It. Sp. **Mar'ta,** mär'tȧ; L. **Mar'tha**].

Mar'thn's Vine'yard, isl.; Dukes co., S. coast Mass., l. 21 m.

Mar'tial, mär'shal [40?–100?], L. epic poet; patronized by Domitian. **Mar'cus Va-le'ri-us Mar"ti-a-lis';.**

Mar"ti"gnac', mär'ti'nyȧc', **Vicomte de** [1776–1832], Jean Baptiste Sylvere Gaye, Fr. statesman.

Mar'tin [L., warlike. **Mar'tyn;.** D. **Mar'tijn,** mär'tain; F. **Mar"tin',** mär'taN', **Mer"tin';;** G. **Mar'tin,** mär'tin; It. Sp. **Mar-ti'no,** mär-ti'nō; L. **Mar'ti'nus;** Pg. **Mar-ti'nho,** mär-ti'nyō; Sp. Sw. **Mar'tin',** mär-tin'. **1. M. I.** [–655], Pope, ban. by Emp. Constans II. **2. Al"ex-an'der** [1740?–1807], Am. soldier; Gov. of N. C. **3. Fran"çois' Xa"vier'** [1764–1846], Fr.-Am., res. La.; jurist; hist. **4. John** [1789–1854], Eng. painter; *Belshazzar's Feast,* etc. **5. Pierre** [1752–1820], Fr. vice-admiral. **6. Saint** [–396?], Fr. divine; bp. of Tours, Fr. **7. Saint** [–580?], Hung. theol.; became abp. of Braga, Pg. **8. Sa'rah** [1791–1843], prison-reformer of Great Yarmouth, Eng. **9.** Co.; N. E. cen. N. C.; 570 □; p. 15,221; ⊙ Williamston. **10.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 340 □; p. 11,934; ⊙ Shoals. **11.** Co.; S. Minn.; 720 □; p. 9,403; ⊙ Fairmont. **12.** Co.; E. Ky.; 235 □; p. 4,209; ⊙ Inez. **13.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 264; ⊙ Stanton. **14.** Co.; S. Dak.; 755 □; p. 7.

Mar-ti'na, mär-ti'nȧ, town; Lecce prov., It.; p. 14,454.

Mar'ti-neau, mär'ti-nō, **Har'ri-et** [1802–1876], Eng. miscellaneous writer.

Mar-ti'nez, mär-ti'neth. **1. De la Ro'sa** [1789–1862], Sp. poet; statesman. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Contra Costa co., Cal.; p. 1,800.

Mar-ti'ni, mär-ti'ni. **1. Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1706–1784], It. mus. comp. **2. Jean Paul É-gi'di-us** [1741–1816], Ger. mus. comp.; etc. **3. Vi-cen'zo** [1754–1810], Sp. mus. comp.

Mar"ti-nique', mär'ti-nēc', isl.; West Indies; 380 □; 43 × 15 m.; p. 175,391; extinct volc.; Fr.

Mar'tins-burg, town; ⊙ of Berkeley co., W. Va.; p. 7,226.

Mar'tin's Fer'ry, city; Belmont co., Ohio; p. 6,250.

Mar'tins-ville. 1. Vil.; ⊙ of Morgan co., Ind.; p. 2,680. **2.** Vil.; Clark co., Ill.; p. 2,062.

Mar'ti-us, Karl Fried'rich Phi'lipp von [1794–1868], Ger. botanist.

Mar'tock, par.; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 2,848.

Mar'tos, mär'tōs, town; Jean prov., Sp.; p. 14,654.

Mar'tyn, 1. John [1699–1768], Eng. bot. **2. Hen'ry** [1781–1812], Eng. miss. to Ind.; translated N. T. into Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic.

Mar'tyr, Pe'ter. See Peter.

Ma-rul'lus [Shak. *Julius Cæsar*], a tribune of the people.

Mar'vell, An'drew [1620–1678], Eng. patriot; poet; satirist; M. P.

Mar'vin, E'noch M. [1823–1877], Am. Meth. bp.; *Transubstantiation,* etc.

Mar'vine, Mount, Utah; 11,600 ft.

Marx, märx, **Karl** [1818–1883], Ger. socialist; founder of internat. socialism; banished from Ger. and Fr.; *Das Kapital.*

Ma'ry [**Ma'ri-on;, Mir'i-am;.** Dan. **Ma-ri'e,** mȧ-ri'ē; D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Ma-ri'a,** mȧ-ri'ȧ; F. **Ma"rie',** mȧ'ri', **Ma"ri"on',** mȧ'ri'ōN'; Hung. **Má'ri-a,** mȧ'ri-ȧ; L. **Ma-ri'a,** ma-rai'a; Pol. **Mar'ya,** mär'yȧ]. **1. M. I.** [1516–1558], 1st Tudor queen of Eng.; persecuted Prot.; "Bloody Mary." **2. M. II.** [1662–1693], Eng. queen; dau. of James II.; wife of William III.; reigned jointly with him. **3. M. of Guise** [1515–1560], wife of James V. and later regent of Scot. **4. M. Queen of Scots** [1542–1587], Mary Stuart, dau. of James V. and M. of Guise; forced to abdicate; fled to Eng.; beheaded by order of Queen Elizabeth. **5.** Isl.; Pac. Oc.; Phœnix group; Brit.

Ma'ry-bor-ough, me'ri-bur-o. **1.** Spt. town; * of March co., Queensland, Austral.; p. 9,700. **2.** Town; * of Talbot co., Victoria gold-fields, Austral.; p. 5,200. **3.** Town; * of Queens co., Ir.; p. 2,731.

Ma'ry-hill, burgh; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 18,313.

Ma'ry-land. 1. State; Atl. coast, U. S.; S. of 39° 44′ N. lat.; 12,210 □; p. 1,042,390; * Annapolis; ratified Constitution, 1788. **2.** Co.; E. Liberia, Afr.

Ma'ry-le-bone, mē'ri-le-bōn, bor.; Middlesex co., Eng.; part of London; p. 142,404.

Ma'ry Mag'da-lene [*Bib.*], a disciple from Magdala out of whom Jesus cast 7 devils. Compare Magdalene.

Ma'ry-port, town; Cumb. co., Eng.; p. 8,784.

Ma'rys-vale Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,359 ft.

Ma'ry-ville. 1. City; ⊙ of Nodaway co., Mo.; p. 4,037. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Blount co., Tenn.; p. 1,686.

Ma-sac'cio, mȧ-sȧt'chō, **Tom-ma'so Gui'di** [1402–1429], It. painter.

Ma"sa-ni-el'lo, mȧ'sȧ-ni-el'lō, more properly **Tom-ma'so A"ni-el'lo** [1622–1647], Neapol. insurgent leader; assas.; hero of opera by Auber.

Ma-say'a, mȧ-sȧ'ȧ, town; Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; p. 15,000.

Mas-ba'te, mȧs-bā'tē, isl.; one of the Philippines; 70 × 25 m.

Mas-ca'ra, mȧs-cā'rȧ, town; Oran dept., Algeria, Afr.; p. 14,338; ruined by the Fr. in 1835.

Mas"ca-rene' Is'lands, mȧs'cȧ-rīn', group in Ind. Oc., incl. Mauritius. **Mas"ca-re'nhas;.**

Mas"ca"ron', mȧs'cȧ'rōN', **Jules** [1634–1703], Fr. divine; bishop of Tulle.

Mas'chil, mas'kil [Heb., to act wisely; *Bib.*].

Mas-cou'tah, mas-cou'tȧ, city; St. Clair co., Ill.; p. 2,032.

Ma"sé'res', mȧ'zār', **Fran'cis, Baron** [1731–1824], Eng. math.; recorder of City of London. **Ma"zéres';.**

Ma'shal [Heb.; *Bib.*], a Levitical city. **Mish'e-al;.**

Mash'am, Ab'i-gail Hill [1670–1734], favorite of Queen Anne of Eng.

Ma-she'na, town; Bornu, central Sudan, Afr.; p. over 10,000.

Ma-sho'na-land", mȧ-shō'nȧ-land', plateau region of Brit. S. Africa; N. E. of Matabeleland; metal-mines.

Mas'i-nis'sa, king of Numidia, —238–149; ally of the Carthaginians and later of the Romans.

Mas-kat', mas-cat'. **1.** State; same as Oman. **2.** Its *; spt. on Persian Gulf; p. 60,000. **Mus-cat';.**

Mas'ke-lyne, mas'kg-lain. **Nev'il** [1732–1811], Eng. astron.; originated the *Naut. Almanac;* made catalogue of stars.

Mas"ki-nonge', mas'ki-nonj'. **1.** Riv.; Berthier co., Quebec prov., Can., to St. Lawrence; fall of 300 ft. called the Grand Rapids. **2.** Co.; W. Quebec prov., Can.; 3,200 □; p. 15,079; * Rivière du Loup en Haut.

Ma'son, mā'sn. **1. George** [1726–1792], Am. statesman; mem. Continental Cong. **2. James Mur'ray** [1798?–1871], Confed. statesman; sent with J. Slidell to Eng. on a mission; captured in Brit. steamer "Trent"; released on demand of Brit. govt. **3. John Mitch'ell** [1770–1829], Am. pulpit ora.; pres. Dickinson Coll. **4. John Y.** [1795–1859], Am. statesman; Sec. of Navy under Tyler and Polk; min. to Fr. **5. Low'ell** [1792–1872], Am. mus. comp. **6. Will'iam** [1725–1797], Eng. poet; *Elfrida,* etc. **7.** Co.; W. West Va.; 440 □; p. 22,863. **8.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 225 □; p. 20,773; ⊙ Maysville. **9.** Co.; W. Mich.; 500 □; p. 16,385; ⊙ Ludington. **10.** Co.; W. cen. Ill.; 560 □; p. 16,067; ⊙ Havana. **11.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 960 □; p. 5,180; ⊙ Mason. **12.** Co.; W. Washington; 366 □; p. 2,826; ⊙ Shelton. **13.** Vil.; ⊙ of Ingham co., Mich.; p. 1,855.

Ma'son and Dix'on's Line. See Line[1], in vocab.

Ma'son Cit'y, town; ⊙ of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa; p. 4,007.

Mas'pha, mas'fȧ [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Mas're-kah, mas'rē-kȧ *or* mas-rī'kȧ [Heb., place of rivers; *Bib.*].

Mas'sac, co.; S. Ill.; 230 □; p. 11,313; ⊙ Metropolis City.

Mas"sa-chu'setts, mas'sȧ-chū'sets, E. State, U. S.; on Atl. coast; bet. 41° & 43° N. lat. & 3° & 7° E. long. fr. Wash.;

8,315 □, incl. 275 □ of water-surface; p. 2,238,943; * Boston; ratified Constitution, 1788.

Mas'sa di Car-ra'ra, mäs'sä dē cär-rä'rä, city; N. It.; p. of commune, 23,500.

Mas'sa e Car-ra'ra, prov.; Tuscany, It.; 648 □; p. 186,221.

Mas"sa-ge'tæ, mas'ə-jē'tē *or* -tē, anc. Scythian nation, northern Asia.

Mas'sah ,Heb., temptation: *Bib.*], Meribah.

Mas'sa Ma-ri'ti-ma, mäs'sä mä-rē'tē-mä, town; Grosseto prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 13,062.

Mass-au'a. See ITALIAN EAST AFRICA.

Mas'sa-soit", mas'ə-soit" [-1661], Am.-Ind. chief; f. of King Philip; leagued with Plymouth colony in 1621.

Mas"sa-wip'pi, mäs'sä-wip'pē, lake; Stanstead co., Quebec; 9 × 3 m.; fishing-resort. **To"me-fo'bi‡.**

Mas"sé', mäs'sē'. **Vic"tor'** [1822-1884], Fr. mus. comp.; wrote mostly stage music; *Paul and Virginia*, etc.

Mas"se"na', mäs'sē"nä'. **An"dré'** [1758-1817], Fr. marshal; prince of Essling; campaigns under Napoleon I.

Mas"sil'lon, mäs'sē'lyōn'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1663-1742], Fr. pulpit orator; academician. **2.** mas'i-lən, City; Stark co., Ohio; p. 10,092.

Mas'sin-ger. mas'in-jər, **Phil'ip** [1583-1640], Eng. dramatist; poet; associate with John Fletcher; *Virgin-Martyr.*

Mas'sive Mount, Saguache Range, Col.; 14,368.

Mas"son', mäs'sōn'. **1. An"toine'** [1636-1702], Fr. engr. **2. Jean Pa"pire'** [1544-1611], Fr. writer.

Mas'so-wah, mäs'sō-wä, isl. town; N. E. Afr.; on the Red Sea; p. 4,400; it. **Mas'sau-a‡.**

Mas-sys', See MATSYS.

Mas'ter Leon'ard [*Medieval Demonol.*], grand master of demon orgies, with the body of a goat.

Mas'ter of Sen'ten-ces [Sobr.], Peter (Pierre) Lombard.

Mas'ter-ton. bor.; Waitarapa co., New Zealand; p. 3,114.

Mās-tī-lin', mest-lin', **Mi'cha-el** [1550?-1630?], Ger. astron.; tutor of Kepler.

Mas-sū'di, mä-sū'dē, **A'li:A'bul-Has'san** [-956], Ar. hist.; traveler; b. at Bagdad.

Mas-su"li-pa-tam', mäs-sū'lē-pä-tūm', spt. town; * of Kistna dist., Madras pres.; Ind.; p. 36,366. **Ban-dar'‡.**

Mat"a-bele'land, mat'ə-bil'land, S. W. region of Brit. S. Africa; N. of Transvaal, toward the Zambesi Rlv.; 125,000 □; p. 200,000.

Ma"ta-gal'pa, mä'tə-gəl'pə, dept.; Nicaragua; est. p. 51,-699; * Matagalpa.

Mat"a-gor'da, mat'ə-gôr'də, co.; S. E. Texas.; 1,150 □; p. 3,985.

Mat"a-gor'da Bay, mouth Colorado Rlv., Tex.; 1.50 m.

Mat"a-gor'da Is'land, Gulf of Mexico; coast of Calhoun co., Tex.

Ma-ta'le, mä-tä'lē, dist.; Ceylon Isl., Ind. Oc.; p. 71,685.

Mat"a-mo'ras, mat'ə-mō'rəs, town; Tamaulipas state, Mex.; p. 13,408. **Mat"a-mo'ros‡.**

Ma-tan'zas, mä-tan'zəs *or* mä-tän'thäs, spt. town; N. W. Cuba; p. 27,000.

Ma"ta-pan', mä'tä-pän', **Cape,** most S. point of Morea pen., Gr.

Ma"ta-ro', mä'tä-rō', spt. city; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 15,860.

Ma-te'o. See MATTHEW.

Ma-te'ra, mä-tē'rä, town; Potenza prov., It.; p. 15,700.

Math'er, math'ər. **1. Cot'ton** [1663-1729], Am. Cong. clerg.; voluminous writer; theol. **2. In'crease** [1638-1723], Am. theol.; writer.

Math'ew, math'ū, **The'o-bald** [1790-1856], "Father Mathew"; Ir. R. C. priest; apostle of temperance.

Math'ews. 1. Charles [1776-1835], Eng. comedian. **2. Charles James** [1803-1878], Eng. com.; son of preceding.

Ma-thil'da, mə-thil'də [L., mighty battle-maid. **Ma-til'da‡. Mat, Mat'ty, Til'da, Maud** (dim.). Dan. **Ma-thil'de,** mä-til'dē; D. **Ma-thil'da,** mä-til'dä; F. **Ma"thilde',** mä'tild'; G. **Ma-til'de,** mä-til'dē; It. **Ma-til'da,** mä-til'dä; Sp. **Ma-til'de,** mä-til'dē; Sw. **Ma-til'da,** mä-til dä], **Countess of Tus'ca-ny** [1046-1115], mainstay of the papacy; left it her vast wealth.

Ma-thu'sa-la, mə-thū'sə-lə [Gr.; *Bib.*], Methuselah.

Mat'lock, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 7,131; watering-place.

Ma"totsh-kiu' Shar, mä'tech-kiu' shär, strait; divides Novaya Zemlya; 45 × 3 m.

Ma'tra, mä'tre, mt. range; on Danube Rlv., Hungary; l. 36 m.; 3,500 ft.

Ma'tri, mē'trai [Heb., Jah watches; *Bib.*]. **Ma'trites‡.**

Mats'mai', mäts'mai', city; * Yesso Isl., Japan; est. p. 50,000.

Mat"su-ya'ma, mät'sū-yä'mä, city; Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 34,573.

Mat"su-ye', mät'sū-yē', city; Japan; p. 35,459.

Mat-sys', mät-sais', **Quin'tin** [1466-1530], Fl. painter; once a blacksmith. **Mas-sys'‡.**

Mat'tan [Heb., gift; *Bib.*].

Mat'ta-nah, mat'ə-nä [Heb., gift; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxi, 18-19.

Mat"ta-ni'ah [Heb., gift of Jah; *Bib.*].

Mat"ta-po-ny', mat'ə-pō-nai' *or* mə-tap'o-ni, riv.; Va.; l. 125 m. to York Rlv. at West Point.

Mat'ta-thah [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 33.

Mat"ta-thi'as [Gr.; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*].

Mat"te-a-wan', mat'ē-ə-wən', vil.; Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 4,258.

Mat'te-nai, mat'ē-nē' *or* mat'ē-nē'ai [Heb., gift of Jah; *Bib.*].

Mat"ter', mät'tär', **Jacques** [1791-1864], prof. at Strasburg; writer on philos. and eccl. hist.

Mat'ter-horn, mt.; Alps Range; bet. Valais and Piedmont; 14,705 ft. **Mont Cer"vin';** **Mon'te Sil'vi-o‡.**

Mat-teuc'ci, mat-tū'chi, **Car'lo** [1811-1868], It. diplomat, physicist; writer on electricity, etc.

Mat'thun [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Matt.* i, 15.

Mat'that [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 24-29.

Mat'thew, math'ū [Gr., < Heb.; *Bib.* Dan. G. **Mat-thæ'us,** mät-tē'ōs; D. **Mat-the'us,** mät-tē'us; F. **Ma"thi'eu',** ma'ti'ū'; Hung. **Má'té,** mä'tē; It. **Mat-te'o,** mät-tē'ō; L. **Mat-thæ'us;** Pol. **Ma'te-cusz,** mä'tə-fish; Sp. **Ma-te'o,** mä-tē'ō; Sw. **Mat-thä'us,** mät-tē'ōs]. See vocabulary.

Mat'thew of Par'is [1155?-1259], Eng. theol.; hist.; poet.

Mat'thews, math'ūz. **1. Stan'ley** [1824-1889], Am. jurist; justice U. S. Supreme Court. **2.** Co.; E. Va.; 100 □; p. 7,584.

Mat-thi'as, mat-thai'əs [Gr. D. **Mat-thijs',** mät-tais'; F. **Mat"thi"as',** ma'ti'ās'; G. **Ma-thi'as,** mä-tē'äs; It. **Mat-ti'a,** mät-tē'ä; L. **Mat-thi'as,** mat-thai'əs; Sp. **Ma-ti'as,** mä-tē'äs]. **1.** *Bib.*] See *Acts* i, 23-26. **2. Cor-vi'nus,** "The Great" [1443-1490], king of Hungary; repelled the Turks. **3.** Emp. of Ger. [1557-1619], turbulent reign.

Mat'thi-son, von, mät'ti-son, **Fried'rich** [1761-1831], Ger lyric poet.

Mat"ti-thi'ah [Heb., gift of Jehovah; *Bib.*].

Mat"to-Gros'so, mät'tō-gros'sō. **1.** State; Braz.; 532,708 □; p. 79,253; * Cuyaba. **2.** City in same; p. 15,000. **Vil'la Bel'la‡.**

Mat-toon', mat-tūn', city; Coles co., Ill.; p. 6,833.

Ma'tu-ra, mä'tū-rä. **1.** Dist.; Ceylon Isl.; p. 143,496. **2.** Its *; spt.; p. 18,636.

Mat'u-rin, mat'yu-rin. **1. Charles Rob'ert** [1782-1824], Ir. pulpit orator; writer. **2. Ed'ward S.** [1812-1881], Ir.-Am. writer; *Montezuma, Banner*, etc. **3.** Section Bermudez, Venezuela, 13,100 □; p. 60,541. **1.** Its *; p. 11,351.

Mauch Chunk, môc chunk, bor.; ⊙ of Carbon co., Pa.; p. 4,101; coal-mines; summer resort; gravity-railroad.

Mauch'line, môc'lin, town; Ayer co., Scot.; p. 1,616.

Maud. See MATHILDA.

Mauds'ley, môdz'le, **Hen'ry** [1771-1831], Eng. mechanic.

Mau'i, mau'ī, one of Hawaiian Isls.; p. 12,334.

Mau'i, East and **West,** pens. of Maui Isl.; alt. 10,000 ft. & 6,100 ft. respectively.

Mau'le, mau'lē. **1.** Riv.; Chile; l. 180 m. to Pac. Oc. **2.** Prov.; Chile; 2,930 □; p. 128,375; * Cauquenes.

Maul"main', môl'main', town; Amherst dist., Burma, Ind.; p. 57,920. **Moul"mein'‡.**

Mau'mee, mô'mī, vil.; Lucas co., Ohio; p. 1,645. **South To-le'do‡.**

Mau'mee Riv'er, Ind. and Ohio; l. 180 m. to Lake Erie, near Toledo.

Mau'na Ke'a, mau'nä kē'ä, mt.; Hawaii, Hawaiian Isls.; 13,805 ft.; highest land in the Pacific Oc.

Mau'na Lo'a, volcano; Hawaii, Hawaiian Isls.; 13,675 ft.

Mau'r Nath'" Bhan'jan', mau'r-nāth' bən'jən', town; Azamgarh dist., Brit. Ind.; p. 13,765.

Mau"pas'sant', mō'pä'sänt', **Heu"ri' Re-né' Al"bert' Guy de** [1850-1893], Fr. nov.; *Pierre et Jean*, etc.

Mau"per"tu'is', mō'per'tü'ē', **Pierre Lou"is' Mo"reau' de** [1698-1759], Fr. math.; academician.

Maure"pas', mōr'pä'. **1. Comte de** [1701-1781], Jean Frédéric Phélippeux, Fr. statesman; patron of science. **2.** Lake; S. E. La.; 13 × 3 m.

Mau"re-ta'ni-a, mô'rē-tē'ni-ə, anc. name of N. W. Afr. **Mau"ri-ta'ni-a‡; Mau-ri-ta-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Mau'rice, mô'ris [L., Moorish. Dan. Sw. **Mo'ritz,** mō'rits; D. **Mau'rits,** mau'rits, **Mau-ri'tius,** mau-ri'shus; F. **Mau"rice',** mō'ris'; G. **Mo'ritz,** mō'rits; Gr. **Mau-ri'ki-os;** It. **Mau-ri'zi-o,** mau-ri'tsē-ō, **Mau-ri'si-o,** mau-ri'zē-ō; L. **Mau-ri'ti-us,** mə-rish'i-əs; Sp. **Mau-ri'ci-o,** mau-ri'thē-ō]. **1. John Fred'er-ick Deu'i-son** [1805-1852], Eng. divine; leader Broad Church party. **2.** [1521-1553] Elector of Saxony; secured religious liberty for Prot. in Ger. **3. M. of Nas'sau** [1567-1625], prince of Orange; Dutch commander; tactician; def. the Sp. and the Aus.

Mau-ri'ti-us, mô-rish'i-əs, isl.; E. of Madagascar, Ind. Oc.; 713 □; p. 370,404; Brit. **Isle of France‡.**

Mau"ry', mō'rē', **Jean Sif"fre-in',** sif'frə-an' [1746-1817], Fr. cardinal; pulpit orator; abp. of Paris. **2.** mô'ri. **Mat'thew Fon'taine** [1806-1873], Am. hydrog.; writer; *Phys. Geog. of Sea*, etc. **3.** Co.; Tenn.; 600 □; p. 38,112.

Mau"vaises' Terres, mō'vēz' târ. See BAD LANDS, under LAND[1], in vocab.

Mav'er-ick, co.; S. W. Tex.; 1,320 □; p. 3,698; ⊙ Eagle Pass.

Mav"ro-cor-da'tus, 1. Al"ex-an'der [1636-1709], Gr. statesman; scholar; physician; sec. of state to sultan. **2. Al"ex-an'der** [1791-1865], Gr. statesman; general; prime minister.

Max-im'i-a'nus, max-im'i-ā'nus, **Mar'cus Va-le'ri-us** [-310], Roman emp.; driven fr. throne; suicide.

Max"i-mil'i-an, max'i-mil'i-ən [L., greatest Æmilianus. D. **Max"i-mi"li-a'nus,** mäx'i-mi'li-ā'nus; F. **Max"i'mi"lien',** mäx'i'mi'lyēn'; G. **Max"i-mi"li-an',** mäx'i-mi'li-än'; It. **Mas"si-mi"li-a'no.** mäs'si-mi'li-ä'nō; L. **Max"i-mi"li-a'nus;** Pg. **Max"i-mi"li-ão',** mäx'i-mi'li-auñ'; Sp. **Max"i-mi"li-a'no,** mäx'i-mi'li-ä'nō; Sw. **Max"i-mi'li-an,** mäx'i-mi'li-än]. **1. M. I.** [1459-1519], emp. of Germany; warred with Fr. **2. Fer'di-nand Jo'seph** [1832-1867], archduke of Aust.; became emp. of Mex.; executed.

Max"i-mi'nus, max'i-mai'nus, **Ca'ius Ju'li-us Ve'rus** [173-238], Rom. emp.; giant in size & strength; ruled oppressively; murdered by his soldiers.

Max'i-mus, max'i-mus [L., greatest. F. **Max"ime',** mäx'tim'; It. **Mas-si'mo.** mäs-si'mō; Sp. **Max'i-mo,** mäx'i-mō], **Mag'nus Clem'ens** [-388], usurped the Roman throne; executed.

Max O'-Rell' [Pen-name], Paul Blouet, Fr. satirical writer of the day.

Max'well. 1. James Clerk [1831-1879], Brit. physicist; prof. in Cambridge; propounded electromagnetic theory of light. **2. Sir Will'iam Stir'ling** [1818-1878], Eng. litterateur; M. P.

Max'well-town, burgh; Kirkcudbright co., Scot.; p. 4,961.

May"a-gua'na, mai'ä-gwä'nä. See MARIGUANA.

May"a-guez', mai'ä-gwēth', spt.; Puerto Rico, W. Indies; p. 12,000.

May'bole, mē'bōl, town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 5,470.

May"e-ba'shi, mä'e-bä'shē, city; Gumma ken, Japan; p. 32,531. **Ma"e-bā'shi‡.**

Ma"yence', mä'yäñs'. See MENTZ.

Ma"yenne', mä'yen'. **1. Duc de** [1554-1611], Charles of Lorraine; Fr. gen.; occupied Paris 4 yrs., opposing Henry IV. **2.** Riv.; N. W. Fr.; l. 125 m. S. to Loire Riv. **3.** Dept.; N. W. Fr.; 1,996 □; p. 332,387. **4.** Mfg. town; Mayenne dept., Fr.; p. 8,826.

May'er, mai'ər. **1. Jo'hann To-bi'as** [1723-1762], Ger. math.; astron.; author; *Lunar Tables*, etc. **2. Ju'li-us Ro'bert** [1814-1878], Ger. physicist.

Mayes'ville, mēz'vil, vil.; Sumter co., S. C.; p. 2,720.

May'fair, fashionable residence dist.; London, Eng.; p. 23,733.

May'field. **1.** Par.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 3,868. **2.** City; ⊙ of Graves co., Ky.; p. 2,909.

May'kop. Same as MAIKOP.

May'nard, mē'nərd, **Hor'ace** [1814-1882], Am. statesman; min. at Constantinople; U. S. Postmaster-Gen.

May'nooth, mē'nūth, vil.; Kildare co., Ir.; p. 1,174; seat of R. C. college.

Mayn'wa-ring, man'ə-ring, **Ar'thur** [1668-1712], Eng. polit. satirist; M. P.

May'o, mē'ō. **1.** Co.; Connaught prov., Ir.; 2,060 □; p. 218,806. **2.** Par.; Mayo co.; p. 2,141.

Ma"yotte', mä'yōt', one of Comoro Isls., Ind. Oc.; 143 □; p. 8,708; * Dzaondzi; Fr. poss.

May-pu', mai-pū'. **1.** Riv.; Santiago dept., Chile, S. Am.; l. 130 m. to Pac. Oc. **2.** Mt.; Andes, Chile; 15,000 ft.

Mays Land'ing, vil.; ⊙ of Atlantic co., N. J.; p. 1,500.

May Spur, mt.; Col.; 10,174 ft.

Mays'ville, mēz'vil, city; ⊙ of Mason co., Ky.; on Ohio Riv.; p. 5,358.

May'wood, vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 2,076.

Maz"a-gan', mäz'ə-gän', spt.; Morocco; p. 2,000.

Ma"za"met', mä'zä'mē', town; Tarn prov., Fr.; p. 10,939.

Ma-zan"der-an', mä-zän'dər-än', prov.; N. Per., As.; 10,400 □; p. 150,000.

Maz"a"rin', maz'ə'rin' *or* (F.) mä'zä'raⁿ', **Jules** [1602-1661], Fr. cardinal; prime minister under Louis XIV.

Ma"zar-ron', mä'thär-rōn', spt.; Murcia prov., S. Sp.; p. 16,454.

Ma"za-te-nan'go, mä'zä-tē-nän'gō, town; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 12,000.

Maz"at-lan', mäz'ät-län'. **1.** Dept.; near Gulf of Cal., Mex.; 14,266 □; p. 94,000. **2.** Its *; spt.; p. 17,395.

Ma-zep'pa, mə-zep'pə, **I'van Ste-pan'o-vich** [1644-1709], Cossack chief; celebrated by Byron.

Maz-za'ra, mä-tsä'rä, fort. city; W. Sicily; p. 13,074.

Maz"za-ri'no, mä'tsä-rē'nō, town; S. Sicily; p. 12,964.

Maz'za-roth, maz'ə-roth [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Job* xxxviii, 32.

Maz-zi'ni, mä-tsē'ni, **Giu-sep'pe** [1805-1872], It. patriot; writer; cooperated with Garibaldi.

Maz-zo'la, mä-tsō'lä, **Gi-ro'la-mo Fran-ces'co Ma-ri'a** [1504-1540], It. painter; called *Il Parmigiano* (the Parmian), from Parma, his birthplace. **Maz"zu-o'li‡.**

Mc. See MAC.

Mead, mid, **Rich'ard** [1673-1754], Eng. phys.; writer on medicine and diseases.

Meade, mid. **1. George Gor'don** [1815-1872], U. S. gen.; def. Lee at Gettysburg. **2.** Co.; N. Ky.; 332 □; p. 9,484; ⊙ Brandenburg. **3.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 975 □; p. 2,542; ⊙ Meade. **4.** Co.; W. S. Dak.; 1,405 □; p. 4,640.

Mead'ow Moun'tains, Cal.; 11,734.

Mead Peak, mt.; Idaho; 10,541 ft.

Mead'ville, city; ⊙ of Crawford co., Pa.; p. 9,520.

Mea'gher. 1. mā'ər. **Thom'as Fran'cis** [1823-1867], Ir. refugee; U. S. gen. **2.** mī'ghər. Co., cen. Mont.; 7,000 □; p. 4,749; ⊙ Diamond City.

Meal"four-you'nie, mēl'fūr-yū'nī, mt.; Inverness co., Scot.; 2,700 ft.

Me-an'gis Isles, mē-ān'gis, group; Malay Arch.

Me'an Meer, mī'ən mir, town; Punjab prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 13,757.

Me-a'rah, mē-ē'rə [Heb., cave; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xiii, 4.

Mears Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,008 ft.

Meath, mith, co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 906 □; p. 76,616.

Meaux, mō, town; Seine-et-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 12,201.

Me-bun'nai, mə-bun'nē [Heb., built up; *Bib.*].

Mec'ca, mec'ə, city; Arabia; p. 45,000; sacred city of Mohammedans; resort of pilgrims; Turk.

Mē"chain', mē'shaⁿ', **Pierre Fran"çois'** [1744-1804], Fr. astronomer; discovered many comets.

Me-chan'ics-burg, bor.; Cumberland co., Pa.; p. 3,691.

Me-chan'ics-ville, vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 2,679.

Me'ched, mī'ked, city; Persia; p. 70,000.

Mech'lin, mec'lin, city; Antwerp prov., Belgium; p. 52,001.

Meck'len-burg. **1.** Territory of N. Ger., including Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. **2.** Co.; N. C.; 650 □; p. 42,673; ⊙ Charlotte. **3.** Co.; S. Va.; 658 □; p. 25,359; ⊙ Boydton.

Meck'len-burg-Schwe-rin', mek'lən-burg-shwē-rin', grand duchy; Ger.; 5,117 □; p. 578,342; * Schwerin.

Meck'len-burg-Stre'litz, -stre'litz, grand duchy; Ger.; 1,126 □; p. 97,978; * Neu Strelitz.

Me-cos'ta, co.; Mich.; 580 □; p. 19,697; ⊙ Big Rapids.

Me'dad [Heb., love; *Bib.*], *Num.* xi, 26, 27.

Me'dan [Heb., judgment; *Bib.*], a son of Abraham.

Me-de'a, mē-dī'ə [*Myth.*], dau. of Æetes; aided her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece. **Mē'-dei-a‡** [Gr.].

Me'de-boh, med'ē-bō [Heb., full waters; *Bib.*].

Me"del-lin', mā'del-yīn', city; * of Antioquia dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 40,000.

Med'ford, town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 11,079.

Med'hurst, Wal'ter Hen'ry [1796-1857], Eng. missionary in China; Chinese scholar.

Me'di-a, mī'di-ə. **1.** Country of anc. Medes, W. As., corresponding to N. W. modern Persia. **Mē-dī'a‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Bor.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 2,736.

Med'i-ci, med'i-chī *or* mē'di-chī. **1. A"les-san'dro de** [1510-1537], duke of Florentine rep.; tyrant; assas. **2. Cos'i-mo de,** "the Elder" [1389-1464], Flor. statesman; patron of lit. & art. **3. Cos'i-mo de,** "the Great" [1519-1574], duke of Florence; grand duke of Tuscany; condemned 400 emigrants to death. **4. Lor-en'zo de,** "the Magnificent" [1449-1492], prince of Florence; patron of art; promoter of printing; excom. by Sixtus IV.

Med'i-cine Bow Moun'tains, range of Rocky Mts.; Col. & Wyo.

Med'i-cine Bow Riv'er, S. Wyoming; l. 120 m.

Med'i-cine Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 12,231 ft.

Me-di'na, mə-dai'nə. **1.** Co.; N. Ohio; 425 □; p. 21,742. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,073. **3.** Co.; S. Tex.; 1,270 □; p. 5,730; ⊙ Castroville. **4.** mē-dī'nə. City; Arabia; p. 16,000; tomb of Mohammed; resort of pilgrims. **5.** Vil.; Orleans co., N. Y.; p. 4,492.

Me-di'na-Si-do'ni-a, mē-dī'nä-si-dō'nī-ä. **1. Duke de** [-1600?], Sp. admiral; commander of the Armada. **2.** City; Cadiz prov., Andalusia, Sp.; p. 12,397.

Med"i-ter-ra'ne-an Sea, med'i-tər-rē'ni-ən, inland sea; bet. Eur. & Afr.; l. 2,100 m.; about 250 to 500 m. wide; 976,781 □.

Me-doc', mə-dōc', wine-growing dist.; Gironde dept., Fr.; 400 □.

Med'oms-ley, med'umz-le, t.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 5,306.

Med"vi-e-dit'za, med'vi-ē-dit'sä, riv.; Eur. Russia; l. 330 m. to Don Riv. **Mel"vi-edetz'‡.**

Med'way. 1. Riv.; Kent co., Eng.; l. 70 m. to Thames Riv. **2.** Riv.; Queens co., Nova Scotia; l. 100 m. to Atl. Oc. **3.** Vil.; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 2,985.

Meek'er, co.; cen. Minn.; 690 □; p. 15,456; ⊙ Litchfield.

Mee'ra-ne, mē'rä-nē, town; Saxony, Ger.; p. 22,446.

Mee-rat', mī-rāt', town; Jodhpur state, India; p. 29,950.

Meer"poor', mir'pūr'. Same as MIHEPUR.

Mee'rut, mī'rut. **1.** Div.; Brit. Ind.; 11,320 □; p. 4,977,173. **2.** Dist. in above; 2,379 □; p. 1,276,104. **Me'rath‡. 3.** Its *; p. 119,390.

Meg"a-lop'o-lis, anc. city of Arcadia, S. Gr.; founded, —370, by Epaminondas.

Me-gan'tic. 1. Lake; Que. prov., Can.; l. 16 m. **2.** Co.; S. E. Que. prov., Can.; 745 □; p. 18,878; * Leeds Village.

Meg'a-ra, t.; Megaris region, Gr.; formerly important city.

Meg'a-ris, mt. region of anc. Gr. **Me-ga-ris'‡** [Gr.].

Megh-na', meg-nä', large estuary of Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers, Ind.

Me-gid'do, mə-gid'ō [Heb., place of God; *Bib.*], city on the border of the plain of Esdraelon. **Me-gid'don‡.**

Me'he-met, mē'he-met. See MOHAMMED.

Me'he-met A'li [1769-1849], pasha of Egypt; massacred Mamelukes. **Mo-ham'med A'li‡; Mu-ham'med A'li‡.**

Me-her'ria Riv'er, Va.; l. 160 m.

Me-het'a-bel [Heb., God is doing good; *Bib.*]. **Me-het'-a-beel‡; Me-hit'a-bel‡.**

Me-hi'da, mē-hai'də [Heb., famous; *Bib.*].

Me'hir [Heb., dexterity; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 11.

Me-hu'ja-el, mē-hū'jə-el [Heb., God is combating; *Bib.*].

Me"hul', mē'ül', **E"ti"enne' Ni"co"las'** [1763-1817], Fr. mus. comp.; academician.

Me"hum', mē'hum', town; Rohtuk dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 5,660; remarkably well.

Me-hu'man [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esth.* i, 10.

Me-hu'nim [Heb.; *Bib.*], a people of Palestine.

Mei'bom, mai'bom. **1. Hein'rich** [1638-1700], son of Johann; phys.; historian; prof. at Helmstädt. **2. Jo'hann Hein'rich** [1590-1655], Ger. phys.; writer; medical treatises; *Life of Mæcenas.*

Mei'der-ich, mai'dər-ih, vil. and commune; Rhenish Prus.; p. 11,879.

Meiggs, megz, **Hen'ry** [1811-1877], Am. contractor; built railways in Chile and Peru.

Meigs, megz. **1. James Ait'ken** [1829-1879], Am. phys.; nat. **2. Mont-gom'er-y C.** [1816?-1892], U. S. quartermaster-gen. **3.** Co.; S. Ohio; 400 □; p. 20,813; ⊙ Pomeroy. **4.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 200 □; p. 6,930; ⊙ Decatur.

Meigs Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,394 ft.

Mei'ners, mai'nərs, **Chris'toph** [1747-1810], Ger. writer.

Mei'ning-en, mai'ning-ən, town; * of Saxe-Meiningen, Ger.; p. 11,448.

Meis'sen, mais'sən, town; Saxony, Ger.; p. 15,474.

Meis"so"nier', mē'sō'nyē', **Jean Lou"is' Er"nest'** [1811-1891], Fr. painter.

Me"jar'kon [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 46.

Me-jer'da, me-jer'dä, riv.; Algeria and Tunis; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Tunis, Medit. Sea.

Me-ji'a, mā-hē'ä. **1. Ig-na'ci-o** [1814–1867], Mex. soldier; war minister; sided with Liberal party; fought against the following. **2. To-mas'** [1815?–1867], Mex. soldier of fortune; supported Maximilian; executed.

Me-ko'nah [Heb., foundation; *Bib.*], time of Judah.

Me''kong', mā'-kong'. **1.** Riv.; Tibet, S. Asia; l. 2,000 m. to China Sea. **Lan't'san';.** **2.** Same as CAMBODIA.

Mek''ran', mek'rän , prov.; Baluchistan; on Ind. Oc.; 100,000 □; p. 200,000; * Kedje.

Me'la, mā'lä, Pom-po'ni-us, Rom. geographer; fl. 43.

Me''la-ka'ri, mā'lä-kä'ri. **1.** Ter.; near Sierra Leone, W. Afr.; p. 50,000. **2.** Its *; p. 1,000.

Me-lanch'thon, mē-lanc'thon *or* (G.) mā-länh'ton, **Phi'lip** [1497–1560], Ger. Lutheran reformer; scholar. **Me-lanc'thon;.**

Mel''a-ne'si-a, See MELANESIAN, in vocabulary.

Mel''a-ti'ah [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*], *Neh.* iii, 7.

Mel'bourne, mel'bŭrn. **1. Lord** [1779–1848], William Lamb, Eng. statesman; Secretary of State. **2.** City; * of Victoria, S. E. Austral.; p. 491,378. **3.** Town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 2,542.

Mel'chi, mel'cui [Gr., < Heb., my king; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 24, 28.

Mel''chi-shu'a, mel'cui-shŭ'ä [Heb.; *Bib.*], Malchi-shua.

Mel-chiz'e-dek, mel-kiz'ē-dek [Heb. *Melchizedek*, king of righteousness; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv, 18. **Mel-chis'e-dek;.**

Mel''combe-Re'gis, mel'com-ri'jis, par.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 7,626.

Me'le-a, mī'lē-ä [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 31.

Me''le-a'ger, mī'lē-ā'jer *or* mel'ē-ā'jer [*Gr. Myth.*], hero of Argonautic expedition; Calydonian hunt.; son of Œneus or of Mars and Althea. **Me-le'a-gros;** [Gr.].

Me'lech, mī'lec [Heb., king; *Bib.*], son of Micah.

Mel'e-da, mel'ē-dä, isl.; Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia coast; 23 × 2 m.; Aust. **Mel'i-ta;.**

Me-len'dez-Val'dez, mā-len'deth-vāl'deth, **Ju-an' An-to'ni-o** [1754–1817], Sp. poet.; councillor of state under Joseph Bonaparte.

Mel-e'tus, mel-ī'tus [–398?], Gr. poet; accuser of Socrates; stoned to death by Athenians. **Me'lē-tos;** [Gr.]; **Mel-i'tus;.**

Mel'fi, mel'fi, city; Potenza prov., It.; p. 12,657.

Mel'ford, vil.; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 3,239. **Long Mel'ford;.**

Mel''ga-re'jo, mel'gä-rā'hō, **Ma''ri-a'no** [1810?–1870], Pres. & dictator of Bolivia.

Mel'i-cent, mel'i-sent [Teut., strength. **Mil'i-cent;, Mil'li-cent;.** Sp. **Me''li-sen'da,** mā'lī-sen'dä].

Mel''i-cer'tes, mel'i-ser'tēz [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Athamas and Ino; changed after death into marine deity Palæmon. **Me-li-ker'tes;** [Gr.].

Mel'i-cu [Heb., counselor; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xii, 14.

Mel'i-kol, See LORDS-MELIKOF.

Me''li-pil'la, mā'lē-pēl'yä, city, Chile; p. 54,713.

Me-lis'sa [Gr., a bee. F **Me''lisse',** mā'lēs'; **Mé''lite',** mā'lēt'; Gr **Me'lis-sa;** It. **Me-lis'sa,** mā-lēs'sä] (*Myth.*, prophetess; lived in Merlin's cave.

Mel'i-ta, mel'i-tä. **1.** Isl. Same as MALTA. **2.** Isl. See MINORCA. **Me-li'tē;** [Gr.].

Mel'karth (*Myth.*, the Tyrian Baal; often identified with Heracles.

Melks'ham, melks'ăm, town; Wilts co., Eng.; p. 2,073.

Mel-lin', mel-lin', **Gus'taf Hen'rik,** [1813–1876], Sw. nov.; hist.

Me'los, mī'los, anc. name of Milo, isl. & city; Ægean Sea. **Mé'los;** [Gr.].

Me-loz'zo da For-lī', mā-lōt'sō dä fōr-lē' [1438–1492], It. painter; discovered the rules of vertical perspective.

Mel'rose. 1. Town, Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 8,519. **2.** Town; Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 1,550; ruins of abbey.

Mel'ton-Mow'bray, mel'tun-mō'brē, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 6,392.

Me-lun', mē-lun', town; * of Seine-et-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 12,527.

Mel''u''sine', mel'yu'sin', a fairy of Fr. romance; wife of Raymond, count of Lusignan. **Mel''u-si'na;.**

Mel'ville. 1. An'drew [1545–1622?], Scot. ref.; scholar. assisted the abolition of Episcopacy. **2. Her'man** [1819–1891], Am. nov.; *Typee*, etc. **3. Sir James** [1535–1617], Scot. hist., privy councilor of Mary Stuart.

Mel'ville Bay, inlet; Baffin Bay, Greenland. **Mel'ville Sound;.**

Mel'ville Is'land. 1. One of the Georgian Isls., Brit. N. Am.; Arctic Oc.; 20 × 120 m. **2.** N. coast S. Austral.; 143 × 250 × 100 m.

Mel'ville Pen-in'su-la, N. Canada within arctic circle; 250 × 100 m.

Mem'el, mem'gl *or* mā'mgl, cml. mfg. spt. town; E. Prus. prov., Prus.; p. 19,786.

Mem'ling, Hans or **Hansse** [–1495], Fl. painter; *Marriage of Saint Catherine; Baptism of Christ.* **Hem'ling;. Mem'ling;.**

Mem'mi-us. 1. Ca'ius [–100], Roman tribune; opposed corruption; assass. **2. Ca'ius Ge-mel'lus** [–50?], Rom. orator, tribune; exiled for bribery.

Mem'non. See MEMNONIAN, in vocab.

Mem'phis, mem'fis *Bib.*]. **1.** Anc city; * of anc. Egypt; now only a few traces. **2.** City, Shelby co., Tenn.; on Miss. Riv.; p. 64,495, port of entry. **3.** Vil.; * of Scotland co., Mo.; p. 1,780.

Me-mu'can, mē-mū'can [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esth.* i, 14, 16, 21.

Me-na'do, mē-nä'dō. **1.** Residency; N. E. Celebes; 26,000 □; p. 358,424. Dutch. **2.** Its *; encl. spt. town; p. 6,000.

Me''nage', mā''nāzh', **Gilles** [1613–1692], Fr. lexicographer; satirist, writer.

Men'a-hem Heb. e omforter; *Bib.*].

Men'ai Strait, men'ai, chan.; bet. Anglesea and Carnarvon, Wales; famous bridges.

Me-nam', mē-năm', riv., S. Asia; l. 800 m. through Siam to Gulf of Siam.

Me'nan, mī'nan [*Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 31.

Me-nan'der [–342–291?], Gr dram poet; eulogized by Cæsar. **Me''nan-dros;** [Gr.].

Me-nard', **1.** Co., W. cen. Ill.; p. 13,129; ⊙ Petersburg. **2.** Co., W. cen. Tex.; p. 1,215; * Menardville.

Me-nash'a, me-nash'ä, city; Winnebago co., Wis.; p. 4,581.

Men'ci-us, men'shi-us [–372?–289?], Chinese philos.; ancestor of a line of nobles; Latinized form of Chin. **Meng'';. tse';.**

Men'del, Da'vid, Jewish name of J. August Wilhelm.

Men'dels-sohn, men'dels-sōn, **Mo'ses** [1729–1786], Ger. philos.

Men'dels-sohn-Bar-thol'dy, -bŏr-tōl'di, **Fe'lix** [1809–1847], Ger. musical composer.

Men''do-ci'no, men'dō-sī'nō. **1,** Cape; most W. point of Cal. **2,** Co.; N. W. Cal.; 3,604 □; p. 17,612; ⊙ Ukiah.

Men-do'ta Lake, Dane co., Wis.; 6 × 4 m.; largest of the Four Lakes.

Men-do'za, **1.** men-dō'thä. **Di-e'go Hur-ta'do de** [1503–1575], Sp. statesman; scholar. *Hist of Wars Against the Moors.* **2. Don Pe'dro de** [1487?–1537?], Sp. explorer, founded city of Buenos Ayres. **3. I-ñi'go Lo'pez de** [1398–1458], Marquis de Santillana; Sp. poet; soldier. **4. Pe'dro Gon-za'les de** [1428–1495], soldier, prelate, statesman, ship of Toledo; fought in the Moorish wars. **5.** Riv., Arg. Rep.; S. Am.; 200 m. to Lake Guanacache. **6.** Prov.; W. of the Andes, Arg. Rep.; 54,000 □; p. 160,000. **7.** Its *; p. 18,000.

Men''e-la'us, men'ē-lē'us. **1.** [HOMER *Iliad.*] King of Sparta; husband of Helen; fought with Paris at siege of Troy. **2.** [*Apocrypha.*] A usurping Jewish high priest, –172? **Me-ne'la-os;** [Gr.].

Men'go, * of Uganda kingdom, Brit. E. Afr.

Mengs, mengs *or* menns, **An'ton Ra'fa-el** [1728–1779], Ger. painter; writer.

Meng''-tse', meng'-tsē'. See MENCIUS.

Men'i-fee, men'i-fi, co.; E. Ky.; 150 □; p. 4,666; ⊙ Frenchburg.

Me-nin', mē-nän', town; W. Flanders, Belg.; p. 12,513.

Men'no Si'mons. See MENNONITE, in vocab.

Me-nom'i-nee, mē-nom'i-nē. **1.** Co.; pen. of Mich.; 1,350 □; p. 33,639. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 10,630.

Me-nom'o-nee Riv'er, bet. Wis. & Mich.; l. 125 m. to Green Bay.

Me-nom'o-nie, mē-nom'o-ni, city; Dunn co., Wis.; p. 5,491.

Me-no'na Lake, Dane co., Wis.; 6 × 2 m.; one of the Four Lakes.

Me-non', mē-nō', **Baron de** [1750–1810], Jacques François, Fr. gen.; Gov. of Venice.

Men''ou-fi'eh, men'ū-fī'ē, prov.; Lower Egy.; 639 □; p. 646,013; * Shibin.

Men'schi-kof'', men'shi-kof'. **1. A''lex-an'dre Ser'ge-i-vich''** [1787–1869], Rus. admiral; def. at Sebastopol. **2. Prince** [1672–1729], Alex. Danilovich; statesman; marshal under Peter the Great; exiled to Siberia. **Ment'chi-kov'';.**

Men'ston, par.; York co., Eng.; p. 1,742.

Men''ton', mäN'tôN', spt. town; Alpes-Maritimes dept.; on Medit. Sea, Fr.; p. 11,000. **Men-to'ne;** [It.].

Men'tor. See vocab.

Mentz, ments, city; * of Rhein-Hesse, Ger; p. 72,281. **Mainz;; Ma''yence';** [F.].

Men''za'leh, men'zä'lē, **Lake,** lagoon; Lower Egypt, on Medit. Sea; 50 × 25 m.

Men'zel, men'tsel. **Wolf'gang** [1798–1873], Ger. hist.

Me-on'e-nim [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Judges* ix, 37.

Me-on'o-thai, mē-on'o-thī [Heb., Jah's dwellings; *Bib.*].

Meph'a-ath, mef'a-ath [Heb., height; *Bib.*]

Me-phib'o-sheth, mē-fib'o-sheth [Heb., utterance of Baal; *Bib.*].

Mequi'-nez, mek'i-nez, walled town; a * of Morocco, Afr.; p. 30,000. **Mik'nas;.**

Me'rab [Heb., increase; *Bib.*], eldest dau. of Saul.

Me-ra'iah, mē-rē'yä *or* mer'a-ri'ä [Heb., revelation of Jah; *Bib.*], *Neh* xii 12.

Me-ra'loth, mē-rē'yeth [Heb., revelations; *Bib.*].

Me'ran, mē'rän, town; S. Tyrol, Aust.; p. 5,334.

Me-ra'ri, mi-re'ral *or* mer'a-ri [Heb., unhappy; *Bib.*].

Me''rath. See MERARI, 2.

Mer''a-tha'im [Heb., double rebellion; *Bib.*].

Mer''ca-da'te, mer'cä-dä'tē, **Sa-ve'ri-o** [1797–1870], It. mus. comp.; 40 operas.

Mer''ca'ra, mer-cä'rä. **1.** Dist.; Kurg prov., Ind.; 265 □; p. 168,312. **2.** Its *, and * of Kurg prov.; fort. town; p. 8,164.

Mer-ka'ra;.

Mer-ca'tor, mer-kā'ter *or* -cā'ter, **Ge'rard** [1512–1594], Fl. geog.; math.; pub. charts. See PROJECTION, in vocab.

Mer-ced', mer-séd'. **1. Mount,** Cal.; 11,03 ft. **2.** Co.; cen Cal.; 2,270 □; p. 8,085. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 2,099.

Mer-ce'des, mer-thē'des. **1.** City; Arg. Rep., S. Am.; p. 8,000. **2.** City; * of Soriano prov., Uruguay; p. 6,000.

Mer-ced' Riv'er, mer-séd', Yosemite Val., Cal.; l. 160 m.; has one fall of 630 ft.

Mer'cer, mer'ser. **1.** Co.; N. W. Ill.; 555 □; p. 18,545; ⊙ Aledo. **2.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 250 □; p. 15,034; ⊙ Harrodsburg. **3.** Co.; N. Mo.; 484 □; p. 14,581; ⊙ Princeton. **4.** Co.; cen. N. J.; 225 □; p. 70,978; Trenton. **5.** Co.; N. Dak.; 721 □; p. 428. **6.** Co.; W. Ohio; 460 □; p. 27,220; ⊙ Celina. **7.** Co.; W. Pa.; 680 □; p. 35,744. **8.** Its ⊙; p. 2,138. **9.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 420 □; p. 16,002; ⊙ Princeton.

Mer'chant Queen, The, Venice.

Mer'ci-a, mer'shi-ä, anc. Anglian kingdom of cen. Eng.

Mer-cu'ri-us, mer-kū'ri-us, the god Mercury. **Mer-kou'ri-os;** [Gr.

Mer'cu-ry Is'lands, group N. E. New Zealand, including Great Mercury and Red Mercury Isls.

Mer-cu'ti-o, mer-kū'shi-ō SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*], kinsman to the prince, and friend to Romeo; slain by Tybalt.

Mere, mīr, par.; Wiltshire, Eng.; p. 2,749.

Me''red, mī'red [Heb., bold; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 17, 18.

Mer'e-dith, mer'e-dith, town; Belknap co., N. H.; p. 1,642.

Mer'e-moth, mer'ē-moth [Heb., strong; *Bib.*].

Me'res, mī'riz [Heb., worthy., *Bib.*, *Esth.* i, 14.

Mer''e-wether'er, mer'ē-weth'ėr, town; Northumberland co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 4,340.

Mer-gui', mer-gī'. **1.** Dist.; S. Burma, Ind.; 7,810 □; p. 56,559 **2.** Its *, spt.; p. 9,877. **Mer-ghi';.**

Mer-gui' Ar''chi-pel'a-go, group of Isls. in Gulf of Bengal, S. of Burma, Ind.

Mer'i-bah, mer'i-bä [Heb., strife; *Bib.*], *Ex.* xvii.

Mer''ib-ba'al, mer'ib-bā'al [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Mer'i-da, mer'i-dä. **1.** Town; Badajoz prov., Sp.; p. 7,390; built, 23 **2.** * of Yucatan, Mex.; p. 50,000. **3.** City; * of Los Andes state, Venezuela, S. Am.; p. 12,018.

Mer'i-den, mer'i-den, city; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 21,652.

Me-rid'i-an, city; Lauderdale co., Miss.; p. 10,624.

Mé''ri-mée', mā'rē'mā'. **Pros''per'** [1803–1870], Fr. novelist; hist.; academician.

Mer'i-on''eth, mer'i-sun'eth, co., Wales; 602 □; p. 49,204.

Mer'i-weth''er, mer'i-wedh'ėr, co.; W. Ga.; 552 □; p. 20,740; ⊙ Greenville.

Mer'lin, mėr'lin [*Brit. Legend*], prince of enchanters; made the Round Table; spellbound by Vivien.

Me-ro'dach, mē-rō'dac *or* mer'o-dac [Heb., bold; *Bib.*].

Me-ro''dach-bal'a-dan, -bal'a-dan [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Babylon, –712.

Mer'o-e, mer'o-ē. **1. Isle of,** dist.; Nubia, Afr.; bet. Nile & its tributary Athara; 400 × 200 m. **2.** Anc. * of Ethiopia.

Me'rom [Heb., height; *Bib.*, *Josh.* xii, 5-7.

Mer'o-pe, mer'o-pē [*Myth.*], one of the Pleiades. **Me-ro'-pē;** [Gr.].

Me'roz, mī'roz [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Judges* v, 23.

Mer'rick, co.; E. cen. Neb.; 440 □; p. 8,758.

Mer'rill, city; Lincoln co., Wis.; p. 6,809.

Mer'ri-mac. 1. Riv.; New Eng.; l. 150 m. S. & E. to Atl. Oc., near Newburyport, Mass. **2.** Co.; S. cen. N. H.; 909 □; p. 49,435; ⊙ Concord. **3.** Town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 2,633.

Mer'ring-ton, par.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 2,128.

Mer'ry Mon'arch, The, Charles II. of Eng.

Mer'se-burg'', mer'sg-burk'. **1.** Govt.; Saxony prov., Prus.; 3,942 □; p. 903,931. **2.** Its *; walled city; p. 16,828.

Mer'sey, mgr'zg, riv.; Eng.; l. 70 m. W., bet. Chester & Lancaster cos.

Mer''thyr-Do'van, mgr'thgr-dō'van, par.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 4,279.

Mer''thyr-Tyd'vil, -tid'vil, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 58,080. **Mer''thyr-Tyd'fil;.**

Mer'ton, mgr'tun, par.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 3,360.

Me'ru, Lake. See MOERO.

Mery, mgrv, oasis; Turkestan; 2,400 □; p. 500,000; Rus.

Mer''we-de, mer'vē-dg, riv.; Neths; formed by Maas & Waal.

Mé''ry''on', mā'ri'ôN', **Charles** [1821–1868], Fr. etcher.

Me'sa, co.; Col.; 3,000 □; p. 4,260

Me'sha, mī'sha [Heb., freedom; *Bib.*].

Me'shach, mī'shac [Chald.; *Bib.*], *Dan.* i, iii.

Me'shech, mī'shec [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Me'sech;.**

Mesh'ed, mesh'ed, walled city; * of Khorassan prov., N. E. Persia; p. 50,000. **Mesh'hed;.**

Me-shel''e-mi'ah [Heb., Jah recompenses; *Bib.*].

Me-shez'a-beel [Heb., God is deliverer; *Bib.*]. **Me-shez'a-bel;.**

Me-shil'le-moth [Heb., recompenses; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ix, 12.

Me-sho'bab [Heb., returned; *Bib.*].

Me-shul'lam [Heb., associate, friend; *Bib.*].

Me-shul'le-meth [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xxi, 19.

Mes'mer, Franz. See MESMERISM, in vocab.

Mes''o-po-ta'mi-a [Gr., land between the rivers; Heb. *Aram-Naharaim*]. **1.** The country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; bpl. of Abraham; battle-ground of Oriental kingdoms. **2.** Div.; Turkey in Asia; comprising vilayets of Mossul, Bagdad, and Busrah; 100,205 □; p. 1,360,280. **Me-so-po-ta-mi'a;** [Gr.].

Mes-quite' Pass, mes-kīt', Col.; elev. 13,308 ft.

Mes''sa-li'na, mes'ä-lī'nä, **Va-le'ri-a** [–48], wife of Rom. emp. Claudius; infamous; executed.

Mes-se'ne, mes-sī'ng, ruined city; * of anc. Messenia, Gr. **Mes-sē'nē;** [Gr.].

Mes-se'ni-a, mes-sī'ni-ä, pen. & nomarchy; S. W. Greece; 1,221 □; p. 183,232. **Mes-sē'ni'a;** [Gr.].

Mes-se'ni-a, Gulf of. See GULF OF KORON.

Mes-si'na, mes-sī'nä. **1. Strait of,** bet. It. & Sicily; 24 × 2½ to 14 m. **2.** Prov.; Sicily; 1,246 □; p. 509,587. **3.** Its *; p. 141,000.

Mes'tre, mes'trē, mfg. town; near Venice, It.; p. 9,931.

Met''a-pon'tum, met'a-pon'tum, anc. city of Magna Græcia; fl. –700. **Me-ta-pon'ti-on;** [Gr.].

Me''tas-ta'si-o, mē'täs-tä'sē-ō, **Pi-e'tro Bo''na-ven-tu'ra** [1698–1782], It. poet; dram.

Me-tau'rus, anc. riv.; It.; now **Me-tau'ro.**

Met'calfe, met'cäf. **1. Charles The-oph'i-lus, Baron** [1785–1846], Brit. colonial statesman. **2. Fred'er-ick** [1817–1885], Eng. author. **3.** Co.; S. Ky.; 410 □; p. 9,871; * Edmonton.

Me-tel'lus, Quin'tus Cæ-cil'ius [–115], pretor of Macedonia; 3 of his sons became consuls.

Me''thegam'mah [Heb., bridle of metropolis; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* viii, 1.

Meth''e-ring'ham, meth'ę-ring'am, par.; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 1,614.

Meth'ley, town; York co., Eng.; p. 4,357.

Me-thu'en, mē-thū'ęn, town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 4,814.

Me-thu'sa-el [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* iv, 18.

Me-thu'se-lah [Heb.; *Bib.* F. **Ma''thu''sa''lem',** mā''tü''zā''lem'; L. **Me-thu'se-la**] [–3317–2348], son of Enoch and father of Lamech; lived to a greater age (969 years) than any other patriarch.

Me-trop'o-lis, city; ⊙ of Massac co., Ill.; p. 3,573.

Met'ter-nich'', met'ter-nih', **Prince** [1773–1859], Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Aust. dipl.; treaty of Fontainebleau.

Metz, mets, fort. city; Ger. Lorraine; p. 60,186; besieged & capt. by Ger., 1870.

Meung, mūn, **Jean, "Clopinel"** [1250?–1318?], Fr. poet; satirist; continued *Romance of the Rose.*

Me-u'nim [Heb.; *Bib.*], Mehunim.

Meurs, mŭrs, **Jan de** [1579–1639], Ger. scholar. **Jo-han'nes Meur'si-us;.**

Meurthe'-et-Mo''selle', mŭrt'-ē-mō'zel', dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,020 □; p. 444,150; * Nancy.

Meuse, mūz *or* (F.) mūz. **1.** River. Same as MAAS. **2.** Dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,404 □; p. 291,971; * Bar-le-Duc.

Mev''a-gis'sey, mev'a-jis'ę, par.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 2,200.

Mex'bor-ough, mex'bur-o, town; York co., Eng.; p. 7,734.

Mex'i-a, town; Limestone co., Tex.; p. 1,674.

Mex'i-co. 1. mex'i-co *or* (Sp.) mē'hi-cō. Federal rep.; S. North Am.; 737,005 □; p. 11,842,720. **2.** State; 9,247 □; p. 326,165. **3.** Its *, and * of republic; p. 326,319. **4.** mex'i-cō. City; Audrain co., Mo.; p. 4,789. **5. Gulf of,** inlet of Atl. nearly enclosed by U. S., Mex., and Cuba; 1,000 × 900 m.

Mey'er, mī'gr. **1. Hein'rich Au'gust Wil'helm** [1800–1873], Ger. commentator. **2. Jo'seph** [1796–1856], Ger. publisher; *Konversationslexicon.* **3.** Co.; S. Dak.; 1,440 □.

Mey'er-beer, mī'gr-bėr, **Gia'co-mo** [1791–1864], Ger. mus. comp.; *The Huguenots.*

Mey'ers-dale, bor.; Somerset co., Pa.; p. 1,847.

Mez'u-hah [Heb., offspring of the shining one; *Bib.*].

Mez-en', **1.** Gulf; White Sea, N. Rus. **2.** Riv.; Vologna govt. to White Sea; l. 375 m.

Mez''ières', mez'yār', fort. town; * of Ardennes prov., Fr.; p. 6,559; bombarded in 1870–1871.

Mé''zö' Tur, mā'zō' tŭr, town; Hungary; p. 23,751.

Mez''zo-fan'ti, met'so-fūn'tī, **Giu-sep'pe, Cardinal** [1774–1849], It. linguist; spoke 58 languages.

Mi-a'go, mī-ā'gō, town; Panay Isl., Philippine Isls.; p. 30,000.

Mi-a'mi, mī-ā'mī. **1.** Co.; N. Ind.; 360 □; p. 25,843; ⊙ Peru. **2.** Co.; E. Kan.; 588 □; p. 19,614; ⊙ Paola. **3.** Co.; W. S. W. Ohio; 396 □; p. 39,754; ⊙ Troy.

Mi'a-mia, mī'a-mī'ä [Heb., fortunate; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 25.

Mi-a'mi Riv'er, S. W. Ohio; l. 200 m. to Ohio Riv.

Mi-am'is-burg, mī-am'iz-bŭrg, vil.; Montgomery co., Ohio; p. 2,952.

Mib'har, mib'hār [Heb., choice, youth; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 38.

Mib'sam [Heb., sweet odor; *Bib.*].

Mib'zar [Heb., fortified; *Bib.*], duke of Edom.

Mi'cah, mī'cä [Heb.; *Bib.*]. See vocab. **Mi'cha;; Mi'-kha;.**

Mi-ca'iah, mī-kē'yä [Heb., who is like Jehovah? *Bib.*].

Mi-caw'ber, mi-cē'bėr [DICKENS *David Copperfield*], an unpractical man, always waiting for something to turn up.

Mi''cha-el, mī'cu-el *or* mī'kel [Heb., who is like God? *Bib.*] **Mai'kel;. Mike** (dim.). F. **Mi''chel',** mi'shēl'; G. **Mi'cha-el,** mī'kä-ēl; Hung. **Mi'haly,** mi'hŏly; It. **Mi-che'le,** mi-kē'le; L. **Mi'cha-el;** Pg. Sp. **Miguel',** mi-gēl'; Pol. **Mi'chal,** mī'hăl; Rus. **Mi''cha-il',** mī'cä-ēl'. **Mi''kha-il';;** Sw. **Mi'ka-el,** mī'kä-ēl).

Mi''chael-stone, mī'kel-ston, **Low'er,** par.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 5,280.

Mi'chal, mī'cal [Heb., who is like God? *Bib.*].

Mi''chaud', mi'shō', **Jo''seph'** [1767–1839], Fr. writer; journalist.

Mi''chaux', mi'shō', **An''dré'** [1746–1802], Fr. botanist; studied flora of N. Am.

Mi''chel', mi'shel', **Fran''cisque'** [1809–1887], Fr. historian; antiquary.

Mi''chel-an'ge-lo, mī'kel-ăn'jē-lō, **Bu-o''nar-rot'ti** [1475–1564], It. sculptor; painter; worked in Sistine Chapel; frescos, etc. **Mi'cha-el An'ge-lo;.**

Miche''let', mish'lē', **Jules** [1798–1874], Fr. historian.

Mich'i-gan, mish'i-gan. **1.** One of the 5 great N. Am. fresh-water lakes; bet. Mich. and Wis.; 22,450 □. **2.** Western State; U. S.; 58,915 □; p. 2,093,889; * Lansing; admitted, 1837.

Mich'i-gan Cit'y, town; Laporte co., Ind.; p. 10,776.

Mich'mash, mic'mash [Heb., place of Chemosh; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xiii, xiv. **Mich'mas;.**

Mi''cho-a-can', mī'chō-ä-cän', state; Mex.; 22,874 □; p. 834,923; * Morelia.

Mic-kie'wicz, mits-kyē'vich, **A'dam** [1798–1855], Pol. poet.

Mi''cro-ne'si-a, mī'crō-nī'shi-ä, the scattered groups of

isls. of N. W. Pac. Oc., incl. the Marianas, Ladrones, Carolines, etc.

Mid'del-burg. 1. City; ✳ of Zealand prov., Walcheren Isl., Holland; p. 16,455; Dutch. 2. Town; Casey co., Ky.; p. 3,106.

Mid'dle-bor-o, town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 6,085.

Mid'dle-bur-y, town; ☉ of Addison co., Vt.; p. 2,793.

Mid'dle Hul'ton, par.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 2,703.

Mid'dle Park, fertile plateau; Grand co., Col.; 60 × 40 m.; mt peaks 14,000 ft. high around it.

Mid'dle Pool, par.; Montgomery co., Eng.; p. 2,291.

Mid'dle-port, mid'l-pōrt, vil.; Meigs co., Ohio; p. 3,211.

Mid'dle Riv'er, cen. Iowa; l. 110 m. to Des Moines Riv., near Des Moines.

Mid'dles-bor-ough, mid'elz-bur-o. 1. Bor.; York co., Eng.; p. 75,532. 2. Par. in same; p. 49,611.

Mid'dle-sex, mid'l-sex. 1. Co.; S. Eng.; 282 □; p. 3,251,671; part taken in 1888 to form London co.; p. of present administrative co., 560,012. 2. Co.; N. E. Mass.; 827 □; p. 431,167; ☉ Lowell and Cambridge. 3. Co.; W. Ont. prov., Can.; 1,134 □; p. 103,039; ✳ London. 4. Co.; E. cen. N. J.; 310 □; p. 61,754; ☉ New Brunswick. 5. Co.; S. Conn.; 390 □; p. 39,524; ☉ North Plain and Haddam. 6. Co.; E. Va.; 135 □; p. 7,458; ☉ Saluda.

Mid'dle-ton, mid'l-tun. 1. **Con'yers** [1683–1750], Eng. relig. controversialist. 2. **Thom'as** [1570?–1627], Eng. dram. 3. Bor.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 22,162. 4. Town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 3,246.

Mid'dle-ton-in-Tees'dale, par.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 2,088.

Mid'dle-town, mid'l-toun. 1. City; Middlesex co., Conn.; p. 9,013; pt. of entry. 2. City; Orange co., N. Y.; p. 11,977. 3. City; Butler co., Ohio; p. 7,681. 4. Bor.; Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 5,080.

Mid'dle-wich, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 3,706.

Midg'et Crest, mt.; Utah; 11,414 ft.

Midg'ley, mij'lę, par.; York co., Eng.; p. 3,055.

Mid'hurst, par.; W. Sussex co., Eng.; p. 1,674.

Mid'i-an [Heb., contention; *Bib.*].

Mid'land. 1. Co.; cen. Mich.; 530 □; p. 10,657. 2. Its ☉; p. 2,277. 3. Co.; Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,033; ☉ Midland.

Mid"na-pur', mid"nə-pūr'. 1. Dist., Bengal, Ind.; 5,082 □; p. 2,540,983. 2. Its ✳; p. 33,560. **Mid"na-poor'ī.**

Mid'som-er Nor'ton, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 5,053.

Mie, ken; Japan; p. 901,698.

Mie Bay. See Owari Bay.

Mi-ed"zyr'zecz, mi-ed'zir'zĕch, **Pod-las'ki,** town; Rus. Poland; p. 10,000.

Mi-em'bres Moun'tains, New Mex.; highest, 10,061 ft.

Mif'lin, co.; cen. Pa.; 375 □; p. 19,996; ☉ Lewistown.

Mig'dal-el [Heb., tower of God; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 38.

Mig'dal-gad [Heb., tower of God; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 37.

Mig'dol [Heb., tower; *Bib.*].

Mi"guard', mi"nyär', **Pierre** [1610–1695], Fr. portrait-painter.

Migne, miñ, **Jacques Paul** [1800–1875], Fr. publisher of theol. works.

Mi"gnet', mi"nyĕ', **Fran"çois' Au"guste' A"lex"is'** [1796–1884], Fr. historian; writer.

Mig'ron, mig'ren *or* mai'gren [Heb., landslip; *Bib.*].

Mi-guel', mi-gĕl', **Dom Ma-ri'a Ev-ar-is'to** [1802–1866], usurped Pg. throne.

Mihr"pur', mir'pūr'. 1. Town; Sind prov., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000. 2. Town; Bengal prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 5,562.

Mij'a-min, mij'ə-min [Heb., fortunate; *Bib.*].

Mi'klos. See Nicholas.

Mik'loth [Heb., sticks; *Bib.*].

Mik-ne'iah, mik-nī'yȧ [Heb., Jah is jealous; *Bib.*].

Mil"a-la'i, mil'ə-lā'ai *or* -ə-lē' [Heb., Jah is elevated; *Bib.*].

Mi'lam, mai'lam, co.; cen. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 24,773; ☉ Cameron.

Mil'an, mil'an *or* mi-lan'. 1. Prov.; Lombardy, It.; 1,223 □; p. 1,247,166. 2. Its ✳; p. 426,500. 3. mai'lan. City; Gibson co., Tenn.; p. 1,546.

Mil'an De-cree', decree of Napoleon I. (1807) forbidding neutrals to trade in any article imported from Brit. domin.

Mil'borne-Port", par.; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,951.

Mil'bridge, town; Washington co., Me.; p. 1,963.

Mil'cah [Heb., counsel; *Bib.*].

Mil'den-hall, mil'den-hôl, par.; W. Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 3,782.

Mile End. 1. Par.; New Town, London, Eng.; p. 11,303. 2. Par.; Old Town, London, Eng.; p. 107,592.

Miles O'Reil'ly [Pen-name], Charles G. Halpine.

Mi-le'tus, mi-lī'tus, anc. city; Ionia, Asia Minor; ruined by Turks. **Mi'lē-tos‡** [Gr.].

Mil'ford. 1. Vil.; Worcester, Mass.; p. 8,780. 2. Spt. town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 3,811. 3. Town; Pembroke co., Wales; p. 4,070. 4. Par.; Wilts co., Eng.; p. 3,969. 5. Town; Hillsborough co., N. H.; p. 3,014.

Mil'ford Ha'ven, harbor; Pembroke co.; S. Wales.

Mil'i-cent. See Melicent.

Mil'i-ta-ry Fron-tier', ter.; Hungary; front. Turkey; 12,922 □; p. 699,228.

Mi"li-tel'lo, mi"lī-tel'lō, town; Catania, Sicily; p. 10,505.

Mill. 1. **James** [1773–1836], Eng. jour.; metaphys. 2. **John Stu'art** [1806–1873], Eng. phil.; polit. econ.

Mil'lard, mil'ard, co.; W. Utah; 6,712 □; p. 4,033.

Mil'lau', mi"lō', town; Aveyron dept., Fr.; p. 14,706.

Mill'bank Pris'on, penitentiary, Westminster, London; closed 1890; now demolished.

Mill'brook, par.; Southampton co., Eng.; p. 17,777.

Mill'bur-y, mil'bur-i, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 4,428.

Mil'ledge-ville, mil'gi-vil, city; ☉ of Baldwin co., Ga.; p. 3,222.

Mille-lacs', mil-lac', co.; E. cen. Minn.; 580 □; p. 2,845; ☉ Princeton.

Mill'er. 1. **Hugh** [1802–1856], Brit. geol. 2. **Jo'seph.** See Joe Miller, in vocab. 3. **Will'iam** [1781–1849], Am. religious enthusiast. See Millerite, in vocab. 4. Co.; S. W. Ark.; 648 □; p. 14,714; ☉ Texarkana. 5. Co.; S. cen. Mo.; 590 □; p. 14,581; ☉ Tuscumbia. 6. Co.; S. W. Ga.; 240 □; p. 4,275; ☉ Colquitt.

Mil'lers-burg. 1. Vil.; ☉ of Holmes co., Ohio; p. 1,923. 2. Bor.; Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 1,527.

Mil"let', mi"lyĕ', **Jean Fran"çois'** [1814–1875], Fr. painter; *The Angelus.*

Mil'lom, mil'um, town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 10,512.

Mil'lo [Heb., fulness; *Bib.*].

Mill Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 10,506 ft.

Mills, milz. 1. Co.; S. W. Iowa; 448 □; p. 14,548; ☉ Glenwood. 2. Co.; cen. Tex.; 640 □; p. 5,493; ☉ Goldthwaite.

Mill'town, town; Charlotte co., New Brunsw.; p. 2,000.

Mill'vale, mil'vāl, bor.; Alleghany co., Pa.; p. 3,809.

Mill'ville, mil'vil, city; Cumberland co., N. J.; p. 10,002.

Mil'man, Hen'ry Hart [1791–1868], Eng. hist.; dram.

Milne'-Ed'wards, miln'-ed'wardz, **Hen'ri'** [1800–1885], Fr. nat.; writer.

Miln'row, miln'rō, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 8,046.

Mi'lo, mai'lō. 1. Gr. athlete; fl. —511; carried an ox on his shoulders. **Mī'lōn‡** [Gr.]. 2. Isl.; Cyclades group, Ægean Sea; 13 × 8 m.; p. 4,200. **Me'los‡** [Anc.]; **Mē'los‡** [Gr.].

Mil-ti'a-des, mil-tai'a-dīz, Athenian gen.; def. Persian army of Darius at Marathon; fl. —500? **Mil-ti-a'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Mil'ton. 1. **John** [1608–1674], Eng. poet; *Paradise Lost*, etc. 2. Co.; N. Ga.; 110 □; p. 6,208; ☉ Alpharetta. 3. Par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 13,936. **Roy'al Mil'tont.** 4. Bor.; Northumberland co., Pa.; p. 5,317. 5. Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 4,278. 6. Town; Strafford co., N. H.; p. 1,640. 7. Town; Chittenden co., Vt.; p. 1,585.

Mil'ton-next-Sit'ting-bourne, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 5,213.

Milt-seen', milt-sīn', mt.; Atlas range, near Morocco, Afr.; 11,400 ft.

Mil'ver-ton. 1. Par.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 2,979. 2. Par.; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,562.

Mil-wau'kee, mil-wō'ki. 1. Riv.; Wis.; l. 100 m. to L. Mich. at Milwaukee. 2. Co.; E. Wis.; 232 □; p. 236,101. 3. Its ☉; p. 204,468; port of entry on L. Mich.

Mim-ner'mus, mim-ner'mus, Gr. poet; father of elegiac verse; fl. —600. **Mim'ner-mos‡** [Gr.].

Mi"na-has'sa, mi"nā-hās'ȧ, dist.; Celebes Isls.; p. 105,514; ✳ Menado; Dutch.

Mi'nas, mi'nās. 1. Bay; E. arm of Bay of Fundy. 2. Prov.; Uruguay; 4,844 □; p. 24,267. 3. Its ✳; p. 7,000.

Mi'nas-Ge-ra'es, -zhē-rā'ēs, state; Brazil; 222,160 □; p. 3,018,807.

Minch, channel bet. Scot. and Lewis Isl.; 24 to 40 m. wide.

Min"chin-hamp'ton, par.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 8,936.

Min"da-na'o, min'dā-nā'ō, isl.; Malay Arch.; 36,000 □; p. 732,802; ✳ Mindanao.

Min'den, min'den. 1. Govt.; Westphalia prov., Prus.; 2,028 □; p. 480,612. 2. Its ✳; p. 20,223.

Min-do'ro, min-dō'rō, isl.; one of the Philippine Isls.; 4,150 □; p. 70,926.

Mine'head, watering-place; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,799.

Mi'ner, co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 580 □; p. 5,165; ☉ Howard.

Min'er-al. 1. Co.; N. E. West Va.; 370 □; p. 12,085; ☉ Keyser. 2. Mt.; Col.; 11,474 ft.

Min'er-al Creek Pass, Col.; elev. 11,098 ft.

Min'er-al Point. 1. Mt.; Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,541 ft. 2. City; Iowa co., Wis.; p. 3,055.

Mi'ner's Mills, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,075.

Mi'ners-ville, bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 3,504.

Mi"ner-vi'no, mi"ner-vi'nō, town; Bari prov., S. It.; p. 14,972.

Mine'ville, vil.; Essex co., N. Y.; p. 1,844.

Min-ghet'ti, Mar'co [1818–1896], It. statesman.

Ming'go Junc'tion, vil.; Jefferson co., Ohio; p. 1,856.

Mi'nho, mi'nyō. 1, Riv.; bet. Spain & Pg.; l. 174 m. to Atl. Oc. 2. Prov.; N. Portugal; 2,807 □; p. 973,332. **En"-tre-Mi'nho-e-Dou'ro‡.**

Min'i-a-min, min'i-ə-min *or* mi-ni'ə-min [Heb., fortunate; *Bib.*].

Mi"ni"é', mi"ni"ĕ' *or* (Eng.) min'i, **Claude É"ti"enne'** [1814–1879], Fr. soldier; invented Minié rifle and ball.

Mi'ni-eh, mi'ni-yę. 1. Prov.; Upper Egy.; 772 □; p. 314,818. 2. Its ✳; p. 11,000.

Min'mi, min'mi, town; Northumberland co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,350.

Min"ne-ap'o-lis. 1. City; ☉ of Hennepin co., Minn.; p. 164,738. 2. City; Ottawa co., Kan.; p. 1,756.

Min"ne-ha'ha, min'ę-hā'hȧ, co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 790 □; p. 21,879; ☉ Sioux Falls.

Min"ne-so'ta. 1. Riv.; central U. S.; l. 300 m. to Mississippi Riv. 2. State; N. cen. U. S.; 83,530 □; p. 1,301,826; admitted, 1858.

Min"ne-wa'ka, min'ę-wes'kȧ, summer resort; Ulster co., N. Y.; mountain lake.

Min'ni, min'ai [Heb.; *Bib.*], kingdom in Armenia. *Jer.* li, 27.

Min'nith, min'ith [Heb., distribution; *Bib.*].

Min'ni Wa'kan, min'ni wā'kăn. Same as Devil's Lake.

Mi-nonk', mi-nunk', city; Woodford co., Ill.; p. 2,316.

Min-or'ca, min-ōr'cə, one of the Balearic Isls.; 284 □; p. 34,173.

Min-pu'ree, min-pū'rī. 1. Dist.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,696 □; p. 765,845. 2. Its ✳; p. 21,179. **Main-pu'rī‡.**

Minsk. 1. Govt.; Eur. Rus.; 35,293 □; p. 1,830,445. 2. Its ✳; p. 75,048.

Min'ster, par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 2,339.

Min'ster-in-Shep'pey, par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 16,111.

Min'ster-in-Wim'borne, par.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 6,208.

Min'to, Earl of [1751–1814], Sir Gilbert Elliot, Gov.-Gen. of Ind.; captured Mauritius, Spice Isls., Java, etc.

Mi-ö'sen, mi-ō'zęn, lake; S. Norway; 55 × 12 m.

Mi"que-lon', mi"kę-lōn'. **Great** and **Lit'tle,** isls.; S. W. Newfoundland; 78 □; p. 5,765.

Mi"ra"beau', mi"rȧ-bō', **Comte de** [1749–1791], Gabriel Honoré Riqueti, Fr. statesman; orator; writer.

Mi'raj, mi'rāj. 1. Native state; Mahratta, Ind.; p. 69,732. 2. Its ✳; p. 20,616.

Mir"a-mi-chi', mir'ə-mi-shī', riv.; New Brunswick, Can.; l. 220 m. to Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mi"ra-mon', mi"rȧ-mōn', **Mi-guel'** [1832–1867], Mex. soldier; supported Maximilian; shot.

Mi-ran'da, mai-ran'dȧ [L., to be admired. G. Sp. **Mi-ran'da,** mi-rän'dä]. 1. **Fran-cis'co** [1754–1816], Sp.-Am. adventurer; founded rep. of Colombia. 2. State; N. Venezuela; 33,969 □; p. 484,509; ✳ Cura. 3. [Shak. *Tempest.*] The heroine; dau. of Prospero.

Mi-ran'do-la, mi-rän'dō-lä, fort. town; Modena prov., N. It.; p. 13,170.

Mir'field, town; York co., Eng.; p. 11,707.

Mir'i-am, mir'i-əm [Heb.; see Mary; *Bib.*].

Mi-rim', mi-rĭn', lake; bet. Braz. & Urn.; 100 × 20 m.

Mir'ma, mer'mȧ [Heb., height; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 10.

Mi"ro-po'lie, mi"rō-pō'lyę, town; Kursk govt., Rus.; p. 10,754.

Mir'ta, mir'tȧ, town; Jodhpur, Brit. Ind.; p. 29,950.

Mir"za-pur', mir"zȧ-pūr'. 1. Dist.; N. W. Prov., Brit. Ind.; 5,223 □; p. 1,136,796. 2. Its ✳; p. 84,130. **Mir"za-poor'ī.**

Mi-se'no, mi-sē'nō, promontory; Naples prov., It.

Mis'gab [Heb., high land; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xlviii, 1.

Mish'a-el, mish'ə-el *or* mai'shə-el [Heb., who is what God is? *Bib.*].

Mi'sham, mai'sham [Heb., impetuous; *Bib.*].

Mish"a-wa'ka, mish'ə-wā'kȧ, town; St. Joseph co., Ind.; p. 3,371.

Mish'e-al, mish'ę-al *or* mai'shę-al [Heb., depression; *Bib.*], a Levitical city in Asher. **Mish'al‡.**

Mish'ma [Heb., fame; *Bib.*], a son of Ishmael.

Mish-man'nah [Heb., strength; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xii, 10.

Mis-kolcz', mish-kōlts', t.; ✳ of Borsod co., Hung.; p. 30,444.

Mis-pe'reth, mis-pi'reth *or* mis'pi-reth [Heb., writing; *Bib.*], *Neh.* vii, 7. **Mis'par‡; Miz'par‡.**

Mis"re-photh-me'im, mis"re-feth-mī'im [Heb., burning water; *Bib.*], city near Sidon.

Mis-sau'kee, mis-sau'kī, co.; N. W. Mich.; 580 □; p. 5,048; ☉ Lake City.

Mis-sen'den, par.; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,385.

Mis'sion-a-ry Ridge, ridge of hills; Dade & Hamilton cos., Ga.; Grant defeated Bragg, Nov. 24, 1863.

Mis"si-o'nes, mis'si-ō'nes, ter.; Arg. Rep.; 23,590 □; p. 50,000.

Mis-sis'quoi, mis-is'cwei, co.; S. cen. Quebec prov., Can.; 560 □; p. 17,784; ✳ Frelinghsburg.

Mis"sis-sin'e-wa Riv'er, Ohio & Ind.; l. 140 m.

Mis"sis-sip'pi. 1. River; cen. U. S.; l. 2,960 m. from Elk Lake to Gulf of Mexico; l. with Missouri Riv., 4,200 m. 2. State; S. cen. U. S.; 46,810 □; p. 1,289,600. 3. Co.; N. E. Ark.; 903 □; p. 11,635. 4. Co.; S. E. Mo.; 370 □; p. 10,134.

Mis"sis-sip'pi Bub'ble, a scheme projected by John Law to establish an East-Indian and Mississippi company from the profits of which the national debt of France was to be liquidated, 1716–1720; collapsed, causing a financial crisis.

Mis"so-lon'ghi, mis'so-leng'gi, spt.; Ætolia, Greece; p. 6,324; cel. sieges by Turks, 1821 and 1825.

Mis-sou'la, miz-zū'lȧ. 1. Co.; N. W. Mont.; 18,550 □; p. 14,427. 2. Its ☉; p. 3,426.

Mis-sou'ri, mis-sū'ri. 1. River; N. cen. U. S.; l. 3,047 m. from Rocky Mts. to Mississippi Riv., near St. Louis, Mo. 2. State; cen. U. S.; 68,735 □; p. 2,679,184; admitted, 1821.

Mis-sou'ri Val'ley, town; Harrison co., Iowa; p. 2,797.

Mis"tas-si'ni. 1. Lake; Rupert Riv., Can.; 100 × 12 m. 2. Riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 150 m.

Mis'ti, mis'ti, volc. mt.; near Arequipa, Peru; 18,538 ft.

Mis'tle-toe Bough, The, old ballad concerning the bride of Lord Lovel, who, in playing "hide-and-seek" on her wedding-night, concealed herself in an oak chest; subject of different literary productions. See Ginevra.

Mist'ley, par.; Essex co., Eng.; p. 1,639.

Mis-tret'ta, mis-tret'tȧ, town; N. coast Sicily; p. 12,235.

Mi'tau, mi'tau, town; ✳ of Courland govt., Rus.; p. 29,615. **Mit'tau‡.**

Mitch'am. 1. Par.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 12,127. 2. Town; Adelaide co., S. Austral.; p. 1,750; suburb of Adelaide.

Mitch'el. 1. **John** [1815–1875], Ir. patriot; transported for treason; later U. S. journalist. 2. **Orms'by Mc-Knight'** [1810–1862], Am. astron.; U. S. gen.

Mitch'ell. 1. **Ma-ri'a** [1818–1889], Am. astron.; prof. at Vassar Coll. 2. **Sir Thom'as Liv'ing-stone** [1799–1885], Austral. expl. 3. Co.; N. Kan.; 720 □; p. 15,037; ☉ Beloit. 4. Co.; N. Iowa; 480 □; p. 13,299; ☉ Osage. 5. Co.; W. N. C.; 324 □; p. 12,807; ☉ Bakersville. 6. Co.; S. W. Ga.; 507 □; p. 10,906; ☉ Camilla. 7. Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 2,059; ☉ Colorado. 8. City; Davidson co., S. Dak.; p. 2,217. 9. Vil.; Perth co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,802. 10. Town; Lawrence co., Ind.; p. 1,583.

Mitch'ell's Peak, mt.; Black Mts.; Yancey co., N. C.; 6,707 ft.

Mitch'els-town, t.; Cork co., Ir.; p. 2,467; stalactite caves.

Mit'ford. 1. **Ma'ry Rus'sell** [1786–1855], Eng. writer. 2. **Will'iam** [1744–1827], Eng. hist.; *Hist. of Greece.*

Mith'cah [Heb., sweet place; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 28–29.

Mith're-dath [Heb., given by Mithra; *Bib.*].

Mith"ri-da'tes, mith'ri-dā'tiz [—63], "the Great," king of Pontus; def. by Pompey; killed himself.

Mit'scher-lich, mit'sher-lih, **Eil'hardt** [1794–1863], Ger. physicist; mineralogist.

Mit'tel-frank"en, mit'tęl-frănk'ən, dist.; Bavaria; 2,923 □; p. 700,606.

Mit'ton, par.; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 5,304.

Mit"y-le'ne, } mit"i-lī'ni, isl.; Ægean Sea; 676 □; p. 36,000;
Myt"i-le'ne, } anc. name **Les'bos.** **Mi-ty-lē'nē‡** [Gr.].

Mix"te-ca-pan', mix'té-cā-pän', table-land; Oajaca state, Mex.; 5,000 ft.

Mi'ya-za'ki, mi'yā-zā'ki, ken; Japan; p. 408,810.

Mi'zar [Heb., small; *Bib.*], hill near Hermon.

Miz'pah [Heb., watch-tower; *Bib.*]. **Miz'peh‡.**

Miz'ra-im, miz'rə-im *or* miz-ré'im [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Miz'zah [Heb., fear; *Bib.*], grandson of Esau.

M'-Len'nan, John Fer'gus [1827–1881], Scot. writer; anthropologist.

Mna'son, nā'sęn [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Acts* xxi, 16. **Mna'sōn‡** [Gr.].

Mo'ab [Heb., water of a father; *Bib.*]. See Moabite, in vocab.

Mo"a-di'ah [Heb., festival of Jah; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xii, 17.

Mo-a'ma, mō-ā'mȧ, town; Cadell co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 1,720.

Mo'ber-ly, city; ☉ of Randolph co., Mo.; p. 8,215.

Mo-bile', mō-bīl'. 1. Co.; S. W. Ala.; 1,234 □; p. 51,587. 2. Its ☉; spt. city; p. 31,076.

Mo-bile' Bay, S. W. Ala.; l. 36 m. to Gulf of Mexico.

Mö'bi-us, mō'bi-ŭs. **Au'gust Fer'di-nand** [1790–1868], Ger. astronomer; mathematician.

Mo'cha, mō'cə *or* (Arab.) mō'kȧ, spt.; former ✳ of Yemen div., S. W. Arabia; p. 5,000; once famous for its coffee.

Mod'e-na, med'ē-nȧ *or* mō-dē'nȧ. 1. Former It. duchy, including modern Modena, Reggio, & Massa-Carrara. 2. Comp.; N. It.; 987 □; p. 287,462. 3. Its ✳; p. with com., 64,500.

Mo-des'to, town; Stanislaus co., Cal.; p. 4,402.

Mo'di-ca, mō'di-cȧ, town; Syracuse prov., Sicily; p. 38,390.

Mo'din [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], ancestral home of Maccabees.

Mo'doc, co.; N. E. Cal.; 4,196 □; p. 4,986; ☉ Alturas.

Mö'en, mö'ęn. 1. Isl.; near Zealand, Baltic Sea; 87 □; p. 13,000. 2. Isl.; Esthonia govt., Baltic Sea, Rus.; 1,600 □.

Moe'na, mū'nȧ, isl.; S. E. Celebes, Malay Arch.; 60 × 16 m. **Mu'nə‡.**

Moeng"ke', Same as Mangoo.

Mœ'ris, mi'ris, **Lake,** brackish lake; Egy.; 50 m. S. W. Cairo; l. 35 m.; the anc. Greek name.

Moe'ro, mō'rō, **Lake,** S. E. Kongo Free State, Afr.; 20 × 100 m.

Mœ'si-a, mi'shi-ə, anc. Roman prov.; modern Bulgaria & Servia. **My-si'ȧ‡** [Gr.].

Mof'fat. 1. **Rob'ert** [1795–1883], Eng. miss. to Afr.; writer. 2. Watering-place; Dumfries co., Scot.; p. 2,161; mineral springs.

Mog"a-dor', mog"ə-dōr', spt. town; Morocco, Afr.; p. 19,000. **Mog"a-dore'‡.**

Mo-ghi'lef, mō-nī'lef. 1. Govt.; Eur. Rus.; 18,551 □; p. 1,387,000. 2. Its ✳; p. 45,311. 3. Town; Podolia govt., Eur. Rus.; p. 18,421. **Mo-ghi'lev‡.**

Mo"hacs', mō'hăch', town; Baranya co., Hungary; p. 12,146; Turk. and Hung. battles, 1526 and 1687.

Mo-ham'med. See Mohammedan, in vocab. **Ma-hom'et‡; Me'he-met‡.**

Moh'a-rek, mō'ȧ-rek, town; ✳ of Bahrein Isls.; Per. Gulf; p. 8,000; Brit.

Mo-ha've, mō-hā'vē, co.; N. W. Ariz.; 11,332 □; p. 1,444; ☉ Kingman.

Mo-ha've Des'ert, barren basin; San Bernardino co., Cal.

Mo'hawk, mō'hŏk. 1. Riv.; cen. N. Y.; l. 175 m. to Hudson Riv., near Albany. 2. Vil.; Herkimer co., N. Y.; p. 1,806.

Mohl, möl, **Ju'li-us** [1800–1876], Ger. Oriental scholar.

Möh'ler, mö'lęr, **Jo'hann A'dam** [1796–1838], Ger. Cath. theol.; writer.

Mo'honk, Lake, summer resort; Shawangunk Mts., Ulster co., N. Y.

Moir, meir, **Da'vid Mac-beth'** [1798–1851], Scot. poet; novelist.

Mo-jan'ga, mo-ān'gȧ, spt., N. W. Madagascar; p. 10,000.

Mo-ka'meh, mo-kā'me, town; Patna dist., Bengal; p. 10,715.

Mo-kan'na. See Al-Mokanna.

Mok'sha, mōk'shȧ, riv.; Penza & Tambof provs., Rus.; l. 230 m. to Oka Riv.

Mok'shan, mōk'shăn, town; Penza govt., Rus.; p. 14,500.

Mo'la, mō'lȧ, spt. town; Bari prov., It.; p. 12,070.

Mol'a-dah, mel'ə-dä *or* mo-lē'dä [Heb., birth; *Bib.*].

Mold, mōld, town; Flint co., Wales; p. 11,656.

Mol'dau, mōl'dau, riv.; Bohemia; l. 278 m. to the Elbe at Melnik.

Mol-da'vi-a, mel-dē'vi-ə, former prin.; now N. div. of Rumania.

Mo"lé', mō"lĕ', **Comte** [1781–1855], Fr. statesman; prime min., 1836.

Mo"len-beek'-Saint-Jean', mō"leń-bēk'-saṅ-zhäṅ', suburb of Brussels, Belg.; p. 50,701.

Moles'worth, mōlz'wŭrth, **Sir Will'iam** [1810–1855], Eng. statesman; journalist.

Mol-fet'ta, mōl-fet'tȧ, spt. city; S. It.; p. 29,697.

Mo"lière', mō"lyār' [Pseud.], Jean Baptiste Poquelin [1622–1673], Fr. dramatist.

Mo-li'na, mō-lī'nȧ. 1. **Lu'is,** Sp. priest. See Molinism, in vocab. 2. City; Chile; p. 32,121.

Mo-line', mo-lin', city; Rock Island co., Ill.; p. 12,000.

Mo"li-nel'la, mō"lī-nel'lȧ, town; Bologna prov., It.; p. 10,751.

Mo-li'no del Rey, mō-lī'nō del re, row of stone bldgs.; 2 m. S. W. City of Mex.; Santa Anna def. by Scott, 1847.

Moll'witz, mōl'vits, town; Silesia; Prussian victory 1741.

Mo-lo'ga, mō-lō gä, riv.; cen. Eur. Rus.; l. 250 m. to Volga.

Mo'lo-kai', mō'lō-kūī', Isl.; Hawaii; 270 □; leper colony.

Molt'ke, mōlt ky, **Count Hel'muth Karl Bern'hard von** 1800-1891], Prus. field-marshal.

Mo-lu'a, mo-lū'ä, Bantu nation of Portuguese authors; Kongo Free State.

Mo-luc'ca Is'lands, mō-luc'ca, E. div. Malay Arch.; 42,420 ; p. 364,366; Dutch. **Spice Is'lands:.**

Mom-bas', mōm-bäs', spt. town; Zanzibar, Afr.; p. 20,000; Brit. **Mom-ba'sa:.**

Mo-mence', mo-mens', vil.; Kankakee co., Ill.; p. 1,635.

Mo'mos-te-nan'go, mō'mes-te-ngn'gō, city; Guatemala; p. 16,933.

Mom-poz', mōm-pōth', city; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 10,000.

Mon'a-co, mon'ä-cō. **1.** Principality on Medit. Sea; 8 □; p. 13,304; resort. See MONTE CARLO. **2.** Its ×; p. 3,292.

Mon'a-ghan, mon'a-hun. **1.** Co.; Ulster, Ir.; 496 □; p. 99,089. **2.** Its ×; p. 3,369.

Mon'arch, mt.; Col.; 10,013 ft.

Mo"nas-tir', mō"nās-tir'. **1.** Vilayet; Rumelia, Turk.; 4,643 □; p. 664,379. **Bi-to'li-a:.** **2.** Town; × of Rumelia, Turk.; p. 45,000. **3.** Spt. town; Tunis, N. Afr.; p. 12,000.

Mon-bod'do, Lord [1714-1799], James Burnet, Scot. jurist.

Mon"cey, mōn'sē', **Bon A"drien' Jean"not' de** [1754-1842], Fr. marshal; duc de Conegliano.

Mönch, mönu, mt.; Alps; Bern canton, Switz.; 13,468 ft.

Monck, monc, co.; on L. Erie, Ont. prov., Can.; 373 □; p. 16,179.

Mon-clo'va, city; Cohahuila state, Mex.; p. 10,000.

Monc'ton, town; New Bruns., Can.; p. 8,762; port of entry.

Mon"do-ñe'do, mōn'dō-nyē'dō, city; Lugo prov., Sp.; p. 11,000.

Mon"do-vi', mon'dō-vi', city; Piedmont div., It.; p. 10,302; battle between Fr. & Sardinians, 1796

Monge, mönzh, **Gas"pard'** [1746-1818], Comte de Peluse; Fr mathematician.

Mon-ghyr', mon-gīr'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 3,921 □; p. 1,999,774. **2.** Its ×; p. 57,077. **Mon-ghir':.**

Mon-go'li-a, mon-gō'li-ə, region; 500 m. W. Yellow Sea, China; 1,400,000 □; p. 2,500,000.

Mon"i-teau', mon'i-tō', co.; cen Mo.; 400 □; p. 15,630; ⊙ California.

Mon'i-tor Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,270 ft.

Monk, munk, **George** [1608-1670], duke of Albemarle; Eng. soldier, gov. of Scot. under Cromwell; took chief part in restoration of Charles II.

Monk":Bre'ton, town; York co., Eng.; p. 3,426.

Monk":Hes-led'on, par.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 3,819.

Monks":Cop'pen-hall, par.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 28,761.

Monk":Wear'mouth, par.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 9,116.

Mon-more', mog, Clare co., Ir.; 9,254 acres.

Mon'mouth, mon muth. **1. James, Duke of** [1649-1685], illeg. son of Charles II. of Eng.; claimed throne; def. at Sedgemoor, beheaded. **2.** Co.; S. Eng.; 578 □; p. 252,360. **3.** Its ×; p. 5,857. **4.** Co.; E. N. J.; 475 □; p. 69,128; ⊙ Freehold. **5.** City; Warren co., Ill.; p. 5,836.

Mon'mouth Beach, summer resort, Monmouth co., N. J.

Mo'no. 1. Pass, Sierra Nev., Mono co., Cal.; 10,765 ft.; highest in U. S. **2.** Salt lake, Mono co., Cal.; l. 14 m. **3.** Co., E. Cal.; 3,384 □; p. 2,092; ⊙ Bridgeport.

Mon"o-moy', mon'o-moi, **Cape,** S. E. point of Mass.

Mo-no'na, co., W Iowa; 684 □; p. 14,515; ⊙ Onawa.

Mo-non"ga-he'la, mo-non'ga-hē'la, riv.; W. Va.; l. 150 m. to Alleghany Riv., near Pittsburg.

Mo"non-ga-he'la Cit'y, bor.; Washington co., Pa.; p. 4,098.

Mo"non-ga'li-a, mō"non-gā'li-ə, co.; N. W. Va.; 325 □; p. 15,705; ⊙ Morgantown.

Mo-nop'o-li, mō-nep'o-li, spt. town; Bari prov., S. It.; p. 13,154

Mon"re-a'le, mon'ré-ä'lé, city; Sicily; p. 13,898; cathedral.

Mon-ro', mun-rō'. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1697-1767], Scot. anatomist; writer. **2. Al"ex-an'der** [1733-1817], Scot. anatomist; son of preceding

Mon-roe', mun-rō'. **1. James** [1758-1831], 5th Pres. U. S.; served 2 terms; promul. the Monroe doctrine. See DOCTRINE, in vocab. **2.** Co., W. N. Y.; 721 □; p. 189,536; ⊙ Rochester. **3.** Co.; S. E. Mich.; 550 □; p. 32,435. **4.** Its ×; p. 5,258. **5.** Co.; N. E. Miss.; 750 □; p. 30,750. ⊙ Aberdeen. **6.** Co., S. E. Ohio; 468 □; p. 25,175. ⊙ Woodsfield. **7.** Co.; W. Wis.; 900 □; p. 23,211. ⊙ Sparta. **8.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 644 □; p. 20,780. ⊙ Paris. **9.** Co., E. Pa.; 625 □; p. 20,111. ⊙ Stroudsburg. **10.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 400 □; p. 19,137. ⊙ Forsyth. **11.** Co.; S. W. Ala.; 900 □; p. 18,989. ⊙ Monroeville. **12.** Co.; S. Fla.; 692 □; p. 18,786. ⊙ Key West. **13.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 430 □; p. 17,653. ⊙ Bloomington. **14.** Co.; E. Ark.; 626 □; p. 15,336. ⊙ Clarendon. **15.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 580 □; p. 15,329; ⊙ Madisonville. **16.** Co.; S. Iowa; 432 □; p. 13,666. ⊙ Albia. **17.** Co.; S. W. Ill.; 380 □; p. 12,948. ⊙ Waterloo. **18.** Co.; S. E. W. Va.; 460 □; p. 12,432; ⊙ Union. **19.** Co.; S. Ky.; 272 □; p. 10,669. ⊙ Tompkinsville. **20.** City; Green co., Wis.; p. 3,768. **21.** City; Onondaga co., Ia.; p. 3,556. **22.** Town; Union co., N. C.; p. 1,866. **23.** Town; Monroe co., Mo.; p. 1,830.

Mon-roe', Mount, White Mts., N. H.; 5,349 ft.

Mon-roe' Peak, mt., Utah; 11,240 ft.

Mon-ro'vi-a, mon-rō'vi-ə, town; × of Liberia, Afr.; p. 5,000.

Mons, mōns, city; × Hainaut prov., Belg.; p. 24,955

Mon'son, mun sun, town; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 3,650.

Mon'ta-gu, mon ta-gū. **1. Bas'il** [1770-1851], Eng. lawyer ed. Bacon's works. **2. Charles.** See HALIFAX, 1. **3. Lady Ma'ry Wort'ley** [1690-1762], Eng. writer; introd. inoculation into Eng.

Mon'ta-gue, mon ta-gū. **1. Marquess of** [SHAK. *3 Henry VI.*], John Nevill, brother of Warwick the kingmaker; killed at the battle of Barnet, 1471. **2.** SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*: The head of the Veronese house at variance with the Capulets. **3.** Isl.; Prince William sound, Pac. Or.; Alaska; 50 × 8 m. **4.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 18,863. **5.** Its ⊙. **6.** Town; Franklin co., Mass.; p. 6,296. **7.** Vil.; Muskegon co., Mich.; p. 1,623

Mon"taigne', mon'tān' *or* (F.) mōn'tāñ', **Mi"chel' Ey"quem' de** [1533-1592], Fr. philos.; essayist.

Mon"ta-lem'bert, mon'tä-lon'bär', **Charles Forbes Re-né' de** [1810-1870], Fr. writer, orator, statesman.

Mon-ta'na, mon-ta'nə, Terr. and st., State, N. W. U. S. Am.; 146,080 □; p. 142,459, incl. 12,500 Indians. × Helena, admitted, 1889.

Mon-ta'nus, mon-tā'nus, Phrygian Christian; fl. 2d cent. See MONTANISM, in vocab.

Mon"tar'gis, mōn'tär'zhē', town; Loiret dept., Fr.; p. 10,384

Mon"tau'ban, mōn'tō'bäñ', city; × Tarn-et-Garonne dept., Fr.; p. 32,431

Mon-tauk' Point, mon-tôk', promontory; E. Long Island.

Mont Blanc. See BLANC.

Mont-calm', mont-käm' **1. Marquis de** [1712-1759], Joseph Louis, Fr gen.; def. by Wolfe, fell at Quebec. **2.** Co.; W cen. Mich.; 720 □; p. 32,635; × Stanton. **3.** Co.; W Quebec prov., Can.; 1,058 □; p. 12,742; × St. Julienne.

Mont-clair', mont-klär', town, Essex co., N. J.; p. 5,656.

Mont"de-Mar'san', mōn'dg-mär'sāñ', town; × of Landes dept., Fr.; p. 10,714.

Mont"-Dore"-les-Bains', mōn'-dōr'-lā-bañ', vil.; Puy-de-Dôme dept., Fr.; p. 1,403; summer resort; mineral springs.

Mon"te-bel'lo, mon'tē-bel'lō, vil.; N. Italy; Fr. def. Austr., 1800 and 1859

Mon"te Car'lo, mon'tē cär'lō, town; Monaco principality, on Medit. Sea; p. 3,794; gaming-resort.

Mon'te Cris'to, cris'tō. **1. Count of,** title of a novel by Dumas. **2.** Barren isl.; coast of It., S. of Elba.

Mon"te-cuc'co-li, mōn'tē-cūc'cō-lī, **Count of** [1608-1680], Raimondo; duke of Melfi; Aust. gen.

Mon"te-fi-o're, mōn'tē-fi-ō'rē, **Sir Mo'ses** [1784-1885], Eng. Jewish philan.; b. in Leghorn.

Mon"te-le-o'ne, mōn'tē-lē-ō'né, city; Catanzaro prov., It.; p. with com., 12,047.

Mon"te"li"mar', mōn'tē"lī"mär', town; Drôme dept., Fr.; p. 12,894.

Mon"te-ne'gro, mōn'tē-nē'grō, prin.; Balkan pen., Eur.; 3,630 ; p. 222,000; × Cettinje.

Mon"te-pul-cia'no, mōn'tē-pūl-chā'nō, town; cen. It.; p. 13,160.

Mon"te-rey', mon'tē-rē'. **1.** Co.; W. Cal.; 3,452 □; p. 18,637; ⊙ Salinas. **2.** City; × of Nuevo Leon, Mex.; p. 52,000; capt. by Gen. Taylor, 1846. **3.** City; Monterey co., Cal.; p. 1,682.

Mon"te-su'no, mon'tg-sū'nō, town; Chehalis co., Wash.; p. 1,632.

Mon'te Sant An'ge-lo, mōn'tē sānt ān'jē-lō, city; S. It.; p. 15,109.

Mon"tes-pan', mon'tes-pan' *or* (F.) mōñ'tes'pāñ', **Fran"-çois' A"thé"nais'. Marquise de** [1641-1707], Fr. court beauty; mistress of Louis XIV.

Mon"tes-quieu', mon'tes-kiū' *or* (F.) mōñ'tes'kyœ', **Baron** [1689-1755], Charles de Secondat; Fr. jurist; *De l'Esprit des Lois.*

Mon"te-ver'de, mōn'tē-ver'dē, **Clau'di-o** [1568-1643], It. mus. comp.

Mon"te-vid'e-o, mon'tg-vid'e-ō *or* mōn'tē-vi-dē'ō. **1.** Prov.; Uruguay; 256 □; p. 238,080. **2.** City; × of Uruguay; p. 215,069.

Mon'tez, Lo'la. See LOLA MONTEZ.

Mon"te-zu'ma, mon'tē-zū'mə. **1.** Aztec emp. of Mex. [1470?-1520]; dethroned by Cortez. **2.** Co.; S. E. Col.; 2,640 □; p. 1,529; ⊙ Cortez. **3.** Mt.; Col.; 10,295 ft.

Mont"fer-rat', mont'fer-rät', former duchy of It.; bet. Maritime Alps & Po Riv.; 1,300 □; × Casale.

Mont'fort, mont'fert *or* (F.) mōñ'fōr'. **1. Si"mon' de** [1160?-1218], Fr. crusader. **2. Si'mon de** [1200?-1265], earl of Leicester; Eng. baronial leader; laid foundation for House of Commons.

Mont-gol'fi-er, mont-gōl'fi-gr *or* (F.) mōñ'gol'fyé', **Jacques É'ti"enne'** [1745-1799], and **Jo"seph' Mi"-cha"el'** [1740-1810], Fr. inventors; inv. the hot-air balloon.

Mont-gom'er-ie, Al"ex-an'der [1545?-1612?], Scot. poet.

Mont-gom'er-y, mont-gum'gr-i *or* (F.) mōñ'gōm'rī'. **1. Comte de** [1530?-1574], Gabriel; Fr. Huguenot leader; beheaded. **2. James** [1771-1854], Scot. poet; hymns. **3. Rich'ard** [1736-1775], Am. gen.; fell at Quebec. **4. Rob'-ert** [1807-1855], Eng. poet; writer. **5.** Dist.; Punjab, Ind.; 5,374 □; p. 450,000. **6.** Co.; N. Wales; 773 □; p. 58,093. **7.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 480 □; p. 123,280; ⊙ Norristown. **8.** Co.; S. W. Ohio; 480 □; p. 100,852; ⊙ Dayton. **9.** Co.; S. E. Ala.; 772 □; p. 56,172. **10.** Its ×; also × of Ala.; p. 21,883. **11.** Co.; E. N. Y.; 368 □; p. 45,699; ⊙ Fonda. **12.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 540 □; p. 29,667; × Clarksville. **13.** Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 702 □; p. 30,003; ⊙ Hillsboro. **14.** Co.; W. cen. Ind.; 504 □; p. 28,025; × Crawfordsville. **15.** Co.; W. Md.; 508 □; p. 27,185; ⊙ Rockville. **16.** Co.; S. S. E. Kan.; 648 □; p. 23,104; ⊙ Independence. **17.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 422 □; p. 17,742; ⊙ Christiansburg. **18.** Co.; E. Mo.; 546 □; p. 16,850; ⊙ Danville. **19.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 432 □; p. 15,848; ⊙ Red Oak. **20.** Co.; N. cen. Miss.; 395 □; p. 14,458; × Winona. **21.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 185 □; p. 12,367; × Mount Sterling. **22.** Co.; E. Tex.; 1,100 □; p. 11,765; × Montgomery. **23.** Co.; cen. N. C.; 596 □; p. 11,233; × Troy. **24.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ga.; 763 □; p. 9,248; × Mount Vernon. **25.** Co.; W. Ark.; 834 □; p. 7,923; ⊙ Mount Ida. **26.** Town; Montgomery co., Mo.; p. 3,607. **27.** Mt.; Col.; 11,181 ft.

Mon"tho'lon', mōn'tō'lōñ', **Charles Tri"stan' de** [1782-1853], Fr. gen.; companion of Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Mon'ti, mōn'ti, **Vin-cen'zo** [1753-1828], It. poet; historiographer to Napoleon I.

Mon"ti-cel'lo, mon'ti-sel'lō. **1.** City; Jones co., Iowa; p. 1,938. **2.** City; Piatt co., Ill.; p. 1,643. **3.** Town; White co., Ind.; p. 1,518.

Mon-til'la, mon-ti'lyä, town; Cordova prov., Sp.; p. 15,000.

Mont"luc', mōn'lüc', **Seigneur de** [1503?-1577?], Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome; Fr. marshal.

Mont"lu"çon', mōn'lü'sōñ', town; Allier dept., Fr.; p. 21,904.

Mont"ma"gny', mōñ'mā'nyī'. **1.** Co.; S. E. Quebec prov., Can.; 627 ; p. 13,555. **2.** Its ×; p. 1,512.

Mont"mo-ren'cy, mont'mo-ren'si *or* (F.) mōñ'mō'rāñ'sī'. **1. Anne, Duc de** [1492-1567], Fr. marshal; Marignano, Pavia, etc. **2. Duc de** [1595-1632], Fr. soldier; rebel; beheaded. **3.** Riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; falls 250 ft. high. **4.** Co.; S. E. Quebec prov., Can.; 2,183 □; p. 12,085; ⊙ Château Richer. **5.** Co.; N. E. Mich. pen.; 580 □; p. 1,487.

Mon-to'ro, mōn-tō'rō, town; Andalusia prov., Sp.; p. 10,999.

Mon-tour', mon-tūr', co.; E. cen. Pa.; 130 □; p. 15,645; ⊙ Danville.

Mont-pel'ier, mont-pil'ygr, town; Wash. co.; × of Vt.; p. 4,161.

Mont"pel"lier', mōñ'pel'lyé', city; × of Hérault prov., Fr.; p. 69,258.

Mont"pen"sier', mōñ'pāñ'syé', **Duchesse de** [1627-1693], Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans; wrote historical memoirs.

Mon"tre-al', mon'tri-ôl' *or* (F.) mōñ'trē'ôl', city; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 216,650; river port.

Mont-rose', mont-rōz'. **1. Marquis of** [1612-1650], James Grahame; Scot. royalist; poet. **2.** Co.; W. Col.; 2,300 □; p. 3,980; ⊙ Montrose. **3.** Spt. town; Forfarshire, Scot.; p. 15,238. **4.** Bor.; Susquehanna co., Pa.; p. 1,735.

Mont"ser-rat', mont'ser-rāt'. **1.** Isl.; Leeward group, near Porto Rico; 32 □; p. 11,762; Brit. **2.** Mt.; near Barcelona, Sp.; 4,000 ft.

Mont'ville, town; New London co., Conn.; p. 2,344.

Mon"tyon', mōñ'tyōñ', **Baron de** [1733-1820], Jean Baptiste Robert Auger; Fr. philan.; founded series of prizes for disinterested goodness.

Mon"vel', mōñ'vel', **Jacques Ma"rie' B.** [1745-1812], Fr. actor; dramatist.

Mon'za, mon'zä, town; Milan prov., It.; p. 17,077.

Moo'dy, mū'di, co.; S. Dak.; 500 □; p. 5,941; ⊙ Flandreau.

Mook'den', Same as MUKDEN.

Moo'la, mū'lə, town; Asia Minor. Same as MULA.

Mugh'la:.

Mool-tan', See MULTAN.

Moon, Moun'tains of the. See MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

Moor. 1. mōr. **An-to'ni-o van** [1519-1568], Dutch portrait-painter. **2.** mūr. **Ed'ward** [1770-1848], Eng. mil. officer; writer; *Hindu Pantheon.* **3.** mōr. **Ka'rel van** [1656-1738], Dutch portrait-painter.

Moo-rad', mū-rād', riv.; As. Turk. Same as MURAD.

Mou-rad'.

Moor'croft, mūr'croft, **Will'iam** [1780?-1825], Eng. explorer and writer in India.

Moore, mūr. **1. Clem'ent C.** [1779-1863], Am. clerg.; author; *The Night Before Christmas.* **2. Ed'ward** [1712-1757], Eng. author. **3. John** [1730?-1802], Scot. phys.; writer; *Zeluco.* **4. Sir John** [1761-1809], Scot. gen.; hero of Corunna. **5. Thom'as** [1779-1852], Ir. poet.; *Lalla Rookh.* **6.** Co.; S. E. cen. N. C.; 924 □; p. 20,479; ⊙ Carthage. **7.** Co.; S. Tenn.; 1,704 □; p. 5,975; ⊙ Lynchburg. **8.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 15.

Moo"re'a. See TAHITI.

Moore'head, city; ⊙ of Clay co., Minn.; p. 2,088. **Moor'-head:.**

Moor'ghaub', mūr'gōb', riv.; Afghanistan. Same as MURGHAB.

Moor"shc-da"bad', mūr'shī-dā"bād'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 2,462 □; p. 1,000,000; × Berhampur. **2.** City in this dist.; p. 46,000. **Lal Bagh:.**

Moose, mūs, riv.; near Lake Superior, Canada; l. 250 m. to James Bay.

Moose Fac'to-ry, Hudson Bay Co.'s trading-post; mouth Moose Riv.

Moose'head, lake; Piscataquis co., cen. Me.; l. 36 m.; summer resort.

Moose'hil"lock, mt.; Grafton co., N. H.; 4,800 ft. **Moo"-si-lau'ke:.**

Mop'sus, mep'sus [*Myth.*], a prophet of Apollo; noted for wisdom. **Mo'pson:** [Gr.].

Mo-que'gua, mō-kē'gwä. **1.** Dept.; S. Peru; 22,516 □; p. 28,786. **2.** Its ×; p. 6,000.

Mo'ra, mō'ru, co.; N. E. New Mex.; 4,000 □; p. 10,618; ⊙ Mora.

Mo"ra-da"bad', mō"rū-dā"bād'. **1.** Dist.; N. W. Provs., Brit. India; 2,281 □; est. p. 1,200,000. **2.** Its ×; p. 72,000.

Mo-raine' Val'ley, Utah; 10,000 ft. above level of sea.

Mor'al, town; Shelby co., Ind.; p. 1,626.

Mo-ran', mt.; Teton Range, W. Wyo.; 12,809 ft.

Mo-rant' Bay, harbor and spt.; E. end Jamaica; p. 7,000.

Mo-ra'ta, mō-rä'tä, **O-lym'pi-a** [1526-1555], It. & Ger. scholar.

Mo"ra-tal'la, mō"rä-tä'lyä, city; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 11,226.

Mo"ra-tin', mō"rä-tīn', **Le-an'dro Fer-nan'dez de** [1760-1828], Sp. dramatist.

Mo-ra'va, mō-rä'vä. **1.** Riv.; Aust. Same as MARCH, 1. **2.** Prov.; Servia; 2,300 □; p. 166,527.

Mo-ra'vi-a, mō-rē'vi-ə, prov.; N. W. Aust.; 8,579 □; est. p. 2,276,000.

Mor'ay Firth, mur'ē, indentation from North Sea of N. E. coast of Scot.; 39 × 21 m.

Mor'ay-shire, See ELGIN.

Mor"bi'han', mōr'bī'āñ', dept.; W. Fr.; 2,625 □; p. 544,470; × Vannes.

Mor'de-cai, mor'de-kē [Heb., dedicated to Mars; *Bib.*].

More, mōr. **1. Han'nah** [1745-1833], Eng. poet. **2. Hen'ry** [1614-1687], Eng. theol. **3. Sir Thom'as** [1478-1535], Eng. statesman; author; *Utopia.*

Mo-re'a, mō-rī'ə, pen.; S. Gr.; 160 × 100 m.; p. 645,000. **Pel"o-pon-ne'sus‡** [anc.].

Mo"reau', mō"rō'. **1. J. Vic"tor'** [1761-1813], Fr. repub. general; rival of Napoleon, who banished him; afterward joined Rus. and Prus. **2. M. de St. Mé"ry'** [1750-1819], Fr. founder *Musée de Paris.*

More'cambe, mōr'cām. **1.** Bay; separates Lancaster from Furness co., E. coast Eng. **2.** Watering-place on this bay; p. 6,476.

Mo-ree', mō-rī', town; Couralie co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 1,500.

More'house, co.; N. E. La.; 845 □; p. 16,786; ⊙ Bastrop.

Mo'reh-ra, mō'rg-rä, town; Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. India; p. 10,000.

Mo-re'li-a, mō-rē'li-ə, mfg. town; × Michoacan, Mex.; p. 30,000.

Mo-re'los, mō-rē'lōs, state; S. Mex.; 2,774 □; p. 151,540; × Cuernavaca.

Mo"re"ri', mō'ré'rī', **Lou"is'** [1643-1680], Fr. divine; hist.

Mores'by, mōrz'bi, Isl.; largest of a group E. of N. Guinea.

Mor'esh-eth-gath', [Heb., possession of Gath; *Bib.*].

More'ton Bay, mōr'tun, E. coast Queensland, Austral.; protected by Morton and Stradbroke Isls.; 40 × 17 m.

Mor-ga'ni, mōr-gä'nyi, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1682-1771], It. anatomist.

Mor'gan. 1. Sir Hen'ry, Welsh leader Am. buccaneers; d. 1600. **2. Lew'is H.** [1818-1881], Am. hist.; anthropologist. **3. Lady Syd'ney** [1783-1859], Ir. novelist. **4.** Co.; N. Ala.; 695 □; p. 24,089; ⊙ Decatur. **5.** Co.; N. E. Col.; 1,290 □; p. 1,601; ⊙ Fort Morgan. **6.** Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 322 □; p. 16,041; ⊙ Madison. **7.** Co.; W. cen. Ill.; 580 □; p. 32,638; ⊙ Jacksonville. **8.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ind.; 430 □; p. 18,643; ⊙ Martinsville. **9.** Co.; E. cen. Ky.; 288 □; p. 11,249; ⊙ West Liberty. **10.** Co.; W. cen. Mo.; 638 □; p. 12,311; ⊙ Versailles. **11.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 400 □; p. 19,143; ⊙ McConnellsville. **12.** Co.; E. cen. Tenn.; 448 □; p. 7,639; ⊙ Wartburg. **13.** Co.; N. E. Utah; 725 □; p. 1,780; ⊙ Morgan. **14.** Co.; N. E. W. Va.; 230 □; p. 6,744; ⊙ Bath or Berkeley Springs. **15.** City; St. Marys par., La.; p. 2,291.

Mor'gan-ton, mēr'gun-tun, ⊙ of Burke co., N. C.; p. 1,557.

Mor-gar'ten, mōr-gär'ten, mt.; 5 m. N. of Schwyz; Swiss def. Austrians, 1315.

Mor'ghen, mēr'gen, **Ra'pha-el** [1758-1833], It. engr.

Mor'glay, mēr'glē, sword of Sir Bevis of Hampton.

Mo-ri'ah, mo-rui'ə [Heb., Jah provides; *Bib.*]. **1.** Mt.; White Mts., N. H.; 4,653 ft. **2.** Town; Essex co., N. Y.; p. 6,787.

Mo'ri-er, mō'ri-gr, **James** [1780-1849], Eng. nov.; *Zohrab; Ayesha.*

Mo"ri-o'ka, mō"ri-ō'kä, city; Rikuchu prov., Jap.; p. 31,886.

Mo'ritz. See MAURICE.

Mor"laix', mōr'lē', spt.; Finistère dept., Fr.; p. 14,174.

Mor'ley. 1. Mrs. [Pen-name], Queen Anne, in correspondence with the Duchess of Marlborough. Compare FREEMAN. **2. Sam'u-el** [1809-1886], Eng. philan. **3.** Town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 21,068.

Mor"nay', mōr'nē', **Phi"lippe' de** [1549-1623], Fr. statesman; Huguenot chief.

Morn'ing Star of the Ref"or-ma'tion, John Wyclif.

Morn'ing-ton. 1. Co.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 11,467. **2.** Town; New Zealand; p. 3,528.

Mor"ny', mōr'nī', **Charles Au"gust' Lou"is' Jo"-seph', Duc de** [1811-1865], Fr. statesman.

Mo-roc'co, mo-roc'ō. **1.** Sultanate; N. W. Afr., N. of Sahara; 219,000 □; est. p. 5,000,000; × Fez, Mequinas, & Morocco. **2.** One of its ×; p. 50,000. **Ma-roc'co‡.**

Mo-ron', mo-rōn', town; Sevilla prov., Sp.; p. 16,103.

Mo-ro'ni, mō-rō'ni, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1510?-1578], It. painter; *The Tailor.*

Mor'peth, mōr'peth, mkt. town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 5,219.

Mor'phy, mēr'fi, **Paul** [1837-1884], Am. chess-player.

Mor'rell-ville, vil.; Huntingdon co., Pa.; p. 2,827.

Mor'rill-ton, city; ⊙ of Conway co., Ark.; p. 1,644.

Mor'ris. 1. George P. [1802-1864], Am. editor; poet; *Woodman Spare that Tree.* **2. Gou'verneur** [1752-1816], Am. statesman. **3. Rob'ert** [1734-1806], Am. financier. **4.** Co.; E. cen. Kan.; 684 □; p. 11,381; ⊙ Council Grove. **5.** Co.; N. cen. N. J.; 470 □; p. 54,101; ⊙ Morristown. **6.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 260 □; p. 6,580; ⊙ Dangerfield. **7.** City; ⊙ of Grundy co., Ill.; p. 3,653.

Mor"ris-a'ni-a, mor'is-ā'ni-ə, part of N. Y. city, N. of Harlem Riv. and along East Riv.

Mor'ris-burgh, mor'is-bûrg, town; Dundas co., Ont., Can.; p. 1,899.

Mor'ri-son, mor'i-sun. **1. Rob'ert** [1782-1834], Prot. miss. in China; *Chinese Lexicon.* **2.** Co.; S. cen. Minn.; 970

—; p. 13,325; ⊙ Little Falls. **3.** City; ⊙ of Whiteside co., Ill.; p. 2,088.

Mor'ris-town. **1.** City; ⊙ of Morris co., N. J.; p. 8,156. **2.** Town, ✳ of Hamblen co., Tenn.; p. 2,000. **3.** Town; Lamoille co., Vt.; p. 2,411.

Mor'row, mer'ō **1.** Co.; N. cen. Ohio; 4,327 □; p. 18,120; ⊙ Mount Gilead. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ore.; 2,020 □; ⊙ Heppner; p. 1,305.

Mors, mōrs, Isl.; Jutland prov., Den.; p. 6,000.

Mors, mōrz [*Myth.*], a deity of the lower world; goddess of death.

Morse, mōrs, **Sam'u-el F. B.** [1791–1872], Am. inventor See TELEGRAPH, in vocabulary.

Mor-shansk', mōr-shŏnsk', town; Tambof govt., Rus.; p. 19,504. **Mor-schansk'‡.**

Mor'ti-mer, Rog'er [1287?-1330], earl of March; favorite of Isabella, queen of Edw. II. of Eng.

Mort'lake, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. with par., 7,714.

Mor'ton, mōr'tun. **1. Earl of** [–1581], James Douglas, regent of Scot., 1553-1581. **2. John** [1420–1500], abp. of Canterbury, 1486-1500. **3. Sam'u-el G.** [1799–1851], Am. ethnologist; *Crania Americana*. **4. Thom'as** [1764–1838], Eng. dram. **5. Will'iam T. G.** [1819 1868], Am. dentist; disc. of ether as an anesthetic. **6.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 729 □; p. 724; ⊙ Richfield. **7.** Co.; 8. S. W. of N. Dak.; 3,168 □; p. 4,725; ⊙ Mandan.

Mor'ty, mōr'ti. **1.** Isl.; Malay Arch. **2.** Strait; 30 m. wide.

Mor"vee', mōr"vī', native state; Kathiawar, Ind.; 1,062 □; p. 30,616; ✳ Morver.

Mor'ven, fabulous Ossianic kingdom ruled by Fingal.

Mo"sam-bique', Same as MOZAMBIQUE.

Mo"sa-li'ma, mō"sul-li ma, Ar.; rival of Mohammed; fl. 7th cent. **Mo-sci-le'ma‡.**

Mosch'e-les, mesh'e-les, **Ig'naz** [1790–1870], Ger. pianist; composer.

Mos'chus, mes'cus, Gr. bucolic poet of Sicily; fl. about —150.

Mos'cow, mes'cō. **1.** Prov.; cen. Rus.; 12,859 □; p. 2,240,-900. **2.** Its ✳, & anc. ✳ of Rus.; p. 822,397. **Mos'koa‡.**

Mos-dok', Same as MOZDOK.

Mose'ley, mōz'le. **1. Hen'ry N.** [1801–1872], Eng. naturalist; author. **2.** mes'le. Town; Cheshire, Lancashire, and York cos., Eng.; p. 14,162.

Mo"selle', mō'zel'. **1.** Riv.; Ger.; l. 315 m. from Vosges Mts. N. to the Rhine at Coblenz; vineyards. **2.** Former Fr. prov.; now chiefly merged in Lorraine.

Mo-se'rah [Heb., chastisement; *Bib.*]. **Mo-se'roth‡.**

Mo'ses, mō'zez [Heb., the drawn-out; *Bib.* MOSE (dim.). D. **Mo'zes,** mō'zes; F. **Mo"ise',** mō'iz'; Hung. **Mó'zes,** mō'zesh; It. **Mo"i-sè',** mō'i-sè'; L. **Mo'ses;** Pol. **Moy'zesz,** moi'zesh; Pg. Sp. **Mo"i-ses',** mō'i-sēs', Sp. **Mo"y-ses'‡**; Sw. **Mo'ses,** mō'ses] [–1571–1451], a Levite (the younger son of Amram and Jochebed), by whom the Lord led the Jewish people out of Egypt and gave them the law.

Mos'heim, mes'hŭm, **J. Lo-renz' von** [1694–1755], Ger. theol.; hist.

Mosk'va, mesk'vo. **1.** Riv.; Moscow prov., Rus.; l. 300 m. W. to the Oka and Volga. **2.** Same as Moscow.

Mos-qui'to, mt.; Col.; 10,446 ft.

Mos-qui'to Pass, Col.; elev., 13,308 ft.

Mos-qui'to Ter'ri-to-ry, coast region N. E. of Nicaragua; est. p. 36,000; ✳ Bluefields. **Mos-qui'ti-a‡; Mos-qui'to Coast‡.**

Mos"sa-me'des, mes'sa-mē'des *or* mes-sā'mē-des, prov.; Pg. W. Afr.; p. 25,000; ✳ Mossamedes.

Moss"end', town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 3,157.

Moss Side, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 23,833.

Mos-ta"ga-nem', mes-tā"gā-nem', fort. spt.; Oran, Algeria; p. 12,000.

Mos"tar', mes'tār', town; Herzegovina, Bosnia; p. 12,655.

Mos'tyn, mes'tin, town; Flint co., Wales; p. 2,022.

Mo'sul, mō'sul. **1.** Prov.; Mesopotamia; 29,220 □; p. 300,-280. **2.** Its ✳; anc. cml. city; opp. anc. Nineveh; est. p. 45,000. **Mos'sul‡; Mous'soul‡.**

Moth'er Ann, Ann Lee, Shaker leader.

Moth'er Goose. **1.** Pretended narrator of a volume of Fr. tales, pub. 1697. **2.** A woman of Boston, Mass.; feigned compiler of Am. collection of nursery-rimes, first pub. in Boston, 1719.

Moth'er Hub'bard, the subject of an old nursery-rime.

Moth'er Hub'berd, feigned narrator of Spenser's *Mother Hubberd's Tale*.

Moth'er of Pres'i-dents, State of Virginia. Called also **Moth'er of States.**

Moth'er Ship'ton [Pseud.], Ursula Shipton [1488–1560?], Eng. writer; *Prophecies*.

Moth'er-well. **1. Will'iam** [1797–1835], Scot. poet; antiq. **2.** Mining-town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 18,662.

Mot'ley, mot'le. **1. John Lo'throp** [1814-1877], Am. dipl.; hist.; *Dutch Republic*. **2.** Co.; N. Tex.; 1,080 □; p. 139.

Mo-tril', mō-tril', spt.; Granada prov., Sp.; p. 17,122.

Mott, mot. **1. Lu-cre'ti-a** [1793–1880], preacher, Soc. of Friends; reformer. **2. Val'en-tine** [1785–1865], Am. surgeon.

Mott Ha'ven, dist. of New York city; N. of Harlem Riv., and W. of Morrisania.

Mot'tram-in-Long'den-dale, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 3,270.

Mo'uch-tchel, mō'ŭc-chel, dist.; Rumania; p. 95,494.

Mouk'den', Same as MUKDEN.

Moule, Le, lę mūl, town; Grande-Terre Isl., Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Ind.; p. 10,000.

Mou"lins', mū'lan', town; ✳ of Allier dept., Fr.; p. 21,122.

Moul"main', Same as MAULMAIN.

Moul'trie. **1.** mūl'tri. **Will'iam** [1731-1805], Am. Rev. gen.; defender of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C. **2.** mū'tri *or* mōl'tri. Co.; E. cen. Ill.; 3,409 □; p. 14,481; ⊙ Sullivan.

Mou'na Ke'a, Mou'na Lo'a. See MAUNA KEA; MAUNA LOA.

Mound Cit'y [Nickname], St. Louis, Mo.; from its prehistoric mounds.

Mounds'ville, city; ⊙ of Marshall co., W. Va.; p. 2,638.

Mour'tain Ash, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 17,590.

Moun'tains of the Moon, a fabled mt. range of equatorial Afr.

Mount Air'y, town; Surry co., N. C.; p. 1,768.

Mount Au'burn, cemetery; near Boston, Mass.

Mount Car'mel. **1.** Mt.; Palestine. See CARMEL. **2.** City; ✳ of Wabash co., Ill.; p. 3,376. **3.** Town; Northumberland co., Pa.; p. 3,254.

Mount Car'roll, city; ⊙ of Carroll co., Ill.; p. 1,836.

Mount Clem'ens, city; ⊙ of Macomb co., Mich.; p. 4,748.

Mount De-sert', de-zert' *or* dez'ert, isl.; Hancock co., Me.; summer resort. See BAR HARBOR.

Mount Eg'er-ton, ej'ĕr-tun, vil.; Grant co., Victoria, Austral.; p. with dist., 2,500.

Mount For'est, town; Wellington co., Ont., Can.; p. 2,214.

Mount Gam'bi-er, town; Grey co., S. Austral.; p. 2,657.

Mount Hol'ly, city, ⊙ of Burlington co., N. J.; p. 4,930.

Mount Mel'lick, town; Queens co., Ir.; p. 2,623.

Mount Mor'gan, town; Raglan co., Queensland, Austral.; p. 3,514; gold-mines.

Mount Mo'ri-ac, town; Grant co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,468.

Mount Mor'ris, vil.; Livingston co., N. Y.; p. 2,286.

Mount of Ol'ives [*Bib.*], a long eminence E. of Jerusalem.

Mount Ol'ive, vil.; Macoupin co., Ill.; p. 1,986; coal-mines.

Mount Pleas'ant. **1.** City; ⊙ of Henry co., Iowa; p. 3,997. **2.** City; ⊙ of Isabella co., Mich.; p. 2,701. **3.** Bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 3,652. **4.** City; San Pete co., Utah; p. 2,254.

Moun-trail'e', maun-trēl', co.; N. W. N. Dak.; 2,895 □; p. 122.

Mount'rath, town; Queens co., Ir.; p. 1,650.

Mount Sor'rel, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 2,209.

Mount Ster'ling. **1.** Town; ⊙ of Brown co., Ill.; p. 1,655. **2.** City; ⊙ of Montgomery co., Ky.; p. 3,629.

Mount Ver'non. **1.** Homestead & burial-place of George Washington; 15 m. below Washington City; memorial reservation, the property of an association. **2.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Ill.; p. 3,233. **3.** City; ⊙ of Posey co., Ind.; p. 4,705. **4.** City; Knox co., Ohio; p. 6,027. **5.** Vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 10,830. **6.** Town; Brant co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,500.

Mou-rad' Bey, mū-rād' [1750–1801], Mameluke chief; co-ruler of Egypt with Ibrahim Bey.

Mous'cron, mūs'crŏn, city; Belgium; p. 13,590.

Mouse, maus, riv.; N. Dak.; l. 500 m. to Assiniboine Riv., Manitoba. **Sou'ris‡.**

Mouse Tow'er, Isl. prison where, in Ger. legend, the abp. of Mentz was eaten by mice.

Mous"que-taires', mūs'ke-tār', mounted body-guard of the Fr. kings, bet. 1622 & 1815; heroes of Dumas's novel *Les Trois Mousquetaires*.

Mous'soul. See MOSUL.

Mow'att, mau'ut, **Au'na C.** (*née* Ogden) [1819–1870], Mrs. Ritchie, Am. writer; actress.

Mow'er, mou'ęr, co.; S. E. Minn.; 675 □; p. 18,019; ⊙ Austin.

Mo"yo-bam'ba, mō'yō-bām'bā, city; ✳ of Loreto dept., Peru; p. 10,000.

Mo'za [Heb., origin; *Bib.*].

Mo"zam-bique', mō'zam-bīc'. **1.** Strait bet. Madagascar & E. coast of Afr. **2.** Prov.; all of State of E. Afr. N. of Zambesi Riv. **3.** Its ✳; spt.; est. p. 10,000.

Mo"zart', mō"zärt' *or* (G.) mō'tsärt, **Wolf'gang A-ma'de-us** [1756-1791], Ger. musician; composer.

Moz-dok', moz-dok', city; Terek govt., S. E. Rus.; p. 11,008.

Msket, msket, anc. town of Georgia, Russia.

Mu"ba-rak-pur', mū"bā-rŭk-pūr', town; Azimghur dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 12,068.

Much Wool'ton, much wŭl'tun, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 4,545.

Muck'ross, muc'res, pen.; Kerry co., Munster, Ir.; bet. middle and lower Killarney lakes; ruins of abbey.

Mudg-ee', muj-ī', town; Wellington co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,400.

Mud"hoo-mat'tee, mud'hū-mat'tī, riv.; important stream of Ganges delta, in the Sunderbunds. **Mad"hu-ma'ti‡.**

Mu'die, mū'di, **Charles Ed'ward** [1818-1890], Eng. bookseller; founded **Mudie's Circulating Library,** 1842.

Mug'gle-ton, Lu'do-wick [1607–1697]. See MUGGLETONIAN, in vocab.

Mu-ha-litch', mu-hā-lich', cml. town; Anatolia, Asia Minor; p. 11,000. **Mi-kha-litch'‡; Mo-ha-litz'‡.**

Mühl'bach, mül'bŭn, **Lu-ise'** [Pen-name], Mrs. Theodor Mundt [1814–1873], Ger. historical novelist.

Müh'len-berg, mü'lęn-berg, **Hen'ry Mel'chi-or** [1711–1781], founder of Am. Lutheran Church. **2. John Pe'ter Gab'ri-el** [1746–1807], Am. gen. **3. Will'iam Augus'tus** [1796–1877], Am. Prot. Epis. clerg.; poet; grandson of Henry; *I Would not Live Alway*. **4.** Co.; W. Ky.; 484 □; p. 17,955; ⊙ Greenville. **Muh'len-burg‡.**

Mühl'hau-sen, mül'hau-zęn, mining and mfg. town; Prussia; p. 27,540.

Muir, mūr, **John** [1810–1882], Scot. Sanskrit scholar.

Muir-a'von-side, mūr-ē'von-said, vil.; Stirling co., Scot.; p. with par., 2,653.

Muir'kirk, mūr'kirk, vil.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 3,329; iron & coal.

Muk"den', muk'den', cml. city; Shingking prov., Manchuria, Chin.; p. 140,000. **Mouk"den'‡.**

Muk"ur-da-pur-am', muk"ur-du-pūr-ŭm', dist.; Cochin state, India; 418 □; p. 114,974.

Mu'la, mū'la. **1.** Mfg. town; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 10,766. **2.** Town; Aidin, Asiatic Turk.; p. 10,000.

Mu"la-ha-cen', mū'lā-ā-then', mt.; Granada, Sp.; 11,658 ft.; highest mt. in Sp.

Mul-chen', mul-chen', city; Biobio prov., Chile; p. 33,424.

Mul'de, mul'dę. riv.; Saxony, Ger.; l. 130 m. to Elbe Riv.

Mul'grave, mul'grēv. **1.** Archipelago; Micronesia, S. Pac. Oc.; includes Mulgrave, Marshall, & other islands. **2.** Cape and anchorage; Bering Sea, N. W. Alaska.

Mül'hau"sen, mül'hau'zęn, mfg. town; Alsace, Ger.; p. 76,672.

Mül'heim, mül'hŭm. **1. M. am Rhein,** town; Cologne govt., Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 27,905. **2. M. am Ruhr,** town; Düsseldorf govt., Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 30,-993. **Müll'heim‡.**

Mull, mul. **1.** Isl.; Argyll co., Scot.; p. about 5,000. **2.** Sound; bet. Mull Island and Argyll co. mainland; 19 × 1½ to 3½ m.

Mül'ler, mül'lęr. **1. Ger'hard F.** [1705–1783], Ger.; hist. of Russia. **2. Jo-han'nes** [1801–1858], Ger. physiol. **3. Jo-hau'nes von** [1752 1830], Ger. hist. of Swit. **4. Ju'li-us** [1807–1878], Ger. theol. **5. Karl O.** [1797–1840], Ger. archeol. **6. Ot'to F.** [1730–1784], Dan. nat. **7. Sophi'e** [1803–1830], Ger. actress.

Müll'heim. See MÜLHEIM.

Mul"lin-gar', mul'in-gār', town; ⊙ of Westmeath co., Ir.; p. 5,323.

Mull of Gal'lo-way, promontory, with lighthouse; 325 ft. above sea; extreme S. end of Scot.

Mul'read-y, mul'red-i, **Will'iam** [1786–1863], Ir. genre painter.

Mul-tan', mūl-tān'. **1.** Div.; Punjab, Brit. India; 20,156 □; p. 1,474,574. **2.** Dist. in same; 5,927 □; p. 471,563. **3.** Its fort. ✳; p. 74,562. **Mool-tan'‡; Moul-tan'‡.**

Mult-no'mah, co.; N. W. Ore.; 440 □; p. 74,884; ⊙ Portland.

Mul-wee'ya, mul-wī'yū, riv.; Morocco; l. 350 m. to Mediterranean Sea.

Mum'mi-us, Lu'ci-us A-cha'i-cus, Rom. soldier; conquered Corinth; fl. —2d cent.

Munch, munh, **Pe'ter An'dre-as** [1810–1863], Norw. hist.

Mün'chau-sen, mün'hau-zęn *or* (Eng.) mun-chō'sen, **Hi"er-on'y-mus Karl Fried'rich, Baron** [1720–1797], Hanoverian cavalry officer, noted for his extravagant stories of adventure; to him were attributed the *Tales of Munchausen* by their writer, Rudolph Eric Raspe.

Mün'chen-Glad'bach, mün'hęn-glăd'bŭh, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Ger.; p. 31,970. **Mön'chen-Glad'bach‡.**

Mun'cie, mun'si, city; ⊙ of Delaware co., Ind.; p. 11,345.

Mun'di, mun'di. **1.** Hill state; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 1,131 □; p. 166,923. **2.** Its ✳. **Man'di‡.**

Mund'lah, mund'lā. **1.** Dist.; Jabalpur div., Cen. Prov., India; 4,719 □; p. 213,018. **2.** Its ✳. **Mand'la‡.**

Mundt, mundt, **Kla'ra.** See MÜHLBACH, LUISE.

Mun"ee-pur', Same as MANIPUR. **Cas"say'‡; Ma"nee-pur'‡.**

Mung-lour', mung-lūr', town; N. W. Provs., India; p. 10,206.

Mun'go, Saint [512?–601?], early miss. to Scot. **Kent'i-gern‡.**

Mu'nich, mū'nic [Ger. **München**], city; ✳ of Bavaria, Ger.; p. 350,594.

Mun'ster. **1. Earl of** [1794–1842], George Fitzclarence, Eng. gen.; son of King William IV. **2.** Prov.; S. Ir.; 9,475 □; p. 1,172,402.

Mün'ster, mün'ster. **1. Se-bas'ti-an** [1489–1552], Ger. savant; *Cosmographia*. **2.** Govt.; Westphalia prov., Prus.; 2,820 □; p. 443,344. **3.** Its ✳, & ✳ of Westphalia; p. 49,334.

Mu-nych'i-a, mu-nik'i-a, a port of Athens, anc. Gr.

Mün'zer, mün'tsęr, **Tho'mas** [1489–1525], Ger. Anabaptist; revolutionist.

Mup'pim [Heb., obscurities; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xlvi, 21.

Mur, mur, riv.; Aust.-Hung.; l. 230 m. to Drave Riv. **Muhr‡.**

Mu"ra-ka'mi, mū'rū-kū'mi, spt.; N. cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 10,800.

Mu-ra'no, mū-rā'nō, suburb of Venice, It.; glass-making.

Mu-rad', mū-rād', riv.; As. Turk.; E. branch of Euphrates.

Mu"rat', mü'rā' *or* (Eng.) mu-rat', **Jo'a-chim** [1771–1815], Fr. marshal; king of Naples.

Mu"ra-to'ri, mū'rā-tō'rī, **Lu"do-vi'co An-to'ni-o** [1672–1750], It. antiq.; hist.

Mu"ra-vief', mū'rā-vyef', **Kar'ski Ni"ko-la'i** [1793–1866], Rus. gen.; took Kars from Brit., 1855.

Mur'chi-son, mur'chi-sun, **Sir Rod'er-ick Im'pey** [1792–1871], Eng. geol.

Mur'ci-a, mūr'shi-a *or* (Sp.) mūr'thī-ä. **1.** Prov.; S. E. Sp.; 4,478 □; p. 491,436. **2.** Its ✳; p. 98,538.

Mur'dock, mūr'dec. **1. James** [1757–1856], Am. theol.; scholar; author. **2. Will'iam** [1754–1839], Scot. engineer; inv. illuminating-gas.

Mu-re'na, Lu'ci-us Li-cin'i-us, Rom. comm. against Mithridates; fl. —83.

Mur'frees-bor-o, mūr'friz-bur-o, city; ⊙ of Rutherford co., Tenn.; p. 3,739.

Mur"ghab', mūr'gāb', riv.; Afghanistan; l. 450 m.

Mu-ril'lo, mu-ril'ō *or* mū-rī'lyō, **Bar"to-lo-me' Est-é'ban** [1618–1682], Sp. painter; *The Conception*.

Mur'phys-bor-o, mūr'fiz-bur-o, city; ⊙ of Jackson co., Ill.; p. 3,880.

Mur'ray, mur'ę. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1775–1813], Scot. philologist. **2. John,** any one of a line of Eng. publishers in London since 1768; founders of the *Quarterly Review*, publishers of Byron's *Childe Harold*. **3. John** [1741-1815], founder of Universalist denom. in Am. **4. Lind'ley** [1745–1826], Am. grammarian. **5. Nich'o-las** [1803–1861], Irish-Am. theol.; pen-name, *Kirwan*. **6.** Chief riv. of Australia; l. about 1,120 m. from Alps W. to Encounter Bay. **7.** Co.; Scot. See ELGIN, 3. **8.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 720 □; p. 8,461; ⊙ Spring Place. **9.** Co.; S. W. Minn.; 720 □; p. 6,692.

Mur'rum-bid"gee, mur'um-bid'jī. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Australia; l. 1,350 m. S. W. to Murray Riv. **2.** Dist.; N. S. Wales; p. 25,000. **Mo'rom-bid"gee‡.**

Mur"shi-da"bad', mūr'shi-dā'bŭd'. **1.** Dist.; N. Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 2,144 □; p. 1,226,790. **2.** City in same; anc. ✳ of Bengal; p. (1881) 39,231. **Moor"shi-da"bad'‡.**

Mur'ton, East, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. with par., 5,052.

Mu-sæ'us, miu-sī'us, seminythical Gr. poet; fl. —5th cent.

Mus-sä'us, mū-sē'us, **Jo'hann Karl Au'gust** [1735–1787], Ger. writer.

Mus-cat', mus-cat'. Same as MASKAT. See also OMAN.

Mus'ca-tine, mus'ca-tin. **1.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 435 □; p. 24,504. **2.** Its ⊙; city; port on Mississippi Riv.; p. 11,454.

Mus'cle Riv'er, Mont.; 300 m. to Missouri Riv. **Mus'sel‡.**

Mus'cle Shoals, shallows in Tennessee Riv., Lauderdale co., Ala. **Mus'sel Shoals‡.**

Mus-co'gee, mus-cō'gī, co.; W. S. W. Ga.; 244 □; p. 27,761; ⊙ Columbus.

Mu'shi, mū'shai [Heb., drawn out; *Bib.*], grandson of Levi.

Mu-sin'i-a Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,940 ft.

Mus-ke'gon, mus-kī'gon. **1.** Riv.; S. W. Mich.; l. 200 m. to Lake Michigan. **2.** Co.; W. S. W. Mich.; 520 □; p. 40,-013. **3.** Its ⊙; city and lake port; p. 22,702.

Mus-ker'ry, dist.; Cork co., Ir.; 311,000 acres, covering N. and S. baronies; p. 55,000.

Mus-kin'gum, mus-kin'gum. **1.** Riv.; Ohio; l. 120 m. S. to Ohio Riv. at Marietta. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ohio; 651 □; p. 51,210; ⊙ Zanesville.

Mus-ko'ka. **1.** Large lake in N. cen. Ontario, Can. **2.** Riv. of Ontario, flowing into Lake Muskoka and out of it to Georgian Bay. **3.** The lake region generally of Ontario, including an electoral dist.; 5,300 □; p. 7,000; ⊙ Bracebridge.

Mus'sel-burgh, mus'el-bur-o, spt.; Firth of Forth, Scot.; p. 8,885.

Mus"sen-dom', mus'sen-dōm', cape; N. extremity Oman prov., Arabia; divides Arabian Sea from Persian Gulf. **Mas"en-dom'‡.**

Mus"set', mū'sē', **Lou"is' Charles Al"fred'** de [1810–1857], Fr. dram.; novelist; poet.

Mus'tagh, mus'tăn, mt. range; cen. Asia, bet. Turkestan and Kashmir. **Ka"ra-ko'ram‡.**

Mu'ta Nzi'ge, mū'tā nzi'gę, Afr. lake. Same as ALBERT EDWARD NYANZA.

Mu-ti'na, mu-ti'nu, anc. name of Modena, It.

Mut'tra, mut'tru. **1.** Dist.; Agra div., N. W. Provs., India; 1,453 □; p. 671,690. **2.** Its ✳; p. 61,195. **Math'u-ra‡.**

Mu'ya, mū'yā, spt.; S. coast Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 18,382.

Mu-zaf"far-na-gar', mū-zāf'fŭr-nū-gŭr'. **1.** Dist.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,656 □; p. 758,444. **2.** Its ✳; p. 15,080.

Mu-zaf"far-pur', mū-zāf'fŭr-pūr'. **1.** Dist.; Bahar, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 3,003 □; p. 2,582,060. **2.** Its ✳; p. 42,460. **Mo-zuf"fer-poor'‡.**

Mu-zaf"fer-ghur', mū-zāf'fer-gūr'. **1.** Dist.; Punjab, Brit. India; 2,964 □; p. 296,000. **2.** Its ✳; p. 5,000. **Mu-zuf"fur-garh'‡.**

Myc'a-le, mic'a-li, cape; Asia Minor; opp. Samos; Greeks def. Persian fleet, —479. **My-ka'le‡** [Gr.].

My-ce'næ, mai-sī'nī, anc. city; Argolis, Gr.; excavated by Schliemann, 1876. **My-ké'nai‡** [Gr.].

My'ers-town, mī'ęrz-taun, vil.; Lebanon co., Pa.; p. 1,880.

My'hee Caun'ta, mī'hi cŏn'tu, Brit. agency; Gujerat, India; 4,000 □; p. 447,056. **Ma"hi-kan'ta‡.**

My"men-singh', mī'men-sing'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 6,318 □; p. 2,349,917. **2.** Its ✳; p. 10,068. **Nus"ser-a"bad'‡.**

Myn"y-ddys'lwyn, min'i-this'lin, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. with par., 14,364.

My'ra [Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. city of Lycia, Asia Minor.

My'ron, mī'rŏn, Gr. sculptor; fl. —450; *Runner, Discobolus*, etc. **My'rŏn‡** [Gr.].

My'si-a, mish'i-a, anc. dist.; Asia Minor; bet. Ægean S. & Sea of Marmora; it included the Troad. **My-si'a‡** [Gr.]

My'sore', mī'sōr'. **1.** Native state; India; 24,700 □; p. 4,943,604. **2.** Dist. of this prov.; 4,127 □; p. 943,000; gold-mines. **3.** Town; ✳ of above prov. & dist.; p. 74,048

Myth'olm-royd, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 4,388.

Myt'i-le'ne, modern form of MITYLENE.

Mzensk, mtsensk, cml. town; Orel govt.; Rus.; p. 15,067. **Mtzensk‡.**

N

Na'am, nē'ŭm [Heb., pleasantness; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 15.

Na'a-mah [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Na'a-man [Heb., pleasantness; *Bib.*].

Na'a-ma-thite" [Heb.; *Bib.*], patronymic of Zophar.

Na'a-rah [Heb., shoot; posterity; *Bib.*]; *Chron.* iv, 28.

Na'a-rai, nē'u-rē [Heb., pleasantness of Jah; *Bib.*].

Na'a-rath [Heb., waterfall; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 28.

Naas, nēs, town; Kildare co., Ir.; p. 3,808; rebels def., May 24, 1798.

Na-ash'on [Heb. Gr.; *Bib.*], Nahshon. **Na-as'son‡.**

Na'bal [Heb., fool; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxv.

Na'bha, nŭ'bŭ, native state; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 936 □; p. 282,756. ✻ Nabha. **Nar'ba‡.**

Na'bis, tyrant of Lacedæmon; invented tortures; fl. —207.

Nab'lus (Anc. **She'chau**; Gr. **Ne-ap'o-lis,** new city), city, Palestine; p. 10,000; ✻ of anc. Samaria. **Nab'loos‡.**

Na'bon, riv.; Fars prov., Per.; l. 115 m. to Persian Gulf.

Na'both (Heb. pronunce; *Bib.*, *1 Kings* xxi; *2 Kings* ix.

Nab"u-cho-don'o-sor, nab'yu-co-den'o-sôr [Gr.; *Apocryphal*., Nebuchadnezzar.

Na'ches, nŭ ches, riv.; Cascade Mts., Wash.; l. 100 m. **Nah'chess‡.**

Na'chon, nē'con (Heb., stroke; *Bib.*). **Na'con‡.**

Na'chor, nē'cŏr (Heb.; *Bib.*), *Luke* iii, 34.

Nach'ti-gal, năc'te-găl. **Gus'tav** [1834–1885], Ger. explorer, in the Sahara and Sudan.

Na'ci-en, nē'si-en (Malory *History of Prince Arthur*), a hermit who introduced Galahad to the Round Table.

Na"ci-mi-en'to, nŭ"thi-mi-en'tō, city; Chile; p. 16,990.

Na"ci-mi-en'to Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 10,045 ft.

Nac"og-do'ches, nac"og-dō'chez. **1.** Co.; E. Tex.; 960 □; p. 15,384. **2.** Its ✻; city; p. 1,138.

Na'dab (Heb., liberal; willing; *Bib.*).

Na-dim', na-dēm'. **Ibn a'bi Ya'kub al-** [-955], Ar. author, of Bagdad; *Fihrist*.

Na'dir Shah, nŭ'dĕr shŭ [1688–1747], Per. warrior; usurped throne, assassinated. **Ku'li Khan‡.**

Na'di-ya, nŭ'dĭ-yŭ. **1.** Dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 3,494 □; p. 1,812,795. ✻ Krishnagar. **2.** Town; Bardwan dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 34 m. N. W. Calcutta; p. 8,863; educational center. **Nud'de-a‡.**

Na'ga Hills, nŭ'gŭ, dist.; Assam, Brit. Ind.; 6,400 □; p. 100,300.

Na-ga'no, nŭ-gŭ'nō, ken; cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 1,095,-998.

Na'gar, nŭ'gŭr, div., N. W. Mysore, Brit. Ind.; 10,582 □; p. 1,361,261. ✻ Sagar. **Nug'gar‡.**

Na-ga'ra, nŭ-gŭ'rŭ, ri., Banjarmassin, Borneo; l. 100 m.

Na"ga-sa'ki, nŭ"gŭ-sŭ'kē. **1.** Ken; N. W. Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 770,825. **2.** Cmi. spt. in same; p. 60,581.

Nä'ge-li, nē'gē-lē, **Jo'hann Ge'org** [1768–1836], Swiss musician; publisher.

Nag'ge Gr., *Bib.*; *Luke* iii, 25. **Nag'gai‡.**

Na'gi-na, nŭ'gi-nŭ, town; Bijnaur dist., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 21,000.

Na'gi-far, nă gi-fär [*Norse Myth.*], ship of the giants; made of dead men's nails for war with the gods.

Na-goy'a, nŭ goi'ŭ, fort, mfg. city; 150 m. S. W. Tokyo, Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 179,174. **Na-gay'a‡; No-goy'a‡.**

Nag"pur', nŭg'pŭr. **1.** Div., Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 9,040 □; p. 2,758,056. **2.** Dist. within div.; 3,786 □; p. 695,356. **3.** Its ✻, & ✻ of Cen. Provs.; p. 117,014; Brit. def. Mahrattas, 1817.

Na"gur', nŭ'gŭr, fort, town; Jodhpur state, Rajputana, Brit. Ind.; p. 40,000.

Nagy-A"bony', noj-o'bañ, town; 50 m. S. E. Budapest, Hung.; p. 12,231.

Nagy-Ban'ya, -bŭn'yo (Hung., great mines), min. town; E. Hung.; p. 9,000.

Nagy-Becs'ke-rek", -bech'kę-rek', town; Torontal co., Hung.; p. 21,930.

Nagy-Ka'ni"zsa", -ko'ni"sho', town; Szalad co., Hung.; p. 18,473.

Nagy-Ka'roly', -ko'rŏl', town; Szathmar co., Transylvania, Hung.; p. 13,000.

Nagy-Ki-kin'da", -ki-kin'do', town; Torontal co., Hung.; p. 22,576.

Nagy-Kö-rös', -kö-rŏsh', cmi. town; 50 m. E. of Budapest; p. 24,584.

Nagy-Va-rad', -vŭ-rŭd'. Same as Grosswardein.

Na'hu, nā'hū, city; Japan; p. 12,973.

Na'hu-lal [Heb., pasture; *Bib.*]. **Na'hal-lal‡; Na'ha-lol‡.**

Na-hu'li-el [Heb., inheritance of God; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxi, 19.

Na"ha-ma'ni [Heb., comforter; *Bib.*], *Neh.* vii, 7.

Na-hant', no-hant', vil. & penin.; Boston harbor, Mass.; p. 400; bathing-resort.

Na'ha-rai, ne ha-ri' *or* na-hē'ra-ai [Heb., snorer; *Bib.*], Joab's armor-bearer. **Na'ha-ri‡.**

Na-har'ro, nā-hăr'rō. **Bar"to-lo-me' de Tor'res,** Sp. dramatist, satirist, fl. 16th cent.; *Propaladia*.

Na'hash (Heb., oracle; *Bib.*).

Na'hath (Heb., lowness; *Bib.*).

Nah'bi, nā ba' (Heb., Jah protects; *Bib.*), *Num.* xiii, 14.

Na'he, nā'e, riv., Ger., l. 60 m. to Rhine.

Na'hor, ne'hŏr [Heb., piercer, slayer. *Bib.*].

Nah"ra-wan', nā'rŭ-wŭn', canal; Tigris Riv. to Per. Gulf; l. 150 m.

Nah'shon, nā'shon (Heb., oracle; *Bib.*), a prince of Judah.

Nai'ad, nai'ad, coral isls.; lat. 5° 40' N., long. 153° 30' E.; Pacific Ocean.

Nai-ha'ti, nai-hā'tĭ, town; 30 m. N. Calcutta; Bengal, Brit. India, p. 21,333.

Na'in Gr., *Bib.*; a city of Galilee (*Luke* vii, 12).

Na'ioth, nē'yoth (Heb., habitations, *Bib.*).

Nairn, nern, co.; Scot.; 169 □; p. 10,019; ✻ Nairn; p. 4,651. **Nairn'shire‡.**

Nairne, nern, **Baroness** (1766–1845), Caroline Oliphant, Scot. song-writer; *Lays from Strathearn*.

Nakh"che-van', nŭk'shi-vŭn' (Anc. **Arx'a-ta**), chief town; Erivan govt., Rus. Armenia; p. 9,000; archæol. ruins; said to have been founded by Noah. **Nash"je-van'‡.**

Nakh"che-van'ou-the-Don', cmi. mfg. town; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Rus.; p. 25,000.

Nal'a, nal'a *or* nŭ'lŭ (Hind.; nal'a; *Mahabharata*), mythical king of India, built bridge from India to Ceylon.

Na"man-gan', nä"mŭn-gŏn', town; Ferghana govt., Rus. Turkestan; p. 33,087.

Na-ma'qua-land, nŭ-mŭ'cwŭ-land, region of S. Afr., N. of Orange Riv.; 400,000 □; p. Hottentots. **Na-ma'lund‡.**

Na"me-ka'gon, nŭ"mę-kŭ'gon, riv.; Bayfield co., Wis.; l. 100 m. to st. r. of Black River.

Name'less City (Sobr.), anc. Rome; so called because its original name was reputed sacred.

Na-mou'na, nŭ-mū'nŭ [*Per. Myth.*], first-created being; ever young enchantress.

Na'mur, nă mur. **1.** Prov.; Belgium; 1,414 □; p. 339,321. **2.** Its ✻, mfg. fort. city; p. 31,991.

Na-nai'mo, na-nai' mō, coal-mining town; Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia; p. 1,595.

Na'nak, nŭ'nŭk, religious reformer of India; founder of Sikh sect; fl. 15th century.

Na'nus, no'nush, town; Halduk dist., Hung.; p. 14,000.

Na"na'sa'hib, nŭ"nŭ-sŭ'hib. Same as Dandhu Punt.

Na-nay', nā-nai', riv.; Ecuador, S. Am.; navigable 160 miles to Amazon River.

Nance, nans, co.; E. cen. Neb.; 436 □; p. 5,773; ✻ Fullerton.

Nan"che', năn'chĕ', town; Chehkiang prov., China; est. p. 30,000.

Nan'cy See Anne] (Dickens *Oliver Twist*), a girl of depraved life, protector of Oliver; k. by Bill Sykes.

Nan'cy, nan'si *or* F. nän"si', cathedral mfg. town; Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., Fr.; p. 87,110, anc. ✻ of Lorraine.

Nan'cy of the Vale, a village maid who loved Strephon, a character in a ballad by Shenstone.

Nan'da De'vi, năn dā dē'vi, mts., Himalayas; 25,700 ft.

Na-ne'a Gr., *Apocrypha*, a Per goddess. **Na-na'a‡.**

Nan'ga Par-bat', năn'gŭ pŭr-bŭt', mt.; N. W. Kashmir, Himalayas; 26,629 ft. **Di"ya-mir'‡.**

Nan-kau'ri, nän-kou'ri, isl.; Nicobar group, Bay of Bengal; circumference 25 m. **Nan-cou'ry‡.**

Nan'king', nan'king' (Chinese, southern capital), cmi. city; ✻ of Kiangsu, China; p. 150,000; seat of Tai-ping rebellion. **Nan"kin'‡.**

Nan"-Ling', nän'-ling' (Chinese, southern range), mts.; Yunnan prov. N. E. to Chehkiang; l. 1,200 miles.

Nan-no'ni, nän-nō'ni, **An'ge-lo** [1715–1790] Florentine surgeon; med. author.

Nan'se-mond, co., S. E. Va.; 400 □; p. 19,892; ⊙ Suffolk.

Nan-tas'ket Beach, peninsula; Norfolk co., Mass.; bathing-resort.

Nantes, nants *or* (F.) nänt, cmi. cathedral city; ✻ of Loire-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 122,750; anc. ✻ of Brittany; scene of noyades.

Nan"teuil', nän'tŭl', **Ro"bert'** [1623–1678], Fr. engraver.

Nan'ti-coke. **1.** Mt.; Luzerne co., Pa.; N. W. boundary Wyoming Valley; 540 ft. **2.** Min. bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 10,044. **3.** Hundred; Sussex co., Del.; p. 2,025.

Nan-tuck'et. **1.** Co.; S. E. Mass.; 65 □; p. 3,268. **2.** Island; Mass.; l. 15 m. **3.** Spt. & summer resort; ✻ of Nantucket co., Mass.; p. 3,268; once noted for whale-fisheries. **4.** Shoals S. E. of Nantucket Isl.; about 50 □.

Nant'wich, nant'ich, mfg. town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 7,412; old salt-works.

Na-o'mi [Heb., pleasant; *Bib.*], mother-in-law of Ruth.

Na'pa, nă'pŭ. **1.** Co., N. W. Cal.; 850 □; p. 13,235. **2.** Its ✻; mfg. city; p. 4,395. **3.** Spt.; E. Gt. Liuklu Isl., China Sea. **Na'pa Ki-ang'‡; Na'pha‡.**

Nap'a-nee, nap'a-nē, town; ✻ of Lennox co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 3,433, port of entry.

Na'per-ville, nā'pĕr-vil, vil.; Du Page co., Ill.; p. 2,216.

Na'phish, nē'fish [Heb., numerous; *Bib.*].

Naph'ta-li, naf'tŭ-lai [Heb., wrestling; *Bib.*].

Naph'tu-him, naf tu-him [Heb.; *Bib.*], a Mizraite people.

Na'pi-er, ne'pi-ĕr. **1. Sir Charles James** [1782–1853], Brit. soldier; in Penin. war; reduced Sind, Ind. **2. Sir Charles John** [1786–1860], Brit. admiral; served Pg.; placed Donna Maria on Pg. throne; comm. Baltic fleet in Crimean war. **3. John** [1550–1617], Laird of Merchistown; Scot. math.; inv. logarithms. **4. Mac-voy'** [1776–1847], Scot. editor; *Encyc. Britannica*. **5. Rob'ert** [1791–1876], Scot. marine engr.; built Cunard steamers. **6. Sir Will'iam Fran'cis Pat'rick** [1785–1860], Brit. gen.; *History of War in Peninsula*. **7.** Spt.; Hawke's Bay prov. North Island, New Zealand; p. 8,597; episcopal see. **8.** Town; Bedford co., Pa.; p. 1,825.

Na'pi-er of Mag'da-la, Rob'ert Cor-ne'lis, Lord [1810–1890], Brit. gen.; in Sepoy mutiny; reduced Abyssinia.

Na'pi-er-ville, nē'pi-ĕr-vil, co.; S. Quebec prov., Can.; 152 □; p. 11,688; ✻ Napierville or St. Cyprien.

Na'ples, nē'plz (Gr. **Ne-a'po-lis**; It. **Na'po-li**). **1.** Medieval Angevin kingdom; S. It. See Two Sicilies. **2. Bay** or **Gulf of N.,** inlet; S. W. It.; famed for beauty. **3.** Spt. city; ✻ of Napoli prov., It.; p. 532,500; anc. ✻ of Naples & Two Sicilies.

Na'po, nā'pō, riv.; N. of Cotopaxi, Ecua.; l. 800 m. to Amazon River.

Na-po'le-on [F. **Na"po"lé"on'**, nŭ'pō'lē'ŏn'; It. **Na"po-le-o'ne,** nä"pō-le-ō'nĕ]. **1. N. I.,** emperor. See Bonaparte. **2. N. II.** [1811–1832], duke of Reichstadt; son of Napoleon I. & Maria Louisa of Austria; never ascended throne. **3. N. III.** [1808–1873], Charles Louis N. Bonaparte, nephew of N. I.; Pres. 2d Fr. Republic; emp. of Fr. (see Coup d'État, in vocab.); surrendered to Ger. at Sedan, 1870. **4. N. of Mex'i-co** [Sobr.], Iturbide [1784–1824], emperor of Mexico. **5. N. of Peace** [Sobr.], Louis Philippe, King of the French. **6.** Vil.; ✻ of Henry co., Ohio; p. 4,199.

Na'po-li, nŭ po-li' (It. **Ne"a-po'lis,** new city). **1.** Prov.; It.; 350 □; p. 1,115,007. **2.** See Naples, 3.

Na'ra, nŭ'rŭ. **1.** Ken; S. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 499,213. **2.** Town; Nippon Isl.; former ✻ of Japan; p. 24,900.

Na"rain-ganj', nŭ'rēn-gŭnj', cmi. town; Dacca div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,911.

Nar"a-sing'ha, nar'a-sing'a [Hindu, man-lion; *Myth.*], an avatar of Vishnu.

Nar-ba'da. Same as Nerbudda.

Nar"bonne', nŭr'bun' **1. Lou"is', Comte** [1755–1813], Fr. minister of war; lieut.-gen.; friend of Mme. de Staël. **2.** City; Aude dept., Fr.; p. 26,381; Rom. ✻ of southern Gaul.

Nar'bor-ough, nar bur-o, **Sir John** [–1668], Brit. admiral; def. Dutch and Barbary pirates.

Nar'bor-ough Is'lands, W. Magellan Straits; S. America.

Nar-cis'sus [Gr.; F. **Nar"cisse'**, nŭr'sis'; Gr. **Nar-kis-sos'‡**; It. **Nar-cis'so**, nŭr-chis'sō; L. **Nar-cis'sus**]. **1.** See vocab. **2.** [*Bib.*] Head of a Christian household at Rome.

Nar-dò', nŭr-dō', mfg. town; Lecce prov., Italy; p. 10,220.

Na-ren'ta, nā-ren'tŭ, riv.; Dinaric Alps, Herzegovina; l. 140 m. to Narenta Channel, Adriatic Sea.

Na'rew, nā'rev, riv.; Grodno govt., Rus.; l. 200 m. to Bug River. **Na'rev‡.**

Na"ri-ad', nā'ri-ăd', cmi. town; Kaira dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 28,304; has govt. experimental farm. **Ner"i-ad'‡.**

Nar'ni, nŭr'ni, town; Perugia prov., Italy; est. p. 10,000.

Na'ro, nā'rō, cmi. t., 12 m. S. E. Girgenti, Sicily; p. 10,366.

Na'ro-va, nā'rō-vŭ *or* nā-rō'vŭ, riv.; bet. govts. of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, Rus. to Gulf of Finland; l. 40 m.

Nar"ra-gan'sett Bay, R. I.; 28 × 12 m.

Nar"ra-gan'sett Pier, vil.; Washington co., R. I.; p. 1,408; summer resort.

Nar'rows, The, strait bet. Long Isl. and Staten Isl., entrance to New York harbor.

Nar'ses, nŭr'siz [473?–573?], Rom. gen.; eunuch; drove Goths from, and became prefect of, Italy.

Nar"sinh-pur', nŭr"sin-pŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,916 □; p. 365,173. **2.** Its ✻; p. 8,000. **3.** Native state; Orissa, Ind.; 199 □; p. 25,000.

Na"ru-sze'wicz, nä'rŭ-shĕ'vich, **A'dam Stan'is-las** [1733–1796], Pol. hist. poet; transl. *Tacitus*.

Nar'va, nŭr'vŭ, mfg. town; St. Petersburg govt., Rus.; on Narova Riv.; p. 8,000; Sw. def. Rus., Nov. 30, 1700.

Nar"va-ez', nŭr'vă-eth'. **1. Pan-fi'lo de** [1480?–1528], Sp. gen.; def. by Cortez in Mexico; explored Florida. **2. Ra'mon Ma-ri'a** [1800–1868], duke of Valencia; Sp. gen.; statesman.

Nas'by, naz'bi, **Pe-tro'li-um V.** See Petroleum V. Nasby.

Nase'by, nēz'bi, par.; Northampton co., Eng.; Cromwell def. Royalists and capt. Charles I., June 14, 1645.

Nash. 1. John [1752–1835], Eng. architect. **2. Rich'ard,** "Beau Nash" [1674–1761], Eng. gambler; fashion-leader. **3. Thom'as** [1567–1601?], Eng. author; satirist; friend of Marlowe. **4.** Co.; N. E. N. C.; 548 □; p. 20,707; ⊙ Nashville.

Nash'a-ua, nash'yu-a, mfg. city; ⊙ of Hillsborough co., N. H., on Merrimac Riv.; p. 19,311.

Nash'ville. 1. City; ✻ of Tennessee & ⊙ of Davidson co.; p. 76,168; Gen. Thomas def. Confederates, Dec. 16, 1864. **2.** Vil.; ✻ of Washington co., Ill.; p. 2,084.

Na'si-cik", nā'si-cik', town; Rus. Poland; Fr. def. Russians, 1806.

Na'sik, nŭ'sik. **1.** Dist.; Gujarat prov., Bombay, Brit. India; 5,940 □; p. 781,206. **2.** Its ✻; a sacred city; p. 27,070.

Na"si-ra"bad', nä'si-rŭ'bŭd', town; Ajmere prov., Rajputana, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,109; garrison town.

Na"sir-ed-Din', nä'sir-ed-dēn' [1200?–1274], Al Thousi; Per. astronomer; supt. of Azerbaijan Observatory.

Na'sir Kho"sru', nä'sir kō'srū' [1004–1088], Per. didactic poet; traveler.

Na'smyth, nē'smith. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1758–1840], Scot. portrait- and landscape-painter. **2. James** [1808–1890], Scot. engineer; inv. steam-hammer. **3. Pat'rick** [1787–1831], Scot. landscape-painter; son of Alexander.

Nas'sau. 1. nŭs'sŭ. Former Ger. duchy. See Wiesbaden. **2.** nas'ŭ. Co.; N. E. Fla.; 640 □; p. 8,294; ⊙ Fernandina. **3.** Spt.; ✻ New Providence & Bahamas, W. I.; p. 11,000. **4.** Town; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 2,273.

Nas'sau Sound, E. coast Fla.; S. of Amelia Island.

Na-tal', nā-tăl'. **1.** Brit. colony; S. Afr.; 20,460 □; p. 543,-983; ✻ Pietermaritzburg. **2.** Spt.; ✻ of Rio Grande do Norte state, Braz.; p. 10,000.

Na-ta'lis. See Noel.

Natch'ez, nach'ez, cmi. city; ⊙ of Adams co., Miss.; p. 10,101; Mississippi River port.

Natch"i-toch'es, nach'i-toch'ez *or* nak'i-tŏsh'. **1.** Co.; N. W. La.; 1,285 □; p. 28,836. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,820.

Na'than, nē'thun [Heb., given; a gift; *Bib.* F. **Na"than',** nā'tăn'; G. **Na'than,** nā'tăn; L. **Na'than‡**; Sp. **Natan',** nā-tän'].

Na-than'a-el [Heb., gift of God; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*. **Na-than'i-el‡; Ne-than'e-el‡.** D. G. **Na-tha'ni-el,** nā-tā'ni-el; F. **Na"tha"niel',** nä-tä"nyĕl'; L. **Nathan'a-el‡**; Sp. **Na"ta-na-el',** nä'tä-nä-ĕl'].

Na"than-me'lech, nē"thun-mĭ'lec [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Na'tick, nē'tic, mfg. town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 9,118.

Na'tion-al Mil'i-ta-ry Home, vil.; Montgomery co.; near Dayton, Ohio; est. p. 4,000.

Na'tion-al Park. See Park, in vocab., and Yosemite.

Na'tion of Gen'tle-men [Sobr.], the Scotch; so called by George IV.

Na'tion of Shop'keep"ers [Sobr.], the English; so called by Napoleon I.

Na-tro'na, nŭ-trō'nŭ, co.; cen. Wyo.; 5,475 □; p. 1,094; ⊙ Casper.

Na'tron Lakes, 8 pools 60 m. N. W. of Cairo; in Natron valley of Libyan Desert; rich in natron.

Nat"tur, nŭt'tŭr, town; Rajeshahye div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000. **Nat-tore'‡.**

Nat'ty Bump'po, nat'i bump'ō. See Leatherstocking.

Na-tu'nas, nŭ-tū'nŭs, archipelago; N. W. Borneo, China Sea; contains Gt. N. Isl.; l. 40 m.

Nat'u-ral Bridge, over Cedar Creek; Rockbridge co., Va.

Na'u, Cape, promontory; E. point of Catanzaro prov., Calabria, It. **Co-lon'ne‡.**

Nau'bert, nau'bert. **Chris"ti-a'ne Be"ne-dic'i-te Eu-ge'ni-e** [1755–1819], Ger. romancer.

Nau-cra'tis, nō-crē'tis, ruined city; Nile delta, Egy.; anc. Gr. trading-port. **Nau'kra-tis‡.**

Nau"dé', nō'dē'. **Ga"bri"el** [1600–1653], Fr. author; librarian; collected Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris.

Nau'det', nō'dĕt'. **Jo"seph'** [1788–1878], Fr. hist.; scholar.

Nau'ga-tuck', nŏ'gu-tŭc', mfg. town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 6,218; on Naugatuck River.

Na'um, nē'um [Heb., comfort; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 25. **Na'humi.**

Nau'mann, Jo'hann Gott'lieb [1741–1801], Ger. composer.

Naum'burg, naum'bŭrg, cathedral & mfg. city; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 19,107.

Nau'pli-a, nē'plĭ-u. **1.** Gulf. Same as Argos, 1. **2.** Fort. spt.; ✻ of Argolis nome, Gr.; p. 4,598; former ✻ of Greece. **Na'po-li di Ro"ma-ni'a‡; Nau-pli'a‡** [Gr.].

Nau-shon', nē-shon', chief of Elizabeth Islands; Buzzard's Bay, Dukes co., Mass.; l. 7¼ m.

Nau-sic'a-a, nē-sic'a-u [Gr., of the ship; *Myth.*] [Homer *Odyssey*], dau. of Alcinous, king of Phæacians; assisted Ulysses when wrecked on her father's coast. **Nau-si-ka'a‡** [Gr.].

Nau-voo', nē-vū', city; Hancock co., Ill.; p. 1,249; founded by Mormons, who were expelled in 1846.

Na"va-ri'no, nā"va-ri'nō, spt.; Messenia, Gr.; p. 2,000; Athenians def. Spartan fleet, —425; allies def. Turk. fleet, Oct. 20, 1827. **Ne"o-cas'tro‡; Py'los‡.**

Na-var'ra, nŭ-vär'rŭ [Basque, table-land], prov.; Sp.; 6,046 □; p. 303,122; ✻ Pamplona.

Na-varre', na-vär', former kingdom; W. end of Pyrenees Mts.; divided in 1512 by Fr. and Sp.; now comprised in Navarra and Basses-Pyrénées.

Na"var-re'te, nä'vär-rē'tĕ. **1. Ju-an' Fer-nan'dez,** "The Mute" [1526–1579], Sp. painter; "The Spanish Titian." **2. Mar'tin Fer-nan'dez de** [1765–1844], Sp. writer; naval historian; *Life of Cervantes*.

Na-var'ro, nā-vär'rō, co.; E. cen. Tex.; 1,020 □; p. 26,373; ⊙ Corsicana.

Nav"a-so'ta, nav'a-sō'tŭ, city; Grimes co., Tex.; p. 2,997.

Na've-sink Hills. See Highlands, 2.

Na"vez', nä'vĕ', **Fran"çois' Jo"seph'** [1787–1869], Belg. painter; historical and sacred subjects.

Na"wab-ganj', nä'wŭb-gŭnj', town; 13 m. N. of Calcutta, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 16,525. **Na"wab-gunge'‡.**

Na"wan-a-gar', nä'wŭn-ŭ-gär'. **1.** Native state; on Gulf of Cutch, Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 1,379 □; p. 316,147. **2.** Its ✻; spt.; p. 39,668.

Nax'i-a, isl.; Cyclades Isls., Gr. in Ægean Sea; l. 20 m.; p. 14,880; ✻ Naxia; p. 2,000; famous for wine. **Na'xos‡** [Gr.].

Na"ya-garh', nŭ'yŭ-gŭr', state; Orissa, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 588 □; p. 114,622; ✻ Nayagarh. **Na"ya-gur'‡.**

Naz'a-reth, city; Galilee, N. E. Pales.; est. p. 5,000; scene of Christ's childhood; has Convent of the Annunciation.

Naze, nēz. **The. 1.** Cape; S. Nor.; entrance to Skager Rack. **2.** Headland; E. Suffolk co., Eng. **3.** Headland; S. E. Cape Verde, Senegambia.

Ne-æ'ra, ne-ī'ra [Gr., newly taken], name of several nymphs and maidens in poetry; in modern pastoral, a true-love. **Ne'ni-ra‡** [Gr.].

Neagh, nē, Lough, lon, largest lake in Gt. Brit.; Ulster prov., Ir.; 153¾ □.

Neal, nil. **1. Dan'iel** [1678–1743], Eng. author; *Hist. Puritans*. **2. John** [1793–1876], Am. novelist; critic; versifier. **3. Jo'seph Clay** [1807–1848], Am. humorist; *Charcoal Sketches*.

Neale, nil, John Ma'son [1818–1866], Eng. hist.; hymnodist; trans. medieval and East. hymns; *Hist. Eastern Church*.

Neamt'son, nēmt'sun; dist., Rumania; p. 137,990.

Ne-an'der, nē-ăn'der [new man], **J. Au'gust Wil'helm** [1789–1850], Ger. historian; *History of Christian Religion*.

Da'vid Men'del‡.

Ne-ap'o-lis [Gr., new city]. **1.** Anc. spt., 10 m. S. E. of Philippi; E. Salonica, Turkey; now **Ka-va'la.** *Acts* xvi, 11. **2.** Naples. **Ne-a'po-lis‡** [Gr.].

Ne-ar'chus, nē-ăr'cus, a Cretan soldier; sailed from Indus to Per. Gulf; Gov. of Lycia and Pamphylia. **Ne'ar-chos‡** [Gr.].

Ne"a-ri'ah, nī'a-rai'ă [Heb., Jah drives away; *Bib.*].

Neath, nith, min. & mfg. town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 11,157.

Ne'bai, nī'bē *or* neb'a-ai [Heb., projecting; *Bib.*], *Neh.* x, 19

Ne-ba'ioth, ni-bē'yeth [Heb., husbandry; *Bib.*].

Ne'bat [Heb., look; cultivation; *Bib.*], father of Jeroboam.

Ne'bo [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Mt. in Moab, whence Moses saw Promised Land. **2.** Mt.; Utah; 11,680 ft.

Ne-bras'ka, ne-brąs'ku. **1.** Riv.; same as Platte. **2.** State; N. cen. U. S.; 76,855 □; p. 1,508,910; ✻ Lincoln; admitted, 1867.

Ne-bras'ka Cit'y, city; ⊙ of Otoe co., Neb.; p. 11,494.

Neb"u-chad-nez'zar, neb'yu-cad-nez'ar [Heb.; *Bib.*] [— 625–561], king of Babylonia; destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple, and carried the people to Babylonia. **Neb"u-chad-rez'zar‡.**

Neb"u-shas'ban [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xxxix, 13.

Neb"u-zar-a'dan, neb'yu-zär-ē'dan *or* neb'yu-zär'a-dan [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Ne-ce'da, ne-sē'da, lumber-vil.; Juneau co., Wis.; p. 1,708. **Ne-ce'dah‡.**

Nech'es, nech'ez, riv.; Texas; S. E. from Van Zandt co. to Sabine Lake; l. 350 m.

Ne'cho, nī'cō [Heb.; *Bib.*], Pharaoh-Necho.

Ne"chow', nē"chau', town; Chehkiang prov., China; est. p. 30,000.

Neck'ar. 1. Circle; Württemberg; 1,284 □; p. 665,049. **2.** Ger. riv.; from Württemberg to the Rhine at Mannheim; l. 210 m.

Neck'er, nek'gr *or* (F.) nē"cār', **Jacques** [1732–1804], Fr.; financier; minister of Louis XVI.; b. in Geneva; father of Mme. de Staël.

Ned"a-bi'ah [Heb., Jah is liberal; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iii, 18.

Ne'de-nes", nē'dg-nēs', amt; S. Nor.; 3,609 □; p. 81,043; * Arendal.

Ne-doun'ka-dou, ne-daun'ka-dau, town; Fr. India; p. 33,487.

Need'ham, nīd'ham, mfg. vil.; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 3,035.

Nee'dles, The. 1. Three isolated peaks; Eng. channel, W. Isle of Wight, Eng. **2.** Mt.; Mont.; 10,933 ft.

Nee'nah, nī'nū, mfg. city; Winnebago co., Wis.; p. 5,083.

Neer uār, Van der. 1. Aern'out [1619?–1691?], Dutch painter; collaborator with Albert Cuyp. **2. Eg'lon** [1643–1703], Dutch painter; son of preceding.

Neer'win"den, nēr'vin"dgn, vil.; prov. of Liége, Bel.; Fr. def. Eng., July 29, 1693; and Aust., Mar. 18, 1793.

Nees von E'sen-beck", nēs fon ē'zgn-bec', **Chris'ti-an Gott'fried** [1776–1858], Ger. botanist; entomologist.

Neff, nef, Fe'lix [1798–1829], Swiss missionary; "Pastor of the High Alps."

Neg"a-pa-tam', neg"a-pa-tām', mfg. spt.; dist. Tanjore, Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 59,221. **Nag"a-pa-tam'‡.**

Ne-gau'nee, ng-gā'nī, city; Marquette co., Mich.; p. 6,078; iron-mines.

Ne-gom'bo, town; E. coast Ceylon; Ind. Oc.; est. p. 10,000.

Ne-grel'li : Mol-del'be, nē-grel'li-mol-del'bg, **A'lo-is von** [1799–1858], Tyrolean eng.; built 1st railroad in Aust.

Ne'gri Sem"bi-lan', nē'gri sem'bi-lān', native state; Malay Penin., Asia; 2,000 □; p. 41,617.

Ne'gro-pont, nē'gro-pent. Same as EUBŒA.

Ne'gros, nē'grōs, isl.; Philippine group, Malay Archipelago; 150 × 25 m.; p. 225,873.

Ne-hel'a-mite [*Bib.*], appellation of Shemaiah.

Ne"he-mi'ah, nē"hg-mai'ā [Heb., Jah is comfort; *Bib.* Dan. G. **Ne"he-mi'as,** nē"hē-mi'as; D. **Ne"he-mi'a,** nē"hē-mi'a; F. **Né"hé"mie',** nē"ē"mī'; It. **Ne"e-mi'a,** nē"ē-mi'a; L. **Ne"he-mi'as;** Sp. **Ne"he-mi'as,** nē"ē-mi'as]. See vocabulary.

Ne-hush'ta, ng-hush'ta [Heb., support; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xxiv, 8.

Neid'hart von Neu'en-thal", nait'hārt fon noi'gn-tāl", Ger. lyric poet; fl. 13th century.

Ne-i'el, ng-ai'el *or* nī'i-el [Heb., dwelling of God; *Bib.*].

Neil'gher-ries, nīl'ger-īz. Same as NILGIRI.

Neil'gher-ry Hills. Same as NILGIRI.

Neills'ville, nilz'vil, city; ⊙ of Clark co., Wis.; p. 1,936; lumber.

Neil'son, nīl'sun, **Lil'i-an Ad'e-laide** [1850–1880], Eng. actress; principal rôle, *Juliet.*

Neip'perg, noip'perg, **Wil'helm von** [1684–1774], Aust. field-marshal; def. at Mollwitz by Frederick the Great.

Neis'se, nais'g. **1.** Riv.; Ger.; flows N. to Oder Riv.; l. 115 m. **2.** Riv.; Silesia, Prus.; flows N. E. to Oder Riv.; l. 98 m. **3.** Fort. town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 22,441.

Nei'throp, noi'thrgp, par.; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 6,153; suburb of Banbury.

Ne'i-va, nē'i-va, riv.; Perm and Tobolsk govts., Rus.; l. 300 m. to Tura River. **Ne'va‡.**

Nējd, nejd [Ar., high country], indef. dist.; cen. Ar.; Wahabee kingdom. **Ned'jed‡.**

Ne-ko'dah [Heb., herdsman; *Bib.*].

Nek-ra'sof, Ni"ko-la'i A"lex-i-e'vich [1821–1878], Rus. lyric poet; nihilist.

Né"la'ton', nē"lā'tōn', **Au"guste'** [1807–1873], Fr. phys.

Ne"le-din'sky Me-letz'ky, nē"lē-din'ski mē-lets'ki, **Yu'ri-i** [1751–1829], Rus. lyric poet.

Ne'le-us, nī'le-us *or* nī'lūs [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Poseidon and Tyro; father of Nestor, king of Pylos. **Nē-leus'‡** [Gr.].

Nel"lore', nel'lōr'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. India; 12,000 □; p. 846,572. **2.** Its *; on Pennar Riv.; p. 27,505. **Nel-lur'‡.**

Nel'son. 1. Ho-ra'ti-o, Viscount [1758–1805], Eng. admiral; def. Fr. fleet in Aboukir Bay, Aug., 1798, Fr. & Sp. fleets off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, where he was killed; before action he signaled "England expects every man to do his duty." **2. Rob'ert** [1656–1714], Eng. devotional author. **3. Thom'as** [1738–1789], Virginian; signer of Decl. of Indep. **4.** Riv.; Lake Winnipeg; l. 400 m. to Hudson's Bay. **5.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 380 □; p. 16,417; ⊙ Bardstown. **6.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,008 □; p. 4,293; ⊙ Lakota. **7.** Co.; cen. Va.; 375 □; p. 15,336; ⊙ Lovingston. **8.** Prov. dist.; New Zealand; 10,269 □; p. 34,777. **9.** Its *; spt.; p. 7,733. **10.** Bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 22,700.

Nel'son Chan'nel, from Bass Strait to S. Oc.; 60 m. wide.

Nel'son-ville, min. vil.; Athens co., Ohio; p. 4,558.

Ne'ma-ha, nī'ma-ha. **1.** Riv.; Lancaster co., Neb.; l. 150 m. to Missouri Riv. **Big Ne'ma-ha Riv'er‡. 2.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 720 □; p. 19,249; ⊙ Seneca. **3.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 591 □; p. 12,930; ⊙ Auburn.

Ne-me'a. See NEMEAN, in vocabulary.

Ne-me"si-a'nus, ng-mi"si-ē'nus, Rom. poet; called a Carthaginian; celebrated the chase; fl. 283; *Cynegetica.*

Ne-me'si-us, ng-mi'si-us, Gr. philos.; bp. of Emesa; fl. 4th cent. **Ne-me'si-os‡** [Gr.].

Ne-mours', ng-mūr'. **Duchesse de** [1625–1707], Marie d'Orléans, Fr. princess; dau. of duc de Longueville.

Ne-mu'el, ng-mū'el *or* nem'yu-el [Heb., God is spreading; *Bib.*; *Num.* xxvi, 9–12.

Ne'nagh, nī'nāh, town; Tipperary co., Ir.; p. 5,696.

Nen'da", nen'dā', sacred mt.; E. Tibet; 20,500 ft.

Ne"o-bu'le, dau. of Lycambes; satirized by Archilochus to whom she had been betrothed.

Ne"o-de-sha', nī"o-dg-shā', city; Wilson co., Kan.; p. 1,528.

Ne'o-grad", nē'ō-grād', co.; N. W. Hungary; 1,685 □; p. 198,299; * Balassa Gyarmath.

Ne"op-tol'e-mus, nī"op-tel'g-mus [Gr., new soldier; *Myth.*]. **1.** Son of Achilles & Deidamia; king of Phthia; slew Priam at siege of Troy; k. at Delphi. **Pyr'rhus‡. 2.** King of Epirus; assassinated; fl. — 4th cent.

Ne-o'sho. 1. Riv.; Morris co., Kan.; l. 450 m. to Arkansas Riv. **2.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 576 □; p. 18,561; ⊙ Erie. **3.** City; ½ of Newton co., Mo.; p. 2,198.

Ne-pal', } nē-pāl', nī-pāl', kingdom; S. slope of Himalayas;
Ne-paul', } 54,000 □; p. 2,000,000?; * Khatmandu.

Ne'pheg, nī'feg [Heb., sprout; *Bib.*].

Neph"e-lo"coc-cyg'i-a, nef"i-lō"coc-sij'i-a [Gr., cloud cuckoo-town ARISTOPHANES *Birds*], a bird-built town in mid-air, protected from the gods by clouds; a satire on Alcibiades. **Ne-phe-lo-kok-ky-gi'a‡** [Gr.].

Ne'phi, nī'fi, city; ⊙ of Juab co., Utah; p. 2,034. **Salt Creek‡.**

Neph'in, nef'in, mt.; Mayo co., Ir.; 2,646 ft.

Neph"in-beg', nef"in-beg', mt.; Mayo co., Ir.; 2,065 ft.

Ne'phish, nī'fish [Heb.; *Bib.*], Naphish.

Ne-phish'e-sim, ng-fish'g-sim [Heb., expansions; *Bib.*], *Neh.* vii, 52. **Ne-phu'sim‡.**

Neph'tha-li, nef'tha-lai [*Bib.* & *Apocrypha*], Naphtali.

Neph'tha-lim‡.

Ne'po-muk", nē'po-mūk', **John of** [1330–1383], Bohemian ecclesiastic; patron saint of Bohemia; martyr.

Ne'pos, nī'pes. **1. Cor-ne'li-us,** Rom. author; fl. —1st. cent.; *Lives of Illustrious Men.* **2. Ju'li-us** [–480], Rom. emp. of the West, 474–475; assassinated in exile.

Nep'tune, nep'tiūn. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] See vocabulary. **2.** Isls.; entrance of Spencer Gulf; S. Australia.

Ner, ner [Heb., light; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 33.

Ner-bud'da, ner-bud'a. **1.** Riv.; Amarakantaka tablelands, E. Cen. Provs., Ind.; l. 800 m. to Gulf of Cambay; held sacred by Hindus. **2.** Div.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 17,512 □; p. 1,500,097. **Nar-ba-da'‡.**

Ner'cha, ner'chā, riv.; Irkutsk govt., E. Siberia; l. 250 m. to Shilka Riv. **Ner'tschat‡.**

Ne're-us, nī're-us *or* nī'rūs. **1.** [*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*] Wise sea-god, ruling the Ægean Sea. See NEREID, in vocabulary. **2.** [Gr.; *Bib.*] A Christian at Rome (*Rom.* xvi, 15). **Nē-reus'‡** [Gr.].

Ner'gal, ner'gal [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xvii, 30.

Ner"gal-shar-e'zer, ner'gal-shār-ī'zgr [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Ne'ri, nē'rī. **1. Saint Phi"lip' de** [1515–1595], Florentine devotee; founded "Priests of the Oratory"; canonized, 1622. **Saint Phi"lip' Ne'ri‡. 2. Pom-pe'o** [1707–1776], Florentine jurist; botanist.

Ne'ri, nī'rai [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 27.

Ne-ri'ah [Heb., Jah is light; *Bib.*], father of Baruch.

Ne-ris'sa, ng-ris'a [SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice*], Portia's waiting-maid.

Ner'li, ner'lī, **Fi-lip'po** [1485–1556], It. historian.

Ne'ro. 1. C. Clau'di-us, Rom. consul; gen.; def. Hasdrubal at Metaurus; —207. **2. Clau'di-us Cæ'sar Dru'sus Ger-mau'i-cus** [37–68], Rom. emp.; tyrannical profligate; matricide; suicide. **3.** Lake; Yaroslaf govt.; Rus.; 10 × 5 m.

Ne'ro of the North [Sobr.], Christian II. [1481–1523], king of Den. & Sw.; slew best men of Sw. in the "blood-bath" of Stockholm, 1520; d. in prison.

Ner"tchinsk', ner'chinsk'. **1.** Min. and cml. town; Transbaikalia govt.; Siberia; p. 3,750; dist. yields gold, silver, lead, etc. **2.** Min. and penal town; Transbaikalia govt., Siberia; p. 5,000. **Ner-tchinsk'ey-Zav'od‡.**

Ne-ru'da, nē-rū'dā, **Jo'hann** [1834–1891], Bohemian poet; journalist.

Ner'va, ner'va, **M. Coc-ce'ius** [32–98], Rom. emp.; succeeded Domitian; adopted Trajan.

Ne-sho'ba, ng-shō'ba, co.; N. cen. Mississippi; 560 □; p. 11,146; ⊙ Philadelphia.

Nes"que-ho'ning, nes'cwg-hō'ning, vil.; Carbon co., Pa.; p. 1,655.

Ness. 1. Loch; Inverness co., Scot.; 19 □; l. 22 m. **2.** Co.; W. cen. Kan.; 1,080 □; p. 4,944.

Nes'sel-ro"de, nes'sgl-rō"dg, **Karl Rob'ert** [1780–1862], Rus. diplomatist; chancellor of empire.

Nes'sus [*Gr. Myth.*], a centaur, whose blood poisoned the shirt that caused the death of Hercules. **Nes'os‡** [Gr.].

Nes'tor [*Gr. Legend*], king of Pylos; wisest of the Grecian princes at the siege of Troy. See NESTORIAN, in vocab. **Ne'stōr‡** [Gr.].

Nes'tor of A-mer'i-ca [Sobr.], Benjamin Franklin.

Nes'tor of Eu'rope [Sobr.], Leopold I., king of Belgium [1831–1865].

Ne-than'e-el. See NATHANIEL.

Neth"a-ni'ah [Heb., given of Jehovah; *Bib.*].

Neth'er Hoy'land, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 11,006.

Neth'er-land, neth'gr-land, isl.; Lagoon group, Pac. Oc., Brit.

Neth'er-lands [D., low-countries]. **1.** Kingdom; W. Eur.; 12,648 □; p. 4,669,576; * The Hague and Amsterdam. See HOLLAND. **2.** Formerly, all the provinces of Bel. & Hol.

Neth'er-lands In'dies. Same as DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Neth'er Soot'hill town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 5,645.

Neth'i-nim [Heb., dedicated; *Bib.*].

Ne-thou', ng-tū', mt.; Pyrénées-Orientales dept., Fr.; 11,-998 ft.

Net'ley, net'lg, vil.; Hampshire, Eng.; seat of Brit. military med. school and hospital; ruins of Cistercian abbey.

Ne-to'phah, ng-tō'fā [Heb., distillation; *Bib.*].

Net'scher, net'shgr, **Kas'par** [1639–1684], Ger. painter.

Net'ze, net'sg, riv.; Posen prov., Prus.; l. 140 m. to Warta River.

Neu'bau, noi'bau, suburb; W. Vienna, Austria; p. 73,664.

Neu'burg, noi'burg, town; Swabia dist., Bav.; p. 7,291; anc. * of Neuburg duchy.

Neu"châ-tel', nū"shu-tel'. **1.** Lake; W. Swit.; 92 □; l. 24 m. **2.** Canton; W. Swit.; 312 □; p. 108,153; cheese exported. **Neu'en-berg‡** [G.]. **3.** Its *; N. W. of lake; p. 16,772; mfg. of watches, etc. **Neuf"châ-tel'‡.**

Neu'hof, noi'hōf, **The'o-dor, Baron von** [1690?–1756], Ger. adventurer; king of Corsica; d. in London.

Neuil'ly-sur-Seine', nū"lyi-sūr-sēn', mfg. town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 25,596; suburb of Paris. **Neuil"ly'‡.**

Neu'mann, nū'man, **John Ne"po-mu'ce-ne** [1811–1860], Bohemian cleric; bp. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Redemptorist.

Neu'mark, noi'mārk, **Ge'org** [1621–1681], Ger. poet.; musician; librarian at Weimar.

Neu'mün-ster, noi'mün-stgr, mfg. town; Sleswick-Holstein, Prus.; p. 13,659.

Neun'kirch"en, noin'kirn'gn, town; Rhenish Prussia; p. 11,169.

Ne-u'quen, nē-ū'ken, ter.; Argentine Rep. See RIO NEGRO.

Neu'ro-de, noi'rō-dg, mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prussia; p. 6,497.

Neu":Rup-pin', noi'-rup-pin', cml. & mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 12,470.

Neu'satz, noi'sāts, fort. town; Bacs co., Hung.; p. 24,717.

Neuse, nūs, riv.; Orange co., N. C.; l. 300 m. to Pamlico Sound.

Ne-u"Shehr', nē-ū"sher', town; N. E. Konia vilayet; Asia Minor; p. 15,000. **Ne"u-sher'‡.**

Neu'sie"dl, noi'si'dl, lake; N. W. Hung.; 133 □; medicinal. **Neu':Sie"dler Lake‡.**

Neu'sohl, noi'zōl, town; * of Sohl co., Hung.; p. 11,780.

Neuss, nels, fort. mfg. town; Rhenish Prus.; p. 22,635.

Neu'stadt, noi'stāt. **1.** Anc. mfg. town; Lower Aust.; p. 25,040. **Wie'ner Neu'stadt‡. 2.** Town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 24,093; suburb of Magdeburg. **3.** Mfg. town; Oppeln govt., Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 13,000. **Prud'nik‡.**

Neu'stadt-an-der-Hardt', noi'stāt-an-dgr-hārt', mfg. town; Rhenish Bav.; p. 12,255.

Neu'stadt-E'bers-wal"de, noi'stāt-ē'bgrs-vāl"dg, mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 10,500.

Neu"stet-tin', noi'stet-tīn', mfg. town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 10,000.

Neu-Stre'litz, noi-stré'lits, city; * of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prus.; p. 9,366.

Neus-tri'a, nois-trī'a, W. part of Carlovingian empire, from the Scheldt River to the Loire River.

Neu'tra, noi'trā, town; Hung.; p. 10,683; cathedral.

Neu"ville', nō"vīl', **Al"phonse' Ma"rie' A"dolphe' de** [1836–1885], Fr. artist; painter of military scenes.

Ne'va, nē'vā. **1.** Riv.; St. Petersburg govt., Rus.; outlet of Lake Ladoga into Gulf of Finland; l. 40 m.; connected by canal with Volga system. **2.** Riv. Same as NEIVA.

Ne-va'da, nē-vā'dā. **1. Em'ma** [Pseud.], Emma Wixom; Cal. singer; b. at Nevada City. **2.** State; W. U. S.; 110,700 □; p. 45,761; * Carson City; admitted, 1864. **3.** Co.; W. Cal.; 1,050 □; p. 17,369; ⊙ Nevada City. **4.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 616 □; p. 14,832; ⊙ Prescott. **5.** City; ⊙ of Vernon co., Mo.; p. 7,262. **6. N. Cit'y,** ⊙ of Nevada co., Cal.; p. 2,524.

Ne-vers', ng-vār', mfg. city; * of Nièvre dept., Fr.; p. 23,610.

Nev'er-sink, vil.; Sullivan co., N. Y.; p. 2,013; seat of lumber and leather trades.

Ne"vi-ansk', nē"vī-ānsk', min. town; Perm govt., Rus.; p. 16,066.

Nev'ille's Cross, town; Eng.; Scots under David II. defeated by the English, 1346.

Nev'in, John Will'iam-son [1803–1886], Am. theologian; educator; founder of Mercersburg theology.

Nev'is, isl.; Leeward group, Brit. W. Indies; 50 □; p. 13,087; * Charlestown; volcanic.

New Al'ba-ny, mfg. city; ⊙ of Floyd co., Ind.; p. 21,059.

New Al'bi-on, al'bi-un, a name once given to part of Pac. coast, now incl. in States of Oregon and Washington.

New Am'ster-dam. 1. Town; Brit. Guiana, S. Am.; p. 5,437. **2.** Early name of New York city, when occupied by the Dutch.

New'ark. 1. Mfg. city; ⊙ of Essex co., N. J.; p. 181,830. **2.** City; ⊙ of Licking co., Ohio; p. 14,270. **3.** Vil.; Wayne co., N. Y.; p. 2,824.

New'ark-up-on"-Trent', town; Notts co., Eng.; p. 14,457.

Ne-way'go, ng-wē'gō, co.; W. cen. Mich.; 860 □; p. 20,476.

New Bed'ford, spt. and mfg. town; Buzzard's Bay; ⊙ of Bristol co., Mass.; p. 40,733; once a whale-fishery center.

New Berne, bgrn, city; ⊙ of Craven co., N. C.; p. 7,843; port of entry.

New'ber-ry. 1. John [1713–1767], Eng. publisher; associated with Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith, etc. **2. John Strong** [1822–1892], Am. geologist; prof. Columbia Coll.

New'ber-ry. 1. Co.; N. W. S. C.; 600 □; p. 26,434. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,020.

New'bot"tle, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 5,552.

New Braun'fels, braun'felz, city; ⊙ of Comal co., Tex.; p. 1,608.

New Brigh'ton, brai'tun. **1.** Vil.; Richmond co., Staten Island, N. Y.; p. 16,423. **2.** Bor.; Beaver co., Pa.; p. 5,616.

New Brit'ain, brit'n. **1.** Isl. in Polynesia, S. E. of New Guinea; 9,600 □; l. 340 m. **Bi-ra'ra‡; Neu:Pom'mern‡. 2.** Mfg. city; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 19,007.

New Bruns'wick, brunz'wic. **1.** Prov.; Dom. of Can.; 28,100 □; p. 321,263; * Fredericton. **2.** City; ⊙ of Middlesex co., N. J.; p. 18,603.

New'burgh. 1. City; ⊙ of Orange co., N. Y.; p. 23,087; Revolutionary army disbanded here, June 23, 1783. **2.** Burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 1,505.

New'bur-y, nū'bur-i, town; Berks co., Eng.; p. 11,002.

New'bur-y-port, nū'bur-i-pōrt, mfg. city and spt.; a ⊙ of Essex co., Mass.; p. 13,947; burial-place of Whitefield.

New Cal'e-do'ni-a, cal'g-dō'ni-a, island; S. Pac. Oc., lat. 20° & 22° 30' S.; long. 164° & 167° E.; 6,450 □; l. 240 m.; p. 62,752; * Noumea; Fr. convict-station.

New Ca'naan, kē'nan, town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 2,701.

New Cas-tile', cās-tīl', anc. prov.; S. Castile. Sp.; now incl. in 5 provs.; 21,442 □.

New-cas'tle, nū-cas'el. **1. Duke of** [1592–1676], William Cavendish; Brit. Royalist gen.; def. Fairfax at Adwalton Moor, 1643. **2. Duke of** [1693–1768], Thomas Pelham Holles; Brit. statesman; premier. **3.** Co.; N. Del.; 430 □; p. 97,182; ⊙ Wilmington. **4.** Mfg. city; Lawrence co., Pa.; p. 11,600. **5.** Spt.; N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 24,600; on Hunter Riv. **6.** City; Newcastle co., Del.; p. 4,010; port of entry. **7.** Town; ⊙ of Henry co., Ind.; p. 2,697. **8.** Town; New Brunswick prov., Can.; p. 4,006. **9.** Same as MIRAMICHI.

New'cas-tle-un"der-Lyme', nū'cas-l-un'dgr-laim'. **1. Duke of** [1811–1864], Henry Pelham-Clinton; Eng. statesman; premier. **2.** Bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 18,452.

New'cas-tle-up-on"-Tyne', -tain', min. and mfg. spt. city; Northum. co., Eng.; p. 186,345; ship-building.

New Chris'tians [Sobr.], Jews of 15th cent. that had received compulsory baptism; so called in Portugal.

New"-chwang', nū"-chwāng', city; Shingking prov., Manchuria, China; treaty port; p. 60,000; name also given to Ying-Tze nearer mouth of Liau-ho.

New'church, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 26,247.

New'come, Colo'nel [THACKERAY *The Newcomes*], a retired E.-Indian who dissipates his fortune by generosity.

New-com'men, Thom'as [1650?–1729], Eng. inventor; atmospheric steam-engine.

New Con-nect'i-cut, cgn-net'i-cut, old name for the Western Reserve. See WESTERN, in vocabulary.

New Cum'ber-land, town; Hancock co., W. Va.; p. 2,305.

New De-ca'tur, dg-kē'tur, town; Morgan co., Ala.; p. 3,565.

New Don'go-la, don'gō-la, cml. town; * of Dongola prov., Lower Nubia; p. 5,000; on the Nile. **Ma-ra'ka‡.**

New Dur'ham, dūr'um, town; Laporte co., Ind.; p. 1,682.

New Eng'land, in'gland, a part of the U. S. comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

New'ent, par.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,889.

New'fane, town; Niagara co., N. Y.; p. 3,170.

New For'est, royal forest & hundred; Hampshire co., Eng.; 144 □; scene of death of William II.

New'found-land, nū'fund-land, isl.; Gulf St. Lawrence, N. Am.; 42,200 □; with Labrador, p. 197,834; * St. John's; Brit. colony.

New France, 17th-cent. name for Fr. possessions on North-American continent.

New'gate, prison; London, Eng.; disused except during sessions and for executions.

New Glas'gow, glas'gō, spt.; Pictou co., Nova Scotia; p. 3,776; coal-mining.

New Gra-na'da, grā-nā'dā. Same as COLOMBIA.

New Guin'ea, gin'ę. **1.** Isl.; Australasia; 320,000 □; est. p. 500,000. **Pa'pu-a‡. 2.** See BRITISH NEW GUINEA. **3.** Dutch poss. on this isl. to long. 141° E.; 150,755 □; est. p. 200,000.

New Hamp'shire, hamp'shir, State; U. S.; 9,305 □; p. 376,530; * Concord; ratified Constitution, 1788.

New Han'o-ver. 1. Isl.; Bismarck Archipelago, N. E. of New Guinea; 570 □. **2.** Co.; S. of N. C.; 90 □; p. 24,026; ⊙ Wilmington.

New Har'mo-ny, vil.; Posey co., Ind.; p. 1,197; founded by Robert Owen.

New Hart'ford, vil.; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 3,160. **North End‡.**

New-ha'ven. 1. Spt.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 4,995. **2.** Vil.; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. of par., 4,694; fishing.

New Ha'ven, hē'vgn. **1.** Co.; S. Conn.; 619 □; p. 209,058. **2.** Its ⊙; mfg. city; p. 81,298; on L. I. Sound; Yale University.

New Heb'ri-des, heb'ri-dīz, isl. group; S. New Caledonia, S. Pacific Ocean; about 80 islands having 5,110 □; est. p. 70,000.

New Hol'land. Former name of Australia.

New I-be'ri-a, ai-bī'ri-a, town; ⊙ of Iberia par., La.; p. 3,447.

New'ing-ton, par.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 115,804; suburb of London.

New Ire'land, isl.; N. E. of New Guinea, S. Pac. Oc.; 4,900 □; l. 300 m. **New Meck'len-burg:,**

New Jer'sey, state; N. Atl. div., U. S.; 7,815 ⌓; p. 1,444,933; * Trenton; ratified Constitution, 1787.

New Je-ru'sa-lem [*Bib.*, name of the Holy City, seen descending out of heaven (*Rev.* xxi); hence, the abode of the redeemed.

New Je-ru'sa-lem Church. See SWEDENBORGIANISM, in vocab.

New Kent, co.; S. E. Va.; 210 □; p. 5,511; ⊙ New Kent.

New Lan'ark, mfg. vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; industr. socialism of Robert Owen.

New'land, A'bra-ham, a Bank of England note; once so called because payable to a cashier of that name.

New Leb'a-non, town; Columbia co., N. Y.; p. 1,765; Shaker community; sulfur-springs.

New Lis'bon, vil.; ⊙ of Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 2,278.

New Lon'don, 1. Co.; E. part of Conn.; 687 □; p. 76,634; ⊙ Norwich & New London. 2. City; a ⚓ of same; p. 13,757. 3. City; Waupaca and Outagamie cos., Wis.; p. 2,050.

New Mad'rid, co.; S. E. Mo.; 620 □; p. 9,317; ⊙ New Madrid.

New'man, 1. **Fran'cis Will'iam** [1805–], Eng. educator; author; bro of John H.; *Phases of Faith; Theism.* 2. **John Hen'ry, Cardinal** [1801-1890], Eng. theol.; left Anglican Ch. for R. C. Ch., 1845; founded Oratory near Birmingham; *Tract 90; Apologia pro Vita Sua.*

New'man Noggs DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*, Ralph Nickleby's good-hearted clerk.

New'mar-ket, town; Suffolk and Cambridge cos., Eng.; p. 6,213; racing-center.

New Mar'ket, town; York co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,143.

New Mex'i-co, ter.; W. div. U. S.; 122,580 □; p. 153,593; * Santa Fé.

New Mil'ford, town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 3,917.

New Mills, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 6,061.

New Mo'ses [Sobr.], Anastasius, a monk who lived on Mt. Sinai, 8th century.

New'nan, city, ⚓ of Coweta co., Ga.; p. 2,859.

New Neth'er-lands, original Dutch name for the province afterward named New York.

New'nham Col'lege, n'ŭm'ŭm, a college for women; near Cambridge, Eng.; founded in 1871.

NewOrk'ney, isls.; S. E. Cape Horn, S. Atl. Ocean.

New Or'le-ans, ôr'lē-anz, cml city; ⚓ of Orleans par.; p. 242,039; port of entry; cotton-market; Confed. stronghold, 1861; captured by U. S. fleet under Farragut, 1862.

New Phil'a-del'phi-a, city; ⊙ of Tuscarawas co., Ohio; p. 4,456.

New Plym'outh, town; Taranaki dist., New Zealand; p. 3,093.

New'port, 1. **Chris'to-pher** [-1610?], Eng. seaman; commanded fleet of colonists that first sailed to Jamestown, Va., 1606. 2. Co.; S. E. R. I.; 100 □; p. 28,552. 3. Its ⚓; spt.; p. 19,457; fashionable summer resort. 4. Town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 54,625. 5. City; * of Campbell co., Ky.; p. 24,918. 6. Chief city Isle of Wight, Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 19,216. 7. Town; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 2,675. 8. Town; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,545. 9. Town; Pembroke co., Wales; p. 1,649.

New'port News, town; ⊙ of Warwick co., Va.; p. 4,449.

New'port-Pag'nell, town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 3,686.

New Prov'i-dence, chief isl. Bahamas, Brit. W. Indies; l. 17 m.; * Nassau.

New Rich'mond, vil.; Clermont co., Ohio; p. 2,379.

New Ro-chelle', town; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 9,057.

New Ross, town; Wexford & Kilkenny cos., Ir.; p. 6,670.

New'ry, spt.; Armagh and Down cos., Ir.; p. 13,605.

New Sa'lem, town; Union co., N. C.; p. 2,547.

New Scot'land, town; Albany co., N. Y.; p. 3,207.

New Shore'ham, shōr'ŭm. Same as BLOCK ISLAND.

New Si-be'ri-a, isls.; Yakutsk govt., Siberia; in Arctic Oc.; chief isl., New Siberia; 75 × 30 m.

New South Wales, Brit. colony; Australia; 310,700 □; p. 1,132,234; * Sydney.

New'stead, nū'sted, town; Erie co., N. Y.; p. 3,721.

New'stead Ab'bey, Nottingham co., Eng.; home of Byron, the poet.

New Stra'its'ville, coal-min. vil.; Perry co., Ohio; p. 2,782.

New Swe'den, territory claimed by Sw. in 17th cent., between Virginia & New York. **New Swede'land:.**

New'ton, nū'tun, 1. **Sir I'saac** [1642-1727], Eng. philos.; math.; discov. the law of gravitation. *Principia.* See NEWTONIAN, in vocab. 2. **John** [1725-1807], Eng. clergyman; hymn-writer. 3. Co.; N. W. Ark.; 838 □; p. 9,930; ⚓ Jasper. 4. Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 260 □; p. 14,310; ⊙ Covington. 5. Co.; S. W. Ind.; 400 □; p. 8,863; ⚓ Kentland. 6. Co.; E. Miss.; 576 □; p. 16,625; * Decatur. 7. Co.; S. W. Mo.; 648 □; p. 22,108; * Neosho. 8. Co.; E. Tex.; 970 □; p. 4,630; ⊙ Newton. 9. City; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 24,379. 10. Vil.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 7,333. 11. City; ⚓ of Harvey co., Kan.; p. 5,695. 12. Town; ⊙ of Sussex co., N. J.; p. 3,003.

New'ton Ab'bot, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 9,826.

New'ton Heath', mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 29,189; suburb of Manchester.

New'ton-in-Mā'ker-field, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 12,861. **New'ton-le-Wil'lows:.**

New'ton Stew'art, town; Wigton co., Scot.; p. 2,332.

New'ton-up-on-Ayr', mfg. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 4,871.

New'town, nū'toun. 1. Town; Queens co., Long Isl., N. Y.; p. 12,540. 2. Mfg. town; Montgomery co., Wales; p. 6,610. 3. Vil.; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 3,539. 4. Town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 17,300.

New'town-ards', nū'tun-ārdz', mfg. town; Down co., Ir.; p. 8,678.

New'town-Lim'a-vad'dy, town; Londonderry co., Ir.; p. 2,762.

New Ulm, city; Brown co., Minn.; p. 3,741.

New Ul'ster, old name for North Island, New Zealand.

New Utrecht, yū'trent, former town, Kings co., W. Long Isl., N. Y.; p. 9,129; now 30th ward of the city of Brooklyn.

New'ville, bor.; Cumberland co., Pa.; p. 1,562.

New West'min-ster, town; former * of Brit. Columbia; p. 6,678; on Fraser Riv.; salmon-fishery.

New Wind'sor, bor.; Berks co., Eng.; p. 12,327.

New World, the western hemisphere; name inscribed on tomb of Columbus.

New Year's Is'lands, group; Terra del Fuego, S. America.

New York, 1. State; N. Atlantic div., U. S.; 49,170 □; p. 5,996,853; * Albany; ratified Constitution, 1788. 2. Co. & chief cml. city of state and U. S.; 60 □; p., Federal census, 1890, 1,515,301, police census, 1891, 1,710,715, State census, 1892, 1,801,039, largest city of western hemisphere.

New York Mills, mfg. vil.; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 2,552.

New York Moun'tain, New Mex.; 10,594 ft.

New Zea'land, zē-land, Brit. colony, S. Pacific Oc.; 104,471 □; p. 626,658; * Wellington, embraces three principal isls., **North Isl.;** 44,468 □; p. 281,445, **Middle** or **South Isl.;** 58,575 □; p. with Stewart Isl., 341,913, **Stewart Isl.,** 665.

Ney, nē, **Mi'chel'** [1769-1815], French marshal; prince of the Moskwa, "bravest of the brave"; under Napoleon I.; court-martialed and shot.

Ne-zhin', nē zhin', fort. town; Chernigof govt., Eur. Russ.; p. 44,794. **Ne-jin':; Nye-jin':.**

Ne-zi'ah, nē-zī'ă [Heb., preeminent; *Bib.*].

Nez Per'cés', nē per'sē' or per'sēz', co.; N. W. Idaho; 1,600 □; p. 2,847.

N'ga'mi, ngā'mi, lake; Kalahari Desert, S. Afr.; l. 50 m.; area variable.

Ngan'hwei', ngān'hwē', prov.; E. cen. China; 48,461 □; p. 20,506,288; * Ngan-king.

Ni-ag'a-ra, nī-ag'ŭ-ra [Am. Ind., thundering water]. 1. Riv.; bet. Ontario prov., Can., & N. Y. State; flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; l. 36 m. 2. Co.; W. N. Y.; 504 □; p. 62,491; ⊙ Lockport. 3. Town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 1,600. **New'ark:.**

Ni-ag'a-ra Falls. 1. Cataract; Niagara Riv.; separated by Goat Isl. into American Falls, 162 ft.; and Horseshoe or Canadian Falls, 158 ft.; regards above; public parks on each side. 2. Vil.; Niagara co., N. Y.; p. 5,502; resort. 3. Same as CLIFTON, 4.

Ni'am-ni'am, nī'ăm-nī'ăm, tribe; living on S. E. borders of Sudan, Cen. Africa.

Ni-as', nī-ās', Dutch isl.; W. of Sumatra; 2,100 □; l. 70 m.; est. p. 170,000; Malayan. **Poo'lo Ni-as':.**

Ni'au-mel-sa'kas, nī'ô-mel-sā'kās, falls; Lulea Riv.; Norrbotten dist., Sw.; 300 ft.

Nib'haz, nib'haz [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xvii, 31.

Ni-ca'a, nī-kī'ă. 1. Nice, Italy. 2. Same as IZNIK. **Ni-kai'a:.**

Ni-can'der, nī-cān'der, **Karl Au'gust** [1799-1839], Sw. poet.

Ni-ca'nor [Gr., conqueror; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*]. **Ni-ka'nōr:** [Gr.].

Ni-ca-ra'gua, nī'cā-rā'gwā. 1. Lake; Cen. Am.; 90 × 30 m. 2. Rep.; from Caribbean Sea to Pacific Oc.; Cen. Am.; 49,500 □; p. 312,845; * Managua. 3. Town; on Lake Nicaragua; Cen. Am.; est. p. 8,000.

Ni'ca-ra'gua Ship Ca-nal', projected interoceanic canal to be made partly by canalization of San Juan Riv. and use of Lake Nicaragua; l. 170 m.

Ni'ca-ri'a, nī'cā-rī'ă [Anc. **I-ca'ri-a**], Turkish isl.; Ægean Sea, W. of Samos; 50 □.

Ni-cas'tro, nī-cās'trō, city; Catanzaro prov., Italy; p. 18,181.

Nic'co-li, nic'cō-lī, **Nic"co-le'** [1364-1437], Florentine scholar; founder of modern libraries.

Nic"co-li'ni, nic'co-lī'nī, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1785-1861], It. poet; dramatist.

Nic"co-lo', nī'cō-lō'. 1. **I"sou"ard'** [1775-1818], Fr. mus. comp. 2. **N. Pi-sa'no,** Same as PISANO.

Nice, nīs, spt. city; on Medit. Sea; Alpes-Maritimes dept., Fr.; p. 48,273; ceded by Sardinia, 1860; health resort; formerly, **Ni-cæ'a.**

Ni-ceph'o-ras, Greg'o-ras, nī-sef'o-ras, patriarch of Constantinople; fl. 14th cent.; author of *Byzantine History.*

Ni-ceph'o-rus, nī-sef'o-rŭs. 1. **N. I.** [-811], emp. of Constantinople after banishing the usurper Irene. 2. **N. II.,** "Phocas" [-969], emp. of Constantinople; conquered Syrians; assassinated. 3. **N. III.,** "Botaniates" [-1081], emp. of Constantinople; usurped throne from Michael Ducas; banished by Alexis Comnenus. 4. Patriarch of Constantinople [758?-828]; Byzantine historian. 5. **Cal-lis'tus** [-1356?], Gr. ecclesiastical historian. **Ni-kē-pho'ros:** [Gr.].

Nice"ron', nīs"rŏn', **Jean Pierre** [1685-1738], Fr. educator; biographer.

Ni-ce'tas A"com-i-na'tos, nī-sē'tas ā"com-i-nē'tus, **"Cho-ni'a-tes"** [-1216?], Byzantine historian. **Ni-kē'tas A-ko-mi-na'tos:** [Gr.].

Nic Frog [ARBUTHNOT *History of John Bull*], a nickname for the Dutch.

Nich'ol, nic'ol, **John Prin'gle** [1804-1859], Brit. astronomer; *Dictionary of the Physical Sciences.*

Nich'o-las, nic'o-las [Gr., victory of the people. **Nic'o-las:.** **Nick** (dim.). **D. Ni'co-laus,** nī'co-lăs, **Klaus,** klōs; F. **Ni"co'las',** nī'cō'lä'; **Ni"cole',** nī'cōl'; G. **Ni'co-laus",** nī'co-lous'; **Ni'ko-laus":, Klaus:;** Gr. **Ni-ko'la-os;** Hung. **Mi'klos,** mi'klosh; It. **Nic"co-lō',** nī'cō-lō'; **Ni"co-lō':, Ni-co'la,** nī-cō'lä (*fem.*); L. **Ni"co-la'us;** Pg. **Ni"co-la'o,** nī'cō-lä'ō; Rus. **Ni"co-la'i,** nī'cō-lä'ī; Sp. **Ni"co-las',** nī'cō-läs'; Sw. **Nils,** nils]. 1. **Saint** [-340], bishop of Myra; patron of children. 2. Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **N. I.** [-858, excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople; brought on Eastern schism. (2) **N. IV.** [-1292], Jerome of Ascoli; wrote commentaries on Scriptures. (3) **N. V.** [1398-1455; Tomaso Parentucelli or Sarzano; founder of Vatican Library. 3. **N. I.,** [1796-1855], czar of Rus.; engaged in Crimean war. 4. Co., N. E. Ky.; 190 □; p. 10,764; * Carlisle. 5. Co.; cen. W. Va.; 720 □; p. 9,309; ⊙ Summerville.

Nich'o-las Nick'le-by, the hero of Dickens's novel *Nicholas Nickleby;* teacher at Dotheboy's Hall; actor; friend to Smike.

Nich'o-las-ville, town; Jessamine co., Ky.; p. 2,157.

Nich'ols, nic'olz. 1. **John** [1745-1826], Eng. antiquary; editor; *Gentleman's Magazine.* 2. **John Bow'yer** [1779-1863], Eng. antiquary; editor; *Gentleman's Magazine.* 3. **John Gough** [1806-1873], Eng. editor; *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Nich'ol-son, nic'ol-sun, **John** [1822-1857], Eng. soldier; quelled Sepoy mutiny in the Punjab; killed at Delhi

Nic'i-as, nish'i-as. 1. Athenian gen.; comm. exp. against Syracuse, where he was killed, –413. 2. Athenian painter; fl. –3d cent.; *Necromantia Homeri.* **Ni-kī'as** [Gr.].

Nick'er-son, nik'er-sun, city; Reno co., Kan.; p. 1,662.

Nick'ie Ben", nik'i-ben' [Scot., the inner or real devil] (BURNS *Address to the Deil*), Old Nick.

Nic"o-bar' Is'lands, group of 20 isls.; E. of Bay of Bengal; 631 □; largest, Great Nicobar, 30 × 12 m.; p. 5,000; Brit.

Nic"o-de'mus, nic'o-dē'mus [Gr.; *Bib.*], a ruler of the Jews. **Ni-ko'dē-mos:** [Gr.].

Nic'ol, nic'ol, **Will'iam** [1768?-1851], Scot. physicist; invented Nicol prism. See PRISM, in vocab.

Ni"co'la'i', nī'cō'lä'ī', **Au"toine' Chré"ti"en'** [1712-1777. Fr. marshal.

Ni'co-lai", nī'cō-laī'. 1. **Chris'toph Fried'rich** [1733-1811], Ger. critic; *Universal German Library.* 2. **Ot'to** [1810-1849], Ger. mus. composer.

Nic'o-las [see NICHOLAS]. 1. [*Bib.*] A man of Antioch who became a Jewish proselyte. 2. **Ni"cō'lā'. Mi'chel'** [1810-1886], Fr. philosopher; *Eclecticism.* 3. nic'o-las. [Pseud.] Sir Nicholas Harris [1799-1848], Brit. antiquary; *Orders of Knighthood.* 4. **N. of Bâle** or **Ba'sel** [-1395?], Swiss reformer; burned at stake.

Ni'cole', nī'cōl'. 1. **Claude** [1611-1685], Fr. classical poet. 2. **Pierre** [1625-1695], Fr. theologian; Port-Royalist.

Nic"o-let', nic"o-lā', co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 595 □; p. 23,262; * Réeancourt.

Nic'ol-ls, nic'olz, **Rob'ert** [1814-1837], Scot. poet.

Ni"col'let', nī'col'lā', **Jo"seph' Ni"co'las'** [1786-1843], Fr. astronomer; geologist; explored W. Mississippi basin.

Nic'ol-let, nic'ol-et, co.; S. cen. Minn.; 455 □; p. 13,382; ⊙ Saint Peter.

Nic'olls, nic'olz, **Rich'ard,** Brit. soldier; 1st Eng. Gov. of N. Y.; captured it from Dutch in 1664.

Ni-com'a-chus, nī-com'a-cus. 1. Gr. mathematician; Pythagorean; fl. 2d cent. 2. **N. of Thebes** [–350?-300?], Gr. painter; *Rape of Proserpine.* **Ni-ko'ma-chos:** [Gr.].

Nic"o-me'des, nic'o-mī'dīz, named "Philopator" [–91–74], king of Bithynia; bequeathed his kingdom to Romans. **Ni-ko-mē'dēs:** [Gr.].

Nic"o-me'di-a, nic'o-mī'di-a, anc. city; Bithynia, Asia Minor. **Iz'mid:; Ni-ko-mē'dei-a:** [Gr.].

Ni-cop'o-lis, nī-cop'o-lis [Gr., city of victory]. 1. Town; on the Danube Riv., Bulg.; p. 4,652; founded by Trajan. **Ni-cop'o-li:.** 2. Anc. city; * of Epirus, Gr. **Ni-ko'po-lis:** [Gr.].

Ni"co-si'a, nī'co-sī'ă. 1. City; Sicily; p. 14,941. 2. City; * of Cyprus; p. 12,515. **Lev"ko-si'a:; Ni"ko-si'a:.**

Ni"cot', nī'cō', **Jean** [1530-1600], Fr. lexicographer; courtier; propagated tobacco in France.

Ni-co'ya, nī-cō'yā. 1. Peninsula; Costa Rica, Cen. Am. 2. Bay or gulf; arm of Pacific Oc., E. coast Nicoya pen., Costa Rica, Cen. Am. 3. Riv.; Costa Rica; flows into bay.

Nic"the-ro'y, nic'tē-rō'ī, city; * of Rio de Janeiro state, Braz.; p. 36,050. **Nic"te-ro-hy':; Prai'a Gran'de:.**

Ni"cu-man', nī'cū-mān', riv.; Amur territory, Siberia; l. 220 m. to Amur River.

Nid'der-dale, nid'er-dēl, valley of **Nidd River,** York co., Eng.; flows S. E. to Ouse River.

Ni'der, nī'der, **Jo-han'nes** [-1440?], Ger. ecclesiastic; persecutor of Hussites. **Nie'der:.**

Nid'wal"den, nid'vŭl'den, canton; central Switz.; 112 □; p. 12,538. **Low'er Un'ter-wal"den:; Un'ter-wal"den-le:Bas':.**

Nie'buhr, nī'bŭr. 1. **Bar'thold Ge'org** [1776-1831], Danish educator; hist.; *Roman History.* 2. **Kar'sten** [1733-1815], f. of hist.; Ger. traveler; *Description of Arabia.*

Nie'der-bay"ern, nī'der-baī'ern, dist. or circle; E. Bavaria; 4,152 □; p. 664,798. **Low'er Ba-va'ri-a:.**

Nie'der-bronn", nī'der-bren', town; Alsace prov., Ger.; p. 2,830; min. springs; forging.

Nie'der-Sel'ters, nī'der-sel'ters, vil.; Hesse-Nassau, Prus.; seltzer-springs.

Nie'der-wald, nī'der-vālt, mt.; opposite Bingen, Hesse, Ger.; surmounted by monument commemorating victories of war of 1870-1871.

Nie'der-We'sel, nī'der-vē'zel, fort. mfg. town; Rhenish Prus.; p. 19,104.

Ni"el', nī'el', **A"dolphe'** [1802-1869], Fr. marshal; statesman; distinguished at Solferino; Minister of War.

Ni"em-ce'wicz, nī'em-tsē'vich, **Ju'li-an Ur'sin** [1757-1841], Polish poet; historian; novelist; traveled in U. S.

Nie'men, nī'men, riv.; Minsk govt., Rus. Poland; l. 500 m.; flows through east Prus. as the Memel and into Baltic Sea; navigable to Grodno.

Nie'mey-er, nī'moi-er, **Au'gust Her'mann** [1754-1828], Ger. Pietist; chancellor of the University of Halle.

Ni"epce', nī'eps', **Jo"seph' Ni"ce"phore'** [1765-1833], Fr. chemist; lithographer; an inventor of photography.

Ni"epce' de St. Vic"tor', Claude Ma"rie' Fran"çois' [1805-1870], Fr. soldier; nephew of Joseph Nicéphore Niepce; developed photography.

Nier'stein, nīr'stain, vil.; Rhein-Hessen prov., Hesse, Ger.; p. 3,283; famed for wine.

Nieu'hof, net'hef, **Jo'hann** [1630-1672], Ger. traveler; in China and Java; lost in Madagascar.

Ni"eu"port', nī"ō'pōr', **Vicomte de,** Charles François Ferdinand Florent Antoine [1746-1827], Fr. mathematician; director of Academy of Brussels.

Nieu'we-Diep", nyū've-dīp', cml. town; mouth of Amsterdam Canal, N. Holland prov., Netherlands.

Nieu'wen-tyt, nyū'ven-tāt, **Ber'nard** [1654-1718], Dutch mathematician.

Nieuw'land, nyūv'lānt, **Pie'ter** [1764-1794], Dutch poet; educator; *Orion.*

Nieuw'landt, nyūv'lānt, **Wil'lem, van den** [1584-1635], Fl. painter; engraver; dramatist.

Nieuw'poort, nyūv'pōrt, fort. cml. town; West Flanders, Belg.; p. 3,690; bathing-resort.

Nieuw'veld, nyūv'velt, mts.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 10,000 ft.

Ni"èvre', nī'ĕvr', cen. dept., Fr.; 2,632 □; p. 343,581; * Nevers.

Ni'gel, naī'jel, **Ol'i-faunt** [SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel*], the hero; strikes Lord Dalgarno and is obliged to seek refuge in Alsatia. **Lord Glen-var'loch:.**

Ni'ger, naī'jer [Gr., from L., black; *Bib.*]. 1. **C. Pes-cen'ni-us** [-194], Gov. of Syria; rival of Septimius Severus for imperial throne; slain. 2. Riv.; W. Afr.; l. 2,600 m. from Kong dist. to Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinea; Mandingo name. **Jo'le-ba Kwor'ra:; Quor'ra:.**

Ni'ger Coast Pro-tec'to-rate. See BRITISH NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

Ni'ger Ter'ri-to-ries. See BRITISH NIGER TERRITORIES.

Ni-gri'ti-a, nī-grish'i-ă. Same as SUDAN.

Ni'i-ga'ta, nī'i-gä'tä. 1. Ken; N. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 1,652,930. 2. Spt. in same; p. 47,201.

Ni'i-hau', nī'i-hou', isl.; Hawaii; 97 □.

Nij"ni-Lom'of, nij'nī-lem'ef, town; Penza govt., Rus.; p. 19,000.

Nij"ni-Ta-gilsk', -tă-gilsk', town; Perm govt.; Ural Mts., Rus.; p. 40,000. **Nij"ne-ta-ghilsk':.**

Nik'ko, nik'kō, town; Tochigi ken, Japan; famed for temples, shrines, tombs. **Hn'chi Is'hi:.**

Ni"ko-la'evsk, nī'kō-lā'evsk. 1. Town; Samara govt., Rus.; p. 10,000, chiefly Dissenters. 2. Town; naval sta.; * of Primorskays; on Amur Riv., Siberia. **Ni"co-la'ifsk:.**

Ni"ko-lai"ef', nī'kō-laī'ef', fort. city; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 76,578; chief station of Rus. Black Sea fleet. **Ni-ko-lai"ev':.**

Nik'ols-burg, nik'gls-bŏrg, town; Moravia, Austria; p. 7,642; castle; library; red wines. **Mi'ku-lov":.**

Ni'kon, ni'ken [1605-1687], Rus. scholar; patriarch of Rus. Ch.; revised service-books.

Ni-ko'pol, nī-kō'pel, cml. town; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Russia; p. 10,000.

Nile, naīl, riv.; E. Afr.; fr. Lake Victoria Nyanza to Mediterranean; l. 3,370 m.; delta 120 m. broad at coast; rises below cataracts from May to Sept. **Nel'los:** [Gr.].

Niles, naīlz. 1. **Hez"e-ki'ah,** 1777-1839], Am. journalist; *Niles's Register.* 2. **John Mil'ton** [1787-1856], Am. journalist; U. S. Senator; biographer. 3. City; Trumbull co., Ohio; p. 4,289. 4. City; Berrien co., Mich.; p. 4,197.

Nil'gir-i, nil'gir-ī. 1. Native state; Orissa, Ind.; 278 □; p. 33,944; * Nilgiri. 2. Dist.; Madras pres., Ind.; 749 □; p. 49,501; * Ootacamund. 3. Hills, mts.; Madras pres., Ind.; sanitary resort.

Nils'son, nil'son, **Sven** [1787-1883], Sw. naturalist.

Ni'lun, nī'lŭn, vil.; W. Tibet; elev. 11,127 ft. **Ni'lungt.**

Ni'mar, nī'mār', dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 3,340 □; p. 231,341; * Khandwa.

Nim'e-guen, nim'ĕ-gen, cml. town; Gelderland prov., Netherlands; p. 34,128; Peace Congress held here, 1678. **Nij'me-gen:; Nym'we-gen:.**

Nimes, nim, cml. city; * of Gard dept., Fr.; p. 71,623; extensive Rom. ruins; Corinthian temple, etc. **Nismes:.**

Nim'fi, nim'fi, town; Smyrna vilayet; rock-cut colossal figure in honor of Sesostris.

Nim'rah [Heb., flowing water; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxii. 3.

Nim'rim [Heb., flowing streams; *Bib.*].

Nim'rod. 1. [Heb., strong; *Bib.*] Grandson of Ham; a mighty hunter. 2. [Pen-name.] Charles James Apperley, Eng. writer for sportsmen.

Nim'shi, nim'shī [Heb., Jah reveals; *Bib.*].

Nim'u-e, nim'ū-ē [MALORY *History of Prince Arthur*], the Delilah of Merlin, who imprisoned him under a stone

Nin'e-veh, nin'ę-vę [Heb.; *Bib.*], anc. city; Tigris Riv.; built by Nimrod, –2215?; destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, –606?, × of Assyria. **Nin'e-ve'i.**

Nine Wor'thies. **1.** See WORTHY, *n.*, in vocab. **2.** *Eng. Hist* | The privy-councillors of William III.

Ning'-po", ning'-pō", walled city; Chehkiang prov., China; p. 255,000; treaty port; famous temple of Queen of Heaven.

Niu-gu'ta, niu-gū'tā, trading-town; Manchuria dependency, China; p. 15,000.

Niu'i-an, Saint [–432?], Celtic bishop; converted Picts. **Ni-ar"i-a'nus:; Nyn'i-as:.**

Ni"non' de L'En"clos'. See LENCLOS.

Ni'nus, nī'nus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Reputed founder of Nineveh, –2182; husband of Semiramis. **2.** Gr. name for Rimmon Mirari, Assyrian king; fl. –1330. **Ni'nos:** [Gr.].

Ni'o, ni o'; anc. **I'os,** isl.; Cyclades, S. W. fr. Naxos, Ægean Sea, Gr.; 30 □; p. 2,130.

Ni"o-bra'ra Riv'er, nī'o-brā'rā, E. Wyo. & N. Neb.; l. 450 m. to Missouri River.

Ni"ort', ni'ōr', mfg. city; × Deux-Sèvres dept., Fr.; p. 22,079.

Niph'a-tes, nif'a-tiz [*Myth.*], mt. of Mesopotamia; Satan said to have alighted there to visit the earth. **Ni-pha'tēs:** [Gr.].

Nip'i-gon, nip'i-gon, lake; N. W. Lake Superior, Ontario prov., Can.; l. 70 m.; full of islands; irregular coast. **Nep'i-gon:.**

Nip'iss-sing, nip'i-sing. **1.** Lake; N. E. Lake Huron, Ontario prov., Can.; outlet French Riv. into Georgian Bay; l. 50 m. **2.** Dist.; N. Ontario prov., Can.; 3,722 □; p. 943.

Nip'ple Top, mt.; Adirondacks, Essex co., N. Y.; 4,684 ft.

Nip"pon', nip'on', principal isl. of Japan; l. 900 m.; 87,485 □; p. 31,052,068; chief city, Tokyo. It comprises three divisions: (1) **Cen'tral,** 36,610 □; p. 15,776,541; (2) **North'ern,** 30,204 □; p. 6,190,028; (3) **West'ern,** 20,681 □; p. 9,279,740. **Hon'do:; Hon'shiu:; Niph"on':.**

Nir'gua, nir'gwā; town; Carabobo state, Venezuela; est. p. 10,000.

Ni"sard', ni"zār', **Jean Ma"rie' Na"po"lé"on' De"si"ré'** [1806–1888], Fr. academician; critic.

Nis-ce'mi, nis-chē'mi, town; Caltanisetta prov., Sicily; p. 10,750.

Nish [anc. **Nais'sus**], fort. city; Serv.; p. 21,396; bpl. of Constantine the Great. **Nisch:; Nis'sa:.**

Nish"a-pur', nish'ā-pūr', town; Khorasan prov., Per.; est. p. 11,000; turquoises; home of Omar Khayyam.

Nish"na-bat'o-na Riv'er, Carroll co., Iowa; l. 220 m. to Missouri River.

Ni'si-ta, ni'si-tā, isl.; S. E. of Pozzuoli; Gulf of Naples; p. 1,112; quarantine station.

Nis'roch, nis'rec Heb., eagle; *Bib.*].

Ni'sus, nī'sus. **1.** [*Myth.*] King of Megara; k. by his dau. Scylla, who pulled a charmed hair from his head; transformed into a sea-eagle. **2.** [VERGIL *Æneid.*] Son of Hyrtacus; friend of Euryalus; slain in an attack on the Rutulian camp. **Ni'sos:** [Gr.].

Ni-teu'di. See SANTA CRUZ, 5.

Nith, riv.; Ayr co., Scot.; l. 71 m. to Solway Firth; noted for its beauty.

Nithsdale, Earl of [1676–1744], William Maxwell; Scot. Jacobite; condemned to death; escaped to Rome.

Ni'ti-Ghat', ni'ti-gāt', pass in Himalayas from Tibet to Kumaun; elev. 16,814 ft. **Ni"ti-Ghaut':.**

Nit"i-nat' Sound. Same as BARCLAY SOUND.

Nitzsch, nich. **1. Gre'gor Wil'helm** [1790–1861], Ger. philologist; Homeric critic. **2. Karl Im-ma'nu-el** [1787–1868], Ger. theologian of the mediation school. **3. Karl Wil'helm** [1818–1880], Ger. historical author.

Niu'wer Am'stel, nyū'vęr ām'stel, town; N. Holland prov., N. E. Netherlands; p. 28,782. **Am"stel-veen':.**

Ni"velles', ni"vel', mfg. town; Brabant prov., Belg.; p. 10,788. **Ny"vel':.**

Ni"ver"nais', ni"ver"nē', old cen. prov. of Fr.; corresponding to Nièvre. **Ni"ver"nois':.**

Nix'dorf, nix'dōrf, 2 mfg. vills., **Gross** and **Klein;** N. Bohemia, Austria; p. 6,449; mineral springs; silk-weaving.

Ni-zam'el-Mulk', ni-zām'-ul-mulk' [–1092?], Per. patron of letters; grand vizier to Alp-Arslan.

Ni-zam's' Do-min'ions. Same as HAIDARABAD.

No, or **No-A'mon,** nō or nō-ā'mon [Heb., < Egyptian; *Bib.*], anc. city, Egy.; probably Thebes.

No"a-dī'ah, nō"a-dī'a [Heb., Jah' assembles; *Bib.*].

No'ah, nō'a. ID. **No'ach,** nō'ak. F. **No"é',** nō"ē'; G. **No'a,** nō'ā, Sw. **No'a,** nō'ā. [Heb., rest; *Bib.*]

No"ailles', nō"ā'. **1. A"dri"en' Mau"rice', Duc de,** [1678–1766], Fr. marshal; comm.-in-chief agst. Ger.; married niece of Mme. de Maintenon. **2. Anne Jules, Duc** [1650–1708], Fr. marshal; viceroy of Catalonia. **3. Jean Paul Fran"çois', Duc** [1739–1824], Fr. gen.; member Acad. of Sciences; f.-in-law of Lafayette. **4. Lou"is', Duc** [1713–1793], Fr. marshal. **5. Lou"is' Au"toine'** [1651–1729], Fr. cardinal; intermediator between Jansenists and Jesuits. **6. Lou"is' Ma"rie', Vicomte** [1756–1804], Fr. statesman; received capitulation at Yorktown; killed at sea off Cuba. **7. Paul, Duc** [1802–1885], Fr. academician; *History of Mme. de Maintenon.* **8. Phi"lippe'** [1715–1794], Fr. duc de Mouchy; marshal; guillotined as a royalist.

No"ak-hal'i, nō"ak-hāl'i. **1.** Dist.; Bengal pres., Brit. Ind.; 1641 □; p. 961,319. **2.** Its ×; cmt. town; p. 4,752. **No"ac-ol'ly:.**

Nob, nob [Heb., height; *Bib.*], city in Benjamin.

No'bah, nō'bā [Heb., prominent; *Bib.*].

No'bi-li, nō'bi-lī, **Ro-ber'to de** [1577–1656], It. Jesuit; missionary to S. India.

No'ble. **1.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 420 □; p. 23,359; ⊙ Albion. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 415 □; p. 20,753; ⊙ Caldwell.

No'bles, nō'blz, co.; S. W. Minn.; p. 7,958; ⊙ Worthington.

No'bles-ville, city; ⊙ of Hamilton co., Ind.; p. 3,054.

No-ce'ra In-fe"ri-o're, nō-chē'rā in-fē"ri-ō'rē, hist. town; Salerno prov., It.; p. 15,075. **No-ce'ra de'i Pa-ga'ni:.**

Nod, Land of. **1.** [Heb., exile; *Bib.*] Land where Cain took refuge on the death of Abel. **2.** See LAND!, in vocab.

No'dab, nō'dab [Heb., liberal; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 19.

Nod'a-way. **1.** Riv.; Cass co., Iowa; l. 200 m. to Missouri Riv. **2.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 848 □; p. 30,914; ⊙ Maryville. **3.** Vil.; Andrew co., Mo.; p. 2,670.

No"dier', nō"dyē', **Charles** [1780–1844], Fr. academician; romancer; fairy-tales, etc.

No"ë', nō"ē'. **Am"é"dée', Comte de** [1819–1879], Fr. draftsman; caricaturist; contributed to *Charivari.*

No'e, nō'ę Gr.; *Bib.*, Noah.

No'el F. **No"el',** nō"el'; It. **Na-ta'le,** nā-tā'lē; Pg. Sp. **Na-tal',** nā-tāl'; L. **Na-ta'lis, No-e'li-us.** **1. Bap'tist Wri"o-thes'ley** [1799–1873], Eng. Baptist clergyman. **2.** nō"el'. **Fran"çois' Jo"seph' Mi"chel'** [1753–1841], Fr. diplomatist; educator; author.

No'gah [Heb., shining; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iii, 7; xiv, 6.

No"gent'-le-Ro"trou', nō"zhŭn'-lę-rō"trū', town; Eure-et-Loir dept., Fr.; p. 7,346; Ger. def. Fr., Nov. 21, 1870, and Jan. 6, 1871.

No'hah [Heb., rest; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 2.

Noh-ca-cab', nō-cā-cāb', vil.; Yucatan, Mex.; p. 6,000; ruins.

Noi-ré', nwā-rē', **Lud'wig** [1829–1889], Ger. monistic philosopher.

Noir"moa"tier', nwār"mō"tyē'. **1.** Isl.; Vendée dept., Fr.; 18 □; p. 7,728. **2.** Its chief town; p. 5,000.

No-ko'mis, nō-kō'mis [LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha*], dau. of the Moon; grandmother of Hiawatha.

No'la, nō'lā, anc. city; Caserta prov., It.; 14 m. N. E. Naples; p. 11,395; Augustus Cæsar died here. **Nō'la:** [Gr.].

Nol"a-chuck'y Riv'er, nol'a-chuk'i, Blue Ridge, N. C.; l. 150 m. to French Broad Riv., Tenn. **Nol"i-chuck'i:.**

No'lan, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,573; ⊙ Sweetwater.

Nöl'de-ke, nōl'de-kę, **The'o-dor** [1836–1875], Ger. scholar.

No'lin Creek, Hardin co., Ky.; l. 100 m. to Green River.

Nol'le-kens, Jo'seph [1737–1823], Eng. sculptor.

Nol"let', nō"lē', **Jean Au"toine'** [1700–1770], Fr. physicist.

Nom'bre-de-Di'os, nom'brē-dē-dī'ōs, town; Durango state, Mex.; p. 7,000; silver-mining.

No'mo, nō'mō, promontory; S. point Nagasaki ken, W. Kiushiu Isl., Japan. **No"mo-sa'ki:.**

Noodt, nōt, **Ge'raert** [1647–1725], Dutch jurist; author.

Noort, nōrt, **A'dam van** [1557–1641], Fl. painter; teacher of Rubens.

Noot'ka Sound, nūt'kų, harbor; W. Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia, sheltered by an island of same name.

Noph, nof [Heb.; *Bib.*], anc. Egyptian city; Memphis.

No'phah, nō'fā [Heb., height; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxi, 30.

No'ra, No'rah. See ELEANOR.

Nor'bert, nōr'bęrt *or* (F.) nōr'bār', **Saint** [–1134], abp. of Magdeburg; founder of Premonstrants.

Nord, nōr, depr.; N. France; 2,193 □; p. 1,736,341; × Lille.

Nor'den, Fre'de-rik Lou'is [1708–1742], Dan. artist; Egyptologist.

Nor'den-ham. Same as BREMERHAVEN.

Nor'der-ney, nōr'dęr-nai, Prus. isl.; E. Friesland group, North Sea; 4 □; p. 2,850; summer resort.

Nord-hau'sen, nōrt-hau'zęn, mfg. town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 26,847.

Nord'kyn, Cape, Nor.; most N. point of mainland of Europe.

Nord'land, nōrd'lānd. **1.** Amt; N. Norway; incl. Lofoden Isls.; 14,517 □; p. 131,850; × Bodö. **Nar'land:.** **2.** N. div.; Iceland.

Nörd'ling-en, nūrt'ling-en, fort. t.; 40 m. S. W. of Nuremburg, Bav.; p. 8,005; Sw. def. by Imperialists, Sept. 6, 1643.

Nord're Ber'gen-hus, nōrd'rę bęr'gęn-hūs, amt; S. W. Norw.; 7,132 □; p. 87,552.

Nord're Trond'hjem, trōnd'yim, amt; N. Norway; 8,791 □; p. 81,236; × Levanger.

Nore, nōr, **The,** sand-bank; mouth of Thames Riv.; 3 m. N. E. of Sheerness, Eng.— **Mu'ti-ny of the Nore,** on Brit. fleet from May 20 to June 13, 1797; ringleaders hanged.

Nor'folk, nōr'fęk. **1. Duke of** (1) [1473?–1554], Thomas Howard, Eng. gen.; statesman. (2) [–1572], Thomas Howard, friend of Mary Q. of Scots. (3) [1815–1860], Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, Brit. Rom. Cath. peer; hereditary earl marshal. Several other dukes of Norfolk are introduced in Shakespeare's plays, not always with historical accuracy. **2. N. Bay,** a deep estuary; S. E. Tasmania; N. Tasman peninsula. **3. N. Is'land,** Brit. col.; bet. New Zealand and New Caledonia, S. W. Pac. Oc.; 13½ □; under gov. of N. S. Wales; former convict-station. **4. N. Plains,** dist.; Devon and Westmoreland cos., N. Tasmania; 2,250 □; p. 3,638; chief towns, Latrobe, Westbury. **5. N. Sound.** Same as SITKA SOUND. **6.** Co.; E. Eng.; on North Sea; 2,044 □; p. 454,516; × Norwich. **7.** Co.; E. Mass.; 494 □; p. 118,950; ⊙ Dedham. **8.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 476 □; p. 77,038; ⊙ Portsmouth. **9.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 635 □; p. 30,760; on Lake Erie; × Simcoe. **10.** City; Norfolk co., Va.; p. 34,871; port of entry. **11.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Madison co., Neb.; p. 3,088. **12.** Town; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. 2,024. **13.** Town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 1,546.

Nor'i-cum, anc. Rom. prov.; incl. Aust. S. of Danube, Styria, Carinthia, & pt. of Salzburg & Bavaria; × Noreia; gave name to Noric Alps. **Nō-ri-kon':** [Gr.].

Nor'ma, an opera by Bellini, libretto by Romani; first performed, 1831; also, its heroine.

Nor'mal, city; McLean co., Ill.; p. 3,459; State Normal University.

Nor'man, co.; N. W. Minn.; 1,440 □; p. 10,618; ⊙ Ada.

Nor'man-by. 1. Marquis of [1797–1863], Constantine Henry Phipps, Brit. diplomatist; author. **2.** Town; bor. Middlesborough, N. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 9,109.

Nor'man-dy, anc. duchy; former prov., Fr.; on Eng. Channel; corresponded nearly to Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, & Manche depts., & Channel Isls.; × Rouen; thrice a part of Eng. monarchy, before 1450.

Nor'man Is'lands. Same as CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Nor'man's Woe, reef; W. Gloucester harbor, Mass.

Nor'man-ton, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 10,234; coal & iron.

Nor'na [SCOTT *The Pirate*], a preternatural self-deluding character.

No-ro'nha Is'lands. Same as FERNANDO NORONHA.

Norr'bot-ten, nōr'bet-tęn, div.; N. Norway; 40,563 □; p. 108,406; × Piteå.

Nor'ris, John [1657–1711], Eng. divine; author; disciple of Plato and Malebranche.

Nor'ris, Mount, Yellowstone Nat. Park, Mont. and Wyo.; 10,019 ft.

Nor'ris-town, nor'is-toun, mfg. bor.; ⊙ of Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 19,791; State Insane Asylum.

Norr'kö-ping, nōr'chō-ping, mfg. town; × Östergötland prov.; S. E. Sw.; p. 33,532; port of entry. **Nord'kö-ping:.**

Norr'land and Lap'land, div.; 5 northern provs., Sw.; 99,046 □; p. 759,471.

North, 1. Chris'to-pher [Pen-name], John Wilson. **2. Sir Dud'ley** [1641–1691], Eng. traveler; economist. **3. Fran'cis,** commonly **Lord" Keep'er Gui'lford** [1637–1685], Baron Guilford, Eng. jurist; Lord Chief Justice. **4. Fred'er-ick, Lord** [1732–1792], earl of Guilford; prime minister; responsible for Am. Revol. war. **5. Rog'er** [1653–1734], Eng. jurist; virtuoso; *Autobiography.* **6. Sir Thom'as,** Eng. author; d. after 1603; tr. *Plutarch's Lives.*

North Ad'ams, mfg. town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 16,074.

North-al'ler-ton, bor.; N. R., York co., Eng.; p. 3,802; Brit. def. Scotch at battle of the Standard, 1138.

North'am, par.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 5,043.

North A-mer'i-ca, continent; N. of western hemisphere; 8,109,199 □; est. p. 90,000,000. See BERMUDAS; CANADA; CEN. AMERICA; GREENLAND; LABRADOR; MEXICO; NEWFOUNDLAND; UNITED STATES OF AM.; WEST INDIES.

North Am'herst, vil.; Lorain co., Ill.; p. 1,648.

North-amp'ton. 1. Co.; midlands of Eng.; 1,003 □; p. 302,183. **North-amp'ton-shire:; North'amts:.** **2.** Its ×; mfg. city; p. of parl. bor., 70,872; Lancastrians def., 1460. **3.** Co.; N. N. C.; 568 □; p. 21,242; ⊙ Jackson. **4.** Co.; E. Pa.; 380 □; p. 84,220; ⊙ Easton. **5.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 290 □; p. 10,313; ⊙ Eastville. **6.** City; ⊙ of Hampshire co., Mass.; p. 14,990; Smith College for women. **7.** Town; Burlington co., N. J.; p. 5,376.

North An'do-ver, vil.; Essex co., Mass.; p. 3,742.

North Ar-cot', See ARCOT.

North At'tle-bor-ough, vil.; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 6,727.

North Aus-tra'li-a, Same as NORTHERN TERRITORY.

North Bal'ti-more, vil.; Wood co., Ohio; p. 2,857.

North Bar"rack-pur', N. section of Barrackpur, Bengal, Ind.; est. p. of B., 10,000.

North Ber'gen, town; Hudson co., N. J.; p. 5,715.

North Bier'ley, town; West Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 22,178.

North Bra-bant', prov.; S. Netherlands; 1,980 □; p. 519,022; × Bois-le-Duc.

North Brit'ain, a name for Scotland.

North Ca'naan, town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 1,683.

North, Cape, N. point of Magerö Isl.; most N. point of Norway; 1,200 ft.

North Car"o-li'na, car'o-lai'nq, State; S. Atlan. div., U. S.; 52,250 □; p. 1,617,947; × Raleigh; ratified Constitution, 1789.

North Con'way, vil.; Carroll co., N. H.; mountain summer resort.

North'cote, nōrth'cōt. **1. James** [1746–1831], Eng. painter; portraits and hist. scenes; *Hubert and Arthur.* **2. Sir Stafford.** See IDDESLEIGH. **3.** Town; Bourke co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 7,100.

North Da-ko'ta, State; N. cen. div. U. S.; 70,795 □; p. 182,719; × Bismarck; admitted, 1889.

North Dan'ville, town; Pittsylvania co., Va.; p. 3,799.

North East, bor.; Erie co., Pa.; p. 1,538.

North East Val'ley, town; South Island, New Zealand; p. 3,337; suburb of Dunedin.

North El'ba, vil.; Essex co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,117; burial-place of John Brown.

North'ern Ar"a-kan', ār'a-kān', dist.; W. Burma; 5,674 □; p. 6,948; forest region; × Arakan.

North'ern Ath'ens [Sobr.], Edinburgh, Scot.

North'ern Bear [Sobr.], Russia.

North'ern Cau-ca'si-a, div.; Caucasus; As. Rus.; 89,497 □; p. 2,860,247. **Cis"cau-ca'si-a:.**

North'ern Cir-cars', ser-cārs'. Same as CIRCARS.

North'ern Gi'ant [Sobr.], Russia.

North'ern Har'lot [Sobr.], Empress Elizabeth of Russia [1709–1761], from her alleged licentiousness.

North'ern He-rod'o-tus [Sobr.], Snorri-Sturluson, a poet and historian of Iceland.

North'ern Ter'ri-to-ry, region of South Australia, N. of 26° S. lat., & bet. 129° & 138° E. long., comprising nearly half of the colony; p. 4,895.

North'field. 1. Town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 9,907. **2.** City; Rice co., Minn.; p. 2,659.

North'fleet, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 11,717.

North Fork of Loup, riv.; W. Cherry co. to Howard co., Neb.; l. 200 m. **North Loup:.**

North Fork of the Platte, riv.; North Park, Col.; l. 800 m. to South Fork, Lincoln co., Neb.

North Fox Is'land, Penobscot Bay; Knox co., Me.; chief town, New Haven.

North Ger'man Con-fed"e-ra'tion, a federal union of all German states except Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, Hesse, and Liechtenstein, from 1867 to Nov., 1870.

North Green'bush, town; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 4,768.

North Ha'ven, hā'vęn, town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 1,862.

North Hemp'stead, t.; Queens co., Long Isl., N.Y.; p. 8,134.

North Hol'land, prov.; N. E. Netherlands; 1,070 □; p. 877,896; × Haarlem.

North Hunt'ing-ton, t.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 7,125.

North Is'land. See NEW ZEALAND.

North I-tal'ian Moun'tain, Elk Mts.; Col.; 13,225 ft.

North Kings'ton, town; Washington co., R. I.; p. 4,193.

North Knox'ville, town; Knox co., Tenn.; p. 2,297.

North Leb'a-non, town; Lebanon co., Pa.; p. 3,723.

North Lo'gan Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,004 ft.

North Man'ches-ter, town; Wabash co., Ind.; p. 2,384.

North Mel'bourne, town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 22,325; suburb of Melbourne.

North Mur'der-kill, hundred; Kent co., Del.; p. 3,954.

North Mus-ke'gon, mus-ki'gun, vil.; Muskegon co., Mich.; p. 1,590.

North'op, nōrth'ęp, par.; Flint co., Wales; p. 5,105.

North'ow-ram, nōrth'au-rum, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 20,517.

North Palm'ers-ton, pām'ęrz-tun, town; North Island, New Zealand; p. 4,238.

North Park, elevated basin; Grand co., Col.; 1,500 □; l. 50 m.; resort for game.

North Plain'field, town; Somerset co., N. J.; p. 4,250.

North Platte, city; ⊙ of Lincoln co., Neb.; p. 3,055.

North Ri'ding, div.; York co., Eng.; 2,128 □; p. 284,837.

North Riv'er, the Hudson River, especially near New York; so called by New-Yorkers. It was named thus originally to distinguish it from the Delaware, "the South River."

North Ron'ald-shay, isl.; most N. of Orkneys; 4 □.

North Sea, a body of water bet. Gt. Brit. and cont. of Europe, N. from Eng. Channel to Arctic Oc.; 160,000 □; l. 600 m.; extensive fisheries.

North Shields, vil.; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 6,046.

North Sub-urb'an Town, a N. suburb of Calcutta, Brit. Ind.; p. 30,000.

North Syd'ney. 1. Town; N. Scotia prov., Can.; p. 2,522. **2.** Town; Cumberland co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 17,000.

North Tar'ry-town, vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 3,179.

North Ton"a-wan'da, ton'a-won'da, vil.; Niagara co., N. Y.; p. 4,793.

North-um'ber-land. 1. Duke of [1785–1847], Hugh Percy, Brit. statesman; patron of sciences. **2. Duke of** [1792–1865], Algernon Percy, Brit. admiral. **3. Earl of** [–1408], Henry Percy, Eng. warrior; conspired agst. Richard II.; f. of Hotspur; def. Scotch at Homildon Hill. **4. Earl of** [–1460], Henry Percy, Eng. noble; Lancastrian in Wars of the Roses; killed at St. Albans. **5. Earl of** [1563–1632], Henry Percy, Eng. naval comm.; fought agst. Sp. Armada; prisoner in the Tower; studied occult sciences; called "The Wizard." **6. N. In'let,** bay; S. Baffinland, N. Frobisher Bay, Can. **7. N. Is'lands,** off E. coast Queensland, Australia; lat. 21° 30' S. **8. N. Strait,** divides Prince Edward Isl. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick provs., Can. **9.** Co.; N. Eng.; 2,015 □; p. 506,020; × Alnwick. **10.** Co.; E. cen. Pa.; 463 □; p. 74,698; ⊙ Sunbury. **11.** Co.; S. cen. Ontario prov., Can.; 745 □; p. 39,086; × Cobourg. **12.** Co.; E. New Brunswick prov., Can.; 4,760 □; p. 20,111; × Newcastle. **13.** Co.; E. Va.; 180 □; p. 7,895; ⊙ Heathsville. **14.** Bor.; Northumberland co., Pa.; p. 2,744.

North-um'bri-a. See NORTHUMBRIAN, in vocab. **North-um'ber-land:.**

North Un'ion, town; Fayette co., Pa.; p. 5,099.

North Ver'non, city; Jennings co., Ind.; p. 2,012.

North Ver-sailles', vęr-sēlz', town; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 2,882.

North'ville, vil.; Wayne co., Mich.; p. 1,573.

North-west'ern Prov'in-ces, lieut.-governorship; N. W. Brit. Ind.; bet. Bengal and the Punjab; incl. Oudh; 107,503 □; p. 46,905,085; × Allahabad.

North'west Fork, hundred; Sussex co., Del.; p. 2,793.

North'west Pas'sage, a passage from Baffin's Bay through Lancaster and Melville Sounds and Banks Strait to Arctic Oc. See NORTHWEST, in vocabulary.

North'-West' Prov'in-ces, civil division; Brit. India; 83,286 □; p. 34,254,254.

North'west Ter'ri-to-ries, all unorganized territory of Can. both sides of Hudson Bay, incl. Labrador; 2,371,481 □; p. 98,967. **Hud'son Bay Ter'ri-to-ry:.**

North'west Ter'ri-to-ry [*U. S. Hist.*], a non-slavery region N. of the Ohio Riv., bet. Pa. & the Mississippi; organized under the Act of 1787; now divided into five States.

North'wich, nōrth'wich, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 14,914; rock-salt mines.

North Wil'lough-by, town; Cumberland co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 3,400.

North'wood, town; Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. 9,468.

North Yak'i-ma, yak'i-mā, city; ⊙ of Yakima co., Wash.; p. 1,535.

Nor'ton. 1. An'drews [1786–1853], Am. scholar; Bib-

ffical Unitarian teacher; *Genuineness of the Gospels.* **2. Car'o-line E-liz'a-beth Sa'rah** (*née* Sheridan) [1808–1877, Eng. poet, novelist; *Tales & Sketches in Prose & Verse.* **3. Thom'as** [1532–1609 ?], Eng. lawyer; author. **4.** Co.; N. W. Kan.; 900 □; p. 10,617; ⊙ Norton. **5.** Par.; E. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,683. **6.** Par.; Derby co., Eng.; p. 5,477.

Nor'ton-in-the-Moors', town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 9,919.

Nor'ton Sound, bay; W. Alaska; S. of Bering Strait, and E. of St. Lawrence Isl.; l. 200 m.

Nor''um-be'ga, nôr'um-bē'ga, a country, city, and river, conjectured to have been occupied by Norsemen before 14th cent ; variously located on New Eng. coast.

Nor'val, nôr'val *(J. Horne Douglas)*, an aged peasant and his son.

Nor'walk, nôr'wôk. **1.** Mfg. town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 17,747. **2.** City; ⊙ of Huron co., Ohio; p. 7,195.

Nor'way, kingdom; W. pt. of Scandinavian pen. from Skager Rack to Arctic Oc.; 124,445 □; p. 2,000,917; * Christiania, under one crown with Sweden.

Nor'well, vil.; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 1,635.

Nor'wich. **1.** nôr'ij. Mfg. city; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 100,- 964; Norman cathedral; textile fabrics. **2.** nôr'wich. City; a ✻ of New London co., Conn.; p. 16,156. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Chenango co., N. Y.; p. 5,212.

Nor'wood. **1.** Vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 24,797; suburb of London. **2.** Town; S. Austral.; p. 11,755; suburb of Adelaide. **3.** Vil.; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 3,733.

Nos''si'-Bé', nôs'si'-bē', Isl.; N. W. Madagascar; 115 □; p. 7,709; * Hellieville, volcanic. **Nôs'si'bé'**.

Nos''tra-da'mus, nos'tra-dā'mus. **Mi''chel** [1503–1566], Fr. astrologer; *Centuries.* **No'tre-Dame'**.

No'ta, nō'tä. **Al-ber'to** [1775–1847], It. dramatist; sentimental comedy.

Not'ker Bal'bu-lus, not'kėr, **Saint** [840–912], monk of St. Gall, Swit.; martyrological; hymnodist; sacred music.

Not'ker La'be-o[—1022], monk of St. Gall, Swit.; teacher, translator of Scripture.

No'to, city, S. Sicily; near sea-coast; p. 15,925.

No'tre Dame Bay, nō'tr dām, N. E. coast Newfoundland.

No'tre Dame de Grâce, vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,306.

Nott, E-liph'a-let [1773–1866], Am. educator; reformer; pres. Union College.

Not'ting-ham, not'ing-am. **1. Earl of** [1621–1682], Heneage Finch, Eng. jurist; Lord Chancellor. **2. Captain** [Sobr.], Jeremiah Brandreth, –1817], a seditious knitter of Nottingham, Eng.; led a mob against the govt.; was hanged. **3.** Co ; cen. Eng.; 843 □; p. 445,823. **Not'ting-ham-shire**; **Notts**. **4.** Its ✻; mfg. bor.; p. 213,877, market-fairs. **5.** Vil.; Wells co., Ind.; p. 2,284.

Not'ting-ham Po'et [Sobr.], Philip James Bailey.

Not'to-way. **1.** Riv.; Nottoway co., Va., and Gates co., N. C.; l. 175 m. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Va ; 281 □; p. 11,582; ⊙ Nottoway.

Noue, nū, **Fran''çois' de la** [1531–1591], Huguenot general; comm. of Fr. army in the Netherlands; author; *Bras de Fer.*

Nou''me-a', nū'mā-ä', spt.; ✻ of New Caledonia, est. p. 5,000; convict station. **Nu''me-a'**; **Port'-de-France'**.

Nou-red'din. Same as Nur-ed-Din.

Nour''ma-hal, nūr'ma-hal [Moore *Lalla Rookh*], a sultana; the heroine of *The Light of the Harem.*

No-va'lis, nō-vä'lis [Pen-name], Friedrich von Hardenberg [1772–1801], Prus. romancer; poet.

No-va'ra, nō-vä'rä. **1.** Prov.; Piedmont, N. Italy; 2,353 □; p. 557,731. **2.** Its ✻; cml. town; p. 38,000.

No-va'ra Ex''pe-di'tion, Aust. frigate Novara around the world 1857–1859.

No'va Sco'ti-a, nō'va scō'shi-a, mar. prov.; E. Can.; 20,550 □; p. 450,396; * Halifax. **A-cu'di-a'**.

No-va'tian, nō-ve'shian, Rom priest; first antipope; fl. 3d cent. See vocabulary. **No-va''ti-a'nus**.

No-vay'a Zem'ly-a, nō-vaï'ä zem'li-ä, nō'va zem'blu **No'va Zem'bla.** [=new land], 2 Russ. Isls.; bet. Kara & Barents Seas, Arctic Oc., 40,000 □; Archangel government.

No-vel'la, Padman beauty; dau. of Giovanni d'Andrea [1312–1366], philos., jurist.

No''vel-la'ra, nō'vel-lä'rä, mfg. town; Modena prov., It.; est. p. 8,000.

No-vel'lo, Vin'cent [1781–1861], Eng. musical comp.; publisher; wrote church-music; founded Philharmonic Soc.

No''verre', nō'vār', **Jean Georges** [1727–1809], ballet-master of Royal Academy of Music, Paris.

Nov''go-rod', nov'gō-rod. **1.** Govt.; S. E. St. Petersburg, Russ., 47,256 □; p. 1,254,900; 3,000 lakes. **2.** Its ✻; declining cml. city; est. p 20,000, former metrop. of W. Russ.; ruined in 1471 by Ivan III., czar.

No'vi, nō'vi, city, Alessandria prov., N. It.; p. 9,917; Rus. def. Fr., Aug. 15, 1799.

No''vi-Ba''zar', nō'vi-bä'zär'. **1.** Sanjak, Bosnia; 3,842 □; p. 188,000, occupied by Austr.; governed by Turk. **2.** Its ✻; p. 12,000. **Ras'ci-a'**; **Ye''ni-pa-sar'**.

No'vi-kof, Ni''ko-la'i I-va'no-vich'' [1744–1818], Russ. literary critic; publisher.

No''vo-Ba''yan-zet', nō'vō-bā'yā-zet'. **1.** Dist.; Erivan govt., Transcaucasia, Rus.; 2,300 □; p. 70,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 6,000; Armenians. **No''vali-Ba''ya-zet'**.

No''vo-Cher-kask', nō'vō-cher-kāsk', mfn. and cml. town, ✻ of Region of Don govt., Russia; p. 38,476. **No'vo-Tcher-kask'**.

No''vo-ge-or''gi-evsk', nō'vō-gē-ôr'gē-evsk', fort. town; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 10,000. **Kri-lof'**.

No''vo-mos-kovsk', nō'vō-mas-kovsk', town; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Eur. Rus.; p. 11,000; cattle-fair.

No''wa-na-gar', nō'wä-nä-gär'. **1.** Native state; Kathiawar peninsula, Bombay, Ind.; 3,393 □; p. 250,847. **2.** Its ✻; cml. spt. town; p. 35,000.

Now''gong', now'gong, dist.; Assam, Brit. India; 3,417 □; p. 300,572. ✻ Nowgong. **Nno''gaon'**.

No''wi-ka'kat, nō'wi-kä'kat. **1.** Mts ; Alaska; long. 77° W.; S. W. Yukon Riv. **2.** Riv.; same region; l. 112 m.

Now'lin, nō'lin, co.; S. Dak.; 1,200 □; p. 139.

Nox, noks [L., night; *Myth.*, goddess of night; by Erebus, her brother, mother of Æther and Dies, or air and day.

Nox'u-bee, nox vu-bi. **1. Riv'er**, Choctaw co., Miss.; l. 130 m. to Tombigbee Riv., Sumter co., Ala. **O''kanox'u-bee'**. **2.** Co ; N. E. Miss.; 668 □; p. 25,328; ⊙ Macon.

Noy, noi, **Will'iam**, 1577–1634], Eng. jurist; author; advised the impost of "ship-money."

Noyes, noiz. **1. George Ra'pall** [1798–1868], Am. Semitic scholar, teacher. **2. John Hum'phrey** [1811–1887], Am. Perfectionist, founded Oneida Community, N. Y.

No''yon', nō'yôn', cathedral town, Oise dept., Fr.; p. 5,753; residence of Charlemagne, bpl of Calvin.

Nu'bi-a, nū'bi-a, a region of the Nile, from Libyan Desert to Red Sea, and Egypt to Kordofan, Sennar, and Abyssinia; incl Nubian Desert on E. of the Nile; Lower Nubia, from Assouan to Dongola; Upper Nubia, thence to Khartum; 305,000 □; est. p. 1,500,000.

Nu'ble, nū'blė, prov.; W. cen. Chile; 3,556 □; p. 163,159; ✻ Chillan.

Nuck'olls, nuc'ōlz, co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 11,417; ⊙ Nelson.

Nud-de'a. See Nadiya.

Nue''ces, nwā'ses. **1.** Riv.; Edwards co., Tex.; l. 400 m. to Corpus Christi Bay, S. W. Tex. **2.** Co.; S. Tex.; 2,430 □; p. 8,203; ⊙ Corpus Christi.

Nue''va E'ci-ja, nwē'vä ā'thi-nā, prov.; E. coast Isl. of Luzon, Philippine Isls.; p. 124,000; ✻ San Isidro.

Nue''va Im-pe'ri-al, city, Chile; p. 17,189.

Nue''va Viz-cay'a, nwē'vä vi-thä'ä, prov ; E. Isl. of Luzon; Philippine Isls.; p. 16,000; ✻ Bayombong

Nue'vo Le-on', nwē'vō lē-ōn', state; N. W. Mexico; 23,592 □; p. 293,793; ✻ Monterey.

Nu'gent, nū'jent. **1. Earl** [–1788], Robert Craggs, Brit. politician; poet. **2. George** [1757–1849], Brit. field-marshal; Gov. of Jamaica; commander in West Indies. **3. George Nu'gent Greu'ville, Lord** [1788–1850 ?], Brit. Liberal statesman; author. **4. Thom'as** [–1772], Ir. traveler; lexicographer.

Nug'gar. See Nagar.

Nu''ka-hi'va, nū'kä-hī'vä, Isl.; chief of Marquesas group, Pac. Oc.; l. 18 m.; p. 1,560.

Nu'kha, nū'kä, town; Transcaucasia; Rus. in Asia; p. 25,894.

Nu''ku-fe'tau, nū'kū-fē'tau, Isl.; Pac. Oc.; Ellice Isl., Oceania; Brit.

Nu''ku-lae'lae, nū'kū-laï'laï, group of islets; Pac. Oc.; Lagoon Isls.; Brit. **Mitch'ell:**.

Nu-man'ti-a, nu-man'shi-a, anc. city of the Celtiberi; on Douro Riv., Sp. **Nou-man-ti'a**; [Gr.].

Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us, nū'mu pom-pil'i-us, legendary king of Rome; founder of its religious institutions.

Num'ber Nip. Same as Rubezahl.

Nu-me'ni-us, [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], an ambassador sent by Jonathan to Rome, 144-141?

Nu-me''ri-a'nus, Mar'cus Au-re'li-us, emperor of Rome, 283; orator; poet; essayist; assassinated.

Nu-mid'i-a, [Gr., land of nomads], anc. kingdom and Rom. prov., N. Afr.; corresponded nearly with Algeria.

Num. num [Heb., continuation; *Bib.*], father of Joshua.

Nun, nūn. **1.** Riv.; Morocco, Afr.; l. 130 m. to Atl. Oc. **A-kas'sa**. **2.** Riv.; cen. & chief outlet of Niger Riv.; W. Afr. **3.** Cape; Morocco, Africa.

Nun'da, nun'da, vil.; Livingston co., N. Y.; p. 2,426.

Nun-da'was. Same as Hardwicke Mountains.

Nund-gū'on, nund-gū'ōn, native state; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 884 □; p. 150,000.

Nun''di-drug', nun'di-drūg'. **1.** Native state, Mysore, Brit. Ind.; 9,097 □; p. 2,079,547. **2.** Fort, hill in Mysore; 4,810 ft.; stormed by Brit., 1791; sanatorium.

Nun'ea-ton, nun'g-tun, town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 11,- 580; spinning.

Nu''ñez, nū'nyeth. **1. Fer-nan'do de Guz'man, "Pin''ci-a'nus"** [1470?–1553], Sp. humanist; Biblical scholar. **No'ni-us.** **2. Pe'dro** [1492–1577], Pg. cosmographer; mathematician; invented loxodromic curve.

Nu''ñez', nū'nez', riv.; cen. Senegambia, W. Afr.; l. 200 m. to Atl. Oc. **Ka-kun'dy**.

Nu''ñez Ca-be'za de Va'ca, nū'nyeth cā-bē'thä dė vā'cä. **Al-va'ro** [1490?–1564], Sp. explorer in Florida; adelantado of Rio de la Plata; judge in Seville.

Nu'ni-vak, nū'ni-vāk, Isl.; Alaska, Bering Sea; 70 × 30 m.

Nun of Kent. See Barton, Elizabeth.

Nu'pe, nū'pė, kingdom; Brit. Niger Ter., Guinea, W. Afr.; ✻ Bida.

Nur''ed-Din' Mah'mud, nūr'-ed-din' mä'mūd, **Ma'lek al-A'del** [1117–1173], sultan of Syria and Egypt; recovered Syria from Crusaders.

Nu'rem-berg, nū rem-berg, mfg. city; Mid. Franconia dist., Bavaria; p. 142,590; anc. Imperial free city. **Nürn'berg:**.

Nut'brown' Maid, Percy *Reliques*], heroine of a ballad; ready to sacrifice all for her lover.

Nut'meg State, Connecticut; from a humorous story that Connecticut peddlers sold wooden nutmegs.

Nut'tall, nut'ōl, **Thom'as** [1786–1859], Am. nat.; explorer.

Nu''vo-lo'ne, nū'vō-lō'nė, **Car'lo Fran-ces'co** [1608–1661], Milanese painter; called "The Guido of Lombardy."

Nuyts Ar''chi-pel'a-go, noits, Isls.; Gt. Australian Bight; coast of S. Australia; chief isl., St. Francis.

Ny'ack, nī'ak, vil.; Rockland co., N. Y.; p. 4,111.

Ny'am-Ny'am. Same as Niam-Niam.

Ny-amtz', ni-ämts', town; 60 m. N. W. Jassy, Rumania; p. 10,000; pilgrimages; fairs.

Ny-as'sa, ni-ä'sä, lake; bet. Cen. Afr., Ger. Cen. Afr., and Mozambique; empties into Shire Riv.; 350 × 40 m.

Ma-ra'vi; **Ny-a'sa**.

Ny-as'sa-land, Brit. protectorate; at each end of Nyassa Lake; boundaries indefinite; under Brit. Cen. Afr.

Ny'borg, nī'borg, fort. spt.; Fünen Isl., Denmark; est. p. 6,000; ship-building.

Ny'd'i-a, nid'i-a [Bulwer-Lytton *Last Days of Pompeii*], a blind flower-girl; leads her friends in safety from the city.

Nye, nol, co.; S. Nevada; 16,308 □; p. 1,293; ⊙ Belmont.

Nye-gush', nyė-gūsh', **Pe'ter Pe'tro-vich** [1813–1851], Servian poet; last prince-bishop of Montenegro.

Nye-jin'. See Nezhin.

Ny'er-up, nī'er-up. **Ras'mus** [1759–1839], Danish antiquary; litterateur; biographer.

Ny''regh-ha'za, nyī'regh-hā'zo, town; Szabolcs co., Hungary; p. 27,000.

Ny'kö''ping, nī'kō'ping. Same as Södermanland.

Ny'land, nī'länd, prov.; Finland, Rus.; 4,586 □; p. 239,456; ✻ Helsingfors.

Nym, nim [Shak. *Henry V.* & *Merry Wives of Windsor*], a cowardly knave; companion of Falstaff.

Nym Crin'kle, nim crin'kl [Pen-name], Andrew C. Wheeler, Am. journalist.

Nym'phas, nim'fas [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Col.* iv, 15.

Nym'we-gen, nim'wē-gen. Same as Nimeguen.

Ny''vel'. See Nivelles.

O

O-a'hu, ō-ä'hū, Isl.; Hawaiian Isls., Pac. Oc.; 600 □; p. 31,194.

On-ja'ca. Same as Oaxaca.

Oak Cliff, vil.; Dallas co., Tex.; p. 2,470.

Oak Grove, town; Dodge co., Wis.; p. 1,599.

Oak'ham, ōk'um, town; ✻ of Rutland co., Eng.; p. 10,919.

Oak-hamp'ton. Same as **Oke-hamp'ton:**.

Oak Har'bor, vil.; Ottawa co., Ohio; p. 1,681.

Oak Hill. Same as Scarborough Beach.

Oak'land. **1.** Co.; S. E. Mich.; 900 □; p. 41,245; ⊙ Pontiac. **2.** Mfg. city; on San Francisco Bay; ⊙ of Alameda co., Cal.; p. 48,682; educational center. **3.** Same as Oakland City. **4.** Town; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 2,034.

Oak'land Cit'y, town; Gibson co., Ind.; p. 1,524.

Oak'mont, bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 1,678.

Oak Park, vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 4,771.

Oak'ville, vil.; Halton co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,823; port of entry.

Oak'worth, town; West Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 5,880.

O-am''a-ru', ō-äm'ä-rū', mfg. & cml. spt. borough; Otago dist., South Isl., New Zealand; p. 5,621.

Oates, ōts, **Ti'tus** [1620 ? 1705], Eng. clergyman; originated false rumor of Popish plot, 1678.

Oa-xa'ca, wä-hä'cä. **1.** State; S. W. Mexico, on Pac. coast; 35,382 □; p. 790,419. **2.** Its ✻; city; p. 27,856.

Ob, ōb. See Obi.

O''ba-di'ah [Heb., servant of Jehovah; *Bib.*]. See vocab.

O-ba-di'ah Old'buck [Pen-name], Rodolphe Töpffer.

O'bal [Heb., bare; *Bib.*], *Gen.* x, 28.

O'ban, ō'ban, spt.; Argyll co., Scotland; p. 4,377; tourists' headquarters.

O'bed [Heb., servant; *Bib.*].

O-beid', ō-bēd' *or* ō-bē'id, city; ✻ of Kordofan, Egy. Sudan, Afr.; p. 35,000; Hicks Pasha's army annihilated by Mahdi, Nov. 3-5, 1883. **El O-beid'**:.

O''ber-Am'mer-gau, ō'ber-äm'mėr-gau, vil.; valley of the Ammer, a riv. of Upper Bavaria; 45 m. S. W. of Munich; p. 1,400; passion-play every 10 years.

O''ber-bay'ern, ō'ber-bal'ėrn, dist.; S. E. Bavaria; 6,456 □; p. 1,103,160. **Up'per Ba-va'ri-a:**.

O''ber-El'sass, ō'ber-el'säs, dist.; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; 1,370 □; p. 471,609; ✻ Mülhausen.

O''ber-frank'en, ō'ber-frūnk'ėn, dist., N. E. Bavaria; 2,702 □; p. 573,320. **Up'per Fran-co'ni-a:**.

O'ber-hau''sen, ō'ber-hau'zėn, mining & mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 25,249; railway-center.

O''ber-Hes'sen, ō'ber-hes'sėn, prov.; Hesse, Ger.; 1,269 □; p. 265,912; ✻ Giessen. **Up'per Hesse:**.

O'ber-kampf'', ō'ber-kūmpf', **Chris'toph Phi'lipp** [1738–1815], Ger. artisan; intro. calico-printing into Fr.

O'ber-land, ō'ber-länd *or* (G.) ō'ber-länt, Alpine dist.; Bern canton, Switz.

O'ber-lin, ō'ber-lin *or* (G.) ō'ber-līn'. **1. Jo'hann Fried'rich** or **Jean Fré''de-ric'** [1740–1826], Fr.-Ger. pastor; philan. **2.** Vil.; Lorain co., Ohio; p. 4,376; college and theological seminary.

O'ber-mann, ō'ber-mān [Pevret de Sénancour *Obermann*], hero; high moral but low mental characteristics.

Ob'er-on. See vocabulary.

O'ber-pfalz, ō'ber-fūlts, dist.; E. Bavaria; 3,729 □; p. 537,- 954; ✻ Ratisbon. **Up'per Pa-lat'i-nate:**.

O-bey', ō-bē', riv.; Fentress, Pickett, and Clay cos., Tenn.; l. 100 m. to Cumberland River.

O'bi, o'bi. **1. Gulf of,** inlet of Arctic Oc., W. Sib. **2.** Riv.; Tomsk and Tobolsk govts., Sib.; l. 2,120 m. to Gulf of Obi. **Ob:**; **O'bet:**.

O'bil [Heb., driver; *Bib.*].

O'bi-on, ō'bī-on. **1.** Riv.; Tenn.; l. 140 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** Co.; N. W. Tenn.; 540 □; p. 27,273; ⊙ Union City.

O''bock', ō'bec', Fr. colony; N. E. Africa, on Gulf of Aden; 46,320 □; p. 200,000. **O''bok':**.

O'both, ō'both [Heb., hollows; *Bib.*].

O''bo-yan', ō'bō-yän', cml. town; Kursk govt., Eur. Rus.; p. 6,322.

Ob'ra, ōb'rä, riv.; Posen prov., Prus.; l. 130 m. to Warta Riv.

O''bre-no'vich, ō'brė-nō'vich, **Mi-losh'** [1780–1860], Prince of Servia; born a Servian peasant; led insurrection against Turks, 1815; elected prince.

O'-Bri'en, ō-brai'ėn. **1. Fitz James** [1828–1862], Ir. writer; soldier in Am. **2. Will'iam Smith** [1803–1864], Ir. patriot; leader of Repeal League; transported; pardoned. **3.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 576 □; p. 13,060; ⊙ Primghar.

Ob'wal-den, ob'vāl-dėn, district; W. valley of Unterwald canton, Swit.; 183 □; p. 15,043; ✻ Sarnen. **Un'ter-wal''den-le-Haut':**; **Up'per Un'ter-wal''den:**.

O-ca'la, ō-cā'lä, city; ⊙ of Marion co., Fla.; p. 2,904.

O'-Cal'la-ghan, o-cal'a-hun, **Ed'mund Bai'ley** [1803–1880], Ir.-Am. author; historian.

O-cu'ña, ō-cū'nyä, town; Toledo prov., Sp.; p. 6,046; Fr. defeated Sp., 1809.

Oc'cam, oc'um, **Will'iam of,** "The Invincible Doctor" [1270 ? 1349 ?], Eng. Franciscan; schoolman; opposed secular rule of the Pope. **Ock'ham:**.

Oc''co-nee'chee, oc'cō-ni'chi, town; Northampton co., N. C.; p. 2,229.

O'cean, ō'shun. **1.** Co.; S. E. New Jersey; 578 □; p. 15,974; ⊙ Toms River. **2.** Town; Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 10,209.

O''ce-a'na, ō'shi-ā'nä. **1.** [Harrington *Oceana.*] An ideal republic or Utopia. **2.** Co.; W. Mich.; 540 □; p. 15,- 608; ⊙ Hart.

O'cean Beach, vil.; Monmouth co., N. J.; 2 m. S. of Ocean Grove; summer resort.

O'cean Grove, town; Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 2,754; seaside religious summer resort.

O''ce-a'ni-a, ō'shi-ā'ni-a, a geographical div. of the earth, comprising such isls. of the southern Pacific as are not in Asia or America. **O''ce-an'i-ca:**.

O-cee'a-nus, o-sē'u-nus, husband of Tethys; the ocean personified.

Och''a-kov', ech'a-kōv'. See Otchakof.

O'chil Hills, ō'kil, mt. range; Perth co., Scot.; highest peak, 2,363 ft.

O'chil-tree, ō'kil-trī, co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 198; ⊙ Ochiltree.

O-chi'no, ō-kī'nō, **Ber''nar-di'no** [1487–1564], It. clerg.; reformer; writer.

Och'ter-lo''ny, oc'tėr-lō'ni, **Sir Da'vid** [1758–1825], Brit. gen.; conqueror of the Goorkhas, India.

Ock'brook, oc'bruk, vil.; Derby co., Eng.; p. 1,633.

Ock'ham, oc'um, vil.; Surrey co., Eng.; bpl. of William of Occam.

Ock''la-wa'ha, oc'lä-wā'hä, riv.; Sumter co., Fla.; l. 170 m. to St. John's River.

Ock'ley, oc'lę, **Si'mon** [1678–1720], Eng. Arabic scholar; historian.

Ock-lock'o-nee, oc-loc'o-ni, riv.; Worth co., Ga.; l. 130 m. to Apalachee Bay. **Och-lock'o-nee:**.

Oc-mul'gee Riv'er, oc-mul'gi, Newton co., Ga.; l. 280 m. to Altamaha River.

O-co'nee, o-cō'ni. **1.** Co.; N. W. part of S. C.; 620 □; p. 18,687; ⊙ Walhalla. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 168 □; p. 7,713; ⊙ Watkinsville.

O-co'nee Riv'er, Hall co.; Ga.; l. 260 m. to Ocmulgee Riv.

O'-Con'nell, Dan'iel, "The Liberator" [1775–1847], Ir. patriot; orator; leader of R. C. emancipation and Ir. Separatist movements.

O'-Con'nell's Tail [Nickname], Daniel O'Connell's parliamentary followers after the Reform bill of 1832.

O'-Con'nor, Fear'gus Ed'ward [1796–1855], Ir. Chartist; journalist.

Oc''o-nom'o-woc, oc'o-nem'o-wec, city; Waukesha co., Wis.; p. 2,729; summer resort.

O'-Con'or, Charles [1804–1884], Am. attorney; jurist; a Dem. candidate for Pres. of U. S., 1872.

O-con'to, o-con'tō. **1;** Co.; N. E. Wis.; 1,127 □; p. 15,009. **2.** Its ✻; city; p. 5,219; lumber.

O-con'to Riv'er, Oconto co., Wis.; l. 130 m. to Green Bay.

O'cra-coke In'let, ō'cru-cōk, a passage from Pamlico Sound to Atlantic Oc.; 25 m. S. W. of Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Oc'ran [Heb., troubled; *Bib.*], father of Pagiel.

Oc-ta'vi-a [see Octavius. **Tave, Ta'vy** (dim.). F. **Oc''ta''vie'**, oc'tā'vī', **Oc''tave'**‡; G. Sp. **Oc-ta'vi-a,** ōc-tä'vē-ä; It. **Ot-ta'vi-a,** ot-tä'vē-ä). **1.** [–11] Sister of Augustus; wife of Mark Antony; divorced. **2.** [42–] Dau. of Claudius; wife of Nero; banished; slain.

Oc-ta'vi-an. Same as Augustus Cæsar. **Oc-ta''vi-a'nus:**.

Oc-ta'vi-an War [*Rom. Hist.*], conflict, –87, bet. partizans of Octavius and Cornelius Cinna, Marius aiding Cinna.

Oc-ta'vi-us [L., eighth. **Oc''ta-vi-a'nus**‡; **Oc-ta'vus**‡. **Oc-ta'vi-a** (*fem.*). F. **Oc''tave'**, oc'tāv', **Oc''ta''vien'**, oc'tā'vyēn'; It. **Ot-ta'vi-o,** ot-tä'vē-ō, **Ot''ta-vi-a'no,** ot'tä-vē-ä'nō; Sp. **Oc-ta'vi-o,** ōc-tä'vē-ō).

O''cu-ma're, ō'cū-mä'rė, bay, isl., & spt.; Carabobo state, Venezuela.

O'-Cur'ry, Eu-gene' [1796–1862], Irish antiquary.

O''da-wa'ra, ō'dä-wä'rä, spt. and chief town; Sagami prov., S. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 14,249.

O'ded [Heb., aiding; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xv, xxviii.

Od''e-na'thus [–266 ?], Prince of Palmyra; husband of Zenobia; assassinated.

O'den-hei''mer, Will'iam Hen'ry [1817–1879], Am. Prot. Episcopal bishop; writer.

O'den-kirch''en, ō'dėn-kirH'ėn, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 11,666?

O'den-se, ō'dėn-sę, manufacturing spt.; N. Fünen Island, Den.; p. 30,277.

O'den-se-Fjord", -fyōrd', inlet; N. Fünen Isl.; l. 9 m.
O'den-wald", ō'dĕn-vält', mt. system; bet. Main & Neckar Rivs., Hesse, Baden, and Bavaria.
O'der, ō'dĕr, riv.; Germany; l. 550 m. to Baltic Sea.
O"des-ca'chi, ō"dĕs-käl'kē, **Marc"an-to'ni-o**[–1670], It. philan.; cousin of Pope Innocent XI.
O-des'sa, ō-dĕs'sə, spt. city; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 332,690; grain-trade.
O"dey-poor', ō'dē-pūr'. Same as UDAIPUR.
O"do-a'cer, ō'do-ā'sĕr [476–493], Ger. gen. in Rom. army; king of It.; overthrew Western Empire; k. by Theodoric.
O"do-iev', ō'dō-yev', fort. town; Tula govt., Rus.; p. 7,681.
O'-Don'nell, Le'o-pold [1809–1867], Sp. marshal; statesman; def. Carlists and Moors; Prime Minister.
O'-Don'o-hue's White Hor'ses, the white-capped waves of the Lake of Killarney.
O'-Don'o-van. 1. Ed'ward [1836–1883], Brit. journalist; war-correspondent; *The New Oasis.* **2. John** [1808–1861], Ir. archeologist.
O-dys'seus, o-dis'sūs *or* o-dis'sē-us. See ULYSSES.
Œ-cha'li-a, ē-kā'lĭ-ə, any one of several anc. Gr. cities: (1) in Thessaly, (2) in Ætolia, (3) in Eubœa, or (4) in Messenia.
Œc"o-lam-pa'di-us, ĕc'o-lam-pā'dĭ-us, **Jo-an'nes** [1482–1531], Ger. theol.; preacher; reformer; with Zwingli in Swit.
Oe'den-burg, ō'dĕn-burg, cml. town; W. Hung.; p. 27,014.
So-pron'‡; **So-prony'**‡ [Hung.].
Oe'der, ō'dĕr, **Ge'org Lud'wig** [1728–1791], Ger. botanist.
Œd'i-pus, ĕd'ĭ-pus, the hero of Sophocles's tragedy *Œdipus;* king of Thebes; blinded himself in remorse. **Oi-di'pous**‡ [Gr.].
Œh'len-schlä"ger, ō'lĕn-shlĕ"gĕr, **A'dam Gott'lob** [1779–1850], Dan. poet; tragic dramatist.
Oeh'ler, ō'lĕr, **Gus'tav Fried'rich** [1812–1872], Ger. theologian; Biblical scholar.
Oe'land, ō'lānt, isl.; Baltic Sea; 55 × 5 to 12 m; p. 37,513; ∗ Borgholm, Sw.; alum-works and fishing. **Ö'land**‡.
Oels, ōls, walled mfg. town; ∗ of a circle and of a mediatized principality of same name, Silesia, Prussia; p. 10,276.
Œ'neus, ī'nūs *or* ī'nē-us, *Gr. Myth.*], king of Calydon; realm harried by a boar; planted the vine. **Oi-neus'**‡ [Gr.].
Œn"o-ma'us, ēn'o-mā'us [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Olympia; f. of Hippodamia; beaten by Pelops in chariot-race; slain. **Oi-no'ma-os**‡ [Gr.].
Œ-no'ne, ī-nō'nē [*Gr. Myth.*], a prophetic nymph of Mt. Ida; wife of Paris; k. herself by his corpse. **Oi-nō'nē**‡ [Gr.].
Oe're-bro", ō'rĕ-brū'. **1.** Govt. or laen; S. cen. Sweden; 3,521 □; p. 183,554. **2.** Its ∗; mfg. & cml. town; p. 14,893.
Ö're-bro"‡.
Oer'sted, ŏr'stĕd. **1. An'ders San'dö-e** [1778–1850], Dan. statesman; legal writer. **2. Hans Chris'ti-an** [1777–1851], Dan. physicist; disc. of electromagnetism; bro. of preceding. **Ör'sted**‡.
Oe'sel, ō'sĕl, isl.; Baltic Sea, mouth of Gulf of Riga; Livonia govt., Rus. in Eur.; 1,000 □; p. 50,600; ∗ Arensburg.
Oe'ser, ō'zĕr, **A'dam Fried'rich** [1717–1799], Ger. painter; sculptor; frescoer.
Œ'ta, ē'tə, mts.; Phthiotis and Phocis nome, Greece; highest summit, 7,061 ft. **Oi'tē**‡ [Gr.].
Oe'ting-er, ō'ting-ĕr, **Fried'rich Chris'toph** [1702–1782], German mystic theologian.
Oet'ting-er, ŏt'ting-ĕr, **Ed'u-ard Ma-ri'e** [1808–1872], Ger. editor; novelist.
Of'fa, of'ə [755–794], king of Mercia; reputed builder of Offa's Dyke.
Of'fa's Dyke, trench and wall; l. 100 m., from estuary of Dee Riv. to mouth of Wye Riv., along border of Wales.
Of'fen-bach", of'ĕn-bäk', **1. Jacques** [1819–1880], German mus. composer of Fr. opera bouffe. **2.** Mfg. town; Starkenburg, Hesse, Ger.; p. 35,154.
Of'ter-ding"en, ef'tĕr-ding'ĕn, **Hein'rich von**, German minnesinger; fl. 13th century.
Og, og [Heb., long-necked; *Bib.*], king of Bashan.
Og'den. 1. City; ⊙ of Weber co., Utah; p. 14,889; railway junction. **2.** Town; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. 2,571.
Og'den Peak, mt.; Wasatch range, Utah; 9,638 ft.
Og'dens-burg, mfg. & cml. city; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. 11,662; port of entry on St. Lawrence Riv.
O-gee'chee, o-gī'chĭ, riv.; Greene co., Ga.; l. 200 m. to Ossabaw Sound.
O'ge-maw, ō'gĕ-mô, co.; N. E. Mich.; 570 □; p. 5,583; ⊙ West Branch.
Og-gio'ne, ōd-jō'nĕ, **Mar'co** [1470?–1530?], It. painter.
O'gi-er, ō'jĭ-ĕr, **the Dane**, a legendary paladin of Charlemagne in Fr. romances and ballads; lived an enchanted life in Avalon; defended Fr. from paynims. **Hol'ger**‡.
O'gil-by, ō'gil-bĭ, **John** [1600–1676], Scot. publisher; poet; translator; geographer. **O'gil-vy**‡.
O'gil-vie, ō'gil-vĭ. **1. John** [1733–1814], Scot. clerg.; poet. **2. John** [1797–1867], Scot. lexicog.; *Imperial Dictionary.*
O'gle, ō'gl, co., N. Ill.; 780 □; p. 28,710; ⊙ Oregon.
O'gle-thorpe, ō'gl-thôrp. **1. James Ed'ward** [1689–1785], Brit. gen.; planted colony of Georgia. **2.** Co.; N. E. Georgia; 528 □; p. 16,951; ⊙ Lexington.
O'glio, ō'lyō, riv., Lombardy prov., N. It.; l. 130 m. to Po River.
O'go-we, ō'go-wē, riv.; Fr. Kongo; W. Cen. Afr.; large delta; l. 500 m. to Atlantic Oc. **O'go-vé**‡; **O'go-way**‡.
O'-Groat', John. See JOHN O'GROAT.
O'had Heb., powerful; *Bib.*], a son of Simeon.
O'-Hig'gins. 1. Ber-nar'do [1780–1846], Chilean dictator; liberator of Chile from Spain. **2.** Prov.; Chile; 2,524 □; p. 92,790; ∗ Rancagua.
O-hi'o, o-hī'ō. **1.** Riv.; l. 1,000 m., from Pittsburg, Pa., to Mississippi Riv. at Cairo, Ill. **2.** State; N. E. cen. U. S.; 39,964 □; p. 3,672,316; ∗ Columbus; admitted 1802. **3.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 90 □; p. 4,955; ☼ Rising Sun. **4.** Co.; W. cen. Ky.; 610 □; p. 22,986; ⊙ Hartford. **5.** Co.; N. W. Va.; 120 □; p. 41,557; ⊙ Wheeling.
O-hi'o Pass, Elk Mountains, Col.; elev. 10,033 ft.
O-hi'o Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,972 ft.
Öhl'mül"ler, ōl'mül'lĕr, **Jo'seph Da'ni-el** [1787–1854], Ger. architect.
Ohm, ōm, **George Si'mon** [1787?–1854], Ger. physicist. See OHM, in vocabulary.
O"ho-mu'ra, ō"hō-mū'rə, town; Kiushiu Isl., on shallow bay of same name, Japan; p. 20,000.
O-hoo'pee, ō-hū'pĭ, **Riv'er**, Washington co., Ga.; l. 130 m. to Altamaha Riv. **Great O-hoo'pee**‡.
Oil City, city; Venango co., Pa.; p. 10,932.
O-il'e-us, o-il'ē-us *or* o-ōi'lūs, an Argonaut; f. of Ajax the Less.
Oil Islands, Brit. dependencies, Mauritius; incl. Chagos Isls.
Oise, wāz. **1.** Riv.; Belg. and France; l. 150 m. to Seine Riv. **2.** Dept.; N. France; 3,261 □; p. 401,835; ∗ Beauvais.
O'ita, wē'tə, Kem; N. E. Kiushiu Isl., Japan; p. 773,101.
Oits Mit-sa', oits mit-sä', lake; Nippon Isl.; 10 m. E. of Kyoto, Japan; 7 × 21 m. **Bi-wa'ko**‡.
O-je'du, ō-ĕ'dō. **A-lon'zo** [1502–1515], companion of Columbus; discoverer of Venezuela.
O'ka, ō'kə. **1.** Riv.; Orel govt., Rus.; l. 706 m. to Volga Riv. **2.** Riv.; Irkutsk govt., Siberia; l. 500 m. to Angara River.
O"ka-muu'del, ō'kə-mūm del, dist.; W. Kathiawar pen., Ind.; 334 □; p. 12,500. **O"kha-raau'del**‡.
O-kan'o-gan, ō-kan'o-gon. **1.** Lake; S. W. Brit. Columbia; l. 60 m. **2.** Riv.; Brit. Columbia; l. 300 m., Lake Okanogan to Columbia Riv. **3.** Co.; N. Wash.; 7,258 □; p. 1,467; ⊙ Conconully.
O"ka-ya'ma, ō'kū-yā'mū. **1.** Ken; S. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 1,051,333. **2.** Spt. in same; p. 47,002.
O"kee-cho'bee, ō'kĭ-chō'bĭ, lake; S. Fla.; 40 × 25 m.
O'-Keefe', ō-kĭf', **John** [1747–1833], Ir. dramatist.
O"ke-fi-no'kee Swamp, ō"kē-fĭ-nō'kĭ, marshy & forest tract; Charlton and Ware cos., S. Ga. and N. Florida.
Oke-hamp'ton, ōk-hamp'tun, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 1,900. **Oak-hamp'ton**‡.
O'ken, ō'kĕn, **Lo'renz** [1779–1851], Ger. nat.; philosopher.
O-kho'ta, ō-kō'tä, riv.; Stanovoi Mts., Sib.; l. 200 m. to Sea of Okhotsk.
O-khotsk', o-kŏtsk', **Sea of**, inlet; N. Pac. Oc.; bet. Kamchatka, E. Siberia, and Saghalien Isls.; l. 600 m.
Ok"la-ho'ma, ōk'lə-hō'mə. **1.** Territory; S. cen. U. S.; 39,030 □; p. 61,834; ∗ Guthrie. **2.** Co.; E. Okl.; p. 11,742; ⊙ Oklahoma.
Ok'na, ōk'nə, town; Moldavia, N. W. Rumania; p. 10,000.
O"ko-lo'na, ō"ko-lō'nə, town; Chickasaw co., Miss.; p. 2,099.
Ok-tib'be-ha, ōk-tĭb'ĕ-hē, co.; N. E. cen. Miss.; 460 □; p. 17,694; ⊙ Starkville.
O'laf, o'laf [995–1030], king and patron saint of Norway; Christianized the country. **O-la'us**‡.
O-lan'cha Peak, o-lan'shə, mt.; Cal.; 12,250 ft.
Öland. See OELAND.
O-la'the, o-lā'thĭ, city; ⊙ of Johnson co., Kan.; p. 3,294.
Ol'bers, ōl'bĕrs, **Hein'rich Wil'helm Mat-thä'us** [1758–1840], Ger. astron.; phys.; disc. several comets.
Old Bags [Sobr.], John Scott, Lord Chancellor of Eng.; from his habit of carrying bags to court. See ELDON.
Old Bald'y, bôld'ĭ, mt.; Madison co., Mont.; 9,711 ft.
Old Be-liev'ers, Russian sect. See RASKOLNIK, in vocab.
Old Bend'y [Nickname], the devil.
Old'buck, Jon'a-than [SCOTT *Antiquary*], title-character; amiable and loyal cynic. **Monk'barns**‡.
Old Bul'lion [Sobr.], Thos. Hart Benton, advocated the sole use of gold and silver money by the U. S. government.
Old'bur-y, ōld'bur-ĭ, mfg. town; near Birmingham; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 20,348; iron- and steel-works.
Old'cas'tle, Sir John. Same as COBHAM, 2.
Old Col'o-ny, the region of Mass. organized by the Plymouth pilgrims; independent 1620–1692.
Old Des'sau-er, des'sau-ĕr [Sobr.], **Le'o-pold**, prince of Anhalt-Dessau. **Men'tor**‡.
Old Dou'ro, dū'rō [Sobr.], duke of Wellington; from his victory over Soult, May 11, 1809, when he forced the passage of the Douro.
Old'en-burg, ōld'ĕn-burg. **1, Hen'ry** [1626–1678], Ger. consul in London; editor *Transactions Royal Soc.* **Gru'ben-dol**‡. **2.** Grand duchy; N. Ger.; 2,479 □; p. 354,968. **3.** Its ∗; cml. town; p. 23,118.
Old Fox [Sobr.], Marshal Soult; from his strategic talent.
Old Gen'tle-man [Nickname], the devil (local Eng.).
Old Glo'ry [Sobr.], flag of the United States of America.
Old Grav'i-ty [Sobr.], Edward Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England.
Old Grimes [A. G. GREENE *Old Grimes*], the subject of a mock-heroic ballad.
Old Grog. See GROG, etym., in vocabulary.
Old'ham, ōld'əm. **1. John** [1653–1683], Eng. satirical poet; translator of Pindar and Juvenal. • **2.** Co., N. Ky.; 170 □; p. 6,752; ⊙ La Grange. **3.** Co.; N. W. Tex.; 1,460 □; p. 270; ⊙ Tacosa. **4.** Bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 146,716.
Old Hick'o-ry [Sobr.], Andrew Jackson; first so called by his soldiers in 1813.
Old Hum'phrey, hum'frĭ [Pen-name], George Mogridge; writer for children.
Old Ire'land Par'ty, R. C. followers of Daniel O'Connell, as opposed to those of Smith O'Brien.
Old Ir'on-sides [Sobr.], the U. S. frigate *Constitution.*
Old'land, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 8,836.
Old Man El'o-quent [Sobr.]. **1.** [MILTON *Sonnet.*] Isocrates, Gr. orator. **2.** John Quincy Adams. **3.** Any aged orator.
Old Man of the Moun'tain. 1. See OLD, in vocab. **2.** Profile formed by projecting rocks on the face of a precipice on Profile Mt., Crawford Notch, White Mts., New Hampshire.
Old Man of the Sea [*Arabian Nights*], a creature who mounted and clung to the shoulders of Sindbad; hence, anything that can not be got rid of; an incubus.
Old Mel'drum, town; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. of par., 2,330.
Old-mix'on, John [1603–1742], Eng. historian.
Old Mor-tal'i-ty [SCOTT *Old Mortality*], the title-character; an itinerant antiquary who preserved inscriptions on tombstones.
Old Noll [Sobr.], Oliver Cromwell.
Old North State [Sobr.], North Carolina.
Old Or'chard, vil.; York co., Me.; p. 877; suburb of Saco; bathing and camp-meeting resort.
Old Point Com'fort, vil.; Elizabeth City co., Va.; opposite Norfolk, Chesapeake Bay; watering-place.
Old Prov'i-dence, isl.; Venezuela, Caribbean Sea; 100 m. E. of Mosquito Coast; ∗ Isabel.
Old Pub'lic Func'tion-a-ry [Pseud.], Pres. James Buchanan; from a characterization of himself in a message to Congress, 1859.
Old Row'ley, rau'lĭ [Sobr.], Charles II. of Eng.; a name transferred from his favorite stud-horse to himself.
Old Sa'rum, sĕ'rum, extinct city; Wiltshire co., Eng. **Sor"bi-o-du'num**‡.
Old Stars [Sobr.], O. M. Mitchel, astron.
Old Swin'don, town; Wiltshire co., Eng.; p. 5,545.
Old Tom, cordial gin; named for Tom Chamberlin, a distiller, who compounded it.
Ol'dys, ōl'dĭs *or* ōldz, **Will'iam** [1696–1761], Eng. bibliographer; librarian.
O"le-an', ō'lē-an', vil.; Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. 7,358.
O"le-a'ri-us, ō'lē-ā'rĭ-us, **A'dam** [1600?–1671], Ger. traveler; Per. scholar.
O-leg', o-leg' *or* o-lĕn' [–912], Scand. chief; usurped the throne of Russia.
O-lek'ma, ō-lek'mä, riv.; Yablonoi Mts., Yakutsk govt., Sib.; l. 400 m. to Lena River.
O"le-nek', ō'lē-nek', riv.; Yakutsk govt., Sib.; l. 800 m. to Arctic Ocean.
O'len-tan'gy Riv'er, ō'lĕn-tan'jĭ, Crawford co., Ohio; l. 100 m. to Scioto River.
O"lé"ron', ō'lē'rōn', isl.; Charente-Inférieure dept., France; Bay of Biscay; 20 × 5 m.; p. 17,720.
Ol'ga, ōl'gə, **Saint** [–968], Rus. lady; wife of Duke Igor of Kieff. **Hel'e-na**‡.
Ol'ger Dans'ke. Same as OGIER.
O"lier', ō'lyĕ', **Jean Jacques** [1608–1657], Fr. R. C. reformer; philanthropist.
Ol'i-fant Riv'er, **1.** Riv.; N. E. Cape Town, Cape Colony; l. 150 m. to Atlantic Ocean. **2.** Riv.; South Africa Republic; tributary of Limpopo; l. 158 m. **El'e-phant**‡.
O'lin, Ste'phen [1797–1853?], Am. Meth. preacher; educator.
Ol'i-phant, Lau'rence [1829–1888], Eng. author; occultist; *Piccadilly.*
O-li'va, Fer'nan Pe-rez' de [1497–1530], Sp. poet; tutor of Philip II.
O"li-va'rez, ō"lĭ-vä'reth, **Gas'pa-ro de Guz'man, Count of** [1587–1645], Sp. diplomat.
O"li-ven'za, ō"lĭ-ven'sə *or* (Sp.) ō"lē-ven'thä, fort. town; Badajoz prov., Spain; p. 7,759.
Ol'i-ver [L., olive. **O"li-va'ri-us**‡; **O"li-va'rus**‡.
O-liv'i-a (*fem.*), D. G. Sw. **O"li-vier'**, ō"lĭ-vēr', **O'liver**‡; F. **O"li"vier'**, ō"lē"vyĕ'; It. **O"li-vi-e'ro**, ō"lē-vē-ĕ'rō, **U"li-vi-e'ro**‡; Pg. **O"li-vei'ro**, ō"lĭ-vā'rō; Sp. **O"li-ve'ri-o**, ō"lĭ-vĕ'rĭ-ō]. **1.** A paladin of Charlemagne's court. Cp. ROLAND. **2. An'drew** [1707?–1774], Am. magistrate; Tory Lieut.-Gov. of Mass. **3.** [SHAK. *As You Like It.*] The faithless guardian of his brother. **4.** Co.; cen. N. Dak.; 420 □; p. 464; ⊙ Bentley.
Ol'i-ver Op'tic [Pen-name], William Taylor Adams; writer of books for boys.
O"li"vet', ō"lĭ"vĕ'. **1. Jo"seph" Thou"lier'** [1682–1768], Fr. eccles.; classical critic. **2.** ōl'ĭ-vet [*Bib.*]. The Mount of Olives.
O-liv'i-a [**Ol'ive**‡. Dan. D. G. It. **O-li'vi-a**, ō-lĭ'vĭ-ä; F. **O"li"vie'**, ō"lĭ"vē'; Sw. **O-li'vi-a**, ō-lĭ'vĭ-ä]. **1.** [SHAK. *Twelfth Night.*] A countess; courted by Orsino **2.** [GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield.*] Eldest dau. of the vicar; marries Squire Thornhill.
O"li"vier', ō"lĭ"vyĕ', **Guil"laume' An"toine'** [1756–1814], Fr. naturalist; traveler.
Ol'khon, ōl'kon, isl.; Lake Baikal, Siberia; l. 40 m.
Ol'len-dorf, ōl'ĕn-dôrf, **Hen"ri' Gode"froy'** [1803–1865], Ger. grammarian; teacher.
Ol"mütz, ōl'mŭts, fort. town; Moravia, Aust.; p. 20,176.
Ol'ney, ōl'nĭ. **1. Ed'ward** [1827–1887], Am. teacher; math. **2. Jes'se** [1798–1872], Am. teacher; school-book compiler. **3.** City; ⊙ of Richland co., Ill., p. 3,881. **4.** Town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,347.
Ol'ney-ville, vil.; Providence co., R. I.; p. 4,995; suburb of Providence.
O"lo-netz', ō'lō-nets'. **1.** Govt.; N. W. Russia; 57,439 □; p. 352,600; ∗ Petrozavodsk. **2.** Town; Olonetz govt., Russia; p. 1,350; here ship-building was begun by Peter I.
O-lot', ō-lŏt', mfg. town; Gerona prov., Sp.; p. 10,000.
O"to-za'ga, ō'tō-thō'gä, **Don Sa-lu"sti-a'no** [1803–1873], Sp. statesman; Prime Minister.
Ols'hau"sen, ōls'hou'zĕn. **1. Her'mann** [1796–1839], Biblical expositor. **2. Jus'tus** [1800–1882], Ger. Orientalist.
Ol'tis. Same as LOT, 3.
Ol'ton, ōl'tən, dist.; Rumania; p. 120,853.
O-lym'pi-a, o-lim'pĭ-ə [Gr., Olympia. **O-lym'pi-as**‡. F. **O"lympe'**, o"lănp'; G. **O-lym'pi-e**, ō-lĭm'pē-ĕ; Gr. **O-lym-pi'a**; It. **O-lim'pi-a**, ō-lĭm'pē-ä]. **1.** Anc. sacred vale; Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece; temples and statues to the gods; Olympic games. **2.** Cml. city; ∗ of Washington & ⊙ of Thurston co.; p. 4,698; port of entry.
O-lym'pi-as, o-lim'pĭ-əs [–316], wife of Philip II. of Macedon; dau. of Neoptolemus I. of Epirus; mother of Alexander the Great. **O-lym-pi-as'**‡ [Gr.].
O-lym'pus, o-lim'pus. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Inventor of the flute, before the Trojan war. **2.** A Phrygian musician; fl. —7th cent. **3.** E. part of mts., separating Thessaly and Macedonia; N. wall of Vale of Tempe, near Ægean Sea; 9,750 ft.; fabled home of the gods. **4.** Range of mts.; Mysia and Bithynia, Asia Minor. **5.** Group of mts. bet. Puget Sound and Pac. Oc.; highest peak, Mt. Olympus; 8,138 ft. **O'lym-pos**‡ [Gr.].
O-lyn'thus, o-lin'thus, anc. Gr. city; near head of Toronaic Gulf, Macedonia; destroyed by Philip II., —357; inhab. enslaved.
Ol'y-phant, ōl'ĭ-fənt, bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 4,083.
Om, ōm, riv.; Tomsk govt., As. Rus.; l. 330 m. to Irtish Riv.
O"magh', ō'mŭn' [Gael., seat of the chiefs], town; ∗ of Tyrone co., Ir.; p. 4,138.
O'ma-ha, ō'mə-hē, chief city of Nebraska; Douglas co.; p. 140,452; railroad center.
O"man', ō'mən'. **1.** State; S. E. Arabia; on Persian Gulf; 82,000 □; p. 1,500,000?; practically under Brit. protection. **Mas-kat'**‡. **2. Gulf of**, N. W. arm of Arabian Sea, bet. S. E. Arabia and S. E. Persia.
O'mar, ō'mər. **1.** [582?–644] Second caliph; captured Jerusalem; destroyed library at Alexandria; assassinated. **2.** [Heb., mountaineer; *Bib.*] Grandson of Esau.
O'mar Khay-yam', kuī-yăm' [–1122], Persian poet; astronomer; *Rubaiyat.*
O'mar Pa-sha' [1806?–1871], Turk. gen.; def. Rus. at Kalafat and Eupatoria; subdued Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. **Mi'chu-el Lat'tas**‡.
O'-Mea'ra, o-mē'rə. **Bar'ry Ed'ward** [1786–1836], Ir. army-surg.; phys. and biographer of Napoleon I. in exile.
O'men-ak-Fiord', ō'men-ăk-fyōrd', W. Greenland; lat. 70° 40' N.; iceberg formation and dispersion point. **Ja'cob's Bight**‡.
O-me"te-pe', ō-mĕ'tĕ-pĕ', isl.; Nicaragua Lake, Cen. Amer.; 20 × 7 m.
Om-fre'do. See HUMPHREY.
Om'me-ganck", ōm'me-gănk', **Bal'tha-sar Paul** [1755–1826], Ger. animal-painter.
Om'ni-bus Bill, a Senate compromise bill intro. in 1850 by Henry Clay to admit certain States and Ter., to abolish slavery in D. C., etc. See OMNIBUS, *a.*, in vocabulary.
Om'pha-le, ōm'fə-lē [*Gr. Myth.*], a Lydian queen whom Hercules served to expiate the murder of Iphitus. **Om-pha'lē**‡ [Gr.].
Om'ri, ōm'rĭ [Heb., Jah apportions; *Bib.*].
Omsk, ōmsk, trading-town; ∗ of Akmolinsk govt., Rus. in Asia; p. 54,721.
On, ŏn [Heb., Egyptian, sun; *Bib.*]. **1.** See *Num.* xv, 1. **2.** Sacred city, anc. Egypt; Heliopolis.
O'na, ō'nə, riv.; Irkutsk govt., Sib.; l. 280 m.
On"a-las'ka, ŏn'ə-las'kə, city; La Crosse co., Wis.; p. 1,587.
O'nan [Heb., strength; *Bib.*].
O'nan [Heb., strong; *Bib.*], son of Judah; slain for misdeed.
O-na'tus, o-nā'tus, Gr. sculptor; fl. —5th century.
On-ches'tus, ŏn-kes'tus, anc. town; Bœotia, Gr.; sacred to Poseidon. **On-chē-stos'**‡ [Gr.].
Onck'en, ŏnk'ĕn, **Jo'hann Ger'hard** [1800–1884], Ger. Anabaptist evangelist.
O-ne'ga, o-nĭ'gə *or* (Rus.) ō-nĕ'gä. **1.** Lake; N. E. of Lake Ladoga, N. Rus.; 3,764 □; l. 146 m. **2.** Riv.; Olonetz and Archangel govts., Rus.; l. 250 m. to Gulf of Onega. **3. Gulf of**, S. W. arm of White Sea, N. Russia.
O"ne-hun'ga, ō"nĕ-hun'gə, spt. bor.; Eden co., New Zealand; p. 2,866.
O-nei'da, o-nī'də. **1.** Co.; S. E. Idaho; 2,700 □; p. 6,819; ⊙ Malad City. **2.** Co.; E. cen. N. Y.; 1,196 □; p. 122,922; ⊙ Utica. **3.** Co.; N. Wis.; 2,036 □; p. 5,010; ⊙ Rhinelander. **4.** Mfg. vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. 6,083. **5.** Town; Eaton co., Mich.; p. 2,930.
O-nei'da Com-mu'ni-ty, communistic vil.; Madison co., N. Y.; p. 6,038; founded by J. H. Noyes, 1838.
O-nei'da Lake, 12 m. N. E. Syracuse; cen. N. Y.; 20 × 6 m.
O'-Neill', Hugh [–1616], Earl of Tyrone; Irish leader, exiled.
O"ne-on'ta, ō"ne-on'tə, vil.; Otsego co., N. Y.; p. 6,272.
O'nes-i-mus [Gr., profitable; *Bib.*], *Col.* iv, 9; *Philem.* 10.
On"e-siph'o-rus, on'ĕ-sif'o-rus] Heb., profit-bringer; *Bib.*].
O"no-fre'do, On"froi'. See HUMPHREY.
On"gole', ŏn'gōl', town; cen. Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 31,666. Baptist missions.
O-ni'as, o-nī'as, Gr., < Heb.; *Apocrypha*].
O-ni'ros, o-nī'ros [*Gr. Myth.*], the dream-god. **O'neiros**‡ [Gr.].

Onk'e-los, onk'ę-les, Babylonian writer; reputed author of a Chaldee version or Targum of the Pentateuch: fl. 2d cent. See TARGUM, in vocabulary.

On'ly, The (Ger. *Der Einzige*) [Sobr.], Johann Paul Friedrich Richter; in recognition of his genius.

O'no Heb., strong; *Bib.*], a city of Benjamin. **O'nusi.**

On"o-mac'ri-tus, on'o-mac'ri-tus —520?–482?], Athenian poet; edited oracles of Museus and Homeric poems; courtier of Xerxes. **O-no-ma'kri-tos‡** [Gr.].

O-non', ō-nōn', riv.; Mongolia and Rus. in Asia; l. 380 m. to Ingoda River, the junction forming the Shilka River.

On"on-da'ga, on"un-dā'gu. **1.** Lake; Onondaga co., N. Y.; l. 5 m.; saline. **2.** Co.; cen. N. Y.; 824 □; p. 146,241; ⊙ Syracuse.

On"low, onz'lō. **1. Ar'thur** [1691?–1768], Eng. statesman; Speaker, House of Commons. **2. George** [1784–1853], Eng. musician; composer. **3.** Co.; S. E. N. C.; 640 □; p. 10,353; ⊙ Jacksonville.

On"low Bay, bet. Capes Fear and Lookout, N. C.; 80 m. wide.

On-ta'ri-o, on-tā'ri-ō. **1.** Lake; bet. N. Y. State & Ontario prov., Can.; 7,240 □; 190 × 50 m. **2.** Prov.; S. Can.; 219,650 □; p. 2,114,321; * Toronto. **3.** Co.; W. cen. N. Y.; 674 □; p. 48,453; ▫ Canandaigua. **4.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 861 □; p. 15,993; * Whitby.

On-te"ni-en'te, on-tē"ni-en'tē, mfg. town; Valencia prov., Spain; p. 10,000.

On"to-nag'on, on'to-nag'en, co.; N. W. Upper Mich.; 1,342 □; p. 3,756; ⊙ Ontonagon.

Oo'doo-ville, ū'dū-vil, town; Jaffna dist., Ceylon; Am. Congregational missionary station.

Oo'fa, Oom'nak, etc. See UFA, UMNAK, etc.

Oo-jein', ū-jēn'. Same as UJJAIN.

Oo'ri, ū'ri, riv.; Africa. Same as LIMPOPO.

Oort, ōrt, **A'dam van,** same as NOORT.

Oost, ōst. **1. Ja'cob van** [1600–1671], the Elder; Fl. painter; imitator of Rubens. **2. Ja'cob van** [1637–1713], the Younger; Fl. portrait-painter.

Oos'ter-hout", ōs'ter-hout', mfg. town; N. Brabant prov., Netherlands; p. 10,911.

Oos'ter-zee, ōs'ter-zē, **Jan Ja'kob van** [1817–1882], Dutch theol.; commentator.

Op"e-li'ka, op'ę-lī'ku, city; ⊙ of Lee co., Ala.; p. 3,703.

O"pe-lou'sas, ō"pę-lū'sus, town; ⊙ of St. Landry par., La.; p. 1,572.

Op'en-shaw, ōp'en-shō, par.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 23,927; E. suburb of Manchester.

O'phel, ō'fel Heb., hill; *Bib.*] part of Jerusalem.

O-phe'li-a, o-fī'li-u *or* o-fil'yu Gr., serpent. F. **O"phé"-lie',** ō"fā"lē'; L. **O-phe'li-a**] SHAK. *Hamlet*, dau. of Polonius; demented by love and madness of Hamlet; drowned.

O'phir Heb., rich. *Bib.*] **1.** A son of Joktan. **2.** A place, perhaps in South Africa, from which Solomon obtained gold and precious stones. **3.** Mt.; W. Sumatra; 13,800 ft. **4.** Mt.; Malay Peninsula; 5,693 ft.; gold-fields. **5.** Town; Butte co., Cal.; p. 2,240.

Oph'ni, of'nuī Heb., high place; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xviii, 24.

Oph'rah, of'rū Heb. headland; *Bib.*].

O'pie, ō'pi. **1. A-me'li-a** *née* Alderson] [1769–1853], w. of John, Eng. author. **2. John** [1761–1807], Welsh painter; hist. and Biblical scenes.

O-pim'i-us, Lu'ci-us [–103?], Rom. consul; enemy of Gracchus, corrupted by Jugurtha; d. in exile.

O'pitz, ō'pits, **Mar'tin** [1597–1639], Ger. courtier; poetaster; called "Swan of Silesia."

O-por'to, ō-pōr'tō Pg **Por'to**]. **1.** Dist.; Entre-Minho-Douro prov.; Pg.; 880 □; p. 466,981. **2.** Its *; spt. and mfg. city; p. 105,838; large wine-trade.

Op'peln, op'pęln. **1.** A former govt. of Prus.; now Upper Silesia. **2.** Cml. & mfg. town; * of Upper Silesia, Prus.; p. 15,775.

Op'pi-an, op'i-un, Gr. poet; wrote of the chase and fishing; fl. 2d century.

O. P. Ri'ot Old Prices Riot], theatrical disturbance, London, Eng., 1809, for continuance of old admission prices.

Ops, ops *Rom. Myth.*], goddess of agriculture and plenty; wife of Saturn, the treasury her temple.

Op'zoo-mer, ōp'zō-mer, **Carl Wil'lem** [1821–1892], Dutch jurist.

O'quirrh Moun'tains, ō'ewgr, range bet. Tooele and Utah coe., Utah; silver-mining region.

Or, ōr, riv.; Turkestan govt., Rus. in Asia.; l. 160 m. to Ural River.

Or'a-cle of Delfi [Sobr.], Hugo Grotius, Dutch jurist.

O"a-cle of the Church Sobr.], St. Bernard of Clairvaux. See BERNARD. **Or'a-cle of France‡.**

O"ra-ga'wa, ō"rō-gū'wū, town; S. E. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 30,040.

O-ran', ō-rān' **1.** Dept., Algeria; 44,616 □; p. 942,066. **2.** Its *, spt. & fort. town; 251 m. S. W. of Algiers; p. 74,510; French possessions.

Or'ange, or ənj **1. Will'iam of.** See WILLIAM, 3. **2.** Riv.; l. 1,000 m. from mountains in W. Natal, S. Africa, to Atlantic Ocean. **Ga-riep',** 3. Former principality; now in Vaucluse dept., Fr.; ceded in 1713 by Prus. to Fr.; gave title of "Prince of Orange" to the counts of Nassau and kings of Holland. **4.** Its *; now a town, Vaucluse dept., Fr.; p. 6,994; Rom. antiquities. **5.** Co.; S. W. Cal.; 740 □; p. 13,589; ▫ Santa Ana. **6.** Co.; E. Fla.; 1,566 □; p. 12,584; ⊙ Orlando. **7.** Co.; S. Ind.; 400 □; p. 14,678; ▫ Paoli. **8.** Co.; S. W. N. Y.; 791 □; p. 95,898; ⊙ Goshen & Newburgh. **9.** Co.; N. E. cen. N. C.; 380 □; p. 14,838; ▫ Hillsboro. **10.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 360 □; p. 4,777. **11.** Its ▫; city; p. 3,173. **12.** Co.; E. Vt.; 659 □; p. 19,755; ▫ Chelsea. **13.** Co.; S. E. cen. Va.; 360 □; p. 12,844; ▫ Orange Court-House. **14.** City; Essex co., N. J.; p. 18,844. **15.** Town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 1,537.

Or'ange-burg. **1.** Co.; S. cen. S. C.; 1,400 □; p. 49,393. **2.** Its ▫; city; p. 2,964.

Or'ange Free State, Dutch Republic; S. Africa; bet. Orange & Vaal Rivs.; 48,326 □; p. 207,940 (77,716 white); * Bloemfontein.

Or'ange-Peel" Sobr.], Sir Robert Peel, when Chief Sec. of Ir., exhibited Orange or extreme Protestant sympathies.

Or'ange-ville, vil.; Wellington co., Ont., Can.; p. 2,962.

O-ran'go, ō-ran'gō, Isl.; Bissagos Isls., off Senegambia, W. Africa; 25 × 10 m.

O-ra'zi-o. See HORATIO.

Or"bi'gny', ōr'bi'nyē' **1. Al"cide' Des"sa"lines'** [1806–1856], Fr. naturalist; paleontologist. **2. Charles Des"sa"lines'** [1808–1856], Fr. geologist.

Or-ca'gna, ōr-cā'nyū [It. corrupt. of *Arcagnuola*, archangel], Sobr.], **An'dre-a di Cio'ne** [1316?–1376?], Flor. painter, sculptor, architect.

Or-chom'e-nus, or-kom'e-nus, anc. city; Beotia, Gr.; destr. by Thebans; sacred to the Muses. **Or-cho-me-nos'** Gr.].

Or'cus, ōr'cus *Rom. Myth.*], the abode of the dead; Hades.

Ord, ōrd, **Ed'ward O. C.,** [1818–1883], U. S. general.

Or"der-ic'us Vi-ta'lis, ōr"der-ik'us vī-tā'lis [1075–1143?], Eng. eccl. historian.

Ord Peak, mt.; Ariz.; 10,266 ft.

Ore, vil.; E. Sussex co., Eng.; p. 5,680.

O'reb Heb., raven; *Bib.*].

O're-bro. Same as ÖREBRO.

Or'e-gon, or'ę-gon. **1.** State, Pacific coast of U. S.; 96,030 □; p. 317,767; * Salem, admitted, 1859. **2.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 780 □; p. 20,235; ▫ Alton. **3.** City; ▫ of Ogle co., Ill.; p. 1,566. **Or'e-gon City,** vil.; ▫ of Clackamas co., Oregon; p. 3,062.

O'-Reil'ly, o-rail'ę, **John Boyle** [1844–1890], Ir. Am. journalist; poet.

O-rel', ō-rel'. **1.** Riv.; Kharkof govt., Rus.; l. 130 m. to Dnieper Riv. **2.** Govt.; cen. Rus. in Europe; 18,042 □; p. 2,140,130. **3.** Its *; cml. and mfg. town; p. 79,135.

O"rel-la'na, ō"rel-yū'nū, **Fran-cis'co** [1500?–1550], Sp. explorer of the Amazon.

O-rel'li, ō-rel'li, **Kas'par von** [1787–1849], Ger. classical scholar.

O'ren-burg, ō'ren-burg. **1.** Govt.; S. E. Rus. in Europe; 73,816 □; p. 1,372,800. **2.** Its *; cml. town; p. 62,534.

O-ren'se, ō-ren'sē. **1.** Prov.; N. E. Spain; 2,739 □; p. 405,127. **2.** Its *; mfg. city; p. 13,291; mineral springs.

O-res'tes, o-res'tiz [*Gr. Myth.*], hero of tragedies by Euripides; son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; k. his mother (who with her paramour had murdered her husband), and was pursued by the Furies.

Or'fah. See URFA.

Or'fi-la, ōr'fi-lu *or* (F.) ōr"fē"lä', **Ma"thieu' Jo"seph' Bo"na"ven"ture'** [1787–1853], Fr. toxicologist.

Or'ford, ōr'fęrd, town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 7,345; former seaport.

Or-gâos' Ser'ra Dos, ōr-gauns' sęr'rū dōs, mts.; Cordillera range, Brazil; highest summit, 3,800 ft.

Or-get'o-rix, or-jet'o-rix [—62), Helvetian chief; opposed Julius Cæsar in Gaul.

O"ri-an'a, ō"ri-an'ū. **1.** [LOBEIRA *Amadis de Gaul.*] A princess of Eng.; beloved of Amadis. **2.** [Sobr.] Queen Elizabeth of Eng.; in madrigals celebrating her purity and loveliness.

O"ri-a'ni, Bar'na-ba [1752–1832], It. astronomer; author.

Or"i-ba'si-us, or"i-bā'shi-us [326?–403?], Gr. phys.; author; *Medicinalia Collecta*. **O-rei-ba'si-us‡** [Gr.].

O"ri-en'te, ō-ri-en'tē, prov.; S. cen. Ecuador; p. 80,000; * Archidona.

Or'i-gen, or'i-jen [185?–253], Alexandrian Greek Church father. See ORIGENISM; ORIGENIST, in vocab. **O-rig'e-nēs‡** [Gr.]; **O-rig'i-nes Ad"a-man'ti-us‡.**

O"ri-hue'la, ō"ri-wē'lū, town; Alicante prov., Spain; p. 20,929.

O-ril'li-a, o-ril'li-u, vil.; Simcoe co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,752.

O-rin'da, The Match'less or **In-com'pa-ra-ble** [Sobr.], Mrs. Katharine Philips [1631–1664], Eng. poet. of the Restoration.

O"ri-no'co, ō"ri-nō'cō, riv., Venez.; l. 1,550 m. to Atlantic Oc.; navigable about 800 m.

O-ris'sa, ō-ris'sū. **1.** Anc. kingdom, now part of Bengal prov., Brit. Ind. **2.** Commissionership; S. W. Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 9,063 □; p. 3,730,736; or with tributary native states, 24,240 □; p. 5,199,877; * Cuttack.

O"ri-za'ba, ō"ri-sā'bā. **1.** Volcano; Vera Cruz state, Mex.; 18,205 ft. **2.** City; * of Vera Cruz state, Mex.; p. 19,775.

Or'khon', ōr-kōn', riv.; N. Mongolia; l. 380 m. to Selenga River.

Or'kney Is'lands, ōrk'ni, group; N. of Pentland Firth, Scotland; about 90 in number; 376 □; p. 30,438; * Kirkwall.

Or-lan'do *see* ROLAND. **1.** A paladin of Charlemagne; slain in Roncesvalles, Pyrenees; same as the *Roland* of Fr. chansons. **2.** (SHAK. *As You Like It.*] Lover of Rosalind; brother of Oliver. See OLIVER. **3.** City; ⊙ of Orange co., Fla.; p. 2,856.

Or"lé"an'nais, ōr'lā"ūn"nē', old Fr. prov.; * Orleans; now Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher depts.

Or'le-ans, Bas'tard of, John, count of Longueville and Dunois [1402–1470], French general; introduced in Shak. *1 Henry VI.*

Or-lof', or-lof'. **1. A-lex'is** [1737–1809], Rus. adventurer; assassin of Czar Peter III. **2. A-lex'is** [1787–1861], Rus. dipl.; favorite of Nicholas I. **3. Greg'o-ry** [1734–1783], bro. of Czar Alexis I.; favorite of Catharine II.

Orme, ōrm, **Rob'ert** [1728–1801], Eng. historiographer of the East Indies.

Or'me-rod, ōr'mę-red, **El'e-a-nor** [1785–1873], Eng. entomologist.

Or'monde, ōr'mend. **1. Duke of** [1610–1688], James Butler, royalist soldier; Lord-Lieut. of Ir. **2. Duke of** [1665–1746], James Butler, grandson of preceding; soldier under William III.; attainted of treason; Jacobite exile.

Ormes'by, ōrmz'bi, vil.; N. R., York co., Eng.; p. 8,757.

Orms'by, ōrmz'bi. **1.** Co.; W. Nev.; 144 □; p. 4,883; ⊙ Carson City. **2.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 2,225 ?; suburb of Pittsburg.

Orms'kirk, ōrmz'kerk, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 6,651.

Or'mus Moun'tain, Col.; 12,185 ft.

Or'muz, ōr'muz. **1.** Isl.; N. side of Persian Gulf, Per.; 12 m. in circum.; decayed town. **2. Gulf of,** another name for S. E. part of Persian Gulf. **3. Straits of,** connect Persian Gulf with Arabian Sea; 150 × 30 m.

Or'nan Heb., strong; *Bib.*].

Or-na'no, ōr-nā'nō, **Phil"lippe' An"toine' d'** [1784–1883], Fr. gen.; son of Isabella Bonaparte; senator; marshal of France.

Orne, ōrn, dept.; N. W. Fr.; 2,354 □; p. 354,387; * Alençon.

O'ro, ō'rō, prov.; S. W. Ecuador; p. 32,000; * Machala.

O'ro-no, ō'ro-nō, mfg. town; Penobscot co., Me.; p. 2,780.

O"ro-no'koo, ō"ro-nō'kū, an enslaved African prince in Aphra Behn's *Oronokoo*, who led an insurrection of slaves in the West Indies.

O-ron'tes, o-ren'tiz, riv.; Anti-Libanus Mts., N. Syria; l. 247 m. to Mediterranean Sea. **O-ron'tēs‡** [Gr.].

O"ros'ha'za, ō"resh'hā'zo, town; Békés co., Hungary; p. 14,536.

O-ro'si-us, Pau'lus, Sp. eccles.; hist.; fl. 5th century.

O"ro-ta'va, ō"rō-tā'vā, town; N. Teneriffe, Canary Isls.; p. 8,263; health resort.

O'ro-ville, ō'ro-vil, town; ⊙ of Butte co., Cal.; p. 1,787.

O-roz'co y Ber'ra, ō-rōs'cō ī ber'rū, **Ma"nu-el'** [1816–1881], Mex. historian.

Or'pah Heb., youthful freshness; *Bib.*], *Ruth* i.

Or'pheus, ōr'fius *or* ōr'fe-us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Apollo and a Muse; descended into Hades for his wife Eurydice; lost her by looking back; torn to pieces. See ORPHEAN; ORPHIC, in vocabulary. **Or-pheus'‡** Gr.].

Or'pheus of High'way" men [Sobr.], John Gay; from his *Beggar's Opera*.

Or'ping-ton, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 3,090.

Or'rell, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 4,944.

Or're-ry and Kil-more', barony; Cork co., Ir.; p. 15,884; gave title to the Boyle family.

Orr'ville, vil.; Wayne co., Ohio; p. 1,765.

Or-si'ni, ōr-sē'ni. **1.** Noble It. Guelfic family; incl. Popes Nicholas III. & Benedict XIII. **2. Fe-li'ce** [1819–1858], It. conspirator; executed. See below.

Or-si'ni Con-spir'a-cy, plot to kill Napoleon III.; 10 killed and 156 wounded by 3 bombs, Jan. 14, 1858; Orsini and 3 others implicated.

Or-si'no, ōr-sī'nō [SHAK. *Twelfth Night*], duke of Illyria; marries Viola.

Or'son [*Old Romance, Valentine & Orson*], one of twin heroes; suckled by a bear; terror of Fr.; reclaimed by his brother; married a duke's daughter.

Or-so'va, ōr-sō'vę, fort. isl. town; on the Danube, Servia; p. 3,200?; station for steamers; held by Austria.

Ör'sted, ūr'sted. See ØERSTED.

Or"te-gal', ōr'tē-gūl', **Cape,** l. Headland of Sp., N. part of Galicia. **2.** S. E. coast of South Isl., New Zealand.

Or-te'li-us, ōr-tē'li-us, **A'bra-ham** [1527–1598], Ger. cartographer. **Oer'tel‡.**

Or"thez', ōr'tēz', cml. town; Basses-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 4,757; Wellington def. Soult, Feb., 1814.

Ort'ler, Spit'ze‡.

Or'ton, ōr'tun, **James** [1830–1877], Am. naturalist; S.-Am. explorer.

O-ru'ba, ō-rū'bā, isl.; Dutch W. Indies; 69 □; p. 7,888; off Venezuela. **A-ru'ba‡.**

O-ru'ro, ō-rū'rō. **1.** Dept.; W. Bol.; 21,331 □; p. 111,372. **2.** Its *; mining town; p. 15,000; former * of Bolivia.

O'rust, ō'rūst, isl.; in Cattegat, E. of Göteborg and Bohus prov., Sw.; 14 × 14 m.

Or"vi-e'to, ōr'vi-ē'tō [anc. **Urbs Ve'tus**], cathedral city; Perugia prov., It.; p. 14,455.

Os, ōs, **Ge'org Ja'cob Jan van** [1782–1861], Dutch flower-painter.

O-sage', ō-sēj'. **1.** Co.; E. Kan.; 720 □; p. 25,062; ⊙ Lyndon. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,469. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Mo.; 586 □; p. 13,080; ⊙ Linn. **4.** City; ⊙ of Mitchell co., Ia.; p. 1,913.

O-sage' Riv'er, Wabaunsee co., Kan.; l. 500 m. to Missouri Riv.; upper part called also *Marais de Cygnes*.

O-sa'ka, ō-zā'kū, cml. city & spt.; S. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 476,271. **Na-ni'wa‡; O-za'ka‡.**

Os"a-wat'o-mie, os'u-wat'o-mi, city; Miami co., Kan.; p. 2,662.

Os"a-wat'o-mie Brown [Sobr.], John Brown, the abolitionist; so called because of his having made a bold and successful fight at Osawatomie, Kan., in 1856, against a band of proslavery Missourians who had invaded Kansas.

Os'boru, ez'burn, **Sher'ard** [1822–1875], Brit. admiral; Arctic explorations; submarine telegraphy.

Os'borne, ōz'bęrn. **1.** Co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 12,083; ⊙ Osborne. **2.** Eng. royal residence; Isle of Wight.

Os'car, ōs'cur, **I.** [1799–1859], king of Sw.; son of Bernadotte; married Josephine de Beauharnais.

Os"ce-o'la, os"se-ō'lu. **1.** Seminole chief [1804–1838], leader of 2d Seminole war. **2.** Co.; S. Fla.; 1,758 □; p. 3,133; ⊙ Kissimmee. **3.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 408 □; p. 5,574; ⊙ Sibley. **4.** Co.; N. W. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 14,630; ⊙ Hersey. **Os"ce-o'la Ci'ty,** ⊙ of Clarke co., Iowa; p. 2,120.

Os"ce-o'la Mills, bor.; Clearfield co., Pa.; p. 1,730.

Os-co'da, os-cō'du. **1.** Co.; N. Mich.; 576 □; p. 1,904; ⊙ Mio. **2.** Vil.; Iosco co., Mich.; p. 3,593; lumber.

Os-se'as (Gr.; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*], Hosea. **O'see.**

O'sgood, oz'gud. **1. Fran'ces Sar'gent** [1812–1850], Am. poet. **2. Sam'u-el** [1812–1880], Am. divine; author.

O'sha Peak, mt.; New Mex.; 10,023 ft.

O'-Shaugh'nes-sy, o-shō'ngs-si, **Ar'thur Wil'liam Ed'gar** [1846–1881], Brit. lyric poet.

Osh'a-wa, osh'o-wu, vil.; on Lake Ontario; Ontario co. & prov., Can.; p. 4,066; port of entry.

O-she'a, oshī'u *or* ō'shę-u [Heb., Hoshea; *Bib.*], Joshua.

Osh'kosh, osh'kesh, mfg. city; ⊙ of Winnebago co., Wis.; p. 22,836.

Osh"mu-neyn', esh"mū-nēn', vil.; on the Nile, Egy.; lat. 27° 50' N.; p. 7,000?; ruins. **Esh-moun'‡; Her-mop'o-lis Mag'na‡.**

O"si-an'der, ō"zi-ān'dęr, **An'dre-as** [1498–1552], Ger. reformer. See OSIANDRIAN, in vocab. **Hose'mann‡.**

Os"ka-loo'sa, os"ku-lō'su, mfg. & mining city; ⊙ of Mahaska co., Iowa.; p. 6,598.

Os-kol', os-kol', riv.; Kursk govt., Rus.; l. 210 m. to Donetz River.

Os'man. Same as OTHMAN.

Os'mond, os'mund [Teut., divine protection. **Os'mund‡.** F. **Os"mont',** ōz"mōn'].

Os'na-brück", ōs'nā-brük". **1.** Dist.; Hanover prov., Prus.; 2,411 □; p. 277,761. **2.** Its *; mfg. city; p. 39,929; treaty of Westphalia, 1648. **Os'na-burg‡.**

O'so, ō'sō, mt.; S. W. Col.; 13,640 ft.

O-so'ri-o, Ge-ro'ny-mo [1506–1580], Pg. hist.; writer; "the Cicero of Portugal."

O-sor'no, o-sōr'nō, city; Llanquihue prov., Chile; p. 26,823.

Os'sa-baw" Is'land, os'su-bō", sea-isl.; Bryan co., Ga.; S. of Ossabaw Sound; l. 10 m.

Os'sa-baw" Sound, mouth of Ogeechee River, N. E. Ga.

Os'sett-with-Gaw'thorpe, gō'thōrp, mining town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 10,948.

Os'si-an, osh'i-un [Gaelic & Erse, little deer], a legendary hero and bard, 3d cent.; narrates adventures of a warrior-band; hero of Macpherson's *Poems of Ossian*. See OSSIANIC, in vocabulary.

Os'so-li, Marchioness. See FULLER, SARAH MARGARET.

Os'so-ry, Earl of [1634–1680], Thomas Butler, Eng. adm.; general; fought for William of Orange.

Os'ta-de, ōs'tā-dę. **1. A'dri-an** [1610–1685], Dutch genre painter. **2. I'saac** [1621–1649], Dutch landscape-painter.

Os"tash-kof', os'tūsh-kof', manufacturing town; Tver govt., Rus. in Europe; p. 10,806; leather industries. **Os"tash-kov'‡.**

Os-tend', os-tend', cml. spt.; W. Flanders prov., Belgium; p. 25,700; watering-place; besieged by Sp., 1601–1604.

Os'ter, os'tęr, riv.; Chernikof govt., Rus.; l. 100 m. to Desna.

Os"ter-göt'land, ōs'ter-gōt'lānt, prov.; S. E. Sw.; 4,243 □; p. 266,702; * Linköping. **Lin'kö"ping‡.**

Os'ter-vald", ōs'tęr-vūlt', **Jean Fré'de-ric** [1663–1747], Swiss Prot. preacher; author of Fr. edition of the Bible. **Os'ter-wald"‡.**

Os'ti-a, os'ti-u, anc. city; port of Rome; mouth of the Tiber. **Ō-sti'a‡** [Gr.]; **Por'tus‡.**

Os-trn'si-a, os-trō'shi-u. Same as AUSTRASIA.

Os-trog', os-trōg', Jewish town; Volhynia govt., Rus. in Europe; p. 16,522.

Os"tro-goisk', os'tro-geisk', cml. town; Voronej govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 10,000.

Os-trok', os-trok', cave convent and fortress; 22 m. N. E. of Cattaro, Montenegro; in 1768 defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

Os-troy'ski, os-troi'ski, **Al"ex-an'der Ni"co-la'i-e-vich"** [1825–1882?], Rus. dramatist.

Os-tu'ni, os-tū'nī, city; Lecce prov., S. It.; p. 15,199.

O-su'na, ō-sū'nū, cml. town; Seville prov., Spain; p. 17,211.

Os'wald, os'wuld. **1. Saint** [–642], king of Northumbria; estab. Christianity in his dominions. **2. E-ras'mus** [1511–1579], German math.; translator.

Os'wald-twis"tle, ōs'wuld-twis'l, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 13,206.

Os"we-gatch'ie, os"we-gach'i, riv.; Herkimer co., N. Y.; l. 130 m. to St. Lawrence River.

Os-we'go, os-wī'gō. **1.** Co.; N. W. part of N. Y. State; 970

□; p. 71,883. **2.** Its ⊙; city; Lake Ontario; p. 21,842; port of entry. **3.** City; ⊙ of Labette co., Kan.; p. 2,574.

Os-we'go Falls, mfg. vil.; Oswego co., N. Y.; p. 1,821.

Os-we'go Riv'er, N. Y.: Seneca and Oneida Rivers, united; l. 24 m. to Lake Ontario; outlet of 15 lakes.

Os'wes-try, oz'ŭs-tri, bor.; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 8,496.

O-ta'go, ō-tä' gō, prov. dist.; South Isl., New Zealand; 25,487 □; p. 158,681; ✱ Dunedin; gold-fields.

O-ta'go Bay, S. E. coast Otago prov., New Zealand.

O"ta-va'lo, ō'tä-vä'lō, town; Pichincha Prov., Ecuador; earthquake, 1868.

Otch"a-kof', ech'a-kŏf', spt.; Kherson govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 7,000; on Crimean ship-canal. **Och"a-kov'‡.**

O-te'a, ō-tē'ä. Same as GREAT BARRIER ISLAND, New Zealand.

O-te'ro, ō-tē'rō, co.; S. E. Col.; 2,050 □; p. 4,192; ⊙ La Junta.

Ot'fried, ot'frit, Ger. monk; metrical gospels; fl. 9th cent.

O-thel'lo, o-thel'ō [SHAK. *Othello*], a Moor; Ven. gen.; jealous without cause of his w., Desdemona, whom he kills.

Oth"man', eth"män' [1259–1326], founder of Ottoman Empire. See OTTOMAN, in vocab. **Os'man‡.**

Oth"man'-ibn-Af"fan', ibn-äf"fän' [571–656], third Moslem calif; son-in-law of Mohammed; assassinated.

Oth'ni, eth'nĭ [Heb., God is force; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxvi, 7.

Oth'ni-el [Heb., God is force; *Bib.*], first judge of Israel.

O'tho, ō'thō [L., happy. D. G. Sw. **Ot'to,** ŏt'tō; F. **O"thon',** ō'tŏn', **O"don',** ō'dŏn'; It. **Ot-to'ne,** ot-tō'nē; Sp. **O-to'ni-o,** ō-tō'nĭ-ō]. **1. Mar'cus Sal'vi-us** [32–69], emp. of Rome; succeeded Galba; def. by Vitellius; k. himself. **2.** Any one of several emperors of Germany: (1) **O. I.** [912–973], "the Great"; reduced Bohemia and his barons; pacified Italy; deposed Pope John XII. (2) **O. II.** [955–983], separated Lorraine from Fr.; def. in S. Italy by Greeks and Saracens. (3) **O. III.** [980–1002], "Wonder of the World"; son of O. II. (4) **O. IV.** [1174–1218], nephew of Richard I. of Eng.; surrendered investitures; def. at Bouvines, 1214, by Fr. **3. O. I.** [1815–1867], king of Greece; son of Louis I. of Bav.; abdicated.

O'tho von Frei'sing-en, ō'tō fon frul'zing-en [–1158], bro. of Emp. Conrad III.; Ger. chronicler.

O'thrys, ō'thris, **Mount,** anc. name of Hellovo range, Gr.

O'tis, ō'tis. **1. Har'ri-son Gray** [1765–1848], Mass. Fed. statesman; orator. **2. James** [1725–1783], Am. patriot; orator; resisted Brit. taxation; killed by lightning.

Ot'ley, ot'lę, cml. town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 7,838.

O'toe, ō'tō, co.; S. E. Neb.; 609 □; p. 25,403; ⊙ Nebraska City.

O-tran'to, ō-trŭn'tō. **1.** Strait; bet. Adriatic & Mediterranean Seas; l. 80 m. **2.** Anc. city & spt.; Lecce prov., Italy; on Str. of Otranto; at one time chief Adriatic port of It.

Ot-se'go, ot-sē'gō. **1.** Lake; Otsego co., N. Y.; l. 9 m.; 1,193 ft. above the sea. **2.** Co.; N. Mich.; 540 □; p. 4,272; ⊙ Gaylord. **3.** Co.; S. E. cen. N. Y.; 956 □; p. 50,861; ⊙ Cooperstown. **4.** Vil.; Allegan co., Mich.; p. 1,626; mineral springs.

Ot'su, ot'sŭ, city; Nippon Isl., Japan.; p. 31,851.

Ot'ta-kring", ot'tä-kring', town; Aust.; p. 37,000; suburb of Vienna.

Ot-ta'vi-a, Ot-ta'vi-o. See OCTAVIA; OCTAVIUS.

Ot'ta-wa, ot'a-wa. **1. Riv.,** Quebec prov., Can.; l. 700 m. to St. Lawrence Riv. **2.** Co.; N. Kan.; 720 □; p. 12,581; ⊙ Minneapolis. **3.** Co.; W. Mich.; 570 □; p. 35,358; ⊙ Grand Haven. **4.** Co.; N. Ohio; 311 □; p. 21,974; ⊙ Port Clinton. **5.** Co.; N. W. Quebec prov., Can.; 5,705 □; p. 37,892; ✱ Hull. **6.** City; Carleton co., Ontario prov.; ✱ of Dom. of Can.; p. 44,150. **7.** City; ⊙ of La Salle co., Ill.; p. 9,985. **8.** City; ⊙ of Franklin co., Kan.; p. 6,248. **9.** Vil.; Putnam co., Ohio; p. 1,717.

Ot'ten-sen, ot'ten-sen, town; Sleswick-Holstein prov., Prus.; p. 15,000; suburb of Hamburg.

Ot'ter-bein. ot'ter-bīn, **Phil'ip Will'iam** [1726–1813], Ger.-Am. preacher; founded "Church of United Brethren in Christ."

Ot'ter-burn, par.; Northumberland, Eng.; p. 260; Eng. def. by Scotch, Aug. 10, 1388. See CHEVY CHASE.

Ot'ter Creek, riv.; Bennington co., Vt.; l. 110 m. to Lake Champlain.

Ot'ter-tail. 1. Lake; Ottertail co., Minn.; l. 12 m.; outlet Red Riv. of the North. **2.** Co.; W. Minn.; 2,200 □; p. 34,232; ⊙ Fergus Falls.

Ot'ter-y St. Ma'ry, mfg. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,855.

Ott'ley, Will'iam Young [1771–1836], Eng. art-critic.

Ott'to-man Em'pire. See TURKEY.

Ot-tum'wa, ot-tum'wa, mfg. city; ⊙ of Wapello co., Iowa; p. 14,001.

O'tus, ō'tus, son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; bro. of Ephialtes.

Ot'way, ot'wē, **Thom'as** [1651–1685], Eng. tragic dramatist; *Venice Preserved.*

Ouach'i-ta", wesh'i-tä". **1.** Riv.; W. Ark.; l. 350 m. to Red Riv. **2.** Co.; S. Ark.; 732 □; p. 17,033; ⊙ Camden. **3.** Par.; N. La.; 644 □; p. 17,945; ⊙ Monroe.

Ouar'gla, wär'glĭ, oasis. Same as WARGLA.

Ou"den-ar'de, ou"den-är'de [F. **Au"den"arde'**], town; E. Flanders, Belg.; p. 5,864; Marlborough def. Fr., July 11, 1708.

Oudh, ŏd. **1.** Prov.; Bengal, Brit. India; 24,217 □; p. 12,650,331; ✱ Lucknow. **Aw'adh‡.** **2.** Its former ✱.

Ou"di"né', ū'dĭ"né', **Eu"gène' Au"dré'** [1810–1887], Fr. sculp.; engraver.

Ou"di"not', ū'dĭ"nō'. **1. A"chille' Fran"çois'** [1820–1890], Fr.-Am. artist; landscapes and interiors. **2. Charles Ni"co"las'** [1767–1847], duke of Reggio; Fr. marshal; invaded Spain, 1823. **3. Charles Ni"co"las' Vic"tor'** [1791–1863], Fr. gen.; comm. forces in Algiers and Rome.

Ou"dry', ū'drĭ', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1686–1765], Fr. painter; engraver; animal subjects.

Oui'da, wĭ'da [childish for Louise], pen-name of Louise de la Ramée, Eng. novelist.

Oum"nak', ŭm'nāk', volcanic isl.; Fox group, Aleutian Isls., Alaska; 50 × 12 m.

Oun'dle, un'dl, town; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 2,809.

Ou-ray', u-rē'. **1.** Mt.; S. end Saguache range, Col.; 14,083 ft. **2.** Co.; S. W. Col.; 450 □; p. 6,510. **3.** Its ⊙; city; p. 2,534.

Ourcq, ŭrc, riv.; Aisne dept., Fr; l. 30 m.; a source of Paris water-supply.

Ou'ro Pre'to, ū'rō prē'tō [black gold], city; ✱ of Minas-Geraes state, Brazil; p. 22,000; former gold-mining center. **Vil'la Ri'ca‡.**

Ouse, ūz. **1.** Riv.; N. R.; York co., Eng.; l. 60 m. to Humber Riv. **2.** Riv.; Northampton co., Eng.; l. 160 m. to the Wash.

Ouse'ley, ūz'lę. **1. Sir Fred'er-ick Ar'thur Gore** [1825–1889], Eng. musical critic; comp.; oratorios. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1771–1842], Vis. Claramont; Oriental traveler.

Ou'ta-gam-ie, ū'ta-gam-ĭ, co.; N. E. cen. Wis.; 624 □; p. 34,690; ⊙ Appleton.

Ou'tis, ou'tis *or* ū'tis [Gr., nobody] [HOMER *Odyssey*], name given to himself by Ulysses in the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemus.

Ou'tram, ū'tram, **Sir James** [1803–1863], Brit. gen.; served in Afghanistan, Sind, and in Sepoy mutiny.

Ou"tre-Mer', ū'tr-mār', novel by Longfellow.

Ou'wa"ter, ou'wä"ter, **Al'bert van** [1444–1515], Dutch painter; Biblical scenes.

O-val'le, ō-vä'lyĕ, city; Coquimbo prov., Chile; p. 60,719.

O-van'do, ō-vän'dō, **Ni"co-las'** [1460?–1518], Sp. Gov. of Hispaniola; ordered Indian massacres; unjust to Columbus; recalled.

O-var', o-vär', cml. town; Beira prov., Pg.; p. 10,022.

O'ver, ō'vęr, par.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 6,835.

O'ver-all, ō'vęr-ôl, **John** [1559–1619], Eng. prelate; writer; bp. of Norwich.

O'ver-beck, ō'vęr-bec, **Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1789–1869], Ger. artist; paintings of sacred subjects.

O'ver-bur-y, ō'vęr-bur-ĭ, **Sir Thom'as** [1581–1613], Eng. author; courtier; poisoned by order of his patrons.

O'ver Dar'wen, mfg. par.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 31,680.

O'ver-done", **Mistress** [SHAK. *Measure for Measure*], a bawd.

O'ver-flak-kee, ō'vęr-flŏk-kĭ, isl.; S. Holland prov., Netherlands; 25 × 7 m.; on the Rhine.

O'ver-ton, ō'vęr-tun. **1.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 360 □; p. 12,039; ⊙ Livingston. **2.** Vil.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 1,517.

O'ver-weg, ō'vęr-vēh, **A'dolf** [1822–1852], Ger. explorer in Africa.

O"ver-ys'sel, ō'vęr-ĭs'sęl, prov.; N. E. Netherlands; 1,291 □; p. 302,508; ✱ Zwölle.

Ov'id [43 B. C.–19? A. D.], Rom. erotic poet; d. in exile; *Metamorphoses*; translated by Addison, Dryden, Congreve, and others. **Pub'li-us O-vid'i-us Na'so‡.**

O"vi-e'do, ō"vĭ-ē'dō. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 4,091 □; p. 595,420. **2.** Its ✱, and former ✱ of Asturias; mfg. city; p. 42,716. Compare ASTURIAS.

O"vi-e'do y Val"des', ĭ vāl'des', **Gon-za'lo Fernan'dez de** [1478–1557], Sp. hist. of West Indies.

O'wain, ō'wĕn, **Sir** [HENRY OF SALTRY *Descent of Owain*], a knight of King Stephen of Ir.; passed through St. Patrick's Purgatory by way of penance. **Sir Ow'en‡.**

O-wa'ri, ō-vä'rĭ. **1.** Bay; S. Owari prov., Japan; 25 × 20 m. **Mic Bay‡.** **2.** Prov.; S. cen. Nippon, Japan; p. 870,612.

O-was'co Lake, o-was'cō, Cayuga co., N. Y.; l. 11 m.

O"wa-ton'na, ō"wa-ton'a, city; ⊙ of Steele co., Minn.; p. 3,849.

O-we'go, o-wī'gō, vil.; ⊙ of Tioga co., N. Y.; p. 9,008.

Ow'en, ō'en. **1. Da'vid Dale** [1807–1860], Am. geologist; author. **2. John** [1560–1622], "the British Martial"; epigrammatist in Latin. **3. John** [1616–1683], Eng. Puritan divine; controversialist. **4. Sir Rich'ard** [1804–1892], Eng. naturalist; anatomist; paleontologist. **5. Rob'ert** [1771–1858], Scot. socialist; philanthropist. **6. Rob'ert Dale** [1800–1877], Am. reformer; son of Robert; author. **7.** Co.; S. W. cen. Ind.; 390 □; p. 15,040; ⊙ Spencer. **8.** Co.; N. Ky.; 312 □; p. 17,676; ⊙ Owenton.

Ow'en, Mount, Elk Mountains, Col.; 13,102 ft.

Ow'en Mer'e-dith [Pen-name], Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, earl of Lytton. See LYTTON, 2.

Ow'ens, John [–1846], Eng. cotton-spinner; founded Owens College, Manchester, England.

Ow'ens-boro, ō'ĕnz-bur-o, city; ⊙ of Daviess co., Ky.; p. 9,837.

Ow'ens Lake, salt lake; Inyo co., Cal.; 18 × 10 m.

Ow'en Sound, cml. & mfg. town; ✱ of Grey co., Ont., Can.; p. 6,000; port of entry. **Syd'en-ham‡.**

Ow'ens Riv'er, Mono co., Cal.; l. 175 m. to Owen's Lake.

Ow'en Stan'ley, mt.; S. E. Brit. New Guinea; highest summit, 13,121 ft.

Owle'-glass", oul'-glas" [G. **Eu'len-spie"gel**], a wandering mechanic; folk-lore hero. **Howle'-glass"‡; Owle'-spie"gel‡; Tyll Eu'len-spie"gel‡; U'len-spie"gel‡.**

O-wos'so, mfg. city; Shiawassee co., Mich.; p. 6,564.

Ows'ley, ouz'lę, co.; S. E. Ky.; 176 □; p. 5,975; ⊙ Booneville.

O-wy'hee, o-wai'hĭ, co.; S. W. Idaho; 7,800 □; p. 2,021; ⊙ Silver City.

O-wy'hee Riv'er, N. Nev.; l. 350 m. to Snake River.

Ox'en-den, Ash'ton [1808–1892], Canadian bishop; author.

Ox'en-ford, John [1812–1877], Eng. dramatist; critic.

Ox'en-ham, ox'en-am, **Hen'ry Nut'combe** [1829–1888], Eng. R. C. divine; apologist.

Ox'en-hope, town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 2,475.

Ox'en-stern [Sw. **Ox'en-stier-na**]. **1. Ax'el, Count** [1583–1654], Chancellor of Sw.; directed Ger. Prot. policy in Thirty Years' war. **2. Ben'e-dict** [1623–1702], Chancellor of Sw.; promoter of Eur. peace.

Ox'ford, ox'fęrd. **1. Earl of.** See HARLEY, ROBERT. **2.** Co.; cen. Eng.; 756 □; p. 185,669. **Ox'ford-shire‡.** **3.** Its ✱; city; p. 45,742; university. **Ox-o'ni-a‡.** **4.** Co.; W. Me.; 1,932 □; p. 30,586; ⊙ Paris. **5.** Co.; S. Ont. prov., Can.; 602 □; p. 48,237; ✱ Woodstock. **6.** Vil.; Warren co., N. J.; p. 4,002. **Ox'ford Fur'nace‡.** **7.** Vil.; Butler co., Ohio; p. 3,689; Miami University. **8.** Vil.; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,616. **9.** Vil.; Oakland co., Mich.; p. 2,080. **10.** Vil.; ⊙ of Granville co., N. C.; p. 2,007. **11.** Bor.; Chester co., Pa.; p. 1,711. **12.** City; ⊙ of Lafayette co., Miss., p. 1,546.

Ox'us, ox'us, riv. Same as AMU-DARIA. **O'xos‡** [Gr.].

O'ya-pok', ō'yä-pōk', riv.; bet. Fr. Guiana & Brazil; l. 180 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

Oys'ter Bay, town; Queens co., L. I., N. Y.; p. incl. Sea Cliff, 13,870.

Oys'ter-mouth, par.; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 3,574.

O"zan"nam', ō"zä"nän', **An"toine' Fré"de"ric'** [1813–1853], Fr. Neo-Cath. hist.; a founder of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

O"zark', ō"zärk'. **1.** Mts.; S. W. Mo. through N. W. Ark. to Ind. Ter. **2.** Co.; S. Mo.; 780 □; p. 9,794; ⊙ Gainesville.

O-zau'kee, o-zô'kĭ, co.; E. Wis.; 232 □; p. 14,943; ⊙ Port Washington.

O'zem [Heb., strength; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ii, 15, 25.

O-zi'as [Gr.; *Bib.*].

Oz'ni, ez'nĭ [Heb., Jah hears; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 16.

P

Pa'a-rai, pē'a-rē [Heb., revelation of Jah; *Bib.*].

Paarl, pärl, town; Cape Colony, Afr.; p. 7,668; Brit.

Pab'bay, pab'be, 3 isls.; W. of Scotland; 2 in Hebrides; one E. of Skye. **Pab'ba‡.**

Pa'blo. See PAUL.

Pab'na, pŭb'na. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 1,838 □; p. 1,311,728. **2.** Its ✱; p. 15,267. **Pub'na‡.**

Pa'ca, pā'cā, **Will'iam** [1740–1799], Am. patriot; Gov. of Md.; signed the Declaration of Independence.

Pac"chi-o'ni, pāc'kĭ-ō'nĭ, **An-to'ni-o** [1665–1726], It. automist.

Pa"cha-ca-ma', pā"chā-cā-mā', vil.; Lima dept., Peru; temple plundered by Pizarro.

Pa-che'co, pā-chē'cō, **Fran-cis'co** [1571–1654], Sp. painter; art-critic.

Pa"chi-te'a, pā"chĭ-tē'ä, riv.; Andes Mts., Peru, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to Ucayale River.

Pa-cho'mi-us, pa-cō'mĭ-us, Egyptian monk; organized monachism in 4th century. **Pa-chō'mi-os‡** [Gr.].

Pa-chu'ca, pā'cū, pā-chū'cā, city; ✱ of Hidalgo state, Mex.; p. 40,500.

Pa"chu-ca'ca, pā"chū-cā'cā, riv.; Cuzco dept., Peru; l. 130 m. to Apurimac River.

Pa-cif'ic, pa-sĭf'ĭc, co.; S. W. Wash.; 896 □; p. 4,858; ⊙ Oysterville.

Pa-cif'ic O'cean, bet. W. coast of the American continents and the E. coasts of Asia, Philippine Isls., and Australasia; from Arctic to Antarctic Ocean; 70,000,000 □; 10,000 miles wide at equator.

Pa-ci'ni, pā-chī'nĭ, **Gio-van'ni** [1796–1867], Sicilian musical composer.

Pa'cio, pā'chō. **Giu'li-o** [1550–1635], It. jurist; Prot. exile.

Pack'ard, Al'phe-us Spring [1798–1884], Am. educator.

Pack'er, A'sa [1805–1879], Am. mining capitalist; founded Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Pa-cu'vi-us, pa-kū'vĭ-us, **Mar'cus** [—220?–130], Rom. tragic poet.

Pa"dan-A'ram, pā'dan-ā'ram [Heb., plain or table-land of Aram; *Bib.*], region between the Upper Euphrates and Tigris Rivs. **Pa'dan‡; Pad"dan-A'ram‡; Pe'dan‡.**

Pa"dang', pā'dŭng'. **1.** Residency; W. coast Sumatra; p. with Padang Highlands, 869,760. **2.** Its ✱; p. 10,000.

Pad'ding-ton. **1.** N. W. suburb of London, Eng.; p. 117,846; terminus of the Great Western Railway. **2.** E. suburb of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia; p. 18,350.

Pad'dock, pad'gc. **1. Ben'ja-min Heu'ry** [1828–1891], Am. Prot. Epis. divine; bishop of Mass. **2. John Ad'ams** [1825–1894], Am. Prot. Epis. divine; bp. of Washington.

Pa'der-born", pā'dęr-bōrn", town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 16,624.

Pad'i-ham, pad'ĭ-ham, town; Lancaster, co., Eng.; p. 9,923.

Pa-dil'la, pā-dē'lyä, **Don Ju-an' Lo'pez de** [–1521], Sp. gen.; patriot; executed.

Pa"di-nalk'nad, pā'dĭ-nălk'nād, dist.; Coorg prov., Brit. India; 472 □; p. 82,356.

Pa-dron', pā-drōn', town; Coruña prov., Sp.; place of pilgrimage.

Pad'stow, pad'stō, cml. spt.; Cornwall, Eng.; p. 1,546.

Pad'u-a, pad'u-a. **1.** Prov.; N. It.; 823 □; p. 437,703. **Pa'do-va‡.** **2.** Its ✱; p. with commune, 79,500; univ.

Pa-du'cah, pa-dū'cä, city; ⊙ of McCracken co., Ky.; on the Ohio Riv.; p. 12,797.

Pae-jae'ne, pē-yĕ'ng, lake; Nyland prov., Finland, Rus.; 90 × 20 m.

Pæ'on, pī'en [*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*], the god of medicine; used also as surname of Æsculapius. **Pæ'an‡; Pal'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Pa-er', pā-ār', **Fer"di-nan'do** [1771–1839], It. musician; official composer to Napoleon I.; operas; *Griselda.*

Pæs'tum, pes'tum, anc. Gr. city; Lucania, It.; fine ruins. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, 10.

Pa-ez', pā-eth'. **1. Fran-cis'co** [1564–1622], Sp. Jesuit missionary; historian of Abyssinia. **2. Jo-sé' An-to'ni-o** [1785?–1873], Venez. gen.; dictator; diplomatist.

Pa"gan', pā'gŭn', **Blaise Fran"çois',** **Comte de** [1604–1665], Fr. mil. engineer; mathematician.

Pa-ga'ni, pā-gä'nĭ. **1. Gre-go'ri-o** [1558–1605], Florentine painter. **2.** Town; Salerno prov., It.; p. 12,490.

Pa"ga-ni'ni, pä"gä-nĭ'nĭ, **Ni"co-lo'** [1784–1840], Italian violinist.

Page, pāj. **1. Will'iam** [1811–1885], Am. artist; religious and mythical subjects. **2.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 528 □; p. 21,341; ⊙ Clarinda. **3.** Co.; N. cen. Va.; 288 □; p. 13,092; ⊙ Luray.

Pag'gi, pädʒ'ĭ. **Giam"bat-tis'ta** [1554–1627], It. painter; *Massacre of Innocents.*

Pa'gi-el, pā'gi-el [Heb., God allots; *Bib.*].

Pa-go'da Peak, mt.; Col.; 11,251 ft.

Pa-go'sa Peak, mt. of the San Juan range; S. Col.; 12,674 ft.

Pag"san-jan', pāg"sän-jän', town; Luzon, Philippine Isls.; p. 5,000.

Pa-hang', pā-hăng'. **1.** Native state; E. coast Malacca pen.; 10,000 □; p. 57,462. **2.** Its ✱.

Pa"hath-Mo'ab [Heb., prefect of Moab; *Bib.*].

Pah'len, Pe'ter von der, Count [1744–1826], Rus. gen.; assassin of Czar Paul.

Pa'i, pē'ĭ [Heb., deep; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* i, 50.

Paign'ton, pān'tun, vil.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,783.

Pail'let', pĕ'lyĕ', **Al"phonse' Ga"bri"el' Vic"tor'** [1795–1855], Fr. lawyer; orator.

Paine, pēn. **1. Mar'tyn** [1794–1877], Am. physician; pathologist. **2. Rob'ert Treat** [1731–1814], Am. jurist; signed Decl. of Independence. **3. Rob'ert Treat** [1773–1811], Am. lawyer; author. **4. Thom'as** [1737–1809], Am. deist; revolutionist; b. in Eng.; writer; *Age of Reason.*

Paines'ville, mfg. vil.; ⊙ of Lake co., Ohio; p. 4,755.

Pain'shaw, pēn'shô, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 2,918.

Pains'wick, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 4,134; woolens.

Paint'er, Will'iam [1525?–1594?], Eng. writer of tales.

Paint'er of the Gra'ces [Sobr.], Andrea Appiani.

Pai"si-el'lo, pa'ĭ-zĭ-el'lō, **Gio-van'ni** [1741–1816], Neapolitan mus. composer.

Pais'ley, pēz'lę, mfg. town; Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 66,427; noted for shawl-manufacturing, etc.

Paix des Dames, pē dā dăm [F., Ladies' Peace], treaty of peace bet. Francis I., king of France, and Charles V., emperor of Germany, concluded at Cambray, 1529; so named because negotiated by Louise of Savoy (mother of the Fr. king) and Margaret of Austria (aunt of Ger. emperor).

Paix'hans, pēx'anz *or* (F.) pē'zän', **Hen"ri' Jo"seph'** [1783–1854], Fr. gen.; invented guns and projectiles.

Pa"jou', pä'zhū', **Au"gus"tin'** [1730–1809], Fr. sculptor.

Pak'en-ham, pak'en-am, **Sir Ed'ward** [1778–1815], Brit. gen.; def. by Jackson at New Orleans and fell there.

Pak-ho'i, pāk-hō'ĭ, spt.; Gulf of Tongking, China; p. 25,000.

Pak'la, pāk'lä, riv.; N. E. Siberia; l. 200 m. N.

Paks, pŏksh, town; Tolna co., Hungary; p. 11,000.

Pál, Pa'o-lo. See PAUL.

Pa-lacz'ky, pä-läts'kĭ, **Fran'cis** [1798–1876], Bohemian historian.

Pa-læ'mon, pa-lē'mon. **1.** [VERGIL *Third Eclogue.*] A shepherd; umpire in music. **2.** [*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*] A marine god, helpful to the shipwrecked; surname of Melicertes. **Pa-lai'mōn‡** [Gr.].

Pa-læ"o-cas'tro. See THURIA.

Pa"læ-ol'o-gus, pē'lę-ol'o-gus, Byzantine family; supplied Emperors of the East, 1260–1453.

Pa"la-fox' y Mel'zi, pä'lä-fōh' ĭ mel'thĭ *or* (Eng.) pal'a-fex, **Jo-sé' de** [1780–1847], duke of Saragossa; Sp. captain-general.

Pa-la'ja, pä-lä'yä, town; Tuscany prov., It.; p. 10,119.

Pal"am-cot'ta, pal'am-cot'ta, town; Tinnevelli dist., S. Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 18,000.

Pal"a-me'des, pal'a-mē'dĭz. **1.** [*Class. Myth.*] Inventor of weights and measures; son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa; destroyed by Ulysses. **2.** A legendary Saracen; defeated and converted by Sir Tristram, his rival for Isolde. **Pa-la-mē'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Pal'a-mon [CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales*], a hero of "The Knight's Tale"; rival of Arcite for Emilia.

Pal'a-mow', pal'a-mou', region; part of Lohardaga dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,260 □; p. 366,519. **Pal'a-mau'‡.**

Pa"lan-pur', pä'län-pūr'. **1.** Agency; part of N. Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 8,000 □; p. 576,478. **2.** State in same; 3,150 □; p. 234,402. **3.** Its ✱; p. 17,547.

Pa-lat'i-nate. See vocabulary.

Pal'a-tine, pal'a-tīn. **1.** Vil.; Montgomery co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,871. **2.** Vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. with tp., 2,049.

Pa-lat'ka, city; ⊙ of Putnam co., Fla.; p. 3,039.

Pal"aur', pal'our', riv.; Mysore state, Madras, Brit. Ind.; l. 190 m. to Indian Ocean.

Pa"la-wan', pä'lä-wän', isl.; bet. Borneo and Philippine Isls.; 260 × 30 m. **Pu"ra-gua'‡.**

Pa-laz"zu-o'lo, pä-läd'zōō-ō'lō, town; S. E. Sicily, It.; p. 10,138.

Pa"lem-bang', pä'lem-bŭng'. **1.** Prov.; S. coast of Sumatra; 61,152 □; p. 664,310. **2.** Its ✱; p. 43,368.

Pa-len'ci-a. pā-lĕn'thĭ-ā. **1.** Prov. in Old Castile, Sp.; 3,126 □; p. 188,845. **2.** Its ✻; p. 14,505.

Pa-len'que, pä-lĕn'kĕ, vil.; Chiapas state, S. Mexico; near by are remarkable ruins extending over 25 acres.

Pa-ler'mo, pä-lĕr'mō ,anc. **Pa-nor'mus**). **1.** Prov.; N. Sicily; 1,948 □; p. 801,204. **2.** Its ✻ and ✻ of Sicily; p. 273,000.

Pal'es-tine, pal'es-tain. **1.** Country; S. W. Syria, in pashalic of Damascus; 193 × 75 m.; 11,000 □; p. 650,000. Called also the *Holy Land*. **Pa-lai-sti'nē;** [Gr.]. **2.** City; ⊙ of Anderson co., N. E. Tex.; p. 5,838.

Pa"les-tri'na, pä'les-trē'nä. **1. Gio-van'ni Pi-er"lu-i'gi da,** 1524–1594., It. composer; reformed church music. **2.** Isl.; bet. Lagoon and Gulf of Venice. **3.** City; S. E. from Rome, It.; p. 5,855; noted antiquities.

Pa'ley, pā'lę. **1. Fred'er-ick Ap'thorp** [1816–1888], Eng. editor of anc. classics. **2. Will'iam** [1743–1805], Eng. theologian.

Pal'frey, pôl'frę. **John Gor'ham** [1796–1881], Am. Unitarian teacher; historian of New England.

Pal-ghat', pal-gŏt , fort town; Malabar dist., Brit. Ind.; p. 39,439; in famous mt. pass. **Paul'ghaut-cher'ry:.**

Pal'grave, pāl grēv . **1. Sir Fran'cis** [1788–1861], Eng. historian; jurist. **2. Will'iam Gif'ford** [1826–1888], Eng. diplomat, traveler.

Pa'li, pä'lē, cml. city; ✻ of Jodhpur state, Rajputana, Brit. Ind.; p. 50,000.

Pa"li'ka'o', pä"lē'kä'ō', **Comte de** [1796–1878], Charles Guillaume Cousin-Montauban, Fr. gen.; statesman; Minister of War during Franco-Prus. war; def. Chinese at Palikao, near Peking.

Pal'i-nu'rus, pal'ĭ-nīŭ'rus [VERGIL, *Eneid*]. **1.** Æneas's pilot. **Pal'i-nure:; Pa-li-noū'ros:** [Gr.]. **2.** Cape (*Capo Palinuro*) near Naples, where the pilot was drowned.

Pal'i-sades'. See PALISADE, *n.*, 3, in vocabulary.

Pa"li"sot' de Beau"vois', pä"lē'zō' dę bō'vwä', **Am"broise Ma"rie' Fran"çois' Jo"seph'** [1752–1820], Fr. botanist; zoologist.

Pa"lis"sy, pä"lē'sē' *or* (Eng.) pal'ĭ-sī, **Ber"nard'** [1509–1589], Fr. inventor of enameled pottery.

Palk Strait, pôk, bet. Ceylon and Hindustan; 40 m. wide.

Pal'la-dine of Eng'land, hero of the "Famous, Pleasant, and Delightful History," 1586.

Pal-la'di-o, pāl-lä'dē-ō, **An-dre'a** [1518–1580], It. architect; author.

Pal La-ha'ra, pāl lä-hä'rä, state; Orissa, Brit. Ind.; 452 □; p. 14,887. ✻ Lahara.

Pal'lam-cot'ta, pāl'lŭm-cot'ä, town; Tinnevelli dist., S. Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 18,000.

Pal'las, pal ŭs. **1. Pe"ter Si'mon** [1741–1811], Prus. traveler, naturalist; employed in Russia. **2.** See vocabulary **3.** Same as PALLAS.

Pal"la-vi-ci'no, pāl"lä-vē-chē'nō, **Sfor'za** [1607–1667], It. historian; *Council of Trent*.

Pal'lice, pal ĭs, vil.; Longford co., cen. Ir.; birthplace of Goldsmith. **Pal'last:.**

Pal'lis-er, pal ĭs-ĕr. **Sir Will'iam** [1830–1902], Ir. inventor of projectiles.

Pal'lis-er Is'lands, Low Archipelago; lat. 15° S., long. 145° W.; Pacific Ocean.

Pal'lu (Heb., wonderful; *Bib.*), son of Reuben. **Phal'lut:.**

Pal'ma, pāl'mä. **1. Ja'co-po** [1480?–1528], Venetian painter. **Pal'ma Vec'chi-o:. 2. Ja'co-po** [1544–1628], his grandnephew; It. religious painter. **Pal'ma Gio-va'ne:. 3.** Fort and mfg. town; ✻ of Majorca Isl., Sp.; p. 60,514; many educational institutions. **4.** Cml. town; S. W. Sicily; p. 13,497.

Pal'ma-ri'a, pāl'mä-rē'ä, isl.; S. W. Gulf of Spezia, N. Italy; veined black marble.

Palm'blad, pälm blŏd, **Vil'helm Fred'rik** [1788–1852], Sw. historian, philologist, novelist.

Palm'er, pälm gr . **1. A-lon'zo Ben'ja-min** [1815–1887], Am. medical educator. **2. Ed'ward Hen'ry** [1840–1882], Eng. Arabic scholar. **3. Ray** [1808–1887], Am. Congregationalist divine, hymn-writer; *My Faith Looks Up to Thee*. **4. Will'iam** [1825–1859], Eng. physician; poisoner; hanged. **5.** Mfg. town, Hampden co., Mass.; p. 6,520.

Pal'mer-in, pal'mĕr-ĭn, hero of chivalry; gave name to some old romances.

Palm'er-ston, pälm'ĕr-stŏn. **1. Viscount** [1784–1865], Henry John Temple, Brit. Whig prime minister. **2.** Spt. vil. ✻ of Northern Territory, S. Australia, submarine cable-station. **3.** Town; Ont prov., Can.; p. 2,006.

Palm'er-ston Is'land, Cook Isls. group, Pac. Ocean.; Brit.

Pal'mi, pāl'mē, city, Reggio di Calabria prov., It.; p. 10,925.

Pal"mi-e'ri, pāl"mē-ā'rē, **Lu-i'gi** [1807–], It. meteorologist.

Pal-my'ra, pal-mī'rä. **1.** City; ⊙ of Marion co., Mo.; p. 2,515. **2.** Vil.; Wayne co., N. Y.; p. 2,131. **3.** Town; Burlington co., N. J.; p. 1,983. **4.** Anc. city; 120 m. N. E. Damascus, Syria; called *Tadmor* by inhabitants; extensive ruins.

Pa'lo, pä'lō, city; Bari prov., Italy; p. 10,745.

Pa'lo Al'to, pä'lō . **1.** Co.; N. Iowa; 576 □; p. 9,318; ⊙ Emmetsburgh. **2.** Bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 1,424; coal. **3.** Battle-field; Cameron co., Tex.; Gen. Taylor def. Mexicans, May 8, 1846.

Pa"lo-mi'no de Ve-las'co, pä"lō-mē'nō dā vā-läs'cō, **Don A-cis'lo An-to'ni-o** [1653–1726], Sp. painter; art-critic.

Pa'lo Pin'to, co.; N. E. cen. Tex.; 960 □; p. 8,320; ⊙ Palo Pinto.

Pa'los, pä'lŏs, spt.; Huelva prov., Sp.; p. 1,200; Columbus embarked here, 1492.

Pa'louse' Riv'er, pä-lōōz', Latah co., Idaho; l. 220 m. to Snake Riv., at S. E. cor. Franklin co., Washington.

Pal'te, pāl'tē, annular lake, 30 m. S. W. of Lhasa, Tibet; diameter 40 m.; island center, with temple. **Pal'teh:; Tsan'bro:.**

Pal'ti, pal'tī (Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*), *Num.* xiii, 9.

Pal'ti-el (Heb., God delivers; *Bib.*). **1.** *Num.* xxxiv, 26. **2.** Psalm.

Pa"lu', pä'lōō', mfg. town; 55 m. N. of Diarbekr, Turkey in Asia; p. 6,000.

Pa"lu-dan'-Mül'ler, pä'lōō-dän'-mül'lĕr, **Fre'der-ik** [1809–1876], Danish poet; dramatist, *Adam Homo*.

Pam, pām (Nickname), Lord Palmerston.

Pam'e-la, pam'ĕ-lä (RICHARDSON, *Pamela*), the heroine, a servant who, resisting her master's lust, becomes his wife.

Pa"miers', pä"myē', city; Ariège dept., Fr.; p. 12,000.

Pa-mir', pä mir , table-land, cen. Asia; N. of Hindu-Kush Mts., elev. 15,000 ft. **Roof of the World:; The Pamirs':.**

Pam'li-co, pam lĭ-cō. **1.** Sound; E. N. C.; Neuse Riv., N. to entrance to Albemarle Sound; 75 × 20 m. **2.** Riv.; estuary of Tar Riv., N. C. **3.** Co.; S. E. N. C.; 460 □; p. 7,146; ⊙ Bayboro.

Pam'pa, pām'pä, ter.; cen. Argentine Rep.; 191,842 □; p. 40,000; ✻ Acha.

Pam-pan'ga, pām-pān'gä, prov.; Luzon, Philippine Isls.; 60 × 40 m.; p. 177,045; ✻ Bacolor.

Pam'pas, pām'pās, plains; Terra del Fuego to the Gran Chaco, Arg. Rep. and Andes to the Plata basin; 1,620,000 □; l. 1,900 m.

Pam'pas del Sa"cra-men'to, del sä'crä-men'tō, plains; part treeless; N. E. Peru; 60,000 □.

Pam'phi-lus, pam'fĭ-lŭs. **1.** Gr. painter; scientist; fl. —4th cent. **2. Saint** [d. 309], Syrian martyr; disciple of Origen. **Pam'phi-los:** [Gr.].

Pam-phyl'i-a, pam-fĭl'ĭ-ä (Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. country or province on south coast of Asia Minor. **Pam-phy-li'a‡** [Gr.].

Pam-plo'na, pām-plō'nä, fort. town; ✻ of Navarra prov., Sp.; p. 22,896.

Pa-mun'key Riv'er, pə-mun'kę, Caroline co., Va.; l. 80 m. to York River.

Pa'na, pə'nə, vil.; Christian co., Ill.; p. 5,077.

Pa-na'ti-us, pə-nā'shi-ŭs [—185–112?], Gr. Stoic philosopher; praised by Cicero. **Pa-nai'ti-os:** [Gr.].

Pan"a-ma', pan'ə-mä'. **1.** Dept. of Colombia, S. Am.; 31,571 □; p. 285,000. **2.** Gulf on S. coast of same. **3.** Isthmus constituting the dept., connecting N. and S. Am.; l. 500 m., av. width 50 m.; 29,756 □. **4.** Spt. on the Gulf; ✻ of dept.; p. 30,000; terminus of Panama railway.

Pan"a-ma' Ca-nal', projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama; estimated length 45½ m.; begun in 1881 under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps; disastrous failure.

Pa"na-ri'a, pä"nä-rē'ä, It. isl.; Lipari group; 5 m. N. E. Lipari and N. Sicily; 7 m. around; volcanic.

Pa-nay', pä-nī', isl.; Philippine group, Malay Archipelago; 4,500 □; ✻ Iloilo.

Panch Ma-hals', pŭnch mä-hŭlz', dist.; Gujarat, Brit. Ind.; 1,731 □; ✻ Godra. **Punch Ma-hals':.**

Pan"chouckе', pän'chōōc'. **1. An"dré' Jo"seph'** [1700–1753], Fr. publisher; parodist. **2. Charles Jo"seph'** [1736–1798], Fr. publisher; translator. **3. Charles Lou"is' Fleu"ry'** [1780–1844], Fr. publisher; Latin scholar.

Pan'coast, pan' cōst, [1805–1882], Am. surgeon.

Pan'cras, St., martyr under Diocletian; gave name to parish in London; fl. 300. **Pan-kra'ti-os:** [Gr.].

Pan'cso-va, pän'chō-vä, mfg. town; Banat, S. Hungary; p. 15,125.

Pan'da-rus [HOMER *Iliad*], leader of the Lycians. See PANDER, *n.*, in vocabulary. **Pan'da-ros:** [Gr.].

Pan"dhar-pur', pän'dŭr-pŭr', town; Sholapur dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; p. 16,910; sacred to Vishnu.

Pan-di'on, pan'dī-ən [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Athens; f. of Procne.

Pan'dulph, pan'dulf, Cardinal [SHAK. *King John*], the Pope's legate.

Pan"gn-si-nan', pän'gŭ-sĭ-nän', prov.; Luzon Isl., Philippine group; p. 431,691.

Pan'glōss [< Gr. *panglōssos*, speaking all tongues]. **1.** [VOLTAIRE *Candide*.] A philosopher and optimist. **2.** [COLEMAN *Heir at Law*.] A pedantic doctor of laws.

Pan"gong', pän'gong', salt lake; Tibet; 100 × 4 m.; elev. 14,000 ft.

Pan'han"dle. See vocabulary.

Pa-ni'ni, pä-nē'nĭ, Sanskrit grammarian; fl. about —350.

Pa"ni-pat', pä'nĭ-pŭt , town; Punjab, N. W. Brit. Ind.; p. 25,000; Baber overthrew the empire of Delhi here, 1526.

Pa-niz'zi, pä-nē tsē, **Sir An'tho-ny** [1797–1879], It. biographer; became librarian of Brit. Museum.

Pan-jab', Same as PUNJAB.

Pan"jim', pän'zhēm', town; ✻ of Pg. colony, cen. W. coast, India; p. 24,000.

Pan'nah. Same as PUNNA.

Pan'nal, vil.; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 3,759.

Pan'na-nich, pan'ə-nĭch, vil.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; mineral springs.

Pan-no'ni-a, anc. prov.; Rom. Emp.; bet. Danube and Save Rivs.; W. from Noric Alps; taken by Hungarians in 9th cent. **Pan-no-ni'a:** [Gr.].

Pa-no'la, pə-nō'lə. **1.** Co.; N. W. Miss.; 680 □; p. 26,977; ⊙ Sardis. **2.** Co., N. E. Tex.; 800 □; p. 14,328; ⊙ Carthage.

Pa-nom"peng', pä-nōm'peng', town; ✻ of Cambodia, Indo-China, p. 20,000. **Nam-wang':; Pnom-penh':.**

Pan'o-pe. **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the Nereids. **Pan"o-pe'a:; Pa-no'pē:** [Gr.]. **2.** Anc. town in Phocis, Gr.

Pa-nor'mus, anc. name of Palermo. **Pa'nor-mos:** [Gr.].

Pan-tag'ru-el [RABELAIS *Pantagruel*], a good giant prince in the satire.

Pan"tar', pän'tär', isl.; Malay Archipelago; bet. Straits of Pantar and Allu; 30 × 15 m.

Pan'tęg, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 6,479.

Pan"tel-la-ri'a, pän'tel-lä-rē'ä, volcanic isl.; S. W. of Sicily; 58 □; p. 7,000; noted for breed of asses. **Pan"ta-la-ri'a:.**

Pan"ti-co'sa, pän'tĭ-cō'sä, vil.; Huesca prov., N. E. Sp.; medicinal baths; elev. 5,500 ft.

Pan"tin', pän'tăn', mfg. town; Fr., near Paris; p. 13,646.

Pan-top'pi-dan, Er'ik [1698–1764], Dan. theol.; hist.

Pant Prad"ĭ-nidh'i, etc. Same as PUNT PRITHI NIDI.

Pan-urge', pan-ûrj' *or* (F.) pän'nürzh' [RABELAIS *Pantagruel*], knavish favorite of Pantagruel.

Pan-vi'ni-o, pän vē'nē-ō, **O-nu'fri-o** [1529–1568], It. antiquary, historical critic.

Pan-well', pän-wel', town; Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,836. **Paun-wel'ly:.**

Pão, poun, riv.; Venezuela, S. Am.; S. E. affluent of Cojedes Riv.; l. 120 m.

Pão d'As"u-car', dôs'sŭ-cär', fort. rock; Bay of Rio Janeiro, 600 ft.

Pa-o'la, city; ⊙ of Miami co., Kansas; p. 2,943.

Pa'o-li, pä'ō-lē, Pas-qua'le de [1726–1807], Corsican patriot & Gov.; d. in exile.

Pa'pa, pä'pə, town; S. W. Hungary; p. 14,233.

Pape', Car'pen'tier', pāp' , cär'pôn'tyĕ', **Mn"rie'** [1815–1878], Fr. educator; founded École Normale.

Pa"pe-i'ti, pä"pā-ē'tē, cml. town; ✻ of Tahiti, Society Isls.

Pa'per King [Sobr.], John Law of Lawlston, Scot., projector of unlimited paper money.

Pa'phos, pā'fŏs. **1.** Anc. city; Cyprus Isl., sacred to Venus; now **Kyk'li-a.** **2.** Anc. city; 8 m. W. of Cyprus; St. Paul preached here; now **Baf'fa.**

Pa-pi'a, pä-pē'ä, anc. name of Pavia, Italy.

Pa'pi-as, pā'pĭ-as, Phrygian bp.; Christian Father of 2d cent. **Pa-pi'as:** [Gr.].

Pa"pin', pä'pan' *or* (Eng.) pap'ĭn, **De-nis'** [1647–1712], Fr. inventor of condensing-engine and siphon.

Pa"pi"neau', pä'pē'nō', **Lou"is' Jo"seph'** [1787–1871], Can. politician; insurgent; led revolt of 1837.

Pa-pin'i-an, Æ-mil'i-us [—212], Rom. jurist; executed by Caracalla. **Pa-pin'i-us:.**

Pa-pir'i-us Cur'sor, Lu'ci-us, Rom. dictator in Samnite wars, fl. —4th century.

Pap'pen-heim, pāp'pen-hīm, **Gott'fried Hein'rich** [1594–1632], Ger. gen. in Thirty Years' War; field-marshal.

Pap'pus of Al"ex-an'dri-a, Greek math.; fl. 4th (?) c.

Paps of Ju'ra, 3 peaks; isl. of Jura, Hebrides, Scot.; highest summit, 2,120 ft.

Pa'pu-a, pä'pŭ-ə *or* pap'ŭ-ə. Same as NEW GUINEA.

Pa-ra', pä-rä'. **1.** S. estuary of Amazon Riv.; 200 × 12 to 40 m. **2.** State; Brazil; 443,653 □; p. 407,350. **3.** Its ✻; a spt.; p. 50,000.

Pa"ra-çu-tu', pä'rä-sŭ-tŭ'. **1.** Riv.; Minas-Geraes state, Brazil; l. 220 m. to São Francisco Riv. **2.** City; on upper riv.; diamond- and gold-mines. **Pa"ra-za-tu':.**

Pa"ra-cel'les, pä'rə-kel'les, **Jan** [1507–1641], Dutch marine painter.

Pa"ra-cels', pä'rä-sels', group of reefs and islets, 150 m. E. of Cochin-China.

Par"a-cel'sus, par'ə-sel'sŭs [Pseud.], Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim. See PARACELSIAN, in vocabulary.

Pa"ra"clet', pä'rä'clē', hamlet; on Aube Riv., 50 m. S. E. of Paris; ruins of Héloïse's convent.

Par'a-gould, par'ə-gōld, town; Greene co., Ark.; p. 1,666.

Pa-ra'gua, pä-rä'gwä, riv.; Venez.; N. affluent of Caroni Riv.; l. 220 m.

Pa"ra-gua-çu', pä'rä-gwä-sŭ', riv.; Bahia state, Brazil; l. 260 m. E. to All-Saints Bay. **Pa"ra-gua-zu':.**

Pa"ra-gua'na, pä'rä-gwä'nä, pen.; Falcon and Zulia states, Venez.; 40 × 40 m.

Pa"ra-guay', pä'rä-gwī' *or* par'ə-gwē. **1.** Riv.; S. Am.; l. 1,600 m.; rises cen. W. Brazil; joins Riv. Paraná, which empties into Rio de La Plata. **2.** Repub.; S. Am.; intersected by the riv.; bounded N. by Brazil and Bolivia, E. by Brazil, S. and W. by Arg. Rep.; 98,000 □; p. 469,645; ✻ Asuncion.

Pa'rah, pē'rä [Heb., wild place; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xviii, 23.

Pa"ra-hi'ba, pä'rä-hē'bä. **1.** Riv.; N. E. Brazil; l. 270 m. **2.** State; intersected by the riv.; 28,854 □; p. 496,618. **3.** Its ✻; p. 20,000. **Pa"ra-hy'ba:.**

Pa"ra-hi'ba do Sul, dō sŭl, riv.; l. 500 m. from São Paulo state to Atlantic Ocean, S. Brazil.

Par"a-mar'i-bo, par'ə-mar'ĭ-bō, spt. city; ✻ of Dutch Guiana; p. 24,536.

Pa'ra-mo d'As-suay', pä'rä-mō dās-swoī', mt. pass in the Andes, Ecuador; 15,528 ft.

Pa'ran, pē'rən [Heb., full of caverns; *Bib.*].

Pa"ra-ná', pä'rä-nä'. **1.** Riv.; rises in S. E. Brazil; skirts Paraguay; enters Arg. Rep. and the Rio de la Plata; l. 2,000 m. **2.** State; between the riv. and Atl. Oc.; 85,453 □; p. 187,548; ✻ Curitiba. **3.** Name of the Rio Negro. **4.** City; ✻ of Entre Rios prov., Arg. Rep.; p. 18,000.

Pa"ra-na-gua', pä'rä-nä-gwä', spt.; Paraná state, Brazil; port of entry; p. 7,000.

Pa"ra-na-hi'ba, pä'rä-nä-ī'bä. **1.** Riv.; S. Brazil; joins Paraná Riv.; l. 500 m. **2.** Town; on the river.

Pa-ran'gin, pä-rän'gĭn, mt. pass; W. Himalayas; 19,132 ft.

Pa"ran-pe'ba, pä'rän-pē'bä, riv.; Minas-Geraes state, Braz.; l. 250 m. to São Francisco River.

Pa"ra-pa'ra, pä'rä-pä'rä, town; Miranda state, Venez.; p. 7,675.

Pa"ra-ti', pä'rä-tī', spt.; S. Rio de Janeiro state, Braz.; p. 10,000. **Pa"ra-ty':.**

Pa"ray'-le-Mo"ni'al', pä'rē'-lę-mō'nĭ'äl', mfg. town; Saône-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 3,000; place of pilgrimage.

Par'ci-fal, pär'sĭ-fal, the hero of Wolfram von Eschenbach's metrical romance *Parcifal*; went to court of King Arthur; became knight of Round Table; sought the Holy Grail. **Par'si-fal:; Par'zi-val:; Per'ce-val:.**

Par'dee, pär'dē, **A'ri-o** [1810–1892], Am. engineer; patron of Lafayette College.

Par'do, pär dō. **1. Ma'nu-el** [1834?–1878], Peruvian President; assassinated. **2.** Riv.; Matto-Grosso state, Brazil; l. 280 m. S. E. to Paraná River.

Par'doe, pär'dō, **Ju'li-a** [1806–1862], Eng. traveler; historian; novelist.

Par"du-bitz', pär'dū-bits', mfg. town; 61 m. E. of Prague, Bohemia; p. 10,000.

Pa"ré', pä'rē', **Am"broise'** [1509?–1590], Fr. surgeon; father of modern surgery.

Pa"re-chi'na, pä'rĕ-kī'nä, town; ✻ isl. Paros; Grecian Archipelago; Parian marble.

Pa"re-cis', pä'rĕ-sēs', mt. range; W. Brazil.

Pa-re'ja, pä-rĕ'hä, **Ju-an' de** [1606–1670], Sp. painter of Seville; pupil of Velasquez.

Pa-re"pa-Ro'sa, pä-rĕ"pä-rō'sä, **Eu-phros'y-ne** (*née* Parepa), 1836–1874, Brit. singer; b. in Edinburgh; sang in U. S.; married Carl Rosa, 1867.

Par'ga, pär'gä, fort. spt.; Janina vilayet, W. Turkey in Eur.; p. 4,000.

Pa'ri-a, pā'rĭ-ə, **Gulf of,** bet. Venez. and Trinidad.

Pa'ri-ba'nou, pā'rĭ-bä'nōō [*Arabian Nights*], a fairy in the story of *Prince Ahmed*.

Pa-ri'ma, pä-rē'mä. See RIO BRANCO.

Pa-ri'ma, Si-er'ra, sĭ-er'rä, mts.; S. Venezuela; highest, 10,000 ft.

Pa"ri-na-co'ta, pä'rĭ-nä-cō'tä, mt.; W. Bolivia; 22,030 ft.

Pa-ri'ni, pä-rē'nĭ, **Giu-sep'pe** [1729–1799], It. satirical and lyric poet; critic.

Pa"ris'. **1.** pä'rĭ'. **A"lex'is' Pau"lin'** [1800–1881], Fr. antiquary; trans. of Byron. **2. Comte de** [1838–1894], Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Fr. prince; head of Orleans family; claimant of throne; writer; served in U. S. army; *Civil War in America*. **3. Gas"ton' Bru"no' Pau"lin'** [1839–1887], Fr. scholar; editor. **4.** par'ĭs. **John Ayr'ton** [1785–1856], Eng. physician; chemist. **5. Mat'thew of** [1200?–1259, Eng. Latin chronicler; *Historiæ Major*. **6.** [*Gr. Myth.*] Trojan prince; abducted Helen, causing the Trojan war. **7.** SHAK. *Romeo and Juliet*.] A young noble. **Pa'rist.** [Gr.]. **8.** pā'rĭ' *or* (Eng.) par'ĭs; ✻ of France; on Seine Riv.; 111 m. from mouth; p. 2,447,957; several times besieged; surrendered to the Allies, Mar. 30, 1814; entered by Ger. troops, Mar. 1, 1871. **9.** par'ĭs. Town; ⊙ of Lamar co., Tex.; p. 8,254. **10.** Town; ⊙ of Edgar co., Ill.; p. 4,996. **11.** Town; ⊙ of Bourbon co., Ky.; p. 4,218. **12.** Town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 3,094. **13.** Town; ⊙ of Henry co., W. Tenn.; p. 1,917. **14.** Vil.; ⊙ of Oxford co., Me.; p. 3,156. **Par'is Hill:.**

Pa-ris'mus, hero of old romance of same name (1598).

Pa-ri'ta, pä-rē'tä. **1.** Gulf; W. Panama dept., Colombia, S. Am.; 30 × 20 m. **2.** Town on same.

Pa"ri-za'de, pä'rĭ-zä'dĕ [*Arabian Nights*], a Persian princess, in the story of the *Sisters who Envied their Younger Sister*, who obtained the speaking bird, the singing tree, and the yellow water, and disenchanted her brothers Bahman and Perizade.

Park. **1. Ed'wards Am'a-sa** [1808–18], Am. theol.; orator; Andover. **2. Mun'go** [1771–1806], Scot. African traveler; author. **3.** Co.; cen. Col.; 2,100 □; p. 3,548; ⊙ Fair Play. **4.** Co.; S. Mont.; 5,558 □; p. 6,881; ⊙ Livingston.

Park Cit'y, mining-t.; Summit co., Utah; p. 2,850; silver.

Park Cone, mt.; peak of Elk Mts., Col.; 12,021 ft.

Parke, pärk, co.; W. Ind.; 440 □; p. 20,236; ⊙ Rockville.

Par'ker, pär'kĕr. **1. Fox'hall A.** [1821–1879], Am. admiral; naval critic; blog. **2. Jo'el** [1795–1875], Am. constitutional jurist. **3. Jo'el** [1816–1888], Am. judge; Gov. of N. J. **4. Mat'thew** [1504–1575], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury; source of modern Anglican orders; editor; author; *Bishops' Bible*. **5. Pe'ter** [1804–1888], Am. Prot. missionary to China. **6. Sir Hyde** [1739–1807], Brit. admiral. **7. Sir Pe'ter** [1716–1811], Brit. admiral; served against Am. colonies; captured De Grasse. **8. Sir Will'iam** [1781–1866], Brit. admiral; compiled China to open treaty ports. **9. The'o-dore** [1810–1860], Am. Unitarian clerg. **10. Will'ard** [1800–1884], Am. surgeon; educator. **11.** Co.; N. E. cen. Tex.; 900 □; p. 21,682; ⊙ Wetherford.

Par'kers-burg, pärks'bûrg, bor.; Chester co., Pa.; p. 1,514.

Park Hill, mfg. town; Middlesex co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,680.

Park'hurst, John [1728–1797], Eng. Biblical scholar.

Park'man, Fran'cis [1823–1893], Am. historian of New France.

Park Range, part of Rocky Mts., Col.; W. South Park; 3 peaks exceeding 14,000 ft.

Park'stone, pärk'ston, vil.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 4,125.

Park View Moun'tain, mt. peak; N. Middle Park, Col.; 12,433 ft.

Par'ma, pär'mə. **1. Duke of.** See FARNESE. **2.** Prov.; cen. N. It.; 1,250 □; p. 272,040. **3.** Its ✻; p. 51,500.

Par-mash'ta [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esth.* ix, 9.

Par'me-nas, pär'mę-nas [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Acts* vi, 5.

Par-men'i-des, pär-men'ĭ-dēz. of **E'le-a,** Gr. philosopher; fl. —6th cent. **Par-me-ni'dēs:** [Gr.].

Par-me'ni-o, pär-mī'nĭ-ō [—400–330], Macedonian gen.;

served under Alexander the Great; executed. **Par-me-ni'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Par'mer, co.; N. W. Tex.; 850 □; p. 7.

Par"mi-gia'no, pär'mi-jä'nō, [Pseud.]. See MAZZOLA.

Par"na-hi'ba, pär'nȧ-ĭ'bȧ, riv.; N. E. Brazil; l. 750 m. to Atl. Oc.

Par-nas'sus, mt.; Greece; N. of Gulf of Corinth; 8,067 ft.; mod. name **Li"a-kho'ra**. See PARNASSUS, in vocab.

Par-nas-sos'‡ [Gr.].

Par'nell, pär'nel. **1. Charles Stew'art** [1846–1891], Ir. agitator; M. P.; leader of Home-rule party. **2. Thom'as** [1679–1717], Brit. minor poet. **3.** Bor.; suburb of Auckland, New Zealand; p. 13,967.

Par'nes, pär'nez, mt.; Greece; N. of Athens; 4,640 ft. **Par'nes‡** [Gr.].

Par"ny', pär'ni', **È"va"riste' Dé"si"ré' Des"forges', Vicomte** [1753–1814], Fr. poet; academician.

Pa'ro, pä'rō, river. See UCAYALE.

Pa-ro'la, pä-rō'lȧ; town; Kandesh div., Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 12,168.

Pa-rol'les, pa-rel'es [SHAK. *All's Well that Ends Well*], a braggart and coward; follower of Bertram.

Par"o-pa-mis'us, par'o-pa-mis'us, ridges of Afghanistan & Turkestan, joining the Elburz Mts. on the W. with the Hindu-Kush on the E.; 350 × 200 m.

Pa'ros, pe'ros, isl.; Grecian Archipelago; 100 □; p. 6,000; Parian marble.

Pa'rosh [Heb., fugitive; *Bib.*]. **Pha'rosh‡.**

Parr, pär. **1. Cath'er-ine** [1512–1548], Eng. lady; widow of Lord Latimer; 6th and last queen of Henry VIII., whom she survived. **2. Sam'u-el** [1747–1825], Eng. cleric; classical scholar; author. **3. Thom'as** [1483?–1635], farmer; reputed Eng. centenarian. **Old Parr‡.**

Par'ral, city; Chile; p. 31,690.

Par"ra-mat'ta, par'ȧ-mat'ȧ, mfg. & cml. town; 14 m. W. Sydney, N. S. Wales; p. 11,680.

Par'ras, pär'rȧs, town; Durango, state, Mex.; p. 8,000; vintage-products.

Par-rha'si-us, par-rē'shi-us, Athenian painter; fl. —4th cent. **Par-rha'si-os‡** [Gr.].

Par'rish, par'ish, **Jo'seph** [1779–1840], Am. surgeon; educator; Quaker philanthropist.

Par'rott, par'ȯt, **Rob'ert Par'ker** [1804–1877], Am. soldier; inventor of Parrott gun.

Parrs'bor-o, pärz'bur-o, town; N. Scotia prov., Can.; p. 1,909.

Par'ry, par'i. **1. Sir Will'iam Ed'ward** [1790–1855], Brit. admiral; arctic explorer. **2.** Mt.; main range Rocky Mts.; cen. Col.; 13,133 ft.

Par'ry Is'lands. **1.** Group; Arctic Oc., N. of Melville and Bathurst Isls. **2.** Group; part of Bonin Isls., N. Pac. Oc.

Par'ry Sound, dist.; W. Can.; E. of Georgian Bay; 34,200 □; p. 1,519.

Par-shan'da-tha, pär-shan'dȧ-thȧ *or* pär'shan-dē'thȧ [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esth.* ix, 7.

Par'si-fal, an opera by Wagner. Compare PARCIFAL.

Par'sons, pär'sunz. **1. Rob'ert** [1546–1610], Eng. Jesuit leader; plotter. **2. The-oph'i-lus** [1750–1813], Am. jurist; Chief Justice of Mass. **3. The-oph'i-lus** [1797–1882], Am. jurist; educator; law treatises. **4. Thom'as Will'iam** [1819–1892], Am. poet; Dante-scholar. **5.** City; Labette co., Kan.; p. 6,736. **6.** Bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,412.

Par'sons-town, town; Ir. See BIRR.

Par'tab-garh', pär'tȧb-gȧr'. **1.** Dist.; Oudh, Brit. Ind.; 1,436 □; p. 847,017. **2.** Its ×; 90 m. S. E. Lucknow; p. 12,000. **3.** Native state; Rajputana, Ind.; 1,460 □; p. 80,568. **Per"ta-burgh'‡.**

Par-tan'na, pär-tȧn'nȧ, town; S. W. Sicily; p. of commune, 12,467.

Par"te-ni'co, pär"tē-ni'cō, city; N. W. Sicily; p. 20,154. **Pur"ti-ni'co‡.**

Par-then'o-pe, pär-then'o-pē. **1.** [*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*] A Siren; drowned herself for Ulysses' sake. **2.** Naples; the old poetic name. **Par-the-no'pē‡** [Gr.].

Par'thi-a, pär'thi-ȧ, anc. district; N. W. of Persia, properly 600 m. long, but as an ind. kingdom [—256–226] greatly extended. **Par-thi-ai'a‡** [Gr.].

Par'tick, pär'tic, mfg. bor.; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 36,538.

Par'ting-ton, Mrs. **1.** Anecdotal character in Sydney Smith's speech (1831); fought the Atl. Ocean. **2.** Character in numerous sketches by B. P. Shillaber; noted for laughable misuse of words.

Par'ton. **1. James** [1822–1891], Am. biographer; essayist. **2. Sa'ra Pay'son** (*née* Willis) [1811–1872], Am. author; wife of preceding; pen-name "Fanny Fern."

Pa-ru'sh, pa-rū'sh *or* par'u-ȟ [Heb., increase; *Bib.*].

Pa-ru'ta, pȧ-rū'tȧ, **Pa'o-lo** [1540–1598], It. historian; *History of Venice.*

Par-va'im, pär-vē'im *or* pär'va-im [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Pa'sach, pā'sac [Heb., limping; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 33.

Pas"a-de'na, pas'ȧ-dē'nȧ, city; Los Angeles co., Cal., in rich orange dist.; p. 4,882.

Pas"ca-gou'la, pas'cȧ-gū'lȧ. **1.** Bay; S. E. Miss.; on Gulf of Mex. **2.** Riv. entering same bay; l. 85 m.

Pas'cal, pas'cal [Heb., passover lamb. F. **Pas"cal'**, pȧs'cȧl'; It. **Pas-qua'le**, pȧs-cwȧ'lē; L. **Pas-cha'lis**; Sp. **Pas-cual'**, pȧs-cwȧl']. **1.** pȧs'cȧl'. **Blaise** [1623–1662], Fr. polemic; mathematician; *Provincial Letters.* **2. Jacque"line'** [1625–1661], sister of Blaise; Port-Royalist. **3. P. II.** [–1118], Pope of Rome; forced to yield right of investiture to Emp. Henry V. **Pas"chal'‡.**

Pas'co. **1.** Co.; W. cen. Fla.; 800 □; p. 4,249; ⊙ Dade City. **2.** City; Arg. Rep.; p. 15,000. **3.** City; Peru; p. 15,000.

Pas-cua'ro, pȧs-cwȧ'rō, town; Michocan state, Mex.; p. 6,000; copper-mines.

Pas"-dam'mim [Heb., extremity of the flowings; *Bib.*].

Pas"-de-Ca'lais', pȧ'-dę-cȧ'lē'. **1.** Dept.; N. E. France; on Eng. Channel and Strait of Dover; 2,551 □; p. 874,364. **2.** Strait of Dover.

Pa-se'ah [Heb., lame; *Bib.*]. **Pha-se'ah‡.**

Pa'se-walk", pā'zę-vȧlk', mfg. town; Pomerania, Prus.; p. 9,514.

Pash'ur [Heb., freedom; *Bib.*].

Pa"sig', pȧ'sig', town; Luzon Isl., Philippine group; p. 16,440.

Pa"si-nel'li, pȧ'si-nel'li, **Lo-ren'zo** [1629–1700], It. painter.

Pa-siph'a-e, pa-sif'ȧ-ē [*Gr. Myth.*], wife of Minos; mother of Ariadne and the Minotaur. **Pa-si-pha'ē‡** [Gr.].

Pas"i-the'a. See AGLAIA.

Pas-ke'vich, pȧs-kē'vich, **I'van Fe"o-do-ro'vich** [1782–1856], Rus. field-marshal; Gov. of Poland.

Pas-pay'a, pȧs-pȧ'ȧ, riv.; W., Bolivia; l. 200 m.

Pas"quier', pȧs'kyē'. **1. É"ti"enne'** [1529–1615], Fr. lawyer; historian. **2. É"ti"enne' De-nis', Duc de** [1767–1862], Fr. statesman; "Chancellor of France."

Pas'quo-tank, pas cwo-tank. **1.** Riv.; from Dismal Swamp to Albemarle Sound, N. C. **2.** Co.; N. E. N. C.; 200 □; p. 10,548; ⊙ Elizabeth City.

Pass, pas, **Cris'pin** [1560?–1630?], Dutch engraver. His children, **Cris'pin, Ma'de-line, Si'mon**, and **Wil'lem**, were art engravers. **Pass'‡; Passe'‡.**

Pas"sa-con'a-way, pas'ȯ-con ȧ-wē, mt.; 4,200 ft.; highest of Sandwich Mts.; E. New Hampshire.

Pas'sage West, spt.; Cork co., Ir.; p. 2,389.

Pas-sa'glia, pȧs-sȧ'lyȧ, **Car'lo** [1812–1887], It. Rom. Cath. theologian.

Pas-sa'ic, pas-sē'ic. **1.** Riv.; N. E. N. J.; l. 100 m. to Newark Bay. **2.** Falls; Paterson, N. J.; 50 ft. **3.** Co.; N. E. N. J.; 197 □; p. 105,046; ⊙ Paterson. **4.** City; Passaic co., N. J.; p. 13,028.

Pas"sa-ma-quod'dy Bay, pas'ȧ-mȧ-cwod'i, S. E. Me. and S. W. New Brunswick; mouth of St. Croix Riv.

Pas-sa'ro-witz, pȧs-sȧ'rō-vitz, town; 40 m. S. E. of Belgrade, Servia; p. 11,134; treaty, July 21, 1718, bet. Turkey & Austria. **Pos-cha're-vatz‡; Po-za're-vatz‡.**

Pas'sau, pȧs'sau, town; E. Bavaria; Danube and Inn Rivs.; p. 16,633.

Pas"sa"vant', pȧs'sȧ'vȧn', **Jo'hann Da'vid** [1787–1861], Ger. painter; art-critic.

Pass Chris'tian, vil.; S. W. Miss.; p. 1,705.

Pas-se'ri, pȧs-se'ri, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1640?–1679], It. painter; art biographer.

Pas"si-gna'no, pȧs'si-nyȧ'nō, **Do-me'ni-co, Cavaliere** [1555?–1638], Florentine painter.

Pass Mount'ain, Col.; 11,200 ft.

Pas'so del Nor'te. Same as EL PASO DEL NORTE.

Pas"soc-roe-an', pȧs"sō-rō-ȧn', prov.; E. Java Isl.; 2,720 □; p. 641,731; × Passoeroean.

Pas'sow, pȧs'sō, **Franz** [1786–1833], Ger. philologist.

Pas"sy', pȧs'si', town; W. suburb of Paris; p. 17,594.

Pas'ta, pȧs'tȧ, **Giu-dit'ta** (*née* Negri) [1798–1865], It. prima donna.

Pas-ta'za, pȧs-tȧ'thȧ, riv.; Ecuador; l. 400 m. to Amazon.

Pas'to, pȧs'tō, town; Cauca dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 7,000; 8,577 ft. above sea-level.

Pat"a-go'ni-a, pat'ȧ-gō'ni-ȧ, country; S. end S. Am.; 1,000 × 480 m.; 322,550 □; p. 20,000; Chile and Argentine Republic.

Pa-tan', pȧ-tȧn', walled town; Gujarat, Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 64 m. N. W. Ahmadabad; p. 32,712; ruins.

Pa"ta-na'go, pȧ"tȧ-nȧ'gō, town; 75 m. N. Prome, Irrawaddi Riv., Burma; petroleum-center.

Pa-ta'ni, pȧ-tȧ'ni. **1.** Riv. and cape; S. Siam. **2.** Prov.; S. Siam.

Pa-taps'co, pȧ-taps'cō, riv.; Md.; l. 80 m. to Chesapeake Bay; navigable for ships to Baltimore.

Pat'a-ra, pat'ȧ-rȧ. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Aidin vilayet, Asia Minor; l. 100 m. to Medit. Sea. **2.** Ruined city near same; famous for worship of Apollo. **Pa'ta-ra‡** [Gr.].

Pa-ta'vi-um, former name of Padua. **Pa-ta-ou'i-on‡** [Gr.].

Patched'-up Peace [*F. Hist.*]. **1.** Treaty between Duke of Orleans and John of Burgundy, 1409. **2.** Treaty between Charles IX. and the Huguenots, 1568.

Pat-chogue', pat-chōg', vil.; S. Long Island, N. Y.; p. 2,550.

Pate'lin', pȧt'lah' [F. comedy, *L'Avocat Patelin*], a crafty man; hence, one proverbial for craft.

Pa'ter, pā'tęr, **Wal'ter Hen'ry** [1839–1894], Eng. art-critic; author; *Marius the Epicurean*, etc.

Pa'ter or Pem'broke Dock, locality in Pembroke, S. W. Wales; large govt. dockyard. See PEMBROKE.

Pa-ter'cu-lus, pa-tęr'kiu-lus, **Mar'cus Vel'le-ius** [—19?–A. D. 31?], Rom. historian.

Pa-ter'no, pȧ-ter'nō, city; Sicily, at foot of Mt. Etna; p. 15,239.

Pat'er-son, pat'ęr-sun. **1. Will'iam** [1658–1719], Scot. speculator; author of the Darien Scheme. **2.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Passaic co., N. J.; p. 78,347; 30 silk-factories, etc.

Path'find"er. **1.** Nickname of Natty Bumppo, the hero of Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Pathfinder*. **2.** See PATHFINDER, *n.*, in vocabulary.

Path'-head", mfg. town; Fife co., E. Scot.; p. 2,495.

Path'ros, path'ros [Heb.; *Bib.*], Upper Egypt.

Path-ru'sim [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Pa'ti-a, pȧ'ti-ȧ, riv.; rises near Popayan, Colombia, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to Pacific Ocean.

Pa"ti-a'la, pȧ'ti-ȧ'lȧ. **1.** Native state; Punjab, India; 5,951 □; p. 1,583,521. **2.** Town; Brit. Ind.; p. 55,856.

Pa'tient Gri-sel'da. See GRISELDA.

Pat'kul, pȧt'kul, **Jo'hann Rein'hold** [1660–1707], Livonian patriot; Rus. gen.; executed.

Pat'mos, pat'mes, isl.; near W. coast Asia Minor; p. 4,000; place of St. John's exile. **Pat'mo‡; Pa'tmos‡** [Gr.].

Pat'na, pat'nȧ. **1.** Div.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 23,732 □; p. 15,063,944. **2.** Dist.; in same; 2,079 □; p. 1,756,856. **3.** State; Cen. Provs., Brit. India; 2,399 □; p. 257,959. **4.** Cml. city; × of div. & dist. of Patna, and prov. of Bihar; on Ganges Riv.; p. 165,192.

Pa-to'di, pȧ-tō'di, native state; cen. N. Brit. Ind.; 50 □; p. 20,990.

Pa-to'ka, vil.; Gibson co., Ind.; p. with tp., 6,530.

Pa-to'ka Creek, Orange co., Ind.; l. 130 m. to Wabash Riv.

Pa'tos, pȧ'tōs, **Lake.** See LAGO DE LOS PATOS.

Pa-tras', pȧ-trȧs'. **1. Gulf of,** N. W. of Morea, Gr.; bet. Ionian Sea and Gulf of Lepanto. **2.** Fort. spt.; on the Gulf; × of Achaia; p. 33,529.

Pat'rick pat'ric [L., noble. **Pad'dy, Pat** (dim.). D. **Pa-tri'ci-us**, pȧ-trī'sī-us; F. **Pa"trice'**, pȧ'trīs'; G. **Pa-tri'zi-us**, pȧ-trī'tsī-us; It. **Pa-tri'zi-o**, pȧ-trī'tsī-ō; L. **Pa-tri'ci-us**, pa-trish'i-us *or* pa-trish'us; Pg. **Pa-tri'ci-o**, pȧ-trī'sī-ō; Sp. **Pa-tri'ci-o**, pȧ-trī'thī-ō]. **1. Saint** [372?–460?], "Apostle of Ireland"; its patron. **2. Si'mon** [1626–1707], Eng. prelate; devotional author. **3.** Co.; S. Va.; 521 □; p. 14,147; ⊙ Stuart.

Pat'ro-bas, pat'rō-bas [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 14.

Pa-tro'clus [*Gr. Legend*], Gr. chief in Trojan war; friend of Achilles. **Pa'tro-klos‡** [Gr.].

Pa"tru', pȧ'trū', **O"li"vier'** [1604–1681], Fr. orator; academician.

Pat'ter-son, Rob'ert [1792–1881], Ir.-Am. manufacturer; U. S. general.

Pat'te-son, pat'e-sun, **John Cole'ridge** [1827–1871], Eng. prelate; bp. of Melanesia; murdered.

Pat'ti, pat'ti. **1. Car-lot'ta** [1840–1889], It. prima donna; sister of Adelina; m. Ernst de Munck. **2.** Gulf; N. Sicily. **3.** City on same.

Pat'ti-son. 1. Do'ra Wynd'low [1832–1878], sister of Mark; Eng. philanthropist; nurse. **Sis'ter Do'ra‡. 2. Mark** [1813–1884], Eng. educator; rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; author.

Pa-tun', pȧ-tun'. **1.** Town; cen. N. Brit. Ind.; p. 12,000. **Jul'ra Pa-tun'‡. 2.** Town; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 11,000.

Pa-tux'ent Riv'er, Howard co., Md.; l. 120 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

Pat-zi'zi-a, pȧt-thī'thī-ȧ, town; Guatemala, Cen. Am.; p. 8,000.

Pau, pō, town; × of Basses-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; p. 32,111; bpl. of Henry IV. and Gen. Bernadotte.

Pa'u [Heb.; *Bib.*]. Same as PAI.

Paul, pôl [L., little; *Bib.* **Pau'lus‡, Pau'la** (*fem.*). Dan. G. Sw. **Paul**, paul, **Pau'lus‡**; D. **Pa'ulus**, pau'lus; F. **Paul**, pōl; Gr. **Paû'los**; Hung. **Pál**, pāl; It. **Pa'o-lo**, pȧ'ō-lō; L. **Pau'lus**, pô'lus, **Pau-li'nus‡**; Pol. Rus. **Pa'vel**, pȧ'vel; Pg. **Pau'lo**, pau'lō; Sp. **Pa'blo**, pȧ'blō]. **1.** The Apostle to the Gentiles, a Hebrew of the tribe of Benjamin, who before his conversion was called Saul of Tarsus; converted by a special revelation; writer of various N. T. books; d. 67? **2.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **P. III.** [1468–1549], Alessandro Farnese; excommunicated Henry VIII. of Eng.; convoked Council of Trent; authorized Jesuit order. (2) **P. IV.** [1476–1559], Giovanni Pietro Caraffa; leader of "Counter-reformation" in R. C. Ch. (3) **P. V.** [1552–1621], Camillo Borghese; interdicted Venetian repub. **3.** Emperor of Russia [1754–1801], son of Catharine II.; capricious; strangled.

Paul and Vir-gin'i-a, juvenile lovers in St. Pierre's romance *Paul and Virginia* [1788].

Paul'ding. **1. Hi'ram** [1800–1878], U. S. admiral; burned Norfolk navy-yard. **2. James Kirke** [1779–1860], Am. essayist; humorist. **3. John** [1758–1818], Am. patriot; a captor of Major André. **4.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 521 □; p. 14,147; ⊙ Dallas. **5.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 414 □; p. 25,932. **6.** Its ⊙; p. 1,879.

Pau'li, pau'li, **Ge'org Rein'hold** [1823–1882], Ger. historian of England.

Pau-li'na, pȧ-lī'nȧ *or* -lī'nȧ [L., little. **Pau-line'‡.** F. **Pau"line'**, pō'lin'; G. **Pau-li'ne**, pau-lī'ng; It. **Pa"o-li'na**, pȧ'ō-lī'nȧ; Pg. Sp. **Pau-li'na**, pau-lī'nȧ].

Pau-line', pō-lin' [BULWER *Lady of Lyons*], the heroine of the drama.

Pau-li'nus, pō-lī'nus [–644], missionary to Northumbria; first abp. of York, Eng.

Paull, pôl, town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 5,977.

Paul of Sa"mo-sa'ta. See PAULIAN, in vocabulary.

Paul Pry [JOHN POOLE *Paul Pry*], the inquisitive meddling title-character of the comedy.

Pau'lus, pau'lus. **1. Hein'rich E'ber-hard Gott'lob** [1761–1851], Ger. rationalistic theologian; *Life of Jesus.* **2.** pō'lus. **Ju'li-us** [–235], Rom. jurist. **3. Lu'ci-us Æ-mi'li-us** [—230?–160], Macedonicus; Rom. consul; conqueror of the Lusitani and of Macedon.

Pau'lus Æg'i-ne'ta, pō'lus ej'i-nī'tȧ, Gr. physician; author; fl. 7th century.

Pau'lus Di-ac'o-nus [720–800?], It. monk; historian of the Lombards.

Paul Ve"ro-ne'se, vē'rō-nē'sē. See CAGLIARI.

Pau-mo'tu, pau-mō'tū. See LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Paun-wel'ly. See PANWELL.

Pau-sa'ni-as, pō-sē'ni-us. **1.** [–468?] Spartan general; def. Persians at Platæa; traitor to Greece; walled up in a temple and starved. **2.** Greek geographer; fl. in 2d cent. **Pau-sa-ni'as‡** [Gr.].

Pau'si-as, pō'si-us, Gr. painter; encaustic work; fl. — 4th cent. **Pau-si'as‡** [Gr.].

Pau"thier', pō"tyē', **Jean Pierre Guil"laume'** [1801–1873], Fr. Sinitic scholar; author.

Pauw, pau, **Cor-ne'lis van** [1739–1799], Dutch classical and Oriental writer.

Pa'vel. See PAUL.

Pa-vi'a, pȧ-vī'ȧ. **1.** Prov.; N. It.; 1,292 □; p. 497,238. **2.** Its ×; p. 37,000; anc. seat of Lombard kings; university founded by Charlemagne; bpl. of Pope John XIV.

Pav"lo-grad', pȧv'lō-grȧd', town; Yekaterinoslav govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 14,442.

Pa-vo'ni-a [< De *Pauw*, Dutch settler], old name for part of New Jersey from Hoboken to Amboy.

Paw-nee', pō-nī'. **1.** Co.; S. W. cen. Kan.; 756 □; p. 5,204; ⊙ Larned. **2.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 432 □; p. 10,340; ⊙ Pawnee City.

Paw-nee' Cit'y, vil.; ⊙ of Pawnee co., Neb.; p. 1,550.

Paw-tuck'et, pō-tuk'et, city; Providence co., R. I.; p. 27,633.

Pax'o, isl.; Ionian Isls., Greece; l. 5 m.; p. 3,582; × Gayo. **Pax'os‡.**

Pax'ton. **1. Sir Jo'seph** [1803–1865], Eng. architect; designed Crystal Palace at Sydenham. **2.** City; Ford co., Ill.; p. 2,187.

Pay'er, pai'ęr, **Ju'li-us** [1842–1883], Austrian arct. expl.

Payne, pēn. **1. John How'ard** [1792–1852], Am. playwright; author of the ballad *Home, Sweet Home.* **2.** Co.; N. E. Okla.; 600 □; p. 7,215.

Payn"-Gan'ga, pain'-gȧn'gȧ, riv.; Gundwana, India, to Wurdah Riv.; l. 200 m.

Pay"san-du', pai'sȧn-dū'. **1.** Dept.; Uruguay, S. Am.; 5,115 □; p. 30,507. **2.** Its ×; p. 2,388.

Pay'son, pē'sun, city; Utah co., Utah; p. 2,135.

Pea'body, pi'bed-i. **1. An'drew Pres'ton** [1811–1893], Am. educator; ethical writer. **2. E-liz'a-beth Palm'er** [1804–1893], Am. educator; author. **3. George** [1795–1869], Am. banker in London, Eng.; philanthropist. **4.** Town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 10,158. **5.** City; Marion co., Kan.; p. with tp., 2,118.

Peach Bot'tom, vil.; York co., Pa.; p. with tp., 2,148.

Peach'um [GAY *Beggars' Opera*]. **1.** A receiver of stolen goods. **2. Pol'ly.** The virtuous daughter of preceding.

Pea'cock, Thom'as Love [1785–1866], Eng. satirical poet; novelist; *Nightmare Abbey*, etc.

Peak, pik, wild region; N. W. Derby co., Eng.; p. 60,740; limestone caves. **High Peak‡.**

Peaks of Ot'ter, 2 summits of Blue Ridge; Botetourt and Bedford cos., Va.; 4,000 ft.

Peale, pil. **1. Charles Wil'son** [1741–1827], Am. painter of portraits. **2. Rem'brandt** [1778–1860], Am. painter. **3. Mount**, La Sal Mts., Utah; 13,089 ft.

Pea Ridge, vil.; Benton co., Ark.; Union forces defeated Confederates, March, 1862.

Pearl Is'lands, Panama Bay, Colombia; 60 m. S. E. of Panama; pearl-fisheries.

Pearl La-goon', from Caribbean Sea; 30 m. N. of Bluefields, Nicaragua; 35 × 12 m.

Pearl Pass, Elk Mts., Col.; elev. 12,715 ft.

Pearl Peak, Elk Mts., Col.; 13,484 ft.

Pearl Riv'er. **1.** N. Winston co., Miss.; l. 400 m. to Gulf of Mex. in La. **2.** Co.; S. Miss.; 666 □; p. 2,957; ⊙ Poplarville.

Pear'son, pir'sun. **1. John** [1613–1686], Eng. prelate; expounder of the Creed. **2. Ed'ward** [1758–1811], Eng. Arminian controversialist.

Peas'ant Bard [Sobr.], Robert Burns.

Peas'ant of the Dan'ube [Sobr.], Louis Legendre [1756–1797], orator and actor in the French Revolution.

Peas'ant Poet of North-amp'ton [Sobr.], John Clare [1793–1864], English poet.

Peas'ants' War, revolt against oppression in S. Ger.; 1500–1525.

Pease, pīz, **Cal'vin** [1813–1863], Am. educator; pres. of Univ. of Vermont.

Pease'blos"som, pīz'bles"um [SHAK. *Midsummer-Night's Dream*], a fairy.

Pec"a-ton'i-ca, pec'ȧ-ton'i-cȧ, riv.; Iowa co., Wis., to Rock Riv., Ill.; l. 150 m.

Pe"chi-li', pē'-chi-lī'. **1. Gulf of,** N. W. arm of Yellow Sea, China. **2.** Prov.; China. See CHILI.

Peck. **1. Jes'se Trues'dell** [1811–1883], Am. M. E. bishop; author. **2. John Ma'son** [1789–1858], Am. Baptist; promoter of missions. **3. Will'iam Guy** [1820–1892], Am. math.; prof. Columbia College.

Peck'ham, pek'am, suburb of London; Surrey co.; p. 83,483.

Peck'sniff. See PECKSNIFFIAN, in vocabulary.

Pe'cock, Reg'i-nald [–1469?], Eng. prelate; bp. of Chichester; condemned for rationalism.

Pe'cos, pē'cōs. **1.** Co.; W. Tex.; 6,700 □; p. 1,326; ⊙ Ft. Stockton. **2.** Riv.; N. Mex. and W. Tex.; l. about 800 m.

Pe'cos Riv'er, San Miguel co., N. Mex., to Rio Grande, Tex.; l. 800 m. **Ri'o Pe'cos‡.**

Pec"queur', pē'cœr', **Con"stan"tin'** [1801–1887], Fr. social economist.

Pecs, pēch, town. Same as FÜNFKIRCHEN.

Ped'a-hel [Heb., God delivers; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 28.

Pe-dah'zur, pę-dā'zur *or* ped'ȧ-zur [Heb., the rock delivers; *Bib.*].

Pe-da'iah, pę-dē'yā [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*].

Pe'dan. See PADAN-ARAM.

Pe'dee Riv'er, pi'dī. **1. Great Pe'dee,** Caldwell co., N. C. (in this State called *Yadkin*); l. 415 m. to Winyan Bay, S. C. **2. Little Pe'dee,** Richmond co., N. C.; l. 120 m. to Gt. Pedee Riv.

Pe'dro, pē'drō *or* (Eng.) pi'drō [see PETER]. **1.** Any one of several kings of Portugal. Pedro IV. being same as PEDRO I. of Brazil. **2. P. I.** [1798–1834], emperor of Brazil; proclaimed its independence; abdicated. **3. P. II.** [1825–1891], emperor of Brazil; deposed, Nov., 1889. **4. P. III.,** "the Great" [1336–1385], king of Aragon; acquired the kingdom of Naples. **5. P.,** "the Cruel" [1334–1369], king of Leon and Castile; resisted feudalism; slain by his brother Henry.

Pee'bles, pi'blz. **1.** Co.; S. E. Scotland; 355 □; p. 14,750. **Pee'bles-shire‡; Tweed'dale‡.** **2.** Its ✶; on Tweed Riv.; p. 3,495.

Peeks'kill, pīks'kil, vfl.; Westchester co., N. Y., on the Hudson; p. 9,676; State camp of instruction.

Peel, pil. **1. Sir Rob'ert** [1750–1830], Eng. cotton-spinner. **2. Sir Rob'ert** [1788–1850], Eng. prime minister; founder of Conservative party; promoted free trade. **3. Sir Will'iam** [1824–1858], Eng. naval officer; in Sepoy mutiny. **4.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 269 □; p. 16,389; ✶ Brompton. **5.** Marsh; Brabant and Limburg provs., Netherlands; 60 □. **6.** Spt., Isle of Man, Gt. Brit.; p. 3,513; fisheries.

Peele, George [1558–1598], Eng. playwright; pastoral poet.

Peel'er Peak, mt.; Elk Mts., Col.; 12,219 ft.

Peel Riv'er, **1.** N. W. Territories; lat. 64° N. to delta of Mackenzie Riv., Can.; l. 170 m. **2.** Liverpool Mts.; l. 600 m. N. W. to Darling Riv., N. S. Wales, Austral. **Na-moi'ŭ.**

Peep'ing Tom of Cov'en-try, an inquisitive person who looked at Lady Godiva during her famous ride. See GODIVA.

Peg'-a-Ram'sey, name and character of an old song referred to by Shakespeare.

Pe-gu', pi-gū'. **1.** Riv.; Pegu Yoma Mts.; l. 180 m. S. to Rangun Riv. **2.** Div.; Lower Burma; 9,159 □; p. 1,162,393; ✶ Rangun. **3.** Decayed city; 46 m. N. E. Rangun, Lower Burma; p. 5,891; pagoda.

Pei''gnot', pē''nyō'. **É''ti''enne' Ga''bri''el'** [1767–1849], Fr. bibliographer; antiquary.

Pei''ho', pē''hō' (Chinese, white river), riv.; Mongolia to Gulf of Pechi-li, China; l. 350 m.; navig. to Peking; defended by Taku forts.

Peint, pānt, native state; Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 960 □; p. 47,000. ✶ Peint.

Pe'kah [Heb., watchful; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xv, xvi.

Pek''na-hi'ah [Heb., Jah watches; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xv.

Pe''ka-lon-gan', pē'kŭ-lon-gan', dist., N. Java; p. 505,000; ✶ Pekalongan.

Pe'kel-Aa'', pē'kęl-ā'', **Nieu'we,** nyū'vę, and **Ou'de,** ou'dę, vils.; Groningen prov., Netherlands; p. 9,711.

Pe'kin, pi'kin. **1.** Mtg. and cml. city; Tazewell co., Ill.; p. 6,347. **2.** Same as PEKING.

Pe''king', pi'king' (Chinese, northern capital), walled city; ✶ of Chili prov. and China; incl. a Manchu and a Chinese town; 50 m. S. Gt. Wall; p. 1,000,000? **Pe'kin:.**

Pe'kod [Heb., visitation; *Bib.*], Chaldea, symbolic name.

Pe-la'do Peak, pē-lā'dō, mt.; New Mex.; 11,260 ft.

Pel-a-gi-a-nism. See PELAGIANISM, in vocabulary.

Pe'la-go, pē'lā-gō, town; Firenze prov., It.; p. 10,000.

Pe-la'iah, pę-lē'yŭ [Heb., Jah distinguishes; *Bib.*].

Pel''a-li'ah [Heb., Jah judges; *Bib.*, *Neh.* xi, 12.

Pel-as'gus, anc. ruler. See PELASGI, in vocab.

Pel''a-ti'ah [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*].

Pe'leg [Heb., division; *Bib.*], son of Eber.

Pe''les-tri'na, pē''les-trī'nā, isl. and town; Venice prov., Italy, length of island, 7½ m.; p. 4,000.

Pe'let [Heb., deliverance; *Bib.*].

Pe'leth [Heb., flight; *Bib.*].

Pel'e-thites, pel'ę-thīts *or* pi'leth-īts [*Bib.*], a part of David's body-guard.

Pe'leus, pi'lūs *or* pi'lę-us [*Gr. Myth.*], king of Thessaly, father of Achilles. **Pē-leus'‡** [Gr.].

Pe-lew' Is'lands, pi-lū', Spanish group; W. Caroline Islands, E. Pacific Oc., 25 coral isls.; 170 □; p. 10,000; Malays. **Pal-nu'ŭ; Pel'lew:.**

Pel'ham, pel'am. **1.** See NEWCASTLE, 2. **2. Hen'ry** [1696–1754], Eng. prime minister.

Pel'ham-Clin'ton, Hen'ry [1811–1864], duke of Newcastle; Eng. statesman; Sec. of War during Crimean war.

Pe'li-as, pi'li-as (*Myth.*), son of Poseidon; father of Alcestis. **Pe-li'as‡** [Gr.].

Pel'i-des, patronymic of Achilles. See PELEUS. **Pē-lei'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Pe''ling', pē''ling', isl.; E. coast Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 50 × 20 m.

Pe''-Ling', pi''-ling', mts.; Kansu and Shensi provs., N. W. China.

Pel'i-on. See vocabulary.

Pe''lis''sier', pē''lē''syē', **Jean Jacques A''ma'ble** [1794–1864], Fr. field-marshal; suffocated a party of Arabs in a cavern in Algiers, commander-in-chief in Crimea. **Duc de Mal'a-kof':.**

Pell, John [1610–1685], Eng. mathematician.

Pel'la. **1.** City; Marion co., Iowa; p. 2,408. **2.** Anc. city; ruins in Salonica, Turk. in Eur.; bpl. of Alexander the Great.

Pel''le-gri'ni, pel'lę-grī'nē. **1. Car'lo** [1839–1895], It. caricaturist, pen-name "Ape" in *Vanity Fair*, a London satirical journal. **2. Pel''le-gri'no** [1527–1595], Milanese painter; architect of Milan Cathedral.

Pelle'tan', pel'tăn'. **1. Phi''lippe' Jean** [1747–1829], Fr. physician; lecturer; "Chrysostom of Surgeons." **2. Eu''gène'** [1813–1884], Fr. senator; author.

Pelle''tier', pel'tyā'. **1. Ber''trand'** [1761–1797], Fr. chemist. **2. Jean Bap''tiste'** [1788–1842], Fr. chemist; first made quinin; son of preceding.

Pel'ew Is'lands, group; S. W. Gulf of Carpentaria, S. Australia. **Sir Ed'ward Pel'ew Is'lands:.**

Pel'li-can'', pel'li-kăn'', **Con'rad** [1478–1556], Ger. Prot. Hebraist; commentator, orig. name **Kürsch'ner.**

Pel'li-co, pel'li-kō, **Sil'vi-o** [1788–1854], It. dramatist; poet.

Pel''lis''son', pel'lē'sŏn', **Paul** [1624–1693], Fr. historian of Louis XIV. and Fr. Academy.

Pe-lop'i-das [364 ... Theban gen.; friend of Epaminondas, def. Alexander of Pherae. **Pe-lo-pi'das‡** [Gr.].

Pel''o-pon-ne'sus, anc. pen. See MOREA.

Pe'lops, pi'lops (*Gr. Myth.*), Phrygian prince, son of Tantalus; his body, offered to the gods for food, restored to life.

Pe-lo'tas, pē-lō'tŭs, city; S. Rio Grande do Sul state, Braz.; p. 15,000.

Pe-louze', pę-lūz'. **Thé''o''phile' Jules** [1807–1867], Fr. chemist, director of the mint.

Pel'ton, pel'tŏn, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 4,296.

Pe-lu'si-ac Branch, former E. outlet of Nile; l. 120 m.

Pe-lu'si-um, ruined city, near mouth of Pelusiac Branch.

Pel''voux', pel'vū', mt.; Hautes-Alpes and Isère depts., Fr.; 13,442 ft.

Pel'zer, town; Anderson co., S. C.; p. 1,878.

Pem'ba, coral isl.; 50 m. N. E. Zanzibar Isl.; 360 □; p. 40,000; Brit.

Pem'ber-ton. **1. John Clif'ford** [1818–1881], Am. Confed. gen.; surrendered Vicksburg, 1863. **2.** Town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 18,400.

Pem'bi-na, pem-bī'nŭ. **1.** Lake; N. E. N. Dak.; l. 14 m. **2.** Riv., from Pembina Lake to Red Riv. of the North, N. E. N. Dak. **3.** Co.; N. E. N. Dak.; 1,150 □; p. 14,351. ✶ Pembina.

Pem'brey, pem'brę, vil.; Carmarthenshire, Wales; p. 6,355.

Pem'broke, pem'brōk. **1. Earl of** [–1323], Aylmer de Valence; defeated by Bruce at Loudoun Hill, 1306; murdered. **2. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1580–1630], third Earl of Pembroke; Eng. poet; son of Sir Philip Sidney's sister. **3.** Co.; S. W. Wales, Gt. Brit.; 617 □; p. 89,133. **Pem'brokeshire‡.** **4.** Its ✶; spt.; p. 14,978. **5.** Vil.; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. with tp., 3,172. **6.** Vil.; Genesee co., N. Y.; p. 2,679. **7.** Town; ✶ of Renfrew co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 4,401.

Pem'broke St. Ma'ry, par.; Pembroke co., Wales; p. 12,538.

Pem'bur-y, pem'bur-i, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 1,662.

Pem'is-cot. **1.** Lake; Pemiscot co., Mo.; 18 × 5 m. **2.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 490 □; p. 5,975; ⊙ Gayoso.

Pe''nang', pi'nang'. **1.** Brit. Straits Settlements; Malay Peninsula and Malacca Strait; 619 □; p. 235,618; ✶ Georgetown. **2.** Brit. isl.; N. Strait of Malacca; 107 □; p. 90,951; ✶ Georgetown. **Prince of Wales Is'land‡.**

Pen Ar'gyl, ăr'gil, bor.; Northampton co., Pa.; p. 2,108.

Pen-arth', pen-ārth', spt. town; Glamorgan co., Wales, Gt. Brit.; p. 12,424.

Pen-den'nis. [THACKERAY *Hist. of Pendennis.*] **1. Ar'thur,** hero of the novel. **2. Ma'jor,** Arthur's uncle.

Pen'der, co.; E. N. C.; 800 □; p. 12,514; ⊙ Burgaw.

Pen-der'ry, min. par.; Glamorgan and Swansea cos., Wales; p. 4,077.

Pen'dle-bur-y, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 6,383.

Pen'dle-ton. **1. Ed'mund** [1721–1803], Am. statesman; Chief Justice of Va. **2. George H.** [1825–1889], Am. Senator; Minister to Germany; civil-service reformer. **3.** Co.; N. W. Ky.; 310 □; p. 16,346. ⊙ Falmouth. **4.** Co.; E. W. Va.; 650 □; p. 8,711; ⊙ Franklin. **5.** Min. & mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 56,926. **6.** Town; Umatilla co., Ore.; p. 2,506.

Pend O-reille', pend o-rīl', lake; N. Idaho; 35 × 8 m.

Pen-drag'on, legendary brothers, kings of Britain; one of them **U'ther**) father of King Arthur.

Pe-ne'do, pē-nē'dō, city; Alagoas state, Brazil, on São Francisco River; p. 9,000.

Pe-nel'o-pe, pę-nel'o-pę [F. **Pé''né''lope',** pē''nē''lōp'; Gr. **Pē-ne-lo'pē;** L. **Pe-nel'o-pe**] (*Gr. Myth.*), wife of Ulysses, type of constancy. See PENELOPIZE, in vocab.

Pen''e-tan'gui-shene'', pen'ę-tan'gi-shīn', town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,110.

Pe-ne'us. See SALEMBRIA.

Penge, penj, par.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 20,375; suburb of London.

Pen''i-cuick', pen'i-cŭc', mfg. burgh; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. 3,002.

Pe-ni'el [Heb., face of God; *Bib.*], place where Jacob wrestled with God. **Pe-nu'el‡.**

Pe-nin'nah [Heb., coral; *Bib.*], a wife of Elkanah.

Pen-in'su-la, The. **1.** In Europe, Spain and Portugal. **2.** In U. S., bet. James and York Rivs., S. E. Va.; scene of battles in civil war.

Pen-in'su-lar State, Florida.

Pen'i-stone, town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 2,553.

Pen-ji'na, pen-jī'nŭ, riv.; Stanovoi Mts. to Okhotsk Sea, E. Siberia; l. 160 m.

Pen'keth, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 1,673.

Pen'kridge, pen'krij, vil.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 2,883.

Pen-ma'en, Mawr'', pen-mā'ęn-mour', town; Carnarvon co., Wales, Gt. Brit.; p. 2,710.

Penn. 1. John [–1788], Am. statesman; signer of Declaration of Independence from Va. **2. Will'iam** [1644–1718], Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

Pen'nant, Thom'as [1726–1798], Eng. traveler; naturalist.

Pen-nar', pen-nār', riv.; Mysore state to Bengal Bay; l. 270 m. **To'run Ko-ji'lurs.**

Pen'nell, Mount, Utah; 11,320 ft.

Pen'ning-ton. **1.** Co.; S. W. S. Dak.; 1,521 □; p. 6,540; ⊙ Rapid City. **2.** Par.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 8,325.

Penn''syl-va'ni-a, pen'sil-vē'ni-ą, State; N. Atlantic div.; U. S. A.; 45,215 □; p. 5,258,014; ✶ Harrisburg; ratified Constitution, 1787.

Penn''syl-va'ni-a Farm'er [Pen-name], John Dickinson, in political "*Letters*," 1768.

Penn Yan, pen yan, vil.; ✶ of Yates co., N. Y.; p. 4,254.

Pe-nob'scot, pę-nob'scut. **1.** Riv.; Somerset co. to Penobscot Bay, Me.; l. 300 m. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Me.; 3,332 □; p. 72,865; ✶ Bangor.

Pe-nob'scot Bay, estuary of Penobscot Riv.; Me.; 35 × 20 m.

Pen'rhyn Is'land, pen'rin, Pac. Oc.; 9° S. lat., 158° W. long.; Brit. **Ton'ga-re'wa:.**

Pen'rith, pen'rith, town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 8,981.

Pen'ryn, pen'rin, bor.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 3,256.

Pen''sa-co'la, pen'sa-cō'lŭ, spt. city; ⊙ of Escambia co., Fla.; p. 11,750; port of entry; navy-yard.

Pen''sa-co'la Bay, inlet of Gulf of Mex.; Santa Rosa co., Fla.

Pens'hurst, penz'hŭrst, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 1,647.

Pens'nett, pens'net, par.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 4,997.

Pen-tel'i-cus, pen-tel'i-cus, mt.; Attica; 10 m. N. W. of Athens, Greece; 3,640 ft.; marble-quarries. **Pen-te-li'kos‡;** [Gr.].

Pen''thes-i-le'a, pen'thes-i-lī'ą [*Gr. Myth.*], queen of Amazons in the Trojan war. **Pen-the-si'lei-a‡** [Gr.].

Pent'land Firth, strait; bet. Orkney Isls. and Scotland.

Pent'land Hills, Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh cos., Scot.; highest summit, 1,898 ft.

Pen'ton-ville, dist. of Clerkenwell and Islington, London; model prison.

Pent'wa''ter, vil.; Oceana co., Mich.; p. 1,510.

Pe-nu'el. Same as PENIEL.

Pen'za, pen'zŭ. **1.** Govt.; E. Rus. in Eur.; 14,997 □; p. 1,586,500. **2.** Its ✶; city; p. 47,701.

Pen-zance', pen-zans' [Corn., holy headland], cml. spt.; W. Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 12,432; watering-place; fisheries.

Pen'zing, pen'tsing, W. suburb of Vienna; p. 13,000; silk fabrics.

Pe'or, pī'ŏr [Heb., opening; *Bib.*].

Pe-o'ri-a, pē-ō'ri-ą. **1.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ill.; 615 □; p. 70,978. **2.** Its ⊙; mfg. & cml. city; p. 41,024.

Pe'pe, pē'pē, **Gu-glel'mo** [1783–1855], Neapolitan insurgent; historian.

Pep'in, pep'in. **1.** [778–810] king of Italy; son of Charlemagne. **2. Le Bref** [–768], king of the Franks; son of Charles Martel; father of Charlemagne; founded States of the Church. **Pip'pin‡. 3. P. of Hé''ris'tal'** [–714], mayor of the palace of Austrasia and Neustria; prince of the Franks. **4.** Lake; Redwing to Chippewa Riv., bet. Minn. & Wis.; 28 × 3 m.; broadening of Mississippi Riv.; picturesque bluffs. **5.** Co.; W. Wis.; 244 □; p. 6,932; ⊙ Durand.

Pep'per-ell, Sir Will'iam [1696–1759], U. S. gen.; captured Louisburg.

Pe'pusch, pē'push, **Jo'hann Chris'toph** [1667–1752], Ger. musician; settled in London; wrote on harmony.

Pepys, peps, **Sam'u-el,** Eng. diarist. See PEPYSIAN, in vocabulary.

Pe'ra, pē'rŭ, suburb of Constantinople; N. of the Golden Horn; Christian part of city.

Pe-rak', pę-rāk', Brit. poss.; Straits Settlements, Malacca; 780 □; p. 214,251; ✶ Kwala Kansar.

Per'a-zim [Heb.; *Bib.*], a mt. mentioned by Isaiah.

Per'ce', per'sē', vil.; ✶ of Gaspé co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,743.

Per'ce-val, per'sę-vąl. **1.** Same as PARCIFAL. **2. Spen'cer** [1762–1812], Eng. Tory prime minister; shot dead.

Perche, persh, former prov. of France; now the Orne, Eure-et-Loir, & Eure depts.

Per''cier', per'syē', **Charles** [1764–1838], Fr. architect; Tuileries and Louvre.

Per'ci-val, James Gates [1795–1856], Am. poet; geologist.

Per'cy, per'si. **1.** See NORTHUMBERLAND, 1-5. **2. Hen'ry, "Hotspur"** [1364–1403], Eng. soldier; killed at Shrewsbury; intro. in Shak. *Richard II.* and *1 Henry IV.* **3. Thom'as** [1729–1811], Eng. antiq.; bp. of Dromore; *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

Per-dic'cas, per-dic'ąs [–321], gen. under Alexander the Great; regent of his family; killed in a mutiny. **Per-dik'kas‡** [Gr.].

Per'di-ta, per'di-tą [SHAK. *Winter's Tale*], dau. of King Leontes; type of noble simplicity.

Per-du', per-dū'. **Mont,** mt.; Hautes-Pyrénées, Fr.; 10,998 ft.

Père Du''chesne', **Le,** lę pār dū'shen', nickname of Jacques René Hébert [1755–1794], from his newspaper's name; Jacobin leader.

Per'e-grine, per'ę-grin [L., traveler. Dan. D. Sw. **Pe''re-gri'nus,** pē're-grī'nŭs; Fr. **Pé''ré''grin',** pē'rē'grăn'; G. **Pi'li-grim,** pī'li-grim; It. **Pel''le-gri'no,** pel'lē-grī'nō; Pg. Sp. **Pe''re-gri'no,** pē'rē-grī'nō].

Per'e-grine Pick'le, the hero of Smollett's novel *Peregrine Pickle.*

Pe-re'i-ra, pē-rē'i-rŭ. **Ja'cob Ro''dri-guez'** [1715–1780], Sp. instructor of deaf-mutes.

Pe-rei'ra, pē-rī'rą *or* pą-rē'rą. **Jon'a-than** [1804–1853], Eng. pharmacologist.

Pe-reire', pę-rār'. **1. É''mile'** [1800–1875], Fr. financier; founder of Crédit Mobilier in Paris. **2. I''saac'** [1806–1880], Fr. financier; brother and partner of preceding.

Per''e-kop'. **1.** Isthmus; joins Crimea to Rus. mainland; l. 20 m. **2. Gulf of,** Black Sea; N. W. of Crimea, Rus. **3.** Fort. town; Perekop Isthmus, Taurida govt., S. Rus. in Eur.; p. 4,331.

Pe'rez, pī'rez [Heb., breach; *Bib.*]. **1.** Ancestor of one of David's captains. **2.** pē'reth. **An-to'ni-o** [1539–1611], Sp. minister of Philip II.; murdered Escovedo; persecuted by king and Inquisition; friend of Lord Bacon; *Relaciones.*

Pe''rez-uz'zah [Heb., breach of Uzzah; *Bib.*].

Per'ga, per'gą [Gr.; *Bib.*], city of anc. Pamphylia.

Per'ga-mus, anc. ✶ of Mysia, Asia Minor; archeol. ruins; now **Ber'ga-ma. Per'ga-mos‡.**

Per'go-le'se, per'gō-lē'sē, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1710–1736], It. musician.

Per''i-an'der, per'i-an'dęr [–565?], tyrant of Corinth; one of the Seven Sages of Greece. **Pe-ri'an-dros‡** [Gr.].

Per'i-cles. See PERICLEAN, in vocabulary.

Pe-ri'da [Heb., separation; *Bib.*], *Neh.* vii, 57.

Pé''rier', pē''ryē'. **1. Au''guste' Ca''si''mir' Vic''tor' Lau''rent'** [1811–1876], Fr. financier; publicist; son of Casimir. **Ca''si''mir'-Pe''rier‡.** **2. Ca''si''mir'** [1777–1832], Fr. financier; prime minister.

Pé''ri''gord', pē''rē''gōr', former div. of France; ✶ Périgueux; now Dordogne and pt. of Gironde depts.; caves.

Pé''ri''gueux', pē''rē''gŭ', mfg. city; ✶ of Dordogne dept., France; p. 31,439; Rom. ruins.

Pe-rim', pē-rim', isl.; Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; l. 5 m.; Brit. station.

Per''i-za'de. Same as PARIZADE.

Per'iz-zites, per'i-zaits [*Bib.*], tribe expelled by the Israelites.

Per'kins, per'kinz. **1. Charles Cal'la-han** [1823–1886], Am. art-critic. **2. E-li'sha.** See PERKINISM, in vocab. **3. Ja'cob** [1766–1849], Am. inventor. **4. Jus'tin** [1805–1869], Am. missionary in Persia. **5. Thom'as Han'de-syd** [1764–1854], Am. philanthropist. **6.** Co.; S. W. Neb.; 882 □; p. 4,364; ⊙ Grant.

Perm, perm. **1.** Govt.; Ural Mts., Rus.; 128,211 □; p. 2,811,300. **2.** Its ✶; cml. city; on Kama Riv.; p. 39,750.

Per''nam-bu'co, per'nąm-bū'cō. **1.** State; E. Brazil; 49,625 □; p. 1,110,831. **2.** Its ✶; spt.; p. 190,000. **Re-ci'fe‡.**

Per'nau, per'nou, fort. spt.; on Gulf of Riga; Livonia prov., E. Rus.; p. 12,918. **Per'now‡.**

Pé''rouse', pē''rūz', Fr. navigator. See LA PÉROUSE.

Pé''rouse' Is'lands, in Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° S., long. 165° 170° W.

Per''pi''gnan', pār'pī'nyăn', mfg. & cml. city; ✶ of Pyrénées-Orientales dept., Fr.; p. 33,878; taken in 1642 by Fr.

Per-quim'ans, pę-cwim'ąnz, co.; N. E. N. C.; 240 □; p. 9,293; ✶ Hertford.

Per''rault', pār'rō'. **1. Charles** [1628–1703], Fr. author of fairy-tales. **2. Claude** [1613–1688], Fr. architect; Louvre façade; bro. of Chas.

Per''rin', pār'răn', **Pierre** [1620–1680], Fr. poet; founded Acad. of Mus. in Paris.

Per'ro''net', pār'rō'nē', **Jean Ro''dolphe'** [1708–1794], Fr. engineer.

Per'ry. **1. Mat'thew Cal'braith** [1794–1858], Am. commodore; opened Japan to commerce in 1852. **2. Oli'ver Haz'ard** [1785–1819], Am. commodore; def. Brit. in naval battle of Lake Erie, 1813. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Ala.; 774 □; p. 29,332; ⊙ Marion. **4.** Co.; W. cen. Ark.; 560 □; p. 5,538; ⊙ Perryville. **5.** Co.; S. W. Ill.; 440 □; p. 17,529; ⊙ Pinckneyville. **6.** Co.; S. Ind.; 380 □; p. 18,240; ⊙ Cannelton. **7.** Co.; S. E. Ky.; 448 □; p. 6,331; ⊙ Hazard. **8.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 1,116 □; p. 6,494; ⊙ Augusta. **9.** Co.; E. S. E. Mo.; 436 □; p. 13,237; ⊙ Perryville. **10.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ohio; 402 □; p. 31,151; ⊙ New Lexington. **11.** Co.; S. E. Pa.; 550 □; p. 28,256; ⊙ New Bloomfield. **12.** Co.; W. cen. Tenn.; 420 □; p. 7,785; ⊙ Linden. **13.** City; Dallas co., Iowa; p. 2,880.

Per'ry-ville, vil.; Boyle co., Ky.; U. S. troops def. Confed., Oct. 9, 1862.

Per-sep'o-lis, anc. ✶ of Persia; 35 m. N. E. of Shiraz, Fars prov.; ruins and inscriptions. **Per-se'po-lis‡** [Gr.].

Per'seus. **1.** See COMAS. **2.** [?–164] Last king of Macedonia. **Per-seus'‡** [Gr.].

Per'shore, par. & mkt. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 2,631.

Per'si-a, per'shi-ą, kingdom; W. cen. Asia; bet. Turkey, Rus., Afghanistan, Baluchistan, & Per. Gulf; 628,000 □; est. p. 9,000,000; ✶ Teheran. See PERSIAN, in vocabulary.

Per'sian Gulf, arm of Indian Ocean; bet. Per. & Arabia; 77,150 □; 650 × 250 m.

Per'sis, per'sis [Gr., Persian woman; *Bib.* **F. Per''side',** pār'sid'; G. **Per'sis,** per'sis; Gr. **Per-sis'‡**; It. **Per'sida,** per'si-dą; Sp. **Per'si-de,** per'si-dē], *Rom.* xvi, 12.

Per'si-us [34–62], Aulus Persius Flaccus, Rom. satirist.

Per'son, co.; N. N. C.; 420 □; p. 15,151; ⊙ Roxboro.

Perth, perth. **1.** Co.; E. cen. Scotland; 2,528 □; p. 122,125. **Perth'shire‡.** **2.** Its ✶; former ✶ of Scot.; cml. & mfg. town; on the Tay; p. 30,768. **St. Johns'town‡.** **3.** City; ✶ of western Australia; on Swan Riv.; p. 10,040. **4.** Town; ✶ of Lanark co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 3,136.

Perth Am'boy, city; Middlesex co., N. J.; p. 9,512; port of entry.

Per'thes, per'tes. **1. Fried'rich Chris'toph** [1772–1843], Ger. publisher. **2. Jo'hann Ge'org Jus'tus** [1749–1816], Ger. publisher; issued *Almanac de Gotha.*

Per'ti-nax, Hel'vi-us [126–193], Rom. emperor; assas.

Pe-ru', pę-rū'. **1.** Repub.; cen. Pacific coast; S. Am.; 463,747 □; p. 2,971,844; ✶ Lima. **2.** City; ⊙ of Miami co., Ind.; p. 7,028. **3.** City; La Salle co., Ill.; p. 5,350.

Pe-ru'da [Heb.; *Bib.*]. Same as PERIDA.

Pe-ru′gia, pē-rū′jȧ. **1.** Prov.; cen. Italy; 3,748 □; p. 597,930. **2.** Its ×; mfg. city; p. 54,400; art university.

Pe″ru-gi′no, pē″rū-jī′nō [Pseud.], Pietro Vannucci [1446–1524], It. painter.

Pe-ruz′zi, pē-rū′tsī, **Bal″das-sa′re** [1481–1536], Sienese painter; architect.

Pe′sa-ro, pē′sȧ-rō, fort. city; × of Pesaro e Urbino prov., It.; p. 24,500.

Pe′sa-ro e Ur-bi′no, ē ûr-bī′nō, prov.; Marches, cen. Italy; 1,118 □; p. 234,526; × Pesaro.

Pes″ca-do′res, pes″cu-dō′res, Isls.; bet. Formosa and Pescadores Straits, China Sea; p. 80,000; × Makung. **Pong″hu′.**

Pes-ca′ra, pes-cā′rȧ, fort. town; Chieti prov., It.; p. with commune, 5,288.

Pesch′el, pesh′ĕl, **Os′kar Fer′di-nand** [1826–1875], Ger. geographer.

Pes″chi-e′ra, pes′kī-ē′rȧ, fortress; one of the Quadrilateral; on the Mincio Riv.; 21 m. N. W. Mantua prov., Italy.

Pe′scia, pē′shȧ, walled town; Firenze prov., It.; p. with commune, 12,700.

Pe-shaw′ur, pē-shau′ûr. **1.** Div.; Punjab, N. W. Brit. Ind.; 3,881 □; p. 1,189,462. **2.** Dist. of above div.; 2,504 □; p. 592,674. **3.** Their ×; fort. city; p. 60,000; with cantonments, 80,000. **Pe-shau′er‡.**

Pesh′ti-go, pesh′ti-gō. **1.** Riv.; Oconto co., Wis., to Green Bay; l. 150 m. **2.** Vil.; Marinette co., Wis.; p. 1,719.

Pes″ta-loz′zi, pes″tȧ-lot′sī, **Jo′hann Hein′rich** [1745–1827], Swiss educational reformer. See vocabulary.

Pesth. Same as BUDAPEST.

Pes′to, ruins of Paestum; Salerno prov., It.; temple of Neptune. **Pes′tum‡.**

Pet″a-lu′ma, pet″ȧ-lū′mȧ, city; Sonoma co., Cal.; p. 3,692.

Pe-ta′vi-us, Di″o-nys′i-us [1583–1652], Fr. Cath. theologian; historian. **De-nys′ Pe-tau′.**

Petch, pech, town; Kossovo vilayet, Eur. Turkey; p. 12,000. **I-pek′.**

Petch′o-ra, pech′o-rȧ, riv.; Timan Mts., Vologda prov., Rus. in Eur.; l. 900 m. to Arctic Ocean.

Pe-ten′, pē-ten′. **1.** Lake & isl.; 190 m. N. of Guatemala, Cen. Am.; circumference of lake, 65 m. **2.** Dept.; N. Guatemala; p. 8,680.

Pe′ter [Gr. *Petros*, a stone or rock. **Pete. Pe′ter-kin** (dim.). Dan. **Pe′der,** pē′dher; D. **Pie′ter,** pē′ter; F. **Pierre,** pyār; G. **Pe′ter,** pē′ter, **Pe′trus,** pē′trus; Gr. **Pe′tros;** Hung. **Pé′ter,** pē′ter; It. **Pi-e′tro,** pī-ē′trō; L. **Pe′trus;** Pg. Sp. **Pe′dro,** pē′drō. **1.** [*Bib.*] A fisherman who was made one of the chief Apostles. See vocab. **2.** Any one of several czars of Russia. Especially: (1) **P. I.** [1672–1724], "The Great"; remodeled army and navy; acquired Baltic provinces; founded St. Petersburg. (2) **P. II.** [1715–1730], son of Peter the Great. (3) **P. III.** [1728–1762], married Catharine II.; befriended Frederick the Great; strangled. **3. P. "the Head′strong"** [Sobr.], Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. of New Amsterdam. **4. P. "the Her′mit"** [–1115], Fr. monk; preacher of the 1st crusade. **5. P. "the Wild Boy,"** savage boy found in Hertswold forest, Prus., 1725.

Pe′ter-bor-ough, pī′tĕr-bur-u. **1. Earl of** [1658–1735], Charles Mordaunt, Brit. Whig statesman. **2.** Co.; cen. Ont. prov., Can.; 2,485 □; p. 30,473. **3.** Its ×; mfg. town; p. 9,717. **4.** City; Northampton and Huntingdon cos., Eng.; p. 25,172; cathedral.

Pe′ter-head, spt. & burgh; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 12,191; herring fishery.

Pe′ter-hof, town; St. Petersburg govt., Russia; on Gulf of Finland; p. 14,298; imperial palace.

Pe′ter Lom′bard. See LOMBARD.

Pe′ter-loo [Humorous], St. Peter's Field, Manchester, Eng.; reform-meeting there attacked by the military, 1819.

Pe′ter-mann″, pē′tĕr-mȧn″. **1. Au′gust Hein′rich** [1822–1878], Ger. geographer. **2. Ju′li-us Hein′rich** [1801–1876], Ger. Orientalist; Semitic scholar.

Pe′ter Mar′tyr. **1.** [–1252] It. Dominican monk; chief of It. Inquisition. **2.** [1500–1562] It. monk; Protestant reformer. **Ver-mi′glo‡.**

Pe′ter Mor′ris [Pen-name], John G. Lockhart; *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, 1819.

Pe′ter Par′ley [Pen-name], S. G. Goodrich [1793–1860], author of juvenile books.

Pe′ter Pat′tie-son [Pen-name], Sir Walter Scott; *Tales of my Grandfather*.

Pe′ter Pin′dar [Pen-name], John Wolcott [1738–1819], Eng. satirical poet.

Pe′ter Por′cu-pine [Pseud.], William Cobbett, used in the title of a gazette published in Philadelphia, Pa.

Pe′ters. **1. Chris′ti-an Au′gust Fried′rich** [1806–1880], Ger. astronomer. **2. Chris′ti-an Hen′ry Fred′er-ick** [1813–1890], Ger.-Am. astronomer; discoverer of asteroids. **3. Hugh** [1599–1660], Eng. Puritan; minister in Salem, Mass.; hanged for treason. **4. Sam′u-el** [1735–1826], Am. Epis. clergyman; first described Conn. "Blue-Laws." Compare BLUE-LAWS, in vocab. **5. Wil′helm Karl Hart′wig** [1815–1884], Ger. zoologist; S. E. African explorer.

Pe′ters-burg. **1.** City; Dinwiddie co., S. E. Va.; on Appomattox Riv.; p. 22,680; besieged by Gen. Grant, 1864–1865. **2.** City; ⊙ of Menard co., Ill.; p. 2,342. **3.** Town; Dalhousie co., S. Austral.; p. 2,000.

Pe′ter-sen, pē′tĕr-sĕn, **Niels Mat′thi-as** [1791–1862], Danish historian; editor.

Pe′ters-field, pī′tĕrz-fīld, par. and mkt. town; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 2,002.

Pe′ter-sham, pī′tĕr-shȧm, town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 10,360.

Pe′ters-wal″dau, pē′tĕrs-vûl′dau, town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 7,215.

Pe′ter the Great Bay, arm of Japan Sea, Manchuria; 2 bays; each 30 × 10 m.

Pe″ter-war′dein, pē″tĕr-vûr′dīn, fort. town; Slavonia, Austria-Hung.; on Danube Riv.; 44 m. N. W. Belgrade; p. 3,603; rendezvous of first crusaders.

Peth″a-hi′ah [Heb., Jah opens; *Bib.*].

Peth′er-ton, North and South, parishes; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 5,602.

Pe-thor′, pē′thôr [Heb., extension; *Bib.*].

Pe-thu′el [Heb., God delivers; *Bib.*], father of prophet Joel.

Pet′i-gru, James Lou′is [1789–1863], Am. lawyer; S. Carolina Unionist.

Pé″ti″on′, pā″ti″ōn′, **A″lex″an′dre** [1770–1818], Haitian gen.; president.

Pé″ti″on′ de Ville″neuve′, dę vīl″nûv′, **Jé″rôme′** [1753–1794], Fr. Girondist.

Pe-tit′, pę-tē′. **1. Jean Lou″is′** [1674–1750], Fr. surgeon; author. **2. Pierre** [1596–1677], Fr. mathematician; physicist.

Pe-tit′ Jean Riv′er, pę-tī′ zhŭn, Sebastian co., Ark., to Arkansas Riv.; l. 125 m.

Pe-ti″tot′, pę-tē″tō′. **1. Jean** [1607–1691], Fr. enamel-painter. **2. Lou″is′ Mes″si″dor′ Le-bon′** [1794–1862], Fr. sculptor; portraits.

Pe′to. Sir Sam′u-el Mor′ton [1809–1889], Eng. contractor.

Pe-tŏ′fi, pē-tō′fī, **San′dor** [1823–1849], Hung. poet; war-songs.

Pe-to′ne, pē-tō′nę, town; Hutt co., New Zealand; p. 2,178.

Pe-tor′ca, pē-tōr′cȧ, city; Chile; p. 32,044.

Pe-tos′key, pę-tos′kę, vil.; Emmet co., Mich.; p. 2,872.

Pe′tra, anc. treasure-city of Nabatæans; N. Arabia Petræa; rock-cut edifices.

Pe-tra′li-a, pē-trā′lī-ȧ, **So-pra′na & So-ta′na,** towns; Palermo prov., Sicily; p. 11,117.

Pe′trarch, pē′trȧrc, **Fran-ces′co** [1304–1374], It. humorist; lyric poet. **Pe-trar′ca‡** [It.].

Pe′tri, pē′trī. **1. Lau-ren′ti-us** [1499–1573], Sw. Prot. reformer. **2. O′la-us** [1497–1552], Sw. Chancellor; preacher.

Pe′trie, pī′trī, **George** [1790–1866], Ir. artist; archeologist.

Pet′ri-fied Cit′y, Ishmonie, Upper Egypt; many statues, once superstitiously thought to have been alive.

Pe-tro′le-um V. Nas′by [Pen-name], David R. Locke.

Pe-tro′li-a, vil.; Lambton co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 4,357; oil-wells.

Pe-tro′ni-us [?–62], Rom. satirist; courtier of Nero; suicide. **P. Ar′bi-ter‡.**

Pe″tro-pau-lovsk′, pē″trō-pau-levsk′. **1.** Town; Akmolinsk govt., Rus. in Asia; p. 11,408. **2.** Fort. spt.; × of Kamchatka, E. Siberia.

Pe-trop′o-lis, town; Rio de Janeiro prov., Brazil; p. 10,000; Ger. colony and former imperial residence.

Pe-trovsk′, pē-trevsk′, cml. town; Saratov govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 15,816.

Pe″tro-za-vodsk′, pē″trō-zū-vedsk′, town; Olonetz govt., on Lake of Onega, Rus. in Eur.; p. 11,027; arms factories.

Pe-tru′chi-o, pę-trū′chi-ō [SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew*], husband and tamer of Katherine, the shrew.

Pet′tie, pet′ī, **John** [1839–1893], Scot. painter; antique subjects.

Pet′tis, co.; W. cen. Mo.; 668 □; p. 31,151; ⊙ Sedalia.

Pet′ty, Sir Will′iam [1623–1687], Eng. economist; surveyor; inventor.

Petz′ka, pets′kȧ, town; Arad co., Hungary; p. 14,000.

Peu′cer, pei′tsĕr, **Kas′par** [1525–1602], Ger. scholar.

Pe-ul′thai, pē-ul′thē [Heb., Jah works; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxvi, 5. **Pe-ul′le-thai‡.**

Pe-u′mo, pē-ū′mō, city; Chile; p. 21,698.

Peu′ting-er, pei′ting-ĕr, **Con′rad** [1465–1547], Ger. antiq.

Pev′en-sey, pev′ĕn-sē, vil.; Sussex co., Eng.; landing-place of William of Normandy; former spt.; ruins of castle.

Pev′er-il of the Peak, novel by Sir Walter Scott; also the hero (Julian Peveril).

Pey′er, pei′gr, **Jo′hann Kon′rad** [1653–1712], Swiss anatomist.

Pey″ron-net′, pē″ron-nē′, **Charles I″gnac′, Comte de** [1778–1854], Fr. cabinet minister; imprisoned for treason by Charles X.

Pe′za, pē′zȧ, riv.; Archangel govt., Rus. in Eur.; l. 140 m. to Mezen Riv.

Péze″nas′, pēz″nȧ′, town; Hérault dept., Fr.; p. 6,538; vine-products.

Pfaff, pfȧf, **Chris′toph Mat′thä-us** [1686–1760], Ger. Prot. theologian.

Pfäf′fers, pfef′grz, hot springs; St. Gall canton, Swit.; health resort.

Pfalz, pfȧlts. Same as PALATINATE, in vocabulary.

Pfef′fel, pfef′gl, **Gott′lieb Kon′rad** [1736–1809], Ger. fabulist; poet.

Pfeif′fer, pfaif′gr, **I′da** (*née* Reyer) [1797–1858], Ger. trav.

Pforz′heim, pfôrts′hīm, mfg. town; 16 m. S. E. Carlsruhe, Baden, Ger.; p. 29,988; jewelry and plate.

Phæ′dra, fī′drȧ [*Class. Myth.*], dau. of Minos, king of Crete; wife of Theseus; theme of tragedy by Euripides. **Phai′dra‡** [Gr.].

Phæ′drus, fī′drus, Græco-Rom. fabulist; fl. under Emp. Tiberius. **Phai′dros‡** [Gr.].

Phal′a-ris, fal′ȧ-ris, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily; fl —6th cent.; *Letters of Phalaris* are spurious. **Pha′la-ris‡** [Gr.].

Pha′lec, fē′lec [Gr.; *Bib.*], Peleg.

Phal′lu, fal′u [*Bib.*], Pallu.

Phal-tan′, fūl-tȧn′, native state; Satara dist., Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 397 □; p. 59,124.

Phal′ti, fal′tī [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*]. **Phal′ti-el‡.**

Pha-nu′el, fȧ-nū′el *or* fan′yu-el [Gr., < Heb.; *Bib.*].

Phar′a-mond, far′ȧ-męnd, legendary king of the Franks and Knight of the Round Table.

Pha′raoh, fē′rō *or* fē′rȧ-ō [Heb.; *Bib.*], title of Egy. kings. See vocabulary.

Pha′raoh-Hoph′ra, -hef′rȧ [Heb., < Egy.; *Bib.*].

Pha′raoh-Ne′cho, -nū′cō [Heb., < Egy.; *Bib.*].

Phar″a-tho′ni, far″ȧ-thō′nī [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Pha′rez, fē′rĭz [Heb. *Pherez*, a breach; *Bib.*]. **Pe′rez‡; Pha′res‡.**

Pha′ros, fē′ros, once an isl. opposite Alexandria, Egypt, bearing a lighthouse; united by a mole to mainland, and the site of the modern city Alexandria.

Phar′par, fär′pȧr [Heb., swift; *Bib.*], unidentified river of Damascus.

Phar′sa-lus, fär′sȧ-lus, anc. city; Pharsalia dist.; Thessaly; 20 m. S. of Larissa, Greece; now **Fer-sa′la;** Cæsar def. Pompey, Aug. 9, —48. **Phar′sa-los‡** [Gr.].

Pha-se′lis, fȧ-sī′lis [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], maritime Gr. city of Lycia. **Pha-sē-lī′tæ‡** [Gr.].

Phe′be [*Bib.*], Phœbe.

Phe′dre, fē′dr, title and heroine of tragedy by Racine. Same as PHÆDRA.

Phelps, felps. **1. Al-mi′ra Hart Lin′coln** [1793–1884], Am. educator. **2. Aus′tin** [1821–1890], Am. theologian. **3. E-liz′a-beth Stu′art** [1815–1852], Am. story-writer; mother of modern writer of same name; *Sunny Side*. **4. John Wol′cott** [1813–1885], U. S. gen.; writer; *Secret Societies*. **5. Sam′u-el** [1804–1878], Eng. actor. **6. Will′iam Wal′ter** [1839–1894], Am. statesman; minister to Germany. **7.** Co.; S. E. cen. Mo.; 640 □; p. 12,636; ⊙ Rolla. **8.** Co.; S. Neb.; 576 □; p. 9,869; ⊙ Holdredge. **9.** Vil.; Ontario co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 1,336; observatory.

Phe-ni′ce, fę-nī′sē *or* fī′nis [Gr.; *Bib.*], a harbor in Crete.

Phe-ni′ci-a, fę-nish′i-ȧ, anc. Semitic country; E. Mediterranean coast to Lebanon, N. of Palestine to Laodicea; 3,000 □; × Sidon & Tyre. **Phœ-ni′ci-a‡; Phoi-ni′kē‡** [Gr.].

Phe′nix Cit′y, fī′nix, city; ⊙ of Maricopa co., Ariz.; p. 3,152.

Phe′nix-ville, bor.; Chester co., Pa.; p. 8,514.

Phi′be-seth, faf′be-seth *or* fib′ę-seth [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Phi′chol, faf′cel [Heb., strong; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxi; xxvi.

Phid′i-as, fid′i-ȧs [—500?–432], Athenian sculptor; Parthenon; Propylæa. **Phei-di′as‡** [Gr.].

Phi″ga-li′a, fī″gȧ-lī′ȧ, anc. city; Messenia, Gr.; ruins.

Phil″a-del′phi-a, fil″ȧ-del′fi-ȧ. **1.** [Gr., brotherly love.] City and co.; S. E. Pa.; 140 □; p. 1,046,964. **2.** Anc. city of Lydia. **Phi-la-del′phei-a‡** [Gr.].

Phi′læ, fī′lī, isl., in Nile Riv., near Assouan, Upper Egypt; l. 1,200 ft.; contains the temple of Isis and other ruins. **Phi-lai′‡** [Gr.].

Phi-lan′der, fi-lan′der [lover of men. **Phi-le′mon‡.** F. **Phi″lé″mon′,** fī″lē″mōn′; Gr. **Phi-lē′mōn;** It. **Fi″le-mo′ne,** fī″lē-mō′nę; L. **Phi-le′mon**]. **1.** [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso*.] Dutch guest of Servian baron, to whose wife he finally yielded. **2.** [BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The Laws of Candy*.] Prince of Cyprus; lover of Erota.

Phi″la-rete′, fī″lȧ-ret′, **Ba′sil Droz′doff** [1782–1867], Rus. prelate; archbishop of Moscow.

Phi-le′mon, fī-lī′mŏn. **1.** [*Class. Myth.*] Husband of Baucis. **2.** [—360?–262?] Gr. poet of the New Comedy. **3.** [*Bib.*] See vocabulary.

Phi-le′tas, fī-lī′tus [Gr., beloved]. **1. P. of Cos,** Gr. poet; critic; tutor of Ptolemy II.; fl. —3d cent. **2.** [*Bib.*] See *2 Tim.* ii, 17. **Phi-lē′tus‡** [Gr.].

Phi″lip′dor′, fī″lī′dōr′ [Pseud.], François André Danican [1726–1795], French chess-player; comp.

Phil′ip, fil′ip [Gr., lover of horses. **Phil** (dim.). **Phi-lip′pa** (*fem.*). D. **Phi-lip′pus,** fī-lip′pus; F. **Phi″lippe′,** fī″lip′; G. **Phi′lipp;** Gr. **Phil′ip-pos‡;** It. **Fe-lip′po,** fē-lip′pō; L. **Phi-lip′pus‡;** Pol. **Fi′lip,** fī′lip; Pg. **Fe-lip′pa,** fē-lip′pȧ; Rus. **Fi-lip′,** fī-lip′, **Phi-lipp′i‡;** Sp. **Fe-li′pe,** fē-lī′pē; Sw. **Fil′ip,** fil′ip]. **1. P. II.** [—382–336], king of Macedon; father of Alexander the Great; subdued Greece; assassinated. **2.** One of several kings of France: (1) **P. II.** Same as PHILIP AUGUSTUS. (2) **P. III., "the Bold"** [1245–1285], war with Aragon. (3) **P. V., "the Fair"** [1268–1314], son of Philip III.; caused the papacy to remove to Avignon, Fr.; suppressed the Knights Templars. (4) **P. VI., of Va″lois′** [1293–1350], brother of Philip IV.; succeeded under Salic Law; his throne claimed by Edward III. of Eng.; def. at Crécy, 1346. **3.** One of several kings of Spain: (1) **P. I., "the Handsome"** [1478–1506], regent of Castile for his crazy wife; father of Charles V. and Ferdinand I. (2) **P. II.** [1527–1598], grandson of prec.; son of Charles V.; husband of Mary Tudor of Eng. (3) **P. III.** [1578–1621], son of Philip II.; expelled Moors; recognized Independence of Holland. (4) **P. IV.** [1605–1665], son of Philip III.; made peace with the Netherlands, 1648; lost colonies & dependencies. **4. P. "the Bold"** [1342–1404], duke of Burgundy; son of John II. of Fr.; conquered Flanders; regent of France. **5. P. "the Good"** [1396–1467], duke of Burgundy; grandson of Philip the Bold; acquired the Netherlands; ally of Henry V. of Eng. **6. P. "the Magnanimous"** [1504–1567], landgrave of Hesse; Ger. soldier; champion of Prot. Reformation. **7.** [–1676] Sachem of Wampanoag Indians; son of Massasoit; caused and was killed in "King Philip's war."

Phil′ip Au-gus′tus [1165–1223], king of France; crusader with Richard I. of England; acquired Normandy and Flanders.

Phil′ip Ne′ri. See NERI.

Phi″lippe′ville′, fī″lip′vīl′, fort. spt.; Gulf of Stora, Constantine dept., Algeria, N. Afr.; p. 22,177.

Phi-lip′pi, fī-lip′pī, ruined city; E. Salonica, Turkey in Eur.; Augustus and Antony def. republicans, —42. See PHILIPPIAN, in vocabulary. **Phi′lip-poi‡** [Gr.].

Phil′ip-pine Is′lands, fil′ip-in, bet. China & Celebes Seas & Pac. Ocean; over 400 in number; 116,000 □; est. p. 7,000,000; × Manila; chief isls., Luzon & Mindanao; Sp. poss.

Phil″ip-pop′o-lis, fil″ip-ep′o-lis, city; × of E. Rumelia, Bulg.; p. 36,033.

Phi″lip″po″teaux′, fī″lī″pō″tō′, **Fé″lix′ Hen″ri′ Em″ma″nu″el′** [1815–1884], Fr. historical painter; artistic cyclorama.

Phi-lip′pus, fī-lip′us, **M. Ju′li-us** [–249], Rom. emperor; killed in battle against Decius.

Phil′ips, fil′ips. **1. Am′brose** [1671–1749], Eng. pastoral poet; playwright; nicknamed "Namby Pamby." **2. Kath′er-ine** (*née* Fowler) [1631–1664], Eng. poet; translator. **O-rin′da‡.**

Phil′ips-burg, bor.; Centre co., Pa.; p. 3,245.

Phi-lis′ti-a, fī-lis′ti-ȧ [Gr., < Heb. *Peleshett*, migration; *Bib.*], the strip of maritime plain bet. the Mediterranean coast and the highlands of Canaan, inhabited by Philistines. See vocab.

Phil′lack, fil′ac, town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 3,979.

Phil′li-more, fil′ī-mōr. **1. John George** [1809–1865], Eng. jurist; *Private Law among the Romans*. **2. Sir Rob′ert Jo′seph** [1810–1885], Eng. jurist.

Phil′lip, fil′ip, **John** [1817–1867], Scot. painter. **Span′ish Phil′lip‡.**

Phil′lips, fil′ips. **1. Ad′e-laide** [1833–1882], Am. contralto singer. **2. John** [1719–1795], Am. merchant; founded Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. **3. John** [1800–1874], Eng. geologist; teacher. **4. Rich′ard** [1778–1851], Eng. chemist. **5. Sam′u-el** [1751–1802], founder of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. **6. Thom′as** [1770–1845], Eng. portrait-painter; teacher. **7. Watts** [1829–1874], Eng. playwright. **8. Wen′dell** [1811–1884], Am. abolitionist; orator. **9. Will′iam** [1773–1828], bro. of Richard; Eng. geol. **10.** Co.; E. Ark.; 650 □; p. 25,341; ⊙ Helena. **11.** Co.; N. E. Col.; 570 □; p. 2,642; ⊙ Holyoke. **12.** Co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 13,661; ⊙ Phillipsburg.

Phil′lips-burg, fil′ips-bûrg, mfg. city; Warren co., N. J.; p. 8,644.

Phil′lis. See PHYLLIS.

Phil′mont, fil′mont, vil.; Columbia co., N. Y.; p. 1,818.

Phil″oc-te′tes, fil″ec-tī′tīz [*Class. Myth.*], an Argonaut; had the arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken. **Phi-lo-ktē′tēs‡** [Gr.].

Phi′lo Ju-dæ′us, fil′ō jū-dī′us, Jewish Platonist philosopher; founder of Neoplatonism; fl. early in 1st cent.

Phi-lol′o-gus, fī-lol′o-gus [Gr., talkative; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi.

Phil″o-me′tor, fil″o-mi′tĕr [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Ptolemy VI., king of Egypt.

Phil″o-pœ′men, fil″o-pī′mĕn [—252?–183], Greek patriot; chief of Achean League; "last of the Greeks." **Phi-lo-poi′men‡** [Gr.].

Phi-los′o-pher of Fer′ney [Sobr.], Voltaire; so called from his château near Geneva.

Phi-los′o-pher of Malmes′bur-y, mämz′bur-i [Sobr.], Thomas Hobbes; so called from his birthplace.

Phi-los′o-pher of Per′si-a [Sobr.], Abou Ibn Sina of Shiraz; died 1037.

Phi-los′o-pher of Sans″-Sou″ci′, sȧn′-sū′sī′ [Sobr.], Frederick the Great.

Phi-los′o-pher of the Un-known′ [Sobr.], Louis Claude de Saint Martin [1743–1803], Fr. mystic.

Phi-los′o-pher of Wim′ble-don [Sobr.], John Horne Tooke; from his residence.

Phi-los′tra-tus of Lem′nos [170?–250?], Greek Sophist and rhetorician of Rome. **Phi-lo′stra-tos‡** [Gr.].

Phil′potts, fil′pots, **Hen′ry** [1778–1869], Eng. divine; bp. of Exeter.

Phil′y-ra, fil′i-rȧ, ocean nymph; mother of Chiron.

Phin′e-es, fin′ę-ęs [Gr.; *Apoc.*]. **1.** Phinehas. **2.** See PASEAH.

Phin′e-has [Heb., oracle; *Bib.*]. **Phin′e-as‡.** F. **Phi″né″as′,** fī″nē″ȧs′; It. **Fi-ne′o,** fī-nē′ō; Sp. **Phi″ne-ce′,** fī″nē-ēs′].

Phin′e-us, fin′ę-us [*Class. Myth.*], blind Thracian king; punished for blinding his sons. **Phi-neus′‡** [Gr.].

Phips, fips, **Sir Will′iam** [1651–1694], colonial Gov. of Massachusetts. **Phipps‡.**

Phle′gon, flī′gen [Gr., burning; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 14. **Phle′gon‡** [Gr.].

Phle′gy-as, flī′jī-as [*Class. Myth.*], king of the Lapithæ; plundered temple at Delphi; huge stone hung over him in hell. **Phle-gy′as‡** [Gr.].

Pho-cæ′a, fo-sī′ȧ, anc. Gr. spt. city; 30 m. N. W. Smyrna, Asia Minor; famed for sailors. **Phō′kai-ai‡** [Gr.].

Pho′ci-on, fō′shi-ŏn [—402–317], Athenian general; patriot; friend of Macedonian hegemony; executed. **Phō-kī′ōn‡** [Gr.].

Pho′cis, fō′sis, anc. Gr. state; W. of Bœotia, N. Gulf of Corinth; seat of Delphian oracle. **Phō-kis′‡** [Gr.]

Pho′cis and Phthi-o′tis, thai-ō′tis, nome; N. E. Greece; 2,044 □; p. 136,470; × Lamia.

Phœ′be [Gr., shining. **Phe′be‡. F. Phé″bé′,** fē″bē′; Gr. **Phoi′bē‡;** It. **Fe′be,** fē′bę; L. **Phœ′be**].

Phœ-ni′ce, Phœ-ni′ci-a. See PHENICE; PHENICIA.

Phœ′nix Is′lands, fī′nix, Pac. Oc., bet. 2° 30′ & 4° 30′ S. lat., & 171° & 174° 30′ W. long.; Brit.

Phor'cus, fer'cus [*Class. Myth.*], father of the Gorgons; became a sea-god. **Phor'kos;** [Gr.].

Pho'ti-us, fō shī-us [816-891], patriarch of Constantinople; excommunicated by Pope Nicholas I.; a cause of Eastern and Western schism. **Phō'ti-os‡** [Gr.].

Phryg'i-a, frij'i-a, anc. country; N. W. Asia Minor; of changing boundaries. **Phry-gi'an** [Gr.].

Phry'ne, fruī'ne, beautiful Theban courtezan of Athens; model of Cnidian Venus for Praxiteles. **Phry'nē‡** [Gr.].

Phry'ni-a, fruī'ni-a [SHAKESPEARE *Timon of Athens*], a mistress to Alcibiades.

Phryn'i-chus, frin'i-cus. **1.** Athenian tragic poet; fl. —6th and —5th cent. **2.** Attic poet of comedy; fl. —450. **3.** Greek grammarian; fl. 180. **Phry'ni-chos‡** [Gr.].

Phthi-o'tis. See PHOCIS and PHTHIOTIS.

Phu-low'di, fū-lou'di, fort. town; N. W. of Jodhpur Rajputana, India; p. 15,000. **Pha-lo'di‡.**

Phu'rah, fūr'rā [Heb.: *Bib.*], *Judges* vii, 10-11.

Phy-gel'lus, fi-jel'us [Gr.: *Bib.*]. **Phy-gel'ust.**

Phyl'lis, fil'is [Gr. greenleaf bough. **Phil'lis‡.** It. **Fi'li-de,** fi'li-dē]. **1.** [*Class. Myth.*] Dau. of Thracian king; deserted by Demophoon; hanged herself; changed to an almond-tree. **2.** Rural maid in Vergil's Eclogues and in pastoral poetry generally. **Phyl-lis'‡** [Gr.].

Phys'ick, Phil'ip Syng [1768-1837], Am. surgeon; lecturer.

Pi"a-cen'za, pī-ā-chen'zā. **1.** Prov.; N. W. Emilia, It.; 954 □; p. 229,000. **2.** Its ⁕; fort. and mfg. city; on the Po Riv.; p. 37,000.

Pi"a-si'na, pī"ā-sī'nā. **1.** Lake; Yeniseisk govt., Sib.; 80 × 35 m. **2.** Riv.; its outlet to Arctic Ocean; l. 250 m.

Pin"ti-gorsk', pyīn'ti-gorsk', town; Stavropol govt., N. Caucasia, Rus.; p. 13,665; sulfur-springs.

Pi-a'tra, pi-ā' trā, town; Moldavia, Rumania; p. 13,890.

Pi'att, pī'at, co.; E. cen. Ill.; 440 □; p. 17,062; ⊙ Monticello.

Pi"au-hy', pī"au-ī'. **1.** Riv.; Piauhy state, Braz., N. to Caiunde Riv.; l. 300 m. **2.** State; N. E. Brazil; 116,218 □; p. 250,433; ⁕ Oeiras.

Pi-a've, pi-ā'vē, riv.; Carnic Alps, Venetia, It.; l. 125 m. to Adriatic.

Pi-anz'za, pī-ā'tsā, mfg. and cml. city; Caltanisetta prov., Sicily; p. 17,939.

Pi-anz'zi, pī-ā'tsī, **Giu-sep'pe** [1746-1826], It. astronomer; discovered Ceres.

Pi"card', pī"kār'. **1. Jean** [1620-1682], Fr. astronomer. **2. Lou"is' Fran"çois'** [1769-1828], Fr. dramatist.

Pic'ar-dy, former prov., on Eng. Channel, Fr.; ⁕ Amiens; now Somme and parts of Aisne and Pas-de-Calais depts.

Pic-ci'ni, pit-chī'nī. **Nic"co-lo'** [1728-1800], It. mus. comp.; rival of Gluck in Paris. **Pic-cin'ni‡.**

Pic"ci-o'la, pit'chī-ō'lā, novel; by Saintine.

Pic"co-lom'i-ni, pic"cō-lem'i-nī. **1.** See Pius II. **2. A"les-san'dro** [1508-1578], It. cardinal; philosopher. **3. Ot-tu'vi-o** [1599-1656], Aust. general; duke of Amalfi; foe of Wallenstein; b. in It.

Pic du Mi"di', pic du mī'dī', mt.; Basses-Pyrénées dept., Fr.; 9,466 ft.

Piche"gru', pish'grū', **Charles** [1761-1804], Fr. Revolutionary gen.

Pi-chin'cha, pi-chin'chā [Ind., boiling mt.]. **1.** Volc.; 8 m. N. W. Quito, Ecuador; 5 peaks; highest summit, 15,918 ft. **2.** Prov.; N. W. Ecuador; 9,035 □; p. 205,000; ⁕ Quito.

Pich'ler, pic'ler. **1. A'lo-ys** [1833-1854], Ger. author. **2. Jo'hann** [1734-1791], It. gem-engraver; portraits. **3. Ka"ro-li'ne** (*née* Greiner) [1769-1843], Ger. novelist; playwright.

Pick'a-way, co.; S. cen. Ohio; 501 □; p. 26,959; ⊙ Circleville.

Pick"el-her'ring-e, pik'gl-her'ring-ē, Dutch name of buffoon. **Pick"el-hä'ring;** [Ger.].

Pick'ens, pik'gnz. **1. An'drew** [1739-1817], Am. Revolutionary gen. **2. Fran'cis W.** [1805-1869], Am. statesman; Confed.; Governor of S. C. **3.** Co.; W. Ala.; 934 □; p. 22,458; ⊙ Carrollton. **4.** Co.; N. Ga.; 276 □; p. 8,182; ⊙ Jasper. **5.** Co.; S. W. S. C.; 464 □; p. 16,369; ⊙ Pickens Court-House.

Pick'er-ing, pik'gr-ing. **1. John** [1777-1846], Am. jurist; philologist, son of Timothy. **2. Tim'o-thy** [1745-1829], Am. Revolutionary gen.; statesman. **3.** Town; W. R. Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 3,676.

Pick'ett. 1. George E. [1825-1875], Am. Confed. gen.; led final charge at Gettysburg. **2.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 240 □; p. 4,733; ⊙ Byrdstown.

Pick'wick. See PICKWICKIAN, in vocabulary.

Pi'co. pī'cō, Isl.; Azores, 123 □; p. 27,900; volc. on Isl.; 7,613 ft.

Pi"cot', pī"cō'. **Mi"chel' Jo"seph' Pierre** [1770-1844], Fr. cecl. historian.

Pic"tet', pic"tā'. **Marc Au"guste'** [1752-1825], Swiss physicist, meteorologist.

Pic'ton, pic'tun. **Sir Thom'as** [1758-1815], Brit. gen.; killed at Waterloo. **2.** Town; ⁕ of Prince Edward co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 3,287.

Pic-tou', pic-tū'. **1.** Co.; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; 1,125 □; p. 52,000. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 5,000; port of entry; coal.

Pic'tured Rocks, cliffs; S. shore Lake Superior, Schoolcraft co., Mich.; eroded figures on sea-face; resort.

Pi'cus, pī'cus [*Rom. Myth.*], king of Latium; f. of Faunus; turned into a woodpecker by Circe. **Pi'kos‡** [Gr.].

Pidg'eon Peak, Col., mt.; 13,928 ft.

Pied'mont, pid'mont, former principality; It.; ⁕ Turin; now Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, and Torino provinces.

Pied Pi'per of Ha'meln or Hame'lin, ham'lin, in old German legend, a wandering minstrel who rid the town of Hamelin in Brunswick of its pest of rats by playing on his pipe, and, when the agreed recompense was refused, by entrancing music drew the children of the town after him into a hill, celebrated in a poem by Robert Browning.

Pierce, pirs. **1. Frank'lin** [1804-1869], 14th President of the U. S. **2. George Fos'ter** [1811-1884], Am. M. E. bishop. **3.** Co.; S. E. Ga.; 555 □; p. 6,379. ⊙ Blackshear. **4.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 4,864; ⊙ Pierce. **5.** Co.; N. N. Dak.; 861 □; p. 926; ⊙ Rugby. **6.** Co.; W. cen. Wash.; 1,356 □; p. 30,900; ⊙ Tacoma. **7.** Co.; W. Wis.; 570 □; p. 20,885; ⊙ Ellsworth. **8.** City; Lawrence co., Mo.; p. 2,511.

Pi-e'ri-a, pī-ē'ri-a, anc. dist.; Macedonia, Gr. **Pi-e-ri'a‡.**

Pier'pont, pir'pent, **John** [1785-1866], Am. Unitarian; reformer, poet.

Pierre, Pie'ter, Pi-e'tro. See PETER.

Pi-erre', pi-ār', city; ⊙ of Hughes co.; ⁕ of S. Dakota; p. 4,225.

Pierre Per"tuis', pyār' per'twī', natural passage in Jura Alps, 19 m. N. W. Bern, Swit.; 40 ft. × 12 ft. section.

Pierr'pont, pir'pent. **1. Ed'wards** [1817-1892], Am. lawyer; diplomat. **2.** Vil.; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. 1,054.

Pier"ron', pyē'rōn', **Pierre A"lex'is'** [1814-1878], Fr. scholar.

Pier"rot', pyē'rō' [F., dim. of PIERRE], in pantomime, a jester with chalked face, white clothes, and big buttons.

Pier'son, pir'sun. **1. A'bra-ham** [1641-1706], Am. educator; 1st pres. of Yale College. **2. Hen'ry Hugh** [1816-1873], Eng. mus. composer.

Piers Plow'man, pirs [LANGLAND? *Vision of Piers Plowman*], chief character of a 14th-cent. poem satirizing the corruptions of society and the church.

Pie"ter-mar'itz-burg, pī'ter-mār'its-burg, city; ⁕ of Natal, Brit. S. Afr.; p. 17,500. **Mar'itz-burg‡.**

Pi-e"tra-per'zi-a, pī-ē'trā-perd'zī-ā, town; Caltanisetta prov., Sicily; p. 10,010; sulfur-mines.

Pi-e"tra-san'ta, pī-ē'trā-sān'tā, town; Pisa prov., It.; p. with commune, 13,227.

Pi"ga-fet'ta, pī'gā-fet'tā, **Au-to'ni-o** [1492-], It. voyager; author.

Pi"galle', pī'gāl', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1714-1785], Fr. sculptor to Louis XV.

Pi"gault' Le-brun', pī'gō' lę-bruṅ', **Charles Au"toine' Guil"laume'** [1753-1835], Fr. novelist.

Pi-gnot'ti, pī-nyōt'tī, **Lo-ren'zo** [1739-1812], It. historian; fabulist.

Pi"ha-hi'roth, pī'-ha-hī'reth [Heb., place of meadows; *Bib.*], *Ex.* xiv; *Num.* xxiii.

Pike, pīk. **1. Al'bert** [1809-1891], Am. journalist; Confed. soldier. **2. Zeb'u-lon Mont-gom'er-y** [1779-1813], Am. gen.; explorer. **3.** Co.; S. E. Ala.; 710 □; p. 24,423; ⊙ Troy. **4.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 620 □; p. 8,537; ⊙ Murfreesboro. **5.** Co.; W. Ga.; 262 □; p. 16,300; ⊙ Zebulon. **6.** Co.; W. Ill.; 795 □; p. 31,000; ⊙ Pittsfield. **7.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 310 □; p. 18,544; ⊙ Petersburg. **8.** Co.; E. Ky.; 780 □; p. 17,378; ⊙ Pikeville. **9.** Co.; S. Miss.; 720 □; p. 21,203; ⊙ Magnolia. **10.** Co.; E. Mo.; 620 □; p. 26,321; ⊙ Bowling Green. **11.** Co.; S. C. Io; 436 □; p. 17,482; ⊙ Waverly. **12.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 620 □; p. 9,412; ⊙ Milford.

Pikes Peak, mt.; W. El Paso co., Col.; 14,147 ft.

Pi-la'res, pī-lā'res, **Ca'po de los,** cā'pō dē lōs, N. W. point of Terra del Fuego.

Pi"late, pī'lāt [Gr. *Pilatos*, from L. *Pilatus*; *Bib.*], **Pon'tius,** Roman procurator of Judea under whom Christ suffered; fl. 1st cent.

Pil"â'tre de Ro"zier', pī'lā'tr dę rō'zyē', **Fran"çois'** [1756-1785], Fr. balloonist.

Pi-la'tus, pī-lā'tus, mt.; W. of Lake Lucerne, Swit.; 6,998 ft.

Pil"co-may'o, pil'cō-mai'ō, riv.; Chuquisaca, Bolivia, to Paraguay Riv. near Asuncion; l. 1,000 m.

Pil'dash [Heb., flame of fire; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxii, 22.

Piles, pil, **Ro"ger de** [1635-1789], Fr. painter; critic; diplomatist.

Pil'grim-age of Grace, insurrections of 1536 in England to hinder the spoliation of minor monasteries.

Pil"i-bhit', pil'i-bit', town; 30 m. N. E. Bareli, N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 29,721.

Pil'lar of Doc'tors [Sobr.], Guillaume de Champeaux.

Pil'low, pil'ō, Gid'e-on John'son [1806-1878], Am. Confed. general.

Pi"lon', pī'lōṅ', **Ger"main'** [1515-1590], Fr. sculptor.

Pi'lot Knob. **1.** Mt.; Nev.; 10,758 ft. **2.** Town; Iron co., Mo.; p. 755; near a hill composed of iron ore.

Pi'lot Peak. **1.** Mt.; N. W. Bighorn co., Wyo.; 10,500 ft. **2.** Mt.; Utah; 10,900 ft.

Pil'o-ty, pī'lō-tī, **Karl von** [1826-1886], Bavarian painter.

Pil'pai. See BIDPAI, in vocabulary. **Pil'pay‡.**

Pil'sen, pil'sen, cml. & mf. town; 67 m. S. W. Prague, Bohemia; p. 58,221; beer.

Pil'tai, pil'tā [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xii, 17.

Pi'ma, pī'mą, co.; S. Ariz.; 10,596 □; p. 12,673; ⊙ Tucson.

Pim'li-co, pim'li-cō, S. W. suburb of London; bet. Westminster and Chelsea.

Pi-nal', pi-nal', co.; S. Ariz.; 5,300 □; p. 4,251; ⊙ Florence.

Pi"na-le'no Moun'tains, pī'nā-lā'nō, S. W. Graham co., Ariz.; highest summit, 10,400 ft.

Pinck'ney, pinc'ne. **1. Charles** [1758-1824], U. S. Senator from S. C.; Minister to Spain. **2. Charles Cotes'worth** [1746-1825], U. S. soldier; statesman. **3. Thom'as** [1750-1828], U. S. Envoy; Minister to London & Madrid. **4.** Vil.; Union co., S. C.; p. with tp., 3,087.

Pin"da-mon-han-ga'ba, pin'dā-mon-ūn-gā'bā, town; São Paulo state, Brazil; on Parahiba Riv.; p. 6,000.

Pin'dar. See PINDARIC, in vocabulary.

Pind Da"dun' Khan, pind dā'dun' kūn, mfg. town; 110 m. N. W. Lahore, Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 16,724.

Pin"de-mon'te, pin'dē-mon'tē, **Ip-po'li-to** [1753-1828], It. pastoral poet; biographies.

Pin'dus, mt. range, Albania, Greece, and Thessaly; highest summit, 8,950 ft. **Pin'dos‡** [Gr.].

Pine, pain, co.; E. Minn.; 1,400 □; p. 4,052; ⊙ Pine City.

Pine Bluff, city; of Jefferson co., Ark.; p. 9,952.

Pi-ne'ga, pi-nā'gā, riv.; Vologda and Archangel govts., Rus. in Eur.; Dwina Riv.; l. 250 m.

Pine Grove, bor. & tp.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 3,704.

Pi"nel', pī'nel', **Phil"lippe'** [1745-1826], Fr. phys.; alienist.

Pi-nel'li, pi-nel'li, **Bar"to-lom-me'o** [1780-1835], It. painter; engraver.

Pi"ne-ro'lo, pī'nā-rō'lō, city; 23 m. S. W. Turin, N. It.; p. 12,043; prison of Man with Iron Mask. **Pi"gne-rol'‡.**

Pine Tree State [Sobr.], Maine.

Pine Val'ley Moun'tain, Washington co., Utah; 10,250 ft.

Pin"gré', pañ'gré', **A"lex"an'dre Gui** [1711-1796], Fr. astronomer.

Pink'er-ton, pink'gr-tun, **1. Al'lan** [1819-1884], Scot.-Am. detective. See vocab. **2. John** [1758-1826], Scot. antiquary; historian; geographer.

Pink'ney, Will'iam [1764-1822], Am. jurist.

Pin'nock, pin'gc, **Will'iam** [1781-1843], Eng. catechetical author.

Pins, pañ, **Jean de** [1470-1537], Fr. bishop; epigrammatist.

Pinsk, pinsk, Jewish town; Minsk govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 32,189; seat of leather-trade.

Pin-su'ti, pin-sū'ti, **Ci'ro** [1829-1888], It. composer of songs; teacher; settled in Eng., 1848.

Pin-ta'do Peak, pin-tā'do, mt.; San Juan range, S. W. Col.; 13,176 ft.

Pin-tel'li, Bac'cio [-1492?], It. architect; Sistine chapel at Rome.

Pin'to, Fer'não Men-dez' [1509-1583], Pg. adventurer; wrote exaggerated account of his travels.

Pin"tu-ric'chi-o, pin'tū-ric'kī-ō [Pseud.], Bernardino di Betti [1454-1513], It. fresco-painter.

Pin-zou', pin-thōn'. **1. Mar'tin A-lon'zo** [1441-1493], Sp. navigator; commanded the "Pinta" of Columbus's fleet. **2. Vin-cen'ci-o Ya'nez** [1460-1524], Sp. navigator; discovered Brazil.

Pi"om-bi'no, pī'om-bī'nō, former principality; Tuscany, It.; 130 □; ⁕ Piombino; included island of Elba.

Pi-om'bo, Se-bas"ti-a'no del [1485-1547], Venetian painter. **Lu"ci-a'no‡; Ve-ne"zi-a'no‡.**

Pi-otr'kow, pi-ōtr'kov. **1.** Govt.; Russian Poland; 4,729 □; p. 1,091,202. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 24,866.

Pi-oz'zi, pi-oz'zi, **Hes'ter Lynch** (*née* Salusbury) [1741-1821], Welsh author; w. of Henry Thrale, afterward of Piozzi, an It. mus.; friend of Samuel Johnson.

Pip [DICKENS *Great Expectations*], nickname of Philip Pirrip, hero of the novel.

Pipe'stone, co.; S. W. Minn.; 460 □; p. 5,132; ⊙ Pipestone City.

Pip'pin. See PEPIN.

Piq'ua, pic'wa, city; Miami co., Ohio; p. 9,090.

Pi-ra'us, pī-rā'us, mfg. town; spt. of Athens, Attica, Greece; p. 34,227. **Pei-rai-eus'‡** [Gr.].

Pi'ram [Heb., roving; *Bib.*], *Josh.* x, 3.

Pi"ra-nē'si, pī'rā-nē' sē. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1748-1810], It. engraver; print-dealer of Paris. **2. Gio-van'ni Battis'ta** [1720-1778], It. engraver.

Pi"ra-nhas', pī'rā-nyōs', riv.; Parahiba prov., Braz.

Pi-ra'no, pī-rā'nō, spt.; Gulf of Trieste, Austria; p. 9,419.

Pir'a-thon, pir'a-thon [Heb., peak; *Bib.*], *Judges* xii, 15.

Pi-rith'o-us, pi-rith'o-us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, bride-stolen by a Centaur; went to Hades to carry off Persephone, but Pluto affixed him to a rock. See LAPITHÆ, in vocabulary. **Pei-ri'tho-os‡** [Gr.].

Pir"ma-sens', pir'mā-sens', mfg. town; Rhenish Bavaria; p. 21,041; Prus. def. Fr., 1793.

Pir'na, pir'nā, mfg. town; Saxony, Ger.; on the Elbe Riv.; p. 11,898; sandstone-quarries.

Pi"ron', pī"rōṅ', **A"lex"is'** [1689-1773], Fr. dramatist; poet; academician.

Pir Pan-jal', pir pūn-jāl', **1.** Mts.; bet. Kashmir & the Punjab, Brit. Ind.; highest peak 15,000 ft. **2.** Pass; at S. W. end of mts.; elevation, 12,000 ft.

Pi'sa, pī'zā *or* pī'sā. **1.** Prov.; Tuscany, It.; 1,179 □; p. 304,268. **2.** Its ⁕; on Arno Riv.; p. 61,500; cathedral; Leaning Tower. See illus. under LEANING, in vocab.

Pi-sa'qua, pī-sā'cwā, spt. town; N. Chile; p. 12,035.

Pi-sa'ni-o, pi-sā'nī-ō [SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline*], servant of Posthumus.

Pi-sa'no. **1. An-dre'a** [1270-1349], Andrea de Pontedera; Niccola's pupil called by his name; sculptor; fresco-painter. **2. Gio-van'ni** [1250?-1330], It. sculptor; architect. **Pi"sa-nel'lo;.** **3. Nic-co'la** [1206?-1278], It. sculptor; architect. **4. Vit-to're** [1380?-1456], It. medalist.

Pis-cat'a-quis, pis-cat'ą-cwis, co.; N. cen. Me.; 3,772 □; p. 16,134; ⊙ Dover.

Pi'sek, pī'sek, walled town; 84 m. S. W. of Prague, Bohemia; p. 10,396.

Pis'gah, piz'gā [Heb., peak; *Bib.*]. **1.** Mt. range or district east of Jordan, including Mount Nebo. **2.** Mt.; Col.; 10,822 ft.

Pish'in, dist.; S. Afghanistan; 3,600 □; p. 60,000; strategic passes to Kandahar; Brit.

Pi-sid'i-a [Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. dist. of Asia Minor, north of Pamphylia. **Pi-si-di'a‡** [Gr.].

Pi-sis'tra-tus, pi-sis'trą-tus [—800?-527], Athenian tyrant; statesman; patron of art. **Pei-si'stra-tos‡** [Gr.].

Pi'so, pī'sō, **Lu'ci-us Cal-pur'ni-us,** Rom. consul; Gov. of Macedon; fl. —1st cent.

Pi'son [Heb., freely flowing; *Bib.*], one of the rivers of Eden.

Pisse-vache', pis-vāsh', waterfall; Saillenche Riv., Valais canton, Swit.

Pis-to'ja, pis-tō'yā [anc. **Pis-to'ri-a**], walled city; Firenze prov., It.; p. 25,000? **Pis-to'ia‡.**

Pis'tol [SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor; 2 Henry IV.; Henry V.*], a swaggering follower of Falstaff.

Pi-suer'ga, pi-swer'gā, riv.; Sp. Cantabrian Mts. to Douro Riv., below Valladolid; l. 140 m.

Pit, riv.; Yeniseisk govt., Siberia; l. 240 m. to Yenisei River.

Pit'cairn, pit'cārn, **John** [1740?-1775], Eng. soldier; killed at Bunker Hill, Mass.

Pit'cairne, pit'cārn, **Arch'i-bald** [1652-1713]; Scot. physician; satirist of the Kirk.

Pit'cairn Is'land, Isl.; lat. 25° 3′ S., long. 130° 8′ W.; Pacific Ocean; settled by mutineers of Eng. ship "Bounty"; Brit.

Pit'e-a, pit'e-ō, riv.; N. Sweden; l. 180 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.

Pi'thom [Heb., narrow pass; *Bib.*], *Ex.* i, 11.

Pi'thon [Heb., harmless; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 35; ix, 41.

Pi"thou', pī'tū', **Pierre** [1539-1596], Fr. eccl. jurist.

Pit'kin, co.; W. Col.; 950 □; p. 8,929; ⊙ Aspen.

Pi"tra', pī'trā', **Jean Bap"tiste'** [1812-1889], Fr. cardinal; historian and antiquary concerning Gr. Church.

Pit-scot'tie, Rob'ert Lind'say of, chronicler of Scotland; fl. 16th century.

Pitt. **1.** See CHATHAM, 1. **2. Will'iam** [1759-1806], Eng. statesman; son of earl of Chatham; prime minister of Gt. Britain, 20 years; orator. **3.** Co.; E. N. C.; 658 □; p. 25,519; ⊙ Greenville.

Pit'ta-cus, pit'ą-cus [—650?-569], ruler of Mitylene; elegiac poet; one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. **Pit-ta-kos'‡** [Gr.].

Pit'ten-weem, pit'gn-wim, spt. burgh; Fife co., Scot.; p. 1,962.

Pitts, pits, **Will'iam** [1790-1840], Eng. artist in relievo.

Pitt's Ar"chi-pel'a-go, off coast of Brit. Columbia; lat. 52°-54° N.; chief island, Pitt's Isl.; l. 75 m.

Pitts'burg, pits'bŭrg. **1.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Allegheny co., Pa.; head of Ohio Riv.; p. 238,617; iron-industries. **2.** City; Crawford co., Kan.; p. 6,097. **3.** Town; ⊙ of Camp co., Tex.; p. with par., 3,427.

Pitts'burg Land'ing, vil.; Hardin co., Tenn.; battle of Shiloh, 1862.

Pitts'field, pits'fīld. **1.** City; ⊙ of Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 17,281. **2.** Town; Merrimack co., N. H.; p. 2,605. **3.** Town; Somerset co., Me.; p. 2,503. **4.** Town; Pike co., Ill.; p. 2,295.

Pitts'ford, pits'fgrd. **1.** Town; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 1,775. **2.** Vil.; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,159.

Pitt's Is'land. Same as VANIKORO.

Pitts'ton, pits'tun, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 10,302; coal-mining.

Pitts'town, pits'toun, vil.; Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 4,056.

Pitt"syl-va'ni-a, pit'sil-vē'ni-ą, co.; S. Va.; 914 □; p. 59,941; ⊙ Chatham.

Pi-u'ra, pi-ū'rā. **1.** Dept.; N. W. Peru, S. Am.; 13,931 □; p. 135,502. **2.** Its ⁕; p. 12,000.

Pi'us, puī'us [L., pious. **F. Pie,** pī; It. **Pi'o,** pī'ō], any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: **1. P. I.** [-157], Saint. **2. P. II.** [1405-1464], Enea Silvio Piccolomini, diplomatist; humanist; historian. **Æ-ne'as Sil'vi-us‡.** **3. P. IV.** [1499-1565], Giovanni Angelo Medici; published Tridentine Creed. **4. P. V.** [1504-1572], Michele Ghislieri, promoter of Counter Reformation & Inquisition. **5. P. VI.** [1717-1799], Giovanni Angelo Braschi; embellished Rome; prisoner of the French. **6. P. VII.** [1742-1823], Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Chiramonte; consecrated Napoleon I. as emperor. **7. P. IX.** [1792-1878], Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti; lost his temporal sovereignty; decreed Immaculate Conception; convoked Vatican Council, 1869.

Pi-ute', puī-ūt', co.; E. Utah; 3,695 □; p. 2,842; ⊙ Junction.

Pi-zar'ro, pi-zar'rō *or* (Sp.) pi-thār'rō. **1. Fran-cis'co** [1475?-1541], Sp. conqueror of Peru; assassinated. **2. Gonza'lo** [1548], Sp. revolutionist; brother and companion of preceding; Gov. of Peru; beheaded.

Pla-cen'ti-a Bay, pla-sen'shi-ą, S. Newfoundland; 75 × 68 m.

Pla'cer, plā'sęr, co.; E. cen. Cal.; 1,492 □; p. 15,101; ⊙ Auburn.

Pla'cer-ville, city; ⊙ of Eldorado co., Cal.; p. 1,690.

Plain, The [*Fr. Hist.*], the seats of the Girondists in the Nat. Convention.

Plain'field, city; Union co., N. J.; p. with N. Plainfield, 20,000.

Plains of A'bra-ham, plateau; S. W. of Quebec prov., Can.; Wolfe def. Montcalm, Sept. 13, 1759.

Plain'ville, mfg. vil.; Hartford co., Conn.; p. with tp., 1,993.

Plais'tow, plēs'tō, E. sub. of London, Eng.; p. 58,030.

Plan"ché, plōṅ'shē', **James Rob'in-son** [1796-1880], Eng. dram.; archeol.; herald; voluminous playwright.

Planck, plōnk, **Gott'lieb Ja'kob** [1751-1833], Ger. eccl. historian.

Pla'no, plā'nō, city; Kendall co., Ill.; p. 1,825.

Plan-tag'e-net. **1.** See vocab. **2. Ed'ward** [1475-1499], earl of Warwick; Eng. insurgent; aided Perkin Warbeck; executed.

Plan"tin, plōṅ'taṅ', **Chris"tophe'** [1514-1589], Fr. printer.

Plaque"mine', plāc'mīn', town; ⊙ of Iberville par., La.; p. 3,222.

Plaque"mines', plāc'mīn', co.; S. E. La.; 930 □; p. 12,451; ⊙ Point à la Hache.

Plas'sey, plās'sī, vil.; 83 m. N. Calcutta, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; near it Clive def. the Bengalese, 1757.

Pla'ta. See RIO DE LA PLATA.

Pla-tæ'a, plȧ-tī'ȧ, anc. city; about 25 m. N. W. of Athens; great victory over Persians, —479. **Pla'tai-a**‡ [Gr.].

Pla''teau', plȧ'tō'. **Jo''seph' An''toine' Fer'di-nand** [1801-1883], Belgian physicist; inv. thaumatrope; experimented on molecular forces in liquids; blind after 1843.

Platn, plāt, **Jo'haun Fried'rich** [1807-1874], Bavarian librarian; Sinitic scholar.

Pla-ti'na, plȧ-tī'nȧ, **Bar''to-lom-me'o de Sac'chis** [1421-1481], Vatican librarian; papal historian.

Pla'to, plā'tō. See PLATONIC, in vocabulary.

Pla'ton, Lef'shin [1737-1812], Rus. pulpit orator; archbishop of Moscow; Rus. metropolitan.

Pla-tou'ic Pu'ri-tan [Sobr.], John Howe [1630-1706].

Pla'tov, plȧ'tef, **Mat'ves-i I-van'o-vitch, Count** [1757-1818], Cossack hetman; Rus. cavalry gen. **Pla'toff**‡.

Platte, plat. **1.** Riv.; from W. side of Black Hills, Wyoming; in two forks uniting in Lincoln co., Neb., to Missouri Riv. at Platte City; l. 1,280 m. **Ne-bras'ka**‡. **2.** Riv.; S. Iowa to Missouri Riv., 15 m. above Kansas City; l. 300 m. **3.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 410 □; p. 16,248; ⊙ Platte City. **4.** Co.; E. Neb.; 682 □; p. 15,437; ⊙ Columbus.

Platte Moun'tain, peak; Front Range, Col.; 9,343 ft.

Platte'ville, city; Grant co., Wis.; p. 2,740.

Platt'ner, Carl Fried'rich [1800-1858], Ger. metallurgist; blowpipe analysis.

Platts'burg. 1. Cml. vil.; ⊙ of Clinton co., N. Y.; on Lake Champlain; p. 7,010; Brit. fleet def. by McDonough, 1814. **2.** City; ⊙ of Clinton co., Mo.; p. 1,634.

Platts'mouth, plats'muth, city; ⊙ of Cass co., Neb.; p. 8,392.

Plau'en, plou'en, mfg. town; S. W. Saxony, Ger.; p. 47,007.

Plau'tus, plô'tus, **M. Ac'ci-us** or **T. Mac'ci-us** [—250?-184], Rom. dramatist; wrote comedy.

Play'fair, John [1748-1819], Scot. math.; geol.

Pleas'ant Grove, city; Utah co., Utah; p. 1,926.

Pleas'ant Hill, town; Cass co., Mo.; p. 2,217.

Pleas'ants, co.; W. Va.; 150 □; p. 7,539; ⊙ St. Mary's.

Plei'ad [Sobr.]. **1.** Same as SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE, in vocabulary. **Phil''o-soph'ic-al Plei'ad**‡. **2. P. of Al''ex-an'dri-a,** founded by Ptolemy II.; the poets Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, & Theocritus. **3. P. of Char''le-magne',** composed of Charlemagne (called *David*), Alcuin (*Albinus*), Adelard (*Augustine*), Angilbert (*Homer*), Riculfe (*Dametas*), Varnefrid, and one other. **4.** See PLEIAD, in vocab.

Ples''che-ie'vo, ples'chē-yē'vō, small lake; Vladimir govt., Rus. in Eur.; beginning of Russian navy, 1691, by Peter the Great.

Plev'na, plev'nȧ, town; Bulgaria; p. 15,546; Turks capitulated to Rus., 1877.

Ple'y''el', plaī'el', **Ig'naz Jo'seph** [1757-1831], Ger. musical composer.

Plin-lim'mon, mt.; Montgomery & Cardigan cos., Wales, Gt. Brit.; 2,469 ft. **Plyn-lim'mon**‡.

Plin'y [L. **Plin'i-us**‡. **F. Pline,** plīn; G. **Pli'ni-us,** plī'ni-ŭs; It. **Pli'ni-o,** plī'ni-ō]. **1. P.,** "the Elder," **Ga'ius Plin'i-us Se-cun'dus** [23-79], Roman naturalist; perished in the eruption that destroyed Pompeii. **2. P.,** "the Younger," **Ga'ius Plin'i-us Cæ-cil'i-us Se-cun'dus** [62-110], Roman orator; author of *Epistles*, etc.

Plock, plotsk. **1.** Govt.; Russian Poland; 4,200 □; p. 700,-848. **2.** Town in same; ✻ of anc. Masovia; p. 20,660.

Plo''é''meur', plō'ē'mŭr', town; Morbihan dept., Fr.; p. 11,000.

Plo-es'ti, plō-es'tī, town; N. of Bucharest, Rumania; p. 34,-474; petroleum. **Plo-es'ci**‡; **Plo-iesh'ti**‡.

Plom''bières', plom'byār', town; Vosges dept., Fr.; saline springs; p. 1,961.

Plon'-plon'', plōn'-plōn' [Sobr.], Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte.

Plo-ti'nus. See PLOTINISM, in vocabulary.

Plü'cker, plü'kĕr, **Ju'li-us** [1801-1868], Ger. math.; physicist.

Plu'mas, co.; N. E. Cal.; 2,720 □; p. 4,933; gold-mines.

Plum'er, Will'iam Swan [1802-1880], Am. Presbyterian theological teacher.

Plu''mier', plü'myē', **Charles** [1646-1706], Fr. botanist; wrote on American plants.

Plum'stead, plum'sted, S. E. suburb of London; Kent co., Eng.; p. of par., 52,436.

Plum'tre, plum'tĕr, **Ed'ward Hayes** [1821-1891], Eng. scholar.

Plunk'ett, Will'iam Con'yng-ham, Baron [1764-1851], Ir. lawyer; judge; Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Plu'tarch, plü'tärc [46?-120?], Gr. moralist; biographer.

Plu'to. [*Gr. Myth.*] **1.** See vocab. **2.** Dau. of Kronos; mother of Tantalus.

Plym'outh, plim'uth. **1.** Spt.; Devon co., S. W. Eng.; p. 84,179. **2.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 818 □; p. 19,568. **3.** Co.; S. E. Mass.; 671 □; p. 92,700. **4.** Its ⊙; town; p. 7,314; the Pilgrim Fathers landed here. **5.** City; ⊙ of Marshall co., Ind.; p. 2,723. **6.** Town; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 9,344; coal.

Plym'outh Sound, roadstead inlet; S. W. Eng.; 3 × 3 m.; naval station.

Pnom-penh', See PANOMPENG.

Po, pō, riv.; Piedmont, E. to Adriatic, It.; l. 360 m.

Po''ca-hon'tas, pō''ca-hen'tus. **1.** [1595-1617] Dau. of Powhatan, Indian chief; legendary deliverer of Capt. John Smith; married John Rolfe of Va. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 9,553; ⊙ Pocahontas. **3.** Co.; E. W. Va.; 765 □; p. 6,814; ⊙ Huntersville. **4.** Town; Tazewell co., Va.; p. 2,953.

Poc-cet'ti, pot-chet'tī [1542-1612], Florentine painter. **Ber''nar-di'no Bar''ba-tel'li**‡.

Poch'e-reth, pok'ē-reth [Heb., binding; *Bib.*], a servant of Solomon.

Po'cock, Ed'ward [1604-1691], Eng. Arabic scholar; commentator.

Po'cocke, pō'cec, **Rich'ard** [1704-1765], Eng. Oriental traveler; Ir. prelate.

Po'co-moke Cit'y, pō'cō-mōk, Worcester co., Md.; p. 1,866.

Po'co-no, pō'cō-nō, mt.; Col.; 10,301 ft.

Pod-ie'brad, pod-yē'brăd, **George** [1420-1471], king of Bohemia; protector of Hussites.

Po di Pri-ma'ro, pō dī prī-mä'rō, riv.; It.; l. including Reno, 120 m. See RENO, 1.

Po-do'li-a, pō-dō'lī-ȧ, govt.; W. Rus. in Eur.; 16,224 □; p. 2,694,400; ✻ Kamenetz. **Ka'me-netz''**‡.

Po-dolsk', pō-dōlsk', town; 20 m. S. W. Moscow, Rus.; p. 11,973.

Poe, pō, **Ed'gar Al'lan** [1809-1849], Am. poet; critic; romancer; *The Raven*; *Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

Po-man'dres, pg-man'drĭz *or* -drēs, one of the genuine works of Hermes Trismegistus, a collection of dialogues and instructions in respect to God, creation, and piety.

Po-e'ri-o, pō-ē'ri-ō. **1. A''les-san'dro** [1802-1848], It. patriot, poet. **2. Car'lo** [1803-1867], It. patriot; statesman; brother of preceding.

Po'ets' Cor'ner, a part of the South transept of Westminster Abbey, London, containing tombs, tablets, monuments, etc., in memory of celebrated Eng. poets.

Poey, pō'ē, **Fe-li'pe** [1802-], Cuban zoologist; author.

Pog'gen-dorf', pog'gn-dŏrf', **Jo'hann Chris'ti-an** [1796-1877], Ger. chemist; physicist; *Poggendorf's Annalen*.

Pog'gio Brac''cio-li'ni, pod'jō brät'chō-lī'nī, **Gi'an Fran-ces'co** [1380-1459], It. humanist; Fl. historian.

Po''go-din', pō'gō-dēn', **Mik''ha-il' Pe'tro-vitch** [1800-1875], Rus. historian; novelist; dramatist.

Poin'dex-ter, poin'dex-tĕr, **George** [1779-1853], Am. judge; Senator from Mississippi.

Poins, poinz [SHAKESPEARE *1* and *2 Henry IV.*], a companion of Falstaff. **Poyns**‡.

Poin'sett, poin'set. **1. Jo'el Rob'erts** [1779-1851], Am. statesman; Sec. of War. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 720 □; p. 4,272; ⊙ Harrisburg.

Poin''sot', pwañ'sō', **Lou''is'** [1777-1859], Fr. math.; *Rotation des Corps*.

Point Car'bon, mt.; Utah; 11,443 ft.

Point de Galle, point dę gāl, spt.; S. W. coast Ceylon; p. 33,506. **Galle**‡.

Pointe à Pi'tre, pwañt ä pī'tr, spt.; chief town of Isl. of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies; p. 17,000.

Pointe Cou''pée', cō''pē', par.; cen. La.; on Mississippi Riv.; 580 □; p. 19,613; ⊙ New Roads.

Pointe de Monts, dę mōñ, headland; Saguenay co., Quebec prov., Can.; wreck-relief station.

Point Ed'ward, vil.; Lambton co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,382. **Port Sar'ni-a**‡.

Pointe Ga''ti''neau', pwañt gä'tī'nō', vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,520.

Point Gal-li'nas, gä-lyī'nās, N. point of S. Am.

Point Ju'dith, at W. entrance of Narragansett Bay.

Point Lo'bos, lō'bŏs, S. side of Golden Gate; 6 m. W. of San Francisco.

Point Look'out, E. side of mouth of Potomac Riv., Md.

Point Nel'son, mt.; Utah; 10,670 ft.

Point of Ayr, or **Ayre,** N. extremity Isle of Man, Irish Sea.

Point Pe'le, pī'lē. **1.** Headland; E. Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie, Ont. prov., Can. **South Fore'land**‡. **2.** Isl.; S. W. of headland, Can. **Pe'lee**‡.

Point Pleas'ant. 1. Headland; Quinte Bay, Prince Edward co., Ontario prov., Can. **2.** Town; Mason co., W. Va.; p. 1,853.

Point Ro''ma-ni'a, rō''mā-nī'ȧ, headland; S. E. point of Malay peninsula.

Poi''rei', pwä''rē', **Jean Lou''is' Ma''rie'** [1753-1834], Fr. naturalist; traveler.

Poir''son', pwär'sōñ', **Au''guste' Si''mon' Jean Chrys''tome'** [1795-1871], Fr. hist. of Rome & Henry IV.

Pois''son', pwä'sōñ', **Si''mé''on'-De-nis'** [1781-1840], Fr. geometer; mathematical physicist.

Pois''so''nier' Des''per''rières', pwä'sō''nyē' dā''pē''ryĕr', **Pierre I''saac'** [1720-1798], Fr. director of hospitals and arsenals.

Poi''ti''ers', pwä''tī''ē', city; ✻ of Vienne dept., Fr.; p. 37,-497; Charles Martel def. Saracens, 732; Black Prince def. the Fr. & captured King John, 1356. **Poic''tiers'**‡.

Poi''tou', pwä''tū', anc. prov. of S. W. Fr.; ✻ Poitiers; now Vienne, Deux Sèvres, & Vendée depts. **Poic''tou'**‡.

Pok-hurn', pok-hŭrn', town; Jodhpur state, Rajputana, Ind.; p. 15,000. **Pok-ha-ran'**‡.

Po'la, pō'lȧ, fort. spt.; Istria, Aust.; p. 39,273; naval station.

Po'land. 1. Luke Pot'ter [1815-1887], Am. judge; Senator from Vt. **2.** Anc. kingdom; N. cen. Europe; 282,000 □; est. p. 16,300,000; ✻ Warsaw; dismembered, 1772, 1792, 1795, by Prussia, Austria, and Russia. **3.** Former polit. div.; W. Russia; now 10 provs.; 49,157 □; p. 8,485,993; ✻ Warsaw.

Pole, pōl, **Reg'i-nald** [1500-1558], Eng. cardinal; abp. of Canterbury under Queen Mary.

Pole Creek Moun'tain, col.; 13,400 ft.

Po''le-voi', pō'lę-voi', **Ni''ko-la'i A''lex-i-e'vitch** [1796-1846], Rus. journalist; historian; dramatist; critic.

Pō'li, pō'lī, **Giu-sep'pe Sa''ve-ri'o** [1746-1825], Neapolitan educator; conchologist.

Po''li''gnac', pō''lī''nyäc'. **1. An''guste' Jules Ar''mand' Ma''rie' de, Prince** [1780-1847], Fr. prime minister to Charles X. **2. Mel''chi''or'** [1661-1742], Fr. cardinal; diplomatist; Latin poet.

Po''lis-ti'na, pō'lis-tī'nȧ, town; Reggio di Calabria prov., It.; p. 10,000.

Po-lit'i-an, pō-lish'i-an [It. **Po-li''zi-a'no**], **An'ge-lo** [1454-1494], real name Ambrogini; It. humanist; poet.

Po-lix'e-nes, po-lix'ę nīz [SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale*], king of Bohemia; father of Florizel.

Polk, pōk. **1. James Knox** [1795-1849], 11th President of the U. S.; Democrat; elected over Henry Clay; Mexican war; State of California acquired. **2. Le-on'i-das** [1806-1864], Am. Prot. Epis. bp. of Louisiana; Confed. gen. **3.** Co.; W. Ark.; 935 □; p. 9,283; ⊙ Dallas. **4.** Co.; S. cen. Fla.; 2,060 □; p. 7,905; ⊙ Bartow. **5.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 330 □; p. 14,945; ⊙ Cedartown. **6.** Co.; S. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 65,410; ⊙ Des Moines. **7.** Co.; N. W. Minn.; 3,030 □; p. 30,-192; ⊙ Crookston. **8.** Co.; S. W. cen. Mo.; 640 □; p. 20,339; ⊙ Bolivar. **9.** Co.; E. cen. Neb.; 439 □; p. 10,817; ⊙ Osceola. **10.** Co.; S. N. C.; 276 □; p. 5,902; ⊙ Columbus. **11.** Co.; N. W. Oregon; 615 □; p. 7,858; ⊙ Dallas. **12.** Co.; S. E. Tenn.; 400 □; p. 8,361; ⊙ Benton. **13.** Co.; E. Tex.; 1,200 □; p. 10,332; ⊙ Livingston. **14.** Co.; N. W. Wis.; 955 □; p. 12,968; ⊙ Osceola Mills.

Pol-la''iu-o'lo, pol-lä'ū-ō'lō. **1. An-to'ni-o** [1429-1498], Florentine plastic artist; painter. **2. Pi-e'tro** [1443-1496], It. painter.

Pol''lan-ar-ru'a, pol''lān-ār-rū'ȧ, ruined city; 60 m. E. N. E. of Kandy, Ceylon; former ✻ of kingdom.

Pol'li-o, Ca'ius A-sin'i-us [76 B. C.-4 A. D.], Rom. consul; author; patron of literature.

Pöll'nitz, pöl'nits, **Karl Lud'wig** [1692-1775], Ger. chronicler of court gossip.

Pol'lock, pol'ec. **1. Sir Fred'er-ick** [1783-1870], Eng. jurist; judge. **2. Sir Fred'er-ick** [1815-1888], Eng. author; lawyer; son of preceding. **3. Sir George** [1786-1872], brother to 1st Sir Frederick; Brit. field-marshal; conqueror of Afghanistan.

Pol'lok, Rob'ert [1799-1827], Scot. poet; *Course of Time*.

Pol''lok-shaws', pol'ęk-shēz', mfg. town; Renfrewshire, Scot.; p. 10,228.

Pol''lok-shields', pōl'ęk-shīldz', burgh; Renfrewshire, Scot.; p. 3,028.

Pol'lux, pol'ux. **1. Ju'li-us** [—130-?2], Greco-Rom. grammarian; *Onomasticon*. **Pol''y-deu'ces**‡; **Po-ly-deu'kēs**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** [*Myth.*] See CASTOR‡, in vocabulary.

Po'lo, pō'lō. **1. Mar'co** [1254-1324], Venetian traveler; author. **2.** City; Ogle co., Ill.; p. 1,805.

Po-lo'ni-us [SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet*], chamberlain to the king; father of Ophelia; stabbed by Hamlet.

Po-lotsk', pō-lōtsk', city; Vitebsk govt., on Düna Riv., Rus. in Eur.; p. 19,134.

Pol-ta'va, pol-tä'vȧ. **1.** Govt.; S. Rus. in Eur.; 19,265 □; p. 2,898,600. **2.** Its ✻; cml. town; p. 43,563; Peter the Gt. def. Charles XII. of Sw., June 27, 1709. **Pul-to'wa**‡.

Pol''y-æ'nus, pol'i-ī'nŭs, Gr. rhetorician in Rome; *Strategica*; fl. 2d cent.

Po-lyb'i-us, pō-lib'i-ŭs [—204?-122], Gr. historian of Rom. conquests. **Po-ly'bi-os**‡ [Gr.].

Pol'y-carp, pol'i-cärp [Gr., much fruit. F. **Po''ly''-carpe',** pō''li''cärp'; It. **Po''li-car'po,** pō''lī-cär'pō; L. **Pol''y-car'pus**]. **Saint** [69?-166?], Apostolic Father; disciple of St. John; martyr. **Po-ly'kar-pos**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''y-cli'tus, pol'i-clī'tus, Gr. sculptor of Argos; *Doryphorus*; *Amazon*; fl. —4th cent. **Po-ly'kli-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''y-cra'tes, pol'i-crā'tēz [—532?-522], tyrant of Samos; ally of Egypt and Persia; crucified. **Po-ly-kra'tēs**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''y-da'mas, pol'i-dā'mas [*Gr. Myth.*], an athlete famed for exploits of strength. **Pou-ly-da'mas**‡ [Gr.].

Pol'y-dore, pol'i-dōr [*Gr. Myth.*], youngest son of Priam; treacherously slain. **Po-ly'dō-ros**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''yg-no'tus, pol'ig-nō'tus, Greek painter; Homeric subjects; fl. — 5th cent. **Po-ly'gnō-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''y-his'tor [Pseud.], **Al''ex-an'der Cor-ne'li-us,** Gr. geog.; hist.; fl. —1st cent. **Po-ly-i'stor**‡ [Gr.].

Pol''y-ne'sia, pol'i-nī'shi-ȧ. See POLYNESIAN, in vocab.

Pol''y-ni'ces, pol'i-nī'sīz [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Œdipus.

Pol''y-phe'mus, pol'i-fī'mus. See CYCLOPS, 1, in vocab.; Ulysses put out his eye, and escaped from his cave. **Po-ly'phē-mos**‡ [Gr.].

Po-lyx'e-na, pō-lix'ę-nȧ [*Gr. Legend*], dau. of Priam; sacrificed to her betrothed lover Achilles on demand of his ghost.

Po''ma-ra'pe, pō''mā-rä'pē, mt.; in Bolivian Andes, S. Am.; 21,700 ft.

Pom-bal', pom-bäl', **Marquis of** [1699-1782], Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, Pg. statesman; reconstructor of the colonies.

Pom''e-ra'ni-a, pom'ę-rē'ni-ȧ, prov.; N. cen. Prus.; 11,623 □; p. 1,520,889; ✻ Stettin. **Pom'mern**‡.

Pom'e-roy, pom'ę-rel, city; ⊙ of Meigs co., Ohio; p. 4,726; coal, salt, etc.

Po-mi''glia'no d'Ar'co, pō-mi''lyä'nō där'cō, town; 8 m. N. E. of Naples; p. 10,000.

Pomme de Terre Riv'er, pōm dę tār, Greene co. to Osage Riv., Mo.; l. 120 m.

Pom-po'na. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] See vocab. **2.** [STOCKTON *Rudder Grange.*] Eccentric servant. **3.** Island; chief of Orkneys, Scot.; 207 □; p. 17,000; towns Stromness & Kirkwall. **4.** City; Los Angeles co., Cal.; p. 8,634.

Pom''pa''dour', pōñ'pä'dūr', **Marquise de** [1721-1764], Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, mistress of Louis XV.

Pom-pe'i, pom-pē'ī, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1731-1788], It. pastoral and tragic poet; translator of Plutarch.

Pom-pe'ii, pom-pē'yi, ruins of anc. city; 15 m. S. E. of Naples, It.; overwhelmed with ashes of Vesuvius in 79; now partly excavated. **Pom-pē-i'a**‡ [Gr.].

Pom'pey, The Great, pom'pę [< *Pompeii*. Dan. **Pompe'jus,** pom-pē'yus; D. **Pom-pe'jus,** pom-pē'yus; F. **Pom''pée',** pōñ'pē'; It. **Pom-pe'o,** pom-pē'ō; L. **Pom-pe'ius**]. Cnéius Pompeius Magnus [—106-48], Rom. gen.; triumvir; rival of Cæsar; def. at Pharsalia; murdered.

Pom'pey's Pil'lar. See PILLAR, in vocab.

Pom-po'ni-us Læ'tus, lī'tus, **Ju'li-us** [1425-1497], It. antiquary; heresiarch; hist. **Pom-po'ni-o Le'to**‡ [It.].

Po-na'ni, pō-nä'nī, spt.; Malabar dist., Madras pres., Ind.; 30 m. S. of Calicut; p. 12,241.

Po''na-pé', pō'nä-pē', isl.; Caroline group, E. of Philippine Isls.; N. Pac.; 50 m. around; p. 5,000? **As-cen'sion**‡.

Pon'ce, pōn'thē. **1. Pe'dro** [1525-1584], Sp. monk; taught oral speech to the deaf. **2.** Town; Puerto Rico Isl., W. Indies; p. 37,545; ✻ of Ponce prov.

Pon'ce de Le'on, pōn'thē dē lē'ōn. **1. Ju-an'** [1460-1521], Sp. explorer of Florida; sought for the fountain of youth. **2. Lu'is** [1527-1591] Sp. monk; lyric poet.

Ponce''let', pōns'lē', **Jean Vic''tor'** [1788-1867], Fr. engineer; mechanician; inventor.

Pon''chi-el'li, pon'kī-el'lī, **A''mil-ca're** [1834-1886], It. mus. composer.

Pond. 1. E'noch [1791-1882], Am. teacher; hist. **2. John** [1767-1836], Eng. astronomer-royal.

Pon''di-cher'ry, pon'di-sher'ri *or* (F.) pōñ'dī'shé'rī'. **1.** Fr. colony; Coromandel coast, 115 □; p. 140,925. **2.** Its ✻ & ✻ of Fr. dependencies in India; 53 m. S. W. of Madras; p. 41,253. **Pon''du-che-ri'**‡.

Pon'do-land, dist.; Kaffraria, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 4,300 □; p. 200,000; ✻ St. John's.

Po''ni-a-tow'ski, pō''ni-ä-tev'skī. **1. Jo'seph An'tony** [1762-1813], defender of Polish nationality; marshal of France. **2. Stan'is-las** [1677-1762], Polish prince; soldier; ally of Charles XII. of Sweden. **3.** King of Poland. See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS.

Pons, pōñ, **Jean Lou''is'** [1761-1831], Fr. astronomer; discovered comets.

Pon''sard, pōñ'sär', **Fran''çois'** [1814-1867], Fr. dramatic poet.

Pon''son' du Ter''rail', pōñ'sōñ' dü tär'rgl', **Pierre A''lex''is', Viscount** [1829-1871], Fr. story-writer; playwright.

Pon'ta Del-ga'da, pon'tȧ del-gä'dȧ. **1.** Dist.; Isl. of São Miguel, Azores; p. 112,000. **2.** Its chief town; p. 17,635.

Pont-à-Mous''son', pōñt-ä-mūs'sōñ', town; Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., Fr.; p. 11,000.

Pon-ta'no, pon-tä'nō [L. **Pon-ta'nus**], **Gio-van'ni Gio-va'no** [1426-1503], Neapolitan historian; poet.

Pon-tas''si-e've, pon-tȧs'sī-ē'vē, town; 12 m. E. of Florence, It.; p. with commune, 11,000?

Pont''char'train', l. pōñ'shär'trañ'. **Lou''is' Phé''ly''peaux' de, Comte** [1643-1727], Fr. statesman; financier. **2.** pon'chär-trēn'. **Lake E. La.;** 40 × 25 m.; outlet to Gulf of Mexico.

Pon'te, Gio-van'ni da [1512-1597], Venetian architect; Rialto bridge.

Pon''te-cor'vo, pon'tē-cōr'vō, city; Caserta prov., Italy; p. 5,172.

Pon''te-de'ra, pon'tē-dē'rȧ, mfg. town; Pisa prov., It.; p. 11,000.

Ponte'fract, pom'frgt, bor.; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 9,702. **Pom'fret**‡.

Pon''te-ve'dra, pon'tē-vē'drȧ. **1.** Prov.; Galicia, N. E. Spain; 1,739 □; p. 443,385. **2.** Its ✻; walled spt.; p. 19,857.

Pon'ti-ac, pon'ti-ac. **1.** [—1769] Chief Ottawa Indians; led confederacy against Detroit. **2.** City; ⊙ of Oakland co., Mich.; p. 6,200. **3.** City; ⊙ of Livingston co., Ill.; p. 2,784.

Pon''ti-a-nak', pon'tī-ä-näk', spt.; ✻ of W. div. of Dutch Borneo; p. 5,000.

Pon-ti'gny, pon-tī'nyi, vil.; Yonne dept., Fr.; place of pilgrimage for Brit. Rom. Catholics.

Pon''ti''vy', pōñ'tī'vī', mfg. town; Morbihan dept., Fr.; p. 8,000; former ✻ of Rohan duchy.

Pon-top'pi-dan, pon-tep'pi-dăn, **E'rik** [1698-1764], Dan. hist.; theol.; works still in use.

Pon-tor'mo, pon-tōr'mō, **Ja'co-po Car-ruc'ci** [1494-1558], Florentine painter.

Pon''to-toc', pon'to-tec', co.; N. Miss.; 530 □; p. 14,940; ⊙ Pontotoc.

Pon-trem'o-li, pon-trem'ō-lī, town; Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, It.; p. 13,000.

Pon''tre-si'na, pon'trē-sī'nȧ, tourists' resort; Grisons canton, Swit.

Pon'tus, anc. prov.; N. E. Asia Minor; on S. shore of Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea). **Pon'tos**‡ [Gr.].

Pon'ty-pool, min. town; Monmouth co., Wales; p. 5,842.

Pont''y-pridd', pont'ī-prith', min. & mfg. town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 19,969; bridge; iron and coal.

Ponz, pōnth, **An-to'ni-o** [1725-1792], Sp. painter; art-critic; Escorial portraits.

Poole, pūl. **1. John** [1792-1879], Eng. dramatist; *Paul Pry*. **2. Mat'thew** [1624?-1679], Eng. Puritan commentator. **3. Paul Fal'co-ner** [1810-1879], Eng. historical painter. **4. Will'iam Fred'er-ick** [1821-1894], Am. librarian; indexer. **5.** Bay; Dorset co., S. Eng. **6.** Spt. on same; p. with suburbs, 15,488.

Poo'na, pū'nȧ. Same as PUNA.

Poor, pūr. **1. E'noch** [1736-1780], Am. Revolutionary gen.; Monmouth and Saratoga. **2. Dan'iel** [1789-1855], Am. missionary; Ceylon and Hindustan.

Poore, pūr. **Ben'ja-min Per'ley** [1820-1887], Am. journalist; historiographer.

Poor Rich'ard, Richard Saunders, the imaginary author of wise precepts in almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin.

Poor Rob'in [Pseud.], Robert Herrick, as the author of a series of almanacs and other books issued by him.
Po"pa-yan', pō"pä-yän', city; * of Cauca dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 10,000.
Pope, pōp. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1688–1744], Eng. poet; satirist. **2. John** [1822–1892], U. S. gen. **3.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ark.; 705 □; p. 19,458; * Dover. **4.** Co.; S. Ill.; 360 □; p. 14,016; * Golconda. **5.** Co.; W. cen. Minn.; 720 □; p. 10,682; * Glenwood.
Po"per"inghe', pō"per'anḡ', mfg. town; W. Flanders, Belgium; p. 11,965. **Pop"er-in'gen**, =.
Pop'ham, pop'um, **Sir Home Riggs** [1762–1820], Brit. admiral.
Po'pish Plot [*Eng. Hist.*], an alleged plot for the assassination of Protestants in London; a fabrication of Titus Oates.
Pop'lar, par, S. E. suburb of London; p. 56,383.
Pop'lar Bluff, city; * of Butler co., Mo.; p. 2,187.
Po-po'ca-te-pet'l, pō-pō"cä-tē-pet'l, volcano; 40 m. S. E. of Mexico city; 17,784 ft.
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na, pep-pē'a sa-bī'na [–65], Rom. empress; w. of Nero.
Pōp'pig, pōp pin. **E'du-ard** [1797–1868], Ger. S. Am. traveler; naturalist.
Po-ra'tha, pō-rā'thā *or* per'a-thə [Heb., < Per.; *Bib.*].
Por'bus, pōr bus, **Frans** [1570–1622], "the Younger," Flemish painter.
Por'co, pōr'cō, mts.; Andes, Bolivia; highest peak, 16,000 ft.
Por"de-no'ne, pōr"dē-nō'nē, properly **Gio-van'ni Anto'ni-o Li-ci'ni-o** [1483–1540], It. painter. **Re-gil'lo**, =.
Por'phy-ry, pōr'i-ri; 233 303?], Tyro-Rom. Neoplatonist.
Por'po-ra, pōr'pō-rə. **Nic-co'la** [1686–1766?], Neapolitan music-composer.
Por'se-na, pōr'si-nə *or* pōr-sen'a. **Lars**, semilegendary king of Etruria; made war on Rome to avenge the expulsion of the Tarquins. **Por-sen'na**, =.
Por'son, Rich'ard [1759–1808], Eng. Greek scholar; critic.
Por'ta, pōr'tä. **1. Gia'co-mo del'la** [1533–1602], It. sculptor, architect. **2. Gian"bat-tis'ta del'la** [1543–1615], Neapolitan physicist, inventor camera obscura.
Por-tu"chu-e'lo de Tuc'to, pōr-tö"chö-ē'lō dē tüc'tō, mt. pass; Andes, N. Peru; elev. 15,760 ft.
Port Ad'e-laide, spt.; Adelaide co., S. Austral.; p. 5,013.
Port"a-down', mkt. town; Armagh co., Ir.; p. 7,850.
Por"ta-fer'ry, spt.; Down co., Ir.; p. 1,938.
Port'age, pōrt ēj. **1.** Co.; N. E. Ohio; 490 □; p. 27,868; ☉ Ravenna. **2.** Co.; cen. Wis.; 792 □; p. 24,778; Stevens Point. **3.** City; ☉ of Columbia co., Wis.; p. 5,143. **Port'age City**, =.
Port'age Falls, fall, on Genesee Riv., Livingston co., N. Y.; height 100 ft., gorge 300 ft. deep.
Port'age Le'land, in Miramichi Bay, N. Brunswick prov., Can.; 1.5 m., admiralty station.
Port'age Lake, **1.** Houghton co., Mich.; 30 × 2 m.; ship canal through Keweenaw Pt. **2.** Bet Livingston and Washtenaw cos., Mich.; 1 m., outlet to Huron River.
Por"tage' la Prai'rie, pōr"täzh' lä prē'rī, town; on Assiniboin Riv., Manitoba prov., Can.; 56 m. W. of Winnipeg; p. 3,363.
Por"tal', pōr'tôl', **An"toine', Baron** [1742–1832], Fr. anatomist.
Por"ta-le'gre, pōr"tä-lē'grə, dist.; Pg.; 2,484 □; p. 105,247.
Por"ta"lis', pōr"tä"lis' **1. Jean É"ti"enne' Ma"rie'** [1745–1805], Fr. jurist; *Code Civil.*. **2. Jo"seph' Ma"rie', Comte** [1778–1858], son of Étienne; Fr. jurist; cabinet minister.
Port-ar'ling-ton, mkt. town; King's & Queen's cos., Ir.; p. 2,357.
Port Ar'thur, **1.** Min & lumbering town; on Thunder Bay, N. Lake Superior, Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,628. **2.** Port, naval station; north side entrance of Gulf of Pechili, China.
Port"-au-Prince', pōrt"-ō-prans', spt. city; * of Haïti; on Bay of Gonaïves; p. 90,000?
Port Blair, pōrt blār, spt.; South Isl.; * of Andaman Isles; E. Bay of Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 15,570.
Port Bret'on, name for S. E. pt. of New Ireland; scene of unfortunate Fr. colonization.
Port Car'bon, bor., schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 1,956; coal.
Port Chal'mers, bor., spt. of Dunedin; Waikouaiti co., New Zealand; p. 2,028.
Port Ches'ter, vil., on L. I. Sd., Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 5,254. **Port'ches'ter**, =.
Port Clin'ton, vil., * of Ottawa co., Ohio.; p. 2,049.
Port Dar'win, harbor, N. W. of Northern Territory, Australia; chief town, Palmerston.
Port de Paix, pōrt dē pē, spt.; N. Haïti, W. Indies; est. p. 10,000.
Port De-pos'it, town; Cecil co., Md.; p. 1,908.
Port De-sire', Same as PUERTO DESEADO.
Porte Cray'on, port-crē'on, Penn-name, David H. Strother.
Port El'gin, el'gin, vil.; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 1,659.
Port E-liz'a-beth, spt.; Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; p. 23,266.
Por'ter, **1. Da'vid** [1780–1843], Am. commodore; commanded the "Essex." **2. Da'vid Dix'on** [1813–1891], Am. admiral, son of David. **3. Jane** [1776–1850], Eng. novelist; *Scottish Chiefs*. **4. Jo-si'ah** [1789–1851], Adj.-Gen. N. Y. Nat. Guards since 1846, lawyer. **5. Jo-si'us Les'lie** [1823–1889], Ir. missionary in Syria. **6. No'ah** [1811–1892], Am. educator, pres. Yale Univ.; *The Human Intellect*, etc. **7. Pe'ter Bu'el** [1773–1844], U. S. gen. in war of 1812, Sec. of War. **8. Sir Rob'ert Ker** [1775–1842], Eng. painter of battle-scenes; traveler; author; bro. of Jane. **9. Will'iam D.** [1809–1864], Am. commodore; son of David. **10.** Co.; N. W. Indiana; 410 □; p. 18,052. * Valparaiso.
Port E'rin, spt.; S. W. Isle of Man; p. 3,527.
Por'te-us, pōr'te-us. **Beil'by** [1731–1809], Eng. divine; bp. of London, author.
Port Fair'y, spt.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 1,900.
Port Fam'ine, former Chilean penal colony; Straits of Magellan.
Port Gib'son, town; * of Claiborne co., Miss.; p. 1,524.
Port Glas'gow, glas'gō, town; Renfrewshire, Scot.; 20 m. N. W. of Glasgow; p. 14,621; ship-building.
Port Hen'ry, vil.; Essex co., N. Y.; on Lake Champlain; p. 2,430; iron.
Port Hope, town; * of Durham co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 5,042; port of entry.
Port Hud'son, vil.; E. Baton Rouge par., La.; p. 225; capt. by U. S. forces, 1863.
Port Hu'ron, city; * of St. Clair co., Mich.; p. 13,543; port of entry.
Por'ti-a, pōr shi-ə [SHAKESPEARE, *Merchant of Venice*], heiress, wife the part of a judge and defeats Shylock's claim for a pound of Antonio's flesh. **2.** Wife of Brutus.
Por'ti-ci, pōr'tī-chī, town; 5 m. S. E. of Naples, Italy; p. 12,872.
Por-til'lo, pōr-tē'lyō, pass; Andes Mts., Chile, S. Am.; elev. 14,865 ft.
Port'is-head, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 2,500.
Port Jack'son, Inlet; Cumberland co., New South Wales, Austral.; fine harbor.
Port Jef'fer-son, vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 2,026.
Port Jer'vis, mfg. vil.; Orange co., N. Y.; p. 9,327.
Port'land, **1. Duke of** [1738–1809], William Cavendish Bentinck, Eng. Whig prime minister. **2.** Same as ISLE OF PORTLAND. **3.** City; * of Multnomah co., Ore.; on Willamette Riv.; p. 46,385, port of entry. **4.** Spt. city; * of Cumberland co., Me.; on Casco Bay; p. 36,425. **5.** Town; suburb St. John, St. John co., N. Brunsw.; p. 14,995. **6.** Town; Dorset co., Eng.; on Isle of Portland; p. 9,443. **7.** Town; Middlesex co., Conn.; p. 4,687; quarries. **8.** City; ☉ of Jay co., Ind.; p. 3,725. **9.** Vil.; Ionia co., Mich.; p. 1,678. **10.** Spt.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,284.
Port'land Chan'nel, inlet separating Alaska from Prince Columbia on S. E.; l. 100 m.
Port-law', pōrt-lō', mfg. town; Waterford co., Ir.; p. 3,774.
Port Lou'is, pōrt lö'is *or* (F.) pōr lö'ī', spt.; * of Brit. col. of Mauritius; est. p., with suburbs, 60,955.
Port Ma-hon', pōrt mä-hōn', fort. town; * of Minorca Isl., Mediterranean Sea; p. 15,842.
Port-neuf', pōrt-nuf' *or* (F.) pōr'nŭf', co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 7,255 □; p. 25,811; * Cap Santé.
Port Nich'ol-son, nic'ol-sun, harbor; North Isl., New Zealand, on Cook Strait.
Por'to, pōr'tō, dist.; Pg.; 982 □; p. 466,981.
Por'to A-le'gre, pōr'tō ä-lē'grē, city; * of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; p. 45,000.
Por"to-bel'lo, spt.; Edinburgh co., Scot.; p. 8,181; watering-place.
Por'to Fe-liz', pōr'tō fē-lis', town; 50 m. W. N. W. São Paolo, Brazil; p. 10,000.
Por'to Fer-ra'jo, pōr'tō fer-rä'yō, town; Isl. of Elba, Pisa prov., It.; p. 6,000; residence of Napoleon I.
Port of Spain, spt. city; * of Trinidad Isl.; p. 34,037.
Por'to Mag-gio're, pōr'tō mäd-jō'rē, vil.; Ferrara prov., It.; p. with commune, 15,000.
Por'to Mau-ri'zi-o, mau-rīd'zī-ō, prov.; Liguria, It.; 468 □; p. 142,200; * spt. of same name.
Por'to No'vo, pōr'tō nō'vō. **1.** Spt.; Coromandel coast, 145 m. S. of Madras, Brit. Ind. **2.** Town; Bight of Benin Settlements, Fr. Guinea, Afr.; est. p. 20,000.
Port'o Pray'a, pōr'tō prəī'ä, town; Santiago Isl., Cape Verde group; p. 13,000.
Por'to Ri'co, rī cō. Same as PUERTO RICO.
Por'to San'to, sän'tō, isl.; Madeira group; 8 × 3 m.; * Porto Santo; Sp.
Port Per'ry, vil.; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 1,698.
Port Phil'lip, Bay of Melbourne, S. coast Victoria, Austral.; 35 × 35 m.
Port Pi'rie, pī'rī, town; Victoria co., S. Austral.; p. 3,995.
Port Rich'mond, vil.; N. Staten Isl., N. Y.; p. 6,290.
Port Roy'al, fort, town; Surrey co., Jamaica Isl.; Brit. W. Ind.; p. 15,000; naval station.
Port-Roy'al des Champs. See PORT-ROYALIST, *n.*, in vocabulary.
Port Roy'al Is'land, Beaufort co., S. C.; 12 × 7 m.; chief town, Beaufort.
Port Roy'al Sound, between Port Royal Isl. and sea.
Port Sa-id', sä-īd', spt.; Mediterranean entrance to Suez Canal; p. 16,560.
Port Sar'ni-a, Same as POINT EDWARD.
Port'sea, pōrt sē, Isl.; Hampshire, Eng.; 4 × 3 m.; almost all incl. in bor. of Portsmouth, embracing old towns of Portsea, Southsea, etc.; p. 159,278.
Ports'mouth, pōrts'muth. **1.** Spt city; Hampshire, Eng.; on Portsea Isl.; p. 159,255; chief naval station of Gt. Brit. **2.** Spt. city; Norfolk co., Va.; p. 13,268; naval station. **3.** City; * of Scioto co., Ohio; p. 12,391. **4.** Spt. city; a * of Rockingham co., N. H.; p. 9,827; navy-yard. **5.** Town; Newport co., R. I.; p. 1,949. **6.** Vil.; Frontenac co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,974.
Port'soy, pōrt'soi, spt. town; Banffshire, Scot.; p. 1,822; quarries.
Port Towns'end, taunz'ənd, city; ☉ of Jefferson co., Wash.; p. 4,558.
Por'tu-gal, pōr'tu-gal, kingdom; S. W. Eur.; 34,038 □; p. 4,708,178; * Lisbon.
Por"tu-guese' A-pol'lo [Sobr.], Luis Camoens.
Por"tu-guese' East Af'ri-ca, former **Mo"zam-bique'**; since 1891, 2 provs. of Mozambique and Lourenço Marques; 300,000 □; p. 1,500,000.
Por"tu-guese' Guin'ea, gin'ē, Pg. possession; W. Afr.; 11,600 □; p. 800,000.
Por"tu-guese' Kon'go, Pg. possession bet. the Kongo and Cuneene Rivers, Africa.
Por"tu-guese' Liv'y Sobr.], João de Barros.
Por"tu-guese' Mars Sobr.], Alfonso d'Albuquerque.
Por"tu-guese' Nos"tra-da'mus [Sobr.], Gonçalo Annes Bandarra [–1556?, Pg. cobbler-poet.
Por"tu-guese' Ti'ti-an, tish'ən [Sobr.], Alonzo Sanches Coello [1515–1590], Pg. painter.
Por-tu'nus, pər-tū'nŭs [*Rom. Myth.*], god of ports and harbors.
Por'tus, pōr'tŭs. **1. Æ"mi'li"us'** [1550–1610], Swiss editor of Gr. classics. **2. Fran'cis** [1511–1581], It. Prot. exile; Hellenic commentator.
Port Wash'ing-ton, city; ☉ of Ozaukee co., Wis.; on Lake Michigan; p. 1,659.
Po'rus, pō'rus [–317], king of India; fought against Alexander the Great. **Pō'ros**, [Gr.].
Pos-cha're-vatz. Same as PASSAROWITZ.
Po'sen, pō'zen. **1.** Prov.; Polish Prus.; 11,178 □; p. 1,751,642. **2.** Its *; fort and mfg. city; p. 69,627.
Po'sey, pō'zē, co.; S. W. Ind.; 398 □; p. 21,529; ☉ Mt. Vernon.
Po"si-do'ni-us, pos'i-dō'ni-us [–135? 51], Syrian stoic; settled in Rome; author. **Po-sei-dō'ni-os**; [Gr.].
Po-sil'li-po, pō-sil'li-pō, hill; N. W. Naples; its grotto an anc. tunnel 2,265 ft. l.; other tunnels; Rom. antiq. **Po"sil-lip'o**, =.
Pos"tel', pos'tel'. **1. Guil"laume'** [1503?–1581], Fr. Orientalist; wandering visionary. **2. Karl** [Sobr.], Charles Seufsfield; [1793–1864], editor; novelist.
Pos"til'lon' de Long'ju'meau', pos'tē'lyōñ' də lōñ'zhü'mō', opera by Charles Adolphe Adam.
Pos'ton, Mount, Nev.; 11,977 ft.
Po-ta'ro, pō-tä'rō, riv.; Brit. Guiana to Essequibo Riv., S. Am.
Po-tem'kin, Greg'o-ry A"lex-an'dro-vich, Prince [1736–1791], Rus. gen.; favorite of Catharine II.
Po-teu'zn, pō-teu zū. **1.** Prov.; S. E. Italy; 3,845 □; p. 541,865. **Ba-sil"i-ca'ta**, **2.** Its *; fort. city; p. 18,500.
Pot'gie-ter, Ev'er-hard Jo-han'nes [1808–1875], Danish mystic poet; a founder of the Romantic school.
Po"thier', pō"tyĕr', **Ro"bert' Jo"seph'** [1699–1772], Fr. commentator on Roman law.
Pot'i-dæ'a, pot'i-dī'ə, anc. Corinthian town; Chalcidice, Ægean Sea. **Po-ti-dai'a**; [Gr.].
Pot'i-phar, pot'i-fär [Heb., < Egy.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxxvii
Pot"i-phe'rah pot'i-fī'rə *or* pō-tif'i-rə [Heb., < Egy.; *Bib.*, *Gen.* xli. 45.
Po-toc'ki, pō-tots'kī. **1. Jan, Count** [1761–1815], Polish Slavic historian. **2. Stan'is-las Kost'ka, Count** [1757–1821], Polish statesman. **3. Wac'law** [1622?–1696?], Polish poet.
Po-to'mac, riv.; Alleghany Mts., W. Va., to Chesapeake Bay; l. 350 m.
Po-to'si, pō-tō'sī *or* pō'tō-sē'. **1.** Dept.; W. Bolivia, S. Am.; 52,084 □; p. 229,100. **2.** Its *; cml. city; p. 11,941; 13,000 ft. above sea-level; silver-mining.
Po-to'si, Cer'ro de, cher'rō dē, mt.; Bolivia; 15,381 ft.
Pots'dam, **1.** pots'dām. City; * of Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 54,125; imperial palace. **2.** pots'dam. Vil.; St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; p. 3,961.
Pott, pot. 1. Au'gust Fried'rich [1802–1887], Ger. comparative philologist. **2. Per'ci-val** [1713–1788], Eng. surgeon; author.
Pot"ta-wat'ta-mie, pet'ə-wet'ə-mī. **1.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 900 □; p. 47,430; ☉ Council Bluffs. **2.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 848 □; p. 17,722; ☉ Westmoreland.
Pot'ter. 1. A-lon'zo [1800–1865], Am. divine; Prot. Epis. bp. of Pa. **2. Cip'ri-an'i** [1792–1871], Eng. harmonic composer. **3. Haz'ard Ar'nold** [1811–1869], Am. abdominal surgeon. **4. Ho-ra'ti-o** [1802–1887], Am. divine; bro. of Alonzo; Prot. Epis. bp. of N. Y. **5. John** [1674–1747], Eng. divine; abp. of Canterbury; *Archæologia Græca*. **6. Lou'is Jo'seph An"toine' de** [1786–1859], Belg. historian; promoter of revolt from the Netherlands. **7. Paul** [1625–1654], Dutch animal-painter. **8.** Co.; cen. S. Dak.; 900 □; p. 2,910; ☉ Gettysburg. **9.** Co.; N. Pa.; 1,070 □; p. 22,788; ☉ Coudersport. **10.** Co.; Panhandle, Tex.; 900 □; p. 849; ☉ Amarillo.
Pot'ter-ies, The, dist.; Stafford co., Eng.; 9 × 3 m.; from Turnstall to Stoke-on-Trent; seat of ceramic industry.
Pot'ton, vil.; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 1,907.
Potts'town, bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; on Schuylkill Riv.; p. 13,285; iron-works.
Potts'ville, min. & mfg. bor.; ☉ of Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 14,117.
Pot"vin', pō"vañ', **Charles** [1818–], Belg. poet; leader of new national literary school.
Pou"chet', pū'shĕ', **Fe"lix' Ar"chi"mède'** [1800–1872], Fr. zoologist.
Pough-keep'sie, po-kip'si, city; ☉ of Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 22,206; Vassar College.
Pouil"let', pū'lyĕ', **Claude Ser"vais' Mat"thi"as'** [1791–1868], Fr. physicist; meteorologist.
Pou"jou"lat', pū'zhū'lä', **Jean Jo"seph' Fran"çois'** [1808–1880], Fr. Orientalist; historian.
Poul'ton-with-Sea'comb, t.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 14,889.
Pounds, John [1766–1839], Eng. founder of ragged schools.
Pour"ta"les', pūr'tä'lĕ', **Lou"is' Fran"çois' de** [1824–1880], Swiss nat. in Am.
Pous"sin', pū'sañ'. **1. Gas"par'** [1613–1675], Fr. painter; nephew of Nicolas; originally Gaspar Dughet; assumed his uncle's name. **2. Ni"co"las'** [1594–1665], Fr. historical painter.
Po-vo'a de Var-zim', pō-vō'ä dē vär-zīñ', town; Entre-Minhoe-Douro prov., Pg.; p. 10,365.
Pow'der Riv'er, **1.** Bighorn Mts., Wyo., to Yellowstone Riv.; E. Mont.; l. 350 m. **2.** Blue Mts. to Snake Riv., Ore.; l. 150 m.
Pow'ell, **1. Ba'den** [1796–1860], Eng. physicist; liberal churchman; author. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ky.; 144 □; p. 4,698; ☉ Stanton.
Pow'ell, Mount, Park Range, Col.; 13,398 ft.
Pow'er, Ty'rone [1795–1841], Irish actor.
Pow'ers, **1. Hi'ram** [1805–1873], Am. sculptor; *Eve; Greek Slave*. **2. Ho-ra'ti-o Nel'son** [1826–1890], Am. poet; critic.
Pow"e-shiek', pau'ə-shīk', co.; S. E. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,394; Montezuma.
Pow"ha-tan', pau'ə-tan'. **1.** [–1618] Chief of several Indian tribes in Va. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Va.; 255 □; p. 6,791; ☉ Powhatan.
Pow'nall, Thom'as [1720–1805], Eng. ant.; Gov. of Mass.
Pow"-Ting', pau'-ting', viceroyal town, China; 95 m. S. W. Peking.
Po"-Yang', pō'-yäng', lake; N. Kiangsi prov., China; 80 × 40 m.
Poyn'ings, poin'ingz, **Sir Ed'ward** [–1512], author of law imposing Eng. legislation on Ireland.
Po-za're-vatz. See PASSAROWITZ.
Poz'zo, pot'sō, **Mi-che'le**, See FRA DIAVOLO.
Poz'zo di Bor'go, di bōr'gō, **Car'lo An-dre'a, Count** [1764–1842], Corsican diplomat; foe of Napoleon I.
Poz"zu-o'li, pot-sū-ō'lī, city; 7 m. W. of Naples, It.; p. 11,967; Rom. ruins, etc. **Pu"te-o'li**, =.
P. P., Clerk of this Par'ish [ARBUTHNOT *Memoirs*], a fictitious author of the Memoirs, travestying Burnet's *History of My Own Times*.
Pra"dier', prä'dyĕ', **Jacques** [1792–1852], Fr. sculptor.
Pradt, prät, **Do"mi"nique' Du"four' de** [1759–1837], abbé; Fr. prelate; ambassador; political memoirs.
Praed, prēd, **Win'throp Mack-worth'** [1802–1839], Eng. poet; essayist; writer of society verse (*vers de société*).
Præ-nes'te, pri-nes'tē. Same as PALESTRINA.
Prague, prēg, city; * of Bohemia, Austria; on the Moldau; p. 184,109.
Prah"ran', prä'rän', city; Victoria, Austral.; p. 37,820.
Prai'rie, prē'ri, co.; E. cen. Ark.; 658 □; p. 11,374; ☉ Des Arc.
Prai'rie du Chien, prē'ri du shin, city; ☉ of Crawford co., Wis.; p. 3,131.
Prai'rie State, Illinois.
Pram, prām, **Chris'ti-an Heu'rik-sen** [1756–1821], Norwegian poet; dramatist.
Pran-hi'ta, prän-hi'tä, riv.; Berar prov., Deccan, Brit. Ind.; to Godavery Riv.
Pras"lin', prä'lăñ', **Duc de** [1712–1785], Cesar Gabriel de Choiseul, Fr. statesman; general.
Pra'tas, prä'tŭs, group of islets and shoals; China Sea; 260 m. S. W. of Formosa.
Pra'ti, prä'tī, **Gio-van'ni** [1815–1884], It. poet; senator.
Pra'to, prä'tō, walled city; Firenze prov., It.; p. 15,510.
Pratt, prat. **1. Charles** [1830–1891], Am. oil-merchant; founded Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. **2. Or'son** [1811–1881], Mormon apostle. **3. Par'ley Par'ker** [1807–1857], Mormon author; poet; apostle. **4. Zn'dock** [1812–1871], founded Prattsville, N. Y.; in Congress noted advocate of cheap postage, etc. **5.** Co.; N. W. cen. S. Dak.; 1,220 □; p. 23. **6.** Co.; S. Kan.; 720 □; p. 8,118. **7.** Its ⊙; p. 1,418.
Pratt City, town; Jefferson co., Ala.; p. 1,946.
Prax-ag'o-ras, prax-ag'o-ras, Gr. physician of Kos; fl. –300. **Pra-xa-go'ras**; [Gr.].
Prax-it'el-es, prax-it'el-ēz. See PRAXITELEAN, in vocab.
Pre-ang'er, prē-äng'gr, Dutch residency, S. W. Java; p. 1,247,717.
Preb'le, preb'l. **1. Ed'ward** [1761–1807], Am. commodore; assailed Tripolitan pirates in 1804. **2. George Hen'ry** [1816–1885], Am. commodore. **3.** Co.; S. W. Ohio; 432 □; p. 23,421; * Eaton.
Pre"je-val'ski, prē"jĕ-vāl'skī, **Nich'o-las** [1839–1888], Rus. traveler in central Asia and Mongolia.
Prel'ler, prel'ĕr. **1. Fried'rich** [1804–1878], Ger. painter. **2. Lud'wig** [1809–1861], Ger. mythologist.
Pren'tice, pren'tis, **George Den'i-son** [1802–1870], Am. journalist; wit.
Pren'tiss, pren'tis. **1. E-liz'a-beth** (*née* Payson) [1818–1878], author of books for youth; *Stepping Heavenward*. **2. Sar'gent Smith** [1808–1850], Am. lawyer of Miss.; orator; wit. **3.** Co.; N. E. Miss.; 415 □; p. 13,679; ☉ Booneville.
Prenz'lau, prents'lau, agr. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 17,281. **Prenz'low**, =.
Prep'a-ris Is'lands, bet. Andaman Isls. and Pegu, Bay of Bengal, Burma.
Pre'rau, prē'rau, town; Moravia prov., Austria; p. 10,985.
Pres'burg, town; Hungary; 40 m. from Vienna; p. (1881) 52,144. **Po"zsony'**; **Press'burg**, =.
Pres'cot, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 6,745.
Pres'cott, **1. Will'iam Hick'ling** [1796–1859], Am. historian of Sp. conquests in S. Am. **2. Will'iam** [1725–1795], Am. colonel; commanded at Bunker Hill, Mass. **3.** Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 500 □; p. 24,175; * L'Original. **4.** Pt. of entry; on St. Lawrence Riv.; Grenville co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,919. **5.** City; ☉ of Yavapai co., Ariz.; p. 1,759.

Presh'o, co.: S. cen. S. Dak.; 1,185 □; p. 181.
Pres'i-den-cy, div.; Bengal, Madras & Bombay, Brit. Ind.
Pre-si'di-o, pre-sī'di-ō, co.; W. Tex.; 3,470 □; p. 1,698.
Presque Isle. 1. presc fil. Co.; N. E. lower Mich.; 715 □; p. 4,887; ⊙ Rogers City. **2.** presc isl. Town; Aroostook co., Me.; p. 3,046.
Pres"sen"sé', pré"sän"sā'; **Ed"mond' de** [1824–1891], Fr. Prot. preacher; religious hist.
Pres'to [Sobr.], Jonathan Swift; so called by the Duchess of Shrewsbury.
Pres'ton. 1. Thom'as Scott [1825–1891], Monsignor; Am. R. C. controversialist. **2. Will'iam C.** [1794–1860], U. S. Senator (S. C.); educator. **3.** Co.; N. cen. W. Va.; 709 □; p. 20,355; ⊙ Kingwood. **4.** Mfg. bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 111,686. **5.** Town; New London co., Conn.; p. 2,555. **6.** Vil.; Waterloo co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,843.
Pres"ton-pans', coast town; Haddington co., Scot.; p. 2,623; Highland partizans of the Pretender def. govt. troops, 1745.
Pres'ton Quar'ter, vil.; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 7,551.
Prest'wich, prest'wich, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; 4 m. N. of Manchester; p. 10,485.
Pre'ti, prā'tī, **Mat-ti'a** [1613–1699], Sicilian painter.
Pre'to, prā'tō. **1.** Riv.; Minas-Geraes state to Paranhiba do Sul, Brazil; l. 150 m. **2.** Riv.; Goyaz state to Maranhão Riv., Brazil; l. 150 m.
Pre-to'ri-a, pre-tō'ri-ą, city; ✱ of Transvaal, S. Afr.; white p. 5,000.
Preuss, prois, **Jo'hann Da'vid Erd'mann** [1785–1868], Ger. historian of Frederick the Great.
Pre've-sa, prā'vē-są, fort. town; S. W. Janina vilayet, Turkey in Eur.; p. 6,000. **Pre-vi'sa‡.**
Prev'ost, prev'ŏst, **Sir George** [1767–1816], Eng. Gov.-Gen. of Canada; def. at Plattsburgh, N. Y., 1814.
Pré"vost', prā'vō'. **1. Lou"is' Con"stant'** [1787–1856], Fr. geologist. **2. Pierre** [1751–1839], Swiss physicist; Prévost's law. See LAW, in vocab. **3. Pierre** [1764–1823], Fr. landscape-painter; invented the panorama.
Pré"vost' d'Ex'iles', prā'vō' dec'sīl', **An"toine' Fran"çois'** [1697–1763], Abbé Prévost; Fr. monk; novelist; *Manon Lescaut.*
Pré"vost'-Pa"ra"dol', -pą'rą'dōl', **Lu"ci"en' A"una"tole'** [1829–1870], Fr. journalist; diplomatist.
Prey'er, prąi'gr, **Jo"hann Wil'helm** [1803–1889], Ger. painter.
Pri'am, prąi'am [*Gr. Legend*], last king of anc. Troy; slain by Pyrrhus when the city was taken. **Pri'a-mos‡** [Gr.]
Pri"bi-lof' Is'lands, prī'bi-lef', group off Alaska, Bering Sea, U. S.; seal-islands.
Pri'bram, prī'brām, min. town; 48 m. S. W. of Prague, Bohemia, Austria; p. 11,020; silver.
Price, prąis. **1. Bon'a-my** [1807–1888], Eng. economist. **2. Rich'ard** [1723–1791], Eng. preacher; moralist; actuary tables. **3. Ster'ling** [1809–1867], Am. Confed. soldier; Gov. of Mo. **4.** Co.; N. Wis.; 1,160 □; p. 5,288; ⊙ Phillips.
Prich'ard, prich'ard, **James Cowles** [1786–1848], Eng. ethnologist; *Physical History of Man.*
Pride, Thom'as [—1658], Eng. Cromwellian col.; executed "Pride's Purge." See PURGE, in vocabulary.
Prid'eaux, prid'ō, **Hum'phrey** [1648–1724], Eng. dean; expounder of Biblical prophecy.
Prid'win, King Arthur's shield. **Pri'wen‡.**
Pri-e'go, prī-ē'gō, town; Cordoba prov., Spain; p. 15,674.
Priess'nitz, pris'nits, **Vin'cenz** [1790–1851], Austrian; founder of hydropathy.
Priest'ley, prist'lę, **Jo'seph** [1733–1804], Eng. chemist; heterodox theologian; discoverer of oxygen.
Pri-lu'ki, prī-lū'kī, town; Poltava govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 15,231; tobacco.
Prim, prim, **Ju-an'** [1814–1870], Sp. marshal; deposed Isabella; restorer of the monarchy; assassinated; "king-maker."
Prime, praim, **Sam'u-el I"re-næ'us** [1812–1885], Am. Presbyterian journalist; traveler; author.
Pri-me'ro, prī-mē'rō, riv.; Arg. Rep., S. Am.; l. 130 m.
Pri"mor-skay'a, prī"mor-skoi'ą, govt.; Amur region, E. Siberia; 715,982 □; p. 102,786; ✱ Nikolaevsk. **Mar'i-time Prov'ince‡.**
Prince, prins. **1. Thom'as** [1687–1758], Am. divine; hist. **2.** Co.; N. W. Prince Edward Island, Can.; 737 □; p. 36,000; ✱ Summerside.
Prince Ed'ward. 1. Co. & isl.; S. Ont. prov., Can.; 374 □; p. 18,889; ✱ Picton. **2.** Co.; S. Va.; 348 □; p. 14,694; ⊙ Farmville.
Prince Ed'ward Is'land, prov.; Can., in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 2,134 □; p. 109,078; ✱ Charlottetown.
Prince George. 1. Co.; S. Md.; 480 □; p. 26,080; ⊙ Upper Marlboro. **2.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 268 □; p. 7,872; ⊙ Prince George Court-House.
Prince of Dark'ness, Satan.
Prince of De-struc'tion [Sobr.], Tamerlane.
Prince of Gram-ma'ri-ans [Sobr.], Apollonius of Alexandria; fl. —250.
Prince of Li'ars [Sobr.], a name applied by Cervantes to Fernão Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese traveler of the 16th century.
Prince of Phy-si'cians [Sobr.], Avicenna.
Prince of Po'ets [Sobr.], Edmund Spenser, so called on his tomb in Westminster Abbey.
Prince of the A-pos'tles [*R. C. Ch.*], St. Peter; in the plural, Saints Peter and Paul.
Prince of the Peace [Sobr.], Don Manuel de Godoy; negotiated the Treaty of Basel, with France, 1795.
Prince of Wales, Cape, Alas.; most W. point of Am. continent, and E. limit of Bering Strait.
Prince of Wales Is'land. 1. Isl.; coast of S. Alaska; l. 120 m.; chief of archipelago of same name. **2.** Same as PENANG.
Prince of Wales Is'lands, in Torres Strait, off Cape York; Queensland, Australia.
Prince Pret'ty-man [BUCKINGHAM *The Rehearsal*], lover of Cloris; at times a fisher's boy & at times a prince.
Prince Re'gent In'let, strait from Gulf of Boothia to Lancaster Sound; arctic Can.
Prince's Is'land, in Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, W. Afr.; 10 × 5 m.; p. with St. Thomas Isl., 21,040; chief town, San Antonio; Portuguese mil. station.
Prin'ces' Is'lands, 9 isls.; E. Sea of Marmora; chief isl., Prinkipo; resort for Greeks.
Prin'cess Anne, co.; S. E. Va.; 270 □; p. 9,510; ⊙ Princess Anne Court-House.
Prin'cess Char'lotte Bay, E. coast of Cape York, Queensland, Australia.
Prin'cess Roy'al Is'land, off cen. coast of Brit. Columbia, Can.; 60 × 20 m.
Prince'ton, prins'tun. **1.** Bor.; Mercer co., N. J.; p. 3,442; College of N. J. & Presb. theol. seminary. **2.** City; ⊙ of Bureau co., Ill.; p. 3,396. **3.** City; ⊙ of Gibson co., Ind.; p. 3,046. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Caldwell co., Ky.; p. 1,857. **5.** Town; Mercer co., Mo.; p. 1,410.
Prince'ton, Mount, Saguache range, cen. Col.; 14,196 ft.
Prince Will'iam, co.; N. E. Va.; 357 □; p. 9,805; ⊙ Brentsville.
Prin'gle, prin'gl. **1. Sir John** [1707–1782], Eng. army & court surgeon. **2. Thom'as** [1789–1834], Scot. minor poet; antislavery journalist in S. Africa.
Prin'sep, James [1800–1840], Eng. East-India antiquary.
Pri'or, prąi'or, **Mat'thew** [1664–1721], Eng. humorous poet; diplomatist.
Pri'pet, prī'pet, riv.; Minsk govt. to Dnieper Riv.; Rus. in Eur.; l. 350 miles.
Pris'ca [Gr., ancient; *Bib.*], Priscilla.
Pris'cian, prish'yan, Latin grammarian; fl. 6th century.
Pris-cil'la, pri-sil'ą [Gr., < L., somewhat ancient. **D. Pris-cil'la,** pris-sil'ą; F. **Pri"scille',** pri'sīl'; It. **Pri-sci'lla,** pri-sci'lą; L. **Pris-cil'la**‡. **1.** [*Bib.*] A female disciple; wife of Aquila. **2.** [LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish.*] A maid courted by John Alden as proxy for Standish, but who marries Alden; a real person.
Pris-cil'li-an. See PRISCILLIANIST, in vocabulary.
Pris'on-er of Chil'lon' [Sobr.], François de Bonnivard.
Pris-rend', pris-rend', town; N. Monastir vilayet, Turkey in Eur.; p. 39,000.
Pris-ti'na, pris-ti'nā, fort. town; Kossovo vilayet, Turkey in Eur.; p. 8,000.
Pritch'ard, prich'ard, **An'drew** [—1882], Eng. biologist; microscopist.
Prje-val'ski. Same as PREJEVALSKI.
Prit'tle-well, prit'l-wel, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 12,333.
Pri"vat'-Des"cha"nel', prī'vą'-dē'shą'nel', **Au"gus"tine'** [1821–1883], Fr. phys.; math.
Pro'bus, Mar'cus Au-re'li-us [235?–282], a virtuous Roman emperor; murdered by his troops.
Pro"cac-ci'ni, prō'cąt-chī'nī. **1. Ca-mil'lo** [1546–1626], Bolognese painter. **2. Giu'li-o Ce-sa're** [1548–1626], It. painter; Milan; brother of preceding.
Proch'o-rus, prec'ō-rus [Gr.; *Bib.*, *Acts* vi, 5. **Pro'chorus‡** [Gr.].
Pro"cida, prō'chī-dą. **1. Gio-van'ni** [1225?–1302?], It. patriot; leader of Sicilian Vespers. **2.** Isl.; N. W. Bay of Naples, It.; l. 3 m.; p. 14,000.
Pro'clus [411?–485], Gr. theosophical Neoplatonist. **Pro'klos‡** [Gr.].
Proc'ne, prec'nę [*Gr. Myth.*], daughter of King Pandion; turned into a swallow. **Pro'knē‡** [Gr.].
Pro'cop, prō'cep, **An'drew** [1380–1434], Bohemian Hussite leader.
Pro-co'pi-us, [500–565?], Byzantine historian; chronicler of Justinian's court. **Pro-ko'pi-os‡** [Gr.].
Pro'cris [*Gr. Myth.*], wife of Cephalus.
Pro-crus'tes. See PROCRUSTEAN, in vocabulary.
Proc'ter. 1. Ad'e-laide Anne [1825–1864], Eng. poet.; dau. of B. W. **2. Bry'an Wal'ler** [1787–1874], Eng. minor poet. **Bar'ry Corn'wall‡.**
Proc'tor. 1. Rich'ard An'tho-ny [1834–1888], Eng. astron.; popular lecturer. **2.** T.; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 1,758.
Pro-found' Doc'tor [Sobr.], Thomas Bradwardine.
Pro-gre'so, prō-gre'sō, spt.; Yucatan state, Mex.
Pro-ko'po-vitch", prō-kō'pō-vich', **The-oph'a-nes** [—1681], Rus. bp. of Pskov; author of Rus. Church Code.
Pro"logh', prō"lōg', mts.; Dinaric Alps; E. of Dalmatia, Austria; highest summit, 6,332 ft. **Prod"log'‡.**
Prome, prōm. **1.** Dist.; Pegu div., Burma; 2,887 □; p. 325,000. **2.** Its ✱; on Irrawadi Riv.; p. 30,000.
Pro"ny', prō"nī', **Gas"pard' Claire Fran"çois' Ma"rie' Riché de** [1755–1839], Fr. eng.; math.
Pro-per'ti-us, prō-pęr'shi-us, **Sex'tus** [—14?], Rom. elegiac poet.
Proph'et of the Syr'i-ans [Sobr.], Ephraem Syrus [—378], a father of the Church of Antioch.
Pros"ku-rov', pres'kū-rov', town; Podolia govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 11,751.
Pros'pect. 1. City; Adelaide co., S. Austral.; p. 3,813. **2.** Town; N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,075.
Pros'pe-ro [SHAKESPEARE *Tempest*], duke of Milan; shipwrecked on an island where he works enchantments; father of Miranda.
Pros"per' of A"qui"taine', pres'pār' ov ą"cwi'tēn', Gallo-Rom. Augustinian theologian; fl. 5th cent. **St. Pros'per‡.**
Pross'nitz, pres'nits, mfg. town; Moravia prov., Austria; p. 18,417.
Pro-tag'o-ras, pro-tag'o-ras [—490?–415?], Gr. Sophist philosopher; accused of atheism. **Prō-ta-go'ras‡** [Gr.].
Pro-tes"i-la'us, pro-tes'i-lē'us [*Gr. Myth.*], husband of Laodamia; first Greek to fall at the siege of Troy; restored for a brief time to his wife; they perish together. **Prō-te-si'la-os‡** [Gr.].
Prot'es-tant Duke [Sobr.], James, duke of Monmouth.
Prot'es-tant Pope [Sobr.], Pope Clement XIV.
Prot'o-tog'e-nes, prō-toj'e-nīz, Gr. painter of Rhodes; fl. —4th cent. **Prō-to-ge'nēs‡** [Gr.].
Prou'dhon', prū'dōn'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste' Vic"tor'** [1758–1838], Fr. jurist; writer on usufruct. **2. Pierre Jo"seph'** [1809–1865], Fr. socialistic philosopher.
Prout, prout. **1. Sam'u-el** [1783–1852], Eng. painter in water-colors. **2. Will'iam** [1786–1850], Eng. pathological chemist.
Pro"vence', prō'vŏns', former prov. of Fr.; now Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and part of Vaucluse depts. See PROVENÇAL, in vocabulary.
Prov'i-dence. 1. Isl.; 240 m. N. E. of Madagascar; Indian Ocean. **2.** Co.; N. R. I.; 440 □; p. 255,123. **3.** Its ✱, & ✱ of the State; cml. city & port of entry; p. 132,146. **4.** Vil.; Mecklenburg co., N. C.; p. with tp., 2,499. **5.** Vil.; Sumter co., S. C.; p. with tp., 2,333.
Prov'ince-town, town; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. 4,642.
Prov'ince Welles'ley, welz'lę, Straits Settlements, Malay peninsula; 270 □; p. 71,000; pt. of Penang settlement.
Pro"vins', prō'vaṅ', town; Seine-et-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 7,888; anc. ruins; roses, incorrectly called *Provence* roses.
Pro'vo Cit'y, prō'vō, ⊙ of Utah co., Utah; p. 5,159.
Pro'vo Peak, mt.; Wasatch Mts., Utah; 11,000 ft.
Prow'ers, prau'ęrz, co.; S. E. Col.; 1,650 □; p. 1,969; ⊙ Lamar.
Pru-den'ti-us, pru-den'shi-us, **Mar'cus Au-re'lius Clem'ens** [348–], Spanish Rom. Christian poet.
Pru"dhon', prū'dōn', **Pierre Paul** [1758–1823], Fr. historical painter.
Pru'si-as I., prū'shi-as, king of Bithynia; surrendered Hannibal to Rome; fl. —3d century. **Prou-si'as‡** [Gr.].
Prus'sia, prush'ya *or* prū'shi-a, kingdom; E. cen. Eur.; 136,076 □; p. 29,957,367; ✱ Berlin.
Pruth prūth, riv.; Galicia, Austria, to Danube Riv. at Rumanian boundary; l. 320 m.
Pryune, prin. Will'iam [1600–1669], Eng. Puritan controversialist; jurist.
Psal'ma-nan'zar, sal'ma-nē'zar [Pseud.], **George** [1679? 1763], Eng. impostor. **The For-mo'san‡.**
Psi"lo-ra'ti, psī'lō-rū'tī, mt.; Isl. of Crete, Mediterranean; 7,674 ft. **I'da‡.**
Psi-ol', psi-ōl', riv.; Kursk govt., to Dnieper Riv.; l. 300 m.
Pskov, pskov. **1.** Lake; Pskov govt., Rus. in Eur.; 50 × 13 m. **2.** Govt.; E. cen. Russia; 17,069 □; p. 1,019,000. **3.** Its ✱; p. 21,684. **Pskoff‡.**
Ptar'mi-gan Peak, tär'mi-gun, mt.; Williams range, Grand co., Col.; 13,200 ft.
Ptchui'sko, pchūi'skō. **1.** Lake; N. W. Yeneseisk govt., Siberia; 35 × 15 m. **2.** Riv.; outlet of lake to Arctic Ocean; l. 150 m.
Ptich, ptich, riv.; Minsk govt., Rus. in Europe; l. 200 m. to Pripet Riv.
Ptol"e-ma'is, tol'ę-mē'is [Gr.; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*], Acho or Acre (Syrian city). **Pto-le-ma-is'‡** [Gr.].
Ptol'e-mee, tol'ę-mī [Gr.; *Apocrypha*]. **Ptol"e-mæ'us‡; Ptol"e-me'us‡.**
Ptol'e-my, tol'ę-mi [Gr., mighty in war. **D. Pto"le-me'us,** ptō"lę-mē'us; F. **Pto"lé"mée',** ptō"lē"mē'; G. **Pto"le-ma'us,** ptō"lę-mā'us; Gr. **Pto-le-mai'os‡** It. **To"lo-me'o,** tō"lō-mē'ō; L. **Ptol"o-mæ'us**]. **1.** Any one of several Egyptian kings. (1) **P. I.,"Soter"** [—283], Gr. gen. under Alexander the Great; founded Ptolemaic dynasty. (2) **P. II., "Philadelphus"** [—309–247], founded library at Alexandria. (3) **P. III., "Euergetes"** [—222], overthrew Syria and Babylonia. (4) **P. V., "Epiphanes"** [—200–181], invoked Rom. protection; married Cleopatra, dau. of Antiochus; poisoned. (5) **P. XI., "Auletes"** [—51], father of the famous Cleopatra. **2. Clau'di-us** [—162?], Alexandrian geographer; astronomer. See PTOLEMAIC, in vocabulary.
Pu'ah, pū'ą [Heb., utterance; *Bib.*], **Pu'a‡.**
Pub-lic'o-la, Pub'li-us Va-lé'ri-us, Rom. consul; gave laws to the republic; prob. killed at Regillus, —496.
Pub'li-us [Pen-name], Alex. Hamilton, in *The Federalist.*
Pub'na. See PABNA.
Puc"ci-not'ti, pūt'chī-not'tī, **Fran-ces'co** [1794–1872], It. physician; transl. of Aretæus.
Pu"-Ching"-Hi-en', pū'-ching'-hī-en', town; Fukien prov., China; p. 10,000.
Pück'ler-Mus'kau, püc'lęr-mus'kau, **Her'man Lud'wig Hein'rich, Prince von** [1785–1871], author of travels.
Pu'dens, pū'dens [L.; Gr. **Pon-dēs'‡**; *Bib.*], *2 Tim.* iv, 21.
Pud'sey, pud'sę, town; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 13,444.
Pueb'la, pweb'lą *or* pū-eb'lą. **1.** State; W. cen. Mexico; 12,204 □; p. 839,125. **2.** Its ✱; p. 110,000.
Pueb'lo, pweb'lō. **1.** Co.; S. E. cen. Col.; 2,400 □; p. 31,491. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 24,558.
Puen'te Na"ci-o-nal', pwen'tē nā"si-ō-nāl', town; Santander dept., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 12,000.
Puer'to Ca-bel'lo, pwer'tō cā-vel'yō, spt.; Carabobo state, Venez.; p. 10,145; on Caribbean Sea.
Puer'to de Co-quim'bo. Same as COQUIMBO.
Puer'to de San'ta Ma-rí'a, de sān'tą mā-rī'ą, spt.; Cadiz prov., S. Spain; p. 22,125.
Puer'to De"se-a'do, dē"sē-ā'dō, estuary of Desire Riv., E. cen. Patagonia, Arg. Rep., S. Am.
Puer'to Monti, ment, town; Llanqui prov., Chile; p. 15,690.
Puer'to Pla'ta, plą'tą, chief spt.; San Domingo rep., Haiti Isl.; p. 15,000.
Puer'to Prin'ci-pe, prin'si-pē, cml. city; S. E. prov. of Cuba; p. 46,641.
Puer'to Ri'co, rī'cō, isl.; 75 m. E. of Haiti; Sp. W. Indies; 3,550 □; p. 806,708; ✱ San Juan. **Por'to Ri'co‡.**
Puer'to Vi-e'jo, vi-ē'nō, town; ✱ of Manabi prov., Ecuador, S. Am.; p. 10,000.
Puf'fen-dorf, pūf'fen-dōrf, **Sa'mu-el von, Baron** [1632–1694], Ger. jurist; Swedish state councilor. **Pu'fendorf‡.**
Pu"gat-chef', pū'gą-chef', **Ye-me'li-an** [1726–1775], Rus. Cossack impostor; personated Paul III.
Pu"get', pū"zhē', **Pierre** [1622–1694], Fr. sculptor; painter.
Pu'get Sound, pū'jet, an inland sea; N. W. Wash., U. S.; connects with Strait of Juan de Fuca.
Pugh, pū, **Will'iam Ow'en** [1759–1835], Welsh antiquary; lexicographer.
Pu'gin, pū'jin, **Au-gus'tus Wel'by** [1812–1852], Eng. architect; author.
Pu"jol', pū'zhōl', **Al"ex"an'dre De-nis' A"bel'** [1787–1861], Fr. historical painter; academician. **A"bel' de Pu"jol'‡.**
Pul, pul [Heb., strong; *Bib.*].
Pu-las'ki, pu-lās'kī. **1. Ca"si-mir', Count** [1748–1779]; Polish soldier; exile; Am. Revolutionary gen.; killed at siege of Savannah. **2.** piu-las'ki. Co.; cen. Ark.; 883 □; p. 47,329; ⊙ Little Rock. **3.** Co.; S. cen. Ga.; 435 □; p. 16,559; ⊙ Hawkinsville. **4.** Co.; S. Ill.; 190 □; p. 11,355; ⊙ Mound City. **5.** Co.; N. W. Ind.; 430 □; p. 11,233. ⊙ Winamac. **6.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ky.; 870 □; p. 27,731; ⊙ Somerset. **7.** Co.; S. cen. Mo.; 520 □; p. 9,387; ⊙ Waynesville. **8.** Co.; S. W. part of Va.; 345 □; p. 12,790; ⊙ Newbern. **9.** Town; ⊙ of Giles co., Tenn.; p. 2,274. **10.** Town; Pulaski co., Va.; p. 2,112. **11.** Vil.; Oswego co., N. Y.; p. 1,517.
Pul'ci, pūl'chī, **Lu-i'gi** [1432–1484?], It. mock-heroic poet.
Pul-gar', pūl-gār', **Her-nan'do del** [1436?–1490?], Sp. historiographer to Ferdinand & Isabella.
Pul"i-cat', pūl'i-cāt', isl. & town; 20 m. N. of Madras; p. 4,927; first Dutch station in India.
Pull'man, pul'mąn, industrial model settlement; 14 m. S. Chicago Court-House, Ill.; pt. of the city; car-works; 6,000 operatives.
Pul"szky, pūl'ski, **Fran'cis Au-re'li-us** [1814–], Hungarian exile; author.
Pulte'ney, pult'nę, **Will'iam** [1682–1764], earl of Bath, Eng. Whig politician; author.
Pul-to'wa, pūl-tō'wd. Same as POLTAVA.
Pul'tusk, pūl'tūsk, town; 32 m. N. of Warsaw, Russian Poland; p. 19,946.
Pul-wul', pul-wul', town; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 13,000.
Pu'na, pū'nd. **1.** Dist.; Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 5,348 □; p. 900,621. **2.** Its ✱ and military ✱ of Deccan; p. 161,390. **3.** Isl.; Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. Am.; 30 × 10 m. **4.** Dist.; Hawaii Isl., Pacific Ocean.
Pungh, punj, rajaship; Kashmir, Brit. Ind.; 1,600 □; p. 78,000; ✱ Pungh.
Pung'we, riv.; Lourenço Marques, Pg. E. Afr.; Brit. waterway to Manicaland for 200 m.
Pun-jab', pun-jāb'. **1.** Brit. administrative province; N. W. India; 110,667 □; p. 20,866,847; ✱ Lahore. **2.** Feudatory native states; 35,817 □; p. 4,256,670. **Pan-jab'‡.**
Pun'na, pun'nd, native state; Bundelkhand, India; 648 □; p. 67,000; ✱ Punna; diamond-mines.
Pu'no, pū'nō. **1.** Dept.; S. E. Peru; 39,743 □; p. 256,594. **2.** Its ✱; p. 6,000; on Lake Titicaca; alt. 12,870 ft.
Pu'non, pū'non [Heb., ore-pit; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 42, 43.
Pun'shon, pun'shọn, **Will'iam Mor'ley** [1824–1881], Eng. Wesleyan; orator; author.
Pun'ta A-re'nas, pūn'tą ą-rā'nās. **1.** Spt.; on Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Cen. Am.; p. 8,000. **2.** Town; ✱ of Magallanes Ter., Chile, S. Am.; penal settlement; on Str. of Magellan.
Punt Prí'thi Ní'dhi, punt prith'ī nī'dhī, state; Satara dist., Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 213 □; est. p. 69,000.
Punx"a-taw'ney, punx'ą-tą'nę, bor.; Jefferson co., Pa.; p. 2,792; coal-mines.
Pu"ra-ce', pū'rą-sē', volc.; cen. Cordillera, S. W. Colombia, S. Am.; 13,719 ft.
Pu"ra-gua', See PALAWAN.
Pur'beck, Isle of, peninsula; Dorset co., Eng.; 12 × 9 m.; quarries.
Pur'cell, pūr'sel. **1. Hen'ry** [1658–1695], Eng. mus. comp. **2. John Bap'tist** [1800–1883], R. C. abp. of Cincinnati.
Pur'chas, pūr'chus, **Sam'u-el** [1577–1626], Eng. editor; collector of travels; *Pilgrimage and Pilgrims.*
Pur'ga-to-ry Peak, mt.; Sangre de Cristo range, S. Col.; 13,719 ft.
Pur'ga-to-ry Riv'er, Purgatory Peak, Bent co., Col.; l. 170 m. to Arkansas River.
Pu-ri', pu-rī', dist.; S. W. Orissa, Brit. Ind.; 2,472 □; p. 769,674; ✱ Jagannath. See JUGGERNAUT, in vocabulary.
Pur'ki-nje, pūr'ki-nyĕ, **Jan E-van"ge-lis'ta** [1787–1869], Bohemian physiologist; translator of Tasso & Schiller.
Pur'ni-ah, pūr'ni-ą. **1.** Dist.; Bhagalpur div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,956 □; p. 1,848,647. **2.** Its ✱; p. 15,016.
Pur'ton, pūr'tun, par.; Wilts co., Eng.; p. 2,432.

Pu'rus″, pū'rŭs', riv.; E. cen. Peru to Amazon Riv.; l. 1,400 m.

Pur'ver, pûr'vẽr. **An'tho-ny** [1702–1777], Eng. Quaker; translator of the Bible.

Pur'wa, pûr'wŭ, town; 35 m. S. W. of Lucknow; Oudh div., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,880.

Pu'sey, pū'zi. **Ed'ward Bou″ve-rie'** [1800–1882], Eng. sacramentarian theologian. See PUSEYISM, in vocab.

Push'kin, pŭsh'kin. **Al″ex-an'der Ser-ge'i-e-vich″** [1799–1837], Rus. poet; dramatist. **Poush'kin‡.**

Puss in Boots, PERRAULT *Contes du Temps Passé*, a marvelous cat that makes the fortune of his master, the marquis of Carabas.

Pu″teaux', pū'tō'. mfg. town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 15,106; suburb of Paris.

Pu-te'o-li, pu-tī'o-lī [*Bib.*], modern Pozzuoli. **Po-ti-o'lo‡:** [Gr.].

Pu'ti-el, pū'ti-ĕl [Heb., God enlightens; *Bib.*], *Ez.* vi, 25.

Put'in-gna'no, pū'ti-nyū'nō, mfg. town; Bari prov., It.; p. 10,000.

Put'in-Bay″, Ottawa co., Ohio; summer resort; Perry def. Brit. fleet, Sept. 10, 1813.

Pu-tiv'l, pū-tvl', town; S. W. Kursk govt., Rus.; p. 10,000.

Put'litz, put'lits. **Gus'tav Hein'rich Gans von** [1821–1899], Ger. author of dramas and tales. **Gans zu Put'litz‡.**

Put'nam, put'nŭm. **1. George Palm'er** [1814–1872], Am. publisher. **2. Is'ra-el** [1718–1790], Am. Revolutionary gen.; noted for daring. **3. Ru'fus** [1738–1824], Am. Revolutionary gen.; pioneer in Ohio, U. S. Surveyor-Gen. **4.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 776 □; p. 11,186; ⊙ Palatka. **5.** Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 335 □; p. 14,842; ⊙ Eatonton. **6.** Co.; N. cen. Ill.; 170 □; p. 4,730; ⊙ Hennepin. **7.** Co.; W. cen. Ind.; 490 □; p. 22,335; ⊙ Greencastle. **8.** Co.; N. Mo.; 542 □; p. 15,365; ⊙ Unionville. **9.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 241 □; p. 14,849; ⊙ Carmel. **10.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 480 □; p. 30,188; ⊙ Ottawa. **11.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 430 □; p. 13,603; ⊙ Cookeville. **12.** Co.; W. W. Va.; 340 □; p. 14,342; ⊙ Winfield. **13.** Town; Windham co., Conn.; p. 6,512.

Put'ney, put'nĭ, par.; Surrey co., Eng.; suburb of London; p. 17,771.

Pütter, put'ẽr. **Jo'hann Ste'phen** [1725–1807], Ger. constitutional historian.

Pu″tu-may'o, pū'tū-mī'ō, riv.; S. W. Colombia; l. 700 m. through Ecuador to Amazon Riv. in Brazil.

Pu'yah [Heb., *Bib.*]. Same as PUAH.

Pu-yall'up, pū-yal'up, town; Pierce co., Wash.; p. 1,732.

Puy″-de-Dôme', pwī'-dŭ-dōm'. **1.** Mt.; Puy-de-Dôme dept., Fr.; 4,806 ft. See PUY, in vocab. **2.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 3,020 □; p. 561,366; ✻ Clermont-Ferrand.

Pwll-he'li, pŭhl-hĕ'lĭ, spt. & bor.; Cardigan Bay, Wales; p. 3,231; summer resort.

Py″at', pĭ'ăt, **Fé″lix'** [1810–1889], Fr. journalist; communist.

Py-att', co.; S. Dak.; 1,510 □; p. 34; Indian Reservation.

Pye, pī. **1. Hen'ry James** [1745–1813], Eng. poet laureate. **2. John** [1782–1874], Eng. landscape-engraver.

Pyg-ma'li-on, pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn [*Gr. Myth.*], a Cyprian sculptor who fell in love with an image of his own carving, to which Venus gave life. **Py-gma-li'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Pyl'a-des, pĭl'a-dēz [*Gr. Legend.*], a friend of Orestes, noted for fidelity. **Py-la'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Pym, pim, **John** [1584–1643], Eng. patriotic & constitutional statesman; impeached Strafford & Laud.

Py'na-ker, pī'nă-kẽr. **A'dam** [1621–1676], Dutch landscape-painter. **Pĭj'na-kẽr‡.**

Pyn'chon, pĭn'chŭn, **Will'iam** [1590–1662], Eng. theol.; a founder of Springfield, Mass.

Pyne, pīn, **James B.** [1800–1870], Eng. landscape-painter.

Pyr'a-mid Peak, 1. Mt., Eldorado co., Cal.; 10,127 ft. **2.** Mt.; Elk Mts., Pitkin co., Col.; 13,885 ft.

Pyr'a-mus, pĭr'a-mŭs [*Gr. Myth.*], the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed himself because of her supposed death; she killed herself with the same weapon on discovering his corpse. **Py'ra-mos‡** [Gr.].

Pyr'e-nees, pĭr'ĕ-nēz, mts.; bet. Fr. & Sp.; l. 270 m.; highest summit, 11,165 ft.

Py″ré″nées'-O″ri″en″tales', pĭ'rĕ'nāz'-ō'rĭ'ŏñ'tăl', dept.; S. Fr.; 1,592 □; p. 210,125; ✻ Perpignan.

Pyr'gos, pĭr'gŏs, town; S. W. Elis; Morea, Greece; p. 12,647.

Pyr-got'el-es, pĭr-gŏt'ĕl-ēz, Gr gem-engraver; fl. —3d cent.

Pyr'itz, pĭr'ĭts, mfg. town; Pomerania prov., Prus.; 25 m. S. E. of Stettin; p. 5,062.

Pyr'mont. See WALDECK-PYRMONT.

Pyr-ox'ene Peak, pĭr-ŏx'ĭn, mt.; Madison co., Montana; 9,000 ft.

Pyr'rha, pĭr'ra [*Gr. Myth.*], daughter of Epimetheus; wife of Deucalion.

Pyr'rho, pĭr'ō. See PYRRHONISM, in vocabulary.

Pyr'rhus, pĭr'ŭs [*Gr.*, red-haired]. **1.** [—318?–272] King of Epirus; invaded Italy; conquered Macedonia. **2.** Same as NEOPTOLEMUS, 1. **Pyr'hos‡** [Gr.].

Py-thag'o-ras, pĭ-thag'ō-răs. See PYTHAGORISM, in vocabulary.

Pyth'e-as of Mas-sil'i-a, Gr. navigator; geog.; fl. —4th cent.

Pyth'i-as, pĭth'ĭ-ăs [*Gr Myth.*], the friend of Damon; more correctly, *Phintias*. See DAMON.

Q

Quack'en-bos, kwak'en-bos. **George Payne** [1826–1881], Am. teacher; author of series of text-books.

Quad'rant Moun'tain, Yellowstone Nat. Park; 10,127 ft.

Quain, kwān. **1. Sir John Rich'ard** [1817–1876], Brit. jurist; *New System of Common Law Procedure*. **2. Jones** [1796–1865], Brit. anatomist; *Elements of Anatomy*. **3. Rich'ard** [1840–1887], Brit. phys.; pres. Royal College of Surgeons. **4. Sir Rich'ard** [1816–1907], Brit. phys.; cousin of the two preceding.

Quak'er Cit'y, Philadelphia; settled by Friends under William Penn.

Quak'er Po'et. **1.** Bernard Barton [1784–1849], Eng. poet; *Metrical Effusions*, etc. **2.** John Greenleaf Whittier.

Quak'er-town, bor.; Bucks co., Pa.; p. 2,169

Quam″pa-nis'sa, kwăm'pă-nis'sŭ, town; Dahomey, W. Afr.; p. 12,000.

Quan'da-ry Peak, mt.; Park Range, Col.; 14,269 ft.

Quang″-See', kwăng'sē'. Same as KWANGSI.

Quang″-Tong', stong'. Same as KWANGTUNG.

Quarles, kwôrlz, **Fran'cis** [1592–1644], Eng. poet; *Emblemes*, etc.

Quar-ne'ro, kwär-nĕ'rō, **Gulf of**, N. E. Adriatic Sea, Austria.

Quar'ry Bank, dist.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 6,732.

Quar'tre-Bras', kär'tr-brä', vil.; Belg.; 10 m. S. E. of Waterloo; held by Wellington against Ney, 1815.

Quar'tre-fages', kär'tr-făzh', **Jean Lou″is' Ar″mand' de** [1810–1892], Fr. nat., ethnol.; *The Human Race*, etc.

Quat″tre-Frères', kär'tr-frâr', Fr., "four brothers", group of rocks islets, belonging to Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Oc.

Quat″tre-mère', kär'tr-mâr', **E″ti″enne' Marc** [1782–1857], Fr. Orientalist; *Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Egypt*, etc.

Quat″tre-mère' de Quin″cy', kär'tr-mâr' dẽ kañ'sē', **An″toine' Chry″so″stome'** [1755–1849], Fr. art-critic; archeologist.

Que″bec', kwĭ'bĕc'. **1.** Prov.; Can.; 227,500 □; p. 1,488,586. **2.** Co.; S. W. part of the prov.; 2,598 □; p. 19,607; ✻ Charlesbourg. **3.** City; ✻ of prov.; p. 63,090.

Que'dah, kĕ'dä, state; Malay penin.; 3,600 □; p. 30,000; ✻ Quedah; p. 8,000. **Ke'dah‡; Ked'da‡.**

Qued'lin-burg, cwed'lin-burg, anc. mfg. town; base of Harz Mts., Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 19,323.

Queen Anne, co.; E. Md.; 352 □; p. 18,461; ⊙ Centreville.

Queen Char'lotte, isl. and group in the S. Pacific Oc.

Queen Char'lotte's Is'lands, group N. of Vancouver Isl.

Queen Char'lotte Sound, between N. Vancouver Isl. and mainland.

Queen Cit'y, Cincinnati; as formerly the cml. metropolis of the western United States.

Queen of Hearts, Sobr.], Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia; dau. of James I. of England.

Queen of the An-til'les, the island of Cuba.

Queen of the East. **1.** Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. **2.** Antioch in Syria; res. of Macedonian kings and Roman governors. **3.** [Rare.] Batavia; Java.

Queen Quint-es'sence. See ENTÉLÉCHIE.

Queens. **1.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 250 □; p. 128,059; ⊙ Jamaica, L. I. **2.** Co.; S. cen. N. B., Can.; 1,500 □; p. 13,847; ✻ Gagetown. **3.** Co.; S. W. Nova Scotia; 1,066 □; p. 10,554; ✻ Liverpool. **4.** Co.; cen. Prince Edward Island; 772 □; p. 42,651; ✻ Charlottetown.

Queen's, co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 664 □; p. 64,639; ✻ Maryborough.

Queens'bur-y, cwinz'bur-ĭ, dist.; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 6,740.

Queens'fer-ry, anc. royal burgh; Firth of Forth, Scot.; terminus of Forth Bridge.

Queens'land, colony; N. E. Austral.; 668,497 □; p. 406,658; ✻ Brisbane.

Queens'town, spt. town; Cork harbor, Cork co., Ir.; p. 9,123.

Quel'paert, cwel'pârt, isl.; entrance Yellow Sea; l. 45 m.

Quen'tin Dur'ward, cwen'tĭn dûr'wŭrd, a novel by Walter Scott; named after its hero.

Que-quay', kĕ-cwā', riv.; **Uruguay**, S. Am.; l. 100 m. to Uruguay River.

Que-ré'ta-ro, kĕ-rĕ'tä-rō. **1.** State; S. cen. Mex.; 3,566 □; p. 213,525. **2.** Its ✻; p. 47,570; Emp. Maximilian judicially shot, June 19, 1867.

Que-rim'ba Is'lands, kĕ-rim'bä, group of coral islands; E. coast Africa.

Ques″nay', kĕ'nĕ', **Fran″çois'** [1694–1774], Fr. economist; *Le Droit Naturel*.

Ques″nel', kĕ'nĕl', **Pas″quier'** [1634–1719], Fr. theol.; *Moral Reflections on the New Testament*.

Quete″let', kĕt'lĕ', **Lam″bert' A″dolphe' Jacques** [1796–1874], Belg. astron.; statistician.

Quet'ta, cwet'tä, dist. and fort. town; Baluchistan; commands Bolan Pass. **Shal'kot‡.**

Queux, cŭ *or* klŭ, **Sir**, a braggart knight of the Round Table; foster-brother of King Arthur. **Sir Kay‡.**

Que-ve'do y Vil-le'gas, kĕ-vĕ'dō ē vē-lyĕ'gäs. **Fran-cis'co Go-mez' de** [1580–1645], Sp. scholar; poet; dipl.; *Visions*, etc.

Que-zal″te-nan'go, kĕ-sŭl'tĕ-nän'gō. **1.** Dept.; N. W. Guatemala; p. 107,154. **2.** Its ✻; p. 23,574. **Quet-zal″-te-nan'go‡.**

Qui″be-ron', kĭ'bə-rŏñ' *or* kĭ'brŏñ'. **1.** Pen.; Morbihan dept., France. **2.** Town; S. end of pen.; Brit. def. Fr. fleet, 1759.

Qui'che, kĭ'chĕ, dept.; N. Guatemala; p. 89,910.

Quiche″rat', kĭsh'rä', **Lou″is'** [1799–1844], Fr. lexicog.; *Fr.-Lat. Dictionary*.

Quick, Rob'ert He'bert [1832–1891], Eng. clerg.; educator.

Quick'ly, Mistress. **1.** [SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor*.] A servant to Dr. Caius. **2.** [SHAKESPEARE *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.*] Hostess of Boar's Head tavern, London, wife of Pistol.

Qui″li-ma'ne, kĭ'lĭ-mä'nĕ, spt.; Mozambique, E. Afr.; p. 6,000; trading-station for Nyassaland.

Quil-lo'ta, kĭ-lyō'tä, city; Valparaiso prov., Chile; p. 48,737.

Qui'lo-a, kĭ'lō-ä, fort. spt.; E. Afr.; trading-station for Nyassaland. **Keel'wa‡; Kil'wa‡.**

Qui-lon', cwĭ-lōn', anc. cml. town; Travancore, Madras, Ind.; p. 13,598.

Quilp, cwĭlp [DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop*], a vicious dwarf.

Quim″per', cañ'pâr', fort. town; Finistère dept., N. W. Fr.; p. 17,171.

Quin, cwĭn, **James** [1693–1766], Brit. actor; rival of Garrick.

Quin'cy, cwĭn'sĭ. **1. Ed'mund** [1808–1877], Am. author; sec. Am. Antislavery Soc. **2. Jo-si'ah** [1744–1775], Am. lawyer; statesman; Revol. leader. **3. Jo-si'ah** [1772–1864], Am. statesman; scholar; 16 yrs. pres. Harvard Univ. **4.** Mfg. city; Adams co., Ill.; p. 31,494. **5.** City; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 16,723; bpl. of John Hancock, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams; quarries of Quincy granite.

Qui″net', kĭ'nĕ', **Ed″gar'** [1803–1875], Fr. scholar; author; *The Genius of Religions*, etc.

Quin-ta'na, kĭn-tä'nä, **Ma″nu-el' Jo-sé'** [1772–1857], Sp. poet; olog.; patriot.

Quin-til'i-an, cwĭn-tĭl'ĭ-ăn, **M. Fa'bi-us** [35?–95], Rom. rhetorician; author.

Quin'tin [L. *masc.*, the fifth]. **Quen'tin‡** [Scot.].

Quin'tus Cur'ti-us, Ru'fus, Roman hist.; fl. probably 2d cent.

Qui″ri-hue', kĭ'rĭ-hwē', city; Maule prov., Chile; p. 46,000.

Qui-rin'i-us, cwĭ-rĭn'ĭ-ŭs. Same as QUIRINUS.

Qui-ri'nus, cwĭ-rĭ'nŭs. **1. P. Sul-pi'ci-us**, Gov. of Syria under Augustus; the Cyrenius of *Luke* ii, 2. **2.** Surname of Romulus. **3.** Hill (one of the seven) of anc. Rome.

Quit'man. 1. John An'thony [1799–1858], Am. gen.; politi.; judge; Gov. of Miss. **2.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 168 □; p. 4,471; ⊙ Georgetown. **3.** Co.; N. W. Miss.; 400 □; p. 3,286; ⊙ Belen. **4.** Vil.; Ga.; ⊙ of Brooks co.; p. 1,988.

Qui'to, kĭ'tō, mfg. and cml. city; ✻ of Ecuador, S. Am.; p. 80,000, elev. 9,351 ft.

Qui-xo'te of the North, kĭ-hō'tĕ *or* cwĭks'ŏt [Sobr.], Charles XII. of Sw.; noted for rashness.

Quorn, cwôrn, vil.; Leicester co., Eng.; kennel and hunt of foxhounds; p. 1,816. **Quorn'don‡.**

R

Raab, räb. **1.** Riv.; Styria & Hung.; l. 180 m. to the Danube. **2.** Co.; W. Hung.; 1,600 □; p. 100,000. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 20,981.

Ra'a-mah, rā'a-mä' [Heb., trembling; *Bib.*], son of Cush.

Ra″a-mi'ah, rā'a-mī'ä *or* ra-am'yä [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Neh.* vii, 7.

Ra-am'ses, ra-am'sĭz [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ex.* i, 11.

Raat, rōt, town; Hamirpur dist., N. W. Ind.; p. 17,690. **Raut‡.**

Ra-ba'nus Mag-nen'ti-us Mau'rus, rä-bä'nus măg-nen'tsĭ-us mou'rus [776?–856], Ger. theol.; abp. of Mentz. **Hra-ba'nus‡; Ra'ban' Maur‡.**

Ra-bat', rä-bät', spt.; Morocco; p. 26,000; former center of Eur trade. Called also *New Salee*.

Rab'bah [Heb., great; *Bib.*]. **Rab'bath‡.**

Rab'bit Ears Moun'tain, Col.; 10,719 ft.

Ra″bel-ais', rä'bĕl-ĕ', **Fran″çois'** [1483–1553], Fr. satirist. See RABELAISIAN, in vocabulary.

Ra-bir'i-us, ra-bĭr'ĭ-ŭs. **1. Ca'ius**, Roman senator accused at the instance of Julius Cæsar of having put to death a tribune 40 years before. **2. Ca'ius Pos'tumus**, Roman citizen; tried for extortion; defended by Cicero. **3.** A Roman epic poet of the time of Ovid.

Rab'mag [Heb., head of the Magi; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xxxix, 3, 13.

Rab-sa'ris, rab-sē'rĭs [Heb., head of eunuchs; *Bib.*].

Rab-sha'keh, rab-shĕ'kĕ *or* rab'shŭ-kĕ [Heb., head of the cup-bearers; *Bib.*].

Ra'bun, co.; N. E. Ga.; 464 □; p. 5,606; ⊙ Clayton.

Race, Cape, S. E. point of Newfoundland.

Ra'chab, rā'cab [Gr.; *Bib.*]. Same as RAHAB, 1.

Ra'chal, rā'chal [Heb., place of traffic; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxx, 29.

Ra'chel, rā'chĕl [Heb., ewe; F. **Ra″chel'**, rä'shĕl'; G. **Ra'hel**, rä'hĕl, **Ra'chel**, rä'hĕl; It. **Ra-che'le**, rä-kĕ'lĕ; L. **Ra'chel**, rā'chĕl; Pg. **Ra'chel**, rä'kĕl; Sp. **Ra-quel'**, rä-kĕl'; Sw. **Ra'chel**, rä'kĕl]. **1.** Wife of Jacob; mother of Joseph and Benjamin. **2.** rā'shĕl'. Eliza Rachel Felix [1821–1858], Fr. tragic actress. **3.** rä'hĕl. **Jo'a-chim** [1618–1669], Ger. satirical poet.

Ra-cil'i-us, ra-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs, **Lu'ci-us**, Roman tribune; put to death for conspiracy.

Ra″cine', rä-sēn'. **1. Jean** [1639–1699], Fr. tragic dramatist; *Iphigénie*, etc. **2. Lou″is'** [1692–1763], Fr. poet; critic; son of Jean. **3.** ra-sĭn'. Co.; S. E. Wis.; 340 □; p. 36,268. **4.** Its ⊙; mfg. city; p. 21,014.

Rack'rent, Sir Con'dy [EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent*], a character in the novel.

Rad'cliffe, rad'clĭf. **1. Ann** (*née* Ward) [1764–1823], Eng. novelist; *Mysteries of Udolpho*, etc. **2. John** [1650–1714], Eng. physician; founded Radcliffe Library, Oxford. **3. Thom'as** [1526–1583], Eng. statesman; negotiated marriage bet. Queen Mary and Philip II. **4.** Par.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 20,021.

Rad'dai, rad'dē *or* rad-dē'ī [Heb., Jah subdues; *Bib.*].

Ra-detz'ky, rä-dets'kĭ, **Jo'hann Jo'seph, Count** [1766–1858], Aust. gen.; marshal; besieged and captured Venice; Gov.-Gen. of Upper Italy.

Rad'ford, par.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 38,718.

Rad'han-pur', rŭd'ŭn-pur'. **1.** State; Bombay presidency, India; 1,150 □; p. 98,129. **2.** Its fort. ✻; p. 14,722. **Rad'hun-pur'‡; Rha'dan-pur'‡.**

Rad'nor, rad'nẽr. **1.** Co.; S. Wales; 432 □; p. 21,791. **2.** Its ⊙; p. of bor., 2,190. **New Rad'nor‡.**

Ra'dom, rä'dŏm. **1.** Govt. of S. Poland; 4,768 □; p. 782,274. **2.** Its ✻; p. 12,402.

Ra'do-witz″, rä'dō-vits', **Jo'seph Ma-ri'a von** [1797–1853], Prus. gen.; statesman.

Rad'stock, dist.; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 3,438.

Rae, rā, **John** [1813–1893], Brit. phys.; arctic traveler; commanded exp. in search of Sir John Franklin.

Rae'burn, rā'bŭrn, **Sir Hen'ry** [1756–1823], Scot. portrait-painter.

Rætia, rĭ'shĭ-a, a Roman province S. of the Danube; including the present Tyrol and Grisons. **Rhæ'ti-a‡; Rhai-ti'a‡** [Gr.].

Raff, räf, **Jo'seph Jo'a-chim** [1822–1882], Swiss musician; *Lenore*, etc.

Raf'fa-el, räf'a-ĕl [see RAPHAEL. F. **Ra″fa″el'**, rä'fä'ĕl'; G. **Ra'pha-el**, rä'fä-ĕl; It. **Raf″fa-el'lo**, räf'fä-ĕl'lō, **Ra″fa-e'le**, rä'fä-ĕ'lĕ. **Raf″fa-e'le‡**; L. **Ra'pha-el**, rā'fa-ĕl; Sp. **Ra″fa-el'**, rä'fä-ĕl'], **Raf″fa-el'le San'zi-o d'Ur-bi'no** [1483–1520], It. painter. See RAFFAELESQUE, in vocab. **Ra'pha-el‡.**

Raf″fi″nesque', rä'fĭ'nesc', **Con″stan″tine' Sa″mu″el'** [1784–1842], Fr. botanist; traveler.

Raf'fles, raf'lz, **Sir Thom'as Stam'ford** [1781–1826], Eng. naturalist; Lieut.-Gov. of Java.

Rafn, rōfn, **Karl Chris'ti-an** [1796–1864], Dan. antiq.

Ra'gatz, rä'gäts, spa; St. Gall canton, Switzerland; burial-place of Schelling.

Ra'gau, rä'gō [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 35.

Ra″ghu-va'nsha, rŭ'gh̄ŭ-vŭn'shŭ, a great Sans. epic.

Rag'lan, rag'lan, **Lord** [1788–1855], Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Eng. gen.; commanded Brit. in Crimea.

Rag'nar Lod'brok, rāg'nar lōd'brŏk, legendary Norse hero of the 9th cent. **Reg'ner‡.**

Ra-gu'el, ra-gū'ĕl *or* rag'yu-ĕl [Heb., Jah is friend; *Bib.*], *Num.* x, 29.

Ra-gu'sa, rä-gū'zä. **1.** Mfg. town; S. Sicily; p. 30,443. **2.** Anc. spt.; Dalmatia, Aust.; p. 7,245; former center of Turkish trade.

Ra'hab, rā'hab [Heb., breadth; *Bib.*]. **1.** A harlot of Jericho who sheltered the Israelite spies. **2.** Egypt.

Ra'had, rā'hăd [Hindu, the ascending node; *Myth.*], a gigantic demon fabled to devour the sun or moon in eclipses.

Rah'bek, rä'bek, **Knud Lyne** [1760–1830], Danish author; critic.

Ra'hel, rā'hĕl [1771–1833], maiden name, Rahel A. F. Levin; Ger. literary patroness, etc. See VARNHAGEN.

Rah'way, rä'wē, mfg. city; Union co., N. J.; p. 7,095.

Rai Ba-re'li, rai bä-rē'lĭ. **1.** Div.; Oudh prov., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,892 □; p. 2,756,864. **2.** Dist., within div.; 1,738 □; p. 951,905. **3.** City; ✻ of div. & dist.; p. 11,781. **Roy Ba-reil'ly‡.**

Raikes, rēks, **Rob'ert** [1735–1811], Eng. philanthropist; originator of Sunday-schools.

Rail'-Split″ter, The [Sobr.], Abraham Lincoln, in reference to his early frontier occupation.

Rail'way King, a title first given to the Eng. railway speculator George Hudson.

Rai'mond, Rai-mon'do. See RAYMOND.

Rai-mon'di, rai-mon'dĭ. Same as MARCANTONIO.

Rain'ford, dist.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 3,472.

Rai'nier, rē'nĭr, **Mount**, Cascade range, Wash.; near head of Puget Sd.; 14,444 ft. **Ta-co'ma‡.**

Rains, rānz, co.; E. Tex.; 250 □; p. 3,909; ⊙ Emory.

Rain'y Lake, forming partial boundary bet. Minnesota and Canada; l. 50 m.

Rain'y Riv'er, l. 250 m.; from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods.

Rai″pur', rai'pûr'. **1.** Dist.; Cen. Prov. of Ind.; 11,885 □; p. 1,105,171. **2.** Its ✻; fort. town; p. 24,948.

Rai'sin Riv'er, rē'zĭn, Mich.; l. 140 m. to Lake Erie.

Ra-ja″ma-hen'dri, rä-jä'mŭ-hen'drĭ, town; Godavari dist., Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 24,555. **Ra″jah-mun'dry‡.**

Ra'jes, rē'jĭz [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], city in Media.

Ra″je-shah'ye, rä'jĕ-shä'yĕ, div. of Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 19,256 □; p. 8,033,189. **Raj-sha'hi‡.**

Raj″ghur', rāj'gur', town; Alvar state; Rajputana, Ind.; p. 12,070. **Raj″ghar'‡.**

Raj″kot', rāj'kōt'. **1.** State; Kathiawar Pen., Gujarat, Ind.; 260 □; p. 36,770. **2.** Its ✻; p. 11,979.

Raj″ma-hal', rāj'mŭ-hāl', decayed city; Brit. Ind., N. of Calcutta; p. 3,839; ruined palaces.

Ra″jon', rä'zhŏñ', **Paul A″dolphe'** [1842–1888], Fr. artist; etcher.

Raj-pip'la, rāj-pip'lä. **1.** State; Gujarat, N. W. Ind.; 1,231 □; p. 120,036. **2.** Its ✻; decayed town.

Raj″pu-ta'na, rāj'pŭ-tä'nä, admin. dist., N. W. Ind.; 132,461 □; p. 12,089,330. **Raj″poo-ta'na‡.**

Ra'kem [Heb., friendship; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 16.

Rak'kath, rak'ath [Heb., flowing; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 35.

Rak'kon, rak'ŏn [Heb., well-watered; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 46.

Ra'ko-czy March, rä'kō-tsĭ, a Hungarian national air.

Ral'ding, rôl'ding, mt.; Himalayas, India; 21,411 ft.
Rale, rôl. **Sé"bas'tien'** [1658–1734], Jesuit missionary in Canada. **Rasle;** **Rasles;**.
Ral'eigh, rô'lę. **1. Sir Wal'ter** [1552–1618], Eng. soldier; courtier; explorer; author. **2.** Co.; S. part of W. Va.; 570 □; p. 9,597; ☉ Raleigh Court-House. **3.** City; ✻ of N. Carolina; p. 12,678.
Ralls, rôlz, co.; N. E. Mo.; 490 □; p. 12,294.
Ralph, ralf (in Eng. often rêf) [see ROLLO], a spirit formerly feigned to haunt printing-houses.
Ralph Rois'ter Rois'ter, title of the earliest known English comedy, 16th cent., by Nicholas Udall.
Rals'ton, Rôls'tŏn, Will'iam Rals'ton Shed'den [1828–1889], Eng. scholar; folklorist; critic of Rus literature.
Rals'ton Butte, rôlz'ton but, mt.; Col.; 10,593 ft.
Ram, ram [Heb., high; *Bib.*].
Ra'mah, rē'mä, Heb., the height; *Bib.*]. **Rha-ma'‡** [Gr.].
Ram"a-tha'im-zo'phim, ram'ą-[*or* rē"ma-]thē'im-zō'fim, Heb.; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* i, 1.
Ra"math-le'hi, rē"math-lī'hī [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Judges* xv, 17.
Ra"math-Miz'pah [Heb., height of the watch-tower; *Bib.*, *Josh.* xiii, 26.
Ram"bouil"let', rän"bū"lyĕ'. **1. Marquise de** [1588–1665], Catherine de Vivonne, Fr. literary patroness. **2.** Town; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 4,294; château and park.
Ra"meau', rä"mō', **Jean Phi"lippe'** [1683–1764], Fr. musician; composer.
Ra"mée', rä"mē'. **1. Da"ni"el'** [1806–1887], Fr. architect. **2. Jo"seph' Jacques** [1764–1842], Fr. architect; father of the preceding.
Ram'e-ses, ram'ę-sēz *or* ra-mes'īz **1.** Name of 13 Egyptian monarchs [–1500–1000]. See PHARAOH, in vocab. **2.** [*Bib.*] An Egyptian store-city, or the region in which it stood. **Ram'sest; Rha-mes-sē'‡** [Gr.].
Ram-gang'a, rŭm-gŭng'ä, riv.; N. cen. Ind.; l. 250 m., Himalaya foot-hills to Ganges. **Ram-gung'a‡.**
Ra-mi'ah, ra-mī'ä [Heb., Jah is high; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 25.
Ram'il-lies, ram'il-lēz *or* (F.) rä"mē'lyē', vil.; South Brabant, Belg.; Marlborough def. Fr., 1706.
Ra-mis'se-ram, rä-mis'ę-rŭm, isl.; Gulf of Manaar; S. of Ind.; scene of legends and resort of pilgrims; p. 9,407. **Ramesh'wa-ram‡.**
Ram'mo-hun" Roy, ram'mō-hun" roi [1772–1833], Hindu reformer. See BRAHMO SOMAJ, in vocabulary.
Ram-nag'gur, rŭm-nŭg'gŭr, town; Bara Banki dist., Oudh, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,859.
Ra'moth [Heb., heights; *Bib.*].
Ra"moth-Gil'e-ad [Heb., heights of Gilead; *Bib.*].
Ram-pur', rŭm-pŭr'. **1.** Native state; N. W. Ind.; 945 □; p. 551,249. **2.** Its ✻; p. 22,921. **3.** Town; ✻ of state of Bassahir, Ind.; p. 76,733; resort of pilgrims.
Ram-pur' Be-au'le-ah, rŭm-pŭr' bę-ô'lę-ą, town; on the Ganges, Bengal; ✻ of Rajeshahye dist.; p. 22,291.
Ram-ri', rŭm-rī'. **1.** Isl.; W. of Arakan, Burma; 50 × 16 m. **2.** Dist.; Arakan, Ind. Same as KYOUK-PHYU.
Ram'say, ram'zę. **1. Al'lan** [1686–1758], Scot. poet; *The Gentle Shepherd.* **2. Al'lan** [1713–1784], portrait-painter. **3. Sir An'drew Crom'bie** [1814–1891], Scot. geol. **4. An'drew Mi'cha-el, Chevalier** [1686–1743], Scot. author; lived in Fr.; wrote in Fr. language; *Travels of Cyrus.* **5. Da'vid** [1749–1815], Am. phys.; hist.; *Hist. Am. Revolution.* **6. Ed'ward Ban'ner-man** [1793–1872], Scot. clerg.; author. **7. Will'iam** [1806–1865], Scot. scholar. **8.** Spt.; Isle of Man; p. 3,934. **Ram'sey‡.** **9.** Same as ALMONTE.
Rams'bot-tom. 1. Mrs. [Pseud.] Theodore Edward Hook; *Ramsbottom Papers.* **2.** Dist.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 16,726. **3.** Mfg. town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 4,204.
Rams'den, Jes'se [1735–1800], Eng. optician; mfr. of mathematical instruments.
Ram'sey, ram'zę. **1.** Co.; E. Minn.; 162 □; p. 139,796; ☉ St. Paul. **2.** Co.; N. E. part N. Dak.; 936 □; p. 4,418; ☉ Devil's Lake. **3.** Dist.; Huntingdon co., Eng.; p. 4,684. **4.** See RAMSAY, 8.
Rams'gate, spt.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 24,676; watering-place.
Ram's Is'lands, group; Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.
Ra"mus', rä'mŭs' *or* rā'mus, **Pe'ter** [1515–1572], Fr. philos.; scholar. See RAMISM, in vocab.
Ra-mu'si-o, rä-mū'sī-ō, **Giam"bat-tis'ta** [1485–1557], It. compiler; translator.
Ra'na, rä'nä [*Scand. Myth.*], goddess of the sea; wife of the sea-god Ægir.
Ran-ca'gua, rän-cä'gwä, city; ✻ of O'Higgins prov., Chile; p. 35,315.
Ran"cé', rän'sē', **Ar"mand' Jean de Bou"thil"lier' de** [1626–1700], Fr. abbé; reformer of monks of La Trappe.
Ranch'es of Ta'os, tä'ōs, vil.; Taos co., New Mex.; p. 1,600.
Ran-chi', rän-chī', town; Chutia Nagpur div., Bengal; ✻ of Lohardaga dist., Ind.; p. 12,086. **Ran-chee'‡.**
Ran'dall [AS., house-wolf. **Ran'dal;** **Ran'dolph‡; Ran'ulph‡.** F. **Ran"dolf',** rän'dôlf'; L. **Ra-nul'phus,** rą-nul'fus; Sp. **Ran-dol'fo,** rän-dōl'fō]. **1. George Max'well** [1810–1873], Am. Prot. Epis. divine; bp. of Colorado. **2. Sam'u-el Jack'son** [1828–1890], Am. statesman; Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives. **3.** Co.; N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 187.
Ran'ders, rän'ders, town; Jutland, Denmark; p. 16,617.
Ran'dolph. 1. Ed'mund Jen'nings [1753–1813], Am. statesman; Atty.-Gen.; Sec. of State. **2. John, of Ro"an-oke'** [1773–1833], Am. statesman; 30 yrs. in U. S. Congress. **3. Pey'ton** [1723–1775], Am. statesman; pres. Continental Congress, 1774. **4.** Co.; E. Ala.; 599 □; p. 17,219; ☉ Wedowee. **5.** Co.; N. E. Ark.; 622 □; p. 14,485; ☉ Pocahontas. **6.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 449 □; p. 15,267; ☉ Cuthbert. **7.** Co.; S. W. Ill.; 560 □; p. 25,049; ☉ Chester. **8.** Co.; E. Ind.; 460 □; p. 28,085; ☉ Winchester. **9.** Co.; N. cen. Mo.; 470 □; p. 24,893; ☉ Huntsville. **10.** Co.; W. cen. N. C.; 750 □; p. 25,195; ☉ Ashborough. **11.** Co.; E. part of W. Va.; 1,115 □; p. 11,633; ☉ Beverly. **12.** Vil.; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. with tp., 3,946. **13.** Town; Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. 2,448. **14.** Town; Orange co., Vt.; p. 3,232.
Rand'wick, rand'wic, town; New South Wales; p. 6,260.
Ra'ne-a, rä'nē-ä, riv.; Sweden; l. 130 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.
Ran'ga-bé, rän'gą-bā', **Al"ex-an'der Re'zos** [1810–1892], Gr. statesman; author; incorrectly, **Ri'zo Rhan'ga-bé.**
Range'ley Lakes, rēnj'lę, a chain of lakes; W. Me.; with connecting streams, 50 m. waterway.
Ran-gio'ra, rän-jō'rą, bor.; South Is., New Zeal.; p. 1,783.
Rang"pur', rŭng'pŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Bengal, Brit. India; 3,412 □; p. 2,150,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 15,000. **Rung"pur'‡.**
Ran-gun', rän-gŭn'. **1.** Former dist.; Pegu, Brit. Burma; 5,691 □; p. 431,000. **2.** Town; ✻ of dist. & of Burma; p. 180,324. **Ran-goon'‡.**
Ra"ni-ganj', rä"nī-gŭnj', town; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 19,578.
Ran'ke, rŭn'kę, **Le'o-pold von** [1795–1886], Ger. hist.; *History of the Popes.*
Rank'in, rank'in, co.; S. cen. Miss.; 755 □; p. 17,922; ☉ Brandon.
Rank'ine, rank'in, **Will'iam John Mac-quorn'** [1820–1872], Brit. civil eng.; author; *The Steam-Engine,* etc.
Ran"pur', Same as RUNPUR.
Ran'som, ran'sum. **1. Thom'as Ed'ward Green'field** [1834–1864], U. S. gen.; commanded division on Sherman's march to the sea. **2.** Co.; S. E. part N. Dak.; 864 □; p. 5,393; ☉ Lisbon.
Ran'toul, ran'tūl, **Rob'ert** [1805–1852], Am. statesman; U. S. Senator.
Ra-ol'fo, Ra"oul', See ROLLO.
Ra"oul'-Ro"chette', rä"ūl'-rō"shet'. See ROCHETTE.
Ra'pha, rē'fą [Heb., fearful; *Bib.*].
Ra'pha-el, rē'fa-el [Gr., from Heb., God is a healer]. **1.** [*Apocrypha.*] An angel. **2.** See RAFFAEL.
Ra-pha'im, ra-fē'im [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], an ancestor of Judith.
Ra'phu, rē'fū [Heb., feared; *Bib.*], *Num.* xiii, 9.
Rap"i-dan', riv.; Va.; E. Blue Ridgeto Rappahannock Riv.
Rap'id Cit'y, vil.; ☉ of Pennington co., S. Dak.; p. 2,128.
Ra"pides', rä"pīd', parish; cen. La.; 1,495 □; p. 27,642.
Ra"pin', rä"paN'. **1. Ni"co"las'** [1540–1608], Fr. poet; soldier. **2. Paul** [1661–1725], Sieur de Thoyras, Fr. hist.; soldier. **3. Re-né'** [1621–1687], Fr. Jesuit; Latin poems.
Rapp, räp. **1. Jean, Count** [1772–1821], Fr. gen.; led charge at Austerlitz. **2. Jo'hann Ge'org** [1757–1847], Ger.-Am. religionist. See HARMONIST, 3, in vocab.
Rap"pa-han'nock, rap'ą-han'ęc. **1.** Riv.; Va.; l. 125 m. S. E. to Chesapeake Bay. **2.** Co.; N. Va.; 270 □; p. 8,678; ☉ Washington.
Rap'ti, räp'ti, riv.; Ind.; 370 m. S. E. to Gagra Riv. **Rap'-tee‡; Rap'ty‡.**
Ra-quel', See RACHEL.
Ra"ra-tou'ga, rä'rä-tōn'gä, isl.; one of the Cook Group, S. Pacific Oc.; 53 m. in circuit; p. 3,000.
Rar'i-tan, rar'i-tan. **1.** Riv.; E. through Somerset co., N. J. to Raritan Bay. **2.** Bor.; Somerset co., N. J.; p. 2,556.
Rar'i-tan Bay, Middlesex co., N. J.; 5 × 8 m.
Ra'say Is'land, rä'sē, isl.; Inner Hebrides, Inverness co., Scotland; l. 12 m.; 28 □.
Ras"-Ber-nass', rŭs'-ber-nŭs', headland; W. side of Red Sea, Afr.
Ra'sen Mar'ket, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 2,815.
Ras-grad', rŭs-grŭd', town; N. E. Bulgaria; p. 12,000.
Ra"shi', rä'shī' [1040–1105], Rabbi Shelomo Izaaki, rabbinic scholar.
Rask, rŭsk, **Ras'mus Chris'ti-an** [1787–1832], Danish philologist; Orientalist.
Ras"-Mo-ham'med, rŭs'-mō-hŭm'med, S. extremity of pen. of Sinai; Red Sea.
Ras"pail', rŭs'pāl', **Fran"çois' Vin"cent'** [1794–1878], Fr. chemist; revolutionist.
Ras'pe, rŭs'pę, **Ru'dolph E'ric** [1737–1794], Ger. antiq.
Ras'se-las, ras'ę-las, the hero of Johnson's romance *Rasselas;* a prince of Abyssinia.
Ra'statt, rä'stät, fort. town; Baden, Ger.; p. 11,557. **Ra'stadt‡.**
Ras'trick, town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 9,279.
Ra'then-ow, rä'ten-ō, mfg. town; Brandenburg prov., Prussia; p. 13,072. **Ra'then-au‡.**
Rath-farn'ham, rath-fārn'am, vil.; Dublin co., Ir.; p. of par., 6,779.
Rath-fri'land, rath-frī'land, town; Down co., Ir.; p. 1,827.
Rath-keale', rath-kēl', town; Limerick co., Ir.; p. 2,517.
Rath'mines, rath'minz, city; Dublin co., Ir.; p. with Rathgar, 27,729.
Ra-thu'mus, ra-thū'mus *or* rath'ū-mus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].
Ra'ti-bor", rä'ti-bōr', walled mfg. town; Silesia prov., Prus.; p. 20,578. **Ra'ci-borz"‡.**
Rat'is-bon, rat'iz-bŏn, cml. and mfg. town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 37,971; ✻ of Oberpfalz dist.; former ✻ of Bavaria. **Rat'is-bonne‡; Re'gens-burg‡** [Ger.].
Rat Is'lands, group of 5 isls.; Aleutian Archipelago, N. Pacific Ocean. **Kree'sa‡; Kry'ci‡.**
Rat"na-gi'ri, rät'nä-gī'rī. **1.** Dist.; Bombay pres., Ind.; 3,922 □; p. 997,090. **2.** Town; ✻ of preceding; p. 12,616. **Rat"na-ge'ri‡.**
Ra-ton' Moun'tains, rä-tōn', range; S. Col. & New Mex.; highest point (Fisher's Peak), 9,460 ft.
Rat-taz'zi, rät-tät'tsī, **Ur-ba'no** [1810–1873], It. statesman; prime minister; opposed Garibaldi.
Rat'tray, rat'rē, burgh; Perth co., Scot.; p. 2,227.
Rat'tray Head, prom.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; dangerous to navigation.
Rat'ze-burg", rät'se-burg", principality; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 144 □; p. 16,343.
Rau, rau, **Charles** [1826–1887], Belg. archeol. in America.
Rauch, rauh. **1. Chris'ti-an Da'ni-el** [1777–1857], Ger. sculptor; monument to Frederick the Great. **2. Fried'rich Au'gust** [1806–1841], Ger. theol.; pres. Marshall Coll., Pa.
Rau"mer, rau'męr. **1. Fried'rich Lud'wig Ge'org von** [1781–1873], Ger. hist.; *History of the Hohenstaufen,* etc. **2. Karl Ge'org von** [1783–1865], Ger. geol.; bro. of preceding.
Ra"vail'lac', rä"vä'lyäc', **Fran"çois'** [1578–1610], Fr. fanatic; assassin of Henry IV.
Ra'va-na, rä'va-na [*Hind. Myth.*], a ten-faced demon-giant.
Ra-va'na-Hra'da, rä-vä'nä-hrä'dä, sacred lake; Tibet; 20 × 5 m.; at source of Sutlej River.
Ra'vee, rä'vī, riv.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 370 m.; S. W. to Chenab. **Ra'vi‡.**
Ra-ven'na, rä-ven'nä. **1.** Prov.; Italy; 715 □; p. 225,764. **2.** Its ✻; anc. walled city; p. 66,500; famous medieval antiquities; tomb of Dante. **3.** Vil.; ☉ of Portage co., Ohio; p. 3,417. **4.** Mining-settlement; Los Angeles, Cal.; mines of gold, silver, and copper.
Ra'vens-burg", rä'vęns-bŭrg', mfg. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 12,276. **Ra'vens-bourg"‡.**
Ra'vens-pur, rē'venz-pur, anc. town; York co., Eng.; landing of Henry of Lancaster to depose Richard II.; since engulfed by sea. **Ra'vens-purg‡; Ra"vens-pur'so‡.**
Ra'vens-thorpe, rē'vęnz-thôrp, dist.; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 5,134.
Ra'vens-wood [SCOTT *Bride of Lammermoor*]. **1.** A Scotch Royalist. **2.** His son; in love with Lucy Ashton.
Ra"vi'gnan', rä"vī'nyäN', **Gus"tave' Fran"çois' Xa"vier' De"la"croix'** de [1795–1858], Fr. Jesuit; author; *Defense of the Jesuits.*
Raw"al-pin'di, rô"ul-pin'dī. **1.** Div.; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 15,435 □; p. 2,520,508. **2.** Dist.; N. W. part of div.; 4,861 □; p. 820,512. **3.** Fort. town; ✻ of div. and dist.; p. 73,795; tomb of Bp. Milman.
Raw'don, rô'dun. **1. Lord.** See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF. **2.** Town; W. Riding, York co., Eng.; p. 3,077.
Raw'don Cra'wley [THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*], a captain of dragoons, young dandy, and man about town, who marries Becky Sharp.
Raw'head-and-Blood'y-Bones", a bugbear in old nursery-tales, used to scare children.
Ra'witsch, rä'vich, mfg. town; Prus.; p. 12,919. **Ra'-wicz‡.**
Rawle, rôl. **1. Fran'cis** [1660–1727], Eng. colonist in Am. **2. Will'iam** [1759–1836], Am. jurist; drew up a new civil code for Pennsylvania.
Raw'lins, rô'linz. **1. John A.** [1831–1869], U. S. gen.; Sec. of War. **2.** Co.; N. W. Kan.; 1,080 □; p. 6,756; ☉ Atwood. **3.** City; ☉ of Carbon co., Wyoming; p. 2,235; elev. 6,540 ft.
Raw'marsh, rô'mārsh, t.; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 11,988.
Raw'ten-stall", rô'ten-stôl', bor.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 29,507.
Ray, rā. **1, John** [1628–1679], Eng. naturalist; F. R. S. **Wray‡. 2.** Cape; S. W. point of Newfoundland. **3.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 584 □; p. 24,215; ☉ Richmond.
Ra"yet', rä"yĕ', **O"li"vier'** [1848–1887], Fr. archeol.
Ray'mond [Teut., wise protection. **Rai'mond‡; Ray'-mond‡.** F. **Ray"mond',** rĕ"mōN'; It. **Rai-mon'do,** rai-mōn'dō; L. **Ray-mun'dus;** Sp. **Ray-mun'do,** rai-mūn'dō. **Ra-mon',** rä-mōn'). **1. R. IV.** [1045?–1105], count of Toulouse; Crusader. **Ray"mond' de Saint"-Gilles'‡. 2. R. VI.** [1156–1222], count of Toulouse; befriended the Albigenses. **3. Hen'ry Jar'vis** [1820–1869], Am. journalist; founded *New-York Times.*
Ray"nal', rĕ"näl', **Guil"laume' Tho"mas' Fran"-çois'** [1711–1796], abbé; Fr. philosopher; historian.
Ray"nou"ard', rĕ"nū"ār', **Fran"çois' Juste Ma"rie'** [1761–1836], Fr. philol.; author.
Rays'town Branch of the Ju"ni-at'a, rēz'toun, riv.; Pa.; l. 120 m. from Alleghany Mts. to Juniata Riv.
Ra'za, rä'zä. **1.** Isl.; Brazil; at entrance of Bay of Rio Janeiro. **Ga'to‡. 2.** Isl.; one of the Cape Verde Isls., Atl. Oc. **Ra'zoi‡.**
Raz-grad', Same as RASGRAD.
Ra'zis, rē'zis [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].
Re, rē, isl.; off W. coast of Fr., near La Rochelle; 28 □; p. 15,557. **Rhe‡.**
Read, rēd. **1. George** [1733–1798], Am. statesman; patriot; signed Decl. of Independence. **2. John Mer'e-dith** [1797–1874], Am. lawyer; judge of Supreme Court of Pa. **3. Na'than** [1759–1849], Am. mechanician; invented nail-cutting machine. **4. Thom'as Bu-chan'an** [1822–1872], Am. poet; artist; *Sheridan's Ride.*
Reade, rēd, **Charles** [1814–1884], Eng. novelist; playwright; *The Cloister and the Hearth.*
Read'ing, red'ing. **1.** Mfg. and cml. bor.; ✻ of Berkshire co., Eng.; p. 60,051; abbey and tomb of Henry I. **2.** Mfg city; ☉ of Berks co., Pa.; p. 58,661. **3.** Mfg. town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 4,088.
Re-a'iah, rę-ē'yä *or* rī"ą-ō'ä [Heb., Jah sees; *Bib.*]. **Re-a'ia‡.**
Re"a-le'jo, rĕ"ä-lĕ'hō, spt.; W. coast of Nicaragua; p. 5,000; mahogany, etc.
Rea'son, God'dess of, an imaginary divinity set up by the atheistic revolutionists of France. See FEAST OF REASON, 2, under REASON, in vocab.
Ré"au"mur', rē"ō"mūr', **Re-né' An"to"nie' Fer"-chault' de** [1683–1757], Fr. physicist; entomologist; inventor of a thermometer. See vocabulary.
Re'ba, rī'ba [Heb., sprout; *Bib.*].
Re-bec'ca, rę-bec'ą [Heb. *Rivkah,* Gr. *Rebekka,* ensnarer. **Re-bek'ah‡. Bec, Beck'y, Re'ba** (dims.). **F. Re-bec"ca',** rę-bec'ą'; G. **Re-bek'ka,** rē-bek'kä; It. **Re-bec'ca,** rę-bec'cä; L. **Re-bec'ca;** Sp. **Re-be'ca,** rē-bē'cä]. **1.** [*Bib.*] Wife of Isaac; mother of Esau and Jacob. **2.** [SCOTT *Ivanhoe.*] A beautiful and noble Jewish maiden. **3.** See REBECCAITE, in vocabulary.
Re"ca"mier', rę"cä"myĕ', **Jeanne Fran"çoise' Ju"-lie' A"dé"la"ïde'** (*née* Bernard), commonly **Madame Récamier** [1777–1849], Fr. patroness of literature; friend of Madame de Staël and Chateaubriand.
Rec'hab, rĕ'cab [Heb., companionship; *Bib.*]. See RECHABITE, in vocabulary.
Rech'berg-er, reh'berg-ęr, **Fritz** [1771–1842], Ger. designer; etcher.
Re-cherche' Ar"chi-pel'a-go, rę-shĕrsh', group of isls. off S. W. coast of Australia.
Re-ci'fe, rē-cē'fē. See PERNAMBUCO. **Ar"ra-ci'fe‡.**
Re"cu"let', rę'cü"lĕ', highest peak of Jura Mts., Fr.; 5,643 ft.
Re-dan', The, a celebrated fortification defending Sebastopol during the Crimean war. See vocabulary.
Red Bank, town; Monmouth co., N. J.; p. 4,145.
Red Bluff, city; ☉ of Tehama co., Cal.; p. 2,608.
Red'car, town; York co., Eng.; p. 2,818; seaside resort.
Red Ce'dar Lake, N. E. Barron co., Wis.; l. 6 m.
Red Ce'dar Riv'er, Wis.; l. 125 m. from Red Cedar Lake to Chippewa. **Men-nom'o-nee‡.**
Red Cloud, city; ☉ of Webster co., Neb.; p. 1,839.
Red Cloud Peak, mt.; Col.; 14,092 ft.
Red'-cross" Knight [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a leading character of the poem; slays the dragon; marries Una.
Red Deer. l. Riv.; Brit. Am.; l. 500 m. from Rocky Mts. to Saskatchewan Riv. **2.** Riv.; Saskatchewan dist., Brit. Am.; l. 180 m. to Lake Winnipegosis.
Red'ding. 1. City; ☉ of Shasta co., Cal.; p. 1,821. **2.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 1,546.
Red'dish, dist.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 6,854.
Red'ditch, mfg. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 11,295.
Red'fern, town; S. E. part of N. S. Wales; p. 21,320.
Red'field. 1. I'saac Fletch'er [1804–1876], Am. jurist; Chief Justice of Vermont. **2. Will'iam C.** [1789–1857], Am. meteorologist.
Red'gaunt"let, the hero of Scott's novel *Redgauntlet,* a Scotch Royalist.
Red'grave, Rich'ard [1804–1888], Eng. painter; R. A.
Red Hook, town; Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 4,388.
Re'di, rē'dī, **Fran-ces'co** [1626–1695], It. nat.; phys.; poet.
Red'ing, A'loys von [1755–1818], Swiss gen.; magistrate; def. French at Morgarten.
Red Jack'et. 1. [Am. Ind. name, **Sa"go-ye-wa'tha,** literally, "keeper awake."] [1759–1830] An Indian chief of Seneca, famed for eloquence. **2.** Vil.; Houghton co., Mich.; p. 3,073; copper-mines.
Red Lake, Beltrami co., Minn.; 35 × 13 m.
Red Lake Riv'er, Minn.; l. 100 m. from Red Lake to Red River of the North.
Red'lands, town; San Bernardino co., Cal.; p. 1,904.
Red Man. 1. In Fr. pop. superstition, a demon of tempest, shipwreck, and disaster. **2.** See vocabulary.
Red Moun'tain. 1. Mountain range; Wyoming; near Yellowstone Lake; reddish (ferruginous) porphyry. **2.** Mt.; Col.; 13,333 ft.
Red Oak, mfg. city; ☉ of Montgomery co., Iowa; p. 3,321 **Red Oak Junc'tion‡.**
Red Peak, mt.; Park Range, Col.; 12,382 ft.
Red Ri'ding-Hood". See LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.
Red Riv'er. 1. Riv.; Texas, Ark., and La.; l. 1,600 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** Riv.; Ky.; l. 70 m. W. to Kentucky Riv. **3.** Parish; N. W. La.; 386 □; p. 11,318; ☉ Coushatta. **4.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 1,060 □; p. 21,452; ☉ Clarksville.
Red Riv'er of the North, Minn. and Manitoba; l. 650 m. from Elbow Lake, W. Minn. to Lake Winnipeg.
Red'ruth, red'ruth, mkt. & min. town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 10,324.
Red Sea, inland sea; 1,200 × 200 m.; bet. Egypt and Arabia; S. S. W. to Indian Oc. **A-ra'bi-an Gulf‡.**
Red'slate Peak, mt.; Cal.; 13,400 ft.
Red-will'low, red-wil'ō, co.; S. W. Neb.; 720 □; p. 8,837; ☉ Indianola.
Red Wing, mfg. city; ☉ of Goodhue co., Minn.; p. 6,294.
Red'wood, co.; S. W. Minn.; 870 □; p. 9,386; ☉ Redwood Falls.
Red'wood Cit'y, town; ☉ of San Mateo co., Cal.; p. 1,572.
Reed, rēd. **1. Hen'ry** [1808–1854], Am. scholar; author; grandson of Joseph. **2. Jo'seph** [1741–1785], Am. statesman; sec. and aide to Washington.
Reed Cit'y, vil.; Osceola co., Mich.; p. 1,776.
Reeds'burg, rīdz'bŭrg, city; Sauk co., Wis.; p. 1,737; hop-market.
Re"el-a'iah, rī"el-ē'yä [Heb., Jah causes trembling; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 2.
Reel'foot Lake, N. W. Tenn. and Fulton co., Ky.; 60 □.
Rees, rīs, **A'bra-ham** [1743–1825], Brit. encyclopedist.

Reeve, riv. **Clar'a** [1735–1803], Eng. author; *The Old Eng. Baron.*

Reeves, rivz. **1. John** [1752–1829], Eng. lawyer; publisher; author; Chief Justice of Newfoundland. **2.** Co.; W. Texas, 2,880 □; p. 1,347; * Pecos.

Re-fu'gi-o, ré-fū'jī-ō. **1.** Co.; S. Tex.; 760 □; p. 1,239. **2.** Its *.

Re"gal-bu'to, ré"gäl-bū'tō, collegiate town; Catania prov., Sicily, It.; p. 9,610.

Re'gan [SHAKESPEARE *King Lear*], unnatural dau. of Lear.

Re-gel'lo, ré-jel'lō, vil.; Tuscany prov., It.; p. 10,259.

Re'gem, ri'gem [Heb., friendship; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ii, 47.

Re"gem-me'lech, ri'gem-mi'lek [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Zech.* vii, 2.

Re'gent's Sword, large prom.; Shingking prov., China.

Re'gio, red'jō. **1.** Spt. & mfg. town; * of Reggio di Calabria prov., S. Italy; p. 43,000. **2.** Walled mfg. & cml. city, * of Reggio nell' Emilia prov., N. Italy; p. 56,000; bpl. of Ariosto.

Reg'gio di Ca-la'bri-a, dē cä-lä'brē-ä. **1.** Prov.; Calabria, S. Italy; 1,221 □; p. 395,167. **2.** Its *. See REGGIO, 1.

Reg'gio nell' E-mi'li-a, nel ē-mē'lē-ä. **1.** Prov.; Emilia, N. Italy, 826 □; p. 249,816. **2.** Its *. See REGGIO, 2.

Reg'il-lus, rē-jil'ŭs, lake; anc. Latium; victory of Romans over Latins, 496; battle subject of a lay by Macaulay.

Rhē-gil'lē; (Gr.).

Re-gi'na, re-jī'nä, town; * of Assiniboia dist. and of the Northwest Territories, Can.; p. 3,000.

Reg'i-nald, rej'i-nald [Teut., powerful ruler. **Rey'-nold:.** Dan **Rein'hold,** rain'hōldh; D. **Rei'nold,** rī'nōlt. F. **Re-naud',** re-nō', **Re-gnauld',** **Re-gnault';** G. **Rei'nald,** rī'nōlt, **Rein'hold,** rain'hōlt, **Rein'wald,** rain'wält; It. **Ri-nal'do,** ri-nāl'dō; L. **Reg"i-nal'dus, Rey-nal'dus:;** Sp. **Re"y-nal'dos,** re"ī-nāl'dōs, Sw. **Rein'hold,** rain'hōld].

Re"gi-o-mon-ta'nus, rē"jī-ō-mon-tā'nŭs [1436–1476], Johann Müller, Ger. astron.; maths.; printer.

Rē'gis, rē'zhis'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste' de** [1665–1737], Fr. Jesuit; miss. to China. **2. Jean Syl"vain'** [1632–1707], Fr. Cartesian philosopher.

Reg'la, reg'ä, fort town, suburb of Havana, Cuba.

Re"gnard', re-gnyär', **Jean Fran"çois'** [1655–1709], Fr. comic poet; dramatist.

Re"gnault', re-nyō'. **1. A"lex"an'dre Georges Hen"ri'** [1843–1871], Fr. painter; son of Henri Victor. **2. Hen"ri' Vic'tor'** [1810–1878], Fr. physicist.

Re"gnier', re-nyā'. **1. Jacques Au"guste' A"-dolphe'** [1804–1884], Fr. philol. **2. Ma"thu'rin'** [1573–1613], Fr. poet, satirist.

Re"gnier'-Des"ma"rais', Fran"çois' Sé"ra"-phin' [1632–1713], Fr. poet, scholar.

Reg'u-lus, reg'yu-lus, **Mar'cus A-til'li-us,** Roman gen., when a Carthaginian prisoner on parole, dissuaded his countrymen from making peace, and returned to Carthage to be put to death, consul, —256.

Re"ha-bi'ah, rē"hu-bī'ä [Heb., Jah widens; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiii, xxvi.

Re'hob, ri'hob [Heb., width; *Bib.*].

Re"ho-bo'am, rē"ho-bō'am [Heb., freer of the people; *Bib.*].

Re-ho'both, re-hō'both [Heb., room, enlargement]. **1.** *Bib.*; Anc. city of Assyria. **2.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 1,586.

Re'hum, ri'hum [Heb., compassion; *Bib.*].

Re'i, rī'ī or [Heb., Jah is a friend; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* i, 8.

Rei'chard. See RICHARD.

Rei'che-nau, rī'ng-nou, isl.; Unter-See, Lake of Constance, Baden, 3 × 1 m.; p. 1,463; tomb of Charles the Fat.

Rei'chen-bach, rī'ng-bōkh. **1. Hein'rich Gott'-lieb Lud'wig** [1793–1879], Ger. bot.; zoologist. **2. Hein'-rich Gus'tav** [1824–1889], Ger. bot.; son of the preceding; orchids. **3. Karl von, Baron** [1788–1869], Ger. chemist; discovered paraffin and creosote. See od, in vocab. **4.** River, Bern canton, Swit., to Aar Riv., succession of falls. **5.** Mfg. town, Saxony, Ger.; p. 21,496. **6.** Mfg. walled town, Silesia, Prus.; p. 7,328.

Rei'chen-berg, rī'ng-berg, cloth-mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 31,493. **Li'berk:.**

Rei'chen-hall, rī'ng-hōl, town; Bavaria; p. 3,436; saline springs, summer resort.

Reich'stadt, rīkh'stät. **Duke of.** See NAPOLEON II.

Reid, rīd. **1. Captain Mayne** [1818–1883], Ir.-Am. soldier, novelist. **2. Sam'u-el Ches'ter** [1783–1861], Am. naval officer. See ELAG, in vocab. **3. Thom'as** [1710–1796], Scot. clerg.; philos. **4. Sir Will'iam** [1791–1854], Brit. gen.; engineer; meteorologist, F. R. S.

Reids'ville, rīdz'vil, town; Rockingham co., N. C.; p. 2,982.

Reif'fer-scheid, rīf'fer-shīlt, **Karl Wil'helm Au'-gust** [1837–1887], Ger. philologist.

Rei'gate, rī'gēt, bor. & mkt. town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 21,643.

Reign of Ter'ror. See TERROR, in vocabulary.

Rei'ki-a-vik, rā'kē-ä-vik, collegiate town; * of Iceland.

Reil, rīl, **Jo'hann Chris'ti-an** [1758–1813], Ger. physician.

Reille, rīl *or* rē'lye, **Ho"no"ré' Charles Mi"chel' Jo"seph'. Comte de** [1775–1860], Fr. general.

Rei-ma'rus, rī-mā'rus, **Her'mann Sa'mu-el** [1694–1768], Ger. scholar, rationalist. See WOLFENBÜTTEL FRAGMENTS, in vocabulary.

Reims, rēms *or* rīms, anc. fort. city; Marne dept., Fr.; p. 94,836; coronation of Fr. kings. **Rheims:.**

Rein'deer' Hills, rān'dēr', Mackenzie Bay, Arctic Oc., Brit. N. Am.

Rei-ne'ri-us, rī-nē'ri-us, **Tho'mas** [1587–1667], Ger. physician; scholar.

Rein'hold, rain'hōlt, see REGINALD. **Rein'old:.** **1. E-ras'mus** [1511–1553], Ger. astron. **2. Karl Le'on-hard** [1758–1823], Ger. philosopher.

Rein'son, rain'sun, isl.; Pac. Oc.; Manihiki group; Brit. **Ra"ko-na'ga:.**

Reis'ke, rīs'kē, **Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1716–1774], Ger. phys.; Arabic scholar.

Reis'sig-er, rī'sig-ĕr, **Karl Gott'lieb** [1798–1859], Ger. musician, composer.

Re'kem, ri'kem [Heb.; friendship; *Bib.*].

Rem"a-li'ah, rem-ä-lī'ä [Heb., Jah increases; *Bib.*].

Rem-bang', rem-bäng'. **1.** Dutch residency; Java; 2,896 p. 1,175,500. **2.** Its * ; a spt.; p. 11,000.

Rem'brandt, rem'brănt [1607–1669], Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, or Ryn, Dutch painter; etcher. See REMBRANDTESQUE, in vocabulary.

Re'meth, ri'meth [Heb., height; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 21.

Re'mi, ri mē *or* rē'mī, a powerful tribe in anc. Belgian Gaul. **Rhe'mi:.**

Re"mi', rā'mē'. **Saint** (L. **Re-mig'i-us**) [437–533], Fr. prelate, the "Apostle of the Franks." **Ré"my':.**

Rem'mon, rem'on [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 7.

Rem"mon-meth'o-ar, rem'mon-meth'o-ăr *or* -meth-ō'ar [Heb., *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 13.

Re"mo-ri'no, rā"mō-rē'nō, **Gio-van'ni Pi-e'tro** [1792–1849], It. gen.; b. in Genoa; court-martialed; shot. **Gi-ro'la-mo Ra"mo-rī'no:.**

Rem'phan, rem'fan [Heb., *Bib.*], *Acts* vii, 43.

Rems, remz, riv.; Württemberg, Ger.; 50 m. to Neckar Riv.

Rem'scheid, rem'shīlt, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 29,382, hardware.

Re'mus, ri mŭs. **1.** One of the twin brothers who, according to the legend, founded Rome; slain by his brother Romulus. **2.** See UNCLE REMUS.

Re"mu"sat', ré"mü'zä'. **1. Charles Fran"çois' Ma"rie', Comte de** [1797–1875], Fr. philos.; statesman. **2. Claire É. J., Comtesse de** [1780–1821], m. of Chas.; wrote reminiscences of Napoleon I. **3. Jean Pierre A"bel'** [1788–1832], Fr. Orientalist.

Re-naix', re-nē', mfg. town; East Flanders prov., Belgium; p. 16,003.

Re-nan', re-nāñ', **Jo"seph' Er"nest'** [1823–1892], Fr. writer; Orientalist; rationalist; *Life of Christ.*

Ren'del, ren'del, **James Mead'ows** [1800–1856], Eng. civil engineer.

Rends'burg, rendz'bŏrg, fort. mfg. and cml. town; Slesvick-Holstein prov., Prus.; p. 12,154.

Re-né', re-nē', Fr., warrior of judgment. **Re-née'** (*fem.*). It. **Re-na'to,** ré-nä'tō, **Re-na'ta** (*fem.*); L. **Re-na'-tus; R. of Anjou** [1409–1480], duke of Anjou; count of Provence; titular king of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem; surnamed "the Good."

Ren'frew, ren'frū. **1.** Co.; S. W. Scot.; 245 □; p. 220,812. **Ren'frew-shire:.** **2.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 17,040 □; p. 46,976; * Pembroke. **3.** Anc. borough; * of Renfrew co., Scot.; p. 6,756; shipbuilding and weaving. **4.** Mfg. vil.; Renfrew co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,631; falls of the Bonnechère River.

Ren'go, town; Colchagua prov., Chile; S. Am.; p. 75,945.

Re'ni. See GUIDO, 3.

Ren'nel, James [1742–1830], Brit. engineer; geographer.

Ren'nel Is'land, S. Pacific Oc.; S. of Solomon Islands.

Rennes, ren, anc. mfg. & cml. city; * of Ille-et-Vilaine dept., Fr.; p. 69,232.

Ren'nie, ren'i. **1. George** [1791–1866], Brit. engineer; son of John. **2. John** [1761–1821], Brit. engineer; built Waterloo Bridge, London.

Re'no, ré'nō. **1.** Riv.; It.; l. 75 m. N. to Po di Primaro Riv. **2.** The Rhine Riv.; Italian name. **3.** rī'nō. Co.; S. Kan.; 1,260 □; p. 27,079; ⊙ Hutchinson. **4.** Mfg. & min. city; ⊙ of Washoe co., Nev.; p. 3,563.

Re-no'vo, re-nō'vō, mfg. bor.; Clinton co., Pa.; p. 4,154.

Rens'sel-aer, rŏn'sel-ĕr. **1.** Co.; E. New York; 643 □; p. 124,511; * Troy. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Jasper co., Ind.; p. 1,455.

Rens'sel-aer-ville, town; Albany co., N. Y.; p. 2,112.

Ren'ton, ren'tun, town; Dumbarton co., Scot.; p. 5,458.

Ren'ville, ren'vil. **1.** Co.; S. W. cen. Minn.; 900 □; p. 17,099; ⊙ Beaver Falls. **2.** Co.; N. part of N. Dak.; 1,332 □; p. 99.

Re'nwick, ren'wic, **James** [1792–1863], Am. physicist; chemist.

Re'pha-el, rī'fa-el *or* ref'a-el [Heb., God is a healer; *Bib.*].

Reph'a-im, ref'a-im *or* ref-ē'im [Heb., giants; *Bib.*].

Re'phah, rī'fä [Heb., healing; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 25.

Reph-a'iah, ref-ē'yä *or* ref'a-ī'ä [Heb., Jah heals; *Bib.*].

Reph'i-dim, ref'i-dim [Heb., plains; *Bib.*].

Rep'ton, rep'tun, vil.; Derby co., Eng.; p. with parish, 1,783; celebrated grammar-school.

Re-pub'lic, co.; N. Kan.; 720 □; p. 19,002; ⊙ Belleville.

Re-pub'li-can Riv'er, W. U. S.; l. 350 m.; Col., Neb., Kan., to Kansas Riv.

Re-pulse' Bay. **1.** N. Can.; S. side of Melville Pen. **2.** Queensland; Australia.

Re-que'na, ré-kē nyä, town; Valencia prov., Sp.; p. 13,527.

Re-sa'ca de la Pal'ma, ré-sä'cä de lä päl'mä, battlefield, Cameron co., Tex., Mexicans defeated, 1846.

Re-schid' Pa-sha', re-shid' pa-shä'; [1802–1858], Turkish reformer; grand vizier. **Re-sked':.**

Re'sen, ri'sen [Heb., fortress; *Bib.*], city anc. Assyria.

Re'sheph, rī'shef [Heb., haste; *Bib.*], son of Ephraim.

Resht, resht, mfg. and cml. town; * of Ghilan prov., Per.; p. 25,000. **Rasht:; Reshd:.**

Re-si'na, ré-sē nä, town; Naples prov., It.; p. 13,626; over or near ruins of Herculaneum.

Res"o-lu'tion Is'land. **1.** Isl.; Brit. N. Am.; entrance of Hudson Strait; 40 × 30 m. **2.** Isl.; Pacific Oc.; lat. 17° 22' S., long. 141° 35' W. **3.** Lagoon Isl.; Low Archipelago (Paumotu Is.).

Res"ti-gouche', res'ti-gūsh'. **1.** Riv.; New Brunswick, Can.; l. 225 m. to Bay of Chaleur. **2.** Co.; N. New Brunswick, Can.; 2,889 □; p. 8,309; * Dalhousie.

Ret"a-lhu'leu, ret"ä-lū' lā, dept.; W. Guatemala; p. 24,960.

Retch-no!', rech-nof', cape; E. Siberia, at mouth of Anadyr Riv.

Ret'ford, ret'ferd, bor. & mkt. town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 10,613. **East Ret'ford:.**

Re'thel, rē'tel. **1. Al'fred** [1816–1859], Ger. historical painter. **2.** Town; Ardennes dept., Fr.; p. 7,364.

Retz, rets, **Jean Fran"çois' Paul de Gon"di'** [1614–1679], Fr. cardinal; politician.

Ret'zi-us, ret'si-us, **An'ders Jo'han** [1742–1821], Swedish naturalist.

Retzsch, retsh, **Fried'rich Au'gust Mo'ritz** [1779–1857], Ger. painter; engr.

Re'u, rī'u *or* rū [Heb., friendship; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xi.

Reu'ben, rū'ben [Heb., behold, a son; *Bib.*]. F. **Ru"ben',** rü'bäN'; L. **Reu-be'nus,** eldest son of Jacob.

Reuch'lin, roin'lin, **Jo'hann** [1455–1522], Ger. Hebrew scholar; author.

Reu'el, rū el [Heb., God is friend; *Bib.*].

Reu'mah, rū'mä [Heb., pearl; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxii, 24.

Reu'mont, roi'mont, **Al'fred von** [1808–1887], Ger. diplomatist; author.

Ré"u"nion', ré"ü'nyäN', Isl.; Ind. Oc.; 965 □; p. 171,731; * St. Denis; Fr. colony; formerly *Ile de Bourbon.*

Re'us rā'ŭs, mfg. town; Tarragona prov., Spain; p. 27,505.

Reuss, reis. **1. E'du-ard Wil'helm Eu'gen** [1804–1891], Prot. theologian; wrote in Fr. & Ger. **2.** Riv.; Swit.; l. 90 m.; 4,300 ft. descent; through Lake of Lucerne to Aar Riv.; Devil's Bridge.

Reuss'-Greiz', reis'-grīts', principality of Ger.; 122 □; p. 62,750; * Greiz.

Reuss'-Schleiz', reis'-shlīts', principality of Ger.; 319 □; p. 119,811; * Gera.

Reu'ter, roi'ter, **Fritz** [1810–1874], Ger. humorist; novelist; poet.

Reut'ling-en, roit'ling-ĕn, mfg. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 18,542.

Rev'al, rev'ŭl, anc. fort. spt.; * of Esthonia prov., Rus.; p. 52,404. **Rev'el:.**

Re-vere', re-vir'. **1. Paul** [1735–1818], Am. patriot; midnight ride, 1775. **2.** Town; Suffolk co., Mass.; p. 5,668

Re-vil'la-Gi-ge'do, ré-vē'lyä-hē-hā'dō. **1.** Uninhabited Isl. group; off coast of Mex., Pacific Oc. **2.** Isl.; Alaska; 50 × 25 m.

Re'wa, rē'wä. **1.** Native Mahratta state; cen. Ind.; 12,679 □; p. 1,508,943. **2.** Its *; p. 7,000.

Re"wa-kan'ta, rē"wä-kän'tä, group of native states; Gujarat, Bombay pres., Ind.; 4,792 □; p. 543,452. **Re'wa Caun'ta:; Re'wa Kan'tha:.**

Rey, rā. **Jean** [1773–1849], Fr. manufacturer; author.

Rey"baud', rē"bō', **Ma"rie' Roch Lou"is'** [1799–1879], Fr. politician; author.

Rey'nard the Fox. See vocabulary.

Rey"naud', rē"nō', **An"toine' An"dré' Lou"is', Baron** [1777–1844], Fr. mathematician.

Rey'nold. See REGINALD.

Reyn'olds, ren'olz. **1. John Ful'ton** [1820–1863], U. S. gen; fell at Gettysburg. **2. Sir Josh'u-a** [1723–1792], Eng. portrait-painter. **3.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 830 □; p. 6,883; ⊙ Centerville.

Reyn'olds-ville, bor.; Jefferson co., Pa.; p. 2,789.

Re'zeph, rī'zef [Heb., stronghold; *Bib.*], Syrian city.

Re'zin, rī'zin [Heb., dominion; *Bib.*].

Re'zon, rī'zen [Heb., prince; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xi, 23.

Rha, rā, anc. name of the Volga. **Rhā:** [Gr.].

Rhad"a-man'thus, rad'ä-man'thus [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Zeus and Europa; one of the judges of the dead. **Rha-da'man-thos:** [Gr.]; **Rha"da-man'thys:.**

Rhæ'ti-a. See RÆTIA.

Rhamp-sin'i-tus, ramp-sin'i-tus, king of Egy.; mentioned by Herodotus; possibly Rameses III. **Rham-psi'ni-tos:** [Gr.].

Rhe'a, **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] See vocab. **2.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 360 □; p. 12,647; ⊙ Dayton.

Rhe'a Syl'vi-a, rī'ä sil'vi-ä [*Rom. Myth.*], mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhe'gi-um, rī'ji-um, anc. Gr. spt. in S. Italy; now **Reg'-gio.**

Rheidt, rīlt. Same as RHEYDT.

Rheims, rīms. See REIMS.

Rhein'/lies"sen, rain'-hes'sen, prov.; W. Hesse, Ger.; 531 □; p. 307,329. **Rhen'ish Hesse:.**

Rhein'land, rain'länt. Same as RHINE PROVINCE.

Rhein'preus"sen:.

Rhein'pfalz, rain'pfälts, dist.; Bavaria; 2,289 □; p. 728,339. **Pa-lai'i-nate:.**

Rheins'berg, rains'berg, town; Brandenburg, Prus.; p. 2,080; royal castle.

Rhein'thal, rain'tāl, dist.; Schwyz canton, Swit.; p. 29,464.

Rhen'ish Prus'si-a. Same as RHINE PROVINCE.

Rhe'sa, rī'sä [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 27.

Rhe'sus, rī'sus, myth. king of Thrace; ally of Priam; slain by Diomedes and Ulysses. **Rhē'sos:** [Gr.].

Rheydt, rīlt, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 26,962.

Rhine, rain. **1.** Riv.; Europe; l. 760 m.; Alps, through Swit., Ger., and Neth. to North Sea. **2.** Town; Sheboygan co., Wis.; p. 1,612.

Rhine'beck, rain'bec, mfg. town; Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 3,367.

Rhine'land-er, rain'land-ĕr, vil.; Oneida co., Wis.; p. 2,688.

Rhine Prov'ince, westernmost prov. of Prussia; on both sides of Rhine Riv.; 10,418 □; p. 4,710,391.

Rhinns of Gal'lo-way, rinz, pen.; Wigtown co., S. W. Scot.; 28 × 5 m. **Rhyns:; Rinns of Gal'lo-way:.**

Rhi'o, rī'ō. See RIAT.

Rho'da, rō'da [Gr. *Rhodē*; rose-bush; *Bib.*].

Rhod'da, rod'dä, isl., in Nile Riv., Egy.; opp. Cairo; Khedive's pleasure-gardens. **Rod'da:.**

Rhode Is'land, rōd il'land, State; New Eng., U. S.; 1,250 □; p. 345,506; * Providence and Newport; ratified Constitution, 1790.

Rhodes, rōdz [Gr. *Rhodes*, rose]. **1.** Anc. Gr. isl. and state, and modern Turkish isl.; Ægean Sea, near coast of Asia Minor; 49 × 21 m.; p. 28,000. **Rho'dus:.** **2.** Its *; a fort. historic spt. city; p. now about 10,000. See COLOSSUS, in vocabulary. **Rho'dos:** [Gr.].

Rhod'o-cus, rod'o-cus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Rhod'o-pe. See DESPOTO DAGH. **Rho-do'pē:** [Gr.].

Rhône, rōn. **1.** Riv.; Swit. & Fr.; l. 504 m. from Alps to Gulf of Lyons. **2.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,077 □; p. 806,737; * Lyons.

Rhudd'lan, hridh'lan, town; Flint co., N. Wales; p. of civil parish, 7,757; Parliament of 1283.

Rhyl, ril, town; Flint co., N. Wales; p. 6,491; watering-place.

Rhym'ney, rim'ne, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 7,733.

Rhy'o-lite Peak, rī'o-lit, mt.; Front Range, Col.; 10,400 ft.

Ri-al'to, ri-ăl'tō. See vocabulary.

Ri'au, ri'ō. **1.** Group of isls.; Malay Archipelago; including Bintang. **2.** Isl. in this group; near Bintang. **3.** Spt. town on this isl.; * of Riau-Lingga prov. **Rhi'o:; Ri'o:; Ri'ouw:.**

Ri'au-Ling'ga, ri'ō-ling'gä, archipelago and Dutch prov., including the Riau Isls. and Lingga; 17,325 □; p. 97,928.

Ri"a-zan', ri"ä-zän'. **1.** Govt.; Russia in Eur.; 16,255 □; p. 1,928,600. **2.** Its *; p. 30,270. **Ri"a-san':; Ry"a-zan':.**

Ri'bai, raï'bī [Heb., Jah contends; *Bib.*].

Ri"bault', ri"bō', **Jean** [1520–1565], Fr. Prot. explorer; colonizer; killed by Sp. in Fla. **Ri"baut':.**

Ri-be'ra, ri-bā'rä, **Jo-sé'** [1588–1666], "Il Spagnoletto"; Sp. painter.

Rib'lah, rib'lä [Heb., bare place; *Bib.*].

Rib Riv'er, Wis.; l. 70 m. to Wisconsin Riv.

Ri-car'do, ri-cär'dō, **Da'vid** [1772–1823], Eng. political economist; of Jewish descent.

Ric'a-so-li, ri-cä'sō-lī, **Bet-ti'no, Baron** [1809–1880], It. statesman.

Ric'car-ton, ric'ar-tun, vil.; Ayr co., Scot.; p. with parish, 5,845.

Ric'ci, rit'chi. **1. Mat-te'o** [1552–1610], Jes. missionary in China. **2. Sci"pi-o'ne** [1741–1810], It. prelate; reformer.

Ric'cio, rit'chō. **1. Do-me'ni-co del** [1494–1567], Venetian painter. **2.** See RIZZIO.

Ric'cio-li, rit'chō-lī, **Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1598–1671], It. Jesuit; astronomer.

Rice, rīs. **1.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 14,451. **2.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 505 □; p. 23,968; ⊙ Faribault.

Rice Lake. **1.** Lake; Northumberland co., Ontario, Can.; 25 × 5 m. **2.** City; Barron co., Wis.; p. 2,130.

Rich, 1. Clau'di-us James [1787–1821], Eng. Orientalist; traveler. **2. Saint Ed'mund** [1190–1242], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury. **3.** Co.; S. W. Utah; 980 □; p. 1,527.

Richard [Teut., stern ruler. **Ritch'ie** (Scot.). **Dick, Dick'en** (dim.). D. **Ri'chart,** rī'shärt; F. **Ri"chard',** rē'shär'; G. **Rich'ard,** rin'ärt, **Ri'chard,** raï'hart; It. **Ri-car'do,** ri-cär'dō, **Ric-car'do:;** L. **Ri-car'-dus, Ri-char'dus:;** Pg. Sp. **Ri-car'do,** ri-cär'dō]. **1. R. I.** [1157–1199], king of England, "*Cœur de Lion.*" **2. R. II.** [1366–1400?], king of Eng.; son of Edward the Black Prince; deposed by Henry IV. **3. R. III.** [1452–1485], king of England; usurper; last Plantagenet king. **4. R. of Bur'y.** See AUNGERVILLE. **5. R. of Cirenc'es-ter** [about 1335–1401], Eng. Benedictine monk; historian. **6. R. of Corn'wall** [1209–1271], son of John, king of Eng.; soldier; statesman; crusader; refused the crown of Sicily; in 1257 crowned titular king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Rich'ard Roe. See JOHN DOE, in vocabulary.

Rich'ards. **1. Sir Will'iam Bu'ell** [1815–1889], Canadian Chief Justice. **2. Will'ard** [1804–1854], official Mormon historian. **3. Will'iam** [1792–1847], Am. Cong. min. and statesman in Hawaiian Islands.

Rich'ard-son. **1. Charles** [1775–1865], Eng. lexicographer. **2. Hen'ry Hob'son** [1838–1886], Am. architect; Capitol, Albany; Trinity Church, Boston, etc. **3. Sir John** [1787–1865], Brit. naturalist. **4. Sam'u-el** [1689–1761], Eng. novelist. **5.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 545 □; p. 17,574.

Riche" (lieu', rish'lyŭ' *or* (Eng.) rish'ū. **1. Cardinal** [1585–1642], Armand Jean Duplessis; Fr. statesman; prime minister of Louis XIII. **2.** rish'ū. Riv.; Quebec, Can.; 80 m. N. to St. Lawrence. **3.** Group of islands at mouth of Richelieu Riv. **4.** Co.; Quebec, Can.; 190 □; p. 20,048.

Rich'field Springs, vil.; Otsego co., N. Y.; p. 1,623; summer resort.

Rich'ford, town; Franklin co., Vt.; p. 2,196.

Rich Hill, city; Bates co., Mo.; p. 4,008.

Rich"i-buc'to, rish'i-buc'tō. **1.** Riv.; New Bruns.; l. 25 m. to Gulf of St. Lawrence; great lumber-rafts. **2.** Spt.;

∗ of Kent co., New Brunswick; p. 3,996; lumber-trade and ship-building.

Rich'land. 1. Co.; S. E. Ill.; 361 □; p. 15,019; ⊙ Olney. 2. Co.; S. E. N. Dak.; 1,440 □; p. 10,751; ⊙ Wahpeton. 3. Co.; cen. Ohio; 487 □; p. 38,072; ⊙ Mansfield. 4. Co.; cen. S. C.; 608 □; p. 36,821; ⊙ Columbia. 5. Co.; S. W. Wis.; 570 □; p. 19,121; ⊙ Richland Center. 6. Parish; N. E. La.; 575 □; p. 10,230; ⊙ Rayville. 7. Town; Oswego co., N. Y.; p. 3,771.

Rich'land Cen'ter, city; ⊙ of Richland co., Wis.; p. 1,819.

Rich'mond, rich'mund. 1. **Earl of.** Same as HENRY VII. 2. **Duke of** [1735–1806], Charles Lennox, Brit. gen. 3. **Legh** [1772–1827], Eng. clerg.; author; *Dairyman's Daughter.* 4. Co.; E. Ga.; 329 □; p. 45,194; ⊙ Augusta. 5. Co.; S. part N. C.; 789 □; p. 23,948; ⊙ Rockingham. 6. Co.; S. N. Y.; 61 □; p. 51,693; ⊙ Richmond. See STATEN ISLAND. 7. Co.; Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, Can.; 622 □; p. 14,400; ∗ Arichat. 8. Co.; S. E. Quebec, Can.; 356 □; p. 11,213; ∗ Richmond East. 9. Co.; eastern Va.; 210 □; p. 7,146; ⊙ Warsaw. 10. Mfg. & cml. city; ⊙ of Henrico co.; ∗ of Va.; p. 81,388. 11. Town; Surrey, Eng.; p. 22,681; suburb of London; summer resort. 12. Town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 18,612. 13. Mfg. city; ⊙ of Wayne co., Ind.; p. 16,698; R. R. center. 14. Town; ⊙ of Madison co., Ky.; p. 4,753. 15. Anc. borough; North Riding York co., Eng.; p. 4,216. 16. Town; Sagadahoc co., Me.; p. 3,082. 17. City; ⊙ of Ray co., Mo.; p. 2,895.

Rich'mond, Mount, Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,542 ft.

Rich'ter, rih'ter, **Jo'hann Paul Fried'rich** [1763–1825], "Jean Paul"; Ger. popular author; humorist.

Rich'wood, mfg. vil.; Union co., Ohio; p. 1,500.

Rick'er-gate, vil.; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 5,893.

Rick'mans-worth, vil.; Hertsford co., Eng.; p. 6,974.

Ri"cord', ri"kôr', **Phi"lippe'** [1800–1889], Fr. physician; surgeon.

Ri"deau' Lake, ri"dō', lake; Leeds co., Ontario, Can.; 24 × 6 m.; summit-level of Rideau Canal.

Ridge'field, rij'fild, mfg. vil.; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. with tp., 2,235.

Ridge'town, rij'toun, town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,254.

Ridge'way, rij'wē, vil.; Orleans co., N. Y.; p. 5,790.

Rid'ley, rid'le, **Nich'o-las** [about 1500–1555], Eng. reformer; martyr; bp. of London.

Ri-dol'fo. See ROLLO.

Rie'de-sel, rī'de-zel, **Fried'rich A'dolph, Baron von** [1738–1800], Ger. soldier; Brit. gen. in America.

Rie'mann, rī'mân, **Ge'org Fried'rich Bern'hard** [1826–1866], Ger. mathematician. See RIEMANN'S SURFACE, under SURFACE, in vocabulary.

Ri-en'zi, ri-en'zī, **Nic"co-lo' Ga-bri'ni** [1313–1354], Roman tribune; reformer; "last of the tribunes." **Ri-en'zo‡.**

Rie'sen-Ge-bir'ge, rī'zen-ge-bir'ge, mt. range; bet. Bohemia and Prus. Silesia; 50 m.; highest point, 5,394 ft.

Ri'ga, rī'gä. 1. Gulf; Baltic Sea, Rus.; l. 110 m. **Li-vo'ni-a‡.** 2. Spt. and mfg. city; Livonia, Russia; p. 195,668. 3. Vil.; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. 2,031.

Ri"gaud', ri"gō', **Hy"a'cinthe' Fran"çois' Ho"no"rat'** [1659–1743], Fr. portrait-painter.

Rig'don, rig'den, **Sid'ney** [1793–1876], one of the first Mormon elders.

Riggs, rigz. 1. **George Wash'ing-ton** [1813–1881], Am. banker. 2. **Ste'phen R.** [1812–1883], Am. Cong. miss. among Dakotas; reduced Dakota language to writing; transl. Bible; *Dakota Dictionary.*

Ri'gi Culm, rī'ghi cûlm, mt.; Schwyz canton, Swit.; 5,905 ft.; famous view of Alps. **Ri'ghi‡.**

Ri"go'lets' Pass, ri"gō'let', channel; La.; outlet of Lake Pontchartrain.

Ri"go"lette', ri"gō'let' [SUE *Mysteries of Paris*], a grisette.

Ri"ku-chu', ri"kū-chū', ken; N. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 592,382.

Ri'ley, rī'le, co.; cen. Kan.; 612 □; p. 13,183.

Rille, ril, riv.; Fr.; l. 75 m. to Seine.

Ri-mac', ri-mäc', riv.; Peru; l. 75 m. W. to Pacific Ocean.

Ri'mi-ni, rī'mi-nī, anc. walled mfg. and cml. city; It.; p. 10,838; bishop's see.

Ri"mi-ta'ra, ri"mi-tä'rä, isl.; Pacific Oc.; S. of Society Islands.

Rim'mer, rim'ger, **Will'iam** [1816–1879], Am. artist of Eng. birth.

Rim"mon-pa'rez, rim'en-pä'riz [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Rim"ni-cout Se-rat', dist.; Rumania; p. 115,014.

Ri-mouc'ki, ri-mûs'ki. 1. Riv.; Can.; to St. Lawrence Riv. 2. Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 4,931 □; p. 27,418; ∗ Rimouski.

Ri-nal'do, ri-nāl'dō, in mediæval romance, a gallant but unscrupulous military chieftain.

Rin-cou', rin-cōn', **An-to'ni-o del** [1446–1500], Sp. painter.

Rinde, rind, riv.; Ind.; l. 166 m. S. S. E. to Jamna River.

Rine'hart, rain'hûrt. 1. **Will'iam Hen'ry** [1825–1874], Am. sculptor. 2. Co.; N. W. S. Dakota; 835 □; p.——.

Ring'gold, co.; S. Iowa; 545 □; p. 13,356; ⊙ Mount Ayr.

Ring'kiö-bing-Fiord", ring'kyū-bing-fyōrd", lagoon; Den.; 28 × 9 m. to North Sea.

Ri'o Ar-ri'ba, rī'ō ăr-rī'bä, co.; N. W. New Mexico; 7,150 □; p. 11,534; ⊙ Tierra Amarilla.

Ri"o-bam'ba, rī"ō-bäm'bä, town; Ecuador, S. Am.; p. 20,000; bishop's see; earthquake 1797, 30,000 perished.

Ri'o Blan'co, rī'ō blăn'cō, co.; N. W. Colorado; 3,600 □; p. 1,200; ⊙ Meeker.

Ri'o Bran'co, brăn'cō, riv.; Brazil; 700 m. E. & S. S. W. to Rio Negro. **Pa-ri'ma‡.**

Ri'o Bra'vo del Nor'te, riv. See RIO GRANDE.

Ri'o Col"o-ra'do, riv. Same as COLORADO RIVER.

Ri'o das Mor'tes, dās mōr'tes. 1. Riv.; Brazil; l. 120 m. to Rio Grande. 2. Riv.; l. 500 m. to Araguay Riv.

Ri'o de Ja-ne'i-ro, dē zhū-nē'i-rō. 1. State; Brazil; 26,634 □; p. 1,164,468; ∗ Nictheroy. 2. Cml. city; ∗ of Brazil; p. 800,000. **Ri'o‡; Ri'o Ja-ne'i-ro‡.**

Ri'o de la Pla'ta, dē lä plä'tä, riv.; S. Am.; l. 200 m. from junction of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivs. S. E. to Atl. Oc.; 170 m. wide at mouth.

Ri'o Des"a-gua-de'ro, des"ä-gwä-dē'rō, riv.; Oruro dept., Bolivia; l. 180 m.

Ri'o de San Ju-an', dē sān hū-ān', riv.; San Juan co., Utah, to Colorado River; est. l. 350 m.

Ri'o Fri'o, frī'ō, riv.; S. Tex.; 150 m. S. E. to Nueces Riv.

Ri'o Gran'de, grān'dē. 1. Riv.; Senegambia, W. Afr.; W. to Atl. Oc. 2. Riv.; N. Am.; l. 1,800 m. S. E. & S. to Gulf of Mex.; boundary bet. U. S. and Mex. **Ri'o Gran'de del Nor'te‡.** 3. Riv.; Brazil; l. 600 m. W. to Paraná. 4. Riv.; Brazil; l. 250 m. to São Francisco. 5. Riv.; Bolivia; formed by junction of Guapaí and Chaparí; l. 500 m. to the Beni Riv. 6. City; Braz.; p. 18,000. 7. Riv.; Mex.; l. 400 m. N. W. to Pacific Oc. 8. Riv.; Mosquito Territory; nav. 200 m. to Caribbean Sea. 9. Co.; S. Col.; 1,260 □; p. 3,451.

Ri'o Gran'de Cit'y, vil.; Starr co., Tex.; p. 1,968.

Ri'o Gran'de do Nor'te, dō nōr'tē, state; Brazil; 22,195 □; p. 368,852; ∗ Natal.

Ri'o Gran'de do Sul, dō sūl. 1. State; S. Brazil; 91,335 □; p. 564,527; ∗ Porte Alegre. 2. Town in same; p. 18,000. **São Pe'dro‡.**

Ri'o Gran'de Pyr'a-mid, mt.; Col.; 13,773 ft.

Ri'o Ha'cha, rī'ō ä'chä. 1. Riv.; Colombia; l. 120 m. to Caribbean Sea. 2. Town; Colombia; p. 2,500.

Ri-o'ja, rī-ō'hä, prov.; W. Arg. Rep., S. Am.; 31,500 □; p. 86,000.

Ri"om', rī"ôn', mfg. town; Puy-de-Dôme dept., Fr.; p. 10,004.

Ri'o Ne'gro, rī'ō nē'grō. 1. Riv.; Arg. Rep., S. Am.; more than 500 m. E. to Atl. Oc. 2. Riv.; N. S. Am.; l. 1,350 m. E. & S. E. to Maranhão. See GUAINIA. **Ri'o Ne'gro Pa"ra-nā'‡.** 3. Riv.; Uruguay; l. 250 m. W. to Uruguay Riv. 4. Ter.; Arg. Rep.; comprising Neuquen, Chubut, Santa Cruz, & Terra del Fuego; 268,000 □; p. 30,000. 5. Dept.; Uruguay; 3,269 □; p. 15,713.

Ri"o-ne'ro, rī"ō-nē'rō, town; Potenza prov., It.; p. 11,383.

Ri'o Par'do, pär'dō, town; Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; p. 10,000.

Ri'os, rī'ōs, prov.; Ecuador; p. 32,800.

Ri'o Sa-la'do, rī'ō sä-lä'dō. 1. Riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 400 m. E. to Plata. 2. Riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 100 m. S. E. to Paraná. 3. Riv.; Bolivia; l. 70 m. W. to Pac. Ocean.

Ri'o Tin'to, tin'tō. 1. Riv.; Huelva prov., Sp.; l. 60 m. to Mediterranean Sea; copper-mines at source. 2. Riv.; Nicaragua; l. 120 m. to Caribbean Sea.

Ri'o Vir'gen, vir'hen, riv.; S. Utah; l. 200 m.

Ri'phath, rī'fath [Heb.; *Bib.*], grandson of Japheth.

Rip'ley, rip'le. 1. **E"le-a'zar Whee'lock** [1782–1839], Am. general. 2. **George** [1802–1880], Am. editor; scholar. 3. **Hen'ry Jones** [1798–1875], Am. scholar; theol. 4. Co.; S. Ind.; 450 □; p. 19,350. 5. Co.; S. Mo.; 640 □; p. 8,512. 6. Vil.; Brown co., Ohio; p. 2,548. 7. Mfg. town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 6,812.

Rip'on. 1. **Earl of** [1782–1859], Frederick John Robinson, Eng. statesman. 2. Co.; Victoria, Austral.; 1,759 □; p. 11,883. 3. City; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 7,512. **Rip'pon‡.** 4. Town; Fond du Lac co., Wis.; p. 3,358.

Rip Van Win'kle [IRVING *Steepy Hollow*], the hero of the story, who falls into a magical sleep of twenty years.

Ris'ca, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 7,783.

Rish'ton, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 6,010.

Ris'ing Sun, town; ⊙ of Ohio co., Ind.; p. 1,689.

Ris'sah, ris'ä [Heb., heap of ruins; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 21–22.

Ritch'ie, rich'ī. 1. **Thom'as** [1778–1854], Am. politician. 2. Co.; N. W. part of W. Va.; 512 □; p. 16,621; ⊙ Ritchie Court-House or Harrisville.

Rith'mah, rith'mä [Heb., broom; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 18, 19.

Ri'to Al'to, rī'tō ăl'tō, mt.; Sangre de Cristo range, S. Col.; 12,989 ft.

Rit'son, Jo'seph [1752–1803], Eng. antiquary.

Rit'ten-house, Da'vid [1732–1796], Am. astronomer.

Rit'ter. 1. **Hein'rich** [1791–1869], Ger. philos.; hist. 2. **Karl** [1779–1859], Ger. geographer.

Ri'vas, rī'vȧs. 1. **Duke of.** See SAAVEDRA, ANGEL. 2. Dept.; Nicaragua; p. 16,975; ∗ Rivas.

Rive de Gi'er, riv dę zhī'ĕ', mfg. town; Loire dept., Fr.; p. 14,518.

Ri-ve'ra, ri-vē'rä, dept.; N. E. Uruguay, S. Am.; 3,790 □; p. 17,087.

Riv'er Falls, vil.; Pierce & St. Croix cos., Wis.; p. 1,783.

Riv'er-head, vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 4,010.

Riv'er Side. 1. City; San Bernardino co., Cal.; p. 4,683. 2. Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 2,169.

Rives, rīvz, **Will'iam Cab'ell** [1793–1868], Am. politician; U. S. Senator.

Ri"vière' du Loup en Bas, ri"vyār' dü lûp ân bä, vil.; Temiscouata co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,541. **Fra'ser-ville‡.**

Ri"vière' du Loup en Haut, hō, vil.; ∗ of Maskinonge co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,500.

Ri"vière' du Sud, dü süd, Fr. colony; W. Afr.; p. 47,541. See SENEGAL.

Ri"wa-ri', ri"wä-ri', town; S. W. of Delhi, Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 24,503.

Ri'zeh, ri'ze, town; on Black Sea, Asia Minor; p. 30,000. **Ri'zah‡.**

Ri'zo-Rhan'ga-bé, ri'zō-rän'gȧ-be. See RANGABÉ. **Rhi'zos-Rhan'ga-vis‡.**

Riz'pah [Heb., variegated; *Bib.*], concubine of Saul; kept the birds of prey from the bodies of her slain sons.

Riz'zi-o, rit'si-ō, **Da'vid** [1540–1566], It. musician; favorite of Mary Queen of Scots; slain in her presence. **Ric'cio‡; Rit'zi-o‡.**

Rjev. Same as RZHEF.

Roane, rōn. 1. Co.; E. Tenn.; 450 □; p. 17,418; ⊙ Kingston. 2. Co.; W. W. Va.; 470 □; p. 15,303; ⊙ Spencer.

Ro"anne', rō"ăn', mfg. & cml. town; Loire dept., Fr.; p. 31,380.

Ro"an-oke', rō'an-ōk'. 1. Riv.; Va. and N. C.; l. 230 m. E. to Albemarle Sound. 2. Co.; Va.; 300 □; p. 30,101; ⊙ Salem. 3. Cml. city; Roanoke co., Va.; p. 16,159.

Ro'ath, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 39,657.

Ro'ba di Ro'ma, rō'bä dī rō'mä, sketches in Rome, by W. W. Story.

Rob'ben Is'land, isl.; off Cape of Good Hope; lunatic asylum and leper colony.

Rob'bi-a, reb'bi-ä, **Lu'ca del'la** [1400?–1482], It. sculptor; terra-cotta worker. **Glo-van'ni** [1469–1529?] and **Andre'a** [1435–1525] of the same family pursued similar work.

Rob'ert, reb'ert [Teut., bright fame. **Bob, Rob, Rob'in** (dim.). Dan. **Ro'bert,** rō'bert; D. Sw. **Ro'bert,** rō'bert; F. **Ro"bert',** rō"bār', **Ru"pert',** rü"pār'; G. **Ro'berl,** rō'bert, **Ru'pert,** rü'pert, **Rud'bert‡, Ru'precht‡;** It. Pg. Sp. **Ro-ber'to,** rō-bĕr'tō; It. Sp. **Ru-ber'to,** rü-bĕr'tō, **Ru-per'to‡;** L. **Ro-ber'tus.** 1. Any one of several kings of Scotland. Especially: (1) **R. I.** See BRUCE. (2) **R. II.** [1316–1390], grandson of Robert Bruce; first of the Stuarts; reigned, 1370–1390. (3) **R. III.** [1340–1406], son of the preceding; reigned, 1390–1406. 2. **R. I.** [about 1000–1035], duke of Normandy; father of William the Conqueror. 3. **R. II.** [about 1052–1135], duke of Normandy; crusader; son of William the Conqueror.

Ro"bert' le Di'a'ble, rō"bār' lę dī'ȧ'bl, an opera by Meyerbeer; libretto by Scribe. See ROBERT THE DEVIL.

Rob'ert of Glouces'ter, gles'ter [13th century], Eng. author; wrote hist. of Eng. in verse.

Rob'erts. 1. **Cap'tain** [Pseud.], Augustus Charles Hobart-Hampden, when in command of a blockade-runner during Am. civil war. 2. Co.; N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 326. 3. Co.; N. E. South Dak.; 1,100 □; p. 1,997.

Rob'ert-son. 1. **Fred'er-ick Will'iam** [1816–1853], Eng. Anglican preacher. 2. **Thom'as Will'iam** [1829–1871], Eng. dramatist. 3. **Will'iam** [1721–1793], Eng. historian. 4. Co.; E. cen. Tex.; 850 □; p. 26,506; ⊙ Franklin. 5. Co.; cen. Tenn.; 536 □; p. 20,078; ⊙ Springfield. 6. Co.; N. E. Ky.; 210 □; p. 4,684; ⊙ Mt. Olivet.

Rob'erts Peak, mt.; Nev.; 10,132 ft.

Rob'ert the Dev'il. 1. [Pseud.] Robert François Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV.; a popular appellation. 2. A character in fiction, especially in an opera by Meyerbeer, founded on the career of Robert, first duke of Normandy.

Ro"ber"vale', rō"bār'vȧl', **Jean Fran"çois' de la Roque, Sieur de** [1500?–1547], Fr. colonist of Canada.

Rob'e-son, rob'ę-sun, co.; S. part of N. C.; 1,040 □; p. 31,483; ⊙ Lumberton.

Rob'es-pierre, reb'ęs-pir *or* (F.) rō"bes'pyār', **Max"i"mi'lien' Ma"rie' I"se"dore' de** [1758–1794], Fr. revolutionary leader during Reign of Terror; executed.

Ro"bin', rō"bañ', **Charles Phi"lippe'** [1821–1885], Fr. anatomist; microscopist.

Rob'in Blue'string [Nickname], Sir Robert Walpole; in allusion to his blue ribbon as Knight of the Garter.

Ro"bin' des Bois, rō"bañ' dĕ bwȧ, a mythical hunter of the forest in Germany and France, whose name is used to frighten children.

Rob'in Good'fel-low. Same as PUCK. See vocab.

Rob'in Hood, legendary early Eng. hero; outlaw; perhaps Robert, earl of Huntingdon; fl. 12th cent.?

Rob'in Hood's Bay, inlet; E. coast of England.

Rob'ins, Ben'ja-min [1707–1751], Eng. mathematician; expert in gunnery.

Rob'in-son. 1. **Ed'ward** [1794–1863], Biblical scholar; explorer of Palestine. 2. **E-ze'ki-el Gil'man** [1815–1894], Am. Baptist min.; educator. 3. **Hen'ry Crabb** [1775–1867], Eng. lawyer; author; diarist. 4. **John** [1575–1625], Eng. Puritan min.; pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers. 5. **John Thom'as Rem'ney** [1792–1882], Ir. physicist; inv. cup-anemometer. 6. Mt.; Col.; 10,856 ft.

Rob'in-son Cru'soe, crū'sō [DEFOE *Robinson Crusoe*], the hero; wrecked on an island near the mouth of the Orinoco, where he lives alone four years.

Rob'in the Dev'il. Same as ROBERT THE DEVIL.

Rob'i-son, John [1739–1805], Scot. math.; physicist.

Ro-bo'am, ro-bō'ăm [Gr.; *Bib.* and *Apocrypha*], Rehoboam.

Rob Roy [Robert the Red] [1660?–1734], a celebrated Highland freebooter, Robert MacGregor, who assumed the name of Campbell after the outlawry of his clan; the hero of Scott's novel *Rob Roy.*

Ro-bus'ti, rō-bûs'ti, **Gia'co-mo.** See TINTORETTO.

Roch, rōc, **Saint** [1295–1327], Fr. monk; healed by prayer; patron of the sick.

Ro'cha, rō'chä, dept.; S. E. Uruguay, S. Am.; 4,280 □; p. 22,767.

Ro"cham"beau', rō"shăñ"bō', **Jean Bap"tiste' Do"na"tien' de Vi"meur', Comte de** [1725–1807], Fr. gen.; marshal; aided Washington at Yorktown.

Roch'dale, roch'dēl, anc. mfg. town & borough; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 71,458; birthplace of cooperation.

Roch'dale-by-Cas'tle-ton, roch'dēl-, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 4,857.

Roche, rōch, **Re-gi'na Ma-ri'a** [1764–1845], Eng. novelist.

Roche"fort', rōsh'fōr', fort. town; Charente-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 33,334.

Roche"fou"cauld', rōsh'fū'cō', **Fran"çois', Duc de la** [1613–1680], Fr. courtier; soldier; author; *Maxims.*

Roche"jaque"lein', rōsh'zhăc'lañ', **Hen"ri' du Ver"ger', Comte de la** [1772–1794], Fr. Vendean comm.

Ro"chelle', La, rō"shel', hist. town & spt.; Charente-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 21,591; Huguenot stronghold; sieges, 1573, 1627.

Roch'es-ter, roch'es-ter. 1. **Earl of** [–1711], Lawrence Hyde; Eng. statesman; prime minister under James II. of Eng. 2. Anc. cathedral city & borough; Kent co., Eng.; p. 26,120. 3. Cml. & mfg. city; ⊙ of Monroe co., N. Y.; Baptist university and theol. sem.; p. 133,896. 4. Mfg. city; ⊙ of Olmstead co., Minn.; p. 3,321. 5. Town; Strafford co., N. H.; p. 7,396. 6. Vil.; ⊙ of Fulton co., Ind.; p. 2,476. 7. Bor.; Beaver co., Pa.; p. 3,649.

Ro"chette', rō"shet', **De"si"ré' Ra"oul'** [1789–1854], Fr. archeol. **Ra"oul'-Ro"chette'‡.**

Ro"ci-nan'te, rō"si-năn'té, Don Quixote's horse. **Ro"si-nan'te‡; Ro"zi-nan'ti‡.**

Rock, roc. 1. Co.; S. Wis.; 720 □; p. 43,220; ⊙ Janesville. 2. Co.; S. W. Minn.; 480 □; p. 6,817; ⊙ Luverne. 3. Co.; W. Neb.; 856 □; p. 3,000; ⊙ Bassett.

Rock'a-way Beach, roc'ȧ-wē, vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; p. 1,502; summer resort.

Rock'bridge, roc'brij, co.; W. cen. Va.; 750 □; p. 23,062; ⊙ Lexington; Natural Bridge.

Rock-cas'tle. 1. Riv.; Ky.; l. 65 m. S. S. W. to Cumberland Riv. 2. Co.; cen. Ky.; 280 □; p. 9,841.

Rock'dale, 1. Town; New South Wales, Australia; p. 5,000. 2. Co.; cen. Ga.; 126 □; p. 6,813; ⊙ Conyers. 3. Vil.; Milan co., Tex.; p. 1,500.

Rock'ford, city; ⊙ of Winnebago co., Ill.; p. 23,584.

Rock-hamp'ton, roc-hamp'tun, town; Queensland, Austral.; p. 11,629.

Rock'ing-ham, 1. rek'ing-ȧm. **Marquis of** [1730–1782], Charles Watson Wentworth; Eng. statesman. 2. rek'ing-ham. Co.; S. E. part of N. H.; 700 □; p. 49,650; ⊙ Exeter. 3. Co.; N. part of N. C.; 608 □; p. 25,363; ⊙ Wentworth. 4. Co.; N. W. part of Va.; 883 □; p. 31,297; ⊙ Harrisonburg.

Rock Is'land. 1. Co.; N. W. Ill.; 440 □; p. 41,917. 2. Its ⊙; mfg. & cml. city; p. 13,634.

Rock'land, roc'land. 1. Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 200 □; p. 35,162; ⊙ New City. 2. City; ⊙ of Knox co., Me.; p. 8,174; mfg. & ship-building; lime-kilns & granite-quarries. 3. Vil.; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 5,213.

Rock'land Lake, Rockland co., N. Y.; 3 m. in circum.; 200,000 tons of ice annually.

Rock'port, roc'pōrt. 1. Vil.; ⊙ of Spencer co., Ind.; p. 2,314. 2. Vil.; Essex co., Mass.; p. 4,480; beach on Atl. Oc.; granite-quarries.

Rock Riv'er, riv.; Wis. & Ill.; l. 375 m. S. & S. W. to Mississippi Riv.

Rock Springs, vil.; Sweetwater co., Wyo.; p. 3,406; coal.

Rock'ville, roc'vil. 1. Mfg. city; Tolland co., Conn.; p. 7,772. 2. Vil.; Parke co., Ind.; p. 1,689. 3. Town; Montgomery co., Md.; p. 1,568.

Rock'wall, roc'wôl, co.; N. E. Tex.; 150 □; p. 5,972.

Rock'y Is'land, isl.; S. Pac. Oc., off N. coast of New Guinea; 3,000 to 4,000 ft. high. **Lot'tin‡.**

Rock'y Moun'tains, mt. chain; W. part of N. Am.; running W. N. W.; highest summit, Mt. Logan, 19,534 ft.

Ro-cour', rō-cūr', vil.; Liége, Belg.; p. 720; defeat of duke of Lorraine by Saxe.

Rod-ber'tus, rod-ber'tus, **Karl Jo'hann** [1805–1875], Ger. socialist; author.

Rod'er-ic, red'er-ic *or* rō'dĕ-rīc [Teut., famous king. **Rod'er-ick‡.** F. **Ro"drigue',** rō"drig'; G. **Rod'e-rich",** rō'dĕ-riH"; It. Sp. **Ro-dri'go,** rō-drē'gō; L. **Ro"de-ri'cus;** Rus. **Ru'rik,** rü'rik; Sp. **Ro"de-ri'go,** rō"dĕ-rē'gō, **Ru-y',** rü-ē' *or* rwī] [–711], king of the Visigoths; called "The last of the Goths"; the hero of many legends and poems.

Rod'er-ick Dhu, dū [SCOTT *Lady of the Lake*], an outlawed Highland chieftain.

Ro"dez', rō"dē', town; Aveyron dept., Fr.; p. 15,000. **Rho"dez'‡.**

Rod'gers, roj'grz. 1. **George Wash'ing-ton** [1787–1882], Am. commodore. 2. **George Wash'ing-ton** [1822–1863], Am. naval commander; son of preceding. 3. **John** [1771–1838], Am. commodore. 4. **John** [1812–1882], Am. rear-admiral; son of preceding.

Rod'ney, rod'ne. 1. **Cæ'sar** [1728–1784], Am. patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence. 2. **Lord** [1718–1792], George Brydges Rodney, Eng. admiral. 3. Co.; S. W. Victoria, Austral.; 1,699 □; p. 18,159.

Ro'dolph, Ro-dol'phus. See ROLLO.

Rod'o-monte. See RODOMONTADE, in vocab.

Ro-dos'to, rō-dōs'tō, fort. marine town; Rumelia, Turkey; on Sea of Marmora; important trading-station on route W. from Constantinople. **Rho-dos'to‡; Ro-dos'-jig‡.**

Ro-dri'guez, rō-drī'geth. 1. **Al-fon'so** [1526–1617], Sp. theologian. 2. Volcanic island; Indian Ocean; 18 × 7 m.; area 43 □; dependency of Mauritius. **Ro-dri'gues‡.**

Roe, rō. 1. **Ed'ward Pay'son** [1838–1888], Am. novelist.

2. Rich'ard. See RICHARD ROE. **3. Sir Thom'as** 1568?–1644], Eng. diplo.; author.

Roeb'ling, reb'ling *or* rōb'ling, **John Au-gus'tus** [1806–1869, Ger.-Am. civ. engineer; Niagara and Brooklyn suspension bridges.

Roe'buck, rō'buc, **John Ar'thur** [1801-1879], Brit. statesman.

Roe'mer, O'le. See RÖMER.

Roes'kil-de, rōs'kil-dę, anc. city; isl. of Iceland; Denmark, p. 5,221.

Ro'ge-lim, rō'je-lim [Heb., fuller's place; *Bib.*], city E. of Jordan.

Rog'er, roj'ėr [Teut., spear of fame. **Hodge** (dim.). D. **Rut'ger,** rut'ger; F. **Ro'ger'**, rō'zhė'; G. **Rü'di-ger,** rü'di-ger; It. **Rug-gie'ro,** rūd-jē'rō, **Ro-ge'ro,** rō-jē'rō; L. **Ro-ge'rus,** ro-jī'rus; Pg. **Ro-ge'ri-o,** rō-zhē'ri-ō; Sp. **Ro-ge'ri-o,** rō-hē'ri-ō]. **1. R. I.,** 1031-1101], count of Sicily. **2. R. II.,** 1097-1154], king of Sicily.

Ro-ge'ro, ro-jī'rō, [SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale.*] A gentleman of Sicily. **2.** Same as RUGGIERO.

Rog'ers, roj'ėrz. **1. Hen'ry** 1806–1877], Eng. essayist. **2. Hen'ry Dar'win** 1808-1866], Am. geologist. **3. James Blythe** [1802–1852], Am. physician; brother of preceding. **4. John** 1705-1755], Eng. reformer; martyr. **5. Ran'dolph** 1825–1892], Am. sculptor. **6. Sam'u-el** [1763-1855], Eng. poet. **7. Will'iam Bar'ton** [1804–1882], Am. scientist, bro. of Henry Darwin.

Rog'ers Park, vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 1,708.

Ro"get', rō'zhė'. **1.** [Pseud.] George Wither; *The Shepherd's Hunting.* **2. Pe'ter Mark** 1779–1869], Eng. physician; author; *Thesaurus of English Words.*

Rog'ge-veld, rog'gė-velt, mts.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.

Rogue Riv'er, rōg, Ore.; l. 220 m. W. to Pacific Oc.

Ro"han', rō'ăn'. **1. Hen'ri' de** [1579-1638], Fr. gen.; author. **2. Lou"is' Re-né' É'dou"ard', Prince de** [1734-1803], Fr. cardinal, diplomatist.

Ro"hil-khand', rō"hil-kund', div.; N. W. Provs., Ind.; 10,883 □; p. 5,122,557. **Ro"hil-cund';‡; Ro"hil-kand';.**

Roh-tuk', rō-tuk'. **1.** Dist.; Hissar prov., N. W. Provs., Ind., 1,811 □; p. 536,959. **2.** Its *; p. 14,153. **Roh-tak';.**

Rois Fai"né'ants', Les, lā rwā fā"nā'ăn' [F., idle kings, the later monarchs of the Merovingian dynasty, who retained but the shadow of power.

Roke'by, rōk'bi, par.; N. Riding York co., Eng.; ruins of Eggleston Abbey; scene of a poem by Sir Walter Scott.

Ro-kelle', rō-kel', riv.; Sierra Leone, Afr.; l. 250 m. S. W. to Atl. Oc.

Ro'land, rō'lond [Teut., fame of the land. **Row'land;,** Dan. **Ro'land,** rō'lŏnth; D. **Roe'land,** rō'lānt; F. **Ro"land',** rō'lŏn'; G. **Ro'land,** rō'lānt, **Ru'land;;** It **Ro-lan'do,** rō-lăn'dō, **Or-lan'do;;** L. **Ro-lan'dus, Rot-lan'dus;;** Pg **Ro-lan'do,** rō-lăn'dō, **Rol-dão',** rōl-dŭn', **Rol-dan',** rōl-dăn'; Sp **Ro-lan'do,** rō-lăn'dō, in medieval French romance, a paladin and supposed nephew of Charlemagne. Same as ORLANDO.

Ro"land' de la Pla"tière', rō'lŏn' dę lā plă'tyār'. **1. Jean Ma"rie'** [1734-1793], Fr. minister of state. **2. Ma"rie' Jeanne** *née* Phlipon], commonly **Madame Roland** 1754-1793], Fr. author; patriot; wife of preceding.

Ro-lette', rō-let', co.; N. N. Dak.; 936 □; p. 2,427; * Rolla.

Rol'la, rol'a SHERIDAN *Pizarro*], a hero; kinsman of the Peruvian Incas.

Rol'la Cit'y, vil.; Phelps co., Mo.; p. 1,592.

Rol"lin', rō'lan' *or* rol'in, **Charles** [1661-1741], Fr. historian.

Rol'lo, rol'ō [Teut., wolf of fame. **Ralph;; Ro'dolph;; Ro'dolphus;.** D. Sw. **Ru'dolf,** rū'dolf; F. **Ra"oul',** rā'ūl', **Ro"dolphe',** rō'dōlf'; G. **Ru'dolf,** rū'dolf; It **Ro-dol'fo,** rō-dōl'fō, **Ra-ol'fo;; Ri-dol'fo;;** Pg Sp. **Ro-dol'fo,** rō-dōl'fō]. **1.** c857-932 Norw. viking; first duke of Normandy **Hrolf';; Ron';. 2.** [Abbott *The Rollo Books.*] The hero of the series; travels extensively. **3.** Mt.; Andalusia, Spain; consists of variegated marble.

Ro-ma'gna, rō-mā'nyā, former prov. of States of the Church; now divided into It. provs. of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì.

Ro-main', ro-mēn', **Cape,** S. E. point of Cape Isl. off Charleston co., S. C.

Ro-mam"ti-e'zer [Heb., highest help; *Bib.*].

Ro'man, rō'man. **1.** Dist.; Rumania, p. 101,549. **2.** Its *; town, p. 16,930; bishop's see. **Ro'ma-nu';.**

Ro"man-a'ti, rō'man-ā'tī, dist.; Rumania; p. 173,393. **Ro"man-at'si';.**

Ro-ma'nof, rō-mā'nof, **Mi"kha-il' Fe"o-do'ro-vich** [1596-1645], czar of Russia; founder of reigning dynasty **Ro-ma'noff';; Ro-ma'nou';; Ro-ma'nov';.**

Ro"mans', rō'măn', mfg. & cml. town; Drôme dept., Fr.; p. 12,822.

Ro-maunt' of the Rose, ro-mŭn', an allegorical romance in verse begun by Guillaume de Lorris (13th cent.), and completed by Jean de Meung (14th cent.); called the " French Iliad."

Rome, rōm. **1.** Prov.; S. cen. It.; 4,663 □; p. 994,400 **Ro'ma;. 2.** Anc. city; "the Eternal City"; * of It.; p. 449,000. **Ro'ma;. Rhō'mē;** Ger. **3.** City, * of Floyd co., Ga.; p. 6,957. **4.** City, * of Oneida co., N. Y., p. 14,991.

Ro'me-o, rō'mi-ō. **1.** SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet.*] The hero of the play; son of Montague; in love with Juliet, dau. of Capulet. **2.** Vil.; Macomb co., Mich.; p. 1,487.

Rö'mer, rō'mėr, **O'le** or **O'laus** 1644-1710], Danish astronomer; first to measure velocity of light. **Roe'mer;.**

Ro"meyn, rō'mēn. **The-od'o-ric** [1744-1809], Am. theol.

Rom'ford, rum'fėrd, mkt. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 5,498.

Rom'il-ly, rom'i-li, **Sir Sam'u-el** [1757-1818], Eng. lawreformer; statesman.

Rom'ley, rom'li, mt., Col.; 10,534 ft.

Rom'ney, rom'ni, **George** [1730-1802], Eng. painter.

Rom'o-la, the heroine of George Eliot's novel *Romola;* the beautiful daughter of an aged Florentine scholar.

Rom'sdal, roms'dăl, amt. of Norway; 5,788 □; p. 127,806.

Rom'sey, rom'zę, bor., Southampton, Eng.; p. 4,256. **Rum'sey;.**

Rom'u-lus, rom'yu-lus. **1.** One of the twin legendary founders of Rome, abandoned in infancy and suckled by a wolf. He slew his brother Remus and became sole ruler and king. See QUIRINUS, 2. **2.** Vil.; Seneca co., N. Y.; p. 2,852.

Ron, ron, the lance of King Arthur.

Ron'ald-shay, ron'ald-shē. **1. North,** Isl.; northernmost of Orkneys; lighthouse. **2. South,** Isl.; Orkneys, Scot.; 8 m. long; 18 □; p. 2,500.

Ron"ces-val'les, ron"sės vāl'les *or* (Sp.) rōn'thės-vā'lyes, vil.; Navarre, Sp.; p. 348; traditional scene of defeat of Charlemagne and death of Roland.

Ron'da, ron dā, city, Malaga prov., Sp.; p. 19,181.

Ron'dout, ron dout, vil.; Ulster co., N. Y.; now part of city of Kingston.

Rong'e, rung g. **Jo-han'nes** [1813-1887], Ger. Rom. Cath. priest; reformer.

Ron"sard', rōn'sār', **Pierre de** [1524-1585], Fr. poet; "Prince of Poets."

Rons'dorf, rons dorf, mfg. town; Rhine prov., N. W. Prussia, 18 m. W. of Düsseldorf; p. 10,400.

Rood'ra, rōd rō. Same as RUDRA.

Rooke, rūk, **Sir George** [1650-1709], Eng. admiral.

Roo'ker, rū'kėr, **Mi'cha-el An'ge-lo** [1743-1801], Eng. landscape-painter.

Rooks, rūks, co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 8,018; ⊙ Stockton.

Rook'wood, town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 2,100.

Roon, rōn, **Al'brecht The'o-dor E-mil',** Count von [1803-1879], Prussian general; author.

Roos'tam, rūs'tum. Same as RUSTAM. **Roos'tem;; Roos'tum;; Rous'tam;; Rous'tem;; Rus'tum;.**

Roos'tam-Pa-sha', rus'tum-pa-shā'. Same as RUSTAM-PASHA. **Roos'tam-Pa-sha';.**

Roos"tchook', rūs'chūk'. Same as RUSTCHUK. **Rout"-chook';; Rust"schuk';; Rus"zuk';.**

Ros, rōs, riv.; Rus.; Kiet govt.; l. 160 m., to Dnieper.

Ro'sa, rō'zā. **1. Eu-phros'y-ne Pa-re'pa.** See PAREPA-ROSA. **2. Sal-va'tor** [1615-1673], It. historical painter.

Ro'sa, Ros'a-bel. See ROSE.

Ros'a-lie Peak, rez'a-li, mt.; Col.; 14,350 ft.

Ros'a-lind, rez'a-loind *or* -lind [SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It*], dau. of the banished duke; assumes male attire.

Ros'a-line SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost*], a lady attending on the Princess of France.

Ros'a-mond, rez'a-mund [Teut., famed protection. **Roz'a-mond;.** D. **Ro'za-mond",** rō'zā-ment'; F. **Ro"se-monde',** rō'zę-mŏnd'; It. **Ros-mon'da,** rōs-mōn'dā; L. **Ro"sa-mun'da;** Sp. **Ro"sa-mun'da,** rō'sā-mūn'dā].

Ro-sa'ri-o, rō-sā'ri-ō, cml. town; Santa Fé prov., Arg. Rep.; p. 5,000.

Ro'sas, rō'sās. **John Man'u-el Or-tiz' de** [1793–1877], Gov. of Argentine Republic.

Ros'ci-us, rosh'i-us. **1. Gal'lus Quin'tus,** Rom. comic actor; friend of Cicero. **2. Sex'tus,** of Ameria; accused of his father's murder; defended by Cicero. **3. Lu'cius,** anc. Rom. ambassador.

Ros'coe, ros'cō, **Will'iam** [1753-1831], Eng. hist.; poet.

Ros-com'mon, ros-com'un. **1. Earl of** [1633–1684], Wentworth Dillon, Eng. poet. **2.** Co.; Connaught, Ir.; 950 □; p. 114,194. **3.** Its *; mfg. town; p. 2,375. **4.** Co.; N. cen. Mich.; 580 □; p. 2,033. **5.** Its ⊙.

Ros-crea', ros-cre', vil.; Tipperary co., Ir.; p. 2,992.

Rose, rōz [L., rose. **Ros'a-bel;; Ro-sa'li-a;; Ro'sa-lie;. Ro'sie** (dim.). Dan. D. It. **Ro'sa,** rō'zō; F. **Rose,** rōz; G. **Ro'se,** rō'sę; L. **Ro'sa;** Sp. **Ro'sa,** rō'sā. Sw. **Ro'sa,** rō'sa *or* **Ro-si'na,** rō-si'na]. **1. George** [1744-1818], Brit. politician. **2. George** [1817–1882], Eng. humorist; pseudonym "Arthur Sketchley." **3. Guil'laume'** [1542–1602], Fr. prelate; partizan. **4.** rōz'g. **Gus'tav** [1798–1873], Ger. mineralogist. **5. Hein'rich** [1795–1864], Ger. chemist. **6.** rōz. **Hen'ry John** [1800–1873], Eng. clergy.; ed. *Encyc. Metrop.* **7. Sir Hugh Hen'ry** [1803-1895], Brit. gen. **8. Hugh James** [1795–1838], Eng. bibl.; bro. of Henry J.

Ro"seau', rō'zō', town; * of Isl. of Dominica, Brit. W. Indies; p. 5,000.

Rose'dale, rōz'dēl, vil.; Wyandotte co., Kan.; p. 2,276.

Ro-sel'li, rō-zel'li [1439–1506], It. painter.

Ro"sel-li'ni, rō"sel-li'ni, **Ip-po'li-to** [1800-1843], It. antiq.

Rose Moun'tain, Nev.; 10,839 ft.

Ro'sen, rō'zęn, **Fried'rich Au'gust** [1805–1837], Ger. philologist; Orientalist.

Ros'en-dale, mfg. vil.; Ulster co., N. Y.; p. 1,706.

Ro'sen-heim, rō'zęn-hīm, town; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 10,000.

Ro'sen-kranz", rō'zęn-krŏnts', **Jo'hann Karl Fried'rich** [1805–1879], Ger. philos.

Ro'sen-mül"ler, rō'zęn-mül'ėr. **1. Ernst Fried'-rich Karl** [1768–1835], Ger. Orientalist. **2. Jo'hann Chris'ti-an** [1771–1820], Ger. anatomist. **3. Jo'hann Ge'org** [1736–1815], Ger. theol.

Ro-set'ta, rō-zet'tā, mfg. & cml. town; Lower Egy.; p. 16,-666. See ROSETTA STONE, in vocabulary.

Ro-set'ti, rō-zet'ti, **Con'stan-tine** [1816–1885], Rumanian statesman; poet.

Rosh, rosh [Heb., head; *Bib.*] [1250?–1327], Rabbenu Asher, chief rabbi of Castile; Hebrew scholar.

Ros"i-cru'ci-us, ros'i-crü'shi us [Pseud.], Thomas F. Dibdin; *Bibliomania.*

Ro-si'ni, ro-sī'ni, **Gio-van'ni** [1776–1855], It. poet; nov.

Ros'lyn, ros lin, bor.; New Zealand, p. 3,845.

Ros-mi'ni-Ser-ba'ti, ros-mē nē-sār-bā'tē, **An-to'ni-o** [1797–1855], It. eccl.; philosopher.

Ross. 1. Sir James Clark [1800–1862], Eng. arctic explorer. **2. Sir John** [1777–1856], Brit. rear-admiral; arctic explorer; uncle of preceding. **3. John** [–1792], Eng. divine; bp. of Exeter. **4. John** [1790–1866], chief of the Cherokee Indians. **Koo'wes-koo"wee;. 5. Rob'ert** [1766-1814], Eng. gen. **6. Sir Will'iam Charles** [1794–1860], Eng. miniature-painter. **7.** Harbor; Mayo co., Connaught prov., Ir. **8.** Co.; S. Ohio; 658 □; p. 39,454; ⊙ Chillicothe. **9.** Co.; Scot.; 2,709 □; p. 77,893; * Dingwall. **10.** Town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 714; cpts. see; cathedral. **Ross Car'ber-y;. 11.** Town; Hereford co., Eng.; p. 3,575.

Ross"and-Crom'ar-ty, co.; Scot.; 3,078 □; p. 78,727; extends across N. of Scot.

Ros-sa'no, ros-sā'nō, anc. city; Cosenza prov., It.; p. 14,-341; bpl. of three popes.

Ross'bach, ros'bŭh, vil.; Saxony prov., Prussia; rout of Fr. and Aust. army by Frederick the Great, 1757. **Ros'bach;.**

Rosse, ros, **Earl of** [1800-1867, William Parsons, Eng. astron.; constr. great reflecting telescope.

Ros-set'ti, ros-set'ti. **1. Chris-ti'na Ga'bri-el** [1830–1895, Eng. poet; sister of Dante G. **2. Dan'te Ga'bri-el** [1828–1882], Eng. Pre-raffaelite painter; poet.

Ros'si, Count Pel"le-gri'no Lu-i'gi O"do-ar'do [1787–1848], It. statesman; author.

Ros"si-é'na, ros'si-ē'nā, town; Kovno govt., Russia; p. 10,732.

Ros-si'ni, ros-si'ni, **Gio"ac-chi'no An-to'ni-o** [1792–1868], It. mus. composer; *Il Barbiere di Seviglia.*

Ros'tock, ros'toc, town; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger.; p. 44,409; important industries; formerly member of Hanseatic League.

Ros-tof', ros-tef'. **1.** Fort, cml. and mfg. town; region of the Don, S. Rus.; p. 61,256. **2.** Town; Yaroslaf prov., Rus.; p. 11,866. **Ros-toff';‡ Ros-tov';.**

Ros"top-chin', ros'top-chin'. **Fe'o-dor Va"si-li-e'-vich, Count** [1765–1826], Rus. gen. **Rus"top-tchin';.**

Roth, rōt, **Jo'hann Ru'dolph** [1815–1858], Ger. naturalist.

Ro'the, rō'tę, **Rich'ard** [1799–1867], Ger. speculative theol.; *Theological Ethics.*

Roth'er-field, redh'gr-fild, vil.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 5,099.

Roth'er-ham, redh'gr-am. **1. Thom'as** [1423-1500], Eng prelate; aph. of York; Lord Chancellor of Eng. under Edward IV.; founder of college at Rotherham; intro. in Shak. *Richard III.* **2.** Mfg. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 12,061.

Roth'er-hithe, redh'gr-huidh, suburb of London; p. 39,255.

Rothe'say, reth'sē, royal burgh; * of Buteshire, Scot.; watering-place; p. 9,034.

Roths'child, ros'chuild *or* (G.) rōt'shilt, family of Hebrew bankers famous for their financial transactions. **May'er Am'schel** [1743-1812], its founder in Frankfort, left five sons, all of whom were made Austrian barons and became heads of branch houses as follows: **An'selm May'er** 1773-1855, in Frankfort; **Charles** [1788–1855], in Naples, **James** [1792–1868], in Paris; **Na'than May'er** [1777–1836], in London; **Sol'o-mon** [1774–1855], in Vienna.

Roth'well, vil.; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 6,205.

Ro"trou', rō'trü', **Jean de** [1609–1650], Fr. tragic poet.

Rot'teck, rot'tęc, **Karl** [1775–1840], Ger. historian; jurist; statesman.

Rot'ter-dam, rot'tėr-dăm, spt.; Holland; on Maas Riv.; p. 222,233; bpl. of Erasmus; manuf.; extensive commerce.

Rou"baix', rū'bē', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 115,000; textile manufacture.

Rou"bi"liac', rū'bi'lyăc', **Lou"is' Fran"çois'** [1695–1762], Fr. sculp. in Eng. **Rou"bil"lac';.**

Roud'nik, rūd'nik, prov.; Servia; 2,056 □; p. 157,116.

Rou'en, rü'en *or* (F.) rwăn, mfg. and cml. city; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 112,000; anc. * of Normandy; cathedral; Joan of Arc burned.

Rouge"mont', rūzh'mŏn', **Fred'rick Con"stant'** [1828–1876], Swiss author.

Rou"get' de l'Isle, rū'zhė' dę lil, **Claude Jo"seph'** [1760–1836], Fr. poet; author of the *Marseillaise.*

Rough and Ready, [Sobr.], Zachary Taylor.

Rou"her', rū'ė', **Eu"gène'** [1814–1884], Fr. min. of state.

Rou"lers', rū'lė', town; W. Flanders, Belg.; p. 20,614.

Rou-ma'ni-a. See RUMANIA.

Rou-me'li-a. See RUMELIA.

Round Lake, vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; camp-meeting ground.

Round Moun'tain, Col.; 10,881 ft.

Round Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,946 ft.

Rou-phi'a, ru-fī'ä, riv.; Morea, Greece; l. 100 m. to Mediterranean Sea.

Rouses Point, mfg. and railroad town; Clinton co., N. Y.; p. 1,856; on frontier of Canada and U. S.

Rous"seau', rū'sō'. **1. Jean Bap"tiste'** [1670–1741], Fr. lyric poet. **2. Jean Jacques** [1712–1778], Fr. philos., author; *Confessions.* **3. Pierre É'tie"nne' Thé"o"-dore'** [1812–1867], Fr. landscape-painter.

Rous"set', rū'sė', **Ca"mille' Fé"lix' Mi"chel'** [1821–1892], Fr. historian.

Rous"sil'lon', rū'sī'yŏn', **Ber'tram, Count of** [SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well*], the husband of Helena.

Rous"sil'lon', rū'sī'yŏn', old prov., Fr.; * Perpignan; nearly coincident with modern **Py"ré'nées'-O"ri"-en'tales'.**

Rous'tam. See RUSTAM.

Routh, routh, **Mar'tin Jo'seph** [1755–1854], Eng. scholar; educator.

Routt, rout, co.; N. W. Col.; 6,000 □; p. 2,369; ⊙ Hahn's Peak.

Rou"ville', rū'vil', bo.; Quebec prov., Can.; 288 □; p. 17,634; * Sainte Marie de Monnoir.

Roux, rū, **Jo"seph' Phi"li"bert'** [1780–1854], Fr. surgeon.

Ro-vi'go, rō-vi'gō. **1.** Prov.; Venetia, It.; 685 □; p. 239,-579. **2.** Its *; walled town; p. 11,500; bishop's residence.

Ro-vu'ma, rō-vū'mā, riv.; E. Afr.; l. 450 m. E. to Ind. Oc.

Row'an, rō'an. **1. Ste'phen Clagg** [1808–1890], Am. rear-admiral. **2.** Co.; W. cen. part of N. C.; 458 □; p. 24,123; ⊙ Salisbury. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ky.; 320 □; p. 6,129; ⊙ Morehead.

Row-an'diz, rou-ăn'diz, fort. town; Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia; p. 9,000.

Rowe, rō, **Nich'o-las** [1674–1718], Eng. poet.

Row-e'na, ro-ī'na [AS., white skirt] [SCOTT *Ivanhoe*], Saxon princess; inarries Ivanhoe.

Row'land-son, rō'land-sun, **Thom'as** [1756–1827], Eng. caricaturist.

Row'ley, rou'lę. **1. Thom'as,** a fictitious priest of Bristol, to whom Chatterton ascribed the poems written by himself. **2. Will'iam,** Eng. dramatist; fl. 17th cent. **3. Will'iam** [1743–1806], Eng. physician.

Row'ley Re'gis, rou'lę rī'jis, mfg. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 30,591.

Row'ter, Mount, Col.; 13,750 ft.

Rox-an'a, rox-an'o [Per., dawn of day. **Rox'y** (dim). F. **Rox"ane',** rōx'ăn'], beautiful Bactrian captive and wife of Alexander the Great.

Rox'burgh, rox'bur-o. **1. Will'iam** [1759–1815], Scot. phys.; botanist. **2.** Co.; Scot.; 670 □; p. 53,726; * Jedburgh.

Rox'bur-y, rox'bur-i, former city; Suffolk co., Mass.; now 13th, 14th, & 15th wards of Boston; p. 66,791.

Roy, roi. **Will'iam** [1726–1790], Eng. gen.; geodesist.

Roy'al Com'pa-ny Is'land, Pac. Oc., S. of Austral. & New Zealand; Brit.

Roy'al Mar'tyr [Sobr.], Charles I. of England; so called by Royalists.

Roy'al Psalm'ist [Sobr.], David, king of Israel.

Roy'al-ton, roi'al-tun, vil.; Niagara co., N. Y.; p. 4,632.

Ro"yan', rō'yăn', watering-place; Charente-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 5,629; 80,000 visitors annually.

Roy Ba-reil'ly. See RAI BARELI.

Roy"er'-Col'lard', rwā'yĕ'-cō'lār', **Pierre Paul** [1763–1845], Fr. philos.; statesman.

Roy'ers-ford, roi'grz-fėrd, vil.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 1,815.

Royle, roil, **John Forbes** [1800–1858], Eng. phys.; botanist.

Roys'ton, rois'tun, town; Cambridge and Hertford cos., Eng.; p. 1,801.

Roy'ton, roi'tun, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 13,395.

Ru-a'bon, ru-ā'bon, mining town; Denbigh co., Wales; p. with par., 15,150. **Rhiu-a'bon;.**

Ru"a-tan', rū'ā-tăn', Isl.; Caribbean Sea; Honduras; 30 × 8 m.; p. 8,000.

Ru"ben'. See REUBEN.

Ru'bens, rū'bęnz, **Pe'ter Paul** [1577–1640], Flemish painter.

Rü'be-zahl, rü'bę-tsāl [*Folk-lore*], a famous sprite of German forests, doing whimsical kindnesses to the poor and needy, guiding benighted wanderers, etc., but inimical to the proud and wicked.

Ru'bi-con, rū'bi-cen, riv.; cen. It.; l. 20 m. E. to Adriatic. See vocabulary. **Rhou-bi'kōn;** [Gr.].

Ru-binsk', See RYBINSK.

Ru'bra Sax'a, rū'brā sāx'ā, anc. vil.; Etruria, It.; defeat of Maxentius by Constantine.

Ru"bru"quis', rū'brü'kis', **Will'iam de,** Fr. traveler; fl. 13th cent. **Will'iam of Ru"bruk';.**

Ru'by Peak, mt.; Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,749 ft.

Ru'chi-el, rū'ki-el, in Jewish angeiology, the angel who ruled the air and winds.

Rück'kert, rück'kęrt, **Fried'rich** [1788–1866], Ger. poet; Orientalist.

Ru-dau'li, rū-dau'li, town; Bara Banki dist., Ind.; p. 12,517.

Rud'der Grange [STOCKTON *Rudder Grange*], an old boat transformed into a dwelling.

Rudge'ley, ruj'le, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 6,942.

Ru'dolph, rū'dolf. **1. R. I., of Haps'burg** [1218–1291], emperor of Germany; founder of Austrian empire. **2. R. II.** [1552–1612], emperor of Germany. See RUDOLPHINE, in vocabulary. **Ru'dolf';.**

Ru-dol'phi, rū-dol'fī, **Karl As'mund** [1771–1832], Sw. nat.; physiologist.

Rud'ra, rūd'rā [*Hind. Myth.*], Siva in his manifestations of fate.

Rud'yard, Sir Ben'ja-min [1572–1658], Eng. patriot; scholar.

Ruf"fin, rū'fan', **Fran"çois', Count** [1771–1811], Fr. gen.; at Austerlitz.

Ruf-fi'ni, rū-fī'nĭ, **Gio-van'ni Do-me'ni-co** [1807-1881, b. Italy, novelist; *Doctor Antonio.*
Ru-fin', **Ru-fi'nus.** See GRIFFITH.
Ru'fus, rū'fŭs, L. rōō'fŏŏs], **1.** **L. Cæ-cil'i-us,** Roman tribune; half-bro. of Sulla; friend of Cicero. **2.** **M. Cæ'li-us,** eloquent but dissolute Roman noble; adherent of Cæsar; client and correspondent of Cicero.
Rug'by, town; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 11,262; celebrated public school.
Ru'ge, rōō'gĕ, **Ar'nold** [1802-1880], Ger. scholar; journalist.
Rü'gen, rü'gĕn, Prussian isl.; off coast of Pomerania, in Baltic Sea; 33 × 25 m.; p. 45,039; * Bergen.
Ru-gen'das, rū-gen'dăs, **Ge'org Phi'lipp** [1666-1742], Ger. battle-painter.
Rug-gie'ro, rōō-jē'rō [see ROGER] [ARIOSTO *Orlando Furioso*], a young Saracen knight, possessed of a winged horse and magic shield.
Ru'gi-i, rōō'jĭ-ī, anc. Ger. people; ultimately settled in Aust. and Hungary.
Ru-hu'mah, rū-hē'mä *or* rū'ə-mə [Heb., pitied; *Bib.*] Symbolic], Israel.
Ruhu'ken, rūn'kĕn, **Da'vid** [1723-1798], Ger. philol.; critic. **Ruh'ne-ken‡.**
Ruhr, rūr, riv.; Westphalia prov., Prus.; l. 144 m. W. to Rhine.
Ruisch, rōsk. **1.** **Fred'e-rik** [1638-1731], Dutch anatomist. **2.** **Ra'chel** (*née* Pool) [1664-1750], Dutch flower-painter; dau. of preceding. **Ruysch‡.**
Rul'lus, rul'ŭs. **P. Ser-vil'i-us,** Roman tribune; proposed agrarian law; opposed by Cicero.
Ru-ma'ni-a, rū-mē'nĭ-ə, kingdom; S. Europe; 48,307 □; p. 5,800,000; * Bucharest. See RUMANIAN, in vocab. **Rou-ma'ni-a‡.**
Rum'bowe, rum'bou, island state; Malay Pen.; 400 □; p. 10,000. **Ram'bau‡.**
Ru-me'li-a, former name of ancient Thrace and Macedonia; for modern prov. see EASTERN RUMELIA.
Rum'ford, rum'fĕrd, **Count.** See THOMPSON, BENJAMIN.
Rum"pel-stilz'chen, rūm'pel-stilts'ŭcn, a dwarf in a German nursery-tale, who spins straw into gold for a miller's daughter. **Rum"pel-stilt'kin‡.**
Rum River, riv.; E. cen. Minn.; l. 150 m. S. to the Mississippi.
Rum'sey, rum'zĭ, **James** [1743-1792], Am. mechanician; an inventor of the steamboat.
Rum'worth, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 6,754.
Run'corn, mkt. & mfg. town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 20,050.
Ru'ne-berg, rū'nĕ-bĕrg, **Jo'han Lud'vig** [1804-1877], Swedish author; poet; *King Fjalar.*
Rung-pur', Same as RANGPUR.
Run-jeet'-Singh', run-jĭt'-sĭng' [1780-1839], Ind. prince; conquered Kashmir; founded Sikh empire.
Run'nels, run'elz, co.; W. cen. Tex.; 910 □; p. 8,193; ⊙ Ballinger.
Run'ny-mede, run'nĭ-mēd. **1.** [Pseud.] Benjamin Disraeli; politician; letters in the London *Times,* 1856. **2.** Meadow on S. bank of Thames; Surrey co., Eng.; place of signing Magna Charta.
Run-pur', run-pŭr'. **1.** State; Orissa, Ind.; 203 □; p. 21,406. **2.** Its *; p. 3,500. **3.** Town; Ahmadabad dist., Ind.; p. 5,796. **Ran-poor'‡.**
Ru'pert, rū'pĕrt [see ROBERT]. **1. Knight** [*Ger. Folklore*], a personage in high buskins, white robe, mask, and wide wig, who distributes Christmas presents, and keeps watch over naughty children; also, in some parts of Ger., the horseman in the May pageant. **Knecht Ru'precht‡.** **2. Prince** [1619-1682], Bavarian soldier; Royalist gen. under Charles I. of England.
Rupert River, riv.; Can.; 300 m. W. to James Bay.
Ru-pil'i-us Pub'li-us, Rom. consul; prosecuted adherents of Tiberius Gracchus.
Rup"u-nu'ny, rup"ŭ-nŭ'nĭ, riv.; Brit. Guiana; l. 250 m. N. to Essequibo. **Rip"o-[or -u-]nu'ny‡; Rup"o-nu'ny‡.**
Ru'rik, rū'rĭk [see RODERIC] [-879], founded Rus. empire.
Ru-sel'læ, ru-sel'lē, anc. city of Etruria.
Rush, rush. **1.** **Ben'ja-min** [1745-1813], Am. phys.; surgeon-gen. Continental army; signer Decl. of Independence. **2.** **James** [1786-1869], Am. phys. **3.** **Rich'ard** [1780-1859], Am. statesman. **4.** Co.; S. E. cen. Ind.; 414 □; p. 19,034; ⊙ Rushville. **5.** Co.; W. cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 5,204; ⊙ La Crosse.
Rush'den, vil.; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 7,443.
Rush'ulme, rush'ulm, vil.; Manchester co., Eng.; p. 10,696.
Rush'ville. **1.** Vil.; ⊙ of Schuyler co., Ill.; p. 2,081. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Rush co., Ind.; p. 3,475.
Rusk, rusk. **1.** **Jer"e-mi'ah** [1830-1893], Am. agriculturist; Gov. of Wisconsin; Sec. of Agric. under Pres. Harrison. **2.** Co.; E. Tex.; 930 □; p. 18,559; ⊙ Henderson.
Rus'ka Po-ya'na, rŭs'kə pō-yā'nə, mt.; S. E. Hungary; 9,909 ft.; highest summit of the Carpathians.
Rus'sell, rus'el. **1.** **Lord John** [1792-1878], Eng. statesman; prime minister; afterward Earl Russell. **2.** **John Scott** [1808-1882], Scot. naval architect; engin. **3.** **Will'iam, Lord** [1639-1683], Eng. statesman; patriot; beheaded for alleged complicity in the Rye House plot. **4.** **Will'iam** [1741-1793], Brit. historian. **5.** **Will'iam** [1798-1873], Scot.-Am. educator; author. **6.** Co.; E. Ala.; 670 □; p. 24,093; ⊙ Seale. **7.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 900 □; p. 7,333; ⊙ Russell. **8.** Co.; S. Ky.; 260 □; p. 8,136; ⊙ Jamestown. **9.** Co.; E. Ontario prov., Can.; 686 □; p. 18,344; * L'Orignal. **10.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 453 □; p. 16,000; ⊙ Lebanon. **11.** Spt.; New Zealand; whalers' supplies & transfers; p. 10,500.
Rus'sel-ville, vil.; ⊙ of Logan co., Ky.; p. 2,253.
Rus'si-a, rush'ə *or* rū'shĭ-ə, empire; N. Eur. & part of Asia; in Europe, 2,095,504 □; p. 99,531,929; in Asia, 6,564,778 □; p. 17,-694,884; total, 8,660,282 □; p. 117,561,874; * St. Petersburg.
Rus'sian River, Cal.; l. 125 m. W. to Pac. Ocean.
Rus'tam, rūs'tŭm, legendary Persian hero; fl. about —600.
Rus'tam-Pa-sha' [1520?-1566], Turkish grand vizier.
Rust-chuk', rŭst-chŭk', fort. town; Bulg.; on Danube; p. 28,121; scene of several battles bet. Turks & Russians.
Rus'warp, vil.; W. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 5,097.
Rut'ger. See ROGER.
Rut'gers, rut'gĕrz, **Hen'ry** [1745-1830], Am. patriot; philanthropist.
Ruth, rŭth [Heb., friendship, or beauty; *Bib.*] **F. Ruth,** rūt; L. **Ruth**]. See vocabulary.
Ruth'er-ford, ruth'gr-fĕrd. **1.** **Dan'iel** [1749-1819], Scot. phys.; botanist. **2.** **Sam'u-el** [1600-1661], Scot. theologian. **3.** Co.; W. part of N. C.; 498 □; p. 18,770; ⊙ Rutherfordton. **4.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 580 □; p. 35,097; ⊙ Murfreesborough.
Ruth'er-glen, ruth'gr-glĕn *or* rug'lĕn. **1.** [Pseud.] Robert MacFarlane; writings on Scot. antiquities, etc. **2.** Anc. burgh; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 13,361. **Rug'len‡.**
Ruth'gar, city; Dublin co., Ir.; p. with Rathcumes, 27,729.
Ru'thin, rū'thĭn *or* (Welsh) hrĭdh'ĭn, bor.; Denbigh co., Wales; p. 3,716. **Rhud'din‡; Rhu'thyn‡.**
Ruth'ven, ruth'vĕn, **Raid of,** conspiracy by which the boy king James VI. of Scot. was captured at Ruthven Castle, near Perth.
Rut'land, rut'lənd. **1.** Co.; W. Vt.; 908 □; p. 45,397; marble-quarries. **2.** Co.; Eng.; 148 □; p. 22,073. **3.** City; ⊙ of Rutland co., Vt.; p. with tp., 11,760; marble-quarries.
Rut'ledge, rut'lĕj. **1.** **Ed'ward** [1749-1800], Am. jur.; signer of Dec. of Ind. **2.** **John** [1739-1800], Am. jurist; justice of U. S. Supreme Court; a framer of U. S. Constitution.
Rut"na-gher'ry, rut"nə-ger'rĭ. **1.** Dist.; Bombay presidency, Brit. Ind.; 3,789 □; p. 1,019,136. **2.** Its *; p. 10,614.
Rut-shur'ra, rut-shur'rə, riv.; Cen. Afr.; a source of the Nile.
Ru'vo, rū'vō, walled town; Bari prov., It.; p. 15,055.
Ru"wen-zo'ri, rū"wen-zō'rĭ, mt.; Cen. Afr.; bet. Albert Nyanza & Albert Edward Nyanza; est. height, 19,000 ft.
Ruy Blas, rü'ĭ blä, novel by Victor Hugo.
Ruys'dael, rois'dāl, **Ja'cob** [1630-1681], Dutch landscape-painter.
Ruy'ter, rī'tĕr, **Mi'chel An"dri-aans'zoon de** [1607-1676], Dutch admiral.
Ry"a-zan', rü'ə-zän'. Same as RIAZAN.
Ry-binsk', rĭ-binsk', cml. town; Yaroslaf govt., Russia; p. 32,111. **Ru-binsk'‡.**
Ry"caut', rī'cō', **Sir Paul** [-1700], Eng. diplomat; hist. writer; *Hist. of Turks.*
Ryde, rīd. **1.** Coast town; Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. 10,952; resort. **2.** Town; Cumb. co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 3,218.
Rye, rī. **1.** Anc. spt.; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 3,871; one of the Cinque Ports. **2.** Vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 9,477.
Rye Beach. **1.** Vil.; Rockingham co., N. H.; in Rye tp.; fashionable bathing-place; landing-pl. of Brit. tel. cable. **2.** A summer resort; Rye tp., Westchester co., N. Y.; on Long Island Sound.
Ry'ence, rī'ents [*Brit. Legend*], a king of Ir., knight of Arthur's Round Table, and according to some accounts father of Queen Guinevere.
Ry'er-son, rī'gr-sun, **A-dol'phus Eg'er-ton** [1803-1882], Canadian educator.
Ry'ghur, rī'gur, state; Cen. Provs., Ind.; 1,486 □; p. 63,604; * Ryghur. **Rai'garh-Bar'garh‡; Rye'guhr‡.**
Ry'hope, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 7,541.
Ryle, rīl, **John Charles** [1816-1887], Eng. author; bp. of Liverpool.
Ry'mer, rī'mĕr, **Thom'as** [about 1639-1714], Eng. antiquary; compiler of the *Fœdera.*
Rys'wick, rĭs'wĭc, vil.; S. Holland prov., Netherlands; p. 2,903; peace concluded here bet. Fr., Eng., the Neth., & Sp., 1697. **Rijs'wijk‡; Rys'wyk‡.**
Ry'ton, rī'tun, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 5,533.
Rzhev, rzhev, town; Tver govt., Rus.; p. 26,482. **Rhjevł.**

S

Saa'di, See SADI.
Sa-a'di-a, sä-ä'dĭ-ä, **Ben Jo'seph** [892-942], Jewish author; educator; Arab. translator of the Pentateuch.
Saa'le, sä'lĕ, riv.; Fichtel Mts., Bav.; l. 212 m. to Elbe Riv.; navigable to Halle.
Saar, sär, riv.; Vosges Mts., Fr.; l. 120 m. to Moselle Riv.
Saar'brück, sär'brŭc, t.; Rhenish Prus.; p. 10,453; first engagement of Franco-German war, 1870. **Saar'brück"-en‡.**
Sa"a-ve'dra, sä"ə-vē'drä. **1.** **An'gel de** [1791-1865], duke of Rivas; Sp. poet; statesman; soldier, etc. **2.** **S. y Fajar'do** or **Fax-ar'do** [1584-1648], Sp. dipl.; writer. **3.** See CERVANTES.
Sab'a-con, sab'ə-con [750?-800?], king of Ethiopia; conquered and ruled Egy. **Sa-bn-kôn'‡** [Gr.]; **Sha'bak‡.**
Sa"ba-dell', sä"bä-del', t.; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 13,939.
Sab'ah, sāb'ä. Same as BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
Sa"ba-te'i Se'vi, sä"bä-tē'ĭ sē'vĭ [1626-1676], a Jewish claimant of messiahship; died a Mohammedan. **Sab"ba-ta'i** or **Sab"ba-tha'is Ze'vi‡; Sab-ta'i Ze'fi‡.**
Sa"ba"tier', sä"bä"tyē'. **1.** **An"toine',** known as **Sa"ba"tier' de Cas'tres** [1742-1817], Fr. author; *Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity.* **2.** **Pierre** [1682-1742], Fr. eccl.; Latin versions of the Bible. **3.** **Ra"pha"el' Bi"en"ve"nu'** [1732-1811], Fr. surgeon; censor Acad. of Sciences.
Sa"ba-ti'ni, sä"bä-tē'nĭ, **Fran-cis'co** [1722-1778], It. arch.; *Palace of Caserta,* Naples.
Sab"ba"thier', sä"bä"tyē', **Fran"çois'** [1735-1807], Fr. author; scholar.
Sab"ba-ti'ni, sāb"bä-tī'nĭ, **An-dre'a** [1480-1545], It. painter; pupil of Raffael. **An-dre'a da Sa-ler'no‡.**
Sa-bel'li-cus, Mar'cus Au-to'ni-us Coc-ce'ius [1436-1508], It. historian; educator.
Sa-bel'li-us, sə-bel'ĭ-ŭs, Afr. heterodox bp. See SABELLIAN², *a.*, in vocabulary.
Sab"er-mut'tee, sāb"gr-mut'tĭ, riv.; Udaipur, Brit. Ind.; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Cambay.
Sa-bi'na, sə-bī'nə [L., Sabine. **D. G. Sa-bi'ne,** sā-bī'nē; F. **Sa"bine',** sä"bēn'; It. Sp. Sw. **Sa-bi'na,** sä-bī'nä]. **1.** Rom. empress [-137?], wife of Hadrian; cruelly treated; killed herself. **2.** See POPPÆA SABINA.
Sab'ine, sab'ĭn. **1.** **Sir Ed'ward** [1788-1883], Eng. gen.; scientist; pres. Royal Society; *Pendulum Experiments.* **2.** **Lo-ren'zo** [1803-1877], Am. biog.; *American Loyalists.* **3.** sā-bīn'. Lake; boundary bet. La. and Tex.; 20 × 9 m. **4.** River; N. Tex.; l. 500 m. to Gulf of Mexico; navig. 400 m. **5.** Co.; E. Tex.; 580 □; p. 4,969; ⊙ Hemphill. **6.** Par.; W. La.; 1,010 □; p. 9,390; ⊙ Many.
Sa'bines. See SABINE, in vocab. **Sa-bi'ni‡.**
Sa-bi'nus, sə-bī'nŭs. **1.** **Au'lus** [-40?-A. D. 15], Rom. poet; friend of Ovid; *Heroides.* **2.** **Cal-vis'i-us** [-70?-20?], Rom. leader; adherent of Cæsar; consul; comm. of fleet of Octavianus. **3.** **Fla'vi-us** [-69], Rom. gen.; bro. of Vespasian; killed by soldiers. **4.** sā-bī'nŭs. **Ge'org** [1508-1560], Ger. educator; poet; *Sabini Carmina.* **5.** sə-bī'nŭs. **Mas-su'ri-us,** Rom. jurist; author; founder of the legal school known as Sabinians; fl. 1st cent.
Sa"bi-on-cel'lo, sä"bē-on-chel'lō, pen.; from Dalmatia into Adriatic Sea; l. 50 m.
Sa'ble, sā'bl. **1.** **Cape.** (1) Most S. point of mainland of Fla. & U. S. (2) Most S. point of Sable Isl., S. Nova Scotia. **2.** **Is'land,** S. E. of Nova Scotia; l. 25 m.; scene of many shipwrecks.
Sa'bles d'O"lonne', sä'bl dō'lĕn'; spt.; Vendée dept., Fr.; p. 10,114.
Sa-bri'na, sə-brī'nə [MILTON *Comus*], virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis; thrown into Severn River and transformed into a river-nymph.
Sa-bri'na Land, a strip of coast, Antarctic Oc.; 120° E. long. and antarctic circle.
Sab'tah [Heb.; *Bib.*], third son of Cush. **Sab'ta‡.**
Sab'te-chah, sab'tē-cä [Heb.; *Bib.*], fifth son of Cush. **Sab'te-ca‡.**
Sac, sāc. **1.** River; Mo.; l. 120 m. to Osage River. **Big Sac‡.** **2.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 576 □; p. 14,522; ⊙ Sac City.
Sa'car, sā'cär [Heb., hired; *Bib.*].
Sa"ca-te"co-lu'ca, sä"cä-tā"cō-lū'cä, town; San Salvador; p. 5,000; at foot of volc. of same name; grotto & hot springs.
Sa"ca-te-pe'quez, sä"cä-tā-pē'cweth, dept.; cen. Guatemala; p. 40,818.
Sac"ca-too'. Same as SOKOTO.
Sac-chet'ti, säc-ket'tĭ. **1.** **Fran'co** [1335?-1410?], It. author; poet. **2.** **Giam"bat-tis'ta** [1736-1764], It. arch.; educator; designed New Palace, Madrid.
Sac'chi, säc'kĭ, **An-dre'a** [1598?-1661], It. painter.
Sac-chi'ni, säc-kī'nĭ, **An-to'ni-o Ma-ri'a Gas-pa'ro** [1734-1786], It. mus. composer; *Montezuma; The Cid.*
Sach"a-ris'sa, sac"ə-ris'sə [Sobr.], Lady Dorothea Sidney; so called by the poet Waller.
Sa-chev'er-ell, sə-shev'gr-el, **Hen'ry** [1672-1724], Eng. preacher of polit. sermons; suspended; restored.
Sachs, säcs, **Hans** [1494-1576], Ger. poet; cobbler; celebrated in Wagner's opera, *Die Meistersinger.*
Sacht-le'ven, sächt-lē'vĕn. **1.** **Cor-ne'lis** [1612?-1685?], Dutch painter of low life. **2.** **Her'mann** [1609-1685], Dutch landscape-painter. **Zacht-le'ven‡.**
Sack, säc, **Fried'rich Sa'mu-el Gott'fried** [1738-1817], Ger. theol. writer.
Sack'etts Har'bor, town; Jefferson co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario; p. 787; summer resort; Madison Barracks; U. S. garrison.
Sack'ville. **1.** **George, Viscount** [1716-1785], Lord Germain, Eng. gen.; Sec. of State for Am. colonies, 1775. **2.** **Charles** and **Thom'as.** See DORSET, EARL OF. **3.** Spt. town; New Brunswick; p. 1,500.
Sa'co, sā'cō. **1.** Riv.; White Mts., N. H. & Me.; l. 175 m. to Atl. Oc.; falls 72 ft. **2.** City; ⊙ of York co., Me.; p. 6,075; port of entry.
Sac"ra-men'to, sac"rə-men'tō. **1.** Riv.; N. Cal.; l. 500 m. to Suisun Bay; navig. to Red Bluff. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Cal.; 1,010 □; p. 40,339. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 26,386; port of entry.
Sa'cred Is'land [Sobr.], Ireland.
Sa"cu-i', sä"cū-ī', riv.; Minas-Geraes prov., Braz.; l. 250 m. to Doce Riv.; navig. for 200 m.
Sa"cy', sä"sī'. **1.** **Sil"ves'tre de, Baron** [1758-1838], Antoine Isaac; Fr. Oriental scholar; *Arabic Grammar.* **2.** **Sa"mu"el' Us"ta"zade' Sil"ves'tre de** [1801-1879], son of Antoine; Fr. jour.; member Fr. Academy.
Sad"a-mi'as [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].
Sad'duc, sad'ŭc [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Zadoc.
Sa'del-er, sā'dĕl-gr, **Giles** [1570-1629], Fl. engr., especially after It. masters.
Sa"di', sä"dī', **Mus'lih-ed-Deen'** [1184?-1291?], Per. poet; *Gulistân* (*Rose-garden*), etc. **Saa'det‡; Saa'di‡.**
Sa"di' Car'not. Same as CARNOT, 2.
Sad'ler, sad'lgr. **1.** **Mi'cha-el Thom'as** [1780-1835], Eng. philanthropist; M. P.; *Ireland: its Exiles and their Remedies.* **2.** **Sir Ralph** [1507-1587], Eng. knight; M. P.; keeper of Mary Queen of Scots.
Sa'doc, sā'dŏc, disciple of Antigonus Sochæus; leading founder of Sadducees; fl. —250. **Za'doc‡.**
Sa"do-le'to, sä"dō-lē'tō, **Ja'co-po** [1477-1547], It. author; cardinal; *De Liberis rectè Instituendis.*
Sa-do'wa, sä-dō'wä, town; Bohemia; p. 105; def. of Austrians by Prussians, July 3, 1866.
Saef'var-An, sāf'vär-ăn, river; Vesterbotten, Sw.; l. 100 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.
Sae-hrim'nir, sē-rim'nĭr [*Norse Myth.*], a boar whose flesh was eaten by the heroes who were admitted to Valhalla.
Sae'ter, sē'tĕr [*Teut. Myth.*], god from whom Saturday takes its name; represented as an old man; prob. same as Saturn.
Saf'fee. sāf'fĭ, fort. spt.; Morocco; p. 9,000. **Saf'fi‡.**
Saf'fron-Wal'den, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 6,104.
Sa'ga, sä'gä, town; Kiushiu Isl., Japan; * of Fizen prov.; p. 25,022.
Sag"a-da-hoc', sag'ä-dä-hec', co.; S. Me.; 260 □; p. 19,452; ⊙ Bath.
Sa-gan', sä-gän', town; Silesia prov., Prus.; 12,010.
Sa-gar', sä-gär'. **1.** Dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 4,005 □; p. 564,950. **2.** Its *; p. 44,416. **Sau-gar'‡.**
Sa-gar' Is'land, Ganges delta; 225 □; annual fair.
Sage, sāzh, **Bal'tha"sar' Georges** [1740-1824], Fr. chemist; author; founded School of Mines.
Sage of Mon"ti-cel'lo [Sobr.], Thomas Jefferson; so called from his home in Va.
Sa"gha-lien', sä"gä-lĭn', isl.; E. coast maritime prov. of Siberia; 670 × 150 m.; 24,550 □; p. 12,000; As. Rus. **Ku"raf-tu'; Tar"ah-ai'‡.**
Sag Har'bor, vil.; Suffolk co., N. Y.; p. 3,000; summer resort; port of entry.
Sag'i-naw. sag'ĭ-nō. **1.** Bay; Lake Huron, E. Mich.; 60 × 30 m. **2.** Co.; cen. Mich.; 816 □; p. 82,273. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 46,322; railroad center.
Sa"git-ta'ri-us, sā"gĭt-tā'rĭ-ŭs. **1.** **Cas'par** [1643-1694], Ger. eccl. hist. **2.** **Jo'hann Christ'fried** [1617-1689], Ger. hist.; editor of Luther's works.
Sag"ra-mour' le Des'i-rus, sāg"rə-mōr' lę des'ĭ-rus, a knight of the Round Table.
Sa-gre'do, sä-grē'dō, **Gio-van'ni** [-1691?], Venetian historian.
Sa-guache', sä-wach'. **1.** Mt. range; Col.; highest peak, Mount Harvard, 14,383 ft. **Sa-watch'‡.** **2.** Co.; S. Col.; 3,240 □; p. 3,313; gold-mines; ⊙ Saguache.
Sag"ue-nay', sag'ĕ-nē'. **1.** Riv.; Lake St. John, Quebec prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to St. Lawrence Riv.; between high cliffs; tourists' resort. **2.** Co.; S. E. Quebec prov., Can.; 12,815 □; p. 5,487; * Tadousac.
Sa-gun'tum, anc. spt. town; besieged and destroyed by Hannibal, —219; now **Mur'vi-e'dro.**
Sa"ha-gun', sä"ä-gün', **Ber"nar-di'no de** [-1590], Sp. missionary to Mex.; historian.
Sa-ha'ma, sä-hä'mä, mt.; Andes, Peru; 22,350 ft.
Sa-ha'ra, sə-hā'rə, desert dotted with oases, N. E. Afr.; largest in the world; 2,000,000 □; nomadic Arab tribes. **Great Des'ert‡.**
Sa-har"an-pur', sä-här"ŭn-pūr', dist.; Meerut div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 2,221 □; p. 979,544. **2.** Its *; p. 63,194.
Sai'da, saĭ'də, spt. town; Syria; p. 10,000; on site of anc. Sidon.
Sa"id' Pa-sha', sä"ēd' pa-shä' [1822-1863], Viceroy of Egy.
Sai-gon', saĭ-gen', cml. spt.; Indo-China; p. 90,000; * of Fr. Cochin-China.
Sail'er, saĭl'gr, **Jo'hann Mi'cha-el** [1751-1832], Ger. Rom. Cath. theologian.
Sail'or King [Sobr.], William IV. of England.
Sail'or Moun'tain, Wyo.; 10,000 ft.
Sai'ma, saĭ'mä, lake; Viborg govt., Finland; 45 × 30 m.
Saint Ag'nes, town; Cornwall, Eng.; p. of par., 2,495; on Brit. Channel.
Saint"-Ai'gnan', sant"-ĕ'nyŏn', **Duc de** [1648-1714], Paul de Beauvillier; Fr. courtier; friend of Fénelon.
Saint Al'bans, sĭ'lbənz. **1.** City; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 12,895; abbey of St. Albans; the site of anc. Verulam. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Franklin co., Vt.; p. 7,771. **3.** Bor.; New Zealand; p. 3,247.
Saint"-Al'bin', sant"-ăl'băn', **Comte de** [1773-1847], Rousselin de Corbeau, Fr. author; editor.
Saint Al'date, al'dĕt, par.; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 3,080.
Saint"-Al'lais', sant"-ăl'lĕ', **Ni"co'las' Vi'ton' de** [1773-1842], Fr. author.
Saint"-Al"phonse', sant"-ăl"fŏns', **Pierre Wa"thier' de** [1770-1840], Fr. gen. under Napoleon.
Saint"-A"mand', sant"-ä"mŏn', town; Cher dept., Fr.; p. 7,722.
Saint"-A"mand'-les-Eaux', sant"-ä"mŏn'-lĕz-ō', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 8,722; ruin of Benedictine Abbey.
Saint"-A"mour', sant"-ä"mŭr', **Guil"laume' de** [-1272], Fr. philosopher.
Saint"-An"dré', sant"-ŏn'drĕ', **Marshal** [-1562], Jacques d'Albon, Fr. gen.; one of a triumvirate against Huguenots; killed in battle.
Saint An'drew's. **1.** Spt. city; Fife co., Scot.; p. 6,853; univ., founded 1411. **2.** Spt. town; * of Charlotte co., New Brunswick; p. 1,800.
Saint"-Ange', sant"-ŏnzh', **Ange Fran"çois' Fu"ri-au' de** [1747-1810], Fr. poet; academician.
Saint-Anne's-on-the-Sea', vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 2,588.
Saint"-An"toine', sant"-ŏn'twŏn', vil.; Verchères co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,663.
Saint As'aph, az'ăf, city; Flint co., Wales; p. 1,900.

Saint A"tha"nase', sant ă"tă"năz', town; * of Iberville co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,000.

Saint'-Au"bin', sant'-ō"băn'. **1. Au"gus"tin' de** [1736-1807, Fr. engraver. **2. Jean de** [1587-1660], Fr. ecclesiastical historian.

Saint Au-gus'tine. **1.** Same as AUGUSTINE. **2. Cape**, E. coast of Pernambuco state, Braz.; first land seen of S. Am. continent, Jan. 26,1500. **3.** City; ⊙ of St. Johns co., Fla.; p. 4,742; winter resort; oldest town in U. S.; founded by Sp., 1565. **4.** Bay; S. W. coast Madagascar.

Saint Aus'tell, ôs'tel, town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. of par., 11,377.

Saint Bar-thol'o-mew, isl.; W. Indies; 8 □; p. 2,835; Fr.

Saint Bé"noit', san bĕ"nwă', spt. town; N. E. coast Réunion Isl., Mascarene group; p. 20,000.

Saint Ber'nard'. **1.** san ber'năr'. Mt. pass; Alps; 8,150 ft. high; hospice, highest habitation in Alps; crossed by Napoleon, 1800. **2.** sent ber'nard. Par., S. E. La.; 690 □; p. 4,326; ⊙ Saint Bernard. **3.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Ohio; p. 1,779.

Saint Bon'i-face, town; Manitoba prov., Can.; p. 1,553.

Saint Bran'don, isl.; Brit. dependency, Mauritius. **Car-ga'dos**.

Saint'-Bri"euc', san'-bri"ö', town; Côtes-du-Nord dept., Fr.; p. 16,289; old cathedral.

Saint Cath'a-rines, town; * of Lincoln and Niagara co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 9,179; mineral springs.

Saint'-Cha"maud', san'-shă"mŏn', town; Loire dept., Fr.; p. 14,383.

Saint Charles. **1.** Par.; S. E. La.; 360 □; p. 7,737; ⊙ Hahnville. **2.** Co.; E. Mo.; 520 □; p. 22,977. **3.** Its ⊙; p. 6,161. **4.** City, Kane co., Ill.; p. 1,690.

Saint Chris'to-pher. **1.** Isl.; W. Ind.; 65 □; p. 30,576; * Basse-Terre, Brit. **Saint Kitt's**; **2.** See CHRISTOPHER.

Saint Church, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,653.

Saint Clair, clâr. **1. Ar'thur** (1735?-1818), Am. gen.; M. C.; Pres. of Cong.; Gov. of Ohio. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ala.; 650 □; p. 17,833; * Ashville. **3.** Co.; S. W. Ill.; 680 □; p. 66,571; ⊙ Belleville. **4.** Co.; E. Mich.; 705 □; p. 52,105; * Port Huron. **5.** Co.; W. S. W. Mo.; 600 □; p. 16,747; * Osceola. **6.** City; St. Clair co., Mich.; p. 2,353. **7.** Bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa., p. 3,680.

Saint Cloud, sent cloud *or* (F.) san clŏ. **1.** Fr. eccles.; patron saint of nailsmiths; founded monastery at Nogent-sur-la-Rivière, now named from him; fl. 6th cent. **2.** City; * of Stearns co., Minn.; p. 7,686. **3.** Town, Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 4,745; château and fountain.

Saint Croix, san croi. **1.** Isl.; Danish W. Indies; 80 □; p. 18,430; * Christiansted. **San'ta Cruz'**. **2.** Riv.; Douglas co., Wis. & Minn.; l. 200 m. to Mississippi Riv.; falls. **3.** Lake, expansion of St. Croix Riv. bet. Stillwater and Prescott, 20 × 2 m. **4.** Co.; W. Wis.; 720 □; p. 23,139; ⊙ Hudson.

Saint Cyr, sin vîl.; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 2,308; military school.

Saint Da'vid's, decayed city; Pembroke co., Wales; p. of par., 2,053, cathedral, ruins.

Saint De-nis', san de-nē'. **1.** City; * of Réunion Isl.; p. 20,000. **2.** Town; Seine dept., Fr.; p. 30,992, burial-place of Fr. kings.

Saint Dî"é', dî"zyĕ', town; Vosges dept., Fr.; p. 14,047.

Saint Di"zier', dî"zyĕ', town, Haute-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 9,983, besieged by Charles V.; 2 battles bet. Fr. and the Allies, 1814.

Sainte Anne, riv.; Quebec, prov., Can.; l. 130 m. to St. Lawrence.

Sainte Au"laire', sant ō"lâr', **Lou"is' Clair de Beau"poil', Comte de** [1778-1854], Fr. diplomat, hist.

Sainte'-Beuve', sant'-bŭv', **Charles Au"gus"tin'** [1804-1869], Fr. critic, author, *Causeries du Lundi*, etc.

Sainte'-Claire'-De-ville', -clâr'-de-vil'. **1. Charles** [1814-1876], Fr. geol. **2. Hen"ri' E"tienne'** [1818-1881], Fr. chemist, invented chief method of making aluminum; disc. dissociation.

Sainte'-Croix', sant'-crwă'. **Guil"laume', Baron de** [1746-1809], Fr. writer; *Mysteries of Paganism*.

Sainte Cu"né'gonde', cü"né'gŏnd', town; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 9,291.

Sainte'-Edme', sant'-edm', **Thé"o"dore'** [1795-1852], Fr. author; biographer.

Sainte'-Ger"main', sant'-zhâr'măn', **Comte de** [1757-1777], Claude Louis, Fr. gen., field-marshal in Denmark; Fr. Minister of War.

Sainte'-Hi"laire', sant'-î'lâr', **Au"gust' de** [1779-1853], Fr. naturalist; *Flora Brasilia Meridionalis*.

Saint E-li'as, ē-lī' us. **1.** Volcanic mt.; Brit. N. Am.; near S. W. junction with Alaska, 19,025 ft. **2.** One of several mts. in Greece and the Ionian Islands.

Saint El'mo, sent el'mō. **1.** Vil.; Hamilton co., Tenn.; p. 2,577. **2.** Mt., Col.; 10,083 ft.

Sainte Mar"gue-rite', mär'gg-rit', Isl.; Lérins group; Mediterranean Sea, prison of Man with the Iron Mask.

Sainte'-Ma"rie'-de-Ma"da"gas"car', sant'-mā"rī'-de-mă'dă'găs'cär', Isl.; E. coast of Madagascar; 64 □; p. 7,867; * Sainte Marie.

Sainte'-Pu"laye', sant'-pü"lĕ', **Jean Bap"tiste' de La"curne' de** 1697, 1781], Fr. author.

Saintes, sant, town; Charente-Inférieure dept., Fr.; * of old prov. Saintonge; p. 14,559.

Saint É"ti"enne', sant ā"tî'en', town; Loire dept., Fr.; p 131,443

Saint Eu-sta'ti-us, sent yu-stē'shi-us. **1.** Isl.; Dutch W. Ind.; 7 □; p. 1,618. **2.** Its *.

Saint Évre"mond', sant ĕvr"mŏn', **Seigneur de** [1613-1703], Charles Marguetel de St. Denis, Fr. writer; wit.

Saint Fran'cis. **1.** Group Isls., Nuyts Arch.; S. of Australia. **2.** Riv.; S. E. Mo. & N. E. Ark.; l. 450 m. to Mississippi Riv. **3.** Riv.; S. W. Quebec prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to St. Lawrence Riv. **4.** Bay; S. Cape Colony, S. Afr. **5.** Co.; E. Ark., 625 □; p. 13,543; * Forrest City.

Saint Fran'çois, sent frăn'sēs, co.; S. E. Mo.; 410 □; p. 17,347; ⊙ Farmington.

Saint Gall, sent gôl *or* (F.) san gŭl. **1.** Canton; N. E. Swit.; 779 □; p. 228,174. **2.** Its *; p. 30,934. **St. Gal'lent.**

Saint'-Ge-lais', san'-zhe-lĕ', **Oc"ta"vien' de** [1466-1502], Fr. bp.; poet.

Saint Gen"e-vieve', sent jen'e-vîv'. **1.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 450 □; p. 9,863. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,596.

Saint George. **1.** Isl., Bermuda, l. 3½ m. **2.** Its *; p. 1,500. **3.** Town; Knox co., Me.; p. 2,491. **4.** Town; * of Grenada Isl., W. I.; p. 4,570. **George'town'.**

Saint George's Chan'nel, passage bet. S. Eng. & Ir.

Saint George's Is'land, Gulf of Mex.; 22 × 5 m.; sep. from Florida coast by St. George's Strait, 8 m. wide.

Saint Ger'main. **1.** san-zhâr'măn'. **Count** [-1780?], Pg. adventurer; claimed to possess the philosopher's stone and elixir of life. **2.** sent jer'mun. Town; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 16,973; anc. royal château; forest. **St. Ger"main'-en-Laye'**.

Saint Giles, sent jilz, dist.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 39,782; center of London.

Saint Goth'ard, sent goth'ărd *or* (F.) san gō'târ', mt. chain, Alps; highest peak (Galenstock) 12,481 ft.; hospice and pass; tunneled, 1872-1880.

Saint Hel-e'na, hel-ī'nă. **1.** Isl.; S. Atl. Oc.; 10 × 8 m.; 47 □; p. 4,116; Napoleon d. in exile there; Brit. **2.** Isl.; Beaufort co., S. C.; l. 13 m.; p. 7,747. **3.** Par.; E. La.; 420 □; p. 8,062; ⊙ Greensburg. **4.** Vil.; Napa co., Cal.; p. 1,705.

Saint Hel'en's. **1. Mount**, volc. mt.; Skamania co., Wash.; 12,000 ft. **2.** Town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 71,288.

Saint Hel'ier's, hel'yerz, town; * of Jersey, Channel Isls.; p. 29,100.

Saint Hen"ri', ăn"rî', town; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 13,413.

Saint'-Hi"laire', sant'-î'lâr'. **1. É"mile' Marc de** [1790-1887], Fr. author; page of Napoleon; *Recollections of Private Life of Napoleon*. **2. Lou"is' Jo"seph' Vin"cent' Le-bloud' de** [1766-1809], Fr. gen.; with Napoleon in Italy and Austria.

Saint'; Hu"ber"ti', sant'-ü"bâr'tî', **Anne Au"toi"nette' Cla"vel'** [1756?-1812], Fr. actress; m. Count d'Entrigues; assassinated.

Saint Hy'a-cinthe, sent hī'u-sinth. **1.** Co.; S. Quebec prov., Can.; 263 □; p. 18,310. **2.** Its *; p. 3,746.

Sain"tine', san'tin' [Pseud.], Joseph Xavier Boniface [1798-1865], Fr. author; *Picciola*.

Saint Ing'bert, town; Bavaria. Same as INGBERT.

Saint'-Ives', sant'-îv'. **1. Charles** [1667-1733], Fr. surg. **2.** Bor.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 6,094. **3.** Town; Huntingdon co., Eng.; p. 3,005.

Saint James, par.; S. E. La.; 300 □; p. 15,715; ⊙ Convent.

Saint Jean Bap"tiste' de Mon"tré"al', san zhăn bă"tist' de mŏn"tre"ăl', vil.; Hochelaga co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,308.

Saint Jean d'A'cre. Same as ACRE.

Saint Jé"rome', san zhé"rōm', vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,858.

Saint John. **1. James Au-gus'tus** [1801-1875], Eng. author; biog. **2. Ol'i-ver** [1598-1673], Eng. jurist; first to advocate repub. govt. in England. **3. Per'cy Bo'lingbroke** [1820-1889], Eng. author of boys' books; son of J. A. **4.** Isl.; Dan. W. Ind.; 42 □; * Crux Bay. **5.** Riv.; l. 450 m. to Bay of Fundy; boundary bet. Me., Que., & N. B. **6.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 750 □; p. 8,712; ⊙ St. Augustine. **7.** Co.; N. B. Can.; 585 □; p. 70,000. **8.** Its *; cmi.; spt. city; mouth of St. J. Riv.; p. 39,179. **9.** Town; * of Antigua Isl., W. Ind.; p. 10,000. **10.** Mt.; Col.; 10,807 ft. **11.** Lake; Quebec, Can.

Saint Johns. **1.** Riv.; Brevard co., Fla.; l. 350 m. to Atlantic Oc. **2.** Co.; N. E. Fla.; 750 □; p. 8,712; ⊙ St. Augustine. **3.** Co.; S. W. Quebec prov., Can.; 175 □; p. 12,122. **4.** Its *; p. 3,922. **5.** See SAN JUAN. **6.** Spt. city; * of Newfoundland; p. 29,007. **7.** Vil.; * of Clinton co., Mich.; p. 3,127.

Saint Johns'bur-y, vil.; ⊙ of Caledonia co., Vt.; p. 3,857.

Saint John the Bap'tist, par.; S. E. La.; 195 □; p. 11,359; ⊙ Edgard.

Saint Jo'seph. **1.** Isl.; Ontario prov., Can.; in channel bet. Lakes Superior and Huron; l. 15 m. **2.** Riv.; Mich. and Ohio; l. 120 m to Maumee Riv. **3.** Riv.; Ind. and Mich.; l. 250 m. to Lake Michigan. **4.** Co.; N. Ind.; 460 □; p. 42,457; ⊙ South Bend. **5.** Co.; S. Mich.; 504 □; p. 25,356; * Centerville. **6.** City; ⊙ of Buchanan co., Mo.; p. 52,324. **7.** Vil.; Berrien co., Mich.; p. 3,733.

Saint Jo'seph's Bay, Calhoun co., Fla.; Gulf of Mex.; 25 × 10 m.

Saint Josse, yes, vil.; South Brabant, Belg.; p. of com., 26,492.

Saint Just, san zhust'. **1. Baron de** [1769-1828], Godard d'Ancour, Fr. dramatist; *Caliph of Bagdad*. **2. Lou"is' An"toine' Jean de** [1767-1794], Fr. revolutionist; pres. convention; one of triumvirate of Reign of Terror.

Saint Kil'da. **1.** Isl.; Hebrides, Scot.; 19 □; l. 3¼ m.; p. 80. **2.** Suburb; Melbourne, Austral.; p. 9,089.

Saint Kitts. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Saint Lam"bert', san lôn"bâr', **Marquis de** [1716-1803], Charles François, Fr. poet; *The Seasons*.

Saint Lan'dry, par.; S. W. La.; 1,700 □; p. 40,250; ⊙ Opelousas.

Saint Law'rence, sent lô'rens. **1.** Isl.; Bering Sea, Alaska; 80 × 30 m.; p. 250. **Clark's Is'land**. **2. Cape**, N. point of Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, Canada. **3. Gulf of**, inlet of Atl. Oc.; E. of Newfoundland; mouth of St. L. Riv. **4.** Riv.; partial boundary between U. S. & Can.; l. 750 m. from Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence. **5.** Co.; N. N. Y.; 2,920 □; p. 85,048; * Canton.

Saint Leg'er, sent lej'er *or* sil'in-jer [1737-1789], Brit. gen.; served in America.

Saint Leon'ard's, len ĭrdz. **1. Baron** [1781-1875], Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Eng. jurist; M. P.; Lord Chan.; *Treatise on Powers*. **2.** Town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 10,283; watering-place. **Saint Leon'ard's-on-Sea'**.

Saint Leon'ard's For'est, Sussex co., Eng.; 15½ □.

Saint'-Lo', san'-lō', town; * of Manche dept., Fr.; p. 10,327.

Saint Lou'is, sent lū'is *or* lū'i (F. san lō'ē'). **1.** Isl.; mouth of Senegal Riv., W. Afr. **2.** Riv.; St. Louis co., Minn.; 220 m. to Lake Superior. **3.** Co.; N. E. Minn.; 6,320 □; p. 44,862; ⊙ Duluth. **4.** Co.; E. Mo.; 492 □; p. 36,307; ⊙ Clayton. **5.** City; Mo.; p. 451,770; cml. and R. R. center; port of entry. **6.** Commune and city; Senegambia, W. Afr.; p. 20,000. **7.** Vil.; Gratiot co., Mich.; p. 3,246.

Saint Lou'is Cit'y, co., Mo.; 492 □; p. 451,770.

Saint Lu-ci'a, lū-sē'ă, Isl.; Brit. W. I.; 243 □; l. 42 m.; p. 48,310; * Castries.

Saint'-Ma'lo, sent'-mā'lō *or* sant'-mā'lō', fort. spt. town; Ille-et-Vilaine dept., Fr.; p. 10,225; watering-place.

Saint'; Marc' Gi"rar'din', san'-mârc'-zhî"rär'dañ' [1801-1873], Fr. author; statesman; academician; *Course of Dramatic Literature*.

Saint'-Ma"rie'-aux-Mines', san'-mā"rî'-ō-mēn', town; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; p. 11,879.

Saint'; Mars', san'-mâr'. **Marchioness de** [1804-1872], Gabrielle Anne Cisterne de Courtivas, Fr. writer, esp. romances.

Saint'-Mar"tin', san'-mär'tañ'. **1. An"toine' Jean** [1799-1832], Fr. Orientalist. **2. Marquis de** [1743-1803], Louis Claude, Fr. philos., author; "The Unknown Philosopher." **3.** Isl.; W. Ind.; 37 □; p. 8,300; Fr. & Dutch. **4.** sent mär'tin. Par.; S. La.; 620 □; p. 14,884; * St. Martinville.

Saint Ma'ry. **1.** Par.; S. La.; 640 □; p. 22,416; * Franklin. **2.** Co.; S. Md.; 360 □; p. 16,934; ⊙ Leonardtown.

Saint Ma'ry Church, town; S. Devonshire, Eng.; p. 6,653.

Saint Ma'ry's. **1.** Riv.; Okefinokee Swamp, bet. Fla. & Ga.; l. 175 m. to Atlantic Oc. **2.** Riv.; Ohio; l. 110 m. to Maumee Riv. **3.** Bor.; Elk co., Pa.; p. 1,745. **4.** Town; Perth co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 3,130. **5.** Town; Auglaize co., Ohio; p. 3,000.

Saint Ma'ry's Strait, channel or riv., connecting Lakes Superior and Huron; l. 60 m.

Saint Mat'thew Is'land, Mergui Arch., Farther India; 20 × 5 m.

Saint Mau"rice', san mō"ris'. **1.** Riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 400 m. to St. Lawrence Riv. **2.** Co.; Quebec prov., Can.; 7,300 □; p. 11,144; * Three Rivers.

Saint Mi'cha-el. **1.** Isl.; Azores; l. 50 m.; 224 □; p. 105,404. **San Mi-gue'l'**. **2.** Prov.; S. E. Finland; 8,819 □; p. 180,920.

Saint Mi'cha-el's Mount, conical, isolated rocky islet; Mount's Bay, Cornwall co., Eng.; 3 m. E. Penzance; 1,later ft. in circuit; 195 ft. high; castle and fishing village.

Saint Mi"chel', san mi'shel'. **1.** Bay; Manche dept., Fr.; Brit chan.; 15 × 15 m. **2. Mont St. M.**, conical rocky islet; St. M. Bay; 3,000 ft. in circum.; 242 ft. high; anc. Druid stronghold; monastery and vil.; p. 200.

Saint Mo'ritz, vil.; Grisons, Swit.; p. 500; mineral baths.

Saint'-Na"zaire', sant'-nā"zâr', spt. town; Loire-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 41,000.

Saint Neots, sent nits, town; Huntingdon co., Eng.; p. 4,077.

Saint Nich'o-las. **1.** See NICHOLAS. **2.** Patron saint of Russ.; in Catholic countries the patron of the young. Compare SANTA CLAUS, in vocab. **3.** Isl.; Cape Verde group; 30 × 13 m.; 115 □; p. 6,000. **4.** Town; E. Flanders prov., Belgium; p. 28,374.

Saint Nin'i-ans, par.; Stirling co., Scot.; p. 10,146.

Saint Rin'gan.

Saint'-O'mer, sent'-ō'mer *or* (F.) sant'-ō'mâr', fort. town; Pas-de-Calais dept., Fr.; p. 20,198.

Saint'onge', sant'ŏnzh', former prov., W. Fr.; now chiefly Charente-Inférieure dept.; * Saintes.

Saint'-Ouen'-sur'-Seine', sant'-wăn'-sür'-sĕn', vil.; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 17,718.

Saint Pan'cras, sent pan'cras, par.; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 234,379; part of London.

Saint Paul. **1.** See PAUL. **2.** Volc. isl.; S. Ind. Oc.; 38° 42' S. lat., 77° 32' E. long.; l. 2 m.; transit of Venus exp., 1874. **3.** Riv.; Liberia; l. 300 m. to Atlantic Oc. **4.** City; ⊙ of Ramsey co.; * of Minn.; p. 133,156; port of entry. **5.** City; N. W. Réunion Isl.; p. 25,000.

Saint Paul de Lo-an'da, de lō-an'dō, city; * of Angola, W. Afr.; p. 20,000.

Saint Paul's Bay, town; * of Charlevoix co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 3,623.

Saint Paul's Rocks, group rocky isls.; 1° N. equator, Atl. Oc.; 540 m. E. of S. Am.

Saint Pe'ter. **1.** See PETER. **2.** Lake; 35 × 10 m.; expansion of St. Lawrence Riv. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Nicollet co., Minn.; p. 3,671.

Saint'-Pe'ter-Port', town; * of Guernsey, Channel Isl.; p. 16,658. **St. Pierre'**.

Saint Pe'ters-burg. **1.** Govt.; N. Rus.; 20,760 □; p. 1,688,200. **2.** Its *, and * of Russia; head of Gulf of Finland, mouth of Neva Riv.; p. 1,035,439.

Saint Pierre, san pyâr. **1. Charles I"ré"née' Cas"tel' de** [1658-1743], Fr. writer; eccl. **2. Jacques Hen"ri' Ber"nar"din' de** [1737-1814], Fr. author; *Paul and Virginia*. **3.** Isl.; S. coast Newfoundland; 10 □; p. 5,564; terminus Fr.-Am. tel. cable. **4.** Its *; p. 4,365. **5.** Town; Martinique, W. Ind.; p. 28,000; bpl. Empress Josephine. **6.** Town. Same as SAINT-PETER-PORT.

Saint'-Pierre'-les-Ca'lais', -lĕ-cā'lĕ', suburb; Calais, Fr.; p. 22,349.

Saint Quen"tin', san căn'tañ', town; Aisne dept., Fr.; p. 47,200; defeat of Fr. by Sp., 1557.

Sain"trailles', san'trül'yz, **Po"ton' de** [1395-1461], Fr. marshal; served under Charles VII. against English.

Saint" Re"al', san' rē'ăl', **Cé"sar' Vi"chard', Ab"bé' de** [1639-1692], Fr. hist.; author.

Saint Se-bas'tian. See SAN SEBASTIAN.

Saint'-Ser"van', san'-sâr'văñ', spt.; Ille-et-Vilaine dept., Fr.; p. 10,000; watering-place.

Saint'-Si"mon', san'-sī'mŏñ' *or* (Eng.) sĕnt'-saī'mun. **1. Claude Hen"ri', Count.** See ST. SIMONISM, under SAINT, *a.*, in vocab. **2. Duc de** [1675-1755], Louis de Rouvroy, Fr. writer; diplomat. **3. Marquis de** [1782-1865], Henri Jean Victor de Rouvroy, Fr. general; diplomat.

Saint Ste'phen, spt. town; Charlotte co., N. B.; p. 3,000; port of entry.

Saint Tam'ma-ny, par.; S. E. La.; 915 □; p. 10,160; ⊙ Covington.

Saint Thom'as. **1.** Volc. isl.; Gulf of Guinea; 360 □; p. 20,000; * Chaves; Pg. **2.** Isl.; Virgin group, W. Ind.; 33 □; 17 × 4 m.; p. 14,389; * Charlotte Amalie or St. T.; p. 12,000; Denmark. **3.** Town; Franklin co., Pa.; p. 1,902.

Saint Thom'as West, town; * of Elgin co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 10,370.

Saint Trond, san trôn, town; Limburg, Belg.; p. 11,039.

Saint Vic"tor', san vic"tôr', **Paul, Comte de** [1827-1881], Fr. author; critic.

Saint Vin'cent. **1. Earl** [1734-1823], John Jervis, Brit. adm.; def. Sp. off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. **2.** Isl.; Brit. W. Ind.; 17 × 10 m.; 132 □; p. 41,054; * Kingston. **3.** Isl.; Cape Verde group; 15 × 8 m.; 10 □; p. 1,700. **4.** Cape; S. W. point of Pg.; naval battles, 1693, 1780, 1797, 1833. **5.** Gulf; S. Austral.; 90 × 35 m.

Sais, sēs, anc. city, and * of Egypt; burial-place of kings; —666-528. **Sa'i; Sa'is** [Gr.].

Sais"set', sĕ'sĕ'. **É"mile' Ed"mond'** [1814-1863], Fr. philosopher; author.

Sa'ka-i, sä'kä-ī, spt. city; S. W. Nippon, Japan; p. 44,990.

Sa"ka-ri'yah, sä"kä-rī'yä, riv.; Asia Minor; l. 230 m. to Black Sea.

Sa-ka'ta, sä-kä'tä. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Nippon Isl., Japan; l. 200 m. **2.** Spt.; mouth Sakata Riv.; p. 20,476.

Sa"ka-tal', sä"kä-tăl', govt.; Russia; 1,620 □; p. 56,802; * Sakatal.

Sa"kha-ta'ya-na, sä"kä-tä'yä-nu, anc. Sanskrit grammarian; known only by his writings.

Sa"kha-lin', sä"kä-lēn', govt.; As. Rus.; 29,336 □; p. 19,644.

Sak-ka'ra, sŏk-kä'rä, vil.; Egypt; near pyramids.

Sak-ma'ra, sŏk-mä'rä, riv.; Ural Mts.; l. 350 m. to Ural Riv.

Sal, săl. **1.** Isl., Cape Verde group; 20 × 9 m.; p. 750. **2.** Riv.; Peru; l. 130 m. to Jauja Riv. **3.** Riv.; Rus.; l. 250 m. to Don Riv.

Sa'la, sä'lä, **An-gio'lo**, It. chemist; author; fl. 1625.

Sal'a-din, săl'a-dĭn [1137-1193], Salah-ed-din Yusuf Ibn Ayub, sultan of Egypt & Syria; defended Acre for 2 years against Crusaders.

Sa'lah, sā'lŏ, Heb.; *Bib.*], **Sa'la**.

Sa"la-man'ca, sä"lä-män'cä. **1.** Prov.; Leon, Sp.; 4,940 □; p. 314,424. **2.** Its *; p. 17,155; university; Wellington def. Marmont, 1812. **3.** Town; Guanajuato, Mex.; p. 15,500. **4.** sal'a-man'co. Vil.; Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; p. 3,692.

Sal'a-mis, sal'a-mĭs. **1.** Dau. of river-god Asopus, and beloved of Neptune. **2.** [*Bib.*] A city of Cyprus, visited by Paul and Barnabas. **3.** Isl.; coast of Attica, Greece; 30 □; p. 3,950; bpl. of Solon & Euripides; naval battle, Greeks def. Xerxes, —480. **Ko-lou'ri'**; **Sa-la-mis'**; [Gr.].

Sa"la-mon', **Sal"a-mão'**, **Sal'o-mon.** See SOLOMON.

Sa"lan-gore', sä"lăn-gōr', state; Malay peninsula. Same as SELANGOR.

Sa-la'thi-el, sa-lē'thi-el [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Shealtiel, the father of Zerubbabel. **2.** Subject of novel by George Croly.

Sa-lay'er, sä-lau'er, group of isls.; S. coast Celebes Isl., Malay Arch.; p. 66,276; the largest, **Great S.**, 46 × 7 m. **Sa-lei'yer**.

Sal'cah, sal'cŭ [Heb., wandering; *Bib.*], city of Bashan. **Sal'chah**.

Sal-da'nha O"li-ve'i-ra e Daun, sāl-dā'nyä ō"lī-vĕ'ī-rä ē daun, **Duke of** [1791-1876], João Carlos, Pg. gen.; prime minister.

Sale, sāl. **1. George** [1680-1736], Eng. Orientalist; trans. *Koran*. **2. Sir Rob'ert Hen'ry** [1782-1845], Eng. gen.; Afghanistan and Brit. India. **3.** sā-lē'. Spt. town; Morocco; p. 10,000. **4.** sēl. Par.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 9,644; sub. of Manchester. **5.** Town; Tanjil co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 3,415.

Sa'lem [Heb., peace]. **1.** [*Bib.*] (1) The city of Melchizedek. (2) Jerusalem. **2.** Dist.; Madras presidency, Brit. Ind.; 7,653 □; p. 1,599,595. **3.** Its *; p. 67,750. **4.** Co.; S. W. N. J.; 340 □; p. 25,151. **5.** Its ⊙; p. 5,516. **6.** City; ⊙ of Essex co., Mass.; p. 30,801; port of entry; witchcraft delusion, 1692. **7.** Town; ⊙ of Marion co.; * of Oregon; p. 8,500. **8.** Town; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 5,780. **9.** Town; ⊙ of Marion co., Ill.; p. 1,493. **10.** Town; Forsyth co., N. C.; p. 2,711. **11.** Town; Rockingham co., N. H.; p. 1,805. **12.** Town; ⊙ of Roanoke co., Va.; p. 3,279.

Sa″lem-bri′a, sȧ′lem-bri′ȧ, riv.; Thessaly; l. 110 m. to Gulf of Salonica. **Pe-ne′us†.**

Sa-le′mi, sȧ-lē′mi, town; Trapani prov.; Sicily; p. 11,512.

Sa″le-mon′, sȧ′lē-mŏn′. **Don Ma′nu-el Gon-za′les** [1778–1832], Sp. dipl.; foreign min. **Sal-mon′†.**

Sa-ler′no, sȧ-ler′nō. **1. Gulf of,** S. W. of Campania, It.; ruins of Pæstum. **2.** Prov.; S. It.; 1,916 □; p. 568,541. **3.** Its ✳; spt.; p. 39,000; tomb of St. Matthew.

Sales, sȧl *or* (Eng.) sālz, **Fran′cis de, Saint** [1567–1665], Fr. eccl.; bp. of Genoa; canonized, 1665.

Sal′ȧ, sȧl′ȧ, **Fran-ces′co** [1759–1832], It. philos.; author; dramatist.

Sal′ford, sȧl′fẽrd, bor.; suburb of Manchester, Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 198,139.

Sa″li-ba′bo Is′lands, sȧ″li-bȧ′bō, isl. group; S. E. of Philippine Isls., Pac. Oc. **Sa″li-ba′boo Is′lands†.**

Sa″li-ce′to, sȧ″li-chē′to, **Gu″gli-el′mo** [–1280], It. phys.

Sa-li′da, sȧ-li′dȧ, city; Chaffee co., Col.; p. 2,586.

Sa″li-e′ri, sȧ″li-ē′ri, **An-to′ni-o** [1750–1825], It. mus. comp.

Sa′lim [Gr., < Heb., completeness; *Bib.*], *John* iii, 23.

Sa″lim-be′ni, sȧ″lim-bē′nī, **Ven-tu′ra** [1557–1613], It. painter; frescoer.

Sa-li′na, sȧ-lī′nȧ. **1,** City; ⊙ of Saline co., Kan.; p. 6,149. **2.** Town; Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. 2,688.

Sa-li′nas, sȧ-lī′nȧs. **1. Fran-cis′co de** [1512 ?–1590], Sp. musician. **2,** City; ⊙ of Monterey co., Cal.; p. 2,339.

Sal′i-na′tor, Mar′cus Liv′i-us, Rom. gen.; consul; taxed salt; fl. –215.

Sa-line′, sȧ-līn′. **1.** Riv.; Saline co., Ark.; l. 200 m. to Ouachita Riv. **2.** Riv.; W. Kan.; l. 200 m. to Smoky Hill Riv. **3.** Co.; cen. Ark.; 622 □; p. 11,311; ⊙ Benton. **4.** Co.; S. Ill.; 380 □; p. 19,342; ⊙ Harrisburg. **5.** Co.; cen. Kan.; 720 □; p. 17,442; ⊙ Salina. **6.** Co.; N. W. Mo.; 760 □; p. 33,762. **7.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 20,097; ⊙ Wilbur.

Sa-line′ Creek, riv.; Lancaster co., Neb.; l. 80 m. to Platte Riv.; salt-springs. **Salt Creek†.**

Sa-line′ville, sȧ-līn′vĭl, vil.; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 2,369.

Sa′lis, sā′lis, riv.; Livonia prov., Rus.; l. 100 m. to Gulf of Riga.

Salis′bur-y, sȧlz′bur-i. **1. Will′iam,** Welsh author; *Dictionary in English and Welsh;* fl. 1547. **2.** City; ✳ of Wilts co., Eng.; p. 17,362; cathedral, 1238. **3.** Town; Rowan co., N. C.; p. 4,418. **4.** Town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 3,420. **5.** Town; ⊙ of Wicomico co., Md.; p. 2,905. **6.** Town; Chariton co., Mo.; p. 1,672.

Salis′bur-y Plain, level tract; Wiltshire co., Eng.; Stonehenge.

Sal′lal, sal′lē *or* sal′lȧ-ȧl [Heb., rejecter; *Bib.*].

Sal-leng′re, sȧl-leng′rę, **Al′bert Hen′drik** [1694–1723], Dutch historian.

Salles, sȧl, **Eu″sèbe′ Frau″çois′** [1799–1873], Fr. phys.; Orientalist.

Sal″lier′, sȧ″lyē′, **Claude** [1685–1761], Fr. philologist.

Sal″lo′, sȧl″lō′, **De-nis′ de** [1626–1669], Sieur de la Coudray; Fr. writer; founder of modern literary journals.

Sal′lu, sal′lū [Heb., weighed; *Bib.*].

Sal′lust, sal′ust **(Ca′lus Sal-lus′ti-us Cris′pus)** [–86–35], Rom. historian; *Jugurthine War.*

Sal′ma [Heb., firmness; *Bib.*].

Sal″ma-gun′di, sal″mȧ-gun′di, literary sketches, etc., by Washington Irving.

Sal″man-a′sar [Gr., *Apocrypha*], Shalmaneser.

Sal-ma′si-us, sal-mē′shi-us, **Clau′di-us** [1588–1653], Fr. author; wrote in Latin. **Claude de Sau″maise†.**

Salm″-Dyck′, sälm″-dik′, **Con″stance′ Ma″rie′, Princess of** [1767–1845], Fr. poet; author.

Sal-meg′gia, sȧl-med′jȧ, **E-ne′a** [–1626], It. painter; author.

Sal″me-ron′, sȧl″mē-rōn′, **Al-fon′so** [1515–1585], Sp. eccl.; cofounder of Jesuits.

Sal′mon[1], sal′men [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Father of Boaz. **2.** Zalmon (the hill).

Salm′on[2], sȧm′gn. **1. Na-than′i-el** [–1742], Eng. eccl.; author. **2.** Riv.; Rocky Mts., Idaho; l. 450 m. to Snake River.

Sal-mo′ne, sal-mō′nę [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **Sal-mō′nē†** [Gr.].

Sal-mo′ne-us, sal-mō′ne-us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Æolus and king of Elis; destroyed by thunderbolts for arrogance. **Sal-mō-neus′†** [Gr.].

Salm-Reif′fer-scheidt″, sälm-rif′fer-shīt″, **Nich′o-las, Count** [–1530], Aust. gen.; captured Francis I. at Pavia; defended Vienna against Turks.

Salm′/Salm″, sälm′-sälm″, **Fe′lix, Prince** [1827–1870], Aust. soldier; joined U. S. army in civil war; under Maximilian in Mexico; with Prussians, 1870; k. at Gravelotte.

Sa-lo′me, sȧ-lō′mē *or* sȧ-lōm′ [Gr., peaceful; *Bib.* F. **Sa″lo″mé′,** sȧ′lō″mē′; G. **Sa-lo′me,** sȧ-lō′mę]. **Sa-lō′mē†** [Gr.].

Sa′lo-mon, sā′lo-mon, **Jo′hann Pe′ter** [1745–1815], Ger. composer; violinist.

Sa″lo-ni′ca, sā″lo-nī′cȧ. **1. Gulf of,** S. Turkey; N. W. arm of Ægean Sea; l. 50 m. **2.** Vilayet; S. Turk. in Eur.; 13,684 □; p. 990,400. **3.** Its ✳; spt. city on Gulf of Salonica; former ✳ of Macedonia; p. 121,600. **Sa″lo-ni′ka‡; Thes″sa-lo-ni′ca†.**

Sa′lop, sā′lep. Same as SHROPSHIRE.

Sal′pi, sȧl′pi, lake bordering Adriatic Sea; Foggia prov., It.; l. 17 m.

Sal-sette′, sal-set′ *or* (Pg.) sȧl-set′tē, isl.; near Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 241 □; l. 30 m.; p. 108,149; ✳ Mahun.

Salt, sȧlt. **1. Hen′ry** [1785–1827], Eng. author; Egyptologist. **2. Sir Ti′tus** [1803–1876], Eng. manufacturer; philanthropist.

Sal′ta, sȧl′tȧ. **1.** Prov.; N. Arg. Rep., S. A.; 49,510 □; p. 200,000. **2.** Its ✳; p. 20,000.

Salt′ash, spt. and bor.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 2,541.

Salt′burn, watering-place; York co., Eng.; p. 2,232.

Salt′coats, spt. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 5,895.

Sal′ter, Sȧl′ter, Will′iam [1800–1875], Eng. painter.

Sal-til′lo, sal-til′lo *or* (Sp.) sȧl-tē′lyō, city; ✳ of Cohahuila state, Mex.; p. 25,000.

Salt Key Bank, rocky islets; bet. Fla. & Cuba; l. 100 m.

Salt Keys, rocky isls.; forming W. part of Salt Key Bank.

Salt Lake. **1.** See GREAT SALT LAKE. **2.** Co.; N. Utah; 784 □; p. 58,457; ⊙ Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, ⊙ of Salt Lake co., and ✳ of Utah; 11 m. from lake; p. 44,843; chief seat of Mormonism.

Sal′to, sȧl′tō. **1.** Dept.; N. W. Uruguay; 4,863 □; p. 33,567. **2.** Its ✳; p. 12,000.

Salt Range, mt. range; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; l. 200 miles; beds of rock salt.

Salt Riv′er. **1.** N. Ky.; l. with branches, 175 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** N. E. Mo.; l. 200 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Salt Sea [*Bib.*], the Dead Sea of Palestine.

Salt Sul′phur Springs, vil.; Monroe co., W. Va.; summer resort.

Sa′lu, sā′lu [Heb., miserable; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxv, 14.

Sa-lu′da, sa-lū′dȧ, riv.; S. C.; l. 200 m. S. E. to Congaree River.

Sa′lum [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Shallum.

Sa-lur′, sȧ-lōr′, town; Vizagapatam dist., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,633.

Sa-luz′zo, sȧ-lūt′sō, city; Piedmont prov., N. It.; p. 16,147.

Sa-luz′zo di Me″nu-si′glio, dē mē″nū-sē′lyō, **Gui-sep′pe An′ge-lo, Count** [1734–1810], It. chemist; general.

Sal″va-dor′, sȧl″vȧ-dōr′, republic; Cen. Am.; 7,225 □; p. 664,513; ✳ San Salvador.

Sal″van″dy′, sȧl′vȧn″dī′, **Nar″cisse′ A″chille′, Comte de** [1795–1856], Fr. polit. author; statesman.

Sal″va-ti-er′ra, sȧl″vȧ-tī-er′rȧ, city, Guanajuata state, S. cen. Mex.; p. 14,322.

Sal″verte′, sȧl′vārt′, **Anne Jo″seph′ Eu″sèbe′ Ba″con″niere′** [1771–1839], Fr. author; statesman.

Sal′vi, sȧl′vi. **1. Giam″bat-tis′ta** [1605–1685], It. historical painter, especially of altar-pieces. **Sas″so-fer-ra′to†. 2. Nic″co-lo′** [1699–1751], It. architect.

Sal″vi-a-ti, sȧl″vi-ȧ′ti. **1. An-to′ni-o** [1816–1890], It. mosaic artist. **2. Fran-cis′co Ros′si da** [1510–1563], It. painter. **Cec′co Ros′si‡. 3. Le″o-nar′do** [1540–1589], It. author; opponent of Tasso.

Sal-vi′ni, sȧl-vī′nī, **An-to′ni-o Ma-ri′a** [1653–1729], It. philologist; author.

Sal′win, sȧl′win. **1.** Riv.; N. Burma; l. 800 m. to Gulf of Martaban. **2.** Dist.; N. Tenasserim, Burma; 4,646 □; p. 26,117. **Sal′weent.**

Sal′zach, sȧl′tsȧc, riv.; Alps, Swit.; l. 190 m. to the Inn.

Salz′burg, sȧlts′bŭrg. **1.** Crownland; Austria; 2,767 □; p. 173,510. **2.** Its ✳; p. 27,741. **Ju-va′vum†.**

Salz-kam′mer-gut, sȧlts-kȧm′męr-gūt, dist., Upper Austria; 230 □; p. 17,500.

Sa-ma′ias, sa-mē′yas [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Sa-ma′n', sȧ-mȧn′, founded Per. dynasty of Samanides; fl. 930.

Sa″ma-na′, sȧ″mȧ-nȧ′. **1,** Peninsula; N. E. Santo Domingo; 35 × 8 m. **2,** Bay; S. side of pen.; 43 × 10 m.

Sa-man′co, sȧ-mȧn′co, bay; Peru, S. Am.; 6 × 3 m.; extensive harbor.

Sa-mar′, sȧ-mär′, one of Philippine Isls.; 4,367 □; 120 × 60 m.; p. 110,103; ✳ Catbalogan.

Sa″ma-ra′, sȧ″mȧ-rȧ′. **1.** Riv.; Orenburg, Rus.; l. 280 m. to Volga Riv. **2.** Riv.; Rus.; l. 150 m. to Dnieper Riv. **3.** Govt.; E. Rus.; 58,321 □; p. 2,665,301. **4.** Its ✳; p. 99,856.

Sa″ma-ra-bri′va, sȧ″mȧ-rȧ-bri′vȧ, anc. name of Amiens, Fr.

Sa″ma-rang′, sȧ″mȧ-rȧng′. **1.** Residency; Java; 1,998 □; p. 1,374,806. **2.** Its ✳; fort. spt.; p. 69,894.

Sa″mar-cand′, sȧ″mär-cȧnd′. **1.** Govt.; Turkestan, As. Rus.; 26,627 □; p. 680,135. **2.** City; ✳ Zerafshan prov., As. Rus.; on site of anc. Maraconda; p. 33,117; tomb of Tamerlane. **Sa″mar-kand′†.**

Sa-ma′ri-a, sa-mē′ri-ȧ [Heb. *Shomeron*, watch-mountain; *Bib.*]. **1.** A city of Palestine or the hill on which it was built; capital of the kingdom of Israel; built by Omri. **2.** The territory occupied by the kingdom of Israel. **3.** The territory that intervened between Judea and Galilee in our Lord's time; peopled by a mixed race. See SAMARITAN, in vocab. **Sa-ma′rei-a†** [Gr.].

Sam″bal-pur′, sȧm″bŭl-pūr′. See SUMBULPUR.

Sam-bas′, sȧm-bȧs′, small river, state, and city; W. Borneo; gold-mines.

Sam″bi-lan′, sȧm″bī-lȧn′, group of 9 islands in Malacca Strait. **Nine Is′land†.**

Sam′bor, sȧm′bor, town; Galicia prov., Aust.; p. 13,586.

Sam′bre, sȧn′br, river; Aisne dept., Fr.; l. 100 m. to Meuse Riv., Belgium.

Sam-bu′cus, sam-bū′cus, **John** [1531–1584], Hung. hist.

Sa-me′ri-us, sa-mī′ri-us, **Hen′ry** [1540–1610], Fr. Jesuit; author; confessor of Mary Queen of Scotts.

Sam″gar-ne′bo [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xxxix, 3.

Sa′mi-an Sage, sē′mi-ȧn sēj [Sobr.], Pythagoras; so called because a native of Samos.

Sam′lah [Heb., garment; *Bib.*], a king of Edom.

Sam′ni-um, country; cen. It.; conquered by Romans, –272. See SAMNITE, in vocabulary.

Sa-mo′ȧ, sȧ-mō′ȧ, group of 14 isls.; S. W. Pacific Oc.; 1,701 □; p. 36,000; native kingdom; ✳ Apia. **Nav′i-ga″tor's Is′lands‡; Sam-o′an Is′lands†.**

Sa″mo-gi′ti-a, sȧ″mo-jish′i-ȧ, former duchy in Poland; ✳ Rossiena.

Sa′mos, sā′mes. **1.** Isl.; Ægean Sea; 180 □; p. 47,992; ✳ Vathi; Turk. **2.** Its anc. ✳; now in ruins.

Sa″mo-sa′ta, sā″mo-sā′tȧ, anc. city; ✳ Commagene, Syria; bpl. of Lucian.

Sa″mo-thra′ki, sā″mo-thrā′kī, isl.; N. Ægean Sea; 68 □; p. 2,500; mts., 5,248 ft. **Sa″mo-thra′ce‡; Sa″mo-thra′ci-a‡** [*Bib.*]. **Sa-mo-thra′kē‡** [Gr.].

Sa″mo-ze′ro, sȧ″mō-zē′rō, lake; Olonetz govt., Rus.; l. 20 m.

Sam″pi-er″da-re′na, sȧm″pi-ẽr″dȧ-rē′nȧ, town; suburb of Genoa, It.; p. 19,501.

Samp′son, samp′sun, co.; S. E. cen. N. C.; 996 □; p. 25,096; ⊙ Clinton.

Sam Slick [Pen-name], Thomas C. Haliburton.

Sam′sö. **1.** sȧm′sō. **O′le Jo′han** [1759–1799], Dan. author; *Frithiof.* **2.** sȧms′ō-ę. Isl.; Great Belt, Den.; 42 □; p. 6,600. **Sams‡; Sam′sö-ę†.**

Sam′son, sam′sun [Heb. *Shimshon*, strong. **Samp′son‡,** Dan. D. **Sam′son,** sȧm′sŏn; F. **Sam″son′,** sȧn-sŏn′; Gr. **Sam-psōn′†**; L. **Sam′son;** Pg. **San-são′,** sȧn-sȧunʹ; Sp. **San-son′,** sȧn-sōn′; Sw. **Sim′son,** sim′sŏn]. **1.** [*Bib.*] A judge of Israel endued with supernatural strength; *Judges* xiii–xvi. **2.** sȧn′sŏn. **Jo″seph′ Is″i″dore′** [1793–1871], Fr. actor; dramatist.

Sam′u-el, sam′yu-el [Heb. *Shemuel*, heard of God; *Bib.* **Sam, Sam′my** (dim.). Dan. D. G. **Sa′mu-el,** sȧ′mū-ęl; F. **Sa″mu″el′,** sȧ′mü″ĕl′; Hung. **Sá′mu-el,** shȧ′mū-el; It. **Sa″mu-e′le,** sȧ″mū-ē′lę; L. **Sam′u-el;** Sp. **Sa″mu-el′,** sȧ′mū-ĕl′] [–1170–1057 ?], Jewish judge; prophet. See vocabulary.

Sä′mund, sē′mund [1056–1133], Icel. hist.

San, sȧn, riv.; Carpathian Mts., Galicia, Aust.; l. 250 m. to Vistula River.

Sa-na′, sȧ-nȧ′, city; ✳ of Yemen div., Arabia; est. p. 50,000. **Sa-naa′†.**

Sa″na″don′, sȧ′nȧ″dōn′, **No″el′ É″ti″enne′** [1676–1733], Fr. author; trans. Horace.

Sa-ná′i, A′dam, Per. philosopher; poet; fl. 11th cent.

San An′gel, city; Mexico state, Mex.; p. 10,580.

San An-to′ni-o. **1. Cape,** W. point of Cuba Isl. **2.** Riv.; Bexar co., Tex.; l. 175 m. to Espiritu Santo Bay. **3.** City; ⊙ of Bexar co., Tex.; p. 37,673.

San An-to′ni-o de la Un′ion, city; Chile; p. 29,975.

San An-to′ni-o Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 10,833 ft.

San An″gus-tine′, sȧn ȧ″gus-tīn′, co.; E. Tex.; 560 □; p. 6,688; ⊙ San Augustine.

San-bal′lat [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Neh.* ii, iv, vi.

San Bar″to-lo-me′, bär″tō-lō-mē′, city; Mex.; p. 14,669.

San Be-ni′to, sȧn bē-nī′tō, co.; W. Cal.; 1,000 □; p. 6,412; ⊙ Hollister.

San Ber″nar-di′no, ber″när-dī′nō. **1.** Co.; S. E. Cal.; 21,000 □; p. 25,497. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 4,012; resort. **3.** Mt.; Cal.; 11,600 ft.

San Blas, sȧn blȧs. See MANDINGO.

San Bue′na Ven-tu′ra, bwē′nȧ ven-tū′rȧ, city; Ventura co., Cal.; p. 2,320.

San Car′los, cär′lŏs. **1.** Town; Zamora state, Venez.; p. 10,741. **2.** City; Nuble prov., Chile; p. 40,185.

San Ca-tal′do, cȧ-tȧl′dō, town; cen. Sicily; p. 15,105; sulfur-mines.

San′cez, sȧn′cheth, **Fran-cis′co** [1523–1601], Sp. author.

San′chez de A″re-va′lo, dē ȧ″rē-vȧ′lō, **Ro-dri′go** [1404–1470], Sp. eccl.; author.

San′cho. **1.** sȧn′chō. **S. III., the Great** [965 ?–1035], warlike king of Navarre. **2.** san′cō. **Ig-na′ti-us** [1729–1780], negro author; born in a slave-ship; *Letters.*

San″cho-ni′a-thon, san′co-nai′ȧ-then, Phenician hist.; fl. –1300.

San′cho Pan′za, san′cō pan′zȧ *or* (Sp.) sān′chō pān′thā [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], Don Quixote's squire.

San Cle-men′te, sȧn clē-men′tē, isl.; Pac. Oc.; 70 m. W. of Cal.; lat. 33°; l. 25 m.

San Cris-tó′bal, cris-tō′bŭl, city; Chiapas, Mex.; p. 16,500.

San Cris-tó′val, cris-tō′vŭl. **1.** Lake near City of Mexico; l. 10 m. **2.** Town; ✳ of Tachira, S. W. Venezuela; p. 11,903.

San′croft, san′croft, **Will′iam** [1616–1693], Eng. eccl.; abp. of Canterbury; nonjuror.

Sanc′tis, sȧnc′tis, **Fran-ces′co de** [1817–1884], It. author; statesman; *History of Italian Literature.*

Sanc′ti Spi′ri-tu, sȧnc′tī spi′ri-tū, town; cen. Cuba; p. 32,608. **San′to Es-pi′ri-tu†.**

Sanct Jo-hann′, sȧnct yo-hȧn′, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,941.

Sanc-to′ri-us, sanc-tō′ri-us [1561–1636], It. phys.; author.

Sand, sand, **George** [Pseud.], Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, Madame Dudevant [1804–1876], Fr. novelist.

San′da, san′dȧ, one of Orkney Isls.; l. 12 m. **San′day‡.**

San″da-kan′, sȧn′dȧ-kȧn′, town; ✳ of Brit. N. Borneo; p. 2,000.

San′dal Mag′na, town; York co., Eng.; p. 5,082.

San′dal-wood Is′land, isl.; Malay Archipelago; 4,385 □; 120 × 60 m.; p. 200,000.

Sand′bach, sand′bach, town; Chester co., Eng.; p. 5,824.

San″dear′, sȧn′dē′, **Le″o″nard′ Syl″vaine′ Jules** [1811–1883], Fr. novelist.

San′dec, sȧn′dets, town; Galicia, Aust.; p. 11,185.

San′der-son, **1. John** [1785–1844], Am. author. **2. Nich′o-las** [1682–1739], Eng. math. **3. Rob′ert** [1587–1663], Eng. bp.; author.

Sand′ford, sand′fȧrd, lake; Essex co., N. Y.; l. 10 m.

Sand′gate, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 1,756.

Sand′hurst, sand′hûrst. **1. Lord** [1819–1876], William Rose Mansfield, Eng. gen.; comm. of army in Brit. India. **2.** City; Victoria, Austral.; p. 37,238. **3.** Vil.; Berks co., Eng.; p. 4,148.

San′di-a Moun′tains, N. Mex.; highest peak; 10,609 ft.

San Di-e′go, dī-ē′gō. **1,** Co.; S. Cal.; 14,548 □; p. 34,987. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 16,159; winter resort. **3.** Town; Duval co., Texas; p. 1,877.

Sand′ly, sand′li, **Paul** [1725–1809], Eng. artist; watercolors.

San Do-min′go. See SANTO DOMINGO.

San′dor [Hung.]. Same as ALEXANDER.

San″do-val′, sȧn′dō-vȧl′. **1. Fray Pru-den′ci-o de** [1560–1621], Sp. eccl.; hist. **2. Gon-za′lo de** [–1528], Sp. gen.; in Mexico with Cortez.

San″do-way′, sȧn′de-wai′. **1.** Dist.; Aracan, Burma; 3,667 □; est. p. 65,000. **2.** Its ✳; p. 2,000.

San′down, san′doun, watering-place; Isle of Wight; p. 3,592. **Sand′ham†.**

Sand′ridge, town; Melbourne, Austral.; p. 9,000.

San″dro-cot′tus, san′dro-cot′us, king in Hindustan; Buddhism intro. during his reign; fl. 4th cent.? **Chan″dra-gup′ta†.**

Sands, sandz, **Rob′ert Charles** [1799–1832], Am. author; *Life of John Paul Jones.*

San-dus′ky, san-dus′ki. **1.** Bay; Lake Erie, Ohio shore; 15 × 5 m. **2.** Riv.; N. cen. Ohio; l. 150 m. to Sandusky Bay. **3.** Co.; N. Ohio; 418 □; p. 30,617; ⊙ Fremont. **4.** City; ⊙ of Erie co., Ohio; p. 18,471.

Sand′wich, sand′wich. **1. Earl of** [1635–1672], Edward Montague, Eng. gen.; admiral. **2.** Town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 2,796; formerly a Cinque Port; sea now receded. **3.** City; De Kalb co., Ill.; p. 2,516. **4.** Town; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. 1,819.

Sand′wich Is′lands. Same as HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sand′y, town; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 2,755.

Sand′y Hill, vil.; ⊙ of Washington co., N. Y.; p. 2,895.

Sand′y Hook, peninsula; Monmouth co., N. J.; 1. 6 m.; entrance to N. Y. Bay; lighthouse; fort.

San′dys, san′diz. **1. Ed′win** [1519–1588], Eng. eccl.; abp. of York; active in Bible revision. **2. George** [1577–1644], Eng. poet; son of preceding.

San Fe-li′pe, sȧn fē-lī′pē, town; Aconcagua, Chile; p. 12,000.

San Fer-nan′do, city; Chile; p. 79,742.

San′ford, san′fȧrd. **1. Ed′ward** [1805–1876], Am. poet. **2.** Town; York co., Me.; p. 4,201. **3.** Town; Orange co., Fla.; p. 2,016.

San Fran-cis′co, san fran-cis′cō. **1,** Mt. group; Coconino co., N. cen. Ariz.; highest (San Francisco Peak), 12,561 ft. **2.** Bay; W. Cal.; 55 × 12 m.; entered by Golden Gate; 2 m. wide. **3,** Riv. See SÃO FRANCISCO. **4.** Co. & city; W. Cal.; 50 □; p. 298,997; fort. spt. **5.** Town; N. Venezuela; p. 9,612.

San-gal′lo, di, sän-gäl′lō dī. **1. An-to′ni-o** [1482–1546], It. architect. **2. Giu″li-a′no** [1443–1517], It. architect.

San′ga-mon, san′gu-men. **1.** Riv.; Champaign co., Ill.; l. 240 m. to Illinois Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Ill.; 860 □; p. 61,195; ⊙ Springfield.

San-gar′, sȧn-gūr′, strait; bet. N. Pac. Oc. and Sea of Japan.

San-gay′, sȧn-gwī′, volc. mt.; Andes, Ecuador; 17,120 ft.

Sang′er-hau″sen, sȧng′ęr-hou″zęn, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 10,188.

San Ger-man′, sȧn ner-mȧn′, town; S. W. Puerto Rico; Sp. W. Ind.; p. 30,146.

San Gil, sȧn hil, city; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 10,000.

San Gio-van′ni a Te-duc′ci-o, sȧn jō-vȧn′nī ȧ tē-dŭt′chi-o, town; It.; p. 14,396; suburb of Naples.

San Gio-van′ni in Fi-o′re, town; S. It.; p. 10,500.

San-gir′ Is′lands, sȧn-gir′, group; Malay Archipelago; 323 □; p. 50,000; largest, Great Sangir, l. 23 m. **San-guir′†.**

Sang′-Koi′, sȧng′-koi′. Same as SONG-KA.

San′go, sȧn′gō, riv., Madagascar; l. 160 m. to Mozambique Channel.

San-gra′do, sȧn-grä′dō, **Doc′tor** [LESAGE *Gil Blas*], a quack who always treats by bleeding.

San′gre de Cris′to, sȧn′gré dē cris′to, mt. range; Col.; highest peak, Blanca, 14,464 ft.

San′i-lac, san′i-lac, co.; E. Mich.; 960 □; p. 32,589; ⊙ Sanilac Center.

San Ja-cin′to, sȧn jȧ-sin′to. **1.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 640 □; p. 7,360; ⊙ Cold Spring. **2.** Former vil.; Harris co., Tex.; Houston def. Santa Anna, resulting in independence of Texas. **3. Mt.;** Cal.; 10,987 ft.

San Ja″vier′, hȧ″vyĕr′, city; Linares prov., Chile; p. 33,950.

San Joa-quin′, wa-kīn′. **1.** Riv.; Fresno co., Cal.; l. 400 m. to Sacramento Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Cal.; 1,360 □; p. 28,629; ⊙ Stockton.

San Jor′ge, her′hē. **1.** Riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 180 m. to Cauca Riv. **2.** See SÃO JORGE.

San Jo-sé′, hō-sē′. **1.** Isl.; Gulf of Cal.; l. 25 m. **2.** Dept.; Uruguay; 2,687 □; p. 30,214; ✳ San José. **3.** City; ⊙ of Santa Clava co., Cal.; p. 18,060; Lick Observatory. **4.** City; ✳ of Costa Rica; p. 14,488.

San Ju-an′, hū-ȧn′. **1.** Mt range; Col.; highest peak, Mt. Sneffels, 14,280 ft. **2.** Cape; S. part of Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia, Can. **3.** Riv.; Bolivia; l. 300 m. to Pilcomayo Riv. **4.** Riv.; Cauca state, Colombia, S. Am.; l. 150 m. to Pacific Oc. **5.** Riv.; Cohahuila, Mex.; l. 150 m. to Rio Grande Riv. **6.** Riv.; Nicaragua, Cen. Am.; l. 100 m. to Caribbean Sea; link in proposed canal. **7.** Prov.; Arg. Rep.; 29,700 □; p. 110,000. **8.** Its ✳; p. 15,000. **San Ju-an′ de la Fron-te′ra†.**

9. Co.; S. W. Col.; 500 □; p. 1,572; ⊙ Silverton. **10.** Co.; N. W. N. Mex.; 6,008 □; p. 1,890. **11.** Co.; S. E. Utah; 9,178 □; p. 365; ⊙ Bluff. **12.** Co.; N. W. Wash.; 600 □; p. 2,072; ⊙ Friday Harbor.

San Ju-an' del Ri'o, del rī'ō, town; Querétaro, Mex.; p. 10,000.

San Ju-an' de Puer'to Ri'co, dē pwer'tō rī'cō, fort. spt. city; ✻ of Puerto Rico; p. 23,414. **St. John's†.**

San Ju-an' de U-lu'a, ū-lū'ā, fort; protects entrance to the city of Vera Cruz, Mex.

San Ju-an' Peak, mt.; Nev.; 10,982 ft.

San Laz'za-ro, lät'zä-rō, Isl.; Venice, It.; Arm. monast.

San Lo-ren'zo, lō-ren thō, riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 130 m.

San Lu'car de Bar'ra-me'da, lū'cär dē bär'rä-mē'thä, spt. city; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 22,667; point of departure, third voyage of Columbus.

San Lu'cas, Cape, S. point of Lower Cal., Mex.

San Lu-is', lū-is', prov.; W. cen. Arg. Rep.; 29,304 □; p. 76,500; ✻ San Luis.

San Lu-is' Gon-za'ga, gon-zä'gä, city; Chile; p. 20,910.

San Lu-is' O-bis'po, ō-bis'pō. **1.** State; Mex.; 25,316 □; p. 546,447. **2.** Its ✻; p. 62,573. **3.** Co.; S. W. Cal.; 3,404 □; p. 16,072. **4.** Its ✻; p. 2,995.

San Lu-is' Park, valley; Col. and New Mex.; 140 × 60 m.

San Lu-is' Peak, mt.; Col.; 14,100 ft.

San Lu-is' Po'to-si', pō'tō-sē'. **1.** State; Mex.; 25,316 □; p. 546,447. **2.** Its ✻; p. 62,573.

San Mar'co in La'mis, mär'cō in lä'mis, town; Foggia prov., S. It.; p. 15,345.

San Mar'cos, mär'cōs. **1.** Dept.; W. Guatemala; p. 95,372. **2.** Town, ✻ of Hays co., Tex.; p. 2,335.

San Ma-ri'no, mä-rē'nō, republic & town; cen It.; 32 □; p. 8,200; smallest independent state in Europe.

San Mar-tin' de Jo-sé', mär-tēn' dē hō-sā' [1778–1850], Chilean gen.; capt. Lima, 1820; protector of Peru.

San Ma-te'o, sän mä-tā'ō. **1.** Co.; W. Cal.; 460 □; p. 10,086; ✻ Redwood City. **2.** Mt. pass; S. Am.; elev., 15,760 ft. **3.** Mt.; N. Mex.; 10,389 ft.

San Mi-che'li, mē-kā'lē. **Mi-che'le** [1484–1559], It. architect.

San Mi-guel', mē-gĕl'. **1. Don E"va-ris'te** [1785?–1862, Sp. gen.; Capt.-Gen. of Madrid. **2.** Isl. See SAINT MICHAEL. **3.** Gulf; Panama Bay, W. Colombia, S. Am. **4.** Co.; W. Col.; 1,340 □; p. 2,932; ✻ Telluride. **5.** Co.; N. E. part of New Mex.; 13,246 □; p. 24,204; ⊙ Las Vegas. **6.** Town; Cen. Am.; est. p. 10,000.

San Mi-guel' A-len'de, ä-len'dē, town; Guanajuato state, Mex.; p. 30,200.

San Mi-guel' de Pal'ma, isl. of Canaries; 333 □; p. 33,089; mt. peaks, 7,000 ft.

San"sa-za'ro, sän'sä-zä'rō, **Ja'co-po** [1458–1530], It. poet, *Arcadia*.

San Ni'co-las, nī'cō-läs. **1.** Isl.; Cape Verde group. See SAINT NICHOLAS. **2.** City; Buenos Ayres prov., Arg. Rep.; p. 12,000.

San Pa'blo, pä'blō, bay; N. end of San Francisco Bay.

San Pa-tri'ci-o, pä-trē'sē-ō, co.; S. Tex.; 630 □; p. 1,312; ⊙ San Patricio.

San Pau'lo. Same as SÃO PAULO.

San Pe'dro, pē'drō. **1.** Bay, indentation of Pacific Oc., Los Angeles co., Cal. **2.** Town; Paraguay; est. p. 12,000.

San-pete', sān-pīt', co.; E. Utah; 1,284 □; p. 13,146; ⊙ Manti.

San Pi-er' d'A-re'na, Same as SAMPIERDARENA.

San Pi-e'tro, pē-ā'trō, Isl.; off W. coast Sardinia, It.; 5 × 7 m.

San-po', sän-pō', chief arm of Brahmaputra Riv., Tibet.

San Poo. Same as SOKO-KA.

San Ra'fa-el, rō'fā-ĕl, town; ⊙ of Marne co., Cal.; p. 3,280.

San Re'mo, rē'mō, spt.; Gulf of Genoa, N. It.; p. 12,285; winter resort.

San Sa'ba, sän-sä'bä. **1.** Riv.; Texas; l. 150 m. to Colorado Riv. **2.** Co., cen Texas; 1,180 □; p. 6,641; ✻ San Saba.

San Sal"va-dor', sän säl'vä-dōr' *or* sänt sal'va-dor. **1.** One of the Bahama Isls.; first land seen by Columbus, 1492, believed to be Watling's Island. **2.** Republic; Cen. Am. See SALVADOR. **3.** City; ✻ of Salvador; p 20,000. **4.** Town; ✻ of Pt. Kongo, Africa; est. p. 10,000.

San"san-ding', sän'sän-ding', town; Bambarra, Sudan, Afr.; est. p. 40,000.

San Se-bas'ti-an', sän sā-bäs'tē-än', fort. city; N. Sp.; p. 29,047; several sieges.

San Se-ve'ro, sän sā-vā'rō, town; Foggia prov., It.; p. 19,776.

San"son', sänt'sōn'. **1. Lou"is' Jo"seph'** [1790–1841], Fr. surgeon. **2. Ni"co'las'** [1600–1667], Fr. geographer; cartographer.

Sans Sou"ci'. See vocabulary.

San"so-vi'no. sän'sō-vē'nō. **Ja'co-po Tat'ti** [1479–1570?], It. sculptor; architect.

San'ta, sän'tä, riv.; N. cen Peru; l. 200 m. to Pacific Ocean.

San'ta A'na, ä'nä. **1.** Town, Salvador, Cen. Am.; p. 15,000. **2.** City; ⊙ of Orange co., Cal.; p. 3,628.

San'ta An'na *or* **A'ña,** ăn'nä *or* ä'nyä, **An-to'ni-o Lo-pez' de** 1795–1876, Mex. gen.; Pres.; dictator.

San'ta Bar'ba-ra. 1. Co.; S. W. Cal.; 2,340 □; p. 15,754. **2.** Its ⊙; spt.; p. 5,864.

San'ta Bar'ba-ra Is'lands, group of 8 Isls.; 20 m. off S. W. coast Cal.

San'ta Ca"ta-ri'na, cä'tä-rē'nä, Isl.; Santa Barbara group; 23 × 10 m.; resort.

San'ta Ca"tha-ri'na, cä'tä-rē'nä. **1.** S. coast state; Brazil; 27,136 □; p. 296,346; ✻ Desterro. **2.** Fort. Isl.; Santa Catharina state, Braz.; 30 × 8 m.; est. p. 12,000.

San'ta Cla'ra, clä'rä. **1.** Co.; W. Cal.; 1,300 □; p. 48,005; ⊙ San José. **2.** Town; Santa Clara co., Cal.; p. 2,891. **3.** Mt.; N Mex.; 11,597 ft.

San'ta Claus. See vocabulary.

San'ta Cruz, crōōs. **1. An-dre'o** [1791–1865], Bolivian gen.; pres. **2. Marquis de** [1519–1587, Don Alvarez de Bazano, Sp. admiral, comm. Sp. armada. **3.** Isl. Same as SAINT CROIX. **4.** Isl.; Santa Barbara group, 25 × 8 m. **5.** Isl.; largest of Santa Cruz Isls.; 216 □. **Ni-ten'di. 6.** Town; Bolivia; p. 10,288. **7.** Co.; W. Cal.; 425 □; p. 19,270. **8.** Its ⊙; p. 3,528.

San'ta Cruz de la Si-er'ra, dā lä sē-er'rä. **1.** Prov.; Bolivia, 126,395 □; p. 97,185. **2.** Its ✻; p. 10,288.

San'ta Cruz de Ten"er-iffe', dā ten'ēr-ēf', cml. spt. town, N. E. coast Teneriffe; ✻ of Canary Isls.; est. p. 15,000.

San'ta Cruz Is'lands, group; Australasia; 100 m. N. of New Hebrides Islands.

San'ta Fé, sän tä fā'. **1.** Isl., Santa Fé prov., Arg. Rep.; 50 × 6 m.; contains city of Santa Fé. **2.** Prov.; Arg. Rep.; 54,700 □; p. 240,832. **3.** Its ✻; est p. 15,000. **4.** Co.; cen. New Mex.; 2,262 □; p. 13,562. **5.** Its ✻; ✻ of New Mex.; p. 6,185, second oldest town in U. S.

San'ta Fé Bal'dy Peak, mt.; N Mex.; 12,661 ft.

San-tal' Par-ga'nas, sän-tāl' pär-gä'näz, dist.; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 5,698 □; p. 1,338,063; ✻ Naya Dumka.

San'ta Lu-ci'a, sän'tä lō-sē'ä, riv.; Uruguay; l. 100 m. to Plata estuary.

San'ta Mar"ga-ri'ta, mär'gä-rē'tä, Isl.; off W. coast Lower Cal.; 25 × 5 m.

San'ta Ma-ri'a di Ca'pu-a, mä-rē'ä dē cä'pū-ä, town; Caserta prov., It.; p. 16,000.

San'ta Mau'ra, mou'rä, Isl.; Ionian Islands, Gr.; 22 × 9 m.; 110 □; est. p. 25,000; ✻ Leukas. **Leu-ca'di-a†; Leu'kas‡.**

San'ta Mon'i-ca, mon'i-ca, city; Los Angeles co., Cal.; p. 1,789, seaside resort.

San"tan-der', sän'tän-dār'. **1. Fran-ces'co de Pau'la** [1792–1826], S. Am. gen.; pres. of New Granada, where he was born. **2.** Riv.; Tamaulipas state, Mex.; l. 110 m. to Gulf of Mexico. **3.** Prov.; Sp.; 2,113 □; p. 244,274. **4.** Its ✻; spt.; p. 41,829. **5.** Dept.; Colombia, S. Am.; 16,409 □; p. 355,600; ✻ Bucaramanga.

San'ta Ro'sa, sän'tä rō'sä. **1.** Isl.; Santa Barbara group; 15 × 12 m. **2.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 1,296 □; p. 7,961; ⊙ Milton. **3.** City; ⊙ of Sonoma co., Cal.; p. 5,220. **4.** City; Chile; p. 33,691. **5.** Town; Boyaca prov., Colombia, S. Am.; p. 6,000; 9,055 ft. above sea-level; silver-mines.

San-tee', san-tī', riv.; Richland co., S. C.; l. 150 m. to Atl. Oc.

San"terre', sän'tār', **An"toine' Jo"seph'** [1752–1809], Fr. revolutionist; comm. National Guard.

San"teul', sän'tōl', **Jean** [1630–1697], Fr. poet; Latin hymns.

San"ti-a'go, sän'tē-ä'gō. **1.** Riv.; Ecuador; l. 180 m. to Amazon Riv. **2.** Prov.; Chile; 5,223 □; p. 368,615. **3.** Its ✻, and ✻ of Chile; p. 236,412. **4.** Isl.; Cape Verde Isls.; 35 × 12 m.; est. p. 32,000; ✻ Porto Praya. **Saint Ja'go†; St. James‡.**

San"ti-a'go de A"ti-tlan', Same as ATITLAN.

San"ti-a'go de Com"pos-te'la, com'pōs-tē'lä, city; Coruña prov., Sp.; p. 24,302.

San"ti-a'go de Cu'ba, cū'bä. **1.** Prov.; Cuba; p. 272,379. **2.** Spt. city; Cuba; p. 71,397; former ✻ of Cuba.

San"ti-a'go del Es-te'ro, del ās-tē'rō. **1.** Prov.; Arg. Rep.; 39,510 □; est. p. 160,000. **2.** Its ✻; est. p. 10,000.

San-ti'ni, Gio-van'ni [1786–1877], It. scientist; astronomer.

San"ti-pur', sän'tē-pūr', cml. town; Bengal pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 29,687.

Sän'tis, sen'tis, mt.; Swit. Same as SENTIS.

San'to An-to'ni-o. See SÃO ANTAO.

San'to Do-min'go, dō-min'gō. **1.** Republic; E. Haiti; 18,045 □; p. 610,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 25,000; burial-place of Columbus. **San Do-min'go†.**

San'to Es-pi'ri-tu. Same as SANCTI SPIRITU.

San"to-rin', sän'tō-rēn', Isl.; Ægean Sea; 41 □; p. 17,382; ✻ Thera. **The'ra San"to-ri'ni†.**

San"to-ri'ni, sän'tō-rē'nē, **Gio-van'ni Do-me'ni-co** [1681–1736], It. anatomist.

San'tos, sän'tōs, spt. town; São Paulo state, Braz.; est. p. 15,000.

San'to To-mas', sän'tō tō-mäs', city; Guatemala; p. 19,000.

Sa-nu'to, sä-nū'tō, **Ma-ri'no** [1456–1535], "the Younger"; It. historian.

São An-tão', sauñ ăn-tauñ', Isl.; N. Cape Verde group; 240 □; p. 15,000. **San'to An-to'ni-o.**

São Fran-cis'co, frän-sēs'cō, riv.; rises in Minas-Geraes and forms N. boundary of Bahia prov., Braz.; l. 1,800 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

São Jor'ge, zhōr'zhĕ, one of the Azores group; 29 × 5 m., p. 18,000; ✻ Villa das Velhas.

São Le"o-pol'do, lē'ō-pōl'dō, town; Rio Grande do Sul state, Braz.; p. with dist., 15,000. **San Le"o-pol-di'na†.**

Saône, sōn, riv.; Vosges dept., Fr.; l. 282 m. to Rhône Riv.

Saône"et-Loire', sōn'-ā-lwār', dept.; Fr.; 3,300 □; p. 625,855; ✻ Macon.

São Pau'lo, sauñ pau'lō. **1.** State; Braz.; 112,330 □; p. 1,388,242. **2.** Its ✻; est. p. 50,000.

Sa-pe'lo, sa-pē'lō, Isl.; McIntosh co., Ga.; 12 × 6 m.

Saph, saf, Heb., preserver; *Bib.*, *2 Sam.* xxi, 18.

Sa'phir, sā'fēr *or* saf'ir [Heb. *Shaphir*, beautiful; *Bib.*].

Sa'phir, sā'fēr, **Mo'ritz** [1794–1852], Ger. editor; author.

Sap-phi'ra, saf-fai'rä [Gr., sapphire; *Bib.*], *Acts* v.

Sap'pho, saf' ō, Gr. poetess; hymns; elegies; erotic odes; fl. —600. **Sap-phō'‡** [Gr.].

Sap'po-ro, säp'pō-rō, town; Yesso Isl., Japan; p. 13,816.

Sa-pu"en-hi', sä-pū'eñ-hē', riv.; Minas-Geraes prov., Braz., l. 200 m. to Paraná River.

Sa"ra-bat', sä'rä-bät' [Anc. **Her'mes**], riv.; Asia Minor; l. 100 m. to Gulf of Smyrna.

Sar"a-bi'as, sär'a-bī'as [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Sherebiah.

Sa"ra-bi'ta, sä'rä-bē'tä, riv.; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 160 m. to Gallinazo River.

Sa"ra-gos'sa, sä'rä-gos'sä. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 6,727 □; p. 415,195. **2.** Its ✻; p. 92,46. **Za"ra-go'za†.**

Sa'rah, sā'rä Heb., princess; *Bib.* **Sa'ra‡, Sa'die, Sal, Sal'ly** (dim.), D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sa'ra,** sä'rä; F. **Sa"ra',** sä'rä'].

Sa'rah Gamp [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], a sick-nurse addicted to gin and lying.

Sa'rai, sā'rī Heb., Jah is prince; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xvii, 15.

Sa-ra'las, sa-rā'yus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Seraiah.

Sa"ra-je'vo, sä'rä-yĕ'vō, city; ✻ of Bosnia prov., Aust.; p. 36,200. **Bos"na-Se-rai'‡.**

Sar'a-nac, sar'a-nac. **1.** Either of two connected lakes (**Up'per** and **Low'er**), each 8 m. long; Franklin co., N. Y. **2.** Riv.; Saranac Lakes, N. Y.; l. 100 m. to Lake Champlain.

Sa-ransk', sä-ränsk', town; Penza govt., Rus.; p. 13,921.

Sa"ras-wa'ti, sä'rŭs-wä'tē. **1.** See VACH, in vocab. **2.** Riv.; Jodhpur prov., Brit. Ind.; l. 100 m. to Gulf of Cutch; held sacred.

Sa"ra-to'f, sä'rä-tŏf'. **1.** Govt.; Rus.; 82,624 □; p. 2,427,600. **2.** Its ✻; p. 123,100. **Sa"ra-tolf"‡; Sa"ra-tov'‡.**

Sar"a-to'ga, sar'a-tō'ga. **1.** Lake; Saratoga co., N. Y.; 7 × 2 m. **2.** Co.; E. N. Y.; 800 □; p. 57,663; ⊙ Ballston. **3.** See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Sar"a-to'ga Springs, vll.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 11,975; mineral springs; summer resort; surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, 1777. **Sar"a-to'ga†.**

Sa"ra-vi'a, sä'rä-vē'ä. **Ha'dri-an A,** [1531–1613], Sp. theol.; engaged by James I. on Bible translation.

Sa-ra'wak, sä-rä'wŭk, Brit. dependency; Borneo; 50,000 □; p. 300,000; ✻ Kuching.

Sa"ra-wan', sä'rä-wän', prov; N. cen. Baluchistan; 15,000 □; p. 50,000; ✻ Sarawan.

Sa"ra-wa'ni Moun'tains, sä'rä-wä'nē, range; N. W. Baluchistan; l. 125 m.

Sar"ra'zin', sär'rä'zan', **Jacques** [1590–1620], Fr. sculptor.

Sar-ched'o-nus, sär-ked'o-nus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Esarhaddon.

Sar"dan-na-pa'lus, sär'da-na-pā'lus, Assyrian king; united Assyria and Babylonia; fl. —600; subject of tragedy by Byron. **Sar-da-na'pa-los†** [Gr.].

Sar-din'i-a, sär-din'ē-ä. **1.** Isl.; Mediterranean Sea; 9,206 □; 170 × 85 m.; p. 726,532; ✻ Cagliari, It. **2.** Former kingdom [1720–1860], including the Isl., with Savoy and Piedmont; now merged in United Italy. **Sar-dō'‡** [Gr.].

Sar'dis, anc. city; Asia Minor; ✻ of Lydia. **Sar'des‡.**

Sa-rep'ta [Gr.; *Bib.*], Zarephath, a city of Sidon. **Sa're-phtha†** [Gr.].

Sar'gant, William Lu'cas [1809–1889], Eng. pol. econ.

Sar-gas'so Sea. See SARGASSO, in vocabulary.

Sar'gent, sär'jent. **1. Epes,** eps [1812–1880], Am. editor; author. **2. Lu'ci-us Man'li-us** [1786–1867], Am. author. **3.** Co.; S. E. N. Dak.; 861 □; p. 5,076; ⊙ Forman.

Sar'gon, sär'gon [Heb.; *Bib.*], father of Sennacherib.

Sa-ri', sä-rē', city; ✻ of Mazanderan prov., Per.; est. p. 35,000. **Sa-rees'‡.**

Sark, särk, Isl.; Eng. Channel; 2 □; p. 571.

Sar-ma'ti-a, sär-mā'shi-ä, anc. name of Poland.

Sar"mi-en'to, sär'mi-en'tō. **1. Do-min'go Faus-ti'no** [1811–1888], Pres. Arg. Rep.; author. **2.** Mt.; Terra del Fuego; 6,910 ft.

Sar'ni-a, sär'ni-ä. **1.** Former name of Guernsey Isl. **2.** Town; ✻ of Lambton co., Ont., Can.; p. 3,847; port of entry.

Sar'no, sär'nō, town; Salerno prov., It.; p. 14,464.

Sa'ron, sā'ren [Gr.; *Bib.*]. Same as SHARON.

Sa'ros, sā'ros. **1. Gulf of,** N. E. arm of Ægean Sea, N. of Gallipoli pen., Turk. **2.** shū'rosh". Co.; Hungary; 1,463 □; p. 175,292; ✻ Eperies.

Sar'pa, sär'pä, riv.; Astrakhan govt., Rus.; l. 200 m. to Volga River.

Sar-pe'don, sär-pī'den [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Jupiter and Europa; king of Lycia. **Sar-pē'dŏn‡** [Gr.].

Sar'pi, sär'pi, **Pa'o-lo** [1552–1623], It. eccl. hist. **Fa'ther Paul‡.**

Sar"-Pu-li', sär'-pū-lī' [Anc. **Hol"man'**], vll.; Irak-Ajemi prov., Per.; place of Israelitish captivity.

Sar'py, sär'pi, co.; E. Neb.; 230 □; p. 6,875; ⊙ Bellevue.

Sar"raus', sär'rōs', **Ber"nard'** [1795–1874], Fr. hist.

Sar"ra'sin', sär'rä'zan', **Jean Fran"çois'** [1603–1654], Fr. author.

Sarre"gue-mines', sär'ge-mīn', town; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; p. 13,076. **Saar'ge-mīnd'‡** [Ger.].

Sars, särs, **Mich'a-el** [1805–1869], Norw. eccl.; zoologist.

Sar-se'chim, sär-sē'kim *or* sär'se-kim [Heb., chief of the eunuchs; *Bib.*], *Jer.* xxxix, 3.

Sars'field, Pat'rick [–1693], Ir. gen. under James II.; defended Limerick; in Fr. service.

Sarthe, särt. **1.** Riv.; Orne dept., Fr.; l. 145 m. to Mayenne Riv. **2.** Dept.; Fr.; 2,396 □; p. 429,737; ✻ Le Mans.

Sar'ti, Giu-sep'pe [1729–1802], It. mus. composer.

Sar'to, sär'tō, An-dre'a Va-nuc'chi del [1487?–1531], It. painter.

Sar-to'ris, Ad'e-laide [1816–1879], Eng. author; dau. of Charles Kemble.

Sa'ruch, sā'ruc [Gr.; *Bib.*]. Same as SERUG.

Sa-run', sä-run', dist.; Bengal pres., Brit. Ind.; 2,654 □; p. 2,063,000; ✻ Chupra.

Sas-katch'e-wan, sas-kach'e-wen. **1.** Riv.; Rocky Mts., Can.; l. 1,732 m. to Hudson Bay. **2.** Dist.; Can.; 107,092 □; p. 11,146; ✻ Battleford.

Sas'sa-ri. sās'sä-ri. **1. Gulf of,** N. of Sardinia Isl., Medit. Sea. **A"si-na'ri-a‡.** **2.** Prov.; Sardinia, It.; 4,000 □; p. 286,174. **3.** Its ✻; p. 41,000.

Sas"ser-am', sās'er-ăm'. **1.** Subdiv.; Shahabad dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 1,493 □; p. 519,207. **2.** Station in preceding; 691 □; p. 155,760. **3.** Town in preceding; est. p. 20,000.

Sa-ta'ra, sā-tā'rä. **1.** Dist.; Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 4,988 □; p. 1,062,350. **2.** Its ✻; p. 29,028. **Sat-ta'rah†.**

Sath"ra-bu-za'nes, sath'ra-bu-zē'nīz *or* -bū'za-nīz [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Shethar-bozenai.

Sat'i, sat'ī [*Hind. Myth.*], wife of Siva; originated suttee.

Sa-til'la, sa-til'a, riv.; Irwin co., Ga.; l. 220 m. to Atl. Oc.

Sat-pu'ra, sät-pū'rä, mt. range; separates Candeish and Indore dominions, Brit. Ind.

Sat-su'ma, sät-sū'mä, prov.; Kiushiu Isl., Japan; pottery.

Sa-tur'ni-a, sa-tūr'ni-a, anc. name for *Italy*. **Sa-tour-ni'a‡** [Gr.].

Sau-geen', sō-gīn'. **1.** Riv.; Ontario prov., Can.; l. 150 m. to Lake Huron. **2.** Vll.; Bruce co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,558; port of entry. **South-amp'ton‡.**

Sau'ger-ties, sō'ger-tīz, vll.; Ulster co., N. Y.; p. 4,237.

Sau'gus, sō'gus, town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 3,673.

Sauk, sŏk. **1.** Riv.; Todd co., Minn.; l. 120 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Wis.; 837 □; p. 30,575; ⊙ Baraboo.

Sauk Cen'ter, city; Stearns co., Mich.; p. 1,695.

Saul [Heb. *Shaul*, asked for; *Bib.* F. **Sa"ül',** sä'ül'; L. **Sau'lus,** sô'lus].

Saul"cy', sō'sē', Fe'li"cien' Cai"gnart' de [1807–1880], Fr. archeol.; author.

Saul"mu-gi'na, king of Assyria; conspirator; burned to death.

Sault Sainte Ma'rie, sō sānt mā'rī. **1.** City; ⊙ of Chippewa co., Mich.; p. 5,760; international canal. **2.** Town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,414.

Sau"ma-rez', sō"ma-rē', **James, Baron de** [1757–1836], Brit. adm.; served against Am., Fr., & Sw. **Saus"-ma-rez'‡.**

Sau"mur', sō"mūr', town; Maine-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 13,772.

Saun'ders, sän'dĕrs, co.; E. Neb.; 740 □; p. 21,577; ⊙ Wahoo.

Saun'der-son, sän'der-sun, **Nich'o-las** [1682–1739], Eng. author; blind math.; friend of Newton and Halley.

Sau"rin', sō'ran', **1. Ber"nard' Jo"seph'** [1706–1781], Fr. dram.; *Spartacus*. **2. Jacques** [1677–1730], Fr. Prot. eccl.; author.

Saus"sure', sō'sür', **Ho"race' Bé"né'dict' de** [1740–1799], Swiss nat.; inventor of physical instruments.

Sau'vies Is'land, sō'viz, Isl.; Columbia Riv., Ore.; 20 × 2 m.

Sau"zet', sō"zĕ' **Jean Pierre Paul** [1800–1876], Fr. politician; ten times pres. of Fr. Chambers.

Sav'age, sav'ĕj, **Rich'ard** [1698–1734], Eng. poet; *The Wanderer*.

Sav'age Is'land, Pacific Oc.; bet. Samoa and Tinga Isls.; p. 50,000; Brit. **Niue‡.**

Sa-vai'i, sä-vaī'ē, Isl.; Samoa; 40 × 20 m.; 700 □; p. 13,000.

Sa-van'na, sa-van'a, city; Carroll co., Ill.; p. 3,097.

Sa-van'nah, la. Riv.; Anderson co., Ga.; l. 450 m. to Atlantic Oc. **2.** City; ⊙ of Chatham co., Ga.; p. 43,189; port of entry.

Sa"va"ry', sä'vä'rī'. **1. Anne Jean Ma"rie' Re-né'** [1774–1833], Duc de Rovigo; Fr. gen.; dipl.; author. **2. Ni"co'las'** [1750–1788], Fr. trav.; author; translated the Koran.

Save, sāv *or* sĕv, riv.; separates Bosnia and Slavonia; l. 570 m. to Danube Riv. **Sa'os‡** [Gr.].

Save"rien', sāv'ryăn', **A"lex'an'dre** [1722?–1805], Fr. author.

Sa-vi'as, sā-vaī'us *or* sē'vi-as [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Sa"vi'gny', sā'vē'nyē', **Fried'rich Karl von** [1779–1861], Ger. jurist; *History of Roman Law*.

Sav'ile, sav'il, **Sir Hen'ry** [1549–1622], Eng. scholar; author.

Sa-vo'na, sä-vō'nä, spt. town; Genoa prov., It.; p. with commune, 29,614.

Sa-voy"na-ro'la, sä-vō'nä-rō'lä, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1452–1498], It. eccl.; reformer; orator; executed for heresy.

Sa-voy', sa-voi'. **1. House of,** Fr. fam.; descended from Humbert I. [–1048]; now royal family of Italy. **2.** Former duchy; part of Sardinian kingdom; ceded to Fr., 1860. **3.** Dept.; E. Fr.; 2,223 □; p. 267,428; ✻ Chambéry.

Sa'vu, sä'vū, Isl.; E. Indies; W. of Timor Isl.; l. 21 m.; p. 16,000; Dutch.

Sa-wa'kin-Mas-so'wah, prov.; Egy. Sudan, Afr.; est. area, 80,000 □; est. p. 350,000; ✻ Massowah.

Saw'bridge-worth, vll.; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 3,025.

Saw-telles' Peak, sā-telz', mt.; Rocky Mts., Mont.; 10,606 ft.

Sa"wunt-wa'ree, sä'wunt-wä'rī, native state; Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 900 □; p. 174,473.

Saw'yer, sō'yĕr. **1. Will'iam Kings'ton** [1828–1876], Eng. author; poet. **2.** Co.; Wis.; 1,368 □; p. 1,967; ⊙ Hayward.

Saxe. 1. săx. **Comte de** [1696–1750], Hermann Maurice; Fr. marshal; comm. at Fontenoy. **2.** sax. **John God'frey** [1816–1887], Am. humorous poet.

Saxe"-Al'ten-burg, sax"-äl'tĕn-bŭrg, duchy; cen. Ger.; 511 □; p. 170,864; ✻ Altenburg.

Saxe"-Co'burg-Go'tha, sax"-cō'bŭrg-gō'tä, duchy; Thuringia, Ger.; 755 □; p. 206,513; ✻ Coburg and Gotha

Saxe"-Mei'ning-en, sax"-maī'ning-ĕn, duchy; cen. Ger.; 953 □; p. 223,920; ✻ Meiningen.

Saxe″-Wei′mar, sax′-vī′mär, grand duchy; cen. Ger.; 1,388 □; p. 326,091; ✻ Weimar.

Sax′o Gram-mat′i-cus, sax′o gram-mat′i-cus, Dan. hist.; fl. 12th cent.

Sax′on Switz′er-land, mountainous region in Saxony, S. of Dresden.

Sax′o-ny, sax′o-ni. **1.** Kingdom; cen. Ger.; 5,787 □; p. 3,302,684; ✻ Dresden. **2.** Former division of N. Germany. **3.** Prov.; Prus.; 9,746 □; p. 2,580,010; ✻ Magdeburg. **Prus′sian Sax′o-ny**.

Sax′ton, sax′tun, **Jo′seph** [1799–1873], Am. mech.; inventor; chronometer-making machinery, etc.

Say, sē, **Jean Bap″tiste′** [1767–1832], Fr. pol. economist.

Sa′yu-la, sä′yu-la, city; Mex.; p. 10,635.

Say-yid′ Ah′mad, sai-yid′ ä′mad [1782–1831], Mussulman reformer in Brit. India.

Scæv′o-la, sev′o-la. **1. Ca′ius Mu′ci-us,** Rom. soldier; condemned to be burned for attempt to kill Porsena; showed his contempt for fire by thrusting his right hand into the flames; pardoned; fl. —500. **2. Quin′tus Mu′ci-us** [—88], Roman jurist; teacher of Cicero.

Sca′la Nov′va, scä′lä nō′vä. **1. Gulf of,** Ægean Sea, N. of Samos Isl., W. Asia Minor. **2.** Spt. on above; p. 9,000.

Scal′i-ger, scal′i-jer. **1. Jo′seph Jus′tus** [1540–1609], Fr. philol.; son of following; *De Emendatione Temporum*. **2. Ju′li-us Cæ′sar** [1484–1558], It. author; critic.

Scal′pa Flow, scal′pa flō, sea-basin; Orkney Isls.; Scot.; 15 × 8 m.

Sca-man′der, anc. riv.; As. Minor; Mt. Ida to Hellespont.

Sca-moz′zi, scä-mot′si, **Vin-cen′zi-o,** It. arch.; author.

Scan′der-beg, scan′dęr-beg [cor. of Iskander Beg., *i. e.*, Alexander Bey] [1404?–1468], George Castriot, Albanian chief; fought against Turks in Transylvania.

Scan″di-na′vi-a, scan″di-nē′vi-a, pen.; incl. Sw. and Norw.; historically embracing also Denmark and Iceland.

Scar′ba, scär′ba, isl.; Hebrides Isls., Scot.; 3 × 3 m.

Scar′bor-ough, skar′bur-o. **1.** Spt. town; York co., Eng.; p. 33,776; watering-place. **2.** Watering-place; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 1,794. **Scar′bor-ough Beach′.**

Scar-lat′ti, scär-lät′ti, **A″les-san′dro** [1659–1725], It. comp.; musician.

Scar′pa, scär′pä, **An-to′ni-o** [1747–1832], It. anat.; oculist.

Scar-pan′to, scär-pän′tō, isl.; Ægean Sea; 85 □; p. 5,000.

Scar″ron′, scä″rōn′, **Paul** [1610–1660], Fr. burlesque dram.; husband of Madame de Maintenon.

Sce′va, si′va [Gr. *Skeuas; Bib.*], *Acts* xix, 14.

Schaaf, shäf, **Charles** [1646–1729], Ger. Oriental scholar.

Scha′dow, shä′dō, **Jo′hann Gott′fried** [1764–1850], Ger. sculp.; *Luther monument*, Wittenberg.

Scha′dow-Go′den-haus, shä′dō-gō′den-haus, **Fried′rich Wil′helm von** [1789–1862], Ger. artist.

Schaef′fer, shē′fęr, **Charles Fred′er-ick** [1807–1879], Am. eccl.; author; *Exegetical Commentary*.

Schaer′beek, scär′bēk, town; Brussels, Belg.; est. p. 54,000.

Schä′fer, shä′fęr. **1. Ar′nold** [1819–1883], Ger. writer; *Hist. Seven Years′ War*. **2. Jo′hann Wil′helm** [1809–1880]; Ger. author; *History of German Poetry*.

Schaff, schäf, **Phi′lip** [1819–1893], Ger. Am. eccl. hist.; editor; *Religious Encyclopedia*.

Schaff-hau′sen, shäf-hau′zen. **1.** Canton; Swit.; 141 □; p. 37,783. **2.** Its ✻; p. 18,648; falls of the Rhine.

Schall, shäl, **Jo′hann A′dam von** [1591–1669], Ger. Jesuit miss. to China; author of religious works in Chinese.

Scharn′horst, shärn′horst, **Ger′hard Da′vid von** [1756–1813., Prus. gen.; organizer of army.

Schaum′burg-Lip′pe, shaum′burg-lip′pę, principality; northern Ger.; 131 □; p. 39,183; ✻ Bückeburg.

Scheele, shē′le *or* (Sw.) shē′lę, **Carl Wil′helm** [1742–1786], Sw. chemist; discovered chlorin and oxygen.

Schef′fel, shef′fęl, **Jo′seph Vic′tor von** [1826–1886], Ger. poet; *Trompeter von Säckingen*.

Schef′fer, shef′fęr, **A′ry** [1795–1858], Dutch painter in Paris; *Francesca da Rimini*.

Sche-her′e-zade″, shę-her′e-zēd″, **Queen,** the relator of the stories in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment."

Schei′deck, shī′dek, mt.; Bern canton, Swit.; 6,473 ft.

Schei′ner, shī′nęr, **Chris′toph** [1575–1650], Ger. eccl.; scientist; disc. sun-spots, 1611.

Scheldt, shelt, riv.; Aisne dept., Fr.; l. 200 m., Belg. and Neth., to North Sea.

Schel′ler, shel′ęr, **Im-man′u-el Jo′hann Ger′hard** [1735–1803], Ger. lexicographer.

Schel′ling, Fried′rich Wil′helm Jo′seph von [1775–1854], Ger. philos. See SCHELLINGISM, in vocab.

Schem′nitz, shem′nits, town; Hont co., N. W. cen. Hungary; p. 15,265; gold-, silver-, and lead-mines.

Schenck, skenk, **Rob′ert Cum′ming** [1809–1890], Am. gen.; diplomat.

Sche-nec′ta-dy, skę-nec′ta-di. **1.** Co.; cen. N. Y.; 200 □; p. 29,797. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 19,902; Union College.

Schenk′el, shenk′gl, **Dan′iel** [1813–1885], Swiss theol.

Sche″rer′, shē″rār′, **Ed″mond′ Hen″ri′ A″dolphe′** [1815–1889], Fr. literary critic.

Scherr, sher, **Jo-han′nes** [1817–1886], Ger. historian.

Scheuch′zer, shoiu′tsęr, **Jo′hann Ja′cob** [1672–1733], Swiss phys.; naturalist.

Sche′ven-in-gen, shē′ven-in-gen, town; S. Holland; p. 7,899; seaside resort; def. of Dutch fleet by English, 1653.

Schie-dam′, shi-dām′, t.; S. Holland; p. 25,260; Holland gin.

Schief′ner, shif′nęr, **Franz An′ton** [1817–1879], Ger. Oriental philol.

Schil′ler, shil′ęr, **Jo′hann Chris′toph Fried′rich von** [1759–1805], Ger. poet; dramatist.

Schim′mel-pen″ninck, shim′mel-pen″ninc, **Ma′ry Ann** [1788–1856], Eng. author.

Schink′el, shink′gl, **Karl Fried′rich** [1781–1841], Ger. architect; painter.

Schintz′nach, shints′nāH, vil.; Aargau, Swit.; p. 1,500; watering-place.

Schlag′int-weit″, shlāg′int-vait″, **A′dolf** [1829–1857], **Ed′ward** [1831–1866], **Her′mann** [1826–1882], **Rob′ert** [1833–1885], Ger. travelers; brothers.

Schle′gel, shlē′gl. **1. Au′gust Wil′helm von** [1767–1845], Ger. poet; literary critic. **2. Fried′rich** [1772–1829], bro. of preceding; Ger. author; scholar.

Schlei′cher, shlī′ęr. **1. An′gust** [1821–1868], Ger. philol.; author. **2.** Co.; Tex.; 1,500 □; p. 155.

Schlei′den, shlī′dgn, **Mat-thi′as Ja′kob** [1804–1881], Ger. botanist; *Life of Linnæus*.

Schlei′er-mach″er, schlī′ęr-māH″ęr, **Fried′rich Ernst Da′ni-el** [1768–1834], Ger. theologian; writer.

Schlem′ihl, shlem′il, **Pe′ter** [Pseud.], George Wood [1799–1850], Am. writer.

Schles′wick. Same as SLESWICK-HOLSTEIN.

Schley, shlī, co.; S. W. Ga.; 163 □; p. 5,443; ⊙ Ellaville.

Schlie′mann, shlī′mān, **Hein′rich** [1822–1890], Ger. archeol.; excavator of Troy and Mycenæ.

Schlos′ser, shlos′sęr, **Fried′rich Chris′toph** [1776–1861], Ger. historian.

Schlö′zer, shlö′tsęr, **Au′gust Lud′wig von** [1735–1809], Ger. historian.

Schlüs′sel-burg, shlüs′sęl-bürg, town; St. Petersburg govt., Rus.; p. 5,542; fortress and prison.

Schmal-kal′den, shmāl-käl′dęn, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Prus.; p. 6,729; Prot. defensive league formed in 1530; bpl. of Karl Wilhelm **Smal′kald**.

Schmidt, shmit, **Hein′rich Ju′li-an** [1818–1886], Ger. crit.; *History and Romance*.

Schmitz, shmits, **Le′on-hard** [1807–1890], Ger. philol.; lived in Eng.; trans. Niebuhr's histories.

Schmuck′er, shmuk′ęr, **Sam′u-el Si′mon** [1799–1873], Am. Lutheran; theologian.

Schnas′se, shnä′zę, co.; S. Dak.; 1,580 □; p. ——.

Schnee′kop-pe, shnē′kop-pę, mt.; Riesen-Gebirge, Silesia prov., Prus.; highest peak of the range, 5,260 ft.

Schnei′der, shnai′dęr. **1. Con′rad Vic′tor** [1610–1680]. See SCHNEIDERIAN, in vocab. **2. Eu″gène′** [1805–1875], Fr. statesman; pres. legislative body. **3. Jo′hann Gott′lob** [1750–1822], Ger. philol.; nat.; *Gr. & Ger. Lex.*

Schnik′el, shnik′gl, **Karl Fried′rich** [1781–1841], Ger. architect; designed Royal Museum, Berlin.

Schnorr von Ca′rols-feld, shnōr fon cä′rols-felt, **Ju′li-us, Baron** [1794–1872], Ger. painter; frescos.

Schöff′fer, shöf′fęr, **Pe′ter** [1430?–1502], Ger. printer; associate of Faust; inv. of punches for type-making.

Scho-har′ie, sco-har′i, co.; E. N. Y.; 647 □; p. 29,164; ⊙ Schoharie.

Scho-las′tic Doc′tor, Anselm of Laon; so called by his admirers.

Schöll, shöl, **Max″i-mi′li-an Sam′son Fried′rich** [1766–1833], Ger. scholar.

Schol′ten, shol′tęn, **Jan Hen′drik** [1811–1885], Dutch eccl.; father of Leyden school of theology.

Schom′berg, shom′berg. **1. Duke of** [1618–1690], Friedrich Hermann, Ger. gen.; marshal of France; afterward Eng. gen. under William III. **2.** shoin′bęrg *or* (F.) shōn″bār′. **Hen′ry, Count** [1575–1632], Fr. marshal; diplomatist.

Schom′burgk, shom′burk, **Sir Rob′ert Her′mann** [1804–1865], Ger. trav.; disc. the *Victoria Regia*.

Schön, shön, **Mar′tin** [—1488], Ger. painter.

Schön′bein, Chris′ti-an Fried′rich [1799–1868], Ger. chemist; disc. ozone; invented guncotton.

Schön′berg-Cot′ta Fam′i-ly, The, shön′bęrg-cot′tä, a novel by Mrs. Charles.

Schön′brunn, shön′brun, palace; Vienna, Aust.; summer residence of the emperor.

Schö′ne-beck, shö′ne-bec, town; Saxony, Prus. p. 13,319.

Schön′gau-er, shön′gau-ęr, **Mar′tin** [1450–1488?], Ger. engraver; painter. **Shön′ne-.**

Schön′lein, shön′loin, **Jo′hann Lu′cas** [1793–1864], Ger. phys.; founded nat. hist. school at Würzburg.

Schoo′dic Lakes, scu′dic, Washington co., Me.; fishing-resort.

School′craft, scūl′crgft. **1. Hen′ry Rowe** [1793–1864], Am. traveler; ethnol.; *Indian Tribes of U. S.* **2.** Co.; N. Mich.; 1,216 □; p. 5,818; ⊙ Onota.

Scho′pen-hau″er, shō′pen-hau′ęr, **Ar′thur** [1788–1860], Ger. pessimistic philosopher.

Schöp′flin, shöp′flin, **Jo′hann Da′ni-el** [1694–1771], Ger. hist.; *Alsatia Illustrata*.

Schott, shet, **An′dre-as** [1552–1629], Dutch eccl.; author; *Hispania Illustrata*.

Schött, shūt. **1. Great,** isl.; Danube Riv., Hung.; 53 × 16 m. **2. Little,** isl.; Danube Riv., Hung.; 28 × 16 m.

Schou-va′lof, shū-vä′lef, **Count** [1827–1889], Peter Andrelevich; Rus. diplomat.

Schou′wen, scau′en *or* scau′ven, isl.; Zealand prov., Holland; 15 × 5 m.; 62 □; p. 24,000; ✻ Zierikzee.

Schreck′horn, shrek′hōrn, mt.; Bern canton, Swit.; 13,492 ft.

Schre-ve′li-us, scri-vī′li-us, **Cor-ne′li-us** [1615–1664], Dutch editor of the classics. **Schre′vel-.**

Schrö′der-Dev″ri-ent′, shrö′dęr-dev′ri-ĝñ′, **Wil″hel-mi′ne** [1805–1860], Ger. actress.

Schroon Lake, scrūn; Essex co., N. Y.; 10 × 1½ m.

Schrö′ter, shrö′tęr, **Chris′toph Gott′lieb** [1699–1782], Ger. inventor of the pianoforte.

Schu′bart, shū′bārt. **Chris′ti-an Da′ni-el** [1739–1791], Ger. poet.

Schu′bert, shū′bert, **Franz Pe′ter** [1797–1828], Ger. mus. composer.

Schul′tens, shūl′tenz. **1. Al′bert** [1686–1750], Ger. Orientalist. **2. Hen′drik Al′bert** [1749–1793], Ger. Orientalist; grandson of Albert.

Schult′ze, shūlt′sę, **Max Jo′hann Sieg′mund** [1825–1874], Ger. microscopic anatomist.

Schulz′e, shūlts′ę, **Ernst** [1789–1817], Ger. poet; *The Enchanted Rose*.

Schulz′e-De′litzsch, shūlts′ę-dē′lich, **Her′mann** [1808–1883], Ger. economist.

Schultz-Schult′zen-stein, shūlts-shūlt′sęn-stain, **Karl Hein′rich** [1798–1871], Ger. physiologist; writer.

Schu′mann, shū′mān, **Ro′bert** [1810–1856], Ger. comp.; musician.

Schurz, shurts, **Mount,** Yellowstone Nat. Park, U. S.; 10,900 ft.

Schuy′ler, scui′ler. **1. Eu-gene′** [1840–1890], Am. dipl.; author. **2. Phil′ip John** [1733–1804], Am. Revolutionary gen.; Senator. **3.** Co.; W. Ill.; 430 □; p. 16,013; ⊙ Rushville. **4.** Co.; W. N. Y.; 335 □; p. 16,711; ⊙ Watkins. **5.** Co.; N. Mo.; 336 □; p. 11,749; ⊙ Lancaster. **6.** City; Colfax co., Neb.; p. 2,160.

Schuyl′kill, scūl′kil. **1.** Riv.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; l. 130 m. to Delaware Riv. at Philadelphia. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Pa.; 816 □; p. 154,163; ⊙ Pottsville.

Schuyl′kill, Mount, Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,188 ft.

Schuyl′kill Ha′ven, bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 3,088.

Schwann, shvän, **The′o-dor** [1810–1882], Ger. physiol.; author of the cell theory.

Schwan′tha″ler, shvän′tä″lęr, **Lud′wig Mi′cha-el** [1802–1848], Ger. sculptor; colossal statue *Bavaria*, Munich.

Schwarz, shvärts. **1. Ber′thold,** Ger. monk; alchemist; said to have disc. gunpowder; fl. 14th cent. **2. Chris′ti-an Fried′rich** [1726–1798], Ger. miss. to India.

Schwarz′burg-Ru′dol-stadt, shvärts′burg-rū′dōl-stät, principality; cen. Ger.; 363 □; p. 85,863; ✻ Rudolstadt.

Schwarz′burg-Son′ders-hau″sen, sonn′ders-hau′zen, principality; cen. Ger.; 333 □; p. 75,510; ✻ Sondershausen.

Schwar′zen-berg, shvär′tsęn-berg. **1. Count von** [1584–1641], Ger. dipl.; Thirty Years' war. **2. Karl Phi′lipp, Prince von** [1771–1820], Aust. marshal; defeated Fr., Leipsic, 1813.

Schwat′ka, shwät′ka, **Fred′er-ick** [1849–1892], Am. arctic explorer; author.

Schweg′ler, shveg′lęr, **Al′bert** [1819–1857], Ger. theol.; author.

Schweid′nitz, shwait′nits, town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 24,780.

Schwein′furt, shvain′furt, city; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 12,472.

Schwei′nitz, shwai′nits. **1. Ed′mund Al″ex-an′der de** [1825–1887], Am. Moravian bp.; author. **2. Jer′vis Da′vid von** [1780–1834], Am. Moravian eccl.; botanist.

Schwelm, shwelm, t.; Westphalia prov., Prussia; p. 12,127.

Schwenk′feld, shvenk′felt, **Cas′par von** [1490–1561], founder of a Prot. sect in Germany.

Schwe-rin′, shvē-rīn′, city; ✻ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Ger.; p. 33,643.

Schwyz, shwits. **1.** Canton; cen. Swit.; 351 □; p. 50,307. **2.** Its ✻; p. 6,624. **Schweits‡; Schwitz‡.**

Scinc′ca, shāc′cā, spt. town; Girgenti prov., S. Sicily; p. 20,709.

Scic′li, shic′lī, town; Syracuse prov., S. E. Sicily; p. 11,842.

Scil′la, shil′lā *or* shīl′lā, promontory; Strait of Messina, It.; opposite rocks of Charybdis. **Sci′glio‡; Skyl′lai-on‡** [Gr.].

Scil′ly Isles, sil′i, group of 140 islets; Cornwall co., Eng.; 30 □; p. 2,044; ✻ Hugh-town.

Sci-na′, Do-me′ni-co [1765–1837], It. math.; scientist.

Sci′o, shī′ō *or* sai′ō. Same as CHIOS; the modern name.

Sci-op′pi-us, sti-ep′pi-ūs, **Kas′par** [1576–1649], Ger. scholar; writer.

Sci-o′to, sai-ō′tō. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Ohio; l. 300 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** Co.; S. Ohio; 613 □; p. 35,377; ⊙ Portsmouth.

Scip′i-o, slp′i-ō, **Al″ri-ca′nus.** **1.** "The Elder" [—237–183], Publius Cornellus; Roman gen.; consul; def. Hannibal at Zama, —202. **2.** "The Younger" [—185–129], adopted grandson of above; Rom. gen.; consul; burned Carthage.

Scit′u-ate, slt′yū-ĕt. **1.** Town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 3,174. **2.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 2,318.

Sco′bey, scō′bę, co.; S. Dak.; 1,045 □; p. 32.

Scom′bi, scom′bi, riv.; Albania; l. 130 m. to Adriatic Sea.

Scone, scūn, par.; Perth co., Scot.; p. 2,300; former coronation-place of Scot. kings.

Sco′pas, scō′pas, Greek sculp.; fl. first half —4th cent.; *Mausoleum of Halicarnassus*. **Sko′pas** [Gr.].

Scop′o-li, scep′o-li, **Gio-van′ni An-to′ni-o** [1723–1788], It. naturalist; author.

Scores′by, scōrz′bi, **Will′iam** [1789–1857], Eng. arctic explorer.

Sco′ti-a, scō′shi-a. **1.** Former name of Ireland. **2.** Scotland: Latinized form.

Scot′land, scot′lund. **1.** Country; forming N. part of Gt. Brit.; 29,785 □; p. 4,025,647; ✻ Edinburgh; former Celtic and Anglo-Norman monarchy. **2.** Co.; N. E. Mo.; 440 □; p. 12,674; ⊙ Memphis.

Scot′land Yard, former headquarters of the metropolitan police, Whitehall, London, Eng.; removed to **New Scotland Yard,** on Thames Embankment, 1890.

Scott, scot. **1. Da′vid** [1806–1849], Eng. painter; engraver. **2. Sir George Gil′bert** [1811–1878], Eng. architect. **3. Mi′cha-el** [1789–1835], Eng. author; *Tom Cringle's Log*. **4. Thom′as Al″ex-an′der** [1824–1881], Am. railroad manager. **5. Sir Wal′ter** [1771–1832], Scot. novelist; poet; *Waverley Novels; Lady of the Lake*, etc. **6. Will′iam Bell** [1811–1890], Eng. artist; poet; bro. of David. **7. Win′field** [1786–1866], Am. gen.; in war of 1812 & Mexican & civil wars. **8.** Co.; W. Ark.; 930 □; p. 12,635; ⊙ Waldron. **9.** Co.; W. Ill.; 250 □; p. 10,304; ⊙ Winchester. **10.** Co.; S. Ind.; 190 □; p. 7,833; ⊙ Scottsburg. **11.** Co.; E. Iowa; 440 □; p. 43,164; ⊙ Davenport. **12.** Co.; W. Kan.; 720 □; p. 1,262; ⊙ Scott City. **13.** Co.; N. Ky.; 272 □; p. 16,516; ⊙ Georgetown. **14.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 355 □; p. 13,831; ⊙ Shakopee. **15.** Co.; S. Miss.; 600 □; p. 11,740; ⊙ Forest. **16.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 434 □; p. 11,228; ⊙ Commerce. **17.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 620 □; p. 9,734; ⊙ Huntsville. **18.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 528 □; p. 21,694; ⊙ Estillville.

Scotts Bluff, co.; N. W. Neb.; 756 □; p. 1,888; ⊙ Gering.

Scott′dale, bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 2,693.

Scran′ton, scran′tun. **1.** City; Osage co., Kan.; p. 1,572. **2.** City; ⊙ of Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 75,215.

Screv′en, screv′gn, co.; E. Ga.; 786 □; p. 14,424; ⊙ Sylvania.

Scribe, scrīb, **Au″gus′tin′ Eu″gène′** [1791–1861], Fr. dram.; *Adrienne Lecouvreur*.

Scrib′ner, Charles [1821–1871], Am. publisher.

Scrive′ner, scriv′nęr. **Fred′er-ick Hen′ry Am′brose** [1813–1891], Eng. eccl.; commentator; *Lectures on the New Testament Late*.

Scroggs, scrogz. **Sir Will′iam** [—1683], Eng. Chief Justice; notoriously unjust; impeached.

Scrope, George Pin-lett′ [1797–1876], Eng. geol.; author.

Scu″dé″ry, scü″dē″ri′, **Made″leine′ de** [1607–1701], Fr. novelist.

Scul′coats, scul′cōts, par.; York co., Eng.; p. 54,182; suburb of Hull.

Scun′thorpe, scun′thęrp, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 3,481.

Scur′ry, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,415; ⊙ Synder.

Scu′ta-ri, scū′tä-ri. **1.** Vilayet; Eur. Turkey; 4,516 □; p. 202,819. **2.** Town; Turk.; est. p. 30,000; suburb of Constantinople. **3.** Town; S. Greece; p. 25,000. **Chry-sop′o-lis‡.**

Scyth′i-a, sith′i-a, anc. country; N. & N. E. of Black Sea. **Sky-thi′a‡** [Gr.].

Scy-thop′o-lis, sai-thep′o-lis [Gr., city of the Scythians; *Apocrypha*], Beth-shean. **Sky-tho′po-lis‡** [Gr.].

Sea′brook, town; Rockingham co., N. H.; p. 1,672.

Sea′bur-y, si′bur-i, **Sam′u-el** [1729–1796], bp. of Conn.; first P. E. bp. in U. S.

Sea′ford, spt. town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 2,425.

Sea′forth, vil.; Huron co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,641.

Sea′ham, si′am. Same as DAWDON.

Seal Is′lands, Same as LOBOS ISLANDS.

Sea of A-zof′. See AZOF.

Sea of Ge-nes′a-ret. See TIBERIAS, LAKE OF. **Sea of Gen-nes′a-ret‡.**

Sear′cy, sęr′sę, co.; N. Ark.; 768 □; p. 9,664; ⊙ Marshall.

Sears, sirz. **1. Bar′nas** [1802–1880], Am. eccl.; scholar; *Life of Luther*. **2. Ed′mund Ham′il-ton** [1810–1876], Am. poet; author.

Sears′port, sirz′pōrt, town; Waldo co., Me.; p. 1,693.

Sea′ton, si′tun, **Will′iam Win′ston** [1785–1866], Am. journalist; editor.

Se-at′tle, si-at′l, city; ⊙ of King co., Washington; p. 42,837.

Se′ba, si′ba [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Eldest son of Cush. **2.** N. part of Ethiopia.

Se-ba′go Lake, sę-bē′go, Cumberland co., Me.; 12 × 8 m.; resort.

Se-bas′ti-an, sę-bas′ti-an *or* -bast′yan [D. Sw. **Se-bas′ti-aan,** sē-bās′ti-ān; F. **Sé″bas″tien′,** sē″bās″tyēn′; G. **Se-bas′ti-an,** sē-bās′ti-ān; It. **Se-bas′ti-a′no,** sē-bās′ti-ä′nō; L. **Se-bas″ti-a′nus;** Pg. **Se-bas″ti-ão′,** sē-bās′ti-aun′; Rus. **Se-vas″ti-an′,** sē-vas′ti-ān′. **Se-bas″ti-an′,** sē-bās′ti-ān′]. **1. Dom** [1554–1578], king of Pg.; invaded Morocco; k. in battle. **2. Saint** [—288], early Christian; martyred by Diocletian. **3.** Co.; W. Ark.; 600 □; p. 38,200; ⊙ Greenwood.

Sé-bas″ti-a′ni, sē-bās″ti-ä′ni, **Count** [1772–1851], François Horace Bastien; Fr. marshal; Minister of Marine under Louis Philippe.

Se-bas″ti-a′no del Pi-om′bo, sē-bās″ti-ä′nō del pi-em′bō [1485–1547], It. painter. **Lu″ci-a′ni.**

Seb″as-to′pol, seb′as-tō″pęl *or* sē-bas′to-pel [Rus. **Sé″vas-to′pol**]. **1.** Fort. spt. town; Crimea, Rus.; p. 33,803; capt. by Eng. and Fr., 1855, after 11 months' siege. **2.** Town; Grenville co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,580.

Se′bek [*Egy. Myth.*], a god rep. with head of crocodile.

Se-be′ni-co, sē-bē′ni-cō, town; Dalmatia, Aust.; p. with commune, 20,023.

Se-bus′ti-eh, sē-bus′ti-ę, anc. vil.; Palestine; formerly **Sa-ma′ri-a.**

Sec-a′rah, sek-ē′cā *or* sec′a-cā [Heb., enclosure; *Bib.*], *Josh.*, xv, 61.

Sec′chi, sec′ki, **An′ge-lo** [1818–1878], It. eccl.; physical astronomer. See STAR-TYPE, in vocabulary.

Se-ces′si-a, sę-sesh′i-a [Humorous], the Confederate States.

Sechs′haus, secs′hous, vil.; Lower Aust.; p. 12,000.

Se′chu, si′kū [Heb., watch-place; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xix, 22. **Se′cu‡.**

Se″-Chu″en′, sē″-chū″en′. Same as SZECHUEN.

Seck′en-dorff, sek′gn-derf. **1. Fried′rich Hein′rich** [1673–1763], Ger. marshal; diplomat. **2. Veit Lud′wig von** [1626–1692], Ger. statesman; theologian.

Se-cun′dus [L., second; *Bib.*], *Acts* xx, 4.

Sé″daine′, sĕ′dĕn′, **Mi″chel′ Jean** [1719–1797], Fr. dram.
Se-da′li-a, sē-dā′lĭ-ą, city: ⊙ of Pettis co., Mo.: p. 14,068.
Se-dan′, se-dăn′, town; Ardennes dept., Fr.; p. 19,100; surrender of Napoleon III., Sept. 2, 1870.
Sed′bergh, sĕd′bĕrg, town; York co., Eng.; p. 2,374.
Sed″e-ci′as, sĕd″ē-sī′ăs [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Zedekiah.
Sedge′field, sĕj′fēld, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 2,601.
Sedge′moor, sĕj′mur, marshy tract; Somerset co., Eng.; def. of Monmouth, July 6, 1685.
Sedg′ley, sĕj′lē, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 36,860.
Sedg′wick, sĕj′wĭc. **1. Ad′am** [1785–1873], Eng. geol.; author. **2. Cath′er-ine Ma-ri′a** [1789–1867], Am. auth.; dau. of Theodore. **3. John** [1813–1864], U. S. gen. in civil war. **4. The′o-dore** [1746–1813], Am. jurist; Speaker of House of Representatives. **5.** Co.; N. E. Col.: 650 □; p. 1,293; ⊙ Julesburg. **6.** Co.; S. Kan.; 1,008 □; p. 43,626; ⊙ Wichita.
Sed′ley, sĕd′lē, **Sir Charles** [1639–1701], Eng. poet; dram.
Sed′litz, sĕd′lĭts, vil.; Bohemia, Aust.; mineral springs. **Seid′litz†.**
Se-du′li-us. 1. Cœ′li-us, Christian poet; fl. 5th cent. **2.** Scotch-Irish grammarian; fl. 9th cent.
See′beck, sē′bĕc, **Jo′hann Tho′mas** [1770–1831], Ger. physicist; invented thermopile.
See′land. See ZEALAND.
See′ley, Sir John Rob′ert [1834–1895], Prof. of Anc. Hist., Cambridge Univ., Eng.; author; *Ecce Homo*.
Seet′zen, set sgn, **Ul′rich Jas′per** [1767–1811], Ger. trav. in the East; poisoned.
Sef′ström, sef strōm, **Nils Ga′bri-el** [1787–1854], Sw. chemist; disc. vanadium.
Se-ges′ta, sē-jĕs′tą *or* sē-jes′tą, ancient city; Sicily, It.; ruins. **E-ges′ta†; Se′ge-sta†** [Gr.].
Se″ges-var′, shĕ′gesh-vōr, town; Transylvania, E. Hungary; p. 5,788; Rus. def. Hung., July 31, 1849.
Seg′hill, seg ll, vil.; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 2,269.
Se′go, sē′gō, lake; Olonetz govt., Rus.; 20 × 20 m.
Se-go′vi-a, sē-gō′vĭ-ą. **1.** Prov.; Sp.; 2,714 □; p. 154,443. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 14,509.
Ségre, sĕ′grĕ, riv.; Pyrenees, Sp.; l. 150 m. to Ebro River.
Se′gu, se-gū, town; Sudan, W. Afr.; p. 36,000.
Se′gub, he-, night. *Bib.* ‡.
Se-guin′. 1. se-gan **E″dou″ard′** [1812–1880], Fr. phys.; alienist. **2.** sa-gun′, Town; Guadalupe co., Tex.; p. 1,716.
Ségur, sĕ′gur **1. Lou″is′ Phi″lippe′, Comte de** [1753–1830], Fr. dipl.; author; *Histoire Universelle*. **2. Phi″lippe′ Paul** [1780–1875], Fr. gen.; author; son of Louis; under Napoleon in Russia.
Se-gu′ra, sē-gū′rą. **1.** Mt. range; Andalusia, Sp.; l. 150 m. **2.** Riv.; Segura Mts., Sp.; l. 190 m. to Mediterranean Sea.
Seí′fen-berg, sī′fgn-bern, mt. peak; Riesen-Gebirge, Silesia, Prus.; 4,176 ft.
Sei′land, sī′lônd, Ist.; Finmarken prov., Norw.; 20 × 20 m.
Seim, sēm, riv.; Kursk govt., Rus.; l. 300 m. to Desna Riv.
Seine, sen. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Fr.; l. 482 m. to Eng. Chan. **2.** Dept., cen. Fr.; 184 □; p. 3,141,595; ⚹ Paris.
Seine″-et-Marne′, sĕn-mărn′, dept.; N. Fr.; 2,215 □; p. 356,-709. ⚹ Melun
Seine″-et-Oise′, sĕn-wāz′, dept.; N. Fr.; 2,164 □; p. 628,-709; ⚹ Versailles.
Seine″-In″fé′ri-eure′, sañ″fĕ′rĭ-ŏr′, dept.; W. Fr.; 2,330 □; p. 839,856. ⚹ Rouen.
Se′ir, sē′ir [Heb., rough; *Bib.*]. **1.** A Horite chief. **2.** A mt. region or mt. ridge in Idumea, S. of the Dead Sea. **Land of Se′ir†; Mount Se′ir†. 3.** Place in Judah.
Se-i′ruth, sē-ī′rŭth [Heb., woody; *Bib.*].
Seis″tan′, sēs″tăn′, swampy lake; W. Afghanistan.
Se-ja′nus, sē-jā′nŭs. **Lu′ci-us Æ′li-us** [? –31], Roman courtier, poisoned Drusus, son of Tiberius, executed.
Se′la, sē′lą [Heb., rock; *Bib.*], a city in Seir. **Se′lah†.**
Se′la-ham-mah′le-koth, sē′lą-hăm-mă′lē-kŏth *or* -hăm-mă-lē′kŏth [Heb., rock of the escapes; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xxiii, 28.
Se″lan-gau′, sē′lăn-gōū′, town; ⚹ of Mindanao Isl., Philippine group; p. 10,000.
Se″lan-gor′, sē″lăn-gōr′, state; Malay Pen.; 3,000 □; p. 81,-762. ⚹ Kwala Lampur; Brit
Sel′borne, sel bŏrn, par.; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 1,200; made famous by Gilbert White's *Natural Hist. of Selborne*.
Sel′by, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 6,022
Sel′den, John [1584–1654], Eng. jurist; statesman.
Se-len′ga, se-leng′gą, riv.; Mongolia and Siberia; l. 740 m. to Lake Baikal.
Se-leu′ci-a, sē-lū′shĭ-ą [Gr.; *Bib.*], a city of Syria; seaport of Antioch. **Se-leu′kei-a†** [Gr.].
Sel-eu′cus, sel-ū′cŭs. **1.** [–330?–280] Gen. under Philip of Macedon, estab. monarchy in Syria. **2.** SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra*.] An attendant on Cleopatra. See SELEUCIDÆ, in vocabulary. **Se′leu-kos†** [Gr.].
Se″li-gher′, sē″lĭ-gĕr′, **Lake**, Tver govt., Russia; source of Volga River. **Sel′guer′ Lake†.**
Se′lim, sē′lĭm *or* se-lĭm′, [1467–1520], sultan of Turkey; conqueror of Persia, Egypt, Syria, etc.
Se-li′nus, se-lī′nŭs. **1.** [*Gr. Myth.*] A river-god; tutelary deity of the Selinuntines. **2.** Anc. Gr. colony and city in W. Sicily, destroyed by the Carthaginians, –249.' **Se-li-nūs′†**; Gr.
Sel′juk, sel′jŭk, any one of several Turk. dynasties; 11th to 14th cent.
Sel′kirk, sel′kĕrk. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [1676–1723], Scot. sailor, lived alone 4 yrs on Juan Fernandez Isl., Pac. Oc.; his adventures are said to have suggested *Robinson Crusoe*. **Se′lcraig†.** 2. Co.; S. E. Scot.; 257 □; p. 27,712. **3.** Its ⚹; p. 5,588.
Sel′kirk Moun′tains, range; spur of Rocky Mts.; Brit. Columbia
Sel′kirk Spur, mt.; Col.; 11,025 ft.
Sel′hur, sel ur, **Will′iam Young** [1825–1890], Scot. author.
Sel′ma, city; ⊙ of Dallas co., Ala.; p. 7,622.
Sel′ston, vil.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 5,367.
Sel′wyn, sel′wĭn. **1. George** [1719–1791], English wit. **2. George Au-gus′tus** [1809–1878], Eng. divine; first bp. of New Zealand, and bp. of Lichfield, Eng.
Sem [Gr.; *Bib.*]. Same as SHEM. *Luke* iii, 36.
Sem″a-chi′ah, sem″ą-kī′ą [Heb., Jah supports; *Bib.*].
Se-ma′ra, sē-mā′rą [Heb.; Malay Arch.; wax and sandalwood; Dutch. **Si-ma′o†.**
Sem′a-phore, sem′ą-fōr, town; S. Austral.; p. 7,125.
Sem′e-l, sem′gal [Gr.; *Apoc.* & *Bib.*], *Luke* iii, 26
Se-mel′li-us, sē-mel′lĭ-ŭs [Gr., *Apoc.*], Shimshai the scribe.
Se-men′dri-a, sē-men′drĭ-ą, fortress on Danube Riv., Servia, p. 6,553
Se″mi-pa-la-tinsk′, sĕ″mĭ-pą-lą-tĭnsk′, prov.; As. Rus.; 141,631 □; p. 576,578. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 17,820.
Se″mi-ra′mi-de, sē″mĭ-rā′mĭ-dē [It.], an opera by Rossini.
Sem-ir′a-mis, sem-ĭr′ą-mĭs, legendary wife of Ninus, founder of Nineveh, reigned at his death and conquered all Asia except India, worshiped as a divinity. **Se″mi-ra′-mi-de†** [It.]. **Se-mi′ra-mis†** [Gr.]
Se″mi-re-chinsk′, sĕ″mĭ-rĕ-chĭnsk′, govt.; Turkestan prov.; As. Rus.; 152,240 □; p. 671,878. ⚹ Vyernyi.
Sem′ler, sem ler *or* zem′ler, **Jo′hann Sa′lo-mo** [1725–1791], Ger. theol.; author.
Sem′li-ki, sem lĭ-kĭ, riv.; Cen. Africa; l. 100 m., connecting Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza.
Sem-lin′, sem lĭn′, town; Croatia and Slavonia prov., Hung.; p. 11,826.
Sem′mer-ing, mt.; bet. Austria and Styria; 3,000 ft.; tunnel 1,092 ft. long.
Semmes, semz, **Ra′pha-el** [1809–1877], Am. Confed. naval officer; captain of the pirate "Alabama."
Se-moy′, sē-mwā′, riv.; Belg. and Fr.; l. 100 m. to the Meuse Riv. **Se-mois′‡.**
Sem′pach, sem′pŭh, town; Lucerne canton, Swit.; Swiss defeated Austrians, 1386.
Sem′per, Gott′fried [1803–1879], Ger. architect.
Se-na′ah, se-nē′ą *or* sen′ą-ă [Heb., thorny; *Bib.*].
Sen-aar′, sen-ār′. **1.** Prov.; Egyptian Sudan, on Bahr-el-Azrek Riv.; 60,000 □; p. 1,000,000. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 9,000. **Sennaar′‡; Sen-nar′‡.**
Sé″nan′cour′, sē″năn′cūr′, **É″ti″enne′ Pi″vert′ de** [1770–1846], Fr. author; *Obermann*, etc.
Sen-dai′, sen-dăi′, city; N. E. coast Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 64,476. **Xen-day′‡.**
Sene″bier′, sān″byĕ′, **Jean** [1742–1809], Swiss clerg.; botanist; disc. influence of light on vegetation.
Sen′e-ca, sen′ę-cą. **1. Lu′ci-us An-næ′us** [? –65], Roman stoic philos.; statesman; author. **2.** Co.; W. N. Y.; 346 □; p. 28,227; ⊙ Ovid and Waterloo. **3.** Co.; N. Ohio; 544 □; p. 40,869; ⊙ Tiffin. **4.** City; ⊙ of Nemaha co., Kan.; p. 2,032.
Sen′e-ca Falls, vil.; Seneca co., N. Y.; p. 6,116.
Sen′e-ca Lake, W. N. Y.; 36 × 2 m. **Sen′e-ga†.**
Se″ne-fel″der, zĕ″nĕ-fel′dĕr, **A′lo-is** [1771–1834], Ger. inventor; disc. lithography.
Sen″e-gal′, sen′ę-gôl′. **1.** Riv.; W. Afr.; l. 1,000 m. to Atlantic Ocean. **2.** sē″nĕ-gôl′. Fr. col.; Senegambia, W. Afr.; 14,700 □; p. 135,000; ⚹ St. Louis.
Sen″e-gam′bi-a, sen′ę-gam′bi-ą, ter.; W. Afr.; belonging to or claimed by Fr.; including Senegal, and unoccupied territory of uncertain dimensions.
Se′neh, sē′ng [Heb., pointed rock; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* xiv, 4.
Sen′ior, Sin′yer, Nas′sau Will′iam [1790–1864], Eng. lawyer; economist.
Se′nir, sē′nĭr [Heb., peak; *Bib.*], mt. in Palestine; Hermon.
Sen′jen, sen′yen, Isl.; N. W. Norway, Atl. Oc.; 45 × 30 m.
Sen″lis′, sān″lĭs′ *or* sān′lĭs′, town; Oise dept., Fr.; p. 7,111; ruins and cathedral.
Sen-nach′e-rib, sen-nak′ę-rĭb *or* sen″ną-kĭ′rĭb [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Assyria; invaded Palestine; fl. –713–691?
Sen-naar′. Same as SENAAR. **Sen-naar′‡.**
Se-no″nais′, sē-nō″nē′, former dist. of Fr.; now Yonne and Aube depts. **Sé-no″nois′‡.**
Sens, sāñs, town; Yonne dept., Fr.; p. 13,958.
Sen′tis, mt.; Appenzell canton, Swit.; 8,232 ft. **Hoch″-Sen′tis.**
Se-nu′ah, sę-nū′ă *or* sen′yū-ă [Heb., violated; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xi, 9.
Se-o′ni, sē-ō′nĭ. **1.** Dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 3,247 □; p. 331,733. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 10,203.
Se-o′rim, sē-ō′rĭm [Heb., fear; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiv. 8.
Se-oul′, sē-ōl′, city; ⚹ of Korea; on Han Riv., 75 m. fr. Yellow Sea; est. p. 250,000. **King″ke-tą′o†; Söul†.**
Se′phar, sē′fär [Heb.; *Bib.*, *Gen.* x, 30.
Seph′a-rad, sef′ą-rad [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Obad.* 20.
Seph″ar-a′im, sef″ăr-ē′ĭm [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Se-phe′la, sę-fē′lą [Gr.; *Apoc.*], Shefelah.
Se′poy Mu′ti-ny, revolt against Brit. rule in Ind., 1857–1858.
Sept′-Isles′, set′-īl′, group of Isls.; Côtes-du-Nord, Fr.
Se-pul′ve-da, sē-pūl′vē-dą, **Ju-an′ Gi-nez′** [1490–1574], Sp. writer; *Historia Caroli*.
Se-quatch′ie, sę-cwach′ĭ, co.; E. Tenn.; 252 □; p. 3,027.
Se′rah, sē′rą [Heb., extension; *Bib.*], daughter of Asher.
Se-ra′iah, sę-rā′yą [Heb., Jah is prince; *Bib.*].
Se-raing′, se-răn′, town; Liége prov., Belgium; p. 34,850.
Se-rakhs′, sē-răks′, fort. town; Transcaspian Territories, Russia; p. 10,000. **Sa-rukhs′‡.**
Ser″am-pur′, ser″ăm-pūr′, town; suburb of Calcutta, Brit. Ind.; p. 25,559. **Ser″am-pore′‡.**
Se-ran′si, sē-răn′sĭ, **Pi-e′tro An-to′ni-o** [1721–1791], It. author, editor; *Life of Tasso*.
Ser-dovsk′, ser-dovsk′, town; Saratof govt., Rus.; p. 10,-000. **Ser-dobsk′‡.**
Ser′ed, ser ed *or* sē′ret, riv.; Galicia, Aust.; l. 180 m. to Dniester River.
Se′red[2], sī′red [Heb., escape; *Bib.*], son of Zebulun.
Se-re′na, sē-rē′nă, city; ⚹ of Coquimbo prov., Chile; p. 36,772.
Ser′es, ser′ęs, town; Salonica vilayet, Turkey; p. 30,000.
Ser-eth′, sē-ret , riv.; Moldavia, Aust.; l. 300 m. to Danube Riv., near Galatz
Ser′geant. 1. John [1779–1852], Am. statesman; candidate for Vice-Pres. on Clay ticket, 1832. **2. Thom′as** [1782–1860], Am. jurist.
Ser″ghi-evsk′, ser′gi-evsk′, town; Moscow govt., Rus.; p. 31,413.
Ser-gi′pe, ser-zhĭ′pĕ, state; E. Braz.; 7,370 □; p. 282,640; ⚹ Aracaju.
Se-ri′do, sē-rĭ′dō, riv.; Parahiba prov., Braz.; l. 120 m. to Piranhas River.
Se-ri″na-gur′. See SRINAGAR.
Ser-in″ga-pa-tam′, ser-ĭn″gā-pā-tăm′, city; Mysore, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,351.
Ser-in′gham, ser-ĭn′gam, town; Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; p. 19,773.
Se′ron, sī′ron [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Syrian general.
Ser″pu-khof′, ser″pū-kŏf′, city; Moscow govt., Rus.; p. 20,988. **Ser″pu-koff′‡; Ser″pu-khov′‡.**
Ser-ra′no y Do″min-guez′, ser-rā′nō ē dō″mĭn-geth′, **Fran-cis′co** [1810–1885], duke de la Torre; Sp. statesman; regent of Sp., 1868.
Serres, sār. **É″ti″enne′ Re-naud′ Au″gus″tin′** [1787–1868], Fr. physiologist; *Laws of Osteogeny*.
Ser″reti′, sĕ′rĕt. **Jo″seph′ Al″fred′** [1819–1885], Fr. mathematician.
Ser-to′ri-us. Quin′tus [–121 ?–72], Roman proconsul; gen.; led Rom. Refugees in Sp.; def. Pompey, assassinated.
Se′rug, sē′rŭg [Heb., strength; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xi, 20–23.
Ser-ve′tus, ser-vē′tŭs, **Mi′cha-el** [1511–1553], Sp. theol.; physc.; *De Trinitatis Erroribus*, etc.; burned at stake for heresy.
Ser′vi-a, ser′vĭ-ą. **1.** Kingdom; S. E. Europe; 19,050 □; p. 2,226,741; ⚹ Belgrade. **2.** Vilayet; N. W. Turkey in Europe; 2,895 □; p. 100,000; ⚹ Novi-Bazar.
Ser-vil′ius, sĕr-vĭl′yŭs. *Timon of Athens*, servant to Timon
Ser′vi-us, sĕr′vĭ-ŭs, Roman commentator on Vergil; fl. 400.
Se-sos′tris, sĭ-sŏs′trĭs, in Greek semi-legend, an Egyptian king and conqueror; by some supposed to be Rameses II. **Se″sŏ-stris′** [Gr.].
Ses-ti′ni, ses-tī′nĭ, **Do-me′ni-co** [1750?–1832], It. antiq.; traveler; author.
Ses′tri à Po-nen′te, ses′trĭ ą pō-nen′tĕ, town; surburb of Genoa, It.; p. 10,686.
Seth [Heb. *Sheth*, appointed; *Bib.*], third son of Adam.
Se′thur, sē′thur [Heb., hidden; *Bib.*], *Num.* xiii, 13.
Se-tif′, sē-tĭf′, L.; Constantine dept., Algeria, Afr.; p. 12,000.
Set′le, set′l. **1. El-ka′nah** [1648–1723], Eng. poet; *Cambyses*. **2.** Town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 2,253.
Se-tu′bal, sē-tū′bal, spt. town; Estremadura prov., W. Pg.; p. 14,798. **St. Ubes‡.**
Se″vas-to′pol. See SEBASTOPOL.
Se″vel-lan′, sē″vel-lăn′, mt.; Azerbaijan prov., Persia; 13,000 ft.
Sev′en Is′lands. 1. Group; Alas. coast. **2.** Group near Banca Isl., Malay Arch. **3.** Group off N. W. coast of Celebes Isl., Malay Arch. **4.** Group on N. coast of Lapland. **5.** Group; St. Lawrence Gulf, Quebec prov., Can.
Sev′en-oaks, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 9,341.
Sey′ern. 1. Jo′seph [1796–1879], Eng. artist; friend of Keats. **2.** River; N. Wales; l. 210 m. to Bristol Channel.
Se-ve′rus, sĭ-vī′rus. **1. Al″ex-an′der** [205?–235], Roman emperor and successful general. **2. Lu′ci-us Septim′i-us** [146–211], Roman gen.; emperor.
Se-vier′, se-vīr′. **1. John** [1745?–1815], Am. pioneer; Gov. of Tenn. **2.** Lake; Millard co., Utah; 150 □; no outlet. **3.** Riv.; Iron co., Utah; l. 200 m. to Sevier Lake. **4.** Co.; S. W. Ark.; 547 □; p. 10,072; ⊙ Lockesburg. **5.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 560 □; p. 18,761; ⊙ Sevierville. **6.** Co.; Utah; 1,872 □; p. 6,199; ⊙ Richfield.
Sé″vi″gné′, sē′vĭ″nyē′, **Madame de** [1626–1696], Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, French letter-writer.
Sev′ille, sev′ĭl *or* sē-vĭl′ [Sp. **Se-vil′la**]. **1.** Prov.; S. Sp.; 5,295 □; p. 544,815. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 143,182.
Sè′vres, sĕ′vr. **1.** Town; Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 7,506; pottery. **2. Deux.** See DEUX SÈVRES.
Se′wa. Same as BONI.
Sew′all, sū′ąl, **Sam′u-el** [1652–1730], Am. jurist; born in Eng.; left valuable diary.
Sew′ard, sū′ărd. **1. An′na** [1747–1809], Eng. author; *Swan of Lichfield*. **2. Will′iam Hen′ry** [1801–1872], Am. statesman; Gov. of New York; U. S. Sec. of State during civil war. **3. Mt.**; Adirondacks, N. Y.; 5,000 ft. **4.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 648 □; p. 1,503. **5.** Co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 16,140. **6.** Its ⊙; p. 2,108.
Se-wick′ley, se-wĭk′lę, bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 2,776.
Sey″chelles′, sē′shel′, Isls.; Indian Oc.; 600 m. N. E. of Madagascar; 78 □; p. 16,440; Brit.
Seyd′litz, said′lĭts, **Fried′rich Wil′helm von** [1721–1773], Prus. gen. of cavalry; served in Seven Years' war.
Seyf′farth, saif′fŭrt, **Gus′tav** [1796–1885], Ger. archeol.; clergyman, in America.
Sey′mour, sē′mōr. **1. Ed′ward.** See SOMERSET, 1. **2. Ho-ra′ti-o** [1810–1886], Am. politr.; Gov. of N. Y. **3. Jane** [1610?–1637], 3d wife of Henry VIII. of Eng.; mother of Edward VI. **4. Will′iam** [–1660], Duke of Somerset. **5.** sī′mur. City; Jackson co., Ind.; p. 5,307. **6.** Town; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 3,300.
Seyne, sān. **La**, spt. town; Var dept., Fr.; p. 9,340.
Sfax, sfăx, spt. town; Tunis, N. Afr.; p. 32,000.
Sfor′za, sfor′tsą **1. Fran-ces′co** [1401–1466], duke of Milan; It. leader; son of succeeding. **2. Gin″co-muz′-zo At″ten-do′lo** [1369–1424], It. leader of Condottieri. **3. Lu″do-vi′co Ma-ri′a,** "Il Moro" [1451–1508], duke of Milan; It. soldier.
Sga″na″relle′, sgū″nā″rĕl′, any one of several characters in the comedies of Molière. Especially: **1.** [*Festin de Pierre.*] A valet, equally in dread of his conscience and his master. **2.** [*Le Mariage Forcé.*] A middle-aged humorist determined to escape marriage by flight, but cudgeled into a better mind.
Sgj′ersht, sgĭ′ersht, town; Warsaw prov., Poland, Rus.; p. 13,000.
Sha-al′bim [Heb., place of jackals; *Bib.*]. **Sha″al-ab′-bin†.**
Sha′aph, shē′af [Heb., union; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ii, 47–49.
Sha″a-ra′im [Heb., double cleft; *Bib.*].
Sha-ash′gaz [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Esth.* ii, 14.
Shab′be-thai, shab′bę-thī *or* shăb-beth′ą-ăi [Heb., Sabbath-born; *Bib.*], a Levite with Ezra.
Sha-chi′a, shē-cuī′ą *or* shak′ĭ-ą [Heb., fame of Jah; *Bib.*].
Shack′el-ford, shak′gl-fgrd, co.; N. W. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 2,012; ⊙ Albany.
Sha′drach, shē′drac [Heb., < Chaldee; *Bib.*], *Dan.* i, 3.
Shad′well. 1. Thom′as [1640–1692], Eng. dram. **2.** Par.; London, Eng.; p. 8,123.
Shae Chu. See SHAHCHAU.
Shaftes′bur-y, shăfts′bur-ĭ. **1. Earl of,** Anthony Ashley Cooper. Any one of 3 earls of S.: (1) [1621 1683], Eng. statesman; Lord Chancellor. (2) [1671 1713], Eng. philos.; author; grandson of preceding. (3) [1801–1885], Eng. statesman; philanthropist; descendant of preceding. **2.** Town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 2,122. **3.** Town; Bennington co., Vt.; p. 1,652.
Sha′ge, shē′gi [Heb., erring; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 34.
Shah″a-bād′, shā″ā-bād′. **1.** Dist.; Patna div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,385 □; p. 1,964,909; ⚹ Arrah. **2.** Town; Sitapur div., Oudh, Brit. Ind.; p. 18,510. **3.** Town; Ambala dist., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 12,000.
Sha″ha-ra′im [Heb., two dawns; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 8.
Sha-haz′i-mah [Heb., heights; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 22. **Shahaz′u-mah†.**
Shah″ja-han-pur′, shā″jā-hān-pūr′. **1.** Dist.; Rohilkhand div., N.W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,745 □; p. 856,946. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 78,522.
Shah″-Je-han′, shā′-ye-hān′ [–1666], emperor of Delhi; peacock throne costing $35,000,000 erected by him; built the Taj-Mahal and other fine buildings.
Shah-pur′, shā-pūr′. **1.** Dist.; Rawal-pindi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 4,691 □; p. 421,508. **2.** Its ⚹; p. 5,424.
Shaik-pu′ra, shēk-pū′rą, town; Bhagalpur div., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 12,000.
Shairp, shărp, **John Camp′bell** [1819–1885], Scot. educator; writer; *Culture and Religion*, etc.
Shake′speare, shēk′spĭr, **Will′iam** [1564–1616], Eng. poet; dramatist. **Shake′spere†; Shak′speare†; Shak′spere†.**
Shake′speare of Di-vines′, Jeremy Taylor; so called by various writers.
Shak′o-pee, shak′o-pĭ, city; ⊙ of Scott co., Minn.; p. 1,757.
Sha′lem [Heb., summit; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxxiii, 18.
Shal′lim [Heb., jackals; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* ix, 4. **Sha-a′lim†.**
Sha-li′shа, shē-lōō′shą *or* shal′ĭ-shą [Heb., third land; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* ix, 4.
Shal′te-cheth, Rob′ert [SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.*], a consequential and ignorant country justice.
Shal′tum [Heb., recompenser; *Bib.*].
Shal′mai, shal′mē *or* shal′mą-ăi [Heb., Jah is recompenser; *Bib.*].
Shal′man [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Hos.* x, 14.
Shal″man-e′ser, shal″man-ē′zer [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Sha′ma [Heb., hearer; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 44.
Sha′med, shē′med [Heb., watcher; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 12.
Sha′mer, shē′mgr [Heb., preserver; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vi; vii.
Sham′gar, shăm′gär [Heb., cupbearer; *Bib.*], *Judges* iii, 31.
Sham′huth, shăm′huth [Heb., fame; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxvii, 8.
Sha′mir, shē′mĭr [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Sham′mah, shăm′mă [Heb., thorn hedge; *Bib.*].
Sham′mai, shăm′mē *or* shăm′ą-ăi [Heb., renown; *Bib.*].
Sham-mar′ Moun′tains, shăm-mār′, range; Arabia; almost 9,000 ft.
Sham′moth [Heb., fame; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 27.
Sham-mu′a, shăm-mū′ą [Heb., famous; *Bib.*]. **Shammu′ah†.**
Sha-mo′kin, shą-mō′kĭn, bor.; Northum. co., Pa.; p. 14,403.
Sham′she-rai, shăm′shę-rē *or* shăm′shē-rē′ăi [Heb., heroic; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 26.
Sham′yl, shăm′ĭl [1797–1871], leader of Caucasian tribes against Russians. **Schamyl′‡.**
Shan″der-na-gar′. Same as CHANDERNAGAR.
Shang-hai′, shăng-hī′ *or* shang′hăi, spt. town; Kiang-su prov., China; p. 300,000; treaty port.
Shang-tung′, shăng-tŭng′, prov.; N. E. China; 65,104 □; p. 36,247,835; ⚹ Tsi-Nan.

Shank'lin, town; Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. 3,277.
Shan'non. 1. Riv.; Cavan co., Ir.; l. 254 m. to Atlantic Ocean. 2. Co.; S. Mo.; 960 □; p. 8,718; ⊙ Eminence. 3. Co.; S. Dak.; 1,080 □.
Shan-si', shän-sē', prov.; China; 56,268 □; p. 12,211,453.
Shan States. See SHAN1, in vocab.; p. 372,969.
Sha"o-Chu', shä'ō-chü'; city; Kwangtung prov., S. E. China, 120 m. N. of Canton; p. 50,000.
Sha'pham, shē'fam [Heb., vigorous; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 12.
Shr'phau, shē'fan [Heb., prudent; *Bib.*].
Sha'phat, shē'fat [Heb., judge; *Bib.*].
Sha'pher, shē'fer [Heb., fair; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 23-24.
Sha-pur', shū-pür', anc. Persian city; ruins.
Shr'rai, shē'rē *or* shar'ū-aī [Heb., Jah delivers; *Bib.*].
Shr-ra'im, shē-rē'im *or* shar'ū-im [Heb.; *Bib.*], Shaaraim.
Sha-re'zer, shą-rī'zer [Heb.; *Bib.*], son of Sennacherib.
Sha'ri, shū'ri, riv.; Cen. Afr.; N. W. to south side of Lake Chad; principal trib. of lake. **Cha'ri‡; Sha'ry‡.**
Shar'key, co.; W. Miss.; 425 □; p. 8,382; ⊙ Rolling Fork.
Shar'on [Heb., a plain]. 1. [*Bib.*] (1) Pastoral region, western Palestine. (2) A place east of Jordan. 2. Bor.; Mercer co., Pa.; p. 7,459. 3. Town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 2,149. 4. Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 1,634.
Shar'on Springs, vil.; Schoharie co., N. Y.; p. with tp., 2,587; summer resort; mineral springs.
Sharp. 1. **A'bra-ham** [1651-1742], Eng. mechanic; astronomer. 2. **Gran'ville** [1734-1813], Eng. abolitionist; philanthropist. 3. **James** [1618-1679], Scot. prelate; abp. of St. Andrews; assassinated. 4. Co.; N. Ark.; 570 □; p. 10,418; ⊙ Evening Shade.
Sharpe, sharp. 1. **Charles Kirk-pat'rick** [1781-1851], Eng. collector of curios; author. 2. **Sam'u-el** [1799-1881], Eng. Biblical scholar; *History of Egypt.*
Shar'ples, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 6,981.
Sharps'burg. 1. Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 4,898. 2. Town; Washington co., Md.; p. with district, 2,114; battle, called usually *Antietam* in Northern U. S.
Sharps'ville, bor.; Mercer co., Pa.; p. 2,330.
Shars'wood, shürz'wud. **George** [1810-1883], Am. jurist; judge of Supreme Court, Pa.
Sha-ru'hen, shu-rü'hen [Heb., dwelling of grace; *Bib.*].
Sha'shai, shē'shē *or* shash'ū-aī [Heb., noble; *Bib.*].
Shas'ta, shās'tu. 1. Mt.; Siskiyou co., Cal.; 14,440 ft. 2. Co.; N. Cal.; 3,960 □; p. 12,133; ⊙ Shasta.
Shat"el-A'rab, shāt"-el-ā'rūb, Euphrates and Tigris Rivs.; united l. 120 m. to Persian Gulf.
Shau'chau, shau'chau, city; Kwangtung prov., S. E. China; est. p. 50,000. **Shae Chu‡.**
Sha'ul, shē'ul *or* shōl [Heb., asked; *Bib.*]. See SAUL.
Sha-va'no, shū-vā'nō, mt.; Saguache range, cen. Col.; 14,239 ft.
Shr'veh Kir"i-a-tha'in [Heb., plain of the double city; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv, 5.
Shav'sha [Heb., nobility; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xviii, 16.
Shaw, shō. 1. **Hen'ry W.** [1818-1885], Am. humorist; pseud. "Josh Billings." 2. **Lem'u-el** [1781-1861], Am. jurist; Chief Justice of Mass.
Shawan'gunk Moun'tains, shep'gum, range; in Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan cos., N. Y.
Sha-wa'no, shu-wā'nō. 1. Mt.; Col.; 10,067 ft. 2. Co.; N. E. Wis.; 1,152 □; p. 19,236. 3. Its ⊙; p. 1,505.
Shaw-nee', shō-nī'. 1. Co.; N. E. Kan.; 558 □; p. 49,172; ⊙ Topeka. 2. Town; Perry co., Ohio; p. 3,266.
Shays, shēz, **Dan'iel** [1747?-1825], leader of Shays's Rebellion in Mass., 1786-1787.
She, a beautiful woman in Haggard's novel *She*, the mysterious ruler over a tribe of African cannibals.
Shea, shē, **John Daw'son Gil-ma'ry** [1824-1892], Am. Rom. Cath. historian.
She'al, shī'al [Heb., request; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 29.
She-al'ti-el. shę-al'ti-el [Heb.; *Bib.*], father of Zerubbabel.
She"a-ri'ah, shī"a-raī'ā [Heb., Jah decides; *Bib.*].
She"ar-ja'shub [Heb., a remnant shall return; *Bib.*].
She'ba, shī'bu. 1. [Heb., an oath; *Bib.*]. 2. See SEBA.
She'bah, shī'bā [Heb. *Shibah*, oath; *Bib.*], Isaac's well.
Sheb"a-ni'ah [Heb., Jah is powerful; *Bib.*].
Sheb'a-rim, sheb'u-rim [Heb., breaches; *Bib.*], *Josh.* vii, 5.
Sheb'na [Heb., youth; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xviii; *Isa.* xxxvi.
She-boy'gan, shi-boi'gan. 1. Co.; E. Wis.; 515 □; p. 42,389. 2. Its ⊙; p. 16,359.
She-bu'el, shę-biū'el *or* sheb'yu-el [Heb., God is renown; *Bib.*].
Shec"a-ni'ah [Heb., Jah is a neighbor; *Bib.*]. **Shech"a-ni'ah:.**
She'chem, shī'kem [Heb., shoulder; *Bib.*].
Shed'e-ur [Heb., shedder of light; *Bib.*].
Shee, shi. **Sir Mar'tin Ar'cher** [1770-1850], Eng. portrait-painter; pres. R. A.
Shee-chail'lin, shī-nuī'lin, mt.; Perth co., Scot.; 3,860 ft. **Schi-hul'li-on‡.**
Sheep Moun'tain. 1. Col.; 12,589 ft. 2. Mont.; 10,628 ft.
Sheep'shanks, John [1787-1863], Eng. art-patron; art-collector.
Sheeps'hed, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 4,414.
Sheer-ness', fort, spt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 14,492.
Shef'e-lah [Heb.], the southern and central maritime lowland of the Holy Land, south of Sharon. **Seph'e-la‡.**
Shef'field. 1. **John** [1649-1721], duke of Buckinghamshire; Eng. statesman; leader; author; *Essay on Poetry.* 2. **Jo'seph Earle** [1793-1882], Am. capitalist; founder of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. 3. Mfg. city; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 324,243; cutlery. 4. City; Fayette co., Ala.; p. 2,731. 5. Vil.; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 1,951.
Shef'ford, co.; S. W. Quebec prov., Can.; 535 □; p. 23,263; * Waterloo.
Shehr'i Sebz, shęr'ī sebs, town; Bokhara, cen. Asia; p. 35,400.
Sheil, shīl, **Rich'ard La'lor** [1791-1851], Ir. orator; author.
Shei'la, shī'lu [WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule*], the heroine of the novel.
Shek"ho-a-bad', shek'ho-ū-bād', town; Agra div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000.
Shek'na, shekṣ'nā, riv.; outlet of Bielo-Ozero Lake, Rus.; l. 150 m. to Volga River.
She'lah [Heb., peace; *Bib.*].
Shel-bi'na, shel-buī'nu, town; Shelby co., Nev.; p. 1,691.
Shel'burne, shel'bürn. 1. **Earl of** [1737-1805], William Petty, Eng. statesman; prime minister. 2. Co.; S. W. Nova Scotia; 945 □; p. 14,956; ⊙ Shelburne. 3. Town; Franklin co., Mass.; p. 1,353.
Shel'by, shel'bi. 1. Co.; N. cen. Ala.; 772 □; p. 20,886; ⊙ Columbiana. 2. Co.; S. cen. Ill.; 776 □; p. 31,191; ⊙ Shelbyville. 3. Co.; S. E. cen. Ind.; 400 □; p. 25,454; ⊙ Shelbyville. 4. Co.; W. Iowa; 576 □; p. 17,611; ⊙ Harlan. 5. Co.; N. Ky.; 405 □; p. 16,521; ⊙ Shelbyville. 6. Co.; N. E. Mo.; 514 □; p. 15,612; ⊙ Shelbyville. 7. Co.; W. Ohio; 420 □; p. 24,707; ⊙ Sidney. 8. Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 728 □; p. 112,740; ⊙ Memphis. 9. Co.; E. Texas; 800 □; p. 14,365; ⊙ Center. 10. Vil.; Richland co., Ohio; p. 1,977.
Shel'by-ville. 1. City; ⊙ of Shelby co., Ill.; p. 3,162. 2. City; ⊙ of Shelby co., Ind.; p. 5,451. 3. Town; ⊙ of Shelby co., Ky.; p. 2,676. 4. Vil.; ⊙ of Bedford co., Tenn.; p. 1,823.
Shel"e-mi'ah [Heb., Jah repays; *Bib.*].
She'leph, shī'lef [Heb., drawn out; *Bib.*].
She'lesh [Heb., might; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 35.
Shelf, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 2,612.
Shell Creek, mt. range; Nev.; highest peak, 11,200 ft.
Shel'ley. 1. **Ma'ry Woll'stone-craft** [1797-1851], Eng. author; second wife of the poet; daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin); *Frankenstein.* 2. **Per'cy Bysshe,** bish [1792-1822], Eng. poet; *Prometheus Unbound*, etc. 3. Town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 1,599.
Shel'liff, shel'lif *or* shel-lif', riv.; Algeria; l. 250 m. to Mediterranean Sea.
She-lo'mi, shę-lō'mai *or* shel'o-mai [Heb., Jah is peace; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 27.
She-lo'mith, shę-lō'mith *or* shel'o-mith [Heb., peacefulness; *Bib.*].
Shel'ton, bor.; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 1,952.
She-lu'mi-el, shę-lū'mi-el [Heb., God is peace; *Bib.*].
Shem [Heb., name; *Bib.*], eldest son of Noah.
She'ma, shī'ma [Heb., rumor, repute; *Bib.*].
She-ma'ah, shę-mē'ā *or* shem'u-ā [Heb., the fame; *Bib.*].
She-ma'iah, shę-mē'yā *or* shem'u-aī'ā [Heb., Jah is fame; *Bib.*].
She-mak'ha, she-māk'ā. 1. Dist.; Baku govt., As. Rus.; 4,426 □; p. 97,801. 2. Town; former * of S. dist.; p. 28,545. **She-ma'hai.**
Shem"a-ri'ah [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Shem-e'ber, shem-ī'bęr *or* shem'ę-bęr [Heb., splendor of heroism; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv, 2.
She'mer, shī'męr [Heb., watch; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xvi, 24.
She-mi'da [Heb., fame of knowledge; *Bib.*]. **She-mi'dah‡.**
She-mir'a-moth, shę-mir'u-meth [Heb., fame of the highest; *Bib.*].
She-mu'el, shę-miū'el *or* shem'yū-el [Heb., heard of God; *Bib.*].
Shen [Heb., peak; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* vii, 12.
Shen"an-do'ah, shen'ān-dō'ā. 1. Valley; W. part of Va.; scene of Sheridan's battles. **Val'ley of Vir-gin'i-a‡.** 2. Riv.; Rockingham co., Va.; l. 200 m. to Potomac River. 3. Co.; N. Va.; 495 □; p. 19,671; ⊙ Woodstock. 4. Bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 15,944. 5. Town; Page co., Iowa; p. 2,440.
She-nan'go, shę-nan'gō, riv.; Crawford co., Pa.; l. 100 m. to Mahoning River.
Shen-az'zar‡. [Heb.; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iii, 18. **Shen-a'zar‡.**
Shen'dy, town; on Nile Riv.; 100 m. N. of Khartum; p. 2,500 (50,000 before destruction by Egyptians in 1822).
She'nir [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Se'nir‡.**
Shen-si', shen-si', prov.; N. China; 67,400 □; p. 8,432,193; * Singanfu.
Shen'stone, shen'ston, **Will'iam** [1714-1763], Eng. pastoral poet.
Shep'ard, Charles Up'ham [1804-1886], Am. geol.; mineralogist.
She'pham, shī'fam [Heb., fruitful; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 10, 11.
Sheph"a-ti'ah, shef'u-taī'ā [Heb., Jah is judge; *Bib.*].
Shep'herd of the O'cean, Sir Walter Raleigh; so called by Edmund Spenser.
Shep'herds-town, shep'ęrdz-taun, town; Jefferson co., W. Va.; p. 1,515.
She'phi, shī'fai [Heb., unconcern; *Bib.*]. **She'pho‡.**
She-phu'phan, shę-fū'fan [Heb., serpent; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 5.
Shep'ley, town; York co., Eng.; p. 1,726.
Shep'pard, shep'ard, **Jack** [1702-1724], Eng. highwayman; hero of a novel by Harrison Ainsworth.
Shep'par-ton, town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 1,800.
Shep'pey, shep'ę, **Isle of,** isl.; Kent co., Eng.; 9 × 4 m.; p. 18,607.
Shep'ton Mal'let, shep'tun *or* (Eng.) shep'un, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 5,500.
She'rah [Heb., blood-kin; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 24. **Sher'ah‡.**
Sher'ard, Will'iam [1659-1728], Eng. botanist; collector.
Sher'borne, shęr'bęrn, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 5,001; Sherborne Castle.
Sher'brooke, shęr'bruk. 1. **Lord** [1811-1892], Robert Lowe, Eng. statesman; poet. 2. Co.; S. E. Quebec prov., Can.; p. 16,088. 3. Its *; p. 10,110.
Sher'burne, co.; E. cen. Minn.; 424 □; p. 5,908; ⊙ Elk River.
Sher"e-bi'ah [Heb., Jah originates; *Bib.*].
She'resh, shī'resh [Heb., union; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 16.
She-re'zer [Heb.; *Bib.*], Sharezer.
Sher'i-dan. 1. **Phil'ip Hen'ry** [1831-1888], U. S. gen.; comm. cavalry in Shenandoah valley. 2. **Rich'ard Brin'ley But'ler** [1751-1816], Eng. dram.; politician; *School for Scandal.* 3. Mt.; Yellowstone Nat. Park; 10,389 ft. 4. Co.; N. Dak.; 900 □; unorganized. 5. Co.; N. W. Kan.; 900 □; p. 3,733; ⊙ Hoxie. 6. Co.; N. W. Neb.; 2,180 □; p. 8,687; ⊙ Rushville. 7. Co.; N. Wyo.; 2,775 □; p. 1,972; ⊙ Sheridan.
Sher'lock. 1. **Thom'as** [1678-1761], Eng. bp.; auth.; son of William. 2. **Will'iam** [1641-1707], Eng. theol.; auth.
Sher'man, shęr'man. 1. **Rog'er** [1721-1793], Am. statesman; signer of Declaration of Independence. 2. **Will'iam Te-cum'seh** [1820-1891], U. S. gen.; campaigns in West and South in civil war; marched from Atlanta to the sea, 300 m., in 24 days. 3. Mt.; Blue Mts., Grant co., Oregon; 9,572 ft. 4. Co.; N. W. Kan.; 1,080 □; p. 5,261; ⊙ Goodland. 5. Co.; cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 6,399; ⊙ Loup City. 6. Co.; N. Oregon; 510 □; p. 1,792. 7. Co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 71; ⊙ Coldwater. 8. City; ⊙ of Grayson co., Tex.; p. 7,335.
Sher'win, John Keyse [1751-1790], Eng. engraver; painter.
Sher'wood, Ma'ry Mar'tha [1775-1851], Eng. author of religious and juvenile fiction.
Sher'wood For'est, hilly tract; Nottingham co., Eng.; 25 × 8 m.; scene of Robin Hood's exploits.
She'shach, shī'shuc [Heb.; *Bib.*], Babylon?
She'shai, shī'shē [Heb., free; *Bib.*].
Shesh-baz'zar [Heb., < Per.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* i, v.
Sheth [Heb.; *Bib.*]. 1. Seth. 2. A person mentioned by Balaam.
She'thar, shī'thur [Heb., < Per., star; *Bib.*], *Esth.* i, 14.
She"thar-boz'nai, shī'thūr-boz'nē *or* -boz'nu-aī [Heb., < Per., star of splendor; *Bib.*], *Esth.* v, vi.
Shet'land Is'lands, N. of Scotland; forming a county; 551 □; p. 28,711; * Lerwick.
She'va [Heb., self-satisfying; *Bib.*].
Shey-enne', shai-en', riv.; N. Dak.; l. 300 m. to Red River of the North.
Shi"a-was'see, shaī"a-wes'sī. 1. Riv.; Oakland co., Mich.; l. 100 m. to Flint River. 2. Co.; S. E. cen. Mich.; 528 □; p. 30,952; ⊙ Corunna.
Shib'mah [*Bib.*], Sibmah.
Shick'shock, shic'shoc, mts.; Gaspé peninsula, Quebec prov., Can.; l. 65 m.
Shic'ron, shic'ren *or* shai'cren [Heb., fruitfulness; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 11.
Shield, shīld, **Will'iam** [1748-1829], Eng. musician; composer, especially of songs.
Shields. 1. **James** [1810-1879], Am. gen.; U. S. Sen. from Ill., 1849; U. S. Sen. from Minn., 1857. 2. **North,** spt. town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 6,046. 3. **South,** spt. bor.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 78,391.
Shil'nal, town; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 6,516.
Shi-gat'ze, shi-gāt'sē, town; * of West Tibet; p. 9,000; elev. 12,000 ft. **Di-gar'chi‡.**
Shi'hor, shuī'hor [Heb.; *Bib.*], the Nile, or some other Egyptian stream.
Shi"hor-lib'nath [Heb., glass river; *Bib.*].
Shik"ar-pur', shik'ūr-pūr'. 1. Dist.; N. Sind, Bombay, Brit. Ind.; 10,001 □; p. 852,986. 2. Its *; p. 42,496.
Shi-ko'ku, shī-kō'kū, isl.; Japan; 7,031 □; p. 2,887,397.
Shil'don, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 7,870.
Shil'hi [Heb., warrior; *Bib.*].
Shil'ka, riv.; S. E. Siberia; l. 400 m. E. to Amur Riv.
Shil'la-ber, Ben'ja-min Pen-hal'low [1814-1890], Am. humorist; *Mrs. Partington.*
Shil-let'o, Rich'ard [1810-1876], Eng. Greek scholar.
Shi-lo'ah [Heb.; *Bib.*], Siloam.
Shi'loh, shuī'lō [Heb.; *Bib.*]. 1. [*Bib.*] (1) The Messiah. (2) A place north of Bethel, where the Tabernacle and Ark of the Covenant were, and where was the principal Jewish sanctuary from the time of Joshua to the time of Samuel. 2. Battle-field; Hardin co., Tenn.; defeat of Confederate army, April 6-7, 1862.
Shi-lo'ni, shai-lō'nai [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xi, 5. **Shi'lo-nite‡.**
Shim'e-a, shim'ę-u [Heb., fame; *Bib.*].
Shim'e-ah [Heb., rumor; *Bib.*]. **Shim'e-am‡.**
Shim'e-ath [Heb., fame; *Bib.*].
Shim'e-i, shim'ę-aī [Heb., Jah is fame; *Bib.*].
Shi-mo'ga, shī-mō'gū. 1. Dist.; Nagar div., N. W. Mysore, Brit. Ind.; 3,797 □; p. 500,000. 2. Its *; p. 12,000. **Si-mo'ga‡.**
Shim"o-no-se'ki, shim'o-no-sē'ki, spt. town; S. W. Japan; p. 30,825.
Shim"o-tsu'ke, shim'o-tsū'kē, prov.; E. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 670,042.
Shim'ri [Heb., watchful; *Bib.*].
Shim'ron [Heb., watch; *Bib.*].
Shim"ron-me'ron [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Josh* xii, 20.
Shim'shai, shim'shē *or* -shu-aī [Heb., Jah is splendor; *Bib.*], *Ezra* iv.
Shi'nab [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv, 2.
Shi'nar [Heb.; *Bib.*], anc. country along the lower Tigris and Euphrates; Babylonia; Chaldea.
Shing'king, prov.; S. Manchuria, Chinese empire; 37,269 □; p. 2,187,000; * Mukden. **Li-au"-Tong‡.**
Shi'phi, shuī'fai *or* shif'ai [Heb., Jah is fulness; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 37.
Shiph'rah, shif'rū [Heb., beauty; *Bib.*], *Ex.* i, 15.
Ship'ka, ship'kū, pass; Balkan Mts., Rumelia; 4,324 ft.; held by Russians agst. Turks in 1877.
Ship'ley, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 23,387.
Ship'pens-burg, bor.; Cumberland co., Pa.; p. 2,188.
Shi-raz', shī-rāz'; city; * of Fars prov., Per.; est. p. 30,000.
Shi-re', shī-rē', riv.; Lake Nyassa, E. Afr.; l. 370 m. S. to Zambesi River.
Shir'kot, shir'kōt, town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 13,000.
Shir'ley. 1. **Sir An'tho-ny** [1565-1630], Eng. traveler; author. 2. **James** [1596-1666], Eng. dramatist; *The Gamester*, etc.
Shir'wa, shir'wū, lake; S. E. Afr.; 40 × 20 m.
Shis'dra, shiz'drū, town; Kaluga, Eur. Rus.; p. 11,678.
Shi'sha [Heb., nobility; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* iv, 3.
Shi'shak, shuī'shak [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Egypt; prob. Seschonchis I.
Shish'kof, shish'kef, **A"lex-an'der Se"men-o'-vich** [1754-1841], Rus. statesman; author. **Shish'kof‡.**
Shit'rai, shit'rē *or* -ru-aī [Heb., Jah is deciding; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxvii, 29.
Shi'za, shuī'zu [Heb., splendor; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xi, 42.
Shi"zu-o'ka, shī'zū-ō'kū, town; S. E. coast of Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 38,331.
Sho'a, shō'u [Heb., rich; *Bib.*]. 1. *Ezek.* xxiii, 4, 23. 2. Country; S. of Abyssinia, Afr.; 26,000 □; est. p. 1,500,000; * Licheh; It.
Sho'bab [Heb., returning; *Bib.*].
Sho'bach, shō'bac [Heb., expansion; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* x, 16-18.
Sho'bai, shō'bē *or* shō'bu-aī [Heb., Jah is glorious; *Bib.*].
Sho'bal [Heb., wandering; *Bib.*].
Sho'bi, shō'buī [Heb., Jah is glorious; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* xvii, 27.
Sho'co, shō'co [*Bib.*], Socoh. **Sho'choh‡; Sho'choh‡.**
Shoe'bur-y-ness, shū'bur-i-nes, cape; Essex co., Eng.; near mouth of Thames River; school of gunnery; proving-grounds.
Sho"la-pur', shō'lu-pūr'. 1. Dist.; Deccan div., Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 4,521 □; p. 582,487. 2. Its *; p. 61,915.
Sho'mer [Heb., watcher; *Bib.*].
Shō'ne. See SCHÖNGAUER.
Shoot'er's Hill, near Greenwich, Kent co., Eng.; 446 ft.; view of London.
Sho'phach, shō'fac [Heb.; *Bib.*], Shobach.
Sho'phan, shō'fan [Heb., nakedness; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxii, 35.
Shore, shōr, **Jane** [–1515?], favorite of Edward IV. of Eng.; subject of tragedy by Nicholas Rowe.
Shore'ditch, par. of London; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 124,009.
Shore'ham, shōr'um, spt. town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 3,393.
Shorn'cliffe, shōrn'cliff, military camp; Kent co., Eng.; p. 5,000.
Short, Charles [1821-1886], Am. educator; *Latin Dict.*
Short Heath, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 2,514.
Sho-sho'ne, sho-shō'ng, co.; N. Idaho; 4,400 □; p. 5,382; ⊙ Murray.
Sho-sho'ne Falls, Snake Riv.; Logan co., Idaho; 210 ft.
Sho'shong, shō'shong, town; Brit. Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; est. p. 20,000.
Shou-va'loff, shū-vā'lef. Same as SCHOUVALOF.
Shov'el, Sir Clou'des'ley [1650-1707], Eng. admiral; burned 20 ships of Fr. fleet off La Hogue, 1692.
Shreve'port, shrīv'pōrt, city; * of Caddo co., La.; p. 11,979.
Shrews'bur-y. 1. shrūz'bur-i. **Duke of** [1660-1718], Charles Talbot, Eng. statesman; viceroy of Ireland. 2. shrōz'bur-i *or* shrūz'bur-i. Town; * of Shropshire, Eng.; p. 26,967.
Shrop'shire, shrep'shir, co.; Eng.; 1,319 □; p. 236,339; * Shrewsbury. **Sa'lop‡.**
Shu'ah [Heb., depression; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 11.
Shu'ball [Heb., captive of God; *Bib.*].
Shu'brick, Will'iam Brau'ford [1790-1874], Am. admiral.
Shu'ham, shū'ham [Heb., depression; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 42.
Shu'hite, shū'hait [*Bib.*], a descendant of Shuah.
Shu'lam-ite, shū'lum-ait [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Canticles* vi, 13.
Shum"u-la'ri, shum'u-lā'rī, peak; Himalaya Mts., 23,944 ft. **Cham"a-la'ri‡.**
Shum'la, shūm'lā, fort. city; Balkan Mts., Bulgaria; p. 23,517.
Shu'nam-mite, shū'nam-ait [*Bib.*], a native or inhabitant of Shunem.
Shu'nem, shū'nem [Heb., uneven; *Bib.*], a city in Issachar.
Shu'ni, shū'nuī [Heb., fortunate; *Bib.*], son of Gad.
Shu'phan, shū'fan [Heb., serpent; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 39.
Shup'pim, shup'pim [Heb., serpent; *Bib.*].
Shur, shūr [Heb.; *Bib.*], a desert, east of Egypt.
Shu'sha, shū'shū, town; Yelizavetpol govt., As. Rus.; p. 32,040.
Shu'shan, shū'shān [Heb., lily; *Bib.*].
Shus'ter, shūs'tęr, city; Khuzistan prov., Per.; p. 6,000.
Shu-tal' Pass, shū-tāl', Hindu-Kush Mts.; 15,500 ft.
Shu-the'lah, shū-thī'lā *or* shū'thę-lā [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Shwe-dung', shwē-dūng', town; Prome dist., Lower Burma, Brit. Ind.; p. 12,000.

Shwe-gyeen′, shwē-gyĭn′. **1.** Dist.: Tenasserim div., Lower Burma: 5,567 □; p. 171,144. **2.** Its ∗; p. 7,549.

Shy′lock, shīl′lŏc [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*], an avaricious and revengeful Jew.

Si′a, sī′ə [Heb., congregation; *Bib.*], one of the Nethinim.

Si′a-ha‡.

Si″al-kot′, sĭ″ăl-kŏt′. **1.** Dist.; Amritsar div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.: 1,958 □; p. 1,012,148. **2.** Its ∗; p. 55,087. **Si″al-kote′**‡.

Si″am′, sĭ-ăm′. **1. Gulf of,** arm of China Sea, S. of Siam, 80 × 245 m. **2.** Kingdom; S. E. Asia; 300,000 □; est. p. 5,000,000; ∗ Bangkok.

Sib′bald, Sir Rob′ert [1641–1712], Scot. nat.; antiq.

Sib′be-chai, sĭb′e-kē, Heb., Jah intervenes; *Bib.*].

Sibbes, sibz, **Rich′ard** [1577–1635], Eng. Puritan; author.

Si-be′ri-a, sŭ-bĭ′rĭ-ə, country; As. Rus.; 4,833,496 □; p. 4,484,561; ∗ of West S., Tobolsk; ∗ of East S., Irkutsk.

Si-bi′, sĭ-bī′. **1.** Dist.; Afghanistan; est. p. 14,000. **2.** Its ∗.

Sib′ley, sĭb′le. **1. John Lang′don** [1804–1855], Am. scholar; librarian of Harvard University, Mass. **2.** Co.; cen. Minn.; 368 □; p. 15,199; ⊙ Henderson.

Sib′mah, Heb., balsam, *Bib.*], a city of Reuben.

Sib-ra′im, sĭb-rē′ĭm *or* sĭb′rə-ĭm [Heb., double hill; *Bib.*].

Sib″sa-gar′, sĭb′sə-gŭr′. **1.** Dist.; Assam prov., Brit. Ind.; 2,855 □; p. 370,274. **2.** Its ∗; p. 5,868.

Sib′yl, sĭb′ĭl. **1.** Dist.; Afghanistan; est. p. 14,000. **2.** Its ∗. **Si-byl′la**‡. **D. Si-byl′la**, sĭ-bĭl′lə; F. **Si″bylle′**, sĭ-bĭl′; G. **Si-byl′le**, sĭ-bĭl′lə; L. **Si-byl′la**]. See vocabulary.

Si″card′, sĭ″kär′, **Roch Am″broise′ Cu″cur″ron′** [1742–1822], Fr. teacher of deaf and dumb.

Si′chem, sĭ′kĕm [*Bib.*], Shechem.

Sic′i-ly, sĭs′ĭ-lĭ, isl., Mediterranean Sea; 9,936 □; p. 3,364,940; ∗ Palermo; Italy. **Si-ke-li′a**‡; Gr.].

Sick′ing-en, sĭk′ĭng-ĕn, **Franz von** [1481–1523], German military leader.

Sic′y-on, sĭsh′ĭ-ən, anc. city; near Corinth, Greece; cel. for bronze-work. **Si-ky-ō′n**‡ [Gr.].

Sid′dim, Heb., extension; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv.

Sid′dous, sĭd′gaz, **Sa′rah** [*née* Kemble] [1755–1831], Eng. tragic actress.

Si′de, sī′dĭ [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], anc. city of Asia Minor.

Si′di-bel-Ab-bès′, sĭ-dĭ-bĕl-ăb-bĕs′, town; Algeria, Afr.; p. 21,595.

Sid′mouth, sĭd′muth. **1. Viscount** [1757–1844], Henry Addington, Eng. statesman; prime minister. **2.** Town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,758; watering-place.

Sid′ney. **1. Al′ger-non** [1622–1683], Eng. patriot; republican; drew up the Pa constitution for Wm. Penn; executed for alleged complicity in Rye House plot. **Syd′ney**‡. **2. Sir Phil′ip** [1554–1586], Eng. courtier, soldier, author; k. at battle of Zutphen; model of unselfish chivalry. **3.** Vill.; ∗ of Shelby co., Ohio; p. 4,850.

Si′don, sī′dŏn, anc. spt. & cml. city of Phenicia. **Si-dō′n**‡ [Gr.].

Si-do′ni-us A-pol″li-na′ris [430?–483], Roman eccl.; author.

Sid′ra, Gulf of [anc. **Syr′tis Ma′jor**], Medit. Sea, N. of Tripoli, Afr.

Sie′ben-bür-gen, sē′bĕn-bür-gĕn, Transylvania; formerly so called.

Sie′ben-ge-bir″ge, sē′bĕn-gĕ-bĭr″gĕ, hills; right bank of the Rhine, Rhine prov., Prus.; ruined castles.

Sie′bold, sē′bŏlt. **1. Karl The′o-dor Ernst von** [1804–1885], Ger. anatomist. **2. Phi′lipp Franz** [1796–1866], Ger. phys.; bot., esp. of Japan.

Sied′le-ce, sĭd′lĕ-tsĕ. **1.** Prov.; Rus. Poland; 5,535 □; p. 671,536. **2.** Its ∗; p. 12,950.

Sie′gen, sē′gĕn. **1. Lud′wig von** [1609? 1680?], Ger. artist; inv. of mezzotint engraving. **2.** Town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 16,676; alleged bpl. of Rubens.

Sieg′fried, sēg′frēd [*Norse Myth.*]. **1.** See vocabulary. **2.** Opera by Wagner, having Siegfried as hero.

Sie′mens, sē′mĕns. **1. Wer′ner von** [1816–1892], Ger. mechanical engineer; electrician; inv. elec. apparatus. **2. Sir William** [1823–1883], Ger. engineer; associated with Werner in inventing regenerative gas-furnace; Siemens-Martin process for steel, etc., lived in England.

Si-en′na, sĭ-ĕn′nä. **1.** Prov.; Tuscany, It.; 1,470 □; p. 305,351. **2.** Its ∗; p. 28,500; cathedral. **Si-e′na**‡.

Si-er′ra, sĭ-ĕr′rä. **1.** Co.; N. E. Cal.; 900 □; p. 5,051; ⊙ Downieville. **2.** Co.; S. W. New Mex.; 3,116 □; p. 3,693; ⊙ Hillsboro.

Si-er′ra Blan′ca, sĭ-ĕr′rä blăn′kä, *mt. range*; Rocky Mts., Col.; highest peak, Blanca Peak, 14,464 ft.

Si-er′ra de la Ve′da, dā lä vā′dä, mts.; Andes, Peru; passes 15,000 ft.

Si-er′ra del Mon′te Di-a′blo. Same as COAST RANGE.

Si-er′ra de San Ju-an′, sän ŏŏ-än′, mt. range; New Mex. & Utah; 1 150 m.

Si-er′ra Le-o′ne, lē-ō′nē, Brit. colony; W. Afr.; 15,000 □; p. 180,000; ∗ Freetown.

Si-er′ra Ma′dre, mä′drĕ, mt. chain; Rocky Mt. range in Mexico; 1 800 m.

Si-er′ra Mo-re′na, mō-rā′nä, mt. chain; S. Sp.; 2,000 to 5,500 ft.; mines.

Si-er′ra Ne-va′da, nē-vä′dä. **1.** Mt. chain; W. U. S.; 1 450 m.; highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,886 ft. **2.** Mt. chain; S. Sp.; 1 60 m.; highest peak, Mulhacen, 11,660 ft.

Si″eyès′, sē″ĕs′ or sē′yĕs, **Em″ma″nu″el′ Jo″seph′, Count** [1748–1836], Fr. eccl.; politi pamphleteer; consul with Bonaparte and Ducos; divided Fr. into departments.

Sig′is-mund, sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd [Teut. *mune*, conquering protection. **D. Si″gis-mun′dus**, sĭ″gĭs-mŭn′dŭs, **F. Si″gis″mond′**, sē″zhēs″mōn′, G. **Si″gis-mund″**, sē″gĭs-mŭnt″, **Sig′mund**, sĭg′mŭnt; It. **Si″gis-mon′do**, sē″jēs-mōn′dō, **Sis-mon′do**‡; L. **Sig″is-mun′dus**‡ **Pg. Si″gis-mun′do**, sē″zhēs-mŭn′dō, Sw. **Sig′is-mund**, sĭg′ĭs-mŭnd [1368–1437], king of Hungary; emp. of Germany.

Sig′nak, sĭg′năk, town, Tiflis, As. Rus.; p. 10,000.

Si″gno-rel′li, sē″nyō-rĕl′lē, **Lu′ca** [1441?–1525?], It. painter; frescos in chapel of Orvieto Cathedral.

Si-gu′ni-o, sĭ-gŭ′nĭ-ō, **Car′lo** [1520?–1584], It. hist.; antiquary; *Ancient Law of Roman Citizens.*

Sig′our-ney, sĭg′ŭr-nē. **1. Lyd′i-a Hunt′ley** [1791–1865], Am. author; poet; *Letters to Young Ladies*, etc. **2.** Vill.; Keokuk co., Iowa; p. 1,523.

Si′hon, sī′hŏn [Heb., bold; *Bib.*], king of the Amorites.

Si′hor, sī′hôr [*Bib.*], Shihor.

Si-hun′, sē-hŭn′, riv.; Adana vilayet, As. Minor; l. 130 m. to Gulf of Iskanderun. **Sei-hun′**‡.

Si-kan″da-ra-bad′, sĭ-kŭn′dä-rä-bäd′. **1.** Town; Haidarabad state, Brit. Ind., p. 34,000. **2.** Town; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 18,000.

Sikes, sīks. **1. Bill** [DICKENS *Oliver Twist*], a thief and murderer. **2. William Wirt** [1836–1883], Am. journalist; author.

Si″-Ki-ang′, sē″-kĭ-äng′, riv.; S. China; l. 1,100 m. to Chinese Sea. **Yuh**‡.

Sik′kim, native state; Himalayas, N. of Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 2,600 □; p. 30,458; ∗ Tumlong.

Si-la′o, sē-lä′ō, city; W. Guanajuato state, Mex.; p. 15,739.

Si′las, see SILVANUS, *Bib.*

Si′lent Sis′ter. Trinity College, Dublin; so called from the lack of influence as compared with Oxford and Cambridge.

Si-le′si-a, sĭ-lē′shĭ-ə. **1. Aus′tri-an**, duchy; N. Aust.; 1,987 □; p. 665,649; ∗ Troppau. **2.** Prov.; S. E. Prus.; 15,557 □; p. 4,224,458; ∗ Breslau.

Si-le′si-a Butte, sĭ-lē′shĭ-ə bŭt, mt.; Col.; 13,699 ft.

Si″lhou″ette′, sĭ″lō″ĕt′, **É″ti″enne′** [1709–1767], Fr. financier; author. See SILHOUETTE, in vocab.

Si-lis′tri-a, sĭ-lĭs′trĭ-ə, town; on the Danube, Bulgaria; p. 11,710.

Sil′i-us I-tal′i-cus, Ca′ius [25–101], Latin poet; *Punica.*

Sill, Ed′ward Row′land [1841–1887], Am. teacher; poet; *The Hermitage*, etc.

Sil′li-man. **1. Ben′ja-min** [1779–1864], Am. physicist; chemist; founder of *American Journal of Science*, 1818. **2. Ben′ja-min** [1816–1885], Am. chemist; a founder of Yale (now Sheffield) Scientific School; son of preceding. **3.** Mt.; Sierra Nevada range, Cal.; 11,623 ft.

Sil′loth, spt. town; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 2,600; watering-place.

Si-lo′am, sĭ-lō′ăm *or* sĭl′o-ăm [Heb., sending forth; *Bib.*], fountain and pool at Jerusalem. **Si-lo′ah**‡ or **Sil′o-ah**‡.

Sils′den, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,866.

Sil′u-res, sĭl′yu-rĭz, anc. race in S. E. Wales; probably non-Aryan.

Sil′u-rist, The [Sobr.], Henry Vaughan; so called because born in the region formerly inhab. by the Silures.

Sil-va′nus [L. or Gr., living in a wood; *Bib.* **Syl′vi-a** (*fem.*)]. D. G. **Sil-va′nus**, sĭl-vä′nŭs, G. **Sil′van**‡; F. **Sil″vain′**, sēl″văn′, **Sil″vie′**, sēl″vĭ′; It. Sp. **Sil-va′no**, sēl-vä′nō, **Sil′vi-o**, sēl′vĭ-ō; L. **Sil-va′nus**], Silas.

Sil′ver, Mount, Alpine co., Cal.; 10,934 ft.

Sil′ver-bow, co.; S. W. Mont.; 915 □; p. 23,744; ⊙ Butte City.

Sil′ver Cit′y, city; Grant co., New Mex.; p. 2,102.

Sil′ver Creek, vil.; Chautauqua co., N. Y.; p. 1,678.

Sil′ver-heels, mt.; Col.; 13,897 ft.

Sil′ver Tip Peak, mt.; Yellowstone Nat. Park; 10,400 ft.

Sil′ver-ton, mun. dist.; New South Wales, Austral.

Sil-ves′ter [L., living in a wood. **Syl-ves′ter**‡. **Vest, Ves′ter** (dims.). **F. Sil″ves′tre**, sēl″vĕs′tr; G. **Sil-ves′ter**, sēl-vĕs′tĕr; It. **Sil-ves′tro**, sēl-vĕs′trō; Pg. Sp. **Syl-ves′tre**, sēl-vĕs′trĕ].

Sil″ves′tre, sēl″vĕs′tr. **Au″gus″tin′ Fran″çois′, Baron de** [1762–1851], Fr. rural economist; writer.

Si″mal-cu′e, sē″măl-cū′ĕ [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Arabian tutor of Antiochus.

Si-man′cas, sĭ-măn′kăs, walled town; Valladolid prov., Sp.; p. 1,258; depository of national archives of Spain.

Si″mart′, sē″mär′. **Pierre Charles** [1806–1857], Fr. sculptor; bas-relief in Louvre, etc.

Sim-birsk′, sim-birsk′. **1.** Govt.; Rus.; 19,110 □; p. 1,655,500. **2.** Its ∗; p. 39,305.

Sim′coe, sim′cō. **1.** Co.; Ontario prov., Canada; 1,665 □; p. 84,824; ∗ Barrie. **2.** Town; ∗ of Norfolk co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,674. **3.** Lake; bet. Georgian Bay & Lake Ontario; Ontario prov., Can.; 30 × 18 m.

Sim′e-on, sim′ē-ən [Heb., hearing; *Bib.* **Si′mon**‡, **Sim** (dim.). **F. Si″me″on′**, sē″mē″ôn′, **Si″mon′**, sē″mōn′; G. **Si″me-on**, sē″mĕ-ōn; G. Sw. **Si′mon**, sē′mōn; Hung. **Si′mon**, shē′mōn; It. **Si-mo′ne**, sē-mō′nĕ; Pg. **Si″ma-ão′**, sē″mŭ-ŏun′, **Si-mão′**, sē-mŏun′; Sp. **Si″ma-on′**, sē″mä-ōn′, **Si-mon′**, sē-mōn′], **Charles** [1759–1836], Eng. evang. preacher; founded Church Miss. Society.

Si″me-o′ni, sē″mĕ-ō′nē, **John** [1816–1892], It. cardinal; prefect-gen. of the Propaganda.

Sim′e-on Seth, Gr. author; translator; fl. 11th cent.

Sim′e-on Sty-li′tes [382–460], Syrian ascetic; lived on top of a pillar. See STYLITE, in vocab.

Sim″fer-o′pol, sim″fĕr-ō′pŏl, town; ∗ of Taurida govt., Rus.; p. 39,639. **Sim″pher-o′pol**‡.

Sim′la, sim′lä. **1.** Dist.; Ambala div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 52,905. **2.** Its ∗; p. 14,848; sanatorium.

Sim′mer-ing, sim′mĕr-ĭng, town; Lower Austria; p. 20,000; suburb of Vienna.

Simms, simz, **Will′iam Gil′more** [1806–1870], Am. novelist; poet; *Southern Passages and Pictures.*

Si-mo′ga, sĭ-mō′gä. See SHIMOGA.

Si′mon, sī′mŭn [Gr., hearing; *Bib.*], **Ri″chard′** [1638–1712], Fr. Biblical critic; author.

Si-mon′i-des, sĭ-mŏn′ĭ-dēz [—556–468], Greek lyric poet. **Mel″i-cur′tes**‡; **Si-mō-ni′dēs**‡ [Gr.].

Si′mon Ma′gus, *Bib.*], a Samaritan sorcerer; sought to buy the power of the Holy Spirit, denounced by Peter.

Si″mo-no-se′ki, sē″mō-nō-sĕ′kē, spt. town. Same as SHIMONOSEKI.

Si′mon Pe′ter [*Bib.*], the Apostle Peter.

Si′mon Pure. See vocabulary.

Sim′ple Si′mon, subject of a popular nursery-rime; author unknown.

Sim′plon, sim′plŏn *or* (F.) săn′plôN′, mt. pass; Valais canton, Swlt.; 6,593 ft.; road built by Napoleon; tunnel 12¼ miles in length projected.

Simpson. **1. Sir James** [1792–1868], Eng. gen.; in Crimean war. **2. Sir James Young** [1811–1870], Eng. phys.; introduced chloroform into surgery. **3. Mat′thew** [1811–1884], Am. Meth. Epis bishop; orator. **4. Thom′as** [1710–1761], Eng. math.; author of text-books. **5.** Co.; S. Ky.; 330 □; p. 10,878; ∗ Franklin. **6.** Co.; S. cen. Miss.; 580 □; p. 10,138; ∗ Westville.

Simp′son, Mount, Col.; 14,055 ft.

Sim′rock, sim′rŏc, **Karl Jo′seph** [1802–1876], Ger. poet; scholar.

Sims, simz, **James Mar′i-on** [1813–1883], Am. surgeon.

Sims′bur-y, simz′bur-ĭ, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 1,874.

Sim′son, Rob′ert [1687–1768], Scot. math.; author.

Sin [Heb., cliff; *Bib.*].

Si′na [Gr.; *Bib.*], Sinai.

Si′nai, sī′nĭ *or* sī′nā-ī [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1. Mount,** where the commandments and law were given to Moses; traditionally identified with **Jeb′el-Mu′sa**; Sinai Peninsula; 8,583 ft. **2.** Pen.; Asia; bet. Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Akaba, N. of Red Sea; p. 6,000. **Si″na-it′ic Pen-in′su-la**‡.

Si″na-lo′a, sē″nä-lō′ä, state; W. Mex.; 33,671 □; p. 223,684; ∗ Culiacan. **Ci″na-lo′a**‡.

Sin′clair, sĭn clâr′. **1. Cath′er-ine** [1800–1864], Eng. author; dau. of Sir John. **2. Sir John** [1754–1835], Scot. statistician; agriculturist.

Sind, sĭnd. **1.** Riv.; Gwalior, Brit. Ind.; l. 220 m. to Jumna Riv. **2.** Prov.; N. W. Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.; 47,789 □; p. 2,871,774; ∗ Haidarabad. **Sindh**‡.

Sind′bad, sĭnd bad, **the Sai′lor** [*Arabian Nights*], a merchant of Bagdad; made seven voyages; relates his marvelous adventures.

Sin′der, sĭn′dĕr, town; N. W. Bornu, Cen. Africa; p. 15,000.

Sing″an-fu′, sĭng′ăn-fū′, city; ∗ of Shensi prov., China; est. p. 1,000,000.

Sin″ga-pore′, sĭn′gə-pōr′. **1.** Isl.; S. of Malay Peninsula; 206 □; p. 184,554. **2.** Its ∗; p. 160,000; Brit.

Sing-bhum′, sĭng-bŏom′, dist.; S. W. Bengal, Brit. Ind.; 4,303 □; p. 115,000; ∗ Chaibassa.

Sin′gle-speech″ Ham′il-ton [Nickname], Wm. Gerard Hamilton; 1729–1796; Eng. statesman.

Sin′gle-ton, town; New South Wales, Australia; p. 2,600.

Sing Sing, vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 9,362; State prison.

Si″ni-ga′glia, sē″nē-gä′lyä, spt. town; Ancona prov., It.; p. 9,002; bpl. of Pius IX.

Si′nim, sē′nĭm [Heb.; *Bib.*], China or the Chinese.

Si′nites, sī′nīts [*Bib.*], a Canaanitish people.

Si-nu″ma-ri′, sē-nŏŏ″mä-rē′, riv.; Fr. Guiana; l. 200 m.

Si′non, sī′nŏn, Gr. soldier; persuaded the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy. **Si′nŏn**‡ [Gr.].

Si-no′pe, sĭ-nō′pē, spt. town; Turk. in As.; on the Black Sea; p. 8,000; bpl. of Diogenes; Turk. fleet destroyed by Rus., 1853. **Si-nō′pē**‡ [Gr.].

Si-nu′, sē-nŏŏ′, river; Cauca state; Colombia, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to Caribbean Sea.

Si′on, sī′ən [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Mt. Hermon. **2.** [Gr.; *Bib.*] Zion. **Si-ōn′**‡ [Gr.].

Sioux, sū. **1.** Co.; N. W. Iowa; 768 □; p. 18,370; ⊙ Orange City. **2.** Co.; N. W. Neb.; 2,046 □; p. 2,452; ⊙ Harrison.

Sioux Cit′y, city; ⊙ of Woodbury co., Iowa; p. 37,806.

Sioux Falls, city; ⊙ of Minnehaha co., S. Dak.; p. 10,177.

Siph′an-to, sĭf′ăn-tō, isl.; Gr. Archipelago; 34 □; p. 3,656. **Siph′nos**‡.

Si″po-tu′ba, sē″pō-tū′bä, riv.; Matto-Grosso prov., Braz.; l. 200 m. to Paraguay Riv.

Sip′pai, sĭp′pē [Heb., Jah preserves; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xx, 4.

Sip′sey, sĭp′sē, riv.; Winston co., Ala.; l. 150 m. to Tombigbee River.

Si′rach, sī′răc [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Si″ra-cu′sa, sĭ″rā-cū′sä, prov.; It.; 1,442 □; p. 401,224.

Si″raj-ganj′, sĭr″rŭj-gănj′, town; Pabna dist., Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 21,087.

Sir″am-pur′, sĭr″ŭm-pŭr′, town; Bengal, Brit. Ind.; near Calcutta; p. 13,000.

Sir Giles O′ver-reach [MASSINGER *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*], a miser.

Sir-gu′ja, sĭr-gŭ′jə, native state; Bengal pres., Brit. Ind.; 6,103 □; p. 316,000.

Sir-hind′, sĭr-hĭnd′, **div.**; Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 8,199 □; p. 2,199,000.

Sir′i-on, sĭr′ĭ-ən [Heb.; *Bib.*], Mt. Hermon.

Si′ri-pul″, sĭ′rĭ-pūl″, city; Afghan Turkestan; p. 15,000.

Sir-mur′, sĭr-mŭr′, state; N. E. Punjab, Brit. Ind.; 1,108 □; p. 124,134; ∗ Nahun.

Sir Or′a-cle [SHAK. *Merchant of Venice*], title used by Gratiano to ridicule those who affect wisdom.

Sir′sa, sĭr′sə, town; ∗ of Bhattiana region, Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,000.

Sir′e-ra, sĭs′ĕ-rə [Heb., from Syriac; *Bib.*], *Judges* iv, v.

Sis′ki-you, sĭs′kĭ-yū, co.; N. Cal.; 5,680 □; p. 12,163; ⊙ Yreka.

Sis-mon′di, sĭs-mōn′dē, **Jean Charles Lé″o″nard′ Si″monde′ de** [1773–1842], Swiss hist.; economist.

Sis′ter Anne, the sister of Blue Beard's wife, Fatima.

Sis-to′va, sĭs-tō′vä, town; Bulgaria; p. 13,212. **Sis′tov**‡.

Sis′y-phus, sĭs′ĭ-fŭs [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Æolus; condemned to roll up-hill a stone that ever rolls back.

Si″ta-pur′, sĭ″tä-pŭr′. **1.** Div.; N. Oudh, Brit. Ind.; 7,555 □; p. 3,096,000; ∗, & ∗ of dist., Sitapur. **2.** Dist.; within div.; 2,350 □; p. 930,000.

Sit′ka, sĭt′kä, spt. t.; ∗ of Alaska; p. 1,188; on Baranof Isl. **Sit′ka Sound**, strait; bet. Baranof and Kruzof Isls.; W. Alexander Isls., S. Alaska; chief port, Sitka. **Nor′folk Sound**‡.

Sit′nah, sĭt′nä [Heb., strife; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxvi, 21.

Sit′ting-bourne, sĭt′ĭng-bŭrn, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 8,302.

Si-u″chau′, sē-ū′chou′, city; S. Kiang-su prov., China; p. 1,000,000. **Su″chau′**‡.

Si-un′ King, sĭ-ŭn′, Chinese philos.; follower of Confucius; fl. —270–220.

Si-ut′, sĭ-ŭt′, city; Upper Egypt; p. 32,000; site of anc. Lycopolis. **A″si-oot′**‡; **Si-out′**‡.

Si-va′ji, sĭ-vä′jĭ [1627–1680], founder of the Mahratta power in India.

Si-vas′, sĭ-väs′, vilayet; N. E. Asia Minor; 32,808 □; p. 996,120. **2.** Its ∗; p. 48,000. **See-vas′**‡.

Six′tus. **I, S. IV.** [1414–1484], Francesco della Rovere, pope; builder of the Sistine Chapel. **2. S. V.** [1521–1590], Felice Peretti, pope; remarkable ability.

Sjö″gren, shō′grĕn, **An′dre-as Jo′han** [1794–1855], Finnish philologist; resided in Russia.

Skau′gen, Cape, N. Jutland, Den. **The Skaw**‡.

Skag′er Rack, skag′ĕr rac, arm of North Sea; bet. Den. & Norw.; l. 150 m.

Skag′it, skag′ĭt. **1.** Riv.; Cascade range, Brit. Columbia; l. 200 m. to Puget Sound. **2.** Co.; N. Wash.; 1,916 □; p. 8,747; ⊙ Mount Vernon.

Ska-ma′ni-a, skə-mē′nĭ-ə, co.; S. W. Wash.; 1,636 □; p. 774; ⊙ Cascades.

Skan′e-ate′les, skan′e-at′les. **1.** Lake; Onondaga co., N. Y.; 15 × 1½ m. **2.** Vil.; Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. 1,559.

Skap′tar Jö-kull′, skap′tər yō-kŭl′, volcanic mts.; S. E. Iceland.

Ska″ra-borg′, skä″rä-bôrg′, prov.; S. W. Sw.; 3,307 □; p. 241,419; ∗ Marlestad.

Skar′bek, Fred′rik Flo′ri-an, Count [1792–1866], Polish writer.

Skel′ligs, skel′lĭgz, three rocky isls.; Kerry co., S. W. Ir.; on the Atlantic Oc.; ruins of monastery on the largest.

Skel′man-thorpe, skel′mən-thôrp, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,392.

Skel′mess-dale, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 6,627.

Skel′ton. 1. John [1460–1529], Eng. satirical poet; laureate. **2.** Town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 6,382.

Skene, skēn. **1. Col. Phil′ip** [1735–1810], Brit. officer in Am. **2. Will′iam Forbes** [1809–1892], Scot hist.; *Celtic Scotland.*

Sker′ries, sker′ĭz. **1.** Group of isls.; N. W. Anglesey, Wales; lighthouse. **2.** Spt. town; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 2,227.

Skib″ber-een′, town; Cork co., Ir.; p. 3,631.

Skid′daw, skĭd′ä, mt.; Cumberland co., Eng.; 3,054 ft.

Skil′let Fork, riv.; Clay and Marion cos., Ill.; l. 120 m. to Little Wabash Riv.

Skin′ner, John [1721–1807], Scot. poet; divine; *Tullochgorum.*

Skip′ton, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 10,376.

Skir′coat, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 13,136.

Sko′be-lef, skō′be-lĕf, **Mi″cha-el′ Dim″i-tri-e′-vich** [1841–1882], Rus. gen.; com. at Plevna. **Sko′be-leff**‡.

Sko-pe′los, skō-pĕ′lŏs, isl.; Sporades group, Ægean Sea; 32 □; p. 9,000. **Sko′pe-los**‡ [Gr.].

Sko″vo-ro′da, skō″vō-rō′dä [1730–1778], Rus. eccl.; author; *Homilies of St. Chrysostom.* **Greg′o-ry Sa-vich′**‡.

Skow-he′gan, skou-hĕ′gən, town; ⊙ of Somerset co., Me.; p. 5,088.

Skunk, riv.; Hamilton co., Iowa; l. 275 m. to Mississippi River.

Skye, skī, isl.; Hebrides group, Inverness co., Scot.; 643 □; p. 15,800.

Sky′ros, skĭ′rŏs, isl.; Gr. Archipelago; 79 □; p. 3,250. **Scy′ro**‡; **Skȳ′ros**‡ [Gr.].

Slade, slēd. **Fe′lix** [1789–1868], Eng. antiq.; founded art professorships in Eng. universities.

Slaith′waite, slĕth′wĕt, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 4,570.

Slate Peak, mt.; Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,989 ft.

Sla′ter, town; Saline co., Mo.; p. 2,400.

Slat′ing-ton, bor.; Lehigh co., Pa.; p. 2,716.

Sla-toust′, slä-tōst′, town; Ufa govt., Rus.; Ural Mts.; p. 20,000. **Zla-toust′**‡.

Slave Coast, coast of Upper Guinea, W. Afr.; incl. parts of Lagos, Togo, and Senegambia.

Slav-iansk′, slăv-yänsk′, town; Kharkof govt., Rus.; p. 10,000.

Sla-vo′ni-a, slä-vō′nĭ-ə, anc. kingdom of Aust.; now part of Croatia & Slavonia provs.; 3,656 □; p. 381,000; ∗ Essegg.

Slen′ford, slĭ′fərd, town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 4,655.

Sleep′ing Beau′ty, in a nursery story, a princess wa-

kened from a sleep of a hundred years by a handsome young prince.

Sleep'y Eye, vil.; Brown co., Minn.; p. 1,513.

Slei-da'nus, Jo-han'nes [1506–1556], Ger. historian.

Slen'der (SHAK. *Merry Wives of Windsor*), a foolish young man in love with Mistress Anne Page.

Sles'wick-Hol'stein, sles'wic-hōl'stain. **1.** Former duchy of Den.; peninsula of Jutland; now a prov. of Prus.; with Holstein, 7,273 □; p. 1,217,393. **Schles'wick‡; Schles'wig‡. 2.** Its ∗; spt. town; Baltic Sea, Prus.; p. 15,187.

Sley, slai. **The,** arm of Baltic Sea; E. coast of Sleswick-Holstein; l. 21 m. **The Schlei‡.**

Sli-dell', slai-del', **John** [1793–1871], Am. lawyer; Confederate agent to Eng., 1861.

Sli'go, slai'gō. **1.** Bay; Sligo co., Ir.; 12 × 6 m. **2.** Co.; N. W. Ir.; 721 □; p. 98,013. **3.** Its ∗; p. 10,110.

Sliv'no, sliv'nō, town; E. Rumelia; p. 23,210. **Sli'vent‡.**

Sloane, slōn. **Sir Hans** [1660–1753], phys.; nat.

Slo'cum, slō'cum, **Hen'ry Wads'worth** [1827–1894], U. S. gen.; comm. a wing of Sherman's army, 1864.

Slo'nim, town; Grodno govt., Rus.; p. 22,275.

Slough, slau, town; Buckingham co., Eng.; p. 5,426; home of Herschel.

Slough of Des-pond' [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], a deep morass into which Christian falls.

Sluis, sloes, town; Zealand prov., Holland; p. 2,631; naval battle, 1340. **Sluys‡.**

Slutsk, slūtsk, town; Minsk govt., Rus.; p. 19,208.

Smaa"le-ne'ne, smā'lē-nē'nē, dist.; S. W. Norway; 1,600 □; p. 130,360; ∗ Frederikshald.

Small'thorne, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 5,279.

Smart. 1. Beu'ja-min Hum'phrey [1787?–1872], Eng. lexicog. **2. Chris'to-pher** [1722–1771], Eng. poet. **3. Hen'ry** [1813–1879], Eng. mus. composer.

Smea'ton, smī'tun, **John** [1724–1792], Eng. civil eng.; built Eddystone lighthouse.

Smec-tym'nu-us, smec-tim'nu-us, title of a 17th-cent. pamphlet attacking Episcopacy: from the initials of its authors, Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thos. Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow.

Sme'dley, Fran'cis Ed'ward [1818–1864], Eng. novelist; *Lewis Arundel.*

Smei"no-gorsk', zmē'nō-gārsk', town; Tomsk govt., Siberia; p. 15,000. **Zmei"no-gorsk'‡.**

Smel-fun'gus [Sobr., Tobias Smollett: so called by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey.*

Sme'ru, smē'rū, volc. mt.; 12,240 ft.; highest in Java.

Smer'wick, pen.; Kerry co., Ir.; massacre, 1579.

Smet, smet *or* smē, **Pe'ter John de** [1801–1872], Fr. Jesuit miss. among the N. W. Am. Indians.

Smeth'wick, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 36,170.

Smi-chow', smi-cōv', city; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 25,000; suburb of Prague.

Smike, smaik [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], poor, dejected follower of Nicholas; son of Ralph Nickleby.

Smil'lie, James [1807–1885], Scot. landscape-engraver; prominent in developing Am. art.

Smirke, smgrk, **Sir Rob'ert** [1780–1867], Eng. architect; British Museum.

Smith. 1. Ad'am [1723–1790], Scot. pol. econ.; *Wealth of Nations.* **2. Al'bert** [1816–1860], Eng. humorist; author. **3. Al"ex-an'der** [1830–1867], Scot. poet; *Life Drama.* **4. Ed'mund Kir'by** [1825–1893], Am. Confed. gen.; educator. **5. George** [1840–1876], Eng. Assyriologist. **6. George Al'bert** [1817–1875], Am. Mormon hist. **7. Ger'rit** [1797–1874], Am. philan.; antislavery advocate. **8. Hen'ry Boyn'ton** [1815–1877], Am. psych. hist.; theologian. **9. Hen'ry John Ste'phen** [1826–1883], Eng. math. **10. Hor'ace** [1779–1849], Eng. author; coauthor with James of *Rejected Addresses.* **11. James** [1775–1839], Eng. author; bro. of preceding. **12. Sir James Ed'ward** [1759–1828], Eng. phys.; bot. **13. Captain John** [1580–1631], Eng. adventurer; pres. of Va. colony, 1608. **14. John Law'rence** [1818–1883], Am. chem.; mineralogist. **15. John Pye** [1774–1851], Eng. clerg.; geol. **16. Jo'seph** [1771–1840], Am.; first patriarch of Mormon Church. **17. Jo'seph, Jr.** [1805–1844], Am. farmer; founder and first prophet of Mormon Church; assassinated. **18. Melanc'thon** [1810–1893], U. S. rear-admiral. **19. Rob'ert** [1689–1768], Eng. math.; founder of Smith prizes at Cambridge. **20. Se'ba** [1792–1868], Am. humorist. **21. Syd'ney** [1771–1845], Eng. clerg.; humorist. **22. Will'iam** [1769–1839], Eng. geol.; "Father of English Geology." **23. Sir Will'iam** [1813–1892], Eng. classical scholar; *Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Antiquities.* **24. Will'iam Hen'ry** [1825–1891], Eng. statesman; leader House of Commons. **25. Will'iam Rob'ert-son** [1846–1891], Scot. theol. **26. Sir Will'iam Sid'ney** [1764–1840], Eng. admiral; hero of Acre. **27.** Co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 15,613; ⊙ Smith Center. **28.** Co.; cen. Miss.; 630 □; p. 10,635; ⊙ Raleigh. **29.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 368 □; p. 18,404; ⊙ Carthage. **30.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 950 □; p. 28,324; ⊙ Tyler.

Smith'field. 1. Town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 2,500. **2.** Vil.; Isle of Wight co., Va.; p. 891; oldest Prot. church in America. **3.** Open space, 5¾ acres, London, Eng.; long used for markets; now partially laid out in gardens; historical interest; scene of Bartholomew Fair; William Wallace executed there; meeting of Wat Tyler and King Richard II.; Ridley and Latimer and other martyrs burned there, etc.

Smith Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,093 ft.

Smith's Falls, town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 3,864.

Smith'son. James Lew'is Mac'ie [1754–1829], Eng. chem.; founded & endowed Smithsonian Inst., Washington.

Smo'ky Hill, riv.; E. Col.; l. 400 m. to Solomon River.

Smo'ky Moun'tains, range in N. C. and Tenn.; Appalachian system; highest peak, Clingman's Dome; 6,660 ft.

Smo-lensk', smō-lensk'. **1.** Govt.; Rus.; 21,638 □; p. 1,412,162. **2.** Its ∗; p. 37,741; battle, Aug. 17, 1812.

Smol'lett, To-bi'as George [1721–1771], Scot. author; *Peregrine Pickle,* etc.

Smooth'face Moun'tain, Yellowstone Nat. Park. **1. North,** 10,500 ft. **2. South,** 10,417 ft.

Smyr'na, smgr'na. **1. Gulf of,** Ægean Sea; W. of Asia Minor. **2.** Samcas AIDIN, l. **3.** Its ∗; spt. town; head of Gulf; est. p. 210,000. **4.** Town; Kent co., Del.; p. 2,455.

Smyth. 1. smith. **Clem'ent** [1810–1865], Rom. Cath. bp. in U. S. **2.** smaith, Co.; S. W. Va.; 450 □; p. 13,360; ⊙ Marion.

Snake, snēk. **1.** Riv.; Aitkin co., Minn.; l. 150 m. to St. Croix Riv. **2.** Riv.; Cherry co., Neb.; l. 100 m. to Niobrara Riv. **3.** Riv.; W. Wyo.; l. 1,050 m. to Columbia Riv. **Lew'is Fork‡; Lew'is Riv'er‡.**

Snee'hat-ten, snē'hōt-tgn, mt.; Dovrefjeld, Norw.; 7,770 ft.

Sneek, snēk, town; Friesland prov., Neth.; p. 11,465.

Snef'fels, mt.; San Juan range, S. Col.; 14,158 ft.

Snein'ton, snain tun, town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 17,439.

Snell, snel, **Wil'le-brod** [1591–1626], Dutch math.; discovered law of refraction of light.

Sni"a-dec'ki, snī"ā-dets'kī. **1. An'drew** [1768–1838], Polish physiol. **2. John** [1756–1830], Polish math.; philos.

Sni-a'tyn, snī-ā'tin, town; Galicia prov., Aust.; p. 10,832.

Sni'der, snai'dgr, **Ja'cob** [–1866], Am. inv. of breech-loading rifle.

Snof, snef, riv.; Chernigof govt., Rus.; l. 140 m. to Desna Riv. **Snovʼ‡; Snowʼ.**

Sno-ho'mish, snō-hō'mish. **1.** Co.; N. W. Wash.; 1,720 □; p. 8,514. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,993.

Snor'ri-Stur'lu-son, snor'rī-stur'lu-sgn [1178–1241], Ice. author; poet. **Snor'ra-Ed'da‡.**

Snow'don, snō'dgn, mt. range; Carnarvon co., N. Wales; highest peak, Moel-y-Wyddfa, 3,560 ft.

Snow Mass, mt.; Elk range, Col.; 13,970 ft.

Sny'der, snuī'dgr, co.; cen. Pa.; 325 □; p. 17,651; ⊙ Middleburg.

Sny'ders, Fran'cis [1579–1657], Flem. painter.

So, sō [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Egypt in time of Hosea.

Soane, sōn, **Sir John** [1753–1837], Eng. architect.

So-a'ta, sō-ā'tā, city; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 12,000.

So'bat, sō'bāt, riv.; Galla county, Afr.; l. 180 m. to Bahr-el-Abiad River.

So"bi-es'ki, sō"bi-es'kī, **John** [1624–1696], John III., king of Poland; fought Turks; raised siege of Vienna, 1683.

So-bral', sō-brūl', town; Ceara prov., Braz.; p. 10,500.

So-ci'e-ty Is'lands, S. Pacific Ocean; 462 □; p. 12,800; ∗ Papeiti; Fr.

So-ci'nus, so-sui'nus. **1. Faus'tus** [1539–1601], It. theol.; nephew of Lælius; rationalist. **Faus'to Soz-zi'ni.** See SOCINIANISM, in vocab. **2. Læ'li-us** [1525–1562], It. religious reformer.

So'coh, sō'cō [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **So'cho‡.**

So-cor'ro, so-cō'rō. **1.** Co.; W. N. Mex.; 15,476 □; p. 9,595. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,295. **3.** Town; Boyacá state, Colombia; p. 20,000.

So-có'tra, so-cō'trū, isl.; Indian Ocean; 1,382 □; p. 10,000; ∗ Tamarida; Brit. **So-ko'tra‡.**

Soc'ra-tes, soc'ra-tīz. **1.** [—469–399] Athenian philosopher. See SOCRATIC, in vocabulary. **2.** Byzantine eccl. hist.; fl. end of 4th century. **Sō-kra'tēs‡** [Gr.].

Sö'der-hamn, sö'dgr-hāmn, spt. town; Gulf of Bothnia, Sw.; p. 10,050; govt. armory.

Sö'der-man-land", sö'dgr-mān-lānt", prov.; S. E. Sw.; 2,631 □; p. 157,077; ∗ Nyköping.

So'di, sō'dui [Heb., Jah determines; *Bib.*], *Num.* xiii, 10.

Sod'om, sod'gm [Heb.; *Bib.*], city; S. of the Dead Sea; destroyed with Gomorrah. **So-do'ma‡; So'do-ma‡** [Gr.].

Soe'pa, sū'pā, native state; Boni Gulf, Celebes Isl.; p. 18,000. **So'ping‡.**

Soe"ra-bay'a, sū"rā-baī'ā. **1.** Dutch residency; N. E. Java; p. 1,596,856. **2.** Its ∗; p. 121,637. **Su"ra-bay'a‡.**

Soe"ra-kar'ta, sū"rā-kār'tā. **1.** Dutch residency; cen. Java; p. 883,000. **2.** Its ∗; p. 10,000. **Su"ra-kar'ta‡.**

Soest, sūst, town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 14,846; Hanse town. **Söst‡.**

So-fa'la, sō-fā'lā, tract; S. E. Africa, from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay; Pg.

So'fi-a. 1. See SOPHIA. **2.** sō-fī'ā. City; ∗ of Bulgaria; p. 47,000; mineral springs. **Ser-di'ca‡.**

Sog"di-a'na, sog'dī-ā'nā, anc. prov.; Per.; correspond. to mod. dists. of Samarcand, Bokhara, and Zerafshan.

So-gir'ma, so-gir'mū, town; Gando kingdom, Sudan, Cen. Afr.; p. 10,000. **So-geer'ma‡.**

So'ham, sō'am, town; Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 4,138.

So-har', sō-hār', spt. town; Oman, S. E. Ar.; p. 5,000; famous trading-town in 10th cent.

Sohl, sōl, co.; N. E. Hung.; 1,052 □; p. 98,000; ∗ Neusohl.

Soh'rab, sō'rāb, son of Rustam, legendary Persian hero in the *Shāh Nāmeh,* by Firdusi.

Soi-gnies', swā-nyī', town; Hainaut prov., Bel.; p. 8,683; battle, July 10, 1794.

Sois"sons', swā'sōn', fort. town; Aisne dept., Fr.; p. 11,850; formerly ∗ of Gallia.

Sok, sōk, riv.; Orenburg govt., Rus.; l. 130 m. to Volga Riv.

So"ko-to', sō"kō-tō'. **1.** Fulah empire; Cen. Afr.; with kingdom of Gando, 219,500 □; p. 15,000,000; ∗ Wurno; controlled by Royal Niger Company. **Sac"ca-too'‡. 2.** Town; N. W. Sokoto emp.; p. 20,000.

So-ko'tra. Same as SOCOTRA.

So-lan'der, Dan'iel Charles [1736–1782], Sw. phys.; naturalist.

So-la'no, so-lā'no, co., cen. Cal.; 960 □; p. 20,946; ⊙ Suisun.

Sole'bay, town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 2,311; Dutch defeated by Duke of York, 1672. **South'wold‡.**

So'lent, The, strait; bet. Isle of Wight & Eng.; 18 × 3 m.

So-leure', sō-lūr'. **1.** Canton; N. Swit.; p. 85,621. **2.** Its ∗; anc. **So'lo-dur"um;** p. 8,305. **So'lo-thurn‡** [G.].

Sol"fe-ri'no, sel"fē-ri'nō, vil.; Lombardy, N. It.; p. 1,284; Fr. and It. def. Aust., June 24, 1859.

Sol"i-hull', sel'i-hul', vil.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 6,150.

So'ling-en, sō'ling-gn, town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 36,540.

So'lis, sō'lis, **Ju-an' Di'az de** [1450?–1516], Sp. navig.; disc. Paraná River, S. Am.

So'lis y Ri-ba"de-ne'i-ra, de, sō'lis ī rī-bā"dē-nē'ī-rā, **An-to'ni-o** [1610–1686], Sp. hist.; dram.; *Conquest of Mexico.*

So'lo, sō'lō, riv.; Java; l. 356 m. to Java Sea.

So"logne', sō"lōn', anc. dist. of Fr.; now Loir-et-Cher and Loiret depts.

Sol'o-mon, sel'o-mgn [Heb., *Shelomon,* peaceful; *Bib.* **Sol** (dim.). D. G. **Sa'lo-mo, Sa'lo-mon‡; F. Sa"lo"mon',** sā"lō"mōn'; Hung. **Sa'la-mon,** chā'lā-mōn; It. **Sa"lo-mo'ne,** sā"lō-mō'nē; L. **Sal'o-mon;** Pol. **Sa-lo'mon,** sā-lō'mōn; Pg. **Sa"lo-mão',** sā"lō-maun'; Sp. **Sa"lo-mon',** sā"lō-mōn'). **1.** [—1033–975] Son of David and Bathsheba; king of Israel; noted for wisdom; author of *Proverbs.* **2.** Riv.; Mitchell co., Kan.; l. 120 m. to Kansas Riv.

Sol'o-mon Is'lands, group; W. Pacific Oc.; 12,000 □; p. 167,000; div. bet. Ger. and Brit.

So'lon, sō'lgn [—638–558], Athenian lawgiver; one of the Seven Sages. **So'lōn‡** [Gr.].

So'lo-thurn. Same as SOLEURE.

So'lo-vet-skoi', sō'lō-vet-skeī', isl.; White Sea, Rus.; 15 × 10 m.

Sol-vyns', sel-vains', **Fran'cis Bal"tha-sar'** [1760–1824], Fl. artist; author.

Sol'way Firth, inlet; Irish Sea; bet. Eng. and Scot.; l. 36 m., width 1½ m., increasing to 22 m.

Sol'y-man, sel'i-man *or* (Turk.) sō'li-mān', **II.** [1496–1566], "the Magnificent"; greatest of Ottoman sultans. **Su'laimanʼ‡.**

So-ma'li, sō-mā'lī, coast; between equator and Gulf of Aden; part of It. E. Afr.; 250,000 □; p. 1,000,000.

So-ma'li-land, so-mā'lī-land, ter.; E. Cen. Afr.; on Gulf of Aden; 30,000 □; p. 240,000; ∗ Berbera; Brit.

Som"bre-re'te, sem'brē-rē'tē, town; Zacatecas state, Mex.; p. 12,000.

Som'er-by, Ho-ra'ti-o Gates [1805–1872], Am. genealogist.

Som'ers, sum'grz. **1. Sir George** [1554–1611], Eng. navig. **2. Lord John** [1652–1716], Eng. statesman; *Somers Tracts.*

Som'ers-by, sum'grz-bi, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 46; bpl. of Alfred Tennyson.

Som'er-set, sum'gr-set. **1. Duke of** [1500?–1552], Edward Seymour, Eng. gen.; statesman; uncle of Edward VI. **2. Earl of** [–1645], Robert Carr, Scot. courtier; favorite of James I. of Eng. **3.** Co.; S. W. Eng.; 1,640 □; p. 484,337; ∗ Bath. **Ker‡; Som'er-set-shire‡. 4.** Co.; cen. Me.; 3,664 □; p. 52,627; ⊙ Norridgewock. **5.** Co.; S. E. Md.; 365 □; p. 24,155; ⊙ Princess Anne. **6.** Co.; cen. N. J.; 303 □; p. 28,311; ⊙ Somerville. **7.** Co.; S. Pa.; 1,106 □; p. 37,317. **8.** Its ⊙; p. 1,713. **9.** City; ⊙ of Pulaski co., Ky.; p. 2,625. **10.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 2,106.

Som'ers' Is'lands, See BERMUDAS.

Som'ers-worth, sum'grz-wŏrth, town; Strafford co., N. H.; p. 6,207.

Som'er-ton, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 1,962.

Som'er-vell, sum'gr-vel, co.; N. Tex.; 200 □; p. 3,411; ⊙ Glen Rose.

Som'er-ville, sum'gr-vil. **1. Ma'ry** [1780–1872], Eng. author; scholar; *Celestial Mechanism.* **2.** City; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 40,152; suburb of Boston. **3.** Bor.; ⊙ of Somerset co., N. J.; p. 3,861.

Somme, sōm. **1.** Riv.; Aisne dept., Fr.; l. 150 m. to English Channel. **2.** Dept.; N. Fr.; 2,379 □; p. 546,495; ∗ Amiens.

Som'men, sem'men, lake; Sweden; 25 × 8 m.

Som'mer-feld", sem'mgr-felt", town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 11,000.

Söm'me-ring, sōm'mg-ring, **Sa'mu-el Tho'mas von** [1755–1830], Ger. physiol.

Som-nath', sem-nūt', town; Gujarat prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 6,644; Hindu ruins.

Sön'dre (South) **Ber'gen-hus",** sūn'drē ber'gen-hūs", amt; Norw.; 6,026 □; p. 128,213; ∗ Bergen.

Sön'dre (South) **Trond'hjem,** sūn'drē trend'yem, amt; N. W. Norw.; 7,184 □; p. 123,817; ∗ Trondhjem.

Son'dri-o, sōn'drī-ō, prov.; Lombardy, It.; 1,232 □; p. 131,605; ∗ Sondrio.

Sone, sōn, river; Berar dist., Brit. Ind.; l. 440 m. to Ganges Riv.

Son-ghay', anc. kingdom; N. Afr.; ∗ Gara.

Song'-Ka', seng'-kū', river; Yunnan prov., China; l. 600 m. to Gulf of Tongking.

So"ni-pat', sō"ni-pūt', town; Delhi div., Punjab, Brit. Ind.; p. 12,000. **So"ne-put'‡.**

Son'ne-berg, sen'ng-bārg, town; Saxe-Meiningen duchy, Ger.; p. 11,000.

So-no'ma, so-nō'mo, co.; W. Cal.; 1,543 □; p. 32,721; ⊙ Santa Rosa.

So-no'ra, so-nō'rū. **1.** Riv.; Sonora state, Mex.; l. 300 m. **2.** State; N. W. Mex.; 76,900 □; p. 165,892; ∗ Hermosillo.

So-no'ra Moun'tain. Alpine co., Cal.; 11,478 ft.

So-no'ra Pass, Sierra Nevada Mts.; Alpine co., Cal.; 10,115 ft.

Son-pur', sōn-pūr', state; E. Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 906 □; p. 130,000; ∗ Sonpur.

Son-son', sōn-sōn', city; Colombia, S. Am.; p. 16,000.

Son"so-na'te, sen'so-nā'tē, town; Salvador; p. 10,000.

Son'tag, sen'tag *or* zōn'tūg, **Hen"ri-et'ta** [1806–1854], Countess Rossi; Ger. operatic singer.

Soo-choo', sū-chū', city; Kiang-su prov., China. Same as SUCHU.

Soo-dan', sū-dān'. See SUDAN.

Soo-loo' Is'lands. Same as SULU ISLANDS.

Soo'ra, sū'rū, riv.; Rus. Same as SURA.

Soos. Same as Sus.

Soot'hill, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 11,493.

So'pa-ter, sō'pa-tgr *or* sep'a-tgr [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Acts* xx, 4. **Sō'pa-tros‡** [Gr.].

So-phe'reth, so-fī'reth *or* sef'g-reth [Heb., learning; *Bib.*], a servant of Solomon.

So-phi'a [Gr., wisdom. **So'phy** (dim.). Dan. D. **Sophi'e,** sō-fī'g; F. **So"phie',** sō"fī'; G. It. Sp. Sw. **So-fi'a,** sō-fī'ā; L. **So'phi-a;** Rus. **So'fi-a,** sō'fī-ā]. See vocab.

Soph'o-cles, sef'o-clīz. **1.** [—495–406] Athenian tragic poet; *Antigone.* **2. E-van"ge-li'nus A"pos-to'li-des** [1807–1884], Greek-Am. educator; author; *Greek Lexicon.*

Soph"o-ni'as, sef'o-nai'as [Gr.; *Bib.*], Zephaniah. **Sopho-ni'as‡** [Gr.].

So'pris Peak, mt.; Elk range, Col.; 12,823 ft.

So-prony', sō-prōn'. Same as ŒDENBURG.

So"ran', sō"rūn', town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 11,000.

So-ra'ta, sō-rā'tā, volc. mt.; Bolivian Andes; 21,470 ft.

So'rau, sō'rau, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 13,665.

So'rek, sō'rek [Heb., vineyard; *Bib.*], *Judges* xvi, 4.

So"rel', sō'rel'. **1. Ag'nes** [1409–1450], mistress of Charles VII. of Fr. **2.** Town; ∗ of Richelieu co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 6,669.

So'ri-a, sō'rī-ā, prov.; Sp.; 3,836 □; p. 151,530; ∗ Soria.

So"ri-a'no, sō"rī-ā'nō. dept.; Uruguay, S. Am.; 3,560 □; p. 33,269; ∗ Mercedes.

Sor-ren'to, sōr-ren'tō, city; Bay of Naples, It.; p. 6,089; bpl. of Tasso.

So-sig'e-nes, so-sij'g-nīz, Gr. astron.; employed by Julius Cæsar to reform calendar; fl. —1st c. **Sō-si-ge'nēs‡** [Gr.].

So-sip'a-ter [Gr.; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*]. **Sō-si'pa-tros‡** [Gr.].

Sos'the-nes, ses'the-nīz [Gr., preserver of strength; *Bib.*]. **Sō-sthe'nēs‡** [Gr.].

Sos'tra-tus, ses'tru-tus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*]. **Sō'stratos‡** [Gr.].

Sos'va, ses'vā. **1.** Riv.; Tobolsk govt., Siberia; l. 350 m. to Obi Riv. **2.** Riv.; Ural Mts., Perm govt., Siberia; l. 170 m. to Lorda Riv.

So'tai, sō'tē *or* sō'tu-ai [Heb., Jah is turning aside; *Bib.*].

Sothe'by, suth'bi, **Will'iam** [1757–1833], Eng. poet.

Soth'ern, sudh'grn, **Ed'ward As'kew** [1826–1881], Eng. comic actor; principal character, *Lord Dundreary.*

So'to. See DE SOTO.

Sotte"ville'-les-Rou"en', sot'vil'-lē-rū'ān', town; Seine-Inférieure dept., Fr.; p. 13,628.

Sou"bise', sū'bīz', **Sei'gneur de** [1589–1642], Benjamin de Rohan, Fr. Huguenot leader; under Prince Maurice.

Sou-dan'. See SUDAN.

Souf"flo', sū"flō', **Jacques Ger"main'** [1713–1781], Fr. architect.

Söul. Same as SEOUL.

Sou"langes', sū'lānzh', co.; W. Quebec prov., Can.; 138 □; p. 9,608; ∗ Coteau Landing.

Sou"lé', sū'lē', **Pierre** [1802–1870], U. S. Sen. from La.; min. to Spain.

Sou"louque', sū'lūc'. **Faus"tin' É"lie'** [1782–1867], Negro emp. of Haiti; reigned 10 years; instigated massacre of mulattoes when Pres. of rep., April 16, 1848; abdicated. Called also **Faus"tin' I.**

Soult, sūlt, **Ni"co"las' Jean de Dieu** [1769–1851], duke of Dalmatia; marshal of Fr. under Napoleon.

Sou"ni"ni' de Mau"on"court', sū"nī'nī' dg mō"ōn"cūr'. **Charles Ni"co"las' Si"gis"bert'** [1751–1812], Fr. trav. in Egypt; naturalist.

Sou'ris. See MOUSE.

South, Rob'ert [1633–1716], Eng. divine; pulpit orator; author.

South Af'ri-ca, Brit'ish. See BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

South Af'ri-can Re-pub'lic, state; S. Afr.; 113,642 □; p. 487,457; ∗ Pretoria. **Trans-vaal'‡.**

South'all-Nor'wood, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 7,627.

South Am'boy, bor.; Middlesex co., N. J.; p. 4,330.

South A-mer'i-ca. See AMERICA.

South-amp'ton, south-hamp'tun *or* sudh-am'tun. **1. Earl of** [1573–1624], Henry Wriothesley, Eng. statesman; patron of Shakespeare. **2.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 567 □; p. 20,078; ⊙ Jerusalem. **3.** Spt. town; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 65,325.

South Ar'cot, ār'cet, dist.; Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; 4,873 □; p. 1,974,000; ∗ Gudalur.

South'ard, Sam'u-el L. [1787–1842], U. S. Senator from N. J.

South Aus-tra'li-a, ôs-trē'li-ą, colony; Australia; 903,690 □; p. 320,431; ∗ Adelaide; Brit.

South Bend, city; ⊙ of St. Joseph co., Ind.; p. 21,819.

South Ber'sted, vil.; W. Sussex co., Eng.; p. 4,953.

South Ber'wick, town; York co., Me.; p. 3,434.

South Beth'le-hem, bor.; Northampton co., Pa.; p. 10,302.

South Blyth, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 3,728.

South'bor-o, south'bur-o, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,114.
South'bor-ough, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 5,418.
South Box'ton, town; Halifax co., Va.; p. 1,789.
South Bra-bant', brū-bänt', prov.; Belg.; 1,268 □; p. 1,128,000; * Brussels.
South'bridge, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 7,655.
South Bris'bane, town; Queensland, Austral; p. 22,849.
South Ca-na'ra. Same as SOUTH KANARA.
South Car"o-li'na, car'o-lī'nu, State; S. Atlantic div., U. S.; 30,570 □; p. 1,151,149; * Columbia; ratified Constitution, 1788.
South Ches'ter, bor.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 7,076.
South Claines, town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 11,088.
South'cott, Jo-an'na 1750–1814], Eng. religious fanatic. See SOUTHCOTTIAN, in vocabulary.
South Cros'land, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 8,078.
South Da-ko'ta, da-kō'tu, State, N. cen. div., U. S.; 77,650 □; p. 328,808. * Pierre; admitted, 1889.
South East'on, bor.; Northampton co., Pa.; p. 5,616.
South'end, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 12,333; watering-place.
South'erne, sudh'ern, **Thom'as** [1660–1746], Eng. dram.; *The Fatal Marriage.*
South'ern Range. Same as NAN-LING.
Sou'they, sou dhe *or* sudh'e. **1. Car'o-line** (*née* Bowles) [1788–1854], Eng. writer; second wife of Robert **2. Rob'ert** [1774–1843], Eng. poet laureate; *Battle of Blenheim.*
South Fork of the Platte, riv.; Mt. Lincoln, Col.; l. 330 m. to North Fork, Lincoln co., Neb.
South'gate, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 10,970.
South Geor'gi-a, isl.; S. Atl. Oc.; 1,000 □; no pop.; ice-bound.
South Glens Falls, vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 1,606.
South Gos'forth, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 6,674.
South Had'ley, town; Hampshire co., Mass.; p. 4,261; Holyoke seminary.
South Ham'let, vil.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 5,265.
South Ha'ven, vil.; Van Buren co., Mich.; p. 1,924.
South Hol'land, prov.; Neth.; 1,166 □; p. 1,002,144; * The Hague.
South'ing-ton, mfg. town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 5,501.
South Is'land, New Zealand group; 665 □; p. 344,913.
South Ka-na'ra, dist.; Madras, Brit. Ind.; 3,902 □; p. 918,005; * Mangalor.
South Ken'sing-ton, dist.; S. of Kensington, London, Eng.; museum.
South Kings'ton, town; Washington co., R. I.; p. 6,231.
South Lou'is-ville, vil.; Jefferson co., Ky.; p. 1,782.
South Mel'bourne, city; Bourke co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 42,647.
South Mimms, vil.; Hertford & Middlesex cos., Eng.; p. 5,785.
South Mol'ton, bor.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,126.
South Moun'tain, Alleghanies; W. Maryland; Federal forces defeated Confederates, 1862.
South O'ma-ha, city, Douglas co., N. C.; p. 8,062.
South Or'ange, bor.; Essex co., N. J.; p. 3,106.
South'o-wram, town; W. R., York co., Eng.; p. 3,058.
South Park, table-land; Col.; 1,200 □; l. 45 m.; alt. 10,000 ft.
South Pe-o'ri-a, vil.; Peoria co., Ill.; p. 1,638.
South'port, bor.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 43,026; watering-place.
South Riv'er, the Delaware; formerly so called. Compare NORTH RIVER.
South Riv'er Peak, mt.; San Juan Mts., Col.; 13,160 ft.
South Shet'lands, Isls.; S. Atlantic Oc.; ice-bound.
South Sound, N. extremity of Baffin Bay; connects with Kane Basin.
South St. Paul, city; Dakota co., Minn.; p. 2,242.
South Tent, mt.; Wasatch plateau, Utah; 11,240 ft.
South Thom'as-ton, town; Knox co., Me.; p. 1,534.
South'wark, former bor.; Surrey co., Eng.; annexed to city of London, 1827.
South Weald, vil.; Essex co., Eng.; p. 5,013.
South'well. 1. Rob'ert [1562–1595], Eng. Jesuit martyr; poet. **2.** Town, Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 2,831; cathedral.
Southwest Branch, riv.; Darke co., Ohio; l. 100 m. to Miami River.
South'wick, town, Durham co., Eng.; p. 10,226.
South Will'iams-port, bor.; Lycoming co., Pa.; p. 2,900.
South Wind'sor, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 1,736.
South'wold, bor.; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 2,311.
South'wold Bay, coast; Suffolk co., Eng.; naval battles, 1665, 1672.
Sout'zo, sūt'zō, **Al"ex-an'der** [1800–1863], Greek poet; hist. **Sut'zos.**
Sou"ves'tre, sö'ves'tr, **É"mile'** [1806–1854], Fr. novelist; dramatist.
Sou"za', sö'zä', **Madame de** [1761–1836], Adelaide Marie Emilie Filleul, Fr. writer; *Adèle de Sénange.*
Sow'er, sō'ur, **Chris'to-pher** [1693–1758], American printer; b. in Germany.
Sow'er-by, sou'ur-bi. **1. James** [1757–1822], Eng. artist. **2.** Town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 9,348.
Sow'er-by Bridge, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 10,409
Soy"er', swä'ye', **A"lex'is'** [1809–1858], Fr. cook; author.
Soy'land, soi'land, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,398
Sozh, sozh, riv.; Smolensk govt., Rus.; l. 240 m. to Dnieper R.
Soz'o-men, Byzantine eccl. hist.; fl. 4th to 5th cent.
Spa, spä *or* [F.] spā, resort; Liège prov., Belg.; p. 7,278; watering-place. Compare vocabulary.
Spa'da, spä'dä, **Li"o-nel'lo** [1576–1622], It. painter.
Spa"gno-let'to, spā'nyo-let'to. See RIBERA.
Spain, spān, kingdom, S. W. Europe; 197,670 □; p. 17,565,632; * Madrid.
Spa-la'to, spä-lä'tō, spt. town; Dalmatia prov., Aust.; p. 14,543; palace of Diocletian
Spal'ding, spôl'ding. **1. Ly'man** [1775–1821], Am. phys. **2. Mar'tin John** [1810–1872], Am. divine; R. C. abp. of Baltimore. **3. Sol'o-mon** [1793–1856], Am. writer; alleged original author of *Book of Mormon.* **4. Will'iam** [1809–1858], Eng. logician, literary historian. **5.** Co.; W. Ga.; 189 □; p. 13,117; * Griffin. **6.** Town; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 9,014.
Spal"lan-za'ni, späl'län-zä'ni, **La-za'ro** [1729–1799], It. natl. physiol.; traveler.
Span'dau, spän'dau, fort. town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 44,611; government arsenal and ordnance-manufactory.
Spang'en-berg, späng'en-berg, **Au"gust Gott'lieb** [1704–1792], Ger. founder of Moravian Church in Am.
Span'heim, spän'hīm, **Fried'rich** [1600–1648], Dutch theologian.
Span'ish Fork, city; Utah co., Utah; p. 2,214.
Span'ish Peaks, two mts.; S. Col.; 12,720 & 13,620 ft.
Span'ish Town, town, Jamaica, W. Indies; p. 5,019.
Sparks, Jar'red [1789–1866], Am. biog., hist., & jour.; pres. Harvard Univ.
Spar'row Point, town; Baltimore co., Md.; p. 2,507; iron-works
Spar'ta, spär'tu. **1.** Daughter of Eurotas. **2.** Anc. city; * of Laconia, Gr.; ruins **Spar'tē** [Gr.]. **3.** City; ⊙ of Monroe co., Wis.; p. 2,795. **4.** City; Randolph co., Ill.; p. 1,979. **5.** Town, ⊙ of Hancock co., Ga.; p. 1,540.
Spar'ta-cus, spär'to-cus, Gr. gladiator in Rome; headed slave insurrection, 73–71.
Spar'tan-burg. 1. Co.; N. W. part of S. C.; 949 □; p. 55,-385. **2.** Its *; p. 5,544.
Sped'ding, James [1808–1881], Eng. author; editor of Bacon's works.
Speed, spēd, **John** [1542–1629], Eng. antiq.; author.
Speke, spēk, **John Han'ning** [1827–1864], Eng. Afr. explorer; discr. of Victoria Nyanza.
Speld'hurst, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 5,591.
Spel'man, Sir Hen'ry [1562–1641], Eng. antiq.; scholar.
Spence, spens, **Jo'seph** [1699–1768], Eng. eccl.; author; *Polymetis.*
Spen'cer, spen'ser. **1. Earl.** See ALTHORP. **2. John Can'field** [1782–1855], Am. lawyer; Sec. of War; Sec. of Treasury. **3. Platt Rog'ers** [1800–1864], Am. teacher; Spencerian system of penmanship. **4. Will'iam Rob'ert** [1770–1834], Eng. poet. **5.** Co.; S. W. Ind.; 390 □; p. 22,000; ⊙ Rockport. **6.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 200 □; p. 6,760; ⊙ Taylorsville. **7.** City; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 8,747. **8.** Town; ⊙ of Owen co., Ind.; p. 1,868.
Spen'cer Gulf, inlet; bet. Eyre's Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula, S. Austral.; 180 × 90 m.
Spe'ner, spē'ner, **Phi'lipp Ja'cob** [1635–1705], Ger. reformer; theologian.
Spen'ny-moor, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 6,041.
Spen'ser, spen'ser, **Ed'mund** [1552–1599], Eng. poet; *Faerie Queene.* See SPENSERIAN, *a.* & *n.*, in vocab.
Spen-sip'pus, spiu-sip'pus [—394–336?], Athenian philosopher. **Speu'sip-pos‡** [Gr.].
Spey, spē, riv.; Inverness co., Scot.; l. 107 m. to North Sea.
Spey'er, spaī'ęr *or* spaīr, city; * of Rhenish Bavaria, Ger.; p. 17,587. **Spires‡.**
Spe'zi-a, spē'dzī-ō. **1.** Town; Liguria prov., It.; p. 19,846; arsenal; chief naval port. **2. Gulf of,** arm of Mediterranean, It.
Spez'zi-a, spet'sī-ä, isl.; Nauplia Gulf, Gr.; p. 6,899.
Sphac-te'ri-a, sfac-tī'ri-ą, isl.; off Messina, Gr.; Cleon compelled the surrender of Spartans. —425.
Sphynx, sfinx, Mount, Mont.; 10,844 ft.
Spice Is'lands. Same as MOLUCCAS.
Spi-naz'zo-la, spi-nä'tsō-lä, city; Bari prov., It.; p. 10,353.
Spi-nel'lo A"re-ti'no, spi-nel'lō ä'rē-tī'nō [1330–1410], It. fresco-painter.
Spink, co.; cen. S. Dak.; 1,505 □; p. 10,581; ⊙ Redfield.
Spin'ner, Fran'cis E-li'as [1802–1890], Am. statesman; M. C.; Treasurer of U. S.
Spi'no-la, spī'no-lą. **Am-bro'si-o, Marquis** [1571–1630], It. mil. comm.; b. in Genoa; comm.-in-chief of Sp. army; def. the Dutch at Ostend, 1604.
Spi-no'za, spi-nō'zą, **Ben'e-dict** [1632–1677], Dutch-Jewish philosopher. See SPINOZISM, in vocab. **Spe-no'sa‡.**
Spires. See SPEYER.
Spit'al-fields, dist.; N. E. London; p. 22,859.
Spit'head, roadstead; S. Eng.; near Isle of Wight; 14 × 4 m.
Spitz-ber'gen, spits-ber'gen, isls.; Arctic Ocean, N. of Norway; 21,510 □; no population.
Splü'gen, splü'gen, pass; Grisons canton, Swit.; 6,946 ft.
Spohr, spōr, **Lud'wig** [1784–1858], Ger. mus.; composer.
Spo-kane', spō-kēn'. **1.** Co.; E. Wash.; 1,680 □; p. 37,487; ⊙ Cheney. **2.** City; Spokane co., Wash.; p. 19,922.
Spo-le'to, spō-lē'tō [Anc. **Spo-le'ti-um**], city; Perugia prov., It.; p. 7,696.
Spon-ti'ni, spon-tī'ni, **Gas'pa-ro Lu-i'gi Pa-ci'fi-co** [1774–1851], It. mus. composer.
Spoon, spun, riv.; Bureau co., Ill.; l. 150 m. to Illinois Riv.
Spor'a-des, spor'ą-dīz, division of the Gr. Archipelago. See EUBŒA. **Spo-ra'des‡** [Gr.].
Spot'land, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 37,828.
Spot'tis-woode, spot'is-wud, **Will'iam** [1825–1883], Eng. math.; physicist; pres. R. S.; *Polarisation of Light.*
Spott"syl-va'ni-a, co.; cen. Va.; 400 □; p. 14,233; ⊙ Spottsylvania Court-House.
Sprague, sprēg. **1. Charles** [1791–1875], Am. poet; *Curiosity.* **2. Will'iam Bu'el** [1795–1876], Am. Presb. clerg.; biog. **3.** Town; Skamania co., Wash.; p. 1,689.
Sprat, Thom'as [1636–1713], Eng. eccl.; author; poet.
Spree, sprē, river; Saxony and Prussia; l. 227 m.
Sprem'berg, sprem'berg, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 11,000.
Spreng'el, spreng'gl, **Kurt** [1766–1833], Ger. phys.; bot.; *Geschichte der Botanik.*
Spring'er, spring'ęr, **Jo'seph** [1793–1854], Am. lawyer; author; *Cyclopædia of Pleasantries.*
Spring'field. 1. City; * of Hampden co., Mass.; p. 44,179; U. S. arsenal. **2.** City; ⊙ of Clark co., Ohio; p. 31,895. **3.** City; ⊙ of Sangamon co., & * of Ill.; p. 24,963. **4.** City; ⊙ of Greene co., Mo.; p. 21,850. **5.** Town; Windsor co., Vt.; p. 2,981.
Spring'hill', town; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; p. 4,813.
Spring Val'ley, city; Bureau co., Ill.; p. 3,637.
Spring'ville, 1. City; Utah co., Utah; p. 2,849. **2.** Vil.; Erie co., N. Y.; p. 1,883.
Spruce Moun'tain, Nev.; 11,041 ft.
Spur'geon, spūr'jun, **Charles Had'don** [1834–1892], Eng. prominent Baptist preacher.
Spurz'heim, spūrts'hīm, **Jo'hann Gas'par** [1776–1832], Ger. phys.; a founder of phrenology.
Squar-cio'ne, scwär-chō'ne, **Fran-ces'co** [1394–1474], It. artist; founder of Paduan school; teacher of Mantegna.
Squaw Moun'tain, Col.; 11,733 ft.
Squeers, scwirz [DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby*], a brutal, ignorant, and miserly schoolmaster.
Squi'bob, scwaī'bob [Pseud.], George Horatio Derby.
Squi'er, scwaī'ęr, **E'phra-im George** [1821–1888], Am. archeologist; writer.
Squil-la'ce, scwil-lä'chē, **Gulf of,** E. of Calabria, It.
Squire, scwair, **Sam'u-el** [1714–1766], Eng. bp.; scholar; writer.
Sri"na-gar', srī'nū-gŭr'. **1.** Dist.; Kashmir, Brit. Ind.; 2,550 □; p. 133,000. **2.** Its *, & * of Kashmir; p. 118,960. **Se-ri"na-gur'‡.**
Staal, stāl, **Baroness von** [1693–1750], Marguerite Jeanne Cordier, Fr. writer; *Memoirs.* **Staal-De-lau'nay‡.**
Sta'chys, stā'kis [Gr., ear of corn; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi. 9.
Stack'el-berg, stäk'el-berg, **Ot'to Mag'nus, Baron** [1787–1831], Ger. archeologist; *Sepulchers of the Greeks.*
Stack'house, stac'haus, **John** [—1819], Eng. bot.; writer.
Sta'de, stä'dę, anc. town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 9,997.
Staël-Hol'stein, stāl-hol'staīn *or* (F.) stāl-ol'stēn', **Baronne de,** commonly **Madame de Staël** [1766–1817] *née* Anne Louise Germaine Necker), Fr. writer; *Corinne.*
Staempf'li, stempf'li, Ja'kob [1820–1879], Swiss statesman **Stämpf'li‡.**
Staf'fa, staf'fa, isl.; one of the Hebrides; Argyll co.; Scot.; 1½ m. in circumf.; Fingal's cave.
Staf'ford, staf'ęrd. **1. Viscount** [1612–1680], William Howard, Eng. statesman; beheaded. **2.** Co.; W. Eng.; 1,171 □; p. 1,083,408. **Staf'ford-shire‡.** **3.** Its *; p. 20,-220. **4.** Co.; Kan.; 792 □; p. 8,520; * St. John. **5.** Co.; N. E. Va.; 245 □; p. 7,362; ⊙ Stafford Court-House.
Staf'ford Springs, bor.; Tolland co., Conn.; p. 2,353.
Stag-ne'li-us, stäg-nē'lī-us, **E'rik Jo'han** [1793–1823], Sw. poet; *The Lilies of Sharon,* etc.
Stahl, stāl. **1. Fried'rich Ju'li-us** [1802–1861], Ger. writer; law and jurisprudence. **2. Ge'org Ernst** [1660–1734], Ger. phys.; chemist. See ANIMISM, 3, and PHLOGISTON, in vocabulary.
Stahr, stär, **A'dolf Wil'helm The'o-dor** [1805–1876], Ger. author; *Aristotelia.*
Stain'er, stain'ęr, **John** [1840–1889], Eng. musician.
Staines, stēnz, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 5,060.
Stair. See DALRYMPLE, 4.
Stal'bridge, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 2,096.
Sta-lim'ni, stä-lim'nī, isl.; Ægean Sea; 160 □; p. 8,000; * Lemnos; Turkish.
Stall'baum, Gott'fried [1793–1861], Ger. scholar; edited Plato's works.
Sta'ly-bridge, stā'lī-brij, town; Lancaster and Chester cos., Eng.; p. 26,783.
Stam-boul', Turkish for *Constantinople.*
Stam'ford. 1. Bor.; Lincoln and Northampton cos., Eng.; p. 8,358. **2.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 15,700.
Stam'ford Bridge, York co., Eng.; Eng. defeated Harold Hardrada of Norway, 1066.
Stan'ber-ry Cit'y, vil.; Gentry co., Mo.; p. 2,035.
Stan-ca'ri, stän-cä'ri, Fran-ces'co [1501–1574], It. theol.; writer.
Stan'dish. 1, Frank Hall [1798–1840], Eng. writer; *Life of Voltaire.* **2. Miles** [1584–1656], Eng. soldier; emigrant in the "Mayflower"; military leader of Pilgrims; subject of poem by Longfellow.
Stan'field, Will'iam Clark'son [1794–1867], Eng. marine painter.
Stan'fold, vil.; Arthabaska co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 2,500.
Stan'ford, Le'land [1824–1893], Am. railroad-builder; Gov. of Cal.; U. S. Senator; founder of L. S. Jr. Univ.
Stan'hope. 1. Charles, Earl of [1753–1816], Eng. scientist; inv. a printing-press, calculating-machine, etc. **2. George** [1660–1728], Eng. divine; author. **3. La'dy Hes'ter Lu'cy** [1776–1839], Eng. lady; dau. of Charles S.; niece of William Pott; eccentric. **4. James, 1st Earl of** [1673–1721], Brit. soldier; statesman. **5. Phil'ip Hen'ry, Earl of** [1805–1875], Eng. hist.; statesman. **6.** Town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 8,081.
Stan"i-ma'kn, stān'i-mā'kū, town; E. Rumelia; p. 13,089.
Stan'is-las, stan'is-lās. **1. S. Au-gus'tus Po"ni-a-tow'ski** [1732–1798], last king of Poland; abdicated. **2. S. Lesz-czyn'ski,** lesh-chin'ski [1677–1766], king of Poland; writer.
Stan"is-laus', stān'is-lau'. **1.** Riv.; Alpine co., Cal.; l. 200 m. **2.** Co.; cen. Cal.; 1,486 □; p. 10,040; ⊙ Modesto.
Stan"is-la'wow, stān'is-lä'vōv, town; Galicia, Aust.; p. 22,397. **Stan"is-lau'‡.**
Stan'ley. 1. Ar'thur Pen'rhyn [1815–1881], Eng. author; divine; dean of Westminster. **2. Ed'ward** [1779–1849], Eng. divine; nat.; *Familiar Hist. of Birds,* etc. **3.** See DERBY, EARL OF. **4. John** [1713–1786], blind Eng. musician; comp. **5. Thom'as** [1625–1678], Eng. scholar; writer; *Hist. of Philosophy,* etc. **6.** Co.; cen. S. Dak.; 1,155 □; p. 1,028. **7.** Town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 7,614.
Stan'ley-cum-Wren'thorpe, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 15,576.
Stan'ley Falls, seven cataracts of the Upper Kongo Riv.; on the equator.
Stan'ley Pool, expansion of Kongo Riv.; lat. 4° S.; 80 □.
Stan'ly, co.; W. cen. N. C.; 390 □; p. 12,186; ⊙ Albemarle.
Sta"no-voi' Moun'tains, stä'nō-vo'i', chain in E. Asia; l. 3,000 m. **Ya"blo-noi'‡.**
Stans'field, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 11,266.
Stan'stead, co.; S. E. Quebec prov., Canada; 408 □; p. 18,-062; ⊙ Stanstead.
Stan'ton. 1. Ed'win Mc-Mas'ters [1814–1869], Am. lawyer; statesman; Sec. of War during civil war. **2. Hen'ry B.** [1805–1887], Am. lawyer; opponent of slavery. **3.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 672 □; p. 1,081. **4.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 432 □; p. 4,619; ⊙ Stanton.
Stan'wix, John [1690–1765], Brit. gen. in Am.
Stan"zi-o'ni, stän'zī-ō'nī, **Mas-si'mo** [1585–1650], Neapolitan painter; "the Guide of Naples."
Sta'pel, stä'pęl, **John Bo-da'cus** [—1636], Dutch phys.; botanist.
Sta'ple-ton, stā'pl-tun, vil.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 14,589.
Sta-rai'a-Rus'sa, stä-raī'ä-rŭs'sä, town; Novgorod govt., Rus.; p. 13,537.
Sta'ra-Za'go-ra, stä'ra-zä'gō-rä, town; E. Rumelia, Turk.; p. 17,157. **Es'ki-Sa'ghra‡.**
Star'buck Is'land, uninhabited guano isl.; Pac. Oc.; 5° 30' S. lat., 155 W. long.; Brit.
Star'gard, stär'gärt, t.; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 23,738.
Stark. 1. John [1728–1822], Am. Revol. gen.; def. Brit. at Bennington, 1777. **2.** Co.; S. W. N. Dak.; 1,310 □; p. 2,804; ⊙ Dickinson. **3.** Co.; N. W. Ill.; 290 □; p. 9,982; ⊙ Toulon. **4.** Co.; N. E. Ohio; 560 □; p. 84,170; ⊙ Canton.
Starke, stärk, co.; N. W. Ind.; 300 □; p. 7,338; ⊙ Knox.
Star'ken-burg, stär'kęn-bŭrg, prov.; Hesse, Ger.; 1,166 □; p. 419,642.
Stark'ville, vil.; ⊙ of Oktibbeha co., Miss.; p. 1,725.
Sta"ro-dub', stä'rō-dŭb'; town; Chernigof govt., Rus.; p. 24,388.
Sta-rol' Os-kol', stä-rol' es-kol', town; Kursk govt., Rus.; p. 11,000.
Starr, stär, co.; S. Tex.; 2,570 □; p. 10,749; ⊙ Rio Grande City.
Star'ter, Jan Jans'sen [1594–1625], Dutch poet.
Stass'furt, stäs'furt, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 16,457.
Sta'szyc, Stä'shits, Xa'vi-er Stan'is-las [1755–1806], Pol. philan.; writer.
Stat'en Is'land, isl., forming Richmond co., N. Y.; 58¾ □; p. 51,693; the Narrows separate it from Long Island.
States of the Church, part of cen. It. that before the unification of Italy (1870) was under the temporal govt. of the Pope. In 1860, 16,000 □; p. 3,125,000; thence till 1870, 5,000 □; p. 692,000; * Rome. **Pa'pal States‡.**
Sta-ti'ra, stē-tai'rä [—331], Per. lady; sister & wife of Darius III.; renowned for her beauty. **Sta'ti-ra‡** [Gr.].
Sta'ti-us, stē'shi-us, Pub'li-us Pap'i-o'ni-us [45?–96 ?] Roman poet; *Sylvæ, Thebais.*
Staub'bach, staub'bäh, waterfall; Bern canton, Swit.; bet. 900 & 900 ft.
Stau'den-mai"er, stau'dęn-maī'ęr, **Franz An'ton** [1800–1856], Ger. theol.; philos.
Staun'ton, stān'tun. **1. Sir George Leon'ard** [1737–1801], Ir. dipl.; writer. **2. How'ard** [1810–1874], Eng. Shakespearian scholar; writer on chess. **3.** River; Montgomery co., Va.; l. 200 m. to Dan Riv., forming Roanoke Riv. **4.** Town; ⊙ of Augusta co., Va.; p. 6,975.
Sta-van'ger, stä-vän'ger. **1.** Amt; S. W. Norw.; 8,532 □; p. 117,008. **2.** Its *; spt. town; p. 23,899; stift of Christiansund.
Stav-ro'pol, stäv-rō'pōl. **1.** Govt.; N. Caucasia, Rus.; 23,398 □; p. 672,358. **2.** Its *; fort. city; p. 36,561.
Sta'well, stā'wel, bor.; Victoria, Austral.; p. 5,200.
Stay'ley, stā'ley, town; Lancaster & Chester cos., Eng.; p. 8,952.
Stearns, sternz. **1. Ed'ward Jo-si'ah** [1810–1890], Am. divine; writer. **2.** Co.; cen. Minn.; 1,300 □; p. 34,844; ⊙ St. Cloud.
Steb'bing, Hen'ry [1800–1883], Eng. clergyman; hist.
Steed'man, Jame's B. [1820–1883], U. S. gen.
Steele, stil. **1. Jo'el Dor'man** [1836–1886], Am. educator; author. **2. Sir Rich'ard** [1671–1729], Ir. dram.; essayist; edited *The Tatler.* **3.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 430 □; p. 13,282; ⊙ Owatonna. **4.** Co.; E. N. Dak.; 720 □; p. 3,777; ⊙ Sherbrooke.
Steell, stil, **Sir John** [1804–1891], Scot. sculp.; *Statues of Wellington, Scott,* etc.
Steel'ton, stil'tun, bor.; Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 9,250; steel-mfg.
Steen, stēn, **Jan** [1626–1679], Dutch painter; tavern scenes.
Steen-kerk'e, stēn-kerk'ę, vil.; Hainaut prov.; Belg.; Fr. defeated allies under William III., 1692.
Steen'wyk, stēn'waik, **Hen'drik, the Elder** [1550–1604], Fl. painter. **Steen'wijk‡.**

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au = *out*; **oil**; **iū** = *feud*, **iu** = *future*; **c** = **k**; **church**; **dh** = *the*; **go**, **sing**, **ink**; **so**; **thin**; **zh** = azure; F. **bon**, **dūne**. <, *from*; †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.

Stee'vens, stī'vənz, **George** [1736-1800], Eng. Shak. commentator and editor.
Stef'fa-ni, stef'fā-ni, **A"gos-ti'no** [1655-1730], It. eccl.; dipl.; mus.
Stef'fens, stef'ens, **Hein'rich** [1773-1845], Norw. philos.; writer; novelist.
Stei'bert, stī'bert, **Da'ni-el** [1760?-1823], Ger. mus. comp.; pianist; *Storm Rondo.*
Stein, stain. **1. Char'lotte von** [1742-1827], friend and correspondent of Goethe. **2. Hein'rich Fried'rich Karl von** [1757-1831], Prus. statesman. **3. Lo'renz** [1815-1890], Ger. economist.
Stei'ner, stai'nər, **Ja'kob** [1796-1863], Swiss geom.; prof. Berlin University.
Stein'metz, stain'mets, **Karl Fried'rich von** [1796-1877], Ger. gen.; def. Austrians; fought at Metz.
Stel'la [L., star. **Es-tel'la**‡; **Es-telle'**‡. F. **Es"telle'**, es-tel'; Sp. **Es-te'la**, es-te'yä]. **1. Jacques** [1596-1657], Fr. painter. **2.** Poet. name applied by Jonathan Swift to Miss Hester Johnson [1681-1728].
Stel'la-land, state; S. Afr.; formed in 1882 by the Boers; in 1885 incorp. by the Brit. in Bechuanaland.
Stel'lar-ton, town; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; p. 2,410.
Stel'len-bosch", stel'ən-bosc', div., Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 457 □; p. 10,541; ∗ Stellenbosch.
Stel'vi-o, stel'vī-ō, **Pass of,** Tyrol, Aust.; from the Adige River to the Adda; elevation 9,100 ft.
Sten'dal, sten'dāl, town; on the Uchte, Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 16,184.
Sten"dhal', stäⁿ'dāl' [Pen-name], Marie Henri Beyle; Fr. novelist.
Ste'no, stē'nō, **Ni'cho-las** [1638-1687], Dan. anat.; writer.
Steph'a-nas, stef'ə-nəs [Gr., *Bib.*], *1 Cor.* i, 16.
Ste'phen, stī'vn [Gr., a crown; *Bib.* **Steve** (dim.). **Steph'a-na** (*fem.*). Dan. G. **Ste'phan,** stē'fən; D. **Ste'ven,** stē'vən, **Ste'pha-nus,** stē'fā-nus; F. **É"ti"enne',** ē'ti'en', **Es"ti"enne'**‡; **Sté"pha"nie'** (*fem.*), stē'fā'nē'; G. **Ste-pha'ni-e** (*fem.*); Gr. **Ste'pha-nos**; Hung. **Ist-ván',** ist-vän'; It. **Ste'fa-no,** stē'fā-nō; L. **Steph'a-nus,** stef'ə-nus; Pg. **Es"te-vão',** es'tē-voun'; Rus. **Ste-pan',** stē-pän', **Ste-fan'**‡; Sp. **Es-té'ban,** es-tē'bän; Sw. **Ste'fan,** stē'fän]. **1.** First Christian martyr, 30? **2.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **S. I.** [-257], disputed with Cyprian on baptism of heretics. (2) **S. VI.** [-897], annulled decrees of Formosus; imprisoned; strangled. (3) **S. IX.** [-1058], enforced the policy of clerical celibacy. **3. Saint** [979-1038], first king of Hungary; during his reign Christianity securely established in that country. **4.** King of England [1105-1154]. **5. Sir James** [1789-1859], Eng. statesman; writer; *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.*
Ste'phens, stī'vənz. **1. Al"ex-an'der H.** [1812-1883], Am. statesman; M. C.; Vice-Pres. Confederate States; Gov. of Ga. **2. Mrs. Ann So'phi-a** (*née* Winterbotham) [1813-1886], Am. novelist. **3. James Fran'cis** [1792-1852], Eng. entomologist. **4. John Lloyd** [1805-1852], Am. trav.; Amb. to Cen. Am. **5.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 4,926; ⊙ Breckenridge.
Ste'phen-son, stī'vən-sun. **1. George** [1781-1848], Eng. engineer; inv. locomotive; intro. steam-railways. **2. Rob'ert** [1803-1859], Eng. engineer; son of George; inv. tubular bridge; M. P. **3.** Co.; N. Ill.; 560 □; p. 31,338; ⊙ Freeport.
Step'ney, step'nē, par.; Tower Hamlets bor., Middlesex co., Eng.; suburb of London; p. 120,383.
Step'ni-ak [Pen-name], an exiled Rus. revolutionist of the day, whose real name is unknown; *Underground Russia.*
Ster'ling, stər'ling. **1. John** [1806-1844], Brit. poet; writer. **2.** Co.; W. cen. S. Dak.; 1,135 □; p. 96. **3.** City; Whiteside co., Ill.; p. 5,824. **4.** Vil.; Rice co., Kan.; p. 1,641.
Stern'berg, stern'berg, mfg. town; Moravia prov., Aust.; p. 14,243.
Ster'ne, stərn, **Lau'rence** [1713-1768], Eng. humorist; clergyman; *Sentimental Journey.*
Stern'hold, Thom'as [-1549], Eng. versifier of the *Psalms.*
Ste-sich'o-rus, stē-sic'ō-rus [—632-552], Gr. poet.
Stet-tin', stet-tin', city; ∗ of Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 116,228.
Steu-ben'. **1.** stoi'bən. **Fred'er-ick Will'iam Augus'tus, Baron** [1730-1794], Prus. gen.; served in Am. Revolutionary war. **2.** stu-ben'. Co.; N. E. Ind.; 320 □; p. 14,473; ⊙ Angola. **3.** Co.; S. W. N. Y.; 1,490 □; p. 81,473; ⊙ Bath.
Steu'ben-ville, city; ⊙ of Jefferson co., Ohio; p. 13,394.
Ste'ven-age, town; Herts co., Eng.; p. 3,309.
Ste'vens, stī'vənz. **1. Ed'win Au-gus'tus** [1795-1868], Am. inv.; naval constructor; founded Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. **2. I'saac In'galls** [1818-1862], U. S. gen.; k. at Chantilly, 1862. **3. Thad'de-us** [1792-1863], Am. statesman; abolitionist; a Rep. leader in Congress. **4.** Co.; N. W. N. Dak.; 1,116 □; p. 16. **5.** Co.; S. W. Kan.; 728 □; p. 1,418. **6.** Co.; W. Minn.; 576 □; p. 5,251; ⊙ Morris. **7.** Co.; N. Wash.; 6,194 □; p. 4,241; ⊙ Fort Colville.
Ste'vens Moun'tain, Cal.; 10,011 ft.
Ste'ven-son. **1. Rob'ert** [1772-1850], English engineer; lighthouses, docks, etc. **2. Rob'ert Lou'is** [1850-1894], Scot. novelist; *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.* **3. Mount,** Utah; 10,840 ft. **4. Mount,** Yellowstone National Park; 10,420 ft.
Ste'vens Point, vil.; ⊙ of Portage co., Wis.; p. 7,896.
Ste'vens-ton, town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 4,261; iron-works.
Ste-vi'nus, stē-vī'nus, **Si'mon** [1548-1620], Flemish math.; military engineer.
Stew'art, stū'ərt. **1. Al"ex-an'der Tur'ney** [1803-1876], merch.; b. in Ir.; settled in New York; amassed fortune. **2. Bal'four** [1828-1887], Scot. physicist. **3. Charles** [1778-1869], U. S. admiral. **4. Du'gald** [1753-1828], Scot. metaphysician. **5.** See STUART. **6.** Co.; W. Ga.; 430 □; p. 15,682; ⊙ Lumpkin. **7.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 550 □; p. 12,193; ⊙ Dover. **8.** Isl.; New Zealand.
Stew'art-on, mfg. town; Ayr co.; Scot.; p. 2,687.
Stew'art Peak, mt.; Col.; 14,032 ft.
Stey'er, stoi'ər. **1.** Riv.; Aust. & Rus.; l. 200 m. **2.** Mfg. town; Upper Aust.; p. 22,000. **Stei'ert; Steyr**‡.
Stik-een', stik-in', riv.; Brit. Columbia & Alaska; l. 275 m.; gold-mines. **Stick-een'**‡; **Stik-ine'**‡.
Stiles, stoilz, **Ez'ra** [1727-1795], Am. theol.; writer; pres. of Yale College.
Stil'i-cho, stil'i-cō, **Fla'vi-us** [-408], Roman gen.; son of a Vandal captain.
Stil'ling-fleet. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1702-1771], grandson of Edward; nat.; poet; writer. **2. Ed'ward** [1635-1699], Eng. bp.; theol.; antiquary.
Still'wa"ter. **1.** Town; ⊙ of Washington co., Minn.; p. 11,260. **2.** Vil.; Saratoga co., N. Y.; Burgoyne def. by Gates, 1777.
Stimp'son, Will'iam [1832-1872], Am. nat.; writer.
Stir'ling, stər'ling. **1. Lord.** See ALEXANDER, 13. **2.** Co., Scot., bet. the Firths of Forth & Clyde; 447 □; p. 118,021. **3.** Its ⊙; mfg. town; p. 16,895; castle.
Stir'ling-Max'well, Will'iam [1818-1878], Scot. author; statesman.
Stock'bridge, town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 2,132.
Stock'fleth, stoc'fleth, **Niels Jo'a-chim Chris'ti-an** [1787-1866], Norw. missionary to Lapland.
Stock'holm, stoc'hōlm, fort. city; ∗ of Sw.; on Isls. bet. Lake Malar and Baltic Sea; p. 252,574.
Stock'port, bor.; Chester & Lancaster cos., Eng.; p. 70,253.
Stocks'bridge, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 5,727.
Stock'ton, stoc'tun. **1. Rich'ard** [1730-1781], Am. lawyer; statesman; signer of Decl. of Independence. **2. Rob'ert Field** [1795-1866], U. S. commodore. **3.** City; ⊙ of San Joaquin co., Cal.; p. 14,424. **4.** Town; Gloucester co., N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 2,400.
Stock'ton-on-Tees', -tīz', cml. spt. town; Durham co., Eng.; on the Tees Riv.; p. 49,781.
Stod'dard, co.; S. E. Mo.; 840 □; p. 17,327; ⊙ Bloomfield.
Stod'dart, Thom'as Tod [1810-1880], Scot. author.
Stoke, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 9,925.
Stoke New'ing-ton, par.; London, Eng.; p. 30,936.
Stoke Po'gis, stōk pō'jis, vil.; Buckingham co., Eng.; p. 2,150; the poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, the scene of his *Elegy.* **Stoke Po'ges**‡.
Stokes, stōks, co.; N. N. C.; 510 □; p. 17,199; ⊙ Danbury.
Stoke'-up-on"-Trent', mfg. town; Stafford co., Eng.; on Trent Riv.; p. 24,027.
Stol'bo-vo, stō"bō'vō, riv.; Volhynia, Rus.; l. 110 m. N. E. to the Pripet.
Stol'berg, stel'berg. **1. Fried'rich Le'o-pold, Count von** [1750-1819], Ger. poet; biog. **2.** Mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 10,252.
Stolp, stōlp, manufacturing town; Pomerania, Prus.; p. 23,857. **Stol'pe**‡.
Stone. **1. Charles P.** [1826-1887], U. S. gen.; engin.; entered Egyptian service. **2. Frank** [1800-1859], Eng. painter. **3. Will'iam Leete** [1792-1844], Am. journalist; author. **4.** Co.; N. Ark.; 619 □; p. 7,043; ⊙ Mountain View. **5.** Co.; S. W. Mo.; 516 □; p. 7,090; ⊙ Galena. **6.** Town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 14,066.
Stone'ham, stōn'əm, town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 6,155.
Stone-ha'ven, stōn-hē'vən, mfg. spt. town; ⊙ of Kincardine co., Scot.; p. 4,497.
Stone'henge, stōn'henj. **1.** See vocab. **2.** [Pseud.] John Henry Walsh [1810-1888], Eng. editor of sport.
Stone'house. **1.** Par.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 14,585. **2.** Town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 2,623; coal-mines.
Stone'man, George [1822-1894], U. S. gen.; Gov. of Cal.
Stone-ma'son of Crom'ar-tie, The [Pseud.], Hugh Miller.
Stone of Des'ti-ny, the stone of Scone. See STONE, in vocab.
Stone'wall, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 1,024; ⊙ Rayner.
Stone'wall Jack'son [Sobr.], Thos. J. Jackson, Confed. gen.; from a firm stand made at the battle of Bull Run.
Ston'ing-ton, stōn'ing-tun, town; New London co., Conn.; p. 7,184; port of entry.
Sto'ny Point, town; Rockland co., N. Y.; p. 4,614; site of fort taken by storm from Brit. by Wayne, 1779.
Sto'ny Strat'ford, town; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,019.
Storch, stōrh, **Hein'rich Fried'rich von** [1766-1835], Rus. polit. economist.
Stor'ey, stō'rē, co.; W. Nev.; 270 □; p. 8,806; ⊙ Virginia City.
Stor'mont, stōr'mənt, co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 290 □; p. 11,873; ∗ Cornwall.
Stor'month, James [1825-1882], Scot. philol.; lexicog.; *Dictionary.*
Stor'no-way, spt. town; Ross co., Scot.; p. 3,287; fishing.
Sto'rö, stō'rō, isl.; Bergen diocese, Norway; 15 × 7 m. **Sto'rö-ø**‡.
Stor"Ü'man, stōr"ü'mən, lake; Vesterbotten prov., Sw.; 25 × 6 m.
Sto'ry, stō'ri. **1. Jo'seph** [1779-1845], Am. jurist. **2.** Co.; cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,127; ⊙ Nevada.
Stoth'ard, steth'ərd, **Thom'as** [1755-1834], Eng. artist.
Stour'bridge, stur'brij, mfg. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 9,376.
Stour'port, mfg. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 3,504.
Stow, stō. **1. John** [1525-1605], Eng. antiq.; *Survey of London.* **2.** Vil.; Lamoille co., Vt.; summer resort.
Stowe, stō, **Cal'vin El'lis** [1802-1886], Am. clergyman; writer.
Stow'ell, Baron [1745-1836], William Scott, Eng. jurist.
Stow'mar"ket, mfg. town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 5,304.
Stow"-on-the-Wold', town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 1,525.
Stra-bane', strə-bān', town; Tyrone co., Ir.; p. 4,196.
Stra'bo, strē'bō [—54?-24?], Gr. geog.; traveler.
Stra'bus. Same as WALAFRIDUS.
Stra'da, strä'dä. **1. Fa"mi-a'no** [1572-1649], It. Jesuit; hist. **2. Jan** [1536-1605], Fl. painter. **Stra'dan**‡.
Strad'broke Is'land, off E. coast Australia.
Stra-del'la, strä-del'lä, **A"les-san'dro** [1646-1678], It. mus. composer.
Stra"di-va'ri, strē"dī-vä'rī, **An-to'ni-o** [1649-1737], It. violin-maker of Cremona.
Stra'ford. **1. Earl of** [1593-1641], Thomas Wentworth, Eng. statesman; beheaded. See THOROUGH, *n.*, 2, in vocab. **2.** Co.; S. E. N. H.; 376 □; p. 38,442; ⊙ Dover.
Straits Set'tle-ments, Brit. col. on Malay Pen.; 1,472 □; p. 512,905; ∗ Singapore.
Stral'sund, strāl'sunt. **1.** Govt.; Pomerania prov., Prus.; 1,792 □; p. 208,725. **2.** Fort. spt. town; Pomerania, Prus.; p. 27,820; numerous sieges.
Strange, strānj, **Sir Rob'ert** [1721-1792], Scot. engraver.
Strang'ford, strang'fərd, **Viscount** [1780-1855], Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, Irish diplomatist; translated Camoens's poems.
Stran-raer', strən-rār', cml. spt. town; Wigtown co., Scot.; p. 6,171.
Stras'burg, stras'bürg, cml. fort. city; ∗ of Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; p. 123,566; cathedral with curious clock.
Strat'ford. **1.** Mfg. town; ⊙ of Perth co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 9,500; port of entry. **2.** Town; Essex co., Eng.; suburb of London; p. 42,983. **3.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 2,608.
Strat'ford de Red'cliffe, Viscount [1786-1880], Sir Stratford Canning, Eng. diplomat.
Strat'ford-le-Bow', -lē-bō', town; London co., Eng.; suburb of London; p. 40,365.
Strat'ford-on-A'von, town; Warwick co., Eng.; on the Avon; p. 8,318; bpl. of Shakespeare.
Strath-a'ven, strath-ē'vən *or* strath-ān', town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 3,478.
Strath-bo'gie, strath-bō'ji, dist.; Aberdeen co., Scot.; 120 □.
Strath'field, town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 1,800.
Strath-more', low plain; Scot., N. E. from Dumbarton co., to Stonehaven; 100 × 10 m.
Strath'nairn, strath'nārn, **Lord.** See ROSE, SIR HUGH.
Strath-roy', strath-roi', mfg. town; Middlesex co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 3,316.
Strath Spey, spē, val.; Inverness, Elgin, and Banff cos., Scot.; l. 70 m.
Strat'i-co, strä'tī-cō, **Si-mo'ne, Count** [1738-1824], It. math.; writer.
Strat'ton, vil.; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 1,880.
Straub'ing, straub'ing, cml. town; Bavaria, Ger.; near Danube Riv.; p. 13,856.
Strauss, strous. **1. Da'vid Fried'rich** [1808-1874], Ger. rationalistic theol.; *Life of Jesus.* **2. Jo'hann** [1804-1849], Ger. comp.; waltzes. **3. Jo'seph** [1827-1870], Aust. mus. comp.; son of preceding.
Streat'ham, strit'əm, par.; London co., Eng.; p. 42,972.
Strea'tor, strī'tər, city; La Salle co., Ill.; p. 11,414.
Street, strit. **1. Al'fred Bil'lings** [1811-1881], Am. poet; *Frontenac.* **2. George Ed'mund** [1824-1881], Eng. arch. **3.** Town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 3,535.
Stret'ford, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 21,731.
Strick'land, Ag'nes [1806-1874], Eng. hist.; *Lives of Queens of England.*
Stri'gau, stri'gau, walled mfg. town; Silesia, Prus.; p. 11,784.
String'ham, string'əm, **Si'las H.** [1798-1876], Am. admiral; capt. Fort Hatteras, N. C., 1861.
Strom'bo-li, strom'bo-li, isl.; one of the Lipari Isls.; N. of Sicily, Medit. Sea; volcano.
Strom-ness', spt. town; Orkney co., Scot.; p. 1,633.
Strong, James [1822-1894], Am. theol.; scholar.
Strong'bow, streng'bō [-1176], surname of Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke; Eng. warrior.
Stron'say, stren'sē, isl.; Orkney, Scot.; 7¼ × 6¼ m. **Stron'sa**‡.
Strood, strūd, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 7,982.
Stroth'er, strodh'ər, **Da'vid Hunt'er** [1816-1888], Am. author; artist; soldier; pen-name "Porte Crayon"; *Virginia Illustrated.*
Stroud, straud, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 11,519.
Strouds'burg, straudz'bürg, bor.; ⊙ of Monroe co., Pa.; p. 2,419.
Stroz'zi, strot'sē. **1. Fi-lip'po** [1488-1538], It. statesman. **2. Pi-e'ro** [1500-1558], It.; became Fr. marshal.
Stru'en-see", strü'ən-zē", **Jo'hann Fried'rich, Count von** [1737-1772], statesman; prime minister of Denmark; born at Halle, Ger.
Strutt, strut, **Jo'seph** [1742-1802], Eng. writer; engraver; *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.*
Stru've, strü'vē. **1. Burk'hard Gott'helf** [1671-1738], Ger. jurist; writer. **2. Fried'rich Ge'org Wil'helm** [1793-1864], Ger. astron.
Stry, strī. **1.** Riv.; Galicia prov., Aust.; l. 110 m. to the Dniester. **2.** Fort. town; Galicia prov., Aust.; p. 12,625.
Stu'art, stü'ərt. **1. Ar"a-bel'la** [1575-1615], Scot. princess; wife of William Seymour; imprisoned in the Tower. **2. Charles Ed'ward** [1720-1788], "The Young Pretender"; "Prince Charlie"; son of James F. E.; invaded Scotland, Aug. 1745, & Eng. in Dec.; def. at Culloden; in hiding 5 months. **3. Gil'bert** [1746?-1786], Scot. writer; hist. **4. Gil'bert Charles** [1756-1828], Am. portrait-painter. **5. Hen'ry Ben'e-dict** [1725-1807], son of James F. E.; cardinal; "Last of the Stuarts." **6. James** [1713-1788], Eng. antiq.; sobr., "Athenian Stuart." **7. James E. B.** [1833?-1864], Confed. cavalry gen. **8. James Fran'cis Ed'ward** [1688-1766], "The Pretender"; Chevalier de St. George; eldest son of James II. of Eng.; claimed throne; invaded Scotland, 1715. **9. Mo'ses** [1780-1852], Am. theol.; philol. **10.** Vil.; Adair and Guthrie cos., Iowa; p. 2,052.
Stu'art de Rothe'say, reth'sē, **Lord** [1779-1845], Charles Stuart, Brit. diplomat.
Stuhl-weis'sen-burg, stul-vəi'sən-bürH. **1.** Co.; S. W. Hung.; 1,605 □; p. 196,234. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 27,548.
Stuke'ley, stūk'li, **Will'iam** [1687-1765], Eng. antiquarian; divine.
Stur'geon Bay, stūr'jun, vil.; ⊙ of Door co., Wis.; p. 2,195.
Stur'gis, stūr'jis, mfg. vil.; St. Joseph co., Mich.; p. 2,489.
Sturm. **1.** stürm. **Jacques Charles Fran"çois'** [1803-1855], Swiss math. **2.** stürm. **Jo'hann** [1507-1589], Ger. scholar; sobr., "The German Cicero."
Stuts'man, stuts'mən, co.; S. E. cen. N. Dak.; 2,304 □; p. 5,266; ⊙ Jamestown.
Stutt'gart, stut'gärt *or* (Ger.) stüt'gärt, city; ∗ of Württemberg, Ger.; on the Neusenbach; p. 139,817.
Stuy've-sant, stoi'və-sənt, **Pe'ter** [1602?-1682], Dutch-Am. soldier; last Dutch Gov. of New York.
Styr, stir, riv.; Galicia, Aust., and Volhynia, Rus.; l. 200 m. to Pripet Riv.
Styr'i-a, stir'i-ə, prov.; Aust.; 8,670 □; p. 1,282,706; ∗ Grätz.
Sua'kin, swä'kin, spt. town; Egypt; on isl. off W. coast Red Sea; p. 11,000. **Sua'kim**‡.
Sua-pu're, swä-pü'rē, riv.; cen. Venez.; l. 100 m. N. W. to the Orinoco Riv.
Sua'rez, swä'reth, **Fran-cis'co** [1548-1615?], Sp. Jesuit divine; writer.
Suc"ar-noo'chee Creek, suc"ər-nü'chē, riv.; Miss.; l. 100 m. to the Tombigbee Riv.
Suc'coth, suc'əth [Heb., booths; *Bib.*].
Suc"coth-be'noth, suc'əth-bī'neth [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Su'chin, sü'chin, native state; Gujarat, Brit. Ind.; p. 17,103.
Su-cho'na Riv'er, sü-cō'nä, Vologda govt., Rus.; l. 250 m.
Su-chu', sü-chü', city; Kiang-su prov., China; p. 500,000; large silk-industries.
Suck'ling, Sir John [1609-1642], Eng. poet; soldier.
Su'cre, sü'cre. **1. An-to'ni-o Jo'sé de** [1793-1830], S. Am. soldier; Pres. of Bolivia. **2.** City; ∗ of Bolivia. Same as CHUQUISACA, 2.
Su-cza'wa, sü-chä'vä, riv.; Aust.; l. 100 m. to Sereth Riv.
Su'da, sü'dä, riv.; Olonetz govt., Eur. Rus.; l. 140 m. S. E. to Sheksna Riv.
Su-dan', sü-dän', region; Cen. Afr.; S. of Sahara and Libyan deserts; 2,000,000 □; p. 50,000,000. **Ni-gri'ti-a**‡; **Soodan'**‡; **Sou-dan'**‡.
Sud'bur-y, sud'bur-i, mfg. town; Suffolk and Essex cos., Eng.; p. 7,059.
Sud"ha-ram', sud'hä-rām'. Same as NOAKHALI.
Sue, sü, **Ma"rie' Jo"seph' Eu"gène'** [1804-1859], Fr. novelist; *Wandering Jew.*
Sue'ca, swē'cä, town; on Jucar Riv., Sp.; p. 11,340.
Sue-to'ni-us, swi-tō'ni-us, **Ca'ius Tran-quil'lus** [70?-140?], Roman hist.; *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,* etc.
Su-ez', sü-ez'. **1. Isth'mus of,** joins Asia and Afr.; 72 m. wide; canal, l. 100 m. **2. Gulf of,** arm of Red Sea, W. of Sinai pen.; l. 200 m. **3.** Spt. town; on Gulf of Suez, Egypt; p. 13,000.
Suf'folk, suf'uk. **1.** Co.; E. Eng.; 1,475 □; p. 369,351. **2.** Co.; E. Mass.; 45 □; p. 484,780; ⊙ Boston. **3.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 720 □; p. 62,491; ⊙ Riverhead. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ Nansemond co., Va.; p. 3,354.
Sug'ar Notch, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 2,586.
Su"hes-wan', su'hes-wän', town; Budaun dist.; near the Ganges, Ind.; p. 17,063.
Suhl, sül, town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 10,602.
Suir, shür, riv.; S. Ir.; l. 100 m. to Waterford Harbor.
Su'i-sun' Bay, sü'i-sün', inlet; Solano co., Cal.; l. 12 m. into San Francisco Bay.
Su-jar', sü-här', riv.; Estremadura, Sp.; l. 100 m. to Guadiana Riv.
Su-ket', sü-kēt', native state; Brit. Ind.; attached to the Punjab; 420 □; p. 45,858.
Suk-kur', suk-kur', cml. town; on Indus Riv., Sind prov., Brit. Ind.; p. 27,389.
Su"lei-man' Moun'tains, sü"lē-män', range; E. Afghanistan; l. 350 m.; highest peak, 11,301 ft.
Sul'la, sul'ə, **Lu'ci-us Cor-ne'li-us,** surnamed "Felix" [—138-78], Roman gen.; dictator. **Syl'la**‡.
Sul'li-van, sul'i-vən. **1. James** [1744-1808], Am. statesman; polit. writer; Gov. of Mass. **2. John** [1740-1795], Am. Revol. gen. **3.** Co.; W. Ind.; 440 □; p. 21,877. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 2,222. **5.** Co.; N. Mo.; 656 □; p. 19,000; ⊙ Milan. **6.** Co.; S. W. N. H.; 547 □; p. 17,304; ⊙ Newport. **7.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 911 □; p. 31,031; ⊙ Monticello. **8.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 446 □; p. 11,620; ⊙ Laporte. **9.** Co.; E. Tenn.; 450 □; p. 20,879; ⊙ Blountsville.
Sul'li-van's Is'land, coast of S. C.; 7 m. from Charleston; site of Ft. Moultrie.
Sul'li-vant, Will'iam Star'ling [1803-1873], Am. bot.; *Icones Muscorum.*

Sul'ly, sul'i *or* (F.) sü'll'. **1. Duke of** [1560-1641], Maximilien de Bethune, Fr. statesman; *Memoirs.* **2.** sul'i. **Thom'as** [1783-1852], Eng. painter; *Washington Crossing the Delaware.* **3.** Co.; cen. S. Dak.; 1,050 □; p. 2,412; ⊙ Ft. Sully.

Sul-mo'na, sül-mō'nä, mfg. town; Aquila prov., It.; p. 13,000; bpl. of Ovid.

Sul'phur Ford of Red Riv'er, N. E. Tex.; l. 200 m. to Red Riv.

Sul'tan Moun'tain, Col.; 13,366 ft.

Sul"tan-pur', sul"tün-pür', dist.; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 1,701 □; p. 1,000,336.

Su-lu' Is'lands, sö-lö', group; bet. Borneo and Mindanao Isls., Malay Arch.; 950 □; p. 75,000.

Su-ma'tra, sü-mä'tru, isl.; Malay Arch.; 1,115 × 275 m.; est. p. with adjacent isls., 3,572,000; Dutch.

Sum-ba'wa, sum-bä'wu, one of Sunda Isls.; Malay Arch.; 5,192 □; p. 150,000.

Sum-bhal', sum-bul', town; Rohilkhand, Ind.; p. 46,974.

Sum"bul-pur', sum'bul-pür'. **1.** Dist.; Cen. Provs., Brit. Ind.; 4,407 □; p. 523,684. **2.** Its ✻; on the Mahanadi; p. 11,020. **Sam"bal-pur'.**

Su-megh', shü-meg', co.; S. W. Hung.; 2,512 □; p. 287,555; ✻ Kaposvar.

Su"mi-dou'ro, sü'mi-dü'rō, riv.; W. Brazil; l. 200 m. N. to Arinos Riv.

Sum'mer Is'lands, group of 30 isls.; W. coast Ross & Cromarty cos., Scot.

Sum'mers, sum grz, co.; S. W. Va.; 400 □; p. 13,117; ⊙ Hinton.

Sum'mer-side, spt. town; ✻ of Prince co., Prince Edward Isl.; p. 2,882.

Sum'mit. **1.** Co.; N. W. cen. Col.; 690 □; p. 1,906; ⊙ Breckenridge. **2.** Co.; N. E. Ohio; 391 □; p. 54,089; ⊙ Akron. **3.** Co.; N. Utah; 3,062 □; p. 7,733; ⊙ Coalville. **4.** Vill.; Pike co., Miss.; p. 1,586.

Sum'mit Peak, mt.; San Juan Range, Col.; 13,323 ft.

Sum'ner, sum'ngr. **1. Charles** [1811-1874], Am. statesman, U. S. senator, Mass.; opposed slavery. **2. Ed'win Vose** [1797-1863], U. S. gen.; Fair Oaks; Antietam. **3. John Bird** [1780-1862], Eng. abp. **4.** Co.; S. Kan.; 1,188 □; p. 30,271; ⊙ Wellington. **5.** Co.; N. Tenn.; 535 □; p. 23,668; ⊙ Gallatin.

Sum'ter, sum'tgr. **1. Thom'as** [1734?-1832], Am. Rev. gen.; min. to Brazil; U. S. Sen. **2.** Co.; W. Ala.; 970 □; p. 29,574. ✻ Livingston. **3.** Co.; Fla.; 600 □; p. 5,393; ✻ Leesburg. **4.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 515 □; p. 22,107; ✻ Americus. **5.** Co.; E. cen. S. C.; 870 □; p. 15,695. **6.** Its ✻; p. 3,895.

Su'my, sü'mi, town; Kharkof govt., Russ.; p. 18,000.

Sun'bur-y, sun'bur-i. **1.** Co.; S. cen. New Brunswick prov., Can.; 1,200 □; p. 6,824; ✻ Oromocto. **2.** Bor.; ⊙ of Northumberland co., Pa.; p. 5,930.

Sun'da, sun'do, Strait of, bet. Java & Sumatra Isls.; 70 to 90 m. wide.

Sun'da Isles, group; Malay Arch.; comprising Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lambok, etc.; as far E as Timor; p. 24,500,000.

Sun'day Peak, mt.; Cal.; 11,089 ft.

Sun'day Riv'er, Cape Colony, S. Afr.; l. 200 m. S. E. to Algoa Bay, S. coast of Cape Colony.

Sun'der-bunds, sün'dgr-bunz, southernmost isls. of the Ganges and Brahmaputra deltas; 6,500 □.

Sun'der-land, sun'dgr-lund. **1. Earl of** [1675-1722], Charles Spencer, Eng. statesman. **2. Earl of** [1642-1702], Robert Spencer, Eng. courtier; Amb.; Sec. of State. **3. Le Roy** [1802-1885], Am. author. **4.** Bor. and spt. town, Durham co., Eng.; p. of bor., 130,921.

Sun'de-vall, sün'dę-vål, Carl Ja'kob [1802-1875], Sw. naturalist.

Sun-di'ta, sun-di'tü, town; N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 15,511.

Sun-dip', isl.; Brit. Ind., Bay of Bengal; 16 × 6 m. **Sun-dwip'.**

Sunds'vall, sůnds'vål, spt. town; Vesternorrland govt., Sw.; p. 13,873

Sun-dur', sun-dür', state; Bellary dist., Brit. Ind.; 140 □; p. 14,906.

Sun'flow"er. **1.** Riv.; N. W. Miss.; l. 200 m. to Yazoo Riv. **2.** Co., N. W. Miss.; 720 □; p. 9,384; ⊙ Johnsonville.

Sun"gei-U-jong', sün'ji-ü-jeng', state, Malay Pen.; 660 □; p. 23,602. tin-mines.

Sunk"er-nac'o-vil, sunk'gr-nac'o-vil, town; Tinnevelli dist., Brit. Ind.; p. 11,632

Sun-khei'ra Meh-wass', sun-kul'rä mé-wäs', state; Rewakanta, India, 431 □; p. 46,961.

Sunk Is'land, tract; formerly an isl.; Humber estuary, Eng., 11 □.

Su"pai-wa'si, sü'pui-wä'si, mt. peak; Andes Mts., Bolivia, S. Am.; 20,240 ft.

Su-pe'ri-or, Lake, U. S. and Canada; largest body of fresh water on the globe; 32,000 □.

Sur, sür, Heb., entrance; *Bib.*; *2 Kings* xi, 6.

Su'ra, sü'rä, riv.; Penza govt., Rus.; l. 400 m.

Su-rat', sü-rät'. **1.** Dist.; Gujarat prov., India; 1,578 □; p. 607,067. **2.** Its ✻; on the Tapti; p. 109,229.

Sur'bi-ton, town, Surrey co., Eng.; p. 10,052.

Sur'face SHERIDAN *School for Scandal*). **1. Charles,** a warm-hearted extravagant fellow. **2. Jo'seph,** his brother.

Su"ri-nam', sü'ri-näm'. **1.** Riv.; Dutch Guiana; l. 300 m. to Atlantic Oc. **2.** same as DUTCH GUIANA.

Sur'rey. **1. Earl of** [15th-15th], Henry Howard; Eng. poet, courtier, scholar, soldier; executed. **2.** Co., S. Eng.; formerly 758 □; p. 1,730,871; part taken in 1888 to form London co.; p. of present administrative co., 418,256; ✻ Guildford and Croydon.

Sur"ri-ko'lo, sür'ri-kō'lō, town; N. W. Bornu, W. Afr.; p. 10,000.

Sur'ry, sur'i. **1.** Co.; N. W. of N. C.; 490 □; p. 19,281; ⊙ Dobson. **2.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 288 □; p. 8,256; ⊙ Surry Court-House.

Sus, sůs, prov., Morocco, Afr.; 25,000 □; est. p. 700,000. **Soos.**

Su'sa, sü'sä [Gr., *Apocrypha*] a ✻ of anc. Persia.

Su-san'na, su-zan'ä, Gr. < Heb., a lily; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha.* **Su'san; Su-san'nah;. Sue, Suke, Su'sie, Su'zy** dim.; Dan. D. It. Sw. **Su-san'na,** sü-zän'nä, F. **Su"sanne',** sü'zän', G. **Su-san'ne,** sü-zän'ne; I. **Su-san'na;** Pg. Sp **Su-sa'na,** sü-sä'nä].

Su'si, sü'si, Heb., Jah is swift; *Bib.*; *Num.* viii, 11.

Sus-pen'sion Bridge, vil., Niagara Co., N. Y.; p. 4,405; 2 miles below Niagara Falls, part of entry.

Sus"que-han'na, sus'kwe-han'ä. **1.** Riv.; S. Pa. & Md.; l. with north & west branches, 500 m. to Chesapeake Bay. **2.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 850 □; p. 40,093; ⊙ Montrose. **3.** Bor.; Susquehanna co., Pa.; p. 3,872.

Sus'sex, sus'ex. **1.** Co.; S. Eng.; 1,464 □; p. 550,442; ✻ Lewes. **2.** Co.; S. E. Del., 900 □; p. 38,647; ⊙ Georgetown. **3.** Co.; N. New Jersey, 525 □; p. 22,259; ⊙ Newton. **4.** Co.; S. E. Va., 120 □; p. 11,103; ⊙ Sussex Court-House.

Suth'er-land, sudh'gr-lund. **1. Duke of** [1758-1833], George Granville Leveson Gower; Brit. poet. **2.** Co.; N. Scot.; 2,128 □; p. 21,940; ✻ Dornoch.

Sut'lej, sut'lej, riv.; S. Tibet & N. W. India; l. 1,200 m. to the Indus.

Sut'ter, sut'gr, co.; N. cen. Cal.; 590 □; p. 5,469; ⊙ Yuba City.

Sut'ter, John Au-gus'tus [1803-1880], Am. pioneer.

Sut'ter's Fort, on Sacramento Riv., Cal.; formerly important emigrant-station.

Sut'ton. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Tex.; 1,620 □; p. 668. **2.** Town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 13,977. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Clay co., Neb.; p. 1,541.

Sut'ton-and-Stone'fer"ry, par.; E. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 13,300.

Sut'ton Bridge, vil.; Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 2,004.

Sut'ton-Cold'field, bor.; Warwick co., Eng.; p. 8,686.

Sut'ton-in-Ash'field, town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 10,562.

Su-va'rof, sü-vä'ref. **1. Al"ex-an'der Va"si-li-e'vich** [1729-1800], Rus. field-marshal; born in Finland; def. the Poles. **Su-va'rov';. Su-war'row;. 2. S. Is'lands,** part of Manihiki group, Pac. Oc.; 13° 14' S. lat., 163° W. long.; Brit.

Su-wal'ki, sü-wäl'ki *or* sü-väl'ki. **1.** Govt.; Rus. Poland; 4,846 □; p. 656,932. **2.** Its ✻; p. 19,367. **Su-val'ki;.**

Su-wan'nee, su-wō'ni. **1.** Riv.; S. Ga. & Fla.; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Mex. **2.** Co.; N. Fla.; 640 □; p. 10,524; ⊙ Live Oak.

Svan'berg, svän'berg, Jöns [1771-1851], Sw. math.; *Theory of the Planets and Comets,* etc.

Svi-a'ga, svi-ä'gä, riv.; Simbirsk govt., Rus.; l. 200 m. N. to Volga River.

Svir, svir, riv.; Olonetz govt., Rus.; l. 130 m. to Lake Ladoga.

Svis'loch, svis'lech, riv.; Grodno govt., Rus.; l. 100 m. S. E. to the Beresina. **Svis'lotch;.**

Swa'bi-a, swē'bi-ä, anc. duchy; S. W. Ger.; now subdivided, Württemberg embracing the larger portion.

Swad'lin-cote, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 3,743.

Swaff'ham, swaf'am, mkt. town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 3,636.

Swain, swēn. **1. Charles** [1803-1874], Eng. poet; engraver; **2.** Co.; W. N. C.; 425 □; p. 6,377; ⊙ Charleston.

Swain'son, swēn'sun, Will'iam [1789-1855], Eng. naturalist; writer.

Swam'mer-dam, swäm'mgr-däm, **Jan** [1637-1680], Dutch naturalist.

Swamp'scott, swomp'scgt, town; Essex co., Mass.; p. 3,196; summer resort.

Swan, swän, riv.; Punjab dist., India; l. 120 m. to the Indus.

Swan'age, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 2,674; King Alfred won naval victory, 877.

Swa'ne-velt, swä'ng-velt, **Her'man van** [1620-1690?], Dutch painter.

Swan Is'land, isl.; opp. Blue Hill Bay, Hancock co., Me.

Swan of A'von [Sobr.], Shakespeare: first so called by Ben Jonson.

Swan Riv'er, S. W. Australia; l. 250 m. to Ind. Oc. at Perth.

Swans'combe, swanz'com, vil.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 6,577.

Swan'sea, swon'si, spt. town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 90,423; tin-plate manufacture.

Swan'ton, swon'tun, vil.; Franklin co., Vt.; p. 3,231.

Swartz, svärts, O'lof [1760-1818], Sw. botanist.

Swa-tow', swä-tou', treaty port; Kwangtung prov., China; p. 30,000.

Swa'zi-land, swä'zi-land, state; S. Afr.; 6,150 □; p. 60,000.

Swe'den, swī'dgn, kingdom; N. Europe; forms E. side of Scandinavian Pen.; 170,644 □; p. 4,784,675; ✻ Stockholm.

Swe'den-borg, swī'dgn-bôrg. **E-ma'nu-el** [1688-1772], Sw. philos. See SWEDENBORGIANISM, in vocab. **Sved'-berg;.**

Swe'dish Night'in-gale [Sobr.], Jenny Lind.

Sweet Sing'er of Is'ra-el, King David.

Sweet'wa'ter. **1.** Riv.; cen. Wyo.; l. 300 m. E. to the Platte. **2.** Co.; S. Wyo.; 10,230 □; p. 4,941; ⊙ Green River City.

Sweet'wa"ter Moun'tain, Rocky Mts., Cal.; 11,778 ft.

Sweyn, swēn [–1014], Dan. king; ravaged Eng.; father of Canute the Great.

Swift. **1. Jon'a-than** [1667-1745], Brit. satirist; dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; *Gulliver's Travels,* etc. **2.** Co.; W. Minn.; 653 □; p. 10,161; ⊙ Benson.

Swil'ly, swil'i, Lough, lou, inlet; Donegal co., N. Ir.; 25 × 4 m.

Swin'den, swin'dgn, **Jan Hen'drik van** [1746-1823], Dutch math.; astron.

Swin'don, swin'dun, town; Wiltshire co., Eng.; p. 33,001.

Swing, Da'vid [1830-1894], Am. preacher; writer.

Swin'ton, swin'tun. **1. Will'iam** [1833-1892], Scot. hist., teacher; writer; *Rambles Among Words.* **2.** Mfg. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 9,705.

Swish'er, co.; N. W. Tex.; 900 □; p. 100; ⊙ Tulia.

Swiss'helm, Jane Grey (*née* Cannon) [1815-1884], Am. reformer.

Swith'un, St. [–862], bp. of Winchester, Eng.; his body said to have performed miracles of healing. **Swith'in;. Swit'zer-land,** swit'gr-land. **1.** Federal republic; cen. Eur.; 15,981 □; p. 2,933,612; ✻ Bern. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 230 □; p. 12,514; ⊙ Vevay.

Sy-am"ba-zar', sol-äm'bä-zär', town; Bardwan, Bengal, Brit. Ind.; p. 19,655.

Syb'a-ris, sib'ä-ris, anc. Gr. city [–720-510]; noted for wealth and splendor; site unknown.

Syc'a-more, sic'ä-mōr, vil.; ⊙ of De Kalb co., Ill.; p. 2,987.

Sy'char, sol'cär [Gr.; *Bib.*], Shechem. **Sy'chem;.**

Syd'en-ham, sid'gn-am. **1. Thom'as** [1625-1689], Eng. phys.; *Opera Medica.* **2.** Dist.; London co., Eng.; p. 34,162. **3.** Town; New Zealand; p. 9,680.

Syd'ney, sid'ng. **1.** Isl.; Pac. Oc.; Phœnix group; Brit. **2.** City; ✻ of New South Wales, Austral.; p. 386,400. **3.** Spt. town; Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia; p. 3,000.

Sy-e'lus, sol-ā'lus, Gr.; *Apocrypha;* Jehiel (time of Josiah).

Sy-e'ne, sul-ī'nī, Heb. *Seveneh; Bib.*], southernmost city of anc. Egypt. **Sy-ē'nē;** [Gr.].

Sy-en'uc-sis, name common to kings of Cilicia.

Sy-hoon', sol-hün'. Same as SIHUN.

Syl'burg, Fried'rich [1536-1596], Ger. philol.; scholar.

Syl-het', sil-het'. **1.** Dist.; Assam, India; 5,413 □; p. 2,000,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 15,000.

Syl"vain', Syl-va'nus. Same as SILVANUS, etc.

Syl-ves'ter, sil-ves'tgr. Either of two popes of Rome. **1. Saint** [–335], Council of Nice assembled during his reign. **2. St. II.** [–1003], scholar; writer.

Sy'mi, sī'mi, Isl.; off S. W. coast Asia Minor; 6 × 6 m.; p. 7,000.

Symmes's Hole, simz, an enormous opening, communicating with the earth's interior, supposed by an Am. soldier, Capt. John C. Symmes [1780?-1829], to exist at 82° N. lat.

Sy'monds, sī'mundz, **John Add'ing-ton** [1840-1893], Eng. author; *Hist. of the Renaissance in Italy.*

Sym-ple'ga-des, sim-plę'gä-dēz, group rocky isls. at entrance to the Bosporus, Black Sea.

Sy-ne'si-us, si-nē'shi-us [375-430], Neoplatonic philos.; born at Cyrene, Africa. **Sy-nē'si-os;** [Gr.].

Syn'ty-che, sin'tl-kī [Gr., event; *Bib.*], *Phil.* iv, 2.

Sy'ra, sī'rä. **1.** Isl.; Gr. Archipelago; one of the Cyclades; 55 □; p. 31,573. **2.** Its ✻; p. 30,298.

Syr'a-cuse, sir'ä-kūs. **1.** City; Sicily; p. 24,000; anc. Syracuse had p. 300,000. **2.** Mfg. city; ⊙ Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. 88,143.

Syr-Dar'i-a, sir-där'i-ä. **1.** Govt.; Turkestan, As. Rus.; 194,853 □; p. 1,214,300; ✻ Tashkent. **2.** Riv.; Turkestan; l. 1,450 m. to Aral Sea.

Syr'i-a, sir'i-ä, country; As. Turkey, bet. the Levant & Euphrates, & Mt. Taurus & S. Palestine; est. 146,070 □; est. p. 2,677,000. **Sy-ri'a;** [Gr.].

Syr"i-a-ma'a-chah, sir'i-ä-mā'ä-cä [Heb.; *Bib.*], region E. of Palestine.

Syr"i-a'nus, sir'i-ē'nus [–450], Gr. philos.; writer. **Syri-a-nus';** [Gr.].

Syr'mi-a, sir'mi-ä, co.; E. Slavonia, Austria-Hung.; p. 122,592; ✻ Vukovar.

Sy-so'la, si-sō'lä, riv.; Viatka govt., Rus.; affluent of the Dwina; l. 200 m.

Syz-ran', siz-rän', cml. town; Simbirsk govt., cen. Rus.; p. 32,530.

Sza-bolcs', se-belch', co.; Hung.; 2,300 □; p. 265,584; ✻ Nagy-Kallo.

Sza-lad', se-led', co.; Hung.; 1,969 □; p. 333,237; ✻ Szalaegerszeg.

Sza'lay, se'lei, **Lad'is-laus** [1813-1864], Hung. hist.

Sza-mos', se-mesh', riv.; Transylvania & Hung.; l. 200 m.

Szath-mar', set-mār', co.; Hung.; 2,258 □; p. 308,883.

Sze"chu"en', zē'chü'ēn', prov.; W. China; 166,800 □; p. 67,712,897; ✻ Chingtu.

Szeg"ed-in', seu'ed-īn', cml. town; ✻ of Csongrád co., Hung.; p. 87,410.

Szeg-szard', seh-serd', town; Tolna co., Hung.; p. 11,948; noted for its wine.

Szen-tes', sen-tesh', town; Csongiád co., Hung.; p. 30,758.

Szent Mi-klos', Nagy, nej sent mi-klesh', mkt. town; Torontal co., Hung.; p. 10,000.

Szol"nok', sol'nek', mkt. town; Heves co., Hung.; p. 20,640.

T

Ta'a-nach, tē'ä-nac [Heb., battlement; *Bib.*]. **Tha-na'a;** [Gr.].

Ta"a-nath-shi'loh, tē'ä-nath-shul'lo [Heb., circle of Shiloh; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xvi, 6.

Tab'ard Inn, tab'grd [CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales*], an old inn in Southwark, London, where the Canterbury pilgrims assembled. See illus. under INN, in vocabulary.

Ta-bas'co, tä-bäs'cō. **1,** Riv.; S. Mex.; l. 250 m. to Gulf of Mex. **Gri-jo'ta;. 2.** State; S. Mex.; 10,072 □; p. 114,028; ✻ San Juan Bautista.

Tab'ba-oth, tab'ä-oth [Heb., spots; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 43.

Tab'bath, tab'ath [Heb., extension; *Bib.*], *Judges* vii, 22.

Ta'be-al, tē'bę-al [Heb., God is good; *Bib.*], *Isa.* vii, 6.

Ta'be-el, tē'bę-el [Heb., God is good; *Bib.*], *Ezra* iv, 7.

Tab'e-rah, tab'ę-rä [Heb., place of feeding; *Bib.*].

Tab'i-tha, tab'i-thä [Gr., gazel; *Bib.*], Dorcas. *Acts* ix, 36.

Ta'blas, tä'blās, isl.; one of the Philippines.

Ta'ble Bay, inlet; Atlantic Oc.; S. W. Cape Colony, Africa. See CAPE TOWN.

Ta'ble Cliff, Utah; 10,070 ft.

Ta'ble Moun'tain. **1.** Flat-topped mt. S. of and overlooking Cape Town, S. Africa; 3,816 ft. **2.** Mt.; Cal.; 10,800 ft. **3.** Abrupt mt.; in Pickens co., S. C.; 4,000 ft.

Ta'bor, tā'bor [Heb., mountain height; *Bib.*], mt.; Galilee; now **Et-Tur.**

Tab'rim-on, tab'rim-on *or* tab'ri-men [Heb., Rimmon is good; *Bib.*].

Ta-briz', tä-briz', city; ✻ of Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 180,000. **Ta-breez';. Tau-ris';.**

Ta-caz'ze, tä-cä'tsē, riv.; Abys.; N. & chief branch of Atbara Riv. **Ta-kaz'ze;.**

Ta"ché', tä'shē', **A"lex-an'der** [1822-1893], Can. R. C. missionary in N. W. Canada; abp. of Manitoba.

Tac'i-tus, tas'i-tus. **1. Ca'ius Cor-ne'li-us,** Rom. consul; hist.; fl. about 75-120. **2. Mar'cus Clau'di-us,** Rom. emp.; succeeded Aurelian, 275.

Tac'na, tāc'nä. **1.** Prov.; N. of Chile; 8,685 □; p. 31,599. **2,** Its ✻; p. 10,000.

Ta'co, tä'cō, riv.; Pacific coast of Alaska.

Ta-co'ma, tä-cō'mä. **1.** Cml. & spt. city; ⊙ of Pierce co., Wash.; p. 36,000. **2.** Mt. See RAINIER. **Ta-kho'ma;.**

Ta-co'vu, tä-cō'vü, mt.; W. Andes, Bolivia; 18,900 ft.

Ta"cu-a-rem'bo, tä'cü-ä-rem'bō, dept.; N. cen. Uruguay; 8,074 □; p. 25,898; cattle-breeding.

Ta"cu-bay'a, tä'cü-bai'ä, city; Fed. dist., Mex.; p. 12,027.

Ta-cun'ga, tä-cün'gä. Same as LA TACUNGA.

Ta"cu-tu', tä'cü-tü', riv.; Guiana; l. 150 m. to Rio Branco. **Ta"ku-tu';.**

Tad'cas-ter, tad'cas-ter, town; York co., Eng.; p. 2,812.

Tad-de'o, Ta-de'o. See THADDEUS.

Tad'mor, tad'mōr [Heb., a palm-tree; *Bib.*].

Ta"dou-sac', tä'dü-sāc', vil. & watering-place; mouth of the Saguenay Riv., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 800.

Tae"-tsing' Dy'nas-ty. See MANCHU DYNASTY.

Ta"fi-let', tä'fi-let'. **1.** A grand div. of Morocco, E. of Mt. Atlas. **2.** Its principal town.

Ta-gal', tä-hül', residency; Java; p. 891,509; ✻ Tagal, a spt. **Te"gal';.**

Tag"an-rog', tägn-rog'. **1. Gulf of,** N. E. arm of Sea of Azof, S. Rus. **2.** Spt.; Yekaterinoslaf govt., Rus.; p. 48,990.

Ta"glia-men'to, tä'lyā-men'tō, riv.; N. It.; l. 100 m. to Adriatic.

Ta-glio'ni, tä-lyō'ni, Ma"rie' [1804-1884], Sw. operadancer.

Ta'gus, tē'gus, riv.; Sp.; l. 566 m. S. W. to Atlantic Oc., near Lisbon. **Ta'gos;** [Gr.]; **Ta'jo;. Ta'yo;.**

Ta'hau, tē'hun [Heb., graciousness; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxvi, 35.

Ta-hap'a-nes, tə-hap'ä-nīz [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Tah'pan-hes;.**

Ta'hath, tē'hath [Heb., depression, humility; *Bib.*].

Ta-hi'ti, tä-hī'tī. **1.** Archipelago. Same as SOCIETY ISLANDS. **2.** Chief isl. of the group; Fr.; with Moorea, 435 □; p. 11,181; ✻ Papeiti.

Tah"le-quah', tä'lī-cwä', town; Ind. Ter.; ✻ of Cherokee Nation. **Tal"e-quah';.**

Ta-hoe', tä-hō', lake on E. slope of Sierra Nevada, cen. Cal.; elev. 6,250 ft.; l. 20 m.; outlet, Truckee Riv.

Tah'pe-nes, tä'pę-nīz [Heb.], *1 Kings* xi, 19, 20.

Tah-re'a, tä-ri'ä *or* tä'rę-ä [Heb., flight; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ix, 41.

Tah"tim-hod'shi, tä'tim-hed'shui [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Sam.* xxiv, 6.

Ta-hu'ra, tä-hū'rä, one of Hawaiian Isls. **Ta-hoo'ra;.**

Tail"lan'dier, tä'lyăn'dyē'. **Re-né' Gas"pard' Er"nest' Saint";Re-né'** [1817-1879], Fr. historian; critic.

Tain, tān, royal burgh; Ross and Cromarty cos., Scot.; p. 2,080; parl. and police burghs, 1,632.

Tai-nan', tai-nän', treaty port; Tai-Wan prov.; China; p. 100,000.

Taine, tān. **Hip"po"lyte' A"dolphe'** [1828-1893], Fr. literary critic; historian; *English Literature.*

Tait, tēt. **Arch'i-bald Camp'bell** [1811-1882], Scot. divine; master of Rugby; abp. of Canterbury.

Tai";Tong', tai'-tong', dept.; Shensi prov., N. W. China; ✻ Tai-Tong.

Tai";Wan', tai'-wän'. **1.** Prov.; China; p. 3,000,000. **2.** Spt. in same; ✻ of Formosa; p. 135,000; treaty port.

Tai";Yu-an', tai'-yü-än', large fort. mfg. city; Shensi prov., China. **Tay";Yu-en';.**

Ta'ka, tä'kä, dist.; Sudan, E. Afr.

Ta-ka'ka, tə-kä'kə, town; Collingwood co., New Zealand; p. 1,500.

Ta-ka"ma-tsu', tä-kä"mä-tsü', city; Japan; p. 34,625.

Ta";Ki-ang', tä'-kē-äng'. **1.** See TUNG-KIANG. **2.** See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Ta-kow', tä-kau', treaty port; W. coast Formosa; p. 100,000.

Ta-ku"hni-ka'vatz, tä-kü'ni-kä'vāts, **Mount,** Utah; 12,004 ft. **Tu-ku"hni-ka'vatz';.**

Ta"ku-tu', Same as TACUTU.

Ta-lan′da, tä-län′dä, mt., Bœotia, Gr.; 3,547 ft. **Khlo′-mo̤s.**

Ta″la-ve′ra de la Re′y-na, tä′lä-vē′rä dĕ lä rē′i-nä, city, Toledo prov., Sp.; p. 10,497; Eng. & Sp. def. Fr., July 28, 1809.

Tal′bot, tôl′but. **1. John** [1373–1453], earl of Shrewsbury; Eng. soldier in Ir. and Fr. **2. W. H. Fox** [1800–1877], Eng.; disc. of art of photographing on paper. **3.** Co.; W. cen. Ga.; 380 □; p. 13,258; ⊙ Talbotton. **4.** Co.; E. Md.; 285 □; p. 19,736; ⊙ Easton.

Tal′ca, täl′cä. **1.** Prov.; Chile; 3,678 □; p. 158,360. **2.** Its ×; p. 70,036.

Tal-cher′, tăl-chĕr′, native state; Orissa, Ind.; 399 □; p. 38,021.

Ta″-Li′, tä′-lē′, city; W. China; ∗ of Yunnan prov. **Ta″-Lee′;.**

Tal″e-quah′, See TAHLEQUAH.

Tal′fourd, tôl′fẽrd. **Thom′as Noon** [1795–1854], Eng. lawyer; dram.; essayist. **Ser′geant Tal′fourd;.**

Tal′ia-ferro, tel′i-vẽr, co.; N. E. cen. Ga.; 168 □; p. 7,391; ⊙ Crawfordville.

Tal″la-de′ga, tal′a-dē′gä. **1.** Co.; E. N. E. Ala.; 734 □; p. 29,346. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,063.

Tal″la-has′see, tal′a-has′ē, ∗ of Florida; ⊙ of Leon co.; p. 2,933.

Tal″la-hatch′ie, tal′a-hach′ē. **1.** Riv.; N. Miss.; l. 240 m. to junct. with Yalobusha, to form Yazoo Riv. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Miss.; 635 □; p. 14,361; ⊙ Charleston.

Tal″la-poo′sa, tal′a-pū′sa. **1.** Riv.; N. Ala.; l. 250 m. S. S. W.; unites with Coosa to form Alabama Riv. **2.** Co.; E. cen. Ala.; 785 □; p. 21,651; ⊙ Dadeville.

Talle′mant′ des Ré″aux′, tăl′mäñ′ dĕ rā′ō′, **Gé″-dé″on′** [1619–1702], Fr. historian.

Tal″ley′rand′-Pé″ri′gord′, tăl′ lē′ rän′-pē′ rē′ gôr′ *or* (Eng.) tal′li-rand, **Charles Mau″rice′ de** [1754–1838], Prince de Bénévent; Fr. politician; diplomat; wit.

Tal″lien′, tăl′lyăn′, **Jean Lam″bert′** [1769–1820], a Fr. Jacobin; conspicuous in Reign of Terror; m. Marquise de Fontenay. See CHIMAY.

Tal′lis, tal′is, **Thom′as,** "father of Eng. cathedral music"; fl. 16th cent.

Tal-lu′lah Falls, tal-lū′la, high cascade and mountain resort; Habersham co., Ga.

Tal′ma, tal′ma *or* (F.) tăl′mä′, **Jo″seph′ Fran″çois′** [1763–1826], Fr. tragedian.

Tal′mai, tal′mē [Heb., spirited; *Bib.*].

Tal′mon, tal′mŏn [Heb., oppressor; *Bib.*].

Tal′los. See MAN OF BRASS.

Tal′tal, tăl′tăl, town; Chile; p. 12,423.

Ta′ma, tē′ma. **1.** Co.; E. cen. Iowa; 720 □; p. 21,651; ⊙ Toledo. **2.** Vil. in same; p. 1,741.

Ta-man″da-ré′, tä-män′dä-rē′, bay; coast of Pernambuco, Bras., 40 m. S. S. W. of Cape St. Augustine.

Ta-ma′qua, ta-mē′cwa, mfg. bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 6,054.

Ta′mar, tē′mar [Heb., palm-tree; *Bib.*], riv.; S. Eng.; l. 60 m. to Plymouth Sound.

Tam″a-ro′a, tam′a-rō′a, vil.; Perry co., Ill.; p. 2,026.

Ta″ma-ta′ve, tä″mä-tä′vĕ, chief spt. town; E. coast Madagascar; p. 10,000; Fr. **Ta″ma-ti′ve;.**

Ta″ma-li′pas, tä″mä-lē′pās, state; N. E. Mexico; 32,128 □; p. 167,773; ∗ Ciudad Victoria; p. 7,000.

Tam-boo′kie Land, tăm-bū′kī. See TEMBULAND.

Tam-bof′, tăm-bŏf′. **1.** Govt.; S. cen. Rus.; 25,710 □; p. 2,850,800. **2.** Its ×; p. 40,876. **Tam-bov′‡; Tam-bow′‡.**

Tam″bu-ri′ni, Pi-e′tro [1737–1827], It. theologian; philosopher.

Tam″er-lane′, tam′ẽr-lān′ [1336–1405], Tatar conqueror of S. W. Asia. **Ti-mour′;.**

Ta-mise′, tä-mēz′, town; East Flanders prov., Belg.; p. 8,000.

Tam′ma-ny, tam′a-nī. See SAINT TAMMANY; TAMMANY, in vocabulary.

Tam″mer-fors″, tăm′mẽr-fôrs′, mfg. city; Tavastehus prov., Finland; p. 19,041.

Tam′muz, tam′ŭz [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ezek.*, viii, 14.

Tam of the Cow′gate [Sobr.], Sir Thomas Hamilton.

Tam′o-ra tam′o-ra [SHAK. *Titus Andronicus*], queen of Goths.

Tam O′ Shan′ter, tam o shan′tẽr, hero of Burns's poem *Tam O'Shanter;* a good-natured ne'er-do-well, who is pursued by witches, but escapes.

Tam′pa, tăm′pa. **1.** Bay; W. coast of Fla. **2.** Vil. & watering-place on Tampa Bay; p. 5,532.

Tam-pi′co, tăm-pī′cō. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Mex.; l. 200 m. to Gulf of Mex. **2.** Spt.; Tamaulipas state, Mex.; p. 5,000.

Tam-su′i, tăm-sū′ī, city; N. W. coast Formosa; p. 100,000; treaty port.

Tam′worth. **1.** Bor.; Stafford and Warwick cos., Eng.; p. 5,498. **2.** Town; on Peel Riv., New South Wales; p. 4,600.

Ta′na-elf″, tä′nä-elf′, riv.; bet. Finmarken and Rus. Lapland; l. 180 m. to Arctic Oc.; northernmost riv. of Europe. **Tha′na-elf″;.**

Ta′na-Fjord′, -fyôrd′, inlet of Atlantic; N. coast of Norway; l. 40 m.

Tan′a-gra, tan′a-gra, anc. town in E. Bœotia; source of remarkable statuettes. **Ta′na-gra‡** [Gr.].

Ta′na-is, tē′na-is. **1.** Anc. name of Don Riv. **2.** Anc. city at its mouth.

Ta″na-na″ri-vo′, tä″nä-nä″ri-vō′. Same as ANTANANARIVO.

Tan′cred, tan′cred [1078–1112], Norman hero of 1st crusade.

Ta′ney, tā′nī. **1. Rog′er Brooke** [1777–1864], Am. jurist, Chief Justice U. S., 1836. **2.** Co.; S. S. W. Mo.; 660 □; p. 7,953; ∗ Forsyth.

Tan′field, par.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 12,016.

Tan″gan-yi′ka, tăn′gän-yi′kä, lake; Cen. Afr.; l. about 420 m., but very narrow; overflows to Kongo River.

Tan-gier′, -tăn-jir′, spt.; Morocco, near Strait of Gibraltar; p. 20,000. **Tan-giers′;.**

Tan″gi-pa-hoa′, tan′ji-pa-hō′, parish; E. S. E. La.; 780 □; p. 12,655; ⊃ Amite City.

Tan-hu′meth, tan-hū′meth [Heb., comfort; *Bib.*].

Ta′nis, tē′nis, an anc. capital of Lower Egypt; scene of important archeological discoveries.

Tan″jore′, tan″jōr′. **1.** Maritime dist.; S. Madras, Ind.; 3,654 □; p. 1,974,000. **2.** Its ×; p. 54,390.

Tan′na, tăn′nä. **1.** Maritime dist.; Bombay, Ind.; 4,052 □; p. 875,000. **2.** Its ×; p. 15,000.

Tan′na-hill, Rob′ert [1774–1810], Scot. song-writer.

Tann′häu-ser, tăn′hoi-zẽr, in Ger. legend, a knight who gives himself up to revelry with Venus and her court in the depths of a mountain; celebrated in poems, and in an opera by Wagner. **Tan′häu-sert;.**

Tan′tah, tăn′tä, town; on Nile delta, Egy.; p. 33,725.

Tan′ta-lus, tan′ta-lus [*Gr. Myth.*]. See vocabulary. **Tan′-ta-los′;** Gr.;.

Tan′ta-lus Point, mt.; Aquarius plateau, Utah; 10,670 ft.

Ta″or-mi′na, tä′or-mi′nä, town; E. coast Sicily; noted for its anc. ruins; p. 2,388.

Ta′os, tä′ōs, co.; N. New Mex.; 2,300 □; p. 9,868; ⊙ Taos.

Ta′os Peak, mt.; N. Mex.; 13,145 ft.

Ta-pa′joz, tä-pä′zhōs, riv.; Para prov., Brazil; l. 500 m. N. to Amazon Riv. at Santarem. **To-pa′yos‡.**

Ta′phath, tē′fath [Heb., ornament; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* iv, 11.

Taph′i-æ, taf′i-ē, group of Ionian Isls., N. of Ithaca.

Ta′phon, tē′fon [Heb.; *Apocrypha*], a city of Judea.

Ta-pool′ Isls., tä-pūl′, a group of the Sulu Archipelago.

Tap′pan, tap′an, **A′rthur** [1786–1865], Am. philanthropist.

Tap′per-tit [DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge*], an upstart apprentice.

Tap-pu′ah, tap-pū′ä *or* tap′yu-a [Heb., apple; *Bib.*].

Tap-rob′a-ne, tap-reb′a-nē, anc. name of Ceylon.

Tap′ti, tăp′tī, riv.; W. cen. Ind. to Gulf of Cambay; l. 450 m.

Tar, tär, riv.; N. C.; l. 220 m. to Pamlico Sound.

Ta′ra, tä′rä. **1.** Hill; near Meath co., Navan, Ir.; 507 ft.; traditional seat of anc. Ir. kings. **2.** Par.; Meath co., Leinster, Ireland.

Ta-ra″bo-zan′, See TREBIZOND.

Ta′rah, tē′rä [Heb., turning; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiii, 27–28.

Tar′a-lah, tar′a-lä [Heb., power of God; *Bib.*].

Ta″ra-na-ki′, tä″rä-nä-kī′, prov. dist.; S. W. cor. North Island, New Zealand; 3,308 □; p. 22,065; ∗ New Plymouth.

Ta′ran-to, tä′rän-tō. **1. Gulf of,** bay; S. E. Italy. **2.** [Anc. **Ta-ren′tum.**] City and spt. on same; p. 25,250.

Ta″ra-pa-ca′, tä″rä-pä-cä′. **1.** Prov.; Chile; 19,306 □; p. 47,750; ∗ Iquique. **2.** City in same; p. 33,051.

Ta″rare′, ta′rär′, mfg. town; near Lyons, Fr.; p. 11,738.

Ta″ras″con′, tä″räs′cōn′, town; Bouches-du-Rhône prov., S. Fr.; p. 6,597.

Tar″ba-ga-tai′, tär″bä-gä-tī′, mt. chain dividing Rus. prov. Semipalatinsk from China, 10,000 ft.

Tarbes, tarb, town; ∗ of Hautes-Pyrénées, S. Fr.; p. 24,784.

Tar′bor-ough, tar′bur-o, vil.; Edgecombe co., N. C.; p. 1,924.

Ta-re′a, ta-rē′a *or* tē′re-a [Heb., flight; *Bib.*], *1 Ch*, viii, 35.

Ta-ren′tum. **1.** Anc. name of Taranto, It. **2.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 5,000.

Ta-ri′fa, tä-ri′fä, spt.; Strait of Gibraltar, Sp.; p. 13,206.

Ta-ri′ja, tä-ri′hä. **1.** Dept. of S. Bolivia; 34,599 □; p. 62,900. **2.** Its ∗; p. 8,000. **Ta-ri′xa‡.**

Ta′rik-ibn-Ze′yad, tä′rik-ibn-zē′yäd, first Moorish invader [-711] of Spain. **Ta′rik-Ben-Ze′ind‡.**

Tarle′ton, tärl′tun, **Bann′as-tre, Col.** [1754–1833], Eng. officer under Cornwallis in Am., 1780–1781.

Tarn, tärn, dept.; S. W. Fr.; 2,217 □; p. 346,739; ∗ Albi.

Tarn″et-Ga″ronne′, tärn″-ĕ-gä″rōn′, dept.; S. W. Fr.; 1,436 □; p. 206,596; ∗ Montauban.

Tar-no′pol, tär-nō′pol, town; Aust. Galicia; p. 26,097.

Tar-pe′ia. See TARPEIAN, in vocab.

Tar′por-ley, tär′pōr-le, vil.; Chester co., Eng.; p. 2,702.

Tar′quin, tär′cwin (L. **Tar-quin′i-us**). **1. Lu′ci-us (Pris′cus),** 5th king of Rome; built the sewers and other great public works. **2. Lu′ci-us (Su-per′bus),** 7th king of Rome; deposed by revolt precipitated by rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus.

Tar″ra-go′na, tär″rä-gō′nä. **1.** Prov.; E. coast Sp.; 2,451 □; p. 348,579. **2.** Its ×; spt.; p. 27,225.

Tar′rant, tar′ant, co.; N. Texas; 900 □; p. 41,142; ⊙ Fort Worth.

Tar′ry-all, tar′ri-ôl, mt.; Col.; 10,254 ft.

Tar′ry-all Pass, Col.; 12,176 ft.

Tar′ry-all Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,466 ft.

Tar′ry-town, tar′i-taun, vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 3,562; with North Tarrytown, 6,741.

Tar′shish, tär′shish [Heb., hard; *Bib.*].

Tar′sus, tär′sus, chief city & spt. of anc. Cilicia; birthplace of St. Paul; p. 7,000. **Tar′soi; Tar-sos′‡** [Gr.]; **Ter′sus‡.**

Tar-ta′glia, tar-tä′lyä, **Ni-co-lo′** [1500?–1559], It. math.; disc. cubic equations. **Tar-ta′le-a‡.**

Tar′tak, tär′tak [Heb., hero of darkness; *Bib.*], *2 K.* xvii, 31.

Tar′tan, tär′tan [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xviii, 17.

Tar′ta-ry, tär′ta-ri, the elevated arid region of E. Rus. & W. cen. Asia.

Tar-ti′ni, tär-tī′nī, **Giu-sep′pe** [1692–1754], It. musician; composer; violinist; disc. difference-tones.

Tar-tuffe′, tär-tuf′ [MOLIÈRE *Tartuffe*], a villain in the drama; religious hypocrite.

Ta″ru-dant′, tä″rū-dänt′, town; ∗ of Sus prov., Morocco, Afr.; p. 8,500. **Te″ro-dant′‡.**

Tash-kent′, tăsh-kent′, cml. city; ∗ of Syr-Daria prov.; Rus. Turkestan; p. 121,410. **Tash-kand′‡; Tash-kend′‡.**

Tas′man, tăs′mān. **1. A′bel Jans′sen** [1600?–1659], Dutch navigator; discoverer of Tasmania. **2.** Sea or bay; bet. New Zealand and Australia. **3.** Pen.; S. E. Tasmania; 18 × 24 m.

Tas-ma′ni-a, taz-mē′ni-a, isl.; S. of Australia; 26,215 □; p. 146,667; ∗ Hobart; Brit. **Van Die′man's Land‡.**

Tas′sie, tas′i, **James** [1735–1799], Scot. gem-engraver; collector.

Tas′so, tas′sō *or* (It.) tās′sō. **1. Ber-nar′do** [1493–1569], It. epic poet. **2. Tor-qua′to** [1544–1595], son of Bernardo; epic poet; *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Ta″tar′-Ba″zar-dji′k, tä″tär′-bä″zär-jik′, town; Bulgaria; p. 16,343.

Tate, tāt. **1. Na′hum** [1652–1715], It. dram.; Brit. poet-laureate. **2.** Co.; N. W. Miss.; 390 □; p. 19,253; ∗ Senatobia.

Ta′ti, tä′tī. See MATABELELAND.

Ta′ti-an, tā′shi-an, Assyr. philos.; Christian apologist.; fl. 2d cent; *Diatessaron.* **Ta-ti-a-nos′‡** [Gr.].

Tat′nai, tat′nē *or* tat′na-ī [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* v, 3. **Tat′-te-nai‡.**

Ta″-tsien″-Lu′, tä″-tsin′-lū′, fort. cml. town; Szechuen prov., China; p. 500,000. **Tat″-seen″-Loo′‡.**

Tatt′nall, tat′nal, co.; E. S. E. Ga.; 1,123 □; p. 10,253; ⊙ Reidsville. **Tat′nall‡.**

Tatt′nall, tat′nal, **Jo-si′ah** [1795–1871], Am. Confed. naval officer.

Tau-ba′te, tau-bä′tē, dist. & town; São Paulo state, Brazil; p. 10,000.

Tauch′nitz, touu′nits. **1. Chris′ti-an, Baron von** [1816–1877], Ger. pub., of Leipzig. **2. Karl C. T.** [1761–1836], Ger. publisher.

Taun′ton. **1.** tăn′tun. Borough; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 18,026. **2.** tăn′tun. Mfg. city; ⊙ of Bristol co., Mass.; p. 25,448.

Tau′po, tä′pō, lake; cen. North Isl., New Zealand; l. 30 m.

Tau′ri-da, tou′ri-da, govt.; Rus.; includes the Crimea; 24,539 □; p. 1,167,600; ∗ Simferopol. **Krim‡.**

Tau′rus, tô′rus. **1.** [—26] Roman warrior. **2.** Central mt. range of N. Asia Minor. **3.** Mt.; E. coast of Sicily.

Ta-vas′te-hus, tä-väs′tē-hūs. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Finland, Rus.; 8,334 □; p. 257,851. **2.** Its ×; p. 4,098.

Ta″ver″nier′, tä″vẽr′nyē″, **Jean B.** [1605–1689], Baron d'Aubonne, Fr. traveler.

Ta-vi′ra, tä-vī′rä, spt.; Algarve prov., Pg.; p. 11,459.

Tav′is-tock, tav′is-tŏk, borough; Devon co., Eng.; p. 6,282.

Ta″voi′, tä″voi′. **1.** Dist.; Tenasserim, Burma; 7,200 □; p. 85,000. **2.** Its ×; p. 14,000. **Ta″voy′‡.**

Tay, tē, riv.; Perth co., Scot.; l. 160 m. to Firth of Forth.

Ta-yg′e-te, ta-ij′e-tē, dau. of Atlas; one of the Pleiades.

Tay′ler, John [1580–1654], Eng. poet.

Tay′lor, tā′lẽr. **1. Bay′ard** [1825–1878], Am. traveler; writer; poet. **2. Ben′ja-min Frank′lin** [1822–1887], Am. poet. **3. Brook** [1685–1731], Eng. math.; disc. Taylor's theorem. **4. George** [1716–1781], Am. patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence. **5. George W.** [1808–1862], U. S. gen.; killed at battle of Bull Run. **6. Sir Hen′ry** [1800?–1886], Eng. poet; dramatist. **7. I′saac** [?–1829], Eng. clergyman; writer. **8. I′saac** [1787–1865], son of foregoing; philos.; writer. **9. Jer′e-my** [1613–1667], Eng. bishop; author. **10. Rich′ard** [?–1879], Confed. gen.; son of Zachary. **11. Thom′as** [1758–1835], Eng. philos.; called "The Platonist." **12. Tom** [1817–1880], Eng. journalist; playwright. **13. Zach′a-ry** [1784–1850], 12th Pres. U. S.; gen. in Mex. war. **14. Mount,** New Mex.; 11,388 ft. **15.** Co.; N. N. W. Fla.; 1,079 □; p. 2,122; ⊙ Perry. **16.** Co.; W. cen. Ga.; 356 □; p. 9,000; ⊙ Butler. **17.** Co.; S. Iowa; 540 □; p. 16,384; ⊙ Bedford. **18.** Co.; E. cen. Ky.; 270 □; p. 9,353; ⊙ Campbellsville. **19.** Co.; N. W. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 6,946; ⊙ Abilene. **20.** Co.; N. N. E. part of W. Va.; 175 □; p. 12,147; ⊙ Pruntytown.

Tay′lor-ville, city; Christian co., Ill.; p. 2,829.

Tay′port, burgh & watering-place; Fife co., Scot.; p. 2,829.

Taze′well, taz′wel. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Ill.; 620 □; p. 30,000; ⊙ Pekin. **2.** Co.; S. W. part of Va.; 450 □; p. 13,000; ⊙ Jeffersonville.

Tch-. See corresponding forms in CH-.

Tcher-ka′sy, cher-kä′sē, town; Little Rus. prov.; p. 15,470.

Tcher-kask′‡.

Tchir′pan, chir′pän, town; E. Rumelia, Turk.; p. 11,000.

Teach′er of Ger′ma-ny [Sobr.], Philip Melanchthon.

Tea′zle, tī′zl [SHERIDAN *School for Scandal*]. **1. Lady,** wife of Sir Peter Teazle; heroine of the comedy. **2. Sir Pe′ter,** elderly and benevolent character in the comedy.

Te′bah, tē′bä [Heb., strong; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxii, 26.

Teb″a-li′ah [Heb., Jah is protector; *Bib.*], *1 Ch.* xxvi, 11.

Te-breez′. Same as TABRIZ.

Teche, tesh, **Bayou,** stream; S. of La.; 180 m. to Gulf of Mexico.

Teck, tec, anc. principality; now held by Dukes of Würtemberg.

Te-cout′che, tē-cū′chē, dist.; Rumania; p. 107,072.

Te-cum′seh, tē-cum′sē. **1.** Am. Ind. [1768–1813], chief of Shawnees; Brit. ally in war of 1812. **Te-cum′tha‡.** **2.** Vil.; Lenawee co., Mich.; p. 2,000.

Ted′ding-ton, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 10,052.

Ted′la, ted′lä, prov.; W. Morocco; ∗ Tefsa. **Tef′sa‡.**

Ted′si, ted′sī, town; S. W. Morocco; p. 14,000. **Ted′zi‡.**

Tef′sa, tef′sä, town; cen. Morocco; ∗ of Tedla prov.; p. about 10,500. **Tef′za‡.**

Teg-ner′, teg-nẽr′, **E-sai′as** [1782–1846], Sw. poet.

Te-gu″ci-gal′pa, tē-gū″si-gäl′pä. **1.** Dept.; Honduras. **2.** Its ×; p. 13,000.

Te-hua′ma, ti-hē′ma. **1.** Narrow plain along the W. coast of Arabia. **2.** Co.; N. Cal.; 2,988 □; p. 9,916; ⊙ Red Bluff.

Te″her-an′, tĕ′her-ăn′, city; Irak-Ajemi prov.; ∗ of Persia; p. 210,000. **Teh-ran′‡; Irak-Ajemi′.**

Te″hua-can′, tĕ″wä-cän′, town; Puebla state, Mex.; p. 12,000.

Te-huan″te-pec′, tē-wän″tē-pec′. **1.** Isth.; S. Mex. **2.** Bay of the Pacific Oc., S. of T. Isth. **Gulf of Te-huan″-te-pec′‡.** **3.** Riv.; flows into Gulf of Mex. **4.** Spt.; Oaxaca, Mex.; p. 25,000.

Teign′mouth, tēn′muth *or* tain′muth, town; Devon co., Eng.; mouth of Teign Riv.; p. 8,292.

Tek′na, country; S. of Morocco; limits vague; spt. Tarfaya.

Te-ko′a, tē-kō′a [Heb., firm; *Bib.*]. **Te-ko′ah‡.**

Tel″a′bib, tel′-ē′bib [Heb., < Chald., corn-hill; *Bib.*, *Ezek.* iii, 15.

Te′lah, tē′la [Heb., virgo; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 25.

Tel-a′im, tel-ē′im *or* tel′a-im [Heb., lambs; *Bib.*].

Tel′a-mon. **1.** Legendary king of Salamis; father of Ajax & Teucer. **2.** Anc. coast town of Etruria. **Te-la-mōn′‡** [Gr.].

Te-las′sar, tē-las′ar [Heb., Assyrian hill; *Bib.*].

Te-leg′o-nus, son of Ulysses and Circe; killed Ulysses; married Penelope, and begat Italus. **Tē-le′go-nos‡** [Gr.].

Tel″-el-A-mar′na, ruins of ∗ of Amenhotep IV.; N. of Assiout, Egy.; famous collection of tablets disc., 1887.

Tel″-el-Ke′bir, hamlet; bet. Cairo & Ismailia, Egy.; Eng. under Wolseley defeated Egy. rebels under Arabi Pasha, Sept., 1882.

Te′lem, tē′lem [Heb., a lamb; *Bib.*].

Te-lem′a-chus, tē-lem′a-cus, son of Ulysses & Penelope. **Tē-le′ma-chos‡** [Gr.].

Te″le-or-man′, tē″lē-ôr-mān′, dist.; Rumelia; p. 201,731.

Tel′e-phus, tel′ē-fus, Trojan hero; son of Hercules; subject of tragedies by Euripides and Sophocles. **Tē′le-phos‡** [Gr.].

Tel′e-scope Peak, mt.; Cal.; W. border Death Val.; 10,938 ft.

Tel′fair, co.; S. cen. Ga.; 491 □; p. 5,477; ⊙ Jacksonville.

Tel′ford, Thom′as [1757–1834], Scot. eng.; inv. Telford pavement.

Tell, Will′iam, Swiss peasant, who according to tradition delivered Uri from the Austrian yoke (14th cent.); now regarded by historians as mythical; killed Gessler.

Tel-lez′, tel-yeth′, **Ga″bri-el′** [1585–1648], Sp. priest; dramatist.

Tel″li-cher′ry, tel′li-chẽr′ri, fort. spt.; Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 26,410. **Tel″li-cher′y‡.**

Tel″-me′lah, tel′-mī′lä [Heb., hill of salt; *Bib.*].

Te′ma, tī′ma [Heb., sunburned; *Bib.*].

Te′man, tī′man [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxxvi, 11.

Tem-bu′land, tem-bū′land, depend.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 4,122 □; p. 180,415. **Tam-boo′kie Land‡.**

Tem′e-ni, tem′ē-nai *or* tī′me-nai [Heb., fortunate; *Bib.*, *1 Chron.* iv, 6.

Tem″es-var′, tem′esh-vār′. **1.** Co.; N. E. Hungary. **2.** Its ∗ [anc. **Thy-bis′cus**], a fort. city; p. 39,850.

Te-mis′ca-mingue, tē-mis′ka-ming, lake; cen. Ontario prov., Can.; discharges into Ottawa River.

Tem-is″cou-a′ta, tem-is′cū-ä′tä. **1.** Co.; E. Quebec prov., Can.; 1,770 □; p. 25,704; ∗ Isle Verte. **2.** A lake in this co.

Tem′pe, tem′pē, a valley in Thessaly, N. of Mt. Olympus, celebrated by anc. poets. **Tem′pē‡** [Gr.].

Tem′pest, The [Sobr.], Andoche Junot [1771–1813], French general.

Tem′ple, Sir Will′iam [1628–1699], Eng. statesman; writer.

Tem′ple Bar, gate of the City of London; dividing Fleet St. from the Strand; rebuilt, 1673; moved to Cheshunt, 1878; site marked by a memorial.

Tem′ple Cit′y, vil.; Bell co., Tex.; p. 4,047.

Tem′ple Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 13,249 ft.

Tem′ple-ton, tem′pl-tun. **1. Law′rence.** See LAWRENCE TEMPLETON. **2.** Mfg. vil.; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 2,999.

Te-mu′co, tē-mū′cō, city; Cautin prov., S. Chile; p. 16,111.

Ten-as′ser-im, ten-as′ser-im. **1.** Riv.; S. Burma; l. 220 m. to Indian Oc. **2.** Polit. div. along S. coast of Burma; 46,590 □; p. 971,660; ∗ Maul Main.

Ten′bur-y, ten′bur-i, mkt. town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 2,054.

Ten′by, ten′bi, spt. and watering-place; Carmarthen Bay, Wales; p. 4,542.

Ten′e-dos, ten′e-dos, isl.; Ægean Sea; off the Troad, Turk.; p. 7,000. **Te′ne-dos‡** [Gr.].

Ten″er-iffe′, ten′gr-if′ *or* (Sp.) tē″nē-rē′fĕ. **1.** Isl.; largest of Canaries; 1,000 □; p. 93,719; ∗ Santa Cruz. **2.** Highest mt. on this island; 12,182 ft.; properly **Peak of Teyde.**

Ten′i-ers, ten′i-ẽrs, either of two Flemish genre painters: (1) **Da′vid** [1582–1649], "the Elder." (2) **Da′vid** [1610–1690], "the Younger."

Te-nim′ber, te-nim′ber, group of isls. in Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor, principal one, Timor Laut.

Ten-ka′si, ten-kä′sī, town; Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 11,000.

Ten′nent, Sir James Em′er-son [1804–1869], Brit. traveler; writer; statesman.

Ten″nes-see′, ten′es-sē′. **1.** Riv.; cen. U. S.; l. 800 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** State; S. cen. U. S.; in valley of Tennessee Riv.; 42,050 □; p. 1,767,518; ∗ Nashville; admitted 1796. **3.** A pass of the Rocky Mts., near Leadville, Col.

Ten'ny-son, ten'i-sun, **Al'fred** [1809-1892], Lord Tennyson; Eng. poet laureate; *In Memoriam.*

Te-noch'tit-lan', tā-nōch'tit-lān', anc. name of plateau and city of Mexico.

Te'nos, tē nos. Same as TINOS.

Ten'sas, ten sas. 1. Riv.; La.; l. 240 m. to Ouachita Riv. 2. Par.; N. E. La.; 610 □; p. 16,648; S St. Joseph.

Ten'sift', ten'sift', principal riv. of Morocco; l. 190 m. W. to the Atlantic Oc.

Ten'ter-den, agr. borough; Kent co., Eng.; p. 3,429.

Ten'ter-field, town; New South Wales; p. 2,480.

Ten'ter-gate, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 4,649.

Te'o-ca'li Peak, mt.; Elk range, Col.; 13,220 ft.

Te'os, tē os, city of Asia Minor; birthplace of Anacreon. Same as TEOS.

Te'ō: Gr.

Te'o-ti-cui'ta-tlan', tē'ō-ti-cwi'tā-tlān', city; Jalisco state, Mex.; p. 11,286.

Te-o-ti'hua-can', tē-o-ti'wā-cān', plateau near Texcuco, Mex.; remarkable for its pyramids. See illus. under TEOCALLI, in vocab.

Te'pic', tē'pic'. 1. Territory; W. Mex.; 11,275 □; p. 130,019. 2. Its ×; p. 13,500.

Te'rah, tē'rā [Heb., wandering; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xi.

Te'ra-mo, te rā-mō. 1. Prov.; Italy; 1,067 □; p. 265,017. 2. Its ×; p. 21,000.

Ter'burg, ter'burn, **Ger'hart** [1608-1681], Ger. genre painter.

Ter-ce'i-ra, ter-sē'i-rā, isl.; Azores; about 164 □; p. 45,391; × Angra.

Ter-erek', tē-rek'. 1. Riv.; E. Rus.; l. 350 m. E. to Caspian Sea. 2. Govt.; Ciscaucasia, Rus.; 26,822 □; p. 779,171; × Vladikavkas. **Ter':**

Ter'ence, ter'ens [~195-159], Rom. comic poet. **Pub'li-us Te-ren'ti-us A'fer:**

Te-re'sa, See THERESA.

Te'resh, tī resh [Heb., reverence; *Bib.*].

Ter-liz'zi, ter-lit'si, town; Apulia prov., It.; p. 20,442.

Ter'mi-ni, ter'mi-ni, spt.; N. Sicily; p. 22,733; hot springs.

Ter-nate', ter-nāt' *or* ter-nā'tē. 1. Isl.; Dutch E. Ind. 2. Dutch residency governing N. Moluccas. 3. Its ×; E. coast Ternate Isl.; p. 9,000.

Ter'ni, ter ni, city, Perugia prov., It.; p. 9,415.

Te'ro-daut', Same as TARUDANT.

Ter-pan'der, father of Greek music; fl. —700–650. **Ter'-pan-dros:** Gr.

Ter'ra del Fue'go, ter'ra del fwē'gō, one great and several small isls. at the S. extremity of S. Am.; terminate in Cape Horn, separated from continent by Strait of Magellan; inhabited by savages.

Ter"ra-no'va, ter"rā-nō'vā, spt.; S. Sicily; p. 16,440.

Terre"bonne', ter"bon'. 1. Par.; S. E. La.; 1,800 □; p. 20,167; × Houma. 2. Co.; cen Quebec prov., Can.; 545 □; p. 23,128; × St. Jerome. 3. Historic vil., near Montreal, Can.

Ter're Haute, ter ę hōt, city; Vigo co., Ind.; p. 30,217; railroad and manufacturing center.

Ter'rell, ter rel, co.; S. W. Ga.; 330 □; p. 14,503; ⊙ Dawson.

Ter'rell Ridge, mt.; Utah; 11,380 ft.

Ter'ror of the World [Sobr.], Attila.

Ter'ry, 1. **Al'fred H.** [1827-1890], U. S. gen. 2. Co.; W. N. W. Texas; 900 □; p. 21.

Ter-schel'ling, ter-shel'ling, isl.; North Sea, Friesland prov., Neth.; 45 □; p. 2,775.

Ter'sus, Same as TARSUS.

Ter'ti-us, ter shi-us [L. *or* Gr., third; *Bib.*].

Ter-tul'li-an, ter-tul'i-an, advocate and writer in the early Latin Church; fl 2d cent.

Ter-tul'lus [L. *or* Gr.; *Bib.*], *Acts* xxiv. 1.

Te"ru-el', te'rū-el' 1. Prov.; Aragon, Sp.; 5,491 □; p. 241,-865. 2. Its ×; p. 10,432.

Tesch'en, tesh'ęn, town; Silesia, Aust.; p. 13,000.

Tes'sa-wa, tes'sā-wā, town; Niger valley, Afr.; p. 12,000; Brit.

Tes-sin', tes-sin', canton; Swit.; 1,088 □; p. 126,751.

Tet'bur-y, tet'bur-i, mkt. town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,173.

Te'thys, tē'this [*Gr. Myth.*], sea-goddess. **Tē-thys':** Gr.

Te"ti-a-row', te"ti-a-rō', reef of atolls; Society Isls., Fr.; 1 × 6 m. **Te"tu-a-ra':**

Te-ton', tę-ton' 1. Spur-range; Rocky Mts., E. Idaho; highest pk., Mt. Hayden or Grand Teton, 14,198 ft. **Three Te-tons':** 2. Riv.; S. W. Montana; l. 160 m. to Missouri Riv. 3. Large fertile valley; Oneida co., S. E. Idaho; called also **Teton basin.**

Tet"ten-hall', town, Stafford co., Eng.; p. 5,382.

Tet"u-an', tet'ū-an', spt.; N. E. Morocco; p. 22,000. **Tet"-ou-an':** **Tet'o-van':** **Tet-wan':**.

Tet'zel, tet sęl. **Jo'hann** [1455-1519], Ger. Dominican monk; vendor of Papal indulgences; attacked by Luther. **Te'zel:**.

Teu'cer, tū'sęr 1. Son of Scamander and Idæa (Cybele); 1st king of Troy 2. Half-brother of Ajax; noted as an archer. **Teu'kros:** Gr.

Teu'fels-dröckh, toi'fels-drōk, **Herr** [CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus*, eccentric Ger philos., and hero of book.

Teu'to-burg"er-wald", toi'tō-bŭrn'er-vōlt', low mt. range, N. Ger.

Tev'i-ot-dale, Same as ROXBURGH, 2.

Tew'fik, tū'fik, **Mo-ham'med** [1852-1892], Egy. khedive; supported by Eng.

Tewkes'bur-y, tūks'bur-i, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 5,360.

Tewks'bur-y, tūks'bur-i, vil.; Middlesex co., Mass; p. 2,515.

Tex'as, tex'as. 1. State; S. W. United States; 265,780 □; p. 2,235,523; × Austin; admitted 1845. 2. Co.; S. Mo.; 1,145 □; p. 19,866; × Houston.

Tex'el, tex'el, isl., N Sea; p. 6,500, Dutch **Tes'sel:.**

Tey'de, te'de, Peak of. See TENERIFFE.

Te'za, tē'zā, town; N E. Morocco; p. 11,000. **Te'ja:.**

Tez-cu'co, tes-cō'cō. 1. Lake, Mex., near Mex. City; l. 15 m.; site of ancient Mex. city. 2. City on this lake; p. 15,000 **Tez-ca'co:.**

Tha'ba-Ncho', tā bā-nchō', Orange Free State, S. Afr.; p. 11,000.

Thack'er-ay, thak gr-ē, **Will'iam Make'peace** [1811-1863], Eng. novelist, editor, poet. *Vanity Fair.*

Thad-de'us, thad-dī'us *or* thad'dę-us [Gr., breast; *Bib.* **Thad-dæ'us:**, G. **Thad-dä'us:**, tād-dā'ōs; It. **Tad-de'o,** tād-dā'ō; Pg. **Thad-de'o,** tād-dē'ō; Sp. **Ta-de'o,** tā-dē'ō]. Same as JUDE, 1.

Tha'hash, thā'hash [Heb., reddish; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxii, 24.

Tha'is, thā'is, Gr. courtezan attached to Alexander the Great. **Tha-is'i** [Gr.].

Thal'a-ba, thal'a-ba, SOUTHEY *Thalaba the Destroyer*, hero of the poem, valiant against evil spirits.

Thal'berg, tāl'berg, **Si'gis-mund** [1812-1871], Swiss musician, pianist.

Tha'les, thā'lēz. 1. Gr. philos.; math.; fl. —650. 2. Cretan musician, poet; fl. —600. **Tha-le'las:; Tha-lē's:** Gr.

Tha'mar, thē'mār [Gr.; *Bib.*], Tamar.

Thame, thēm, town; Oxford co., Eng.; head of navigation on the Thames Riv.; p. 3,334.

Thames, temz. 1. Riv.; S. Eng.; l. 215 m.; through London to North Sea. 2. thēmz, inlet-riv. of E. Conn. 3. temz, Ribs of cen. Ontario prov., Can.; l. 160 m. W. to Lake St. Clair. 4. Riv. & estuary of New Zealand. 5. Town; mouth of Thames Riv., N. Isl., New Zealand; p. 5,000.

Thum'na-tha, Gr.: *Apocrypha*, place in Judea.

Tha'na, tā'nā. 1. Dist.; Bombay, Brit. India; 4,052 □; p. 874,000. 2. Its ×; spt.; p. 12,000.

Thau'a-tos, than'a-tos [*Gr. Myth.*], personification of death. **Tha'na-tos:** [Gr.].

Than'et, than'et, isl.; forms N. E. extremity of Kent co., Eng.; 10 × 5 m.; first possession of Saxons in Britain.

Thap'sus, anc town; Afr.; Cæsar gained victory, —46, and ended African war.

Tha'ra, thē'ra [Gr.; *Bib.*], Teroh.

Thar"a-wad'i, thūr'a-wād'i, prov.; Pegu, Burma; p. 278,-000. **Thar"ra-wad'y:.**

Tha'sos, thā'sos, isl.; off coast of Thrace; p. 10,000; anc. mines and quarries. **Tha'sus:.**

Thau"ma-tur'gus, thē"mā-tūr'gus [L., < Gr., wonder-worker] [Sobr.], Gregory, bishop of Neocesarea, Cappadocia; so called from the miracles said to have been wrought by him.

Thau"ma-tur'gus of the West [Sobr.], St. Bernard.

Thax'ter, Ce'li-a [1836-1894], Am. poet. *Isles of Shoals.*

Thay'er, thā'gr. 1. **Syl-va'nus** [1785-1872], Am. eng.; officer, U. S. A.; reorganized West Point Mil. Acad. 2. Co.; S. E. Neb.; 576 □; p. 12,738; ⊙ Hebron.

Tha"yet-may'o, thā'yet-mā'ō. 1. Dist.; Pegu div., Burma; 2,387 □; p. 170,000. 2. Its ×; p. 8,379.

The'ban Eu'gle [Sobr.], Pindar.

Theb'ar-ton, t.; S. Austral.; p. with New Thebarton, 3,830.

Thebes. See THEBAN, in vocabulary.

The'bez, thī'bez [Heb., seen afar; *Bib.*].

The-co'e, the-cō'ę [Gr.: *Apocrypha*], Tekoa. **The-pō-e'i:.**

Theiss, tāis, riv.; E. Hung.; l. 500 m. W. & S. to the Danube.

Thé"lème', tē'lem'. 1. [VOLTAIRE *Thélème and Macare.*] A personification of the will. 2. **Ab'bey of** [RABELAIS *Gargantua*], an imaginary establishment perfectly appointed.

The'mis, thī'mis [*Gr. Myth.*], wife of Zeus; personifies law and order.

The-mis'ti-us, the-mis'ti-us, Gr. orator & philos. in Rome; fl. 4th cent. **The-mi'sti-os:** [Gr.].

The-mis'to-cles, thi-mis'to-clīz, Athenian ruler; naval victory over Xerxes at Salamis; fl. —514–449. **The-mis'to-klēs':** [Gr.].

The'o-bald [Teut., people's prince. **Tyb'alt:**, Dan. **The'o-bald,** tē'ō-bōlth; D. **Tie'bout,** tī'bunt; F. **Thi"baut',** tī'bō'; G. **Die't'bold,** dīt bōlt, **The'o-bald",** tē'ō-bōlt'; It. **Te"o-bal'do,** tē'ō-bāl'dō; L. **The"o-bal'dus;** Pg. **The"o-bal'do,** tē'ō-bāl'dō; Sp. **The"o-de-bal'do,** tē'ō-dē-bāl'dō. **Te"o-bal'do:**; Sw. **The'o-bald",** tī'ō-bōld"), **Lew'is** [–1744], Eng. critic; drama-tist; Shakespearian commentator.

The"o-ca'nus, thī'o-kē nus *or* thę-ec'a-nus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Tikvah, father of Jahaziah.

The-oc'ri-tus, thi-ec'ri-tus, Gr. pastoral poet; fl. —3d cent. **The-o'kri-tos:** [Gr.].

The"o-do'ra, wife of Emperor Justinian.

The'o-dore, thī'o-dōr [Gr., divine gift. **The"o-do'ra** (*fem.*). Dan. **The'o-dor,** tē'ō-dōr; D. **The"o-do'rus,** tē'ō-dō rus; F. **The"o'dore',** tē'ō'dōr'; G. **The'o-dor,** tē'ō-dōr, **The"o-do'ra** (*fem.*), tē'ō-dō'rā; Gr. **The-o'-dō-ros;** It. **Te"o-do'ro,** tē'ō-dō'rō, **Te"o-do'ra** (*fem.*); Pol. Rus. **Fe'o-dor,** fē'ō-dōr; Sw. **The'o-dor,** tī'ō-dōr]. **1. T. I.** [–641], Rom. pope. **2. T. II.** [–897], Pope.

The-od'o-ret, thi-ed'o-ret [390?-457], Gr. writer; ecclesiastic; b. at Antioch. **The-o-dō'rē-tos:** [Gr.].

The-od'o-ric, the-od'o-ric [Teut., people's rule. **The-od'-er-ick:**; **The-od'o-rick:**; **Die'der-sick:**; **Dirk:**; **Dirck:**; F. **The"o'do'ric',** tē'ō'dō'ric'; G. **The-o'-do-rich,** tē'ō-do-rin, **Die'trich,** dī'trin; It. **Te"o-do-ri'co,** tē'ō-dō-rē'cō; L. **The"o-do-ri'cus;** Sp. **Te"o-do-ri'co,** tē'ō-dō-rē'cō; Sw. **The'o-dor,** tī'ō-dōr], "the Great" [455-526], king of the Ostrogoths; ruler of Italy.

The"o-do'si-us, thī'o-dō'shi-us [Gr., divine gift. **The"o-do'si-a** (*fem.*), F. **Thé"o-dose',** tē'ō'dōz'; It. **Te"o-do'si-o,** tē'ō-dō'zi-ō; Sp. **Te"o-do'si-o,** tē'ō-dō'sē-ō]. **"The Grent"** [346-395], Rom. Emp. of the East.

The-od'o-tus [Gr.: *Apocrypha*]. **The-o'do-tos:** [Gr.].

The"o"dule', tē'ō'dūl', pass; Alps; bet. Piedmont, It., & Valais, Swit.; 10,000 ft.

The-oph'i-lus, thi-of'i-lus [Gr., lover of God; *Bib.* Dan. G. **Gott'lieb,** gōt lip, D. G. **The-o'phi-lus,** tē-ō'fi-lus; F. **Thé"o'phile',** tē'ō'fil'; Gr. **The-o'phi-los;** It. Sp. **Te-o'fi-lo,** tē-ō'fi-lō, Pg. **The-o'phi-lo,** tē-ō'fi-lō]. **The-oph'o-rus,** the-of'o-rus, surname of Saint Ignatius.

The"o-phras'tus, thī'o-fras'tus, Gr. philos. [~382-287]; successor to Aristotle. **The-o'phra-stos:** [Gr.].

The"o-phras'tus Such, such [GEORGE ELIOT *The Impressions of Theophrastus Such*], a moralizing cynic.

The'ra, thē'rā. 1. Isl. Same as SANTORIN. 2. Town; × of Santorin, Gr. **Thē'ra:** [Gr.].

Ther"a-pi'a, ter'a-pī'a, vil.; E. Turk. in Eur.; p. 3,000; many residences of foreign ambassadors.

The-re'sa, ter'ē-sa *or* (Sp.) tē-rā'sä [**Ter'ry, Tru'cy** (dim.). F. **Thé"rèse,** tē'rez'; G. **The-re'se,** tē-rā'zę, **The-re'si-a,** tē-rā'si-ä; It. Sp. **Te-re'sa,** tē-rā'sä; Pg. **The-re'za,** tē-rā'zä; Sw. **The-re'sa,** tē-rā'sä], **Saint** [1515-1582], Sp. Carmelite nun; writer.

Ther-mop'y-læ, ther-mop'i-lē, a narrow mt. pass from Thessaly into Gr.; famous for its defense by Leonidas. **Ther-mo-py'lī:** [Gr.].

The'ron, Gr. tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily; ally with Gelon against Carthaginians, 480. **Thē'rōn:** [Gr.].

Ther-san'der, legendary Trojan hero; king of Thebes. **Ther'san-dros:** [Gr.].

Ther-si'tes, ther-sī'tiz [HOMER *Iliad*], an ugly and scurrilous Greek, slain by Achilles. **Ther-si'tēs:** [Gr.]

The'se-us, thī sę-us *or* thī sūs, legendary hero of Attica; slew the Minotaur; fought Amazons; carried off Hippolyta. **Thē-seus':** [Gr.].

Thes'pis. See THESPIAN, in vocabulary.

Thes"sa-lo-ni'ca, thes'a-lo-nī'cā, anc. city of Macedonia. See SALONICA. **Ther-sa-lo-ni'kē:** [Gr.].

Thes'sa-ly, prov.; N. Gr., on Ægean Sea; × Larissa. **Thes-sa'li-a:; Thes-sa-li'a:** [Gr.]; **Trik'ha-la:.**

Thes'ti-us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Ares; f. of Leda.

Thet'ford, town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 4,247.

The'tis, thī'tis, a Nereid; mother of Achilles.

Thé"ve"not', tē'v'nō', **Jean de** [1633-1667], Fr. traveler.

Thi"an'Shan', tī'dn'-shdn', mt. chain; cen. Asia.

Thi-as'si, tī-ās'si, a giant of the Eddic legends. **Thjas'-si:.**

Thi"baud', tī'bō' [1201-1253], Fr. king of Navarre; crusader; troubadour. **Thi"baut':.**

Thi"bau'deau, tī'bō'dō', **An"toine' Claire, Count** [1765-1854], Fr. hist.; revolutionist.

Thib"o-deaux', tib'o-dō', vil.; La Fourche par., La.; p. 2,078.

Thiel'mann, tīl'mūn, **Jo'hann A'dolf von** [1765-1824], Ger gen., engaged at Waterloo.

Thielt, tilt, mfg. town; West Flanders prov., Belg.; p. 9,850.

Thi-er'ry, ti-er'ę *or* F. tī'ār'ī'. 1. **A"mé'dée' Si"-mon' Do"mi"nique'** [1797-1873], Fr. historian. 2. **Jacques Ni"co'las' Au"gus'tin'** [1795-1856], Fr. historian.

Thi"ers', tī'ār'. 1. **Lou"is' A"dolphe'** [1797-1877], Fr. hist.; statesman; 1st Pres. 3d Fr. Republic. 2. Mfg. town; Puy-de-Dome dept., Fr.; p. 15,000.

Thim'na-thah, thim'na-thā [Heb.; *Bib.*], a city in Dan.

Thion"ville', tyōn'vil', fort. town; Alsace-Lorraine, Ger.; p. 8,923. **Die'den-ho"fen‡** [Ger.].

Thirl'wall, Con'nop [1797-1875], Eng. bishop; scholar.

Thirsk, mfg. town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 3,164.

This'be, thiz'bę. 1. A Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus. See PYRAMUS. 2. [Gr.; *Apocrypha.*] A city of Naphtali. **Thi'sbē‡** [Gr.].

Thom, James [1799-1850], Scot. sculptor.

Thom'as [Heb., twin. **Tom'my, Tom** (dim.). **Thom'-a-sa, Thom'a-sine** (*fem.*). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Tho'-mas,** tō'mās; G. **To-ma'si-a** (*fem.*); F. **Tho"mas',** tō'mā'; Hung. **Tam'as,** tom'ōsh; It. **To-ma'so,** tō-mā'-sō; Pol. **To'masz,** tō'māsh; Pg. **Tho-mas',** tō-mās" **Tho-mar':, Tho-maz':‡;** Sp. **To-mas',** tō-mās', **To-ma'sa** (*fem.*), tō-mā'sā]. **1.** One of the twelve apostles; also called **Did'y-mus. 2. Da'vid** [1776-1859], Am. pomologist. **3. George H.** [1816-1870], U. S. gen. in civil war; called "The Rock of Chickamauga" from his firm stand at that battle. **4. I-sa'iah** [1749-1831], Am. printer; publisher; author. **5. John** [1725-1776], Am. Rev. gen.; member of First Continental Congress. **6.** Co.; S. Ga.; 784 □; p. 26,154; ⊙ Thomasville. **7.** Co.; N. W. Kan.; 1,060 □; p. 5,558. **8.** Co.; N. W. cen. Neb.; 720 □; p. 517. **9.** Mt.; New Mex.; 11,275 ft.

Thom'as In'golds-by [Pseud.], Richard H. Barham.

Tho-ma'si-us, tō-mā'zi-ūs. **1. Ja'kob** [1622-1684], Ger. philos. **2. Chris'ti-an** [1655-1728], Ger. philos.

Thom'as Pap"a-ver'i-us [BURTON *Book Hunter*], so-briquet of De Quincey.

Thom'as Peak, mt.; Ariz.; 11,496 ft.

Thom'as the Rhy'mer, the earliest poet of Scotland; his true name unknown.

Thom'as-ton, tom'ās-tun. **1.** Vil.; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 3,378; clock-factories. **2.** Vil.; Knox co., Me.; p. 3,009.

Thom'as-ville, vil.; ⊙ of Thomas co., Ga.; p. 5,514.

Thomp'son, tom'sun. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1753-1814], Am. nat. philos.; loyalist; went to Germany; became Count Rumford; disc. convertibility of mechanical energy into heat. **2. Sir John** [1844-1894], Can. prime minister; atty.-gen. of Nova Scotia; Judge of Supreme Court, Can. **3.** Town; Windham co., Conn.; p. 5,580.

Thoms, temz. **Will'iam John** [1803-1885], Eng. antiq.; editor of *Notes and Queries.*

Thom'son, tom'sun. **1. Sir Charles Wy'ville** [1830-1882], Scot. naturalist; supt. "Challenger" expedition. **2. James** [1700-1748], Scot. poet; *The Seasons.* **3. James** [1834-1882], Scot. poet. **4. Mor'ti-mer** [1832-1875], Am. humorist; pen-name, *Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.*

Thon-eg'wā, then-eg'wā, prov.; Irrawaddi div., Burma; p. 284,000.

Tho'pas, tō'pas, **Sir** [CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales*], hero of the *Rime of Sir Thopas.* **To'paz‡.**

Tho-reau', tho-rō' *or* thō'rō, **Hen'ry Da'vid** [1817-1862], American essayist; critic.

Thorn, fort. town; W. Prussia; p. 27,018; bpl. of Copernicus.

Thorn'a-by-on-Tees', bor.; N. R. York co., Eng.; p. 15,037.

Thorn'ap"ple, riv.; Mich.; l. 100 m.

Thorn'bur-y, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 3,918.

Thorne, thōrn, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 8,556.

Thorn'hill. 1. Sir James [1676-1734], Eng. painter. **2.** Vil.; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 8,727.

Thorn'ton. 1. Town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 8,917. **2.** Town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 10,270.

Thorn'town, thōrn'toun, vil.; Boone co., Ind.; p. 1,530.

Tho'rō, tō'rō, isl. and strait; Denmark; ship-building. **Tho'rō-e:.**

Thor'old, town; Welland co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,273.

Thors-havn', tors-havn', fort. spt.; × Faro Isls.

Thor'wald-sen, tor'wōld-sęn *or* tor'vāl-zęn, **Ber'tel** [1770-1844], Dan. sculptor.

Thoth'mes, theth'miz, any of several energetic Egy. kings of the 18th dynasty.

Thou, tū, **Jacques Au"guste' de** [1553-1617], Fr. diplomat; historian.

Thou'sand Is'lands, group of about 1,500 islets in an expansion of St. Lawrence Riv. called **Lake of the Thou'-sand Is'lands,** near Lake Ontario; summer resort.

Thou'sand Lake Moun'tain, Utah; 11,240 ft.

Thrace, anc. name for S. E. Europe; afterward restricted to Rumelia. **Thrā'ci-a‡: Thrē'kē:** Gr.

Thra-se'as, thrā-sē'as [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], f. of Apollonius.

Thra'si-as, thrā'si-as [MILTON *Par. Lost*], a wind from Thrace.

Thra'se, thrē'sō. See THRASONICAL, in vocab.

Thras'y-bu'lus, thras'i-bū'lus [–390], Gr. patriot; commander. **Thra-sy'bou-los‡** [Gr.].

Three Kings of Co-logne', the three Magi, whose bodies are said to rest in Cologne.

Three Point Block, mt.; Col.; 12,190 ft.

Three Riv'ers. 1. Vil.; St. Joseph co., Mich.; p. 3,131. **2.** City; St. Maurice co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 8,414.

Thring, Ed'ward [1821-1887], Eng. educator.

Throck'mor-ton, co.; S. cen. Texas; 900 □; p. 902.

Throgs Neck, throgz, a cape of Westchester co., N. Y.; dividing East Riv. from Long Island Sound; site of Fort Schuyler. **Throggs Point‡.**

Throud'hjem, trond'yem. See TRONDHJEM.

Thros'ton, vil.; Durham co., Eng.; p. 6,083.

Thrym, thrim [*Norse Myth.*], a giant who stole Thor's hammer.

Thu-cyd'i-des, thiu-sid'i-dēz. **1.** Ath. statesman; in opp. to Pericles. **2.** Ath. hist.; orator; fl. —471-400. **Thou-ky-di'dēs:** [Gr.].

Thun, tūn, city; Bern canton, Swit.; p. 5,507; summer resort.

Thun'berg, Karl P. [1743-1828], Sw. bot.

Thun'der Bay. 1. N. shore Lake Superior. **2.** W. shore Lake Huron; Alpena co., Mich.

Thun'der Cape, promontory of N. shore of Lake Superior; E. side of Thunder Bay.

Thun'der-er, mt.; Yellowstone Nat. Park; 10,300 ft.

Thur'gau, tūr'gau, canton; N. E. Swit.; 381 □; p. 104,678; × Frauenfeld. **Thur-go'vi-a‡.**

Thu'ri-a, thū'ri-a, anc. city; Morea, Gr.; now **Pa"læ-o-cas'tro,** Messenia. **Thou-ri'a‡:** [Gr.].

Thu'ri-i, thū'ri-ai, anc. city in S. Italy; subsequently called **Co'pi-æ. Thou'ri-oi‡:** [Gr.].

Thu-rin'gi-a, thu-rin'ji-a, tract of cen. Ger., includ. the Thuringian Forest.

Thur'low, thŭr'lō, **Ed'ward, Lord** [1732-1806], Eng. Lord Chancellor.

Thurl'stone, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 2,735.

Thur'ma-ston, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 1,681.

Thurn and Tax'is, princely title of a noble family having vast possessions in S. Ger., Aust., and the Netherlands.

Thurrand Par'kur, tur, dist.; Sind, Bombay pres., Brit. India; 12,729 □; p. 180,761; × Amerkote.

Thurs'ton, burgh; Caithness co., Scot.; p. 3,980.

Thurs'ton. 1. Co.; N. E. Neb.; 398 □; p. 3,176. **2.** Co.; S. W. cen. Wash.; 768 □; p. 9,675; ⊙ Olympia.

Thy"a-ti'ra, thuī'a-tī'ra [Gr.; *Bib.*], anc. city; Asia Minor.

Ti'ber, tī'bęr, principal riv. in cen. It.; flows S. W. from Apennines 260 m., emptying by two mouths; navigable to Rome, 22 m. **Ti'be-ris‡** [Gr.].

Ti-be'ri-as, tī-bī'ri-as [Gr.; *Bib.*]. **1.** Anc. city of Galilee; now **Ta-bu'ri-ya. 2. Sea of** [*Bib.*], in Galilee; the course of the Jordan; 13 × 6 m.; 626 ft. below sea-level; frequented by Christ and his disciples. **Lake of Gen-nes'a-ret‡; Sea of Gal'i-lee‡; Ti-be-ri-es'‡** [Gr.].

Ti-be'ri-us. taĭ-bĭ'rĭ-us. **1.** Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar 45 B. C. to A. D. 37), 2d emp. of Rome. **2.** Tiberius Claudius Nero, father of above and of Drusus; fl. —40.
Ti-bet', tĭ-bet' *or* tĭb'et, lofty dist.; bet. Himalaya & Kuen-Run mt. ranges, cen. Asia; 651,500 □; p. 6,000,000; * Lhasa; dependency of China. **Thi-bet'‡.**
Tib'hath (Heb., extension; *Bib.*), *1 Chron.* xviii, 8.
Tib'ni, tĭb'naĭ (Heb., intelligent; *Bib.*), *1 Kings* xvi, 21, 22.
Ti-bul'lus, tĭ-bul'us, **Al'bi-us** [—54?-18], Rom. elegiac poet.
Ti'bur, taĭ'bur, summer resort of anc. Romans; It. modern **Tiv'o-li.** **Ti'by-ris‡** [Gr.].
Ti'bu-ron', tĭ'bū-rŏn'. **1.** Isl.; Gulf of Cal.; l. 30 m.; pearl-fishery. **2.** Cape & town; W. Haïti.
Ti-ca'o, tĭ-cä'ō, one of the Philippine Isls.; l. 30 m.
Ti-ci'no, tĭ-chĭ'nō. **1.** Riv.; S. E. Swit. & N. It.; l. 125 m. S. E. to Po Riv., near Pavia. **2.** Canton; Swit.; 1,037 □; p. 126,751; * Bellinzona.
Tick'ell, tĭk'el, **Thom'as** [1686-1740], Eng. poet; friend of Addison; contributor to the *Spectator*.
Tick'nor, tĭc'nęr, **George** [1791-1871], Am. author; *Hist. of Sp. Literature*.
Ti'cou'der-o'ga, taĭ'cen'dęr-ō'gą, town; Essex co., N. Y.; p. 3,980; fort (now in ruins), surprised and captured by Ethan Allen in 1775.
Ti'dal, taĭ'dal [Heb., renown; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xiv, 1-9.
Ti-dor', tĭ-dōr', small Isl.; Molucca Pass, Malay Archipelago. **Ti-dore'‡.**
Tieck, tic, **J. Lud'wig** [1773-1853], Ger. romancist; dramatist; critic.
Tie'de-mann, tē'dę-mȧn. **1. Die'trich** [1748-1803], Ger. historian of philosophy. **2. Fried'rich** [1781-1861], Ger. anatomist; physiologist.
Tied'ge, tēd'gę, **Chris'toph Au'gust** [1752-1841], Ger. poet.
Ti-en'-Te', tĭ-en'-tē' [1813-1864], Chin. leader of Tai-ping rebellion. See TAI-PING, in vocabulary. **Tai'-Ping Wang'‡; Ti-en'-Tih‡.**
Ti-en'-Tsin' (tĭ-en'-tsĭn', cml. city; treaty port of Peking, Chili prov., China; p. 950,000.
Ti-ep'o-lo, tĭ-ep'ō-lō. **Gio.van'ni Bat-tis'ta** [1693-1770?], Venetian painter. See VENETIAN SCHOOL, in vocab.
Ti-er'ra del Fu-e'go, Same as TERRA DEL FUEGO.
Ti-e'te, tĭ-ē'tē, riv.; S. Brazil; l. 500 m. to Parana Riv. **Au-hem'by‡.**
Tif'fin, mfg. city; ⊙ of Seneca co., Ohio; p. 10,800.
Tif-lis', tĭf-lĭs'. **1.** Govt.; Caucasus, Rus.; 15,306 □; p. 875,181. **2.** Its *, and * of Transcaucasia; on Kur Riv.; p. 145,731.
Ti-ga'ri-a, tĭ-gą'rĭ-ą. **1.** Native state; Bengal, Ind.; 46 □; p. 16,500. **2.** Its *.
Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser, tĭg'lath-pĭ-lē'zęr. **1. T. I.,** Assyr. conqueror; fl. —12th cent. **2. T. II.,** Assyr. conqueror; founded 2d Babylonian empire; invaded Israel; fl. —8th cent.
Ti-gra'nes, taĭ-grē'nēz. **1.** Armenian prince; friend of Cyrus; fl. —6th cent. **2. T. I.,** Armenian king; invaded Syria, —83; fl. —1st cent. **Ti-gra'nēst** [Gr.].
Ti'gre, tĭ'grē. **1.** Riv.; S. Ecuador and Brazil; l. 350 m. S. E. to Amazon Riv. **Pe-que'ñat. 2.** Div.; N. Abys.; * Edus.
Ti'gris, taĭ'grĭs, riv.; As. Turkey; l. 1,150 m. S. E. to Euphrates River. **Tig'rēst** [Gr.].
Tik'vah, tĭk'vą [Heb., strength; *Bib.*], **Tik'vath‡.**
Til'burg, tĭl'bŭrg, town; N. Brabant, Neth.; p. 35,068.
Til'bur-y Fort, brick fort; opp. Gravesend, Eng.; founded by Henry VIII.
Til'den, Sam'u-el Jones [1814-1886], Am. statesman; lawyer; Gov. of New York; Dem. candidate for Pres. in 1876 (see ELECTORAL COMMISSION, in vocab.); provided for the founding of Tilden Library, N. Y.
Til'gath-Pil-ne'ser, tĭl'gath-pĭl-nē'zęr [Heb.; *Bib.*], Tiglath-Pileser.
Tilgh'man, tĭl'mąn. **1. Ed'ward** [1750-1815], Am. lawyer. **2. Lloyd** [1816?-1863], Am. Confed. gen. **3. Will'iam** [1756-1827], Am. lawyer; Chief Justice of Pa.
Til'hur, tĭl'hur, town; Rohilkhand div., N. W. Provs., India; p. 15,000.
Til'la-mook, co.; N. W. Ore.; 1,525 □; p. 2,982; ⊙ Tillamook.
Tille'mont', tĭl'mōⁿ', **Lou"is' Sé"bas'tien' Le Nain de** [1637-1698], Fr. historian.
Til'li-coul'try, tĭl'ĭ-cū'trĭ, burgh; Clackmannan co., Scot.; p. 3,939.
Til'lot-son, John [1630-1694], Eng. theol.; Abp. of Canterbury.
Til'ly, tĭl'lĭ, **Count von** [1559-1632], Johann Tserklaes, Ger. gen. in Thirty Years' war.
Ti"loi', tĭ'loĭ', town; Oudh prov., India; p. 10,000.
Til'sit, cml. town; E. Prus.; p. 24,545; Napoleon treaty, 1807.
Til'son-burg, vil.; Oxford co., Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,163. **Dere'ham‡.**
Tilt Cove, min. vil.; W. coast, Newfoundland.
Til'ton, town; Belknap co., N. H.; p. 1,521; Meth. Episc. Seminary and College.
Til'ton, Mount, Elk Mountains, Col.; 12,633 ft.
Tim, tĭm, riv.; W. Siberia; l. 250 m. to Obi River.
Ti-ma'us, taĭ-mĭ'us. **1.** Historian of Sicily; fl. —352? **2.** Pythagorean philos.; teacher of Plato. **3.** Sophist; fl. —3d cent.? **Ti'mai-os‡** [Gr.]; **Ti-me'us‡.**
Ti"ma-ru', tĭ'mą-rū', town; New Zealand; p. 3,668.
Ti-ma'vus, taĭ-mā'vus, a small riv.; N. It.; celebrated by anc. poets. **Ti'mau-os‡** [Gr.].
Timbs, tĭmz, **John** [1801-1875], Eng. editor; writer.
Tim-buc'tu, tĭm-buc'tū, cml. town; cen. Sudan, S. border Sahara, Afr.; est. p. 20,000; depot for Cen. Afr. caravan trade. **Tim-buc'too‡; Tom-buk'tu‡.**
Ti"mi-mun', tĭ'mĭ-mŭn', town; oasis of Tuat, N. W. Sahara, Afr.; p. 20,000; caravan depot. **Ti"mi-moon'‡.**
Timms, Corporal [Scott *Waverley*], non-commissioned officer.
Tim'na [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Tim'nah‡.**
Tim'nath [Heb.; *Bib.*].
Ti"mok', tĭ'mŏk'. **1.** Riv.; bet. Bulgaria and Servia; l. 100 m. N. E. to Danube Riv., near Widdin. **2.** Prov.; Servia; 810 □; p. 94,991.
Ti-mo'le-on, tĭ-mō'lĭ-ŏn [—400?-337], liberator of Sicily; defeated Carthaginians. **Ti-mo-le'ŏn‡** [Gr.].
Ti'mon, taĭ'mon. **1.** Gr. skeptic philos.; poet; fl. —3d cent. **2.** Athenian; called "the Misanthrope"; fl. — 5th cent.; the hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*. **3.** [*Bib.*] See *Acts* vi, 5. **Ti'mōn‡** [Gr.].
Ti-mor', tĭ-mōr'. **1.** Archipel.; E. of Sunda Isls. & N. of Austral.; 21,840 □; est. p. 500,000. **2.** Prin. isl. of Timor Arch.; 6,200 □; p. 300,000; Pg. & Dutch. **Ti-mur'‡.**
Ti-mor' Laut, tĭ-mōr' laut, largest isl. of Tenimber group; l. 75 m.; Dutch.
Ti-mo'the-us, tĭ-mō'thę-us, Athen. commander; fl. —375. **Ti-mo'the-os‡** [Gr.].
Tim'o-thy (Gr., honoring God; *Bib.* **Tim** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Ti-mo'the-us,** tĭ-mō'tē-us; F. **Ti"mo"thée',** tĭ'mō'tē'; Gr. **Ti-mo'the-os;** It. **Ti-mo'te-o,** tĭ-mō'tĕ-ō; Pg. **Ti"mo-the'o,** tĭ'mō-tĕ'o; Sp. **Ti"mo-te'o,** tĭ'mō-tē'ō], disciple; evangelist of Gr. parentage. See vocabulary.
Tim'o-thy Titcomb [Pen-name], Josiah Gilbert Holland.
Ti-mour', tĭ-mūr'. See TAMERLANE. **Tai-mour'‡; Ti-mur'‡.**
Tim"pa-no'gos Moun'tain, tĭm'pą-nō'gos, Utah; 11,-957 ft.
Tim'rod, Hen'ry [1829-1867], Am. poet.
Tim'sah, Lake, near the center of the Suez Canal, which traverses it; l. 5 m.
Ti"na-co'ro, tĭ'nā-cō'rō, active marine volc. in Marshall Isls. **Vol-ca'no Is'land‡.**
Tin'dal, Mat'thew [1657?-1733], Eng. jurist; deist.
Tin'dale, Will'iam. Same as TYNDALE.
Tin'da-re, tĭn'dū-rē, vil.; N. coast Sicily; site of anc. **Tyn'da-ris, Tin'da-ro‡; Tyn-da-ris'‡** [Gr.].
Ti-ne'o, tĭ-nē'ō, town; Asturias prov., N. W. Spain; p. 22,023
Ting"chau', tĭng'chū', spt.; Yellow Sea, E. China. **Ting": Choo'‡; Ting":tchou'‡.**
Ting":ha'i, tĭng'-hū'ĭ, fort. city; * of Chusan Arch., China; rice-mart. **Ting":Ha'ei‡.**
Ting'ley Peak, tĭng'lę, mt.; Utah; 10,260 ft.
Tin"ne', tĭn'nē', **A"lex-an-dri"ne** [1839-1869], Dutch lady; traveler in Cen. Afr.
Tin"ne-vel'li, tĭn'nę-vel'lĭ. **1.** Maritime dist.; S. Madras Pres., India; 5,176 □; p. 1,694,000. **2.** Its *; p. 23,221. **Tin"ne-vel'ly‡.**
Ti'nos, tĭ'nŏs. **1.** One of the Cyclades Isls.; Gr. Arch.; 5 × 18 m.; p. 12,565. **2.** Its *. **Tē'nos‡** [Gr.]; **Ti'nų‡.**
Tin'ta-gel Head. **1.** Prom.; W. Cornwall, Eng. **2.** Ruined castle on the headland; traditional birthplace of King Arthur.
Tin'tern Ab'bey, ruin; Wye Riv., near Chepstow, Monmouth co., Eng.
Tin'tic, precinct; Juab co., Utah; p. 2,354; silver-mining.
Tin"to-ret'to, tĭn"tō-ret'tō, **Il** [1518-1594], popular name of Giacomo Robusti; Venetian painter. See VENETIAN SCHOOL, in vocabulary. **Tin'to-ret‡.**
Ti-num', tĭ-nūm', city; Yucatan, Mex.; p. 18,370.
Ti-o'ga, taĭ-ō'gą. **1.** Co.; S. cen. N. Y.; 498 □; p. 30,000; ⊙ Owego. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Pa.; 1,120 □; p. 52,313; ⊙ Wellsborough.
Tip'e-rah, tĭp'ę-rą, dist.; N. E. Bengal, Brit. India; 2,624 □; est. p. 1,500,000; * Comilla. **Tip'pe-rah‡.**
Tiph'sah, tĭf'są [Heb., ford; *Bib.*].
Tip'pah, tĭp'ą, co.; N. E. Miss.; 490 □; p. 13,000; ⊙ Ripley.
Tip"pe-ca-noe', tĭp'ę-cą-nū'. **1.** [Sobr.] Gen. W. H. Harrison; in allusion to his victory over Indians on Tippecanoe Riv., 1811. **2.** Riv.; N. W. Ind.; l. 200 m. to Wabash Riv. **3.** Co.; W. N. W. Ind.; 500 □; p. 35,000; ⊙ Lafayette.
Tip"per-a'ry, tĭp'ęr-ē'rĭ. **1.** Co.; Munster prov., Ir.; 1,659 □; p. 173,188. **2.** Its *; p. 7,274.
Tip'ton. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Ind.; 260 □; p. 18,157. **2.** Co.; S. W. Tenn.; 404 □; p. 24,271; ⊙ Covington. **3.** Mfg. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 29,314. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Tipton co., Ind.; p. 2,697. **5.** Vil.; Cedar co., Iowa; p. 1,699.
Tip"u' Sa'hib, tĭp'ū' sä'hĭb [1749-1799], sultan of Mysore; fought Brit. **Tip"poo' Sa'hib‡; Tip"u' Sa'ib‡.**
Ti"ra-bos'chi, tĭ'rā-bos'kĭ, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1731-1794], It. writer; *Hist. of It. Literature*.
Ti-ra'na, tĭ-rā'nā, agr. town; Albania, European Turkey; p. 10,000.
Ti'ras, taĭ'rąs [Heb.; *Bib.*], son of Japheth.
Ti-ras'pol, tĭ-rąs'pōl, town; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 22,747; commands the Dniester River.
Ti-ree', tĭ-rĭ', isl.; coast Argyle co., Scot.; l. 12 m.; p. 2,600. **Tir-ree'‡; Tir-rey'‡; Ty-ree'‡.**
Ti-re'si-as, taĭ-rĭ'shĭ-ąs [*Gr. Myth.*], a blind seer, prominent in many myths and poems. **Tei-rē-si'as‡** [Gr.].
Tir-ha'kah, tęr-hē'kä *or* tęr'hą-kä [Heb.; *Bib.*], king of Ethiopia.
Tir-ha'nah, tęr-hē'nä *or* tęr'hą-nä [Heb., kindness; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ii, 48.
Tir-hi', tĭr-hī', native state; Bundelkhund, N. W. Provs., Brit. Ind.; p. 192,000. **Oor'cha‡; Tir-hee'‡.**
Tir-hut', tĭr-hūt', former name of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga united; Bengal. **Tir-hoot'‡.**
Tir'i-a, tĭr'ĭ-ą [Heb., foundation; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 16.
Tirle'mont', tĭrl'mōⁿ'; town; Brabant, Belg.; p. 15,515.
Tir'no-va, tĭr'nō-vą, city; former * of Bulgaria; p. 12,858. **Ter'no-a‡; Tir'na-va‡.**
Ti'ro, taĭ'rō, **Mar'cus Tul'li-us,** Rom. freedman; fl. —60. See TIRONEAN, in vocabulary.
Tir'si, tĭr'sĭ, riv.; largest in Sardinia. **O"ris-ta'no‡.**
Tir'so de Mo-li'na, tĭr'sō dā mō-lē'nä [Pen-name]. See TELLEZ, G.
Ti'ryns, taĭ'rĭns, anc. city; Argolis, Gr.; Cyclopean ruins. **Ty-ryn'thi-us‡.**
Tir'zah, tęr'zą [Heb. *thirza*, delight; *Bib.*].
Tisch'bein, tish'baĭn, one of several related Ger. painters: **1. Hein'rich Wil'helm** [1751-1829]. **2. Jo'hann Fried'rich A.** [1750-1812]. **3. Jo'hann Hein'rich,** "the Elder" [1722-1789]. **4. Jo'hann Hein'rich,** "the Younger" [1742-1808]. **5. Jo'hann Val-en-tin** [—1767].
Tisch'en-dorf, tish'ęn-dōrf, **Lo'be-gott Fried'rich Kon'stan-tin** [1815-1874], Ger. scholar; disc. *Codex Sinaiticus*.
Tish'bite, tish'baĭt [*Bib.*], inhabitant of Tisbeh or Tesbeh; appellation of Elijah.
Tish"o-min'go, tish'o-mĭn'gō, co.; N. E. Miss.; 435 □; p. 9,300; ⊙ Inka. **Tish"e-min'go‡.**
Tis"sa-pher'nes, tĭs'ą-fęr'nēz, Per. satrap; defeated by Agesilaus.
Tis"sot', tĭ'sō'. **1. Charles Jo"seph'** [1828-1884], Fr. archeol. **2. Pierre Fran"çois'** [1768-1854], Fr. politician; author. **3. Si"mon' An"dré'** [1728-1797], Swiss physician; author.
Titch'field, tĭch'fĭld, town; Southampton co., Eng.; p. 5,412. **Tich'field-with-Crof'ton‡.**
Tit'comb, Tim'o-thy. See TIMOTHY TITCOMB.
Ti-tho'nus, tĭ-thō'nus [*Class. Myth.*], son of Laomedon; gifted by Eos with immortal life but not youth. See TITHONIC, in vocabulary. **Ti-thō-nos'‡** [Gr.].
Ti'tian, tĭsh'ąn [1477-1576], popular name of Tiziano Vecellio; Venetian painter. **Ti"zi-an'‡.**
Ti"ti-ca'ca, tĭ'tĭ-cā'cą *or* tĭt'ĭ-cā'cą, Andean lake; bet. Peru & Bolivia; 4,000 □; elev. 12,900 ft.; Inca ruins.
Tit'iens, tĭt'yens, **The-re'se** [1834-1877], Ger. vocalist. **Tit'jens‡.**
Tit'lis, mt.; Bernese Alps; 10,627 ft.
Tit'marsh, Mi'cha-el An'ge-lo [Pen-name], W. M. Thackeray.
Tit'tle-bat Tit'mouse [WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year*], a vulgar character suddenly exalted to wealth.
Tit'tmann, tĭt'mȧn. **1. Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1784-1864], Ger. hist. **2. Jo'hann Au'gust Hein'rich** [1773-1831], Ger. theol.
Ti'tus [L., safe; *Bib.* **F. Tite,** tīt; G. **Ti'tus,** tĭ'tus; It. Pg. Sp. **Ti'to,** tĭ'tō]. **1.** A Gr. Christian; associate of Paul. See vocab. **2. T. Fla'vi-us Sa-bi'nus Ves-pa"si-a'nus** [40-81], Rom. emp.; cong. Jerusalem. **3. T. An"dro-ni'cus** [SHAK. *Titus Andronicus*], the hero of the tragedy; a Roman general sent against the Goths. **4.** Co.; N. cen. Tex.; 400 □; p. 8,190; ⊙ Mt. Pleasant.
Ti'tus-ville, city; Crawford co., Pa.; p. 8,073; petroleum.
Tit'y-rus, tĭt'ĭ-rus, Gr. pastoral name; used in Vergil's first eclogue; also applied to Chaucer by Spenser.
Ti"u-men', tĭ'ū-mĕn', cml. city; Tobolsk, Siberia; p. 15,590. **Ti"ou-men'‡; Ti"ou-men'‡.**
Tiv'er-ton, l. Bor.; Devon co., Eng.; p. 10,892; lace-factories. **2.** Town; Newport co., R. I.; p. 2,837.
Tiv'o-li, tĭv'o-lĭ *or* tĭ'vo-lĭ, town; 18 m. E. N. E. of Rome, It.; p. 9,370. See TIBUR.
Ti'zi-an or **Ti"zi-a'no.** See TITIAN.
Tlal-pan', tlȧl-pän', historic vil.; Mexico state, Mex.
Tlax-ca'la, tlȧs-cä'lą. **1.** State; cen. Mex.; 1,595 □; p. 149,808; at Sp. conquest, an independent rep. whose inhabitants were the foes of the Aztecs. **2.** Its *; p. 4,300; est. p. at the conquest, 130,000. **Tlas-ca'la‡.**
Tlem-çen', tlem-sen', cml. & mfg. town; Oran prov., Algeria; p. 29,544. **Ti"lim-san'‡; Tlam-sen'‡; Tlem"e-çen'‡; Tlem-san'‡; Trem"e-cen'‡.**
Tle-pol'e-mus, son of Hercules; king of Argos; slew Licymnius; settled in Rhodes; slain by Sarpedon.
Tmo'lus, tmō'lus. **1.** [*Class. Myth.*] The god of Mt. Tmolus; father of Tantalus. **2.** Mt. range; S. E. of Smyrna, As. Minor; l. 70 m. **Tmō'los‡** [Gr.].
To'ah, tō'ą [Heb., humility; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vi, 34.
Tob, tŏb [Heb., fruitful; *Bib.*], *Judges* xi, 3-5.
Tob"ad'o-ni'jah, tŏb'-ad'o-naĭ'jä [Heb., the Lord Jah is good; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xvii, 8.
To-ba'go, to-bē'gō, isl.; Windward Isls., Brit. W. Ind.; 114 □; p. 18,353; annexed to Trinidad; * Scarborough.
To-bi'ah, to-baĭ'ą [Heb., Jah is good; *Bib.*]. **To-bi'jah‡.**
To-bi'as, to-baĭ'ąs [Gr.; *Apocrypha*. **To-bi'ah‡. To'bie,** tō'bĭ'; It. **To-bi'a,** tō-bĭ'ą].
To'bie, tō'bĭ [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].
To'bi-el, tō'bĭ-el *or* to-baĭ'el [Gr., from Heb.; *Apocrypha*].
To'bin, John [1770-1804], Eng. dram.; *The Honeymoon*.
To'bit, tō'bit [Gr., from Heb.; *Apocrypha*]. See vocab.
To-bol', to-bel', riv.; W. Siberia; l. 500 m. N. E. to the Irtish, near Tobolsk.
To-bolsk', to-belsk'. **1.** Govt.; W. Siberia, Russia in Asia; 539,659 □; p. 1,313,400. **2.** Its *; p. 21,336.
To"can-tins', tō"cän-tĭns', riv.; Goyaz state, Braz.; l. 1,500 m. N. to Pará.
To-cat', to-cät'. Same as TOKAT.
To"che-gi', tō'ké-gĭ', ken; W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 670,002.
To-chen, tō'ken [Heb., establishment; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 32.
Tock'e-wan'na Peak, tek'e-wen'ą, mt.; Utah; 13,458 ft.
Tocque'ville, toc'vĭl *or* (F.) toc'vĭl', **A"lexⁿis' Hen"ri' Charles de** [1805-1859], Fr. statesman; political critic; *Democracy in America*.
To-cu'yo, tō-cū'yō. **1.** Riv.; Venez.; l. 200 m. E. to Caribbean Sea. **2.** Town; Lara state, Venez., S. Am.; p. 15,000.
Todd. 1. Hen'ry John [1736-1845], Eng. archdeacon; bi-ographer; editor. **2. James Hen'thorne** [1805-1869], Ir. archeol. **3. John** [1800-1873], Am. clergyman; author; *Student's Manual*. **4. Rob'ert Bent'ley** [1809-1860], Eng. anat.; physiol. **5.** Co.; S. W. Ky.; 360 □; p. 10,814; ⊙ Elkton. **6.** Co.; cen. Minn.; 972 □; p. 12,930; ⊙ Long Prairie. **7.** Co.; S. Dak.; 45 □; p. 888.
Tod'hunt"er, I'saac [1820-1884], Eng. math.; text-books.
Tod'le-ben, tōd'lē-ben, **E'du-ard I-va'no-vich** [1818-1884], Rus. gen.; engineer; commanded at Sebastopol and Plevna.
Tod'mor-den, mfg. town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 24,725; cotton-mills.
Tod-mor'den and Wals'den, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 8,904.
To'dos os San'tos, tō'dōs ōs sän'tōs, bay; Bahia state, Braz.; on Atl. Oc. **All Saint's Bay‡.**
Toe-ban', tū-bän', spt.; Rembang res., Java; p. 21,326.
To-gar'mah, to-gär'mä [Heb.; *Bib.*].
To'gi-a Is'lands, tō'gĭ-ą, isl. group; E. coast Celebes.
To'go, tō'go. **1.** Colony; Slave Coast, Guinea, W. Afr.; 16,000 □; p. 500,000; * Little Popo; Ger. **To'go-land‡. 2.** Chief native town; Togoland, Afr.; p. 8,000.
To'hu, tō'hū [Heb., depression; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* i, 1.
To'i, tō'ĭ [Heb., error; *Bib.*].
To-kat', to-kät', cml. town; Sivas vilayet, N. Asia Minor; p. 10,000.
To'ke-lau, tō'kĭ-lau, isl. group; lat. 10° N., lon. 170° E.; Pac. Oc.; Brit. **Un'ion Is'lands‡.**
To"ku-shi'ma, tō"kū-shĭ'mä. **1.** Ken; N. W. Shikoku Isl., Japan; p. 893,954. **2.** Spt. in same; p. 59,969.
To'ky-o, tō'kĭ-ō. **1.** Bay; E. coast Nippon Isl., Jap.; formerly **Bay of Yed'do. 2.** Spt. city on same; * of Jap. emp.; 60 □; p. 1,161,800. **Jed'do‡; To'ke-i‡; To'ki-o‡; Yed'do‡.**
To'la, tō'lą [Heb., warm; *Bib.*].
To'lad, tō'lăd [Heb., begetter; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 29.
To'land, John [1669-1722], Ir. deistical writer.
To-le'do, tō-lē'dō. **1. Pe'dro de** [1484-1553], Marquis of Villafranca; Sp. statesman; viceroy of Naples. **2.** Prov.; N. Castile, Sp.; 5,586 □; p. 359,562. **3.** Its *, and anc. * of Gothic and Moorish Sp.; on the Tagus; p. 21,000. **4.** to-lĭ'dō. City; ⊙ Lucas co., Ohio; p. 81,434. **5.** Vil.; Tama co., Iowa; p. 1,836.
To-li'ma, tō-lĭ'mä. **1.** Volc.; Andes Mts., Rep. Colombia, S. Am.; 18,270 ft. **2.** Dept.; Colombia; 18,069 □; p. 306,000.
Tol'land, co.; N. N. E. Conn.; 403 □; p. 25,081; ⊙ Tolland.
Tol'lens, tol'lęns, **Hen'drik** [1780-1856], Dutch poet.
Tol'na", tol'nə", co.; S. Hung.; 1,400 □; p. 321,000.
To"lo-me'o. See PTOLEMY.
To-lo'sa, tō-lō'sä, town; * of Guipuzcoa prov., Sp.; p. 5,200.
To-lu', tō-lū', spt.; Magdalena, Colombia, S. Am.; p. 5,200; tolu balsam. **San"ti-a'go de To-lu'‡.**
To-lu'ca, tō-lū'cä, town; * of Mexico state, Mex.; p. 17,000.
Tom, tem, riv.; cen. Siberia; l. 400 m. N. W. to the Obi.
To'mah, city; Monroe co., Wis.; p. 2,119.
Tom'a-hawk, vil.; Lincoln co., Wis.; p. 1,816.
To"ma-sa'ki, tō'mā-sā'kĭ, mt.; W. Col.; 12,271 ft.
Tom-big'bee, tem-bĭg'bĭ, riv.; Miss. & Ala., U. S.; l. 500 m. S. E. to Mobile Riv. **Big'bee‡; Tom-beek'bee‡.**
Tom'bo, tem'bō, isl.; Rivières du Sud, W. Afr.
Tom-boog'too, Tom-buck'too. See TIMBUCTU.
Tom Brown [THOMAS HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby*, etc.], a typical Eng. schoolboy and undergraduate.
To'me, tō'mē, city; Chile, S. Am.; p. 32,945.
Tom Green, co.; W. Tex.; 2,940 □; p. 5,152; ⊙ San Angelo.
Tom o' Bed'lam, a lunatic; originally, one discharged from Bethlem hospital.
Tom'pa, Mi-haly' [1817-1868], Hung. lyric poet; clerg.
Tom Pinch [DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit*], a guileless and good-natured character.
Tom Pipes [SMOLLETT *Peregrine Pickle*], a taciturn ex-seaman who rules Commodore Trunnion's servants.
Tomp'kins. 1. Dan'iel D. [1774-1825], Am. statesman; Gov. of N. Y.; Vice-Pres.; abolitionist. **2.** Co.; S. W. N. Y.; 494 □; p. 32,923; ⊙ Ithaca.
Tomsk, temsk. **1.** Govt.; W. Siberia; 331,159 □; p. 1,299,-729. **2.** Its *; on Tom River near the Obi; p. 41,856.
Tom Thumb. 1. In fairy tales, a diminutive person of marvelous powers. **2.** [Sobr.] Charles Sherwood Stratton [1838-1883], Am. dwarf.
Ton"a-wan'da, ten'ą-wen'dą, vil.; on Niagara Riv., Erie co., N. Y.; p. 7,145.
Ton'bridge. See TUNBRIDGE.
Tone, tōn, **The'o-bald Wolfe** [1763-1798], Ir. revol.
Tong, teng, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 6,899.
Ton'ga Is'lands, ten'gą. **1.** Part of the Friendly group, S. Pac. Oc.; 374 □; p. 19,250; * Nukualofa. **Friend'ly Is'lands‡. 2.** See TONGATABU.
Ton'ga-land, Brit. protectorate; N. of Zululand, E. Afr. coast; 5,320 □; p. 37,000.
Tong"a-ta'bu, teng'ą-tä'bū, southernmost and principal of

Tonga Isls **Am'ster-dam Is'lands‡; Tong"a-ta'-bu‡.**
Tonge, vil.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 8,099.
Tong'king", teng'king'. **1. Gulf of,** N. W. arm of China Sea, bet. Tongking & China. **2.** Fr. possession; N. Annam; 34,740 □; p. 9,000,000; * Hanoi. **Ton-kin'‡; Ton-quin'‡.**
Tongue, tung, riv.; N. Wyo.; l. 200 m. N. W. to Yellowstone River.
Tonk, tenk. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 2,839 □; p. 380,069. **2.** Its *; p. 41,000.
Ton-quin', ton-kin'. See Tongking.
Ton'ti, ton'ti. **Lo-ren'zo,** It. banker; fl. 1650. See Tontine, in vocab.
To'ny Lump'kin [Goldsmith *She Stoops to Conquer*], a stupid, idle young squire, fond of low company.
Too-el'e, tō-el'e, co.; N. W. Utah; 6,240 □; p. 3,700; ⊙ Tooele.
Too-el'e Peak, mt.; Utah; 10,396 ft.
Tooke, John Horne [1736–1812], Eng. philol.; politi.
Toombs, tūmz, **Rob'ert** [1810–1885], Am. politi.; Confed. gen.
Toom-cuoor', and other names formerly spelled Too-. See Tumour, etc.
Too'rak, tō'rūk, town; Victoria, Australi.; p. 6,000.
Toots, Mr. [Dickens *Dombey & Son*], honest, ingenuous, and hospitable young man, deficient in intellect.
Too-woom'ba, tū-wūm'bā, town; Queensland, Austral.; p. 7,407.
To-pe'ka, tō-pē'kā, city; * of Kansas and ⊙ of Shawnee co.; p. 31,000.
Töpf'fer, tŏp fer, **Ro'dolphe** [1799–1846], Swiss humorist; author; artist; pseud. "Obadiah Oldbuck."
To"pha-ne', tō'fā-nē', suburb of Constantinople.
To'phel, tō fel Heb., mortar; *Bib.*; *Dent.* i, 1.
To-plit'za, tō-plit'sā, prov.; Servia; 1,400 □; p. 126,707.
To-pol'ya, tō-pol ya, vil.; Bacs co., Hung.; p. 10,000.
Tops'ham, teps'um, spt. town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 2,833.
Top'sy, top'si [Stowe *Uncle Tom's Cabin*], a wild, ignorant, but bright young slave-girl.
Tor-bay', tor-bē'. **1.** Inlet; Eng. Channel; E. coast Devon co., Eng. **2.** Inlet, S. E. coast Nova Scotia. **3.** Inlet; E. coast Newfoundland.
Tor-cel'lo, tor-chel'lō, isl.; with decayed town, adjacent to Venice, It.
To-rel'li, tō-rel'lī, Giu-sep'pe [1721–1781], It. math.
To-re'ño, tō-rā'nyō, **Don Jo-se'** [1786–1843], Sp. statesman, historian.
Tor'gau, tōr gau, mfg. town; Saxony, Ger.; p. 10,988.
To-ri'no, tō-ri'nō, prov.; It.; 3,955 □; p. 1,097,479.
Tor'mes, tor'mes, riv., Sp., l. 150 m. to Douro Riv.
Tor'na, tor na, co.; Hung.; 229 □; p. 23,000.
Tor'ne-o, tōr'nī-ō, riv.; Lapland; l. 230 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.
Tor"u-ma'ic Gulf, anc. name for an arm of Ægean Sea.
To"ron-tál', tō'ron-tāl', co.; Hung.; 3,650 □; p. 545,538; * Nagy-Becskerek.
To-ron'to, to-ron'tō. **1.** Cml. city; * of Ontario prov., Can.; on Lake Ontario; p. 181,220. **2.** Vil.; Jefferson co., Ohio; p. 2,536.
Tor-quay', tōr-kē', spt. and watering-place; Devon co., Eng.; p. 25,534.
Tor"que-ma'da, tōr'kē-mā'dā. **1.** Sp. hist. of Mex.; fl. 16th cent. **2. Ju-an' de** [1388–1468], Sp. theol.; cardinal. **3. To'mas de** [1420–1498], first Sp. Inquisitor-gen.
Tor're, tōr'rē, **Gio-van'ni Ma-ri'a del'la** [1712–1782], It. scientist.
Tor're del Gre'co, grē'cō, fishing-port near Naples, It.; p. 21,368.
Tor're dell' An-nun"zi-a'ta, tōr'rē del ān-nūn'zi-ā'tā, fort. mfg. town; S. foot of Mt. Vesuvius, It.; p. 20,000.
Tor'res, tōr'res, strait bet. Austral. and New Guinea; 100 m. wide.
Tor'rey, tor'e, John [1796–1873], Am. botanist; *Flora of North America.*
Tor'reys Peak, mt.; Rocky Mts.; near Georgetown, Col.; 14,336 ft.
Tor"ri-cel'li, tor'ri-chel'lī *or* (Eng.) tor'i-sel'i, **E-van"-ge-lis'ta** [1608–1647], It. math., savant. See Torricellian, in vocabulary.
Tor"ri-gia'no, tor'ri-jā'nō, **Pi-e'tro** [1470–1522], Florentine sculptor.
Tor'ring-ton, tor'ing-tun. **1.** Vil.; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 4,283; with tp. 6,048. vil. formerly **Wol'cott-ville. 2.** Town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 3,436.
Tor-shok', tor-shōk', town; Tver prov., Rus.; p. 14,574. **Tor-zhok'‡.**
Tor'toise Is'lands. See Galapagos Islands.
Tor-to'la, tor-tō'la, one of the Virgin Isls.; 50 □; p. 6,050; Brit.
Tor-to'sa, tor-tō'sā, cml. town; Tarragona prov., Sp.; p. 25,192
Tor-tu'ga, tor-tū'ga, any of several West Ind. islands. See Dry Tortugas.
Tor-zhok', See Torshok.
Tos'chi, tos'kī, **Pa'o-lo** [1788–1854], It. engraver.
Tos'na, tos'nā, riv.; trib. to Neva Riv., near St. Petersburg, Rus.; lumber-rafting.
Tot'ness, tor, Devon co., Eng.; p. 4,016. **Tot'nes‡.**
To-to"ni-ca-pam', tō-tō'nī-cā-pām'. **1.** Dept.; W. Guatemala; p. 161,064 **2.** City; W. Guatemala; p. 26,000. **To-to"ni-ca-pam'‡.**
To-toy'a, tō-toi'a, small isl.; Fiji group. **To-toi'a‡.**
Tot'ten-ham, tot en-um, town; suburb of London, Eng.; p. 71,343.
Tot'ten-ville, vil.; Richmond co., Staten Isl., N. Y.; p. 3,000.
Tot-to'ri, tot tō'ri. **1.** Ken; N. E. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 380,061 **2.** Spt.; S. W. coast Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 40,000.
Touch'stone [Shak. *As You Like It*], a witty clown.
Toul, tūl, fort. town; Meurthe dept., Fr.; p. 10,000.
Tou"lon', tōō'lōn', fort. spt.; Var dept., Medit. coast, Fr.; p. 77,347; naval headquarters. **Tou"lon'-sur-Mer'‡.**
Tou"louse', tōō'lōz', cml. city; * of Haute-Garonne dept., Fr.; p. 149,791.
Toul'cha, tūl chō, dist.; Rumania; p. 103,678.
Tou"raine', tōō'rēn', an old prov. of Fr.; * Tours.
Tour"coing', tūr'cwañ', mfg. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 65,477.
Tour"nai', tōōr'nā' [Flem. **Door'nik**], cml. mfg. town; Hainaut dept., Belg.; p. 31,521; anc. **Tour"nai-sis'. Tour"nay'‡.**
Tour"ne-fort', tōōr'ng-fōr', **Jo"seph' Pit"ton' de** [1656–1708], Fr. botanist. See Tournefortian, in vocab.
Tour'neur, tgr ner, **Cyr'il,** Eng. tragic poet; fl. 1600.
Tours, tōr, cml. and mfg. city; * of Indre-et-Loire dept., Fr.; p. 60,335.
Tour"ville', tōōr'vil', **Comte de** [1642–1701], Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Fr. admiral.
Tous"saint' L'Ou"ver"ture', tōō'sañ lōō'ver'tūr' [1743?–1801], negro general, liberator of Haiti.
Tou-te'va, tō-tā'vā, dist.; Rumania; p. 102,521.
To-wan'da, to-wŏn'da, vil.; ⊙ of Bradford co., Pa.; p. 1,169.
Towces'ter, tous'ter, t.; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 2,775.
Tow'er City, vil.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 2,053.
Tow'er Ham'lets, bor.; S. W. part of London, Eng.; p. 440,000; Tower of London at S. W. part.
Tow Law, tau lō, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 4,554.
Towle, tōl, George Make'peace [1840–1893], Am. journalist; author.
Town'er, co.; N. E. N. Dak.; 1,044 □; p. 1,450.
Towns, co.; N. Ga.; 180 □; p. 4,064; ⊙ Hiawassee.
Towns'end, tounz'end, vil.; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 1,750.
Town'shend, taun'zend, **Charles, Viscount,** Eng. statesman. **1.** [1676–1738] Prime minister to George I. **2.** [1725–1767] Author of tax on tea and other measures producing Am. Revolution.
Towns'ville, town; Queensland, Austral.; p. 8,564.
Tow'ton, tau'tun, vil.; W. R. York co., Eng.; battle between houses of York and Lancaster, 1461.
To'wyn, tō'win, min. vil.; N. Wales; p. 3,257. **Ty'wyn‡.**
Tox-oph'i-lus, tox-ef'i-lus, a treatise on archery by Ascham.
Tox'teth Park, suburb & par.; Liverpool, Eng.; p. 128,387.
To-ya'be Peak, to-yā'be, mt.; Nev.; 10,144 ft.
To-ya'ma, tō-yā'mā. **1.** Ken; N. E. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 726,078. **2.** City in same; p. 59,090.
Trac'a-die, trac'a-di. **1.** Spt.; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; p. 1,700. **2.** Fishing vil.; Gloucester co., New Brunswick prov., Can.; p. 2,000.
Tra'chis, trā'kis, anc. Gr. city; near Thermopylæ; legendary place of Hercules's death.
Trach"o-ni'tis, trac'o-nai'tis [Gr.; *Bib.*], prov. or country south of Damascus. **Tra-chō-ni'tis‡** [Gr.].
Tra'cy, 1. trā'si', **Comte de** [1754–1836], Antoine Louis Claude Destutt; Fr. philos. **2.** trē'si. **U-ri'ah** [1755–1807], Am. statesman; U. S. Senator. **3.** Vil.; Grundy co., Tenn.; p. 1,986; railroad shops.
Trad'es-cant, trad'es-cant, **John** [–1638], Eng. traveler; botanist. See Tradescantia, in vocabulary.
Traf'al-gar', traf'al-gūr' *or* tra-fal'gur, **Cape,** S. W. point of Cadiz prov., Sp.; victory of Nelson over combined Fr. & Sp. fleets, Oct. 21, 1805.
Trai-guen', trai-gēn', city; Chile; p. 24,408.
Traill, trēl. **1. Thom'as Stew'art** [1781–1862], Scot. naturalist; physician. **2.** Co.; N. Dak.; 864 □; p. 10,217; ⊙ Caledonia.
Tra'jan, trā'jan [L. **Tra-ja'nus**], **Mar'cus Ul'pi-us** [56–117], Rom. emp.; victorious gen. in W. Eur.
Tra'jan's Col'umn, column at Rome erected to commemorate Trajan's Dacian victories; covered spirally with sculptures of historic value.
Tra-lee', trā-lī', spt.; Kerry co., Ir.; p. 10,000.
Tran"ent', tran'ent', town; Haddington co., Scot.; p. 2,389.
Tra'ni, trā'ni, spt. town; Bari prov., It.; Adriatic coast; p. 25,173.
Tran'mere, tran'mir, par.; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 30,680; S. suburb of Birkenhead.
Trans"bai-ka'li-a, trans'boi-kā'li-a, govt.; E. Sib., Rus.; 236,868 □; p. 545,338; * Chita.
Trans-cas'pian Ter'ri-to-ries, Rus. steppe region, bet. Caspian Sea and Khiva; 214,237 □; p. 276,709.
Trans"cau-ca'si-a, trans'cō-kē'shi-a, govt.; As. Rus.; 91,346 □; p. 5,011,555; * Tiflis.
Trans-kei', trans-kī', dependency; E. coast of Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 2,552 □; p. 153,563.
Trans"lei-tha'ni-a, trans'lui-thā'ni-a, all Austr.-Hung. not under imp. govt.; Hung., Croatia, Slavonia, etc.
Trans-ox'i-a'na, Same as Bokhara.
Trans-vaal', trans-vāl'. Same as South African Republic.
Tran"syl-va'ni-a, tran'sil-vē'ni-a. **1.** S. E. part of Aust.-Hung.; 21,150 □; p. 2,000,000. **2.** Co.; S. W. part of N. C.; 335 □; p. 5,881; ⊙ Brevard.
Tra'pa-ni, trā'pā-ni. **1.** Prov.; W. Sicily; 948 □; p. 350,-736. **2.** Its *; spt.; p. 44,000.
Tra-pas'si, trā-pās'si, **Pi-e'tro.** See Metastasio.
Tras"os-Mon'tes, trās'-ōs-mon'tes, prov.; Pz.; 2,293 □; p. 397,676; * Bragança; wines. **Traz"os-Mon'tes‡.**
Traun, trau. **1.** Spt. town; cen. Dalmatia, Aust.; p. 14,000. **2.** Riv.; Styria, Aust., to Danube; l. 110 m.
Traun, traun. **1.** Lake; expansion of the Traun Riv. **2.** Riv.; Upper Aust.; l. 100 m. to Danube Riv.
Trau'te-nau, traut'e-nau, mfg. town; Bohemia, Aust.; p. 11,000.
Traut'wine, traut'wain, **John Cres'son** [1810–1883], Am. civil engineer.
Trav"an-core', trav'un-cōr', state; extreme S. India; 6,730 □; p. 2,557,736; * Trivandrum.
Trav'erse, trav'ers. **1.** Bay. Same as Grand Traverse. **2.** Lake; W. of Traverse co., Minn.; source of Red Riv. of the N. **3.** Lake; near source of Miss. Riv. **4.** Co.; W. Minn.; 552 □; p. 4,576.
Trav'erse City, vil.; Grand Traverse co., Mich.; p. 4,353; watering-place.
Trav'is, trav'is, co.; E. S. E. Texas; 1,040 □; p. 37,019; ⊙ Austin.
Traw'den, trō'den, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 2,354.
Trea'sur-y Moun'tain, Elk range, Col.; 13,300 ft.
Tre-bel'li, trē-bel'lī, Ze'li-a *née* Gilbert) [1838–1892], Ger. opera-singer; mezzo-soprano.
Tre-bi'gne, trē-bī'nye, fort. town; Bosnia and Herzegovina prov., Turk.; p. 10,000. **Tre-bi'nje‡.**
Treb'i-zond", treb'i-zond'. **1.** Vilayet; N. E. Asia Minor; 12,082 □; p. 1,047,700. **2.** Its *; spt. city; Black Sea; p. 45,-000; anc. **Tra-pe'zus. Ta-ra"bo-zan'‡; Treb'i-sond‡.**
Tre-bo'ni-us, Ca'ius, Roman politi.; gen.; conspired against Cæsar; fl. —43; intro. in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar.*
Tred'e-gar, tred'e-gūr, min. & mfg. town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 17,341; coal and iron.
Tred'gold, Thom'as [1788–1839], Eng. civil engineer.
Tre-gel'les, trg-gel'ez, **Sam'u-el Prid'eaux** [1813–1875], Eng. Biblical scholar.
Tre'go, trī'gō, co.; W. cen. Kan.; 900 □; p. 2,535; ⊙ Wakeeney.
Tre-in'ta y Tres, trē-in'tā ē trās, dept.; Uruguay; 3,686 □; p. 18,000.
Trem'i-ti, trem'i-ti, Isls.; Adriatic Sea; Foggia prov., It.
Tre-mont', trg-mont'. **1.** Former name of Boston, Mass.; preserved in the name of a prominent street there. **2.** Bor.; Schuylkill co., Pa.; p. 2,064.
Trem'pea-leau, trem'pā-lō, co.; W. S. W. Wis.; 732 □; p. 18,920. * Galesville.
Trench, Rich'ard Chen'e-vix [1807–1886], Eng. divine; philologist; abp. of Dublin; *On the Study of Words.*
Tren-cha'ra Peak, tren-chā'rā, mt.; Sangre de Cristo range, S. Col.; 13,546 ft. **Trin-che'ra‡.**
Trenck, trenc. **1. Franz, Baron von der** [1711–1749], Ger. adventurer; imprisoned at Glatz; guillotined. **2. Fried'rich, Baron von der** [1726–1794], Ger. adventurer; Austrian military commander.
Tren'de-len-burg, tren'de-len-bûrg, **Fried'rich A'dolf** [1802–1872], Ger. philosopher.
Trent, 1. Riv.; cen. Eng.; l. 140 m. E. to Humber River. **2.** Riv.; Ontario, Canada; l. 100 m. **3.** City; Tyrol, Aust.; p. 21,489; church council, 1545–1563.
Trent Af-fair', *U. S. Hist.*, seizure by United States of Confed. commissioners on Brit. mail-steamer *Trent*, 1861.
Trent'ham, trent'um, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 10,219.
Tren'ton, tren'tun. **1.** City; Grundy co., Mo.; p. 5,039. **2.** City; * of N. J.; p. 57,458. **3.** Vil.; Hastings co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 4,363. **4.** Vil.; Gibson co., Tenn.; p. 1,693.
Tren'ton Falls, l. **1.** Cascades; W. Canada Creek, Oneida co., N. Y.; 400 ft. in 2 m. **2.** Village and pleasure resort at the Falls.
Tren-tow'ski, tren-tav'ski, **Fer'di-nand B.** [1808–1869], Polish philosopher; exiled.
Trent-schin', trent-shin'. **1.** Co.; N. W. Hung.; 1,784 □; p. 249,000. **2.** Its *. **Trent-sen'‡; Trent-siu'‡.**
Tre've-ris, trē'vē-ris, **Pe'ter,** Ger. herbalist; fl. 16th cent.
Treves, trivz. **1.** Govt.; Rhine prov., Prus.; 2,773 □; p. 712,000. **2.** Its *; p. 36,166; Rom. remains.
Tre-vi'so, trē-vī'sō. **1.** Prov.; N. E. It.; 960 □; p. 408,519. **2.** Its *; p. 33,500.
Trev'i-thick, Rich'ard [1771–1833], Cornish eng.; an inv. of the locomotive.
Trich"in-op'o-li, trich'in-ep'o-lī. **1.** Dist.; Madras Pres., Brit. India; 3,515 □; p. 1,200,000. **2.** Its *; p. 90,609. **Trich"in-op'o-ly‡.**
Tri-cou'pis, tri-cū'pis, **Spi-rid'i-on** [1791–1873], Gr. historian; diplomat; revolutionist of 1821.
Tri-est', tri-est'. **1. Gulf of,** N. end of Adriatic Sea, N. W. of Istria, Aust. **2.** Dist.; Küstenland prov., Aust.; 26 □. **3.** Spt. city; Adriatic; * of dist. & prov.; p. 158,344. **Tri-es'te‡** [It.].
Trigg, trig, co.; S. W. Ky.; 425 □; p. 13,902; ⊙ Cadiz.
Tri'ka-la, tri'kā-lā. **1.** Former name of Thessaly. **2.** Prov.; modern Thessaly; 2,200 □; p. 143,143. **3.** Its *; p. 14,820. **Tri'ca-la‡; Trik'ha-la‡; Trik'ka-la‡.**
Trim, town; Meath co., Ir.; p. 1,586.
Trim'ble, trim'bl, co.; N. Ky.; 155 □; p. 7,140; ⊙ Bedford.
Trin-che'ra, trin-kē'rā. See Trenchara.
Trin"chin-op'o-li, trin'kin-ep'o-lī, town; Brit. Ind.; p. 90,609.
Trin"co-ma-lee', trin'cō-mā-lī', spt. town; N. E. Ceylon; p. 11,411; Brit. naval station.
Trin'cu-lo, trin'cu-lō [Shak. *Tempest*], a sailor and jester.
Tring, town; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 5,426.
Trin-ga'nu, trin-gā'nū. **1.** Maritime state; on Gulf of Siam, Malay Pen.; p. 30,000. **2.** Its principal town; p. 20,000. **Trin-ga'ny‡.**
Trin"i-dad', trin'i-dad'. **1.** Isl.; Brit. W. Ind., off N. mouths Orinoco Riv.; 1,754 □; p. 200,028. **2.** Its *; p. 34,-037; called also *Port of Spain.* **3.** City; ⊙ of Las Animas co., Col.; p. 5,523. **4.** Town; * of Beni dept., Bolivia; p. 1,535.
Trin'i-ty, trin'i-ti. **1.** Bay; E. coast N. F.; chief ports, Trinity & Heart's Content. **2.** Riv.; Cal.; l. 130 m. to Klamath Riv. **3.** Riv.; Tex.; l. 500 m. to Galveston Bay. **4.** Co.; N. W. Cal.; 3,000 □; p. 3,719; ⊙ Weaverville; gold-mines. **5.** Co.; E. cen. Tex.; 710 □; p. 7,648; ⊙ Trinity. **6.** Spt. town; on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; p. 1,500.
Trin'i-ty Jones [Sobr.], William Jones [1726–1800], of Nayland, Eng.; essays in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity.
Trin'o-vant, trin'o-vant, an old name of the city of London; apparently from a tribe called Trinobantes. **Trin'-o-bant‡; Tri"o-van'tum‡; Troyn'o-vant‡.**
Trip"a-tur', trip'a-tūr', town; Madura dist., Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 13,000. **Trip"a-toor'‡.**
Trip'et-ti, trip'et-ti, town; N. Arcot dist., Madras, Brit. Ind.; p. 10,000. **Trip'et-ty‡.**
Trip'le Al-li'ance [*Eur. Hist.*], **1.** Treaty uniting Gt. Brit., Sw., & Neth. against Louis XIV. of Fr., 1668. **2.** Treaty bet. Eng., Neth., & Fr. against Sp. influence, 1717. **3.** Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, 1883.
Trip'o-li, trip'o-lī. **1.** Vilayet; Turkey in Africa; 338,738 □; est. p. 800,000; independent before 1835. **2.** Its *; spt. town; p. 30,000. **3.** Spt. town; Syria on Medit. Sea; p. 30,000.
Tri"po-lit'za, trī"pō-lit'sā, town; Morea, Gr.; p. 10,698. **Trip'o-lis‡; Tri"po-liz'za‡.**
Tripp, trip, co.; S. S. Dak.; 1,800 □; not organized.
Tris-tan' da Cu'nha, tris-tān' dā cū'nyā, isl. group; S. Atl. Oc.; 1,000 m. W. of Cape of Good Hope; 45 □; p. 100; Brit. **Tris-tan' d'A-cu'nha‡** (com. erroneous form).
Tris'tram [Celt., sad. **Tris'tum‡.** Pg. **Tris-trão',** tris-toun'] | *Medieval Legend*], lover of Isolde. **Tris'tant.**
Tri-van'drum, tri-van'drum, spt. town; * of Travancore, Madras Pres., Ind.; p. ——. **Tre-van'drum‡; Tri-van'-der-um‡.**
Tro'ad, trō'ad, **The,** plain of Troas. See Ilium; Troy.
Tro'as, trō'as. **1.** Anc. dist.; Ægean Sea, bet. Hellespont and Mt. Ida; * Troy. **2.** Spt.; Asia Minor; Paul sailed for Eur. **Al"ex-an-drei'a Tro'as‡; Tro-as'‡** [Gr.].
Tro"bri-and', trō'bri-ānd', isl. group; Louisiade Arch., S. Pacific; populous.
Tro-gyl'li-um, tro-jil'i-um [Gr.; *Bib.*], city and promontory; Caria, Asia Minor. **Trō-gi'li-on‡** [Gr.].
Tro'i-lus, trō'i-lus, in medieval romance, son of Priam, king of Troy; lover of Cressida. **Trō-i'los‡** [Gr.].
Trois Ri"vi"ères', trwā ri"vi'ār'. See Three Rivers, 2.
Troitsk, troitsk, town; Orenburg prov., Rus.; p. 18,000.
Tro'ja, trō'ja. See Troy.
Trol'lope, trel'op. **1. An'tho-ny** [1815–1882], Eng. novelist. **2. Fran'ces** [1780–1863], Eng. writer; mother of Anthony; writer of tales and sketches of travel.
Tromp, tromp. **1. Cor-ne'li-us van** [1629–1691], Dutch Adm.; fought against Sw. & Eng. **2. Mar'ten van** [1597–1653], Dutch Adm.; f. of preceding; served against Sp., Port., & Eng.; said to have sailed up the Thames with a broom at his masthead, after defeating Blake.
Trom'sö, trem'sō. **1.** Prov.; N. W. Norw.; 10,134 □; p. 65,125. **2.** Its *; on Tromsö Isl.; p. 6,000. **Trom'sö-e‡.**
Trond'hjem, trend'yem. **1.** Fiord; from Atl. Oc.; cen. Norw.; l. 80 m. **2.** Provs.; Norw.; North, 8,791 □; p. 81,-236; South, 7,184 □; p. 123,817. **3.** Spt. city; on Trondhjem fiord; p. 29,162.
Troon, trūn, spt. town; Ayr co., Scot.; p. 2,383.
Troost, trōst, **Ge'rard** [1776–1850], Dutch geol.; chem.; lived in U. S.
Troph'i-mus, tref'i-mus [Gr., foster-child; *Bib.*].
Tro-pho'ni-us, tro-fō'ni-us, Gr. architect; had an oracle in cave at Labadea.
Trop'pau, trep'pau, mfg. town; * of Silesia, Aust.; p. 22,920.
Tros'sachs, tres'aks, valley; Perth co., Scot.; scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake.* **Tros'achs‡.**
Trouble-some Peak, mt.; Middle Park range, Col.; 11,500 ft.
Troup, trūp, co.; W. Ga.; 493 □; p. 20,723; ⊙ La Grange.
Trous'dale, trous'dēl, co.; N. cen. Tenn.; 166 □; p. 5,850; ⊙ Hartsville.
Trou"ville', trōō'vil', spt. town; Calvados, near Honfleur, Fr.; p. 5,749; watering-place.
Tro"va-to're, trō"vā-tō're, **Il,** opera by Verdi; founded on drama by Garcia Guttierez (fl. 15 cent).
Trow'bridge, trō'brij, mkt. town; Wiltshire co., Eng.; p. 11,901.
Troy, troi. **1.** Anc. city of Troas; scene of Homer's *Iliad*; exact site disputed. See Trojan, in vocab. **2.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Rensselaer co., N. Y.; p. 60,956. **3.** City; Pike co., Ala.; p. 3,449. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Miami co., Ohio; p. 4,494. **5.** Vil.; Bell co., Vt.; p. 1,673. **Trōs‡** [Gr.].
Troyes, trwā, town; Aube dept., Fr.; p. 50,330.
Troy"on', trwā'yōñ', **Con"stant'** [1813–1865], Fr. painter of landscapes and animals.
Tru'chas Peak, trū'cās, mt.; N. Mex.; 13,150 ft.
Truck-ee' Riv'er, truk-ī', Cal.; l. 125 m.
Trum'bull, trum'bul. **1. Ben'ja-min** [1735–1820], Am. hist. of Connecticut. **2. John** [1750–1831], Am. poet. **3. John** [1756–1843], Am. painter of hist. subjects. **4. Jon'-a-than** [1710–1785], Am. statesman. **5. Jon'a-than** [1740–1809], Am. politi.; aide-de-camp to Washington; "Brother Jonathan." **6.** Co.; N. E. Ohio; 625 □; p. 42,374; ⊙ Warren.

Tru'ro, trū'ro. **1.** Spt. town; Cornwall co., Eng.; p. 11,131. **2.** Mg. town; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; p. 5,102.

Trux'tun, trux'tun, **Thom'as** [1755–1822], U. S. commodore.

Try'on, trī'un. **1. George** [1832–1893], Brit. Vice-adm.; drowned in loss of H. M. S. "Victoria." **2. Will'iam** [1725–1788], Brit. Governor of N. Y.

Try-phe'na, trī-fī'nu [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 12. **Try-pha'na‡; Try'phai-na‡** [Gr.].

Try'phon, trī'fŏn [Gr., luxurious; *Apocrypha*]. **Try'-phon;** [Gr.].

Try-phe'sa, trī-fē'su [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 12.

Tsad. See CHAD. **Tchad‡.**

Tsar"it-syn', tsär"it-sin', fort. town; Saratof prov., Rus.; on the Volga; p. 40,130. **Tzart-zin'‡; Zar"ti-zin'‡.**

Tsar-sko'ye-Se'lo, tsär-skō'yĕ-sē'lō, town; Rus.; 18 m. S. of St. Petersburg; imperial palace; p. 15,000. **Tsar-sko'e-Se'lo‡**

Tsa"yu-en', tsä"-yū-en', city; Chehkiang prov., China.

Tsch-. See CH-.

Tschirn'hau"sen, tshirn'hau"zĕn, **Eh'ren-fried, Wal'ter, Count von** [1651–1708], Ger. math.; philos.

Tschu'di, tschū'dĭ. **1. Æ-gid'ius** or **Gilles** [1505–1571], father of Swiss history. **2. Fried'rich von** [1820–1886], Swiss nat.; author; bro. of Johann. **3. Jo'hann J. von** [1818–1889], Swiss nat. in Peru.

Tseng, tseng, **Chitch'ze** [1834–1890], Chin. statesman; author.

Tsi"ku-zen', tsī"kū-zen', prov.; N. E. part of Kiushiu Island.

Tsi"nan', tsī"-nän', city; Shangtung prov., China; p. 400,000. **Tsee"-Nan'‡.**

Tsong"gan"-Hi-en', tsong'-gän"-hī-en', mkt. town; Fukien prov., China; p. 10,000; tea-mart.

Tsu, tsū, spt. town; Owari Bay, S. E. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 22,000.

Tsu-ru'ga, tsū-rū'gä, spt.; W. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 25,000. **Tsoo-roo'ga‡.**

Tu'am, tū'ăm, town; Galway co., Ir.; p. 3,567.

Tu"a-mo'tu, tū"ä-mō'tū, isl.; Oceania, S. Pac.; with Gambia, 390 □; p. 6,536; Fr.

Tu-at', tū-ăt', oasis; N. Sahara. **Ta-wat'‡; Too-at'‡; Twat:.**

Tu'bal, tū'bal [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Tu'bal-cain", tū'bal-kān' *or* -kē'in [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* iv, 22.

Tu"bi-e'ni, tū"bī-ĕ'nī [Gr.; *Apocrypha*].

Tü'bing-en, tü'bing-ĕn, town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 13,373; university.

Tu"bu-ai' Is'lands, tū"bū-aī', group; S. of Society Isls., S. Pac.; with Raivavia, 80 □; p. 881; Fr. **Too"boo-ai'‡; Tou"bou-ai'‡.**

Tuck'er, tŭk'ĕr. **1. Char'lotte Ma-ri'a** [1821–1893], Eng. author; pen-name "A. L. O. E." **2. Hen'ry The'o-dore** [1813–1871], Am. essayist; art critic. **3. St. George** [1752–1828], Am. jurist; poet; *Blackstone's Commentaries.* **4.** Co.; N. E. cen. part of W. Va.; 500 □; p. 6,459; ⊙ St. George.

Tuck'er-ton, vil.; Burlington co., N. J.; p. 1,520.

Tuc-son', tū-sen' *or* tuc-son', mining town; Pima co., Ariz.; p. 5,150.

Tu"cu-man', tu"cū-män'. **1.** Prov.; N. cen. Arg. Rep.; 13,500 □; p. 162,000. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 40,000; republic organized here, 1816.

Tu'gend-bund, tū'gend-būnd, Prus. patriotic soc.; founded 1808; crushed by Napoleon, 1809.

Tuile"ries', tuil'rĭ'. **1.** Palace of Fr. kings during 3 centuries; destroyed during the Commune, 1871. **2.** Gardens on the site of this palace since 1883.

Tuk"scham', tūk"-shăm', spt. town; N. W. Formosa, China; est. p. 75,000. **Tek"-Cham'‡; Teuk"-cham'‡.**

Tu'la, tū'lä. **1.** Govt.; cen. Eur. Rus.; 11,954 □; p. 1,492,300. **2.** Its ⁎; mfg. city; p. 66,111. **Too'la‡; Tou'la‡.**

Tu-lar'e, tu-lar'ē *or* (Sp.) tū-lä'rĕ. **1.** Large shallow lake in Tulare co., Cal; 650 □. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Cal.; 5,592 □; p. 24,574; ⊙ Visalia. **3.** Vil. in Tulare co., Cal.; p. 2,697.

Tul'dja, tūl'jū, spt. town; Dobrudja prov., Rumania; p. 21,826. **Tool'cha‡; Tul'cha‡; Tul'dja‡.**

Tul"la-ho'ma, vil.; Coffee co., Tenn.; p. 2,439; pleasure-resort.

Tul"la-more', cml. town; ⁎ King's co., Ir.; p. 5,098.

Tulle, tül, mfg. town; ⁎ of Corrèze prov., Fr.; p. 15,384; former center of tulle manufacture.

Tul'li-a, tul'lĭ-u, dau. of Cicero. **Tul"li-o'la‡.**

Tul'loch, tul'gc, **John** [1823–1886], Scot. divine; writer; principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

Tul'low, tul'ō, town; Dublin co., Ir.; p. 1,773.

Tu-lour', tū-lūr', largest of the Salibabo Isls. **To-loar'‡; Tu-lur'‡.**

Tu-men', tū-men', riv.; N. E. Korea; l. 200 m. to Japan Sea.

Tu'mi-chi, tū'mi-ki, **Dome,** mt.; Col.; 11,384 ft.

Tum-kur', tŭm-kūr'. **1.** Dist.; Mysore, India; 3,603 □; p. 632,000. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 11,170.

Tun'bridge, tun'brij, mkt. town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 10,117. **Ton'bridge‡.**

Tun'bridge Wells, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 27,895; chalybeate spring.

Tun-cha', tun-chä', cml. town; Nganhwei prov., China; est. p. 150,000.

Tun"ga-bha'dra, tŭn"gä-bä'drä, riv.; Mysore, S. India; l. 330 m. to Kistna Riv. **Toom-bu'dra‡; Tum-bu'dra‡.**

Tung"schang', tŭng"-chăng', city; Shangtung prov., N. E. China; on Grand Canal. **Tong":schang':.**

Tung"schow', tŭng"-chou', city; 12 m. S. E. of Peking, China; est. p. 50,000.

Tung"-ki-ang', tŭng"-ki-ŋg', riv.; Kwangtung prov., China; l. 400 m. to China Sea. **Ta:ki-ang':.**

Tung"-ting-hu', tŭng'-ting-hū', lake; cen. China; about 250 □; drains Hunan prov., and discharges to Yang-tse-Kiang.

Tun-gu', tūn-gū'. **1.** Dist.; Pegu, Lower Burma; 6,354 □; p. 129,000. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 11,000. **Tuun-gu':; Toun-gu':.**

Tun"gu-ra'hua, tŭn'gū-rä'wä. **1.** Volcano, Ecuador; 16,579 ft. **2.** Prov.; Ecuador; p. 103,033; ⁎ Ambato.

Tun":hai', tŭn':hī', the Yellow or China Sea.

Tu'ni-ca, tū'nĭ-cu, co.; N. W. Miss.; 450 □; p. 12,158; ⊙ Austin.

Tu'nis, tū'nis. **1.** Country, N. Afr.; 45,000 □; est. p. 1,500,000; Fr. protectorate. **2.** Its ⁎; spt. city; p. 135,000; ruins of Carthage. **Ty'nēs‡** [Gr.].

Tu'nis, Gulf of, Medit. Sea, N. of Tunis, Afr.

Tun'stall, tun'stĕl. **1. Cuth'bert** [1474–1559], Eng. bp.; statesman. **2.** Mkt. town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 15,730.

Tuol'umn-ne, twel'um-nē. **1.** Riv.; cen. Cal.; l. 175 m. to San Joaquin Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Cal.; 2,048 □; p. 6,082; ⊙ Sonora.

Tuo'mey, twō'mĭ, **Mi'cha-el** [1808–1857], Am. geologist.

Tup'per, Mar'tin Far'qu-har [1810–1889], Eng. poet; *Proverbial Philosophy.*

Tu"pun-ga'to, tū"pun-gä'tō, mt.; Andes range, central Chile; 20,264 ft.

Tu'ra, tū'rä, riv.; W. Siberia; l. 300 m. to Tobol Riv.

Tu"ra-bu', tū"rä-bū', one of the Society Isls.; S. Pac.; est. p. 2,000. **Tu"ra-boo'‡.**

Tu"renne', tü"ren', **Viscount de** [1611–1675], Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Fr. marshal.

Tur-fan', tūr-fän'. **1.** Volcano; E. Turkestan. **2.** Cml. city; E. Turkestan; p. 30,000. **Toor-fan'‡.**

Tur-gai', tūr-gaī', govt.; Kirghiz Steppe, Rus. in Asia; 176,219 □; p. 864,660.

Tur"gen-ef', tūr'gen-ĕf'. **1. A"lex-e'i** [1784–1845], Rus. historian. **2. I-van' Ser-gye'vich** [1818–1883], Rus. poet; novelist. **3. Ni"co-la'i** [1790–1871], Rus. exile; writer. **Tour"guen-ieff'‡; Tur"gen-ief'‡.**

Tur"got', tür'gō', **Anne Ro"bert Jacques** [1727–1781], Marquis de l'Aulne; Fr. financier; publicist.

Tu'rin, tū'rin. **1.** Prov.; Piedmont, N. It.; 3,955 □; p. 1,091,273. **2.** Its ⁎; former ⁎ of Piedmont; p. 330,180. **To-ri'no‡** [It.].

Tur"kes-tan', tūr'kes-tăn'. **1.** Pol. div.; As. Rus.; 409,414 □; p. 3,341,913; ⁎ Tashkent. **2.** Chin. dependency; cen. Asia; 431,300 □; p. 580,000; ⁎ Kashgar. Also called **East Tur"kes-tan'** and **Chi-nese' Tur"kes-tan'.**

Tur"ke-vi', tūr'kĕ-vī', town; Hung.; p. 11,000. **Tur"ke-ve'‡.**

Tur'key, tūr'kĭ, empire; Europe, 65,909 □; p. 4,786,545; Asia, 682,931 □; p. 21,608,055; Africa, 398,738 □; p. 1,300,000; total, Ottoman Empire, 1,147,578 □; p. 27,694,600; with states nominally subject, incl. Bulgaria (with E. Rumelia), Bosnia, Herzegovina, Novi-Bazar, & Egypt, 1,609,240 □; est. p. 39,212,000.

Turk Greg'o-ry [Nickname], Pope Gregory VII.; so called by Falstaff in Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Turk's Is'lands, group; S. Bahamas; 169 □; est. p. 2,500; ⁎ Grand Turk (isl. and town).

Tur'ne-bus, tūr'ne-bus [1572–1665], Fr. savant. **A"dri"an' Tur"nèbe'‡.**

Tur'ner. 1. Ed'ward [1797–1837], Eng. chemist. **2. Charles Ten'ny-son** [1808–1879], Eng. poet; bro. of Lord Tennyson; assumed name of Turner to obtain a legacy. **3. Jo'seph Mal'lord Will'iam** [1775–1851], Eng. landscape-painter; aquarellist. **4. Sha'ron** [1768–1847], Eng. hist. **5.** Co.; S. E. part of S. Dak.; 615 □; p. 10,256; ⊙ Parker. **6.** Vil.; Du Page co., Ill.; p. 1,506. **7.** Vil.; Androscoggin co., Me.; p. with tp., 2,285.

Tur'ners Falls, mfg. vil.; Franklin co., Mass.; p. 4,596.

Turn'hout, türn'haut, mfg. town; Antwerp prov., Belg.; p. 18,268.

Tur'pen-tine State, North Carolina.

Tur'pin, Dick, a noted highwayman; hero of Ainsworth's novel *Rookwood*; executed at York, 1739.

Tur-qui'no, tūr-kī'nō, mt.; S. E. Cuba; highest in Cuba; 8,000 ft.

Tur"re-ti'ni, tūr'rĕ-tī'nī. **1. Fran-çois'** [1623–1687], Swiss theol. **Tur"re-tin'‡. 2. Jean Al-phonse'** [1671–1737], Swiss theologian.

Tur'ret Moun'tain, Yellowstone Nat. Park; 11,142 ft.

Tur'riff, tur'if, town; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 2,340.

Tur'ton, 1. Will'iam [-1831], Eng. clerg.; conchologist. **2.** Town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 6,354.

Tur'vey-drop [Dickens *Bleak House*], a selfish and pompous elderly dandy.

Tu-ry"as-su', tū-rī'ăs-sū', riv.; E. Brazil; l. 350 m. to Atl.

Tus"ca-loo'sa, tus'cu-lū'su. **1.** River. See BLACK WARRIOR. **2.** Co.; N. W. cen. Ala.; 1,346 □; p. 30,352. **3.** Its ⊙ city; p. 4,215.

Tus'ca-ny, tus'cu-nĭ, prov.; W. cen. It.; 9,304 □; p. 2,288,-747; ⁎ Florence. See ETRURIA.

Tus"ca-ra'was. tus'cu-rā'wus. **1.** Riv.; E. Ohio; l. 125 m. S. to Muskingum Riv. **2.** Co.; E. Ohio; 539 □; p. 46,618; ⊙ New Philadelphia.

Tus-co'la, tus-cō'lu. **1.** Co.; E. S. E. Mich.; 830 □; p. 32,508; ⊙ Caro. **2.** City; Douglas co., Ill.; p. 1,897.

Tus'cu-lum, tus'kŭ-lum, anc. fort. town; near Rome, It.; destr., 1191. See TUSCULAN, in vocab. **Tou'skou-lon‡** [Gr.].

Tus-cum'bi-a, tus-cum'bi-u, city; ⊙ of Colbert co., Ala.; p. 2,491.

Tus'kar Rock, islet; Wexford co., Ireland.

Tus-kee'gee, tus-kī'gĭ, town; ⊙ of Macon co., Ala.; p. 1,803.

Tus"saud, tŭ'sō', **Ma-rie'** (*née* Grosholz) [1760–1850], Swiss artist; waxwork exhibition in London.

Tus'ser, tus'gr, **Thom'as** [1527?–1580?], Eng. bucolic writer.

Tut'bur-y, tut'bur-ĭ, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 2,058.

Tut"i-cor'in, tut'ĭ-cor'in, spt.; Tinnevelli prov., India; p. 11,000. **Tut"ti-cu'di‡.**

Tu-to'va, dist.; S. E. Wallachia, Rumania; p. 85,000.

Tutt'ling-en, tut'ling-ĕn, mfg. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 10,092.

Tver, tver *or* tvăr. **1.** Govt.; N. W. cen. Rus.; 25,225 □; p. 1,791,000. **2.** Its ⁎; mfg. city; p. 40,962. **Twert‡.**

Tweed. 1. Will'iam Mar'cy [1823–1878], Am. pol.; head of the corrupt "Tweed ring" in New York city, broken up in 1871–'72. **2.** Riv.; E. Scot.; l. 100 m. to Ger. Ocean.

Tweed'dale. Same as PEEBLES.

Tweed'mouth, twid'muth, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 4,585; suburb of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Twelve A-pos'tles, isls.; see FOUR EVANGELISTS.

Twelve A-pos'tles of Ire'land, a coterie of prelates; fl. 6th cent.

Twelve Peers, warriors of Charlemagne's court. **Pal'a-dins‡.**

Twen'ty-four" Per-gun'nahs, pĕr-gun'dz, dist.; Bengal, Ind.; 2,788 □; 2,558,000; ⁎ Calcutta.

Twick'en-ham, twik'ĕn-ăm, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 16,026.

Twiggs, twigz. **1. Da'vid E-man'u-el** [1790–1862], U. S. & Confed. general. **2.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 376 □; p. 8,195; ⊙ Jeffersonville.

Twil'lin-gate, spt. town; ⁎ of Fago dist., N. E. Newfoundland; p. 4,000. **Tou"lin-guet'‡.**

Twi'ning, twaī'ning, **Thom'as** [1734–1804], Eng. author; translator.

Twin Lakes, two mt. lakes; Chaffee co., Col.; 10,000 ft.

Twin Moun'tains, two peaks 14 m. W. S. W. Mt. Washington, N. H.; elev. nearly 5,000 ft.

Twin Peak, mt.; Utah; 11,563 ft.

Twin Peaks, mts.; Mont.; 10,246 ft.

Two Fos-ca'ri, fos-cä'rī [BYRON *Two Foscari*], Francis and Jacopo Foscari, father and son; the former was Doge of Venice for 35 years; his son was banished for taking bribes.

Two Moun'tains, co.; W. Quebec, Can.; 258 □; p. 16,000; ⊙ St. Scholastique.

Two Riv'ers, city; Manitowoc co., Wis.; p. 2,870; lake port.

Two Sic'i-lies, anc. kingdom; formed (1102) by the union of the island of Sicily and the kingdom of Naples.

Tyb'alt, tib'ult [SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet*], nephew to Lady Capulet; killed by Romeo.

Ty-bee', taī-bī', isl.; entrance to Savannah Riv.; lighthouse.

Tych'i-cus, tik'ĭ-cus [Gr., fortuitous; *Bib.*].

Ty'deus, taī'dūs *or* tid'ę-us [*Gr. Myth.*], son of Œneus; father of Dromedes; one of the seven chiefs in war against Thebes.

Ty'garts Val'ley Riv'er, taī'gartz, N. E. part of W. Va.; l. 140 m.

Ty'ler, taī'lgr. **1. John** [1790–1862], Am. statesman; tenth Pres. of U. S.; succeeded at Pres. Harrison's death. **2. Wat** [-1381], Eng. rebel; leader of Tyler's serf-insurrection against taxation. See BALL. **3.** Co.; E. Texas; 930 □; p. 10,877; ⊙ Woodville. **4.** Co.; W. Va.; 330 □; p. 11,962; ⊙ Middlebourne. **5.** Town; Smith co., Tex.; p. 6,908.

Tyn'dale, tin'dal, **William** [1484–1536], Eng. reformer; martyr; translator of New Testament. **Tin'dal‡.**

Tyn'dall. 1. John [1820–1893], Eng. investigator; writer; lecturer on physical science. **2.** Mt.; Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 14,386 ft.

Tyn-da're-us [*Myth.*], king of Sparta; husband of Leda.

Tyne, taīn, riv.; N. Eng.; l. 30 m. to German Ocean.

Tyne'mouth, taīn'muth, town and bor.; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. of town, 23,678; of bor., 46,588; watering-place.

Tyng, ting, **Ste'phen H.** [1800–1885], Am. clergyman.

Ty-ran'nus, taī-ran'us [Gr., absolute ruler; *Bib.*]. **Ty'-ran-nos‡** [Gr.].

Tyr-con'nel, tgr-cen'el, **Earl of** [1625?–1691], Richard Talbot, turbulent Ir. Royalist; comm. at the Boyne.

Tyre, taīr [Heb. *Tsor*, rock; *Bib.*], anc. maritime city, Phenicia. **Ty'ros‡** [Gr.].

Tyr'nau, tir'nau, mfg. town; W. Hung.; p. 10,830. **Ter-na'va‡.**

Tyr'ol, tir'ōl, **and Vor-arl'berg,** fŏr-ārl'bergk, prov.; Aust.; with Vorarlberg, 11,324 □; p. 928,769; ⁎ Innsbruck.

Ty-rone', taī-rōn'. **1.** Co.; Ulster, Ir.; 1,260 □; p. 171,401; ⊙ Omagh. **2.** Bor.; Blair co., Pa.; p. 4,705.

Tyr'rell, tir'el. **1. Sir James** [SHAKESPEARE *Richard III.*], Richard's agent in the murder of the young princes; beheaded in 1502. **2. Wal'ter,** companion of William II. of Eng.; slew the king with an arrow, prob. by accident, while hunting in New Forest; fl. 1100. **Wat Tir'el‡. 3.** Co.; E. part of N. C.; 385 □; p. 4,225; ⊙ Columbia.

Tyr-rhe'ni-an Sea, tir-rī'ni-un, body of water bet. It., Sardinia, & Corsica. **Tyr-rhene'‡.**

Tyr-tæ'us, ter-tī'us, traditional inventor of the Gr. elegy. See TYRTÆAN, in vocab. **Tyr-tai'os** [Gr.].

Ty'rus, taī'rus [*Bib.* & *Apocrypha*], Tyre.

Tyr'whitt, ter'it, **Thom'as** [1730–1786], Eng. philol.; antiq.; Clerk to the House of Commons; Shak. commentator.

Ty'son, taī'sun, **Ed'ward** [1649–1708], Eng. phys.; anat.

Tyt'ler, taīt'lgr. **1. Al"ex-an'der Fra'ser** [1747–1813], Lord Woodhouselee; Scot. jurist; hist. **2. Pat'rick Fra'ser** [1791–1849], son of preceding; Scot. historian.

Tza'na, tza'nă, lake; S. W. Abys.; source of Blue Nile. **Dem'be-a‡; Ta'na‡.**

Tzet'zes, tset'sēz, **Jo-an'nes,** Byzantine writer; fl. 12th cent.

Tzrna-re'ka, prov.; Servia; 555 □; p. 70,839.

Tzschir'ner, tsher'ngr, **Hein'rich Gott'lieb** [1778–1828], Ger. theologian.

U

U"a-lan', ū'ä-lăn'. Same as KUSAIE.

U-a"na-pu', ū-ä"nä-pū', riv.; Brazil, S. Am.; l. 400 m. N. to Pará Riv.

Uar'gla, wär'glä, fort. town; Algerian Sahara, Afr.; p. 14,000; Fr. **Ouar'gla‡; War'gla‡.**

U"a-tu'ma, ū"ä-tū'mä, riv.; Braz., S. Am.; l. 350 m. S. E. to Amazon Riv.

U"bal-di'ni, ū'bäl-dī'nī, **Pe-truc'cio** [1524–1600?], It. artist; author; *Life of Charlemagne*, etc.

U-be'da, ū-bē'dä. **1. Or"ba-ne'in of** [CERVANTES *Don Quixote*], a painter whose pictures of animals had to be labeled. **2.** Town; Jaen prov., Sp.; p. 18,713.

U'bi-i, yū'bi-aī, anc. Ger. people on the Rhine.

U'cal, yū'cal [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Prov.* xxx.

U-cal'e-gon, yū-cal'ę-gŏn [*Myth.*], an elder of Troy. **Ou-ka-le'gŏn‡** [Gr.].

U"cay-a'le, ū'caī-ä'lĕ, riv.; Peru, S. Am.; l. 1,200 m. N. to Amazon Riv.

Uc-cel'lo, ūt-chel'lō, **Pa'o-lo** [1395?–1472], It. painter. **Pa'o-lo di Do'no‡.**

Uch'field, uc'fild, town; Sussex co., Eng.; p. 2,497.

U"dai-pur', ū"daī-pūr'. **1.** Native state; Rajputana, India; 12,861 □; p. 1,844,360. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 38,143.

U'dal, yū'dal. **1. John** [-1592], Nonconformist preacher; author; *Heb. Gram.* **2. Nich'o-las** [1506–1556], Eng. scholar; dramatist; *Roister Doister.* **U'dall‡.**

U"da-ya-gi'ri, ū'dä-yä-jī'rī, town; Madras pres., India; Am. Baptist mission.

U'di-ne, ū'dī-nĕ. **1.** Prov.; N. E. It.; 2,541 □; p. 525,802. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 36,000.

U'dong, ū'deng, town; Cambodia, Indo-China; p. 12,000.

U'du-pit-ty, ū'dū-pit-tĭ, town; Jaffna dist., Ceylon; Am. Congregational mission. **Oo'doo-pit-ty‡.**

Ue'ber-weg, ū'bgr-vĕg, **Fried'rich** [1826–1871], Ger. philos.

U'el, yū'el [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Ezra* x, 34.

U-e'no, ū-ĕ'nō, town; S. cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 12,856.

U-e'san, ū-ĕ'sän, town; Morocco, Afr.; p. 12,000.

U'fa, ū'fä. **1.** Riv.; Eur. Rus.; l. 400 m. to Belaia Riv. **2.** Govt.; Eur. Rus.; 47,112 □; p. 2,039,800. **3.** Its ⁎; p. 31,628.

Uf'fen-bach, uf'fęn-bŏn, **Za"cha-ri'as Con'rad von** [1683–1735], Ger. scholar; author.

U-gan'da, ū-gŭn'dä, native kingdom; Brit. E. Cen. Afr.; p. 5,000,000; ⁎ Ulagalla.

Ug-gio'ne, Same as OGGIONE.

Ug"jen', Same as UJJAIN. **Oo"jein'‡.**

U-glia'no, ū-lyū'nō, isl.; Adriatic Sea; l. 14 m.; Aust.

Ug'lich, ūg'lich, town; Yaroslaf prov., Eur. Rus.; p. 11,188.

U'go. See HUGH.

U"go-li'no, ū'gō-lī'nō, **Count.** See GHERARDESCA.

Uh'land, ū'lănt, **Jo'hann Lud'wig** [1787–1862], Ger. poet.

Uh'rich, ū'rĭn *or* ū'ric', **Jean Jacques A"lex"is'** [1802–1881], Fr. gen.

Uh'richs-ville, yū'rics-vil, city; Tuscarawas co., Ohio; p. 3,842.

U-in'tah, yu-in'tu. **1.** Mt. range; Utah and Wyoming; 13,576 ft. **2.** Co.; Utah; 5,834 □; p. 2,762; ⊙ Ashley. **3.** Co.; Wyo.; 14,830 □; p. 7,881; ⊙ Evanston.

Uist, wist *or* ūst, either of two isls., Hebrides, Scot.: (1) **North Uist,** l. 18 m.; p. 3,371. (2) **South Uist,** l. 22 m.; p. 3,825.

Ul"ten-ha'ge, ol'ten-hā'ng. **1.** Div.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 8,960 □; p. 18,148. **2.** Its ⁎; p. 5,331.

U-ji'ji, ū-jī'jī. **1.** Country; bordering Lake Tanganyika, Afr.; p. 36,000. **2.** Its ⁎; est. p. 3,000.

Uj"jain', ū'jĕn', town; cen. India; p. 32,932; one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus; from here Hindu geographers reckon longitude. **Oo"jein'‡; U"gein'‡.**

Uj'-Pest', ū'ī-pesht', town; Hung.; p. 23,521.

U"ke-rewe', ū'ke-rū', isl.; Victoria Nyanza, Afr.; l. 40 m.

U-ki'ah, yu-kī'ä, city; ⊙ of Mendocino co., Cal.; p. 1,627.

U'kraine, ū'krēn, anc. region; now mostly in Little Russia.

U"la-gal'la, ū'lä-gal'la, town; ⁎ of Uganda, Afr.

U'lai, yū'lī *or* yū'lu-aī [Heb.,< Per.; *Bib.*], river near Susa.

U'lam, yū'lam [Heb., solitary; *Bib.*].

U]"bach', ū'būc', **Lou"is'** [1822–1889], Fr. poet; editor.

U'le-aa, Ii'le-ä, riv.; Finland, Rus.; l. 80 m. N. W. to Gulf of Bothnia.

U'le-aa-borg", ū'le-ä-bōrg'. **1.** Govt.; Finland, Rus.; 63,971 □; p. 246,993. **2.** Its ⁎; a spt.; p. 12,483.

U'le-aa-Trash", lake; Finland; l. 35 m.

Ul'fi-las, ul'fi-las [311?–381], Gothic scholar; Arian bp.; Gothic trans. of Bible. **Ul'fi-la‡; Ul'phi-las‡; Wulf'i-la‡.**

U'li-vi-e'ro, See OLIVER.

U'lla, ul'la [Heb., burden; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 39.

Ul'ler, ul'lgr [*Norse Myth.*], son of Sif; stepson of Thor; god of winter and winter sports. **Ul'er‡; Ul'lur‡.**

Ul'man, ūl'mŏn, **Karl** [1796–1865], Ger. Prot. theol.

Ul-lo'a, ūl-lō'u. **1. A-lon'so de** [-1580?], Sp. hist. **2. Don An-to'ni-o de** [1716–1795], Sp. math.; naval officer. **3. Fran-cis'co de,** Sp. disc. of California; fl. 1540. **4.** Riv.; Honduras, Cen. Am.; l. 160 m. to Gulf of Honduras.

Ulls'wa-ter, ulz'wô-ter, lake; Cumb. and Westmoreland cos., Eng.; l. 9 m. **Ulles'wa-ter‡.**

Ulm, ulm, cml. town; Württemberg, Ger.; p. 36,191.

Ul-mar'ra, ul-mâ-r'rû, town; New South Wales, Australia; p. 1,600.

Ul'phi-las. See ULFILAS.

Ul'pi-a'nus, ul-pi-ê'nus, **Do-mi'ti-us** [170–228], Roman jurist. **Ul'pi-an‡.**

Ul-ri'ca, ul-ri'ca [Teut., noble ruler. **Ul-ri'kat, F. Ul'rique',** ül'rîc'; G. **Ul-ri'ke,** ül-ri'kę; It. **Ul-ri'ca,** ûl-ri'cà; Scott *Ivanhoe*], the old sibyl of Torquilstone.

Ul'rich, ül'rih, **Saint** [990?–973], Ger. prelate; bp. of Augsburg.

Ul-ri'ci, ul-ri'tsi, **Her'mann** [1806–1884], Ger. scholar; philosopher.

Ul-ri'ka, ul-ri'kâ, **El"e-o-no'ra,** 1. [1656–1693] Queen of Sweden; wife of Charles XI. **2.** [1688–1744] Queen of Sweden; dau. of preceding.

Ul'ster, ul'ster. **1.** Northernmost prov., Ir.; 8,613 □; p. 1,910,514; linen-manuf. **2.** Co.; S. E. New York; 1,157 □; p. 87,062; ⊙ Kingston. **3.** Town; Ulster co., N. Y.; p. 3,222.

Ul'ti-ma Thu'le, ul'ti-mâ thû'lî, the extreme N. point of the anciently known world. See THULE, in vocabulary.

U-lu'a. Same as ULLOA.

Ulugh Beg, ü'lug beg; 1449], Mongol astron.; grandson of Tamerlane and regent of W. Turkestan. **Ul'ug Beg‡.**

U-lun'di, ü-lün'dî, town; Zululand, S. Afr.; Brit. defeated Zulus, 1879.

Ul'ver-stone, min. and mfg. town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 10,015.

Ul'wur, ül'wur. Same as ALWAR.

U-lys'ses, yû-lis'siz (Gr , hater. **U-lyx'es‡. F. U"lysse',** ü'lis'; Gr **Ou-li'xēs‡,** û-lis'sēs]. **1.** [*Class. Myth.*] King of Ithaca; husband of Penelope; engaged in Trojan war; celebrated in Homer's *Odyssey* as Odysseus; intro. in Shak. *Troilus and Cressida.* **2.** Town; Tompkins co., N. Y.; p. 2,954.

U'ma, ü'mâ [*Hind. Myth.*], a goddess; one form of the wife of Siva.

U'man, ü'mân, town; Kief govt., Eur. Rus.; p. 15,393.

U"ma-til'la, yû"ma-til'la. **1.** Riv.; Oregon; l. 150 m. to Columbia Riv. **2.** Co.; N. E. Oregon; 2,885 □; p. 13,381; ⊙ Pendleton.

Um-ba'gog, um-bâ'gog, lake; N. H. and Me.; l. 12 m.

Um-bal'la, ûm-bal'lâ. See AMBALA. **Um-bal'lah‡.**

Um'breit, ûm'breit, **Fried'rich Wil'helm Karl** [1795–1860], Ger. Prot. theologian.

Um'bri, um'brî, the people of anc. Umbria.

Um'bri-a, ûm'bri-ȧ, country; anc. It. See UMBRIAN, *a.* & *n.*, in vocab. **Om-bri-kē'** [Gr.]

Um'bri-el [POPE *Rape of the Lock*], a sprite armed with a bag of sighs and a vial of sorrows, etc.

U'me-na, û-mē'nȧ, riv.; Sw.; l. 250 m. to Gulf of Bothnia.

Um'mah, um'mâ [Heb., union, kindred; *Bib.*].

Um'nak, ûm'nâk, isl.; Fox Isls., Alaska; 50 × 12 m.; hot-water volcano. **Oom'nak‡.**

U'mo. Same as JUBA, 3.

Ump'qua, ump'kwȧ, riv., Oregon; l. 200 m.

Um'rer, ûm'rer, city; Nagpur div., Central Provs., Brit. India; p. 15,168.

Um-ro'bah, ûm-rō'bâ. Same as AMBOHA.

Um"twa-lu'me, ûm'twâ-lö'me, town; Natal, S. Afr.; est. p. 12,000; Am. Congregational mission.

Um-vo'ti, ûm-vō'ti, town; Natal, S. Afr.; Am. Congregational mission. **Grout'ville‡.**

Um-zum'be, ûm-zûm'be, town; S. E. Natal, S. Afr.; Am. Congregational mission.

Um"zum-du'zi, ûm'zum-dû'zi, town; Natal, S. Afr.; Am. Congregational mission.

U'na, yû'nȧ [SPENSER *Faerie Queene*], a lovely lady; the personification of Truth.

U"na-dil'la, yû"nȧ-dil'a, town; Otsego co., N. Y.; p. 2,723.

U'na-ka Moun'tains, yû'na-ka. Same as SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

U"na-las'ka, û'nâ-läs'kȧ, Isl.; Aleutian Isls.; 75 × 25 m. **Ou"na-las'ka‡; Ou"na-las'kȧ‡; U"na-lash'ka‡.**

U'na-o, û'nâ-ō. **1.** Dist.; Lucknow div., Oudh, Brit. India; 1,758 □; p. 880,069. **2.** Its *; p. 9,509.

U'na're, û'nâ'rę, riv.; Venezuela, S. Am.; l. 120 m. N. to Caribbean Sea.

Un'cas, un'cas [1588?–1682?] Mohican sachem in Conn. **2.** COOPER *Last of the Mohicans*, etc.] A Delaware chief, the hero of the story; intro. by Cooper in other novels.

Un'cle George. **1.** Pen-name] Rev. Increase Niles Tarbox. *Uncle George's Stories.* **2.** [ABBOTT *The Rollo Books.*] Uncle of Rollo; a walking encyclopedia.

Un'cle Her'bert [Pen-name], T. S. Arthur; *The Budget.*

Un'cle Paul [Pen-name], Samuel Burnham, junior; *Uncle Paul's Stories.*

Un'cle Re'mus [Pen-name], Joel Chandler Harris; *Songs and Sayings.*

Un'cle To'by [STERNE *Tristram Shandy*], a kind, brave, simple-minded, gallant ex-captain.

Un'cle Tom [HARRIET BEECHER STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin*], a pious, faithful, and much-abused negro slave, the hero of the story.

Un'cle Wal'ter [Pen-name], Walter T. Sleeper; *Walks and Talks.*

Un"com-pah'gre, un'kom pâ gre. **1.** Mt.; S. W. Colorado; 14,235 ft. **2.** Riv.; Colorado; l. 100 m. to Grand Riv.

Un'der-wood. 1. Fran'cis H., [1825–1894], U. S. consul at Leith; one of the founders of *Atlantic Monthly.* **2. Jo'seph R.,** 1789–1856; U. S. Senator.

Un-dine', un-dîn' *or* G. ûn-dē'ne, the heroine of Fouqué's romance *Undine*, a water-nymph who received a soul when she married Sir Huldbrand. Compare vocabulary.

Un-ga'va Bay, un-gâ'vȧ bē, N. Labrador; S. side of Hudson Strait.

Un'ger, un'ger. **1. Franz** [1800–1870], Aust. geol.; bot. **2. Jo'hann Fried'rich** [1759–1804], Ger. printer; engraver. **3. Jo'hann Ge'org** [1715–1758], Ger. engraver.

Ung'var, ûng'vâr, mkt. town; N. Hung.; p. 14,373.

U'ni-coi, yû'ni-coi, co.; S. E. Tenn.; 196 □; p. 4,612; ⊙ Vandeibilt.

U'ni-gen'i-tus, yû'ni-jen'i-tus, a bull of Pope Clement XI. 1713, against Quesnel's *Réflexions Morales*, or annotated New Testament.

U"ni-mak', û"ni-mâk', mt. Isl.; Alaska; 65 × 25 m.; 8,955 ft.; 3 volcanoes.

Union. **1.** Co.; S. Ark.; 1,138 □; p. 14,977; ⊙ El Dorado. **2.** Co.; N. Ga.; 325 □; p. 5,719; ⊙ Blairsville. **3.** Co.; S. Ill.; 400 □; p. 21,519; ⊙ Jonesborough. **4.** Co.; S. E. Ind.; 170 □; p. 7,895; ⊙ Liberty. **5.** Co.; S. W. Iowa; 432 □; p. 16,930; ⊙ Afton. **6.** Co.; W. Ky.; 380 □; p. 18,229; ⊙ Morganfield. **7.** Co.; N. La.; 905 □; p. 17,304; ⊙ Farmerville. **8.** Co.; N. E. Miss.; 424 □; p. 15,026; ⊙ New Albany. **9.** Co.; N. E. New Jersey; 102 □; p. 72,467; ⊙ Elizabeth. **10.** Co.; N. E. New Mexico, newly organized. **11.** Co.; S. W. N. C.; 640 □; p. 21,251; ⊙ Monroe. **12.** Co.; W. cen. Ohio; 427 □; p. 22,869; ⊙ Marysville. **13.** Co.; N. E. Ore.; 3,035 □; p. 12,044; ⊙ Union. **14.** Co.; E. cen. Pa.; 315 □; p. 17,820; ⊙ Lewisburg. **15.** Co.; N. W. S. C.; 660 □; p. 25,363. **16.** Its *; p. 1,600. **17.** Co.; S. E. S. Dak.; 430 □; p. 9,130; ⊙ Elk Point. **18.** Co.; N. E. cen. Tenn.; 220 □; p. 11,459; ⊙ Maynardville. **19.** City; Chile; p. 18,456. **20.** Town; Hudson co., N. J.; p. 10,643. **21.** Town; Union co., N. J.; p. 2,846. **22.** Town; Broome co., N. Y.; p. 2,511.

Un'ion Cit'y. **1.** Vil.; Obion co., Tenn.; p. 3,441. **2.** City; Randolph co., Ind.; p. 2,681. **3.** Bor.; Erie co., Pa.; p. 2,261.

Un'ion Is'lands. Same as TOKELAU.

Un'ion Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 11,593 ft.

Un'ion Springs, town; Bullock co., Ala.; p. 2,049.

Un'ion-town, bor.; Fayette co., Pa.; p. 6,359.

U-nit'ed King'dom, Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales, the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) and Ireland, since the union of 1801; 120,973 □; p. (including army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad), 38,104,975.

U-nit'ed States Mil'i-ta-ry A-cad'e-my. See WEST POINT.

U-nit'ed States Moun'tain, North Mex.; 10,734 ft.

U-nit'ed States of A-mer'i-ca, federal republic; N. Am.; 3,595,600 □ (including Alaska); p. in 1890, including Indians, 62,979,766; * Washington, D. C.; comprises 45 States, 5 Territories, and 1 Dist.

United States of Bra-zil', See BRAZIL.

United States of Co-lom'bi-a. See COLOMBIA.

U"ni-ver'sal Doc'tor. **1.** Alain de Lille. **2.** Thomas Aquinas.

Un-known', The Great [Sobr.], Sir Walter Scott, as the anonymous author of the Waverley novels.

Un'ley, un'le, town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 11,431.

Un'na, ûn'ȧ. **1.** Riv.; Bosnia; l. 110 m. N. to Save Riv. **2.** Mfg. town; Westphalia prov., Prus.; formerly one of the Hanse towns; p. 8,904.

Un'ni, un'nî [Heb., answering is with Jah; *Bib.*].

Un'ser Fritz, ûn'zęr fritz [G., Our Fritz] [Sobr.], Frederick William, crown prince of Prussia and Germany, afterward German Emperor Frederick III.

Unst, unst, northernmost of Shetland Isls.; 47 □; p. 2,780.

Un'strut, ûn'strut, riv.; Saxony prov., Prus.; l. 110 m.

Un'ter-frank-en, ûn'ter-frünk-gn, circle or dist.; Bavaria, Ger.; 3,243 □; p. 618,489. **Low'er Fran-co'pi-a‡.**

Un'ter-See", ûn'ter-sē", W. part of Lake of Constance, Switz.; l. 10 m.

Un'ter-wal"den, ûn'ter-vâl'den, a divided canton, cen. Switz.; 295 □; p. 27,581. (1) **Up'per U.** (Unterwalden-le-Haut). See OBWALDEN. (2) **Low'er U.** (Unterwalden-le-Bas). See NIDWALDEN.

Un-wa'na, un-wâ'nȧ, town; Qld Calabar, W. Afr.; est. p. 4,000; Scot. Pres. mission.

Un'zel-mann", ûn'tsęl-mân", **Fried'rich Lud'wig** [1798?–1851], Ger. engraver.

Un'zer, ûn'tser, **Jo'hann Au'gust** [1727–1799], Ger. phys.

Uot'su, ü't'sö, town; Toyama ken, Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 11,406.

Up'cott, up'cot, Will'iam [1779–1845], Eng. bibliographer.

U"per-na'vik, ü"per-nâ'vik, town; Greenland; northernmost Danish settlement.

Upham, up'ham. **1. Charles Went'worth** [1802–1875], Am. Unitarian clergy; author. **2. Ed'ward** [–1834], Eng. bookseller; Orientalist. **3. Thom'as Cogs'well** [1799–1872], Am. Congregational clergy; scholar.

U-phar'sin, yu-fär'sin [Heb., divided; *Bib.*], *Dan.* v, 25.

U'phaz, yû'faz [Heb.; *Bib.*], Ophir (the place).

Up'hol-land, town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 4,443.

Up'land, bor.; Delaware co., Pa.; p. 2,275.

U"po-lu', û"pō-lö', one of the islands of Samoa, Pac. Oc.; 335? □; p. 16,600; * Apia; Eng. mission.

Upper Al'ton, ol'tun, city; Madison co., Ill.; p. 1,803.

Upper Aus'tri-a, crownland; Aust.; 4,631 □; p. 785,831.

Upper Bur'ma, prov.; Brit. Burma; 83,473 □; p. 2,946,933; * Mandalay. **Up'per Bur'mah‡.**

Upper Cal'i-for'ni-a, anc. Sp. prov.; North Am.; including the territory now occupied by Cal., Nev., and part of Utah and Ariz.

Upper Grand Val'ley Butte, mt.; Col.; 12,513 ft.

Upper Hesse. See OBER-HESSEN.

Upper I'o-wa Riv'er, Minn. and Iowa; l. 150 m. to Mississippi Riv.

Upper Llan-frech'fa, lan-vren'fâ, town; Monmouth co., Eng.; p. 2,780.

Upper Mill, town; West Riding York co., Eng.; p. 1,609.

Upper San-dus'ky, vil.; ⊙ of Wyandot co., Ohio; p. 3,572.

Upper Soot'hill, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 5,848.

Upper Tar'ry-all Peak, mt.; Cal.; 11,630 ft.

Upping-ham, up'ing-um, town; Rutland co., Eng.; p. 2,559.

Upsa'la, up-sâ'lâ. **1.** Govt.; Sw.; on Gulf of Bothnia; 2,063 □; p. 121,614. **2.** Its *; a university city; p. 21,109.

Up'sal‡.

Upshur, up'shur. **1.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 520 □; p. 12,695; ⊙ Gilmer. **2.** Co.; cen. W. Va.; 350 □; p. 12,714; ⊙ Buckhannon.

Upson, up'sun, co.; W. cen. Ga.; 321 □; p. 12,188; ⊙ Thomaston.

Upton, up'tun. **1.** Co.; W. cen. Tex.; 1,140 □; p. 52. **2.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 1,873.

Upton-up-on"-Sev'ern, vil.; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 2,289.

Ur, ûr [Heb., light; brightness; *Bib.*].

Ural, yû'ral, riv.; Ural Mts., Rus.; l. 1,000 m. to Caspian Sea.

Ural Moun'tains, mt. system; Rus.; dividing Eur. and Asia.

Uralsk', û-rälsk'. **1.** Govt.; Kirghiz Steppe, Rus.; 139,168 □; p. 529,552. **2.** Its *; cml. town; p. 26,034.

Uram'bo, û-rûm'bō, town; E. cen. Afr.; bet. Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza; Eng. Congregational mission.

Ura-nus. See vocabulary.

Ur'ban L., courteous, citizen-like. Dan. G. Sw. **Ur'ban,** ûr'bân. D. **Ur'baan,** ûr'bân. F. **Ur"bain',** ür'bañ'; It. **Ur-ba'no,** ûr-bâ'nō; L. **Ur-ba'nus;** Sp. **Ur-ba'no,** ûr-bâ'nō]. Any one of several popes of Rome; (1) **U. II.** [1042?–1099], excommunicated Henry IV., emp. of Ger. (2) **U. IV.** [–1264], presented Sicily to Charles of Anjou. (3) **U. VI.** [1318–1389], opposed by Fr. prelates, who set up Clement VII. at Avignon. (4) **U. VIII.** [1568–1644], patron of art.

Urbana, ûr-ban'ȧ. **1.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Champaign co., Ill.; p. 3,511. **2.** Town; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 2,590. **3.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Champaign co., Ohio; p. 6,510.

Urbane [L. or Gr.; *Bib.*], *Rom.* xvi, 9. **Ur-ba'nus‡.**

Urbino, ûr-bī'nō. **1.** [LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo.*] An old servant of Michelangelo. **2.** Anc. duchy; cen. It.; now part of Pesaro e Urbino prov. **3.** Its *; a cathedral city; p. 5,162; bpl. of Raffael.

Ure, yûr. An'drew [1778–1857], Scot. chemist; author; *Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

U"re-si'no, û"rē-si'nō, town; Kiushiu Isl., Japan; medicinal hot springs.

Ur'fa, ûr'fa, city; Aleppo vilayet, As. Turkey; p. 40,000; formerly Edessa. **Or'fah‡.**

Urga, ûr'gȧ, city; * of N. Mongolia, Chinese emp.; p. 30,000; residence of chief Lama of the Mongols. **Oor'ga‡; Ur'gah‡.**

Urghun-daub', ûr'gun-dâb', riv.; Afghanistan; l. 230 m. S. W. to Helmund Riv.

Uri, yû'ri. **1.** [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **2.** Canton; E. Switz.; 415 □; p. 17,249; * Altorf.

Uriah, yu-rui'â [Heb., Jehovah is light; *Bib.* F. **U"rie',** ü'ri'; G. **U-ri'as.** ûr-ri'âs; It. **U-ri'a,** û-ri'à; L. **U-ri'as**].

Urian, Sir [LG., the devil], nickname for a person of whom little is thought, and who constantly appears at inopportune moments.

Urias [Gr ; *Bib.*]. **1.** Uriah. **2.** Urijah.

Uriel, yû'ri-el [Heb., God is light; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*], an angel; in Milton's *Paradise Lost* represented as regent of the sun.

U-ri'jah, yu-roi'jâ [Heb., Jah is light; *Bib.*].

Urquhart, Ork'hârt, Da'vid [1805–1877], Brit. author; politician.

Urqui'jo, ûr-kī'hō, **Ma"ri-a'nc Lu'is de** [1768–1817], Sp. statesman.

Urquiza, ûr-ki'sâ, **Jus'to Jo-sé'** [1800–1870], S. Argentine gen.; statesman.

Ur-sa, ûr'sa, vil.; Adams co., Ill.; p. 1,614.

Ursinus, ûr-sai'nus *or* (G.) ûr-si'nûs. **1. Ful'vi-us** [1529–1600], It. scholar; author. **2. Zach"a-ri'as** [1534–1583], Ger. theol.; *Heidelberg Catechism.*

Ursu-la, ûr'sü-lȧ [L., bear. D. **Or"se-li'ne,** ôr"sē-lī'ne, **Ur'su-la‡; F. Ur"sule',** ür'sül'; G. SW. **Ur'sel,** ûr'sęl; It. **Or'so-la,** ôr'sō-lâ; Sp. **Ur'so-la,** ûr'sō-lâ]. **Saint,** legendary princess; martyr; fl. 4th or 5th cent.

Uruа, û-rû'û, kingdom; Cen. Afr.; S. of Kongo Riv.; * Kilemba.

U"ru-a-pan', û"rû-ä-pân', city; Michoacan state, Mex.; p. 12,000.

U"ru-cai'a, û"rû-cai'ä, riv.; Brazil, S. Am.; l. 200 m. to São Francisco Riv.

U"ru-guay', û"rû-gwaî' *or* û'rû-gwê. **1.** Riv.; S. Am.; l. 950 m. W. to the Rio de la Plata. **2.** Republic; S. Am., S. of Brazil; 72,110 □; p. 772,153; * Montevideo. **Ban'da O"ri-en-tal'del U"ru-guay'‡.**

U"ru-mi'ah, û"rû-mi'â. **1.** Salt lake; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; 90 × 25 m.; elev. 4,500 ft. **2.** City; Azerbaijan prov., Per.; p. 32,000; Am. and Eng. missions; reputed bpl. of Zoroaster. **Oo"roo-mee'yah‡; O"roo-mi'ah‡; Ur-mi'ah‡; U"ru-mi'yah‡.**

Urup, û'rûp, isl.; Kurile Isls.; N. Pac. Oc.; 50 × 12 m. **Oo'roop‡; Ou'roup‡; Ou'rup‡.**

U"sam-bi'ro, û"sâm-bi'rō, town; on Albert Nyanza, E. Afr.; Eng. church mission.

Use-dom", û'zę-dōm", isl.; Baltic Sea; 157 □; p. 33,000; Prus.

U-shak', û-shâk', town; As. Turkey; finest carpets; est. p. 25,000. **Ha-shak'‡.**

Ushant, ush'ant, isl.; Finistère dept., Fr.; off coast of Brittany; 20 □; p. 2,450; Brit. naval victory, 1794.

Usher, James [1580–1656], Ir. Prot. bp.; scholar; *Sacred Chronology.* **Us'sher‡.**

U-shit'zé, û-shit'sā, prov.; Servia; 1,676 □; p. 143,071; * Ushitze. **U-shit'za‡; U-sic'za‡.**

Uskup, ûs'kûp, mfg. town; Eur. Turkey; est. p. 29,000. **Us'ki-up‡; Us'kub‡.**

Us'ti-ca, ûs'ti-cȧ, It. isl.; off coast of Sicily, Medit. Sea; 3 × 2 m.; p. 3,877.

Ust Urt, ûst ûrt, desert plateau; bet. Caspian and Aral Seas.

U"su-ki', û'sû-kî', town; Bungo prov., Kiushiu, Japan; p. 11,381.

U"su-ma-sin'ta, û'sû-mâ-sin'tâ, riv.; Guatemala and Mex.; l. 400 m. N. W. to Tabasco Riv.

Usu-ri', û'sû-rî', riv.; Manchuria, Asia; l. 340 m. to Amur Riv. **Oo"soo-ree'‡.**

Utah, yû'tô *or* yû'tâ. **1.** State; U. S. of Am.; 84,970 □; p. 207,905; * Salt Lake City; large Mormon population; admitted 1894. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Utah; 1,986 □; p. 23,416; * Provo City. **3.** Fresh-water lake; Utah co., Utah; 24 × 14 m. **4.** See UTE, in vocabulary.

U"ta-ka-mund', û'tâ-kâ-mûnd', town; Nilgiri Hills, Madras Pres., India; p. 12,336; sanatorium; summer resort. **Oo"ta-ca-mund'‡.**

Ute Peak, yût. **1.** Mt.; Middle Park, Col.; 11,968 ft. **2.** Mt.; N. Mex.; 10,151 ft.

Uthal, yû'thal *or* yû'thȧ-al [Heb., Jah is help; *Bib.*].

Uther, yû'thęr, legendary king of Britain; father of Arthur. See ARTHUR, 1; PENDRAGON.

Utica, yû'ti-cȧ. **1.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 44,007; State lunatic asylum. **2.** City; anc. Africa; near Carthage. **Ou-ti'kē‡** [Gr.].

Utiel, û'tî-el', town; Cuenca prov., Sp.; p. 10,638.

Util'la, û-til'yâ, isl. and spt.; Bay Isl., Caribbean Sea; isl. 7 m. long.

Utrecht, yû'trent. **1.** Prov.; Netherlands; 534 □; p. 229,054. **2.** Its *; a university city; p. 89,436. **3.** Town; South Afr. Republic (Transvaal); * of its southernmost prov.; p. 4,000.

U-tre'ra, û-trē'rȧ, agr. & mfg. town; Seville prov., Sp.; p. 15,010.

Utsu-no-mi'ya, ût'sû-nō-mi'yâ, town; Tochegi ken, Nippon Isl., Jap.; p. 31,268.

Uttoxeter, ut'x'g-tęr, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 5,516.

Uva, û'vȧ, prov.; Ceylon, E. Indies; 3,725 □; p. 159,155.

Uval'de, yu-vâl'dę, co.; S. W. Tex.; 1,420 □; p. 3,804; ⊙ Uvalde.

Uxbridge, ux'brij. 1. Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 3,408. **2.** Mkt. town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 8,206. **3.** Town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 2,023.

Uxmal, ûx-mâl', anc. city; Yucatan, Mex.; remarkable ruins.

U-yen', û-yē', isl.; Shetland Isls., Scot., S. of Unst; fishing-station.

Uyngan, win'gun, town; Gregory co., N. S. Wales; p. 1,500.

Uz, uz [Heb., firmness; *Bib.*].

Uzai, yû'zē *or* yû'zu-ai [Heb., hoped for; *Bib.*].

Uzal, yû'zal [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* x, 27.

Uz'za, uz'ȧ [Heb., strength; *Bib.*]. **Uz'zah‡.**

Uzzi, uz'ai [Heb., Jah is strong; *Bib.*].

Uz-zi'a, uz-zai'ȧ [Heb., Jah is strong; *Bib.*]. **Uz-zi'ah‡.**

Uz-zi'el, uz-zai'el *or* uz'zi-el. **1.** [Heb., God is strong; *Bib.*]. **2.** [MILTON *Paradise Lost.*] The angel next in command to Gabriel.

V

Vaagen, vâ'gen, two isls. (**East** and **West**) of the Lofoden group; off N. W. coast of Norway; each 30 × 15 m.

Vaal, vâl, riv.; S. Afr. Rep.; l. 500 m. to Orange Riv.

Vaart, vârt, **Jan van der** [1647–1721], Dutch painter.

Vaca-ro. vâc'cä-rō, **An-dre'a** [1598–1670], It. painter.

Va"da-va'te, vâ'dâ-vâ'tę, riv.; W. Ghats mts., S. India; l. 200 m. N. E.

Vadi-an, vâ'di-ân, **Jo"a-chim'** [1484–1551], Swiss scholar.

Vaga, vâ'gȧ, riv.; Eur. Rus.; l. 250 m. to Dwina Riv.

Vahl, vâl, **Mar'tin** [1749–1804], Norw. naturalist.

Vai-gats', vai-gâts', isl.; Arctic Oc., off coast Archangel prov., Rus.; 60 × 35 m. **Vai-gatch'‡.**

Vail, vêl. **1. Al'fred** [1807–1859], Am. inv.; electrician. **2. Thom'as Hub'bard** [1812–1889], Am. Epis. divine; bp. of Kansas.

Vaillant', vâ'lyâñ'. **1. Fran"çois' Le** [1753–1824], Dutch nat.; explorer. **2. Jean Bap"tiste' Phi"li"bert'** [1790–1872], Fr. marshal. **3. Jean Foy** [1632–1706], Fr. antiquary. **4. Sé"bas"tien'** [1669–1722], Fr. botanist. **5. Wal"ler"ont'** [1623–1677], Fl. painter; engraver.

Vai-tu'pu, vai-tû'pû, isl.; Lagoon group, Pac. Oc.; Brit.

Va-jez'a-tha, vȧ-jez'ȧ-thu *or* vaj'e-zē'thu [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Vakh, vâk, riv.; W. Sib.; l. 300 m. to Obi Riv.

Va-lais', vâ-lē', canton, Switz.; 2,027 □; p. 101,985. **Wal-lis'‡.**

Val"bonne', vâl'bon', dist.; Ain dept., Fr.; mil. camp.

Val'cke-naer, vâl'kę-nâr. **1. Jan** [1759–1821], Dutch dip-

lomat. **2. Lo″de-wijck′ Cas′par** [1715-1785], Dutch philologist; archeologist.

Val″de-pe-ñas, vāl″de-pĕ′nyās, town; Ciudad Real prov., Sp.; p. 15,304.

Val-dés′, vāl-dĕs′. **1. Don An-to′ni-o** [1735?-1811], Sp. statesman. **2. Ju-an′** [1485?-1540], Sp. reformer; theologian. **3. Ga′bri-el, "Placido."** [1809-1844], Cuban poet. **4.** Isl.; Gulf of St. George, off Brit. Columbia. **5.** City; Oviedo prov., Sp.; p. 22,169.

Val′dez, vāl′dĕth. **1.** Same as VALDES. **2.** Same as MELENDEZ VALDEZ. **3.** See WALDO.

Val-di″vi-a, vāl-dī″vī-ä. **1. Don Pe′dro de** [1510?-1559], Sp. officer with Pizarro; conq. of Chile. **2.** Riv.; Andes Mts., Chile; l. 120 m. to Pac. Oc. **3.** Prov.; S. Chile; 8,315 □; p. 62,020. **4.** Its ✳; p. 23,531.

Val′do. Same as WALDO.

Val-dos′ta, val-dos′tə, town; ⊙ of Lowndes co., Ga.; p. 2,854.

Va″lée′, vä″lē′, **Syl″vain′ Charles, Count** [1773-1846], Fr. marshal.

Va″lence′, vä″lŏ̄ns′, mfg. town; Drôme dept., Fr.; p. 22,947.

Va-len′ci-a, vä-len′shi-ä. **1.** Anc. kingdom; E. Sp.; now Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon de la Plana provs. **On-a-len-ti′a‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Prov.; Sp.; 4,352 □; p. 733,978. **3.** Its ✳; mfg. spt.; p. 170,763. **4.** Co.; W. part of New Mex.; 8,900 □; p. 13,876; ⊙ Los Lunas. **5.** City; Venez.; p. 38,654.

Va-len″ci-ennes′, vä-lăn″si-en′. **1. A″chille′** [1794-1865], Fr. naturalist; author; *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. **2. Pierre Hen″ri′** [1750-1819], Fr. painter; landscapes. **3.** Fort. cml. town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 24,520.

Va′lens, vē′lens. **1. Fa′bi-us** [–69], Rom. gen. **2. Fla′vi-us** [328-378], Emp. of the East; bro. colleague of Valentinian I.; Arian; persecutor.

Va-len′ti-a, vä-len′shi-ä. **1.** Isl., off W. coast of Ir.; 5 × 2 m.; p. 2,139? **2.** Town on Valentia Isl.; most W. part of Eur.; terminus of Atlantic cables. **Va-len′ci-a‡.**

Va″len-tin′, vä″lŏn-tăn′. **1. Ga′bri-el Gus′tav** [1810-1883], Ger. phys.; physiologist. **2. Mich′a-el Ber′-nard** [1657-1726], Ger. nat.; med. writer. **3.** vä″lŏn′tăn′. **Mo″ise′** [1600-1632], Fr. painter.

Va″len-ti′na, vä″len-tē′nə [MEYERBEER *Gli Ugonotti*], dau. of Comte de St. Bris; loves Raoul; betrothed to Nevers.

Val′en-tine, val′en-tīn [L., well, healthy. Dan. **Va′len-tin,** fä′len-tin; D. **Va′len-tijn,** vä′len-tain; F. **Va″-len″tin′,** vä″lŏn′tăn′; G. **Va′len-tin″,** vä′len-tīn″ *or* fä′len-tīn′; It. **Va′len-ti′no,** vä′len-tē′nō; L. **Val″en-ti′nus;** Pg. **Va″len-tim′,** vä″len-tīn′; Sp. **Va″len-tin′,** vä″len-tēn′; Sw. **Va″len-tin′,** vä″len-tēn′]. **1.** [–827] Pope. **2. Saint** [–270], Rom. eccl.; martyr under Claudius. **3.** See BASIL VALENTINE. **4.** [SHAK. *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*] One of the gentlemen, loved by Silvia. **5.** [GOETHE *Faust.*] Brother of Margaret. **6.** One of the heroes of *Valentine and Orson*, an anc. romance.

Va″len-ti′ni, vä″len-tē′ni, **Ge′org Wil′helm, Baron** [1775-1834], Ger. general.

Val″en-tin′i-an, val″en-tin′i-an. **1. V. I.** [321-375], Flavius Valentinianus; Rom. emp. **2. V. II.** [372-392], Flavius Valentinianus, "the Younger"; Rom. emp. son of preceding; assassinated. **3. V. III.** [419-454], Placidius Valentinianus; Rom. emp. **Va″len-tin′i-a′nus‡.**

Val″en-ti′nus, vāl″en-tā′nus [–160?], Egy. gnostic at Rome; founder of the Valentinians. See VALENTINIAN; VALENTINIANISM, in vocab. **On-a-len-ti′nos‡** [Gr.].

Va-len′za, vä-len′zä, mfg. town; on Po Riv., Piedmont, It.; p. 6,466.

Va-le″ra, vä-lĕ′rä, **Di-e′go de** [1412?-after 1481], Sp. historian.

Va-le′ri-a, və-lĭ′ri-ə [SHAK. *Coriolanus*], friend of Virgilia.

Va-le′ri-a Ga-le′ri-a, gə-lĭ′ri-ə [–315], dau. of Rom. emp. Diocletian; wife of Galerius.

Va-le′ri-an, və-lĭ′ri-ən [D. **Va″le-ri-a′nus,** vä″lē-rē-ä′-nus; F. **Va″lé″ri-en′,** vä″lā′ri-ăn′; It. **Va″le-ri-a′no,** vä″lē-ri-ä′nō; L. **Va″le-ri-a′nus**] [253-268?], Publius Licinius Valerianus; Rom. emperor.

Va-le″ri-a′nus, vä-lĭ″ri-ā′nus. **1.** Valerian. **2. Jo-an′nes Pi-e′ri-us** [1477-1558], It. author. **Gio-van′ni Pi-e′ri-o Va-le″ri-a′no‡.**

Va-le′ri-us, və-lĭ′ri-us [**Va-le′ri-a** (*fem.*). F. **Va″-lère′,** vä″lăr′; **Va″lé″rie′** (*fem.*); G. **Va-le′ri-e,** vä-lā′ri-ə (*fem.*); It. **Va-le′ri-o,** vä-lā′ri-ō; **Va-le′ri-a** (*fem.*)]. **1. Pub′li-us A″si-at′i-cus** [–47], Rom. consul. **2. Flac′cus.** See FLACCUS. **3. Max′i-mus,** Rom. hist.; fl. in reign of Tiberias. **4. Pub′li-us.** See PUBLICOLA.

Va-le′si-us, və-lē′shi-us. **1. A″dri-a′nus** [1607-1692], Fr. hist. **A″dri″en′ de Va″lois′‡. 2. Hen″ri′** [1603-1676], Fr. scholar. **Hen″ri′ de Va″lois′‡.**

Va-let′ta, vä-let′tä, fort. spt.; ✳ of Malta Isl., Medit. Sea; p. 37,350; with suburbs, 62,152.

Va″lette′, vä′let′. **1. An″guste′** [1805-1878], Fr. jurist. **2. Jean Pa″ri″sot′ de la** [1494-1568], Grand Master of Knights of St. John of Malta; defended Malta against Turks; Valetta named after him. **3. Lou″is′ de No″-ga″ret′ de la** [1593-1639], Fr. cardinal; general.

Val″guar-ne′ra, vāl′gwär-nē′rä, town; S. W. Sicily; p. 11,-341.

Val″her-mo′so Springs, summer resort; Morgan co., Ala.; medicinal springs.

Va′li, vä′lī, *Norse Myth.*]. See VALE², in vocabulary.

Va″li-e′ro, vä″lī-ĕ′rō. **1. A″gos-ti′no** [1531-1586], It. cardinal; bp. of Verona; author. **Va-le′ri-o‡. 2. Sil-ves′tro** [–1700], doge of Venice; warred with Turks. **Va″li-e′ri‡.**

Val″jean′, val′zhăn′, **Jean** [VICTOR HUGO *Les Miserables*], a hero of the novel.

Val-je′vo, vāl-hĕ′vō, prov.; Servia; 1,121 □; p. 116,785.

Val-kyr′i-a. See VALKYR, in vocabulary.

Val′la, vāl′lä, **Lo-ren′zo** [1405-1457], It. scholar. **Lau-ren′ti-us‡.**

Val″la-do-lid′, vāl″lä-dō-lēd′ *or* (Sp.) vāl″yä-dhō-lēd′. **1.** Prov.; Old Castile, Sp.; 3,043 □; p. 267,148. **2.** Its ✳; a mfg. and university city; p. 62,018; formerly ✳ of Castile and Leon; here Christopher Columbus died, 1506.

Val-lan′di-gham, və-lan′di-gam, **Clem′ent L.** [1822?-1871], Am. politician; banished for seditious sentiments.

Val′le, vāl′lĕ. **Pi-e′tro del′la** [1586-1652], It. traveler; author; *Travels in India and Persia.*

Val-le′jo, vāl-yĕ′hō, mfg. spt. city; Solano co., Cal.; p. 6,343; adjacent to U. S. Navy Yard (Mare Island).

Val-le′nar, vāl-lĕ′nār, city; Atacama prov., Chile; p. 15,-446.

Val′ley, co.; E. cen. Nebraska; 576 □; p. 7,092; ⊙ Ord.

Val′ley-field, mfg. town; Beauharnois co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 5,500.

Val′ley Forge, vil.; Chester co., Pa.; on Schuylkill Riv.; encampment of Am. Revol. army, winter of 1777-1778, a time of intense suffering.

Val′ley of Ba′ca [Heb.; *Bib.*], unidentified valley in Palestine.

Val′ley of De-ci′sion [*Bib.*], the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

Val′ley of Hu-mil′i-a′tion [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], the valley in which Christian met and overcame Apollyon. See APOLLYON, in vocabulary.

Val′ley of Je-hosh′a-phat, mt. gorge; N. E. of Jerusalem; sepulchers.

Val′ley of the Shad′ow of Death [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*], a valley that must be passed through to reach the Celestial City; name taken from *Ps.* xxiii, 4.

Val″lière′, vä″lyăr′. **1. Lou″is′ Cé″sar′, Duc de** [1708-1780], Fr. bibliophile. **2. Lou″ise′ Fran″çoise′** [1644-1710], mistress of Louis XIV. of France.

Val″lis-ne′ri, vāl″lis-nā′ri, **An-to′ni-o** [1661-1730], It. nat.; prof. at Padua. **Val″lis-ni-e′ri‡.**

Valls, vāls, mfg. town; Tarragona prov., Sp.; p. 13,274.

Val-mi′ki, vāl-mī′ki, Hindu poet; reputed author of the *Ramayana.* See RAMAYANA, in vocabulary.

Val″my′, vāl″mī′, vil.; Marne dept., Fr.; Fr. def. Prus., 1792; the battle called "the cannonade of Valmy."

Va″lois′, vä″lwä′. **1. Charles de** [1671-1747], Fr. antiquary. **2. House of** [1328-1589], Fr. dynasty; originating with Philip of Valois (Philippe VI.). **3.** Anc. Fr. district or duchy; now in Oise and Aisne depts.

Val″pa-rai′so, vāl″pä-rai′sō. **1.** Prov.; Chile; 1,637 □; p. 224,866. **2.** Its ✳; fort. spt. city; p. 109,584. **3.** City; ⊙ of Porter co., Ind.; p. 5,090.

Val′py, val′pi. **1. Ed′ward** [–1832], Eng. scholar; bro. of Richard. **2. Rich′ard** [1754-1836], Eng. scholar; divine; *Gr. Grammar.*

Val-sal′va, vāl-sāl′vä, **An-to′ni-o Ma-ri′a** [1666-1723], It. phys.; anatomist.

Val″tel-li′ne′, vāl″tel-lī′nĕ, valley; upper Adda and surrounding part of Lombardy; formerly an Aust. circle; now Sondrio prov., It.; scene of "the Valtelline War," during which the Catholics rose and massacred the Protestants, 1620. **Val″tel-li′na‡.**

Val-ver′de, vāl-vĕr′dĕ. **1. Vicente de** [–1541], Sp. Dominican friar; Pizarro's chaplain; bp. of Cuzco. **2.** Co.; S. W. Tex.; 2,880 □; p. 2,874; ⊙ Del Rio.

Va′ma-na, vä′mə-nə [*Hind. Myth.*], the fifth avatar of Vishnu; in form of a dwarf. **Va′man‡; Va′mu-nat.**

Van, vän. **1.** Mt. See VANA. **2.** Brackish lake, Armenia, As. Turkey; 80 × 30 m.; 1,200 □. **3.** Vilayet; Armenia, As. Turkey; S. E. of the lake; 15,440 □; p. 376,297. **4.** Its ✳; a fort. mfg. city, on E. shore of the lake; p. 30,000; Am. Congregational miss. **Wan‡.**

Va′na, vä′nä, highest mt., S. Wales; 2,862 ft. **Breck′-nock Bea′con‡; Van‡.**

Van Am′burgh, van am′burg, **I′saac** [1815?-1865], Am. lion-tamer; showman.

Van-brugh′, van-brū′, **Sir John** [1666-1726], Eng. architect; dramatist; *The Provoked Wife.*

Van Bu′ren, van bū′rən. **1. John** [1810-1866], Am. lawyer; son of Martin. **2. Mar′tin** [1782-1862], Am. statesman; eighth Pres. of the United States. **3.** Co.; N. cen. Arkansas; 998 □; p. 8,567; ⊙ Clinton. **4.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 480 □; p. 16,253; ⊙ Keosauqua. **5.** Co.; S. W. Michigan; 630 □; p. 30,541; ⊙ Pan Pan. **6.** Co.; E. cen. Tennessee; 322 □; p. 2,863; ⊙ Spencer. **7.** City; ⊙ of Crawford co., Ark.; p. 2,291. **8.** Town; Onondaga co., N. Y.; p. 3,444.

Vance, vgns, co., N. part of N. C.; 342 □; p. 17,581; ⊙ Henderson.

Van-cou′ver, van-cū′vər. **1. George** [1758?-1798], Eng. navigator; discoverer. **2.** Isl.; Brit. Columbia; l. 278 m.; 15,937 □; est. p. 30,000. **3.** Town on V. Isl.; p. 13,685. **4.** City; Clarke co., Washington; p. 3,545.

Van-da′li-a, city; ⊙ of Fayette co., Ill.; p. 2,141.

Van″damne′, vän″dăm′, **Do″mi″nique′, Count** [1770-1830], Fr. general.

Van′der-bilt, van′dər-bilt. **1. Cor-ne′li-us,** "Commodore" [1794-1877], Am. capitalist; presented his steamship "Vanderbilt" to U. S., 1862. **2. Will′iam Hen′ry** [1821-1885], Am. capitalist; railroad magnate; founded Vanderbilt University, in Tenn.

Van′der-burg, van′dər-bûrg, co.; S. W. Indiana; 230 □; p. 59,809; ⊙ Evansville.

Van′der-deck″en, van′dər-dek′ən, fantom capt. of the "Flying Dutchman." See under DUTCHMAN, in vocab..

Van der Goes, vän dər hüs. **1. Hu′go** [–1482], Fl. painter. **2. Wil′lem** [1611-1686], Dutch jurist; philologist.

Van der Helst, helst, **Bar-thol″o-me′us** [1610?-1670?], Dutch portrait-painter.

Van der Hey′den, hī′dən, **Jan** [1637-1712], Dutch architectural painter.

Van′der-kemp, vän′dər-kemp, **John T.** [1747-1811], Dutch soldier; phys.; missionary of London Missionary Soc. in South Africa.

Van′der-lyn, van′dər-lin, **John** [1776-1852], Am. painter.

Van der Meer, vän dər mār. **1. Jan,** "the Elder" [1627?-1690?], Dutch marine painter. **2. Jan,** "the Younger" [1656-1706?], Dutch landscape-painter.

Van der Neer. See NEER.

Van″der-vel′de, vän′dər-vel′dē. **1. A′dri-an** [1639-1672], Dutch painter; landscapes and animals. **2. Wil′-lem,** "the Elder" [1611-1693], Dutch marine painter. **3. Wil′lem,** "the Younger" [1633-1707], Dutch marine painter. **Van der Vel′de‡; Van″de-vel′de‡.**

Van″der Werff′, vän″dər werf′, **A′dri-aan** [1659-1722], Dutch painter. **Van″der-werf′‡.**

Van de Vel′de, vän də vel′dē, **James Ol′i-ver** [1795-1855], Belgian Rom. Cath. educator; Am. bishop.

Van Die′men, An′thо-ny. See DIEMEN.

Van Die′men's Gulf. **1.** Inlet; N. W. Australia; 100 × 50 m. **2. V. D. Land.** The older name of Tasmania.

Van Dyck, van dāik, **An′thо-ny** [1599-1641], Fl. portrait-painter in Antwerp, Italy, and Eng.; *The Crucifixion*, etc. **Van-dyck′‡, Van Dyke‡** [Incorrect forms].

Vane, vān. **1. Sir Hen′ry** [1589-1654], Eng. statesman. **2. Sir Hen′ry,** "the Younger" [1612-1662], Eng. republican statesman; Gov. of Mass.; executed by Charles II.

Van Er′pen, van er′pən. See ERPENIUS.

Va-nes′sa, və-nes′ə [SWIFT *Cadenus and Vanessa*], a young lady (Esther Vanhomrigh) in love with Cadenus (Swift).

Van Et′ten, town; Chemung co., N. Y.; p. 1,658.

Van Eyck, vän ik. See EYCK.

Van Haer′lem, van hār′ləm, original name of BERCHEM.

Van Hel′mont, vän hel′mənt. See HELMONT.

Va-ni′ah, vä-nī′ä [Heb., Jah is praise; *Bib.*].

Va″nière′, vä″nyăr′, **Jacques** [1664-1739], Fr. Jesuit; poet; wrote in Latin. **Va″ni-e′rus‡.**

Va″ni-ko′ro, vä″nī-kō′rō, isl.; Santa Cruz Isls., S. Pac. Oc.; p. 10,000. **Man″ni-co-lo′‡; Pitt′s Is′land‡; Va″ni-ko′lo‡.**

Va-ni′ni, vä-nī′nī, **Lu-ci′li-o** [1584-1619], It. pantheistic philosopher.

Van′i-ty. **1.** A character in the old morality plays and puppet-shows. **2.** [BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress.*] A town on the road to the Celestial City.

Van′i-ty Fair. **1.** See vocabulary. **2.** Title of one of Thackeray's novels.

Van Len′nep. See LENNEP.

Van″loo′, vän″lō′. **1. Charles An″dré′** or **Carle** [1705-1765], Fr. painter; bro. of Jean. **2. Jean Bap″-tiste′** [1684-1745], Fr. hist. and portrait-painter.

Van Mons, vän mōns, **Jean Bap″tiste′** [1765-1842], Belg. chemist.

Vannes, vän, mfg. and cml. spt. town; ✳ of Morbihan dept., Fr.; p. 19,625.

Van Ness, van nes. **1. Cor-ne′li-us P.** [1781-1852], Am. statesman; Gov. of Vt. **2. Wil′liam W.** [1775-1823], Am. jurist; judge Supreme Court, N. Y.

Van′ni, vän′ni, **Fran-ces′co** [1565?-1609], It. painter.

Van-nuc′ci, vän-nūt′chi. **1. At′to** [1808-1883], It. scholar. **2. Pi-e′tro.** See PERUGINO.

Van Oost, Van Oos′ter-zee, Van Os, Van Os′ta-de. Same as OOST, etc.

Van Rens′sel-aer, vän ren′səl-ər. **1. Cort′land** [1808-1860], Am. Presbyterian clerg.; writer. **2. Phil′ip S.** [1766?-1824], Am. magistrate; philanthropist. **3. Ste′-phen** [1765-1839], Am. statesman; eighth "Patroon"; soldier; philanthropist.

Van Schen′del, Pe′trus [1806-1870], Belg. painter of interiors, etc.

Van-sit′tart, van-sit′ərt, **Nich′o-las** [1766-1851], Lord Bexley; Eng. statesman; financier; philanthropist.

Va-nu′a-Le′vu, vä-nū′ə-lĕ′vū, isl.; Fiji Isls., S. Pacific Ocean; 2,600 □.

Van Veen, vän vān. **1. Mar′tin van.** See HEEMSKERK. **2. O′tho** or **Ot″to-ve′ni-us** [1556-1630], Dutch painter; instructor of Rubens.

Vanves, vänv, fort. suburb of Paris, Fr.; p. 8,812?; lunatic asylum. **Van′vres‡.**

Van″vi-tel′li, Lu-i′gi [1700-1773], It. architect.

Van′vitch, vän′vich, **Be″ne-det′to** [1502-1565], It. scholar; hist.; poet.

Var-dar′, vär-där′, riv.; Eur. Turkey; l. 170 m. to Gulf of Salonica.

Var′dö, vär′dö, fort. isl. and town; N. E. coast of Finmarken, Norw.; p. 1,322; spring fishing-station for 5,000 fishermen.

Va′ren, Bern′hard [1610-1670?], Dutch phys.; geographer. **Va-re″ni-us‡.**

Va-rennes′, vä-ren′. **1.** Town; Meuse dept., Fr.; Louis XVI. captured, 1791. **2.** Town; Anderson co., S. C.; p. 2,216. **3.** Vil.; Verchères co., Can.; convent; college; mineral springs; summer resort.

Var-fol″o-me′i. See BARTHOLOMEW.

Var′gas, vär′gäs. **1. Jo-sé′ Ma-ri′a** [1786-1854], Venez. phys.; President. **2. Lu′is de** [1502-1568], Sp. painter.

Var″gun-te′i-us, vär″gun-tē′i-us *or* -yus, Rom. senator; one of Catiline's conspirators; fl. —1st cent.

Va″ri″gnon′, vä″rē″nyôn′, **Pierre** [1654-1722], Fr. mathematician.

Va′rna, vär′nə, fort. cml. spt.; S. W. Black Sea, Bulgaria; p. 28,174; Am. Meth. mission station.

Varn′ha-gen von En′se, färn′hā-gən fən en′zĕ. **1. Karl Au′gust Lud′wig Phi′lipp** [1785-1858], Ger. writer; biog.; hist. **2. Ra′hel Au-to′ni-e Fre″de-ri′ke Lev′in** [1771-1833], converted Jewess; wife of preceding; conversationalist; writer.

Va-ro′li, Cos-tan′zo [1543?-1575], It. surgeon; anat.; discs. pons Varolii.

Var′ri-us, var′i-us [SHAK. *Measure for Measure*], an attendant of the duke.

Var′ro, var′ō. **1. Ca′ius Te-ren′ti-us,** Rom. gen.; consul, —216. **2. Mar′cus Te-ren′ti-us** [—116-27], Rom. scholar; author; "the most learned of the Romans." **3. Pub′li-us Te-ren′ti-us** [—82-37], Rom. poet. **Al″a-ci′nus‡. 4.** [SHAK. *Timon.*] A creditor of Timon. **5.** [SHAK. *Julius Cæsar.*] Servant of Brutus.

Va′rus, vē′rus. **1. Pub′li-us A′ti-us,** Rom. gen.; partizan of Pompey; fl. —1st cent. **2. Pub′li-us Quin-til′i-us,** Rom. gen.; consul; Gov. of Ger.; army destroyed by Arminius, —9. **3. Quin-til′i-us,** Rom. poet; fl. —1st cent.

Var-zin′, vär-tsin′, vil.; Pomerania prov., Prus.; p. 1,200; Prince Bismarck's castle.

Va′sa, vä′sä. **1.** Noble Sw. family. See GUSTAVUS. **2.** Govt.; on Gulf of Bothnia, Fin., Rus.; 16,084 □; p. 417,192.

Vá′sár-hely′, vä′shär-hel′. Same as HOD-MEZÖ-VÁSÁRHELY.

Va-sa′ri, vä-sä′rī, **Gior′gio** [1512-1574], It. painter; arch.; biographer.

Vas′co da Ga′ma. See GAMA.

Vas′con-cel′los, vȧs′con-sel′lōs, **Mi′gu-el de** [–1640], Pg. statesman; prime minister.

Vash′ka, vāsh′kä, riv.; Vologda govt., N. Russia; l. 200 m. N. W. **Bash′ka‡; Wash′ka‡.**

Vash′ti, vash′tī [Heb., from Per., a beautiful woman; *Bib.*], queen of Ahasuerus; succeeded by Esther.

Vash′ni, vash′nī [Heb., Jah is strong; *Bib.*].

Va-si′li. See BASIL.

Va″sil-kof′, vä″sil-kŏf′, town; Kief govt., Rus. in Eur.; p. 18,000. **Vas″sil-kov′‡; Wa″sil-kow′‡.**

Va-sisht′ha, vä-sisht′hä, legendary Hindu sage; poet; author of Vedic hymns. **Va-shisht′a‡.**

Vas-quez′ de Co″ro-na′do, vȧs-keth′ dĕ cō″rō-nä′dō, **Fran-cis′co** [1510-1542], Sp. explorer; emigrated to Mexico, which he explored; returned insane.

Vas′quez Peak, vas′cweth, mt.; Col.; 12,700 ft.

Vas′sal-bor-o, vas′əl-bur-ō, mfg. town; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 2,082.

Vas′sar, vas′ər. **1. Mat′thew** [1792-1868], Am. brewer; founded Vassar College. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Tuscola co., Mich.; p. 1,682.

Vas″sy′, vȧs″sī′, town; Haute-Marne dept., Fr.; p. 2,799; massacre of Protestants, 1562.

Vas′to, vȧs′tō, mfg. spt. town; Abruzzi e Molise dept., It.; p. 10,093.

Vas″u-de′va, vȧs″u-dē′və [*Hind. Myth.*], father of Krishna.

Va′ter, fä′tər, **Jo′hann Se′ve-rin** [1771-1826], Ger. theol.; philologist.

Vath′ek, vath′ek, the hero of W. Beckford's novel *Vathek*, an effeminate monarch; led into all sorts of crimes; pledges allegiance to Eblis.

Vat′i-can. See vocabulary.

Va-tin′i-us, Pub′li-us, Rom. demagogue; fl. —1st. cent.

Vat′tel, Em′rich or **Em′me-rich von** [1714-1767], Swiss jurist; writer on international law.

Va-tü′i, vä-tü′ī, isl.; Pac. Oc.; 20 m. in circumf.; p. 1,200; Brit. **A-tu′i‡.**

Vau″ban′, vō″bäñ′, **Se″bas″tien′ le Pres′tre de** [1633-1707], Fr. mil. eng.; marshal; captured Namur.

Vau″can″son′, vō″cäñ″sôñ′, **Jacques** [1709-1782], Fr. mechanician; inv. several automatons, and silk-machinery.

Vau″cher′, vō″shăr′, **Jean Pierre** [1763-1841], Fr. bot.; theologian.

Vau″cluse′, vō″klüz′. **1.** Dept.; S. E. Fr.; 1,370 □; p. 235,411; ✳ Avignon. **2.** Vil. and fountain in Vaucluse dept.; home of Petrarch.

Vaud, vō, canton; W. Switz.; 1,244 □; p. 247,655; ✳ Lausanne.

Vaude″mont′, vōd″môñ′. **1. Comte de** [–1447], Antoine de Lorraine, aspirant for the dukedom of Lorraine. **2. Prince,** Dutch comm. army in Flanders, 1695.

Vau″dreuil′, vō″drœl′. **1. Marquis de** [1640-1725], Philippe de Rigaud, Gov.-Gen. of Canada. **2. Marquis de** [1678-1765], Pierre François de Rigaud, last French Gov.-Gen. of Canada; son of Philippe. **3.** Co.; S. Quebec prov., Canada; 182 □; p. 10,799. **4.** Its ✳; p. 427.

Vauge′las′, vōzh′lä′, **Claude Fa′vre** [1585-1650], Fr. philologist.

Vaughan, vôn *or* vō′ən. **1. Hen′ry** [1621-1695], "The Si-

furist"; Brit. phys.; poet. **2. Sir John** [1608-1674], Eng. jurist; Chief Justice of Com. Pleas. **3. Sir John** [1738-1795], Brit. gen. **4. Rob'ert** [1795-1868], Eng. Cong. clerg.; educator; author; founder of *Brit. Quarterly Review*. **5. Rob'ert Al'fred** [1823-1827], Eng. Cong. clerg.; editor; author; son of Robert.

Vau"la"belle', vō"lā"bel', **A"chille' Te-noille' de** [1799-1879], Fr. journalist.

Vauque"lin', vōc"lan'. **1. Jean** [1535-1607], Fr. poet. **2. Lou"is' Ni"co"las'** [1763-1829], Fr. chemist.

Vauve"nargues', vōv"nārg', **Marquis de** [1715-1747], Luc de Clapiers, Fr. moral philosopher.

Vaux, vō. **1. Count de** [1705-1783], Noel de Jourda, Fr. marshal. **2. Rob'erts** [1786-1836], Am. judge; philanthropist. **3. Thom'as, Lord** [1510-1557], Eng. poet. **4. Will'iam San'dys Wright** [1818-1885], Eng. scholar; antiquarian.

Vaux-hall', vōz'hal. **1.** Dist.; Lambeth par., London, Eng. **2.** Entertainment gardens (18th cent.), from which the district is named.

Va-va'u, vä-vä'ū, isl.; Tonga (Friendly) Isls.

Va"za-bar-ris', vä"zä-bär-ris', riv.; Sergipe state, Brazil; l. 300 m. to Atl. Ocean. **Va'sa Bar-ris'**‡.

Ve-cel'li-o, vē-chel'lē-ō. **1. Mar'co** [1545-1611], It. painter; nephew of Titian. **2. Ti"zi-a'no.** See TITIAN.

Ved'der, ved'gr, **Du'vid** [1790-1854], Scot. poet.

Veen'dam, vēn'dām, commune, Groningen prov., Neth.; p. 10,259.

Ve'ga, vē'gä. **1.** See GARCILASO. **2. Ge'org, Baron von** [1754-1802], Ger. math.; mil. officer; writer on logarithms. **3.** See VEGA CARPIO.

Ve'ga Car'pi-o. Lo'pe Fe-lix' de [1562-1635], Sp. dramatist, romancer; poet; 1,500 plays. **Lo'pe de Ve'ga‡.**

Ve-ge"ti-us, vē-jē'shi-us *or* -shūs, Rom. mil. writer; fl. 4th cent. **Fla'vi-us Vege"ti-us Re-na'tus‡.**

Ve'glia, vē'lyä. **1.** Isl.; Adriatic, Küstenland prov., Aust.; 23 × 12 m.; p. 18,355 ‡; *Veglia.*

Veh'se, fē'ze, **Karl Ed'uard** [1802-1870], Ger. historian.

Ve'ii, vē'yī. **1.** Tuscan city; anc. Etruria; sacked by the Romans, —396. **2.** Roman city; on or near same site; founded by Cæsar. **Ou-ē-ī'oi**‡ [Gr.].

Veiled Prophet of Kho-ras'san [MOORE *Lalla Rookh*], hero of the story of this name; an Arabic impostor of the 8th cent., Hakim ben Allah; Al-Mokanna.

Veit, vait *or* fait. **1.** See GUY. **2. Phi'lipp** [1793-1877], Ger. painter.

Veitch, vich, **Will'iam** [1795-1885], Scot. scholar; *Gr. Verbs.*

Ve-jer' de la Fron-te'ra, vē-nēr' dā lä frōn-tē'rä, town; Cadiz prov., Sp.; p. 11,091.

Ve-las'co, vā-läs'cō. **1. Lu'is de** [1500-1564], Sp. viceroy in Mex. **2. Lu'is de** [1535-1614], Marquis de Salinas; Sp. statesman; Gov. in Mex. and Peru.

Ve-las'quez, vā-läs'keth, **Di-e'go** [1460-1523], Sp. officer; gov. of Cuba. **Ve-las'quez'**‡.

Ve-las'quez de Sil'va, Di-e'go Ro-dri'guez [1599-1660], Sp. painter, portraits, etc.; *The Crucifixion.*

Vel-bert', vel-bert', mfg. town; Düsseldorf prov., Prus.; p. 14,950.

Ve-le'ia, vē-lē'yä, anc. Rom. city; Liguria prov., It.; buried 3d cent.; excavated 1760. **Vel-le'ia‡.**

Vé'lez Ma'la-ga, vā'leth mä'lä-gä, town; Malaga prov., Sp.; p. 23,425.

Vé'lez Ru'bi-o, rū'bi-ō, mfg. town; Almeria prov., Sp.; p. 10,437.

Ve'li-a, vī'li-ä, Gr. city; anc. Lucania, S. Italy; eclectic school of philosophy, founded by Zeno and Parmenides. **E-le'a‡**, [Gr.].

Ve'lie Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,456 ft.

Ve-li'no, vā-lī'nō. **1.** Mt.; Apennines, Aquila prov., It.; 8,174 ft. **Mon'te Ve-li'no‡. 2.** Riv.; N. It.; 54 m. N. W.; artificial falls, 850 ft.

Vel'le-ius Pa-ter'cu-lus. See PATERCULUS.

Vel-le'tri, vel-lā'tri, agr. city; It.; 25 m. S. E. of Rome; p. 13,582; palaces; commanding prospect. **Ou-e'll-trei**‡ [Gr.].

Vel'lore', fort, town; Madras pres., Brit. India, p. 38,022.

Vel"peau', vel"pō', **Al'fred' Ar'maud' Lou"is' Ma"rie'** [1795-1867], Fr. surgeon; anatomist; obstetrician.

Ve-na'do Peak, vē-nä'dō, mt.; Sangre de Cristo Mts., Col.; 12,800 ft.

Ve-nan'go, vē-nan'gō, co.; N. W. Pa.; 655 □; p. 46,640; ⊙ Franklin.

Ven"dée', vän"dā', maritime dept.; W. Fr.; 2,588 □; p. 442,355. **La Ven"dée'‡.**

Ven"dôme', vän"dōm'. **1. Lou"is' Jo"seph', Duc de** [1654-1712], Fr. gen.; gov. of Provence. **2.** Anc. duchy; Fr. **3.** Town; Loir-et-Cher dept.; p. 7,864; former ✻ of the duchy.

Ve'ne-dey, fē'nē-dī, **Ja'kob** [1805-1871], Ger. hist.; politician.

Ven'er-a-ble Bede. See BEDA.

Ve-ne'zi-a, vē-nē'tsi-ä. **1.** Prov.; N. E. It.; 934 □; p. 379,254. **2.** See VENICE.

Ve-ne"zi-a'no, vē-nē"tsi-ä'nō. **1. A"gos-ti'no** [1490?-1540?], It. engraver. **A"gos-ti'no** or **Au"gus-ti'nus de Mu'sis‡. 2. An-to'ni-o** [1388-1434?], It. painter.

Ven"ez-ue'la, ven"ez-wā'lä, republic; N. E. part of S. Am., comprising 9 states, 8 territories, 2 colonies, and one federal dist.; 593,943 □; p. 2,322,557; ✻ Caracas.

Ve-ni', vē-nī', dept.; Bolivia. See BENI.

Ven'ice, ven'is. **1. Gulf of.** See ADRIATIC SEA. **2.** Prov.; Italy. See VENEZIA. **3.** Vast lagoon; cut off from the Adriatic & Gulf of Venice by narrow isls. **4.** Cml. city; ✻ of the prov., built on 72 isls. in the lagoon; p. 149,500; canals for streets; Basilica di San Marco and other magnificent buildings, for many centuries an independent republic or oligarchy. **Ou-e-ne-ti'a‡** [Gr.]. **5.** Town; Cayuga co., N. Y.; p. 1,672.

Ven-lo', ven-lō', mfg. town; Limburg prov., Neth.; p. 11,327; railway center.

Venn, ven, **Hen'ry** [1725-1797], Eng. theol.; *Complete Duty of Man.*

Vennes. Same as VANNES.

Ven'ning, ven'ing, **Ralph** [1620-1673], Eng. Nonconformist, preacher, writer.

Ve-no'sa, vā-nō'sä, town, Potenza prov., It.; p. 8,014; anc. ruins; catacombs; bpl. of Horace.

Ven-tid'i-us, ven-tid'i-us. **1.** [SHAK. *Timon.*] One of Timon's false friends. **2.** [SHAK. *Antony and Cleopatra.*] A friend of Antony.

Ven-tid'i-us Bas'sus, Pub'li-us, a Rom. freedman; became consul, received a triumph for conquering the Parthians; fl. —38.

Ven"ti-mi'glia, ven'ti-mī'lyä, **Giu-sep'pe** [1761-1814], It. statesman.

Vent'nor, vent'ngr, coast town; S. of Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Eng.; p. 6,050; watering-place.

Ven-tu'ri, ven-tū'rē. **1. Gioac-chi'no** [1792-1861], It. theol.; reformer; "the Italian Bossuet." **2.** Co.; S. W. Cal.; 1,662 □; p. 10,071; ✻ San Buena Ventura.

Ve'nus-berg [*Ger. Legend.*], the mountain where Tannhäuser is fabled to have found the court of Venus.

Ve-nu'si-a, vē-nū'shi-ä. Same as VENOSA.

Ve'ra, vē'rä, **Au-gus'to** [1817-1885], It. philosopher.

Ve'ra Cruz, vā'rä crūs. **1.** State; Mex.; S. W. coast of Gulf of Mex.; 29,210 □; p. 723,732; ✻ Jalapa. **2.** City; Vera Cruz state, Mex.; p. 24,000; principal seaport.

Ver-boeck'ho"ven, vgr-buc'hō"vgn, **Eu"gène' Jo"seph'** [1798-1881], Belg. painter.

Ver-cel'li, vār-chel'lē, city; Novara prov., Piedmont, It.; p. 20,165; libraries with anc. MSS.

Ver"chères', vār'shār'. **1.** Co.; S. Quebec, Can.; 78 □; p. 12,257. **2.** Its ✻; p. 2,040.

Ver"cin-get'o-rix, vgr'sin-jet'o-rix [—45?], chief of the Arverni; commanded the Gauls; conquered by Cæsar, —52.

Verde, vgrd, **Cape**, Senegambia; most W. point of Afr.

Ver'den, fer'dgn, town; Hanover prov., Prus.; p. 8,600; massacre of Saxon captives by Charlemagne, 782.

Ver'di-gris, vgr'di-gris, riv.; Kansas and Indian Ter. to Arkansas Riv.; l. 250 m.

Ver"dun', ver'dun', mfg. town; Meuse dept., Fr.; p. 18,195.

Vere, vir. **1. Au'brey de**, earl of Oxford; Eng. officer under Charles I.; fl. 1687. **2. Sir Au'brey de.** See DE VERE. **3. Ed'ward de** [1540?-1604], earl of Oxford; Eng. poet at court of Queen Elizabeth. **4. Sir Fran'cis** [1554-1608], Eng. gen. **5. Hor'ace** [1565-1635], Eng. gen.

Ver"gennes', vār'zhen'. **1. Charles Gra"vier', Comte de** [1717-1787], Fr. dipl.; statesman; as Foreign Min., promoted French aid to Am. Revol. **2.** vgr-jenz', Mfg. city; Addison co., Vt.; p. 1,773.

Ver'gil. See VERGILIAN, in vocabulary.

Ver'gil, Pol'y-dore [1470-1550], It. eccl.; hist. writer; sent to Eng. after Peter's pence.

Ver"gniaud', ver'nyō', **Pierre Vic"tur"nien'** [1759-1793], Fr. advocate; orator; revolutionist; pres. of the National Convention which sentenced Louis XVI. to death; executed.

Ver-hu'ell, vgr-hū'el, **Ca'rel Hen'drik** [1760-1845], Dutch and Fr. admiral.

Verk'hnee-Ma-ma', verk'ñī-mā-mä', riv.; As. Rus.; l. 100 m.

Verk'ho-yansk, verk'o-yānsk, town; Siberia, Rus.; one of the coldest towns on the globe; p. 300.

Ver"man'dois', vār'mān'dwä', anc. div.; Picardy, Fr.; ✻ St. Quentin.

Ver-me'jo, ver-mē'nō, riv.; Arg. Rep.; l. 750 m. to Parana Riv. **Ber-me'jo‡.**

Ver-mi'glio, ver-mī'lyō. See PETER MARTYR.

Ver-mil'ion, vgr-mil'yun. **1.** Co.; E. Ill.; 926 □; p. 49,905; ⊙ Danville. **2.** Co.; W. Ind.; 270 □; p. 13,154; ⊙ Newport. **3.** Par.; S. La.; 1,230 □; p. 14,234; ⊙ Abbeville. **4.** Town; Marshall co., Kan.; p. 1,936. **5.** Town; Erie co., Ohio; p. 2,016.

Verm'land, verm'lānt, prov.; Sw.; 7,346 □; p. 251,361; ✻ Carlstad. **Carl'stadt.**

Ver-mont', vgr-mont', one of the N. E. States, U. S. Am.; 9,565 □; p. 332,422; admitted 1791; ✻ Montpelier.

Ver"net', ver'nā'. **1. An"toine' Charles Ho"race'** [1758-1836], Fr. painter; battle-scenes and animals. **2. Claude Jo"seph'** [1714-1789], Fr. painter; marine landscapes. **3. É"mile' Jean Ho"race'** [1789-1863], Fr. painter; battle-scenes, etc.

Ver"nier', ver'nyā', **Pierre** [1580-1637], Fr. mathematician; invented the Vernier scale.

Ver'non, vgr'nun. **1. Ed'ward** [1684-1757], Eng. admiral. **2. Rob'ert** [1774-1849], Eng. amateur artist; presented collection of pictures to Brit. National Gallery. **3.** Par.; W. La.; 1,540 □; p. 5,903; ⊙ Leesville. **4.** Co.; W. Mo.; 850 □; p. 31,505; ⊙ Nevada. **5.** Co.; S. W. Wis.; 800 □; p. 25,111; ⊙ Viroqua. **6.** Town; Tolland co., Conn.; p. 8,808. **7.** Town; Eure dept., Fr.; p. 7,067; forest. **8.** Town; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 3,018. **9.** Town; ✻ of Wilbarger co., Tex.; p. 2,857. **10.** Town; Sussex co., N. J.; p. 1,756.

Ve'ro-li, vā'rō-lē, town; It.; p. 11,161.

Vé"ron', vā'rōn'. **1. Eu"gène'** [1825-1889], Fr. author; journalist. **2. Lou"is' Dé"si"re'** [1798-1867], Fr. journalist.

Ve-ro'na, vē-rō'nä. **1.** Prov.; N. E. It.; 1,188 □; p. 425,697. **2.** Its ✻; anc. fort, mfg. city; p. 69,500; Rom. antiq.; anc. churches; literary institutions. **Ou-ē'rō-na‡** [Gr.]. **3.** vg-rō'na, Town; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 4,535. **4.** Bor.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 1,457.

Ve"ro-ne'se, vā'rō-nā'zā. See CAGLIARI, PAOLO.

Ve-ron'i-ca, vē-ron'i-cä *or* ver'o-nī'cä [Gr., true image. F. **Vé"ro"nique'**, vā'rō"nīc'; It. **Ve"ro-ni'ca**, vā'rō-nī'cä], **Saint**, a traditionary follower of Christ, upon whose handkerchief a picture of Christ's features is said to have appeared.

Ver-planck', ver-plank'. **1. Gu'li-an Crom-me'lin** [1786-1870], Am. scholar; author; lecturer; teacher; M. C. from N. Y. **2.** Vil.; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 1,515; called also **Ver-planck's' Point.**

Ver"ra-za'no, ver'rä-tsä'nō, **Glo-van'ni** [1480?-1527], It. navigator; pirate; executed. **Ver"ra-za'ni‡; Ver"raz-za'no‡.**

Ver'res, ver'īz, **Ca'ius** [—112-42], Rom. Gov. of Sicily; infamous; impeached by Cicero.

Ver'ri, ver'ri, **Pi-e'tro** [1728-1797], It. writer; political economist; historian.

Ver'ri-us Floc'cus, Mar'cus, Rom. grammarian; lexicographer, teacher; fl. 1st cent.?

Ver-roc'chi-o, vēr-roc'kī-ō, **An-dre'a del** [1435-1488], It. goldsmith; sculptor; painter.

Ver"sailles'. **1.** ver'sāl'yg. City; ✻ of Seine-et-Oise dept., Fr.; p. 51,659; historic palace built by Louis XIV.; res. of kings and emperors of Fr. **2.** vgr-sālz'. Town; ⊙ of Woodford co., Ky.; est. p. 2,126.

Ver'secz, ver'shets, town; Temesvar co., Hung.; p. 22,239.

Ver'schitz‡; Ver'seitz‡; Wer'schetz‡.

Ver-ste'gan, ver-stī'gun, **Rich'ard** [—1635?], Eng. printer; scholar of Dutch ancestry.

Ver"tot', ver'tō', **Re-né' Au"bert' de** [1655-1735], Fr. historian; ecclesiastic.

Ver'tue, vgr'tū *or* -chū, **George** [1684-1756], Eng. engraver; antiquary.

Ver'u-lam, ver'yu-lum, **Lord**, Franc's Bacon.

Ve'rus, vī'rus, **Lu'ci-us Au-re'li-us**, colleague of Marcus Aurelius, emp. of Rome; fl. 2d cent. **Lu'ci-us Cei-o'ni-us Com'mo-dus‡.**

Ver"viers', vār'vyē', mfg. town; Liège prov., Belg.; p. 50,003.

Ver"vins', vār'vañ', mfg. town; Aisne dept., Fr.; p. 2,858; treaty between Henry IV. and Philip II., 1598.

Very, vgr'i, **Jones** [1813-1880], Am. poet; *Essays and Poems.*

Ve-sa'li-us, vē-sā'li-us, **An'dre-as** [1514-1564], Belg. anatomist; physician; surgeon.

Ve'sey, vī'zē. **1. Fran'cis**, Eng. law reporter; fl. 1746. **2. Fran'cis, Jr.**, Eng. law reporter; fl. 1789-1822?

Ve-soul', vē-zōl', mfg. town; ✻ of Haute-Saône dept., Fr.; p. 9,642.

Ves-pa'si-an, ves-pā'zhi-an [9-79], Rom. soldier; consul; emperor; father of Titus. **Ti'tus Fla'vi-us Ves-pa"si-a'nus‡.**

Ves-pu'ci-us, ves-pū'shi-us, **A-mer'i-cus.** Same as AMERIGO VESPUCCI. See AMERIGO.

Ves'tal, town; Broome co., N. Y.; p. 2,076.

Ves'ter-bot"ten, ves'ter-bōt'tgn, govt.; Sw.; 21,942 □; p. 127,392. **Wes'ter-bot"ten‡.**

Ves'ter-norr"land, ves'ter-nōr'lānd, govt.; Sw.; 9,580 □; p. 212,028. **Wes'ter-norr"land‡.**

Vest'man-land, vest'mān-lānd, govt.; Sw.; 2,623 □; p. 138,737.

Ves'tris, ves'tris. **1. Gae-ta'no A"pol-li'ne Bal"da-sa're** [1729-1808], It. dancer; ballet-master at Grand Opera, Paris. **Ves'tri‡. 2. Lu'ci-a E-liz'a-beth** (*née* Bartolozzi) [1797-1856], Eng. actress; afterward Mrs. Charles Matthews. **Ves'tri‡.**

Ve-su'vi-us, vē-sū'vi-us, active volcano; E. side of Bay of Naples, It.; 3,948 ft. **Ou-e-sou'bi-os‡** [Gr.].

Vesz'prim, ves'prim. **1.** Co.; S. W. Hung.; p. 201,431. **2.** Its ✻; cml. city; p. 12,584. **Ves'prim‡; Wes'prim‡.**

Vet'e-rau, town; Chemung co., N. Y.; p. 1,816.

Ve'to, vī'tō [Nickname]. **1. Madame**, Marie Antoinette, wife of following. **2. Monsieur**, Louis XVI., king of France; so called by Revolutionists because he vetoed the decrees of the National Assembly.

Ve-tra'ni-o, vē-trā'ni-ō [—356], Rom. gen.; assumed the title of emperor in 350; abdicated.

Ve-tu'ri-a, vē-tū'ri-ä [—5th cent.], Rom. matron; mother of Coriolanus.

Veuil"lot', vœ'lyō', **Lou"is'** [1813-1883], Fr. journalist; writer.

Ve-vay', vē-vē'. **1.** Mfg. city; ⊙ of Switzerland co., Ind.; p. 1,633. **2.** Mfg. town; Vaud canton, Swit.; p. 8,144; on N. shore of Lake Geneva; health resort. **Ve-vey'‡.**

Vé"ze-lay', vē'zg-lē', town; Yonne dept., Fr.; bpl. of Beza; here a crusade was preached by St. Bernard, 1145.

Vi"a-da'na, vī'ä-dä'nä, town; Mantua prov., It.; p. 16,872.

Vi'a Ma'la, vī'ä mä'lä, gorge and road way; Grisons, Swit.; walls 1,600 ft. high.

Vi-an'na do Cas-tel'lo, vi-ān'nu dō cās-tel'lō. **1.** Dist.; Minho prov., Pg.; 867 □; p. 211,539. **2.** Its ✻; a fort. cml. spt.; p. 8,816. **Vi-a'na‡.**

Vi"a-reg'gio, vī'ä-red'jō, spt. town; Lucca prov., It.; p. 10,190; health resort.

Vi-at'ka, vi-āt'kä. **1.** Riv.; Eur. Rus.; l. 500 m. to Kama Riv. **2.** Govt.; Eur. Rus.; 59,117 □; p. 3,020,700. **3.** Its ✻; cml. city; p. 24,998. **Vy-at'ka‡.**

Vi-az'ma, vi-äz'mä, town; Smolensk govt., Eur. Rus.; p. 11,637.

Vi'borg, vī'bōrg. **1.** Govt.; Finland, Rus.; 16,627 □; p. 351,600. **2.** Its ✻; spt.; p. 17,891. **3.** Mfg. city; Jutland, Den.; p. 7,653; anc. cathedral. **Wi'borg‡.**

Vic'ar of Bray, a vicar of the village of Bray in Berkshire, Eng.; repeatedly changed his religion with the changes of government; a political and religious trimmer.

Vic'ar of Wake'field, Charles Primrose, the hero of Goldsmith's tale *The Vicar of Wakefield*, a good, simple-minded country clergyman with a large family.

Vic'ars, vic'ūrz. **Hed'ley Shaf'te John'stone** [1826-1855], Brit. soldier; fell at Sebastopol.

Vi-cen'te, vi-sen'tē, **Gil** [1470?-1536?], Pg. dramatist; father of Pg. drama; *Ines Pereira.*

Vi-cen'za, vi-sen'zä *or* vi-chen'zä. **1.** Prov.; N. E. It.; 1,052 □; p. 436,538. **2.** Its ✻; walled mfg. city; p. 40,000.

Vich, vic *or* vic, mfg. city; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 11,640. **Vique‡.**

Vi"chu-quen', vī'chu-kēn', city; Curicó prov., Chile; p. 41,800.

Vi"chy', vī'shī', town; Allier dept., Fr.; p. 10,528; mineral springs; health resort.

Vicks'burg, vics'burg, city; Warren co., Miss.; p. 13,373; here Pemberton surrendered to Grant, July 4, 1863.

Vi'co, Gio-van'ni Bat-tis'ta [1668-1744], It. philos.; author.

Vi'co E-quen'se, ē-cwen'sē, commune; Naples prov., It.; p. 11,208.

Vicq" d'A"zyr', vic' dā'zir', **Fé"lix'** [1748-1794], Fr. medical writer; anatomist.

Vic'tor. 1. vic'tōr'. **Claude Per"rin'** [1764-1841], Duc de Belluno; Fr. marshal; raised from the ranks. **2.** vic'ter. **Sex'tus Au-re'li-us**, Rom. historian; fl. —4th cent. **3.** Town; Ontario co., N. Y.; p. 2,620.

Vic'tor Am"a-de'us II. [1666-1732], king of Sardinia, 1675-1730.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el, em-man'yu-el [It. **Vit-to'ri-o E-ma"nu-e'le**]. **1. V. E. I.** [1758-1824], king of Sardinia. **2. V. E. II.** [1820-1878], king of Sardinia, and after 1861 king of Italy; during his reign all the states of Italy united in one kingdom.

Vic-to'ri-a, vic-tō'ri-ä [L., victory. F. **Vic"toire'**, vic'twär'; G. **Vic-to'ri-a**, vic-tō'ri-ä; It. **Vit-to'ri-a**, vit-tō'ri-ä; Sp. **Vi-to'ri-a**, vi-tō'ri-ä]. **1.** [*Rom. Myth.*] See vocabulary. **2.** vic-tō'ri-ä. **Fran-cis'co** [—1550?], Sp. theologian. **3. Gua"da-lu'pe** [1789-1843], first constitutional Pres. of Mex. **4.** vic-tō'ri-ä. Brit. colony; S. E. Australia; 87,884 □; p. 1,140,405; ✻ Melbourne. **5.** Co.; S. Texas; 850 □; p. 8,737. **6.** Its ⊙; p. 3,046. **7.** Co.; Vancouver's Isl., Brit. Columbia prov., Can.; p. 18,538. **8.** Co.; N. E. New Brunswick prov., Can.; 3,490 □; p. 18,217; ✻ Grand Falls. **9.** Co.; N. E. Nova Scotia; 1,200 □; p. 12,432; ✻ Baddeck. **10.** Co.; N. W. Ontario prov., Can.; 1,305 □; p. 37,304; ✻ Lindsay. **11.** Co.; South Australia; p. 13,709. **12.** Spt. city; ✻ of Hong Kong colony, China; p. 221,000. **13.** City; Chile; p. 38,170. **14.** City; ✻ of Brit. Columbia prov., Can.; p. 16,841. **15.** Town; Guzman Blanco state, Venez.; p. 12,000.

Vic-to'ri-a Land. 1. Antarctic continent with active volcanoes; discovered in 1841. **2.** Insular region; N. of N. America; visited in 1851.

Vic-to'ri-a Ny-an'za, nī-ān'zä, fresh-water lake; E. Cen. Africa; 30,000 □; 3,800 ft. above sea; feeder of Bahr-el-Abiad Riv.; disc. by Capt. John Hanning Speke.

Vic"to-ri'nus, vic"to-rī'nus, **Ca'ius Ma'ri-us**, African theol.; philos.; teacher of rhetoric at Rome; fl. — 4th cent.

Vic'to-ry, town; Cayuga co., N. Y.; p. 1,706.

Vi-cu'ña, vī-cō'nyä. **1. Ben'ja-min Vi-cu'ña Mac-ken'na** [1831-1886], Chilean historian. **2.** City; Coquimbo prov., Chile; p. 15,764.

Vi'da, vī'dä, **Mar'co Gi-ro'la-mo** [1480?-1566], It. ecclesiastic; Latin poet; writer.

Vi'dar, vī'dur [*Norse Myth.*]. See vocabulary.

Vi-daur'ri, vi-daur'ri, **San"ti-a'go** [1803-1867], Mex. general; revolutionist.

Vid'in, vid'in. Same as WIDDIN.

Vi"docq', vē'dōc', **Eu"gène Fran"çois'** [1775-1857], Fr. adventurer; criminal; detective.

Vi-e'i-ra, vi-ē'i-rä, **João Fer-nan'dez** [1600-1660], Braz. patriot.

Vi"en', vī'ăn', **Jo"seph' Ma"rie'** [1716-1806], Fr. historical painter; *St. Denis Preaching to the Gauls.*

Vi-en'na, vi-en'nu. **1.** Mfg. & cml. city; ✻ of Aust.-Hung.; p. 1,364,548. **2.** Anc. city; Fr.; ✻ of the Allobroges; now **Vi"enne', Ou-i-en'na‡** [Gr.]. **3.** Town; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 2,220.

Vi"enne', vī'en'. **1.** Riv.; Corrèze dept., Fr.; l. 220 m. to Loire Riv. **2.** Dept.; W. Fr.; 2,691 □; p. 344,355; ✻ Poitiers. **3.** Mfg. city; Isère dept., Fr.; p. 22,814; anc. buildings, etc.

Vi"en"net', vī'en'nē', **Jean Pons Guil"laume'** [1777-1868], Fr. writer; politician.

Vi"en"nois', vī'en'nwä', anc. dist.; Dauphiné, Fr.

Vier'sen, fir'sgn, mfg. town; Rhine prov., Prus.; p. 22,198.

Vi"er"zon', vī'er'zōn', mfg. town; Cher dept., Fr.; p. 10,559.

Vi-e'ta, vi-ē'tä, **Fran-cis'cus** [1540-1603], Fr. mathematician; improvements in algebra, etc. **Fran"çois' Vi"ete'‡.**

Vieux Mous"tache', vyō mūs'tāsh' [Pen-name], Clarence Gordon; *Boarding School Days.*

Vieux'temps', vyō'tăñ', **Hen"ri'** [1820-1881], Fr. musician; violinist.

Vi-ge'va-no, vī-jē'vä-nō, town; Pavia prov., It.; p. 13,684.

Vig'fus-son, vig'fus-sen, **Gud'brond** [1827-1889], Icelandic scholar.

Vig″i-lan′ti-us, vij″i-lan′shi-us, Sp. or Gallic Christian reformer; fl. 4th cent.

Vi′gno-la, vi′nyō-lä. **Gia′co-mo Ba-roz′zi-o da** [1507-1573]. It. architect.

Vi′gny, vē′nyē′. **Al″fred′ Vic″tor′, Comte de** [1799-1863], Fr. writer; poet.

Vi′go, vē′gō *or* val′gō. **1.** Co.; W. Indiana; 410 □; p. 50,195; ⊙ Terre Haute. **2.** Spt.; Pontevedra prov., Sp.; p. 15,044; health resort.

Vi″ja-ya-na′gar. See BIJANAGAR.

Vik″ra-ma′dit-ya, vik″ru-mä′dit-ya. **1.** Hindu king; conqueror; drove the Scythians out of India; fl. 1st cent. **2.** Any one of several later East-Indian kings.

Vil″laine′, vē″lēn′, riv.; Mayenne dept., Fr.; l. 130 m. to Atlantic Ocean.

Vil″ko-mir′, vil″kō-mir′, town; Kovno govt., Russia in Eur.; p. 16,244.

Vil′la Cla′ra, vē′lyä clä′rä, town; Cuba; p. 10,511.

Vil″la-fran′ca, vil″lä-frän′cä. **1.** Town; 9 m. S. W. of Verona, It.; p. 3,986; peace of Villafranca, 1859, bet. Aust. and Fr. signed here. **2.** See VILLEFRANCHE.

Vil-lal′ba, vē-lyäl′bä, town; Lugo prov., Sp.; p. 11,190.

Vil-la′ni, vil-lä′nē, **Gio-van′ni** [1280-1348], It. historian.

Vil″la-nue′va, vē′lyä-nwē′vä, **Joa-quin′ Lo-ren′zo** [1757-1837], Sp. ecclesiast; author; patriot.

Vil″la-nue′va de la Se-re′na, dā lä sā-rē′nä, town; Badajoz prov., Sp.; p. 12,024.

Vil″la-nue′va y la Ge′i-tru′, ē lä hel-trū′, mfg. spt.; Barcelona prov., Sp.; p. 13,811.

Vil′la Re-al′, vil′lä rē-äl′. **1.** Dist.; Tras-os-Montes prov., Pg.; 1,718 □; p. 225,090 **2.** Its ✳; p. 4,760. **3.** City Castellon de la Plana prov., Sp.; p. 12,887.

Vil′la Ri′ca, vil′lä rē′cä. **1.** City; Brazil; now **Ou′ro Pre′to. 2.** See VERA CRUZ. **3.** Town; Paraguay; p. 15,000.

Vil″lars′, vē″lyär′. **1. Claude Lou″is′ Hec″tor′, Duc de** [1633-1734], Fr. general; diplomat; marshal of France. **2. Do″mi″nique** [1745-1814], Fr. botanist.

Vil″la-vi″ci-o′sa de O-don′, vē″lyä-vē″thē-ō′sä dā ō-dōn′, town; Guadalajara prov., Sp.; est. p. 21,037; decisive battle, " War of Spanish Succession," 1710.

Ville″dieu′, vil″dyō′, **Hor″tense′ Ma″rie′ Ca′the″rine′, de** (*née* Des Jardins) [1640-1683], Fr. writer of romances; profligate.

Ville″franche′, vil″fränsh′, spt.; Alpes-Maritimes dept., Fr.; p. 3,295; fort. harbor. **Vil″la″fran″ca′†.**

Ville″franche′-sur-Saône′, -sür-sōn′, mfg. and cml. town; Rhône dept., Fr.; p. 12,463.

Ville″ga″gnon′, vil″gä′nyōn′, **Ni″co″las′ Du″rand′, Chevalier de** [1510-1571], Fr. admiral.

Vil-le′gas, vē-lyā′gäs, **Es-te′van Ma″nu-el′ de** [1596-1669], Sp. poet.

Ville″ha″″dou″in′, vil″ū′dū″añ′, **Geoff″roy′ de** [1160?-1213?], Fr. historian; diplomat.

Ville″main′, vil″mañ′, **A″bel′ Fraŋ″çois′** [1790-1870], Fr. scholar; educator; *Cours de Littérature Française.*

Vil-le′na, vē-lyā′nä. **1. Don En′rique de Ar′a-gon, Marquis de** [1384-1434], Sp. scholar; author. **2.** Mtg. town; Alicante prov., Sp.; p. 14,450.

Ville″neuve′, vil″nœv′. **1.** Pierre Charles Jean Bap″tiste′ Sil″ves′tre de [1763-1806], Fr. rear-admiral; Nelson's antagonist at Trafalgar. **2.** Mfg. town; Lot-et-Garonne dept., Fr.; p. 9,339.

Ville″nour′, vil″nür′, Fr. dist.; India; p. 35,983.

Ville″roi′, vil″rwä′, **Fran″çois′ de Neu″ville′, Duc de** [1644-1730], Fr. marshal.

Vil″lers′, vē″lyē′, **Charles Fran″çois′ Do″mi″nique′** [1764-1815], Fr. author.

Vil′liers, vil′yerz. **1. George,** See BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF. **2. George W. F.** See CLARENDON, 3.

Vil-lis′ca, town; Montgomery co., Iowa; p. 1,744.

Vil″loi″son′, vē″lwā″zōñ′, **Jean Bap″tiste′ Gas″pard′ d′Ansse de** [1750-1805], Fr. Hellenist.

Vil″lon′, vē″lyōñ′, **Fran″çois′** [1431-1485], Fr. poet; criminal.

Vil′na, vil′nä. **1.** Govt.; Eur. Rus.; 16,421 □; p. 1,367,100. **2.** Its ✳; cml. city; p. 109,526.

Vil-voor′den, vil-vōr′dęn, town; S. Brabant prov., Belg.; p. 10,139; Tindale martyred, 1536. **Vil″vorde′†.**

Vi-me′i-ro, vē-mē′i-rō, town; Estremadura prov., Pg.; p. 1,800; Wellington def. Fr., Aug. 21, 1808. **Vi-mi-e′i-ro†; Vi-mi-e-ra†.**

Vi″nal-ha′ven, vaī″nal-hā′vn, town; Knox co., Me.; p. 2,617; on isls. in Penobscot Bay.

Vin-cennes′, vin-senz′ *or* (F.) vañ′sen′. **1. Sieur de** [1668-1736], Jean Baptiste Bissot, Canadian founder of Vincennes, Ind.; burned by Indians. **2.** City; Knox co., Ind.; p. 8,853; oldest town in the State. **3.** City; Seine dept., Fr.; est. p. 18,243; suburb of Paris; fort and park.

Vin′cent, vin′sent [L., conquering. D. **Vin-cen′ti-us,** vin-sen′si-us; F. **Vin″cent′,** vañ′sōñ′; G. **Vin′cenz,** vin′tsents; It. **Vin-cen′te,** vin-chen′tē, **Vin-cen′zi-o,** vin-chen′tsi-ō; L. **Vin-cen′ti-us, Vin′cens;** Pg. **Vi-cen′te,** vi-sen′tē; Sp. **Vi-cen′te,** vi-thēn′tē]. **1. Saint** [–304], Sp. martyr. **2. Will′iam** [1739-1815], Eng. clergyman; educator; scholar.

Vin″cent′ de Paul, vañ′sōñ′ dę pōl, **Saint** [1576-1660], Fr. R. C. ecclesiast; benefactor; founded the Lazarists, Sisters of Charity, etc.

Vin-cen′ti-o, vin-sen′shi-ō. **1.** [SHAK. *Measure for Measure.*] Duke of Vienna; makes a journey; returns incog. **2.** [SHAK. *Taming of the Shrew.*] An old gentleman of Padua.

Vin′ci, vin′chī, **Le″o-nar′do da** [1452-1519], It. painter; architect; sculptor; *The Last Supper.*

Vin″de-li′ci, vin′dę-lī′sī, anc. Celtic people; conquered by Tiberius of Rome.

Vin″de-li′ci-a, vin′dę-lish′i-ą, country of the Vindelici; between Danube Riv. and Lake of Constance.

Vindh′ya Moun′tains, vind′yą, mt. chain or series of ranges; crosses cen. India from E. to W.

Vin′e-gar Hill, near Enniscarthy, Wexford co., Ir.; headquarters of insurgents, 1798.

Vine′land, vain′land, mfg. bor.; Cumberland co., N. J.; p. 3,822; fruit-cultivation.

Vi″net′, vi″nē′, **A″lex-an′dre Ro″dolphe′** [1797-1847], Swiss theologian; educator; author.

Vine′yard Sound, strait; bet. Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Isls., Mass.; 20 × 5 m.

Vin-gur′la, vin-gūr′lą, fort. spt. town; Bombay pres., Brit. India; est. p. 14,996.

Vin′land, vin′land, name said to have been applied by Scandinavian voyagers in 10th cent. to coast of R. I. and Mass.

Vin-nit′sa, vin-nit′są, town; Podolia govt., Eur. Rus.; est. p. 18,780.

Vin′ton, vin′tun. **1. Al″ex-an′der H.** [1807-1881], Am. Epis. clerg. **2. Fran′cis** [1809-1872], Am. soldier; in Creek war, 1836; Epis. clergyman, 1839. **3. Jus′tus Hatch** [1806-1858], Am. Baptist missionary in Burma. **4.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 402 □; p. 16,045; ⊙ McArthur. **5.** City; ⊙ of Benton co., Iowa; p. 2,805.

Vi′o-la, vą′ō-lą *or* vī-ō′lą [L., violet. F. **Vi″o″lette′,** vi″ō″let′; G. It. **Vi-o′la,** vi-ō′lä, **Vi-o′let;** Pg. Sp. **Vi″o-lan′te,** vi″ō-län′tē]. [SHAK. *Twelfth Night*], a lady who, disguised as a page, enters the service of Duke Orsino, of whom she is enamored.

Vi″ol′let′-le-Duc′, vi″ol′lā″lę-dük′, **Eu″gène′ Em″manu″el′** [1814-1879], Fr. architect; author.

Vi″o″mé″nil′, vi″ō″mā″nil′, **Marquis de** [1734-1827], Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Fr. gen.; in Am. with Rochambeau, 1780.

Vi″on″ville′, vē″ōñ″vil′, vil.; 20 m. W. of Metz, Lorraine, Ger.; Ger. def. Fr., Aug. 16, 1870; battle called also *Mars-la-Tour.*

Vi-ot′ti, vi-et′ti, **Gio-van′ni Bat-tis′ta** [1753-1824], It. violinist.

Vique. See VICH.

Vi″ra-bhad′ra, vē″rą-bŭd′rą [*Hind. Myth.*], a son or avatar of Siva.

Vi-raj′, vi-rąj′ [*Hind. Myth.*], the mysterious primeval being, when differentiating itself into male and female.

Vir″am-gam′, vir″ŭm-gŭm′, town; Ahmadabad dist., Bombay pres., Brit. India; est. p. 19,661.

Vir′den, vęr′dęn, city; Macoupin co., Ill.; p. 1,610.

Vi″ret′, vē″rē′, **Pierre** [1511-1571], Swiss Prot. clergyman; reformer.

Vir′gil. **1.** Same as VERGIL. **2.** Town; Cortland co., N. Y.; p. 1,518.

Vir-gil′i-a, vęr-jil′i-ą [SHAK. *Coriolanus*], wife of Coriolanus.

Vir-gil′i-us. Same as VERGILIUS.

Vir-gin′i-a, vęr-jin′i-ą [L., virgin, pure. D. **Vir-gi″ni-ë,** vir-hī″nī-ę; F. **Vir″gi″nie′,** vir″zhī″nī′; G. **Vir-gi′ni-a,** fir-gī′nī-ä; It. **Vir-gi′ni-a,** vir-jī′nī-ä]. **1.** [–449] Rom. maiden; k. by her father to save her from Appius Claudius. **2.** Middle Atl. state; U. S.; 42,450 □; p. 1,655,980; ✳ Richmond; ratified U. S. Constitution, 1788. **3.** City; ⊙ of Cass co., Ill.; p. 1,603.

Vir-gin′i-a Cit′y. **1.** Mining town; ⊙ of Madison co., Mont.; alt. 5,713 ft.; rich gold-mines. **2.** City; ⊙ of Storey co., Nev., and chief city of the state; p. 8,511; 6,205 ft. above sea-level; rich silver-mines.

Vir-gin′i-a Moun′tain, Douglas co., Col.; 10,600 ft.; landmark.

Vir-gin′i-a Peak. **1.** Mt.; Col.; 10,600 ft. **2.** Mt.; Wyo.; 10,441 ft.

Vir′gin Is′lands, part of Leeward group, W. Indies; 58 □; p. 4,639; ✳ Roadtown.

Vir-gin′i-us, vęr-jin′i-us, **Lu′ci-us** [–449], Rom. centurion; father and slayer of Virginia; aroused the people to overthrow the Decemvirs.

Vir″i-a′thus, vir″i-ē′thus, Lusitanian herdsman; warrior; def. many Rom. armies; treacherously slain. **Ou-i-ri′a-thos†** [Gr.].

Vi-sa′li-a, vi-sē′li-ą, city; ⊙ of Tulare co., Cal.; p. 2,855.

Vis″cel-li′nus, vis″sel-lī′nus, **Spu′ri-us Cas′si-us** [–485], Rom. gen.; consul; initiated first agrarian law.

Visch′er, fish′gr, **Pe′ter** [1455-1529], Ger. sculptor; brass-founder.

Vis-con′ti, vis-con′tī. **1. En′ni-o Qui-ri′no** [1751-1818], It. scholar; archeologist. **2. Lou′is Tul′li-us Joa-chim′** [1797-1853], It. architect; son of Ennio. **3. Mat′te-o, "the Great"** [1250-1322], a Lombard; became lord of Milan; founded a dynasty which ruled 200 years.

Vish′ni Vo″lo-tchok′, vish′ni vō″lō-chōk′, cml. town; Tver govt., Eur. Rus.; est. p. 11,590.

Vis″na-gar′, vis″nä-gūr′, town; Rajputana, Brit. India; p. 19,127.

Viss′cher, vis′hęr. **1. Cor-ne′lis** [1610?-1660?], Dutch engraver. **2. Jan** [1636-1692?], Dutch engraver; brother of Cornelis.

Vis′tu-la, vis′tŭ-lą, riv.; Carpathian Mts., Hung.; l. 650 m. to Baltic Sea. **Ou-i-stou′la†** [Gr.].

Vis″va-kar′ma, vis″vą-kūr′mą [*Hind. Myth.*], architect of the universe; a god worshiped in cave temples, as at Ellora. **Vish″wa-kar′ma†; Vis″wa-kar′ma†.**

Vis-va′mi-tra, vis-vä′mi-trą, legendary Hindu prince; sage. **Vish-wa′mi-tra†; Vis-wa′mi-tra†.**

Vi-ta′lis [Pseud.], Erik Sjöberg [1794-1828], Sw. poet.

Vi-tebsk′, vi-tebsk′. **1.** Govt.; W. Rus. in Eur.; 17,440 □; p. 1,341,100. **2.** Its ✳; p. 58,495.

Vi-tel′li-us, vą-tel′i-us. **Au′lus** [15-69], gluttonous Rom. emp.; ruled one year.

Vi-ter′bo, vi-ter′bō, walled city; cen. Italy; p. 20,495.

Vi′ti Is′lands. Same as FIJI ISLANDS.

Vi′ti Le′vu, vē′tī lē′vū, isl.; largest of Fiji group, Pac. Oc.; 4,250 □; ✳ Suva.

Vi-to′ri-a, vi-tō′ri-ä, mfg. & cml. town; ✳ of Alava prov., Sp.; p. 27,660; Wellington def. Fr., June 21, 1813. **Vit-to′ri-a†.**

Vi-trin′ga, vi-trin′gä, **Cam-pe′gi-us** [1659-1722], Dutch theologian; commentator.

Vi-tru′vi-us, vi-trū′vi-us, **Mar′cus Vi-tru′vi-us Pol′li-o,** Rom. arch.; mil. eng.; writer; fl. –1st cent.

Vit-to′ri-a. **1.** Town; Syracuse prov., Sicily, It.; est. p. 17,821. **2.** See VITORIA.

Vi′tus, Saint, Sicilian child martyr under Diocletian; 4th cent.

Vi-ve′ro, vi-vē′rō, mfg. town; Lugo prov., Sp.; est. p. 13,369.

Vi′ves, vē′ves, **Ju-an′ Lu′is** [1492-1540], Sp. scholar.

Viv′i-an, viv′i-ąn [L., lively. **Viv′i-en†.** F. **Vi″vi-en′,** vē″vi-ăñ′, **Vi″vi″enne′,** vē″vē″en′; G. **Vi′vi-an,** vī′vi-ăn; It. **Vi″vi-a′na,** vī″vī-ä′nä; L. **Vi″vi-a′nus**], in old Eng. legends, a wily wanton, mistress of Merlin; imprisoned him by magic; intro. in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.* **Viv′i-anet.**

Vi″vi-a′ni, vī″vī-ä′nī, **Vin-cen′zo** [1622-1708], It. mathematician.

Vi-za″ga-pa-tam′, vī-zä″gä-pä-tăm′. **1.** Dist.; Madras pres., Brit. Ind.; 17,242 □; p. 2,802,992. **2.** Its chief city; p. 54,487.

Vi″za-ya-na″ga-ram′, vī″zä-yä-nä″gä-rŭm′, fort. town; Madras pres., Brit. India; p. 20,169? **Vi″zi-a-na-gram′†.**

Viz″ca-i′no, vis″cä-ī′nō, **Se-bas″ti-an′** [1550?-1615], Sp. navigator.

Viz-ca′ya. See BISCAY.

Viz″e-tel′ly, viz′ę-tel′ī. **1. Frank** [–1888], Eng. war correspondent; artist; with Garibaldi, Longstreet, Don Carlos, and Hicks Pasha; k. at El Obeid, Egy. **2. Hen′ry** [1820-1894], Eng. writer; editor; war correspondent; publisher; *Story of the Diamond Necklace.* **Viz″ze-tel′li†.**

Vi′zę-u, vī′zē-ŭ, dist.; Beira prov., Pg.; 1,920 □; p. 387,208; ✳ Vizeu.

Viz-zi′ni, vi-tsī′nī, town; Catania prov., Sicily, It.; est. p. 14,831.

Vlaar′ding-en, vlär′ding-ęn, fishing-town; South Holland prov., Neth.; p. 12,059.

Vla″di-kav-kas′, vlä″dī-kăv-käs′, fort. town; ✳ of Terek govt., As. Rus.; p. 44,307.

Vlad′i-mir, vlad′i-mir *or* (Rus.) vlä-dī′mir. **1. "The Great"** [–1015], Rus. grand duke; first Christian sovereign of Rus. **2. V. Mo-nom′a-chros** [1052-1126], Rus. sovereign; great-grandson of preceding. **3.** Govt.; cen. Eur. Russia; 18,864 □; p. 1,456,600. **4.** Its ✳; p. 18,305; anc. ruins and churches.

Vlad′is-laus. Same as LADISLAUS.

Vla″di-vos-tok′, vlä″dī-vŏs-tŏk′, fort. spt.; ✳ of Amur govt., As. Rus.; p. 13,050; naval station, on Peter the Great Bay, Sea of Japan.

Vlis′sing-en, flis′sing-ęn. Same as FLUSHING, 1.

Vo-dī′na, vō-dī′nä, mfg. town; Salonica vilayet, Turk. in Eur.; p. 15,000. **Vo-de′na†.**

Vo′gel, fō′gęl. **1. E′du-ard** [1829-1856], Ger. explorer in Africa; son of Johann. **2. Jo′hann Karl Chris′toph** [1795-1862], Ger. educator; lexicographer.

Vo-ghe′ra, vō-gā′rä, walled mfg. town; Pavia prov., It.; p. 15,482.

Vo′gler, Ge′org Jo′seph [1749-1814], Ger. musician; composer; more commonly "Abbé Vogler"; as *Abt Vogler*, hero of a poem by Browning.

Vogt′land, fōnt′länt, anc. div. of Saxony, Ger.

Voigt, foint, **Jo-han′nes** [1786-1863], Ger. historian.

Voi″ture′, vwą″tür′, **Vin″cent′** [1598-1648], Fr. letter-writer; poet.

Vol″a-ter′ræ, vel′a-ter′ri, city; anc. Etruria, now **Volter′ra.**

Vol-can′ic Cone, mt.; Wyo.; 10,583 ft.

Vol′ga, vel′gą, riv.; rises Lake Seligher; Eur. Rus.; l. 2,400 m. to Caspian Sea; longest riv. in Eur.; sturgeon-fisheries.

Vol-hyn′i-a, vel-hin′i-ą, govt.; S. W. Russia in Eur.; 27,748 □; p. 2,407,800; ✳ Zhitomir.

Volk′mann″, Al′fred Wil′helm [1801-1877], Ger. physiol.; anatomist.

Vol′ney, vel′ng. **1. Comte de** [1757-1820], Constantin François Chassebœuf, Fr. freethinker; writer; traveler. **2.** Town; Oswego co., N. Y.; p. 6,588.

Vo′lo, vō′lō. **1.** Gulf; Ægean Sea, S. E. Thessaly, Gr. **2.** Spt.; Thessaly, Gr.; p. 11,029.

Vo-log′da, vō-log′dä. **1.** Govt.; Rus. in Eur.; 155,498 □; p. 1,272,100. **2.** Its ✳; mfg. cml. city; p. 17,391.

Vol″ou-se′nus, Flo-ren′ti-us, Scot. humanist; scholar; fl. 16th cent. **Flor′ence Wil′son†.**

Vol′sci, vel′sī, a brave, warlike people of ancient Italy; waged wars with the Romans during 200 years; subdued, –338.

Vol′sk, vōlsk, mfg. cml. town; Saratof govt.; Rus. in Eur.; p. 37,832.

Vol′ta, vōl′tä. **1. A″les-san′dro** [1745-1826], It. nat. philos.; electrician; inv. voltaic pile. **2.** Riv.; Upper Guinea, Afr.; l. 360 m. to Gold Coast.

Vol″taire′, vōl″tär′, **Fran″çois′ Ma″rie′ A″rou″et′ de** [1694-1778], Fr. dramatist; poet; reformer.

Vol′ter′ra, vōl-ter′rä, walled town; Pisa prov., It.; est. p. 13,786; Etruscan antiquities.

Vol′ti-mand [SHAK. *Hamlet*], a courtier.

Vol′tri, vōl′trī, town; Liguria, It.; 9 m. W. of Genoa; p. 14,588.

Vo-lum′ni-a, vo-lŭm′ni-ą. **1.** Rom. matron; wife of Coriolanus. **2.** [SHAK. *Coriolanus.*] Mother of Coriolanus.

Vo-lu′si-a, vo-lū′si-ą *or* -shi-ą, co.; E. Fla.; 1,288 □; p. 8,467; ✳ Enterprise.

Vom′del, Joost van den [1587-1679], Dutch poet.

Voph′si, vef′sel [Heb.; *Heb.*].

Vo-pis′cus, vo-pis′cus, **Fla′vi-us,** Lat. hist.; fl. 4th cent.

Vo-ra′gi-ne, vō-rä′jī-nā, **Ja-co′bus de** [1230-1298], a Dominican; abp. of Genoa; *The Golden Legend.*

Vor-arl′berg, fōr-ärl′berg, prov.; Aust. See TYROL.

Vo″ro-nej′, vō″rō-nezh′, **1.** Govt.; S. cen. Eur. Rus.; 25,443 □; p. 2,755,400. **2.** Its ✳; mfg. and cml. city; p. 56,770. **Vo″ro-nezh′†.**

Vö′rös-marty, vö′rösh-mārtye, **Mi-haly′** [1800-1856], Hung. patriot; poet.

Vor′sti-us, Con′rad [1569-1622], Ger. Prot. theol.; controversialist.

Vor′ti-gern, vōr′ti-gern, Brit. chieftain; king; invited Saxons to Brit.; fl. 5th cent.

Vos, vōs. **1. Cor-ne′lis de** [1585-1651], Fl. painter. **2. Paul de** [1590-1678], Fl. painter; bro. of Cornelis. **3. Wil′lem** [1740-1823], Dutch theologian.

Vosges, vōzh. **1.** Mts.; Fr. and Ger.; 4,100 to 4,700 ft. **2.** Dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,266 □; p. 410,196; ✳ Epinal.

Voss, fos, **Jo′hann Hein′rich** [1751-1826], Ger. poet; scholar.

Vos′si-us, vesh′i-us. **1. Ge′rard Jan** [1577-1649], Dutch scholar; philologist. **2. I′saac** [1618-1688], Dutch scholar; eccles.; scoffer; libertine; son of Gerard. **Voss†.**

Vos-tit′za, vōs-tit′sä, cml. spt. town; Achaia and Elis nomarchy, Peloponnesus, Gr.; p. 5,311. **Vos-tit′sa†; Vostiz′za†.**

Vos′tok, ves′tek, isl.; Pac. Oc.; Manihiki group; Brit.

Vou″et′, vū″ē′, **Si″mon′** [1582-1641], Fr. painter.

Vra′nja, vrä′nią, prov.; Servia; 1,620 □; p. 154,142. **Vra′ni-a†.**

Vra′tza, vrä′tsä, town; Bulgaria; p. 12,279.

Vry′burg, vrī′bŭrg, town; ✳ of Brit. Bechuanaland, S. Afr.; p. 5,000.

Vul′can Crest, mt.; Col.; 13,971 ft.

Vul-ca′no, vŭl-cā′nō, southernmost of Lipari Isls., Medit. Sea; 12 m. N. of Sicily; 7 × 3 m.

Vul′pi-us, ful′pi-us, **Chris′ti-an Au′gust** [1762-1827], Ger. writer; *Rinaldo Rinaldini.*

Vul-tur′nus, vul-tūr′nus, anc. It. riv.; the Volturno.

Vu′na, vū′nä, isl.; Fiji Isls., Pac. Oc.; 25 × 5 m.; p. 7,000.

Vy-a′sa, vī-ä′sä *or* vyā′sä, any one of several legendary Hindu writers, especially Krishna Dwaipayana, reputed compiler of the Vedas.

Vy-at′ka. See VIATKA.

Vyer″nyi′, vyer′nyī′, cml. and garrison town; ✳ of Semirechinsk govt., As. Rus.; p. 22,279.

Vy-os′ma. Same as VIAZMA.

Vyr′nwy, vir′nwī. **1.** Riv.; Montgomery co., Wales; l. 30 m. to Severn. **2.** Artificial lake on V. Riv.; 4¾ × 1½ m.; supplies Liverpool, 68 m. distant, with water.

W

Waag, vāg, riv.; W. Hung.; l. 200 m. to Danube Riv.

Waal, wāl, riv.; S. arm of Rhine, Neth.

Waas, wās, Mount, Utah; 12,561 ft.

Waat, vät, Swiss canton. Same as VAUD.

Wa′bash, wŏ′bash. **1.** W. Ind.; l. 550 m. to Ohio Riv. **2.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 200 □; p. 11,866; ⊙ Mount Carmel. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 430 □; p. 27,126. **4.** Its ⊙; p. 5,105.

Wa′ba-sha, wŏ′bą-shą. **1.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 570 □; p. 16,972. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,487.

Wa-baun′see, wą-bŏn′sī, co.; N. E. cen. Kan.; 900 □; p. 11,720; ⊙ Alma.

Wace, wās, Rob′ert [1100?-1175], Anglo-Norman poet.

Wach, wäh, Wil′helm [1787-1845], Ger. painter; altar-piece in church of Peter and Paul, Moscow.

Wäch′ter, Jo′hann Fried′rich Lud′wig [1767-1838], Ger. historian; writer.

Wächt′er, vęn′tęr. **1. Ge′org Phi′lipp Lud′wig Leon′hard** [1762-1837], Ger. writer. **2. Karl Ge′org von** [1797-1880], Ger. jurist. **Waech′ter†.**

Wac′ker-na″gel, Karl Hein′rich Wil′helm [1806-1869], Ger. writer; *Hist. Ger. Literature.*

Wa′co, wē′cō, town; ⊙ of McLennan co., Tex.; p. 14,445.

Wa′dai, wō′dī, sultanate; cen. Sudan, Afr.; 172,000 □; est. p. 2,600,000; ✳ Abeshr. **Wa′dy†.**

Wad′ding-ton, George [1793-1869], Eng. hist. writer.

Wade, wēd, Ben′ja-min Frank′lin [1800-1878], U. S. Senator; Pres. of the Senate; abolitionist.

Wa-de′na, wą-dī′nä, co.; N. cen. Minn.; 540 □; p. 4,063.

Wad′ham, wod′ŭm, **Nich′o-las** [1536-1610], Eng. educator; founded Wadham College, Oxford.

Wads′worth, wodz′werth. **1. James Sam′u-el** [1807-1864], Am. general. **2. Pe′leg** [1748-1829], Am. Revol. general. **3.** Vil.; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 5,331. **4.** Vil.; Medina co., Ohio; p. 1,574.

Wad'wan, wŏd'wän, town; Kattywar prov., Bombay, Brit. India; p. 17,000. **Wad'hwant.**

Wa'ga, vä'gä, **The'o-dore** [1739–1801], Polish historian.

Wa'ge-naar, wä'gę-när, **Jan** [1709–1773], Dutch historian.

Wa'ger, wē'jęr, **Sir Charles** [1666–1743], Eng. admiral.

Wag'ga-Wag'ga, wŏg'gä-wŏg'gä, town; Wynyard co., New South Wales, Austral.; p. 4,000.

Wag'horn, wag'hôrn, **Thom'as** [1800–1850], Eng. naval lieut., conceived overland mail-route to India via Suez.

Wag'ner, vä'gnęr *or* wag'nęr. **1. Ge'org Phi'lipp E'ber-hard** [1794–], Ger. philologist. **2. Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1641–1695], Sw. naturalist. **3. Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1775–1841], Ger. philosopher. **4. Mo'ritz** [1813–1887], Ger. traveler. **5. Rich'ard** [1813–1863], Ger. composer; *Lohengrin; Parsifal.* See WAGNERISM, in vocab. **6. Ru'dolf Jo-han'nes** [1823–1880], Ger. chemist; technologist. **7. Wil'helm** [1843–1880], Ger. philologist. **8.** Co.; S. Dak.; 720 □; p. ——.

Wag'ram, vil.; Lower Aust., Aust.-Hung.; Napoleon defeated Austrians, 1809.

Wah"ki-ak'um, wä"kī-ak'um, co.; S. W. Wash.; 244 □; p. 2,526. ☉ Shamokawa.

Wahl'berg, väl'berg, **Pe'ter Fred'e-rik** [1800–1877], Sw. naturalist.

Wah'len-berg, vä'lęn-berg, **Ge'org** [1780–1851], Sw. botanist; *Flora Lapponica.*

Wa-hoo' Cit'y, vil.; ⊙ of Saunders co., Neb.; p. 2,006.

Wah'pe-ton, vil.; ⊙ of Richland co., N. D.; p. 1,510.

Wäh'ring, vē'ring, suburb; N. W. of Vienna, Lower Austria; p. 16,000.

Wai'a, wī'ä, one of the Fiji Isls.; S. Pac. Oc.; est. p. 3,000.

Wai-gatz', vai-gŏts'. Same as VAIGATS.

Wai-ka'to, wī-kä'tō, riv.; New Zealand; l. 250 m. to Pac.

Wain, wān, riv.; Can. Provs., India; l. 350 m.

Wai"na-moi'nen, wai'nä-moi'nen, hero of Finnish folk-epic, "The Kalewala." **Vai"nu-moi'nen:.**

Waine'wright, wēn'rīt, **Thom'as Grif'fiths** [1794–1852], Eng. essayist; poisoner.

Wain'fleet, wēn'flĕt, town, Lincoln co., Eng.; p. 2,076.

Wain'wright, wēn'rīt, **Jon'a-than May'hew** [1792–1854], Am. Prot. Epis. bp.; born in Eng.

Wai-ping', wai-ping', walled town; Chehkiang prov., China, est. p. 150,000. **Wae-ping':.**

Waite, wīt, **Mor'ri-son Rem'ich** [1816–1888], Am. lawyer, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Waitz, vaits. **1. Ge'org** [1813–1886], Ger. hist. writer. **2. The'o-dor** [1821–1864], Ger. philosopher; writer.

Wait'zen, wait'sęn, town; Pesth co., Hung.; p. 12,894.

Wa-jeed' Al'ee, wä-jēd' ăl'ī, called **"Akh'tar"** [–1887], last king of Oude, 1842–1856; poet.

Wa"ka-mat'su, wä'kä-mät'sū, town; N. cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 21,000.

Wa"ka-ya'ma, wä'kä-yä'mä. **1.** Ken; Japan; p. 621,554. **2.** Spt. city; S. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 56,668.

Wake, wāk. **1. Sir I'saac** [1575–1632], Eng. writer; diplomat. **2. Wil'liam** [1657–1737, Eng. prelate; theologian. **3.** Co.; cen. N. C.; 940 □; p. 49,376. ⊙ Raleigh.

Wake'field, wāk'fēld. **1. Ed'ward Gib'bon** [1796?–1862], Eng. polit. econ. **2. Gil'bert** [1756–1801], Eng. scholar; theol. **3. Pris-cil'la** *née* Bell; [1750–1832], Eng. writer, philan.; established first savings-bank. **4.** Mfg. town; W. R. Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 33,146. **5.** Mfg. town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 6,982.

Wak'ley, wak'lę, **Thom'as** [1795–1862], Eng. surgeon; founder and editor of *The Lancet.*

Wa-kul'la, wä-kul'lä, co.; N. Fla.; 600 □; p. 3,117; ⊙ Crawfordville.

Wa"la-frid'us, vä"lä-frī'dus [807–849], Ger. monk; poet. **Stra'bus:; Wal'a-fried':.**

Wal'che-ren, val'hęr-ęn, Isl.; one of the Netherlands; prov. of Zealand; 11 × 10 m.; p. 45,000.

Wale"ke-naer', vä'lę-när. **Charles A"tha"nase', Baron** [1771–1852], Fr. savant; author.

Wal'cott, wol'cot, **Mack-eu'zie Ed'ward Charles** [1832–1880], Eng. divine; antiquarian; writer; *Memorials of Westminster.*

Wal'deck, wol'dec *or* (Ger.) väl'dec, principality; N. W. Ger.; 433 □; p. 57,281; * Arolsen; consists of two disconnected portions, Waldeck and Pyrmont; administered by Prussia according to treaty. **Wal'deck-Pyr'mont:.**

Wal'de-mar, val'dę-mär *or* wol'dę-mär, any one of 3 Danish kings: (1) **W. I.,** "The Great" [1131–1181], subdued S. Norway. (2) **W. II.,** "The Victorious" [–1241], conquered Esthonia, Livonia, etc. (3) **W. III.** or **IV.** [–1375], last of first dynasty. Called also *Atterdag.*

Wal'den, wŏl'den, vil.; Orange co., N. Y.; p. 2,132.

Wald'en-burg, vält'en-bûrg, mfg. town; Prus. Silesia; p. 11,467.

Wald'kirch, vält'kirk, **Jean Ro'dolph de** [1678–1737], Sw. jurist.

Wal'do, wol'dō. **1. Pe'ter,** founder of the Waldensian sect (1170). See WALDENSIAN, in vocab. **Val-dez':. 2.** Co.; S. Mex.; 900 □; p. 27,799. ○ Belfast.

Wal'do-bor-ough, wol'do-bur-o, town; Lincoln co., Me.; p. 1,776.

Wald'see-mül-ler, vält'zē-mül-lęr, **Mar'tin** [1470?–1523?], Ger. geographer.

Wald'stein, vält'stīn (less correctly **Wal'len-stein**), **Al'brecht Wen'zel Eu-se'bi-us, Count von** [1583–1634], Ger. imperial gen. in Thirty Years' war; intriguer; assassinated; subject of tragedy by schiller.

Wales, wālz. **1. Will'iam** [1734? –1798], Eng. astr.; math. **2.** Principality; S. W. Gt. Brit.; 7,470 □; p. 1,519,035.

Wa-lew'ski, wä-lev'ski, **Count of** [1810–1868], Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, Fr. statesman, b. in Poland.

Wal"fer'din', väl'fär'dan', **Hen"ri'** [1795–1880], Fr. nat.; philosopher; inventor.

Wal'fish Bay, dependency of Cape Colony; 430 □; p. 765.

Wal-hal'la. **1.** See vocab. **2.** A marble temple of fame erected by Ludwig I. of Bavaria, near Ratisbon, 1830–1842.

Walk'er, wŏk'ęr **1. Am'a-sa** [1730–1775], Am. pol. econ.; *Science of Wealth.* **2. George** [–1690], Ir Protestant divine; defended Londonderry against James II. **3. James** [1794–1874], Am. scholar; pres. Harvard College. **4. John** [1732–1807], Eng. lexicog. **5. Le-roy' Pope** [1817–1884], Am. lawyer; judge; secessionist; Confed. Sec. of War, gen. **6. Rob'ert J.** [1801–1869], Am. statesman; Gov. of Kansas Territory. **7. Sears Cook** [1805–1853], Am. astron., math. **8. Wil'liam** [1824–1860], Am. adventurer; made himself Pres. of Nicaragua; driven out; invaded Honduras, captured and shot. **9. Will'iam H. T.** [1816–1864], Am. gen.; joined Confed. **10. Will'iam Sid'ney** [1795–1846], Eng. poet; Shakespearian scholar. **11.** Lake, Esmeralda co., Nev.; 28 × 10 m. **12.** Co.; N. W. Ala.; 720 □; p. 16,078. ⊙ Jasper. **13.** Co.; N. W. Ga.; 600 □; p. 13,282. ⊙ Lafayette. **14.** Co.; E. Tex.; 700 □; p. 12,874; ⊙ Huntsville. **15.** Town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 11,341.

Walk'er-ton, wŏk'ęr-tun, town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 3,061.

Walk'er-ville, wŏk'ęr-vil. **1.** Town; Silverbow co., Mont.; p. 1,743. **2.** Town; S. Austral.; p. 2,102.

Wall, wôl, **Will'iam** [1646–1728], Eng. divine; *Hist. of Infant Baptism.*

Wal'la-bout Bay, wol'a-bout, inlet; East Riv., Brooklyn, N. Y.; U. S. navy-yard.

Wal'lace, wol'ęs. **1. Hor'ace Bin'ney** [1817–1856], Am. lawyer; author. **2. Sir Will'iam** [1270?–1305], Scot. patriot; soldier. **3. Will'iam H. L.** [1821–1862], U. S. gen.; fell at Shiloh. **4. Will'iam Ross** [1819?–1881], Am. poet. **5. Will'iam Vin'cent** [1815?–1865], Ir. musical comp.; *Maritana; Lurline.* **6.** Co.; W. Kan.; 900 □; p. 2,463; ⊙ Sharon Springs. **7.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,323 □; p. 24.

Wal'lace-burg, wol'ęs-bûrg, vil.; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 1,726.

Wal-la'chi-a, wol-lē'kī-ä, principality; Rumania; 31,000 □; p. 4,000,000; * Bucharest.

Wal'lack, wol'ac. **1. James Will'iam** [1795–1864], Eng. actor; settled in America; founded Wallack's theater. **2. John Les'ter** [1819–1888], Am. comedian; playwright; son of preceding.

Wal"lan-choun', wol'lăn-chūn', vil.; E. Nepal, N. E. India; elev. 10,385 ft.

Wal-la'roo, wŏl-lä'rū, spt. town; Daly co., S. Austral.; p. 1,691.

Wal'la-sey, wol'a-sę, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 33,229.

Wal'la-wal'la, wŏl'a-wol'a. **1.** Co.; S. E. Wash.; 1,296 □; p. 12,224. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 4,709.

Wal'len-stadt", väl'lęn-stät", lake; St. Gall canton, Swit.; 11 × 2 m.

Wal'len-stein, väl'lęn-stain. See WALDSTEIN.

Wal'ler, wol'gr. **1. Ed'mund** [1605–1687], Eng. poet; *Panegyric on Cromwell.* **2. Sir Will'iam** [1597–1668], Eng. Parliamentary gen.; writer. **3.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 500 □; p. 10,888; ⊙ Hampstead.

Wal-le'ri-us, väl-lī'ri-us. **1. Jo'hann Gott'schalk** [1709–1785], Sw. philosopher; divine. **2. Nich'o-las** [1706–1764], Sw. philosopher; writer.

Wall'-Faced' Moun'tain, precipitous mt.; Adirondack range, Essex co., N. Y.; 3,893 ft.

Wal'lich, vŏl'lic, **Na-tha'ni-el** [1787–1854], Dan. bot.; author.

Wal-lin', vŏl-lin', **Jo'han O'lof** [1779–1839], Sw. prelate; poet; abp. of Upsal; hymnologist.

Wal'ling-ford. **1.** Bor.; Berks co., Eng.; p. 2,999. **2.** Bor.; New Haven co., Conn.; p. with town, 6,584. **3.** Town; Rutland co., Vt.; p. 1,733.

Wal'lis, wol'lis. **1. John** [1616–1703], Eng. math.; divine. **2. Sam'u-el** [–1795], Eng. navig. **3.** Same as VALAIS.

Wal'lis Is'lands, group; Oceania; 13° S. lat., 176° W. long.; 60 □; 3,500 ft.

Wall'kill, wŏl'kĭl, riv.; N. J. & N. Y.; flows N. E. 100 m. to Rondout.

Wal'lo-wa, wol'o-wa, co.; N. E. Ore.; 2,890 □; p. 3,661; ⊙ Enterprise.

Wall'send, wŏl'send *or* wôls'end, town; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 20,113; coal-mines.

Wal'mer, wŏl'męr, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 4,565; its castle, built under Henry VIII., is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Walmesley, vemz lę. **Charles** [1721–1797], Eng. Benedictine monk; mathematician.

Wal'pole, wol'pōl. **1. Hor'ace** [1717–1797], fourth earl of Orford after 1791; Eng. author; wit; *Castle of Otranto,* etc.; 3d son of Sir Robert. **2. Sir Rob'ert** [1676–1745], first earl of Orford; Eng. statesman; prime minister. **3.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 2,604. **4.** Town; Cheshire co., N. H.; p. 2,163.

Wal-pur'ga, Saint. See WALPURGIS NIGHT, in vocab.

Wal-bur'ga; Wal-pur'gis:.

Wal'sall, wol'sal, min. and mfg. bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 71,791.

Wal'sh, wôlsh. **1. Ed'ward** [–1832], Ir. surgeon; writer. **2. Rob'ert** [1784–1859], Am. author; journalist. **3.** Co.; N. E. N. Dak.; 1,584 □; p. 16,587; ⊙ Grafton.

Wal'sing-ham, wol'sing-um. **1. Sir Fran'cis** [1536–1590], Eng statesman; diplomat. **2. Thom'as,** Eng. Benedictine monk; hist.; fl. 1440? **3.** Vil.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 1,016; ruins of famous Augustinian priory to which Henry VIII. made a pilgrimage barefoot.

Wal'so-ken, town; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,771.

Wal'ter, wal'tęr [Teut. *musc.*, powerful warrior. **Walt** (dim.). **D. Wou'ter, Wau'ter, F. Gau"tier',** gō'tyĕ', **Gau"theer':;** G. Sw **Wal'ter,** väl'tęr; **Wal'ther':;** It. **Gual-te'ri-o,** gwäl-tē'rē-ō, **Gual"ti-e'ro,** gwäl'tī-ĕ'rō; L. **Gual-te'rus;** Pg. **Gual-ter',** gwäl-tär'; Sp. **Gual-te'ri-o,** gwäl-tē'rē-ō). **1.** väl'tęr. **Fer'di-nand** [1794–1879], Ger. jurist; writer. **2. Jo'hann Gott'lieb** [1735–1818], Ger. physician; anat. **3.** wôl'tęr. **John** [1739–1812], Eng. journalist; founder of *The Times,* a London newspaper. **4. Thom'as U'stick** [1834–1887], Am. arch.; designed extension to the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Wal'ters, Lu'cy [1630–1658], favorite of Charles II. of Eng.; mother of the duke of Monmouth.

Wal'tham, wol'thum. **1.** Mfg. town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 18,707. **2.** Mfg. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 6,066. Called also **Wal'tham-Ab'bey,** from a historic abbey in town. **Wal'tham Ho'ly-Cross:.**

Wal'tham-stow, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 46,346.

Wal'ther, väl'tęr. **1. Ber'nard** [1430–1504], Ger. astron. **2. Jo'hann Gott'fried** [1684?–1748], Ger. writer; *Musical Diet.* **3. Jo'hann Lu'dolph.** Ger. writer; fl. 1740. **4. Mi'cha-el** [1593–1662], Ger. theol. writer. **5. Ru'dolph** [1519–1586], Swiss Prot. theol.; writer.

Wal'ther von der Vo'gel-wei"de, fŏ'ngl-vaī'de [1170?–1229?], Ger. minnesinger.

Wal'ton, wôl'tun. **1. Bri'an** [1600–1661], Eng. bp.; *Polyglot Bible.* **2. E-li'jah** [1836–1890], Eng. landscape-painter. **3. George** [1740?–1804], Am. patriot; signer of Decl. of Ind. **4. Iz'aak** [1593–1683], Eng. writer; "Father of Angling"; *Complete Angler,* etc. **5.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 1,550 □; p. 4,816; ⊙ Euchee Anna. **6.** Co.; N. cen. Ga.; 460 □; p. 17,467; ⊙ Monroe. **7.** Town; Delaware co., N. Y.; p. 4,543.

Wal'ton-le-Dale', town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 10,566.

Wal'ton-on-Thames', par.; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 7,988.

Wal'ton-on-the-Hill', town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. of parish, 40,992.

Wal'visch Bay [D., bay of whales]. Same as WALFISH BAY.

Wal'worth, wol'wŭrth. **1. Reu'ben Hyde** [1788–1867], Am. jurist. **2.** Co.; S. Wis.; 576 □; p. 27,860; ⊙ Elkhorn. **3.** Co.; N. part of S. Dak.; 740 □; p. 2,153; ⊙ Bangor.

Wam'ba, wom'ba [Scott *Ivanhoe*], Cedric's jester.

Wan-chow', wän-chou', town; Chehkiang prov., China; p. 200,000; treaty-port. **Tan'gow-Ching':. Wan-chau':.**

Wan'der-ing Jew, The. See JEW, in vocabulary.

Wands'beck, vŭnds'bec, town; Holstein, Ger.; p. 20,571.

Wands'worth, wendz'wŭrth, mfg. town; London co., Eng.; p. 46,717.

Wan"ga-nu'i, wän'gä-nū'ī, town; New Zealand; p. 5,011.

Wan"ga-rat'ta, wän'gą-rät'ta, town; Bogong, Delatite, and Moira cos., Victoria, Austral.; p. 2,050.

Wan'stead, wan'sted, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 26,282.

Wan'tage, wan'tĕg, town; Berkshire, Eng.; p. 3,669.

Wa-pn"kon-et'a, wä-pŭ'kon-et'ä, vil.; Auglaise co., Ohio; p. 3,616.

Wa-pel'lo, wa-pel'ō, co.; S. E. Iowa; 432 □; p. 20,426; ⊙ Ottumwa.

Wap-pä'us, Jo'hann E'du-ard [1812–1879], Ger. geographer; writer.

Wap'pers, wäp'pers, **Gus'tave, Baron** [1803–1874], Bel. painter.

Wap'pin-ger's Falls, wap'pin-jęrz, vil.; Dutchess co., N. Y.; p. 3,718.

Wap"si-pin'i-con, riv.; N. Iowa; l. 250 m. to the Mississippi.

Wa'ras-din, vä'rās-din, fort. town; Croatia; p. 10,871.

War'beck, wär'bec, **Per'kin** [–1499], Eng. adventurer; claimed to be duke of York, son of Edward IV.; pretender to the Eng. crown; hanged at Tyburn.

War'bur-ton, wär'bûr-tęn. **1. El'i-ot Bar-thol'o-mew George** [1810–1852], Ir. writer. **2. Will'iam** [1698–1779], Eng. prelate; author.

Ward, wôrd. **1. Ar-te'mas** [1727–1800], Am. Revolutionary gen. **2. Ar-te'mus.** See ARTEMUS WARD. **3. Ed'ward** [1667?–1731], Eng. humorist; writer. **4. Ed'ward Mat'thew** [1816–1879], Eng. painter. **5. Fred'er-ick Towns'end** [1831–1862], Am. gen. See TAI-PING, in vocab. **6. James** [1170–1859], Eng. painter. **7. James Har'man** [1806–1861], Am. naval officer. **8. John** [1679–1758], Eng. writer. **9. Na-than'i-el** [1570?–1653], Eng. Puritan divine; *Simple Cobbler of Agawam.* **10. Nathan'i-el Bag'shaw** [1791–1868], Eng. bot. See WARDIAN, in vocab. **11. Seth** [1617–1689], Eng. bp.; math.; astron. **12.** Co.; N. W. N. Dak.; 1,512 □; p. 1,681; ⊙ Minot. **13.** Co.; Tex.; 1,160 □; p. 77.

War'der, wär'dęr, **John As'ton** [1812–1883], Am. pomol.

Ward'law, wärd'lē. **1. E-liz'a-beth, Lady** [1677–1727], Scot. poet; *Hardyknute.* **2. Hen'ry** [–1440], Scot. eccl.; founded Univ. of St. Andrew's. **3. Ralph** [1779–1853], Scot. theologian.

Ward Peak, mt.; Mont.; 10,267 ft.

Wards Is'land, isl.; in East Riv.; opposite N. Y. city; workhouse, asylum, etc.

Ware, wär. **1. Hen'ry** [1764–1845], Am. Unit. divine. **2. Hen'ry, Jr.** [1794–1843], Am. clergyman; writer; son of preceding. **3. John** [1795–1864], Am. professor of medicine at Harvard College. **4. Will'iam** [1797–1852], Am. author; bro. of John; *Zenobia; Aurelian.* **5.** Co.; S. Ga.; 893 □; p. 8,811. **6.** Town; Hertford co., Eng.; p. 5,706. **7.** Town; Hampshire co., Mass.; p. 7,329.

Ware'ham, wär'am. **1.** Town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 2,141. **2.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 3,451.

War'field, wär'fīld, **Cath'a-rine Ann** [1815–1878], Am. author.

War"gen-tin', vär'gen-tin', **Pe'ter Wil'helm** [1717–1783], Sw. astronomer; mathematician.

Wa'rgla, oasis & fort, town; Algeria. **Ouar'gla:.**

War'ham, wär'am, **Will'iam** [–1532], Eng. abp.; statesman; patron of learning.

Wa'ring, wā'ring, **Ed'ward** [1736–1798], Eng. math.

Wark'worth, spt. vil.; Northumberland co., Eng.; p. 700; ruined castle.

War'ley, town; West Riding York co., Eng.; p. 9,249.

Warm'holtz, värm'holts, **Carl Gus'taf** [1710–1784], Sw. bibliographer.

War'min-ster, town; Wilts co., Eng.; p. 5,563.

War'ner, wär'nęr. **1. Fer"di-nan'do** [1708–1768], Eng. divine; writer. **2. Rich'ard** [1711–1775], Eng. bot. **3. Seth** [1743–1784], Am. Rev. officer. **4. Su'san** [1819–1885], Am. novelist; *The Wide, Wide World; Queechy.* See ELIZABETH WETHERELL.

War-ne'ri-us. See IRNERIUS.

War'ra-gul, town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 1,634.

War'ren, wor'gn. **1. Gou'ver-neur' Kem'ble** [1830–1882], U. S. gen. **2. Hen'ry** [1794–1879], Brit. writer; painter. **3. James** [1726–1808], Am. patriot; pres. of Provincial Congress. **4. John** [1753–1815], Am. phys.; med. writer; brother of Gen. Joseph. **5. Sir John Bor'lase** [1754–1822], Eng. admiral; plenipotentiary. **6. Jo'seph** [1741–1775], Am. phys.; patriot; gen.; k. at Bunker Hill. **7. Mer'cy** *née* Otis) [1728–1814], Am. writer; poet. **8. Sir Pe'ter** [1728–1732], Brit. adm.; capt. Louisburg. **9. Sam'u-el** [1807–1877], Eng. lawyer; novelist; *Ten Thousand a Year.* **10. Will'iam, Jr.** [1812–1888], Am. comedian; many years at Boston Museum. **11.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 264 □; p. 10,957. **12.** Co.; N. W. Ill.; 540 □; p. 21,281. **13.** Co.; W. Ind.; 360 □; p. 10,955. **14.** Co.; S. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,209. **15.** Co.; S. Ky.; 530 □; p. 30,158. **16.** Co.; W. Miss.; 560 □; p. 33,164. **17.** Co.; E. Mo.; 435 □; p. 9,913. **18.** Co.; N. W. New Jersey; 360 □; p. 36,553. **19.** Co.; E. New York; 940 □; p. 27,866. **20.** Co.; N. part of N. C.; 360 □; p. 19,360. **21.** Co.; S. W. Ohio; 428 □; p. 25,468. **22.** Co.; N. W. Pa.; 895 □; p. 37,595. **23.** Its ⊙; p. 4,432. **24.** Co.; Tenn.; 446 □; p. 14,413. **25.** Co.; N. Va.; 234 □; p. 8,280. **26.** City; Trumbull co., Ohio; p. 5,973. **27.** Town; Knox co., Me.; p. 2,037. **28.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 5,681. **29.** Town; Bristol co., R. I.; p. 4,489.

War'ren Mou'tain, Cal.; 12,270 ft.

War'rens-burg. **1.** City; ⊙ of Johnson co., Mo.; p. 4,705. **2.** Town; Warren co., N. Y.; p. 1,795.

War'rick, wor'ic, co.; S. W. Ind.; 390 □; p. 21,161.

War'ring-ton, wor'ing-tun. **1. Lew'is** [1782–1851], Am. naval officer; captured the "Epervier," a Brit. vessel, 1814. **2.** Mfg. bor.; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 52,743.

Warr"nam-bool', wŏr'nam-bûl', town; Victoria, Austral.; p. 6,582.

War'saw, wŏr'sô. **1.** Govt.; Poland, Rus.; 5,623 □; p. 1,465,131. **2.** Its *; p. 490,417. **3.** City; ⊙ of Kosciusko co., Ind.; p. 3,574. **4.** Town; Hancock co., Ill.; p. 2,721. **5.** Vil.; ⊙ of Wyoming co., N. Y.; p. 3,120.

War'ta, vär'tä, riv.; in Pol. and Ger.; l. 450 m. to Oder Riv.

War'ton, wŏr'tun. **1. Jo'seph** [1722–1800], Eng. critic; scholar. **2. Thom'as** [1728–1790], Eng. poet; critic; poet laureate.

War'wick, wor'ic. **1. Earl of.** (1) See DUDLEY, 1. (2) See PLANTAGENET, EDWARD. (3) Henry de Beauchamp [–1445], created king of Isle of Wight and Channel Islands; son of Richard de Beauchamp. (4) Richard de Beauchamp [–1439], Eng. statesman; soldier; twice regent of Fr. (5) Richard Neville [1420?–1471], Eng. statesman; soldier; called the "Kingmaker"; introd. in Shakespeare's *1 and 3 Henry VI.* See vocab. (6) Robert Rich [–1658], Eng. admiral; friend of Cromwell. **2.** Co.; Eng.; 885 □; p. 805,070; * Warwick. **3.** wŏr'wic. Co.; S. E. Va.; 165 □; p. 6,650; ⊙ Newport News. **4.** Bor.; Eng.; p. 11,903; castle, one of the few feudal res. still tenanted. **5.** wŏr'wic. Vil.; Orange co., N. Y.; p. 1,587. **6.** Vil.; Arthabaska co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,600. **7.** Town; Merivale co., Queensland, Austral.; p. 3,402.

Wa"rye', wä'rai', state; N. W. Provs., India; est. p. 20,000.

Wa'satch, wä'sach, co.; N. E. Utah; 3,444 □; p. 3,595.

Wa'satch Pla-teau', Utah; alt. 11,000 ft.

Wa'satch Range, mts.; cen. Utah; highest peak, 11,500 ft.

Was'co, was'cō, co.; N. Ore.; 3,315 □; p. 9,183; ⊙ The Dalles.

Wa-se'ca, wa-sē'ca. **1.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 430 □; p. 13,313. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,482.

Wa'ser, vä'zęr, **An'na** [1679–1713], Sw. miniature-painter.

Wash, wosh, estuary; E. coast Eng.; 22 × 15 m.

Wash'a-baugh, wosh'a-bau, co.; S. Dak.; 1,260 □.

Wash'a-kie Nee'dle, mt.; Wyo.; 12,000 ft.

Wash'burn, wosh'bûrn. **1. Cad-wal'la-der Col'den** [1818–1882], merchant; U. S. gen.; bro. of succeeding. **2. E-li'hu Ben'ja-min** [1816–1887], U. S. Minister to Fr. **3.** Co.; N. W. Wis.; 864 □; p. 2,926; ⊙ Shell Lake. **4.** City; Bayfield co., Wis.; p. 3,039.

Wash'burn, Mount, Yellowstone Nat. Park; 10,346 ft.

Wash'ing-ton, wosh'ing-tun. **1. Bush'rod** [1759–1829], Am. judge Sup. Ct.; nephew of George. **2. George** [1732–1799], Am. statesman; patriot; com. Continental army in the Revolution; first Pres. of U. S.; "Father of his Country." **3. John** [–1863], Eng. naval officer; hydrographer. **4. Will'iam Au-gus'tine** [1752–1810], Am. Rev. gen. **5. Mount,** Cal.; 10,802 ft. **6. Mount,** Coos co., N. H.; high-

est peak of White Mts.; 6,288 ft. **7.** State; N. W. U. S.; 69,180 □; p. 349,390; admitted, 1889; * Olympia. **8.** Tract of land in Arctic Oc., adjoining Greenland. **9.** Isl.; one of Marquesas Isls., S. Pacific Oc.; 1.9 m.; elev. 2,430 ft. **10.** Co.; S. W. Ala.; 1,050 □; p. 7,935. **11.** Co.; N. W. Ark.; 927 □; p. 32,024. **12.** Co.; N. E. Col.; 1,080 □; p. 2,301; ⊙ Akron. **13.** Co.; N. W. Fla.; 1,340 □; p. 6,426; ⊙ Vernon. **14.** Co.; E. cen. Ga.; 688 □; p. 25,237. **15.** Co.; W. Ida.; 2,700 □; p. 3,836; * Weiser. **16.** Co.; S. Ill.; 540 □; p. 19,262. **17.** Co.; S. Ind.; 500 □; p. 18,619. **18.** Co.; S. E. Iowa; 576 □; p. 18,468. **19.** Its ⊙; p. 3,235. **20.** Co.; N. Kan.; 900 □; p. 22,894. **21.** Its ⊙; p. 1,613. **22.** Co.; cen. Ky.; 300 □; p. 13,622. **23.** Parish; E. La.; 660 □; p. 6,700. **24.** Co.; S. E. Me.; 2,452 □; p. 44,482. **25.** Co.; N. Md.; 435 □; p. 39,782. **26.** Co.; E. Minn.; 400 □; p. 25,992. **27.** Co.; W. Miss.; 880 □; p. 40,414. **28.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 780 □; p. 18,153. **29.** Co.; E. Neb.; 381 □; p. 11,869. **30.** Co.; E. N. Y.; 861 □; p. 45,690. **31.** Co.; E. N. C.; 360 □; p. 10,200. **32.** Co.; S. E. Ohio; 635 □; p. 42,380. **33.** Co.; N. W. Ore.; 645 □; p. 11,972. **34.** Co.; S. W. Pa.; 890 □; p. 71,155. **35.** Its ⊙; p. 7,083. **36.** Co.; R. I.; 340 □; p. 23,649. **37.** Co.; S. Dak.; 1,510 □; p. 40. **38.** Co.; N. E. Tenn.; 344 □; p. 20,354. **39.** Co.; S. E. cen. Tex.; 600 □; p. 29,161. **40.** Co.; S. W. Utah; 2,446 □; p. 4,009. **41.** Co.; N. cen. Vt.; 703 □; p. 29,606. **42.** Co.; S. W. Va.; 622 □; p. 29,020. **43.** Co.; S. E. Wis.; 430 □; p. 22,751. **44.** City; * of U. S.; Dist. of Col.; p. 188,932. **45.** City; Davies co., Ind.; p. 6,064. **46.** City; Fayette co., Ohio; p. 5,742. **47.** Parish; Durham co., Eng.; p. 3,322. **48.** Bor.; Warren co., N. J.; p. 2,834. **49.** Town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 1,633. **50.** Town; Franklin co., Mo.; p. 2,725. **51.** Vil.; Wilkes co., Ga.; p. 2,631. **52.** Vil.; Beaufort co., N. C.; p. 3,545.

Wash'ing-ton Gulch, ravine; Col.; elev. 10,132 ft.

Wash'ing-ton Heights. **1.** Vil.; Cook co., Ill.; p. 2,283. **2.** Residence dist.; N. Y. city; N. W. part Manhattan Isl.

Wash'ing-ton Is'land, Pac. Oc.; 4° 40′ N. lat., 160° 20′ W. long.; Brit.

Wash'ing-tons Cross'ing, vil.; Mercer co., N. J.; Washington crossed Delaware Riv. in winter, 1776.

Wash'oe, wosh'ō, co.; W. Nev.; 5,620 □; p. 6,437.

Wash'te-naw, wosh'tē-nē, co.; S. E. Mich.; 720 □; p. 42,210.

Wa"sil-kow', See VASILKOW.

Wasmes-Aude"metz'-Brif"fœil', vōm-ōūd'mē'-brif'fōī', vil.; Belg.; p. of commune, 11,714.

Was'son, wos'un, **Da'vid At'wood** [1823–1887], Am. author.

Wast Wa'ter, lake; Lake District, Cumberland co., Eng.; 3 × ½ m.; 270 ft. deep.

Wa-tau'ga, wô-tô'gą, co.; N. W. N. C.; 392 □; p. 10,611.

Wate"let', vät'lē'. **1. Claude Heu"ri'** [1718–1786], Fr. artist; writer; member of Fr. Academy. **2. Lou"is' É"ti"enne'** [1780–1866], Fr. landscape-painter.

Wa'ter-bur-y, wô'ter-bur-i. **1.** City; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 28,646. **2.** Town; Washington co., Vt.; p. 2,232.

Wa'ter-ee', wô'ter-ī', riv.; S. C. See CATAWBA.

Wa'ter-ford, wô'ter-ford. **1. Lou-i'sa, Marchioness of** [1818–1891], Brit. artist; book-illustrator; Spring. **2.** Co.; Munster, Ir.; 721 □; p. 98,180. **3.** Its *; p. 21,693. **4.** Town; New London co., Conn.; p. 2,661. **5.** Town; Saratoga co., N. Y.; p. 5,286.

Wa'ter-land, Dan'iel [1683–1740], Eng. theol.; writer.

Wa"ter-loo'. **1.** wô"ter-lō'. **An-to'ni** [1619 ?–1676 ?], Dutch engr.; landscape-painter. **2.** wô'ter-lū'. Co.; Ont. prov., Can.; 530 □; p. 40,251. **3.** City; ⊙ of Monroe co., Ill.; p. 1,860. **4.** City; ⊙ of Black Hawk co., Iowa; p. 6,674. **5.** Vil.; S. Brabant prov., Belg.; p. 3,600; Wellington def. Napoleon, 1815. **6.** Vil.; Seneca co., N. Y.; p. 4,350. **7.** Vil.; Waterloo co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,941. **8.** Vil.; * of Shefford co., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,733. **9.** Town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 8,600.

Wa'ter Po'et, The [Pseud.], John Tayler [1580–1654], Eng. poet.

Wa'ter-ton, Charles [1782 ?–1865], Eng. naturalist; trav.

Wa'ter-town, wô'ter-tuun. **1.** Town; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 2,323. **2.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 7,073. **3.** City; ⊙ of Jefferson co., N. Y.; p. 14,725. **4.** City; ⊙ of Codington co., S. Dak.; p. 2,672. **5.** City; Jefferson and Dodge cos., Wis.; p. 8,755.

Wa'ter Val'ley, vil.; Yalobusha co., Miss.; p. 2,832.

Wa'ter-ville. **1.** City; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 7,107; Colby Univ. **2.** Vil.; Oneida co., N. Y.; p. 2,024.

Wat'ford, mkt. town; Hertford co., Eng.; p. of par., 20,269.

Wath upon Dearne, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 7,048.

Wat'kins, wot'kinz, vil.; ⊙ of Schuyler co., N. Y.; p. 2,604; summer resort; Watkins Glen.

Wat'ling, wot'ling, **Is'land,** Bahama Isls.; Brit. W. Indies; 1.18 m. Compare SAN SALVADOR.

Wa'ton-wan, wô'tun-wen, co.; S. Minn.; 430 □; p. 7,746.

Wat-se'ka, wot-sē'kə, town; ⊙ of Iroquois co., Ill.; p. 2,017.

Wat'son, wot'sun. **1. Charles** [1714–1757], Eng. admiral. **2. Hew'ett C.** [1804 ?–1881], Eng. bot. **3. James** [1675 ?–1722], Scot. printer; *Hist. of Art of Printing.* **4. James Craig** [1838–1880], Am. astron. **5. John Fan'ning** [1799–1860], Am. ant.; hist.; writer. **6. Rich'ard** [1737–1816], Eng. bp.; misc. writer. **7. Rich'ard** [1781–1833], Eng. clergyman; author. **8. Rob'ert** [1730–1780], Scot. hist. **9. Thom'as** [1557–1592], Eng. poet.

Wat'son-town, bor.; Northumberland co., Pa.; p. 2,157.

Wat'son-ville, vil.; Santa Cruz co., Cal.; p. 2,149.

Watt, wot. **1. Greg'o-ry** [1777–1804], Brit. geol.; son of James. **2. James** [1736–1819], Scot. inventor; engineer; mech.; improved the steam-engine.

Wat"teau', vät'tō'. **An"toine'** [1684–1721], Fr. painter. See vocab. **Wa"teau'.**

Watts, wots. **1. Al'a-ric** [1797–1864], Eng. journalist. **2. Hen'ry** [1824 ?–1884], Eng. chemist; *Dict. of Chemistry.* **3. I'saac** [1674–1748], Eng. divine; hymnologist.

Wau-be'sa, wô-bē'sə, lake; Dane co., Wis.; 1.4 m.

Wau-co'ba Peak, wô-cō'bą, mt.; Cal.; 11,267 ft.

Waugh, wô, Ed'win [1818–1890], Eng. poet; printer; bookseller; poems in Lancashire dialect.

Wau-ke'gan, wô-kē'gən, city; ⊙ of Lake co., Ill.; p. 4,915.

Wau'ke-sha, wô'kę-shə. **1.** Co.; S. E. Wis.; 576 □; p. 33,270. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 6,321.

Wau-kon', wô-kŏn', town; ⊙ of Allamakee co., Iowa; p. 1,610.

Wau-pa'ca, wô-pā'cə. **1.** Co.; E. cen. Wis.; 756 □; p. 25,794. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 2,127.

Wau-pun', wô-pun', city; Dodge & Fond du Lac cos., Wis.; p. 2,757.

Wau'sau, wô'sô, city; ⊙ of Marathon co., Wis.; p. 9,253.

Wau'se-on, wô'sē-un, vil.; ⊙ of Fulton co., Ohio; p. 2,060.

Wau-sha'ra, wô-shô'rą, co.; E. Wis.; 645 □; p. 13,507.

Wau'ters, wau'ters, **Charles Au-gus'tin** [1811–1869], Belg. painter.

Wau"wa-to'sa, wô"wa-tō'sə, town; Milwaukee co., Wis.; p. 10,914.

Wa'ver-ley Nov'els, a series of historical novels by Sir Walter Scott; so called from the first book of the series.

Wa'ver-ly. **1.** Vil.; Tioga co., N. Y.; p. 4,123. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Pike co., Ohio; p. 1,561. **3.** Town; N. S. Wales, Austral.; p. 8,800.

Wa'ver-tree, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 13,764.

Wax"a-hach'ie, wax'ə-hach'ī, vil.; ⊙ of Ellis co., Tex.; p. 2,076.

Way Cross, vil.; ⊙ of Ware co., Ga.; p. 3,364.

Way'land, wē'land. **1. Fran'cis** [1796–1865], Am. Bap. divine; writer; *Elements of Moral Science.* **2.** [*Folk-lore.*] A mythical wizard and blacksmith, appearing in many forms. **Wie'land‡** [Ger.]. **3.** Town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 2,080. **4.** Town; Steuben co., N. Y.; p. 2,334.

Wayne, wēn. **1. An'tho-ny** [1745–1796], Am. Rev. gen.; "Mad Anthony." **2.** Co.; S. E. Ga.; 721 □; p. 7,485; ⊙ Waynesville. **3.** Co.; S. Ill.; 720 □; p. 23,806; ⊙ Fairfield. **4.** Co.; E. Ind.; 390 □; p. 37,628; ⊙ Richmond. **5.** Co.; S. Iowa; 525 □; p. 15,670; ⊙ Corydon. **6.** Co.; S. Ky.; 590 □; p. 12,852; ⊙ Monticello. **7.** Co.; S. E. Mich.; 565 □; p. 257,114; ⊙ Detroit. **8.** Co.; S. E. Miss.; 775 □; p. 9,817; ⊙ Waynesboro. **9.** Co.; S. E. Mo.; 800 □; p. 11,927; ⊙ Greenville. **10.** Co.; N. E. Neb.; 444 □; p. 6,169; ⊙ Wayne. **11.** Co.; N. W. New York; 621 □; p. 49,729; ⊙ Lyons. **12.** Co.; E. cen. N. C.; 615 □; p. 26,100; ⊙ Goldsboro. **13.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ohio; 540 □; p. 39,005; ⊙ Wooster. **14.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 738 □; p. 31,010; ⊙ Honesdale. **15.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 720 □; p. 11,471; ⊙ Waynesboro. **16.** Co.; W. Va.; 445 □; p. 18,632; ⊙ Wayne Court-House.

Waynes'bor-ough, wēnz'bur-o. **1.** Vil.; ⊙ of Burke co., Ga.; p. 1,711. **2.** Bor.; Franklin co., Pa.; p. 3,811.

Waynes'burg, wēnz'bŭrg, bor.; ⊙ of Green co., Pa.; p. 2,101.

Wayn'flete, wēn'flit, **Will'iam** [–1486], Eng. bp.; Lord Chan.; founded Magdalen College, Oxford.

Wa-zan', wô-zăn', town; Morocco, Afr.; 90 m. from Tangier; p. 20,000; sacred city.

Wa"zemmes', vä'zem', town; Nord dept., Fr.; p. 18,000.

Weak'ley, wik'lę, co.; W. Tenn.; 620 □; p. 28,955; ⊙ Dresden.

Weare, wār, town; Hillsboro co., N. H.; p. 1,550.

Weath'er-ford, wedh'ęr-ford, vil.; ⊙ of Parker co., Tex.; p. 3,369.

Weath'er-ly, wedh'ęr-li, bor.; Carbon co., Pa.; p. 2,961.

Wea'ver, wī'vęr, Thom'as [–1855], Eng. geol.

Webb. 1. James Wat'son [1802–1884], Am. journalist; dipl. **2. Phil'ip Bar'ker** [1793 ?–1854], Eng. bot. **3.** Co.; S. Tex.; 1,680 □; p. 14,842; ⊙ Laredo.

Webb Cit'y, vil.; Jasper co., Mo.; p. 5,043. **Webb'ville‡.**

Webbe, web. **1. George** [1581–1641], Eng. bp.; theol. **2. Sam'u-el** [1740–1817], Eng. composer of glees.

We'ber, vā'ber. **1. Be'da** [1798–1858], Tyrolese writer. **2. Ernst Hein'rich** [1795–1878], Ger. physiologist; proposed "Weber's Law" defining relation of sensation to stimulus. See WEBERIAN, in vocab. **3. Ge'org** [1808–1888], Ger. hist.; *Hist. of Ger. Lit.* **4. Karl Ma-ri'a Fried'rich Ernst, Baron von** [1786–1826], Ger. comp.; *Der Freischütz.* **5. Phil'ipp Karl Max Ma-ri'a, Baron von** [1822–1881], son of preceding; Ger. engraver; author. **6. Will'iam Ed'ward** [1804–1891], Ger. physicist; experiments and researches in magnetism. See vocab.

7. Riv.; N. Utah; 1. 100 m. to Gt. Salt Lake. **8.** Co.; N. Utah; 650 □; p. 22,723; ⊙ Ogden.

Web'ster, web'ster. **1. Dan'iel** [1782–1852], Am. statesman; orator; jurist; U. S. Senator. **2. John,** Eng. dram.; fl. 17th cent. **3. Jo'seph D.** [1811–1876], U. S. gen. **4. No'ah** [1758–1843], Am. philol.; lexicog. **5. Thom'as** [1800–1886], Eng. painter. **6.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 225 □; p. 5,695; ⊙ Preston. **7.** Co.; N. W. cen. Iowa; 720 □; p. 21,582; ⊙ Fort Dodge. **8.** Co.; W. Ky.; 340 □; p. 17,196; ⊙ Dixon. **9.** Parish; N. W. La.; 609 □; p. 12,466; ⊙ Minden. **10.** Co.; N. cen. Miss.; 430 □; p. 12,090; ⊙ Walthall. **11.** Co.; S. W. cen. Mo.; 630 □; p. 15,177; ⊙ Marshfield. **12.** Co.; S. Neb.; 576 □; p. 11,210; ⊙ Red Cloud. **13.** Co.; E. cen. W. Va.; 415 □; p. 4,783; ⊙ Webster Court-House. **14.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 7,031. **15.** Town; Monroe co., N. Y.; p. 3,139.

Web'ster City, vil.; ⊙ of Hamilton co., Iowa; p. 2,892.

Weck'her-lin", vek'ęr-lin', **Ge'org Ru'dolf** [1584–1651 ?], Ger. poet; diplomat.

Wed'der-burn, wed'ęr-bŭrn, **Al"ex-an'der** [1733–1805], Lord Loughborough; earl of Rosslyn; Brit. politician; jurist.

We'de-kind, vē'dę-kint, **An'ton Chris'ti-an** [1763–1845], Ger. historian.

We'del, vē'dęl, **Ge'org Wolf'gang** [1645–1721], Ger. phys.; math.; Orientalist; writer.

Wedge, Mount, Mont.; 10,508 ft.

Wedg'wood, wej'wud, **Jo-si'ah** [1730–1795], Eng. potter; inventor of the ware bearing his name. See WARE, in vocab.

Wednes'bur-y, wenz'bur-i, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 25,347.

Wednes'field, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. of par., 12,024.

Wednes'field Heath, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 7,075.

Weed, wid. **1, Ste'phen H.** [–1863], U. S. gen.; k. at Gettysburg. **2. Thur'low** [1797–1882], Am. journalist; Rep. politician and party-manager.

Wee'don-Beck", wī'dęn-bec', parish; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 1,861. **Wee'don-on-the-Street".**

Wee-haw'ken, wī-hô'kęn, vil.; Hudson co., N. J.; p. with tp., 1,943; here Burr and Hamilton fought a duel, 1804.

Weekes, wīks, **Hen'ry** [1807–1877], Eng. sculptor.

Wee"mi-nu'che Pass, Col.; elev. 10,670 ft.

Weems, wīmz. **Ma'son L.** [–1825], Am. biographer.

Wee'ninx, wī'ninx. **1. Jan,** "the Younger" [1644–1719], Dutch painter. **2. Jan Bap'tist,** "the Elder" [1621–1660], Dutch painter. **Wee'nix‡.**

We"ge-lin', vē'gę-lin', **Jacques** [1721–1791], Sw. hist.; *Universal Hist.*

Weg'schei-der, vēn'shī-der, **Ju'li-us Au'gust Lud'wig** [1771–1849], Ger. rationalistic theol.

Wei, wē'ī, city; Shangtung prov., China; est. p. 100,000.

Wei'hai-wei', wē'ī-hai-wē'ī, fort. naval station and arsenal; entrance to Gulf of Pe-chi-li, China.

Weil, vīl, **Gus'tav** [1808–1889], Ger. Orientalist; *Life of Mohammed.*

Wei'mar, vī'mār, city; * of grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Ger.; p. 24,546; literary center in 18th to 19th cent.; residence of Goethe, Schiller, etc.

Weir, wīr. **1. Rob'ert W.** [1803–1889], Am. painter; prof. at West Point. **2.** Vil.; Cherokee co., Kan.; p. 2,138.

Weis'bach, vīs'bŭH, **Ju'li-us** [1806–1871], Ger. math.

Weis'haupt, vīs'haupt, **A'dam** [1748–1830], Ger. philos.; founder and leader of the Illuminati.

Weiss, wīs *or* (F.) vēs. **1. Charles** [1812–1864], Fr. historian. **2. John** [1818–1879], Am. Unitarian divine.

Weis'se, vī'sę. **1. Chris'ti-an Ernst** [1766–1832], Ger. jurist. **2. Chris'ti-an Her'mann** [1801–1866], Ger. philosopher; writer.

Weis'sen-fels, vī'sęn-fels, walled town; Saxony prov., Prus.; p. 23,779.

Weit'zel, vīt'sęl, **God'frey** [1835–1884], U. S. general.

Wel'cker, vel'ker, **Fried'rich Got'tlieb** [1784–1868], Ger. antiquarian; philologist.

Weld. 1. An"ge-li'na Grim'ké [1805–1879], Am. abolitionist; educator. **2. Ho-ra'ti-o Has'tings** [1811–1888], Am. author; clergyman; *Life of Christ.* **3.** Co.; N. cen. Col.; 4,075 □; p. 11,736; ⊙ Greeley.

Wel'don, wel'dun. **1. John** [1670 ?–1736], Eng. composer; church music. **2.** Riv.; Iowa & Mo.; 1. 100 m. to Grand Riv.

Wel'land, wel'and. **1.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 356 □; p. 25,132. **2.** Its *; p. 2,035.

Well"-Be-lov'ed, The, name applied to the Fr. Kings Charles IV. and Louis XV.

Wel'ler, wel'ęr [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*]. **1. Sam'u-el.** Mr. Pickwick's man-servant; remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, and cool impudence. **2. To'ny,** father of preceding, a typical English stage-coach driver.

Welles, welz, **Gid'e-on** [1802–1878], Am. statesman; Sec. of the Navy in civil war, 1861 to 1869.

Welles'ley, welz'le. **1. Ar'thur.** See WELLINGTON, 1. **2. Rich'ard Col'ley, Marquis** [1760–1842], Eng. statesman; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. **3.** Co.; New South Wales; * Bomballo. **4.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 3,600; Wellesley Fem. College.

Welles'ley Is'lands, a group of five Isls.; Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia.

Well'ing, James Clark [1825–1894], Am. educator; journalist.

Well'ing-bor-ough, wel'ing-bur-o, mkt. town; Northampton co., Eng.; p. 15,068.

Well'ing-ton, wel'ing-tun. **1. Duke of** [1769–1852], Arthur Wellesley, Brit. gen.; statesman; def. Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815; prime minister. **2.** Isl.; S. Am.; W. coast Patagonia; 138 × 35 m. **3. Lake;** Victoria, S. E. Austral.; 20 × 6 m. **4.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; 1,278 □; p. 72,716. **5.** Dist.; New S. Wales; 16,695 □; p. 20,000. **6.** Prov. dist.; New Zealand; 11,003 □; p. 97,725. **7.** Market-town; Salop co., Eng.; p. of par., 12,276. **8.** Market-town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 6,808. **9.** City; ⊙ of Sumner co., Kan.; p. 4,391. **10.** Town; * of New Zealand; on North Island; p. 31,021. **11.** Town; Paarl dist., Cape Colony, S. Afr.; Huguenot Seminary.

Wells, welz. **1. Charles Jer"e-mi'ah** [1800–1879], Eng. poet; *Joseph and his Brethren.* **2. Dan'iel Ham'mer** [1814–1891], Mormon; counselor to Brigham Young. **3. Hor'ace** [1815–1848], Am. dentist; claimant of the disc. of anesthesia. **4. Sam'u-el Rob'erts** [1820–1875], Am. phrenol. **5.** Co.; E. Ind.; 357 □; p. 21,514. **6.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,296 □; p. 1,212. **7.** City; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 4,822. **8.** Spt.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 2,555. **9.** Town; York co., Me.; p. 2,773.

Wells'bor-o, welz'bur-o, bor.; ⊙ of Tioga co., Pa.; p. 2,961.

Wells'burg, vil.; ⊙ of Brooke co., W. Va.; p. 2,235.

Wells'ton, welz'tun, vil.; Jackson co., Ohio; p. 4,377.

Wells'ville, welz'vil. **1.** City; Columbiana co., Ohio; p. 5,247. **2.** Vil.; Allegany co., N. Y.; p. 3,435.

Welsh'pool, town; * of N. Wales; Montgomery co.; p. 6,501. **Welch'pool‡.**

Wel'witsch, wel'wich, **Fred'e-rik** [1810–1872], Dutch bot.

Wem, wem, market-town; Salop co., Eng.; p. 2,600.

Wemyss, wimz, parish; Fife co., Scot.; p. 6,400.

Wen'ces-laus, wen'ces-laus [1361–1419], emp. of Ger.; king of Bohemia. **Wen'zel‡.**

Wen'chow, ven'chau, treaty port; Chehkiang prov., China; p. 80,000. **Wen'tchow‡.**

Wen'de-lin", wen'de-lin', **Go"de-froi'** [1580–1660], Fl. scholar; astron.; *Lunar Eclipses.*

Wen'do-ver, vil.; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,000.

Wendt, vent, **Jo'hann A"ma-de'us** [1783–1836], Ger. writer.

We'ner, vē'ngr, lake; S. W. Sweden; 94 × 15 to 50 m. **Wen'er‡.**

Wen'lock, bor.; Shropshire co., Eng.; p. 15,703.

Went'worth, went'wŭrth. **1. Ben'ning** [1696–1770], Am. colonist; Gov. of New Hampshire, 20 years. **2. Sir John** [1736–1820], Am. colonist; Gov. of New Hampshire; nephew of Benning. **3. John** [1815–1888], Am. journalist; Congressman; mayor of Chicago. **4.** Co.; Ontario, Can.; 454 □; p. 78,606.

Wer'dau, ver'dau, mfg. town; Saxony, Ger.; p. 14,665.

Wer'der, ver'dęr. **1. August von** [1808–1887], Ger. gen. **2. Die'trich von** [1584–1657], Ger. poet; translator.

Wer'em-bert, ver'ęm-bert [–884], Ger. monk; scholar; wrote Biblical commentaries, etc.

Wer'ner, wer'nęr *or* (G.) ver'nęr. **1. A'bra-ham Gott'lob** [1750–1817], Ger. geol.; min. See WERNERIAN, in vocab. **2. Fried'rich Lud'wig Zach"a-ri'as** [1768–1823], Ger. poet; dram. **3. Jo-an'nes** [1468–1528], Ger. astron.; math. **4. Jo'seph** [1637–1710], Swiss painter; *Death of Dido.*

Wer'ra, ver'rŭ, riv.; cen. Ger.; 1. 150 m. N. W. to the Weser.

Wer'schetz, ver'shets. See VERSECZ.

Wer'ther, wer'tęr *or* (G.) ver'tęr [GOETHE *The Sorrows of Werther*], the hero of the romance; kills himself for hopeless love.

We'sel, vē'zęl, fort. mfg. town; confluence of Lippe and Rhine Rivers, Prus.; p. 20,736.

We'ser, vē'zęr, riv.; Ger.; formed by union of the Fulda and Werra Rivers; 1. 250 m. N. to North Sea.

Wes'ley, wes'le. **1. Charles** [1708–1788], Eng. hymn-writer; Meth. clerg. **2. John** [1703–1791], Eng. divine; founder of Methodism. See WESLEYAN, in vocab. **3. Sam'u-el** [1664–1735], Eng. poet; dict. divine. **4. Sam'u-el** [1692–1739], Eng. poet; son of preceding; head master of Tiverton School. **5. Sam'u-el** [1766–1837], Eng. musical composer; oratorios, etc.

Wes'prim, ves'prim. Same as VESZPRIM.

Wes'sel, ves'sęl, **Jo'hann** [1420 ?–1489], Dutch reformer; theolog.; surnamed "Master of Contradiction."

Wes'sel-ing, Pe'ter [1692–1764], Ger. scholar; philologist.

Wes'sel Is'lands, group off N. Austral.; N. W. of Gulf of Carpentaria.

Wes'sex, anc. Saxon kingdom in W. of Eng., whose king, Egbert, became first king of Eng.

Wes'son, wes'sun, vil.; Copiah co., Miss.; p. 3,168. **Wes'sen‡.**

West, Ben'ja-min [1738–1820], Am. painter; settled in London; president of Royal Academy.

West'all, west'ôl. **1. Rich'ard** [1765–1836], Eng. water-color painter. **2. Will'iam** [1781–1850], Eng. landscape-painter; brother of Richard.

West At-lan'tic Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 12,634 ft.

West Bat'on Rouge, parish; S. E. La.; 210 □; p. 8,363.

West Bay Cit'y, city; Bay co., Mich.; p. 12,981.

West Beth'le-hem, beth'lę-hęm, bor.; Lehigh co.; Pa.; p. 2,759.

West'bor-ough, west'bur-o, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 5,195.

West Boyls'ton, beilz'tun, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 3,019.

West Bridge'wa"ter, town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 1,917.

West Bridg'ford, town; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 2,502.

West Brom'wich, brum'ich, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 59,489; suburb of Birmingham.

West'brook, city; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 6,632.

West Brook'field, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 1,592.

West'bur-y, west'bur-i. **1. Rich'ard Beth'ell, Baron** [1800–1873], Eng. Lord Chancellor; reformer. **2.** Par.; Wiltshire, Eng.; p. 5,634.

West'bur-y-on-Sev'ern, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,005.

West'bur-y-on-Trym', town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. of par., 19,841.

West Car'roll, par.; N. E. La.; 380 □; p. 3,748.

West'ches-ter. **1.** Co.; S. E. N. Y.; 463 □; p. 146,772. **2.** Town; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 8,344.

West Ches'ter, ches'tęr, bor.; ⊙ of Chester co., Pa.; p. 8,028.

West Con"sho-hock'en, con'sho-hek'ęn, bor.; Montgomery co., Pa.; p. 1,666.

West Cowes, couz, town; Isle of Wight; p. 7,690.

West Dean, town; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. of par., 9,180.

West Der'by, town; Lancashire co., Eng.; p. of par., 114,673; suburb of Liverpool.

West Elk Peak, mt.; Col.; 12,920 ft.

West'er-bot"ten, wes'ter-bot'ten. Same as VESTERBOTTEN.

West'er-ham, west'er-am, par.; Kent co., Eng.; p. 2,283.

West'er-ly, vil.; Washington co., R. I.; p. 2,567.

West'er-mann, ves'ter-män. **1. An'ton** [1806–1870], Ger. scholar. **2.** ves'tar-män'. **Frau"çois' Jo"seph'** [1759–1794], Fr. Jacobin; soldier; gen. of brigade; executed with Danton.

West'ern FIELDING *Tom Jones*). **1. So'phi-a,** sweetheart of Tom. **2. Squire,** her father, a coarse, jolly, irascible country gentleman.

West'ern Aus-tra'li-a, Brit. colony; Austral.; W. of 129° E long.; 1,480 × 1,000 m.; 975,920 □; p. 49,782.

West'ern Port. 1. Vil.; Allegany co., Md.; p. 1,526. **2.** Bay, S. coast Australia, 20 × 20 m.

West Farn'ham, vil., Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,600.

West Fe-lic"i-a'na, fe-lis'i-a'nə, par.; La.; 365 □; p. 15,-092.

West'field. 1. Town; Hampden co., Mass.; p. 9,805. **2.** Vil., Chautauqua co., N. Y., p. 1,383.

West Flan'ders, flan'derz, prov.; Belg.; 1,249 □; p. 749,-023. * Bruges.

West'ford, west'ferd, town; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 2,250.

West Ham, bor.; Essex co., Eng.; p. 204,903; suburb of London.

West Hart'ford, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 1,930.

West Hart'le-pool, bor., Durham co., Eng.; p. 12,710.

West Ha'ven, bor.; New Haven co., Conn.; p. 2,500.

West Ho'bo-ken, vil.; Hudson co., N. J.; p. with tp., 11,-685.

West-hough'ton, west-hō'tun, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 11,973.

West In'dies, in'diz, isls.; Atlantic Oc.; bet. Cape Florida & Paria Gulf, coast S. Am.; three groups: Greater Antilles, incl. Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Lesser Antilles, incl. the Windward Isls. and the Leeward Isls.; 94,393 □; p. 5,852,850.

West'land, prov. dist.; S. Isl., New Zealand; 4,641 □; p. 15,-885.

West Leigh, town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. of par., 10,928.

West'ma-cott, west mo-cot. **1. Sir Rich'ard** [1775–1856, Eng. sculp. **2. Rich'ard** [1799–1872], son of preceding; Eng. sculp.

West'mau-land, prov.; Sw.; 2,623 □; p. 137,000; * Westeras.

West'meath, west'midh, co.; Ir.; 708 □; p. 65,028; * Mullingar.

West'min-ster. 1. Bor.; London co., Eng.; part of London; p. 55,774; historical abbey and Houses of Parliament. **2.** Vil.; * of Carroll co., Md.; p. 2,903. **3.** Town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 1,688.

West'more-land, west'mor-land. **1. Earl of** [1784–1859, John Fane, Eng. gen., aide to Wellington; dipl.; writer. **2.** Co.; S. W. Pa.; 1,065 □; p. 112,819; * Greensburgh. **3.** Co.; E. Va.; 150 □; p. 8,317; * Montross. **4.** Co.; E. New Brunswick prov., Can.; 1,280 □; p. 41,477. **5.** Co.; New S. Wales, E. Austral.; 1,592 □; p. 2,928. **6.** Co.; Tasmania. **7.** Co.; northern Eng.; 783 □; p. 65,068; * Appleby.

West New'bur-y, town, Essex co., Mass.; p. 1,726.

West New'ton, bor.; Westmoreland co., Pa.; p. 2,285.

Weston, wes'tun. **1.** Co., Wyo.; 4,800 □; p. 2,422. **2.** Town, Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 1,664. **3.** Vil.; * of Lewis co., W. Va.; p. 2,143.

Westons Pass, Park Range Mts., Col.; elev. 12,109 ft.

West'on-su'per-Ma're, watering-place; Bristol Channel, Somerset co., Eng.; p. 15,864.

West'phal, vest'fäl, **Ernst Chris'ti-an** [1737–1792], Ger. pietist.

West-pha'li-a, west-fā'li-ə, prov.; N. W. Prussia; 7,798 □; p. 2,125,561. * Münster.

West Pitts'ton, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 3,905.

West Point. 1. Vil.; * of Clay co., Miss.; p. 2,762. **2.** Vil.; * of Cuming co., Neb.; p. 1,842. **3.** Vil., Orange co., N. Y.; p. 1,240; site of U. S. Mil. Academy, the buildings of which are 188 ft. above the Hudson Riv. **4.** Vil.; King William co., Va.; p. 2,019.

West'port. 1. Spt. town; Mayo co., Ir.; p. 4,469. **2.** Town; Fairfield co., Conn.; p. 3,715. **3.** Town; Bristol co., Mass.; p. 2,599. **4.** Bor.; Buller co., New Zealand; p. 2,622.

West Prus'sia, prov., Prus., including Danzig and Marienwerder govts.; 9,846 □; p. 1,433,684.

West'ra, wes'tra, isl.; Orkneys, Scot.; 9 × 4 m.; p. 2,460.

West Ran'dolph, vil.; Orange co., Vt.; p. 1,573.

West Rut'land, town; Rutland co., Vt., p. 3,690.

West Sen'eca, town, Erie co., N. Y.; p. 3,446.

West Spring'field, town; Hampden co., Mass., p. 5,077.

West To-ron'to Junc'tion, town; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 1,548.

West Troy, vil.; Albany co., N. Y.; p. 12,967.

West Un'ion, vil.; * of Fayette co., Iowa; p. 1,676.

West'ville, vil., Nova Scotia prov., Can., p. 3,152.

West Vir-gin'i-a, State E. cen. U. S.; 24,780 □; p. 762,794; * Charleston, admitted, 1863.

Weth'er-by, weth'ger-bi, town; West Riding York co., Eng.; p. 1,457.

Weth'er-ell, wedh'er-el, **E-liz'a-beth** [Pen-name], Susan Warner, Am. writer.

Weth'ers-field, wedh'erz-fild, town; Hartford co., Conn.; p. 2,5..; state prison.

Wet'stein, wet'stīn *or* vet'stīn, **Jo'hann Ja'kob** [1693–1754, Swiss scholar, theol., edited Greek New Testament.

Wet'te, wet'te *or* vet'te, **Wil'helm Mar'tin Leb'recht de** [1780–1849], Ger. theol.; Bib. scholar.

Wet'ter, vet'ger, lake; S.w.; 80 × 10 m.; elev. 295 ft.

Wet'ter-horn, vet'ter-hōrn. **1.** Mt. peak; Alps, Bernese Oberland, S.w.it., 12,162 ft. **2.** Mt., Col.; 14,020 ft.

Wetz'el, wets'el, co.; W. Va.; 550 □; p. 16,811; * New Martinsville.

Wex'ford, wex'ferd. **1.** Co.; S. Leinster prov., Ir.; 901 □; p. 111,506. **2.** Its * ; p. 11,541. **3.** Co.; N. W. lower peninsula, Mich.; 580 □; p. 11,278.

Wey, vé, Fran"çois' Al"phonse' [1812–1882], Fr. author.

Wey'den, wī'dən, **Rog'er van der** [1399?–1464], Fl. painter; known as "Roger of Bruges."

Wey'er-man", wī'ər-mən', **Ja'cob Kam'po** [1679–1747], Dutch fruit- and flower-painter, biographer.

Wey'mouth, wa'muth. **1.** With Melcombe Regis forms spt. bor., Dorset co., Eng.; p. 13,886; watering-place. **2.** Town; Norfolk co., Mass.; p. 10,866.

Whale Peak, mt., Col., 13,101 ft.

Whal'ley, hwal'e, parl.; Lancashire, Chester, and York co., Eng.; p. 192,582.

Whar'ton, hwär'tun. **1. Frau'cis** [1820–1899], Am. theologian, jurist; *Conflict of Laws.* **2. Grace** [Pseud.], Mrs. Anthony Todd Thomson, *née* Katharine Beverley; 1800–1849. **3. Hen'ry** [1664–1695], Eng. divine, antiq.; *Anglia Sacra.* **4. Phil'ip, Duke of** [1698–1731], Eng. profligate; son of following; dissipated his fortune, lost his peerage, and died in poverty. **5. Thom'as, Marquis of** [1657–1715, Eng. statesman; Lord-Lieut. of Ir.; *Lillibullero*, satirical ballad. **6. Thom'as** [1610–1673, Eng. anat.; phys.; discoverer of the duct which is named after him. **7.** Co.; S. E. Tex.; 1,000 □; p. 7,584; * Wharton.

What Cheer, mining city, Keokuk co., Iowa; p. 3,246.

What'com, hwot'kum, co.; N. W. Wash.; 2,408 □; p. 18,591.

Whate'ly, hwēt'li, **Rich'ard** [1787–1863], Eng. divine; abp. of Dublin; writer; *Elements of Rhetoric.*

Whea'ton, hwē'tun. **1. Hen'ry** [1785–1848], Am. jurist; diplomat; *Elements of International Law.* **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of Du Page co., Ill.; p. 1,622.

Wheat'stone, hwīt'ston. **1. Sir Charles** [1802–1875], Eng. physicist; inv. of stereoscope; a pioneer of telegraphy. **2.** Mt.; Col.; 12,518 ft.

Wheel'er, hwil'ger. **1. Will'iam A-dol'phus** [1833–1874, Am. author; *Dict. of Noted Names of Fiction.* **2. Will'iam Al'mon** [1819–1887], Am. statesman; nineteenth Vice-Pres. of U. S. **3.** Co.; N. cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 1,683; ⊙ Buffalo. **4.** Co.; Panhandle of Texas; 900 □; p. 778.

Wheel'er Peak, mt.; Nev.; 13,036 ft.

Wheel'ing, hwil'ing, city; ⊙ of Ohio co., W. Va.; p. 34,522.

Whee'lock, hwī'lgc, **E'le-a'zar** [1711–1779], Am. Congregational minister; founder of Dartmouth College.

Whew'ell, hū'el, **Will'iam** [1794–1866], Eng. philos.; author; *Hist. of the Inductive Sciences.*

Which'cote, hwich'cōt. **Ben'ja-min** [1610–1683], Eng. theologian.

Whick'ham, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 9,174.

Whid'by Is'land, isl.; N. Puget Sound, Wash.; l. 40 m.

Whip'ping-ham, hwip'ing-um, vil.; Isle of Wight, Eng.; p. 5,236.

Whip'ple, hwip'l. **1. A'bra-ham** [1733–1819], Am. Rev. commodore. **2. Ed'win Per'cy** [1819–1886], Am. essayist; critic. **3. Will'iam** [1730–1785], Am. Rev. general; signer of Decl. of Ind.

Whis'ton, Will'iam [1667–1752], Eng. philos.; theol.; math.; expelled from chair at Cambridge for heterodoxy; *Theory of the Earth; Primitive Christianity.*

Whit'by. 1. Dan'iel [1638–1726], Eng. theol. **2.** Spt. town; N. Riding York co., Eng.; p. 13,075. **3.** Town; * of Ontario co., Can.; p. 2,786.

Whit'church, hwit'chûrch. **1.** Town; Hampshire co., Eng.; p. 2,110. **2.** Town; Shropshire co., Eng.; p. 6,647.

White. 1. Gil'bert [1720–1793], Eng. nat.; *Natural History of Selborne.* **2. Hen'ry Kirke,** commonly called **Kirke White** [1785–1806], Eng. poet. **3. Jo'seph Blan'co** [1775–1841], Sp. editor; Eng. writer; *Night,* a sonnet. **4. Rich'ard Grant** [1822–1885, Am. critic; writer; *Wordsworth and Their Uses.* **5. Sir Thom'as** [1492–1566], Lord Mayor of London; founded St. John's College, Oxford. **6. Will'iam** [1748–1836], Am. bp.; theol. writer. **7.** Co.; N. E. cen. Ark.; 1,187 □; p. 22,946; ⊙ Searcy. **8.** Co.; N. Ga.; 170 □; p. 6,151; ⊙ Mount Yonah. **9.** Co.; S. E. Ill.; 300 □; p. 25,005; * Carmi. **10.** Co.; N. W. Ind.; 500 □; p. 15,071; * Monticello. **11.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 390 □; p. 12,398; * Sparta.

White Bay, inlet of Atlantic Oc., N. coast Newfoundland; l. 60 m.

White'chap"el, par.; London, Eng.; p. 32,326.

White'face Peak, mt.; Col.; 10,493 ft.

White'field, hwit'fild. **1. George** [1714–1770], Eng. preacher; founder of Calvinistic Methodists; died in Am. **2.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 10,781.

White'hall, hwait'hôl. **1.** Vil.; Greene co., Ill.; p. 1,961. **2.** Vil.; Muskegon co., Mich.; p. 1,724. **3.** Vil.; Washington co., N. Y.; p. 4,434. **4.** Former palace of Eng. sovereigns; London; almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1697; Charles I. executed here.

White-ha'ven, spt. town; Cumb. co., Eng.; p. 18,038.

White Ha'ven, bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 1,634.

White'head. 1. Paul [1710–1774], Eng. satirical poet. **2. Will'iam** [1715–1785, Eng. poet; dram.; poet laureate. **3.** Mt., Col., 10,817 ft.

White Horse, any of various figures of horses made on the chalk hills of Eng. by removing the overlying turf. The most famous, at Wantage, Berkshire, said to commemorate Alfred the Great's victory at Ashdown, is 365 ft. long.

White'house, Hen'ry John [1803–1874], Am. bp.; writer.

White Lad'y, *Folk-lore,* any one of various spectral figures supposed to haunt certain German castles and to foretell death by their appearance.

White'locke, Bul'strode [1605–1676], Eng. statesman.

White Moun'tains, mt. range; N. H.; includes Mt. Washington; tourists' resort.

White Pine, co.; E. Nev.; 9,892 □; p. 1,721; ⊙ Hamilton.

White Plains, vil.; ⊙ of Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 4,042; battle bet. Americans and British, 1776.

White Riv'er. 1. Riv.; N. W. Ark.; flows N. E. into Mo.; l. 800 m. to the Mississippi. **2.** Riv.; Ind.; l. 270 m. to the Wabash. **3.** Riv.; W. Neb.; 330 m. to the Missouri.

White Riv'er Pla-teau', table-land; Col.; 12,000 ft.

White Rock Moun'tain, peak; Elk Mts., Col.; 13,532 ft.

White Sea, gulf bet. Lapland and Archangel; 45,000 □; 380 × 150 m.

White'side, hwait'said, co.; N. W. Ill.; 700 □; p. 30,854; ⊙ Morrison.

White'stone, hwait'ston, vil.; Queens co., N. Y.; on Long Island Sound; p. 2,948.

White Sul'phur Springs, vil.; Greenbrier co., W. Va.; summer resort.

White'wa"ter, vil.; Walworth co., Wis.; p. 4,359.

White'wa"ter Creek, riv.; Kan.; l. 125 m. to Arkansas Riv.

White'wa"ter Riv'er, Ind.; l. 120 m. to Miami Riv.

Whit'field, col.; N. Ga.; 285 □; p. 12,916.

Whit'gift, John [1530–1604], Eng. prelate; abp. of Canterbury.

Whi'ting, hwai'ting, **Will'iam** [1813–1873], Am. lawyer; *War Powers of the President.*

Whit'ley, hwit'le. **1.** Co.; N. E. Ind.; 330 □; p. 17,768. **2.** Co.; S. Ky.; 560 □; p. 17,590.

Whit'man. 1. Walt [1819–1892], Am. poet; *Leaves of Grass.* **2.** Co.; S. E. Washington; 2,124 □; p. 19,109; ⊙ Colfax. **3.** Town; Plymouth co., Mass.; p. 4,441.

Whit'ney. 1. E'li [1765–1825], Am. mech.; inventor of cotton-gin. **2. Will'iam Dwight** [1827–1894], Am. philologist; prof. of Sanskrit at Yale. **3. Mount,** peak; Sierra Nevadas, Inyo co., Cal.; 14,898 ft.; highest in U. S.

Whit'sta-ble, hwit'sta-bl, par.; Kent co., Eng., at mouth of Swale Riv.; p. 5,000; famous for its oysters.

Whit'ti-er, John Green'leaf [1807–1892], Am. poet; *Snow-Bound.*

Whit'ting-ton. 1. Sir Rich'ard [1358?–1423], Lord Mayor of London; public benefactor; subject of old songs and stories. **2.** Town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 8,794.

Whit'tle-sey, mkt. town; Isle of Ely, Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 3,556. **Whit'tle-sea.**

Whit'wick, town; Leicester co., Eng.; p. 4,564.

Whit'wood, town; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 4,806.

Whit'worth. 1. Sir Jo'seph [1805–1887, Eng. mech.; engineer; inv. the true plane and a process of making steel, known by his name. **2.** Town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 6,295. **3.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 9,766.

Whyd'ah, hwid'ə, town; Dahomey dist., W. Afr.; p. 15,000. **Whid'ah.**

Whyte"-Mel'ville, hwait'-mel'vil, **George John** [1821–1878], Eng. writer; sporting and historical novels; *The White Rose.*

Wi-ar'ton, wī-ār'tun, vil.; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 1,984.

Wi'borg. Same as VYBORG.

Wi"car', vī'kär', **Jean Bap"tiste' Jo"seph'** [1762–1834], Fr. hist. painter.

Wich'i-ta, wich'i-tə. **1.** Riv.; N. Tex.; flows E. 225 m. to the Red River. **Big Wich'i-ta. 2.** Co.; W. Kan.; 720 □; p. 1,827. **3.** Co.; N. Tex.; 600 □; p. 4,831. **4.** City; ⊙ of Sedgwick co., Kan.; p. 23,853.

Wich'i-ta Falls, vil.; ⊙ of Wichita co., Tex.; p. 1,987.

Wick, spt. town; ⊙ of Caithness co., Scot.; p. 8,468.

Wick'ham, wic'əm, town; Northumberland co., New South Wales, Austral.; p. 6,580.

Wick'low. 1. Co.; Leinster prov., Ir.; 781 □; p. 61,934. **2.** Its *; spt. town; p. 3,695.

Wi-com'i-co, wai-com'i-cō, co.; Md.; 369 □; p. 19,930; ⊙ Salisbury.

Wid'din, vid'in, fort. town; N. W. Bulgaria, on Danube Riv.; p. 14,772. **Vid'din‡; Wid'in‡.**

Wid'nes, wid'nes, bor.; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 30,011.

Wieg'mann, vīg'mən, **A'rend Fried'rich Au'gust** [1802–1841], Ger. naturalist; *Manual of Zoology.*

Wie'land, wī'lənt *or* (G.) vī'lānt. **1. Chris'toph Mar'tin** [1733–1813], Ger. poet; writer; *Agathon; Oberon.* **2.** Same as WAYLAND, 2.

Wien, vīn. Same as VIEN.

Wie'ner-Neu'stadt, vē'ngr-noi'stät, town; Austria; p. 25,321.

Wie'ner-wald", vī'ngr-vält", mt. range of Austria; part of the Noric Alps.

Wie"niaw'ski, vī"nī-äv'skī, **Hen"ri'** [1835–1880], Polish violinist; composer.

Wieprz, vyeprzh, riv.; Lublin govt., Rus. Poland; l. 150 m. N. & W. to the Vistula.

Wiertz, virtz, **An"toine'** [1806–1865], Belg. painter; *The Triumph of Christ.*

Wies-ba'den, vīs-bä'dən, town; Hesse-Nassau prov., Ger.; watering-place; mineral springs; * of former prov. of Nassau; p. 64,692.

Wie'sel-gren, Pe'ter [1800–1877], Swedish philanthropist; author.

Wife of Bath [CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales*], one of the pilgrims; outspoken on the subject of marriage; outlived five husbands.

Wil'fen, Ben'ja-min Bar'ron [1794–1867], Eng. Quaker poet.

Wi'gan, wig'ən, mfg. town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 55,013.

Wi'gand, vī'gänt, **Paul** [1786–1866], Ger. historian; jurist; writer.

Wight, wait. **1. Or-lan'do Will'iams** [1824–1888], Am. author; translator. **2. Rob'ert** [1796–], Scot. bot. **3. Isle of,** isl.; S. coast of Eng.; 23 × 13 m.; 145 □; p. 78,718; summer resort; yachting.

Wig'ton, wig'tən, mkt. town; Cumb. co., Eng.; p. 3,965.

Wig'town, wig'tuun. **1.** Co.; S. W. Scot.; 486 □; p. 36,062; **West Gal'lo-way‡. 2.** Its *; spt. town; p. 1,509.

Wig'town Bay, inlet of Ir. Sea; 15 × 12 m.

Wike, waik, vil.; W. R. York co., Eng.; p. 5,929.

Wil'barg-er, wil'bürg-gr, co.; N. Tex.; 940 □; p. 7,092.

Wil'ber-force, wil'ber-fōrs. **1. Rob'ert** [1802–1857], Eng. author; theologian. **2. Sam'u-el** [1805–1873], Eng. prelate; bp. of Oxford; writer; *Eucharistica.* **3. Will'iam** [1759–1833], Eng. statesman; philan.; abolitionist.

Wil'cox. 1. Co.; S. W. Ala.; 940 □; p. 30,816; ⊙ Camden. **2.** Co.; S. cen. Ga.; 563 □; p. 7,980; ⊙ Abbeville.

Wild, waild. **1. Hen'ry** [1684?–1730?], Eng. tailor; linguist; Orientalist. **2. Jon'a-than** [1682?–1725], Eng. artisan; thief-catcher; criminal; hanged; subject of a satire by Fielding, and of a romance by Defoe.

Wil'de, vil'de. **1. Ja'kob** [1679–1755], Sw. hist. **2.** waild. **Rich'ard Hen'ry** [1789–1847], Ir.-Am. lawyer; author.

Wil'der-ness, thickly wooded region; Spottsylvania co., Va.; two days' battle bet. U. S. Army of the Potomac under Grant and Confed. Army of northern Va. under Lee, 1864.

Wild Hunts'man, The, in Eur. traditions, a spectral hunter who is seen by night.

Wild Rice Riv'er, Minn.; l. 120 m. W. to Red River of the North.

Wi'ley, wai'lę, **Cal'vin Hen'der-son** [1819–1887], Am. clergyman; novelist; *Roanoke.*

Wil'fred wil'fred, **Saint** [634–709], Saxon bp. **Wil'frid‡.**

Wil'helm Meis'ter, vil'helm mais'tər, a novel by Goethe.

Wil"hel-mi'na [see WILLIAM. **Mi'na‡; Mi-nel'la‡; Wil'hel-mine‡; F. Guil"lel"mine',** gwī'lyel'mīn', **Guil"lel"mette'‡;** G. **Wil"hel-mi'ne,** vil'hel-mē'nə; It. **Gu"gli-el'ma,** gū'yli-el'mä; Sp. **Guil"lel-mi'na,** gwīl'yel-mē'nä].

Wil'helms-burg, vil'helms-bürg, isl.; in Elbe Riv. opposite Hamburg, Prus.

Wil'helms-ha"fen, vil'helms-hā'fən, fort. spt. town; Jahde Bay, Prus.; 45 m. N. W. of Bremen; p. 13,972; chief naval port.

Wil'helms-hö"he, vil'helms-hō'ę, place near Cassel, Ger.; Napoleon III. imprisoned here.

Wilkes, wilks. **1. Charles** [1798–1877], Am. admiral; antarctic explorer; captured Confed. envoys. See TRENT AFFAIR. **2. John** [1727–1797], Eng. politc.; Lord Mayor of London; opposed the Rev. war. **3.** Co.; N. E. Ga.; 464 □; p. 18,081; * Washington. **4.** Co.; N. W. N. C.; 690 □; p. 22,675; ⊙ Wilkesborough.

Wilkes'bar-re, wilks'bar-ę, mfg. city; ⊙ of Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 37,718.

Wil'kie, wil'ki, **Sir Da'vid** [1785–1841], Scot. painter.

Wil'kin, co.; W. Minn.; 725 □; p. 4,346; ⊙ Breckinridge.

Wil'kins, wil'kinz. **1. Sir Charles** [1749–1836], Eng. Orient. **2. John** [1614–1672], Eng. divine; writer. **3. Pe'ter** [ROBERT PALTOCK *Voyage of Peter Wilkins*], the fictitious hero; a shipwrecked mariner, who has strange adventures. **4. Will'iam** [1778–1839], Eng. architect; archeologist.

Wil'kins-burg, mfg. vil.; Allegheny co., Pa.; p. 4,662.

Wil'kin-son. 1. James [1757–1825], Am. Rev. gen. **2. Sir John Gard'ner** [1797–1875], Eng. archeol.; *Architecture of Ancient Egypt.* **3. Mount.** Col.; 11,687 ft. **4.** Co.; cen. Ga.; 417 □; p. 10,781; ⊙ Irwinton. **5.** Co.; S. W. Miss.; 592 □; p. 17,592; ⊙ Woodville.

Will, co.; N. E. Ill.; 850 □; p. 62,007; ⊙ Joliet.

Wil-la'mette, wil-ā'met, riv.; W. Ore.; l. 300 m.

Wil'lard, wil'ard, **Em'ma Hart** [1787–1870], Am. educationist; writer; *Hist. of the United States.*

Will'de-now, wil'de-nō *or* (G.) vil'de-nō, **Karl Lud'wig** [1765–1812], Ger. naturalist; *Elements of Botany,* etc.

Wil'le, vil'ę, **Jo'hann Ge'org** [1715–1808], Ger. engraver.

Wille"met', vil'mē', **Pierre Re-mi'** [1735–1807], Fr. nat.

Wille"min', vil'man', **Ni"co"las' Xa"vier'** [1768–1833], Fr. engraver; antiquary.

Wil'lems, wil'lems *or* vi'lems', **Jan Frans** [1793–1846], Belg. philologist; poet; historian.

Wil'lem-stad", wil'lgm-stät", * of Curaçao Isl., Dutch West Indies; p. 10,000.

Wil'len-hall, mfg. t.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. of par., 19,366.

Wilies'den, wilz'dən, town; Middlesex co., Eng.; p. 61,265; N. W. suburb of London.

Wil'let, An'drew [1562–1621], Eng. divine; *Synopsis of Papery.*

Will'iam, wil'yam [Teut. *masc.*, helmet of resolution. **Wil"hel-mi'na** (*fem.*). **Bill, Bil'ly, Will, Wil'ly** (dim.). Dan. Sw. **Wil'helm,** vil'helm; D. **Wil'lem,** vil'lgm; F. **Guil"laume',** gī'lyōm'; G. **Wil'helm,** vil'helm; It. **Gu"gli-el'mo,** gū'lyi-el'mō; L. **Gu"li-el'mus, Gu"li-el'mus, Wil-hel'mus, Wil"li-el'mus:** Fg. **Guil-her'me,** gwil-yēr'mē; Sp. **Guil-ler'mo,** gi-lyēr'mō]. **1.** Any one of several kings of England: (1) **W. I.** [1027?–1087], surnamed "the Conqueror"; duke of Normandy; claimed Eng. crown; def. Harold at Hastings, and became first Norman king of Eng., 1066. (2) **W. II.** [1056–1100], surnamed "Rufus." (3) **W. III.** [1650–1702], prince of Orange; received the crown from Parliament on flight of

James II.; reigned jointly with his wife. **Will'iam Hen'ry**†. (4. **W. IV.** [1765-1837], "the Sailor King"; son of George III.; suc. by his niece, Victoria. **2. W.** I. [1797-1888, King of Prus.; first German emp. **Wil'helm.** **3. W. of Malmes'bur-y.** See MALMESBURY. **4. W. of Or'ange:** (1) [1533-1584] Prince of Orange; founder of the Dutch repub.; assassinated. **W. the Si'lent**‡. (2) Same as WILLIAM III. **5. W. of Tyre** [1130?-1193?], prelate; hist.; abp. of Tyre. **6. W. of Wyke'ham.** See WYKEHAM. **7. W.** "the Lion" [-1214], Scot. king.

Will'iams, wil'yəmz. **1. Sir Charles Han'bur-y** [1708-1759], Eng. statesman; writer; poet. **2. E"le-a'zar** [1787-1858], Am. miss. to N.-Am. Indians; claimed to be heir to the Bourbons. **3. Eph'ra-im** [1715-1755], Am. Rev. officer; founded a free school that became Williams College. **4. George** [1814-1878], Eng. hist.; divine. **5. I'saac** [1802-1865], Eng. theol. **6. John** [1582-1650], Eng. statesman; abp. of York. **7. John** [1644-1729], Am. divine; capt. by Indians; *The Redeemed Captive.* **8. John** [1796?-1798], Welsh dissenter; *Concordance to Gr. Test.* **9. John** [1796-1839], Eng. miss.; surnamed "the Apostle of Polynesia"; k. by natives. **10. O'tho Hol'land** [1748-1794], Am. Rev. gen. **11. Rog'er** [1599?-1683], Eng. clergyman; became a Baptist; founded Rhode Island. **12. Row'land** [1817?-1870], Welsh clergyman. **13. Sam'u-el Wells** [1812-1884], Am. Chin. scholar; writer; *The Middle Kingdom.* **14. Will'iam** [1731-1811], Am. patriot; signer of Decl. of Ind. **15. Will'iam R.** [1804-1885], Am. clergyman; writer. **16.** Co.; N. W. Ohio; 415 □; p. 24,897; ⊙ Bryan. **17.** Co.; N. Dak.; 1,260 □; p. 109.

Will'iams-burg, wil'yəmz-bûrg. **1.** Co.; E. S. Carolina; 948 □; p. 27,777; ⊙ Kingstree. **2.** Former city; Kings co., N. Y.; now part of Brooklyn. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of James City co., Va.; settled in 1632; p. 1,831; William and Mary College.

Will'iam-son. **1.** Co.; S. Ill.; 440 □; p. 22,226; ⊙ Marion. **2.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 550 □; p. 26,321; ⊙ Franklin. **3.** Co.; cen. Tex.; 1,070 □; p. 25,909; ⊙ Georgetown.

Will'iams-port, city; ⊙ of Lycoming co., Pa.; on Susquehanna Riv.; p. 27,132.

Will'iams-town. **1.** Town; Berkshire co., Mass.; p. 4,221; Williams Coll. **2.** Bor.; Dauphin co., Pa.; p. 2,324. **3.** Spt. town; Bourke co., Victoria, Austral.; p. 16,000.

Wil'li-brod, Saint [658?-739], Eng. miss.; Frieslan apostle.

Wil"li-man'tic, wil'i-man'tic, mfg. bor.; Windham co., Conn.; p. 8,648.

Wil'ling-ton, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 7,804.

Wil'ling-ton Quay, ki, town; Northum. co., Eng.; p. 6,383.

Wil'lis, wil'is. **1. Browne** [1682-1760], Eng. archeol.; *Survey of Cathedrals of England.* **2. Na-than'i-el Par'ker** [1806-1867], Am. poet; writer; *Pencillings by the Way.* **3. Thom'as** [1621-1673], Eng. physician; anatomist; *Anatomy of the Brain.*

Will'mar, wil'mär, vil.; ⊙ of Kandiyohi co., Minn.; p. 1,825.

Will'more, wil'mōr, **James Tib'bits** [1800-1863], Eng. engr.; *Harvest in the Highlands.*

Will'ough-by, wil'o-bi. **1. Sir Hugh** [-1554?], Eng. explorer; perished in an exped. near Lapland. **2. Will'iam d'Eres'by, Lord** [SHAK. *Richard II.*], member of Parliament, 1396-1409, when he died.

Will'son, By'ron For'ceythe [1837-1867], Am. poet; *The Old Sergeant.*

Will'ugh-by, Fran'cis [1635-1672], Eng. ornith.; *Ornithologia.*

Will Wim'ble, an ingenuous character in Addison's *Spectator;* said to be Thomas Morecroft of Dublin, died 1741.

Wil'ming-ton. **1.** Spt. city; ⊙ of New Castle co., Del.; on Delaware Riv.; p. 61,431. **2.** Spt. city; ⊙ of Hanover co., N. C.; p. 20,056. **3.** Vil.; Will co., Ill.; p. 1,576.

Wil'mot, wil'mot, **Da'vid** [1814-1868], Am. statesman; M. C.; author of the Wilmot Proviso. See PROVISO, in vocab.

Wilms'low, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 6,344.

Wil'na, vil'nə. Same as VILNA.

Wils'den, wilz'den, town; W. R. Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 2,764.

Wil'son. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1766-1813], Scot. ornith.; emig. to Am. **2. An'drew** [1831-1884], Eng. trav.; writer; *The Abode of Snow.* **3. Bird** [1777-1859], Am. clergyman. **4. Dan'i-el** [1778-1858], Eng. theol. **5. Dan'i-el** [1816-1892], Scot. antiq.; writer; *Prehistoric Man.* **6. Sir E-ras'mus** [1809-1884], Eng. anat.; surg. **7. Flor'ence** [-1547], Scot. philos. See VOLUSENUS. **8. George** [1818-1859], Scot. phys.; chemist; *The Five Gateways of Knowledge.* **9. Hen'ry** [1812-1875], Am. statesman; U. S. Senator, 1855-1871; first to introduce a measure for the restoration of the forfeited rights of the Confederate States; Vice-Pres. of U. S. **10. Hor'ace Hay'man** [1786-1860], Eng. Orient.; *Hist. of British India,* etc. **11. James** [1742-1798], Scot. emig. to U. S.; signer of Decl. of Ind. **12. James** [1795-1856], Scot. nat.; sci. writer. **13. John** [1785-1854], Scot. critic; poet; writer; prof. at Edinburgh Univ.; usually known as "Christopher North"; *Noctes Ambrosianæ.* **14. John** [1802-1868], Scot.-Am. writer on Unitarianism and on punctuation. **15. John** [1804-1875], Scot. Orient.; miss.; *The Lands of the Bible.* **16. Rich'ard** [1742-1782], Eng. painter. **17. Sir Rob'ert Thom'as** [1777-1849], Eng. gen.; author. **18. Sir Thom'as** [-1581], Eng. statesman; *The Art of Rhetoric.* **19. Thom'as** [1663-1755], Eng. theol.; bp. of Sodor and Man; *Sacra Privata.* **20. Will'iam** [1802-1860], Scot. poet; publisher; settled in U. S. **21.** Mt.; S. W. Col.; 14,280 ft. **22.** Co.; S. E. Kan.; 576 □; p. 15,286; ⊙ Fredonia. **23.** Co.; E. cen. N. C.; 355 □; p. 18,644. **24.** Its ⊙; p. 2,176. **25.** Co.; cen. Tenn.; 536 □; p. 27,148; ⊙ Lebanon. **26.** Co.; S. cen. Tex.; 940 □; p. 10,655; ⊙ Floresville.

Wil'son Peak, mt.; Uintah range, Utah; 13,300 ft.

Wil'ton, wil'tun. **1.** Mkt. town; Wiltshire, Eng.; p. 2,120. **2.** Suburb of Hawick; Roxburgh co., Scot.; p. 2,986.

Wilt'shire, wilt'shir, co.; S. Eng.; 1,375 □; p. 264,997; * Salisbury. **Wilts.**

Wim'ble-don, wim'bl-dun, town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 25,761.

Wim'ble-don Com'mon, heath; Surrey co., Eng.; 628 acres; former site of National Rifle Assoc.; rifle-ranges; once famous dueling-ground.

Wim'borne, wim'bōrn, par.; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 5,400.

Wim'borne-Min'ster, town; Dorset co., Eng.; p. 6,203.

Wim-me'ra, wim-i'rə, riv.; Victoria, Austral.; l. 135 m. N. E. to Lake Albacutya.

Win'can-ton, win'cən-tun, mkt. town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 2,337.

Winch'comb, winch'cum, par.; Gloucester co., Eng.; p. 2,993.

Win'chell, win'chel, **Al"ex-an'der** [1824-1891], Am. geol.; *Geological Survey of Michigan,* etc.

Winch'en-don, winch'ən-dun, town; Worcester co., Mass.; p. 4,390.

Win'ches-ter, win'ches-ter. **1.** City; Hampshire, Eng.; p. 19,073. **2.** Town; ⊙ of Frederick co., Va.; p. 5,196. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Scott co., Ill.; p. 1,542. **4.** Vil.; ⊙ of Randolph co., Ind.; p. 3,014.

Winck'el-mann, wink'əl-mən, **Jo'hann Jo'a-chim** [1717-1768], Ger. archeol.; art-critic.

Win'der-mere, win'dər-mir. **1.** Lake; Westmorland and Lancaster cos., Eng.; 14 × 1 m. **2.** Town; Westmorland co., Eng.; p. 1,504.

Wind'ham, wind'əm. **1. Will'iam** [1750-1810], Eng. statesman; orator. **2.** Co.; N. E. Conn.; 520 □; p. 45,158; ⊙ Brooklyn. **3.** Co.; S. E. Vt.; 765 □; p. 26,547; ⊙ Fayetteville.

Win'dom, Will'iam [1827-1891], Am. statesman; U. S. Senator; Sec. of Treasury.

Wind Riv'er Moun'tains, mt. range of Rocky Mts., Wyo.; dividing crest of the continent; highest peak 13,499 ft.

Wind'sor, win'zər. **1.** Co.; E. Vt.; 900 □; p. 31,706; ⊙ Woodstock. **2.** Town; Berks., Eng.; p. 12,327; seat of Windsor Castle. **3.** Spt. city; Essex co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 10,322. **4.** Spt. town; * of Hants co., Nova Scotia prov., Can.; p. 2,857. **5.** Bor.; Cumberland co., N. S. Wales; p. 2,050.

Wind'sor Cas'tle, principal residence of sovereigns of Gt. Brit.; town of Windsor, Berks co., Eng.

Wind'sor Mills, vil.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 1,591.

Windt'horst, vint'hôrst, **Lud'wig** [1812-1891], Ger. statesman; leader of Ultramontane party. **Wind'horst**‡.

Wind'ward Is'lands, isl. group; West Indies, mostly Brit.; includes St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, which aggregate 508 □, with a p. of 139,697.

Wine'bren-ner, wain'bren-ər, **John** [1797-1860], Am. clergyman. See WINEBRENNERIAN, in vocabulary.

Wi'ner, vī'nər, **Ge'org Be'ne-dict** [1789-1858], Ger. Prot. theol.; New Testament scholar.

Win'field, city; ⊙ of Cowley co., Kan.; p. 5,184.

Wing, Vin'cent [-1668?], Eng. astronomer.

Wing'ham, wing'əm, town; Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,167.

Win'i-fred, win'i-fred [Celt., white stream. **Gen"e-vieve'**‡; **Win'e-fred**‡; **Win'i-frid, Win'nie** (dim.). D. **Win'fried,** win'frit; F. **Wi"ni"fred',** vī"nī"fred', **Gene"vième',** zhen'vyāv'; L. **Win-fre'da;** Sw. **Win'frid,** vin'frid], **Saint,** Brit. virgin; patron saint of bakers.

Win'kel-ried. See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.

Win'kle, Mr. [DICKENS *Pickwick Papers*], one of the Pickwick club; erroneously reputed a sportsman.

Wink'ler, vink'lər. **1. Karl Gott'fried The'o-dor** [1775-1856], Ger. author; translator; poet; pen-name Theodor Hell. **2.** wink'lər. Co.; Tex.; 800 □; p. 18.

Winn, par.; La.; 800 □; p. 7,082; ⊙ Winnfield.

Win"ne-ba'go, win'ə-bē'gō. **1.** Co.; N. Ill.; 522 □; p. 39,938; ⊙ Rockford. **2.** Co.; N. Iowa; 408 □; p. 7,825; ⊙ Forest City. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Wis.; 450 □; p. 50,097; ⊙ Oshkosh.

Win"ne-muc'ca Lake, win'ə-muc'ə, Roop co., Nev.; 28 × 4 m.

Win"ne-pe-sau'kee Lake, win'ə-pə-sô'ki, 25 m. N. E. of Concord, N. H.; l. 22 m.

Win'ne-shiek, win'ə-shik, co.; N. E. Iowa; 696 □; p. 22,528; ⊙ Decorah.

Win-ni'ca, Win-nit'za. Same as VINNITSA.

Win'ni-peg, win'i-peg. **1.** Lake; Brit. N. Am.; 240 × 55 m. **2.** City; * of Manitoba prov., Can.; formerly Fort Garry; p. 25,642.

Win'ni-pe-goos, win'i-pi-gōs, lake; Brit. N. Am.; 125 × 25 m.

Winns'bor-ough, winz'bur-ə, vil.; ⊙ of Fairfield co., S. C.; p. 1,738.

Wi-no'na, wi-nō'nə. **1.** Co.; S. E. Minn.; 650 □; p. 33,797. **2.** Its ⊙; city; p. 18,208. **3.** Vil.; ⊙ of Montgomery co., Miss.; p. 1,648.

Wi-noos'ki Falls, vil.; Chittenden co., Vt.; p. 3,659.

Wi-noos'ki Riv'er, Vt.; l. 100 m. N. W. to Lake Champlain.

Win'sem, Pe'ter [1586?-1644], Fl. historian; poet. **Win-se'mi-us**‡.

Wins'ford, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 10,440.

Wins'low, winz'lō. **1. Ed'ward** [1595-1655], Eng. Puritan; came to New Eng. in the "Mayflower"; Gov. of Plymouth Colony. **2. Forbes** [1810-1874], Eng. phys.; *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind.* **3. Hub'bard** [1799-1864], Am. Congregational minister; writer. **4. John A.** [1811-1873], U. S. admiral; commanded "Kearsarge" when she sank the "Alabama." **5. Mi'ron** [1789-1864], Am. miss.; bro. of Hubbard. **6.** Mkt. town; Buckingham co., Eng.; p. 1,826. **7.** Town; Kennebec co., Me.; p. 1,814.

Win'stan-ley, Will'iam [-1690?], Eng. writer; *Lives of the Poets.*

Win'sted, mfg. bor.; Litchfield co., Conn.; p. 4,846.

Win'ston, win'stun. **1. Charles** [1814-1861], Eng. barrister; antiquary; published works on glass-painting. **2.** Co.; N. Ala.; 630 □; p. 6,552; ⊙ Houston. **3.** Co.; E. cen. Miss.; 640 □; p. 12,089; ⊙ Louisville. **4.** City; ⊙ of Forsythe co., N. C.; p. 8,018.

Wint, wint, **Pe'ter de** [1784-1849], Eng. water-color painter.

Win'ter, win'tər. **1. Jan Wil'lem van** [1761-1812], Dutch admiral; diplomat. **2. Pe'ter von** [1754-1825], Ger. musical composer; *Tamerlane,* etc.

Win'ter-hal"ter, vin'tər-hāl"tər, **Franz Xa"vier'** [1803-1873], Ger. painter.

Win'ter-set, vil.; ⊙ of Madison co., Iowa; p. 2,281.

Win'ter-thur, vin'tər-tûr, mfg. town; Zurich canton, Switz.; p. 17,125.

Win'ter-ton, Ralph [-1636], Eng. philologist.

Win'ther, vin'tər, **Ras'mus V. C. F.** [1796-1876], Dan. poet; novelist.

Win'throp, win'thrəp. **1. John** [1588-1649], Eng. Puritan; Gov. of Mass. Colony. **2. John** [1606-1676], Eng. Puritan; son of preceding; Gov. of Conn. Colony. **3. The'o-dore** [1828-1861], Am. writer; soldier; k. at Big Bethel; *Cecil Dreeme.*

Win'ton, bor.; Lackawanna co., Pa.; p. 1,797.

Win'toun, win'tun, **An'drew,** Scot. poet; chronicler; fl. 1400? **Wyn'toun**‡.

Win'wood, Sir Ralph [1564?-1617], Eng. statesman; hist.

Win'yaw Bay, win'yē, estuary of Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw Rivs., S. C.; 14 × 2 m.

Wirks'worth, town; Derby co., Eng.; p. 3,725.

Wir'sung, vir'sung, **Jo'hann Ge'org** [-1643], Ger. anatomist; discovered pancreatic duct.

Wirt, wert. 1. Will'iam [1772-1834], Am. jurist; author; *Life of Patrick Henry,* etc. **2.** Co.; W. West Va.; 290 □; p. 9,411; ⊙ Elizabeth.

Wirth, virt, **Jo'hann Ul'rich** [1810-1878], Ger. philos. writer; divine.

Wis'bech, wis'bich, mkt. town; Isle of Ely, Cambridge co., Eng.; p. 9,395. **Wis'beach**‡.

Wis'by, wiz'bi, spt. town; Gothland Isl., Sw.; p. 6,666; in Middle Ages one of the most important cml. cities of Europe.

Wis-con'sin, wis-con'sin. **1.** Riv.; N. Wis.; l. 600 m. to the Mississippi. **2.** State; Upper Lake region of U. S.; 56,040 □; p. 1,686,880; * Madison; admitted 1848.

Wise, wīz. **1. Hen'ry A.** [1806-1876], Am. politician; Gov. of Va.; Confed. soldier. **2. Hen'ry Au'gus-tus** [1819-1869], Am. naval officer; *Los Gringos,* etc. **3.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 24,134; ⊙ Decatur. **4.** Co.; S. Va.; 385 □; p. 9,345; ⊙ Wise Court-House.

Wise'man, wīz'mən, **Nich'o-las** [1802-1865], Eng. cardinal; author; *Letters on Catholic Unity,* etc.

Wish'art. 1. George [1500?-1546], Scot. Prot. reformer; called "the Martyr"; burned for heresy. **2. George** [1609-1671], Scot. bp.; historian; writer.

Wish'aw, wish'ô, town; Lanark co., Scot.; p. 15,252.

Wis'lok, wis'lek, riv.; Galicia prov., Aust.; l. 112 m. to San Riv.

Wis-lo'ka, wis-lō'kə, riv.; Galicia prov., Aust.; l. 100 m. to Vistula Riv.

Wis'mar, wis'mär, fort. spt. town; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Ger.; p. 17,171.

Wis"sa-hick'on Creek, Montgomery co., Pa.; flows S. through Philadelphia to the Schuylkill.

Wis'tar, wis'tər, **Cas'par** [1761-1818], Am. phys.; *System of Anatomy;* wistaria named after him.

Witch of Ed'mon-ton, the heroine of a tragicomedy by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker.

With'am, with'əm, town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 3,444.

With'er, widh'ər, **George** [1588-1667], Eng. satirical poet; political writer.

With'er-ing, widh'ər-ing, **Will'iam** [1741-1799], Eng. physician; botanist.

With'er-ing-ton, Will'iam Fred'er-ick [1786-1865], Eng. painter; *The Stepping-Stones,* etc.

With'er-spoon, widh'ər-spūn, **John** [1722-1794], Scot.-Am. divine; author; signer of Declaration of Independence.

With'ing-ton. 1. Leon'ard [1789-], Am. divine; author. **2.** Town; Lancashire, Eng.; p. 25,729.

Wit'ney, town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 3,110.

Wit'te, Giles de [1648-1721], Fl. theologian; preacher; published a Flemish version of the Bible.

Wit'ten, vit'ən, mfg. city; Westphalia prov., Prus.; p. 26,304.

Wit'ten-berg, vit'ən-berh, fort. town; Prussian Saxony; p. 13,856; the Reformation began here, 1517.

Wit'ten-ber-ge, vit'ən-ber-ng, town; Brandenburg prov., Prus.; p. 14,463.

Wit'ton-cum-Twam'brooks, town; Cheshire, Eng.; p. 7,591.

Witz'le-ben, vits'lē-bən, **Karl Au'gust Fried'rich von** [1773-1839], Ger. novelist; *Die Puppenhetmer.*

Wiv"e-lis'combe, wiv'ə-lis'cum *or* (Colloq.) wils'cum, town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. 2,059.

Wiv'en-hoe, wiv'ən-hō, spt. town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 2,123.

Wiz'ard of the North [Sobr.], Sir Walter Scott.

Wjat'ka. Same as VIATKA.

Wkra, vkrä, riv.; Poland; length 120 m. S. to Bug Riv.

Wla-di'mir, vlä-dī'mir. Same as VLADIMIR.

Wloc-la'wek, vlōts-lä'vek, town; Warsaw govt., Rus. Poland; p. 21,000.

Wo'burn, wō'bûrn. **1.** Town; Bedford co., Eng.; p. 1,605. **2.** City; Middlesex co., Mass.; p. 13,499.

Wod'hull, Mi'cha-el [1740-1816], Eng. poet; translated Euripides into English.

Wod'row, wod'rō, **Rob'ert** [1679-1734], Scot. Presbyterian minister; historical writer; *Analecta.*

Wof'fing-ton, Mar'ga-ret, commonly **Peg** [1720-1760], Eng. actress; friend of Garrick; b. in Dublin; heroine of a novel by Charles Reade.

Wöh'ler, vō'lər, **Fried'rich** [1800-1882], Ger. chemist; *Principles of Chemistry.* **Woeh'ler**‡.

Wohl'ge-muth", vōl'gə-mūt', **Mi'cha-el** [1484-1519], Ger. engr.; painter; *Last Judgment.*

Wo'king, mkt. town; Surrey co., Eng.; p. 9,776.

Wo'king-ham, wō'king-əm, bor.; Berks and Wilts cos., Eng.; p. 5,314. **Oak'ing-ham**‡.

Wol'bor-ough, wel'bur-ə, town; Devon co., Eng.; p. 8,525.

Wol'cott, wul'cət. **1. John** [1739-1819], Eng. phys.; satirical poet; pen-name "Peter Pindar." **2. Ol'i-ver** [1726-1797], Am. statesman; patriot; signed Declaration of Independence. **3. Ol'i-ver** [1760-1833], Am. statesman; Sec. of Treas.; son of preceding.

Wol'cott-ville. See TORRINGTON.

Wolf, vōlf. **1. Fer'di-nand** [1796-1866], Ger. writer; *On the Romantic Poetry of the Spaniards.* **2. Fried'rich Au'gust** [1759-1824], Ger. classical scholar; critic; edited Suetonius and Homer. See WOLFIAN THEORY, in vocab. **3. Hi"e-ron'y-mus** [1516-1580], Ger. scholar. **4. Jo'hann Chris'toph** [1683-1739], Ger. scholar; divine; *Bibliotheca Hebraica.*

Wolfe, wulf. **1. Cath'a-rine Lor'il-lard** [1828-1887], Am. philanthropist; patron of Metropolitan Art Museum, N. Y. **2. Charles** [1791-1823], Ir. clergyman; poet; *Burial of Sir John Moore.* **3. James** [1727-1759], Eng. gen.; def. Fr. under Montcalm at Quebec, and received his death-wounds. **4.** Co.; E. Ky.; 190 □; p. 7,180; ⊙ Compton. **5.** Co.; S. W. Quebec prov., Can.; 266 □; p. 8,823; * Dudswell.

Wolfe Is'land, one of the Thousand Isls.; St. Lawrence Riv.; 56 □; p. 2,737.

Wolf'en-büt"tel, vōlf'ən-büt'təl, old town; duchy of Brunswick, Ger.; on the Ocker Riv.; p. 13,453. See vocab.

Wolff, vōlf. **1. Al'bert** [1814-1892], Ger. sculptor. **2. E'mil** [1802-1879], Ger. sculptor; bust of Prince Albert. **3. Jo'hann Chris'ti-an von** [1679-1754], Ger. math.; philos.; writer; *Law of Nature,* etc. See WOLFFIAN, in vocab. **4. Kas'par F.** [1733-1794], Ger. anatomist. See WOLFFIAN, in vocab. **5. Os'car L. B.** [1799-1851], Ger. writer of popular tales.

Wölf'l, vōlf'l, **Jo'seph** [1772-1812?], Ger. pianist; composer of operas.

Wolf Riv'er, N. E. Wis.; l. 200 m. S. to the Fox River.

Wol'ga, vel'gə. Same as VOLGA.

Wol-hyn'i-a, vel-hin'i-ə. Same as VOLHYNIA.

Wol'las-ton, wul'əs-tun. **1. Will'iam** [1659-1724], Eng. philosopher; writer; *Religion of Nature Delineated.* **2. Will'iam Hyde** [1766-1828], Eng. physicist; *On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal.*

Wol"lon-dil'ly, wōl'lən-dil'li, riv.; New South Wales; l. 130 m. to the Warragamba.

Wol"lon-gong', wel'ən-geng', spt. town; Camden co., New South Wales, Austral.; p. 3,050.

Woll'stone-craft, wul'ston-craft, **Ma'ry** [1759-1797], Eng. author; became Mrs. Godwin; mother of Mary Shelley.

Wo-log'da, vō-leg'dä. Same as VOLOGDA.

Wol'sey, wul'zi, **Thom'as** [1471-1530], Eng. cardinal; statesman; dipl.; chancellor under Henry VIII.; introd. in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

Wol'sing-ham, wel'sing-əm, town; Durham co., Eng.; p. 7,533.

Wol-stan'ton, wel-stan'tun, town; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 50,885.

Wolt'mann, velt'mən, **Karl Lud'wig von** [1770-1817], Ger. hist.; *Hist. of Gt. Britain.*

Wol"ver-hamp'ton, bor.; Stafford co., Eng.; p. 82,622.

Wol'ver-ton, wul'vər-tun, par.; Bucks co., Eng.; p. 2,804.

Wol-zo'gen, Ka"ro-li'ne von [1763-1847], Ger. writer; *Life of Schiller.*

Wom'bwell, wūm'bel, town; Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 10,942.

Won'du, wen'dū, riv.; Senegambia, N. Afr.; l. 130 m. N.

Won'der-ful Doc'tor [Sobr.], Roger Bacon.

Woo"-Chang'. Same as WUCHANG.

Wood. 1. Al-phon'so [1810-1881], Am. bot. **2. An'tho-ny à** [1632-1695], Eng. antiq.; writer. **3. El'len** (Mrs. Henry Wood) [1820?-1887], Eng. novelist; pen-name, "Johnny Ludlow"; *East Lynne,* etc. **4. George B.** [1797-1879], Am. phys.; writer; *U. S. Dispensatory.* **5. John George** [1827-1889], Eng. nat.; *Illustrated Nat. Hist.* **6. Rob'ert** [1716-1771], Ir. archeol.; called **Palmy'ra Wood. 7. Will'iam Max'well** [1809-1880], Am. author; Surg.-Gen. **8.** Co.; N. Ohio; 623 □; p. 41,392; ⊙ Bowling Green. **9.** Co.; N. E. Tex.; 700 □; p. 13,982; ⊙ Quitman. **10.** Co.; W. West Va.; 375 □; p. 28,612; ⊙ Parkersburg. **11.** Co.; cen. Wis.; 828 □; p. 18,127; ⊙ Grand Rapids.

Wood'bridge. 1. Will'iam Chan'ning [1794-1845], Am. educational writer. **2.** Town; Suffolk co., Eng.; p. 4,403.

Wood'bur-y, wud'bur-i. **1. Dan'iel P.** [1813-1864], U. S. gen.; engineer. **2. Le'vi** [1789-1851], Am. statesman;

jurist. **3.** Co.; W. Iowa; 800 □; p. 55,632; ⊙ Sioux City. **4.** City; ♁ of Gloucester co., N. J.; p. 3,911.

Wood'en Horse, a large hollow horse, described in Vergil's *Æneid*, introduced within the walls of Troy, and in which Greek warriors were hidden; these, emerging at night, admitted the Greek army, who burned the city.

Wood'ford, wud fgrd. **1.** Co.; N. cen. Ill.; 520 □; p. 21,423; ⊙ Metamora. **2.** Co.; N. cen. Ky.; 247 □; p. 12,380; ⊙ Versailles. **3.** Town; Essex co., Eng.; p. 11,024.

Wood'house, Rob'ert [1773–1827], Eng. math.; astron.

Wood'land, vll.; ♁ of Yolo co., Cal.; p. 3,069.

Wood'lawn, town; Jefferson co., Ala.; p. 1,506.

Wood'ruff, co.; N. E. cen. Ark.; 577 □; p. 14,009; ⊙ Augusta.

Woods, wudz. **1. Leon'ard** [1774–1854], Am. clergyman; author. **2. Leon'ard, Jr.** [1807–1878], Am. scholar; pres. Bowdoin College. **3. Will'iam B.** [1824–1887], Am. jurist; *Woods' Reports*.

Wood'side, town; Aberdeen co., Scot.; p. 5,389.

Wood'son, co.; S. E. Kan.; 504 □; p. 9,021; ⊙ Yates Center.

Woods Peak, mt.; Cal.; 10,552 ft.

Wood'stock. 1. Mkt.-town; Oxford co., Eng.; p. 1,628. **2.** Town; ♁ of McHenry co., Ill.; p. 1,683. **3.** Town; ✻ of Oxford co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 8,612; port of entry. **4.** Town; ✻ of Carleton co., New Bruns. prov., Can.; p. 3,288.

Woods'town, bor.; Salem co., N. J.; p. 1,516.

Wood'vile (SHAK. *1 Henry VI.*), lieutenant of the Tower.

Wood'ville, Will'iam [1752–1805], Eng. physician; *Medical Botany*.

Wood' ward, wud'ward. **1. Ber' nard Bol'ingbroke** [1816–1869], Eng. hist.; *Hist. of America*. **2. John** [1665–1728], Eng. antiq.; geol. **3. Jo'seph Jan'vier** [1833–1884], Am. histologist, microscopist. *Medical Hist. of the Rebellion*. **4. Sam'u-el P.** [1821–1865], Eng. geol.

Wood'worth, Sam'u-el [1785–1842], Am. journalist; poet; *The Old Oaken Bucket*.

Wool, John E. [1784–1869], U. S. gen.; served in Mexican war, 1836–1847.

Wool'dale, mfg. town; W. R. Yorkshire, Eng.; p. 5,722.

Wool'lah-ra, town; New South Wales, Austral.; p. 10,000.

Wool'lett, Will'iam [1735–1785], Eng. engraver; *Death of Gen. Wolfe*.

Wool'man, John [1720–1772], Am. Quaker philanthropist; writer.

Wool'ner, wul ngr, **Thom'as** [1825–1892], Eng. sculp.; poet; *My Beautiful Lady*.

Wool'sey, wul sy, **The'o-dore Dwight** [1801–1889], Am. scholar; pres. Yale Col.; *Internat. Law*.

Wool'son, wul sun, **Con'stance Fen'i-more** [1848–1894], Am. novelist; *East Angels*.

Wool'ston, wul ston, **Thom'as** [1669–1733], Eng. deist.

Wool'wich, wul'ich *or* wul'ij, par.; London co., Eng.; p. [see Royal Arsenal

Woon-sock'et, wūn-sek'et, mfg. town; Providence co., R. I.; p. 20,830.

Woos'ter. 1. wus'ter, **Da'vid** [1710–1777], Am. Rev. gen. **2.** wus'ter, City; ♁ of Wayne co., Ohio; p. 5,901

Wŏp'cke, vŏp'ke, **Franz** [1826–1864], Ger. Orient.; math.

Wor'boise, wur bois, **Em'ma Jane** [1825–1897], Eng. novelist; *The House of Bondage*.

Worces'ter, wus'ter. **1. Marquis of** [1601–1667], Edward Somerset, inventor; *Century of Inventions*. **2. Jo'seph Em'er-son** [1784–1865], Am. lexicog.; *Dict. of the East Lend*. **3. No'ah** [1758–1837], Am. Congregational clerg. **4.** Co.; cen. Eng.; 738 □; p. 413,783. **5.** Its ✻; on the Severn Riv.; p. 42,946. **6.** Co.; S. E. Md.; 475 □; p. 19,747; ⊙ Snow Hill. **7.** Co.; cen. Mass.; 1,551 □; p. 240,787. **8.** Its ✻; on Blackstone Riv.; p. 84,951.

Worde, wŭrd, **Wyn'kin de** [–1534?], printer; worked with Caxton.

Words'worth, wŭrdz'wŭrth. **1. Charles** [1808–1892], Eng. bp.; nephew of William; *Greek Grammar*, etc. **2. Chris'to-pher** [1774–1846], Eng. divine; *Christian Institutes*. **3. Chris'to-pher** [1808–1885], Eng. bp.; son of preceding. **4. Will'iam** [1770–1850], Eng. poet laureate; *The Excursion*.

Work'ing-ton, bor.; Cumberland co., Eng.; p. 23,749.

Work'sop, bor.; Nottingham co., Eng.; p. 12,734

World'ly Wise'man, Mr. (BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*), character typical of the worldly wise; strives to prevent Christian from proceeding to the "wicket-gate."

Worms, vŭrms, city; Hesse, Ger.; p. 25,508; Luther appeared before Diet, 1521.

Wor'num, Ralph Nich'ol-son [1812–1877], Eng. art-critic.

Wo"ro-netz', vō'rō-nets'. Same as VORONEJ.

Wor'saa"e, vor sō'g, **Jens Ja'cob As-mus'sen** [1821–1885], Dan. antiq.; writer; *Danes and Norwegians in England, etc.*

Wors'bor-ough, town; W. Riding Yorks., Eng.; p. 9,905.

Wors'ley, wŭrs'le. **1. Sir Rich'ard** [1751–1805], Eng. antiq., statesman; *Hist. of Isle of Wight*. **2.** Town; Lancaster co., Eng.; p. 26,291.

Worth, wŭrth. **1. Will'iam Jen'kins** [1794–1849], Am. gen.; served in Florida and Mex. wars. **2.** Co.; S. W. Ga.; 750 □; p. 10,048; ⊙ Isabella. **3.** Co.; N. Iowa; 408 □; p. 9,245; ⊙ Northwood. **4.** Co.; N. Mo.; 270 □; p. 8,738; ⊙ Grant City.

Worth'ing, coast town; Eng. Channel, Sussex co., Eng.; p. 19,806; summer resort.

Wort'ley, wŭrt'le, mfg. town; York co., Eng.; p. 3,898; glazed clay.

Wot'ton, wot'un, **Sir Hen'ry** [1568–1639], Eng. diplomat; author.

Woulfe, wulf, **Pe'ter** [1727–1806], Eng. chemist; inv. Woulfe bottles. See vocab.

Wou'ter, See WALTER.

Wou'ver-man, wou ver-măn, any one of 3 brothers, all Dutch painters; to **Phi'lip** [1619–1668; or 2] **Pe'ter** [1623–1682; or **Jan** [1629–1666]. **Wou'ver-mans'.**

Wrang'el, vrŭng'gl, **Fer'di-nand Pe'tro-vich von** [1794–1870], Russ. baron, navigator; admiral.

Wrang'el Land, arctic isl.; N. of E. extremity of the Asiatic coast.

Wrath, rape; N. E. point of Scotland.

Wrat'is-law, rat'is-lŏ, **Al'bert Hen'ry** [1821–1892], Eng. clergyman, biographer.

Wrax'all, rax'ol. **1. Fred'er-ick Charles Lascelles'** [1828–1865], Eng. writer; *Armies of the Great Powers*. **2. Sir Na-than'i-el Will'iam** [1751–1831], Eng. statesman, historian.

Wray, rā, **John,** Eng. naturalist. See RAY.

Wre'de, vrā'dg, **Karl Phi'lipp, Prince** [1767–1838], Ger. field-marshal.

Wrek'in, rek in, **The,** hill; N. E. Shropshire, Eng.; 1,320 ft.

Wren, ren, **Sir Chris'to-pher** [1632–1723], Eng. architect; designed *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London.

Wrex'ham, rex'um, bor.; Denbigh co., N. Wales; p. 12,552.

Wright, rait. **1. Ed'ward** [–1615?], Eng. math.; *Treatise on Navigation*. **2. Fran'ces** [1795–1852], Scot. reformer; writer; married M. D'Arusmont. **3. Jo'seph** [1754–1797], Eng. painter; called **Wright of Der'by. 4. Si'las** [1795–1847], Am. statesman; Gov. of N. Y. **5. Thom'as** [1809–1853], Eng. antiq.; *Hist. of Ireland*, etc. **6. Will'iam** [1830–1889], Brit. Orientalist. **7.** Co.; N. cen. Iowa; 576 □; p. 12,057; ⊙ Clarion. **8.** Co.; cen. Minn.; 640 □; p. 24,163; ⊙ Buffalo. **9.** Co.; S. Mo.; 700 □; p. 14,484; ⊙ Hartville.

Wrights'ville, raits'vil, bor.; York co., Pa.; on Susquehanna Riv.; p. 1,912.

Wrock'war-dine, rec'wor-doin, parish; Shropshire, Eng.; p. 4,990.

Wroth'am, reth'um, town; Kent co., Eng.; p. 3,437.

Wrottes'ley, rots'le, **John, Lord** [1798–1867], Eng. astron.

Wu"chang', wū'chang', city; China; 600 m. W. of Shanghai; with Hankow and Han yang forming one great city, having a p. of 1,700,000.

Wud"wan', wud'wŏn'. **1.** State; Kathiawar, India; 237 □; p. 50,000. **2.** Its ✻; p. 17,000.

Wu"hu', wū'hū', treaty-port; Anhwei prov.; China; p. 71,000.

Wu"ki-ang', riv.; Kweichau prov., cen. China; l. 700 m. N. to Yang-tse-kiang.

Wulf'stan, Saint [1007?–1095], Eng. monk; bp. of Worcester.

Wül'ler-storf, vül'ler-stŏrf, **Bern'hard, Baron von** [1816–1883], Aust. admiral; Minister of State; writer.

Wun'der-lich, vŭn der-lih, **Karl Au'gust** [1815–1877], Ger. physician; *Manual of Pathology*.

Wun'zen, wun'zen, active volc.; Kiushiu Isl., Jap.; 4,110 ft.

Wur'dah, wŭr'dă, ent. Provs., India; l. 250 m. to Frankita Riv. **War'dha.**

Wur'no, wŭr'nō, ✻ of Sokoto empire, Sudan, Afr.; p. 15,000.

Wur'stei-sen, vur'stai-sgn, **Chris'ti-an** [1544–1588], Swiss math.; *Chronicon Mûjus*.

Würt'tem-berg, vŭr'tem-berh, kingdom; S. W. Ger.; 7,529 □; p. 2,036,522; ✻ Stuttgart. **Wur'tem-burg.**

Wurtz, vŭrts, **Charles A"dolphe'** [1817–1884], Fr. chemist; writer.

Würz'burg, vŭrts'bŭrh, fort. town; ✻ of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Ger.; p. 61,039; university.

Wutt'ke, vut'kg, **Hein'rich** [1818–1876], Ger. hist.; polit.

Wy"a-con'da, wī'a-con'da, riv.; S. Ia. and Mo.; 100 m. S. E. to Mississippi River.

Wy'an-dot, wī'an-dot, co.; N. W. cen. Ohio; 404 □; p. 21,722; ⊙ Upper Sandusky.

Wy"an-dotte', wī'an-dot'. **1.** Co.; N. E. Kan.; 160 □; p. 54,407; ⊙ Kansas City. **2.** City; Wayne co., Mich.; p. 8,317.

Wy'att, wī'at. **1. Mat'thew Cotes** [1778–1862], Eng. sculptor; statue of Duke of Wellington. **2. Sir Mat'thew Dig'by** [1820–1877], Eng. architect; author. **3. Rich'ard J.** [1796–1850], Eng. sculptor; *Nymph Entering the Bath*. **4. Sir Thom'as,** "the Elder" [1503–1542], Eng. statesman; poet.

Wych'er-ly, wich'gr-li, **Will'iam** [1640?–1715], Eng. dramatist.

Wyc'lif, wic'lif, **John.** See WYCLIFITE, in vocab.

Wye, wal, riv.; Wales & Eng.; l. 150 m. to the Severn.

Wyke'ham, wik'am, **Will'iam of** [1324–1404], Eng. statesman; eccl.; built New College, Oxford. **Wick'ham.**

Wy'man, wal'man, **Jef'fries** [1814–1874], Am. comparative anatomist; writer.

Wy'nants, wal'nants, **Jan** [1600–1678], Dutch landscape-painter.

Wynd'ham, wind'am, **Sir Will'iam** [1697–1740], Eng. statesman; orator.

Wynne, win, **John Hud'dle-stone** [1743–1788], Brit. author; *Hist. of Ireland*.

Wy-o'ming, wal-ō'ming. **1.** State; N. W. U. S.; 97,890 □; p. 60,705; ⊙ Cheyenne; admitted, 1890. **2.** Co.; W. New York; 606 □; p. 31,193; ⊙ Warsaw. **3.** Co.; N. E. Pa.; 396 □; p. 15,891; ⊙ Tunkhannock. **4.** Co.; S. West Va.; 660 □; p. 6,247; ⊙ Oceana. **5.** Bor.; Luzerne co., Pa.; p. 1,794.

Wy-o'ming Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 11,490 ft.

Wy-o'ming Val'ley, Luzerne co., Pa.; 30 × 5 m.; magnificent scenery; Indian massacre, July 4, 1778.

Wy'ou, wal'un, Will'iam [1795–1851], Eng. engraver of medals, etc.; Royal Academician.

Wyse. 1. viz, **Lu"ci'en' Na"po"le"on' Bo"na"parte'** [1844–1892], Fr. engineer; surveyed Panama Isthmus. **2.** walz, **Sir Thom'as** [1800?–1862], Eng. diplomat; author; *Walks in Rome*, etc.

Wy-soc'ki, vi-sōts'ki, **Jo'seph** [1809–1874], Pol. soldier; patriot; *Art of War*.

Wyss, vis, **Jo'hann Ru'dolf** [1781–1830], Swiss author; *Swiss Family Robinson*.

Wythe, with. **1. George** [1726–1806], Am. jurist; signer of Decl. of Indep. **2.** Co.; S. W. of Va.; 330 □; p. 18,019; ⊙ Wytheville.

Wythe'ville, vll.; ⊙ of Wythe co., Va.; p. 2,570.

Wyt'ten-bach, vit'tgn-bŏh, **Dan'i-el** [1746–1820], Swiss philologist.

X

Xan'a-du", xan'ă-dū' [COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*], imaginary city; residence of the Khan, Kublai. **Xain'du.**

Xan'thi-cus, xan'thi-cus [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Macedonian month, April.

Xan-thip'pus, xan-thip'us. **1.** Gr. soldier; father of Pericles; fl. –470. **2.** Spartan general; ally of Carthaginians in 1st Punic war; fl. –255.

Xan'thus, xan'thus [reddish yellow]. **1.** [*Myth.*] Achilles's horse; spoke with human voice. **2.** [–650–] Gr. lyric poet. **3.** Gr. historian; contemporary with Herodotus. **4.** The river of Troas; the Scamander. **5.** Anc. city; Asia Minor; stone carvings in Brit. Museum. **Xan'thos.**

Xan-tip'pe, xan-tip'e, wife of Socrates; the embodiment of shrewishness; a good house-keeper and faithful woman.

Xav'i-er, xav'i-gr *or* zā'vi-ā', **Fran-cis'co** [1506–1552], Fr. Jesuit priest; with Ignatius Loyola, founded the Society of Jesus; canonized by Gregory XV. **2. Ge-ro'ni-mo** [–1647], Fr. Jesuit miss. **3.** [Pen-name.] Joseph Xavier Boniface, Fr. writer.

Xe-nar'chus, zg-nār'cus, Athen. comic poet of middle comedy; fl. –350?

Xen-day', See SENDAL.

Xe'ni-a, zī'ni-a, city; ⊙ of Greene co., Ohio; p. 7,301.

Xen'o-cles, zen'o-clīz, Athen. tragic poet; gained a victory over Euripides; fl. –415.

Xe-noc'ra-tes, zg-noc'ra-tīz. **1.** [–396–314] Gr. philosopher; disciple of Plato; pres. of Platonic Acad. for 25 yrs. **2.** Gr. phys.; fl. about 37.

Xe-noph'a-nes, zg-nef'a-nīz, Gr. philosopher; poet; founded Eleatic school; fl. –538?–500?

Xen'o-phon, zen'o-fen. **1.** [–435–] Gr. historian; soldier; commanded in the retreat of the Ten Thousand; *Anabasis*. **2.** Gr. sculp.; fl. –300.

Xe'res, hā'res. **1. Fran-cis'co de** [1505?–1570?], Sp. historian; secretary to Pizarro; *A True Account of the Conquest of Peru*. **2.** See JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

Xerx'es, zerx'īz, **I.** [–465], Pers. king; invaded Gr. with 2,000,000 men and 4,000 vessels; navy defeated at Salamis; retreated to Persia.

Xi-me'nes, hi-mē'nās, Sp. lady; dau. of count de Gormez; wife of the Cid.

Xi"me-nes', zi'me-nes'. **Au"gus"tin' Lou"is', Marquis de** [1758–1815], Fr. dramatist; poet; friend of Voltaire; *Don Carlos*, a tragedy, etc. **2.** hi-mē'nes. **Fran-cis'co, de Cis-ne'ros** [1436–1517], Sp. statesman; patron of literature; cardinal; twice regent of Sp.; *Polyglot Bible*. **3. Gon-za'lo, de Que-sa'da** [1495–1546], Sp. soldier; explorer; founded Santa Fé de Bogoté. **4. Le"o-nar'do** [1716–1786], Sicilian astronomer; geometrician; writer; founded observatory at Florence. **5. Rod-ri'go** [–1247], Sp. soldier; historian; cardinal; *Hist. of Spain*.

Xin [*Chin. Myth.*], the good genii of China.

Xin-gu', shing-gū', riv.; Braz.; l. 1,300 m. to Amazon Riv.

Chin-gu'.

Xit"ra-gup'ten, chit'ra-gup'tn [*Hind. Myth.*], secretary of the infernal gods; records men's actions on earth; assigns places after death. **Chit"ra-gup'ta.**

Xo"chi-mil'co, hō'chi-mil'cō, city; Mex., p. 14,373.

Xul'la, zul'lă, group of 3 isls., E. of Celebes group, Malay Archipelago. **Ze-rel'la; Zul'la.**

Xu'ry, zū'ri [DEFOE *Robinson Crusoe*], a Moresque boy; servant to Crusoe.

Xu'thus, zū'thus [*Myth.*], king of Peloponnesus; son of Helen.

Xy-lan'der, zal-lān'der, **Gu"li-el'mus** [1532–1576], Ger. scholar; trans. Plutarch and Strabo; edited works of Marcus Antoninus, etc.

X. Y. Z. Cor"re-spond'ence, correspondence bet. U. S. commissioners to France and emissaries of Talleyrand; so called because X., Y., and Z. were substituted for the signatures of the latter when the correspondence was published officially by the U. S. government.

Y

Ya'blo-noi Moun'tains, yā'blō-nei, mt. range; N. E. Asia; div. basin of the Lena from that of the Amur; highest elev. 7,000 ft.

Ya'chau, yā'cau, city; Szechuen prov., China; est. p. 40,000. **Ya'chow-fu'.**

Yad'kin, yad'kin. **1.** Riv.; N. C.; 300 m. to Winyaw Bay, S. C. See PEDEE. **2.** Co.; N.W. part of N. C.; 375 □; p. 18,790; ⊙ Yadkinville.

Yak'i-ma, yak'i-mā. **1.** Riv.; Wash.; l. 250 m. to Columbia Riv. **2.** Co.; cen. Wash.; 5,760 □; p. 4,429; ⊙ North Yakima.

Yak-o'ba, yak-ō'bu, town; Sokoto empire, Sudan, Afr.; p. 50,000.

Ya'kof. See JAMES.

Ya"kutsk', yā"kūtsk'. **1.** Prov.; Siberia; 1,533,897 □; p. 290,200. **2.** Its ✻; p. 5,300.

Yal"o-bu'sha, yal'o-bū'shu, co.; N. Miss.; 470 □; p. 16,629; ⊙ Coffeeville.

Yale, yāl. **E-li'hu** [1649?–1721], Anglo-Am. merchant; early benefactor of Yale College.

Yale, Mount, Col.; 14,187 ft.

Ya"-Long"-Ki-ang', yā'-long'-ki-gng'. **1.** Riv.; E. Tibet and Szechuen prov., China; l. 600 m. to the Yang-tse-Kiang. **2.** Riv.; Korea; l. 130 m. to Yellow Sea. **Ya-lung'.**

Ya"-Loo"-Ki-ang', yā'-lū'-ki-gng', riv.; N. boundary of Korea; l. 300 m. to Yellow Sea; Japanese fleet def. Chinese, Sept., 1894. **Ya-lu'.**

Ya"ma-ga'ta, yā'mā-gā'tā, ken; N. cen. Nippon Island, Japan; p. 132,913.

Ya"ma-gu'chi, yā'mā-gū'chi, ken; W. Nippon Island; p. 911,859.

Ya"ma-na'shi, yā"mā-nā'shi, ken; S. E. Nippon Island; p. 437,375.

Ya-maas'ka, yā-mās'kā, co.; Quebec prov., Can.; p. 16,058; ✻ St. François du Lac.

Yam-dok'cho, yām-dek'chō, lake; Brahmaputra, Ind.; elev. 13,500 ft.

Yam-hill', yām-hil', co.; N. W. Ore.; 640 □; p. 10,692; ⊙ Lafayette.

Yam'pah, yam'pā, riv.; N. W. Col.; l. 200 m. to Green Riv. **Bear.**

Ya'na, yā'nā, riv.; Yakutsk prov., Sib.; l. 600 m. to Arctic Ocean.

Yan'cey, yan'sg. **1. Will'iam L.** [1815?–1863], Am. polit.; b. in S. C.; urged secession; Confed. envoy to Eur., 1861. **2.** Co.; W. N. C.; 226 □; p. 9,490; ⊙ Burnsville.

Yang"-Chau', yang'-chou', cml. city; Kiang-si prov., China; est. p. 360,000.

Yang"-tse"-Ki-ang', yang'-tsē'-ki-gng', riv.; Tibet and cen. China; l. 3,200 m. to Yellow Sea.

Ya-ni'na. Same as JANINA.

Yank'ton, yank'tun. **1.** Co.; S. E. S. Dakota; 515 □; p. 10,444. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 3,670.

Yao, yā'ō, Chin. ruler; Chinese history dates from Yao's reign; fl. about –20th cent. **Ya'ou.**

Ya'que, yā'kē, The Grand, riv.; Haiti; l. 100 m.

Ya-qui', yā-kī', riv.; Sonora state, Mex.; l. 400 m. S. to Gulf of California. **Hua-qui'.**

Ya"ra-cuy', yā'rā-cwī'. Same as YURUARI.

Yard'ley, yārd'le, town; Worcester co., Eng.; p. 17,141.

Yar-kand', yär-kănd'. **1.** Riv.; Turkestan; l. 400 m. **2.** Walled cml. city and oasis; Turkestan; p. 60,000.

Yar'mouth, yär'muth. **1.** Co.; Nova Scotia prov., Can.; 752 □; p. 18,550. **2.** Its ✻; spt.; p. 6,087. **3.** Town; Cumberland co., Me.; p. 2,098. **4.** Town; Barnstable co., Mass.; p. 1,760. **5. Great,** spt. and bor.; Norfolk co., Eng.; p. 49,318; herrings.

Ya"ro-slaf', yā'rō-slăf'. **1.** [–1054] Russian emperor; patron of art and letters. **2.** Govt.; cen. Eur. Rus.; 13,751 □; p. 1,126,891. **3.** Its ✻; p. with suburbs, 81,504. **Ja"ro-slaf'.**

Yar'ran-ton, yar'un-tun, **An'drew** [1616–], Eng. soldier; mechanician.

Yar'ra-Yar'ra, yā'rā-yā'rā, riv.; Victoria, Austral.; l. 100 m. to Port Phillip Bay.

Yar'rell, yar'rel, Will'iam [1784–1856], Eng. naturalist.

Yar'ri-ba, yar'ri-bā, country; Guinea, W. Afr.; 70,000 □; p. 2,000,000. **Yo'ru-ba.**

Yar'row, yar'ō. **1.** Riv.; Selkirk co., Scot.; l. 25 m. to Ettrick Riv. **2.** Par.; Selkirk co., Scot.; Ettrick Forest.

Ya-sel'da, yā-sel'dā, riv.; Grodno govt., Rus.; l. 130 m. to Pripet River.

Yas'sy. See JASSY.

Yates, yāts. **1. An'na Ma-ri'a** [–1787], Eng. tragic actress. **2. Ed'mund Hodg'son** [1831–1894], Eng. editor; novelist, etc.; founded *The World*, a London journal for men and women. **3. James** [1789–1871], Eng. antiq.; econ.; writer. **4. Rich'ard** [1818–1873], Am. statesman; orator; M. C.; War Gov. of Illinois; U. S. Senator, 1865–1871. **5. Rob'ert** [1738–1801], Am. jurist; Chief Justice of N. Y. **6. Will'iam** [1792–1845], Eng. Baptist divine; Oriental schol.; miss.; translated Bible into Bengali. **7.** Co.; W. part of N. Y.; 340 □; p. 21,001; ⊙ Penn Yan.

Yav'a-pai, yāv'ā-pai, co.; cen. Ariz.; 29,236 □; p. 8,685; ⊙ Prescott.

Ya'wry, yā'ri, bay; coast of Sierra Leone, W. Afr.

Yazd, yăzd. See YEZD.

Ya'zi-kof, yā'zi-kef [1805–1846], Rus. poet. **Ja'si-kow.**

Ya'zoo, yā'zū. **1.** Riv.; Miss.; l. 280 m. to Mississippi Riv. **2.** Co.; Miss.; 900 □; p. 36,394; ⊙ Yazoo City.

Ya'zoo Cit'y, ⊙ of Yazoo co., Miss.; p. 3,266.

Yaz'va, yăz'vā, riv.; N. E. Rus.; l. 120 m. W. to Vishera Riv. **Jas'wa.**

Y"bi-cuy', ī'bi-cwī', riv.; Uruguay; l. 200 m. to Paraguay River.

Yea'don, yī'dun, mfg. town; W. Riding Yorks., Eng.; p. 7,396.

Yeard'ley, yird'lę, **Sir George** [1580–1627], Gov. of Virginia.

Yeates, yêts, **Thom'as** [1768–1839], Eng. Oriental scholar; *Sprnie Grammar*, etc.

Ye'cla, yę cla, mfg. town; Murcia prov., Sp.; p. 11,669.

Yed'do, yed dō. Same as Tokyo.

Ye'in, yę'yū, riv.; Kuban govt., S. Rus.; l. 140 m. to Sea of Azof. **Je'ia‡.**

Ye'isk, yę'isk, spt. town; Kuban govt., Rus.; p. 34,288. **Je'isk‡.**

Ye"ka-te-ri'na. See Catherine.

Ye-ka"te-rin'burg, yę-kā"tę-rin'būrg, town; Perm govt., As. Rus.; p. 36,750. **E-ka"te-rin'burg‡.**

Ye-ka"te-ri-no-dar', yę-kā"tę-ri-nō-dār', town; Kuban govt., S. Rus., p. 66,308. **E-ka"te-ri-no-dar'‡.**

Ye-ka"te-ri-no-slaf', yę-kā"tę-ri-nō-slāf', **1.** Govt.; S. Rus.; 26,118 □; p. 1,978,400. **2.** Its ×; p. 19,660. **E-ka"te-ri-no-slaf'‡; Ye-ka"te-ri-no-slav'‡.**

Ye"la-gu'i, yę'lā-gū'i, riv.; Siberia; l. 200 m. to Yenisei Riv. **Je"la-gu'i‡.**

Ye-lets', yę-lets', town; Orel govt., Rus.; p. 36,678. **Je-letz'‡.**

Ye'li-u-Thsoo"-Thsai', yę'li-ū-tsū'-tsuī' [1190–1244], Chin. Mm. of State; councilor of Genghis Khan.

Ye-li"za-vet-grad', yę-li"zā-vęt-grād', fortified town; Kherson govt., Rus.; p. 52,774. **E-li"za-beth-grad'‡.**

Ye-li"za-vet-pol', yę-li"sā-vęt-pōl'. **1.** Govt.; Transcaucasia, Rus.; 16,721 □; p. 793,969. **2.** Its ×; a fort. city; p. 30,294.

Yell, yel. **1.** Isl.; Shetland group; 17 × 7½ m.; 94 □; p. 2,532. **2.** Co.; W. Ark.; 936 □; p. 18,015; ⊙ Danville.

Yel-la'la Falls, yel-lā'lā, series of cataracts; Kongo Riv.; 110 miles from its mouth.

Yel'low Knife, riv.; Brit. N. Am.; l. 130 m. to Great Slave Lake.

Yel'low Med'i-cine. 1. Riv.; Minn.; l. about 100 m. to Minnesota Riv. **2.** Co.; S. W. Minn.; 792 □; p. 9,854; ⊙ Granite Falls.

Yel'low Peak, mt.; Col.; 13,618 ft.

Yel'low-plush, Charles, Esq. [Pen-name], Thackeray; *Yellowplush Correspondence*.

Yel'low Riv'er. Same as Hoang-Ho.

Yel'low Sea, gulf; N. E. coast China and W. coast Korea, Pacific Oc.; 620 × 400 m.

Yel'low Springs, vil.; Greene co., Ohio; p. 1,500; health resort.

Yel'low-stone. 1. Mt. range; E. side of Yellowstone Riv., Mont.; highest point, Emigrant Peak, 10,629 ft. **2.** Lake; Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; l. 20 m.; 300 □; elev. 7,788 ft. **3.** Riv.; Wyo. and Mont.; l. 1,100 m. to Missouri Riv.; flows through Yellowstone Lake and Park. **4.** Co.; S. Mont.; 3,105 □; p. 2,005; ⊙ Billings. **5. Y. Na'tion-al Park,** Wyo. and Mont.; 65 × 55 m.; 3,578 □; set aside by Congress, 1872, for use of the nation.

Yem'en, yem'ęn, div.; S. W. Arabia; 77,200 □; est. p. 2,250,000; Turk. **A-ra'bi-a Fe'lix‡.**

Yemt'sa, yemt'sū, riv.; E. Archangel govt., Rus.; l. about 100 m. to Dwina Riv. **Jemt'za‡.**

Yen-du'a, yen-dū'ā, one of the Fiji Isls., S. Pac. Oc.; circumference 12 m.

Yen'dys, yen'dis [Pen-name], Sydney Dobell, anagram of Sydney.

Yen"-Ho-el', yen'-hō-ęl' *or* -hō-ęl', Chin. scholar; favorite of Confucius. **Yen"-Hwu-y'‡; Yen"-Yu-en'‡.**

Yen"i-ka'le, yen'ī-kā'lę, strait; connects Black Sea and Sea of Azof; 20 × 2 to 10 m. **Je"ni-ka'le‡.**

Yen"i-se'i, yen'ī-sē'ī. **1.** Bay; estuary of Yenisei Riv.; 30 m. wide. **2.** Riv.; Siberia; l. about 2,500 m. from Mongolia to Arctic Ocean. **Jen"i-sey'‡.**

Yen"i-se'isk, yen'ī-sē'isk, govt.; Asiatic Rus.; 987,186 □; p. 458,572; × Krasnoyarsk; gold-tracts. **Je"ni-se'isk‡.**

Yeo'vil, yō'vil, market-town; Somerset co., Eng.; p. of bor., 9,648; of par., 10,943.

Yer'mak, yer'māk [–1583], Cossack chief; conq. Siberia.

Ye"ro-slav', yę"rō-slāv', riv.; Rus.; l. 180 m. to Volga Riv. **Je"ro-slav'‡.**

Yesh'il-Ir'mak, yesh'il-ir'māk, riv.; Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor; l. 200 m. to Black Sea. **Jesch'il-Er'mak‡.**

Yes'so, yes'sō, isl.; one of Japanese Islands; 36,299 □; p. 314,108. **E'zo‡; Hok-kai'do‡; Ye'zo‡.**

Ye-u', yę-ū', riv.; Cen. Afr.; l. about 300 m. to Lake Chad. **Ye-oo'‡; Ye-ou'‡.**

Yezd, yezd. **1.** Prov.; central Per.; contains great desert of Khorasan. **2.** Its ×; fort. city; p. 40,000. **Jesd‡; Yazd‡.**

Yez'de-gerd", yez'de-jęrd'. **1. Y. II.,** "the Gentle" [–457], Per. king; conq. Armenia. **2. Y. III.** [–632], Per. king; in his reign Moslems conq. Per. See Yezdegerdian, in vocabulary.

Yic, yic, riv.; Uruguay, l. 120 m. to Rio Negro Riv.

Ying"-tze', ying'-tsī', cml. town; Chinese Manchuria; p. 10,000.

Yin"-Lin"-Kan', yin'-lin'-kān', bay; S. side Isl. of Hainan, China Sea; best harbor on the island.

Y"lo-pan'go, ī"lō-pān'gō, lake; Salvador, Cen. Am.; 9 × 3 m.; water becomes green when disturbed, and emits a sulfurous odor.

Yn'ga-ren, ūñ'gā-rẹn, lake; Sweden; 20 × 5 m.

Yock'en-ey, yok'ęn-ę, riv.; Miss.; l. 100 m. to Tallahatchie River.

Yoh"-Chow' Fu, yō"-chou' fū, city; Hunan prov., China; p. 60,000.

Yo"ko-ha'ma, yō"kō-hā'mā, cml. city; S. coast of Nippon Island, Japan; p. 142,965; seat of foreign residents since 1859; twice burned.

Yo'la, yō'lā, × of Adamawa, Sudan, Afr.; p. 12,000.

Yol'land, Will'iam [1810–1885], Eng. mil. eng.; *Treatise on Geodesy*, etc.

Yo'lo, yō'lō, co.; N. cen. Cal.; 1,000 □; p. 12,684; ⊙ Woodland.

Yon"e-za'wa, yon'e-zā'wā, city; N. cen. Nippon Isl., Japan; p. 28,695.

Yonge, yung, **Charles Duke** [1812–1891], Eng. author; *History of England*, etc.

Yonk'ers, yonk'ęrz, mfg. city; Westchester co., N. Y.; p. 32,033.

Yonne, yon. **1.** Riv.; N. E. Fr.; l. 155 m. to Seine Riv. **2.** Dept.; N. E. Fr.; 2,868 □; p. 344,688; × Auxerre.

Yoog, yūg, riv.; Rus. Same as Yug. **Joug‡.**

Yoo-gan', yū-gān', riv.; Rus. Same as Yugan.

Yoom"a-dung', yūm'ą-dūng'. Same as Yumadung. **Yeom"a-dong'‡.**

Yoo'suf-Ibn-Ta"she-feen', yū'suf-ibn-tā"shę-fēn', [–1106], Afr. prince; warrior; founded Morocco. **Ben"-Ta"sche-fyn'‡.**

Yorck von War'ten-burg", yerc fon vār'tęn-burg', **Hans Da'vid Lud'wig, Count** [1759–1830], Prus. marshal; def. Marmont at Mockern, 1813.

Yor'ick, yor'ic. **1.** [Shak. *Hamlet.*] Jester to the king of Denmark. **2.** [Sterne *Tristram Shandy.*] A parson with a vein of humor; descendant of the Danish king's jester.

York, yōrk. **1. Duke of** [1341–1402], Edmund of Langley, Eng. prince; 4th son of Edward III.; founded House of York; intro. in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* **2. Ed'ward, Duke of** [–1415], son of Edmund; warrior; fell at Agincourt; intro. in Shakespeare's *1, 2,* and *3 Henry VI.* **3. Duke of** [–1460], Richard Plantagenet, nephew of Edward; Regent of Fr.; Protector of Eng.; def. and k. at Wakefield. **4. Rich'ard, Duke of** [–1483], 2d son of Edward IV.; murdered by Richard III. in the Tower; intro. in Shakespeare's *Richard III.* **5. Fred'er-ick, Duke of** [1763–1827], 2d son of George III.; Eng. gen.; served in Fr. and Holland; comm.-in-chief; def. by Dutch near Bergen, 1799. **6.** Riv.; Quebec prov., Can.; l. 100 m. to Gaspé Bay. **7.** Riv.; formed by junction of Pamunkey and Mattapony, S. E. Va.; l. 30 m. to Atl. Oc. **8.** Co.; Northern Eng.; div. into N., E., & W. Ridings; E. Riding, 1,171 □; p. 341,546; N. Riding, 2,128 □; p. 360,383; W. Riding, 2,763 □; p. 2,439,895; total, incl. city, 6,067 □; p. 3,308,828; × York. **York'shire‡. 9.** Co.; S. W. Me.; 920 □; p. 62,829; ⊙ Alfred. **10.** Co.; S. E. cen. Neb.; 576 □; p. 17,279; ⊙ York. **11.** Co.; S. W. part of New Brunswick; p. 30,979; × Fredericton. **12.** Co.; Ontario prov., Can.; p. 241,327; × Toronto. **13.** Co.; S. Pa.; 910 □; p. 99,489. **14.** Its ⊙; p. 20,793; Continental Cong., 1777. **15.** Co.; N. S. C.; 750 □; p. 38,831; ⊙ Yorkville. **16.** Co.; S. E. Va.; 75 □; p. 7,596; ⊙ Yorktown. **17.** City; York co., Eng.; p. 67,004; cathedral. **18.** City; Neb.; p. 3,405. **19.** Vil.; York co., Me.; p. 2,444; watering-place.

Yorke, yōrk. **1. Charles** [1722–1770], Lord Morden; Eng. statesman; jurist; Lord Chancellor. **2. Jo'seph Sid'ney** [–1831], Eng. admiral. **3. Ol'i-ver** [Pen-name], the editor of *Fraser's Magazine* when originally issued.

York Pen-in'su-la, tract of land 100 × 30 m. E. side Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Austral.

York'shire. Same as York, 8: commonly contracted **Yorks.**

York'town, vil.; ⊙ of York co., Va.; Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, Oct. 19, 1781; besieged by McClellan in civil war.

York'ville. 1. Vil.; York co., Ont. prov., Can.; p. 2,203. **2.** Vil.; ⊙ of York co., S. C.; p. 1,553.

Yo'ru-ba. See Yarriba.

Yo-sem'i-te Fall, yō-sem'i-tę, cataract; Cal.; highest in the world; 2,550 ft.

Yo-sem'i-te Val'ley, Mariposa co., Cal.; gorge through which runs Merced Riv.; 8 × ½ to 1 m.; cliffs of 4,000 ft. on each side; ceded to Cal. by Cong. for public park.

You'att, Will'iam [1777–1847], Eng. veterinary surgeon; *Treatise on the Horse*, etc.

You-do'ma, yū-dō'mā, riv.; Siberia; l. about 170 m. to Maia Riv. **Ju-do'ma‡.**

Youg"hio-ghe'ny, yeh"ho-gē'nī, riv.; W. Va., Md., & Pa.; l. 150 m. to Monongahela Riv.

Youghal, yōl *or* yeh'ąl, spt.; Cork co., Ir.; p. 4,317. **Youghall‡.**

You'mans, yū'mąnz, **Ed'ward Liv'ings-ton** [1821–1887], Am. scientific writer; founder and editor of *Popular Science Monthly*.

Young, yung. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1800–1854], Am. Congreg. clergy.; *Library of Old English Prose Writers*, etc. **2. Ar'e-tas Will'iam** [–1835], Eng. officer; Lieut.-Gov. Prince Edward Island. **3. Ar'thur** [1741–1820], Eng. agr.; writer on economy and agriculture. **4. An-gus'tus** [1785–1857], Am. geol.; nat.; state nat. of Vt. **5. Brig'ham** (brig'um) [1801–1877], second pres of the Mormon Ch., and leader of Mormon colonists in Utah. **6. Ed'ward** [1684–1765], Eng. poet; royal chaplain; *Night Thoughts*, etc. **7. John** [1807–1876], Lord Lisgar; Eng. civ. officer; Gov. of Can. **8. Jo'seph Ma-ri'a** [1808–1866], Am. bp.; became a Roman Catholic; first bp. of Erie, Pa. **John Moo'dy Young‡. 9. Mat'thew** [1750–1800], Ir. math.; writer; *Principles of Natural Philosophy*. **10. Pat'rick** [1584–1652], Scot. class. scholar; keeper of royal library, London. **11. Pe'ter** [1544–1628], Scot. diplomat; *A Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots*. **12. Sam'u-el** [1780–1850], Am. politician; identified with the Free-soilers. **13. Thom'as** [1587–1655], Eng. Puritan divine; tutor of Milton. **14. Thom'as** [1773–1829], Eng. philol.; scholar; estab. undulatory theory of light. **15. Sir Will'iam** [1750–1815], Eng. writer; *History of Athens*, etc. **16.** Co.; N. Tex.; 900 □; p. 5,049; ⊙ Graham.

Young Che"va-lier', The [Sobr.], Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

Young Ros'ci-us, The [Sobr.], Wm. H. West Betty [1790–1874], Eng. actor.

Youngs'town, mfg. city; ⊙ of Mahoning co., Ohio; p. 33,220.

Yount Peak, mt.; Wyo.; 11,700 ft.

Y-pa'ne-Gua-zu', ī-pā'nē-gwā-zū', riv.; Paraguay; l. over 250 m. to Paraguay Riv. **I-pa'ne‡.**

Y'pey, ī'pai, **An-na'cus** [1760–1834], Dutch theol.; *History of Christian Ch. in 18th Cent.*

Y'pres, ī'pr, mfg. town; W. Flanders, Belg.; p. 16,137.

Yp"si-lan'ti, ip'si-lān'tī. **1. Al"ex-an'der** [1792–1828], Gr. patriot; gen. in Rus. army; plotted for Gr. indep.; fled to Aust. **2. De-me'tri-us** [1793–1832], Gr. patriot; bro. of Alexander; aided in emancipation of Christians in Turk. **3.** ip'si-lan'ti, City; Washtenaw co., Mich.; p. 6,129.

Y"ri-ar'te, ī"ri-ār'tē, **Ig-na'cio** [1620–1675], Sp. painter. **2. Ju-an' de** [1702–1771], Sp. scholar. **3. To-mas' de** [1750–1791], Sp. poet.

Y"sa"beau, ī"sā"bō', **Clem"ent' Al"ex"an'dre** [1820–1889], Fr. army officer; author.

Ys-le'ta, is-lē'tą, vil.; El Paso co., Tex.; p. 1,528.

Ys"tra-dy-fo'dwg, us'trū-dī-fō'dug, town; Glamorgan co., Wales; p. 88,351.

Y'than Wells, ī'thąn welz, town; Aberdeen co.; Scot.; p. 1,494.

Yu'ba, yū'bā, co.; N. Cal.; 714 □; p. 9,636; ⊙ Marysville.

Yu"ca-tan', yū'cā-tān', state; Mex.; 35,203 □; p. 329,621. **Mer'i-da‡.**

Yu-en'-Ki-ang', yū-en'-ki-gng', riv.; cen. China; l. about 1,000 m. to Lake Tung-ting-hu.

Yu-en'-Ming-Yu-en', yu-en'-ming-yu-en', imperial suburb; 5 m. from Peking; royal palaces, etc.

Yug, yūg, riv.; Vologda govt., Rus.; l. 220 m.

Yu-gan', yū-gān', riv.; Tobolsk govt., Rus.; l. about 228 m.

Yuh. Same as Si-kiang.

Yu'-Ho', yū'-hō', riv.; N. E. China; l. about 140 m. to Pe-chi-li Gulf.

Yu'kon, yū'ken, riv.; Alaska and Brit. Am.; l. about 2,000 m.

Yule, yūl, **Hen'ry** [1820–1889], Brit. geog.; in Beng. army; *The Book of Marco Polo*, etc.

Yu'ma, yū'mą. **1.** Co.; S. W. Ariz.; 10,136 □; p. 2,671. **2.** Its ⊙; p. 1,773. **3.** Co.; N. E. Col.; 1,180 □; p. 2,596; ⊙ Yuma.

Yu"ma-dung', yū"mą-dūng', mts.; Upper Burma; l. 750 m.

Yum'bel, city; S. Chile; p. 25,445.

Yum'gay, city; S. Chile; p. 30,446. **Yun'gai‡.**

Yu-nas'ka, yū-nās'kā, one of the Aleutian Isls; l. 15 m.; high mt. in center.

Yun'-Ho', yun'-hō', Grand Canal of China, from Hong-chow Fu to Tien-Tsin, and through Pei-ho Riv. to Peking.

Yun-nan', yun-nan', prov.; S. W. China; 107,969 □; p. 11,721,576; × Yunnan.

Yun-nan' Fu, fū, city; × of Yunnan prov., China; est. p. 200,000.

Yu"ru-a'ri, yū"rū-ā'rī, territory; Venezuela; 81,123 □; p. 22,392; × Guacipati.

Yu'suf A'bu-Am'ru-Ibn-Ab'di-l-Barr', yū'suf ā'bū-ām'rū-ibn-āb'di-l-bār' [979–1070], Moorish writer; b. in Sp.; *Opinions of the Mussulman Doctors*, etc.

Y"van', ī"vān', **Mel"chi'or'** [1803–1873], Fr. physician; writer; *Travels in China*, etc.

Yves, īv, **Saint** [1253–1303], Fr. monk; jurist; patron saint of lawyers. **Yves"-He"lo"ri'‡.**

Y"von', ī"vōñ', **A"dolphe'** [1817–1893], Fr. historical painter; *Capture of the Malakoff*, etc.

Y-waine', i-wēn', one of the knights of the Round Table.

Z

Zaab, zāb. **1.** Riv.; Kurdistan, Turk. in As.; l. about 200 m. to Tigris Riv. **Great'er Zab‡; Za'vit‡. 2.** Dist.; Algeria, Afr.

Za"a-na'im [Heb.; double migratory tent; *Bib.*], *Judges* iv, 11. **Za"a-na'nim‡.**

Za'a-nan [Heb., rich in flocks; *Bib.*], *Mic.* i, 11.

Zaan-dam', zān-dūm', town; 5 m. N. W. of Amsterdam, Neth.; p. 14,545. **Saar-dam'‡.**

Za'a-van [Heb., causing fear; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xxxvi, 27.

Za'bad [Heb., endower; *Bib.*].

Zab"a-de'ans [*Apocrypha*].

Za-ba'glia, dzū-bā'lyą, **Nic"co-lo'** [1674–1750], It. architect; mechanic; architect of basilica, St. Peter's, Rome.

Za"ba-rel'la, dzū"bā-rel'lā. **1. Fran-ces'co** [1339–1417], It. ecclesiastic; theologian; writer; "the Cardinal of Florence." **2. Gia-co'mo** [1533–1589], It. philosopher; *Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle.*

Zab'bai, zab'bī [Heb., pure; *Bib.*].

Zab'bud [Heb., endowed; *Bib.*, *Ezra* viii, 14.

Zab'di, zab'di [Heb., Jah is endower; *Bib.*].

Zab'di-el, zab'di-el [Heb., gift of God; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*].

Za"bo-row'ski, zą"bō-rōv'skī. **Stan'is-las** [1506–1549], Polish jurist; sec. of Polish treas.; writer on law, etc.

Za'bud [Heb., endowed; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* iv, 5.

Zab'u-lon [Gr.; *Bib.*] See Zebulun.

Za-ca'gni, dzū-cā'nyī, **Lo-ren'zo A"les-san'dro** [–1712], It. scholar; antiquarian; *Collection of Anc. Memorials of the Church.*

Za-ca'pa, sū-cā'pā, dept.; E. Guatemala; p. 45,748.

Zac"a-ri'as, zac"ą-rī'ąs. See Zachariah.

Za"ca-te'cas, zā"cā-tā'cās. **1.** State; Mex.; 24,757 □; p. 526,966. **2.** Its ×; cst. p. 60,000.

Zac'ca-i, zac'ą-ī [Heb., pure; *Bib.*], *Ezra* ii, 9.

Zac"ca-ri'a, dzū"cā-rī'ā, **Fran-ces'co An-to'ni-o** [1714–1795], It. Jesuit; scholar; *Literary Hist. of Italy.*

Zac-chæ'us, zac-kī'us *or* zak'e-us [Gr., < Heb., pure; *Bib.* & *Apocrypha*. **F. Za"chée',** zā"shē'; It. **Za-che'o,** dzū-kē'ō; L. **Zac-che'us‡. Zac-che'us‡.**

Zac'cur, zac'ur [Heb., mindful; *Bib.*]. **Zac'chur‡.**

Zach, tsūn. **1. An'ton von** [1747–1826], Aust baron; gen.; writer on art of war, etc. **2. Franz Xa'ver von** [1754–1832], Aust. astron.; writer; *Catalogue of Fixed Stars.*

Za"cha-ri'ä, tsū"hā-rī'ā, **Just Fried'rich Wil'helm** [1726–1777], Ger. poet; satirist; translated "Paradise Lost" into Ger.; *The Bravcher.*

Za"cha-ri'ä von Ling'en-thal, fon ling'ęn-tāl, **Karl Sa'lo-mo** [1769–1843], Ger. jurist; writer; *Manual of Fr. Civil Law.*

Zach"a-ri'ah, zac"ą-rī'ą [Heb., remembered by Jehovah; *Bib.*]. **Zach'a-ry‡. Zach** (dim.). Dan. D. Sw. **Za"-cha-ri'as,** zā"cā-rī'ās; F. **Za"cha'rie',** zā"cā-rī'; G. **Zach"a-ri'as,** tsū"ā-rī'ās; It. **Zac"ca-ri'a,** dzū"cā-rī'ā; L. **Zach"a-ri'as;** Sp. **Za"ca-ri'as,** thū"cā-rī'ās.

Za"cha"rie' de Li"sieux', zā"cā"rī' dę lī"zyÖ' [1382–1660], Fr. monk; pen-name, "Petrus Firmianus"; *Gyges, the Gaul.*

Za'cher, zē'kęr [Heb., fame; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* viii, 31.

Za-cyn'thus, zą-sin'thus, isl.; Ionian Sea; 40 m. in circum.; mentioned by Homer and others. **Zan'te‡.**

Za'dok, zē'dok [Heb., just, righteous; *Bib.* F. **Za"doc',** zą'dōc'; L. **Za-do'cus‡.**

Za-donsk', zą-donsk', town; Woronetz govt., cen. Rus.; p. 10,400.

Za"fi-ra-no-bo'li, zą"fū-rān-bō'lī, town; N. Asia Minor; p. 15,000.

Za"ga-zeeg', zą"gą-zig', town; Charkieh prov., Egypt; p. 19,046. **Za"ga-zig'‡.**

Za'gos-kin, zą'gos-kin, **Mi"kha-il'** [1789–1852], Rus. novelist, etc.; *The Young Muscovite.*

Za'gros, zą'gres, mt. range; between Persia and Bagdad vilayet, As.

Za'ham, zē'ham [Heb., fatness; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xi, 19.

Zah'leh, zā'lę, town; Syria; p. about 10,000.

Zahn, tsān. **1. Jo'hann** [1641–1707], Ger. philosopher; *Physico-Mathematico-Hist'l Mirrors.* **2. Jo'hann Karl Wil'helm** [1800–1871], Ger. artist; *Ornaments and Pictures from Pompeii*, etc.

Zahrt'mann, tsārt'mān, **Chris"ti-an Chris'to-pher** [1794?–1853], Dan. admiral; hydrog.; *The Danish Pilot.*

Zai'ner, tsaī'nęr, **Gun'ther** [1430–1478], Ger. printer; introduced Rom. type into Germany.

Za'ir, zē'ir [Heb., little; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* viii, 21.

Za-ire', zą-īr', river. Same as Kongo.

Zai-sau', zaī-zaū', lake; Chin. Turkestan; 80 × 20 m.

Za"ka-taly', zą"kā-tā'lī, govt.; As. Rus.; 1,541 □; p. 74,449.

Zakr-zew'ski, zākr-zev'skī [1744–1802], Polish patriot; pres. of Nat. Council, Warsaw.

Za'laph, zē'laf [Heb., purification; *Bib.*], *Neh.* iii, 30.

Za-leu'cus, za-lū'cus, Gr. legis.; first Gr. to prepare code of written laws; fl. about —700.

Zal'mon, zal'mon [Heb., ascent; *Bib.*].

Zal-mo'nah, zal-mō'nū [Heb., ascent; *Bib.*].

Zal-mun'na, zal-mun'ą [Heb., withdrawn from protection, *Bib.*].

Za-lus'ki, zą-lūs'kī. **1. An'drew Chrys'os-tom** [1650?–1711], Polish statesman; bp.; chan.; *Historical Epistles.* **2. An'drew Stan'is-laus** [–1758], Polish bp.; chan.; patron of literature. **3. Jo'seph An'drew** [1701–1774], Polish bibliographer; formed the Zaluski library, 230,000 vols.; imprisoned by Rus. govt.; books confiscated.

Za'ma, zē'mą, anc. fort. city; Numidia; Scipio defeated Hannibal, —201. **Za'ma Re'gi-a‡.**

Zam-ba'les, sām-bā'les, prov.; W. Luzon Isl., Philippine group; p. 37,035; × Iba.

Zam-be'si, zām-bē'zī, riv.; S. E. Afr.; l. 1,600 m. to Ind. Ocean; Victoria Falls, etc. **Zam-be'zę‡.**

Zam-be'si-a, zām-bē'zi-ą, region; S. W. Afr., N. & S. of Zambesi Riv. (N. & S. Zambesia resp.) and S. of Kongo Free State; 450,000 □; est. p. 1,000,000; Brit.

Zam'bri, zam'brī [Gr.; *Apocrypha*], Zimri.

Za-mo'ra, thū-mō'rā. **1.** Prov.; S. W. Sp.; 4,135 □; p. 270,072. **2.** Its ×; p. 15,209. **3.** State; cen. Venezuela; 25,212 □; p. 246,676; × Guanare.

Za-moy'ski, zā-moī'skī. **1. An'drew** [1716–1792], Polish statesman; philan.; gen.; chan.; code of laws adopted by Diet. **2. John Sa'ri-us** [1541–1605], Polish gen.; statesman; scholar; won victories over Aust., Turk., etc.

Zam"pi-e'ri, dzām'pī-ē'rī, **Do-me'ni-co.** Same as Domenichino.

Zam'zam, the miraculous well of Mecca, from which Hagar is fabled to have drawn water for Ishmael (*Gen.* xvi, 14).

Zam-zum'mim [Heb., powerful; *Bib.*].

Za"na-ha'ry, supreme deity of the Madagascans; called also *Andriamanitra*, the Fragrant One.

Zan-ca'ra, thūn-cā'rā, riv.; cen. Sp.; l. 114 m. to Guadiana Riv.

Zan'chi, dzān'kī, **Gi-ro'la-mo** [1516–1590], It. reformer; converted to Protestantism by Peter Martyr.

Zanes'ville, city; ⊙ of Muskingum co., Ohio; p. 21,009.

Za-net'ti, dzū-net'tī, **Gui'do** [1741–1791], It. numismatist; pub. a work on Italian coins.

Zan″gue-bar′, zăn′gĕ-bär′, Zanzibar, as distinguished from its dependent islands.

Zan-no′ni, dzä-nō′ni, **Gio-van′ni Bat-tis′ta** [1774–1832], It. antiquary; *Hist. of the Academy delia Crusca,* etc.

Za-no′ah, za-nō′ä [Heb., broken district; *Bib.*.

Za″no-li′ni, dzä″nō-lē′ni, **An-to′ni-o** [1693–1762], It. Orientalist; pub. grammars and dicts. of Syriac and Heb. langs.

Za-no′ni, dzä-nō′nē, **1. Gia′co-mo** [1615–1682], It. botanist; *Botanical Hist. of Rare Plants.* **2.** [BULWER-LYTTON *Zanoni*.] Principal personage in the novel.

Za-not′ti, dzä-nōt′tē, **1. Eu-sta′chi-o** [1709–1782], It. astronomer; mathematician; scientific works in Ital. and Lat. **2. Gian″pi-e′tro Ca″vaz-zo′ni** [1674–1765], It. painter; art-critic; *Life of Pasinelli,* etc.

Zan′te, zăn tē. **1.** Isl.; Ionian Isls.; 277 □; est. p. 50,000; 24 × 12 m. **2.** Its *: p. 16,603. See ZACYNTHUS.

Zan′ten, zăn tĕn, **Ja′cob van** [1650?–1720?], Dutch physician, translator; trans. "Paradise Lost" into Dutch.

Zan″zi-bar′, zăn′zi-bär′. **1.** Sultanate; E. Afr.; including a strip of coast from Cape Delgado to lat. 20° 30′ N. and also Zanzibar & Pemba Isls. **2.** Isl. of Z.; 625 □; est. p. 150,000. cloves, etc. **3.** Its *; p. about 30,000.

Za-pa′ta, sä-pä′tä, co.; S. W. Tex.; 1,370 □; p. 3,562; ⊙ Carrizo.

Za″pa-te′ra, sä″pä-tē′rä, isl.; Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua state; surface elevation nearly 2,000 ft.

Za″pa-to′sa, zä″pä-tō′sä *or* sä″pä-tō′sä, lake; U. S. of Colombia, 25 × 22 m.

Zaph′nath-pa″a-ne′ah, zaf′nath-pē″ä-nī′ä [Heb., < Egyptian; *Bib.*, *Gen.* xli, 45.

Za′phon, zā′fŏn Heb., concealed; *Bib.*, *Josh.* xiii, 27.

Za-po′lya, zä-pō′lyo, **John** 1487–1540, Hung. leader; proclaimed king of Hung. in opp. to Ferdinand of Aust.

Za-pot′la, thä-pot′lä, town; state of Jalisco, Mex.; p. 20,-000; cochineal.

Za′ra. **1.** zā′ra [Heb., sprout; *Bib.*] *Matt.* i, 3. **Za′rah‡.** **2.** zā′rä. City; * of Dalmatia, Aust.; p. 11,861.

Za″ra-go′za. See SARAGOSSA.

Zar″a-i′as, zar″ä-ī′as (Gr.; *Apocrypha*).

Za-rand′, za-rand′, co.; S. E. Hung.; 501 □; p. 63,382.

Za-ra′te, thä-rä′tĕ. **1. Au-gus′tin de** [1493?–1558?], Sp. hist.; *The Discovery and Conquest of Peru.* **2. Fran-cis′co Lo′pez** 1583?–1658, Sp. poet; *Silvas, Eclogues.*

Zar′co, zär cō. **João Gon-za′lez,** Pg. navigator; discovered Madeira, founded Funchal; fl. 1420.

Za′re-ah, za-rē′ä Heb., stinging, wasp; *Bib.*], *Neh.* xi, 29.

Za′red Heb., willow bush; *Bib.*].

Zar′e-phath, zar′ē-fath [Heb., *Tsarfah,* smelting-place; *Bib.*].

Za″reth-sha′har, zē″reth-shē′här [Heb., light of the dawn; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xiii, 19.

Za′ri-a, zā′ri-ä, cty; near Lake Chad, cen. Afr.; p. about 40,000. **Za′ri-yan.**

Zar-li′no, zär lē′nō, **Giu-sep′pe** [1528–1590], It. music composer; *Instituzzione Armoniche.*

Zar′ta-nah, zär tä-nä [Heb.; *Bib.*, Zarthan.

Zar′than, zär′thăn Heb., cooling; *Bib.*]. **Zare′tan‡.**

Zar′tu, zar′tŭ [Heb., lovely, pleasant; *Bib.*]. **Zar′tho-e‡.**

Zath′u-i‡. **Zat′thu‡.**

Zau′ner, tsou′ner, **Franz** [1746–1822], Ger. sculptor; director, Vienna Academy of Arts.

Za-vall′a, zä-vāl′lä, co.; S. Tex.; 1,240 □; p. 1,097; ⊙ Batesville.

Za′yi, river. See ZAAB

Za′za, zā′zä [Heb., projection; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* ii, 33.

Za′ra, thā′ä, **Fran-cis′co An-to′ni-o** [1770–1822], S. Am statesman, naturalist, joined Bolivar against Spaniards; elected Vice-Pres. republic of Colombia.

Zea′land, zē′land. **1.** Isl.; bet. the Cattegat & Baltic Sea; Den. 2,670 □; p. 721,503, incl Moen, Samsoe, & other Isls. **See′land‡.** **2.** Prov.; S. Netherlands, 690 □; p. 202,769.

Zeb″a-di′ah, zeb″ädī′ä [Heb., gift of Jehovah; *Bib.*].

Ze′bah, zī′bä [Heb., sacrifice; *Bib.*].

Ze-ba′im [Heb., gazels; *Bib.*].

Zeb′e-dee [Gr., < Heb., gift of Jehovah; *Bib.*]. **Zeb″e-di′ah‡.**

Ze-bi′na [Heb., bought; *Bib.*].

Ze-bo′im [Heb., wild place; *Bib.*]. **Ze-bo′im‡.**

Ze-bu′, zē-bŏ′ or thē-bŏ′. **1.** Isl.; Philippine Isls.; 135 × 12 m.; p. 320,000. **2.** Its *; p. 30,000. **3.** Prov.; Philippine Isls., incl Mactan, Bataan, Siquijor, Bohol, and Camotes Isls.; p. 576,653. **Ce-bu′.**

Ze-bu′dah [Heb., endowed; *Bib.*], *2 Kings* xxiii, 36.

Zeb′ul [Heb., dwelling; *Bib.*].

Zeb′u-lun [Heb., dwelling; *Bib.* **Zeb′u-lon‡.** F. **Za″-bu′lon,** zä″bü′lon; L. **Zab′u-lon′.**

Zech″a-ri′ah, zek″ä-rī′ä [Heb., Jehovah remembers; *Bib.*].

Ze′dad [Heb., sloping place; *Bib.*].

Zed″e-ki′ah [Heb., justice of Jehovah; *Bib.*].

Zed′litz, tsed′lits, **Jo′seph Chris′ti-an, Baron** [1790–1862], Ger. poet; trans. Byron's "Childe Harold" into Ger.

Zeeb [Heb., wolf; *Bib.*].

Zee′han, zē′hăn, town, W coast Tasmania; p. 5,000; silver and coal.

Zee′gers. **1.** zē′gers **Her′cu-les** [1629–1675?], Dutch painter, engraver. **Se″ger-s.** **2.** zē′ghēr **Ta″cite′ Ni″co″-las′** [1759–], El theol.; *New Test. in Latin,* etc.

Zei′la, zā-ē′lä, prov.; Egypt. Sudan, est. p. 50,000. **Zay′lah‡.**

Zei′ler, tsī′ler, **Mar′tin** 1589–1661, Ger. geographer, writer on Ger. topography and geography. **Zeil′ler‡.**

Zeit′ri-des, zīt′ri-dēz. **The,** a tribe and dynasty of Moors.

Zeis″berg-er, tsīs′bĕrg-er, **Da′vid** [1721–1808], Moravian. miss. to Am. Indians, wrote in Delaware language.

Zeitz, tsīts, walled town; Merseburg govt., Saxony prov., Prussia; p. 21,000.

Ze′la, zī′lä, anc. fort. city; Sivas vilayet, Asia Minor; here Cæsar def. Pharnaces and wrote the despatch to Rome, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" **Zie′la‡; Zil′leh‡.**

Zel′lah [Heb., escape; *Bib.*].

Ze-la′ya, sā-lä′yä, town, Guanajuato state, Mex.; p. 10,000.

Ze′le, zā′lē, town, E. Flanders, Belg.; p. 11,605.

Zel′lek, zel′lek [Heb., cleft; *Bib.*

Zell, tsel. **1. Karl** 1793–1853, Ger. scholar; *Manual of Roman Epigraphy,* etc. **2. Ul′rich,** first printer of Cologne; pub. *Biblia Latina,* etc.; fl. about 1462.

Zel′le. Same as CELLE. **Zell‡.**

Ze-lo′phe-had, zē-lō′fē-had [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Num.* xvi, 33.

Ze-lo′tes, zē-lō′tēz (Gr., zealous; *Bib.*].

Ze-lot′ti, dzā-lōt′tē, **Bat-tis′ta** 1532–1592], It. painter; frescoes; achievements of the Odazzi family.

Zel′ter, tsel′ter, **Karl Fried′rich** [1758–1832], Ger. composer; *Correspondence with Goethe.*

Zel′zah [Heb., sure protection; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* x, 2.

Zem″a-ra′im, zem′ä-rē′im [Heb., double-mount forest; *Bib.*

Zem′a-rite [*Bib.*], a Canaanitish tribe or a member of it.

Ze-mi′ra, zē-mī′rä [Heb., song; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* vii, 8.

Ze′nan, zī′năn [Heb.; place of flocks; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 37.

Ze′nas [Gr.; *Bib.*], *Titus* iii, 13.

Zen″da-rud′, zen′dä-rūd′, riv.; Irak-Ajemi prov., Per.; l. 150 m. to Per. desert.

Zen-jan′, zen-jän′, town; Irak-Ajemi prov., Per.; est. p. 15,000.

Ze′no, zī′nō. **1.** [—342–270] Gr. philos.; founded Stoic school of philosophy. See ZENONIAN, in vocabulary. **2.** [—491] Emperor of the East; usurped throne on death of Leo. I. **3.** dzā′nō. **A″pos-to′lo** [1668–1750], It. writer; dram.; wrote operas, poems, and a treatise on antiquities. **4. Ja′co-po** [1417–1481], It. bishop; *Lives of the Pontiffs,* etc. **5. Z. of E′le-a** [—495?–], Gr. philos.; inv. dialectic as a system and art.

Ze-no′bi-a, zē-nō′bi-ä (L., the father's ornament. F. **Zé″-no″bie′,** zā″nō″bī′; It. **Ze-no′bi-a,** dzā-nō′bī-ä; L. **Zeno′bi-a].** **1. Sep-tim′i-a,** queen of Palmyra; conq. and captured by Rom. emp. Aurelian; fl. —270; subject of novel by William Ware. **2.** [HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance*]. A beautiful woman who drowns herself for hopeless love.

Zen″o-do′rus, zen′o-dō′rus, Gr. statuary; made bronze statue of Nero, 110 ft. high; fl. about 50.

Zen″ta′, sen″tä′, town; Bács co., Hung.; p. 25,725; Prince Eugene def. Turks, 1696.

Zeph″a-ni′ah, zef′ä-nī′ä [Heb., Jah is darkness; *Bib.*].

Ze′phath, zī′fath [Heb., watch-tower; *Bib.*], *Judges* i, 17.

Zeph′a-thah, zef′ä-thä [Heb.; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xiv, 10.

Ze′pho, zī′fō [Heb., watch; *Bib.*]. **Ze′phi‡.**

Ze′phon, zī′fon [Heb.; *Bib.*], Ziphion.

Zeph″y-ri′nus, zef′i-rī′nus, **Saint** [—217], bp. of Rome; fifth persecution of Christians under his pontificate.

Zer″af-shan′, zer″äf-shän′. **1. Govt.;** As. Rus.; 19,625 □; p. 271,000; * Samarcand. **2.** Riv.; Turkestan, As. Rus.; est. l. 400 m.

Ze′rah, zī′rä [Heb., rising; *Bib.*].

Zer″a-hi′ah, zer′ä-hī′ä [Heb., Jah is appearing; *Bib.*].

Zer′bi, dzăr bi, **Ga′bri-el** [—1505], It. anatomist; *Anatomy of the Human Body.*

Zerbst, tserpst, walled town; Anhalt duchy, Ger.; p. 15,069.

Ze′red [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Zer′e-dah [Heb., the fortress; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xi, 26.

Zer″e-dath′ah, zer′ē-dath′ä *or* zē-red′a-thä [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Zer′e-rath, zer′ē-rath [Heb.; *Bib.*]. **Zer′e-rah‡.**

Zer′esh [Heb., < Per., gold; *Bib.*], wife of Haman.

Ze′ri. zī′rī Heb., balm; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxv, 3.

Zer′matt, hamlet; Valais canton, Switz.; p. 525; tourists' resort; elev. 5,315 ft.

Ze′ror, zī′rôr Heb., bundle; *Bib.*], *1 Sam.* ix, 1.

Ze-ru′ah, zē-rū′ä [Heb., full-breasted; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* xi, 26.

Ze-rub′ba-bel, zē-rub′ä-bĕl [Heb., begotten in Babylon; *Bib.*].

Zer″u-i′ah, zer′yu-ī′ä [Heb., balm; *Bib.*].

Ze′tham, zī′thom [Heb., shining; *Bib.*].

Ze′thar, zī′thär [Heb., sacrifice; *Bib.*], *Esth.* i, 10.

Ze′thus, zī′thus [*Gr. Myth.*], brother of Amphion.

Zet′land. Same as SHETLAND.

Zeuss, tsois, **Jo′hann Kas′par** [1806–1856], Ger. philologist; *Grammatica Celtica.*

Zeux′is, zūk′sis [—450? 396?], Gr painter; excelled in painting the human form.

Ze-ze′re, zē-zē′rē, riv.; Pg.; l. 100 m. to Tagus Riv.

Zhis′dra. Same as SHISDRA.

Zhit″o-mir′, zhit′o-mir. Same as JITOMIR.

Zi′a, zī′ä [Heb., terrified; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* v, 13.

Zi-a′ni, dzē-ä′nē, **Se-bas″ti-a′no** [—1179], doge of Venice; embellished the city.

Zi′ba, zī′bä [Heb., plantation; *Bib.*].

Zib′e-on [Heb., wild robber; *Bib.*].

Zib′i-a [Heb.; *Bib.*], son of Shaharaim.

Zib′i-ah [Heb.; *Bib.*], mother of Joash, king of Judah.

Zich′ri, zĭc′rī [Heb., renowned; *Bib.*].

Zid′dim, zid′im [Heb., mountain-sides; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xix, 35.

Zid-ki′jah, zid-kī′jä [Heb., Jah is might; *Bib.*], *Neh.* x, 1.

Zi′don. zī′dŏn [Heb., fortress; *Bib.*]. **Si′don‡.**

Zieb′land, tsīp′lānt, **Ge′org Fried′rich** [1800–1873], Ger. architect; *Church of St. Boniface, Munich.*

Zie′gel-bau″er, tsī′gel-bau″er, **M.** [1696–1750], Ger. Benedictine monk; *Literary History of the Benedictine Order.*

Zie′gen-balg, tsī′gen-bālu, **Bar-tho′lo-mew** [1683–1719], Ger. miss.; *Tamil Grammar,* etc.

Zieg′ler, tsīg′ler **1. Cas′par** [1621–1690], Ger. jurist. **2.** zē″glär′ **Claude Lou″is′** [1804–1856], Fr. painter; *Capella of the Madeleine, Paris.* **3.** tsīg′ler. **Fried′-rich Wil′helm** [1759–1827], Ger. actor; dramatist; *The Four Temperaments.* **4. Ja′kob** [1480–1549], Ger. theologian; mathematician; writer on geography, etc.

Zie′then, tsī′ten. **1. Hans Ernst Karl, Count von** [1770–1848], Prus. marshal. **2. Hans Jo-a′chim von** [1699–1786], Prus. gen.; favorite of Frederick the Great.

Zi-gli′ra, tsi-lyī′rä, **Tom-ma′so** [1833–1893], Corsican ecclesiastic; cardinal; edited *Complete Works of St. Thomas Aquinas.*

Zi′ha [Heb.; *Bib.*], one of the Nethinim.

Zik′lag [Heb., winding, bending; *Bib.*].

Zil′lah [Heb., protection; *Bib.*].

Zil′leh. See ZELA.

Zil′pah [Heb., myrrh-dropping; *Bib.*].

Zil′thai, zil′thē [Heb.; *Bib.*].

Zim′mah, zim′ä [Heb., counsel; *Bib.*].

Zim′mer-mann, tsim′ĕr-män. **1. Cle′mens von** [1789–1869], Ger. painter; *Ascension of the Virgin.* **2. E′ber-hard Au′gust Wil′helm von** [1743–1815], Ger. writer; *The Earth and its Inhabitants.* **3. Jo′hann Ge′org von** [1728–1795], Sw. physician; philosopher; *On Solitude* (trans. into all Eur. languages).

Zim′ran [Heb., celebrated; *Bib.*]. **Zim′ri‡.**

Zin [Heb., low land; *Bib.*].

Zi′na [Heb.; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* xxiii, 10. **Zi′zah‡.**

Zin″ga-rel′li, dzĭn′gä-rel′lī, **Nic″co-lo′** [1752–1837], It. mus. comp.; operas and oratorios.

Zingg, tsĭng. **A′dri-an** [1734–1816], Sw. designer; engraver.

Zink′ei″sen, tsĭnk′aī′zĕn, **Jo′hann Wil′helm** [1803–1863], Ger. historian; *Hist. of the Greek Revolution,* etc.

Zin′zen-dorf, tsint′sen-dorf *or* zin′zen-dorf, **Count** [1700–1760], Nicolaus Ludwig, Ger. theologian; founded sect of Moravians; established missions in N. Am.

Zi′or, zaī′ôr [Heb., smallness; *Bib.*], *Josh.* xv, 54.

Ziph, zīf [Heb., refining-place; *Bib.*].

Zi′phah, zaī′fä [Heb., lent; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 16.

Ziph′i-on, zĭf′i-ŏn [Heb.; *Bib.*], *Gen.* xlvi, 16.

Ziph′ron, zĭf′rŏn [Heb., beautiful top; *Bib.*], *Num.* xxxiv, 9.

Zip′por, zip′ôr [Heb., sparrow; *Bib.*].

Zip-po′rah, zip-pō′rä [Heb., female sparrow; *Bib.*].

Zi-ran′ka, zi-rän′kä, riv.; E. Sib.; l. 170 m. to Kolyma Riv.

Zir′kel Moun′tain, Col.; 12,126 ft.

Zirk′nitz, tsirk′nits, **Lake,** Carniola prov., Aust.; underground channels add to its waters or drain them, according to the weather, so that it varies suddenly from 5 m. long to total dryness.

Zis′ka, zis′kä, **John, of Trocs′now,** troch′nov [1360?–1424], Bohem. general; leader of Hussites; victor in 13 battles.

Zit′tau, tsit′tou, mfg. town; Saxony; p. 25,394.

Ziz [Heb., protection; *Bib.*], *2 Chron.* xx, 16.

Zi′za, zaī′zä [Heb., shining; *Bib.*].

Zla-tusk′, zlä-tŭsk′, mfg. town; Ufa govt., Rus.; p. 19,-014. **Zla-toust′‡.**

Zna, tsnä, riv.; Tambof govt., Eur. Rus.; l. 200 m. to the Oka.

Znaim, znaim, town; Moravia; p. 12,254; Fr. def. Aust., 1809.

Zo′an [Heb.; *Bib.*], city or region; anc. Egypt.

Zo′ar, zō′ăr [Heb., little; *Bib.*].

Zo′bah [Heb., *Bib.*], Syrian kingdom or region; time of David and Solomon. **Zo′ba‡.**

Zo-be′bah, zō-bē′bä [Heb., the affable; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 8.

Zo-ë′ga, tsō-ē′gä, **Ge′org** [1755–1809], Dan. archeologist; prepared a treatise on obelisks, etc.

Zof′fa-ni, zof′fä-nī *or* tsof′fä-nī, **Jo′hann** [1735–1810], Ger. painter; charter-member of Royal Academy; *Indian Tiger Hunt.*

Zo-gos′kin, zo-gŏs′kin, **Mi″kha-il′ Ni″ko-la′i-vich** [1789–1852], Rus. novelist; dramatist.

Zo′he-leth, zō′hē-leth [Heb., serpent; *Bib.*], *1 Kings* i, 9.

Zo′heth, zō′heth [Heb., corpulent; *Bib.*], *1 Chron.* iv, 20.

Zo′i-lus, zō′i-lus, Gr. critic. See ZOILEAN, in vocab.

Zol″ki-ew′ski, zol′ki-ev′ski, **Stan′is-las** [1547–1620], Polish soldier; gen.-in-chief of army of Sigismund III.; captured Moscow.

Zol′li-cof″fer, zol′i-cof″er, **Fe′lix** [1812–1862], Am. Confed. gen.; killed at Mill Spring.

Zol′li-kof″er, tsol′il-kof″er, **Ge′org Jo-a′chim** [1730–1788], Sw. theol.; voluminous writer.

Zöll′ner, tsöl′ner, **Jo′hann Karl Fried′rich** [1834–1882], Ger. astron.; writer on physics, etc.

Zom′bor, zom′bŏr, town; * of Bács dist., Aust.-Hung.; p. 24,693.

Zon′a-ras, zon′ä-ras, **Jo-an′nes,** Byzantine hist.; fl. about 1120?; *Chronicon,* etc.

Zo′phah, zō′fä [Heb., watch; *Bib.*].

Zo′phai, zō′fī [Heb., watcher; *Bib.*].

Zo′phar, zō′fär [Heb., hairy; *Bib.*].

Zo′phim, zō′fim [Heb., watchers; *Bib.*].

Zor, zôr, vilayet; Syria, As. Turk.; 38,600 □; est. p. 100,000.

Zo′rah, zō′rä [Heb., prominent, wasp; *Bib.*].

Zo′re-ah, zō′rē-ä [Heb.; *Bib.*], Zorah.

Zo-ril′la y Mo-ral′, thō-rī′lyä ī mō-räl′, **Jo-sé′** [1817–1893], Sp. poet; dram.; *Songs of the Troubadours,* etc.

Zo″ro-as′ter, zō″rō-as′tĕr [Greek form for the old Iranian *Zarathustra* and the new Persian *Zardusht.* See ZOROASTRIAN, in vocab.], one of the great religious teachers of the East.

Zo-rob′a-bel [Gr.; *Bib.*], Zerubbabel.

Zos′i-mus, zos′i-mus. **1.** Gr. hist.; fl. 5th cent.; *Hist. of Rom. Emp. down to 410 A. D.* **2.** [—418] Gr. pope; succeeded Innocent I.

Zouch, zŭch. **1. Rich′ard** [1590?–1660], Eng. jurist; admiralty judge; Latin writer. **2. Thom′as** [1737–1815], Eng. divine; writer; *Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney.*

Zri′nyi, zrī′nyī, **Nich′o-las** [1518–], Hung. gen.; defended Croatia against Turks for 12 years; fell at siege of Szigeth.

Zschok′ke, tshŏk′ĕ, **Jo′hann Hein′rich Da′ni-el** [1771–1848], Ger. miscellaneous writer; *Hours of Devotion.*

Zu′ar, zū′ar [Heb., little; *Bib.*].

Zuc″ca-ri′ni, tsuc′cä-rī′nī, **Jo′seph Ge′rard** [1798–1848], Ger. botanist; *Instruction in Botany.*

Zuc′ca-ro, dzuc′cä-rō. **1. Fe″de-ri′go** [1543–1609], It. painter; founded Academy of St. Luke, Rome. **2. Tad-de′o** [1529–1566], It. painter; frescos in Farnese palace, Caprarola.

Zuc′chi, dzuc′kī, **An-to′ni-o** [1726–1795], Ven. painter; associate of Royal Academy, London.

Zug, zŭg, canton; Swit.; 92 □; p. 23,029. **Zougt.**

Zuk′er-tort, tsuk′ĕr-tert, **J. H.** [1842–1888], Rus. chess-player; of Ger. extraction

Zu′li-a, zū′li-ä, state; Venez.; 26,436 □; p. 59,235; * Maracaibo.

Zu′lu-land, zū′lū-land, Brit. protectorate; N. of Natal, S. E. Afr.; 8,900 □; p. 160,700; * Eshowe.

Zumpt, tsumpt, **Karl** [1792–1849], Ger. philologist; archeol.

Zu-ni′, sū-nyī′, riv.; N. Mex. & Ariz., U. S.; l. 200 m. to the Colorado Riv.

Zuph, zuf [Heb., honeycomb; *Bib.*].

Zur, zŏr [Heb., rock; *Bib.*].

Zur″ba-ran′, thŭr′bä-rän′, **Fran-cis′co** [1598–1662], Sp. painter; called the Sp. Caravaggio; *St. Thomas Aquinas.*

Zu′rich, zū′rĭc. **1.** Canton; Swit.; 666 □; p. 337,183. **2.** Its *; p. with suburbs, 103,271.

Zu′ri-el, zū′ri-el [Heb., God is a rock; *Bib.*].

Zu″ri-shad′dai, zū″ri-shad′dē *or* -shad′du-aī [Heb., the Almighty is a rock; *Bib.*].

Zu-ri′ta, thū-rī′tä, **Ge-ro′ni-mo** [1512–1581], Sp. historian; *Annals of the Crown of Aragon.*

Zur′la, dzŭr′lä, **Pla′ci-do** [1769–1834], It. cardinal; *On Marco Polo and Other Venetian Travellers.*

Zur′lo, dzŭr′lō, **Giu-sep′pe, Count** [1759–1828], It. minister of state; patron of commerce, agriculture, and learning.

Zut′phen, zut′fen, fort. town; Gelderland prov., Neth.; p. 17,004; scene of many battles; Sir Philip Sidney received his death wound here in 1586.

Zuy′der Zee, zaī′dĕr zē *or* (D.) zoi′dĕr zē, gulf; Ger. Ocean; Neth.; 45 × 35 m.; formerly a lake; united to Ger. Ocean by inundation, 1282.

Zu′zim, zū′zim [Heb., strong; *Bib.*]. **Zu′zims‡.**

Zwart′kops, zwärt′kops, riv.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; l. 100 m. to Little Doorn Riv.

Zwei′brück-en, tsvaī′brük-ĕn, city; anc. county; Bavaria, Ger.; p. 10,534. **Deux″-ponts‡** [F.].

Zwel′len-dam′, zwel′lĕn-dăm′. **1.** Dist.; Cape Colony, S. Afr.; 7,616 □; p. 9,964. **2.** Its *; p. 2,679.

Zwick′au, tsvĭk′ou. **1.** Div.; kingdom of Saxony; 1,782 □; p. 1,190,849. **2.** City in same; p. 44,198; coal-mines.

Zwick′er, tsvĭk′ĕr, **Da′ni-el** [1612–1678], Ger. religionist; Socinian; *Irenicon Irenicorum.*

Zwing′er, tsving′ĕr. **1. Ja′kob** [1569–1610], Sw. phys.; *Life of Lucian,* etc. **2. The′o-dore, the Elder** [1533–1588], Sw. phys.; scholar; f. of Jakob; *Theatre of Human Life,* etc. **3. The′o-dore** [1658–1724], Sw. phys.; bot.; grandson of preceding; several works on bot. & medicine.

Zwing′li, Huld′reich [1484–1531], Swiss Prot. reformer. See ZWINGLIAN, in vocab.

Zwir′ner, tsvĕr′ner, **Ernst Fried′rich** [1802–1861], Ger. architect; restored and completed Cologne Cathedral.

Zwol′le, zwel′lē, fort. town; * of Overyssel prov., Neth.; p. 27,706.

GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC.,

CURRENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE,

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NOTE.—The abbreviations immediately following the several foreign expressions herewith given and explained indicate for each case the language to which the expression belongs. Thus, L. stands for Latin, Gr. for Greek, F. for French, It. for Italian, Sp. for Spanish, G. for German. The foreign authors quoted from, together with their works referred to, are indicated by abbreviations explained in the following table:

A. Gell. = Aulus Gellius.
Auson. = D. Magnus Ausonius.
Auson. *Sap. Sent.* = Sapientum Sententiæ.
Cæs. = Caius Julius Cæsar.
Cæs. *B. C.* = Bellum Civile.
Cæs. *B. G.* = Bellum Gallicum.
Cato Dionysius. See DION. CATO.
Cic. = M. Tullius Cicero.
Cic. *Att.* = Epistulæ ad Atticum.
Cic. *Brut.* = Brut. sive de Claris Oratoribus.
Cic. *Cat.* = Orationes in Catilinam.
Cic. *De Amic.* = De Amicitiâ.
Cic. *De Or.* = De Oratore.
Cic. *Fam.*, or *Ep. ad Fam.* = Epistulæ ad Familiares.
Cic. *Fin.* = De Finibus.
Cic. *Læl.* = Lælius, *or* De Amicitiâ.
Cic. *Leg.* = De Legibus.
Cic. *Lig.* = Oratio pro Ligario.
Cic. *Mand.* = Oratio pro Lege Manilia.
Cic. *Mil.* = Oratio pro Milone.
Cic. *N. D.* = De Deorum Naturâ.
Cic. *Off.* = De Officiis.
Cic. *Or.* = Orator.
Cic. *Par.* or *Parad.* = Paradoxa Stoicorum.
Cic. *Phil.* = Orationes Philippicæ in M. Antonium.
Cic. *Tusc.* = Tusculanæ Disputationes.
Claud. = Claudius *or* Claudianus.
Claud. *IV. Cons. Hon.* = De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.
Claud. *VI Cons. Hon.* = De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.
Curt. = Q. Curtius Rufus.
Dion. Cato. = "The name inscribed on a collection of distichs—De Moribus, etc. probably of the third or fourth century." (HARPER'S DICT.)
Enn. = Q. Ennius.
Hier. = Hieronymus.
Hor. *Ep.* = Epistulæ.
Hom. = Homer.
Hom. *Il.* = Iliad.
Hom. *Od.* = Odyssey.
Hor. = Q. Horatius Flaccus.
Hor. *A. P.* = De Arte Poeticâ.
Hor. *C.* = Carmina (Odæ).
Hor. *Ep.* = Epistulæ.
Hor. *Epod.* = Epodi.
Hor. *S.* = Satiræ.
Just. = Justinianus.
Just. *Inst.* = Institutiones.
Juv. = D. Junius Juvenalis.
Liv. = Titus Livius.
Luc. = M. Annæus Lucanus.
Luc. *Phar.* = Pharsalia.
Lucret. = T. Lucretius Carus.
Macr. = Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius.
Macr. *S.* or *Sat.* = Saturnalia.
Manil. = M. Manilius.
Manil. *Astron.* = Astronomica.
Mart. = M. Valerius Martialis.
Næv. = C. Nævius.
Nep. = Cornelius Nepos.
Nep. *Epam.* = Epaminondas.
Ov. = P. Ovidius Naso.
Ov. *A. A.* = Ars Amatoria.
Ov. *Am.* or *Amor.* = Amores.
Ov. *Cons.* = Consolatio.
Ov. *F.* = Fasti.
Ov. *Her.* = Heroides.
Ov. *M.* = Metamorphoses.
Ov. *P.* or *Pont.* = Epistulæ ex Ponto.
Ov. *R. A.* or *Rem. Am.* = Remedia Amoris.
Ov. *Tr.* or *Trist.* = Tristia.
Pers. = A. Persius Flaccus.
Petr. *or* Petron. = Petronius Arbiter.
Petr. *Fr.* = Fragmenta.
Petr. *S.* or *Sat.* = Satiræ.
Phædr. = T. Phædrus.
Plaut. = T. Maccius Plautus.
Plaut. *Am.* or *Amph.* = Amphitruo.
Plaut. *Asin.* = Asinaria.
Plaut. *Aul.* = Aulularia.
Plaut. *Bacch.* = Bacchides.
Plaut. *Cas.* = Casina.
Plaut. *Cist.* = Cistellaria.
Plaut. *Merc.* = Mercator.
Plaut. *Mil.* or *Mil. Glor.* = Miles Gloriosus.
Plaut. *Pers.* = Persa.
Plaut. *Pœn.* = Pœnulus.
Plaut. *Pseud.* = Pseudolus.
Plin. = C. Plinius Secundus (Major).
Plin. *H. N.* = Historia Naturalis.
Plin. = C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (Minor).
Plin. *Ep.* = Epistulæ.
Plin. *Pan.* = Panegyricus.
Plutarch *Reg. et Imp. Apoph.* = Regum et Imperatorum Apophthegmata.
Prop. = Sex. Aurelius Propertius.
Pub. Syr. = Publius Syrus.
Quint. = M. T. Quintilianus.
Quint. *Decl.* = Declamationes.
Quint. *Inst.* or *Inst. Or.* = Institutiones Oratoriæ.
Sall. = C. Sallustius Crispus.
Sall. *C.* or *Cat.* = Catilina.
Sall. *Ep. de Re Pub.* = Duæ Epistulæ de Re Publica Ordinanda.
Sen. = M. Annæus Seneca.
Sen. *Apoc.* = Apocolocyntosis.
Sen. *Ben.* = De Beneficiis.
Sen. *Brev. Vit.* = De Brevitate Vitæ.
Sen. *De Tranquil. Anim.* = De Tranquillitate Animi.
Sen. *Ep.* = Epistulæ.
Sen. *Epigr.* = Epigrammata.
Sen. *Herc. Fur.* = Hercules Furens.
Sen. *Hipp.* = Hippolytus *or* Phædra.
Sen. *Lud. Mort.* = De Morte Claudii Cæsaris.
Sen. *Med.* = Medea.
Sen. *Octav.* = Octavia.
Sen. *Q. N.* = Quæstiones Naturales.
Sen. *Thyest.* = Thyestes.
Suet. = C. Suetonius Tranquillus.
Suet. *Aug.* = Octavius Augustus Cæsar.
Suet. *Cæs.* = Julius Cæsar.
Suet. *Claud.* = Claudius Cæsar.
Suet. *Ter.* = Terentius.
Suet. *Tib.* = Tiberius.
Tac. = C. Cornelius Tacitus.
Tac. *A.* = Annales.
Tac. *Agric.* = Agricola.
Tac. *H.* = Historia.
Ter. = P. Terentius Afer.
Ter. *Ad.* or *Adelph.* = Adelphi.
Ter. *And.* = Andria.
Ter. *Eun.* = Eunuchus.
Ter. *Heaut.* = Heautontimorumenos.
Ter. *Phorm.* = Phormio.
Tert. = Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus.
Tert. *Carn. Christ.* = De Carne Christi.
Tert. *De Pudic.* = De Pudicitiâ.
Verg. = P. Vergilius Maro.
Verg. *Æ.* = Æneis.
Verg. *E.* = Eclogæ.
Verg. *G.* = Georgica.

Many foreign words and phrases of frequent occurrence in English literature will be found explained in their proper alphabetic order in the body of this dictionary. Such will not be repeated here.

Those who consult the present pages will perhaps need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered here in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase as encountered by them in reading would regularly demand. Foreign expressions, as found quoted by different authors, not unfrequently vary in the order of their words. (Care has been taken by the present compiler to conform his own presentation in each case to the best text accessible.) Students disappointed in their first attempt to find a given phrase will do well to try a second or even a third time, by some different word as being possibly the true initial one, in the form here adopted.

At multiplied cost of labor and care, as also at much increased risk of somethnes going wrong, the compiler has here sought to enhance the value of his work to some users by tracing the quotations given to their original sources. It has, of course, not always been possible to secure this desirable result; but much has been attempted, and something at least has been achieved.

In not a few instances the very origin and existence, not to say the value and currency, of a quoted foreign phrase will depend on some more or less obvious appeal to the ear, through rime, alliteration, assonance, couched in the words which compose it. It is safe to say that, for example, the words "*Astra castra, numen lumen*" were thus put together in a phrase for the sake of the jingle resulting. To render such a phrase without some responsive English effect in sound is to leave unrepresented, in some cases even unhinted, and therefore to the casual reader undiscovered, a material element in the original language. The effort has accordingly here been made to reproduce, after a sort, and in a measure, the peculiarities thus referred to. In the doing of this, somewhat the same freedom has been indulged by the translator as manifestly was indulged by the authors, generally unknown, in the first framing of the phrases themselves.

The difficulty of the task attempted in these pages has been peculiar and not small. For example, in Latin, many phrases have been, in actual English quotation, wrested more or less from their proper original meaning; and then again, during nineteen centuries past, phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been manufactured with little reference, on the artificer's part, to pure classic usage in diction and construction. There has thus been absolutely no unquestionable authority to which, in a doubtful case, appeal could confidently be made. The present compiler can not hope to have completely avoided error in a path where, to his loss, every forerunner of his that, through a considerable range of choice, he has consulted, has been found a guide not safe to be implicitly trusted.

Several accomplished scholars in different institutions of learning, and elsewhere, generously communicating at his request with the responsible editor of this list of expressions, have contributed to make the result presented more nearly adequate than it could otherwise have been. These would gratefully be named here, but for the fear that they might thus virtually be brought to share, beyond what would be fair to them, responsibility for the final form of the work. It may be added that Dr. Pietsch, and Mr. Charles Martel, of the Newberry Library, have afforded material assistance, especially in suggesting books to be consulted, in placing quotations, and in verifying references.

ab actu ad posse valet consecutio [or **illatio**]. [L.] From what has been to what may be, the inference holds.

ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris. [L.] Pub. Syr. 2 (Ribbeck's ed., also quoted by Sen. *Ep.* 94. Expect to receive such treatment as you have given.

ab amicis honesta petamus. [L.] Cic *De Amic.* 44. We must ask from friends what they can with honor grant.

à barbe de fol, on apprend à raire. [F.] The barber learns his trade on the fool's beard.

à beau jeu, beau retour. [F.] "Tit for tat." (Used in the spirit of retaliation, rather than in the friendly sense of "One good turn deserves another.")

a beau mentir qui vient de loin. [F.] He who comes from far can afford to lie (*i. e.*, there will be no one to expose him).

a beau se lever tard qui a le bruit de se lever matin. [F.] One may get up late if one has the name of getting up early.

abends wird der Faule fleissig. [G.] In the evening the lazy man becomes diligent.

a beneplacito. [It.] At pleasure; at one's will.

abeunt studia in mores. [L.] Ov. *Her.* 15, 83. One's habitual pursuits pass over into character.

ab hoc et ab hac et ab illâ. [L.] Of this man and of this woman and of that woman (referring to the confused chatter of gossips—phrase from certain rimed Latin verses by a Wittenberg professor of the 16th century).

ab igne ignem. [L.] Cic. *Off.* 1, 16, 52. Fire from fire.

abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. [L.] Cic. *Cat.* 2, 1, 1. He has gone off, departed, escaped, broken away.

ab imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.

ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience involved.

ab incunabulis. [L.] Liv. 4, 36. From the cradle.

à bis ou à blanc. [F.] In one way or another; "by hook or by crook"; at all hazards.

abnormis sapiens crassâque Minervâ. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 2, 3. A sage self-taught and of homely mother-wit.

à bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To good cat, good rat; well-matched. (Cp. "Diamond cut diamond.")

abondance de bien ne nuit pas. [F.] "You can not have too much of a good thing."

à bon demandeur, bon refuseur. [F.] To bold asker, bold refuser.

à bon droit. [F.] With justice. (Cp. "By good rights.")

à bon marché. [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.

abonnement. [F.] Subscription.

ab origine. [L.] From the origin.

a bove majori discit arare minor. [L.] From the older ox the younger learns to plow.

ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 6. From the egg to the apples. (Among the Romans the meal began with eggs and ended with apples.)

à bras ouverts. [F.] With open arms.

abrégé. [F.] Abridgment; abstract.

absence d'esprit. [F.] Absence of mind; absent-mindedness.

absens hæres non erit. [L.] The absent man will not be heir. (Cp. "Out of sight, out of mind.")

absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.

absit invidia. [L.] No offense intended. (Lit., Let there be no ill will—*i. e.*, originally, on the part of the jealous divinity supposed to punish a boastful or a presumptuous word. The expression was a form of deprecatory prayer.)

absit omen. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen (*e. g.*, in the word one has just used).

absque. [L.] Without.—**a. argento omnia vana.** Without money all is vain. (Cp. "Money makes the mare go.")—**a. hoc.** Without this.—**a. ullâ conditione.** Without any condition; unconditionally.—**a. ullâ fraude.** Without any fraud.

abundant dulcibus vitiis. [L.] Quint. *Inst.* 10, 1, 129. They abound in delightful faults.

ab uno disce omnes. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 65. From one individual [as example] learn the character of the class; literally, from one learn all. (What Vergil, however, says is: *Crimine ab uno disce omnes*, "From one example of crime learn the character of the whole race.")

ab urbe conditâ. [L.] In [such or such a] year [reckoned] from the founding of the city (*i. e.*, Rome—about 753 B. C.).

abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse does not do away with use (*i. e.*, that a thing is sometimes abused is no reason for giving up its legitimate use).

a cader va chi troppo alto [or **in alto**] **sale.** [It.] He goes to fall who climbs too high.

a capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.

acariâtre. [F.] Cross-grained; ill-natured.

a casa [or **ad arca**] **aperta il giusto pecca.** [It.] When house [or chest] is open the honest man sins (hence, put away temptation).

a causa perduta [or **persa**] **parole assai.** [It.] Words plenty when the cause is lost (of advice coming too late).

accedas ad curiam. [L.] You may go to the court (*i. e.*, to a higher court; writ granting an appeal).

accepta. [L.] Receipts (in accounts).

accueil. [F.] Reception; welcome.

accusare nemo se debet. [L.] No one is bound to criminate himself.

acerrima proximorum odia. [L.] Tac. *H.* 4, 70. Fiercest the hatreds of those nearest akin. (Cp. FERME ACERRIMA, etc., the full expression.)
acervatim. [L.] By heaps; in heaps.
à chaque oiseau son nid est beau. [F.] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair.
à chaque saint sa chandelle. [F.] To every saint his candle (*i. e.*, let every one have his due honor; propitiate every interest). (Cp. It. AD OGNI SANTO, etc.)
acharné. [F.] Furious; bloodthirsty.
Acherontis pabulum. [L.] Plaut. *Cas.* 2, 1, 12. Food for Acheron. (Said of a vicious, abandoned character.)
à cheval. [F.] On horseback.
acierta errando. [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
à compte. [F.] On account; in part payment
à corps perdu. [F.] Headlong; at breakneck speed.
à coups de bâton. [F.] With blows of a stick or cudgel.
à coup sûr. [F.] With certainty; without fail.
à couvert. [F.] Under cover; sheltered.
acquit. [F.] Receipt; discharge.
acribus . . . initiis, incurioso fine. [L.] Tac. *A.* 6, 17. With eager beginnings, with careless ending.
a cruce salus. [L.] Salvation is from the cross.
actionnaire. [F.] Shareholder.
actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the republic.
actum ne agas. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 2, 3, 72. Do not do what is done (*i. e.*, do a thing and have done with it). (Terence uses the expression as a proverb.)
actus me invito factus, non est meus actus. [L.] An act I do against my will is not my act.
a cuspide corona. [L.] A crown from [won by] the spear.
ad. [L.] To; toward; with regard to.—**ad arbitrium.** At will.—**ad astra.** To the stars (to exalted place or state).—**ad clerum.** To the clergy.—**ad extremum.** At last; to the last degree.—**ad finem.** To the end; at or near the end.—**ad gustum.** To the taste.—**ad inquirendum.** For inquiry (a judicial writ).—**ad instar.** After the fashion of.—**ad internecionem.** To extermination.—**ad modum.** After the manner of.—**ad patres.** [Gathered] to his fathers (*i. e.*, dead).—**ad quod damnum.** To what damage.—**ad referendum.** For further consideration.—**ad summum.** To the highest point; to the highest amount.—**ad unum omnes.** All to a man.—**ad vivum.** To the quick; to the life.
ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through bolts and bars. (Motto of Kansas.) (See NON EST AD ASTRA, etc.)
a dato. [L.] From date.
ad calendas Græcas. [L.] Suet. *Aug.* 87. At the Greek calends (that is, never, the Greeks having no calends).
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the crowd.
adde parum parvo, magnus acervus erit. [L.] Add little to little, a great heap will be.
à demi. [F.] Half (*i. e.*, to the extent of one-half); half or by halves (*i. e.*, imperfectly).
a Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. [L.] Verg. *G.* 2, 272. So important is it to become wonted at a tender age.
à dessein. [F.] On purpose.
à deux mains. [F.] **1.** With both hands. **2.** Good for two uses.
adhibenda est in jocando moderatio. [L.] Moderation is to be observed in joking. (Cic. *Off.* 1, 103, has this sentiment, though not the language. He says: *Ludendi etiam est quidam modus retinendus.*)
adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 78. The dispute is still undecided.
adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. [F.] Farewell coach, farewell shop; it is all up.
adieu paniers; vendanges sont faites. [F.] Farewell, baskets; the vintage is over.
à discrétion. [F.] At discretion; without limit.
ad majorem Dei gloriam. [L.] For the greater glory of God. (Expression very frequent in the decrees of the Council of Trent. Adopted as motto by the Jesuits.)
ad ogni santo la sua torcia [candella]. [It.] To every saint his candle. (Cp. F. À CHAQUE SAINT, etc.)
ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello. [It.] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair. (Cp. F. À CHAQUE OISEAU, etc.)
adorer le veau d'or. [F.] To worship the golden calf.
ad perpetuam rei memoriam. [L.] For the perpetual remembrance of the thing.
ad præsens ova cras pullis sunt meliora. [L.] Eggs to-day are better than chickens to-morrow.
à droite. [F.] To the right; to the right hand.
adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Bound to the soil (describing a serf).
ad unguem. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 294. To the finger-nail; to a nicety. —**ad unguem factus homo.** Hor. *S.* 1, 5, 32. Man finished to the finger-nail; highly cultivated man; perfect gentleman.
ad usum Delphini. [L.] See IN USUM DELPHINI.
ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either alternative. (Cp. IN UTRUMQUE, etc.)
adversis major, par secundis. [L.] To adverse fortunes superior, equal to prosperous.
adversum stimulum calcas. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 28. You kick against the goad.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or during good behavior.
ægrescitque medendo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 12, 46. And he grows worse by the remedy. (Cp. "The remedy is worse than the disease.")
ægri somnia vana. [L.] Adapted from Hor. *A. P.* 7. A sick man's empty dreams.
ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur. [L.] Cic. *Att.* 9, 10. While there is life to the sick man, there is said to be hope.
æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Steadily and diligently.
æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 3, 1. Remember to preserve an equal mind amid difficulties.
æquanimiter. [L.] Composedly.
æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 25. To poor and to rich it is equally profitable.
æquitas sequitur legem. [L.] Equity follows law (*i. e.*, proceedings in equity aim at supplementing and correcting, not superseding, legal processes).
æquo animo. [L.] With equal [equable] mind.
ære perennius. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 30, 1. More enduring than bronze.
æs alienum debitorem leve, gravius inimicum facit. [L.] A light sum owed makes a debtor; one too heavy, an enemy.
æs triplex. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 3, 9. Triple brass; strong armor.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.
affaire d'amour. [F.] Love-affair.
affaire d'honneur. [F.] Affair of honor.
affaire du cœur. [F.] Affair of the heart.
affirmatim. [L.] In the affirmative.
afflavit Deus, et dissipantur. [L.] God blew upon them, and they are scattered. (Cp. FLAVIT JEHOVAH, etc., the correct form.)
affreux. [F.] Frightful.
à fin. [F.] Incorrectly written for À LA FIN.
afin de. [F.] In order to.
afin que. [F.] To the end that.
à fleur d'eau. [F.] Level with the water.
à fond. [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
à forfait. [F.] By contract; by the job.
agacerie. [F.] Enticement; allurement; tantalizing advances.
à gauche. [F.] To the left; to the left hand.
à genoux. [F.] On the knees.
age quod agis. [L.] Do what you do (*i. e.*, concentrate your force upon that).
agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 23. I recognize traces of the old flame.
à grands frais. [F.] At great expense.
agrément. [F.] Agreeableness; charm; ornament.
à haute voix. [F.] Aloud.
ah, il n'y a plus d'enfants! [F.] Molière *Mal. Imagin.* 2, 11. Ah, there are no more children!
à huis clos. [F.] With closed doors; in private.
aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera. [F.] La Font. 6, 18. Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
aimable. [F.] Amiable; lovely.
ajustez vos flûtes. [F.] Put your flutes in accord.
à la. [F.] To the; at the; in the; etc.: used in phrases.—**à l'abandon.** At loose ends; at random.—**à la belle étoile.** In the open air.—**à la bonne heure.** In the nick of time. (Exclamation of gratified surprise.)—**à l'abri.** Under cover or shelter.—**à la campagne.** In the country.—**à la carte.** According to the bill of fare.—**à la chinoise.** In the Chinese style.—**à la dérobée.** By stealth.—**à l'espagnole.** In the Spanish style.—**à la faveur.** By favor of.—**à la fin.** To or at the end; finally.—**à la française.** In the French style.—**à la grecque.** In the Greek style.—**à l'américaine.** In the American style.—**à l'anglaise.** In the English style.—**à la parisienne.** In the Parisian style.—**à l'envi.** With emulation.—**à l'extérieur.** **1.** On the outside. **2.** Abroad.—**à l'extrémité.** To the end of one's resources; to extremes, or to excess; at the point of death.—**à l'intérieur.** At home (in distinction from abroad).—**à l'italienne.** In the Italian style.—**à l'ordinaire.** As usual.—**à l'outrance.** Sometimes improperly written for À OUTRANCE, q. v.
á la burla, dejadla cuando mas agrada. [Sp.] Leave the jest at its best.
à la guerre comme à la guerre. [F.] In war as in war.
à la maître d'hotel. [F.] In the style of the master of the house.
à la Tartuffe. [F.] In the style of Tartuffe (the famous hypocrite of Molière's play of that name).
al buon vino non bisogna frasca. [It.] "Good wine needs no bush" (*i. e.*, no advertisement, a bush or a bough having been anciently the sign of a tavern).
alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame (*e. g.*, of zeal for learning): in this sense sometimes used as a motto for books.
à levant. [F.] Incorrect for AU LEVANT.
al hombre bueno no le busquen abolengo. [Sp.] No one explores a good man's pedigree.
aliam excute quercum. [L.] Shake some other oak (you will get nothing more from me).
alia tentanda via est. [L.] A different way must be tried.
alienâ insaniâ frui. [L.] Plin. *H. N.* 18, 6. To profit by other people's folly. (See OPTIMUMQUE, etc.)
alieni appetens, sui profusus. [L.] Sall. *C.* 5, 4. Greedy of other people's possessions, lavish of his own. (Cp. RAPTOR, LARGITOR.)
alieni temporis flores. [L.] Blossoms of a bygone time.
à l'improviste. [F.] On a sudden; unawares.
aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] (Adapted from Hor. *A. P.* 359. See INDIGNOR, QUANDOQUE, etc.) Even good Homer sometimes nods [or naps] (*i.e.*, grows dull).
aliquis in omnibus, nullus in singulis. [L.] Dabbler at all things, good for nothing at each particular thing.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings. (Motto of Oregon.)
alitur vitium vivitque tegendo. [L.] Verg. *G.* 3, 454. Vice is nourished and lives by concealment.
aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt. [L.] They hold down one thing in the heart, they hold forth another thing with the mouth.
all' alba. [It.] At daybreak.
alla Siciliana. [It.] In the Sicilian manner; in shepherd's dress.
alla vostra salute. [It.] To your health.
aller bride en main. [F.] To go bridle-rein in hand; to go with bridle-rein firmly held; to use circumspection.
allez-vous-en! [F.] Go! off with you! begone!
all' occorrenza. [It.] According to circumstances.
allons. [F.] Let us go; come (in the latter sense used as a kind of exclamation in familiar discourse).
al piu. [It.] At most.
alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ. [L.] Luc. 1, 32. Deep-seated are the wounds of civil war.
alter ego. [L.] My other self; bosom friend.
alter ego est amicus. [L.] A friend is a second self.
alter idem. [L.] Another self. (Cp. TAMQUAM, ALTER, etc.)
alterum alterius auxilio eget. [L.] Sall. *C.* 1, 7. The one needs the help of the other.
alterum tantum. [L.] Plaut. *Ep.* 3, 4, 85. As much again; twice as much.
à main armée. [F.] By force of arms.
amantes, amentes. [L.] Lovers, lunatics. (Ter. *And.* 1, 3, 13, has *amentium haud amantium.*)
amantium iræ amoris integratio est. [L.] Ter. *And.* 3, 3, 23. Lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love.
à ma puissance. [F.] To the best of my ability.
amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. [L.] Pub. Syr. 22 (Ribbeck's ed.). To love and to be wise is scarcely granted even to a god.
a maximis ad minima. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. [L.] See SPARGERE, etc.
à méchant chien court lien. [F.] For dogs that bite, short chains are right.
âme de boue. [F.] Soul of dirt.
a mensâ et t[h]oro. [L.] From bed and board (meaning legal separation without divorce).
à merveille. [F.] To the point of miracle; wonderfully; ideally well.
amici probantur rebus adversis. [L.] Friends are tested by adversity.
amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. [L.] Ennius, *ap.* Cic. *De Amic.* 17, 64. An unshaken friend is known in time of shaken fortune.
amicus curiæ. [L.] Friend of the court (*i. e.*, adviser without personal interest in the case).
amicus humani generis. [L.] Friend of the human race.
amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. [L.] (From the Greek of Ammonius, *Life of Aristotle.* See also Roger Bacon, *Opus Maj.*, who attributes the sentiment to Plato, *Phaedon.*) Dear is Socrates, but dearer is truth.
amicus usque ad aras. [L.] Friend even to the altars (*i. e.*, to the point of self-immolation).
ami de cour. [F.] Court friend (*i. e.*, one not to be trusted).
ami de mouvement. [F.] Friend of stir [progress].
ami des noirs. [F.] Friend of the blacks.
ami jusqu'aux autels. [F.] Same as AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS.
amitié. [F.] Friendship.
amo. [L.] I love.
à moitié. [F.] 1. Half (*i. e.*, to the extent of one-half). 2. Half and half (*i. e.*, in equal shares). (Cp. À DEMI.)
à mon avis. [F.] In my opinion.
amor nummi. [L.] Love of the dollar.
amoroso. [It.] **1.** A lover. **2.** Tenderly.
amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
amoto quæramus seria ludo. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 27. Jest aside, let us make our aims serious.
amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is mighty, but money is almighty.
anch' io son pittore. [It.] (Attributed to Correggio looking at Raffaei's St. Cecilia.) I too am a painter.
ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
anéantissement. [F.] Annihilation.
anerithmon gelasma [ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα]. [Gr.] Æschylus *Prom. Vinct.* 90. Innumerable laughter (said of the waves of the sea).
anguillam caudâ tenes. [L.] It is an eel you hold by the tail.
anguis in herbâ. [L.] Snake in the grass. (See LATET ANGUIS, etc.)
animal disputans. [L.] Disputatious animal.
animal implume, bipes. [L.] (Plato's description of man, Latinized.) Two-legged, featherless animal.
animis opibusque parati. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 799. Ready in soul and resource. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina.) See DUM SPIRO, SPERO.
animo et fide. [L.] By courage and faith.
animo, non astutiâ. [L.] By courage, not by cunning.
animum picturâ pascit inani. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 464. He feeds his mind with an empty picture.
animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 62. Rule your spirit, which sways unless it obeys.
animus non deficit æquus. [L.] (Shortened fr. Hor. *Ep.* 1, 11, 30.) There is not lacking an equable mind.
an nescis longas regibus esse manus. [L.] Ov. *Her.* 16 (17), 166. Do you not know that kings have far-reaching hands? (Cp. "Kings have long arms.")
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno salutis. [L.] In the year of redemption.
anno urbis conditæ (A. U. C.). [L.] In [such or such a] year [reckoned from the founding of the city (*i. e.*, Rome).
à nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils. [F.] For new occasions, new counsels.
ante tubam tremor occupat artus. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 11, 424. Before the trumpet sounds trembling takes possession of his limbs.
ante tubam trepidat. [L.] Before the trumpet sounds he trembles with fear. (Cp. the preceding.)
ante victoriam ne canas triumphum. [L.] Do not chant your triumph before you conquer.
à outrance. [F.] To the bitter end; to the last extremity. (Sometimes improperly written *à l'outrance.*)
a parte ante. [L. of the middle ages.] From the part before (*i. e.*, the part of duration preceding a given time).
a parte post. [L. of the middle ages.] From the part after (*i. e.*, the part of duration following a given time).
à pas de géant. [F.] With giant stride.
à peindre. [F.] Worthy to be painted.
à perte de vue. [F.] Beyond the range of vision.
aperto vivere voto. [L.] Pers. 2, 7. To live with every wish [prayer] avowed (*i. e.*, without concealment of motive and purpose).
à peu près. [F.] Nearly.
a pezzi. [It.] In pieces; reduced to pieces.
à plaisir. [F.] At pleasure.
à pied. [F.] On foot.
á pobreza no hay vergüenza. [Sp.] Poverty has no shame.
à point. [F.] To a nicety; exactly; just enough.
a posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to actuality.
apparatus belli. [L.] Materials of war.
apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 118. They appear, here and there one, swimming in the vast whirlpool.
appartement. [F.] Two or more rooms *en suite;* a "flat."
appetitus rationi obediant. [L.] Cic. *Off.* 1, 29, 102. Let the appetites obey the reason.
après moi [or nous] le deluge. [F.] (Mme. de Pompadour. Usually attributed to Louis XV.) After me [*or* us] the deluge.
a prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
à propos de bottes. [F.] Apropos of boots (*i. e.*, without relevancy: said humorously in introducing some unrelated topic.
à propos de rien. [F.] Apropos of nothing; without pertinency.
aptat se pugnæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 10, 588. He equips himself for battle.
aquâ et igne interdictus. [L.] Forbidden water and fire; not allowed supply of water and fire.
aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
arbiter bibendi. [L.] Toast-master. (Hor. *C.* 2, 7, 15 has *arbitrum bibendi.*)
Arcades ambo. [L.] Verg. *Ecl.* 7, 4. Arcadians both. (Vergil meant both, as being of Arcadia, skilled in music; but now the use is often ironical, *e. g.*, "*Arcades ambo, id est*, blackguards both." Byron's *Don Juan*, 4, 92.)
arcana cœlestia. [L.] Celestial mysteries.
arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
arc-en-ciel. [F.] Rainbow.
ardentia verba. [L.] Burning words. (Cic. *Or.* 8, 27, has *verbum ardens.*)
à rebours. [F.] Wrong side out; across the grain; quite contrary.
à reculons. [F.] Backward.
à rez de chaussée. [F.] Even with the street or ground; on the ground floor.
argent comptant. [F.] Ready money.
argent comptant porte médecine. [F.] Ready money is a master-medicine.
argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 8. You may mold moist clay to whatever shape you will.
argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] Argument to the purse.
argumentum baculinum. [L.] Argument to physical force; club law.
ariston metron [ἄριστον μέτρον]. [Gr.] A mean is best.
a rivederci. [It.] Until we meet again; adieu.
arrectis auribus. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 303. With ears pricked up; attentively.
arrière-garde. [F.] Rear-guard (of an army).
ars artium omnium conservatrix. [L.] (Inscription on façade of Laurent Koster's house at Haarlem, 1540.) The art preservative of all the arts (*i. e.*, printing).
ars est celare artem. [L.] Art consists in hiding art.
ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] (Trans. of the first aphorism of Hippocrates.) Art is long, life is short.
arte magistrâ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 8, 442. Art being teacher; by the aid of art.

artes honorabit. [L.] He [she] will honor the arts.
artium baccalaureus. [L.] Bachelor of Arts: abbrev. A. B. See list under DEGREE, in vocabulary.
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts: abbrev. A. M.
à rude âne, rude ânier. [F.] To rough mule, rough muleteer.
a salti. [It.] By fits and starts.
asbestos gelos [ἀσβεστος γελως]. [Gr.] Hom. *Il.* 1, 599. Inextinguishable laughter. (Cp. German HOMERISCHES GELACHTER.)
asinus ad lyram. [L.] The ass at the lyre (proverb for absurd unfitness of person to undertaking). (Cp. A. Gell, 3, 16.)
astra castra, numen lumen. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my lamp.
à tâtons. [F.] Groping.
a teneris [annis]. [L.] Verg. *G.* 3, 74. From tender years. (*Annis* is not Vergil's. Cp. Plin. *Pan.* 15.)
Athanasius contra mundum. [L.] Athanasius against the world. (Cp. CATO, etc.; also, VICTRIX CAUSA, etc.)
à tort et à travers. [F.] Blindly; at random; hit or miss.
à toute force. [F.] With all one's might.
à toute outrance. [F.] With every rigor; quite mercilessly.
à toutes mains. [F.] Good for all services; "generally useful."
à tout hasard. [F.] At all hazards; at any rate.
à tout prix. [F.] At any price; whatever the cost.
at spes non fracta. [L.] But hope [is] not broken.
au bon droit. [F.] Of good right. (Motto of Lord Lecondfield.)
au bout de son Latin. [F.] At the end of his Latin (*i. e.*, at his wits' end).
au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] Ov. *Pont.* 17, 72. The giver adds value to the gift. (Ovid's full expression is, *Acceptissima semper munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit*, "Most acceptable always the gifts which the author makes precious.")
aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire. [F.] La Font. 10, 14. There is no pathway of flowers leading to glory.
audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the bold. See AUDENTES, etc.
audacter et sincere. [L.] Boldly and sincerely.
audax et cautus. [L.] Bold and cautious.
audendo magnus tegitur timor. [L.] Luc. 4, 702. Great fear is covered by [a show of] daring. (Cp. SON DÉDAIN, etc.)
audentes fortuna juvat. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 10, 284. Also Sen. *Ep.* 94. Fortune favors the daring.
au désespoir. [F.] In despair.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
audiatur et altera pars. [L.] (Cp. Sen. *Med.* 2, 2, 199.) Let the other side also be heard.
audire est operæ pretium. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 2, 37. It is worth while to give a hearing.
auditque vocatus Apollo. [L.] Verg. *G.* 4, 7. And Apollo listens when invoked.
aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben. [G.] Put off is not given up; later on is not foregone.
au fond. [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.
auf Wiedersehen. [G.] Till we meet again; good-by.
au grand sérieux. [F.] In all seriousness.
Augustana Confessio. [L.] The Augsburg Confession.
aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. [F.] To-day king, to-morrow nothing.
au levant. [F.] Toward the east.
au naturel. [F.] In the natural state.
au pis aller. [F.] At the worst.
au plaisir de vous revoir. [F.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again; adieu.
aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze. (Cp. Verg. *Æ.* 6, 816, and Hor. *C.* 3, 2, 20.)
aura seminalis. [L.] The fructifying breeze.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 10, 5. The golden mean.
aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis. [L.] Think not everything you see glitters is gold.
au reste. [F.] As for the rest; besides.
auribus teneo lupum. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 3, 2, 21. I am holding a wolf by the ears. (Cp. "I've caught a Tartar.")
auri sacra fames. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 57. Accursed greed of gold.
au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois. [F.] In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings.
aurum omnes, victâ jam pietate, colunt. [L.] Prop. 3, 13, 58. Gold is the object of all men's worship, piety being now trampled under foot.
aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
au sérieux. [F.] Seriously.
auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] Augury of a happier time.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] "No sooner said than done."
aut amat aut odit mulier, nihil est tertium. [L.] Pub. Syr. 6 (Ribbeck's ed.). A woman loves or she hates, no third course exists for her.
autant d'hommes [or de têtes], autant d'avis. [F.] As many minds as men; so many men, so many minds.
aut Cæsar aut nihil. [L.] Either Cæsar or nothing. (Motto of Cæsar Borgia.)
aut insanit homo aut versus facit. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 7, 117. Either the man is mad or he is making verses.
aut inveniam viam aut faciam. [L.] I shall either find a way or make one.
aut non tentaris aut perfice. [L.] Ov. *A. A.* 1, 389. Either do not attempt or else achieve.
aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 333. Poets wish either to profit or to delight.
autrefois acquit. [F.] Previously discharged.
autrefois convict. [F.] Previously convicted.
aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportet. [L.] Sen. *Ludus de Morte Claudii* 1, 1. (Quoted by Sen. as a proverb.) It behooves one to be born either king or fool.
autre temps, autres mœurs. [F.] Change of times, change of manners.
au troisième. [F.] On the third floor; in the third story.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
aux absents les os. [F.] The bones for the absent ones (*i. e.*, let them take what they can get).
aux armes! [F.] To arms!
aux grands maux les grands remèdes. [F.] To desperate evils desperate remedies.
auxilia humilia firma consensus facit. [L.] Pub. Syr. 4 (Ribbeck's ed.). Concord makes feeble assistances strong.
auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
avant-coureur. [F.] Forerunner.
avant-propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface.
avec permission. [F.] With permission.
avec plaisir. [F.] With pleasure.
Ave, Imperator! morituri te salutant! [L.] Suet. *Claud.* 21. Hail, Emperor! those about to die salute thee! (Greeting to Claudius from certain gladiators about to expose themselves to be killed in a show naval fight.)
a verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows. (Cp. Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 115.)
aviendo pregonado vino, venden vinagre. [Sp.] Having cried wine, they sell vinegar.
à vieux comptes nouvelles disputes. [F.] Old accounts breed new disputes.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the marriage bond (meaning divorce).
avi numerantur avorum. [L.] Ancestors of ancestors are counted [to me].
avise la fin. [F.] Weigh well the end.
avito viret honore. [L.] He flourishes in ancestral honor.
avocat consultant. [F.] Counselor; consulting lawyer; chamber counsel.
avoir la langue déliée. [F.] To have the tongue unbound; to be glib in speech.
à volonté. [F.] At pleasure.
a vostro beneplacito. [It.] At your pleasure; as you will.
à votre santé. [F.] **a vuestra salud.** [Sp.] To your health.
aymez loyaulté. [Old F.] Love [cherish] loyalty.

B

bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. [It.] Oft heart is missed where mouth is kissed.
banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
barbâ tenus sapientes. [L.] Sages as far as the beard [goes] (having a sufficiently reverend appearance for sages).
basis virtutum constantia. [L.] Constancy [is] the basis of the virtues.
battre la campagne. [F.] **1.** To scour the country. **2.** To beat about the bush.
bayer aux corneilles. [F.] To gape at the crows (*i. e.*, to gape idly upward into vacancy).
beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beaux yeux. [F.] Pretty eyes (*i. e.*, a handsome woman).
bel étage. [F.] (An expression current in Germany, but not idiomatic French.) Second story of a house (best story).
bella femmina che ride, vuol dir borsa che piange. [It.] A smiling beauty means a weeping purse (*i. e.*, to keep her smiling, *your* purse [bleeds] weeps).
bella! horrida bella! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 86. Wars! horrid wars!
bellaque matribus detestata. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 1, 24. And wars detested by mothers.
bellum internecinum [or internecivum]. [L.] War of extermination. (Cp. Cic. *Phil.* 14, 3, 7; also, Liv. 9, 25.)
bellum lethale. [L.] Deadly war.
bellum nec timendum nec provocandum. [L.] (Plin. *Pan.* 16, praising Trajan, says, *Non times bella, non provocas*, "Thou dost not fear wars, thou dost not provoke them.") War [is] neither to be feared nor to be provoked.
beltà e follia vanno spesso in compagnia. [It.] Beauty and folly often go together.
beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere. [L.] Pub. Syr. 48 (Ribbeck's ed.). To accept a favor is to sell your liberty.
bene orâsse est bene studuisse. [L.] To have prayed well is to have studied well.
beneplacito. [L.] By [your] leave; by [your] good pleasure.
bene qui latuit bene vixit. [L.] Ov. *Tr.* 3, 4, 25. He who has well kept hidden has lived well; who has lived obscure has lived well.
benigno numine. [L.] Hor. 4, 4, 74. With favoring providence.
ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
bête. [F.] Brute; stupid person.
bête noire. [F.] Black beast; object of abhorrence.
bêtise. [F.] Stupidity; a piece of stupidity.
bibere venenum in auro. [L.] To drink poison from a cup of gold. See VENENUM, etc.
bienheureux qui peut vivre en paix. [F.] Happy he who can live in peace.
biennium. [L.] A period of two years.
bien perdu, bien connu. [F.] Blessing flown is blessing known. (Cp. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight.")
bien vengas, mal, si vienes solo. [Sp.] You may come well [you are welcome], misfortune, if you come alone. (Cp. "Misfortunes never come singly.")
biffé. [F.] Erased; canceled.
billet d'amour. [F.] Love-letter; billet-doux.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
bis gratum est quo dato opus est, nitro si offeras. [L.] Pub. Syr. 44 (Ribbeck's ed.). Doubly welcome is a needed kindness if you offer it spontaneously.
bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are children twice.
bis vincit qui se vincit in victoriâ. [L.] Pub. Syr. 64. He twice conquers who conquers himself in victory.
blandæ mendacia linguæ. [L.] Falsehoods of a smooth tongue.
Blut ist ein ganz besondrer Saft. [G.] Goethe, *Faust.* Blood is a quite peculiar juice (said by Mephistopheles to Faust in making his compact with the latter in his blood).
Blut und Eisen. [G.] Blood and iron. (Applied in English to Bismarck, by inversion of the German words that he himself used on a famous occasion. Cp. EISEN UND BLUT.)
Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 244. You would swear he was born in the thick atmosphere of the Bœotians.
bois tortu fait feu droit. [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire.
bon ami. [F.] Good friend.
bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [F.] A good lawyer makes a bad neighbor.
bon chien chasse de race. [F.] Good dog will chase through force of race.
bon diable. [F.] Good-natured fellow.
bon gré, mal gré. [F.] With good grace or with ill grace; willy-nilly.
boni pastoris esse, tondere pecus, non deglubere. [L.] Suet. *Tib.* 32. It is the part of the good shepherd to shear the flock, not skin them.
bonis avibus. [L.] Under good auspices.
bonis nocet, si quis malis pepercerit. [L.] If any one spares the bad, he injures the good.
bon jour. [F.] Good day; good morning.
bon jour, bonne œuvre. [F.] "The better the day, the better the deed."
bonne et belle assez. [F.] Good and pretty enough.
bonne foi. [F.] Good faith.
bonnement. [F.] Simply; frankly.
bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée. [F.] A good name is worth more than a girdle of gold.
bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang. [F.] Good news sweetens the blood.
bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
bon voyage. [F.] Prosperous voyage to you!
Borgen macht Sorgen. [G.] Borrowing makes sorrowing.
borné. [F.] Limited; narrow-minded.
boutez en avant. [F.] Push forward.
brachium seculare aut civile. [L.] The secular or civil arm.
brevet d'invention. [F.] A patent.
breveté. [F.] Patented.
brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; offhand.
brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 25. In laboring to be brief, I become obscure.
briller par son absence. [F.] To be conspicuous by one's absence.
brouillerie. [F.] Disagreement; strife.
brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F.] To burn the candle at both ends (*i. e.*, to expend extravagantly).
brutum fulmen. [L.] Ineffectual thunderbolt. (Cp. Plin. *H. N.* 2, 43, 3, where the plural occurs.)
buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp.] "Well begun is half done."
buona mano. [It.] Small gratuity. (Cp. F. *pourboire.*)

C

cachot. [F.] Dungeon.
cada uno tiene su alguazil. [Sp.] Everybody has his governor.
cadit quæstio. [L.] The question drops (*i. e.*, needs no further discussion).
cæca invidia est. [L.] Livy, 38, 49. Envy is blind.
cæca regens filo vestigia. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 30. Guiding [his] blind footsteps by a thread.
cæcus iter monstrare velit. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 17, 4. [As if] a blind man should wish to point out the road.
cælebs quid agam. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 8, 1. [You wonder] what, bachelor as I am, I can do.
cælitus mihi vires. [L.] My strength is from heaven.
cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 11, 27. Their sky, not their mind, they change, who hurry over sea.
cambio non è furto. [It.] "Exchange is no robbery."
campo santo. [It.] Lit., holy field: name given to all cemeteries in Italy, from the example of the famous one in Pisa.
campus Martius. [L.] Field of Mars (an open field used in ancient Rome for popular elections and for military drill).
candida pax. [L.] Ov. *A. A.* 3, 562. White-robed peace.
candide et caute. [L.] With candor and caution.
candide et constanter. [L.] With candor and constancy.
canes timidi vehementius latrant quam mordent. [L.] Modified from Curt. 7, 4, 13. Cowardly dogs bark more fiercely than they bite.
canis in præsepi. [L.] "Dog in the manger."
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. [L.] Juv. 10, 22. The traveler with empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber.
capax imperii nisi imperâsset. [L.] Tac. *H.* 1, 49. [He (Galba) would have been judged by all] capable of reigning, if he had not reigned.
capitulum or caput. [L.] Section; chapter.
captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] Propitiation; a securing of the good will (*i. e.*, of hearers or readers).
captum nidore culinæ. [L.] Juv. 5, 162. Captivated with the odor of the kitchen.
cara sposa. [It.] Dear wife.
carême. [F.] Lent; the Lenten season.
carent quia vate sacro. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 9, 28. Because they lack a sacred bard.
caret initio et fine. [L.] It lacks beginning and end.
carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 11, 8. Enjoy the present moment, trusting the least possible to the future. (*Carpe diem* is often in quotation wrested from the epicurean sense in which it was written by Horace, and made to mean "Embrace the opportunity.")
carpere et colligere. [L.] To pluck and gather.
cassare. [L.] To quash or vacate; make null.
cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] The safest helmet is virtue [valor].
casus conscientiæ. [L.] Case of conscience.
Cato contra mundum. [L.] Cato against the world. (Cp. ATHANASIUS, etc.; also, VICTRIX CAUSA, etc.)
causa latet, vis est notissima. [L.] Ov. *M.* 4, 287. The agency is concealed, the force exerted is notorious.
causa sine quâ non. [L.] Indispensable cause or condition.
cause célèbre. [F.] Celebrated case (in law).
cautionnement. [F.] Bail; security.
cavent actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
cavent emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe by taking heed.
cave quid dicis, quando, et cui. [L.] Beware what you say, when, and to whom.
cedant arma togæ. [L.] Cic. *Off.* 1, 22, 77, and *Phil.* 2, 8. Let arms yield to the gown (*i. e.*, military to civil power).
cede deo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 5, 467. Yield to the divinity.
cedite, Romani scriptores; cedite, Græi! [L.] Prop. 2, 34, 65. Give way, ye Roman writers; give way, ye Greek!
ceinture. [F.] Girdle; belt.
cela arrive comme marée en carême. [F.] That comes like fresh fish in Lent (*i. e.*, opportunely).
cela arrive comme Mars en carême. [F.] That comes like March in Lent (*i. e.*, regularly every year, or as a matter of course). (This expression and the one preceding, which resemble each other, are not to be confounded.)
cela [ça] va sans dire. [F.] That is a matter of course.
cela viendra. [F.] That will come.
celui qui veut, celui-là peut. [F.] Who has the will, he has the skill.
ce monde est plein de fous. [F.] La Monnoye. This world is full of fools. (This seemingly commonplace remark is the beginning of a witty epigram in rime which reads: *Ce monde est plein de fous, et qui n'en veut pas voir, doit se renfermer seul, et—casser son miroir.* "This world is full of fools, and, not to see one pass, you must shut yourself up alone and — break your looking-glass.")
ce n'est fait de lui. [F.] It is all over with him.
ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire. [F.] To laugh is not to be at ease in mind.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
censor morum. [L.] Censor of morals [or of manners].
cernit omnia deus vindex. [L.] The avenging divinity sees all.
certum est quia impossibile est. [L.] Tert. *Carn. Christ.* c. 5. It is certain because it is impossible.
certum voto pete finem. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 56. Set a definite bound to your desire.
cessante causâ, cessant effectus. [L.] The cause ceasing, the effect ceases.
c'est à dire. [F.] That is to say.
c'est du blé en grenier. [F.] That is grain in the

granary (*i. e.*, a resource remaining in reserve). (Cp. "That is as good as wheat.")

c'est le commencement de la fin. [F.] It is the beginning of the end.

c'est le ton qui fait la musique. [F.] It is the tone that makes the music.

c'est l'imagination qui gouverne le genre humain. [F.] Napoleon I. It is the imagination that sways mankind.

c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre. [F.] That is magnificent, but it is not war. (Said by a French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava.)

c'est pire [plus] qu'un crime, c'est une faute. [F.] It is worse [more] than a crime, it is a blunder: said by Fouché, on the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, but often attributed to Talleyrand.

c'est selon. [F.] That is according to circumstances.

c'est une autre chose. [F.] That is a different affair.

c'est un sot à vingt-quatre carats. [F.] He is a fool of twenty-four carats ("goose of the first water").

cetera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

chacun à son gout. [F.] Every man to his taste.

chacun est l'artisan de sa fortune. [F.] Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

chacun pour soi, et Dieu pour tous. [F.] Every one for himself, and God for all.

chacun tire de son côté. [F.] Each pulls his own way (*i. e.*, favors himself).

Champs Elysées. [F.] Elysian Fields (name of a park in Paris).

chapeaux bas! [F.] Hats off!

chapelle ardente. [F.] Literally, blazing chapel; a catafalque surrounded by lighted candles, or the apartment containing it.

chapelle expiatoire. [F.] Chapel built in expiation (*e. g.*, on the scene of some fault repented of).

chaque pays a sa guise. [F.] Every country has its style.

charmante. [F.] Charming woman; fair charmer.

chasse-cousin. [F.] Cousin-chaser. (Said of a poor wine.)

chauffe-pied, chaufferette. [F.] Foot-warmer.

chef de cuisine (or simply **chef**). [F.] Male head cook.

chemin de fer. [F.] Railway.

chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin. [F.] "To look for a needle in a haystack."

cherchez la femme. [F.] Dumas père, *Mohicans de Paris* vol. 2, chap. 16. (Théâtre Complet, Tome xv, p. 162, Paris, 1874.) Look for the woman.

chère amie. [F.] Dear friend; mistress.

che sarà sarà. [It.] What will be will be.

cheval de bataille. [F.] War-horse; main reliance.

chevalier d'industrie. [F.] Knight of industry (the sense being swindler, sharper).

chi dà presto raddoppia il dono. [It.] Who gives promptly doubles the gift.

chiesa libera in libero stato. [It.] (Cavour's principle for unified Italy.) Church free in free state.

chi niente sa, di niente dubita. [It.] Who knows nothing doubts of nothing; who knows naught, he from doubt is free.

chi non s'arrischia non guadagna. [It.] "Nothing venture, nothing have."

chi risponde presto, sa poco. [It.] Who answers suddenly knows little.

chi tace acconsente. [It.] "Silence gives consent."

chi tace confessa. [It.] Who is silent confesses.

chi t'ha offeso, non ti perdona mai. [It.] Who has wronged you never forgives you.

chose qui plaît est à demi vendue. [F.] A thing that pleases is half sold.

Christo et ecclesiæ. [L.] For [or to] Christ and his church.

chronique scandaleuse. [F.] Chronicle of scandals.

ci git. [F.] Here lies.

cineri gloria sera venit. [L.] Mart. 1, 26, 8. To one's ashes glory comes late.

cingulum Veneris. [L.] The girdle of Venus.

ciò che Dio vuole, io voglio. [It.] That which God wills I will.

circuitus verborum. [L.] Cic. *De Or.* 3, 49, 191. Roundabout expression; circumlocution; ambages.

citius venit periculum, cum contemnitur. [L.] Pub. Syr. 93. Danger comes the more quickly for being made light of.

cito. [L.] Quickly; soon.—**cito maturum, cito putridum.** "Soon ripe, soon rotten."

clarior e tenebris. [L.] The brighter from obscurity.

clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] Luc. *Phar.* 9, 202. Illustrious and venerable name.

classes aisées. [F.] Well-to-do classes.

claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 111. Shut off the streams, my lads; the meadows have drunk their fill. (Said figuratively of a friendly strife in song between two shepherds.)

cœna Domini. [L.] The Lord's Supper.

cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I am (a famous first principle in philosophy posited by Descartes).

coiffeur. [F.] Hair-dresser.

colubrem in sinu fovere. [L.] To cherish a serpent in the bosom. (See Æsop's fables.)

comes facundus in viâ pro vehiculo est. [L.] Pub. Syr. 101 (Bilbbeck's ed.). An entertaining companion on the road is as good as a coach.

comitas inter gentes. [L.] International comity.

commandez à vos valets. [F.] Give orders to your minions. (Said in scornful refusal of obedience.)

comme il faut. [F.] As it should be.

comme je fus. [F.] As I was.

commune bonum. [L.] Common good.

commune periculum concordiam parit. [L.] Common danger produces concord.

communibus annis. [L.] On the average of years; one year with another.

communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.

compagnon de voyage. [F.] Traveling companion.

componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes. (Cp. NOX NOSTRUM, etc.)

compositur orbis regis ad exemplum. [L.] Claud., iv. *Cons. Hon.* 299. The world conforms itself to the pattern of the king.

compositum jus fasque animi. [L.] Pers. 2, 73. Established principles of justice and equity in the mind.

compos voti. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 76. Having obtained one's wish.

comte. [F.] Count.—**comtesse.** [F.] Countess.

concio ad clerum. [L.] Discourse to the clergy.

concordia discors. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 12, 19. Discordant concord.

concours. [F.] Contest (as for a prize); competition.

conditio sine quâ non. [L.] Indispensable condition.

confer (cf.). [L.] Compare (cp.).

confido et conquiesco. [L.] I trust and rest.

conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.

conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he [she] rest in peace.

conscia mens recti. [L.] Ov. *F.* 4, 311. A mind conscious of rectitude. (Cp. Verg. *Æ.* 1, 604.)

conseil de famille. [F.] Family consultation.

conseil d'état. [F.] Council of state; privy council.

consequitur quodcunque petit. [L.] He achieves whatever he attempts.

consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.

consilio et animis. [L.] By counsel and courage.

consilio et prudentiâ. [L.] By counsel and prudence.

con spirito. [It.] With animation.

constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.

consuetudo pro lege servatur. [L.] Custom is observed as law.

consule Planco. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 14, 28. When Plancus was consul (*i. e.*, in the good old time when I was young).

conto spesso e amicizia lunga. [It.] Short accounts and a long friendship.

contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals.

contra fortuna no vale arte ninguna. [Sp.] Against fortune no device avails; 'gainst fortune vain ever device and endeavor.

contra stimulum calcas. [L.] You kick against the goad. (Cp. ADVERSUM, etc.)

contre fortune bon cœur. [F.] Good heart against fortune.

copia verborum. [L.] Abundance of words; fluency of speech.

coram domino rege. [L.] Before our lord the king.

coram nobis. [L.] Before us.

coram non judice. [L.] Before one not the proper judge.

coram populo. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 185. Before the people.

cordon sanitaire. [F.] Sanitary cordon; line of troops posted to prevent spread of contagion or pestilence.

corps. [F.] Body (of persons). See also vocabulary.—**c. d'armée.** Army-corps.—**c. de garde.** Body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.

corpus. [L.] Body.—**Corpus Christi.** Body of Christ. See vocabulary.—**c. diplomatique.** Same as DIPLOMATIC BODY.—**c. juris canonici.** Body of the canon law.—**c. juris civilis.** Body of the civil law.—**c. sine pectore.** Hor. *Ep.* 1, 4, 6. Body without soul.

corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] A corruption of the best is the worst.

cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.

cosa ben fatta è fatta due volte. [It.] "A thing well done is twice done."

cosa fatta capo ha. [It.] A thing done has a head (*i. e.*, nothing is done till it is completely done).

cos ingeniorum. [L.] A whetstone for the wits.

coup. [F.] Stroke. See also vocabulary.—**c. de maître.** Master-stroke.—**c. de pied.** A kick.—**c. de plume.** Literary assault.—**c. d'essai.** First trial.

coupon détaché. [F.] Coupon cut off (*i. e.*, as the interest or warrant becomes due).

courage sans peur. [F.] Courage without fear.

coûte que coûte. [F.] Cost what it may.

craignez honte. [F.] Fear disgrace.

credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 5, 100. Let the Jew Apella believe it (*i. e.*, only a superstitious person will).

crede quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.

credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe it because it is impossible. (Cp. CERTUM, etc., which is the original form.)

credula res amor est. [L.] Ov. *M.* 7, 825. A credulous thing is love.

crême de la crême. [F.] Cream of the cream; the very best.

crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. [L.] Juv. 14, 139. The love of money increases with the increase of one's wealth.

crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply. (Motto of Maryland.)

crescit eundo. [L.] Lucret. 6, 341. It grows as it goes. (Adopted as motto by New Mexico.) (Cp. Verg. *Æ.* 4, 175, *viresque acquirit eundo*, "and acquires strength by going," said of fame or rumor.)

crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue grows under burdens borne.

cretâ an carbone notati. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 246. Marked with chalk or with charcoal (*e. g.*, as lucky or as unlucky days). (Horace, however, *toco cituto*, asks a question and asks it concerning certain *men:* "What's their mark? Shall it be chalk or charcoal, white or dark?"—Conington's transl.)

crève-cœur. [F.] Deep sorrow; heart-break.

crier famine sur un tas de blé. [F.] To cry famine over a heap of grain.

crimen falsi. [L.] Crime of perjury.

crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.

cruci, dum spiro, fido. [L.] As long as I breathe, I trust in the cross.

crux criticorum. [L.] Puzzle of critics.

crux mathematicorum. [L.] Puzzle of mathematicians.

crux medicorum. [L.] Puzzle of physicians.

crux mihi anc[h]ora. [L.] The cross is my anchor.

cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.

cui fortuna ipsa cedit. [L.] Cic. *Par.* 34. To whom Fortune herself yields.

cuilibet in arte suâ credendum est. [L.] *Law.* Every man is to be trusted in his own art; an expert's judgment is to be taken on trust.

culpa levis. [L.] Trivial fault.

culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 5, 24. Punishment presses close upon crime (said idealizingly of the reign of Augustus).

cum bonâ veniâ. [L.] With your kind indulgence.

cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt (*i. e.*, with some allowance).

cum licet fugere, ne quære litem. [L.] When you can escape it, do not seek a contention.

cum multis aliis. [L.] With many other things.

cum notis variorum. [L.] With notes from various authors.

cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.

cum tacent, clamant. [L.] Cic. *Cat.* 1, 21. When they keep silence they cry aloud.

cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] Wedge drives wedge.

curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. [L.] Sen. *Hipp.* 608. Trivial anxieties talk, great ones stand mute.

curiosa felicitas. [L.] Petr. 118, 5 (said of Horace). Careful good luck; studied felicity; happy hit (after pains taken).

currente calamo. [L.] With running pen; offhand.

custos morum. [L.] Guardian of manners (or of morals).

D

dabit deus his quoque finem. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 199. The deity will grant an end to these things also.

d'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.

da dextram misero. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 370. Give the right hand to one unhappy.

da locum melioribus. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 3, 2, 37. Give place to your betters.

dame d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.

dames de la halle. [F.] Market-women.

damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

damnati ad metalla. [L.] Condemned to the mines.

damnum absque injuria. [L.] Loss without injury; loss [suffered by one party] without wrong [committed by another].

dans les petites boîtes sont les bons onguents. [F.] The good ointments are in the small boxes (used in compliment to persons of small size).

dapes inemptæ. [L.] (Adapted from Hor. *Epod.* 2, 48, or Verg. *G.* 4, 132.) Viands unbought (that is, of home production).

dardanarius. [Law L.] Speculator in grain; forestaller; one whose profit depends on advancing the price of food-products.

dare pondus idoneo fumo. [L.] Pers. 5, 20. Things fit to give weight to smoke.

das Beste ist gut genug. [G.] The best is good enough.

das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan. [G.] Goethe *Faust* 2d part, 5th act. The Eternal-Womanly draws us upward and on.

das heisst (d. h.). [G.] That is.

data et accepta. [L.] Expenditures and receipts.

data fata secutus. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 382. Following the fates appointed.

date obolum Belisario! [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius! (Appeal for charity attributed to this great general in prison.)

Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] Ter. *And.* 1, 2, 23. I am Davus, not Œdipus (*i. e.*, a plain man, not a riddle-solver).

de auctoritate mihi commissa. [L.] By the authority to me committed.

debemur morti, nos nostraque. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 63. We are destined to death, we and all that belongs to us.

debito justitiæ. [L.] By debt of justice.

de bon augure. [F.] Of good omen.

de bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not (yet administered on).

de bonne grâce. [F.] With good grace; cheerfully.

deceptio visûs. [L.] Optical illusion.

decet verecundum esse adolescentem. [L.] Plaut. *Asin.* 5, 1, 6. It becomes a youth to be modest.

déchéance. [F.] Forfeiture.

decies repetita placebit. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 365. Ten times repeated it will still please.

decipimur specie recti. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 25. We are misled by a semblance of the right [thing].

decori decus addit avito. [L.] He adds honor to his ancestral honor.

decreti. [L.] I have decreed.

de die in diem. [L.] From day to day.

defensio. [L.] *Law.* **1.** Defense [of another in court]. **2.** Ground of defense.

dégagé. [F.] Easy and unconstrained.

dégoût. [F.] Distaste; disgust.

de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.

de haute lutte. [F.] By main force; by authority.

de haut en bas. [F.] **1.** From top to bottom. **2.** Contemptuously; superciliously.

de haut goût. [F.] Of high flavor; highly spiced.

Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.

de integro. [L.] Cic. *Att.* 13, 21. Anew; over again from the start.

dei plena sunt omnia. [L.] All things are full of God. (See JOVIS, etc. Cic. *De Leg.* 2, 26, says, reporting Thales: *Omnia quæ cernerentur deorum esse plena.*)

déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] Breakfast with the fork (*i. e.*, meat breakfast).

délassement. [F.] Rest; relaxation.

de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace! [F.] Audacity, more audacity, and always audacity! (Famous expression of Danton's in the French Revolution.)

del dicho al hecho hay gran trecho. [Sp.] 'Twixt said and done long way to run.

delectando pariterque monendo. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 344. By pleasing while admonishing.

delenda est Carthago. [L.] (Phrase with which Cato the Elder is said to have concluded every speech of his in the Roman senate.) Carthage must be blotted out. (Florus 2, 15, says: *Cato inexpiabili odio detendum esse Carthaginem, et cum de alio consuleretur, pronuntiabat,* "Cato with inexpiable hatred was accustomed to declare, even when another subject was the one under discussion, that Carthage must be destroyed.")

de mal en pis. [F.] From bad to worse.

de medietate linguæ. [L.] Of half-tongue. (See HALF-TONGUE, under HALF, p. 811.)

demeure. [F.] Dwelling; residence.

demi-jour. Half-light; partial illumination.

de minimis non curat lex. [L.] The law does not concern itself about very small matters.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.

de nihilo nihilum, in nihilum nil posse reverti. [L.] Pers. 3, 84. From nothing nothing, into nothing nothing can return.

Deo adjuvante, non timendum. [L.] God helping, there is no need of fear.

Deo date. [L.] Give ye to God.

Deo duce, ferro comitante. [L.] God my guide, my sword my comrade.

Deo favente. [L.] God favoring.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.

Deo juvante. [L.] God helping.

de omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis. [L.] Concerning all things and certain things besides.

de omni re scibili. [L.] Concerning everything knowable (title of a certain learned work, to which some one, perhaps Voltaire, wittily added, *et de quibusdam aliis,* "and concerning certain things besides.")

Deo monente. [L.] God warning.

Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not from chance.

deos fortioribus adesse. [L.] Tac. *H.* 4, 17. [He said that] the gods assist the braver side.

dépêche. [F.] Despatch; message.

de pis en pis. [F.] From worse to worse.

depressus, extollor. [L.] Having been depressed, I am exalted.

de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths. (See also vocabulary place, p. 494.)

de retour. [F.] Back again; returned.

der Fürst ist der erste Diener seines Staats. [G.] The prince is the first servant of his state.

der grosse Heide. [G.] (Name applied by Heine to Goethe.) The great heathen (or pagan).

de rigueur. [F.] Imperative; not to be dispensed with.

der kranke Mann. [G.] "The sick man." (Name applied to Turkey.)

désagrément. [F.] Something disagreeable.

déshabiller un saint pour en habiller un autre. [F.] To disrobe one saint in order to enrobe another. (Cp. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul.")

desinat in piscem, mulier formosa superne. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 4. Let [not] end in a fish what in the upper part is a beautiful woman (*i. e.*, preserve unity and consistency of design in literary work).

desipere in loco. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 12, 28. To unbend [indulge levity] on occasion.

désobligeant. [F.] Disobliging; name given to a vehicle seating but one person; sulky (the English name having the

same element of humor in it as the French which it translates)

désorienté. [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused.

desuetude. [L.] Disuse.

desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

détenu (fem. **détenue**). [F.] One detained (especially by legal process); hence, prisoner.

detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the worthiest (lit., "to the one more worthy," *i. e.*, than any one else).

detur pulchriori. [L.] Let it be given to the fairest.

Deum cole, regem serva. [L.] Worship God, preserve the king.

Deus avertat! [L.] God forbid!

Deus det! [L.] God grant!

deus ex machina. [L.] A god [let down] from the machine: said in allusion to antique theatrical machinery; the sense is, a mechanical device introduced into a writer's plot.

Deus major columna. [L.] God the strongest pillar; God the greatest support.

deus nobis hæc otia fecit. [L.] Verg. *E.* 1, 6. It is a god [adulation directed to the emperor Augustus] that has given us this ease.

Deus vobiscum! [L.] God be with you!

Deus vult. [L.] God wills it.

Deutschland ein geographischer Begriff. [G.] Germany a geographical conception. (Metternich in 1849. Cp. L'ITALIE EST UN NOM GÉOGRAPHIQUE.)

dextro tempore. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 1, 18. At a lucky moment.

dicamus bona verba. [L.] Tibullus 2, 2, 1. Let us speak words of good omen.

Dichtung und Wahrheit. [G.] Poetry and Truth; Fiction and Fact (original form of the title to Goethe's autobiography, which title after his death editors changed to WAHRHEIT UND DICHTUNG, q. v.).

dicta probantia. [L.] Proof-texts.

dictam ac factum, or dictum factum. [L.] Ter. *And.* 2, 3, 7. "No sooner said than done."

dictum de dicto. [L.] Hearsay report.

dictum sapienti sat est. [L.] Plaut. *Pers.* 4, 7, 19. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

die Baukunst ist eine erstarrte Musik. [G.] (Goethe, in conversation with Eckermann.) Architecture is frozen music.

diem perdidi. [L.] (Ascribed by Suetonius to the emperor Titus.) I have lost a day.

dies fasti. [L.] Days on which in ancient Rome legal and political business could lawfully be transacted.

dies faustus. [L.] Lucky day.

dies infaustus. [L.] Unlucky day.

dies iræ, dies illa. [L.] Day of wrath, that day. (First line of a famous rimed Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment.)

dies nefasti. [L.] **1.** Days (marked N in the calendars) on which in ancient Rome no business could properly be done, they being reserved to some sacred festival. **2.** Days decreed by the Roman senate to be unlucky as having been marked by some disaster.

Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.

Dieu défend le droit! [F.] God defend the right!

Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right.

Dieu vous garde! [F.] God guard you!

die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht. [G.] (Schiller.) World-history is a world-tribunal.

difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 173. Hard to please, querulous, lauder of the time gone by.

digito monstrari. [L.] Pers. 1, 28. To be pointed out with the finger (*i. e.*, as a famous person).

dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 191. A knot worthy of being loosed by such hands. (Cp. NEC DEUS INTERSIT, etc.)

di grado in grado. [It.] By degrees.

di grand' eloquenza picciola coscienza. [It.] More eloquence than moral sense.

di il vero e affronterai il diavolo. [It.] Speak the truth, and you will shame the devil.

dii majorum gentium. [L.] The gods of the superior order (*i. e.*, the twelve greatest divinities of the Greeks and Romans).

dii penates. [L.] Household gods.

diis (or **dis**) **aliter visum.** [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 428. The gods have judged otherwise.

dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 40. "What's well begun is half done."

di novello tutto par bello. [It.] Everything new is fair to view.

dios me libre de hombre de un libro! [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book!

dios que da la llaga, da la medicina. [Sp.] God, who sends the wound, sends the cure.

dirigo. [L.] I direct. (Motto of Maine.)

di salto. [It.] At a leap; at a single bound.

di salto in salto. [It.] With leap after leap.

diseur de bons mots. [F.] A sayer of good things; a wit.

disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered parts. (Cp. Ov. *M.* 3, 724.) **—disjecti membra poetæ.** [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 62. Limbs of the dismembered poet.

disponendo me, non mutando me. [L.] By disposing me, not by changing me. (Motto of the Duke of Manchester.)

distingué. [F.] Distinguished.

distrait. [F.] Absent in thought; absent-minded.

dit. [F.] Called (*e. g.*, "Ant. Allegri *dit* Il Correggio").

ditat Deus. [L.] God enriches. (Motto of Arizona.)

diverso intuitu. [L.] With a different view or intention.

divertissement. [F.] Amusement; sport.

divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern. (Motto of Louis XI.)

divisim. [L.] Separately.

dixi et salvavi animam meam. [L.] I have spoken and saved my soul.

docendo discimus. [L.] By teaching we learn. (Sen. *Ep.* 7 says: *Homines dum docent discunt*, "Men, while they teach, learn.")

dolci case a vedere, e dolci inganni. [It.] Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.

doli capax. [L.] *Law.* Capable of committing a wrong.

doli incapax. [L.] *Law.* Incapable of committing a wrong.

Domine, dirige nos. [L.] Lord, direct us. (Motto of the City of London.)

domus et placens uxor. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 14, 21. House and charming wife.

donatio causâ mortis. [L.] Gift, in lieu of legacy, bestowed in prospect of death.

dono molto aspettato e venduto, non donato. [It.] A gift long awaited is sold, not donated.

dorer la pilule. [F.] To gild the pill.

dos d'âne. [F.] Ass's back (*i. e.*, ridge of earth). (Cp. "saddle-back.")

dosis d'oligе te phile te [δόσις δ'ὀλίγη τε φίλη τε]. [Gr.] Hom. *Od.* 6, 58, and 14, 58. Gift both little and highly prized; gift dear, although little.

dos moi pou sto, kai tan gan kinaso [δός μοι πού στῶ, καὶ τὰν γαν κινάσω]. [Gr.] (Saying attributed to Archimedes.) Give me where I may stand, and I will move the earth.

dotalis. [L.] Of or pertaining to a dowry.

double entendre. [F.] Sometimes improperly used instead of the following, as a French expression.

double entente. [F.] Double meaning; equivocal sense; equivoke.

doux yeux. [F.] Sweet eyes; soft glances.

drap d'or. [F.] Cloth of gold.

droit au travail. [F.] Right to [a chance of] labor.

droit des gens. [F.] Law of nations; international law.

droit et avant. [F.] Right and forward.

drôle. [F.] Buffoon; clown.

ducit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country leads [me].

ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt. [L.] Sen. *Ep.* 107. The fates lead the willing man; the unwilling they drag.

due teste valgono più che una sola. [It.] "Two heads are better than one."

du fort au faible. [F.] Strong and weak taken together; on the average.

dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 12, 28. It is delightful to unbend upon occasion.

dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 2, 13. Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland.

dulce melos, "Domum!" [or, more briefly, **dulce, "Domum!"**] [L.] Sweet strain, "For home!" (or "Homeward!") (From a well-known song sung at Winchester and other English schools on the eve of the holidays.)

dum capitolium scandet cum tacitâ virgine pontifex. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 30, 8. As long as the pontifex shall ascend the capitol with the silent [vestal] virgin. (The poet was proudly predicting the perpetuity of his own fame. His comparison was too modest.)

dum loquimur fugerit invida Ætas. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 11, 7. While we talk, envious life-time has been flying.

dummodo sit dives, barbarus ipse placet. [L.] Ov. *A. A.* 2, 276. Provided only he be rich, a very barbarian pleases.

dum Roma deliberat, Saguntum perit. [L.] (Author unknown.) While Rome deliberates, Saguntum perishes.

dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina. See ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI.)

dum tacent, clamant. [L.] See CUM, etc.

dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria curruntur. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 2, 24. Fools while avoiding a vice run into its opposite.

dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] (From an ancient inscription.) While we live, let us live.

duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit. [L.] He who chases two hares catches neither.

durante beneplacito. [L.] During the good pleasure (*e. g.*, of a sovereign).

durante vita. [L.] During life.

du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas. [F.] From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step. (Attributed to Napoleon I. as repeatedly remarked by him, 1813, with reference to the retreat from Moscow. The sentiment, however, in very similar phrase, is traceable as far back as Longinus.)

dux femina facti. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 364. The leader of the deed was a woman.

E

eau bénite de cour. [F.] Holy water of the court (*i. e.*, court promises).

eau sucrée. [F.] Sweetened water (a French drink).

ébauche. [F.] Sketch; model; outline (in preparation for a painting, statue, or other work of art).

ébranlement. [F.] Violent agitation; shock.

è cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcuno. [It.] "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

ecce. [L.] Behold. (See also vocabulary.)

ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign; here is the proof.

ecco. [It.] Here is [or are]; there is [or are]; look here; look there; see (often an almost expletive interjection).

école. [F.] School. See also vocabulary.—**école de droit.** Law school. **école de médecine.** Medical school.—**école militaire.** Military school.—**école polytechnique.** Polytechnic school.

e contra. [L.] On the other hand.

e contrario. [L.] On the contrary.

écrasez l'infâme! [F.] (Voltaire, referring to the Roman Catholic Church of his time, not to Jesus Christ, nor to Christianity.) Crush the wretch!

editio princeps. [L.] First edition.

e flammâ petere cibum. [L.] Ter. *Eun.* 3, 2, 38. To seek food out of the flame (*i. e.*, by desperate expedients).

égarement. [F.] Confusion; bewilderment.

egli fa come la volpe dell'uve. [It.] He behaves like the fox with the grapes.

ego et rex meus. [L.] (Cardinal Wolsey.) I and my king.

ego illum perisse duco, cui perit pudor. [L.] Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 3, 81. For my part, I hold that man to have perished in whom shame has perished.

ego spem pretio non emo. [L.] Ter. *Adelph.* 2, 2, 11. As for me, I do not buy hope with a price.

eheu! fugaces . . labuntur anni. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 14, 1. Alas! The fleeting years slip away.

eigner Herd ist Goldes werth. [G.] One's own hearth has golden worth; "home is home be it ever so homely."

eile mit Weile. [G.] Make haste slowly; speed with heed.

einer pflanzt den Baum, der andre isst die Pflaum. [G.] One gives the tree root, another eats the fruit.

eine schöne Menschenseele finden ist Gewinn. [G.] Herder *Der gerettete Jüngling.* To find a beautiful human soul is something gained.

ein mal, kein mal. [G.] Just once nothing counts (excusing, for example, self-indulgence in wrong).

Eisen und Blut. [G.] (Expression of Bismarck's, not new with him, but highly characteristic of him, and famous by his use of it.) Iron and blood.

elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.

e la sua voluntate è nostra pace. [It.] Dante *Par.* 3, 85. And his will is our peace. (**in la sua,** etc., is another reading preferred by some editors, "In his will," etc.)

el corazón manda las carnes. [Sp.] The heart controls the body.

elephantus non capit murem. [L.] Elephants do not catch mice.

élève. [F.] Pupil; scholar.

el hombre propone, y Dios dispone. [Sp.] "Man proposes, and God disposes."

el sabio muda consejo; el necio no. [Sp.] The wise man changes his mind; the fool does not.

embarras de richesses. [F.] Embarrassment of riches; oversupply of material.

è meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto. [It.] It is better to fall from the window than from the roof.

è meglio tardi che mai. [It.] It is better late than never.

empta dolore docet experientia. [L.] Experience bought with pain teaches.

emunctæ naris. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 8. [A man] of well-cleared nostril (*i. e.*, of nice discernment).

en ami. [F.] As a friend.

en arrière. [F.] In the rear; behind.

en attendant. [F.] In the mean time.

en badinant. [F.] By way of raillery; in jest.

en bagatelle. [F.] In trifling manner; contemptuously.

en cueros [en cueros vivos]. [Sp.] Naked [stark naked].

en déshabillé. [F.] In undress.

en Dieu est ma fiance. [F.] In God is my trust.

en Dieu est tout. [F.] In God is all.

en effet. [F.] In effect; virtually; substantially.

enfant. [F.] An infant.—**enfant gâté.** A spoiled child. —**enfants de famille.** Children of the family.—**enfants perdus.** Lost children [of an army]; forlorn hope. —**enfant terrible.** Terrible child.—**enfant trouvé.** Foundling.

enfermer le loup dans la bergerie. [F.] To shut up the wolf in the fold.

enfin. [F.] Finally; to conclude.

en flûte. [F.] With guns on the upper deck only (of a vessel of war).

en foule. [F.] In a crowd.

en grâce aide. [F.] Depend on grace.

en grand. [F.] Of full size.

en grande tenue. } [F.] In full dress.
en grande toilette. }

en grand seigneur. [F.] In lordly style.

en habiles gens. [F.] Like [in the character of] able men.

en haut. [F.] Above; on high.

en la rose je fleuris. [F.] I flourish in the rose.

en mauvaise odeur. [F.] In bad odor.

en papillote. [F.] In curl-papers.

en parole je vis. [F.] I live in the word.

en pension. [F.] In a boarding-house.

en plein jour. [F.] In open day; before the whole world.

en queue. [F.] In the rear; directly behind; in close pursuit.

en retraite. [F.] In retreat; retreating.

en revanche. [F.] In return; by way of compensation; in revenge.

ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] By the sword he [or she] seeks repose settled under liberty. (Motto of Massachusetts.)

ens rationis. [L.] A creature of the reason.

en suivant la vérité. [F.] In [or by] following the truth.

entbehre gern was du nicht hast. [G.] Gellert *Zufriedenheit*, etc. Willingly renounce what you do not possess. (Cp. Goethe's motto ENTBEHREN SOLLST DU, etc.)

entbehren sollst du, sollst entbehren. [G.] Goethe *Faust* (scene in study). You must renounce, must renounce.

entêté. [F.] Obstinate.—**entêtement.** Obstinacy.

en toute chose il faut considérer le fin. [F.] In everything one must consider the end.

entre chien et loup. [F.] Between dog and wolf (*i. e.*, between the time of setting the watch-dog to guard the sheep and the time of the wolf's beginning to prowl); twilight.

entre deux feux. [F.] Between two fires.

entre deux vins. [F.] Between two wines (*i. e.*, half-drunk).

entre la poire et le fromage. [F.] Between the pear and the cheese (*i. e.*, at dessert).

entreprenant. [F.] Enterprising.

en vérité. [F.] In truth; verily.

en vigueur. [F.] In force (*e. g.*, laws, rules, customs).

eo animo. [L.] With that design.

eo nomine. [L.] By that name.

epea pteroenta (ἔπεα πτερόεντα). [Gr.] Homer, freq. Winged words.

epistula enim non erubescit. [L.] Cic. *Ep. ad Fam.* 5, 12, 1. For a letter [epistle] does not blush.

e pluribus unum. [L.] Out of many, one. (Motto of the United States.)

eppur si muove! [It.] And yet it does move! (Words said to have been uttered by Galileo after his forced renunciation of the Copernican theory, involving the earth's motion.)

epulis accumbere divûm. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 79. To recline at banquets of the gods.

equanimeter. [L.] With equanimity.

equus Sejanus. [L.] Sejan horse; horse of one Sejus (which brought misfortune to him and to subsequent owners); hence, any ill-omened possession. (A. Gell. 3, 9, explains the expression.)

erba mala presto cresce. [It.] An ill weed grows fast.

e regione. [L.] **1.** In a straight line; directly. **2.** In the opposite direction; exactly opposite.

e re natâ. [L.] Under present circumstances.

eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched from heaven the thunderbolt and the scepter from tyrants. (Turgot, according to Condorcet, for inscription to the bust of Franklin by Houdon. Evidently modeled on the following: *Eripuit fulmenque Jovi, Phœbique sagittas*, from Polignac's *Anti-Lucretius* 1, 96. "He snatched both the thunderbolt from Jupiter and from Phœbus the arrows.")

errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.

errare . . . malo cum Platone, . . . quam cum istis vera sentire. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 17, 39. I would rather err with Plato than think true things with those men.

erubuit, salva res est. [L.] Ter. *Adelph.* 4, 5, 9. He [or she] blushed, the cause is safe (*i. e.*, where there is shame there is virtue).

es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, sich ein Charakter in dem Strom der Welt. [G.] Goethe *Tasso* 1, 2. Talent is built up in quiet, character in the stream of the world.

escritura, buena memoria. [Sp.] Writing, good memory.

es de vidrio la mujer. [Sp.] Woman is made of glass.

è sempre l'ora. [It.] It is always time.

es korakas [ἐς κόρακας]. [Gr.] To the crows! Go, be hanged! (A form of imprecation. εἰς is sometimes incorrectly written for ἐς.)

Espagnol. [F.] Spanish; a Spaniard. **Español** ‡ [Sp.].

espérance et Dieu. [F.] Hope and God.

esprit. [F.] Spirit. See also vocabulary.—**e. borné.** Narrow, contracted mind.—**e. des lois.** Spirit of the laws.—**e. follet.** Ghost; specter.—**e. fort.** Freethinker.

essayez. [F.] Make the attempt; try.

esse. [L.] To be; existence.

esse quam videri. [L.] Sall. *C.* 54; also, Cic. *De Amic.* 26. To be rather than to seem.

est modus in rebus. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 106. There is a limit [to be observed] in things.

esto perpetua. [L.] May it [or mayst thou] last for ever.

esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.

est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] Ov. *Trist.* 4, 3, 37. There is in weeping a certain pleasure.

étage. [F.] Story [of a house].

états-généraux. [F.] States-general.

et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.

et decus et pretium recti. [L.] Both the honor and the reward of rectitude.

et tris mihi magnus Apollo. [L.] Verg. *E.* 3, 104. And thou shalt be my great Apollo.

et hoc [or **id**] **genus omne.** [L.] And all that sort of thing; and everything of the sort.

etiam fortes viros subitis terreri. [L.] Tac. *A.* 15, 59. Even brave men are dismayed by sudden perils.
et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 98. Both sons' sons and those who shall be born from them.
et nos tela spargimus. [L.] (Shortened from Verg. *Æ.* 12, 50.) And we ourselves fling our weapons.
et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 71. And once sent forth the word flies irrevocable.
et sequentia [et seq.]. [L.] And the things following; and what follows.
et sic de ceteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Brute! [L.] (Exclamation attributed to Cæsar as used by him when he saw Brutus among the assassins attacking him.) And *thou*, Brutus!
et voilà justement comme on écrit l'histoire. [F.] Voltaire *Charlot* 1, 7. And that is exactly how history is written.
eureka! [εὕρηκα]. [Gr.] Exclamation attributed to Archimedes. I have found it! (Motto of California.)
evénement. [F.] Event.
eventus stultorum magister. [L.] Shortened from Livy 22, 39, 10. The result is the schoolmaster of fools (*i.e.*, fools learn, too late, by the consequences of their conduct).
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly.
ex abundantiâ. [L.] Out of the abundance.
ex abusu non arguitur ad usum. [L.] From the abuse no argument issues against the use.
ex adverso (ex adversum). [L.] Opposite to; over against; on the other side.
ex æquo et bono. [L.] According to what is just and good.
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority entrusted to me. Same as DE AUCTORITATE, etc.
ex capite. [L.] Out of the head; from memory.
excelsior. [L.] Higher. (Motto of New York.)
exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
exceptis excipiendis. [L.] Proper exceptions having been made.
excitari non hebescere. [L.] To be roused not to grow dull.
ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex confesso. [L.] Confessedly; beyond doubt.
ex contractu. [L.] According to or arising out of contract.
excudit [pl. **excuderunt**]. [L.] He [they] struck it out; he [they] fashioned it (*e. g.*, a medal, or a statue in bronze).
ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 30, 1. I have reared [for myself] a monument more enduring than bronze.
exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
exempli gratiâ [e. g.]. [L.] By way of example.
ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact (*i. e.*, has its application after the facts in the case are determined).
ex fide fortis. [L.] Firm by faith.
exitus acta probat. [L.] Ov. *Her.* 2, 85. The event approves the acts.
ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] Out of mere favor.
ex mero motu. [L.] Of [one's own] free will.
ex more. [L.] According to custom.
ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] (Maxim summing up the physical theory of Lucretius.) Out of nothing nothing is made.
ex opere operato. [L.] By work wrought; by outward acts.
exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 625. May some avenger arise from our ashes!
ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot we may recognize Hercules (*i. e.*, from a part of a thing we may infer the whole).
expende Hannibalem. [L.] Juv. 10, 147. Weigh Hannibal (*i. e.*, the inurned ashes of the man: to impress the "little measure" to which the mighty dead are shrunk).
experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches [even] fools.
experto credite. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 11, 283. Believe one who speaks from experience (*e. g.*, believe me, for I speak from experience).
expertus metuit. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 87. Having had experience, he fears.
expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
ex professo. [L.] Openly; avowedly; professedly.
ex propriis. [L.] From one's own resources.
ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever source.
ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius. [L.] A Mercury is not to be made out of any chance piece of wood.
ex tacito. [L.] Tacitly.
extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 14. The same man [who when living was maligned] will, when dead, be loved.
extrait. [F.] Extract.
extra muros. [L.] Outside the walls (generally, city walls).
extra ordinem. [L.] Extraordinary.
ex ungue leonem. [L.] From his claw [we may recognize] the lion.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] See AB UNO (which is the correct form).
ex usu. [L.] Of use; useful; serviceable.
ex vi termini. [L.] By the force [or meaning] of the expression.
ex voto. [L.] According to one's vow; according to one's wish (or prayer).

F

faber est quisque fortunæ suæ. [L.] (See Sall. *Ep. de Re Pub.* c. 1.) Every man is the artificer of his own fortune.
fable convenue. [F.] (Voltaire's sarcastic description of history.) Fable agreed upon.
facies non omnibus una, nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum. [L.] Ov. *M.* 2, 13. The face was not the same to all, nor yet entirely different; such as is befitting in the case of sisters.
facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
facile largiri de alieno. [L.] (Adapted from Justinus, *Historiæ Philippicæ*, 36, 3, 9.) It is easy to be lavish with what is not your own.
facilis descensus Averni. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 126. Easy is the descent to Avernus (*i. e.*, to the lower world).
facinus quos inquinat æquat. [L.] Luc. 5, 290. Crime reduces those whom it stains to one level.
facit indignatio versum. [L.] Juv. 1, 79. Indignation prompts the verse.
façon de parler. [F.] Manner of speaking.
facta non verba. [L.] Deeds, not words.
factum est. [L.] It is done.
fade. [F.] Flat; insipid.
fæx populi. [L.] Dregs of the people.
faire bonne mine. [F.] To put a good face [upon a bad matter].
faire de la prose sans le savoir. [F.] To produce prose without knowing it (a feat which Molière's *bourgeois gentilhomme*, M. Jourdain, was surprised and delighted to find that he had all his life performed in his every-day conversation).
faire l'homme d'importance. [F.] To play the man of consequence.
faire mon devoir. [F.] To do my duty.
faire sans dire. [F.] To act without talking.
fallentis semita vitæ. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 103. Path of deceitful life.
falsi crimen. [L.] The crime of forgery.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. [L.] False in one point, false in all.
fama clamosa. [L.] A noisy rumor; current scandal.
famâ nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing is swifter than rumor.
fama semper vivat! [L.] May [his, her] fame live forever!
fantoccini. [It.] Dramatic representations with puppets.
fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
fari quæ sentiat. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 4, 9. To speak what one thinks.
far niente. [It.] Doing nothing.
fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] Ov. *M.* 4, 428. It is right to be taught even by a foe.
faste. [F.] Showy, gaudy dress; display.
fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days. (Cp. DIES FASTI; DIES INFASTI.)
fata obstant. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 440. The fates oppose.
fata viam invenient. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 10, 113. The fates will discover a way.
fatti maschii, parole femine. [It.] Literally, deeds men, words women (an expression formed by abbreviation—with two variant spellings—from **I fatti son maschi e le parole son femmine** (q. v.), for the motto on the great seal of Maryland).
favete linguis. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 1, 2. Favor with your tongues (*i. e.*, be silent: speech at the taking of auspices being considered of ill omen by the Romans).
fax mentis, incendium gloriæ. [L.] A burning desire for glory is a torch to the mind.
fecit. [L.] [He] executed it (used in crediting a work of art to the artist).
fecundi calices, quem non fecere disertum? [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 5, 19. Flowing bumpers, whom have they not made eloquent?
felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 13, 17. Thrice happy, and more, those whom the marriage-bond unbroken holds.
felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
feliciter. [L.] Happily; successfully.
feliciter is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit. [L.] Plaut. *Merc.* 4, 9, v. 40. He is fortunately wise who is wise by the risk of another. (Cp. OPTIMUMQUE, etc.; also, the following.)
felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. [L.] Happy he whom other people's risks render cautious. (Adapted, by transposition of words, from Nigellus de Wireker, f. about A. D. 1200; *Speculum Stultorum, ad finem.*)
felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. [L.] Verg. *G.* 2, 490. Happy he who is able to ascertain the causes of things.
femme. [F.] Woman; wife. See also vocabulary.—**femme de charge.** Housekeeper.
fendre un cheveu en quatre. [F.] To split a hair in quarters (to make useless subtle distinctions).
fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt. [L.] Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 18. Men in general willingly believe what they wish.
feriuntque summos fulgura montes. [L.] (Hor. *C.* 2, 10, 12.) And lightnings strike the topmost mountain-peaks.
ferme acerrima proximorum odia sunt. [L.] Tac. *H.* 4, 70. Well-nigh the fiercest are the hatreds of those nearest akin.
ferme ornée. [F.] Ornamental farm.
fermeté. [F.] Firmness.
fervet opus. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 436. The work glows (*i. e.*, goes on actively).
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly. (A frequent saying of Augustus Cæsar. See Suet. *Aug.* 25.) Cp. EILE MIT WEILE.
Fête-Dieu. [F.] Corpus Christi. See vocabulary, p. 420.
feux d'artifice. [F.] Fireworks.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili. [L.] Let the experiment be made upon a worthless object.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
fide et fiduciâ. [L.] By faith and confidence.
fide et fortitudine. [L.] By faith and fortitude.
fidei coticula crux. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
fideli certa merces. [L.] To the faithful one a sure reward.
fidelis ad urnam. [L.] Faithful to the urn (*i. e.*, to death, the "urn" here meaning the urn for the ashes of the dead).
fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust thou indeed, but in whom take heed.
fides et justitia. [L.] Fidelity and justice.
fides probata coronat. [L.] Tested faith crowns.
fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith (*i. e.*, treachery—the Pœni (Carthaginians) having been regarded by the Romans as peculiarly false to their promises).
fides sit penes auctorem. [L.] Provided credence be given to the author (*i. e.*, some authority referred to or quoted from). (The sense is "I disclaim responsibility for the truth of the statement.")
fidus Achates. [L.] Verg. *Æ. freq.* Faithful Achates; trusty friend.
fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and bold.
fiel, pero desdichado. Sp. Faithful, but unfortunate.
filius nullius. [L.] Son of nobody; bastard.
filius populi. [L.] Son of the people.
filius terræ. [L.] Pers. 6, 57. Son of the soil; person of humble origin.
fille de chambre. [F.] Chambermaid.
fille de joie. [F.] Woman of pleasure; courtezan.
fille d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.
fils. [Fr.] Son.
fin contre fin. [F.] Cunning matched against cunning.
finem respice. [L.] Regard the end.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
firmior quo paratior. [L.] Stronger in proportion as better prepared; the better prepared the stronger.
fit fabricando faber. [L.] "Practise makes perfect."
flagrante bello. [L.] The war raging; during the war.
flâneur. [Fr.] Lounger.
flavit Jehovah et dissipati sunt. [L.] Jehovah sent forth his breath, and they were scattered. (Words on a medal struck by the Dutch in commemoration of the destruction, 1588, of the Spanish Armada.) (Addison, *Spect.* 293, carelessly attributes the medal to Queen Elizabeth, and misquotes the legend thus: *Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur.* (Cp. *Exod.* 15, 10.)
flebile ludibrium. [L.] A deplorable mockery.
flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 7, 312. If I fail to bend the powers above, I will move Acheron (*i. e.*, the powers of the lower world).
flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not to be broken.
fleur d'eau. [F.] Even with the surface of the water.
fleur de terre. [F.] Even with the surface of the ground.
floruit (fl.). [L.] [He] flourished.
flosculi sententiarum. [L.] Flowerets of wisdom.
flux de bouche. [F.] Flux of mouth (*i. e.*, inordinate loquacity).
fœnum habet in cornu. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 33. He has hay on his horn (*i. e.*, is a dangerous animal; the figure is of course that of a bull).
folâtre. [F.] Sportive; wanton.
fonctionnaire. [F.] Functionary; public officer.
fons et origo. [L.] Fountain and origin.
forensis strepitus. [L.] The clamor of the forum.
formaliter. [L.] In form; formally.
forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 203. Perchance even these things it will be hereafter delightful to remember.
fors clavigera. [L.] *Fors* means fortune, *claviger*, club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules. The whole expression is a coinage of Ruskin's to entitle a series of periodical open letters addressed by him to the workingmen of Great Britain. From the fact that *clava* means club, *clavis*, key, *clavus*, nail or rudder, Ruskin allegorizes various corresponding senses into his title. See "Letter the 2nd," of the series.
fortes fortuna adjuvat. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 4, 26. Fortune favors the brave.
forti et fideli nihil difficile. [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
fortis cadere, cedere non potest. [L.] The brave man may fall, yield he can not.
fortiter et recte. [L.] Bravely and uprightly.
fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. [L.] Firmly, faithfully, felicitously.
fortiter in re, suaviter in modo. [L.] Firmly in the act, gently in the manner. (The two phrases are more frequently used in the reverse order.) (An expression probably formed from a sentence of the Jesuit General Aquaviva's.)
fortuna favet fatuis. [L.] Fortune favors fools.
fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis. [L.] Mart. 10, 12, 2. Fortune to many gives too much, to none enough.
foy pour devoir. [F.] Faith for duty. (*Foy*, old spelling.)
fraîcheur. [F.] Freshness; coolness.
frais. [F.] Cost; expense.
franco. [It.] Post-free; franked.
frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.
fraus est celare fraudem. [L.] *Law.* It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
fraus pia. [L.] Pious fraud; holy guile.
friponnerie. [F.] Roguery; knavishness.
froides mains, chaudes amours. [F.] Cold hands, warm [heart] affections.
froideur. [F.] Coldness.
front à front. [F.] Front to front; face to face.
fronte capillata, post est occasio calva. [L.] Dion. Cato. *Dis.* 2, 26. Opportunity, though she has hair in front, is bald behind. (Cp. "Take Time by the forelock.")
fronti nulla fides. [L.] Juv. 2, 8. No reliance on the face.
fruges consumere nati. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 27. Born to consume the products of the soil. (Cp. NÉ POUR LA DIGESTION.)
fugit hora. [L.] Pers. 5, 153. The hour flies.
fuimus Troës. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 325. We Trojans have been (*i. e.*, we Trojans are no more).
fuit Ilium. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 325. Ilium has been (*i. e.*, Ilium (Troy) is no more).
fulmen brutum. [L.] Thunderbolt taking no effect.
functus officio. [L.] Having fulfilled [his] office; out of office.
funèbre. [F.] Funereal; mournful.
furor arma ministrat. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 150. Rage supplies arms.
furor loquendi. [L.] Rage for speaking.
furor poeticus. [L.] Poetic rage.
furor scribendi. [L.] Rage for writing.

G

gage d'amour. [F.] Pledge of love.
gaieté de cœur. [F.] Gaiety of heart; high animal spirits.
garde à cheval. [F.] Mounted guard.
garde champêtre. [F.] Rural guard.
garde du corps. [F.] Body-guard.
garde-feu. [F.] Fender.
garde mobile. [F.] Guard subject to active service.
garde nationale. [F.] National guard.
garde royale. [F.] Royal guard.
gardez. [F.] Take care.
gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.
gardez la foi. [F.] Keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur. [L.] Let us then rejoice.
gaudet tentamine virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in trial.
gaudium certaminis. [L.] "Delight of battle." Tennyson
geflügelte Worte. [G.] Winged words. (Cp. Greek ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, *ἔπεα πτερόεντα* (q. v.). The German expression is the title of an admirable German collection of famous phrases and sentences.)
gens. [F.] People; race. See also vocabulary.—**gens d'affaires.** Business men.—**gens d'armes.** Armed police.—**gens de condition.** People of rank.—**gens d'église.** Clergy; ecclesiastics.—**gens de langues.** Linguists.—**gens de lettres.** Men of letters.—**gens de loi.** Lawyers.—**gens de mer.** Seamen; men following the sea.—**gens d'épée, gens de guerre.** Military men.—**gens de peu.** People of humble condition.—**gens du monde.** People of fashion; persons who move in the great world.
gens de même famille. "Birds of a feather."
gens togata. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 282. The togaed nation (*i. e.*, the Romans).
gentilhomme. [F.] Gentleman.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 102. The irritable tribe of bards.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
gibier de potence. [F.] Game for the gibbet; gallows-bird.
giovine Italia. [It.] Young Italy.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio. [It.] Young saint, old devil.
gitano. [Sp.] Gipsy.
giuoco di mano, giuoco di villano. [It.] Practical jokes are the jokes of low folks.
gli assenti hanno torto. [It.] The absent are in the wrong.

gloria. [L.] Glory. See also vocabulary.
gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory [is] the shadow of virtue.
glückliche Reise! [G.] Prosperous journey to you! (Cp. FR. BON VOYAGE.)
gnothi seauton {γνῶθι σεαυτον} [Gr.] Know thyself. (Inscription on temple of Apollo at Delphi. See Juv. 11, 27.)
goutte à goutte. [F.] Drop by drop.
gouvernante. [F.] Governess.
grâce à Dieu. [F.] Thanks to God.
gradu diverso, uniâ viâ. [L.] With different step on the one way.
grande chère et beau feu. [F.] Bountiful cheer and a fine fire.
grande fortune, grande servitude. [F.] Great wealth, a great slavery.
grande parure. [F.] Full dress.
grande toilette. [F.] Full dress.
gratia placendi. [L.] Delight of pleasing.
gratis dictum. [L.] Sheer assertion.
graviora manent. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 84. Things more serious remain.
graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis. [L.] Some remedies are worse than the perils (disease).
gravis ira regum est semper. [L.] Sen. *Med.* 494. Heavy is ever the ire of kings.
gregatim. [L.] In flocks.
grex venalium. [L.] Plaut. *Cist.* 4, 2, 67. The herd of hirelings.
grosse Seelen dulden still. [G.] Schiller *Don Carlos* act 1, sc. 4. Great souls suffer in silence.
grosse tête et peu de sens. [F.] Big head and little wit.
grossièreté. [F.] Coarseness; vulgarity in conversation.
guerre à mort. [F.] War to the death.
guerre à outrance. [F.] War to the bitter end.
gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur anulus usu. [L.] Ov. *Pont.* 4, 10, 5. The drop hollows the stone, the ring is worn out by use.

H

{habemus} confitentem reum. [L.] Cic. *Pro Ligario*, 1, 2. We have an accused party who confesses.
habet et musca splenem. [L.] Even a fly has its spleen.
hac lege. [L.] With this law; under this condition.
hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] See FORSAN ET HÆC, etc.
hæret lateri letalis arundo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 73. The fatal arrow clings fast in her side.
hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 11. This indulgence we both seek and bestow in turn.
Hannibal ad (not ANTE) **portas.** [L.] Cic. *1 Phil.* 5, 11; Livy, 23, 16. Hannibal at the gates.
hapax legomenon {ἅπαξ λεγομενον} [Gr.] A thing said once only.
haro. [F.] Hue and cry.
haud ignara, etc. [L.] See NON IGNARA, etc.
haud longis intervallis. [L.] At intervals by no means long.
haud passibus æquis. [L.] See NON PASSIBUS, etc.
haut et bon. [F.] Great and good.
helluo librorum. [L.] (Adapted from Cic. *Fin.* 3, 2, 7.) Glutton of books, book-worm.
heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 878. Alas, piety! alas, ancient faith!
heureusement. [F.] Happily; fortunately.
hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] Gap vastly to be deplored.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic finis fandi. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 10, 116. Here [was] an end of the speaking.
hic sepultus. [L.] Here [is] buried.
hinc illæ lacrumæ. [L.] Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 99. Hor. *Ep.* 1, 19, 41. Hence those tears. (Hor. spells *lacrimæ.*)
hinc lucem et pocula sacra. [L.] From this source we receive light and drafts of sacred learning. (Motto of Cambridge University Press.)
ho bios brachus, he de techne makre {ὁ βιος βραχυς, ἡ δε τεχνη μακρή} [Gr.] Hippocrates. Life is short, art is long.
hoc age. [L.] This do.
hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
hoc erat in more majorum. [L.] This was in the custom of the fathers.
hoc erat in votis. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 1. This was among my prayers.
hoc genus omne. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 2, 2. All this class; all of this sort.
hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
hoc opus, hic labor est. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 129. This is a task, this a toil.
hoc saxum posuit. [L.] This stone he placed.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas. Juv. 6, 223. [L.] This I wish, thus I command, be my will sufficient reason.
hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day for me, to-morrow for thee.
hoi polloi {οἱ πολλοί}. [Gr.] The masses; the herd.
hombre de un libro. [Sp.] Man of one book.
Homerisches Gelächter. [G.] Homeric laughter. (Cp. ASBESTOS GELOS.)
hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum. [L.] Sen. *Ben.* 6, 34. Full of men, empty of friends.
hominis est errare. [L.] Cic. *Phil.* 12, 2. It belongs to man to err.
homme d'affaires. [F.] Business man.
homme de bien. [F.] Good man; man of worth.
homme de cour. [F.] Courtier.
homme de fortune. [F.] **1.** Fortunate man. **2.** Rich man.
homme de lettres. [F.] Man of letters; literary man.
homme de paille. [F.] Man of straw.
homme d'épée. [F.] Military man.
homme de robe. [F.] Man wearing a gown (indicative of office or profession, as that of judge or of lawyer).
homme des affaires. [F.] Sometimes improperly written for HOMME D'AFFAIRES (q. v.).
homme des lettres. [F.] Sometimes improperly written for HOMME DE LETTRES (q. v.).
homme d'esprit. [F.] Man of intellect; wit.
homme d'état. [F.] Statesman.
homme du monde. [F.] **1.** Man of fashion. **2.** Man of the world (as distinguished from scientific man, artist, etc.).
homo alieni juris. [L.] One under control of another.
homo antiquâ virtute ac fide. [L.] Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 4, 2; 4, 3, 38. Man of the antique virtue and faith.
homo homini lupus. [L.] See LUPUS, etc.
homo Latinissimus. [L.] Highly accomplished Latin scholar.
homo multarum litterarum. [L.] Man of much literary accomplishment.
homo nullius coloris. [L.] See Plaut. *Pseud.* 4, 7, 99. Man of no color (i. e., non-committal man).
homo solus aut deus aut dæmon. [L.] Man alone (i. e., in solitude) [should be] either divinity or demon. (Cp. Aristotle *Politics* 1 *ad fin.*, where the sense is that a man not to need society should be either a wild beast or a god.)
homo sui juris. [L.] One who is his own master (opp. to *homo alieni juris*).
homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 1, 25. I am a man; nothing of what is human do I count foreign to myself.
homo trium litterarum. [L.] Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 4, 46. Man of three letters (*i. e., fur*, thief).
homo unius libri. [L.] Man of one book. (Attributed to St. Thomas Aquinas.)
honesta mors turpi vitâ potior. [L.] Tac. *Agric.* 33, 25. Honorable death is better than base life.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] Evil be to him who evil thinks. (Motto of Great Britain.)
honneur et patrie. [F.] Honor and native land.
honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change [men's] manners.
honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile. (Anagram for "Horatio Nelson.")
honor virtutis præmium. [L.] Honor is the reward of virtue. (Cic. *Brut.* 81 has *cum honor sit præmium virtutis.*)
honos alit artes. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 4. Honor nourishes the arts.
honos habet onus. [L.] Honor is onerous (*i. e.*, has its responsibility).
horæ canonicæ. [L.] Canonical hours (*i. e.*, hours prescribed for prayers).
hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
horas non numero nisi serenas. [L.] I number none but shining hours. (Inscription for sun-dial.)
horresco referens. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 204. I shudder in relating.
horribile dictu. [L.] Horrible to be told.
hors de concours. [F.] Out of the competition; not competing.
hors de la loi. [F.] In the condition of an outlaw.
hors de propos. [F.] Aside from the purpose.
hors de saison. [F.] Out of season.
hostis honori invidia. [L.] A public enemy's hatred [is] an honor.
hostis humani generis. [L.] Enemy of mankind.
Hôtel des Invalides. [F.] Hospital for Invalids (*i. e.*, Invalid soldiers; name of a famous edifice in Paris).
hôtel garni. [F.] Furnished lodgings.
huissier. [F.] Doorkeeper; usher.
humani nihil alienum. [L.] Nothing of what is human is, foreign to me (. . . See HOMO SUM, etc.).
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
hunc tu caveto. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 85. Of him do thou beware.
hurtar para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal in order to give alms.
huyendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo. [Sp.] Fleeing from the bull, he fell into the ditch.

I

ich dien. [G.] I serve. (Motto of the Prince of Wales.)
ich habe genossen das irdische Glück, ich habe geleht und geliebet. [G.] Schiller *Piccolomini* 3, 7. I have tasted the good of earth, I have lived and loved.
ici on parle français. [F.] French is spoken here.
idée fixe. [F.] Fixed idea; idea dominating the mind (as in monomania). See DOMINANT IDEA, in vocabulary.
idem sonans. [L.] Sounding the same (test in matters of law for cases of alleged misspelling).
idem velle atque idem nolle. [L.] Sall. *Cat.* 20. To have the same likes and the same dislikes.
id genus omne. [L.] All that class; all of that sort.
idoneus homo. [L.] Fit man.
id usitatissimum. [L.] That tritest of sayings.
Iesus Hominum Salvator. [L.] Jesus Savior of Men.
i fatti son maschi e le parole son femmine. [It.] Deeds are men, and words are women (*i. e.*, performance is stronger than promise). (See FATTI MASCHII, etc.)
i frutti proibiti sono i più dolci. [It.] The forbidden fruits are the sweetest.
ignem gladio scrutare. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 276. Stir the fire with the sword (*i. e.*, make bad worse).
ignorance crasse. [F.] Crass ignorance; dense ignorance.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
ignoscas aliis multa, nihil tibi. [L.] Auson. *Sap. Sent.* 3, 4. Pardon to others much, nothing to thyself.
ignoscito sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi. [L.] P. Syr. Pardon another often, never thyself.
ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] Ov. *A. A.* 3, 397. For a thing unknown there is no desire.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] A thing unknown by a thing more unknown. (Said of confusing explanation.)
i gran dolori sono muti. [It.] Great griefs are mute.
il a inventé l'histoire. [F.] He has invented history. (Said by Mme. Deffand of Voltaire.)
il a la mer à boire. [F.] He has the sea to drink up (*i. e.*, an impossible job on his hands).
il a le courage de ses convictions. [F.] He has the courage of his convictions. (The English expression is an importation of idiom from the French which it translates; the meaning is, He has the courage to express, to stand by, to act upon, his convictions.)
il a le diable au corps. [F.] The devil is in him.
il a les défauts de ses qualités. [F.] He has the defects of his good qualities (*i. e.*, the faults naturally accompanying the virtues which he possesses).
il a le vin mauvais. [F.] He is quarrelsome when in his cups.
il connait l'univers et ne se connait pas. [F.] La Fontaine 8, 26. He knows the universe and he does not know himself.
il dolci far niente. [It.] The sweet state of do-nothing. (Cp. ILLUD JUCUNDUM, etc.)
il ennuie à qui attend. [F.] He that waits has a weary time of it.
il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que de l'être pour soi-même. [F.] La Rochefoucauld, *Max.* 132. It is easier to be wise for other people than for one's self.
il faut attendre le boiteux. [F.] We must wait for the lame man (*i. e.*, for example, wait for the confirmation of a piece of news, which lags haltingly behind). (See Corneille *Suite du Menteur* 1, 1.)
il faut de l'argent. [F.] Money is necessary.
il faut laver son linge sale en famille. [F.] One ought to wash one's dirty linen in private. (Napoleon I. used these words on a historic occasion, but they seem to have been in the nature of a proverb.)
ilias malorum. [L.] Cic. *Att.* 8, 11, 3. An Iliad of woes.
ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema. [L.] Juv. 13, 105. That man got a cross, this man a crown, as the price of his crime.
ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 6, 13. That corner of earth to me smiles sweetest of all.
illotis manibus. [L.] Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 103. With hands unwashed; in a state of unpreparedness.
illud jucundum nil agere. [L.] Plin. Sec. *Ep.* 8, 9. That delightful doing of nothing. (Cp. IL DOLCE, etc. Pliny's whole expression is: *illud iners quidem, jucundum tamen, nihil agere, nihil esse*, "that idle, indeed, but delightful state of do-nothing, be-nothing.")
il meglio è l'inimico del bene. [It.] Better is the enemy of well. ("Let well enough alone.")
il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [F.] Literally (of a horse not sensitive to either bit or spur), he has neither mouth nor spur; figuratively (of a man), he is dull; he is stupid.
il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [F.] He did not invent gunpowder ("will never set the Thames on fire").
il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [F.] One should never defy a fool. (Said in case of a man's offering to commit some folly or extravagance and asking if he is *defied* to do it.)
il n'est pas d'homme nécessaire. [F.] There is no such thing as a necessary man.
il n'est sauce que d'appétit. [F.] There is no such sauce as appetite.
il n'y a de nouveau que ce qui a vieilli. [F.] There is nothing new except what has grown old.
il n'y a de nouveau que ce qui est oublié. [F.] There is nothing new except what is forgotten.
il n'y a pas à dire. [F.] There is nothing to be said.
il n'y a pas de héros pour son valet-de-chambre. [F.] There is no such thing as a man who is hero to his valet-de-chambre.
il n'y a pas de petit ennemi. [F.] There is no such thing as a little enemy.
il n'y a pas de quoi. [F.] There is no occasion; don't mention it (replying, for example, to an apology).
il n'y a plus de Pyrénées. [F.] The Pyrenees have ceased to exist. (Louis XIV. of France to his grandson Philip V., about to ascend the throne of Spain.)
il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
il rit bien qui rit le dernier. [F.] He laughs best who laughs last. (Cp. RIRA BIEN, etc.: the better form.)
il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. [It.] It is the soldier's blood that makes the general great.
il sent le fagot. [F.] He has the scent of the fagot (*i. e.*, is suspected of heresy).
il se recule pour mieux sauter. [F.] He starts back the better to jump.
ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié. [F.] They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. (Said of the French *Emigrés*, perhaps by Talleyrand, but most frequently applied to the Bourbons.)
il trouverait à tondre sur un œuf. [F.] He would find something to shave on an egg. (Said of a skinflint.)
il vaut mieux tâcher oublier ses malheurs que d'en parler. [F.] Trying to forget one's misfortunes is better worth while than talking about them.
il vino è una dolce corda [or **mezza corda**]. [It.] Wine is a sweet cord [or a half cord]. (*Cord* here means the cord used in binding a witness to the rack for torture, and hence the rack itself. The sense is, *in vino veritas, i. e.*, a man in his cups tells the truth.)
il viso [or **volto**] **sciolto, i pensieri stretti.** [It.] The face open, the thoughts close.
imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 19, 19. Imitators, a servile herd.
immensum quiddam et infinitum. [L.] Cic. *Post Reditum*, 2. Something immeasurable and unbounded.
imo pectore. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 11, 377, *et al.* From the inmost breast.
impari Marte. [L.] On unequal terms of fighting; unequally matched in war.
imperium et libertas. [L.] Cp. Cic. *Cat.* 4, 9. 19; Tac. *Agric.* 3; Bacon *Adv. of Learn.* 1. Empire and liberty. (More recently made famous by Beaconsfield's quotation.)
imperium in imperio. [L.] Empire within empire.
implicite. [L.] By implication.
impos animi. [L.] Weak of mind; imbecile.
impossible n'est pas un mot français. [F.] Impossible is not a French word. (Attributed to Napoleon I.)
improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 412. Unrighteous love, what dost thou not force on mortal breasts?
in. [L.] In.—**in actu.** In act; in reality.—**in æquilibrio.** In equilibrium.—**in æternum.** For ever.—**in ambiguo.** In doubt.—**in armis.** In arms.—**in camerâ.** In the closet; in secret.—**in commendam.** In trust (said of benefices held, *e. g.*, by bishops to supplement their official income).—**in curiâ.** In court.—**in dubiis.** In things doubtful.—**in dubio.** In doubt.—**in flagrante delicto.** In the very act of committing the crime.—**in formâ pauperis.** In the character or condition of a pauper.—**in foro conscientiæ.** In the forum of conscience.—**infra dignitatem.** Beneath one's dignity. (See INFRA DIG., in vocabulary.)—**in invitum.** Against an unwilling party.—**in limine.** On the threshold.—**in magnis et voluisse sat est.** Propertius 3, 1, 6. In great affairs even to have had the will suffices.—**in nomine.** In the name [of].—**in nomine Domini.** In the name of the Lord.—**in nubibus.** In the clouds; not clear.—**in nuce.** In a nutshell.—**in pace.** In peace.—**in pleno.** In full.—**in præsenti.** At the present time.—**in propriâ personâ.** In one's own person; in person.—**in puris naturalibus.** Stark naked.—**in rerum naturâ.** In the nature of things.—**in sacris.** In sacred things.—**in sano sensu.** In a proper sense.—**in solido.** For the whole; in law, equivalent to *jointly and severally.*—**in spiritualibus.** In spiritual things.—**in suspenso.** In suspense.—**in temporalibus.** In temporal things.
in bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
in cælo quies. [L.] In heaven [is] rest.
in capite orphani discit chirurgus. [L.] The surgeon learns his art by practise on the orphan's head.
incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 1, 7. You are treading amid fires overlaid by deceitful ashes.
incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin. [L.] Gaultier *Alexandreide* (13th century) 5, 5, 301. You fall upon Scylla seeking to shun Charybdis.
incredulus odi. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 188. Not being able to believe in it, I am disgusted. (Said of some impossible poetic invention.)
inde iræ et lacrimæ. [L.] Juv. 1, 168. Thence the resentments and the tears.
indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. Hor. *A. P.* 359. I am vexed whenever the excellent Homer nods.
inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency is natural to a brave man.
inest sua gratia parvis. [L.] Little things possess their peculiar charm.
infandum . . . renovare dolorem. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 3. To revive unspeakable grief.
in ferrum pro libertate ruebant. [L.] They rushed upon the sword in defense of their liberty.
ingenii largitor venter. [L.] Pers. *Prol.* 10. The stomach is a prodigal dispenser of genius. (Sarcasm against literature as cultivated for a livelihood.)
ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, celare

secundæ. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 8, 73. Genius is revealed by adversity, concealed by prosperity.
ingens telum necessitas. [L.] A great weapon is necessity. (Probably modified from Liv. 4, 28, *necessitate, quæ ultimum ac maximum telum est.*)
ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris. [L.] When you have pronounced him an ingrate, you have said all. (Attributed in a slightly different form to Pub. Syr.)
in hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] By this sign thou wilt conquer. (Motto of the emperor Constantine.)
iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. [L.] I prefer the most unfair peace to the most righteous war.
in medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go safest in the middle. (A misquotation for MEDIO, etc., q. v.)
in necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas. [L.] In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity. (Popularly attributed to St. Augustine, but probably, in a slightly different form, first appearing in a production of Rupertus Meldenius, a Lutheran divine, about 1630.)
in omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
in omnibus aliquid, in toto nihil. [L.] In all things, something; on the whole, nothing.
inopem me copia fecit. [L.] Ov. *M.* 3, 466. Plenty has made me poor.
inopi beneficium bis dat qui celeriter dat. [L.] Pub. Syr. 235. He who gives quickly gives a double favor to a poor man.
inops consilii. [L.] Liv. 26, 18. Poor in counsel.
in perpetuam rei memoriam. [L.] To the perpetual memory of the thing.
in petto. [It.] In the breast (*i. e.*, secretly).
insculpsit [*pl.* **insculpserunt**]. [L.] He engraved it.
in secula seculorum. [L.] For ages of ages.
in solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is salvation.
instar omnium. [L.] Worth them all. (Cic. *Brut.* 51, 191, has *Plato mihi unus instar est omnium*, "Plato alone for me is worth them all.")
in statu quo ante bellum. [L.] As it was before the war.
intaminatis fulget honoribus. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 2, 18. She [Virtue] shines with unsullied honors.
in te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I hoped.
integer vitæ scelerisque purus. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 22, 1. Blameless in life and clear of crime.
integra mens augustissima possessio. [L.] An upright mind is the most august of possessions.
integros haurire fontes. [L.] To draw from unpolluted fountains. (Lucret. 1, 927, has *juvat integros accedere fontes atque haurire*, "it is delightful to come to unpolluted fountains and draw." Hor. *C.* 1, 26, 6, has *quæ fontibus integris gaudes*, "who delightest in unpolluted fountains.")
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter canem et lupum. [L.] Between the dog and the wolf (*i. e.*, between daylight and dark). (Cp. ENTRE CHIEN, etc.)
interdum stultus bene loquitur. [L.] A fool at times speaks to the purpose.
interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 63. Now and then the rabble sees a thing right.
inter flumina nota et fontes sacros. [L.] Verg. *E.* 1, 53. Among familiar streams and sacred fountains.
inter pocula. [L.] Pers. 1, 30. Over their cups.
in terrorem. [L.] By way of intimidation or warning.
inter se. [L.] Between [or among] themselves.
inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
in totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
intra muros. [L.] Within the walls (*city* walls, generally understood).
intra parietes. [L.] Within the house-walls.
intus et in cute. [L.] Pers. 3, 30. Within and in the skin (*i. e.*, thoroughly).
intuta quæ indecora. [L.] Tac. *H.* 1, 33. Unsafe are things that are disgraceful.
in un batter d'occhio. [It.] In the twinkling of an eye; in an instant.
in usu. [L.] In use.
in usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin. (Louis XIV. of France had editions of the ancient classics prepared for the use of the Dauphin. These were strictly expurgated; whence the phrase here defined comes to be used in the sense of "expurgated.")
in utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for either fortune.
in utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
in utrumque paratus. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 61. Prepared for either alternative.
inverso ordine. [L.] The order being inverted.
in vino veritas. [L.] In wine truth (*i. e.*, intoxication makes a man communicative).
invitâ . . . Minervâ. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 385. Minerva being unwilling; without inspiration.
in vitium ducit culpæ fuga. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 31. Shunning of a fault leads into a vice.
invito domino. [L.] The owner being unwilling.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
ira furor brevis est. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 62. Anger is a brief madness.
iras et verba locat. [L.] Sen. *Herc. Fur.* 173. He [an advocate] hires out his resentments and his words. (Seneca prefixes the clause *jargin rentens improbus*, "selling his quarrels, unprincipled fellow.")
ir por lana y volver esquilado. [Sp.] To go for wool and come back shorn.
ita est. [L.] It is so.
ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus stands written the law.
Italia irredenta. [It.] Unredeemed Italy (name popularly given to those districts which are geographically, but not politically, part of Italy).
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.
iterum. [L.] Again.
ivresse. [F.] Drunkenness; inebriation.

J

jacta alea est. [L.] Suet. *Cæs.* 32. The die has been cast.
j'ai bonne cause. [F.] I have good cause.
jamais arrière. [F.] Never behind.
jamais à un bon chien il ne vient un bon os. [F.] Never to a good dog does there come a good bone.
jam dic, Posthume, de tribus capellis. [L.] Martial *Epig.* 6, 19. Now speak, Posthumus, of the three goats. (Cp. REVENONS À, etc.)
jam proximus ardet Ucalegon. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 311. Already blazes the house of Ucalegon next door.
januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Jardin des Plantes. [F.] Garden of Plants (name of the Botanical Garden in Paris).
je maintiendrai le droit. [F.] I will maintain the right.
je me fie en Dieu. [F.] I trust in God.
je ne cherche qu'un. [F.] I seek but one.
je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not what; an indefinite something.
je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I shall [will] never forget.
je prends mon bien où je le trouve. [F.] I take my property where I find it. (A saying of Molière's, used by him on occasion of his reclaiming literary property improperly appropriated from him by another playwright.) (Sometimes written *je reprends*, etc.)
je suis prêt. [F.] I am ready.
jet d'eau. [F.] Jet of water; fountain.
jeu. [F.] Play; diversion. See JEU D'ESPRIT, in vocabulary.—**jeu de main, jeu de vilain.** Practical jokes are the jokes of low folks.—**jeu de mots.** Play on words.—**jeu de théâtre.** Stage trick; claptrap.
jeunesse dorée. [F.] Gilded youth (*i. e.*, rich young men).
je vais quérir un grand peut-être. [F.] I go in search of a great perhaps. (Dying words attributed to Rabelais.)
je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
joci causâ. [L.] For the sake of the joke.
joindre les mains, c'est bien; les ouvrir, c'est mieux. [F.] To clasp the hands [in prayer] is well; to open them [in almsgiving] is better.
joli. [F.] Pretty.
jour. [F.] Day.—**jour de fête.** A fête-day; a festival. —**jour de l'an.** New Year's day.—**jour gras.** Lit. A fat day; *i. e.*, a day when meat may be eaten.—**jour maigre.** Lit. A lean day; *i. e.*, a fast-day.
Jovis omnia plena. [L.] Verg. *E.* 3, 60. All things are full of Jove.
jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God. See JUBILATE, *n.*, in vocabulary.
jucundi acti labores. [L.] Cic. *Fin.* 2, 32, 105. Pleasant [are] past toils. (Quoted by Cicero as a familiar saying.)
judex damnatur, cum nocens absolvitur. [L.] Pub. Syr. 257. The judge is condemned when the guilty man is acquitted.
judicium Dei. [L.] Judgment of God.
judicium parium aut leges terræ. [L.] The judgment of one's peers or the laws of the land.
juge de paix. [F.] Justice of the peace.
jugulare mortuos. [L.] To butcher the dead; to slay the slain.
juncta juvant. [L.] Things joined together help one another.
juniores ad labores. [L.] The younger men for labors; hard toils demand the youthful hand.
Juppiter pluvius. [L.] Jupiter Rain-giver.
Juppiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter Thunderer.
jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 14. To swear with the words of a master (*i. e.*, to echo his sentiments, to be his implicit disciple).
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
juris peritus. [L.] Skilled in the law.
juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws (civil and canonical).
jus canonicum. [L.] Canonical law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus et norma loquendi. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 72. Law and rule of speech.
jus gladii. [L.] Law of the sword.
jus proprietatis. [L.] Right of property.
jus summum sæpe summa est malitia. [L.] Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 48. The extreme of justice is often the extreme of malice.
juste milieu. [F.] Golden mean.
Justitiæ soror incorrupta Fides. [L.] Uncorrupt Faith, sister of Justice.
justitia omnibus. [L.] Justice for all. (Motto of the District of Columbia.)
justitia virtutum regina. [L.] Justice is queen of the virtues.
justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 3, 1. A man upright and tenacious of his purpose.
j'y suis, et j'y reste. [F.] Here I am, and here I stay. (MacMahon (Sept., 1855, on being advised to abandon the Malakoff in the Crimean war).)

K

ktema es aei [κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί]. [Gr.] Thucydides 1, 22 A possession forever.
Kulturkampf der Menschheit. [G.] Culture-conflict of humanity. (Virchow in 1873, meaning the conflict of the German state with the Roman Catholic Church; that is, from his point of view, of enlightenment with obscurantism.)

L

la beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [F.] Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume.
l'abito è una seconda natura. [It.] Habit is a second nature.
labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 43. It flows, and it will flow, rolling on to all time.
laborare est orare. [L.] To work is to worship.
labore et honore. [L.] With labor and honor.
labor est etiam ipsa voluptas. [L.] Manil. *Astron.* 4, 156. Labor is pleasure itself.
labor omnia vincit improbus. [L.] Verg. *G.* 1, 145. Stubborn labor conquers all things.
laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 32, 14. Sweet lenitive of labors.
labuntur et imputantur. [L.] They [the moments] slip away and are laid to our account. (Inscription for a dial.)
la bride sur le cou. [F.] Bridle-rein on the neck (at full speed).
lâche. [F.] **1.** *a.* Lax; slack; remiss. **2.** *n.* Sluggard; coward.
la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [F.] Destouches *Le Glorieux* 2, 5. Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.
l'adversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres. [F.] Adversity makes men, and prosperity monsters.
læsa majestas. [L.] High treason.
la fame non vuol leggi. [It.] Hunger acknowledges no law.
l'affaire s'achemine. [F.] The business makes progress.
la fortune passe partout. [F.] Fortune passes everywhere (*i. e.*, vicissitudes are the lot of all).
la France est une monarchie absolue, temperée par des chansons. [F.] France is an absolute monarchy, tempered by songs. (Chamfort *Caractères et Anecdotes* credits this bright saying to a clever man whom he does not name.) (Cp. LE DESPOTISME TEMPÉRÉ, etc.)
la garde meurt et ne se rend pas. [F.] The guard dies, it does not surrender. (Words attributed to Cambronne as used by him at Waterloo in reply to a summons to surrender.)
la grande nation. [F.] The great nation (*i. e.*, France, so called in the time of Louis XIV.).
laisser-aller. [F.] Unconstraint.
laissez-nous faire. Let us alone; let us be.
là là. [F.] So so; passably.
la maladie sans maladie. [F.] The malady without malady (hypochondria).
la mentira tiene las piernas cortas. [Sp.] Falsehood has short legs (*i. e.*, soon finishes its course).
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [F.] Love and smoke can not hide themselves.
l'amour-propre est le plus grand de tous les flatteurs. [F.] La Rochefoucauld *Max.* 2. Self-esteem is the greatest of all flatterers.
la muerte es sorda. [Sp.] Death is deaf.
lana caprina. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 15. Goat's wool (*i. e.*, a thing non-existent). (Cp. "Mare's nest.")
langage des halles. [F.] Language of the marketplace; slang. (Cp. "Billingsgate.")
la parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensée. [F.] Speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts. (Generally attributed to Talleyrand, but it has been traced to Voltaire *Dial.* 14.)
la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. [F.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
lapis philosophorum. [L.] Philosopher's stone.
la poverta è la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all the arts.
la propriété c'est le vol. [F.] Property is robbery. (Proudhon (in 1840, who, however, was anticipated in the sentiment and almost in the expression by Brissot in 1780.).)
la reconnaissance est la mémoire du cœur. [F.] Gratitude is the memory of the heart.
lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
l'argent. [F.] Money.
l'argent est un bon passe-partout. [F.] Money is a good master-key (*i. e.*, gives admittance everywhere).
lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate. [It.] Dante *Inferno* 3, 9. All hope abandon, ye who enter here.
la speranza é il pan de' miseri. [It.] Hope is the bread of the wretched.
latent scintillula forsan. [L.] A little spark [of life] may perhaps be hidden. (Motto of the Royal Humane Society.)
latet anguis in herba. [L.] Verg. *E.* 3, 93. There lurks a snake in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
lauda la moglie e tienti donzello. [It.] Praise a wife and stay a bachelor.
laudari . . . laudato a viro. [L.] Cic. *Ep. ad. Fam.* 5, 12, 7. To be praised by a man that is praised.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 173. Lauder of the time gone by.
laudumque arrecta cupido. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 5, 138. And eager desire of praise.
laudumque immensa cupido. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 823. And immeasurable desire of praise.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise is no recommendation.
l'avenir. [F.] The future.
la verità è figlia del tempo. [It.] Truth is daughter of time.
la vertu est la seule noblesse. [F.] Virtue is the only nobility.
l'eau en vient à la bouche. [F.] It makes one's mouth water.
le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
le bien lui vient en dormant. [F.] Riches come to him in his sleep.
le bon temps viendra. [F.] "There's a good time coming."
le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. [F.] The Middle-class Man turned Gentleman (title of one of Molière's comedies).
le courage est souvent un effet de la peur. [F.] Courage is often an effect of fear. (Cp. SON DÉDAIN, etc.)
le coût en ôte le goût. [F.] In thought of cost the taste is lost.
le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud. [F.] The crime makes the shame, and not the scaffold. (Thomas Corneille, *Essex* act 4, sc. 3, v. 33 (as given by Voltaire in his "Commentaries on Corneille").
lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader; courteous reader. (The case is that of direct address.)
le désespoir redouble les forces. [F.] Despair doubles one's strength.
le despotisme, tempéré par l'assassinat, c'est notre Magna Charta. [F.] Despotism, tempered by assassination—that is our Magna Charta. (Said by a Russian after the assassination of the czar Paul in 1801.) (Cp. LA FRANCE, etc.)
le dessous des cartes. [F.] The under side of the cards (*i. e.*, the unknown element in an affair).
le Diable Boiteux. [F.] The Lame Devil; The Devil on Two Sticks (title of a French romance).
legalis homo. [L.] A lawful person; a person in good standing before the law.
legatus a latere. [L.] Papal legate.
le génie c'est la patience. [F.] Genius is patience. (According to Littré *s. v.* GÉNIE, Buffon, *Disc. de Réception*, said: *Le génie n'est autre chose qu'une grande aptitude à la patience*, "Genius is nothing but a great aptitude for patience." Three careful readings of the text of Buffon's Discourse have failed to verify Littré's quotation.)
légereté. [F.] Lightness; levity.
le grand monarque. [F.] The great monarch (*i. e.*, Louis XIV.).
le grand œuvre. [F.] The great work (*i. e.*, the philosopher's stone).
le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle. [F.] The game is not worth the candle.
le jour viendra. [F.] The day will come.
le mieux est l'ennemi du bien. [F.] Better is the enemy of well. (Cp. IL MEGLIO, etc.
le monde est le livre des femmes. [F.] Rousseau, *Émile* livre 5 (œuvres, t. 2, p. 654, Paris, 1868). The world is the book of women.
le monde savant. [F.] The learned world.
le mot de l'énigme. [F.] The key to the riddle; the solution of the puzzle.
l'empire c'est la paix. [F.] Louis Napoleon (Oct., 1852). The empire is peace.
l'empire des lettres. [F.] The empire of letters; the commonwealth of letters.
leonina societas. [L.] Partnership with a lion (*i. e.*, partnership in which all the advantage is on one side).
le pas. [F.] The step; precedence.
le point du jour. [F.] Daybreak.
le premier soupir de l'amour est le dernier de la sagesse. [F.] The first sigh of love is the last sigh of wisdom. (Bret *L'École Amoureuse* sc. 7. But Bret borrowed from Charron.)
le présent est gros de l'avenir. [F.] The present is big with the future. (Diderot, treating of Leibnitz's philosophy in the *Encyclopédie*.)
le présent est pour ceux qui jouissent, l'avenir

pour ceux qui souffrent. [F.] The present is for those who rejoice, the future for those who suffer. (La Bruyère, *Des Biens de la Fortune*, 56, says: *Le présent est pour les riches, et l'avenir pour les vertueux et les habiles*, "The present is for the rich, and the future for the virtuous and the clever.")

le public! le public! dit-il, combien faut-il de sots pour faire un public? [F.] CHAMFORT *Œuvres* (*Maximes* in "Caractères et Anecdotes," § 17, p. 17, Paris, 1815. The public! The public! said he, how many fools does it take to make a public?

le roi est mort, vive le roi! [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!

le roi et l'état. [F.] The king and the state.

le roi le veut. [F.] The king wills it.

le roi règne et ne gouverne pas. [F.] The king reigns and does not govern: said by Thiers, 1830, of Louis Philippe. (Cp. REX REGNAT, etc.)

le roi s'avisera. [F.] The king will take counsel; the king will deliberate.

les absents ont toujours tort. [F.] The absent are always in the wrong.

les affaires font les hommes. [F.] Experience of affairs makes men.

le sage entend à demi mot. [F.] The wise man understands with half a word.

les belles actions cachées sont les plus estimables. [F.] Beautiful acts hidden are the most worthy of praise.

les bras croisés. [F.] The arms folded; with folded arms.

les doux yeux. [F.] Sweet eyes; soft looks

le secret d'ennuyer est celui de tout dire. [F.] Voltaire, *Discours* 6 (*De la Nature de l'Homme, ad finem*). The secret of being a bore is to say it all.

lèse-majesté. [F.] High treason.

les enfants terribles. [F.] Terrible children.

les extrêmes se touchent. [F.] Mercier *Tableau de Paris* 4, cap. 348, title Extrêmes meet.

les femmes peuvent tout, parcequ'elles gouvernent les personnes qui gouvernent tout. [F.] Women have all the power, because they govern those who govern all.

les fous font les festins, et les sages les mangent. [F.] Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

les fous inventent les modes, et les sages les suivent. [F.] Fools invent the fashions and wise men follow them.

le silence du peuple est la leçon des rois. [F.] Abbé de Beauvais in his funeral oration over Louis XV.). The silence of the people is the lesson of kings.

les larmes aux yeux. [F.] Tears in the eyes.

les larmes dans la voix. [F.] Tears in the voice.

les murailles ont des oreilles. [F.] Walls have ears.

les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [F.] Those who are wisest are not so always.

le style est l'homme même. [F.] Buffon *Discours de Réception* 1753. The style is the man himself. (*Le style, c'est l'homme* is the most current form of quotation. *Le style est de l'homme* occurs in some editions of Buffon. This, though less striking, is perhaps better in sense than either of the other forms.)

le superflu, chose très-nécessaire. [F.] Voltaire *Le Mondain* v. 22. The superfluous, a thing very necessary.

l'état, c'est moi. [F.] The state, it is I; I am the state. (Louis XIV.)

l'étoile du nord. [F.] The North Star. (Motto of Minnesota.)

le tout ensemble. [F.] The whole taken together.

lettre de change. [F.] Bill of exchange.

lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of credit.

lettre de marque. [F.] Letter of marque.

levamen probationis. [L.] Relief from proving.

leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus. [L.] Ov. *Amor.* 1, 2, 10. The burden that is well borne becomes light.

le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne. [F.] Molière *Amphitryon* act 3, sc. 5, vv. 1593, 1594. The true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon who gives the feast.

le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable. [F.] Boileau *Art Poétique, Chant* 3. The true may sometimes be not true in seeming.

lex loci. [L.] The law (or the custom) of the place.

lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.

lex scripta. [L.] Written or statute law.

lex talionis. [L.] A. Gell. 20, 1, 14. Law of retaliation.

lex terræ. [L.] Law of the land.

l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [F.] Man proposes and God disposes.

l'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu. [F.] La Rochefoucauld, *Max.* 218. Hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue.

libertas et natale solum. [L.] Liberty and native soil.

liberum arbitrium. [L.] Free will.

libraire. [F.] Bookseller.

licentia vatum. [L.] Poetic license.

limæ labor et mora. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 291. Labor of the file and delay (*i. e.*, painstaking revision in literary work).

l'inconnu. [F.] The unknown.

l'incroyable. [F.] The incredible.

lingua franca. [It.] Name given to a hybrid language, or jargon, made up of Italian and other tongues, in use among Europeans in the Levant.

linquenda tellus et domus et placens uxor. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 14, 21. Land and home and charming wife must be left behind.

lis litem generat. [L.] Strife breeds strife.

lis sub judice. [L.] Case still to be decided. (Cp. AD HOC, etc.)

l'Italie est un nom géographique. [F.] Italy is a geographic expression. Metternich, in 1847). Cp. DEUTSCHLAND EIN GEOGRAPHISCHER BEGRIFF.)

litem . . . lite resolvit. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 103. He settles strife by strife.

lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.

litteræ Bellerophontis. [L.] Bellerophon's letter (*i. e.*, a letter bringing doom on the bearer, Bellerophon according to the myth having borne such a letter). Cp. Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 7, 12; also *2 Sam.* 11, 14, where it is related that King David sends such a letter by Uriah.)

litteræ non erubescunt. [L.] Same as EPISTULA, etc. (see original form under v.).

littera scripta manet. [L.] The written word remains. (Cp. VOX AUDITA, etc.)

l'occasion fait le larron. [F.] Opportunity makes the thief. (Cp. OCCASIO FACIT FUREM.)

loci communes. [L.] Commonplaces; topics.

loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

locos y niños dicen la verdad. [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth.

locus criminis. [L.] Place of the crime.

locus in quo. [L.] Place in which.

locus penitentiæ. [L.] Place for (chance of) repentance

locus standi. [L.] Standing-place.

longa est injuria, longæ ambages. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 93. Long is the injury, long the doublings of the tale.

longe aberrat scopo. [L.] He wanders widely from the mark.

longe absit. [L.] Far be it.

longo intervallo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 5, 320. With a long interval.

longum iter est per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. [L.] Sen. *Ep.* 6, 5. Long is the way through precepts, short and effective through examples.

l'ordre règne a Varsovie. [F.] Order reigns at Warsaw. (Cp. SOLITUDINEM FACIUNT, etc.)

loyal en tout. [F.] Loyal in everything.

loyauté m'oblige. [F.] Loyalty binds me.

loyauté n'a honte. [F.] Loyalty has no shame.

lucidus ordo. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 41. Lucid arrangement.

lucri bonus est odor ex re quâlibet. [L.] Juv. 14, 204. The smell of money is good whatever its source. (Cp. NON OLET.)

lucri causâ. [L.] For the sake of gain.

ludere cum sacris. [L.] To sport with things sacred.

lupus est homo homini. [L.] Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 4, 88. Man is wolf to man (*i. e.*, men prey on one another).

lupus in fabulâ. [L.] Ter. *Ad.* 4, 1, 21; also, Cic. *Att.* 13, 33, 4. The wolf in the fable; "Talk of the devil," etc. (Cp. QUAND ON PARLE, etc. Sir Thomas Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, 3, 8, has a curious treatment of this subject.)

lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.

M

ma chère. [F.] My dear (feminine).

macte novâ virtute. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 9, 641. Go on in fresh deeds of valor. (*Macte virtute* is often used without the adjective *novâ*, to mean "Go on in virtue.")

ma foi. [F.] My faith; upon my faith.

maggiore fretta, minore atto. [It.] The more haste, the less speed.

magister cæremoniarum. [L.] Master of ceremonies.

magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistracy shows the character of the man.

magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.

magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 12, 168. The second hope of great Rome (second man of the state).

magna est veritas, et prævalet. [L.] *3 Esdras* 4, 41. Great is truth, and it prevails. (*Prævalebit*, which is the usual form in quotation, is incorrect.)

magna est vis consuetudinis. [L.] Great is the force of habit.

magnanimiter crucem sustine. [L.] Bear thy cross great-heartedly.

magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 16, 28. Poor amid great riches.

magni nominis umbra. [L.] Luc. 1, 135; and Sen. *Octav.* 69. The shadow of a great name.

magnis tamen excidit ausis. [L.] Ov. *M.* 2, 328. It was, however, in great attempts that he failed.

magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.

magnum opus. [L.] See OPUS, in vocabulary.

magnum vectigal est parsimonia. [L.] Cic. *Parad.* 6, 3, 49. Economy is a great revenue. (Generally quoted as given; but the whole sentence reads: *O dii immortales! non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.*)

magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo. (Cp. ET ERIS MIHI, etc.)

main de justice. [F.] Hand of justice.

maintiens le droit. [F.] Maintain the right.

maison de campagne. [F.] Country-seat.

maison de santé. [F.] Sanitarium; insane retreat.

maison de ville. [F.] City residence; house in town.

maître de requêtes. [F.] Master of requests (official title).

maître des basses œuvres. [F.] Nightman; man who empties privy-vaults.

maître des hautes œuvres. [F.] Hangman.

maîtresse. [F.] Mistress; matron.

malade. [F.] Sick.

maladie du pays. [F.] Homesickness.

maladresse. [F.] Awkwardness; lack of skill.

mal de dents. [F.] Toothache.

mal de tête. [F.] Headache.

mal entendu. [F.] Ill-advised; mistaken (for this sense, the words are written separately).

malentendu. [F.] Misunderstanding; mistake (for this sense, the French is one word).

male parta, male dilabuntur. [L.] Næv. Gains ill-gotten are ill made away with (*i. e.*, do not profit).

malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us.

malgré soi. [F.] In spite of himself.

malheur ne vient jamais seul. [F.] "Misfortunes never come singly."

mali exempli. [L.] Of bad example. (Said of something likely to be imitated that ought not to be imitated.)

mali principii malus finis. [L.] A bad end of a bad beginning.

malis avibus. [L.] Under bad auspices.

malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.

malo mori quam fœdari. [L.] I would rather die than submit to disgrace.

malpropre. [F.] Not in good order; slovenly.

malum in se. [L.] A thing evil in itself.

malus pudor. [L.] False shame; false modesty.

manet altâ mente repostum. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 26. It abides stored away in the depths of (her) mind.

manibus pedibusque. [L.] Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 134. With hands and feet; with all one's might.

manu forti. [L.] With the strong hand; by main force.

manu propriâ. [L.] With one's own hand.

manus manum lavat. [L.] Petron. 45. "One hand washes another."

mare apertum. [L.] Open sea; high seas.

maréchal. [F.] Marshal.

mariage de conscience. [F.] Marriage of conscience (*i. e.*, marriage of persons who have previously lived unlawfully together); also, private marriage.

mariage de convenance. [F.] Marriage of convenience.

Mars gravior sub pace latet. [L.] Claud. *IV. Cons. Hon.* 301. A more serious war lurks under the peace.

más vale pajaro en mano que buitre volando. [Sp.] A sparrow in the hand is better than a vulture on the wing.

más vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Wisdom is better than wealth.

más vale ser necio que porfiado. [Sp.] Better be stupid than stubborn.

más vale tarde que nunca. [Sp.] "Better late than never."

materiam superabat opus. [L.] Ov. *M.* 2, 5. The workmanship was better than the material.

matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 16, 1. Daughter more beautiful than the beautiful mother.

mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste.

mauvais pas. [F.] Bad situation; scrape.

mauvais ton. [F.] Bad tone; ill breeding.

maxima debetur puero reverentia. [L.] Juv. 14, 47. The greatest reverence is due to a boy.

maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.

meâ culpâ. [L.] By my fault.

médecine expectante. [F.] A method of cure in which mere lapse of time is depended upon.

médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. [F.] Physician, heal thyself.

meden agan [μηδὲν ἄγαν]. [Gr.] Not too much; shun excess.

mediocria firma. [L.] The middle condition in life is the safe one.

mediocribus esse poetis non homines, non di, non concessere columnæ. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 372. Not men, not gods, not booksellers, have granted to poets the privilege of being mediocre.

medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] Ov. *M.* 2, 137. You will go safest in the middle.

medium tenuere beati. [L.] The happy hold the middle course.

mega biblion, mega kakon [μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακον]. [Gr.] A big book is a big evil.

meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.

mehr Licht. [G.] More light. (Popularly quoted for the last words of Goethe, and given, as such, a symbolic meaning not in the utterer's mind; Goethe in fact added other words directing that a certain window-shutter be opened to admit more light.)

me judice. [L.] In my judgment.

melioribus auspiciis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 498. Under better auspices.

melius est cavere semper, quam pati semel. [L.] It is better to be on your guard at all times than to suffer once.

melius est pati semel, quam cavere semper. [L.] It is better to suffer once than to be forever on your guard. (This inversion of the preceding is attributed to Julius Cæsar.)

memento mori. [L.] Remember that you must die.

memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.

memoriâ in æternâ. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.

mendacem memorem esse oportet. [L.] Quint. *Inst. Or.* 4, 2, 91 (with change fr. inf. to ind.). A liar needs to have a good memory.

mens æqua in arduis. [L.] An equal mind in circumstances of difficulty. (Legend under the portrait of Warren Hastings, in Calcutta. Cp. ÆQUAM MEMENTO, etc.)

mens agitat molem. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 727. A mind keeps in motion the mass: mind animates matter.

mens divinior. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 43. The diviner mind (*i. e.*, of the poet); the poet's inspiration.

mens legis. [L.] The spirit of the law.

mens, quâ nihil est celerius. [L.] Cic. *Or.* 59, 200. The mind, than which nothing is swifter.

mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] Juv. *S.* 10, 356. A sound mind in a sound body.

mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 604. A mind conscious to itself of rectitude.

meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.

meo voto. [L.] By my wish.

merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; true good sense or wit.

messieurs les gardes françaises, tirez! [F.] Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire! (Said to have been addressed, 1745, at the battle of Fontenoy, by the English Lord C. Hay, to the French enemy, who, however, with equally egregious chivalry, declined to fire first.)

metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] The crest of the dragon is to be feared.

meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

mi date creta per cacio. [It.] You give me chalk for cheese.

miéntras que duermen todos son iguales. [Sp.] All men are on an equality while they are asleep.

mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future; to me belongs the care of the future.

mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.

mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to be seen.

mirabilia. [L.] Things wonderful.

mirum in modum. [L.] In a wonderful manner.

miserabile vulgus. [L.] Wretched rabble.

misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem. [L.] 'Twixt bridge and wave, the Lord may save.

miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 630. I learn to succor the miserable.

mobile perpetuum. [L.] Something perpetually in motion.

modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form.

mole ruit suâ. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 4, 65. It falls in ruin by its own weight.

mollissima fandi tempora. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 293. The most favorable times for speaking.

mon ami. [F.] My friend.

mon cher. [F.] My dear (masculine).

mon Dieu. [F.] My God. (An exclamation often very lightly interjected in French writing and conversation.)

mon siége est fait. [F.] My siege is finished. (Words of the Abbé de Vertot, who thus declined to use later and fuller information received by him about the siege of Rhodes after he had written up that topic in his history.)

monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 658. A monster horrible, misshapen, huge, from which the eye had been plucked.

montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)

monumentum ære perennius. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 30, 1. A monument more enduring than bronze.

more Hibernico. [L.] In the Irish style.

more majorum. [L.] According to the custom of the fathers.

more suo. [L.] In his way; in his own way.

Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde. [G.] The morning hour brings golden dower.

mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.

mos pro lege. [L.] Custom for law.

mot à mot. [F.] Word for word.

mot du guet. [F.] Watchword.

motivé. [F.] With reasons given.

mots d'usage. [F.] Words in common use.

motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.

mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo. [Sp.] Much here on earth, in heaven a dearth.

muet comme un poisson. [F.] Dumb as a fish.

multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra. [L.] "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." (A. Gell. 13, 17, quotes and translates a Greek proverb to the same purport, but not in the words here given.)

multa feræ ut placem genus irritabile vatum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 102. I bear much in order to please the irritable tribe of bards.

multa gemens. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 465. Uttering many sighs.

multum agit qui non diu desipit. [L.] He is wise who does not long indulge levity.

mundus universus exercet histrionium. [L.] Adapted from Petron. *Fr.* 10. The whole world plays the part of actor. (Petron. says, *fere totus mundus*, "pretty much the whole world.")

mundus vult decipi. [L.] The world wishes to be fooled. (Cp. POPULUS VULT, etc.)

munus Apolline dignum. [L.] Gift worthy of Apollo.

murus æneus conscientia sana. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 60. A sound conscience is a wall of brass.
mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or to fear.
mutato nomine. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 69. The name being changed.
mutum est pictura poëma. [L.] A picture is a mute poem.
mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

N

naissance. [F.] Birth.
nascimur poetæ, fimus oratores. [L.] We are born poets, we are made orators.
natale solum. [L.] Native soil.
natura abhorret vacuum. [L.] Descartes. Nature abhors a vacuum.
natura il fece, e poi roppe la stampa. [It.] Ariosto *Orl. Fur.* 10, 84. Nature made him [a certain duke] and then broke the stamp.
naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 10, 24. You may drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet will she ever come back.
natura non facit saltum. [L.] Nature makes no leaps. (Cp. Leibnitz, *Nouveaux Essais* 4, 16.)
navigel Anticyram. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 166. Let him sail to Anticyra (*i. e.*, he needs hellebore—abundant in Anticyra—to cure madness in him).
nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Indulge neither desire nor fear.
nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 191. And let no god be introduced, unless there be a knot worthy to be so untied.
ne cede malis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 95. Do not give way to misfortunes.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 25, 60. Nor am I ashamed to confess my ignorance of what I do not know.
nec mora nec requies. [L.] Verg. *G.* 3, 110. Neither delay nor rest.
nec multo opus est nec diu. [L.] Sen. *Q. N.* 3, *Præf.* 15. There is need neither of much nor for a long time. (Cp. Goldsmith *Hermit* st. 8.)
nec pluribus impar. [L.] And no unequal match for many antagonists. (Motto of Louis XIV.)
nec prece nec pretio. [L.] Neither by prayer nor by price.
nec quærere nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honor.
nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 4, 22. And to know all things is not permitted.
nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te. [L.] Mart. 12, 47, 2. Neither with thee can I live, nor without thee.
nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither with temerity nor with timidity.
ne exeat. [L.] Let him not depart.
nefasti dies. [L.] Days not to be used for public business; also, unlucky days.
ne fronti crede. [L.] Trust not to the face.
negotiorum gestor. [L.] Manager of business matters.
ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet. [L.] Not even Jupiter pleases all.
nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita. [It.] Midway in the journey of our life. (First line of Dante's *Divine Comedy.*)
nemine contradicente [nem. con.]. [L.] No one speaking in opposition.
nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting.
nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] No one is twice punished for one and the same offense.
nemo læditur nisi a seipso. [L.] No one is injured except by himself.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity. (The motto of Scotland.)
nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] Plin. *H. N.* 7, 41, 2. No mortal man is every hour wise.
nemo reclamat, nullus obsistit. [L.] Nobody protests, no one opposes.
nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] Juv. 2, 83. No one ever suddenly reached the lowest depths of baseness.
nemo solus satis sapit. [L.] Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* 3, 3, 12. No one is sufficiently wise by himself alone.
ne nimium. [L.] Not too much; shun excess.
né pour la digestion. [F.] Born to digest. (Shortened from La Bruyère *Les Caractères; De l'Homme* 122, "*Il ne semble né que pour la digestion.*" "He seems born only for digestion." See *Grands Ecrivains de la France; La Bruyère* v. 2, p. 56, Hachette, Paris, 1865.)
ne puero gladium. [L.] Do not trust a sword to a boy.
neque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 10, 19. Nor does Apollo always keep his bow bent.
ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat. [L.] That the commonwealth receive no detriment. (Form of words used under the Roman republic in the creation of a dictatorship.)
ne quid nimis. [L.] Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 34. Nothing in excess; be wisely moderate.
nervos belli pecuniam infinitam. [L.] Cic. *Phil.* 5, 2, 5. The sinews of war [are] unlimited money. (See PECUNIA, etc.)
nervus probandi. [L.] Sinew of proof; chief argument.
nescit vox missa reverti. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 390. A word once sent forth can not be recalled.
nessun maggior dolore che ricordarsi del tempo felice nella miseria. [It.] Dante *Inferno* 5, 121–123. There is no greater sorrow than to remember the happy time in misery.
n'est-ce pas? [F.] Isn't that so?
ne sutor, etc. [L.] See SUTOR NE, etc., the correct form.
ne tentes, aut perfice. [L.] See AUT NON TENTARIS, etc., the correct form.
netteté. [F.] Neatness; precision; nicety.
ne vile fano. [L.] Let there be nothing vile in the temple.
niaiserie. [F.] Simplicity; silliness.
nicht wahr? [G.] Not true? isn't that so?
ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas. [Sp.] Before you sign it read it and think, look at the water before you drink.
nihil ad Andromachen. [L.] Tert. *De Pudic.* c. 8, n. 65. Nothing to Andromache (*i. e.*, nothing to the purpose).
nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the purpose.
nihil debet. [L.] He owes nothing.
nil actum credens dum quid superesset agendum. [L.] Lucan (describing Cæsar), 2, 657. Considering nothing done while anything remained to be done.
nil admirari. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 6, 1. To wonder at nothing.
nil conscire sibi. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 61. To be conscious of no fault.
nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 7, 27. Nothing is to be despaired of, Teucer being our leader, and our patron Teucer.
nil dicit. [L.] He says nothing; he makes no reply.
nil dictum quod non dictum prius. [L.] Nothing [can be] said which has not been said before.
nil nisi crucе. [L.] Nothing save by the cross.
nil sine numine. [L.] Nothing without Providence. (Motto of Colorado.)
ni l'un ni l'autre. [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Verg. *E.* 2, 17. Trust not overmuch to appearance.
n'importe. [F.] It does not signify; no matter.
nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless the Lord [build the house, they labor] in vain [that build it]. (Motto of the city of Edinburgh.)
nitor in adversum. [L.] Ov. *M.* 2, 72. I struggle in the contrary direction; I struggle against adverse circumstance.
nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Juv. 8, 20. Virtue is the one and the only nobility.
nocet empta dolore voluptas. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 55. Pleasure bought with pain harms.
no es oro todo lo que reluce. [Sp.] "All is not gold that glitters."
no hay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua. [Sp.] No lock will hold, be the picklock gold.
noli irritare leones. [L.] Avoid irritating the lions.
nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be a bishop.
nomen atque omen. [L.] Plaut. *Pers.* 4, 4, 74. Name and in addition omen; name that carries in it an omen.
nomina stultorum parietibus hærent. [L.] Fools' names are stuck on house-walls.
non Angli sed angeli. [L.] Bede 2, 1. Not Angles, but angels.
non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 17, 36. It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.
non datur tertium. [L.] A third thing is not given; there is no third option.
non deficiente crumenâ. [L.] The purse not failing; while the money holds out.
non ens. [L.] Nonentity.
non equidem invideo, miror magis. [L.] Verg. *E.* 1, 11. I surely do not envy, I wonder rather.
non est. [L.] It is not; it is wanting.
non est ad astra mollis e terris via. [L.] Sen. *Herc. Fur.* 437. There is no easy way to the stars from the earth.
non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
non est vivere, sed valere, vita. [L.] Mart. 6, 7015. Not to live, but to be well, is life.
non far mai il medico tuo erede. [It.] Never make the physician your heir.
non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 630. Not ignorant of calamity, I am learning to succor the unhappy.
non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
non nisi parendo vincitur. [L.] Bacon. She [nature] is conquered only by obeying her.
non nobis solum. [L.] Not for ourselves merely.
non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites. [L.] Verg. *E.* 3, 108. It is not ours to settle between you disputes so great.
nonobstant clameur de haro. [F.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
non olet. [L.] It does not stink (*i. e.*, money, no matter what its unsavory source or association). (The expression does not occur in, but it is suggested by, Suet. *Vespasian* 23, where it is related that Vespasian held a coin to his son Titus's nose asking him if it smelled bad. "Yet it came from the very tax on urine against which you remonstrate," said Vespasian.)
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] Verg. *E.* 8, 63. We can not all do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 30, 6. I shall not wholly die.
non passibus æquis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 724. Not with equal steps.
non progredi est regredi. [L.] Not to go forward is to go backward.
non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what.
non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but in what manner.
non scribit cujus carmina nemo legit. [L.] Mart. 3, 9, 2. He does not write whose verses no one reads.
non semper erunt Saturnalia. [L.] The Saturnalia [holidays] will not last forever.
non sibi, sed omnibus. [L.] Not for oneself, but for all.
non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for oneself, but for one's country.
non sine numine. [L.] Not without the deity.
non sum qualis eram. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 1, 3. I am not what I was.
non tali auxilio. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 521. [This crisis does] not [call for] such assistance.
nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 388. And let it be held back till the ninth year. (Advice to the poet.)
no puede haber gracia donde no hay discrecion. [Sp.] There can be no true pleasantry without discretion. (Cp. ADHIBENDA, etc.)
nosce te. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 22, 52. Know thyself.
nosce tempus. [L.] Know thy time.
nosce volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo. [L.] Juv. 7, 157. All wish to know, no one to pay the price.
noscitur a [or **ex**] **sociis.** [L.] He is known from his companions.
nostro periculo. [L.] At our own risk.
notatu dignum. [L.] Worthy of note.
Notre Dame. [F.] Our Lady. (Name of famous cathedrals in Paris and in Montreal.)
notre vie est du vent tissu. [F.] "Our life is woven wind." (M. Arnold, transl.)
n'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget.
nous avons changé tout cela. [F.] Molière *Le Médicin malgré lui* 2, 6. We have changed all that.
nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui. [F.] La Rochefoucauld *Max.* 19. We all have strength enough to bear the misfortunes of others.
nous dansons sur un volcan. [F.] We are dancing on a volcano. (Said by M. Salvandy in Paris not long before the uprising of 1830, at a fête given in honor of the king of Naples. "Quite Neapolitan!" . . . "We are dancing on a volcano.")
nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
nous verrons ce que nous verrons. [F.] We shall see what we shall see.
nouvelles. [F.] News.
nouvelliste. [F.] Novelette.
nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
nugæ canoræ. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 322. Melodious nonsense.
nugis armatus. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 16. Armed with nonsense.
nul bien sans peine. [F.] No good without pain.
nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] Pliny (substantially) *H. N.* 35, 36. Not a day without a line.
nulla nuova, buona nuova. [It.] No news is good news.
nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 14. Not enslaved to swear in the words (*i. e.*, echo the sentiments) of any master.
nullius filius. [L.] Son of nobody; bastard.
nullum est jam dictum quod non dictum sit prius. [L.] Ter. *Eun. Prolog.* 41. Nothing is said nowadays that has not been said before.
nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiæ fuit. [L.] Aristotle *ap.* Sen. *De Tranquil. Anim.* 15, 16. No great genius was ever without a mixture of madness.
nullum quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing that he did not adorn. (From Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith. In quotation, *nihil* is often substituted for *nullum*, which latter word depends for its exact sense on the construction in which Dr. Johnson used it.)
nullum simile quatuor pedibus currit. [L.] No simile runs on four feet.
nullus sum. [L.] I am no more; I am undone.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nunquam minus solus quam cum solus. [L.] Never less alone than when alone.
nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.
nuptiæ. [L.] Nuptials; wedding.
nusquam tuta fides. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 373. Nowhere is there safe faith.

O

obiit [ob.]. [L.] He [she] died.
obra de común, obra de ningúun. [Sp.] "Everybody's business is nobody's business."
obscurum per obscurius. [L.] What is obscure [explained] through what is more obscure.
obsta principiis. [L.] Withstand beginnings. (Cp. PRINCIPIIS OBSTA, which gives the right order.)
obstupui steteruntque comæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 774. I was astounded and my hair stood on end.
occasio facit furem. [L.] Opportunity makes the thief.
occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
O dea certe! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 328. O thou, goddess surely!
oderint dum metuant. [L.] Attius *Atreus* 203 (Ribbeck's ed.), quoted by Cic. *Off.* 1, 28, 97. Let them hate provided they fear.
odi profanum vulgus et arceo. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 1, 1. I hate the common rabble and keep it aloof.
odium in longum jacens. [L.] A grudge long fostered.
odium medicum. [L.] Mutual hatred among physicians.
odium theologicum. [L.] Mutual hatred among theologians.
Oesterreich's Schwerpunkt liegt in Budapest. [G.] Austria's center of gravity lies in Budapest (*i. e.*, Austria ought not to insist on dominion in Italy).
œuvres. [F.] Works.
officina gentium. [L.] Workshop of nations (*i. e.*, place where nations are produced).
O fortunatam natam me consule Romam! [L.] Cic. *De Suis Temporibus.* (See Quint. *Inst. Or.* 11, 1, 24; also Juv. 10, 123.) O fortunate Rome, born under my consulship! (Juvenal (*S.* 10) rallies Cicero on his jingling braggadocio hexameter, in verse imitated by William Gifford, thus: "How fortunate a *natal* day was thine, in that *late* consulate, O Rome, of mine!")
O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint! [L.] Verg. *G.* 2, 458. O too happy they, had they known their own blessings!
ofrecer mucho especie es de negar. [Sp.] To offer much is a kind of denial.
ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
ognuno per sè, e Dio per tutti. [It.] Every one for himself, and God for all.
oh! jam satis. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 5, 12, & 2, 5, 96; also Mart. 4, 91, 1, & 9. Hold! already there is enough.
ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast. [G.] Unhasting, but unresting. (Said of the sun. Goethe's motto. *Ohne Hast, ohne Rast*, is the original form of the proverb, and these are the words engraved on the seal presented to Goethe by Carlyle and fourteen other English admirers of the poet.)
olet lucernam. [L.] It smells of the lamp (*i. e.*, has the air of being studied).
O Liberté, Liberté, que de crimes on commet en ton nom! [F.] O Liberty, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name! (Mme. Roland at the guillotine, about to be executed.)
O matre pulchrâ filiâ pulchrior! [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 16, 1. O daughter fairer than thy mother fair!
omen faustum. [L.] Favorable omen.
omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good is from on high.
omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Tac. *Agric.* 30. Everything unknown [is assumed to be] something magnificent.
omnem movere lapidem. [L.] "To leave no stone unturned."
omne solum forti patria. [L.] Ov. *F.* 1, 493. Every soil is fatherland to the brave man.
omne trinum perfectum. [L.] Everything perfect is threefold.
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 343. He has gained every point who has mingled the useful with the agreeable.
omne vivum ex ovo. [L.] Every living thing comes out of an egg.
omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things to the glory of God.
omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good to the good.
omnia cum Deo. [L.] All things with God [as help].
omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] Borbonius (16th cent.). All things are in course of change, we also are in course of change among them.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Verg. *E.* 10, 69. Love conquers all things.
omnibus hoc vitium est. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 1. This fault is [common] to all.
omnibus invideas, livide; nemo tibi. [L.] Mart. 1, 41. Mayst thou livid [have occasion to] envy all men; may no one [have occasion to] envy thee!
omnis amans, amens. [L.] Every lover is a lunatic.
omnis Minervæ homo. [L.] Petron. 43, 8. "A Jack of all trades." (Such is the sense in which the expression is quoted. But the original, *loco citato*, bears a salacious meaning suitable to the dissolute author's character.)
on commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. [F.] One commences by being dupe; one finishes by being knave. (Mme. Deshoulières, on gambling.)
on connaît l'ami au besoin. [F.] A friend is known in need.
on n'a rien pour rien. [F.] Nothing is had for nothing.
O noctes cœnæque deûm! [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 65. O nights and suppers of the gods!
ope et consilio operæ pretium est. [L.] With assistance and counsel, it is worth while.
opprobrium medicorum. [L.] Reproach of physicians.
optimumque est alienâ insaniâ frui. [L.] Pliny, *H. N.* 18, 6. And it is an excellent plan to profit by another's folly. (Pliny writes as if quoting a proverb.)
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora et labora. [L.] Worship and work.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.

ore rotundo. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 323. With round voice; with full utterance.
ore tenus. [L.] As far as the mouth; with the mouth merely.
origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
oro y plata. [Sp.] Gold and silver. (Temporary motto of Montana.)
O sancta simplicitas! [L.] O sacred simplicity! (Exclamation said to have been uttered by Huss when he saw a poor old woman in ignorant zeal add her stick to the fire in which he was suffering martyrdom.)
O si sic omnia! L. O if all were thus! O if [he had done, spoken, written, all things thus!
O tempora! O mores! [L. Cic. *Cat.* 1, 1 (and elsewhere). O the times! O the manners!
otia dant vitia. [L.] Leisure breeds vice.
otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Leisurely industry; twiddling activity.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Cic. *pro Sextio* cap. 45. Leisure with dignity. (Cicero's order of words is *cum dignitate otium*.)
otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
otium sine litteris mors est. L. Sen. *Ep.* 82. Leisure without literature is death. (Seneca adds, *et hominis vivi sepultura*, "and sepulture of the living man.")
oublier je ne puis. [F.] Forget I can not.
oui-dire. [F.] Hearsay.
où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broute. [F.] Where the goat is tethered she must browse.
ouvert. [F.] Open.
ouvrage. [F.] Work.
ouvrage de longue haleine. [F.] A labor of long breath, a work demanding sustained effort.
ouvriers. [F.] Working men.

P

pace tanti viri. [L.] Begging pardon of so great a man. Sometimes used ironically.
pace tua. L. With your consent; by your leave.
pacta conventa. [L.] Stipulations agreed upon.
pactum illicitum. [L.] Unlawful compact.
pallida mors. L. Hor. *C.* 1, 4, 13. Pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat. L. Jortin *Lucus Poetici* Let him who has won it bear the palm. (Lord Nelson's motto.)
palma non sine pulvere. [L.] The palm [in a race] is not without dust. (Cp. SINE PULVERE PALMÆ, from which this phrase has apparently been made.)
panem et circenses. L. Juv. 10, 81. Bread and the circus, food and amusement.
panta rei [παντα ρει Gr.] All things flow. (Plato, *Theæt.* 182 C., says, representing Heraclitus, κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ τὰ πάντα, "all things are set in motion and flow.")
par. [F.] By; out of; in. — **par accès.** By fits and starts. — **par accident.** By accident. — **par accord.** By agreement. — **par avance.** In advance. — **par complaisance.** Out of politeness; in complaisance. — **par dépit.** Out of spite. — **par exemple.** For example; (familiarly) "the idea." — **par faveur.** By favor. — **par force.** By force, perforce. — **par hasard.** By chance. — **par parenthèse.** By (way of) parenthesis; by the way. — **par précaution.** By way of precaution.
para todo hay remedio sinó para la muerte. [Sp.] There is a remedy for all things except death.
par ci par là. [F.] Here and there.
pardonnez-moi. [F.] Pardon me.
parem non fert. [L.] He does not endure an equal.
pari ratione. [L.] By parity of reasoning.
Paris vaut bien une messe. [F.] Paris is well worth a mass. Famous saying attributed to Henry IV. of France.)
paritur pax bello. [L. Nep. *Epam.* 5, 4. Peace is produced by war.
par le droit du plus fort. [F.] By the right of the stronger.
par negotiis, neque supra. [L.] Tac. *A.* 6, 39. Equal to his business, and not above it.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 243. Noble pair of brothers.
parole d'honneur. [F.] Word of honor.
par oneri. L. Equal to the burden.
par pari refero. [L. I return like for like. (Altered from Ter. *Eun.* 3, 1, 25, which reads *Par pari referto*, "Return thou like for like.")
pars adversa. L. The adverse party.
par signe de mépris. [F.] As a token of contempt.
pars pro toto. [L.] Part for the whole.
particulier. [F.] Private citizen.
partie carrée. [F.] Party made up of two men and two women.
partout. [F.] Everywhere.
parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 139. The mountains are in labor, there will be born a ridiculous mouse.
parva componere magnis. [L.] Verg. *G.* 4, 76. To compare small things with great.
parva leves capiunt animas. [L.] Little things catch small minds.
parvis componere magna. [L.] Verg. *E.* 1, 23. To compare great things with small.
parvum non parvæ amicitiæ pignus. [L.] Slight pledge of a friendship not slight.
parvum parva decent. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 7, 44. Little things befit a little man.
pas à pas on va bien loin. [F.] A step at a time, one goes a great way.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country. (Cic. *Oratio pro Sestio*, 75, has *patrem patriæ*.)
patience passe science. [F.] Patience passes knowledge. (A punning *mot*, depending on the fact that, in French pronunciation, the first word has almost exactly the same sound with the two following taken together.)
pâtisserie. [F.] Pastry.
patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers (Roman senators).
patria est ubicumque est bene. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 37. My country is wherever it is well with me.
patriæ quis exsul se quoque fugit? [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 16, 19. What exile from his native land flees also himself?
patriis virtutibus. L. By ancestral virtues.
paucis verbis. [L.] In few words.
paulo majora canamus. [L.] Verg. *E.* 4, 1. Let us sing somewhat greater things; let us strike a higher strain.
pavé. [F.] Pavement.
pax in bello. [L.] Peace in war.
pax vobiscum! L. Peace be with you!
peccavi. L. I have sinned.
pecunia nervus belli. [L.] Cic. *Phil.* 5, 2, 5. Money the sinews of war.
pede Pœna claudo. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 2, 32. Lame-footed Nemesis.
pedibus timor addidit alas. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 8, 224. Fear added wings to his feet.
pedir peras al olmo. [Sp.] To look for pears on the elm.
peine forte et dure. [F.] Heavy and harsh punishment.
pensée. [F.] Thought; maxim.
per ambages. L. Verg. *G.* 2, 46. By roundabout expressions; by indirection.
per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through straitness to greatness.
per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through bolts and bars to the stars. (See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA.)
per contante. [It.] For cash.
percontatorem fugito nam garrulus idem est. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 69. Shun the inquisitive man, for he is also garrulous.
per conto. [It.] Upon account.
per curiam. [L.] By the court.
perent qui ante nos nostra dixerunt. [L.] Perish they who said our good things before us. (Donatus, as reported by St. Jerome, in comment on the NULLUM EST JAM DICTUM, etc., of Terence, q. v.)
père de famille. [F.] Father of a family.
per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong. (See PER OMNE FAS, etc., which is the full expression.)
perfide Albion. [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).
per gradus. [L.] By steps.
periculum in morâ. [L.] There's danger in delay.
per interim. [L.] In the mean time.
perjuria ridet amantum Juppiter. [L.] Tibullus, 3, 6, 49. Jupiter laughs at the perjuries of lovers.
per mare, per terras. [L.] Over sea, over land.
per mese. [It.] By the month.
permitte divis cetera. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 9, 9. Leave to the gods the rest.
per omne fas et nefas. [L.] Liv. 6, 14, 10. By every means of right and of wrong.
per pares. [L.] By one's peers.
perpetuum silentium. [L.] Perpetual silence.
Persicos odi, puer, apparatus. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 38, 1. The Persian pomp, my boy, I hate.
per stirpes. L. See STIRPS, in vocabulary.
per troppo dibattere la verità si perde. [It.] By too much debating truth is lost.
per viam. [L.] By the way of.
pessimi exempli. [L.] Of very bad example; likely to exert pernicious influence.
petit coup. [F.] A small mask, covering the eyes and nose.
petit-maître. [F.] Fop; dude.
peu à peu. [F.] Little by little.
peu de bien, peu de soin. [F.] Little gain, little pain.
peu de chose. [F.] A small matter.
peu de gens savent être vieux. [F.] La Rochefoucauld *Max.* 423. Few people know how to be old.
pezzo. [It.] Piece; piece of money; coin.
pia fraus. [L.] Pious fraud.
pied-à-terre. [F.] Temporary lodging.
pietra mossa non fa muschio. [It.] "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
pis aller. [F.] Last shift; end of resources.
place aux dames. [F.] Make way for the ladies.
piuttosto mendicante che ignorante. [It.] Better be a beggar than an ignoramus; to be beggar is better than know not a letter.
plein pouvoir. [F.] Full power.
pleno jure. [L.] With full right; with full authority.
pleon hemisu pantos [πλεον ἡμισυ παντος]. [Gr.] Hesiod, Op. 40. Half is more than the whole.
plus aloes quam mellis habet. [L.] Juv. 6, 181. He has in him more of gall [lit., of aloes] than of honey.
plus on est de fous, plus on rit. [F.] The more fools, the more fun; "the more the merrier." (The original French is said to be the refrain of a table-song.)
plus sage que les sages. [F.] Wiser than the wise.
poca barba, poca vergüenza. [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
poca roba, poco pensiero. [It.] Little riches, little care.
poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
poisson d'avril. [F.] April fool.
politikon zoon [πολιτικὸν ζῶον]. [Gr.] Political animal. (Aristotle's characterization of man.)
pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by count.
populus vult decipi. [L.] The people wish to be fooled. (Attributed to Pope Paul IV.'s legate, Cardinal Carafa, whose whole expression as reported was, *Quandoquidem hic iste populus vult decipi, decipiatur in nomine diaboli*, "Since this people [the Parisians] wish to be deceived, let them be deceived in the name of the devil.")
porte-chaise. [F.] A sedan; a sedan chair.
porte-voix. [F.] Speaking-trumpet.
posse videor. [L.] I seem to myself to be able.
possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 5, 231. They can because they think they can.
post bellum auxilium. [L.] Help after the war.
post equitem sedet atra Cura. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 1, 40. Behind the rider [or horseman] sits black Care.
post hoc, ergo propter hoc. [L.] After this, therefore on account of this.
post litem motam. [L.] After the suit has been begun.
post nubila, jubila. [L.] After sadness, gladness.
post nubila, Phœbus. [L.] After clouds, sun.
post obitum. [L.] After death.
post tot naufragia, portum. [L.] After so many shipwrecks, port.
potage au gras. [F.] Meat soup.
pour acquit. [F.] For discharge; received payment (as of a bill).
pour faire rire. [F.] To raise a laugh.
pour faire visite. [F.] To pay a visit; visiting-card.
pour passer le temps. [F.] To pass away the time.
pour prendre congé (P. P. C.). [F.] To take leave.
pour y parvenir. [F.] To bring things to pass.
præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] "Forewarned, forearmed."
præscriptum. [L.] A thing prescribed.
presto maturo, presto marcio. [It.] "Soon ripe, soon rotten."
prêt d'accomplir. [F.] Ready to perform.
prêt pour mon pays. [F.] Ready for my country.
preux chevalier. [F.] Brave knight.
primæ viæ. [L.] Name given to the entire alimentary canal from the mouth to the anus.
primo uomo. [It.] Best or most prominent actor or singer.
principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
principiis obsta. [L.] Ov. *R. A.* 91. Withstand beginnings.
prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First in time, first in right; "first come, first served."
pro aris et focis. [L.] Cic. *N. D.* 3, 40. For altars and for firesides. (Cicero probably uses the expression as already familiar.)
probatum est. [L.] It has been proved.
probitas laudatur, et alget. [L.] Juv. 1, 74. Integrity is praised, and it freezes.
pro captu lectoris, habent sua fata libelli. [L.] Ter. Maurus *De Syllabis*, etc., 258. Books have their fortunes according to the reader's capacity to appreciate.
pro confesso. [L.] As if admitted; for conceded.
procul a Jove, procul a fulmine. [L.] Far from Jove, far from his thunderbolt (*i. e.*, one not a courtier is less exposed to disgrace from the court). (Apparently Greek in origin.)
procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 258. Far hence, O far hence, be ye, ye profane!
pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
prodesse quam conspici. [L.] To be useful rather than to be observed.
pro et con. [L.] For and against (*con.* being an abbreviation for *contra*).
profanum vulgus. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 1, 1. The profane herd.
pro hac vice. [L.] For this turn; for this occasion.
proh pudor! [L.] Alas, modesty! for shame! (*Pro*, instead of *proh*, is preferable.)
projet de loi. [F.] Bill (in legislation).
pro memoriâ. [L.] For a memorial.
pro nunc. [L.] For now; for the present.
propagandâ fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
pro patriâ. [L.] For native land.
propria quæ maribus. [L.] Things which are proper to men [or to husbands]. (This expression is from an old mnemonic verse on Latin genders. The use of it in the sense here given is humorous.)
proprie communia dicere. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 128. To say common things in an appropriate way. (The original probably means to say things which are common property in a way to make them one's own.)
proprietaire. [F.] Proprietor.
proprio vigore. [L.] Of [one's] own strength.
pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For ruler, rule, and ruled; literally, "for king, law, and flock."
pro salute animæ. [L.] For the health of the soul.
prosit. [L.] To your health. (A form of toast used in Germany.)
pro tanto. [L.] For so much; to that extent.
pro virili parte. [L.] According to a man's part; to one's utmost strength.
prudens futuri. [L.] Provident of the future.
publicè. [L.] Publicly.
pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels.
pulvis et umbra sumus. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 7, 16. We are dust and shadow.
punctum saliens. [L.] Salient point.
Punica fides. [L.] See FIDES PUNICA.

Q

quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt. [L.] Sen. *Epist.* 4, 10. What had been vices are habits.
quæ nocent docent. [L.] Things that injure teach; we burn and learn.
quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? Verg. *Æ.* 1, 460. What region in any land is not full of our labor?
quæritur. [L.] It is asked; the question arises.
qualis ab incepto. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 127. Such as [he has been] from the first.
qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like lord, like herd.
qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As you spend life, so you end life.
quamdiu se bene gesserit. [L.] During good behavior.
quand même. [F.] Even though; notwithstanding; in spite of the fact.
quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [F.] Borrower is not chooser.
quand on parle du loup, on en voit la queue. [F.] When of wolf there is talk, straight in view he will walk.
quand on voit la chose, on la croit. [F.] When one sees the thing, one believes it; "seeing is believing."
quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] And at times good Homer nods [naps]. (See INDIGNOR, etc.)
quanti est sapere! [L.] Ter. *Eun.* 4, 7, 21. How fine it is to be clever!
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 274. How changed from him! (*i. e.*, from what the same person once was). (Cp. Milton *Paradise Lost* 84, 85.)
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices; enough.
quantum vis. [L.] As much as you like.
quare clausum fregit. [L.] *Law.* Wherefore he broke the close.
quare impedit. [L.] *Law.* Wherefore he impedes.
quasi agnum committere lupo. [L.] As it were to entrust a lamb to a wolf.
quem di diligunt adolescens moritur. [L.] Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 7, 18 (816). Whom the gods love dies young.
quem Juppiter vult perdere, dementat prius. [L.] Whom Jupiter wishes to destroy, he first makes mad. (Translation of two lines from an unknown Greek tragic poet.)
que sçaije? [Old F.] What know I? (Montaigne's motto.)
questo vento non cribra la biada. [It.] This wind winnows no grain.
qui aime bien, bien châtie. [F.] Who loves well, well chastens.
quia timet. [L.] Because he [she] fears. (Legal phrase.)
qui capit, ille facit. [L.] Who takes it [takes the allusion or the charge to himself], he is the one that does it [does the thing alluded to or charged]; "Whom the cap fits let him wear it;" "Let the galled jade wince."
quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?
quid hoc sibi vult? [L.] What does this mean?
quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames? [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 3, 56. "Fell lust of gold! abhorred, accurst! What will not man to slake such thirst?" (Conington's transl.)
qui docet discit. [L.] Who teaches learns.
qui donne tôt, donne deux fois. [F.] Who gives promptly gives twice.
quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 69. Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the fable is told of *you*.
quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio. [L.] Juv. 3, 41. What can I do at Rome? I do not know how to lie.
quid times? Cæsarem vehis. [L.] What do you fear? You carry Cæsar. (Plutarch *Reg. et Imp. Apoph., Cæs.* 9, preserves the tradition in a Greek form, which translated reads, "Trust your fortune, knowing that you carry Cæsar.")
quien mucho abraza poco aprieta. [Sp.] Who grasps much holds little.
quien pregunta no yerra. [Sp.] He who asks does not err.
quieta non movere. [L.] Things that are at rest not to move.
qui facit per alium facit per se. [L.] He who acts through another acts through himself.
qui invidet minor est. [L.] Who envies is inferior.
qui m'aime, aime mon chien. [F.] Who loves me loves my dog.
qui n'a santé n'a rien. [F.] Who has not health has not anything.
qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare. [L.] Who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to reign.
qui nimium probat nihil probat. [L.] Who proves too much proves nothing.
qui non proficit deficit. [L.] Who is not progicient is deficient.
qui pense? [F.] Who thinks?

qui perd pèche. [F.] He sins who loses.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Juv. 6, 347. Who shall guard the guardians themselves?
quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis? [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 24, 1. What shame should there be, or limit, to the sense of loss indulged for one so dear?
qui s'excuse s'accuse. [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.
quis fallere possit amantem? [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 296. Who can deceive a lover?
quisque sibi proximus. [L.] Every man is nearest to himself.
quis talia fando . . . temperet a lacrimis? [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 6. Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?
qui tacet consentit. [L.] Who keeps silence consents.
qui timide rogat docet negare. [L.] Sen. *Hipp.* 594. Who timidly asks teaches to deny.
qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] Who transplanted sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)
qui trop embrasse mal étreint. [F.] Who grasps too much ill retains; "All grasp, all lose."
qui uti scit, ei bona. [L.] Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 2, 22. Who knows how to use it, to him it is good.
qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
quo animo? [L.] With what intent?
quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever way.
quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
quod avertat Deus! [L.] Which God avert!
quod bene notandum. [L.] Which is to be carefully marked.
quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit! [L.] And may it be good, fortunate, and favorable!
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved: abbrev. **Q. E. D.**
quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done: abbrev. **Q. E. F.**
quod non opus est, asse carum est. [L.] What is not needed is dear at a farthing.
quod semper, quod ubique, et quod ab omnibus, [L.] What always, what everywhere, and what by all [has been believed].
quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
quo jure? [L.] By what right? By what law?
quomodo? [L.] In what manner?
quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 6. Of which things I was a great part.
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Ter. *Phorm.* 2, 4, 14. Minds as many as the men.
quum talis sis, utinam noster esses! [L.] Since you are such, would that you were of us!

R

rabat. [F.] Reduction of price.
ragione. [It.] Commercial company; firm (one of the derived senses of a word which primarily means "reason").
raison d'état. [F.] Reason of state.
raptor, largitor. [L.] Tac. *H.*, 2, 86. Man at once rapacious and prodigal; ravisher, lavisher. (Cp. ALIENI APPETENS, etc.)
rara avis in terris. [L.] Juv. 6, 165. Rare bird on earth; prodigy.
rata. [L.] Rate; individual share.
ratione soli. [L.] In respect of the soil.
ravissement. [F.] Rapture.
recoge tu heno miéntras que el sol luziere. [Sp.] "Make hay while the sun shines."
recte et suaviter. [L.] Rightly and gently.
rectus in curiâ. [L.] Of good standing in the court; with clean hands.
reçu. [F.] Received [payment]; a receipt.
reculer pour mieux sauter. [F.] To start back in order the better to jump.
redolet lucernâ. [L.] See OLET LUCERNA.
regnant populi. [L.] The people rule. (Motto of Arkansas. Strictly rendered, the expression means "the peoples rule.")
re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
relâche. [F.] Respite; interval of rest.
relata refero. [L.] "I tell the tale as it was told to me."
religio loci. [L.] Thomas Gray, *Alcaic Ode*, 1. Religious spirit of the place.
rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; "you have hit the nail on the head."
remisso animo. [L.] With mind remiss; listlessly.
remis velisque. [L.] With oars and with sails (*i. e.*, with all one's resources).
renovate animos. [L.] Reanimate your spirits.
renovato nomine. [L.] By a revived name.
rentes. [F.] Stocks; funds bearing interest.
répondez s'il vous plait. [F.] Reply if you please: abbrev. **R. S. V. P.**
répondre en Normand. [F.] To reply like a Norman; to answer evasively.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he [she] rest in peace!
requiescit in pace. [L.] He [she] rests in peace. (Said of a deceased person.)
rerum primordia. [L.] The prime elements of things.
res angusta domi. [L.] Juv. 3, 165, *et al.* Straitened circumstances at home; poverty.
res est sacra miser. [L.] Sen. *Epig.* 4, 9. A sacred thing is a wretched man.
respice finem. [L.] Regard the end.
respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Pierre Blanchet *L'Avocat Pathelin* (1519). Let us return to our sheep (*i. e.*, let us return to our subject). (Cp. Mart. *Epig.* 6, 19.)
re verâ. [L.] In truth.
rex regnat, sed non gubernat. [L.] Zamoyski (died 1605 in the Polish diet). The king reigns, but does not govern. (Cp. LE ROI RÈGNE, etc.)
ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 1, 24. What forbids one's telling the truth gaily?
ridere in stomacho. [L.] To laugh in secret; "to laugh in one's sleeve."
ride si sapis. [L.] Mart. 2, 41. Laugh, if you are wise.
rien n'est beau que le vrai. [F.] Boileau, Marquis de *Épître 9 (à M. le Seignelay)* v. 43. Nothing is beautiful but the true.
rifacimento. [It.] Reinstatement; reestablishment.
rira bien qui rira le dernier. [F.] He will laugh well who shall laugh last.
rire dans sa barbe. } [F.] "To laugh in one's
rire entre cuir et chair. } sleeve."
risum teneatis, amici? [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 5. Could you forbear laughing, my friends?
rixatur de lanâ caprinâ. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 15. He wrangles about goat's wool (*i. e.*, he quarrels for a matter of imaginary value).
rôle d'equipage. [F.] List of the crew.
ruat cælum. [L.] Let the sky fall.
rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] Ov. *M.* 1, 7. A rude and unarranged mass.
ruit mole suâ. [L.] See MOLE RUIT SUÂ, the proper form.
rus in urbe. [L.] Mart. 12, 57, 21. Country in city.
rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 42. The rustic waits for the river to run wholly by.

S

sæpe stilum vertas. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 10, 72. You must often invert your stylus (*i. e.*, use the blunt end of your writing-instrument to rub smooth again your waxen tablet in revision of your work).
saggio fanciullo é chi conosce il suo vero padre. [It.] "It is a wise son that knows his own father."
sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit; wisdom.
salle. [F.] Hall.
salus populi suprema lex esto. [L.] Cic. *Leg.* 3, 3, 8. Let the people's safety be the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
salvo pudore. [L.] Without offense to modesty.
salvo sensu. [L.] The sense being preserved.
s'amuser à la moutarde. [F.] To amuse oneself with the mustard (*i. e.*, to spend one's time in trifling).
sans. [F.] Without.—**sans cérémonie.** Without ceremony.—**sans changer.** Without changing.—**sans compliments.** Without compliments.—**sans Dieu rien.** Nothing without God.—**sans doute.** Without doubt.—**sans façon.** Informally.—**sans pareil.** Without equal.—**sans peine.** Without difficulty.—**sans phrase.** Without circumlocution.—**sans tache.** Without stain.
sans peur et sans reproche. [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
sans rime et sans raison. [F.] Without rime and without reason.
sapere aude. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 40. Dare to be wise.
sapienti sat. [L.] Plaut. *Pers.* 4, 7, 19. See DICTUM, etc.
sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] Cato *ap.* Hier. *Ep.* 16, *N.* 9. Quickly enough, if only well enough.
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Sallust *C.* 5, 4. Plenty of eloquence, of wisdom too little.
satis superque. [L.] Plaut. *Am.* 1, 1, 74. Enough and to spare.
satis verborum. [L.] Words enough.
sat pulchra, si sat bona. [L.] Handsome enough, if only good enough.
sauve qui peut. [F.] Let him save himself who can (indicating an utter disorganized rout).
scandalum magnatum. [L.] *Law.* Defamation of persons of rank and dignity.
scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 309. Of good writing wisdom is both beginning and source.
scribimus indocti doctique. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 117. We [all], unlearned and learned, write [verses].
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
secundum usum. [L.] According to usage.
sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Verg. *G.* 3, 284. But flies meanwhile, flies irreparable time.
sed hæc hactenus. [L.] Cic. *Lael.* 15, 55 (and elsewhere). But so much for this.
selon les règles. [F.] According to the rules.
selon lui [elle, moi, etc.]. [F.] According to him [her, me, etc.]; in his [her, my, etc.] judgment.
semel abbas, semper abbas. [L.] Once abbot, always abbot.
semel et simul. [L.] Once and all at once.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper avarus eget. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 56. The avaricious man is always in need.
semper eadem. [L.] Always the same. (Motto of Queen Elizabeth.)
semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.
semper timidum scelus. [L.] Guilt is always timid.
semper vivit in armis. [L.] He lives ever in arms.
sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. [It.] Evil does not always come to do harm.
senex bis puer. [L.] The old man is twice a child.
se non è vero, è molto ben trovato. [It.] Bruno *Gli Eroici Furori, Sec. Parte, Dialogo Terzo* (1585). If it is not true, it is very well invented.
se noyer dans un goutte d'eau. [F.] To drown oneself in a drop of water (*i. e.*, to yield before the slightest obstacle). (Said in contempt by Bossuet of Fénelon.)
sensu bono. [L.] In a good sense.
sensu malo. [L.] In a bad sense.
sequiturque patrem, non passibus æquis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 724. And he follows his father, not with equal steps.
sero, sed serio. [L.] Late, but with weight.
sero venientibus ossa. [L.] To late comers the bones.
serus in cælum redeas! [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 2, 45. Late return thou to the skies! (*i. e.*, mayst thou live long!).
servabo fidem. [L.] I will keep faith.
servare modum. [L.] To observe limits; keep within bounds.
servus servorum Dei. [L.] Servant of the servants of God.
setzen wir Deutschland, so zu sagen, in den Sattel. Reiten wird es schon können. [G.] Let us set Germany, so to speak, in the saddle. She will soon be able to ride. (Bismarck, in 1867.)
sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] Thus go the fates of men (*i. e.*, such is human life).
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 9, 641. Thus is accomplished the ascent to the stars (*i. e.*, to immortal fame).
sic passim. [L.] Thus everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus ever to tyrants. (Motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas. [L.] So use your own that you may not injure another's [property].
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As with our fathers, so may God be with us.
sic volo, sic jubeo. [L.] Juv. 6, 223. Thus I will, thus I command. (Cp. HOC VOLO, etc., another reading.)
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Vergil, according to Donatus *Life of Vergil.* Thus you toil, not for yourselves.
si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer. [F.] Voltaire *Ep. à l'Auteur des Trois Imposteurs.* If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.
si diis placet. [L.] If it please the gods.
siècle. [F.] Age; century.—**siècle d'or.** [F.] Golden age.—**siècles des ténèbres.** [F.] Dark ages.
si je puis. [F.] If I can.
si jeunesse savait! si vieillesse pouvait! [F.] If youth but knew! could age but do!
sile, et philosophus esto. [L.] Keep silent, and be counted a philosopher.
silentium altum. [L.] Profound silence.
silent leges inter arma. [L.] Cic. *Pro Milone* 4, 10. The laws are silent when war is in progress.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like [ailments] are cured by like. (The motto of homeopathy in medicine as stated by Hahnemann.)
similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like delights in like.
si monumentum requiris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look about you. (Inscription in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for Sir Christopher Wren, architect of the edifice.)
simplex munditiis. [L.] Hor. *C.* 1, 5, 5. "Plain in thy neatness." (Milton.)
sine. [L.] Without. See also vocabulary.—**sine curâ.** Without charge; without care.—**sine dubio.** Without doubt.—**sine invidiâ.** Without envy.—**sine irâ et studio.** Tac. *A.* 1, 1. Without prejudice and prepossession.—**sine morâ.** Without delay.—**sine odio.** Without hatred.—**sine præjudicio.** Without prejudice.
sine pulvere palmæ. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 51. Palms [won] without dust (*i. e.*, in the race-course).
si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] Verg. *G.* 4, 176. If it be permitted to compare small things with great.
si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you. (Motto of Michigan.)
si sit prudentia. [L.] Juv. 10, 365. If there be but prudence.
siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler.
sit tibi terra levis! [L.] Light be the earth upon thee!
sit ut est, aut non sit. [L.] Let it be as it is, or not at all.
sit venia verbis. [L.] Let the words be pardoned.
si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 102. If you wish me to weep, you must first yourself grieve.
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish peace, prepare for war.
soccorso non viene mai tardi. [It.] Succor never comes too late. (Does this mean, "Succor too late is not succor," or "Never think it too late to bring succor"?)
sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the sole nobility.
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] Tac. *Agric.* 30. They make a solitude, they call it peace. (Cp. L'ORDRE RÈGNE, etc.)
solventur risu tabulæ. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 86. The bills will be dismissed with laughter; you will be laughed out of court.
son dédain est peut-être un effet de sa peur. [F.] Corn. *Théod.* act 1, sc. 1. His disdain is perhaps an effect of his fear. (Cp. LE COURAGE EST SOUVENT, etc.; also, AUDENDO, etc.)
s'orienter. [F.] To take one's bearings.
souffler le chaud et le froid. [F.] To blow hot and cold.
sous tous les rapports. [F.] In all respects.
soyez ferme. [F.] Be firm.
spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 98. To spread doubtful rumors among the populace.
spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be judged by our deeds.
sperat infestis, metuit secundis. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 10, 13. [The well-prepared breast] in adversity hopes, in prosperity apprehends [a turn of fortune].
spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
spes mea Christus. [L.] Christ my hope.
spes sibi quisque. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 11, 309. Each man must rely upon himself.
spes tutissima cælis. [L.] The safest hope is in heaven.
spende bradeos [σπεῦδε βραδέως]. [Gr.] Suet. *Aug.* 25. Make haste slowly. (Cp. FESTINA LENTE.)
splendide mendax. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 11, 35. Splendidly false; nobly untruthful. (The reference is to Hypermnestra, daughter of Danaus, in the ancient Grecian myth.)
sponte suâ. [L.] Of one's own accord.
spretæ injuria formæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 27. The wrong done to her slighted beauty.
staus pede in uno. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 4, 10. Standing on one foot. (Said of a shallow versewright who would undertake to turn you off 200 lines without changing his posture.)
stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] Luc. *Phar.* 1, 135. He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands in place of reason. (See HOC VOLO, etc.)
statu quo ante bellum. [L.] As it was before the war.
stava bene, ma per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I was well, but in order to be better, I am here. (Epitaph.)
stemmata quid faciunt? [L.] Juv. 8, 1. What signify pedigrees?
studium immane loquendi. [L.] Ov. *M.* 5, 678. Unbounded fondness for speaking.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and stress.
stylo inverso. [L.] With inverted stylus.
sua cuique sunt vitia. [L.] Quint. *Inst. Or.* 11, 3, 121. Every one has his own peculiar vices.
sua cuique voluptas. [L.] His own peculiar pleasure to each. (Cp. TRAHIT SUA, etc.)
suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem. [L.] Lucret. 2, 1. Sweet, when on the great sea the winds are heaving its surface into waves, to watch from the land the struggle of another.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gently in the manner, firmly in the act.
sub. [L.] Under. See also vocabulary.—**sub colore juris.** Under color of law.—**sub conditione.** Under the condition.—**sub prætextâ juris.** Under pretext of law.—**sub silentio.** In silence.—**sub specie.** Under the appearance of.—**sub voce [s. v.].** Under the word (*e. g.*, in a dictionary).
sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect is taken away.
succès d'estime. [F.] Fair measure of success.
sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer in order to know, and labor in order to have.
suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of what is false.
summa summarum. [L.] Sum total.
summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] Cic. *Off.* 1, 10, 33. The extreme of justice, the extreme of injustice. (Cp. JUS SUMMUM, etc.)
sumptibus publicis. [L.] At public expense.
sum quod eris, fui quod sis. [L.] I am what you will be, I was what you are (admonition sometimes placed on tombstones).
sunt lacrimæ rerum. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 462. There are tears for things (*i. e.*, unhappy things).
suo Marte. [L.] By his own force of arms.
super visum corporis. [L.] Upon a view of the body.
supplosio pedis. [L.] Stamping of the foot.
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] Suppression of the true [is] suggestion of the false.
surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Lucret. 4, 1128. There arises something of bitter (in the midst of the sweet of life).
sursum corda! [L.] Lift up your hearts!
surtout, pas de zèle! [F.] Above all, no zeal! (Talleyrand's instruction to his subordinates, whose uninstructed zeal he deprecated.)
sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret. [L.] The cobbler should not venture above his last. (Proverb alluded to and explained as to its origin by Plin. *H. N.* 35, 36. *Ultra* is sometimes less correctly written for *supra*.)
suum cuique. [L.] To each one his own.
suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his own peculiar way.

T

tacent, satis laudant. [L.] Ter. *Eun.* 3, 2, 23. They are silent, they sufficiently praise.
tâche sans tache. [F.] Task without blemish.
tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L.] Virg. *Æ.* 4, 67. The wound lives hidden within the breast.
tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much through Mars as through Minerva; as much by courage as by prudence.
tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as much for war as for business.
tamquam alter idem. [L.] Cic. *De Amic.* 80. As it were, another self. (Said of a friend.)
tangere ulcus. } [L.] To touch a sore spot.
tangere vulnus. }
tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 33. Such of such difficulty was it to found the Roman race.
tantæne animis cælestibus iræ? [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 11. Angers so great in celestial minds?
tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
tanto buon che val niente. [It.] So good as to be worth nothing.
tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
tant s'en faut. [F.] So far from it.
tant soit peu. [F.] However little.
te judice. [L.] Thou being judge.
tel est notre plaisir. [F.] Such is our pleasure.
tel maître, tel valet. [F.] "Like master, like man."
tel père, tel fils. [F.] "Like father, like son."
telumque imbelle sine ictu. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 544. And weapon unwarlike without force in the blow.
tempête dans un verre d'eau. [F.] Tempest in a glass of water. Montesquieu describing disturbance in the miniature republic of San Marino.)
tempi passati! [It.] Times gone by! (Laughing comment of Emperor Joseph II. on being shown, in Venice, Zuccaro's painting of Emperor Frederick I. kneeling at the feet of the Pope to receive absolution.)
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times are changed, and we are changed in them. (Cp. OMNIA MUTANTUR, etc.)
tempori parendum. [L.] One must yield to the times.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Ov. *M.* 15, 234. Time consumer of things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies. (Cp. SED FUGIT, etc.)
tempus ludendi. [L.] Time for playing.
tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Tert. *Apologeticus* 7 *ad fin.* Time uncovers all things. (Tert. quotes the saying as proverbial.)
tenax propositi. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 3, 1. Tenacious of purpose.
tenez! [F.] Hold! wait! (Often used almost expletively, like "let's see!" in familiar conversation.)
te nosce. [L.] Sen. *Ep.* 94. Know thyself.
tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be attempted.
teres atque rotundus. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 7, 86. Smooth and round (said, *e.g.* of a man well balanced in character and of high culture).
terminus ad quem. [L.] Limit to which; goal.
terminus a quo. [L.] Limit from which; starting-point.
tertius e cælo cecidit Cato. [L.] Juv. 2, 40. A third Cato has dropped down from the sky.
tête d'armée! [F.] Head of the army! (Last words of Napoleon dying in a thunder-storm, on St. Helena.)
thalatta! thalatta! θάλαττα! θάλαττα!. [Gr.] The sea! the sea! (Exclamation of Xenophon's Ten Thousand returning, at first sight of the sea.)
tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] For yourself you sow, for yourself you reap.
tiens à la vérité. [F.] Hold to the truth.
tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 49. I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts.
tirer à boulet rouge. [F.] To shoot red-hot balls; to make a vigorous attack.
to kalon τὸ καλόν. [Gr.] The beautiful.
tomnbala por rosa, mas devenia cardo. [Sp.] I toss her for a rose, but she turned out a thistle.
tombé des nues. [F.] Fallen from the clouds.
to prepon τὸ πρέπον. [Gr.] Plato, *Hippias Major*, 294. The fit; the becoming.
tot homines, quot sententiæ. [L.] As many minds as men, so many men, so many minds. (Cp. QUOT HOMINES, etc. the correct form.)
totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
totis viribus. [L.] With one's whole strength.
toto cælo. [L.] Macr. *S.* 3, 12, 10. By the whole heaven (*i. e.*, by the length of the diameter drawn between opposite quarters of the horizon); as far apart as possible.
totum. [L.] The whole.
totus, teres, atque rotundus. [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 7, 86. Complete, polished, and rounded.
toujours prêt. [F.] Always ready.
tour d'expression. [F.] Turn of expression.
tourner casaque. [F.] To turn one's coat; change one's party.
tous songes sont mensonges. [F.] Dreams all are lies all.
tout-à-fait. [F.] Entirely.
tout-à-l'heure. [F.] Instantly.
tout au contraire. [F.] Quite to the contrary.
tout à vous. [F.] Wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien. [F.] All or nothing. [Note the double rime in the French.]
tout comme chez nous. [F.] Quite as with ourselves.
tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner. [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
tout court. [F.] Short off, abruptly.
tout de même. [F.] Precisely the same.
tout de suite. [F.] Immediately.
tout est perdu hors l'honneur. [F.] All is lost save honor. (Words traditionally attributed to Francis I. of France, as used by him in writing to his mother after the battle of Pavia. His actual letter contained the sentiment, but not the precise expression.)
tout est pris. [F.] All is taken; no opening left; no further chance.
tout frais fait. [F.] All expenses paid.
tout le monde est sage après coup. [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.
tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, personne ne se plaint de son jugement. [F.] La Rochefoucauld, 89. Every one complains of his memory, no one complains of his judgment.
tout lui rit. [F.] Everything smiles on him; all goes well with him.
tout mon possible. [F.] All in my power; everything I can.
tout va à qui n'a pas besoin. [F.] Everything goes to the man that has no need.
tout vient à temps pour qui sait attendre. [F.] Everything comes seasonably to him who knows how to wait.
tracasserie. [F.] Chicanery; treachery.
traduttori traditori. [It.] Translators are betrayers.
trahit sua quemque voluptas. [L.] Verg. *E.* 2, 65. His own pleasure draws each man.
tranchant. [F.] Trenchant; decisive; peremptory.
transeunt in exemplum. [L.] Let it pass into precedent.
très chrétiennement. [F.] In a highly Christian manner.
tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three things joined in one.
tripotage. [F.] A mess; a jumble; (in a special sense) underhand dealing.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy has been (*i. e.*, exists no longer).
troppo disputare la verità fa errare. [It.] Too much dispute leads truth astray; through wordy fray, truth goes astray.
Tros, Tyriusque, mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 574. Trojan and Tyrian, by me there shall no discrimination be made. (*Tyriusve*, as, during many years, the "North American Review" printed the expression for its motto, is a wrong reading.)
truditur dies die. [L.] Hor. *C.* 2, 18, 15. Day is pushed on by day.
tuebor. [L.] I will defend.
tu ne cede malis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 95. Do not thou give way to ills.
tu quoque. [L.] You too; you're another. (Taunting retort.)
tu quoque, Brute! [L.] Thou also, Brutus!
tutor et ultor. [L.] Defender and avenger.
tuum est. [L.] It is thine.

U

uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
ubi bene, ibi patria. [L.] Where it is well with me, there is my country. (Cp. PATRIA EST, etc.)
ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] Where justice is uncertain, there no justice exists.
ubi lapsus? Quid feci? [L.] Where have I transgressed? What have I done? (Motto of Earl of Devon.)
ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees.
ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings (*i. e.*, force or war).
ultima razon de reyes. [Sp.] Last argument of kings. (Calderon, before 1644; Louis XIV. afterward made the Latin form an inscription for the French cannon.)
Ultima Thule. [L.] Verg. *G.* 1, 30; and Sen. *Med.* 380. Farthest Thule (perhaps the Faroe Islands); hence, utmost bound or limit.
ultimus regum. [L.] Last of the kings.
ultimus Romanorum. [L.] Last of the Romans.
ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what is permitted.
ultra vires. [L.] Beyond one's powers.
una golondrina no hace verano. [Sp.] "One swallow does not make a summer."
una scopa nuova spazza bene. [It.] "A new broom sweeps clean."
una voce. [L.] With one voice.
una volta furfante è sempre furfante. [It.] Once a rascal is always a rascal.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [F.] A kind act is never lost.
un cabello haze sombra. [Sp.] A hair casts a shadow.
und so weiter [u. s. w.]. [G.] And so forth.
une affaire flambée. [F.] An undertaking ruined.
une fois n'est pas coutume. [F.] Once is not habit. (Cp. EIN MAL, KEIN MAL.)
un fanfaron de vice. [F.] One who makes a false display of vices not really belonging to him.
unguibus et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak.
unguis in ulcere. [L.] Claw in the sore.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind.
un sot à triple étage. [F.] A fool to the third power; rank fool.
un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras." [F.] "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."
urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit. [L., Adapted from Suet. *Aug.* 28. He (the Roman emperor Augustus) found the city brick, he left it marble.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of very nauseation.
usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L.] Ov. *A. A.* 2, 107. That you may be loved, be lovable.
ut apes geometriam. [L.] As bees [practise] geometry.
utcunque placuerit Deo. [L.] In whatsoever way it shall please God.
utile dulci. [L.] Hor. *A. P.* 343. The useful with the agreeable. (Cp. OMNE TULIT, etc.)
utinam noster esset! [L.] Would that he were of us!
ut infra. [L.] As below.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you [severally] are in possession (*i. e.*, let each keep what he has).
ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
ut prosim. [L.] That I may be of service.
ut prosit. [L.] That it may be of service.
ut quocunque paratus. [L.] As prepared for any and every emergency.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vacuus cantat, etc. [L.] See CANTABIT, etc.
vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; constant companion. (Said especially of a book much used.)
væ victis. [L.] Livy, 5, 48. Wo to the vanquished.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] "Let it pass for what it is worth."
valet anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue is an effectual anchor.
valete ac plaudite. [L.] Farewell, and give me your applause. (Customary words of the Latin comedian at the close of his performance.)
variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
variorum notæ. [L.] Notes from various authors.
varium et mutabile semper femina. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 569. A thing inconstant and changeable ever is woman.
vaurien. [F.] Worthless fellow; a good-for-nothing.
vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ. [L.] Cic. *Mand.* 7. Revenues are the sinews of the commonwealth.
vedi Napoli, e poi muori. [It.] "See Naples, and die."
vehimur in altum. [L.] We are borne out upon the deep.
velis et remis. [L.] With sails and with oars. (Cp. REMIS ET VELIS.)
vel precc, vel pretio. [L.] Either with prayer or with price; either for love or for money.
veluti in speculum. [L.] As if into a mirror.
venalis populus, venalis curia patrum. [L.] Venal the people, venal the council of the fathers (*i. e.*, the Roman senate).
vendidit hic auro patriam. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 621. This man sold his country for gold.
venenum in auro bibitur. [L.] Sen. *Thyest.* 453. Poison is drunk from a cup of gold.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] Suet. *Cæs.* 37. I came, I saw, I conquered.
venia necessitati datur. [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity.
ventis secundis. [L.] With prosperous winds.
ventre à terre. [F.] Belly to the ground; at great speed.
vera incessu patuit dea. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 405. She was discovered the true goddess by her gait.
vera pro gratis. [L.] True things instead of pleasant things.
vera prosperità è non aver necessità. [It.] True wealth is to have no want.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [verb. sap.]. [L.] "A word to the wise is sufficient." (Cp. DICTUM SAPIENTI, etc., the correct form.)
Vergilium vidi tantum. [L.] Ov. *Trist.* 4, 10, 51. Vergil I merely saw.
veritas odium parit. [L.] Ter. *And.* 1, 1, 41. Truth engenders hatred.
veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail. (Cp. MAGNA EST VERITAS, etc.)
veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple. (Sen. *Ep.* 49 *ad fin.* quoting Euripides.)
vérité sans peur. [F.] Truth without fear.
vermoulu. [F.] Worm-eaten.
ver non semper viret. [L.] Spring does not always flourish (or "Vernon always flourishes," punning motto of the house of Vernon).
vestigia. [L.] Vestiges; footsteps; traces.
vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 74. No footsteps backward (sometimes quoted to express fixed purpose to advance). (For the original meaning, see what follows.)
vestigia terrent. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 1, 1, 74. The footsteps frighten me. (Said by the fox in Æsop's fable of the Lion and the Fox. He saw that there were no footsteps backward from the lion's lair.)
vexata quæstio. [L.] Vexed question; much-disputed point.
via crucis, via lucis. [L.] The way of the cross, the way of light; the way of cross-bearing, the way of light-sharing.
via militaris. [L.] Military road.
via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path, the safe path.
victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni. [L.] Luc., 1, 128. The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the vanquished one to Cato.
vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] Ov. *M.* 7, 20. I see the better and I approve, the worse I follow.
videtur. [L.] It appears; it seems.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is given above.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms.
vif. [F.] Lively; vivid.
vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
vigueur de dessus. [F.] Strength from on high.
vin. [F.] Wine.
vincet amor patriæ. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 6, 823. Love of country will conquer. (The whole line reads, *Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido*, "Love of country will conquer, and immeasurable desire of praise.")
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vincit qui patitur. [L.] He conquers who endures.
vincit qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vindex injuriæ. [L.] Avenger of wrong.
viresque acquirit eundo. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 4, 175. And she [Rumor] gains strength as she goes. (Cp. CRESCIT EUNDO.)
virginibus puerisque. [L.] Hor. *C.* 3, 1, 4. For virgins and for boys.
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who talks little.
virtus ariete fortior. [L.] Virtue is stronger than the battering-ram.
virtus in actione consistit. [L.] Virtue consists in action.
virtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue in circumstances of difficulty.
virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue kindles one's vigor.
virtus laudatur, et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised, and it freezes. (Juv. 1, 74, has *probitas* instead of *virtus*.)
virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is ever flourishing.
virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Virtue prevails over envy.
virtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith.
virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and labor.
virtute, non astutiâ. [L.] By virtue, not by cunning.
virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
virtute, non viris. [L.] By virtue, not by men.
virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of office.
virtute quies. [L.] Tranquillity by virtue.
virtute securus. [L.] Secure through virtue.
virtuti, non armis, fido. [L.] In virtue, not in arms, I trust.
virtutis amore. [L.] From love of virtue.
virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Fortune is the companion of virtue.
vis. [L.] Force; potency.
vis a tergo. [L.] Force (or compulsion) from behind.
vis comica. [L.] Julius Cæsar *ap.* Suet. *Ter.* Comic talent; talent in comedy. (The expression is the result of a mistake in understanding Cæsar's language — the adjective *comica* not properly belonging to *vis*, but to another substantive, in the verses containing the words.)
vis preservatrix. [L.] Preserving force.
vita brevis, longa ars. [L.] Hippocrates [translated] *ap.* Sen. *De brev. vit.* 1. Life is short, art long.
vitam impendere vero. [L.] Juv. 4, 91. To pay down one's life for truth.
vita sine litteris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
vitiis nemo sine nascitur. [L.] Hor. *S.* 1, 3, 68. No one is born free from faults.
vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen!
vivat respublica! [L.] Long live the republic!
vivat rex! [L.] Long live the king!
vive la bagatelle! [F.] Long live folly!
vive la république! [F.] Long live the republic!
vive l'empereur! [F.] Long live the emperor!
vive le roi! [F.] Long live the king!
vive memor leti. [L.] Pers. Live mindful of death.
vivere est cogitare. [L.] Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 38. To live is to think.
vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live long enough. (Motto of Earl of Sefton and Lord Ventry.)
vive ut vivas. [L.] Live that you may live.

vive, valeque! [L.] Hor. *S.* 2, 5, 110. Life and health to you! farewell!
vivida vis animi. [L.] Lucret. 1, 72. Living force of mind.
vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue outlives death.
vixere fortes ante Agamemnona. [L.] Hor. *C.* 4, 9, 25. Brave men lived before Agamemnon.
vogue la galère! [F.] Forward, come what may!
voilà! [F.] There! there it is! see there!
voilà le soleil d'Austerlitz! [F.] Behold the sun of Austerlitz! (Said by Napoleon during the disastrous Moscow campaign, Sept. 7, 1812, recalling at sunrise to his officers the victorious day of Austerlitz.)
voilà tout. [F.] There, that is all; that is the whole of it.
voilà une autre chose. [F.] There you have a different thing.
voir le dessous des cartes. [F.] To see the under side of the cards (*i. e.*, to be in the secret).
volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
volente Deo. [L.] God willing.
volenti non fit injuria. [L.] No wrong arises to one consenting. (Law phrase.)
Volk der Dichter und Denker. [G.] Nation of poets and thinkers (the Germans).
volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, I am unable.
volto sciolto e pensieri stretti. [It.] Countenance open and thoughts closed.
volventibus annis. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 1, 234. The years rolling by; with revolving years.
vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted. (Motto of the Earl of Meath.)
votum castitatis. [L.] Vow of chastity.
vous y perdrez vos pas. [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vox audita perit, littera scripta manet. [L.] The voice heard perishes, the letter written remains.
vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice, and besides that nothing.
vox faucibus hæsit. [L.] Verg. *Æ.* 2, 774. The voice stuck in the throat.
vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo. [L.] Commonly.
vulnus immedicabile. [L.] Ov. *M.* 1, 90 & 10, 189. Immedicable wound.
vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the soul. (Cic. *Or.* 18, says: *Nam ut imago est animi vultus, sic indices oculi.* "For as the countenance is the image of the mind, so are the eyes its indices.")

W

Wahrheit und Dichtung. [G.] Truth and poetry; fact and fable. (This expression, Goethe, finding it already current, inverted and made the title of his autobiography, 1811. After his death the original order of words in the title was restored.)
was ich nicht weiss, macht mich nicht heiss. [G.] What I do not know does not make me glow; naught out of sight wakes appetite.
was man nicht kann meiden, muss man willig leiden. [G.] "What can't be cured must be endured."
Weltliteratur. [G.] World-literature. (Goethe's coinage to express the idea of literature not simply national but universal.)
wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang, der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang. [G.] Who loves not wine, woman, and song, abides a fool his whole life long. (Falsely fathered upon Luther by J. H. Voss, who probably was himself the author.)
wie gewonnen, so zerronnen. [G.] As won, so flown; "light come, light go."

Y

y á Roma por todo. [Sp.] And to Rome for everything.

Z

zapatero á tu zapato. [Sp.] Shoemaker, mind thy shoe. (Cp. NE SUTOR SUPRA CREPIDAM.)
Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the times.
zoe mou, sas agapo [ζώη μου, σας ἀγαπῶ]. [Gr.] My life, I love thee. (Refrain, in modern Greek, or Romaic, to Byron's "Maid of Athens, ere we part.")
zonam perdidit. [L.] Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 40. He has lost his money-belt.
zonam solvere. [L.] To undo the virgin girdle (referring to a part of the ceremony observed at a Roman marriage).
zum Beispiel. [G.] For example: abbr. **z. B.**
zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke, zwei Herzen und ein Schlag. [G.] Halm *Der Sohn der Wildniss.* Two souls and one thought, two hearts and one beat.

FAULTY DICTION:

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES DETERMINING CORRECTNESS IN ENGLISH SPEECH AND WRITING, WITH THEIR APPLICATION TO SOME OF THE MORE COMMON INSTANCES OF VIOLATION AND TO SOME OF THE MOOTED QUESTIONS REGARDING USAGE.

It has been truly observed that 'genius begins where rules end.' But to infer from this, as some seem disposed to do, that, in any department wherein genius can be displayed, rules must be useless, or useless to those who possess genius, is a very rash conclusion.—ARCHBISHOP WHATELY *Rhetoric* preface.

THE DESIGN of this department is to aid those who consult the Standard Dictionary in the correction of many of the faults of speech and writing common among English-speaking people of some, or even considerable, education. The attempt to carry out such a design presupposes that the question whether a word or form of expression is faulty or not depends, not upon the *ipse dixit* of the critic, but upon rational principles that furnish a basis for correct rules susceptible of critical application. A brief statement of the principles that have been applied in criticizing what is here deemed to be faulty diction is therefore made at the outset, in the belief that a careful consideration of these principles will enable persons using the Dictionary to avoid many faults not mentioned in the examples herewith given.

The faulty expressions treated are comparatively few, since rigid principles of exclusion have been enforced by the limitations of space. It has not been possible, even if advisable, to repeat nice discriminations that have been given in the Synonyms, distinctions that have been made with care in the definitions in vocabulary place, or variant pronunciations of such words as those listed in Section xiii, where the views of the experts on their pronunciation are fully recorded. Slang, vulgarisms, provincialisms, and many other classes of words without literary value or authority, having been sufficiently characterized in the body of the Dictionary, have been mentioned here in rare instances only, and usually with a view merely to give warning of a marked tendency to their introduction into the speech or writing of the educated. The examples given are sufficient to illustrate the various classes of faulty usage that need to be guarded against.

The decision whether diction or pronunciation is faulty or not rests on principles derived in the main directly from lexicology, grammar, and rhetoric; but the authority that makes such principles of obligatory application is the **consensus of usage.** In the case of neoterisms certain special principles apply.

Scientific Principles.

To consider first the **applicable scientific principles** of the three fundamental sciences involved: **1. Lexicology,** the science that treats "of the etymology, definition, and application of words," opposes the use of lexical barbarisms, including (1) unauthorized modes of deriving and compounding words, (2) unauthorized words, and (3) words in unauthorized senses. These restrictions require, in general, the avoidance (*a*) of hybrid compounds and derivatives, combining elements from two languages, like *cablegram*, *free-traditional*, *happify* (unless they have undoubted literary authority); (*b*) of words and meanings, like *precedentative*, *reluctate*, *clever* (in the American sense), that have no claim to good lexical standing — embracing, in general, alienisms, archaisms, idiotisms, obsoletes, provincialisms, technicalities, etc.

2. Grammar, as the science that treats "of the principles that govern the correct use of language in either oral or written form," opposes (1) the improper inflection of words, as *het* for *heated*, *hadn't ought* for *ought not*, *beautifulest* for *most beautiful*, *animalculæ* for *animalcules;* (2) improper syntactical constructions (see CONSTRUCTION, etc.

3. Rhetoric, as the art of discourse, or "the art of perfecting man's power of communicating to others his mental acts or states by means of language," requires the avoidance of such forms of expression, arrangement, and construction as interfere with clearness, energy, and beauty of style. See CONSTRUCTION; RHETORICAL CONSTRUCTION.

Consensus of Usage.

To consider second the character of that **consensus of usage** that makes such scientific principles of binding application: In general, diction to be correct must accord with **good usage.** It is commonly held that: **1.** Usage to be good should be **national** — that is, general among the English-speaking peoples, or at least among some division of these peoples that has a literature of sufficient weight to give authority to usage — as opposed to local, provincial, dialectic, foreign, technical, cant, etc.

The wide extension of the peoples that use English speech, together with the broad lines of division that separate them, makes necessary certain obvious modifications of this requirement in its application to English diction. While, however, best usage must be racial, or that of the "Greater Britain," there may be circumstances or conditions that tend to justify a Briticism, an Americanism, or an Anglo-Indian expression, and to make it *national* with its own people.

Moreover, national usage often embodies itself in idiomatic forms that violate (really or apparently) the common principles of lexicology or grammar. (See IDIOM; IDIOMATIC PHRASE.) The efforts of the critics to "reform" such usage on the ground that it is illogical or ungrammatical may be praiseworthy, and even measurably successful; but denunciatory criticism or condemnation of such expressions as "had rather," "there is no water here," is altogether barred, especially in cases where the usage reaches far back in literature. Idioms will always abound in good, natural English, and frequently they will not submit to be parsed.

2. Usage to be good should be **reputable,** that is, it should have the sanction of good authors or (to be the best usage) of the best authors. That a form of diction is common to all the great writers of the language gives it an authority that places it above criticism; that it has been used by a few masters, as Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Macaulay, De Quincey, Cardinal Newman, Ruskin, is regarded as justifying its use by other writers; that it has not been used by any leading authors, or that it has been used by them only in representing colloquial or illiterate language, is looked upon as excluding it from use in the higher forms of literature.

It is further to be noted that while the colloquial, technical, or poetical use of words and forms does not justify their general employment in prose literature, and especially in literature in the stricter sense, it is still true that such expressions may be good and indispensable in their own proper spheres, and that many of them are gradually elevated in the process of use until they become essential parts of the language of the higher literature.

3. Usage to be good should be **present,** as opposed to that which has been accredited in the past but is now obsolete. That a word or form of expression was in national and reputable use in Shakespeare's day or in Milton's does not sanction its use in the English literature of to-day, unless it is used distinctly as an obsolete form, or unless its restoration is justified by the canons applicable to neoterisms.

Canons for Neoterisms.

To consider third the principles applicable to **neoterisms,** or words and meanings newly introduced into the language: On what grounds are they to be accepted or rejected? Wherever life and progress mark a people their advancing thought calls for new words for its adequate expression. In connection with the rapid development and progress and the world-wide relations of the English-speaking peoples, and the varied mental activity of the age, new words in extraordinary numbers are always seeking admission into the English language. Many of these come as if by national inspiration or out of new necessities, and take their places as authorized English almost before they attract the notice of even the most observing. Others are presented for quiet and perhaps extended consideration and careful scientific criticism, preparatory to a final judgment, favorable or unfavorable. Some — and these among the most attractive to writers of undisciplined taste — are put forward as mere idiotisms, the fantastic coinages of men of extraordinary but eccentric genius, such as Thomas Carlyle or Robert Browning. It is therefore necessary to bear in mind the general principles by which the reception or rejection of new words is to be governed, so far as the decision of the cases is to be a matter for the exercise of intelligence.

Fitzedward Hall (*Modern English*, on *Neoteristic Canons*) has proposed the following general **neoteristic canons:**

1. "First of all, a new word ought to **supply an antecedent blank;** or else, on the score of exactness, perspicuity, brevity, or euphony, it ought to **be an improvement on a word already existing.**" That it is necessary furnishes in such a case the right of a word to be. *Cult*, *locomotive*, *electromotor*, and almost innumerable other terms have come as matter of necessity to fill blanks.

2. "Secondly, a new word should **obey some analogy;** and, the less recondite the analogy, the better." The English language expresses a certain relation by the suffix *-able*, or *-ible;* when Shakespeare and Milton used *unsuppressive* for *unsuppressible* and *unexpressive* for *unexpressible*, the new forms were naturally rejected by the English people. Yet when words formed contrary to simple analogy come into general use, *analogy* gives way to *consensus of usage.* If *cablegram* has come to supply a blank, there is no helping it; it will live despite criticism.

3. "In the third place, a new word should be **euphonious.** And the inbred feeling of us who use English is, that a word should **not be very long,** any more than very

harsh." Instances in which the cacophony is the result of imitation of harsh and disagreeable sounds are, of course, exceptions, increase of significance being in such cases more important than euphony.

The first of these canons is the most important and potent in deciding the right of a new word, or the use of a word in a new sense, to a place in the language. It is on this principle that the noun *trust* is used in a sense never contemplated by Shakespeare, Addison, Burke, and Macaulay; that the noun *combine* is struggling for literary recognition, and has already secured a place in the Statutes of the United States, and that *commune, communist, anarchist, nihilist, proletariat,* and *plutocrat* have established themselves in popular favor. In settling such cases of admission analogy and euphony ordinarily play only a secondary part.

It is obvious that these general principles regarding diction are susceptible of very wide application to examples analogous to those that are here treated.

When references are from one part of "Faulty Diction" to another part, they are made without added specification: thus, "**never so,** etc. See EVER SO, etc." refers to the alphabetic place in "Faulty Diction." When reference is to the body of the Dictionary, the words "in vocabulary" are added: thus, "**a, an.** See A; AN, in vocabulary."

The full names of various authors consulted, and complete titles of works treating directly or indirectly of matters of diction, with names of publishers, dates of publication, etc., will be found in the list following, and hence are not appended to quotations occurring in the course of the treatment.

Special acknowledgment is due to many professors and teachers in colleges and other schools for their helpful suggestion, in answer to letters of inquiry, of many popular faults of usage that have become inveterate through the influence of association or of early training.

N. B. The key to the phonetic alphabet used to indicate pronunciation will be found at the foot of the pages.

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*See Key to Abbreviations, p. xviii.

EXAMPLES OF FAULTY DICTION.

a. In such words as *alms, calm, psalm,* not to be pronounced with the short sound as in *cat;* not amz, cam, sam, but ämz, käm, säm.

a, an. See A; AN, in vocabulary.

ab-bre'vi-ate. "The sermon appeared in *abbreviated* form"; incorrect; should be *abridged.* Compare synonyms for ABBREVIATION.

ab-do'men. ab-dō'men, rather than ab'do-men.

a-bor'tive. Not to be used of acts in which attempting or planning is not involved.

a-bove'. In the language of business, often used as an adjective, or even as a noun ("the *above* statement," or "it appears from the *above*"). Such expressions, though employed by some good writers, have the weight of literary authority against them. If the reference is to something actually to be found in the text, as a sentence, a paragraph, or a statement, it is preferable to say, for instance, "The *foregoing* or *preceding* paragraph," "The statement *given above.*" When the reference is to something, as a material object, a fact, a circumstance, or an incident, not actually included, but only mentioned, described, or related in the text, we may say, for example, "The *above-mentioned* circumstance," "The person *referred to above,*" "The incident *related above,*" etc.

a-bu'ti-lon. ą-biū'ti-len, not ą-biū'ti-lon nor ąr-biū'ti-lon.

ac-cept' of. Although reputable writers make use of the locution *accept of,* nevertheless, in whatever sense the verb is used, the *of* is unnecessary; as, "I shall *accept* this," not *accept of;* "John *accepts* a present," not *accepts of.*

ac-cli'mate. ąc-clai'mēt, not ac'li-mēt.

ac'cu-rate. ac'yu-rēt, not ac'gr-et nor ac'rit.

ac'me. See CLIMAX.

a-cous'tics. Like many other scientific terms, plural in form, singular in construction. "*Accoustics is* (not *are*) a department of science treating of sound."

adjective and adverb. The adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the *subject* rather than of the *action* of the verb is to be expressed. As a general rule, if any phrase denoting *manner* could be substituted, the adverb should be used; but if some part of the verb *to be* could be employed as a connective, the adjective is required; as, "The physician felt the pulse *carefully* (*i. e., in a careful manner,* or *with care*), and observed that the patient's hand felt *cold* (*i. e., was cold* to the touch)." Hence it is correct to say "He feels *sad,*" "It looks *bad,*" "It smells *sweet,*" "He stood *erect.*" In some cases either form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste.

> They escaped all *safe* [or *safely*] to land. *Acts* xxvii, 44.

Special perplexity arises in connection with certain verbs, such as *appear, feel,* and *look,* that are used sometimes as active verbs and sometimes as substantive verbs (approaching equivalence to the verb *to be*). In the former sense these verbs take the *adverb,* in the latter the *adjective,* in accordance with the principle just stated; as, "The ship appeared [came into view] *suddenly*"; "The decision appears [apparently *is*] *unjust;*" "She looked [glanced] *slyly* at him"; "She looked [had the appearance of *being,* or *was*] *shy.*" Yet it is common to say "You are looking (or he is feeling) *badly,*" doubtless because *bad* refers not merely to physical or mental, but also to moral qualities, so that (for fear of suggesting moral implications) we are disinclined to say "You look *bad,*" "I feel *bad,*" or the like. But when a man suddenly disappears leaving accounts unsettled, we very promptly say "That looks *bad.*"

ad-mit', ad-mit' of. Quite different in meaning. "This gate *admits* to the grounds, but the size of the vehicle will not *admit of* its passing through." When Emerson says "Every action *admits of* being outdone," the simple *admit* could not be substituted.

ad'vent. Not to be used indiscriminately of any arrival, but only of that which is important, stately, or sacred; not, "The schoolboy's unexpected *advent.*"

a few. Needlessly criticized as employing the singular article before an adjective plural in sense. We say *a hundred* and *a great many,* these expressions being viewed as collective. *A few* is correct idiomatic English, with a sense distinctively different from that of the adjective used alone; as, "*A few* men can be trusted" (*i. e.,* a small but appreciable number). "*Few* men can be trusted" (*i. e.,* scarcely any) is practically equivalent to the negative statement "*Most* men are *not* to be trusted."

a-gain'. ą-gen', never ą-gên'.

a-gainst'. ą-genst', never ą-gênst'.

ag'gra-vate. Often erroneously used in the sense of *provoke, exasperate,* perhaps from confusion with *aggrieve.* To *aggravate* is etymologically to increase in weight, hence in gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be *aggravated,* but not a person.

ag"ri-cul'tur-ist. Etymologically preferable to *agriculturalist,* no difference of meaning being recognized. Some analogous forms, as *controvertist* and *controversialist,* have been differentiated in meaning.

a'gue. ē'giū, not ē'gger.

ain't. A modification of *am not,* or *are not,* always inelegant. As used with a nominative of the third person singular (*it ain't, he ain't*) it is ungrammatical and a vulgarism.

al'a-pac'a. A popular error for *alpaca* (pron. al-pac'ą).

all of. A popular idiom to emphasize the totality of that which is referred to; as, "How many of those men did you see?" "I saw *all of* them." "How much of this shall I take?" "*All* (*i. e.,* the whole) *of* it." The best literary usage omits the *of* as needless, preferring "I saw them *all,*" "Take it *all,*" etc.; "I saw *all* (not *all of*) my friends once more."

al-low'. In some parts of the United States used in the sense of *think, believe, intend;* as, "He *allowed* he would go"; "He *allowed* to pay it." It is used also in the sense of *say.* Such uses are inadmissible.

al-lude'. Erroneously used in the general sense of *mention* or *speak of.* To *allude* means to refer delicately or incidentally, as if in play. It is not correct to say "The speaker *alluded* at great length to the tariff." See synonyms under ALLUDE.

> Late in the eighteenth century Cowper did not venture to do more than *allude* to the great allegorist [Bunyan]:
>
> 'I name thee not, lest so despised a name
> Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame.'
>
> MACAULAY *England* ch. vii. p. 679 (note). [W. T. A. '81.]

al'most. Its use as an adjective, common in early English, is being revived to some extent, but has been sharply challenged; as, "the *almost* Christian"; "his *almost* impudence of manner." *Almost no* and *almost nothing* are also challenged. The shortening of *almost* into *amost* or *'most* ("I see them *'most* every day") is inadmissible in literature that is not obviously colloquial in style.

a-lone', *a. & adv.* For *sole* or *only;* as, "the *alone* principle," for "the *sole,* or *only,* principle": a common use in the 16th and 17th centuries, but now an archaism.

a-lu'mi-num, al"u-min'i-um. Scientific usage varies, but *aluminum* appears to be the form now preferred by manufacturers and in commercial speech as well as by most chemists. See vocabulary.

al'wnys. ōl'wēz, not ōl'uz. *Always* is a better prose word than *ever* for "through all time"; *ever* is appropriate in elevated or poetic diction, but elsewhere suggests affectation.

a-mid'. For *amidst,* is poetical rather than prose usage.

a-mong' one an-oth'er. "They exchange confidences *among one another*"; should be "*among themselves*" or "with each other."

and. Rightly used to superadd the action of one verb to that of another; wrongly used when, in connection with a following verb, made a substitute for the simple infinitive. "He saith unto them, Come *and* see. They came *and* saw where he dwelt" (*John* i, 39), is vigorous, idiomatic English. "Go *and* get it" implies two acts with successful result; "Go *to* get it," one act with a purpose, of uncertain result, to do another. "Try *and* do it" should not be used when the meaning is simply "Make an attempt *to* do it."

Sometimes used incorrectly where *or* is required. Not, "A language like the French *and* German contains as many words," but "A language like the French *or* the German," since there is no language that is at once French *and* German.

Two nouns connected by *and* may be followed by a singular verb when the two nouns are but different expressions for the same thing; as, "The only revelation of God's will to mankind, *and* the only record of God's dealing with men, *is* now to be obtained," etc.

Sometimes improperly used to introduce a relative clause where no conjunction is needed or admissible; as, "A good man *and* to whose untiring energy," etc., for "A good man to whose untiring energy," etc. This fault, rare in the United States, Dean Alford mentions [*The Queen's English,* par. 444] as "one of the commonest" in England.

an"i-mal'cules. Plural of ANIMALCULE: sometimes improperly *animalculæ,* as if the plural of the feminine form *animalcula,* which is not a nominative singular, but the Latin plural of *animalculum.*

an-oth'er from. Improperly used for *another than;* as, "Judges of quite *another* stamp *from* his Majesty's judges of Assize," for "of quite *another* stamp *than*," etc.

an-tip'o-des. an-tip'o-diz, mispronounced an'ti-pōdz, the more readily because the singular is an'ti-pōde.

an'y, *adv.* Used generally with adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree, but not directly with verbs. "Can you see *any* better?" is admissible; but not "Can you run *any?*" *No,* in strictly literary use, is ordinarily preferable to *not any.* "He is *no* wiser than I" is a more common literary form than "He is *not any* wiser than I," but the latter form is often more emphatic, especially in conversational use (as equivalent to "by no means," or "not at all").

an'y-how", an'y-way. Forcible colloquial expressions often used conjunctively, to indicate that something is to be done, admitted, believed, or the like, be the circumstances, results, or conditions what they may; as, "*Anyhow,* I have lost it"; "*Anyway,* I am going." In place of these, such expressions as "In any event," "At any rate," "Be that as it may," are ordinarily preferred by writers.

any manner of means. Erroneously used for *any means.*

an'y place. [Western U. S.] Erroneously for *anywhere.*

an'y-way, an'y-where. Frequently with a misspelled superfluous *s: anyways, anywheres,* probably in imitation of such adverbial forms as *forwards, backwards.*

a-pos'tle. ą-pes'l, not ą-pes'tl nor ą-pes'ul.

ap-par'ent. ąp-pär'ent, not ap-pē'rent.

ap-pre'ci-ate. Strictly, to value (something) at its real worth (*ad pretium*); but in present commercial phrase used as meaning "to raise or rise in value," the opposite of *depreciate;* as, "Since the building of the new railroad real estate has rapidly *appreciated.*"

ap-prouch'. Sometimes incorrectly used for *address, petition,* etc. One is *approached* by indirect or covert intimation, suggestion, or question, which he may encourage if he will, or may put aside without formal refusal. *Approach* is often used in a bad sense, implying the use of bribery or intrigue. Do not say "The teachers have *approached* the Educational Department for longer intermissions," when you mean "The teachers have *petitioned,*" etc.

ap'pro-bate. To pass with approval: formerly used in England, but now an Americanism.

Ar'ab. ar'ąb, not ē'rab. **gum ar'a-bic,** not gum ą-rē'bic.

ar'du-ous. ār'diu-us, not ār'jus.

a're-a. ē're-ą, not ē'ri nor ār'i.

aren't. For *are not* when the subject follows; as, "Aren't you?" "Aren't they?" The best conversational usage contracts the verb when the subject precedes: "we're not," "you're not," etc. Similarly we say "I'm not," "I'll not."

ar'gue. We *argue* a case, *dispute* a bill. One side may do all the *arguing;* in *debating* both sides take part. See synonyms for ARGUE.

ar-raign' at, before, for, on, upon. "The criminal was arraigned *at* the bar; *before* the tribunal or court; *for* a crime; *on* an indictment; *upon* discovery of his crime.

articles. The definite article is ordinarily required before a present participle used as a verbal noun and followed by *of.* Not, "It is drawing *of* a new constitution that startles us," but "It is *the drawing of* a new constitution," etc.

Two or more words connected by *and* referring to different things should each have the article; when they denote the same thing, the article is commonly used with the first only; as, "Christ, *the* prophet, priest, and king." If we say "*The* sculptor and *the* painter should understand anatomy," we imply that the arts of sculpture and of painting are the province of different persons; but we say "Michelangelo, *the* sculptor and painter," since Michelangelo was both sculptor and painter. "*The* black-and-white horse" would denote one horse marked with the two colors, black and white. "*The* black and *the* white horse" would denote two horses, one black and the other white.

art'ist. A word grossly abused, since, along with the painter and the sculptor, the barber and the cook also claim the title. *Mechanic* and *artisan* ought to be restored to their place in English, and *artist* held to its true meaning.

as . . . as, so . . . as. A shade of difference in their meanings, as strictly used in comparisons, is often neglected. *So . . . as* suggests that, in the comparison of the person or things mentioned, there is present in the mind of the speaker a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality considered; *as . . . as* does not carry this impression.

In "John is not *as* tall *as* James" there is no implication that the speaker regards either John or James as tall; there is merely a comparison of their heights. So, too, in "John is not *as old as* James" there is merely a comparison of ages. But if one says, "John is not *so* tall *as* James," though the *so* is not emphasized, there is understood usually to be a reference more or less distinct to something uncommon in the height of James as compared with the stature of other men or of other boys of his age; the speaker regards James as being *tall*. "John is not *so* old *as* James" suggests that, in some relation or other, James is thought of as being *old;* as in "James is taller than John." "Yes, but my boy is not *so old as* yours."

In affirmative sentences *so . . . as* can not properly be used except in certain restricted constructions, and where the quality referred to is to be emphasized. It occurs oftenest in sentences that, though affirmative in form, carry a negative suggestion; as, "*So* good a cook *as* Polly is hard to find," that is, "It is not easy to find *so* good a cook *as* Polly."

> Few knights of the shire [in the 17th century] had libraries *so* good *as* may now perpetually be found in a servants' hall.
> MACAULAY *History* ch. 3.

That is, "not many knights of the shire," etc. In a simple affirmative comparison like "Jane is *as* good a cook *as* Polly," *so . . . as* is not used.

In interrogative sentences, as in negative sentences, a consciousness more or less distinct of a considerable degree of the quality referred to is conveyed by *so . . . as*, but not by *as . . . as*. "Is John *as* old *as* James?" and "Is your uncle *so* old *as* my father?" convey different impressions as to what the speaker means by *old*. In the question where *as . . . as* is used there is no implication of considerable age in *old*.

as far as, as soon as, as long as. Usually interchangeable with *so far as, so soon as, so long as*, etc., but if the extent or degree usually implied in these phrases is to be emphasized at all (however slightly), *so* is used preferably to *as*.

We said of conduct, that it is the simplest thing in the world *as far as* knowledge is concerned, but the hardest thing in the world *as far as* doing is concerned.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* ch. 3.

Therefore, we fulfil the law of our being *so far as* our being is æsthetic and intellective, as well as *so far as* it is moral.—*Ib.* (Conclusion).

In the second of these quotations there is a distinct reference to and limitation of extent conveyed in *so far as*. In the *as far as* of the first quotation there is no such reference; for "*as far as* knowledge is concerned" there might be substituted "in relation to knowledge" or "with respect to knowledge."

a-side'. An Americanism for *apart*. Not "auxiliary words *aside*," but "auxiliary words *apart*."

asked. ăskt, but ast.

as-pir'ant. as-pīr'unt, rather than as'pi-rant.

at, in. Always *in* a country; either *at* or *in* a city, town, or village; *at*, if the place is regarded as a point; *in*, if it is inclusive. "We arrived *at* Paris"; "He lives *in* London"; "There are three churches *in* this village." In England the use of *in* before towns and cities is more restricted than in the United States, the distinctions observed there between *at* and *in* often seem arbitrary.

The sense of *at* is virtually included in *there* and *where*, so that in the phrase "*Where* is it *at?*"—common in some parts of the United States—the *at* is redundant, and the expression somewhat grotesque.

at all. Used properly as meaning "in any degree," "in any respect," "at any time," etc.; sometimes improperly *for entirely*, a use now obsolete in good English; as, "The clock ceases to go *at all*."

at auc'tion. In England called an Americanism. Johnson says the verb *auction* means "to sell *by* auction," that is, *by* offering to the highest bidder. "*At* private sale" is also peculiar to the United States. The English say, "The goodwill and furniture of the house were disposed of *by* private sale"; "The elephant Emperor has been sold *by* auction." For reasons for differences in English and American usage, see vocabulary.

at length. The assumption that *at length* means the same as *at last*, and is therefore superfluous, is an error. Both *at length* and *at last* presuppose long waiting; but *at last* views what comes after the waiting as a *finality*; *at length* views it as *intermediate* with reference to action or state that continues, or to results that are yet to follow. "I have invited him often, and *at length* he is coming." "I have invited him often, and *at last* he has come." "*At length* he began to recover." "*At last* he died."

> Scarce thus *at length* failed speech recovered sad.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 357.
>
> O, then, *at last* relent.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 79.

aux-il'i-a-ry. ăgz-il'i-a-ri, not ăx-il'ya-ri.

a-vails'. An Americanism for *profits or proceeds*.

av'e-nue. av'e-nūh, not av'enu nor av'ner.

av'o-ca'tion. Loosely used by good writers for *vocation*. *Vocation* strictly signifies the main calling or business of life; *avocation*, a diversion from that vocation.

> In this sense *avocation* was exclusively employed in the seventeenth and the earlier part of the eighteenth century, being often opposed to *vocation*. . . . Briefly, the case is this: if *avocation* and *vocation* are to be held synonymous, English is poorer by a useful and richer by a superfluous, term.
> HODGSON *Errors* etc., pp. 7, 8.

aw'ful, aw'ful-ly. In colloquial or slang use, for *very, exceedingly*, to be avoided; as, "an *awful* good time"; "an *awfully* jolly crowd"; "thanks *awfully*."

aye. Pronounced ī, and meaning *yes*.

aye. Pronounced ē, and meaning *always*.

B

back. "*Returned back*"; omit *back* as included in *returned*.

back out. An Americanism for *retreat*.

back'ward, back'wards. Used by good writers indiscriminately, except as euphony may require the one form rather than the other. See vocabulary.

The two forms may be conveniently used, in accordance with their origin etymologically, to distinguish the adjective and adverb; as, "A *backward* pupil"; "He walked *backwards*." Also, to distinguish movement back from but with the face toward a person, from mere direction of movement rearward. These ideas are usually expressed confusedly, except as *back* is used instead of *backward* or *backwards* to express the latter.

bad. "A *bad* wound," "a *bad* pain": very common use, but verging upon pleonasm; better "a *severe* or *dangerous* wound"; "an *intense* pain." Avoid the use of *bad* for *sick* or *ill*, as, "I have been *bad* (rather *ill*) again with a spitting of blood."

bad'ly. Used in the sense of *very, very much*, or *greatly*, is colloquial and often somewhat indelicate; as, "I have wished to see you *badly*" (rather, *greatly*); "We shall miss you *badly*" (rather, *very much*). "The carpet needs to be beaten *badly*" is a ludicrous blunder for "The carpet *badly* or *very much* needs to be beaten"—the construction connecting *badly* with "beaten" rather than with "needs," which it qualifies. See CONSTRUCTION.

bag'gage. Meaning "the portable articles that a traveler takes with him on a journey," usually preferred in the United States to *luggage*, now commonly used in Great Britain. But Thackeray speaks of "The baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach," and Johnson says "We saw our *baggage* following below."

bal'ance. A much-abused word. As an accountant's term, the *balance* is that which must be added to the less or subtracted from the greater of two amounts, as receipts and expenses, to make them equal, so as to "balance" the account; it does not properly denote what is left of anything after a part has been taken away; that is the *remainder*. "The *balance* of one's dinner" and "the *balance* of the evening" are at best objectionable colloquialisms. Say "the *rest*" or "the *remainder*."

ban'do-line. ban'do-lin, not ban'do-lin'.

ban'is-ter. In conversation, though not in writing, *banister* has superseded almost entirely the two words *baluster* and *balustrade*. The corruption ought not to be encouraged. See the words in vocabulary.

ban'quet. ban'cwĕt, not ban'cwet. Properly a sumptuous feast or entertainment; ridiculous or vulgar when used to denote an ordinary meal.

bap'tizm. bap'tizm, not -tiz-um.

bar'ou. baf'ū, not bē'yū.

be. What is the proper case of a personal pronoun following this verb and in apposition with its subject? Grammatically, the nominative is the proper form, as the case is simply one of apposition, and the pronoun in apposition with the nominative must itself be in that case. "It is *I*, be not afraid"; "it is *he*." Before the 19th century the objectives, *me, him, her*, etc., in such constructions (if at the end of a sentence) were somewhat commoner in literary usage than *I, he, she*, etc. The objective forms are still common in colloquial use, owing probably to the fact that most of our sentences are so formed that they require the pronoun at the end of a sentence to be in the objective case, and that case is accordingly the more natural one in that place. Present literary and educational use tends toward the grammatically correct locution, although Dean Alford stoutly defended "It's me," appealing to Dr. Latham as authority. But Dr. Latham does not advocate the analogous forms "It's him," "It's her," "It's them," "That's him," etc.

beard. bird, not bārd nor bŭrd, as is often heard.

beast'ly. A British colloquialism expressive of disgust or contempt; as, "This is *beastly* weather"; sometimes even used adverbially; as, "I was *beastly* tired." This locution, essentially in bad taste, though often affected by college students and others who should know better, seems never to be defensible except in the phrase "*beastly* drunk," and even this is objectionable as being a libel on the beasts.

be back. A common though unwarranted colloquialism; as, "I'll *be back* in a moment." "I'll *come back*" is legitimate, *back* denoting direction toward the starting-point; but *be back* has no such significance. One should say "I'll be *here* (or *there*) *again* in a moment."

> Fetch me this herb; and *be* thou *here again*,
> Five the leviathan can swim a league.
> SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act ii, sc. 1, l. 173.

be-gin'. A good plain Saxon word, understood and felt by learned and unlearned alike, almost always to be preferred to the French *commence*.

be-gin'ner. Not to be qualified by *new*. A *new beginner* is absurd, as a *beginner* must needs be *new* in his work.

be'ing. Richard Whately, George P. Marsh, Richard Grant White, and other critics have objected strenuously to the use of "is *being* built," "was *being* built," and kindred forms of English imperfects passive, as recent and unwarranted innovations; but Fitzedward Hall has shown conclusively that they are neither recent nor unwarranted, but have been used by the best writers for a century, and now have well-nigh universal literary sanction. He says:

> Prior to the evolution of *is being built* and *was being built*, we possessed no discriminate equivalents of *ædificatur* and *ædificabatur*; *is built* and *was built*, by which they were rendered, corresponding exactly to *ædificatus est* and *ædificatus erat*.
> *Modern English* App., p. 350. [s. '73.]

Is growing, was growing, indicate an activity from within; as, the tree *is growing* (from its own internal forces); *is being grown, was being grown*, the activity of some agent from without; as, the plant *is being grown* (by the gardener). So also, and strikingly, *is bleeding* (as from a wound), and *is being bled* (as by a surgeon).

be-long'. Used absolutely; as, "He doesn't *belong*." "We all *belong*" as to this organization, society, community, or in the place, sphere, or associations where actually present); recent in the United States, and apparently rapidly spreading in popular use, though with no literary support.

be-long'ing, n. Commonly in the plural. An old word, now, after a period of almost complete disuse, resuming its place in literature and common speech.

be-side', be-sides'. These words should be discriminated carefully. "There were two *beside* him" (*i. e.*, by the side of him); "There were two *besides* him" (*i. e.*, in addition to him). See vocabulary.

be that as it will. Erroneously substituted for *be that as it may*.

bet'ter. Incorrectly used for *more;* as, "It is *better* than a year since we met."

be-tween'. Strictly applied to but two objects or groups of objects; as, *between* one's lips, *or between* one's teeth. But *between* is often properly used with more latitude than this, as expressing the idea of contrast or opposition more clearly than *among*. *Between* requires at least two objects, and should not be used as in the following:

> And with a gap of a whole night *between every one*.
> DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 8, p. 152. [E. & L. '36.]

bi'cy-cle. baĭ'si-cl, not baĭ'sal-cl.

bid. *v.* Followed by the infinitive without *to;* as, "He *bade* him remain." See INFINITIVE.

bid'da-ble. An expressive provincialism, without literary recognition, in frequent use among the Irish residents of the United States, meaning manageable, obedient, submissive; as, "Servants are not as *biddable* now as they were before the war."

big. A sadly abused word, often used colloquially for *great*. "He is a *big* man," instead of "a *great* man." is in bad taste. A *big* man may be very far from being a *great* man. Washington was mentally and spiritually a *great* man, physically a *large* man; but no one should speak of the Father of his Country as a *big* man.

Bis'marck. bis'mărc, not biz'mărc. At the end of a syllable followed by a consonant, *s* in German has a sharp, hissing sound.

bis'muth. biz'muth, not bis'muth.

bit. Primarily a *bite*, a small *piece*, or by extension a small quantity; as, a *bit* of bread; a *bit* of fun. By extension, the word is often applied to liquids; as, there is not a *bit* of water on the farm. But when reference is to liquid to be drunk, it is more discriminating to say, not a *bit*, but a *sip*.

blame on. Indefensible slang. We blame a person *for* a fault, or lay the blame *upon* him. Not, as in a New York newspaper, after the last Presidential election, "I do not *blame* the defeat *on* the President," but "I do not *blame* the President *for* the defeat," or "I do not *lay the blame* . . . *upon*," etc. Here two points of view essentially different are confused.

both. *a. & pron.* When *both* is used in a negative sentence, the meaning intended is sometimes doubtful. "*Both* applicants were not accepted." Were both applicants rejected? or was one rejected and the other accepted? or was neither applicant accepted or rejected? A similar confusion of sense occurs in some negative sentences containing *all*, when *not* is misplaced. (See note under ALL, in vocabulary.) It is a peculiarity of *both* that it can not be negatived by connecting *not* immediately with it, except elliptically in sentences of unusual form that are obviously arranged for the prevention of misunderstanding—as in correcting the doubtful meaning of the sentence cited above, "*Both* applicants were not accepted." If one asks, in order to clear its confusing impression, "Were *both* rejected?" the reply may properly be, "*Not both* were rejected; one was rejected and one accepted"—a connection of *not* with *both* that is usually inadmissible. The confusion in meaning of a negative sentence containing *both* will be best avoided by making the sentence affirmative: "*Both* applicants were rejected," "One of the two applicants was rejected and the other accepted," etc.

both, *conj.* As an adjective or pronoun *both* emphasizes the idea of *two*. It has been well defined as "the two, and not merely one of them"; it can not properly, therefore, be connected with or refer to more than two objects. As a conjunction, however, *both* has a more extended meaning and employment than it has as an adjective or a pronoun; thus, it is permissible to say, "He lost all his live stock—*both* horses, cows, and sheep." *Both*, as so used, emphasizes the extent or comprehensiveness of the assertion. The use has been challenged, but has abundant literary authority, and antedates Chaucer.

both a-like'. The sentence "They are *both alike*" suggests that (possibly) one of the two might be alike and the other unlike—a suggestion produced by the intrusive emphasis of *two* implied in *both*. *Both* may be correctly used with *like*, but not with *alike;* "*Both* sons, in looks and character, are *like* their father," but not "*both alike*" (that is, "*like* each other").

both of us, both of them, etc. Objects of critical censure, but have the sanction derived from their use by the highest authorities in literature.

breth'ren. bredh'ren, not bredh'er-in.

bring and car'ry. Ignorantly interchanged. A servant asks, "Shall I *bring* it home?" when both speaker and hearer are far from home. The question should be, "Shall I *carry* (or *take*) it home?" See synonyms for CARRY, in the vocabulary. Compare FETCH.

burst'ed. A false formation. The imperfect and past participle of *burst* are the same as the present. "The gun *burst*"; "The bubble has [is] *burst*."

but. Not to be used for *than*. Archbishop Trench says, "It can be regarded in no other light *but* as a riddle," where the construction should be "no other light *than*."

but that. There is no danger of slipping when *but* is a preposition and *that* is a pronoun; as, "I will take none *but that*," where the phrase means *except that*. When both words are used as conjunctions, the phrase must be employed with special discrimination. *But* is in many cases redundant before *that*, but is often in other cases required by the sense. In "Each by the other would have done the like *but that* they lacked the courage," *but* is essential, as introducing a reason or consideration to the contrary. The omission or insertion of *but* often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear *that* he will do it" and "I have no fear *but that* he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty *that he will not do it*, and the latter the feeling of certainty *that he will do it*. Where ambiguity or haziness results from the use of *but that*, it can ordinarily be avoided by changing the form of the sentence; as, "There is no certainty *but that* he will come" may be changed to "There is no certainty *that* he will not come."

but what. Should not be used for the conjunctive expression *but that*. "I don't know *but what* I did"; here the relative can not be disposed of grammatically. *But what* is, however, correctly used for the preposition and pronoun *but that;* as, "I know nothing *but what* (*i. e.*, nothing except that which) you have just told me."

but yet. Should not be used when either *but* or *yet* is sufficient by itself; as, "Wealth may seek us; *but* wisdom must be sought"; not *but yet*. When, however, Archbishop Trench says, "*But yet* these pains hand us over to true pleasures" (*Study of Words* p. 232), each conjunction has its distinct adversative sense. This appears still more clearly in "Ye are but common men, *but* [on the contrary] *yet* [notwithstanding that fact] ye think with minds not common" (COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* 2, 3).

by. Properly used before the agent or doer; *with* before the instrument or means; as, "He was killed *by* the assassin *with* a dagger." But active forces are often thought of as agents, so that we properly say "The house was destroyed *by* fire." "His friends were displeased *by* the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "his friends were displeased *with* the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. See synonyms under BY, in the vocabulary.

> A gentleman *by* the name of Hinkley.
> Oh, no! You mean 'A gentleman *of* the name of Hinkley.' This is English, you know.

One may say "I know no one *of* the name of Brown," or "I know no one *by* the name of Brown"; but the meaning is different. One might know a man *of* the name of Brown, but know him *by* the name of Smith. It is better to say simply "a man named Brown."

by, bye. The *noun* is often spelled *bye*. We may write either *by the by* or *by the bye*, the last word being a noun, as in the kindred phrase *by the way*. In *by and by* both the first word and the last are adverbs, and the form should be *by*.

C

ca-da'ver. ca-dē'ver, not ca-dav'er.

Cai'ro. In Egypt, kaĭ'rō; in Illinois, kē'rō.

cal'cu-late. In some parts of the United States often misused for *intend;* as, "I *calculate* to go to New York." Also misused for *believe, think, suppose;* as, "The land over there is poor, I *calculate*."

cal'cu-la"ted. Should be used with careful discrimination. In the sense of *adapted* it is unquestionably good English when the sense does not contradict the meaning *adapted by calculation;* as, "The government policy was *calculated* to enslave the people," that is, expressly devised for that purpose. But it is often inconsistently used by good writers in a way that contradicts such an interpretation; as, "These are measures *calculated* to do harm," when in fact the measures were *devised* to do good.

cal'i-ber. Primarily, the internal diameter of a gun-barrel or the like. Figuratively, we may speak of *large* or *small caliber*, but *high* or *low caliber* involves a mixed metaphor.

cal-lig'ra-phy. Beautiful writing. Not *beautiful, elegant, fine*, or *good calligraphy*, but *beautiful, elegant*, etc., *writing*. *But* or *poor calligraphy* is a contradiction in terms.

can. Misused for *may*. *Can* always refers to some form of possibility. An armed guard may say "You *can* not pass," since he has physical power to prevent; hence the question "*Can* I pass the guard?" is perfectly natural. But where

simple permission is referred to *may* should be used. "*May* I (not *can* I) use your ruler?"

ca-price'. ca-prēs', not kă'prĭs.

car'ou-sel (merry-go-round). car'ū-zĕl, not ca-rau'zĕl *or* ca-rū' zĕl.

car'ry on. An Americanism for *frolic*.

case. Not to be applied to persons. The expression sometimes used of an eccentric or vicious person, "He is a *case*" or "a hard *case*," is an objectionable colloquialism.

cas"u-al'i-ty. A rare provincialism for *casualty*. A *casualty* is a contingency or accident, especially a harmful accident; *casuality* is the state or quality of being casual.

ca-tal'pa. ca-tal'pa, not ca-tăl'pa.

cem'e-ter-y. sem'ē-ter-ĭ, not sem'ē-trĭ.

chas'tise-ment. chas'tiz-ment, not chas-taiz'ment.

cit'i-zen. Not to be used for *person*, except when civic relations are referred to. "All *citizens* are entitled to the protection of the law," but not "Ten *citizens* were walking up the street," unless reference is had to some civil relation, as when opposed to soldiers, policemen, residents of the country, or the like.

civ'il. siv'ĭl, not sĭv'l.

claim. "He *claimed* that the discovery was his," "I *claim* that this is true," etc. Incorrect if the meaning is simply *assert* or *maintain;* but correct if the meaning is *assert* with readiness to *maintain*, and confidence that the thing *asserted* can be *maintained*, with the added idea that it makes for the advantage or side of him who *asserts* and *maintains* it.

clem'a-tis. clem'a-tĭs, not clem-at'ĭs.

cler'gy. Properly collective, and not to be used to indicate individuals. Not "Twenty *clergy* walked in procession," but "Twenty *clergymen*," etc.

clev'er. In the sense of *good-natured* or *obliging*, a popular Americanism, the word being rarely used in the United States in the common English sense of *dexterous, capable, talented*, except by the educated. See TALENTED.

cli'max. Not properly the same as *acme*, though sometimes so used by writers. A *climax* is strictly a series of ascending steps, of which the *acme* is the last and highest. The *climax* is the ladder, the *acme* the top round of the ladder.

clothes. clōdhz, not clōz.

cog-no'men. cog-nō'men, not cog'no-men.

col-lect'. Used for gathering moneys due, as taxes, from various sources, has come in mercantile use in the United States to apply to the obtaining of a single payment, and this sense has passed to the derivative *collectable*, so that *good and collectable* has become a regular form of endorsement of a certain class of notes.

com'pa-ra-ble. com'pa-ra-bl, not cem-păr'a-bl.

com-pare' to or with. We compare one thing *with* another to note points of agreement or difference. We *compare* one thing *to* another which we believe it resembles.

'As a writer of English he [Addison] is not to be *compared*, except with great peril to his reputation, *to* at least a score of men.'
RICHARD GRANT WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 4, p. 79. [H. M. & CO. '90.]

He should have said *with*. If Addison is to be *compared to* the (presumably) able writers referred to, it can not be with "peril to his reputation." If *comparing* him *with* these men is perilous to his reputation, then for his sake the comparison should not be made. The sentence is an attempt to combine two ideas incompatible in a single construction, *viz.*, "If he is *compared with* these men, it will be to his disadvantage," and "He is not to be *compared to* these men."

com-ple'tion. A *completion* is necessarily *final;* hence the phrase *final completion* is essentially pleonastic.

com'pro-mise. com'pro-maiz, never com-prom'ĭs.

con-dign'. Loosely used in the sense of *severe*. *Condign* means *deserved*. To say that one *deserves condign* punishment is tautological; to say that he *does not deserve* it is a contradiction in terms.

con-do'lence. cŏn-dō'lĕns, not cen'do-lens.

conjure. Two pronunciations and two corresponding meanings, *viz.*, **conjure**[1], cun'jur, to practise magic, affect by magic; **conjure**[2], cŏn-jūr', to make a solemn appeal to.

con-struc'tion. Errors in grammatical and rhetorical construction (embracing *connection* and *arrangement*) are legion. They may be roughly classified for general guidance in detecting and avoiding faulty diction, as below. The principle should be kept in mind that any diction is faulty that compels the hearer or reader to conjecture what the author probably meant.

1. con-struc'tion, gram-mat'ic-al. A fault in this respect is called a *solecism*. A solecism may be: (1) A violation of *grammatical concord* (including *agreement* and *government*), which requires the proper grammatical inflections in the use of related words in the sentence; as, "*Who* (not *whom*) do they suppose will be appointed?" "Each of the four living writers had *his* (not *their*) writings recited."

(2) A violation of *grammatical arrangement*, which requires the proper disposition of both the principal and the subordinate elements in the sentence; as, "A good man not only deserves the respect but the love of his fellow beings" (rather, "A good man deserves not only the respect of his fellow beings, but also their love"). "He could see that the room had been swept with half an eye." The following notice was printed in a religious journal published in Boston: "The Rev. —— —— is about to resign the pastoral charge of the people to whom he has so long ministered *to their great regret*." Their gratification when informed that he was at last "about to resign" must have been proportionate. Such errors are similar to those noticed below under *rhetorical construction*, and many fall under both heads.

(3) A violation of *grammatical propriety*, which requires the use of the proper grammatical element; as, "This is a very different case *than* (should be *from*) that"; "Vices *in community*" (properly *in the community*); "The governor was attended *with* (correctly *by*) his staff"; "She wrote better than *any* (properly *any other*) pupil in her class." In the following statement the error is double: "This paper has the *ablest* staff *of any* of its *contemporaries*." Not only do we have *ablest of any*, but "*this* paper" is included among its own *contemporaries;* the statement should have been "an *abler* staff *than*," etc.

(4) A violation of *grammatical precision*, which requires the use of the proper number of words and no more, in expressing the thought, and forbids a confusing use of *pleonasm* and *ellipsis;* as, "The rich and the poor (not *the rich and poor*) are alike mortal"; "He treated his benefactors with supreme (not *the most supreme*) contempt"; "Had he have laid low (correctly *had he lain low*) he would not have been wounded"; "When he was (properly, *had*) retired to his tent, they sat silent a long time."

2. con-struc'tion, rhe-tor'ic-al. Faulty diction in this respect may arise from: (1) Improper use of *relational words*, either by their too remote separation from their antecedents, or by their ambiguous reference; as, "God heapeth favors on his servants ever liberal and faithful" (correctly, "God, ever liberal and faithful, heapeth favors on his servants"); "Mr. French needs a surgeon, who has his arm broken"; "Found, a white-handled knife, by a child, that has a broken back"; "Robert promised his father that he would pay his (whose?) debts."

(2) Improper arrangement of the *constituent members* of the sentence, resulting in: (*a*) Failure to preserve the true relation of *leading and subordinate members;* (*b*) failure to keep related elements in *proper proximity;* or (*c*) failure to preserve the proper *order of dependence* of the members; as, "Did you take that book to the library, which I loaned you?" "The body was dragged ashore, and she identified the remains, by the clothing, which were much decomposed." "The moon was casting a pale light on the numerous graves that were scattered before me, as it peered above the horizon, when I opened the small gate of the churchyard." "And thus the son the fervent sire addressed"; "The rising tomb a lofty column bore."

(3) Introduction of long or involved *parenthetical members;* as, "The description Ovid gives of his situation, in that first period of his existence, seems, some poetical embellishments excepted, such as, were we to reason *a priori*, we should conclude he was placed in."

con-tempt'i-bly. Mistaken for *contemptuously;* as, "He spoke *contemptibly* of them." A speech may be *contemptible* in its character, while it is also *contemptuous* toward its object.

con"tra-dic'tion in terms. To be avoided. When one speaks of "the *stern amenities* of a religious life," it is as if one should speak of its harsh sweetness or severe gentleness. Avoidance of such contradictions requires a thorough knowledge of the signification of words, and an alert attention to the precise meaning of every word as used.

con'tu-ma-cy. cen'tiu-mę-sĭ, not cen-tū'mę-sĭ.

cor'net. cōr'net, not cēr-nēt'.

cor'po-ral pun'ish-ment. Not *corporeal*. See synonyms under PHYSICAL, in vocabulary.

cos-met'ic. cez-met'ĭc, not ces-met'ĭc.

creek. crĭk, not crik.

cu'li-na-ry. kiū'lĭ-nę-rĭ, not cul'ĭ-nę-rĭ.

cu'po-la. kiū'po-la, not kiū'pu-lō.

cu'ri-ous, in such expressions as "It is a *curious* fact," has been hypercritically censured. The propriety of the usage is unquestionable. It is not true, as some have affirmed, that *novel, queer, remarkable*, or *strange* will express all that is meant by *curious;* for *curious* adds to the meaning of *novel* or *remarkable* the sense of *perplexing* or *difficult* (at least momentarily) *of explanation*.

A volume might be written such as few would rival in *curious* interest which should do no more than indicate the occasion upon which new words . . . first appeared.
TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. v, p. 184. [K. '88.]

D

dam'age. In the sense of *cost, expense;* "What is the *damage?*" a vulgar perversion of the law sense.

dan'ger-ous. Frequently misused colloquially for "*dangerously ill*," or "*in danger*"; as, "He is quite sick, but not *dangerous*," instead of "not dangerously" or "not in danger." *Dangerous* is always active in signification, that which is *dangerous* being a *cause* or *occasion of danger* to other persons or things.

dec'ade. dek'ĕd, not dę-kēd'.

dec'i-mate. Literally, to take the tenth part or the tenth man, but not to diminish or reduce in numbers indefinitely. It is inaccurate to say "Our troops were terribly *decimated* by the enemy's artillery" when the number killed is indefinite.

de-co'rous. The dictionaries prefer to pronounce this word dę-cō'rus, though admitting as an alternative the popular pronunciation dec'o-rus.

de-fal'cate. dę-fal'kĕt, not de-fēl'kĕt.

def'i-cit. def'ĭ-sĭt, not dę-fĭs'ĭt.

de-mean'. For *degrade, debase, disgrace;* "How could he *demean* himself by such a marriage?" A popular misuse—probably originating in the confusion of *demean* with *bemean*—of which examples may be found in the works of reputable writers. It would be as correct and reasonable to use *demeanor* in the sense of *debasement*, which is never done. To *demean* is to *behave* or *conduct* (oneself).

de-pos'i-ta-ry, de-pos'i-to-ry. Discriminated in the best usage, *depositary* denoting a person with whom, and *depository* a place in which anything is deposited for safe-keeping.

depths. depths, not deps.

des'ig-nate. des'ig-nēt, not dez'ig-nēt.

de-sist'. The weight of authority seems to sustain the pronunciation dę-sĭst', rather than dę-zĭst'.

des'pi-ca-ble. des'pi-ca-bl, not des-pic'a-ble.

dif'fer-ent from. *Different to*, though common in England, is not sustained by good authority. The best literary usage is uniformly *from*, following the analogy of the verb *differ;* one thing *differs from* or is *different from* another.

dif'fer from, differ with. While these phrases have both been used for "have a different opinion," or the like, *differ with* is not so good as *differ from* in that use, being rather reserved for "have a difference with"—expressing conflicting opinion to. *Differ from* is thus properly the correlative of *different from*, and is always to be used when the sense is "be different from." Say "Washington *differed from* Hamilton in temperament, but he did not *differ with* him in political theory."

di-rect'ly. As a quasi-conjunction in the sense of *as soon as;* as, "*Directly* he turned he fell"; a common but objectionable British colloquialism, introduced to some extent into the United States. The use of *immediately* in like construction has even less authority.

dis'ci-pline. dis'ĭ-plĭn, never dis-sip'lĭn.

dis"com-mode', at one time a favorite word, because convenient and useful, is apparently obsolescent, and, in the United States at least, *incommode* is taking its place.

dis-course', dis-cōrs', not dis'cors; the latter pronunciation, as used in the United States, being a refinement of fashion borrowed from England.

dis-pense'. We *dispense* charity or medicine *to* those who need it; the service of incompetent persons may be *dispensed with*. The truth may be *dispensed*—spoken; or it may be *dispensed with*—left unuttered, done without.

dis"re-mem'ber. Out of literary use; obsolete in England; still in colloquial use in parts of the United States.

'Well, I *disremember* about that, but I dew remember,' etc.
WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* ch. 12, p. 129. [M. B. P. '74.]

dis'trict. dis'trict, not dis'trict.

di'verse, di-verse'. dul'vęrz, di-vęrs'. By inattentive persons not unfrequently interchanged. *Divers* implies severalty; *diverse*, difference. Hence we say: "The Evangelists narrate events in *divers* manners," but "The views of the two parties were quite *diverse*." *Divers* has nearly, if not quite, passed out of popular use.

do. As a substitutionary verb, strictly to be used only where some part of *do* precedes; as, "I *did* not say, as some *do*." But from its exceeding convenience, it is frequently used without reference to this rule; as, "I will not affirm, as some *do* (*sc.* affirm)." Disagreeable repetition of a preceding verb is often thus avoided.

dock. Misused for *pier* or *wharf*. See vocabulary.

do'nate. Incorrectly used as simply meaning *give*. As meaning to *bestow as a gift* or *donation*, it has been vehemently objected to by some critics, but the word has certainly acquired a place in popular use, and is no more rendered unnecessary by the previous existence of *give* than *donation* is by the previous existence of *gift*. *Donate* should be used of the bestowal of important, ceremonious, or official gifts only.

don't. As a contraction of *do not*, admitted by the best writers, but as a contraction of *does not*, inaccurate and disallowed. "They *don't* [do not] care." "He does not know any better," contracted into *doesn't*, not *don't*. The uncontracted forms are preferred almost uniformly in literary use, but in familiar speech the contractions.

dram'a-tist. dram'a-tist, not drē'ma-tist.

drive. Conveniently distinguished from *ride*, but often misused for it, a misuse defended by some. See vocabulary.

Rather subtle distinctions are made by Englishmen in using *drive* intransitively. An Englishman *drives*, even when he does not hold the reins and guide the horses, if the vehicle in which he is conveyed (especially if for pleasure) be one in which an English gentleman might be supposed to drive the horse or horses, as in a phaeton, drag, dog-cart, or the like; but he does not *drive* in a coach unless its form and purpose bring it within the class of vehicles already named. Still less does he *drive* in a public conveyance.

The distinction between the two words—*riding* and *driving*—which a pseudo-fashion has attempted to establish, both in England and in the United States, is mere pedantry, without a pretense of philological authority. GOULD *Good Eng.* p. 84. [W. J. W. '67.]

drowned. draund, not draund'ed.

dy'nas-ty. dai'nas-tĭ, not din'as-tĭ.

E

each, eve'ry. Not constructed with plural of pronoun or verb. Not "*Each* of the students *have their* own room," but "*Each* student *has his* (or *her*) own room." See the words in vocabulary.

eat. et, as past tense of *eat*. *Ate* is now preferred by many, but the usage is debatable.

eat'en. it'n, true *pp.* of *eat;* not he has *eat* (et), but he has *eaten*, his dinner.

ef-fect', accomplish, to be carefully distinguished from **af-fect'**, to influence. "The union of all good citizens may *effect* a reform." "The principles adopted at the outset will *affect* the character of the reform."

ef-flu'vi-a. Not to be used as a singular; the word is the Latin plural of *effluvium*. Hence, we may say, "The *effluvia* (foul odors) from the sewers," but not "*A* disagreeable *effluvia*."

ei'ther. Misued for *any;* as, "the United States or *either* [properly *any*] of them."

eke, *v.* Properly, "to add to so as to make barely sufficient; piece out." Sometimes incorrectly employed in the sense of "use sparingly," *i. e., to take* as little as possible *from*, in direct contravention of its original meaning.

eld'er, eld'est, old'er, old'est. *Older* and *oldest* may be said either of persons or of things, while *elder* and *eldest* apply to persons only. These latter are besides, strictly speaking, limited to members of the same family, while *older* and *oldest* are not so limited; "He will succeed to the title in the event of the death of his *elder* brother;" "Franklin was *older* than Washington." The first-born, though perhaps dying a mere infant, still remains the *eldest* son (or the *elder*, if there were but two sons, the word thus indicating priority also); but we speak of the *oldest* branch of the family.

e-lec'tri-cute, e-lec"tri-cu'tion. Recent words, invented to avoid awkward circumlocution, now widely accepted and not likely to be discarded, although condemned by many of the current critics. As neoterisms they supply an antecedent blank. The forms above given are preferable to *electrocute, electrocution*.

el'e-gant. Often misused as a general term of approval. That which is *elegant* is marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry, or by choiceness or delicacy of structure, form, or action. A dress may be *elegant*, but such expressions as "an *elegant* field of corn," "an *elegant* ride," or "an *elegant* time" are glaring lexical improprieties.

e-lev'en. ę-lev'n, not ę-lev'en nor lev'n.

elm. elm, not el'um.

else. Not to be followed by *but*, but by *than*. "It is nothing *else than* pride." *Else* is often used redundantly. "No one *else* but him" adds nothing to "no one but him."

For the use of the sign of the possessive case with *else* in such phrases as *somebody else*, see ELSE, in vocabulary.

em'i-grant, im'mi-grant. Not infrequently confounded by some educated persons of careless speech. If a person is considered as migrating from a country, he is an *emigrant;* if to a country, he is an *immigrant*.

em"ploy-ee', Now fully Anglicized, and best spelled as an English word and pronounced as English, em'ploi-ĭ'. As an English word it is a useful correlative of *employer*. The attempt to treat the word as French leads to absurdities; as, "a strike took place among the female *employés*," instead of *employées*, the feminine form.

e-ner'vate. ę-ngr'vĕt, rather than en'gr-vēt.

en'gine. en'jĭn, not en'jain.

en-thuse', An ill-formed word, prevalent in some parts of the United States; to be repudiated as a vulgarism.

eph-em'e-ra. A plural misused for the singular noun, which is *ephemeron*. A false plural, *ephemeræ*, is sometimes invented.

ep'i-thet. In strict sense always an adjective or adjectival term or phrase, whose import may be either good or bad. Improperly and carelessly applied by many to nouns, as *coward, thief, fool, villain*, though properly applicable to the adjectives only, *cowardly, thievish, foolish, villainous*. A popular notion exists that to *apply epithets to* a person is to *vilify* or *traduce* him, although *brave, honest, wise* are as truly epithets as *cowardly*, etc.

ep"i-zo-ot'ic. ep'i-zo-et'ĭc, not ep'i-zūt'ĭc.

ep'och. ep'ec, not ĭ'pec.

e'qual-ly as, equally as well, equally as great, etc. Omit the *as;* "That will do *equally well*" (or "*quite as well*"); "This will produce misfortune *equally* great."

e"qua-nim'i-ty. Derived from the Latin *æquus*, equal, + *animus*, mind. "*Equanimity* of mind" is therefore pleonastic; the words "of mind" should be omitted.

eq'ui-page. ec'wi-pĕj, not e-cwip'ĕj.

ere. ār, not ĭr; poetic form for *before*.

er"y-sip'e-las. er'ĭ-sip'ę-las, not ĭ'rĭ-sip'lĭs nor ĭ'rĭ-sip'lus.

Eu"ro-pe'an. yū'ro-pĭ'an, not yu-ro'pĭ-an.

e-ven'tu-ate. Rejected contemptuously by some critics, and called by Dean Alford "another horrible word." It seems to have been first used in the United States, but is employed by good writers in England, and apparently meets a lexical need. It is not a mere undiscriminated synonym of *result, terminate, culminate*. See the word in vocabulary, and compare DONATE, in Faulty Diction.

And very like *donate* is *eventuate*. *Event* has no true synonym; *eventuate* expresses an idea not otherwise expressible by a single word; and, as pertains to its form, it sorts with *accentuate* and *graduate*. *Eventuate* justified, *eventuation* is justified inclusively. FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 771. [S. '72.]

e'ven up, *v.* [Local, U. S.] Inadmissible, being a slang expression, though much used in the South and West, signifying "get even with, exact compensation from."

ev'er. Misused for *never;* as, "We seldom or *ever* see those forsaken who trust in God," which should be "seldom or *never*." But "seldom *if* ever" would be correct; *i. e.*, "in few *or* no instances" or "in few *if* any."

ev'er so. The phrases *ever so great, little, much, many*, etc., meaning "very" or "exceedingly great," etc., may be carefully discriminated from *never so great, little*, etc., mean-

ing "inconceivably great, little," etc. Compare NEVER SO: NEVER SO GREAT, in the vocabulary. The tendency has been to use both *ever so* and *never so* loosely and vaguely.

eve'ry. Not to be misused for *all*. The expression "I have *every* confidence in him" may be employed to mean "I have *entire* or, not so properly, *all* confidence in him"; an incorrect usage, since *every* is distributive, referring to a number of things that may be considered separately, while *confidence* is used as a mass-noun; or it may mean "I have *every kind*, or *every form*, of confidence"; a recent literary usage not uncommon in good English.

e'vil. I'vil, not I'vil', a miserable affectation common in the pulpit, nor ī'vul, a common vulgarism.

ex'it. ex'it, not egz'it.

ex'o-dus. Misused as a general synonym for *departure;* properly used in English especially of a somewhat multitudinous going out or departure from a country or place, like that of the Israelites from Egypt. Not "My *exodus* was hasty," but "My *departure*," "If away *from* a place or point; "My *exit*," if *out of* a place, as a room; as, "His *departure* (not *exodus*) from home was hasty"; "An incendiary fire led to his hasty *exit* (not *exodus*) from the house"; "A fire in the theater led to a hasty *exodus* of the spectators."

ex-pect'. Very widely misused both in England and the United States for *think, believe, suppose;* also for *suspect. Expect* refers to the future, usually with the implication of interest or desire. Yet "I *expect* it is," or even "I *expect* it *was*," is very common.

ex-pect' like'ly, ex-pect' prob'a-bly. It is not the expectancy, but the future event, that is *likely* or *probable*. One may say "I think it is *likely*," "I think it the act, event, or the like *probable*," or "It seems *likely*" or "*probable*." When another person's expectancy is matter of conjecture, one may say "You *probably expect* to live many years"; *i. e.*, "I *think it probable* that *you expect*," etc.; but "Probably you expect," etc., would be better.

ex-pe'ri-ence. Whether as verb or noun, should not be applied to what does not enter or has not entered into personal connection with the feelings or life. It would of course be absurd, as some of the hypercritics suggest, to say "The hay-crop is the most deficient *experienced* in many years." But not only is the use of the verb to express what is or has been matter of personal experience perfectly legitimate — as when one is said "to *experience* joy, sorrow, hope," or the like — but it is also true that the usage has been well-nigh universal among the best writers of English from the 16th century to the present time. See FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* pp. 31-36, s. '72.]

ex-per'i-ment. Since an *experiment* is a trial, the colloquial phrase "*try* the *experiment*" uses the word as a cognate accusative, as in *do* the *deed*, *die* the *death*. The usual expression in speaking of a formal or exact trial is "*make* the experiment." A man of science *conducts* (a series of) *experiments* for the discovery of truth, he *performs* experiments before a class to demonstrate that truth.

ex'pli-ca-ble, ex pli-ca-bl, not ex-plic'a-bl

ex-ploit', *v.* In the meaning "utilize or employ in selfish schemes," a comparatively recent importation from the French, but, owing to its usefulness and brevity, almost fully naturalized. James Russell Lowell says "They did not *exploit* the passion of patriotism." *My Study Windows* p. 89 [6 a. & co. '71. Socialistic writers tell us "The capitalists *exploit* the people."

ex'qui-site. ex ewi'zit, never ex-ewiz'it.

ex-tem'po-re. ex-tem'po-ri, not ex-tem'pōr.

F

fac'et. fas'et, not fē'set nor fē'zet.

fau'cet. fô set, not fas'et.

fault. *At fault* and *in fault* are to be discriminated. Hounds are *at fault* when they have lost the scent, and know not which way to turn in order to recover it. A man is *at fault* when he chooses wrongly or makes a mistake; he is *in fault* when he has done something blameworthy.

fa'vor-ite. fē'ver-it, not fē'ver-sit.

Feb'ru-a-ry. feb ru-e-ri, not feb'yu-e-ri. The *r* is omitted in many who are not careful in speech.

fe'male. Often misused for *woman*. In the following quotation *woman* should be substituted for *female:*

> With the repugnance not unnatural to a *female*, etc.

In the following sentence *female* is appropriately used as an expression of contempt:

> He did not bid him go and sell himself to the first *female* he could find possessor of wealth.

Female is correctly used also as the correlative of *male*, whether the latter be expressed or not; as, "Statistics of population show that there is an excess of *females* in many of our eastern cities."

fem'i-nine. fem i-nin, not fem'i-nain.

fetch. Properly, to *go and bring:* hence *go and fetch* is pleonastic. If *go* must be said, *bring* should be used, not *fetch*. Hence, "*Go and bring* the package," or "*Fetch* the package."

fi-na'le. fi-nā'lē, not fai-nē' nor fi-nal'i.

fi'nal syl'la-bles. The prevalent popular fault of obliterating or clipping short final syllables, as in bar'l, curt'n, pe'n, pō't, etc., should be carefully guarded against.

fi-nance'. fi-nans', not fai nans

fi-nan'cial. fi-nan shal, not fai nan-shal.

first, *a.* The prevalent literary usage almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the forms like "the *two bravest*," "the *two strongest*," "the *two first*," "the *two last*," etc.; it is nevertheless more discriminating and would be better to say, as many now do say, in accordance with the suggestion of the grammarians, "the *first two*," etc., "the *last two*," etc., whenever the two form a first pair or group of persons or things, corresponding to or distinguished from a last pair or group. The *two first* should be used in referring to two persons or things each of which is at the head of its own series, or both of which are foremost in the same class not divided into pairs.

first, *adv.* Often introduced superfluously; as, "I must *first* be invited before I attend"; *first* adds nothing to the sense.

first'ly. *First*, being itself an adverb, does not need the *-ly* that is frequently added. In an enumeration say *first, secondly, thirdly*, etc., rather than *firstly*, etc.

fix. *v.* The best usage avoids such expressions as "*Fix* the furniture in the room," "*Fix* the books on the shelves," when the meaning is *set* or *arrange* them. We *fix* a statue on its pedestal, a shelf in the wall. *Fix* in the sense of *repair* is a convenient American and British colloquialism, rooted in popular use. In the United States, especially among mechanics and artificers, to *fix* a thing is to do to or with it whatever is needed to make it answer its purpose, whether by arrangement, adjustment, repair, or otherwise; to *fix* a furnace, *fix* a clock, or the like, is to put it in complete working order by whatever process. *Up* is often added, and the expression is applied even to matters of business; as, "*Fix* that matter *up* somehow"; *i. e.*, make some kind of agreement or adjustment that may dispose of it. The best speakers, while giving the popular term a certain colloquial license, prefer wherever practicable some more discriminating word or phrase. *Fix* in the sense of *disable, injure*, or *kill*, and *fix up* in the sense of *dress elegantly*, are vulgarisms.

fix, *n.* Misused for *condition;* as, "Things are in a bad *fix*."

flac'cid. flac'sid, not flas'sid.

flor'id. flor'id, not flō'rid.

folk. As used in Old English, a collective noun meaning "people," having a plural of the same form meaning "peoples." In later English the plural form *folks* was introduced. In present usage the two plurals have become differentiated in sense, so that *folk* means "peoples," or, as a collective, "people," and *folks*, especially with an adjective (widely used colloquially in spite of the drawing-room fastidiousness of some writers) means "persons," and the two are no longer to be employed indiscriminately. We say "The cognies are a feeble *folk* (not *folks*)"; "The old *folks* (not *folk*) at home"; "*Folk*-lore is an interesting study."

for, to, etc. Redundant or improper in such expressions as "More than you think *for*"; "Where are you going *to?*"

for-bear' from. *From*, needless and not good English.

for-bid'. Not "I *forbid* you *from* doing," but "I forbid *your doing*," or "I *forbid* you *to do*."

for'mi-da-ble, fôr'mi-du-bl, not fer-mid'a-bl.

for'ward, for'wards. See BACKWARD, BACKWARDS.

foun'tain. faun'tęn, not faun'tin.

from. Sometimes improperly used for *of;* "He died *from* cholera" should be "He died *of* cholera." But we say correctly "He died *from the effects of*," etc., where *effect* suggests the idea of cause from which the result proceeded.

-ful. Adjectives with this ending do not properly take *-er* or *-est*, to form the comparative or superlative. Not *gracefuler, gracefulest*, but *more graceful, most graceful*.

fu'ture, *a.* Not properly to be used of past time or events. Not "The *future* career of Milton *was*," but "the *subsequent*," etc. When, however, a matter already past is related from the point of view of some person or persons concerned, so that the statement has the effect of an indirect quotation, the use of the future is permissible; as, "He saw that his whole *future* career depended on this decision."

G

gath'er. gadh'ęr, not godh'ęr.

gen"e-al'o-gy, min"er-al'o-gy. Too often mispronounced *geneology, mineralogy*.

gen'er-al-ly. jen'ęr-al-i, not jen'ręl-i.

gen'u-ine. jen'yu-in, not jen'yu-ain.

ge-og'ra-phy. je-og'ra-fi, not jog'ra-fi.

ger'ry-man"der. Pronounced with hard *g*, ger'i-man'der, not jer i-man'der: named from Elbridge *Gerry*.

ger'und. jer'und, not ji'rund.

gey'ser. gai'ser, not gai'zer.

gher'kin. ger'kin, not jer'kin.

gi"gan-te'an. jai'gan-ti'an, not jai-gan'tę-an.

God. god, with careful short *o*, not gād nor gēd.

gon'do-la. gon'do-la, not gon-dō'la.

got. Properly having the sense of *acquired, procured*, and the like, but improperly used to express mere possession. Not "The hound has *got* long ears," because he has done nothing to get them; he *has* them: but "He has *got* the rabbit" (which he has been chasing). I have *got* a pencil when I buy or find it. The form *gotten*, now partially restored to use after being almost obsolete, has the advantage of not being liable to such confusion. Those who would readily say "The man has *got* a heart," meaning simply "he *has*" one, would not think of saying "He has *gotten* a heart." Either *got* or *gotten* may be used when there has been a *getting*, but not otherwise.

gov'ern-ment. The *n* of the second syllable must be heard; guv'ęrn-męnt, not guv'ęr-męnt, still less guv'ęr-munt.

grad'u-ate, *v.* Popularly used as signifying "to receive a degree at the end of a course of study; become a graduate." The institution *graduates* the candidate, *i. e.*, admits him to a degree, or marks him with a degree, at the end of a course of instruction; the man is therefore *graduated*, and objection is often made to "He *graduated*," but this double meaning (passive and middle) is frequent, and in this word well established.

griev'ous. griv'us, not griv'i-us nor griv'yus.

gri-mace'. gri-mēs', not grim'ęs.

grow. In the sense of *become*, objected to by some critics, especially in what they deem the self-contradictory phrase *to grow small*, is good idiomatic English. Fitzedward Hall (*False Philology* p. 82) quotes Dr Johnson as using "*grow fewer*," "*grow able*," "*grow less*," etc., Steele and Gray as using "*grow less*," and Macaulay as using "*grow smaller*."

guild. Pronounced gild, not guild. The older spelling *gild* is now revived and by many preferred.

gy'ro-scope, jai'ro-scōp, not gai'ro-scōp.

H

h. The so-called "dropping of the *h*," common among the lower classes in England, is one of the mysteries of language. It is not as when foreigners fail to pronounce a letter because of some difficulty in uttering it, for the very persons who say "all" for *hall*, "'igh" for *high*, and "'ill" for *hill*, will tell you "That's hall in your heye," and will say of a sick man "he's very hill, sir." A waiter will inquire "'Am and heggs, sir?" The fault is simply one of misplacement, as whimsical as it is obstinate.

had have. Improperly used in such expressions as "*Had* I *have* known it." *Had*, used elliptically for *if I had*, itself carries the contingency back into the past, and there is no need of an added *have* to do the same thing. "*Had* I *known* this," "*Had* he *done* that," are conditional clauses, each complete in itself as expressing past possibility.

had ought. The use of any part of the verb *have* with *ought* is a vulgarism. Not "I *had ought* to have written," but simply "I *ought* to have written"; not "He *hadn't ought* to have done it," but "He *ought not* to have done it."

had rath'er, had bet'ter. Forms disputed by certain grammatical critics, from the days of Samuel Johnson, the critics insisting upon the substitution of *would* or *should*, as the case may demand, for *had;* but *had rather* and *had better* are thoroughly established English idioms having the almost universal popular and literary sanction of centuries. (See note under HAVE, *v.*, in the vocabulary.) "I *would rather* not go" is undoubtedly correct when the purpose is to emphasize the element of choice or will in the matter; but in all ordinary cases "I *had rather* not go" has the merit of being idiomatic and easily and universally understood.

> I *had rather* be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 10.

If for "You *had better* stay at home," we substitute "You *should better* stay at home," an entirely different meaning is expressed, the idea of expediency giving place to that of obligation.

Would rather may always be substituted for *had rather*. *Might rather* would not have the same meaning. *Would* and *should* do not go well with *better*. In one instance *can* is admissible. "I can better afford," because *can* is especially associated with *afford*. We may say *might better*, but it has neither the sanction, the idiomatic force, nor the precise meaning of *had better*. SAMUEL RAMSEY *Eng. Lang. and Gram.* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 413 [G. P. P. '92.]

hain't. A common vulgarism for *have not, haven't*, and made worse, if possible, by being used also for *has not* or *hasn't;* as, "I *hain't*," "He *hain't*," etc. "I *haven't*," "He *hasn't*," are permissible, "*haven't* I?", *hasn't* he?" are acceptable in conversation. But when the subject precedes in the first person singular and the plural, it is preferable to abbreviate the verb; as, "*I've not*," "*You've not*," etc.

hand'write", *v.* A recent coinage to avoid circumlocution, used to a limited extent, especially in business circles, as the correlative of *typewrite;* as, "Was the letter typewritten?" "No; it was *handwritten*." In literary usage "*written by hand*" is the prevailing and preferable form.

hand'write", *n.* "Did you notice his peculiar *handwrite?*" This is illiterate and inexcusable. *Handwriting* is the proper English word, for which there is no occasion to coin a modern barbarism.

hand'y. Properly said of articles on which one may lay the hand, or possibly of persons, as attendants, ready at hand for service. Applied to neighborhood, as "He lives quite *handy*," or "His house is *handy* (or *handy by*)," the word is a scarcely admissible colloquialism. "Near," "near by," "close at hand," or the like should be used in preference.

hap'pen in. For "to come in accidentally": an Americanism.

have. Used in a past tense following another past tense, a use often indiscriminately condemned, though sometimes proper and necessary. (1) *Improper construction.* Where what was "meant," "intended," or the like was, at the time when intended, some act (as of going, writing, or speaking) *future* in its purpose and not *past*, and therefore not to be expressed by a *past tense;* as, "He meant *to have gone*," for "He meant *to go*"; "I meant *to have written* to you, but forgot it," for "I meant *to write*," etc.; "I had intended *to have spoken* to him about it," for "I had intended *to speak*," etc.; "I should like *to have gone*," for "I should have liked *to go*." The infinitive with *to* expresses the relation of an act as so conceived, so that both analogy and prevalent usage require "meant to go" instead of "meant to have gone." Such construction, although occasional instances of it still occur in works of authors of the highest literary reputation, and still often heard in conversation, is now generally regarded as ungrammatical.

(2) *Proper construction.* The doubling of the past tenses in connection with the use of *have* with a past participle is *proper and necessary* when the completion of the future act was intended before the occurrence of something else mentioned or thought of. Attention to this qualification, which has been overlooked in the criticism of tense-formation and connection, is especially important and imperative. If one says "I meant *to have visited* Paris and *to have returned* to London before my father *arrived* from America," the past infinitive in the dependent clause is necessary for the expression of the completion of the acts purposed. "I meant *to visit* Paris and *to return* to London before my father *arrived* from America," may convey suggestively the thought intented, but does not express it.

he, she, her, him, etc. Incorrect use of pronouns, inexcusable in the educated, is illustrated in such expressions as "If I were *him* (or *her*), I would," etc. It should be "If I were *he* (or *she*), I would," etc. Compare BE.

heap, heaps. In the general sense of "a great number" or "quantity," a colloquialism that approaches a vulgarism. While it is true that this sense was included in the word in the Anglo-Saxon period, it is also true that we now have *quantity, number, crowd*, and many other words of similar general application, and *heap* has been well differentiated to mean "a collection of things laid or thrown together in a body so as to form an elevation"; so that to speak of "a *heap* of friends," or of "doing one *heaps* of good," seems incongruous and is unnecessary and inadmissible.

hearth. hārth, not herth.

heav'en. Final syllable shortened, hev'n, not hev'en.

height. hoit, not hoitth.

hei'nous. hē'nus, not hī'nus nor hē'nyus.

help. "No more than I *can help*" is a favorite colloquialism that defies analysis. *Help*, being used in the sense of *avoid* or *prevent*, requires a negative after the comparative with *than*, so that the phrase would regularly be "No more than I *can not help*," which is harsh, and to many ridiculous. Better avoid the expression, using "No more than *is necessary*," or some similar phrase.

help'mate, help'meet. Forms originating doubtless in a corruption of *Gen.* ii, 18, "An *help meet* (*i. e.*, suitable) for him," but having nevertheless the sanction of such names as Milton, Cardinal Newman, and Macaulay, and of wide usage.

hen'ry. hen'ri, not hen'er-i.

Her-cu'le-an. her-kiū'le-an, not hęr'kiu-li'an.

his'to-ry, his-to'ri-an. With *a* or *an?* The form preferred by the Standard Dictionary is *a*, to avoid the tendency of the *h* sound to quiesce after *an;* but many writers in Great Britain and some in the United States use *an* before an unaccented *h*. See quotation, for the reason for the latter usage; and compare AN, in vocabulary.

> We cannot aspirate with the same strength the first syllables in the words *history* (first syllable accented) and *historian* (first syllable unaccented), and in consequence, we commonly say *a* history, but *an historian*. ALFORD *Queen's English* par. 83, p. 34.

hoist. hoist, not hoist.

hor'o-scope. hor'o-scōp, not hō'ro-scōp.

how'pi-ta-ble. hes'pi-ta-bl, not hes-pit'a-bl.

host'ler. hes'lęr *or* es'lęr. Always drops the *t*, but preferably retains the initial aspirate, though there is good authority for its omission.

how? Should not be used to ask for the repetition of a word or a sentence that was not readily understood.

> Do put your accents in the proper spot;
> Don't, — let me beg you, - don't say "*How?*" for "What?"
> O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* st. 43.

how do? how de? Unpardonable abbreviations of *How do you do?*

how-ev'er, *adv.* *However* has proper and elegant use as an adverb; as, "*However* wise one may be, there are limits to his knowledge." But its use for *how* and *ever* should be avoided as a vulgarism; as, "*However* could he do it?" while its employment in the sense of "at any rate; at all," as in the example, "He tried to keep me, but I'm going, *however*," is provincial and archaic.

how-ev'er, *conj.* Not to be used indiscriminately, as it often is used, for *but* or *notwithstanding*. Not "He was sick; not, *however*, so much so as he thought," but "He was sick, *but* not so much," etc.; since the relation is sharply adversative. "And Moses said, Let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding* (not *but*) they harkened not unto Moses"; since the preceding thought is represented as no impediment to the succeeding one. "I have not seen her since our quarrel; *however* (not *but*, or *notwithstanding*), I expect to be recalled every hour"; since the relation is one of concession and simple transition, *however* denoting that "in whatever manner or degree what precedes is valid, what follows nevertheless stands firm." See MAETZNER *English Grammar* vol. 3, pp. 361-3.

hu'man. In the sense of *human being;* as, "No *human* ever climbed that mountain": a usage at present either archaic, or colloquial and humorous.

hun'dred. hun'dręd, not hun'dęrd.

hy-drop'a-thy. hāi-drop'a-thi, not hai'dro-path'i. A widely accepted word formed after the supposed analogy of *allopathy, homeopathy*, and intended to signify "water-cure" or "water-treatment," but etymologically signifying

"water-suffering." The vernacular compound word *water-cure* is preferable on etymological and lexical grounds.

I

I, me. Inaccurately interchanged. See BE and YOU AND I.

i-de'a. ai-di'ə, not ai'di-ə nor ai-dîr'.

i-de'al. ai-dî'əl, not ai-dîl'.

id"i-om, id"i-o-mat'ic phrase. A clear understanding of idioms and idiomatic phrases is made necessary by the fact that so much of futile criticism of faulty diction originates in misapprehensions of their nature and functions. For the general uses of the expressions, see the vocabulary.

Idiom, or *idiomatic phrase*, as here used, is a phrase the meaning of which can not be deduced from its component parts. The following are examples of **idiomatic phrases:** *to bring about* (accomplish); *to bring to pass; to carry out* (make effective; accomplish); *to come by* (obtain); *to go hard with* (be painful or harmful to); *to put up with* (tolerate; endure); *to set about* (begin). An examination of these phrases shows that the meaning of each (when used in its idiomatic sense) belongs to the phrase as a single element, and is not a composite effect made by joining the meanings of its parts. The peculiarity of such phrases becomes apparent if we compare them with phrases that are not in this sense idiomatic; as, "To go to the city," "To sleep late in the morning," where every word has a meaning that is contributed to the meaning of the phrase.

When thoughts are expressed freely and naturally, they usually take form in idioms, or, at least, in language in which idioms abound. The employment of idioms is, therefore, strongly recommended by literary critics; and however much they may depart from the ordinary forms, the fixed idioms of a language are not proper subjects for the grammaticasters.

Dreary and weary must the style be that can all be parsed. Idioms are short, forcible, and great favorites with people who would rather work or think than talk; and they abound in the best writers. Yet idioms are expressions that taken literally are either absurd, or, what is worse, untrue. '*There* is no water *here*,' 'All the lamps *went out*.' The Dutch say, 'Dans maar op,' where the English say, 'Get out,' which means *Depart;* but all three phrases taken literally are nonsensical — 'Dance more up,' 'Procure out,' 'From part.' SAMUEL RAMSEY *Eng. Lang. and Gram.* pt. ii, ch. 6, pp. 411 412. [G. P. P. '92.]

Idiomatic phrases should be carefully distinguished from **figurative phrases,** or phrases in which the words have their ordinary connections and relations but are used figuratively; as, *to break the ice; to carry coals to Newcastle; to ring the changes on; to set a trap for; to stand in one's own light.* It is not well to multiply figurative phrases, since their very frequent use tends to obscure thought and weary the attention.

It is probable, however, that many, perhaps most, idiomatic phrases originated in figurative speech, and afterward passed into the idiomatic stage by insensible transitions, becoming in the transitional stage **intermediate phrases;** as, *to carry through* (accomplish; effect); *to hold forth* (utter, especially publicly); *to put down* (suppress); *to put off* (defer); *to go without* (be or do without).

if. The use of *if* for *whether* is properly condemned, except in colloquial and poetic language, for the obvious reason that when there is a common word meaning precisely a certain thing, a word meaning precisely another thing should not be used for it without some special ground. "Go and see *if* [instead of *whether*] the package has come" is common colloquial use. It is doubtful whether in this case the indolence that is so often the warrant for using a shorter word justifies its use, while such use is certainly not justifiable if it results from ignorance or sheer carelessness. The exigencies of rhythmic construction may call for the employment of *if* for *whether* in poetry, and it has the support of Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Tennyson, Lowell, and other masters of English.

I'll . . . try your penitence *if* it be sound,
Or hollowly put on.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act ii, sc. 4.

-ile. Words with this final syllable have exceptions with *i* long, and one who is in doubt about a word so ending should consult the vocabulary. To pronounce *fertile, hostile,* etc., otherwise than fer'til, hos'til, etc., is antiquated.

ill. The use of *ill* and *sick* differs in the two great English-speaking countries. *Ill* is used in both lands alike, but the preferred sense of *sick* in England is that of "sick at the stomach, nauseated," while in the United States the two words are freely interchangeable. Still Tennyson and other good writers freely use *sick* in the sense of *ill.* (See synonyms for ILLNESS.) The tendency of modern usage is to remand *ill* and *well* (referring to condition of health) to the predicate. We say "A person who is *ill,*" rather than "An *ill* person"; "I am *well,*" but not "I am in a *well* state of health." *Ill* in the abstract sense of *bad* or *wicked* is obsolescent, or rather practically obsolete except in poetic or local use.

il-lus'trate. il-lus'trêt, rather than il'lus-trêt.

ill'y. *adv.* The *-ly* is superfluous, since *ill* is itself an adverb as well as an adjective; as, "He behaved *ill*" (not *illy*).

im'pe-tus. im'pe-tus, not im-pî'tus.

im-me'di-ate-ly. See DIRECTLY.

in, in'to. Often confused. *In* denotes position, state, etc.; *into*, tendency, direction, destination, etc.; as, "I throw the stone *into* the water, and it lies *in* the water." It is not uncommon to find such misuse even by reputable writers; as, "I divide these pleasures *in* (for *into*) two kinds"; "To keep stragglers *into* (for *in*) line." "Come *in* the house" is a colloquialism. The proper expression is always "Come *into* the house." But where no object is expressed, we say "come *in*," "go *in*." Faith, confidence, trust, and the like, are viewed as reaching from the one exercising them, and resting *in* the one toward whom they are exercised. Hence we speak of putting confidence *in* one.

Put not your trust *in* princes. *Ps.* cxlvi, 3.

in-com'pa-ra-ble. in-com'pə-rə-bl, not in"com-pâr'ə-bl.

in-den'tion. The printers' *indention* is not (as it is often said to be) a shortened form of *indentation*, but an original word from *dent* (*dint*), "a denting in, a depression," and hence is the proper word, rather than *indentation*, to express the idea.

The *indention* of an em only . . . [is] scarcely perceptible in a long line. THOMAS MACKELLAR *American Printer* p. 132.

in'dex. Two plurals — *indices* in the sense of mathematical or other abstract signs, *indexes* in the sense of tables of contents.

in-ex'pli-ca-ble. in-ex'pli-kə-bl, not in"ex-plic'ə-bl.

in-fe'ri-or. In constant and approved use in such expressions as "an *inferior* man," "goods of an *inferior* sort"; corresponding to such expressions as "a *superior* man," "materials of *superior* quality" — all of which may be regarded as elliptical forms of speech. In reply to Dean Alford's challenge of this usage (*Queen's English* ¶ 214, p. 82), it is enough to say that life would be too short to admit of all such ellipses being supplied, even if such supply would not make speech too prolix for common use.

in our midst, in their midst. These locutions antedate Chaucer, but have recently gained currency especially in religious usage, as substitutes for "in the midst of us," "in the midst of them." The shorter phrases have abundant English analogy, as has been shown by Fitzedward Hall (*Modern English* p. 48), but, contrary to the impression of many, they have no warrant in Scripture, but are avoided just where they might have been most conveniently used.

For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst of them.* *Matt.* xviii, 20.

in-quir'y. in-kwir'i, not in'kwi-ri.

in so far as. The *in* is redundant. *So far as* is complete in itself as an adverbial phrase, and expresses all that is meant. The incorrect phrase is probably modeled on *inasmuch as*, which, however, is grammatically different, *much* being a noun and requiring the preposition to give it adverbial force (*in* such amount or measure as), while *far* is itself an adverb, needing no preposition.

in'ter-est-ing. in'ter-est-ing, not in'ter-est'ing.

in-trigue'. in-trig', not in'trig.

in-trude', in-tru'sion. When used of persons, always in unfavorable sense. In using the words we do not need to say that the person's presence is undesired, or that the *intrusion* is undesirable. Yet Gould says:

A third person *intruding* on a *tete-a-tete*, or anywhere else *where he is not wanted.* *Good English* p. 103.

in-vest'. Properly used only of considerable transactions, and always with a suggestion of permanent proprietary right. One does not *invest* (except in a humorous sense) in a postage-stamp.

in'vite, in'vait, *n.* A needless barbarism, since we have the correct and established term *invitation.*

ir-rep'a-ra-ble. ir-rep'ə-rə-bl, not ir"re-pâr'ə-bl.

ir-rev'o-ca-ble. ir-rev'o-cə-bl, not ir"re-vō'cə-bl.

it. Often used in such manner as to violate the principles of grammatical and rhetorical construction, as when referring to any one of several words or clauses preceding, or perhaps to some idea merely implied or hinted at in what has gone before, as in the following: "A statute inflicting death may, and ought to be, repealed, if *it* be in any degree expedient, without *its* being highly so"; in which "if *it* be" should be replaced by "if *such repeal* be," and "*its*" should be omitted.

In general, personal and relative pronouns with ambiguous reference to preceding words or clauses in the sentence are stumbling-blocks of inexperienced or loose writers. See CONSTRUCTION.

i-tal'ic. i-tal'ic, not ai-tal'ic

i'vo-ry. ai'vo-ri, not ai'vri.

J

jeop'ard-ize. Has been criticized as "foolish and intolerable," as having been improperly derived from *jeopard*, and as not being needed, since *jeopard* (without the *-ize*) means the same thing: to which reply has been made, that *jeopardize* was quite as iprobably derived from *jeopardy*, that the termination *-ize* has the advantage of suggesting that the word is a verb, and that in spite of the adverse criticism it has the best of authority in usage, and is gradually and quite generally superseding the shorter form *jeopard.*

Jew, He'brew, Is'ra-el-ite. Often properly used as synonyms. But in strict use *Hebrew* is the ethnological and linguistic name, *Israelite* the national name, and *Jew* the popular name of the people; as, "The Egyptians oppressed the *Hebrews*"; "David was the typical king of the *Israelites*"; "The *Jews* revolted under the Maccabees." The three names have their special application to the people in the pre-monarchical period (*Hebrew*), in the monarchical period (*Israelite*), and in the period subsequent to the return from the Babylonian captivity (*Jew*).

jew'el-ry. *Jewelry* is a collective noun, and not properly to be used of individual gems or ornaments. Not "She wore magnificent *jewelry*," rather "magnificent *jewels*"; not "His stock of *jewels* was large," rather "His stock of *jewelry* was large."

joc'und. joc'und, not jō'cund.

join is'sue. Not to be confounded with to *take issue.* To *take issue* means "to deny"; to *join issue*, in strict usage, "to admit the right of denial," but not also "to agree in the truth of the denial." In the example "In their career father and son meet, *join issue*, and pursue their nefarious occupation in conjunction," *join issue* is improperly used for "agree" or "come to an agreement." To *join issue* is properly "to take opposite sides of a case," etc. See ISSUE, in vocabulary. See also HODGSON *Errors in the Use of English* pt. i, p. 40.

jour'nal. Directly from the French, which derives it from Latin *diurnalis*, whence also English *diurnal;* properly means *daily.* "Daily *journal*" means "*daily daily,*" while "weekly *journal*," "monthly *journal*," "quarterly *journal*" (weekly daily, monthly daily, quarterly daily), forms of expression in popular use, and approaching very near to good literary use, appear to be instances of violent catachresis. The usage has probably arisen from attaching to *journal* the loose meaning of "a publication," or "record of events or news." Even one of the great quarterlies writes of "the course uniformly pursued by this *journal.*" It would be more discriminating, and hence better, to confine the word to its strict meaning of "daily newspaper," and to say "weekly newspaper," "monthly" or "quarterly magazine" or "review," or simply "monthly" or "quarterly."

jowl. jōl, not jaul.

just. just, not jest.

K

kept. kept, not kep.

ket'tle. ket'l, not kit'l.

kind'er. For *kind of*, pronounced as one word, kaind'er, is merely a low vulgarism. The same remark holds of **sorter** similarly used for **sort of.**

kin'der-gar"ten. kin'der-gär"tn, not -gūr'dn.

kind'ness. "He wishes to express gratitude for many *kindnesses*"; sometimes objected to on the ground that *kindness* is an abstract noun. Nothing is commoner than the making of abstract nouns into concrete in this way; "affinities"; "charities"; "His tender *mercies* are over all His works." Besides, by "many *kindnesses*" is meant, not "much kindness," nor "great kindness," but "kindness manifested in many forms or shown on many occasions, many acts of kindness." Compare EVERY CONFIDENCE.

kind of. Does not require the indefinite article before the following noun. Not "What *kind of a* man is he?" but "What *kind of* man." Not "It is a *kind of an* animal," but "A *kind of* animal."

kind of. An American provincialism; as, "I'm *kind of* tired," for "I am *somewhat* tired" or "*a little* tired."

kins'man. To be preferred in certain cases, on the ground of greater clearness, to *relative, relation, connection.* A *kinsman* is a "man's kin," or one of his own blood; as, A brother or a cousin is one's *kinsman;* a man's *relative* or *relation* is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law, as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond. *Connection* is still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same remarks apply to **kins'wom"an.**

kitch'en. kich'en, not kich'n.

knight. Such terms as *knight banneret, knight baronet, knight companion*, and *knight templar* are each two nouns in apposition. In the plural each word takes the inflection; as, *knights templars*, etc. In *knight errant* the second word is an adjective, and the term means "errant knight." A few such English terms follow the French idiom in placing the adjective after the noun, but not the French practise of pluralizing the adjective; as, *knights errant, laws merchant, bodies politic.* Some terms of these kinds have been often erroneously treated as compounds, *knight-errant* being particularly frequent in print. They are not compounds, the adjective properly qualifying its noun as a separate word, and apposition of two nouns having a similar effect as to relative force, but attributing a named office, rank, or the like, instead of quality or character.

L

la'bel. lē'bel, not lē'bl.

la'dy. The feminine of *lord*, meaning, according to Max Müller, "she who looks after the loaf," the mistress, has always been a title of superiority, all ladies being women, but not all women being ladies. In England it is a title of rank (see LADY, in dictionary vocabulary); throughout the English-speaking world it signifies "a refined or well-bred woman or one of superior social position," and is used as the correlative of *gentleman.* Its use as indicating mere distinction of sex is a sheer vulgarism. Not "A man and a *lady*," but "A man and a *woman*," or "A gentleman and a *lady*." Not "A man and his *lady*," but "A man and his *wife*." The entry in a hotel or steamship register, "John Smith and *lady*," may be a survival of older English usage; but except in such purely business registers the proper form is "John Smith and *wife*," or "Mr. and *Mrs. John Smith.*" The good old-fashioned name *woman* best expresses the permanent and all-important relations of the female sex to the race and to the work of the world. The use of *lady* for *woman*, by those who wrongly suppose that the latter term is in some way derogatory, in cases where the distinction to be brought out is only one of sex, or of racial relations, and does not necessarily involve rank, character, or culture, is often ludicrous, as in such expressions as *saleslady*, a form as objectionable as *salesgentleman* would be. Even in the drawing-room usage of the English aristocracy, where the word *lady*, in its use as a title, implies high rank or birth, *woman* is always preferred when at all permissible, and in literature the undiscriminating use of *lady* is less common now than formerly.

lam'en-ta-ble. lam'en-tə-bl, not lə-ment'ə-bl.

lan'guid. lan'gwid, not lan'gwid.

lar"yn-gi'tis. lar"in-jai'tis *or* -gi'tis, not -ji'tis.

last, lat'ter. In strict sense, *last* is not properly used of only two, since it is a superlative; *latter*, not properly of more than two, since it is a comparative. But while the use of *last* for *latter* and of *latter* for *last* has had wide sanction in literature, the present tendency, under the impulse of grammatical criticism, is toward strict construction.

last two, etc. See FIRST.

lat'tent. lē'tent, not lat'ent.

Lat'in. lat'in, not lat'n.

lat'ter end. Obsolete or archaic use for "last years, days, or hours."

lav'er. lē'vər, not lav'ər.

lawr. A singular colloquial error, in cases where a vowel follows *law;* sometimes heard in the pulpit; as, "The *lör* of the *Lörd*," *r* in the latter word being omitted as capriciously as it is added to the former. See R. The addition of *r* to *idea* (*idear*) is, in parts of the United States, not uncommon among people of considerable education.

lay, lie. *Lay, vt.*, "to put down," "to cause to lie down," is a causal derivative of *lie, vi.*, "to rest." The principal parts of the two verbs are:

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Past Participle.*
lay, *vt.*	laid	laid
lie, *vi.*	lay	lain

The identity of the present tense of *lay, vt.*, with the imperfect tense of *lie, vi.*, has led to the frequent confounding of the two in their literary usage. (For the nautical use, see phrases under these verbs, in the dictionary vocabulary.) It should be noted that *lay* (present tense), being transitive, is always followed by an object; *lie*, being intransitive, never has an object. *Lay*, in "I *lay* upon thee no other burden," is the present tense of *lay, vt.*, having as its object *burden;* in "I *lay* under the sycamore-tree in the cool shade," *lay* is the imperfect tense of *lie, vi.*, having no object; *laid*, in "I *laid* the book on the table," is the imperfect tense of *lay, vt.*, having as its object *book.* The presence or absence of an object, and the character of the verb as transitive or intransitive, may be decided by asking the question "*Lay* [or *laid*] *what?*" The past participles of the two verbs (*laid* and *lain*) are also frequently confounded. *Laid* in tense-combinations is to be followed by an object always; *lain*, never; as, "He has *laid* (not *lain*) the book on the table"; "He has *lain* (not *laid*) long in the grave."

The statement in present time, "The soldier *lays* aside his knapsack and *lies* down," becomes as a statement of a past act; as, "The soldier *laid* aside his knapsack and *lay* down"; "The hen has *laid* an egg"; "The egg has *lain* (too long) in the nest."

In poetic phraseology especially, the transitive *lay* (in all its tenses) is used reflexively as an equivalent of *lie, lay*, etc., as in the following examples:

Intransitive.		*Transitive.*
Pres. I *lie* down	=	I *lay* me down.
Imp. I *lay* down	=	I *laid* me (myself) down.
Fut. I will *lie* down	=	I will *lay* me (myself) down.
Plup. I had *lain* down	=	I had *laid* me (myself) down.

learn. "The ladies at the College Settlement *learned* many poor girls to make their own clothing." No: the ladies *taught* them; the girls *learned. Learn*, once used with approval as signifying "impart knowledge to," long ago lost that sense, which is now clearly expressed by *teach.* These words should be kept distinct.

learned. As imperfect and past participle of *learn*, pronounced lernd; "He has *learned* his lesson"; as participial adjective, pronounced lern'ed; "A *learned* man."

least. Grammatical critics object to the use of *least* where only two objects are compared, and their objection has no doubt induced a tendency to say "the *less* or *lesser* of the two"; but it has always been common English usage to employ the superlative to express the extreme of a comparison, whether the objects compared were two or two hundred, and there is no obvious reason why it should not have been so used.

leave. Used without an object; as, "I shall not *leave* before December"; a usage condemned by some critics. It is rare in writings that have much literary authority as exemplars of good English, though used in Scotch writings and in English books of travel; but as it meets a need, and as, analogically, the omission of the object is quite regular, no conclusive reason appears for objecting to its use thus.

leg'is-la-tive. lej'is-la-tiv, not le-jis'la-tiv.

length'en, length'y. The verb means to "make or to grow longer." Its participle *lengthened* no more means "long" than *heightened* means "high" or *strengthened* means "strong." It is correct to say "He *lengthened* the discourse, but it was still too short"; but not to say "He quoted a *lengthened* passage from the sermon." A sermon

is *lengthy* when "unusually or unduly long" (with a suggestion of tediousness), not when it is simply "long."

length'ways, side'ways, end'ways. Undesirable variants of *lengthwise, sidewise, endwise.*

less'er. An irregularly formed comparative, but established in literary use.

> The *lesser* light to rule the night. *Gen.* i, 16.

le-thar'gic. le-thär'jic, not leth'ar-jic.

lic'o-rice. lic'o-ris, not lik'er-ish.

like. *adv.* Incorrectly substituted for *as.* Not "She thinks *like* I do," nor "Do *like* I do," but "*as* I do." "Be brave *like* him," or "*as* he is." *Like* is also used provincially for "somewhat," "as it were"; as, "He breathed heavy *like*."

like, *c.* See LOVE.

li'lac. lal'lac, not lal'lec nor lē'lec.

lim'it-ed. Often faultily used for *small, scant, slight,* and other words of like meaning; as, "He had a *limited* (*slight*) acquaintance with Milton"; "Sold at the *limited* (*low* or *reduced*) price of one dollar"; "His pecuniary means were likely to remain quite *limited*"—admissible if suggesting the reverse of unlimited wealth, otherwise *small* or *narrow.* See HODGSON *Errors* etc., p. 43.

lives. For *lief*: "I'd just as *lives* as not": a common though quite inadmissible colloquialism. In England *lief* itself is somewhat archaic.

long'-lived'. lông'-laivd', not lông'-livd'.

look. Not "She *looks beautifully,*" but "She *looks beautiful.*" See ADJECTIVE and ADVERB.

lot or **lots.** A slipshod colloquialism for "a great many"; as, "We sold a *lot* of tickets"; "He has *lots* of friends": to be avoided, as are all other vague, ill-assigned expressions, as tending to indistinctness of thought and debasement of language. Compare HEAPS.

love, like. Although their distinction in meaning is one of the peculiar felicities of the English language, these words are often confounded in use. We *love* that which ministers to our affections; we *like* what ministers to appetite, taste, fancy, etc. A man *loves* his wife and children; he *likes* roast beef; he *likes* some good-natured acquaintance whom he could not be said to *love*, except as he should *love* all men; he *likes* a fleet horse, a fine house, a pleasing picture, a brisk walk; the Christian *loves* God.

love'ly. A valuable word in proper use, as applied to that which is adapted and worthy to win affection; but as a colloquialism improperly applied indiscriminately to every form of agreeable feeling or quality. A bonnet is *lovely*, so is a house, a statue, a friend, a poem, a poodle, a bouquet, a visit, and it is even said after an entertainment, "The refreshments were *lovely!*"

low'-priced". Often confounded with *cheap.* A thing is *cheap* when its price is low compared with its intrinsic worth, it is *low-priced* when but little is paid or asked for it. A *low-priced* article may be *dear*; a *cheap* article may not be *low-priced*; as, "One horse was *low-priced* (he paid only $50 for it), and it was *dear* at that price; the other cost him $300, but was *cheap* at that price."

ly-ce'um. lai-sī'um, not lal'ē-um.

M

mack'er-el. mak'er-el, not mak'rel.

mad. In the sense of *angry* or much vexed, although occasionally so used by 19th-century writers of the highest literary reputation (as by Cardinal Newman), is distinctly archaic in literature. Colloquially, in the United States, *mad* in this sense is very common, and as a provincialism it is not uncommon in England. Its use may be regarded as permissible colloquially when connected with a cause of vexation that is not a person: "*mad at* trifles," "*mad at* such behavior"—not "*mad at* John or Jane."

main'te-nance. mān'te-nans, not mēn-tē'-ans.

make. Used with excessive frequency for *earn, gain,* etc.; as, "How much did he *make?*" "You can't *make* anything there": "He *made* a lot of money in California." Such colloquialisms should not be allowed to crowd out more exact and unobjectionable phrases.

ma'nes. mē'niz *or* mā'nēz, not mēnz.

man'gy. mēn'ji, not man'ji.

ma-ni'a-cal. ma-nai'a-cal, not mē'ni-a-cal.

mar'i-tal. Properly used of the husband only: "His *marital* rights were disregarded." *Matrimonial,* on the other hand, may be used with reference to either the husband or the wife, or to the marriage relation generally.

mar'i-time. mar'i-tim, not mar'i-taim.

mar'jo-ram. mär'jo-rum, not mär-jō'rum.

mas'cu-line. mas kiu-lin, not mas kiu-lain.

mas'sa-cred. Final syllable *-kred,* not *-kred;* in the noun *massacre,* -ker.

ma'tron. mē'tron *or* mg'tron, rather than mat'ron.

mat'tress. mat'res, not mat-trēs'.

mau"so-le'um. mō"so-lī'um, not mō-sō'le-um.

may'or. mē'er, not mār.

mere'ly. Often misused for *simply. Merely* implies no addition, *simply,* no admixture or complication: "The boys were there *merely* as spectators, it is *simply* incredible that they should have so disgraced themselves"; "It is *simply* water."

mes'mer-ize. mez'mer-aiz, not mes'mer-aiz.

met'al-lur"gist. met'al-ėr'jist, not met-al'ėr-jist.

met"ro-pol'i-tan. met"ro-pol'i-tan, not mi"tro-pol'i-tan.

mid'dling. Not in good use as an adverb. Not "a *middling* (but a *tolerably* or *fairly*) good year for grapes"; not "a *middling* good performance"; "he did *middling* well."

midst. See IN OUR MIDST.

might'y. For *very* in common use, perhaps always with a colloquial tinge, for more than two hundred years; as, *mighty* hard, *mighty* weak, *mighty* well. In strict construction *mighty* is an adjective only, and to be used to qualify a noun or pronoun; as, "He was *mighty*"; "a *mighty* man"; not "He had a *mighty* hard time."

min'u-ret. min'u-ret, not min'u-rēt'.

mis'chie-vous. mis'chi-vus, not mis-chī'vus; still less mis-chē'vus.

mis-tu'ken. The anomalous use of *mistaken* has naturally attracted the attention of speech-reformers; we ought to mean, "You are misapprehended or misunderstood," they tell us, when we say "You are *mistaken,*" and if we mean "You are in error," we ought to say so. But suppose the alleged misuse of *mistaken* gives rise to no misunderstanding whatever—that everybody, high or low, throughout the English-speaking world, knows what is meant when one says "You are *mistaken*"—in that case, to let alone seems to be wisdom. The corruption, if it be one, has the sanction not only of universal employment, but of antiquity.

> *Iachimo.* Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle.
> *Posthumus.* You are *mistaken.* SHAK. *Cymbeline* act i, sc. 5.

moire an"tique'. mwär, not mōr ān"tic'.

moist'en. mois'n, not mois'ten.

mon'grel. mung'grel, not mong'grel.

mo-rule'. moral', not mor'al.

most. For *almost.* See ALMOST.

most. Often used with an adjective, simply as an intensive; as, "A *most* piercing cry," "the *most* terrible slaughter," "a *most* unjust decision." The indefinite article seems to indicate that the superlative sense has dropped out. In British English of the present day *most* has almost displaced *very* in such phrases as "*most* beautiful," "*most* surprising."

moun'tain-ous. moun'ten-us, not maun-tē'ni-us.

mu-se'um. miu-zi'um, not miū'ze-um.

musk'mel"on. musk'mel'en, never mush'mel'en.

Mus'sul-man. Not a compound of *Mussul* and the English word *man;* hence its proper plural is *Mussulmans* (after the analogy of *Turcoman,* plural *Turcomans*), not *Mussulmen. Moslems* or *Mohammedans* is usually preferred.

mu'tu-al friend. Before the publication of Samuel Johnson's dictionary (1755) *mutual* had, as now, two distinct meanings, (1) *reciprocal,* (2) *joint* or *common.* Each of these senses was accepted literary usage, and it would be hard to say which of the two was commoner. Johnson gave to *mutual* only one meaning, *reciprocal;* but the first of the two quotations cited by him (that from Shakespeare) illustrated the meaning *joint* or *common.* There was the same inconsistency between definition and illustration in his treatment of *mutually.* The authority of Johnson's dictionary became by and by so great that an omission in it to note a meaning was regarded by many as an exclusion of such meaning from the correct uses of a word, so that by the beginning of the 19th century *joint* or *common* as one of the senses of *mutual* had fallen into disfavor.

Centuries of English literature authorize the employment of *mutual* in the sense of *joint* or *common.* On the other hand, the very strong disapproval with which this and like uses of *mutual* are regarded by many writers of good taste may not unreasonably be considered as sufficient ground for avoiding *mutual friend* and kindred expressions. See MUTUAL and synonyms, in vocabulary.

N

na-ive'. nā-ī', not nēv.

na'ked. nē'ked, not nek'id.

na'sal. nē'zal *or* ng'sal, not nē'sal.

nas'ty. A British colloquialism verging upon slang, in very frequent use for "disagreeable," "unpleasant"; as, *nasty* weather; a *nasty* road; a *nasty* trick. "A *nasty* retort" is understood to mean one that is ill-natured, or exasperating, or very telling. The epithet is quite generally offensive to American ears, since Americans associate the word, in its material sense, with a physical condition "excessively filthy or dirty"; as, "A sty is a *nasty* place"; and, in its moral sense, in its application to speech, with the character of obscenity; as, "He indulged in saying *nasty* things."

na'tion-al. nash'un-al, not nē'shun-al.

ne-ces'si-ta"ted. Except in formal or philosophical discourse, an ambitious and somewhat clumsy word for which there are familiar substitutes, as *compelled,* etc.

nec'tar-ine. nec'tar-in, not nec'tar-in'.

need. Followed by the infinitive without *to;* "He *need* not *to* go" would be contrary to English idiom, which in this instance would be "He *need* not *go.*"

nei'ther, ei'ther. For "none" and "any one," not the best usage; "That he [Shakespeare] wrote the plays which bear his name we know; but . . . we do not know the years . . . in which *either* (correctly, *any one*) of them was first performed"; "Peasant, yeoman, artisan, tradesman, and gentleman could then be distinguished from each other almost as far as they could be seen. Except in cases of unusual audacity, *neither* (correctly, *no one,* or *none*) presumed to wear the dress of his betters."

nei'ther, nor. As disjunctive correlatives, each accompanied by a singular nominative, often incorrectly followed by a plural verb form; as, "Neither he nor I *were* (properly *was*) there."

neth'er-most. nedh'er-mōst.

neur-al'gi-a. niur-al'ji-a, not niu-ral'ji.

nev'er. The employment of *never* for an emphatic *not* in cases where a period of time of some considerable length is thought of, as in "I will keep my promise—*never* fear" (fear not at all, or at any time in the interval, that I may break it), is sanctioned by abundant authority. But such a use of *never* ought not to be regarded as justifying its employment where the time mentioned or understood is momentary or short, as in "We met the other day, but he *never* referred to the matter"; "George Washington was *never* born in New York."

nev'er so. etc. See EVER SO, etc.

nice. Improperly used to express every kind and degree of admired or appreciated quality; as, "a *nice* time," "a *nice* horse," "a *nice* rain," "a *nice* man," "a *nice* sermon," "a *nice* funeral."

ni'ce-ty. naī'se-ti, not nais'ti.

ni'hil-ism. naī'hil-izm, not ni'hil-izm.

no'how. A vulgarism for "in no way" or "by no means." If after a negative, say "in any way," "by any means," "at all." "I don't believe in them *nohow*" should be "I don't believe in them *in the least,*" or "*at all.*"

nom'i-na-tive. nem'i-na-tiv, not nem'na-tiv.

none, *pron.* Construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning intended, may require. "Did you buy melons?" "There *were none* in market." "Have you brought me a letter?" "There *was none* in your letter-box." When the singular or plural equally well expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used. "*None* of these words *are* now current."

The influence of an adjective or noun usually construed in the plural changes into a plural a *none* that would be more emphatic in the singular. "*None* but the wise *follow* that precept." It is for this reason, no doubt, that Dryden's "*None* but the brave *deserves* the fair" is often quoted "*None* but the brave *deserve* the fair." But there is also a distinct tendency to make *none* plural when it is used of a person instead of a thing, especially if the person mentioned stands for a class. In the following quotation the "are," although ungrammatical, connects "right" with any one of the persons named—not with any one of the things named. If to be substituted for "are," "right" may be as reasonably connected with "mind," "soul," or "brain" as with the persons (or classes of persons) spoken of.

> Mind says one, soul says another, brain or matter says a third, but *none* of these *are* right.

The form of sentence should be changed, in such cases, so as to evade any grammatical difficulty.

non"pa-reil'. non'pa-rel', not non'pa-ril'.

nor, or. To be discriminated when used after *no* or *not.* "He has *no* money *or* credit"; here "credit" is only an equivalent of "money" and serves merely to amplify expression. "He has *no* money *nor* credit" presents "credit" as an important alternative, an additional resource. In less simple statements the distinction may be of much importance. "Will *or* disposition," "power *or* faculty," may be but pairs of synonyms. The locution "will *nor* disposition," "power *nor* faculty," distinguishes the two members of a pair as different.

nos'trum. nos'trum, not nō'strum.

no'ta-ble. Means worthy of note; **not'a-ble,** clever, prudent.

noth'ing like. Not to be used adverbially for *not nearly.* Do not say "He was *nothing like* as handsome as his brother," but "He was *not nearly* so handsome," etc.

no use. Instead of "It was *no use* to argue with him," say "*of* no use."

nox'ious. nec'shus, not nec'shi-us.

nu-cle'o-lus. niu-clī'o-lus *or* -clē'o-lus, not niū'cle-ō'lus

num'ber. Not to be used with such words as *innumerable* and *numerous,* which themselves contain the idea of *number* (Latin *numerus*). "A *countless* number," not "an *innumerable* number."

nup'tial. nup'shal, not nupt'yal.

O

O and **oh.** Interjections often interchanged, but having certain well-marked distinctions. See statement under O in vocabulary.

oaths. ōdhz, not ōths.

o-bes'i-ty. o-bes'i-ti, not o-bī'si-ti.

o-blige'. o-blaij': o-blīj' is obsolete or provincial.

oc-cult'. ec-cult', not ec'cult.

of. In such expressions as "the *love of* God," equivocal, since it may be taken subjectively as "the love that God cherishes" toward some one, or objectively as "the love that is cherished toward God" by some one. It is better to use some other form of expression when the accompanying words do not make the sense unmistakable.

of all oth'ers. When with a superlative stating the results of a comparison, a grammatically censurable form; as, "*Of all others,* he was the greatest man." The fault arises from failure to distinguish the forms appropriately used with the comparative degree from those appropriate with the comparative and the superlative degree. In a comparison by means of a comparative followed by *than,* the thing compared must always be *excluded* (as by *other* or some like word) from the class of things with which it is compared; as, "The molting-season is a very delicate and interesting period both for birds and bipeds" should be "The molting, etc., for both birds and *other* bipeds," since the omission of *other* implies that birds are not bipeds.

But in the case of such a comparison by means of a superlative, the object designated by the superlative must always be *included* in the class of things with which the comparison is made; not "Washington is the best-known *of all other* modern patriots," but "Washington is the best-known *of all* modern patriots," since the use of *other* excludes Washington from the class with which he is compared, and makes the form of expression self-contradictory. "This measure *of all others* ought to have been avoided." By no possibility could this measure be one *of all others.* See HODGSON *Errors in the Use of English* pp. 83–85.

of an'y. Often erroneously used for *of all.* "This is the finest *of any* I have seen" should be "finer *than any other,*" or "finest *of all.*"

off. Often followed colloquially by a misplaced *of,* as in "Cut a yard *off of* the cloth," which means "Cut *off* a yard *of* the cloth." A redundant *of* also is often heard in popular speech in connection with *off,* as in "Get *off of* that fence."

oft'en. ef'n, not eft'en.

o"le-an'der. ō"lg-an'dgr, not ō'le-an"dgr.

on, up-on'. See UPON, in vocabulary.

one, *n. One* used indefinitely for "a person," "any person," often requires to be followed by a possessive, or a new nominative referring to the first *one.* As the employment of *his, he,* etc., in such cases breaks the continuity, and may violate the rules of agreement in gender, the tendency of late has been to use *one's* and *one* to the end of the statement. Thus, "When *one* has learned *one's* lesson, *one* should take *one's* exercise, after which *one* may eat *one's* dinner," etc. In extended statements it is always advisable to avoid the frequent recurrence of *one* and *one's* by changing the mode of expression. If a writer begins with "When a person," "a pupil," or the like, he may go on to say "has learned *his* lesson," and continue with "*he*" and "*his*" without objection.

one, *pron.* Special care is needed to avoid ambiguity in the relation of the indefinite pronoun *one* to its proper antecedent. An example will best illustrate this fault.

> Until I began to write this chapter, and had framed a definition of *word* for myself, I had never seen or heard *one.*
> RICHARD GRANT WHITE *Words and Their Uses* ch. vii, p. 199.

The meaning of course is "I had never seen or heard such a *definition*"; but a meaning suggested is "I had never seen nor heard a *word.*" See RHETORICAL CONSTRUCTION.

on'er-ous. en'gr-us, not ō'ner-us.

on'ly. Rules for the correct use of *only* are chiefly instructive as showing the present impracticability of reducing English usage to rule. In general, any position of *only* that results in ambiguity of reference is of course faulty. Yet in the writings of even the best authors the word may be found in every possible position with reference to the words it is meant to restrict, and considerations of rhythm or euphony often give to it the worst possible place for indicating the meaning intended. Some years ago a critic showed that, by the principles of permutation, a short paragraph of a noted English writer, containing several *onlys,* might have any one of about 5,000 meanings. Sometimes the position commonly given the word by writers is the one universally condemned by the critics; as, "He *only* painted ten pictures," for "He painted *only* ten pictures," or (for greater emphasis) "He painted ten pictures *only.*" In written discourse the principles of rhetorical construction aid in guarding against faulty usage. See CONSTRUCTION.

In spoken language the relations of *only* and similar words in the sentence are indicated to a great extent by stress and tone of voice, but in written language these relations must be conveyed by the position of the word. The general rule, so far as any rule can be given, is to *place the "only" next to the word or phrase to be qualified, arranging the rest of the sentence so that no word or phrase that the word might be regarded as qualifying shall intjoin it on the other side.* The sentence "*Only* his mother spoke to him" is not ambiguous, for the word *only* must apply to the succeeding phrase "his mother." "His mother *only* spoke to him" is ambiguous in written language, but in speech the inflection would show whether the *only* referred to "his mother" or to "spoke." "His mother spoke *only* to him" would scarcely be ambiguous, because *only* is rarely used in prose immediately after a verb that it qualifies. Yet for absolute clearness "His mother spoke to him *only*" would be better. It will be thus seen that in applying the rule the circumstances of each particular case must be carefully considered.

Like ambiguity often results from the improper disposition of *not only, not merely, not more, both,* and *not,* to the use of which the same general directions are applicable.

As a final resort, when the resources of position and construction have been exhausted without securing clearness, it is better to change the mode of expression so as to get rid of the refractory word or phrase.

on to, on'to. Objected to by some critics as redundant or needless, but doubtless becoming more frequent in print, the newspapers often printing it as a solid word. Considered as a new word (it is in reality a revival of an old form), it conforms to the two main neoteristic canons by which the admissibility of new words is to be decided. (See HALL *Modern English* pp. 171, 173.) It obeys the analogy of *in to, into.* It may also be held to supply an antecedent blank, as may be shown by examples. It never should be employed where *on* is sufficient; but simple *on* after verbs of motion may be wholly ambiguous, so that *on to,* meaning "to or toward and *on*," may become necessary to clear up the ambiguity. "The boy fell *on* the roof" may mean that he fell

while *on* the roof, or that he fell, as from the chimney-top or some overlooking window, *to* the roof so as to be *on* it; but if we say "The boy fell *on to* the roof," there is no doubt that the latter is the meaning. The canons for deciding the eligibility of new words appear therefore to claim for *on to* the right to struggle for continued existence and general acceptance.

op-po'nent. op-pō'nent, not op'po-nent nor op'po-nunt.

o'rate. Should not be used when *speak, declaim, harangue*, or a like word will express what is intended to be said. As meaning "to play the orator, talk windily in round periods," it meets the canon of "supplying an antecedent blank," and is a legitimate word, especially in humorous or contemptuous use.

or'chid. ôr'kid, not ôr'chid.

or'de-al. ôr'dē-al, not ôr-dī'al nor or-dīl'.

or'tho-ep"ist. Now the approved accentuation, but ortho'ep-ist is the pronunciation generally heard.

ou, ow. In such words as *our, out, down, round*, often locally mispronounced as *ah* (*i. e.*, *a* in *at* + *u* in *full*, sometimes represented by *aou*, as *araound*), a pronunciation that has a disagreeable twang. Care should be taken to give the diphthong its full sound. The fault mentioned above has been supposed to be peculiarly American, but it is very common in England.

our. In some parts of the United States pronounced as if it were *ar*, as *ar* house, instead of *our* house. The diphthongal sound in the former word is identical with that in the latter.

oust. oust, not ûst.

o'ver, not o'ver. Equivalent to *more than, not more than;* objected to by some critics, but supported by literary usage, and further defensible as having a tinge of metaphor suggestive of overflowing quantity or overtopping height.

o'ver-alls. ō'ver-ôlz, not ō'ver-hēz.

o"ver-flown'. Incorrectly used for *overflowed;* "the river had *overflown* its banks." *Flown* is the participle of *fly*, not of *flow:* there is no such verb as *overfly*, and if there were its participle could not apply to a river, as in the example.

o'ver his sig'na-ture. The common present phrase to describe the relation of written matter to a person who has appended his name to it. The affixing of signatures and seals to the end or bottom of letters and documents, as a prevalent custom, is comparatively recent. Formerly signatures and seals were often put at the top of letters and documents — oftener at the top than at the bottom; so that the older phrase for the same thing is **under his signature.**

P

pa-dro'ne. pa-drō'nē, not pa-drōn'.

pal'mis-try. pal'mis-tri, not pä'mis-tri.

pa-py'rus. pa-pai'rus *or* pa-pī'rus, never pap'i-rus.

par'a-dox. A *paradox* is something that seems, at first sight, absurd or false; hence the expression "a *seeming* paradox" is pleonastic; it is better to say "a paradoxical statement."

par'ent. păr'ent, not pē'rent.

par'e-sis. par'e-sis, not pē-rī'sis.

part'ner. Pronounced part'ner, never purd'ner (which has been shortened into the vulgar "*pard*").

par'ty. In the sense of person, a colloquial perversion of the legal term, which views a person as taking *part, participating* in a cause, action, or contract; as, in a contract, "the *party* of the first part," *i. e.*, the one who participates on the first side. Though sometimes employed by good writers to mean "person," its use by them has generally been humorous, and its indiscriminate use in this sense is now condemned as a vulgarism.

passive. Many writers use what may be termed *a double passive*, by wrongly making the change from an active to a passive construction. This is sometimes done by taking the object of a verb that is itself in an object clause, to serve as the new subject, and changing both principal and dependent verbs to the passive. Thus, "He omitted to light the lamp," can not properly be changed to "The lamp was omitted to be lighted." This mistake, which appears glaring in such an instance, occurs in forms like "The armed men *were obliged to be* taken on board." The armed men were not *obliged* to do anything; some persons were *obliged* to take the armed men on board. "The offense attempted to be proved," should be "The offense which there was an attempt to prove," or "which [the accusers] attempted to prove."

Where the verb regularly takes two objects, one of which is properly indirect; as, "I gave (to) him an apple," the passive form is strictly "An apple was given (to) him," but the tendency of the language is to lose sight of the fact that it ever possessed a dative, so that the objects are often treated as if both were direct; and when it is wished to make the person instead of the thing a subject, we naturally say "He was given an apple" — a form widely used, but condemned by grammatical critics.

past participles. Some past participles obsolete in good prose, such as *broke, chose, froze, shook*, are admissible in poetry by poetic license or when the poetry affects an ancient flavor. They survive otherwise only in crude speech; as, "The rope was *broke*."

ped'a-gog(ue. A singular variety of pronunciations — resulting in peculiar liability to mispronunciation — is noticeable in the derivatives of this word, thus:

ped'a-gog(ue, ped'a-gog.
ped"a-goj'ic, ped'a-goj'ic.
ped"a-goj'ics, ped'a-goj'ics.
ped'a-gog-ism, ped'a-gog-ism.
ped'a-gog-ist, ped'a-gog-ist.
ped'a-go"gy, ped'a-gō'ji.

pell"-mell'. This word etymologically implies a crowd and confusion (French *mêlée*), and is not applied to an individual. Thus, "He rushed out *pell-mell*" should be "He rushed out hastily and excitedly."

pe'o-ny. pi'o-ni, not pai'o-ni nor pai'ni.

peo'ple. For *persons;* a usage unsparingly condemned by some critics, but freely followed by others, as well as by most writers and speakers of English. It is obvious that it is scarcely proper to use *people* of a very small number of *persons* when considered separately or numerically; as, "Three *people* entered the room"; better, "Three *persons*." But "A crowd of *people*." "The young *people* of the church," "The room was full of *people*," are good English expressions. It would be quite out of place to say "A crowd of *persons*," "The pastor desires to meet the young *persons* of the church," "The room was full of *persons*."

per. A Latin preposition, properly to be joined only with Latin words: as, *per diem*, not *per day; per annum*, not *per year*. "So much *a day*," "so much *a year*," etc., are the correct expressions. "*Per invoice*" and similar expressions are current in commercial use.

per'fect. *More perfect* and *most perfect* are condemned by some grammarians, since what is perfect can not be *more so*. But every adjective of this kind that strictly means an absolute and unsurpassable degree becomes gradually weakened in force in colloquial use so that a secondary meaning is developed, and in that sense such adjectives may properly be compared like other adjectives. Phrases of this kind are common in popular use to signify "having *more* or *most* of the qualities that constitute perfection," and with similar expressions have been employed by Shakespeare, Milton, and other great English writers.

per-sist'. per-sist', not per-zist'.

per'son-al-ty. A legal term properly signifying *personal property*, as distinguished from *real property*, but often misused to signify either what is worn on one's person or what one personally owns, in distinction from property held in common with others or in trust.

> Some years ago, a lady in England . . . who wished to leave to her servant her clothing, jewels, etc., described them as her *personalty*, and unwittingly included in her bequest ten thousand pounds. MATHEWS *Words: Their Use and Abuse* ch. xiv, p. 365.

phe-nom'en-a. The plural of *phenomenon*, sometimes ignorantly used for the singular.

pi-an'o. Plural *pianos*, not *pianoes*.

piece. Used locally in the United States for "bit," meaning a small indefinite time or space. The use should be avoided as a provincialism, as in "Can't you wait a *piece?*" "He went down the road a *piece*."

place. Used objectively without a preposition, or even adverbially; a provincialism common in parts of the United States; as, "She is always wanting *to go places*"; "Can't I *go any place (anywhere)*?" "I must *go some place (somewhere)*"; "I can't find it *any place*." All such forms are solecisms. See CONSTRUCTION.

plen'ty. For *plentiful;* a common fault, even among the fairly educated; as, "Fruit is *plenty*."

plurals. Solecisms, as violations of the principles of grammatical construction in the use of the plural, are exceedingly numerous. Compare CONSTRUCTION. They most commonly arise from violating the following rules:

I. In the *grammatical inflection* of words.

1. A compound word, whether hyphened or solid, forms its plural by adding *s* at the end of the whole word, and not at the end of any one of its component parts; thus, *spoonfuls, handfuls*. (See note under -FUL, in vocabulary.) A few compounds, with elements in regular grammatical construction, form exceptions to this rule; as, *sisters-in-law, men-of-war. Courts martial* and *cousins german* are not exceptions to the rule given above, for *court martial* is a phrase made up of a noun and an adjective — simply *martial court;* the same is true of *cousin german, knight errant*, etc. See KNIGHT.

2. Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel add *s* to form the plural, according to the common rule, but words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *ies* to form the plural; thus, *chimney, chimneys; attorney, attorneys; monkey, monkeys; donkey, donkeys;* but *mercy, mercies; supply, supplies; pony, ponies*, etc.

3. The first element of an ordinary compound composed of two nouns, even though it may refer to a whole class of things, is never pluralized. We say *bookkeeper* (a keeper of *books*), *bookbinder, fox-hunter, hair-brush;* not *bookskeeper, booksbinder, foxes-hunter*, and *hairs-brush*. So *footstool*, not *feetstool; toothache*, not *teethache; woman-hater*, not *women-hater*.

4. The second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized; thus, a *ten-foot* (not *ten-feet*) rule; a *three-story* house; a *two-mile* race.

5. Certain words denoting a quantity, measure, weight, or the like, are used in the singular after a numerical adjective; as, *brace, couple, dozen, gross, head, pair, score, yoke*. We say "three *dozen* eggs"; "twenty *head* of cattle"; "five *yoke* of oxen." The number of words so used is much less than formerly, and tends to diminish; three *pairs* of shoes would by very many persons be preferred to three *pair*.

II. In the *grammatical construction* of words.

1. Nouns plural in form, but singular in sense, should not be used with plural construction; as, "The latest news *is*," not "The latest news *are*"; "No other means *is* to be found," not "No other means *are* to be found"; "Economics *is* a useful study," not "Economics *are*," etc. We say correctly "This *is* a means to an end"; but when *means* refers to more than one device, plan, or the like, it is plural; as, "Various *means* were tried." We say also "His remains *were* laid in the grave," because the word is commonly used for *parts that are left of anything*, as the remains of a fence, of a ruined castle, of a dinner, etc.

2. A multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular, and should be so used. "That hundred dollars *is* here" is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural; as, "Those hundred dollars *were* all coined last year." Whether we should say "Three times three *are* nine," or "Three times three *is* nine," "Seven and five *are* [or *is*] twelve," depends upon whether the numbers are regarded as made up of so many separate factors, or simply as an aggregate. The mathematical sign = is always read "equals," whatever the quantities preceding it, which seems to favor the use of *is* in like situations.

3. A singular subject takes a singular verb, even when that subject is followed by a dependent plural; as, "A great quantity of fossil remains *was* found," not "A great quantity . . . *were* found." Violations of this rule can always be avoided by a simple test: leave out all the dependent words, see what verbal form the subject then requires, and use that form, regardless of the dependent words intervening. "Not one of our friends *were* present": cut out the dependent phrase "of our friends," and "Not one . . . *were*" is at once seen to be incorrect; the sentence should be "Not *one* of our friends *was* present."

4. *Each* and *every* require singular verbs. A violation of this rule is a common form of the error just noted. Fitzedward Hall (*Modern English* ch. iv, p. 117) quotes from Bentley, "The words . . . *every one* of which *were* in print before I used them." This should, of course, be "*every one* . . . *was*." "*Each* of the men *were* paid a dollar"; evidently, "*Each* . . . *was*."

5. Collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or in the plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively. In the sentence "There *was* a large congregation," the assembly is spoken of collectively, or as a whole. If the word is used distributively, that is, if anything suggests the idea of the component *individuals*, a plural verb should be used, as in the sentence "The congregation *were* not all of the same opinion." The choice of a singular or a plural verb in cases where either form would be proper is hence often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject.

6. A pronoun must agree in number with its antecedent. An indefinite antecedent is often mistaken for a plural, as in the sentence "If any one has been overlooked *they* may raise *their* hand." This error arises from the lack, in our language, of a singular pronoun of common gender. No one but a lawyer would care to say "If any one has been overlooked, *he* or *she* may raise *his* or *her* hand." The common solutions are: (1) To alter the construction, using the definite article, where it is necessary, instead of the pronoun; as, "Any one who has been overlooked may raise *the* hand," or "If any of you have been overlooked you may raise your hand." (2) To use *he* in its general sense as representing both masculine and feminine. See HE, 2, in vocabulary.

To meet this deficiency of the language, *thon* has been suggested. See THON, in Faulty Diction and in vocabulary.

7. A plural verb or pronoun never should be used with two subjects in the singular connected by a simple disjunctive, as *or*.

> When you wish to use very dry bread for any purpose, soak it in cold milk or water, instead of having *them* hot.
> *Housekeeping column of New York newspaper.*

This is plainly wrong. It would be possible to say "either of them"; but the best way is to avoid the pronoun and use a noun. Say "instead of having *the liquid* hot" or better "in cold instead of hot milk or water."

po'em. pō'em, never pōm.

poign'ant. Pronounced without the *g*, poin'ant. So its derivatives, *poignancy*, poin'an-si, and *poignantly*, poin'ant-li.

po-lice'. po-lis', not pō'lis.

por'trait. pōr'trēt, not pōr'tret.

pos-sess'ive, doub'le. "A story of my father's"; "A servant of his aunt's"; "A command of the king's." This construction is usually explained as an elliptical partitive genitive; as, "A servant of his aunt's" is equivalent to "One of his aunt's servant's," etc. This so-called double possessive, however, is not restricted to expressions that can be thus explained. One hears "That house of A's," though the speaker knows that A has but one house, and even such exclamations as "That rasping voice of Bridget's."

In the Shakespearian period the use of the double possessive ("money of the king's," *1 Henry IV.* ii, 2) was not uncommon, but before that time its employment seems to have been rather rare, except in connection with the possessive pronouns, as in "a friend of mine," "a cousin of thine." The latter form of the double possessive goes back to an early period — as is seen in Chaucer's "every knight *of his*." It is a reasonable conjecture that the pronominal double possessive originated in a construction allied to the partitive genitive, although Maetzner (after citing numerous instances of its early use) says:

> The origin of this form of speech seems lost in popular language; the most ancient period of the language presents no support for it. *Grammar* vol. iii, p. 223.

The partitive sense, however, had ceased to be an essential element of the double possessive in Shakespeare's time, and probably at a period considerably earlier.

The value of the double possessive as a vehicle of thought is unquestionable. It distinguishes emphatically a phase of the subjective genitive from all phases of the objective genitive. A language that permits the distinctive phrases "A criticism of him" and "A criticism of his," "A portrait of mine" and "A portrait of me," "A notion of Peter" and "A notion of Peter's," is certainly richer in capacity of expression than a language limited to either of these constructions. And, in spite of ignorant censure of the double possessive, literary usage has long accepted it.

possessives. Some of the difficulties or errors in the use of the possessive case are as follows:

1. Where several coordinate nouns are in the possessive, the strict grammatical requirement would be the inflection of each; but the awkwardness of such a succession of possessives forbids its use. A common way of avoiding the difficulty is to inflect only the last of the series; but this is incorrect unless the series of names forms a combined name, as that of a business firm. The preferable way is to discard the possessive form for the objective case with *of*. Thus, instead of "John's, William's, and James's father," or "John, William, and James's father," it is better to say "The father of John, William, and James." In the case of a business firm the form "Smith & Jones's warehouse" would be correct.

2. Where possessive nouns are in apposition, the same difficulty arises. "At my friend's the banker's house" would be the strict grammatical form; but "At my friend the banker's house," the idiomatic form. The difficulty may be avoided, as in the preceding case, by changing the construction to "At the house of my friend the banker."

3. When a participle or participial phrase is dependent on a noun or pronoun, that noun or pronoun is often incorrectly put in the objective case instead of in the possessive; as, "The cause of your *brother* (rather, *brother's*) writing the letter"; "The fact of a *watchman* (rather, *watchman's*) being employed." Here the thing affirmed is not "the cause of your brother" nor "the fact of a watchman"; it is "the cause of . . . writing"; "the fact of . . . being employed." That is, the act or state is spoken of, and spoken of as belonging to a person; and the word denoting the person should be in the possessive.

In the case of pronouns, the correct usage is followed by all good speakers and writers; as, "The cause of *my* (*your, his, her, our, their*) writing," etc. It is with nouns only that there is any doubt, and then often simply because the possessive form becomes clumsy; *e. g.*, "To provide for every *particular's* being correctly stated." In such case it may be better to change the construction, and say "To provide for the correct statement *of* every particular." This is especially desirable where the noun is in the plural, so that to the ear the phrase is ambiguous. "As to the *translators* having often injudiciously used," etc., leaves the hearer doubtful whether the expression refers to one or more than one translator. Change the form to "As to the frequent injudicious use *by the translators*."

4. Possessive pronouns ending in *s* are not ordinary possessive forms, and therefore do not take the apostrophe: *hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, not *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*.

5. For the form of the possessive in nouns ending in sibilants, see 's, in vocabulary.

post. In the sense of *inform*, a colloquial use derived from trade, ordinarily undesirable. "He is well informed" is better than "He is *posted*."

prac'ti-cal. Often misused for "skilled" or "skilful," as on a barber's sign, "*Practical* Hair-Cutting." What would "*theoretical* hair-cutting" be?

pre-ce'dence. pre-sī'dens, not pres'e-dens.

pre-dic'a-ment. pre-dic'a-ment, not per-dic'a-ment.

pref'er-a-ble. pref'er-a-bl, not pre-fer'a-bl.

prepositions. Some authorities object to the use of a preposition as the final word in a sentence, but such usage is in accord with the genius of all the Teutonic languages. The correctness of such usage — often the necessity for it — is to be determined by the meaning intended to be conveyed. For the general principles governing the position of relational words, see CONSTRUCTION.

pres"en-ta'tion. prez'en-tē'shun, not pri'zen-tē'shun.

pre-sen'ti-ment. pre-sen'ti-ment, not pri-zen'ti-ment.

pre-vent'a-tive. A spurious variant of *preventive*, formed to correspond with such words as *demonstrative*, but resting on a false analogy, since there is no form *preventate* from which to derive it. Moreover, there is no "antecedent blank" to be supplied by it, *preventive* being the universally accepted word for the idea to be expressed by it.

pre'vi-ous. Used as an adverb for *previously* without grammatical warrant, though occasionally by good writers. Not "*previous* to," but "*previously* to." When the use is adjectival, the proper word is *previous;* when adverbial, *previously*. However, there is really no occasion to use *previous* as an adverb while we have the better word *before;* as, "A quarter's notice is required *before* (not *previous*, nor *previously*, to) the removal of a pupil."

prin'cess. Pronounced prin'ses.

pris'tine. pris'tin, not pris-tīn'. still less pris-toin'.

prob'a-bly. Three clear syllables, preb'a-bli, never preb'li; the latter an error so frequent, and so fixed in some careless minds, that the word is even written *probly*.

pro-cliv'i-ty. In its modern use, always in unfavorable

sense (Latin *proclivis*, down-hill); as, a *proclivity* to steal; a *proclivity* to grumble. We do not now say "He has a *proclivity* for art, music, or poetry"—rather *aptitude*, *taste*, or *talent*—nor "The young man has virtuous *proclivities*"—rather *tendencies*, *inclinations*, or *impulses*. Although once deemed an Americanism, the word has been shown to have the warrant of approved use in early English, originally in the favorable sense that it has since lost.

pro'gramme, pro'gram. The former, the French spelling of this word, has been till recently the common form. Now the Anglicized and more compact *program* is preferred, but must not be pronounced prō'grm, any more than *telegram*, tel'e-grm.

prom'ise. Always properly refers to the future; as, "I *promise* to go", "I *promise* to pay." An affected misuse makes it equivalent to *assure*, and even refers it to the past, as, "I was frightened, I *promise* you": a faulty usage parallel to that of *expect*. See EXPECT.

pro-po'sal, prop''o-si'tion. Usefully discriminated; as, "He rejected the *proposal* of his brother"; "He demonstrated a *proposition* in Euclid." A *proposal* is" something offered to be done": a *proposition*, "something submitted for one's consideration."

pro-pose'. Misused for *purpose* or *intend*; as, "I don't *propose* to be imposed on"; "I *propose* to get my lunch early."

prot''es-ta'tion. pret''es-tē'shun, not prō''tes-tē'shun.

prov'en. *Proved* is the true English preterite and past participle of *prove*; *proven*, though an irregular form and originally a Scotticism, and used for *proved* chiefly in law courts and documents, has had wide usage among good authorities.

pro-vi'ding. Often inaccurately used as a conjunction for *provided*. Not "*Providing* he has the money," but "*Provided* he has the money."

put. For *run* or *ran*, as, "You ought to have seen him *put*", "Then he *put* sometimes *put out* for home"; an archaic usage now appearing as a colloquial Americanism. *Stay put* in the sense of "remain where (or as) placed" is also in Americanism, never used (unless playfully) by correct speakers.

Q

Quad-ra'ma-na. cwad-rā ma-na, not cwad-rā-mā'na.

quag'gy. cwag'i, not cwag'i.

qual'i-ty. Etymologically, "property whether good or bad" (Latin *qualis*, of what sort). This is the proper sense; but some modern English writers seem to be aping the French usage of restricting it to "good quality"; as, "They enumerated his *qualities* and his defects"; better "his excellencies and his defects." Another restricted use of *quality* for "high estate," or "persons of high rank or standing"—common a century ago, especially in England—is now provincial or obsolete.

quan'ti-ty. Properly said of that which is measurable, as *number* is of that which may be counted. In mathematics *number* is *numerical quantity*, as distinguished from *physical quantity*, but in ordinary use *number* and *quantity* are distinct in sense, and *quantity*, in such expressions as "a *quantity* of people," "a *quantity* of birds," is decidedly inappropriate. For other uses of *quantity*, see vocabulary.

quash. cwash, not cwash.

quick'ly. A synonym of *soon*, but not always interchangeable with it. In strict use *quickly* refers to the speed of the action; as, "I will do it *quickly*"; *soon*, to the early beginning of the action, as, "I will do it *soon*."

quite. Strictly means "completely," "wholly"; as, "His task is *quite* done." Its loose use, as meaning "very," "considerably," has been severely criticized, though it has the authority of many great literary names, as Macaulay, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Gray, Grav, and Cowper, as, "They Are *quite* lovely", "*Quite* a severe article." In many phrases it is impossible to tell whether *quite* means *completely*, *wholly*, or *very*.

quite so. In England and to some extent in the United States an overworked formula of assent, as, "He talks indiscreetly." "*Quite so; quite so*." "I think we shall arrive in time." "*Quite so; quite so*."

quite some. A local colloquialism, wholly indefensible.

quo'rum. cwō rum, not cwor um.

quo'tient. cwō shent, not cō shi-ent.

R

R. Its omission, misplacement, and faulty enunciation to be guarded against. Not nev'a, but'a, lāk, lā, lād, Nu Yōk, befō', for *never*, *butter*, *bark*, *large*, *Lord*, *New York*, *before*. Not wōsh'er, hō'sid, etc., for *rather*, *horrid*, etc. Do not insert) to fill the hiatus that occurs when a word ending with a vowel is followed by one beginning with a vowel; a practise at once careless and lazy, that converts the proper name *Amelia Ann* into an allegation *Ameliaran*. Do not say lōr, jār, for *law*, *jaw*.

rad'ish. rad'ish, not red'ish.

raise. Raise, "to cause to rise; elevate"; never to be used intransitively. "He was so weak that he could not *raise*," "He could not *raise* in the saddle"—*erase* what?; the meaning is "He could not *rise*." But we correctly say "He could not *raise* himself, his hand, or his head." Compare LIE and LAY; SIT and SET.

raise chil'dren. *Rouse*, "to rear (an animal)," never to be used of bringing human beings to maturity; a misuse common in the southern and western United States. Cattle are *reared*, human beings are *brought up*, or, in older phrase, *reared*. Do not say, with the Westerner, "I have *raised* ten children," nor, with the old slave "Auntie," "I've *raised* thirteen head o' children."

rau'cor. rau cēr, not rau cer.

rare'ly or ev'er. An incorrect expression for *rarely if ever*. See SELDOM.

rath'er, rodh'er or radh'er, not rudh'er. Superfluous with adjectives ending in *-ish*, when this implies *rather*; as, "*rather* warmish," "*rather* coldish." Charles Lamb jestingly made the error apparent in closing a letter with "yours rather-Irish inwell." But with adjectives where *-ish* expresses quality only, not degree, *rather* is admissible, and may make a neat distinction; as, "*rather* foolish."

re''ni-i-za'tion. ri''ni-i-zā'shun, not ri''ge-loi-zē'shun.

re'ni-ly. ri'ni-i, not a-i.

rec''i-ta-tive'. res''i-ta-tēv', not res''i-tā'tiv.

rec'og-nize. rec'og-naiz, not ri-cog'nāiz nor rec'un-aiz.

re-demp'tion. re-demp'shun, not re-dem'shun.

rel'ra-ga-ble. rel'ra-ga-bl, not ri-frag'a-bl.

rel'a-tive. More discriminating than *relation*, as meaning one connected by blood or marriage. Since one has numberless *relations* in other senses of the word, it can hardly be regretted that the word *relative* is supplanting the older form. See KINSMAN.

rere'dos. rir'dos, not ri-ri'dos.

re-side', res'i-dence. Somewhat stately words, not to be indiscriminately used for *live*, *house* or *home*. In the legal sense as affecting, for instance, the right to vote, a man's *residence* may be in a cheap lodging-house, but commonly the word would be understood of a building of some pretensions. "Where does he *live*?" is ordinarily better than "Where does he *reside*?" and to call a plain little cottage "his *residence*" is a bit of petty affectation.

re-source'. re-sōrs', not ri'sōrs.

res'pi-ra''tor. res'pi-rē'ter, not ri-spai'rē-tēr.

rest'ive. Naturally understood by every English-speaking person of a horse resisting control, and seeking to break from or escape it, or of persons similarly disposed. But certain critics, having determined that *restive* must mean *resting*, attempt to apply *resting* to the strained intensity of a *balky* horse—an idea that probably never occurred to any one but a critic. See definition and synonyms for RESTIVE, in vocabulary. See examples from Burke, Coleridge, De Quincey, and many others, in Hall's *False Philology*, p. 97.

re-stor'a-tive. re-stōr'a-tiv, not re-stor'a-tiv.

res''ur-rect'. A body-snatchers' term, now creeping into respectable speech, and even into literature: a word undesirable in all uses, and in sacred use deplorable.

re-tail', *vt.*, ri-tēl', } "The grocers ri-tēl' sugar at five cents
re'tail, *a. & n.*, rī'tēl. } a pound when they sell at rī'tēl in ri'tēl stores.

Rev'er-end, abbr. **Rev.** As a title, should, like *Honorable*, in strict propriety have the definite article, the phrase being adjectival; as, "The *Reverend* Thomas Jones"; or, if the first name is not used, we may say "The *Reverend* Mr. Jones." "*Rev.* Jones," often used in the western United States, is harsh if not rude. "*Rev.* Mrs." or "Mrs. *Rev.* Jones" should not be used in speech or writing.

re-verse'. Not to be confounded with *converse*. *Reverse* is the opposite or antithesis of something; minus is the *reverse* of plus. The "*converse*" is "an opposite reciprocal proposition," reached by transposition of the terms of the proposition, the subject becoming predicate and the predicate subject; the *converse* of the proposition, "If two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are equal," is, "If two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are equal." A proposition and the *reverse* (or contradictory) proposition can not both be true; the *converse* of a true proposition may or may not be true.

re-volt'. The transitive use of this verb, in the sense of "awaken aversion in," is a modernism, though having the sanction of such names as Cowper, Walpole, and Southey. The form "Such a spectacle is *revolting* to me" is, however, more common than the form "Such a spectacle *revolts* me."

rhythm. Pronounced rithm, never rith'um.

ride, drive. See RIDE, DRIVE, in vocabulary; and DRIVE, in Faulty Diction.

right. In the sense of "obligation" or "liability," a barbarous Britticism or Hibernicism; as, "You have a *right* to be arrested if you break the law."

rights and priv'i-leg-es. To be used with discrimination. A *privilege* is "something peculiar to one or some as distinguished from others," "a prerogative"; so that the term is to be employed relatively. "The *rights and privileges* of the people," as often used absolutely in political platforms, demagogical speeches, and radical newspapers, is incorrect, since the people in this sense can have no *privileges*, *i. e.*, "things peculiar to individuals." Milton's use is correct when he says "We do not mean to destroy all the people's *rights and privileges*," since he is speaking of the people relatively, as distinguished from the magistrates and the king.

rind. rahnd, not rind.

risk. risk, not resk.

road, coat, etc. To have the full, long sound of ō, not obscured or shortened.

> Learning condemns beyond the reach of hope
> The careless churl that speaks of sōap for sōap;
> Her other exiles from her fair abode
> The clownish voice that utters rōad for rōad;
> Less stern to him who calls his cōat his cōat,
> And steers his bōat, believing it a bōat,
> She pardoned one, our classic city's boast,
> Who said at Cambridge, most instead of mōst,
> But knit her brows and stamped her angry foot
> To hear a Teacher call a root a rōot.
> O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* st. 43.

ro-bust', ro-bust', not rō'bust.

ro-mance'. ro-mans', not rō'mans.

ro-se'o-la. ro-zi'or-sē'o-la, not rō''zi-ō'la.

ro'tu-to-ry. Formerly objected to as a vulgar and needless variant of *rotary*, but now apparently becoming differentiated from *rotary* in meaning. The tendency is to use *rotary* of the thing that rotates, or is capable of rotation, or of its motion, and *rotatory* of that which effects or pertains in some other way to rotation. *Rotary* more nearly approaches the participle *rotating*; *rotatory*, the noun *rotation* used as the first element of a compound. Thus, we speak of a *rotary* (*i. e.*, rotating) part or movement, but of *rotatory* power or action (*i. e.*, rotation-power, or power of rotation).

S

sac'cha-rine. sac'a-rin *or* sac'a-rain, not sac'a-rīn.

sac''ri-le'gious. sac''ri-lij'us, not sac''ril-ij'us.

sa-ga'cious. sa-gē'shus, not sa-gash'us.

said, says. sed, sez, never séd, séz.

sal'ver. Pronounced with the *l*, sal'vęr.

same. Often used where *similar* is the proper word. *Sameness* is absolute identity; *similarity*, mere likeness, or relative identity. A gale blowing to-day with a velocity of 60 miles an hour is *similar* to, but is not the *same* as, one that blew with a velocity of 60 miles one year ago, although it has the *same* amount of velocity.

san'guine. sang'gwin, not san'gwain.

sar''sa-pa-ril'la. sār''sa-pa-ril'a, never sas'a-pa-ril'a.

saw, seen. In popular use, in some regions, often carelessly and inexcusably interchanged. *Saw* is the imperfect tense of *see*, and to be used as such only; *seen* is its past participle, and the form to be used, with the proper auxiliaries, in the tenses formed with the aid of the past participle. Not "I *seen* him," but "I *saw* him"; not "I have (or had) never *saw* it," but "I have (or had) never *seen* it."

say! I say! As an introductory exclamation, a colloquialism approaching a vulgarism.

says I. A colloquial solecism sometimes heard from even the educated; entirely indefensible.

scal'lop. By some arbitrary exception, pronounced scol'up.

scarce'ly. Often improperly used for *hardly*. In strict use *scarcely* has reference to quantity, *hardly* to degree; as, "It is *scarcely* an hour to nightfall"; "He will *hardly* finish his task by nightfall." *Scarcely* is not properly used as a conjunction; *scarcely . . . than*. Not "*Scarcely* had I addressed him *than* he recognized me," but "*No sooner* had I addressed him *than*," etc.

scared. scēard, not scērt.

score. See PLURAL.

scythe. saidh, not saith.

seam'stress. After long attempt to establish the pronunciation sem'stress, most of the leading English dictionaries now pronounce this word as it is spelled, sim'stres.

seck'el (variety of pear). sek'ęl, not sik'ęl.

sel'dom or ev'er. A common vulgarism and solecism. A person may say "I *seldom if ever* use that word," that is, "I *seldom* use it, *if* indeed I *ever* do so"; or he may say, using a slightly more emphatic form, "I *seldom or never* do it," that is, "I do it very *seldom* at the utmost, *or* (in my own opinion) probably *never*."

sep'a-rate. As verb, sep'a-rēt; as adjective, sep'a-ret or sep'a-rēt.

se-que'la. sę-cwi'la, not sęc'wi-la.

ser'pen-tine. sęr'pęn-tin *or* sęr'pęn-tain, not sęr'pęn-tīn.

set, sit. In strict grammatical usage *sit* is always intransitive when referring to posture; *set*, transitive. The uses meaning "to *sit* on eggs" ("the hen *sets*") and "to fit" ("the coat *sets* well or badly") are colloquialisms, especially common in the United States, where many consider it pedantic to use *sit* in these senses. But literary usage has hardly sanctioned *set* as thus used, and most authorities hold that it should be employed in this way only colloquially.

sew'age, sew'er-age. *Sewerage* is the system of sewers, *sewage* the waste matter carried away in them.

shall, will. Often erroneously interchanged. In general, simple futurity is expressed by *shall* in the first person and *will* in the second and third, while determination is expressed by *will* in the first and *shall* in the second and third. In interrogations in the second and third persons the usage is not so simple, the speaker often putting himself in the place of the one spoken to or spoken of, and using *shall* or *will*, as if for the first person. For closer discrimination in their use, see SHALL and WILL, in vocabulary.

should, would. These words follow in the main the usage of *shall* and *will*, but with certain modifications required by their common use in dependent sentences. In general, in indirect quotation *should* is to be used after a historical tense where the speaker quoted employed *shall*, and *would* where the speaker quoted employed *will*. Thus:

{ Direct quotation:	"He said to me, 'You *shall* go.'"
{ Indirect "	"He said that I *should* go."
{ Direct "	"He said to me, 'Will you go?'"
{ Indirect "	"He asked me if I *would* go."

The mixture of direct and indirect is always wrong; as, "He asked me *would* I go."

A correspondent of a leading New York daily newspaper, himself a well-known editor, writes: "As we have the gold standard established, we *would* lose thousands of millions and gain nothing by its disestablishment." This statement as it stands expresses a national wish for the loss of this vast sum. It is as if the writer had said in direct statement, "We *will* lose thousands of millions," *i. e.*, it is our intention to do so. "We *shall* lose thousands of millions" simply states a future fact. This, put into the form of indirect statement, must become *should*; as, "We *should* lose thousands of millions," such loss being the *inevitable result*, the *necessary future* of such action, though *not* by our intent or will.

should seem, would seem. The softening of assertion belongs to the amenities of literature. Even *seem* is sometimes too strong, or, oftener, the writer desires to give his reader an impression of extreme moderation of statement or of the writer's cautious distrust of his own opinion; as, "It *would seem* that he was misinformed"; "It *would seem* that so far England and the United States were in accord." This use of *would* is not exceptional; it is constantly resorted to in softening commands, directions, requests, suggestions, etc.; as, "It *would be well* to return before sunset"; "*Would you object* to stopping at the post-office?"

"It *would seem* so," evidently, thus means something different from "It *should seem* so"—the latter being used as an inversion in this and other like cases for "It *seems* that it *should be* so." A says "I think the writer is in error." B concurs by saying "It *should seem* so"—meaning "It *seems* that the facts are such that the writer must be regarded as being in error." Odd as this misplacement of *should* is, it probably antedates the Elizabethan period. In writers that have come into prominence since the middle of the 19th century, it *would seem* is commoner than it *should seem*, and if the former should eventually displace it *should seem*, the phrase substituted would be one that accords with analogy.

shr. Not to be pronounced *sr*; *shrill*, shril, not sril; *shrewd*, shrūd, not srūd; *shriek*, shrik, not srik.

sight. For a *great number* or *quantity*; as, "There was a *sight* of people"; "He made a *sight* of money": a slovenly colloquial use.

since, *adv.* Sins, never sens. Used in the sense of *ago*, it refers to quite recent past time, while *ago* covers past time in general; as, "A messenger was here to see you." "How long *since*?" or "How long *ago*?" But if one says, "The Spanish Armada was destroyed off the coast of England," to ask, "How long *since*?" instead of "How long *ago*?" would have a grotesque effect, as if the event had happened lately.

> Why, sir, I brought you word an hour *since*.
> SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act iv, sc. 3.

"He died a century *ago*."

sir'name. A misspelling of *surname*.

sleek. slik, not slik.

slough. Three senses and three corresponding pronunciations, slau, slū, sluf. See SLOUGH[1, 2, & 3], in vocabulary.

soft'en. Drops the *t* in pronunciation, sof'n; as do all its derivatives. See vocabulary.

so'journ. As meaning to "have a residence, definite though temporary, in some place that is not one's home"; once obsolescent, but now revived as supplying a lexical Blank. *Sojourn* is incomparably better than the colloquial *stop*, which may imply merely momentary cessation of motion, and does not properly express even temporary residence; more specific than *stay*, which may apply to a delay of an hour between trains or the passing of a night. There is no other single English word to express the kind of residence expressed by *sojourn*.

sold'er, sod'ęr *or* sol'dęr; the pronunciation sō'dęr (as if spelled *sawder*) wholly inadmissible.

sol''e-cism. sol'e-sizm, not sō'le-sizm. See CONSTRUCTION.

solemn style. So called from its use in prayer. Its characteristic features are the use of *thou*, *thee*, and *thy* or *thine*, in reference to the Deity, with archaic inflections of the verb in the second and third person singular; requiring for its mastery and consistent use thorough grammatical training and careful study of the English Bible.

sol'stice. sol'stis, not sōl'stis.

some, *adv.* Used for *somewhat*; as, "I am *some* tired" is a bad provincialism. The restrictive use of *some*, with a numeral in the sense of *about*, is a well-established English idiom, but is unnecessary; as, "Look you bring me in the names of *some* six or seven." SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act ii, sc. 1.

some place. For *somewhere*, is inadmissible. See PLACE.

sort of (vulgarly **sorter**). See KIND OF.

sown. Mistaken for *sewed*, as cloth.

spasm. spazm, not spaz'um.

speak to a point, or **res''o-lu'tion.** Properly, *speak on*, except when pertinency of remark is intended.

spe''ci-al'i-ty, spe'cial-ty. Often confused. *Speciality* is the state or quality of being special; *specialty* is an employment to which one is specially devoted, an article in which one specially deals, or the like.

spe'ci-es. The same in singular and plural; not singular *specie*. *Specie* is a distinct word meaning *coin*.

spir'it. spir'it, not sper'it nor spir'it.

splen'did. Applied properly to something characterized by splendor; hence, its indiscriminate application to anything admired or agreeable, as "a *splendid* man," "a *splendid* dinner," "a *splendid* bargain," is a gross misuse. See NICE.

stamp, *v.* stamp, not stomp.

stand'point. Irregularly formed—probably in imitation of the German *standpunkt*—and sometimes inconsiderately censured as being a superfluous substitute for *point of view*. That *standpoint* and *point of view* are not always interchangeable will be evident when the fact is recalled that,

in literary usage, *point of view* has two different senses: (1) The point from which one views. (2) The point or relative place at which something is viewed, giving rise to the two phrases "From this *point of view*" and "In this *point of view*." Furthermore, there is in *standpoint*, as commonly employed, an implication of some permanence of position as regards the view taken or the opinion held; it is especially applicable to principle, convictions, etc., as determining views. No such implication of permanence attaches to *point of view*. Lincoln and Douglas argued, in their celebrated debate, from different *standpoints*; at times each, for the purposes of argument, took the other's *point of view*. *Standpoint*, therefore, besides being convenient as a single word, conveys a suggestion not carried by *point of view*, and, though it is less regular in formation than *standing-point*, its irregularity is not wholly anomalous.

staves. As plural of *staff*, pronounced stāvz; as plural of *stave*, pronounced stēvz.

sted'i-ly. sted'i-li, not stid'i-li.

stol'id. stol'id, not stō'lid.

stop. Misused for *stay*. To *stop* is to cease moving or acting: the reverse of *start*. "I shall *stop* at Baltimore on my way to Washington" is correct; but "How long will you *stop*?" is as unreasonable a question as "How long will you *start*?" The proper question is "How long will you *stay* (or *remain*)?"

> The true meaning of the word *stop* was well understood by the man who did not invite his professed friend to visit him: 'If you come, at any time, within ten miles of my house, just *stop*.'
> MATHEWS *Words, Their Use and Abuse* ch. xiv, p. 359.

strat'e-gist. strat'ē-jist, not strē-tī'jist.

strick'en. As a past participle of STRIKE, archaic in England, except when there is an implication in it of misfortune: as, "He was *stricken* with paralysis." In the United States *stricken*, in general applications, is not so distinctly archaic, and its use in reference to the erasure of words is very frequent; as, "It is ordered that the words objected to be *stricken* out." In the best literary usage of both countries *struck* is preferred to *stricken* when no implication of misfortune is conveyed in it. *Stricken* is the appropriate participial adjective; as, "a *stricken* man"; "a *stricken* deer."

stu'pid. stiū'pid, not stū'pid.

suc-ceed', *v.* The transitive use, "If Providence *succeed* us in this attempt," is an archaism now almost disused.

suc-ceed' him-self'. In the phrase "elected to *succeed himself*." This phrase, probably at first used jocosely, is in danger of being adopted under the impression that it is smart. One person *succeeds* another, or one of his terms of office-holding *succeeds* his own previous term, but the person no more *succeeds* himself than he becomes a *substitute* for himself.

such. Often used where *so* is the preferable word. "I never have seen *such* a man" means "I never have seen a man like that one in appearance or character." "I never have seen *such* a tall man" is ambiguous; it may be intended to mean "I never have seen a tall man like this one in appearance or character," in which case the form is allowable; or it may mean "I never have seen *so* tall a man," in which case it should be so expressed.

such an-oth'er. A frequent error for *another such*.

such a one. Never *such an one*. See AN, in vocabulary.

> Ho, *such a one!* turn aside, sit down here. *Ruth* iv, 1.

sug-gest'. Not suj-jest', but sug-jest' *or* sud-jest'.

sum'mons, *v.* A gross and useless provincialism or colloquialism for *summon*, which is the established word in legal and literary usage.

su-pe'ri-or. Compare INFERIOR.

sup'ple. sup'pl, not sū'pl.

sure. Not to be used adverbially; not "I'm going *sure*," but "I'm *surely* going"; not "*Sure enough*, that's the same man," but "very *surely*," or "certainly."

sym'pa-thize with, sym'pa-thy for. The verb *sympathize* takes only *with*; the noun *sympathy*, in its secondary sense of *commiseration*, is often properly followed by *for*. We have sympathy *with* one's aspirations, *for* his distress; the sound man has sympathy *for* the wounded; the wounded man has sympathy *with* his fellow sufferers.

T

take on. For *grieve*, *scold*, etc., like *carry on* for behave sportively; both may be tolerated as colloquialisms that are popular because of their irrationality, or because they require no discrimination in statement.

take up school. An objectionable local Americanism for *begin school*; used also intransitively; as, "School *took up* at 9 o'clock," for "School *began*," etc.

tal'ent-ed. Has been objected to, first, because formed contrary to English analogy; but we have *booted*, *caped*, *cultured*, *leisured*, *tippled*, *unprincipled*, and many more such analogous forms, and have had some of them for upward of three centuries. Has been objected to, secondly, as based on a false metaphor, since "a talented man" should mean "a man of talent," *i. e.*, "a man with *one talent*," while in the parable the man with a *single talent* was not what is now meant by "a talented man"; but while *talent* and *genius* are carefully distinguished (see synonyms of GENIUS, in vocabulary), there is no adjective form corresponding to *genius*, so that to avoid the use of a paraphrase many of the best English writers, as Burke, Hazlitt, Lamb, De Quincey, Macaulay, and Newman, have used "a talented man" in the sense of "a man of genius," *i. e.*, "a man of talents" in the strict use of the metaphor. Moreover, *talented* may be regarded as having won a place in the language in Great Britain, as expressing a higher order of ability than *clever*, as when "a talented writer" is used instead of the phrase "a writer of genius"; and in the United States not only as expressing the higher order of ability, but also as avoiding the ambiguity that would result from the colloquial use of *clever* if the latter word should be substituted for *talented*.

tap'es-try. tap'es-tri, not tēp'es-tri, tap'stri, nor tēp'stri.

ta-ran'tu-la. tą-ran'tiu-lą, not tar-an-tū'lą.

tar-pau'lin. tär-pō'lin, not tur-pō'lin.

teat. tīt, not tit.

te'di-ous. tī'di-us *or* tid'yus, not tī'jus.

tech'y or **tetch'y.** Not, as commonly supposed, a corruption of *touchy*, but an independent word in old English: now only provincial or dialectic. "*Techy* and wayward was thine infancy." SHAKESPEARE *K. Richard III.* act iv.

tell of. Meaning to "give information concerning": to be distinguished from *tell on*.

tell on. "To *tell on* a person," in the sense of "to inform against a person," is used in the Bible (*1 Sam.* xxvii, 11), but is now mainly heard in the language of children. The loss of it in literary English has not been supplied by any equivalent. "*Tell of*" has a different meaning.

te-na'cious. tę-nē'shus, not tę-nash'us.

tenses, sequence of. Faulty diction is often the result of failure to employ the proper sequence of tenses in complex sentences. By what is called *the attraction of tenses*, the requirement is, as a rule, that the tense of the dependent verb shall be present when that of the principal verb is present, and past when that of the principal verb is past. "He *says* that he *is* tired" becomes when reported as a past state "He *said* that he *was* tired," and could not be "He *said* that he *is* tired." "He *says* that his friend *is* living" becomes "He *said* that his friend *was* living"; "He *said* that his friend *is* living" would be contrary to English analogy.

If the time of the dependent verb is antecedent to that of the principal verb, it continues antecedent when the principal verb is carried into the past. "He *says* that his friend *has* studied French" becomes "He *said* that his friend *had* studied French." So with *will* and *would*, *shall* and *should*. The speaker says "I *will* pay it," "I *shall* die"; the messenger correctly reports these utterances "He said that he *would* pay it," "He said that he *should* die." Compare SHOULD.

To the general rule of the attraction of tenses one notable exception is that, when the dependent sentence states a fact that is unchanging or universal, and hence always existing, the present tense is retained in the dependent sentence, even when the action of the principal verb is transferred to the past. "He *says* that space *is* infinite" becomes "He *said* that space *is* infinite"; "He *says* that God *is* good" becomes "He *said* that God *is* good." But "He *said* that God *was* very bountiful to him" is correct, because that is a fact alleged of a certain limited time. So "He *says* that God *will* take care of him" becomes "He *said* that God *would* take care of him," as expressing confidence touching the destiny of one person, rather than a universal truth.

Terp'si-cho-re'an. tęrp'si-co-rī'ąn, not tęrp'si-cō'rę-ąn.

ter'ra-pin. ter'ą-pin, not tur'ą-pin nor tar'ą-pin.

than, *conj.* Has the office of connecting a subordinate proposition, as an adverbial modifier, with an adjective or adverb of comparison in a principal proposition; hence its use is improper where there is no comparison. "No sooner . . . *than*"; but not "hardly . . . *than*," "scarcely . . . *than*." The faulty construction is obvious when the words are closely joined, but is readily fallen into by careless writers when there are intervening words or sentences; as, "This is derived from a wholly different source *than* the other," properly "*from* the other."

than whom. A phrase objected to by some grammatical critics, in such locutions as "Cromwell, *than whom* no man was better skilled in artifice"; but shown to be "a quite classic expression." Formerly *than* was often but not always used as a preposition, and *than whom* is probably a survival of such usage. The habit of putting a pronoun that ends a sentence in the objective case strengthens the tendency to the prepositional employment of *than*, and hence the usage in such sentences as "He is older *than me*," "you are taller *than him*," so common in English literature before the 19th century. Nevertheless, this tendency has been resisted by grammarians, and in the 19th century such phraseology is considered bad English. "*Than whom*," however, is generally accepted as permissible—probably because the sentence where it occurs can not be mended without reconstruction, and it has abundant literary authority.

that, who, which. In general, *that* in its relative use may be regarded as *restrictive*, *who* or *which* as *coordinating*. As thus discriminated, *that* is often nearly equivalent to *such as*, and *who* or *which* to a conjunctive phrase with *and*, *as*, *since*, or the like.

> 'I met the boatman *who* took me across the ferry.' If 'who' is the proper word here, the meaning is 'I met the boatman, *and he* took me across,' it being supposed that the boatman is known and definite. But if there be several boatmen, and I wish to indicate one in particular by the circumstance that he had taken me across the ferry, I should use 'that.' ALFRED AYRES *The Verbalist* p. 202.

"All words *that* are signs of complex ideas, furnish matter of mistake"; "All words *which* are signs," etc.; which of these expressions is correct? "All words *that* are," etc., signifies "words *such as* have this quality of being complex"; "All words *which* are," etc., may be equivalent to "All words, *since they* are signs," etc. But the latter statement is not true; hence the sentence is better written "All words *that* are signs of complex ideas," etc.

The following are some of the limitations to the uniform observance of this discrimination of *that*, as restrictive, from *who* and *which*.

1. Since *who* relates to persons only, while *that* may equally well refer to things, *who* is used instead of *that* even in restrictive clauses when the personal element is to be made prominent. "The disciples *that* constituted the early church" is less vivid than "The disciples *who* constituted the early church."

2. Since *that* requires its governing preposition to be placed at the end of the clause, many speakers and writers prefer to substitute *which* for *that* in such expressions as "The faith *that* the martyrs died *for*," changing it to "The faith for *which* the martyrs died"—on the ground that the latter form lends itself better to dignity and ease of style. Many, however, prefer the form with *that*.

3. Since *that* is not only relative, but also adjective, conjunction, and demonstrative, it is often better to avoid an infelicitous accumulation of *that's* in a sentence, by the use of *who* or *which*, or some other expression, in place of *that*. For "I am told *that that* man *that* brought you *that* message said *that*" may be substituted "I am told that the man *who* brought you the message said so."

Special care is needed in substituting either of the coordinating relatives for a restrictive *that*, since, while the reference of *that* is almost always to the noun immediately preceding it, the reference of the other words may be to something more remote. In cases of such substitution it often becomes necessary to indicate the exact relation and meaning by the presence or absence of a comma. "All words, *which* are signs of complex ideas," can only be understood to mean that *all words are* signs of complex ideas. "Avoid the society of men *that* are selfish and cruel" means "of *such* men *as* are, etc. "Avoid the companionship of men *who* are selfish and cruel" may be said with the same meaning; but "Avoid the society of men, *who* are selfish and cruel," can only mean that men as a class are selfish and cruel and should be shunned.

> In the course of editing the Greek text of the New Testament, I believe I have destroyed more than a thousand commas, *which* prevented the text being properly understood.
> ALFORD *The Queen's English*, ch. iv, par. 192, p. 74.

This can mean nothing else than that the "destruction" of "commas" prevented the correct understanding of the text of the New Testament—a lamentable result. If the comma were omitted after the word *commas* it might be inferred that the "commas destroyed" were what "prevented the text being properly understood." But a better statement, free from all ambiguity, would be "commas *that* prevented the proper understanding of the text."

the'a-ter. thī'ą-tęr, never thi-ē'tęr.

these kind, those sort, etc. As of fruits or anything else, an inexcusable vulgarism.

they, their, them, etc. Erroneously used in such expressions as "If any one has lost a penknife, *they* may apply to the janitor." See PLURAL and CONSTRUCTION.

this. Allowable before a *collective* expression; as, "*this* ten years."

this, that, or **these, those.** In the sense of *former* and *latter*; archaic, but, if used, *this*, *these*, should refer to the latter of the two things mentioned; *that*, *those*, to the former.

thon. Pronoun of the 3d person, common gender, meaning "that one, he, she, or it": a neuterism proposed by Charles Crozat Converse, and apparently complying with the neuteristic canons, since it supplies an antecedent blank, obeys a simple and obvious analogy, and is euphonious. See vocabulary.

thou'sand. thou'zand, not thou'zan.

through. "The speaker when *through* was cheered to the echo"; rather, "when he had *finished*." "I am *through*," meaning "I have finished eating," or "I have dined," is a vulgarism.

tick'lish. tic'lish, not tic'l-ish.

till. In some parts of the United States oddly misused for *by*; as, "I'll be there *till* [*by*] ten o'clock."

ti'ny. tai'ni, not ti'ni nor tin'i.

to. As a sign of the infinitive, *to* not to be separated (save in exceptional cases) from its verb by any intervening word or phrase; as, "*to go* immediately," not "*to* immediately *go*."

Strong censure of the "cleft or split infinitive" (infinitive in which *to* is separated from the verb) has been expressed by grammatical critics; but while it must be admitted that its employment is a blemish, it is to be noticed that its occurrence in good literature is frequent. Briefly, then, one may say that its use is in general to be avoided, but that it is permissible where ambiguity of sense or complexity of structure would result from using the infinitive in its regular form.

An adverb is often suitably put before the *to* instead of after the verb it qualifies; but this arrangement is open to the objection that it sometimes permits uncertainty as to the word qualified by the adverb.

The indication of an infinitive by *to* without the actual expression of the verb to which it belongs is a colloquialism pardonable in conversation, but unsuitable to writing that is not intended to be colloquial in style.

> But don't [said Lady Holmhurst], if you don't wish *to*, you know.
> H. RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* ch. 5, p. 61. [H. '88.]

trans-act'. trans-act', not tranz-act'.

trans'mi-grāte. trans'mi-grēt, not trans-mai'grēt.

tran-spire'. Often misused, especially in carelessly edited newspapers, for *occur* or *happen*, as in "Comments on the heart-rending disaster that *transpired* yesterday are superfluous, but," etc. A thing that *occurred* a year ago may not *transpire* until to-day. For a criticism of this misuse of *transpire*, see a quotation from J. S. Mill under TRANSPIRE, in the vocabulary.

trav'el-er. trav'el-er, not trav'ler.

tre-men'dous. trę-men'dus, not trę-men'jus.

trod'den, trod. In prose, *trodden* as a perfect participle is much better than *trod*. "You have *trodden* [not *trod*] on my foot." In poetry, the participle *trod* is not uncommon.

> They should have *trod* me into clay.
> TENNYSON *Ballad of Oriana* st. 7.

truths. trūths, not trūdhz.

tube. tūb, not tūb.

Tues'day. tiūz'dē, not tūz'dē, tyūs'dē, nor chūz'dē.

tur'bine. tūr'bin, not tūr'bīn nor tur'bain.

tur'nip. tūr'nip, not tūr'nup.

ty'phus. tai'fus, not tai'pus.

tyr'an-ny. tir'ą-ni, not tai'rą-ni.

U

ug'ly. In England the prominent meaning is "*ill-looking* or *unsightly*," the opposite of *beautiful*; in the United States it is used both of men and beasts in the sense of "vicious, ill-natured, and dangerous." "Drink makes that man *ugly*"; "That horse has an *ugly* eye." In the latter use the word is liable to a misapprehension of its meaning, unless its relation to temper or disposition is either expressed or readily implied; as, "She had an *ugly* face." Had she a face indicative of bad temper, or a face not beautiful?

ul"tra-mon'tane. ul"trą-mon'tēn, not ul"trą-mon-tēn'.

un-brel'la. un-brel'la, not un'brel-la nor un-ber-el'ią.

un-. In the use of words beginning with *un-* as expressive of negation, care must be taken not to join them in the same construction with antecedent negatives. The following incorrect sentence recently appeared in a New York newspaper: "The policy of the company was announced in *no unmistakable* language." "*No unmistakable* language" is, of course, "*mistakable* (or ambiguous) language"—the reverse of what the writer of the sentence meant to say.

un"be-known'. An obsolete or provincial colloquialism, even ignored by some dictionaries. *Unbeknownst* is its vulgar variant.

un-civ'il. un-siv'il, not un-siv'ul.

un-com'mon. Incorrectly used instead of the adverb *uncommonly*, in the sense of "to an unusual degree or extremely"; as, "Her eyes are *uncommon* beautiful."

un-con'scion-a-ble. An adjective used for the adverb *unconscionably*: a bad provincialism. Sometimes vulgarly misused as a synonym of *uncommonly*; as, "She is an *unconscionable* handsome girl."

un"der-hand'ed. Has been characterized as a loose use of *underhand*, but common usage has almost legitimated it, although the best writers still prefer *underhand*.

un'der one's sig'na-ture. See OVER HIS SIGNATURE.

un"der-stand'. Colloquially misused as an expletive with interrogatory inflection, as a contraction of *do you understand?* and often with decidedly objectionable iteration, as if one should say: "Grammar, *understand*, is the science that treats of the principles, *understand*, that govern the correct use of language," etc. *See* is also misused in the same manner.

un'der way, un'der weigh. See phrases under WAY and WEIGH, in vocabulary.

unemphatic words. The use of an unemphatic word or words at the close of a statement or declaration seriously weakens the force; as, "His letters show how honorable in all his purposes *he was*." See CONSTRUCTION.

un"fre-quent'ed. un"frī-quent'ęd, not un-frī'quent-ęd.

u-nique'. An adjective frequently perverted, as denoting a degree of strangeness or oddity instead of indicating an object as the only one of its kind, which is the sole proper sense of the word. We may say *quite unique* if we mean absolutely singular or without parallel, but we can not properly say *very unique*. This word has been nonsensically used as a synonym of *beautiful*.

un-learned', un-learn'ed, in poetic use sometimes un-lernd'. **un-prec'e-dent"ed,** un-pres'ę-dent"ęd, not un-prī'sę-dent'ęd nor un-prę-sī'dent-ęd.

un-wa'ry. un-wē'ri, not un-wār'i.

up. While the adverb *up* is often purely a redundance, usage has sanctioned it in many cases where rigid style might object to its appearance. *Up* as indicating completeness or emphasis should be discriminated from the redundant *up*. In *open up*, if the sense is that of the mere entrance upon or beginning of something, *up* is pleonastic; as, "He *opened up* his speech with a story." But if the meaning is that of more or less complete development, *up* is essential; as, "Webster always *opened up* a subject"; "The Aspen mines have been generally *opened up*." See UP, in vocabulary.

up-on'. Often used for *on* in such phrases as "call *upon*," whether meaning *visit* or *summon*, and "speak (or write) *upon*." The reasonable tendency now is to use the simpler *on* whenever the idea of superposition is not involved.

ur-ban'i-ty. ūr-ban'i-ti, not ūr-bē'ni-ti.

u're-a. yū'rę-ą, not yū-rī'ą.

used. yūzd, not yūst; as, "He *used* (yūzd) to study."

use to. The word *used* is often improperly shortened to

use, and is so employed in such phrases as "I *use to be*," "He *use to go*," etc. See USE, *v.*, in vocabulary.

u'su-al-ly. yū'zhu-ăl-i, not yū'zhal-i.

u-surp'. yu-zûrp', not yu-sûrp'.

ut'ter. The adjectival use of *utter* in any but an unfavorable sense is wrong: *utter nonsense*, but not *utter sense*; *utter discord*, but not *utter harmony*; *utter darkness*, but not *utter light*. The adverb **ut'ter-ly** is subject to the same rule. It may be said of a man that he is *utterly vicious*, but not that he is *utterly good*.

V

vac'ci-nate. vac'si-nēt, not vas'i-nēt.

va-ga'ry. va-gā'ri, not vā'ga-ri.

val'u-a-ble. val'yu-a-bl, not val'yu-bl. Properly used only of things that have monetary worth or that possess a precious or useful character or quality, but sometimes improperly extended in colloquial use to persons and used instead of *valued*; as, "We have lost a *valuable* friend." "One of our most *valued* contributors has sent us several *valuable* articles" is correct. Transposition of the adjectives would make the sentence faulty.

va-mose'. This verb, although it has a pseudo-classical etymology, is ranked as slang.

va'ri-e-gate. vā'ri-ę-gēt, not vā-rī'ę-gēt nor vē'ri-gēt.

va-ri'o-la. va-rī'o-la *or* va-ri'o-la, not vē'ri-ō'la.

vaude'ville. vōd'vil, not vōd-vil'.

ve'he-ment. vī'hę-mĕnt, not vi-hī'mĕnt.

ve'nal and **ve'ni-al.** Careless and ignorant writers sometimes confound these adjectives. Theft on the part of a starving man is a *venial* sin, but the act is not *venal*; embezzlement by a bank cashier is *venal*, but not *venial*. See these words in vocabulary.

ven'i-son. ven'i-zn or ven'zn, not ven'i-sun nor ven'sun.

ven'ti-late. Care must be taken in the metaphorical use of this verb not to apply it directly to persons, in such application it is slang. It is properly applicable to facts, motives, opinions, etc., and permissible only in the sense of exposing or giving publicity to; as, to *ventilate* a public abuse, a criminal purpose, or a silly idea.

ve-rac'i-ty. Said only of persons or their statements, not of facts, while *truth* is applicable to both persons and facts. It would be incorrect to speak of the *veracity* of anything that has been done or has come to pass. A man is or is not considered a person of *veracity*; a story is or is not *true*. "A man of *truth* and *veracity*" is a pleonastic expression. See synonyms under VERACITY, in vocabulary.

ver-bos'i-ty. vęr-bos'i-ti, not vęr-bō'si-ti.

verse. Primarily a single line of poetry; often questionably extended to apply to a connected series of lines, as a stanza: "The congregation will sing the first hymn, omitting the second and third *verses standing*." Some grammarians of high standing, as Professor W. D. Whitney, advocate the use of *verse* instead of *stanza*.

ver'sion. vęr'shun, not vęr'zhun.

ver'y. An adverb that from the grammarian's point of view properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective; as, *very tired*, *very pleasing*. The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as *very pleased*, *very dissatisfied*, or *very hated*. It must be said, however, that, although it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb; as, *very much pleased*, *very greatly dissatisfied*, or *very bitterly hated*; yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries.

vet'er-i-na-ry. vet'ęr-i-nę-ri, not vet'rin-ęr-i.

vic'ar. vic'ar, not vī'car.

vic'to-ry. vic'to-ri, not vic'tęr-i nor vic'trl.

vin'di-ca-to"ry. vin di-ca-to'ri, not vin-dic'a-to-ri.

vi"o-lin-cel'lo. A corruption of *violoncello*.

vir'u-lent. vir'u-lent, not vęr'u-lent.

vis'count". vī'count", not vis'count.

vit'ri-ol. vit'ri-ęl, not vit'rel.

viz'or. viz'ęr, not vī'zēr.

vol-ca'no. vol-kē'nō. Fitzedward Hall says (*Modern English*, p. 319): "The pronunciation of *volcano* with the Italian *a* [vol-cā'no] is a sort of shibboleth of the English nobility."

vol'un-ta-ri-ly. vel'un-tę-ri-li, not vel-un-tē'ri-li.

W

waft. wąft, not waft.

waist'coat. wēs'cōt *or* wes'cut, not wēst'cōt nor west'cut.

wan'der-ing. wen'dęr-ing, not wen'dring.

wa'n't. A contraction of *was not*, or improperly of *were not*; as, "He *wa'n't* (or they *wa'n't*) at home": a common vulgarism.

wasp. wesp, not wēsp.

wa'ter. wā'tęr, not wet'gr.

ways, for way. In the sense of "space or distance," the erroneous form *ways*, for *way*, is often used colloquially, perhaps originally through confusion with the suffix *-ways*; as, "The church is a long *ways* from here," which should be "The church is a long *way*," etc.

we. The "editorial *we*" is occasionally misused, as when an editor writes "*We* asked the advice of our wife." In such case the writer should not use the pronoun *we*, but should allude to himself as in the third person, "*He* asked the advice of his wife." It would be proper to say, "*Our* editor (or the editor) asked the advice of his wife."

weap'on. wep'un, not wip'un.

Wednes'day. wenz'dē, not wed'nes-dē.

went for gone. The imperfect *went* is often vulgarly used for the past participle *gone* in conjunction with the verb *have*; as, "I *have went* there many times," instead of "I have *gone*," etc.

whack, what, which, etc. Pronounced hwac, hwet, hwich, etc.; not wac, wet, wich, etc. The English are especially lax in the pronouncefation of such words as these, almost uniformly dropping the initial *h* sound, while many Americans err by making the aspirate too sharply prominent. The *h* sound should be distinct, but not too conspicuous.

wharf. Either *wharfs* or *wharves* is correct as the plural of *wharf*. By extension, *wharf* is sometimes erroneously used in the sense of *dock*. See DOCK, in vocabulary.

where. The preposition *to* or *at* must never end a sentence beginning with this interrogative. Examples of such vulgar redundance are: "*Where* has he gone *to*?" "*Where* was I *at*?"

where'a-bouts. See vocabulary.

wheth'er or no. A phrase that has by usage been legitimated, though *whether or not* is more strictly correct.

which, who, that. The use of these words must be conformed to the antecedent clause or phrase, and care must be taken to have such antecedent perfectly clear. For the general principles, see CONSTRUCTION. For the use of *who*, *which*, and *that* in relative clauses, see THAT. Compare also WHO, WHICH, and THAT, in vocabulary.

who. Improperly for *whom*; as, "*Who* do you refer to?" In all such instances if the words are transposed the impropriety becomes obvious.

whole of. A phrase not to be used for *whole* or *entire* before a plural noun; as, "The *whole of* the (rather the *entire*) audience rose and cheered." Nor can *whole of* be substituted for *all*; as, "The *whole of* the conspirators were caught," which should read "*All* the conspirators were caught."

whose. The use of *whose*, the possessive of *who*, in place of the phrase *of which*, is now considered good style. Instead of "Poetry, *the* chief purpose *of which* is to exalt the beautiful," we can correctly say "Poetry, *whose* chief purpose," etc.

wid'ow wom'an. An obsolete or provincial expression, now a pleonasm, the word *widow* now always signifying a *woman*.

wind. The noun *wind* is pronounced with the short *i*, except in poetry, where it sometimes legitimately takes the long *i* (ī), to rime with *mind*, *kind*, etc.

with-out'. Not to be used as a conjunction for *unless* or *except*. "I'll come *without* it rains" is incorrect for "I'll come *unless* it rains." *Without* has the disadvantage of occurring as three parts of speech with a perplexing variety of meanings.

wit'ness. A verb sometimes misused as a synonym of *see*. We can *witness* an assault, a murder, a theft, a sunrise, anything that is of the nature of an event or is subject to change — but not a thing — not a river, a house, a fire, or a star.

wom'an. See LADY.

worse. An adverb sometimes used for *more*; as, "He disliked tea *worse* than coffee": a vulgarism.

worst kind. For *much* or *extremely*; as, "I need (or want) a new pen the *worst kind*": a vulgarism, besides equivocally suggesting "the worst kind of a pen."

wres'tle. res'l, not rest'l.

Y

y. In *y-cleped*, and other old words, has only the sound of *i* short as in *tin*.

yacht. Pronounced yet, not yat.

yel'low. yel'ō, not yel'u.

yolk. yōk or yōlk, not yęk nor yelk.

yon'der. yon'dęr, not yen'dęr nor yun'dęr.

you. Even when used in relation to one person, is still grammatically plural, always requiring the plural verb; as, "You *were* fortunate," not "You *was* fortunate"; "If you *were* to curse you would sin," not "If you *was* to curse," etc. See TENSES.

you and I, you or I. Phrases in which the objective pronoun *me* and the first personal pronoun *I* are often confused; as, "This will not do for *you and I*," instead of "This will not do for *you and me*." The rule is very simple, viz.: use *I* or *me* in such connection just as if the words "you and" or "you or" were omitted. "They were not citizens as (*you and*) *I*"; "He is not so tall as (*you or*) *I*."

youths. yūths, not yūdhz.

Z

zeal'ot. zel'ęt, not zī'let.

zeug'ma. Is the joining of two or more words (as nouns) to a third (as a verb) with which only one or a part of them can be made to agreee except by using the nouns in different senses, or by taking the verb in different senses in relation to the different nouns, or by letting the underlying logical relation overrule the grammatical — in Greek a very common figure, but in English quite unusual and ordinarily a violation of the principles of construction and a grave fault in diction. (See CONSTRUCTION; also ZEUGMA, in vocabulary.) "The *control*, as well as the *support*, which a father *exercises* over his family *were*, by the dispensation of Providence, withdrawn"; *control* is properly *exercised*, but *support* is not; the verb-form *were* is made plural to accord, not with the grammatical relation of *control* and *support*, but with the logical relation underlying *as well as* regarded as equivalent to *and*.

zinc'ic. zinc'ic, not zin'sic.

zo-di'a-cal. zo-dī'a-cal, not zō'di-ac-al.

zo"o-log'ic-al. zō"o-loj'ic-al, not zū"o-loj'ic-al.

zo-ol'o-gy. zō-ol'o-ji, not zū-ol'o-ji. These and other words with the same first element are in many instances oddly pronounced zū-ology, zū-ophyte, etc. — a mistake that begot *Zoo* as the abbreviation in England for the Zoological Gardens.

XIII.

DISPUTED SPELLINGS AND PRONUNCIATIONS.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY assumes that correctness in spelling and pronouncing—like correctness in diction in general (see *Faulty Diction*, p. 2265)—depends upon the **consensus of usage.** The correctness of English spellings and pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a form of spelling a word or a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception properly can be taken, and any form of orthography or orthoepy that prevails among some one of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater writers and speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in spelling and pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

In this work has been made the first systematic attempt to ascertain the **consensus of usage** throughout the English world, by selecting from scholars and professors of all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee of more than fifty persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in disputed cases.

Committee on Disputed Spellings and Pronunciations.

Disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, thus composed of prominent philologists in American, British, Canadian, Australian, and East-Indian educational institutions, and representative professional writers and speakers throughout the English world. The preferences of the Committee were advisory to the editor in charge of the department of orthography and orthoepy, and intended to furnish him with the requisite materials from which to reach a correct general conclusion. They were not mandatory.

Record of the Consensus of English Usage.

By a simple system, the forms preferred by each member of the Committee and those preferred by the leading dictionaries are given in the following pages. This system, it is thought, furnishes a most comprehensive, intelligent, and authoritative presentation of correct pronunciation and spelling—in fact, a consensus of the best judgment of the entire English-speaking world. It covers the general or common words regarding whose spelling and pronunciation the modern dictionaries differ.

Preferences of the Dictionaries.

The first word in the spellings and the first respelled word of the disputed pronunciations indicate the preferences of this Dictionary, and represent the decision reached by the editor in charge of this department, after examining the spellings and the pronunciations recorded by other dictionaries and books of reference, and comparing and weighing the views of the Advisory Committee. The spellings and pronunciations that follow the forms preferred by this Dictionary are taken from other dictionaries or given upon the authority of learned societies or of members of the Advisory Committee. The dictionaries and learned societies whose preferences are given are indicated by abbreviations, as follows:

A. The spelling of chemical terms adopted by the Am. As. for the Advancement of Science (1891).
C. Century.
E. Encyclopædic (Hunter's).
F. Foster's Medical.
I. New Imperial.
J. Johnson (1755).
M. Murray (New English).
Ph. The Philological Societies, Am. and English; Joint Rules (1883).
Sm. Smart (1836).
S. Stormonth.
Wal. Walker (1828).
W. Webster (International).
Wr. Worcester.

The small numerals following the italic letters, as $C.^1$, $C.^2$, $M.^1$, $M.^2$, indicate the order of choice of the authorities cited.

Preferences of the Committee.

In giving the preferences of the Advisory Committee, in order to save space and at the same time to secure completeness in embodying the consensus of usage, Arabic numerals are used to represent the names of the members of the Committee; as, **abatis** . . . 2, 3, etc., instead of **abatis** . . . M. B. Anderson, E. B. Andrews, etc. (See the following page.)

Technical Names.—The spellings and pronunciations of geographical and chemical names and terms, and of technical terms generally, were not referred to the Advisory Committee.

In the spelling of **geographical names** the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names have been followed, the Committee of that Board kindly consenting to pass upon all words that might from time to time be submitted to them.

The rules for the new spelling of **chemical terms,** as *bromin*, *chlorid*, *morphin*, were adopted in compliance with a resolution passed by the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1891), advising that the report of the Committee of that Association on Spelling and Pronunciation of Chemical Terms be followed.

The spellings and pronunciations of other technical terms, as in zoology, botany, and the trades, have been decided upon after consultation with distinguished representatives of the various departments of science and art and the trades.

(For further particulars, see introductory page ix.)

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21. **Patterson Du Bois,** Assistant Editor of "The Sunday School Times," Philadelphia, Penn.; late Assistant Assayer of the U. S. Mint; a Curator of the American Philosophical Society, etc.
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29. **Thomas S. Hastings,** D.D., LL.D., President and Brown Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, Union Theological Seminary, New York.
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49. **Clement L. Smith,** LL.D., Professor of Latin, Harvard University.
50. **Goldwin Smith,** D.C.L., LL.D., etc., late Regius Professor of Modern History, University of Oxford, England; Lecturer in English and Constitutional History, Cornell University.
51. **Calvin Thomas,** M.A., Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, University of Michigan.
52. **Henry A. Todd,** Ph.D., Professor of Romance Philology, Columbia College.
53. **Emil J. Trechmann,** M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer on Modern Literature, University of Sydney, Australia.
54. **Bishop John H. Vincent,** D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Chautauqua, U. S.
55. **William Hayes Ward,** D.D., LL.D., Superintending Editor of "The Independent," New York; President of the American Oriental Society.
56. **Arthur M. Wheeler,** M.A., Professor of History, Yale University.
57. **Frances E. Willard,** President of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Abbreviations and numerals are used in indicating the preferences of dictionaries, learned societies, and members of the Advisory Committee. (See preceding page.)

I.—DISPUTED SPELLINGS.

abatis, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[1] *S*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 52, 54, 57; —**abatis,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[2] *S*[2] *Wal*. *W*[2] 1, 4, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 47, 49, 50, 55, 56.

abetter, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[1] *J*[1] *M*. *W*[1] *Wr*[2]. 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 31, 35, 38, 42, 44, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**abettor,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[2] *J*[2] *M*. *Law*. *S*[2] *W*[2] (*Law*) *Wr*[1] (*Law*). 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56.

abietin, *C*. *E*. *Wal*. *W*[1]. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**abietine,** *M*. *W*[2] *Wr*., 1, 3, 9, 11, 29, 31, 33, 37, 41, 43, 44, 48, 47.

abridgment, *C*[1] *E*[1] *J*. *I*. *M*[1] *S*. *W*. *Wr*., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**abridgement,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *M*[2], 4, 11, 131, 26, 37, 43, 46.

acanin, *C*. *E*. *Wal*. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57; —**acanine,** *C*[2] *M*. *W*[2] 1, 4, 8, 11, 25, 29, 34, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

accessary, *n*. *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[1] *S*[1] *Wal*. *W*[1] 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57; —**accessory,** *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *J*. *M*[1] *S*[2] *W*. *Wr*. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 43, 44, 46, 48, 53, 55, 56.

accessory, *a*. *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[1] *S*[2] *Wal*[1] *W*[1] 1, 2, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56; —**accessary,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *J*. *M*[2] *S*[1] *Wal*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[1], 21, 30, 35, 41, 42, 49, 55, 57.

accouter, *C*[2] *I*[2] *W*[1], 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 21, 28, 35, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**accoutre,** *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*. *S*. *Wal*. *W*[2] *Wr*. 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

acetamid, *C*[1]. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 31, 33, 35, 37, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**acetamide,** *C*[2] *E*. *I*. *M*. *W*., 1, 8, 13, 15, 20, 28, 29, 32, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 56.

Achean, *C*[1] *I*[1], 6, 19, 21, 35, 37, 49, 53, 55; —**Achæan,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*[1], 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41[2], 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57; —**Achaian,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 2, 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 31, 36, 411.

achenium, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*., 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13[2], 18, 23, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 53, 56, 57; —**achænium,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *S*[2], 1, 7, 10, 13[2], 21, 28, 32, 34, 44, 45, 47, 50[2], 52; —**akenium,** *C*[2] *E*., 2, 6, 19; —**achene,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[1] *S*[1] *W*[1], 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 26, 29, 50[1].

acknowledgment, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*. *J*. *M*[1] *S*. *W*. *Wr*., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**acknowledgement,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *M*[2], 4, 11, 131, 26, 37, 43, 46.

acmite, *C*[1] *E*. *I*. *Wr*.[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**akmite,** *C*[2] *M*., 6, 8, 24, 43; —**achmite,** *S*. *W*[2], 7.

aconitin, *C*[1] *I*[1], 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 32, 33, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**aconitine,** *C*[2] *I*[2] *M*. *W*. *Wr*., 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 57.

addable, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[2] *J*[2] *M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**addible,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[1] *J*[1] *M*[1] *S*. *Wal*. *W*[1] *Wr*[1], 3, 7, 8, 9, 13[2], 14, 17, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 41, 44, 48, 51, 57.

addorsed, *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[1] *M*. *W*., 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12[2], 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**adorsed,** *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[2], 2, 6, 17, 19, 33, 35; —**addossed,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[1], 12[2].

adipocere, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[1] *S*. *Wal*. *W*. *Wr*.[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**adipocire,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[2] *Wr*[2], 9.

admittable, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *J*. *M*[1] *S*. *Wal*. *W*., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**admittible,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[2] *Wr*., 9, 34, 51; —**admissible,** 25.

adz, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[2] *J*. *M*[1] *S*[2] *Wal*. *W*[1], 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13[2], 14, 19, 21, 23, 24, 30, 33, 35, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**adze,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[2] *S*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*., 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

ægilops, *C*[1] *E*. *I*[2] *M*. *Wal*. *W*[1] *Wr*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**egilops,** *C*[2] *I*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 2, 6, 17, 19, 21, 35, 51, 53.

Æolididæ, *C*[1], 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 18, 21, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 42, 46, 47, 48, 52, 56, 57; —**Eolididæ,** *C*[2] *E*., 6, 7, 35, 37; —**Eolidæ,** *C*[2] *E*. *I*., 1, 11, 13[2], 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 32, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 50, 55; —**Eolidæ,** *C*[1] *I*., 14, 19, 53.

Æpyornis, *C*[1] *E*., 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 16, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**Epiornis,** *C*[2] *S*. *W*., 6, 19, 21, 29, 53, 55; —**Epyornis,** *C*[2], 13[2], 14, 28, 35, 37.

aerie, *C*[2] *I*[1] *M*[1] *Wal*. *W*[1] *Wr*.[1], 3, 7, 12, 13[2], 16, 17, 18, 21[1], 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 51, 55, 56, 57; —**nery,** *C*[1] *E*[2] *M*[2] *W*[2], 2, 6, 13[2], 15, 52; —**eyrie,** *E*[1] *I*[3] *M*[3] *W*[3], 4, 8, 9, 10, 12[2], 14, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 47, 48, 50; —**eyry,** *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[4] *W*[4] *Wr*[3], 1, 11, 13[2], 25, 30; —**airy,** *C*[2] *E*[4], 19, 21[2], 53.

agistor, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[2] *J*. *M*[1] *S*[1] *Wal*. *W*[2] *Wr*., 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50[1], 52, 56; —**agistator,** *E*[3] *S*[2], 29, 50[2].

aglet, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *J*. *M*[1] *S*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*.[1], 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31, 32[1], 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**aiglet,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[2] *S*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 1, 8, 13[2], 23, 28, 29, 32[2], 36, 37, 38, 44, 47, 48, 50.

agriculturist, *C*[1] *E*[1] *M*[1] *S*. *Wal*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*.[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**agriculturalist,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *M*[2] *Wal*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 6, 7, 12, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, 47, 51, 56.

aide-de-camp, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*[1] *M*. *S*. *Wal*. *Wr*.[1], 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**aid-de-camp,** *C*[2] *E*[1] *I*[2] *W*. *Wr*[2], 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 19, 28, 31, 35, 36, 38, 45.

aigret, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[2] *S*. *Wr*.[1], 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 18, 21, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**aigrette,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[1] *Wr*[2], 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, 26, 29, 31, 37, 39, 47, 48.

ajutage, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M*[2] *Wal*. *W*[1] *Wr*[1], 3, 6, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 31, 32, 42, 50, 53, 55, 56; —**adjutage,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *I*[2] *M*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 24, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 57.

alanin, *C*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 32, 33, 35, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**alanine,** *C*[2] *E*. *M*. *W*., 1, 8, 9, 11, 18, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 57.

alantin, *C*[1] *E*. *I*[1] *M*. *W*., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 42, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**alantine,** *C*[2] *I*[2] *Wr*., 1, 9, 11, 13[2], 31, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47.

alcaide;—alcaid, *C*[1] *E*[2] *I*. *J*. *M*[2] *S*[1] *Wal*. *W*[1] *Wr*., 2, 3, 5[1], 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**alcayde,** *C*[2] *E*[2] *M*[1] *W*[2], 1, 11, 13[2], 41; —**alcade,** *E*[1] *S*[2], 5[2], 28, 47.

Alcoran, *C.1 E.2 I.2 M. S.2 W.1 Wr.1*., 4, 11, 13[3], 14, 16, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32[1], 34, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50[2], 52, 53, 57; —**Alkoran,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32[2], 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50[1], 51, 55, 56.

Algonkin, *C.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 36, 42, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**Algonquin,** *C.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 20, 28, 29, 32, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 50, 57.

aline, *C.1 M.1 W.2*, 2, 6, 13[2], 14, 15, 19, 21, 34, 51, 53; —**align,** *C.2 E. I. M.2 S. W.1 Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**alline,** *C.2*

alkahest, *C.1 E. I. J. M.1 S.2 Wal. W. Wr.1*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 55, 56, 57; —**alcahest,** *C.2 M.2 S.1 Wr.3*, 2, 7, 9, 11, 53.

alkali, *C.1 E.1 I. J. M.1 S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**alcali,** *C.2 M.2*, 7, 21, 53; —**alcaly,** *E.2*

alouatte, *C.2 M. W.*, 1, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34; —**alouate,** *C.1 E.2*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 17, 19, 21, 28, 31, 33, 35, 42, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**alouatta,** *E.1*

ambassador, *C.1 E. I. J. M.1 S. Wal.1 W.1 Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**embassador,** *C.2 I.1 M.2 Wal.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 19, 28, 37.

ambergris, *C. E.2 I. J. M. S. Wal. W.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**ambergrease,** *E.1 W.2*

amianth, *I.1 M.1 S.1 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 52, 14, 17, 32[2], 41, 50[1]; —**amiantus,** *C.1 M.2*, 2, 51, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32[1], 33, 34, 35, 42, 44, 46, 52, 53[2], 56; —**amianthus,** *C.2 E. I.2 M.3 S.2 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13[2], 31, 37, 47, 50[2], 57.

amidin, *C.1 E.1 I.1 M. S. W.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**amidine,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 Wr.*, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 31, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47.

amortize, *C.1 E.1 I. J. M.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 52, 53, 56; —**amortise,** *C.2 E.2 M.2 S. Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 24, 25, 28, 31, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 57.

ampere-meter, *C.1 W.1*, 3, 6, 7, 12, 17, 19, 28, 31, 42, 49, 50, 52[2], 55, 56, 57; —**amperometer,** *C.2 M. W.2*, 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52[2], 53; —**ampermeter,** 5.

amphidisc, *C.2 I. M. S. W.*, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**amphidisk,** *C.1*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 17, 19, 21, 28, 33, 35, 47, 49, 55.

amphitheater, *C.1 M.2 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 19, 21, 33, 35, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**amphitheatre,** *C.2 E. J. M. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52.

amylin, *C.1 I.1*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 35, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**amyline,** *C.2 I.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 28, 29, 31, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47.

anacoluthon, *C. E. I.1 M. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**anacoluthon,** *I.2*, 1, 10, 17, 47, 51; —**anakoluthon,** *C.2 I.2*, 19.

analyze, *C.1 E.1 J. M.2 Wal. W.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**analyse,** *C.2 E.2 I. M.1 S. W.2*, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50.

anapest, *C.1 E.2 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 19, 21, 29, 35, 37, 42, 45, 49, 53, 55, 56; —**anapæst,** *C.2 E.1 I.2 M.* 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57.

anchoret, *C.1 E.2 I.1 J.1 M.1 S.1 Wal.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11[2], 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32[2], 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**anchorite,** *C.2 E.1 I.2 J.2 M.2 S.2 Wal.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11[1], 12, 13[2], 14, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32[1], 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 48, 50, 55.

andesine, *C.2 M. S. W.*, 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 57; —**andesin,** *C.1 I.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 28, 32, 33, 35, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56.

android, *C.1 E.1 I.1 M. S. Wal. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**androides,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 S. (pl.) W.2 Wr.1*

anemia, *C.1*, 3, 6, 8, 13[2], 21, 24, 29, 34, 35, 37, 42, 53, 55, 56; —**anæmia,** *C.2 E. F. I. M. S. W. Wr.*, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 16, 17, 20, 23, 28, 31, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

anent, *C.1 E.1 I.1 J.1 M. S. Wal. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**anenst,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 J.2 W.2 Wr.2*

annat, *C.1 E. I.1 W1 Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32[2], 33, 35, 38, 43, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**annate,** *C.2 I.2 M. W.2*, 1, 13[2], 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 32[2], 34, 36, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47.

antecians, *C.1 E. S. W.2 Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 18, 19, 21, 35, 37, 42, 49, 50, 53, 56; —**antœcians,** *C.2 M. W.1*, 1, 8, 9, 11, 13[2], 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 28, 31, 34, 44, 45, 47, 52, 57.

antemetic, *C.1 E.2 I.1 M. Wal. W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**antiemetic,** *C.2 E.1 I.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 14, 28, 43, 45, 47.

anthocyanin, *C.1 E.2 I.1 M.1 W.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**anthocyanine,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 M.2*, 1, 8, 9, 11, 13[1], 25, 32, 43, 44, 45, 47; —**anthocyane,** *E.1 S.*, 50.

antiarin, *C.1 I.1 M. W.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**antiarine,** *C.2 I.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 11, 13[1], 32, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47; —**anthiarine,** *C.2 I.2*, 28, 50.

antihypnotic, *C.1 E.1 I.1 M. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**anthypnotic,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 9, 11, 19, 44, 49, 53.

antimoniureted, *C.1 W.*, 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 31, 33, 35, 42, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57; —**antimoniuretted,** *C.2 E. M.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 52, 56.

apar, *C.1 E.1 W.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 42, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**apara,** *C.2 E.2 I. W.2*, 28, 44.

apheresis, *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 6, 19, 21, 35, 37, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; —**aphæresis,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 M. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56.

apheretic, *C.1*, 2, 6, 19, 21, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; —**aphæretic,** *C.2 M.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

apodictic, *C.1 E. I.2 M.1 S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 43, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**apodeictic,** *C.2 I.1 M.2*, 1, 11, 13[1], 16, 17, 18, 31, 33, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48.

apodixis, *C.1 E. I.2 J. M.1 S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 32[1], 33, 35, 37, 38, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**apodeixis,** *C.2 I.1 M.2*, 1, 11, 13[1], 17, 31, 32[2], 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48.

apostil, *C.1 E.1 I.1 M.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**apostill,** *E.2 I.2 S.1*, 44; —**apostille,** *C.2 M.2 W.2*, 1, 13[2], 48.

apothegm, *C.1 I.2 M.2 S. Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**apophthegm,** *C.2 I.1 M.1 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 30, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46; —**apothem,** 19.

apothem, *C.1 M. W.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**apotheme,** *C.2 Wal.*, 11, 12, 35, 44.

appal, *C.1 E. I.1 M.1 Wal. Wr.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50[1], 51, 52, 53, 57; —**appall,** *C.2 I.2 J. M.2 S.2 W. Wr.1*, 1, 3, 8, 10, 13[2], 37, 38, 44, 50[2], 55.

appalment, *C. E.1 I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**appallment,** *E.2 W.*, 1, 8, 10, 13[2], 37, 38, 44, 55; —**appalement,** *E.2 J. M.*, 34.

appareled, *C.1 M.2 W1*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**apparelled,** *C.2 E. I. M.1 S. W.2 Wr.*, 8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56; —**appareld** (Phil. Soc.).

apprize (value), *C.2 E.1 I.2 J. M.1 W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3[1], 13[2], 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 33, 34, 36, 38, 43, 53, 55; —**apprise** (give notice), *C.1 E.2 I.1 M.2 S. Wal.*, 3[2], 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 17, 24, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57.

appui, *C.1 E.1 I. M.1 W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**appuy,** *C.2 E.2 M.2*

arabin, *C.1 E. I.1 M. S. W.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**arabine,** *C.2 I.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 11, 13[1], 31, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47.

aræostyle, *C.2 E.1 I.1 M. W. Wr.*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52; —**areostyle,** *C.1 I.2 W.2*, 3, 6, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 35, 37, 42, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57.

arbalest, *C.2 E.1 I.2 M.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 6, 13[2], 39, 41, 44, 48, 57; —**arbalist,** *C.1 E.2 I.1 J. M.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13[1], 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56; —**arblast,** *E.2 J.2 M.2*, 15, 19.

arbor[2], *C.1 E.2 I.2 M.2 W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**arbour,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. M.1 S. Wal.*, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

archeus, *C.2 E. I.2 M.1 W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 6, 13[2], 19, 21, 23, 35, 46, 49, 58, 55, 57; —**archæus,** *C.1 I.1 M.2*, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 16, 18, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 50, 51, 52, 56.

ardor, *C.1 I.2 M.2 W1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**ardour,** *C.2 E. I.1 J. M.1 Wal. W.2*, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

argol, *C. M.1 S.2 W1 Wr.1*, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13[1], 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 31, 34, 46, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**argal,** *I. J. M.2 S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13[2], 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 57.

armor, *C.1 E.2 W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**armour,** *C.2 E.1 I. J. M. S. Wal.*, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

arnut, *C.1 E. I.2 M.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 56; —**arnot,** *C.2 I.1 W1 Wr.1*, 1, 8, 10, 13[2], 16, 31, 57; —**arnott,** *S.2*

arrondi, *C.1 E.2 M.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 44, 45, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**arroudee,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 J.1*, 14, 42, 50; —**arrondie,** *E.2 I.2 J.2*, 47.

arsenate, *C.2 I.1 M.1 W1*, 6, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 41, 46, 49, 50, 52[1], 53, 55, 56, 57; —**arseniate,** *C.1 I.2 M.2 W.2 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 18, 31, 33, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 52.

arshin, *C.1 I.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 53, 56; —**arshine,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.*, 1, 8, 13[1], 29, 37, 47, 57; —**arsheen,** *E.1 M.*, 20, 23, 34, 52.

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ashlar, *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. M. S.2 Wal.1 W1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52[1], 55, 56; —**ashler,** *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.1 Wal.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 18, 19, 21, 33, 35, 42, 44, 50, 52[2], 53, 57.

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astrean, *C.1 I. J. M.*, 2, 6, 13[2], 19, 21, 29, 34, 35, 37, 49, 53, 55; —**astræan,** *C.2 E. W.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56, 57.

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attracter, *C.1 E.2 I.1*, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 49, 51, 53, 57; —**attractor,** *C.2 E.1 I.2 J. M. S. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13[1], 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56.

aubergist, *C.1 I.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**aubergiste,** *C.2 I.2 M.*, 4, 8, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23, 25, 29, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 45, 48.

aunty, *C.1 M.2 W.2*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 17[1], 19, 21, 31, 32[1], 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 55; —**auntie,** *C.2 M.1 W.1*, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13[1], 16, 17[2], 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32[2], 34, 39, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57.

auripigment, *C.1 E.1 M. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32[1], 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**auripigmentum,** *C.2 E.2 I. Wr.*, 8, 32[2].

autopsic, *C.1 E.1 I.1 W.2*, 5; —**autopsical** (*Med.*), *C.2 I.2 M.1 W.2*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**autoptical** (except *Med.*), *C.2 E.2 I.1 J. M. S. Wal. W.1*, 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 39, 47, 49, 53, 55.

avellane, *C.1 E. I. W.*, 1, 3, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 16, 20, 31, 32, 37, 42, 43, 44, 47, 56, 57; —**avellan,** *C.2 M.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13[1], 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55.

aventurin, *C.1 M.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 33, 35, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**aventurine,** *C.2 E.1 I. M.1 S.2 W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13[1], 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 43, 44, 47, 57; —**avanturine,** *E.2 S.1*, 9, 41, 45.

avocet, *C.2 E.1 I.2 J. M.1 S. W.1 Wr.2*, 5, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 32, 34, 43, 44, 45, 50, 52, 57; —**avoset,** *C.1 E.2 I.1 M.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 42, 47, 53, 56.

ax, *C.1 E.2 I.2 J. M.1 W1*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13[2], 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**axe,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 M.2 S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

ay (always), *adv.*, *C.1 E.2 W.2*, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 24, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**aye,** *C.2 E.1 I. S. W.1*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 57.

aye (yes), *C.1 E.1 I.2 M.1 S.2 Wal.2 W1*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**ay,** *C.2 E.2 I.1 J. M.1 S.1 Wal.1 W.2*, 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 17, 20, 21, 28, 31, 33, 35, 42, 44, 46, 53.

aye (in voting), *C.1 E.1 I.2 M.1 W. W.2*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**ay,** *C.2 E.2 I.1 M.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 4, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 53.

azym, *C.1 I.† W.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**azyme,** *C.2 E. I.† J. M. S. W.2 Wr.†*, 1, 11, 13[2], 18, 20, 23, 24, 31, 34, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46.

babiroussa, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 3, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 29, 31, 35, 51; —**babirussa,** *C.1 W.2*, 1, 2, 6, 14, 19, 30, 33, 44, 52, 54, 55; —**babyrussa,** *C.2 I.1, 17, 28, 32[1], 46*; —**babyroussa,** *C.4 E.1 I.2 S.1*, 8, 20, 23, 32[2], 37, 42, 45, 56.

back-stairs, *C.2 I.2 J.1 S. Wal. W.1 Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12[2], 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41 (*n.*), 42, 43, 44, 45 (*n.*), 46, 48, 49, 50 (*n.*), 51, 52[2], 55, 56, 57; —**back-stair,** *C.1 E. I.1 J.2 W.2*, 2, 6, 12[1], 14, 19, 20, 30, 33, 41 (*a.*), 45 (*a.*), 50 (*a.*), 52[2].

backward, *C.1 E.1 I.1 J. S. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5[1], 6, 7 (*a.*), 8, 10, 11 (*a.*), 12[1], 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26

46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bastinade**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *J.*¹ *S.*¹ *Wal.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 58, 132, 32 (*r.*).

basyl, *C.*¹ *F. I. S.*, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 131, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**basyle**, *C.*² *E. W. Wr.*, 3, 132, 29, 44.

battledore, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*¹ *S.*, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**battledoor**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*² *J. Wal. W. Wr.*, 3, 132, 16, 28, 29, 35, 42, 43.

bauble, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bawble**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *J. S.*¹ *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*¹, 3, 7, 9, 132, 23, 29.

bayadere, *C.*¹ *I.*² *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**bayadeer**, *C.*² *I.*¹, 10, 17.

bazaar, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13², 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**bazar**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*³ *W.*² *Wr.*², 6, 10, 132, 14, 15, 19, 30, 35, 44, 47, 49, 53, 55.

befall, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**befal**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*², 6, 10, 11, 13², 19, 30, 35, 38, 48, 53.

behavior, *C.*¹ *E.*² *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**behaviour**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I. J. S. Wal.*, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

belabor, *C.*¹ *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**belabour**, *C.*² *E. I. J. S. Wal.*, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

beldam, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. S. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*², 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**belldame**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *W.*², 1, 132, 14, 25, 26, 36, 38, 47.

benumb, *C. E. I. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**benum**, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*³ *J.*, 19, 21, 30, 53.

benzin, *C.*¹ *F.*¹ *S.*², 132, 17, 19, 21, 23, 30, 31, 53;—**benzine**, *C.*² *F.*² *I.*¹ *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**benzene**, (incorrect), *C.*³ *E. I.*³ *S.*¹ *W.*³, 54.

bergamot, *C.*¹ *E. F. I.*¹ *J.*¹ *S. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**burgamot**, *C.*² *I.*³ *J.*³ *W.*³ *Wr.*², 132.

berth (in ship), *C. I.*¹ *J.*² *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**birth** (incorrect), *C.*³ *I.*³ *J.*¹ *W.*³

bestrew, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bestrow**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*²

betulin, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *W.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13², 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 42, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**betuline**, *C.*² *E.*² *Wr.*, 1, 8, 11, 13², 14, 16, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 57.

beveled, *C.*¹ *E.*² *W.*¹, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**bevelled**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I. S. W.*², 1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56;—**bevilled**, *E.*³

biased, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *W. Wr.*², 2, 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 30, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55;—**biassed**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S. W.*², 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56, 57.

binnacle, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*¹ *Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**binacle**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *S.*², 5, 19, 30, 35, 53.

binoxid, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 7, 19, 21, 30, 33, 52, 53, 55;—**binoxide**, *C.*² *E. F.*¹ *I.*² *W. Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57;—**binoxyde**, *I.*³

bisk, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. W.*² *Wr.*¹, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32², 33, 35, 38, 42, 46, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**bisque**, *C.*² *I.*² *W.*³ *Wr.*², 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32², 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 57.

bismuthin, *C.*¹ *I.*¹, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**bismuthine**, *C.*² *E. I.*² *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 57.

bismutite, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bismuthite**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*¹ *W.*², 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 34, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50.

bister, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *W.*¹, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 132, 16, 19, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**bistre**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 9, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56.

blamable, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**blameable**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*², 4, 10, 13, 24, 31, 33, 39, 43.

bogie, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W. Wr.*¹, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**bogey**, *C.*² *I.*² *S.*¹, 11, 25, 39, 50;—**bozy**, *E.*³ *Wr.*², 1, 2, 19, 21, 53.

boil (tumor), *C. E.* F.¹ *I.*¹ *J.*² *S.*¹ *W. Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bile**, *C.*† *E.*† *F.*² *I.*² *J.*¹ *S.*² *W.*† *Wr.*², 21.

bombazine, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**bombasin**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 8, 132, 17, 34, 46;—**bombasine**, *C.*² *S.*¹ *W.*³, 11, 13², 24, 43, 44, 45, 53;—**bombazin**, *E.*³, 2, 7, 10, 134, 19, 41.

booze, *v.*, *C.*¹ *E. I.*³ *W.*¹ *Wr.*³, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32², 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bouse**, *C.*² *E.*† *I.*² *J. W.*³ *Wr.*³

boozy, *C.*¹ *E. I.*³ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 132, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32², 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bousy**, *C.*² *E.*† *I.*² *J. W.*³—**bouzy**, *Wr.*³

bothie, *C.*² *E.*³ *I.*¹ *W.*³, 1, 9, 131, 14, 152, 20, 25, 26, 31, 32³, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50;—**bothy**, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 132, 151, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32², 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**boothy**, *S.*¹ *W.*³, 45.

bourgeois, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**burgeois** (type), *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *J. S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 8, 9, 19.

brachiopod, *C.*¹ *I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 132, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**brachiopode**, *C.*² *E.*, 3, 131, 20, 29, 47.

braize, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*² *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13¹, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 46, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**braise**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50.

brand-new, *C.*¹ *E. I.*² *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**bran-new**, *C.*² *I.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 132, 53.

brazilin, *C.*¹ *E. I. W.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**brasilin**, *C.*², 1, 7;—**brasiline**, *C.*², 25;—**brazilline**, *C.*², 14, 37, 44, 45, 47.

bridesmaid, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bridemaid**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *J. S.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*¹, 3, 30.

bridesman, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**brideman**, *C.*² *E.*† *I.*² *J. S.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*¹, 3, 30.

brier, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *F.*¹ *I.*¹ *J.*¹ *S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 132, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**briar**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *J.*² *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 8, 10, 11, 13², 20, 25, 28, 31, 36, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51.

brooch, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *J. S. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (*n.*), 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50 (*n.*), 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**broach**, *C.*² *I.*² *W.*³ *Wr.*², 11 (*v.*), 15, 19, 21, 50 (*v.*), 53.

brucin, *C.*² *I.*², 2, 5, 6, 15, 19, 21, 30, 53, 55;—**brucine**, *C.*¹ *E. I.*¹ *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56, 57.

brunette, *C. E. I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**brunett**, *J. Wal.*;—**brunet**, 19, 21, 53, 55.

brush, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 21, 33, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**brusque**, *C.*² *E. I.*² *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55.

brusqueness, *C.*¹ *E.*† *I.*¹, 2, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 21, 33, 52, 53, 56;—**brusquesque**, *C.*² *E. I.*² *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57.

bryonin, *C.*¹ *S. W.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**bryonine**, *C.*² *I. Wr.*, 1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 20, 25, 28, 29, 34, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47;—**brionin**, *C.*³;—**brionine**, *C.*⁴ *E.*, 41.

buccaneer, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*² *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57;—**bucanier**, *E.*² *J. Wal. W.*², 7;—**bucaneer**, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*¹, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17, 19, 30, 33, 36, 53, 56;—**buccanier**, *S.*², 4.

bun, *C.*¹ *E. I.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**bunkum**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S. W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 30, 39, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53.

bunion, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *F. I.*² *S. W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**bunyon**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 3, 132, 16, 52.

burnoose, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13², 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**burnous**, *C.*² *I.*³ *W.*³, 9, 10, 13², 15, 25, 26, 30, 39, 41, 47, 48;—**burnos**, *E.*² *I.*⁴;—**bernoose**, *I.*² *S.*² *Wr.*², 19, 31, 44.

butyrin, *C.*¹ *I. S. W.*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**butyrine**, *C.*² *Wr.*, 1, 3, 9, 11, 13², 14, 26, 29, 36, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47.

buxin, *C.*¹, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13², 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 32¹, 33, 35, 46, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**buxina**, *C.*² *I.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 17;—**buxine**, *C.*² *I.*² *W. Wr.*³, 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32³, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 57.

cacique, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28¹, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56;—**cazique**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm. S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 10, 13², 17, 23, 24, 28², 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 57.

cæsura, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm.*² *S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**cesura**, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*² *Sm.*¹ *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 6, 12, 132, 14, 19, 30, 35, 37, 53, 55.

calcareous, *C.*¹ *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**calcarious**, *C.*² *Wal.*, 44, 53.

caldron, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm.*¹ *S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*², 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cauldron**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*³ *Sm.*² *S.*³ *W.*³, 1, 10, 11, 13², 14, 25, 36, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50.

caliber, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*² *Sm. S.*² *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**calibre**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*³ *S.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 9, 11, 13², 14, 20, 24, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

calif, *C.*¹ *E.*† *I.*¹ *Wal.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*³, 2, 6, 9, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 26, 30, 33, 49, 51, 52, 53;—**caliph**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*² *Sm.* *S.* *Wal.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13², 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 56, 57;—**kaliph**, *E.*³, 132, 44;—**kalif**, *W.*³, 55.

caliper, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 132, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**calliper**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm. S.*³ *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*³, 1, 11, 13², 14, 25, 26, 32, 38, 39, 48.

calk (*Naut.*), *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*² *Sm.*¹ *S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**caulk**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*¹ *Sm.*² *S.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 4, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 25, 26, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48.

calligraphy, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm. S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**caligraphy**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *S.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 5, 13², 18, 21, 24, 25, 30, 36, 37, 50, 53.

caltrop, *C.*¹ *E.*² *I.*¹ *Sm.* *S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57;—**calthrop**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *S.*² *W.*², 11, 13², 41;—**caltrap**, *C.*² *E.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 15.

calyx, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm. S.* *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**calix**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 9, 53.

camlet, *C. E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm.*¹ *S. Wal.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50², 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**camblet**, *C.*† *E.*† *I.*² *W.*³ *Wr.*³;—**camelot**, *E.*³ *Sm.*³ *Wal.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*³, 10, 14, 50, 51.

camomile, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*² *Sm.*² *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**chamomile**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*¹ *Sm.*¹ *S.*² *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*³, 9, 17, 23, 26, 28, 45, 46.

camphor, *C. E. I. Sm.*¹ *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**camphire**, *C.*† *E.*† *I.*† *Sm.*³ *S.*† *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*³

cannel, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm.*¹ *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*², 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**canal** (coal), *C.*² *E.*† *I.*² *Sm.*² *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*¹, 3, 7, 38, 41;—**candle**, *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *W.*² *Wr.*³, 19;—**kennel**, *C.*⁴ *E.*² *W.*⁴ *Wr.*⁴

cannoneer, *C.*¹ *E. I.*¹ *S.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cannonier**, *C.*² *E.*† *I.*² *Sm.* *S.*² *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*², 4, 8, 10, 13², 25, 31, 36, 38, 43.

cantilever, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*³ *Sm.* *S.*² *W.*³ *Wr.*¹, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55;—**cantilever**, *I.*² *Wr.*¹, 17, 25;—**cantalever**, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 3, 6, 14, 20, 21, 23,

45, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**clough,** *C.² E. I.² Sm.² Wal.¹ W.²* *Wr.²* 2, 1, 9, 10, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32², 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50.

coddle, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S. W.¹* *Wr.¹* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**cullender,** *C.² E.² I.² Sm.² S.² W.²* *Wr.²* 3, 31, 38, 42, 45, 50, 53.

coolie, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S.* *W.²* *Wr.²* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57; **cooly,** *C.²* *E.² I.² Sm.* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 19, 21, 29, 53, 55.

coquette, *n.,* *C. E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.,* 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (*n.*), 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 (*n.*), 51, 56;—**coquet,** *C.†* *E.†*, 2, 17 (*v.*), 19, 21, 35, 50 (*v.*), 53, 55, 57.

cordwain, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ Sm.²* *S.²* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29², 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**cordovan,** *C.² E.³* *I.² Sm.¹* *S.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 17, 19, 23, 26, 31, 45, 51, 53.

cotillion, *C. E.²* *I.²* *S.²* *W.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cotillon,** *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48.

courtezan, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.¹* *Sm.* *Wal.²*, 2, 6, 18, 19, 21, 31, 32, 33, 36, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**courtesan,** *C.²* *E.¹* *I.²* *S.* *Wal.¹* *W.* *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56.

cozy, *C.¹* *E.†* *I.³* *W.¹*, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 42, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cosey,** *C.⁴* *E.¹* *I.¹* *S.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 18, 23, 29, 32, 43, 46, 50;—**cosy,** *C.²* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm.* *S.²* *W.³* *Wr.²*, 8, 9, 11, 17, 25, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49;—**cozey,** *C.³* *Wr.³*

crawfish, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12¹, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50¹, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**crayfish,** *C.³* *E.²* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 9, 10, 11, 12², 20, 25, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50², 53.

crosslet, *C.¹* *E.†* *I.²* *S. W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**croslet,** *C.³* *E.†* *I.¹* *Sm.* *Wal.* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 2, 7, 8, 13², 19, 21, 32, 35, 43, 45, 53.

crum, *E.†* *I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 2, 19, 30, 49, 52, 53;—**crumb,** *C. E. I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.¹* *Wal.²* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57.

cruse (cruet), *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50 (*n.*), 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cruise,** *C.²* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 3, 14, 25, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38, 48, 50 (*v.*).

cyclopedia, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.²* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13², 14, 19, 21, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**cyclopædia,** *C.²* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

czar, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**tzar,** *C.³* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm.²* *S.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*;—**tsar,** *C.²* *E.³* *I.³* *S.³* *W.³* *Wr.³*, 21, 48.

dactyl, *C.¹* *E. F. I.¹* *Sm. S. W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dactyle,** *C.²* *I.³* *Wal.* *W.²*, 43.

daisied, *C. E. I.¹* *Sm. S. W.* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dazied,** *E.†* *I.²* *Wal.* *Wr.²*, 2.

Danegeld, *C. E.²* *I.²* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55, 57; —**Danegelt,** *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm. S. W.²*, 7, 11, 20, 24, 25, 35, 36, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56.

defense, etc., *C.¹* *E.²* *I.³* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 51, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**defence,** etc., *C.²* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm. S. Wal.* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 3, 54, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

defier, *C. E. I.¹* *Sm. S. Wal.²* *W. Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**defyer,** *C.†* *E.†* *I.²* *Wal.¹* *Wr.²*, 19.

deflower, *C.¹* *E.†* *I.²* *S.²* *W.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57;—**deflour,** *C.²* *E. I.¹* *Sm. S.¹* *Wal.* *W.³* *Wr.*, 3, 6, 20, 24, 29, 32, 35, 41, 45, 46, 52, 53.

delft, *C.²* *E.²* *I.²* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 42, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**delf,** *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S. Wal.¹* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53;—**delph,** *C.³* *E.³* *I.³* *Sm.³* *Wal.³* *W.³* *Wr.³*;—**delfe,** *Wal.*

demain, *C.¹* *E.†* *I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5¹, 6, 8¹, 9, 13¹, 16, 17, 21, 29, 35, 45, 49, 52, 53, 57;—**demesne,** *C.²* *E. I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.²* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 52, 7, 8², 10, 11 (*n.*), 12, 13², 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31², 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50 (*n.*), 51, 55, 56;—**demean,** *C.†* *E.†* *I.³* *W.²* *Wr.³* 11 (*v.*), 33, 50 (*v.*).

demeanor, *C.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**demeanour,** *C.²* *E. I. S. Wal. W.²*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

dependent, etc., *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.²* *Wal.³* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1 (*a.*), 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 (*a.*), 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 (*a.*), 41, 42, 43, 44, 46 (*a.*), 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55 (*a.*), 56;—**dependant,** etc., *C.² E.³ I.¹ Sm. S. Wal.¹ W.² Wr.¹*, 1 (*n.*), 3, 7, 12, 32 (*n.*), 39 (*n.*), 45, 46 (*n.*), 50, 55 (*n.*), 57.

desolater, *C.² E. I.¹* *Sm. S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 6, 11², 13², 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 44, 46, 52, 53, 55²;—**desolator,** *C.¹* *E.†* *I.²* *S.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11², 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55⁴, 56, 57.

despatch, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 51, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dispatch,** *C.² E.² I.² Sm.² S.² W.¹ Wr.²*, 58, 6, 8, 11, 15, 31, 35, 36, 41, 42.

detector, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *S.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23-24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57;—**detecter,** *C.² E.³ I.² Sm. S.¹ Wal. W.¹ Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13², 17, 19, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 41, 44, 52, 53.

detractor, *C.¹* *E.¹* *F.* *I.¹* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**detracter,** *C.² E.² I.² Sm. S.³ Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 2, 6, 11, 13², 17, 19, 28, 44, 53.

develop, *C. E.²* *I.¹* *Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**develope,** *E.¹* *I.²*, 7, 13¹, 39, 47.

devest (*Law*), *C.² E. I.²* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 17;—**divest,** *C.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.²* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**drachm,** *C.³* *E.²* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.²* *W.³* *Wr.³*, 1, 53, 7, 8, 10, 16, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50;—**drachma,** *C.³* *E.³* *I.³* *Sm.¹* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 5², 15¹, 41¹, 46.

driblet, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm. Wal. W.²* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dribblet,** *C.² E.¹ I.¹ S. W.¹*, 20, 23, 43, 46, 50.

drier, *C.¹* *E.²* *F.* *I.¹* *Sm.* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dryer,** *C.³* *E.¹* *I.³* *S.¹* *Wal.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 5, 13², 18, 19, 28, 45, 50, 51.

driveler, etc., *C.¹* *E.²* *W.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**driveller,** etc., *C.²* *E.¹* *I. S. W.²* *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

drought, *C.¹* *E. I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**drouth,** *C.²* *E.†* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 2, 14, 55;—**drout,** 19.

dryly, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *S.²* *Wal.* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**drily,** *C.² E.³ I.³ Sm. S.³ W.³*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 14, 25, 31, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53.

dryness, *C. E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**driness,** *C.† E.†*, 19, 48, 53.

dueler, etc., *C.¹ W.*, 2, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**dueller,** etc., *C.² E. I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

dulness, *C.² E.¹ F.² I.¹* *Sm. S. Wal.² W.² Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 51, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13², 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56;—**dullness,** *C.¹* *E.²* *F.¹* *I.²* *W.¹*, 54, 7, 10, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42, 43, 49, 51, 55, 57.

edile, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.¹* *J. Sm.¹* *S.²* *Wal. W.²* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13², 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 47, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**ædile,** *C.²* *E.¹* *Sm.²* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52;—**ædilis,** *I.²*

eloin, etc., *C.¹* *E.†* *I.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 46, 47, 49, 53, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**eloign,** etc., *C.² I.²* *W.¹*, 9, 10, 11¹, 13², 18, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50;—**eloigne,** *Wr.²*, 11², 36.

embarkation, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**embarcation,** *C.²* *E.¹* *I.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13², 25, 26, 34, 37, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53.

embassage, *E.³* *I.†* *J.¹* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.²*, 11², 13², 15², 26;—**embassy,** *C. E.¹* *I. J.³* *Sm. S.¹* *Wal.³* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11¹, 12, 13¹, 14, 15¹, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**imbassy,** *S.³*

embitter, *C. E. I.¹* *S.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**imbitter,** *C.†* *E.†* *I.²* *J. Sm. S.¹* *Wal. W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 3, 9, 29, 49.

embosom, *C.¹* *E.†* *I.¹* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**imbosom,** *C.²* *E.†* *I.²* *J. Sm. S.³* *Wal. W.²* *Wr.¹*, 3.

embound, *C. E.†* *I.¹* *S. Wr.²*, 1, 2, 52, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14¹, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32², 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 55;—**distrainor,** *C.² E.³* *I.²* *Sm. S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 3, 51, 7, 9, 10, 14², 16, 21, 26, 29, 31, 32², 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 49 (*Law*), 50, 52, 56, 57;—**distrainer,** *S.²*

doctoress, *C.¹* *I.²* *Sm. S.²* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 3, 7, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**doctress,** *C.²* *E.†* *I.¹* *S.¹* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 30, 31, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 53.

dodecahedron, *C. E. F.²* *I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dodecahedron,** *E.† F.¹*

dolor, etc., *C.¹* *E.†* *I.†* *S.¹* *W.¹*, *Wr.* 11, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dolour,** etc., *C.² E. I. S.² Wal. W.²*, 12, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50.

dory, *C. E.²* *I.²* *Sm.²* *S.²* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32², 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**doree,** *C.†* *E.†* *F.* *I.¹* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 32¹, 45, 46, 50, 52.

dowry, *C. E. I.¹* *Sm.²* *S. W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dowery,** *C.†* *E.†* *I.²* *Sm.¹* *Wal. W.²* *Wr.²*

draft, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.²* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 2, 51, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29², 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**draught,** *C.³* *E.¹* *F.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 3, 5³, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20, 23, 29¹, 33, 38, 39, 43, 48, 56.

dram, *C.¹* *E.¹* *F.²* *I.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 51, 6, 12, 14, 15², 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41², 42, 45, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**drachm,** *C.³* *E.²* *F.¹* *I.¹* *Sm.²* *S.²* *Wal.²* *W.³* *Wr.³*, 1, 53, 7, 8, 10, 16, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50;—**drachma,** *C.³* *E.³* *I.³* *Sm.¹* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 5², 15¹, 41¹, 46.

driblet, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.²* *Sm. Wal. W.²* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dribblet,** *C.² E.¹ I.¹ S. W.¹*, 20, 23, 43, 46, 50.

drier, *C.¹* *E.²* *F.* *I.¹* *Sm.* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**dryer,** *C.³* *E.¹* *I.³* *S.¹* *Wal.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 5, 13², 18, 19, 28, 45, 50, 51.

driveler, etc., *C.¹* *E.²* *W.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**driveller,** etc., *C.²* *E.¹* *I. S. W.²* *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

drought, *C.¹* *E. I.²* *Sm.¹* *S.¹* *Wal.* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**drouth,** *C.² E.† I.¹ Sm.² S.² W.² Wr.²*, 2, 14, 55;—**drout,** 19.

dryly, *C.¹* *E.¹* *I.¹* *S.²* *Wal.* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**drily,** *C.² E.³ I.³ Sm. S.³ W.³*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 14, 25, 31, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53.

dryness, *C. E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**driness,** *C.† E.†*, 19, 48, 53.

dueler, etc., *C.¹ W.*, 2, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**dueller,** etc., *C.² E. I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

dulness, *C.² E.¹ F.² I.¹* *Sm. S. Wal.² W.² Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 51, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13², 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56;—**dullness,** *C.¹* *E.²* *F.¹* *I.²* *W.¹*, 54, 7, 10, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42, 43, 49, 51, 55, 57.

edile, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.¹* *J. Sm.¹* *S.²* *Wal. W.²* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13², 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 47, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**ædile,** *C.²* *E.¹* *Sm.²* *S.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.²*, 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13², 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52;—**ædilis,** *I.²*

eloin, etc., *C.¹* *E.†* *I.¹* *W.²* *Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 46, 47, 49, 53, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**eloign,** etc., *C.² I.²* *W.¹*, 9, 10, 11¹, 13², 18, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50;—**eloigne,** *Wr.²*, 11², 36.

embarkation, *C.¹* *E.²* *I.¹* *W.¹* *Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**embarcation,** *C.²* *E.¹* *I.²* *W.²* *Wr.²*, 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13², 25, 26, 34, 37, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53.

embassage, *E.³* *I.†* *J.¹* *S.²* *Wal.¹* *W.²*, 11², 13², 15², 26;—**embassy,** *C. E.¹* *I. J.³* *Sm. S.¹* *Wal.³* *W.¹* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11¹, 12, 13¹, 14, 15¹, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,

Eolian, *C.1 E.2 I.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 30, 35, 37, 49, 53, 55, 56; —**Æolian**, *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 57.

colipile, *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. Sm. S. W.3 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 50, 53, 55, 56; —**æolipile**, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 57; —**eolipyle**, *C.3 F.2*, 14, 19; —**æolipyle**, *E.3 F.1 W.2*

epaulet(te), etc., *C.1 W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 19, 21, 24, 30, 35, 38, 41, 42, 53, 55, 57; —**epauletted**, etc., *C.2 E. I. S. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56.

ephah, *C.1 E. I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**epha**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 13?, 19, 21, 30, 35, 45, 46, 48, 53.

epidelctic, *C.2 E.1 I.1 W.1*, 1, 9, 11, 13?, 15, 17, 20, 23, 31, 33?, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52; —**epidictic**, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33?, 35, 38, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57.

epistolize, *C.1 E. I. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**epistolise**, *C.2*, 13?, 14, 37, 43, 47.

equaled, etc., *C.1 W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**equalled**, etc., *C.2 E. I. S. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

equerry, *C.2 E. I.1 J. Sm. S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57; —**equery**, *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 5, 6, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 49, 53.

equivoke, *C.1 E.1 I.2 Sm.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 38, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**equivogue**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm.1 S. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

esophagus, etc., *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**œsophagus**, etc., *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 7, 11, 13?, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52.

esthetics, etc., *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13?, 19, 21, 24, 30, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; —**æsthetics**, etc., *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53.

etiology, *C.2 E.2 I.1 J. Sm.1 S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13?, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 50, 53, 55; —**ætiology**, *C.1 E.1 I.2 Sm.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 56, 57.

exactor, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**exacter**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 J. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 6, 11, 13?, 17, 19, 28, 34, 35, 41, 44, 50, 53.

fagot, etc., *C.1 E.2 I.2 Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**faggot**, etc., *C.2 E.1 I.1*, 4, 7, 11, 13?, 20, 24, 25, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48.

farther, *v., C.2 E.1 I.2 Sm.1 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 32, 8, 10, 11?, 13?, 25 (*adv.*), 36, 50, 52?; —**further**, *v., C.1 E.2 I.1 Sm.2 S. Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5?, 6, 7, 9, 11?, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 (*comp.*), 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52?, 54, 55, 56, 57.

farther, *C.2 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 32, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52?, 55, 56; —**further**, *C.1 I.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 5?, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52?, 53, 55, 57.

favor, etc., *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**favour**, etc., *C.2 E.1 I.1 S. Wal. W.2*, 7, 11, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

fecal, *C.1 E.2 F.2 I.2 Sm.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 4, 5?, 6, 8, 10, 14, 19, 21, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 53, 55, 57; —**fecal**, *C.2 E.1 F.1 I.1 Sm.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 9?, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56.

feces, *C.1 E.2 F.2 I.2 S.2 Wal.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 4, 5?, 6, 12?, 14, 19, 21, 30, 35, 37, 53, 57; —**fæces**, *C.2 E.1 F.1 I.1 Sm.1 S.1 Wal.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 5?, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56.

feldspar, *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 36, 38, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**felspar**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13?, 19, 20, 24, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53.

fetal, *C.1 E.1 F.2 I.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5?, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 15, 17, 19, 21, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**foetal**, *C.2 E.2 F.1 I.2 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 9?, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13?, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

fetus, *C.1 E.1 F.2 I.1 Sm.1 S.2 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5?, 6, 8, 12, 13?, 15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**fœtus**, *C.2 E.2 F.1 I.2 Sm.2 S.1 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 9?, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13?, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

ile, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56; —**fy**, *C.2. E.2 I.2 Sm. S.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 3, 9, 10, 13?, 19, 53.

filibeg, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 38, 42, 47, 53, 56, 57; —**fillibeg**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52; —**philibeg**, *C.2 I.3 S.2 W.3 Wr.2*, 1, 11?, 25, 31, 36, 39, 48; —**phillibeg**, *C.1 E.1*, 7, 10, 11?, 12; —**filybeg**, *E.3*; —**philabeg**, *C.1 E.3*, 10, 11?.

flavor, etc., *C.1 E.2 F. W.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**flavour**, etc., *C.2 E.1 I. Sm. S. Wal. W.2*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

fleur-de-lis, *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**flower-de-lis**, *C.2 E.2 I.1 S.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 32?, 57.

flier, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. Wal.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 52, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**flyer**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 5?, 7, 9, 13?, 18, 19, 25, 28, 34, 36, 37, 41, 45, 51.

flotage, *C.2 E.1 I.2 Sm.2 S. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 21, 29, 35, 38, 41, 47, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57; —**floatage**, *C.1 E. I.1 Sm.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 56.

flook (*Zool.*), *C.1 E.1 F. I.1 S. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**flowk**, *C.2 E.1 I.2 W.2 Wr.2*; —**fleuk**, *C.2*.

fogy, *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**fogie**, *C.2 I.3 W.2*; —**fogey**, *C.1 E.1 S.2 W.3 Wr.2*, 7, 11, 13?, 20, 25, 31, 39, 41, 46, 47.

foray, *C.1 E. I. S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**forray**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 10.

foss, *C.1 E.2 I.2 S.2*, 2, 52, 6, 7, 13?, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 43, 53, 57; —**fosse**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.1 Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5?, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56.

foundry, *C.1 E. I.1 Sm.2 S.2 Wal. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5?, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**foundery**, *C.2 E.1 I.2 Sm.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 8?, 9, 23, 43, 50.

frantic, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11?, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44?, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**frenetic**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.2*; —**phrenetic**, *C.2 E.2 I.1 S.2. W.3, W.2*, 10, 11?, 44?.

frowzy, *C.1 E.2 I.2 Sm. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**frouzy**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.2*, 20, 23, 43, 44, 46, 50, 53; —**frousy**, *I.3*, 7, 10, 13, 35, 41, 45.

frumenty, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**furmenty**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 112, 131, 26, 39, 47; —**furmety**, *C.2 I.1 W.2*, 7, 44; —**furmity**, *E.3 I.3 S.1 W.3*, 10, 11?, 25.

fueled, etc., *C.1 W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**fuelled**, etc., *C.2 E. I. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

fugleman, *C.1 E. I.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**flugelman**, *C.2 E.1 I.2 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 3, 17, 29, 50.

fulfil, etc., *C.1 E. I.1 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**fulfill**, etc., *C.2 I.2 W.1*, 4, 10, 13?, 15, 37, 51, 55.

fulness, *C.2 E. I.1 Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13?, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**fullness**, *C.1 I.2 W.2*, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 26, 33, 36, 37, 42, 43, 49, 51, 55.

fusee, *C. E. F. I.2 Sm.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50?, 51, 52, 53?, 55, 56, 57; —**fusil**, *I.1 Sm.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 10, 19, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 58?, 62.

fusileer, *C.1 E.2 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11?, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**fusilier**, *C.2 E.1 I.2 Sm. S.2 Wal. W.2*, 4, 7, 11?, 13?, 25, 31, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47.

gage, etc., *C.1 E.1 I.2 J.2 Sm.2 S.2 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13?, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 35, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55; —**gauge**, etc., *C.2 E.1 F. I.1 J.1 Sm.1 S.1 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56, 57.

gaiety, *C.1 E.1 I.1 J.2 Sm.2 S.1 Wal.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56; —**gayety**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 J.1 Sm.1 S.2 Wal.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 10, 13?, 28, 29, 32, 37, 38, 55, 57.

gaily, *C.1 E. I.1 J.2 Sm.2 S. Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56; —**gayly**, *C.2 E.1 I.2 J.1 Sm.1 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 10, 19, 37, 38, 55, 57.

galleass, *C. E.1 I.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 50, 56, 57; —**galeas**, *C.1 E. I.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 5, 19, 20, 23, 32, 38, 45, 52, 53; —**galliass**, *C.1 E.1 W.3 Wr.1*, 10, 14, 34, 39.

galosh, *C.1*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 46, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 57; —**golosh**, *C.2 E.2 I.1*, 1, 7, 10, 11?, 25, 26, 34, 39, 50, 55; —**galoche**, *E.1 I.1 Sm. S.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 3, 8, 9, 11?, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 38, 41, 43, 44, 52; —**goloche**, *Wr.?*; —**galoshe**, *E.2 I.2 S.3 W.2*, 45, 47.

galt, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 13?, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31, 35, 42, 47, 53; —**gault**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**golt**, *C.2 E.1 I.3 W.3*.

gamboled, etc., *C.1 I.2 W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**gambolled**, etc., *C.2 E. I.1 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

gang (*Mining*), *C.2 I.1 S.1 W.1*, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57; —**gangue** (*Mining*), *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 26, 52, 55.

gantlet (*Mil.*), *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 42, 45, 51, 52, 55, 56; —**gauntlet** (*Mil.*), *C.2 E.2 W.2*, 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 25, 26, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 53; —**gantlope** (*Mil.*), *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.2 W.?*

garrote, etc., *C.1 E. I. S.2 Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**garote**, etc., *C.2 S.1*, 2, 5, 10, 19, 30, 45, 47, 53.

gasogen, *W.*, 2, 9, 108, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 36, 37, 44, 55, 57; —**gasogene**, *C.2 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 100, 11, 131, 17, 18, 23, 29, 31, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 52; —**gazogene**, *C.1 E. I. Wr.2*, 8, 12, 132, 20, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 42, 46, 50, 56.

gasolier, *W.2*, 19, 31, 55; —**gasalier**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S. W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 132, 14, 16, 23, 24, 29, 34, 38, 41, 45, 50, 52, 57; —**gaselier**, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13?, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53, 56.

gasoline, *C.2 E. F. W.1*, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 44, 46, 47, 49, 56, 57; —**gasolene**, *C.1 W.2 Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 30, 33, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55.

gastropod, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 113, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 25, 29, 34, 37, 39, 40, 48, 53, 55, 57; —**gasteropod**, *C.1 E.1 I.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 3, 7, 9, 11?, 12?, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56.

gavot, *C.1 E.2 I.2 J. W.1 Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 52, 53, 57; —**gavotte**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 W.2*, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56.

gazel, *C.1 Sm. Wal. Wr.2*, 2, 5, 10?, 19, 21, 31, 35, 52, 53; —**gazelle**, *C.2 E. F. I. S. W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10?, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57.

gelatin, *C.1 E.2 F.1 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32?, 33, 35, 37, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**gelatine**, *C.2 E.1 F.2 I.1 J. S.2 Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32?, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 56.

gentianin, *E.1 F. I.*, 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32, 35, 37, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**gentianine**, *E.2 W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 57.

germane, *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.2 W.2 Wr.*, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17?, 18, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56; —**germain**, *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.3*, 10?; —**german**, *C.1 E.2 I.3 J. S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10?, 13?, 17?, 19, 21, 23, 26, 30, 35, 41, 57.

gild, *n.*, *C.1 E.2 I.2 Wr.2*, 2, 6, 7 (*v.*), 12?, 15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 36, 51 (*v.*), 53, 55, 57; —**guild**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 (*n.*), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56.

gilding, *C. E.2 F. I.2 S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**gilandine**, *E.1 I.1 W.?*, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 29, 31, 32, 34, 43, 44, 46, 47, 56.

globulin, *C.1 E.1 F. I.1 W.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**globuline**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S. W.*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 25, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50.

glochidiate, *C.1 E.1 I.2 S.2 W. Wr.2*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 42, 47, 52, 55, 57; —**glochidate**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1*, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 29, 31, 32, 34, 44, 45, 46, 50, 53, 56.

glycerin, *C.1 E.1 F.1 I.1 S. W.1*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32?, 33, 35, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**glycerine**, *C.2 E.2 F.2 I.2 J. W.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13?, 18, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32?, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48.

goiter, *C.1 I.2 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 13?, 15, 16, 19, 21, 30, 35, 37, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**goitre**, *C.2 E. F. I.1 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

goldilocks, *C.1 E.1 W.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**goldylocks**, *C.2 E.2 I. J. S. W.1 Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56.

good-by, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 29, 33, 35, 38, 42, 48, 53, 55, 57; —**good-

42, 49, 51, 58, 55, 57; —**hatchelled**, etc., *C.² F. J. S. Wal. W.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

havoc, *C.¹ E. I.³ S.² W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**havock**, *C.² E.³ I.¹ J. Sm. S.¹ Wal.*, 13², 45.

hayesine, *E. I. S. Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 34, 38, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50; —**hayesin**, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57.

hematic, *C.¹ I.¹ W.²*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**hæmatic**, *C.² E. I.³ W.¹*, 1, 9, 11, 13², 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

hemorrhage, *C.¹ E.² F.² I.¹ J. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13², 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48¹, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**hæmorrhage**, *C.³ E.¹ F.¹ I.² S.*, 7, 9, 11, 13², 16, 20, 28, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48², 50.

hiccup, *C.¹ E.² F.² I.¹ Sm.² S.² Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13², 14, 15³, 16, 17, 19, 28, 30, 32², 35, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**hiccough**, *C.² E.¹ F.¹ I.² J.¹ Sm.¹ S.¹ Wal.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13¹, 15¹, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32¹, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43, 45, 48, 50, 57; —**hickup**, *C.² J.² Wal.²* W.²

hidden, *C.¹ E.² I.² J.² Sm.² S. Wal.² W.¹ Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11¹, 12, 13, 14, 15¹, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32 (*a.*), 33, 34, 39², 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 55, 56, 57; —**hid**, *C.² E.¹ I.¹ J. Sm.¹ Wal.¹ W.² Wr.³*, 6, 10, 11², 15², 19, 20, 23, 32 (*pp.*), 35, 39², 50, 53.

Hindu, -ism, *C.¹ E.² I.¹ S.² W.² Wr.²*, 2, 5¹, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13², 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 43, 44, 47, 51; —**Hindoo, -ism**, *C.² E.¹ I.² Sm. S.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 4, 5², 10, 12, 13², 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57.

hindrance, *C.¹ E.¹ I.² Sm.² S.² W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**hinderance**, *C.² E.² I.¹ J. Sm.¹ S.¹ Wal. W.² Wr.¹*, 3, 7, 13², 23, 32, 43, 44.

hoarhound, *C.¹ E.² F.² I.² J. Sm.¹ S.² W.² Wr.²*, 1, 6, 8, 13¹, 14, 17, 19, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 53, 56, 57; —**horehound**, *C.² E.¹ F.¹ I.¹ Sm.² S.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13², 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55.

homeopathy, etc., *C.¹ E.² F.² I.² S.² W.¹*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**homœopathy**, etc., *C.² E.¹ F.¹ I.¹ S.¹ W.² Wr.*, 1, 7, 9, 13¹, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

homonym, *C.¹ E. I.¹ S. W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**homonyme**, *C.² E.¹ I.³ W.² W.¹*, 13², 18, 29, 43, 45, 47.

honor, etc., *C.¹ E.² I.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**honour**, etc., *C.² E.¹ I.¹ J. Sm. S. Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

hoopoe, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S. W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**hoopoo**, *C.² E.² I.² W.² Wr.¹*, 2, 28, 29, 31, 38, 39, 44, 49, 51.

hostelry, *C. E. I. J. Sm.¹ S. Wal. W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**hostlery**, *Wr.¹*; —**ostelry**, *Sm.² W.²*; —**ostlery**, *Wr.²*

hoveler, etc., *C.¹ E.² W.¹*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**hoveller**, etc., *C.² E.¹ I. W.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

humor, *C.¹ E.² F.¹ I.² S.* (fluid), *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29², 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**humour**, *C.² E.¹ F.² I.¹ Sm. S.* (of the mind), *Wal.*, 7, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28², 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50.

humulin, *C.¹ E. F. I.³ S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 14, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**humuline**, *C.² I.² Wr.*, 7, 8, 11, 18, 29, 34, 38, 43, 44, 45, 47.

hureaulite, *C.¹ E.¹ I.² Wr.*, 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**huraulite**, *C.² E.² I.¹*, 2, 14, 17, 19.

hypotenuse, *C.¹ E.² I.¹ Sm. S.¹ Wal. W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13², 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**hypothenuse**, *C.² E.¹ I.² S.² W.² Wr.¹*, 3, 7, 12, 13², 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 29, 31, 34, 36, 39, 43, 45, 47, 56.

hypoxanthin, *E.¹ S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55; —**hypoxanthine**, *C. E.² F. I. J.*, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 28, 31, 33, 34, 42, 43, 44, 47, 56, 57.

icosahedron, *C.¹ E.¹ F.² I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**idolise**, *C.² S.*, 9, 13², 14, 37, 41, 46, 47, 48.

ignorantin, *C. I. Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**ignorantine**, *E. Wr.²*, 7, 11, 20, 31, 34, 43, 45, 47.

ilicin, *C.¹ E. F. I.² W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 37, 52, 53, 55; —**ilicine**, *C.³ I.¹*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31, 32, 33, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57.

illegalize, *C.¹ I. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**illegalise**, *C.² S.*, 9, 13², 14, 24, 30, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47.

Illinoisan, *C.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5¹, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**Illinoisian**, *C.²*, 52, 9, 33, 36, 44, 45, 47, 49, 55.

immaterialize, *C.¹ E.² I. J. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**immaterialise**, *C.² S.*, 9, 13², 14, 24, 30, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48.

immersable, *C.¹ E.² W.² Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**immersible**, *C.³, E.² I. S. W.¹*, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

immortalize, *C.¹ E. I. J. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**immortalise**, *C.² S.*, 9, 13², 14, 24, 30, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48.

impaneled, *C.¹ W.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**impanneled**, *C.²*; —**impanelled**, *C.³ I.² W.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56; —**impannelled**, *C.⁴ I.¹ S.*, 25, 36, 45, 46.

imperiled, etc., *C.¹ W.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**imperilled**, etc., *C.² I. S. W.²*, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

incloister, *C.³ E.¹ I.² J. Wal. W.¹ Wr.²*, 6, 9, 10, 13², 21, 24, 35, 38, 42, 50, 57; —**encloister**, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ W.²*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 56, 57; —**endart**, *C.³ E. I.*, 2, 5, 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 43, 45, 47, 48, 53.

indelible, *C.¹ E. I. J.² Sm. S. Wal. W.¹ Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**indeleble**, *C.² E.² J.¹* W.², 17.

indicter, *C.¹ E. I.*, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**indictor** (*Law*), *C.² E.¹*, 1, 5, 7, 9, 14, 25, 36, 38, 39, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50.

indigotin, *C. E. F. I.¹ W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**indigotine**, *I.³ S. Wr.*, 7, 11, 23, 29, 31, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47.

indin, *C. F. I.¹ W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**indine**, *E. I.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 11, 20, 23, 29, 31, 38, 43, 44, 45, 47, 56.

indiscerpible, *C.¹ E.² I.² W.¹*, 2, 6, 16, 19, 21, 30, 52, 53, 55; —**indiscerptible**, *C.² E.³ I.¹ J. S. W.²*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 57.

indite, etc., *C. E. I.¹ J.³ Sm. S. Wal.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**endite**, etc., *C.³ E.³ I.² J.¹ Wal.² W.² Wr.²*, 53.

indorse, *C.¹ E.² I.² Sm. S.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13², 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 33, 38, 42, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**endorse**, *C.² E.¹ I. J. S.² Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13², 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 31, 32, 34, 36, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53.

inferable, *C.¹ E. I.¹ Sm. S.¹ W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11², 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**inferrible**, *C.² E.³ I.² S.² W.² Wr.¹*, 7, 8, 9, 11², 13², 25, 28, 42, 43.

ingrain, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ Sm.² S.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**engrain**, *C.² E.² I.³ J. Sm.¹ S.¹ Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 2, 7, 10, 13², 23, 43, 47, 50, 53.

inventor, *C. E.¹ I.¹ J.¹ Sm.¹ S.² Wal.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**inventer**, *C.³ E.² I.³ J.³ Sm.² S.¹ Wal.¹ W.² Wr.²*, 2, 6, 13², 17, 19, 35, 53.

isocheimal, *C.² E.² I.¹ W.¹*, 1, 5, 8, 11¹, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 52, 57; —**isochimal**, *C.¹ E.¹ I.² W.²*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11², 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 38, 42, 43, 50, 53, 55, 56.

Jacobin, *C. E.¹ I.¹ J.³ S. W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**Jacobine**, *E.² F.² I.³ J. Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 13².

jacobin (pigeon), *E.¹ F.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38¹, 41, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**jacobine**, *C. E.² F.² J. Wal. W. Wr.*, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 21, 28, 29, 31, 38², 42, 47, 57.

jail, *n.*, *C. E.² I.¹ J.² S.² Wal.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7¹, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**gaol**, *C.³ E.¹ I.³ J.¹ S.¹ Wal.² W.² Wr.²*, 7², 11, 13², 14, 20, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50.

jail, *v.*, *C. E.³ I.¹ W.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**gaol**, *C.³ I.² S. Wr.*, 3, 11, 13², 14, 25, 34, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50.

jailer, *C.¹ E.³ I.¹ J.² S.³ Wal.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13¹, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**gaoler**, *C.³ E. I.³ J.¹ S.¹ Wal.² W.³ Wr.²*, 7¹, 11, 13², 14, 20, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50; —**jailor**, *C.² E.³ I.² S.² W.²*, 1, 7², 13², 28.

jaunty, *C.¹ E. I.¹ S.¹ W.¹ Wr.²*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**janty**, *C.² E.³ I.² J. S.² Wal. W.² Wr.¹*, 2, 19, 30.

jenneting, *C.¹ E.¹ I.² J.¹ S. Wal.¹ W.² Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**geniting**, *C.³ I.¹ J.² Wal.² W.³ Wr.³*; —**juneating**, *C.³ E.² I.³ W.¹ Wr.²*

jetty, *v.*, *C. E. W. Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**jutty**, *C.¹ E.² J. S. Wal. W.¹ Wr.¹*, 3.

jetty, *n.*, *C.¹ E. I.¹ S.¹ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41¹, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**jettee**, *C.¹ E.¹ I.³ S.² W.³ Wr.³*; —**jutty**, *C.² E.² I.³ S.³ Wal. W.³ Wr.³*, 3, 26, 41².

jeweled, etc., *C.¹ W.¹*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**jewelled**, etc., *C.² E. S. W.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52.

jewelry, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S.³ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 3, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 49, 53¹, 56, 57; —**jewellery**, *C.² E.² I.² S.¹ W.² Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53², 55.

jowl, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ Sm.² S.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**jole**, *C.² E.² I.² J. Sm.¹ S.¹ Wal. W.² Wr.²*, 2, 19, 23, 33, 44, 53; —**joll**, *C.² I.³ W.³*

julep, *C. E. F. I. S.¹ W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**julap**, *J. S.² Wal.*; —**juleb**, *E.²*

junket, *C. E. I.¹ J.³ S.¹ Wal.¹ W. Wr.²*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**juncate**, *C.² E.² I.³ J.¹ S.² Wal.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 12².

just, *C. E.² I.³ J.³ S.³ W.²*, 2, 52, 10, 13², 19, 30; —**joust**, *C.² E. I.¹ J.¹ S.¹ Wal. W.¹*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13¹, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57.

Kaaba, *C.¹ E.² I.³ S.³ W.³*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13¹, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 55; —**Cuaba**, *C.² E.¹ I.¹ S.¹ W.¹*, 11, 13², 15, 20, 24, 26, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 42, 45, 46, 52, 53, 56, 57.

Kafir, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S.³ W.³ Wr.²*, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13², 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**Kaffir**, *C.² S.³ W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 55; —**Kafler**, *E.² I.³*; —**Caffre**, *S.¹ W.³ Wr.³*, 13², 41, 45.

kale, *C.¹ E.² F. I.³ S.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5¹, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13², 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32², 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**kail**, *C.² E.¹ I.¹ S.¹ W.² Sq.*, 11, 13², 18, 20, 25, 32², 41, 45, 46, 47, 50; —**cale**, *E.³ W.³*; —**cail**, *Wr.²*, 53.

kaleidophone, *C.¹ E. I.² W.² Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13¹, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56; —**kaleidophon**, *C.² I.¹ W.¹*, 2, 13², 14, 19, 24, 50, 55, 57.

kamila, *C.¹ F.²*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 53; —**kamala**, *C.² E. F.¹ I. W.¹*, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56, 57; —**kameela**, *C.³ W.²*, 10, 42.

kapellmeister, *C.¹ W.³ Wr.²*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**capellmeister**, *C.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 3, 7, 14, 16, 24, 26, 29, 38, 43.

keelhaul, *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ W. Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**keelhale**, *C.² E.³ I.³ J. Wal. W.²*

keg, *C.¹ E. I.¹ Sm.¹ S.¹ Wal.¹ W. Wr.²*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 39¹, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**cag**, *C.² E.³ I.³ Sm.² S.² Wal.³ W.³ Wr.¹*, 7, 31.

kenneled, etc., *C.¹ W.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**kennelled**, etc., *C.² I. S. W.² Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

kermess, *C.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; —**kirmess**, *C.² W.*, 3, 10, 24, 28, 29, 38, 47, 50, 57.

kernely, *C.¹*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55; —**kernelly**, *C.² E.¹ I. W. Wr.*, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56, 57.

khamsin, *C.¹ E.² I.² S.² W.²*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 43, 44, 46, 55; —**kamsin**, *C.³ E.¹ I.¹ S.¹ W.¹ Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57.

labeled, etc., *C.¹ W.¹*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**labelled**, etc., *C.² E. I. S. W.² Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

labor, etc., *C.¹ E.² F.¹ I.² W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**labour**, etc., *C.² E.¹ I.¹ J. S. Wal.*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

lac (coin), *C.¹ E.¹ I.¹ S.² W.¹ Wr.¹*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38,

lodgment, *C.1 E.1 I. S. W.1,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 132, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**lodgement,** *C.2 E.2 J. W.2 Wr.,* 9, 11, 139, 17, 26, 29, 31, 37, 43.

lonje (fish), *C.1 W.2,* 2, 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 30, 30, 322, 33, 45, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**lunge,** *C.2 W.1,* 1, 8, 10, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 321, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 47, 50, 53.

louver, *C.1 S. W.1 Wr.1,* 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 44, 55, 57;—**louvre,** *C.2 E. I.1 W.3,* 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 14, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56; —**loover,** *C.1 E.1 I.2 Wr.2* 1, 2, 50.

macaw, *C.1 E. I.1 Wal. W.1 Wr.1,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**macao,** *C.2 E.1 I.3 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.2,* 112, 50.

maccaboy, *W.1,* 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 26, 28, 29, 30, 322, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 48, 55, 57;—**macconba,** *C.1 E.1 I.1,* 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 324, 35, 46, 50, 52, 54;—**macouba,** *C.2 E.3,* 19, 44, 47, 52;—**maccoboy,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.,* 6, 31.

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oyes, *C.1 E.1 I. J. Sm.1 S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.1,* 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35, 37, 49, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**oyez,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2,* 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55.

Pahlavi, *C.1 E.2 W.2,* 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 42, 44, 51, 57;—**Pehlevi,** *C.2 E.1 I.1 Wr.1,* 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**pehlavi,** *E.2 I.2*

palæogæan, *C.1 W.2 Wr.,* 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52;—**paleogæan,** *C.2 W.1,* 21, 28, 35, 57;—**palæogean,** *E. I. S.,* 9, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 24, 45, 50, 53, 56.

palestra, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.2 W.1,* 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 51, 55, 56, 57;—**palæstra,** *C.2 E.2 I.3 Sm. S.1 W.2 Wr.,* 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53.

panchway, *C.1 E.2 I.2 S. W. Wr.,* 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**pansway,** *C.2 E.3 I.1,* 14, 17, 19, 20, 32, 44, 46.

pandour, *C.2 E.1 I.2 Sm. S. W.1 Wr.2,* 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 131, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**pandoor,** *C.1 E.2 I.1 W.2, Wr.1,* 2, 3, 10, 12, 132, 16, 17, 21, 23, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 46, 53.

paneled, etc., *C.1 W.1,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**panelled,** etc., *C.2 I. S. W.2 Wr.,* 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

pantile, *n., C.1 E.1 I.1 J.2 Sm.1 S.1 Wal.2 W.1 Wr.1,* 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**pentile,** *C.2 E.2 I.3 J.1 Sm.2 S.3 Wal.1 W.2 Wr.2,* 8, 10, 18, 28, 31, 35.

pantograph, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.1,* 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**pantagraph,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.2 Wr.2,* 26.

papoose, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. W.1 Wr.2,* 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**papoose,** *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.1,* 4, 18, 25, 26, 29, 43.

pappose, *C.1 E.2 I.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.1,* 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, 329, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**papous,** *C.2 E.1 I.2 J. Sm. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.2,* 5, 23, 26, 31, 322, 44, 45.

paraffin, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. W.1,* 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**paraffine,** *C.2 E.2 I.3 Sm. W.2 Wr.,* 3, 7, 8, 13, 18, 26, 29, 31, 36, 43, 44, 45.

paraleipsis, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S. W.1 Wr.,* 3, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 52;—**paralipsis,** *C.1 E.4 I.4 W.4,* 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 19, 28, 30, 33, 38, 39, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57;—**paralepsis,** *C.3 E.1 I.1 W.3,* 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 25, 35, 37, 48, 50, 51, 56;—**paralepsy,** *C.4 E.3 I.3 W.3,* 18.

paralleled, *C.1 I.S. W. Wr.,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**parallelled,** *C.2 E.,* 7, 112, 18, 23, 25, 31, 34, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48.

parallelepiped, *C.1 Wr.2,* 5, 17, 30, 33, 42, 44, 53;—**parallelopiped,** *C.2 E. I. J. Sm. S. W. Wr.1,* 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

paralyze, *C.1 E.1 I.2 Sm. Wal. W.1 Wr.,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**paralyse,** *C.3 E.2 I.1 S. W.3, Wr.2,* 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 24, 32, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

parceled, *C.1 W.1,* 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**parcelled,** *C.2 E. I. S. W.2 Wr.,* 3, 7, 8,

9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

pardao, *C.*1, 1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 17, 30, 33, 35; — **pardo,** *C.*2 *E. I. W.* 1, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56, 57.

parlor, *C.*1 *E.*† *W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **parlour,** *C.*2 *E. I. S. Sm. S. Wal. W.*2, 7, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

parol, *a.*, *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*1 *Sm. S. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 53; — **parole,** *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

parrakeet, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*3 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 55, 56, 57; — **paraquet,** *C.*4 *E.*† *I.*3 *S.*2 *W.*3, 10, 37; — **paroquet,** *C.*3 *I.*4 *J. S.*1 *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 3, 5?, 8, 13, 14, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 45, 48, 50, 52; — **parakeet,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3, 51, 21, 53.

parrel, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *Sm. S. W.*2 *Wr.*2, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 17, 19, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 44, 45, 52, 53; — **parral,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 34, 37, 38, 42, 46, 47, 56, 57.

partizan, *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*3 *S.*3 *W.*3, 2, 4, 6, 19, 21, 25, 28, 30, 53, 55; — **partisan,** *C.*2 *E. I.*1 *J. Sm. S.*1 *Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57.

pasha, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pacha,** *E.*3 *I.*3 *S.*1 *W.*3 *Wr.*1, 11, 13?, 25, 29, 48; — **pashaw,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*† *S.*3 *W.*3 *Wr.*3; — **bashaw,** *C.*3 *E.*† *I.*† *S.*4 *Wal. W.*4 *Wr.*4

pasquilant, *C.*1 *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **pasquillant,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*, 11, 12, 20, 23, 32, 44, 45, 46, 47.

patchouli, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *W.*1, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **patchouly,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *S. W.*3 *Wr.*, 2, 3, 29.

peascod, *C.*2 *E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **peaseced,** *C.*1, 1, 7, 10, 18, 30, 33, 36.

pedler, *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *J. Sm. S. Wal.*2 *W.*3 *Wr.*1, 2, 5, 10, 19, 21, 29, 31, 33, 34, 44, 49, 53; — **peddler,** *C.*1 *E.*3 *I.*3 *S.*3 *Wal.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — **pedlar,** *C.*3 *E.*1 *I.*3 *S.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*3, 7, 9, 11, 13?, 14, 18, 20, 25, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47.

pedlery, *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*1 *J. Sm. S.*1 *Wal. W.*3 *Wr.*1, 2, 5, 9, 14, 19, 21, 29, 31, 33, 34, 44, 45, 49, 53; — **peddlery,** *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*2 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — **pedlary,** *C.*3 *E.*† *I.*3 *W.*2, 7, 10, 11, 18, 25, 43, 46, 47.

pedobaptist, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*2 *J. Sm. S.*1 *Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 19, 21, 24, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pædobaptist,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*2, 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52.

penology, *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pœnology,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*3 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 7, 11, 13?, 14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51.

periled, *C.*1 *W.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; — **perilled,** *C.*2 *I. S. W.*2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

peroxid, *C.*1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 37, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **peroxide,** *C.*2 *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

petrolin, *C.*1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **petroline,** *C.*2 *I. S. W. Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56.

pewit, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32?, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 46, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **peewit,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*2 *S.*1 *W.*3, 7, 11, 14, 17, 25, 26, 31, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52; — **pewet,** *C.*3 *E.*2 *I.*3 *Sm. S.*3 *Wal. W.*4 *Wr.*3, 10, 32?; — **peetweet,** *W.*5; — **peevit,** *W.*2 *Wr.*3

phacochœre, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*3, 1, 5, 16, 17, 28, 30, 33, 42, 46, 47, 52; — **phacochere,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 45, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57.

Phenician, *a.*, *C.*1 *E.*3 *I.*2 *W.*2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; — **Phœnician,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S. W.*1, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56.

phenicin, *C.*1 *I.*1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **phenicine,** *C.*2 *I.*3 *S. W. Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53.

phenix, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *J. Sm.*2 *S.*1 *Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; — **phœnix,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm.*1 *S.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56.

phenology, *C.*1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; — **phœnology,** *C.*2, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 47, 50, 52, 56.

phenyl, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *S. W. Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **phenyle,** *C.*2 *I.*3 *Wr.*1, 7, 34, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47.

picul, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S. W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pecul,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *W.*3 *Wr.*1, 13?, 29, 34, 47.

piepoudre, *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 3, 12, 13?, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 38, 42, 45; — **piepowder,** *C.*1 *E. I.*3 *J. Sm. S. Wal. W.*3 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13?, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57.

pilau, *C.*1 *E.*3 *I.*3 *W.*3, 1, 2, 6, 13?, 15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pillau,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm. S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52; — **pilaw,** *C.*2 *E.*3 *I.*3 *S.*1, 18.

pincers, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *J. Sm.*2 *S.*1 *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pinchers,** *C.*2 *E.*3 (rare) *I.*3 *Sm.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 21, 29, 38, 42, 49.

pipistrel, *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*1 *S. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **pipistrelle,** *C.*2 *E. I.*1 *W.*2, 13?, 18, 34, 43, 47.

pistoled, *C.*1 *S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **pistolled,** *C.*2 *I.*, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56.

pittizite, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **pittiticte,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*3 *Wr.*, 7, 13?, 14, 18, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38, 43, 47.

platyrhine, *C.*2 *E.* (rare) *I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **platyrrhine,** *C.*1, 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 43, 46, 47.

plot2, *n.*, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *J. Sm.*2 *S.*2 *Wal.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12?, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57; — **plat,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *J. Sm.*1 *S.*1 *Wal.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 10, 12?, 13?, 28, 31, 32?, 37, 38, 42, 51, 52, 55.

plow, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13?, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32 (*n.*), 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; — **plough,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *J. Sm. S.*1 *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32 (*v.*), 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

pluviometer, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **pluviameter,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *Sm. S.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 13?, 17, 23.

polyp, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **polype,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*2 *Sm. S.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 25, 43, 45, 47.

porcelane, *C.*1 *E.*†, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **porcellane,** *C.*2 *E. I.*, 1, 9, 12, 13, 43, 44, 46, 47.

portress, *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *J. Sm. S. Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **porteress,** *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*3 *W.*2, 6, 13?, 24, 26, 43.

pouter1, *C. E. I.*1 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 35, 36, 38, 41, 43, 44, 50, 53, 55, 57; — **powter,** *E.*† *I.*3 *Sm. S.*3 *W.*2 *Wr.*1

practise, *v.*, *C.*1 *E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*, 6, 9, 12, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 31, 41, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57; — **practice,** *C.*2 *E.*† *W.*1, 4, 8, 18, 25, 35, 36, 38, 43, 44.

preesophageal, *C.*1, 6, 8, 19, 24, 31, 35, 38; — **prævesophageal,** *C.*2, 50, 53, 57; — **prævesophageal,** *C.*3 *E. I.*, 9, 12, 17, 20, 23, 40, 44, 47.

pretense, *C.*1 *E.*† *W.*1, 6, 12, 17, 19, 38, 51, 53, 55, 57; — **pretence,** *C.*2 *E. Sm. S. Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*, 7, 8, 9, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 35, 36, 41, 43, 44, 47, 50.

pretor, *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*2 *J. Sm.*1 *S.*2 *Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 19, 21, 28, 29, 35, 37, 38, 53, 55, 57; — **prætor,** *C.*2 *E. I.*1 *Sm.*2 *S.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56.

prillion, *C.*2 *E.*2, *W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 52; — **prillon,** *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*, 1, 8, 10, 12, 13?, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 46, 56, 57.

program, *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*3 *Sm.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 2, 5, 6, 10, 13?, 14, 15, 19, 21, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **programme,** *C.*2 *E. I.*1 *Sm.*2 *S. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56.

prologize, *C.*2 *E.*† *I. Sm. W. Wr.*†, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **prologuize,** *C.*1, 1, 15, 17, 25, 26, 30, 31, 37, 38, 51.

provedor, *C.*1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 17, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 37, 53, 57; — **provedore,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I. J. S. Wal. W. Wr.*†, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56.

ptyalin, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *S. W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **ptyaline,** *C.*3 *I.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13?, 29, 31, 34, 43, 44, 47.

pullicat, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 12, 13?, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46, 56, 57; — **pullcat,** *C.*2 *E.*3 *I.*2, 1, 5, 10, 13?, 19, 33, 34, 44, 53; — **pullicate,** *W. Wr.*1, 3, 7, 8, 14, 16, 29, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52.

purr, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *J. S.*2 *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56; — **pur,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*2 *Sm. S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 18, 19, 21, 29, 52, 57.

purr2, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **purre,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *J. W.*, 17, 28, 34.

purslane, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *J. S.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32?, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **purslain,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*3 *Sm. S.*2 *Wal. W.*3 *Wr.*2, 3, 5, 7, 13?, 26, 31, 32?, 34, 39, 43, 47.

pyæmia, *C.*1 *E.*2 *W.*2, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 29, 30, 35, 37, 53, 55, 57; — **pyæmia,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I. S. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56; — **pyhæmia,** *Wr.*2

quarreled, *C.*1 *W.*1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **quarrelled,** *C.*2 *I. Sm. S. W.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 9, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 56.

quarterfoil, *C.*2 *E.*3 *I.*2 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 8, 10, 14, 16, 32?, 35, 37, 42, 44, 53, 57; — **quaterfoil,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3, 19; — **quatrefoil,** *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56; — **quatrefeuille,** *W.*2

quartet, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13?, 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **quartette,** *C.*3 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 7, 8, 13?, 16?, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32?, 36, 37, 41, 43, 47, 50, 56; — **quartietto,** *C.*2 *E.*3 *I.*3

questor, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*3 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; — **quæstor,** *C.*3 *E.*2 *I.*3 *S.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56.

quintet, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13?, 14, 15, 16?, 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **quintette,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*2, 1, 7, 8, 13?, 16?, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32?, 36, 37, 41, 43, 47, 50; — **quintetto,** *C.*3 *E.*3 *I.*3 *Wr.*2

quitter2, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm. S. Wr.*, 1, 2, 5, 7, 29, 32?, 35, 37, 38; — **quittor,** *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*? *W.*, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57.

raccoon, *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*1 *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5?, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56; — **racoon,** *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*2 *S.*2, 2, 52, 6, 7, 11, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 41, 44, 45, 47, 53, 57; — **rackoon,** *C.*? *I.*3 *Sm. Wal.*

radical, *C. E.*1 *I.*1 *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 (*a.*), 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **radicle,** *C.*† *E.*2 *I.*3, 7(*n.*), 10, 16, 26, 28, 31, 37, 43, 51.

raffia, *C.*1 *W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **roffia,** *C.*2, 23, 33; — **roffa,** *C.*3 *Wr.*, 3, 19, 29, 31.

raja, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*3 *W.*2, 2, 5?, 6, 7, 8, 10, 17, 19, 28, 30, 33, 35, 44, 51, 53, 57; — **rajah,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm. S. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5?, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56.

Rajput, *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*1 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 5?, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 17, 18, 19, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — **Rajpoot,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*3 *S. W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 5?, 9, 10, 13?, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 45, 50, 56.

raki, *C.*1 *E.*3, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 39, 43, 44, 47, 50, 53, 55, 57; — **rakee,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I. Wr.*, 3, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 52, 56.

rambutan, *C.*1 *E.*3 *I.*3 *W.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 47, 52, 53, 57; — **rambootan,** *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1, 5, 9, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 28, 34, 38, 41, 46, 50, 56.

rattan1, *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 3, 4, 5?, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57; — **ratan,** *C.*1 *E.*2 *I.*3 *J. Sm. S.*1 *Wal. W.*3 *Wr.*2, 2, 51, 6, 7, 9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 28, 30, 42, 44, 45, 52, 53.

raven2, *C. E.*† *I.*1 *J. Sm.*1 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — **ravin,** *C.*† *E.*† *I.*2 *Sm.*2 *S.*2 *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 7, 9, 17, 18, 25, 26, 28, 32?, 36, 39, 44, 45, 47, 50, 55.

raya1, *C.*1, 2, 5?, 6, 8, 19, 28, 30, 33, 35, 51, 53, 57; — **rayah,** *C.*2 *E. I. S. W.*, 1, 3, 4, 5?, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56.

raze, *C.*3 *E. I.*1 *S.*1 *Wal.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 4, 5?, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13?, 15, 16, 18?, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 48, 50, 53, 55; — **rase,** *C.*1 *E.*† *I.*2 *S.*2 *Wal.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 3, 5?, 9, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 17, 18?, 23, 24, 32?, 33, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57.

reconnaissance, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *S. W.*2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — **reconnoissance,** *C.*2 *E.*† *I.*3 *W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 6, 9, 28, 29, 31, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50.

reconnoiter, *C.*1 *I.*2 *W.*1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 53, 55, 57; — **reconnoitre,** *C.*2 *E. I.*1 *Sm.

30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**salmis**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 29, 31, 38, 47.

saltier, *C.1 E.2 I.2 J. Sm.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**saltire**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 25, 26, 32?, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 50.

saltpeter, *C.1 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**saltpetre**, *C.2 E.1 J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

Sambo, *C.1 E.1 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**Zambo**, *C.2 E.2 I.1 S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 17, 18.

samester, *C.1 E.1 I.1*, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**samestre**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Wr.*, 3, 7, 18, 20, 31, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48.

sandarac, *C.1 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 30, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sandarach**, *C.2 E. I.1 J. S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 1, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 42, 46; —**saudarak**, *C.3*, 19.

sanguinarin, *C.1*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 52, 55, 57; —**sanguinarine**, *C.2 E. Wr.*, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, 56.

Sanhedrin, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1*, 131, 21, 33, 44, 47?, 50, 53; —**Sanhedrim**, *C.1 E.1 I.1 J. Sm. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19?, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47?, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

Sanskrit, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 11, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; —**Sanscrit**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 12, 13?, 14, 29, 31, 33, 43, 53.

sapajou, *C. E. I Sm. S. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sapajo**, *W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 8, 19.

sapodilla, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**sapadillo**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.*, 26; —**sappodilla**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.1*.

sapper, *C.1 I.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 52, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sappare**, *C.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 29; —**sapparite**, *E.*, 31, 41, 44, 47.

sariak, *C.1*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 45, 52, 57; —**sarlyk**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 6, 31, 44; —**sarlac**, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 12, 14, 20, 36?, 37, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56; —**sarlik**, *C.4 E.2 I.2* 32?.

sarsenet, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 13?, 18, 19, 28, 30, 48, 53; —**sarcenet**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 J. Sm. S. Wal. W.1 Wr.1*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

scammel, *C.1 Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**scammell**, *W.1*, 8, 14, 23, 34, 38; —**scammel**, *C.2 W.2*, 1, 7, 43, 47, 50.

scathe, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**scaith**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2*, 25, 26; —**scath**, *C.† E.† I.† J. Sm. S.1 Wal. W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 21, 29, 31, 32?, 38, 44, 45.

scepter, *C.1 E.† I.2 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**sceptre**, *C.2 E. I.1 J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

scot-free, *C.1 E. I.1 Sm.1 S.1 W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**shot-free**, *C.2 E.† I.2 J. Sm.2 S.2 Wal. W.†*.

scow, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. W. Wr.2*, 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**skow**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.1*, 2, 3, 5, 19.

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Sebat, *C.1 W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**Shebat**, *C.2 Wr.*, 17, 29, 50, 55.

sebundy, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Sm.1 W.2*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sebundee**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm.2 Wr.1*, 3, 5, 16, 29, 442, 45; —**sibandi**, 40.

Seidlitz, *C.1 E. I. S. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**salmis**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 29, 31, 38, 47.

saltier, *C.1 E.2 I.2 J. Sm.1 S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32?, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**saltire**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm.2 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 32?, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 50.

saltpeter, *C.1 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**saltpetre**, *C.2 E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

Sambo, *C.1 E.1 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**Zambo**, *C.2 E.2 I.1 S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 17, 18.

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sandarac, *C.1 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.2*, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 30, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sandarach**, *C.2 E. I.1 J. S.2 W.1 Wr.*, 1, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 42, 46; —**saudarak**, *C.3*, 19.

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Sanskrit, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 11, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**Sanscrit**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 12, 13?, 14, 29, 31, 33, 43, 53.

sapajou, *C. E. I Sm. S. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sapajo**, *W.2 Wr.1*, 2, 8, 19.

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sapper, *C.1 I.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 2, 3, 52, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sappare**, *C.2 I.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 29; —**sapparite**, *E.*, 31, 41, 44, 47.

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scepter, *C.1 E.† I.2 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**sceptre**, *C.2 E. I.1 J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

scot-free, *C.1 E. I.1 Sm.1 S.1 W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**shot-free**, *C.2 E.† I.2 J. Sm.2 S.2 Wal. W.†*.

scow, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S. W. Wr.2*, 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**skow**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 W.1*, 2, 3, 5, 19.

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Sebat, *C.1 W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**Shebat**, *C.2 Wr.*, 17, 29, 50, 55.

sebundy, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Sm.1 W.2*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**sebundee**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm.2 Wr.1*, 3, 5, 16, 29, 442, 45; —**sibandi**, 40.

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seizin, *C.1 E.1 I.1 Sm. S.1 Wal. W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13?, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46?, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**seisin**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 J. S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 11, 13?, 14, 26, 30, 39, 43, 46?, 47, 48.

seleniureted, *C.1 W.1*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 49, 53, 55, 57; —**seleniuretted**, *C.2 E.† I. S. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56.

semeiography, *C.2 E. I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 55, 56; —**semiography**, *C.1 I.2 S.2 W.2 Wr.2*, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 49, 53, 57.

Semitic, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.2 W.1 Wr.2*, 2, 52, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13?, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; —**Shemitic**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S.1 W.2 Wr.1*, 1, 3, 5?, 9, 13?, 21, 44.

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sepulcher, *C.1 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**sepulchre**, *C.2 E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56.

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smolder, *C.1 E.2 I.2*, *W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**smoulder**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

sniveler, etc., *C.1 W.1*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**sniveller**, etc., *C.2 E. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

solan, *C.1 E.1 I.1 S.1 W.1 Wr.2*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32?, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; —**solaud**, *C.2 E.2 I.2 Sm. S.2 W.2 Wr.1*, 3, 18, 31, 32?, 41, 47?; —**solund**, *C.3 Wal. W.3*.

sollar, *C.1 E.1 I. J. Sm. W.1 Wr.*, 3, 5?, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20?, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; —**soller**, *C.2*; —**solar**, *C.3 E.2 W.†*, 1, 2, 4, 5?, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20?, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48.

somber, *C.1 E.2 I.2 W.1*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 53, 55, 57; —**sombre**, *C.2 E.1 I.1 Sm. S. W.2 Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31,

Wr., 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

Tisri, *C.*[2] *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56, 57;—**Tishri,** *C.*[1], 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 18, 28, 30, 33, 35, 42, 43, 53, 55.

titbit, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *J. S.*[2] *Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 53;—**tidbit,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *Sm. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

tole,[2] *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[+] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 3, 4, 10, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 31, 34, 36, 38, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**toll,** *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13[2], 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 57.

topi, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2], 21, 3, 6, 7, 8, 30, 32, 33, 35, 43, 44, 47, 53, 57;—**topee,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1], 1, 22, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 56.

tourmalin, *C.*[1] *I.*[1], 2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 17, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55;—**tourmaline,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *Sm.*[1] *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 56, 57;—**turmaline,** *C.*[3] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2];—**turmalin,** *I.*[3] *Sm.*[2], 53.

toweling, *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**towelling,** *C.*[2] *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

trammeled, etc., *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**trammelled,** *C.*[2] *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

tranquilize, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**tranquillize,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I. Sm. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20, 23, 29, 31, 34, 39, 52, 56;—**tranquilise,** *E.*[+], 9, 14, 24, 25, 37, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50.

transhipped, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 51, 53, 57;—**transship,** *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 28, 29, 34, 36, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56.

traveler, *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *W.*[1], 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**traveller,** *C.*[2] *E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

travertin, *C.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**travertine,** *C.*[2] *E. I.*[2] *S. W. Wr.*, 1, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 56.

trivet, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**trevet,** *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *J. Sm.*[2] *S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 9, 31.

trochantin, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**trochantine,** *C.*[2] *W.*, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 24, 29, 31, 43, 44, 45, 47, 56.

troweled, *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**trowelled,** *C.*[2] *I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

trundle-bed, *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[+] *Sm.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 4, 5, 6[1], 8, 11[2], 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**truckle-bed,** *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *Sm.*[1] *S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 6[2], 7, 9, 10, 11[1], 13, 20, 23, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47.

tryst, *C. E. I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**trist,** *C.*[+] *E.*[+] *W.*[+], 19, 53.

tsetse, *C.*[1] *E. I. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**tzetze,** *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 26, 36, 45;—**tzetse,** *C.*[3]

tumor, *C.*[1] *E.*[3] *I.*[2] *Sm. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**tumour,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *J. S. Wal.*, 7, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

tunneled, etc., *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**tunnelled,** *C.*[2] *I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

turacou, *W.*[1], 8;—**turakoo,** *C.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 52, 57;—**touracou,** *C.*[2] *W.*[2], 12, 14, 31, 44, 47, 50, 56;—**touraco,** *E. I. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 7, 16, 18, 20, 23, 29, 32, 53.

turnsole, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 29, 34, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 47, 56, 57;—**turnsol,** *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *J. S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53.

twibil, *C.*[+] *E.*[+] *I.*[3] *J. Sm.*[+] *W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 8, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 29, 31, 38, 42, 52, 53, 57;—**twibill,** *C. E. I.*[1] *S.*[1], 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44, 45, 47, 50, 56;—**twybill,** *C.*[+] *E.*[+] *I.*[3] *S.*[2]

udaler, *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 51, 53, 57;—**udaller,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 7, 9, 12, 14, 20, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34, 43, 44[1], 45, 46, 50, 52, 56;—**udalman,** *C.*[3] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 31, 44[2];—**odaller,** *C.*[4] *E.*[3] *I.*[3], 47.

uhlan, *C.*[1] *E. I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**ulan,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 3, 19, 53.

unga, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 47, 50, 57;—**ungka,** *C.*[2] *E. I. W.*, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 44, 46, 52, 56.

ungeneraled, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**ungeneralled,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.* (rare) *Wr.*[+], 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

unmowed, *C.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5[1], 6, 8, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 35, 36, 42, 51, 52[1];—**unmown,** *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr.*[2], 2, 52, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52[2], 53, 55, 56, 57.

unspilt, *C.*[2] *E. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32[1], 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**unspilled,** *C.*[1], 4, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 28, 31, 33[2], 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51.

Uzbeg, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42;—**Usbeg,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Wr.*, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 37, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**Usbeck,** *E.*[2] *I.*[2];—**Usbek,** *W.*[2], 5.

valor, etc., *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**valour,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2], 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

vapor, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**vapour,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2], 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

vartabed, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32[1], 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**vartabad,** *E.*[1], 1, 2, 30;—**vartabet,** *C.*[2] *E.*[3] *I.*[2] 32.

varveled, *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 53, 55, 57;—**varvelled,** *C.*[2] *E. I. W.*[2], 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

veil, etc., *C.*[1] *E. I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5[2], 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**vail,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[+] *S.*[2] *Wal.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 51, 138, 48.

vesuvin, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**vesuvine,** *C.*[2] *W.*, 7, 8, 11, 16, 25, 26, 29, 31, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 56.

vial, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *Sm.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**phial,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50.

vialed, etc., *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**vialled,** *C.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

victualed, etc., *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**victualled,** *C.*[2] *I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

vigor, etc., *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**vigour,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wal.*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

villainy, etc., *C.*[1] *E. I.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57;—**villany,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 13[2], 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 53, 55.

villenage, *C.*[2] *E. I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 14, 20, 39, 41, 46, 47, 53;—**villeinage,** *C.*[1] *I.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**villanage,** *Sm. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 8, 19, 21, 23, 49.

virtu, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57;—**vertu,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 8, 13, 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 56.

vise, *C.*[1] *I.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13[2], 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**vice,** *C.*[2] *E. I.*[1] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 3, 7, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 16, 20, 23, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50.

vizier, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32[1], 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**vizir,** *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 5, 6, 15, 19, 28, 30, 31, 32[2], 35, 44, 53;—**visier,** *E.*[3] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[3], 132.

vizor, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 5, 6, 7, 13[2], 15, 19, 21, 26, 28, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 53;—**visor,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 44, 46[1], 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57.

wadset, *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**wadsett,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 138, 18.

wagon, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *Sm.*[+] *S.*[2] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**waggon,** *C.*[4] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 11, 13[2], 20, 25, 34, 39, 44, 45, 48, 50.

weir, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**wear,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *Sm.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 3, 13[2], 45;—**wier,** *C.*[3] *E.*[2] *I.*[3] *Sm.*[3] *S.*[3] *W.*[3] *Wr.*[3]

werwolf, *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *S.*[2], 2, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 26, 30, 33, 35, 43, 44, 51, 53, 57;—**were-wolf,** *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*[1] *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56.

whelk, *C.*[1] *E. I.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**welk,** *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 5, 7, 13[2], 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 43, 44, 53;—**wilk,** *S.*[3] *W.*[+]

whippletree, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32[1], 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56;—**whiffletree,** *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 5, 8, 10, 19, 26, 28, 30, 32[2], 35, 36, 42, 48, 57.

whisky, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**whiskey,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 7, 9, 11, 13[2], 18, 25, 26, 38, 41, 43, 50.

whooping-cough, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**hooping-cough,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 13[2], 17, 19, 28, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53.

whop, etc., *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *Sm.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**whap,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm.*[2] *S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 13[2], 37, 47.

wich-hazel, *C.*[2], 19, 44, 53;—**witch-hazel,** *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *Sm. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**wych-hazel,** *C.*[3] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 7, 9, 17, 24, 25, 43, 46, 47.

widgeon, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**wigeon,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 13[2], 19, 28, 44, 53.

withe, *n.*, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57;—**with,** *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 2, 19, 21, 53.

wivern, *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 5, 6, 13[1], 15, 16, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 53, 57;—**wyvern,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 56;—**wiver,** *E.*[2] *Sm. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 3, 8, 19, 29.

wizen, *a.*, *C.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32[2], 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 (*a.*), 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**wizzen,** *C.*[2], 10, 13[2], 46 (*v.*), 47;—**weazen,** *C.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*[2], 8, 13[1], 20, 26, 29, 32[1].

wo, *C.*[2] *E.*[+] *I.*[+] *Wal. W.*[+] *Wr.*[2], 2, 9, 13[2], 19, 21, 30, 35, 47, 50, 53, 55;—**woe,** *C.*[1] *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57.

woful, *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 9, 11[1], 13[2], 14, 16, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 47, 50, 53, 55;—**woeful,** etc., *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[1], 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11[2], 12, 13[2], 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57.

woolen, *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**woollen,** *C.*[2] *E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

woolenet, *W.*[1], 1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 33, 53, 55, 57;—**woolenette,** *C.*[1] *W.*[2], 3, 4, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 47, 51;—**woollenette,** *C.*[2] *E. I. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 8, 20, 23, 31, 32, 50, 52, 56.

worshiper, etc., *C.*[1] *E.*[+] *I.*[2] *W.*[1], 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57;—**worshipper,** *C.*[2] *E. I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 56.

y², *C.*[1] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *S. W.*[1], 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 32[2], 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57;—**wye,** *C.*[2] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *W.*[2], 3, 5, 7, 9, 13[1], 14, 18, 20, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32[1], 33, 38, 43.

yataghan, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57;—**ataghan,** *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 3;—**attaghan,** *C.*[+] *W.*[3]

yawp, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 12, 26, 28[2], 39, 48, 51[2];—**yaup,** *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *W.*[2

II.—DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS.

Aaronic

Aaronic, ar-on'ic;—a-ron'ic, *C. W.*, 9, 10, 12, 18, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 42, 47, 51, 54, 56;—ăr-on'ic, *E.*, 1, 5, 11, 16, 20, 32, 39, 41, 44, 53, 55;—ē-ron'ic, *I. S.*, 8, 17, 23, 24, 45, 50;—e-ron'ic, *M.*, 2, 13, 15, 34, 46, 49;—ĝ-ron'ic, *W.*, 6, 14, 33, 43, 52, 57.

abdomen, ab-dō'men, *C.I E.*[1] *F. I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5[2], 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13[2], 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57;—ab-dō'men, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] 5, 6, 12;—ab'dō-men, *I.*[2] 14;—abdō'mĝn, *M.*, 2, 13[2], 20, 24, 27, 34, 46, 47, 49, 53.

abele, a-bēl', *M.*[1] *W.*, 2, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 27, 38, 39, 41, 52, 53;—ă-bēl', *C.*, 5, 6, 21, 28, 30, 31, 32, 47, 51, 56, 57;—ă'bēl, *E.*;—ab-ēl', *F.*[1];—ē-bel, *F.*[2] *M.*[2], 33, 34;—a-bēl', *I. W.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 29, 35, 45, 50, 54;—a-bī'll, *S.*, 10, 42;—ab-ĭll, 12.

ablette, ab'l-et-in;—ab'l-ĕt-in, *C. W.*, 5, 6, 113, 12, 14, 16, 29, 30, 31, 42, 47, 51, 52, 56, 57;—ab'l-et-in, *E.*, 1, 4, 15, 18, 20, 22, 50;—ab-ul-et-in, *F.*, 111, 21, 54;—a'blętin, *M.*, 2, 8, 10, 15, 24, 28, 38, 44, 48, 49, 53;—a-bul'e-tin, *Wr.*, 3, 9, 13, 23, 45, 45.

absolute, ab'so-lūt, *E. Sm. S.*, 9, 15, 16, 18, 21, 32, 33, 34, 49, 52, 56;—ab'so-lūt, *C. I. M. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57.

absolutory, ab-sol'yu-to-ri, *C. I. W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11[2], 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57;—ab-sol'ū-to-ri, *E.*, 11, 41;—absolūtorĭ, *M.*, 2, 13, 20, 27, 34, 46, 52, 53;—ab-sol'yu-tur-i, *Sm.*, 32;—ab-sol'ū-to-ri, 22.

absolve, ab-solv', *I. W.*, 1, 3[2], 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11[2], 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 37, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54[2], 56;—ab-solv', *C.*[1] 1, 2, 12, 14, 18, 21, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 47, 49, 53, 57, ab-zolv', *E. Sm. S. Wal. Wr.*, 9, 10, 20, 23, 29, 31, 39, 44, 45, 48, 52, 54;—ăbzo-lv, *M.*[2], 111, 13, 21, 46.

abstractly, ab stract'li, *W.*, 4, 8, 14, 26, 42, 43, 49, 52,—ab stract'li, *C. E. W.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15[2], 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 33, 35, 39, 44, 47, 51, 53, 55;—ab-stract'li, *I. S.*, 1, 9, 12[2], 17, 28, 30, 31, 37, 38, 45, 50, 56, 57;—a'bstrąctli, *M.*, 10, 24, 27, 34, 41, 46,—ab-stract'li, *Sm.*, 32;—ab-stract'li, *Wal.*, 21, 29, 36, 54.

academician, a-cad'e-mish'an;—ą-cad-e-mish'an, *C.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15[2], 18, 33, 35, 46, 47, 49, 51, 56, 57;—a-cad-e-mi'shan, *E.*, 23;—ac'a-dĭ-mi'shan, *I.*, 12, 17, 37;—aca'demishan, *M.*, 2, 13, 27, 34, 41;—ac'a-dĭ-mish'an, *Sm. W.*, 11, 14, 16, 24, 28, 32, 42, 52, 53, 55,—acad'e-mish an, *S.*, 7, 9, 20, 25, 30, 36, 39, 43, 45, 50;—aca-dĭ-mish'an, *Wal.*, 3;—ac'a de-mish'an, *Wr.*, 1, 8, 15[2], 21, 22, 29, 31, 38, 54;—ac'u-dem-ish'an, 44.

acaulose, ac'ĕ-lōs';—ac-ă-lōs', *M. W.*, 2, 24, 31, 34, 47, 51;—a-cā'lōs, *C.*, 3, 6, 28, 30, 32, 35, 46, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57;—a-cal'os, *E. W.*, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 36, 43, 50, 51, 52, 55, 59, 62,—ac-el'os, *F.*, 14,—ac-ĕl'os, *I.*, 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 20, 23, 38, 44, 50.

accelerative, ac-sel'gr-a-tiv, *W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 35, 38, 42, 43, 49, 52, 54, 55;—ac-sel'e-rā-tiv, *C.*, 6, 10, 11, 23, 30, 33, 47, 51, 56, 57;—ac-sel'gr-ā-tiv, *E. I.*, 12, 18, 20, 41, 44, 46, 50;—ącse'lgrątiv, *M.*, 2, 13, 22, 27, 31, 34, 39, 53;—ac-sel'er-ā-tiv, *Sm.*, 1, 5, 25, 32, 37,—ac-sel gr-ē'tiv, *S.*, 9, 45;—ac-sel'lur-a-tiv, *Wal.*, 38.

acceptor, ac-sept'gr (*taw*);—ac-sep'tĕr, *C.*[1] *E.*, 28, 33, 49, 51, 55, 57,—ac-sept'tgr, *C.*[2], 6, 53,—ac-sept'or, *I.*, 2, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 24, 32, 42, 43, 50,—ącse'ptgr, *M.*, 2, 13, 15, 34, 41, 46,—ącse'ptŏr, *F.*, 2, 13, 15,—ac-sept'gr, *Sm. S. W.*, 4, 11[1], 27, 38, 39, 44, 52;—ac-sep'tur, *Wal.*;—ac-sept'or, *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 35, 37, 45, 54, 56.

access, ac-ses, *C. E. F. I.*[1] *S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3[2], 4, 5[1], 6, 7, 8, 9[2], 10, 11, 12[2], 15, 16, 17, 18, 21[1], 22, 23, 25, 26[2], 27, 30, 31[2], 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57,—ac-sęs', *C.*[2] *M.*[2] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal.* 11, *Wr.*[1], 21, 29, 31, 33[1], 14, 24, 25, 26[1], 28, 29, 31[1], 33, 35, 44, 54;—ac'ses (entrance), 28;—ac-ses' (increase), 32;—ac'ses (of nerves), 47.

accessary, ac-ses'a-ri;—ac-ses'ą-ri, *C.*[1], 5, 12, 20, 25, 26[1], 28, 30, 33, 47, 56;—ac-ses-a-ri, *C.*[2], 29[2], 51;—ac'ses-sa-ri, *E. Sm.* 29, 41;—ac-ses-sa'ri, *I. W.*, 1, 3, 8, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31, 35, 45, 50;—a-cses'ari, *M.*[1], 10, 12[2], 22 (*ses*), 52,—ącse'ssari, *M.*[2], 2, 13[2], 22 (*ses*), 27, 34, 39, 44;—ac-ses-sa'ri, *S.*, 9, 11[2], 37;—ac-ses-se-ri, *Wal.*, 7;—ac-ces'sĕ-ri, *W.*, 4, 6, 14[2], 15, 21, 36, 38, 42, 43, 46, 49, 54, 55, 57;—ac-ses-se-ri, 32.

accessory, ac-ses'o-ri, *E. W.*, 4, 6, 14, 15, 21, 25, 33, 36, 38, 42, 43, 46, 49, 54, 56, 58, 57;—ac-ses-g ri, *C.*[1], 10, 12, 26[1], 28, 29, 47, 53 (*ses*);—ac'ses-o-ri, *C.*[2], 5, 20, 26[2], 31, 37, 51;—ac-ses-sō'ri, *E.*, 34;—ac'ses-se-ri, *I. Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29, 31, 35, 45, 50;—a-cses'eri, *M.*[1], 132, 22 (*s.*), 41, 52, 53 (*s.*);—ącse'ssori, *M.*[2], 2, 13[2], 22 (*s.*), 27, 34, 44;—ac'ses-sgr'i, *S.*, 9;—ac'ses-sō-ri, *Wal.*, 7;—ac ses-so-ri, *Sm.*, 32.

accipitrine, ac-sip'i-trin, *C. F. I. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57;—ac-sip'i-trin, *E. M.*, 1, 13, 20, 24, 34, 39, 46, 53;—ac-sip'i-trin, *Sm.*, 7, 10, 14, 32, 44.

acclimate, ac-clai'mĕt;—a-clai'mĕt, *C.*, 28, 30, 49, 51, 53;—ac-clai'mĕt, *F. I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57;—ac-clai'mat, *E.*, 10, 15, 18, 20, 22, 27;—aclai mgt, *M.*, 2, 8, 13, 34, 39, 41, 46, 47;—ac'cli-mĕt, 29.

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aerolite, ē'gr-o-lait, *M. W.*, 2, 6, 16, 18, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 57;—ē'gr-o-lait, *C. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56;—ē'gr-ō-lait, *E.*, 8, 11, 20, 44;—ē'gr-ō-lait, *I.*, 5, 13, 17, 50;—ē'r-ō-lait, *S.*, 7, 10, 14, 23, 25, 37.

aeronaut, ē'gr-o-nŏt, *M.*[1] *W.*, 2, 6, 16, 24, 27, 30, 32, 42, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 57;—ē'g-ro-nŏt, *C. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56;—ē'gr-en-ŏt, *E.*, 8, 20, 44;—ē'gr-ō-nŏt, *I.*, 5, 13, 17, 43, 50;—ā'ronŏt, *M.*[2], 11, 22, 41;—ēr'o-nŏt, *Sm.*;—ēr'ō-nŏt, *S.*, 7,

albino, al-bō[ī]-nō, *C. E.*[1] *I. S. Wr.*[1], 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, 21, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 50, 51, 54, 55; — al-bī[ī]-nō, *E.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 7, 9, 14, 18, 36, 39, 39, 43, 45; — albī'no, *M.*[1], 10, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 34, 38, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 56; — al-bau'no, *M.*[2] *Sm. W.*, 3, 4, 5, 16, 25, 32, 37, 42, 49, 52, 57.

Alcoran, al'co-rān', *Wr.*[2], 16, 20, 21, 27, 39, 49, 52, 55; — al'co-rąn, *C.*[1], 5, 6, 28, 30, 31, 35, 51; — al-co-rąn', *C.*[2], 12; — al-cōr'an, *E.*; — al-cō'ran, *I.*[1] *Wal.*, 8, 29; — al'cō-rēn, *I.*[2]; — alcorā'n, *M.*[1], 2, 13, 15, 18, 23, 26, 41, 46; — a'lcorān, *M.*[2], 53; — a'lcoran, *M.*[3]; — al'co-ran, *Sm.*, 3, 7, 11, 32, 37; — al'cō-ran', *S.*, 9, 10, 14, 17, 22, 24, 45, 50, 56; — al'co-ran, *Wr.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 4, 25, 33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 54, 57; — al-cōr'an, 47.

alcove, al'cōv, *C.*[1] *E. I. M.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — al-cōv', *C.*[2] *Sm. S. Wal. Wr.*[2] *Wr.*[3], 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 54; — alcō'v, *M.*[3], 34, 41, 47.

Aldine, al'din, *C.*[2] *Sm.*, 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 18, 26, 29, 30, 37, 47, 49, 51; — ōl'dain, *C.*[1] *E. M. Wr.*[2], 2, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 34, 39, 46; — al'dīn, *F.*, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, 38, 53, 56; — al'dain, *I. S. Wr.*[1] *Wr.*, 6, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57.

Alexandrine, al'egz-an'drin, *Sm. W.*, 3, 8, 9, 17, 25, 32, 37, 38, 42, 52, 55, 57; — al-eg-zan'drin, *C.*, 4, 6, 12, 15, 21, 28, 30, 51, 56; — al-ecs-ą̄n'drin, *E.*, 20, 39, 41, 43; — al-ecs-and'rin, *F.*, 1, 5, 33; — al-egz-an'drain, *I.*, 18, 16, 22, 24, 44, 46, 49; — al'egz-an'drin, *S.*, 7, 45, 50; — al-legz-an'drin, *Wal.*, 29, 36; — al-egz-gn'drin, *M. Wr.*, 2, 10, 11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 31, 34, 35, 53, 54; — al'ex-and'rin, 14.

algebraist, al'je-brē'ist; — al'je-brē-ist, *C. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 27, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36, 46, 47, 51, 54, 56; — al-je-brē'ist, *E. I.*, 20, 21, 23, 37, 53; — al'jī-brē'ist, *M., W.*, 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 32, 33, 34, 38, 41, 42, 49, 52, 55, 57; — al'jī-brē'ist, *Sm.*, 11, 22, 39, 44; — al'je-brē'ist, *S.*, 1, 9, 25, 43, 45, 50; — al-jī-brē'ist, *Wal.*, 16, 26, 29.

alien, ē'lien; — ē'yen, *C. I. Sm. S. Wal. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54; — ē'li-ęn, *E. M.*, 2, 11, 14, 16, 20, 24, 27, 34, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 53; — ē'yen, *W.*, 4, 8, 15, 21, 39, 42, 52, 55, 57.

alkali, al'ka-li, *M. W.*[2], 7, 24, 27, 31, 41, 42, 52, 53, 57; — al'ka-lī, *C.*[1], 5, 18, 30, 33; — al'ka-laī, *C.*[2], 6, 12, 47, 51; — al'kal-i, *E.*, 44; — al'kal-ai, *F.*, 1; — al'ka-lī, *I. S. Wr.*[1], 3[1], 9, 10, 17, 20, 23, 25, 37, 39, 43, 45, 50; — al'ka-lī, *Sm.*, 11, 32; — al'ka-lī, *Wal.*, 13, 14, 16, 22, 29, 36; — al'ka-laī, *Wl.*, 2, 4, 8, 15, 21, 28, 38, 46, 49, 55; — al'ka-laī, *Wr.*[2], 2, 26, 35, 54, 56.

alkalify, al'ka-li-fai, *E. M. W.*, 2, 3, 4, 7, 15, 16, 24, 34, 38, 41, 42, 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57; — al'ka-lī-fai, *C., I.*[3] *S. Wr.*, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 43, 45, 50, 51; — al'ka-lī-fui, *I.*[1], 5, 23, 46; — al-kal'ī-fai, *Sm.*, 13, 29; — al'ka-lī-fai, 32.

alkaline, al'ka-lin, *Sm. W.*[2], 16, 34, 55; — al'ka-lin, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 21, 30, 32[1], 51, 57; — al'ka-lain, *C.*[2], 1, 11, 18, 26, 32[2], 46; — al'ka-lain, *E. M. W.*[1], 4, 8, 13, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 38, 39, 42, 47, 49, 50; — al'ka-lin, *S. Wal. Wr.*[1], 9, 37, 45, 52; — al'ka-lain, *I. Wr.*[2], 54, 56.

allegiance, al-lī'jans; — a-lī'jans, *M.*[1], 2, 11, 13, 15, 24, 34, 39, 49, 53; — a-lī'jans, *C.*, 14, 21, 30, 51; — al-lī'ji-ans, *E.*, 10, 17, 23, 25, 44, 56; — al-lī'jans, *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 29, 31, 35, 43, 45, 50, 54; — all'jians, *M.*[2], 22, 27, 41, 46, 47; — al-lī'jans, *Sm. W.*[1], 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 32, 33, 37, 38, 42, 52, 55; — al-lī'ji-ans, *W.*[2], 12, 16, 26, 28, 36, 57.

alliterative, al-lit'ęr-a-tiv, *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 52, 55, 57; — a-lit'ę-rę-tiv, *C.*, 2, 8, 12, 21, 28, 46, 47, 51; — al-lit'ęr-a-tiv, *E.*, 13, 17, 18, 39, 56; — al-lit'ęr-ēt-iv, *I.*, 14; — all'tęretiv, *M.*, 24, 34, 41, 53; — al-lit'ęr-ē'tiv, *Sm.*, 5, 10, 11, 32; — al-lit'ęr-ē'tiv, *S.*, 9, 25, 37, 43, 45, 50.

almond, ām'und; — ą̄'mund, *I. M. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 57; — ą̄'mond, *C.*[1], 5, 12, 18, 28, 49, 52, 53; — al'mend, *C.*[2], 22, 25, 30, 33, 47, 54, 56; — ąl'mund, *E.*

along, ą-long', *E. M. W.*, 4, 6, 8, 16, 20, 24, 26, 29, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42, 46; — ą-leng', *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 18, 21, 30, 31, 37, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57; — a-leng', *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 9, 11, 13, 23, 32, 45, 47, 51, 52.

alternate, *a. & n.*; — al-tęr'net; — al-tęr'nēt, *C. Sm. W.*, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — ēl-tęr'nat, *E.*, 20, 24, 33, 44; — al-tęr'nēt, *I. S.*, 10, 43, 45, 50; — ąlte'rnęt, *M.*[1], 1, 2, 22, 27, 34, 41, 49; — ēlter'net, *M.*[2], 11, 13, 26, 46, 47; — al-ter'net, *Wal.* 7, 29; — al-tęr'nat, *Wr.*, 3, 9, 31; — al'tęr-nēt, 5; — ēlte'rnet, 53.

alternate, *v.* — al-tęr'nēt, *C. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 45, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — ēl-tęr'nēt, *E.*[1], 20, 44; — ēl'tęr-nēt, *E.*[2] *M.*[2], 13, 22, 24, 26, 28, 46, 47, 53; — al-tūrn'ēt, *F.*; — al'tęr-nēt, *I.*[1] *M.*[1], 1, 10, 27, 32, 34, 37, 41, 49; — al-tęr'nēt, *I.*[2] *S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 2, 32, 36, 43, 50; — al-tęr'nēt, *Sm.*, 7, 23, 25; — al-ter'nēt, *Wal.*, 29; — ąl'tęr-nēt, 11.

alveolar, ał'vę-o-lar; — al-vī'o-lar, *C.*[1], 4, 13, 18, 20, 28, 32, 33, 46; — al-vī-o-lar, *C.*[2] *M.*[2], 6, 12, 39, 44, 47, 51, 55; — al've-ō-lar, *E.*, 5, 8, 14, 37; — al-vī'ō-lar, *F.*, 24, 36; — al-vī-o-lęr, *I.*, 21, 23, 50; — ąl-vī'o-lar, *M.*[1], 2, 11, 41, 53; — alv'yo-lar, *Sm.*, 7; — al-vī'e-lęr, *S.*, 1, 10, 15, 25, 43; — al'vi-o-lęr, *W.*[1], 16, 42, 49, 52, 57; — al-vī'o-lęr, *W.*[2], 27; — al-vī'o-lar, *Wr.*[1], 31, 9, 17, 21, 35, 38, 45, 54, 56; — al've-ō-lar, *Wr.*[2], 32, 26, 29.

amateur, am'a-tūr', *Sm.*, 7, 25; — am'a-tiūr, *C.*[1], 5, 6, 23, 46, 51; — am-a-tiūr', *C.*[2], 21; — am-a-tęr', *C.*[3], 30, 55; — am'a-tūr, *E.*, 4, 8, 37; — am'a-tiūr, *I.*[1], 20, 23, 43; — am-a-tūr, *I.*[2], 41; — amate'r, *M.*[1], 2, 13, 15, 26, 32, 34; — a'mattiūr, *M.*[2], 27, 39, 47; — am'a-tęr, *S.*, 1, 9, 10, 14, 36, 50, 56; — am-a-tiūr', *Wal.*, 29; — am'a-tęr', *Wl.*, 18, 33, 39, 42, 44, 49, 52, 56; — am'a-tiūr', *Wr.*[2], 16, 24, 57; — am-a-tiūr', *Wr.*[3], 31, 17, 31, 35, 54; — am-a-tūr', *Wr.*[3], 32, 45.

ambrosia, am-brō'zia, *C.*[1], 18, 30, 33; — am-brō'zhia, *C.*[2], 6, 12, 21, 47, 51; — am-brō'zi-a, *E.*, 20, 23, 24, 37, 39; — am-brō'zi-ą, *F.*; — am-brō'zhi-a, *I. S. Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 17, 29, 31, 35, 38, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54; — ambrō'zia, *M.*[1], 2, 5, 11, 41, 46, 53; — ambrō'zhia, *M.*[2], 13, 27; — am-brō'zhi-a, *Sm.*, 14, 32; — am-brū'zhi-a, *Wal.*, 7, 26, 36, 56; — am-brō'zha, *Wl.*, 15, 49, 52, 55, 57; — am-brō'zhi-ą, *W.*[2], 4, 16, 28, 42.

ameliorate, ą-mī'lio-rēt, *M.*, 2, 11, 13, 16, 24, 27, 34, 41, 46, 53; — ą-mī'lyę-rēt, *C.*, 5, 12, 15, 21, 26, 28, 30, 33, 42, 47, 51; — ą-mī'li-ōr-ēt, *E.*, 10, 20, 29, 39, 44; — a-mil'yer-ēt, *I.*, 17, 32, 37; — a-mīl'yo-rēt, *Sm.*, 29, 56; — a-mīl'ye-rēt, *S.*, 50; — a-mī'li-ō-rēt, *Wal.*, 7, 14, 23, 25, 36, 45; — ą-mil'yo-rēt, *W. Wr.*, 1, 8, 4, 6, 8, 9, 18, 31, 35, 38, 43, 52, 54, 55, 57.

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amusive, ą-miū'siv, *Sm. W.*[2], 1, 23, 24, 25, 33, 38; — ą-miū'zivy, *C.*, 6, 12, 14, 21, 28, 30, 35, 42, 46, 49, 51; — ą-miūz'iv, *E.*, 18, 39, 44; — a-miū'ziv, *I. S.*, 8, 9, 17, 18, 37, 45, 50; — ą-miū'ziv, *M. W.*[1], 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 27, 32, 34, 41, 47, 52, 53, 55, 57; — a-miū'siv, *Wal. Wr.*, 3, 5, 7, 26, 29, 31, 36, 43, 54, 56.

ancestral, an-ses'tral, *E. W.*, 4, 8, 20, 33, 36, 39, 44, 52, 55, 57; — an-ses'tral, *C.*, 6, 12, 15, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 56; — an-ses'tral, *I. S.*, 1, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 37, 38, 43, 45, 50, 54; — anse'stral, *M.*, 2, 10, 11, 24, 27, 34, 41, 53; — an'ses-tral, *Sm. Wr.*, 3, 5, 7, 23, 32.

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annunciate, an-nun'shi-ēt, *I.*[3] *S. Wal. W.*, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 28, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 55, 57; — a-nun'si-ēt, *C.*[1], 2, 6, 11, 18, 30, 33, 36, 41, 47, 51; — a-nun'shi-ēt, *C.*[2], 15; — an-nun'si-ēt, *E.*, 1, 10, 14, 20, 24; — an-nun'si-ēt, *I.*[1], 5, 13, 23, 56; — anu'nshiēt, *M.*, 27, 34, 39, 53; — an-nun'shi-ēt, *Sm.*, 3, 32; — an-nun'she-ēt, *Wr.*, 29, 31, 35, 37, 43, 54.

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antheliion, ant-hī'li-en, *I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56; — ant-hī'li-ęn, *C.*[1], 12, 21, 28, 51; — an-thī'li-ęn, *C.*[2], 7, 14; — an-thī'li-un, *E.*, 5, 33, 42; — antht'liẹn, *M.*[1], 2, 34, 39, 46, 47; — ant-hī'liẹn, *M.*[2], 27, 41, 44, 53; — anthī'yun, *W.*[1], 4, 6, 15, 55, 57.

antinomy, an-tin'o-mi, *C. W. Wr.*[2], 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — an-tin'um-i, *E.*, 44; — an-tin'em-i, *I.*, 1, 9, 13; — anti'nomi, *M.*, 2, 10, 11, 24, 25, 27, 34, 39, 53; — an'ti-nom-i, *Sm.*, 3, 7, 14, 37; — an-tin'e-mi, *S.*[1], 45; — an'ti-nō-mi, *S.*[2], 26; — an-tin'ō-mi, *Wal.*, 16, 36; — an'ti-no-mi, *W.*[1], 5, 23, 31, 43, 50; — an-tin'ę-mį, 32.

aparithmesis, ap'a-rith-mī'sis, *E. M.*, 1, 2, 9, 20, 24, 27, 34, 39, 46, 49; — ap-ār-ith-mī'sis, *C.*, 41, 47, 51, 56; — ap-a-rith'mī-sis, *I.*, 13, 14, 37; — ap-a-rith'mi-sis, *Sm.*, 44; — ap'a-rith'mi-sis, *W.*, 4, 6, 12, 15, 21, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 44, 50, 52, 53, 57; — ap-a-rith'me-sis, *W.*, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 23, 26, 29, 31, 35, 42, 54.

aphæresis, af-er'ę-sis; — a-fer'e-sis, *C. Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 46, 49, 51, 54, 56; — af-ī'r'i-sis, *E.*, 1, 8, 13, 20, 39; — af-er'es-is, *F.*; — a-fī're-sis, *I. S.*, 17, 23, 37, 43, 44, 45, 50; — ą-fī'rį-sis, *M. Sm.*, 11, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 41, 47, 53; — a-fer'i-sis, *Wal.*, 7, 10, 29, 36; — ą-fer'į-sis, *W.*, 16, 21, 38, 52, 55, 57.

aphthong, af'thong, *C. E. I. M. S. W.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53; — ap'thong, *Sm. Wr.*, 3, 7, 18, 29, 31, 37, 54, 55, 56.

aposiopesis, ap'o-sai'o-pī'sis, *C. M. W.*, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — ap-o-sai-u-pī'sis, *E.*; — ap'o-sai-ō-pī'sis, *I.*, 13, 14, 17, 50; — a-pos'ī-o-pī'sis, *Sm.*, 7, 15, 26, 32; — a-pos'ī-ō-pī'sis, *S.*, 5, 8, 9, 12, 33, 37, 45; — a-pozh-ī-ō-pī'sis, *Wal.*; — a-poz-e-o-pī'sis, *Wr.*, 3, 23, 29, 31, 36, 54.

apotheosis, ap'o-thī'o-sis, *Sm. W.*, 1, 4, 7, 14, 15, 21, 24, 27, 32, 33, 49, 52, 55, 57; — ap-o-thī'o-sis, *C.*[1] *M.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 18, 28, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56; — ap'o-thī-ō'sis, *C.*[2], 6, 16, 30, 36; — a-poth-e-ō'sis, *E.*, 20; — ap'e-thī-ō'sis, *I.*[1], 12, 13, 17; — ap'e-thī'ō-sis, *I.*[2]; — apo'thjō'sis, *M.*[2], 11, 26, 29, 39, 47; — ap'o-thī'ō-sis, *S.*, 9, 23, 25, 44, 45, 50; — ap-e-thī'ō-sis, *Wal.*

Appalachian, ap'a-lach'i-an, 1, 4, 6, 16, 21, 24, 26, 31, 34, 52; — ap-a-lach'i-ąn, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 10, 15, 23, 32, 33, 37, 38, 49, 51, 54; — ap-a-lē'chi-an, *C.*[2]; — ap-pa-lē'ki-an, *I.*, 13, 20, 45, 46, 56; — ap'pa-lē'chi-an, *W.*, 8, 9, 11, 15, 29, 42, 50, 55, 57; — ap-pa-lā'chi-an, *Wr.*, 30; — ap-pa-lē'chi-an, 5.

apparent, ap-pār'ent; — a-pār'ent, *C.*, 10, 11, 28, 32, 41, 46, 49, 51, 53; — ap-pār'ent, *E.*, 20, 44, 56; — ap-pē'rent, *I. Sm. S. Wal.*, 5, 7, 17, 23, 24, 25, 43, 45, 50; — apē'rent, *M.*[1], 27, 34, 39, 47; — apa'rent, *M.*[2], 2; — ap-pār'ent, *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 52, 54, 55, 57.

appetitive, ap'ę-tai"tiv, 1, 2, 4, 8, 11, 31, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 57; — a-pet'i-tiv, *C.*[1], 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 26, 32, 33; — ap-ę-tai-tiv, *C.*[2] *I. M.*[1], 13, 16, 20, 24, 30, 34, 38, 54, 55; — ap-pe-tai'tiv, *E.*, 50; — ap-et'i-tiv, *F.*[1], 37; — ap'i-tai-tiv, *F.*[2] *Wal.*, 23; — ape'titiv, *M.*[2]; — ap'pį-tai'tiv, *W.*; — ap-pe-ti-tiv, *Wr.*, 5, 21, 29.

appliqué or **-plique,** ap"lī-kē'; — ap-li-kē', *C.*, 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 51, 55, 56; — ap-plic', *I. S. Wr.*, 13, 31, 45, 53, 54; — ąplikē, *M.*, 2, 7, 23, 27, 29, 32, 44, 46; — ą'pli"kē', *W.*, 4, 8, 9, 18, 20, 21, 24, 33, 39, 42, 49, 50, 52, 57; — ap-pli-kē', 5.

appulse, ap'uls, *C.*[1] 32, 35, 38, 53; — a-puls', *C.*[2], 18, 28, 49; — ap'puls, *E. I.*[1] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 21, 30, 31, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — ap-puls', *I.*[2] *Sm. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54; — apu'ls, *M.*[2], 2, 11, 13, 15, 24, 34, 39, 41, 46, 47.

apricot, ē'pri-cot, *C.*[1] *E. F. I. M. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — ap'ri-cot, *C.*[2], 1, 16, 26, 30, 36, 38, 42, 51; — ē'pri-cot, *Sm.*, 13, 25, 32; — ē'pri-cot, *Wal.*, 5, 7, 18, 23, 29.

apron, ē'prun, *C.*[1] *E. F.*[2] *I. M.*[1] *Sm.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 3[1], 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56; — ē'pern, *C.*[2], 12, 51; — ē'purn, *F.*[1] *M.*[2] *Sm.*[2] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 3[2], 4, 8, 31, 36, 42, 55, 57; — ē'pren, *S.*, 7, 9, 43, 45.

aquiline, ac'wi-lin, *C.*[1] *M.*[1] *S. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57; — ac'wi-lain, *C.*[2] *E. I. M.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 20, 23, 33, 34, 39, 45, 46, 47, 50, 54, 56.

Arab, ar'ąb, *C.*, 5, 6, 12, 15, 18, 28, 30, 31, 35, 38, 41, 49, 51, 55; — ar'ab, *E. M.*, 2, 8, 11, 13, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 44, 46, 47, 53; — ar'ab, *I. S. W. Wr.*, 11, 31, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 33, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 50, 54, 56, 57; — ē'rab, *Wr.*[2], 12, 32.

arbutus, ār-biū'tus, *C. E.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 45, 50, 51, 54, 56; — ār'biū-tus, *I.*, 1, 13, 26, 55; — ār'biu-tus, *W. Wr.*, 5, 9, 11, 16, 21, 29, 33, 34, 39, 46, 47, 49, 52.

archil, ār'kil, *C. E. F. I. M.*[2] *W. Wr.*[2], 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — ār'chil, *M.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 3, 15, 24, 27, 29, 31, 34, 53; — ārch'il, *Sm. S.*, 1, 9, 23, 25, 43, 45.

aristocrat, ar-is'to-crat, *C.*[2], 12, 14, 30, 49, 51, 57; — ar'is-to-crat, *C.*[1] *M.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 32, 5, 6, 7, 13, 23, 27, 28, 32, 39, 41, 47; — ar'is-te-crat, *E. I.*[1], 8, 50; — a-ris'to-crat, *M.*[2] *W.*[1], 2, 31, 4, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 33, 38, 42, 46, 52, 53, 55; — ar-is'-te-crat, *I.*[2] *S.*[1], 45; — ar'is-to-crat', *Sm.*, 24, 25, 26, 36, 37, 44; — ar'is-te-crat', *S.*[2]; — a-ris'-to-crat, *Wr.*[1], 1, 9, 10, 17, 18, 29, 31, 35, 54, 56.

aromatize, ą-rō'ma-taiz, *M. Sm. W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 47, 52, 53, 55, 57; — ą-rō'mą-taiz, *C.*, 6, 12, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 49, 51, 56; — ą-rō-ma-taiz', *E.*, 8, 26; — a-rō'mat-aiz, *F. I.*[1], 7, 50; — ar'ō-mat-aiz, *I.*[2]; — a-rō'ma-taiz, *S. Wr.*[2], 9, 10, 14, 25, 43, 45; — ar'rō-ma-taiz, *Wal.*, 18, 29, 36; — ar'o-ma-taiz, *W.*[2], 5, 44; — ar'o-ma-taiz, *Wr.*[1], 54.

arrack, ar'ąc, *C.*, 5, 6, 11, 18, 21, 27, 28, 32, 35, 41, 42, 49, 51, 55; — ar'ąc, *E. M.*[2], 1, 2, 13, 15, 39, 44, 46, 47, 53; — ar'rac, *F. Sm. S.*, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 50, 52, 56, 57; — ar'ac, *I.*, 10, 17; — ara'c, *M.*[1], 34; — ar-rac', *Wal. Wr.*, 3, 31, 54.

arsenic, *n.*, ār'sę-nic; — ār'se-nic, *C. S. Wr.*[1], 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56; — ārs'-nic, *E. M. Wal. Wr.*[2], 2, 8, 13, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, 38, 39, 41, 46, 49; — ār'sen-ic, *F. I.*, 7, 14, 17; — ār'sį-nic, *Sm. W.*, 4, 25, 32, 52, 53, 57.

arsenic, *a.*, ār-sen'ic, *C. F. I. Sm. S. W.*, 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — ar-sen'ic, *E. M. Wr.*, 11, 20, 24, 29, 31, 34, 36, 47, 53, 54.

artisan, ār'ti-zan"; — ār'ti-zan, *C.*, 2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, 28, 30, 32, 35, 42, 51, 55; — ār-ti-zan', *E. M. Wr.*[2], 7, 11, 13, 14, 27, 34, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 54; — ār'ti-zan, *I. S. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 31, 33, 37, 38, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — ār'tį-zan, *Sm.*, 3, 26, 36; — ār-ti-zan', *Wal.*, 23, 29, 43.

Asian, ē'shian, *M.*, 2, 5, 11, 16, 18, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 39, 44, 46, 53; — ē'shian, *C.*[1], 6, 28, 35, 42, 51, 52; — ē'zhian, *C.*[2], 12, 56; — ē'shan, *E. W.*, 3, 4, 8, 13, 15, 21, 33, 41, 55, 57; — ē'shi-an, *I.*, 7, 10, 14, 17, 20, 23, 50; — ēsh'yan, *Sm. Wr.*, 1, 26, 31, 43, 54; — ē'zhi-an, *S.*, 9, 37, 38, 45; — ē'sign, 47; — ē'zhan, 49.

aspirant, as-pair'ant, *E. Sm. W.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 20, 23, 25, 39, 44, 49, 52, 55, 56, 57; — a-spair'ant, *C.*[1], 12, 15, 24, 28, 32, 42, 51; — as'pi-rant, *C.*[2], 5, 8, 10, 11, 18, 29, 30, 33, 36; — as-pair'ant, *I. Wr.*[1], 14, 17, 35, 50, 54; — aspai'rant, *M.*, 2, 13, 27, 31, 34, 41, 46, 47, 53; — as-pai'rant, *S.*, 9, 37, 43, 45; — as'pi-rant, *Wr.*[2], 21, 26, 38.

association, as-sō'si-ē'shun, *W.*[1], 6, 15, 20, 44, 52, 57; — a-sō-si-ē'shęn, *C.*[1], 2, 24, 30, 33, 42, 51; — ą-sō-shi-ē'shęn, *C.*[2], 21, 31; — as-sō-si-ē'shun, *E.*[1], 26, 56; — as-sō-shi-ē'shun, *E.*[2]; — as-sō-si-ē'shun, *F.*, 1, 5, 7, 10, 14, 18; — as-sō'shi-ē'shęn, *I.*, 17, 50; — asō'shiē'shun, *M.*[1], 13, 34; — asō'siē'shun, *M.*[2], 11, 27, 39, 41, 46, 47, 53; — as-sō'shi-ē'shun, *Sm.*, 25, 32; — as-sō'shi-ē'shun, *S.*, 9, 45; — as-sō-shi-ē'shun, *Wal.*, 23, 29; — as-sō'shi-ē'shun, *W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 49, 54, 55.

asthma, as'ma, *C.*[2], *M.*[2], *W.*[1], 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 53, 54, 57; — ast'ma, *C.*[1], *Sm. W.*[2], 3, 4, 20, 21, 31, 35, 36, 52; — asth'ma, *E. F. M.*[1], 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16, 18, 25, 26, 34, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 50, 56; — ast'ma, *I. S. Wal.*, 9, 17, 23; — az'

32, 33, 35, 36, 42, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — bīū'te-us, *E. Wr.*, 3, 9, 10, 17, 26, 31, 36, 48; — bīū'ti-us, *I.*, 17, 50; — bīū'tius, *M.*, 2, 24, 34, 37, 41, 46, 53; — bīūt'yus, *Sm.*², 1, 54; — bīū tī-us, *S.*, 7, 15, 18, 39, 43, 44, 45; — bīū'chī-us, *Wal.*

bedizen, be-diz'n; — bī-diz'n, *C.*¹ *M.*³, 2, 6, 12, 19, 20, 30, 39, 41, 51; — bī-daĭ'zn, *C.*² *M.*³, *Sm. W.*², 3, 11, 15, 25, 32, 34, 36, 53; — be-diz'en, *E.*¹, 16, 23, 50, 56; — be-daĭ'zen, *E.*², 10, 35; — bī-daĭz'n, *I.*¹ *Wal.*, 13, 44; — bī-diz'n, *I.*², 18, 26, 47; — be-diz'n, *S.*, 5, 7, 9, 17, 29, 31, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 54; bī-diz'zn, *W.*¹, 8, 14, 21, 24, 28, 33, 38, 42, 44, 49, 52, 55, 57; — be-daĭ'zn, *Wr.*, 1.

been, bin, *C.*¹ *M.*³ *Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30², 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57; — bin, *C.*² *E. I. M.*², 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 30², 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 46, 53; — bēn, *Wal.*, 13, 44; — bī-diz'n, *I.*², 18, 26, 47; — be-diz'n, *S.*, 5, 7, 9, 17, 29, 31, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 54; bī-diz'zn, *W.*¹, 8, 14, 21, 24, 28, 33, 38, 42, 44, 49, 52, 55, 57; — be-daĭ'zn, *Wr.*, 1.

beer, bir, *C.*² *M.*³ *Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30², 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57; — bīr, *C.*¹ *E. I. M.*², 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 30², 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56; — bēr, *Wal.*, 13, 44; — bī-diz'n, *I.*², 18, 26, 47; — be-diz'n, *S.*, 5, 7, 9, 17, 29, 31, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 54; bī-diz'zn, *W.*¹, 8, 14, 21, 24, 28, 33, 38, 42, 44, 49, 52, 55, 57; — be-daĭ'zn, *Wr.*, 1.

belles-lettres, bel'-let'r, *C.*, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 28, 30, 35, 42, 49, 51, 52, 56; — bel-letr, *E.*, 33; — bel-let-tr, *I.*, 17, 50; — be'l le'tr, *M.*, 2, 11, 24, 34, 39, 41, 44, 46, 53; — bel-let'ter, *Sm. W.*, 5, 16, 18, 21, 55, 57; — bel-let'tr, *S. Wr.*, 3, 9, 13, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 47, 48, 54; — bel-le'tur, *Wal.*, 7.

bellows, bel'oz, *C.*¹, 2, 19, 20, 24, 30, 32¹, 33, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55; — bel'us, *C.*² *M.*², 3, 6, 32²; — bel'lōz, *E. F. I. S.*¹, 1, 5, 7, 9, 13², 14, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 29, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56; — be'loz, *M.*¹, 11, 15, 34, 44, 46; — bel lus, *Sm. S.*² *Wal. W. Wr.*, 8, 10, 12, 13³, 18, 21, 28, 31, 35, 36, 38, 42, 45, 57.

beneath, be-nīth'; — bī-nīth', *C. M.* *W.*², 2, 5², 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 30, 34, 35, 39, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 53²; — be-nēth', *S.*, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29, 33, 36, 37, 42, 43, 45, 47; — bi-nith', *I.*, 20, 25, 26, 48, 50, 56; — bī-nīth', *Sm.* *W.*¹, 51, 54, 58, 32, 38, 52, 55, 57; — bi-nidh', *Wal.*, 54; — be-nidh', *Wr.*, 1, 3, 10, 31.

Berlin, ber'lin, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *M.*¹ *Sm. S.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*², 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13², 15, 19, 20, 23, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55; — ber-lin', *C.*² *E.*² *I.*² *M.*² *S.*² *W.*², 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13², 14, 16, 24, 28, 30, 35, 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47, 56, 57; — ber-lin', *Wr.*¹, 1, 18, 21, 25, 31, 48, 54; — ber'lin, *Wal.*, 5, 7, 17, 26.

bestial, bes'tiăl, *M.*, 30, 34, 39, 41, 46, 49, 53; — bes'tiăl, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 15, 19, 20, 33; — bes'chiăl, *C.*², 55; — bes tī-al, *E.*, 11, 23, 44; — best'i-al, *F.*, 7, 8; — bes'tiăl, *I.*, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 24, 45, 59, 56; — best'i-al, *Sm.*, 32; — best'yal, *S. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 25, 26, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 47, 48, 54; — bes chil-al, *Wal.*; — bes chul, *W.*, 21, 28, 42, 51, 57.

betroth, be-trōth'; — bī-trōth', *C.*¹ *M.*³, 12, 15, 21, 30, 51, —trōth', *C.*² *M.*², 2, 11², 16, 19, 34, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, 53, 57; — be-treth', *E.*³ *S. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 18, 23, 31, 35, 36, 45, 47, 48; — be-trōdh', *E.*², 11², 20, 43; — bī-trōth', *I.*, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 23, 50, 56; — bī-treth', *M.*³ *Sm. W.*, 4, 5, 8, 21, 23, 28, 32, 33, 38, 42, 52, 55; — bī-treth', *Wal.*, 26, 29, 54.

bibliothecal, bib'li-o-thī'cal, *M.*, 2, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 24, 33, 34, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 49, 52; — bib'li-o-thī'cal, *C.*, 6, 16, 19, 28, 30, 35, 51, 53, 55, 57; — bib-li-u-thī'cal, *E.*; — bib'li-o-thī'cal, *I.*, 5, 7, 9, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 30, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 56; — bib'li-oth'i-cal, *Sm.*; — bib'li-oth-e'cal, *S.*, 10, 37; — bib-li-oth'i-cal, *Wal.*, 18, 29, 36, 51; — bib-le-oth'e-cal, *Wr.*¹, 3; — bib-le-oth'i-cal, *Wr.*², 1, 31.

bidet, bi-det', *C.*¹ *F.*² *I.*¹ *M.*³ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 44, 46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — bi-dē', *C.*² *E.*²; — bid-et', *E.*¹, bi-dē, *F.*¹ *I.*², 112, 20, 32; — bi-de, *M.*¹, 34, 41, 46; — bi-dē', *Sm. W.*², 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 25, 28, 29, 38, 48; — bid'et, *S.*, 7, 10, 43; — be-dē', *Wr.*³, 9; — bid'i, 11, 39.

bijugous, bī'jū-gus, *C.*, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 31, 35, 36, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56; — bū'jū-gus, *E. M.*¹ *W.*², 16, 24, 38, 55; — bū'jūg us, *F.*; — bū'jūg gus, *I.*, 14, 32, 37, 47, 50; — bū'yū-gus, *M.*² *Wal.*, 9, 11, 39, 41, 44, 46, 57; — bū'jū-gus, *Sm.*, 1, 7, 139, 29; — bū'jū'jū-gus, *Wr.*, 3, 10, 132, 18, 25, 31, 54.

binocular, bin-ec'yu-lar, *C.*² *M.*, 2, 9, 16, 21, 24, 34, 50; — bai-nec'yu-lar, *C.*¹ *E. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 18, 23, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37, 42, *C.* 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — bin-ec'yū-lār, *F.*; — bai-nec'yū-ler, *I. S. Wal.*, 13, 23, 39, 45, 46, 54; — bin-ec'yu-ler, *W.*¹, 5, 8, 15, 36; — bai-nse yu-ler, *W.*², 11.

biparous, bip'a-rus, *M. W.*², 3, 11, 16, 21, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 41, 46, 49, 52, 53, 57; — bip'a-rus, *C.*, 6, 12, 20, 24, 28, 30, 35, 36, 42, 51; — bip'ar-us, *E. Sm.*, 1, 17, 33, 52, 54, 56; — bip'ar-us, *F. K.*, 9, 10, 44, 45, 47; — bai'pēr'us, *I.* 14, 15, 19, 43; — bip'a-rus, *S. Wr.*, 3, 5, 8, 31, 39, 48, 51, 54; — bip pa-rus, *Wal.*, 7, 13, 29, 55; — bai'par-tus, *S.*

bipartite, bai-pār'tait, *C. E. F.*² *I. M.*, *W.*², 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12², 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, — bai'part-ti, *F.*¹, 14, 33, 35, 45; — bip ar tait, *Sm.*; — bip ar tait, *S. W.*, 3, 9, 23, 31, 37, 48, 54; — bip par-tait, *Wal.*, 7, 139, 18; — bip or-tait, *Wr.*, 16, 38, 52, 57.

bipedal, bip'e-dal; — bai'ped-al, *C.*, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 19, 21, 28, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53; — bai'ped-al, *E.*³, 30, 47; — bip ed-al, *E.*²; — bip ed'al, *F.*, 41; — bai'pe dal, *I.* 8², 14, 17, 18, 26, 35, 36, 43, 452, 50, 51, 56; — bai'pē-dal, *W.* *W.*², 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 24, 25, 32, 34, 44, 46, 49, 55; — bip'i-dal, *Sm.* *W.*¹, 16, 8, 32, 57; — bip e-dal, *S.*¹ *Wr.*, 3, 7, 9, 23, 29, 31, 39, 45², 48; — bip pi-dal, *Wal.*

bipliciate, bai'pli-kēt, *C.* *W.*², 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 28, 32, 33, 42, 51, 53; — bai-pli'kēt, *E.*, 28; — bip li-sēt, *F.* *M.*¹, 1, 9, 13, 25, 30, 31, 39, 41, 44, 45, 48, 54; — bai pli'kēt, *I.* *W.*², 2, 6, 7, 11, 17, 45, 51, 53, 55, 56; — bip li-kēt, *W.*¹, 16, 38, 49, 52, 57; — bai'pli-cat, *Wr.*, 3, 10, 18, 25, 28, 29, 31, 47.

bison, bai'sun, *C.*, 4, 6, 12, 19, 21, 24, 32, 35, 42, 49, 52; — bai'sun, *E.*¹ *M.*¹, 2, 10, 20, 28, 30, 36, 39, 41, 44, 46, 52; — bīz'un, *E.*² *M.*² *Sm. W.*² *Wr.*, 10, 129, 23, 34, 54; bai'son, *I.* *W.*, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 35, 38, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55; — bai'sun, *W.*², 12, 56; — bai'zun, *S.*; — bai'son, *Wr.*¹, 1, 9, 25, 28, 29, 47; — bai'sn, 55.

bitumen, bī-tiū'men, *C. E.*¹ *I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — bit'yu-men, *E.*², 47; — bit-yū'men, *F.*, 10, 14, 16, 17, 29, 41, 54; — bitiū'men, *M.*¹, 2, 34, 46, 48; — bi'tiumen, *M.*², 26; — bi-tiū'men, *Sm.*, 32, 56; — bi-tū'men, *Wal.*

bivious, biv'i-us, *C.* ¹² *M. W.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 132, 16, 17², 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — bai'vi-us, *E. I.*¹ *W.*² *Wr.*, 10, 13², 14, 15, 17³, 20, 31, 37; — bai'vi-us, *Sm.*, 5, 26, 29, 32, 55.

bivouac, biv'u-ac, *C. S. W.*², 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 30, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56; — biv'ū-ac, *E. I. M.*², 32, 14, 30, 33, 39, 43, 47, 50; — bīv'wac, *M.*¹, *W.*¹, *Wr.*, 2, 31, 4, 6, 28, 31, 33, 34, 44, 52, 54, 57; — bai'v'ū-ac, *Sm.*, 18, 26, 29, 32, 48; — bī'vū-ac, *Wal.*, 36.

blanch, blainch, *C. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — blānsh, *E.*; — blansh, *I. S. Wal.*, 9, 10, 43, 45, 47, 50; — blainsh, *Sm.*, 2, 23, 24, 34, 41, 53; — blanch, *Sm.*, 7, 29, 32, 36, 37, 54.

blancmange, blų'-mānzh'; — bla-menzh', *C. M.*², 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 52, 57; — bla-menj', *E.*, 41, 43, 55; — blā-mānzh', *F. W.*, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28, 38, 42, 49; — blē-menzh, *I.*, 13, 39, 50; — bla-mānzh', *M.*¹, 2, 12, 23, 26, 34, 44, 46, 48; — blen-menzh, *Sm.*, 1, 45; — blenz-mengzh', *S.*¹, 9, 47, 56; — bla-mengzh', *S.*², 51, 53; — blū-menj', *Wr.*, 3, 7, 10, 25, 30, 31, 36, 54.

blancmange, blų'-mānzh'; — bla-menzh', *C. M.*², 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 52, 57; — bla-menj', *E.*, 41, 43, 55; — blā-mānzh', *F. W.*, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28, 38, 42, 49; — blē-menzh, *I.*, 13, 39, 50; — bla-mānzh', *M.*¹, 2, 12, 23, 26, 34, 44, 46, 48; — blen-menzh, *Sm.*, 1, 45; — blenz-mengzh', *S.*¹, 9, 47, 56; — bla-mengzh', *S.*², 51, 53; — blū-menj', *Wr.*, 3, 7, 10, 25, 30, 31, 36, 54.

blast, blgst, *C. M. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55; — blāst, *E. F.*, 20, 39, 41, 43; — blast, *I. Sm. S. Wal.*, 7, 9, 10, 16, 23, 36, 37, 47, 50, 53, 57.

blithe, blaidh, *C.*¹ *E. I. M. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — blaith, *C.*², 5, 11, 12, 17, 30, 33, 48.

blue, blū, *C. E. M.*³ *Sm. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56; — blūh, *F. I.*, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 33, 34, 37, 41, 44, 53; — brak'i-at, *E.*, 20, 50; — brē'kiĝt, *M.*² *Sm.*, 5, 7, 10, 11, 46, 55; — brak'i-at, *Wr.*, 9, 21, 26, 29, 31, 36, 54.

bomb, bom, *C.*¹ *I. M.*¹ *S. W.*², 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57; — bumb, *C.*² *F.*² *M.*² *Sm. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 1, 13, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 42, 43; — bumb, *E.*, 54, 56; — būm, 39.

bombast, bom'bgst, *C.*¹ *W.*¹, 6, 12, 16, 19, 21, 25, 35, 38, 49, 51, 52, 57; — bum'bast, *C.*² *W.*² *Wr.*², 4, 18, 20, 30, 31, 42; — bom'bast, *E. I.*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 23, 25, 26, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56; — be mbast, *M.*¹, 2, 13², 15, 24, 34, 41, 53; — bu'mbast, *M.*², 13³; — bum-bast', *Sm. S. Wal.*, 45; — bum-bgst', *Wr.*¹, 3, 29, 44.

bombazine, bom'ba-zīn', *M.*¹ *W.*², 1, 2, 15, 16, 24, 26, 30, 34, 39, 50, 55; — bom-ba-zīn', *C.*¹, 3, 5, 8, 10, 18, 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 37, 47, 51, 56, 57; — bum-ba-zīn', *C.*² *M.*²; — bom'ba-zin, 20; — bom-ba-zīn', *I.*, 13, 45, 46, 54; — bum'ba-zīn', *S.*, 9; — bum'ba-zin', *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 4, 6, 11, 29, 38, 42, 52; — bom'ba-zīn', 49.

bonze, benz, *C. E. I. M. Sm. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — ben'zi, *W.*; — ben'ze, *Wr.*, 3, 16, 31, 44.

borage, bur'ej, *F.*, 14, 44; — bur'ĝ, *C. W.*, 6, 16, 21, 28, 32, 33, 42, 49, 52, 55, 57; — bor'ij, *E.*, 20, 39; — bor'ĝ, *I.*, 1, 5, 9, 12, 15, 17, 21, 23, 36, 43, 47, 50, 53; — bu'rej, *M.*, 2, 11, 34, 39, 41, 46; — bŏr'ij, *Sm.*, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 36, 48, 54; — bŏ'rĕj, *S.*, 8, 37, 45, 56; — bur'ij, *Wal.*, 3, 26; — bur'a), *Wr.*, 29, 31.

bombazine, bom'ba-zīn', *M.*¹ *W.*², 1, 2, 15, 16, 24, 26, 30, 34, 39, 50, 55; — bom-ba-zīn', *C.*¹, 3, 5, 8, 10, 18, 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 37, 47, 51, 56, 57; — bum-ba-zīn', *C.*² *M.*²; — bom'ba-zin, 20; — bom-ba-zīn', *I.*, 13, 45, 46, 54; — bum'ba-zīn', *S.*, 9; — bum'ba-zin', *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 4, 6, 11, 29, 38, 42, 52; — bom'ba-zīn', 49.

bonze, benz, *C. E. I. M. Sm. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — ben'zi, *W.*; — ben'ze, *Wr.*, 3, 16, 31, 44.

bouilli, bū'yī, *S. Wr.*, 3, 9, 10, 29, 35, 37, 39; — bū'lyī, *C.*¹, 111, 15, 19, 33²; — bū-yī', *C.*² 112, 12, 28, 30; — bū'li-ī, *E.*, 44; — bū-li-yī, *F.*, 1, 46; — bū-yī, *I.*, 13, 17, 20, 23, 25, 31, 32, 36, 41, 43, 45, 50, 53, 56; — bū'lyī, *M.*², 7, 21, 34, 47; — bū'yī, *Sm.*, 5, 38, 48, 54; — bū'yī, *W.*¹, 6, 8, 16, 32, 57; — būl'yī, *W.*², 14, 38, 42.

bouillon, bū'lyŏn; — bū'lyon, *C.*¹, 15, 19, 33, 42, 44, 49; — bū-yon, *C.*², 12, 28, 30, 42; — bū'li-ŏn, *E.*; — bū-li-yon, *F.*, 1, 46; — bū-yon, *I.*, 10, 13, 17, 20, 23, 31, 32, 36, 43, 45, 50, 53², 56; — bū'lyon, *M.*, 2, 11, 21, 24, 34, 37, 39, 41, 47; — būl'yon, *Sm. Wal.*, 5, 38, 48, 54; — bū'lyeng, *S.*, 9, 35, 53; — bū'yŏn', *W.*¹, 6, 7, 8, 14, 51, 52, 55, 57; — būl'yī', *W.*², 14, 38, 42.

boulevard, bū'le-vārd; — bū'le-vārd, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 12, 19, 21, 30, 33, 35, 42, 49, 53, 55; — būl'vār, *C.*², 11, 56; — būl'vārd, *E.*, 1, 14, 41, 43; — būlvār, *I.*, 9, 17, 20, 26, 29, 32, 39, 45; — būlevār, *M.*¹, 24, 34; — būlvgr, *M.*², 46, 47; — bul-vār', *S.*, 13; — bū'le-vār', *W.*¹, 4, 15, 16, 18, 23, 28, 50¹, 52, 57; — bu'lĕ-vārd', *W.*², 8, 36, 44, 50², 51; — bū'le-vārd', *Wr.*, 2, 5, 7, 10, 25, 31, 36, 37, 48, 54.

bouleversement, būl-vers'ment, *M.*², 2, 44²; — bū-le-vgrs'ment, *C.*, 6, 7, 14, 19, 30, 33, 35, 38, 42, 56; — bulversmūn, *M.*¹, 1, 10, 13, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 41, 44², 46, 47, 48, 54; — būl'vers'mān', *W.*, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 28, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — būl-vārs-men, *W.*, 39; — bū-le-vers'mān, 16.

bouquet, bū-kē', *C. M.*¹ *W. Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 53, 57; — bū'kē, *E. M.*² *Sm. S. Wr.*², 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 18, 20, 25, 26, 29, 36, 37, 39, 47, 48, 50², 53, 56; — bū-kē, *F.*, 32; — bū-kē, *I.*, 24, 45.

bouquetin, bū'ke-tan', *C. M.*¹ *W.*¹, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 57; — bū'ket-in, *E.*, 5, 7, 47; — būc-tan, *F. I.* *W.*², 1, 10, 13, 17, 20, 25, 29, 45, 54; — bu'ketin, *M.*², 41, 53; — bū'ki-tin, *W.*², 19; — bū'ke-tin, *Wr.*¹

bourn, bŏrn, *C.*¹ *I.*² *M. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 52, 53, 54, 57; — bŭrn, *C.*² *E.* *I.*¹ *S. W.*² *Wr.*², 6, 11, 14, 17, 19, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 55, 56; — bŏ'urn, *Sm.*, 10.

bovine, bō'vin, *C.*¹, 9, 19, 28, 29, 30, 33, 51, 56; — bō'vain, *C.*² *E.* *F.*² *I. M. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17², 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; — bō'vin, *F.*¹, 8, 17¹, 54.

bowl (*ball*), bōl, *C.*¹ *E.*¹ *I. M.*¹ *Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11², 12, 13³, 14, 15 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — bōl'an, *Wal.*, 13, 44; — bōl, *Wal.*², — be, *Wr.*³

bowline, bō'lin, *C.*¹ *Sm. S.*² *W. Wr.*¹, 3, 51, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 25, 28, 30, 32, 36, 37², 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — bō'lain, *C.*² *E. I. M.*², 2, 23, 6, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 33, 34, 37², 39, 41, 46, 47, 49, 54, 55; — bau'lin, *S.*¹ *Wal. Wr.*², 1, 16, 29, 37¹; — bau'-lain, 19, 35.

bowsprit, bō'sprit, *C.*¹ *I. M. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — bau'sprit, *C.*² *E.*, 16, 17, 19, 20, 35, 37, 49.

brach, brach, *C.*¹ *I.*¹ *M. Sm. Wal. Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44, 45¹, 46, 47, 48, 53; — brac, *C.*² *E. S. W.*, 1, 5, 10, 12, 17, 18, 21, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57; — brash, *I.*², 41, 45²; — brau, 28.

brachial, brak'i-al, *E. M.*¹ *W.*¹, 2, 8, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 49, 50, 51, 53, 57; — bre'ki-al, *C.*¹, 6, 14, 52; — brak'i-al, *C.*², 3, 12, 19, 28, 30; — brak'i-al, *F.*¹, 21; — bre'ki-al, *F.*² *I. S. Wr.*², 7, 17, 18, 25, 31, 43, 45, 47, 48, 56; — bre'ki-al, *M.*² *W.*², 111, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46; — bre'ki-al, *Sm.*, 5, 10, 11², 29, 55; — brac'yal, *Wal. Wr.*¹, 1, 9, 26, 36, 54.

brachiate, brak'i-et; — brak'i-ēt, *W.*, 8, 24, 28, 49, 51, 57; — bre'ki-ēt, *C.*¹ *F.*² *I. S.*, 6, 14, 25, 32, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 52, 56; — brak'i-ēt, *C.*² *F.*¹ *M.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 33, 34, 37, 41, 44, 53; — brak'i-at, *E.*, 20, 50; — bre'kiĝt, *M.*² *Sm.*, 5, 7, 10, 11, 46, 55; — brak'i-at, *Wr.*, 9, 21, 26, 29, 31, 36, 54.

branch, brgnch, *C. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11², 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — brānsh, *E. F.*, 14, 39; — bransh, *I. S. Wal.*, 9, 10, 16, 23, 43, 47, 50, 54; — brgnsh, *M.*, 111, 24, 34, 41, 43, 53; — branch, *Sm.*, 7, 29, 32, 36, 37.

brass, brgs, *C. M. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — brās, *E. F. Sm.*, 1, 7, 10, 17, 20, 26, 39, 44; — bras, *I. S. Wal.*, 9, 16, 23, 29, 36, 37, 43, 47, 54.

bravo, (*n.*), brē'vo, *Sm. W.*, 16, 30, 32, 49, 52, 55, 57; — brē'vō, *C. I. Wr.*², 3⁴, 5, 6, 12, 19, 28, 42, 46, 50; — brū'vō, *E. Wal. Wr.*¹, 1, 3⁴, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 39, 44, 48, 54, 56; — brā'vo, *M.*, 2, 8, 11, 24, 46, 53.

bravo (*interj.*), brū'vo, *M. Sm. W.*, 2, 8, 32, 34, 41, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55; — brū'vō, *C. E. I. S. Wr.*¹, 3¹, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 45, 47, 50, 51; — brē'vō, *Wr.*², 3².

breeches, brich'ez, *M.*, 2, 11, 24, 32, 34, 39, 41, 46, 48, 53; — brich'ez, *C. E. F. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13⁸, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57; — brich'ez, *I.*, 19, 33, 44; — brich'iz, *Wal.*, 1, 10, 13², 26, 36, 54, 55.

brevet, brę-vet'; — brī-vet', *C. W.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 42, 43, 51, 52, 56, 57; — brev'et, *E. Sm.* (*a.*), *S. Wr.*², 1, 7, 13, 23, 37, 39, 43, 44, 47, 50; — bre-vet', *I. Sm.* (*n.*), *Wr.*¹, 3, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 45, 49, 54, 56; — brev'ĝt, *M.*, 2, 24, 34, 41, 46, 53; — brę'vet', 11.

breviary, bri'vi-er'i; — bri'vi-ā-ri, *C.*¹ *W.*, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57; — brev'i-ā-ri, *C.*², 19, 20, 33, 46, 53; — bri'vi-a-ri, *E. M.*, 2, 7, 11, 16, 24, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44, 47; — bri'vi-a-ri, *I.*, 9, 10, 17; — briv'yar-i, *Sm.*; — bri'vi-ar-i, *S.*, 18, 23, 26, 29, 43, 45, 50, 55; — briv'ya-ri, *Wal.*, 1, 3, 36, 54; — briv'ya-re, *Wr.*, 25, 31.

brigantine, brig'an-tin, *Sm.*, 18, 52; — brig'-an-tin, *C.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 26, 30, 31, 32¹, 51, 56, 57; — brig'an-tain, *C.*²; — brig'ant-in, *E. M.*, 8, 11, 21, 32², 34, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55; — brig'an-tain, *I. Wal. W. Wr.*, 4, 13, 16, 20, 23, 29, 33, 42; — brig'an-tin, *S.*, 9, 37; — brig'an-tin, 5.

brocatel, broc'a-tel, *E.*, 18, 20, 39, 44, 47, 50; — brec'a-tel, *C.*, 8, 12, 14, 21, 33, 35, 42, 46, 48, 53; — brō'ca-tel, *I.*, 17, 23, 24, 37, 56; — brecu-te'l, *M.*, 1, 2, 11, 13, 15, 32, 34; — brō'ca-tel, *W.*, 16, 19, 28, 49, 51, 52, 57; — brec'a-tel, *Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 31, 36, 38, 54.

brogan, brō'gan, *C.*¹, 19, 30, 35, 37, 51; — brogan, *C.*², 12, 17, 28, 48, 55, 56; — brug'an, *E.*, 20, 39, 47; — brō'gan, *I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 42, 45, 49, 50, 52, 54, 57; — brō'gan, *M.*, 2, 11, 15, 24, 34, 41, 44, 46, 53.

bromic, brō'mic, *C. E. F. I. M. S. W.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32

calcinatory, cal-sin'ą-to-ri, *W.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 21, 24, 28, 33, 34, 38, 44, 49, 52, 57; — cal'sin-ą-to-ri, *C.*¹ 15, 19, 20, 48, 51, 55; — cal-sin'ą-to-ri, *C.*², 2, 12, 35, 42, 47, 53, 56; — cal'si-na-tūr-i, *E.*, 14, 25, 39; — cal'sin-at-ō-ri, *F.*, 1; — cal-sin'a-te-ri, *J. J.*, 17, 23, 41, 46, 50; — calsi'naturi, *M.*¹; — ca'lsinaturi, *M.*²; — cal-sin'ą-tur-i, *Sm.*, 11, 18, 29, 32; — cal-sin'ē-tur-i, *Wal.*, 7, 36; — cal-sin'a-to-re, *Wr.*, 3, 10, 13, 16, 26, 31, 37, 43, 45, 54.

calcine, cal'sin, *C.*¹ *W.*² 5, 8, 12, 18, 19, 26, 28, 29, 33, 36, 42, 44, 48, 51, 53; — cal-sain', *C.*², *J. J. M. Sm. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 24, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57; — cal'sain, *E. S.*, 1, 9, 10, 11, 14, 20, 21, 23, 25, 37, 38, 45, 46, 50, 56.

caledonite, cal'ę-do-nait, *C. M. W.*², 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 46, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56; — cal-ed'un-ait, *E.*, 11, 20, 37, 47; — cal'i-de-nait, *I.*; — ca-led'o-nait, *W.*¹, 9, 10, 15, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 38, 57; — cal'ę-den-ait, *Wr.*, 5, 42, 54.

calipash, cal'i-pash', *C.*² *F. W. Wr.*, 3, 6, 13, 16, 18, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 55, 57; — cal'i-pash, *C.*¹ *E. I. M. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56; — cal'ę-pash', *Sm.*, 29, 44, 54.

calipee, cal'i-pī', *C.*² *F. W. Wr.*, 6, 16, 18, 21, 24, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 39, 41, 43, 55; — cal'i-pī, *C.*¹ *E. I. M. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — cal'ę-pī', *Sm.*, 3, 11, 44, 54.

camellia, ca-mel'i-ą; — ca-mel'ia, *C. M.*, 2, 5, 6, 15, 19, 20, 28, 30, 32, 36, 42, 47; — ca-mel'il-ą, *E. W.*², 8, 12, 17, 23, 24, 37, 52, 57; — cam-el'il-ą, *F.*¹, 44; — cām-el'il-ą, *F.*²; — ca-mel'i-a, *I.*, 46, 50, 56; — ca-mel'il-a, *Sm.*, 1, 11, 13, 18, 29, 54; — ca-mil'i-a, *S.*, 7, 10, 21, 26, 41, 43, 48, 53; — ca-mil'ya, *W.*², 14, 38, 39, 49, 51; — ca-mel'il-a, *Wr.*, 3, 9, 16, 25, 31; — ca-mel'ya, 55.

camelopard, ca-mel'o-pārd, *M.*² *W.*¹, 4, 51, 6, 8, 16, 33, 34, 51, 52, 55, 57; — ca-mel'o-pārd, *C.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 12, 21, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, 38, 42, 49, 53, 56; — cam'e-lo-pārd, *C.*², 19, 37, 47; — cam'ęl-lep'ard, *E.*, 7, 11, 14, 20, 26, 36, 43, 46; — ca-mel'e-pārd, *I.*¹, 17, 41, 50; — cam'el-e-pārd, *I.*², 32; — ca'melo-pā'rd, *M.*¹; — cam'el-o-pārd', *Sm.*, 1, 18, 44; — cam-el'ō-pārd, *S.*, 9, 10, 15, 45, 48; — ca-mel'lō-pārd, *Wal.*, 13, 23, 54; — cam'el-o-pārd, *W.*² *Wr.*³, 5³, 24, 29; — ca-mil'o-pārd, 39.

camphene, cam'fin, *C.*² *F. I. M. Sm. W.*¹, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15, 19, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 50, 51, 53, 57; — cam-fin', *C.*¹ *E. W.*² *Wr.*, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56; — cam'fin, *S.*, 10; — cam'fin', 24.

canaille, cg-nēl', *M.*²; — ca-nēl', *C. I.*¹ *S. Wal. Wr.*, 6, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 32, 33, 35, 41, 42, 46, 49; — can-ail', *E.*, 7, 14, 20, 24, 36, 37, 39, 48, 58; — ca-nā-ya, *I.*², 8, 12, 15, 45, 47, 50, 56; — cgng'y, *M.*¹; — ca-nā'il, *Sm.*, 1, 2, 3, 13, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 54; — ca-nęl', *W.*, 44, 51, 52, 55, 57; — can-ēl', 5.

canard, ca-nārd', *M.*² *W.*¹, 8, 11, 16, 28, 33, 34, 44, 51, 55, 57; — canār', *C.*¹ *Wr.*, 3, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 29, 31, 39, 42, 45, 50, 52, 56; — ca-nārd', *C.*², 2, 6, 14, 19, 21, 32, 35, 49, 53; — cān-ār, *F.*; — canār, *I.*¹, 46, 47; — ca-nārd', *I.*² *S.*, 7, 9, 10, 13, 24, 26, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 54; — cgngr, *M.*¹; — ca-nār', *W.*², 4; — can-ārd', 5; — can'ar, 48.

canine, ca-nain', *M.*¹ *Sm. W.*, 11, 13, 16, 21, 23, 25, 28, 32, 44, 52, 57; — ca-nain', *C.*¹ *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 2, 3, 52, 9, 10, 17, 18, 26, 29, 31, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 54; — ké'nain, *C.*², 4, 51, 6, 8, 12, 19, 30, 36, 39, 49, 51, 53, 55; — cg'nain, *E.*, 7, 14, 20, 24, 56; — kēn'in, *F.*¹, 15; — kēn'ain, *F.*², 1, 46; — ca'nain, *M.*²

can't, cgnt, *W.*, 4, 8, 11, 15, 16, 21, 33, 48, 57; — cānt, *C.*¹ *I. M. S. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 56; — cant, *C.*², 5, 19, 28, 30, 37, 47, 51, 54, 55.

cantaloup, can'ta-lūp, *E. M. W.*, 1, 8, 11, 15, 16, 20, 21, 28, 32, 34, 38, 39, 44, 51, 55, 57; — can'ta-lōp, *C.*¹, 2, 12, 19, 33, 35, 42, 47, 52, 53, 56; — can'ta-lōp, *C.*², 6, 14, 26, 30, 36, 37, 49; — can'ta-lūp, *I. Wr.*, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18, 23, 24, 29, 31, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 54.

cantata, cgn-tā'tą, *M. Sm. W.*, 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 38, 43, 44, 45, 51, 54, 56, 57; — can-tā'ta, *C.*, 2, 6, 12, 19, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 47, 49, 53, 55; — can-tā'tā, *E. I.*, 7, 10, 14, 16, 20, 41, 46, 50; — can-tē'ta, *S. Wal. Wr.*¹, 3; — can-tā'ta, *Wr.*², 33, 48.

cantatrice, cgn'ta-trī'che, *C.*², 16, 30, 46; — can'ta-trīs, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 8, 12, 19, 21, 24, 29, 32, 35, 36, 38, 42, 47, 51, 53, 55, 56; — can-ta-trī'ché, *I.*¹, 14, 20, 23, 41, 45¹; — cān-tā-trīs, *I.*², 4, 5, 7, 10, 33, 45², 50; — cgntgtri'ché, *M.*¹; — cāntg-tric, *M.*²; — cgn'ta-trī'che, *W.*, 11, 15, 28, 34, 39, 49, 52, 57; — can-ta-trī'che, *Wr.*, 1, 3, 13, 17, 18, 26, 31, 54; — can'tą-trīs', 37.

cantonment, can'tęn-ment, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 12, 15, 19, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 52, 53; — can-ten'ment, *C.*² *M.*¹, 47; — can'tun-ment, *E. Sm. Wal.*, 1, 7, 13, 14, 17, 21, 23, 29, 32, 41, 44, 46; — can-ten'ment, *I. S.*, 9, 10, 18, 20, 24, 33, 45, 48, 50, 56; — can-tūn'ment, *M.*², 39, 43; — can'tun-ment, *W.*, 8, 11, 28, 34, 42, 49, 51, 55, 57; — can'ton-ment, *Wr.*, 3, 5, 16, 26, 31, 36, 54.

capillary, cap'i-lę-ri; — cap'i-lę-ri, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 19, 28, 30, 36, 37; — ca-pil'a-ri, *C.*², 10, 35, 47, 53; — ca-pil'lar-i, *E.*, 7, 20, 24, 39, 43, 44; — cap'il-ē-ri, *F.*, 15, 21, 56; — cap'il-la-ri, *I.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 3, 13, 17, 31, 38, 48; — ca-pil'la-ri, *I.*² *Wr.*², 25, 41, 46, 54; — ca-pil'lari, *M.*¹; — capi'lari, *M.*², 11; — cap'il-lar-i, *Sm.*, 1, 18, 23, 29, 32; — cap'il-lęr-i, *S.*, 9, 45, 50; — cap-pil'la-ri, *Wal.*, 26; — cap'il-lę-ri, *W.*¹, 5, 8, 12, 14, 33, 34, 42, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57; — ca-pil'la-ri, *W.*², 16.

Capitoline, cap'i-to-loin, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57; — cap'i-tę-loin, *C.*, 2, 6, 12, 15, 19, 30, 35, 51, 52, 53, 56; — ca-pit'ul-ain, *E.*, 20, 25, 39, 47; — cap'i-tel-ain, *I.*, 14, 41, 46; — capi'tolain, *M.*, 11, 45; — cap'i-tō-loin, *S.*, 9, 36, 50.

capon, kē'pun, *E. M. W.*², 1, 8, 28, 53, 55; — kē'pon, *C.*, 2, 12, 15, 19, 20, 24, 26, 33, 35, 51; — kē'pen, *F. I.*, 5, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37, 41, 46, 50, 56; — kē'pn, *Sm. Wal. W.*¹, *Wr.*, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 31, 34, 38, 39, 52, 57; — ca'pen, *S.*, 10, 17, 42, 43.

caprine, cap'rin, *C. F.* M.² *S. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 42, 44, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; — cap'rain, *E. I. M.*¹ *W.*², 1, 13, 20, 21, 23, 24, 35, 37, 41, 43, 46, 47, 50, 56; — kē'prain, *Sm. Wr.*³, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 32, 39, 45, 54.

capriole, cap'ri-ōl, *C. I. M. S. W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — cap'ri-ul, *E.*; — ké'pri-ōl, *Sm.*, 18, 32; — cap-ri-ōl', *Wal. Wr.*, 3, 28, 26, 29, 31, 33, 39, 44, 54.

Capuchin, cap'yu-chin'; — cap'yu-chin, *C.*¹ *E. M.*¹, 2, 51, 6, 7, 14, 19, 23, 26, 41, 43, 44, 49, 51, 53; — cap-yu-shin', *C.*² *M.*², 12, 18, 30, 42; — cap-yū-shin', *I. Wal.*, 8, 21, 25, 35, 54; — cap'-yu-shin', *Sm. W.*, 4, 15, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 52, 55, 57; — cap'yū-shin, *S.*, 1, 52, 10, 13, 20, 37, 38, 50, 56; — cap-u-shin', *Wr.*, 3, 9, 16, 17, 31, 33, 45, 46, 48; — cap-yu'chin, 39.

caravan, car'ą-van, *W.*¹, 4, 15, 16, 34, 42, 49, 52, 55, 57; — car'ą-van, *C.*¹, 2, 6, 12, 19, 28, 30, 32, 51, 53; — car-ą-van', *C.*², 47; — car-a-van', *E. M.*², 13, 20, 23, 38, 41, 43; — car'a-van, *I. Wal.*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 46, 54, 56; — car'a-van, *M.*¹; — car'a-van', *Sm. W.*², 3, 11, 39, 44; — car'a-van', *S.*, 9, 10, 24, 48, 50; — car-a-van', *Wr.*, 29, 31, 33, 45.

carbine, cār'bain, *C. E.*¹ *I. M. Sm. S. W. Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5³, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — cār'bin, *E.*², 51, 17, 18, 19, 29; — cār'bain, *Wal. Wr.*², 7, 36, 44, 54; — cār'bin, 51.

caret, car'et, *E. W.*², 1, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 48, 53, 54; — ké'ret, *C. I. J. Sm. S. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — ca'ret, *M.*¹; — ké'ret, *M.*²

caricature, car'i-ca-chūr; — car'i-ca-tiūr, *C.*¹, 5, 6, 12, 14, 19, 20, 28, 30, 33, 47, 53, 56; — car'i-ca-chiūr, *C.*², 32, 51; — car'i-ca-tiūr, *E. W.*, 7, 15, 16, 34, 44, 48, 52, 55, 57; — car'i-cat-yūr, *F.*, 2, 4, 23, 42; — car'i-ca-tiūr', *I.*, 24, 35, 39, 41, 48; — ca'ricatiū'r, *M.*; — car'i-ca-tiūr', *Sm.*, 3, 8, 11, 13, 26; — car'i-ca-tiūr', *S.*, 1, 9, 10, 17, 25, 37, 43, 45, 50; — car-ic-ē-chiūr', *Wal.*, 21, 29, 36; — car'e-ca-tiūr, *Wr.*, 13, 31, 38, 48, 54.

carminative, cār-min'ą-tiv, *Sm. W.*, 8, 15, 21, 34, 39, 42, 44, 52, 55, 57; — cār-min'ą-tiv, *C.*, 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20, 28, 32, 49, 53; — cār'-min-ē-tiv, *E. M.*, 5, 16, 43, 46, 51; — cārm-in'-at-iv, *F.*; — cār-min'a-tiv, *I. S. Wal.*, 3, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18, 24, 26, 29, 35, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 50, 54; — car-min'a-tiv, *Wr.*, 9, 23, 31, 33, 38, 48, 56; — cār'min-a-tiv, 47.

carmine, cār'min, *C.*¹ *E. M.*, 5, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 30, 36, 51, 52; — cār'main, *C.*² *I. S. W. Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57; — cārm'in, *F.*¹, 8, 14; — cārm'oin, *F.*²; — cār-main', *Sm. Wal. Wr.*², 3, 7, 29, 44, 54.

cartel, cār'tel, *C. E. I. S. W.*², 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55; — cār'tel, *M.*; — cār-tel', *Sm. Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 54, 56, 57.

cartouch, cār-tūsh', *C. E. Sm. S. Wal.*, 1, 2, 3, 5⁸, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; — cār-tush, *I.*, 24, 41; — cgr-tūsh', *M.*; — cār-tūch', *W. Wr.*, 5¹, 10, 16, 21, 31, 34, 37, 42, 45, 57.

caruncle, car'up-cl, *C. I. M.*² *Sm. Wal. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 28, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 52, 53, 55, 57; — ca-rup'cl, *E. M.*¹, 8, 14, 24, 47; — car'un-cl, *F. Wr.*, 5, 7, 10, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 43; — car-ung'cl, *S.*, 9, 39, 45, 50, 54, 56.

casement, kēs'ment, *C.*¹ *M.*¹ *W.*, 2, 6, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — kēz'ment *C.*² *M.*², 4, 28; — kēs'ment, *E. S.*, 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 36, 43, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56; — kēz'ment, *I. Sm. Wal. Wr.*, 3, 11, 18, 23, 31, 41.

caseous, kē'sę-us; — kē'sį-us, *C. M. W.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — kēz'e-us, *E. F.*, 7, 9, 20, 26, 37; — kē'sį-us, *I. S.*, 8, 10, 23, 25, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50; — ké'shus, *Sm. Wal.*, 18, 29, 36; — kē'se-us, *Wr.*¹, 1, 13, 16, 31; — ke'she-us, *Wr.*²

cassava, cas-sā'va, *M.*; — ca-sā'va, *C.*, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 20, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 52, 53; — cas'sa-va, *E. W.*, 11, 16, 19, 24, 34, 57; — cās-ā-v'ą, *F.*, 25; — cas-sē'va, *I.*, *Wr.*³, 15; — cas-sā'va, *I.*², 8, 12, 41, 44, 46; — cas'sa-vē, *Sm.*, 29, 32, 36; — ca-sā'va, *S.*, 1, 9, 10, 17, 18, 26, 39, 43, 45, 50, 56; — cas'sa-va, *Wal. Wr.*², 3, 7, 13, 23, 31, 54.

cassia, cash'i-ą, *C.*, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 42, 51, 52; — cas'si-ą, *E. F.*¹, 7, 11, 16, 20, 23, 39, 44, 46, 47, 56; — cās'si-ā, *F.*²; — cash'i-a, *I. S. Wr.*, 9, 10, 13, 17, 25, 26, 31, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 50; — cas'ia, *M.*, 53; — cash'ya, *Sm.*, 1, 3, 29, 32; — cash'shi-a, *Wal.*, 4, 36, 54; — cash'a, *W.*, 34, 49, 55, 57.

catamaran, cat'a-ma-ran', *M.*¹ *Sm. W.*, 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 51, 55, 57; — cat'ą-mą-ran', *C.*, 2, 4, 6, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 33, 35, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56; — cat'a-mar-an, *E.*, 7; — cát-ā-már-ān', *F.*; — cat'a-ma-ran', *I. Wr.*, 10; — cata'maran, *M.*²; — cat'a-ma-ran', *S.*

cathedra, cath'ę-dra, *M.*²; cath'i-dra, *C.*¹ *W.*¹, 51, 11, 14, 19, 28, 34, 38, 42, 51, 55, 57; — ca-thi'dra, *C.*², 2, 52, 6, 12, 30, 47, 56; — cath'ed-ra, *E.*¹ *F.*, 17, 20, 33, 39, 49; — ca-thē'dra, *E.*² *M.*¹ *W.*², 4, 16, 32, 44, 46, 52; — ca-thed'ra, *I.*, 24, 35, 41, 53; — ca-thī'dra, *S. Wr.*¹, 7, 10, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 37, 43, 45, 48, 50; — cath'e-dra, *Wr.*², 1, 3, 8, 25, 54.

Caucasian, cą-kā'shan; — cā-cash'ian, *C.*, 5, 12, 21, 30; — cā-kē'shan, *C.*¹, 16, 33, 47, 53; — cā-kē'shian, *C.*², 17, 29, 37, 38, 39, 46, 51, 52, 54; — cā-kē'zi-an, *E.*, 7, 11, 20; — cā-kē'zi-an, *I.*¹, 14, 23, 41; — cā-kē'zhi-an, *I.*² *S.*, 2, 9, 10, 13, 25, 35, 36, 50; — cā-kē'shan, *M. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 18, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 42, 43, 45, 48, 55, 57; — cā-cas'ian, 19.

cavalcade, cav'al-kēd', *M. Sm. Wal.*, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 32, 36, 39, 44, 56; — cav-ą-kēd', *C.*, 4, 12, 19, 25, 30, 35, 38, 47, 51; — cav'ą-kēd, *E.*, 20, 21; — cav'al-kēd, *I. S.*, 5, 10, 13, 14, 37, 41, 45, 46, 53; — cav'al-kēd', *W.*, 2, 6, 8, 15, 16, 28, 34, 42, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57; — cav-al-kēd', *Wr.*, 29, 31, 33, 43, 48, 50.

caviar, cav'i-ār', *C.*¹ *I.*¹, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 25, 30, 35, 38, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52; — ca-vīr', *C.*² *Wal. Wr.*¹, 8, 42; — cav'i-ār, *E. S. W.*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 48, 53, 55, 56, 57; — cāvi-ār', *F. M.*¹; — cav-i-ēr', *I.*²; — cav-yēr', *M.*² *Sm.*, 29, 54; — cav-yār', *Wr.*², 1, 3, 31, 33.

cecity, si'st-ti, *C.*¹ *E. F. I. M. S. W.*, 8², 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — ses'i-ti, *C.*², 2, 5¹, 8, 12, 17, 19, 20, 33, 42, 51, 55; — si'sį-ti, *Sm.*, 3, 11, 18, 32; — ses'i-ti, *Wal.*, 4, 29, 36, 54; — ses'e-te, *Wr.*¹, 25, 48; — si'se-te, *Wr.*², 1, 13, 16, 31.

cedrine, si'drin, *C. E. M.*¹ *Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 45, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — sed'rin, *F.*, 12, 44; — si'drain, *I. M.*² *Wal.*, 1, 7, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 35, 37, 39, 41, 46, 47, 54, 56.

celestine, sel'es-tin, *I. W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 7, 15, 19, 23, 24, 26, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 52, 55, 57; — sį-les'tin, *C. Sm.*, 1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 18, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 49, 51, 53; — se-les'tin, *E. S.*, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 39, 43, 45, 46, 50, 54, 56; — sēl-est-in, *F.*, 8, 11; — se'lęstin, *M.*; — sel-es-tin', 47.

celibacy, sel'i-ba-si, *M. W.*², 4, 33, 49, 55; — sel'i-bę-si, *C.*, 2, 5, 6, 12, 15, 19, 28, 30, 32, 36, 51, 52, 53; — sel'i-bas-i, *E.*, 11, 20, 44; — sel'i-ba-si, *I. S. Wr.*, 1, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 56; — sel'-f-ba-sf, *Wal.*, 8, 10, 18, 18, 26, 54; — sį-lib'a-si, *W.*, 8, 34, 39, 42, 47, 57.

cement, sę-ment'; — sį-ment', *C.*¹ *M.*¹ *Sm. W.*, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55; — sem'ent, *C.*² *M.*² *Wal. W.*² *Wr.*, 3, 5, 7, 10, 16, 17, 19, 29, 31, 38, 42, 57; — se-ment', *E. S.*, 1, 9, 15, 20, 23, 24, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 56; — sim-ent', *F.*, — si-ment', *I.*, 13, 14, 18, 25, 26, 35, 36, 44, 50, 54.

cenobite, sen'o-bait, *C. M.*² *W.*¹ *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — sį'nu-bait, *E.*; — sen'ō-bait, *I.*, 14, 21, 25, 32, 35, 37, 41, 46, 50; — sį'no-bait, *M.*¹ *Sm. W.*², 13, 16, 39, 47, 54; — sį'nō-bait, *S.*, 43, 45.

cephalopod, sef'a-lo-pod, *M. W.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 24, 34, 42, 44, 52, 55, 57; — sef'ą-lo-pod, *C.*¹, 2, 12, 19, 20, 30, 32, 33, 47, 51, 53, 56; — se-fal'o-pod, *C.*², *Wr.*, 3, 7, 10, 13, 18, 23, 31, 38, 49; — sef'al-u-pod, *E.*; — sef'al-ō-pōd, *F.*; — sį-fal'o-pod, *Sm.*; — sef'al-ō-pod, *S.*, 1, 11, 17, 23, 25, 36, 37, 39, 45, 48, 50; — sef'a-lō-pod, *I.*¹, 14, 21, 35, 41, 46; — sį-fal'ō-pod, *I.*², 29, 54; — sef'al-o-pod, 5.

cerebric, ser'ę-bric; — ser'i-bric, *C. W.*¹, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 57; — ser-i'bric, *E.*, 20, 56; — ser-eb'ric, *F.*, 15, 49; — se-ri'bric, *I.*, 11, 32, 41, 50; — sgre'bric, *M.*; — sį-reb'ric, *S.*, 9; — sį-reb'ric, *W.*², 42; — ser'e-bric, *W.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18, 23, 29, 31, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54.

chagrin, sha-grin', *M.*¹ *W.*¹, 8, 33, 34, 38, 42, 45, 49, 52, 55, 57; — sha-grin', *C.*¹, 2, 6, 12, 19, 20, 31, 32, 44, 51, 53; — sha-grin', *C.*² *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 56; — shag-rin', *E.*, 7, 15, 21, 46; — shu-grin', *M.*² *Sm. W.*², 10, 11, 13, 23, 28.

chalcedony, cal-sed'o-ni, *C.*¹ *W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 38, 42, 43, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — cal'sį-do-ni, *C.*² *M.*² *W.*²; — cal-sed'un-i, *E. M.*¹, 41; — cal'sed-ō-ni, *F.*¹, 1, 54, 14, 21, 23; — cal-sed'ō-ni, *F.*² *I.*, 52, 24, 35, 37, 39, 46, 50, 56; — cal-sed'o-nį, *Sm.*, 10, 11, 13, 18, 29, 32, 36, 44, 45; — cal-sed'e-ni, *S.*, 7, 9, 17, 25, 45; — cal'se-dō-ne, *Wr.*², 33.

chaldron, chēl'drun, *M.*¹ *Sm. W.*², 3, 4, 10, 13, 16, 29, 32, 55; — chēl'drųn, *C.*, 2, 12, 15, 30, 49, 51, 52, 53; — cāl'drun, *E.*, 7, 8, 14, 20, 21, 26, 39, 43, 44, 47; — chāl'dron, *I.*, 23, 25, 35, 37, 41; — chēl'dron, *S.*, 9, 17, 36, 38, 50; — chā'drun, *M.*² *Wal.*, 11; — chal'drun, *W.*¹, 6, 19, 24, 28, 33, 34, 42, 57; — chēl'dron, *Wr.*¹, 1, 18, 31, 48, 56; — chāl'dron, *Wr.*², 45, 54; — chal'dren, 5.

chamois, sham'i, *C.*² *M.*² *W.*¹, 5, 6, 8, 15, 28, 34, 38, 42, 49, 51, 55, 57; — sham'we, *C.*¹, 2, 12, 19, 30, 47, 52; — sham'wē, *E. I.*¹, 7, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 53, 56; — shām-wā', *F.*, 4; — sha-mē', *I.*² *Wal. Wr.*², 1, 10, 18, 31, 33, 54; — sha'mei, *M.*¹; — shgmwā, *M.*²; — sham'wā, *Sm. S.*, 9, 11, 23, 26, 32, 36, 37, 48; — sha-mel', *W.*², 16, 44; — sham'me, *Wr.*¹, 3, 13, 29.

chaperon, shap'er-ōn, *E. I.*¹ *W.*, 8, 15, 16, 24, 28, 35, 38, 41, 46, 50, 55, 57; — shap'ę-rōn, *C.*, 2, 6, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 30, 37, 42, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53; — shap'ęr-en, *M.*; — shāp'er-ōn, *F.*; — shap-reń, *I.*²; — shap'er-ōn, *Sm.*, 3, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 26, 29, 32, 36, 39, 44, 45, 54; — shap'ęr-en, *S.*, 9, 56; — shap-ur-ūn', *Wal.*; — shap'er-ōn, *Wr.*, 5, 23, 31, 33, 43, 48.

chary, chār'i, *C. E. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 4, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 39, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57; — chē'ri, *I. M. W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 6, 8, 14, 15, 23, 24, 35, 37, 41, 56; — chēr'i, *Sm.*, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 29, 32, 36, 44; — chēr'i, *S.*, 7, 9, 38, 43, 45, 50; — chē'ri, *Wal.*, 18, 25.

cheroot, shę-rūt'; — she-rūt', *C. S.*, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53; — sher-ūt', *E.*; — shi-rūt', *I.*, 14, 24, 35, 45, 50; — shirū't, *M.*; — chf-rūt', *M.*² *W.*, 5, 6, 8, 21, 55, 57; — che-rūt', *Wr.*, 1, 3, 7, 10, 18, 19, 23, 29, 31, 32, 37, 48, 54, 56.

Cheviot, chev'i-ęt, *C.*, 2, 5, 6, 12, 15, 19, 20, 30, 33, 37, 39, 46, 47, 53, 56; — chi'vi-et, *I.*, 13, 23, 25, 35, 48, 50, 54; — chi'viut, *M.*; — chev'i-ut, *M.*² *W.*, 8, 14, 16, 21, 24, 28, 34, 38, 42, 44, 49, 51, 55, 57; — chiv'i-ęt, *Wr.*¹, 3, 11, 31, 45, 52; — chev'i-et, *Wr.*², 1, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 26, 29, 32, 41.

chiffonier, shif'o-nir', *M.*; — shi-fon'iē, *C.*, 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, 26, 28, 30, 31, 36, 49, 52; — shiffen-nir', *E.*, 47; — shif'e-nir, *I.*, 20, 25, 35, 41, 46, 53; — shif'fo-nir', *Sm. W.*, 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 51, 55, 57; — shif'-fō-nir, *S.*, 5, 7, 10, 17, 23, 37, 43, 45, 50, 54, 56; — shif-fo-nī-ār', *Wr.*, 18, 29; — shif'fon-iē, 9.

chimpanzee, chim-pan'zi, *W.*, 4, 8, 28, 34, 52, 55, 57; — chim-pan'zi, *C.*¹, *E. I.*¹, 2, 5, 6, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 30, 35, 44, 46, 53; — chim-pan-zi', *C.*², 16, 26, 33, 42, 47, 51; — chim'pan-zi, *I.*², 25; — chim'p

clientele, clal'en-tĕl', *W.*1, 16, 28, 34, 42, 55, 57; — clal'en-tĕl', *C.*1, 2, 6, 11, 15, 19, 35, 47, 52, 53; — clī-en-tĕl', *C.*2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51; — clal-en-tĕl', *E.* *M.*1, 14, 30; — clal'en-tĕl', *I.* *Sm.* *S.* *Wr.*, 1, 5, 17, 18, 24, 32, 37, 41, 46, 50; — claŭtentel', *M.*2; — clal-en-tĕl', *Wal.*, 7, 34, 56; — clal'en-tĕl', *W.*2, 33; — cli-ent'el, 3; — cli-en-tĕl', 4.

climacteric, clal-mac'ter-ic, *E.* *M.*2 *S.*2 *W.*1, 5, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 322, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 45, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — clal-mac'ter'ic, *C.* *I.*1; — clal-mac'ter-ic, *C.*2, 9, 10, 12, 19, 30, 35, 47, 51; — claim-ac-ter'ic, *F.* *M.*1, 26, 36; clim-ac-ter-ic, *I.*2, 14, 25; claim ac-ter'ic, *S.*1, 5, 13; clim'ac-ter'ic, *Sm.* *W.*2, 9, 11, 44; — clim-ac-ter'ic, *Wal.* *W.*1, 3, 7, 23, 29, 31, 48, 54; — cle-mac'ter-ic, *W.*2, 18.

clothes, clōdhz, *C.* *E.* *I.* *M.* *Sm.* *S.* *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; — clōz, *Wal.* *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 4, 8, 33, 42, 57.

condjutant, co-aj'ū-tant, *M.*2; — co-aj'u-tant, *C.*2, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 42, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; — cō-ad-jū'tant, *E.*, 8, 41; — cō-ad-jū'tant, *I.*, 9, 38; — cō'a-jū-tant, *M.*1; co-aj'ju-tant, *Sm.*, 4, 6, 11, 24, 34, 38, 44, 52; — cō-ad'jū-tant, *Wal.*; — cō-ad'-jū-tant, *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 26, 29, 31, 37, 39, 45, 46, 48, 54.

cobalt, cō'bôlt, *C.* *F.* *I.* *Sm.* *S.* *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56; — cō'bolt, *E.* *M.*1, 4, 8, 16, 20, 34, 44, 53, 55, 57; — ceb'alt, *Wal.* *Wr.*3, 7, 18, 25, 33, 54, — cō'bault, 23; — cō-bōlt', 39.

cochineal, coch'i-nīl, *C.*1 *E.* *I.* *M.* *S.* *W.* *Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — cech-i-nīl', *C.*2, 28, 30; — cōch'in-il, *F.*, 1, 11, 19; — cech-i-nīl', *Sm.*, 13, 18, 29, 32, 36, 45, 54, 56; — cuch-in-il, *Wal.*

cockatrice, coc'a-tris, *E.* *M.*2, 20, 32, 33; — coc'a-tris, *C.*1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 19, 28, 30, 31, 35, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57; — coc'a-trais, *C.*2, 12, 39, 47; — coc'a-tris, *I.* *S.*, 5, 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 23, 37, 41, 44, 45, 48, 50; — coc'a-trais, *M.*1 *Sm.* *Wal.* *W.* *Wr.*, 1, 3, 10, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34, 36, 38, 43, 46, 54, 55, 56.

codify, cod-i-fiuk, *C.* *I.* *M.*2 *S.* *W.*2 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55; — cōd'i-fai, *E.*, 20, 23, 24, 39, 44, 56; — cō'di-fai, *M.*1, *W.*1, 8, 15, 19, 21, 28, 34, 57.

coffee, cof'ē; — cof'i, *C.*1, 2, 6, 11, 32, 47, 51, 52; — cof'i, *C.*2, 19, 20, 39, 55, — cof'i, *E.* *Wal.* 5, 7, 18, 20, 26, 41, 54; — cof'i, *F.*, 17; — cof'fi, *I.* *S.*, 1, 3, 9, 10, 13, 24, 25, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50; — cof'fi, *M.*; — cof'fi, *Sm.* *W.*, 8, 12, 14, 16, 23, 29, 33, 34, 38, 42, 52, 56, 57.

cognizance, cog'ni-zans, *M.*1 *W.*1, 4, 16, 24, 34, 38, 55, 57; — cog'ni-zans, *C.*1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 33, 44, 47, 49, 52, 53; — cen'i-zans, *C.*2, 15, 42, 51; — con'i-zans, *E.*, 25, 37; — cog'ni-zans, *I.*1 *S.*1 *W.*1, 3, 9, 10, 14, 17, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 45, 46, 56; — con'i-zans, *I.*2 *Wr.*2, 13, 48, 50; — con'i-zans, *M.*2 *W.*2; — cog'ni-zans, *Sm.*, 23, 29; — con'ni-zans, *S.*2, 41, 43; — cog'-ni zans, *Wal.*1, 1, 5, 18, 26; — con'i-zans, *Wal.*2, 7, 54; — con'i-zans, 11.

colophony, col'o-fo-ni, *C.* *M.*1 *Wr.*2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 33, 43, 47, 51, 56, 57; — col-of'on-i, *E.*; — col-o-fō'ni, *F.*, 14, 37; — col-o-fon'i, *I.* *S.*, 9, 17, 23, 25, 35, 38, 41, 45, 46, 50; — coln'font, *M.*2; — col o-fon'i, *Sm.*, 7, 26, 32; — cō-lef'ō-ni, *Wal.*, 1, 13, 18, 54; — col'o-fō'-ni, *W.*1, 34, 39, 49, 55; — co-lef o-ni, *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 8, 16, 29, 31, 32, 42, 44, 53, — cō lo-fon'i, 11.

colorific, cul'or-if'ic; — cul-o-rif'ic, *C.*, 2, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 33, 47, 51, 52, 53; — cul-ōr-if'ic, *E.*; — cul-or-if'ic, *F.*, 5, 7, 25, 37, 46, 55, 56; — cul-or-if'ic, *I.* *M.*2, 36; — colori fic, *M.*1; — cul'or-if'ic, *Sm.*, 24, 32; — col-lo-rif'ic, *Wal.*, 1, 11, 13, 14, 16, 23, 26, 29, 54; — cul'or-if'ic, *W.*, 6, 28, 34, 38, 42, 49, 57; — col-or-if'ic, *Wr.*, 3, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 31, 35, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45.

colporteur, col'pōr'ter, *C.* *E.* *W.*, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — col-pōr'ter, *I.*; — colportūr, *M.*1; — col'-lporter, *W.*2; — col pōr'ter, *S.*, 7, 9, 25, 26, 32, 45, 50, 51; — col-por-tur', *Wr.*1, 3, 13, 31, 41, 46; — col'pōrt-er, *Wr.*2, 1, 8, 17, 18, 29, 33, 48.

comate, *a.*, cō'met, *C.* *E.* *I.* *M.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56; — cōm'et, *F.*, — cum et, *Sm.*, 25; — cō-mēt', *Wal.*, 13, 18, 36, 39, — cō mēt, *W.*, 15, 24, 28, 34, 38, 44, 54, 57; — cum at, *Wr.*, 29.

comatose, cō'ma-tōs, *Sm.*, 3, 9, 11, 18, 23, 25, 26, 32, 39; — cō'ma-tōs, *C.*, 12, 15, 19, 20, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 47, 49, 53; — com'a-tōs, *E.*, 1, 14, 44; — cōm'at-ōs, *F.*, 5; — cō'ma-tōs, *I.*, 21, 24, 41, 43, 46, 50; — cō'ma-tōs', *M.*1; — com'a-tōs', 2, 10, 17, 37, 45, 48; — com-a-tōs', *Wal.* *Wr.*, 7, 8, 29, 31, 54; — cō'ma-tōs', *W.*1, 34, 36, 56, 57; — com'a-tōs', *W.*2, 2, 4, 6, 16, 42, 51, 55.

combat, *v.*, com'bat, *C.*1 *I.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — cum'bat, *C.*2 / *Sm.* *S.* *Wal.* *Wr.*1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 17, 18, 23, 25, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50; — cum bat, *E.*, 39; — co mbat, *M.*1; — cu mbat, *M.*2, — com bat, 49.

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commissariat, com'i-sē'ri-at, *C.*, 2, 6, 14, 15, 19, 26, 28, 30, 47, 51, 52, 53; — com-mis-sar'i-at, *E.*, 1, 15, 21, 35, 43, 44, 50; — com mis-sa'-ri-at, *I.*, 5, 16, 20, 35, 41, 46; — comisse riat, *M.*; — com'mis-sar'i-a, *Sm.*, 42; — com'mis'sē'ri-as, *S.*, 7, 9, 10, 23, 24, 25, 29, 39, 45, 50; — com'mis-sē'ri-at, *W.*, 11, 12, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 49, 55, 57; — com-is-sar'e-ā, *Wr.*1, 3, 31; — com-is-sē're-at, *Wr.*2, 8, 13, 18, 51; — com'i-sar'i-at, 32.

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communal, com'yu-nal, *M.*2; — com'yu-nal, *C.*, 2, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28, 30, 37, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53; — com'miu-nal, *E.* *W.*1, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, 33, 34, 38, 43, 54, 56, 57; — com'miūn-al, *I.*, 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 24, 25, 29, 32, 35, 36, 41, 45, 46, 48, 50; — comiū'nal, *M.*1; — com-miū'nal, *S.* *Wr.*, 3, 9, 21, 23, 31; — com-miū'-nal, *W.*2, 55.

compensate, com'pen-sēt, *C.*2 *E.*1 *I.*2, *M.*2 *W.*1, 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30, 34, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 56, 57; — com-pen'sēt, *C.*1 *M.*1 *Wr.*, 2, 4, 12, 15, 26, 28, 31, 35, 36, 38, 51, 52; — com-pen'sēt, *E.*2 *I.*1 *S.* *Wal.* *W.*2, 7, 9, 17, 18, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37, 50, 54, 55; — cum-pen'sēt, *Sm.*, 3.

complaisance, com'plē-zgns", *M.*1; — com'plē-zans, *C.*, 2, 6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 24, 30, 37, 49, 51, 53; — cum-plēz'ans, *E.*, 4, 8, 44; — com'plē-zans, *I.*, 5, 17, 20, 32, 33, 35, 41; — co'-mplēzg ns, *M.*2; — com'plē-zans', *Sm.* 1, 3, 16, 25, 28, 36, 48, 54; — com'plē-zans', *S.*, 9, 10, 21, 23, 26, 45, 46; — com-plē-zans', *Wal.*, 7, 18, 29; — com'plē-zans', *W.*, 34, 38, 39, 42, 52, 55, 57; — com-ple-zans', *Wr.*, 13, 31, 43, 47; — com'ple-zans', 11.

complanate, com'plē-net; — com'plē-nēt, *C.*, 5, 6, 13, 19, 28, 37, 48; — com'plēn-at, *E.*; — com-plēn'ēt, *F.*, 15; — com-plē'nēt, *I.* *Wal.* *Wr.*, 1, 3, 9, 10, 14, 17, 21, 23, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41, 43, 46, 47, 50, 54, 56; — co'mplanēt, *M.*; — cum-plē nēt, *Sm.*, 18, 29; — com'pla-nēt, *W.*1, 11, 16, 24, 34, 42, 44, 53, 55, 57; — com-plē'-nēt, *W.*2, 2, 12.

composite, *a.* com-pez'it, *C.*1, 2, 6, 12, 28, 51, 52; — com'po-zit, *C.*2 *M.*, 16, 19, 29, 30, 53; — com pez-uit, *E.*, 7, 11, 20, 39, 44; — com-pez'-it, *F.* *Wal.* *W.* *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 15, 18, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57; — com'pez-it, *I.* *S.*, 9, 10, 14, 17, 23, 24, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 50; — cum-pez'it, *Sm.*, 3; — com'po-sit, 47.

comrade, com'rad, *C.*1 *W.*1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, 28, 29, 33, 34, 42, 49, 51, 55, 57; — com'rēd, *C.*2 *I.*1 *S.* *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 53, 54; — cum rad, *C.*2, 30, 39; — cum'rēd, *C.*1 *Wal.* *Wr.*2, 13, 31, 36, 46, 48; — cum'rad, *E.*, 4, 11; — com-rēd', *I.*2; — com'rgd, *M.* *Sm.* *W.*2, 1, 18, 21, 32, 44.

concave, con'kēv', *C.* *E.* *I.* *M.* *S.* *W.*2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56; — con-kēv', *F.*, 10, 17, 47; — cong kēv, *Sm.*, 18; — con'kēv, *Wal.* *Wr.*, 3, 8, 31, 33, 34, 38, 42, 48, 52, 54, 57.

concentrate, *v.*, con'sen-trēt, *C.*2 *E.* *I.*2 *W.*2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 30, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53, 56; — con'sen trēt, *C.*1 *M.*2 *Wr.*, 2, 8, 12, 15, 20, 26, 28, 31, 33, 36, 51, 52; — co'nsgntrēt, *M.*1; — con-sen'trēt, *Sm.*; — con-sen'trēt, *I.* *S.* *Wal.* *W.*1, 1, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 54, 55, 57.

conclave, con'clēv, *C.* *E.* *I.* *M.* *S.* *W.*2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56; — cong'clēv, *Sm.*; — con'clēv, *Wal.* *Wr.*, 3, 8, 25, 31, 34, 38, 42, 48, 52, 54, 57.

conclude, con-clūd', *C.* *M.*, 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56; — con-clūd', *W.*, 4, 5, 8, 13, 26, 29, 38, 43, 51, 54, 57; — con-clūd', 9.

concrete, *a.*, con'crit, *C.*1 *E.* *S.* *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — cgn-crīt', *C.*2 *F.*, 1, 3, 34, 38, 47; — cong crīt, *I.* *Sm.* *W.*2, 11; — con-crīt', *Wr.*2, 32, 54.

conduit, con'dit, *C.*1 *F.*2 *I.*1 *M.*2 *S.*2 *W.*1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; — cun'dit, *C.*2 *E.* *I.*2 *M.*1 *Sm.* *S.*1 *Wal.* *W.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 7, 11, 13, 24, 25, 28, 31, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46; — cond'wit, *F.*1, 10, 14, 29, 37, 44, 53, 56.

confessor, gon-fes'gr, *C.*1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 28, 30, 32, 33, 47, 53; — con'fes-gr, *C.*2; — cun-fes'sūr, *E.*; — con-fes'gr, *I.* *W.*, 4, 8, 21, 24, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57; — cgnfe'sgr, *M.*; — con'fes-sur, *Sm.* *Wal.*, 7, 18; — con-fes'sgr, *S.*, 1, 9, 10, 17, 25, 37, 43, 45, 50, 56; — con'fes-or, *Wr.*1, 3, 13; — con-fes'or, *Wr.*2, 23, 26, 29, 31, 48, 54; — con-fes'sor, 5.

confidant, con'fi-dgnt', *M.*; — con-fi-dant', *C.* *I.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 6, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 41, 47, 48, 54; — con'fi-dant, *E.*, 4, 14, 20, 25, 44, 55; — con'-fi-dant, *I.*1, 8, 17, 53; — con'fi-dant', *Sm.*, 11, 32, 38; — con'fi-dant', *S.*, 1, 7, 9, 10, 19, 26, 37, 43, 45, 46, 50, 56; — con-fi-dant', *Wal.*, 13, 15, 36; — con'fi-dant', *W.*, 2, 5, 12, 15, 16, 24, 33, 34, 39, 42, 49, 51, 52, 57.

confiscate, con'fis-kēt, *C.*2 *E.* *I.*2 *M.*1 *W.*1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53, 55, 56, 57; — con-fis'kēt, *C.*1 *Wr.*, 2, 14, 15, 28, 30, 31, 35, 51, 52, 54, 55; — con-fis'kēt, *I.*1 *M.*2 *S.* *Wal.*, 7, 9, 10, 18, 29, 32, 45, 50; — con-fis'kēt, *Sm.* *W.*2, 1, 3, 49.

congé, *n.*, cōn-zhē', *C.*, 2, 6, 12, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 31, 32, 37, 42, 47, 49; — con-jē', *E.*, 14, 33; — con'jī, *I.* *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 16, 24, 35, 44; — con-zhē', *I.*2 *M.*2, 8, 11, 23, 26, 41, 43, 46, 50, 56; — con'jī, *M.*1 *Sm.*, 3; — cōng'zhē, *S.*, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 25, 53; — con-jī', *Wal.*, 1, 17, 29, 36, 48, 54; — con'-zhē', *W.*1, 9, 15, 34, 38, 39, 45, 51, 52, 55, 57; — con-jī', *Wr.*2

congener, con'je-ngr; — con'jī-ngr, *C.* *M.* *Sm.* *W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 28, 30, 32, 34, 42, 44, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — con'je-ner, *E.* *Wr.*1, 7, 17, 18, 21, 31, 33, 37, 39, 48; — con'jen-ūr, *F.*1; — con'gen-er, *F.*2; — con-jī'-ngr, *I.*1 *S.* *Wr.*2, 9, 10, 14, 20, 23, 25, 26, 35, 38, 43, 45, 50, 52; — con'jen-gr, *I.*2, 29, 41, 46; — con-jī'nur, *Wal.*, 13, 36; — con-jī'ngr, 24; — con'jg-ngr, 49.

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conglobate, *v.*, con'glo-bēt, *C.*2 *M.*, 6, 11, 32, 53; — cgn-glō'bēt, *C.*1 *Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 31, 33, 35, 36, 47, 51; — cen'glō-bēt, *E.*1 *I.* *S.*, 10, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50; — cen-glō'bēt, *E.*2 *F.* *Wal.* *W.*, 1, 12, 13, 16, 20, 24, 26, 28, 34, 42, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — cgn'glo-bēt, *Sm.*, 7, 29.

connate, con-nēt', *F.* *Sm.* *S.* *Wal.* *W.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38, 43, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56; — con'nēt, *C.* *E.* *I.* *W.*1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 51, 53, 55, 57; — con'nēt', 11.

connellite, con-nel'ait, *C.*, 2, 6, 8, 10, 31, 33, 52, 57; — cen'el-ait, *I.* *M.*, 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 54, 56.

conner[3], cun'gr, *C.* *M.* *W.* *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 43, 45, 51, 52, 57; — cen'gr, *I.*, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 20, 21, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 56; — con'ner, 5.

connoisseur, con'i-sūr'; — con-i-sūr', *C.*1, 2, 6, 20, 21, 39; — con-i-sgr', *C.*2, 14, 19, 28, 30, 33, 51, 52, 53; — con-nus-sūr', *E.*, 8; — con'is-sūr, *I.*, 17, 41; — conĝsūr, *M.*1; — conisiū'r, *M.*2; — con'nis-sūr', *Sm.*, 23, 36, 44, 45, 54; — con'nis-sgr', *S.*, 9, 26, 32, 37, 43, 50; — cō-nis-sēr', *Wal.*, 7; — con'nis-sūr', *W.*1, 15, 24, 34, 42, 46, 55, 57; — con'nis-sūr', *W.*2, 35; — con-nes-siūr', *Wr.*1, 1, 5, 10, 12, 16, 25, 31, 38, 43; — con-nes-sūr', *Wr.*2, 3, 13, 29; — con-e-sūr', 48; — con-nei-siūr', 55.

connotative, con-nō'ta-tiv, *W.*1, 14, 32, 34, 42, 47, 52, 55, 57; — ce-nō'ta-tiv, *C.*, 2, 15, 19, 28, 49, 51; — cen'nō-tē-tiv, *E.*, 8, 20, 33, 37, 54; — con-nō'ta-tiv, *I.* *S.*, 51, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 35, 41, 46, 48, 50, 56; — cgnō'tativ, *M.*; — con'no-tē-tiv, *Wr.*, 1, 3, 34, 7, 10, 31, 36, 38, 39, 43, 45.

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consignee, con'sain-ī', *E.* *I.* *M.*, 1, 7, 13, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 35, 39, 41, 44, 46; — con-sai-nī', *C.*, 2, 12, 19, 24, 28, 30, 33, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56; — cen-sj-nī', *Sm.*, 8, 18, 32, 36, 45, 48, 54; — con'-si-nī', *S.*, 5, 9, 21, 23, 37, 43, 50; — con'si-nī', *W.*, 6, 15, 16, 34, 43, 52, 57; — con-se-nī', *Wr.*, 3, 10, 29, 31, 38; — con'sai-nē', 11.

consignor, con'si-nēr', *W.*2, 24, 38, 42; — cgn-sai'ngr, *C.*1, 2, 12, 19, 28, 30, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — con-si-nēr', *C.*2, 24, 28; — cun-sain'ūr, *E.*, 7, 14, 20; — con-sain'er, *I.*, 1, 5, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 25, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46; — con-sj-nēr', *Sm.*, 8, 32, 36, 45, 48, 54; — con-sai'ngr, *S.*1, 9, 23, 50; — con'si-ner', *S.*9; — con-sain'gr, *W.*1, 6, 34, 57; — con-se-nēr', *Wr.*, 3, 10, 29, 31.

consistory, cgn-sis'to-ri, *C.*1 *Wr.*2, 2, 6, 14, 15, 21, 24, 29, 35, 39, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56; — con'-sis-to-ri, *C.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 3, 9, 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, 31, 53; — con'sis-tūr-i, *E.*; — con'sis-ter-i, *I.*, 17, 23, 46; — con'sis-tur-i, *Sm.*, 8, 11, 18, 32, 38, 48; — con-sis'tgr-i, *S.*, 10, 25, 33, 37, 41, 43, 44, 45, 50; — con'sis-tur-i, *Wal.*, 7, 36; — con-sis'to-ri, *W.*1, 5, 16, 38, 34, 42, 55, 57.

consols, con'solz, *C.*1 *I.* *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57; — con-solz', *C.*2, 19, 20, 53; — con-solz', *E.* *Sm.* *S.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 37, 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47, 52, 54.

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construe, con'strū, *C.*1, *E.* *I.* *Sm.* *S.* *Wal.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — con-strū', *C.*2, 4, 12, 37, 44; — con'stgr, *W.*2; — con'stru, *Wal.*2, 26.

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falconet, fal'co-net, *Sm. W. Wr.*[1], 7, 16, 19, 26, 28, 29, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 48, 54, 57;—fal'ce-net, *C.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53;—fal'cun-et, *E.*, 20;—fal'cen-et, *I.*, 5, 14, 41, 44, 50, 56;—fōl'co-net, *Wr.*[2], 1, 9, 23, 25, 43, 46.

familiarity, fa-mil'i-ar'i-ti, *W.*[2], 39, 44, 55;—fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti, *C.*, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57;—fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti, *E.*, 20, 23, 25, 48;—fa-mil'i-a-ri-ti, *I.*, 17;—fa-mil'i-ar'i-ti, *Sm.*, 8, 11, 57;—fa-mil'i-ar'i-ti, *S.*, 9, 14, 50;—fa-mil-yi-ar'i-ti, *Wal.*, 35;—fa-mil'yar'i-ti, *W.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 29, 42, 48, 51;—fa-mil-ye-ar'e-te, *Wr.*, 24, 28, 54;—fą-mil'i-ar'i-ti, 32.

farina, fa-ri'na, *F.*[2] *W.*[2], 1, 11, 29, 43, 44;—fa-ri'na, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57;—fa-ra'i-na, *C.*[2] *I. Wr.*, 7, 13, 18, 24, 46;—fa-ra'na, *E. F.*[1] *Sm. W.*[1], 16, 23, 55;—fa-ri'na, *S.*, 9, 50.

faro, fār'o, *W.*[1], 4, 6, 16, 24, 33, 37, 39, 42, 47, 48;—fē'rō, *C. I. S.*, 1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57;—fār'ō, *E.*, 17, 19, 20, 26, 41, 43, 44;—fēr'o, *Sm.*;—fē'ro, *W.*[2], 25;—fār'ō, *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 29.

fast, fąst, *C. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57;—fąst, *E. F.*, 1, 7, 12, 20, 39, 41, 43, 56;—fast, *I. S. Wal.*, 6, 8, 9, 19, 32, 37, 45, 50, 51, 54.

fayalite, fē'al-ait, *E. W. Wr.*, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 52, 57;—fai-ūl'ait, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 56;—fe'yal-ait, *I.*, 8, 12, 46, 47, 54;—fē'a-lait, *S.*, 17, 50;—fai'al-ait, 5, 53.

febrile, feb'ril, *C.*[2] *F. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 3, 8, 12, 17, 19, 26, 31, 32, 33, 37, 45, 50, 51;—fī'bril, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57;—fī'brail, *E. I.*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 24, 39, 41, 46, 47, 56;—feb'rail, 44.

fecundate, fec'un-dēt, *C.*[1] *E. Sm. S. W. Wr.*[2], 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 47, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57;—fī-cun'dēt, *C.*[2], 1, 9, 13, 18, 30, 33, 38, 41, 43, 50, 51, 55;—fī'cund-ēt, *I.*, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 23, 39, 44, 46;—fe-cun'dēt, *Wr.*[1], 2, 16, 25, 54.

feline, fī'lain, *C.*[1] *E. F.*[2] *I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57;—fī'lin, *C.*[2] *F.*[1]

feoff, fef, *C. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57;—fif, *E.*, 1, 5[1], 7, 11, 12, 14, 20, 30, 33, 37, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47.

ferine, fī'rin, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 26, 30, 37, 51;—fī'rain, *C.*[2] *I. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 8, 13, 20, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 34, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57;—fīr'ain, *E. Sm.*, 11;—fe'rain, 33.

ferrule (ring), fer'il, *C.*[1], 3, 4, 15, 18, 19, 28, 32, 34, 35, 45, 49, 51;—fer'ul, *C.*[2] *I.*, 2, 13, 17, 33, 50;—fer'rūl, *E.*, 9, 11, 20, 39, 43, 44, 46;—fer'ul, *F.*, 14, 25, 37, 41, 53;—fer'rūl, *Sm.*, 1, 6, 8, 12, 26, 30, 47, 48, 54, 56;—fer'rul, *S. W.*[2];—fer'rīl, *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 5, 16, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 38, 42, 52, 55, 57;—fer'rul, *Wr.*[2], 7.

fertile, fęr'til, *C. E.*[2] *F. I.*[2] *Sm. S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57;—fęr'tail, *E.*[1] *I. S.*[1] *W.*[2], 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 53, 56;—fer'til, *Wal.*, 19.

ferule (ruler), fer'ul, *C.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57;—fer'il, *C.*[2] *W.*[1], 4, 15, 16, 28, 38, 42, 51, 55;—fer'ūl, *E. S.*, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 54;—fe'rūl, *I.*, 48;—fer'ul, *Wr.*, 3, 24, 29, 41;—fer'ūl, 11.

feticide, fet'i-said, *F. W.*[2], 2, 3, 12, 19, 33, 51, 55;—fī'ti-said, *C. E. I. W.*[1], 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57.

fetid, fet'id, *C.*[2] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 52, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 41, 45, 48, 51, 52, 55, 57;—fī'tid, *C.*[1] *E. F. I. S.*[2] *W.*[2], 51, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 30, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 56.

fetishism, fī'tish-izm, *C. E. I. Sm. S. W.*[1], 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57;—fet'ish-izm, *W.*[2], 1, 11, 12, 14, 19, 30, 33, 37, 44, 47, 51, 55;—fet'e-shizm, *Wr.*, 2, 3.

fibrillous, fai'bril-ŭs, *C.*, 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 38, 41, 42, 45, 49, 51, 53, 57;—fai'bril-lus, *E. W.*[2], 5, 7, 12, 20, 23, 35, 43, 44;—fai'bril-us, *F. I.*, 17, 24, 25, 46, 50, 55, 56;—fi-bril'us, *S.*, 33, 37;—fai-bril'ius, *W.*[1], 6, 9, 13, 16, 29, 47;—fe-bril'lus, *Wr.*[1], 8, 52, 54;—fib'ril-lus, *Wr.*[2], 3, 19.

fibrinous, fai'brin-us, *E. F. I. S.*, 5, 12, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 32, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 55, 56;—fai'bri-nus, *C. W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42,

7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — fôrt nāit, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 52, 3, 9, 37, 51, 55; — fert nait, *I. S.*, 11, 16, 24, 25, 32, 41, 45, 46, 50

foveolate, fō'vę-o-let; — fō'vi-o-lēt, *C.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — fō've-o-lēt, *E.*, 20; — fō-vī'o-lēt, *F.*, 54; — fō'vi-ō-lēt, *I.*, 8, 14, 37, 41, 46, 50; — fō'vi-o-let, *W.*[1], 29, 57; — fo-vī'o-let, *W.*[2], 25, 26, 45; — fo-vī'o-lat, *Wr.*, 9.

fracas, frē'cas, *W.*[1], 1, 6, 29, 48, 49, 57; — frē'cas, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 15, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; — fra-cē', *C.*[2] *S.*, 7, 13, 16, 17, 23, 30, 39, 45, 50; — fra-cē', *E.*, 20; — fra-cē', *I.*, 46; — frū-cē', *Sm. Wr.*[2], 9, 25, 44; — fry'cē', *W.*[2], 19, 43, 47; — frē'cas, *Wr.*[1]; — fra'cy, 11; — frē'cy, 41.

franchise, fran'chiz; — fran'chiz, *C.*[1] *Sm. S.*[2] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 48, 51, 57; — fran'chaiz, *C.*[3] *E. I. S.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.

franchisement, fran'chiz-ment; — fran'chiz-ment, *C.*[1] *E. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57; — fran'chaiz-ment, *C.*[2], 12, 15, 16, 26, 33, 44, 54; — fran'chiz-ment, *I. S.*[2] *Wr.*, 7, 9, 14, 17, 25, 28, 45, 46, 50, 55; — fran'chaiz-ment, *S.*[1], 43, 56.

fraternize, frat'ęr-naiz, *C. E. S. W.*[2], 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51; — fra'tęr-naiz, *I.*, 24, 41, 53, 54, 56; — fra-tęr'naiz, *Sm.*; — frē'tęr-naiz, *W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 29, 42, 48, 52, 55, 57; — fra-tęr'naiz, *Wr.*, 31.

fratricide, frat'ri-said, *C. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57; — frat-rį-said, *E.*, 55; — fra'tri-said, *I.*, 45, 53, 56; — frat'rį-said, *Sm.*, 11, 32; — frat'tri-said, *Wal.*

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frontier, fron'tir, 9; — fron'tir, *C.*[1] *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — fręn-tir', *C.*[2], 1, 3, 7, 28, 30, 32, 45; — fron'chir, *Wal.*[1]; — front'yir, *Wal.*[2], 11, 13, 14, 25, 41, 43.

frost, frôst, *C. E. Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56; — frost, *F. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*[1], 3, 7, 13, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28, 29, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57.

froth, frôth, *C. E. Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 46, 48, 51, 56; — froth, *F. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*[1], 4, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 38, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57.

Fuchsia, fū'shi, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52[1], 53, 54, 57; — fūc'si-a, *C.*[2] *E.*, 33, 44; — fūns'i-ā, *F.*; — fū'shi-a, *I. S. Wr.*, 8, 9, 12, 17, 23, 25, 41, 46, 50, 56; — fūc'si a, *I.*[2], 52[2]; — fū shi a, *Sm.*, 4, 11, 32; — fū shi-ā, *W.*[1], 6, 16, 24, 29, 42, 45; — fū sha, *W.*[2], 55.

fusil, n., fū'zil, *C. I. Sm. S. W. W.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — fūz ll, *E.*, 20; — fū-zil', *Wal. Wr.*[2], 8; — fū'sil, 19.

futile, fū'til, *C. Sm. S.*[2] *Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; — fū tail, *I.*, 53; — fū til, *F.*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56.

Gaelic, gēl'ic, *E. I. W.*, 9, 16, 17, 20, 24, 37, 46, 55; — gē'lic, *C. S.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; — gē el-ic, *Sm.*, 41, 44, 56; — gō'lic, *S.*[2], 7, 25; — gō'g-lic, 47.

gallant (gay), gal'ant; — gal'ant, *C.*, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 15, 18, 19, 28, 30, 33, 34, 42, 52, 53; — gal'lant, *E. Sm. W.*, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 24, 29, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, 47, 49, 55, 56; — gal lant, *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 12, 17, 23, 25, 26, 31, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 54, 57; — gal'ant, 32.

gallant (polite), gal-lant', *I. S. W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56; — gallant', *C.*, 2, 6, 7, 9, 15, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 34, 39, 47, 53, 57; — gal-lant', *E.*, 11, 33, 36; — gal-lānt', *Sm. Wal.*, 1, 43, 44; — ga-lānt', 32.

Gallic, gal'ic, *C. I.*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 39, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57; — gal lic, *E. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 3, 12, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56.

gallic, gal'ic, *C.*[1] *E.*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 26, 29, 33, 34, 39, 51, 53, 55, 57; — gōl'ic, *C.*[2], *I. Sm. W.*, 3, 32, 45, 46; — gal'lic, *E. S. W.*, 5, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 29, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56.

gallivant, gal'i-vant, *C. E. I. W.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 56, 57; — gal li-vant, *W.*[1], 5, 21, 24, 29, 30, 42, 49, 50, 54, 55.

gallows, gal'oz, *C.*[1], 2, 6, 11, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 44, 49, 51, 57; — gal'us, *C.*[2], 15; — gal'ŭz, *E.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 5, 7, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56; — gal'us, *Sm. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 16, 29, 36, 42, 52; — gal'ōz, 9, 53.

galop, gal'up, *C.*[1] *E.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57; — gal'o, *C.*[2], 9, 21; — ga-lop', *I.*, 17, 46; — gal'o, *W.*[1], 15, 31, 32; — gą'lo', *W.*[2]; — gō'lō, *Wr.*, 3.

galosh, ga-losh', *E. Sm. W.*, 3, 11, 13, 14, 16, 25, 29, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 52, 55; — ga-losh', *C. I. S.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57; — ga-lōsh', *Wal. Wr.*, 43; — ga-losh', 32.

gamboge, gam-bōj', *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *F. I.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — gam-būj', *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *Sm. S. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 3, 7, 11, 13, 25, 26, 29, 39, 43, 45, 50, 55.

gape, gāp, *C.*[1] *Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — gēp, *C.*[2] *E. F. I. Sm. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54.

garden, gär'dn, *C. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gärd'n, *E. F.*, 49; — gär'den, *Wr.*[2], 9, 16, 26, 35, 47.

garibaldi, gar'i-bal'di, *C.*[1] *E.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13, 18, 20, 21, 23, 31, 34, 37, 39, 42, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gā-ri-bāl'di, *C.*[2], 9, 30, 32, 49; — gär-i-bāl'di, *I.*, 1, 33, 46; — gā'ri-bāl'di, *W.*, 8, 11, 15, 16, 24, 29, 38, 45, 52.

garrote, gar-rōt', *Sm. W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 45, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56; — ga-rot', *C. I. S.*, 1, 2, 7, 13, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 39, 42, 44, 50, 51, 53, 57; — gar-rot', *E.*, 4, 11, 14, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48.

gaseous, gas'ę-us; — gas'i-us, *C. W.*[1], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gē'ze-us, *E. Wr.*[2], 20; — gaz'i-us, *F. Sm. W.*[2], 5, 12, 18, 25, 32, 44; — gē'zi-us, *I. S.*, 11, 23, 43, 50; — gaz'e-us, *Wr.*[1], 9, 37, 52; — gēs'i-us, 46.

gasoline, gas'o-lin, *C. W.*[1], 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — gaz'ų-lin, *E.*, 11, 20, 25; — gas'o-lin, *F. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 13[2], 14, 17, 23, 24, 28, 29, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 54, 55; — gas'e-lain, *I.*, 47; — gaz'o-lin, 9, 37.

gaunt, gânt, *C.*[1] *Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — gônt, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54.

gauntlet (glove), gânt'let, *C.*[1] *Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — gônt'let, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54.

gavelkind, gav'el-kaind', *C. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gē'vęl-kaind, *E.*; — gē'vel kaind, *I.*

gavelock, gav'el-oc; — gav'e-lec, *C.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — gāv-el-oc, *E.*, 7, 20, 47; — ga've-lec, *I.*, 17, 44, 55; — gav'ļ-lec, *W.*, 16, 24, 32; — gēv'lec, *Wr.*, 3, 29.

gavot, gav'ot, *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 5, 6, 24, 28, 47; — gavot', *C. I.*, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — ga-vot', *E. Sm. W.*[2], 1, 3, 11, 16, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48; — ga-vot', 32.

gelatinate, jel-at'i-nēt, *S.*, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 21, 26, 30, 37, 39, 45, 53; — jel'a-ti-nēt, *C.*, 5, 6, 31, 32, 33, 51; — je-lat'i-nēt, *E. I. Wr.*, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 29, 34, 38, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 56; — jį-lat'i-net, *W.*, 4, 42, 57.

gelatin(e, jel'a-tin, *E.*[1] *Sm. W.*, 1, 8, 16, 20, 21, 42, 48, 55; — jel'a-tin, *C.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56; — jel'a-tin, *E.*[2], 11, 23, 24, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47; — jel'a-tin, *F. I. S. Wr.*, 9, 17, 29, 31, 37, 38, 50, 57; — jel'a-tain, *Wal.*, 25; — jel'a-tin', 13.

genealogy, jen'ę-al'o-ji; — jen'į-al'o-ji, *C. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; — je-ne-al'u-ji, *E.*, 20; — jį-ni-al'o-ji, *I. S.*, 14, 41, 43, 45, 50, 53, 56; — jī'nį-al'o-jį, *Sm. Wal.*, 11, 12, 23, 32, 39.

genial, *a.*, jī'ni-al, *Sm. W.*[2], 20, 23, 41, 43, 44, 46; — jī'nįl, *C.*, 2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 25, 26, 30, 32, 34, 37, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57; — jī'ni-al, *I. S. Wal. W.*, 3, 9, 16, 17, 31, 45, 50, 56; — jin'yal, *W.*[1], 1, 6, 8, 11, 15, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 51, 55.

genial (*Anat.*), je-nai'al; — jį-nai'al, *C.*, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 54, 55, 56, 57; — je-nai'al, *E.*, 41, 44; — jen-ai'al, *F.*, 5, 9, 37; — je-nai'al, *I.*, 1, 17, 45, 46, 50; — jį-nai'al, *W.*, 16, 23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 47.

genius, jin'yus, *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 51, 55; — jī'nius, *C.*, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, 18, 19, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57; — jī'ni-us, *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 9, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 56; — jin'ius, *Fl.*, 41; — jen'i-us, *F.*[2]; — jī'nį-us, *Sm. Wal.*

Genoese, *a.*, jen'o-īs', *C.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 18, 19, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 51, 55, 56; — jen'o-īz', *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 3, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57; — jen'o-īz, *E. I. S.*, 8, 9, 14, 17, 30, 32, 50.

gentile, jen'tail, *C.*[2] *E. I. Sm. S. Wal.*[2] *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — jen'til, *C.*[1] *Wal.*[1], 31; — jen'tail, *Wal.*[2], 25; — gaz'ęr, *E. F.*, 11, 13, 18, 20, 41, 51; — gaz'ęr, *I. S. W.*[2], 1, 4, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 23, 32, 37, 39, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56; — gī'ęr, *Sm.*, 7.

giraffe, ji-raf', *C. I. S.*[1] *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — ji-rāf', *E.*, 13, 39, 41, 44, 46; — zhi-raf', *Sm. S.*[2], 11, 25, 43.

girandole, jir'an-dōl, *E. W.*, 13, 16, 23, 24, 43, 44, 55; — jir'an-dōl, *C.*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 51, 52, 57; — zhi-rān-dōl, *F.*; — ji'ran-dōl, *I.*, 8, 17, 18, 46, 47, 56; — zhi'ran-dol, *Sm.*, 3, 11, 48; — jir'an-dōl, *S.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 9, 29, 45, 50, 54; — zhir'an-dōl, *S.*[2], 25; — ji'ran-dōl, 53.

girasol(e, jir'a-sol; — jir'a-sol, *C.*[1], 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 18, 19, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 51, 57; — jir'ą-sōl, *C.*[2], 2, 9, 12, 32, 52; — jir'a-sōl, *E. Sm. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 54, 55; — zhi-rā-sōl, *F.*; — ji'ra-sōl, *I.*, 17, 47, 50, 56; — zhir'a-sōl, *S.*, 25; — jal'ra-sōl, *Wal.*; — zhi'ru-sel, 11; — ji'ra-sōl, 53.

glacial, glē'shial; — glē'shigl, *C.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 19, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 42, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — glē'si-al, *E.*[1], 20, 25, 30, 39, 48; — glē'shi-al, *E.*[2] *Sm. W.*[2], 23, 44; — glē'si-al, *F.*, 7, 14, 41; — glē'shi-al, *I. S. Wal. Wr.*, 3, 9, 16, 17, 29, 35, 43, 45, 50, 54; — glē'shal, *W.*[1], 4, 15, 18, 21, 24, 33, 38, 49, 55; — glas'i-al, 46, 47.

glacier, glas'i-ęr, *C.*[2] *E. Sm. S.*[1] *W.*[2], 1, 51, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 28, 30, 35, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 57; — glē'shięr, *C.*[1], 2, 58, 6, 17, 18, 19, 26, 31, 32, 34, 37, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56; — glē'si-ūr, *F.*; — glai'shi-ęr, *I.*; — glē'shi-ęr, *S.*[2], 4, 9, 16, 45; — glē'shęr, *W.*[1], 8, 15, 21, 24, 29, 33, 38, 49, 55; — glas'e-er, *Wr.*, 3, 25.

glacis, glē'sis, *C.*[1] *E. I. S.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gla-sī', *C.*[2], 7, 9, 18, 23, 30, 31, 48; — glo-sīs', *Sm. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2]; — glā'si, *S.*[1], 11, 43, 45, 47; — glā'sis, *Wal.*[1], 1, 44; — gla-sīz', *Wal.*[2], 25; — gla'si, 39.

glamour, *n.*, glam'ŭr; — glam'ęr, *C.*, 2, 4, 52, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57; — glam'gr, *E. I. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 13, 14, 27, 36, 39, 41, 46, 50, 55, 56; — glē'mūr, *W.*[1], 1; — glē'mur, *Wr.*[1], 3, 53, 29, 31, 44; — glē'mgr, *Wr.*[2]; — glam'ūr, 14, 33, 38.

glue, glū, *C. E. Sm. S.*[1], 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — glūd, *F. I. Wal. W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 5, 12, 25, 28, 29, 38.

gluteal, glu-tī'al, *W.*[2], 10, 21, 34, 46; — glu-tī'al, *C.*, 6, 16, 23, 30, 32, 33, 55, 56; — glū'te-al, *E.*, 2, 11, 13, 15, 24, 37, 47, 49, 51; — glū-tī'al, *I.*, 3, 20; — glū-tī'al, *S.*, 9, 45, 50, 52; — glūf'ţį-al, *W.*[1], 1, 4, 5, 8, 26, 29, 38, 39, 42, 57; — glūt'e-al, *Wr.*, 31, 54.

gnomic, nō'mic, *C. E. I. S.*, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — nom'ic, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 3, 5, 11, 26, 29, 33, 36, 48, 51; — gnō' mic, 1.

gooseberry, gūz'ber'i, *C.*[2] *F. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 4, 9, 14, 15, 21, 29, 30, 31, 34, 46, 49, 57; — gūs'ber'i, *C.*[1] *I. W.*[2], 1, 6, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 47, 50, 51, 53, 56; — guz'ber-ri, *E.*, 20, 39, 41, 48; — guz'ber-ri, *Sm. S.*, 3, 7, 8, 25, 45, 52; — gūs'ber-ri, 5; — guz'ber-ţ, 11; — gūz'ber'ri, 12; — gūz'ber'ţ, 32.

gorgeous, gôr'jus, *C. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gôr'je-us, *E.*, 14, 17, 20, 25, 30; — ger'jī-us, *I.*, 43, 46, 47; — ger'ji-us, *S.*, 7.

Gothamist, gō'tham-ist, *E. W.*[1], 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29, 38, 42, 48, 55, 57; — gō'tham-ist, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 52, 56; — ge'tham-ist, *I.*, 51; — geth'a-mist, *S.*, 9, 37, 45, 54; — geth'am-ist, *W.*[2] *Wr.*, 4, 34, 47, 49, 50.

gouge, gauj, *C.*[1] *E. I. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gūd, *C.*[2] *Sm. S. Wal.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 11, 13, 23, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 53.

gourd, gôrd, *C.*[1] *I.*[1] *Sm. Wal.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — gūrd, *C.*[2] *E. F. I.*[2] *S. Wal.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 7, 11, 13, 16, 20, 25, 33, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53.

grease, *v.*, gris, *C.*[1] *I.*[2] *W.*[2], 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 56; — griz, *C.*[2] *E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 29, 32, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57.

groat, grōt, *C. E. I. S. W.*[2], 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — grōt, *Sm. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 3, 8, 9, 24, 25, 28, 29, 41, 48, 55; — gret, 43.

guaiac, gwai'ac, *C. S.*, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; — gwē'yac, *E. I. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 29, 38, 46, 54; — gwā'i-ac, *F.*; — gwē'i-ac, *Sm.*

Guaiacum, gwai'a-cum, 1, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 26, 30, 31, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55; — gwai'ą-cum, *C.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 32, 33, 37, 54, 56; — gwē'ya-cum, *E. Sm. W. Wr.*, 20, 23, 24, 29, 34, 42, 57; — gwē'ya-cum, *I. S.*, 2, 45.

guardian, gärd'i-an, *E. W.*[1], 3, 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 30, 33, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 55; — gär'diąn, *C.*, 2, 7, 12, 13, 16, 19, 28, 31, 32, 34, 39, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57; — gärd'i-an, *I. S.*, 9, 14, 17, 24, 45, 50, 56; — gärd'yan, *Sm. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 6, 11, 25, 26, 41, 44; — gyär'di-an, *Wal.*, 35; — gyär'ji-an, *Wal.*[2]; — gär'de-an, *Wr.*[1], 8, 29, 38, 54.

guerdon, gęr'dęn, *C. Wr.*, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57; — gęr'dun, *E. W.*, 18, 20, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 55; — gęr'dęn, *I. S.*, 1, 8, 9, 12, 17, 37, 50, 56; — gęr'dun, *Sm. Wal.*, 2, 26, 32, 45.

guillotine, gil'o-tīn', *C. F.*, 2, 6, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 42, 43, 47, 53, 54, 57; — gil-lu-tīn', *E.*; — gil-le-tīn', *I.*, 12, 13, 41, 46, 50, 56; — gil'yo-tīn', *Sm.*, 11, 23, 48; — gil'lo-tīn, *S.*, 5, 14; — gil'lo-tin', *W.*, 1, 24, 29, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45, 49, 52, 55; — gil-lo-tīn', *Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 16; — gil'lo-tin, 4; — gil'ę-tin, 51.

gunwale, gun'wēl, *C. I.*, 4, 5, 6, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28, 31, 33, 34, 42, 46, 47, 51, 56, 57; — gun'al, *E.*, 7, 13, 20, 30, 39, 43; — gun'el, *Sm. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23, 25, 26, 32, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55; — gun'nl, *Wal.*, 35; — gun'wēl, *W.*[1], 16; — gun'wal, *Wr.*[1], 3, 15, 29, 54; — g

hedonism, hed'en-izm, *F. W.*[1], 12, 24, 38, 49, 55; — hi'do-nizm, *C.*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — hi'dun-izm, *E.*, 20, 37; — hi'den-izm, *I. W.*[2], 7, 11, 23, 25, 39, 44, 45, 46; — hed'o-nizm, *W.*, 2, 3, 19, 29, 33; — hi'dgu-izm, 32.

hegemony, hi'jg-mo-ni, 24, 35, 52; — hi'jj-mo-ni, *C.*, 6, 8, 10, 30, 45, 51, 56; — he-gem'u-ni, *E.*, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 18, 20, 26, 34, 41, 43; — hej'e-me-ni, *I.*, 4, 15, 54; — he-jem'e-ni, *I.*[2]; — hi'je-men-i, *S.*; — hi-jem'o-ni, *W.*[1], 2, 16, 21, 23, 32, 38, 42, 49, 55, 57; — hi'jj-mo-ni, *W.*[2]; — he-jem'o-ni, *Wr.*, 29, 33, 50; — hi'gg-mo-ni, 5; — hek-i'mo-ni, 13; — hi-gem'o-ni, 39, 46; — hi'gg-mon-i, 47.

hegira, hej'i-ra, *C. W.*[2], 2, 52, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28, 32, 33, 34, 37, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56; — hej'ir-a, *E.*, 20; — hej'i-ra, *I. Wr.*[2]; — hed'-jī-ra, *Sm. Mad.*[1], 11, 41; — hej'ra, *S.*[1], 9, 23, 44; — hi-jai'ra, *S.*[2] *Wal.*[1], 7, 8, 12, 18, 25, 26, 30, 35, 45; — hi-jai'ra, *W.*[1], 4, 6, 14, 15, 16, 29, 31, 38, 42, 49, 55, 57; — he-jai'ra, *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 51, 39, 54.

helix, hī'lix; — hī'lics, *C. E. F.*[1] *I. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — hel'ics, *F.*[2] *Sm.*, 19, 33, 44, 46, 53.

Hellenic, hel-len'ic, *I. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 48, 52, 54, 55, 57; — he-len'ic, *C.*, 7, 15, 18, 19, 28, 32, 34, 45, 49, 51; — hel-lin'ic, *E.*, 11, 13, 17, 25, 30, 39, 41, 46, 47, 56; — hel-lī'nic, *Sm. S. W.*[2], 1, 9, 43, 44, 50; — hel'le-nic, *Wr.*[1], 29; — he-lī'nic, 53.

Hellespontine, hel'es-pen'tin; — hel'es-pon-tīn, *C.*, 2, 51, 17, 19, 28, 34, 57; — hel-les-pent'ain, *E. I.*, 7, 13, 14, 20, 23, 25, 30, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 56; — hel'les-pen'tin, *W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 52, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; — hel-es-pen'tain, 53.

Helot, hel'et, *S.*[1] *W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 52, 8, 19, 21, 29, 38, 41, 43, 49, 52; — hī'let, *C.*[1] *I. S.*[2] *W.*[1], 4, 51, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 50, 54, 56, 57; — hel'et, *C.*[2], 1, 7, 11, 12, 33, 39, 46, 47, 53; — hel'ut, *E. Sm.*, 2, 18, 48, 51, 55.

hemistich, hem'i-stic, *C. E. Sm. S. W.*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — he'mi-stic, *I.*; — hi-mis'tic, *Wal.*, 47; — hem'-is-tic, *Wr.*[1], 3, 29, 38, 41; — he-mis'tic, *Wr.*[2], 1.

hepatite, hep'a-tait, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 3, 16, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 38, 41, 42, 43, 49, 55; — hep'a-tait, *C.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — hi'pa-tait, *E.*, 13, 20, 25, 39, 44, 46, 47; — ē'pū-tīt, *F.*, 18; — hī'-pat-ait, *I.*, 14; — hī'pa-tait, *S.*, 11, 45, 50.

hepatize, hep'a-taiz, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 3, 16, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 38, 41, 42, 43, 49, 55, 57; — hep'a-taiz, *C.*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56; — hī'pat-aiz, *E. I.*, 11, 13, 14, 20, 25, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50.

herb, herb, *C.*[2] *E. I.*[1] *Sm. S. W.*[2], 2, 51, 7, 9, 11, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53; — grb, *C.*[1] *F. I.*[2] *W.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 52, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — erb, *Wal.*, 19.

herbage, herb'ĕj, *W.*[2], 9, 44; — er'bĕj, *C.*[1], 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 50, 52, 56; — her'bĕj, *C.*[2] *Sm.*, 2, 11, 13, 14, 23, 34, 39, 43, 47, 48, 53; — herb'ij, *E.*, 7, 20, 25, 41; — herb'ĕj, *I.*, 53, 24, 46; — her'bĕj, *S.*, 50; — er'bij, *Wal.*; — grb'ĕj, *W.*[1], 1, 51, 16, 26, 49; — grb'aj, *Wr.*[1], 3, 19, 29, 54, 57; — her'baj, *Wr.*[2]; — grb'ij, 55.

herby, herb'i, *E. I. W.*[2], 2, 51, 7, 9, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 41, 44, 46; — gr'bi, *C.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — her'bi, *C.*[2] *S.*, 23, 34, 43, 47, 50, 53; — her'bi, *Sm.*, 11; — erb'i, *Wal.*, 19; — grb'i, *W.*[1], 52, 6, 16, 29, 49, 55.

heresiarch, her'e-si-ārc; — her'e-si-ārc, *C.*[1], 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 45, 46, 48, 57; — hi-ri'si-ārc, *C.*[2], 16, 30; — he-ri'si-ārc, *E. I.*, 7, 13, 14, 17, 23, 41, 43, 49, 54, 55, 56; — her'i-si-ārc, *Sm.*, 11, 28, 32; — her'i-si-ārc, *S.*, 50; — hi-ri'zhi-ārc, *Wal.*; — her'i-si-ārc, *W.*[1], 31, 38, 42; — hi-ri'zi-ārc, *W.*[2]; — he-ri'ze-ārc, *Wr.*, 3, 29, 52; — he're-zi-ārc, 9; — her-es'i-ārc, 37, 44, 47; — he-re'si-ārc, 39; — he-ri'zi-arc, 51; — her'i-si-ārc, 53.

heroine, her'o-in, *C. Sm. W. Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — her'ō-in, *E. I. Wal.*, 1, 14, 18, 20, 24, 55; — her'e-in, *S.*, 9, 45, 50; — hi'ro-in, *Wr.*[2], 44; — her'o-in, 47.

heterochromous, het'ger-o-crō'mus, *C.*, 1, 2, 6, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — het-gr-u-crō'-mus, *E.*; — het-i-rō-crōm'us, *F.*, 18; — he-te-rec'rō-mus, *I.*, 8, 13, 23; — het'gr-ec-ro-mus, *Sm.* 7, 11, 32, 37, 39; — het'er-ō-crō'mus, *S.*, 9, 45, 50; — het'gr-o-crō'mus, *W.*, 14, 16, 21, 24, 38, 41, 44, 55; — het-er-o-crō'mus, *Wr.*, 3, 29; — het-e-rec'ro-mus, 53.

heterophemy, het'gr-o-fī'mi, *C.*, 1, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 31, 33, 34, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57; — he-te-ref'e-mi, *I.*, 3, 20, 30, 37, 45; — het'-gr-ef'i-mi, *W.*, 2, 7, 8, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 38, 42, 50; — het-e-ref'e-mi, *Wr.*, 4, 29, 32, 54, 55; — het'gr-o-fī'mi, 5, 11.

heterophyllous, het'gr-o-fil'us, *C.*, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 19, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57; — het-gr-ef'il-lus, *E.*, 17, 20, 37; — het-er-ō-fil'us, *F.*, 18; — he-te-ref'il-us, *I.*; — he'te-re-fil-lus, *I.*[2], 13, 41, 46; — het'er-ō-fil'us, *S.*, 9, 13, 15, 50; — het'gr-o-fil'lus, *W.*, 11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 39; — het'gr-o-fil'us, *W.*[2], 44, 55; — het-e-ro-fil'lus, *Wr.*[1], 3, 5, 29, 54; — het-e-ref'il-lus, *Wr.*[2]; — het-e-ref'il-us, 53.

heteroscian, het'gr-esh'i-an, *E.*, 5, 14, 16, 20, 23, 46; — het-e-resh'i-an, *C.*, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57; — he-te-resh'i-an, *I.*; — het'gr-esh'an, *Sm. Wr.*, 1, 11, 21, 24, 28, 29, 37, 41, 49; — het'er-esh'i-an, *S.* 25, 45, 50; — het-e-resh'an, *Wr.*, 3, 33, 38, 44; — het-e-resh'yan, 32; — het'e-res'i-an, 44; — het-e-rōsh'an, 55.

hibernate, hai'ber-nēt, *C. Sm. S. W.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — hai-bern'ēt, *E.*, 13; — hai-ber'nēt, *I.*, 16, 17, 23, 24; — hai'ber-nēt, *Wr.*, 5, 8, 25.

hiccup or **-cough**, hic'up, *C. I. S.*, 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 28, 32, 34, 37, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — hic'cup, *E. F. Wal.*[1] *W. Wr.*[1], 3, 5, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54, 57; — hic'cef, *Sm. Wal.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 16, 19.

hideous, hid'ē-us; — hid'i-us, *C. Sm. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — hid'e-us, *E. Wr.*, 7, 13, 17, 19, 20, 25, 37, 41, 54; — hid'i-us, *I. Wal.*, 18; — hid'i-us, *S.*, 8, 9, 45, 50; — hid'ji-us, *Wal.*[2]

hieroglyphist, hai'er-og'li-fist, *W.*[1], 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 28, 29, 38, 42, 46; — hai-e-reg'li-fist, *C.*, 16, 31, 33, 34, 48, 54, 57; — hai'er-u-glif-ist, *E.*, 7, 13, 20, 51; — hai'gr-e-glif-ist, *I.*, 17, 25; — hai'gr-e-glif'ist, *S.*, 1, 8, 12, 14, 23, 35, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 56; — hai'gr-o-glif'ist, *W.*[2], 15, 19, 39, 44, 55; — hai-e-reg'le-fist, *Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 43; — hai'i-ro-glif'ist, 32; — hi-gr-og'li-fist, 37; — hai'gr-o-glif'ist, 53.

hierophant, hai-er'o-fant, *W.*[1], 1, 8, 16, 21, 24, 29, 31, 38, 42, 48, 49, 55; — hai'e-ro-fant, *C.*, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — hai'gr-u-fant, *E.*, 20, 30; — hai'gr-e-fant, *I.*[1] *S.*, 17, 23, 25, 37, 46, 50; — hai-gr'e-fant, *I.*[2], 12; — hai'i-ro-fant', *Sm.*, 32; — hai-er'ō-fant, *Wal.*, 35; — hai'gr-o-fant, *W.*[2]; — hai-er'o-fant, *Wr.*[1], 2, 3, 28; — hai'e-ro-fant, *Wr.*[2]

hilarious, hai-lē'ri-us, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 31, 33, 38, 42, 48, 49, 55, 57; — hi-lē'ri-us, *C.*[1] *I. S. W.*[2], 2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 18, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56; — hi-lār'i-us, *E.*, 19, 20, 25, 41; — hi-lēr'i-us, 7; — hi-lar'i-us, 17; — hi-lā'ri-us, 53.

hilarity, hai-lar'i-ti, *C.*[2] *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 33, 38, 42, 48, 49, 57; — hi-lar'i-ti, *C.*[1] *F. I. S. W.*[2], 2, 5, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — hi'lar-i-ti, *Sm.*; — hil-lar'i-ti, *Wal.*, 25, 26.

Himalayan, hi-mā'la-yan, *W.*[1], 18, 21, 23, 29, 33, 43, 49; — him-ā'lē-yan, *C.*[1], 1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 24, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 45, 51, 52, 57; — him-a-lē'yan, *C.*[2], 2, 7, 13, 32, 38, 47, 48, 50, 53; — him-a-lē'yan, *E.*, 8, 17, 20, 25, 37, 46; — him-a-lē'yan, *I.*, 14, 41; — him'a-lē'yan, *W.*[2], 11, 39, 44, 54; — him-a-lai'an, *Wr.*, 3, 15, 26; — hi-mā'-lai-an, 19; — hi-mā'lē-yan, 55.

Hindu, hin'dū, *C.*[1] *I.*[2] *W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 49, 51, 54, 55, 57; — hin-dū', *C.*[2] *E. I.*[1] *Sm. S. Wr.*, 3, 7, 9, 11, 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 30, 32, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56.

hippopotamus, hip'po-pot'a-mus, *Sm. W.*, 3, 6, 8, 11, 23, 24, 29, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46, 49, 55; — hip-o-pot'a-mus, *C.*, 1, 2, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 28, 32, 34, 35, 41, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — hip-pu-pot'a-mus, *E.*, 30; — hip-pō-pot'a-mus, *I. Wal.*, 14, 18, 20, 25, 26, 43; — hip'pō-pot'a-mus, *S.*, 12, 37, 45, 50, 54; — hip-po-pet'a-mus, *Wr.*, 4, 5, 31, 33.

holla, hel'lā, *W.*, 6, 21, 29, 39; — he-lā', *C.*[1], 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 18, 28, 33, 34, 42, 45, 50, 52, 53; — hel'a, *C.*[2], 1, 44, 49, 57; — hel-lā', *E. Wal. Wr.*, 3, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 20, 23, 30, 31, 32, 35, 38, 43, 47, 54, 56; — hel-la', *I.*, 14, 24, 41, 46; — hel'la, *S.*

holm, hōlm, *C.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57; — hōm, *C.*[2] *E. F.*[2] *S.*[2] *W.*, 7, 8, 11, 13, 20, 24, 26, 39, 41, 43, 46, 51; — helm, *Sm.*, 44, 53.

homage, hom'ĕj, *C.*[1] *Sm. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — em'ĕj, *C.*[2], 15; — hem'ij, *E.*, 20; — hem'ĕj, *I. S.*, 9, 45; — hem'ij, *Wal.*; — hem'-aj, *Wr.*, 7, 33; — hem'ej, 55.

homochromous, hō'mo-crō'mus, *W.*, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 29, 41, 49, 55; — hō-mo-crō'mus, *C. F.*, 1, 2, 6, 12, 19, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — hom-ec'ru-mus, *E.*, 7, 13, 20, 39; — hō-mec'rom-us, *I.*, 8, 17; — ho-mec'ro-mus, *Sm. Wr.*[1], 3, 11, 18, 23, 37, 38, 43; — hō'mō-crō'mus, *S.*, 45, 50; — hem-o-crō'mus, *Wr.*[2], 5, 9, 44, 46, 47; — he-mec'ro-mus, 32; — hom-ec'rem-us, 53.

homogeneous, hō'mo-jī'ne-us; — hō-mo-jī'nī-us, *C.*, 2, 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 28, 28, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 48, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57; — hom-u-jīn'e-us, *E.*, 20, 23, 30, 41, 46, 47; — hō-mō-jīn'-i-us, *F.*, 7, 17; — hō-mō-jī'nī-us, *I. Wal.*, 14, 26, 38; — hō'mo-jī'nī-us, *Sm. W.*, 1, 3, 11, 16, 24, 49, 50, 55; — hō'mō-jī'nī-us, *S.*, 8, 37, 45; — hō-mo-jī'ne-us, *Wr.*, 29, 31; — hom-ō-jī'ni-us, 5; — hem-o-jī'nī-us, 9, 32; — hem'o-jīn'e-us, 44.

homonym, hō'mo-nim, *C.*, 1, 12, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 48, 49, 51, 54, 56, 57; — hem'u-nim, *E.*, 20, 43, 47; — hōm'ō-nim, *F. S.*, 8, 17, 37, 41, 50; — hō'me-nim, *I.*, 14; — hem'o-nim, *W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 24, 29, 32, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 55.

Homoousian, hō'mo-ū'si-an; — hō-mo-ū'-si-an, *C.*, 6, 12, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 49, 51, 54, 56, 57; — hem-ō-ū'si-an, *E.*, 1, 5, 9, 23, 41, 55; — hō-mō-au'si-an, *I.*, 13, 20, 25, 43, 48; — hō'mo-au'zi-an, *Sm.*, 7, 14; — hō'-mō-ū'zi-an, *S.*, 8, 17, 37, 50; — hō'mo-au'si-an, *W.*, 24, 29, 45; — hō-mo-au'shan, *Wr.*, 3; — he-mo-au'si-an, 11; — ho-mo-ū'zi-an, 15; — hem'-o-ū'si-an, 32; — hō-mō-ū'si-an, 38; — he'mo-au'zi-an, 39; — hem'o-au'si-an, 44, 46; — he-mo-ū'si-an, 53.

hook, huk, *C. E. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — hūk, *I. Wal.*, 11, 20, 24, 50.

hoop, *v.*, hūp, *C.*[1] *E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — hup, *C.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 8, 9, 37.

horizon, ho-rai'zun, *Sm. W.*, 1, 23, 24, 29, 39, 41, 55; — ho-rai'zen, *C.*, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57; — her-ai'zun, *E.*, 12, 20, 39; — hō-rai'zen, *I.*, 11, 14, 46, 56; — he-rai'zun, *S.*, 9, 45, 50; — hō-rai'zen, *Wal.*, 8; — ho-rai'zon, *Wr.*, 3, 5, 19, 54.

horologe, her'o-lōj, *C. Sm. W.*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — her'u-lej, *E.*; — hōr'e-lej, *I.*, 9, 17, 54; — her'e-lej, *S.*, 44, 45, 50; — her'ō-lej, *Wal.*; — her'o-lej, *Wr.*, 3; — hōr'o-lōj, 19.

hostage, hes'tĕj, *C. W.*, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57; — hest'ij, *E.*, 14, 51; — hōst'ĕj, *I.*, 17, 18; — host'-ĕj, *Sm.*, 1, 3, 5, 29, 32, 46; — hes'tĕj, *S. Wal.*, 8, 9, 45, 50, 54; — host'aj, *Wr.*, 33, 41; — hōst'aj, 19; — hōs'tĕj, 56.

hostel, hes'tel, *C. E. S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57; — hōs'tel, *I. Sm.*, 11, 17, 18, 19, 29, 43, 56; — hō'tel, *Wal. Wr.*

hostelry, hes'tel-ri, *C. E. S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57; — hōs'tel-ri, *I. Sm.*, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 39, 43, 56; — hō'tel-ri, *Wal.*; — hō'tel-re, *Wr.*[1]; — hōs'tel-re, *Wr.*[2]

hostile, hes'til, *C.*[1] *Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 49, 51, 52, 54, 57; — hes'tail, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*, 7, 11, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 55, 56.

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jaguar, ja-gwār', *W.*[1] 6, 16, 21, 24, 29, 32, 55; — jag-wār', *C.*[1] 2, 3, 15, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 42, 52, 57; — jag'yu-ār, *C.*[2] *S.*[1], 12[1], 18, 26, 39, 41, 47, 56; — ja-gwār', *E. I. S.*[2], 9, 17, 20, 25, 37, 46; — jag'yu-ār, 3, 7, 44, 51; — jag'wār, *W.*[2], 1, 5, 11, 12[2], 14, 48, 49, 53, 54; — jag-u-ār', *Wr.*, 8, 23, 45.

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jarl, yārl, *C.*[2] *E. I. W. Wr.*, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56; — jārl, *C.*[1] *Sm.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 35, 37, 51, 54, 57.

jarosite, ja-rō'sait; — ja-rō'sait, *C.*, 2, 3, 6, 14, 19, 21, 28, 32, 35, 38, 42, 52, 57; — jā'rea-sait, *E.*, 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 31, 37, 43, 44, 47, 50, 54, 56; — ha-rō'sait, *W.*, 16, 29.

jasmine, jas'min, *C.*[1] *E. F. I. S. W. Wr.*[2] 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — jaz'min, *C.*[2] *Sm. Wal. Wr.*[1], 12, 13, 28, 29, 31, 48.

jasponyx, jas'po-nix, *C. I. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17; — jasp'u-nix, *E.*; — jasp'ō'-nix, *W.*; — jas'pō'nix, 44.

jaundice, jān'dis, *C.*[1] *F. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — jān'dis, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*, 2, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54.

jaunt, jānt, *C.*[1] *E. I. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — jānt, *C.*[2] *S.*, 2, 7, 9, 13, 16, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 53, 54.

Javanese, jav'a-nīs', *W.*[2] 54; — jav-a-nīs', *C.*[1] 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 51, 55, 57; — jav-a-nīz', *C.*[2] 7, 13, 16, 45, 52; — jav'-a-nīz, *E.*, 1, 43, 47, 50; — jav'an-īz, *I.*, 14, 17, 25, 46; — jav'a-nīz', *W.*[1] 9, 11, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49; — jav-a-nīz', *Wr.*, 29, 37, 38; — jāv'a-nīz', 44; — jā-va-nīz', 53; — jā-va-nīs', 56.

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jenite, yen'ait, *C. E. I.*, 3, 12, 13, 15, 16, 191, 20, 23, 28, 31, 32, 33, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 56; — jī'nait, *W.*, 14, 21, 24, 42, 57; — jen'ait, *Wr.*, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 17, 192, 25, 29, 35, 37, 38, 44, 54.

jerboa, jer'bo-a, *C.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 15, 16, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 43, 51, 53; — jer-bō'a, *C.*[2] *E. I. S. W.*, 2, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57.

jew, jū, *C. E. Sm. S. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — jiū, *I. Wal.* *W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 38, 42, 46, 48, 54, 57.

jewel, jū'el, *C. E. Sm. S. W.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56; — jiū'el, *I. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 21, 26, 28, 29, 38, 42, 46, 47, 51, 54, 57; — jiū'il, *Wal.*

joust, just, *C.*[1] *Sm. S.*[2] *Wal. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — jūst, *C.*[2] *E. I. S.*[1], 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 26, 30, 33, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54.

jowl, *n.*, jōl, *C.*[1] *I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — jaul, *C.*[2] *E.*, 1, 7, 11, 12, 20, 25, 26, 33, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 54.

jowler, jōl'er, *I. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*[1], 5, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 29, 38, 52; — jōu'er, *C.*[1] 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57; — jau'ler, *C.*[2], 6, 7, 11, 26, 33, 45, 47; — jaul'er, *E. Sm. W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 12, 20, 25, 39, 41, 43, 44, 54.

jube, jū'bī, *C. E. S.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 41, 42, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57; — jiū'bē, *I. W.*[2], 6, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 33, 38; — zhū'bē, *S.*[1], 7, 37, 45, 52; — zhu'bē, *W.*[1], 16; — jiu'bē, 5; — jū'bē, 43.

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judiciary, ju-dish'i-e-ri; — ju-dish'i-ē-ri, *C.*, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 43, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — jū-di'shi-a-ri, *E.*, 9, 23, 39, 44; — jiū-di'shi-a-ri, *I.*, 5; — jiu-dish'a-ri, *Sm. W.*[1], 11, 24, 25, 38, 42, 45; — jū-dish'i-ęr-i, *S.*, 1, 7, 8, 37, 46, 50; — jiū-dish'-ar-i, *Wal.*; — jiu-dish'i-ē-ri, *W.*[2], 6, 12, 26; — jiu-dish'e-a-re, *Wr.*, 16, 29, 48, 54; — jū-dish'-a-ri, 41.

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jujube, jū'jūb, *C. E.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56; — jiū'jiūb, *I. W.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 38, 42, 46, 51, 54, 57; — jū'jub, *Sm. S.*; — jū'jiub, *W.*, 21, 29; — zhū'zhūb, 11.

julep, jū'lep, *C. E.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 56; — jiū'lep, *I. W. Wr.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 38, 42, 46, 51, 54, 57.

Julian, jū'li-an, *E.*, 20, 23, 25, 33, 39, 41, 44, 46; — jū'lyan, *C.*, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30, 31, 35, 37, 43, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — jiū'li-an, *I.*, 5, 14; — jiū'yan, *Sm.*, 1, 32; — jū'li-an, *S.*, 7, 9, 17, 45, 50, 56; — jiū'yan, *W. Wr.*, 4, 6, 12, 24, 26, 29, 38, 42, 54.

June, jūn, *C. E. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — jiūn, *I. Wal. W. Wr.*, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 38, 42, 48, 54.

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justificatory, jus-tif'i-ca-to-ri, *W. Wr.*, 16, 21, 29, 32, 38, 42, 49, 51, 54, 55; — jus'ti-fi-kę-to-ri, *C.*, 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 45, 48, 52, 57; — jus-tif'i-ke-tur-i, *E.*, 18, 23, 46, 47, 48, 52, 57; — jus-tif'i-ke-ter-i, *S.*, 7, 24, 30, 47, 50, 53; — jus'tif-i-kē-to-ri, 5.

jute, jūt, *C. E. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 56; — jiūt, *I. W. Wr.*, 4, 5, 6, 8, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 38, 42, 46, 50, 51, 54, 57.

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kadi, kā'di, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 35, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — ké'di, *C.*[2] *I.*[2] *Sm. W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 12, 14, 15, 24, 28, 29, 37, 38, 42, 54, 57; — ká'di, *E.*, 1, 8, 20, 23, 39, 43, 46; — kad'i, *I.*[1], 17, 41; — kā'di, *W.*[2], 7, 44.

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labile, lab'il, *C. E. F. I. W.*[2] *Wr.*, 3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56; — lē'bil, *W.*[1], 1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 21, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47.

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palatine, pal'a-tin, *Sm.*; — pal'ā-tin, *C.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 51, 52, 56; — pal'a-tain, *E. W.*, 1, 8, 10, 14, 20, 24, 25, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 55, 57; — pal'a-taĭn, *I. S.*, 7, 12, 13, 17, 23, 34, 43, 45, 50, 53, 54; — pal'la-tin, *Wal.*; — pal'a-tin, *Wr.*, 16, 29.

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pall-mall, pĕl'-mel'; — pel'mel', *C. I. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5[1], 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — pŭl-măl', *E.*, 8[2], 16, 17; — pgl'mgl', 14.

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rhythm, rithm, *C.*² *E. I. S. Wal. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 52; — ridhm, *C.*1 *Sm. W.*² *Wr.*², 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 21, 27, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57.

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rimose, raį-mōs', *S. W.*, 2, 8, 9, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28, 31, 42, 45, 47, 50, 57; — raį'mōs, *C. E.*, 1, 5, 6, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 30, 33, 35, 37, 51, 54, 55; — raįm'ōs, *I.*, 17, 39, 46, 52, 56; — ri-mōs', *Wr.*, 3, 16, 26, 29, 32.

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route, rūt, *C.*1 *E. I. Sm. S. Wal.*² *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; — raut, *C.*² *Wal.*1 *W.*² *Wr.*², 51, 27, 32, 37.

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Sabaoth, sab'ę-oth, *C.*1 *W.*1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57; — sa-bē'oth, *C.*² *I. S. Wr.*1, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 26, 28, 43, 47, 50, 56; — sa-bē'ōth, *E.*, 9, 32; — sa-bē'eth, *Sm. W.*², 11², 44; — sab'a-oth, *Wr.*², 11¹, 19, 34, 55; — sab'ē-ōth, 5; — są-bā'ōth, 23, 46.

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sirrah, sir'a, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31, 32, 35, 37, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57; -sir'ra, *E. W.*, 5, 6, 8, 14, 16, 24, 39, 42, 44, 46, 52; -sir'a, *I.*, 11, 13?; -scr'ra, *Sm.*, 10; -sir'ra, *S. W.*2, 9, 12, 23, 25, 26, 33, 34, 41, 43, 45, 48, 50; -sar'ra, *Wal. Wr.*1, 13?.

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slabber, slab'gr, *C. E. I. S.*, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15?, 18, 19, 20, 24, 32?, 35, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56; -sleb'ber, *Sm. W.*, 8, 11, 14, 15?, 17, 21, 28, 32?, 37, 39, 49, 51, 57; -slab'bur, *Wal.*; -sleb'bur, *Wal.*2; -slab'ber, *W.*2 *Wr.*, 1, 5, 12, 16, 23, 25, 31, 33, 34, 44, 46.

Slav, slgv, *C.*, 3, 6, 10, 25, 28, 31, 35, 41; -slāv, *E. I. W.*1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 32, 33, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57; -slav, *W.*2 *Wr.*, 5, 19, 37, 39, 46, 48, 51, 52.

Slavic, slgv'ic, *C.*, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, 21, 28, 31, 35, 41, 55, 56; -slav'ic, *E. I. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57; -slāv'ic, *W.*2, 9, 11, 17, 33, 34, 44, 47.

sleazy, slē'zi, *C.*1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 15, 18, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 42, 51, 54; -slī'zi, *C.*2 *I. S. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 35, 45, 50, 52, 55, 56, 57; -slīz'i, *E.*; -slī'zi, *Sm.*; -slī'zi, *Wal.*

sliver, sliv'gr, *C.*1 *I.*1 *S.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; -slaī'vęr, *C.*2 *I.*2 *Sm. S.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*1, 17, 26, 28, 34, 49, 50; -slaiv'ęr, *E.*, 20, 47; -slaī'vur, *Wal.*

sloth, slōth, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *Sm. S. Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; -sleth, *C.*2 *I.*2 *W.*1, 8, 10, 42.

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squamose, scwē'mōs", *W.*², 8, 11, 25, 39, 51, 54; — scwē'mōs, *C. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 30, 31, 35, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 55, 56; — scwēm'ōs, *E.*, 20; — scwa-mōs', *I. Wr.*, 9, 13, 17, 33, 47; — scwa-mōs', *W.*¹, 4, 16, 21, 26, 28, 29, 33, 49, 57; — scwą-mōs', 32.

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strophe, strō'fi, *C. E. I. Wal.*, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — stref'i, *Sm.*, 34, 39, 46, 47; — stref'i, *S.*, 5, 9, 45, 50; — strō'fi, *W.*, 8, 16; — strō'fe, *Wr.*, 1, 17, 26, 29, 55.

strophic, stref'ic, *C. S. W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11², 13, 16, 21, 24¹, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57; — strō'fic, *E. I.*, 1, 2, 8, 11¹, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24², 25, 35, 43, 44, 51, 56.

strumose, strū'mōs", *E. W.*², 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — strū'mōs, *C. I.*, 5; — strū'mōz, *S.*, 15, 25, 41, 50; — stru-mōs', *W.*¹, 8, 16, 18, 29, 39, 49, 55; — strū-mōs', *Wr.*

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suave, swēv, *C.*¹ *E. I. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 42, 46, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — swāv, *C.*² *S. W.*² *Wr.*², 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 38, 45, 49, 50, 54; — sugv, 37.

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subtile, sub'til, *C.*² *E.*¹ *I.*¹ *Sm. S.*¹ *Wal. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 1, 2, 4, 5¹, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 55, 57; — sut'til, *C.*¹, 3, 6, 12, 18, 19, 25, 33, 41, 43, 47, 48, 53, 56; — sut'i, *E.*² *I.*² *S.*² *W.*², 8², 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 28, 39, 46, 49, 50, 51.

succumb, suc-cum', *E. I. S. W.*¹, 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57; — su-cum', *C.*, 2, 3, 11, 15, 43, 51, 53; — suc-cumb', *Sm. Wal. W.*² *Wr.*, 5, 10, 12, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 44, 52.

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supercilious, sū"pęr-sil'i-us, *C. E. I. W.*¹ *Wr.*¹, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57; — sū"pęr-sil'yus, *Sm. Wal. W.*² *Wr.*², 25, 34, 39; — sū'pęr-sil'i-us, *S.*, 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 21, 24, 32, 37, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 55.

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synergist, sin'ęr-jist, *C. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57; — sin-ęr'jist, *E. I. Sm. S. Wr.*, 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52.

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taurine, tô'rin, *C. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 51, 52, 54, 57; — tô'rain, *E. I. S. W.*, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 34, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56.

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teething, tidh'ing, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 46, 49, 52, 55, 57; — tī'dhing, *C.*, 2, 3, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 33, 37, 39, 47, 51, 53, 54, 56; — tith'ing, *E. I. S.*, 5, 45, 48, 50.

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textile, tex'til, *C. Sm. S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57; — tex'tuil, *E. I.*, 7, 13, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 39, 41, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56.

than, dhan, *E. I. Sm.*[1] *S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; — than, *C.*, 3, 10, 14, 18, 30; — dhān, *Sm.*[2]

the, dhī, *C. E. I. Sm. S.*[2] *Wal.*[1] *W. Wr.*[1] (emphatic), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — dhĭ, *C. W.* (unemphatic before vowel), 1, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 28, 29, 37, 39, 42, 45, 46, 49, 51, 55; — dhę, *C. W.* (unemphatic before consonants), 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 28, 32, 37, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55; — dhe, *S.*[1] *Wal.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 17, 50, 51.

their, dhār, *C. E. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; — dhēr, *I. S. Sm.*[1], 12, 18, 47, 51; — dhęr, *Sm.*[2]

there, dhār, *C. E. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57; — dhēr, *I. Sm. S. Wal.*, 2, 18, 45, 47, 54; dhęr, *Wr.*[2]

thereof, dhār-of', *E. Wal. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 29, 34, 39, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 57; — dhār-ov', *C. W.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, 41, 43, 49, 53, 54, 55; — dhēr-ov', *I.*; — dhęr-of', *Sm.*, 47, 51; — dhēr-of', *S.*

Thomæan, to-mī'an; — to-mī'an, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 19, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41, 42, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56; — to-mī'an, *E.* 30, 46; — to-mī'an, *I.*, 7, 11, 14, 17, 45, 50; — tho-mī'an, *Sm. W.*, 8, 15, 21, 24, 29, 34, 37, 38, 57; — to-mī'an, *Wr.*, 48.

Thomist, tō'mist, *C. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56; — tom'ist, *E. I.*, 5, 7, 14, 20, 41, 45, 46, 47; — thō'mist, *Sm. S. W.*, 8, 15, 21, 24, 29, 34, 37, 38, 57.

threnody, thren'o-di, *C. Sm. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — thrin'o-di, *E. W.*[2], 11, 39, 41, 47; — thrī'nō-di, *I.*, 13, 46; — thrin'o-di, *S.*, 45, 50.

thug, thug, *C. E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — thug, 9, 11, 44, 47.

tierce, tiers, *C. E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — tęrs, *Wr.*[2], 112.

tirade, ti-rād', *C. E. I. S. W.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57; — ti-rād', *Sm.*, 8, 18, 48; — te-rād', *Wr.*, 25, 48; — tal rād, 4, 55; — tal-rād', 47.

tmesis, tmī'sis, *C. E. I. Sm. S. W.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57; — mī'sis, *W.*[1] *Wr.*, 5, 21, 38, 42, 52, 55.

tolu, tō-lū', *E. S.*, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 45, 50, 56; — to-lū', *C.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 7, 19, 30, 33, 35, 37, 41; — tō lū, *C.*[2] *W.*[2], 1, 5, 15, 34, 47, 51, 53; — tol'ū, *Sm.*; — to-lō', *W.*[1], 6, 8, 11, 15, 16, 21, 29, 31, 32, 38, 42, 49, 52, 57.

tomato, to-mā'tō, *E.*[1] *S. Wr.*[2], 1, 7, 9, 13, 20, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 45, 48, 50; — tō-mā'tō, *C.*[1] — to-mā'to, *Wr.*[2], 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 47, 49, 52, 56, 57; — to mā'tō, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 38, 51; — tō-mā'tō, *I.*, 24, 56; — to-mā'to, *Sm. W.*[1], 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 21, 32, 33, 37, 57.

toparch, to'pārc, *C. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 37, 42, 49, 52, 55, 57; — top'ārc, *E. I. Sm.*, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 20, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56.

tortoise, tôr'tus, *C.*[1] *W.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35, 38, 42, 49, 52, 55, 57; tôr'tus, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *W.*[2], 7, 9, 10, 111, 20, 30, 32, 37, 39, 41, 46, 48, 51, 53; — tor'tes, *I.*, 5, 111, 14, 17, 18, 36, 43, 56; — tor'tiz, *I.*[2], 13; — tôr'tiz, *Sm. Wal. Wr.*[1], 32; — tor'tis, *S.*, 45, 59; — tôr'tes, 47.

toucan, tu-cān', *C.*[1], 2, 3, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 31, 33, 37, 45; — tū'can, *C.*[2], 10, 30, 32, 42, 47, 53, 56; tum can, *E.*[1] *Sm.*, 25; — tū can, *E.*[2]; — tou'can, *I.*[1] *Wr.*, 5, 20, 35, 38; — tū can, *I.*[2] *W.*, 8, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 29, 34, 42, 48, 49, 50, 52, 55, 57.

toupee, tū-pē', *C. E. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 58, 57; — tu-pē', *S.*, 18, 31, 45, 50; — tū'pē, 8.

toupet, tū-pē', *C. E. Sm. W. Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57; — tū pē, *I.*, 18, 41, 50; — tū pet, *Wal. Wr.*[2], 8; — tū pē, *W.*[2], 11.

tournament, tûr'na-ment, *E. W.*[1], 1, 6, 9, 20, 24, 31, 39, 41, 55; — tûr na-ment, *C.*[1], 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57; — ter na-ment, *C.*[2]; — tur na-ment, *I.*, 3; *Wr.*[1] *W.*[2], 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 23, 25, 29, 34, 45, 50; — tū ur-na-ment, *Sm.*; — tûr na-ment, *Wr.*[2]; — tûr'na-ment, *W.*[2]; — tûr na-ment, *Wr.*[2], 34.

tourney, tûr'na, *C. E.*[1] *I.*[2] *S.*[2], 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — tûr'ni, *C.*[2], 10; — tur ne, *I.*, 11, 41; — tū ur-na, *Sm.*; — tûr'ni, *Wal.*[1]; — tur ni, *Wal.*[2]; — tûr'na, *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 34, 39.

tourniquet, tûr'ni-ket, *C. E. I. S.* W.[1] *Wr.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — tûr'nį-ket, *Sm.*, 1, 10, 11, 32; — tur'ni-cwet, *Wal.*; — tûr'ni-ket, *W.*[2]

toward, *a.*, tō'ard, *E.*, 14, 20, 23, 32, 41, 55; — tō'ard, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 31, 39, 42, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 57; — tō'ęrd, *I. W.*, 18, 24, 26; — tō'urd, *Sm.* 25, 34; — tō'ęrd, *S.*, 9, 13, 37, 45, 50, 53, 56; — tō'wurd, *Wal.*; — tō'ard, *Wr.*[1], 7, 29, 35, 38, 48; — tō'ward, *Wr.*[2], 33.

trachea, trē'kę-a; — trę-kī'a, *C.*[1], 2, 24, 26, 31, 32[1], 33, 35, 46, 48; — trē'kī-a, *C.*[2] *Sm. W.*[1], 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 21, 23, 25, 32[2], 34, 42, 47, 49, 52, 55, 57; — trē'ke-a, *E.*[1], 1, 7, 18, 20, 30, 39, 51; — tra-kī'a, *E.*[2] *W.*[2], 10, 16; — trē'kī-a, *I.*, 12, 56; — tra-kī'a, *S. Wr.*[2], 9, 19, 41, 45, 50, 53; — trē'ke-a, *W.*[1], 3, 5, 13, 29, 36; — trē'kī-a, 17; — trū'ke-ū, 37.

trait, trēt, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*[2] *Wal.*[2] *W. Wr.*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — tri'el, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[2] *Sm. S.*[1] *Wal.*[1] *Wr.*[2], 11, 13, 25, 34, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50.

tramontane, tra-men'tēn; — tra-men'tēn, *C.*[1] *I. S.*[1], 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — trā-men'tēn, *C.*[2], 14, 18, 34, 41; — tram'en-tēn, *E. S.*[2] *W.*[2] *Wr.*[2], 1, 9; — tram'un-tēn', *Sm.*; — tra-men'tēn, *W.*[1], 8, 38, 57; — tra-men'tan, *Wr.*[1], 16, 29.

tranquil, trap'cwil, *C. E. Sm. Wal. W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 5[2], 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 48, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — tran'cwil, *I. S.*, 1, 2, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 32, 50.

tranquillity, trap-cwil'i-ti, *C. E.*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — tran-cwil'i-ti, *I. Wal.*, 1, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 32, 50; — trap-cwil'li-ti, *Sm.*, 11, 34; — tran-cwil'li-ti, *S. W. Wr.*, 4, 5, 15, 16, 24, 29, 31, 38, 57.

transalpine, trans-al'pin, *Sm. S. W.*[1] *Wr.*, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 49, 52, 55, 56, 57; — trans-al'pin, *C.*, 1, 3, 12, 18, 26, 30, 31, 35, 41, 48, 51; — tranz-al'pain, *E. I.*, 7, 11, 20, 21, 23, 45, 50, 53; — trans-al'pain, *W.*[2], 13, 24, 25, 33, 39, 46, 47.

transferable, trans-fęr'a-bl, *E. Sm. W.*[1], 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 55, 57; — tryns-fęr'a-bl, *C.*, 3, 7, 12, 18, 21, 26, 30, 33, 35, 51, 53; — trans-fęr'a-bl, *I.*[1] *S.*, 3, 31, 45, 50, 52, 54; — trans'fęr-a-bl, *I.*[2], 11, 17, 46; — trans-fer'a-bl, *Wal.*[1] *Wr.*, 5, 19; — trans'fer-a-bl, *Wal.*[2], 41, 47; — transfer'a-bl, *W.*[2], 13.

transient, tran'shęnt, *C. E.*[2] *W.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — tran'si-ent, *E.*[1], 7, 14, 18, 30, 34, 39, 41, 46, 47, 53; — tran'zi-ent, *I.*, 11, 20; — tran'shent, *Sm. S.*[1] *Wr.*, 5, 9, 23, 29, 32, 34, 45, 48; — tran'si-ent, *S.*[2], 25; — tran'shi-ent, *Wal.*

transition, trans-izh'un; — trąn-sish'ęn, *C.*, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 18, 25, 33, 35, 42, 47, 51, 53; — tran-sish'un, *E. Wal.*[2], 1, 14, 19, 20, 30, 41; — tran-si'zhen, *I.*, 11, 13, 34, 46, 56; — tran-zi'shen, *I.*[2], 17; — tran-sizh'un, *Sm. Wal.*[1] *W. Wr.*, 4, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 29, 31, 38, 39, 48, 49, 57; — tran-zish'un, *S.*, 9, 15, 21, 32, 37, 45, 50, 52, 55.

trapezium, tra-pī'zi-um, *E. W.*, 4, 8, 16, 20, 24, 26, 38, 41, 47, 51, 55, 57; — trę-pī'zi-um, *C.*, 2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42; — tra-pī'zi-um, *I. S. Wr.*[2], 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 32, 34, 37, 39, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56; — tra-pī'zhi-um, *Wal.*, 15; — tra-pī'zį-um, *Sm.*, 11; — tra-pī'zhe-um, *Wr.*[1], 29, 48.

trapezoid, trap'e-zoid, *S.*; — trē-pī'zoid, *C.*, 2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18, 35; — trap'e-zoid, *E. I. S.*, 1, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 37, 45, 50, 51, 55, 56; — trap'i-zoid', *Sm.*, 25, 31, 47; — trapī'zoid, *Wal. Wr.*[2], 11, 13, 34, 39, 41, 46; — trap'i-zoid, *W.*, 8, 16, 21, 32, 33, 42, 49, 52, 53, 57; — trap-e-zoid', *Wr.*[1], 29, 38, 48.

trentine, trī'tin, *C. W. Wr.*[2], 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 57; — trīt'in, *E.*, 5, 24, 34; — trī'tix, *I. Wal. Wr.*[1], 4, 8, 18, 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 45, 46, 52, 53, 56; — trīt'iz, *Sm. S.*, 11, 32.

tremor, trem'ęr, *C.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56; — trī'mor, *C.*[2], 2, 10, 30; — trem'ur, *E. Sm.* 34; — trī mor, *I. S.*[2] *W.*[1], 4, 7, 15, 17, 20, 24, 42, 57; — trem'er, *S.*[1] *W.*[2], 9, 29, 45, 50; — trī'mur, *Wal. Wr.*, 8, 35, 48.

trephine, tref-īn'; — tre-fīn', *C.*[1] *E. I.*[2] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 41, 42, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — tre-fuin', *C.*[2] *I.*[1] *S. W.*[2], 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 20, 21, 26, 39, 45, 47, 50; — trį-fīn', *Sm. W.*[2], 34; — trį-fain', *W.*[1], 8, 14, 24.

tribune, trib'yūn, *C. I.*[2] *S. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; — trib'yun, *E. Sm.* 41; — trai'bīun, *I.*[1], 14, 53.

trijugous, trij'u-gus, *C.*[1], 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 21, 24, 30, 32, 33, 41, 42, 46, 47, 55, 57; — trui-jū'gus, *C.*[2], 2, 15, 17, 28, 31, 51, 53; — trai'jū-gus, *E. W.*[2], 20, 34; — trui'jiū-gus, *I.*, 3, 14; — tri jū gus, *Sm.*; — trui'jū-gus, *S.*, 23, 25, 37, 39, 45, 49, 50, 52, 56; — trij'yu-gus, *W.*[1], 5, 38; — trai-jiū'gus, *Wr.*, 8, 35, 48.

trilobate, trui lō'bēt, *C.*[1] *I.*[1] *S.*, 1, 2, 3, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 33, 38, 42, 45, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; — trui lo-bēt, *C.*[2] *I.*[2] *Wr.*, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18, 20, 35, 39, 41, 47, 50; — trui'lō-bat, *E.*[1], 20; — trui lō-bat, *E.*[2]; — trui'lo-bēt, *Sm. W.*[2], 8, 31, 34, 37; — trī'lō'bēt, *W.*[1], 46; — trīl'o-bēt, 9; — trui'lō'bēt, 49.

trio, trī'o, *C.*[1] *E.*[1] *I.*[2] *S.*[2], 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56; — trui'o, *C.*[2] *E.*[2] *I.*[1] *S.*[1] *W.*, 2, 17, 28, 35, 37, 112; — trui'o, *Sm. W.*[1], 53, 16, 24, 49, 57; — trī'o, *W.*[2], 52, 58, 34.

tripartite, trip'ar-tait, *C.*[1] *W.*[1], 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 28, 33, 35, 38, 42, 46, 48, 52, 55, 57; — trui-pār'tait, *C.*[2] *E. I.*[2] *S.*, 1, 2, 7, 15, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 41, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 56; — trip'ar-tait, *I.*[1] *Wal. Wr.*, 5; — trip'ūr-tait, *Sm.*; — trį-pār'tait, *W.*[2]; — trai'-part-ait, 11, 34, 37; — trip-ār'tait, 12; — trai'-pār'tait, 49.

tripedal, trip'ę-dal; — trip'e-dal, *C.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32[1], 33, 35, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 55, 57; — trai'ped-al, *C.*[2], 11, 19, 25, 31, 34, 37, 41; — trai-pī'dal, *E.*, 2, 14, 20, 23, 51, 56; — trai-ped'al, *I.*, 15, 53; — trį-pī'dal, *Sm.*; — trai-pī'dal, *S.*, 32[2], 45, 50; — trip'i-dal, *Wal.*; — trip'į-dal, *W.*, 8, 16; — trip'e-dal, *Wr.*, 5, 38.

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wealden, wild'en; - wil'dn, *C.*, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, 42, 47, 48, 50, 57; - wild'en, *E.*, 1, 9, 11, 20, 24, 37, 39, 44, 46; - wil'den, *I. Sm. W.*, 2, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 43, 45, 53, 54, 55, 56; - wild'n, *S. W.*, 16, 21, 52.

weapon, wep'un, *E.*1 *Sm. W.*, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 55, 57; - wep'ęn, *C.*, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56; - wep'n, *E.*2 *S.*, 13, 45, 50; - wep'en, *I.*, 5, 12, 17, 29; - wep'pn, *Wal. Wr.*, 48, 54.

weary, wir'i, *C. E. Sm. S.*, 1, 2, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56; - wi'ri, *I. W. Wr.*, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 29, 38, 45, 54, 57; - wī'ri, *Wal.*, 6; - wī'ą-ri, 46.

were, węr, *Sm. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - wār, *E.*, 3, 23, 25, 30, 39, 41, 46; - wer, *I. Wal.*, 7, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 43, 50; - wur, 33.

Whitsunday, hwit'sun-dē, *C. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 19, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57; - whit-sun'di, *E.*1, 13, 18, 34, 47; - hwit'sun-dē, *E.*2, 43; - whit-sun'dē, *I.*, 7, 17, 20, 41, 46, 48, 56; - hwit'-sn-dę, *W.*1, 4, 15, 21, 28, 29; - hwit'sun'dę, *W.*2, 11, 14, 25, 38, 39; - whit'sun-da, *Wr.*, 42; - hwit'sun'dę, 32, 49.

whorl, hwōrl, *E. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 5, 7, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 38, 49, 54, 55, 57; - hwęrl, *C.*1 *S.*2, 3, 4, 6, 19, 23, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 43, 51, 53, 56; - hwērl, *C.*2 *Sm. W.*2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 31, 34, 39, 41, 44, 47, 48; - hwerl, *I. S.*1, 2, 12, 13, 17, 32, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52.

wigwam, wig'wām, *C. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 8, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; - wig'wam, *E. I. S.*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 39, 47, 50, 53; - wig'wam, *Sm.*, 7, 17, 25, 41; - wig'wem, *W.*, 1, 4, 6, 9, 15, 16, 29, 33, 46.

wind1, *n.*, wind, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *Sm. S.*1 *Wal.*1 *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 461, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 522, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - waind, *C.*2 *E.*2 *I.*3 *S.*2 *Wal.*2 *W.*2, 112, 29 (*poetry*), 43 (*poetry & music*), 44 (*music*), 462, 49 (*poetry*), 522.

windpipe, wind'paip', *W.*, 49, 55; - wind'-paip, *C. E. I. Sm. Wal.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56; - waind'paip, *Wal.*2 *Wr.*2

windrow, wind'rō, *C. I. Wr.*, 2, 3, 52, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - win'rō, *W.*, 1, 51, 8, 11, 12, 29, 38, 48, 49, 51, 55.

Windsor, win'zęr; - wind'zōr, *E.*, 2, 3, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 44; - wind'-zęr, *I.*, 12, 13, 17, 23, 43, 45, 47, 50, 53, 56; - win'-zęr, *W.*, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 28, 29, 34, 38, 41, 42, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57; - wind'zor, *Wr.*, 1, 5, 16, 31, 33, 54; - wind'zęr, 9.

winged, wingd, *C.*1 *E. I. S. W. Wr.*2, 1, 6, 8, 10, 113, 14, 157, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 321, 35, 39, 42, 463, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57; - wing'ed, *C.*2 *Sm. Wal. Wr.*1, 2, 3, 9, 111, 152, 18, 29, 30, 322, 33, 38, 45, 469, 51, 56.

witenagemot, wit'en-a-ge-mōt'; - wit'e-na-ge-mōt', *C. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - wit'en-ag-e-mōt, *E.*, 23, 47; - wit'en-a-ge-met, *I.*, 17, 48; - wit'en-a-ǰi-mot, *Sm.*, 35; - wit'en-ag'e-mōt, *S.*, 26, 33, 45, 50; - wit'į-na-gi-mōt', *W.*, 14, 21, 28, 29, 44.

withe, with, *C.*1 *I.*1 *Wal. W.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - waidh, *C.*2 *Sm.*, 1, 2, 10, 13, 14, 25, 39, 44; - widh, *E.*; - waith, *I.*2, 50.

withy, with'i, *C.*1 *E.*1 *I.*1 *S.*2 *W. Wr.*, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; - wai'dhi, *C.*2; - widh'i, *E.*2 *Sm.*, 1, 11, 15, 18, 25, 39, 47; - waidh'i, *I.*2 *S.*1

wolfram, wulf'ram, *E. Sm. W.*2, 11, 20, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44; - wulf'ram, *C. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57; - wol'fram, *I. W.*, 17, 23, 54; - wel'fram, *W.*1, 6, 29, 38; - wulf'ram, 32.

wombat, wem'bat, *C. E.* 52, *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - wōmt, *E.*, 11, 13, 20, 25, 33, 39, 46, 47; - wūnt, 372.

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wound, wūnd, *C.*1 *E. I.*1 *Sm. S. Wal.*1, *W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 51, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 151, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - waund, *C.*2 *I.*2 *Wal.*2 *W.*2 *Wr.*2, 52, 152, 46.

wrath, rāth, *C.*1 *I.*3 *W. Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57; - rēth, *C.*2 *E. I.*1, *Sm. S. Wr.*2, 13, 20, 23, 25, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 53; - reth, *Wal.*1; - rath, *Wal.*2, 37, 54.

wreath, rīth, *C. E. Sm. S. Wal.*1 *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - rīdh, *I. Wal.*2

xanthinin(e, zan'thi-nin, *W.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, 26, 29, 30, 32, 37, 38, 42, 45, 51, 52, 55, 57; - zan'thi-nain, *E.*, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 31, 35, 47, 50, 54, 56; - zan'thi-nin, *W.*2

xiphoid, zif'oid, *E. I. Sm. S. W. Wr.*1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - zai'fōid, *C. Wr.*2, 1, 3, 8, 10, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42, 43, 55.

yager, yē'gęr, *C. E. I. W.*2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 321, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - yē'gęr, *Sm. W.*1, 10, 29, 52; - yū'gęr, *S.*, 1, 17, 19, 25, 322, 46, 50; - yē'ger, *Wr.*

yapok, yap'ok, *C. I.*, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57; - yū'pok, *E.*, 10, 24; - yē'pok, *W.*, 16, 29; - yap'ok, *Wr.*, 1, 5, 17, 19, 28, 38, 54.

yapon, yap'on, *Wr.*, 1, 2, 5, 15, 17, 19, 23, 28, 35, 37, 38, 44, 52, 54; - yē'pon, *C.*, 3, 9, 18, 30, 32, 33, 42, 53, 56, 57; - yūp-ōn, *E.*, 10, 20, 24, 31, 41; - yē'pen, *I.*1 *W.*1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 21, 29, 50; - yē'pen, *I.*2 *W.*2, 34.

yea, yē, *C. E. I. Sm. S. W.*1 *Wr.*1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; - yī, *Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*2

Yezdegerdian, yez'dę-ǰęr'di-an; - yez-de-gir'di-an, *E.*, 2, 3, 8, 15, 17, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 50; - yez-di-ger'di-an, *I.*, 1, 11, 12, 20, 47, 56; - yez'dį-ǰęr'di-an, *Sm. W.*, 6, 7, 10, 14, 21, 23, 24, 29, 34, 44, 57; - yez-de-gęr'de-an, *Wr.*, 9, 16, 19, 38, 42, 54; - yez-de-gęr'di-an, 5; - yez'-dį-gęr'di-an, 32.

yolk, yōk, *C. E. I. Sm. S. Wal. W.*2 *Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - yōlk, *W.*1, 1, 5, 14, 16, 19, 29, 31, 33, 38, 47, 55.

Yorkshire, yōrk'shir, *E. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 49, 52, 54, 56; - yerk'shir, *I.*, 10, 45, 46, 50; - yērk'shir, *W.*2, 5, 25, 33, 39, 51; - yērk'shęr, *W.*, 11, 13, 55.

zaim, zā'im, *E. I.*, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41, 47, 50, 53, 56; - zēm, *Sm.*, 2, 34, 37; - zaim, *W.*, 1, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 19, 29, 38, 42, 44, 52, 54, 57.

zayat, zā'yat, *E. I. W.*2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, 56; - zē'yat, *W.*1 *Wr.*, 2, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, 29, 38, 42, 52, 54, 57.

zealous, zel'us, *C. E. I. Sm. S. Wal.*1 *W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57; - zī'lus, *Wal.*2

zechin, zek'in, *E. I. S.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57; - zī'kin, *Sm. W. Wr.*1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 24, 29, 38, 42, 52; - chī-kin', *Wal.*; - che-kin', *Wr.*2

zenith, zī'nith, *C. I. Wal. W. Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 111, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57; - zen'ith, *E. Sm. S.*, 113, 19, 20, 23, 34, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 50, 53.

zocle, zō'cl, *C. E. I. W.*1 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57; - zec'el, *Sm.*, 10, 34, 44, 47; - zoc'l, *W.*2, 53.

Zouave, zu-āv', *C.*, 1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 35, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53; - zwūv, *E.*1 *I.*2 *S.*1 *W.*1, 18, 21, 28, 30, 56, 57; - zū'āv, *E.*2 *S.*2, 8, 14, 39; - zū-āv', *I. W.*2 *Wr.*, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 17, 20, 26, 29, 31, 34, 38, 41, 44, 45, 54.

zufolo, zū'fo-lō, *C. Wr.*, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57; - zu-gą-pef'i-sis, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 45, 51, 56; - zaig-a-pef'i-sis, *E.*, 17, 20; - zig-a-pef'i-sis, *I.*, 13, 37, 46; - zig'a-pef'i-sis, *S.*, 9, 47, 50.

zygodactylous, zig'o-dac'til-us, *W.*1, 5, 9, 16, 21, 29, 44, 46, 47, 55; - zai-go-dac'til-us, *C. Wr.*, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 19, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - zai-gō-dac'til-us, *E. I.*, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20, 23, 41, 50; - zal'go-dac'tį-lus, *Sm. W.*2, 1, 11, 24, 34, 39.

zygomatic, zig'o-mat'ic, *W.*1, 4, 5, 16, 21, 28, 29, 44, 46, 47, 49, 55; - zai'go-mat'ic, *C. Sm. W.*2 *Wr.*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57; - zai-gō-mat'ic, *E. I.*, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20, 23, 41, 45; - zig'ō-mat'ic, *S.*, 9, 50.

zymic, zim'ic, *C. I. W.*2 *Wr.*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 18, 26, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 47, 50, 51, 52; - zai'mic, *E.*, 1, 2, 11, 17, 20, 23, 28, 39, 45, 46, 54, 56; - zaim'ic, *W.*1, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 29, 32, 42, 49, 55, 57.

zymogen, zai'mo-ǰen, *C.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 35, 37, 46, 51, 52, 54, 56; - zaim'o-ǰen, *W.*1, 8, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 32, 42, 45, 49, 57; - zim'o-ǰen, *W.*2, 5, 9, 16, 33, 38, 47, 50.

XIV.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS,

ARBITRARY SIGNS, SYMBOLS, ETC.,

AS COMMONLY USED AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, WITH THEIR MEANING AND WITH INDICATION OF THE PREFERRED USAGE AS TO CAPITALIZATION.

For Abbreviations peculiar to this Dictionary, see pages xviii *and* xix, *and for those of Collegiate and other Degrees, see* DEGREE, *in Vocabulary.*

A

A. Academician, Academy, America, American, Augustus, Aulus.
A: (*Lib. cat.*) Augustus.
A. (*Lib. cat.*) Anna.
a. Accepted, acre, acting, active, adjective, afternoon, aged, alto, ana, anal, *annus* (a year), anonymous, answer, *ante* (before), *antiquo* (I reject), approved, are, argent, at.
ā., āa., āā. *Ana* (of each).
AA. *Augusti* (the two Augustuses).
A. A. Associate of Arts.
aaa. *Amalgama* (amalgamation).
A. A. A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant-general.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
AA. C. Antarctic circle.
A. A. C. *Anno ante Christum* (the year before Christ).
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant-general.
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. Q. M. Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
A. A. Q. M. G. Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general.
A. A. S. *Academiæ Americanæ Socius* (Fellow of the American Academy), American Academy of Sciences and Arts.
A. A. S. S. *Americanæ Antiquariatæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society).
A. B. Able-bodied, able-bodied seaman.
Ab. Abyssinia, Abyssinian.
Abb. Abbess, abbey, abbot.
abbr., abbrev. Abbreviated, abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M., A. B. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abd. Abdicated.
A. B. H. M. S. American Baptist Home Missionary Society.
ab init. *Ab initio* (from the beginning).
A. B. I. S. W. Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Workers.
abl., ablat. Ablative.
A. B. M. U. American Baptist Missionary Union.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. B. P. S. American Baptist Publication Society.
abr. Abridged, abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
abs., absol. Absolutely.
abs. re. *Absente reo* (defendant being absent).
abst., abstr. Abstract.
abt. About.
Abys. Abyssinia, Abyssinian.
A. C. *Ante Christum* (before Christ), Archchancellor, Army Corps.
A. C. A. American Congregational Association.
acc. Account, accountant, accusative.
acct. Account, accountant.
accus. Accusative.
A. C. G. S. Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.
A. C. S. Acting Commissary of Subsistence, American Colonization Society.
act. Acting, active.
A. C. U. American Congregational Union.
A. D. *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord), Archduke.
a. d. After date, *ante diem* (before the day).
ad. Advertisement.
adag., adgo. Adagio.
A. D. C. Aide-de-camp.
ad capt. *Ad captandum* (for the purpose of catching).
add. Additional.
A.·. Dep.·. (*Freemasonry.*) *Anno Depositionis* (in the year of the deposit).
ad fin. *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).
ad h. l. *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).
ad inf. *Ad infinitum* (to infinity).
ad init. *Ad initium* (at the beginning).
ad int. *Ad interim* (in the mean time).
adj., adject. Adjectival, adjective.
Adj. or Adjt. Adjutant.
Adjt. Gen. Adjutant-general.
ad lib. *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).
ad loc. *Ad locum* (at the place).
Adm. Admiral, admiralty.
adm. Administrator, administratrix, admiralty.
admr. Administrator.
admrx., admx. Administratrix.
ads. *Ad sectum* (at the suit), advertisements.
Adv. Advent, advocate.
adv. *Ad valorem* (according to the value), adverb, adverbial, adverbially, *adversus* (against, opposite), advertisement.
ad val. *Ad valorem.* See ADV.
adverb. Adverbial, adverbially.
advt. Advertisement.
æ., æt., ætat. *Ætatis* (of age, aged).
A. E. I. O. U. *Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich unterthan* (all earth's domain is subject to Austria), *Austriæ est imperare orbi universo* (it is given to Austria to rule the whole earth).
Æm. Æmilia, Æmilius.
A. E. R. A. Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.
A.-F. Anglo-French.
Af., Afr. Africa, African.
a. f. *Actum fide* (done in faith), ale firkin.
A. F. A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A. F. A. M., A. F. & A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. F. B. S., A. & F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F. C. U. American and Foreign Christian Union.
aff. Affectionate, affirmative, affirming.
Afr. Africa, African.
A.-Fr. Anglo-French.
aft. After.
A. G. Accountant-general, Adjutant-general.
Ag. Agrippa, *argentum* (silver).
agr., agri., agric., agricult. Agricultural, agriculture.
A. G. S. S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt, Agent.—agt. Against.
A. H. *Anno Hegiræ* (in the year of the Hegira).
A. H. E. S. American Humane Educational Society.
a. h. l. *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. H. S. *Anno Humanæ Salutis* (in the year of human salvation).
a. h. v. *Ad hanc vocem* (at this word).
A. I. American Institute, *Anno Inventionis* (in the year of the discovery).
A. I. A. American Institute of Architecture, Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A. I. C. E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A. I. G. Assistant Inspector-general.
A. I. M. E. American Institute of Mining Engineers.
A.·. Inv.·. (*Freemasonry.*) *Anno Inventionis* (in the year of the discovery).
A. K. C. Associate of King's College, London.
A.·. L.·. (*Freemasonry.*) *Anno Lucis* (in the year of light).
Al. Albert, alley, aluminum.
al. *Alii, alia* (other things, other persons).
Ala. Alabama (official).
Alas. Alaska.
Alb. Albanian, Albert.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algiers.—**alg.** Algebra.
all' ott. *All' ottavo* (an octave higher than written).
alt. Alternate, altitude, alto.
Alum. Alumni.
A. M. *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world), *Annus Mirabilis* (the wonderful year, 1666), *ante meridiem* (before noon), *Ave Maria* (Hail Mary).
Am. America, American, Amos.
A. M. A. American Missionary Association.
Amb. Ambassador.
Am. Col. Soc. American Colonization Society.
Amer. America, American.
A. M. G. Assistant Major-general.
amm. *Ammalgama* (amalgamation).
amplif. Amplificative.
amt. Amount.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
an. *Anno* (in the year), anonymous, answer, *ante* (before).
Anacr. Anacreon, anacreontic.
anal. Analogous, analogy, analysis, analytic, analytical.
anat. Anatomical, anatomist, anatomy.
anc. Ancient, anciently.
And. Andrew.
Ang. *Anglice* (in English).
Angl. Anglican.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
ann. *Annales* (annals), *anni* (years), *annona* (yearly produce), annual.
Anon. Anonymous.
annot. Annotated, annotator.
ans. Answer.
A. N. S. S. Associate of the Normal School of Science.
Ant. Antigua, Antonius.
ant. Antiquarian, antonym.
anth. Anthology.
Anth. Anthony.
anthrop. Anthropological, anthropology.
Antig. Antigua.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities, antiquity.
A.·. O.·. (*Freemasonry.*) *Anno ordinis* (in the year of the Order).
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor. Aorist.
A. O. S. E. American Order of Stationary Engineers.
A. O. S. S. *Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Oriental Society).
A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
A. P. Associate Presbyterian.
Ap. Apostle, Appius, April.
ap. *Apud* (according to; in the writings of).
A. P. A. American Protestant Association.
A. P. S. American Peace Society, American Protestant Society, Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
A. P. U. C. Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom.
aq. *Aqua* (water).
A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster-general.
A. R. *Anna Regina* (Queen Anne), *Anno Regni* (in the year of the reign).
Ar. Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.
ar. Argent, arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.
arach. Arachnology.
Aram. Aramaic.
arbor. Arboriculture.
Arch. Archibald.—**arch.** Archaic, archery, architect.
Archd. Archdeacon, Archduke.
archeol. Archeological, archeology.
archt. Architect.
arg. *Argentum* (silver), (*Her.*) argent.
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Ari. Arizona.
arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona (official).
Ark. Arkansas (official).
Arm. Armenian, Armoric.—**arm.** Armor.
Armen. Armenian.
A. R. P. Associate Reformed Presbyterian.
A. R. R. *Anno Regni Regis* [or *Reginæ*] (in the year of the king's [or queen's] reign).
arr. Arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A. R. S. L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A. R. S. M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A. R. S. S. *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
art. Article, artillery.
A. R. U. American Railway Union.
A. S. Academy of Science, Anglo-Saxon, *Anno Salutis* (in the year of salvation), Assistant Secretary.
As. Arsenic, Asia, Asiatic.
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
A. S. C. E. A. American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects.
ascid. Ascidiology.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
A. S. P. Astronomical Society of the Pacific.
A. S. P. C. A. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Ass., Assn., Asso., Assoc. Association.
Asst., assist. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday-school Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
astr., astron. Astronomer, astronomical, astronomy.
astrol. Astrologer, astrological, astrology.
A. T. Arch-treasurer.
a t. *A tempo* (in time).
At. Attorney.
Athen. Athenian.
Atl. Atlantic.
A. T. S. American Temperance Society, American Tract Society.
ats. At suit of.
attrib. Attributive, attributively.
Atty. Attorney.
Atty.-Gen. Attorney-general.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au. Augustus, Aurelius, *aurum* (gold).
au. Aune.
A. U. A. American Unitarian Association.
A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Conditæ*, or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome] *or* from the city's construction).
Aug. August, Augustan, Augustus.
aug. Augmentative.
Aur. *Aurum* (gold).
Aus., Aust., Austr. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australasia, Australasian, Australia, Australian.
Auth. Author.
auth. Authority, authorized.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
aux., auxil. Auxiliary.
A. V. *Annos vixit* (lived [so many] years), Artillery Volunteers, Authorized Version.
Av. Avenue.—**av.** Average, avoirdupois.
avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ave. Avenue.
avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Mason or Masonry.
az. (*Her.*) Azure.

B

B. Balbus, *Bancus* (the Common Bench), Baron, Bay, Boron, British, Brutus.
B: (*Lib. cat.*) Benjamin.
B. (*Lib. cat.*) Beatrice
b. Base, book, born, (*Naut. Log-book*) blue sky.
B. A. British America, British Association (for the Advancement of Science).
B.·. A.·. (*Freemasonry.*) *Buisson Ardente* (Burning Bush).
Ba. Barium.
bach. Bachelor.
Bah. Bahamas.
bal. Balance.
Bals. *Balsamum* (balsam).
Balt., Balto. Baltimore.
B. & F. B. S. British and Foreign Bible Society.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist.
bap., bapt. Baptized.
Bar. Barrister, Baruch.
bar. Barley corn, barometer, barrel.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
bas. Basso.
bat., batt. Battalion, battery.
Bav. Bavaria, Bavarian.
B.·. B.·. (*Freemasonry.*) Burning Bush.
b. b. (*Mineral.*) Before the blowpipe.
B. B. C. Baseball Club.
bbl. [BBLS., *pl.*] Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ, Board of Control, British Columbia.
bd. Bond, bound.
bdl. [BDLS., *pl.*] Bundle.
bds. (*Bookbinding.*) Boards.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Be. *Beryllium* (glucinum).
bef. Before.
Bel., Belg. Belgian, Belgic, Belgium.
Ben., Benj. Benjamin.
Beng. Bengalee, Bengali.
bet. Between.
b. f., b. fir. Beer-firkin.
bg. [BGS., *pl.*] Bag.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
bibl. Bibliotheca.
bibliog. Bibliographer, bibliographic, bibliographical, bibliography.
biog. Biographer, biographic, biographical, biography.

biol. Biologic, biological, biology.
bis. Bissextile.
Bisc. Biscayan.
bk. Bank, bark, book.
bkg. Banking.
bkt. [BKTS., *pl.*] Basket.
b. l. Bill of lading.
bl. [BLS., *pl.*] Bale, barrel.
bldg. [BLDGS., *pl.*] Building.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. M. *Beatæ memoriæ* (of blessed memory), *bene merenti* (to the well-deserving), board measure, British Museum.
bn. Battalion.
b. o. Branch office, buyer's option.
Boh., Bohem. Bohemia, Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bol. Bolus.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical, botanist, botany, bought.
B. O. U. British Ornithologists' Union.
boul. Boulevard.
b. p. Bill of parcels, bills payable, *bonum publicum* (the public good).
Bp. Bishop.
bp., bpl. Birthplace.
b. p. b. Bank post-bills.
B. P. O. Elks. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
b. q. *Bene quiescat* (may he [or she] repose well).
bque. Barque.
B. R. *Banc us Regis* or *Reginæ* (The King's [or Queen's] Bench).
Br. Breton, British, bromine.
br. Brig, brother.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
Bret. Breton.
brev. Brevet, brevetted.
Brig. Brigade, brigadier.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, Britannica, Brittanicus, British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
brl. [BRLS., *pl.*] Barrel.
Bro. [BROS., *pl.*] Brother.
Brt. *Britannicus* (British).
bryol. Bryology.
b. s. Bill of sale.
B. S. L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
bu., bus. Bushel, bushels.
build. Building.
bul. Bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria, Bulgarian.
burg. Burgess, burgomaster.
burl. Burlesque.
bush. Bushel, bushels.
but. *Butyrum* (butter).
B. V. *Beata Virgo* (Blessed Virgin), *bene vale* (farewell).
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.
B. W. T. A. British Women's Temperance Association.
bx. [BXS., *pl.*] Box.

C

C. Cæsar, Caius, *calendæ* (calends), carbon, Catholic, Centigrade, chairman, chancellor, chancery, chief, church, Congress, Conservative, consul, Court.
C: (*Lib. cat.*) Charles.
C. (*Lib. cat.*) Charlotte.
c. Caput, carton, cent, centime, centimeter, centum, century, chapter, *circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about), city, (*Naut. log-book*) cloudy, conductor, congius, court, cubic.
C. A. Chartered accountant, chief accountant, commercial agent, Confederate Army, controller of accounts.
Ca. Calcium.
ca. Cases, centare, *circa* (about).
cæt. par. See CET. PAR.
Cal. Calcium, *Calendæ* (calends), calendar, California (official), calomel.
Calif. California.
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada.
can. Canon, canto, cantoris.
Cant. Canterbury, Canticles.
Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge).
Cantuar. *Cantuaria* (Canterbury), *Cantuariensis* (of Canterbury).
Cap. Captain.
cap. *Capiat* (let him or her take), capital, capital letter [CAPS., *pl.*], *capitulum* (head, section), *caput* (chapter).
Capt. Captain.
Car. *Carolus* (Charles).
car. Carat.
carcin. Carcinology.
Card. Cardinal.
ca. resp. *Capias ad respondendum.* See CAPIAS, in Vocab.
carp. Carpentry.
Carth. Carthaginian.
C. A. S. *Connecticutensis Academiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences).
ca. sa. *Capias ad satisfaciendum.* See CAPIAS, in Vocab.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catechism.
Cat., Catal. Catalan.
cat., catal. Catalogue.
Cath. Catharine, Cathedral, Catholic.
caus. Causative.
Cav. Cavalry.
C. B. Cape Breton, Chief Baron, Common Bench, Companion of the Bath.
Cb. Columbium.
C. B. S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. C. Caius College, Circuit Court, Civil Court, Consular Clerk, County Clerk, County Commissioner, County Court, Cricket Club, Crown Clerk.
C.·C.·C.· (*Freemasonry.*) Celestial Canopy.
cc. Chapters
c. c. *Compte courante* (account current), cubic centimeter.
C. C. A. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.
C. C. C. Christ's College, Cambridge, Corpus Christi College.
C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure, Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. S. O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
c. d. v. Carte de visite.
C. E. Canada East.
Ce. Cerium.
cel. Celebrated.
Cel., Cels. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central, century.
Cen. Am. Central America.
Cent. Centigrade, Central.
cent. Central, centum, century.
Centig. Centigrade.
ceram. Ceramics.
cerat. Ceratum (ointment).
cert., certif. Certificate, certify.
cet. par. *Ceteris paribus.* See Vocab.
cf. Calf, *confer* (compare).
c. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C. G. Captain-general, Captain of the Guard, Coast Guard, Commissary-general, Consul-general.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gram-second, Commissary General of Subsistence.
C. H. Captain of the Host, Court House, Custom House.
Ch. Charles, Chief, China, Chinese, Church.
ch. Chaldron, chapter, child, children.
Chal., Chald. Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee.
chal., chald. Chaldron.
Cham. Chamomile.
Chamb. Chamberlain.
Chan., Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chaplain.—**chap.** Chapter.
chart. *Chartæ* (*Med.*), papers [containing powders, etc.].
Chas. Charles.
Ch. C., Ch. Ch. Christ Church.
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk.
Chem. Chemical, chemist, chemistry.
Chf. Chief.
Ch. hist. Church history,
Chi. Chicago.
Chin. China, Chinese.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christ, Christian, Christina, Christopher.
chr. Chrestomathy.
Chron. Chronicles.
chron., chronol. Chronological, chronology.
Chron. Sax. Saxon Chronicle.
Chs. Charles.
cht. [CHTS., *pl.*] Chest.
C. I. Caius Julius, [Order of the] Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
C. I. E. Companion of the [Order of the] Indian Empire.
cir., circ. *Circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about).
cit. Citation, cited, citizen.
Civ. Civil, civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. [CKS., *pl.*] Cask.
Cl. Clergyman, chlorine, Claudius, Clodius.
cl. Centiliter, clause, clerk, cloth (*Bookbinding*).
class. Classic, classical, classification.
cld. Cleared.
clerg. Clergyman.
clk. Clerk.
C. L. P. A. Common Law Procedure Act.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
C. M. *Caius Marius*, Certificated Master, common meter, Corresponding Member.
c. m. *Causa mortis* (by reason of death).
cm. Centimeter.—**cm.²** Square centimeter.—**cm.³** Cubic centimeter.
C. M. D. Common meter double.
C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
cml. Commercial.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
C. M. Z. S. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.
Cn. Cnæus.
C. O. Colonial Office, Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office.
c. o. Care of.
Co. Cobalt, Company, County.
Coad. Coadjutor.
coch., cochl. *Cochlear* (a spoon, spoonful).—**coch. amp.** *Cochlear amplum* (a tablespoonful).—**coch. mag.** *Cochlear magnum* (a large spoonful).—**coch. med.** *Cochlear medium* (a dessertspoonful).—**coch. parv.** *Cochlear parvum* (a teaspoonful).
Cod. Codex.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on delivery.
C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
cog. Cognate, cognate with.
Col. Colonel, Colorado, Colossians.
col. College, collegiate, colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially, colonial, color, colored, column.
Col.-Corp. Color-corporal.
Coll. Collector, college.
coll. Colleague, collection, *colleg* (colleague), colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially.
collat. Collateral, collaterally.
collect. Collective, collectively.
colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially.
collyr. *Collyrium* (eyewash).
Colo. Colorado (official).
Coloss. Colossians.
Col.-Serg. Color-sergeant.
Com. Commander, Commentary, Commission, Commissioner, Committee, Commodore, Commoner, Commonwealth.
com. Comedy, comic, commerce, commercial, common, commonly, commune, communicated, communication, community.
comb. Combined, combining.
comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
comm. Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.
commentt. Commentators.
com. off. Commissioned officer.
comp. Comparative, compare, comparison, compiled, compiler, composer, composition, compositor, compound, compounded.
compar. Comparative, comparison.
Complt. Complainant.
compo. Composition, compost.
Comr. Commissioner.
Com.-Sergt. Commissary-sergeant.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
Con. Consul.
con. Conclusion, *conjux* (consort), *contra* (against, in opposition to), conversation.
conch., conchol. Conchology.
con. cr. Contra credit.
Conf. Conference.
conf. *Confer* (compare).
Cong. *Congius* (gallon), Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist, Congress, Congressional.
Cong. Rec. Congressional Record.
conj. Conjugation, conjunction, conjunctive.
Conn. Connecticut (official).
Cons. Consolidated, constable, constitution.
cons. Consonant.
con. sect. Conic section.
Consol. Consolidated.
Const. Constable, Constantine, constitution, constitutional.
constr. Construction, construed.
Cont. Continent, continental, contracts.
cont. Containing, contents, continued, contracted, contraction.
cont. bon. mor. *Contra bonos mores* (against good manners).
Contr. Contracts.
contr. Contracted, contraction, contrary.
Conv. Convent, convention, conversation.
Cop. Copernican, Coptic.
cop. Copper.
Copt. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians, Cornelia, Cornelius, coroner.
cor. Corner, cornet, corpus, correction, correlative, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupted, corruption.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding member.
Corn. Cornish, Cornwall.
corol., coroll. Corollary.
corr., corrup. Corrupted, corruption.
corresp. Correspondence, corresponding.
Cors. Corsica.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C. O. S. Charity Organization Society.
cos. *Consiliarius* (counsellor), cosine.
cosec. Cosecant.
cosmog. Cosmography.
Coss. *Consules* (consuls).
cot. Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
C. P. Chief Patriarch, civil power, Clerk of the Peace, Code of Procedure, Common Pleas, *Congregatio Passionis* (Passionist Fathers), Court of Probate.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. M. Common particular meter.
C. P. S. Congregational Publishing Society, *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).
C. R. *Carolina Regina* (Queen Caroline), *Carolus Rex* (King Charles), *Civis Romanus* (a Roman citizen), *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls).
Cr. Chromium, credit, creditor, crown.
craniol. Craniology.
craniom. Craniometry.
crast. *Crastina* (to-morrow).
cres. Crescendo.
crim. Criminal.
crim. con. Criminal conversation (adultery).
crit. Critical, criticized.
C. R. P. *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium* (Calendar of the Patent Rolls).
crust. Crustaceology.
cryst., crystal., crystallog. Crystallography.
Cs. Cæsar, Cæsium, Consul.
cs. Cases, *Communis* (common).
C. S. Civil Service, Clerk of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Commissary of Subsistence, Court of Sessions, *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal).
C. S. A. Confederate States Army, Confederate States of America.
C. S. I. Companion of the [Order of the] Star of India.
csk. [CSKS., *pl.*] Cask.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
C. S. O. Chief Signal Officer.
C. S. S. R. *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris* (Redemptorist Fathers).
C. T. Certificated teacher.
Ct. Connecticut, Count, Court.
ct. [CTS., *pl.*] Cent, centum.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
C. Theod. *Codex Theodosianus* (the Theodosian Code).
ctl. [CTLS., *pl.*] Cental.
Cu. *Cuprum* (copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
Cuj. *Cujus* (of which).
Cumb. Cumberland.
cum d. *Cum dividendo* (with dividend).
curr. Currency, current.
curt. Current.
C. V. Common Version (of the Bible).
C. W. Canada West.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight or hundredweights. [< *centum* + WEIGHT.]
Cyc., cyclo. Cyclopedia, cyclopedic.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. David, Decimus, Decius, Democrat, Democratic, deputy, deserter, *Deus* (God), didymium, *Dominus* (Lord), dowager, Dublin, duchess, duke, Dutch, *dux* (duke, leader, or prince).
D: (*Lib. cat.*) David.
D. (*Lib. cat.*) Delia.
d. *Da* (give), daughter, day, dead, *decretum* (decree), degree, denarius, deserted, died, dime, dollar, dose, (*Naut. log-book*) drizzling rain.
Da. Davyum.
D. A. G. Deputy Adjutant-general.
Dak. Dakota (official).
Dan. Daniel, Danish.
d&wtf. Daily and weekly till forbidden.
dat. Dative.
dau. Daughter.
Dav. David.
D. B. Dead Beat (as a humorous degree), Domesday Book.
dbk. Drawback.
D. C. *Da capo* (from the beginning), Deputy Consul, District Court, District of Columbia, *Divus Cæsar* (the divine Cæsar).
D. C. S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D. d. *Deo dedit* (gave to God).
d. d. Days after date, days' date, *dono dedit* (presented as a gift).
D. D. D. *Dat, dicat, dedicat* (he gives, devotes, and dedicates), *dono dedit dedicavit* (he gave and consecrated as a gift).
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. Decani, December.
dec. Declaration, declension, declination, decorative.
decid. Deciduous.
decim. Decimeter.
decl. Declension, declination.
decoct. *Decoctum* (decoction).
def. Defendant, defined, definite, definition.
deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekal. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware (official), delegate.
del. *Delineavit* (he [or she] drew).
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
demon., demonstr. Demonstrative.
Den. Denmark.
Dent. Dental, dentist, dentistry.
Dep., Dept. Department, deponent, deputy.
dep. Deposed.
der., deriv. Derivation, derivative, derived.
det. *Detur* (let it be given).
Deut. Deuteronomy.
develop. Development.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
D. F. M. S. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
dft. Defendant, draft.
D. G. *Dei gratia* (by the grace of God), *Deo gratias* (thanks to God), Dragoon Guards.
dg. Decigram.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
dial. Dialect, dialectal, dialectic, dialectical.
diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator, dictionary.
diff. Difference, different, differs.
dim. Diminuendo, diminutive.
dio., dioc. Diocesan, diocese.
dipl. Diplomat, diplomatist.
dis. Discipline, discount, distance, distanced.
disc. Discount, discovered, discoverer.
disct. Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
diss. Dissertation.
dist. Distance, distant, distinguish, distinguished, district.
disting. Distinguish, distinguished.
distr., distrib. Distributed, distributive.
div. Divide, divided, dividend, divine, division, divisor.
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.
dl. Deciliter.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Decimeter.—**dm.²** Square decimeter.—**dm.³** Cubic decimeter.
D. N. P. P. *Dominus noster Papa Pontifex* (Our Lord the Pope).
do. Ditto.
Doc. [DOCS., *pl.*] Document.
dol., doll. [DOLS., DOLLS., *pl.*] Dollar.
D. O. M. *Deo Optimo Maximo* (to God, the best, the greatest).
Dom. Dominion.
dom. Domestic.
Dor. Doric.
doz. Dozen, dozens.
D. P. O. Distributing Post-office.
Dpt. Department, deponent.
Dr. Debtor, doctor.
dr. Dram, drawer.
dram. Dramatic, dramatist.
Dram. Pers. *Dramatis personæ* (the persons of the drama).
D. S. Dal segno.
d. s. Days' sight, days [after] sight.
D. S. O. Distinguished Service Order.
d. s. p. *Decessit sine prole* (died without issue).
d. s. q. Discharged to sick-quarters.
d. t. Delirium tremens.
Du., Dut. Dutch.
Dub., Dubl. Dublin.
dub. *Dubitante* (doubting), *dubius* (dubious).
D. V. *Deo volente* (God being willing).
d. v. p. *Decessit vita patris* (died during his father's life).
dwt. A pennyweight. [< *denarius* + WEIGHT.]
dwtf. Daily [and] weekly till forbidden.
dyn., dynam. Dynamics.

E

E. Earl, East, Eastern, Edinburgh, Edward, English, erbium.
E: (*Lib. cat.*) Edward.
E. (*Lib. cat.*) Elizabeth.
e. Eagle, eagles [coin].
E.·. A.·. (*Freemasonry.*) Entered Apprentice.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Eb. Erbium.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. *Eboracum* (York).
E. C. Eastern Central (London Postal District), Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes.
eccl., eccles. Ecclesiastic, ecclesiastical, ecclesiology.
ecclesiol. Ecclesiology.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
echin. Echinology.
eclec. Eclectic.
econ. Economics, economist, economy.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ecua. Ecuador.
Ed. [EDS., *pl.*] Editor.

Ed., Edin. Edinburgh.
ed., edit. Edited, edition.
Edm. Edmund.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward, Edwin.
E. E. Ells English, errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.
e. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example).
E. I., E. Ind. East India, East Indian, East Indies.
E. I. C., E. I. Co. East India Company.
E. I. C. S. East India Company's Service.
E. I. P. Empress of India Press.
ejusd. *Ejusdem* (of the same).
elec., elect. Electrical, electricity.
elect. *Electuarium* (electuary).
elem. Elementary.
Eliz. Elizabeth, Elizabethan.
E. lon. East longitude.
Elz. Elzevir.
E. M. *Equitum Magister* (Master of the Horse).
Em. Emanuel, Emma, Emily, eminent.
Embryol. Embryology.
Emp. Emperor, empire, empress.
emp. Emplastrum (plaster).
enclit. Enclitic.
Ency., encyc. Encyclopedia, encyclopedic.
E. N. E. East northeast.
Eng. England, English.
eng. Engineer, engineering, engraved, engraver, engraving.
engin. Engineering.
engr. Engraved, engraver, engraving.
Ens. Ensign.
ent., entom. Entomology.
Ent. Sta. Hall. Entered at Stationers' Hall.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
eod. Every other day.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians, Ephraim.
Ephes. Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., Episc. Episcopal.
Epis., Epist. Epistle, epistolary.
epit. Epitaph, epitome.
eq. Equal, equivalent.
equiv. Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
erm. Ermine.
E. S. E.s Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East southeast.
esp., especc. Especially.
Esq., Esqr. [Esqus., Esqs., *pl.*] Esquire.
est., estab. Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. T. Electric telegraph, English translation.
et al. *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii* or *alia* and others.
etc., &c. Et cetera.
ethnog. Ethnographical, ethnography.
ethnol. Ethnological, ethnology.
et seq., sq., or sqq. *Et sequentes, et sequentia* and the following.
etym., etymol. Etymological, etymologically, etymology.
euphem. Euphemism, euphemistic, euphemistical.
euphon. Euphonic, euphony.
Eur. Europe, European.
E. V. Engineer Volunteers.
Evang. Evangelical, evangelist.
Ev. Un. Evangelical Union.
Ex., Exod. Exodus.
ex. Examined, example, exception, excursus, excepted, executive, export.
Exc. Excellency.
exc. Except, excepted, exception.
Exch. Exchange, exchequer.
excl., exclam. Exclamation, exclamatory.
Ex. Com. Executive Committee.
ex. cp. *Extra* without coupon.
exd. Examined.
ex. div. *Extra dividendum* (without dividend).
Ex. Doc. Executive Document.
Exec., Exr. Executor.
Exec. Com. Executive Committee.
Execx., Exrx. Executrix.
ex. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example).
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. *Exonia* (Exeter).
exp. Export, exportation, exported, express.
Expr. Expositor.
Exrx., Exx. Executrix.
ext. External, externally, extra, extract.
Ez., Ezr. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. Fabius, Fahrenheit, Felix, Fellow, Flamen, Fluorine, Fortuna, France, French, Friday.
F. (*Lib. cat.*) Frederick.
F. (*Lib. cat.*) Fanny.
f. Farthing, fathom, feminine, *fiat* (let it be made), florin, (*Naut. log-book*) fog, folio, foot, forte, franc.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
Fah., Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
fam. Familiar, family.
Farr. Farriery, farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. A. S. E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F. A. S. L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
fath. Fathom.
F. B. Foreign Brotherhood, Free Baptist.
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. B. S. E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F. C. Free Church [of Scotland].
F.·. C.·. (*Freemasonry.*) Fellow-craft.
f. c. *Fidei commissum* (bequeathed in trust).
F. C. P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
fcp., fcap. Foolscap.
F. C. P. S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society (London).
F. D. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix* (Defender of the Faith).
Fe. *Ferrum* (iron).
F. E. Flemish ells.
Feb. February.
fec. *Fecit* (did it, or made it).
F. E. I. S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
fem. Feminine.
Ferd. Ferdinand.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
feud. Feudal.
FF. *Felicissimus fratres* (most fortunate brothers).
Ff. The Pandects, probably by corruption of Greek H.
ff. *Fecerunt* (they did it *or* made it), folios, following, fortissimo.
F. F. A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
ffor. Fortissimo.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia.
F. G. Fine grain.
f. g. a. Free of general average.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. I. C. Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
fict. Fiction.
Fid. Def. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix* (Defender of the Faith).
fi. fa. *Fieri facias* (that you cause to be made: a writ of execution).
fig. Figurative, figuratively, figure.
Fin. Finland, Finnish.
fin. *Ad finem* (at the end).
Finn. Finnish.
Fin. Sec. Financial Secretary.
fir. Firkin.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. Fellow of King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flamen, Flaminius, Flanders, Flavius, Flemish.
fl. Florin, flourished.
f. l. *Falsa lectio* (false reading).
Fla. Florida (official).
Fl. E. Flemish ells.
Flem. Flemish.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal, Foreign Mission.
fm. Fathom.
F. O. Field Officer, Foreign Office, fullorgan.
fo., fol. Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol., foll. Following.
For. Foreign.
fort. Fortification, fortified.
F. P. Fire plug.
f. p. a. Free of particular average.
F. P. S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France, Francis, *Frau* (Mrs., wife), French, friar, Friday.
fr. Fragment, franc, frequent, frequently, from.
fr., frgm., fragm. Fragment, fragmentary.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Asiatic (or Astronomical) Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (or of Preceptors).
F. R. C. P. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. [E., I., or L.] Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons [of Edinburgh, Ireland, or London].
Fr. E. French ells.
Fred., Fredk. Frederick.
freq. Frequent, frequentative, frequently.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. H. S. Fellow of the Royal Historical (or Horticultural) Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. I. B. A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Fries., Frs. Friesian, Friesic.
F. R. Met. S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F. R. M. S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F. R. S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
frs. Francs.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F. R. S. S. A. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. S. A. [E., I., L., or **Scot.**] Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries [of Edinburgh, Ireland, London, or Scotland].
F. S. I. Free Sons of Israel.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Fort.
ft. Feet, fiat, foot, fortified.
fth., fthm. Fathom.
fur. Furlong.
fut. Future.
F. W. B. Free Will Baptist.
F. Z. A. Fellow of the Zoological Academy.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

G. Gaius, Gallia, Gellius, German, Germany, grand, gulf.
G. (*Lib. cat.*) George.
G. (*Lib. cat.*) Grace.
g. *Gauche* (left), genitive, (*Naut. log-book*) gloomy, gram, guide, guinea.
G. A. General Assembly.
Ga. Gaelic, Gallium, Georgia (official).
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians, Galen.
gal., gall. [GALS., *pl.*] Gallon.
galv. Galvanic, galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
garg. *Gargarisma* (gargle).
Gaz. Gazette, gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
g. b. [Slang, U. S.] Grand bounce.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chancellor, Grand Chapter, Grand Conductor.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. I. E. Grand Cross of the Indian Empire.
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D. Grand Duchess, Grand Duke.
Gd. Gadolinium.
G. E. Grand Encampment.
Ge. Germanium.
Gen. General, Genesis, Geneva, Genevan.
gen. Gender, genera, general, generally, generic, genitive, genus.
gend. Gender.
geneal. Genealogist, genealogy.
genit. Genitive.
Genl. General.
gent. [GENTN., GENTS., *pl.*] Gentleman.
Geo. George, Georgia.
Geod. Geodesy.
geog. Geographer, geographical, geography.
geol. Geological, geologist, geology.
geom. Geometer, geometrical, geometry.
ger. Gerund.
Ger., Germ. German, Germany.
g. gr. Great gross.
gi. Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
gl. *Gloria* (glory).
Gl. Glucinum.
gloss. Glossary.
G.·. M.·. Grand Master.
gm. Gram.
G. M. K. P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. O. General Order, great organ.
Go., Goth. Gothic.
G. O. M. Grand Old Man (Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone).
G. O. P. Grand Old Party (Republican Party, U. S.).
Gov. Government, governor.
Gov. Ptg. Off. Government Printing Office.
govt. Government.
G. P. *Gloria Patri* (Glory to the Father).
G. P. M. Grand Past Master.
G. P. O. General Post-office.
G. R. *Georgius Rex* (King George), Grand Recorder.
Gr. Greece, Greek.
gr. Grain, gram, grammar, great, groschen, gross.
gram. Grammar, grammarian, grammatical.
gro. Gross.
Grot. Grotius.
G. S. Grand Scribe, Grand Secretary, Grand Sentinel, Grand Sentry.
gs. Guineas.
G. T. Good Templars, Grand Tiler.
gt. [GTT., *pl.*] *Gutta* (drop).
Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Great Britain.
gu. Guinea, gules.
Guate. Guatemala.
guin. Guinea.
gun. Gunnery.
guttat. *Guttatim* (by drops).

H

H. Hydrogen.
H (*Lib. cat.*) Henry.
H. (*Lib. cat.*) Helen.
h. Hall (*Naut. log-book*), harbor, hardness, height, hence, high, hour, hundred, husband.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
hab. Habitat.
hab. corp. *Habeas corpus.*
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. Herald's College, House of Commons.
H. C. M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E. His Eminence, His Excellency, Hydraulic Engineer.
h. e. *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is).
Heb., Hebr. Hebrew, Hebrews.
hectol. Hectoliter.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
H. E. I. C. S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
helminth. Helminthology.
Hen. Henry.
her. Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (heir).
herp., herpet. Herpetology.
hf. Half.—**hf. bd.** Half bound.—**hf. cf.** Half calf
Hg. *Hydrargyrum* (mercury).
H. G. His Grace, Horse Guards.
hg. Hektogram.
H. H. His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
hibr., hybr. *Hibrida, hybrida* (hybrid).
Hier. *Hierosolyma* (Jerusalem).
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. I. M. His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
hist. Historian, historical, history.
H. J. *Hic jacet* (here lies).
H. J. S. *Hic jacet sepultus* (here lies buried).
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hektoliter.
H. M. Hallelujah meter, His (or Her) Majesty, House Mission, Home Missionary.
hm. Hektometer.
H. M. C. His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.
H. M. P. *Hoc monumentum posuit* (erected this monument).
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Service).
ho. House.
Hon. Honorable, honorary.
Hond. Honduras.
hon'd. Honored.
hor. Horizon, horology.
horol. Horology.
hort., hortic. Horticultural, horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
Hosp. Sergt. Hospital Sergeant.
Hosp. Stew. Hospital Steward.
H. P. Half pay, High Priest.
h. p. Horse power.
H. P. M. Hallelujah particular meter.
H. R. Home Rule, House of Representatives.
hr. [HRS., *pl.*] Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor *or* Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P. *Hic requiescat in pace* (here rests in peace).
H. S. *Hic situs* (here lies).
H. S. E. *Hic sepultus* or *situs est* (here is buried or laid).
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. S. *Historiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
h. t. *Hoc titulo* (in [or under] this title).
ht. Height.
hum., humb. Humble.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.
hund. Hundred.
Hy. Henry.
hyd., hydraul. Hydraulics.
hyd., hydros. Hydrostatics.
H. Y. M. A. Hebrew Young Men's Association.
hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I

I. Idaho, *Imperator* (Emperor), Iodine, Island. See also under J.
I: (*Lib. cat.*) Isaac.
I.. (*Lib. cat.*) Isabella.
i. *Immortalis* (undying), intransitive. See also under J.
Ia. Iowa.
ib., ibid. *Ibidem* (in the same place).
I. C., I. X. *Iesus Christus* (Jesus Christ).
I. C. E. Institute of Civil Engineers.
Ice., Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
ich., ichth. Ichthyology.
I. CH. TH. U. S. *Iesous CHristos, THeou HUios, Sōtēr* (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior).
Icon. Iconographic, iconography.
id. *Idem* (the same).
Ida. Idaho.
I. D. N. *In Dei nomine* (in the name of God).
i. e. *Id est* (that is).
I. G. Inside Guard *or* Guardian.
i. h. *Jacet hic* (lies here).
I. H. N. In His Name (motto of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons).
I. H. S., J. H. S. *Iesus* or *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus, the Savior of Men), *In hac* [*Cruce*] *salus* (In this [Cross] safety). Originally a corruption of Greek IHΣ (for IHΣOYΣ, Jesus).
Ill., Ills. (official). Illinois.
ill., illus., illust. Illustrated, illustration.
imag. Imaginary, imagination.
Imp. *Imperator* (emperor), *imperatrix* (empress), *imperium* (empire).
imp. Imperative, imperfect (tense), imperial, impersonal, imported, importer, *imprimatur* (let it be printed).
imper. Imperative.
imperf., impf. Imperfect.
impers. Impersonal.
improp. Improperly.
Impx. *Imperatrix* (empress).
In. Indium.
in. [INS., *pl.*] Inch.
inc., incorp. Incorporated.
incept. Inceptive.
inch., incho. Inchoative.
incl. Including.
incog. Incognito.
incor. Incorporated.
incr. Increased, increasing.
I. N. D. *In Nomine Dei* (in the Name of God).
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana (official), Index.
ind., indic. Indicative.
indecl. Indeclinable.
indef. Indefinite.
Ind. Meth. Independent Methodists.
Indo-Eur. Indo-European.
Ind. T. Indian Territory (official).
inf. Infantry, infinitive.
in f. *In fine* (at the end).
infin. Infinitive.
infus. *Infusus* (an infusion).
init. *Initio* (in the beginning).
inject. *Injectio* (an injection).
in lim. *In limine* (on the threshold).
in loc. cit. *In loco citato* (in the place cited).
in pr. *In principio* (in the beginning).
I. N. R. I. *Iesus* [*Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* [*Judæorum*] (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
Ins. Inspector; Insurance.
inscrr. Inscriptions.
insep. Inseparable.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
inst. Instant, institute, institution.
Inst. Act. Institute of Actuaries.
Inst. C. E. Institute of Civil Engineers.
Inst. M. E. Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
Inst. N. A. Institute of Naval Architects.
instr. Instrument, instrumental.
insur. Insurance.
int. Interior, interpreter.
int. Interest, interjection.
intens. Intensive.
interj. Interjection.
internat. International.
interrog. Interrogation, interrogative, interrogatively.
intr., intrans. Intransitive.
in trans. *In transitu* (in course of transit).

Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.
Intro., Introd. Introduction.
inv. Invented, inventor, invoice.
invert. Invertebrata, invertebrate.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I. O. U. I owe you. See in Vocab.
I. P. D. *In præsentia Dominorum* (in the presence of the Lords [of Session]).
i. q. *Idem quod* (the same as).
Ir. Ireland, iridium, Irish.
Iran. Iranian, Iranic.
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
Ire. Ireland.
I. R. O. Inland (or Internal) Revenue Office.
irreg. Irregular, irregularly.
I. S. Inside Sentinel, Irish Society.
Is. Island, islands, isles.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
Isl. [Isls., *pl.*] Island.
I. S. M. *Jesus* (*Jesus*) *Salvator Mundi* (Jesus Savior of the World).
I. T. Inner Temple.
It., Ital. Italian, Italic, Italy.
itin. Itinerant, itinerary.
I. W. Isle of Wight.

J

J. Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justice (JJ., *pl.*), *judex* (judge).
J: (*Lib. cat.*) John.
J.. (*Lib. cat.*) Jane.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jac. Jacob, *Jacobus* (James).
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan, Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. Jesus Christ, Julius Cæsar, *Jurisconsultus* (Jurisconsult), Justice Clerk.
J. D. Junior Deacon.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. See I. H. S.
JJ. Justices.
Jn. Junction.
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
join. Joinery.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
jour. Journal, journey, journeyman.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
J. R. *Jacobus Rex* (King James).
jr., jun., junr. Junior.
Jud. Judicial, Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. Julep, Julian, Julius, July.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June, Junius.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
Junc. Junction.
jurisp. Jurisprudence.
Jus., Just. Justice.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice, Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K. *Kalendæ* (kalends), *Kalium* (potassium), King, Kings, Knight.
K: (*Lib. cat.*) Karl.
K.. (*Lib. cat.*) Katharine.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew [Russia].
Kal. *Kalendæ* (kalends).
K. A. N. Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoj [Russia].
Kan., Kans., (official) **Kas.** Kansas.
K. B. King's Bench, Knight Bachelor, Knight of the Bath.
K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis [Portugal].
K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle [Prussia].
K. C. King's College, King's Counsel, Knight of the Crescent [Turkey].
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. H. Knight Commander of [the Order of] Hanover.
K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of [the Order of] the Indian Empire.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George [Ionian Islands].
K. C. S. Knight of Charles III. of Spain.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of [the Order of] the Star of India.
K. E. Knight of the Elephant [Denmark].
Ken., (official) **Ky.** Kentucky.
K. F. Knight of Ferdinand [Spain].
K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit [Sicily].
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
kg. Keg, kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Golden Circle [U. S.], Knight of the Grand Cross [Great Britain].
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece [Austria and Spain].
K. G. H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
kgs. Kegs.
K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa [Sweden].
K. H. Knight of [the Order of] Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
kil., kild. Kilderkin.
kilo., kilog. Kilogram.
kilo., kilom. Kilometer.
kingd. Kingdom.
K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
KK. *Karissimus* (very dear).
K. K. *Kaiserlich, Königlich* (Imperial, Royal).
K. K. K. Ku Klux Klan.
kl. *Kalendæ* (kalends).
K. L., K. L. A. Knight of Leopold of Austria.
K. L. B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor [France].
K. M. Knight of Malta.
Km. Kingdom.
km. Kilometer.—**km.**^{2} Square kilometer.
K. Mess. King's Messenger.
K. M. H. Knight of Merit of Holstein.
K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph [Bavaria].
K. M. T. Knight of Maria Theresa [Austria].
K. N. Know-nothing.
Knick. Knickerbocker.
K. N. S. Knight of the North Star [Sweden].
Knt., Kt. Knight.
K. of H. Knights of Honor.
K. of L. Knights of Labor.
K. of P. Knights of Pythias.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
kr. Kreutzer.
K. R. C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle [Prussia].
K. S. Knight of the Sword [Sweden].
K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne [Russia].
K. S. E. Knight of Saint Esprit [France].
K. S. F. Knight of St. Fernando [Spain].
K. S. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit [Naples].
K. S. G. Knight of St. George [Russia].
K. S. H. Knight of St. Hubert [Bavaria].
K. S. I. Knight of the Star of India.
K. S. J. Knight of St. Januarius [Naples].
K. S. L. Knight of the Son and Lion [Persia].
K. S. M. & S. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George [Ionian Islands].
K. Soc. Kamashastra Society.
K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.
K. S. S. Knight of the Southern Star [Brazil], Knight of the Sword of Sweden.
K. S. W. Knight of St. Wladimir [Russia].
K. T. Knight of the Thistle, Knights Templars.
Kt. Knight.
K. t. l. *Kai ta leipomena*, or *loipa* (and the rest, and so forth).
K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword [Portugal].
K. W. Knight of William [Netherlands].
K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle [Poland].
Ky. Kentucky (official).

L

L. Lady, Lælius, lake, lane, Latin, Liberal, *libra* (pound), lithium, London, Lord, Lucius.
L: (*Lib. cat.*) Louis.
L.. (*Lib. cat.*) Louise.
l. Latitude, league, leave, length, (*Naut. log-book*) lightning, line, link, liter, long.
L. A. Law agent, Literate in Arts.
La. Lanthanum, Louisiana (official).
Lab. Labrador.
L. A. C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lad'p. Ladyship.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lang. Languedoc.
lang. Language.
Lap. Lapland.
Lapp. Lappish.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latin.
lat. Latitude.
L. A. W. League of American Wheelmen.
lb. [Lbs., *pl.*] *Libra* (pound).
L. C. Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, Lower Canada.
l. c. Left center, letter of credit, *loco citato* (in the place cited), lower case.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
L. C. P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L. D. Lady day, Light Dragoons, Low Dutch.
ld. *Litera dominicalis* (dominical letter).
Ldp., Lp. Ladyship, lordship.
L. D. S. Latter Day Saints, Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
l. 1 c., l. 2 c., etc. Left first entrance, left second entrance, etc.
lea. League, leave.
lect. Lecture.
Leg. Legal, legate, legato, *legit* (he read), *legunt* (they read).
Leg., Legis. Legislative, legislature.
Leip. Leipsic.
Let., Lett. Lettish.
Lev., Levit. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
lexicog. Lexicographer, lexicography.
Leyd. Leyden.
L. G. Large grain, Life Guards, Low German.
L. Gr. Low Greek.
l. h. Left hand.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. C. Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. S. Left Hand Supporter.
L. H. T. Lord High Treasurer.
L. I. Light Infantry, Long Island.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. Librarian, library.
lib. *Liber* (book).
lib. cat. Library catalogue.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal, linear.
linim. *Linimentum* (liniment).
Linn. Linnæus, Linnean.
liq. Liquid, liquor.
lit. Liter, literal, literally, literary, literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
lith., lithog. Lithograph, lithography.
Lithol. Lithology.
litt. Litterateur.
liturg. Liturgics.
liv. *Livre* (book, pound [weight or coin]).
L. J. [L. JJ., *pl.*] Lord Justice.
L. L. Late Latin, Law Latin, Low Latin.
l. l. *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted).
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
L. M. Licentiate in Midwifery, long meter.
L. M. D. Long meter double.
L. M. S. London Missionary Society.
loc. cit. *Loco citato* (in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
Lon., Lond. London.
lon., long. Longitude.
loq. *Loquitur* (speaks).
Lou. Louisiana.
L. P. Lord Provost.
l. p. Large paper.
Lp., Ldp. Ladyship, lordship.
L. P. M. Long particular meter.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (the place of the seal).
l. s. Left side.
L. S. A. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L. (or **£**) **s. d.** *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).
L. T. *Lira Turca* (Turkish pound).
Lt. Lieutenant.
l. t. Long ton.
lt. batt. Light battery.
lt. inf. Light infantry.
L.-U. Liberal-Union.
l. u. e. Left upper entrance.
Luth. Lutheran.
lv. Leave, livres.
lyr. Lyric.

M

M. Marcus, Marius, Marquis, member, middle, *Mille* (one thousand), Monday, Monsieur, Mucius.
M: (*Lib. cat.*) Matthew.
M.. (*Lib. cat.*) Mary.
m. *Manipulus* (a handful), married, masculine, *mensura* (measure, by measure), *meridiem, meridies* (noon), meter (**m.**^{2}, square meter; **m.**^{3}, cubic meter), mile, mill, minim, minute, (*Naut. log-book*) mist, month, moon.
M. A. Military Academy.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonian.
mach., machin. Machinery, machinist.
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi, Malayan.
malac. Malacology.
mam. Mammalogy.
man. Manège, manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
M. A. N. S. Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.
manuf. Manufactory, manufacture, manufacturer, manufacturing.
Mar. March.—**mar.** Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
marg. Margin, marginal.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts (official).
M. Ast. S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
math. Mathematical, mathematician, mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
Max. Maxim, Maximilian.
M. B. F. & H. *Magna Britannia, Francia et Hibernia* (Great Britain, France, and Ireland).
M. C. Master Commandant, Master of Ceremonies, Member of Congress, Member of Council.
Mch. March.
M. C. P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service.
M. D. Middle Dutch.
Md. Maryland (official).
m. d. *Main droite* (right hand), months [after] date.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
mdse. Merchandise.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal, Middle English, Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, Most Excellent.
Me. Maine (official).
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanical, mechanics.
med. Medical, medicine, medieval.
Med. Dir. Medical Director.
Medit. Mediterranean.
M. E. G. H. P. Most Excellent Grand High Priest.
Mem. Member, *memento* (remember), memoir, memorandum.
mensur. Mensuration.
mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercurial, mercury.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., MM. *Messieurs* (gentlemen; sirs).
met., metaph. Metaphysical, metaphysically, metaphysics, metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorically.
Met., Metrop. Metropolitan.
metal., metall. Metallurgy.
metaph. Metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorically.
meteor. Meterological, meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
meton. Metonymy.
metrol. Metrology.
Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
m. f. *Mezza forte* (*Mus.*, rather loud).
mfd. Manufactured.
mfg. Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of Foxhounds.
Mfrs. Manufacturers.
mfs. Manufactures.
M. ft. *Mistura fiat* (let a mixture be made).
M. G. Major-general, Mesogothic.
m. g. *Main gauche* (*Mus.*, left hand).
Mg. Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
M. Gr. Middle Greek.
Mgr. Monsignor.
M. H., M. Hon. Most Honorable.
M. H. G. Middle High German.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society, Member of the Historical Society.
mi. Mile, mill.
Mic. Micah.
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michaelmas, Michigan (official).
micros. Microscopy.
mid. Middle, midshipman.
mil., milit. Military.
M. I. M. E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
min. Mining, minute.
min., mineral. Mineralogical, mineralogy.
Minn. Minnesota (official).
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Min. Res. Minister Resident.
Mis. Missouri.
misc. Miscellaneous, miscellany.
Miss. Mission, missionary, Mississippi.
M. L. Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
ml. Milliliter.
M. L. C. Member of Legislative Council.
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. [Their] Majesties, martyrs. See also Messrs. Also plural for Latin words commonly abbreviated M., as *Magistri*. See M.
mm. Millimeter.—**mm.**^{2} Square millimeter.—**mm.**^{3} Cubic millimeter.
Mme. [Mmes., *pl.*] Madame.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.
M. M. S. S. *Massachusettensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius* (Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society).
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M. N. S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri (official), Molybdenum, Monday.
mo. [Mos., *pl.*] Month.
mod. Moderato, modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery, Monday.
mon. Monetary.
Mons. Monsieur.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana (official).
Mor. Morocco.
morn. Morning.
morph., morphol. Morphology.
mos. Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament, Methodist Protestant, Metropolitan Police, *militia passuum* (a thousand paces: the Roman mile), Municipal Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Mister (Master).
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
mr. Miller.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. G. S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Missis (Mistress).
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
MS. [MSS., *pl.*] Manuscript.
M. S. Master in Surgery, *memoriæ sacrum* (sacred to the memory).
m. s. Months [after] sight.
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
M. S. S. Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt. [Mts., *pl.*] Mount, mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
mth. Month.
Mus. Museum, music, musical.
m. v. *Mezza voce* (*Mus.*, with half the power of the voice).
M. W. Most Worshipful, Most Worthy.
M. W. G. C. P. Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M. W. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master, Most Worthy Grand Master.
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarch.
M. W. S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
M. W. V. Mexican War Veterans.
Myst. Mysteries.
myth. Mythological, mythology.

N

N. Neptune, Nero, nitrogen, Norse, North, northern.
N: (*Lib. cat.*) Nicholas.
N.. (*Lib. cat.*) Nancy.
n. Nail, name, *natus* (born), neuter, new, nomen, nominative, noon, note, noun, number.
N. A. National Academician, North America, North American.
Na. *Natrium* (sodium).
na. Nail.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.

N. Am. North America, North American.
Nap. Napoleon.
narr. Narratio.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
N. A. S. E. National Association of Stationary Engineers
Nat. Natal, National.
nat. Natural, naturalist.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Nat. Hist. Natural history.
nat. ord. Natural order.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval, navigation.
Nav. Const. Naval constructor.
navig. Navigation, navigator.
N. B. New Brunswick, North Britain, North British, *nota bene* (note well).
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. New Church, North Carolina (official).
Nd. Neodymium.
n. d. No date.
N. Dak. North Dakota (official).
N. E. New England, northeast, northeastern.
Neb., Nebr. (official). Nebraska.
neg. Negative, negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
n. e. i. *Non est inventus* (is not found).
nem. con. *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, *i. e.*, unanimously).
nem. diss. *Nemine dissentiente* (no one dissenting, *i. e.*, unanimously).
N. Eng. New England.
Neo-Plat. Neo-Platonic.
Nep. Neptune.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada (official).
New M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
N. F. Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.
N. G. National Guard, New Granada, Noble Grand.
n. g. No good.
Ng. Norwegian.
N. Gr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire (official).
N. Heb. New Hebrew.
N. H. G. New High German.
N. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. Nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
Ni. Pri. Nisi Prius.
N. L. New Latin
N. J. New Jersey (official).
n. l. *Non licet* (it is not permitted), *non liquet* (it is not clear), *non longe* (not far), (*N. l.*) North latitude.
N. M., N. Mex. (official). New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. Natural order, New Orleans.
No. Norium, North, *Numero* [Nos., *pl.*] (number).
nol. pros. *Nolle prosequi* (to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom., nomin. Nominative.
Noncom. Noncommissioned, non-commissioned officer.
non con. Non-contentent, *i. e.*, dissentient.
non cul. *Non culpabilis* (not guilty).
non obs., non. obst. *Non obstante* (notwithstanding).
non pros. *Non prosequitur* (he does not prosecute).
non seq. *Non sequitur* (it does not follow).
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman, North.
North. Northern.
Northum., Northumb. Northumberland.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
Nos. *Numeros* (numbers).
Nov. November
N. P. New Providence, nisi prius, Notary Public.
N. P. D. North polar distance.
N. S. New School, New Series, New Side, New style, *Notre Seigneur* (Our Lord), Nova Scotia, Numismatic Society.
n. s. Not specified
N. S. J. C. *Notre Sauveur Jesus Christus* (Our Savior Jesus Christ), *Notre Seigneur Jésu Christ* (Our Lord Jesus Christ).
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament, new translation.
n. u. Name unknown.
Num., Numb. Numbers.
num. Numeral.
numis. Numismatic, numismatics, numismatology.
nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. V. New Version.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. E. C. Northwestern Education Commission
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York (official).
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O

o. *Octarius* (a pint), old, (*Naut. log-book*) overcast.
O. Ohio, Oesa, Oxygen.
O., (*Lib. cat.*) Olivia.
O: (*Lib. cat.*) Otto
Ob., Obad. Obadiah.
ob. *Obiit* (died), *obiter* (incidentally, by the way), obse.
obdt., obt. Obedient.
obj. Object, objection, objective, objectively.
obl. Oblique, oblong.
obs. Observation, observatory, obsolete.
obstet. Obstetrics.
Obt. Obedient
O. Bulg. Old Bulgarian.
oc. Ocean.
O. Cel., O. Celt. Old Celtic.
Oct. October.
O. D. Old Dutch.
O. Dan. Old Danish.
O. E. Old English.
O. F. Odd Fellow, Old French, (*Mineral.*) Oxidizing flame.
off. Official, officinal.
offg. Officiating.
O. Fris. Old Frisian.
O. G. Outside Guard *or* Guardian.
O. Gael. Old Gaelic.
O. H. G. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.
O. Ice., O. Icel. Old Icelandic.
O. Ir. Old Irish.
O. It. Old Italian.
O. K. All correct. (Humorous spelling, oll korrect).
Okla. Oklahoma (official).
O. L. Old Latin.
Ol. *Oleum* (oil), olympiad.
Old Test. Old Testament.
O. L. G. Old Low German.
Olym. Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement.
omn. hor. *Omni hora* (every hour).
O. N. Old Norse.
O. N. F. Old Northern French.
onomat. Onomatopœia, onomatopœic.
Ont. Ontario.
O. P. Old price, *Ordinis Prædicatorum* (of the order of Preachers *or* Dominicans).
Op. Opera.—**op.** Opposite, opus.
o. p. Opposite prompt [side], out of print.
opp. Opposed, opposite.
opt. Optative, optical, optician, optics.
Or. Oregon, Oriental.
orat. Orator.
O. R. C. Order of the Red Cross.
ord. Ordained, order, ordinance, ordinary, ordnance.
ordn. Ordnance.
Ore., Oreg. Oregon.
org. Organic, organized.
org. chem. Organic chemistry.
orient. Orientalist.
orig. Origin, original, originally.
ornith. Ornithological, ornithology.
O. S. Old Saxon, Old School, Old Series, Old Side, Old Style, Outside Sentinel.
Os. Osmium.
O. S. A. *Ordinis Sancti Augustini* (of the Order of Saint Augustine).
O. S. B. *Ordinis Sancti Benedicti* (of the Order of St. Benedict).
O. S. F. *Ordinis Sancti Francisci* (of the Order of St. Francis).
O. Sl. Old Slavonic.
O. T. Old Testament.
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
O. U. A. M. Order of United American Mechanics.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxon. *Oxonia* (Oxford), *Oxoniensis* (of Oxford).
oz. [oz. or ozs., *pl.*] Ounce.

P

p. Page, part, participle, (*Naut. log-book*) passing showers, past, *pater* (father), penny, *père* (father), *piano* (soft), pint, pipe, pole, *pondere* (by weight), population.
P. Parnellite, Phosphorus, Publius.
P., (*Lib cat.*) Pauline.
Pi (*Lib. cat.*) Peter
p. a. Participial adjective.
Pa. Pennsylvania (official).
P. A. Post Adjutant.
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean.
p. æ. *Partes æquales* (equal parts).
paint. Painting.
Pal. Palestine.—**pal.** Paleontology.
paleobot. Paleobotany.
paleog. Paleography.
paleon., paleont. Paleontology.
pam., pamph. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parallel, parish.
Para. Paraguay.
Parl. Parliament, parliamentary.
par. pas. Parallel passage.
part. Participle.
part. adj. Participial adjective.
pass. Passive.
Pata. Patagonia.
path., pathol. Pathology.
Patk. Patrick.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
paym't, payt., pay't. Payment.
Pb. *Plumbum* (lead).
P. B. Primitive Baptist.
P. C. *Patres Conscripti* (Conscript Fathers, Senators), Police Constable, Post Commander, Principal Conductor, Privy Council, Privy Councilor.
p. c. Postal card, *post consulatum* (after the consulship).
P. C. P. Past Chief Patriarch.
P. C. S. Principal Clerk of Session.
Pd. Palladium.—**pd.** Paid.
Pe. Peloponium.
P. E. Presiding Elder, Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
peo. People.
per. Period, person.
Per., Pers. Persia, Persian.
per an. *Per annum.*
per ct. Per cent. See Vocab.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
peri., perig. Perigee.
Pers. Persian.
pers. Person, personal, personally.
persp. Perspective.
pert. Pertaining.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
petrol. Petrology.
pf. Perfect, preferred.
p. f. *Piu forte* (a little louder).
P. G. German Pharmacopœia, Past Grand.
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar., Pharm. Pharmaceutical, pharmacopœia, pharmacy.
Pharmacol. Pharmacology.
Phen., Phenic. Phenician.
Phil. Philadelphia, Philemon, Philip, Philippians.
phil., philos. Philosopher, philosophical, philosophy.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
philol. Philological, philologist, philology.
Phil. Soc., Ph. S. American Philological Society.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
phon., phonet. Phonetics.
phonog. Phonography.
phonol. Phonology.
phot., photog. Photographic, photography.
photom. Photometrical, photometry.
phr. Phrase.
phren., phrenol. Phrenological, phrenology.
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
phys. Physical, physician, physics, physiological, physiology.
physiol. Physiological, physiology.
Phys. Sci. Physical Science.
P. I. Phonographic Institute.
pil. *Pilula* (pill).
pinx., pnxt, pxt. *Pinxit* (painted it).
P. J. Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, Presiding Judge, Probate Judge.
Pk. [PKS., *pl.*] Peck.
pkg. [PKGS., *pl.*] Package.
P. L. Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.
pl. Place, plate, plural.
P. L. B. Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. Poor Law Commissioners.
Pl. D. *Platt Deutsch* (Low German).
pleon. Pleonastically.
plf., plff., pltff. Plaintiff.
P. L. G. Poor Law Guardian.
Pliu. Pliny.
plup., plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural, plurality.
P. M. Past Master, Past Midshipman, paymaster, peculiar meter, postmaster, *post meridiem* (afternoon). See POST MAX.
pm. Premium.
P. M. G. Paymaster-general, Postmaster-general.
p. n. Promissory note.
pneum. Pneumatic, pneumatics.
pnxt. *Pinxit* (painted it).
po. Pole: a measure.
P. O. Post-office, Province of Ontario.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery, Post-office Department.
poet. Poetic, poetical, poetry.
Pol. Poland, Polish.
pol., polit. Political, politics.
polit. econ. Political economy.
pom. Pomological.
Pon. Max. *Pontifex Maximus* (Supreme Pontiff).
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular, popularly, population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
pos., posit. Positive.
pos., poss. Possession, possessive.
pot. Potential.
pp. Pages.
P. P. *Parens* (or *Pater*) *Patriæ* (Father of his Country), Parish priest
p. p. Past participle, play or pay, proprietor.
pp., ppp., pppp. Pianissimo.
P. P. C. *Pour prendre congé* (to take leave).
pph. Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Participle present.
ppr. Participle present, proper.
P. Prog. Pilgrim's Progress.
P. Q. Previous question, Province of Quebec.
pr. Pair, per, preposition, present, pretor, price, pronominal, pronoun.
P. R. Paradise Regained, *Populus Romanus* (the Roman People), Porto Rico, Prizering.
Pr. Praseodymium, priest, prince, printer, Provençal.
P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
P. R. C. *Post Romam conditum* (after the building of Rome).
Preb. Prebend, prebendary.
prec. Preceding.
pref. Preface, preference, preferred, prefix, prefixed.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. Preabyterian, President.
pres. Present.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
P. Rico. Puerto Rico.
prim. Primary, primate, primitive.
prin. Principal, principally, principles.
print. Printing.
priv. Privative.
p. r. n. *Pro re nata* (as the occasion arises).
prob. Probable, probably, problem.
Proc. Proceedings.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronominal, pronoun, pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. Properly, proposition.
prop., propr. Proprietor.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. *Pro tempore* (for the time being).
Protoz., protozool. Protozoology.
Prov. Provençal, Provence, Proverbs, Province, provincial, Provost.
prov. Proverbially, provincial.
prox. *Proximo* (next [month]).
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
Prs. Printers.—**prs.** Pairs.
P. R. S. A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* [PSS., *pl.*] (postscript), Principal Sojourner, Privy Seal.
ps. Pieces.
Ps., Psa. Psalm, Psalms.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psych. Psychic, psychical, psychology.
psychol. Psychology.
pt. [PTS., *pl.*] Part, payment, pint.
Pt. Platinum, point, port.
p. t. Post-town.
P. T. Pupil teacher.
Ptg. Portugal, Portuguese.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
pub. Public, publication, published, publisher, publishing.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
pubn. Publication.
pulv. *Pulvis* (powder).
pun. Puncheon.
p. v. Post-village.
P. W. P. Past Worthy Patriarch.
pwt. Pennyweight.
P. X. Please exchange.
pxt. *Pinxit* (painted it).
pyrotech. Pyrotechnics.

Q

q. *Quadrans* (farthing), quasi, query, question, quintal, (*Naut. log-book*) squalls.
Q. Quebec, Queen, Quintius, Quintus, Quirites.
Q. A. B. Queen Anne's Bounty.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's College, Queen's Counsel.
q. d. *Quasi dicat* (as if he should say), *quasi dictum* (as if said), *quasi dixisset* (as if he had said).
q. e. *Quod est* (which is).
q. e. d. *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).
q. e. f. *Quod erat faciendum* (which was to be done).
q. e. i. *Quod erat inveniendum* (which was to be found out).
q. l. *Quantum libet* (as much as is agreeable).
ql. Quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
qm. *Quomodo* (in what manner, by what means, how).
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-general.
q. p., q. pl. *Quantum placet* (as much as seems good).
qr. [QRS., *pl.*] *Quadrans* (farthing), quarter (weight or measure), quire.
q. s. *Quantum sufficit* (as much as suffices), quarter-section.
Q. S. Quarter-sessions.
qt. Quantity, quart.—**qts.** Quarts.
Qu. Queen.—**qu.** Question.
qu., quar., quart. Quarter, quarterly.
qu., qy. Query.
quad. Quadrant, quadrate.
quar., quart. Quarterly.
Que. Quebec.
ques. Question.
q. v. *Quantum vis* (as much as you will), *Quod vide* (which see).
qy. Query.

R

R. Radical, railway, Réaumur, recipe, rector, *Regina* (Queen), Republican, response, *Respublica* (the Republic), retired, *Rex* (King), rhodium, river, Robert, *Roma* (Rome), Rufus, (*Naut. log-book*) run (deserted).
r. (*Naut. log-book*) rainy, rare, residence, resides, right, rises, rod, rood, rupee.
R. . (*Lib. cat.*) Rebecca.
R: (*Lib. cat.*) Richard.
R. A. Rear-admiral, right ascension, Royal Academician, Royal Academy, Royal Arch, Royal Artillery, Russian America.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad. Radical.—**rad.** *Radix* (root).
rall. Rallentando.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music, Royal Arch Mason.
R. A. S. Royal Agricultural Society, Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Astronomical Society.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross, Roman Catholic.
r. c. Right center.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.
rcpt. Receipt.
R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R. D. Royal Dragoons, Rural Dean.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal, Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange.
r. 1 e., r. 2 e., etc. Right first entrance, right second entrance, etc.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Rec. Recipe, record, recorded, recorder.
rec'd., recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
rec't., rect. Receipt.
Rect. Rector.
ref. Reference, referred, reformed, reformer.
Ref. Reformation.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
refl. Reflection, reflective, reflex, reflexive, reflexively.
Reg. Register, Registrar.
reg. Registry, regular.
Reg. Prof. *Regius Professor.*
Regt., Regt. Regent, Regiment.
rel. Relative, relatively, religion, religious, *reliquæ* (remains, relics).
rel. pron. Relative pronoun.
rem. Remark.
Rep. Report, reporter, Representative, Republic, Republican.
rep., repr. Representing.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation, revenue, Reverend [REVS., *pl.*], review, revolution.
rev. Revise, revised, revision.
Rev'd. Reverend.
Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats. Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
R. F. (*Mineral.*) Reducing flame, *Republique Française* (French Republic).
R. G. G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society.
Rh. Rhodium.
r. h. Right hand.
R. H. Royal Highness.
R. H. A. Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Horse Artillery.
rhet. Rhetoric, rhetorical.
R. H. G. Royal House Guards.

R. H. S. Right Hand Supporter, Roya' Historical Society, Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island (official).
R. I. A. Royal Irish Academy.
R. I. B. A. Royal Institution of British Architects.
Rich., Rich'd. Richard.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.
R. I. P. *Requiescat in pace* (may he [or she] rest in peace).
rit., ritard. Ritardando.
riten. Ritenuto.
Riv. River.
R. M. Resident Magistrate, Royal Mail, Royal Marines.
rm. Ream.
R. M. A. Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Marine (or Military) Asylum, Royal Military Academy (Woolwich, Eng.).
R. M. L. I. Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Service, Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. A. V. Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
R. O. Receiving Office.
ro. Rood.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman, Romance, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Roum. Roumanian.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor, *respublica* (republic).
Rp. *Respublica* (Republic).
R. P. D. Royal Purple Degree.
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes.—**r. s.** Right side.—**rs.** Rupees.
R. S. A. Royal Scottish Academy, Royal Society of Antiquaries.
R. S. [**D.**, **E.**, or **L.**] Royal Society [of Dublin, Edinburgh, or London].
R. S. N. A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.
R. S. O. (*Eng. Postal Service*) Railway suboffice.
R. S. P. C. A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
R. S. V. P. *Répondez, s'il vous plaît* (answer, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R. T. S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Ru. Runic, Ruthenium.
r. u. e. Right upper entrance.
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible), Rifle Volunteers.
R. W. Railway, Right Worshipful, Right Worthy.
Rw. Railway.
R. W. D. G. M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R. W. G. R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R. W. G. S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R. W. G. T. Right Worshipful Grand Templar, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.
R. W. G. W. Right Worthy Grand Warden.
R. W. J. G. W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. S. G. W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S

S. Sabbath, saint, Saturday, Saxon, scalar, scribe, segno, Servius, Sextus, sign, Signor, society, south, southern, sulfur, sun, Sunday.
S: (*Lib. cat.*) Samuel.
S. . (*Lib. cat.*) Sarah.
s. Scalar, second, section [**ss.**, *pl.*], see, series, set, shilling, singular, sinister, (*Naut. log-book*) snow, solo, son, soprano, stem, substantive, succeeded.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
Sa. Saturday.
s. a. *Secundum artem* (according to art), *sine anno* (without date).
sa. (*Her.*) Sable.
Sab. Sabbath.
S. A. I. *Son Altesse Imperiale* (His Imperial Highness).
S. Am. South America, South American.
Sam., Saml. Samuel.
Sam., Samar. Samaritan.
San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
S. A. R. *Son Altesse Royale* (His Royal Highness).
Sar. Sardinia, Sardinian.
S. A. S. *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain, Spartan Brotherhood, steamboat.
Sb. Stibium.
S. B. C. Southern Baptist Convention.
S. C. *Senatus Consultum* (a decree of the [Roman] Senate), South Carolina, Staff Corps, Supreme Court.
s. c., s. caps., sm. caps. Small capitals.
Sc. Scandium, Scotch.
sc. Scene, *scilicet* (namely, to wit), *sculpsit* (engraved it).
Scan., Scand. Scandinavian.
Scan. Mag. *Scandalum magnatum* (slander of the nobility).
sch., schol. *Scholium* (a note).
sch., schr. Schooner.
sci. Science, scientific.
sci. fa. *Scire facias* (that you cause to know; a judicial writ).
scil. *Scilicet* (namely, to wit).
S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scriptural, scripture.
sculp., sculpt. *Sculpsit* (engraved it), sculptor, sculptural, sculpture.
S. D. *Salutem dicit* (sends greeting), Senior Deacon.
s. d. *Sine die* (without day).
S. Dak. South Dakota (official).
S. D. U. K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S. E. Southeast, southeastern.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
sec. Secant, second, section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
sec. leg. *Secundum legem* (according to law).
sec. reg. *Secundum regem* (according to rule).
sect. Section.
sel. Selected, selection.
Sem. Seminary, Semitic.
sem. *Semble* (it seems).
Sen. Senate, Senator.
sen., senr. Senior.
Sen. Doc. Senate Document.
sep. Separate.
Sep., Sept. September, Septuagint.
seq. *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following).
seqq., sqq. *Sequentibus* (in the following places).
ser. Series, sermon.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg., Sergt., Sergeant.—**Serj., Serjt.** Serjeant.
Serv. Servia, Servian, Servius.
serv., servt. Servant.
sess. Session.
sfz. Sforzando.
S. G. Solicitor-general.
s. g. Specific gravity.
S. H. School-house.
sh. Shilling.
Shak., Shaks. Shakespeare.
S. H. S. *Societatis Historiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
s. h. v. *Sub hac verbo* or *voce* (under this word).
S. I. Sandwich Islands, Staten Island.
Si. Silicium, silicon.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
S. I. M. Society for the Increase of the Ministry.
Sim. Simeon.
sin. Sine.
sin., sing. Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
S. L. Serjeant at Law, Solicitor at Law.
s. l., S. lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.
sld. Sailed.
s. l. p. *Sine legitima prole* (without lawful issue).
S. M. *Sa Majesté* (His [or Her] Majesty), senior magistrate, Sergeant Major, sewing-machine, short meter, Sons of Malta, State Militia.
Sm. Samarium.
sm. c. Small capitals.
S. M. D. Short meter double.
S. M. E. *Sancta Mater Ecclesia* (Holy Mother Church).
S. M. I. *Sa Majesté Imperiale* (His [or Her] Imperial Majesty).
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.
S. M. Lond. Soc. *Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius* (Fellow of the London Medical Society).
S. M. M. *Sancta Mater Maria* (Holy Mother Mary).
s. m. p. *Sine mascula prole* (without male issue).
s. n. *Secundum naturam* (according to nature).
Sn. Stannum.
S. O. Suboffice.—**s. o.** Sellers' option.
So. South.
Soc. Society, Socrates.
sociol. Sociology.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol., Solr. Solicitor.
sol., solut. Solution.
sop. Soprano.
Soph. Sophist, Sophocles, sophomore.
Sou. Southern.
sov. Sovereign.
Sp. Spain, Spanish, Spirit.
s. p. *Sine prole* (without issue).
sp. Spelling.
S. P. A. S. *Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius* (Fellow of the American Philosophical Society).
S. P. C. Society for the Prevention of Crime.
S. P. C. A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge.
spec. Special, specially.
spec., specif. Specific, specifically.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. M. Short particular meter.
spong. Spongeology.
sport. Sporting.
S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (The Roman Senate and People).
S. P. R. L. Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning.
s. p. s. *Sine prole superstite* (without surviving issue).
spt. Seaport.
sq. *Sequens, sequentes* (the following), square.—**sq. ft., sq. in.,** etc. Square foot (or feet), square inch, etc.
sqq. *Sequentibus.* See **seqq.**
Sr. Senior, sir, strontium.
S. R. I. *Sacrum Romanum Imperium* (Holy Roman Empire).
S. R. S. *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
SS. Saints.
ss. *Scilicet* (to wit), *semis* (half).
S. S. Sabbath-school, Sunday-school.
s. s. Screw steamer, steamship.
S. S. C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland).
SS. D. *Sanctissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord [the Pope]).
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
St. Saint, strait, street.
st. Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.
s. t. *Senza tempo* (without marked time), short ton.
Stat. *Statim* (immediately), statuary, statute.
Ste. *Sainte* (fem. of *saint*).
ster., stereo. Stereotype, stereotyper, stereotyping.
ster., stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
sts. Streets.
Su. Sunday.
sub. Subject, substitute, suburb, suburban.
subj. Subject, subjective, subjectively, subjunctive.
subsect. Subsection.
subst. Substantive, substitute.
suf., suff. Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Suio-Gothic.
Sult. Sultan.
Sun., Sund. Sunday.
sup. Superfine, superior, superlative, supine, supplement, supra, supreme.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court, Supreme Court.
super. Superior, superfine.
superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supr. Supreme.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon.—**surg.** Surgery, surgical.
Surv. Surveying, surveyor.
s. v. *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the word).
S. V. *Sancta Virgo* (Holy Virgin), *Sanctitas Vestra* (Your Holiness), Sons of Veterans.
S. W. Senior Warden, southwest, southwestern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Swab. Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
sym. Symbol, symbolic.
syn. Synonym, synonymous.
synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syriac, Syrian.—**syr.** Sirup.
syst. System.

T

T. Tensor, Territory, Testament, Titus, Tuesday, Tullius.
T: (*Lib. cat.*) Thomas.
T. . (*Lib. cat.*) Theresa.
t. *Tempore* (in the time [of]), tenor, (*Naut. log-book*) thunder, tome, ton, town, township, transitive, tun, *tutti* (all together).
Ta. Tantalum.
T. A. B. Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
tal. qual. *Talis qualis* (of average quality).
Tam. Tamil.
tan. Tangent.
tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium, Tiberius.
tc. [**tcs.**, *pl.*] Tierce.
Te. Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
tech. Technical, technically, technology.
technol. Technology.
tel., teleg. Telegram, telegraph, telegraphic.
temp. Temporal, temporary, *tempore* (in the time [of]).
ten. Tenor.
Tenn. Tennessee (official).
Ter., Terr. Territory.
terat., teratol. Teratology.
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton, Teutonic.
Tex. Texan, Texas (official).
Text. Rec. *Textus receptus* (received text).
T. F. Titus Flavius.
tf. Till forbidden.
t. g. Type genus.
Th. Theophilus, Thomas, Thorium, Thursday.
theat. Theatrical.
Theo. Theodore.
theol. Theologian, theological, theology.
Theoph. Theophilus.
theor. Theorem.
Theos. Theosophical, theosophist, theosophy.
therap. Therapeutic, therapeutics.
Thess. Thessalonians.
thlr. Thaler.
Tho., Thos. Thomas.
Thu., Thur., Thurs. Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity high-water mark.
T. I., Th. Ill. Thrice illustrious.
Ti. Tiberius, Titanium.
Tib. Tiberius.
t. i. d. *Ter in die* (three times a day).
tier. Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
tinct. Tincture.
Tit. Titus.—**tit.** Title.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
tom. Tome.
tonn. Tonnage.
topog. Topographical, topography.
tox., toxicol. Toxicology.
tp. Township.
Tr. Transactions, translator, treasurer, *tribunus* (tribune), trustee.
tr. Transitive, translated, translation, transpose, trill.
trag. Tragedy, tragic.
Trans. Transactions, translator, transportation.
trans. Transitive, translated, translation.
transf. Transferred.
Trav. Travels.
Trb. *Tribunus* (tribune).
trcs. Tierces.
Treas. Treasurer, treasury.
trig., trigon. Trigonometrical, trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity.
trit. Triturate.
trop. Tropic, tropical, tropically.
ts. Till sale.
T. S. O. (*Eng. Postal Service*) Town suboffice.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu. Thulium.—**Tu., Tues.** Tuesday.
Tul., Tvl. Tullius, Tullus.
Tur., Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
typ., typo., typog. Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography.

U

U. Uranium, versor.
U: (*Lib. cat.*) Uriah.
U. . (*Lib. cat.*) Ursula.
u. (*Naut. log-book*) Ugly threatening weather, you.
U. B. United Brethren.
U. C. Upper Canada, *urbe condita* (the city being built: year of Rome).
U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
U. G. R. R. Underground railroad.
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King-at-arms, United Kingdom Alliance.
ult., ulto. *Ultimo* (last [month]).
um., unm. Unmarried.
ung. *Unguentum* (ointment).
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. Universalist, University.
univ. Universal.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
up. Upper.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
Ur. Uruguay.
U. S. Uncle Sam, United Service, United States.
u. s. See **ut sup.**
U. S. A. United States Army, United States of America.
U. S. C. C. or **Ct.** United States Circuit Court.
U. S. D. or **Dist. C.** or **Ct.** United States District Court.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. M. United States Mail, United States Marines.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. S. United States Senate, United States Ship, United States Steamer.
U. S. S. C. or **Ct.** United States Supreme Court.
U. S. Sig. Serv. United States Signal Service.
U. S. S. S. United States Steamship.
usu. Usual, usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. *Und so weiter* (and so forth).
U. T. or **Ter.** Utah Territory.
ut dict. *Ut dictum* (as directed).
ut. sup. *Ut supra* (as above).
ux. *Uxor* (wife).

V

V. Vanadium, vector, venerable, vice, Victoria, violin, viscount, volunteers.
V: (*Lib. cat.*) Victor.
V. . (*Lib. cat.*) Victoria.
v. Verb, verse, *versus* (against), *vide* (see), village, vocative, volume.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic, vice-admiral, [Order of] Victoria [and] Albert.
v. a. Verb active, verbal adjective, *vixit annos* (lived [so many] years).
Va. Virginia (official).
va. Viola.
val. Value.
var. Variant, variety.
var. lect. *Varia lectio* (varying reading).
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. Verb auxiliary.
vb. Verb.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice-chairman, vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross.
v. d. Various dates.
v. def. Verb defective.
v. dep. Verb deponent.
V. D. L. Van Dieman's Land.
V. D. M. *Verbi Dei Minister* (Minister of the Word of God).
Ven. Venerable.
Venet. Venetian.
Venez. Venezuala.
ver. Verse.
Verm. Vermont.
Vert. Vertebrata, vertebrate.
ves. Vessel.
vet., veter. Veterinary.
Vet. Surg. Veterinary surgeon.
V. G. Vicar-general, vice-grand.
v. g. *Verbi gratia* (for example).
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
Vice Pres. Vice-President.
Vic. Gen. Vicar-general.
vid. *Vide* (see).
vil. Village.
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
v. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., Visc., Visct. Viscount.
viz. *Videlicet* (to wit, namely). See Vocab.
v. n. Verb neuter.
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. [**vols.**, *pl.*] Volume, volunteer.
volc. Volcano.
V. P. Vice-President.
V. R. Very Reverend.—*Victoria Regina* (Queen Victoria).—**v. r.** Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. *Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas* (Your Very Reverend Paternity).
vs. Versus.
V. S. Veterinary surgeon.
v. s. *Volte subito* (turn over quickly).
Vt. Vermont (official).
v. t. Verb transitive.

vul., vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly.
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
VV. Violins.
vv. ll. *Variæ lectiones* (various readings).
V. W. Very Worshipful.
v. y. Various years.

W

w. Week. (*Naut. log-book*) wet dew, wife.
W. Warden, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, William, Wolfram.
W (*Lib. cat.*) William.
W.. (*Lib. cat.*) Wilhelmina.
W. A. West Africa, West Australia.
Wal. Walloon.
Wall., Wallach. Wallachian.
Wash. Washington. (State; official.)
W. B. Water Board, way-bill.
W. B. M. Women's Board of Missions.
W. B. M. I. Women's Board of Missions of the Interior.
w. c. Water-closet.
W. C. Wesleyan Chapel, Western Central (London Postal District), without charge.
W. C. A. Women's Christian Association.
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
We., Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
w. f., wf. Wrong font.
W. G. Worthy Grand.
W. Ger. West Germanic.
Whf. Wharf.
W. H. M. A. Women's Home Missionary Association.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Wis., (Official.) Wisc. Wisconsin.
Wisd. Wisdom (book of).
Wk. Week.
W. L. Wave-length.
W. lon. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. & M. William and Mary (King and Queen).
W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
Wp. Worship.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. R. West Riding.
W. R., W. Rex. King William.
W. S. West Saxon, Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia. (Official.)
Wyo. Wyoming. (Official.)

X

X., Xt. (Gr. form of Ch., *Christos.*) Christ. Compare CHRISMON, in vocab.
X. (*Lib. cat.*) Xavier.
xcp. Without coupon.
xd., xdiv. Without dividend.
Xdr. Crusader.
Xen. Xenophon.
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christian.
Xnty., Xty. Christianity.
Xper., Xr. Christopher.

Y

Y. Yard, year.
Y. (Corruption of character Þ) **Th.** See THORN, *n.*, 7, in vocab.— **Ye.** The or Thee. — **Ym.** Them.— **Yn.** Then.— **Yr.** Their. — **Ys.** This.— **Yt.** That.
Yb. Ytterbium.
vul., vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly.
Mathematical Signs
Y. B., Yr. B. Year-Book.
yd. [YDS., *pl.*] Yard.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. [YRS., *pl.*] Year, younger, your.
Yt. Yttrium.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Z

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoological Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
zoogeog. Zoogeography.
zool. Zoology, zoological.
zooph. Zoophytology.
Zr. Zirconium.

ARBITRARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

USED IN THE SCIENCES, IN COMMERCE, AND IN TYPOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

☉ Sun; in notation, the sun's true longitude: a circular shield.
● New Moon.
☽ or ☾ Moon, first quarter.
○ Full Moon.
☾ or ☽ Moon, last quarter.
☿ Mercury: the caduceus.
♀ Venus: a looking-glass.
⊕ Earth.
♂ Mars: a helmet and plume.
♃ Jupiter: an eagle.
♄ Saturn: a scythe.
♅ Uranus.
♆ Neptune: a trident.
♅ Herschel (Uranus): H with depending planet (obsolete).
♆ Leverrier (Neptune): L V with depending planet (obsolete).
① ② ③, etc. The asteroids, in the order of their discovery, ① being Ceres, ② Pallas, etc. See table under PLANET.
☄ Comet.
✶ Star.
☌ Conjunction: used between the symbols of heavenly bodies to indicate that they have the same right ascension or the same longitude; as, ☿ ☌ ☉. Venus in conjunction with the sun.
☍ Opposition: used between the symbols of bodies to indicate that they are 180° apart in longitude or right ascension; as, ♃ ☍ ☽. Jupiter in opposition to the moon.
△ **1.** Trine: used to indicate that bodies are 120° apart. **2.** In notation, distance.
□ Quadrature: used to indicate that bodies are 90° apart.
☊ Ascending node; also, longitude of ascending node: a dragon's head.
☋ Descending node: a dragon's tail.
+ North.
− South.
a Mean distance.
β Celestial latitude.
δ Declination.
e Eccentricity.
i Inclination to the ecliptic.
λ **1.** Longitude. **2.** Wave-length.
μ Mean daily motion.
π Longitude of perihelion.
q Perihelion distance of a comet.
φ **1.** *Geog.* Latitude. **2.** Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine equals eccentricity.

The Greek letters are also used to name the stars of the different constellations, the more conspicuous being named α, β, etc. Where several stars close together are so named, superior numerals indicate which one of the number is meant; as, μ^1 Scorpionis. The Roman small letters, a, b, etc., are used to designate other stars in a constellation not known to early observers. Capitals are used to designate the variable stars of a constellation. Stars are also numbered as they appear in some catalogue, as Flamsteed's, which begins with 1 for each constellation, so that 8 Serpentis appears as 18 Serpentis when Flamsteed's notation is used.

For signs of the zodiac, see SIGN, in vocabulary.

BOTANICAL SIGNS.

① An annual plant.
② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen.
☉ A monocarpic plant.
♄ A plant having a woody stem.
ℶ An undershrub.
ℶ A shrub.
ℶ A large shrub.
ℶ A tree.
♂ or ♂ A staminate (male) plant or flower.
♀ A pistillate (female) plant or flower.
⌒ A climbing plant.
☿ A perfect or hermaphroditic flower; or, bearing perfect flowers.
§ A naturalized plant.
† An ornamental plant.
‡ A useful plant.
ϑ or ♂ − ♀ Monœcious.
☿ ♂ or ♂ : ♀ Diœcious.
☿ ☿ ♂ or ☿ ♂ ♀ Polygamous.
∞ Indefinite as to number; numerous.
0 Wanting as a part; none.
! Certainly known, as from personal observation, or by the observation of the person to whose name the sign is attached.
? Of doubtful or questionable authority.
° or ′ Foot or feet.
′ Inch or inches.
″ Line ($\frac{1}{12}$ inch) or lines. [Sometimes European books give these as ′ feet, ″ inches, ‴ lines.]
(Twisting or winding to the right.
) Twisting or winding to the left.

In describing the *Cruciferæ* the following are sometimes used:
○— Cotyledons accumbent, and radicle lateral.
○| Cotyledons incumbent, and radicle dorsal.
○>> Cotyledons conduplicate, and radicle dorsal.
○|| Cotyledons folded twice (○||| if thrice), and radicle dorsal.

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS AND ALCHEMICAL SIGNS.

In chemistry, the elements are represented by accepted abbreviations, called *symbols*, each of which indicates a single atom of the element. (See table under ELEMENT, in vocabulary.) When more than one atom is to be represented, figures are placed to the right of the symbol either above or below the line; thus, O^2, or O_2. A molecule representing a compound is indicated by a series of such symbols called a *formula*: thus, alcohol has for its formula C_2H_6O, which shows that a molecule of this substance contains two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen. To indicate more than one molecule, various expedients are used; thus, each of the groups of symbols 2HCl, 2(HCl), and $(HCl)_2$, stands for two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

The atoms of a group within a molecule are frequently separated from others by means of periods or commas, especially in complex formulas; thus, alcohol may be represented as $C_2H_5.HO$ or C_2H_5HO, instead of C_2H_6O, and the formula of sulfuric acid was formerly written $H_2O.SO_3$, or SO_3, H_2O, instead of H_2SO_4.

In chemical reactions, the signs + (plus) and − (minus) are used to show that the formulas so connected are necessary to produce a desired reaction, and the results are usually shown as immediately following the sign = (equals), indicating that the original groups have reacted to produce a new compound; thus, the action of sulfuric acid on zinc, formerly indicated by the symbols $Zn + SO_3.H_2O = ZnO.SO_3 + H_2$, and now by $Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$, shows in the latter case that one molecule of sulfuric acid acting on one molecule of zinc yields one molecule of zinc sulfate and one of hydrogen.

The sign + (plus) is used above an initial representing an organic base, as an alkaloid, to show that it is electropositive; thus, $\overset{+}{A}$ signifies atropin. A minus-sign or dash over the initial letter of an organic acid is commonly used as an abbreviation; thus, the formula for tartaric acid, $H_2.(C_4H_4O_6)$, may be abbreviated to $\overline{T}$.

Valence, or combining power, may be represented by prime-marks or Roman numerals; thus, Ca″ or Ca^{II} shows that calcium is bivalent; Bi‴ or Bi^{III} that bismuth is trivalent. In graphic formulas straight dashes, each of which signifies a single unit of affinity, and which, when they connect two symbols, are called *bonds*, serve to indicate chemical union or saturation; thus, H—I indicates univalent hydrogen, O=, —O—, or O= indicates bivalent oxygen, Bi≡ indicates trivalent bismuth, and so on. (The position of the lines is determined merely by convenience.) By means of these graphic formulas the constitution of very complex bodies may be expressed, especially in organic chemistry; thus, methane, or marsh-gas, CH_4, or $C\overset{H}{\underset{H}{\overset{|}{\underset{|}{}}}}\!\!\overset{H}{\underset{H}{}}$ is frequently represented $H-\overset{H}{\underset{H}{C}}-H$, and any one or more of the four hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent atom or group; thus, $Cl-\overset{H}{\underset{Cl}{C}}-Cl$ or $CH.Cl_3$ represents chloroform.

The so-called benzene ring

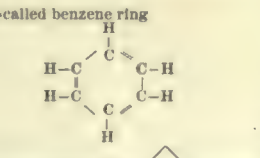

sometimes condensed into , represents C_6H_6. Correspondingly, in this any one of the hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent group, or two hydrogen atoms by a bivalent group, etc.; thus,

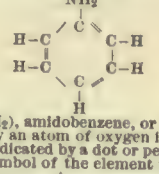

is $C_6H_5(NH_2)$, amidobenzene, or aniline.

Formerly an atom of oxygen in combination was indicated by a dot or period placed over the symbol of the element with which it is united; thus, $\dot{F}e$ represents FeO. Similarly an apostrophe over the symbol indicates sulfur; thus, $\acute{F}e$ represents FeS. A dash through the center of the symbol of the element indicates that two atoms of that element are in combination; thus, $\ddot{\bar{F}}e$ represents Fe_2O_3, and $\acute{\bar{F}}e$ represents Fe_2S_3.

In thermochemistry a superior c (°), signifying calories, is used in exothermic reactions, to represent the heat-units evolved in the combination of the elements; thus, $H_2 + O = H_2O + 59258^c$. When the reaction is endothermic, a minus-sign is used before the number of calories, thus, $C + H + N = CNH - 37700^c$.

In alchemy the metals were represented by the following astronomical symbols:
☉ Gold.
☾ Silver.
☿ Quicksilver.
♀ Copper.
♂ Iron.
♃ Tin.
♄ Lead.

COMMERCIAL SIGNS.

$ Dollar.
£ Pound (sterling).
/ Shilling; as, 2/6, 2 shillings and 6 pence.
% Per cent.
@ **1.** At; as, 10 lbs. @ $1.50. **2.** To; as, 20 gallons $3.10 @ $3.15 (from $3.10 to $3.15 a gallon).
A1 See under A, in vocabulary.
℀ Account.
℔ Bill of lading.
¢ Cent (money).
℅ Care of.
L/c Letter of credit.
℔ Per.

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS.

1. Signs of Statement, indicating the relationship of the quantities between which they are written; used in either geometry or algebra, except where expressly limited.
= Is equal to; equals; as, 4+2=6.
> Is greater than; exceeds; as, 4+2>5.
< Is less than; as, 4+2<7.
≤ or ⩽ Is either equal to or less than; does not exceed.
≥ or ⩾ Is either equal to or greater than; is not less than.

≎ Is equivalent to; equals in area or volume (in geometry); as, △ABC ≎ □DEFG.

∤ Is of the form (in algebra); as, $a \nmid (3n-1)$.

∦ Is divisible by; has as a factor (in algebra); as, $27 \nmid 3$.

∝ Varies as; is always proportional to; as, when a is the area of a varying circle and d its diameter, $a \propto d^2$.

∷ Equals (used only between ratios); as, $a : b :: c : d$ (the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d: generally read "a is to b as c is to d").

≡ (1) Is identical with (in algebra); as, $a + a + a \equiv 3a$. (2) Leaves the same remainder with, when divided by a given number, called a modulus; as, $27 \equiv 11 \pmod 8$.

⊥ Is perpendicular to (in geometry); as, AB ⊥ CD.

∥ Is parallel with (in geometry); as, AB ∥ CD.

2. Signs of Operation, each indicating some particular operation to be performed upon the quantity before which or the quantities between which it stands, the combination of symbols and signs standing collectively for the result of such operation.

\+ Plus; added to: indicating, with the quantities between which it is placed, the sum of those quantities.

− Minus; less: indicating, with the quantities between which it is placed, the excess of the first over the second.

[+ and − when placed at the end of a decimal indicate that it is only approximately correct, *plus* signifying that a negligible quantity (generally less than half a unit in the last place) must be added, and *minus* that such a quantity must be subtracted; thus, the result of dividing 10 by 3 may be written 3.33+; of dividing 20 by 3, 6.67−. Placed before single quantities, these signs indicate that they are to be taken positively or negatively; as, a temperature of +50° or −6°. (See POSITIVE, in vocabulary.) Before an index, the sign − indicates the corresponding power of the reciprocal; thus, $x^{-5} = 1 : x^5$. The index (−1) applied to a trigonometrical operator, however, denotes the inverse operation; thus, $\sin^{(-1)} x$ denotes the arc (or angle) whose sine is x, the index being put in parentheses to distinguish it from that of a power.]

× or . Multiplied by: indicating a product, more commonly denoted by simple juxtaposition; as, $a \times b$, $a \,.\, b$, or ab (read "a multiplied by b"; "a into b"; or, in the last instance, simply "ab").

÷ (or rarely ⊥) Divided by: indicating the quotient of the first quantity by the second: more often denoted by writing the two as a fraction; as, $a \div b$, $a \perp b$, or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read "a divided by b," or, in the last case, "a over b").

: To: denoting the ratio of the first quantity to the second: often denoted by a fraction, as in the last case; as, $a : b$ or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read, "the ratio of a to b").

~ (or rarely −:) The difference between: used in cases where it is uncertain or unimportant which quantity is the greater.

$\sqrt{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc. The second, third, fourth, etc., root of: commonly called *the radical sign*. When no number is written above it, 2 is understood; as, $\sqrt{36} = 6$; $\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$. Roots are denoted also by the denominators of fractional exponents; thus, $a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$; $a^{1/5} = \sqrt[5]{a}$.

^{2}, ^{3}, ^{4}, etc. The second, third, fourth, etc., power of: superior characters, commonly called *exponents* or *indices;* as, $6^2 = 36$; $2^5 = 32$. When fractional, the numerators indicate powers, the denominators roots (see above); as, $4^{3/2}$ (the square root of the third power of 4) = 8. For negative exponents, see note under − (*minus*). When applied to operators, superior figures indicate usually the repetition of the operation; thus, d^2x means the differential of the differential of x, while dx^2 means the square of the differential of x. The differential of the square of x would be written $d(x^2)$. With the symbol of a trigonometrical function, however, these figures indicate a power of the whole function; thus, $\sin^2 x$ means the square of the sine of x (read "sine-square x"), while $\sin x^2$ means the sine of x^2. The sine of the sine of x is written $\sin \sin x$. These discrepancies of usage are entirely arbitrary, and are to be deplored as confusing.

———, ( ), or [ ] Inclusion: indicating no operation by itself, but that the quantities included are affected alike by the same operation; thus, $2(a+b)$, $2[a+b]$, or $2\overline{a+b}$ indicates twice the sum of a and b, while $2a+b$ indicates the result of adding b to twice a.

f or F Function of: some unspecified function of, the following quantity being generally enclosed in parentheses; as, $y = f(x)$. [When several different but undetermined functions are to be noted, the sign may be primed, or other symbols (generally Greek letters, as ϕ, ψ, or χ) may be used. The same notation is used as an abbreviation for functions whose nature is known and completely specified elsewhere; as, when $\phi(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+x}{x^3-4}$, $\phi(a+b^2)$ is the quantity obtained by substituting $a+b^2$ for x in the fraction. Other Greek letters are used for particular functions defined and treated of at length in mathematical works.]

d The differential of; as, dx.

δ The variation or change of; as, δx.

Δ The finite difference of.

D The derivative of. The variable with respect to which the derivative is taken is often written as an inferior character; thus, $D_x(x^3+4x^2+1) = 3x^2+8x$.

˙ (written above a function) The fluxion of; in modern use, the derivative of with respect to the time; thus, $\dot{y} = D_t y$ or $\frac{dy}{dt}$. If y is a coordinate, $\dot{y}$ is a velocity.

¨ (written above a function) The second derivative of, with respect to the time; thus, $\ddot{y} = D_t^2 y$ or $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$. If y is a coordinate, $\ddot{y}$ is an acceleration.

∫ The integral of. The sign is repeated when successive integrations are to be performed, except when these are too numerous; when they exceed 3, the number is usually written as an exponent. The variable with respect to which the integration is to be performed is sometimes written as an inferior character. The limits of the integration are written as superior and inferior characters; thus, $\int_b^a x dx$ indicates that $x dx$ is to be integrated from the point where $x = b$ to the point where $x = a$.

Σ The sum of; the sum of all terms of the form following: a symbol whose exact meaning is often more definitely fixed by the context. The limits of the summation may be written above and below the sign Σ.

Π The product of: used similarly to Σ.

(Σ) The quantic whose literal coefficients and facients are given, the numerical coefficients and the exponents being the same as those obtained by raising the sum of the facients to the indicated power; thus, $(a, b, c, d \,(\Sigma x, y)^3 = ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$.

(Σ) Same as the above with the omission of the numerical coefficients; thus, $(a, b, c, d \,(\Sigma x, y)^3 = ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + y^3$.

! or ⌊ Factorial (see FACTORIAL, in vocabulary); thus, 5! or ⌊5 (read "factorial 5") = 1×2×3×4×5 = 120.

∇ The space-variation of (see NABLA, in vocabulary).

S The scalar part of (a quaternion).

V The vector part of (a quaternion).

T The tensor of (a quaternion).

U The versor of (a quaternion).

[For symbols of trigonometrical functions, see TRIGONOMETRICAL, in vocabulary.]

3. Common and Important Constants.

∞ Infinity (see INFINITY, in vocabulary).

0 Zero; also, a quantity infinitely small.

π The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (3.141592+); also, in circular measure, an angle of 180°.

e or ε (1) The base of the Naperian system of logarithms (2.71828+). (2) The eccentricity of a conic.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms, especially that of the common system (0.43429448+).

g The acceleration of gravity (32.17076 feet per second per second, multiplied by the difference between unity and 0.00259 times the cosine of double the latitude); for ordinary practical purposes, 32.2.

R° The radius of a circle in degrees of its arc (57°.29578).

R′, R″ The radius in minutes and seconds of arc.

[For other constants, see tables under UNIT, in vocabulary.]

4. Simple Abbreviations, used chiefly in geometrical demonstration.

∴ Therefore.

..... And so on.

□ (1) Square; the square; as, □ ABCD. (2) In geography, square miles.

▭ Rectangle.

△ Triangle.

○ Circumference; circle; also, 360°.

⌒ Arc.

∠ The angle.

⌞ or ⊥ Right angle.

MUSICAL SIGNS.

For characters, see APPOGGIATURA, ARPEGGIO, BREVE, CLEF, CRESCENDO, DIMINUENDO, DIRECT, FLAT, FORZANDO, INTERVAL, KEY-SIGNATURE, NOTE, PERIOD, SHARP, SLUR, STACCATO, STAFF, SWELL, TRILL, etc., in vocabulary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SIGNS.

℔ Pound.

ʒ Ounce; ʒi or ℥j One ounce; ʒij Two ounces; ʒiss or ℥jss One ounce and a half; ƒʒ Fluid ounce.

ʒ Drachm; ʒi or ʒj One drachm, etc.

℈ Scruple; ℈i One scruple, etc.

O or 0 *Octarius* (pint).

♏ Minim.

ℳ *Misce* (mix).

℞ A modification of the old astrological sign of Jupiter, ♃ : used as the beginning of prescriptions.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

See list under PUNCTUATION, in vocabulary.

Accents: ´ acute, ` grave, ^ circumflex or broad, ˆ or ˜ circumflex or tilde, ¯ macron, ˘ breve, ¨ dieresis, ¸ cedilla (as ç). See these words, and the lines at the bottom of pages.

* * * or . . . An ellipsis or omission from the text quoted.

⏞ Brace.

⋀ Caret.

4to or 4° Quarto.

8vo or 8° Octavo.

12mo or 12°, 24mo or 24°, etc. Twelvemo, etc.

For proof-readers' signs, see illus. under PROOF.

UNCLASSIFIED SIGNS.

& or &c Et; and. See AMPERSAND, in vocabulary.

&c. And so forth; et cetera.

* Capital, as of a state.

⊙ County-seat.

◸ Northeast; ◹ Northwest; ◺ Southeast; ◿ Southwest.

× A mark used in place of a signature by persons unable to write.

✠ The sign of the cross: used in Roman Catholic service-books.

℟ Response: a sign indicating the part repeated by the people in a responsive service.

℣ Versicle: a sign indicating the part uttered by the priest in a responsive service.

† Died: used in genealogies.

➔ The broad arrow: the British government mark placed on military and naval stores, etc., to indicate government ownership. Compare illus. under ARROW, in vocabulary.

ZOOLOGICAL SIGNS.

♂ or ♁ Male.

♀ Female.

○ Of undetermined sex.

> More than equivalent to; more than; longer than.

< Less than equivalent to; less than; shorter than.

For arbitrary arrangements of figures, used in describing the arrangement of teeth, see DENTAL FORMULA, under DENTAL.

In ichthyology, Roman numerals are generally used with initials or abbreviations to indicate spines, and Arabic numerals to indicate the number of soft rays. Where a fin contains both spines and soft rays, a comma separates the numerals if the spines and rays are continuous, and a dash is inserted if the two kinds are separate; as, D. X, 12, a single dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays; D. X — 12, two dorsal fins, a spinous with 10 spines and a soft with 12 rays.

SYMBOLIC FLOWERS AND GEMS.

Flowers and gems have from earliest times been invested with symbolic expression, and the interpretations of their supposed characteristics constitute a sentimental philology amusing if not instructive. In the compilation here given, various books have been consulted and the attributed meanings have been reproduced. In some cases the different sentiments given to the same flower are not at all compatible, and occasionally a flower seems to have been grossly misinterpreted. The pronunciation of the words is given in vocabulary place in the body of the Dictionary.

FLOWERS.

Abutilon. Meditation.
Acacia. Friendship; Platonic love.
Acacia, Rose or **White.** Elegance.
Acacia, Yellow. Secret love.
Acanthus. The fine arts; artifice.
Achillea. War.
Aconite, Crowfoot. Luster.
Aconite, Wolfsbane. Misanthropy.
Adder's-tongue. Jealousy.
Adonis. Sad memories.
Ageratum. Strive to excel.
Agrimony. Gratitude.
Almond, Common. Indiscretion.
Almond, Flowering. Hope.
Almond, Laurel. Perfidy.
Allspice. Compassion.
Aloe. Grief, misplaced devotion; religious superstition.
Althea. Consumed by love.
Alyssum, Sweet. Excellence beyond beauty, exemplary modesty.
Amaranth. Immortality.
Amaranth, Cockscomb. Foppery; affectation, pretension.
Amaranth, Globe. Unchangeable.
Amaryllis. Beautiful, but timid; pride.
Ambrosia. Love returned.
Anemone. Fading hope.
Angelica. Inspiration; magic.
Apocynum. Falsehood; figment; I don't believe you.
Apple-blossom. Preference.
Arbor-vitæ. I never change; live for me.
Arbor-vitæ, American. Immortality.
Arbutus. You only do I love.
Asclepias. Sorrowful remembrance.
Ash. Prudence, with me you are safe.
Aspen. Excess of sensibility; fear.
Asphodel. My regrets follow you to the grave, memorial sorrow.
Aster, China. Love of variety; afterthoughts.
Auricula. Wealth is not always happiness; painting.
Auricula, Scarlet. Pride.
Azalea. Temperance; moderation; your blush has won me.
Bachelor's-button. Celibacy; hope in love.
Balm. Sympathy; social intercourse.
Balsam. Impatience.
Barberry. Sharpness of temper.
Basil. Hatred.
Basil, Sweet. Good wishes.
Bayberry or **Wax-Myrtle.** Instruction; discipline.
Bay-leaf. I change but in death.
Bee-orchis. Industry; error.
Begonia. Deformity.
Bellflower. Constancy; gratitude; I wish to speak to you.
Bellwort. Hopelessness.
Betony. Surprise.
Bilberry. Treachery.
Bittersweet. Truth.
Blackthorn. Difficulty.
Bluebell. Sorrowful regret; constancy.
Bluebottle. Delicacy.
Borage. Bluntness, talent.
Bramble. Lowliness, remorse.
Broom. Humility; neatness.
Bryony. Prosperity.
Burdock. Importunity.
Buttercup. Riches.
Butterfly-orchis. Gaiety.
Butterfly-weed. Let me go.
Cactus. Grandeur, warmth.
Calla-lily. Beauty, maiden modesty.
Calycanthus. Benevolence.
Camellia, Red. Unpretending excellence; innate worth.
Camellia, White. Perfected loveliness without blemish.
Camomile. Energy in adversity.
Candytuft. Indifference.
Canterbury-bells. Acknowledgment; gratitude, obligation.
Cape jasmine. I am too happy.
Cardamine. Paternal error.
Cardinal-flower. Distinction.
Carnation. See Pink.
Catalpa. Beware of the coquette.
Catchfly. Pretended love, snare.
Cattleya. Mature charms, matronly grace.
Cedar. Think of me, I live but for thee.
Celandine. Joys to come.
Centaury. Delicacy.
Cereus, Creeping. Modest genius.
Cherry-blossom. Spiritual beauty.
Chestnut-blossom. Do me justice.
Chickweed. Give an account of yourself; rendezvous.
Chicory. Frugality.
Chrysanthemum, Chinese. Loveliness and cheerfulness.
Chrysanthemum, Red. I love.
Chrysanthemum, White. Truth.
Chrysanthemum, Yellow. Slighted love; dejection.
Cineraria. Always delightful.
Cinquefoil. Maternal affection.
Cistus or **Rock-rose.** Popular favor.
Citron. Ill-natured beauty.
Clematis. Mental beauty.
Clematis, Evergreen. Poverty.
Clianthus. Worldliness; self-seeking.
Clotbur. Rudeness.
Clover, Crimson. Not only gay, but good.
Clover, Four-leafed. Be mine.
Clover, Red. Industry.
Clover, White. Think of me.
Cloves. Dignity.
Cobæa. Gossip.
Cockscomb. See Amaranth.
Colt's-foot. Justice shall be done.
Columbine. Desertion, folly; inconstancy.
Convolvulus or **Sea-bindweed.** Uncertainty.
Convolvulus, Great. Extinguished hopes; despondency.
Convolvulus, Pink. Worth sustained by affection.
Corchorus. Return quickly.
Coreopsis. Always cheerful.
Coriander. Hidden worth.
Corn-blossom. Riches.
Corn-cockle. Peerless and proud.
Cornel. Success crown you.
Corn-flower. Delicacy, refinement.
Cowslip. Winning grace; comeliness; you are my divinity.
Crab-apple blossom. Irritability.
Cranberry. Cure for heartache.
Cress. Stability; power.
Crocus. Gladness; abuse not.
Crowfoot. Ingratitude.
Crown Imperial. Pride of birth; arrogance; majesty.
Cuckoo-flower. Ardor.
Cudweed. Unceasing remembrance.
Currant. Your frown will kill me.
Cuscuta. Meanness.
Cyclamen. Diffidence.
Cypress. Despair; mourning.
Daffodil. Deceitful hope; unrequited love.
Dahlia. Elegance and dignity; forever thine.
Daisy. Innocence.
Daisy, Michaelmas. Farewell.
Daisy, White wild. I will think of it.
Dandelion. Love's oracle; coquetry.
Daphne. Glory; fame.
Darnel. Vice.
Dew-plant. A serenade.
Diosma. Your simple elegance charms me.
Dittany of Crete, White. Passion.
Dock. Patience.
Dodder of Thyme. Baseness.
Dogbane. Falsehood.
Dogrose. Pleasure and pain.
Dogwood. Love undiminished by adversity; faithfulness.
Eglantine. Poetry; genius; talent; I wound to heal.
Elder. Compassion; zealousness.
Endive. Frugality.
Eschscholtzia. Do not refuse me.
Eupatorium. Delay.
Everlasting. Always remembered.
Eyebright. Cheer up.
Fennel. Strength; worthy of praise.
Fern. Fascination; magic; sincerity.
Fig. Argument; I keep my secret.
Filbert. Reconciliation.
Fir. Time.
Flax. Domestic industry; fate; I feel your kindness.
Fleur-de-lis, Flower-de-luce. See Iris.
Flower-of-an-hour. Delicate beauty.
Fly-orchis. Error.
Forget-me-not. True love; constancy.
Four-o'clock. Timidity.
Foxglove. Youth; stateliness; insincerity.
Foxtail grass. Sporting.
Frog-lily. Disgust.
Fuchsia. Confiding love; taste.
Fumitory. Spleen.
Furze. Love for all seasons; anger.
Gardenia. Refinement.
Gentian, Closed. sweet be thy dreams.
Gentian, Fringed. I look to heaven.
Geranium. Gentility.
Geranium, Dark. Melancholy.
Geranium, Fish. Disappointed expectation; failure.
Geranium, Ivy. Bridal favor.
Geranium, Lemon. A peaceful mind; unexpected meeting.
Geranium, Nutmeg. An expected meeting; welcome.
Geranium, Oak. True friendship.
Geranium, Pencilled. Ingenuity.
Geranium, Rose. Preference.
Geranium, Scarlet. Comforting.
Geranium, Silver-leafed. Recall.
Geranium, Wild. Steadfast piety.
Gillyflower. Bonds of affection; she is fair; lasting beauty.
Gladiolus. Ready-armed.
Goldenrod. Encouragement; precaution.
Gooseberry. Anticipation.
Grape, Wild. Charity; mirth.
Grass. Submission.
Handflower. Warning.
Harebell. Grief; submission.
Harlequin. Laugh at trouble.
Hawkweed. Quick-sighted.
Hawthorn. Hope.
Hazel. Reconciliation.
Heartsease (**Pansy**). Pleasant thoughts; modesty; think of me.
Heath. Solitude.
Helenium. Tears.
Heliotrope. Devotion; eagerness; intoxicated with joy.
Hellebore. Calumny; scandal.
Hemlock. You will cause my death.
Hemp. Fate.
Hibiscus. Delicate beauty.
Holly. Domestic happiness; am I forgotten? foresight.
Hollyhock. Ambition; fruitfulness.
Honesty or **Satinflower.** Fascination.
Honeyflower. Love sweet and secret.
Honeysuckle. Generous and devoted love; bonds of love.
Honeysuckle, Coral. Fidelity.
Honeysuckle, Wild. Inconstancy.
Hop. Injustice.
Hornbeam. Ornament.
Horse-chestnut. Luxury.
Houseleek. Vivacity; domestic industry.
Houstonia (the **Bluets**). Contentment.
Hyacinth, Blue. Constancy.
Hyacinth, Purple. Jealousy; sorrow.
Hyacinth, White. Modest loveliness.
Hydrangea. A boaster; heartlessness.
Hyssop. Cleanliness.
Ice-plant. An old beau; your looks freeze me; rejected.
Iris. Message; my compliments.
Iris, German. Aflame; I burn.
Ivy. Fidelity; friendship; wedded love; marriage.
Jacob's-ladder. Come down.
Jasmine, Cape. See Cape.
Jasmine, Carolina. Separation.
Jasmine, Indian. I attach myself to you; attraction.
Jasmine, Night-blooming. Love's vigil.
Jasmine, Spanish. Sensuality.
Jasmine, White. Amiability.
Jasmine, Yellow. Grace and elegance.
Jessamine. Same as Jasmine.
Jonquil. Can you return my love? I desire a return of affection.
Judas-tree. Betrayal; unbelief.
Kingcup. Same as Buttercup.
Laburnum. Pensive beauty; forsaken.
Lady's-slipper. Capricious beauty; win and wear me.
Lady's-smock. Same as Cuckoo-flower.
Lady's-thimble. Same as Harebell.
Lady's-tresses. Bewitching grace.
Lantana. I am inflexible.
Lapageria. There is no unalloyed good.
Larch. Audacity; boldness.
Larkspur, Pink. Fickleness.
Larkspur, Purple. Haughtiness.
Laurel. Treachery.
Laurel, Ground. Perseverance.
Laurel, Mountain. Ambition.
Laurestine. A token; I die if neglected.
Lavender. Acknowledgment; distrust.
Lemon. Discretion.
Lettuce. Cold-hearted.
Lichen. Dejection; refusal; solitude.
Lilac, Purple. First love; fastidiousness.
Lilac, White. Youthful innocence.
Lily-of-the-valley. Perfect purity; return of happiness.
Lily, White. Purity and sweetness.
Lily, Yellow. Gaiety; coquetry; flirtation; falsehood.
Linden. Conjugal love.
Live-oak. Liberty.
Liverwort. Confidence.
Lobelia. Arrogance; malevolence.
Locust. Affection beyond the grave; vicissitude.
London-pride. Frivolity.
Lotus. Estranged love.
Love-in-a-mist. Perplexity.
Love-lies-bleeding. Hopeless, but not heartless.
Lucerne. Life.
Lupine. Voraciousness.
Lupine, Rosy. Fanciful.
Lupine, White. Always happy.
Madder. Backbiting.
Madwort. Tranquillity.
Magnolia (**Grandiflora**). High-souled; love of nature; benevolence; magnificence.
Magnolia, Swamp. Perseverance.
Maize. Same as Corn-blossom.
Mallow. Mildness.
Manchineel. Falsehood.
Mandrake. I wound to soothe.
Maple. Reserve; retirement.
Marigold. Cruelty in love; inquietude.
Marjoram. Blushes.
Marshmallow. Beneficence; consent.
Marvel-of-Peru. Same as Four-o'clock.
Meadow-saffron. My best days are past.
Meadowsweet. Uselessness.
Mesembryanthemum. Idleness.
Mezereon. Desire to please.
Mignonette. Your qualities surpass your charms.
Milfoil. War.
Milk-vetch. Your presence softens my pains; comfort.
Mimosa. Exquisite; fastidious.
Mint. Let us be friends again; virtue.
Mistletoe. I surmount difficulties; you are a parasite.
Mock-orange. Counterfeit.
Monarda. Your whims are unbearable.
Monk's-hood. Chivalry.
Moonflower. I but dream of love.
Morning-glory. Affectation.
Moschatel. Weakness.
Moss. Ennui.
Motherwort. Concealed love.
Mountain-ash. Prudence.
Mourning-bride. Unfortunate attachment; I have lost all.
Mudwort. Happiness, peace.
Mulberry, Black. I shall not survive you; sadness.
Mulberry, White. Wisdom.
Mullein. Take courage.
Musk-plant. Be bolder.
Mustard. I smart.
Myrtle. Love in absence.
Nandina. My love will grow warmer.
Narcissus. Egotism; you love yourself too well.
Nasturtium. Patriotism.
Nettle. You are spiteful; slander.
Night-blooming Cereus. Transient beauty.
Nightshade. Your thoughts are dark.
Oak. Hospitality.
Oat. I love your music.
Oleander. Beware.
Olive. Peace.
Orange-blossom. You are pure and worthy.
Orchid. You are a belle; you flatter me.
Oxeye. Be patient.
Palm. Victory.
Pansy. Same as Heartsease.
Parsley. Festivity; useful knowledge.
Pasqueflower. You have no claims.
Passion-flower. Holy love; religious fervor; religious superstition.
Pea, Everlasting. Appoint a meeting; lasting pleasure.
Pea, Sweet. Departure; remember me.
Peach-blossom. I am your captive.
Pear-blossom. Not altogether lovely.
Pennyroyal. You had better go.
Peony. Anger; indignation.
Pepper-flower. Satirical thoughts.
Periwinkle, Blue. Early friendship.
Periwinkle, White. Pleasures of memory; harmony.
Persicaria. Restoration.
Persimmon-blossom. I shall surprise you by and by; bury me amid nature's beauties.
Petunia. You soothe me.
Pheasant's-eye. I can not forget you.
Phlox. Unanimity.
Phlox, Star-shaped. Trying to please you; affability.
Pimpernel. Assignation; change.
Pine. Pity.
Pink, Carnation. Woman's love.
Pink, Double red. Ardent love.
Pink, Indian. Always lovely.
Pink, Mountain. Aspiration.
Pink, Variegated. Refusal.
Pink, White. Fascination; talent.
Plumbago. Holy wishes.
Plum-blossom. Keep your promises.
Plum-blossom, Wild. Independence.
Polyanthus. Purse-proud.
Pomegranate-blossom. Mature elegance; perfection.
Poppy, Red. Consolation.
Poppy, Scarlet. Fantastic extravagance.
Poppy, Variegated. Flirtation.
Poppy, White. Forgetfulness.
Potentilla. I claim at least your esteem.
Pride-of-China (or **-India**). Dissension.
Primrose. Believe me, youth and sadness.
Primrose, Evening. Inconstancy.
Primrose, Red. Neglected merit.
Prince's-feather. I blush for you.
Privet. Prohibition.
Pyxie. Life is sweet.

Quaking-grass. My heart is agitated.
Quamoclit. Busybody.
Queen-of-the-meadows. Same as MEADOWSWEET.
Quince-blossom. Temptation.
Ragged-robin. Same as CUCKOO-FLOWER.
Ranunculus. I am dazzled by your charms.
Raspberry-blossom. Remorse.
Rhododendron. I am dangerous; beware.
Rocket. Rivalry.
Rose, Austrian. You are all that is lovely.
Rose, Bridal. Happy love.
Rose, Burgundy. Unconscious beauty.
Rose, Cabbage-. Ambassador of love.
Rose, Carolina. Love is dangerous.
Rose, China. Beauty always new.
Rose, Damask. Young and brilliant.
Rose, Deep-red. Admiration; bashful embarrassment.
Rose, Full-blown. Engagement.
Rose, Guelder. Age; winter.
Rose, Half-blown. Timid love.
Rose, Jacqueminot. I am true.
Rose, Japan. Beauty is your only attraction; illusion.
Rose, Maréchal Niel. Yours, heart and soul; adoration.
Rose, Montiflora. Grace.
Rose, Moss-. Superior merit.
Rose, Musk-. Capricious beauty.
Rose, Thornless. Ingratitude.
Rose, White. I am worthy of you; silence.
Rose, White (*withered*). I am in despair.
Rose, Wild. Charming simplicity.
Rose, Yellow. Let us forget; jealousy.
Rose, York-and-Lancaster. Conflict.
Rosebud, Moss-. Confession of love.
Rosebud, Red. Inclined to love.
Rosebud, White. Too young to love.
Rose-leaf. You may hope.
Rosemary. Remembrance; remember me.
Rudbeckia. Impartiality.
Rue. Disdain.
Saffron. Beware of excess.
Sage. Domestic virtues.
Sainfoin. You confuse me.
Saint-John's-wort. Animosity.
Salvia, Blue. Wisdom.
Salvia, Red. Untiring energy.
Saxifrage. Affection.
Scabious. Unfortunate love.
Scabious, Sweet. Widowhood.
Sensitive-plant. Fine sensibility.
Senvy. Same as MUSTARD.
Shamrock. Loyalty.
Shepherd's-purse. I offer you my all.
Snapdragon. Presumption; no.
Snowball. Bound; thoughts of heaven.
Snowdrop. Friendship in trouble; consolation; hope.
Sorrel, Wild. Ill-timed wit.
Sorrel, Wood-. Secret sweetness.
Southernwood. Bantering; jest.
Speedwell. Womanly fidelity.
Spiderflower. Not so bad as I seem.
Spiderwort. Esteem, but not love.
Star-of-Bethlehem. Atonement.
Starwort. Afterthought.
Stephanotis. Come to me.
Stock. Lasting beauty.
Stonecrop. Tranquillity.
Strawberry-blossom. Be on the alert.
Sumac. I shall survive the change.
Sunflower, Dwarf. Adoration.
Sunflower, Large. You are splendid.
Sweet-william. Grant me one smile.
Syringa. You shall be happy yet.
Tamarisk. Crime.
Tansy. Resistance.
Teazel. Misanthropy.
Thistle. Austerity.
Thistle, Scotch. Retaliation.
Thorn-apple. Delusive beauty.
Thrift. Sympathy.
Thyme. Courage.
Tiger-lily. I dare you to love me.
Trillium. Modest ambition.
Trumpetflower. Fame.
Tuberose. You are perfectly lovely; voluptuousness.
Tulip, Red. Declaration of love.
Tulip, Variegated. Your eyes are beautiful; enchantment.
Tulip, Yellow. Hopeless love.
Tulip-tree blossom. Rural happiness.
Turnip-blossom. Charity.
Tussilago. You shall have justice.
Valerian. An accommodating disposition.
Venus's fly-trap. Duplicity.
Venus's looking-glass. Flattery.
Verbena. Tender and quick emotion.
Veronica. Fidelity.
Vervain. Enchantment; superstition.
Violet, Blue. Love; faithfulness.
Violet, White. Modesty; candor.
Virginia creeper. I cling to you.
Virgin's-bower. Filial love.
Wake-robin. Ardor; zeal.
Wallflower. Fidelity in misfortune.
Water-lily. Purity of heart.
Wax-plant. Susceptibility.
Wheat. Prosperity.
Witch-hazel. A spell is upon me; mysticism; inspiration.
Wistaria. Cordial welcome.
Woodbine. Fraternal love.
Wormwood. Absence.
Xanthium. Rudeness; pertinacity.
Yarrow. Cure for heartache.
Zephyranthes. Expectation.
Zinnia. Thoughts of absent friends.

GEMS.

Agate. Health; longevity; wealth.
Alexandrite. Undying devotion.
Amethyst. Deep and pure love; prevents intoxication.
Beryl. Happiness; everlasting youth.
Bloodstone. Courage; wisdom.
Carnelian. Prevents misfortune.
Cat's-eye. Warns of danger and trouble.
Chalcedony. Disperses melancholy.
Chrysolite. Gladdens the heart.
Diamond. Purity; preserves peace; prevents storms.
Emerald. Immortality; incorruptible; conquers sin and trial.
Garnet. Insures power, grace, and victory.
Hyacinth. Gives second sight.
Jacinth. Modesty.
Jasper. Courage; wisdom.
Moonstone. Good luck.
Onyx. Conjugal felicity.
Opal. Hope; innocence; purity; ill omen.
Pearl. Purity; innocence.
Ruby. Charity; dignity; divine power.
Sapphire. Constancy; truth; virtue.
Sardonyx. Conjugal happiness.
Topaz. Friendship; happiness.
Turquoise. Prosperity; soul-cheerer.

SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Flowers and gems are also supposed to symbolize the months of the year. According to G. F. Kunz, gem-expert with Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York city, there are very old Polish and Jewish traditions assigning various gems to the months, and these meanings are now almost universally in vogue.

POLISH SYMBOLS OF GEMS.

Garnet	January.	**Ruby**	July.
Amethyst	February.	**Sardonyx**	August.
Bloodstone	March.	**Sardonyx**	September.
Diamond	April.	**Aquamarine** or **Beryl**	October.
Emerald	May.	**Topaz**	November.
Chalcedony or **Agate**	June.	**Turquoise**	December.

JEWISH SYMBOLS OF GEMS.

Garnet	January.	**Onyx**	July.
Amethyst	February.	**Carnelian**	August.
Jasper	March.	**Chrysolite**	September.
Sapphire	April.	**Aquamarine** or **Beryl**	October.
Chalcedony, Carnelian, or **Agate**	May.	**Topaz**	November.
Emerald	June.	**Ruby**	December.

FLOWER-SYMBOLS.

Snowdrop	January.	**Water-lily**	July.
Primrose	February.	**Poppy**	August.
Ipomœa, Violet	March.	**Morning-glory**	September.
Daisy	April.	**Hops**	October.
Hawthorn	May.	**Chrysanthemum**	November.
Honeysuckle	June.	**Holly**	December.
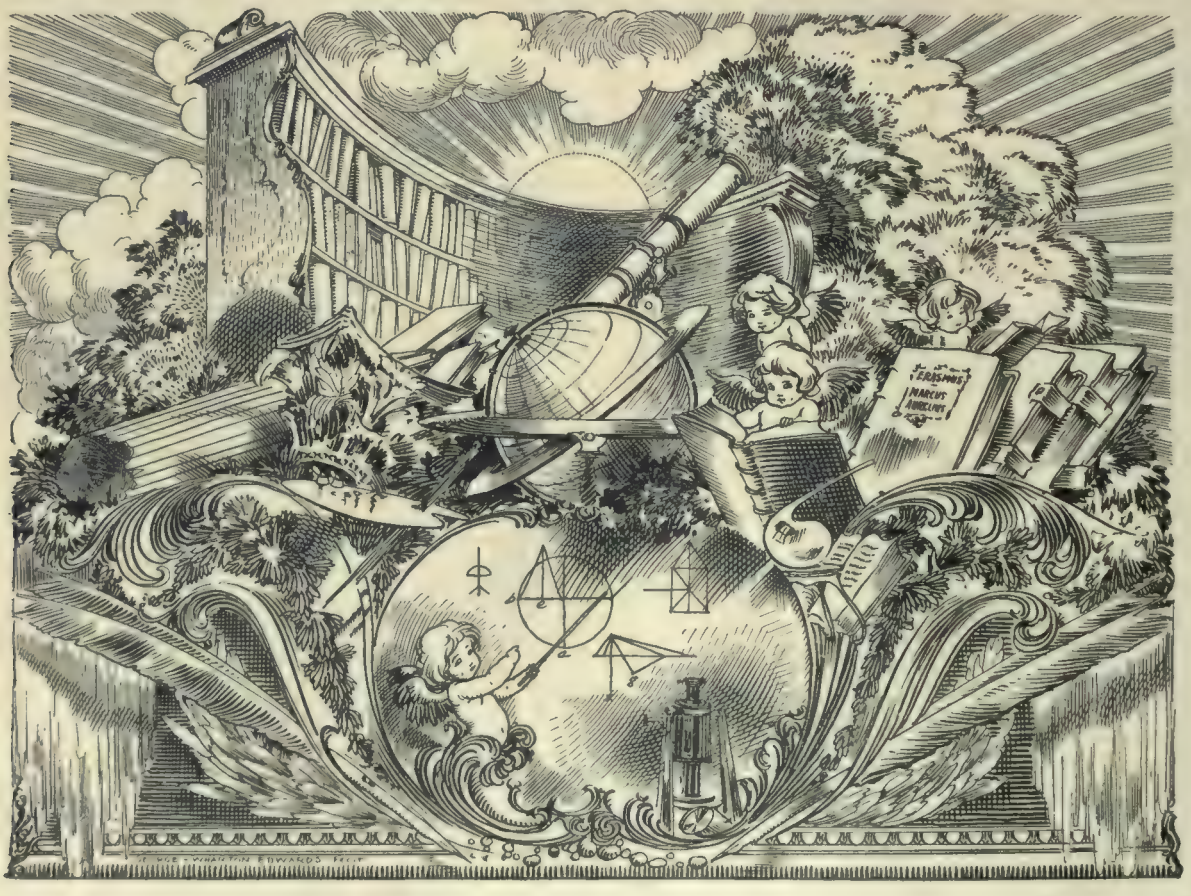
sofa, ārm, ask; at, fāre, accord; element, ẹr = over, ēight, ę̄ = usage; tĭn, machîne, ĭ = renew; obey, nō; nŏt, nōr, atọm; full, rūle; but, būrn; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud, lų̄ = future; c = k; church; dh = the; go, sing, ink; so; thin; zh = azure; F. bon, dūne. <, *from;* †, *obsolete;* ‡, *variant.*